FUNK & WAGNALLS

New Standard Dictionary

[Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.]

OF THE

English Language

UPON ORIGINAL PLANS

DESIGNED TO GIVE, IN COMPLETE AND ACCURATE STATEMENT, IN THE LIGHT OF THE MOST RECENT ADVANCES IN KNOWLEDGE, IN THE READIEST FORM FOR POPULAR USE, THE ORTHOGRAPHY, PRONUNCIATION, MEANING, AND ETYMOLOGY OF ALL THE WORDS, AND THE MEANING OF IDIOMATIC PHRASES, IN THE SPEECH AND LITERATURE OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES, TOGETHER WITH PROPER NAMES OF ALL KINDS, THE WHOLE ARRANGED IN ONE ALPHABETICAL ORDER

PREPARED BY

MORE THAN THREE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY SPECIALISTS AND OTHER SCHOLARS

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ALSO

A STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WORLD

VOLUME II.—DIVI TO LYW

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di-vide′, 1 di-vaīd′; 2 di-vīd′, *v.* [DI-VID′ED; DI-VID′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To sever into two parts; cut or part into several or many pieces; make partition of; sunder; as, to *divide* a pear.

Texas was finally admitted into the Union as a slave-holding state, with a right to *divide* herself into four new states with or without slavery.

G. T. CURTIS *James Buchanan* vol. ii, p. 266. [n. 1883.]

2. To cause to separate; break up; keep apart; disunite; as, *divided* by deserts, or ocean *divides* them. **3.** To separate into parts having opposite or different opinions; make discordant; as, the community had been *divided* on the question. **4.** To distribute in shares; portion out; specif., in commerce, to apportion as dividends; as, to *divide* the profits of a business; the company *divided* 6 per cent. **5.** To form the partition or the boundary between.

He climbed the walls that East and West *divide*.

BRET HARTE *California's Admission to Union* st. 1.

6. *Logic.* To separate, as a genus into its species; often extended so as to be equivalent to *analyse*. **7.** To arrange under heads or in classes; classify; expound. **8.** [Rare.] To affect with doubt or hesitation; make undecided. **9.** To mark dividing lines on, as a sextant; graduate. **10.** *Math.* (1) To subject to the operation of division. (2) To be an exact divisor of.

II. *i.* **1.** To come or go apart; cleave; open; diverge; as, here our paths *divide*. **2.** To separate in voting; as, the British House of Commons *divides* on a motion. **3.** To differ in opinion; take different sides; also, to be at variance; fall out. [< L. *dividō*, *dividĕre*.] — **di-vid′ing-ly**, *adv.* SYN.: see ALLOT; APPORTION; SEPARATE. — **di-vid′ing-ma-chine″**, *n.* A machine for mechanically dividing equal divisions on straight or circular scales. — **dividing-engine**, *n.* = **graduating engine**. — **dividing rule**, *n.* *Type-founding.* A graduated rule, used in dividing fonts of type. — **di-vid′a-bl(e)**, *a.* — **di-vid′a-bil(ensess″**, *n.* — **di-vid′ing-ly**, *adv.*

di-vide′, *n.* A ridge or area of higher land which separates one natural drainage-basin from another; a watershed; hence, figuratively, something that acts as a division or line of demarkation.

In the afternoon I crossed the high *divide* between the shining waters of the Arkansas, and those of the Platte.

A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* p. 277. [n. d. c. 1867.]

— **climatic divide**, a topographic barrier through the effect of which two adjacent regions have different climates; especially, a mountain range lying almost in the direction of the prevailing winds. Compare WEATHER-PARTING. — **the Great D.** [Colloq., U. S.], the Rocky Mountain watershed. — **to go over the d.** [Slang, Western U. S.], to die.

di-vid′ed, *l.* di-vaīd′ed; 2 di-vīd′ed, *pa.* **1.** Subjected to division; parted; disunited. **2.** *Bot.* Having incisions or indentations extending to the base or the midrib, as in certain leaves. **3.** *Mus.* With independent parts for a certain time during the playing or singing of a piece; said of instruments or voices. **4.** *Hindu Law.* (1) Partitioned or absolved from the bond of the joint family as recognized by the Mitacshara and the Dayabhaga. (2) Including the fragments remaining among the legs. **5.** *Phon.* Pronounced while the oral passage is separated laterally by the tongue into two parts: said of a consonant, as *l*. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

di′vi-dend, *l.* div′i-dend; 2 div′i-dend, *n.* **1.** *Math.* A number or quality divided or given to be divided into equal parts. **2.** *Com.* A sum of money, resulting from division, to be distributed according to some fixed scheme; as, a *dividend* of 5 per cent among creditors. **3.** A portion of the earnings of a corporation distributed on a percentage basis to holders of stock in proportion to number or par value of shares held. [< L. *dividendus* gerundive of *dividō*, *dividĕre*.]

— **benefit** or **social dividend** (*Econ.*), the theory that taxation, being a payment to the state for services rendered the individual, should be proportioned according to the services. — **cumulative dividend**, the dividend of preferred stock which if, from any cause, not paid when due, still take priority of the common stock, and must be paid before any distribution can be made of the latter; specif. (*Life Insurance*), dividends declared from surplus after a specified period and payable only to active policy-holders at its expiration. — **deferred d.**, same as CUMULATIVE DIVIDEND. — **dividend off**, to be transferred without dividends: said of shares of stock sold or bought. — **d. on**, to be transferred with dividends up to the time of closing the transfer-books. — **ex d.** (*Finance*), without right to the recently declared dividend: said of stock so sold. — **interim d.** (*Finance*), a preliminary dividend for sharing profits before the period dividend is declared. — **Irish d.** [Colloq. or Slang], an assessment. — **preferred d.**, a dividend, explicitly named, the payment of which must be made before any can be paid on common stock. — **to declare a d.**, to make announcement of readiness to pay a designated dividend. — **to pass a d.**, to omit making a periodical dividend.

di-vid′er, 1 di-vaīd′er; 2 di-vīd′er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which divides or separates. **2.** One who distributes or gives out shares. **3.** One who or that which keeps separated or apart. **4.** A wedge-shaped piece on a reaping-machine, separating the grain that is to be cut from that which is to be left standing. **5.** *pl.* Compasses for measuring or setting off distances. They are named from their form; as, **bow dividers**; or their use; as, **bisecting dividers**. See illus. under COMPASSES.

div′i-dīv′i, 1 div′i-dīv′i; 2 div′i-dēv′i, *n.* [W. Ind.] A small tropical American tree (*Cæsalpinia coriaria*); also, its red-dish-brown curved pods, used for dyeing and tanning.

di-vid′u-al, 1 di-vid′yū-al or -vid′yū-al; 2 di-vij′u-al or -vid′yu-al. **I.** *a.* [Archaic.] Shared with others; divided; separate; fragmentary. **II.** *n.* *Arith.* In long division, one of the parts of a dividend from which the product of the divisor by a digit of the quotient is subtracted. [< L. *dividuus*, divisible, < *dividō*, divide.] — **di-vid′u-al-ism**, *n.* — **di-vid′u-al-ly**, *adv.*

di-vid′u-al², *a.* [Scot.] Individual; particular; as, at that *dividual* time: contraction of individual.

di-vid′u-al-ist, 1 di-vid′yū-al-ist or -vid′yu-al-ist; 2 di-vij′u-for vid′yu-al-ist, *n.* The division of the ego into two or more imaginary personalities; as, the *dividuality* experienced in a dream; opposed to *individuality*.

div″i-du-l′ty, 1 div′i-dū′i-ti or -dū′i-ti, *n.* Separability.

di-vid′u-ous, 1 di-vid′yu-us; 2 di-vid′yu-ŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Distinctly separated; divided; divisible.

Di-vi′na Com′me-dī-a, 1 di-vī′na kom-mē′di-a; 2 di-vī′na cŏm′me′di-ă. An epic poem written between 1300 and 1311, by Dante, in three parts. *L'Inferno* (Hell), *Il Purgatorio* (Purgatory), and *Il Paradiso* (Paradise), describing the poet's visionary journey into the unknown guided by Vergil and (in Paradise) by Beatrice.

div″i-na′tion, 1 div″i-nē′shon; 2 div″i-nā′shon, *n.* **1.** The pretended forecast of future events or discovery of what is lost or hidden, by supernatural or magical means; the act or art of divining.

Divination implies a belief in the influence of supernatural powers and has been practised through various methods: (1) **natural d.**, depending on the psychic power of the diviner and represented by the Delphian oracle, mediums generally, crystal-gazing, and the like. (2) **artificial d.**, affected by the interpretation or practise of rites, acts, or phenomena, as in the case of magic and necromancy, omens, use of charms, interpretation of the flight of birds, numbers, or cards, astrology, casting lots, ordeals, etc.

2. Any intuitive interpretation of signs; instinctive presentiment or forecast. **3.** *Rom. Law.* (1) The operation of choosing by lot a prosecutor in cases where a criminal prosecution in the name of all. (2) The speech in which the appointment of such a prosecutor was proposed. [F., < L. *divinatio(n-)*, < *divinatus*, pp. of *divino*; see DIVINE, *a.*] — **di-vin′a-tor**, *n.* SYN.: see AUGUR.

di-vine′, 1 di-vaīn′; 2 di-vīn′, *v.* [DI-VINED′; DI-VIN′ING. **I.** *t.* **1.** To ascertain or find out by divination; foretell by supernatural or magical means; presage. **2.** To obtain a knowledge of as by divination; conjecture trulysurmise; guess; as, she *divined* the truth.

These be the cockle's wordës, and not mine;
I can no harm of no woman *divine*.

CHAUCER *C. T., Nun's Priest's Tale* l. 445.

3†. To make divine; deify.

II. *i.* **1.** To practise divination; prognosticate; presage. **2.** To be affected by forebodings or presentiments. **3.** To guess; conjecture. [< F. *deviner*, < L. *divino*, as *divinus*; see DIVINE, *a.*] SYN.: see AUGUR; GUESS; PROPHESY. — **di-vin′a-bl(e)**, *adv.* — **di-vi′na-tor**, *n.* A diviner. — **di-vin′a-to-ry**, *a.* Of or pertaining to divination; conjectural. — **di-vi′na-to′ri-al**, *a.*

di-vine′, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, proceeding or derived from, or of the nature of God, or of a supreme being or a god; as, *divine* attributes; the *divine* right of kings. **2.** Addressed or offered up to God in service or adoration; sacred; as, *divine* oblations; *divine* worship. **3.** (1) Altogether excellent; superlatively admirable; superhuman; godlike; as, a *divine* voice or face.

Twin voices and shadows swim starward, and the essence of life is *divine*. RICHARD REALF *Indirection* st. 5.

(2) Worthy of great admiration, as from nobility of character, beauty, or great talent.

Divinest creature, Astræa's daughter, How shall I honor thee?

SHAKESPEARE *Henry VI* part i, sc. 6.

4. Pertaining to divinity or theology. **5†.** Prescient. [< F. *divin*, < L. *divinus*, < *divus*, belonging to a god; cp. *deus*, god.] — **de-vine′ly**; **de-vyn′ly**.

SYN.: see CELESTIAL.

— **Divine Comedy**, same as DIVINA COMMEDIA. — **D. Emily** or [F.] **Divine Émilie**, a poem by Voltaire, addressed to the Marquise du Châtelet. — **d. healing**, same as CHRISTIAN SCIENCE. — **D. Principle**, in Christian Science, Spiritual Love, constituting the essence of God's being, and issuing from His bosom to govern the universe harmoniously. — **d. right**, the doctrine that the right to a throne has been conferred by God and is unlimited by the rights of the people. — **d. right of kings**. — **d. service**, a service conducted for the worship of God, especially when public; also, a portion of such service.

di-vine′, *n.* **1.** One versed in divinity; a theologian; hence, a minister of the gospel; a clergyman; also (*R. C. Ch.*), a divinity student not yet a priest.

Dr. South, the shrewdest, sharpest, bitterest, and wittiest of English *divines*. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, South's Sermons* in vol. i, p. 37. [n. d. c. 1882.]

2†. A prophet; soothsayer. **3†.** A pagan or non-Christian scholar or priest. **4†.** Divinity. [< F. *devin*, diviner, < L. *divinus*, soothsayer, theologian, < *divinus*; see DIVINE, *a.*] — **di-vine′man**, *n.*

di-vine′ly, 1 di-vaīn′li; 2 di-vīn′ly, *adv.* **1.** In a divine or godlike manner; with the power or perfection of deity. **2.** By the agency or influence of God; as, *divinely* inspired. **3.** In more than ordinary human fashion; excellently; superlatively.

A daughter of the gods, *divinely* tall
And most *divinely* fair.

TENNYSON *Dream of Fair Women* st. 22.

di-vine′ness, 1 di-vaīn′nes; 2 di-vīn′nes, *n.* **1.** The possession of divine character or qualities. **2.** Supreme excellence.

di-vin′er, 1 di-vaīn′er; 2 di-vīn′er, *n.* **1.** One who practises divination; a soothsayer. **2.** One who divines or conjectures; a guesser. **div′i-nis′ter**, **div″i-nist′re**; **di-vi′nour†**. — **di-vin′er-ess**, *n.* A woman who divines; a sibyl.



Diving-apparatus.
1. Air-pump supplying air to the diver (2) through the tube (*c*) into the helmet (*b*); *c*, signal-rope and line by which diver is drawn to the surface; *d*, belt of lead weights; *e*, weighted shoes.

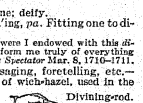
div′ing, 1 daiv′iŋ; 2 div′ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of DIVE, *v.* — **diving beetle**, a dytiscid beetle.— **div′ing-bell″**, *n.* A hollow, air-tight bell or cylinder, open below, and furnished with a contrivance for supplying it with air, in which persons may be lowered into and work in deep water. — **d. bird**, a pygeopodous bird. — **d. buck**, a duykerbok. — **d. dress**, *n.* A water-proof and air-tight garment and helmet, supplied regularly with air for the wearer to breathe, for submarine work; submarine armor. — **d. petrel**, a habitually submerged swimming bird of southern seas. — **d. spider**, a European spider (*Argyroneta aquatica*) which makes its nest under water.

di-vin′i-fy†, *vt.* To adore as divine; deify.

di-vin′ing, 1 di-vaīn′iŋ; 2 di-vīn′ing, *pa.* Fitting one to divine. — **di-vin′ing-ly**, *adv.*

It should be very much troubled were I endowed with this *divining* quality, though it should inform me truly of everything that can befall me. ADDISON *Spectator* Mar. 8, 1710–1711.

di-vin′ing, *n.* The act of presaging, foretelling, etc. — **di-vin′ing-rod″**, *n.* A rod, as of witch-hazel, used in the pretended discovery of mineral deposits, springs of water, oil-wells, etc. It is a forked twig, held by the tips, and the larger end is supposed to bend toward the earth when the spring or deposit is reached; also, a marked rod made use of in sortilege. — **staff.**


Diving-rod.

Manner of holding the forked hazel wand when searching for precious metals or water.

The *divining-rod* . . . was first made of hazel, and afterwards of the witch-elm. It is remarkable that in America this use was made of Hamamelis, a very different plant in its botanical characters, and hence called the witch-hazel. WINSOR FLAGG *Fear Among Trees, The Hazel* p. 171. [n. d. c. 1881.]

In a work published in 1847 and entitled, "On the Truth Contained in Popular Superstitions," Dr. Herbert Mayo gives a curious collection of alleged discoveries made by this *divining-rod*. *New Internat. Encyc.* vol. vi, p. 500. [n. d. c. 1902.]

di-vin′i-ty, 1 di-vin′i-ti; 2 di-vin′i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or character of being divine: distinguished from *deity*; also, loosely, deity; godhead; as, the *divinity* of Christ. **2.** [Usually cap.] Deity; God; the Supreme Being. **3.** A heathen or pagan deity; false god. **4.** A being who partakes of the divine nature or qualities. **5.** The character of having divine origin, emanating from the divine nature, or transcending divine excellence. **6.** The science that treats of deity and the divine laws; theology. **7.** An attribute, virtue, or quality assumed to be divine. [< F. *divinité*, < L. *divinitās*, < *divinus*; see DIVINE, *a.*] — **di-vin′i-ty-ist**, **di-vinity hall** [Scot.], a theological college. — **di-vin′i-ty-ship**, *n.* The state or character of a divinity; also, knowledge of or proficiency in divinity.

div′i-nize, 1 div′i-naiz; 2 div′i-niz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ′ING.] **di′vi-nize**,] To make or treat as divine. — **div″i-ni-za′-[or -sa′]tion**, *n.* [Rare.] Deification; as, the *divinization* of music.

di-vi′si, 1 di-vī′si; 2 di-vī′si, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Divided; separate: a direction that different instruments shall play two or more parts written upon the same staff.

di-vis′i-ble, 1 di-viz′i-bl; 2 di-vīz′i-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable

di-vis′i-bil″,] of being divided or separated into parts, especially into smaller and smaller parts by subdivision.

Gold and silver are eminently *divisible*, and, when pure, always of the same quality.

MILL *Polit. Econ.* bk. iii, ch. 4, p. 290. [n. 1888.]

2. *Math.* Admitting of division without a remainder. [< LL. *divisibilis*, < L. *divisus*, pp. of *dividō*, divide.] — **di-vis″i-bil″i-ty**, *n.* The capability of being divided into parts. **di-vis′i-bl(e-ness″i-.** — **di-vis′i-bl(e″**, *n.* That may be divided. — **di-vis′i-bly**, *adv.*

di-vi′sion, 1 di-vizh′an; 2 di-vīzh′on, *n.* **1.** The act of dividing; separation into parts, either in fact or in thought; as, the *division* of an apple; *division* of a city or territory. **2.** One of the parts into which a thing has been divided; a part; section; as, a *division* of a discourse.

The organization of every society begins with a contrast between the *division* which carries on work, and the *division* with environing societies, and the *division* which is devoted to procuring necessaries of life. SPENCER *Principles of Sociology*, vol. i, pt. ii, ch. iii, p. 332. [n. 1891.]

3. The condition of being divided; especially, separation in sentiment or in feeling; difference of opinion; disagreement; alienation; disunion; as, there is *division* among the crew; a condition of actual separation or contrast; also, a partition of a country for governmental purposes, not necessarily military, as in India.

Where love reigns, no *divisions* can continue to exist.

USSHER *Hist. Philos.* tr. by Morris, vol. i, p. 56. [n. 1872.]

4. *Math.* (1) The operation of finding the value of one of a given number of equal parts into which a quantity is to be divided, or of finding the quantity of which a given quantity shall be a given multiple or part: one of the ground rules. (2) The operation of finding how often one quantity is contained in another, or the ratio of one to the other. In mathematics in general, division is the inverse of any one of a number of operations called multiplication. (3) The grouping in parts, as of a geometric total; a section. **5.** That which separates, divides, or makes different; a sign of separateness or diverseness or a principle of separateness. **6.** *Naut.* (1) A secondary group of vessels, usually four, of a fleet or squadron. (2) Part of the ship's company assigned for special duty, particularly in action; as, the hospital *division*; the gun *division*. **7.** A part of an army consisting of two or more brigades commanded by a general officer; in the United States, three brigades each containing three regiments with artillery and other assigned troops, under a major-general. (2) A section of the territory of a country divided for the purposes of military administration: in the United States army called *department*. Compare DEPARTMENT. **8.** *Mus.* A series of notes sung to one syllable, as shown by brilliant passage. **9.** A mark of graduation on a measuring-instrument, or the distance between two such marks. **10.** *Logic.* The mental separation of a genus into its constituent species; as, the *division* of integral numbers into the odd and the even.

The principal forms of logical division are (1) the *artificial* or *dichotomous*, which divides the class always into two contradictory or mutually exclusive parts (see DICHOTOMOUS), and (2) the *natural*, in which the class is divided into its natural parts, by using some essential mark or attribute as the principle of division, as in the division of the animal kingdom according to plan of structure. Compare ANALYSIS; PARTITION; DISTRIBUTION.

11. A voting of a legislative body, specifically, by the members of the body rising from their seats and going

into affirmative and negative lobbies, as in the British Parliament; as, a call for a *division* of the House. **12.** *Biol.* A group of species with common characters forming part of a larger group, as of a class, etc.: as generally used of no definite rank in botany or zoology. **13.** *Her.* Partition or separation, as by diagonal or horizontal lines, or by quartering. **14.** A statement of points of dispute in debate, or of heads of a sermon or discourse; also, the section developing the same. **15.** [U. S.] A primary branch of a government department under a department chief; or, a subordinate branch, as of a bureau in a department. [F., < L. *divisio(n-)*, < *divisus*; see DIVISIBLE.] **di-vi'si-oun†.**

Syn.: see BRANCH; PART.— **complex division** (*Math.*), division of complex quantities.— **d. bond,** same as DIVISIONAL BOND.— **di-vi'sion-cen"ter,** *n.* Same as CENTROSOME.— **d.-mark,** *n.* *Mus.* A slur connecting several notes to be performed in a rhythm different from the general rhythm of the piece. A numeral is usually added to indicate the rhythm, especially if the group is a large one.— **d.-peg,** *n.* A tempered steel pin employed as a stop in an index-plate. —**d.-plate,** *n.* Same as INDEX-PLATE.—**d. wheel** (*Mech.*), a wheel having the rim marked in degrees.— **long d.** (*Arith.*), division in which the steps of the process are fully expressed, the divisor being multiplied in succession by every figure or term of the quotient, and the product subtracted from the dividend or from what is left of the dividend: employed when the divisor consists of several figures or terms.— **pre-reduction d.** (*Cytol.*), a reduction division of the chromosomes occurring during the process of karyokinesis in the primary oocyte and spermatocyte previous to an equation division in their secondary forms. See MITOSIS.— **short d.** (*Arith.*), division in which the multiplications and subtractions are performed mentally, so that the quotient is immediately written down; employed with divisors of single figures or terms.— **to run a d.** (*Mus.*), to execute a series of notes sung to one syllable.— **di-vi'sion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to a military, territorial, or other division, or to the division of a class into sections; divisionary; as, a *divisional* officer; a *divisional* examination.— **divisional bond,** a bond secured by a mortgage on only one division of a railroad. — **di-vi'sion-al-ly,** *adv.*— **di-vi'sion-a-ry,** *a.* Marking or making a division; as, a *divisionary* line. **di-vi'sion-ate†,** *vt.* To separate into parts; divide.

Di-vi'sion Peak. A mountain in Nevada; 8,585 ft. high.

di-vi'sive, } 1 di-vai'sɪv; 2 di-vī'siv, *a.* **1.** Causing or ex-
di-vi'sivs, } pressing division or separation.

To him [Paul] it was given to drive in the wedge constructed on Christ's principles—the most *divisive* wedge that ever threatened the integrity of an institution.
GAIL HAMILTON *Washington Bible-Class* ch. 7, p. 166. [A. 1891.]

2. Creating division, dissension, or strife; as, *divisive* counsel. **div"i-so'ri-al‡; di-vi'so-ry‡.** [< L. *divisus*; see DIVISIBLE.] — **di-vi'siv(e-lys,** *adv.*— **di-vi'siv(e-ness,** *n.*

di-vi'sor, 1 di-vai'zər *or* -zər; 2 di-vī'sor, *n.* *Math.* **1.** That by which a number or quantity is divided. **2.** A quantity that is contained an integral number of times in another without remainder. **exact divisor‡.** [< F. *diviseur*, < L. *divisor*, divider, < *divisus*; see DIVISIBLE.] — **common divisor,** a divisor that divides two or more numbers or quantities without leaving a remainder.— **essential d.,** in a discriminant, a divisor that is not affected by birational transformation.— **greatest common d.** **1.** *Arith.* The largest number which can be used as a common divisor. **2.** *Algebra.* The factor of highest degree which is common to two or more quantities. **highest common divisor‡.** — **unessential d.,** in a discriminant, a perfect square which gives an essential divisor as a quotient.

di-vis'u-ral, 1 di-viz'yu-rəl; 2 di-vĭs'yu-ral, *a.* Divisional: specif. said of the dividing line between the teeth of the peristome of mosses along which splitting takes place. [< L. *divisura*, division, < *divisus*; see DIVISIBLE.]

di-vorce', 1 di-vōrs'; 2 di-vōrç', *vt.* [DI-VORCED'; DI-VORC'ING.] **1.** To dissolve by legal process the marriage between; release from the relationship of husband and wife; as, they married, but were soon *divorced*. **2.** Hence, to sever or wrest from any intimate relation; sunder; separate. **3.** To put away; legally discard, as a wife.

By the lex Julia et Papia Poppæa, a husband *divorcing* a wife for adultery might retain one-sixth of her dowry.
E. ROBERTSON in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. vii, p. 300.

4. To obtain a divorce from; as, Napoleon *divorced* Josephine. **5.** [Archaic.] To dissolve; as, to *divorce* a marriage.— **di-vorce'a-bl(e^p,** *a.* That can be divorced. **di-vorc'i-bl(e^p‡.**— **di-vor-cée',** *n.* A divorced woman.— **di-vorce'less,** *a.* Incapable of being divorced.— **di-vorce'ment,** *n.* Divorce.— **di-vorc'er,** *n.* One who or that which divorces.— **di-vor'civ(e^s,** *a.* Able to divorce.

di-vorce', *n.* **1.** (1) *Law.* Legal dissolution of a marriage contract; separation of husband and wife from the bonds of matrimony by process of law. (2) Any separation of man and wife according to the accepted customs of their domicile, as among uncivilized tribes. **2.** A decree of nullity of marriage by which the parties are regarded as if no marriage had taken place between them, their issue, if any, being illegitimate. **3.** Hence, the forcible severance of any close relation; separation in general; disjunction; as, *divorce* of sense from sound.

Who swerves from innocence, who makes *divorce*
Of that serene companion—a good name,
Recovers not his loss.
WORDSWORTH *The River Duddon* sonnet xxx.

4. A judgment or decree dissolving a marriage. [F., < L. *divortium*, < *diverto*; see DIVERT.] **di-vorse'†.**— **divorce a mensa et thoro,** a partial suspension by law of the marriage relations for some cause arising after marriage that renders it impossible or improper for the parties to live together; a judicial separation.— **d. a vinculo matrimonii,** a divorce dissolving the matrimonial bond for cause shown.

di-vort', 1 di-vērt'; 2 di-vôrt', *n.* [U. S.] A watershed; divide. [< L. *divorto*, separate.]

div'ot, 1 div'ət; 2 div'ot, *n.* **1.** [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] An oblong piece of turf or sod: used for thatching, fuel, etc. **2.** *Golf.* A piece of turf cut from the sod by a stroke. **div'et†.** — **div'ot-spade",** *n.* A spade used to cut divots.

di-vo'to, 1 dī-vō'to; 2 dī-vō'to, *a.* and *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Solemn; devout; a direction in singing.

di-vul'gate†, *vt.* To make known; publish.— **di-vul'gate†,** *a.* Published.— **di-vul'gat-er†,** *n.*

div"ul-ga'tion, *n.* [Rare.] The act of divulgating.— **di-vul'ga-to-ry,** *a.* [Rare.]

di-vulge', 1 di-vulj'; 2 di-vŭlg', *v.* [DI-VULGED'; DI-VULG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To tell or make known, as something previously private or secret; disclose; reveal; as, to *divulge* a plot. **2.** [Rare.] To proclaim. **3†.** To publish. **4†.** To impart. **II†.** *i.* To become known to the public. [< L. *divulgo*, < *di-* (see DI-²) + *vulgo*, make public, < *vulgus*, common people.] Syn.: see DISCLOSE; INFORM; PUBLISH.— **di-vulge'ment,** *n.* [Rare.] The act of divulging.— **di-vul'gence,** *n.* [Rare.] A divulging.— **di-vulg'er,** *n.*

di-vul'sion, 1 di-vul'shən; 2 di-vŭl'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of rending, plucking, or pulling apart. **2.** *Surg.* (1) The forcible rending or rupturing of an organ or a diseased part. (2) The dilatation of a channel or a hollow organ. [< L. *divulsio(n-)*, < *di-* (see DI-²) + *vello*, pull.] — **di-vulse'†,** *vt.* To rend.— **di-vul'sive†,** *a.* Rending.— **di-vul'sor,** *n.* *Surg.* An instrument for expanding a canal or passage; as, a urethral *divulsor*.

div'vy, 1 div'ɪ; 2 dĭv'y, *vt.* [Colloq.] To divide: often used with *up*.— **div'vy,** *n.*

div'y-duck", 1 div'ɪ-duk"; 2 dĭv'y-dŭk", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] [The dabchick.

di-wan'¹, 1 di-wān' *or* di-wēn'; 2 di-wän' *or* di-wạn', *n.* [Per.] A collection of poems by a single author; especially, a homogeneous assemblage of short poems; a cycle. Compare DEWAN; DIVAN.

The most important *diwans* are those of . . . Hafiz, Saadi, and Jami among the Persians. The plan has been imitated by Goethe in his 'West-östlicher Divan.' *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. vii, p. 292.

di-wan'², *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as DEWAN.

di-wa'ni, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as DEWANI. **di-wan'ni‡.**

dix, 1 dis; 2 dīs, *n.* [F.] *Cards.* A score of ten points gained, as in a game of pinocle, by exchanging a specified trump for the turned-up trump.

Dix, 1 diks; 2 dĭks, *n.* **1. Dorothea Lynde** (4/4 1802–7/17 1887), an American teacher, philanthropist, and writer who caused great reforms in the management of prisons and insane asylums in America and Great Britain; *Garland of Flora.* **2. John A.** (7/24 1798–4/21 1879), an American lawyer; general; Secretary of the Treasury, 1861; Governor of New York. **3. John Alden** (12/25 1860–4/9 1928), an American manufacturer; Governor of New York.

dix'e-ny, 1 diks'ɪ-nɪ; 2 dĭks'e-ny, *n.* The tendency of fungi to inhabit hosts of two different species. [< DI-¹ + Gr. *xenos*, host.]

Dix'i-dæ, 1 diks'ɪ-dī; 2 dĭks'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of nemocerous dipterous insects, closely resembling mosquitoes in size and form; the dixa-midges. The wing-veins have no scales, the antennæ are 16-jointed, the legs long and slender. **Dix'a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *dixous*, forked.] — **dix'id,** *a.* & *n.*

Dix'ie, 1 diks'ɪ; 2 dĭks'i, *n.* The southern part of the United States: a popular name during the third quarter of the 19th century; from Mason and Dixon's line (see LINE); also, one of several songs, as the Southern war-song by D. D. Emmett (1859). **Dixie's land‡.**

dix'it, 1 diks'ɪt; 2 dĭks'it, *n.* A statement or a declaration made upon personal authority. [L., he has said.]

Dix"mude', 1 dīs"mūd'; 2 dĭs"müd', *n.* A town in West Flanders, Belgium; battle-ground of Belgians and British against Germans, from Nov., 1914, to June, 1918.

Dix'on, 1 diks'ən; 2 dĭks'on, *n.* **1. Thomas** (1/11 1864–), an American author and playwright. *The Clansman.* **2. William Hepworth** (6/30 1821–12/27 1879), an English traveler and voluminous writer. **3.** A county in N. E. Nebraska. 450 sq. m.; county-seat Ponca. **4.** A city; county-seat of Lee county, Ill.

Dix Peak, in the Adirondacks; Essex co., N. Y.: 4,916 ft.

Di-ya'la, *n.* See DIALA.

Di"ya-mir', 1 dī"yə-mīr'; 2 dĭ"ya-mĭr', *n.* Same as NANGA-PARBAT.

Diz'a-hab, 1 diz'ə-hab *or* dai'zə-; 2 dĭz'a-hăb *or* dī'za-, *n.* *Bib.* [*Deut.* i, 1.

di-zain'†, *n.* A poem or stanza with ten lines.

diz-dar', 1 diz-dār'; 2 dĭz-där', *n.* [Per.] The warden or commandant of a castle.

diz'en, 1 diz'n *or* dai'zn; 2 dĭz'n *or* dī'zn, *vt.* **1.** To deck out; bedizen. **2.** To put flax, etc., upon (a distaff) for spinning. [Prop. put flax on a distaff, < *dis-* in DISTAFF.] **dize‡.**— **diz'en-ment,** *n.*

Diz-ful', *n.* Same as DEZFUL.

di-zo'ic, 1 dai-zō'ɪk; 2 dī-zo'ic, *a.* Giving birth to two young. [< DI-¹ + Gr. *zōon*, animal.]

diz'zen, 1 diz'n; 2 dĭz'n, *n.* [Scot.] A dozen.

diz'zy, 1 diz'ɪ; 2 dĭz'y, *v.* [DIZ'ZIED; DIZ'ZY-ING.] **I.** *t.* To make giddy, as by whirling around; confuse. **II†.** *i.* To behave in a foolish manner. [< AS. *dysigian*, < *dysig*, foolish.]

diz'zy, *a.* [DIZ'ZI-ER; DIZ'ZI-EST.] **1.** Having a feeling of light-headedness, or of whirling and confusion in the head, accompanied by a tendency to fall; vertiginous; giddy; as, I am *dizzy* from waltzing. **2.** Causing, inclined to cause, accompanied with, or marked by giddiness; as, a *dizzy* height. **3.** Produced by giddiness; as, a *dizzy* confusion of the head. **4.** [Archaic.] Of a heedless disposition; thoughtless; capricious; giddy. **5†.** Silly; simple; foolish. [< AS. *dysig.*] **dys'y†.**— **diz'zi-ly,** *adv.*— **diz'zi-ness,** *n.*

Diz'zy, 1 diz'ɪ; 2 dĭz'y, *n.* A nickname of Benjamin Disraeli.

Djan'ga, 1 jūŋ'gɑ; 2 jäŋ'gä, *n.* A mountain in the Caucasus Mountains, Russia; 16,750 ft.

dja'ti-tree", 1 jā'tɪ-trī"; 2 jä'ti-trē", *n.* [Malay.] *Bot.* Same as TEAK-TREE.

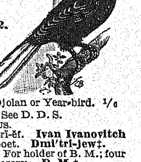
djel'ab, 1 jel'ab; 2 jĕl'ăb, *n.* Same as JELAB. **djel'lab‡.**

djer'eed, djer'rid, *n.* [Ar.] Same as JEREED, JERID.

djinn, djin'nee, *n.* Same as JINN, JINNEE.

Djok"jo-kar'ta, 1 jok"yo-kūr'tɑ; 2 jŏk"yo-kär'tä, *n.* A town in Java Island, Malay Archipelago; Dutch.

djo'lan, 1 jō'lan; 2 jō'lăn, *n.* [E. Ind.] The wreathed hornbill (*Buceros plicatus*).



Djolan or Year-bird. 1/6

dk., *abbr.* Dark; deck; dock.

D. L., *abbr.* **1.** Deputy Lieutenant. **2.** Doctor of Law. Nearly same as D. C. L. **3.** Doctor of Literature or Letters. For holder of B. Lit., two years' postgraduate course. **D. Lit.‡; D. Litt.‡; Lit. D.‡; Litt. D.‡.**

dl., *abbr.* Deciliter; drill.

D. L. O., *abbr.* Dead Letter Office.

D. M., *abbr.* **1.** Same as M. D. **2.** Same as D. MUS. **3.** Doctor of Mathematics. **4.** Destra mano.

dm.¹, *abbr.* **1.** Decimeter. **2.** Delta metal. — **dm.²,** *abbr.* Square decimeter.—**dm.³,** *abbr.* Cubic decimeter.

D. M. D., *abbr.* *Dentariæ Medicinæ Doctor.* Doctor of Dental Medicine. Three years' course. See D. D. S.

Dmi'tri, *n.* [Rus.] See DEMETRIUS.

Dmi'tri-ef, 1 dmī'trī-ef; 2 dmī'tri-ĕf. **Ivan Ivanovitch** (9/9 1760–10/3 1837). A Russian poet. **Dmi'tri-jew‡.**

D. Mus., *abbr.* Doctor of Music. For holder of B. M.; four years' graduate course. Also honorary. **D. M.‡.**

D/N., *abbr.* *Com.* Debit note.

D. N., *abbr.* *Dominus noster* (Our Lord).

Dnie'per, 1 nī'pər; 2 nē'per, *n.* A river in S. W. Russia; rising in Smolensk, flowing south to Kief, and forming the estuary of **Dneiper Siman,** flows to the Black Sea; length 1,400 m.

Dnies'ter, 1 nīs'tər; 2 nēs'ter, *n.* A river in Austria and Russia, 800 m. to the Black Sea.

D. N. P. P., *abbr.* *Dominus noster Papa Pontifex* (Our Lord the Pope).

do, 1 dū; 2 dọ, *v.* [DID; DO'ING; DONE; *ind. pres.* DO'EST or DOST (Rare or Poet.), DOES, DO'ETH or DOTH (Rare or Poet.); *2d per. sing. imp.* DIDST, DID'EST†.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To carry forward or bring to accomplishment, as any kind of work or business; perform; execute; effect; transact; serve, as a term in prison: a substitute for almost any verb indicating action, operation, or production; as, to *do* your work or your bidding; to *do* an errand. **2.** To affect by any kind of work so as to put into a certain state or to connect with a desired result; to treat with care or attention; prepare, arrange, or modify by intentional action; visit and examine, as a building or city; as, to *do* one's hair; to *do* an omelet; to *do* the sights; to *do* a problem. **3.** Hence, to render from one language into another; translate methodically.

I speak of his [Homer's] compound epithets, and of his repetitions. Many of the former cannot be *done* literally into English without destroying the purity of our language.
POPE *Homer's Iliad* pref., p. 11. [R. & S.]

4. To produce as a result by intentional action; perform an act causing (a result or effect): with both a direct and indirect object, the latter usually preceded by *to* or *for*; as, to *do* justice, honor, homage; to *do* good or evil; to *do* a favor or an injury *for* or *to* any one. **5.** To bring to completion; finish; achieve; accomplish; as, to *do* a mile in three minutes: especially in the past participle; as, no sooner said than *done*.

If it were *done* when 'tis *done*, then 'twere well
It were *done* quickly. SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act. i, sc. 7.

6. [Colloq.] To be sufficient for; serve; as, $50 will *do* me for the present. **7.** To advance money on; cash; as, to *do* a bill or note. **8.** To employ, as effort, in effecting; exert; put forth; as, *do* your utmost to persuade him. **9.** [Slang.] To swindle; cheat; defraud: usually qualified in some way, or followed by *out of*; as, they *did* me *out of* all the money.

The Anglo-Norman mind . . . will stickle for the dust in the balance in a matter of business, and would blush at being *done* by Mercury himself.
LOWELL *Fireside Travels, Italy* p. 215. [H. M. & CO. 1886.]

10. [Slang.] To injure seriously or kill; as, if you stir I'll *do* you. **11.** To assume the character of; play the part of; as, to *do* the lady's man.

You find people ready enough to *do* the Samaritan, without the oil and twopence. SMITH in Lady Holland's *Sydney Smith* vol. i, ch. 11, p. 233. [H. 1855.]

12†. To put; place; fix. **13†.** To cause or bring about: followed by an object and the infinitive, or by the infinitive alone; as, he did *do* hew the knight from his saddle. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exert or employ oneself in any way; act; especially, to strive or work vigorously; make effort or exertion; as, let us be up and *doing*.

Our duty down here *is to do, not to know*.
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. ii, can. 2, st. 1.

2. To comport, demean, or conduct oneself; as, to *do* rightly in the sight of all men.

I *do* then with my friends as I *do* with my books. I would have them where I can find them, but I seldom use them. EMERSON *Essays, Friendship* in first series, p. 173. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

3. To fare in an undertaking; as, in the drawing I *did* badly. **4.** To contrive to get along; manage; shift; as, what shall we *do* for money? **5.** To fare in health; be in a physical condition; as, how do you *do*? **6.** To serve the object intended; answer the purpose; be enough; suffice; as, this is all I have: will it *do*?

III. *auxiliary.* As an auxiliary *do* is used (1) in interrogative or negative clauses; as, how *do* you do? I *do* not think so; (2) to express emphasis; as, I *do* believe you; (3) sometimes in the imperative, to add force or express earnestness; as, *do* answer: used with the verb *be* only in the imperative; as, *do* be patient; also used merely to intensify an imperative; as, be patient, *do*. (4) merely as an inflection of the principal verb: now seldom used except poetically.

And then methought it *did* appear A violet dropping dew.
BYRON *Hebrew Melodies, I Saw Thee Weep* st. 1.

IV. *substitute.* As *do* may be used to denote any kind of action, it is often used as a substitute for a verb, indicating action, to avoid the repetition of such a verb.

As a substitutionary verb, in strict use it appears only where some part of *do* precedes; as, "I *did* not say, as some *do*." But from its exceeding convenience, it is frequently used without reference to this rule; as, "I will not affirm, as some *do*" (*sc.* affirm). Disagreeable repetition of a preceding verb is often thus avoided.

Christ did not ask his disciples to believe without proof then; he *does* not now. HOPKINS *Evidences of Christianity* lect. xii, p. 353. [M. & S. 1876.]

[< AS. *dōn*; cp. Gr. *ti-thē-mi* and Skt. *da-dhā-mi*, put, place. DO, *vi.*, 6, < AS, *dugan*, suit.] **doe†.**

Syn.: accomplish, achieve, commit, effect, execute, perform, perpetrate. A man may *do* good or evil; *commit*, as applied to actions, is used only of those that are bad, whether grave or trivial (compare synonyms for COMMIT); *perpetrate* is used chiefly of aggravated crimes or, somewhat humorrously, of blunders. A man may *do* wrong; *commit* a sin, a trespass, or a murder; *perpetrate* an outrage or a felony. See ACCOMPLISH; ACHIEVE; MAKE; SOLVE; TRANSACT. Compare synonyms for ACT, *n.*

— **do'-all",** *n.* A servant to do all work; general helper; factotum.— **to be doing,** to be in course or process of being done, performed, produced, or the like; as, the cakes *are doing*; the presswork *is doing*.

The deed's a *doing* now, that makes me lord
Of these rich valleys, and a chief of power.
JOHN HOME *Douglas* act. i, sc. 1.

— **to do a perish** [Colloq., Australia], to succumb to hunger, thirst, or want, in the bush.— **to do by,** to act toward; treat; as, do as you would be *done by*.— **to do for.** **1.** To answer the purpose or requirements of; as, this bed will *do for* me. **2.** To look after the personal welfare or interests of; provide for; care for; as, I have nobody to *do for* me. **3.** [Slang.] To kill, or to injure, damage fatally; as, I am *done for*.— **to do for oneself,** to be self-supporting; do without assistance.— **to do into,** to make of the same or like form.— **to do off,** to take off, as a hat; doff.— **to do on,** to put on, as clothing; don.— **to do one proud** [Slang.], to cause one to feel proud.— **to do one's best, one's diligence,** etc., to put forth one's best efforts.— **to do one's business,** to overthrow; undo; ruin one.— **to do out,** to clean out, as a room or office.— **to do over.** **1.** To repeat the performance of; make over. **2.** To put or spread upon; cover, as with clay. — **to do time,** to serve out a sentence, as in a penitentiary. — **to do to.** **1.** Same as TO DO BY. **2.** To put to or upon;

apply; also, shut, as a door.— **to do to death,** to put to death; kill; slay.— **to do up.** 1. To tie up, as a parcel. 2. To roll up or arrange in a coiffure, as the hair. 3. To make fresh and clean, as a room with paper and paint. 4. To starch and iron, as muslin. 5. *Colloq.* To tire out; as, I am completely *done up.* 6†. To lift up; open, as a window.— **to do with.** 1. To manage or get on with; as, I don't know how to *do with* these people. 2. To use to advantage.— **to do without,** to dispense with.— **to have done with,** to leave off; make an end of; be through with; as, *have done with* scheming.— **to have to do with,** to have an interest or part in; be connected or have business with.

do², *n.* 1. [Colloq.] A trick; cheat; as, it is a regular *do.* 2. [Slang & Prov. Eng.] Celebration; performance. 3†. Duty. 4†. Bustle; stir.

do³, 1 dō; 2 dō, *n. Mus.* 1. The first of the syllables used for the solfeggio of the scale; the tonic of any scale. **movable do**‡. 2. The tone C. **fixed do**‡. **doh**‡.

D. O., *abbr.* Doctor of Oratory. **D/O‡,** Doctor of Oratory.

do., *abbr.* Ditto. **Do‡.**

do'ab', 1 dū'ab, 2 dǫ'ăb, *n.* 1. The tract of land between two streams immediately above their confluence. 2. The confluence of two streams. [< Hind. *doāb,* < *do* (< Skt. *dwa,* two) + *āb,* < Skt. *âp,* water.] **doo'ab‡.**

doab', 1 dōb; 2 dŏb, *n.* [Ir.] 1. A dark-colored clay found near Irish bogs. 2. A building or out inside of straw and dung.

do'a-bi'ce, 1 dō'a-bē'sē; 2 dǫ'ă-bē'să, *n.* Capable of being done.

doach, 1 dōsh; 2 dǫch, *n.* [Prov. Scot.] A weir for salmon.

doaght.

Doane, 1 dōn; 2 dōn, *n.* 1. **George Washington** (⁸/₂₇1799–⁴/₂₇1859), an American divine; poet; founded Burlington College, N. J.; *Poems,* etc. 2. **William Croswell** (³/₂₇1832–⁵/₂₇1913), an American Protestant Episcopal prelate; bishop of Albany from 1869; hymn-writer and biographer.

Doane, Mount, in Yellowstone Park, Wyo.; 10,713 ft. high.

do-a'ri-um, 1 dō-ē'ri-um; 2 dǫ-ā'rĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-ri-a, *pl.*] *Law.* Same as DOWER.—[< O*F. doaire,* F. *douaire;* see DOWER, *n.*]

Do'as-san'si-a, 1 dō'a-san'si-a; 2 dō'ă-săn'sĭ-ă, *n.* A genus of smut-fungi, belonging to the order *Ustilaginales,* in which the spores are grouped into conglomerate masses, a portion of sterile cells arranged in a single layer. The species are usually formed on water- or marsh-plants. [< *Doassans,* French chemist.]

doat, *v.* Same as DOTE.

doat'y, 1 dōt'i, 2 dōt'y, *a.* Stained by the inroads of decay; as, *dotty* birch, beech, or oak. [*obs.*] [*easies*].

dob, 1 dŏb; 2 dŏb, *n.* [Scot.] The razor-clam (*Solen or Ensis*

do-bash', 1 do-bash'; 2 do-băsh', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] An East Indian broker or interpreter; a commissionaire, usually one who speaks two languages. [< E. Ind. *do,* two, + *bhasha,* language.]

dob'ber, 1 dŏb'er; 2 dŏb'er, *n.* 1. A dabchick. 2. [Local, U. S.] = dobbin, 3.

dob'bie, 1 dŏb'i; 2 dŏb'i, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Asprite or wraith; **dob'bin**, 1 dŏb'in; 2 dŏb'in, *n.* 1. A work-horse: a familiar name for any horse. 2. [Eng.] Gravel and sand mixed together. 3. A little drinking cup. [< the personal name *Dobbin,* for *Robin,* dim. of *Robert.*— **dob'bin-cart'**, *n.* [Ir.] A four-wheeled traveling carriage, usually drawn by a span.

Dob'bin², *n.* 1. **James Cochrane** (1814–⁹/₁1857), an American statesman; Secretary of the Navy. 2. **Major D.** In Thackeray's *Vanity Fair,* a slothful officer; friend of Osborne, whose widow, Amelia, he married.

Dobbs Fer'ry. A village in Westchester county, N. Y.

dob'by, 1 dŏb'i; 2 dŏb'y, *n.* [DOBBIES, 1.] -ies, 2 -iz, *pl.*] [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] 1. An old man grown childish; an imbecile. 2. A dobbie. 3. That part of a loom which raises and lowers the harness-frames; also, an attachment or device for weaving similar to the Jacquard loom. **witch‡**

dobby-loom, — **center-shed dobby,** a dobby-loom used principally for fabrics which must be made slowly or require closed shedding.— **dob'by-shed'ding,** *n.* A method by which the harness of a loom is operated when the loom is for patterns too large for toppets and too small to be made cheaply by a Jacquard loom. [**dob'ber.**

dob'chick', 1 dŏb'chik'; 2 dŏb'chĭk', *n.* The dabchick.

do'be, 1 dō'bē; 2 dō'bē, *n.* [S. W. U. S.] Adobe: a corruption, usually written *'dobe.*

do'bee, do'bie, *n.* Same as DHOBEE.

Do-bell', 1 dō-bel'; 2 dō-bĕl', **Sydney Thompson** (⁴/₁1824–⁸/₁1873). An English poet; pen-name Sydney Yendys; *The Roman.*

Dobell' ssolution. (*Med.*) A solution of carbolic acid, bicarbonate of soda, borax, and glycerin: used as a spray for throat and nasal affections.

Dö'beln, 1 dŭ'beln; 2 dŭ'bĕln, *n.* A town in Saxony, Germany.

do-bhash', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as DOBASH.

do'bie, 1 dō'bi; 2 dō'bĭ, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] Adobe.

Do'boy Is'land, 1 dō'boi; 2 dō'bŏy, *n.* One of the Sea Islands on which pine abounds; McIntosh county, Ga.; area, 13 acres.

Do'bren-te-l, 1 dō'bren-tē-l; 2 dō'brĕn-tē-l, **Gabor,** *n.* (¹¹/₁1786–³/₂₇1851). A Hungarian poet and writer; *Ancient Monuments of the Hungarian Language.* **Dö'bren-te-y‡.**

Do'brow-ski, 1 dō'brof-skī; 2 dō'brŏf-skĭ, **Josef** (⁶/₁1753–¹/₁1820). A Bohemian philologist; *Hist. of Bohemian Lang.*

Do-bru'dja, 1 dō-brū'ja; 2 dō-brū'jă, *n.* A district in Roumania between the Danube river and the Black Sea: 8,969 sq. m.: here Roumanians and Russians defeated the Germans and Austrians, 1916. **Do-bru'ja‡.**

dob'son, 1 dŏb'sŏn; 2 dŏb'sŏn, *n.* [U. S.] The helgrammite.

Dob'son², *n.* 1. **(Henry) Austin** (⁷/₁₂1840–¹/₁2/₁1920), an English poet and biographer. 2. **John** (10–¹¹/₁₂1814–⁶/₁1849), an English historical and portrait painter; *Portrait of Charles I.,* etc.

dob'ule, 1 dob'yul; 2 dŏb'yul, *n.* The European dace.

do'by, 1 dō'bi; 2 dō'bĭ, *n.* [-BIES, 1-biz; 2-bĭs, *pl.*] Same as ADOBE.

Doc., *abbr.* [Docs., *pl.*] Document.

doc, 1 dŏk; 2 dŏk, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] Doctor: a contraction.

doc'a, 1 dō'ka; 2 dō-kăm'po; 2 dō-căm'po, **Florian** (1513–1590). A Spanish chronicler.

Do'ce, 1 dō'sē; 2 dō'sē, *n.* [Sp.] A river in Minas-Geraes state, Brazil; length, 800 m. to Atlantic ocean.

Doc. Eng., *abbr.* Doctor of Engineering. Honorary. **E. D.‡.**

do'cent', *n.* Teaching.

do'cent', 1 dō'sent or (*G.*) do-tsent'; 2 dō'sĕnt or (*G.*) do-tsĕnt', *n.* [DO'CENTS or (G.) DO-CEN'TEN, 1 -tenz; 2 -tĕn, *pl.*] A person licensed to teach in a university, but without the charge or dignity of a professor; a tutor. [< L. *docen(t)-s,* ppr. of *docco,* teach.] **do-cent'-ship,** *n.*

The entire teaching force in German universities, 1890] numbered 2,437. *docenten* or tutors, 649.

M. M. CURTIS in *Educational Review* June, 1891, p. 28.

Do-ce'tæ, 1 dō-sē'tē, 2 dō-cē'tĕ, *n. pl. Ch. Hist.* An early heretical sect of Christians who claimed that Christ's body was either a fantom, or, if real, of celestial origin, so that he acted and suffered in appearance only, and not in fact. [LL., < Gr. *Dokētai,* < *dokeō,* seem.]— **Do-ce'tic,** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the Docetæ. 2. Fantasmal; apparitional.— **Do-ce'tism,** *n.*— **Doce'tist,** *n.*— **Do"ce-tis'tic,** *a.*

doch'-an-dor"och. 1 doh'-an-dor"oh; 2 dŏh'-an-dŏr"ŏh, *n.* [Gaelic.] A parting or stirrup-cup; a drink at the door. **deuch'-an-dor"nis‡; doch'-an-dor"ris‡; doch'-an-dor"roch‡.**

"You must have *doch an'dorroch,* or you will be unable to travel." SCOTT *Heart of Midlothian* vol. ii, ch. 15, p. 175. [s. n. p. 1834.]

doch'me, 1 dok'mi; 2 dŏc'mē, *n.* [DOCH'MAI, 1 -mai; 2 -mī, *pl.*] [Gr.] A paleste: an ancient Greek measure.

doch'mi-ac, 1 dok'mi-ak; 2 dŏc'mĭ-ăc. 1. *Gr. Anc. Gr. Pros.* Composed of or characterized by dochmii; as, a *dochmiac* verse. **II.** *n.* A dochmiac verse. **doch-mi'a-cal‡.**

doch-mi'a-sis, 1 dok-mai'a-sis; 2 dŏc-mī'a-sĭs, *n.* Same as ANCHYLOSTOMIASIS.

doch'mi-us, 1 dok'mi-us; 2 dŏc'mĭ-ŭs, *n.* [-i, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] 1. *Anc. Gr. Pros.* The dochmiac measure, a pentasyllabic foot, of which the typical form is ⏑ — ⏑ — —. 2. A strongyloid nematoid worm (genus *Dochmius*); an anchylostome. [L., < Gr. *dochmios,* across.]

doch'ter, 1 dŏh'ter; 2 dŏh'ter, *n.* [Scot.] Daughter.

doc'i-ble, 1 dŏs'i-bl; 2 dŏs'ĭ-bl, *a.* [Archaic or Rare.] 1. **doc'i-bil',** 2. Capable of being instructed; easily taught; docile. 2. Capable of being taught to another; as, a *docible* art.— **doc"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] The quality of being docible; teachableness. **doc'i-ble-ness‡.**

Humility is the safest ground of docility, and docility the surest promise of *docibility.*

COLERIDGE *Works, Aids to Reflection* in vol. i, p. 226. [n. 1871.]

doc'ile, 1 dŏs'il *or* dō'sil; 2 dŏs'ĭl *or* dō'sĭl (ĭsm), *a.* 1. **doc'il,** 2. Amenable to training; easy to manage; tractable; as, a *docile* horse.

The wild forest animals have been taught to become the *docile* helpmates of man.

BANCROFT *United States* vol. vi, bk. i, ch. 1, p. 6. [n. 1885.]

2. Easily worked or handled; tractable; said of ores. 3†. Docible. [< L. *docilis,* < *docco,* teach.]

SYN.: amenable, compliant, gentle, manageable, pliable, pliant, submissive, tame, teachable, tractable, yielding. One who is *docile* is ready to be taught; one who is *tractable* is easily led; one who is *pliant* is easily bent in any direction; *compliant* represents one as inclined or persuaded to agreement with another's will. See PLIANT. [SYN. permitted, dogged, obstinate, opinionated, resolute, self-willed, stubborn, willful, unyielding.— **do-cil'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being docile; teachableness.

doc'i-na-sy, 1 dos'i-na-si; 2 dŏs'ĭ-nă-sy, *n.* 1. [Rare.] The art of testing or examining ores, medicines, etc.; assaying. 2. In ancient Greece, a public inquiry into the character and conditions of persons elected for public office or of youths applying for full citizenship. [< Gr. *dokimasia,* examination, < *dokimaz,* receive.] **doc'i-nas-y‡; doc'i-na-sis‡.**

doc'i-nas'tic, 1 dos'i-nas'tik; 2 dŏs'ĭ-năs'tĭc, *a.* Relating to assaying, as of ores; hence, resulting from test or experiment. **dok"i-mas'tic‡.**

doc"i-mol'o-gy, 1 dos'i-mol'o-ji; 2 dŏs'ĭ-mŏl'o-gy, *n.* A treatise on the art of assaying metals. [< Gr. *dokimos,* examined, < *dokimaz,* prove). + -LOGY.]

do'clous, 1 dō'shus; 2 dō'shŭs, *a.* [Colloq., W. U. S.] Docile: manageable.— **doc'i-ty,** *n.* [Local, Eng. & U. S.] Readiness to be instructed; quick comprehension: docility.

dock¹, 1 dŏk; 2 dŏk, *n.* 1. To shorten or make less, as by cutting off or abridgment; diminish; reduce; as, to *dock* a horse's tail; to *dock* a man's pay.

They would be less than human if they did not try to save the souls of the tyrants *docking* their freedom.

W. BESANT *For Faith and Freedom* p. 69. [n. 1889.]

2. *Law.* To cut off; rescind; as, to *dock* an entail. 3. *Naut.* To cut or shorten; said of dough for sea-biscuit.— **to dock up,** same as DUCK UP.

dock², *n.* 1. *t.* To lay up in or as in dock; bring into dock, as a vessel, especially into a dry dock for repairs. **II.** *t.* To enter a dock.

And see my wealthy Andrew *dock'd* in sand.

SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act i, sc. 1.

dock³, *n.* 1. Any of various species of *Rumex,* a genus of the sor elwort or buckwheat family. Docks are all coarse weedy herbs, with crowded panicled racemes of small inconspicuous mostly green flowers, and leafstalks somewhat sheathing the stem. The following are the most common species now found in the United States: **bitter** or **blunt-leaved dock** (*R. obtusifolius*) **curled** or **yellow d.** (*R. crispus*); **fiddle-d.** (*R. pulcher*), sparingly naturalized from Europe; **golden d.** (*R. maritimus*); **great water-d.** (*R. hydrolapathum*); **pale** or **whited d.** (*R. aristolitus*); **patience-d.** (*R. patientia*); **peach-leaved d.** (*R. persicarifolius*); **red-veined** or **bloody d.** (*R. sanguineus*); **smaller green d.** (*R. conglomeratus*); **sharp,** or **sorrel,** or **sour d.** (*R. acetosa*); **swamp-** or **water-d.** (*R. verticillatus*).



Sour Dock (*Rumex acetosa*).
a, root and leaves; *b,* flower-panicle; *c,* a flower, enlarged.

2. Any one of various other plants not belonging to the dock genus (*Rumex*), as those which have a similar habit in leaves or general coarseness; as, (*Malva sylvestris*); velvet *dock,* the common mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*). **cuckold dock,** same as BURDOCK.— **d.-bur,** *n.* A burdock flower-head.— **d.-cress,** *n.* [Eng.] A hedge-weed, the nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*).— **d.-nettle,** *n.* [Dial. Eng.] The stinging nettle. SEE NETTLE.— **d.-sorrel,** *n.* The sour dock.— **in d., out nettle,** a phrase denoting unsteadiness or inconstancy. It arose from the use of the dock to take out the sting of the nettle, and the phrase was repeated as a kind of incantation.

dock⁴, *n.* 1. An artificial basin for vessels.

No port in the world can show a line of *docks* like those of Liverpool. MCCARTHY *Our Own Times* vol. i, p. 72. [n. 1879.]

2. The space between two adjoining piers or wharves, often roofed over and used as a place of temporary storage: sometimes, less accurately, extended to the piers themselves; hence, a wharf; as, we walked down on the *dock.*

Dock is by many persons used to mean a wharf or pier; thus: He fell off the *dock* and was drowned. . . . A man might fall into a *dock* but to say that he fell off a *dock* is no better than to say that he fell off a hole.

R. G. WHITE *Words and Their Uses* p. 107. [N. M. & CO.]

3. An enclosed space in criminal courts in which accused persons are placed during their trial. 4. The fixed persons are placed during their trial. 4. The fixed person or place of a theater beneath the stage. [< MD. *docke;* cp. Gr. *dochē,* receptacle.]— **dock'-charges‡; d.-duest.** paid for storing goods on a dock. **d.-rchargs‡.**— **d.-walloper,** *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Same as WHARF-RAT. 2.— **d.-warrant,** *n.* [Eng.] A certificate to the owner of goods warehoused in the docks, presentable as an order for goods when indorsed to that effect.— **dry d.,** a dock on their removal when indorsed to that effect.— **dry d.,** a dock or basin having a gate through which a vessel may pass and or basin having a gate through which a vessel may pass and which may be closed to permit the water to be pumped out, or so as to prevent reentrance of water after it has retired by the action of the tide. **basin docks, box docks,** etc., by the action of the tide. **basin docks, box docks,** etc., are varieties of dry dock.— **floating d.,** a double caisson of



Floating Dry Dock "Dewey" of the U. S. Navy, stationed at Olongapo, Philippine Islands.

camel having an open space and a platform between aircompartments, used for lifting a vessel out of the water by pumping the water out of the side compartments.— **gravpumping the water out of the side compartments.— gravdig d.,** n. See GRAVING, *n.*— **half-tide d.,** a basin-dock connecting two or more docks, and opening into tide-water.— **hydraulic d.,** a dock having a sunken platform on which a vessel may be placed, and which may be raised clear of the water by hydraulic power.— **portable d.,** see PORTABLE.— **sectional d.,** a floating dock having separate sections, each of which may be used as any dry dock in which a vessel may be built and then floated without the use of a cradle.— **wet d.,** a dock in which the water is confined, as at high tide, to maintain a desired level of water, as a convenience in loading, etc.

dock⁵, *n.* 1. An animal's tail cut short or bobbed; the stump of a tail. 2. A leather case to cover a horse's stump of a tail. 3. [Prov. Eng.] tail when cut, clipped, or doubled. 4. [Prov. Part of the crupper; also, a saddle-crupper. Eng.] Part of a boat's chine. 5. [Scot.] A shirt-sleeve. 6. The end of anything left after cutting; the stump. 7†. The tail, as of a cow. 8†. The rump. [< Ice. *dockr,* stump of a tail.]

dock'age¹, 1 dok'ij; 2 dŏk'ag, *n.* 1. Curtailment, as of wages; reduction. 2. The act of cutting dough for ship-biscuit.

dock'age², *n.* 1. Provision for docking a vessel. 2. The charge for use of a dock. 3. The act of docking.

dock'en, 1 dok'en; 2 dŏk'en, *n.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] The dock-plant; especially, the butter dock. **dock'an‡.**

dock'er, 1 dok'er; 2 dŏk'er, *n.* [Eng.] A dock-laborer; also, one who dwells at or upon a dock; specif., a resident of Deptford, formerly a Kentish Dock.

docker', *n.* 1. A stamp for cutting out ship-biscuit. 2. A person who docks a horse's mane or tail.

dock'et, 1 dok'et; 2 dŏk'ĕt, *n.* 1. To place, as a cause or announcement, on a calendar or program to determine precedence or a routine of procedure; as, to order of precedence or a routine of procedure; as, to *docket* the case of Smith vs. Jones. 2. To make an abstract of (a case) and keep for reference. 3. To make a abstract of (a case) and keep for reference. 4. To attach a docket, minute on the back of; endorse. 5. To mark, or label to. **doc'quett.**

dock'et, *n.* 1. A condensed statement of a document, generally minuted upon the back of the same; summary; abstract. 2. *Law.* (1) An entry on the records of a court of the principal steps taken in a case. (2) of a court of the principal steps taken in a case. (2) The registry of judgments of a court, or a book in which such entries are made or such judgments registered. (3) A calendar of the cases to be called at any term. (4) A calendar of the cases to be called at any tered. (4) A calendar of the cases to be called at any time of the court; a trial-docket. 3. Hence, any calendar of business, as in an ecclesiastical assembly. 4. endar of business, as in an ecclesiastical assembly. 4. A tag or label attached to a package of goods ready (1) A tag or label attached to a package of goods ready for delivery. (2) A voucher from a customs for delivery. (2) A voucher from a customs officer, house giving the holder the right to enter goods, as a cotton, at the clearing-house; also, a receipt from a custom-house for duty paid upon entering goods. (3) custom-house for duty paid upon entering goods. (3) A certificate attesting the validity of a document. [Scot.] A certificate attesting the validity of a document. [Scot.] A certificate from a notary. 5. [Prov. Eng.] A patch; a piece of leather. 6. [Prov. Eng.] A woodman's bill. [< dock, shred. 6. [Prov. Eng.] A woodman's bill. [< dock, n.] **doc'quett.**

dock'ize, 1 dok'iz; 2 dŏk'īz, *pt.* [-IZED; -IZ-ING.] To provide with docks, as a river.— **dock"i-za'tion,** *n.*

dock'mack'ie, 1 dok'mak'i; 2 dŏk'măk'ĭ, *n.* A shrub (*Viburnum acerifolium*) of the United States and Canada.

dock'ma'sa, *n.* Same as DHOBEE.

dock'yard', 1 dok'yārd'; 2 dŏk'yārd', *n.* [Eng.] A shipdock, storing munitions of war. storing munitions of war.

doc'mus, 1 dok'mak; 2 dŏc'măc, *n.* A large edible catfish (*Bagrus docmac*) common in the Nile.

doc'mus, 1 dok'mus; 2 dŏc'mŭs, *n.* [Gr.] A step. **doc'mi.**

Doc"o-glos'sa, 1 dok'o-glos'a; 2 dŏc"o-glŏs'ă, *n. pl. Conch.* A group of dioecious gastropods, especially an order having an entire heart with two auricles, otocysts, the pedal ganglia, beam-like teeth numerous in cross-rows, and patelgangila, beam-like teeth numerous in cross-rows, and patelliform shell, as in limpets (*Patellidæ*), etc. [< Gr. *dokos,* beam, + *glōssa,* tongue.]— **doc"o-glos'san,** *a.*—

doc"o-glos'sate, *a.* & *n.*

Do-cop'ter-i, 1 do-kop'ter-ai; 2 dō-cŏp'tĕr-ī, *n. pl. Ich.* An extinct order of teleocephalous fishes with the basilar bones of the median fins well developed and numerous basilar bones to the pectorals. [< Gr. *dokos,* beam, + *pteron,* fin, wing.]— **do-cop'tere,** *n.*— **do-cop'ter-ous,** *a.*

doc'o-sane, 1 dok'o-sān; 2 dŏc'o-săn, *n. Chem.* A colorless paraffin ($CH_3(CH_2)_{20}CH_3$) occurring in brown coal and obtained by reducing the chlorid $C_{22}H_{45}Cl$.

doc'tor, 1 dok'tor *or* -ter; 2 dŏc'tor, *v.* [Colloq.] I. *t.* 1. To prescribe for or treat medically; as, to *doctor* a sick man; to *doctor* a cold. 2. To make repairs upon; put man; to *doctor* a cold. 2. To make repairs upon; put to rights; tinker; as, to *doctor* a machine. 3. To treat by admixture or adulteration; alter with a view to deceive; tamper with; falsify; as, the authori-

ties *doctored* the reports before publishing them; some brandy is *doctored*.

New rolls (of parchment), deceitfully *doctored* into an appearance of antiquity, are offered freely.
C. D. WARNER *In the Lesson* p. 80. [N. M. & CO. 1882.]

4. [Rare.] To give the course of doctor to; as, to be *doctored* by such a college is no great honor. **II.** ı. **1.** To take medicine or medical treatment; as, *doctoring*. for his ague. **2.** To practise medicine.

I know enough of *doctoring* to see that in another hour he would be beyond the reach of earthly help.
HAGGARD *She* p. 194. [H. 1887.]

doc'tor, *n.* **A** practitioner of medicine or surgery. (1) [U. S.] One empowered by a regular technical school to practise medicine, surgery, or osteopathy. (2) In looser usage, any person whose occupation is medical practise. (3) [Cf. Brit.] One who has the diploma of doctor or a licentiate of the College of Physicians. A surgeon is not called *doctor* in England, except by courtesy.

2. A person who has received a diploma of the highest degree in a faculty, as of divinity, law, etc., as evidence of his learning and ability to teach; more commonly, one who has received the degree as an honorary title from a university or college; as, Harvard made the President of the United States a *doctor* of laws. **3.** *Mech.* A device, as in a machine for doing some special work. Specif.: (1) An auxiliary or donkey engine. (2) A boiler feed-pump. (3) *Calico-printing.* A long knife for distributing and removing color; also, a printing-roller. (4) *Paper-making.* A steel edge on a calender-roll, to scrape off dirt. (5) An electric brush carrying a plating solution. (6) A knife used in the manufacture of India-rubber for scraping and mixing. (7) *Mech.* A contrivance for fitting parts, as in grinding bearings. (8) An implement for soldering. (9) A support or backstay in a lathe. (10) A knife in engagement with the peripheral face of a roller, as in a roller cotton-gin.

4. A liquor employed to make poor wine or beer palatable. **5.** On sailing vessels, the steward or the cook. **6.** [Local, U. S.] The cook in a logging-camp. **7.** (1) A doctor-fish. (2) [Local, Eng.] The friar-skate. **8.** Among uncivilized people, a medicine-man or conjurer. **9.** [Archaic.] A person of great learning, and qualified to instruct; literally, a teacher.

They found him in the temple, sitting in the midst of the *doctors*, both hearing them, and asking them questions. *Luke* ii. 46.
Who shall decide when *doctors* disagree?
POPE *Moral Essays* ep. iii, l. 1.

10. A jack-of-all-trades: see DOCTOR, 2.

11. [W. Australia.] A cool breeze blowing from the sea for some hours during the daytime from November to April. **12.** *pl.* [Old Slang.] Loaded dice. [< F. *docteur*, < L. *doctor*, teacher.]

— doc'tor-bird', *n.* [Grenada, W. Ind.] A humming-bird (*Glaucis hirsutus*).— **d.-box,** *n. Calico-printing.* The color-box in the bottom of which the doctors are.— **d.-fish,** *n.* A surgeon-fish or teuthidid.— **d.-gum,** *n.* See HOG-GUM.— **d.-pump,** *n.* Same as DOCTOR, *n.*, 3 (2).— **d.-shears,** *n. Calico-printing.* The plates that hold the doctors.— **Doctors of the Church,** the title of the most eminent Fathers of the church for their devoutness and learning; in the Eastern Church, Athanasius, Basil, Chrysostom, and Gregory Nazianzen; in the Latin Church, Ambrose, Augustine, Gregory the Great, and Jerome. Since the 16th century the title has been conferred by the popes upon a number of saints who have proved themselves profound in the doctrines of the church.— **doc'tor-ly†,** *a.* Like a learned man.

doc'tor-al,] dok'tər-al; 2 dŏc'tor-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a doctor or his profession. **doc-to'ri-al;— doc'tor-al-ly,** *adv.* [Rare.]

doc'tor-ate,] dok'tər-āt; 2 dŏc'tor-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** *t.* To make a doctor of by conferring a degree. **II.** *i.* To create doctors by conferring degrees: said of a university.

doc'tor-ate, *n.* **The degree of doctor. doc'tor-ship†.**

doc'tord, *pp.* Doctored. S. S.

doc'tor-ess,] dok'tər-es; 2 dŏc'tor-ĭs, *n.* **1.** A woman who practises medicine; a female physician. **2†.** A woman who teaches or has a doctor's degree. **doc'tress; doc'trice†.**

doc'tor-ize,] dok'tər-aız; 2 dŏc'tor-ĭz, *vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make a doctor of.— **doc'tor-i-za'tion,** *n.* The ceremony of conferring the degree of doctor.

doc'tor-ship,] dok'tər-ship; 2 dŏc'tor-ship, *n.* **1.** The position, function, or character of a doctor. **2.** Eminent learning; scholarship. **3.** [Humorous.] The personality of a doctor; as, his *doctorship*.

doc'tri-a-bler, *a.* Capable of or constituting doctrine; also, suited to instruct; instructive.

doc'tri-naire',] dok'tri-nār'; 2 dŏc'tri-nār', *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a doctrinaire; theoretical; visionary; unpractical. *n. doctrinaire's* sentiments.

Benton . . . was an enthusiastic believer in the extreme Jeffersonian *doctrinaire* views as to the will of the majority being always right. T. ROOSEVELT *Benton* p. 121. [H. & CO. 1887.]

doc'tri-naire', *n.* **1.** One whose views concerning political and other matters are derived from theories, rather than from facts; one who arrives at a conclusion by considering a subject from a single standpoint only; an impractical theorist.

I am no *doctrinaire*: politics cannot be bent completely to logic — certainly not all at once.
A. D. WHITE in *The Forum* Dec., 1890, p. 399.

2. *F. Hist.* A supporter of constitutional government, as opposed to the arbitrary will of the king, a term applied by the reactionary court party in 1816. This party supported scientific doctrines of constitutional theory and took a pragmatical view of the subject, holding that a right exercise of power was the sole justification for any form of government. For this reason they were ridiculed and condemned as unpractical theorists both by the ultra-royalists and the extreme radicals. After the revolution of 1830 they were the principal advisers and ministers of Louis Philippe. [F., < L. *doctrina*; see DOCTRINE.] **doc'tri-na'ri-an†.**

doc'tri-nal,] dok'tri-nal; 2 dŏc'tri-nal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, containing, or characterized by doctrine. **2.** Pertaining to or having to do with teaching; instructive. [< LL. *doctrinalis*, < L. *doctrina*; see DOCTRINE.]

SYN.: see DOGMATIC.— **doc'tri-nal,** *n.* **1.** *pl.* Points or matters of doctrine or instruction; tenets. **2†.** A text-book.— **doc'tri-nal-ism,** *n.* The emphasizing or laying of stress on doctrine.— **doc'tri-nal-ist,** *n.*— **doc'tri-nal'i-ty,** *n.* Conformity to doctrine; doctrinal nature.— **doc'tri-nal-ly,** *adv.*

doc'tri-na'ri-an,] dok'tri-nā'ri-ən; 2 dŏc'tri-nā'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One given to theory or speculation; a doctrinaire.

doc'trin-ist†, **2.** [D.] pl. Same as CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.— **doc'tri-na'ri-an-ism,** *n.* The vague theorizing that characterizes a doctrinaire. **doc'trin-ism†.**

doc'tri-na-ry,] dok'tri-nē-ri; 2 dŏc'tri-nā'ry, *a.* Maintaining abstract doctrines and seeking to put them constantly in practise; doctrinaire.— **doc'tri-na'ri-ly,** *adv.*

doc'tri-nar'i-ty, *n.*

doc'tri-nate,] dok'tri-nēt; 2 dŏc'tri-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] To teach; impart instruction to.

doc'tring,] dok'trin; 2 dŏc'trin, *n.* **1.** That which is

doc'trin'e,] taught or set forth for acceptance or belief. Specif.: (1) A particular set of opinions, as held true by some person, sect, or school of belief, especially as having a form adapted to propagation or being taught; a tenet or body of tenets; as, the *doctrine* of the universal church; the *doctrine* of socialism. (2) The scientific system of, or the body of principles involved in, a particular subject or branch; as, the *doctrine* of meteorology.

2. [Archaic.] Instruction; teaching, especially in religious knowledge.

The apostles were learned; his *doctrine*: For he taught them as one having authority. *Matt.* vii, 28, 29.

3†. Knowledge; learning; discipline. [F., < L. *doctrina*, < *doctor*; see DOCTOR, 1.]

SYN.: article of belief, article of faith, belief, dogma, precept, principle, teaching, tenet. *Doctrine* primarily signifies that which is taught; *principle*, the fundamental basis on which the *teaching* rests. A *doctrine* is reasoned out, and may be defended by reasoning; a *dogma* rests on authority, as of direct revelation, the decision of the church, etc. A *doctrine* may be a formal statement of some one item of *belief*; a *creed* is a summary of *doctrines* or *dogmas*. *Dogma* has commonly, at the present day, an offensive signification, as of a *belief* arrogantly asserted. *Tenet* is simply that which is held, and is applied to a single item of *belief*: it is a neutral word, neither approving nor condemning; we speak of the *doctrines* of our own church; of the *tenets* of others. A *precept* rules not so *belief*, but so conduct. Compare synonyms for FAITH; LAW; OPINION.— ANT.: action, conduct, deed, doing, duty, fact, operation, performance, practise.

— **doctrine of colors,** a theory of color which pretends to explain the appearance of certain fossilized faunæ generally considered as antedating the particular rock formations in which they are found. His hypothesis is that through the temporary breakdown of geological barriers certain faunæ were enabled to penetrate into isolated basins from the surrounding territory only to succumb in a relatively short time to the hostile environment.— **d. of two aspects** (*Philos.*), an ultimate theory respecting the relation of mind and matter which assumes that the mental world and the material physical world are two aspects of a fundamental but not necessarily substantive reality.— **Drago d.** (*Inter. Law*), a principle propounded in 1907 by Luis María Drago, of the Argentine Republic, and which seeks to prohibit armed intervention or the occupation of the territory of any American nation by a European power on account of its debts.— **Monroe d.** (*U. S. Hist.*), the principle of non-intervention of European powers in American affairs, and the prohibition of their further territorial expansion on the American continent, enunciated by President Monroe in his message to Congress, Dec. 2, 1823.

doc'trin-ize,] dok'trin-aız; 2 dŏc'trin-ĭz, *vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To deal in theories or speculation; theorize.— **doc'trin-iz'er,** *n.*

doc'u-ment,] dok'yu-ment *or* -mənt; 2 doc'yu-ment, *n.* **1.** To furnish with documents, such as passports, clearance papers, papers of authentication, etc.; supply with necessary papers according to regulations; as, to *document* a traveler or a ship; attach the proper papers to a bill of exchange. **2.** To prove by documentary evidence. **3†.** To teach; instruct.— **doc'u-men-ta'tion,** *n.*

doc'u-ment, *n.* **1.** A manuscript or piece of printed matter regarded as conveying information or evidence; as, legal or political *documents*. From a special point of view it in testate, anything that contains or exhibits the original or testimony of facts or events in the form of marks, signs, inscriptions, or the like, as the pictured walls of an ancient temple, may be considered a portion of as a document.

A '*document*' . . . is an instrument on which is recorded, by means of letters, figures, or marks, matter which may be evidence. TAYLOR *Law of Evidence* vol. i, bk. ii, § 614, p. 686. [6. & SON. 1877.]

2. *Com.* One of the several papers affixed to a documentary bill and testifying to or effecting the transfer of goods in charge of forwarding, storage, insurance, etc. See DOCUMENTARY BILL OF EXCHANGE. **3.** A ship's papers. **4†.** That which is taught; dogma. **5†.** A cautionary example. [F., < L. *documentum*, lesson, < *docere*, teach.] — **d. bill,** see DOCUMENTARY BILL, sense 3. — DOCUMENTARY BILL OF EXCHANGE.— **d. of title** (*Com. Law*), any bill of lading, dock-warrant, or order for goods which entitles upon the holder the right of possession or transfer of such goods.— **judicial d.** (*Law*), the papers and proceedings which constitute or make up the record of a litigation. They include the judgments, decrees, verdicts, depositions, interrogatories, writs, warrants, pleadings, and answers associated with or occurring in course of judicial proceedings.— **doc'u-men'tal,** *a.* **1.** Documentary. **2.** Pertaining to instruction.— **doc'u-ment-ize†,** *v. t. & vi.* To instruct; be didactic.

doc'u-men-ta-ry,] dok'yu-men'tə-ri; 2 dŏc'yu-mĕn'ta-ry, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or based upon documents; as, *documentary* evidence. **documentary bill** or **draft,** a bill drawn upon a consignee of goods, having attached to it the shipment papers, etc. It is termed a *bill for payment* when drawn for collection before delivery of the documents, and a *bill for acceptance* when drawn for future payment after acceptance by the consignee and delivery of the documents. Consignors negotiating such bills are enabled to realize the proceeds of a sale on the spot.— **d. hypothesis** (*Biblical Criticism*), the theory that the Hexateuch is a combination of documents entitled either to Moses or by some later writer or writers not ascertained.— **d. theory,** documentary hypothesis. See ANALYTICAL THEORY, under THEORY.— **doc'u-men'ta-ri-ly,** *adv.*

doc'u-men-ta'tion,] dok'yu-men-tē'shən; 2 dŏc'yu-mĕn-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The preparation of documents for use or filing. **2.** The process of acquiring realism or local color in literature or art by the careful study and examination of historical documents, records, etc., bearing upon the subject in hand. **3.** The act of furnishing a ship with papers. **4†.** Instruction; reproof.

Do'eus,] dō'kus; 2 dō'cus, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* xvi, 15.

dod,] ded; 2 dŏd. *vt.* [Dial., Eng.] To shear; clip; lop off.

dod, *n.* [Scot.] A fit of sullenness.

dod, *n.* **1.** A ring die through which clay is forced in making drain-pipes. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A shell. **3.** [North. Eng.] The foxtail reed of the cattail.

Dod,] ded; 2 dŏd, *n.* **1.** A masculine proper name. **2.**

Daniel (?1788–?1823), an American mechanic who built engines for the "Savannah," first steamer to cross the Atlantic. [Teut., of the people.] **Dodd‡.**

Do'dal,] dō'dal *or* dō'dı-al; 2 dō'dal *or* dō'dĭ-al, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xi, 4.

Do'da-nim,] dō'də-nim *or* do-dā'nim; 2 dō'da-nim *or* do-dā'nim, *n. Bib. Gen.* x, 4.

Dod'a-u,] ded'ə-ü; 2 dŏd'a-ü, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Do'da-vah,] dō'də-və *or* ded'ə-va; 2 dō'da-va *or* dŏd'a-va, *n. Bib. 2 Chron.* xx, 37.

dodd, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A rounded hill, generally without trees in higher eminence.

Dodd, William (?1729–?1771), An English clergyman and writer; executed for forgery; *Reflections on Death*, etc.

dod'dard†, *n.* **1.** A tree that has lost its head or branches from decay; a stump. **2.** Figuratively; a dotard.

dod'ded,] ded'ed; 2 dŏd'ed, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Without horns; as, a *dodded* cow. **2.** Without awns or beards; as, *dodded* wheat.

dod'der,] ded'ər; 2 dŏd'er, *vi.* [Dial., Eng.] To tremble or totter, as from age. **dad'der†; did'der†.— dod'der-ing,** *a.* **1.** Shaky; infirm. **2.** Same as DODDERED.— **doddering grass** [Prov. Eng.], same as DOGSTAIL GRASS.

dod'der, *n.* Any one of the leafless twining herbs of the genus *Cuscuta*. They have yellowish or reddish threadlike stems, and are parasitic on various plants, to which they adhere by suckers. [< AS. **dodr*.] **dod'er†.— do'der,**

dod'der, *n.* The thyme-dodder (*Cuscuta epithymum*), or oilweed, parasitic on thyme, clover, and other low plants: adventive from Europe.— **dod'der-grass'†,** *n.* The quaking-grass (*Briza media*).— **d. dauret,** *n.* Any of the various dodder-like species of *Cassytha*, especially *C. filiformis*, used in India for medicinal purposes. See SOUTH-VINE, under VINE.— **d. seed,** *n.* **1.** The seeds of the gold-of-pleasure or false flax (*Camelina sativa*) which produce German sesame or camelina-oil. **2.** The gold-of-pleasure.— **flax-d.,** *n.* A dodder (*Cuscuta epithymum*) naturalized from Europe; troublesome in flax-fields.

dod'dered,] dod'ərd; 2 dŏd'erd, *a.* **1.** Having lost **dod'derd†,**] the top or branches through age or decay: said of trees. **2.** Figuratively, shattered; infirm. Compare DODDARD.

Sun-bright nasturtiums clustered beautiful about the roots of the *doddered* orchard giants.
CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Villette* p. 99. [S. S. & CO. 1885.]

dod'der-ment,] dod'ər-ment; 2 dŏd'er-mĕnt, *n.* [Scot.] A deserving. [mane.

dod'ders,] dod'ərz; 2 dŏd'ers, *n.* See MALIASMUS: an old

dod'dle,] dod'l; 2 dŏd'l, *vi.* [Scot.] To walk unsteadily; toddle.— **dod'dlish,** *a.*

dod'dy,] dod'ı; 2 dŏd'ĭ; 2 dŏd'rĭdĭ, *n.* **1. Philip** (?1702–?1751), an English dissenting minister; writer; *Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul*. **2.** A county in West Virginia; 344 sq. m.; county-seat, West Union.

dod'dy,] dod'ı; 2 dŏd'ĭ, *a.* [Scot.] Peevish; ill-natured.

dod'dy², *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Without horns. **2.** Bald. **dod'die†; dod'dit†.**

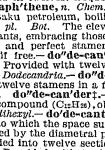
dod'dy, [non'DIES, *pl.*] A cow without horns; a muley.

dod'diet; dod'dit.

dod'dy-pol,] dŏd'ı-; 2 dŏd'dĭe-a-. From Greek *didekα*, twelve (< *dyo*, two, + *deka*, ten): a combining form.— **do'dec-a-dac'ty-lous,** *a.* **do'dec-a-dac'tyl,** *n.* The duodecum.— **do'dec-cade,** *n.* A group, set, or arrangement of twelve, as the twelve disciples.— **do-dec'a-drachm,** *n.* A coin worth twelve drachms.— **do-dec'a-fid,** *a.* Cut or divided into twelve segments.— **do-dec'a-gon,** *n. Geom.* A figure, especially a plane figure, with twelve sides and twelve angles.— **do'dec-ag'o-nal,** *a.*— **do-dec'a-gyn,** *n. Bot.* A plant having twelve pistils or styles in a single flower.— **Do'dec-a-gyn'i-a†,** *n. pl. Bot.* An order in the Linnean artificial system of plants, in which the flowers have twelve pistils or styles.— **do'dec-a-gyn'i-an,** *a. Bot.* Belonging to the order *Dodecagynia*.— **do'dec-cag'y-nous,** *a. Bot.* Having twelve pistils or styles.— **do'dec-a-he'dral,** *a.* Cut or divided into twelve segments.— **do'dec-a-he'dron,** *n. Geom.* [-DRA, *pl.*] A solid bounded by twelve plane faces. In the regular dodecahedron the faces are equal regular pentagons; in the rhombic dodecahedron they are equal rhombi.— **do'dec-a-he'dric,** *a.*— **do'dec-a-hy'drate,** *n. Chem.* A hydrate containing twelve molecules of water.— **do'dec-e-can'er-ous,** *a. Bot.* Having twelve cells in the pericarp.— **do'dec-e-can'ter,** *n.*— **do'dec-e-can'drous,** *a. Bot.* Having twelve stamens; of or pertaining to the class *Dodecandria*.— **do'dec-can'dri-an,** *n. Bot.* A plant having twelve stamens in a flower; a plant of the class Dodecandria.— **do'dec-ene,** *n. Chem.* An oily liquid compound ($C_{12}H_{24}$) obtained from lauric acid. Called also *dithenyl*.— **do'dec-ant,** *n. Crystal.* One of the twelve parts into which the surrounding of the hexagonal crystal is divided by the diametral planes.— **do'dec-a-par'tite,** *a.* Divided into twelve sections.— **do'dec-a-pet'a-lous,** *a. Bot.* Provided with twelve petals.— **do'dec-a-phyl'la-ceous,** *a. Mod. Bot.* Of an anciently preparation composed of twelve ingredients, and hence called "the ointment of the twelve apostles"; apostolic ointment.— **do'dec-a-carch,** *n.* One of the twelve rulers of a dodecarchy.— **do'dec-car-chy,** *n.* Government by twelve rulers: applied (1) to Egyptian rule during part of the twenty-fifth dynasty.— **do'dec-a-syl'lic,** *a. Pros.* Containing or consisting of twelve metrical units; as, a *dodecacesmic* verse.— **do'dec-a-style,** *a.* Having twelve columns. **do'dec-a-sty'los,** *n. A.* Dodecahedra. Dodecahedron.

— do'dec-a-syl-lab'ic, *a.* Consisting of twelve syllables. **— do'dec-a-syl'la-bl(e)**, *n.* A word of twelve syllables. **— do'dec-a-tem'po-ry,** *n.* A twelfth part of the zodiac; a sign. **— do'dec-a-te-mo'ri-on†.— Do'dec-ath'e-on,** *n. Bot.* A North-American genus of dodecastyle Portico of the Palace of the Chamber of Deputies, Paris.

low perennial herbs of the primrose family with radical leaves and a naked scape bearing an umbel of pink-purple or white cyclamen-like flowers. *D. meadia* is the *shooting-star* or *American cowslip*.— **do'dec-a-to'ic,** *a.*



Designating the isomeric fatty acids ($C_{12}H_{24}O_2$) of which lauric acid is a representative.

do-dec'u-plet, 1 do-dek'yu-plet; 2 do-dē'yu-plēt, *n. Mus.* A group of twelve notes to be played in the time of eight. [< Gr. *dōdeka* (see DODECA-) + *-ple*, as in QUADRUPLE.]

do'de-cyl, 1 dō'di-sil; 2 dō'de-çil, *n. Chem.* A univalent radical ($C_{12}H_{23}$), which in combination with hydrogen forms dodecane. [< DODECA- + -YL.]

Do'dek-a-pro-phe'ton, 1 dō'dek-a-pro-fi'ton; 2 dō'dek-a-pro-fē'ton, *n.* The minor prophets or their works. See under PROPHET. [< Gr. *dōdekaprophēton.*]

Dō'der-lein, 1 dō'der-lin; 2 dō'der-lin, *n.* **Johann Christoph** (1746–1792) a German theologian. **2. Ludwig** ($^{15}/_{16}$ 1791–$^{11}/_{12}$1863), a German philologist.

dodge, 1 doj; 2 dŏdg, *v.* [DODGED; DODGING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To avoid by suddenly turning aside; evade by an adroit or repeated change of position, physical or mental; as, to *dodge* a missile; to *dodge* a question.

The best place to meet a difficulty is just where God puts it. If we *dodge* it, it will come in a worse place. WAYLAND in F. Wayland's *Francis Wayland* vol. ii, ch. 11, p. 262. [Sa. a co.]

2. To pursue or follow in a shifting and evasive way. **3.** [Colloq.] To play fast and loose with; baffle.

II. *i.* **1.** To move quickly to one side; change position suddenly; as, I saw it coming and *dodged*.

And here a head, and there a brow half seen,
Dodging behind a rock. Hoss *Hero and Leander* st. 112.

2. To shift from place to place by successive moves and concealments, as in pursuit or skulking; as, he went *dodging* about. **3.** To take a step backward in the scale, as a bell in change-ringing. **4.** [Rare.] To spread apart: said of wheel-hub mortises that are set alternately in different planes; stagger. **5.** [Archaic.] To play fast and loose; quibble. **6.** [Local, Eng.] To lumber or jog along in an awkward manner. [Cp. Scot. *dod*, jog, and Ice. *dadra*, shake.]

dodge, *n.* **1.** An act of dodging or shifting; an evasion; artifice; trick. **2.** The act or process of dodging in ringing changes. See *v. i.* **3.** [Colloq.] An artificial contrivance. **4.** [Dial., Eng.] A large cut or slice of food; a lump. Syn.: see ARTIFICE; CHICANERY.—**dodge'chain',** *n.* A cable chain whose links are provided with adjustable bearing blocks at the points of crossing.

Dodge, 1 doj; 2 dŏdg, *n.* **1. Ebenezer** ($^{1}/_{21}$1819–$^{1}/_{21}$1890), an American Baptist teacher and writer; president of Madison (now Colgate) University, N. Y.: *Evidences of Christianity.* **2. Mary Abigail,** pseudonym, "Gail Hamilton" ($^{4}/_{13}$1833–$^{9}/_{11}$1896), an American editor and author: *Twelve Miles from a Lemon, etc.* **3. Mary Elizabeth (Mapes)** ($^{1}/_{26}$ 1838–$^{8}/_{21}$1905), an American author; editor of *St. Nicholas* from 1873 and writer of juvenile stories; *Hans Brinker, etc.* **4. William Earl** ($^{4}/_{13}$–$^{7}/_{11}$1805–$^{11}/_{12}$1883), an American business man and philanthropist. **5.** A county in south central Georgia; 495 sq. m.; county-seat, Eastman. **6.** A county in south-east central Minnesota; 432 sq. m.; county-seat, Mantorville. **7.** A county in N. E. Nebraska; 529 sq. m.; county-seat, Fremont. **8.** A county in southeast central Wisconsin; 884 sq. m.; county-seat, Juneau. **9.** A city, county-seat of Perry county, Kan.

dodge'-gate', 1 doj'-gēt'; 2 dŏdg'-gāt', *n.* [W. U. S.] A gate, as in a chute or corral, to separate stock.

dodg'er, 1 doj'er; 2 dŏdg'er, *n.* **1.** One who dodges or plays tricks; a tricky, shifty fellow; as, the Artful *Dodger* in "*Oliver Twist.*" **2.** [U. S.] A small handbill. **3.** [U. S.] A cooked cake of Indian meal; corn dodger.

dodg'ery, 1 doj'er-i; 2 dŏdg'er-y, *n.* [Archaic.] Trickery; dodging. [Iowa county, Wis.

Dodge'ville, 1 doj'vil; 2 dŏdg'vil, *n.* A city, county-seat of

Dodg'son, 1 dŏj'son; 2 dŏdg'son, *n.* **Charles Lutwidge** ($^{4}/_{27}$1832–$^{1}/_{14}$1898), an English clergyman; author of mathematical works and imaginative stories for children; *Alice in Wonderland* pseudonym, "Lewis Carroll."

dodg'y, 1 doj'i; 2 dŏdg'y, *a.* Artful; tricky.—**dodg'i-ly†,** *adv.* —**dodg'i-ness,** *n.*

Dō'di-berg, 1 dō'di-berg; 2 dō'di-bĕrg, *n.* A mountain in the Alps, Glarus canton, Switzerland; 11,877 ft. high.

dod'let, 1 dod'let; 2 dŏd'let, *n.* The tooth-billed pigeon: a diminutive of *dodo*, named by Sir Richard Owen. See DIDUNCULINA.

dod'man, 1 dod'man; 2 dŏd'man, *n.* [PROV. ENG.] A snail or

do'do, 1 dō'do; 2 dō'do, *n.* [DODOS or -DOS, 1-doz; 2-dōz, *pl.*] A large extinct clumsy columbine bird or pigeon (*Didus ineptus*) of Mauritius, with short functionless wings, large hooked bill, clumsy aspect, and slow gait. It became extinct toward the end of the 17th century.


Dodo. 1/40

The *Dodo* . . . was found only in Mauritius. Another closely related species, the Solitaire . . . was found in Rodriguez, and probably a third member of the family at Bourbon (Réunion), this last species being known only from the description of travelers, for not even a bone of it has ever come under the ken of naturalists.

F. H. KNOWLTON *Birds of the World* p. 809. [H. R. & CO.'09.]

[< Pg. *doudo*, < *doudo*, foolish.] **do'daerst.**

Do'do-s, 1 dō'do; 2 dō'do, *n. Bib. Judges* x, 1.

Do'do-næ'i, 1 do-dō'nē-ai; 2 do-dō'nē'i, *n.* **Do-dō'nē;** L. **Do-do-næ'us**, **Rembert** ($^{6}/_{21}$1517–$^{3}/_{13}$1585), A Dutch physician and botanist; *Hist. of Plants.*

Do-do'na, 1 do-dō'nə; 2 do-dō'na, *n.* An ancient town in Epirus of a temple to Zeus, and of the oldest of Greek oracles.

Do'do-næ'an, 1 dō'do-ni'an; 2 dō'do-nē'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient town of Dodona in Epirus or its oracle, sacred to Zeus. **Do-do'ni-an†.**

do'drans, 1 dō'drans; 2 dō'drans, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* **1.** Three-fourths of a foot. **2.** A coin.

dod'rum, 1 dod'rum; 2 dŏd'rum, *n.* [Scot.] A crotchet; whim.

Dods'ley, 1 dodz'li; 2 dŏdg'ly, **Robert** (1703–$^{12}/_{21}$1764). An English dramatist, poet, and bookseller; founded the *Annual Register.*

Dod'son & Fogg. In Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, a firm of lawyers; attorneys for MRS. Bardell against Pickwick.

Dod'sworth, 1 dod'worth; 2 dŏd'worth, *n.* A town in Yorkshire, England.

doe†, 1 dō; 2 dō, *n.* The female of the deer, especially the fallow deer, and of the antelope, hare, rabbit, and kangaroo. Compare cow; HIND.

Close in her covert cower'd the *doe.*
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 3.

[< AS. *dā*, < L. *damma*, deer.] **do†.**

doe's, *n.* [Scot.] The ball used in shinty or bando; knowt.

doe'‡, *n.* Same as DO‡, *n.*

Doe's, *n. Law.* See JOHN DOE, under JOHN.

doe'-bird", *n.* [Local, U. S.] Same as DOUGH-BIRD.

Doe'di-cu'rus, 1 dō'di-kiū'rus; 2 dō'di-çiū'rus, *n. Paleon.* A genus of extinct placental mammals, of the order *Edentata*, structurally similar to *Glyptodon*. The type-species, *D. clavicaudatus*, occurs in Pleistocene loams in South America. [< Gr. *dolikos* (*dolikhos*), + *oura*, tail.]

Do'eg, 1 dō'eg; 2 dō'ĕg, *n.* **1.** *Bib. 1 Sam.* xxi, 7. **2.** In Dryden's *Absalom and Achitophel*, a character intended for Elkanah Settle, a rival of Dryden.

doe'gan, 1 dō'gan; 2 dō'gan, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A blockhead; leatherhead: a term of contempt.

doeg'ling, 1 dŭg'lin; 2 dŭg'ling, *n.* [Faroe Islands.] The lesser rorqual or pilot whale (*Balænoptera rostrata*).—**doeg'lic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the doeglings.—**doeglic acid,** an oily compound ($C_{17}H_{31}O_2$) obtained by saponifying the train-oil of the doegling.

do'er, 1 dū'er; 2 dọ'er, *n.* **1.** One who does or performs. **2.** *Scots Law.* An agent; factor. **3.** [S. Austral.] A sheep that is a good breeder or getter; a stud ram or ewe. Syn.: see AGENT.

does, 1 dŭz; 2 dọz, *obl. per. sing. ind. pres.* of DO, v.

doe'skin', 1 dō'skin'; 2 dō'skin', *n.* **1.** The skin of a doe, especially the dressed skin. **2.** A fine woolen cloth with a nap on its face generally black or dark, and chiefly used for trousers.

Do-ess"me-ghe"ne-o'ra, 1 do-es"mē-gē'nē-ō'ra; 2 do-ĕs"mē-gē'nē-ō'ra, *n.* A summit in the Thian-shan mountains, Chinese Turkestan; 17,000 ft. high.

Doe'sticks, 1 dō'stiks; 2 dō'stiks, **Q. K. Philander.** A pseudonym of Mortimer Thomson.

doff, 1 [dof; 2 dŏf, *v.* [DOFFED.] To take off, as the hat

dof'f, *f* from the head, or a cloak from the shoulders.

And bid creation *doff* its withered leaves,
To clothe itself with spring.
BONAR *My Old Letters* bk. v, l. 721.

2. *Textile.* (1) To take off or strip off; as, to *doff* fibers from a cylinder; to *doff* empty spools to make room for full ones. (2) To mend; to *doff* broken threads. **3.** [Rare.] To throw away or thrust aside. **4†.** To undercover. **II.** *i.* To take off the hat in the act of salutation. [Contr. of DO OFF.]—**doff'ing-cyl"in-der,** *n.* A finger-touched carding-machine cylinder which removes the sliver of fibers from the main cylinder.—**doffing-knife,** *n.* A finely toothed reciprocating steel blade in a cardingmachine, for cutting the fibers from the doffing-cylinder. **doffing-comb1; doffing-plate1.**—**doffing-machine,** *n.* A device for removing completed work from a machine.

doff'er, 1 dof'er; 2 dŏf'er, *n.* **1.** One who doffs; one who operates a doffing-machine or carding-machine. **2.** A doffing-cylinder.—**doff'er-brush",** *n.* An attachment to a cotton-combing machine which prevents the accumulation of short fibers and needles.—**doff'ing,** *n.* A thin steel plate having saw-like teeth on its edge, used for combing the cotton or wool from the doffing-cylinder.—**d.-r cylinder,** same as DOFFER-CYLINDER.—**doff'ing ma-chi'ne,** *n. Mech.* In a mangle, the roller that delivers the cloth.

Do'fre-ñid, *n.* Same as DOVREFJELD.

doft, *pp.* Doffed. S. S.

doft'ber"ry, 1 doft'ber'i; 2 dŏft'bĕr'y, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as BELLADONNA.

dog†, 1 dog; 2 dŏg, *vt.* [DOGGED, DOGD; DOG'GING.] **1.** To follow as a dog, or with or as with a dog; follow or pursue persistently and importunately; hound.

When we speak of one man '*dogging*' another's steps, we do not refer . . . to mere fruitful and close *following* by a person who would prove a defender . . . but to . . . some follower whose purpose is nefarious or dishonorable. W. L. ALDEN *Mind in the Lower Animals* vol. i, ch. 9, p. 89. [S. P. & CO. 1870.]

2. To fasten with a dog; as, to *dog* a log. **3.** *Naut.* To grip to a spar or cable to prevent slipping, as a rope.

dog', 1 [dog; 2 dŏg, *n.* [DOGS, 1-dŏz; 2-dōz, *pl.*] **1.** To assume the changes incident to the breeding-season, as a salmon.

Before it begins to *dog* this [the garbuschel is an excellent fish. BALDWIN *U. S. Fish Com. Rep.* for 1871, p. 418. [GOVT. PTG. OFF. 1874.]

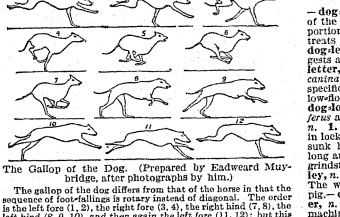
dog, *n.* **1.** A domesticated carnivorous mammal (*Canis familiaris*), remarkable for its intelligence and its attachment to man. The dog is probably directly descended from several of various extinct and living species of *Canidæ*, as wolves and jackals. It has non-retractile claws, and is naturally carnivorous, but it can also subsist on vegetable food. The many varieties differ widely in size, anatomical character, etc.


Parts of the Dog as shown on a Bulldog.

a, arm; *b*, brisket; *c*, chest; *d*, elbow; *e*, forearm; *f*, hocks; *g*, buttock; *h*, bone; *k*, knee; *l*, pastern; *m*, rump-bone; *n*, stifle-joint; *o*, thigh.

2. One of various other species of *Canidæ*, as the dingo, the Cape hunting-dog, the crabeating dog of Brazil, etc. **3.** In eastern U. S.] The prairie-dog. **4.** [Brit.] A dogfish. **5.** The male of the dog and various other animals: used also attributively; as, a *dog* ape; a *dog* fox; a *dog* bee. **6.** An implement or part of machinery, particularly any small piece that grips; a catch, detent, or pawl. Specif.: (1) An andiron; fire-dog.

EVELYN seemed interested by the novelty of the wood fire and the iron *dogs*. DISRAELI *Endymion* p. 41. [S. C. & CO. 1881.]


The Gallop of the Dog. (Prepared by Eadweard Muybridge, after photographs by him.)

The gallop of the dog differs from that of the horse in that the sequence of foot-fallings is rotary instead of diagonal. The order is the left fore (1, 2), the right fore (3, 4), the right hind (7, 8), the left hind (5, 9, 10), and then again the left fore (11, 12); but this sequence is often reversed, so that the order becomes the left fore, the left hind, the right hind, and the right fore, and then again the left fore. See note under GALLOP and illustrations under HORSE.

(2) A hooked or pointed piece by which a log or other cant is fastened to a sawmill carriage; a dog-hook. (3) A jawed grabiron for raising or releasing a pile-driver monkey or ram. (4) A grapple for clutching and withdrawing a well-boring tool, tube, or rod; a grab. (5) A latheering. (6) An adjustable stop for reversing motions, as in a planing-machine. (7) A set-screw for adjusting the die or bed of a punching-press. (8) A dog-shore. (9) A projection or jag in a lock, serving as a detent. (10) A pair of nippers for wire-drawing. (11) The hammer of a firearm. **7.** *Astron.* (1) [D-] One of two southern constellations, called *Canis Major* and *Canis Minor*. (2) The dog-star. (3) [D-] *pl.* The northern constellation *Canes Venatici*. **8.** A fellow: used in raillery; as, a clever *dog*.

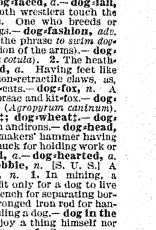
When he reflects, with rueful, pain-worn phiz,
What a sad, melancholy *dog* he is.
WM. CARAMORE *Brothers and Friends* st. 3.

9. A base or contemptible fellow; as, out, you *dog!*

The paleface make themselves *dogs* to their women.
COOPER *Last of the Mohicans* p. 56. [H. & M. 1870.]

10. *Meteor.* A fogdog, sun-dog, etc. **11.** [Colloq.] Pretentious style; false display. **12.** The club in the game of eat and dog. [< AS. *docga*; cp. Sw. *dogg*, D. *dog*, mastiff.] **dogged.**

—**a dead dog,** a person or thing of no use or value.—**a dog's age,** a very long time.—**a dog's death,** a wretched death.—**dog and chain,** a chain bearing a hook by which to withdraw a nine-shot cartridge from the chamber.—**dog'-ape",** *n.* A baboon or similar ape.—**dog-banner,** *n.* Same as MAYWEED.—**dog-bee,** *n.* A bumblebee.—**dog-beetle,** *n.* A coleopterous insect of the genus *Trematodes*, more commonly called the **imported elm-leaf beetle.**—**dog-bolt,** *n.* A bolt to which a chain is attached, used by miners in dressing ores.—**dog-brier,** *n.* A plant, the Rhode Island bent.—**dog's-bent1.**—**dog-biscuit,** *n.* A biscuit made with meat-scraps, ground bones, etc., for feeding dogs.—**dog-blow",** *n.* [New Zealia.] The oxeye daisy.—**dog-boat,** *n.* A logging-sled used on a skidway for handling hooks and blocks.—**dog'bod"y,** *n.* [U. S.] A *chebec*-boat with a square stern.—**dog-bolt,** *n.* To fasten with a dog-bolt.—**dog-bolt,** *n.* **1.** A long slender bolt for connecting two parts at right angles, or for fastening girders to a post used as a support. The bolt of a cap-square over the pivot or trunnion of a cannon. **2†.** A butt of ridicule; a fool: a term of contemptuous reproach.—**dog'-brī'er,** *n.* The degrose (*Rosa canina*).—**dog-bur,** *n.* The spiny-fruited, or hound's-cocklebur (*Xanthium spinosum*). **2.** The wild comfrey (*Cynoglossum virginicum*). **dog-burr1.**—**dog-button,** *n.* A seed of the nux vomica, a tetanic poison.—**dog-cabbage,** *n.* A plant, the hound's-tongue (*Theligonum cynocrambe*) of the goosefoot family.—**dog-cart,** *n.* A two-wheeled one-horse vehicle, with two seats set back to back, the rear seat being so constructed that it can be shut to form a box for carrying a dog.—**dog-catcher,** *n.* One who makes a business of catching dogs; especially, in the United States, a licensed official empowered to catch stray dogs.—**dog-chuck,** *n.* A form of dog


English Dog-cart.

which is clamped to a piece of work while it is being machined.—**dog-cole†,** *n.* Dogbane.—**dog-collar,** *n.* A collar for a dog, or an ornamental collar sometimes worn by women.—**dog-crab,** *n.* A spindly marine crab (*Inachus dorsettensis*).—**dog-daisy,** *n.* [North. Eng.] The oxeye daisy.—**dog-dance,** *n.* A solemn, quasi-religious North-American Indian dance.—**dog-days',** *n. pl.* [Colloq.] Same as **dog-draw"i,** *n.* An apprehension or detection of an offender against the laws of venery, when he is found drawing after the deer by the scent of a hound led by the hand.—**dog-elder,** *n.* Same as GOUTWEED.—**dog-faced,** *a.*—**dog-fall,** *n.* In wrestling, a fall in which both wrestlers touch the ground together.—**dog-fancier,** *n.* One who breeds or deals in recognized varieties of dogs.—**dog-fashion,** *adv.* In the manner of a dog: chiefly in the phrase *to swim dog-fashion* (to swim with a paddling motion of the arms).—**dog-fennel,** *n.* **1.** Mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*). **2.** The heath-aster (*Aster ericoides*).—**dog-footed,** *a.* Having feet like those of a dog; digitigrade, with long, narrow toes: also, specifically, a division of the cive-cats.—**dog-fox,** *n.* A small fox of dog-like aspect, as the corsac and kit-fox.—**dog-grass,** *n.* The awned wheat-grass (*Agropyrum caninum*). —**dog's-cauch-grass1; dog-wheat-grass1.**—**dog-grate,** *n.* A fire-grate supported on andirons.—**dog-head,** *n.* **1.** A gun-hammer. **2.** A saw-makers' hammer having a long broad head. **3.** A form of vise for holding work or a tool in a machine.—**dog-headed,** *a.*—**dog-hearted,** *a.* Pitiless; malicious; cruel.—**dog-hobble,** *n.* [S. U. S.] A thicket, the dog-laurel.—**dog-house,** *n.* **1.** The wooden drawing-house; airway. **2.** A place fit only for a dog to live in.—**dog-hook,** *n.* **1.** A strong wrench for separating borrepeods; a spanner. **2.** A bent piece of iron rod for handling logs. **3†.** A hook for use in leading a dog.—**dog in the manger,** one who will neither enjoy a thing himself nor permit others to enjoy it.—**dog-iron,** *n.* Same as ANDIRON. **2.** *Mech.* (1) An iron bar with bent ends, similar to a cramp. (2) An iron bar with an eye at one end for holding or hitting stone or timber.—**dog-jacker,** *n.* A dealer in and slaughterer of old and diseased dogs.—**dog-Latin,** *n.* Barbarous or mongrel Latin.

How many . . . gentle souls do you degrade, estrange, torture, for the sake of a little loose arithmetic, and miserable *dog-Latin*!
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. i, p. 41. [S. S. & CO. 1879.]

—**dog-laurel,** *n.* An evergreen shrub (*Leucothoë catesbæi*) of the family *Ericaceæ*. It is common in the subtropic portions of the Gulf States.—**dog-leech,** *n.* **1.** One who treats diseases of dogs. **2†.** A pretender to medical skill.—**dog-legged,** *a.* Having a dog-leg.—**dog-leg,** *n.* Anything suggests a dog's leg: said of stairs, railway routes, etc.—**dog-letter,** *n.* See R.—**dog-lichen,** *n.* A plant (*Peltigera canina*), the gravel-wort, which was once reputed a specific for hydrophobia.—**dog-lily,** *n.* [U. S.] The yellow-flowered pond-lily.—**dog-looked†,** *a.* Shamefaced.—**dog-louse,** *n.* A louse infesting dogs (*Trichodectes pilosus* and *Trichodectes canis*.—**dog-muzzle,** *n.*—**dog-nail,** *n.* **1.** A large nail, with a projection on one side, used as in locksmithing and carpentry. **2.** A nail with a countersunk head.—**dog-pansy,** *n.* A metal-lined water-trough, long and narrow, used in grinding. It is placed under the grindstone, the rim of which touches the water.—**dog-parsley,** *n.* **1.** A fetid, poisonous herb (*Æthusa cynapium*). **2.** The wild chervil.—**dog-pig,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sucking pig.—**dog-poison,** *n.* Same as DOG-PARSLEY.—**dog-power,** *n.* Any device by which a dog is made to drive a machine: usually a form of treadmill.—**dog-ray,** *n.* The dogfish.—**dog-reed,** *n.* The common reed of America and Europe.—**dog-salmon,** *n.* A Pacific salmon (genus *Oncorhynchus*), especially *O. keta* or *O. gorbuscha*.—**dog's-body,** *n.* A sailor's term for boiled pease pudding.—**dog's-chop,** *n.* A fig-marigold (*Mesembryanthemum canino*).—**dog-screw1,** *n.* A form of screw used to secure a watch in its case.—

dog's-dinner, *n.* Same as POVERTY-GRASS OF POVERTY-PLANT.—**dog-seal**, *n.* An ungrown seal.—**dog's-finger**, *n.* Same as FOXGLOVE.—**dog's-guts**, *n.* The bummalo.—**dog's-hark**, *n.* 1. A dogfish, especially the small-spotted dogfish or the smooth dogfish. 2. Same as BOCA DULCE. See under BOCA.—**dog's-head**, *n.* A pierid butterfly (*Zerene cæsonia*), native to America, but especially predominant in the southern United States.—**dog's-liver**, *n. Ship building.* A small shore or strut for holding a vessel on the ways.—**dog-sick**, *a.* Much nauseated.—**dog-sleep**, *n.* A pretended or a light sleep.—**dog's-mercury**, *n.* A European perennial plant (*Mercurialis perennis*) of the family *Euphorbiacæ*.—**dog's-mouth**, *n.* The large snapdragon.—**dog-mouth**; **dog-snapper**, *n.* A buttanoid fish (*Neotrætis faxon*) found in the Vermeo Indies.—**dog's-nose**, *n.* [Eng.] A drink made of gin and malt liquor.—**dog's-poison**, *n.* See DOG-PARSLEY.—**dog's-rib**, *n.* Same as RIBWORT.—**Dog's Tail**, the polar star; formerly applied to the constellation Ursa Minor.—**dog's-tansy**, *n.* [Scot.] The silverweed.—**dog's-thistle**, *n.* The Canada thistle.—**dog-stone**, *n.* 1. A rough stone used for grinding grain. 2. One of several British plants of the genus *Orchis*.—**dog's-tongue**, *n.* See HOUND'S-TONGUE.—**dog's-tooth**, *n. Building.* Bricks so laid that their corners project.—**dog-stopper**, *n.* A stopper put on a cable to enable it to be hitted.—**dog-strop**, *n.* A strap put around a ship's yard from which a block is suspended.—**dog-tail**, *n.* A small heart-shaped trowel used by molders. **dog-tail trowel**;.—**dog-tent**, *n.* A small shelter-tent of triangular section.—**dog-throw**, *n.* The poorest throw in a game with dice, as hazard.—**dog-tick**, *n.* A tick that infests dogs or other animals, as *Ixodes ricinus* of Europe. **dog's-tyket**.—**dog-tie**, *n. Arch.* A cramp.—**dog-tired**, *a.* [Slang.] Very tired. **dog-weary**.—**dog-toothed**, *a.* Cuspidated.—**dog-tongs**, *n. pl.* Tongs used formerly for grasping and removing dogs from churches.—**dog-tooth**, *n.* 1. The tooth of a dog. 2. A human canine tooth. See also DOGTOOTH.—**dog-town**, *n.* [W. U. S.] A colony of prairie-dogs.—**dog-tree**, *n.* Any of several Old World trees, especially the common dogwood and the common alder (*Cornus sanguinea*); also, locally, the spindle-tree (*Evonymus europæus*), the elder (*Sambucus nigra*), and the guelder-rose.—**dog-trick**, *n.* A curtish or mean trick.—**dog-turn**, *n.* A regular and easy turn.—**dog-vane**, *n. Naut.* A small vane of bunting, cork, and feathers placed on the weather gunwale to indicate direction of wind.—**dog's violet**, *n.* See under VIOLET.—**dog-wagon**, *n.* [N. U. S.] A rope to which a hook is attached, used in handling logs.—**dog-watch**, *n. Naut.* One of two watches aboard ship, each of two hours, between 4 and 8 P. M.—**dog-wedge**, *n. Lumbering.* An iron wedge having a ring at the thicker end.—**dog-wheat**, *n.* Couch-grass (*Agropyron repens*).—**dogs**, *n. pl.* Same as RATCHET-WHEEL.—**dog-whelk**, *n.* Any nassoid univalve, especially *Nassa reticulata*.—**dog's whipper**, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A person assigned to keep dogs out of church and maintain discipline among the boys.—**dog-winkle**, *n.* A marine gastropod (*Purpura lapillus*), from which Tyrian purple is obtained.—**dog-wrench**, *n.* A wrench consisting of a lever having at one end a series of angular sockets of different sizes.—**straight-tailed dog**, a form of dog-clutch used in a metal-working lathe.—**to give, or throw, to the dogs**, to discard, as of no value.—**to go to the dogs**, to go, or drive, to ruin.—**to put on dog** [Colloq.], to conduct oneself in a conceited manner.—**yellow dog** [Slang], a cur; mongrel; also, figuratively, a mean or malicious person.

—**dog'hood**, *n.* 1. The state of being a dog; canine existence. 2. Dogs collectively.

VARIETIES OF DOGS.

EXPLANATIONS.

a = absent	fl = flat	r = round	st = straight
b = black	fu = full	ro = red	t = thick
br = blond	gr = gray	ro = round	ta = tapering
br'n = brown	l = large	s = small	tn = tan
b-tn = black & tan	lo = lemon	s-c = semi-	v = very
bw = black, tan,	liv = liver-col'd		sc = serious
& white	lo = long	sh = short	w = white
c = curved	m = mustard	si = silky	wa = wavy
d = drooping	n = narrow	sm = smooth	wi = wiry
e = erect	n = narrow	sm = smooth	* = typically
f = fawn-col'd	p = pepper	sq = square	† = relatively

NAME.	Muzzle.	Ears.	Skull.	Cost.	Size.	Color.	Tail.
Bull'dog'.....	sh.br	s.s-e	ro.br	sh	me	var	sh
Chess'-peake Bay.....	lo.sq	s.d	br	r.t	l	br'n	sl.c
Chi-hun'hua.....	lo	s.e	me	hair-less	sh	blue	st
Chow.....	me.ta	s-e	fl.br	l	me.s	var	v.c
Col'lie.....	lo.ta	s.s-e	me	lo.fl.t	me	var	sl.c
Dal-ma'tian.....	me.sq	me.d	me	sm	sh	wĕh*	c
Es'ki-mo.....	sh.c	br	me	br	t.t	me	c
Great Dane.....	lo.sq	e	me	sh	v.l	var	st
Grif'fon Bru'xel'lois'.....	sh	e or s-e	l.ro	lo.t.r	s	re	c
Hounds —							
Bas'set.....	lo.sq	v.l.d	lo.n	sm	s	btw*	st
Bea'gle.....	me.sq	v.l.d	lo.n	sm	s	btw*	st
Blood'h'nd*.	lo.sq	v.l.d	lo.n	sm	v.l	b-tn	st
Dachs'hund'	lo	v.l.d	me	sm	s	var	st
Deer'hound'	lo.n	sh.s-e	lo.fl	r.lo	v.l	var	lo
Deer'hound', Scotch..	lo.n	sh.s-e	lo.fl	r.l	v.l	var	lo
Fox'hound'..	lo.sq	lo.d	me	sm	l	btw*	st
Grey'hound'.	lo.n	sh.s-e	sl.br	sm	me	var	st
Grey'hound', Italian.....	lo.n	sh.s-e	sl.br	sh	v.s	f*	lo.st
Har'ri-er....	lo.sq	lo.d	me	sm	me	btw*	st
Wolf'hound', Irish.....	lo.n	sh.s-e	sh†	r	v.l	var	l.sl.c
Wolf'hound', Russian (P'sovie or Borzoi)...	lo.n	sh.s-e	lo.n	lo.si	v.l	w.tn	lo.sl.c
Mas'tiff.....	sh.br	sh.d	br.l	sh	v.l	f*	lo.st
New'found-land'.....	me.sq	sh.d	br.fl	lo.fl	v.l	b*	lo.sl.c
Point'er.....	lo.sq	me.d	me	sh	me	var	st
Poo'dle.....	me.sq	lo.d	me	lo	me	b*	st.sh
Pug.....	sh.br	sh.s-e	ro	sh	v.s	f*	v.c
Pe'ke-ne-se'.	br.sq	me.s	br.fl	lo.st	s	var	v.c
Re-trie'ver....	lo	me.d	me	lo.t	me	b	st
St. Ber-nard'..	br.sq	s.d	br.l	lo.fl	v.l	var	lo.sl.c
Schip'per-ke....	me	sh.e	br.fl	me	v.s	b	a
Setters —							
Eng'lish.....	lo.sq	lo.d	me	lo.fl	me	var	st
Gor'don.....	lo.sq	lo.d	me	lo.fl	me	b-tn	st
Y'rish.....	lo.sq	lo.d	me	lo.fl	me	re	st

NAME.	Muzzle.	Ears.	Skull.	Cost.	Size.	Color.	Tail.
Sheep'dog'.							
Bob-tailed..	l.ta	s.fl	ro	lo.wa.r	me.l	gr*	sh
Sheep'dog', Smooth.....	fl.l	s.fl	br	sh.t.fl	me.l	b.w	me.l
Spaniels —							
Blen'heim ..	v.sh	lo.d	ro	lo.si	v.s	re.w	st
Clum'ber....	br.sq	lo.d	br.l	lo.fl	me	w.le	st
Cock'er.....	me.sq	lo.d	me	lo.sm	s	var	st
Field.....	lo.sq	lo.d	l	lo.sm	me	var	st
Irish Wa'ter	lo	lo.d	me	lo.r	me	liv	st.sm
Jap'a-nese'..	v.sh	sh.d	ro	lo.si	v.s	b.w*	v.c
King Charles	v.sh	lo.d	ro	lo.si	v.s	b-tn	st
Nor'folk....	l.sq	l.d	lo.n	st.r	me	liv.w. or b.w	st.c
Sus'sex.....	sq.liv	gr.l	lo.br	lo.wa	me	liv	l.st.c
Welsh.....	sh.br	lo.d	br.l	lo.fl	me	re	st
Spitz (Pomera-nian).....	sh.ta	sh.e	ro	lo.si	s	var	c
Terriers —							
Aire'dale....	l	s	lo.fl	r.st.t	me	tn.b	sl.c
Bed'ling-ton.	me	l.d	me	r.c	me	gr	sh.st
Black-and-tan.....	lo	s.e	me	sm	sh	b-tn	st
Bos'ton.....	fu.sl.sq	e	sq.fl	sh.sm	me	btw	sh.st
Bull.....	lo.ta	sh.e	br.fl	sh	me	w	st
Dan'dieDin' mont.....	lo	me.d	br.fl	r	s	m.or.y	st.c
Fox(smooth)	lo.ta	me.d	me	sh	sm	w*	sh.sl.c
Fox (wire-haired or rough).....	l.ta	s-e	l.t	wi	s	w	sl.c
Irish.....	lo.ta	s-e	me	r	s	re	sh.st
Scotch.....	me	s-e	me	r	s	gr*	st
Skye.....	lo.ta	(l. or e	me	lo.st	s	gr	st
Welsh.....	l.ta	sh.d	l.br	wi	s	b.or*	st
York'shire ..	me	s	me	lo.si	v.s	b-tn	st
Whip'pet.....	l.ta	s-e	l.n	sm	me	b.or gr	l.d

do-ga'na, 1 dō-gä'nə; 2 dō-gä'nä, *n.* [It.] 1. In Italy, the customhouse. 2. In Spain and Italy, the customs duty.

dog'bane, 1 dŏg'bān'; 2 dŏg'bān', *n.* A smooth, red-dish-stemmed herb (*Apocynum androsæmifolium*) about three feet high, having an acrid, milky juice, opposite, ovate leaves, and clusters of bell-shaped white flowers striped with red: a medicinal plant. **dog's'bane**.

dog'-belt, **dog-cart**, etc. See DOG, *n.*

dog'ber'ry, 1 dŏg'ber'ı; 2 dŏg'ber'y, *n.* 1. The European service-tree (*Cornus sanguinea*).—**dog'ber'ry-tree**, *n.* The European dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*).

dog'ber'ry, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, an ignorant, foolish constable.—**Dog'ber-ry-dom**, *n.*—**Dog'ber-ry-ism**, *n.*

dog'-cheap', 1 dŏg'-chēp'; 2 dŏg'-chēp', *a.* Absurdly or exceedingly cheap. [< *dog* (< Sw. dial. *dog*, very, < *dugа* = AS. *dugan*; see DO, *v.*) + CHEAP.]

dog'-chuck', **dog'-dance**, etc. See DOG, *n.*

dog'-days', 1 dŏg'-dēs'; 2 dŏg'-dēs', *n. pl.* The hot, sultry season of summer during parts of July and August; so called from the fact that the rising of the dog-star (Sirius) is, during that period, coincident with the rising of the sun. According to the poets, it equivalent to the cause of the helleal rising of Sirius has varied through the centuries. The *dog-days* are now usually counted from July 3 to Aug. 11, that is, 20 days before and 20 days after the conjunction.

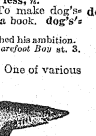
dog'-drave', **dog-draw**. See DOG, *n.*

doge, 1 dōj; 2 dōg, *n.* The elective chief magistrate, holding a comparatively high rank, in the republics of Venice and Genoa. The Venetian dogate, dating from 697, was abolished in 1797.

For six hundred years . . . her [Venice's] government was an elective monarchy, her King or *Doge* possessing, in early times at least, as much independent authority as any other European sovereign.

ROBERT BROWNING *Stones of Venice* vol. i, p. 3. [c. w. 1884.]

[It., < L. *dux* (*duc-*), leader, < *ducere*, lead.]—**dog'al**, *n.* Pertaining to a doge.—**do"ga-res'sa**, *n.* [It.] The wife of a doge.—**do'gate**, *n.* The office or dignity of a doge. **doge'ate**; **doge'ship**.—**doge'dom**, *n.*—**doge'less**, *n.*



Cap of the Doge of Venice.

dog'-ear, 1 dŏg'-ēr'; 2 dŏg'-ēr', *vt.* To make dog's ears upon, by turning down the leaves in a book. **dog's'-ear**.

Over his *dog-eared* spelling book . . . He cherished his ambition.

THOMPSON *Barefoot Boy* st. 3.

dog'-eared, **dog-faced**, etc. See DOG, *n.*

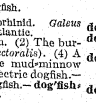
dog'fish, 1 dŏg'fish'; 2 dŏg'fish', *n.* 1. One of various



Piked or Spiny Dogfish.

small littoral sharks. (1) A spinacid. *Squalus acanthias* or *acanthias vulgaris* is the common piked or spiny dogfish of both coasts of the Atlantic. (2) A scyllhorhinid. The large-spotted dogfish (*Scylliorhinus canicula*) and the small-spotted (*S. canicula*) are common European species. (3) A galeorhinid. *Galeus canis* is the smooth dogfish of the North Atlantic.

2. One of various fishes. (1) The bowfin. (2) The burbot. (3) The Alaska blackfish (*Dallia pectoralis*). (4) A wrasse (*Crenilabrus cauinus*). (5) The mud-minnow (*Umbra limi*). (6) A uranoscopid, the electric dogfish.—**dog'fish'er'y**, *n.* An unidentified dogfish.—**dog'fish'shark'**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The sand-shark.



Small Spotted Dogfish.

dog'foot'ed, **dog-fox**. See DOG, *n.*

dog'ged, 1 dŏg'ed; 2 dŏg'ĕd, *a.* 1. Silently or sullenly stubborn, like a dog; persistent; obdurate.

The . . . indomitable resolution and *dogged* pertinacity that had marked his career at Oxford.

E. HODDER *Lord Shaftesbury* p. 40. [cas. co. 1887.]

2†. Spiteful, or surly, like a mean cur.—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

dog'ger, 1 dog'er; 2 dŏg'ĕr *n.* [D.] A two-masted ketch-like fishing-smack, broad of beam and with a fish-well in the center, used in the North Sea, particularly on the Dogger banks.—**dog'ger-man**, *n.* A sailor on a dogger.

Dog'ger, *n. Geol.* 1. A stratum of ferruginous sandstone of the Lower Oolite (Jurassic) of Yorkshire, England, and of Germany (the Brown Jura). 2. [*d.*] An ironstone concretion abundant in the Jurassic of England.

Dog'ger Bank. A shoal in the North Sea; 170 by 65 m.; off which the British defeated the German navy Jan. 24, 1915.



Dogger.

dog'ger-el, 1 dog'er-el; 2 dŏg'ĕr-ĕl, *a.* Having a weak and trivial character or construction: said of verse.

dog'ger-el, *n.* 1. Verse that is trivial or foolish in sentiment and feeble in construction; bad verse. 2. Formerly, burlesque poetry of irregular measure.

dog'grel;—**dog'ger-el-ist**, *n.* A writer of doggerel. **dog'ger-el-iz"er**;—**dog'ger-el-ize**, *v. t.* To convert into, or write, doggerel. **dog'ger-el-ize**; **dog'rel-ize**.

dog'ger-y, 1 dog'er-ı; 2 dŏg'ĕr-y, *n.* [=ES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] 1. Anything doggish or mean; a cheat; humbug. 2. [Slang, U. S.] A low drinking-saloon; a dive. 3. Same as DOGGERN, 2.

Dog'gett, 1 dog'et; 2 dŏg'ĕt, **Thomas** (-1721). An Irish actor; founder of **Doggett's Coat and Badge**, an orange livery with badge representing Liberty; a sculling-prize annually competed for by watermen.

dog'ging, 1 dog'ıng; 2 dŏg'ĭng, *n.* In the lumber-regions, the act of fastening logs by means of hooks or dogs.

dog'gish, 1 dog'ısh; 2 dŏg'ĭsh, *a.* Like a dog; currish; snappish.—**dog'gish-ly**, *adv.*—**dog'gish-ness**, *n.*

All work must be done at last, not in a disorderly, scrambling, *doggish* way, but in an orderly, methodical manner.

RUSKIN *Crown of Wild Olive* lect. i, p. 26. [w. & s. 1866.]

dog"gone', 1 dog"gōn'; 2 dŏg"gŏn', *interj.* [Vulgar, U. S.] The equivalent of *darn* or *goldern*; a corruption of *God damn*. **dog'on†**.—**dog"goned'**, *a.* [Vulgar, U. S.] Darned; confounded: a euphemism for *damned*.

dog'grel, **dog'grel-ize**, etc. Same as DOGGEREL, etc.

dog'ʒy, 1 dog'ı; 2 dog'y, *a.* 1. [Sporting Slang.] Of or pertaining to dogs; dog-like; also, fancying or familiar with dogs; as, the *doggy* world. 2. [Navy Slang.] Admirable; fashionable: attractive.

dog'gy, *n.* [DOG'GIES, *pl.*] A dog, especially a little or pet dog. **dog'gy's**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A gang-foreman in a coal-mine.

dog'-head', **dog-hearted**. See DOG, *n.*

dogh'ter†, *n.* [DOGH'TREN, *pl.*] Daughter.

do'gie, 1 dō'gı; 2 dō'gi, *n.* [Western U. S.] One of a drove of calves ultimately intended for beef.

Dog Is'land. An island off Franklin county, northwestern Florida, in Gulf of Mexico.

dog'-Latin, **dog-latiner**, etc. See DOG, *n.*

do'gle, 1 dō'gl; 2 dō'gl, *n.* [Scot.] A boys' hard, glazed marble.

dog'ly†, *a.* Churlish; doglike.

dog'ma, 1 dŏg'ma; 2 dŏg'ma, *n.* [DOG'MAS OR DOG'MA-TA, *pl.*] 1. A doctrine or declaration of doctrine concerning religious truth as maintained by the Christian church or any portion of it; hence, a statement of religious faith or duty formulated by a body possessing or claiming authority to decree or declare it.

Dogmatic theology, properly constructed, presents *dogmas* in the first sense; namely, as propositions formulated from inspired data. W. G. T. SHEDD *Dogmatic Theology* intro., p. 11. [c. 1889.]

2. Doctrine asserted and adopted on authority, as distinguished from that which is the result of one's own reasoning or experience; a dictum.

Dogma means, not necessarily false doctrine, but merely a doctrine or system of doctrine determined, decreed, received. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Literature and Dogma* p. 164. [c. a. c. 1873.]

3. Any settled opinion or conviction; an accepted principle, maxim, or tenet; as, the essentialness of punctuality to business success was with him a *dogma*. 4. In the Kantian philosophy, a synthetical — as distinguished from an analytical, empirical, mathematical, or apodictic — proposition, which is based upon supposed constitutional forms of the functioning of understanding. [L., < Gr. *dogma* (*t-*), opinion, < *dokeō*, think.] SYN.: see DOCTRINE.—**dog'ma-ist**, *n.* Excessively reverence and regard for dogma; dogma-worship.

dog-mat'ic, 1 dog-mat'ık; 2 dŏg"măt'ĭc, *a.* 1. Employing or characterized by positive assertion; making statement without argument or support; authoritative; declarative in speech; magisterial; arrogant; overbearing. 2. Of the nature of or pertaining to dogma; also, having the form of a simple and unqualified statement; as, *dogmatic* history. 3. *Philos.* Characterized by dogmatism: opposed to *critical*. [< LL. *dogmaticus*, < Gr. *dogmatikos*, < *dogma* (*t-*); see DOGMA.] **dog-mat'i-cal†**.

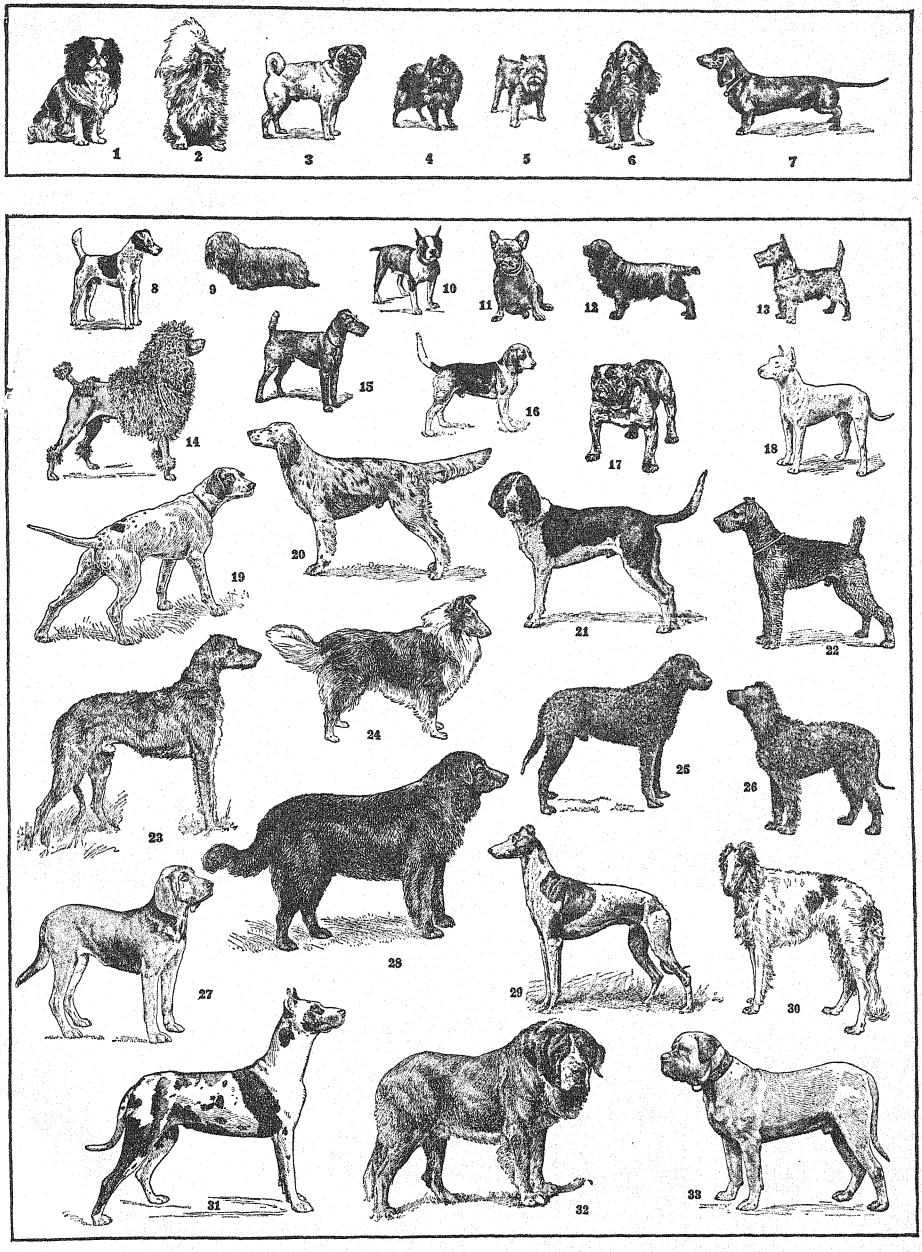
SYN.: arrogant, authoritative, dictatorial, doctrinal, domineering, imperious, magisterial, opinionated, overbearing, self-opinionated, systematic. *Dogmatic* is technically applied in a good sense to that which is formally enunciated by adequate authority; *doctrinal* to that which is stated in the form of doctrine to be taught or defended. *Dogmatic* theology, called also "dogmatics," gives definite propositions, which it holds to be delivered by authority; *systematic* theology considers the same propositions in their logical connection and order as parts of a system; a *doctrinal* statement is less absolute in its claims than a *dogmatic* treatise, and may be more partial than the *systematic* treatise would imply. Outside of theology, *dogmatic* has generally an offensive sense; a *dogmatic* statement is one for which the author does not trouble himself to give a reason, either because of the strength of his convictions, or because of his contempt for those whom he addresses; thus *dogmatic* is, in common use, allied with *arrogant* and kindred words. — **dog-mat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*— **dog-mat'i-cal-ness**, *n.*— **dog-mat'i-cism**, *n.*

dog-mat'ic, *n.* 1. A dogmatist. 2. Dogmatics.

dog"ma-ti'cian, 1 dog"ma-tish'an, 2 dŏg"ma-tish'an, *n.* [Local.] One who puts forth or defends dogmas.

dog-mat'ics, 1 dog-mat'ıks; 2 dŏg-măt'ĭcs, *n.* The systematic exposition of religious dogmas, especially those of the Christian church; dogmatic theology.

dog'ma-tism, 1 dog'ma-tızm; 2 dŏg'ma-tĭsm, *n.* 1. Boldness and positiveness of spirit, manner, and expression concerning what one regards as true; the habit of asserting views or theories unconpromisingly or arrogantly. 2. *Philos.* Any system of philosophy which assumes its principles or points of starting without previous criticism of them or of the faculties of the mind on whose authority they are assumed to repose; the



REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF LEADING BREEDS OF DOGS.

1. Japanese spaniel. 2. Pekingese spaniel. 3. Pug. 4. Pomeranian. 5. Griffon. 6. King Charles spaniel. 7. Dachshund. 8. Smooth fox-terrier. 9. Skye terrier. 10. Boston terrier. 11. French bulldog. 12. Cocker spaniel. 13. Scotch terrier. 14. Poodle. 15. Irish terrier. 16. Beagle. 17. English bulldog. 18. Bull-terrier. 19. Pointer. 20. English setter. 21. American foxhound. 22. Airedale. 23. Scotch deerhound. 24. Collie. 25. Retriever. 26. Water-spaniel. 27. Blood-hound. 28. Newfoundland. 29. Greyhound. 30. Russian wolfhound. 31. Great Dane. 32. St. Bernard. 33. Mastiff. *Scale:* Figs. 1 to 7, $^1/_{16}$; figs. 8 to 33, $^1/_{24}$.

Prepared under the direction of CHARLES MACKARNESS

philosophical tenets obtained by the dogmatic, as distinguished from the critical, empirical, or dialectical method; especially, the tenets of the pre-Kantian or Wolffian school. **3.** The medical system or principles of the Dogmatist school. [< LL. *dogmatismus*, < Gr. *dogmatizē*; see DOGMATIZE.]

dog'ma-tist, n. [dog'ma-tist; 2 dôg'ma-tist, *n.* **1.** One given to positive and magisterial opinions and beliefs; one who is dogmatic in his methods; more especially, an adherent of the philosophy of dogmatism. **2.** [D-] Specif., one of the ancient school of physicians founded by Hippocrates, and distinguished from the *Empirics* and *Methodists*. **3†.** One who sets forth new doctrines. [< LL. *dogmatista*, < Gr. *dogmatistēs*, < *dogma(t-)*; see DOGMA.]

dog'ma-tize, v. [dog'ma-tiz; 2 dôg'ma-tīz, *v.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] **I.** *i.* [Rare.] To treat in a dogmatic manner, as a question of politics. **2.** [Rare.] To declare or assert as a dogma. **II.** *t.* To express oneself in the form of dogma or in a dogmatic manner; make positive assertions without supporting them by argument or evidence.

And in any case, it is useless to *dogmatize* about things which God has not revealed. PARKER *Eternal Hope* p. 94. (MACM. 1883.)

[< LL. *dogmatizo*, < Gr. *dogmatizō*, < *dogma(t-)*; see DOGMA.] **dog'ma-tiz'er,** n. **dog'ma-ti-za'tion,** n. The act of dogmatizing. **dog'ma-ti-sa'tion,** n. = **dog'ma-tiz'er,** n. **dog'ma-tiz'ər.**

dog'mus'zle, dog-mall, etc. See DOG, *n.*

do'good'er, 1 dō'gud'; 2 dō'gud'ər, *n.* A dumpling made in the image of a man or animal, popular in lumber-camps.

dog'rose', 1 dog'rōz'; 2 dôg'rōz', *n.* The wild briar (*Rosa canina*), common in British hedges and thickets, bearing the fruit known as the *hip*.

dog'-sal'mon, etc. See DOG, *n.*

dog's'-ear', 1 dogz'-ir'; 2 dôgz'-ər', *n.* Same as DOG-EAR.

dog's'-ear', *n.* **1.** The corner of a leaf in a book, turned down like a dog's ear. **2.** *Naut.* The inclined piece of a course or of a topsail: formed in reefing the sail. **dog'-ear'†.**

dog'-shark', etc. See DOG, *n.*

dog'skin', 1 dog'skin'; 2 dôg'-skin', *n.* Leather made from the skin of a dog, or from sheepskin in imitation of it.

dog'-star', 1 dog'-stär'; 2 dôg'-stär', *n.* Sirius, the star alpha of the constellation Canis Major (the Greater Dog), the most brilliant star in the heavens. Compare DOG-DAYS.

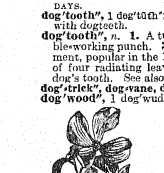

English Dogrose.

dog'tooth', 1 dog'tūth'; 2 dôg'tōōth', *vt. Arch.* To adorn with dogteeth.

dog'tooth', *n.* **1.** A tusk-shell. **2.** *Mech.* A steel machine-working punch. **3.** An English architectural ornament, popular in the 13th century, generally composed of four radiating leaves, suggesting a broad-crowned dog's tooth. See also DOG-TOOTH, under DOG.

dog'trick', **dog-vane,** etc. See DOG, *n.*

dog'wood', 1 dog'wud'; 2 dôg'wōōd', *n.* **1.** Any tree or shrub of the genus *Cornus*; especially, the flowering dogwood (*C. florida*) and the wild cornel (*C. sanguinea*).


Flowering Dogwood.

2. The wood of this tree. **3.** One of various cornel-like shrubs, as the white dogwood (*Viburnum opulus*); the striped or false dogwood (*Acer pensylvanicum*); the black dogwood (*Prunus padus*).

4. [Austral.] Any of various trees, or their woods, different from any of those so called in the northern hemisphere; as, (1) In Australia: (*a*) A small tree, the Jackson's broom (*Jacksonia scoparia*), yielding a hard wood. (*b*) The sugar-tree (*Myoporum platycarpum*), (2) In Tasmania: (*a*) The honeywood (*Bedfordia salicina*), called **cottonwood** in New South Wales. See COTTONWOOD. (*b*) Either of two trees, *Pomaderris apetala* and *P. spatula*, known also respectively as **yellow** and **bastard dogwood**. See POMADERRIS. — **American dogwood,** same as DOGWOOD, 1. — **Black d.,** same as BLACKTHORN, 1. — **dog'-wood'-poison,** *n.* Same as POISON-BUSH. — **d.-tree,** *n.* **1.** Same as DOGWOOD, 1. **2.** A West-Indian tree (*Piscidia erythrina*) of the bean family, the poison dogwood. Its leaves are used for poisoning fish. — **white d.** 1. The Jamaica dogwood (*Ichthyomethia piscipula*). **2.** The gueldre-rose.

do'gy, 1 dō'gi; 2 dō'gy, *n.* [W. U. S.] A motherless range-calf.

doh, 1 dō; 2 dō, *n.* [Java.] The fiber of the gomuti-palm.

doh, 1 dō; 2 dōl, *n.* A variety of pulse resembling dried peas.

Doh'na, 1 dō'nä; 2 dō'nä, **Friedrich F. A. Burggraf von D.-Schlobitten** (⁸/₂₁1771–⁹/₂₁1831). A Prussian statesman.

doil, 1 doil; 2 dōil, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Nonsense. [C.]

doilt, 1 doilt; 2 dōilt, *a.* [Scot.] Dazed; confused. **doiled**; — **doiled'ness,** *n.*

doi'ly, 1 doi'li; 2 dōi'ly, *n.* [DOI'LIES, 1 -liz; 2 -līz, *pl.*] **1.** A small napkin for the table or for other uses. **2†.** A woolen stuff. [< Mr. *Doily*, its first maker.]

do'ing, 1 dū'in; 2 dō'ing, *n.* **1.** *pl.* Proceedings; performances; acts; course of conduct or behavior; as, the day's *doings*. **2.** [Rare.] A thing done; especially, an important action; a transaction of any sort. **3.** *pl.* [So. U. S.] Made dishes, particularly elaborate ones. **4.** [N. E. U. S.] Same as GOING, 2.

doit, 1 doit; 2 dōit, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Same as DOTTER.

doit, *n.* **1.** A former coin of the Netherlands; also, one of numerous other coins. See COIN. **2.** Anything of little value; a trifle. [< D. *duit*, coin.]

doit'ed, 1 doit'ed; 2 dōit'ed, *a.* [Scot.] Doted; foolish.

Madame Septugensima . . . rambled on to . . . the Days before the Flood—which plainly showed her old head to be little better than crazed and *doited*.

LAMB *Last Essays of Elia, Rejoicings* p. 378. [W. L. & CO.]

doit'er, 1 doit'er; 2 dōit'er, *vi.* [Scot.] To walk with trembling steps; totter, as with age; saunter.

doit'kin, 1 doit'kin; 2 dōit'kin, *n.* A small doit; an insignificant coin. [< D. *duitken*, < *duit*, doit.]

Dok, 1 dok; 2 dōk, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.).

dok'a-mok, 1 dok'a-mok; 2 dōk'a-mōk, *n.* *Logic.* A valid mood of the third figure. See MOOD.

doke, 1 dōk; 2 dōk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A furrow; crack; dent. **2.** A brooklet. **3.** A bruise.

doke'r, *n.* A duck.

Do-ke'tic, Do-ke'tism, Do-ke'tize, etc. Same as DOCETIC, DOCETISM, DOCETIZE, etc.

dokh'ma, 1 dok'ma; 2 dōk'ma, *n.* Same as DAKHMA. **dok'ma-ri-form,** *a.* Same as DACHMARIFORM.

dok'i-mas'tic, *a.* Docimastic. — **dok'i-mas-sy,** *n.*

dōkk'alf, 1 dūk'alf; 2 dūk'alf, *n.* [DŌKK'ALF-AR, 1 -ar; 2 -ər, *pl.*] *Norse Myth.* A dark elf.

do'ko, 1 dō'kō; 2 dō'kō, *n.* *Ich.* The lepidosiren.

Do'kos, 1 dō'kōs; 2 dō'kōs, *n.* An uncivilized race of negro pigmies inhabiting Senaar, Africa.

dol., *dol'.,* *dolor.* [DOLS, DOLS., *pl.*] Dollar.

do-la'bra, 1 do-lā'brə; 2 do-lā'brə, *n.* [-BRÆ, 1 -brī; 2 -brē, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* Any cutting implement, as an ax, hatchet, celt, etc.; especially, a broad cutting blade used as a sacrificial instrument. [L., < *dolo*, chip with an ax.]

do-la'ri-form, *a.* Ax- or hatchet-shaped, as certain leaves, the feet of certain bivalves, etc. **do-la'brate†.**

do'laug, 1 dō'lag; 2 dō'lāng, *n.* [P. I.] A short-legged cattle not more than a foot from the floor: a Tagalog term.

dol'ce, 1 dōl'chē; 2 dōl'che. [It.] **I.** *a.* Soft; a direction to sing or play softly and sweetly. **II.** *n.* A soft-toned organ-stop. — **dol'ce-men'te,** *adv.* Softly and sweetly.

dol'ce far ni-en'te, 1 dōl'chē fär nē-en'tē; 2 dōl'che fär nē-en'te. [It.] Sweet doing nothing; delightful idleness.

Dol'ci, 1 dōl'chē; 2 dōl'che, **Carlo** (⁴/₁₅ 1616–¹/₁₇1686). An Italian painter; *Christ on Mount Olivet*.

dol-cian'a, 1 dōl-chē-ä'nə; 2 dōl-chī'no, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** Same as DULCIANA. **dol'-cian].** **2.** A small bassoon of the 16th and 17th centuries.

dol'ci-an, *n.* **dul'cian.**

Dol-ci'no, Fra (~1307). An Italian heretic and martyr, who founded the Dulcinists. **Dul-ci'nust** [L.].

dol-cis'sa-mente, 1 dōl-chēs'sä-men'tā; 2 dōl-chīs'sə-men'te, *adv.* *Mus.* Very softly and sweetly.

dold, 1 dōld; 2 dōld, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Dazed; confused; senile.

dol'drums, 1 dol'drumz; 2 dōl'drəmz, *n. pl.* **1.** *Naut.* The parts of the ocean near the equator where calms or baffling winds prevail.

But from the bluff-head, where I watch'd to-day,
I saw her in the *doldrums*.

BYRON *The Island* can. 2, st. 21.

2. [Colloq.] A dull or depressed condition of mind; the dumps. [Cp. DOLT, 2.]

dole, 1 dōl; 2 dōl, *vt.* [DOLED; DOL'ING.] To distribute in portions; dispense in small quantities; also, to give or deal out: generally followed by *out*.

The very charities *doled out* from convents increased the beggary which they sought to relieve.

CHANNING *Works, On Associations* p. 146. [A. U. S. 1878.]

dole, *vi.* To make a moaning or complaining sound, as a turtle-dove.

The throstle's song was silenced, And the *doling* of the dove.

AYTOUN *The Buried Flower* st. 28.

dole, *n.* **1.** That which is doled out or apportioned, as a charitable gift; gratuity; alms; as, a *dole* of bread.

Quite as little may it (the Church) be expected . . . to encourage soup kitchens, poor laws, the old-time *dole*, or the distribution of casteof clothing. SPENCER *Study of Sociology* p. 141.

2. [Poet.] Anything dealt out; share; portion; lot. **3.** [Local, Eng.] (1) *Mining.* A share or portion of ore set apart for distribution. (2) The entrails of a stag, given to the hounds after the hunt. [< AS. *dāl*, portion.]

SYN.: see BRIBLER. — **dole'-bag'†,** *n.* A bag used or worn by an official distributor of alms. — **d.-beer,** **d.-bread,** *n.* Beer or bread given as alms.

— **d.-fish,** *n.* [Brit.] **1.** The sea-swallow or tern, a contemptuous name of fishermen in the catch. **2.** The cod.

dole'ful, *a.* **1.** [Poet.] Grief; mournful; lamentation.

There came a dwarf . . . and found the dead bodies, wherefore he made great *dole*.

SIDNEY LANIER *Boy's King Arthur* bk. i, p. 29. (s. 1880.)

2. The sad note of a dove. **3.** *Falconry.* A flock of turtle-doves. **4†.** Mourning-clothes. [< OF. *dol*, < L. *dolere*, feel pain.] **dool†.**

dole'ful-ness, *n.* Quality; trickery. [< L. *dolus*, < Gr. *dolos*, deceit.]

dole'some, *a.* Dolorous; sad; mournful; causing grief.

dole'y, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A low flat place.

Dôle, le, A town in Jura department, France.

Dole, Nathan Haskell (⁶/₂₁1852–). An American poet and translator.

dole'ful, 1 dōl'ful; 2 dōl'fyl, *a.* **1.** Full of dole or sorrow; melancholy; sad; as, a *doleful* man.

And with low voice and *doleful* look These words did say.

COLERIDGE *Christabel* pt. i, st. 30.

2. Suggesting dole or sorrow; melancholy; mournful.

SYN.: dismal, *dolorous*, melancholy, *mournful*, piteous, pitiful, rueful, sad, somber, sorrowful, *woebegone*, woful. — ANT.: see synonyms for CHEERFUL. — **dole'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **dole'ful-ness,** *n.*

dole'ful, 1 dōl'fel; 2 dōl'fel, *a.* [Poet.] Mournful; sorrowful. [< L. *dolent(-)s*, ppr. of *dolere*, grieve.] — **do'lent-ly,** *adv.*

do-len'te, 1 do-len'tē; 2 do-len'te, *a. & adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Plaintive; pensive. — **do'len-tis'si-mo,** *a. & adv.* Most plaintive.

do'ler-ine, 1 dō'ler-in; 2 dō'ler-īn, *n.* *Mineral.* A talcose schist found in the Alps. [< Gr. *doleros*, deceptive.] **do'lo-rine.**

dol'er-ite, 1 dol'er-ait; 2 dōl'er-īt, *n.* *Petrol.* A coarsely crystalline variety of basalt: sometimes used interchangeably with *diabase*. [< Gr. *doleros*, deceptive, < *dolos*, deceit, + -*ite*.] — **dol'er-it'ic,** *a.* Consisting of or having a resemblance to dolerite.

dol'er-oph'a-nite, 1 dol'er-of'a-nait; 2 dōl'er-ōf'ə-nīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A brown opaque copper sulfate ($CuSO_4$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Gr. *doleros*, deceptive, + *phainomai*, appear.] **-ness,** *n.*

dole'some, 1 dōl'sam; 2 dōl'səm, *a.* Doleful. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** 1 dōl'ses; 2 dōl'səs, *n.* [Scot. or Colloq.] Without energy; helplessly inefficient; shiftless.

dole'stone", 1 dōl'stōn'; 2 dōl'stōn", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A landmark; dole.

Do'let', 1 dō'lā'; 2 dō'le', **Étienne** (1509–⁵/₁1546). A French printer, scholar, theologian, and writer; strangled and burned as an atheist. [sad; lonesome.

do'ley, 1 dō'li; 2 dō'ly, *a.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Melancholy;

Dol'gel'lyn, 1 dol-gel'in; 2 dol-gel'in, *n.* A town, capital of Merionethshire, Wales; seat of Owen Glendower's Parliament, 1404. [and Herkimer counties, N. Y.

Dolge'ville, 1 dolj'vil; 2 dōlj'vil, *n.* A village in Fulton

do'li-a, 1 dō'li-ə; 2 dō'li-ə, *n.* Plural of DOLIUM.

dol'i-chel-lip'soid, 1 del'i-ke-lip'soid; 2 dōl'i-cē-lip'sōid, *n.* An elongated skull having the conformation of an ellipsoid. [< DOLICHO- + ELLIPSOID.]

dol'i-cho-, 1 del'i-ko-; 2 dōl'i-co-. From Greek *dolichos*, long: a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place either singly or in groups.

dol'i-cho-ce-pha'lic, 1 del'i-ko-si-fal'ik; 2 dōl'i-co-ce-**dol'i-cho-ce-fal'ic†,** fal'ic, *a.* In craniology, having a long skull, the cephalic index being less than 75.

See illus. of CEPHALIC INDEX, under CEPHALIC. Compare BRACHYCEPHALIC, under BRACHY-.

[< Gr. *dolichos*, long, + *kephalē*, head.] — **dol'i-cho-ceph'-lor-keph'ja-lous†; dol'i-cho-ko-pha'lic†.** — **dol'i-cho-ceph'al,** *a. & n.* — **dol'i-cho-ceph'a-lism,** *n.* **dol'i-cho-ceph'a-ly†.** — **dol'i-cho-ceph'a-lus,** *n.* [-li, *pl.*] A dolichocephalic individual. — **dol'i-cho-cer'cic,** *a.* Having an unusually long forearm. **dol'i-cho-ker'kic†.** — **dol'i-chocr-ous,** *a.* Possessing horns or antennæ of unusual length. — **dol'i-cho-cne'mic,** *a.* Long-leaged; possessing legs of unusual length. **dol'i-cho-cne'mic†.** — **dol'i-cho-del'-rous,** *a.* Long-necked. — **dol'i-cho-fa'cial,** *a.* Having a long face, as a skull having a low facial index. See illus. of FACIAL INDEX, under CRANIOMETRY. — **dol'i-cho-hi'er-le,** *n. Anat.* Having the sacrum narrow, *i. e.*, long as compared to the width. — **Do-lich'o-lus,** *n.* Same as DOLICHOS, 1. — **dol'i-cho-pel'vic,** *a.* Having a pelvic index above 90, *i. e.*, an unusually round pelvic inlet as seen in low African and Australian races of men. **dol'i-cho-pel'-vism.** — **Dol'i-cho-pod'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of isochycerous dipterous insects. **Do-lich'o-pus,** *n.* (L.). — **dol'i-cho'-pod,** *a. & n.* — **dol'i-cho'pod-o-dold,** *a.* — **dol'i-chop'o-dous,** *a.* Having feet of unusual length. — **dol'i-cho-pros'o-pous,** *a.* Same as DOLICHOFACIAL. — **dol'i-chos,** *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of herbaceous or shrubby and mostly twining plants of the bean family distributed throughout the tropical and temperate regions of Asia, Africa, and America. **2.** [d-] A plant of this genus. — **Dol'i-cho-sau'ri-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* An extinct suborder of squamate reptiles with more than twice as many vertebræ. — **dol'i-cho-sau'ri-an,** *a. & n.* — **Dol'i-cho-sau'rid,** *n. pl. Herp.* A Cretaceous family of dolichosaurian lizards having a snake-like form and neck with many vertebræ. — **dol'i-cho-sau'rid,** *a. & n.* — **dol'i-cho-sau'roid,** *a. & n.* — **Dol'i-cho-sau'rus,** *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Dolichosauridæ*. **2.** [d-] [-ri, *pl.*] A lizard of this genus. — **dol'i-cho-sty'-lous,** *a. Bot.* Having a long style. — **dol'i-cho-ste'mon,** *n. Bryol.* A filiform cell which breaks apart and releases the gemma of a moss. — **dol'i-chu-ran'ic,** *a. Craniom.* Having a palatonasallary index below 1.

dol'i-chu'rus, 1 del'i-kiū'rus; 2 dōl'i-cū'rus, *n. Anc. Pros.* A dactylic hexameter with a redundant syllable at the end, the sixth foot being a dactyl. [< Gr. *dolichouros*, with long tails, < *dolichos*, long, + *oura*, tail.] — **dol'i-chu'tic,** *a.*

Do-li'i-dæ, 1 do-lai'i-dī; 2 do-lī'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of tænioglossate gastropods, especially those with a very large trumpet-like proboscis, thick, ribbed, and varicosed, and shell globose; tun-shells. [< DOLIUM.] — **do'li-id,** *n.* — **do'li-oid,** *a.*

do-li'nal, 1 do-lī'nə; 2 do-lī'nə, *n. Geol.* One of the natural funnel-form water-tubes worn down vertically through limestone strata to their underground drainage. [Russian.]

Dol'lini, *n.* **1.** A town in Galicia, Austria. **2.** A town in Küsteniand, Austria.

do'ling, 1 dō'liŋ; 2 dō'ling, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A two-masted fishing-boat with a spritsail on each mast.

do'li-o-form, 1 dō'li-o-fōrm; 2 dō'li-o-fōrm, *a. Biol.* Having the shape of a barrel. [< DOLIUM + -FORM.]

Dol'o-li'dæ, 1 del'o-li'di; 2 dōl'o-lī'dē, *n. pl. Ascid.* A family of cyclomyarian tunicates, having a cask-shaped body, with the principal muscular ture developed as hoop-like strdies. — **do-lif'o-lid,** *n.*


Dolia.
1. Ancient Roman doliform contain-
2. Dolium used by Diogenes as a habitation.

do'li-o'lous, *a.*

Do-li'o-ma, 1 do-lai'o-mə; 2 dō-lī'o-mə, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A large red or white earthenware jar for holding wine, oil, or grain. The dolium was the Greek *pithos*, the "tub" of Diogenes, and sometimes held from 20 to 30 amphoræ.

do'li-um, 1 do-lai'əm; 2 dō'li-əm, *n.* **1.** [DO'LI-A, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* A large red or white earthenware jar for holding wine, oil, or grain. The dolium was the Greek *pithos*, the "tub" of Diogenes, and sometimes held from 20 to 30 amphoræ. **2.** (1) *Conch.* [D-] A genus typical of the *Doliidæ*. (2) A gastropod of this genus. [L., large jar.]

doll, 1 dol; 2 dōl, *n.* **1.** A toy puppet **doit,** representing a person, and used as a plaything by children, especially by girls.

A little girl without a *doll* is nearly as unhappy and quite as impossible as a wife without children.

VICTOR HUGO *Les Misérables* tr. by WRAXALL, vol. i, p. 133. [w. r. c.]

2. A pretty but superficial woman. **3.** A block-head board. **4.** [Slang.] A sweetheart; mistress. [< OD. *dol*, whippingpost; or < *Doll, for Dorothy*.] **doll'yt.** — **doll'ba'by,** *n.* [So. U. S.] A sweetheart; also, a doll.—**d.-chowder,** *n. Bot.* The low or dwarf mallow.—**doll'fish',** *n.* A chætodontoid fish (*Chætodon humeralis*) common off the Pacific coast of tropical America.— **d.-rags,** *n. pl.* **1.** Small particles; bits. **2.** Goods; clothes.

doll', *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Dung, especially of pigeons. **2.** A mixture of sawdust and dung for fuel. **3.** A large lump.


Ancient Greek Terra-cotta Doll. (Found in a tomb at Athens.)

dol'lar, 1 del'ar; 2 dŏl'lar, *n.* **1.** The standard monetary unit of the United States and Canada, equal to 100 cents, or about 4*s.* 2*d.* English money, represented in the former country by gold and silver coins and bank-notes, and in the latter by notes only. In the United States, specif.: (1) A silver coin, weighing 412.5 grains (371.25 grains of silver and 41.25 of alloy). (2) A gold piece, weighing 25.8 grains, nine-tenths fine, no longer coined. (3) A legal-tender note, either a greenback or a silver certificate. The standard silver dollar was authorized to be coined by act of Congress dated April 2, 1792. Its weight was fixed at 416 grains, standard silver; thereof 892.4 = equivalent to 371 1/4 grains of fine silver with 44 3/4 grains alloy of pure copper. By act of Jan. 18, 1837, the weight was changed to 412 1/2 grains. EVANS *Hist. of U. S. Mint* p. 62. [AUTHOR, 1886.] **2.** A coin of various other countries, as (1) the gold dollar of Newfoundland, equivalent to 4 shillings and 1 1/2 pence in British, or $1.014 in United States money of which a two-dollar piece is coined; (2) the thaler of Germany and Scandinavia; (3) the Spanish peso or piece of eight; (4) the Egyptian 20-piastre piece; (5) the Central American peso; and (6) the Hellas gourde. See COIN. [< D. or G. dial. *dadder*, < G. *thaler*, short for *Joachimsthaler*, so named because first coined from silver obtained from *Joachimsthal* (in Bohemia), a mine (G. *thal*) of St. Joachim.] —**British dollar,** a coin equal in value to the Mexican dollar used in Hongkong, Sabuan, and the Straits Settlements. See note on COIN. —**cannon d.,** the pillar dollar. See under PILLAR. —**Carolus d.,** the original Spanish dollar.—**Conant d.,** same as CONANT.—**dol'lar-bird'**, *n.* A roller (genus *Eurystomus*), as *E. pacificus*, having the wings marked with a round white spot.—**d.-fish,** *n.* **1.** A stromateoid fish (*Stromateus triacanthus*) of oval compressed form, common on the Atlantic coast of the United States. **2.** The moonfish (*Vomer setipinnis*).—**dol'lar-leaf',** *n. Bot.* The large false wintergreen (*Pyrola rotundifolia*).—**d.-mark,** *n.* The sign $, meaning dollar or dollars when placed before a number. Of many suggestions advanced as to the origin of this character the following are the chief: (1) That it is a modification of the figure 8, as it was originally on the Spanish piece of eight; (2) that it is a representation of the pillars of Hercules, as represented on Spanish pillar dollar; (3) that it was adopted as the monogrammic form of the ecclesiastic symbol I. H. S., or of the abbreviation U. S.—**d. of the saddle,** a piquant name applied to the dollar during the agitation for its remonetization, effected in 1878.—**globe d.,** a Spanish dollar of the 18th century bearing a representation of two hemispheres inscribed with the words **d.** [Austral.], a Spanish dollar of the value of about 5 shillings, with a center-bit or "dump" taken out, used in Tasmania about 1823. **holey d.**; **pierced d.**; **ring-d.**; —**Lafayette d.,** a United States silver dollar struck in 1900 to commemorate the Marquis de Lafayette, in 1900.—**Levant d.,** the Levantine thaler of Austria. See COIN.—**Maria Theresa d.,** same as LEVANT DOLLAR.—**Mexican d.,** a silver coin worth intrinsically 49.8 cents U. S., the monetary standard of Mexico. It contains 417.74 grains (27.073 grams) of silver .9027 fine. Its legal value in Mexico was fixed in 1904 at 0.75 gram of pure gold. **pe'so†.**—**Straits Settlement d.,** a silver coin sanctioned by Order in Council, Feb. 11, 1907, of 312 grains, .900 fine, equivalent in U. S. money to 56.8 cents.—**trade d.,** a silver dollar of 420 grains formerly coined by the United States mint for purposes of trade with eastern Asia. It was not a legal tender.


Dollar-fish (*Stromateus triacanthus*). 1/3

Dol'lar, *n.* A village in Clackmannanshire, Scotland.

dol'lar-dee', 1 del'ar-dī'; 2 dŏl'ar-dē', *n.* [Local, U. S.] The common blue sunfish (*Lepomis pallidus*). [< DOLLAR.]

Dol'lar Law, a mountain in Peebleshire, Scotland; about 2,840 ft. high.

Dol'lart, 1 del'art; 2 dŏl'art, *n.* A gulf in the North Sea, between the Netherlands and Germany.

dol'lee-wood', 1 dol'ē-wu͝d'; 2 dŏl'ē-wo͝od', *n.* The wood of *Myristica surinamensis* of tropical America, a tree of the same genus as the nutmeg-tree.

dol'lin, 1 dol'in; 2 dŏl'in, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A form of jug with a spout.

Döl'ling-er, 1 dŏl'in-ər; 2 dŏl'ing-er, *n.* **1. Ignaz** (1/2 1770–1/2 1841), a German anatomist. **2. Johann Joseph Ignaz** (1/2 1799–1/2 1890), a son of the preceding, a German Roman Catholic theologian, excommunicated for opposing the dogma of infallibility.

doll'ish, 1 del'ish; 2 dŏl'ish, *a.* Like a doll; pretty but superficial.—**doll'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**doll'ish-ness,** *n.*

Dol'lond, 1 del'ənd; 2 dŏl'ənd, **John** (1/2 1706–1/2 1761). An English weaver and optician; invented achromatic object-glass.

doll'op, 1 del'əp; 2 dŏl'əp, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To thrash or drub. **2.** To use unfair practices; to adulterate.

dol'lop, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A lump or chunk. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A dallop.

Doll's House, A. A drama by Ibsen treating of the awakening of a frivolous woman (*Nora*) to a sense of the earnestness of life.

dol'ly, 1 del'i; 2 dŏl'y, *n.* [DOL'LIED; DOL'LY-ING.] *Mining.* To concentrate (ore) by means of a dolly.

doll'y†, *n.* [-LIES, 1-ız; 2-iz, *pl.*] **1.** A doll. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A slattern. [Dim. of DOLL.]

—**doll'y-shop'**, *n.* [Eng.] A rag-shop, or, from its frequent use, an illegal pawn-shop: so called from the black doll or manikin used as a sign. **2.** Formerly, a small shop in which betting was practised.

doll'ys, *n.* [-LIES, *pl.*] Anglo-Irish.] A complimentary offering of flowers, fruits, sweetmeats, etc., on a truy. **dâlēt.**

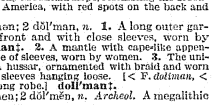
doll'ys, *n.* [-LIES, *pl.*] **1.** [Eng.] *Mining.* A wooden disk for stirring the ore in a dolly-tub, in ore-concentration by the tossing and washing process. **2.** One of various mechanical devices: (1) A block put on the upper end of a pile which the ram would not otherwise reach; a punch. (2) A holding-up fixture. (3) A former for shaping a rivet-head; a snap-head. (4) A clothes-washing apparatus consisting of a wooden disk having round-ended pieces projecting from its face, and a central rod with a cross-handle: used to stir the clothes in the tub. (5) One of a number of tools used in smithwork for round swaging. (6) A small narrow-gage locomotive, as for use in switching. (7) A brush for burnishing, as in electroplating. (8) A wedge. (9) An ore-crushing device. (*b*) A rude device used as a stamp. (9) A truck-like platform, with single roller attached, used in shifting beams, lumber, etc., and serving as a fixed roller when inverted. [< *Dolly, for Dorothy.*]—**dol'ly-car'**, *n.* A car fastened to a cable by means of which other cars are pulled up an incline.—**d.-pedal,** a treadle used in a lint-wedding machine.—**d.-tub,** *n.* **1.** The keeve or tub used in ore-tossing. **2.** The barrel or tub in which clothes are washed with a dolly.

Doll'y, *n.* See DOROTHEA.

Dol'ly Var'den, 1 del'i vär'dn; 2 dŏl'y vär'dn. **1.** A dress with a bodice and bouffante short skirts, made of flower-figured chintz, in fashion about 1870; so called from a character in Dickens's novel *Barnaby Rudge*. **2.** The Dolly-Varden trout. **3.** A large flower-trimmed hat.—**Dolly-Varden trout,** a salmonoid fish (*Salvelinus malma*) of the Rocky Mountain slope, resembling the brook-trout of eastern America, with red spots on the back and sides.

dol'man, 1 dol'man; 2 dŏl'man, *n.* **1.** A long outer garment open in front and with close sleeves, worn by Turks. **dol't-man†.** **2.** A mantle with cape-like appendages in the place of sleeves, worn by women. **3.** The uniform jacket of a hussar, ornamented with braid and worn like a cape, the sleeves hanging loose. [< F. *dolman*, < Turk. *dolama*, long robe.] **doll'man†.**

dol'men, 1 del'men; 2 dŏl'men, *n.* *Archæol.* A megalithic sepulchral monument of unhewn stones set on end or on edge so as to form a receptacle or small chamber, and covered with a single huge stone or with several stones.


Dolmen at Bagneux, near Saumur, France.

Most dolmens consist of a single chamber, usually rectangular, though sometimes circular, but may have several lateral chambers with a gallery or corridor leading to them. Dolmens are plentiful in Great Britain, France, and other parts of western Europe (but not in eastern Europe), in North Africa, in Asia, and in America. See CROMLECH; STONEHENGE.

In the southern environs of Saumur, . . . is one of the most remarkable dolmens known. This imposing structure, perfect in all respects save that one of the four enormous stones which roof it in has been split down the side, and required to be supported, is no less than 65 feet in length, 23 feet in width, and 10 feet high.

H. VIZETELLY *Facts About Champagne* p. 147. [w. L. & co. 1879.]

The Indian *dolmens* . . . may truly be said to be identical with those of Western Europe.

JOHN LUBBOCK *Pre-Historic Times* p. 129. [w. & N. 1872.]

[Br., < *dol*, table, + *men*, stone.]—**dol'men-t'u'mu-lus,** *n.* A dolmen or megalithic chamber-tomb formed of large stones and walled in and covered with a mound of earth. Probably many dolmens were originally covered in this way, but have been denuded in the course of time by the process of tilling. See BARROW3, TUMULUS.—**dol-men'ic,** *a.*

Dol'nja Tuz'la, 1 dol'nya tuz'la; 2 d'l'nyä tuz'lä. **1.** A district in Bosnia-Hungary. **2.** Its capital.

do'lo, 1 dō'lō; 2 dō'lo, *n.* [P. I.] An edge; point.

Dol'o-me'des, 1 dol'ō-mē'dēz; 2 dŏl'o-mē'dēs, *n. Arach.* A genus of the family *Lycosidæ*. [< Gr. *dolomēdēs*, wily.]—**dol'o-me'dine,** *a.*

Do'lo'mieu', 1 dō'lō'myö'; 2 dō'lo'myö', **Déodat G. S. T. Gratet de** (1/2 1750–1/2 1801). A French geologist; mineralogist: *Mineralogical Philosophy*, etc.

dol'o-mite, 1 dol'ō-mīt; 2 dŏl'o-mit, *n. Mineral.* A brittle calcium-magnesium carbonate, ($CaMg(CO_3)_2$, found in rhombohedral crystals and massive, like limestone, also granular white or variously shaded. Many so-called marbles are dolomites; for example, the coarse "Snowflake marble" from Westchester county, N. Y., used in the construction of St. Patrick's cathedral and other buildings in New York city. [< *Dolomieu*, French geologist.]—**dol'o-mit'ic,** *a.*

Dol'o-mites, 1 dol'ō-mīts; 2 dŏl'o-mits, *n. pl.* A group of limestone mountains in the Carinthian Alps and in southern Tyrol; highest peak, Marmolada; 11,045 ft. **Dolomite Alps.**

dol''o-mit-i-za'tion, 1 dol'ō-mit-i-zā'shən; 2 dŏl'o-mit-i-zā'shon, *n. Geol.* The process by which, according to some geologists, massive deposits of ordinary limestone have been changed in mass altered to dolomite by the action of magnesium vapors, or magnesium salts in solution. **dol'o-mit-za'tion†.**—**dol'o-mize,** *vt.* To convert into dolomite. **dol'o-mit-ize†.**

Do'lon-nor', 1 dō'lən-nōr'; 2 dō'lon-nōr', *n.* A town in Chihli province, Mongolia, 165 m. north of Peking.

do'lor, 1 dō'lər; 2 dō'lor, *n.* Sorrow or suffering, or the sensation that causes it; lamentation; anguish; pang; pain. [OF., < L. *dolor*, pain, < *doleo*, feel pain.] **do'lour†.**

—**dolors of the Virgin** (*R. C. Ch.*), the great griefs or occasions of sorrow in the life of the Virgin Mary, which occurred (1) at the prophecy of Simeon (*Luke* ii. 35); (2) in the flight into Egypt (*Matt.* ii. 14); (3) at the three days' loss of her son (*Luke* ii. 43–45); (4) at the carrying of the cross (*John* xix, 17); (5) at the crucifixion (*John* xix, 25); (6) at the descent from the cross (*Luke* xxiii, 55); and (7) at the entombment (*John* xix, 39). In commemoration of these sufferings the greater **Feast of the Seven Dolors** is held on the Friday before Palm Sunday and the lesser on the third Sunday in September.—**dol'or-if'er-ous,** *a.* Causing or bringing grief or pain. **dol'or-rif'ic†; dol'or-rif'i-cal†.**

Do-lo'res, 1 dō-lō'rēs; 2 dō-lo'rēs, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** A river in Colorado and Utah; length, 250 m. to Grand river. **3.** A county in southwestern Colorado; 1,000 sq. m.; county-seat, Rico. **4.** A town in Corrientes province, Argentine Republic. **5.** A town in Abra province, Luzon, P. I. **6.** A town in Tayabas province, Luzon, P. I.

Do-lo'res Hi-dal'go. A town in Guanajuato, Mexico.

do'lo-ro'so, 1 dō'lō-rō'sō; 2 dō'lo-ro'so, *a. & adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Plaintive; pathetically and softly: a musical direction.

dol'o-rous, 1 del'ō-rus; 2 dŏl'o-rus (XIII), *a.* Expressing or causing sorrow or pain; distressful; pathetic.

A voice of *dolorous* pitch. HOOD *Song of the Shirt* st. 11.

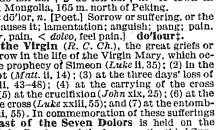
[< OF. *dolorous*, < LL. *dolorosus*, < L. *dolor*; see DOLOR.]—**dol'o-rous-ly,** *adv.*—**dol'o-rous-ness,** *n.* SYN.: see DOLEFUL.

do-lose', 1 dō-lōs'; 2 do-lōs', *a. Law.* Characterized or marked by criminal intent, as speech or action. [< L. *dolosus*, < *dolus*, fraud.] **do'lous†.**

do'lour, etc. Same as DOLOR, etc.

Dolph, *n.* See ADOLPHUS.

dol'phin, 1 del'fin; 2 dŏl'fin, *n.* **1.** A cetaceous mammal of the family *Delphinidæ*, characterized by a relatively small head with an elongated beak and usually by conical teeth in both jaws. See the common *Delphinus delphis* of the Mediterranean and temperate Atlantic. The bottle-nosed dolphin (*Tursiops tursio*), popularly called *porpoise*, is the most frequently seen of the species in American waters.


Dolphin (2). 1/24

Dolphins are ichthyophagous and swim in large schools, frequently leaping out of the water when at play. The average length is 6 to 8 feet, but individuals occasionally attain to 10 feet. The dolphin was sacred to Apollo and was a favorite constellation in medieval times, given its name to a province of France and to the heir to the throne. Among sailors the common dolphin is usually known as *porpoise*. **2.** The dorado or coryphæne (*Coryphæna hippurus*); popular name. It is a large ecanthopterygian fish of the open seas, noted for the brilliant changes of color it undergoes when taken from the water and dying. This fish, which attains a length of 6 feet, is frequent in tropical and temperate seas, being met with as far north as Cape Cod on the United States coast. It is much esteemed as food.

Parting day
Dies like the *dolphin*, whom each pang imbues
With a new colour as it gasps away,
The last still loveliest. BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 4, st. 29.

3. *Naut.* (1) A spar or buoy held by an anchor and having a hole or ring to receive a hawser, used as a mooring for vessels. (2) A post or bunch of posts on a wharf or beach or at the entrance of a dock, for mooring vessels; a bollard-post. (3) A permanent fender around a heavy boat below the gunwale; a paudding-fender. **4.** An induction-spipe and its cover, when at the source of a watermain. **5.** Same as DELPHIN. **6.** [D-] *Astron.* The constellation Delphinus. See CONSTELLATION. **7.** *Her.* One of the heraldic fishes; the charge of the daughter of Francis. It is represented as either embowed, counter-embowed, or extended.


Naiant Dolphins.

See DAUPHIN. **8.** *Early Christ. Art.* The figure or representation of a dolphin as symbolical of love, diligence, and swiftness: frequent in catacomb-art, and often *Arms of Dolphin* worn as an ornament. **9.** One of the lifting-handles of an old-fashioned brass cannon, nearly over the trunnions. **10.** Same as DOLPHIN-FLY. [< OE. *dolphin*, F. *dauphin*, < L. *delphinus*, < Gr. *delphis delphin-*], dolphin.]—**black dolphin,** the collier plant-louse. See under PLANT.—**dol'phin-flow'er,** *n.* **1.** The branching larkspur (*Delphinium ajacis*). **2.** The wild larkspur (*D. tuberosum ajacis*).—**d.-fly,** *n.* A black aphis (*Aphis fabæ*), destructive to the leaves of bean-plants.—**d.-striker,** *n. Naut.* The spear-like point of the martingale-boom; loosely, the martingale-boom itself. See BOWSPRIT.

dol'phin-et, 1 dol'fin-et; 2 dŏl'fin-et, *n.* A female dolphin.

dols, *abbr.* Dollars.

dolt, 1 dōlt; 2 dolt, *n.* **1.** *t.* [Archaic.] To behave foolishly; blunder. **1†.** *t.* To make a fool of.

dolt, *n.* A stupid person; blockhead; dunce. [MIc. *dult*, extended, < *dul*, < AS. *dol*; see DULL, *a.*]

dolt'ish, 1 dōlt'ish; 2 dōlt'ish, *a.* Like a dolt; stupid.—**dolt'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**dolt'ish-ness,** *n.* SYN.: see IDIOTIC.

Dol'tons, 1 dōl'tənz; 2 dōlt'ons, *n.* A village in Cook county, Ill.

do'lus, 1 dō'lus; 2 dō'lus, *n.* [L.] *Law.* Fraud; deceit; malicious purpose; in civil law, evil or criminal intent.

dol'vent, *pp.* of DELVE, *v.*

dom'1, 1 dōm; 2 dŏm, *n.* [Pg.] **1.** A don: in Portugal and in Brazil the ordinary title of a gentleman. **2.** A title formerly given to the Pope and some other dignitaries of the church still applied to all monks of the Benedictine order. **3.** In the game of dom-pedro, the joker.

dom'2, *n.* [Cl.] A cathedral.

dom, [Anglo-Saxon.] Same as DOME3.

-dom, *suffix.* Originally adding the meaning of 'jurisdiction,' and now used in derived senses to express 'state,' 'condition,' 'dignity'; as *boredom, freedom, earldom*; also to express the collective totality of those who have a certain office, state, or condition, as *sheriffdom, wisdom, christendom*, etc. [< AS. *-dōm*, < *dōm*, doom, jurisdiction, < *dōn*, do, settle.]

D. M., *abbr.* [L.] *Deo Optimo Maximo* (to God, the best, the greatest).

Dom., *abbr.* Dominicus; Dominion; Dominus.

dom'a-ble, *adj.* Domitable.

dom'a-ble,] 1 dom'a-bl; 2 dŏm'a-bl, *a.* That may be tamed.

dom'a-bil',] [OF., < L. *domabilis*, < *domo*, tame.]—**-ness,** *n.*

do-main', 1 dō-mān'; 2 do-mān', *n.* **1.** A territory or region over which dominion is exercised by a sovereign or other chief authority; commonwealth; province; as, the *domain* of the sultan; British *domain*. **2.** A sphere or field of action or interest; a department, as of knowledge or of any human concern; range; as, the *domain* of science.

All human actions come within the *domain* of conscience.
W. M. THAYER *Test, Fuel, and Economizer* p. 230. [J. B. 1884.]

3. A landed property, especially that around a mansion-house, and in the occupancy of the land of the manor.

They added rider to valley, brook to pond,
And sighed for all that bounded their domain. EMERSON *Humatreza* st. 3.

4. *Law.* Absolute proprietorship in land; paramount ownership in an estate; demain. **5.** The exercise of sovereign power; dominion; empire: rule. **6.** *Logic.* The extension or application of a concept. **7.** *Math.* An arithmetical or geometrical region or aggregate to which a variable is restricted and within which it may be anywhere contained. [< F. *domaine*, < L. *dominium*, < *dominus*, lord.]—**eminent domain, or right of eminent d.,** the inherent sovereign power of the state of controlling private property for public purposes by making compensation. The power to exercise this property may be taken are usually limited by law or by the Constitution.—**Galois's d.** (*Math.*), a domain of rationality formed by taking any domain and adding to it the distinct roots of the equation $f(x) = 0$.—**public d.,** lands belonging to the government.—**royal d.,** see CROWN LANDS, under CROWN.

do'mal, 1 dō'mal; 2 dō'mal, *a.* **1.** Belonging to or of the nature of a dome; said of a rock. **2.** Relating to houses; domestic. **3.** *Astrol.* Belonging to a house. [< L. *domus*; see DOME1, *n.*]

do-ma'ni-al, 1 do-mā'ni-al; 2 do-mā'ni-al, *a.* Pertaining to a domain or landed property; as, a *domanial* estate.

do-mat'ic, 1 do-mat'ik; 2 do-mät'ic, *a.* Relating to or descriptive of a dome.

do''ma-to-pho'bi-a, 1 dō'ma-to-fō'bi-ə; 2 dō'ma-to-fō'bi-a, *n.* A morbid dread of being confined within the four walls of a room. [Gr. *domat(os)*, house, + -PHOBIA.]

dom'ba, 1 dom'ba; 2 dŏm'ba, *n.* [E. Ind.] A large tree (*Calophyllum inophyllum*) of the gamboge family, having a polishable wood resembling inferior Honduras mahogany, and yielding from the seeds a fragrant oil; Alexandrian laurel.

Dom''basle', 1 dōn'bal'; 2 dŏn'bal', *n.* A town in Meurthe-et-Moselle department, France.

Dom''bey', *n.* **1.** 1 dōm'bē; 2 dŏm'be'. Joseph (1742–1795), a French botanist; explorer; made collections of the

flora of Peru and Chile. 2. 1 dəm'bi; 2 dōm'by. In Dickens's *Dombey and Son*, a wealthy London merchant.

Dom'bey-a, 1 dəm'bi-ə; 2 dōm'by-ə, *n. Bot.* A genus of African trees or shrubs of the order and family frequently cultivated for their handsome leaves and flowers. Rope and cordage are made from the fiber of *D. platanifolia*. [< J. *Dombey*, French botanist.]

Dom'bec, 1 dōm'bĕk; 2 dōm'bĕc, *n. Eng. Hist.* A code of laws among the Saxons; specif., the compilation made by Alfred the Great, about A. D. 888–890, from the Bible and the laws of former Christian kings of England with some additions of his own, relating to matters both civil and criminal; not to be confounded with Domesday Book. [AS., doom-book < *dōm*, doom, + *bōc*, book.] **Dom'bec†; Dome'book†; Doom'book.**

He [Alfred], like another Theodosius, collected the various customs that he found dispersed in the kingdom, and reduced and digested them into one uniform system or code of laws, in his *Dom-bec*, or liber judicialis.

Blackstone *Commentaries* bk. iv, p. 411.

Dom-brow'ski, 1 dəm-brōf'skē; 2 dōm-brōf'skē, **John Henry** (ᵇ/₂1755–ᵈ/₂1818). A Polish general who served in Saxon, Polish, and French armies.

Dom. Can., *abbr.* Dominion of Canada.

dom-dan'i-el, 1 dom-dan'yel; 2 dōm-dān'i-ĕl. *n.* 1. *Ar. Myth.* A cave under the ocean where magicians made obeisance to their chief once a year. F. *Sup. Dict.* 2. [*D-*] A haunted cave near Baden.

dome, 1 dōm, *n.* [Domed; dom'ing.] **I.** *t.* To furnish with a dome; shape like a dome; cover with or as with a dome; as, a *domed* ceiling. **II.** *i.* To rise or swell upward like a dome.

dome†, *n.* 1. *Arch.* A hemispherical or inverted cup-shaped roof; the vaulted roof of a rotunda; a cupola. 2. *Any* cup-like covering, vertical extension, or dome-shaped top, as of a boiler or of a hemispherical arch, or the clearstory of a railway car. See illus. under fire-engine. 3. *Geol.* A large vertical shaft of a mine. 4. *Astron.* The hemispherical roof of an observatory, arranged so that the telescope may command a view of any point in the heavens through a slit, by the rotation of the whole superstructure. 5. [Poet.] A house; a majestic building; specif., following Italian and German usage, a cathedral. 6. *Crystal.* In the orthorhombic, monoclinic, and triclinic systems, a crystal form parallel to one lateral axis only, and therefore intersects the vertical and the other lateral axis. 7. *Geol.* An elevated mass of sedimentary rock, whose strata have a more or less quaquaversal dip.



Dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

The dome is an anticlinal fold, in which the axis is reduced to zero, the dip of the beds being downward in all directions.

W. B. Scott *An Introduction to Geology* p. 235. Macm., 1898.] [Of., < L. *domus*, house, < Gr. *domos*, house, < *demō*, build.] **— dome'cov'er,** *n.* The sheet-metal casing of the steam-dome of a locomotive-boiler, preventing radiation of heat.— **d.-head,** *n.* The top of a boiler-dome or tank-car dome.— **elliptic d.,** a dome whose section is formed of elliptical arcs.— **eye of a d.,** an aperture at the apex of a dome.— **noating d.,** an observatory dome floating on a mercury tank, for convenience in rotating.— **imperial d.** or **roof** (*Arch.*), a pointed dome or roof, whose vertical section is an ogee.

dome², *n.* Doom; judgment.

dome³, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A low and degraded caste of Hindus employed in removing carrion and the like; often professional thieves. **2.** A caste of Mohammedans, traditional musicians. Compare posad. **dom'ba-ree†; dom'ra†.**

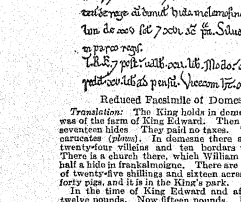
Dome Mountain. A peak of the Rocky Mountains, Colorado; 12,468 ft. high.

Do-me"ni-chi'no, 1 do-me"ni-ki'no; 2 do-me"ni-ch'no, *n.* Domenico Zampieri (ᵇ/₂1581–ᵈ/₂1641), an Italian painter; architect of the Vatican. *Martyrdom of St. Agnes*, etc.

do'mes, 1 dō'mēz; 2 dō'mēz, *n.* [Colloq.] A performance.

Domes'day",] 1 dōmz'dā" *or* dōmz'dē"; 2 dōmz'-

Domes'day" Book,] dā" *or* dōmz'dā". *Eng. Hist.* A book containing the results of the cadastral survey of England made in 1085–1086 by William the Conqueror. It consists of two volumes written on vellum, a folio of 900 pages and a quarto of 450 pages, and contains the names of the successive landowners, the annual value of estates, the number of tenants, live stock, etc. It furnishes the basis of the historical accounts of the times of the Conquest, and has to purpose to tax property. In 1783 and 1816 it was printed in facsimile, and since 1861 it has been in part photozincographed. There are also several local Domesdays, as York, Chester, Ely, Winchester, and Evesham. Of these the most important is the **Domesday of St. Paul's,** made in 1181 by the dean of the chapter, which contains the records of a survey of its estates.



Reduced Facsimile of Domesday Book.

Translation: The King holds in demesne Stoch [Stoke]. It was of the farm of King Edward. When it furnished defense for seventeen hides They paid no taxes. There is land for sixteen carucates (*plows*). In demesne there are two carucates and twenty-four villeins and four bordars with twenty carucates. There is a church there, which William holds of the King with half a hide in frankalmoigne. There are five serfs and two mills of twenty-five shillings and sixteen acres of meadow. Wood for forty pigs, and it is in the King's park.

In the time of King Edward and afterwards it was worth twelve pounds. Now fifteen pounds. Nevertheless the tenant pays fifteen pounds by weight. The sheriff has twenty-five shillings.

Note: The Stoke mentioned is the Stoke in Surrey, Hundred of Wokking.

Domesday Book is the name applied to the "Liber de Wintonia," or **Exchequer Domesday.** It consists of two volumes — a greater and a less. The **Exon D.,** which contains records of the western counties, forms part of the second volume and is said to be an amplification of the record which appears in the **Exchequer D.** in condensed form.

All the immediate military tenants of the crown amounted not fully to seven hundred, when *Domesdaybook* was framed.

Hume *England* vol. i, app. ii, p. 453. [P. s. & co. 1854.]

[Domesday, < AS. *dōmes dæg*, day of doom or decree.] **Doums'day†; Doomsday Book†** [later forms, rarely used in historical writings].

domes'man,] 1 dōmz'mən; 2 dōmz'man, *n. Old Eng. Law.* **doums'man,**] A judge of an inferior court; especially, a judge in a sheriff's court in ancient demesne.

do-mes'tic, 1 do-mes'tik; 2 do-mĕs'tic, *a.* **1.** Belonging to the house or household; concerning or relating to the home or family; as, *domestic* cares; *domestic* animals. **2.** Given to the concerns of home; addicted or adapted to family life, duties, or employments; having home tastes or interests; as, she is *domestic* rather than literary. **3.** Domesticated; tame; as, *domestic* pigeons.

Our *domestic* animals have always followed man in the progress of civilization.

Agassiz *Structure of Animal Life* lect. iii, p. 48. [s. 1874.]

4. Of or pertaining to one's own state or country; produced at home; not foreign; home-made; as, *domestic* markets; *domestic* cutlery. [< F. *domestique*, < L. *domesticus*, < *domus*; see dome, n.] **do-mes'tick†.— do-mes'ti-ca-ble,** *a.* Capable of domestication.— **do-mes'ti-cal.** *a.* **1.** [Rare.] Of local character or origin. **2†.** Domestic. **Hł.** *n.* A household.— **do-mes'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* With respect to domestic affairs; in a domestic manner.— **do-mes'ti-cant,** *n.* Forming part of the same family.

do-mes'tic, *n.* **1.** A family servant; a person living with a family and performing household duties.

The *domestics* are old and tried.

Cooper *Redskins* p. 345. [s. & v. 1857.]

2. [U. S.] *pl.* Home-made fabrics or cloth: sometimes restricted to cotton goods. **3†.** A home. **4†.** A native.

5†. One who lives in a house; inmate.

do-mes'ti-cate, 1 do-mes'ti-kēt; 2 do-mĕs'ti-cĕt, *v.* [-cat'ed; -cat'ing.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring under the control of man; subdue from a state of nature; train or reclaim for domestic use; tame: said of wild animals or plants.

The Siberian natives — the only people, so far as I know, who have ever *domesticated* the reindeer, except the Laps.

Nansen *Fast Life in Siberia* p. 93. [P. s. & co. p. p. 1878.]

2. To make domestic; familiarize with domestic habits and interests; cause to feel at ease in domestic surroundings; as, the stranger *domesticated* himself quickly among us. **3.** To make an inmate of a home, family, or country; make domestic; as, to *domesticate* a new word in English. **II.** *i.* To become domestic in tastes or habits; become domesticated; as, he determined to *domesticate* in this quiet home. [< LL. *domesticatus*, pp. of *domesticō*, < L. *domesticus*; see domestic, *a.*] **do-mes'ti-cize†.— do-mes'ti-ca-tiv(e),** *a.* Tending to domesticate.

— do-mes'ti-ca"tor, *n.*

do-mes"ti-ca'tion, 1 do-mes"ti-kē'shən; 2 do-mĕs"ti-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of domesticating, or the state of being domesticated. **2.** The process of taming or domesticating animals or plants.

do"mes-tic'i-ty, 1 dō"mes-tis'i-ti; 2 dō"mĕs-tic'i-ty, *n.* [-ties, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being domestic; life in or fondness for one's home and family. **2.** A domestic habit or affair.

dom'et(t), 1 dəm'et; 2 dŏm'ĕt, *n.* A plain cloth having cotton warp and woolen filling.

Dom'ett, Alfred (ᵇ/₂1811–ᵈ/₂1887). An English lawyer and author; hero of Browning's *Waring*.

do-mey'kite, 1 do-mē'kait; 2 do-mē'kit, *n. Mineral.* A rentform and botryoidal tin-white to steel-gray copper arsenid (Cu₃As), found massive and disseminated. [< *Domeyko*, Chilean mineralogist.] [department, France.

Dom'front', 1 dōñ'frōñ'; 2 dōñ'frōñ', *n.* A town in Orne

do'mi-cal, 1 dō'mi-kal; 2 dō'mi-cal (kil), *a. Arch.* **1.** Domestic; as, a Pompeian *domical* room, or characterized by a dome or domes, or by the principles which govern domes; as, *domical* construction or architecture. [< LL. *domicalis*, < L. *domus*; see dome, *n.*] **—ly,** *adv.*

dom'i-cal-ism, 1 dəm'i-kal-izm; 2 dŏm'i-cal-ism, *n.* The purple capped lory (*Lorius domicella*) of the Moluккas, noted for docility and for cleverness in talking. [Dim. of *L. domus*; see dome, *n.*]

dom'i-cile,] 1 dəm'i-sil; 2 dŏm'i-cil, *n.* [-ciled, -ciling; -cild, -cild; -cil-ing.] **I.** *t.* To provide with a home or abode; establish in a place of residence; domiciliate; as, *domiciled* at a hotel. **2.** *Com.* To restrict payment of to a specified bank or place: said of a negotiable security. [< F. *domicilier*, < L. *domicilium*; see domicil, *n.*]

dom'i-cil,] *n.* The place where one lives, as distinguished from business, etc.; residence; abode; stay; temporarily place of abode; home; house or dwelling.

A person's *domicile* may be that which he acquires (1) by origin, (2) by choice, or (3) by operation of law. In the case of a legitimate child born in his father's lifetime, his domicile is that which is the domicile of the father at the time of the child's birth; in the case of a posthumous or illegitimate child, his domicile is that of his mother at the time of his birth. . . . *Domicile of choice* is where a person settles in a country with the intention of remaining there permanently. . . . *Domicile by operation of law* is exemplified in the case of a married woman whose domicile during the existence of her marriage is the same as that of her husband.

Nelson's Personal Law vol. iv, p. 97.

[< F. *domicile*, < L. *domicilium*, < *domus*; see dome, *n.*] Syn.: see home; house.

dom'i-cil'i-a-ry,] [Archaic.] A member of a household.

dom'i-cil'i-a-ry, *a.* 1 dəm'i-sil'i-a-ri; 2 dŏm'i-cil'i-a-ry, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a domicil. **2.** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the general integument in which certain low animals are enveloped. **dom'i-cil'ar.**

— domiciliary visit (*Law*), a visit to a private dwelling, particularly for searching it by authority.

dom'i-cil'i-ate, 1 dəm'i-sil'i-ēt; 2 dŏm'i-cil'i-ĕt, *v.* [-at'ed; -at'ing.] **1.** To settle in a home; provide with a domicil.

His purpose was to *domiciliate* himself in this beautiful scenery.

De Quincey *Lit. Rem., Coleridge* in vol. i, p. 196. [r. & c. p. 1854.]

2. [Rare.] To domesticate; adopt. **3†.** To tame.

— dom"i-cil"i-a'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of domiciliating, or the state of being domiciliated; permanent residence. **2†.** Domestication; the act of taming or rendering domestic, or the state of being so tamed.

do'mi-cil"ure, *n.* [Rare.] The art of housekeeping; do-

dom'i-na, 1 dəm'i-nə; 2 dŏm'i-na, *n.* [-næ, 1 -ni; 2 -nē, *pl.*] [L.] Lady: in law, a title of honor formerly given to a woman who held a barony in her own right. **2.** The superior of a convent.

dom'i-nance, 1 dəm'i-nəns; 2 dŏm'i-nanc, *n.* **1.** The state, quality, or characteristic of being dominant or exercising control; ascendency; authority. **2.** *Biol.* In the cross-bred offspring of parents with marked mutually antagonistic characteristics, the exhibition by such offspring or its descendants of one of these characteristics to the exclusion of the other. [F., < *dominant*; see dominant.] **dom'i-nan-cy†.**

dom'i-nant, 1 dəm'i-nənt; 2 dŏm'i-nant, *a.* **1.** Exercising control or chief authority; ruling; governing.

They had . . . the virtues which belong to a conquering and *dominant* race in the midst of an inferior and conquered one.

Trench *On the Study of Words* lect. i, p. 17. [w. j. w.]

2. Controlling by or as by superior authority or predominant influence; overshadowing; as, a *dominant* issue. **3.** Conspicuously prominent; supereminent; as, a *dominant* feature in the landscape. **4.** *Forestry.* Having the crown free to light on all sides because of greater height. **5.** *Mus.* Belonging, pertaining to, or in the key of the dominant. [F., < L. *dominan(t)-s*, ppr. of *dominor*; see dominate.] Syn.: see predominant. **— dominant character** (*Biol.*), same as **dominant,** *n.*, **3** (1).— **d. chord** (*Mus.*), see under chord.— **d. estate,** an estate to which another estate owes an easement.— **d. idea,** same as **fixed idea.**— **d. owner,** one on whose lands another owns an easement.— **dom'i-nant-ly,** *adv.*

dom'i-nant, *n. Mus.* **1.** The fifth tone of a diatonic scale. See key¹, 17. **2.** The recitative tone in Gregorian modes. **3.** *Biol.* (1) A marked parental character exhibited by a cross-bred organism and its descendants. (2) The parent, cross-bred organism, or descendant exhibiting such character. Parental characters latent in a cross-bred organism, but exhibited or evidenced by its descendants, are called *recessives*, as are the descendants exhibiting them. See Inheritance; recessive.

4. *Math.* The greatest of a set of numbers irrespective of sign.— **extracted dominant** (*Biol.*), a dominant which exhibits no tendency to transmit a recessive character to its descendants; a pure dominant. See recessive.— **over d.** (*Mus.*), same as **upper dominant.**— **sub-d.** (*Mus.*), the fourth note reckoned downward from the keynote, as G in the key of C.— **upper d.** (*Mus.*), the dominant; a name occasionally given to it to distinguish it from the under dominant.

dom'i-nate, 1 dəm'i-nēt; 2 dŏm'i-nāt, *v.* [-nat'ed; -nat'ing.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To exercise control over; control as by right or superior force; govern; rule.

Three powers there are that *dominate* the World.

J. B. O'Reilly *The Patriot's Grave* pt. iii, st. 1.

2. To influence controllingly, or in a manner to give specific character to; be the object of conspicuous feature in; as, the eyes *dominate* the whole face.

II. *i.* To be dominant; prevail; predominate.

In his whole air and in the character of *dominated*.

F. Marion Crawford *Zoroaster* p. 98. [macm. 1887.]

[< L. *dominatus*, pp. of *dominar*, < *dominus*, lord.]

dom'i-nat"ed, 1 dəm'i-nēt"ed; 2 dŏm'i-nāt"ĕd, *pa. Forestry.* Surpassed in growth by other species around it, as trees in a forest.

dom'i-na'tion, 1 dəm'i-nē'shən; 2 dŏm'i-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of dominating. (1) Control by the exercise of power or constituted authority; dominion; government. (2) Mental control, or the dominion of the superior over the inferior ability or resources; as, the *domination* of one mind over another.

2. *pl.* An order in the celestial hierarchy of angels. See angel.

The aspiring *dominations*. Milton *P. L.* bk. iii, l. 392.

[F., < L. *dominatio(n-)*, < *dominatus*; see dominate.] Syn.: see ascendency.

dom'i-na-tive,] 1 dəm'i-na-tiv; 2 dŏm'i-na-tiv, *a.* [Archaic.]

dom'i-na-tive,] Dominating; controlling.

dom'i-na"tor, 1 dəm'i-nē"tər; 2 dŏm'i-nā"tor, *n.* **1.** One who dominates; a ruler; controlling power. **2†.** *Astrol.* A dominating sign or planet.

do'mi-ne, 1 dō'mi-nē; 2 dō'mi-ne, *n.* A clergyman; a parson; especially, a member of the Dutch Reformed Church: in the United States, a colloquial but respectful title of address. Compare dominie. **2.** A schoolmaster. **3.** [Sp. W. Ind.] A scombroid fish (*Epinephelus mystacinus*). [L.; see dominie.] **do'mine.**

dom'i-neer', 1 dəm'i-nir'; 2 dŏm'i-nēr', *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To have control over; sway; dominate; as, his feeling *domineers* his judgment. **2.** To loom above; tower over. **II.** *t.* To exercise authority in an arbitrary way; rule with insolence or unnecessary annoyance; overbearing; as, to *domineer* over servants. **2†.** To feast noisily; revel. **3†.** To prevail. **4†.** To loom; tower. [< F. *dominer*, < L. *dominor*; see dominate.] **— dom"i-neer'er,** *n.*

dom'i-neerd', *pp.* Domineered. S. S.

dom'i-neer'ing, 1 dəm'i-nir'iŋ; 2 dŏm'i-nēr'ing, *pa.* Overbearing; insolent.— **dom'i-neer'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Syn.: see arbitrary; dogmatic; imperious.

dom'ing, 1 dōm'iŋ; 2 dōm'ing, *n. Geol.* The formation of a dome by the production of an anticlinal fold whose sides dip outward in all directions.

do-min'i-al, 1 do-min'i-əl; 2 do-min'i-al, *a. Law.* Of or relating to ownership.

Dom'i-nic, 1 dəm'i-nik; 2 dŏm'i-nic, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Dom'i-nick.** Dan. D. Sw. **Do-mi'nicus,** 1 dō-mi'ni-kus, 2 dō-mi'ni-cus; F. **Do"mi"nique',** 1 dō"mē"nēk'; 2 dō"mē"nēc'; It. **Do-me'ni-co,** 1 dō-me'ni-ko, 2 dō-me'ni-co; L. **Do-mi'ni-cus,** 1 do-mi'ni-kus, 2 do-mi'ni-cus; Pg. **Do-min'gos,** 1 do-min'gos, 2 do-min'gōs; Sp. **Do-min'go,** 1 do-min'go, 2 do-min'gō. **2. Saint** (1170–ᵈ/₂1221), a Spanish friar; founder of the Dominicans.

Syn. Dominican. [L., *dominicus*; see dominical.]

Dom"i-ni'ca, 1 dəm"i-ni'kə; 2 dŏm"i-ni'ca, *n.* An island of the British West Indies; 291 sq. m.; pop. 33,914. Roseau.

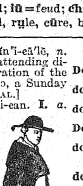
do-min'i-cal, 1 do-min'i-kəl; 2 do-min'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Relating to Christ as the Lord, or to Sunday as the Lord's day; as, *dominical* gospels; *dominical* day (Sunday). **2†.** Tyrannical. **3†.** Of or pertaining to a *dominus*. [< LL. *dominicalis*, pertaining to Sunday, < L. *dominicus*, pertaining to a lord, < *dominus*, lord.] **— dominical altar,** the high altar.— **d. letter,** one of the first seven letters of the alphabet, used to mark the succession of Sundays in the year and to aid in determining the date of Easter. These letters being used to mark the days of the week, beginning with A at Jan. 1, the same one that falls on the first Sunday will mark all the Sundays of the year, and is the dominical letter for that year, except in leap-year, when at the end of February the letter is exchanged for the one preceding. After 28 years any given order of letters is repeated.

do-min'i-cal, *n.* **1.** A church edifice. **2.** A dominical letter. **3.** One who celebrates the Christian Sunday; opposed to Sabbatarian. **4.** A dominicale. **5†.** Sunday. **6†.** The Lord's prayer.

do-min"i-ca'le, 1 dō-min"i-kā'lĭ; 2 do-min'i-ca'lē, *n. R. C. Ch.* The veil formerly used when attending divine service on Sundays, or at the celebration of the Lord's supper; still retained in Italy; also, a Sunday dress. [LL., < L. *dominicus*; see DOMINICAL.]

Do-min'i-can, 1 do-min'i-kan; 2 do-min'i-can. I. *a.*

1. Relating to the Dominican order. **2.** Of or relating to the Dominican Republic. II. *n.* **1.** One of an order of friar preachers founded by the Spaniard Dominic de Guzman at Toulouse in 1215. They are known officially as *Fratres Praedicatores* or *Preaching Friars*. In England they were called *Black Friars*, in France *Jacobins*. The rules of the order are based on those of St. Augustine and the Premonstratensians. They take the vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience, and are bound by rule to observe silence and abstinence from flesh meat. The special ends of their institute are preaching and the study of sacred sciences. Among celebrated Dominicans were Savonarola, Albertus Magnus, St. Thomas Aquinas, Fra Angelico, Lacordaire, and Las Casas. **2.** A native of Santo Domingo.—**Dominican nuns**, an order of nuns founded by St. Dominic, and chiefly occupied in teaching.—**D. tertiaries,** the third order of St. Dominic. See TERTIARY.



Dominican Friar.

Do-min'i-can Republic. The eastern part of Haiti; 18,045 sq. m.; capital, Santo Domingo. **San'to Do-min'go.**

do-min'i-cide, 1 do-min'i-said; 2 do-min'i-çīd, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The killing of one's master. **2.** One who kills his master.

dom'i-nie, 1 dom'i-ni or dŏ'mi-ni; 2 dŏm'i-ni or dŏ'mi-ni, *n.* **1.** [Scot. & Old Eng.] A schoolmaster.

2. [Colloq.] A domine; a clergyman, especially one of the Dutch Reformed Church. **3.** [Eton, Eng.] Formerly, the master of a boarding-house for oppidans. See DOMINE. Compare OPPIDAN. [< L. *domine*, voc. of *dominus*, lord.]

Dom'i-nie Samp'son. In Scott's *Guy Mannering*, a tutor at Ellangowan House.

do-min'ion, 1 do-min'yun; 2 do-min'yon, *n.* **1.** Sovereign or supreme authority; the power of ruling or governing; domination.

The scepter is here the symbol of *dominion*.
ARTHUR *Homer's Iliad* bk. ii, p. 211. [R. 1855.]

2. *Law.* The right of absolute possession and use; ownership, power of disposal. **3.** A country under a particular governmental form or the ruler of it; as, the Papal *dominions*; specif. [D-] (1) Canada (in full, the *Dominion of Canada*) since the union of July 1, 1867. (2) New Zealand (in full, the *Dominion of New Zealand*) since Sept. 26, 1907. **4.** [*pl.*] DOMINATION, 2. [F., < LL. *dominio(n-)*, < L. *dominus*, lord.]

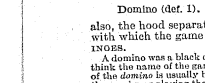
SYN.: authority, command, control, empire, government, jurisdiction, mastery, supremacy, rule, sovereignty, supremacy, sway.— ANT.: obedience, servitude, slavery, subjection, subjugation, submission.— **Dominion day,** July 1, the anniversary of the formation of the Dominion of Canada: a Canadian holiday.— **The Old D.,** the State of Virginia: a popular name. [mostic fowls. SEE FOWL.

Dom'i-nique, 1 dom'i-nīk; 2 dŏm'i-nīk, *n.* A breed of

Dom'i-nis, 1 dom'i-nis; 2 dŏm'i-nis, **Marcantonio de** (1566–9/4/1624) An Italian Jesuit; first to explain the phenomenon of the rainbow. He abjured Catholicism, then recanted, but was executed for heresy by the Inquisition.

do-min'i-um, 1 do-min'i-um; 2 do-mĭn'i-ŭm, *n. Civ. Law.* The absolute right of ownership and control of property, especially of land; as, *dominium* in fee simple, or allodium. [L., < *dominus*, lord.]—**dominium directum,** in feudal law, the title of the lord paramount; also, the tenure of a feudal lord as related to that of his vassal, or of a landlord as related to that of a tenant.—**d. utile,** the ownership and control of property for use and enjoyment, as by a tenant for years.

dom'i-no, 1 dom'i-no; 2 dŏm'i-no, *n.* **1.** A mask or half-mask worn at masquerades, and formerly by ladies when traveling. **2.** An adjustable robe and hood now worn by all masquerades. **3.** The wearer of such mask, robe, or hood. **4.** A loose flowing hooded garment forming an ecclesiastical vestment; also, the hood separately. **5.** One of the oblong pieces with which the game of dominoes is played. See DOMINOES.

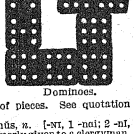


Domino (def. 1).

A domino was a black cloak or hood worn by monks, and some think the name of the game is derived from the fact that one side of the *domino* is usually black. Other writers suggest . . . that the monks, on playing their games, said in Latin 'Benedicamus *Domino*' (bless the Lord). A. E. BOSWICK in *Young Folks' Cyc. of Games and Sports*. [n. s. c. 1890.]

6†. A mourning veil or hood worn. [LL. ecclesiastical garment, < L. *dominus*, lord.]—**domino euchre, d. rounce, d. whist,** etc., forms of euchre, etc., played with dominoes instead of cards.

dom'i-noes, 1 dom'i-nōz; 2 dŏm'i-nōz, *n. pl.* Any one of various games played usually with 28 (but sometimes with 55) small flat oblong pieces divided on one side (the face) into two compartments, each of which is either blank or marked with from one to six spots (sometimes to twelve). The most common form of the game is played by matching the blocks so that the numbers laid together correspond, the winner being he who first gets rid of his stock of pieces. See quotation under DOMINO, 5.



Dominoes.

dom'i-nus, 1 dom'i-nus; 2 dŏm'i-nŭs, *n.* [-NI, 1 -nai; 2 -ni, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** Master; sir: a title formerly given to a clergyman, knight, or lord of a manor. Compare DOMINE. **2.** *Law.* The absolute owner of a thing as distinguished from the user.— **dominus litis** (*Law*), the master of a suit; a client distinguished from his attorney.— **D. vobiscum,** "the Lord be with you"; a phrase occurring in Western liturgies.

dom'i-ta-ble, *a.* [Rare.] That may be tamed.

do'mite, 1 dō'mait; 2 dō-mīt, *n. Petrol.* An oligoclase-bearing or oligophyric trachyte. [< *Dôme* (Puy-de-*Dôme*) in Auvergne, France.] **do'myte.**— **do-mit'ic,** *a.*

Do-mi'tian, 1 do-mish'an; 2 do-mish'an, *n.* **1. Titus Flavius** ($^{12}/_{24}$51–$^{9}/_{18}$96), a Roman emperor, remembered chiefly for his submission to the Dacians, and his depravities. **2.** One of the signatures of Junius.— **Do-mi'tian,** *a.*

Dom'au, 1 dom'au; 2 dŏm'au, *n. Celtic Myth.* Chief goddess of the gigantic demons called Fomhoire.

do'mold, 1 dō'mold; 2 dō'mōld, *a.* Domeshaped. [< DOME, *n.*, + -OID.]

dom"pe'dro, 1 dom'-pi'dro; 2 dŏm'-pē'dro, *n.* [Pg.] The game of sancho-pedro when played with the joker.

Dom"re-my', 1 dōn're-mi"; 2 dōn're-mē', *n.* A village in Vosges department, France: birthplace of Joan of Arc.

don, 1 dŏn; 2 dŏn, *n.* [DONDON, DONNEY, DONNIKIN, put on, as an article of clothing; as, to *don* a cloak. [Contr. of DO ON.]

don'a, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** Seignior; sir: a title of respect or address in Spain and Spanish-speaking countries; also, a person bearing the title; a gentleman.

Here *dons*, *grandees*, but *chiefly dames* abound.
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 1, st. 73.

2. [Colloq.] Any important personage, or, ironically, one affecting importance. **3.** [Univ. Cant, Eng.] A residential fellow or other college dignitary.

The bishops had been selected from college *dons*.
DISRAELI *Endymion* ch. 6, p. 30. [A. 1880.]

4. [Univ. Cant, U. S.] A professor or instructor in a college.

don, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The system of sending cooked food from place to place to be sold at a nominal price to the poor and unemployed around the London docks.

Don, 1 don; 2 dŏn, *n.* A river in S. E. Russia; 1,125 m. to the Sea of Azov; the ancient Tanais. **2.** A river in Aberdeenshire, Scotland: 62 m. to the North Sea. **3.** A river in W. Yorkshire, England: 55 m. to the Ouse. **4.** A river in Maine-et-Loire department, France, 40 m. long. **5. Region of the Don,** a government in S. E. Russia; 61,561 sq. m.; capital, Rostof.

do'na, *n.* Slang, Eng. Sweetheart; woman. **do'nah†.**

do'ña, 1 dō'nya; 2 dō'nyą, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** Lady; madam: the feminine of *don*. **2.** A Spanish or Portuguese lady.

Do'ña Ana, a county in New Mexico; 1,207 sq. m.

do'na-ble(a), 1 dō'na-bl; 2 dō'na-bl, *a.* [Archaic.] Capable of being given or bestowed.

Do-nac'e-dus, 1 do-sas'i-dus; 2 do-nāc'i-dŭs, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of conchaceae bivalves having a large trenchant foot, separate siphons, very unequal gills, and a triangular shell with an external ligament and one or two cardinal teeth in each valve; wedge-shells. [< DONAX.] — **do'nacid,** *n.*— **do'na-coid,** *a.*

Don A"ña'na de Ar"ma'do, 1 don a'dri-ā"na dē ar-mā'do; 2 dŏn ą̈'drī-ą"ną dē ąr-mą'dō. In Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, a Spanish soldier, pompous, boastful, awkward, and ignorant.

Don'na Franita'na, 1 dŏn'na fran-thīs'kn; 2 dŏn'nā fränthīs'ei. A German colony in Santa Catherina province, Brazil; 97 sq. m.; capital, Joinville.

Don"aghi-dee', 1 don'ne-pē'; 2 dŏn'an-a-dē', *n.* A town in Down county, Ireland.

Don'al-bain, 1 don'al-bēn, 2 dŏn'al-bān, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Macbeth*, a son of Duncan. A god resembling the Scandinavian Thor. See THOR.

Don'ald, 1 don'old; 2 dŏn'ald, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** Reputed first Christian King of Scotland, thought to have died in 216. [Celt. *mean.*, proud chief.]

Don'ald-son, 1 don'eld-son; 2 dŏn'ald-son, *n.* **1. John** (1737–$^{12}/_{11}$1801), a Scottish portrait-painter; *Elements of Beauty*. **2. John William** (9/3/1795–$^{5}/_{12}$1861), an English clergyman and philologist; *Jasher*, etc.

Don'ald-son-ville, 1 deni'ald-san-vil; 2 dŏn'ald-son-vil, *n.* A town, the county-seat of Ascension parish, La.

Do'nar, 1 dō'nar; 2 dō'nąr, *n. Myth.* A god resembling the Scandinavian Thor. See THOR.

do'na-ry, 1 dō'na-ri; 2 dō'na-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -rįz, *pl.*] [Rare.] A thing offered or consecrated.

do'nat†, *n.* A grammar: from *Donatus*, a Latin grammarian of the 4th century. **do'net.**

don'a-ta-ry, *n.* same as DONATARY.

do'nate, 1 dō'nēt; 2 dō'nāt, *vt.* [DO'NAT-ED; DO'NAT-ING.] To bestow as a gift, especially as a considerable gift to an important or worthy cause; contribute; as, to *donate* a hundred dollars to a public institution.— **d. utile,** the stowal of important, ceremonious, or official gifts only. [< L. *donatus*, pp. of *dono*, give, < *donum*, gift.]

Don"a-tel'lo, 1 don'a-tel'lo; 2 dŏn'ą-tĕl'lō, *n.* (1386–$^{12}/_{13}$1466), an Italian sculptor: *David*, etc. **Do-na'to di Bet'to di Bar'di;** 2. In Hawthorne's *The Marble Faun*, a young Italian, hero of the story.

Don-na'ti, 1 don-na'ti; 2 do-nä'tē, *n.* **1. Gemma,** an Italian woman of the noble Donati family of Florence; wife of Dante. **2. Giovanni Battista** ($^{12}/_{14}$1824–$^{9}/_{20}$1873), an Italian astronomer; director of Florence Observatory; discoverer of Donati's comet. See COMET.

do-na'tion, 1 do-nē'shan; 2 do-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of donating; a giving or bestowing; granting. **2.** That which is donated or bestowed; a gift; grant; offering; as, a *donation* to a pastor.

He leaded, therefore, the altars of Osiris and of Isis with regal *donations*.
BURNABY *Travels Through Canada* p. 136. [c. a. d.

3. *Law.* A gift; transfer of property, either real or personal, without valuable consideration. [< L. *donatio(n-)*, < *dono*; see DONATE.] — **donation of Constantine,** a forged document purporting to be between 300 and 850, by which the Emperor Constantine the Great was supposed to confer many privileges and rich possessions on the Pope and the Roman Church.— **of Fepin,** the grant by Pepin, king of the Franks, father of Charlemagne, of Ravenna, Emilia, and other territory captured from the Lombards in 755.— **d. party** [U. S.], a party composed of friends or parishioners assembled to make donations, as of food, clothing, household furniture, and the like, usually to a pastor. Formerly such a party was often promised as a pleasure in addition to the pastor's salary; the practise is still common in country congregations. SYN.: see BENEFACTION; GIFT.

Don'a-tist, 1 don'a-tist; 2 dŏn'a-tĭst, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a sect, named from Donatus, that arose in North Africa (4th century) and claimed to be the only true church, holding that the church was to be composed only of saints.

The sect continued for three centuries, and had various divisions, as the *Circumcellitiones* (see CIRCUMCELLION), the *Primianists* (who elected Primianus bishop), the *Maximianists* (who opposed him), etc.— **Don'a-tism,** *n.* The principles of the Donatists.— **Don"a-tis'tic, -ti-cal,** *a.*

don'a-tive, 1 don'a-tiv; 2 dŏn'a-tĭv, *a.* Vested or vesting by donation.— **don'a-tive,** 1 ing absolutely by a deed of donation; of the nature of a donation; as, a *donative* advowson.— **-ly,** *adv.*

don'a-tive, *n.* **1.** *Canon Law.* A benefice bestowed by a patron or founder without the ecclesiastical investment of the beneficiary. **2.** A donation; gift.

The Roman Emperor's *custom* was, at certain solemn times, to bestow on his soldiers a *donative*.
HOOKER *Ecclesiastical Polity* bk. ii, p. 145. [n. s. & s.]

[< F. *donatif*, < LL. *donativum*, < L. *dono*; see DONATE.]

do-na'tor, 1 do-nē'tar or -ter; 2 do-nā'tor, *n.* A donor.

don'a-to-ry, 1 don'a-to-ri; 2 dŏn'a-to-ry, *n. Scots Law.* A person to whom escheated property is, on certain conditions, made over by the crown.

Do-na'tus, 1 do-nē'tus; 2 do-nā'tŭs, *n.* **1.** Bishop of Casa Nigra, Numidia, in the 4th century: originated the Donatist schism. **2. D.,** the Great (—355), bishop of Carthage; leader of the Donatists; exiled by Constantine.

Do'nau, 1 dō'nau; 2 dō'nou, *n.* See DANUBE.

do'naught†, 1 dō'nēt; 2 dō'nāt, *n.* A do-nothing. **don'nat; don'naught; don'not?** [Dial. form].

do'nax, 1 dō'naks; 2 dō'nāks, *n.* **1.** A very tall European grass (*Arundo donax*) resembling bamboo, used for canes, musical pipes, etc.; closely grown for ornament. **2.** [D-] *Conch.* A genus typical of *Donacidae*. [L., < Gr. *donax*, reed, < *donein*, shake.]

Don Be"il-a'nis of Greece, 1 don bē'il-ā'nis; 2 dŏn bę"il-ą'nis. The hero of an old tale of chivalry.

Don Be-ni'to, 1 don bē-nī'to; 2 dŏn bę-nī'to, *n.* A town in Badajoz province, Spain.

Don'ças-ter, 1 don'kas-ter; 2 dŏn'ęas-ter, *n.* [**Da'num,** Rom.; the **Don'cas'ter** of the Angles.] An ancient town on the Don, in W. Yorkshire, England; famous for its annual horse-races, especially, since 1776, for the St. Leger stakes.

don-cel'la, 1 don-sel'a; 2 dŏn-cĕl'a (XIII), *n.* [Sp.] One of various labroid fishes, especially of the genus *Platyglossus*, as the Florida bluefish (*P. radiatus*), or the ladyfish (*Harpe rufa*).

Don Cĕ"sar' de Ba"zan', 1 dŏn sē"zar' dē ba"zān'; 2 dŏn cę"sär' dē bą"zän'. In Victor Hugo's *Ruy Blas*, an impoverished Spanish nobleman who aims to restore his fortune by brigandage, but is chivalrous and cheerful; the hero of a comedy by Dumanoir and D'Ennery, also of a comic opera by Massenet.

Don Cher'u-bim, 1 don cher'u-bim; 2 dŏn chĕr'u-bim. In Lesage's *Bachelor of Salamanca*, the hero, who mixes in all classes of society, and satirizes each in turn.

Don Cla-vi'jo, 1 dōn kla-vi'ho; 2 dŏn clą-vī'hō. In Cervantes's *Don Quixote*, an accomplished cavalier who was metamorphosed by Mambrino into a crocodile and disenchanted by Don Quixote.

Don Cle'o-fas, 1 don klē'o-fas; 2 dŏn clē'o-fas. In Le Sage's *Devilish Two Sticks*, the hero, a fiery young Spaniard, noted for his gallantry.

Don'di-a, 1 don'di-a; 2 dŏn'dī-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of saline herbs or shrubs of the goosefoot family, with sessile, fleshy leaves, and small solitary or clustered flowers. It is widely distributed in the temperate and torrid regions of the northern hemisphere. [< *Dondi*, Venetian botanist.]

dine, 1 din; 2 dŏn, *pp.* of DO, 1. Done; chiefly in certain special uses here given.] **1.** Completed; finished; ended; as, the work is *done*; I have *done*; *done*, it is a bargain. **2.** Cooked sufficiently; as, the bread is *done*. **3.** Fatigued; exhausted; also, [colloq.] ruined or mortally ill: with *for*, *up*, or *out*; as, he is *done for* or *done up*. See DO. **4.** Through; as, I shall soon be *done*. **5.** Prepared; enwrapped: with *up*; as, the bundle is *done up*. **6.** [Negro & Prov. U. S.] Ever; did: used as a sign of the imperfect tense; as, Massa, he *done* picked his own cotton.

done, *a.* Given; made public; executed; used chiefly in *dating* a public act or proclamation; as, *done* under my,

in monarchies *our* hand and seal. [Rep. OF. *doné*, given; see DONEE.]

do-nee', 1 do-nī'; 2 do-nē', *n.* **1.** A person to whom a donation is made. **2.** *Law.* The receiver of a gift from a donor; one who takes an estate tail. [< OF. *doné*, pp. of *doner*, give, < L. *dono*; see DONATE.]

Don"e-gal', 1 don'i-gōl'; 2 dŏn'e-gal', *n.* A county in Ulster, Ireland; 1,870 sq. m.; capital, Lifford.

Do-netz', 1 do-nets'; 2 do-nĕts', *n.* A river in southern Russia; the principal tributary of the Don, 650 m. long.

dong, 1 dong; 2 dŏng, *n.* [Native name.] A yak.

don'ga, 1 don'ga; 2 dŏn'ga, *n.* [Zulu.] The bed of a stream or a water-hole enclosed by steep banks: commonly dry except in the rainy season; a nullah.

Don Ga'bri-el' Té"le-ca'ho, 1 tē"le-kā'ho; 2 tē"lĕ-kā'hō. In Lesage's *Gil Blas*, a character intended to satirize Voltaire.

don'gan, 1 don'gan; 2 dŏn'gan, **Thomas** (1634–$^{12}/_{14}$1715). A British administrator: governor of New York, 1682–1688; gave New York city its first charter; afterward Earl of Limerick.

Don"gar-pur', 1 don'gar-pūr'; 2 dŏn"gär-pur', *n.* A native state in Rajputana, central India; 952 sq. m.; capital, Dongarpur. **Ewar'.**

Don Gi-ō-van'ni, 1 jo-vēn'ni; 2 jo-vän'ni. An opera by Mozart based upon the Spanish legends of Don Juan: first produced in 1787. See DON JUAN.

don'go-la, 1 don'go-la; 2 dŏg'go-la, *n.* Sheepskin, goatskin, or calfskin tanned by the agency of mineral and vegetable substances, and so finished as to resemble French kid. **Dongola kid;** Dongola leather.

Don'go-la, 1 don'go-la; 2 dŏn'go-la, *n.* A province of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; 100,000 sq. m.; capital, Dongola.

— Donzola race, a beast-race in which the competitors are usually men and women who row in pairs rowing a boat.

Don'gu-so'ruma, 1 don'gu-sō'rum; 2 dŏn'ĝu-sō'rum, *n.* A lake in the Cameroon mountains, 14,600 ft. high.

do'nī, 1 dō'ni; 2 dō'nī, *n.* [E. Ind.] A rude and clumsy single-masted coastingvessel about 70 feet long and of light draft: used in Ceylon and Coromandel. **dino'ny; dun'ny.**

Don'i-a, 1 don'i-a or do'ni-a; 2 dŏn'i-a or dō'ni-a, *n.* [Rare.] A genus of fabaceous tender half-trailing shrubs bearing pinnate leaves and large showy racemes of flowers. There are only two species, natives of Australia and New Zealand; called *Clianthus* by horticulturists.

do-nif'er-ous, 1 do-nif'er-us; 2 do-nĭf'er-us, *a.* [Rare.] Bearing gifts.

Don-phan, 1 don'i-fan; 2 dŏn'ĭ-fan, *n.* **1. Alexander W.** (7/4/1808–$^{9}/_{8}$1887), an American lawyer and soldier; distinguished in the war with Mexico, 1846. **2.** A county in northeastern Kansas; 363 sq. m.; county-seat, Troy. **3.** A city in Ripley county, Mo.

Do"ni-zet'ti, 1 do"ni-dzet'ti; 2 dŏ"nī-dzĕt'tī, **Gaetano** ($^{11}/_{29}$1797–$^{4}/_{8}$1848). An Italian opera-composer; *Lucia di Lammermoor*; *La Fille du Régiment*, etc.

don'jon, 1 dun'jen or dŏn'jen; 2 dŏn'jon or dŏn'jon, *n.* The principal tower or keep of a medieval castle or fortress, usually central, but sometimes otherwise placed, and containing the great hall and the rooms of state. It also contained the prison of the fortress: hence the word *dungeon* in its modern restricted sense. See CASTLE. See illus. on following page.

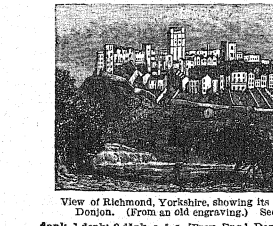
The massive *donjons* and shellkeeps of the Norman type grew under the Edwards into castles of . . . complicated arrangement.
E. A. FREEMAN in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. viii, p. 317.

[OF.; see DUNGEON.] **don'jon-keep"†.**

don"jon-né', 1 den'jo-ne'; 2 dôn'jo-ne', *a.* [OF.] *Her.* Having an inner keep or donjon rising above the other parts: said of a castle used as a bearing.

Don Jo-se', 1 den ho-se'; 2 dôn ho-se'. In Byron's *Don Juan*, the hero's father; husband of Donna Inez.

Don Ju'an, 1 den jū'an or dôn hwān; 2 dôn jū'an or dôn hwān. 1. Hero of dramas by Tirso de Molina, Molière, Thomas Corneille, and Goldoni, of a ballet by Gluck, and an opera by Mozart. The original was Don Juan Tenorio of Seville, an aristocratic libertine of the 14th century. He is represented as aiming to seduce the daughter of the governor of Seville, or of a nobleman of the Ulloa family, but is opposed and kills the father. Subsequently he visits the dead man's tomb, orders a feast to be prepared there, and invites the statue over the tomb to join him. The stone guest does so, but compels Don Juan to follow him and delivers him to the Devil. 2. A similar character, the hero of Byron's poem *Don Juan*.



View of Richmond, Yorkshire, showing its Castle and Donjon. (From an old engraving.) See p. 747.

donk, 1 dęnk; 2 dôngk, *v. & a.* [Prov. Eng.] Dank.

don'key, 1 deq'ki or duq'ki; 2 dôg'ky or dûg'ky (XIII), *n.* 1. An ass. 2. Figuratively, a person with the stupid or stubborn nature of an ass. 3. *Mech.* An auxiliary machine for performing some of the functions of a major or primary machine. 4. *Paper-making.* The pivotal support of the frame in the tub in which handlaid paper is made. [Named with reference to its color.] < DUN, *n.*, with double dim. suffix.] **hull donkey** (*Lumbering*), an auxiliary engine equipped with a reel and cable for hauling logs.—**don'key-hoff'er**, *n.* The boiler of a donkey-engine.—**d.-screshard**, *n.* *Mach.* A screshard with a sliding block, as in the donkey-pump.—**d.-engine**, *n.* A small subsidiary engine for pumping, hoisting, etc.—**d.-party**, *n.* A party in which a donkey cut out of paper is placed in position, and persons blindfolded walk to the figure and attempt to attach a tail at the proper place.—**d.-pump**, *n.* A steam-pump which can be operated independently of the engine: used to feed the boiler, for washing decks, etc.—**donkey's-eye**, *n.* The seed of cowhage (*Mucuna pruriens*).—**d.-shed**, *n.* [W. U. S.] A strong supporting-frame for a donkey-engine, with runners by means of which it may be moved.

Don'kī-a, *n.* Same as DUNKIA.

Don'ley, 1 don'li; 2 dôn'ly, *n.* A county in northern Texas; 878 sq. m.; county-seat, Clarendon.

Don Mā'nu-el Al-va'rez Es'pri-el'la. A pen-name of Robert Southey for his *Letters from England*.

don'na, 1 don'a; 2 dôn'a, *n.* [It.] Lady; mistress: a title used before the personal name.—**prima donna**, a leading female singer, as in an opera company.

Don'na An'a, 1 don'a an'a; 2 dôn'a an'a. A county in southern New Mexico; 3,000 sq. m.; county-seat, Las Cruces.

Don'na Ī'nez. A character in Byron's *Don Juan*. See INEZ.

Donne, 1 den; 2 dôn, **John** (1573–?1631). An English divine; founded the metaphysical school of poetry.

don'née', 1 dō"ne'; 2 dô"ne', *n.* [F.] *Criticism.* The motif or the assumed situation of a drama, novel, or the like.

Don'nel-ly, 1 den'e-li; 2 dôn'e-ly, **Ignatius** (¹/₇1831–¹/₇1901). An American author and Congressman; describer of a cryptogram which attempted to prove that Francis Bacon was the author of the plays attributed to Shakespeare.

don'nerd, 1 den'ard; 2 dôn'erd, *a.* [Scot.] 1. Stupid; dunderhead. 2. Dazed; stunned. **don'nard**: **don'nert**.

Don'ner Lake. A mountain lake, altitude 7,000 ft., in Nevada county, Cal.

Don'ning-ton, 1 dan'ig-tan; 2 dôn'ing-ton, *n.* A town in Lincolnshire, England.

don'nish, 1 den'ish; 2 dôn'ish, *a.* [Colloq.] Of or pertaining to the dons of an English university; formal; distant.

Sometimes the want of interest in the truths imparted . . . make[s] him pedagogical, hard, and dry, or supercilious, distant, and '*Donnish*.' FOUNTAIN *Am. Colleges* p. 150. [s.]

—**don'nishness**, *n.* Self-importance; pedantic manner.

don'ny, 1 den'i; 2 dôn'y, *a.* [Ir.] Not strong; not well.

Don'ny-brook, 1 den'i-bruk; 2 dôn'y-brûk, *n.* A village in Dublin county, Ireland, formerly the scene of an annual horse-and-cattle fair, dating from the days of King John. It was abolished in 1855 on account of the tumults and excesses of the participants. Hence, **donnybrook fair**, a name sometimes given to a disorderly or riotous meeting.

Do'no, Pa'o-lo di, 1 pā'o-lo dī dō'no; 2 pä'o-lo dī dō'no. See UCCELLO.

don'sek, 1 den'sak; 2 dôn'ok, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A stone.

do'nor, 1 dō'ner; 2 dō'nôr, *n.* 1. One who makes a donation or present; as, a list of the presents with the names of the *donors*. 2. *Law.* (1) One who makes a gift without a valuable consideration; a donor.

Such bequests . . . were vicious ab initio, implying in the *donor* an absolute property in land, unknown to the constitution. COLERIDGE *Works, Church and State* p. vi, p. 57. [n. 1858.]

(2) One who gives lands or tenements to another in tail.

(3) One who grants a power for execution. [OF., < L. *donator*, < *donu*; see DONATE.]

do'noth"ing, 1 dū'ner*th"ig; 2 dō'nôth"ing, I. *a.* Doing nothing; idle; inactive; characterized by inaction; as, a *do-nothing* fellow; a *do-nothing* policy. **II.** *n.* An idler; a useless fellow.—**do'noth"ing-ism**, *n.* The policy, practice, or state of idleness, inaction, or inertness.—**do'noth"ing-ness**, *n.*

Don'o-van, 1 den'o-van; 2 dôn'o-van, **Edward** (1768–?/1837). A British naturalist; *General Illustrations of Entomology*, etc.

Don Fe'dro, 1 pē'dro; 2 pē'dro or pe'dro. In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, a Prince of Aragon.

Don Quix'ote, 1 don kwiks'ot or (*Sp.*) dōn ki-hō'te; 2 dôn kwiks'ot or (*Sp.*) dôn ki-hō'te. The hero of Cervantes's romance *Don Quixote*, written in 1605, and followed by a continuation in 1615. He is a country gentleman of La Mancha, who becomes half-crazed by reading romances of chivalry and essays knight-errantry. **Don Qui-jo'tet.**

don'ship, 1 den'ship; 2 dôn'ship, *n.* [Rare.] The position, rank, or dignity of a don; also, as a form of mention or address, the don himself: as, his *donship*.

don'sie, 1 den's; 2 dôn'si, *a.* [Scot.] 1. Neat; trim; as, a *donsie* lass. 2. Unmanageable; perverse. 3. [Colloq.] Sickly; feeble; as, a *donsie* old body. 4. Unfortunate; unlucky. **don'sicet**.

don'sky, 1 den'ski; 2 dôn'sky, *n.* A coarse variety of wool produced in southern Russia. [C.] [< Rus. *donskoi*, < *river Don*.]

Don-sol', 1 den-sōl'; 2 dôn-sōl', *n.* A town in Albay province, Luzon, P. I.

dont't, 1 dōnt; 2 dônt. [Colloq.] Do not: a contraction: used also improperly for *does not*, or *doesn't*. The uncontracted forms are preferred almost uniformly in literary use and correct speech.

don'zel', *n.* A young attendant; a page or young gallant.

don-zel'la, 1 den-zel'a; 2 dôn-zēl'a, *n.* 1. An Italian or other South-European young girl. 2. A sand-cusk or ophthid. Compare PONCELLA.

doo, 1 dū; 2 dōō, *n.* [Scot.] A dove or pigeon: cushie-doo.

doob, 1 dūb; 2 dōōb, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The dog-tooth or Bermuda grass (*Cynodon dactylon*). [< Sans. *dūrbā*]. **doo'ba**; **doob'grass't**; **dub**; **dur'ba**†.

doo'caun, 1 dū'kaun; 2 dōō'coun, *n.* Same as DUKAN.

Doo'di-a, 1 dū'di-a; 2 dōō'di-a, *n.* *Bot.* 1. A genus of polypodiaceous ferns, natives of Malaysia and Polynesia. They are distinguished by having superficial sori and a flattened lunate indusium. 2. [d-] Any plant of this genus. [< Samuel *Doody*, English botanist.]

doo'dle, 1 dū'dl; 2 dōō'dl, *v.* [Dial.] To dandle.

doo'dle, *vt.* To sound as the bagpipe; drone. [< G. *dudeln*, < Pol. *dudlić*, of like sense, bagpipe.]

doo'dle, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A simple or idle fellow.

doo'dle-bug", 1 dū'dl-bug"; 2 dōō'dl-bûg", *n.* 1. A whirring, droning insect, as a big dung-beetle. 2. [Southern U. S.] An antelion.

doo'dle-sack", 1 dū'dl-sak"; 2 dōō'dl-sāk', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as DOODLE, 1.

doog, 1 dūg; 2 dōōg, *n.* [Somaliland.] A tabaniid fly (*Pangonia proboscidea*) which sucks the blood of camels and domestic animals.

doo'ish, 1 dū'ish; 2 dōō'ish, *n.* A mountain in Donegal county, Ireland; 2,143 ft. high.

dook, 1 dūk; 2 dōōk, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To plunge; bathe; duck.

dook, *n.* [Scot.] A flat brick-shaped piece of wood inserted in a wall to which finishing may be attached.

doo'ket, 1 dū'ket; 2 dōō'ket, *n.* [Scot.] A dove-cot. **dou'ket**.

Doo'kie, 1 dū'ki; 2 dōō'ki, *n.* [Scot.] A Baptist.

dool, 1 dūl; 2 dōōl, *n.* [Scot.] Dole; grief. See DOLE² and DOLOR.

doo'lee, 1 dū'li; 2 dōō'lē, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A light litter, made of canvas on a framework of wood, hung on a bamboo, like a palanquin: for bearing the sick, etc. **doo'ly**†.

Doo'ley, 1 dū'li; 2 dōō'ly, *n.* Pseudonym of Finley Peter Dunne (?/1867– ; American humorist.

dool'ful, 1 dūl'ful; 2 dōōl'ful, *a.* [Scot.] Doleful.

Doo'lit-tle, 1 dū'lit-l; 2 dōō'lit-l, **Mary Antoinette** (²/₇1810–¹²/₇1886). Last American religionist; editor and leader among the Shakers; wrote "inspirational songs."

Doo'ly, 1 dū'li; 2 dōō'ly, *n.* A county in southern Georgia; 710 sq. m.; county-seat, Vienna.

doom, 1 dūm; 2 dōōm, *vt.* **1.** To condemn solemnly and consign to evil or destruction; hence, to predetermine or ordain to an evil destiny or lot; consign to ruin, as by decree or fate; destine to calamity; as, he was *doomed* to ill fortune.

Patriots in all ages, striving for their country's good, have been *doomed* to the scaffold or to exile, even as their country's enemies. SUMNER *Works* vol. iv, p. 30. [n. & a. 1875.]

2. To fix or decree as a judicial consequence or penalty; as, the state *dooms* the death of traitors. **3.** [Archaic.] In Old English law, to take judgment against, as when no return was made by the owner. **4**†. To judge or form an opinion about. SYN.: see CONDEMN.—**doom'er**, *n.* [Rare.] One who dooms.

doom, *n.* **1.** The act of dooming, or the state of being doomed; also, the lot or fate to which one is doomed; especially, a fixed future evil condition; a sad irrevocable destiny; formerly, with wider use, any destiny or fate; as, to meet one's doom; unruly is his *doom*; the *doom* of a sinner. **2.** Judicial decision; especially, condemnatory judgment; the formal fixing of penalty; sentence; as, the *doom* of the tribunal against the prisoner.

To whom the wrath pronounce, and as you choose,
This must receive a crown, or that must lose.
DRYDEN *Coronation of Charles II*, l. 127.

3. The final judgment. **4**†. Opinion; decision. [< AS. *dōm*, < *dōn*, do, put. **don't domet**.—**crack of doom**, the signal for the final judgment. **day of d.**†.—**Doom'sbook"** *n.* See DOMBOOC.—**d.-ring**, *n.* *Scand. Archæol.* A ring of stones inclosing the mounds of a court. Compare STONE CIRCLES, under STONE.—**doom'sage**, *n.* [Archaic.] In New England, a fine for neglect.—**doom'ful**, *a.* Full of doom; fraught with destruction.

doomd, *pp.* Doomed. S. S.

doom'palm", 1 dūm'pām'; 2 dōōm'pām', *n.* The ginger-bread-tree (*Hyphæne thebaica*).



Doom-palm.

1. The tree. 2. The fruit: *a*, manner of growth; *b*, a section showing husk and horny kernel.

The stem, which grows to a great height, is a horny kernel covered with a fibrous, mealy husk that has the flavor of gingerbread and is used for food by the people of Upper Egypt, Nubia, Abyssinia, etc. COMP. DUM-PALM.

dooms, 1 dūmz; 2 dōōmz, *adv.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Extremely: steadfully; as, *dooms* desperate.

dooms'day", 1 dūmz'dē"; 2 dōōmz'dā', *n.* **1.** The day of judgment. **2.** Any day of final, decisive judgment.

Injuries and falsehood may be tolerated, but *doomsdays* must be last to them. FROUDE *Short Studies* first series, p. 19. [1872.]

3. [D-] Same as DOMESDAY. **doom'day"t**.

dooms'man†, *n.* A judge; one who condemns to death. See DOMESMAN.

doom'ster, 1 dūm'ster; 2 dōōm'ster, *n.* [Archaic.] *Scots Law.* The public executioner, who formerly repeated in court the sentence of his judge on criminals condemned to death.

A soldier is placed there by his country to slay his country's enemies, and a *doomster* is placed there to slay the transgressors of his country's laws. ROBERTSON *Sermons* p. 71. [n. 1870.]

doon†, 1 dūn; 2 dōōn, *n.* [Singhalese.] A Ceylonese tree (*Doona zeylanica*) of the dipterad family, yielding resin and building-timber.

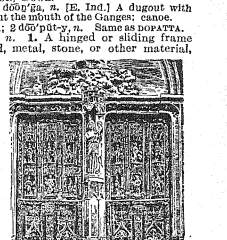
Doon'a, *n.* A small river in Ayrshire, Scotland, flowing into the Clyde: immortalized by Robert Burns as the "bonnie Doon."

doon'a, *adv. & prep.* [Scot.] Down.

doon'ga, 1 dūn'ga; 2 dōōn'ga, *n.* [E. Ind.] A dugout with square sail, used about the mouth of the Ganges; canoe.

doo'put-ty, 1 dū'put-i; 2 dōō'put-y, *n.* Same as PORATTA.

door, 1 dōr; 2 dôr, *n.* **1.** A hinged or sliding frame or piece of wood, metal, stone, or other material, generally rectangular, used for closing or opening an entrance or exit, as to a house, room, cabinet, or other enclosure.



Doors of the Twelve Sibyls.

Western Doors of Aix Cathedral. France. 15th-century Wood-carving.

Doors are named from their characteristics, as **folding door**, **rolling d.**, **sliding d.**, **trap-d.**, etc.

2. An opening in a wall to permit entrance into or exit from a room, building, or other enclosure; a doorway.

And he rolled a great stone to the *door* of the sepulchre.
Matt. xxvii, 60.

3. An outer or public entrance to a house, as on a street: sometimes used to represent the whole building; as, next *door*; he lives six *doors* from the post-office.

Hands of want or souls in pain
Have not sought my *door* in vain.
WHITTIER *Amber Eyebrows's Prayer* st. 4.

4. Any means or avenue of exit or entrance; passageway; access; as, "a *door* of hope." *Hosea* ii, 15. **5.** *Countenausis.* One of several openings in the wall of the side pentthouse. [< AS. *for, dura*]. **door**, SYN.: see ENTRANCE.—**blank door** or **blind d.**, a false door.—**charg'ing-door**, *n.* A door by means of which a furnace is charged.—**crapaudine d.**, a door turning on pivots at top and bottom.—**door'-hand"s**, *n. pl.* Goosefoot.—**d.-board**, *n.* A bar usually constructed of wood securing a door. **2.** A hinge extending across a (blank) door and binding its pieces together.—**d.-case**, *n.* The frame which encloses or surrounds the top and sides of a doorway, and in which a hinged door swings; also, the boxing or chamber in a wall which receives a sliding door when it is opened.—**d.-casing**†.—**d.-pocket**†.—**d.-cheek**, *n.* A door-post.—**d.-guard**, *n.* A device inside a freight-car to prevent the freight from falling or sliding against the car-door.—**d.-hanger**, *n.* A metal hanger by which a door is swung from an overhead rail.—**d.-nail**, *n.* A nail or stud against which a door-knocker is struck.—**d.-opener**, *n.* A device for unloading the bolt of a door-lock, as by a make-and-break circuit.—**d.-piece**, *n.* An accessible valve-chamber in the lift of a Cornish pumping-engine.—**d.-pin**, *n.* A pin for fastening the door of a freight-car.—**d.-plate**, *n.* A name-plate on a door.—**d.-pull**, *n.* A door-handle.—**d.-roller**, *n.* A roller for a sliding door.—**d.-stone**, *n.* A stone for a door-sill or door-jamb.—**d.-strap**, *n.* A device to prevent a door from opening too far; also, the flange of a casing against which the edge of a door shuts.—**d.-strip**, *n.* A weather-strip for a door.—**d.-track**, *n.* A rail, usually of metal, on which a sliding door rolls.—**d.-trait**†.—**d.-tree**†, *n.* A door-post.—**d.-valve**, *n.* A door-like valve. See also DOOR-VALVE, *n.*—**door'weed"**, *n.* A common weed (*Polygonum aviculare*) in dooryards, etc.—**double d.**, two doors, one behind the other, for a pair of doors. **2.** A door of double thickness.—**jib-d.**, *n.* A door that can scarcely be seen when closed.—**out of doors**, in the open air; not in an enclosure or under a roof.—**overhung d.**, a sliding door the hangers of which run on an overhead track.—**royal d.**, in Greek churches, the central door in the iconostasis leading out directly from the altar.—**to be at the d.**, to be near, imminent, or impending: as, ones of a charge or responsibility upon or against one.—**to throw open the d. to**, to extend hospitality to; welcome; also, to take the step of admitting (what is unwelcome).—**underwriters' d.**, a door built in accordance with the regulations of the fire-insurance companies.—**Venetian d.**, a door having on either side a long narrow glass (frequently colored) panel, so as to afford light to the hall or space beyond.

Other self-explaining compounds have *door* as the first element: as, **door-bar**, **d.-bell**, **d.-brace**, **d.-handle**, **d.-jamb**, **d.-key**, **d.-knob**, **d.-knocker**, **d.-latch**, **d.-lintel**, **d.-mat**, **d.-panel**, **d.-step**, **d.-stile**, **d.-strap**.

Door, 1 dōr; 2 dôr, *n.* A county in northeastern Wisconsin; 454 sq. m.; county-seat, Sturgeon Bay.

Door'ga, *n.* Same as DURGA.

door'hanger, *n.* See under DOOR.

door'ingt, *n.* A door and its casing together.

door'keep"er, 1 dōr'kīp"er; 2 dôr'kēp"er, *n.* **1.** A person or official whose duty it is to keep or guard a door or entranceway; specif., an appointed officer of the houses of Congress of the United States and corresponding bodies of State legislatures. **2.** An ostiary.

doorn†, 1 dōrn; 2 dôrn, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A thorn; brier.

Doorn†, 1 dōrn; 2 dôrn, *n.* A village in E. Holland, S. E. of Utrecht; residence of William II. of Germany since 1920.

door'shag, 1 dūr'shag; 2 dōōr'shag, *n.* [Ir.] Small talk; tittle-tattle; an unreliable story. [prov.-eng.

door'shek, 1 dūr'shek; 2 dōōr'shēk, *n.* A Mohammedan

door'stead, 1 dōr'sted; 2 dôr'stĕd, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] A doorway; all the framing and parts of a door. **2.** [Eng.] A square support of timbers in a mine-gallery, resembling a door-frame.

door'strip", **d.-track**. See under DOOR, *n.*

door'wa, 1 dūr'we; 2 dōōr'wa, *n.* [Hindu.] Same as DOOR.

door'way", 1 dōr'we"; 2 dôr'wā", *n.* The passage for entrance and exit into and out of a building, room, or

other enclosure, especially that of the main door of a house.— **door'way·plane'**, *n.* A beveled or chamfered jamb and intrados of an arched doorway.

door'yard', [dôr'yärd'; ? dôr'yärd', *n.* A yard around, or especially in front of, a house: used also attributively.

doot'ed, 1 dūt'ed; 2 dōōt'ĕd, *a.* Rendered unsound by fissures; checked: said of timber.

doo'zy, 1 dōō'zi; 2 dōō'zĭ, *a.* [Scot.] Nasty; disgusting.

dop†, *n.* To dip; dive. **dop't**, *n.* 1. A dive; plunge. 2. A quick low bow or curtsy. 3. A diving bird. **dopped**,— **dop's chick'en**, *n.* A dabchick. **dop'per·bird'**†.

dop‡, 1 dop; 2 dŏp, *n.* A copper cup with a wooden handle, in which a gem is soldered to be held while being cut or polished. [< D. *dop*, shell.] **dop't**.

dop², 1 dop; 2 dŏp, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] 1. Cape brandy, made from the skins of the grape: so called from the dop of liquor given to vintagers while at work. 2. A hash or cup; also, a pod, husk, or shell, used by natives as a drinking-cup.

do-pat'ta, 1 do-put'a; 2 dō-pŭt'a, *n.* [Ind.] A scarf or draping of silk or muslin, usually of two breadths, often beautifully adorned with gold or silver thread, worn by Hindus and Mohammedans of both sexes; a veil. **do-pat'ti**; **do-put'ta**; **du-pal'ta**.

dope, 1 dōp; 2 dōp, *n.* [DOPED; DOP'ING.] **I.** *t.* ¶. [Slang, Am.] To stupefy or exhilarate, as by a drug: give dope to, as to a race-horse for the purpose of affecting its speed; as, he *doped* the favorite, and won. 2. To map out, as a plan, or figure out, as a problem; judge; calculate: forecast, as the result of a horserace, on previous performances: usually with *out*; as, to *dope out* a scheme. **II.** *i.* To use habitually a narcotic drug, as morphin.

dope, *n.* **1.** Any thick liquid or semifluid, as an article of food, a lubricant, or the like; specifically, (1) axle-grease, or (2) opium paste; (3) by extension, any narcotic drug, as morphin, or a dose for a race-horse intended to influence its speed. **2.** [Turf Slang.] Detailed information as to past performances, etc., of any horse; also, a calculation or forecast based on such knowledge. **3.** An absorbent material suitable for holding a thick liquid, as cottonwaste, or a substance used to hold nitro-glycerin, as in dynamite. [< D. *doop*, < *doopen*, dip, < *dîep*, deep.]— **dope'-book"**, *n.* *Horseracing.* A collection of racing information, records, racing-charts, etc. **d.-sheet**;. — **d.-fiend**, *n.* A habitual user of a narcotic drug.

do'pey, 1 dō'pi; 2 dō'pĭ, *a.* [Slang, U. S.] Stupid as if from opium; dull; heavy. See DOPE.

Doph'kan, 1 dof'ka-n; 2 dŏf'kăn. *Bib. Num.* xxxiii, 12.

dop'pel·dē"te, 1 dŏp'pl-dī"te; 2 dŏp'pl-dī"tē, *n.* [G.] *Organbuilding.* A stop of set of organ-pipes with double mouth, giving flute-like quality.

dop'pel·gäng"er, 1 dop'pl-gen'or; 2 dŏp'pl-gĕng'ĕr, *n.* [G.] **1.** A person exactly like another; a double. **2.** An astral apparition; a wraith.

dop'per, 1 dop'er; 2 dŏp'ĕr, *n.* **1.** A diving bird, the dabchick; the didapper. **2**†. A dipper; contemptuously, an Anabaptist. [< AS. *doppa*, < *doppetian*, dive, uit.< *dēop*, deep.] **dop'er**.

Dop'per, *n.* [S. Afr.] A member of an orthodox religious sect in Cape Colony, the Transvaal, and the Free State, characterized by simplicity of dress and manners.

dop'ping†, *n.* A dipping; specifically, in falconry, a collection of sheldrakes.

dop'pl-a, 1 dŏp'pl-a; 2 dŏp'pl-a, *n.* [L.] *Mus.* Twice, twofold, or double, when referring to tempo, as twice as fast, and twice as slow; deeper and larger, when referring to instruments.— **doppio pedale**, to play the pedals in octaves; hence in dancing, " play the octave also." **dop'pl-az**.

Dop'pler, 1 dop'ler; 2 dŏp'lĕr, **Christian** (11/22 1803–7/17 1853). An Austrian mathematician and scientist.

dop'pler-ite, 1 dop'ler-īt; 2 dŏp'lĕr-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A brown amorphous elastic or jelly-like substance ($C_{13}H_{12}C_4O_{11}$) found in peat-beds. It is a hydrocarbon containing oxygen and allied to humic acid. [< C. *Doppler*, physicist.]

Dop'pler-i-za'tion, 1 dop'ler-i-zā'shən; 2 dŏp'lĕr-ĭ-zā'shŏn, *n.* *Phys.* The application of Doppler's principle. See under PRINCIPLE.

dor, 1 dôr; 2 dôr, *n.* **1.** A large black European dung-beetle or scarabæid (*Geotrupes stercorarius*), well known by its droning flight. **2.** A dor-bug. **3.** A carabid ground-beetle (genus *Harpalus*). **4**†. A drone bee. [< AS. *dora*, bumblebee.] **dorr**;. — **dor'bee"tle**, *n.* **1.** The dor. **2.** The cockchafer.— **dor'-bug**, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A Junebug or scarabæid beetle (genus *Lachnosterna*). **2.** The cockchafer.— **dor'dy**, *n.* The dor.— **dor'hawk**, *n.* The European goatsucker.

dor², *n.* [Archaic.] A trick; deception; humbug. **2**†. One who plays jokes. **3**†. A fool.— **dor'**, *v.* To humbug or make a fool of.

dor³, *n.* *Spong.* A monaxial rod with one end hastate and the other with a two- or three-edged blade. [< Gr. *dory*, shaft.]

Dor, 1 dôr; 2 dôr, *n.* *Bib. Josh.* xvii, 11.

Dor., *abbr.* Doric.

Do'ra, 1 dō'ra; 2 dō'ra, *n.* Diminutive of DOROTHEA; EUDORA; THEODORA.

Do'ra², *n.* [Gt. Brit.] The Defense of the Realm Act. See under ACT: a protogram.

do'rab, 1 dō'rab; 2 dō'răb, *n.* A silver-bar fish. See under **Do'ra d'Is'trl-a**, 1 dō'ra dis'trĭ-a; 2 dō'rä dĭs'trĭ-ä. The pen-name of Hélen, Princess Koltzoff-Massalsky (9/21 1829–11/23 1888), a Roumanian author and journalist; *Women.*

do-ra'do, 1 do-rē'do; 2 do-rä'dō, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A coryphænoid fish or dolphin. See DOLPHIN. **2.** [*D-*] A constellation. See CONSTELLATION.

Do'ran, 1 dō'ran; 2 dō'răn, **John** (3/11 1807–1/22 1878). An English writer; editor of *Notes and Queries.*

Do'rante', 1 dō'rānt'; 2 dō'rănt', *n.* One of several characters in Molière's comedies.

Do'ra Spen'low, 1 spen'lo; 2 spĕn'lō. In Dickens's *David Copperfield*, David's child wife, lovely, but an unskilful housekeeper.

Do"rat', 1 dō"rā'; 2 dō"răt', *n.* 1. **Claude Joseph** (1/21 1734–4/23 1780), a French poet and dramatist; *Les Baisers; Zulica*, etc. **2. Jean** (1508?–?), a French poet and critic; one of the Pléiades; professor of Greek at the Royal College in Paris. **Dau"rat'**.

Do'rax, 1 dō'raks; 2 dō'răks, *n.* In Dryden's *Don Sebastian*, the name assumed by Don Alonzo when he deserts Sebastian, king of Portugal.

do'ray, 1 dō'rē; 2 dō'rĭ, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Gentleman: master: used in southern India. Compare SAHIB. **du'rai**.

dor'bie, 1 dôr'bi; 2 dôr'bĭ, *n.* 1. [Scot.] A stone-mason. 2. The dunlin.— **dorbie's knock**, a signal rap recognized only by freemasons.

Dor'cas, 1 dôr'kas; 2 dôr'căs, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* A female disciple at Joppa, " full of good works." *Acts* ix, 36. [Gr. *fem.*, gazel.]— **Dorcas society**, see under SOCIETY.

dor'cas-try. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to a Dorcas society. **II.** *n.* A Dorcas society.

Dor"ca-the'ri-um, 1 dôr"ka-thī'ri-um; 2 dôr"ca-thē'rĭ-ŭm, *n.* *Zool.* A genus of chevrotains. [< Gr. *dorkas*, deer, + *therion*, wild beast.]

Dor-cheat', 1 dôr-chēt'; 2 dôr-chēt'. A river flowing 100 m. through Arkansas and Louisiana, to Lake Bistineau.

Dor'ches-ter, 1 dôr'ches-ter; 2 dôr'chĕs-ter, *n.* **1.** **Lord** (2/3 1724–11/25 1808), Guy Carleton, a British general; born in Ireland; defended Quebec against American forces, 1775; Commander-in-chief of British forces in America, 1782; twice Governor-General of Canada. **2.** A county in S. E. Maryland; 968 sq. m.; county-seat, Cambridge. **3.** A county in South Carolina; 564 sq. m. **4.** A district in Quebec province, Canada; 912 sq. m.; capital, Sainte Henedine. **5.** A suburban part of Boston. **6.** An ancient town in Dorsetshire, England, with Roman remains. [Anc. **Dur"no-va'ri-a or Dorn Cess'tre.**] **7.** A port of entry, county-seat of Westmorland county, New Brunswick, exporting gray sandstone and jet coal.

Dor"dọ'gne, 1 dôr'dô'nye; 2 dôr'dô'nyĕ, *n.* **1.** A department in southern France; 3,550 sq. m.; capital, Périgueux. **2.** A river in this province, flowing 339 m. to Garonne river.

Dor'drecht, 1 dôr'dreit; 2 dôr'drĕht, *n.* See DORT.

dore†, *n.* A door.— **dore'tree"**†, *n.* A door-post.

Do'ré, 1 dō'rē'; 2 dō'rĭ', **Paul Gustave** (1/6 1833–1/23 1883). A French painter and engraver, born in Strasbourg; illustrated the *Bible*, *Dante's Inferno*, etc.

do'ree, 1 dō'ri or dorē'; 2 dō'rē or dō-rē', *n.* The dory.

do-ri'a, 1 dō'ri-a; 2 dō'rĭ-a, *n.* A cotton cloth having stripes of varying widths. **door'c-a**‡; **door'l-a**‡.

Do'ri-a, 1 dō'ri-a; 2 dō'rĭ-a, *n.* A Genoese aristocratic family. **2. Andrea** or **Andrew** (3/29 1468–11/25 1560), a Genoese naval commander and liberator.

Do'ri-an, 1 dō'ri-an; 2 dō'rĭ-an, *a.* **I.** Relating to or characteristic of the Dorians, or their original seat, the district of Doris, Greece. **2.** After the style of the Dorians, especially in art and verse; simple; direct.

These effects, which the Laureate employs with such variation and continuance that the resultant style is known as Tennysonian, were *Dorian* first of all.

STEDMAN, *Victorian Poets* p. 227. Ib. & co. 1876.]

Do'ri-an, *n.* A native of Doris; more frequently, a member of the Dorian race, one of the four great ethnic divisions of the ancient Greeks.

Dor'ic, 1 dor'ik; 2 dŏr'ĭk, *a.* **1.** Relating to or characteristic of the Dorian race or the district of Doris. **2.** Constructed or formed in accordance with the type or the principles of the Doric, the earliest developed and most refined of the Greek orders.

His [Webster's] style was *Doric*, not Corinthian, reminding one by its massive strength of the shafts hewn from the granite hills of his native State.

MATHEWS *Oratory and Orators* p. 325. [s. c. o. 1879.]

3. Provincial; harsh; as, a *doric* accent.

— **Doric architecture**, the earliest perfected of the Greek orders. It combines great solidity with extreme delicacy and artistic taste. In this style, as practised in the great age of Greece, all horizontal lines are slightly convex and all vertical lines slightly inclined inward, to correct optical illusion. The columns, which have 20 shallow, sharp-edged channels, have no bases other than the series of steps on which they stand, and their capitals are the plainest of the capitals in the most subtle found in architecture. Sculpture and painting united to glorify the great monuments of this style. An altered and debased imitation became the architecture of the Roman orders, between their so-called Tuscan, itself a debased form of Doric, and Ionic. See GREEK and ROMAN ARCHITECTURE, and illustrations and plates under ARCHITECTURE, fig. 10.— **D. dialect**, the language of the Dorians: a broad, hard Greek dialect.— **Dor'i-cism**, *n.* A Doric idiom or peculiarity of speech. **Dor'ic-ize**, *v. t.* To make Doric; give Doric character to. **Dor'i-cize**.

Dor'ic, *n.* **1.** The Doric dialect. **2.** A harsh, provincial English or Scottish dialect. **3.** *Print.* A type-face: in England, the style called gothic; in America; in the United States, a heavy face not very little used.

This line is in minion Doric.

Dor'i-cles, 1 dor'i-klīz; 2 dŏr'ĭ-clēz, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*, the name assumed by Florizel, under which he courts Perdita.

Dor'i-court, 1 dor'i-kōrt; 2 dŏr'ĭ-cōrt, *n.* In Mrs. Cowley's *Belle's Stratagem*, the hero, a man of the world.

dor'id-,] dor'id-, dor'i-; 2 dŏr'ĭd-, dŏr'ĭ-. From GR. *Dōris*, a Doric woman. Used in forming the following forms.— **Do-rid'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of anthobranchiate nudibranchiates with hooked teeth, and a crown of retractile gills round the anus. Included are the genera **Dor'id-o-ce'ras**, *n.* *Conch.* A superfamily of nudibranchiates, containing the *Dorididæ* and allied families.— **Dor'id-o-cer'a-tous**, *a.* *Conch.* Of the *Doridoceras*.— **Do-rid'i-form**, *a.* *Conch.* Of the *Doridæ*.— **Dor'id-o-ge'nus**, *n.* *Conch.* A superfamily of nudibranchiates, containing the *Dorididæ* and allied families.— **Dor'id-o-gran'ous**, *a.* *Conch.* Of the *Doridogenus*.— **Dor'id-o-ide**, *a.* *Conch.* Of the *Doridoidea*.— **Dor'id-o-ide'a**, *n.* *Conch.* A superfamily of nudibranchiates, containing the *Dorididæ* and other families.— **Dor'id-o-phan'ter**, *n.* *Conch.* The *Doridopsidæ*.— **Dor'id-op'sis**, *n.* (t. g.)— **dor'id-dop'sid**, *n.*— **dor'id-dop'soid**, *a.* Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, the length of this article.

Do'rig'ny, 1 dō'ri'ny'; 2 dō'rĭ'nyĭ', Sir **Nicolas** (1658–1746). A French engraver; *Cartoons of Raphael*, etc.

Dor'i-mant, 1 dor'i-mant; 2 dŏr'ĭ-mănt, *n.* Etheridge's *The Man of Mode*, an aristocratic rake: intended for John Wilmot, Earl of Rochester.

Dor'i-mène, 1 dor'i-mēn'; 2 dŏr'ĭ-mēn', *n.* The heroine in Molière's *Le Mariage Forcé*; the young wife of Sganarelle.

Do-rin'da, 1 do-rin'da; 2 do-rĭn'da, *n.* Same as DOROTHEA.

do-rine', 1 do-rēn'; 2 dō-rēn', *n.* [Fr.] *Zool.* A family of metallochromatic birds with a crab-like form and the male organs arising from the sternum. **Do-rip'pe**, *n.* (t. g.) — **do-rip'pid**, *a.* — **do-rip'poid**, *a.*

Do'ris, 1 dō'ris; 2 dō'rĭs, *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Dorididæ*. **2.** [*d-*] A mollusk of this genus; a sea-lemon. [< Gr. *dōris*, knife, prop. Dorian. < *Dōris*, Doris.]

Do'ris, *n.* **1.** A feminine name. **2.** *Gr. Myth.* A sea goddess, the daughter of Oceanus and Tethys; mother of the Nereids. **3.** An eparchy in Phocis, Greece; capital, Lidikori.

Do'rise, 1 dō'rīz; 2 dō'rĭz, *v.* [DO'RIZED; DO'RIZ-ING.] **I.** *t.* To render Dorian. **II.** *i.* To turn Dorian; become Dorian in speech, customs, or ideas.

Dor'king, 1 dôr'king; 2 dôr'kĭng, *n.* One of a breed of the domestic fowl, characterized by five toes on each foot and a long square form. See FOWL. [< *Dorking*, England.]

Dor'king², *n.* A town in Surrey, England.

dor'lach, 1 dôr'lach; 2 dôr'lăch, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A bundle; knapsack. **2.** A short sword. **3**†. A quiver. **dor'loch**‡.

dorm, 1 dôrm; 2 dôrm, *n.* [North. Eng.] To slumber; doze. [< lce. *dorma*, < L. *dormio*, sleep.]— **dorm**, *n.* Slumber.

dor'man-cy, 1 dôr'man-si; 2 dôr'măn-cy, *n.* The state of being dormant; sleep; lethargy.

Error and truth are now at last alive. . . .
Their day of *dormancy* is past.
BONAR *My Old Letters* bk. iv, l. 538.

[< OF. *dormance*, see DORMANT.]

dor'mant, 1 dôr'mant; 2 dôr'mănt, *a.* **1.** Being in a state of or resembling sleep; torpid; especially, hibernating in a state of lethargy, as bears and some other animals in winter; as, a *dormant* serpent. **2.** Not aroused to action, the capable of it; not used, asserted, or enforced; inoperative; as, *dormant* energies; a *dormant* title; *dormant* buds. **3.** In a fixed position; stationary, as a sill-timber.

From volcanoes which, like Solfatara of Naples, have been *dormant* for centuries, steam sometimes still rises without intermission. GEIKIE *Text-Book of Geology*, p. 181. [MACM. 1885.]

3. *Her.* In the attitude of sleep; as, a lion *dormant*. Compare COUCHANT, RAMPANT, etc. **4.** Hidden from view. **5**†. Fixed; ready. CHAUCER, *C. T.* l. 355. [P., < L. *dormiente*, ppr. of *dormio*, sleep.] **dor'mant·ly**; **dor'mi-ent**†; **dor'mount**†.— **dormant judgment**, a judgment on which the right to issue execution has expired from lapse of time.— **d. lock**, a lock having an inside bolt operated by a key or knob.— **d. partner**, a silent partner.

dor'mant, *n.* **1.** A side or cold dish, as of meat, which remains on a table, as at a formal spread or feast. **2**†. A beam; sleeper. **dormant·tree**†; **dor'mond**†.

dor'mer, 1 dôr'mer; 2 dôr'mĕr, *n.* **1.** A dormer-window. **2.** A sleeping-room. **3.** A sleeper or beam. [< OF. *dormeor*, < L. *dormitorium*; see DORMITORY.]

dor'mar†.— **dor'mer-win'dow**, *n.* *Arch.* A vertical window placed in or forming a small gable rising from a sloping roof, and usually opening into a sleeping-room, whence the name; also, the gable-like structure containing it. **dormant window**†. Thatched were the roofs, with *dormer-windows*. LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* st. 1.


Dormer-windows.
a, *a*, *a*.

dor'mered, *a.* Built with dormer-windows.

dor'meur, 1 dôr-mūr'; 2 dôr-mŭr', *n.* [F.] A lobotold fish, genus *Platycephalus*.

dor'mi-at, 1 dôr'mi-at; 2 dôr'mĭ-ăt, *n.* [L.] [Eng.] A license for a student to stay from early prayers; literally, let him sleep.

dor'mi-ol, 1 dôr'mi-ol or -ōl; 2 dôr'mĭ-ŏl or -ōl, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless fluid or compound of chloral and amylene hydrate, $CCl_3C(OH)_2(CH_3)_2C(CH_3)_2$, used as a hypnotic.

dor'mi-tion, 1 dor-mish'on; 2 dŏr-mĭsh'ŏn, *n.* [Rare.] The act of sleeping, or the state of being asleep: prolonged sleep.

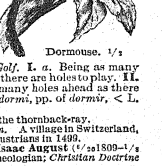
dor'mi-tive, 1 dôr'mi-tiv; 2 dôr'mĭ-tĭv. **I.** *a.* Causing **dor'mi-tive**, 1 sleep; soporific. **II.** *n.* A medicine to induce sleep; an opiate.

This is the *dormitive* I take to bedward.
T. BROWNE, *Religio Medici* p. 134. [CAS. CO. 1886.]

[< L. *dormitivus*, pp. of *dormio*, sleep.]

dor'mi-to-ry, 1 dôr'mi-to-ry; 2 dôr'mĭ-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -rĭş, pl.] **1.** A building at or belonging to a school or college, in which students study and sleep and sometimes board; also, any large room in which a number of persons sleep. **2.** Originally, a large sleeping-room for monks, containing a number of beds, or a room into which sleeping-cells opened. It was usually on the first floor, connecting directly with the church or cloister, or the place of burial; cemetery. [< L. *dormitorium*, < *dormito*, sleep.]

dor'mouse, 1 dôr'maus'; 2 dôr'mous', *n.* [-MICE', 1 -mais'; 2 -mĭş', pl.] **1.** A small Old World arboreal myoxoid rodent of squirrel-like aspect and habits, with long hairy tail, large eyes and ears, and short fore limbs. The common European dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*) is about the size of a house-mouse. *Myoxus glis* is the fat dormouse.


Dormouse. 1/2

2. [U. S.] The common white-footed mouse. **3.** A drowsy or sleepy person. [< DORM + MOUSE.] **dor'mows'**.— **dor'mouse-phal'anger**, *n.* A dormouse-like phalangeroid marsupial (genus *Dromicia*) of western Australia, Tasmania, etc.

dor'my, 1 dôr'mi; 2 dôr'mĭ. *Golf.* **I.** *a.* Being as many holes ahead of an opponent as there are holes to play. **II.** *n.* The condition of being as many holes ahead as there remain holes to play. [< F. *dormi*, pp. of *dormir*, < L. *dormio*, sleep.]

dorn, 1 dôrn; 2 dôrn, *n.* A fish, the thornback-ray.

Dor'nach, 1 dôr'nak; 2 dôr'năh, *n.* A village in Switzerland, where the Swiss defeated the Austrians in 1499.

Dor'ner, 1 dôr'ner; 2 dôr'nĕr, **Isaac August** (4/15 1809–1/5 1884). A German Protestant theologian; *Christian Doctrine of Faith*, etc.

dor'nick, 1 dôr'nik; 2 dôr'nĭk, *n.* **1.** Cloths manufactured at Tournay (Flemish Doornik), Flanders, especially damask-linen, hangings, and carpets. **2.** A similar damask-linen made at Dornoch in Sutherlandshire, Scotland. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] Linsey-woolsey. **4.** [Local, U. S.] A fragment of rock; pebble.— **dor'nock**; **dor'nock**; [plenny. **dor'ni-cle**, 1 dôr'ni-kl; 2 dôr'nĭ-cl, *n.* [Scot.] The viviparous blenny, *Blennius gattorugine*. **Dor'noch**, 1 dôr'noch; 2 dôr'nŏch, a town in the North Sea, between Sutherlandshire and Ross, Scotland.

Do'ro-go-bush', 1 dō'ro-go-bush'; 2 dō'ro-gō-bŭsh', *n.* A town in Smolensk government, Russia; scene of disasters to the French army on its retreat from Moscow.

Do'ro-go'bŭ, 1 dō'ro-hō'ī; 2 dō'ro-hŏ'ĭ, *n.* A town in northern Moldavia. **Do'ro-bo'y**‡.

Do'ron, 1 dō'ron; 2 dō'rŏn, *n.* In Greene's *Menaphon*, a character intended for Shakespeare.

Do-ron'i-cum, 1 do-ron'i-kum; 2 dō-rŏn'ĭ-cŭm. *n.* *Bot.* A genus of asteraceous herbs with showy yellow flower, native of Europe and temperate Asia; the leopard's-banes.

Do'ros, *n.* [Gr.] Same as DORUS.

Do-ros'ma, 1 do-ros'ma; 2 dō-rŏş'mä, *n.* A town in Little Cumania, central Hungary.

Dor"o-so'mi-dæ, 1 dor"o-sō'mi-dē; 2 dŏr"o-sō'mĭ-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of clupeoidean fishes with a small mouth and

narrow maxillaries; gizzard-shads. **Dor"o-so'ma,** *n.* (t. s.) [< Gr. *dory,* spear, + σῶμα, body.] **Dor"o-so-mat'i-dæ.** — **dor"o-so'mid,** *n.*— **dor"o-so'moid,** *a.*

Dor"o-the'a, 1 der"o-thē'ə; 2 dŏr"o-thē'ə. 1. A feminine personal name. **Dor'o-thy.** **Dol'ly, Do'ra** (dim.). Dun. D., D. Do'ro-the'a, 1 do"ro-thē'ə; 2 dŏ"ro-thē'ə; 1 **Do'ro"thée',** 1 do"ro'tē'; 2 dŏ"ro'tē'; It. Sp. **Do"ro-te'a,** 1 do"ro-tē'ə, 2 dŏ"ro-tē'ə; Sw. **Do"ro-the'a,** 1 do"ro-tē'ə, 2 dŏ"ro-tē'ə. 2. In Cervantes's *Don Quixote,* Don Fernando's young wife, whose adventures form an episode in the romance. 3. The heroine of Goethe's poem *Hermann and Dorothea.* [Gr., gift of God.] 4. **Saint,** a Christian virgin of Alexandria in the 3d century; subject of Massinger's play *The Virgin Martyr.*

Dor"o-thea Brooke. In George Eliot's *Middlemarch,* the heroine, who marries Casaubon and afterward Ladislaw.

Dor"o-the'a Ge-rard'. A pseudonym of Mme. Longard De Longgarde.

dor'o-ty, 1 dor'o-ti; 2 dŏr'o-ty, *n.* [Scot.] A doll; marionette; a small woman.

dorp, 1 dôrp; 2 dŏrp, *n.* [D.] A village: sometimes used in proper names: as, New *Dorp.*

Dor'pat, 1 dôr'pat; 2 dŏr'pät, *n.* A town in Livonia government, Russia, formerly in the Hanseatic League. **Dorpt.**

dorr, *n.* To deafen with noise. 2. To deceive.

dorr, 1 dôr; 2 dŏr, *n.* Same as DOR, 2.

Dorr, 1 dôr; 2 dŏr, **Thomas Wilson** (11/31805–12/21854). An American politician who instigated **Dorr's Rebellion** in Rhode Island in 1842, and was imprisoned until 1847.

Dorr'ite, *n.* An adherent of T. W. Dorr in his attempt to extend the suffrage in Rhode Island.

Dor'ranceton, 1 dor'ans-tən; 2 dŏr'ans-tən, *n.* A borough in Luzerne county, Pa.

dor'sa, 1 dôr'sə; 2 dŏr'sə, *n.* Plural of DORSUM.

dor'sad, 1 dôr'sad; 2 dŏr'sad, *adv. Anat. & Zool.* Toward the back. [< L. *dorsum,* back, + *ad,* toward.]

dor'sal-ward; dor'sal-wards.

dor-sal'i-form, 1 dôr-sal'i-fôrm, 2 dŏr-sal'i-fôrm, *a. Ich.* Having the body extended above the shoulders, as the perch. [< DORSAD + -FORM.]

dor'sal, 1 dôr'səl; 2 dŏr'səl, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or situated on or near the back, as of an animal or of an organ: sometimes, in botany, opposed to *ventral, abdominal,* or *lumbar;* as, a *dorsal* fin; *dorsal* vertebræ (those to which ribs are attached); the *dorsal* vessel or heart of an insect; also, in coleopterates, aboral. 2. *Bot.* (1) Pertaining to the surface nearer the axis than the other, or turned away from the axis of growth; as, the *dorsal* surface of a leaf; the *dorsal* suture of a carpel. (2) Relating to or characteristic of the upper side of the thallus of certain liverworts. 3. *Zoöl.* (1) Pertaining to the back of the tongue, near its tip, and the hard palate. [F., < LL. *dorsalis,* < L. *dorsum,* back.] Syn.: see BACK.— **dorsal furrow,** the groove on either side of the spine in the middle of the back.— **d. lamina.** In insects, one of the sides into which the medullary groove which meet to form the cerebrospinal canal. 2. *Zoöl.* A membranous fold of the interior wall of the branchial sac, connected with the dorsal blood-vessel.— **d. lobe,** the columellar lobe. See under LOBE.— **d. plate** (*Anat.*), one of the regions of the medullary tube.— **d. suture** (*Bot.*), the suture along the back of a carpel, answering to the midrib of the carpellary leaf.— **d. tubercle,** a tubercle in the dorsal interior wall of ascidians.— **d. vessel** (*Zoöl.*), the main artery of the dorsal aspect in crustaceans.— **dor'sal-ly,** *adv.*— **dor'sal-most,** *a.* Nearest the back.

dor'sal, *n.* 1. A dorsal fin or vertebra. **dor'sa-list.** 2. *Eccl.* (1) The back part of a priest's chasuble. (2) Same as DOSSAL.

D'Or"say', 1 dôr"sē'; 2 dŏr'sā', **Alfred, Count** (9/21801–3/41852). A French leader of fashion; painter and sculptor; lived in England.

dorsch, 1 dôrsh; 2 dŏrsh, *n.* Same as DOSSE2.

dorse, *n.* [Slang.] To sleep. See DOSS3.

dorse1, 1 dôrs; 2 dŏrs, *n.* 1. A rich hanging at the back of a chair or of a throne. **dor'sel; dor'sell; dor'ser; dos'ert; dos'sert.** 2. *Eccl.* A dossal. 3†. The back. [< OF. *dors,* < L. *dorsum,* back.]

dorse2, *n.* A young cod, especially considered a distinct species (*Gadus callarias*). **dorsch** [Ger.].

dorsed, 1 dôrst; 2 dŏrst, *a. Her.* Aversant.

dor'ser1, *n.* A basket; panniered. **dor'sel1; dos'sert.** 2. A straddling: dorse. — **dor'ser-hour1.**

Dor'set, 1 dôr'set; 2 dŏr'sət, *n.* **1. Earl of** (1536–41/21608), Thomas Sackville, an English diplomat, statesman, and poet; Lord High Treasurer, 1599–1608. He first wrote only in formed in English. 2. Earl of (1/21637–1/21706), Charles Sackville, an English courtier, wit, and patron of letters; 7th Earl of Dorset. 3. A county in southern England; 1,000 sq. m.; capital, Dorchester. **Dor'set-shire1.** A town in Bennington county, Vt. 5. A horned sheep of the Dorset breed. See plate of SHEEP, 3.

Dor'sey, 1 dôr'si; 2 dŏr'sy, *n.* **1. James Owen** (10/21848–8/21895), an American philologist and anthropologist. 2. **John Syng** (1783–1818), an American physician; *Elements of Surgery.*

dor'si-, [l dôr'si-, dŏr'so-; 2 dŏr'si-, dŏr'so-. From L. **dor'so-,** *dorsum,* the back: combining forms.— **Dor"si-bran'chi-a-ta,** *n. pl. Conchith.* An order of annelids with gill-like organs disposed along the back or body, as in many sea-worms. **Dor"si-bran'chi-a-;** — **dor'si-branch,** *n.*— **dor"si-bran'chi-ate,** *l. a.* Having gills on the back; of or pertaining to the *Dorsibranchiata.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Dorsibranchiata.*— **dor'si-col'lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the back and the neck.— **dor'si-c'lous,** *a.* [Rare.] Existing upon the back of some other organism.— **dor'si-cum'bent,** *a.* Lying upon the back.— **dor'si-duct,** *et.* To turn toward the back.— **dor'si-fer'ous,** *a.* Dorsiparous. 2. Dorsiferous.— **dor'si-flex'ed,** *a.* Attached at the back, as an anther to a filament.— **dor'si-flex,** *vt.* To flex toward the back: said of the foot.— **dor'si-flex'ion,** *n.* Flexion toward the dorsal surface, as in bending the foot toward the leg.— **dor-sig'er-ous,** *a.* Carrying the young upon the back: said of certain opossums.— **dor'si-grade,** *a.* Walking on the back of the toes, as an armadillo.— **dor"si-lat'er-al,** *a.* Dorsolateral.— **dor'si-lum,** *n.* Dorsulum.— **dor"si-mes'on,** *n.* The median longitudinal line of the back.— **dor'si-mes'al, dor"so-mes'al,** *a.*— **dor'sip'a-rous,** *a.* Producing or bearing fruit, young, or the like, on the back, as certain frogs and the Surinam toad.— **dor"si-scap'u-lar,** *a.* Dorsoscapular.— **dor"si-spi'nal,** *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the back and the spine.— **dor"si-ven'tral-ty,** *n.*— **dor"si-ven'tral-ly,** *adv.*— **dor"so-ab-dom'i-nal,** *a.* Dorsiventral.— **dor"so-an-te'ri-or,** *a. Obstet.* Having the back to the front: said of the position of a child during parturition.— **dor"so-cau'dal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the back and the tail or coccyx.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **dor"so-ce-phal'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the back and head taken together; located in the dorsal region near the head.— **dor"so-cer'vi-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to both back and neck.— **dor"so-cer'vi-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **dor"so-dyn'i-a,** *n. Pathol.* Muscular neuralgia in the back.— **dor"so-flex'ion,** *n.* [Rare.] An inclining or bending of the back.— **dor"so-in-tes'ti-nal,** *a.* Situated at the back of the intestine.— **dor"so-lat'er-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to both back and sides.— **dor"so-lum'bar, dor"so-lum,** *n. Entom.* The mesoscutum.— **dor"so-lum'bar,** *a.* Of, belonging, or pertaining to the dorsal and the lumbar region.— **dor"so-me'di-an,** *a.* Situated on the middle line of the back.— **dor"so-na'sal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the back of the nose.— **dor"so-oc-cip'i-tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the back and the occiput.— **dor"so-pec'to-ral,** *a.* Dorsopectoralis.— **dor"so-pos-ter'i-pad,** *adv.* Toward the back and rear.— **dor"so-pos-ter'i-or,** *a. Obstet.* Having the back to the rear: said of the position of a child during parturition.— **dor"so-ra'di-al,** *a. Of or* pertaining to the radius and the back of the hand.— **dor"so-scap'u-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the back and the scapulæ.— **dor"so-sil'lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ulna and the back of the hand.— **dor"so-ven'trad,** *adv.* In the direction of the ventral side from the back.— **dor"so-ven'tral,** *a.* Same as DORSIVENTRAL.— **-ly,** *adv.*

Dor-sa'ta-lus, 1 dôr-sā'tə-ləs; 2 dŏr-sā'tə-ləs, *n. Bot.* A genus of curious moraceous herbs, natives of tropical America and Africa, and remarkable for the dilated receptacle in which the flowers, small, unisexual, and without a perianth, are borne. [< T. *Dorsten,* German botanist.]

dor'su-lum, 1 dôr'sū-ləm; 2 dŏr'sū-ləm, *n. Entom.* The mesoscutum. [Dim. of L. *dorsum,* back.]

dor'sum, 1 dôr'səm; 2 dŏr'səm, *n.* [-SA, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Anat. & Zool.* (1) The back. (2) A rounded back-like surface of an organ or part, as the hand or tongue. (3) The dorsulum, especially of *Diptera.* 2†. A high ridge of land.— **dor-sum'ho-nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the back and the umbones, as an accessory valve of a piddock.

dor, t. 1 dôrt; 2 dŏrt, *vt.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] To become sulky; be in a sulk.— **dort,** *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Sulkiness; sullenness: generally used in the plural.— **dort'y,** *a.* [Scot.] 1. Sulky. 2. Difficult to raise; delicate: said of plants.

Dort, 1 dôrt; 2 dŏrt, or **Dordt,** a town in southwestern Holland, where a noted synod was held in 1618–19, and the Dutch declaration of independence was made in 1752: English name of Dordrecht.

dor'tert, *n.* 1. A bed-chamber. 2. [Scot.] A sleeping-draft.

dor'tour1; dor'ture1.

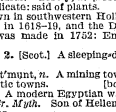
Dor'tmund, 1 dôr'tmunt; 2 dŏrt'munt, *n.* A mining town in Westphalia; one of the Hanseatic towns. [bottle.

do'ruck, 1 dō'ruk; 2 dŏ'rŭk, *n.* A modern Egyptian water-

Do'rus, 1 dō'rəs; 2 dŏ'rəs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Son of Hellen, the mythical ancestor of the Dorians.

do'ry1, 1 dō'ri; 2 dŏ'ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] A sharp flat-bottomed rowboat, much used by fishermen in their operations. The *dory* is a flat-bottomed skiff, thirteen feet long . . . . The fishermen . . . they go out to fish in winter, carry a *dory* for each man of the crew, and when the vessel anchors . . . each man takes his *dory* and rows to some distance from the vessel.

ROBERT CARTER *Summer Cruise* p. 21. [c. N. s. c. 1864.]



Bank-fisherman's Dory.

dor'y, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The wall-eyed pike-perch. [< F. *doré,* lit. gilt, ult. < LL. *deaurō:* see DEAURATE.] **dor'tet.** **bastard dory,** a deep-water fish (*Antigonia capros*) of both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

dor'y-, 1 dor'i-; 2 dŏr'y-. From Greek *dory,* spear: in combining forms. **Dor"y-ce'ra-ta,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of ants with the first abdominal segment constituting the pedicule. **Dor'y-lus,** *n.* (t. g.)— **dor'y-lid,** *a. & n.*— **dor'y-lin-id,** *a.* & *n.*— **dor'y-soph'o-rous,** *a.* Having a lifting for the *Dorylidæ:* a term used with reference to ant-lions.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

dos, 1 dôs; 2 dŏs, *n.* [Scot.] A bundle; a pack.

dos'-à-dos' (dō'zə-dō'), *n.* [F., back to back.] A vehicle with seats back to back.

do-sa'do, *n.* [Sp.] A game of cards.

dos'age, 1 dō'sij; 2 dŏs'ag, *n. Med.* The administering of medicine in regular doses. **2.** The process of putting into wines, especially sparkling wines, liqueur, or whatever else may improve the quality or give a distinctive character or flavor.

The wine . . . undergoes the important operation of the *dosage,* upon the nature of which [its] character . . . depends.

W. VIZETELLY *Facts about Champagne* p. 59. 1v. s. a. c. 1879.]

dose, 1 dōs; 2 dŏs, *n.* [-SES, 1 -siz; 2 -sis, *pl.*] **1.** To give doses to; as, to *dose* a patient. 2. To apportion or deal out in doses: commonly with *out;* as, to *dose out* pills or powders. 3. To perform the process of dosage upon: said of wines. 4. To give anything nauseous or objectionable to: commonly followed by *with;* as, to *dose* one *with* advice. 5. To make a dose of labor or capital serviceable, in promoting agriculture or production.

dose, *n.* **1.** The quantity of medicine prescribed to be taken at one time; as sometimes used, the amount to be taken in twenty-four hours; as, a *dose* of salts. 2. Anything disagreeable given as a prescription or inflicted, as a *dose* of catechizing or faultfinding.

Whipping and abuse are like laudanum; you have to double the *dose* as the sensibilities decline.

HARRIET B. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* p. 274. [N. M. & CO. 1890.]

3. That which is added to wine or liquor in the treatment called dosage. **4.** A determinate quantity or portion of whatever tends to benefit or reform society. [< Gr. *dosis,* < *didōmi,* give.]— **black'-dose1,** same as BLACK-DRAFT.— **daily d.,** the whole amount of doses to be taken in twenty-four hours.— **divided d.,** a dose to be taken in small portions at short intervals.— **lethal d.,** a dose likely or certain to cause death.— **maximum d.,** the largest dose it is safe or necessary to take; also, the **minimum d.,** the least possible dose likely to take effect.— **toxic d.,** a dose that induces symptoms of poisoning.

Dosh, 1 dôsh; 2 dŏsh, *n.* [Ar.] A custom observed in Cairo at the Mohammedan festival of the Mooüd, in which the sheik rides on horseback over the prostrate bodies of dervishes.

dos'dirn, *n.* [F.] A dozen. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 580. **dos'aint.**

do-sha'la, 1 do-shā'lə; 2 do-shä'la, *n.* [E. Ind.] A long double shawl or pair of shawls sewn together, worn by native women.

do-sim'e-ter, 1 do-sim'i-tər; 2 do-sim'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring small quantities of fluid; a drop-meter. [< Gr. *dosis* (see DOSE) + *metron,* measure.]— **do"si-met'ric,** *a. Pharm.* Of or pertaining to medicines that are specially made to be sold in dose quantities, as a two-grain quinin pill.— **dosimetric system of medicine,** a system adopting medicines so prepared that average doses of any two will be of equal volume.— **do"si-me-tri'cian,** *n.* A physician who practises dosimetry. **do-sim'e-trist.**— **do-sim'e-try,** *n.* The measurement of doses; also, the science or method of measuring doses.

Do-sin'ta-a, 1 do-sin'ə-ə; 2 do-sin'ta-a, *n. Cunch.* A keeled bivalve (*Dosinia orbicularis*); Spanish cockle. [< Senegal *dosin.*]

Do-sith'e-an, 1 do-sith'i-ən; 2 do-sith'e-an, *n.* A member of a Sabbatarian sect of Samaritans founded about the time of Christ by one Dositheus, a pretended Messiah. [Rare.] **Dosith.** *Eth.* ct. 1.

Do-sith'e-us, 1 do-sith'i-əs; 2 do-sith'e-as, *n. Bibliog.* (Apoc-do-sol'o-gy, 1 do-sol'o-ji; 2 do-sŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Rare.] The science of dosing and of doses; a treatise on dosing. **do"si-ol'o-gy.**

do-soo'tee, 1 do-sū'ti; 2 do-sōō'tē, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A cheap cotton Indian fabric woven with double threads, for tents, floor-cloths, and the like. **do-soo'ty; do-su'ti.**

doss1, 1 dos; 2 dŏs. **1.** *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] 1. To toss or attack with the horns. 2. To frighten. **II.** *vi.* To hurl oneself (down): sit down heavily.— **doss,** *n.* A fright.

doss2, *vt.* 1. To make spruce or neat; deck out. [E.] 2. To work smartly: do business promptly and exactly.

doss3, [Slang.] To take a nap.

doss, *n.* Neat; orderly; stylish as to dress; smart.— **-ly,** *adv.*

doss4, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A hassock. [C.]

doss5, *n.* An affected air; also, a bunch or bow, as of ribbons. [E.] < F. *dos,* dress.]

doss6, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A sleeping-place: sleep. **dorset.**

doss'er1, *n.* One who lives in dosshouse; a tramp.— **doss'-house'** *n.* A very cheap lodging-house for vagrants. **doss'ing-crib'1; doss'ing-ken'1.— doss'-mon"ey,** *n.* The price of a lodging in a doss-house.

doss'y, *n.* A tobacco-pouch. [Scot.] [< Ice. *dos,* box.]

dos'sal, 1 dos'əl; 2 dŏs'al, *n. Eccl.* A hanging of silk, satin, damask, or other handsome material, placed at the back of an altar or of a stall, and sometimes at the sides of the chancel. Dossals are of different colors for different festivals. [< OF. *dossel,* < LL. *dorsale,* < L. *dorsum,* back. **dos'el1; dos'sel1.**

dos'ser1, 1 dos'ər; 2 dŏs'er, *n.* **1.** A rich hanging of tapestry for the walls of a hall or of the choir of a church. 2. *Her.* A bouget. 3†. A pannier; dorser. 4†. Same as DORSE1, 1. [< F. *dossier,* < LL. *dorserium,* < L. *dorsum,* back.]

Dos'si, 1 dos'i; 2 dŏs'i, **Dosso** (1479?–1542). An Italian painter of Ferrara; *The Four Doctors of the Church.*

dos"sier', 1 dos'yē'; 2 dŏs'ye', *n.* [F.] **1.** A brief. **2.** A collection of memoranda and documents relating to some matter: as, a lawyer's *dossier* of a case in court.

dos"si-er-ess, 1 dos'i-yēr'; 2 dŏs'i-yār', *n.* [F.] That part of a suit of plate armor which covers the back from the neck to the waist.

dos'sil, 1 dos'il; 2 dŏs'il, *n.* **1.** A plug or spigot. **2.** A cloth roll for wiping ink from an engraved plate in printing. **3.** *Surg.* A soft pledget for cleaning out a wound. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] That which is sprinkled on the end of a watering-pipe. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] A wisp of straw used to stop a hole. [< OF. *dossil,* < LL. *ducillus,* spigot.] **dos'sel‡.**

dost, 1 dust; 2 dŏst, *2d per. sing. pres. ind.* of DO, *v.*: common or archaic form.

Dost, 1 dōst; 2 dŏst, **Mohammed** (or **Mahommed**) **Khan** (1790?–4/21863). An ameer of Afghanistan who was expelled but restored by the British.

Dos-to-yef'sky, 1 dō"stō-yef'ski; 2 dŏs"to-yĕf'sky, **Feodor M.** (11/21822–2/21881). A Russian novelist and Siberian exile; *The Crime and Its Punishment.*

dot, 1 dot; 2 dŏt, *n.* [DOTTING, DOTTED.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To mark with a dot or dots; as, to *dot an i.* 2. To diversify with or as with dots; spot; as, black silk *dotted* with white; a landscape *dotted* with cottages. 3. To scatter like dots; as, the evergreens were *dotted* over the lawn. **4.** To make or delineate by means of dots; sketch lightly; as, a *dotted* line.

She looked over my shoulder years ago and watched me *dot* in the outlines of her head.

F. H. SMITH in *Century Magazine* July, 1891, p. 324.

II. *i.* To make dots; as, to *dot* and carry, as a schoolboy does in performing addition. **dot and carry one** [Colloq.]. To jot down a figure and carry one, as in simple subtraction. **2.** To plod systematically; proceed with great deliberation. **3.** Same as DOT AND GO ONE.— **dot and go one** [Colloq.], to walk like a man with a wooden leg: in allusion to the dot-like mark left at each step: also used substantively.— **dot'ting-pen",** *n.* Same as DOT-WHEEL.

dot, *n.* **1.** A minute mark; anything nearly so; a speck, spot, or point; in writing and printing, a small spot used as a part of a letter, in punctuation, etc.; as, the ship showed as a mere *dot* on the ocean; the *dot* of an *i;* in general, any person or thing regarded as small of its kind.

The first that saith this dusky *dot.* TENNYSON *Epilogue* l. 32.

2. *Mus.* (1) A point, written after a note or rest, which lengthens its value by half. Thus, 𝅗𝅥. is equal to 𝅗𝅥 𝅘𝅥; 𝅘𝅥. is equal to 𝅘𝅥 𝅘𝅥𝅯. A second dot adds half of the value of the previous dot. Thus, 𝅗𝅥.. is equal to 𝅗𝅥 𝅘𝅥 𝅘𝅥𝅯; 𝅘𝅥.. is equal to 𝅘𝅥 𝅘𝅥𝅯 𝅘𝅥𝅰. (2) A point placed over a note to direct that the note is to be played or sung staccato. (3) One of the two or four points placed in the spaces at the left hand of a double bar to show that the preceding passage is to be repeated. (4) A point placed under a slur as a direction to play spiccato. **3.** A little lump: dot. < AS. *dott.* **dot'-bur"nishing,** *n. Engrav.* The retouching of half-tone plates by erasure of minute parts here and there.— **dot-punch,** *n.* A center-punch. See PUNCH.— **dot-stitch,** *n.* A stitch used

in making dots in embroidery.— **dot-wheel,** *n.* A blunt-toothed wheel turning freely in a handle: used for producing a dotted line on leather-work, in bookbinding, etc.— to **a dot,** to a nicety.

dot, *n.* [F.] *Civ. Law.* The portion brought by a woman to her husband at marriage, the income from which he may apply to family support, the principal remaining the wife's separate property; dowry.— **do'tal,** *a.* Pertaining to or constituting a dot or dowry, or comprised in it.

Dot, *n.* In Dickens's *Cricket on the Hearth,* a pet name of John Peerybingle's wife, Mary.

Do-ta'a, 1 do-ti'a; 2 do-te'a, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.).

Do-te'ist (Apocrypha, margin).

do'tage, 1 dō'tij; 2 dō'taj, *n.* **1.** Feebleness of mind arising from old age; senility; as,an old man in his *dotage.*

A man oughtn't to be in his *dotage* at fifty-six.
ALDRICH *Prudence Palfrey* p. 161. [c. w. & co. 1880.]

2. (1) The act of doting. (2) Foolish and extravagant affection; also, any object of it.

He is held
In silly *dotage* on crested things,
Careless of their creator.
COWPER *Task* bk. v, l. 586.

3. A feeble or foolish fancy of a dotard; foolish expression; drivel. [< DOTE.] **dot'a-ry.**

Bear with me, my God, while I say somewhat of my wit. Thy gift, and on what *dotage* I wasted it.
ALDRICH *Confessions* p. 22. [w. p. b. 1885.]

do'tard, 1 dō'tard; 2 dō'tard, *n.* **1.** One who is in his dotage.

When he [Polonius] comes to advise or project, he is a mere *dotard.*
COLERIDGE *Table Talk* June 24, 1827.

2. One who is given to foolish and extravagant affection or fancies. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] An old, decayed tree; a dotterd. **4.** [Newfoundland.] A harbor-seal (*Phoca vitulina*) two or three years old. [< DOTE.] **do'tard†; dote'head†; dot'el†.— do'tard,** *a.* **1.** Doting; feeble-witted. **2.** Stumpy, as a tree shorn of its top.— **do'tard-ly,** *adv.*— **do'tard-y,** *n.* The state of being a dotard.— **do'tard-ry†,** *n.* Dotage.

do-ta'tion, 1 do-te'shon; 2 do-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of making or apportioning a dowry. **2.** The giving of funds to a public institution, an endowment. [< LL. *dotatio(n-),* < L. *doto,* endow, < *dos* (*dot-*), dowry.]

do-ta'tion-al, 1 do-te'shon-al; 2 do-tā'shon-al, *a.* [Rare.] Altruistic.

doteh, 1 dech; 2 dōch, *sl.* [Scot.] Same as DANGLE.

doteh'in, 1 dech'in; 2 dōch'in, *n.* [Chin.] A portable steel-yard.

dote, 1 dōt; 2 dōt, *v.* [DOT'ED; DOT'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To lavish extravagant or foolish fondness: usually with *on* or *upon;* as, to *dote on* one's wife. **2.** To be in feeble mind from old age; be silly or imbecilic; drivel.

I have ever dreaded a dotard age. THOMAS JEFFERSON in W. H. SEWARD'S *J. Q. Adams* p. 188. [D. AT. & CO. 1851.]

3. [Prov. Eng.] To decay: said of a tree. **4†.** To fool. **II†.** *t.* To be excessively fond of. [ME. *doten, doten;* cp. CD. *doten, dote,* mope.]— **dot'er,** — **dot'er-y,** *n.* The speech or behavior of a doter or dotard. **dot'er-ie†.— do'tey,** *n.* [Ir.] A word of affection, especially to a child.

dotet, *n.* **1.** A dotard; dotage. **2.** A marriage portion; dot. **3.** Decay in wood. **4.** *pl.* Natural endowments.

dot'ed, 1 dōt'ed; 2 dō'ted, *a.* **1.** [Local, U. S., or Teech.] Decayed, as wood. **2.** Dotardly; stupid.

doth, 1 dŭth; 2 dōth, *3d per. sing. pres. ind. of* DO, *v.:* solemn or archaic form.

Do'tha-im, 1 dō'thā-im; 2 dō'tha-im, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Do'than, 1 dō'than; 2 dō'than, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A town in Palestine. *Gen.* xxxvii, 17. **2.** A town in Henry county, Ala.

Do'the-boys Hall, 1 dō'the-boiz; 2 dō'the-boys. In Dickens's *Nicholas Nickleby,* a Yorkshire school kept by Wackford Squeers, a niggardly and ignorant pedagog.

doth'er, 1 doth'er; 2 dōth'er, *n.* [Eng.] The corn-spurry.

Do-thid"e-a'ce-æ, 1 do-thid"e-ā'se; 2 do-thid"i-e'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of *sessiliflorous fungi,* in which the perithecia are embedded in a black stroma. The black knot of the plum and the cherry is a well-known parasitic form. The scab-like patches on the leaves of many grasses represent the large genus *Phyllachora.* [< *Dothidea,* abscess.]

Do-thid"e-a'les, 1 do-thid"e-ā'liz; 2 do-thid"e-ē'liēs, *n.* *Bot.* An order of ascomycetous fungi constituted by the family *Dothideaceæ.*

doth'i-en, 1 doth'i-en; 2 dōth'i-ĕn, *n.* *Pathol.* A phlegmonous abscess; a boil. [< *Dothidea,*] **doth'i-on.— doth"i-en-en'ter-i'tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Ulcerous inflammation of certain intestinal glands, characteristic of typhoid fever; also, the disease itself. — **doth"i-en'ter-i'tis†.**

do'thi, 1 dō'thī; 2 dō'thī, *n.* [Wahili.] A measure of length, about three and a half yards: frequently used as an equivalent for a waist-cloth or loin-cloth.

dot'ing, 1 dōt'ing; 2 dō'ting, *n.* **1.** Extravagantly or foolishly fond. **2.** Feeble-minded; driveling. Syn.: see FOND.— **dot'ing-piece"†,** a darling. **dot'ing-pieces"†,** — **dot'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **dot'ish,** *a.* [Hungary.]

Do'tis, 1 dō'tish; 2 dō'tish, *n.* A town in Komorn county, Hungary.

dot'kin†, *n.* A dotkin.

Do'to, 1 dō'to; 2 dō'to, *n.* *Conch.* A genus of nudibranchs, by some regarded as a family (*Dotonidæ*). [< Gr. *Dōtō,* a Nereid (lit. giver), < *didōmi,* give.]

do-tri"a-con'tane, 1 do-trai'o-kon'tān; 2 do-trī"a-kon'tān, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless crystalline hydrocarbon ($C_{30}H_{62}$) occurring in petroleum, which can be prepared by reducing cetyliodid. [< Gr. *dyo,* two, + *triakontas,* thirty.]

dot'tard, 1 dot'ard; 2 dō'tard, *n.* Same as DOTARD, 3.

dot'ted, 1 dot'ed; 2 dō'ted, *pa.* **1.** Marked or flecked with dots; spotted; as, a *dotted* fabric. **2.** Distinguished by a dot or dots; as, a *dotted* half note.— **dotted line,** a line of dots. **dotted wax.** See **graver, stippled** work in engraving.— **d. note, d. rest,** see DOT, 2.

dot'ter, 1 dot'ar; 2 dō'tar, *n.* **1.** One who or that which makes dots; specifically, a contrivance used in making the eye-like spots in the imitation of bird's-eye maple. **2.** *Navy.* A mechanism used in training men to aim guns correctly without ammunition. It consists of an oscillating paper target attached to a gun. Following the motion of the target with the sight, the gunner aims and "fires" by pressing an electric key which dots the target and records his " shot."


Dotterel. 1/10

dot'ter-el, 1 dot'ar-el; 2 dŏt'er-el, *n.* **1.** An Old World migratory plover (*Eudromias morinellus*), with a white-and-black collar; also, some related species; as, the ring-*dotterel.* **2.** A person easily deceived; a gull; dupe. **3.** A stumpy tree; dotard. [ME. *dotterel;* see DOTE, *v.*] **dot'tle†; dot'trel.**

— to dor the dotterel, to cheat the simpleton.

dot'ting-pen†, dot'ting-wheel", *n.* Same as DOT-WHEEL.

dot'tle, 1 dot'l; 2 dŏt'l, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A plug; stopper. **2.** The tobacco left in a pipe after smoking. **dot'tel.**

dotts, 1 dots; 2 dŏts, *n. pl.* *Mining.* Small openings in a vein. **dot'tsdales".** Little demented. **dot'ty,** 1 dot'i; 2 dŏt'y, *a.* [Slang.] Imbecile or shaky; a **do'ty,** 1 dō'ti; 2 dō'ty, *a.* Same as DOTED, 1.

Dou"ai', 1 dū"ā'; 2 dō"ā', *n.* Douay, fortified manufacturing town in Nord department, France. Its college (1568–1793) was the chief seat of Roman Catholic learning in France, and is commemorated in the version of the Bible (Douai, see VERSION) used by that Church. **Dou"ay'†.**

dou'ane', 1 dū'ān'; 2 dō'ān', *n.* [F.] *A custom-house.*

— dou"a'nier, *n.* [F.] A custom-house officer.

dou'ar, 1 dū'er; 2 dŭ'ar, *n.* [AR.] A circle of Arab tents.

Dou"ar"ne-nez', 1 dū"ar"ne-nē'; 2 dō"ār"ne-nē', *n.* A coast town in Finistère department, France.

Dou"ar"mont', 1 dū"ar"mōn'; 2 dŭ"ar"mŏn', *n.* A village in Meuse department, France: Germans driven from village and fort by French May 21–25, 1916.

doub'le, 1 dub'l; 2 dŭb'l, *n., a., adv.,* [DOUB'LED, DUB'LD; DOUB'LING, DUB'LING†.] **I.** *i. t.* **1.** To increase by adding an equal amount, number, quantity, or value; make as much again, or twice as great; sometimes with *up; as, to double* the profits; to *double* one's energies; to *double up* a flight of soldiers.

Rumour doth *double,* like the voice and echo,
The numbers of the fear'd.
SHAKESPEARE *2 King Henry IV.* act iii, sc. 1.

2. To make of two thicknesses, as by folding together in the middle; fold one part of upon another; shut or fold the parts of together; usually with *up, over, etc.,* as, to *double a card;* to *double over a dress;* to *double up* the fist; to *double over* the leaf of a book. **3.** To do over again; repeat; as, to *double a blow.* **4.** *Mus.* To add the upper or lower octave to. **5.** To be twice as many or twice as much as; to exceed by twice the same quantity of; as, our force *doubles* that of the enemy. **6.** To pass round or by; march or sail round; as, to *double a cape,*

What capes he *doubles* he, of what continent,
The gulphs and straits that strangely he had past.
DRAYTON *Ideas* st. 1.

7. *Billiards & Pool.* Same as BANK, *v.,* 6. **8.** *Naut.* To put an additional layer of planking on (the hull of a ship), as by covering each strake. **9.** *Textile.* To compress into one, two, or more filaments (of silk), or stivers (of cotton, etc.). **10.** (1) To increase the force of a blow. (2) [Colloq.] To defeat by a blow that causes one to bend double; put out of commission. **11.** (1)† To line (a garment). (2) *Her.* To line (a mantle) with furs.

II. *i.* **1.** To become twice as great or many times as much by an equal amount; as, money *doubles* quickly at compound interest.

The *doubling* lustres dance as fast as she.
POPE *Rape of the Lock* canto v, l. 48.

2. To turn and go back on the same or a parallel track; as, the fox *doubled* on the hunters; the stream *doubles* frequently. **3.** *Print.* To set up matter *a second time* by mistake, making a double impression. **4.** To apply increased force or effort; as, he *doubles* to his work. **5.** *Mil.* To proceed at double-quick time. **6.** To play tricks; practise sleight of hand. **7.** [Eng.] To rebound: said of a billiard ball. **8.** *Baseball.* To make a two-base hit. [< F. *doubler,* < LL. *duplo,* < L. *duplus;* see under DOUBLE, *a.*] **— to double up. 1.** To share with another one's quarters, bed, etc. **2.** To double a stake after loss. **3.** To stoop or bend over. **— to double" d. by.** To complete a double play upon.— **to d. upon.** *Mil.* **1.** To enclose between two fires. **2.** To turn back in order to elude pursuit.

doub'le, *a.* **1.** Having two of a sort together; composed of two; being in pairs; coupled; as, a *double* star; a *double* letter. **2.** Twice as large, much, or many; multiplied by two; as, a *double* allowance of food.

To turn his *double* pains to *double* praise.
HERBERT *Man's Medley* st. 6.

3. Uniting or joining two in one; presenting a twofold nature or aspect, or sustaining a twofold relation; hence, characterized by ambiguity or by deceit or insincerity; as, to serve in the *double* capacity of preacher and teacher; a *double* significance; he lives a *double* life. **4.** Bent, folded, or doubled over; of extra weight, size, strength, etc.; as, a *double* sole; *double* beer. **5.** In musical instruments, making tones an octave lower; as, *double* bass. **6.** *Bot.* Having the petals largely increased, and the stamens and pistil—or said of flowers. **7.** *Entom.* In pairs; geminate. [F., < L. *duplus,* < *duo,* two, + *-plus,* -fold.] **dob'let.**

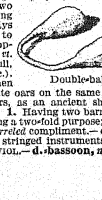
Double is used in combination with past participles, thus forming a compound adjective, with the signification of two or twice as many as usual; as,

double-bodied	double-flowered	double-lunged
double-branched	double-headed	double-natured
double-crested	double-headed	double-nostrilled
double-edged	double-jointed	double-tongued

Double is used also with a noun with a hyphen, thus forming a compound verb, with the signification of twice the usual quantity, or with greater intensity or amount than usual; as,

double-charge	double-glid	double-rivet
double-dye	double-lock	double-shot

— double-act"ing, *a.* **1.** Operating in two directions; producing a double result: said of pumps, engines, presses, automobiles, etc.— **d.-action,** *n.* In a pistol, a mechanism which lifts and sets the hammer by the pull of the trigger, further pressure on which releases the hammer, discharging the weapon; repeating-action.— **d.-bakes,** *n. pl.* [Eng.] Buttered slices of stale bread toasted in an oven.— **d.-ball,** [N. Am. Ind.] A game played, by women generally, with curved sticks and two ball-like objects united by a thong 1 to 2 yards long. A number of players on each side, and each seeks to drive or toss the balls past the opponents' goal. **— d. back,** *n.* *Naut.* To set men in pairs, to pull, work, or row (an oar, boat, etc).


Double-ball.

— d.-banked, *a.* Having two men at each oar, or at two opposite oars on the same thwart: also, having two tiers of oars, as an ancient ship. **d.-benched.— d.-barreled,** *a.* **1.** Having two barrels, as a gun or *opera-glass.* **2.** Serving a twofold purpose; having two meanings; as, a *double-barreled* compliment.— **d.-bass,** *n.* *Mus.* The largest of the stringed instruments played with a bow. See illus. under VIOL.— **d.-bassoon,** *n.* *Mus.* An instrument of the oboe family, an octave below the ordinary bassoon in pitch.— **d.-biting,** *a.* [Rare.] Having two edges.— **d.-bitt,** *n.* *Naut.* To take two turns of (the cable) around the bitts. **H.** *n.* *Naut. Encyc.*— **d.-branched,** *a.* Having a row of buttons and buttonholes on each side of the breast, so that it may be buttoned on either side: said of a coat or vest.— **d.-celan,** *n.* [Ir.] The wild valerian-plant.— **d.-concave,** *a.* Concavo-concave.— **d.-corner,** *n.* *Arch.* Consisting of a range of cones placed alternately base to base and point to point, noting a type of molding.— **d.-convex,** *a.* Convex on both sides.— **d. court†** in tennis-tournaments, a court for four players, two on a side.— **d.-dealer,** *n.* A tickster.— **d.-dealing.** 1. *a.* Treacherous; deceitful. **II.** *n.* Treachery; duplicity; deception.— **d.-decker,** *n.* **1.** A vessel with two decks above the waterline; specif., in the navy, a ship having two tiers of guns below the spar-deck. **2.** A streetcar with seats on the top, or a freight-car with two floors. **3.** [Slang, New York.] A tenement-house with two families on the same floor.— **d.-Dutch,** *n.* **1.** Language not easily comprehended: "It is double Dutch." **2.** [Local, New York.] A game of skipping-rope in which two ropes are used.— **d.-dyed,** *a.* **1.** Dyed twice over. **2.** Figuratively, thoroughly imbued; thorough; as a *double-dyed* rascal.— **d.-dyeing,** *n.* The process of dyeing mixed wool and cotton goods with two dyes, one of them having no affinity for cotton and the other having none for wool.— **d.-effect,** *n.* In stage-making, a combination of two pieces used to represent cane-lisiere, which after passing through them becomes strup.— **d.-ender,** *n.* Anything having two ends alike. Specif.: (1) A locomotive having either a truck or a driving-axle at each end. (2) A machine having a circular crosscut saw at each end of a mandrel, to cut off both ends of a piece at once. (3) A double-pointed file. (4) A vessel, as a steamboat, designed for propulsion with either end foremost.— **d. entry,** see BOOKKEEPING.— **d.-eyed,** *a.* **1.** Keeping a sharp lookout; keen-sighted. **2.** Having two eye-like spots in horizontal septum, as certain fishes.— **d.-face,** *n.* Hypocrisy; double-dealing.— **d.-faced,** *a.* **1.** Having two faces, as the Roman god Janus. **2.** Having a pattern on each side: said of a fabric. **3.** Deceitful; hypocritical.— **d.-faced-ness,** *n.* Duplicity.— **d.-first,** *n.* In Oxford University, one who gains the highest honors both in classics and mathematics, corresponding to *double-honors* in Cambridge; also, the distinction itself; as, he is a *double-first;* he took a *double-first.*— **d. floor.** *Arch.* **1.** In English usage, a floor consisting of building-timbers, and of the joists of the ceiling-joists below and the bridging-joists above, which carry the flooring-boards. **2.** A floor consisting of an under layer of rough boards, and an upper layer of finer matched boards called the *finished floor.*— **d.-framed floor,** a floor having girders for the heaviest timbers, into which the binding joists are framed, and the latter carrying the joists or floor-beams.— **doub'leganger,** *n.* Same as DOPPELGANGER.— **d.-gear,** *n.* *Mach.* Gearing to vary the speed of a lathe-spindle.— **d.-glid,** see **double,** *v.* **2.— d.-handed,** *a.* Having two hands; made to be used with both hands. **2.** Having two hands: insincere; double-dealing.— **d.-headedness,** *n.*— **d.-header,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A broad-gauge train hauled by two locomotives. **2.** [U. S. & Canada.] In baseball, lacrosse, and other games, the act of playing two distinct games on the same day by the same opposing teams. **3.** *Lumbering.* A place where parts of logs are assembled to make the maximum drawing capacity of teams. **4.** [U. S.] A variety of fireworks of small size.— **d.-hearted,** *a.* False; deceitful.

Be brave indeed, singly, and thoroughly; be not a *double-hearted* mongrel. BARNOW *Works* vol. i p. 406, l. c. s. 1845.]

— d.-hulk, *n.* In pumbing, a straight pipe-fitting with two sockets.— **d.-hung,** *a.* **1.** Balanced so that weights on each side, as a window-sash. **2.** Having both sashes of a double-sashed window suspended by sliding weights.— **d.-hop,** *n.* Having an excessive hop, as the hop of certain rabbits.— **d.-man,** *n.* See DOUBLE-HEART.— **d.-minded,** *a.* Unsettled; unstable. *James* i, 8.— **d.-mindedness,** *n.*— **d. note,** in music, a breve.— **d. octave,** the interval between two tones an octave, or fifteen notes.— **d. play,** in baseball, a play by which two men are put out.— **d.-ply,** *a.* Same as TWO-PLY. See under TWO.— **d. point,** in fencing, a thrust made to curve intersects itself; a crunode.— **d.-quick,** *tr. & i.* To march, or cause to march, in double-quick time.— **d.-quick,** *a. & adv.* Of or pertaining to double-quick.— **d.-quick,** *n.* **d.-quick,** *n.* *Mil.* A march at the rate of 165 to 180 33-inch steps per minute; in the British and United States armies, now termed *double time.*— **d.-ripper,** *n.* A coasting-sled composed of two small bobs of runners connected lengthwise by a long seat or board. **d.-runner†.— d. salt,** a salt consisting of an acid radical combined with different bases or basic radicals; also, sometimes, a compound salt, as an alum.— **d.-shuffle,** *n.* A variety of clog or jig dance.— **d.-snipe,** *n.* The greater European snipe (*Gallinago major*).— **d. spar,** dolomite crystallized in rhombohedrons, a transparent colorless variety of calcite.— **d. star** (*Astron.*), two stars so near to each other as to be indistinguishable except through a telescope.— **d. stop,** in playing two notes of, as a violin, simultaneously with the fingers, as in playing two-part harmonies.— **d.-struck,** *a.* In colinage, having a double impression of the die, owing to the accidental shifting of the planchet while being struck.— **d.-surfaced,** *a.* **1.** Having two surfaces. **2.** *Acro.* So constructed as to contain between upper and lower skins the necessary supporting ribs, braces, etc., as an aeroplane-wing.— **d.-threaded,** *a.* **1.** Having or sewing with two threads, as a sewing-machine needle. **2.** Having two screw-threads; with double pitch.— **d. time,** a marching step at the rate of 165 33-inch steps to the minute.— **d.-tongue,** *n.* *Mus.* To apply the tongue rapidly to the teeth and hard palate alternately, as in flute- and cornet-playing in executing a staccato passage.— **d.-tongued,** *a.* Characterized by duplicity of speech.— **d.-tooth,** *n.* The lesser bur-marigold.— **d.-touch,** *n.* **1.** A mode of effecting magnetization by simultaneously touching the armature-bar of both two magnet-poles of opposite sign. **2.** *Organ-building.* An adaptation of the key-board mechanism for the production of different effects by depressing single keys singly or partially.— **d.-track,** *n.* *Railroad.* To supply with two tracks.— **double-tree",** *n.* The bar or crosspiece to the ends of which two swingletrees are fastened.— **d.-trouble,** *n.* [Bourbon Co., Ky.] A step in a breakdown or rustic dance.— **d. window,** a window having two glazed sashes with an air-space between them.— **d.-worked,** *a.* Grafted twice: said of trees.

doub'le, *n.* **1.** A number, quantity, or value increased by a sum equal to itself; something that is twice as much; as, the *double* of the amount specified: often for brevity used without the article and without the following *of;* as, *double* the amount. **2.** A fold or plait, or the place where a thing is folded or doubled; as, the *double* in a leaf. **3.** A person or thing that closely resembles another; a counterpart; duplicate; hence, an apparition or wraith.

My soul went forth, and, minding with the tree,
Danced in the leaves; or, floating in the cloud,
Saw its white *double* in the stream below.
LOWELL *Under the Willows* st. 7.

4. A turning back on the same or a parallel course, or the place where such a turn is made, as by a fox when pursued; also, a trick or piece of duplicity.

And when thou hast on foot the purblind hare. . . .
How he outruns the winds, and with what care
He cranks and crosses with a thousand *doubles*.
SHAKESPEARE *Venus and Adonis* st. 114.

5. *Mus.* (1) That which is an octave below the unison in pitch, as an organ-stop or instrument. (2) An operasinger who understudies the part of a principal artist, so as to be able to supply his or her place in case of illness, etc. (3) A repetition of words in singing. (4) A variation. (5) *pl.* Changes on five bells: so called by change-ringers. **6.** *pl. Lawn-tennis.* (1) Games between two pairs of players. (2) Two successive faults. **7.** *Print.* (1) A doublet. (2) A sheet printed by having two similar impressions on the same side. **8.** *Eccl.* A feast on which the antiphon is said both before and after the psalms. **9.** *pl.* Narrow ribbons of double thickness for shoe-strings, and the like. [C.] **10.** *Baseball.* A two-base hit. **11.** Beer of extra strength. **12.** *Billiards.* A doubling hazard. **13.** A coin of Guernsey, equal to one-half a farthing, 8 doubles being the equivalent of an English penny. **14.** *pl.* Thin sheets of iron, from 1/ as to 1/ inch in thickness, used to make tin plates.—**double and twist,** two threads twisted together: expressed by putting the figure 2 in front of the number of the single yarn.

double, *adv.* Same as DOUBLY.—**to see double,** to see two images of the same object.

double, *v.* dŭb'l; 2 dŭ'blĭ; *d.* dŭb'ld, *g.* dŭb'lĭng. [F.] Literally, doubled: said of a book having doubliure covers.

Doub'le-day, 1 dŭb'l-dē; 2 dŭb'l-dā. **Abner** (?/12 1819–1/12 1893). An American major-general; distinguished in the Civil War at Fort Sumter, and Antietam and Gettysburg.

dou'ble en-ten'dre, 1 dōō'bl ən-tŏn'dr; 2 dō'bl ăn-tăn'dr. A word or phrase of double meaning, the less obvious one often of doubtful propriety: an incorrect usage, unknown in French. [Prob. cor. < *F. double entente.*]

doub'le-ness, 1 dub'l-nes; 2 dŭb'l-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being double. **2.** *Obs.* Duplicity.

doub'ler, 1 dub'lər; 2 dŭb'lėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which doubles; especially, a device for increasing an electric charge by induction. **2.** A silk-doubling machine. **3.** A still for catching and redistilling the vapors of distillation. **4.** *Calico-print.* A blanket or felt laid between an impression-cylinder and the fabric to be printed. **5.** A double-nipper.

doub'ler, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A deep platter or dish of wood, pewter, or earthenware. **Doubler:**

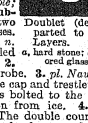
doub'let, 1 dub'let; 2 dŭb'lĕt, *n.* **1.** One of a pair of jlike things; less properly, a pair or couple. Specif.: (1) One of two dies that, when thrown, show on the upper surface the same number of spots: usually in the plural; as, he threw *doublets.* (2) *Print.* A word or words duplicated by mistake. (3) *Philol.* A duplicate form of a word due to the different dialectic origin, origin, or dialect, as of and *off*, to and *too*. (4) *Her.* A chevron-shaped bearing which issues from either side of the field, and reaches nearly to the opposite side without touching it. [C.] (5) *pl.* A game or exercise in which the object is to connect two words having the same number of letters by a chain of other words each of which shall differ from the preceding by only one letter.



2. A close-fitting outer body-garment with sleeves, and sometimes with skirts and basques worn in waist, that came into use toward the close of the 15th century, and was worn by men until the middle of the 17th century, usually with hose.

Doublet (def. 2), as worn in England about A. D. 1660. (*Randle Holmes.*)

3. A lens or pair of lenses combined so as to reduce aberration. **4.** *Gems.* (1) An imitation gem consisting of a real stone, as garnet, cemented to a piece of glass colored to simulate the imitated gem. (2) A paste jewel mounted with a thin face of a genuine jewel. **5.** Same as DOUBLE, 12. **6†.** An old game somewhat resembling backgammon. [F., < *double*; see DOUBLE, *a.*]—**photographic doublet,** a lens combination consisting of two separated lenses or systems of lenses.



Doublet (def. 4) parted to show Layers.

doub'lings, 1 i. Something doubled *a*, hard stone; *b*, coloured glass.

over or together; a fold; plait. **2.** *Her.* The fur lining of a mantle or robe. **3.** *pl. Naut.* (1) The section of a mast between the cap and trestletrees. (2) A sheathing of plank strakes bolted to the outer skin of a vessel as a protection from ice. **4.** The second distilling of spirits. **5.** The double course of slating or shingles at the eaves of a house. **6.** *Bot.* Chorisis. **7.** In textile manufacturing, the process of winding a double thread or sliver upon a spool or the like, preparatory to twisting: said of the warp. **8.** *Biol.* Same as REDUPLICATION. **9.** *Bookbinding.* The strengthening of the covers of a book by adding heavy paper or light boards. **10.** *Metal.* A process to remove sulfur from antimony through fusion with iron, forming iron sulfid.—**compensatory doubling** (*Phon.*), the doubling of a consonant immediately following an accented long vowel which has been shortened.—**double-framed',** *n.* A machine on which to wind double threads of silk.—**d.-in,** *n. Railroad.* A double switching for the purpose of putting a car in a particular section of a train.—**d.-machine,** *n.* A machine for making hair-pins.

doub-loon', 1 dub-lūn'; 2 dŭb-lōōn', *n.* A former **dub-loon'e,** } Spanish gold coin, worth about $5. See illus. in next column. [< F. *doublon,* < Sp. *doblon,* < *doble,* double, < L. *duplus*; see DOUBLE, *a.*]

dou-blure', 1 dū-blūr'; 2 dụ-blụr', *n. Bookbinding.* The lining of a book-cover; especially when ornamental. [< Fr. *doublure*, to line, = DOUBLE.]

doub'ly, 1 dub'li; 2 dŭb'lĭ, *adv.* **1.** In twofold degree **doub-ly',** } or extent; in a twofold manner.

Great men gain *doubly* when they make foes friends.
BULWER-LYTTON *Richelieu* act i, sc. 2.

2. In a manner marked by double-dealing; deceitfully.

Doubs, 1 dūbz; 2 dụbs, *n.* **1.** A river in E. France; length, 270 m. to Saône river. **2.** A department in E. France; area, 2,018 sq. m.: capital, Besançon.

doubt, } 1 dout; 2 dout, *v.* I. *t.* **1.** To hesitate to accept

doute, } as true or certain; be skeptical concerning; as, to *doubt* a rumor; I *doubt* the wisdom of this course. **2.** To be apprehensive of; fear; suspect; as, I *doubt* he is a greater rascal than we know.

I doubt some foul play.
SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act i, sc. 2.

3†. To cause to fear; affright.

II. *i.* **1.** To be inclined to doubt; be uncertain or fluctuating as to truth, propriety, etc.; have opinion or be in suspense; be undecided what to believe or accept; as, it is natural to some to *doubt*; he *doubts* about everything. See DOUBT, *n.*



Obverse of a Doubloon of Charles IV. of Spain, 1794.

We *doubt* in order that we may believe.
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* p. 64. [G. & L. 1859.]

2†. To be afraid. } < *F. douter*, < L. *dubito*, be uncer-**dout,** } tain, < *dubius*, two.] SYN.: distrust, mistrust, surmise, suspect. To *doubt* is to lack conviction. Incompleteness of evidence may compel one to *doubt*, or some perverse bias of mind may lead to it. *Doubt* is distinguished from *surmise* by *lack of confidence*; as, I *distrust* my own judgment; or it may be nearly equivalent to *suspect*, as, I *distrusted* that man from his start. *Suspect* is a stronger term than one is almost assured of positive evil; one may *distrust* himself or others; he *suspects* others. *Mistrust* is now rarely, if ever, used of persons, but only of motives, intentions, etc. *Distrust* is always serious; *doubt* often used playfully. See QUESTION; SUSPECT. Compare synonyms for DOUBT, *n.*— ANT.: believe, confide in, depend on, depend upon, rely on, rely upon, trust.—**to doubt it,** I *doubt*, *v.*, *a.*—**doubt'er,** *n.* One who doubts.—**doubt'ing-ly,** *adv.*

doubt, *n.* **1.** The state of suspended judgment through lack of certain knowledge; uncertainty as to fact; indecision; lack of opinion as between contrary or contradictory views; as, he was often in *doubt*.

Doubt is that state of mind in which we hesitate as to two contradictory conclusions—having no preponderance of evidence in favor of either. **Philosophical doubt** has been distinguished as provisional or definitive. **Definitive doubt** is skepticism. **Provisional or methodical doubt** is a voluntary suspending of our judgment for a time, in order to come to a more clear and sure conclusion. K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 146. [ed. c. co. 1878.]

Doubt, . . . the Latin dubium, expresses literally the position between two points, from duo, just as the German Zweifel points back to zwei, two. MAX MÜLLER *Science of Language* second series, p. 360. [s. 1873.]

2. An uncertain or unsettled opinion; a matter or case of dubitation; hence, also, uncertainty as pertaining to an event or state of things; question; as, I shall go without a *doubt*; there was a *doubt* in his mind.

Every person accused of crime must have the benefit of the *doubt*, if there be a reasonable *doubt* of his guilt.
B. V. *Acts of Supreme Court* p. 55. [L. & co. 1884.]

3. Something that requires settlement; an objection; problem; difficulty; as, we must solve that *doubt*. **4.** *Rhet.* A figure of speech in which, for the purpose of winning a stronger confidence from the hearer, a speaker represents himself as uncertain how to decide what course to take. **du'bi-ta'tiō.** Compare ANACENOSIS and DIAPOREsis. **5†.** Fear; dread; apprehension; doubtance. [< *F. doute*, < *douter*; see DOUBT, *v.*]

SYN.: distrust, mistrust, hesitancy, hesitation, incredulity, indecision, irresolution, misgiving, perplexity, question, scruple, skepticism, suspense, suspicion, unbelief, uncertainty. *Incredulity* is either a habit of mind or a belief as a matter of practise. As regards belief, *doubt* is lack of conviction; *disbelief* is conviction to the contrary; *unbelief* refers rather to a settled state of mind, generally accompanied with opposition of heart. *Perplexity* is active and painful; *doubt* may be quiescent. *Perplexity* presses toward a solution; *doubt* may be content to linger unresolved. Any improbable statement awakens *incredulity*; *scepticism* may decide without evidence. *Scepticism* have a condemnatory force, as implying wilful rejection of manifest truth. As regards practical matters, *uncertainty* applies to the unknown or undecided; *doubt* implies some negative evidence. *Suspense* regards the future, and is eager and anxious; *uncertainty* may relate to any period, and be quite indifferent. *Hesitancy* is ordinarily in regard to the outcome of something already done or decided; *hesitation, indecision*, and *irresolution* have reference to something that remains to be decided or done, and are due often to impotency of will than to lack of knowledge. *Distrust* and *suspicion* apply especially to the motives, character, etc., of others, and are more decidedly adverse than *doubt*. *Scruple* relates to matters of conscience and duty.— ANT.: assurance, belief, certainty, conviction, decision, determination, resolution, resolve.—**in doubt,** subject to doubt; in uncertainty.—**no d.,** a fact publicly set at d., beyond doubt.—**without d.,** with certainty; decidedly.

doubt'ance†, *n.* Uncertainty.

doubt'ful, 1 dout'fŭl; 2 dout'fụl, *a.* **1.** Subject to or **dout'ful,** } admitting of doubt; uncertain; unsettled; undecided; as, it is doubtful whether I shall go or stay; a *doubtful* case. **2.** Affected by or experiencing doubt; having or entertaining doubt; dubious; uncertain; as, he was *doubtful* of the patient's recovery.

When reason *doubtful* . . .
Points him two ways, the narrower is the better.
POPE *The Dunciad* bk. iv. l. 151.

3. Of uncertain issue; contingent; as, a *doubtful* battle.

When the sun of that day went down, the event of Independence was no longer *doubtful*. WEBSTER *Works, Bunker Hill Monument* in vol. i. p. 91. [L. & co. 1853.]

4. Indistinct in appearance, character, or meaning, so as to cause question or doubt; vague; ambiguous; as, a *doubtful* inscription; a *doubtful* shade of color.

He [the expositor] may claim light from the manifold radiance of the whole New Testament to let him see the meaning of a *doubtful* verse.
PHILLIPS BROOKS *Lectures on Preaching* p. 131. [E. P. D. 1879.]

5. Of questionable value or propriety or of suspected character; as, *doubtful* measures.

People did not understand him; so they said he was a *doubtful* sort of a man and passed by on the other side.
KEELEY *Parson's Tales, Miss Keeley's Album* p. 30. [L. co. 1889.]

6. *Pros.* Capable of being used as either long or short: said of syllables and of their quantity. **7†.** Fearful; apprehensive. **doubt'ous†; doubt'some†.** SYN.: see AMBIGUOUS; APOCRYPHAL; EQUIVOCAL; OBSCURE; PRECARIOUS.—**doubt'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**doubt'ful-ness,** *n.*

Doubt'ing Cas'tle. In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Giant Despair's castle, where Christian and Hopeful were imprisoned and from which they escaped by using the key Promise.

doubt'less, } 1 dout'les; 2 dout'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Confident; **dout'less',** } fearless; as, *doubtless* and dauntless. **2†.** Indubitable; certain.—**doubt'less-ness,** *n.*

doubt'less, *adv.* Without doubt; unquestionably; certainly: frequently at the beginning of a sentence or clause; as, *doubtless* you know best. **doubt'less-ly.**

Doubtless there was a time when the surface of our Earth was as hot and luminous as the surfaces of the Sun and stars are still.
A. R. WALLACE *Elements of Astron.* p. 104. [L. 1889.]

doue, 1 dūk; 2 dục, *n.* [F.] A brilliantly colored cercopithecoid monkey (genus *Semnopithecus*).

douce, 1 dūs; 2 dục, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Sober; sedate; not frivolous.

For now I'm grown sae cursed *douce*
I pray an' ponder hin' the house.
BURNS *Letter to James Tait* l. 19.

2†. Sweet.—**douce'ly,** *adv.*— **douce'ness,** *n.*

doucet†, *n.* Possibly same as DOUCET, *n.*, 3. CHAUCER *Fame* iii. l. 131.

dou'cet†. I. *a.* Dulcet. **II.** *n.* **1.** A sweet pastry. **2.** A dowcet. **3.** A form of flute.

douc'eur', } dū'sėr'; 2 dụ'sụr', *n.* **1.** A small present **douc'eur',** } to conciliate or secure favor; a gift; especially, a bribe.

The service they are going upon [siege of Yorktown] is disagreeable to numerous regiments as I make no doubt this a *douceur* of a little hard money would put them in a proper temper.
WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, Aug. 27, 1781* in vol. viii. p. 145. [L. & co. 1855.]

2†. A compliment. **3†.** Sweetness of manners. [F., < LL. *dulcor*, sweetness, < L. *dulcis*, sweet.]

douche, 1 dūsh; 2 dụch, *n.* & *v.* [DOUCHED; DOUCH'ING.] To give or take a douche.

douche, *n.* **1.** A current of water or vapor suddenly directed upon a certain part of the body, as in a bath. **2.** The instrument for administering and directing such a jet. [F., < It. *doccia*, lead (< *condurre*, conduct), a conduit, hence for irrigating the fauces.— **Scotch d.,** a douche of hot and cold water alternating.— **uterine d.,** a device for irrigating the womb.

dou-cine', 1 dū-sēn'; 2 dụ-sīn', *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A cyma recta.

douck'er, 1 dŭk'er; 2 dŭk'ėr, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** The sooter (*Œdemia nigra*). **2.** A duckoo. **douk'er; douk'ur.**

dou'gal, 1 dū'gal; 2 dụ'gal, *n.* A Celtic personal name signifying "black stranger."

dough, 1 dō; 2 dō, *n.* [Rare.] To mix and kneed into dough.—**dough'ing-ma-chine',** *n.* A power-machine for cutting dough in large quantities into pieces of a size for loaves.—**to dough in** (*Brewing*), to mix malt with water.—**dough'er,** *n.* A baker.

dough, *n.* **1.** A soft mass of moistened flour or meal, mixed in readiness for baking into bread, cake, etc. **2.** Any soft pasty mass resembling the dough for bread, as pottery-clay. **3.** [Slang.] Money. **4.** A small cake. [< AS. *dāh*, = Goth. *daig-s*, dough, < √ *deigan*, knead.]

dough†.—dough'-bag', *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A money-bag: corruption (and) bribe.—**d.-bird,** *n.* [Austral.] Half-baked; hence, unfinished; imperfect; also, soft-witted; foolish.—**dough'bel'ly,** *n.* A cyprinoid fish (*Campostoma anomalum*), the stone-lugger.—**d.-bird,** *n.* [U. S.] The Eskimo curlew.—**doe-bird.—d.-boy,** *n.* **1.** [Austral.] A dumpling of mixed dough, boiled in salt water: a corruption of *dough-ball*. **2.** *U. S. Army.* An infantry soldier: so called humorously by the cavalry men because of the clumsy burdens he is uniform.— **d.-brake,** *n.* A dough-kneading machine with corrugated rolls. **d.-kneader†; d.-maker†.—d. day** [Slang, U. S.], a day on which "dough" or money is distributed, as at election time.— **dough'face',** *n.* [U. S.] One who is flexible and easily molded; during the anti-slavery agitation in the United States, a Northern politician who was accused of truckling to the slave-power.

Northern men with Southern principles [were called] . . . *doughfaces*.
H. C. LEARNED in *Webster* p. 243. [H. M. & co. 1887.]

—dough'faced', *a.*—**dough'face'ism,** *n.*—**d.-head,** *n.* A witless person; a simpleton.— **d.-raiser,** *n.* A trough containing hot water: for raising dough, which is placed in pans above it on perforated shelves.— **d.-trough†.**

Dough'er-ty, 1 dō'er-tu; 2 dō'ėr-tụ, *n.* **1. Dennis J.** (1865–), an American Roman Catholic prelate; cardinal 1921. **2.** A county in S. W. Georgia; 330 sq. m.: county-seat, Albany.

dough'nut', 1 dō'nut'; 2 dō'nŭt', *n.* A small cake made of dough fried in fat. [able.

dought, 1 dout; 2 dout [Scot.], *imp.* of DOW. **v.** Could; was

dough'ter, *n.* [DOUGHTERLY.] A daughter.

dough'ty, 1 dau'ti; 2 dou'tụ, *a.* [DOUGH'TI-ER; DOUGH'TI-EST.] **1.** Brave; valiant; redoubtable.

The ballads relating to this *doughty* hero [the Cid] have been collected into a sort of patch-work.
PRESCOTT *Miscellanies, Scottish Songs* p. 571. [H. 1845.]

2. Boastful of bravery; exhibiting bravado.

The *doughty* souls that shocked my ears at first.
HOLLAND *Bitter-Sweet* second movement, st. 50.

[< AS. *dyhtig*, < *dugan*; see DO, v.] SYN.: see BRAVE.—**dough'ty-hand'ed,** *a.* Strong-handed.— **dough'ti-ly,** *adv.*— **dough'ti-ness,** *n.*

Dough'ty, 1 dau'ti; 2 dou'tụ, **Thomas** (?/12 1793–?/12 1856). An American landscape-painter.

dough'y, 1 dō'i; 2 dō'ĭ, *a.* **1.** Like, suggesting, or having the characteristics of dough; soft; easily impressed; yielding. **2.** Containing dough; partially or insufficiently baked, as bread.— **dough'i-ness,** *n.*

Doug'las, 1 dug'les; 2 dŭg'lăs, *n.* **1. Archibald, Earl of** (1369–?/12 1424), a Scottish warrior; captured by Hotspur at Homildon Hill. **2. David** (1708–1/12 1834), a Scottish botanist. **3. Gawin or Gavin** (1474–?/12 1522), a Scottish divine and poet; translated the *Æneid* into Scottish verse. **4. Sir Howard** (1776–1/12 1861), an English general; governor of New Brunswick; *Naval Gunnery*, etc. **5. Sir James,** "the Good" (1286?–?/12 1330), a Scottish chief at Bannockburn; invaded England; killed by Moors in Spain. **6. James, Earl of** (1358?–1/12 1388), a Scottish warrior; fell at Otterburn. **7. James, Earl of** (1426–?/12 1488), a Scottish chief; took up arms against James II. **8. Stephen Arnold** (?/12 1813–?/12 1861), an American lawyer, United States Senator, and judge; nicknamed "the Little Giant." **9. William, Earl of** (1425?–?/12 1452), a Scottish chief; rebelled against James II. of Scotland. **10.** A county in E. central Illinois; 420 sq. m.: county-seat, Tuscola. **11.** A county in N. E.

central Colorado; 889 sq. m.; county-seat, Castle Rock. **12.** A county in N. W. Georgia; 212 sq. m.; county-seat, Douglasville. **13.** A county in N. E. Kansas; 461 sq. m.; county-seat, Lawrence. **14.** A county in W. central Minnesota; 720 sq. m.; county-seat, Alexandria. **15.** A county in S. central Missouri; 685 sq. m.; county-seat, Ava. **16.** A county in E. Nebraska; 341 sq. m.; county-seat, Omaha. **17.** A county in W. Nevada; 678 sq. m.; county-seat, Genoa. **18.** A county in S. W. Oregon; 4,861 sq. m.; county-seat, Roseburg. **19.** A county in S. E. South Dakota; 443 sq. m.; county-seat, Armour. **20.** A county in N. central Washington; 4,768 sq. m.; county-seat, Waterville. **21.** A county in N. W. Wisconsin; 1,319 sq. m.; county-seat, Superior. **22.** A town; county-seat of Converse county, Wyoming. **23.** A seaport town; capital of the Isle of Man, England; summer resort. [Celt., dark grey.] [11,360 ft.

Doug'las, Mount, *n.* A mountain in Montana; height,

doug'las-ite, 1 dug'las-īt; 2 dŭg'las-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A hydrated potassium iron chloride ($K_2FeCl_4.2H_2O$) that crystallizes in the monoclinic system.

Doug'lass, 1 dug'las; 2 dŭg'las, *n.* **1. David Bates** (?/₂₁ 1790–¹⁰/₂₁1849), an American civil engineer. **2. Frederick** (?/-1817–?/₂₁1895), an American reformer; diplomat; originally a negro slave.

Doug'las-ville, 1 dug'las-vil; 2 dŭg'las-vil, *n.* A town; county-seat of Douglas county, Ga.

Dou'ano'nor', Dou'ano'nor'. See DUKEBOOR, etc.

dou'll-a, 1 dū'il-a; 2 dų'il-a. *n.* Saint-worship; dulia.

dou-loc'ra-cy, 1 dū-lok'ra-si; 2 dū-lōc'ra-cy, *n.* [Archaic.] A government conducted or controlled by slaves. **du-loc'ra-cy†.**

Dou'lon', 1 dū'lŏn'; 2 dų'lŏn', *n.* A town in Loire-Inférieure department, France.

Dou'mergue', 1 dū'mĕrg'; 2 dų'mĕrg', **Gaston** (?/1863–). A French statesman; President of France, 1924–.

doum'-palm", 1 dūm'-pām'; 2 dų̄m'-pām', *n.* The doom-palm.

doup, 1 doup; 2 doup, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The end; butt-end; buttocks. **2.** In weaving, a heddle-loop through which several warp-threads are passed in drawing in: also the thread so used. **—doup'-weav"ing,** *n.* See GAUZE-WEAVING.

doupe, 1 dūp; 2 dų̄p, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The carrion-crow. **dob†.**

doup'ing-warp", *n. Weaving.* Same as WHIP-THREAD.

dour, 1 dūr; 2 dų̄r, *a.* Hard; unyielding; sullen; morose; obstinate. **dure†. — -ly,** *adv.* **— -ness,** *n.*

dou-rade', 1 dū-rād'; 2 dų-rād', *n.* Same as DORADO, 1.

dou'ra-do, 1 dū'ra-dō; 2 dų'ra-dō, *n.* Oriental necklace.

dou'rine, 1 dū'rin; 2 dų'rin, *n. Vet.* A disease of horses caused by a parasite (*Trypanosoma equiperdum*). It is transmitted by copulation.

dour'lach, *n.* Same as DORLACH.

Dou'ro, 1 dū'ro; 2 dų'ro, *n.* A river in Spain and Portugal; it rises in Spain, to the Atlantic ocean. Length, 485 m.

dou'rou-cou'li, 1 dū'rū-kū'li; 2 dų'rų-cų'li, *n.* [S. Am.] Any small nocturnal South-American ceboid monkey of the genus *Nyctipithecus*, with rounded head and very large eyes. **duru-kuli'.**



Douroucouli. 1/12

dour'ra, 1 dūr'a; 2 dų̄r'a, *n.* [Ar.] An Egyptian millet. See DURRA.

dou'sa, 1 dū'sa; 2 dų'sa, **Jan** (?/1545–?/1604). A Dutch statesman, historian, and poet; founded Leyden University.

Dou'za',

douse'†, 1 dous; 2 dous, *v.* [DOUSED; DOUS'ING.] *I. t.* **1.** To plunge into water or other liquid; dip suddenly; duck. **2.** To drench with water or other liquid.

II. i. To fall into water. **2.** To search for water or ore by means of a dousing-rod. [Prob. < Sw. *dunsa*, plump down; cp. Sw. dial. *duns*, din, < *dunn*, make a din.] **dowse'.** Syn.: see immerse. **—dous'er,** *n.* A diving-rod.—**dous'er,** *n.* One who douses with a dousing-rod; also, a dousing-rod. **dows'ert.**

douse'†, *st.* [DOUSED; DOUS'ING.] **1.** To strike; give a blow to. **2.** *Naut.* To take or haul down; specif., to strike or lower in haste; as, to *douse* sail or the colors. **2.** To take or put off. [Cp. OD. *deusen*, strike, Norw. *dusa*, break.]

douse'‡, *st.* [Slang.] To extinguish; as, to *douse* the glim, or put out the light. **2.** To go; cut across.†]

douse'‡, *n.* A plunge; dip; ducking; as, to give a sheep a *douse* before shearing. **dowse'.**

douse, *n.* [Scot.] A blow or thump; beating. **dowse'.**

douse'-chock", 1 dous'-chŏk'; 2 dous'-chŏk', *n.* One of several pieces of timber fayed across the apron and lapped in the uprights or the inside planking above the upper deck of a vessel. **—douse'ing-chock"†.**

Dou'stor-swi"ri, 1 dū'stor-swi'ri; 2 dų'stor-swi'ri, **Herman.** In Scott's *The Antiquary*, a German rogue who pretends to find buried treasure by using a divining-rod.

dout, 1 dout; 2 dout, *v. t.* **1.** To rub out or obliterate: an English hunting-term.

He then considers the condition of the slot, and if the ground is dry '*douts*' it by drawing his foot over it so that he obliterates it. R. JEFFERIES *Red Deer* p. 114. [*c. a.* & co. 1884.]

2†. To put out, extinguish; douse. [Contr. of DO OUT.] **3†.** To fear. CHAUCER *R. R.* l. 1,089.

dout'ed, *pp* Doubted. S. S.

dout'er†, *n.* An extinguisher for candles.

Douw, *n.* Same as DOW3.

douz'ain, 1 dūz-zān'; 2 dų̄z-zān', *n. Pros.* A piece of verse of 12 rhyming lines; a truncated sonnet. [< F. *douzaine*, dozen.]

dou'zaine', 1 dū'zān'; 2 dų'zān', *n.* [F.] In the Channel Islands, a body of 12 men representing a parish.—**dou'zal'ne'ze'nier',** *n.* A member of a douzaine.

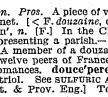
douze'pere'†, *n.* One of the twelve peers of France, celebrated in the Charlemagne romances. **douze'pere'†.**

D. O. V., *abbr.* Double O. V. [Slang.] See SUFFUTE ACID.

dove', 1 dŏv; 2 dŏv, *vi.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] To doze; slumber. **dove'; dov'ent; dov't.**

dove', 2 dŏv, *imp.* of DIVE, *v.* [Colloq.] Did dive.

dove, 1 duv; 2 dŏv, *n.* **1.** A pigeon, especially one of **duv'**, the more familiar species; as, the **collared dove** having a black necklace and cream-colored plumage; **mourning** or **Carolina d.** in the United States, the **turtle-dove** in Europe, etc. Domestic *doves* include the carrier-pigeons, tumblers, fantails, etc. The dove is poetically regarded as the symbol of purity, gentleness, and peace; in ecclesiastical art (following Scripture) it typifies the Holy Spirit. The turtle-dove is a common emblem of love.



Domestic Turtle-dove. 1/12

He will be a *dove* of peace to your ark.

BULWER-LYTTON *Cuxtons* vol. i. p. 16. [*n.* 1867.]

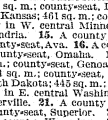
2. *Eccl.* A vessel made in the form of a dove, and once used as a receptacle for the eucharist. [< AS. *dūfe* (in *dūfe-doppa*, pelican), < *dūfan*, plunge into; cp. DIVE.]

dove'et; duvet'— dove'cot"ot, *n.* Gray with a warm tone of pink or purple. Also, **d.-cote,** *n.* A house for tame pigeons: generally, a house-like box with compartments set on a pole or on the roof or side of a building. **d.-house'.**

d.-eyed, *a.* Having eyes like those of a dove and expressive of tenderness.

A woman — *downeyed*, young, with tearful face.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. v, st. 18.

—d.-hawk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The male of the hen-harrier.—**d.-like,** *a.* Resembling a dove; gentle; loving. **d.-plant,** *n.* An orchid (*Peristeria elata*) from Central America, having a flower resembling a white dove with spread wings: Holy Ghost plant.—**dove's-foot,** *n.* **1.** An English geranium (*Geranium molle*) taking its name from the shape of the leaf. **2.** The columbine. **d.-tick,** *n.* A blind tick (*Argas reflexus*) parasitic on pigeons in Europe.—**d.-whistle,** *n.* A light wooden whistle attached, in Java, to the neck of a single toy.—**Noah's d.,** see COLUMBA†.—**soiled d.** [slang], a prostitute.



Javanese Dove-whistles.

1, 3. Common forms. 2. Manner of attaching the whistle to the bird.

pet pigeons as a musical toy.—**luca d.,** a small dove (*Scardafella inca*) of southwestern North America.—**Noah's**

Do've, 1 dō've; 2 dō've, **Heinrich Wilhelm** (?/₂₁1803–⁴/₂₁ 1870), A German physicist and meteorologist.

dove'kie, 1 duv'ki; 2 dŏv'ki, *n.* An alcine bird, the little auk (*Alle alle*), about 7½ inches long, black above, white below, and visiting southerly coasts in winter. **2.** The black guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*).



Dovekie. 1/2

dove'let, 1 duv'let; 2 dŏv'let, *n.* **1.** A small or young dove. **dove'ling†.** **2.** A tresson.

dove'like', **d.-plant.** See under DOVE, *n.*

do'ver, 1 dō'ver; 2 dō'ver, *n.* [Rare. Scot.]

I. i. To cause to slumber; also, to stupefy.

II. i. To drop off to sleep; doze. Dovekie. 1/2

do'ver, *n.* [Scot.] A drowsy condition.

do'ver, *n.* [Austral.] A variety of chain-kittle.

Do'ver, *n.* **1.** A fortified seaport, Kent, England, attacked by the German war-ships 1917–18. **2.** A city, county-seat of Strafford county, N. H. **3.** A town, county-seat of Kent county and capital of Delaware, on the N. E. confluence of Piscataqua county, Me. **5.** A town in Morris county, N. J.

Do'ver, Strait of. A strait between Kent, England, and Pas-de-Calais, France; width, from 5 to 21 m.; swum by Captain Matthew Webb Aug. 24, 1875, in 21¾ hours. See EDERLE; WEBB.

Do'ver's pow'der, *Med.* An anodyne diaphoretic compounded of ipecacuanha, opium, and sugar of milk. [< Thomas *Dover*, English physician (1660–1742).]

dove's'-foot", *n.* See under DOVE, *n.*

dove'ship, 1 duv'ship; 2 dŏv'ship, *n.* The quality or character of a dove; gentleness.

dove'tail", 1 duv'tāl'; 2 dŏv'tāl', *vt.* To fix together

duv'tail"ᵊ, by corresponding narrow trapezoidal indentures and projections, the latter commonly largest at their tips: said of two pieces or parts in joinery, etc.: used also figuratively.

One man fits into the mind of another not by meeting his points, but by *dovetailing*: each finds in the other what he is a double sense wants. JOHN BROWN *Spare Hours, Father's Memoir* in first series, p. 199. [*c. a.* & co. 1862.]

dove'tail", *n.* A manner of fastening boards, timbers, etc., together by a joint made by letting narrow projecting trapezoidal tenons, commonly largest at their tips, into corresponding indentures; also, the joint so made.

Different kinds of dovetail are: **dental-cut dovetail** (with teeth cut in each part to fit between projections), **half-lap d.** (with a reentrant angle at the opening), **lap d.** (with no reentrant angle), **mitered d.** (mitered part way through at an angle), **secret d.** (not showing the joints on the surface).—**dove'tail"ed-cut"ter,** *n.* A flaring-bitted rotating cutter for making dovetails.—**d.-fish,** *n.* The pomacentroid fish (*Glyphisodon taurus*) of the coast-waters of America.—**d.-marker,** *n.* An implement for marking out the lines to which the cuts are to be made for a dovetail joint.—**d. plates,** metal plates let into the stern-post heel and the keel to dovetail them together.

dove'tailed", 1 duv'tāld'; 2 dŏv'tāld', *a. Her.* In the **duv'talld"ᵊ,** *p* form of the dovetail joint, as the edge of an ordinary.

dove'tick", **d.-whistle.** See under DOVE, *n.*

dove'wood", 1 duv'wud'; 2 dŏv'wŏd', *n.* The wood of a Jamaican tree (*Alchornea latifolia*) of the spurge family.

Do've-field', 1 dō've-fēld'; 2 dō've-fyēld', *n.* A mountain range in Aberdeenshire, Scotland; 7,566 ft.

Do"vy-a'la, 1 dō"vi-ē'lis; 2 dō"vy-ā'lis, *n.* Same as ABERIA.

dow, 1 dou; 2 dow, *vi.* [Scot.] To be able. **2.** To fade. **3†.** To be of use or advantage; suit; do.

dow', *n.* To grow up; endow.

dow, *n.* [Ar.] A dhow.

dow, *n.* [Scot.] A dove.—**dow'cot" or dow'scote",** *n.*

dow, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Dough. **2†.** A cake.

dow', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A hewing-knife or bill: often used as a sword. Compare DHAR.

Dow', 1 dou; 2 dow, *n.* **1. Gerard** (?/₂₁1613–?/1675), a Dutch painter; *Village Grocer*, etc. **Douw‡. 2. Lorenzo** (?/₂₁1777–?/₂₁1834), an American clergyman. **3. Neal** (³/₁₀ 1804–¹⁰/₂₁1897), an American reformer; prohibitionist.

dow'a-ble, 1 dou's-bl; 2 dow'a-bl, *a.* That may be endowed; entitled to dower.

dow'a-ger, 1 dou'ē-jer; 2 dow'a-jer, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A widow in possession of dower or jointure; especially, the widow of one of noble rank: so called to distinguish her from the wife of her husband's heir, who bears the same title; as, the *dowager* duchess of Kent; the queen *dowager*.

A queen *dowager* is the widow of the king, and, as such, enjoys most of the privileges belonging to her as queen consort.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. i. p. 223.

2. *Law.* An endowed widow, having a jointure. [< OF. *douagiere*, < *douer*, endow, < L. *dotō*; see DOTATION.]

Do-wa'gi-ac, 1 do-wā'ji-ak; 2 do-wā'gi-ăc, *n.* A city in Cass county, Mich.

dowairet, *n.* [F.] A dower. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 8,724.

dow'ar, *n.* [Ar.] Same as DOUAR.

dow'cet, 1 dou'set; 2 dow'cĕt, *n.* One of the testicles of a deer. [< F. *doucet*, sweet.] **dou'cett; dow'cett.**

dowd, 1 daud; 2 dowd, *a.* [North. Eng.] Flat; dull; dead.

dowd', *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A woman's nightcap.

dowd', *n.* Same as DOWDY, *n.*

Dow'den, 1 dau'dn; 2 dow'dn, **Edward** (⁹/₁₀1843–⁴/₂₁1913). An Irish critic and author; professor of English literature, Dublin University, 1867.

dow'dy, 1 dau'di; 2 dow'dy, *a.* [DOW'DI-ER; DOW'DI-EST.] **1.** Carelessly or vulgarly dressed; having a slatternly appearance; as, a *dowdy* woman. **2.** Dull; shabby and in bad taste; shabby or slovenly; as, a *dowdy* bonnet. [ME. *dowde*; orig. unknown.] **dowdet.— dow'di-ly,** *adv.*—**dow'di-ness,** *n.*— **dow'dy-ish,** *a.* Somewhat dowdy.

—dow'dy-ism, *n.*

dow'dy, *n.* [*pl.* DOW'DIES, *pl.*] A slatternly woman.

That little *dowdy*, frightfully dressed,
Is coming down to dinner.
FRANCIS COEY *Griselda Gosse* st. 60.

dow'el, 1 dau'el; 2 dow'el, *n.* [DOW'ELED, DOW'ELED; or DOW'ELLED; DOW'EL-ING or DOW'EL-LING.] To fasten by dowel-pins. **dowl‡.**

dow'el, *n.* **1.** A pin or peg, usually cylindrical, for joining together two adjacent pieces, as parts of a barrel-head: distinguished from a *treen*, which is a part of one of the pieces joined. **2.** Any round stick turned in a lathe, especially one to be cut into dowels. **3.** A piece of wood built or driven into a wall, to which to nail fittings; a dook. **4.** A crampiron. [< F. *doville*, socket, < L. *ductus*, duct, < *duco*, lead.]—**d.-bit,** *n.* See BIT.—**d.-joint,** *n.* A joint secured by dowels.—**d.-plate,** *n.* A metal plate with holes through which dowels are driven to shape them.—**d.-pointer,** *n.* A hollow conical cutting-instrument for tapering dowels.

dow'er, 1 dou'er; 2 dow'er, *vt.* To provide with a dower; bestow a dower upon; endow; portion.

On us are freely showered The gifts of time.
And we're the richest *dowered* Of all the heirs of Time!
JOSEPH O'CONNOR *The Nation's Hymn* st. 2.

dow'er', *n.* **1.** *Law.* A widow's life-portion (usually a third) of all lands and tenements of which her husband was seized during coverture, and of which any issue she might have had might by possibility have been heir.

Dower is sometimes erroneously confounded with *dowry*; they are different words, of entirely distinct and separate meanings. See DOWRY.

2. The sum of one's natural gifts; personal endowment; as, a *dower* of good health.

Sweet Highland Girl, a very shower
Of beauty is thy earthly *dower*.
WORDSWORTH *To a Highland Girl* st. 1.

[< F. *douatre*, < LL. *dōtarium*, < L. *dos* (*dōt-*), dowry.]—**dower ad ostium ecclesiæ** (*common Law*), a dower guaranteed by the husband on the door of the church in which the marriage was solemnized.—**d. by custom** (*Common Law*), the dower assigned to a widow by some local custom. —**d. de la plus belle** (*Common Law*), a dower derived from lands held by the widow as guardian in socage, involving the release of lands held in chivalry.—**d. ex assensu patris** (*Common Law*), a dower assigned to be the husband's father, out of whose lands it was payable. The rule and the preceding form of dower were abolished by the Dower Act of 1834. —**dow'er-house",** *n.* In Great Britain, a house for the widow to reside in when the manor-house and estate pass to the heir.—**d. right,** the right of the widow to a portion of the real property of her deceased husband during her life. In England there were formerly several kinds of dower; but these were abolished by the Dower Act (1834), which permitted the husband, by will or conveyance, to deprive his widow of dower. The commonlaw dower of the wife extends to one-third of the real estate of the husband. In the United States dower rights vary in different parts of the country; but in most of the States the commonlaw dower prevails.—**lady of d.,** a dowager.— **dow'erless,** *a.*

dow'ered, *a.* Dowered. S. S.

dow'ry-y, *n.* Same as DOWRY.

dowf, 1 dauf; 2 dowf. *I. a.* **1.** [Scot.] Flat; dull; stupid; as, a *dowf* day; a *dowf* humor. **2.** Dull; hollow; as, a *dowf* sound. *II. n.* A stupid fellow. **dolt; doufft.—dowf'ert.**

dow'le, 1 dau'el; 2 dow'l, *a.* [Scot.] Dull; spiritless; mournful.

Dow'le, 1 dou'l; 2 dow'l, **John Alexander** (⁹/₁₀1847–⁹/₂₁ 1907). A preacher and religious organizer; born in Scotland; in Australia 1860–1868, 1878–1890, where he established the International Divine Healing Association; in 1896, established in Illinois the Christian Catholic Church in Zion; founded Zion City, Ill., 1901; announced himself as "Elijah III., the Restorer."—**Dow'le-ism,** *n.*—**Dow'le-ite,** *n.*

Dow'le, Mente Murdel. See FITZGERALD, Mrs. E. A.

dow'lich-er, 1 dou'lich-er; 2 dow'lich-er, *n.* The gray snipe (*Macrorhamphus griseus*) of eastern North America. **2.** A related bird; as, the long-billed *dowitcher* (*M. scolopaceus*). [< G. *deutsch*, German; see DUTCH, *a.*]

dowk, 1 douk; 2 dowk, *n.* **1.** [North. Eng.] *Mining.* A colored clayey material forming part of a vein. **dowket. 2†.** A duck.

dowl, 1 deul; 2 dowl, *n.* A filament of the blade of a feather; also, down, or a nber of down. [< OF. *doulle*, soft, < L. *ductilis*, ductile, < *duco*, lead.] **dowlet.**

dow'lah, 1 dou'lā; 2 dow'lā, *n.* [E. Ind.] A Mohammedan title in India, equivalent to *governor* or *pasha*. **dow'leh†.**

dow'las, 1 dou'las; 2 dow'las, *n.* A strong unbleached linen cloth that was much used in the 16th century, said to have been first made at Doulens, France. It is largely manufactured in southern Scotland and in Yorkshire in the 18th century. **dow'lass†.**

Brown the coarsest *dowlas*, or sailcloth, was imported from the Low Countries. SMILES *Men of Invention* p. 10. [*n.* 1885.]

dowle, 1 daul; 2 dowl, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A ridge of clay separating two rice-fields.

dow'less, 1 dau'les; 2 dow'les, *a.* [Scot.] Spiritless; shiftless.

down, 1 daun; 2 down, *n.* **I.** *t.* [Colloq.] **1.** To knock down; fell; floor; hence, to overthrow; subdue; as, to *down* a man with a club; to *down* one in an argument. **2.** [Rare.] To cast down; deject; discourage. **II.** *i.* [Rare.] To go down; fall; drop; sink. SYN.: see CONQUER.

down, *vt.* [Rare.] To cover, line, etc., with down.

down, *a.* **1.** Moving, sloping, or directed toward the ground or toward that which in any sense is below; going in a downward direction (literal or figurative); as, a *down* grade; a *down* train; specif., in surveying, toward the center of the earth. **2.** Downcast; depressed; dejected. **3.** [Colloq., Austral.] Prejudiced. **4.** [Archaic.] Downright; positive.

down', *n.* **1.** The fine soft plumage of birds under the contour-feathers, especially that on the breast of waterbirds, as the eider-duck.

Of *downe* of pure doves white, I well yeve him a featherbed.
CHAUCER *Du.* l. 250.

2. The first feathering or floccus of a bird. **3.** The soft hairs which first appear on the human face. **4.**

Soft short hairs; pubescence, as on plants or fruits; also, the feathery pappus of certain seeds, as those of the dandelion.

Smooth-skinned fruits suffer far more from a beetle, a curculio, than those with down. DARWIN *Or. of Spec.* p. 81. (a. 1860.)

[Cp. Ice. *dūun*, G. *daunt-*.] **down-bed**, *n.* A down bed, a bed filled with eider-down or the like; any very soft bed; hence, luxury.— **down'-feath'er**, *n.* One of the plumules composing the down of birds.— **d.-three**, *n.* A West-Indian corkwood-tree (*Ochroma lagopus*) with woolly seeds.— **down'weed'**, *n.* [Old Eng.] The cotton-rose (*Pilage germanica*).— **downed**, *a.* Covered or stuffed with down. — **down'less**, *a.* Having no down.

down[2], *n.* **1.** A downward movement; especially, a reverse of fortune; as, the ups and *downs* of life. **2.** *Football.* The act of putting a ball down for a scrimmage, after the player in possession of it has been fairly held. **3.** [Colloq. Austral. & Eng.] A prejudice.

down[3], *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A hill having a broad, treeless, grass-grown top; also, the open space on the top of such a hill. **2.** *pl.* Specifically, treeless, turf-covered, undulating tracts of chalky upland, more or less overgrown with furze and brambles, and with copses along the slopes; used for sheep-pasture; as, the North *Downs* in Kent, and South *Downs* in Sussex, England. **3.** A dune. **4.** [D-] [Eng.] A sheep raised on the Downs; specifically, a Southdown sheep. See plate of SHEEP, figs. 3 & 7. [< AS. *dūn*, prob. < Ir. *dún*, fortified hill.] **dounet'.— down'shave'**, *n.* [Eng.] A turf-paring plow used on downs for paring off the turf.— **the Downs**, a roadstead near Dover on the coast of Kent, England, much used by shipping; so called because bordered by the North Downs in Kent.

Down[4], *n.* A county in Ulster province, Ireland; 957 sq. m.; county-seat, Downpatrick.

down, *adv.* **1.** From a higher (literally or figuratively) to or toward a lower level, position, condition, etc.; in a descending or downward direction (as from a capital to the provinces), course, or order; downward; as, to go *down* to the basement; to sit *down* upon the floor; from the king *down* to the peasant.

Look not thou *down* but up!
BROWNING *Rabbi Ben Ezra* st. 30.

2. From an approximately upright position to a prone or prostrate one; as, the man stumbled and fell *down*. **3.** At the lowest point; to the very bottom; to the point of exhaustion. **4.** In or into a subjection or dependence; under control. **5.** Below the horizon; as, the sun went *down*. **6.** To a smaller bulk; as, to boil sap *down*. **7.** From a former time or owner; onward in time or descent; as, the estate came *down* to him.

Down the dark future, through long generations,
The echoing sounds grow fainter and then cease.
LONGFELLOW *Introit at Springfield* st. 11.

8. To or into a less active or violent state or condition; as, the wind went *down;* the fever is going *down*. **9.** To a lower price, rate, demand, etc.; as, to mark *down* goods; to beat *down* the price. **10.** On the counter; into the hand; as, to cash *down*. **11.** Upon or as upon paper or other material for writing; as, write or set it *down*. **12.** *Naut.* To or toward the lee side, that side being the lower of a sailing ship in motion; as, to put the helm *down*. **13.** Into close application; as, to get *down* to work or business. **14.** *Theat.* Toward the front of the stage. **15.** [Eng.] Away from: said specifically of leaving a university. **16.** *Golf.* Behind one's opponent as to score: opposed to *up*.

Down sometimes has merely an intensive force; as, wagons were loaded *down* (heavily loaded). It is also used elliptically for *down in* or *into the*, and in expressions with a verb understood; as, *down* cellar; *down* on your knees and beg for pardon.

[Short for ADOWN, < AS. *ādūn*, *of-dūne*, < *of*, from, + *dūn*, hill.] **down; down!.— down at the heel**, shabby; poverty-stricken.— **d. booms** (*Naut.*), the command to lower the studding-sail booms when the sails are furled.— **down-by-the-run**, *n. Mex.* In stringed instruments, a downward stroke of the bow from nut to point, which is used to elicit a very full tone: opposed to *up-bow*.— **d. bow mark**, in violin music, the sign (⊓) used to indicate a downward stroke.— **d. East**, in or into the eastern portion of the United States (New England, and especially Maine).— **d.-east**, *a.* [U. S.] Dwelling, belonging to, or being in the direction of, Down East, in Maine.— **d.-easter**, *n.*— **d. face** [Ir.], to persist in an argument.— **d. faced**, *a.* Having a sloping face-line, from the skull to the nose: said of dogs.— **d.-fainted**, *a. Gool.* Brought to a lower level by fainting.— **d. helm** (*Naut.*), in sailing, a direction to put the helm to leeward.— **d. in the mouth**, in low spirits; dejected.— **d.-money**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Money paid to induce laborers.— **d. on one's luck** [Colloq.], despondent.— **d. South**, in or into the States south of Mason and Dixon's line.— **d. with**, tear or throw down; destroy; overthrow; *down with* the Bastile; *down with* the tyrant.— **one d.** (*Golf*), the state of being one or more holes behind an opponent.— **to be d. on** (*or upon*), to regard with distrust or enmity; have a grudge against; also, to assail, snub, or berate.— **to give d.**, to permit to form and flow, as milk in the udder: said of cows.— **to lie d.** [Colloq.] (1) To give up without a struggle; submit tamely to oppression or difficult circumstances. (2) To recline on a couch for a while. **2†.** To go to bed. **3†.** To be brought to childbed.

down, *prep.* In a descending direction (literal or figurative) along, upon, or within; from a higher to or toward a lower level, part, or place of or in; along the course or current of; adown; as, *down* a page or column; *down* a slant; *down* the river. **down'-a'dayes'**, *adv.* **down'gate'ly**, *n.* Descent.— **d.-stream**, *a.* & *adv.* In the direction of the current; to and the mouth of a river.— **d. the country**, in the direction of the general slope of the land or trend of the streams; toward the sea.— **d.-town**, *adv.* Toward or in the lower part, especially the business part, of a city or town.— **d. wind**, in the same direction as the wind, as in sailing; to leeward.

down'bear',] daun'bär'; 2 down'bâr', *vt.* To bear or press down: chiefly in the participle and verbal noun; as, *downbearing* pressure; a rout, *downbearing*.

down'by', *adv.* [Scot.] Down that way; as, I'm going *downby* presently.

down'cast',] daun'kast'; 2 down'kast', *a.* **1.** Directed downward or toward the ground; as, a *downcast* look. **2.** Low in spirits; dejected; depressed; as, a *downcast* manner. **3.** *Mining.* Descending; also, occupied by a descending current; as, the *downcast* shaft.

SYN.: see SAD.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

down'cast', *n.* **1.** [Rare.] The act of casting or directing downward; as, the *downcast* of her eye. **2.** *Mining.* A shaft down which a ventilating air-current enters a mine; the downtake, as distinguished from the uptake or upcast. **3†.** Sadness; melancholy.

down'come',] daun'kum'; 2 down'cŏm', *n.* The act of coming down; a downfall, especially a sudden one; overthrow.— **down'com'er**, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] The pipe which forms the outgoing end of a pump; a pump leader. **2.** *Mining.* A pipe which conveys combustible gases. **3.** *Steam-engin.* A circulating tube in water-tube boilers.

downd, *pp.* Downed. S. S.

down'draft',] daun'draft'; 2 down'draft', *n.* **1.** A downward draft of air, as in a chimney. **2.** That which draws one down; a dead weight. **down'dracht**; [Scot.]; **down'draught'†**; **down'draw'†**.

down'cast', **d.-faced.** See under DOWN, *adv.*

Down'ers Grove,] daun'ərz; 2 down'Grs. A village in Dupage county, Ill.

Downes,] daunz; 2 downs, **John** (1786–8/11 1855). An American naval officer, in war of 1812, in Algiers, and Sumatra.

down'fall',] daun'fôl'; 2 down'fâl', *n.* **1.** A falling or flowing downward; as, a *downfall* of rain. Under the languid *downfall* of her hair. HOOD *Ode: Autumn* st. 5. **2.** The state of having fallen; sudden degradation or debasement; loss of high position or good fame; disgrace; ruin; as, the *downfall* of Aaron Burr. **3.** A trap operating by the descent of a weight, a weapon, or the like; a deadfall. **4†.** A waterfall. **5†.** An abyss; a pit. SYN.: see RUIN.— **down'fall'en**, *a.* Degraded; ruined.

down'fault'ed, *a.* See under DOWN, *adv.*

down'feath'er, *n.* See under DOWN[1], *n.*

down'growth',] daun'grōth'; 2 down'grōth', *n.* The process or result of growing downward.

Down'ham-Mar'ket,] daun'am-mär'ket; 2 down'am-mär'ket, A town in Norfolk, England.

down'haul',] daun'hôl'; 2 down'hâl', *n. Naut.* A rope for hauling down certain sails, as a jib, staysail, etc. **down'haul'er**; **down'haul'†**.

down'heart'ed,] daun'härt'ed; 2 down'härt'ed, *a.* Having the heart cast down; low-spirited; dejected; discouraged.

down'hill',] daun'-hil'; 2 down'-hil', *a.* Leading downward as or as if down a hill; descending; sloping. — **down'hill'**, *n.* [Rare.] A slope or declivity.

down'hill', *adv.* With a downward direction or slant as down a hill.

Down'ing,] daun'iŋ; 2 down'ing, **Andrew Jackson** (10/29 1815–7/28 1852). An American landscape gardener, pomologist, and editor; *Fruits and Fruit-trees of America*, etc.

down'-lip'ped,] daun-lip'-[-ed; 2 down-lip'-[-ed, *a. Bot.* A genus of ornamental annual herbs of the lobelia family, with the habit and aspect of *Lobelia*. *D. elegans* and *D. pulchella*, natives of North America, are common in English gardens under the generic name of *Clintonia*. [< A. J. *Downing*, Am. agriculturist.]

Down'ing Street,] daun'iŋ; 2 down'ing. [Eng.] A short street in the southwestern postal district of London, near the Houses of Parliament, which contains the Foreign Office and the official residence of the prime minister, and has therefore come to symbolize the British Government.

Down'ing-town,] down'iŋ-taun; 2 down'ing-town, *n.* A borough in Chester county, Pa.

down'land',] daun'land'; 2 down'länd', *n.* Land characterized by downs.

down'looked', *a.* [Rare.] Downcast.

down'ly'ing,] daun'li'iŋ; 2 down'lī'ing, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The act of lying down; especially, the act or time of going to rest. **2.** [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] The time of being brought to bed; beginning of labor; as, she is near the *downlying*.

down'mon'ey, *n.* See under DOWN, *adv.*

down'most,] daun'mōst; 2 down'mōst, *adv.* The lowest down. **down'ermost**. [Scot].

Down-pat'rick,] daun-pat'rik; 2 down-pāt'rik, *n.* A borough, the capital of Down county, Ulster, Ireland; formerly the residence of St. Patrick and of the kings of Ulster. **Downpa'**.

down'pipe', *n.* Same as DOWNCOMER, 1.

down'pour',] daun'pōr'; 2 down'pōr', *n.* The act of pouring or flowing downward; heavy fall, as of rain.

down'right',] daun'rait'; 2 down'rīt', *a.* **1.** Straight to the point, as that which falls or is driven directly down; definite; unequivocal; plain; as, *downright* carelessness. **2.** Thorough; complete; outspoken; blunt; as, he tells the *downright* truth. **3.** Out-and-out; utter; as, a *downright* shame. **4.** Directed downward; as, a *downright* stroke. SYN.: see PLAIN.— **down'right-ness**, *n.* An inferior quality of a fleece of wool.

Down'right'ᵉʳ, *n.* A pen-name, attributed to "Junius," signed to a letter dated Dec. 22, 1767.

down'right', *adv.* Directly downward; as, fallen *downright*. **1.** Without doubt, hesitation, or qualification; utterly; as, *downright* mad; *downright* honest. **3†.** Forthwith; immediately. **down'right'ly†**.

down'set', *n. Hort.* Cut in two and planted by its width, one part over the other; as, a bend *downset*.

down'share', *n.* See under DOWN[3], *n.*

down'sit'ting,] daun'sit'iŋ; 2 down'sit'ting, *n.* The act of sitting down; hence, repose or rest in contrast with activity.

down'some,] daun'sum; 2 down'som, *a.* [Colloq.] Low spirited; dejected; as, in a *downsome* mood.

down'stairs',] daun'stârz'; 2 down'stârz', **I.** *a.* Below the stairs; on a lower floor; as, *down-stairs* rooms. **II.** *adv.* Down the stairs; toward a lower floor; as, the child fell *down-stairs*.

down'stream', *adv.* See under DOWN, *prep.*

down'take',] daun'tāk'; 2 down'tāk', *n. Engin.* A downward air-passage; as, the *downtake* to the blowers of a boiler.

down'throw',] daun'thrō'; 2 down'thrō', *n.* **1.** The act of throwing down, or the state of being overthrown or prostrated.

The Spirit of Ill, in his *downthrow* appalling.
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. i, can. 4, st. 20.

2. *Geol. & Mining.* The sinking of a mass of rock below its original level, on one side of a fracture or fault involving vertical displacement or throw: opposed to *upthrow*. SYN.: see ILLIUS. under FAULT.

Down'ton,] daun'tən; 2 down'ton, *n.* A town in Wiltshire, England.

down'-town', *adv.* See under DOWN, *prep.*

down'tree', *n.* See under DOWN[3], *n.*

down'trod'den,] daun'trod'n; 2 down'trŏd'n, *a.* Trodden under foot; oppressed; as, a *downtrodden* race. **down'trod'†**.

That *down-trodden* land [Poland] which has for so long excited the sympathies of the civilized world. H. MARLITT *Old Mamselle's Secret* tr. by Winter, p. 9. (a. 1858.)

down'ward,] daun'ward; 2 down'ward, *a.* **1.** Descending or tending from a higher to a lower level (literal or figurative); as, the *downward* flow of a river; a *downward* course of life. **2.** Descending in course from that which is more remote; as, a *downward* procession of events.— **down'ward-ly**, *adv.*

down'wards,] daun'wardz; 2 down'wardz. **1.** *adv.* *downward*. **2.** *n.pl.* = *downward*, 1 (down'ward).

down'wards, *j.-wards*, *adv.* **1.** From a higher to a lower level, condition, or character; as, to look *downwards*; the wall extended *downward* fifty feet.

We boldly take the high river *downwards*
And reason *downward*, till we doubt of God.
POPE *Dunciad* bk. iv, l. 470.

2. In course or direction of passage or progress from that which is more remote; as, *downward* to the sea; *downward* from the Reformation. **3.** Toward the extremities. [< AS. *ādūneweard*; see DOWN, *adv.*, and -WARD.] **down'ward-ly**.

down'weed', *n.* See under DOWN[3], *n.*

down'weigh',] daun'wē'; 2 down'wē', *vt.* To force or keep down by pressure; weigh down; as, *downweighed* by care.

down'y[1],] daun'i; 2 down'y, *a.* [DOWS'-[-ER; DOWN'-[-EST.] Of, pertaining to, or like down.

Jesus can make a dying bed
Feel soft as *downy* pillows are.
WATTS *Why Should We Start?* st. 4.

2. Covered with down or fine and soft hairs, as a leaf or a peach. **3.** Soft; restful; soothing; as, *downy* slumber. **4.** [Slang.] Artful; smooth and cunning; sharp.— **down'y-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being downy. **2.** [Slang.] Artfulness; sharpness.

down'y[2], *a.* Abounding in downs. See DOWN[3], *n.*

dowp,] daup; 2 down, *n.* [Scot.] A butt; breech.

dow'ry,] daur'i; 2 dow'ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*; -RYING; -RIED; 2 -ri-ş, *pl.*] **1.** *Law.* The "portion" or property which a wife brings to her husband in marriage. *Dowry* is sometimes erroneously used for *dower*. Compare DOWER.

Dowry expresses the proper meaning of the dos of the Romans, the dot of the French, and dote of Spanish law, but is a very different thing from dower. BOUVIER *Dict. Law.*

2. A marriage offering or reward paid for a wife. *Gen.* xxxiv, 12. **3.** Any endowment, gift, or possession.

The names and memories of great men are the *dowry* of a nation. SAINTE *Character* p. 35. (a. 1872.)

— **d. DOWER**, n.] **dow'er-y†** [Obs.]. — **dow'ral**, *a.* Pertaining to a dowry.— **dow'ress**, *n.* A woman possessed of a dowry.

dow'sa-bel†, *n.* A sweetheart.

dow'ses, dows'er, etc. Same as BOUSE, BOUSER, etc.

dox-as'tic,] doks-as'tik; 2 dŏks-as'tic, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to the formation of opinion. [< Gr. *doxa*, notion.]

dox'ie,] doks'i; 2 dŏks'i, *n.* [Scot.] Lazy; loafing.

dox-ol'o-gy,] doks-ol'o-ji; 2 dŏks-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [-GIES, *pl.*; 2 -ji-ş, *pl.*] An exultant hymn or psalm of praise to God, especially to God as triune; as, the greater *doxology*— Gloria in Excelsis; the lesser *doxology* — Gloria Patri; the long-meter *doxology*. The name is given also to the Trisagion, founded on Isaiah vi, 3, to the hallelujah of several of the Psalms and of Rev. xix, to metrical ascriptions of praise to the Trinity (especially the stanza beginning "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow!" in Bishop Thomas Ken's hymns for morning and evening), and sometimes to the closing words of a sermon giving praise to the Triune God.

The use of the *doxology* in public worship is apparent from the inspired liturgy of the ancient church — the Book of Psalms.
J. A. ALEXANDER *Commentary* vol. i, p. 188. [a. 1860.]

[< LL. *doxologia*, < Gr. *doxologia*, < *doxologos*, giving praise, < *doxa*, praise (< *dokeō*, think); and see -OLOGY.] — **dox'o-log'i-cal**, *a.* Pertaining to or like a doxology.— **dox-of'o-lize**, *vt.* To praise God as in a doxology. **dox-ol'o-gist**.

doz'y[1],] doks'i; 2 dŏks'y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -z; 2 -ş, *pl.*] [Slang.] A mistress or sweetheart: often, a paramour. **doz'le†**.

doz'y, *n.* [Colloq.] A doctrine; belief.

doz'zle,] doziz'l; 2 dŏz'zl, [Scot.] *vt.* To doiter. **II.** *n.* A simpleton. **dolch'le†**. [diplomatic corps.

do'yen,] dwa'yan'; 2 dwä'yän', *n.* [F.] A dean, as of a faculty. **Gabriel François** (1726–91/2 1806). A French historical painter who decorated the palaces of Catherine II. at St. Petersburg; *Death of Virginia*, etc.

do'yen-ne', *n.* Same as FEMININE, 2.

Doyle,] daul; 2 dŏyl, *n.* **1. Sir Arthur Conan** (5/22 1859–), a Scottish physician, war correspondent, and novelist; *Sherlock Holmes, The White Company*, etc. **2. Richard**, (1824–11/12 1883), an English artist and caricaturist; designed cover of *Punch*; illustrated Thackeray's novels, etc.

Doyles'town,] doilz'toun; 2 dŏyls'town, *n.* **1.** A borough, the county-seat of Bucks county, Pa. **2.** A village in Wayne county, O.

doy'ley, *n.* Same as DOILY, **doy'ly†**.

doylt,] doilt; 2 dŏylt, *a.* [Scot.] Dull; dolt.

doyst,] doist; 2 dŏyst. [Scot. or Prov. Eng.] **I.** *vi.* To fall abruptly. **II.** *n.* An unexpected drop; thud.

doz., *abbr.* Dozen; dozens.

doze,] dōz; 2 dōz. [DOZED; DOZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To spend or pass listlessly or dully or in a doze; as, to *doze* one's hours away. **2†.** To stupefy.

II. *i.* To sleep unsoundly or lightly; yield partially to sleepiness; be in a stupid or half-awake condition; drowse; as, to doze at a sick-bed; to doze over work. [< Ice. *dāsa*; cp. DIZZY.] — **doze, n.** A light, unsound sleep. — **doz'ened**, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Spiritless.— **doz'er, n.**— **doz'ing-erlb'**, *n.* [Slang.] A bed.

doze[2], *vt.* [Scot.] To whirl about; specif., to spin, or sleep, as a top. **dosez†**.

dozed,] dōzd; 2 dōzd, *a.* [Ir.] Dry-rotted at the heart: said of timber. [twelve: said of dressed hides.

doz'en,] duz'n; 2 dŏz'n, *n.* To tie up into a bundle of a dozen]. **I.** *n.* **1.** Twelve things of a kind, collectively; **duz'en**[2],] used frequently with *of*, expressed or understood; as, a *dozen of* oranges; a *dozen* men: abbreviated *doz.* **2.** An indefinite number; as, a *dozen* times.

There was a *dozen* in that house,
Worthy to be stewards. CHAUCER *C. T., Prol.* l. 380.

3†. *Eng. Law.* A district of twelve householders. [< OF. *dozaine*, < *douze*, twelve, < L. *duodecim*; see DUODECIMAL.] **doz'en-ry**, **doz'ain'**.— **a baker's dozen**, thirteen.— **doz'en-er**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] **1.** A ward constable. **2†.** One of a district of twelve householders.— **doz'enth**, *a.* [Rare.] Twelfth.

doz'zi-ness,] dŏz'zi-nes; 2 dŏz'zi-nĕs, *n.* Drowsiness.

doz'zy,] dŏz'zi; 2 dŏz'zy, *a.* **1.** Inclined to doze; drowsy. **2.** Causing drowsiness; soporific. **dow'sy†** [Scot.].

dp'z, *a.* So decayed as to be soft and useless: said of trees and timber. **do'ty†** [U. S.].

dr, *abbr.* Debtor.

dr'ag'led, *a.* Dull; heavy.

D. P. I., D. P. S., *abbr.* See DEGREE.

d. p., *abbr.* Diametrical pitch.

D. P. H., *abbr.* Diploma in Public Health (sanitation): also given by some English universities but not properly a degree.

D. P. O., Dpt., etc., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

D. P. S., *abbr.* Same as DR. PHYS. SC.

drab†, 1 drab; 2 dråb, *vi.* To associate with prostitutes; whore.— **drab'ber**†, *n.*— **drab'bish**†, *a.* Lewd; whorish.

drab‡, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To spot; stain; splash with mud.

drab‡, *n.* **1.** A yellowish-gray color: used also adjectively.

2. One of various noctuid moths; a quaker. [Color of undyed cloth. < F. *drap;* see DRAPE.] — **drab'bish,** *a.*

drab‡, *n.* In salt-manufacturing, a box in which the salt is allowed to drain after removal from the boiling-vats.

drab‡, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** A slattern. **2.** A prostitute.

Dra'ba, 1 dre'ba; 2 dra'ba, *n. Bot.* A genus of low tufted cruciferous herbs of temperate and arctic regions — the whitlow-grasses — with simple, mostly stellate, pubescent leaves, racemous flowers, and flat oblong or linear silicles.

dra-banf‡, *n.* A halberdier.

drab'bet, 1 drab'et; 2 dråb'ĕt, *n.* A coarse drab linen duck made in Yorkshire, England. [Prob. < F. *drap;* see DRAPE.]

drab'ble, 1 drab'l; 2 dråb'l, *n.* [DRAB'BLED, DRAB'LING].

drab'le,] DRAB'BLING.] **1.** *t.* To draggle; as, to *drabble* a dress. **II.** *i.* To fish for barbels with a rod and long line. [Cp. LG. *drabbeln,* dribble.]— **drab'ble,** *n.* A rabble of dirty, ragged people.— **drab'ble-tail"**†, *n.* A slattern.

drab'bler, 1 drab'ler; 2 dråb'ler, *n. Naut.* A small additional sail laced on a square-sail bonnet of a fore- and-aft rigged vessel to give it greater depth.

Drac, 1 drak; 2 dråk, *n.* An elfish sprite, once superstitiously dreaded among the peasantry of France.

Dra-ce'na, 1 dra-sī'na; 2 dra-cē'na, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A tropical genus of palm-like plants of the lily family, frequently becoming trees, with large leaves, and dense clusters of small flowers. The dragon-tree (*D. draco*) which yields the resin, dragon's-blood, is the best-known. **2.** [*l. c.*] *Hort.* A plant of this genus or the closely related *Tursia.* [LL., she dragon, < Gr. *drakaina, l. of drakōn;* see DRAGON.]

drac'anth, 1 drak'anth; 2 dråk'anth, *n.* Gum tragacanth. See GUM.

Dra'chen-fels, 1 drä'men-fels; 2 dråk'en-fels, *n.* **1.** A mountain in the Siebengebirge on the Rhine, Germany. **2.** A ruined fortress-castle on the mountain: named from a mythical dragon slain there by Siegfried, the hero of the *Nibelungenlied.* [G., dragon's rocks.]

dra'chic, 1 drā'ik; 2 drā'ik, *n.* [SING.] A sluggard.

drachm, 1 dram; 2 dråm, *n.* Same as DRAM.

drach'ma, 1 drak'ma; 2 dråk'ma, *n.* [DRACH'MÆ or DRACH'MAS, 1 -mē or -mēz; 2 -mē or -mās, *pl.*] **1.** A modern and an ancient Greek coin. See COIN.

Half a silver shekel was a *drachma,* and this was therefore the true ancestor of our shilling.

MAX MÜLLER *India* p. 20. [*c. a. d.* 1883.]

2. An ancient unit of weight. See WEIGHT. **3.** In modern Greek, a gram. [L., < Gr. *drachmḗ,* Attic weight, handful, < *drassesmai,* grasp with the hand.] **drach'met,** **dra'cin,** 1 dre'sin; 2 dra'cin, *n.* Same as DRACONIN. **dra-ci'nai; dra'cinet.**

Dra'co‡, 1 dre'ko; 2 dra'co, *n.* **1.** A northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION. **2.** [*d-*] A dragon-lizard (*Draco*). [L., < Gr. *drakōn* (*drakont-*); see DRAGON.]

Dra'co‡, *n.* Archon at Athens about 621 B. C., and reputed author of the first Athenian written code of laws, which imposed so severe penalties that it was said to have been written in blood.

Dra-co'ni-an, 1 dra-kō'ni-an; 2 dra-cō'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Draco; hence, inflexible; relentless; severe.

Dra-con'ic, 1 dra-kon'ik; 2 dra-cŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Draconian. **2.** Pertaining to the constellation Draco. **3.** [*d-*] Of, belonging to, or resembling a dragon.— **Dra-con'ti-al-ly,** *adv.* After the manner of Draco; inflexibly; harshly.

drac'o-nin, 1 drak'o-nin; 2 dråc'o-nin, *n.* A red resinous principle contained in dragon's-blood. [< L. *draco(n-);* see DRAGON.] **drac'o-nine**†; **drac'in**‡; **drac'o-nine**‡.

drac'o-nit'ic, 1 drak'o-nit'ik; 2 dråc'o-nit'ic, *a.* Relating to the nodes of the moon's orbit; as, a *draconitic* month, which is the interval between two returns of the moon to the same node. [< L. *draco(n-);* see DRAGON. The nodes of the moon's orbit are called the "dragon's head and tail."] **dra-con'tic.**

drac'ŏn-ti'a-sis, 1 drak'on-ti'a-sis; 2 drăc'ŏn-ti'a-sis, *n. Pathol.* The guinea-worm disease. [< Gr. *drakōn;* see DRAGON.]

dra-con'tine, 1 dra-kon'tin; 2 dra-cŏn'tin, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a dragon. [See DRAGON.]

Dra-con'ti-um, 1 dra-kon'shi-um; 2 dra-cŏn'shi-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tropical American araceous plants remarkable for the yearly production from the sympodial rhizome of one enormous leaf and an inflorescence.

dra-cun'cu-lus, 1 dra-kuŋ'kiu-lus; 2 dra-cuŋ'cŭ-lŭs, *n.* **1.** [-*li,* 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] A nematoid worm, as the guinea-worm. **2.** [*D-*] *Bot.* A genus of Old World herbs of the arum family, with tuberous rootstock, pedatisect leaves, and a flattish spathe. The European dragon (*D. dracunculis*) is cultivated in gardens for the ornamental stem and leaves. **3.** A dragonet. [L., dim. of *draco(n-);* see DRAGON.]

drad, 1 drad; 2 drăd, *n.* [Ir.] A twist of the mouth; grin; smirk.

dradge, 1 draj; 2 drăd*ẋ*, *n. Mining.* The poor ore detached by a cobbling-hammer, as distinguished from the *prill* or better parts; dredge. [< F. *dragée;* see DREDGE, *n.*]

draff, 1 draf; 2 drăf, *n.* Refuse grain from breweries

draf'f,] or distilleries, used in feeding swine and cattle; lees; dregs; swill; hence, refuse matter in general.

My hell-hounds, to lick up the *draff* and filth
Which man's polluting sin with taint hath shed.

MILTON *P. L.* bk. x. l. 630.

[ME. *draf,* orig. any residuum; cp. OHG. *trebir,* grains of malt.] **draff'sack"**†, *n.* A sack for draff.—**d.-tub,** *n.* A tub for draff.— **draff'ish,** *a.* Worthless. **draff'y**‡; **draff'y**‡; **draff'le-sacked"**†, *a.* Full of draff.

draft,] 1 druft; 2 drăft, *n.* [See note under DRAFT, **draught,**] *n.*] **I.** To outline in writing; compose or draw up a first form of; as, to *draft* a petition; *draft* resolutions.

Most of Mr. Jefferson's foreign dispatches were *drafted* prior to any consultation in regard to their contents, and we have scarcely yet met with an instance where they were altered.

H. S. RANDALL *Thomas Jefferson* vol. ii. p. 60. [*c. a.* 1858.]

2. To make a sketch of; delineate; outline; draw up; as, to *draft* plans. **3.** To select and draw off for particular service; especially, to levy or conscript for military service; as, to *draft* men for the war. **4.** [Rare.] To pull or draw.

The famous regiment was *drafted* in canal-boats to Bruges and Ghent. THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* p. 270. (n. p. & o. 1895.]

5. In weaving, to pull through the heddles. **6.** To make a draft on (a lithographer's stone).— **draft'er,** *n.* **1.** A person occupied in drafting. **2.** A draftshorse. **3.** [Australian] A herder who selects and takes charge of drafts of cattle or sheep.— **draft'ing-gate"**, *n.* [Australian] A gate made to open and close quickly between different compartments of a drafting-yard.— **drafting-machine,** *n.* A contrivance by which correct drawings of plans and diagrams can be quickly and accurately made.— **drafting-scale,** *n.* A draftsman's or surveyor's graduated straight-edge.— **drafting-yard,** *n.* [Australian.] A yard in which cattle are separated for purposes of sale, slaughter, and the like.

draft,] *n.* **1.** A current of air passing through a chan-

draught,] nel or entering by an aperture; as, sitting in a *draft;* the *draft* of a chimney. **2.** The act of drinking, or the amount drunk or to be drunk at one time; a drink; *potion;* as, a *cooling draft;* a *fatal draft.*

I leaned low and drank
A long *draught* from the water where she sank.

D. G. ROSSETTI *Willowwood* div. iv. st. 2.

3. *Naut.* The depth to which a vessel sinks in the water, especially when laden; as, a railroad-car, of 18 *feet draft.* When the vessel is loaded, the term **load-water draft** is used; when unloaded, the term **light-water draft.**

4. The fact or the capacity of being drawn; inclination or yielding to the force that draws; also, the weight or amount of resistance of anything drawn; as, a cart of easy *draft.* **5.** The act of drawing, in any sense; a haul; pull; drag. **6.** That which is drawn or to be drawn; a load. **7.** The result of drawing; as (1) [Austral.] a detached part of a herd or flock; (2) the catch or haul of a net in fishing.

Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a *draught.* *Luke* v. 4.

8. A delineated figure intended as a plan; an outline sketch drawn to a scale; as, a *draft* of a machine. **9.** A writing of sundries or propositions as framed or drawn up but not adopted or enacted; as, the *draft* of a treaty or of resolutions. **10.** *Com.* (1) An order drawn by one party or person on another for the payment of money to a third: mostly limited to an order payable at or from a suitable bank or other financial agency; as, A makes a *draft* on B for $100 through the First National Bank. (2) An order for money drawn by one bank and payable at a correspondent to the person designated in the order; a bill of exchange.

In common speech such a bill is frequently called a *draft,* but a bill of exchange is the more legal as well as more usual expression.

BRADSTREET'S *Commercials* bk. iv. p. 467.

(3) The act of drawing money from a savings-bank or other depository.

11. A military or naval conscription; levy; also, a detachment. **12.** That which tends to reduce or exhaust by drawing away a part; as, a *draft on* one's time, strength, etc. **13.** An allowance on the invoices of goods for samples drawn; also, the quantity specified, of wool, 1 per cent. of weight. See DRAFTAGE. **14.** A degree of deflection from a radial line, as of a millstone-furrow. **15.** The bevel given to the pattern for a casting, that it may be drawn from the mold without injury to the latter; in general, a taper given to an article or part; also, its mount or degree. **16.** The total sectional area of the openings in a turbine wheel, or the area of the opening of a sluice-gate. **17.** A line or border chiseled on a stone to guide in its dressing. **mar'gin-draft"**‡. **18.** A mild poultice or blister. **19.** The heddle arrangement for moving the chain in pattern-weaving. **20.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] The quantity of grain, and liver of a calf or sheep; the pluck. **21.** [Prov. Eng.] A team of horses hitched up to a cart or wagon. **22.** Something used in drawing, as a harness. **23.** A draft-regulator. **24.** In cottonspinning, the elongation of threads or slivers. **25.** [Archaic.] The distance to which an arrow may be sent from a bow; a bowshot. **26**†. A sink or privy. **27**†. A drawbridge. **28**†. A move, as in chess or checkers. See DRAUGHTS. **29.** A current of water.

In the first seven senses the word is more commonly spelled *draught,* the *draft* is so frequently used that it is difficult to separate the two forms completely. Technical usage favors spelling, but the tendency of the language toward shorter forms and more exact phonetic expressions has led, especially in the United States, to the adoption of the spelling *draft.* In the obsolete, archaic, and provincial meanings *draught* is the usual, if not the only, form. [< AS. *dragan,* DRAW.] **draftee.**

SYN. see SLEEVE.— **angle of draft,** the angle which the line of a pulling force makes with the plane over which the body pulled is drawn.— **direct d.,** a draft, as of a flue, without deflections.— **draft'-an'chor,** *n.* An animal suitable for pulling heavy loads.— **d.-bar,** *n.* A swingletree on a wagon, or a bar on a railroad-car, to which attachment is made for drawing.— **d.-bevel,** *n.* See **d.-bridge**†, *n.* A drawbridge.— **d.-cattle,** *n.* Cattle fit for drawing loads. — **d.-cord,** *n.* A slight rim rope fastened to the draft-scroll on a spinning-frame.— **d.-crotch,** *n.* See CROTCH. — **d.-equalizer,** *n.* A crabletree for three horses.— **d.-eye,** *n. Harness.* A perforated metallic piece at right angles to a hame: for attachment of the tug.— **d.-furnace,** *n.* A furnace in which a draft is made.— **d.-hole,** *n.* An opening causing or admitting a draft, as in a furnace.— **d.-hook,** *n.* A hook by which to draw or maneuver a gun-carriage by means of ropes.— **d.-horse,** *n.* A horse fit for drawing heavy loads.— **d.-house**†, *n.* A privy.— **d.-net,** *n.* A drag-net.— **d.-ox,** *n.* An ox fit for drawing loads.— **d.-regulator,** *n.* Any device for regulating draft, as dampers in a flue, etc.— **d.-rib,** *n. Naut.* A rib of a vessel. **d.-ring,** *n.* [Slang.] In opposition to a draft for the Federal army, which were quelled by soldiers.— **d.-scroll,** *n.* A device used on a spinning-mule, for controlling the speed of the roving.— **draft's'man,** *n.* See below.— **d.-spring,** *n.* A spring attached to a trace, for relieving the strain of starting.— **d.-tree,** *n.* A wagon- or carriage-tongue.— **d.-tube,** *n.* An air-tight tube, extending below the level of the water in a tailrace, to receive the discharge of a turbine: used to increase the effective head.— **d.-tug,** *n.* 1. A harness-trace. 2. A short piece attached to the eye of a hame. **3.** A draft-spring.— **d.-wheel,** *n. Textile.* A gear which regulates the speed of the rollers through which a lap, sliver, or roving passes.— **forced d.,** an artificial draft in a flue, produced by a fan, bellows, blower, etc.— **natural d.,** a draft produced by the differences in temperature, as in an ordinary chimney.— **on d.,** ready to be drawn, as beer, etc., from a cask or the like.— **draft'-ness,** **draught'i-ness,** *n.* A condition in which there are drafts.— **draft'y, draught'y,** *a.* Having or exposed to drafts; as, a *drafty* house.

draft'age, 1 druft'ij; 2 drăft'ĭ*ẋ*, *n.* An allowance; tare; specif. [Eng.], a smelter's allowance for loss of weight in the transportation of ore.

draft'er, draft'ing-gate", etc. See under DRAFT, *vt.*

draft'sman,] [*pl.* draft's'men; 2 drafts'man, *n.* [-MEN,

draughts'man,] *pl.*] **1.** One who prepares and draws plans and designs. **2.** An artist especially skilled in drawing; as, he is a fine *draftsman,* but an inferior colorist. **3.** One skilled in preparing and drawing up deeds, conveyances, etc. **4.** [Rare.] A tippler. **5.** A piece in the game of checkers. [In the last two senses spelled only *draughtsman.*] — **draft's'man-ship, draughts'man-ship,** *n.* Skill in drafting.

draft'wheel", *n.* See under DRAFT, *n.*

drag, 1 drag; 2 drăg, *n.* [DRAGGED, DRAGD‡; DRAG'GING.]

I. *t.* **1.** To pull along by main force; draw by violence in any direction; haul; implying considerable frictional resistance; as, to *drag* a load.

This arm its savage strength shall tame,
And *drag* him from his lair.

BRYANT *The Arctic Lover* st. 4.

2. To draw along heavily or wearily; as, to *drag* the feet slowly along. **3.** To draw a grapnel along the bottom of, as in search of a dead body; as, to *drag the river;* to *drag* the bay. **4.** Hence, to search carefully or intently; as, to *drag* one's brains. **5.** To draw (an artificial fly) along the surface of the water with a slipping motion, not unlike that of a real insect. **6.** [U. S.] To tear the surface or break the clods of, as with a harrow; harrow; as, to *drag* a field. **7.** To put a drag on (a wheel, etc.).

II. *i.* **1.** To be drawn or trailed on the ground; as, the chain *drags.* **2.** To move along slowly or heavily; as, the days *drag* on wearily.

The Saxons *dragged* heavily *on.* CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. iii. p. 420. [*n.*]

3. To ply a grapnel or drag; as, to *drag* for a dead body. **4.** To dredge, as for *oysters.* **5.** [Prov. Eng.] To dawdle. [ME. *dragen,* conn. < AS. *dragan,* DRAW.] SYN.: see DRAW; LINGER.— **to drag anchor,** to fail to be held by the anchor: said of a vessel whose anchor drags along the bottom.— **to fish or bite,** to bring in needlessly or irrelevantly, as something in the course of a discussion.— **drag'ger,** *n.*

drag'ı, *n.* **1.** That which drags or is dragged; anything which makes or marks slowness or heaviness of motion. Specif.: (1) A grapple, or the like, for dragging under water, as to recover something. (2) A dredge. (3) A drag-net. (4) A brake or heavy harrow. (5) *Mining.* An implement for cleaner; drag-wire. (6) A sled or slide for placing under a cartlane-wheel or the like, and causing it to drag on the ground, as in going down a hill.

We may vastly act as *drags* to a wheel which is going too fast, when we should be crushed in attempting to stop it.

ELIZABETH M. SEWELL *Ursula* p. 45. [a. 1856.]

(7) [Prov. Eng.] A flood-gate. (8) A drag-anchor, drag-sail, or similar contrivance, as a square of heavy planking attached to a wounded whale to impede its progress. (9) A veneer-saw carriage. (10) (*a*) A long, high, uncovered four-wheeled carriage. (*b*) A four-in-hand coach. (11) The slowing and lengthening of a signal in an electric call-box. (12) *Print.* A slur. (13) In steam-vessels: (*a*) The amount by which a vessel under steam and sail outruns the screw; slip. (*b*) The difference in the amount of propulsion exerted by different paddle-wheel floats. (14) The difference of draft of a vessel forward and aft. (15) A runneress sled for drawing rough, heavy stone, etc.; a stone-boat. (16) *Founding.* The bottom of a flask, in contradistinction from the cope. (17) A fork-toothed implement for spreading manure. (18) A bobbin-brake in the throstle of a spinning- or doubling-machine. (19) A frame-work drawn by horses to smooth up roads.

Drag Used to Impede the Progress of a Wounded Whale.

2. The act of dragging; slow or difficult movement; as, to walk with a *drag.* **3.** A clog or impediment; as, his business is a *drag* to him. **4.** That which is made by striking the cue-ball below the center, causing it to follow the object-ball, but only a short distance. **5.** *Hunting.* (1) An artificial scent, as an aniseed-bag. (2) The scent made by a fox or called fox-scent: the fox originally hunted by the line taken to his hole on his return from a foraging expedition. (3) A drag-hunt. **6.** *Mus.* (1) A gliding of the voice. (2) A slowing or softening of the voice. (3) In playing the harp, a downward pertamento. **7.** A nickel-edged steel tool for dressing soft stone. **8.** A burglars' safe-opening tool; a spreader. **9.** A depositing-channel for purifying kaolin or china-clay.

— **corn-cockle drag** (*Vent.*), a hunchbacked dwarf dog, fastened at the larger end to an iron ring to insure the submergence of the mouth, after the bag is thrown from the vessel's bow.— **cut d.** (*Agric.*), a cultivator-tool which eliminates the roots of weeds by means of a knife drawn through the soil.— **drag'-an'chor,** *n.* See ANCHOR.— **d.-bar,** *n.* A drawbar.— **d.-bench,** *n.* A draw-bench.— **d.-bolt,** *n.* A coupling-pin.— **d.-cart,** *n.* Same as DRAG, *n.* 3.— **d.-chain,** *n.* A chain for connecting railroad-cars, etc., by the draw-bars. — **d.-crank,** *n. Mech.* A double crank, having in one side enough room for the rope in the cope to pass in making a bend.— **d.-driver,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A driver of stray or straggling cattle.— **d.-hook,** *n.* [Eng.] A draw-hook.— **d.-hound,** *n.* A hound trained to follow an artificial scent.— **d.-hunt,** *n.* A hunt in which an artificial scent is used.— **d.-line,** *n. Aero.* 1. A guide-rope; drag-rope. 2. *Engin.* An excavator that draws the soil upward and away from the working-house thus clearing it.— **d.-line,** *n. pl. Geol.* A series of short feeble lines orientating and forming a fringe on the lee side of an older glacial groove when covered by drift.— **d.-link,** *n.* **1.** A link for connecting crank-shafts, as in a marine engine. **2.** A draw-link.— **d.-mill,** *n.* An arrastre.— **d.-net,** *n.* A net to be drawn along the bottom of the water or along the ground.

— **d.-nut,** *n. Mech.* A nut on a rod, or other part of a machine, which tends to bring together or separate two parts of the mechanism.— **d.-plate,** *n.* A wrought-steel plate on the rear of a locomotive, to which the drag-bar or draw-bar is attached.— **d.-rake,** *n.* **1.** A heavy rake with curved teeth for gum-dredging.— **2.** A scraper. **2.** A heavy rake used for gathering hay or grain.— **d.-rope,** *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A rope with chain and hook attached, used as a brake or to gun-dredging.— **2.** The rope holding the grappling iron of a balloon; guide-rope. **d.-line;**— **d.-sail,** *n.* A drift-sail.— **d.-saw,** *n.* A saw whose cut is made by a pull or drag rather than a thrust.— **d.-seine,** *n.* A haul-shore seine.— **d.-sheet,** *n.* A drift-sail.— **d.-spring,** *n.* A spring for a draw-bar.— **d.-staff,** *n.* A pole projecting backward and downward from a vehicle, to pre-

vent backward motion in going up-hill.—**d. surface,** *n. Engin.* The surface of a propeller blade nearest the ship.—**d.-twist,** *n.* A spiral-ended instrument for cleaning blast-holes.—**kite d.** [Eng.], a drag made of spars to which a bag-like canvas is fastened, the whole rescembling a kite, when outspread.

drag†, *n.* Drug; confection.—**drag'get,** **drog'get,** *pl.*

dra-gade', 1 dra-gād'; 2 dra-gād', *m.* To break up (glass) by pounding it into water when in a melted state.

drag'-bar', **d.-car,** etc. See under DRAG, *n.*

dra'gée, 1 dra'jē; 2 drā'zhē', *n.* [F.] A sugared piece of fruit; hence, anything sugared, as a pill.

dra'geoir, 1 dra'jwär; 2 drā'zhwär', *n.* [F.] A box for holding sweetmeats. [fooling.

drag'ging, 1 drag'ing; 2 drāg'ing, *n.* [Alabama.] Cuying;

drag'gle, [1 drag'l; 2 drāg'l, *v.* [DRAG'GLED, DRAG'LD";

drag'l²,] DRAG'GLING.] **I.** *t.* To drag to or trail on the ground so as to wet or soil; drabble; also, to befoul, as by dragging in the mud, etc.; as, to *draggle* the dress.

Her wreath of broom and feathers gray,
Draggled with blood, beside her lay.
WHITTIER, *Maud Muller and Lake* can. 4, st. 27.

II. *i.* **1.** To drag to or trail on the ground so as to become filthy; as, her skirt *draggled* on the pavement. **2.** To trail along in the rear; follow leisurely. [Freq. of DRAG.]—**drag'gle-tail",** *n.* An untidy person; a slut; also, clothing that draggles.—**drag'gle-tailed",** *a.* Bedraggled.—**drag'gly,** *a.* Untidy; draggletailed.

drag'gle, *n.* [Rare.] The act of draggling. **2.** [Scot.] One who lags or draggles.

drag'gy, 1 drag'i; 2 drāg'y, *a.* **1.** Wanting in energy; sluggish; spiritless; as, a *draggy* feeling. **2.** Drawing or moving heavily.

drag'ma, 1 drag'ma; 2 drāg'ma, *n.* One of the microscleres which, grouped in sheaves, form a cell or *sclerobast* in a spongespicule. [DRAG'MAN, *pl.*

drag'man, 1 drag'man; 2 drāg'man, *n.* [DRAG'MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who uses a drag-net in fishing. **2.** One who pulls the drag-rope of a gun. **3.** *Hunting.* One who trails the drag.

drag'-mill', **d.-net,** etc. See under DRAG, *n.*

drag'o-man, 1 drag'o-man; 2 drāg'o-man, *n.* [-MANS, *pl.*] An interpreter or agent for foreign travelers in the East; especially, a person employed for an embassy or consulate. [F., < Ar. *tarjumān,* translator, < *tarjama,* < Chal. *targem,* interpret.]—**drag'o-man'ic,** *a.*

drag'on, 1 drag'an; 2 drāg'on. *a.* Pertaining or analogous to a dragon; fierce; destructive.

drag'on, *n.* **1.** A fabulous monster, commonly represented as a large winged lizard or serpent, with crested head and powerful claws; in classical mythology, a dangerous (often a supernatural) serpent.

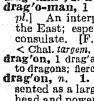
The dragon figured prominently in ancient and medieval mythologies, and about it gather many of the most heroic exploits of gods and men. As the incarnation of the evil principle, it has been superstitiously dreaded and even worshiped, as in China, where it is the imperial emblem. In the Scriptures *dragon* is an occasional word used in the sense to translate the Hebrew word *tannin.* It may be either a land- or a sea-animal, and is variously translated whale, seamonster, crocodile, serpent, dragon, jackal, etc.

We are accustomed to think of a *dragon* as a winged and clawed creature; but the real Greek *dracon* . . . was simply a serpent. *Decadence and Art,* vol. ii. p. 10. [n. a. 1880.]

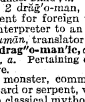
2. A fierce, violent person; especially, a savage or spiteful woman; humorously, a duenna.

She was a perfect *dragon* of watchfulness.
T. B. ALDRICH *Stillwater Tragedy* p. 211. [U. S. A. c.]

3. (1) A small arboreal Asiatic agamoid lizard (genus *Draco*) aided in leaping by a parachute formed by lateral expansions of the skin supported by the elongated and extensible hind ribs; a flying lizard. (2) [California.] An iguanoid lizard (*Callisaurus draconioides*). (3) A small variety of carrier-pigeon. (4) A mottmot (*Eumomota superciliaris*). (5) [Local, U. S.] The hellgramite. **4.** [D-] *Astron.* See DRACO. **5.** *Bot.* Any plant of the genus *Dracontium*; also, *Dracunculus*



Dragon of *dracunculus* and *Arum maculatum.* The latter Dragon. It is called also both *great dragon* and *small dragon.* The *green dragon* is *Dracontium.* **6.** *Entom.* The larva of a British moth (*Hybocampa milhauseri*). **7.** *Her.* A winged and scaled heraldic beast with four legs: used as a charge. See DRAGONNÉ. **8.** An exhalation from marshes, which takes the form of a dragon in passing through the air. **9.** A dragon-standard. See compounds below. **10.** A short, large-bored firearm of the 17th century, or the soldier who carried it. **11.** [Scot.] A paper kite. **12†.** A Malakka cane. **13†.** A watersposut. [F., < L. *draco(n-),* < Gr. *drakōn,* serpent, < *derkomai,* see.] **drag'o-nier'†;** **drag'ouni-**



—**blue dragon,** same as DRAGON—**Brosley d.,** an exclusive design in the decoration of tableware used by one Thomas Turner of Caughley, near Brosley, England, which made him almost as famous as his willow pattern.—**brown d.,** same as CARMELITE.—**drag'on-a'rum,** *n.* Any species of the genus *Artaema* (formerly *Arum*).—**d.-beam,** *n.* A beam so placed as to receive the foot of the hip-rafter.—**d.-bushes,** *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] The common toadflax or butter-and-eggs.—**d.-fish,** *n.* A dragonet.—**d.-fly,** *n.* An odonatous insect with incomplete metamorphosis, biting mouth-parts, both pairs of wings large and strongly veined, and two unjointed anal processes. The abdomen is long and slender and the head large with enormous eyes. They are predaceous and voracious, and destroy many insects, as mosquitoes and gnats, which they take in flight. Their larvæ are aquatic.—**D. of Wantley** (*Myth.*), a monster whose mouth alone is vulnerable: the subject of an ancient English ballad.—**drag'on-root',** *n.* A woodland herb (*Ariæma dracontium*), usually with a single pedate leaf, having from 7 to 11 lance-shaped leaflets; green dragon; also, in the United States, the root of the Indian turnip (*A. triphyllum*).—**dragon's-blood,** *n.* One of various reddish-brown resins, as of the fruit of *Calamus rotang, C. draco,* and other rattan-palms, of *Dracæna draco* and *Pterocarpus draco,* the last a tree of the bean family.—**dragon's-claw,** *n.* The small flowered coralroot.—**dragon's-eye,** *n.* The fruit of the longan-tree (*Nephelium longanum*) of China; the longan.—**dragon's-head,** *n.* **1.** A plant of the genus *Dracocephalum,* of the mint family. **2.** *Her.* Tenné or tawny when blazoning is done by the heavenly bodies. **3.** *Astron.* One of the two points where the ecliptic is intersected by the moon's or planets orbit. The other point is used only in astrology.—**false dragon's-head,** same as LION'S-HEART.—**d.-shell,** *n.* A cowry (*Cypræa stolida*).—**dragon's-skin,** *n.* Fossil stems whose leaf-scars resemble the scales of reptiles.—**dragon's-tail,** *n.* **1.** *Her.* Sanguine or murrey when blazoning is done by the heavenly bodies. **2.** *Palmistry.* The discriminal line. **3.** *Astron.* See DRAGON'S-HEAD, 3.—**d.-standard,** *n.* A standard emblazoned or embroidered on it, as that sometimes borne by the Saxons.—**dragon's wings** (*Her.*), the spread wings of a dragon used as a bearing, with (sometimes) a connecting object, appearing between them.—**d.-tree,** *n.* A gigantic tree (*Dracæna draco*) of the Canary Isles, yielding a resin called *dragon's-blood.*—**d.-turnip,** *n.* See JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT.—**d.-water,** *n.* **1.** A purging medicine in the first half of the 17th century. **2.** *Bot.* The water-arum (*Calla palustris*).—**drag'on-wort',** *n. Bot.* Either of two Europ-



Dragon-tree.

ean herbs, tarragon (*Artemisia dracunculus*) and snakeweed (*Polygonum bistorta*).—**flying d.,** a meteor; bolide.—**gum d.,** tragacanth. See GUM.—**to sow dragons' teeth,** to take action tending to strife or ill feeling.

drag'o-nade', 1 drag'o-nād'; 2 drāg'o-nād', *n.* The persecution of the French Protestants under Louis XIV., who in 1681 quartered dragoons in Protestant villages and families, and encouraged them to plunder and outrage the inhabitants until they should abjure their faith. **2.** Any persecution effected by the use of troops.

France was drifting toward the fatal atrocities of the *dragonnade.* F. PARKMAN *Old Régime* p. 107. [n. s. a. c. 1884.]

[< F. *dragonnade,* < *dragon*; see DRAGOON, n.] **drag'on-nade',** *v. t.* To persecute by dragonnades.

drag'on-a'rum, **d.-beam,** etc. See under DRAGON, *n.*

drag'on-ess, 1 drag'an-es; 2 drāg'on-ēs, *n.* A female dragon.

drag'on-et, 1 drag'an-et; 2 drāg'on-ĕt, *n.* **1.** A callionymoid fish, as *Callionymus lyra,* found in British seas. **2.** A small dragon. **3.** A large South-American teioid lizard (genus *Acanthura*). [OF., < *dragon;* see DRAGON.]—**gemmous dragonet,** same as DRAGONET, 1.

gowdlet.—**sword'-drag'on-et,** *n.* Same as DRAGONET, 1.

drag'on-ish, 1 drag'an-ish; 2 drāg'on-ish, *a.* Dragon-like.

drag'on-ism, 1 drag'an-izm; 2 drāg'on-izm, *n.* [Rare.] The characteristics of a dragon; also, dragon-like nature or watchfulness.

drag'on-ize, 1 drag'an-aiz; 2 drāg'on-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To make dragon-like. **2.** To guard like a dragon.

drag'on-né', 1 drag'o-nē'; 2 drāg'o-ne', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Resembling a dragon in the hinder or lower part, and a lion in the fore part; as, a lion *dragon-né'* passant.

dra-goon', 1 dra-gūn'; 2 dra-gōōn', *vt.* **1.** To harass or drive by means of dragoons; rule despotically by armed force; as, to *dragoon* a country: in allusion to the dragonnades.

In his own country he [Gen. Saint Ruth] was celebrated as the most merciless persecutor that had ever *dragooned* the Huguenots to mass. MACAULAY *England* vol. iv. p. 63. [n. s. a. c. 1856.]

2. To overcome by threats or violent measures; worry into submission; harass; coerce.

No one likes to be *dragooned* or driven to his duty.
E. R. PEASE *Dr. Yarger's Vacation* p. 133. [n. bnos. 1888.]

dra-goon', *n.* **1.** In the British army, a cavalryman; as, the heavy and the light *dragoons.* Originally the term *dragoon* applied to a class of soldiers who served as cavalry or infantry as occasion required. **2.** Same as DRAGON, 3. **3.** Same as DRAGON, 10. [< F. *dragon,* dragon, dragoon, also a standard; see DRAGON.] **drag'oon-ee',** *n.* **drag'oon-ing,** *n.* **drag'oon-bird',** *n.*



Trooper of 2d Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys).

1. The umbrella-bird. **2.** [Queensland.] An ant-thrush (*Pitta strepitans*).

dra-goon'age, 1 dra-gūn'ij; 2 dra-gōōn'aj, *n.* Dragooning; the state of being dragooned.

dra-goond', *pp.* Dragooned.—**d.-S.**

drag'-plate', **d.-rake,** **d.-sail,** etc. See DRAG, *n.*

drags'man, 1 drags'man; 2 drāg'man, *n.* [DRAGS'MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A driver of a drag. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] A thief who steals luggage from behind coaches in motion.

Dra'gul'gnan, 1 dra'gil'nyän; 2 drā'gĭl'nyăn, *n.* A town in Var department, France.

drai'gle, 1 drē'gl; 2 drā'gl, *v.* [Dial.] To draggle.

drail, 1 drēl; 2 drāl, *n.* **1.** *t.* To fish by trolling. **2†.** To trail; draggle. **II†.** *t.* To be trailed or draggled. [Contr. of DRAGGLE.]

drail, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** *Agric.* A notched clevis attached to the end of a plow-beam, for adjusting the height of draft. See CLEVIS. **2.** A bag or basket under a weigher surrounding the shank of a hook used in trolling for bluefish.

drain, 1 drēn; 2 drān, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To draw away by degrees, as a fluid; cause to run off, as by tapping, leakage, or filtration; sometimes, to draw off completely; as, to *drain* wine from its lees.

'The cup we *drain* and still desire to drink.'
J. D. O'HAY *Statue in the Block* st. 1.

2. To draw water or any fluid from; as, to *drain* a swamp. **3.** To make heavy or continuous demands upon; put under a severe strain; exhaust by means of gradual withdrawals: said either of the container or the contents; as, to *drain* one's vitality; the resources of the country are completely *drained.*

They have *drained* all our patience, and our pockets very nearly, but they have scarcely put a tap into our energy and endurance. BLACKMORE *Springhaven* p. 83. [n. 1887.]

II. *i.* **1.** To flow off or leak away gradually; as, the water *drains* away. **2.** To become exhausted, as of a fluid by its gradual running off; as, the reservoir *drains.* [< AS. *drehnigean, drenian.*] **drean†** [Dial.]—**to drain to the dregs,** to experience to the fullest degree; as, to *drain* the cup of sorrow *to the dregs.*—**drain'a-bl(e)†,** *a.*

drain, *n.* **1.** The act of draining, drawing off, or exhausting; continuous strain or outflow; as, a *drain* upon the system; a *drain* on the treasury. **2.** That by which draining is done; especially, an underground conduit or pipe, or an open or covered trench on the surface, for conveying water, as from a building, town, or field.

There is more poison in an ill-kept *drain,* in a pool of dishwashings at a cottage-door, than in the deadliest sap of Nile.
RUSKIN *Queen of the Air* pt. ii. p. 82. [n. s. a. c. 1869.]

3. *pl.* Mash-tub grain; as, *brewers' drains;* also, any waste matter or the last dregs of anything. **4.** [Rare.] That which is drawn off; the remaining quantity of undrained liquid. **5.** A trench for the passage of molten metal to a mold-gate. **6.** *Surg.* A tube or bundle of filaments inserted into a wound or incision to secure a free outflow of pus, etc.

—**drain'-cap",** *n.* A receptacle for the water draining from the cylinder of an engine.—**d.-cock,** *n.* A cock on a steam-engine cylinder for letting off the water of condensation.—**d.-curb,** *n.* A cylinder preventing the sides of a shaft from caving in when being dug, and afterward forming the base of the shaft-lining.—**d.-gage,** *n.* A gage for measuring the amount of drainage from the soil.—**d.-gate,** *n.* A grated entrance to a drain or sewer.—**d.-pipe,** *n.* Pipe used for draining.—**d.-rocket,** *n.* A form of firework for the detection of leaks, etc., in drains. It gives off large quantities of smoke and a potent odor.—**d.-tile,** *n.* **drain'ing-tile"†,**—**d.-trap,** *n.* A bend or similar device in a sewer-pipe, which, being always filled with liquid, prevents the upward passage of sewer-gas.—**d.-well,** *n.* A well sunk through an impervious stratum of earth for carrying waste water through it into a porous stratum.—**grand d.,** *n.* A small cylindrical drain.—**right of d.** (*Law*), the right to drain water in pipes across the premises of another.—**rubble d.,** a drain made by filling a trench with rubble-stones instead of tiles.

French d.;

drain'age, 1 drēn'ij; 2 drān'aj, *n.* **1.** The act or process of draining; as, the *drainage* of a farm.

Those who have come to understand the subject of soil improvement by *drainage* have discovered greater advantages and more surprising benefits than were formerly thought possible. C. G. ELLIOTT *Drainage of Farm Lands* U. S. Dep. Agric. Bulletin No. 187, p. 5. [GOVT. PTG. OFF., '04.]

2. The means of draining collectively, as a system of conduits, trenches, pipes, etc. **3.** That which is drained off; waste water, or the water carried by a system of rivers and streams into a catchment-basin. **4.** The district or area drained; drainage-basin; as, the *drainage* of the Ohio river. **5.** The quality in a soil which enables it to carry off surplus water with distinctness from a wet from a dry soil. **6.** *Surg.* The gradual drawing off of morbid fluids from deep-seated wounds or abscesses.

adjusted drainage, a natural drainage system caused by the softer rock formation giving way to the harder water and the river banks being then formed from the harder formations.—**arterial d.,** drainage accomplished by means of open watercourses, either natural or artificial.—**artificial d.,** drainage by sinking drains where the soil contains too much water.—**d. area** [U. S.], the districts over which a drainage board has control and in which it can carry out drainage projects.—**drain'age-ba'sin,** *n.* The area drained by a river and its affluents.—**d. board** [U. S.], a body, elected in certain States, concerned with the construction of drains for the common good by aid of the cooperation of and payment by landowners interested in drainage.—**d.-level,** *n.* A nearly horizontal tunnel in a mine, for draining it of water.—**d. outlet,** an outlet into which surplus water on a farm is discharged.—**d.-tube,** *n.* A tube inserted in a wound or incision to draw off pus, etc., from within.—**drain'age-way,** *n.* The channel of drainage. **drain'way"†.**—**free d.,** ability to be drained by an adit-level.—**inconsequent d.** (*Phys. Geog.*), a drainage system established prior to the formation of the drained section, and continuing after such a change in the earth's surface. **antecedent d.†.**—**inherited d.,** a drainage-pattern consequent on the structural position of formerly overlying strata now removed by erosion, and independent of the structures of the rocks upon which the streams now flow; superposed drainage.—**epigenetic d.†.**—**natural d.,** the capacity of good soil to give free passage to surplus water.—**surface d.,** drainage by open ditches into which water percolates by natural means.—**under d.,** drainage by laying covered tile or other drains to carry surplus water into ditches or other outlet.

drain'-cap', etc. See under DRAIN, *n.*

drained, *pp.* Drained. S. S.

draine, 1 drēn; 2 drān, *n.* [F.] The missel-thrush.

drain'er, 1 drēn'or; 2 drān'er, *n.* **1.** One who constructs drains; a ditcher. **2.** That which drains; especially, a natural or artificial drain or conduit.

drain'gage", etc. See under DRAIN, *n.*

drain'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of DRAIN, *v.*

—**drain'ing-au'ger,** *n.* A machine having a long auger for boring drains.—**d.-engine,** *n.* A pumping-engine for draining mines.—**d.-machine,** *n.* A centrifugal drier.—**d.-pan,** *n.* A plow used in making drains.—**d.-pump,** *n.* A pump for raising water containing sand and mud.—**d.-tile,** *n.* A variety of tile used for drains.—**d.-vat,** *n.* A vat in which sugar is placed to drain.

drainless, 1 drēn'les; 2 drān'les, *a.* That can not be drained; inexhaustive.

drain'pipe', **d.-tile,** etc. See under DRAIN, *n.*

drai-sine', 1 drē-zēn'; 2 drā-zīn', *n.* A velocipede, propelled



Draisine.

by the rider's feet pushing alternately on the ground, invented in 1817 by Baron Drais, of Mannheim, Germany. **drai-sene'.**

drait, 1 drēt; 2 drāt, *n.* [North. Eng.] A team of horses together with the wagon or cart drawn by them.

drake, 1 drēk; 2 drāk, *n.* **1.** A male duck. **2.** An English silver coin of the reign of Elizabeth, worth 1 shilling. **3.** A flat stone used in the game of duck and drake. [Cor. of *endrake,* < AS. *ened,* duck, + suf. *-rake* (cp. Goth. *-reik-s,* < *reikeis,* chief, mighty); cp. OHG. *antrahho,* drake, < *anut* (*ent*), duck.] **dracket.**

—**drake's'-feet',** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The male orchis.—**drake'-stone",** *n.* A flat stone made to skip along the water; also, the game of throwing such stones.

drake, *n.* **1.** [Brit.] A May-fly, used as bait in angling. A green drake is the subimago, and a black drake is the imago, of some ephemerid. **drake'-fly"†.** **2.** A Viking galley or ship of war. **3†.** A fire-drake; meteor. **4†.** A small brass cannon. **5†.** *Myth.* A dragon. **6†.** A military standard having a dragon for its emblem. [< AS. *draca,* < L. *draco;*

see DRAGON.]—**gray drake** (*Angling*), a gray-and-white fly-like lure.—**green d.** [Eng.], a May-fly (*Ephemera vulgata*).

drake², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as DRANK.

Drake⁴, *n.* **1. Daniel** (¹⁰/₂₁1785–¹¹/₂1852), an American physician and writer; founded Medical College of Ohio; *Principal Diseases of the Interior Valley of North America*. **2. Sir Francis** (1540–¹/₂1596), an English navigator and naval commander; conducted expedition against Spain, West Indies, etc. **3. Francis Samuel** (⁶/₂1828–⁹/₂1885), an American writer; son of Samuel G.; *Indian Tribes of the U. S.*, etc. **4. Friedrich** (⁵/₂1805–⁴/₂1882), a German sculptor; *Madonna and Child*. **5. Joseph Rodman** (⁸/₂1795–⁹/₂1820), an American poet; friend of Fitz-Greene Halleck; wrote *The American Flag* (1819), *Culprit Fay*, etc. **6. Samuel Gardner** (¹⁰/₂1798–⁸/₂1857), an American writer; bookseller; *Hist. and Biog. of Indians of N. Am.*, etc.

dram, 1 dram; 2 drăm, *v.* [DRAMMED, DRAMS; DRAM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To treat to liquor; give a dram or drams to; as, he *drammed* his friends. **2.** To size (thrown silk). **II.** *i.* To use intoxicants freely; drink.

dram, *n.* **1.** A unit of weight; in apothecaries' weight, 60 grains or one-eighth of an ounce; in avoirdupois, 27.34 grains or one-sixteenth of an ounce. **2.** A drachma. **3.** A drink of spirits; as, a *dram* of whisky.

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dram-, *abbr.* Dramatic; dramatist.

dra'ma, 1 drā'mȧ; 2 drā'mȧ, [XIII.], *n.* **1.** A composition, in prose or in poetry, usually intended to be acted upon the stage, presenting a story by means of characters speaking and acting in situations contrived to develop a plot, and with such accessories as scenery, stage machinery, costume, etc., as are fitted to produce an impression of reality; play; as, the *drama* of "Hamlet."

The *miracle play*, or *mystery*, formed the first stage of the English drama. It was started in churches and monasteries, either by the clergy or by persons coached by them. Gradually this was displaced by the *morality play*, from which dates the second stage of the drama. (Compare MIRACLE-PLAY; MORALITY; MYSTERY.) The drama assumes two principal forms, tragedy and comedy, the former representing some signal event or period and generally tending in all its parts to a fatal issue, the latter presenting the lighter and usually humorous aspects of character and life, individual and social. Minor forms of drama are occasionally tragi-comedy, burlesque, melodrama, etc. The usual division of a drama is into *acts* (ordinarily from three to five) and *scenes*.

2. Theatrical entertainment in general; stage representations; the theater. Compare DRAMATIC, 1.

England had a *drama* as early as the twelfth century,—a *drama* used by the priests as a mode of amusing the people into a knowledge of religion. S. P. WHIPPLE *Lit. Age of Elizabeth, Characteristics* p. 14. [o. & co. 1871.]

3. A whole body of dramatic compositions taken collectively and as a department of literature; as, the classical *drama*.

The Elizabethan *drama* gives us the stuff of life itself, the coarse with the fine, the *mean* with the heroic, the humorous and grotesque with the tragic and terrible. DOWDEN *Shakspere, His Mind and Art* p. 20. [n.]

4. A series of actions, events, or purposes, considered collectively as possessing dramatic unity. [LL., < Gr. *drama*(*t*-), < *draō*, perform.]

dra-mat'ic, 1 dra-mat'ik; 2 dra-mät'ik, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the drama; constituting or resembling a drama; composed or fitted for representation on the stage; as, the *dramatic* profession; *dramatic* literature. **2.** Characterized by the action and spirit of the drama; theatrical; vivid; as, a *dramatic* situation; a *dramatic* orator. [< LL. *dramaticus*, < Gr. *dramatikos*, < *drama*(*t*-), < DRAMA.] **dra-mat'ic-al**‡ [Rare]: **dra-mat'ick**†.—**dramatic poetry.** **1.** Poetry that has the form or the spirit of the drama. **2.** Strictly, a drama in verse. See DRAMA, 1.—**d. unities**, see UNITY, 3.—**dra-mat'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

dra-mat'ics, 1 dra-mat'iks; 2 dra-mät'iks, *n.* [Colloq.] A dramatic performance, especially by amateurs, or such performances collectively; dramatic writings.

dram'a-tism, 1 dram'ȧ-tizm; 2 drăm'ȧ-tism, *n.* **1.** Dramatic form; dramatization. **2.** *Pathol.* A bombastic and dramatic method of speech or behavior, as in certain forms of mental derangement.

dram'a-tis per-so'næ, [L.] The characters in a play.

dram'a-tist, 1 dram'ȧ-tist; 2 drăm'ȧ-tist, *n.* A dramatic author; one who writes plays. **dra-mat'ist**.

All the great creative *dramatists* of the Greeks were born in Attica, and formed their style in Athens. A. W. SCHLEGEL *Dramatic Literature* tr. by Morrison, lect. ii, p. 34. [BELL 1871.]

[< F. *dramatiste*, < LL. *drama*(*t*-); see DRAMA.]

dram'a-tize, 1 dram'ȧ-tiz; 2 drăm'ȧ-tiz, *v.* **I.** *t.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] **1.** To set in dramatic form; make a drama from or out of; as, to *dramatize* the reign of Henry VIII. **2.** To relate or represent in a dramatic or theatrical manner; impart dramatic quality or interest to; as, to *dramatize* a bit of personal experience. **3.** To change the form of (a literary work) from a novel or story to a drama: distinguished from *adapt*. **II.** *i.* To allow of dramatization. [< F. *dramatiser*, < LL. *drama*(*t*-): see DRAMA.] **dram'a-tiz-a-ble**‡, *a.* That can be dramatized or put in dramatic form. **dram'a-tis'a-bl(e)**‡.—**dram"a-ti-za'tion**, *n.* The act or process of dramatizing; a dramatized version. **dram'a-tis'a-tion**‡.

dram'a-turge, 1 dram'ȧ-turj; 2 drăm'ȧ-tûrj, *n.* The composer of a drama, especially one who also directs and oversees the performance of it; a playwright.

Fate is the *dramaturge* necessary allots the parts. J. A. SYMONDS *Sonnets on Thought of Death* sonnet xx.

[< Gr. *dramaturgos*, < *drama*(*t*-) (see DRAMA) + *ergon*, work.] **dram'a-tur'gist**, —**dram"a-tur'gic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to dramaturgy; histrionic; befitting the stage; artificial. **dram"a-tur'gi-cal**†.—**dram'a-tur"gy**, *n.* The art of making dramas and placing them properly on the stage; dramatic composition and representation.

dram'mage, 1 dram'ij; 2 drăm'ăj, *n.* The size of thrown silk expressed by weight, in drams, of 1,000-yard skeins.

Dram'men, 1 drăm'en; 2 drăm'ĕn, *n.* A seaport town, capital of Buskerud province, S. Norway.

dram'mock, 1 dram'ȧk; 2 drăm'ŏk, *n.* [Scot.] Drummock.

Dram. Pers., *abbr. Dramatis personæ.*

drane, *oi.* Same as DRONE², 2.

Dranes'ville, 1 drānz'vil; 2 drānz'vil, *n.* A district of Fairfax county, Va.; scene of the first victory by the Army of the Potomac, Dec. 20, 1861.

drang, 1 drang; 2 drăng, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A narrow way or road, as between hedges, walls, etc.

drank, 1 drangk; 2 drăngk, *pret.* of DRINK, *v.*

drank, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Wild oats; darnel-grass.

drant, 1 drānt; 2 drānt, *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *t.* To drawl or drone out, as a song. **II.** *i.* To drawl or drone in speaking; spend time tediously. **draunt**‡.

drant, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** A drawling or droning tone. **2.** A slow, dull air or tune. **draunt**‡.

drap, 1 drap; 2 drăp, *n.* [Fijian.] *Bot.* See TARO.

drap¹, 1 drap; 2 drăp, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Drop.

drap², 1 drā; 2 drā, *n.* [F.] Cloth.—**drap d'argent**, cloth of silver.—**d. de Berry**, coarse cloth made in Berry, France.—**d. d'été**, a merino-like twilled woolen texture for summer wear.—**d. d'or**, cloth of gold.

drape, 1 drēp; 2 drāp, *n.* [DRAPED; DRAP'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover or clothe, as with hanging cloth; as, to *drape* a statue; he *draped* the doorway. **2.** To adapt, adjust, or arrange, as (1) the folds of a skirt or dress, (2) the hangings and folds of curtains, or (3) the drapery in painting or sculpture. **3†.** To weave into cloth. **4†.** To deride; banter. **II.** *i.* **1.** To design or arrange hangings or drapery. **2†.** To fabricate cloth. [< F. *draper*, < *drap*, cloth, < LL. *drappus*, cloth.]

drape, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A barren woman. **2.** A cow or ewe that has failed to gestate for the season; also, one that has intermitted in giving milk.—*drape, a.*

dra'per, 1 drā'per; 2 drā'pĕr, *n.* [Eng.] A dealer in cloths; as, a linen-*draper*; a woolen-*draper*; formerly, a manufacturer of cloth. < F. *drapier*, < *drap*; see DRAPE.]—**drap'er-ess**, *n.* A female *draper*.

Dra'per², *n.* **1. Andrew Sloan** (⁴/₂1848–⁴/₂1913), American educator, author, and editor; specialist in educational administration. **2. Henry** (⁷/₂1837–ⁱ¹/₂1882), an American astronomer and physicist. **3. John Christopher** (²/₂1835–¹²/₂1885), an American chemist; *Medical Physics*, etc. **4. John William** (²/₂1811–⁴/₂1882), an English-American chemist, physiologist, and historian; born in Liverpool; *Intellectual Development of Europe*. **5. Sir William** (¹²/₂1718–⁴/₂1787), an English officer and writer; captured Manila; wrote in favor of Marquis of Granby against Junius.

drap'er-y, 1 drā'per-i; 2 drā'pĕr-y, *n.* [-IED; -Y-ING.] To cover or furnish with drapery: commonly in the preterit or past participle.

drap'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, *pl.*] **1.** The materials with which clothing is draped or hung; especially, the loosely hanging or classical attire on figures in art, painting, and sculpture; also, curtains, tapestry, etc. **2.** The trade or business of a draper. **3.** Any kind of woolen fabrics; cloth in general.

Antwerp and Bruges were . . . the marts of the world in the early part of the sixteenth century, and the annual export of English wool and woollen manufactures was . . . of millions of value. GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* § 5, p. 398. [n. 1875.] [< F. *draperie*, < *drap*; see DRAPE.]—**linen drapery** [Eng.], linen goods.—**drap'er-ied**, *a.* Furnished with drapery.

dra'pet‡, *n.* A coverlet; table-cloth.

Dra'pi-er, 1 drā'pi-er; 2 drā'pi-ĕr, *n.* Pen-name of Dean Swift, used to the people of Ireland concerning the copper currency. **Dra'per**‡; **M. B. Dra'pi-er**‡.

drap'ie, 1 drap'i; 2 drăp'i, *n.* [Scot.] A little drop. **drap'py**‡.

drap'ing, 1 drā'ping; 2 drā'pĭng, *n.* [Scot.] Drapery.

drash, 1 drash; 2 drăsh, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To flail; thrash; whack; beat. [tool; flail.

drash'el, 1 drash'l; 2 drăsh'l, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A threshing-

drash'el's, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Threshold; door-sill.

drass, 1 dras; 2 drăs, *n.* [Ir.] A little while; "spell."

Dras'si-dæ, 1 dras'i-dē; 2 drăs'i-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of spiders with long cribriums, head and thorax indifferentiated, eyes in two rows, second pair of legs not prolonged, and two tarsal claws. **Dras'sus**, *n.* (g. &) [Perhaps < Gr. *drassomai*, grasp.] **Dras-sof'dæ**;—**dras'sid**, *a.* & *n.*—**dras'soid**, *a.*

drast†, *n.* Dregs; sediment.—**drast'y**†, *a.* Trashy; filthy.

drat, 1 drat; 2 drăt, *vt.* [DRAT'ED; DRAT'ING.] A low expletive allied to such expressions as *darn*, etc., expressive of displeasure or vexation; as, *drat the child*. **drat'ted**; **drot**‡.

drat'ed-ly, 1 drat'ed-li; 2 drăt'ĕd-ly, *adv.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] An untidy or slovenly woman; a slut. **drotch'ell**‡.

draught, *n.* See DRAFT.

draught, *n.* [< DRAFT, **draght**.] [checker-board.

draught'sboard, 1 draft'sbōrd"; 2 drăft'sbōrd', *n.* A

draughts, 1 drafts; 2 drăfts, *n. pl.* The game of checkers: commonly so called in Great Britain. See CHECKERS. [< *draught*, DRAFT.]

Draup'ner, 1 draup'ner; 2 droup'ner, *n. Norse Myth.* Odin's broad ring of red gold, wrought as a snake with tail in mouth, afterward laid on Balder's funeral-pile. Every ninth night a ring exactly like it dropped from it. [< Ice. *Draupnir*; akin to DRIP, DROP.]

drave, 1 drēv; 2 drāv (Archaic), *imp.* of DRIVE, *v.*

dravel, 1 drev'el; 2 drăv'ĕl, [Scot.] **I.** *i.* A fishing party in which each participant furnishes a net and receives a share of the profits of the catch. **2.** A haul of fish; also, a shoal of fish.

Dravo, 1 drē'vō; 2 drā'vō, *n.* [Scot.] **I.** *i.* To drivel; dote. **II.** *t.* A river in Austria-Hungary; 450 m. long to Danube river. **Drau**‡ [G.].

Dra-vid'i-an, 1 dra-vid'i-en; 2 dra-vid'i-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Dravida or Dravira, an ancient territory in southern India; the Dravidian languages. **II.** *n.* One belonging to the pre-Aryan race and stock of the Dekkan. The greater part of the population of southern Hindustan belongs to this race. See plate under CRANIUM. The chief branch of the Dravidian languages. **Dra'vi-da**‡. [< Sans. *Drāvida*.]

—**Dravidian architecture**, a style characteristic of the races of southern India, exhibited principally in temples, marked by a usually rather small interior sanctuary with pyramidal crowning, preceded by an enclosed porch and accompanied by pillared halls called chultries and gopuras, or elaborate pyramidal gateways to their enclosures. The sculptured ornament is of extreme richness. The Kylas temple at Ellora and the Great Pagoda at Tanjore are examples. See INDIAN ARCHITECTURE, under INDIAN.—**Dravidian or Dravidic languages**, dialects of southern India and Ceylon, including the Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, and Malayalam, spoken by about 50,000,000 people of non-Aryan origin; unclassified by some authorities, the by others classed as Ural-Altaic.

Dra'vi-do-Mun'da, 1 drā'vi-do-mun'dȧ; 2 drā'vi-do-mun'dȧ, *n.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a family of languages of agglutinative structure spoken in India. It is subdivided into the Dravidian and the Munda groups, the latter, which is spoken chiefly in sections of Bengal and the Central Provinces, being the more ancient and involved. See DRAVIDIAN LANGUAGES, under DRAVIDIAN.

draw, 1 drâ'wil; 2 drâ'wĭl, *n.* *Mycol.* A dark-colored tourmalin containing magnesium which occurs in the Drave district of Carinthia.

draw, 1 drâ; 2 drâ, *n.* [DREW; DRAWN; DRAW'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to move by any method in which the thing moved follows the mover; pull; haul: opposed to *push*, and usually implying steady motion: frequently with an adverb denoting the direction; as, to *draw back* the curtain; to *draw* one into a position. **2.** To cause to move or act by influence or inducement. (1) To cause to attend or follow; lead; attract; as, he *draws* large audiences; the moth is *drawn* by the light.

Her beauty *drew* them as the moon the sea. ALDRICH *Judith* pt. ii, st. 7.

(2) To cause to come out or appear; evoke; bring out; as, to *draw* a man from retirement.

3. To remove by pulling; take or pull out; extract; as, to *draw* the cork from a vial; to *draw* a tooth or a nail; he *drew* his sword. **4.** To cause to flow; bring out; hence, to call forth; elicit; as, to *draw* wine from a cask; to *draw* blood by a blow; he *draws* tears by his pathos; the proposition *drew* an angry reply. **5.** To call for and take into possession in pursuance of some requirement or agreement; hence, to receive by or receive by lot; as, to *draw* one's salary; to *draw* a prize in a lottery. **6.** To take, procure, or receive, as from a source; derive; as, to *draw* supplies from abroad.

A country that has no mines of its own must undoubtedly *draw* its gold and silver from foreign countries. ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* vol. ii, bk. iv, p. 7. [c. r. 1863.]

7. To obtain by logical process; infer; deduce; as, to *draw* an inference or a conclusion.

Children should be led to make their own investigations, and to *draw* their own inferences. HERBERT SPENCER *Educ.* ch. iii, p. 133. [D. 1859.]

8. To bring in regularly; produce statedly; as, a deposit *drawing* six per cent. interest. **9.** To take in, as by respiration; inhale; as, to *draw* a long breath. **10.** To put in proper and necessary written form; write out, as for legal or business use; draft; as, to *draw* a deed; to *draw* a check. **11.** To make, as a picture or diagram, or to make a picture or diagram of, with or as with a pen or pencil; delineate; sketch; portray; as, to *draw* a figure; to *draw* in words; as, to *draw* a line; to *draw* a landscape; to *draw* a distinction. **12.** (1) To lengthen by pulling; elongate; stretch: often followed by *out*. (2) To manufacture by a stretching or distorting process, as in wire-drawing or die-stamping. **13.** To pull into a position for discharging; said of an archer's bow. **14.** To extract the strength of by steeping; prepare by infusion; as, to *draw* tea. **15.** To cause to attenuate; disembowel; as, to *draw* a chicken; he was *drawn* and quartered. To *draw a criminal* was to administer one or a combination of three punishments: (1) to disembowel; (2) to drag along the ground; (3) to tear the limbs from. **16.** To require the depth of (so much water) in order to float; sink to the depth of; said of a vessel; as, she *draws* nine feet. **17.** To draw out or back out; said of a horse animal; also, to force or induce an animal to quit; as, to *draw* a fox from cover. **18.** *Billiards.* To cause to recoil after contact; said of a cue-ball. **19.** To drain of fluid contents; as, to *draw* a cask or tank. **20.** To build or construct between two points; as, to *draw* an embankment between two forts. **21.** *Masonry.* To scrape and shave into the desired shape. **22.** *Weaving.* To cause the threads to move through the heddles in the right order. **23.** *Spinning.* To thin out and remove inequalities in slivers by passing through a series of rolls. **24.** In tobacco-growing, to take from the seed-bed before transplanting. **25.** To discontinue (as a game), without completion, through lack of time or other cause. **26.** *Cricket.* To divert to the on side a short-length ball directed toward the leg stump by making a slight turn of the bat. **27.** *Curling.* To play (the stone) gently. See DRAWING, n., 5. **28.** *Golf.* To drive (the ball) toward the left side. Compare PULL², n., 6. **29†.** To put into another language; to change the form or sense of.

II. *i.* **1.** To cause movement by or as by pulling; exert a pulling or dragging force; as, the horse refused to or was made to *draw*. **2.** To exert an attractive influence; lead others to follow; be attractive; as, the preacher *draws*. **3.** To move or cause motion freely by force of suction or attraction; have a free draft: said of a flue or stove or the wind *draws* in at the crevice. **4.** To move as if drawn; come or go to or from a position: used with adverbs; as, to *draw away*; to *draw nigh*; to *draw back* from danger; the train *drew up* to the station. **5.** To obtain something by making an application, especially in writing; make a draft; also, to obtain means or receive supplies by applying to any source; as, to *draw* on one's credit; to *draw* on one's credulity; to *draw* on the quartermaster's department.

In making a selection of trees for a lawn . . . the planter should look ahead a few years and *draw* largely upon his imagination. A. S. FULLER in *American Agriculturist* May, 1891, p. 276.

6. To contract or become distorted; cause discomfort by contracting or shrinking; as, his shoe *draws*. **7.** To have an epispastic effect; attract the blood or humors to the surface, as a blister, poultice, or the like. **8.** To be susceptible of being pulled or hauled; as, the load *draws* without shaking. **9.** To delineate, as with a pencil; practise the art of drawing; as, she *draws* well.

They [daughters of George III.] had many little accomplishments of their own. This one *drew*: that one played the piano: they all worked most assiduously.

THACKERAY *Four Georges, George III.* p. 91. [c. a. r. 1891.]

10. To unsheathe a sword; as, *draw* and defend yourself. **11.** To move, go, or pass away; be in motion; pull; be extracted; as, the casting *draws* badly from the mold; the tooth *draws* easily. **12.** To settle in water up to a certain point; have a draft; as, the ship *draws* deep. **13.** *Hunting.* To track; approach game warily: said of hounds. **14.** To become moist throughout: said of bundles of tobacco-leaves. **15†.** *Chess.* To make a move; play. [ME. *drawen*, < AS. *dragan*.]

Syn.: allure, attract, drag, haul, incline, induce, pull, tow, tug. One object *draws* another when it moves in such

itself or in the direction of its own motion by the exertion of adequate force, whether slight or powerful. To *attract* is to exert a force that tends to *draw*, tho it may produce no actual motion; all objects are *attracted* toward the earth, tho they may be sustained from falling. To *drag* is to *draw* against strong resistance; as, to *drag* a sled over the ground, or a carriage up a steep hill. To *pull* is to exert a *drawing force*, whether adequate or inadequate: as, the fish *pulls* on the line; a dentist *pulls* a tooth. To *tug* is to *draw*, or try to *draw*, a resisting object with a continuous straining motion; as, to *tug* at the car. To *haul* is to *draw* somewhat slowly a heavy object: as, to *haul* a seine; to *haul* logs. One vessel *tows* another, in the primary sense; *attract* is more nearly akin to *incline*, *draw* to *induce*. We are *attracted* by one's appearance, *drawn* to his side. See ACCOMPANY; ALLURE; ANNEX; CONCENTRATE; DELINEATE; INFLUENCE.—Ant.: alienate, estrange, repel, repulse. See synonyms for DRIVE.— Prep.: to draw water *from* or *out of* the well; draw the bear *through* the water, *to* the shore; draw air *into* the lungs; draw *with* cords of love; the wagon is drawn *by* horses, *along* the road, *across* the field, *over* the stones, *through* the woods.

— to draw a blank. 1. To be unsuccessful, as in a lottery. 2. [U. S.] To drill a dry hole in oil-well drilling.— **to d. a cover,** to beat it so as to drive out the game.— **to d. against,** to make out checks, drafts, etc., against (an account, bill, or other collateral).— **to d. back,** to receive again, as duties paid on goods imported.— **to d. breath,** to breathe.— **to d. in.** 1. To allure; inveigle. 2. To draw through the loops of a heddle or harness in accordance with the pattern to be produced: said of warp-threads. 3. To cover (tool-*cover* boards) with leather.— **to d. interest,** to produce interest, as a promissory note.— **to d. it mild,** to retrain from exaggerating.— **to d. level,** to equal the score of an opponent or opposing team, as in bowling, cricket, etc.— **to d. off.** 1. To withdraw. 2. To assume an offensive position as it to strike.— **to d. on.** 1. To approach; be near at hand; as, the time *draws on*. 2. To bring on; occasion.— **to d. one out,** to lead one to express his thoughts and feelings.

Above all, I was struck by his . . . tact—the faculty of *drawing one out*. THOM. M. DONALDSON, in the *Independent*, p. 11, Mar. 18, 1875.

— to d. out, to extend; lengthen; prolong; as, to *draw out* a sermon.— **to d. over,** to cause to leave one side or party for another.— **to d. rein,** to tighten the rein; ride slowly or stop.— **to d. stumps** (*Cricket*), to pull up the stumps, leaving out the stumps.— **to d. the fire.** 1. To remove burning fuel from a grate, furnace, or the like. 2. To incite the aim and discharge of the enemy's artillery by exposing oneself, or others, or some object, as a mark.— **to d. the jacks,** to depress the shivers in a loom so as to make double loops.— **to d. the line** (*Sport.*), to avoid or deceive.— **to d. the line,** to fix the limit; refuse to go further.— **to d. to a head** (*Pathol.*), to ripen, as a boil; figuratively, to approach a crisis.— **to d. up.** 1. To put into the required or legal form of writing, as a deed or will.

Our fathers, the pilgrims, before they left the vessel, . . . *drew* up a simple constitution of government. WEBSTER *Orations and Speeches, Aug. 26, 1834* p. 15. [A. S. CO. 1836.]

2. To set or form in array; as, the troops *draw up* in line. 3. [Scot.] To arrive on time; get to a rendezvous and attend.— **draw-bile'e,** *n.* See DRAW-BILLY.

draw, *n.* 1. An act of drawing. Specif.: (1) The drawing of a bill/draft; as, he made a fine *draw*. (2) The taking of one thing from among others, as cards from a pack. 2. The card or cards dealt; specif., won by neither party; a tie game; as, the boat-race was a *draw*. 3. The movable section of a drawbridge; as, the *draw* was open. 4. A drawn chance or ticket, as in a lottery. 5. In sailing, the act of drawing the bow-line/the string of a bowe. 6. In forging, the lengthening of a rod. 7. In weaving, the action of rollers on fiber. 8. *Spinning.* (1) The motion of a mule or jack after the feed is stopped by which it draws out the roving. (2) The forward and backward movements of the mule-carriage. 9. [U. S.] A ravine usually dry, but forming a watercourse in a freshet, furrowed vertically by torrents. 10. The forming of a mineral from ore/coal from cover. 11. Anything that draws or produces drawing; specif., a play or an exhibition that attracts a crowd. 12. A quantity drawn. 13. *Geol.* A valley or basin readily convertible into an irrigation-reservoir by constructing a dam across its outlet. 14. *Hort.* A new shoot or bud; a sprout, as of the sweet potato. 15. *Mech.* Angle or taper; draft. 16. The strength of tea. 17. [Slang.] Some means by which a person is induced to disclose his intentions or his secret knowledge. 18. [Colloq.] Drawpoker.

— draw'arch', *n.* The movable part or span of a drawbridge.— **d.-arm,** *n.* *Print.* A device for drawing the roller carriage, beds, or platen of a platen press.— **d.-bar,** *n.* 1. A bar or heavy beam under the body of a railway-car, and projecting at the ends, for coupling cars. Some arrangement for coupling is placed at the outer end, and an arrangement of springs at the inner end, to lessen recoil in starting/coupling. 2. (C. S.) The bar of a frame that can be removed.— **d.-bays,** *n.* A kind of shoe-lasting. **d.-baizet.**— **d.-beam,** *n.* A windlass.— **d.-bench,** *n.* An apparatus in which wire is drawn from rods by pulling them through successively smaller openings in hard plates.— **d.-bolt,** *n.* A coupling-pin.— **draw'bore",** *v.* To make a draw-bore in.— **d.-bore,** *n.* A hole passing through a tenon and the cheeks of its mortise, to enable the former to be drawn up to its shoulder by driving in a pin.— **d.-bowl,** *n.* A wooden calender-roll, designed to draw cloth from a bleaching-field.— **d.-box,** *n.* In cottonmachinery, a combination of rollers used for drawing or reducing the diameter of the roving.— **d.-boy,** *n.* 1. A boy who helps a weaver to actuate the hand-controlled pattern-weaving. 2. A mechanical device for the same purpose.— **d.-cut,** *n.* A sliding cut.— **d.-dock,** *n.* An inlet in the bank of a river, serving as a dock.— **d.-gate,** *n.* A drag-valve.— **d.-gear,** *n.* 1. The apparatus by which railway-cars are coupled. 2. The harness of a draft-horse.— **d.-glove,** *n.* Same as DRAWING-GLOVE.— **d.-head,** *n.* 1. In spinning, an apparatus for giving an additional twist in lengthening slivers. 2. The head of a draw-bar. 3. That portion of a tensile-strength testing machine to which the actual pull is applied.— **d.-hole,** *n.* A hole in a furnace through which the spent ore is removed.— **d.-hook,** *n.* A hook on the end of a railway draw-bar.— **d.-horse,** *n.* A trestle-like stool with a T saw on it to clamp or otherwise hold the work on which a draw-knife is being used.— **d.-iron,** *n.* The attachment at the end of a shaft by which it is connected to a sleigh.— **d.-knife,** *n.* A drawing-knife.— **draw'latch",** *n.* A thief or sneak-thief.— **d.-lid,** *n.* A sliding lid.— **d.-link,** *n.* A link for coupling cars.— **d.-loom,** *n.* 1. An old form of loom for weaving figured designs. 2. A kind of damask woven on the draw-loom.— **d.-net,** *n.* 1. A seine. 2. A net with wide meshes, for catching birds.— **d.-pit,** *n.* A pit built in a furnace wherein the treated ore is received.— **d.-plate,** *n.* 1. The plate on a locomotive to which the draw-bar is attached. 2. A hard plate with holes of successively diminishing diameters for drawing out metal rods or wire.— **d.-point,** *n.* A dry-point.— **d.-poker,** *n.* A game of cards. See POKER.— **d.-rod,** *n.* *Railroad.* A rod uniting the draw-bars of adjacent cars.— **d.-seine,** *n.* A seine capable of being pursued.— **d.-shave,** *n.* A drawing-knife.— **d.-shot,** *n.* *Billiards.* 1. [U. S.] A shot in which the cue-ball, by being struck under repulsion, is drawn away from the object-ball toward the striker. 2. [Eng.] A screw-back stroke.— **d.-spring,** *n.* 1. A spring opposing the extension or compression of a draw-bar. 2. A device to counteract recoil when a gun is fired.— **d.-stop,** *n.* The knob by which a set of organ-pipes is opened; a stop-knob.— **d.-taper,** *n.* *Founding.* A taper given to a pattern to permit its being withdrawn easily from the mold.— **de-liv'er-y; draf'i-.— d.-timber,** *n.* One of a pair of timbers extending from the platform end-sills of a car to the body-bolster, and containing between them the draw-bar and attachments.— **d.-tongs,** *n. pl.* Pincers by which to pull wire through draw-plate holes.— **d.-tube,** *n.* The tube, consisting of two sliding parts, containing the lenses of a microscope.— **d.-well,** *n.* 1. A well from which water is drawn by cord and bucket, or by some similar device. 2. A deep drawer in a desk or cabinet.— **sand-d.,** *n.* A watercway filled with sand immediately above a subterranean stream.— **spread d.** (*Billiards*), a shot in which the cue-ball is struck low on the side so that it draws off from the object-ball to the right or left side, instead of returning direct.

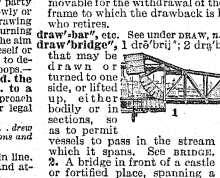
draw'back", [dr3'bak"; 2 drą'bāk", *n.* 1. Anything that checks or hinders progress, success, prosperity, enjoyment, contentment, or the like; a disadvantage; as, poverty is a *drawback* to a student; envy is a *drawback* to friendship; the heat was a *drawback* to the picnic.

Standing while royalty rests its bones is one of the *drawbacks* to a maid of honor's felicity. HOLMES *Our Hundred Days in Europe*, p. 135. [N. Y. 1888.]

2. An allowance, consisting in a total or partial paying back, as of duties previously paid on imported articles on their being exported, or as of freight paid to a railway company on goods sent by it to a place from which they are withdrawn; specif. (*Founding*), a section of a mold made removable for the withdrawal of the pattern; also, the iron frame to which the drawback is held in place. 4†. One who withdraws.

draw'bar', etc. See under DRAW, *n.*

draw'bridge", [dr6'brij"; 2 drą'brĭdg", *n.* 1. A bridge that may be turned to one side, or lifted up, either bodily or in sections, so as to permit vessels to pass in the stream which it spans. See BRIDGE. 2. A bridge in front of a castle or fortified place, spanning a moat or a chasm, and that may be raised or lowered so as to prevent or permit ingress or egress.


1. Closed. 2. Open. Rolling-lift Drawbridge.

draw'can-sir, [1 drō'kan-sər; 2 drą'can-sir, *n.* A bully; braggart; swash-buckler: used also adjectively. See a character by Villiers, 1672, who in a battle killed every one on both sides.

The arrogant nephew and his two *drawcansir* uncles appeared so completely in steel, that they and their steeds were like moving masses of iron.

IRVING *Wolfert's Roost, Widow's Ordeal* p. 128. [G. P. P. N. 1863.]

draw'cord", **d.-cut,** etc. See under DRAW, *n.*

drawer, *pp.* Drawn; moved.

draw-ee', [1 drę-ī'; 2 drą-ē', *n.* *Finance.* The person or party upon whom another draws a bill of exchange or order for the payment of money.

draw'er, 1 drō'ər; 2 dry'er, *n.* 1. One who draws, as water from a well or wine from a cask; hence, formerly, a waiter in a taproom.

Robert Burton's room *drawer* at the tavern.

IRVING *Sketch-Book, Boar's Head Tavern* p. 150. [G. P. P. N. 1861.]

2. *Com.* One who draws a bill of exchange or other order for the payment of money. 3. One who or that which draws, pulls, or pushes; a puller or play. 4. [Colloq.] A draftsman. 5. A sliding receptacle, as in a cabinet, bureau, table, chest, bench, or the like, for containing clothing, papers, valuables, etc.

draw'ers, [1 drō'ərz; 2 drą'erz, *n. pl.* A trousers-like garment for either sex, usually an undergarment.

draw'file", drō'fīl"; 2 drą'fīl", *vt.* [DRAW'FILED"; DRAW'-FIL'ING.] To file lengthwise while holding the file crosswise.— **draw'fil'ing,** *n.*

draw'gate', **d.-head,** etc. See under DRAW, *n.*

draw'ing, [1 drō'in; 2 drą'ing, *n.* 1. The act of one who or that which draws, in any sense.

Here all the pursuits of human life are represented, and the best qualities of men put out with the *drawing* of the net.

J. ROSS BROWNE *Land of Thor* p. 64. [R. 1867.]

2. *Art.* (1) The art of representing objects by lines made with a point, as a pen, pencil, crayon, or piece of charcoal; delineation; distinguished from painting in color.

He who knows what good *drawing* is, and where to look for it, will find more of it in a horse's leg by Detaille, sketched from memory in the corner of a letter, than many a laboured engraving.

HAMERTON *Etching and Etchers* bk. iii, p. 233. [N. BROS. 1876.]

(2) The delineation of an object so made; a sketch, study, or representation with pen, pencil, crayon, or the like; an architectural or other working plan.

Holbein made the original *drawings* for the Dance of Death before he left Basle in 1526.

G. E. WOODBERRY *Wood Engraving* ch. 6, p. 128. [N. 1883.]

3. *Spinning.* An attenuation of slivers from the cardings or the combing-machine, to be transformed by means of twist into yarn or thread (for practical use). 4. [Eng.] The receipts of cash in a shop or other establishment; generally in the plural. 5. A small quantity of tea for steeping. 6. *Curling.* The act of putting the stone into the eight-foot or the fourteen-foot circle in the pointed delivery.

SYN.: see FIGURE; PICTURE; SKETCH.— **a drawing of tea,** a small portion of tea for drawing or steeping.— **architectural d.,** a geometrical representation of a building in plan, elevation, section, or perspective; the process of making such a representation.— **cut-line d.,** a drawing on paper used for marking out a stained-glass design.— **draw'ing-awl',** *n.* An awl with a hole near the point for the insertion of thread.— **d.-bench,** *n.* 1. A machine for giving soft metal plates an exact thickness by drawing them between two locked or passively rotating rollers the distance apart of which determines the gage. 2. A bench or trestle for use with a coopers' drawing-knife; a draw-horse.— **d.-block,** *n.* 1. A misnomer for a cylinder to which wire is attached in drawing, and which pulls it through a die and coils it. 2. A block of drawing-paper.— **d.-board,** *n.* A board on which paper or tracing-cloth is stretched to be drawn upon.— **d.-book,** *n.* A blank book of prepared drawing-paper on which elementary designs are sometimes sketched for guidance in drawing.— **d.-box,** *n.* *Textile.* A machine for straightening wool in its manufacture into worsted yarn, also for diminishing the size (thickness) of the silver.— **d.-compasses,** *n.* A pair of compasses with one leg terminating in a needle-point and the other in a pen or pencil.— **d.-engine,** *n.* An engine for tubing and drawing wire.— **d.-frame,** *n.* 1. A machine for making slivers of textile fibers finer by their passage between pairs of rollers of successively increasing speed. 2. A machine for laying flax fibers parallel; a water-frame; throstle.— **d.-glove,** *n.* A glove worn by an archer for protecting the fingers of the right hand.— **d.-hook,** *n.* A hook for clutching and withdrawing well-boring rods.— **d. in two or three colors.** 1. A drawing in black and white, or the like, or the art of thus drawing. 2. A method of drawing with colored crayons, current in the 18th century, in imitation of pastel.— **d.-knife,** *n.* 1. A knife with a handle at each end, used for cutting with a drawing motion. 2. An edged tool for making an incised line which a saw is to follow.— **d.-lift,** *n.* That lift of a deep-well pumping system in which the water enters by atmospheric pressure.— **d.-machine,** *n.* 1. A machine by which metal strips are reduced to proper gage and smoothness; a drawing-bench. 2. A machine for elongating rovings. 3. A metal-spinning machine.— **d.-master,** *n.* A man who teaches drawing.— **d. on** (*Engin.*), the process of setting large pulleys or wheels on their shafts.— **d.-pen,** *n.* A stout paper for drawing upon: white for pencil-drawings, often tinted for crayons.— **d.-pen,** *n.* A pen consisting of two bowed steel blades with a screw to regulate, by their distances apart, the width of lines made: used in mechanical drawing.— **d.-pin,** *n.* A flat-headed thumb-tack or pin, used for fixing sheets of paper on drawing-boards, etc.— **d.-plate,** *n.* A plate used in drawing wire through a draw-plate.— **d.-point,** *n.* 1. A scribing-tool. 2. A dry-point.— **d.-press,** *n.* A machine for making sheet-metal articles by means of an outer exterior and an interior die, between which the sheet is placed, and which cut and press it into shape.— **d.-roller,** *n.* One of a series of fluted rolls in a drawing-frame, for making thinner the sliver of textile fiber.— **d.-roll'.— d.-slate,** *n.* A variety of slate containing sufficient carbon to be used as a crayon; black chalk.— **d.-table,** *n.* 1. A table specially arranged for drawing. 2. An extension table.— **free-hand d.,** a drawing done by the hand and eye, without the aid of rule or compass, or the art of thus drawing.— **geometrical or mechanical d.,** a drawing made with accuracy by the use of squares, compasses, scales, etc., or the art of thus drawing.— **photogenic d.,** a picture made by a photographic process, or the art of making such pictures, particularly when the object which is copied, as a leaf, or a small part of a watch, is used as a negative. Blue-printing is a species of photogenic drawing.

draw'ing-room', [1 drō'in-rūm'; 2 dry'ing-rōōm', *n.* 1. A room reserved for the reception of company; literally, the room to which guests withdraw after dinner. 2. A reception held or the company assembled in such a room. 3. [Eng.] Specif., a formal court reception. [Abbr. of SITTING-DRAWING-ROOM.]

— drawing-room car, a parlor car.

drawing-room", *n.* An architect's or engineer's room where plans are drawn.

draw'ing-slate', **d.-table,** etc. See under DRAWING, *n.*

draw'-i'ron, *n.* See under DRAW, *n.*

drawk, 1 drōk; 2 drąk, *vi.* [Scot.] To drench. **drouk'.**

drawk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Darnel.

draw'-knife", *n.* See under DRAW, *n.*

drawl, 1 drōl; 2 drąl, *v. t.* & *i.* To pronounce slowly and lazily; protract in utterance. 2. [Rare.] To while away; pass indolently, as time. 3. *v. i.* To speak slowly and monotonously, as from indolence, indifference, or affectation. 2. [Rare.] To move slowly; dawdle. [Freq. of DRAW.] — **drawl'er,** *n.*— **drawl'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **drawl'ing-ness,** *n.*

drawl, *n.* The act of drawling; slow, lengthened, or spiritless utterance.

draw'latch", **d.-lid,** etc. See under DRAW, *n.*

drawid, pp. Drawled. S. S.

drawn, 1 drōn; 2 drąn, *pa.* 1. Equally contested; undecided; as, a *drawn* battle; a *drawn* game. 2. Evisce rated; as, a *drawn* fowl. 3. Tense and quartered.

Having all iron removed by magnets: said of brass filings. 4. *Mech.* Subjected to a process of elongation; as, hard-*drawn* wire.— **drawn clay,** clay shrunk by burning.

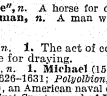
draw'-work', *n.* A kind of openwork made by drawing some of the threads of a woven fabric are drawn out and others fastened, so as to form a pattern. **d. lace†.**

draw'-pit', **d.-pit,** **d.-rod, d.-seine, d.-taper, d.-well,** etc. See under DRAW, *n.*

draw, 1 drąks; 2 drāks, *n.* [DRA'CES, 1 drē'siz; 2 drā'cēs, *pl.*] *Spong.* A cluster of fine threads on the spicules of sponges. [< Gr. *draz*, handful.]

dray, 1 drē; 2 drā, *vt.* To transport in a dray; cart.

dray', *n.* 1. A strong, heavy vehicle, two- or four-wheeled, and usually low for convenience in loading heavy articles.


Motor Dray.

dray'-cart", 2. [Eng.] A wheelless sledge or cart. 3†. A small car on wheels. [< AS. *dragge*, thing drawn, *dragan*, draw.]— **dray'-horse",** *n.* A horse for drawing a dray; a cart-horse.— **dray'man,** *n.* A man who drives a dray.

dray', *n.* A squirrel's nest.

dray'age, 1 drē'ij; 2 dry'ag, *n.* 1. The act of conveying in a dray. 2. The charge for draying.

dray'ton, 1 drē'tən; 2 drā'ton, *n.* 1. **Michael** (1563–1631), an English poet laureate. 16‡. [Rare.] *Polyolbion*, etc.

Percival (5/32-1812–8/1865), an American naval officer; in command of "Passaic" against Sumter, and of Farragut's flagship "Hartford" against Mobile. 3. **William Henry** (9/4-1742–9/1779), an American lawyer; patriot; historian; *Memoirs of Am. Revolution.*

Dr. Bot., *abbr.* Doctor of Botany: a European degree ranking with PH. D.'.

Dr. Chem., *abbr.* Doctor of Chemistry: a European degree ranking with PH. D.'. **Ch. D.†.**

dread, 1 drĕd; 2 drēd, *n.* & *v.* 1. To fear greatly; andreds,] ticipate with horror or shrinking; as, to *dread* punishment. 2†. To venerate. 3†. To frighten. 4†. To doubt; distrust. II. *i.* [Archaic.] To be in great fear, or

Key 1: ąisle; aų = out; oil; ĭŏ = feud; ch in; go; jet; ŋ = sing; so; ship; th in, this; ą gure; F. boñ, düne; ʜ = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
Key 2: bo͝ok, bo͞ot; fųll, rųle, cūre, bŭt, bûrn; dĭd, bŏy; ɛ = ĕ; ę = ĭ; ę = ŏ, ẹ̆m; ḭnk; ş = z; thin, this; F. boñ, düne; ʜ = loch.

doubt. [< AS. *-drædan.*]

dredeˈful, *a.* Causing great fear; inspiring terror; terrible; as, a *dread* summons. 2. Exciting awe or reverential fear; as, *dread* lord.

We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subiects of our *dread* soveraign lord King James. S. C. Goodrich *Lights and Shadows of Am. Hist., The Pilgrime* p. 205. [r. p. & c.o.]

Syn.: see AWFUL.—**dread'-bolt"ed,** *a.* [Poet.] Armed with dread bolts; as, *dread-bolted* Jove.

dread, *n.* 1. Great and continued fear; terrifying anticipation, as of evil or danger; as, *dread* of financial ruin, or of retribution; guilty *dread.*

And cold *dread* stiffen'd up his hair. Landor *Gebir* bk. ii, l. 237.

2. Unconquerable fright; shrinking horror; as, a *dread* of snakes. 3. Fear united with deep respect; awe. 4. [Archaic.] That which causes awe or fear.

For that holy piece of bread Charms the dangers and the *dread.*
Herrick *Another* l. 6.

5†. Doubt **dread'ness**†; **dredˈful**; **dredeˈt**; **dredeˈt**†. Syn.: see ALARM; ANXIETY; FEAR; FRIGHT.—**dread'a-bl(e)ness,** *n.*—**dread'y,** *a.* Afraid.

dread'ful,] 1 dred'ful; 2 drĕd'ful, *a.* 1. Inspiring dread; **dred'ful,**] terrible; as, a *dreadful* monster; a *dreadful* war; a *dreadful* oath. 2. Inspiring awe; awful; as, *dreadful* power or majesty. 3†. Full of dread or awe. **dread'ly**† (also *adv.*); **drede'ful**†. Syn.: see AWFUL; FRIGHTFUL.—**dread ful-ly,** *adv.*—**dread'ful-ness,** *n.*

dreadful, *n.* [Slang.] A harrowing novelette; a journal that prints melodramatic stories; as, a penny *dreadful.*

dread'ing-ly,] 1 dred'ŋ-li; 2 drĕd'ĭng-ly, *adv.* [Rare.] With or as with dread.

dread'less,] 1 dred'les; 2 drĕd'lĕs, *a.* 1. Free from dread; intrepid. 2†. Secure from dread; free from danger. 3†. Having no fear; undreaded. **drede'-less**†.—**dread'less-ly,** *adv.*—**dread'less-ness,** *n.*

dread'less†, *adv.* Boldly; without fear or doubt; doubtless.

dread'naught",] 1 dred'nŏt"; 2 drĕd'nąt", *n.* 1. A heavy long-napped cloth for outer garments; also, a garment made of such cloth; a surcharmant. 2. One who fears nothing. **dread'nought"**‡.

dread'nought",] 1 dred'nŏt"; 2 drĕd'nąt", *n. Naval Arch.* One of a type of modern battleships of high speed, large tonnage, and heavy armament, the first of which was completed by Great Britain in 1906. The characteristics of this type are a displacement of 17,000 to 20,000 tons, an armored belt of 10 to 12 inches, an indicated horsepower of 23,000 to 44,000, and a maximum speed of 21 knots. The main armament is often 12-inch guns, and five torpedo-tubes are carried.—**su'per-dread"nought,** *n.* One of a type of modern battleships exceeding the dreadnoughts in size, speed, and armament. The characteristics of this type are approximately: displacement, 20,000 to 29,000 tons; armored belt, 11 to 12½ inches; indicated horsepower, 24,000 to 78,000; maximum speed, 21 to 30 knots; main armament, 10 to 14 12-to 15-inch guns.

dread'our,] drĕd'ur, *n.* [Poet.] Dread.

dream,] drim; 2 drēm, *n.* [DREAMED OR DREAMT, DREAMD[3], DREMT[3]; DREAM'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To experience as in a dream; imagine and think of, as the dreaming; picture without regard to reality; as, to *dream* the solution of a problem.

O Rateliff, I have *dream'd* a fearful dream!
Shakespeare *King Richard III.* act v, sc. 3.
I *dream'd* that Greece might still be free.
Byron *Don Juan* can. 3, st. 86.

2. To while away in idle reverie or empty speculations; as, to *dream* away one's time; to *dream* out the day.

II. *i.* 1. To experience a succession of mental images and thoughts, usually confused and incoherent, while sleeping; to be in the dream-like condition of consciousness; have dreams: often with *of* before an object; as, to *dream of* home. 2. To have a vague idea or extravagant conception through the free exercise of imagination; imagine; also, to fall into reverie; indulge in fancies or day-dreams: with *of* before an object; as, to *dream of* wealth.

We *dream* in our waking *moments* and walk in our sleep.
Hawthorne *Scarlet Letter* p. 190. [r. m. & co. 1883.]

3. To consider even in a dream as possible; to have any remote idea of; imagine: usually with a negative expressed or implied; as, I did not *dream* of it.

Syn.: see MUSE.

dream, *n.* 1. (1) A succession of mental images and thoughts, usually confused and incoherent, experienced while sleeping; a condition of consciousness in which fantasy and susceptibility to weak and obscure sensations are heightened, with a corresponding depression of the higher rational powers and of self-control. Compare SOMNAMBULISM, HYPNOTISM, and FANTASY. (2) Any mental condition similar to that of one sleeping.

Come, gentle *dream,* the hour of sleep beguiled
Longfellow *The Child Asleep* st. 5.

2. A visionary idea or anticipation; a vague notion of what the future may be; vain fancy; wild scheme; as, *dreams* of greatness; a chimerical *dream* of reform.

Wide of the mark ev'n for a madman's *dream.*
Tennyson *Queen Mary* act v, sc. 3.

3. A figure or object seen in a vision. 4. Something of exotic beauty or charm such as is ordinarily seen only in dreams. [ME. *drem,* < AS. *drēam* (cp. OS. *drōm,* dream), < Germanic stem *draumo-,* for *draugmo-;* cp. Ice. *draugr,* fantom, ghost.]

Syn.: day-dream, fancy, hallucination, reverie, romance, trance, vision. A *dream* occurs during sleep; a *vision* when one is awake; a *trance* in an abnormal state, which is different from normal sleep or wakefulness. *Vision* is often applied to something mentally perceived, as through supernatural agency, whether in sleep or wakefulness, and conceived as more real and authoritative than a *dream.* A *reverie* is the purposeless drifting of the mind when awake, under the influence of mental images; a *day-dream* that which passes before the mind in such condition. A *fancy* is some image presented to the mind, often in the fullest exercise of its powers. *Hallucination* is the seeming perception of non-existent objects, as in insanity or delirium. In the figurative sense, we speak of *dreams* of fortune, *visions* of glory, with little difference of meaning except that the *vision* is thought of as fuller and more vivid. We speak of a *trance* of delight when the emotion almost sweeps one away from the normal exercise of the faculties.—Ant.: certainty, fact, reality, realization, substance, verity.

—dream'-a-nal"y-sis, *n. Psychol.* 1. The method pursued by Freud in the investigation of dreams in order to arrive at the latent dream-content. 2. The result of such method.—**d. reconsciousness,** *n. Psychol.* The detached condition of the consciousness during a dream, characterized by unrestricted freedom of association and lack of control.—**d.-content,** *n. Psychol.* The subject-matter of a dream as remembered after awaking: of this content much may be only *latent,* requiring analysis for its disclosure.—**d.-day,** *n. Psychol.* The day preceding the night of a dream, on whose incidents the dream-content is apt to be based.—**d.-doctor,** *n.* One who claims the ability to interpret dreams.—**d.-life,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small window in a steeple.—**dream'land",** *n.* The realm of dreams; fairyland.—**d.-like,** *a.*—**d.-ride,** *n.* [Rare.] Dream-time.—**d.-while,** *n.* The period of time apparently covered by a dream.—**d.-world,** *n.* A world or region of *Illusions.*—**Freud's theory of dreams** (*Psychol.*), an analytical theory of the causes and phenomena of dreams propounded by Dr. Sigmund Freud, a German neurologist, who placed the origin of dreams in the inhibited desires of waking life, especially those of childhood and early youth, which usually appear in the dream-content in a distorted form.—**waking d.,** a dream-like state, varying from normal reverie, or daydreaming, to the hallucinations of the ecstatic, occurring in waking life.—**dream'ful,** *a.*—**dream'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**dream'ful-ness,** *n.*—**dream'less,** *a.*—**dream'less-ly,** *adv.*—**dream'less-ness,** *n.*

dream'er,] drim'er; 2 drēm'er, *n.* 1. One who dreams in sleep. 2. One who indulges in waking dreams; one who forms projects, but does not act; an idle schemer; a visionary. 3. A puff-bird of the genus *Chelidoptera.* 4. [D.] A member of a North-American Indian religious body of vision belief visions and trances form a prominent feature. The sect was originated by the Shahaptian chief Smohalla in 1850–60, and has adherents in several of the Washington, Idaho, and Oregon tribes.

Dream'er, *n.* Pen-name of Major John André (1751–1780): *The Cow Chase.*

dream'er-y,] drim'er-i; 2 drēm'er-y, *n.* [Rare.] 1. A place that invites dreams. 2. A dreaming or musing; reverie.

dream'ing-ly, *adv.* As in a dream; dreamily.

dream'let,] drim'let; 2 drēm'lĕt, *n.* [Rare.] A short or little dream.

dream'y,] drim'i; 2 drēm'y, *a.* [DREAM'I-ER; DREAM'I-EST.] 1. Of or pertaining to dreams; given to dreams. 2. Appropriate to or characteristic of dreams; as, a *dreamy* place; a *dreamy* eye. 3. Unpractical; vain; faint; visionary. Syn.: absent, absent-minded, abstracted, drowsy, fanciful, imaginative, speculative, vague, visionary, wandering, wild, wool-gathering.—**dream'i-ly,** *adv.*—**dream'i-ness,** *n.*

dreamt, drĕmt; 2 drēmt, *a.* [Poet.] Dreary; gloomy.—**drear'ly,** *adv.*—**drear'y-ness,** *n.*

Ah! age is *drear* and death is cold! Bryant *A Dream* st. 11.

dreart, *n.* Dreariness, sadness.

drear'ful-ly,] drir'ful-i; 2 drēr'ful-y, *adv.* Sadly; drearily.

drear'ful-ness,] drir'ful-nes; 2 drēr'i-nĕs, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being dreary. 2†. Sorrow. **drear'i-head**†; **drear'i-hood**†; **drear'i-ment**†; **drear'ing**†; **drer'i-ment**†; **drer'i-ness**†; **drer'y-hed**†. Obs. forms of literal blisful.

drear'y,] drir'i; 2 drēr'y, *a.* [DREAR'I-ER; DREAR'I-EST.] 1. Causing or manifesting sadness, loneliness, or gloom; dismal; cheerless; as, a *dreary* day; *dreary* sounds; a *dreary* room. 2. Causing or showing weariness; monotonous; lifeless; dull; as, a *dreary* conversation or speech; some authors write in a *dreary* style. 3†. Sorrowful. [< AS. *drēorig,* sad, < *drēosan,* fall, used metaphorically; cp. G. *traurig,* sorrowful, down-the-eyes, lit. cause to fall.] **drear'i-some**†; **drer'y**†.—**drear'i-ly,** *adv.* Syn.: see ARID; BLEAK; SAD.

dree'che†, *vt. & vi.* Same as DRETCH.

Dred, *n.* In Mrs. H. B. Stowe's *Dred* (inter edition *Nina Gordon*), a fugitive negro slave, living in the Dismal Swamp.

drede'ful, *a.* Dreadful.

dredˈdour, *n.* [Scot.] Same as DREDDER.

drede'less†, *a.* Dreadless. **drede'lest**†; **dred'lest**†.

dred'er,] dred'er; 2 drĕd'er, *n.* [Scot.] Dread; fear. **dredˈdour.**

dredge[1],] 1 drej; 2 drĕdz, *v.* [DREDGED, DREDGD[3]; DREDG'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To clean out or to deepen by means of a dredge; as, to *dredge* the channel of a river. 2. To gather or remove by a dredge or drag-net; as, to *dredge* mud or oysters.

II. *i.* 1. To use a dredge; as, to *dredge* for a dead body. 2. To seek laboriously or blindly, as with a dredge.

And still *dredging* for a motive, he remembered . . . that Gwinnan . . . had plotted the game of a big public contract.
C. E. Craddock in *Atlantic Monthly* Dec., 1886, p. 831.

dredge[2], *n.* [DREDGER; DREDG'ING.] In cookery, to sprinkle or sift some powdered substance upon; as, to *dredge* roasting meat with flour. [< DREDGE[2], *n.*] **dregˈ.**

dredge[1], *n.* 1. An instrument or appliance for bringing up something from under water. Specif.:

(1) A dragnet; a scraper. (2) A scoop for collecting material, as for scientific examination, from the bottom of a body of water.

(3) A machine resembling with their load of mud nearly half a ton in weight, brought up without a hitch from depths of some 4,000 fathoms.
Proctor *Light Science* essay viii. 162. [r. g. & co. 1874.]

A Chesapeake Oyster-dredge (*a*) with Hand-windlass (*b*).

(3) A dredging-machine. 2. [Eng.] *Mining.* (1) Dradge. (2) Fine mineral particles suspended in water. 3. A ballast-lighter. 4. [Prov. Eng.] A hooper or rake; drag. [< OF. *dreg,* oyster-net, < OD. *draghe,* < *dragen,* draw.] **—dredge'-boat",** *n.* A boat bearing a dredging-machine.—**dredge'man,** *n.* One who dredges for oysters.—**dredge'-ma"chine,** *n.* A dredging-machine of a sand-dredge through which substances to be removed are drawn after having been mixed with water, being pumped through the pipe to the point of discharge.

dredge[2], *n.* A box with perforated lid for dredging flour, etc.; also, formerly, for sprinkling powdered meal over shells: fuses for muzzle-loading mortars. **dredge'-box"**[2]; **dredg"-box"**[2].

dredge[3], *n.* 1. Oats and barley sown together. 2†. A sweetmeat with seeds or spices as one of the ingredients. [< F. *dragée,* sweetmeat, < *Pr. dragea,* < LL. *tragemata,* < Gr. *tragēmata,* sweetmeats, < *trōgō,* eat.] **dregˈ.**

—dredge'-malt", *n.* Malt made of oats and barley.

dredg'er[1],] dred'er; 2 drĕdg'er, *n.* 1. One who dredges. 2. A dredging-machine. 3. A boat engaged in dredging, especially for oysters.—**dredg'er-man,** *n.*

dredg'er[2], *n.* In cookery, a dredge; dredging-box.

dredg'le,] dred'l; 2 drĕdg'e, *n.* [Scot.] Same as DREGIE.

dredg'ing,] drej'ŋ; 2 drĕdg'ĭng, *n.* 1. The act of using a dredge. 2. That which is taken up with a dredge.

—dredg'ing-ma-chine", *n.* A scoop or suction apparatus, operated by power, and mounted usually on a flat-bottomed boat, for clearing out or deepening channels, harbors, etc., by taking up and removing mud or gravel from their bottoms.

Dredger.

The three leading types are provided with either (1) an endless chain of steel buckets; (2) a scoop or grab at the end of a long lever; or (3) a suction tube or pump. Dredging-machines are sometimes named either by the shape of some working part of the machine, as the **clam-shell bucket dredging-machine, dipper d.-machine, orange-peel bucket d.-machine,** or by their method of operation, **hydraulic, vacuum,** etc.—**d.-tube,** *n.* The large tube of a dredging-machine that operates by suction.

Dred Scott Case. *U. S. Hist.* A claim for the freedom of a negro slave. Dred Scott, who lived with his owner, Dr. Emerson, in Missouri, but was taken by him to Illinois and Minnesota, then free soil, and lived there from 1834 to 1838, but was taken back to Missouri in the latter year. Scott brought suit in 1846, claiming the status of a freeman through residence in free territory. The Supreme Court of Missouri denied the claim (1852), holding that on his return to a slave State his status as a slave still held. The case, involving a question under the Federal laws and Constitution, was brought, in 1854, before the Federal Circuit Court, which held that Scott was a citizen of Missouri and could be a party to a suit before a Federal court, but decided the suit against him. However, in 1857 the United States Supreme Court, Chief Justice Taney presiding, reversed this decision, holding that under the form of government then existing a negro "had no rights which the white man was bound to respect and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit."

dree, *v.* & *n.* **I.** *t.* [Poet. or Obs.] To suffer; endure. 2. [Archaic or Obs.] To spend; pass, as one's days. 3. [Prov. Eng.] To prolong; draw out. **II.** *i.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] To hold out; put up with. *drēo,* *n.*

dree, *a.* 1. [Prov. Eng.] Tedious; tiresome. 2†. Large; great; important. **dreich**‡; **dreigh**‡ [Scot.].

—dree'ly, *adv.* Tediously; 2†. Nobly; carnestly.

dree, *n.* 1. [Dial., Eng.] The longest part; length. 2. [Scot.] Care; adversity; grief.

dree'-draw",] drē'-drō"; 2 drē'-dra", *n.* [Eng.] An apparatus for use of literal illicit blisful.

dreel'ite,] dril'ait; 2 drēl'it, *n. Mineral.* A variety of barite containing calcium sulfate. [< M. de *Drée,* a patron of science.]

dreen,] drin; 2 drēn, *v. & n.* [Dial.] Drain. **dreinˈ.**

dreep,] drip; 2 drēp, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. To drip. 2. To droop; lose heart or courage. **drepeˈ.**

dregˈ, *n.* Singular of DREGS.

dregˈgy,] dreg'i; 2 drĕg'y, *a.* 1. Containing dregs; full of dregs; foul. 2. [Tennessee.] Turbid.— **dregˈgi-ly,** *adv.* —**dregˈgi-ness,** *n.* Foulness.

dregs,] dregz; 2 drĕgs, *n. pl.* The sediment of liquids, especially of beverages; hence, figuratively, worthless residuum; the coarse part; as, the *dregs* of society: this word is now always used in the literal, but Shakespeare and other Elizabethan authors occasionally use it in the singular.

To the *dregs,* we drank the bitter draught.
Davies *Britannia Redivivus* l. 154.

[ME. *dregges,* a pl. form of *dreg,* mire, < Ice. *dregg,* pl. *dreggar,* dregs, < *draga,* draw.] Syn.: dross, grounds, lees, offal, offscouring, refuse, scum, slag, trash, waste.

dreˈibund,] drai'bunt; 2 dri'bunt, *n.* [G.] A triple alliance; specif. [D-], the defensive alliance of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy made in 1883.

drei'kan-ter,] drai'kan-ter; 2 dri'kan-ter, *n. pl.* Pebbles whose angles and polyhedral shapes are due to cutting by wind-blown sand; glyptoliths; gibbers.

dreint, *vt.* To drain.

dreinˈed, *pp.* Drenched. **drenˈt**; **dreynˈt.**

Drel'ser,] drai'ser; 2 dri'ser, **Theodore** (?/sr1871–). An American novelist and journalist. *An American Tragedy.*

Dreis'se-na,] drai'sa-na; 2 dri'se-na, *n. Conch.* [L.] A genus typical of *Dreissensidæ.* 2. [D-] A mussel-like bivalve of this genus, as *D. polymorpha,* now common in Europe. [< *Dreyssen,* of Belgium.]

Dreis'seen-sid"æ,] drai'sen-sid"-dē; 2 dri-sĕn'i-dē", *n. pl. Conch.* A family of mytilacean bivalves having the mantle closed except for the foot and siphons, the foot ligulate and near the umbones, the two separate adductor scars unequal, and a mussel-like shell. **Dreis"se-na'ce-a**‡; **Dreis"se-ni'dæ**‡.

—dreis'se-nid, *n.*—**dreis'se-noid,** *a.*

Dre-lin'court',] dra-lan'kŭr'; 2 dra-lĕn'kur', *n.* **1. Charles** (?/sr1595–?/sr1669). A French Protestant minister and writer; *Consolations against the Fear of Death,* etc. **2. Charles** (1633–1697), a French physician and writer; son of preceding; physician to Louis XIV.; professor.

dremet, *n.* Dream. **drent**†; **drem'elst**†.—**dremet,** *v.*

drench,] drench; 2 drĕnch, *v. & n.* **I.** *t.* 1. To wet thoroughly; as, garments *drenched* with water or blood. 2. To administer a drench or potion to; force to swallow a draft; as, to *drench* a cow. 3. In tanning, to baste. 4†. To physic or purge. 5†. To drown; overwhelm.

II. *i.* To drink; sink. [< AS. *drencan,* cause of *drincan,* drink.] **—drench'er-y-ware,** *n.* Syn.: drown, immerse, inundate, saturate, soak, steep, wash, wet through, wet to the skin.—Ant.: desiccate, drain, dry.—Prep.: *with.*

drench, *n.* 1. *Vet.* A liquid medicine, esp. a purgative, given abundantly or by compulsion; as, a *drench* for a horse. 2. A large draft of any fluid; as, a *drench* of wine. 3. A body of fluid sufficient to cover or drown; flood. 4. Any substance that causes tanning; as, a *drench* for hides. 5. [Ir.] A philter; love-potion. 6†. A drink. 7†. A channel. [< AS. *drenc,* < *drencan;* see DRENCH, *v.*]

drench'er,] drench'er; 2 drĕnch'er, *n.* One who or that which drenches. Specif.: (1) One who administers a drench to an animal. (2) [Colloq.] A heavy shower.

drench'ing,] drench'ŋ; 2 drĕnch'ĭng, *ppr. & verbal n.* of DRENCH, v.—**drench'ing-bit",** *n.* A hollow bit, with a funnel attachment, used in drenching animals.—**d.-horn,** *n.* A cow's horn, with the broad end closed and the other perforated, for administering physic to animals.—**drench'ing-ly,** *adv.*

drenchit, *pp.* Drenched. S. S.

dreng†, *n.* 1. *Old Eng. Law.* A servile vassal; a tenant in chief. **drench**†; **drenget.** 2. [Scot.] A boor; a clown. — **dreng'age**†, *n.* The land cultivated by a dreng, or the tenure by which he held it.

Dren'nan, 1 dren'an; 2 drĕn'an, **William** (1/2 1754–2/1820). An Irish poet; originator of the phrase *the Emerald Isle.*

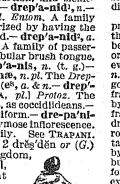
Dren'the, 1 dren'te; 2 drĕn'te, a province in the Netherlands; 1,030 sq. m.; capital, Assen.

drep'a-ni-, 1 drep'ə-nı-; 2 drĕp'a-nı-. Derived from Greek *drepanē*, sickle (< *drepō*, pluck); a combining form.—

Drep-pan'ides, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of Hawaiian finches, having a compressed body, scales extending on the vertical fins, the dorsal with a short spinous portion, and sickle-shaped pectorals. **Drep'pa-nine,** *n.*, *a.*—**drep'anoid,** *a.*—**drep'a-noid,** *a.*—**Drep-pan'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of small moths, the hook-tips, characterized by having the tips of the forewings somewhat recurved.—**drep'anoid,** *a.* & *n.*—**Drep"a-nid'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of passerine birds with nine primaries and long tubular brush tongue, including many Hawaiian birds. **Drep'a-nis,** *n.* (t. g.)—**drep-pan'i-did,** *a.* & *n.*—**Drep"i-nid'i-æ,** *n. pl.* The *Drepanididæ* as a subfamily.—**dre-pan'i-din**(es), *a.* & *n.*—**drep'a-nin**(es), *a.*—**drep'a-nid'i-um,** *n.* [>L., *pl.*] *Protoz.* The sickle-shaped young of certain gregarines, as coccidiosæ.—**drep'a-ni-form,** *a.* Sickle-shaped; falciform.—**dre-pa'ni-um,** *n.* [>N.-L., *pl.*] *Bot.* A sickle-shaped cymose inflorescence.

Dre-pa'num, *n.* An ancient town in Bithynia. See TRAPANI.

Dres'den, 1 dres'dən (or *(G.)* dräs'dən; 2 drĕs'dĕn or *(G.)* dreg'dĕn, *n.* **1.** A circle in Saxony kingdom, Germany; 1,674 sq. m. **2.** its capital, also the capital of Saxony, an ancient fortified city famous for its pottery, art, and museums; scene of a victory of Napoleon, Aug. 26–27, 1813. **3.** A town in Bothwell district, Ontario, Canada. **4.** A village in Muskingum county, Ohio.—***Dresden ware,*** a noted superior variety of white hard-clay porcelain, the ingredients of which are kaolin, feldspar, and broken biscuit porcelain. It was first made in Europe by John Frederick Böttger or Böttcher (1709), at Meissen, near Dresden, and is remarkable for its style of decoration. See PORCELAIN.



Dresden Porcelain.

1. A potpourri vase or Dresden ware. 2. Mark of the royal manufactory.

dress, 1 dres; 2 drĕs, *v.* [DRESSED or DREST; DRESS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *of* Dresden ware. 2. To invest with or as with clothing; Mark of the clothe; clothe; as, *dress* a child. **2.** To embellish; adorn; people *dress* themselves; some authors *dress* thoughts in pleasing style.

Men *dress* their children's minds as they do their bodies, in the prevailing fashion. SPENCER *Education* 33. [A. 1880.]

2. To put in order; arrange; adjust; as, to *dress* a shop window or a lamp. **3.** To array elaborately or richly; adorn; deck; as, to *dress* a ship with flags. **4.** *Surg.* To cleanse and cover or bind up (surgical applications, protective bandages, or the like; as, to *dress* a wound or a sore. **5.** To prepare by some special treatment. (1) To prepare for market or the table; as, to *dress* poultry.

The names of almost all animals so long as they are alive are . . . Saxon, but when *dressed* and prepared for food become Norman. TRENCH *Study of Words* p. 98. [w. s. w.]

(2) To prepare for manufacture; as, to *dress* skins for leather; to *dress* flax or hemp. (3) To reduce to proper shape for use: square or cut down, as stones or timber. (4) To cut, plane, or furrow, etc. (a surface, or part of a millstone), so as to render suitable for grinding or other special use. (5) To form a nap on by the use of teazel; teazel: said of cloth. (6) To size or gloss; as, to *dress* muslin or paper. (7) To prepare, as for the furnace, by sorting; as, to *dress* ore. (8) To cultivate; prune; as, to *dress* a garden or vine. (9) To curry; as, to *dress* horses. (10) To dress, as seeds, with a solution of fungicides or with hot water before planting, to prevent the occurrence of smut. (11) To rub and polish, as green bricks. To remove (as burr).

6. To put in a straight line or make straight; aline, as a military company; as, to *dress* ranks; to *dress* a course of bricks. **7.** To wear or abrade by the attrition of glacial ice; as, *dressed* rocks; *dressed* surfaces.

I have noticed in these islands many examples of what are known as '*dressed* surfaces' on the rocks.

ARCH. GEIKIE *Geol. Sketches* p. 49. [MACM., 1882.]

8. To scold; reprove; personally scrub *down.* **9.** To address. **10.** To train for use, as a horse. **11.** To reach toward. **12.** To prepare for action. **13**†. To put right; regulate; adjust.

II. *i.* **1.** To put on or wear clothing. Specif.: (1) To wear elaborate attire; as, she *dresses* very much. (2) To put on the dress required by custom or strict etiquette for a particular occasion; as, he always *dresses* for dinner.

2. To come into line; range; as, these walls do not *dress* in height. **3.** To become the subject of preparation; as, the poultry *dressed* quickly. **4**†. To go in a certain direction. **5**†. *Fort.* To order. **6**†. To rise. [< OF. *dresser*, < L. *directus;* see DIRECT, *a.*] SYN.: see GARNISH. — **to dress ship** (*Naut.*), to display the national colors at the masthead, and signal flags and other flags along lines stretched from stern to masthead and bow, in honor of some individual or occasion.— **to d. to the right, left,** or **on the center** (*Mil.*), to aline, as a company, from the position of the soldier on the right, left, or in the center.— **to d. up** [Colloq., U. S.], to dress in an elaborate manner; put on one's best attire.

dress, *n.* **1.** That which is worn as a covering for the body; clothes collectively; garments; as, citizen's *dress.* **2.** The modern outer garment of a woman or child, consisting of a skirt and a waist either separate or united; a gown; rarely, frock. **3.** Any one piece of female attire; clothing designed or expensively made for adornment; also, the wearing of such attire; as, there is a great deal of *dress* at the hotel.

Dress does not make a man, but it often makes a successful one. DISRAELI *Endymion* vol. i, p. 133. [T. 1880.]

4. Full dress as opposed to business costume or to half-dress: often attributively; as, a *dress* affair. **5.** Dressing or size, as of leather. **6.** The parting fashion of the surface of a millstone or a roll. **7.** An outfit of type. **8.** *Ornith.* Plumage; as, the breeding-*dress.*

SYN.: apparel, array, attire, clothes, clothing, costume, garb, garments, habiliments, habit, raiment, robes, uniform, vestments, vesture. *Clothing* denotes the entire covering of the body, taken as a whole; *clothes* and *garments* view it as composed of separate parts. *Clothes, clothing,* and *garments* may be used of inner or outer covering; all the other words in the list (with possible rare exceptions in the case of *raiment*) refer to the outer *garments. Array, raiment,* and *vesture* are archaic or poetic; so, too, is *habit,* except in technical use to denote a lady's riding-*dress.* The word *vestments* is now rare, except in ecclesiastical use. *Apparel* and *attire* are most frequently used of somewhat complete and elegant outer *clothing,* the Shakespeare speaks of "poor and mean *attire*"; *dress* may be used, specif., of a woman's, and in that sense may be either rich or shabby; but in the general sense it denotes outer *clothing* which is meant to be elegant, complete, and appropriate to some social or public occasion; as, full *dress,* court *dress,* evening *dress,* etc. *Dress* has now largely displaced *apparel* and *attire. Garb* denotes the *clothing* characteristic of some class, profession, or the like; as, the *garb* of a priest. *Costume* is chiefly used (1) of that which befits an assumed character; as, a theatrical *costume;* we sometimes speak of a national *costume,* etc.—ANT.: bareness, disarray, dishabille, nudity, raggedness, undress, unclothing.

— **dress'-cir"cle,** *n.* A section of a theater, usually comprising the best seats in the first or lower gallery. In English theaters the occupants of the dress-circle were expected to be in evening dress.— **d. coat,** a coat prescribed by custom or regulations for full-dress occasions, especially a coat for evening wear, having tails cut away over the hips.— **d. cloth,** *n.* A twilled, glossy, napnille surface given to certain woolen goods in the process of manufacture.— **d.-form,** *n.* A wire frame made in the form of a woman wearing skirts, and used by a dressmaker in fitting and draping garments; a dressing-frame.— **d.-goods,** *n. pl.* Fabrics for women's and children's dresses: often colloquially as a singular.— **d.-guard,** *n.* A rounded guard over a wheel, as of a carriage, to prevent contact with clothing.— **d. improver,** *n.* [Eng.] A device worn by women for improving the effect of a skirt or its drapery; a bustle.— **d. parade,** *n. Mil.* A parade of troops in full uniform and under arms, usually including certain formal tactical exercises. **2.** *pl.* [Colloq. or Humorous.] Any display of persons in ceremonial or elaborate dress, as a promenade or a ball.— **d. piece,** *n.* A pair sleeves, or detached dress-sleeves, the rowel of which is enclosed in a smooth ring and hence thought to be merely emblematic. [C.]— **d. suit,** a suit of clothes for wear on ceremonial or other full dress occasions. Compare FULL DRESS, under FULL, *a.*— **d. uniform** (*Mil.*), the uniform specially prescribed to be worn on ceremonial occasions. Compare UNIFORM, *n.*

dress'er, 1 dres'ər; 2 drĕs'er, *n.* **1.** One who dresses himself or herself: said, generally, of one who dresses elaborately and with intent to make a fine appearance. **2.** A person who puts on or adjusts dress or costume for another, as a valet or maid at a theater. **3.** One who dresses wounds, etc.; a surgeon's assistant. **4.** *Type-founding.* A person employed to dress or finish type. **5.** One who prepares for use, or puts and keeps in order; as, a fly-*dresser;* a vine-*dresser.* **6.** *Mech.* A tool or machine for dressing. (1) *Plumbing.* A mallet for straightening or bending lead pipes and sheets. (2) A tool or machine for facing and furrowing millstones. (3) A plug-tool or device for dressing down, etc, etc.

dress'er, *n.* **1.** A kitchen table or sideboard on which articles of food are prepared, or a cupboard for displaying, also, a combination of table and cupboard.

Rows of resplendent pewter, ranged on the long *dresser,* dazzled his eyes.

IRVING *Sketch-Book. Sleepy Hollow* p. 429. [c. p. r. 1861.]

2. [U. S.] A chest of drawers supported on a swinging mirror, useful in a dressing-room. [< OF. *dreçoir,* < LL. *directorium,* dresser, < L. *directus;* see DIRECT, *a.*]



Details of Dressmaking.

1. Binding. 2. Piping. 3. Sleeve. 4. Lower Part of Sleeve. 5. Girdle. 6. Flower. 7. Panel. 8. Collar. 9. Vamise. 10. Revers. 11. Belt. 12. Shirrings. 13. Armhole. 14. Trimming-band. 15. Seam. 16. Drapery. 17. Hem. 18. Picot-edge. (*Butterick.*)

dress'-goods", d.-**im-prover,** etc. See DRESS, *n.*

dress'ing, *vbl. n.* [DRESS, *v.*] **1.** The act of dressing, in any sense; especially, the putting on or wearing of elegant or fashionable attire; as, the *dressing* at the ball was fine.

Next to the gentleman's game of hunting, we must put the ladies' game of *dressing.* It is not the cheapest of games.

RUSKIN *Crown of Wild Olive* p. 11. [c. & s. 1866.]

2. That with which a thing is dressed. Specif.: (1) The material, as glue, flour, etc., used for sizing warp-yarn. (2) A manure or fertilizer as of ashes, seaweed vegetables, bone or guano, put into land or spread over the surface for improving the crop.

The breed of horses and of cattle was improved, and a far greater use made of artificial *dressings.*

GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 397. [H. 1875.]

(3) An external remedial application for a diseased part. Dressings are **antiseptic** (gauze saturated with bichlorid of mercury, boric acid, etc.), **occlusive** (impermeable, especially sealing a wound), **water** (cotton or gauze moistened with sterilized water. (4) In cookery: (*a*) The seasoning or sauce added to a salad or other dish; as, a mayonnaise *dressing.* (*b*) The stuffing of a fowl.

3. [Colloq.] A flogging or scolding: usually with *down;* as, she gave the boy a good *dressing down.*

4. The process or finishing of wood work. **5.** *pl. Arch.* (1) Moldings and sculptured decorations *on* ceilings, etc. (2) Stone frames surrounding the wall-openings in a brick building. **6.** *Metal.* The mechanical preparation of ore for smelting. **7.** The oily residue of sifted mustard-seed. **8**†. Clothing; raiment.— **a dressing down** [Colloq.], a scolding.— **dress'ing-bag",** *n.* A hand-bag fitted with mirrors, brushes, and other articles requisite for the toilet.— **d.-bench,** *n.* An iron-topped bench on which unburned bricks, after drying, are rubbed and polished.— **d.-board**†, *n.* See DRESSER.— **d.-case,** *n.* A box-like receptacle for articles necessary in the toilet, such as hair-brushes, combs, shaving-utensils, etc.— **d.-floor,** *n. Mining.* The surface grounds, sills-septs, etc., connected with the place where ore is prepared for shipment to the furnace.— **d.-forceps,** *n.* Forceps used by surgeons in adjusting dressings.— **d.-frame,** *n.* Same as DRESS-FORM.— **d.-gown,** *n.* A loose gown worn while dressing or in undress.— **d.-knife,** *n.* Any one of various forms of knife used by tanners, gardeners, cooks, etc.— **d.-machine,** *n.* **1.** A device consisting of a cylinder faced with wire brushes, used for removing flour from bran. **2.** A machine for removing the fuzz from hard-twisted yarn and giving it a slight gloss, and for placing threads side by side on a reel.— **d.-room,** *n.* **1.** A room used for dressing, as in a theater. **2.** A room for the use of patients in the X-ray department of a hospital.

The size of the X-ray department may be obtained from the fact that eight rooms are devoted to fluoroscopy, radiography, etc., and eight *dressing rooms* add greatly to the efficiency of the service.

E. MUNN *Assumes The Jewish Hospital in St. Louis in* "Hospital Management," Aug. 1926, p. 5.

— **d.-sack,** *n.* A light sack worn by women while making their toilet.— **d.-jacket**†,— **d.-table,** *n.* **1.** A toilet-table. **2.** A brickmakers' dressing-bench. **3.** An operating bench. **4.** The table of a machine for dressing and truing stereotype plates.— **occlusive d.,** a dressing which completely covers a wound.

dress'mak"er, 1 dres'māk"ər; 2 drĕs'māk"er, *n.* A person who makes dresses for women or children; a mantua-maker.— **dress'mak"er-ship,** *n.*— **dress'mak"er-y,** *n.*— **dress'mak"ing,** *n.* The art of cutting out, modeling, and making dresses and gowns; also, the occupation of one who does this. See illus. in preceding column. [board.

dress'-or'i, 1 dre'swōr'; 2 drĕ'swōr', *n.* [F.] A dresser; sideboard.

dress'-pa-rade', d.-**spur,** etc. See DRESS, *n.* [ing.

dress'ure, 1 dres'yur; 2 drĕs'yur, *n.* A college mode of training.

dress'y, 1 dres'ı; 2 drĕs'y, *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Fond of dress; dressing showily. **2.** Having an elegant or stylish appearance; modish; as, a *dressy* gown; *dressy* material.

— **dress'i-ness,** *n.*

dret-ch†, *vt.* To linger; delay. **drecche**†.

Dreux, 1 drü; 2 drü, *n.* An ancient town in Eure-et-Loire department, France: ruins of castle where the Huguenots were defeated and the Prince of Condé was captured in 1562.

Drew'et', 1 dre-vē'; 2 dre-vĕ', *n.* **1. Imbert** (?/2 1607–?/2 1739), *A French engraver; son of* Pierre; *Portrait of Bossuet,* etc. **2. Pierre** (?/2 1663–?/2 1738), *a French engraver; Portrait of Louis XIV.,* etc.

drew, 1 drü; 2 dru, *imp. of* DRAW, *v.*

Drew, n. 1. Daniel (?/2 1797–?/2 1879), an American stock speculator and promoter; founded (1866) Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. **2. John** (?/2 1853–?/2 1927), an American actor in classic and modern high-comedy rôles; *Patruchio; The Duke of Killicrankie,* etc. **3. Samuel** (?/2 1765–?/2 1833), an English shoemaker, methodist preacher, and writer; *Immateriality and Immortality of the Soul,* etc. **4.** A county in S. E. Arkansas; 838 sq. m.; county-seat, Monticello. [Teut. *mac,* skilful.

Drez'el, 1 dreks'el; 2 drĕks'el, **Anthony Joseph** (?/2 1826–?/2 1893), an American banker and philanthropist.

drey†, 1 dreks'el; 2 drĕs'el, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A threshold.

Drey'er, 1 drī'er; 2 drȳ'er, *n.* **1. Johan Matthias** (1716–?/2 1769), a German humorous poet. **2. Otto** (12/4 1837–?/2 1900), a German Protestant theologian and preacher.

drey†, *n.* A squirrel's nest; dray.

Drey"fus', 1 drī"fŭs'; 2 drę"fŭs', **Alfred** (1859–). A French artillery officer of Jewish descent, chief figure in the sensational **Dreyfus** affair, which convulsed France. It began with his arrest on Oct. 15, 1894, on the charge of having sold military secrets to a foreign power, then generally believed to have been Germany or Italy, while the governments of those countries denied dealing with him. He was court-martialed and convicted mainly on the strength of a bordereau forged by Captain Esterhazy, and was publicly degraded and sentenced to solitary confinement. He was transported to Devil's Island, where he was treated with great severity. His case nearly caused a rupture between France and Germany, and disclosed widespread corruption in the French army, and gave rise to an outburst of anti-Semitism. On June 2, 1899, Major Esterhazy, who had been dismissed from the army for a theft, broke in this affair, confessed the authorship of the bordereau and a new court martial was convened. Dreyfus was again convicted, but was recommended to mercy and pardoned by President Loubet on Sept. 19, 1899. Dreyfus's innocence was fully established at a retrial in 1906, and he was restored to his full rank (major) in the army and on the next day on which he suffered degradation he was decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor.

dreyet, *pp.* Drowned. **dreynte**†.

Drey'fe, 1 drol'ze; 2 drȳ'ze, **Johann N. von** (1/2 1787–1/2 1867). A Prussian gunsmith, who invented the needle-gun (1836), which was used by the German army in the wars with Austria (1866) and France (1870).

drib, 1 drib; 2 drĭb, *v.* [DRIBBED, DRIBD†; DRIB'BING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To do (a thing) little by little. (1) To cut off by bits. (2) To cheat by small tricks. (3) To entice gradually. **2.** In archery, to shoot a pointed arrow.

II. *i.* To shoot at a mark at short distance. [< AS. *drepan,* strike.] — **drib'ber†,** *n.* A short-range archer.

drib, *n.* [Archaic.] A drop; a little bit; a driblet. **drib'bet†.**

drib'ble, 1 drib'l; 2 drĭb'l, *n.* DRIBBLING, *vbl. n.*; **drib'ling†,** } DRIB'BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To let fall in drops; drip; as, to *dribble* a liquid upon the floor. **2.** To give by piecemeal: used with *out.* **3.** To propel (the ball) by successive slight pushes with the foot (in football), or by the hand (in basketball), in order to pilot (it) through the ranks of an opposing team.

II. *i.* **1.** To fall in drops, or run bit by bit; as, sirup *dribbles* from a cup; *dribbling* tide.

But close at hand a little *dribbling* brook was twisting from side to side through a hollow.

F. PARKMAN *Oregon Trail* p. 32. [t. & *co.*, 1883.]

2. To act or think without strength or force. **3**†. To fall slowly. [For *dripple,* freq. of *drip.*]

drib'ble, *n.* Same as DRIBLET.

drib'ble, } *n.* **1.** A small quantity of a liquid falling in **drib'ʟ†,** } drops or flowing in a scanty and broken stream. **2.** [Scot.] Showery or drizzly weather. **3.** In football and basketball, the act of dribbling. See DRIBBLE, *v.*, **3.** **4.** [Local, Eng.] A field-drain of broken stones. [dribbles.

drib'bler†, 1 drib'lər; 2 drĭb'ler, *n.* In football, one who

drib'blers, *n.* Same as BRIBBLERS.

drib'let, 1 drib'lət; 2 drĭb'let, *n.* A small piece, part, or sum; a drop or clot formed as if by dribbling; as, money paid in *driblets.* **drib'blet†.** SYN.: bit, dole, drop, instalment, item, mite, morsel, particle, scrap.— ANT.: aggregate, mass, total, whole.— **drib'let-core",** *n. Geol.* A small, fantastic cone, formed by the adhesion of congealing driblets of liquid lava from a volcanic blow-hole: contrasted with *cinder-cone.*

Dri'burg, 1 drī'burg; 2 drī'burg, *n.* A town and watering-place in Prussian Westphalia, Germany.

drid'dle, 1 drid'l; 2 drĭd'l, *vt.* [DRID'DLED; DRID'DLING.] [Scot.] **1.** To waste strength and time to little purpose. **2.** To

wander idly. **3.** To play poorly on a musical instrument. **4.** To dribble.

dri'el, *n.* & *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] Same as DREE.

dri'er†, *a.* & *n.* Dry.

dried, 1 dru͞id; 2 drīd, *imp.* & *pp.* of DRY, *v.*

dri'er, 1 dru͞i'ėr, 2 drī'ėr, *n.* One who or that which dries. Specif.: (1) A substance added to a paint, varnish, or printing-ink to make it dry more quickly; a siccative. (2) A mechanical contrivance for freeing a substance from moisture.— **centrifugal drier**, a machine for expelling moisture, as from yarn, by rapid whirling.— **gravity d.** (*Milling.*), a device invented by Thomas A. Edison for rapid and economical drying of crushed and pulverized ore and stone, comprising a tower, centrally heated, arranged with baffle-plates. The material to be dried is led into the top and descends by gravity, falling on to the baffle-plates and thus separating the particles, by reason of which they are successively exposed to the drying atmosphere used in concentrating fine ore and in the manufacture of cement.

dri'er, dri'est, *compar.* & *superl.* of DRY, *a.*

drier-y, 1 dru͞i'ėr-i; 2 drī'ėr-i, *n.* A drying establishment.

drifet, *v.* To drive. CHAUCER *R. R.* 1, 1,874.

Drif'field, 1 drif'ild; 2 drīf'ild, *n.* A town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England.

drift, 1 drift; 2 drīft, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To carry along as currents of air or water do a body; as, the current *drifted* the ship.

Ha! how the breath of these Saxons and Celts, like the blast of the east-wind,
Drifts evermore to the west the seanty smokes of thy wigwams!
LONGFELLOW *To the Driving Cloud* st. 4.

2. To pile into heaps; as, the wind *drifts* the snow. **3.** To cover with driftage. **4.** *Mining.* To make by horizontal excavation. **5.** To smooth and enlarge, as a rivet-hole laterally in one member or plate so as to correspond with that in another. **6.** [Scot.] To put off; delay.

II. *i.* **1.** To float or be carried along by a current; as, the boat *drifted* out to sea. **2.** To accumulate in masses by the force of the wind; as, the snow *drifts*. **3.** To be borne along unconsciously or involuntarily by force of circumstances; as, he *drifted* into immoral habits.

As two floating planks meet and part on the sea,
O friend! so I met and then *drifted* from thee.
W. R. ALGER *Poetry of the Orient*, p. 196. [n. bros. 1866.]

4. *Mining.* To run a drift. **5.** [U. S.] *Herding.* To drive cattle slowly, letting them feed as they go.— **drift'a-way'**, *n.* See ANCHOR.— **d.-angle**, *n.* The angle at which a *drift*-piece is set on a rifled gun.— **d.-bed**, *n. Geol.* A bed or stratum composed of drift.— **d.-bolt**, *n.* A drive-bolt.— **d.-fish**, *n. pl. Fish* caught in a *drift*-net.— **d.-ice**, *n.* Masses of broken ice driven about by currents.— **d.-land**, *n. Old. Eng. Law.* An annual payment by tenants to king or landlord for the privilege of driving cattle through a manor.— **d.-lead**, *n. Naut.* A heavy lead used when a vessel is at single anchor, to note whether or not she parts her cable or drags her anchor.— **d.-map**, *n.* A map describing the location of glacial and glaciofluvial deposits, commonly referred to as *drift*.— **d.-mining**, *n.* A method of mining metal by following with horizontal passages the drifted beds or detritus deposited by ancient streams.— **d.-net**, *n.* A gill-net weighted at the bottom and kept vertical by floats at the upper edge; commonly allowed to drift with the current or tide.— **d.-netter**, *n.*— **d.-peat**, *n.* A bed of peat interstratified with drift deposits.— **d.-piece**, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A timber for turning a scroll at the cutwater. **2.** An attachment to the rear sight of a rifled gun to adjust it so as to compensate for the drift of the projectile.— **d.-sail**, *n. Naut.* A sail used as a drift-anchor; a drag-sail. Compare also ANCHOR.

drift, *n.* **1.** That which is driven or carried onward by a current; as, a *drift* of clouds across the sky. **2.** A heap of any matter piled up by wind or sea; as, a snow-*drift*.

The white *drift* piled the window-frame.
WHITTIER *Snow-Bound* st. 3.

3. A course along which or an end toward which anything moves on; tendency; as, the *drift* of a discussion.

Soldiers are very quick to catch the general *drift* and purpose of a campaign. W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. ii, p. 307. [A. 1875.]

4. A driving; an urgent force; controlling power or influence; as, a *drift* of ice resulting from wind or tide. **5.** A number of objects moving onward by one force; as, a *drift* of logs; a *drift* of cattle. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] A green lane. *Notes and Queries* (*Lond.*) Apr. 21, 1888. **7.** [Eng.] A drover's road. **8.** [S. Afr.] A ford. **9.** *Arch.* The outward horizontal thrust or push of an arch upon its piers. **10.** *Elec.* The slow motion of a galvanometer needle, caused by change in its suspending fiber. **11.** *Geol.* An accumulation of earthy materials — clay, sand, gravel, and boulders — which has been transported by moving masses of ice (as **glacial drift**) or by running water created by glaciers (as **fluvioglacial drift**) and deposited over portions of the earth's surface, mostly in the higher latitudes. **12.** (1) A nearly cylindrical tapering tool, sometimes with cutting edges, for enlarging and smoothing the edges of a hole in a metal plate; a driver. (2) The space passed over in making one haul of a dredge. **13.** *Mil.* (*i*) A copper or wooden cylinder for ramming the composition in rocket-cases. (2) [Eng.] A priming-iron for cleaning out the vent of a cannon. (3) The deviation from a direct line of a projectile fired from a rifled piece. **14.** *Mining.* A horizontal or nearly horizontal passage in a mine; also, the direction of a passage or gallery. **15.** *Naut.* (1) The direction of a current. (2) Leeway; the distance which a vessel is driven from her direct course by wind or sea or other causes; driftway. **16.** *Aero.* That component of the aerodynamic pressure upon an aeroplane which is measured in a line parallel to its motion. CAVILLE WRIGHT. **17.** *Ship-building.* (1) A place where the sheer is raised and the rails are cut off and ended with a scroll-piece. (2) The difference in diameter between a hole and a drift-pin, as between a mast and its encircling hoop, etc. [< AS. *drifan*; see DRIVE.] **drift†.** Syn.: aim, conclusion, course, direction, inference, intent, intention, issue, meaning, motion, movement, purport, purpose, result, spread, tendency, tenor. See CURRENT; HEAP; INCLINATION. Compare synonyms for AIM; DESIGN.— **drift of a current**, the rate at which it flows.— **d. of the forest** (*Eng. Law*), an inspection of the cattle in a forest to ascertain how many and whose they are and whether they are commonable.— **Eskar d.**, coarse gravel and shingle drifted into banks.— **extra-moraine d.**, glacial drift deposited by streams; floating ice, or the like, outside the region occupied by the glacier and beyond the terminal moraine.— **metal-d.**, *n.* [Eng.] A **rock-drift** in a coal-mine.— **monkey-d.**, *n. Mining.* A passage or passageway used in prospecting.— **ripple-d.**, *n. Geol.* Current-bedding; or marks made on the bed of a stream from ripples on the water-surface.— **river-d.**, *n. Geol.* The alluvial deposit of a river; especially, the ancient gravels in which are found solitolite or paleolithic artifacts.

drift'age, 1 drif'ij; 2 drīf'ag, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* The leeway of a vessel, caused by currents, wind, or sea. **2.** Anything carried by currents of wind or sea. **3.** In gunnery, deviation; same as DRIFT, 13 (3).

drift'an'chor, d.-bed, etc. See under DRIFT, *n.*

drift'er, *n.* [Gk. Brit.] A fishing-boat that uses drift-nets.

drift'less, 1 drift'les; 2 drīft'lės, *a.* **1.** Destitute of direction, tendency, or aim; purposeless. **2.** Free from drift or driftage.

drift'-map", d.-net, d.-piece, etc. See under DRIFT, *n.*

drift'way', 1 drift'wē'; 2 drīf'wā', *n.* **1.** *Naut.* Driftage. **2.** *Mining.* A drift. **3.** [Archaic.] A common road for the driving of cattle. **4.** [U. S.] A perpetual outlet to the nearest highway, reserved to the owner of land which is entirely surrounded by the property of others.

drift'wood", d.-drift'wood", *n.* Seaweed cast upon the shore; especially, (1) gulfweed, or (2) the cylindrical portion of the frond of the *Laminaria digitata*.

drift'wood", d. 1 drift'wud"; 2 drīf'wo͝od", *n.* Wood floated or drifted by water, especially that cast up on shore by the sea; used also figuratively.

drift'y, *a.* Forming or full of drifts; as, a *drifty* road.

Drigh'ling-ton, 1 drī'ling-tėn; 2 drī'ling-ton, *n.* A town in Yorkshire, England.

drig'le, 1 drig'l; 2 drīg'l, *n.* [Scot.] A dirgie.

drild, *ppr.* Drilled. S. S.

drill, 1 dril; 2 drīl, *n.* **I.** *t.* To pierce or bore with or

drib,] as with a drill; as, to *drill* metal.

The isolated, spire-like crags . . . are . . . *drilled* and bored by the incessant lashings of the surf. HUGH MILLER *Scenes and Legends of Scotland* ch. 12, p. 196. [c. a. 1851.]

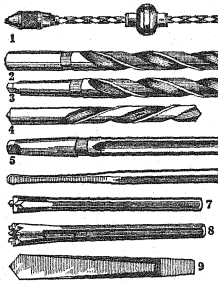
2. To make with a drill; as, to *drill* a hole. **3.** To teach and train in military exercises; hence, to instruct thoroughly in any department; as, to *drill* troops. **4.** To plant or sow with seed; in distinction from dibble, as distinguished from broadcast seeding; as, to *drill* a field. **5.** To plant or sow in rows; as, to *drill* seed. **6.** [Local, U. S.] To shift, as cars and locomotives, back and forth until all are in their proper places for the making up of a train or trains. **7†.** To induce by persuasion or allurement; decoy. **8†.** To wear away.

II. *i.* **1.** To engage in military or other similar exercise. **2.** To sow or plant in drills. [< D. *drillen*, bore, twindish, drill soldiers, < MD. *drille*, hole; cp. THRILL, *v.*] Syn.: discipline, exercise, instruct, practise, teach, train. See PIERCE.

drill, *n.* **I.** *t.* To cause to flow by drain or drill; percolate; as, waters *drilled* through a sandy soil.

II. *i.* To flow gently; trickle; as, waters *drilling* over a bed of pebbles. [Prov. Eng.] To waste away slowly; vanish by degrees. [For THRILL², *v.*]

drill†, *n.* **1.** A pointed cutting-tool, usually cylindrical, for boring in metal or other hard substances, and driven by a machine or brace; as, a brace-*drill*; twist-*drill*; by extension, a *drill*-press. See illus. below. **2.** A hard metal punch or cutter for making a hole by abrasion, as



Drills.

1. Automatic drill. 2. Straight-shank twist-drill. 3. Taper-shank twist-drill. 4. *Left-hand drill.* 5. *Straight-way drill.* 6. Bricklayers' drill. 7. Star-drill. 8. Pipe-drill. 9. Flat drill. 10. Hand-drilling attachment. 11. Breast-drill.

with a hammer or machine; as, a rock-*drill*; dental *drill*; hence, a machine for operating such a cutter. **3.** A machine for planting small seeds in rows and covering them with earth; as, grain-*drill*, harrow-*drill*, rice-*drill*, ridge-*drill*, roller-*drill*, etc. **4.** A row of seeds thus planted; also, the trench or furrow in which they are planted. **5.** The act, method, or result of training in military exercises; hence, thorough discipline in any branch of knowledge or industry; also, the act or method of teaching by repeated exercises. **6.** A muricoid gastropod, as *Urosalpinx cinerea*, which kills oysters by drilling holes in their shells. **7.** [Colloq., Brit.] A drill-master. Syn.: see PRACTISE.— **drill'-bar'row**, *n.* A grain-drill driven by hand like a wheelbarrow.— **d.-bone**, *n.* A bony outgrowth within the deltoid muscle, occurring in soldiers supposedly from the constant pressure of the rifles they carry.— **d.-bow**, *n.* A bow for operating a bow-drill.— **d.-cartridge**, *n. Ordnance.* A cartridge for practise service, containing a very small charge of powder.— **d.-core**, *n.* A core of rock cut out by a hollow drill.— **d.-extractor**, *n.* A device for withdrawing the drill-bit in wells; drill-tongs.— **d.-gage**, *n.* A gage for measuring the angle of a twist-drill bevel.— **d.-harrow**, *n. Agric.* A small harrow for weeding and pulverizing between drills or rows of plants.— **d.-holder**, *n.* A socket for a drill in a machine.— **d.-husbandry**, *n. Agric.* The practise of sowing seeds in drills.— **d.-instructor**, *n. Mil.* [U. S.] One who teaches military exercises; a drill-master.— **d.-jar**, *n.* A contrivance for giving a jumping motion to a rock-drill or well-boring drill.— **d.-lathe**, *n.* See LATHE.— **d.-master**, *n.* A trainer in military or gymnastic exercises; hence, one who thoroughly trains another in anything.— **d.-pin**, *n.* A center-post, in a lock, to fit a hollow-stemmed key.— **d.-plow**, *n. Agric.* A small plow used in drills, for planting.— **d.-press**, *n.* An upright drilling-machine of the pillar-and-arm type, for working in metal.— **d.-rod**, *n.* A vertical rod bearing a drilling-tool for boring wells.— **d.-sergeant**, *n.*— **d.-shed**, *n. Mil.* A barrack or large shed in which soldiers or militia are drilled.— **d.-ship**, *n.* [Eng.] A vessel in which the naval volunteers are drilled in handling sails, guns, etc.— **d.-stock**, *n.* A holder for a drill-bit.— **d.-templet**, *n.* A templet for use in guiding a drill and in fixing the distance between drilled holes.— **d.-tongs**, *n.* **1.** A boring- or drilling-tool, one jaw of which is placed back of or below the object to be perforated, and strains for adjusting the tension and rotation of the bit. **2.** A drill-extractor.— **d.-truck**, *n. Railroad.* A *t*-table for holding the track dowsing to switching purposes, work to be drilled; as, as in a drill-yard.— **d.-yard**, *n. Railroad.* That part of a railroad yard in which freight-cars are received, reclassified and dispatched.

PARTIAL LIST OF DRILLS.

[Other names of drills, not listed or defined here, will be found under their first elements.]

Drills for boring are variously named, as from their construction, arrangement, mode of operation, shape, purpose, place of use, the tool with which they are used, or the article or material operated upon;

as, **auger-d.** (twisted), **bench-d.**, **bone-d.**, **bow-d.** (worked with a bow; used chiefly by jewelers and watchmakers), **brace-d.**, **breast-d.**, **burr-d.** (dental), **calyx-d.** (for rock-boring), **center-d.** (for making a central hole, as in a shaft, to accommodate the lathe-center), **centrifugal d.** (having a fly-wheel), **churn-d.** (percussion), **clutch-d.** (having a ratchet), **cotter-d.** (for cutting cotter-seats), **cylinder-d.**, **dentist, dentistry, cramp-d.** (having a cramp to hold it to the work), **diamond-d.** (diamond-pointed, rock or dental), **expanding d.** (having spreading bits), **fiddle, or fiddle-bow d.** (a bow-drill), **finishing-d.** (for smoothing or reaming), **fire-d.** (see under FIRE), **fluted d.**, **fly-d.** (centrifugal), **half-round d.**, **hand-d.**, **H d.** (H-shaped point), **horizontal d.**, **jump-d.**, or **jumping d.** (percussion), **key-seat d.** (to countersink), **lever-d.** (having a lever to hold it to the work), **lip-d.** (having a cutting lip), **nerve-d.** (dental), **paddy-d.** (having adjustable cutters for boring reeds), **percussion-d.** (for rocks; operated by repeated blows), **pillar-d.** (see DRILLING-MACHINE, below), **pin-d.** (having a central pin, for countersinking), **pivot-d.**, (watchmakers') **push d.** (made by pointing a steel rod, for common work), **pneumatic d.** (operated by air), **post-d.** (attached to a post), **pump-d.** (operated like a pump-handle), **ratchet-d.** (worked by a ratchet), **rock-d.**, **rose-d.** (having rose-shaped cutting edges),— **rotary d.** (in which the spindle rotates), **shot-d.** (for cutting exceedin ly hard rock by the use of steel shot in the rotating tube), **slide-d.** (worked by a sliding stock to make a slot), **socket-d.** (fitting into a socket), **stop-d.** (having a collar to regulate the depth), **string-d.** (worked with a string; used for light drilling), **suspension-d.** (hung overhead), **tapping-d.** (for drilling into a main or pipe), **tire-d.** (for wheel-tires), **tit-d.** or **teat-d.** (having a nit, for countersinking), **traverse-d.** (having a traversing or lateral motion, for slotting), **twist-d., vertical d., wall-d.** (attached to a wall), **watchmakers' d., wimble-d.**, etc.

drill, *n.* Short twilled linen or cotton cloth. [< DRILLING².] **drills**‡.

drill, *n.* A black-faced baboon (*Cynocephalus leucophæus*) of West Africa, similar to the mandrill.

drill'-a, *n.* A rill.

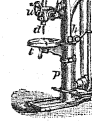
drill'er, 1 dril'ėr; 2 dril'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which drills. **2.** A drilling-machine.

drill'et, 1 dril'ėt; 2 dril'ėt, *n.* Acorn-cups from the valonia-oak (*Quercus ægilops*), used by tanners.

drill'-ex-trac'tor, *n.* See under DRILL, *n.*

drill'-gage", d.-harrow, etc. See under DRILL, *n.*

drilling, 1 dril'ing; 2 dril'ing, *n.* **1.** Material excavated by a drill; as, the *drillings* of an Artesian well. **2.** The act of using a drill.— **drill'ing-clip", n.** A clip for holding a drill against a pipe in tapping.— **d.-frame**, *n.* A drill-holding device, as for a drill-press, especially one contrived to maintain a constant and smooth thrust on the tool.— **d.-jig**, *n.* **1.** A hand-power portable drilling-machine. **2.** A drilling-template.— **d.-lathe**, *n.* A drilling-machine having horizontal ways like a lathe.— **d.-machine**, *n.* A machine for boring or drilling. It may be **portable**, in which case there are several drilling-tools, the distance between which is adjustable, and which may operate at once; (2) **pillar**, in which a vertical post bears a table with adjustable height (see illus. DRILL-PRESS); (3) **radial**, in which the tool is on a horizontal swinging arm and may thus cover any point within a circle; or (4) **turret**, with which a variety of operations may be performed upon a piece of work without removing it.— **d.-screw**, *n.* A screw fitted with apparatus for boring or excavating rocks under water.— **d.-stabs**, *n.* That part of a drilling-machine arranged to hold an object in position while being drilled.



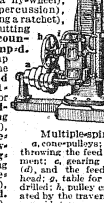
Drill-press.

a, *c*, cone-pulleys; *d*, drill; *h*, holding-apparatus for adjusting the height of table; *l*, lever-feed; *p*, post; *s*, spindle; *t*, table for holding the work dowsing to switching purposes, work to be drilled; *u*, as in a drill-yard.— **d.-yard**, *n. Railroad.* That part of a railroad yard in which freight-cars are received, reclassified and dispatched.



Multiple-spindle Drill-press.

a, cone-pulleys; *b*, feed-clutch lever, for throwing the feed in and out of engagement; *c*, gearing operating the spindles (*d*), and the feed-screw (*e*); *f*, drilling-head; *g*, table for holding the work to be drilled; *h*, pulley carrying the clutch operated by the traverse-lever (*i*), which gives a rapid traverse motion to the drilling-head to and from the work.



Young Black-faced Drill.

From specimen in American Museum of Natural History, New York.

drill'ing², *n.* A very firm twilled fabric of linen or cotton; drill. [< G. *drillich*, < OHG. *drilth*, < L. *trilix*, of three threads, < *tri-*, three, + *licium*, thread.]

— **drill'ing-twill'**, *n.* Same as DRILLING.

drill'jar', **d.-ha'tbe**, **d.-hat'**, etc. See under DRILL, *n.*

dril'ly, *adv.* Same as DRYLY.

dri'min, 1 drol'min; 2 dri'min, *n.* The chemical principle ($C_{30}H_{50}O$) occurring in the bark of *Drimys winteri*. See table under BARK. [< Gr. *drimys*, bitter.]

dri'mol, 1 drol'mōl or -mol; 2 dri'mōl or -mol, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_{15}H_{26}O$) occurring in the leaves of *Drimys winteri*. [< Gr. *drimys*, bitter, + -OL.]

Dri'mys, 1 drol'mis; 2 dri'mis, *n.* A small genus of magnoliaceous shrubs and trees mostly natives of the southern hemisphere. *D. winteri* yields the medicinal Winter's bark of commerce.

Drin, 1 drin; 2 drin, *n.* A river in Albania, flowing 110 m. to the Adriatic.

Dri'na, 1 dri'na; 2 dri'nä, *n.* A river in Bosnia, flowing 180 m.

dring, 1 drin; 2 dring, *vi.* [Dial. Eng. & Scot.] To hang about; waste time; loaf. **dring'ĕr**‡; **drin'ker.**

drink, 1 drink; 2 drĭnk, *v.* [*imp.* DRANK (formerly DRUNK); *pp.* DRUNK (formerly DRUNK'EN); DRINK'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To take (a liquid) into the stomach through the mouth, especially as a voluntary action, for the purpose of allaying thirst or absorbing nutriment. **2.** To soak up; suck in; absorb. **3.** To affect in a particular way in or by drinking.

> Ben-hadad was *drinking* himself drunk in the pavilions.
> *1 Kings* xx. 16.

4. Figuratively, to receive through the senses with eagerness; as, the ear *drinks* the melody of sweet sounds; the eye *drinks* the beauty of a landscape. **5.** [Colloq.] To drink the health of; drink to; toast (see phrases); as, let us *drink* the prosperity of the cause. **6**‡. To inhale. **II.** *i.* **1.** To take a liquid into the stomach through the throat. **2.** To take spirituous liquors, especially to excess; be intemperate in drinking. **3.** To affect the sense of taste; as, the beer *drinks* bitter. [< (AS. *drincan*.] **drinker.** Syn.: see ABSORB.—**drink bail**, drink good health.—**big d.**, [Colloq.] U. S.], the Atlantic or Pacific ocean; also, the Mississippi river.—**to d. deep.** 1. To take a full draft. **2.** To drink to excess.—**to d. down**, to quench the thought or memory of by drinking; as, to *drink down* sorrow.—**to d. health to or to the health of**, to wish well to the person or persons named with this draft; toast.—**to d. in**, to absorb; receive with eagerness.—**to d. like a fish**, to be very fond of alcoholic drink, and drink to excess.—**to d. of**, to receive a portion of, literally or figuratively; as, he shall *drink of* the cup.—**to d. off**, to drink the whole at a draft.—**to d. to**, to drink health or success to; signify one's desire of by drinking.—**to d. up**, to drink the whole.

drink, 2. Any liquid that is or may be taken into the stomach by swallowing, especially for the purpose of quenching thirst; a beverage. **2.** Specifically, strong or alcoholic liquor; as, maddened by *drink*. **3.** As much as is or may be taken at one time; a draft; as, he took a *drink*. **4.** [Colloq.] Water, in general; as, duck him in the *drink*.

In England this term in little used except as applied to the fatal animals or to strong alcoholic liquors.

[< AS. *drinc*, < *drincan*, drink.] **drinke**‡; **dryn**k‡.

—**drink'-mon'ey**, *n.* Money to buy drink; a tip.—**d.-offering**, *n.* A sacrificial libation. [< AS. *drinc-offrung*.] See OFFERING.—**imperial d.**, a solution of cream of tartar with sugar and flavoring. **potus imperialis**‡.—**in d.**, overcome by liquor.—**strong d.**, strong liquor.

drink'a-ble, [ ] drink'a-bl; 2 drĭnk'a-bl, *a.* That may be **drink'a-bl'**, [ ] be drunk; fit to be drunk; as, this water is not *drinkable*.—**drink'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Fitness for drinking.—**drink's-h(e-ness**, *n.*—**drink's-bly**, *adv.* So as to be drinkable.

drink'a-ble, *n.* Any drinkable fluid; a beverage.

As for *drinkables*, the ministers generally helped themselves with water. HAWTHORNE *Mosses*, *Select Party* p. 86. [IN. M. & CO.]

drink'a-pen'ny, *n.* [Local, Ir.] The dabchick.

drinkele‡, *a.* Without drink; drinkless. CHAUCER *T. & C.* ii. 718.

drink'er, 1 drink'ər; 2 drĭnk'ər, *n.* One who drinks; specifically, one who drinks spirituous liquors habitually. [< AS. *drincere*, < *drincan*, drink.] —**drink'er-moth'**, *n.* A European bombycid moth (*Odonestis potatoria*); named from its large procreants.

Drink'er, 1 drink'ər; 2 drĭnk'ər, *n.* A poet whose works under the pen-name of Edith May gained recognition in the middle of the 19th century.

drink'ing, 1 drink'ər; 2 drĭnk'ing, *n.* The act of swallowing fluids; specifically, the act or habit of taking spirituous liquors, especially to excess; as, the vice of *drinking* is increasing.

—**drinking-bout'**, *n.* A season of drinking or carousing; a revel.—**d.-horn**, *n.* A horn of an ox or animal made into a vessel for use in drinking; also, any drinking-cup shaped like a horn.

drink'less, 1 drink'lĕs; 2 drĭnk'lĕs, *a.* Without means to quench thirst.

Drink'wa'ter, John (?/1882–). A British author, poet, and dramatist. *Abraham Lincoln; Bird in Hand*, (1923); *Cromwell*.

drinn, 1 drin; 2 drĭn, *n.* [North. Afr.] An aquatic-grass (*Stipa*), probably *S. tenacissima*.

drip, 1 drip; 2 drĭp, *v.* [DRIPPED, DRIPT; DRIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* To let fall in drops; as, the eaves *drip* the rain.

Ornamental Representation of the Horn, sculptured in marble. (Vatican Museum.)

II. *i.* To fall in drops; as, the rain *drips* from the eaves. **2.** To let drippings or moisture fall in drops, especially from full-ness or abundance; as, the comb *dripped* with honey.

The wind's wet wings and fingers *drip* with rain.
SWINBURNE *Locrine*, *Locrine's Arrival* st. 21.

[< AS. *dryppan*, *dryptan*, cause to drop; sp. DROP.] **dripper**.

drip, *n.* **1.** A falling or letting fall in drops; as, the *drip* of water. **2.** Same as DRIPPING, 1. **3.** *Arch.* A projecting molding over an opening for a window or a door; a label; a weather-molding or drip-molding; a water-table; a hood-molding. **4.** A vessel for receiving waste or superfluous liquid; as, the *drip* of a water-cooler. **5.** A sloping platform where salt is laid to be drained. **6.** Condensed moisture, as in gas-pipes. **7.** The slope or inclination of a stratum.—**drip'burn'er**, *n.* A lamp-burner arranged to catch drippings of oil, etc.—**d.-joint**, *n.* A joint in metal roofing curved to allow the water to run off.—**d.-loop**, *n.* A loop turned in an electric wire where it enters a house, to keep the rain from running along it.—**d.-pipe**, *n.* A small pipe to carry off the water condensing in a steam-pipe or cylinder, or likely to flow where it is not wanted, as into a pipeline.—**d.-pump**, *n.* A plumbers' pump for removing drip or water from gas-pipes.—**d.-stick**, *n.* A spout for supplying water to her herd in stone-cutting.—**d.-stone**, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A label, as over a window or door. **2.** *Nat.* A porous filtering-stone.—**d.-tip**, *n.* The elongated, acuminate leaf-apex characteristic of the foliage of many tropical plants.—**d.-tray**, *n.* *Photog.* A sheet-metal plate having a depressed center in which there is a round or an oval hole corresponding to the bowl of a water-closet.—**d.-valve**, *n.* A valve for removing waste or superfluous water, and for excluding water.—**right of d.** (*Law*), the right of one person to let the drip from his roofs, etc., fall on another's property.

drip'ping, 1 drip'ĭng; 2 drĭp'ing, *n.* **1.** That which falls in drops; especially, the fat which runs from meat when roasting. **2.** An incline for carrying off water.—**drip'ping-board'**, *n.* [Eng.] *Mech.* A board serving as a drip-stick.—**d.-pan**, *n.* A pan for receiving the drippings from roasting meat; also, the pan in which meat is roasted.—**d.-tube**, *n.* A pipette.—**d.-wat**, *n.* A vat to catch the drippings from a boiler, as in the manufacture of indigo.

drip'ple, 1 drip'l; 2 drĭp'l, *vi.* [DRIPPLED; DRIP'PLING.] To move quickly; as, a *drippling* stream. **2.** To drip; as with moisture.

drip'ping, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Weak; rare.

drip'py, 1 drip'i; 2 drĭp'y, *a.* Pervasively rainy; drizzly.

dripst, *pp.* Dripped. S. S.

drisk, 1 drisk; 2 drĭsk, *n.* [U. S.] A heavy mist; drizzle.

driv'age, 1 driv'ij; 2 driv'aĭj, *n.* Driving; a driving.

drive, 1 driv; 2 drīv, *v.* [DROVE; DRIV'EN; DRIV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To push or propel with force; urge or press forward violently; as, clouds are *driven* by the wind; a bullet is *driven* by the explosion of gunpowder. **2.** To urge forward under guidance; compel to go in a particular direction; as, the horses are *driven* by the coachman; to *drive* a locomotive; to *drive* his ship through the Spanish fleet; to *drive* logs down a stream. **3.** To convey in a vehicle drawn by horses; as, he *drove* the wounded man to the hospital. **4.** To constrain or compel by other than physical means; as, necessity *drives* a people about their lion. **5.** To carry forward or prosecute with urgency; as, to *drive* a business. **6.** (1) To chase or hunt; as, to *drive* the deer with hound and horn. (2) To beat, as a covert. **7.** *Mech.* To move in a horizontal line; as, to *drive* a tunnel. **8.** *Print.* To take out of a line or column, etc., as a word or paragraph: with *out* or *over*; as, to *drive* a line *over* to the next page. **9.** *Mech.* To transfer the power to (another machine); as, he is the larger wheel that *drives* the others. **10.** In baseball, tennis, and the like, to send (the ball) in a swift straight stroke. **11.** *Golf.* To strike (the ball) off the tee. **12.** *Beekeeping.* To induce (bees) to enter one hive or box from another by pounding on the hive. **13.** [Ir.] To unlawfully remove cattle from lands without the owner's consent. **14.** To distrain. **15**‡. To endure. **16**‡. To pass, as time.

II. *i.* **1.** To be impelled onward by force; as, the ship *drives* before the wind.

> Come home, come home! and where a home hath he
> Whose ship is *driving o'er* the driving sea?
> CAMPBELL *Come, Come Home Come Home!* st. 5.

2. To press forward furiously; as, the wind *drives* against the sails. **3.** To ride in a vehicle drawn by horses or other animals, or to direct or control the animals that draw it; as, he *drives* regularly from riding on horseback; as, do you ride or *drive* to-day?

Subtle distinctions are made in the use of this word, more especially in England: an Englishman *drives*, even when he does not hold the reins and guide the horses, if the vehicle in which he is conveyed (especially if for pleasure) be one in which an English gentleman might be supposed to drive the horses himself, as in a pony-carriage, a dog-cart, or the like; but he does not *drive* in a coach unless its form and purpose bring it within the class of vehicles already named. Still less does he *drive* in a public conveyance.

The distinction between the two words—*riding* and *driving*—which a pseudo-fashion has attempted to establish, both in England and the United States, is mere pedantry, without a sense of philological authority.
GOUDY *Good Eng.* p. 84. [W. & W. 1897.]

4. To aim a blow; hence, to strive to accomplish a certain end: with *at*; as, what is the man *driving at*?

What you can *drive at*, unless you mean to quarrel with me, I cannot conceive.
SHERIDAN *The Rivals* act iv, sc. 3.

5. To labor diligently and persistently: with *away*; as, he is *driving away* at his work. **6**‡. To distrain property. [< AS. *drīfan*.] Syn.: impel, propel, push, repel, ride, thrust, urge on. To *drive* is to put some object with some force or violence before or away from oneself: it is the direct reverse of *draw*, *lead*, etc. A man leads a horse by the halter, *drives* him with whip and rein. We *drive* in a carriage, *ride* upon a horse; to a Scripture writer is reported of *riding* in the chariot (2 *Kings* ix. 16; *Jer.* xvii, 25, etc.); good examples of the same usage may be found elsewhere. One may be *driven* to a thing or from it; he *drives* is a synonym equally for *compel* and for *repel* or *repulse*. See ACCELERATE; ACTUATE; BANISH; COMPEL; REPEL.—Ant.: see synonyms for DRAW.—Prep.: drive or hurry despite; *drive* out or exile from; *drive* in reluctance; *out of* the city; *drive by*, *with*, or *under* the lash; drive *by* or *past* beautiful estates; *along* the beach; *beside* the river; *through* a forest; *across* the field; *around* the square; to the door; *into* the barn; *out of* the sunshine; *away* from.—**drive'-boat'**, *n.* A striker-boat.—**d.-bolt**, *n.* **1.** A tool for driving bolts home. **2.** A bolt used to drive out another bolt. Called also *driftbolt*.—**d.-head**, *n.* *Mech.* A plug set into a hollow tool or part that is to be driven, to protect it from the hammer.—**d.-wheel**, *n.* A driving-wheel.—**to d. a good bargain**, to buy, hire, or trade in general with shrewdness and to one's own advantage.—**to d. feathers**, to separate the lighter from the heavier by exposing them to a current of air.—**to d. logs**, to direct logs in their course down a stream.—**to d. one to the wall**, to force one to an extremity.—**to d. the cross** or **nail**, to hit the center of a target with an arrow or bullet.—**to d. a nail home**, to make a matter certain; push an argument to convincing conclusion.—**to let d.**, to discharge a shot or blow.

drive, *n.* **1.** The act or manner of driving. **2.** A place suitable or a road for driving; as, the *drive* in the park. **3.** A journey or excursion in a vehicle drawn by horses, as distinguished from a ride on horseback. **4.** Urgent pressure; also, something resulting from such pressure; as, a *drive* of business.

Nothing impressed me more constantly and more pleasantly in England than the absence of *drive*.
R. G. WHITE *Eng. Without and Within* p. 440. [N. M. & CO. 1882.]

5. A number of objects collected to be urged onward or driven; as, a cattle-*drive*; a *drive* of logs. Specif. [Ir.], a driving of cattle from a farm without the owner's consent. **6.** *Forging & Typefounding.* An impression made by a punch or die. **7.** *Lumbering.* (1) The crew of men who drive the logs on a stream; also, the camp in which these men live. (2) [Maine.] A row of trees partly cut and then overthrown by a heavy tree felled against the end of the row. **8.** The course over which game is driven. **9.** [Colloq.] A sanitary movement directed at one; a jest in attack or in repartee. **10.** *Golf.* A stroke from the tee; the distance traveled by the ball. **11.** In certain games, as baseball, cricket, croquet, etc., the act of driving the ball, or the ball itself, with the ball so driven; also, the flight of the ball. **12.** *Mercantile.* A special effort for the sale of a particular article or line of goods. **13.** In mining, a driven tunnel. **14.** An advance of troops in mass against an enemy. **15.** *Mech.* A means of transmitting power; a driving gear.

—**continental drive** (*Auto.*), the transmission drive, by the longitudinal crank-shaft, of the rear wheels through a clutch, change-speed gear, countershaft and parallel side chains, consecutively.—**drive'-off'**, *n.* *Golf.* The first stroke played at any tee.—**flying d.** (*Lumbering*), a drive in which the logs are sent through in great haste.

drive'-head', *n.* See under DRIVE, *n.*

driv'el, 1 driv'l; 2 driv'l, *vi.* [DRIV'ELED or DRIV'ELLED, DRIV'ELS‡; DRIV'EL-ING or DRIV'EL-LING.] **1.** To let spittle flow from the mouth, as a child, an idiot, or slaver.

This exhibition of *driveling* dotage was attended with many other incoherent expressions.
J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow Barn* ch. (c. p. p. 1853.]

2. To be weak or silly; talk or act like a fool or a dotard; dote. [Var. of *drabble*.]

driv'el, *n.* **1.** An involuntary flow of spittle from the mouth; slaver. **2.** Senseless talk, as of an idiot or a fool; twaddle; gabble. **driv'el-ing**‡; **driv'ell**‡.

driv'el‡, *n* A drudge; hireling.

driv'el-er, 1 driv'l-ər; 2 driv'l-er, *n.* A slaverer; a silly talker; a twaddler; an idiot. **driv'el-ler**‡.

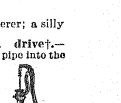
driv'en, 1 driv'n; 2 driv'n, *pp.* of DRIVE, *v.* **drivet**†.—**driv'n**ᴱ, ‡ **driven well**, a well made by driving a pipe into the ground until the perforated tip reaches a stratum where water is found. **drive-well**‡.

drive'off', *n.* See under DRIVE, *n.*

driv'er, 1 driv'ər; 2 driv'er, *n.* **1.** One who drives, in any sense. Specif.: (1) One who drives a vehicle drawn by horses or other animals; a coachman; wagoner. (2) The engineer of a locomotive. (3) One who drives and directs a herd; a driver. (4) An overseer or foreman of a gang of slaves or laborers. (5) Formerly, a collector of rents in Ireland. (6) One who drives game to the hunter or fish to the nets. (7) [Colloq.] One who is energetic and pushing in business.

They the Shakers] are said to be good *drivers* of bargains, but to be honest and exact in their transactions.
BUCKMAN *American Notes* p. 263. [P. 1842.]

2. *Mech.* Any member imparting motion to another part of a machine; as, the *driver* of a millstone-spindle. Specif.: (1) The drive-wheel of a locomotive. (2) In power-transmission, any wheel which moves another, or is distinguished from the follower; a driving-wheel. (3) In weaving, the piece of wood which drives the shuttle through the shed of the loom. (4) A stamp or punch such as is used in connection with a die, bed, bottom, or bolster. (5) A tool for driving hoops on a cask. (6) A tamping-iron.



Driven Well, with Pump.

3. *Naut.* (1) A four-cornered fore-and-aft sail; a spanker. (2) The sixth mast of a seven-masted schooner. **4.** [Local, U. S.] The dowitcher. **5.** *Golf.* A wooden-headed club with full-length shaft, somewhat supple, for driving the greatest distances.—**driver's-ed'ge**, *n.* *Dentistry.* An apparatus for setting firmly in place gold crowns (of teeth).—**driv'er-ant'**, *n.* A West-African dorylid ant (*Anomma arcens*) that marches in great armies.—**d.-boom**, *n.* A dinghy-boom.

Driv'er, Samuel Rolles (?/1846–?/1914). An English Hebrew and Biblical scholar and critic, educator, and author.

driv'way", 1 driv'wē'; 2 driv'wā', *n.* A road for driving; a drive.

drive'-wheel", *n.* See under DRIVE, *v.*

driv'ing, 1 driv'ĭng; 2 drīv'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of DRIVE, *v.*

driving-ax'le, *n.* The axle of a driving-wheel.—**d.-belt**, *n.* The belt by which an engine drives the machinery of a factory, or any belt conveying motion. **d.-band**‡.—**d.-blade**, *n.* *Lace-making.* That part of the machine which moves the guide-bars.—**d.-bolt**, *n.* A wheel-bolt used for driving in nave-boxes.—**d.-box**, *n.* **1.** The coachman's seat on a carriage. **2.** The journal-box of a driving-axle.—**d.-cap**, *n.* A cap of iron on the top of a pile or the like to receive the blow when driven.—**d.-chisel**, *n.* A chisel beveled on both faces.—**d.-fit**, *n.* *Mech.* **1.** A fit so close as to require hammering to force it into place. **2.** The parts so placed.—**d.-gear**, *n.* **1.** The parts of a machine on which its movements chiefly depend. **2.** A gear-wheel that drives.—**d.-horn**, *n.* *Elec.* One of the many spurs on the periphery of an armature to counteract the drag on the conductors.—**d.-iron**, *n.* *Golf.* A club having a heavy iron head slightly lofted in the face, used by good players only in a strong wind or for tee shots.—**d.-mud**, *n.* Mud and other congested notes: notes driven through the following accent.—**d.-pinion**, *n.* A small gear-wheel which imparts motion to another, as distinguished from a gear-wheel which is driven by another.—**d.-rein**, *n.* A rein fastened to the bit-rings and passing back to the driver.—**d.-rod**, *n.* In locomotives, the rod which connects the cross-head with the driving-wheel.—**d.-shaft**, *n.* The shaft on which a driving-wheel or fly-wheel is mounted.—**d.-side** (*Mech.*), the side of a driving-belt next the shaft or wheel.—**d.-wheel**, *n.* A wheel communicating motion to one or more other wheels, or impelling a machine. Specif.: (1) A wheel on a locomotive receiving the force of the piston-rod through a connecting-rod. (2) A fly-wheel.—**d.-well brake**, *Railroading.* *Hardwood, drive-wheel*, etc.

Many of the above terms are colloquially shortened to **driv'y**, 1 driv'i; 2 drīv'y, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Stunted; gnarled; as, a *drivy* oak. **2.** Dry; parched.

driz'zle, 1 driz'l; 2 drĭz'l, *v.* [DRIZ'ZLED, DRIZ'ZLD‡; DRI'ZZ'L-ING.] **I.** *t.* To shed or expend in fine drops; dribble; mizzle.

The air doth *drizzle* dew.
SHAKESPEARE *Romeo and Juliet* act iii, sc. 5.

II. *i.* To fall in fine misty drops; rain slightly. [Formerly *dritsel*, freq. of AS. *drēosan*; see DREARY.] **dris'el**‡; **driz'let.**

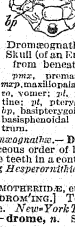
driz'zle, *n.* A light rain falling in fine drops; mizzle.

driz'zle, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The young hog.

driz'zly, 1 driz'li; 2 drĭz'y, *a.* Shedding fine rain, or characterized by drizzle; as, a *drizzly* day.

Dr. Nat. Hist., **Dr. Nat. Phil.**, **Dr. Nat. Sc.** See list under

Droch, l dro͡ch; 2 drŏ͡k, *n.* Pseudonym of Robert Bridges.
droch'lin, l dro͡ch'lin, *a.* [Scot.] Same as DROUCH.
drogh'lin†.
drock, l drŏk; 2 drŏk, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] To drain with underground stone trenches.— **drock,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A watercourse.
drodge, l drej; 2 drŏdj, *v.* [Scot.] To do menial tasks; drudge.
drof'land†, *n.* Fen land.
drog, l drŏg; 2 drŏg, *vt.* [DROGGED; DROG'GING.] To transfer or convey in a drogue.
drog,) l drŏg; 2 drŏ͡g, *n. Naut.* A sea-anchor. See DRAG[1],
drogue,) *n.*, 1 (8).
dro'ger, l drō'ger; 2 dro͡'ger, *n.* [W. Ind.] **1.** A small West-Indian coasting-vessel, with long masts and lateen sails. **2.** Any clumsy vessel.
There is a heavy cotton *droger* from the Gulf, of 1200 tons burden. R. H. DANA, JR. *To Cuba and Back* p. 25. [r. & r. 1859.]
dro'gher†; dro'guer†.— drogh, *vt.* & *vi.*— **drogh'ing,** *n.* The coastwise carrying-trade of the West Indies.
drog'get, l drog'et or drug'et; 2 drŏg'ĕt or drŏg'ĕt, *n.* [Scot. or Ir.] Same as DRUGGET, *n.*, 1. **dhrog'get†.**
Dro'che-da, l dro'e'i-da; 2 dro͡'e-da, *n.* An ancient borough, seaport, and market-town in Louth county, Ireland; taken by Cromwell, Sept. 12, 1649; battle of the Boyne, July 12, 1690.— **Drogheda, Statute of** (*Eng. Hist.*), same as POYNINGS'S ACT. See POYNINGS.
Dro'gi-o, l drō'ji-o; 2 drō'gi-o, *n.* An unidentified coast of North America, perhaps of Nova Scotia and Maine, reported by the Venetian voyager Antonio Zeno in the 14th century as having been sighted by him southwest of Estotiland.
dro-guet', l dro-ge'; 2 dro-ge', *n.* [F.] In France, any one of various kinds of dress-fabrics limited by English-speaking people to woolen rep. Compare BRILLIANT.
Dro-ho'bicz, l dro-hō'bich; 2 dro-hō'bĭch, *n.* **1.** A district in eastern Galicia, Austria. **2.** Its county-seat. **Dro-ho'bycz.**
droich, l droi͡ch; 2 droi͡ch, *n.* [Scot.] A dwarf; runt.— **droich'an,** *n.* Any small insignificant animal.— **droich'y,** *a.* Dwarfish.
droilet, *vt.* To work laboriously or sluggishly; moil. **droylet.**
droit, l droit or (*F.*) drwā; 2 droit or (*F.*) drwā, *n.* [F.] **1.** A legal right or claim of ownership, as distinguished from possession. **2.** Right in general; law; justice; equity. **3.** In old law, a writ of right. **4.** *Com.* A duty; a custom.— **autre droit** (*Law*), right of another: commonly used in the expression *en autre droit*, in or by virtue of the right of another, as where one acts as executor or trustee, etc. **auter droit.**— **droit d'aubaine.** See AUBAINE.— **droit'desa',** *n.* [Eng.] A building at a seaport for the collection of the droits of admiralty.— **droits'man,** *n.* [Eng.] A collector of droits of admiralty.— **droits of admiralty** (*Eng. Law*), rights to the property of an enemy, once belonging to the office of admiral of England, as ships found in British ports on the breaking out of hostilities, or ships and goods not ignorant of the state of things, or those captured at sea by non-commissioned seamen. These droits now go into the public treasury. In American law droits of admiralty, as such, are not recognized. Acts of Congress have always regulated the disposition of captured property.— **droit'u-ral,** *a.* Relating to a right of ownership as distinguished from possession.
droit'wich, l droit'wich; 2 droi͡t'wĭch, *n.* A town in Worcestershire, England, having brine-springs.
dro'ican, l dro'i-ăn; 2 dro'ĭ-ăn, *n.* [Ir.] The wren.
droil, l droil; 2 droil, *v.* **1.** [Rare.] To turn into a jest or pleasantry. **2.** [?] To influence by jest or drollery. **II.** *i.* To be comical; jest; play the buffoon.
— **droil'er†,** *n.* A jester; buffoon.— **droil'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a droll manner. **drol'ly†.**
droll, *a.* Facetiously or humorously odd; comical; ludicrous; funny; queer; as, a *droll* fellow; a *droll* scene.
SYN.: see HUMOROUS; JOCOSE; ODD; QUEER; RIDICULOUS.
droll, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** One given to sport by drolleries and queer pranks; a jester; a funny fellow. **2.** An amusing exhibition; a farce. **3.** In folk-lore, a traditional tale told for comic effect. Compare TALE, *n.*, 4.— **droll'ery,** *n.* [*pl.* -ERIES.] Comical fellow, droll.] — **droll'-house†,** *n.* A place where drolleries were exhibited or acted.— **droll'ist†,** *n.* Pertaining to a droll or puppet-show.— **droll'ish,** *a.*— **droll'ist†,** *n.* A droll.
droll'or-y, l drol'or-i; 2 drŏl'or-ĭ, *n.* [*pl.* -IES.] **1.** Comical speech or ways; buffoonery; amusing tricks; waggery; oddity. **2.** The quality of being droll; facetiousness; humor; as, we all enjoyed his *drollery*. **3.** A jest; a facetious or amusing story. **4†.** A comic picture or drawing; caricature. **5†.** A comic performance or exhibition. [< OF. *drolerie*, < *drolle*: see DROLL, *n.*]
Drol'ling, l drō'ling; 2 drŏl'ĭng, **Michel-Martin** (1786–1851). A French painter; father of *Joseph-Drolling*.
Dro-mad'i-dæ, l dro-mad'i-dē; 2 dro-măd'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of scolopacoidean birds with long legs, webbed feet, and a terrifiform bill, as the crab-plover or cavalier.
Dro'mas, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *dromas*, a running, < *dramein*, run.] **Dro-mæ'i-dæ†.**— **drom'as-id,** *n.*— **drom'id,** *n.*— **dromid,** *a.*
Dro'mæ-,) l drō'mē-, drō'mē-o-; 2 drŏ'-
Dro'me-o-,) mē-, drŏ'mē-ō-. From Gr. *dromeus*, swift (< *dramein*, run), combining forms.— **Dro-mæ'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of casuaroidean birds with neutrals near the middle of the wing and without a helmet; emus. **Dro-mæ'us,** *n.* (t. g.) **Dro-mal'i-dæ†.**— **dro-mæ'id,** *n.*, *a.*— **dro-mæ'i-nē,** *n. pl.*— **Dro'mæ-og'na-thæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A division of birds, especially carinate birds with *dromæognathous* palate, as the tinamous. **Dro'mæ-og'na-thi.**— **dro'mæ-og'na-thism,** *n. Ornith.* The state of being dromæognathous.— **dro'mæ-og'na-thous,** *a.* **1.** Having *maxillopalatine* the vomer broad behind and lodged between the pterygoid palatines and the tine; *pl.*, pterygoid; basisphenoidal rostrum, a basitemporal bone; basipterygoid.—2. Having the bony palate in the tinamous, resembling the palate of ratite birds. Of or pertaining to the *Dromæognathæ*.— **Dro'mæ-o-pap'pi,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A Cretaceous order of birds with a dromæognathous palate, and true teeth in a continuous groove of the maxillaries: including *Hesperornithidæ*.— **dro'mæ-o-pap'pous,** *a.*



Dromæognathous skull (of an Emu) from beneath.
pmx, premaxilla; mxp, maxillopalatine; pl, palatine; vo, vomer; pl, palatine; pt, pterygoid; bs, basipterygoid.

Dro'ma-tha-ri'i-dæ, etc. Same as DROMOTHERIIDÆ, etc.
drome, l drōm; 2 drōm, *vi.* [DROMED; DROM'ING.] To fly in an aerodrome; make an aerial voyage. *New York Tribune* Jan. 16, 1910. [< AERODROME.] — **drome,** *n.* Same as AERODROME.
drome, *n.* The crab-plover (*Dromas ardeola*). [F., < Gr. *dromas*, running.]
Dro'me², l drō'mē; 2 drō'mē, *n. Norse Myth.* The chain with which the gods vainly attempted to fetter Fenrer.
Dro'mi,) l drō'mī; 2 drō'mĭ, *n.*
Drôme, l drōm; 2 drōm, *n.* **1.** A river in southern France, flowing 60 m. to the Rhône. **2.** A department in southern France; 2,593 sq. m.; capital, Valence.
drom'e-da-ry¹, l drum'ĕ or drom'ĕ-dē-ri; 2 drŭm'ĭ or drŏm'ĭ-dē-ri, *n.* [-RIES, l -riz; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] **1.** One of a fleet, elegant breed of camels, usually the one-humped Arabian camel (*Camelus dromedarius*), used expressly for riding; also, the one-humped (as distinguished from the two-humped or Bactrian) camel. See illus. under CAMEL. **2†.** A dromon. **3†.** A clumsy fellow; lout. [< OF. *Dromedaire*, < L. *dromedarius*, < *dromas* (*dromad-*), < Gr. *dromas*; see DROMAS.] **drom'e-dare†.— drom'e-da-rist,** *n.* A rider or driver of a dromedary. **drom'e-da'ri-an†.**
Drom'e-da-ry², *n.* In Wilson's *Notices Ambrosianæ*, a sobriquet for Thomas Campbell, the poet.
Dro'mi-a, l drō'mi-ə; 2 drō'mĭ-ă, *n. Crust.* **1.** A genus typical of *Dromiidæ*. **2.** [*d-*] A crustacean of this genus. [< Gr. *dromias*, kind of fish, < *dramein*, run.]
Dro'mi-a'ce-a, l drō'mi-ē'sē-ə; 2 drō'mĭ-ā'ce-ă, *n. pl.* A group of Macrourous crustaceans or crabs belonging to the suborder Brachyura, in which the fifth pair of feet are dorsal. [< DROMIA.]
dro'mic, l drō'mik, -mi-kol; 2 drō'mic, -mĭ-cal, *a.*
dro'mi-cal,) l. Relating to or characteristic of a races course or racing. **2.** *Arch.* Shaped like a dromos or races course (circus); as applied to churches, equivalent to *basilican*. [< Gr. *dromikos*, swift, < *dromos*; see DROMOS.]
Dro-mi'i-dæ, l dro-mi'i-dē; 2 drō-mĭ'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of notopods having the carapace roundish and front narrow, eyes approximated, and third pair dorsal, as the sponge-crab. **Dro'mi-id.**— **dro'mi-id,** *n.*— **-oid,** *n.*
Dro'mi-o, l drō'mi-ō; 2 drō'mĭ-ō, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*, the name of twin brothers, servants of the twin Antipholuses of the dramatis personæ for each other.
dro'mo-graph, l drō'mo-graf; 2 drō'mo-grăf, *n.* **1.** An instrument for registering the velocity of the blood in circulation. **2.** A bloodlette intended to give an automatic registration of the movements of a balloon. [< DROMOS + GRAPH.]
dro-mom'e-ter, l dro-*mom'*i-tər; 2 dro-mŏm'e-tĕr, *n.* An instrument for measuring speed, and serving to check the indications of the dromoscope. [< DROMOS + -METER.]— **dro-mom'e-try,** *n. Mech.* The measurement of running or operating speed.
dro'mon, l drō'men; 2 drō'mŏn, *n.* [Archaic.] A swift-sailing medieval ship of war, propelled by both oars and sails. Typically it was a large vessel, the favorite medieval naval terms, it is not certain that this was always the case. It is described by the Byzantine emperor Leo, in the 9th century, as having 100 oars in two banks. It is spoken of more generally later as a large and swift galley.

Dromon.

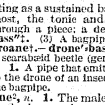
dro'mond, l drō'mend; 2 drō'mŏnd, *n.* Same as DROMON.
Dro'more, l drō'mōr; 2 drō-mōr', *n.* A city in Down county, Ireland; burial-place of Jeremy Taylor.
Dro-mor'nis, l dro-mōr'nis; 2 dro-mōr'nĭs, *n. Ornith.* **1.** A genus typical of *Dromornithidæ*. **2.** [*d-*] A bird of this genus. [< Gr. *dromos* (see DROMOS) + *ornis*, bird.]
Dro'mor-nith'i-dæ, l drō'mōr-nith'i-dē; 2 drō'mŏr-nĭth'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* An extinct Australian family of casuariform birds, very closely related to the existing emus.— **dro-mor'nith-id,** *n.*— **dro-mor'ni-thoid,** *a.*
dro'mos, l drō'mos; 2 drō'mŏs, *n.* [DRO'MOI, l -moi; 2 -mŏĭ, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A race-course. **2.** *Arch.* An entrance-passage or avenue, as the walled passages leading to such tombs as the Treasury of Atreus at Mycenæ especially, an avenue bordered by colonnades or statues.

Before it [the Temple of Minerva] Amasis placed several large colossi, with a *dromos* of gigantic androsphinxes. THIRLWALL *Herodotus* vol. ii. p. 324. [a. 1885.]

[< Gr. *dromos*, a running, < *dramein*, run.]
dro'mo-scope, l drō'mo-skōp; 2 drō'mo-skŏp, *n.* An instrument for showing the course of a ship. **2.** A speed-indicator. [< DROMOS + -SCOPE.]
Dro'mo-the-ri'i-dæ, l drō'mo-thi-ri'i-dē; 2 drō'mo-thĕ-rĭ'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Paleon.* A Triassic family of pseudont prototherian mammals having styloid premolars and molars with the main and lateral cusps in the same line.— **dro'mo-the'ri-id,** *n.*— **dro'mo-the'roid,** *a.*, *n.*
Dro'mo-the'ri-um, l drō'mo-thi'ri-um; 2 drō'mo-thĕ'rĭ-ŭm, *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Dromotheriidæ*. **2.** [*d-*] [L. -RI-A, *pl.*] -RI-Æ, *pl.*] A Triassic mammal of this genus, as *D. silvestre* from the Chatham Islands beds of North Carolina. [< Gr. *dromos* (see DROMOS) + *therion*, dim. of *ther*, wild beast.]
dro-mot'ro-pism, l dro-mot'ro-pizm; 2 dro-mŏt'ro-pĭsm, *n. Bot.* The quality of being spirally curved; said of climbing plants.— **drom'o-trop'ic,** *a.*
-dromous. From Greek *dramein*, to run (see DROMOS) a suffix meaning "running"; as, *anadromous*.
dro'nach, l drō'nach; 2 drō'năch, *n.* [Scot.] Chastisement; mulct; penalty.
dronel, l drōn; 2 drōn, *v.* [DRONED; DRON'ING.] **I.** *t.* To utter or recite monotonously.
II. *i.* To utter a dull, monotonous humming sound; hum; as, the spinning-wheel *drones*.
The swarming insects *drone* and hum.
SHAKESPEARE *Midsummer night* vi. 6.

2. To use a slow, dull, monotonous utterance.
And the reader *droned* from the pulpit,
Like the murmur of many bees.
LONGFELLOW *King Wilfd's Drinking-Horn* st. 6.

3†. To make a loud noise; roar. [ME. *dronen*, *drounen*; cp. Goth. *drunjus*, sound.] — **dron'ing-ly,** *adv.*
dronel, *n.* **I.** *t.* To spend (life, etc.) indolently. **II.** *t.* To live in idleness.
dronel, *n.* **1.** A dull, monotonous humming or buzzing sound; as, the *drone* of a beetle or a bee; also, a drawling speaker. **2.** *Mus.* (1) One of the three long tubes of the bagpipe, each of which produces a fixed note, operating as a sustained bass. (2) A bass of one note, or, at most, the tonic and dominant, running continuously through a piece; a deep, continuous monotone. **drone'r bass†.** (3) A bagpipe or like instrument. (4)† A drum. **drone†.— drone'bass',** *n.* See BASS, *n.*— **d.-beetle,** *n.* A scarabæid beetle (genus *Geotrupes*), as the dor.— **d.-pipe,** *n.* **1.** A pipe that emits a droning sound: applied poetically to the drone of an insect. **2.** One of the long bass pipes of the bagpipe.
drone², *n.* **1.** The male of the honey-bee or other bee. It is stingless, gathers no honey, and is supported by the neuters, but is driven out of the hive when there is a scarcity of food. See illus. under BEE. **2.** Hence, one who lives by the labor or help of others; a do-nothing; an idler.


Drone-fly. ⅔

It is not the accumulators of wealth, but the wasters of wealth, that furnish the *drones* of society and the enemies of labor. H. E. WARD in *The Forum* Feb. 1887, p. 557.
[< AS. *dræn*, < √ of DRONE¹.]
drone'-comb', *n.* Honeycomb, with cells measuring four to the inch, in which drone-brood or money may be found, but pure and fragrant honey is not deposited. **d.-fly,** *n.* A syrphid fly (genus *Eristalis*), as *E. tenax*, of drone-like aspect. **d.-trap,** *n.* A bee with perforated metal openings which let worker bees pass, but entrap the drones.
Dron'field, l drun'fild; 2 drŏn'fĭld, *n.* A town in Derbyshire, England.
drong, l drog; 2 drŏng, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An alleyway.
dron'go, l drog'go; 2 drŏng'go, *n.* [S. Afr.] A crow-like insectivorous dicrurid bird of the genus *Edolius*.
East Indies, Africa, etc., with long forked tail and dark plumage.— **dron'go-shrike,** *n.* An East-Indian cuckoo (*Surniculus dicruroides*) which mimics a drongo.— **d.-shrike,** *n.* A drongo.

Drongo. ⅓ s

dron'ish, l drōn'ish; 2 drŏn'ĭsh, *a.* [Rare.] Like a drone; indolent. **dron'y.**— **dron'ish-ly,** *adv.*— **dron'ish-ness,** *n.*
dronk†, *imp.* & *pp.* of DRINK, *v.*
dronk†, *a.* Drunk.— **dronk'e-lew†,** *a.* & *n.* Drunkelew.— **dronk'en†,** *a.* Drunken.
dron'te, l drun'te; 2 drŏn'tĭ, *n.* [D.] The dodo.
drook, drook'et. Same as DROUK, DROUKET.
drool, l drūl; 2 drūl, *vi.* [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] To drivel; slaver. [Said to be a contr. of DRIVEL, *v.*] **drowl.**
droon, l drūn; 2 drūn, *v.* [Scot.] **1.** To drown. **2.** To **droop,** l drūp; 2 drūp, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause or allow to bend over and hang down; allow to hang listlessly; as, to *droop* one's head.
Languid Love, leaning his cheek upon his hand.
Droops both his wings. TENNYSON *Eleanore* st. 7.
II. *i.* To hang down or depend; lean or bend downward: said usually of something that is erect or extended in its normal state; especially, to sink as from weakness or languishing; as, flowers *droop* in the heat; a bird with *drooping* wings. **2.** To lose vigor and spirit; become discouraged or depressed; despond; pine away; languish.
With your kind work her *drooping* hopes revive.
THEOD TO *Dr. Sherlock* l. 42.

3. To sink or come to a close gradually; decline; as, the day *droops*; her life is *drooping*. **4.** *Naut.* To hog, as a ship. See *hog*, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] To dip. **5.** To rise, *drôpa*, droop, < *drîpan*, drip.] SYN.: bend, bow, decline, fade, fall, faint, flag, languish, pine, sink, wither. See FALL.— **droop'er,** *n.*— **droop'ing,** *n.* and *p. pr.* Bending downward; haunting low; as, a *drooping* figure; *drooping* clouds.— **droop'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **droop'wort",** *n.* The dropwort.
droop, *n.* **1.** A drooping or hanging down; a drooping, or a drooping position; as, a *droop* of the shoulders.
droopt, *pp.* Drooped. S. S.
droop'y, l drūp'i; 2 drūp'y, *a.* Forlorn; drooping; dispirited.
drop, l drop; 2 drŏp, *v.* [DROPPED or DROPT; DROP'PING.]
I. *t.* **1.** To let fall in drops, as a liquid; as, to *drop* melted lead from a shot-tower. **2.** To let fall in any way, literally or figuratively; as, to *drop* a plate; to *drop* the voice.
As if Diana in her dreams Had *dropt* her silver bow.
LONGFELLOW *Endymion* st. 2.

3. To give birth to, as the young of animals; as, to *drop* a calf. **4.** To have done with, give up, or omit, generally abruptly; discontinue; dismiss; as, to *drop* the subject; to *drop* a stitch in knitting.
The word *dropped* him—it does its poor and disreputable relatives. LEVER *Luttrell of Arran* p. 41. [n. 1865.]
5. Specif., in some colleges and schools, to assign (a student) to a lower class, for failure in studies or as a punishment: often opposed to *promote*. **6.** To utter as if heedlessly or without design; communicate incidentally or adroitly; as, to *drop* a hint.
Sir John had *dropped* hints of pleasures and disappointments. JANE AUSTEN *Sense and Sensibility* p. 43. [o. a. co.]
7. To write and send hastily and informally; as, to *drop* a note. **8.** To set down, as from a conveyance; leave in passing. **9.** To let go; have done with or cease.
Show to the sun their waved coats, *dropt* with gold.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. vii. l. 406.

10. [Colloq.] To kill or to cause to fall, as with a firearm; bring down; as, he *dropt* a bird at every shot. **11.** To forge between dies, as metal articles, by impact rather than by pressure; drop-forge. **12.** *Football.* To make a dropkick; also, to score by means of a dropkick. **13.** *Naut.* To sail away from; outdistance; as, the liner *dropped* the schooner far astern.
II. *i.* **1.** To fall in drops, as a liquid; as, the rain is *dropping* from the trees. **2.** To discharge drops; drip. **3.** To descend from a higher to a lower position; sink rapidly; fall; as, to *drop* to a lower key in music; the price has *dropped*. **4.** To become faint or motionless; subside; sink; as, the breeze has *dropped*. **5.** To come to an end; cease to be considered or carried on; stop; as, there the matter *dropped*. **6.** To fall prone; especially, to fall dead, as in battle; as, at the first fire three *dropped*. **7.** To crouch, as a hunting-dog at sight of game. **8.** To have a certain vertical depth; said of a sail. **9.** To fall to the rear; withdraw. **10.** To be born: said of certain animals. **11.** [Colloq.] To come

drill'ing², *n.* A very firm twilled fabric of linen or cotton; drill. [< G. *drillich*, < OHG. *drilih*, < L. *trilix*, of three threads, < *tri-*, three, + *licium*, thread.] — **drill'ing-twill'**, *n.* Same as DRILLING².

drill'-jar", *n.* Same as DRILL-STOCK, etc. See under DRILL¹, *n.*

dril'ly, *adv.* Same as DRYLY.

dri'mol, 1 drəl'mol *or* -mol; 2 drī'mol *or* -mōl, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_{15}H_{24}O$) occurring in the leaves of *Drimys winteri*. [< Gr. *drimys*, bitter, + -OL.]

Dri'mys, 1 drəl'mis; 2 drī'mis, *n.* A small genus of magnoliaceous shrubs and trees mostly natives of the southern hemisphere. *D. winteri* yields the medicinal Winter's bark of commerce.

Drin, 1 drin; 2 drīn, *n.* A river in Albania, flowing 110 m. to the Adriatic. Also **Drino**.

Dri'na, 1 drī'nə; 2 drī'nä, *n.* A river in Bosnia, flowing 180 m.

dring, 1 drin; 2 dring, *vi.* [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] To hang about; waste time; loat. — **driv'ig²**; **driv'ing²**, *n.*

drink, 1 drəl'nk; 2 drīnk, *n.* [*imp.* DRANK (formerly DRUNK); *pp.* DRUNK (formerly DRUNK'EN); DRINK'ING.] **I.** *t.* To take (a liquid) into the stomach through the mouth, especially as a voluntary action, for the purpose of allaying thirst or absorbing nutriment. 2. To soak up; suck in; absorb. 3. To affect in a particular way in or by drinking.

Ben-hadad was *drinking* himself drunk in the pavilions.
I Kings xx, 16.

4. Figuratively, to receive through the senses with eagerness; as, the ear *drinks* the melody of sweet sounds; the eye *drinks* the beauty of a landscape. 5. [Colloq.] To take the health of; drink to; toast (see phrases); as, let us *drink* the prosperity of the cause. 6†. To inhale. **II.** *i.* 1. To take a liquid into the stomach through the throat. 2. To take spirituous liquors, especially to excess; be habitually addicted to drinking. 3. To affect the sense of taste; as, the beer *drinks* bitter. [< [AS. *drincan*.] *drinker*. Syn.: see ABSORB. — **drink hail**, drink good health. — **the big d**, the Atlantic or Pacific ocean; also, the Mississippi river. — **to d. deep**. 1. To take a full draft. 2. To drink to excess. — **to d. down**, to quench the thought or memory of by drinking; as, to *drink down* sorrow. — **to d. health to** *or* **to the health of**, to wish well to the person or persons named with the draft; toast. — **to d. in**, to absorb; receive with eagerness. — **to d. like a fish**, to be very fond of alcoholic drink, and drink to excess. — **to d. of**, to receive a portion of, literally or figuratively; as, he shall *drink of* the cup. — **to d. off**, to empty the whole at a draft. — **to d. to**, to drink health or success to; signify one's desire of by drinking. — **to d. up**, to drink the whole.

drink, *n.* 1. Liquid that is or may be taken into the stomach by swallowing, especially for the purpose of quenching thirst; a beverage. 2. Specifically, strong or alcoholic liquor; as, maddened by *drink*. 3. As much as or may be taken at one time; a draft; as, he took a *drink*. 4. [Colloq.] Water, in general; as, duck him in the *drink*.

In England this term is little used except as applied to the drinks of animals or to strong alcoholic liquors.

[< AS. *drinc*, < *drincan*, drink.] **drinket**; **drynk't**.

— **drink'-money**, *n.* Money to buy drink; a tip. — **d.-offering**, *n.* Same as the wheat at a draft. — **to d. to**, to drink health or success to; signify one's desire of by drinking. — **to d. up**, to drink the whole.

drink, *n.* [Dial.] Grass that is or may be taken into the stomach by swallowing, especially for the purpose of quenching thirst; a beverage. 2. Specifically, strong or alcoholic liquor; as, maddened by *drink*. 3. As much as is or may be taken at one time; a draft; as, he took a *drink*. 4. [Colloq.] Water, in general; as, duck him in the *drink*.

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drink'a-ble, *a.* Fit to drink; as, this water is not *drinkable*. — **drink'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Fitness for drinking. — **drink'a-bl(e-ness**, *n.* — **drink'a-bly**, *adv.* So as to be drinkable.

drink'a-ble, *n.* Any drinkable fluid; a beverage.

As for *drinkables*, the temperate people contented themselves with water. HAWTHORNE'S *Part of a Day*, p. 80. (M. & co.)

drink'a-pen"ny, *n.* [Local, Ir.] The dabchick.

drinkelest, *a.* Without drink; drinkless. CHAUCER *T. & C.* ii. 718.

drink'er, 1 drəl'nk'ər; 2 drīnk'ər, *n.* One who drinks; specifically, one who drinks spirituous liquors habitually. [< AS. *drincere*, < *drincan*, drink.] — **drinker-moth**", *n.* A European bombycoid moth (*Odonestis potatoria*); named from its large proboscis.

Drink'er, Anna (?-1837-). A poet whose works under the pseudonyme of Edith May gained recognition in the middle of the 19th century.

drink'ing, 1 drəl'nk'ing; 2 drīnk'ing, *n.* The act of swallowing liquid, especially the habit or habits of taking spirituous liquors, especially to excess; as, the vice of *drinking* is increasing.

— **drink'ing-bout"**, *n.* A season of drinking or carousing; a revel. — **d.-horn**, *n.* A horn cup or other animal made into a vessel for use in drinking; also, any drinking-cup shaped like a horn.

drink'less, 1 drəl'nk'lis; 2 drīnk'lis, *a.* Without means to quench thirst.

Drink'wa"ter, John (?-1882-). A British author, poet, and dramatist: *Abraham Lincoln; Bird in Hand*, (1923); *Cromwell*.

drinn, 1 drin; 2 drin, *n.* [North. Afr.] An esparto-grass (*Stipa*), probably *S. tenacissima*.

drip, 1 drip; 2 drīp, *n.* [DRIPPED, DRIPT; DRIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* To let fall in drops; as, the eaves *drip* the rain. 2. To let a liquid or moisture fall in drops, especially from full-ness or abundance; as, the comb *dripped* with honey.

Ornamental Representation of Dripstone. (Vatican Museum.)

The wind's wet wings and fingers *drip* with rain.

SWINBURNE *Laus Veneris* st. 21.

[< AS. *dryppan*, *drypian*, cause to drop; cp. DROP.] **drippet**.

drip, *n.* 1. A falling or letting fall in drops; as, the *drip* of water. 2. Same as DRIPPING, 1. 3. *Arch.* A projecting molding over an opening for a window or a door; a label; a weather-molding or drip-molding; a water-table; a hood-molding. 4. A vessel for receiving waste or superfluous liquid; as, the *drip* of a water-cooler. 5. A sloping platform where salt is laid to be drained. 6. Condensed moisture, as in gas-pipes. 7. The slope or inclination of a stratum. — **drip'-burn"er**, *n.* A lamp-burner arranged to catch drippings of oil, etc. — **d.-joint**, *n.* A joint in metal roofing curved to allow the water to run off. — **d.-loop**, *n.* A loop turned in an electric wire where it enters a house, to keep the rain from running along it. — **d.-pipe**, *n.* A small pipe to carry off the water condensing in a steam-pipe or -cylinder, or likely to flow where it is not wanted, as into a pipe-line. — **d.-pump**, *n.* A plumbers' pump for removing drip or water from gas-pipes. — **d.-stick**, *n.* A spout for supplying water to the kerf in stone-cutting. — **d.-stone**, *n.* 1. *Arch.* A label, as over a window or door. 2. *Mod.* A porous filtering-stone. — **d.-tip**, *n.* The elongated, acuminate leaf-apex characteristic of the foliage of many tropical plants. — **d.-tray**, *n. Plumbing.* A sheet-metal plate having a depression in which there is a hole, or a tubular metal hole corresponding to the bowl of a water-closet. — **d.-valve**, *n.* A valve for removing waste or superfluous liquid; also, for controlling the water. — **right of d.** (*Law*), the right of a person to let the drip from his roofs, etc., fall on another's property.

drip'ping, 1 drip'iŋ; 2 drīp'ing, *n.* **1.** That which falls in drops; especially, the fat which runs from meat when roasting. **2.** An incline for carrying off water. — **drip'ping-board"**, *n.* [Eng.] *Mech.* A board serving as a dripstone. — **d.-pan**, *n.* A pan for receiving the drippings from roasting meat; also, the pan in which meat is roasted. — **d.-stube**, *n.* A pipette. — **d.-vat**, *n.* A vat to catch the drippings from a butler, as in the manufacture of indigo.

drip'ple, 1 drip'l; 2 drīp'l, *vt.* [DRIPPLED; DRIP'PLING.] To move quickly; as, a *drippling* stream. 2. To drip; as with moisture.

drip'ple, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Weak; rare.

drip'py, 1 drip'i; 2 drīp'y, *a.* Pervasively rainy; drizzly.

dript, *pp.* Dripped. S. S.

drisk, 1 drisk, *n.* [U. S.] Mist; drizzle. S.

driv'age, 1 driv'ij; 2 driv'āj, *n.* Driving; a driving.

drive, 1 drəiv; 2 drīv, *v.* [DROVE; DRIV'EN; DRIV'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To push or propel with force; urge or press forward violently; as, projectiles are *driven* by the wind; a bullet is *driven* by the explosion of gunpowder. 2. To urge forward under guidance; compel to go in a particular direction; as, the horses are *driven* by the coachman; to *drive* a team; to *drive* cattle to market. 3. To force (a hostile fleet; to *drive* logs down a stream. 3. To convey in a vehicle drawn by horses; as, he *drove* the wounded man to the hospital. 4. To constrain or compel by other than physical force; as, oppression *drives* a people to rebellion. 5. To carry forward or prosecute with urgency; as, to *drive* a business. 6. (1) To chase or hunt; as, to *drive* the deer with hound and horn. (2) To beat, as a covert. (3) To range (a district) through, as hostile. 8. *Print.* To take out of a line or column, etc., as a word or paragraph: with *out* or *over*; as, to *drive* a line *over* to the next page. 9. *Mech.* To transfer the power (of one machine) to another, as by a belt or shaft; to *drive* the others. **10.** In baseball, tennis, and the like, to send (the ball) in a swift straight stroke. **11.** *Golf.* To strike (the ball) off the tee. **12.** *Beekeeping.* To induce (bees) to leave one hive or box for another, by pounding on the hive. **13.** [Ir.] To unlawfully remove cattle from lands without the owner's consent. **14.** To distrain. **15†.** To endure. **16†.** To pass, as time.

II. *i.* 1. To be impelled onward by force; as, the ship *drives* before the wind.

Come home, come home! and where a home hath he
Whose ship is *driving o'er* the driving sea!
Song of the Sons of Odin, Come Home! st. 5.

2. To press forward furiously; as, the wind *drives* against the sails. 3. To ride in a vehicle drawn by horses or other animals, or to direct or control the animals that draw it: as, physicians *drive* from riding on horseback; as, do you ride or *drive* to-day?

Subtle distinctions are made in the use of this word, more especially in England. An Englishman *drives*, even when he does not ride, and rides and guides the horses, if also vehicle in which he is conveyed (especially if for pleasure) be one in which an English gentleman might be supposed to drive the horses himself, as a phaeton, barouche, or the like; but he does not *drive* in a coach unless its form and purpose bring it within the class of vehicles already named. Still less does he drive in a public conveyance.

The distinction between the two words — *riding* and *driving* — which a pseudo-fashion has attempted to establish, both in England and in the United States, is mere pedantry, without a pretense of philological authority.

GOULD *Good Eng.* p. 84. (w. z. w. 1867.)

4. To aim a blow; hence, to strive to accomplish a certain end: with *at*; as, what is the man *driving at*?

What you can *drive at*, unless you mean to quarrel with me, I cannot conceive. SHERIDAN *The Rivals* act iv, sc. 3.

5. To labor diligently and persistently; with *away*; as, he is *driving away* at his work. **6†.** To distrain property. [< AS. *drifan*.] Syn.: impel, propel, push, repel, ride, thrust, urge on. *To drive* is to move an object with some force or violence before one; *to impel* is the direct opposite of *draw*, *tend*, etc. A man leads a horse by the halter, *drives* him with whip and rein. We *drive* in a carriage, *ride* upon a horse: in the former case we *ride* in a chariot (2 *Kings* ix, 16; *Jer.* xvii. 25, etc.): good examples of the same usage may be found elsewhere. One may be *driven* to a thing or from it: hence, *drive* is a common equality for *compel* and for *repel* or *repulse*. See ACCELERATE; ACTUATE; BANISH; COMPEL; REPEL. — ANT.: see synonyms for DRAW. — Prep.: *drive to* one's door, *drive* to one's estate; *from* one's presence; *out of* the city; *drive by*, *with*, *or under* the lash; *drive by* or *past* beautiful estates; *along* the beach; *beside* the river; *through* the park; *across* the field; *around* the square; *to* the door; *into* the barn; *out of* the sunshine; *away* from. — **drive'-boat"**, *n.* A striker-boat. — **d.-bolt**, *n.* 1. A tool for driving bolts home. 2. A bolt used to drive out another bolt. Called also *driftbolt*. — **d.-head**, *n. Arch.* A plug set into a hollow tool or part that is to be driven, to protect it from the hammer. — **d.-wheel**, *n.* A driving-wheel. — **to d. a good bargain**, to buy or sell in general with advantage and to one's own advantage. — **to d. feathers**, to separate the lighter from the heavier by exposing them to a current of air. — **to d. logs**, to direct logs in their course down a stream. — **to d. one to the wall**, to force one to an extremity. — **to d. the cross or nail**, to hit the center of a target with an arrow or bullet. — **to d. the wedge**, to begin to make a matter certain; push an argument to convincing conclusion. — **to let d.**, to discharge a shot or blow.

drive, *n.* 1. The act or manner of driving. 2. A place suitable for driving or driving; as, the *drive* in the park. 3. A journey or excursion in a vehicle drawn by horses, as distinguished from a ride on horseback. 4. Urgent pressure; also, something resulting from such pressure; as, a *drive* of business.

Nothing impressed me more constantly and more pleasantly in England than the absence of *drive*.
R. G. WHITE *Eng. Without and Within* p. 440. (R. M. & CO. 1892.)

5. A number of objects collected to be urged onward or driven; as, a cattle-*drive*; a *drive* of logs. Specif. [Ir.], a driving of cattle from a farm without the owner's consent. 6. *Forging* & *Type-founding.* An impression made by a punch or die. 7. *Lumbering.* (1) The crew of men who drive the logs on a stream; also, the camp in which these men live. (2) [Maine.] A series of trees partly cut and then overthrown by a heavy tree felled against the end of the row. 8. The course over which game is driven. 9. [Colloq.] A satirical remark directed at one; a jest in attack or in repartee. 10. *Golf.* A stroke from the tee; the distance traveled by the ball. 11. In certain games, as baseball, cricket, croquet, etc., the act of driving the ball, or the stroke by which the ball is driven; also, the flight of the ball. 12. *Mercantile Law.* A special effort for the sale of a particular article or line of goods. 13. In mining, a driven tunnel. 14. An advance of troops in mass against an enemy. 15. *Mech.* A means of transmitting power; a driving gear.

— **continental drive** (*Auto.*), the transmission drive, by the longitudinal crank-shaft, of the rear wheels through a clutch, change-speed gear, countershaft and parallel side chains, consecutively. — **drive'-off"**, *n. Golf.* The first stroke played at any tee. — **flying d.** (*Lumbering*), a drive in which the logs are sent through in great haste.

drive'-head", *n.* See under DRIVE, *n.*

driv'el, 1 driv'l; 2 driv'l, *vi.* [DRIV'ELED or DRIV'ELLED, DRIV'ELD²; DRIV'EL-ING or DRIV'EL-LING.] **I.** To let spittle flow from the mouth, as a child, an idiot; slaver.

This exhibition of *drivelling* dotage was attended with many other incoherent expressions.
J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow Barn* p. 403. (G. P. P. 1853.)

2. To be weak or silly; talk or act like a fool or a dotard; dote. [Var. of DRABBLE.]

driv'el¹, *n.* 1. An involuntary flow of spittle from the mouth; slaver. 2. Senseless talk, as of an idiot or a fool; twaddle; gabble. — **driv'ling²**; **driv'ell².**

driv'el², *n.* A drudge; hireling.

driv'el-er, 1 driv'l-ər; 2 driv'l-er, *n.* A slaverer; a silly talker; a twaddler; an idiot. — **driv'el-ler.**

driv'en, 1 driv'n; 2 driv'n, *pp.* of DRIVE, *v.* — **driv'er**, **driv'n²**, 1 driv'n; 2 driv'n, *n.* One who drives, as a driver of animals, a coachman, a driver of slaves or laborers. (5) Formerly, a collector of rents in Ireland. (6) One who drives game to the hunter or fish to the nets. (7) Colloquially, one who is energetic and pushing in business.

They [the Shakers] are said to be good *drivers* of bargains, but to be honest and liberal in their transactions.
DICKENS *American Notes* p. 263. (P. 1842.)

2. *Mech.* Any member imparting motion to another part of a machine; as, the *driver* of a millstone-spindle. Specif.: (1) The driving-wheel of a locomotive. (2) In power-transmission, any wheel which moves another, but distinguished from the follower; a driving-wheel. (3) In weaving, the piece of wood which drives the shuttle through the shed of the loom. (4) A stamp or punch used in connection with a die, bed, bottom, or bolster. (5) A tool for driving hoops on a cask. (6) A tamping-iron.

Driven Well, with Pump.

S. Navad. (1) A four-oared fore-and-after sail; a spanker. (2) The sixth mast of a seven-masted schooner. 4. [Local, U. S.] The dowitcher. 5. *Golf.* A wooden-headed club with full-length shaft, somewhat supple, for driving the greatest distances. — **crown-driv"er**, *n. Dentistry.* An apparatus for setting firmly in place gold crowns (of teeth). — **driv'er-ant"**, *n.* A West-African dorylid ant (*Anomma arcens*) that marches in great armies. — **d.-boom**, *n.* A spanker-boom.

Driv'er, Samuel Rolles (10½1846-2ª1914). An English Hebrew and Biblical scholar and critic, educator, and author.

drivʼway", 1 drəiv'wē'; 2 drīv'wā', *n.* A road for driving; a drive.

drive'-wheel", *n.* See under DRIVE, *v.*

driv'ing, 1 drəiv'iŋ; 2 drīv'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of DRIVE, *v.* — **driv'ing-ax"le**, *n.* The axle of a driving-wheel. — **d.-belt**, *n.* The belt by which an engine drives the machinery of a factory, or any belt conveying motion. — **d.-band**; — **d.-blade**, *n. Lace-making.* That part of the machine which moves the guide-bars. — **d.-bolt**, *n.* A wheelwright's tool for driving in nave-boxes. — **d.-box**, *n.* **1.** The coachman's seat on a carriage. **2.** The journal-box of a driving-axle. — **d.-cap**, *n.* A cap of iron on the top of a pile or the like to receive the blow when driven. — **d.-chisel**, *n.* A chisel beveled on both faces. — **d.-fit**, *n. Mech.* **1.** A fit so close as to require hammering to force the parts into place. **2.** The parts so placed. — **d.-gear**, *n.* **1.** The parts of a machine on which its movements chiefly depend. **2.** A gear-wheel that drives. — **d.-horn**, *n. Knot.* One of the many spurs on the periphery of an armature to counteract the drag of the conductors. — **d. iron**, *n. Golf.* A club having a heavy iron head slightly lofted in the face; used by good players only in a strong wind or for tee shots. — **d.-notes**, *n. pl. Music.* Grace-notes: notes driven through the following accent. — **d.-pinion**, *n.* A small gear-wheel which imparts motion to another, as distinguished from a gear-wheel which is driven by another. — **d.-rein**, *n.* A rein fastened to the bit-rings and passing back to the driver. — **d.-rod**, *n.* In locomotives, the rod which connects the crosshead to the driving-wheel. — **d.-shaft**, *n.* The shaft on which a driving-wheel or fly-wheel is mounted. — **d. side** (*Mech.*), the side of a driving-belt next the shaft or wheel. — **d.-wheel**, *n.* A wheel communicating motion to one or more other wheels, or impelling a machine. Specif.: (1) A wheel on a locomotive receiving the force of the piston-rod through a connecting-rod. (2) A fly-wheel. — **d.-wheel brake**. See *driving-brake*, etc.

Many of the above terms are colloquially shortened to **driv'y**, 1 driv'i; 2 drīv'y, *n.* [Scot.] 1. Stunted; gnarled; as, a 21- Decayed.

driz'zle, 1 driz'l; 2 drīz'l, *v.* [DRIZ'ZLED, DRIZ'LD²; DRI'ZZ, 1 driz'liŋ; 2 drīz'ling.] **I.** *t.* To shed or expend in fine drops; dribble; mizzle.

The air doth *drizzle* dew.
SHAKESPEARE *Romeo and Juliet* act iii, sc. 5.

II. *i.* To fall in fine misty drops; rain slightly. [Formerly *drizel*, freq. of AS. *drēosan*; see DREARY.] **dris'el¹**; **driz'let.**

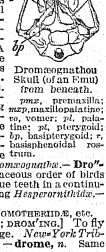
driz'zle, *n.* A light rain falling in fine drops; mizzle.

driz'zles, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The young ling.

driz'zly, 1 driz'li; 2 drīz'ly, *a.* Shedding fine rain, and characterized by drizzle; as, a *drizzly* day. [DRIZZLE, -Y.]

Dr. Nat. Hist., **Dr. Nat. Phil.**, **Dr. Nat. Sc.** See list under

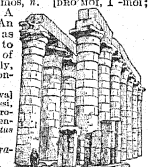
Droch, l dreə; 2 drŏn, *n.* Pseudonym of Robert Bridges.
droch'lin, l droə'lin, 2 drŏ'rlin, *a.* [Scot.] Same as DROICH.
drogh'lin†.
drock, l drek; 2 drŏk, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To drain with underground stone trenches.—**drock,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A watercourse.
drodge, l droj; 2 drŏdj, *vt.* To do menial tasks; drudge.
dro'flat†, *n. Feud. Law.* Dartland. **dry'flan†.**
drog, l drŏg; 2 drŏg, *vt.* DROGGED; DROG'ING.] To transfer or convey in a drager.
drog, } l drōg; 2 drōg, *n. Naut.* A sea-anchor. See DRAG†, **drogue,** } *n.*, 1 (8).
dro'ger, l drō'ger; 2 drō'ger, *n.* [W. Ind.] **1.** A small West-Indian coasting-vessel, with long masts and lateen sails. **2.** Any clumsy coasting-vessel.
There is a heavy cotton *droger* from the Gulf, of 1200 tons burden.
R. H. DANA, JR. *To Cuba and Back* p. 25. [r. e P. 1859.]
dro'ghert; dro'guert.—drogh, *vt.* & *vt.*—**drogh'ing,** *n.* The coastwise carrying-trade of the West Indies.
drog'get, l drog'et *or* drug'et; 2 drŏg'ĕt *or* drŏg'ĕt, *n.* [Scot. *or* Ir.] Same as DRUGGET, *n.*, 1. **dhrog'get‡.**
Dro'ghe-da, l dro'hĕ-da, *n.* An ancient borough, seaport, and market-town in Louth county, Ireland; taken by Cromwell, Sept. 12, 1649; battle of the Boyne, July 12, 1690.—**Drogheda, Statute of** (*Eng. Hist.*), same as POYNING'S ACT. See POYNINGS.
Dro'gi-o, l drō'ji-o; 2 drŏ'jĭ-o, *n.* An unidentified coast of North America, perhaps of Nova Scotia and Maine, reported by the Venetian voyager Antonio Zeno in the 14th century as having been sighted by him southwest of Estotiland.
dro-guet', l dro-gē'; 2 dro-ge', *n.* [F.] In France, any one of various kinds of dress-fabrics; limited by English-speaking people to woolen rep. Compare DRUGGET.
Dro-ho'bicz, l dro-hō'bich; 2 dro-hŏ'bich, *n.* **1.** A district in eastern Galicia, Austria. **2.** Its county-seat. **Dro-ho'bycz.**
droich, l dreih; 2 drŏih, *n.* [Scot.] A dwarf; runt.—**droich'ish,** *a.* Any small insignificant animal.—**droich'y,** *a.* Dwarfish.
droiler, *vt.* To work laboriously or sluggishly: spell. **droyle†.**
droit, l droit *or* (*F.*) drwā; 2 droit *or* (*F.*) drwa, *n.* [F.] **1.** A legal right or claim of ownership, as distinguished from possession. **2.** Right in general; law; justice; equity. **3.** In old law, a writ of right. **4.** *Com.* A duty; a custom. —**autre droit** (*Law*), rights of another commonly used in the expression *en autre droit*, in or by virtue of the right of another, as where one acts as executor or trustee, etc. **auter droit†.**—**droit d'aubaine,** see AUBAINE.—**droit'-house'** *n.* [Eng.] A building at a seaport for the collection of the droits of admiralty.—**droits'man,** *n.* [Eng.] A collector of droits of admiralty.—**droits of admiralty** (*Eng. Law*), rights to the property of an enemy, once belonging to the office of admiral of England, as ships found in British ports on the breaking out of hostilities, or coming into port ignorant of the state of things, or those originally captured by commissioned seamen. These droits now go into the public treasury. In American law droits of admiralty, as such, are not recognized. Acts of Congress have always regulated the disposition of captured property.—**droit'u-ral,** *a.* Relating to a right of ownership as distinguished from possession.
Droit'wich, l droit'wich; 2 droit'wĭch, *n.* A town in Worcestershire, England, having brine-springs.
dro'teen, l thrō'tīn; 2 thrō'tēn, *n.* [Ir.] The wren.
droll, l drōl; 2 drōl, *v.* & *t.* **1.** [Rare.] To turn into a jest or pleasantry. **2†.** To play the droll by jest or drollery.
II. *t.* To be comical; jest; play the buffoon.
—**droll'er†,** *n.* A jester; buffoon.—**droll'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a droll manner. **droll'y†.**
droll, *a.* Facetiously or humorously odd; comical; ludicrous; funny; queer; as, a *droll* fellow; a *droll* scene.
SYN.: see HUMOROUS; JOCOSE; ODD; QUEER; RIDICULOUS.
droll, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** Anciently, a name sport by drolleries and queer pranks: a jester; a funny fellow. **2.** An amusing exhibition; a farce. **3.** In folk-lore, a traditional tale told for comic effect. Compare 849a, I. < OF. *drolle*, *n.* D. *drol*, pleasant fellow, droll.] —**droll'ery,** *n.* [Archaic.] That which excites droll-eries were exhibited or acted.—**droll'ist,** *n.* Pertaining to a droll or puppet-show.—**droll'ish,** *a.*—**droll'ist†,** *n.* A droll.
droll'er-y, l drōl'er-i; 2 drōl'ĕr-ĭ, *n.* [-IES, 2 -ĭz, *pl.*] **1.** Comical speech or ways; buffoonery; amusing tricks; waggery; oddity. **2.** The quality of being droll; facetiousness; humor; as, we all enjoyed his *drollery*. **3.** A jest; a facetious or amusing act. **4†.** A comic picture or drawing; caricature. **5†.** A comic performance or exhibition. [< OF. *drolerie*, < *drolle*; see DROLL, *n.*]
Drol'ling, l drō'ling; 2 drō'lĭng, **Michel-Martin** (1786–1851). A French painter; grandfather of the following.
Dro-mad'i-dæ, l dro-mad'i-dē; 2 dro-măd'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of scolopacoidean birds with long legs, webbed feet, and a tern-like bill, as the crab-plover, or coursers.
dro'mæ-, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *dromas*, a running,< *dramein*, run.] **Drom'i-dæ†.** —**drom'a-did,** *n.*—**drom'æ-id.**
dro'mæ-, } l drō'mē-, drō'mē-o-; 2 drŏ'- **dro'me-o-,** } mē-, drŏ'mē-o-. From Gr. *dromaios*, swift (< *dromas*, run); combining forms.—**Dro-me'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of casuarioidean birds with nostrils near the middle of the bill, and without a helmet; emus. **Dromæ'us,** *n.* (t. g.) **Dro-mai'i-dæ†.—dro-mæ'id,** *n.*—**dro-mæ'oid,** *a.*—**Dro'mas-og'na-thæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A division of birds, especially carinate birds with dromæognathous palate, as the tinamous. **Dro'mas-og'nathæ†.**
—**dro'mæ-og'na-thism,** *n. Ornith.* The state of being dromæognathous.—**dro'mæ-og'na-thous,** *a.* Having the vomer broad behind and lodged between the pterygoid palatines and the basisphenoidal rostrum, as birds; caution of the bony palate in the tinamous; resembling the palate of ratite birds. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Dromæognathæ.*—**Dro'mæ-o-pap'pi,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A cohaceous order of birds with a dromæognathous palate, and true teeth in a continuous groove of the maxillaries: including *Hesperornithidæ.*—**dro'mæ-o-pap'pous,** *a.*


Dromæognathous skull (of an Emu) from beneath.
pmx, premaxilla; *mxp*, maxillopalatine; *vo*, vomer; *pl*, palatine; *pt*, pterygoid; *bs*, basipterygoid; *bsph*, basisphenoidal rostrum.

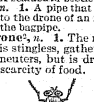
Dro'ma-the-rī'i-dæ, etc. Same as DROMOTHERIDÆ, etc.
drome, l drōm; 2 drōm, *n.* [BROMED; DROM'ING.] To fly in an aerodrome; make an aerial voyage. *New York Tribune* Jan. 16, 1910. [< AERODROME.]—**drome,** *n.* Same as AERODROME.
drome', *n.* The crab-plover (*Dromas ardeola*). [F., < Gr. *dromas*, running.]
Dro'me', l drō'mē; 2 drō'mę, *n. Norse Myth.* The chain with which the gods vainly attempted to fetter Fenrir. **Dro'mit.**
Drôme, l drōm; 2 drōm, *n.* **1.** A river in southern France, flowing 60 m. to the Rhône. **2.** A department in southern France; 2,518 sq. m.; capital, Valence.
drom'e-da-ry', l drum'(*or* drom')i-dā-ri; 2 drŭm'(*or* drŏm')e-dā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, l -riz; 2 -rĭz, *pl.*] **1.** One of a fleet, elegant breed of camels, usually the one-humped Arabian camel (*Camelus dromedarius*), used expressly for riding; also, the one-humped (as distinguished from the two-humped or Bactrian) camel. See illus. under CAMEL. **2†.** A dromon. **3†.** A clumsy fellow; lout. < OF. *dromedaire*, < L. *dromedarius*, < Gr. *dromas* (*dromad-*), < Gr. *dromos*; see DROMAS.] **drom'e-dare†.—drom'e-da-rist,** *n.* A rider or driver of a dromedary. **drom'e-da'ri-an.**
Drom'e-da-ry², *n.* In Wilson's *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, a sobriquet for Thomas Campbell, the poet.
Dro'mi-a, l drō'mi-a; 2 drŏ'mĭ-a, *n. Crust.* **1.** A genus typical of *Dromiidæ.* **2.** [*d-*] A crustacean of this genus. [< Gr. *dromias*, kind of fish. < *dromos*, run.]
Dro'mi-a'ce-a, l drō'mi-ē'shi-a; 2 drŏ'mĭ-ē'shĭ-a, *n. pl.* A group of Miocene crustacean-like crabs belonging to the suborder Brachyura, in which the fifth pair of feet are dorsal. [< DROMIA.]
dro'mic, } l drō'mik, -mi-kol; 2 drŏ'mĭc, -mĭ-cal, *a.*
dro'mi-cal, } Relating to or characteristic of a race course or racing. **2.** *Arch.* Shaped like a dromos or race course (circus): as applied to churches, equivalent to *basilican*, *cruciform*, etc. < Gr. *dromikos*, swift, < *dromos*; see DROMOS.]
Dro-mi'i-dæ, l dro-mai'i-dē; 2 dro-mĭ'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of notopods having the carapace roundish and front narrow, eyes approximated, and hinder feet dorsal, as in the Indian Ocean dromia. **Dro'mi-id.**—**dro'mi-id,** *n.*—**-oid,** *a.*
Dro'mi-o, l drō'mi-ō; 2 drŏ'mĭ-ō, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*, the name of twin brothers, servants of the two Antipholuses, constantly mistaken for each other.
dro'mo-graph, l drō'mo-graf; 2 drŏ'mo-grăf, *n.* **1.** An instrument for registering the velocity of the blood in circulation. **2.** A theodolite intended to give an automatic registration of the movements of a balloon. [< DROMOS + GRAPH.]
dro-mom'e-ter, l dro-mom'i-tor; 2 dro-mŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring speed, and serving to check the indications of the dromoscope. [< DROMOSCOPE.]—**dro-mom'e-try,** *n. Mech.* The measurement of running or operating speed.
dro'mon, l drō'men; 2 drŏ'mŏn, *n.* [Archaic.] A swift-sailing medieval ship of war, propelled by both oars and sails. Typically it was a large vessel, like, therefore, the loose use of medieval naval terms, is not certain that it was always the case. It is described by the Byzantine emperor Leo, in the 9th century, as having 100 oars in two banks. It is spoken of more generally later as a large and swift galley.


Dromon.

dro'mond, l drō'mend; 2 drŏ'mŏnd, *n.* Same as DROMON.
Dro'more, l drō'mōr; 2 drŏ'mōr, *n.* A city in Down county, Ireland; burial-place of Jeremy Taylor.
Dro-mor'nis, l dro-mōr'nis; 2 dro-mŏr'nĭs, *n. Ornith.* **1.** A genus typical of *Dromornithidæ.* **2.** [*d-*] A bird of this genus. [< Gr. *dromos* (see DROMOS) + *ornis*, bird.]
Dro'mor-nith'i-dæ, l drō'mor-nith'i-dē; 2 drŏ'mŏr-nĭth'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* An extinct Australian family of casuariform birds very closely related to the existing emus.— **dro-mor'nith-id,** *n.*— **dro-mor'ni-thoid,** *a.*
dro'mos, l drō'mos; 2 drŏ'mŏs, *n.* [DRO'MOI, l -moi; 2 -mŏĭ, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* A racecourse. **2.** *Arch.* A long entrance-passage or avenue, as the walled passages leading to such tombs as the Treasury of Atreus at Mycenæ, or bordering an avenue bordered by colonnades or statues.


Dromos of the Temple of Luxor, Egypt.

Before it the Temple of Minerva]
Amasis placed several large colossi, with a *dromos* of gigantic androsphinxes, leading to the main entrance.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii. p. 324. [a. 1885.]
dro'mo-scope, l drō'mo-skōp; 2 drŏ'mo-scōp, *n.* An instrument to show the motion of a ship. **2.** A speed-indicator. [< DROMOS + -SCOPE.]
Dro'mo-the-rī'i-dæ, l drō'mo-thi-rai'i-dē; 2 drŏ'mo-the-rĭ'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of protodont proteutherian mammals having styloid premolars and molars with the main and lateral cusps in the same line.— **dro'mo-the'ri-id,** *n.*— **dro'mo-the'roid,** *a.*
Dro'mo-the'ri-um, l drō'mo-thi'ri-um; 2 drŏ'mo-thē'rĭ-ŭm, *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Dromotheridæ.* **2.** [*d-*] [-IA-UMS *or* -IA, *pl.*] A Triassic mammal of this genus, as *D. altocrista* from the Chatham coalfields of North Carolina. [< Gr. *dromos* (see DROMOS) + *thērion*, dim. of *thēr*, wild beast.]
dro-mot'ro-pism, l dro-mot'ro-pizm; 2 dro-mŏt'ro-pĭsm, *n. Bot.* The state of having spirally curved; said of climbing plants.— **drom'o-trop'ic,** *a.*
dromous. From Greek *dramein*, to run (see DROMOS) a suffix signifying "running"; as, *anadromous.*
dro'nach, l drō'nax; 2 drŏ'nax, *n.* [Scot.] Chastisement; mulct; penalty.
drone, l drōn; 2 drōn, *n.* [DRONED; DRON'ING.] **I.** *t.* To utter or recite monotonously.
II. *i.* **1.** To utter a dull, monotonous humming sound; hum; as, the spinning-wheel *drones.*
The swarming insects *drone* and hum.
THOMPSON *Midsummer* st. 6.
2. To use a slow, dull, monotonous utterance.
And the reader *droned* from the pulpit,
Like the murmur of many bees.
LONGFELLOW *King Wilfrid's Drinking-Horn* st. 6.
3†. To make a loud noise; roar. [ME. *dronen*, *drounen*; cp. Goth. *drunjus*, sound.] —**dron'ing-ly,** *adv.*
drone, l, *n.* **I.** To spend (life, etc.) indolently. **II.** *t.* To live in idleness.
drone', *n.* **1.** A dull, monotonous humming or buzzing sound; as, the *drone* of a beetle or a bee; also, a drawling speaker. **2.** *Mus.* (1) One of the three long tubes of the bagpipe, each of which produces a fixed note, operating as a sustained bass. (2) A bass of one note, or, at most, the tonic and dominant, running continuously through a piece; a deep, continuous monotone. **drone'r bass'†.** (3) A bagpipe or like instrument. (4)† A drum. **droane†.—drone'-bass",** *n.*— See BASS², *n.*— **d.-beetle,** *n.* A scarabæid beetle (genus *Geotrupes*); as the dor.— **d.-pipe,** *n.* **1.** A pipe that emits a droning sound: applied poetically to the drone of an insect. **2.** One of the long bass pipes of the bagpipe.
drone², *n.* **1.** The male of the honey-bee or other bee. It is stingless, gathers no honey, and is supported by the neuters, but is driven out of the hive when there is a scarcity of food. See illus. under BEE. Hence, one who lives by the labor or help of others; a *do-nothing*; an idler.


Drone-fly. 5/8

It is not the absorbing of wealth, but the sorts of wealth, that furnish the *drones* of society and the enemies of labor.
L. F. WARD in *The Forum* Feb. 1887. p. 557.
2. [< AS. *drān*, < √ of DRONE¹.] **—drone'-comb",** *n.* Honeycomb, with cells measuring four to the inch, in which drone-brood or honey may be found, but rarely pollen.— **d.-fly,** *n.* A syrphid fly (genus *Eristalis*), as *E. tenax*, of drone-like aspect.— **d.-trap,** *n.* A box with perforated metal openings which let worker bees pass, but entrap the drones.
Dron'field, l dron'fild; 2 drŏn'fēld, *n.* A town in Derbyshire, England.
drong, l drong; 2 drŏng, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An alleyway.
dron'go, l drong'go; 2 drŏng'go, *n.* [S. Afr.] A crow-like Indian and East Indies, Africa, etc., with long forked tail and dark plumage.— **drong'go-cuckoo,** *n.* An East-Indian cuckoo (*Surniculus dicruroides*) which imitates a drongo.— **d.-shrike,** *n.* A drongo.


Drongo. 1/3

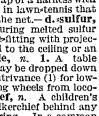
dron'ish, l drōn'ish; 2 drŏn'ĭsh, *a.* [Rare.] Like a drone: indolent. **dron'y,** *a.*— **dron'ish-ly,** *adv.*— **dron'ish-ness,** *n.*
dronk†, *imp.* & *pp.* of DRINK, *t.*—
dronk†, *a.* Drunk.— **dronk'e-lew,** *a.* & *n.* Drunkelew.— **dronk'en†,** *a.* Drunken.
dro'nte, l dro'nt; 2 drŏ'nt, *n.* [D.] The dodo.
drook, drook'et. Same as DROUK, DROUKET.
drool, l drūl; 2 drōōl, *vi.* [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] To drop saliva from the mouth, as an infant; drivel; slaver. Said to be a contr. of DRIVEL.] **drouk.**
droon, l drūn; 2 drōōn, *v.* [Scot.] **1.** To drown. **2.** To **droop,** l drūp; 2 drōōp, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause or allow to bend over and bend down; allow to hang listlessly; as, to *droop* one's head.
Languid Love, Leaning his cheek upon his hand,
Droops both his wings. TENNYSON *Rizpah* st. 7.
II. *i.* **1.** To hang down or depend; lean or bend downward: said usually of something that is erect or extended in its normal state; especially, to sink as from weakness or languishing; as, flowers *droop* in the heat; a bird with *drooping* wings. **2.** To lose vigor and spirit; become discouraged or depressed; despond; pine away; languish.
With your kind work her *drooping* hopes revive.
PRIOR *Dr. Sherlock* l. 42.
3. To sink or come to a close gradually; decline; as, the day *droops*; her life is *drooping*. **4.** *Naut.* To hog, as a ship. See HOG, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] To drip. [Ice. *drāpa*, *droon*, < *dræpa*, drip.] **5†.** Of grain, bend, decline, fade, fail, faint, flag, languish, pine, sink, wither. See SYN. under CRAZE; bloom, flourish, grow, rally, recover, revive. —**droop'er,** *n.*—**droop'ing,** *n.* The act of inclining downward; hanging low; as, a *drooping* figure: *drooping* clouds. —**droop'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **droop'wort",** *n.* The dropwort.
droop, *n.* A sinking or inclining downward; as a stooping, or a drooping position; as, a *droop* of the shoulders.
droopt, *pp.* Drooped. S. S.
droop'y, l drūp'i; 2 drōōp'y, *a.* Forlorn; drooping; dispirited.
drop, l drop; 2 drŏp, *v.* [DROPPED *or* DROPT; DROP'PING.]
I. *t.* **1.** To let fall in drops, as a liquid; as, to *drop* melted lead from a shot-tower. **2.** To let fall in any way, literally or figuratively; as, to *drop* a plate; to *drop* the voice.
As if Diana in her dreams Had *dropt* her silver bow.
LONGFELLOW *Endymion* st. 32.
3. To give birth to, as the young of animals; as, to *drop* a calf. **4.** To have done with, give up, or omit, generally abruptly; discontinue; dismiss; as, to *drop* the subject; to *drop* a stitch in knitting.
The world *dropped* him—as it does its poor and disreputable relatives. LEVEN *Luttrell of Arran* p. 41. [n. 1895.]
5. Specif., in some colleges and schools, to assign a student to a lower class for failure in studies or as a punishment: often opposed to *promote*. **6.** To utter as if heedlessly or without design; communicate incidentally or adroitly; as, to *drop* a hint.
Sir John had *dropped* hints of injuries and disappointments. JANE AUSTEN *Sense and Sensibility* p. 43. [c. a. 0.]
7. To write and send hastily and informally; as, to *drop* a note. **8.** To set down, as from a conveyance; leave in passing. **9.** To let fall; shed; as trees *drop* fruit.
Show to the sun their waved coats, *dropt* with gold.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. vii, l. 406.
10. [Colloq.] To kill or cause to fall, as with a firearm; bring down; as, he *drops* a bird every shot. **11.** To forge between dies, as metal articles, by impact rather than by pressure; drop-forge. **12.** *Football.* To make a drop-kick; also, to score by means of a drop-kick. **13.** *Naut.* To sail away from; outdistance; as, the liner *dropped* the schooner far astern.
II. *i.* **1.** To fall in drops, as a liquid; as, the rain is *dropping* from the trees. **2.** To discharge drops; drip. **3.** To descend from a higher to a lower position; sink rapidly; fall; as, to *drop* to a lower key in music; the price has *dropped*. **4.** To become faint or motionless; subside; sink; as, the breeze has *dropped*. **5.** To come to an end; cease to be considered or carried on; stop; as, there the matter *dropped*. **6.** To fall prone; especially, to fall dead, as in battle: as, at the first fire three *dropped*. **7.** To crouch, as a hunting-dog at sight of game. **8.** To have a certain vertical depth; said of a sail. **9.** To fall to the rear; withdraw. **10.** To be born: said of certain animals. **11.** [Colloq.] To come

down (upon) aggressively. **12†.** To fall short of a mark. [< AS. *dropian*, v., *dropa*, n.: see DROP, n.]

Syn.: see FALL.—**to drop a curtsy,** to curtsy.—**to d. asleep,** to pass into slumber, especially unintentionally or unconsciously; figuratively, to die peacefully or quietly.—**to d. astern,** to move down a stream or ahead of a vessel.—**to d. in,** to happen in, as for a call; as, he *dropped in* to lunch.—**to d. off.** 1. To go away or leave, especially one by one; as, an audience *drops off*. 2. To fall quietly asleep. 3. To die suddenly.—**to d. out,** to disappear from or quit one's place; as, to *drop out* of society.—**to d. the curtain,** to end the performance; close the incident; finish the story or career.—**to d.** to [Slang], to comprehend one's meaning; understand: divine.—**to d. to shot or wing,** to charge when the gun is fired or the bird flushes: said of a hunting-dog.

drop, *n.* **1.** A small quantity of liquid which in falling or in hanging from a point or under any other conditions assumes a spherical form by reason of surface-tension; a globule of liquid; as, a *drop* of mercury. **2.** A very small quantity of anything; a scanty supply; modicum. **3.** *pl.* Any liquid medicine given by the drop, as, headache-*drops*. See HYMN. **4.** Any one of various things like or that hang like a drop of liquid or that are made in drops or by dropping; a pendant; as, the glass *drops* on a chandelier; a diamond ear-*drop*; peppermint *drops*. **5.** A falling or letting fall; descent; inclination; as, he had a *drop* of about twenty feet; a sudden *drop* in the incline. **6.** [Scot.] The sixteenth part of an ounce, a unit of weight. [C.] **7.** [Rare.] The act of falling in globules; drip. **8.** A slot or opening through which matter may pass; as, a letter-*drop* into a post-office. **9.** The angle of a gun-stock to the barrel; the distance of the end of the stock below the line of sight. **10.** *Mech.* Any one of various contrivances that drop or descend on employing a device to be held, as a leader. (2) The platform of a gallows, the fall of which allows the condemned murderer to drop. (3) A device for lowering heavy merchandise into a hold. (4) The drop-curtain of a theater; loosely, any drop-scene. (5) A pendent key-hole cover. (6) A drop-press. (7) A drop-hammer. **11.** A trap-door. (1) A sliding trap-door of a ferry. (10) A gas-tube attached to an overhead fixture to supply a burner below. (11) *Arch.* A gutta. See GUTTA, *n.*, 2. **12.** *Naut.* The vertical depth of a course on its central line. **13.** *Her.* The appendage, 15, in front of a caponiere or of an embrasure. **13.** *Elec.* (1) Fall of potential. (2) A movable signal indicating the closing of a circuit. **14.** A fall in steam pressure, as between a cylinder and a receiver. **15.** A young lamb giving birth to or dropping of young; also, the young so dropped. [< AS. *dropa*, < *drēopan*, drop, drip.] Syn.: see DRIBLET.

—Derbyshire drop, a blue variety of fluorite.—**drop-arch†,** *n.* A two-centered arch, the center at the innermost-level, but not in the opposite curves. **2.** A pointed arch with span greater than the radii.—**d.-ball,** *n.* *Baseball.* A ball pitched so as to curve downward before reaching the batter.—**d.-bar,** *n.* In a machine, any bar which has a regular downward motion, as the knife-bar of a folding-machine.—**d.-bolt,** *n.* See BOLT, *n.*, 2. A bolt adjusted to fall into a socket.—**d.-bottom,** *n.* A hinged bottom, as in a car, opening downward, for unloading bulky materials.—**d.-box,** *n.* A box in a figure-weaving loom, having a number of shallow bins, any of which may be brought into operation as desired.—**d. by d.,** drop succeeding drop; slowly.—**d.-call,** *n.* An annunciator, as of a switchboard, giving a visible signal by the dropping of a hinged piece.—**d.-chronograph,** *n.* A chronograph which measures time by the distances traveled by an object dropping from some height upon a recording-block.—**d.-cock,** *n.* A valve made to drop into the lower end of a working barrel of a lifting-pump when, from any cause, the lower valve ceases to act and the pumped is under water.—**d.-culture,** *n.* A bacterial culture confined to a drop on the under side of a microscopic slide.—**d.-curls,** *n. pl.* Curls falling loose from the sides of the head, in a woman's coiffure.—**d.-curtain,** *n.* A curtain lowered in front of the stage between the acts.—**d.-door,** *n.* The door of a drop-bottom car.—**d.-drill,** *n.* An implement for sowing seed and fertilizing the soil at the same time, used in front of the sight.—**d.-ear,** *n.* *Sport.* Same as BUTTON-EAR.—**d.-elbow,** *n.* An elbow having flanges by which it may be fastened to a vertical surface.—**d.-fingers,** *n.* Finger-like rods for keeping a sheet in position in a printing-press before it is taken by the grippers.—**d.-flower,** *n.* Same as RATTLESNAKE-ROOT.—**d.-fly,** *n.* *Angling.* One of two or more flies attached to the leader above the extremity; a bobber.—**d.-forge,** *vt.* To forge (metal) between dies by a machine employing the mechanical force of a dropped weight.—**d.-forging,** *n.*—**d.-frame,** *n.* *Weaving.* A machine that forms the candies into different shapes.—**d.-game,** *n.* [Slang.] A connidence-trick, the object being to sell a pretended valuable find.—**d.-gate,** *n.* A mason's gate that falls.—**d.-glass,** *n.* A pipette or dropper.—**d.-hammer,** *n.* A forging-machine consisting of a heavy weight raised and dropped after the manner of a pile-driver, used in swaging, metal-bending, etc.—**d.-handle,** *n.* A telegraph instrument in which a pendent handle operates the device for making and breaking circuits.—**drop-head†,** *n.* An apparatus as for a table or desk which, as in a sewing-machine, may be attached and lowered or swung so as to leave the surface flat.—**d. in the bucket,** a minute quantity.—**d.-jaw,** *n.* Canine pawl characterized by unusual maxillary muscles and a consequent dropping of the jaw.—**d.-keel,** *n.* **1.** A keel which projects below the outer skin, as distinguished from a state-keel. **2.** A centerboard.—**d.-key,** *n.* A key with jointed handle that allows it to fall flat with the plane of the door.—**d.-kick,** *n.* In football, a kick given the ball just as it is bounding after having been dropped.—**d.-lake,** *n.* A pigment obtained from brazil-wood. [W.]—**d.-letter,** *n.* A letter intended for delivery by the same office in which it is posted.—**d.-light,** *n.* **1.** An attachment to a side-fixture or an overhead-chandelier by which to carry a burner below it. **2.** The stand bearing a burner thus supplied.—**d.-line,** *n.* A line for use without a rod, in still-fishing.—**d.-meter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring drops, as a burette.—**d.-motion,** *n.* On a yarn-reel, a pair of collapsible sections whereby the tension on the hank may be relieved to permit of its removal.—**d.-net,** *n.* **1.** A net suspended from a boom, to be suddenly dropped on a passing sheal of fish. **2.** A net-like lace.—**d.-out,** *n.* In Rugby football, a drop-kick executed inside the 25-yard line.—**d.-press,** *n.* A machine for forging, stamping, etc., adapted for either hand or power, the operating principle of which is either a spring or (more commonly) a heavy weight sliding between vertical guides, and dealing a blow regularly intermittent or at the will of the operator.—**d.-ripe,** *a.* Ripe and ready to fall.—**d.-roller,** *n.* Same as BUCTON, 1.—**d.-scene,** *n.* A scene, usually across the entire stage, dropped like a curtain.—**d. serene,** amaurosis; gutta serena.—**d.-shot,** *n.* Shot made by the usual process of pouring molten metal through a sieve.—**d.-shutter,** *n.* **1.** A slide operated by a spring or other device: employed in instantaneous photography for insuring briefness of exposure, a particular distribution of light, etc. **2.** A shutter of an electric annunciator, which falls on closure of the circuit.—**d.-siding,** *n.* Beveled, molded, or tongue-and-groove boarding for covering the sides of a building.—**d.-stitch,** *n.* A stroke terminating toward the bow or stern of a ship.—**d.-strap,** *n.* [N. E. U. S.] The strap connecting the back-strap of a harness with the breast-band.—**d. speoke,** *n.* A stroke in lawn-tennis that causes the ball to fall after passing over the net.—**d.-sulfur,** *n.* Granulated sulfur obtained by pouring melted sulfur into water.—**d.-tf,** *n.* A T-shaped pipe-fitting with projections or lugs whereby it may be secured to the ceiling or an overhead support.—**d.-tee,** *n.* Same as DROP-T.—**d.-table,** *n.* **1.** A table hinged to a wall or the like, so that it may be dropped down out of the way when desired. **2.** A contrivance (1) for lowering heavy weights, or (2) for removing wheels from locomotives or cars.—**d.-the-handkerchief,** *n.* A children's game in which one player drops a handkerchief behind any one of the others who are formed in a ring. In a common form of the game both players then race around the outside of the ring to obtain the place left vacant.—**d.-tin,** *n.* Granulated tin obtained by pouring melted tin into water.—**d.-worm,** *n.* A caterpillar that drops from trees by a silken thread.—**d.-wrist,** *n.* Same as WRIST-DROP.—**dropped wrist.**—**d.-zinc,** *n.* Zinc in globular form.—**Prince Rupert's d.,** a peculiar form of glass, with a long stem, which has been suddenly cooled in the making. It crumbles to powder upon the breaking of the stem.—**to get (or have) the d.,** in a hostile encounter, to be first to get one's gun or pistol in position in readiness to fire.

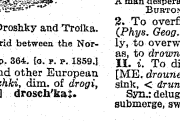

Prince Rupert's Drop.

The recipe for a long life in the country was described as being *very quiet and getting the drop* on the antagonist.
W. H. Bishop *Old Mexico* pt. ii, p. 491. [n. 1883.]

dro'pax,] dróp'paks; 2 dróp'paks, *n.* [Rare.] A depilatory.
drop'-dead, *a.* [Slang.] Dull; tiresome; stupefying.
drop'let"ter, d.-light, d.-line. See under DROP, *n.*
drop'per, 1 dróp'or; 2 dróp'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which drops.—**d.-in-the-well,** (1) A dropping-tube. (2) A downward shoot from a seedling tulip-bulb. (3) A harvesting-machine that, after cutting, deposits the grain on the ground in small untied bundles. (4) An instrument used in base-making to impart accuracy to the guide-bars.
2. A dog that drops or crouches when it sights game; a setter. **3.** *Mining.* A small dropping-fault of a main lode: nearly the same as *feeder*, but less valuable for ore. **4.** *Angling.* A drop-fly.—**drop'per-fly",** *n.* A drop-fly.
drop'ping, *pr. of* DROP, *v.*—**dropping fire,** a continued irregular fire of guns, as in skirmishing.—**drop'ling-ly,** *adv.* In drops.
drop'ping, 1 drop'in; 2 dróp'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of falling or letting fall in drops. **2.** Falling drops, or that which has fallen in drops: usually in the plural.

Whose words were sweeter to my taste
Than *droppings* of the honeycomb.
BECKER and FLETCHER *Two Noble Kinsmen* iii, 1.

3. *pl.* The dung of domestic animals. **4.** In glass-making, a defect or lump formed by the admixture of glazing from the clay cover of a containing vessel with volatilized alkalies. **5.** *Mining.* Milkiness in ore. **6.** *Arch.* *droping*, < *dropian*, drop.] —**drop'ping-bot"tle,** *n.* A *bottle* or flask from which a liquid can be removed in *drops*; an oil-cruet.—**d.-tube,** *n.* A tube for delivering a liquid in drops.
drop'py, 1 drop'i; 2 dróp'y, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Rainy; wet.
drop'seed-grass", 1 drop'sid-gras"; 2 dróp'sid-gras', *n.* Any grass of the genus *Sporobolus*, also of the genus *Muhlenbergia*, especially *M. diffusa*.
Drop Shot. Pen-name of George W. Cable in *New Orleans Picayune*.
drop'ster, *n.* See under DROP, *n.*
drop'si-cal, 1 drop'si-kal; 2 dróp'si-cal, *a.* *Med.* **1.** Resembling or relating to dropsy; as, a *dropsical* affection. **2.** Affected with or having a tendency to dropsy; as, a *dropsical* habit of body. [< DROPSY, *n.*, + -ICAL.]
drop'sied, 1 drop'sid; 2 dróp'sid, *a.* Afflicted with dropsy; swollen as if with dropsy.
drop'sy, 1 drop'si; 2 dróp'sy, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* An abnormal accumulation of serous fluid in someeuity of the body, or a diffusion of such fluid through the cellular tissue. **2.** *Bot.* A disease of certain plants, due to an excess of water. **3.** A watery accumulation sometimes observed over the fruit-crop in the course of tree-cultivation; blue swelling. **4†.** A consuming thirst or desire. [Abbr. of HYDROPSY.] **drop'sied,—abdominal dropsy,** same as ASCITES.—**anasarcous d.,** same as HYDRAMNIOS.—**cardiac d.,** dropsy due to impaired circulation resulting from heart-disease.—**d. of the brain,** see HYDROCEPHALUS.—**d. of the chest,** an accumulation of fluid in the thorax; hydrothorax.—**drop'sy-plant",** *n.* The garden-balm.
drop'wise, *adv.* In the form of drops; by drops.
drop'-worm", *n.* See under DROP, *n.*
drop'wort", 1 drop'wûrt'; 2 dróp'wûrt', *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A species of *Filipendula* (*F. filipendula*) with interruptedly pinnate leaves. **2.** Any species of the genus *Œnanthe*, as the hemlock-*dropwort*.—**false dropwort,** a herb (*Oryzopsis asperifolia*) of the Canadian region, found in all parts of the world.
drop'wrist", 1 drop'rist; 2 dróp'rist, *n.* See under DROP, *n.*
Dros'er-a-ce"æ, 1 dros'er-ā'ē-ē; 2 drós'er-ā'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of herbaceous plants, the sundew family of the order *Sarracenales*—growing in boggy places, with clreinate glandular-hairy leaves and small flowers. It embraces 3 genera and about 90 species, found in all parts of the world.
Dros'er-a, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *droseras*, dewy, < *drosos*, dew.]—**dros'er-a'ceous,** *a.*
drosh'ky, 1 drosh'ki; 2 drósh'ky, *n.* [-KIES, 1-kiz; 2-kiz, pl.] A light open four-wheeled Russian carriage, in the old form of which the three-leaved seat is arched sideways, with their feet resting on bars near the ground.


Modern Russian Droshky and Troika.

The old national *droshky* . . . is a hybrid between the Norwegian carriole and the fish jaunting-car.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Greece and Russia* p. 364. [o. p. r. 1859.]

2. A public cab or hack in Berlin and other European cities. [< G. *droschke*, < Russ. *drozhki*, dim. of *drogi*, carriage, pl. of *drogu*, pole of a carriage.] **drosch'ka:** same as DROSHKY.
dros'ky, *n.* Same as DROSHKY.
dro-som'e-ter, 1 dro-som'i-tar; 2 dro-sŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of dew condensed on the surface of a body left in the open air. An exposed plate receiving the dew is counterbalanced by a weight under shelter. [< Gr. *drosos*, dew, + -METER, measure.]
Dros"o-phil'i-dæ, 1 dros"o-fil'i-di; 2 drós"o-fil'i-de, *n. pl.* A family of acalyptrate muscoid *Diptera*, containing the little fruit-flies.
Dro-soph'i-la, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *drosos*, dew, + *philos*, loving.]
dros'o-phore, 1 dros'o-fōr; 2 drós'o-fōr, *n.* An atomizer for increasing the humidity of the air. [< Gr. *drosos*, dew, + *phorā*, bear.]
dross, 1 dros; 2 drŏs, *n.* **1.** To free from dross or scoria. **2.** To convert (lead) into dross.
dross, *n.* **1.** Refuse or impurity in melted metal; slag; foreign matter; scales; cinders. **2.** Sediment or foreign matter deposited by a liquid, or rising as a scum; waste matter from anything. **3.** *Elec.* A zinc-and-iron alloy forming in a bath of molten zinc, in galvanizing iron. **4.** Figuratively, anything impure or worthless; refuse.

Facts are the mere *dross* of history. It is from the abstract truth which interpenetrates them . . . that the mass derives its whole value. MACAULAY *Ranke's History* p. 55. [n. 1880.]

5. [Rare.] Metal-rust. [< AS. *dros*, < *drēosan*; see DREARY.] Syn.: see DREGS.—**dross'i-ness,** *n.* The quality of being drossy.—**dross'less,** *a.*—**dross'y,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like dross; containing dross; hence, figuratively, of an impure or corrupt nature. [province, Prussia.
Dross'sen, 1 drŏs'en; 2 drŏs'ĕn, *n.* A town in Brandenburg
dross'er, 1 dros'ar; 2 drŏs'er, *n.* A separating iron frame placed between tables in glass-making.
drost'dy, 1 drost'di; 2 drôst'dy, *n.* [S. Afr.] The official residence of a landdrost.
Drou'als', 1 drou'alz'; 2 dru'ą', **Jean Germain** (11/12 1763–2/12 1788). A French painter; won first prize at the Academy and in Rome: *Christ and the Woman of Canaan*, etc.
drouk, 1 drouk; 2 drouk, *n.* and *v.* A sodden. **2.** A herring-trap made of interwoven rushes. **3.** A dull, inert person.
Drou"et', 1 drū"ē'; 2 dru'e', *n.* **1. Jean Baptiste** (1/2 1763–11/24 1824). A French revolutionist; caused the arrest of Louis XVI. at Varennes; deputy to the Convention; decorated by Napoleon. **2. Jean Baptiste** (1/2 1765–1/24 1844). Count d'Erlon; a French marshal; Governor-general of Algeria.
drought, 1 drout, drouth; 2 drout, drouth, *n.* **1.** Dry drouth,] weather, especially when so long continued as to cause vegetation to wither; want of rain; aridity. **2.** Figuratively, scarcity of any necessity; dearth. **3.** Dryness of the throat and consequent feeling of thirst. **4†.** Dryness; also, a desert. [AS. *drūgath*, < *dryge*, dry; see DRY.] **droughte†.—absolute drought** [Gt. Brit.] (*Meteor.*), a period of 14 or more consecutive days without rain.—**drought'-eliud",** *n.* Same as STORM-CLOUD.—**partial d.** [Gt. Brit.] (*Meteor.*), a period of more than 28 days with a very small average rainfall per day.
drouth'y, 1 drou'thi; 2 drouth'y, *a.* Same as DROUTY, *a.*
drouth'y,] 1. Marked by or suffering from long-continued lack of rain; dry; as, a *drouthy* summer. **2.** Craving drink; having nothing to drink; thirsty.

But that *drouthy* folk abstained from the cup did wits.
WHITTIER *Cobbler Keezar's Vision* st. 37.

—drought'l-ness, drouth'i-ness, *n.*
drout, 1 drūt; 2 drŭt, *n.* [Scot.] To wet through and through; saturate; soak; also, to overcome. **drookt.—drook'et, drouk'it, pa.** [Scot.] Drenched.
drou'ssy, *a.* Disturbed; roily.
Drou'ot', 1 drū'ō'; 2 dru'ō', **Antoine, Count** (1774–1847). A French general; at Wagram, Moscow, and Waterloo.
droup'-rump"let, 1 drūp'-rump"let; 2 drŭp'-rŭmp"lĕt, *n.* [Scot.] A drooping at the rump: said of horses: used also figuratively.
Drou'yn' de Lhu'ys', 1 drū'ăn' dē lū'ē'; 2 dru'ĭn' de lū'ys', **Edouard** (11/12 1805–3/11 1881). A French diplomat and statesman.
drove, 1 drōv; 2 drōv, *imp.* of DRIVE, *v.*
drove†, *n.* [DROVED; DROV'ENT; DROV'ING.] To dress with a broad-edged chisel; to work in drove-work, and usually in the past participle. [Sc., < DRIVE.]

—droved and broached, first rough-hewn, then cean-tooled.—**droved and striped,** dressed by cutting grooves onesixth of an inch deep with a 2 1/2-inch chisel, leaving a droved space between them. [ver.
drove'-, *n. & vt.* To drive, as cows, for a distance; work as drove'.
drove'-, *n. & vt.* To move in droves; to assemble.—**drove'-,**
drove', *n.* **1.** A number of animals, as cattle, sheep, or swine, driven in a body or collected for driving.

By lake and stream, by wood and glen,
Our stately *droves* we follow.
WHITTIER *The Drovers* st. 4.

2. A moving crowd of human beings, particularly when impelled by a common force or influence; as, voters were taken to the polls in *droves*. **3.** [Gt. Brit.] A road for the passage of cattle or swine in *droves*. **4.** [Gr. Brit.] A narrow channel for purposes of irrigation. **5.** [Local, Eng.] Sprats caught early in the season, in nets made fast to the boat. [< AS. *drāf*, < *drīfan*, DRIVE.]
Syn.: see FLOCK.—**drove'-road",** *n.* [Scot. or Prov. Eng.] An unfenced road or path along which cattle are driven.—**drove'-way",** *n.*
drove², *n.* **1.** A stone-mason's broad-edged chisel. **2.** The surface of stone smoothed by a drove.—**drove'-work",** *n.* Same as DROVE², *n.*, 2.
drov'er, 1 drō'vər, 2 drō'ver, *n.* **1.** (1) One who drives animals in droves to market. (2) A cattle-dealer. **2†.** A boat driven by wind or tide.
drov'er-, 1 drō'vər; 2 drō'ver, *n.* One who droves stone.
drov'ing, 1 drō'vin; 2 drō'ving, *n.* A method of tooling stone. See DROVE², *n.*
drov'ing, *n.* [Rare.] The occupation of a drover.
drown, *n.* [Scot.] A cold disease.—**drown'ie,** *a.*
drown, *n.* [Scot.] In folk-lore, one of a race of underground elves represented as skilful workers in metal. Compare TROLL, DWARF.
drowk, 1 drauk; 2 drowk, *vt.* [Dial., Eng.] To droop or depend, as a blossom.
drown, 1 drown; 2 drown, *v.* **1.** *t.* To kill by suffocation through immersion in water or other liquid; in a wider sense, to destroy by or as if by submersion.

A man desperately swimming *drowns* him that comes to help him.
BURTON *Anat. Melancholy* pt. i, § 2, p. 181. [o. w. m. 1857.]

2. To overflow with water; flood; deluge; specifically (*Phys. Geog.*), to submerge (land, etc.). **3.** Figuratively, to overwhelm as if with water; extinguish; quench; as, to *drown* grief in dissipation.
11. *i.* To die by suffocation in water or other liquid. [ME. *drounen*, *drunenen*, < AS. *drunciuan*, be drowned, sink, < *druncen*, pp. of *drincan*, DRINK.] **drount.**

Syn. deluge, engulf, immerse, inundate, overwhelm, sink, submerge, swamp. Compare synonyms and antonyms for

drench.—**drowned level,** a horizontal passage having at each end an upward vertical shaft, forming with it an inverted siphon. **blind level**†.— **drown'ing-bridge'**, *n.* A sluice-gate through which waters for overflowing meadows are admitted.— **to drown out,** to drive out by flooding a place with water; as, to be *drowned out* of a mine.— **drown'age,** *n.* The act of drowning.— **drown'er,** *n.*

drownd, *pp.* Drowned. S. S.

drowse, I. drouz; 2 drows, *n.* [DROWSED; DROWS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make sleepy, drowsy, or dull. **2.** To pass (time) in drowsing.

Drowsed with the fume of poppies. KEATS *To Autumn* st. 2.

II. *i.* To be heavy and dull with sleepiness; doze; hence, to be listless or stupid.

I have so little slept My lids *drowse* now against the very sun. SWINBURNE *The Two Dreams* l. 184.

[< AS. *drūsian*, < *dreōsan*; see DREARY.] **drowze**†.

drowse, *n.* **1.** The state of being half asleep; a doze. **2.** An indolent, sleepy-headed person.

drows'ing-rod', I drou'zĭn-rŏd'; 2 drows'ing-rŏd', *n.* Same as DIVINING-ROD.

drow'sy, I drou'zi; 2 drow'zy, *a.* [DROW'SI-ER; DROW'SI-EST.] **1.** Heavy with sleepiness; lethargic; somnolent; sluggish; as, to feel *drowsy* after dinner. **2.** Strongly inclining to slumber; lulling; soporific; as, *drowsy* murmurs; a *drowsy* day. **3.** Resulting from or characteristic of a sleepy state; dull; stupid. **drow'sy-**.

Syn.: comatose, dozing, dozy, dull, heavy, lethargic, sleepy, somnolent, stupid, torpid. See DREARY; SLOW.— **Ant.:** alert, alive, awake, bright, keen, lively, on the alert, on the qui vive, restless, vigilant, vivacious, vivid, wakeful, watchful, wide-awake.— **drowsy-s'ness, n.** [Archaic.] Drowsiness; sleepiness. **drow'si-head†; drow'si-hood†; drow'si-hed†; drow'sy-head; drow'sy-pate.**— **d.-headed,** *a.* Given to drowsing; sleepy-headed.— **drow'si-ly,** *adv.*— **drow'si-ness,** *n.*

drowth, drowthy's, etc. Same as DROUGHT, etc.

droyle†, *vi.* Same as DROILE, *v.* [cashire, England.

Droyls'den, I droilz'den; 2 droyjz'dĕn, *n.* A town in Lancashire, England.

Droz'sen, I droi'zen; 2 droi'zĕn, Johann Gustav, (1808–84).

German historian; *History of Prussian Politics.*

Droz, I drōz; 2 drōz, *n.* I. **François Xavier Joseph** (16/31 1773–11/41850), a French writer; moralist; *Moral Philosophy,* etc. 2. **Jean Pierre** (1746–1823), Swiss engraver of coins and medals. 3. **Jules Antoine** (1807–1872), a French sculptor; son of Jean Pierre; *Statues of Winter and Summer,* etc.

droze, I drōz; 2 drōz, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To melt irregularly and drip, as a candle. DROSE†.

Dr. Phil., Dr. Philos. See DEGREE.

drub, I drub; 2 drŭb, *v.* **I.** *t.* [DRUBBED, DRUBD; DRUB'BING.] **1.** To beat, usually with a stick; cudgel; thrash. **2.** To stamp: said of the feet.

II. *i.* To tap with the fingers; thump or drum.

The old man . . . *drubbed* noiselessly upon it with his stubbed fingers. HOWELLS *Lady of the Aroostook* p. 1. [n. m. & c. 1852.]

[Prov. E. *drab*, cor. < MLE. *drepen*, < AS. *drepan*, beat.] — **drub'ber,** *n.* One who drubs.

drub, *n.* A blow with a cudgel; thump; knock. [beating.

drub'bing, I drub'ĭng; 2 drŭb'ing, *n.* A sound thrashing;

dru'bly, I drū'bli; 2 drub'ly, *a.* [Scot., N. Eng., or Obs.] Rolled: dreggy; knotted.

druck'en, I druk'ĕn *or* druk'en; 2 druk'ĕn *or* drŭk'ĕn, *a.* [Scot.] Intoxicated; drunken.

drudge, I drŭj; 2 drŭdj, *v.* [DRUDGED; DRUDG'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To pass in drudging; as, to *drudge* away the hours. **2.** To make a drudge of. **II.** *i.* To work hard at mean or slavish tasks; toil constantly and without spirit or interest; as, to *drudge* from day to day. [M.E. *drudgen*, cp. Ir. *drugaire*, drudge.] — **drudg'er,** *n.*— **drudg'ing-ly,** *adv.*

drudge†, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To harrow.

drudge†, *n.* One who works hard and constantly, or mechanically and without spirit; a menial tasks; as, a kitchen *drudge.* **drug†; drugge†.**— **drudg'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to drudges or drudgery.

drudge†, *n.* **1.** A dredge. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A large rake.

drudges, *n.* [U. S.] Whisky in the raw state.

drudg'ery, *n.* **1.** A dredging-box. **2.** A bonbon-box.

drudg'er-y, I drŭj'er-i; 2 drŭdj'er-y, *n.* Hard and constant work in any mean or slavish occupation; service marked by weariness and spiritless routine. **drudg'ism†.**

Work is not a curse, but *drudgery* is. H. W. BEECHER *Lectures to Young Men* lect. xi. p. 220. [W. n. & c.]

Syn.: see TOIL. [A dredging-box.

drudg'ing-box', I drŭj'in-boks'; 2 drŭdg'ing-bŏks', *n.*

drur'er-let, *n.* Same as DRURY. **drur'er-y†.**

drug, I drŭg; 2 drŭg, *n.* [MEDICOL, MERCOL; DRUG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To mix drugs with; especially, to render narcotic by the addition of drugs; as, he *drugged* his victim's coffee. **2.** To administer drugs to, especially soporific drugs, or any drugs in excess; hence, to stupefy or deaden; also, sometimes, to surfeit; as, he was *drugged* and robbed. **3.** Cause to loathe; nauseate.

II. *i.* To administer drugs, especially to excess. **2.** To take drugs habitually; as, she had *drugged* for years.

drug, I drug; 2 drŭg, *a.* [Scot.] Bearing down, as a dead weight; dreary; inactive.

drug, *n.* **1.** Any substance used as medicine, or an ingredient of chemical compositions used in the arts: in colloquial use, a narcotic.

The term *drug*, as used in this Act, shall include all medicines and preparations recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia or National Formulary for internal or external use, and any substance or mixture of substance intended to be used for the cure, mitigation, or prevention of disease of either man or other animals. *U. S. Food and Drugs Act* June 30, 1906, § 6.

2. Any commodity that is unsalable, especially from an oversupply: generally in the phrase "a *drug* on (or in) the market." [< OF. *drogue*, drug, < D. *droog*, dry.]

drugge†.— drug'-bee'tle, *n. Zool.* A wheat-beetle (*Anobium paniceum*) sometimes found in drugs made from vegetable materials.— **d.-carriage,** *n.* A stout, low truck for transporting heavy loads.— **d.-lecture,** *n.* The street discourse of a traveling quack.— **d.-mill,** *n.* See MILL.— **d.-sifter,** *n.* A mechanical sieve for sifting drugs.

drugget, *n.* To drag. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 1418.

drug'ger, I drug'ar; 2 drŭg'ĕr, *n.* **1.** A physician, especially one who prescribes excessive doses. **2†.** A druggist.

drug'ger-y, I drug'ar-i; 2 drŭg'e-ry, [PLES. -IS; 2 -iz, *pl.*] **1.** [Humorous.] A drug-store, or place for keeping drugs. **2.** Drugs collectively.

drug'get, I drug'et; 2 drŭg'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A coarse woolen felted or woven fabric, often printed on one side, and used usually for rugs or table-covers; hence, a rug, even when made of other material. **2.** Droguet, or a garment made of it. [< OF. *droguet*, dim. of *drogue*; see DRUG, *n.*]

drug-get'ing, *n.* Same as DRUGGET, 1.

drug'gist, I drug'ist; 2 drŭg'ĭst, *n.* **1.** [U. S. & Scot.] One whose business is the preparation, compounding, and dispensing of drugs; a pharmacist. **2.** A dealer in drugs. [< F. *droguiste*, < *drogue*; see DRUG, *n.*] **drug'ger†; drug'gist-ert** [Prov. Eng.]; **drug'sterı** [drugs. **drug'ster-y,** *n.* Drugs; drugs collectively.

dru'id†, I drū'id; 2 dru'id, *n.* **1.** One of an order of priests or teachers of religion in ancient Gaul and Britain.

Our chief knowledge of the Druids is derived from Cæsar's Commentaries, which record that their ritual and learning were orally transmitted. They practised magic arts, taught the transmigration of souls, of stars and their motions, the earth and the nature of things, and the power and attributes of the gods. Their rites were conducted in oak-groves, and they regarded the oak and the mistletoe growing on it with peculiar veneration. They were under a chief priest, who acted also as peacemaker and judge.

2. [D.] A member of the Ancient Order of Druids, a benefical society founded in London, England, in 1781, and now extended to other countries. [< L. *druidæ*, < Old Ir. *drui*, magician.] — **druids' altar** [Gt. Brit.], same as DOLMEN.— **druid's foot,** a five-pointed figure supposed to have had a mystical meaning among the druids, and still used as a charm in Europe.— **dru'id-stone",** *n.* Graywether.— **dru'id-ess,** *n.* A female druid; a prophetess or sorceress.— **dru'id-ism,** *n.* The religious system of the ancient Gauls and Britons, administered by the druids. See DRUID. **dru-id-ry†.**

Professor Rhŷs . . . affirms that . . . *Druidism*, in so far as found amongst the Celts of Gaul or Britain, was by them derived probably from pre-Celtic and non-Aryan aborigines.

Encyc. Brit. 9th ed. XVI. 5. p. 96. [n. 'Ol.]

Dru'id§, *n.* Pen-name of Henry Hall Dixon, an English sporting writer; *Saddle and Sirloin,* etc.

dru-id-ĭ-cal, I drū-id-i-kal; 2 dru-id'i-cal, *a.* Relating or belonging to the druids or to druidism. **dru-id'ic;** **dru-id'ic-al†.**— **druidical head,** adder-stone.

Dru'id Peak. A mountain in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming; 9,500 ft. high.

druk, I drūk; 2 druk, *vt.* [S.-Afr. D.] **1.** To print. **2.** To press.— **druk'ker,** I drūk'or; 2 druk'er, *n.* A printer.

drum, I drum; 2 drŭm, *v.* [DRUMMED, DRUMD; DRUM'MING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To beat upon a drum; play a drum; or as on a drum; as, to *drum* a tune. **2.** *Mil.* To expel, as from a camp or regiment, to the accompaniment of a drum-beat: usually with *out.* **3.** To force on the attention by constant repetition: usually with *into*; as, to *drum* something in one's ears. **4.** To go around and summon or solicit by beating, or as by beating, a drum: usually with *up*; as, to *drum up* customers.

II. *t.* **1.** To beat upon a drum; play a drum; by extension, to beat rhythmically or continuously on anything or in any way; as, he sat *drumming* on the window-pane; the rain *drums* on the roof.

He does nothing but sit at the table and *drum* with his fingers. G. W. CURTIS *Trumps* p. 360. [n. 1861.]

2. To make a noise like that of a drum; resound: said especially of the noise made by the wings of partridges and other birds.

He saw the partridge *drum* in the woods. EMERSON *Wood-Notes* pt. i, st. 2.

3. To canvass; solicit; as, to *drum* for recruits; he *drummed* a wholesale trade. **4.** [Rare.] To be in attendance at or give a social drum.

drum¹, *n.* **1.** A musical instrument, consisting usually of a hollow cylinder of wood or metal, with skin or vellum stretched upon ringslike frames fitted over each end, kept taut with hoops and cords, and played by beating the head or the heads with drumsticks. The common form, above defined, includes the *bass* or *double drum*, which is large and beaten on both heads, and the *side-* or *snare-drum*, which is smaller and beaten only on one end. Besides these are (1) the *Oriental drum* or tambourine, consisting of a hoop having a single head of thin membrane, and (2) the *kettle-drum*, a hemisphere with a single head, used chiefly in orchestras.

2. *Mech.* One of various variously-shaped constructions and devices. (1) A rotating cylinder driving or driven by another through the intervention of a belt or other wrapping-connector. (2) The barrel of a crane or windlass. See illus. under HOISTING. (3) A cylindrical box or case for the spring of a car-brake. (5) A cylindrical heat-radiator. (6) A cylindrical reservoir for steam, mud, hot water, etc., attached to a boiler. (7) A steam-chest used for steaming printed fabrics. (8) A tight rag-washing vessel. (9) A carding-machine doffer.

3. *Anat.* The tympanum or middle ear.

The old fellow loves to tickle the *drum* of his own ear now and then with familiar sounds. COOPER *Pilot* p. 170. [r. v. c.]

4. *Arch.* (1) A vertical cylindrical wall supporting a dome or cupola. (2) One of the cylindrical blocks composing the shaft of a column. (3) The bell of a capital. (4) A cylindrical section of a column shaft. **5.** A straight-sided keg or cylindrical box for fruit, fish, oil, or other contents of similar shape and size. **6.** A membrane stretched over a circular frame, for testing the delicate edges of oculists' instruments. **7.** *Mil.* (1) A party, accompanied by a drum, sent under a flag of truce to a camp. (2) One of a company of 16 to 24 drummers. **8.** *Zool.* (1) *Ornith.* (*a*) One of the pair of naked inflatable sacs on the neck of certain birds, as the sage-cock. (*b*) The tracheal tympanum. (2) *Entom.* A tympanic organ on the abdomen of certain insects. (3) The hollow hyoid bone of a howling monkey. **9.** A sciænoid or cyprinoid fish which makes a drumming sound; as, the salt-water *drum* (*Pogonias chromis*), common on the Atlantic coast of the United States; the freshwater *drum* (*Aplodinotus grunniens*); the beardless or red *drum* or redfish (*Sciæna ocellata*); the lake-carp (*Carpiodes thompsoni*). **10.** Anything resembling a drum in shape, specif.: (1) The cylindrical part of the stern. (2) The body of a banjo or other stringed instrument. (3) *Naut.* A metal or canvas cylinder hoisted in code signaling, which, in combination with a similar device shaped like a cone, indicates a storm.

11. A social gathering; formerly, a crowded and noisy fashionable card-playing party at a private house: called a *drum-major* when more or less musical; now usually applied to a tea-party. **12.** [Slang & Cant.] (1) A sleeping-place; habitation. (2) A thoroughfare; street. **13.** The sound produced by drumming. [Cp. D. *trom*, G. and Dan. *trommel*, and perhaps, prob. imitative.] **drummel†.— black drum,** a sciænoid fish. Compare DRUM¹, *n.*, 9.— **circulating d.** 1. A chamber attached to a boiler or heater into which the more highly heated portions of the water flow. **2.** A radiation-chamber above a heater.— **drum'bar"rage,** *n.* A dam composed of a number of parts of L section, partly rotating on a horizontal axis, and movable by the pressure of the water in the upper level, so as to vary the height of the latter. **d.-weir†.— d.-beat,** *n.* The sound of a drum; the action of beating a drum.— **d.-call,** *n.* A signal of command on the drum.— **d.-curb,** *n.* A cylinder, commonly of wood, used in soft soil in digging a well-shaft or the like, forming a lining around the sides of the well to keep back falling earth.— **d.-cylinder,** *n.* In a printing-press, an impression cylinder arranged for one revolution only, and necessarily of large diameter for its length.— **d.-dam,** *n. Civ. Eng.* A modified shutter-dam in which a series of cylinder revolving on an axis.— **drum'fish",** *n.* A sciænoid or cyprinoid fish. See DRUM¹, *n.*, 9.— **d.-guard,** *n.* [Eng.] A shield over a threshing-machine cylinder, to protect the feeder from injury.— **d.-language,** *n.* A form of communication by drum-beats and varied tones, between distant villages or individuals; as, the *drum-language* of the Banta tribes.— **d.-room,** *n.* A room where a drum or rout has been held.— **d.-sieve,** *n.* A drum-like drug-sifter, for sifting very fine powders.— **d.-stick,** *n.* A drumhead.— **d.-slide,** *n.* A sliding of the finger-backs over the strings of a banjo so as to produce an arpeggio chord.— **d.-washer,** *n.* A vessel used in paper-making for separating water from pulp.— **d.-weir,** *n.* Same as DRUM-BARRAGE.— **d.-wheel,** *n.* **1.** The ancient Oriental water-raising scoop-wheel, originally drum-shaped; a tympanum. **2.** A drum upon which cables, etc., are coiled.— **d.-winding,** *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A method of winding yarn upon bobbins, as in cotton-manufacturing. **2.** *Elec.* A system of armature-winding in which only the outer surface of a drum or cylinder is wound with the wire.— **drum'wise,** *adv.* Same as CASSAVA-WOOD. [W.]— **Moorish d.,** a tambourine.

drum², *n.* **1.** A hill or elevation. **2.** *Geol.* A drumlin.

[< lr. *druim*, summit.]

drum³, *n.* [Australian] Same as SWAG, *n.* **2.** (1) and (2).

dru-mann', I dru-mŏn'; 2 dru-măn', *n.* [lr.] A wide band crossing the back of a draft-horse, with hooks to hold the traces.

drum'be-to, I drum'bi-tō; 2 drŭm'be-tō, *n.* [Devon.] A dullard.

drum'bler, *vt.* **1.** To sound like a drum. **2.** To mumble.

drum'ble, *n.* To drone; be dull.— **drum'bly,** *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A dull or lazy person or animal.

drum'ble-drone", I drum'bl-drōn"; 2 drŭm'bl-drōn', *n.* [Dial. Eng.] **1.** A drone. **2.** A bumblebee. **3.** A dor-beetle. **drum'ble-dore"†.**

drum'bler, *n.* A small ship of the 17th century. **drum'dog,** I drum'dŏg; 2 drŭm'dŏg, *n.* A locality in Lanarkshire, Scotland, where defeated Claverhouse, 1679: described in Scott's *Old Mortality.*

drum-con'dra, I drum-kon'dro; 2 drŭm-kŏn'drə, *n.* A village in Dublin county, Ireland.

drum'-curb, *n.* **d.-cylinder.** See under DRUM², *n.*

drum'-dre", *n. Mil.* Continuous artillery- or machine-gun fire, as when creating a curtain or barrage, that sounds like the rolling or rattling of drums.

drum'head', I drum'hed"; 2 drŭm'hĕd', *n.* **1.** The

drum'hed"², membrane stretched over the end of a drum, especially the parchment head of the circular top of a capstan. **3.** An old variety of cabbage having a large head with a flattish top. **4.** *Anat.* The tympanic membrane.— **drumhead court martial,** a court martial called for summary trial of a military offense committed on the line of march.

drum'in, I drum'in; 2 drŭm'in, *n. Chem.* A crystalline, fine, alkaline substance, $C_{10}H_{14}N_2O_2$, from *Euphorbia drummundi*: said to have anesthetic properties. **drum'miner.**

drum'ly, I drum'li; 2 drŭm'li, *a.* [Scot.] Turbid; confused; hence, troubled; sad; dull; sulky. **drou'my†; drum'ly†.**

drum'lin, I drum'lin; 2 drŭm'lin, *n. Geol.* A lenticular, compact mound or hill of till, having its longer axis in the direction of the general glacial movement striation.

The *drumlins* are, therefore, smaller than the kames.

G. F. WRIGHT *Ice Age in N. Am.* p. 258. [A. 1891.]

[< DRUM², *n.*]

drum'lold, I drum'lōld; 2 drŭm'lōld, *n. Geol.* A drumlin of irregular shape. [< DRUMLIN + -OID.] — **drum'lold, drum'lol-dal, d. drum'lin-oid†.**

drum-nagh', I drum-năh'; 2 drŭm-năh', *n.* [Ir.] The backstrap used by yoking a horse.

drum'ma"jor, I drum'-mā"jor; 2 drŭm'-mā"jor, *n.* **1.** An officer of a band or drum-corps, who leads it and directs its movements when marching, usually with a long decorated baton or staff. **2.** In the U. S. Army he ranks with a first sergeant. **2.** In a regiment of infantry, one who has command of the drummers, and teaches them their duties. **3.** [Archaic.] See DRUM¹, *n.*, 11.

drum'mer, I drum'er; 2 drŭm'er, *n.* **1.** One who drums; specif., one who beats a drum, especially such a person attached to a military body or to a band.

The earth seemed a hardwood resonant flat,
And every footfall the tap of a *drummer*.
BRET HARTE *Two Men of Sandy Bar* st. 4.

2. [U. S.] A traveling salesman who solicits custom, usually for a wholesale house; a commercial traveler.

3. One of various fishes: (1) The weakfish. (2) A California sculpin. (3) [Austral.] A kyphosid fish. **4.** A tropical American wood-creeper (*Dendrocolaptes rufigastes*) that taps on the woodwork of houses as a call to the other sex.

drum'ming, I drum'in; 2 drŭm'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of beating a drum or of making any drum-like sound; also, the noise thus made. **2.** The sport of catching drumfish. **3.** A process of soaking leather in revolving drums containing grease, dye, etc.— **drum'ming-log",** *n.* A log or stump resorted to by some birds, as the grouse, for drumming with the wings.

drum'mock, I drum'ok; 2 drŭm'ok, *n.* [Scot.] Raw oatmeal mixed with cold water.

Drum'mond, I drum'and; 2 drŭm'ənd, *n.* **1. Henry** (8/31 1851–3/11 1897), an English philosopher and writer; *The Ascent of Man.* **2. Thomas** (13/25 1797–4/14 1840), a Scottish captain of artillery, inventor of the calcium light. **3. William, of Hawthornden** (13/23 1585–12/4 1649), a Scottish poet; *Praise of a Solitary Life.* **4. Sir William** (1760?–9/25 1828), a Scottish diplomatist and writer; *Odæpora Judaicus,* etc. **5. William Henry** (4/14 1854–4/4 1907), an Irish-Canadian physician, author, and poet; *The Habitant.*

Drum'mond and Ar"tha-bas'ka. A district in Quebec province, Canada.

Drum'mond Is'land. One of the Manitoulin islands, Lake Huron; part of Chippewa county, Mich.; length, 20 m.

Drum'mond Lake. A lake in Dismal Swamp, Norfolk county, Va.; length, 6 m.

Drum'mond light. **1.** The calcium light. See CALCIUM. **2.** A type of heliostat. [< Capt. *Drummond*, the inventor.] [town in Quebec province, Canada.

Drum'mond-ville, I drum'end-vil; 2 drŭm'ənd-vil, *n.* A

Dru'mont', 1 drü"mŏn'; 2 drü"môn', **Édouard** (5/1844–2/1917). A French journalist; editor of *La Libre Parole*.

drum'stroon", *d.-steve*, *etc.* See DRUM', *n.*

drum'stick", *n.* 1. drum'stik'; 2 drm'stik', *n.* **1.** A stick used in beating the drum. **2.** The lower joint of the leg of a dressed fowl; the tibiotarsus. **3.** [Local, U. S.] The stilt-sandpiper. **4.** (1) [Prov. Eng.] Knapweed. (2) [Anglo-Ind.] The fruit of the horseradish tree. **5.** The tetanus bacillus: so called from its circular end.— **drum'stick-tree"**, *n. Bot.* Same as CAÑAFISTULA.

drung, 1 drŭng; 2 drŭng, *n.* [Newfoundland.] A narrow road, or bridge, in a passage.

drun'gar, 1 drŭng'gər; 2 drŭng'gar, *n.* A chief or leader.

drunk, 1 drŭngk; 2 drŭgk, *pp. of* DRINK, *v.*: formerly also *trnp.*

drunk, *a.* **1.** Under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs to such an extent as to have lost the normal control of one's bodily and mental faculties, and, commonly, to have a disposition to quarrelsomeness or silliness, amorousness, etc.; inebriated; intoxicated; figuratively, saturated and stupefied: used in the predicate; as, *drunk* with flattery. **2†.** Drenched. [Short for DRUNKEN.] **drunk'.**

SYN.: boozy, drunken, elevated, fuddled, full, half-seas-over, inebriated, intoxicated, maudlin, muddled, overcome, sottish, the worse for liquor, tipsy, under the influence of liquor. Numerous colloquial and slang expressions might be added to the foregoing list. *Drunken* may immediately precede the noun which it qualifies, while *drunk* may not; thus, the man was *drunk*, or, he made a *drunken drunk*; a *drunken* man. *Drunk*, *inebriated*, *intoxicated*, etc., denote actual condition at some one time; *drunken* may denote habitual condition or character, or whatever is meant or characteristic of drunkenness; as, an idle, *drunken* wretch; a *drunken* quarrel; a *drunken* speech. *Sottish* always refers to established habit or character. Figuratively, we may speak of a person as *drunk* with blood, or of a conqueror as *intoxicated* with success.— **Ant.:** abstemious, abstinent, ascetic, sober, steady, temperate.— **Prep.:** *drunk with* wine.

drunk, *n.* [Slang.] **1.** A spree; fit of drunkenness; as, he went off on a *drunk*. **2.** A drunken person; a case of drunkenness; as, several *drunks* were arrested. **3.** *Bot.* The darnel.

drunk'ard, 1 drŭngk'ərd; 2 drŭngk'ard, *n.* **1.** One with whom drunkenness has become a habit; one who habitually drinks to intoxication; a sot. **2.** *Bot.* (1) The checkerberry, partridge-berry, deerberry, or wintergreen. (2) The marsh marigold. **drunk'erd†.**

drunk'en, *vt.* To become inebriated.

drunk'en, *vt.* To overwhelm; drench; to be drowned.

drunk'en, 1 drŭngk'ən; 2 drŭngk'ən, *a.* **1.** Given to drunkenness; drunk; as, a *drunken* fellow. **drunk'en-some†.** **2.** Accompanied by drunkenness; characterized by or due to intoxication; as, a *drunken* debauch. **3.** *Mech.* Uneven; irregular in pitch: said of a screw-thread when it is not a true helix. **4†.** Saturated; soaked. [< AS. *druncen*, pp. of *drincan*, DRINK.] **drunk'en†.**

SYN.: see DRUNK. **— drunken cutter**, a cutter-head placed obliquely on a shaft, to make a cut of greater width than its own thickness.

drunk'en-dish', 1 drŭngk'ən-dish'; 2 drŭngk'ən-ish', *a.* An ostracioid fish (*Ostracion triqueter*), the trunkfish.

drunk'en-ly, *adv.* [Rare.] In a drunken manner.

drunk'en-ness, 1 drŭngk'ən-nes; 2 drŭngk'ən-nes, *n.* The state of being drunk; intoxication; also, the habit of inebriety; as, helpless *drunkenness*; the social curse of *drunkenness*: used also figuratively; as, the *drunkenness* of passion.

For *drunkenness* in very sópulture
Of manne's wit, and his discretion.
CHAUNCER, *C. T. Pardoner's Tale* l. 230.

drunk'ert, *n.* Same as DRUNKARD.

drunk'er-y, 1 drŭngk'ər-i; 2 drŭgk'ər-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -z, *pl.*] [Colloq.] A place where people drink and get drunk; a liquor-saloon.

drunt, 1 drunt; 2 drŭnt, *n.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] Drunkard.

drunt, *n.* **1.** A drawl. **2.** Pettishness; a huff. [< DRUNT, *v.*, < Dan. *drønte*.]

Dru'pa, 1 drü'pə; 2 dru'pa, *n. pl. Ethnol.* Nomad tribes of the Tibetan race dwelling in tents in Tibet.

Dru-pa'ce-æ, 1 drü-pā'sē-i; 2 dru-pā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as ARTOCARPEÆ. [< DRUPE, + -ACEÆ.] **— Dru-pa'ceous**, *a.*

drupe, 1 drūp; 2 drup, *n. Bot.* A fruit with a soft fleshy exterior (sarcocarp) covering a hardshelled nut or stone, which encloses the seed, as in the cherry, peach, or plum; a stone-fruit. [< L. *drupa*, *druppa*, < Gr. *dryppa*, very ripe, < *dryos*, tree, + *peptō*, ripen.] **dru'pal†.— drupe'let**, *n. Bot.* A little drupe. **dru'pel†**; **dru'pe-olet**. **— drupe'to-tum**, *n. Bot.* An aggregate fruit, as the fruit of the raspberry. **— dru-pif'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing drupes.

dru'pose, 1 drü'pōs; 2 dru'pos, *n. Chem.* A variety of sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) formed when glycodruprose (the hard concretion of pears) is treated with hydrochloric acid. [< DRUPE.] **[drew'er-y†; dru'er-y†.**

dru'ry†, *n.* Love; gallantry; a lover or mistress; a love-token.

Dru'ry, 1 drŭr'i, 2 dru'ry, **Joseph** (*c.*1750–1/1834). An English scholar: head master of Harrow.

drusch'och, 1 drush'ən; 2 drush'on, *n.* [Scot.] Any liquid food with an unsightly appearance; also, a drink, especially when made of drugs.

druse, 1 drüs; 2 drus, *n.* [Rare.] [G.] **1.** A rock-cavity lined with crystals; a geode: in mining, a vug. **2.** Same as STRANGLE, *n.* **3.** *Pathol.* (1) A bursting of the tissues unaccompanied by visible injury or morbid change. (2) A transparent growth in the back of the retina. **druze†.— dru'si-ness**, *n.* A condition in which a surface is covered with minute crystals.— **dru'sy**, *a.* **1.** Covered with small crystals. **2.** Same as MARGOTTIC. **drused**.

Druse, *n.* [Usually in the plural.] A warlike and fanatical religious sect of Syrians, inhabiting the ranges of Lebanon, whose faith combines the doctrines of the Pentateuch, the Christian Gospel, the Koran, and the Sufi allegories. For 800 years they have maintained independence by chance. They call themselves *Unahidin* (Unitarians).— **Druse'dom**, *n.*

drush, 1 drush; 2 drush, *n.* [Scot.] Trash; rubbish.

Dru'si-an, 1 drü'si-ən; 2 dru'si-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Druses. **Dru'se-an†.**

Dru'si-an, 1 drü'si-ən *or* -shən; 2 dru'si-an *or* -shan, *n.* A particular form of sword, named after Drusus, stepson of the emperor Augustus.

Drusus . . . was . . . of so cruel a temper, that a peculiarly sharp kind of swords were named from him *Drusianæ*.
KNOLLES'S *Roman Empire* pt. ii. p. 54. in. 6. & co. 1841.]

Dru-sil'la, 1 drü-sil'ə; 2 dru-sil'a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **F. Dru'sille**, 1 drü'sil, 2 drü'sil'. **C. Dru-sil'le**, 1 drü-sil'i, 2 dru-sil'e. In **Dru-sil'la**, 1 drü-sil'ə, 2 dru-sil'a. **2.** Daughter of Herod Agrippa; heard Paul preach to Felix. **3.** See LIVIA, 2. [L., strong.]

Dru'sus, 1 drü'səs; 2 dru'sus, *n.* **1. Claudius Nero,** surnamed **Germanicus** (38 B. C.–9 B. C.), son of Tiberius Nero and Livia; conducted four campaigns against Germans. **2.** In *John Dwisus's Drusus and His Deer-Stealing*, a pseudonym for Shakespeare.

drute, 1 drüt; 2 drut, *n.* [Scot.] An idle, careless, inconsiderate person.

dru'theen, 1 drü'thēn; 2 dru'thēn, *n.* [Ir.] A small white smelt.

dru'ther, 1 drŭ'thər; 2 dru'ther, *n.* [Scot.] A foreboding.

drut'le, 1 drŭt'l; 2 drut'l, *v.* [Scot.] To go slowly; delay.

druxy, 1 drŭk'si; 2 druk'sy, *n.* [Dial. Eng.] A turbid stream.

dru'vy†, *a.* Turbid; muddy. **dru'vy†.**

dru'y, 1 druks'i; 2 druks'y, *n.* Partially rotten: having decayed spots: said of timber or trees. **dru'ey†.— dru'iness**, *n.*

D. R. W., *abbr. Deutsche Reichswährung* (German imperial **dry**, 1 drī; 2 dry, [DRIED; DRY'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To remove moisture from; make dry; desiccate; as, the maid *dried* the plates; to *dry* a sponge by squeezing. **2.** To draw out or remove by evaporation or exhalation; evaporate; as, the sun *dried* the dew from the grass. **3.** To prepare and expose to the sun or any heat in order to free from moisture; desiccate; as, to *dry* apples; to *dry* fish or beef. **4.** To stop the flow of; exhaust the water of; also, to cause to be dry, as a cow.

It *dried* my own tongue to *dry* another's tears.
PHINEAS TAIT *Overpayment* st. 5.

II. *i.* **1.** To lose moisture; become dry or hard, as oil or varnish after spreading; as, the clay *dries* quickly. **2.** To cease to flow; be exhausted as of water-supply: usually with up; as, the brook *dries* up in summer. **3.** To shrivel for lack of moisture; wither; as, his skin *dries* and puckers. **4†.** To be affected by thirst.

— to dry off. To evaporate (mercury), as from an amalgam. **— To fire (a flue) newly** To remove the moisture from unburned bricks before burning proper; water-smoke; steam.— **to dry up.** 1. To cease to flow or discharge, as a fountain or a cow; also, to cause to be dry. **2.** [Slang.] Hence, to stop talking.

dry, *a.* [DRI'ER; DRI'EST.] **1.** Devoid of humidity; lacking moisture; not wet or damp; as, a *dry* crust; a *dry* pitch. **2.** Having lost its natural sap; not fresh; not green; as, a *dry* leaf; *dry* herbage.

Men gather but *dry* seeds of last year's flowers.
FULLER *Holy and Profane State* bk. iv. ch. xxiii. *Wisdom* st. 3.

3. Suffering or craving for water or other drink; thirsty. **4.** Lacking interest; jejune; lifeless; also, entirely unembellished; plain; as, a *dry* discussion; a *dry* essay. **5.** Using or characterized by a quiet or sly form of wit or sarcasm. **6.** Prohibiting the sale of liquor; as, a *dry* town.

The first impression produced by Dickens's reading of Sam Weller's fun was . . . surprise that he [Weller] was less rollicking than we had supposed, and more dry and sly.
Harper's Monthly Aug., 1890, p. 471.

7. Deprived of or free from sweetness; said of wines: a condition induced by fermentation, which more or less converts the saccharine matter into alcohol and carbon dioxid.

The dosage, upon the nature and amount of which the character of the wine largely depends, . . . is for *dry* or sweet, light or strong, very much depends. . . . The high-class English buyer demands a *dry* champagne, the Russian a wine sweet and strong as 'ladies' port,' and the Frenchman and German a sweet rich wine.
HENRY VIZETELLY *Facts about Champagne* p. 59. [W. L. & CO. 1879.]

7. *Art.* Showing stiffness in form or outline, or want of mellowness in color or harmony in treatment; hard; formal. **8.** *Law.* (1) Subject to or in favor of a law of prohibitory liquor law; as, a *dry* town. **9.** *Metal.* Containing too large a proportion of oxygen; not sufficiently poled: said of copper in process of refining. **10.** Wanting in cordiality and sympathy; showing no friendliness of manner; as, he gave me a *dry* reception. **11.** Not giving milk; as, a *dry* cow. **12.** Without shedding of blood: said of injuries, death, etc. **13.** Not liquid; solid: said of merchandise. **14.** Said of coin as distinguished from paper money, as rent, fees, etc. **15.** *Building.* Constructed without the use of mortar or cement. **16†.** Hard; merciless; as, a *dry* drubbing. **17†.** Of or pertaining to a stingy or close person. [< AS. *dryge*.] **dry'e†.**

SYN.: see ARID; BALD.

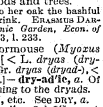
— dry'arch', *n.* An arch in a foundation for keeping it dry.— **dry'bar"**, *n.* A floor-timber in a dock foundation for keeping it dry.— **dry-as-dust**. **I.** *a.* Dull and prosy; as, *dry-as-dust* historians. **II.** *n.* A dull and prosy person.— **dry-beat**, *vt.* To beat until dry; hence, to beat severely.— **dry-bones** (*Med.*), a blow which bruises without causing an effusion of blood: a severe or hard blow.— **dry-blowing**, *n.* [Austral.] *Mining.* A method of winnowing alluvial ore by means of drums. **— dry-bob** [Eton College, Eng.], a student who takes to field-sports exclusively: opposed to *wet bob*. **— dry-boil**, *vt.* An obsolete method of boiling meat. Having no flesh on the bones.— **dry-casting**, *n.* A mode of casting from molds of dry sand.— **dry-clean**, *vt.* To clean without the use of water, as clothing.— **dry-cleaning**, *n.* & *a.* — **dry creek** [So. U. S.], a watercourse that is usually dry in summer.— **dry-cup**, *vt.* To cup without scarifying.— **dry-cupping**, *n.* — **dry-cure**, *vt.* To cure by drying and salting, as fish, etc.— **dry-dilch**, *vt.* To labor at or elaborate to no purpose, as one who digs a dry and useless ditch. **— dry-dock**, *n.* & *vt.* To put in a dry dock; go into a dry dock, as a ship.— **dry-eyed**, *a.* See DRY-EYE, *n.*— **dry-fist**, *a.* Tearless.— **dry-fist†**, *n.* A niggardly person.— **dry-fisted**, *a.* Close-fisted; niggardly.— **dry-fly**, *n. Angling.* A fly like one which floats on the water, as distinguished from a wet fly. **— dry-foot**. **I.** *n.* A dog that hunts game by scent of the foot. **II.** *adv.* 1. With dry feet. **2.** [Archaic.] By scent of the foot.— **dry-foot**, *vt.* To follow by scent of the foot.— **dry-founder**, *n.* [Archaic.] Foundered, as a horse, from food rather than from drink.— **dry-grind**, *vt.* & *vi.* To grind without wetting.— **dry-handed**, *a.* [Scot.] Weaponless.— **dry-hard**, *n.* Caking, a defect in which the water is used for drilling, as a hole driven upward.— **dry-house**, *n.* A drying-house.— **dry light**, a clear, unobstructed light, as an unpolluted view.— **dry lodging** [Ir.], a bed without food.— **dry measure**, a system of measures for non-liquid articles, as wheat, potatoes, etc.: 2 pints (pt.) = 1 quart (qt.); 8 quarts = 1 peck (pk.); 4 pecks = 1 bushel (bu.). NOTE.—In the United States, a bushel contains 2150.42 cu. in.; in Great Britain, 2218.2. See BUSHEL, MEASURE. **— dry method**, in chemical analysis, the treatment of the compound with dry reagents, as blowpiping in qualitative analysis and assaying in quantitative analysis. **— dry multure**, *n. Scots Law.* An annual assessment paid to a mill for its maintenance.— **dry-paved**, *a.* Paved without wet materials.— **dry pile**, a voltaic pile in which no liquid is used and which generates a feeble current.— **dry-pipe**, *n.* A perforated pipe in a boiler to prevent entrained water from getting into the steam-pipe.— **dry plate**, a sensitized photographic plate with which a picture may be made without the use of a sensitizing bath just before exposure: contrasted with *wet plate*.— **dry-plate process**, the process of making *dry plates*, or of making photographs with them. — **dry potatoes** [Ir.], potatoes eaten without any potable.— **dry-press**, *n. Print.* A press in which sheets are pressed smooth.— **dry provisions** (*Naut.*), such non-liquid provisions as flour, sugar, beans, coffee, etc.— **dry-rent**, *n.* Same as RENT-SECK.— **dry-rub**, *vt.* To cleanse by rubbing without wetting.— **dry-salt**, *vt.* To dry-cure.— **dry-shave**, *vt.* [Slang.] **1.** To take all the money of: same as *dry-rub*. **2.** To irritate by brushing or rubbing the chin.— **dry-shod**, *a.* Having the shoes or feet dry.— **dry steam**, steam containing no unevaporated water.— **dry-stone**, *a.* Constructed of stones without mortar; as, a *drystone* wall.— **dry-stove**, *n.* A hothouse which is kept artificially dry, in order to preserve plants belonging to arid regions.— **dry-sweating**, *n.* A process by which *impure* bisters-copper is exposed to long oxidizing heating below fusion-point.— **dry-topped**, *a. Bot.* See STAG-HEADED.— **dry-vat†**, *n.* A vat or other receptacle for dry articles.— **dry-fat†**.— **dry wall**, *n.* A wall built without mortar.— **dry wash** [W. U. S.], the bottom of a cañon or dried-up bed of a stream.— **dry-whisky**. *Bot.* A Mexican cactus, the peyote. See under MESCAL.— **dry wine**, see *DRY*, *a.*, 6.— **dry'ish**, *a.* Somewhat *dry*.

dry, *n.* [DRIES, 1 drīz; 2 drys, *pl.*] **1.** A drying-house. **2.** A fissure in a building-stone, making it unfit to support weight; a dry seam. **3.** A state or condition of dryness; drought; specif., a period without rain: generally in the plural. **4.** Anything that is dry. **5.** [Slang, U. S.] One who votes against license in favor of prohibition: a prohibitionist: opposed to *wet*.— **the dries**, the dry season in the tropics; opposed to *the rains*.

dry'ad, 1 drī'ad; 2 dry'ad, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A nymph dwelling in or presiding over woods and trees.

Each to her oak the bashful *Dryads* shrink.
ERASMUS DARWIN *Botanic Garden*, *Econ. of Veg.* can. 3, l. 233.

2. A dormouse (*Myoxus dryas*). [< L. *dryas* (*dryad-*), < Gr. *dryas* (*dryad-*), < *drys*, tree.] **— dry-ad'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the dryads.



Three Dryads, led by Hermes, making an offering to Pan. Archaic bas-relief from Lampascus.)

dry'ar'achy, *etc.* See DRY, *a.*, 3.

dry'as, 1 drī'əs; 2 dry'as, *n.* A tree-nymph. **1.** Same as DRYAD, 1. **2.** [D-] *Bot.* A small genus of plants of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*) found in alpine regions and having yellow or white flowers. **3.** A plant of this genus.

Dry'as-dust', 1 drī'əz-dust'; 2 dry'as-dust', **the Reverend Doctor.** An imaginary character to whom Sir Walter Scott addressed prefatory letters in some of his novels: used also for any dull writer or speaker.

dry'beat', **dry'bones**, *etc.* See under DRY, *a.*

Dry'burgh Ab'bey. A ruin in Berwickshire, Scotland, on the Tweed river, noted as the burial-place of Sir Walter Scott.

dry'dar"ning, **dry'-dock**, *etc.* See under DRY, *a.*

Dry'den, 1 drī'dən; 2 dry'den, **John** (1/1631–1/1700). An English poet and dramatist; poet laureate, 1679; *All for Love*, etc.— **Dry-de'ni-an**, *a.* Of or resembling the style of the poet Dryden. **Dry-de'ni-an**, *n.* **Dry'den-ism**, *n.*

dry'ditch", dry'-dock, *etc.* See under DRY, *a.*

dryet, *vt.* To suffer; endure.

dry'er, 1 drī'ər; 2 dry'er, *n.* Same as DRIER.

dry'eyed", dry'-flst, *etc.* See under DRY, *a.*

dry'goods", 1 drī'-gudz'; 2 dry'-gŏŏds", *n. pl.* **1.** Textile fabrics or wares, as distinguished from groceries, hardware, etc. **2.** [Eng.] Such articles are sold by dry measure; also, in general, groceries, paints, coir, etc., as distinguished from wares and textile fabrics.

dry'grind", dry'handed, *etc.* See under DRY, *a.*

dry'ing, 1 drī'iŋ; 2 dry'ing, *ppr.* & *vbl. n.* of DRY, *v.*

— dry'ing-bath", n. *Chem.* Any single- or double-walled vessel or container made of some metal, as copper, iron, or aluminum, which when heated is employed in the desiccation of substances.— **dry'ing-house**, *n.* A house for drying and hardening photographic films, etc.— **d.-case**, *n.* A jacketed hot-water chamber for drying and hardening microscopic objects.— **d.-floor**, *n.* A floor upon which malt, bricks, or other materials are dried. See BREWING and BRICKMAKING. **— d.-house**, *n.* A house or room in which fruit, gunpowder, tobacco, or other materials are dried.— **d.-machine**, *n.* A machine for drying articles of manufacture.— **d.-kettle**, *n.* A device for drying molds.— **d.-machine**, *n.* A centrifugal machine for extracting moisture from clothes. **— d.-plate**, *n.* The wire-covered drying-frame in a malt-kiln.— **d.-stove**, *n.* **1.** A stove for drying clothes, malt, etc. **2.** A place where *mold*-cores are dried.— **d.-train**, *n.* A series of desiccating receptacles through which a gas which is to be dried is passed.— **d.-tube**, *n.* A tube, containing an absorbent, as calcium chlorid, or pumice-stone saturated with sulfuric acid, through which a gas is passed in order to extract its moisture.

dry'ki", 1 drī'-kī'; 2 dry'-ki', *n. pl.* [U. S.] *Logging.* Trees killed by floods. [manner.

dry'ly, 1 drī'li; 2 dry'ly, *adv.* In a dry and unsympathetic

dry'mold", d.-work, *n. Founding.* To mold in clear sand.

dry'mul'ture, *n.* See under DRY, *a.*

dry-nurse, 1 drī'-nŭrs'-ŭn'; 2 dry-nŭr'-ŭn', *n.* [Ir.] The spindle, or blackthorn (*Prunus spinosa*).

dry'ness, 1 drī'nes; 2 dry'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being dry, in any sense. **dri'ness†.**

dry'nurse", d.-rub", d.-salt", d.-shave", *etc.* See under DRY, *a.*

dry'o-, 1 drī'o-; 2 dry'o-. From Greek *dryos*, trees: a combining form.— **dry'o-bal'a-nops**, *n. Bot.* A small genus of large resinous camphor-bearing evergreen trees of the dipterad family (*Dipterocarpaceæ*). *D. aromatica* furnishes a liquid called camphor-oil and a crystalline solid called Sumatra camphor.— **dry'o-drome**, *n.* An African warbler (genus *Dryodromas*).

Dry'o-pe, 1 drī'o-pē; 2 dry'o-pē, *n. Gr. Myth.* A daughter of King Dryops, and companion of the dryads; beloved by Apollo: ancestor of the Dryopes.

Dry'o-pes, 1 drī'o-pēz; 2 dry'o-pēs, *n. pl.* A people originally inhabiting Thessaly, whence they were driven by the Dorians, and later dwelling in Eubœa.

Dry'o-phi'næ, 1 drī'o-fai'nī; 2 dry'o-fi'nē, *n. pl. Herp.* A subfamily of colubroid snakes with grooved teeth, slender

KEY 1: ąlsĕ; ąu = out; ōil; ĭñ = fend; ċhin; ġo; jet; ŋ = sing; s̈o; s̈hip; ṫhin, ṫhis; ägure; F. boñ, dûne; ʀ = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
KEY 2: bo͝ok, bo͞ot; fu͝ll, rule, cūre, bŭt, bûrn; ōil, bo͝y; ⋞ = k; ç = s; ġo, ġem; iṅk; ş = z; ṫhin, ṫhis; F. boñ, dûne; ʀ = loch.

body, and horizontal pupils; arboreal whip-snakes. **Dry'o-phis,** *n.* (t. ş.) **Dry''o-phi-di'næ:** = **dry'o-phine.** *a.* & *n.*

Dry''o-pi-the'cus, 1 drei''o-pi-thē'kus; 2 drī''o-pi-thē'kŭs, *n. Zool.* **1.** A genus of anthropoid apes, fossil in Miocene deposits in southern Europe and eastward to China. **2.** A fossil ape of this genus. [< DRYO- + Gr. *pithēkos,* ape.]

Dry-op'ter-is, 1 drei-op'ter-is; 2 drī-ŏp'ter-is, *n. Bot.* A large genus of widely distributed polypodaceous ferns assigned by some botanists to *Aspidium.* They have pinnate or pinnatifid leaves, round sori on the backs of the veins and indusium fixed at the sinus. About 24 species are found in the United States. See *A. Hilsenbeckii,* the beech-fern; the shield-ferns. [< DRYO- + Gr. *pteris,* fern.] **— dry-op'teroid,** *a.*

dry'sed', **dry'-pipe,** etc. See under DRY, *a.*

dry'spoint'', 1 drai'-pòint''; 2 drī'-pòint'', *n.* **1.** A fine etching-needle used to incise copperplate in fine lines, without the use of acid or etching-ground. **2.** A line or work thus engraved, or the method thus used: also attributively: as, a *dry-point* line; a *dry-point* engraving.

dry'spoint'ing, 1 drai'-pòint''iŋ; 2 drī'-pòint''iŋg, *n.* The sharpening of table-forks and needles.

dry'sress'', *n.* See under DRY, *a.*

Dry'to-sau'rus, 1 drai''to-sē'rus; 2 drī'p'to-sē'rŭs, *n. Paleon.* A genus of gigantic upper Cretaceous dinosaurs from Montana. [< Gr. *drypō,* tear, + *sauros,* lizard.] — **dry'to-saur,** *n.*

dry'srent'', *n.* See under DRY, *a.*

dry'srot'', 1 drai'srot''; 2 drī'-rŏt'', *n.* **1.** A disease of timber caused by the attacks of various saprophytic fungi; mostly the *Hymenomycetes.*

The most formidable of the *dry rot* fungi is the species *Merulius lacrymans,* which is particularly destructive of coniferous wood; other species are *Polyporus sulphureus,* which thrives in oak built ships, and *P. destructor* and *Thelephora puteana,* found in a variety of wooden structures. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. viii, p. 613.

2. A disease of potato-tubers attributed to fungi. **3.** Inward or hidden corruption, as of character or morals. — **dry'-rot'',** *vt.*

dry'-rub'', *vt.* See under DRY, *a.*

dry'sail''er, 1 drai'-sēl''er; 2 drī'-sāl''er, *n.* **1.** One who deals in dried and salted meats, pickles, etc. **2.** [Ct. Brit.] One who deals in chemical preparations, dyestuffs, etc.— **dry'sail''er-y,** *n.* A drysalter's business, shop, or wares.

dry'-shave'', **dry'-shod.** See under DRY, *a.*

dry'some, 1 drai'sum; 2 drī'sŭm, *a.* [Scot.] Dull; passionless; insipid.

dry'ster, 1 drai'stər; 2 drī'stĕr, *n.* The superintendent of a drying-kiln or bleaching-ground.

dry'-stone'', dry'-topped'', etc. See under DRY, *a.*

Dry Tor-tu'gas, 1 drei tôr-tū'gas; 2 drī tôr-tū'gas. A group of ten islands in Monroe county, Fla., west of Florida Keys, on which are two lighthouses and a United States military prison.

dry'-vat'', *n.* See under DRY, *a.*

Dr. Z., Dr. Zool., *abbr.* Same as D. Z.

D. Sc., D'Sc. D. See DEGREE.

D. Sc. O., d. s. p. See ABBREVIATION.

d. s. q., *abbr.* Discharged to sick-quarters.

D. T., *abbr.* Doctor of Theology. **D. D.†.**

d. t., *abbr.* Delirium tremens. **D. T's.**

Dt., *abbr.* Dietrich; in Old Testament criticism, D² or RD.

d. T. D., *abbr. Detur tali dosis* (give of such a dose).

D. Th., D. Theol., *abbr.* Same as D. T.

D. T. M., *abbr.* Diploma in Tropical Medicine.

Du., du., *abbr.* Duke; Dutch.

du'ab, *n.* Same as DOAB.

du'ad, 1 dū'ad; 2 dū'ăd, *n.* **1.** A pair of objects considered as a single object. **2.** Same as DYAD. [Var. of DYAD.] — **du-ad'ic,** *a.* Relating to or formed of duads.

du'al, 1 dū'al; 2 dū'ăl, *a.* **1.** Denoting or relating to two; as, the *dual* number. **2.** Composed of two; possessing or consisting of two natures or forms of existence capable of separate attention and of distinctive qualities; twofold; binary; as, the *dual* constitution of man as material and spiritual; a *dual* life. [< L. *dualis,* < *duo,* two.] — **du'al-ly,** *adv.*

du'al, *n.* *Gram.* The form of the noun or verb indicating its application to two persons or things; the dual number: opposed to *plural* and *singular.*

All over the globe, . . . we meet with a *dual* both in the substantives and in the verbs.

A. H. SAYCE *Comparative Philol.* p. 228. [fr. a. co. 1874.]

2. *Chess.* A problem having two solutions.

Dua'la, 1 dwā'la; 2 dwā'lă, *n.* **1.** A Bantu people inhabiting German West Africa, noted for their excellent physical development. **2.** Their language. **3.** A town in Kamerun, West Africa.

du'al-in, 1 dū'al-in; 2 dū'ăl-in. See EXPLOSIVE, *n.*

du'al-ism, 1 dū'al-izm; 2 dū'ăl-izm, *n.* **1.** The state of being twofold, or divided into two or consisting of two; duality.

Pope . . . ascribes to women a *dualism* of passions, — love of pleasure and love of power. DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Pope* p. 205, note. [fr. a. ɪ. 1859.]

2. A system or theory which asserts a radical duality or twofoldness of nature, being, or operation. In the history of reflective thinkers of *continuous* lines are developed, which are to some extent interdependent but are not identical, according to the subject-matter of reflection. These are (1) **theological dualism,** or the doctrine that there are two eternal and opposing principles, or divine beings, one good and the other evil. This view was characteristic of Zoroastrianism and certain Gnostic systems, but is opposed by monistic religions like Christianity and Mohammedanism. A special form arose in early Christian controversy, in the doctrine attributed to Nestorius, which held that the Logos dwelt in Jesus as a distinct person, thus regarding Christ as having two personalities, rather than as being one divine-human person. (2) **Philosophical dualism,** or the theory which considers the ultimate being of the universe, or "World-Ground," to be twofold or to be constituted of two independent and irreducible elements, as opposed either to idealistic or materialistic monism. (3) **Psychological or psychophysical dualism,** the theory that the body and mind of man are two different existences but are placed by the order of nature in a most intimate system of correlations or interactions, as opposed to parallelism or the monistic theories of *subjective idealism* or psychophysical materialism. (4) **Ethical dualism,** or the system of morals which demands and justifies one kind of conduct toward one's fellows in the same social group and another kind of conduct toward other men: in early society, the observance of opposing obligations toward fellow-clansmen and strangers respectively.

3. *Chem.* See DUALISTIC SYSTEM. **4.** *Physiol.* The theory that the cerebral hemispheres act independently. **5.** *Bot.* In fungi, same as DIMORPHISM. **6.** *Gram.* The expression of the condition of duality.

du'al-ist, 1 dū'al-ist; 2 dū'ăl-ist, *n.* **1.** An adherent of some form of dualism.

We denominate those who maintain a dualism as involved in the fact of consciousness, Natural *Dualists.*

SAMPSON *Philosophies a priori* p. 205. [o. & l. 1859.]

2. One who holds two offices.

du'al-is'tic, 1 dū''al-is'tik; 2 dū''ăl-is'tĭc, *a.* Of or relating to dualism; also, having a dual nature.

The consciousness that at some point thinking and being meet together and coalesce in one is necessarily involved even in the most *dualistic* view of their relations.

CAIRD *Kant* vol. i, p. 215. [MACM. 1889.]

— dualistic system (*Chem.*), the theory developed by Berzelius, that definite compounds are necessarily binary, the constituents themselves being opposed chemically or electrically.

du-al'i-ty, 1 diu-al'i-ti; 2 dū-ăl'i-ty, *n.* The state or character of being two or composed of two; twoness. [< L. *dualis*; see DUAL.] **— principle of duality,** in projective geometry, the principle that all theorems pertaining to the relations of lines and points have their counterparts in other theorems that may be formed from them by writing *point for line,* and *line for point.* For example, two lines determine a point; two points determine a line.

du'al-ize, 1 dū'al-aiz; 2 dū'ăl-īz, *vt.* [IZED; -IZ'ING.] To render dual; consider as two. — **du'al-i-za'tion,** *n.*

du'an, 1 dū'an; 2 dū'ăn, *n.* [Gael.] A division of a poem; also, a poem; song.

Du-ane', 1 diu-ēn'; 2 dū-ān', *n.* **1. James** (?/1733–?/1797, an American lawyer and leader in the Revolutionary war; 1st mayor of New York city after the Revolution. **2. William J.** (?/1780–?/1865), an Irish-American lawyer, statesman, and Secretary of the Treasury.

du'arch, 1 dū'ark; 2 dū'ărk, *n.* Either of two associate rulers.

du'ar-chy, 1 dū'ar-ki; 2 dū'ăr-ey, *n.* Government by two equal or coordinate rulers; diarchy. [< Gr. *dyo,* two, + *archō,* rule.]

Du'at, 1 dū'at; 2 dū'ăt, *n. Egypt. Myth.* Hades, one of the realms of departed spirits, into which the sun was believed to descend at nightfall.

dub', 1 dub; 2 dŭb, *vt.* [DUBBED, DUBB'ŭ; DUB'BING.] **1.** To name or style; confer any title, name, or degree upon; entitle; as, he was *dubbed* "Honorable": now only colloquially or humorously. **2.** To invest with, or give the sword in knighting; hence, to confer knighthood upon. **3.** To smooth or rub; dress. (1) To dress smooth with an adz, as timber.

Captain Lambert . . . busied himself with ordering the part of the vessel which projected to be *dubbed* away.

A. S. MACKENZIE *Paul Jones* vol. ii, p. 2. [n. 1887.]

(2) To rub a softening and water-proof mixture into, as leather. (3) To dress with tallow in order to raise the nap: said of cloth. (4) To trim the wattles and comb of (a game-cock) for fighting or exhibition.

Cock-fighters trim the hackles and cut off the combs and gills of their cocks, and the birds are then said to be *dubbed.*

DARWIN *Descent of Man* pt. ii, p. 403. [a. 1887.]

(5) To dress, as a fly for fishing. **4.** Same as STRIM, *vt.*, **2**, 5†. To invest; endow. [< OF. *adober,* sp. fr. < Scand. *dubba,* strike.]

doubt.— to dub out, to fill the depressions of and bring to a level surface, as a wall, before coating with plaster.— **dub'ber,** *n.*

dub', *vt. & vi.* To push or thrust; poke; also, to make a brisk beating, as on a drum. [Cp. OF, *dober,* < East Fries. *dubba,* beat.]

dub', *n.* [Rare.] A blow; also, a beat of a drum.

— dub'a-dub', *n.* **1.** Drum-beating, or a similar sound. **2.** A drummer. **dub'a-dub',** *v. & vi.* To drum.

dub'a, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A pool; puddle.

dub's, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A coin of small value; money. **2.** Same as DOOB.

dub'v, *n.* [Slang.] An awkward or stupid person.

dub., dubr., *abbr. Dubitans* (doubting), *dubitatur* (it is doubted); *dubius* (dubious).

Dub., Dubl., *abbr.* Dublin. [*Supito or M. dubairne].*

dub'bah'ra, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A du-bāl'ra. *n.* A mullet (*Mugil*

Du'ban', 1 dū'bān'; 2 dū'băn', **Felix Louis Jacques** (?/1797–?/1870). A French architect; finished Palace of Fine Arts, Paris; architect of the new Louvre.

Du Barry, 1 dū bar'ri; 2 dū băr'rĭ, **Marie** (?/1762–?/1793). Jeanne Bécu, favorite of Louis XV.; guillotined.

dub'bash, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as DOBASH.

dub'bs, 1 dub; 2 dŭb, *n.* [Ar.] The Nile lizard.

dub'beh, 1 dub'e; 2 dŭb'ĕ, *n.* [Egypt.] The common wooden lock, operating with pegs or pins, used in Egypt and Arabia.

dub'ber, 1 dub'ər; 2 dŭb'ĕr, *n.* [E. Ind.] A leather vessel for holding ghee, oil, etc. **dub'baz; dub'bahz.**

dub'bing, 1 dub'iŋ; 2 dŭb'iŋg, *n.* **1.** Material for softening leather and making it water-proof. **2.** Pieces of wood, etc., fitting up the impressions of mortises-holes in a wall before plastering. **3.** The material of the body of a fishing-fly. For other senses, see DUB, *v.*— **dub'bing-tool',** *n.* A dressing-tool; specif., an adz.

Dub'bo, 1 dub'o; 2 dŭb'o, *n.* A town in New South Wales.

du'ber-some, 1 dū'bər-səm; 2 dū'bĕr-sŏm, *a.* [Colloq.] Doubtful; dubious.

dubh, *a.* Same as DUBH, **dur.**

du-bi'e-ty, 1 diu-bai'e-ti; 2 dū-bī'e-ty, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being doubtful or dubious; doubtfulness; dubiosity.

The twilight of *dubiety* never falls upon him in Scotchman.

LAMB *Elia, Imperfect Sympathies* p. 89. [w. l. a. co.]

[< L. *dubieta(t-)s,* < *dubius;* see DUBIOUS.]

du'bi-ous, 1 dū'bi-us; 2 dū'bĭ-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Unsettled in judgment or conclusion; in a state of doubt; doubtful.

For a time he [Nerol lingered in Campania, guiltily *dubious* as to the kind of reception that awaited him in the capital.

LANG *Hist. Rome* vol. iii, p. 344. [MACM.]

2. Being a subject or matter of doubt; doubtful.

I will leave out for the present all *dubious,* all possibly debatable arguments. C. J. VAUGHAN *Sermons* vol. ii, p. 243. [MACM.]

3. Of questionable or not yet settled; problematic; as, "The *dubious* fate of to-morrow." LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. i, § ii, st. 4. **4.** Of questionable propriety; open to objections, especially of a moral kind, or to suspicion; questionable; as, a *dubious* business. **5.** Being the cause or occasion of doubt; difficult of explanation; equivocal; ambiguous; obscure; puzzling.

A blush is no language: only a *dubious* flag-signal which may mean either of two contradictions.

GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. ii, bk. v, p. 25. [n. 1876.]

[< LL. *dubiosus,* < L. *dubius,* < *duo,* two.]

Syn.: see AMBIGUOUS; EQUIVOCAL; PRECARIOUS.

— du'bi-ous-ly, *adv.* In dubiousness. **2.** Something dubious.— **du'bi-ous-ly,** *adv.*— **du'bi-ous-ness,** *n.*

du'bi-ta-ble, 1 dū'bi-ta-bl; 2 dū'bĭ-ta-bl, *a.* Open to **du'bi-ta-bly,** } doubt or suspicion; doubtful; debatable.

All the truths of religion are inherently *dubitable.*

BUSHNELL *Sermons on Living Subjects* ser. ix, p. 160. [s. 1872.]

— du'bi-ta-bly, *adv.*

du'bi-tant, 1 dū'bi-tant; 2 dū'bĭ-tant. **I.** *a.* Hesitating; doubting. **II.** *n.* One who doubts.

du'bi-tate, 1 dū'bi-tēt; 2 dū'bĭ-tāt, *vi.* [-TAT'ED; -TAT'ING.] [Rare.] To doubt. [< L. *dubitatus,* pp. of *dubito,* doubt, < *duo,* two.] **du'bi-tat'ing,** *a.* **— du'bi-ta'ting-ly,** *adv.*

du'bi-ta'tion, *n.* [L.] *Rhet.* Same as DOUBT, 4.— **du'bi-ta'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] Doubt.

du'bi-ta-tive(s), 1 dū'bi-ta-tiv; 2 dū'bĭ-ta-tĭv. *a.* [Rare.] Tending to doubt; hesitating.— **du'bi-ta-tiv(e-)ly,** *adv.*

Du'blin, 1 dub'lin; 2 dŭb'lĭn, *n.* **1.** A county in Leinster province, Ireland; 334 sq. m.; 2 pop. **2.** The capital and chief seaport city, and capital of Ireland; cathedral and university; also, castle which is the residence of the Lord Lieutenant; scene of a revolutionary rising, April 24 to May 1, 1916. **3.** A city in Erath county, Tex. **4.** A city in Laurens county, Ga.

— Dublin Bay. An inlet of the Irish Sea, Dublin county, Ireland, about 7 miles long and 7 miles wide. **— D. University** (better known as **Trinity College, Dublin**). A center of British learning, in Dublin, Ireland, founded in 1591

Du'bois', 1 dū'bwā'; 2 dū'bwā', *n.* **1. Antoine** (1756–1837), a French physician and surgeon; attended Maria Louisa. **2. François Clément Théodore** (?/1811837–?/1924), a French organist and composer of operas, songs, and sacred music. **3. Guillaume** (1656–1/1723), a French prelate and statesman. **4. Jean** (?/1764–?/1842), a French Roman Catholic priest; went to the United States in 1791; founded Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland. **5. Paul Antoine** (?/1795–1/1878), a French physician to Empress Eugénie. **6. I du-bois',** 2 du-bōis'. A county in southwestern Indiana; 425 sq. m.; county-seat, Jasper. **7.** A borough in Clearfield county, Pa.

Du Bois, 1 du bois; 2 du bŏis, *n.* **1. William Edward Burghardt** (?/1868–), an American sociologist and writer, of negro descent; professor of sociology at Atlanta University, 1896; *The Souls of Black Folk.* **2. William Ewing** (?/1/1810–?/1/1881), an American numismatist, painter, and assayer; *Gold and Silver Coins of All Nations.*

Du'bois' de la Bo''ë', 1 dū'bwā' da la bō''ē'; 2 dū'bwā' de lă bō''ĕ', **Francisous.** Same as SYLVIUS, FRANCISCUS.

Du Bois''ço''bey', 1 dū bwā'ço''bē'; 1 dū bwā'ço''bĕ', **Fortune Hippolyte Auguste** (?/1821–?/1/1894). A French novelist; writer of detective stories.

Du-bois'-ia, 1 diu-bei'sa-a; 2 dū-bŏi'sĭ-a, *n. Bot.* An Australian genus of shrubs and trees of the nightshade family. The leaves of *D. hopwoodii,* the pitu'ri, are a narcotic stimulant chewed by the natives. **2.** [d-] Duboisin. [< *Dubois,* French botanist.]

du-boi'sin, } 1 diu-boi'sin, -sin *or* -sīn; 2 dū-bŏi'sĭn, -sin **du-boi'sine,** } *or* -sīn, *n. Chem.* An alkaloid identical with hyoscyamin, extracted from *Duboisia myoporoides.*

Du-bois'sy, 1 dū-bwā'si; 2 dū-bwā'sĭ, **Claude** (?/1862–?/1742). A French diplomat and writer; predicted revolution of American colonies; *History of the League of Cambray.*

Du'bo-sa'ry, 1 dū'bo-sē'ri; 2 dū'bo-sā'ry, *n.* A town in *Kherson government,* Russia.

Du''bourg', 1 dū''bûr'; 2 dū''bŭr', **William Louis** (?/1/1766–?/1/1833). An American Roman Catholic prelate; bishop of New Orleans.

Du-bov'ka, 1 du-bof'ka; 2 dụ-bŏv'kȧ, *n.* A town in Saratof government, Russia.

Du'brie, 1 dū'bric; 2 dū'brĭe, **Saint.** A legendary primate of Britain; said to have crowned King Arthur; introduced in Tennyson's *Coming of Arthur, Enid, etc.*

Du-brov'na, 1 du-brov'na; 2 dụ-brŏv'nȧ, *n.* A town in Moghilef government, Russia. [doublets.

dubs, 1 dubz; 2 dŭbs, *n. pl.* [Colloq.] In games of marbles,

Du'bufe', 1 dū'bûf'; 2 dū'bŭf', **Edmond** (?/1/1803–?/1/1883). A French painter; pupil of Delaroche; *Prodigal Son, etc.*

Du-buque', 1 du-biūk'; 2 dụ-bŭk', *a.* [Slang, Massachusetts.] Characterizing an action for the purposing of a judgment debtor supplemental to enforcing a decree.

Du-buque', 1 du-biūk'; 2 dụ-bŭk', *n.* **1.** A county in northeastern Iowa; 604 sq. m.; 3 pop. **2.** A county-seat; seat of St. Joseph's College (R. C.), founded 1873.

du'cal, 1 dū'kal; 2 dū'cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a duke or a duchy. [< LL. *ducalis,* < L. *dux (duc-),* leader, < *duco,* lead, lay.] **adv.**

Du''cange', 1 dū''kāṅj'; 2 dū''cāṅzh', **Victor Henry Joseph Brahain** (?/1/1783–?/1/1833). A French novelist and dramatist; *Thirty Years, or the Life of a Gambler.*

Du Cange, 1 dū kāṅj; 2 dū cāṅzh, **Charles du Fresne** (?/1/1610–?/1/1688). Charles du Fresne, a French scholar and historian; *Glossary of Latin Words, etc.*

du'cape, 1 dū'kēp; 2 dū'cāp, *n.* A corded silk.

Du''cassé', 1 dū''kās'; 2 dū''cās', **Jean Baptiste** (1640?–1715). A French naval commander; defended St. Domingo against the British.

du'cat, 1 duk'at; 2 dŭc'at, *n.* **1.** One of several gold or silver coins issued by European governments, especially by the various duchies of the old German empire. See coins. 2. *pl.* [Slang.] Money. [< M. H. G. *ducatus,* ducat, duchy, < *dux,* duke, L. *dux,* leader.] **duck'at'i; duck'et'i; — duc'at-oon',** *n.* A former coin, the ducat of Holland. See coin. **duc'a-doon'i; duc''a-toe'i; duck'a-toon'i.** Austrian Ducat

du'cat-le'lo, 1 dū'kat-le'lō; 2 dū''cā-tĕl'lo, *n.* [It.] The *n.* A Venetian silver coin. [It., dim. of Empire. 1/4 *ducato,* ducat.]

Du'cato di Buo''nin-se'gna, 1 du'cho di bwō''nin-se'ŋya; 2 dụ'cho dī bwō''nin-sĕ'ŋyȧ. An Italian painter of the 13th and 14th centuries; head of Sienese school. [duicy.

duce, 1 dūs; 2 dūc, *n.* [fr. & Prov. Eng.] Juice.— **du'cey,** *a.*

du''ces te'cum, 1 dū'sēz tē'kum; 2 dū''cēs tē'cŭm. [L.] *Law.* A writ commanding a person to appear in court, with certain documents; literally, "you will bring with you."

Du Chaillu', 1 dū shā'yū'; 2 dū chāi'yū', **Paul Belloni** (?/1/1835–?/1/1903). A French-American author; explored Africa and discovered the gorilla.

du'chess, 1 dū'tsez; 2 dŭ'tsĕs, *n.* [Scot.] The home of one's ancestors; also, the possession of land in one's birthplace.

Du''chā'tel', 1 dū''shə'tel'; 2 dū''chā'tĕl', *n.* **1. Pierre** (1480?–1552), a French prelate and scholar; Grand Almoner of France. **2. Tanneguy** (1393?–1449), a French general at Agincourt; rescued the Dauphin.

Du Châ''tie-let. See CHASTELET.

Du-ché', 1 du-shē'; 2 dụ-chĕ', **Jacob** (1739?–1/1/1798). An American clergyman; chaplain of the first Continental Congress; declared traitor by Congress.

Du''chesne', 1 dū''shān'; 2 dū''chēn', **André** (1584–?/1/1640). A French historian and geographer; father of French history; *History of the Popes,* etc.

duch'ess, 1 duch'es; 2 dûch'ĕs, *n.* **1.** The wife or widow of a duke, or a woman who is the sovereign of a duchy. **2.** A large roofingslate (12 by 24 inches). **3.** A pear, the Duchesse d'Angoulême. SEE PEAR. **4.** A part of a woman's head-dress of the 17th century. [< F. *duchesse,* < LL. *ducissa,* f. of L. *duc (duc-)*: see DUKE1, *n.*] **dutch'ess†.**

Duchess of Devonshire. A famous portrait painted by Thomas Gainsborough in 1783, supposed to be of Elizabeth, Duchess of Devonshire, in Gainsborough hat. Engraved by J. Jones, was stolen in 1786, taken to America and recovered in 1901, when it was purchased by J. Pierpont Morgan.



Duch'ess, The. SEE HUNGERFORD.

duch'y, 1 duch'i; 2 dûch'y, *n.* [pcn'tsis, 1 -iz; 2 -is.] The territory or dominion of a duke; a dukedom. [< F. *duché,* < LL. *ducatus*: see DUCAT.] **duch'y†.**

Duchess of Devonshire, after Thomas Gainsborough.

du'el-per's, *n. Her.* A cap of maintenance.

Du'els', 1 dû'sl'; 2 dû'ĕl', *n.* **1. Jean François** (1733–1811), a French dramatist; adapter of Shakespeare's *Hamlet, Romeo and Juliet,* etc. **2. Louis** (1773–1847), a French painter; pupil of David.

duck, 1 duk; 2 dŭk, *n.* **1.** *t.* To dip or plunge suddenly under water; throw into the water, as for punishment; wet thoroughly; so to *duck one's head* in a trough. Their lives [the Methodists] were often in danger; they were mobbed, they were *ducked,* . . . they were smothered with filth. GREEN *Short Hist. of the English People* § 1, p. 708. In 1875.]

2. To lower suddenly; bow with a quick motion like that of a duck; bob; as, to *duck* one's head to avoid a missile.

She *ducked* Her pretty head beneath a wing.
W. ALLSTON *Angel and Nightingale* pt. i, st. 9.

II. *i.* **1.** To plunge oneself or one's head under water or other liquid, usually for a moment only; dive. **2.** To drop the head or body with quick motion, as in dodging; make a jerking bow or stoop, as in rustic obeisance; hence, to cringe; yield.

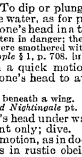
The[y] mounte . . . *ducked* to avoid the shot.
F. PARKMAN *Jesuits in North Am.* p. 275. [L. D. & CO. 1883.]

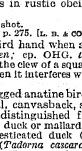
3. *Bridge.* To pass a trick at third hand when able to win it. (Prob. freq. of ME. *duken*; cp. OHG. *tûhhan,* dive.) **— duck up** (*Naut.*), to lift the clew of a square sail or the tack of a fore-and-aft sail when it interferes with the helmsman's view ahead.

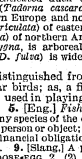
duck, 1, 2 duk; 3 dŭk, *n.* **1.** A well-known short-legged anatine bird having lamellate mandibles, as a teal, canvasback, scoter, eider, mandarin, muscovy, etc.: distinguished from a *goose, swan,* or *merganser.* The wild duck or mallard (*Anas boschas*) is the original of the domestic duck (*A. domesticata*); the **Brahminy duck** (*Tadorna cascara*) is a goose-like duck found in southeastern Europe and northern Africa; the **mandarin duck** (*Aix galericulata*) of eastern Asia is a relative of the **wood-d.** (*A. sponsa*) of northern America; the **tree-d.,** of the genus *Dendrocygna,* is arboreal in its habits, and the **fulvous tree-d.** (*D. fulva*) is widely distributed. **2.** The female of this bird, as distinguished from the male, or drake. **3.** One of similar birds; as, a fishing-*duck* or merganser. **4.** A stupid person; a dunce; a dullard. **5.** A flaw or fault in cloth, as on the rock; also, the game itself. **6.** [Eng.] *Fishing.* A flare or torch on shipboard. **7.** *pl.* Any species of the orchid-genus *Cypripedium.* **8.** A disabled person or object; particularly, a person unable to meet his financial obligations. **9.** *pl.* [Slang, India.] Bombay soldiers. **10.** [Slang.] (1) Same as GOOSE-EGG, 2. (2) [Rare.] A player who fails to score. [< AS. *duce,* **duckert; duket-**



— blue duck, a dull-blue New Zealand duck (*Hymenolaimus malacorhynchus*), frequenting mountain streams.— **Bombay d.** 1. A fish, the Harpodon nehereus. **2.** [Slang, Anglo-Ind.] An officer of the Bombay civil service. Compare MUTE.— **duck'-a'corn,** *n.* The American nelumbo or water-chinkapin.— **d.-barnacle,** *n.* A goose-barnacle.— **d.-bill cat,** the platypus-fish (*Polypodon spatulus*).— **d.-egg,** *n. Sports.* Same











Ducks.

1. Tree-duck. 2. Mandarin. 3. Wood-duck. 4. Wild Duck. 5. Aylesbury Duck. 6. Brahminy Duck.

as GOOSE-EGG, 2.— **d.-fit,** *n.* [Slang.] A racking convulsion or spasm.— **d.-footed,** *a.* With the back toe pointing forward or nearly so: applied to poultry.— **d.-hawk,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The American variety of the peregrine (*Falco peregrinus, var. anatum*). **2.** [Eng.] The marsh-harrier.— **d.-legged,** *a.* Short-legged.— **duck'mate†,** *n.* Any one of the various species of the genus *Lemna,* minute stemless monocotyledonous plants floating on the water and eaten by ducks and other aquatic birds. **duck's-meat†;** **duck's-wort†.**— **d.-mole,** *n.* The duckbill.— **d.-oil,** *n.* [Colloq.] Water.— **d. on the rock,** a game in which the players, each in turn, place a stone upon a rock or log, which other players try to knock off with missiles. **d. on drake†.— d.-pin,** *n. Bowling.* A pin 9 inches high and 3½ inches in diameter at the body: used in the game of duck-pins.— **d.-pins,** *n. Bowling.* A game resembling tenpins, but played with much shorter pins, smaller balls, a different outline, and several other differences of detail.— **duck's-bill,** *n.* An implement, tool, or mechanical part suggestive of a duck's bill, as certain surgical instruments.— **duck's-bill limpet,** a fissurelloid gastropod (genus *Parmophorus*).— **duck's-egg,** *n.* [Slang, Eng.] In cricket, a failure to score in a game or innings. Compare GOOSE-EGG.— **d.-shoving,** *n.* [Slang, Austral.] The action of a cabman in leaving his place in line, in order to secure a passenger.— **d.-shover,** *n.*— **d.-snipe,** *n.* [Bahamas.] The willet (*Symphemia semipalmata*).— **duck's-soft,** *n.* Same as DUCK ON THE ROCK.— **duck'stone',** *n.* [Eng.] The game of duck-stones.— **duck'weed',** *n.* Duckmeat. The **great duckweed** is the greater duckweed (*Spirodela polyrhiza*). See SPIRODELA.— The **lesser duckweed** (*Lemna minor*) has small fronds.— **d.-weight,** *n.* A duck-stone.— **d.-wing,** *n.* A stone, used in ancient Assyria and Babylonia.— **duck'wing',** *n.* Having a metallic bar on secondary covert suggestive of a duck's; a kind of some breeds of chickens.— **dusky d.,** the black duck.— **field-lane d.** [Prov. Eng.], a baked sheep's head.— **French d.** [Local, U. S.], the mallard.— **German d.** [Local, U. S.], the gadwall.— **golden d.,** a duckling; particularly, one with ungrown pin-feathers.— **Rouen d.,** a breed of domestic duck resembling a large mallard.— **St. Cuthbert's d.,** the eider (*Somateria mollissima*).— **snake ducks and drakes,** or **to play at ducks and drakes.** 1. To throw a flat stone or shell so that it shall skip along the surface of water. **2.** Hence, to squander; also, to dispose of unspent recklessly: with *of* or *with.*

Mr. Locke Harper found out, a month after his marriage, that somebody had *made ducks and drakes* of all his wife's property.
Duran M. Cook *Agatha's Husband* p. 238. [n.]

duck, 2, *n.* A sudden downward movement of the head or the whole person; quick plunge under water. [< DUCK, v.]

duck, *n.* [Colloq.] A darling; pet: an endearing address or expression of liking. [< DUCK1, *n.*; but cp. E. Fries. *dok,* doll.]

duck, *n.* **1.** A strong untwilled linen or cotton fabric, lighter and finer than canvas, used for small sails, men's or children's suits, etc. **2.** *pl.* [Colloq.] Trousers made from such cloth; also, whole suits, as worn by sailors in hot climates. [< D. *doek;* cp. G. *tuch,* cloth.] **— Russia duck,** a fine white linen duck.

duck'-ant', *n.* [Jamaica.] A termite that nests in trees.

duck'bill', 1 duk'bil'; 2 dŭk'bil', *n.* **1.** An aquatic burrowing and egg-laying monotrematous mammal (*Ornithorynchus paradoxus*) of Australia, about 18 inches long, with soft fur, broadly webbed feet, and depressed duck-like bill. Something shaped like a duck's bill, especially a duck-billed speculum or an old-style broad-toed shoe. **3.** A variety of English wheat. **4.** [Local, U. S.] Same as DUCK-BILL CAT.



Duckbills and their Burrow. 1/3
a, the skull.

duck'-billed', *a.* Having a bill like that of a duck.

duck'er1, 1 duk'er; 2 dŭk'ẽr, *n.* One who or that which ducks, dives, or plunges. **2.** A ducking or diving bird; especially, the European dipper (*Cinclus aquaticus*).

duck'er2, *n.* [Scot.] A farmer. **duck'ers†.**

duck'er3, *n.* **1.** A duck-hunter. **2.** One who rears ducks. **3.** A gun used in duck-hunting.

duck'er-y, 1 duk'er-i; 2 dŭk'ẽr-y, *n.* [-ies, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] An inclosure where ducks are raised.

duck'ing, 1 duk'in; 2 dŭk'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of plunging into water, or the state of being so immersed; a wetting. **2.** The act of bowing in a stiff or rustic manner. **3.** The act of dodging down, as to escape a blow.

duck'ing2, *n.* The shooting of wild ducks; duck-hunting.

duck'ing-stool', 1 duk'in-stūl'; 2 dŭk'ing-stōōl', *n.* A stool in which common scolds were formerly tied and plunged into water. Compare CUCKING-STOOL. **duck'ing-chair.**

duck'ish, 1 duk'ish; 2 dŭk'ish, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Dusk; twilight.

duck'ling, 1 duk'ler; 2 dŭk'lar, *n.* [Brit. Guiana.] A snake-bird.

duck'ling, 1 duk'ling; 2 dŭk'ling, *n.* A young duck.

duck'meat', *n.* **duck,** etc. See under MEAT, *n.*

Duck River (in Tennessee), 200 m. to Tennessee river.

duck's-foot', 1 duks'-fut'; 2 dŭks'-fōōt', *n.* **1.** The May-apple (*Podophyllum peltatum*). **2.** [Eng.] The lady's-mantle.

Duck'worth, 1 duk'warth; 2 dŭk'worth. **Sir John Thomas** (?1748–8/21817). An English admiral who took Minorca.

Du'clos', 1 dü'klō'; 2 dü'cĕl', **Charles Pinot** (?1704–4/51772). French historian and author of the Dictionary of the Academy; *The Morals of the Age.*

Du'com'mun, 1 dü'kō'mun'; 2 dü'cō'mŭn', **Élie** (1833–1906). A philanthropist; Nobel Peace prize, 1902.

Du'cor'net', 1 dü'kŏr'nĕ'; 2 dü'cŏr'ne', **Louis César Joseph** (1/21806–4/21856). A French painter who, born without arms, painted with his feet; *Parting of Hector and Andromache,* etc.

Du'cos', 1 dü'kō'; 2 dü'cō', **Pierre Roger** (1750–1816). A French lawyer and statesman; was a deputy to the Convention; became Third Consul; exiled as a regicide, 1816.

Du Crol'sy', 1 dü krwā'zĭ'; 2 dü crwā'sȳ'. In Molière's *Les Précieuses Ridicules,* a hero who cures the heroines of romantic fancies.

Du'crot', 1 dü'krō'; 2 dü'crō', **Auguste Alexandre** (?/21817–4/21882). A French general and writer; surrendered at Sedan 1870; then escaped to Paris and defended it; *The Day of Sedan.*

duckt, *pp.* Ducked. S. S.

duct, 1 dukt; 2 dŭct, *n.* **1.** Any tube, canal, or passage by which a fluid is conveyed. See cut, p. 1. (2) *Anat.* A tubular passage for fluid, especially one by which a secretion is carried away from a gland; as, the nasal *duct;* the parotid *duct.* See illus. under GLAND. (2) *Bot.* A large distended canal or cell formed by the breaking down of cells. The walls may be smooth or variously marked and pitted, producing scalariform, dotted, pitted, spiral, and annular ducts. **3.** *Zoöl.* Directional bearing; guidance; lead. L. *ductus,* a leading, < *duco,* lead.]— **aberrant ducts** of the liver (*Anat.*), vestigial ducts found in the triangular ligament of the liver, representing the larger development of the liver's substance.— **accessory pancreatic duct,** same as DUCT OF SANTORINI.— **Bartholin's d.** (*Anat.*), an occasional single salivary discharge for the sublingual salivary gland.— **Bellini's d.** (*Anat.*), in the kidney, the straight portion of the uriniferous tubules that collects urine from several junctional tubules.— **common bile-d.** (*Anat.*), a duct formed by the union of the cystic and hepatic ducts. In man it is about three inches long and carries bile to the duodenum.— **d. of Gärtner** (*Anat.*), a vestige, in the human female and in certain other mammals, of the embryonic Wolffian duct: named for the Danish anatomist Gärtner (1735–1827).— **d. of Santorini** (*Anat.*), an excretory duct of the lesser pancreas: named for G. D. Santorini, Italian anatomist (1681–1737).— **d. of Wirsung** (*Anat.*), the main duct of the pancreas: named for J. G. Wirsung, a German professor at Padua in the 17th century.— **ducts of Cuvier** (*Embryol.*), transverse veins in vertebrate embryos through which the heart receives the blood from the cardinal sinuses: named for G. L. Cuvier, French zoölogist.— **ducts of Müller** (*Anat.*), a pair of ducts in the vertebrate embryo, alongside the Wolffian, which develop into the uterus, vagina, and oviducts: named for Johannes Müller, German physiologist.— **ducts of Rivinus** (*Anat.*), eight to ten small efferent ducts of the sublingual gland: named for A. Q. Bachmann (Latinized as *Rivinus*), German anatomist (1652–1723).— **hepatic d.** (*Anat.*), the duct which transmits the bile from the liver.— **Stenson's d.** (*Anat.*), the duct by which the parotid gland conveys saliva to the mouth.— **Wharton's d.** (*Anat.*), the duct by which the submaxillary gland conveys saliva to the mouth.— **duct'less,** *a.*— **duct'ule,** *n.* [Rare.] A small duct.

duc'tile, 1 duk'til; 2 dŭc'til, *a.* **1.** Capable of being **duc'til,** drawn out, as into wire or a thread; as, gold is more *ductile* than iron.

What *mechanic skill*
From the crude ore can spin the *ductile* gold?
ARMSTRONG *Art of Preserving Health* bk. ii, st. 8.

2. Easily led or drawn on; tractable; pliant. [< L. *ductilis,* < *ductus,* pp. of *duco,* lead.] **duc'tibl(e)†.— duc'tile-ly,** *adv.*— **duc'til(e-ness,** *n.*— **duc'ti-lim'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the ductility of metals.— **duc'til-ize,** *n.* To render pliable, or capable of being drawn out and flexed.

duc-til'i-ty, 1 duk-til'i-ti; 2 dŭc-til'i-ty, *n.* **1.** That property of some solids by which they can be extended by drawing out, as into wire or thread; the reduction or decrease of being ductile; as, the comparative *ductility* of metals.

Ductility . . . must not be confounded with malleability.
R. HUNT *Manual of Photography* p. 10. [n. d. & co.]

2. Pliancy of disposition; flexibility; tractableness.

duc'tor, 1 duk'tor or -ter; 2 dŭc'tor, *n.* **1.** *Print.* A fountain roller. **2.** In calico-printing, a doctor. **3†.** A leader. [L., leader, < *ductus,* pp. of *duco,* lead.]

duds, 1 dud; 2 dŭd, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] An article of apparel, especially when shabby or poor: usually in the plural. **2.** [Scot.] A rag. **3.** *pl.* [Dial.] Little belongings; effects. **4†.** A coarse cloak or frock. **dudde.**

dud's, *n.* [Slang.] **1.** Counterfeit coin; also, a worthless check. **2.** A shell that fails to explode.

du-ahin', 1 dü-dēn'; 2 dü-dīn', *n. Bot.* A small inedible melon, having an agreeable odor, like bullace. **dudahin melon.**

dud'der, 1 dud'er; 2 dŭd'ẽr, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** *t.* To confound or shock, as with noise; confuse; stun. **II.** *i.* To shiver; tremble.— **dud'dered,** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] **dud'dert.**

dud'der2, *n.* [Old Slang.] A pedler of dress-pieces, or the like, supposed to have been smuggled; a duffer. **dud'man†.**

dud'der-y, 1 dud'er-i; 2 dŭd'ẽr-y, [-ies, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] [Old Slang.] **1.** A place where old clothes or rags are bought and sold. **2.** Old clothes or rags collectively.

Dud'des-ton, 1 dud'es-ton; 2 dŭd'ĕs-ton, *n.* A parish in Warwickshire, England, a suburb of Birmingham.

dud'dle, 1 dud'i; 2 dŭd'l, *a.* [Scot.] Clothed in duds; poor; ragged; torn. **dud'dy†.**

dud'dles, *n.* [Scot.] A small dud. **dud'dyt.**

dud'dies, *n.* [Scot.] A turned wooden vessel with two ears.

Dud'ding-ston, 1 dud'in-ston; 2 dŭd'ing-ston, *n.* A parish; suburban to Edinburgh, Scotland.

Dud'don, 1 dud'on; 2 dŭd'on, *n.* A stream in Cumberland and Lancashire, England; celebrated by Wordsworth.

dud'dy-funk', 1 dud'-fuk'; 2 dŭd'y-fŭnk', *n.* [New England.] A pie made of beef, venison, or mutton, with strips of salt and fat pork, flavored with pepper and ground cloves.

dude, 1 düd; 2 dūd, *n.* One unduly devoted to the minutiæ of dress or manners; a fop; a person ostentatiously representative of superfine ideas, style, or taste; as, a clerical *dude;* a literary *dude.*

The word was first heard on the streets and in the theaters of London in 1881–1882, in connection with the affectations of the esthetes in dress and manners. This satirical application of *dude* or *dudes* in the familiar use was natural and almost inevitable. Compare: nincompoop.

du-deen', 1 dü-dīn'; 2 dü-dēn', *n.* [Ir.] A short-stemmed clay tobacco-pipe. **du-dheen't.**

Du'bel'fand', 1 dü dē'lĕ'fäN'; 2 dü'bĕ'fäN', **Marquis** (1697–1/21780). Marie de Vichy Chamron, a French writer, wit, and associate of litterateurs; *Letters.*

Dud'ney, 1 dŭd'ni; 2 dŭd'ny, **Mrs. Henry** (*née* **Whiffin**), (?/21856–). An English novelist.

Du'der-stadt, 1 dü'der-shtät; 2 dü'der-shtät, *n.* A town in Hanover, Prussia.

du'des-vant', 1 dü'des-väN'; 2 dü'des-väN', **Amantine Lucile Aurore Dupin** (?/21804–4/21876). A French novelist; pen-name, "George Sand"; *Indiana, Consuelo,* etc.

dudg'eon, 1 duj'on; 2 dŭdg'on, *n.* Sullen displeasure; offended feeling; resentment; indignation. [Prob. < W. *dygen,* malice.]

dudg'eon2, *n.* **1.** The wood of the box-tree root, formerly used for dagger-hilts; any mottled or veined wood. **2.** [Scot.] Wood for staves. **3†.** A wooden hilt or handle of a dagger a dudgeon-dagger. [< F. *douve,* < D. *duig,* stave.] **dudg'int.**

— dudg'eon-dag'ger†, *n.* A dagger with a hilt of dudgeon.

— d.-tree, *n.* [Scot.] Wood for staves, etc.

dudg'eon-ite, 1 duj'on-ait; 2 dŭdg'on-it, *n. Mineral.* A variety of annabergite, in which part of the nickel is replaced by calcium. Its formula is $(Ni,Ca)_3As_2O_8 + 8H_2O$, and it crystallizes in the monoclinic system. < *Dudgeon,* the discoverer, of Kircudbright, Scotland.]

dud'gy, 1 duj'i; 2 dŭdg'y, *a.* [Obs.] Dowdy.

du-dine', 1 dü-dīn'; 2 dü-dēn', *n.* A dudish woman.—

du'di-nette', *n.* A youthful dudine. **du-dette'‡.**

dud'ish, 1 düd'ish; 2 dūd'ish, *a.* Like a dude; characteristic of a dude.— **dud'ish-ly,** *adv.*— **dud'ish-ness,** *n.*

dud'lsm, 1 düd'izm; 2 dūd'ĭsm, *n.* The affectation of dudes; fastidiousness in dress and manners. **dude'ism†.**

dud'ley, 1 dud'li; 2 dŭd'ly, *n.* **1.** *Logging.* An engine for hauling logs. [< surname *Dudley.*]

Dud'ley, *n.* **1. Ambrose** (1530?–1590), Earl of Warwick; an English courtier and soldier; son of John, duke of Northumberland; for his father, but pardoned; took Havre. **2. Charles Edward** (4/21780–1/21841), an American statesman, who founded Dudley Observatory, Albany, N. Y. **3. Sir Edmund** (1462–8/21510), an English lawyer; agent of Henry VII, for collecting imposts; Speaker; executed. **4. Guilford, Lord** (1536?–7/21554), son of John; married Lady Jane Grey and was beheaded with his wife. **5. Sir Henry Bate** (1745–1/21824), an English clergyman and journalist; founded *The Morning Post.* **6. Jane, Lady** (1537–1554). See GREY. **7. John** (1502–8/21553), Duke of Northumberland; Lord High Admiral; beheaded. **8. Joseph** (1647–4/21720), an American lawyer; Governor of Massachusetts. **9. Paul** (9/21675–3/21751), an American lawyer; Chief Justice of Massachusetts; founded Dudleian Lecture at Harvard. **10. Robert** (6/21533–3/21588), Earl of Leicester; an English statesman, soldier, the favorite of

Elizabeth. **11. Thomas** (1576–?a1652), English soldier; non-conformist; thrice governor of Massachusetts. **12.** A mining and manufacturing town in Worcestershire, England: castle. **13.** A town in Worcester county, Mass.

dud'ley-ite, *n.* [dud'li-aĭt; 2 dŭd'ly-it, *n. Mineral.* An alteration product of margarite. < *Dudleyville,* Ala.]

dud'ley-nosed", *a.* [dŭd'li-nōzd'; 2 dŭd'ly-nōzd', *a. Kennel.* Brown-nosed: said of bulldogs, whose noses should be black.

dud'man, [dud'man; 2 dŭd'man, *n.* [DUD'MEN, *pl.*] [Prov. Eng.] A ragman; ragged fellow; scarecrow; dudder.

Du'du, [dū'dū; 2 dų'dų, *n.* **1.** The pen-name of Julia Constance Fletcher, an American novelist; *Kismet.* **2.** In Byron's poem *Juan,* an inmate of Lambro's harem.

Dud'wel-ler, [dut'vul-ler; 2 dųt'vi-ler, *n.* A commune of the Rhine province, Prussia.

due, [dū; 2 dų, *a.* **1.** Owing and demandable; owed; especially, payable because of the arrival of the time set or agreed upon; as, an instalment is *due;* the amount *due.* **2.** That should be rendered or given; justly claimable; morally owed or owing; proper; appropriate; as, the obedience *due* to parents; honors *due;* a *due* reward.

For cold as heat, for want as wealth, alike
Our thanks are due. WHITTIER *Tauler* st. 6.

3. Such as is required by law, duty, or propriety; suitable; lawful; sufficient; regular; as, in *due* course.

Generosity is a very fine thing, at a proper time, and within *due* limits. HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Romance* p. 151. (T. & F.)

4. Appointed or expected to arrive; having had time to arrive; as, the stage is *due* at noon.

Due she was, and over-*due*— Galleon, merchandise, and crew. BAYARD TAYLOR *Lost Galleon* st. 1.

5. That may be charged or attributed; ascribable; owing; as, the accident was *due* to carelessness.

Song Is *due* unto freedom, force, and growth
Of spirit, than to junketing and love. WORDSWORTH *Princess* iv, st. 18.

6†. Punctual; exact. [F., < L. *debitus,* pp. of *debeo,* owe; see DEBTOR.] — **due'-bill",** *n.* A written acknowledgment of present indebtedness.—**due'-care,** *n.* In law, the degree of care or diligence which one is lawfully bound to exercise.—**due process of law,** the regular course of legal or judicial proceedings in any case.

du'e, [dū'ē; 2 dų'ę, *n.* [L.] *Mus.* Two: used in phrases.—**du'e cor'de,** two strings: a direction either to play a note on two strings of a violin or the like, or to cease holding down the soft pedal of a piano; the latter direction usually *tre corde,* as in most modern pianos three strings sound simultaneously when the soft pedal is released.—**du'e vol'te,** two times: twice.

due, *n.* **1.** That which should be paid, rendered, or done; something which is owed or rightfully required; a debt or obligation of any kind; a fee, toll, tribute, or other legal, moral, or customary exaction or charge; as, give him his *due;* excise *dues;* harbor *dues;* club *dues.*

For deathless laurel is the victor's *due.* DRYDEN *Flower and Leaf* l. 541.

2†. Just title or claim; right.

due, *adv.* In a straight direction; directly; exactly: said especially of a course as related to a point of the compass; as, to travel *due* north.

Whose icy current . . . keeps *due* on To the Propontick. SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act iii, sc. 3.

due'ful, *a.* Proper; becoming; due.

du'el, [dū'el; 2 dų'el, *n.* [DU'ELLED or DU'ELLED, DU'ELING or DU'EL-ING or DU'EL-LING.] *I. t.* To fight with in a duel. **II.** *i.* To fight a duel or duels.

du'el, *n.* **1.** A combat between two persons, especially one fought with deadly weapons according to prearrangement and in the presence of seconds or witnesses, to decide some quarrel or point of honor.

In its origin the judicial *duel* was doubtless merely an expedient resorted to in the absence of direct or sufficient testimony.
H. C. LEA *Superstition and Force* p. 87. (L. mods. & ed. 1866.)

2. Any struggle or encounter between two contending parties; as, an artillery *duel;* the naval *duel* of the "Chesapeake" and "Shannon." [F., < L. *duellum,* < *duellum* (old form of *bellum*), war, < *duo,* two.] — **du'el-er,** *n.* [Rare.] A duelist. **du'el-ler.**—**du'el-some,** *a.* [Rare.] Given to dueling; inclined to engage in duels.

du'el-ing, [dū'el-ing; 2 dų'el-ing, *n.* The act or practise of fighting duels or engaging in single combat. **du'el-ling:**

Aaron Burr did more to render *dueling* odious than all the sermons which the pulpit ever uttered. LYMAN ABBOTT *Old Testament Shadows* p. 131. [L. 1870.]

— **du'el-ing-pis'tol,** *n.* A pistol made expressly for dueling, commonly with a long barrel and a hair-trigger.

du'el-ist, [dū'el-ist; 2 dų'el-ist, *n.* One who fights duels. **2.** One who defends or promotes dueling. **du'el-lant**†; **du'el-list**†.— **du'el-is'tic,** *a.* **du'el-is'tic**†.—**du'el-ize,** *vt.* To fight as a duel. **du'el-lize**†.

Du'el-list, *n.* In Churchill's satire *The Duellist,* the sobriquet of Samuel Martin, who wounded John Wilkes in a duel.

du-el'to, [dū-el'tō; 2 dų-el'to, *n.* [It.] The art or practise of dueling; the code governing duels. **2.** A duel.

Due-mil'glia, [dwē-mēr'lyą; 2 dwę-mi'lyą, *n.* A district in Cremona province, Italy.

du-e'ña, [dų-ē'nyą; 2 dų-ę'nyą, *n.* [Sp.] Same as DUENNA.

du-en'de, [dų-ēn'dā; 2 dų-ęn'dę, *n.* [P. I.] **1.** Any familiar spirit, generally evil, frequenting houses, caves, or forests, and supposed to inhabit mines or human inhabitants. **2.** *pl.* The gods of the Tagbanuas, supposed to live in caves. [Sp., < *duende,* tame, < Celtic *adhes.*]

due'ness, [dū'nes; 2 dų'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being due or proper; fitness; becomingness.

du-en'na, [dų-ēn'ą; 2 dų-ęn'ą, *n.* [Sp.] An elderly woman who keeps strict guard over the conduct of a young one; especially, one formerly employed to attend and admonish the young women of a Spanish or Portuguese family; an elderly female attendant.

There is no *duenna* so rigidly prudent and inexorably decorous as a supernaturated coquette. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Spectre Bridegroom* p. 192. [C. P. P. 1861.]

Du'er, [dū'er; 2 dų'er, *n.* **1. John** (?/1782–?/1853), an American jurist; brother of William Alexander; *Law and Practice of Marine Insurance.* **2. William Alexander** (?/1780–?/1858), an American jurist; president of Columbia College, New York (1829); *Constitutional Jurisprudence of the United States.*

Due'ro, [dū-ā'rō; 2 dų-ę'ro, *n.* **1.** A river in Spain. See DOURO. **2.** A town in Bohol, P. I.

Due's'as, [dū-ē's'ąs; 2 dū-ę's'ąs, *n.* In Spenser's *Faerie Queene,* a wicked sorceress, typical of papacy. [Celt. *fem.,* black nurse.]

du-et', [dū-et'; 2 dų-ęt', *n.* A composition for two voices or instruments; also, a four-handed piece for the pianoforte. [< It. *duetto,* < *duo,* < L. *duo,* two.] **du-et'to**†.—**duet,** *vi.* [DU-ET'TED; DU-ET'TING.] To sing or play a duet.

— **du'et-ti'no,** *n.* [It.] A short, simple duet.— **du-et'tist,** *n.* A performer in a duet.

Du'ez', [dū'ez'; 2 dų'ęz', **Ernest Ange** (?/1843–?/1890), A French painter of figure-subjects in modern life, also of a noted religious piece, *St. Cuthbert.*

duf, [duf; 2 dŭf, *vi.* [Local, U. S.] To apply oneself diligently to any task; generally followed by in.

Duf'faure', [dų'fōr'; 2 dų'fōr', **Jules A. S.** (?/1798–?/1881). A French lawyer, orator, and statesman.

Duf'fay', [dų'fā'; 2 dų'fą', **Charles Francois de Cisternay** (?/1698–?/1739). A French savant who originated the theory of positive (vitreous) and negative (resinous) electricity.

duff, [duf; 2 dŭf, *vt.* [Austral.] To steal (cattle) by altering the brands. **2.** To fix or change so as to give the appearance of truth or right; to cheat.— **duf'fer,** *n.* A cattle-stealer.

duff', *vi. Golf.* To fail to make a stroke properly by striking the ground back of the ball.

duff, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A pudding of flour boiled in a bag. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Dough; paste. **3.** [U. S.] The litter of dead leaves, broken branches, etc., accumulated in a forest; as, fire smoldering in the *duff.* **4.** [Rare.] Small or fine coal. [Var. of DOUGH (cp. *gh* = *f* in ENOUGH.]— **duff's day',** *n. Naut.* The day on which duff is served, especially Sunday.— **plum duff,** duff containing raisins.

Duff, n. 1. Alexander (?/1806–?/1878), a Scotch minister of the Free Church, in charge of missions and schools in India, and later professor of theology. **2. Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant** (?/1829–?/1906), a Scottish statesman and author; governor of Madras, 1881–1886.

duff'-duff, [duf'-duf'; 2 dŭf'-dŭf', *n.* [E. Ind.] A sergeant or corporal in irregular cavalry; a petty police officer; the head of a gang of laborers.

duf'fel, [duf'el; 2 dŭf'el, *n.* **1.** A woolen fabric, unclassified in the United States; as made in Austria, a heavy-weight kersey.

Good *duffel* gray, and flannel fine. LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* xvi. *Harry Gill* st. 1.

2. Outfit; supplies. [< D. *duffel,* < *Duffel,* a town near Antwerp.] **duf'fil**†; **duf'fle**†.

duf'fel-bag", *n.* [U. S.] A sack to hold a miscellaneous outfit; carpet-bag.

duf'fer'2, [dų'fer; 2 dŭf'er, *n.* **1.** [Slang.] A dull-witted or clumsy person; especially, one who discharges his duties in an incompetent, perfunctory, or inefficient manner; a fogy. **2.** Any ordinary domesticated pigeon, as distinguished from one fancy-bred. **duf'fart**; **duf'fart'**; **duf'ty.** [Ult. < Ice. *daufr,* dull, Eng.] DOUGH.

duf'fer'3, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] **1.** A pedler or hawker; especially, one who takes orders for dress-goods by samples, or who sells peculiar flashy articles represented as stolen or smuggled: a dudder. **2.** [Thieves' Slang.] Hence, anything sham or worthless, especially counterfeit money. **3.** [Austral.] A mining claim that does not yield gold. **4.** One who duffs.

Duf'fer-in and **Ava, Marquis of** (?/1826–?/1902). **Lady Selina** (née Sheridan) (?/1807–?/1867). An Irish balladist, granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan; *The Irish Emigrant's Lament.*

Duf'fer-in and A'va, Marquis of (?/1826–?/1902). Frederick Temple Hamilton Blackwood. An English statesman, diplomatist, and author; Governor-general of Canada, 1872–1878; Viceroy of India, 1884–1888.

Duf'field, [duf'fild; 2 dŭf'fild, *n.* A village in Derbyshire, England.

duf'fing, [duf'ing; 2 dŭf'ing, *a.* [Slang, Eng.] Entirely worthless: sham; cheating; counterfeit.

Duff Islands. A small cluster of islands on the northern edge of the Solomon group.

Duff'us, [duf'us; 2 dŭf'ųs, *n.* A parish in Elginshire, Scotland.

Duff'y, [duf'i; 2 dŭf'y, **Sir Charles Gavan** (1816–?/1903). An Irish-Australian statesman and journalist; prime minister of Victoria, 1871–1872.

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Duff'y, [duf'i; 2 dŭf'y, **Sir Charles Gavan** (1816–?/1903). An Irish-Australian statesman and journalist; prime minister of Victoria, 1871–1872.

du'foil, [dū'foil; 2 dų'foil, *n. a. Having two leaves.* **II.** *n.* **1.** A two-blade. **2.** *Her.* A pair of leaflets growing out of or attached to a single stem. [< L. *duo,* two, + FOIL.]

Du'four', [dų'fōr'; 2 dų'fōr', **Guillaume Henri** (?/1787–?/1875). A Swiss general; suppressed the Sonderbund rebellion, 1847.

Du-four'spit-ze, [dų-fur'shpit-se; 2 dų-fur'shpit-se, *n.* The highest summit in Monte Rosa, Italian Alps; height, 15,213 ft.

du-fren'ite, [dų-fren'aĭt; 2 dų-frę'nit, *n. Mineral.* A massive, fibrous, green, subtransluscent, hydrous ferric phosphate (Fe$_2$O$_3$.P$_2$O$_5$.4H$_2$O), crystalling in the orthorhombic system. [< *Dufrénoy,* French mineralogist.]

Du'fré'noy', [dų'frā'nwā'; 2 dų'frę'nwā', **Adelaide Gillette** (1765–1825), a French writer, "the French Sappho"; *Elegies, etc.* **2. Pierre Armand** (?/1792–?/1857), condjutor with de Beaumont in making the first geological survey of France.

du'fré-nite, [dų'frā-naĭt; 2 dų'frę-nit, *n. Mineral.* A massive, blood-red, brittle lead sulfarsenite (Pb$_5$As$_2$S$_8$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [See DUFRENOYSITE.]

Du'fres'noy', [dų'frā'nwā'; 2 dų'frę'nwā', **Charles Alphonse** (1611–1665). A French painter and Latin poet; *De Arte Graphica.*

Du'fres'ny', [dų'frā'nī'; 2 dų'frę'ny', **Charles Rivière** (1048–?/1724). A French painter and dramatist; *The Village Gossips.*

duf'ter, [duf'ter; 2 dŭf'ter, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A public record; register; bundle of documents; dossier.

duff'er-ee', [duf'er-ē'; 2 dŭf'er-ę', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A native chief revenue officer under the Bombay collector.

duf'ter-y, [duf'ter-i; 2 dŭf'ter-y, *n.* [Anglo-Ind. Bengal.] An office assistant.

dug, [dug; 2 dŭg, *n.* A teat, especially of a suckling animal; sometimes, also, an udder: once extended also to woman, but now only as an abusive expression. [Cp. Goth. *daddjan,* suckle.]

dug, [dug, *n.* [Russ.] Russ.] The wooden bow above the collar of the central horse in a troika.

Du'gald, [dū'gold; 2 dų'gald, *n.* A masculine personal name, Gaelic form of DOUGAL, < *dubh,* black + *gall,* stranger.]

Du'gald Dal-get'ty. In Scott's *Legend of Montrose,* a student and soldier of fortune, brave but mercenary.

Du-ganne', [dų-gan'; 2 dų-gąn', **Augustine J. H.** (1823–?/1884). An American soldier and poet; *Lydian Queen.*

Dug'dale, [dug'dēl; 2 dŭg'dęl, **Sir William** (?/1605–?/1686). An English royalist who fought at Edgehill; also, an antiquary and author of *Monasticon Anglicanum.*

dug'dug", [dug'dug'; 2 dŭg'dŭg', *n.* The seeded form of the breadfruit.

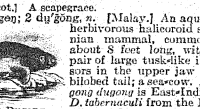
dug'gler, [dug'ler; 2 dŭg'ler, *n. Bowling.* A bowl which lies touching the jack.

Du'ghet', [dų'ge'; 2 dų'gę', **Gaspar.** See POUSSIN, GASPAR.

Du'gonn'ier', [dų'gon'yā'; 2 dų'gon'yę', **Jean François Coquille** (1736–1794). A French general distinguished in the Napoleonic wars; captured Toulon, Dec. 19, 1793.

du'gont, *n.* [Scot.] A scapegrace.

du'gong, [dų'gŏng; 2 dų'gŏng, *n.* [Malay.] An aquatic herbivorous halicoroid sirenian mammal, commonly about 8 feet long, with a pair of large tusk-like incisors in the upper jaw and bilobed tail; a sea-cow. *Dugong dugong* is East-Indian, *D. tabernacali* from the Red Sea, and *D. australis,* Australian. Compare MANATEE.


East-Indian Dugong. Dulkerbok. 1/21

du-gong'i-de, [dų-gŏng'i-dē; 2 dų-gŏng'i-dę, *n. pl.* An extinct family of mammals now represented by the dugong. **Du'gong,** *n.* (t. g.) See HALICORIDÆ. [< DUGONG.] — **du-gong'id,** *n.*

dug'out", [dug'aut'; 2 dŭg'out', *n.* **1.** A boat or canoe formed of a log hollowed and hewn into shape. See illus. under BANCA.

The coast Indians are *splendid sailors,* and their *dugouts* do not always come off second best in racing with the boats of white men. JULIA KANE in *Harper's Monthly* Jan., 1892, p. 178.

2. A rude dwelling excavated, as in a hillside and faced with logs, or excavated in the ground and roofed with logs and sod as for protection from gunfire; also, a cave dug for shelter from tornadoes, or for the storage of crops.

dug'ua, [dug'ųa; 2 dŭg'ųa, *n.* Thoa. [Libetan.] A black magician.

Du'guay'-Trou'in', [dų'gĕ'-trų'ăn'; 2 dų'gă'-trų'ăn', **René** (?/1673–?/1736). A daring French admiral; captured English and Dutch ships, and took Rio Janeiro (1711); *Memoirs.*

Du'gues'clin', [dų'gĕ'klăn'; 2 dų'gę'klăn', **Bertrand** (?/1320–?/1380). A French warrior and strategist; expelled the English from France. [road.

dug'way", [dug'wē'; 2 dŭg'wā', *n.* [U. S.] An excavated

Du-hamel' du Mon'ceau', [dų'ą'mĕl' dū mōn'sō'; 2 dų'ą'mĕl' dų mōn'só', **Henri Louis** (1700–?/1782). A French savant; authority on agriculture and botany.

Du'hesme', [dų'ĕm'; 2 dų'ęm', **Guillaume Philippe Guillaume** (1766–?/1815). A French general who fell at Waterloo.

Du'khs, [dų'kŝ; 2 dų'kŝ, *n.* [Sans.] Pain, personified as the son of Narada and Vedana; misery; uneasiness: anguish.

Duh'ring, [dū'ring; 2 dų'ring, **Eugen Carl** (?/1833–1901). A German philosopher and writer on political science.

du'ı-ı, [dū'i-i; 2 dų'y-y, *n.* [From Sanskrit *dvi,* < *dva,* two + a combining form signifying two places off or next but one.

The prefix *dui-* was adopted by Mendeleieff to characterize provisionally a hypothetical element to be discovered by two places, in his series, from the element to whose name it is prefixed, but not yet identified or isolated; as, *dui-*fluorin.

Dui'da, [dwē'dą; 2 dwę'dą, *n.* A mountain in Venezuela; a noted landmark; 8,500 ft. high.

dui'ker, [dī'ker; 2 dī'ker, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A diver. (1) A diving bird, as a snakebird (*Plotus cœsarati, &c.*, a cormorant (*Phalacrocarax carpensis*). (2) A duikerbok. **duy'kerı.**

duı'ker-bok, [dī'ker-bok; 2 dī'ker-bok, *n.* A small antelope of the large genus *Cephalophus,* peculiar to and distributed over southern and tropical Africa, with short conical horns set far back, a tufted head, and very short tail, especially *C. mergens* of South Africa: named from its habit of plunging through thickets. Other notable species are the zebra-antelope of Liberia, the large white-rumped duiker of western and central Africa, and the red-fronted one of the Gambia region. [< D. *duiker,* ducker, + *bok,* buck.] **duı'ker**‡; **duy'ker-bok**‡.


Duikerbok. 1/21

Du-il'i-us, [dų-ĭl'i-ųs; 2 dų-ĭl'y-ųs, **Calus.** A Roman consul of the 3d century B. C., commanded in the first Roman naval victory, defeating the Carthaginian fleet off Mylæ, Sicily, 260 B. C. **Du-ĭl'ius.**

Du-il'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Duilius.— **Duilian Column,** a monument erected in the forum at Rome to commemorate the naval victory at Mylæ; it was adorned with the prows of captured ships and was thus the first of rostal columns.

duin, [doin; 2 dōin, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A sandhill or dune.

Duin'burg, [dīn'burg; 2 dīn'burg, *n.* A town in the Rhine province of Prussia.

Du'jar'din', [dų'zhar'dăn'; 2 dų'zhär'dăn', *n.* **1. Felix** (?/1801–?/1860), a French naturalist; studied *Infusoria.* **2. Karel** (1625?–?/1678), a Dutch painter; *The Charlatan.*

Duk'kan', [dų'kan; 2 dų'kăn, *n.* [Heb.] The priestly benediction pronounced in the temple in accordance with the ceremonies contained in Num. vi. 24–27.

Duk'duk', [duk'-duk'; 2 dŭk'-dŭk', *n. Ethnol.* A shamanistic society among the Papuans of New Pommern, Bismarck Archipelago, which exercises jurisdiction and police as well as religious control. [New Britain.]

duke, [dūk; 2 dŭk, *n.* [DUKED; DUK'ING.] [Poet.] To act the part of a duke; play the duke.

duke'ı, *n.* **1.** An English temporal peer of the highest rank, yielding precedence to a prince of the blood or an archbishop, and ranking above a marquis or a bishop. **2.** A Calus. A Roman consul of the 3d century B. C., commanded in the first Roman naval victory, defeating the Carthaginian fleet off Mylæ, Sicily, 260 B. C. **Du-ĭl'ius.**—**a.** Of or pertaining to Duilius.—**Duilian Column,** a monument erected in the forum at Rome to commemorate the naval victory at Mylæ; it was adorned with the prows of captured ships and was thus the first of rostal columns.

dun, [don; 2 dŏn, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A sandhill or dune.

Duh'burg, [dīn'burg; 2 dīn'burg, *n.* A town in the Rhine province of Prussia.

Du'jar'din', [dų'zhar'dăn'; 2 dų'zhär'dăn', *n.* **1. Felix** (?/1801–?/1860), a French naturalist; studied *Infusoria.* **2. Karel** (1625?–?/1678), a Dutch painter; *The Charlatan.*

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duke, [dūk; 2 dŭk, *n.* [DUKED; DUK'ING.] [Poet.] To act the part of a duke; play the duke.

duke'ı, *n.* **1.** An English temporal peer of the highest rank, yielding precedence to a prince of the blood or an archbishop, and ranking above a marquis or a bishop. **2.** In Great Britain, a prince of royal blood; a person of royal descent who is referred to as "most noble" and styled "your Grace" in formal address. He has a coronet bearing eight strawberry-leaves. The title was first conferred in England in 1337 on Prince Edward, known as the Black Prince, and is now bestowed on royal princes as a qualification for sitting in the House of Lords.

2. A Continental noble or prince of corresponding rank: the French *duc,* Italian *duca,* or Spanish or Portuguese *duque.* Compare ARCHDUKE and GRAND DUKE. **3.** A reigning prince of less importance than a king, as a German *Herzog*; also, a powerful semi-independent vassal; as, the *duke* of Brunswick; the *duke* of Burgundy. **4.** A ladies' driving phaeton, with four wheels, victoria body, usually with accommodation for two persons, and a rumble for a footman. **duke phaeton**‡. **5.** *pl.* [Slang.] Fists. **6.** [Archaic.] The leader of an army; a commander; chieftain. [< F. *duc,* < L. *dux* (*duc-*), leader, < *duco,* lead.] — **duk't.**

Every leader was a 'duke' (*dux*); thus 'duke Hannibal' (Sir Thomas Elyot), 'duke Brennus' (Holland), 'duke Theseus' (Shakespeare), 'duke Amalek,' with other 'dukes' in Scripture (Gen. xxxvi). TRENCH *English* p. 311. (L. p. & c. 1859.)

— **Duke's laws** [U. S.], laws of the New York colony passed during the governorship of Nicholls, who was appointed by the Duke of York.— **duke'ling,** *n.* A petty duke.— **duke'ly,** *a.* Suitable for or like a duke.— **duk'er-y,** *n.* [Humorous.] A ducal seat; duchy.— **duke'ship,** *n.* The dignity, rank, or office of a duke.

duke, *n.* [Dial. & Scot.] A duck.

duke'dom,] dūk'dom; 2 dūk'dom, *n.* **1.** The dominion or territorial possessions of a duke, or the place or province from which he derives his title; a duchy. **2.** The dignity or title of a duke.

Duke of Ex'e-ter's Daugh'ter. A rack-like instrument of torture: said *to* have been invented by the dukes of Exeter and Suffolk in Henry VI.'s reign.

Duke of Jug'ger-naut. In Disraeli's *Vivian Grey*, a sobriquet for the Duke of Norfolk.

Duke of Wa'ter-loo'. In Disraeli's *Vivian Grey*, a sobriquet for the Duke of Wellington.

Duke of York's School. A popular name for the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, England, a soldiers' orphan asylum.

duk'er-y-pack'er-y,] dūk'ėr-ėpak'ėr-ė; 2 dūk'ėr-y-pak'ėr-y, *n.* [Scot. & Ir.] Deception; chicanery.

Dukes,] dūks; 2 dūks, *n.* A county of Massachusetts consisting of Martha's Vineyard Island; 100 sq. m.; county-seat, Edgartown.

duk'khan',] dū-kan'; 2 dū-kân', *n. Bot.* The pearl-millet.

Du'kho'bor's,] dū'kō-bôrts'; 2 dų'kō-bôrts', *n. pl.* [Rus.] Literally, the spirit-wrestlers, a Russian sect expelled from Russia about 1895. Some removed to western Canada and Cyprus. They separated from the Molokans about 1740. They have no stated places or ceremonies of worship, no holy days, and no ordained ministry. They deny the divinity of Christ, and give a mystical interpretation to the Scriptures. **Du'cho-bor's'ti.**

Duk'field,] dūk'fīld; 2 dūk'fīld, *n.* A milling town in Cheshire, England. **Duck'in-field.**

Du-lag',] dū-lāg'; 2 dų-lāg', *n.* A town in Leyte, P. I.

du'lang,] dū'lang; 2 dų'lang, *n.* [Malay.] A broad cone-shaped wooden vessel in which Mohammedan saints are washed by the native Sumatrans. FORBES *A Naturalist's Wanderings* p. 239. (L. 1885.)

Du'lan-ga'nes,] dū'lan-ga'nēs; 2 dų'lan-gā'nēs, *n. pl.* [P. I.] Natives of Mindanao Island, of mixed stock, and noted for reckless fighting.

Du'lany,] dū'lėr'; 2 dū'lėr', **Jacques Antoine** (ª/ı1755–ª/ı1835). A French revolutionist and historian.

dul'bert,] dul'bert; 2 dul'bert, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A blockhead.

dul'bard†.

dul'ca-ma'ra,] dul'ka-mā'ra; 2 dūl'ca-mā'ra, *n.* The bittersweet or woody nightshade (*Solanum dulcamara*).

Where loop the clustered vines;
And the close-clinging *dulcamara* twines.
HOLMES *Music* st. 5.

[< L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *amarus*, bitter.]

Dul'ce-ma'ra,] dul'ka-mā'ra; 2 dul'cė-mā'ra, **Doctor.** In Dunstetter's *D'Lilstre d'Amore*, an itinerant quack and mountebank.

dul'ce-mar'e-tin,] dul'ka-mar'i-tin; 2 dul'ca-mār'e-tin, *n. Chem.* A resinous compound ($C_{20}H_{32}O_4$) obtained by the action of dilute acids on dulcamarin.

dul'ce-ma'rin,] dul'ka-mā'rin; 2 dul'cė-mā'rin, *n. Chem.* An amorphous glucosid ($C_{28}H_{44}O_{10}$) contained in the stem of the bittersweet.

dul'car-non†, *n.* The 47th proposition of the first book of Euclid: chiefly in the phrase *to be at dulcarnon*, meaning to be puzzled or at a loss. Compare ASSES' BRIDGE.

dulce†,] duls; 2 dūlc, *n.* A sweet confection; candied fruit. [< L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *amarus*, bitter.]

Dul'ce,] dul'sē; 2 dųl'ce, **Gulf.** A lake in Guatemala; **Dul'ce Do'mum,**] dul'sē dō'mum, or dūl'cė dō'mum, or, more fully, **Dulce meles Domum** ("Sweet Song of Home"). A song of endearment to some English schools, sung each year when school breaks up for the summer.

dul'cet,] dul'set; 2 dūl'cėt, *a.* **1.** Agreeable to the sense. Speed: (1) Soft and sweet to the ear, as a *dulcet* note. (2) Having a delicately luscious taste, as *dulcet* creams; *dulcet* wines. **2.** Pleasing to the mind; solacing.

The Ages, unpersuaded, pass along
The *dulcet* message.
ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. 8, l. 214.

[ME. *doucet* (altered after L. *dulcis*), < OF. *doucet*, dim. of *dous*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet. Doublet of **dul'cett†, dul'cild†.** — **dul'cet-ly,** *adv.* — **dul'cet-ness,** *n.*

dul'cet,] dul'set; 2 dūl'cėt, *n.* **1.** An organ stop resembling the dulciana, but an octave higher in tone. **2†.** A wind instrument.

dul'ci-a,] dul'sē-a; 2 dūl'ci-a, *n. Mus.* An organ-stop of soft and delicate tone. [L., < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] **dol'can†; dol'ci-a'no†; dol-ci'no†.**

Dul'ci-bel'la,] dul'si-bel'a; 2 dūl'ci-bėl'a, *n.* A feminine proper name. [L., sweet fair, sweet belle.]

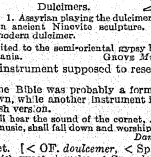
dul-ci'li-ous, *a.* [Archaic.] Sweetly flowing.

dul'ci-fy,] dul'si-fī; 2 dūl'ci-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To make sweet; free from acidity, saltness, or pungency. **2.** To make sweet-tempered; please; mollify. [< F. *dulcifier*, < L. *dulcifico*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet; and see -FY.] **— dulcified spirit** or **spirits** *(Chem.)*, an alcoholic solution of ethyl nitrite; sweet spirit of nitre. **— dul'ci-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

Dul-ci'gno,] dul-chī'nyō; 2 dųl-cī'nyō, *n.* A seaport ceded by Turkey to Montenegro, Oct. 12, 1880.

dul-ci'to-quy†, *n.* Gentle speech.

dul'ci-tude,] dul'si-tūd; 2 dūl'ci-tūd, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A stringed instrument played with two leather-covered hammers. It consists of a trapezoidal wooden box, a wrest-board and tuning-pins, a soundboard with two bridges, and many strings of fine brass or iron wire. The earliest planos were mechanically played dulcimers.



Dulcimers.

1. Assyrian playing the dulcimer. From an ancient Assyrian sculpture. 2. The modern dulcimer.

The dulcimer has been known for ages in Persia and Arabia, and also in the Caucasus, under the name of 'santir.' Its European use is now limited to the semi-oriental gypsy bands in Hungary and Slavonia. — ABOVE *Mus. Dict.*

2. An old musical instrument supposed to resemble a bagpipe.

The psaltery of the Bible was probably a form of the dulcimer as now known, while another instrument is called *dulcimer* in the English version.

Every man that shall hear the sound of the cornet, . . . *dulcimer*, and all kinds of music, shall fall down and worship.
Dan. iii, 10.

3†. A ruffled bonnet. [< OF. *doulcemer*, < Sp. *dulcémele*, < L. *dulcis*, sweet, + *melos*, < Gr *melos*, song.]

dul'cin, dul'ci-nan, *n. Chem.* See SUCRIN; DULCINAN.

Dul-ci'ne-a,] dul-sin'ī-a or (*Sp.*) dul'thi-nē'a; 2 dūl-cin'ė-a or (*Sp.*) dul'thi-nē'ā, **del To-bo'so.** In Cervantes's *Don Quixote*, the name given by the hero to a country wench, the lady of his knightly devotion; hence, humorously, a sweetheart; lady-love. [Sp., < L. *dulcis*, sweet.]

Dul'ci-nist,] dul'si-nist; 2 dūl'ci-nist, *n. Ch Hist.* One of a medieval sect that rejected the Roman Catholic hierarchy and practised apostolic poverty: founded by the Italian Dulcino, a leader of the Apostolici, about 1300. It was a reaction against the worldliness of the church. **Dol'ci-nist†.**

dul-ci'no, *n. Mus.* Same as DOLCINO.

dul'ci-nus,] dul-sī'nus; 2 dūl-cī'nus, *n.* See DOLCINO.

dul'ci-nan,] dul'si-nan; 2 dūl'ci-nan, *n. Chem.* A sharply compound ($C_6H_{12}O_5$) formed by heating dulcite until it loses one molecule of water. **dul'ci-nant.**

dul'cite,] dul'sīt; 2 dūl'cīt, *n.* A crystalline sugar-like compound ($C_6H_{14}O_6$) isomeric with mannite, derived from various plants. In crude form it is known as *Madagascar manna*. [< L. *dulcis*, sweet.] **dul'cin†; dul'ci-tol†; dulcoset.** **[dul'ci-ty†.**

dul'ci-tude,] dul'si-tūd; 2 dūl'ci-tūd, *n.* [Rare.] Sweetness.

Dul'ck'en,] dulk'ėn, **Louise** (*née* David) (ª/ı1811–ª/ı1850). A German-English pianiste. S. S.

duld, *pos.* Dulled.

dule,] dūl; 2 dųl, *a.* & *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Doleful; dool.—**dule'sree',** *n.* [Scot.] Same as DOOL-TREE.

du'leg,] dū'leg; 2 dų'lėg, *n.* A wooden dowel connecting adjacent fellies in the wheel of a gun-carriage.

du-li'a,] dū-lī'a; 2 dū-lī'a (XIII), *n. R. C. Ch.* The veneration given to saints and angels: distinguished from *latria*. [Neo-Lat., < Gr. *douleia*, service, < *doulos*, slave.] **du'lyt.**

Du'lich-ti'de,] dū'li-kī'dē; 2 dū'li-cī'dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of Dulichidæ. [Dulich(us), < Gr. *Doulichios*, of Dulichium, + -idæ.] **Du'lich'i-a,** *n.* (*t. g.*) [< Gr. *doulichos*, long.] **— du-lich'i-id,** *n.* **— du-lich'i-oid,** *a.* **— Du'li-chi'na,** *n. pl. Crust.* A tribe of Copepoda with pleon and 5 pairs of pleopods, including *Dulichiidæ*.

Du'li-dæ,] dū'li-dē; 2 dų'li-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of passerine birds, the shrikes, but with nostrils wholly exposed and circular. **— du'lid,** *a.* & *n.*

Du'li-i,] dū-lī'i; 2 dų-lī'i, *n.* [Guam.] A shore-bird; specif., the golden plover.

Du'li-nus,] dū-lī'nus; 2 dų-lī'nė, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Dulidæ*. **Du'lus,** *n.* (*t. g.*) [< Gr. *doulos*, slave.]—**du-line,** *a.* & *n.* [Prussia.

Du'lin,] dū'lin; 2 dų'lin, *n.* A town in Rhine province, Prussia.

dull,] dul; 2 dūl, *a.* **1.** *i.* **1.** To make less sharp; render **dull'ness,**] der less keen the edge or point of; blunt; as, to *dull* a scythe or the point of a needle. **2.** To make less acute or intense; diminish the force or strength of; mitigate; moderate; as, some drugs *dull* pain. **3.** To render less active, vigorous, or sensitive; make stupid, sluggish, or heavy; depress; as, to *dull* the senses or perception with strong drink.

Love . . . has never yet been able to send one single tone into the ear that death has *dulled*.
CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Miscellaneous Poems* p. 179. [A. 1872.]

4. To make dim; obscure; cloud; tarnish.

II. *i.* To become less sharp, less acute, or less bright; become stupid or inert; as, this knife *dulls* quickly; bright metal *dulls* with exposure to the air.

dull, *n.* [So. U. S.] To fish with a dull.

dul'(l)ness,] dul'nes; 2 dūl'nės, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being dull. **2.** Dullness, stupidity, or inertness; as, the *dullness* of a market.

dull'ard,] dul'ėrd; 2 dūl'ard, *a.* & *n.* Dull of wit or perception; stupid.

German, to this day, is a frightful distest for the stupid, the sodden, the *dullard* and the dolt.
CARLYLE *Frederick* p. 295.

dull'ard, *n.* A dull or stupid person; one slow to learn or perceive; a dolt; dunce. **dull'head'†.**

dull'ard-ism,] dul'ėrd-izm; 2 dūl'ard-izm, *n.* Stupidity; dullness. [dulls.

dull'er,] dul'ėr; 2 dūl'ėr, *n.* One who or that which

Dul'ler,] dul'ėr; 2 dul'ėr, **Eduard** (ª/ı1809–ª/ı1853). A German poet and historian, born in Vienna; *Recalls of the Netherlands*.

dull'-fly,] dul'-fī; 2 dūl'-fly, *vt.* [Colloq.] To render stupid; befog the wits.

dull'ish,] dul'ish; 2 dūl'ish, *a.* Somewhat dull. **dull'-some†.** [manner.

dul'ly,] dul'ī; 2 dūl'y, *adv.* In a stupid or spiritless

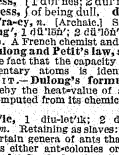
dull'ness,] dul'nes; 2 dūl'nės, *n.* The state or quality

dull'y,] dul'ī; 2 dūl'y, *adv.* In a stupid or spiritless manner; slowly; prosaically.

du-loc'ra-cy, *n.* [Archaic.] Same as DOULOCRACY.

Du'long',] dū'lōn'; 2 dū'lōn', **Pierre Louis** (ª/ı1785–ª/ı1838). A French chemist and physicist.

— Dulong and Petit's law, a statement of the fact that the capacity for heat of elementary atoms is identical. See F'YRE: **Dulong's formula**, a rule whereby the heat-value of a fuel may be computed from its chemical composition.



Dulse.

du-lot'ic,] dū-lot'ik; 2 dū-lōt'ic, *a. Entom.* Retaining as slaves: descriptive of certain genera of ants that retain as slaves either ant-colonies or individual ants. [< Gr. *doulos*, slave.]

dulse,] duls; 2 dūls, *n. Bot.* An abundant brownish-red floridœus seaweed (*Rhodymenia palmata* or the allied *Iridæa edulis*), eaten in Scotland and elsewhere as a vegetable. [< Gael. *duileasg*, < *duille*, leaf, + *uisge*, water.]

Dul'ma-ti'a,] dul'ma-tī'a; 2 dųl'ma-tī'a, *n.* A city and grain-and-coal port at the western extremity of Lake Superior; county-seat of St. Louis county, Minn. **2.** One of the earlier glacial great lakes, which occupied the western part of the present basin of Lake Superior, and discharged through the valleys of the Brule and St. Croix rivers into the Mississippi.

Dul'wich,] dul'ij or -ich; 2 dūl'ij or -ich, *n.* A town in Surrey, England; seat of Dulwich college (founded by Edward Alleyn in 1619).

Dul'wil'y,] dul'wil'ī; 2 dūl'wil'y, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The ring-plover.

du'ly,] dū'lī; 2 dų'ly, *n. R. C. Ch.* Same as DULIA.

du'ly,] dū'lī; 2 dų'ly, *adv.* In a due or proper manner or time; in accordance with law; in a right, regular, or suitable; fitly; becomingly; regularly. **dew'ly†; due'ly†.**

Du'ma,] dū'ma; 2 dų'mā, *n.* [Rus.] An elective state council (*Gosoudarstvennaya Dioma*) or national assembly, created Aug. 19 (Aug. 6, O. S.), 1905, without chosen consent, according to imperial ukase, no law can come into effect. It consists of members indirectly elected by the people for five years and acts in conjunction with the Council of the Empire; every measure before being submitted for imperial sanction must be passed by both bodies. The first Duma sat from May 10 (April 27, O. S.), 1906, to July 22 (July 9), 1906; the second convened on March 5 (Feb. 20), 1907, but dissolved June 16 (June 3), 1907; the third assembled on Nov. 14 (Nov. 1), 1907. **Dou'ma†.**

Du'ma-gue'te,] dū'ma-gē'tē; 2 dų'mā-gē'tę, *n.* A town, capital of Negros Oriental province, P. I.

Du'mah,] dū'ma; 2 dų'ma. *n. Bib. Gen.* xxv, 14.

Du'main',] dū-mān'; 2 dų-mān', **Monsieur,** a character in Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, a lord in attendance on the king of Navarre.

du'mal,] dū'mal; 2 dų'mal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or abounding in briers or bushes; brambly; bushy. [< L. *dumalis*, < L. *dumus*, a bramble, bush.]

Du-ma'lag,] dū-mā'lag; 2 dų-mā'lāg, *n.* A town in Capiz province, Panay, P. I.

Du'man'gas,] dū-man'gas; 2 dų-mān'gās, *n.* A town in Iloilo province, Panay, P. I.

Du-man'jug,] dū-man'jug; 2 dų-mān'jų̄g, *n.* A town in Cebú, P. I.

Du'ma'no'el le Pel'ley',] dū'ma'nwēl' le pel'ē'; 2 dū'ma'nwāl' le pėl'ę'. **1. Comte Pierre E. R. M.** (ª/ı1770–ª/ı1829), a French admiral who commanded the vanguard at Trafalgar. **2. P. Frangois Pinel** (ª/ı1806–ª/ı1865), a French writer of vaudevilles.

Du'ma-ran',] dū'ma-rān'; 2 dų'mā-rān', *n.* **1.** An island east of Palawan, P. I.; 18 sq. m. **2.** A seaport capital.

Du'ma-ra'o,] dū'ma-rā'ō; 2 dų'mā-rā'ō, *n.* A town in Capiz province, Panay, P. I.

Du'mar'sais',] dū'mar'sē'; 2 dū'mar'sę', **César Chesneau** (ª/ı1676–ª/ı1756). A French philosopher and rhetorician.

Du'mas',] dū'mā'; 2 dų'mā', *n.* **1. Alexandre** (ª/ı1802–ª/ı1870), known as **Dumas père**, or "the Elder," ę French novelist and dramatist: *Monte-Cristo*; **Du'mas' Da'vy' de la Paille'te-rie'†. 2. Alexandre** (ª/ı1824–ª/ı1895), known as **Dumas fils**, or "the Younger"; a voluminous French novelist and playwright; *La Dame aux Camélias*. **3. Jean Baptiste** (ª/ı1800–ª/ı1884), a French chemist and statesman; *Chemistry Applied to the Arts*. **4. Mathieu, Comte** (ª/ı1753–ª/ı1837), a French general and historian; *Narrative of Military Events*.

du-mas'in,] dū-mas'in; 2 dų-mās'in, *n. Chem.* An oily compound ($C_8H_{10}O$) obtained variously, as by passing acetin through red-hot tubes. [< *Dumas*, French chemist.]

Du Mau'rier',] dū mō'ryē'; 2 dų mō'ryę', **George Louis P. B.** (ª/ı1834–ª/ı1896). An Anglo-French artist and novelist: on staff of *Punch* (London).

dumb,] dum; 2 dum, *n.* **1.** = *v.* To make dumb or silent; **dum's,**] silence. **II†.** *v.* To become or be dumb or silent.

[< AS. *dumbian*, < *dumb*, mute.] **doumb†.**

dumb, *a.* **1.** Unable to make articulate sounds; having no power of speech; as, deaf and *dumb*; a *dumb* beast. **2.** Refraining from speaking; not using words or sounds; mute; silent; as, the prisoner was *dumb*; a *dumb* show. **3.** Not having usual articulate utterance; as, *dumb* instruments, or powers; latent; as, *dumb* ague or chill. **4.** Lacking in clearness; as, a *dumb* white. **5.** [Local, U. S.] Stupid. Compare German *dumm*. **6.** *Naut.* Having no sails; as, a *dumb* barge; not in draft. **7.** Meaningless; lacking good sense. [< AS. *dumb*. A more orig. meaning is preserved in OHG. *tumb*, mute, stupid, dull.] Syn: inarticulate, mute, silent, speechless, still, voiceless.—**dumb'-bell'.** **1.** *n.* & *v. t.* = DUMB-BELL. **2.** *n.* A practise with, dumb-bells. **II.** *n.* **1.** A weight to be swung in the hand for exercise, consisting of a handle and a ball at each end: generally used in pairs. **2.** *Bacteriol.* A diplococcus, named from its form. **3.** A nebula in the constellation Vulpecula. **4.** Slang, U. S. A dull-brained, slow-witted person; A Par of DUMB-bells. dull-. **— d.-beller,** *n.* **— d.-bidding,** *n.* A form of bidding at auction by which a reserve price is hidden under conveying and no bids of less amount than that are received. **— d.-bird,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The ruddy duck. **— d.-cake,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A cake on St. Mark's eve made in silence, with its ingredients and other ceremonies, to discover their future husbands. **— d.-cane,** *n.* A tropical herb (*Dieffenbachia seguina*) of the arum family, having fleshy cane-like stems and an acrid juice which causes swelling of causing the mouth to swell, preventing speech. **— d.-chalder,** *n. Naut.* A metal cleat on the stern-post for one of the pintles to rest upon, in order to lessen the number, or even to room without a door. **— d.-craft,** a lifting-screw used in shipyards. **— d.-crambo,** *n.* A children's game. Compare DUMB-CAKE. **— d.-iron,** *n.* An upright support somewhat like a full ellipse. **— d. piano,** a digitorium. **— d.-plate,** *n.* A dead-plate. **— d.-sheave,** *n. Naut.* A sheaveless block having a hole for a rope to be rove through. **— d.-show,** *n.* **1.** Gestures and signs without words; pantomime. **2.** Specifically, in the early English drama, *pantomime* representation of part of the action of a play. **— d.-sound,** *vt.* To reduce the sound or noise of. **— d.-spirit,** manichin. **— d.-waiter,** *n.* **1.** A movable framework, or a small lift, for carrying things from one room or floor to another, especially food from a kitchen to a dining-room pantry. **2.** A revolving or adjustable stand for holding dishes. **— d. window** (*Arch.*), a painted imitation of a window. — to **strike d.,** to render incapable of speaking; greatly astonish; confound.

Dum'ba,] dum'ba; 2 dųm'ba, **Constantin Theodor** (ª/ı1856–), an Austrian diplomat in the United States 1913–15.

Dum-bar'ton,] dum-bär'ton, *n.* **1.** A county in the west of Scotland; 246 sq. m. **Dum-bar'tonshire†. 2.** Its county-seat, an ancient ship-building town on the Leven near its junction with the Clyde; with **Dumbarton Rock,** a lofty promontory at the head of natural river navigation, crowned by Dumbarton Castle, an ancient fortress, garrisoned and kept in repair under the Treaty of Union. **Dun-bar'ton†.** [< Gael. **Dun-brea'ton,** fort of the Britons.]

dumb'cow', 1 dum'kau'; 2 dŭm'kou'. *vt.* [Anglo-Ind.] To browbeat; cow. **dhum'kn"ot.**

dumb'found', dumb'founder, *v.* Same as DUMPFOUND.

Dumb'le-dikes, 1 dum'i-daiks; 2 dŭm'i-diks, *n.* In Scott's *Heart of Midlothian:* (1) A grasping landlord. (2) His son, a bashful unsuccessful suitor of Jeanie Deans.

Dumblane, *n.* Same as DUNBLANE.

dum'ble, 1 dum'bl; 2 dŭm'bl. **I.** *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Very dull; stupid. **dom'el.** **II.** *n.* A dingle. **dim'blet.—dum'ble-dor,** *n.* [Eng.] **1.** The bumblebee. **2.** A cockchafer. **dum'ble-dore‡.**

dumb'ly, 1 dum'li; 2 dŭm'ly, *adv.* In a dumb or silent manner; without words; mutely.

dumb'ness, 1 dum'nes; 2 dŭm'nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being dumb; specif., inability to articulate.

In deaf and dumb persons the organs of speech have originally no essential defects. The true cause of their *dumbness* lies in their inability to perceive sound.

B. SILLIMAN, Jun. *Physics* p. 284. [R. B. & CO.]

2. A refraining from speech; absence of sound; muteness; silence. **3.** [Local, U. S.] Stupidity.

—psychical dumbness, inability to articulate, due to disorder of the cerebral speech-centers.

Dumb'dum, 1 dŭm'dŭm, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** A town and military station in Bengal, near Calcutta, India. **2.** [d-] See DUMDUM, under BULLET.—**Dumdum fever,** same as KALA-AZAR.

Du"mé'ril', 1 dü'mā'ril'; 2 dü'me'ril', **André M. C.** (1/2 1774–8/1860). A French physician and naturalist; *Natural History of Reptiles.*

Du"mes'nil', 1 dü'mā'nil'; 2 dü'me'nil', **Marie Françoise** (1711–2/1803). A French tragic actress, who had an active career of nearly 40 years.

du'met-lose, 1 dü'mĕ-lōs; 2 dü'me-tōs. *a. Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling a bush. [< L. *dumetum,* thicket, < *dumus,* bramble.]

dum'found', } 1 dum'found'; 2 dŭm'found', *vt.* To
dumb'found', } strike dumb; confound; confuse.
dumb'found'er‡; dum'found'er‡.

"Why, Daisy, old boy, *dumb-founderd!*" laughed Steerforth, shaking my hand heartily. DICKENS, *David Copperfield* p. 211.

dum-fout'er, 1 dum-fout'er; 2 dŭm-fout'er, *v.* [Scot.] To mystify; dumfound.

Dum-fries', 1 dum-frīs'; 2 dŭm-frīs', *n.* **1.** A county in S. Scotland; 1,072 sq. m. **Dum-fries'shire‡.** **2.** Its capital, an ancient town; burial-place of Robert Burns.

Dü'michen, 1 dü"mi-chen; 2 dü"mi-chĕn, **Johannes** (10/18 1833–3/1894). A German Egyptologist, writer, and teacher.

dum'ka, 1 dŭm'ka; 2 dŭm'ka, *n. Mus.* A Bohemian or Polish dirge, lament, elegy, or funeral song; a solemn or mournful accompaniment to a funeral.

The two forms in which he [Dvorak] is most successful are the two most usually associated with his name—the *Dumka* and the Furiant. HAROLD SPENDER, *Fortnightly Review* 1904, p. 220.

dum'ma-dor, 1 dum'a-dōr; 2 dŭm'a-dōr, *n.* The dumbledor.

dum'mel, 1 dum'el; 2 dŭm'ĕl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A dull, stupid person; also, a dumbbell. **dum'mell.**

dum'me-le, 1 dum'e-li; 2 dum'e-le, *n.* A tar prepared from the wood of a small tree of Southern India and Ceylon. **Tellicherry.**

dum'en'ter‡, *n.* One who feigns dumbness.

dum'my', 1 dum'i; 2 dŭm'y, *vt.* [DUM'MIED; DUM'MY-ING.] *Print.* To lay out (printed matter) as a guide for making up.

dum'my', *n.* [Austral.] To obtain public land by means of a dummy, or agent who impersonates a settler.—**dum'my-ism,** *n.* The obtaining of land by dummying; land-grabbing.

dum'my, *a.* **1.** Sham; counterfeit; as, a *dummy* bookcase. See DUMMY, *n.*, **2†.** **2†.** Mute; dumb.

dum'my, *n.* [-MIES, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, *pl.*] **1.** [Colloq.] One who is dumb; a mute. **2.** A silent person; esp., an actor who appears on the stage but has no part to speak. **3.** *Mech.* (1) A small locomotive or steam motor car in which escaping steam is muffled so as to do away with noise: used for urban railways. (2) A cable-railway car fitted with a gripping apparatus. (3) The jet from a bronze hydrant or hose. (4) A dumb-waiter. (5) A boxwood tool for pressing silk hats. (6) A floating barge or floating landing-place connecting with a pier or slip. (7) A plumbers' tool for removing dents from sheet lead. (8) A platform car coupled to another to carry or protect the overhanging end of a long load, as of timbers. **4.** An object made to represent something else externally or superficially, as an imitation book for a druggist's shop, a sample-book for canvassing (made partly of printed leaves and partly of blank paper), a model, as of a printed page, to serve as a guide to a printer in arranging set type, a figure on which clothes are displayed, etc.

Look out for the studio *dummy,* for he is a very prevalent person in commercial pictures.

J. G. VAN DYKE *How to Judge a Picture* p. 85. [CHAUT. 1899.]

5. *Cards.* (1) In whist, a hand exposed where there is no fourth player, the opposite player directing its management, as serving in lieu of a partner; loosely, a round at whist where there is no fourth player and exposed hands. (2) In bridge whist, the dealer's partner, who does not play his hand, but exposes it on the table to be played by the dealer; also the hand exposed. (3) In hearts, rounce, etc., an extra hand dealt to one of the players in the course of the game. **6.** A person who represents another in a transaction in which he has no real interest, as an incorporator or director of a bank or trust company who qualifies merely to comply with the requirements of the law, or one who fraudulently takes up an allotment of public land in his own name, but really as the agent of another who is not entitled to such allotments. **7.** A human being with dullness; one having a permanent cerebral lesion. **8.** A pocket-book. **9.** [Local, U. S.] A stupid person; a dolt. [< DUMB.]

—double dummy, whist or bridge as played by two persons, each playing two hands, one of which is exposed.—**dum'my-block",** *n. Founding.* A temporary brick-and-loam centering surrounded by a wide loam core.—**d. car** (*Railroads*), a car running under its own power.—**d. cartridge,** an empty cartridge used in gun-drill.—**d.-weed,** *n.* Colicroot.—**dum'mi-ness,** *n.* **1.** Stupidity. **2.** *Vet.* An abnormal condition in horses, in which they appear stupid and sluggish, and their habits, as of eating, are peculiarly modified: caused by cerebral inflammation.

Du"mont', *n.* **1.** (dü"mōn'; 2 dü"mŏn'). **Augustin Alexandre** (6/11 1801–1/21 1884). A French sculptor. **2.** 1 dü"mont; 2 dü"mŏnt, **Ebenezer** (11/21 1814–4/21 1871), an American lawyer, general, and politician. **3. Pierre Étienne Louis** (1/14 1759–1/21 1829), a Swiss Protestant clergyman and writer: *Recollections of Mirabeau.* **4.** A borough in Bergen county, N. J.

Du"mont' d'Ur"ville', 1 dü"-vil'; 2 dü"-vil', **Jules Sébastien César** (9/21 1790–8/21 1842). A French circumnavigator and naturalist who discovered the Venus of Milo; *Voyage to South Pole,* etc.

du-mor'tier-ite, 1 dü-mōr'ti-eit; 2 dü-mōr'tĭ-ĕr-it, *n. Mineral.* A light-blue dichroic aluminum borosilicate (Al_2O_3. $B_2O_3.H_2O.6SiO_2$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< F. *Dumortier,* a person's name.]

du'mose, 1 dü'mōs; 2 dü'mōs, *a. Bot.* Bushy. [< L. *dumosus,* < *dumus,* bramble.] **du'mous.—du-mos'i-ty,** *n.*

Dumouriez', } 1 dü"mü"ri-ā'; 2 dü"mü"rĭ-ā', **Charles**
Dumouriez', } **François** (1/14 1739–3/14 1823). A French statesman and general; victor at Valmy and Jemappes, 1792; defeated at Neerwinden, 1793.

dump, 1 dump; 2 dŭmp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw or empty out, generally abruptly, and especially as by tilting a cart; as, to *dump* a load of dirt; to *dump* dough from a pan. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To knock soundly; thump. **3.** [Scot.] To drive into. **4.** [Austral.] To compact (wool) into a tight bale by hydraulic pressure. **5.** To throw (goods) on the market in quantity, regardless of price. **6.** To unload upon a foreign market (goods for which there is little or no demand at home); to sell (surplus goods) abroad below the ordinary trade rates; as, to *dump* merchandise in South-American markets. **7.** *Bleaching.* To cleanse (yarn or cloth) by soaking (3) in a sour bath and then in a sweet bath between a pair of rollers having a rapid jerking motion. **8†.** To affect with melancholy; grieve.

II. *i.* **1.** *Print.* To remove composed type from the stick or galley; form, etc. **2.** To unload a vehicle by tipping it. **3.** [Low.] To defecate. **4†.** To drive down suddenly. **5†.** To be gloomy or downcast. [Prob. Scand.; cp. Ice. *dumpa,* thump, Sw. dial. *dompa,* fall plump to the ground.]

dump', *n.* **1.** [U. S.] (1) A place where loads of rubbish, refuse, etc., are dumped; dumping-ground. (2) A barge or car for carrying refuse. (3) A contrivance for dumping a wagon or car. (4) A temporary ammunition, stores, or supplies are held for rapid distribution or use. **ammunition-dump‡. 2.** [U. S.] The heap of matter on a dumping-place; especially, the material piled at the mouth of a miner's drift or tunnel. **3.** A leaden counter used by boys in various games.

The game wasn't worth a *dump.* Hood *Death's Ramble* st. 14.

4. A coin more or less thick and shapeless; specif., in archæology, a stamped flat piece of bronze used as a primitive coin. **5.** (1) A thick English halfpenny of the time of George I. (2) A small silver coin worth 1s. 3d., formerly current in Australia. See HOLY DOLLAR, under DOLLAR. **6.** [Eng.] A piece of gold, formerly current, valued at 20s. **6.** *pl.* [Slang.] Money. **7.** Something short, thick, and heavy. **8.** A thud or heavy sound. **9.** [Eng.] A nail. **10.** [Eng.] A Yorkshire game in which the pieces of boys are knocked off, one after another. **11.** [Eng.] A large globular sweetmeat; a bull's-eye. **12.** A short, thick-set person. HALLIWELL *Popular Rhymes, Old Play of 1623* p. 125. [1. s. 1849.]—**ar dump-car** (U. S.), a railroad-car with sides detached from the body, which can be tilted up so as to discharge the contents by the operation of a compressed-air mechanism.—**d.-bolt,** a bolt for holding a ship's planks together temporarily.—**d.-cake,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A form of molasses cake.—**d.-car, d.-cart, d.-carriage, d.-wagon,** a car, cart, carriage, skip, sled, or wagon, arranged so as to tip its load.—**d.-hook,** *n.* A hook used in teaming, which readily releases the load of a chain or cable, by a trip-lever.—**d. O'** (U. S.), oil that is kept in casks, as distinguished from that in pipe-lines.

dump', *n.* **1.** A gloomy state of mind; melancholy: now used only in the plural. **2.** A dull, stupid person. [Obs. Evangelist happily met me again as I was musing in the midst of my *dumps.* BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Prog.* p. 98. [s. c. & co. 1874.]

2. *pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Twilight. **3.** A dance of slow movement, or the music to which it is played. **4†.** Reverie. [Prob. Scand.; cp. Sw. dial. *dumpin,* melancholy, Dan. *dump,* dull, low; cp. DAMP.]

dump', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A deep pit full of water. **2.** A deep hole in the bed of a river.

dump'age, 1 dump'ij; 2 dŭmp'aġ, *n.* **1.** The act of dumping loads. **2.** That which is dumped, as garbage. **3.** The right or privilege of dumping, or the fee paid for it.

dump'er, 1 dump'er; 2 dŭmp'er, *n.* One who or that which dumps. Specif.: (1) In brickmaking, one who dumps molds of green bricks on the pallet. (2) A dump-car. *Railroads.* (3) A bucket with a drop-bottom.—**d.-cart, d.-cart,** etc. Same as DUMP-CAR, etc.—**d.-ground,** *n.* A place used for dumping; a dump.—**d.-press,** *n.* [Austral.] A wool-baling press.—**d.-rake,** *n.* An attachment to a harvester for dropping the gavels of grain.

dump'ish, 1 dump'ish; 2 dŭmp'ish, *a.* Depressed in spirits; morose.—**dump'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**dump'ish-ness,** *n.*

dump'le, 1 dump'l; 2 dŭm'pl, *vt.* [DUM'PLED; DUM'PLING.] To press or crumple together in folds. [Freq. of DUMP, *v.*]

dump'ling, 1 dump'liŋ; 2 dŭmp'liŋ, *n.* **1.** A preparation of paste or dough boiled and served in soup in globular form, or as a pudding, sometimes mingled with finely chopped suet or enveloping fruit or meat; as, an apple *dumpling.* **2.** *Com.* An apple peeled, cored, and then entirely cooked whole. **3.** [Austral.] The sapsucker. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A dwarf. **5.** One of several species of dwarf evergreen plants belonging to the genus *Mesembryanthemum;* specif., the small dumpling (*M. minimum*) and the greater dumpling (*M. edule*). [DUMP†, *n.*, 7.]—**blue dumplings,** a favorite dish among the Creek Indians, consisting of boiled globular masses of dough made from corn-meal with a little baking-powder and butter added.—**Scotch d.,** boiled cod's stomach stuffed with cod-liver and oatmeal.

dum'poke, 1 dum'pōk; 2 dŭm'pōk, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A baked specialty, a stuffed duck; stew.

dumpt, *pp.* Dumped.

Dump'ten, 1 dümp'ten; 2 dümp'tĕn, *n.* A village in the Rhine province, Prussia.

dump'y', 1 dump'i; 2 dump'y, *a.* [DUMP'I-ER; DUMP'I-EST.] [Rare.] Sullen or discontented; sulky; also, gloomy or cast down.—**dump'i-ness,** *n.*

dump'y', *a.* Short and thick; stocky.

dump'y', *n.* [DUMP'IES, *pl.*] **1.** One of a short-legged breed of the domestic hen. **2.** A dumpy-level. **dump'ty'.**

—dumpy-level', *n.* A leveling-instrument having a short telescope of large aperture, above which the level is placed. **Gravatt level‡.**

Dum-ra'on, 1 dum-rī'on; 2 dum-rī'ŏn, *n.* A town in Patna division, Behar and Orissa province, British India.

dum-rel'cher-ite, 1 dum-rel'her-eit; 2 dum-rĕl'hĕr-it, *n. Mineral.* A white hydrated aluminum-magnesium sulfate ($AlMgH_2(SO_4)_2.3\frac{1}{2}H_2O$), thus probably crystallizes in the monoclinic system and is found in lava. [< A. von *Dumreicher,* of Lisbon.] [branched shrub.

dun'mus, 1 dun'mus; 2 dŭ'mŭs, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A low mimosa

dun', 1 dun; 2 dŭn, *v.* [DUNNED, DUND‡; DUN'NING.] **I.** *t.* To make a demand or repeated demands on for payment; press for the settlement of a debt. **II.** *i.* To make a din; clamor. [ME. *dunnen,* var. of *dynnen,* < AS. *dyntan;* see DIN, *v.*] Syn.: see IMPORTUNE.

dun', *n.* [DUNNED; DUN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cure, as cod, by salting and piling in a dark place, and covering with salt grass or the like. **2.** To make dun-colored. **II.** *i.* To become dun-colored.

dun, *a.* Of a dull, dark-brown color; swarthy. [< AS. *dun,* < W. *dwn,* dusky.]—**dun fly,** a dun-colored moth (*Cosmia trapezina*), so called by English collectors because of the lines crossing its fore wings.—**dun'bird",** *n.* **1.** The pochard. **2.** The female scaup-duck. **3.** [Local, U. S.] The ruddy duck.—**dun-cow,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The shagreen ray.—**dun crow,** the hooded crow.—**dun diver.** **1.** The merganser. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The ruddy duck.—**dun'fish",** *n.* Codfish cured by drying.—**dun-fly,** *n.* [Eng.] *Angling.* **1.** A May-fly; phryganeid. **2.** An artificial fly variously imitative of the May-fly; as, an olive *dun,* a yellow *dun,* etc.—**dun'pick"le,** *n.* [Eng.] The moor-buzzard.

dun', *n.* **1.** One who duns or urges for payment; a troublesome creditor.

Did Adam have duns and slip down a back-lane?

LOWELL *In the Half-Way House* st. 3.

2. The act of dunning; a demand for payment, whether oral or written. **3.** A din; clamor.

dun', *n.* A hill or eminence; fortified mound; an ancient circular building common in northern Scotland and Ireland: found as a prefix in many local names, as *Dunbar, Dundee, Dunfermline,* etc. [AS. *dún;* see DOWN, *n.*]

dun', *n.* A nickname for an old horse; a jade. [< DUN, *a.*]

Dun'a, 1 dun'a; 2 dŭn'a, *n.* A river in N.W. Russia, flowing 600 m. to the Gulf of Riga.

Dü'na-burg, 1 dü'na-burg; 2 dü'na-burġ, *n.* A market-town and fortified military center in the Dúna valley, Vetebsk, Russia.

Du'na Fild'var, 1 du'na fild'var; 2 du'na fild'vār. A manufacturing town on the Dúna.

Du-na'gi-ri, 1 du-nā'gi-ri; 2 du-nā'ġĭ-ri, *n.* A mountain in the Himalayas of E. Nepal; 23,186 ft. high.

dun-air', 1 dun-ār'; 2 dŭn-ār', *n.* The dunbird; female pochard. [dunes.

du'nal, 1 dü'nal; 2 dū'nal, *a.* Relating to, or descriptive of,

Dü"nan-min'de, 1 dü"nan-min'de; 2 dü"nan-mĭn'dĕ, *n.* An island fortress at the mouth of the Dúna river, Russia.

Du"nant', 1 dü'nāñ'; 2 dü'nāñ', **Jean Henri** (8/9 1828–10/20 1910). A Swiss author and philanthropist; founder of the Red Cross Society. He received the Nobel peace prize, 1901: *Souvenir of Solferino.*

Dun'bar, 1 dun'bor; 2 dŭn'bär, *n.* **1. Paul Laurence** (27 1872–4/1906), an Afro-American poet, journalist, and fiction writer; *Lyrics of Lowly Life,* etc. **2. William** (1465?–1530?), a Scotch Franciscan monk and poet: *The Thistle and the Rose,* etc. **3.** A coast-town in Haddingtonshire, Scotland; its castle was successfully defended by the Scottish heroine "Black Agnes of Dunbar" in 1337–1338, and here Cromwell defeated Leslie Sept. 3, 1650. **4.** A village in Fayette county, Pa.

Dun-bar'ton, *n.* See DUMBARTON.

Dun-blane', 1 dun-blān'; 2 dŭn-lān', *n.* A cathedral town in S. Perthshire, Scotland. **Dun-blane' and Le-crop‡'** (1 le-krop'; 2 lē-crŏp'), a parish in Perthshire, Scotland.

Dunce, *abbr.* Duncan. [grown cod.

dun'can, 1 dun'kon; 2 dŭn'can. [Local, Scot.] A haile

Dun'can', *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** (-1040). A king of Scotland murdered by Macbeth: portrayed in Shakespeare's *Macbeth.* **3.** (1/1730–4/1804). Viscount, of Camperdown, British admiral, born in Scotland, who defeated the Dutch at Camperdown. **4. Henry** (1774–4/1846), a Scotch minister and writer; founder of savings-banks in Scotland. **5. Johnson K.** (3/11 1827–9/12 1862), a Confederate general. **6. Joseph** (3/11 1793–1/14 1844), an American general and educationist; established common school system of Illinois. **7. Sara Jeannette,** the pen-name of Mrs. Everard Cotes, journalist and story-writer. **8. Thomas** (6/11 1813–1/1857), an American general distinguished in frontier service. **9.** A town in southern Oklahoma. [Colt., brown chief.]

dun-can'non, 1 dun-kan'on; 2 dŭn-căn'on, *n.* **1.** A coal-mining borough in Perry county, Pa. **2.** A fort in Waterford Harbor, Wexford county, Ireland.

Dun'cans-bay Head, 1 dun'kanz-bē; 2 dŭn'cănz-bā. A promontory forming the most northeasterly point of mainland of Scotland; 210 ft. high. [in Blair county, Pa.

Dun'cans-ville, 1 dun'kanz-vil; 2 dŭn'cănz-vĭl, a borough

dunce, 1 duns; 2 dŭns, *n.* **1.** A dull-witted person; ignorant person; blockhead; numskull. **2†.** [D-] A follower of Duns Scotus, the "subtile doctor" of the 13th century and prime authority of the church; a Scotist; to the reformers of the 16th century, an old fogy. **3†.** A stupid caviler; sophist. **4†.** A dunce-cap in the world of John Duns. [< John *Duns* Scotus; see def. 2.]

dunst; dunse‡: duns'man‡.—dunce'cap', *n.* A fool's cap. See under DUNCE'FOOL, *n.*—**dunce'fool,** *n.* A stupid person.—**d.-table,** *n.* [Eng.] A table for inferior or duller students at some inns of court.—**dunce'dom,** *n.* **1.** The region of dunces. **2.** Dunces collectively.—**dunce'hood,** *n.*—**dunce'ly†,** *adv.* Like a follower of Duns Scotus, **dunse'ly†.**—**dun'cery,** *n.* **dunce'man‡.—dun'cer-y,** *n.* Stupidity.—**dun'ci-al,** **dun'ci-cal,** *a.*—**dun'cify,** *v.* [Rare.] To make a dunce of.—**dun'cish,** *a.*—**dun'cish-ness,** *n.*

dunch, 1 dunch; 2 dŭnch, *vt.* & *n.* [Scot.] To nudge with elbow, &c. [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* Dense; heavy; soggy, as ill-made bread; dumpy. **2.** Deaf. **3.** Blind. **4.** [Scot.] Dumpy.

dunch'y†.

dunch, *n.* [Newfoundland.] Imperfectly baked bread.

Dun'cl-ad, 1 dun'ə-ad; 3 dŭn'çi-ăd, *n.* A satirical poem (London, 1728) by Alexander Pope in ridicule of Colley Cibber and other of his literary contemporaries.

Dunck'er, 1 dunk'ər; 2 dŭnk'ər, **Maximilian Wolfgang** (¹⁰/₂₁1811–⁷/₂₁1886). A German historian; director of the state archives of Prussia; *History of Antiquity*, etc.

Dun'combe, 1 dun'kəm; 2 dŭn'kŏm, **Thomas Slingsby** (1796–¹¹/₂₁1861). An English political reformer.

dun'cur, 1 dun'kŭr; 2 dŭn'çŭr, *n.* [Eng.] The female pochard; dunbird. **dun'ker.**

Dun-dak', 1 dun-dăk'; 2 dŭn-dăk', *n.* A historic seaport on **Dundalk Bay,** an inlet from the Irish sea in Louth county, Ireland.

Dun-das', 1 dun-das'; 2 dŭn-dăs', *n.* **1. Henry** (⁴/₂₁1742–⁹/₂₁1811), Viscount Melville; a Scottish lawyer and statesman; reorganized the volunteer and militia forces. **2. Richard Saunders** (⁶/₂₁1802–⁸/₂₁1861), a British admiral; born in Scotland; distinguished himself in the Chinese war (1837–1840). **3.** A strait, 18 m. broad, between Melville Island and Cobourg Peninsula, N. Australia. **4.** A district in Ontario, Canada; 453 sq. m.; capital, Cornwall. **5.** A town in Wentworth district, Ontario, Canada.

Dun-das' Islands, 1. A group of islands on the N.W. coast of British Columbia, at the entrance to the Portland Canal. **2.** A group of small and numerous equatorial islets off the E. coast of Africa.

dun'da-chu pine, 1 dun'də-thü; 2 dŭn'da-thu. A timber-tree (*Dammara robusta*), native in Australia; known also as *Queensland kauri*. It is of the pine family.

Dun-dee', 1 dun-dē'; 2 dŭn-dē, **1. Viscount** (1650?–⁷/₂₇ 1689), John Graham of Claverhouse; a British soldier of Scottish birth; a bitter foe of the Covenanters; he is introduced into Scott's *Old Mortality* and in the hero of the song-ballad *Bonnie Dundee*. **2.** A seaport city in Forfarshire, Scotland; noted for jute and marmalade; also for its Tay bridge, m. long. **3.** A town in Monroe county, Mich. **4.** A village in Yates county, N. Y.

dun'der, 1 dun'dər; 2 dŭn'dĕr, *n.* Dregs; lees; especially, the dregs of cane-juice for making rum. [Cp. Sp. *redundar*, overflow, REDOUND.]

dun'der, *n.* [Dial.] 1. Thunder. **2.** A thunderous noise. **3.** A resounding blow or fall. **dun'der-bolt',** *n.* A thunderbolt; anathema; a belemnite.— **dun'der-funk',** *n.* Ship-biscuit soaked in water, mixed with fat and molasses, and baked in a pan: a sailors' dish. **dun'der-funk'y,** — **dun'der-head',** *n.* A blockhead; a dunce. **dun'der-pate'y,** *dun'der-poll'y*; **dun'der-whelp'y,** — **dun'der-head'ed,** *a.*

Love is the most *dunderheaded* of all the passions; it will never listen to reason. BURNEY, *Evelina* (*Macmillan's*, 1882), p. 228. [R.]

Dun'der-berg, 1 dun'dər-bĕrg; 2 dŭn'dĕr-bĕrg, *n.* **1.** A rocky hill, overlooking the Hudson, opposite Peekskill, N. Y. **2.** Peaks, a mountain in California, 7,000 ft. high.

Dun-don'ald, 1 dun-don'əld; 2 dŭn-dŏn'ăld, **Earl of** (¹²/₁₄ 1775–¹⁰/₂₁1860). Thomas Cochrane, a British admiral; born in Scotland; defeated the French fleet in Basque Roads, April, 1809.

Dun-drear'y, 1 dun-drīr'ı; 2 dŭn-drēr'y, **Lord.** The affected, inane, blundering, and indolent nobleman in Taylor's satirical comedy *Our American Cousin*. The character was created by E. A. Sothern, and became a type.

Dun'drum Bay, 1 dun'drum; 2 dŭn'drŭm. An inlet of the Irish sea in Down county, Ireland. [92] sq. m.

Dun'dy, 1 dun'dı; 2 dŭn'dy, *n.* A county in S. W. Nebraska; 1,

dune, 1 dün; 2 dün, *n. Geol.* A hill or ridge of loose drifting sand, heaped by wind, usually near the shore of the sea or a lake, but sometimes formed or gradually transported far inland; a down.

Three great rivers . . . had deposited their slime for ages along the *dunes* and sandbanks that lined the ocean around their mouths. MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. i, p. 2. [n. 1802.]

[< AS. *dūn*; see DOWN², *n.*]

dunes, *n.* [Scot.] An unopened roofed fort.

Dun-e'din, 1 dun-ē'dın; 2 dŭn-ē'dĭn, *n.* 1. A seaport, the capital of Otago province and of Taieri county, New Zealand. **2.** The old Gaelic and poetic name for Edinburgh, Scotland.

Dun-el'len, 1 dun-el'ən; 2 dŭn-ĕl'ĕn, *n.* A borough in Middlesex county, N. J.; suburban residences.

Dunelm, *abbr.* Dunelmensis; of or pertaining to Dunelmum or Durham.

Dun'e-ry, 1 dun'ə-rı; 2 dŭn'ē-rı, *n. Norse Myth.* See DARK, **Dun'e-ry.**

Dun-ferm'line, 1 dun-fər'lın or -fürm'lın; 2 dŭn-fĕr'lĭn or -fĕrm'lĭn, *n.* A town in Fifeshire, Scotland; burned by Edward I. of England in 1304, and rebuilt by Bruce, who was buried there.

dung, 1 dŭng; 2 dŭng, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover or manure with dung or as with dung. **2.** To immerse in a dunging bath to remove superficial matter: a process in calico-printing. **II.** *i.* To void excrement: said of horses: usually with *off*. [< AS. *gĕdyngan*, <



dung, dung.]

dung, *n.* The excrement of animals; feces.

[< AS. *dung*.] — **dung'-bath',** *n. Dyeing.* A mixture of dung, usually cows', with chalk in warm water: used to remove the superficial matters from printed calico; chemical agents now often replace the dung.— **d.-beetle,** *n.* A scarabæid beetle whose larva develops in dung: a numerous group, including the European dor (*Geotrypes stercorarius*).— **d.-bird,** *n.* A jaeger or skua-gull, especially *Stercorarius parasiticus*: erroneously supposed to feed on the excrement of other birds.— **d.-chafer,** *n.* A dung-beetle.— **d.-fly,** *n.* A muscid fly (as *Scatophaga*) which feeds upon dung.— **d.-fork,** *n.* 1. See FORK. **2.** *Entom.* A fecifork.— **d.-hook,** *n.* An implement with long meadow-teeth, or hooks for pulling or dragging manure.— **d.-hunter,** *n.* A dungfinder.— **dung'-mow'ing,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A manure-pit. **dung'meet'.** — **d.-yard,** *n.* A yard in which dung is collected.



Dung-fly. 2/1

dun'ga, 1 dŭn'gə; 2 dun'ga, *n.* Same as **Dun-gan'non,** 1 dun-gan'ən; 2 dŭn-găn'ŏn, *n.* A town in Tyrone county, Ireland; seat of the kings of Ulster until 1607. Ruins remain of the castle, destroyed in 1641.

dun'ga-ree', 1 dun'gə-rī'; 2 dŭn'ga-rē', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A coarse cotton stuff used for sailors' working-clothes.

Dun'ga-roon', 1 dun'gə-rün'; 2 dŭn'ga-rōn', *n.* A town in Waterford county, Ireland.

Dun'gar-pur', 1 dun'gər-pur'; 2 dŭn'gar-pur', *n.* A Rajput state, India; 1,440 sq. m.

Dun-gar'van, 1 dun-gär'vən; 2 dŭn-gär'văn, *n.* A seaport in Waterford county, Ireland.

Dun'ge-ness, 1 dun'jı-nes'; 2 dŭn'ge-nĕs, *n.* A fortified headland at the S. E. point of Kent, England.

dun'geon, 1 dun'jən; 2 dŭn'gon, *vt.* To put in a dungeon.— **dun'geon-er,** *n.* [Poet.] A jailer.

Lucifer — Men call me on momently,
Deeming me ever *dungeoned* fast in Hell.
BAILEY *Festus, Wood and Water* st. 2.

Dun'geon, *n.* **1.** A dark underground chamber or cell for close confinement. **2.** Hence, any prison or place of incarceration.

In science, the man who discovered the telescope, and first saw heaven, was paid with a *dungeon*.
RESKIN *Cream of Wild Olive* lect. i, p. 31. [w. & s. 1866.]

3. A donjon. [ME. *dongeon*, < F. *donjon*, < LL. *domnio(n)*, dungeon, contr. from *dominio(n-)*; see DOMINION. Syn.: see PRISON.

dung'hill', 1 dung'hil'; 2 dŭng'hĭl', *n.* **I.** *a.* From or of the dunghill; jejune. **II.** *n.* **1.** A heap of manure. **2.** Figuratively, a vile abode or condition.— **dunghill fowl,** a domestic fowl of mongrel breed.— **dung'hill'y,** *a.*

dun'gi-cash, 1 dun'gı-kăsh'; 2 dŭn'gi-kăsh, *n.* A flat-bottomed, broad-beamed coasting-vessel, used on the coasts of Arabia.

Dun'gli-son, 1 dun'gli-sən; 2 dŭn'gli-sŏn, **Robley** (¹/₂1798–⁴/₂1869). An American physician and university professor; *Therapeutics*, etc.

dung-on', 1 dun-ŏn'; 2 dŭng-ŏn', *n.* [P. I.] *Bot.* A large sterculiaceous forest-tree (*Heritiera littoralis*). Its timber, which is reddish, durable, strong, and very hard, is highly prized for ship-building and house-construction.

dung'y, 1 dun'ı; 2 dŭng'y, *a.* Full of dung; foul; vile.

Kingdoms are clay: our *dungy* earth alike
Feeds beast as man.
SHAKESPEARE *Antony and Cleopatra* act i, sc. 1.

Dun'i-pace, 1 dun'ı-pēs; 2 dŭn'i-pāç, *n.* A burgh in Stirlingshire, Scotland. [small child].

dun'ite, 1 dun'aıt; 2 dŭn'ī-shĭn; 3 dŭn'i-shēn, *n.* [Ir.] A setter in Ireland.

dun'ite, 1 dun'aıt; 2 dŭn'ĭt, *n. Petrol.* A variety of peridotite either wholly composed of olivine or with a small amount of chromite or ilmenite. [< *Dun* Mountain, New Zealand.]

dun'yte‡.

dun'i-was'sal, 1 dŭn'ı-wəs'əl; 2 dun'i-was'al, *n.* [Highland Scot.] A gentleman of minor degree, as a cadet of a great house. **dun'nie-was'sal.** [The bittern.

dun'ka-doo', 1 dun'ka-dü'; 2 dŭn'ka-dōō', *n.* [Local, U. S.]

Dun-keld' and Dow'al-ly, 1 dun-keld' or -kel'; 2 dŭn-kĕld' or kĕl', **Duke of.** The title of a Scottish in Perthshire, Scotland; seat of the duke of Athole.

Dun'ker, 1 dung'kər; 2 dŭng'kĕr, *n.* [U. S.] One of a religious body of German-Americans, properly called Brethren, founded by Conrad Beissel in Germany at the opening of the 18th century. Driven from Germany by persecution between 1719 and 1729, they settled in Pennsylvania, principally in the vicinity of Germantown. They hold Baptist views, are opposed to war and litigation, observe various primitive rites, such as washing of feet and love-feasts, and assemble for the worship of Friends in requiring extreme plainness of language and dress. The Dunkers among themselves are known as **Brethren.** Since 1882 there have been three branches: **Conservative Dunkers, Progressive Dunkers,** and **Old Order Brethren.** In doctrine the Progressive Dunkers differ from the Conservatives in but few points. The Old Order Brethren are the most conservative of the three, change and refuse to accept new methods. The Seventh-day German Baptists were originally a secession from the Dunkers. **Dun'ker-ism,** *n.* **Dun'ker-ist,** *n.* **Dun'ker-ite,** *n.* w. '09.] [< *G. Tunker*, < *tunken*, dip.] **Dun'kard‡; Tun'kert.— Seventh-day Dunkers,** a division of Dunkers, observing Saturday as the day of public devotion.

Dun'ki-la, 1 dun'kı-lə; 2 dŭn'kĭ-la, *n.* A peak of the Himalayas near the boundary between Bhutan and Sikkim; 23,176 ft. high.

Dun'kirk, 1 dun'kŭrk; 2 dŭn'kĭrk, *n.* **1.** [F. **Dun'kerque',** 1 dŭn'kerk'; 2 dŭn'kĕrk'.] An ancient fortified seaport town in Nord department, France; suffered sieges in 1652, 1658, and 1793. **2.** A city in Chautauqua county, western N. Y. **3.** A city in Jay county, Ind. **4.** A village in Hardin county, O.— **Dun'kirk-er,** *n.* A person born or living in Dunkirk; especially, a vessel hailing from the seaport of that name, or a sailor in such a vessel.

dun'kle, 1 dung'kl; 2 dŭng'kl, *vt.* [DUN(KLED; DUN'KLING.] [Scot.] To make a dent in; indent.— **dun'kle,** *n.*

Dunk'lin, 1 dung'klın; 2 dŭng'klĭn, county in S. E. Missouri; 531 sq. m.: county-seat, Kennett.

dunk'ree', 1 dung'krī'; 2 dŭng'krē', *n. Bot.* The jujube.

Dun'lap, 1 dun'lap; 2 dŭn'lăp, **1. William** (⁴/₂₁1766–⁹/₂₁ 1839), an American painter and writer; *Christ Rejected*, a painting; *History of the American Theatre*. **2.** A town in Harrison co., Ia.

dun'lin, 1 dun'lın; 2 dŭn'lĭn, *n.* (*Tringa alpina*) of the northern hemisphere. The summer plumage is yellowish brown, streaked with dusky, and white below with a blackish patch on the belly; the winter, nearly uniform ash-gray above and white below. The American variety (*pacifica*) is larger. [< DUN, *a.*]

A common sandpiper

Dunlin. 1/1

dun'lop, 1 dun'lop; 2 dŭn'lŏp, *n.* A cheese of unskimmed milk: first made at Dunlop, Ayrshire, Scotland. [In Cork county, Ireland.

Dun-man'way, 1 dun-man'wē; 2 dŭn-măn'wā, *n.* A town

Dun-more', 1 dun-mōr'; 2 dŭn-mōr', *n.* **1.** A borough in Lackawanna county, Pa. **2.** A lake in Leitrim county, Ire.

Dun'mow, 1 dun'mō; 2 dŭn'mō, *n.* **Dun'mow-ness,** *n.* A town in Essex, England, the scene of competitions for the **Dunmow flitch,** a flitch of bacon presented as a gift to married folk who are not known to quarrel, or have never once wished themselves unmarried during the year and also that they had avoided a quarrel. The custom was initiated by Robert FitzWalter, in 1244. The flitch was awarded for the first time in 1445 and only five times between that date and 1855; the last claimants, previous to the revival in the latter year, were John Shakeshanks and his wife, June 20, 1751. The custom still prevails. See FLITCH.

Dunn, 1 dun; 2 dŭn, *n.* **1.** A county in west central Wisconsin; 844 sq. m.; county-seat, Menominee. **2.** A town in Harnett co., N. C.

dun'nage, 1 dun'ıj; 2 dŭn'ăj, *n. Naut.* 1. Billets or fagots of wood, battens, or other material, placed under or among the heavy goods of a cargo to prevent shifting, or to raise them above the bilge-water. **2.** Sailors' baggage. **3.** [U. S.] Camp equipment, especially that carried in a boat or canoe; duffle. **4.** Lumber or anything needed and supplied by railroads in loading freight which is charged for.— **dun'nage-gra'ting,** *n. pl.* Wooden gratings on which to stow cargo.— **dun'nage,** *vt.* To wedge or chock, as a cargo, with dunnage.

dunne, *n.* [Ir.] The knot; robin-snipe.

Dunne, 1 dun; 2 dŭn, **Finley Peter** (⁷/₂₁1867–). An American editor, author, and humorist; pseudonym, "Mr. Dooley."

dun'ner, 1 dun'ər; 2 dŭn'ĕr [Ir.] *I. v.* To knock on a door with emphasis. **II.** *n.* One who duns; a dun.

dun'ness, 1 dun'nes; 2 dŭn'nĕs, *n.* Swarthy coloring.

Dun'net Head, 1 dun'et; 2 dŭn'ĕt. A promontory in Caithnessshire, Scotland; the most northern point of Great Britain.

Dun'ning, 1 dun'ıŋ; 2 dŭn'ĭng, **John** (¹⁰/₂₁1731–⁴/₂₁1783). An English lawyer and politician. [dun'ny].

dun'nish, 1 dun'ısh; 2 dŭn'ĭsh, *a.* Somewhat dun-colored.

dun'nock, 1 dun'ək; 2 dŭn'ŏk, *n.* The hedge-sparrow.

Dun-not'tar Cas'tle, 1 dun-ot'ər; 2 dŭn-ŏt'ăr. An ancient fortress in Kincardineshire, Scotland; built on a rock 160 feet high, overhanging the sea; taken by Wallace, 1296; served as a prison for 16th Covenanters in 1685. [Canada].

Dun'ville, 1 dun'vıl; 2 dŭn'vĭl, a village in Ontario,

dun'ny, 1 dun'ı; 2 dŭn'y, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Hard of hearing; deaf; stupid.— **dun'ni-ness,** *n.* [Rare.] Deafness.

Dun'nolls', 1 dŭ nwā'; 2 dŭ'nwā', the "Bastard of Orleans" (¹/₂₁1402–³¹/₂₁1468). A French soldier, natural son of the Duke of Orleans; a captain under Joan of Arc.

dun-noun', 1 dun-ōn'; 2 dŭn-ōōn', *n.* A coast town and summer resort in Argyllshire, Scotland. [moor-buzzard.

dun'pick'le, 1 dun'pik'l; 2 dŭn'pĭk'l, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The

Dun-ra'ven, 1 dun-rā'vən; 2 dŭn-rā'vĕn, **Earl of** (⁸/₂₁1841–⁵/₂₁1926). An English soldier, sportsman, and writer; *The Great Divide; Self-instruction in Navigation.*— **Dunraven Peak,** a mountain in Yellowstone Park, Wyo.; 9,600 ft. high.

dun'rob'in, 1 dun'rob'ın; 2 dŭn'rŏb'ĭn, *n.* A fine Scotch plaid.

Duns, Dunse, 1 duns; 2 dŭns, *n.* A town in Berwickshire, Scot.

Dun-sa'ny, 1 dun-sē'nı; 2 dŭn-sā'ny, **Baron** Edward J. M. D. Plunkett (⁷/₂₁1878–), an Irish soldier; author; playwright. *A Night at an Inn; If.*

dun'sel, 1 dun'səl, *n.* [Ir.] A setter in Ireland.

Dun-shun'ner, 1 dun-shun'ər; 2 dŭn-shŭn'ĕr, **Augustus Reginald.** Pen-name of W. E. Aytoun in *Blackwood's Mag.*

Dun'st-nane', 1 dun'st-nān'; 2 dŭn'st-năn', a hill in Perthshire, Scotland; 1,114 ft. high; here Siward, earl of Northumberland, defeated Macbeth, 1054.

Duns Sco'tus, 1 dunz skō'təs; 2 dŭns scō'tŭs. **1. John,** the Subtle Doctor (¹/₂1265–⁸/₂1308), a Franciscan monk and scholastic philosopher. See SCOTISM and DUNCE. **2.** A nickname of Sir Walter Scott: from his knowledge of old Scottish chronicles.

dunst, 1 dunst; 2 dŭnst, *n.* Purified wheat-flour middlings

Dun'sta-ble, 1 dun'stə-bl; 2 dŭn'sta-bl, *n.* A manufacturing town in Bedfordshire, England, where Catherine of Aragon was tried, 1533; noted for straw-work.— **Dunstable Road,** or **Way,** the turnpike from London to Dunstable, following Watling Street, and long proverbial for straightness and expedience.— **dun'sta-ble,** *a.* Direct; plain; plumb.

Dun-staf'nage Cas'tle, 1 dun-staf'nı; 2 dŭn-stăf'nag. An ancient castle, on Loch Etive, Argyllshire, Scotland; the temporary prison of Flora Macdonald.

Dun'stan, 1 dun'stən; 2 dŭn'stan, **Saint** (924–988). An English Benedictine monk and statesman; abbot of Glastonbury and chief minister of Edred, Edwy, and Edgar.

dun'stert, *n.* A grade of woolen cloth made in the 17th century at Dunster, in Somersetshire, England.

Dun'ster, 1 dun'stər; 2 dŭn'stĕr, **Henry** (—²/₂1659). An English Puritan clergyman; the first president of Harvard College.

dunt, 1 dunt; 2 dŭnt, *v.* & *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To smite; strike; thump. **2.** [Scot.] To push; butt. **3.** [Scot.] To butt. **dunch‡.** **3.** [Local, Canada.] To stamp upon (the head of a herring-barrel) in order to pack more closely. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] To stun or confuse, as by a blow or clamor. **II.** *i.* [Scot.] To throb, as the heart. [Var. of DINT, *n.*]— **to dunt it out,** to hammer it out, as a subject thoroughly discussed.

dunt, 1 dunt; 2 dŭnt, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Dizzy or giddy from the staggers, as a sheep.

dunt, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** A blow or thwack. **2.** A dent. **3.** The staggers, a disease of yearling lambs. **4.** A throbbing; palpitation. **5.** [Scot.] A chunk; hump; as, a *dunt* of cheese. (2) *Coal-mining.* A bad, earthy place in a coal-seam.— **dunt'-a-bout',** *n.* [Scot.] A piece of wood knocked about in fun only; also, figuratively, anything of small value that is abused.

dun'ter, 1 dun'tər; 2 dŭn'tĕr, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The elder-duck. **2.** See **tar-goose'.**

dunt'ing, 1 dun'tıŋ; 2 dŭnt'ĭng, *n.* **1.** Tapping; making dints. **2.** *Ceram.* The cracking of ware during the process of firing in the kiln.

dunt'ing, *n.* [Scot.] A persisting, hollow, throbbing sound.

dun'tle, 1 dun'tl; 2 dŭn'tl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] To dent; indent.

Dun'tzer, 1 dun'tsər; 2 dŭn'tsĕr, **Johann Heinrich Josef** (¹¹/₂₁1813–⁵/₂₁1901). A philologist and critic.

dun'y, 1 dün'ı; 2 dün'y, *a.* Full of dunes.

The country southeast of Lake Michigan is very sandy and *duny*. *Am. Journal of Science* Mar., 1891, p. 207.

du'o, 1 dü'o; 2 dŭ'o, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A duet.

du'o-dec-, 1 dü'o-dek- *or* -des-; 2 dŭ'o-dĕc- *or* -dĕç-. From L. *duodecim*, twelve (< *duo*, two, + *decem*, ten); a combining form.— **du'o-dec'a-he'dral,** *a.* [Gr. -εδρα, a seat.]— **du'o-dec'ane,** same as DODECAHEDRAL, etc.— **du'o-de-cen'ni-al,** *a.* Of twelve years; as, a *duodecennial* period.

du'o-dec'i-mal, 1 dü'o-des'ı-məl; 2 dŭ'o-dĕç'i-mal, *a.* Denoting or connected with a system of reckoning by twelves or a notation whose base is twelve.

Duodecimal seems to have preceded decimal division of time. RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, n. 330. [a. 1850.]

[< L. *duodecim*, twelve, < *duo*, two, + *decem*, ten.]— **du'o-dec'i-mal-ly,** *n., adv.*

du'o-dec'i-mal, *n.* **1.** One of the numbers used in duodecimal arithmetic. **2.** *pl.* A method of using the duodecimal, instead of the decimal, system of notation to ascertain an area or solid contents when the length and breadth are stated in feet and parts, or inches of inches. The operation consists in multiplying (1) the feet of the multiplier into the feet, inches, and twelfths of the multiplicand, (2) the inches of the multiplier into the inches (2) the inches of the multiplier into the feet of the multiplicand, and inches of the multiplicand, the result being twelfths of feet and square inches; (3) the twelfths of inches of the multiplier into the feet of the multiplicand, the result being square inches. By adding the partial products, the total product is obtained. **duodecimal multiplication.**

du'o-dec-cim'al, 1 dü'o-des-sim'əl; 2 dŭ'o-dĕç-çim'al, *a.* Divided into twelve parts. [< L. *duodecim*, twelve, + *finda*, split.]

du'o-dec'i-mo, 1 dü'o-des'ı-mo; 2 dŭ'o-dĕç'i-mŏ, *a.* **1.** Noting a page, leaf, or volume about 4¹/₂ by 7¹/₂ inches in size. Written also *12mo*, *12°*. **2.** Made up of either 12 or 24 pages; as, a *duodecimo* form. [Abl. of L. *duodecimus*, twelfth, < *duodecim*; see DUODECIMAL.]

du'o-dec'i-mo, *n.* **1.** A bookpage or sheet of about 4¹/₂ by 7¹/₂ inches, or a book having pages of that size; originally, a volume having 12 leaves to the sheet, but now more usually printed with 16 leaves to the sheet.

The story . . . would fill a bigger folio volume, or a longer series of *duodecimos*, than could prudently be appropriated to the annals of all New England during a similar period.
HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* p. 10. fo. & co. 1876.]

2. *Mus.* An interval of a twelfth.

du"o-dec'i-mole, 1 diû"o-des'i-mōl; 2 diû"o-dē'ci-mōl, *n.* [Lat. *duodecim*, twelve, and *mola*, millstone.] Same as NONPAREIL.

du"o-dec'u-ple, *a.* Consisting of twelves.—**du"o-dec'y],** **du"o-den'a-ry,** 1 diû"o-den'a-ri; 2 diû"o-dēn'a-ry, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or determined by the number twelve. 2. Denoting or belonging to a system of arithmetical numeration of which the base is twelve. [< L. *duodenarius*, containing twelve, < *duodeni*; see DUODENUM.]

du"o-dene, 1 diû"o-dēn'; 2 diû"o-dēn, *n. Mus.* Twelve tones with definite pitch-relations grouped in a musical series, taken as a base in determining theoretical intonation and in exhibiting relations of harmony and modulation.

du"o-de'ni, 1 diû"o-dē'nai; 2 diû"o-dē'ni, *adv.* [< L. *duodeni*; see DUODENUM.] *Arith.* Two by two; by twos.

du"o-de'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a duodenum; as, *duodenal* (Brunner's) glands.—**du"o-de"no-chol"e-cys-tos'to-my,** *n. Surg.* An operation to establish a communication between the duodenum and the gall-bladder.—**du"o-de'no-he-pat'ic,** *a.* Connecting or pertaining to both the duodenum and the liver.—**du"o-de-nos'to-my,** *n. Surg.* The operation of making an opening into the duodenum through the wall of the abdomen. **du"o-de-not'o-my†,** **du"o-dra'ma,** 1 diû"o-drā'ma; 2 diû"o-drā'ma, *n.* A drama or melodrama containing only two parts or rôles. [< L. *duo*, two, + DRAMA.]

du"o-gra-vure', 1 diû"o-gra-viûr' or -grē'viur; 2 diû"o-gra-viûr' or -grē'viur, *n.* A certain process in photoengraving in which two plates are used to produce a print in one color.

du'ole, 1 diû'ōl; 2 diû'ol, *n. Mus.* A combination of two notes played in the time usually assigned to three. [< L. *duo*, two.]

du"o-lit'er-al, 1 diû"o-lit'er-al; 2 diû"o-lit'er-al, *a.* Containing only two letters; biliteral. [< L. *duo*, two, + LITERAL.]

du"o-log, 1 diû'o-log; 2 diû'o-lōg, *n.* A literary composition.

du"o-logue, 1 diû'o-log; 2 diû'o-lōg, *n.* [Lat.] *Arch.* See DOME.

duo'mo, 1 dwō'mo; 2 dwō'mo, *n.* [It.] *Arch.* See DOME.

du"o-pa-ren'tal, 1 diû"o-pa-ren'tal; 2 diû"o-pa-rēn'tal, *a.* Of both parents. [Bisexual.]

du"o-pa-ren'tal, 1 diû"o-pa-ren'tal; 2 diû"o-pa-rēn'tal, *a.* Of both parents. [Bisexual.]

du"o-pod'o-pod, 1 diû"o-pod'o-pod. **I.** *a.* Two-footed. **II.** *n.* An object resting on two supports.

du"o-se'cant, 1 diû"o-sē'kant; 2 diû"o-sē'cant, *a. Crystal.* Passing through but two axes and therefore parallel to the third: characterizing one plane.

du'o-tal, 1 diû'o-tal; 2 diû'o-tāl, *n. Pharm.* Guiacol carbonate powder: used in the treatment of tuberculosis instead of guiacol itself.

du-o'vi-ri, 1 diû-ō'vi-rai; 2 diû-ō'vi-ri, *n. pl.* [L.] [du"o-vir, 1 diû'o-vir; 2 diû'o-vir, *sing.*] *Rom. Hist.* A judiciary, tribunal, board, or commission composed of two men co-equal in authority. **duo viri;—duoviri juridicendo,** the two supreme magistrates in the municipia.— **d. navales,** an extraordinary board or republican equipping fleets.— **d. perduellionis,** an extraordinary court created to judge persons accused of treason.— **d. sacrorum,** the first college of priests that had charge of the sibylline books. Compare DECEMVIR.

dup. I. *n.* [Dial., S. Afr.] A sheep-dipping trough. **II†.** *v.* To open, as a door; contraction of *do up*. Compare DOFF.

dup'a-ble, 1 diûp'a-bl; 2 diûp'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being **dup'a-bl†,** duped or deceived; gullible. **dupe'a-bil(e)†,** **—dup'a-bil'i-ty, dupe'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

Du'page, 1 diû pēj; 2 diû pāj, a county in northeastern Illinois; 347 sq. m.; county-seat, Wheaton.

Du"pan'loup', 1 diû"pañ'lûr'; 2 diû"pañ'lu', **Felix Antoine Philibert** (6/1802–8/1878). A French prelate; bishop of Orleans; *Higher Education of Women*. [DUPARTED.

du'part"ed, 1 diû'pārt"ed; 2 diû'pārt"ed, *a. Her.* Same as **Du"pa"ty',** 1 diû"pa"tē'; 2 diû"pa"ti', **Charles Mercier** (9/; 1771–31/1832). A French sculptor; *Cupid Pursued by Hypocrisy*. [province, Luzon, P. I.

Du'pax, 1 diû'paks; 2 diû'paks, *n.* A town in Nueva Vizcaya

dupe, 1 diûp; 2 diûp, *n.* [< F. *dupe*.] To take an advantage of the credulity or weakness of (a person); impose upon.

His judgment was too solid to be *duped* by appearances.

Pater Hesey p. 133. [c. a. c.]

[< F. *duper*, < *dupe*; see DUPE, *n.*] Syn.: see BETRAY; CHEAT; DECEIVE; MISLEAD.— **dup'er,** *n.* A cheat.— **dup'er-y,** *n.* Habitual practise of duping.

dupe, *n.* One who is misled through overcredulity; a victim of deception; as, the *dupe* of gamblers or of flatterers. [F., < OF. *dupe* (perhaps = *huppe*), HOOPOE.]

Du"per're', 1 diû"pe're'; 2 diû"pe'ri', **Victor Guy, Baron** (7/1775–31/1846). A French admiral who served against England and who captured Algiers, 1830.

Du"per'rey', 1 diû"pe're'; 2 diû"pe'ri', **Louis Isidore** (10/21 1786–9/1865). A French circumnavigator; *Voyage Around the World*.

Du"pe'ron', 1 diû"pe'rōn'; 2 diû"pe'rōn', **Abraham Hyacinthe Anquetil** (1731–1805). A French Orientalist; first to translate the Zend-Avesta into a European language.

Du"pe-tit'-Thou"ars', 1 diû"pa-tē'-tū'ar'; 2 diû"pe-ti'-tu'ar', **1. Abel Aubert** (8/1774–17/1840). A French colonial and circumnavigator; commanded "Venus" expedition, 1837–1839. **2. Aristide Aubert** (8/21760–8/1798). A French naval officer; brother of Louis; with Napoleon in Egypt; fell at battle of Nile. **3. Louis Marie Aubert** (6/21758–8/21831). A French botanist who explored the islands of Réunion and Mauritius.

Du"pin', 1 diû"pañ'; 2 diû"pañ', *n.* **1. André M. J. J.** (2/1783–31/1865). A French jurist and statesman; defended Marshal Ney; *Historical Abstract of Roman Law*. **2. Jean Henri** (1787–1887). A French dramatist. **3. Louis Ellies** (9/17 1657–8/1719). A French ecclesiastical historian; *New Library of Ecclesiastical Writers*, etc. **4. M. C. François, Baron** (9/21784–1/21873). A French economist and politician; *Geometry Applied to the Arts*.

du'pi-on, 1 diû'pi-on; 2 diû'pi-ōn, *n.* A cocoon spun by two silkworms together; also, the coarse silk of such a cocoon. [< F. *doupion*, < It. *doppione*. < *doppio*, < L. *duplus*; see DOUBLE.] [county, Mich.

Du'plain, 1 diû'plān; 2 diû plān. A village in Clinton

du'plet, 1 diû'plit; 2 diû'pl, *n.* [Rare.] To double.—**du-pla'tion,** *n.* Doubling.—**du'plet,** *n.* One of a pair of things exactly alike; a duplicate; a doublet. ♦

du'ple, *a.* Double. [< L. *duplus*; see DOUBLE.]— **duple ratio,** a ratio in which the antecedent term is double the consequent, as 2 to 1, 8 to 4, etc.— **d. rhythm,** in music, double time.

Du'pleix', 1 diû'pleks'; 2 diû'pleks', **Joseph François, Marquis** (1/1697–31/21764). A French merchant and administrator; governor of early French settlements in India.

Du"ples'sis', 1 diû"ple'si'; 2 diû"ple'si', *n.* **1. Georges Victor Apollinaire Grafeuil** (9/21834–3/21899). A French critic, historian of art, and literary custodian. **2. Joseph Sifrède** (4/21725–4/1802). A French portrait-painter.

Du"ples'sis'-Mor'nay', *n.* See MORNAY.

du'plex, 1 diû'pleks; 2 diû'pleks, *a.* [< L. *Telep.* To arrange (a telegraphic system) so that two messages can be transmitted simultaneously over a single wire.

II. *i.* To send telegrams by the duplex system.

du'plex, a. [L.] Having two parts; double; duplicate.

It sometimes seemed a kind of *duplex* selfishness so profound and so undisguised as to make one shudder. T. W. HIGGINSON *Oldport Days*, *Atlantic Monthly*, Mch., 1874. [c. a. c.]

2. Having different faces, as some kinds of paper. **3.** *Mech.* Working (1) in two ways, (2) in opposite directions along the same line, (3) upon two things at once, (4) by two similar parts at once, or (5) by two separate operations at once; as, a *duplex* telegraph, machine, pump, lathe, etc. [L., < *duo*, two, + *plico*, fold.] **— duplex escapement, lathe,** etc., see the nouns.— **d. ejercela** [L.], in ecclesiastical law, a formal appeal from an inferior to a superior ecclesiastic.— **du-plex'i-ty,** *n.*

du'pli-ca-bl(e), 1 diû'pli-ka-bl; 2 diû'pli-ca-bl, *a.* Capable of duplication.— **du"pli-ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

du"pli-cand', 1 diû"pli-kand'; 2 diû"pli-cānd', *n. Scots Law.* A double feu-duty paid at stated times or when the heirs take possession. **du"pli-can'do†.**

du'pli-cate, 1 diû'pli-kāt; 2 diû'pli-cāt, *v.* [-CAT"ED; -CAT"ING.] *I. t.* 1. To make, furnish, or obtain a duplicate or reproduction of, by imitative art or otherwise; make an exact copy of; reproduce exactly; as, to *duplicate* a manuscript or an order: frequently confused with *double*.

All values are based on labor—the labor they originally cost, or the labor it would cost to *duplicate* or reproduce them.

Nation (N. Y.), 1875, p. 124. [s. 1866.]

2. *Biol.* To divide into two by natural growth or spontaneously, as infusorians.

II. *i.* To make a thing or do an act exactly like a preceding one; specif., *Law*, to commit a felonious mass or receive communion twice in one day. [< L. *duplicatus*, pp. of *duplico*, < *duo*, two, + *plico*, fold.]

du'pli-cate, 1 diû'pli-kit; 2 diû'pli-cat, *a.* **1.** Made exactly in correspondence with a copy; being exactly like each other or another; made or done like an original; as, *duplicate* pictures; *duplicate* copies. **2.** Growing in pairs; double; twofold. **3.** *Card-playing.* Having the hands played before by other players, as in *duplicate* whist. See winner. **4†.** Multiplied by two; doubled. Syn.: see IMITATE.— **duplicate proportion or ratio,** the proportion or ratio of squares: (1) when $a : b :: c : d$, it is said that a is to c in the duplicate ratio of a to b and d; (2) in the proportion $a : b :: b : c$, the ratio $a : c$ is called a *duplicate ratio of a : b*.

du'pli-cate, 1. One of two objects, natural or artificial, similar in substance or in form, as where both are made at the same time or by the same process, or when one is an exact copy of the other; a reproduction; a double; among collectors, one of any number of specimens, of the same kind in the same collection; as, those letters are *duplicates*. **2.** *Law.* (1) A counterpart; a paper containing the same thing as another, and having the force of an original; as, an agreement executed *in duplicate* is distinguished from a *copy*. (2) An issue of an instrument or document to replace one lost or destroyed. **du-plic'a-ment†.**

Syn.: copy, counterpart, ectype, facsimile, imitation, replica, reproduction, transcript, etc. A *copy* is as nearly like the original as the copyist has power to make it: a *duplicate* is exactly like the original; a carbon *copy* of a typewritten document must be a *duplicate*, if the copyist have an incorrect *copy*, but never an inaccurate *duplicate*. An *ectype* is an imitation or reproduction of an original. A *facsimile* is like the original in appearance. A *replica* is like the original in substance and effect: a *facsimile* of the Declaration of Independence is not a *duplicate*. A *facsimile* of a law report differs from a *transcript* in that the same does not attempt to reproduce the original. In law, a *copy* of an instrument is a transcript; no signatures, attestations, or seal or other matters, may be copied; a *duplicate* is really an original, containing the same provisions and signed by the same persons, so that it may have the force of an original. One can obtain a *transcript* is an official *copy*, authenticated by the signature of the proper officer, and by the seal of the appropriate court. While strictly there could be but one *duplicate*, it is usual to execute several, each indicating number of exact *copies*. *Reproduction* is chiefly applied to living organisms.— Ant.: archetype, model, original, pattern, prototype.

du"pli-ca'tion, 1 diû"pli-kē'shen; 2 diû"pli-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of duplicating, or the state of being duplicated; also, incorrectly, a duplicate. **2.** *Bot.* Chorisis. **3.** *Biol.* Division, as of cells, by natural growth or spontaneously. **4.** *Arith.* Multiplication of a number by two. **5.** *Mus.* The adding of the upper or lower octaves to the tones of a melody. **6.** In plication, folding, or doubling; as, the *duplication* of a membrane. **7.** *Eccl.* (1) The celebration of mass twice in the same day by the same priest (not permitted in the Greek Church, and allowed in the Roman Catholic Church only under certain circumstances). (2) Division of two congregations in the same day. (3) The reception of communion twice in the same day. **8.** *Rom. Law.* A second pleading on a defendant's part, or his reply to a replication: analogous to rejoinder. [< L. *duplicatio(n-)*, < *duplico*; see DUPLICATE, *v.*]

— duplication of the cube, the celebrated problem of constructing geometrically a cube equal to the edge of a cube whose volume shall be double that of a cube whose edge is given. Its solution is now known to be impossible.

du'pli-ca-tive, 1 diû'pli-kā-tiv; 2 diû'pli-cā-tiv, *a.* **1.** Relating or pertaining to duplication. **2.** *Biol.* Produced or producing by duplicating.

du'pli-ca"to-pec'ti-nate, 1 diû'pli-kā"to-pek'ti-nēt; 2 diû'pli-cā"to-pēc'ti-nāt, *a. Entom.* Having the branches of bipectinate antennæ on each side alternately long and short. [< DUPLICATE + PECTINATE.]

du'pli-ca'tor, 1 diû'pli-kē'tar or -tor; 2 diû'pli-cā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who makes a copy, or makes anything in duplicate, as a manuscript. **2.** A contrivance or device for making duplicates as of written or typewritten matter or a drawing. **3.** An arrangement by which a cash-register both stamps a payment-check and registers the amount paid.

du'pli-ca-ture, 1 diû'pli-ka-chûr or -tiûr; 2 diû'pli-ca-chur or -tūr, *n. Anat.* A doubling; a folding, as of a membrane upon itself.

Du"pli-ci-den-ta'ta, 1 diû"pli-si-den-tē'ta; 2 diû"pli-ci-dēn-tā'ta, *n. pl. Mam.* A suborder of rodents with two pairs of upper incisors, the second behind the larger first pair, as in hares and pikas. [< L. *duplex duplic-* (see DUPLEX, 1) + *dentatus*; see DENTATE.]

i2 i1 m

di 2

Du" pli- ci - den - ta'tĭ‡.

du-plic'i-dent, *a.* & *n.*— Duplicidentate Dentition.

du"pli-ci-den'tate, Upper jaw of a rabbit; *i*, permanent front incisors; *di*, *m.* *Entom.* Having the wings deciduous rear incisors; *p*, prefolded lengthwise: said of members, mohors. some insects. [< L. *duplex*, twofold, + *pennæ*, wing.]

du-plic'i-ty, 1 diu-plis'i-ti; 2 diû-plic'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -TIZ; 2 -tis, *pl.*] **1.** A tricky doubleness in character and spirit, or in speech and conduct; especially, an action or speaking differently with different persons in relation to the same thing, with intent to deceive one or more of them; double-dealing.

2. [Archaic.] The state of being two; doubleness.

Substantialists are again divided into Dualists, and . . . Monists, according as they are, or are not, content with the testimony of consciousness to the ultimate *duplicity* of subject and object in perception. HAMILTON *Metaphysics* p. 204. [c. a. s. 1859.]

3. (1) *Common Law.* A fault in pleading consisting in alleging more than one distinct cause of action or ground of defense in the same count. (2) *Crim. Law.* The charge of two dissimilar offenses. [< F. *duplicité*, < LL. *duplicita(t-)s*, < L. *duplex*; see DUPLEX, *a.*]

Syn.: see DECEPTION.— **du-plic'i-tous,** *a.* Given to or characterized by duplicity.

du'pli-graph, 1 diû'pli-graf; 2 diû'pli-gráf, *n.* A printing-machine for reproducing typewritten letters, and for which it automatically supplies different readings.

Du'plin, 1 diû'plin; 2 diû'plin, *n.* A county in southeastern North Carolina; 830 sq. m.; county-seat, Kenansville.

du'ply, 1 diû'pli or diu'pli†; 2 diû'pli or diû-plī', *n. Scots Law.* A defendant's answer to the plaintiff's reply: once common in inferior courts. [< LL. *duplico*, < L. *duo*, two, + *plico*, fold.]

Du-pon'ceau, 1 du-pon'sō or (F.) diû'pōñ'sō'; 2 du-pōn'cō or (F.) diû'pōñ'cō', **Peter Stephen** (4/21760–4/1844). A French-American soldier, lawyer, and philologist; first president of the American Philosophical Society.

du-pon'dī-us, 1 diu-pon'di-us; 2 dû-pōn'dī-ûs, *n.* [-I, 1 -ai; 2 -i, *pl.*] [L.] An ancient Roman bronze coin of the value of two asses.

Du"pont', 1 diû"pōñ'; 2 diû"pōñ', *n.* **1. de l'Étang,** 1 de lē'tañ'; 2 de lē'tañ'. **Pierre** (7/21765–7/1833), a French general at Jena and Friedland; Minister of War, 1819–1821. **2. de l'Eure,** 1 de lûr; 2 de lûr. **Jacques Charles** (7/21767–7/1855), President of the Executive Council of France, formed on the deration of Louis Philippe. **3. de Nemours',** 1 de nu-mûr'; 2 de nu-mur'. **Pierre Samuel** (12/21739–8/1817). A French economist and revolutionist who defended Louis XVI., 1792. **4. Henry** (4/21812–3/1870), an American publicist, made de Nemours, founder of the Dupont powder-works. **5.** 1 diû-pont'; 2 diû-pōnt'. **Samuel Francis** (9/21803–6/21885), rear-admiral, U. S. N.

dup'py, 1 dup'i; 2 diûp'y, *n.* [W. *dwpi*.] A ghost or haunting spirit, utilized by oldmen in sorcery.

Du"pré', 1 diû"pre'; 2 diû'pre, **Jules** (4/21811–29/1889). A French landscape-painter of the Barbizon school.

Du"puis', 1 diû"pwē'; 2 diû"pwi', **Charles François** (19/21742–3/21809). A French savant and statesman who constructed a theory of religion from Bolleville in Regnecy.

Du"puy'tren', 1 diû"pwē'trañ'; 2 diû"pwy'trañ', **Guillaume, Baron** (8/21777–3/1835). A French surgeon; attended Louis XVIII. and Charles X. of France.— **Dupuytren's disease,** contraction of the palmar fascia, and pain of the hand, due to chronic inflammation of the palmar fascia. Called also *Dupuytren's contraction*.

Du"quesne', 1 diû"kēn'; 2 diû'kēn', **Abraham** (1610–2/1688), a French naval commander, victorious over Danish, Dutch, and Spanish fleets. **2.** 1 du-kēn'; 2 du-kēn'. A borough in Allegheny County, Pa.

Du"ques"noy', 1 diû"kē'nwa'; 2 diû'ke'nwā', or **Fla"mand',** 1 flā'māñ'; 2 flā'mañ', **François** (1594–7/21646). A Flemish sculptor at Brussels; *St. Andrew*, etc. [country, Ill.

Duquoin', 1 du-kwoin'; 2 du-kwoin', *n.* A city in Perry

dur, 1 dûr; 2 dur, *a.* [G.] *Mus.* Major.

du'ra, 1 diû'ra; 2 diû'ra, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Duramen. **2.** *Anat.* The dura mater. [< L. *durus*, hard.]

Du'ra2, 1 diû'ra; 2 diû'ra, *n. Bib. Dan.* iii, 1.

du"ra-bil'i-ty, 1 diû"ra-bil'i-ti; 2 diû"ra-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being durable; the power of long resistance to decay or change. [< F. *durabilité*, < LL. *durabilita(t-)s*, < L. *durabilis*, lasting, < *durus*, hard.] **du'ra-bl(e-ness)†.**

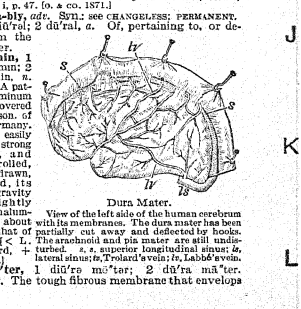
du'ra-ble, 1 diû'ra-bl; 2 diû'ra-bl, *a.* Able to continue **du'ra-bl(e),** long in the same state; having power to resist change and decay; lasting; as, a *durable* color; *durable* friendship.

No author ever acquired *durable* fame by his loyalty to merely conventional decencies and refinements, or by outrages upon taste and morals. E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, Poets of Am.* in vol. I., p. 6. [c. a. s. 1877.]

— du'ra-bly, *adv.* Syn.: see CHANGELESS; PERMANENT.

du'ral, 1 diû'ral; 2 diû'ral, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the dura mater.

du"ra-lu'min, 1 diû"ra-liû'min; 2 diû"ra-liû'min. [Recent.] A patented aluminum alloy, discovered by A. Wilson, of Berlin, Germany. It is not easily corroded, strong as steel, and readily rolled, stamped, drawn, or forged, its specific gravity being slightly higher than aluminum and about



Dura Mater.
View of the left side of the human cerebrum with its membranes. The dura mater has been cut away and deflected by hooks. *a*, *a*, the arachnoid and pia mater are still undisturbed, and, + turbed. *s*, *s*, superior longitudinal sinus; *le*, lateral sinuses; *Tentorium cerebelli*. [ALUMINUM.]

du'ra ma'ter, 1 diû'ra mē'tar; 2 diû'ra mā'ter. [L.] *Anat.* The tough fibrous membrane that envelops

the brain and spinal cord: supposed in former times to have been the cause of every other membrane.—**du'ral,** *a.* **du''ra-ma'tral,** *a.*

du'ra-men (-rā-mĕn), *n.* [*L.*] *Bot.* The heart-wood of an exogenous stem, being the older and mature central portion of the wood. Compare ALBURNUM. [*Music.* Harshly; coarsely.

du''ra-men'te, 1 dū''ra-men'tē; 2 dū''rä-men'tē, *adv.*

Du-rand', *n.* 1. dū-rănd'; 2) dū-rand', **Augustin** (1789–1½1862), a Spanish librarian and author; *Ballad Poetry.* 2. dū''rāh'; **Carolus** (1/4837–7/11891), professional name of Charles Auguste Emile Durand, a French scene and portrait-painter and engraver.

Du-rán', *n.* A town in Guayas province, Ecuador.

dur'ance, 1 dūr'ens; 2 dūr'ans, *n.* 1. Personal restraint; confinement; imprisonment.

But nought can plead the weary wight That fast in *durance* lies.

Bessa *Lament of Mary, Queen of Scots st.* 1.

2. [Archaic.] Duration; continuance. **dur'an-cy'**, 3. A kind of apple. 4†. Any very durable material for garments, as buff-leather or an imitation of it. **dur'ant,**. [OF., < L. *duran (t-)s*, ppr. of *durō*, endure, < *durus*, hard.] **dur'anse'**.

Du'rance, 1, dū'rāns; 2 dū'rānc', *n.* A river of France, tributary of the Rhône river

Du-rand', *n.* 1. dū'rŏnd'; 2 dū'rănd'. **Mme. Alice Marie Céleste** (née Fleury) (8/9)1842–8/9)1903), a French novelist and playwright; pseudonym "Henri Gréville." 2. 1 dū-rand'; 2 dū-rand'. **Asher Brown** (3/4)1796–9/11887), an American engraver and painter; *Capture of Major André.* 3. **Sir Henry Mortimer** (3/4)1850–4/)1924), an English diplomat; ambassador to the United States, 1903–1906. 4. A township and city, county-seat of Pepin county, Wis. 5. A village in Delawarean county, Mich.

Du'ran-dar'te, 1 dū'ran-dār'tē; 2 dū'rän-dār'te, *n.* A fabulous Spanish champion, and performer of courageous deeds in the ballads and legends of chivalry; mentioned in *Don Quixote.*

du-ran'gite, 1 dū-ran'jīt; 2 dū-rän'jīt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous orange-red sodium and aluminium-arsenide ($NaAlAsO_4$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< *Durango*, Mex.]

Du-ran'go, 1 dū-ran'gō; 2 dū-rän'gō, *n.* 1. A state in N. W. Mexico, 38,020 sq. m. 2. Its capital. 3. A city, county-seat of La Plata county, Colo.

Du-rant', 1 dū-rant'; 2 dū-rănt', *n.* 1. **Henry Fowle** (3/4)1822–4/)1891), an American lawyer, philanthropist, and lay preacher, who founded Wellesley College, Mass. 2. A town in S. Oklahoma. 3. A town in Holmes county, Miss.

Du-ran'ta, 1 dū-ran'tä; 2 dū-rän'tä, *n.* A genus of tropical American straggling shrubs of the family *Verbenaceæ.* There are 10 species, all bearing opposite or whorled leaves, racemes of blue flowers, small nuts, pealike in size, each with two one-seeded cells. *C. plumieri*, the golden dewdrop, is cultivated outdoors in Florida and S. California. [< C. *Durante*, Italian physician.]

Du-ran'te, 1 dū-rän'tē; 2 dū-rän'te, *n.* 1. **Francesco** (3/4)1684–3/4)1755), an Italian composer of vocal church music. 2. See CASTI.

Dur'a-thron, 1 dūr'a-thrŏn'; 2 dū'rä-thŏn, *n. Norse Myth.* See DAIN. **Du'ra-prort.**

du-ra'tion, 1 dū-rā'shŏn; 2 dū-rā'shon, *n.* 1. Continuance in time; the period of time during which anything lasts; durance; as, the *duration* of life; of short *duration*. 2. *Philos.* Time in general, especially as the condition of continued existence.

There are in all seven ultimate categories of being, . . . Space, Time, Quantity, Substance, Power, Action, and Change. . . . The idea of time is merely that of *duration*, without reference to its capability of measurement.

E. J. HAMILTON *Human Mind* p. 698. [n. c. a. 1800–1833.] [< LL. *durātio(n-)*, < L. *durō*; see DURANCE.] — **du-ra'tion-al,** *a.*

du'ra-tive's, *a.* [Rare.] Continuing; not completed.

Du-ra'to, 1, dū-rā'tō; 2 dū-rä'tō, *n.* A department of Uruguay; 5,525 sq. m. 2. Its capital city.

Du-ra'zo, 1 dū-rā'zō; 2 dū-rä'zō, *n.* A seaport with an important harbor in Albania, ancient Dyrrachium, taken in turn by Ostrogoths, Bulgarians, Normans, Venetians, and Turks; destroyed by an earthquake in 1273; captured by Austrians, February 28, 1916; recovered by Italians, June 3, 1917.

dur'ba, 1 dûr'ba; 2 dûr'ba, *n.* [Beng.] Same as DOOB.

dur'bach-ite, 1 dur'bach-īt; 2 dûr'bäh-īt, *n. Petrol.* A lamprophyre variety with phenocrysts of mica in biotite.

dur-bak'ka, 1 dur-bak'ə; 2 dûr-bäk'a, *n.* An Oriental percussive musical instrument consisting of an earthenware tube with flaring ends, one of which is covered with stretched buckskin.

Dur'ban, 1 dûr'bən; 2 dûr'ban, *n.* A seaport, the chief town of Natal, South Africa.

dur'bar, 1 dûr'bar; 2 dûr'bär, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] 1. An official reception or levee given by a native ruler or officer of rank in British India; a state levee; also, the room in which such a levee is held; court: hall of audience.

Durbar which might excite the splendour of colour and swelled bravery the glories of the court of Byzantium.

J. H. MCCARTHY *Eng. under Gladstone* p. 60. [c. a. w. 1885.]

2. The executive officers of a native state; as distinguished from the British resident officials.

dur'den, 1 dûr'dən; 2 dûr'dĕn, *n.* [W.] A thicket in a valley; copse.

Dur'den, **Jane.** 1. A model housewife in an old English glee, whose five serving-men fall in love with her five serving-maids. 2. In Dickens's *Bleak House*, a pet name applied by certain characters to Jane Pardiggle, Esther Summerson.

dur'den-ite, 1 dûr'dən-īt; 2 dûr'dĕn-īt, *n. Mineral.* A mammillary, greenish-yellow, hydrous ferric tellurite ($H_4Fe_2TeO_9$) occurring in Colorado.

dure†, *v.* To endure; extend in space.— **dure'ful†,** *a.* Lasting.— **dure'less†,** *a.*

dure'ous, hard; rough. [Prussia.

Dü'ren, 1 dü'rən; 2 dü'rĕn, *n.* A town in the Rhine province.

Dur'ren-dal', 1 dûr'ren-dăl'; 2 dû'rĕn-dăl', *n.* The magical sword of the medieval hero Roland (Orlando): reputed (1) to have been given to Roland by Charlemagne, or (2) to have been captured by Roland from a giant, Jutmundus. Certain legends make the sword the creation of fairy handicraft, which endowed it with such virtue that its wielder could split mountains with it. **Dur'ran-dal'**; **Dur'ran-da'na**; **Dur'rin-da'na**.

dur'rene, 1 dûr'rēn; 2 dû'rĕn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{12}$) found in coal-tar oils. [< *L. durus*, hard.]

dur' re-nol, 1 dûr'rə-nŏl *or* -nōl; 2 dû'rə-nŏl *or* -nōl, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline phenol derived from durene sulfonic acid by fusion with caustic potash.

Dü'rer, 1 dü'rər; 2 dü'rer, **Albrecht** (3/4)1471–4/1528). A German painter, engraver, and writer; reputed inventor of etching and of printing woodcuts in two colors; *The Greater Passion*; *The Lesser Passion*; *Melancholia.*

Dü'rer-esque', 1 dü''rer-ĕsk'; 2 dü'rer-ĕsk', *a.* In the style or manner of Dürer, noted for facility and power in expression and perfection in detailed drawing.

du-res's'i, *n.* To restrain; imprison; subject to duress.

dur'ess, 1 dûr'ĕs *or* dûr'əs; 2 dû'rĕs *or* dû-rĕs' (xxii), *n.* 1. *Law.* Constraint of personal action by force or fear; compulsion; also, restraint of liberty; imprisonment.

The constraint a man is under in these circumstances is called in law duress. BLACKSTONE *Comm.* bk. i, p. 130.

2†. Hardness. [< OF. *duresse*, < L. *duritia*, hardness, < *durus*, hard.] **du-resse'†.- duress of goods**, the forcible and unjustifiable seizure of personal property.— **d. of imprisonment**, actual and unlawful imprisonment, or restraint of liberty, of the person.— **d. per minas**, compulsion by threats causing fear of loss of life, limb, or liberty and amounting to duress when exercised on the principal or others closely related to him.— **du-ress'or'i,** *n. Law.* One who subjects another to duress.

Dü'rer'i, 1 dü''rər'ē; 2 dü'rer', **Francesque** (1804–3/41865). A French sculptor; decorated the Louvre; *Statue of Rachel.*

Du-rez'za, 1 dū-rĕd'zä; 2 dū-rĕd'zä, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* Harshness of tone.

Dür'fey, 1 dür'fi; 2 dür'fy, **Thomas** (1653–4/)1723). An English dramatist and song-writer; *Love for Money*, etc.

Dur'ga, 1 dûr'gə; 2 dur'ga, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] *Hind. Myth.* The tender-armed spouse of Siva, in whose honor a ten days' festival is annually celebrated in Bengal. See DEVI; SIVA.

dur'gah, 1 dûr'gə; 2 dûr'gä, *n.* Same as DARGAH.

dur'gan, 1 dûr'gən; 2 dûr'gan, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A dwarf: an animal less than the customary size. 2. [Colloq. U. S.] An aged, broken-down horse. **dur'gen†.**

Dur'ga-pu'ja, 1 dûr'gə-pū'jə; 2 dur'ga-pu'ja, *n.* The worship or festival of Durga, now included in the Dasara. See DASARA.

dur'gy, 1 dûr'gi; 2 dûr'gy, *a.* [Scot. or North Eng.] Thickset; stumpy; stout and short.

Dür'ham, 1 dûr'əm; 2 dûr'am, *n.* 1. One of a breed of short-horned cattle remarkable for beef-making qualities. See DURHAM BOAT. 2. A flat-bottomed freight-boat propelled by poles. **Durham boat†.** [< county of *Durham*, England.]


Durga.

Dür'ham, 1. **Earl of** (1/4)1792–7/)1840); John George Lambton, a statesman; active in Reform movement; ambassador to Russia; governor-general of Canada. 2. A county in N. E. central North Carolina; 284 sq. m. In it are Duke University, Trinity College (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1838. 4. A county in N. England; 1,012 sq. m. 5. Its capital, noted for its cathedral and university. **Durhambet'.** 6. **East,** a district in Ontario, Canada; capital, Port Hope. 7. **West,** a district in Ontario, Canada; capital, Bowmanville.

du'ri-an, 1 dū'ri-ən *or* dū-rī'ən; 2 dụ'ri-an *or* dụ-rī'an, *n.* 1. A tall, stout, forest-tree (*Durio zibethinus*) often cultivated throughout the Malay Peninsula. 2. The fruit of this tree, sometimes 10 inches long, with thick, prickly rind, and custard-like pulp having a fetid odor. The seeds are eaten roasted like chestnuts.

[< Malay *duryon*.] **du'ri-an-din'.**

du'ri-din, *n. Chem.* A colorless derivative of durene ($C_6H(CH_3)_4NH_2$).

du'rif'ic, *a.*

du-ril'io, 1 dū-ril'yō; 2 dụ-ril'yo, *n.* [Sp.] See COIN.

Du'rin-da'na, *n.* See DURENDAL.

dur'ing†, *n.* Duration.

dur'ing, 1 dūr'iŋ; 2 dûr'ing, *prep.* In or within the time of; at some point in, or throughout the course, action, existence, or continuance of; as, it happened *during* the night. [Orig. ppr. of DURE, last. < L. *durō*, endure, < *durus*, hard.]

Du'ri-o, 1 dū'ri-ō; 2 dū'ri-o, *n. Bot.* 1. A monotypic genus of East-Indian trees of the mallow family. 2. [d-.] A tree of this genus. [< Malay *duryon*.] **Du'ri-a'.**

du-ri'tis, 1 dū-rī'tis *or* -rī'tis; 2 dū-rī'tis *or* -rī'tis, *n. Med.* A hypermic and inflamed condition of the dura mater.

dur'ite, *n.* Hardness; harshness.

Du'ri-ya, 1 dū'ri-yə; 2 dụ'ri-ya, *n.* [Hind.] One of a sect of the Jains in Hindustan, who regard themselves as having attained divinity and as exempt from the worship of any god.

dur'ities, *n. pl.* See DURRA.

dur'mast, 1 dûr'mast; 2 dûr'mäst, *n.* The wood of either of the European oaks *Quercus sessiliflora* and *Q. pubescens.*

durn, 1 dûrn, dûrnz; 2 dûrn, dûrng, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. **durns,** *pl.* Sort of mine-timbers. 2. A door- or gate-post. [< Cornish *dorn*, door-post.]

dur'neen, 1 dûr'nēn; 2 dûr'nĕn, *n.* [Ir.] A small handle stuck through the eastern of a scythe.

dur-noge', 1 dûr-nōg'; 2 dur-nōg', *n.* [Ir.] A heavy leather glove, for the left hand, used by faggot-cutters.

dur'o, 1 dûr'ō; 2 dûr'o, *n.* [Sp.] 1. The former Spanish silver dollar, about equal in value to the United States dollar. 2. See COIN.

Du-roc', 1 dū-rŏk'; 2 dū-rŏc', *n.* A coarse and robust breed of American swine. See SWINE. **Du-roc'-Jer'sey†.**

Du'roc', 1 dū'rŏk'; 2 dū'rŏc', **Michel Gérard Christophe** (1/4)1772–4/)1813). Duke of Friuli; a French general; aide to Napoleon.

du-rom'e-ter, 1 dụ-rom'i-tər; 2 dū-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* A drilling-machine for testing the relative hardness of steel objects by the depth obtained with a given drill and pressure in a certain number of rotations. [< L. *durus*, hard, + -METER.]

dur'ro-quin'one, 1 dûr'ro-kwin'ōn; 2 dû'ro-kwin'ōn, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline derivative of quinone and durene ($C_6(CH_3)_4O_2$).

dur-roy', *n.* A tamin-like woolen cloth, formerly manufactured in the west of England.

dur'ra, 1 dûr'ə; 2 dûr'a, *n.* [Ar.] Indian millet (*Sorghum vulgare*); guinea-corn, cultivated in Asia and introduced into southern Europe. **dar'ra†; dhu'ra†; do'ra†; dour'ra†.**

dur'rin, 1 dûr'in; 2 dur'in, *n.* A crystalline glucoside ($HOC_6H_4CH(CN)OC_6H_{11}O_5$), obtained from Egyptian durra.

Durs'ley, 1 dûrz'li; 2 dûrz'ly, *n.* A town of Gloucestershire, England.

durst, 1 dûrst; 2 dûrst, *imp.* of DARE, *v.*

du'rum, 1 dū'rŭm; 2 dụ'rum, *n.* A hard wheat from the flour of which macaroni is made. [L., neuter of *durus*, hard.]

D'Ur'ville', *n.* Same as D'URVILLE.

dur-wan', 1 dur-wən'; 2 dûr-wan', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A doorkeeper; janitor. **dur-waun'**.

Dur-yee', 1 dur-yē'; 2 dûr-yē', **Abram** (3/4)1815–5/)1890). A U. S. general; recruited the Duryee Zouaves, 1861.

du-ryl'ic, 1 dū-ril'ik; 2 dū-rĭl'ic, *a. Chem.* Of or derived from durene. [< DURENE + -YL.] — **durylic acid,** same as CUMINIC ACID.

du'ryon, *n.* Same as DURIAN.

dur'zee, 1 dûr'zē; 2 dûr'zē, *n.* A native seamster or tailor. [< Hind. *darzī*, < Per. *darzī*, tailor.] **dur'zit.**

du'sack, 1 dū'sak; 2 dū'sak, *n. Archeol.* A form of cutlass made in Germany during the 16th and 17th centuries, the blade and hilt of which were commonly forged in a single piece. [< G. *dusack*, < Boh. *tesák*, sword.]

du-sad', 1 dụ-sŭd'; 2 dụ-sad', *n.* [Hind.] Same as DOSAD.

du-sadh'z. [(*Solanum nigrum*).

dus'cle, 1 dus'kl; 2 dŭs'el, *n.* The black nightshade

Du'se, 1 dū'zē; 2 dụ'se, **Mme. Eleonora** (3/4)1861–4/)1924). A versatile Italian actress in tragedy and comedy.

dush, 1 dush; 2 dŭsh, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] *I. t.* To shove; strike; push down. **II.** *i.* To fall down with violence.

dusk, 1 dusk; 2 dŭsk, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To make dark or dim; obscure.

Now the sun *dusks* his glories Below the blue sea.

MOTHERWELL *The Expatriated* st. 4.

II. *i.* To grow or appear dark or dim. **dusk'en†** [Rare]. Little breezes *dusk* and shiver Through the wave that runs forever.

TENNYSON *Lady of Shalott* pt. 1, st. 2.

dusk, *a.* [Poet. or Archaic.] 1. Dark or obscure by reason of fading or feeble light; dim.

Dim grows the sky, and *dusk* the air.

R. H. STODDARD *Night Before the Bridal* st. 5.

2. Dark in color; swarthy; darkly shaded or colored; approaching black.

I see a *dusk* and awful figure rise.

BYRON *Manfred* act iii, sc. 4.

[ME. *dusc*, *dosk*; cp. Sw. *dusk*, raw weather.] — **dusk'ly,** *adv.*— **dusk'ness,** *n.*

dusk, *n.* **1.** A condition of partial darkness: a state between darkness and light, especially that between day and night; twilight; gloaming. **2.** Darkness of coloring or shading; swarthiness; shadowiness.

dusk'ing, 1 dusk'iŋ; 2 dŭsk'ing, *n.* The act of shooting birds at night on their resting-places.— **dusk'er,** *n.*

dusk'ish, 1 dusk'ish; 2 dŭsk'ish, *a.* Somewhat dusky; slightly dark or darkening; as, a *duskish* tint.— **dusk'ish-ly,** *adv.*— **dusk'ish-ness,** *n.*

dusk'y, 1 dusk'i; 2 dŭsk'y, *a.* [DUSK'I-ER; DUSK'I-EST.] 1. Somewhat dark; feebly lighted; dim; obscure; as, *dusky* corridors. 2. Rather dark in shade or coloring; swarthy; fuscous. 3. [Rare.] Gloomy; dejected; sad.

Syn.: see DARK; OBSCURE.— **dusk'y-wing',** *n.* Any butterfly of the genus *Thanaos*, having a dusky brier dark color.— **dusk'i-ly,** *adv.*— **dusk'i-ness,** *n.* Moderate darkness. **dusk'nessț.**

Dum'mar'ard', 1 dŭ sŏm'rär'; 2 dŭ sŏm'rär', **Alexandre** (1/4)1779–8/)1842). A French archeologist.

Dus-pul'ia, 1 dus-pul'ə; 2 dŭs-pul'a, *n.* A native state in Behar and Orissa, India; 568 sq. m. Capital, Sonepur.

Dus-saun', 1 dŭ-sôn'; 2 dŭ-sôn', *n.* A river rising in the Vindhya mountains, India; 180 m. long to the Betwa river.

Dus'sek, 1 dus'sek; 2 dŭs'sĕk, **Johann Ludwig** (1/4)1761–1/)1812). A Bohemian pianist and composer.

Düs'sel-dorf, 1 dü's'el-dôrf; 2 dü's'el-dôrf, *n.* 1. A government of Rhine province, Prussia; 2,113 sq. m. 2. Its capital; an ancient city, fortified by Louis XIV., in 1795, and bombed by the British, Sept. 23, 1914; bridge-head occupied by British, Dec. 1918–1925.

Dus''ua-mier'i-due, 1 dus''wə-mēr'i-dē; 2 dŭs''wa-mēr'i-dĕ, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of clupeoidean fishes with rounded belly and terminal mouth: round herrings. **Dus''u-mier'a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< *Dussumier*, a traveler.]— **dus''su-mier'id,** *n.* — **dus''su-mier'oid,** *a.* & *n.*

dust†, 1 dust; 2 dŭst, *vt.* 1. To brush or wipe dust away from; clear from dust; as, to *dust* the furniture. 2. To sprinkle with or as with dust; as, to *dust* the dish with flour. 3. To reduce to dust; levigate. 4. To sell with dust; make dusty. 5. [U. S. or Colloq., Eng.] To go ahead of so as to throw the dust of the road on. Syn.: see CLEANSE.— **dust'ing-brush',** *n.* A dust-cloth. — **dusting colors,** *n. pl. Print.* Colors in the form of powder, made to be spread or dusted over an impression in adhesive varnish. [C.]— **dusting-powder,** *n. Med.* A prophylactic powder applied to wounds, or otherwise exposed flesh, to prevent sepsis and infection.— **to dust a dam,** to pack a spade-wedge barrier with earth or gravel to fill the gaps and prevent leakage.— **to d. one's jacket** [Slang], to beat or thrash one.

dust, *n.* **I.** 1. [Slang.] To get away hastily, or run; hurry away; as, *dust* your shanks. 2. To cover one's self with dust, as a fowl. **II.** *t.* 1. To sling; hurl. 2. To smite; beat. [< Ice. *dauta*, beat.]— **to get up and dust** [Slang], to move with rapidity or energy.

dust, *n.* 1. Earthy or rocky matter pulverized so fine as to be borne away easily by the wind; any substance reduced to powder; as, diamond-*dust*. 2. A cloud of pulverized earth; hence, a confusing or bewildering cloud of words, arguments, etc.; stir of any kind; controversy; as, the army raised a great *dust*.

The poet and novelist drive their airy tandems, dependent for their success on the dust which they raise.

H. ALFORD *Plea for the Queen's English* ¶ 4, p. 4. [a. a. 1866.]

3. [Colloq.] Gold-dust; hence, cash or money.

Just open your purse, and cover them with the *dust*.

SAXE *Jupiter and Dame* morsl.

4. A dead body, or the elementary substances of which it is composed. 5. The earth, as the final receptacle of the dead, the grave, or (2) as the place where any person or thing overthrown or ruined falls or lies; a low or despised condition. 6. Rubbish, esp. ashes and the sweepings and refuse of household-sweeping, as accumulated in the dust-bin. 7. Same as DUST-BRAND. 8. [Rare.] A single atom of dust, in sense 1 or 4. [< AS. *dust* (for *dūst*, < *dūnst*); cp. OHG. *tunist*, storm, breath.]

— **African** or **sirocco dust,** same as RED FOG, 2.— **down with the d.** [Slang], pay down the money.— **dust'-ball',** *n.* 1. A disease of horses, in which grain-dust forms into a ball in the intestines. 2. The intestinal calculus thus formed.— **d.-band,** *n.* A band placed in the movement or case of a watch for the purpose of excluding dust.— **d.-bin,** *n.* A receptacle, as a bin, box, or barrel, for dust, ashes, rubbish, etc. **d.-hole;— d.-box,** *n.* 1. A box

supplied with dust for the use of poultry, to aid them in expelling lice. **2.** A box of powder or fine sand formerly sprinkled on wet writing to dry it. **3.** A receptacle for the dust; dust-bin. **4.** A dust-chamber in the flue of a furnace.— **d.-brand,** *n.* A disease of cereals; smut.— **d.-brush,** *n.* A brush for removing dust, as from furniture, walls, etc.— **d.-cart,** *n.* [Eng.] See CART.— **d.-chamber,** *n.* A chamber leading to the chimney of an ore-roasting furnace, in which the heavier portions of the flue-dust settle while the gaseous products of combustion escape through the chimney.— **d.-cloak,** *n.* Same as DUSTER, 3.— **d.-coat,** *n.* Same as DUSTER, 3.— **d.-collar,** *n.* A grooved ring to hold a dust-guard.— **d.-collector,** *n.* An appliance for collecting and removing injurious or explosive dust, as from a flour-mill.— **d.-contractor,** *n.* [Eng.] One who has made a contract to remove dust and garbage, as from yards.— **d.-counter,** *n.* An instrument by which the particles of dust in a unit volume of air may be computed.— **d.-devil,** *n.* [India.] A pillar or spout of sand, sometimes seen during tropical sand-storms. — **d.-feather,** *n.* A down-feather of particular character, as one that is greasy or dusty, found on some birds, as bitterns; pulviplume or powder-down.— **d.-flow,** *n.* A flow of volcanic ashes completely saturated with water.— **d.-fog,** *n.* A cloudy mass of volcanic or desert dust drifted by the wind.— **d.-guard,** *n.* A guard, as of leather or waste, fitted to or packed around a journal-box for the exclusion of dust.— **d.-louse,** *n.* A minute psocid insect.— **d.-numerals,** *n. pl.* Primitive Arabic digits, probably deriving their name from being inscribed on a tablet covered with loose dry earth or sand.— **d.-pan,** *n.* An implement, resembling a short-handled shovel, into which dust from a floor is swept.— **d.-plate,** *n.* In an iron blast-furnace, a vertical plate to support the slag-runner.— **d.-point,** *n.* An ancient rural game like push-pin. — **d.-prig,** *n.* [Eng.] One who steals from dust-bins.— **d.-prigging,** *n.*— **d. process** (*Ceram.*), a process by which buttons, tiles, etc., are made out of moistened clay dust compressed.— **d.-proof,** *a.* Capable of excluding dust.— **d.-shot,** *n.* The smallest shot. **mustard-seed‡.**— **d.-storm,** *n.* A wind-storm carrying clouds of dust along with it.— **d.-trunk,** *n.* A box-like receptacle through which cotton freshly removed from the bale is pressed before shaking to free it of dirt.— **d.-well,** *n.* *Geol.* A small hole in the surface of a glacier, formed by the melting of the ice beneath a lump of dirt.— **d.-whirl,** *n.* Dust whirled about by an eddy of wind.— **founders' d.,** fine sifted pulverized charcoal, coke, or coal used for molding and casting purposes; facing-powder.— **to kick up** or **raise a d.** [Colloq.], to make a disturbance.— **to make one take the d.,** to drive by or before one so that the dust is borne toward him.— **to take any one's d.,** to follow, esp. to be compelled to follow, in the dust raised by a preceding vehicle.— **to throw d. in one's eyes** [Colloq.], to deceive or mislead one, esp. by confusing statements.

dus-tee', 1 dus-tī'; 2 dŭs-tē', *n.* [West Indies.] A child of a fustee and a white parent.

dust'er, 1 dust'ər; 2 dŭst'er, *n.* **1.** One who dusts. **2.** That by which dust is removed; as, a feather *duster.* **3.** A light linen or cotton overcoat, or any covering to protect from dust. **4.** *Mech.* A sifting, brushing, or aspirating apparatus fitted to remove fine particles, as from bran; rags destined for paper-pulp, etc. **5.** A device for sifting poison upon plants to destroy insects. **6.** A boring for oil yielding small or no results.

dust'-feath"er, d.-guard, etc. See under DUST, *n.*

dust'less, 1 dust'les; 2 dŭst'lĕs, *a.* Free from dust.

dust'-louse", *n.* See under DUST, *n.*

dust'man, 1 dust'mən; 2 dŭst'man, *n.* [DUST'MEN, *pl.*] **1.** [Eng.] One whose business is the removal of ashes, refuse, etc., from yards and houses; ash-man. **2.** In nursery lore, the spirit of sleep: from the sensation in the eyes of a sleepy child, as if they were filled with dust.— **flying dustman** [Eng.], one who removes rubbish from dust-bins without license.

dus-toor', 1 dus-tūr'; 2 dŭs-tōōr', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** Custom; fashion; regulation. **2.** A Parsee high priest. **3.** Same as DUSTOORY. **dus-tur'‡.**

dus-toor'y, 1 dus-tūr'ı; 2 dŭs-tụr'y, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] In India, a commission or percentage paid by tradesmen to agents and servants in all money transactions, to secure the patronage of their employers. **dus-toor'i‡.**

dust'-pan", d.-shot, etc. See under DUST, *n.*

dus'tuk, 1 dus'tuk; 2 dŭs'tŭk, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A pass or permit, especially one issued by the customs authorities; passport; summons; literally, clapping of the hands. **dus'-tuck‡.**

dust'ward, 1 dust'wərd; 2 dŭst'ward, *a.* Tending or directed downward, as to the dust; hence, debased; ignoble.

> Labor with this desire, but to erect
> The *dustward* spirit of my countrymen.
> W. C. WILKINSON *Epic of Saul* bk. i, st. 13.

dust'ward, *adv.* Toward the ground, or into the condition of dust.

dust'y, 1 dust'ı; 2 dŭst'y, *a.* [DUST'I-ER; DUST'I-EST.] **1.** Covered with or as with dust; as, *dusty* clothes. **2.** Of the color of dust; as, *dusty* white. **3.** Having dust-like scales, as the wings of a butterfly. **4.** Of the nature of dust; powdery. [< AS. *dystig,* < *dust,* dust.]— **d.-husband,** *n.* The rock-cress.— **d.-wing,** *n.* Any member of the family *Coniopterygidæ;* so called from the dust-like powder on their wings.— **dust'i-ly,** *adv.*— **dust'i-ness,** *n.*

dust'y, *n.* [Eng.] A street-sweeper.

dust'y-foot", *n.* **1.** Same as PIEPOWDER. **2.** [Scot.] A traveling pedler; wayfarer.

dust'y-mil"ler, 1 dust'ı-mil"ər; 2 dŭst'y-mil"er, *n.* **1.** The auricula (*Primula auricula*), from its white powdery appearance. **2.** A foliage-plant (*Cineraria maritima*), from Europe, which has a silver-gray foliage, downy underneath. **3.** A moth-miller.

dutch, 1 duch; 2 dŭch, *vt.* To clean (a quill) by plunging (it) in hot sand and afterward scraping off the loosened fiber. [< DUTCH, *a.*, this process originating in Holland.]

Dutch, *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to the Netherlands or its people; Hollandish. **2.** Belonging or relating to the Teutonic or German race: applied also, slightingly or jocosely, to any German. Formerly *Dutch* and *Dutchland* were used in English for "German" and "Germany," what is now called *Dutch* being then *Low Dutch.* **3.** Resembling the Dutch in character: frequently used in a contemptuous sense. **4.** Designating a style of furniture originating in Holland in the 17th century, and giving inspiration for the Queen Anne style in England. [< G. *deutsch,* German, < OHG. *diutisk,* belonging to the people, < *diot, diota,* people.]

— **Dutch barn** [Eng.], a covering, or rude shed, to protect hay, straw, or grain.— **D. brass,** a variety of brass used in the manufacture of cheap jewelry; Mannheim gold.— **D. bulb** (*Hort.*), any plant-bulb imported from Holland.— **D. carpet,** a cheap floor-covering made of cotton or cotton mixtures, or hemp, similar to Venetian. Sometimes called **hemp carpet.**— **D. chair,** an armless chair, having a straight back with a broad splat and generally curved legs. — **D. cheese. 1.** *Bot.* The common mallow. **2.** See under CHEESE.— **D. clinker,** a hard, narrow, yellow brick made in Holland.— **D. clover,** white clover (*Trifolium repens*).— **D. collar** (*Harness*), a broad band across the breast of a horse, uniting the ends of the tugs and supported by a strap from the neck; breast-band.— **D. consolation,** a suggestion that circumstances might be or might have been worse.— **D. courage,** false or temporary courage inspired by or as by intoxicating drink; also, the drink itself.— **D. door,** a door divided horizontally in the middle so that one half may be open while the other is shut.— **D. engine** (*Paper-making*), same as HOLLANDER.— **D. foil, D. gold, D. leaf,** see DUTCH METAL.— **D. gleek†** [Slang], liquor, or any tipple.— **D. liquid,** a thin oily liquid ($C_2H_4Cl_2$) with a fragrant odor and sweet taste, formed by the union of chlorin with olefiant gas: named from being first discovered by Dutch chemists.— **D. metal,** a very malleable alloy of copper and zinc, usually sold in the form of thin leaves, and used in bookbinding, etc. **Dutch mineral‡.**— **D. nightingale** [Prov. Eng.], a frog; in humorous reference to its croak.— **D. paper,** a superior variety of deckle-edged and rough-faced rag paper made by hand.— **D. pen,** a quill pen that has been treated by the dutching process for hardening and cleaning. See DUTCH, *v.* — **D. pins,** a game, or the nine pins with which it is played, resembling skittles, except that the pins are longer and thinner, with a tall king-pin in the center. **D. rubbers‡.**— **D. pump** (*Naut.*), a former mode of punishment in which the offender could only save himself from drowning by continuing to pump.— **D. Quaker** (*Eccles. Hist.*), a Collegiant.— **D. roll,** a roll effected while skating by gliding with the feet parallel and pressing on the alternate edges of either foot.— **D. rush,** the scouring-rush (*Equisetum hyemale*).— **D. sauce** (*Cookery*), a sauce made of butter and the yolk of eggs, with lemon or vinegar.— **D. school,** the Holland school of painting and art, of which Rembrandt, Ruysdael, the Teniers, Brouwer, Ostade, and Jan Steen are the chief exemplars.— **D. treat** [Slang, U. S.], an entertainment in which each pays for himself.— **D. wife,** a cylindrical rest for the arms or legs, made of rattan or cane, or a long round bolster, usually stuffed with fine strips of paper, in use in the Dutch East Indies and other tropical countries.— **to talk like a D. uncle,** to talk with firmness amounting to severity and at the same time with kindness.

Dutch, *n.* **1.** The Low Germans, especially the Hollanders. **2.** The Teutonic German race in general, including High Germans and Low Germans. **3.** The dialects spoken by these races, especially the Low German branches of the Teutonic class of languages. See GERMAN.

> The literary cultivation of the Netherlandish or *Dutch* can be traced back to the thirteenth century. W. D. WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* lect. vi, p. 211. [s. 1874.]

— **dou'ble-Dutch",** *n.* See under DOUBLE. **high-D.‡.** — **kitchen D.** [S. Afr.], a corrupt form of South-African Dutch spoken by the Cape Boys.— **Low D.,** see LOW GERMAN, under GERMAN.— **Pennsylvania D.,** a High German dialect spoken in Pennsylvania by descendants of emigrants from German and Swiss provinces of the upper Rhine, many of them fleeing from religious persecution, and received by Pennsylvania at the beginning of the 18th century. It has now taken up many English words.

Dutch East In'dies. Parts of Sumatra, Java, New Guinea, Celebes, Borneo, Bali, Lombok, Timor, the Molukkas, etc.; 736,400 sq. m.; capital, Batavia. [2. A German.

Dutch'er, 1 duch'ər; 2 dŭch'er, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A Hollander.

Dutch'ess, 1 duch'es; 2 dŭch'ĕs, *n.* A county in S. E. New York; 800 sq. m.; county-seat, Poughkeepsie.

Dutch Gui-a'na, 1 gī-ā'na; 2 gī-ä'nä. A Dutch colony in South America, formerly part of the Dutch West Indies; 46,060 sq. m.; capital, Paramaribo.

dutch'i-fy, 1 duch'ı-fai; 2 dŭch'i-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] **1.** *Naut.* To convert the square stern of into a round one; as, to *dutchify* a vessel's hull. **2.** [D-] To make like the Dutch. [< DUTCH, *a.*, + -FY.]

Dutch'man, 1 duch'mən; 2 dŭch'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A Hollander; in the United States often applied colloquially to Germans. **2.** One who belongs to any of the Dutch peoples. **3.** *Naut.* A Dutch ship. **4.** [d-] A layer of suet inserted in a lean roast and fastened with skewers. **5.** [d-] A piece (1) inserted in a crevice to fill it or hide bad fitting, or (2) to take the place of a defective piece cut out, or a piece broken out. **6.** [d-] A shim. **7.** [d-] *Logging.* A stick placed transversely between the outer logs of a load to prevent any logs from falling off.— **Dutchman's breeches,** a small patch of blue sky seen when a gale is breaking.— **Dutch'man's-breech"es,** *n.* A low woodland herb (*Bicuculla cucullaria*) with widely spreading spurs suggesting the name.— **Dutchman's-laudanum,** *n.* A Jamaica plant (*Passiflora murucuja*) of the passion-flower family (*Passifloraceæ*); also, a narcotic tincture prepared from it.— **Dutchman's-pipe,** *n.* A climbing shrub (*Aristolochia macrophylla*) of the Mississippi valley, which has a calyx-tube shaped like the bowl of a meerschaum pipe.— **flying D. 1.** A legendary spectral ship supposed to be seen near the Cape of Good Hope in stormy weather. According to the legend, its Dutch skipper, for blasphemously swearing that he would double the cape against the wind, is doomed to beat against the wind till the day of judgment **2.** The captain of this ship.— **Little Dutchmen** (*Painting*), a group of second-rank masters of the Dutch school, including Gerard Dow, Terburg, and Jan Steen.

Dutch West In'dies, a colony of the Netherlands which includes Surinam or Dutch Guiana; capital, Paramaribo, and Curaçao and its five dependent islands; total area, 46,463 sq. m.

duteet, *n.* [F.] Duty. CHAUCER *C. T.*, l. 3,062.

du'te-ous, 1 diū'tı-us; 2 dū'te-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Rendering proper or due respect and obedience; showing duty or submission to natural superiors; dutiful. **2.** [Rare.] Of or pertaining to duty; enjoined by duty. **3†.** Subservient; compliant. **Syn.:** see DUTIFUL.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

du'ti-a-ble, du'ti-a-blᵖ, 1 diū'tı-ə-bl; 2 dū'ti-a-bl, *a.* *Law.* Subject to a duty, especially a customs duty.— **du"ti-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

du'tied, 1 diū'tıd; 2 dū'tid, *a.* [Rare, U. S.] Subjected to duties; taxed for customs dues.

du'ti-ful, 1 diū'tı-ful; 2 dū'ti-fụl, *a.* **1.** Performing the duties or observant of the obligations of one's position; especially, submissive to natural or legal superiors; obedient; duteous; as, a *dutiful* son, servant, or subject.

> O make us day by day like Him to grow;
> More pure and good, more *dutiful* and meek.
> DINAH M. CRAIK *The Year's End* st. 3.

2. Expressive of respect or a sense of duty; required by duty; respectful; as, a *dutiful* address; *dutiful* attentions. **Syn.:** deferential, docile, duteous, obedient, respectful, submissive. See MORAL.— **Ant.:** disobedient, intractable, rebellious, refractory, undutiful.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

Du"tro"chet', 1 dü"trō"shē'; 2 dü"trō"çhe', **René Joachim Henri** (11/14 1776–2/4 1847). A French physician, physiologist, and physicist.

Dutt, 1 dut; 2 dŭt, **Toru** (3/4 1856–8/30 1877). A Hindu poetess and novelist; born at Calcutta; *Ancient Ballads and Legends of Hindostan.*

Dut'ton, 1 dut'n; 2 dŭt'n, **Mount,** Utah; 10,800 ft.

Dut'ton's dis-ease'. Sleeping-sickness.

du'ty, 1 diū'tı; 2 dū'ty, *n.* [DU'TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tiṣ, *pl.*] **1.** That which one is bound, by any natural, legal, or moral obligation, to pay, do, or perform; as, *duty* to friends, parents, or to one's business. **2.** That which a particular person is required to do; specific obligatory service or function, or the condition of being engaged in such service; as, the *duty* of a soldier; he is on *duty* at headquarters. **3.** *Ethics.* Any single action or course of conduct which is conceived of as morally obligatory; that which one is morally bound to do; the right considered as a debt. The source of this obligation is variously attributed by different schools of ethics, either to the moral law, to regard for the welfare of the individual or society, to obedience to God, or to the ideal of personal worth. See ETHICS; RIGHT; VIRTUE.

> In this way the significance of the very word *duty* becomes apparent; it is the conduct that is owing, is due (debitum), because the mental image of it arouses the feeling of oughtness or moral obligation. A *duty* is a formulated oughtness.
> G. T. LADD *Phil. of Conduct* p. 366. [s.]

4. The obligation to do that which is prescribed or required, especially by the moral law; also, the controlling and impelling force of such an obligation; in ethics, moral obligation; oughtness; as, love and *duty* in conflict. **5.** An impost, or customs, esp. one chargeable upon goods imported, exported, or consumed. Under the terms of the Constitution of the United States (art. I., § IX., §§ 5), no tax or duty may be laid on articles exported from any State. In Great Britain both import, and, rarely, export duties are levied. As used in Great Britain the term *duty* also embraces all personal or indirect imposts collected by the government, as the stamp duty on legal documents, checks, receipts, etc. See CUSTOMS; EXCISE; TARIFF.

An **ad valorem duty** is the duty assessed upon imported merchandise at a given rate per cent. upon its value as invoiced by the importer. A **specific duty** is the duty chargeable upon imported merchandise by quantity, weight, or number, without regard to value.

6. *Geol. & Engin.* In hydrography, the quantity of water necessary, in artificial irrigation, to supply adequately a definite surface of land; also, the acreage which a stated amount of water will adequately serve. **duty of water‡.** **7.** *Mech.* The efficiency of or useful work done by an engine or motor compared with the fuel or fluid consumed. **8.** [Ir.] (1) Free labor given by tenants to their landlords on certain days in every year. (2) (*R. C. Ch.*) The obligation of going to confession and communion at Easter. **9.** *Steam-engin.* The efficiency of a steam-engine considered as a whole expressed in terms of its capacity to lift a definite number of millions of pounds one foot high while consuming a certain quantity of coal, one bushel, or 94 lbs., being the old standard, and 100 lbs. the new standard in England, or 112 lbs. in the United States. A *duty* of 99 millions of foot-pounds (U. S.) or 110 millions (Eng.) is now reckoned as that derivable from a consumption of 2 lbs. of coal per horse-power hour. **10†.** That which is due any one or which one is bound to pay; a debt. **11.** [Archaic.] A formal expression or act of respect; reverence; homage; regards.

> My *duty*, madam, and most humble service.
> SHAKESPEARE *Twelfth Night* act iii, sc. 1.

12†. A fee; compensation. [< DUE.] **due'tet; due'teet.**

Syn.: business, obligation, responsibility, right, righteousness. Etymologically, *duty* is that which is owed or due; *obligation,* that to or by which one is bound; *right,* that which is correct, straight, or in the direct line of truth and goodness; *responsibility,* that for which one must answer. *Duty* and *responsibility* are thought of as to some person or persons; *right* is impersonal. One's *duty* may be to others or to himself; his *obligations* and *responsibilities* are to others. *Duty* arises from the nature of things; *obligation* and *responsibility* may be created by circumstances, as by one's own promise, or by the acceptance of a trust, etc. We speak of a parent's *duty,* a debtor's *obligation;* or of a child's *duty* of obedience, and a parent's *responsibility* for the child's welfare. *Right* is that which accords with the moral system of the universe. *Righteousness* is *right* incarnated in action. In a more limited sense, *right* may be used of what one may rightly claim, and so be the converse of *duty.* It is the creditor's *right* to demand payment, and the debtor's *duty* to pay. See BUSINESS.

— **countervailing duty.** *Econ.* **1.** A duty on imports compensating for an excise on similar goods of domestic manufacture. **2.** A duty on certain imports to counterbalance the subsidies granted to foreign manufactures by their respective governments.— **du'ty-free",** *a.* Free from customs duties.— **d.-proof,** *a.* Bearing a mark employed in the Chinese customs that insures goods having already paid duty from further impost.— **German d.** [U. S.], a rebate or remission of duty made by the German government when German manufactured goods are withdrawn from bond for export; an element of dutiable value of the merchandise brought into the United States.— **indicated d.,** the work done by a steam-engine, per unit of fuel or of steam, as determined by an indicator.— **in d.,** at one's post; fulfilling one's office or service.— **to hire one's d.** (*U. S. Army*), to hire another to perform one's duties; engage a substitute. For this offense both parties are punishable by court martial.

du-um'vir, 1 diu-um'vər; 2 dū-ŭm'vir, *n.* [-VI-RI, 1 -vı-rai; 2 -vi-rī, or -VIRS, 1 -vərz; 2 -vĭrṣ, *pl.*] *Rom. Hist.* One of two magistrates holding an office jointly, as the chief magistrates of a provincial municipality. [L., < *duo,* two, + *vir,* man.]— **du-um'vi-ral,** *a.* Pertaining to duumviri.— **du-um'vi-rate,** *n.* The joint office of duumviri. **du-um'vi-ra-cy‡** [Rare].

Du-val', 1 diū-val'; 2 dū-văl', *n.* **1.** A county in N. E. Florida; 822 sq. m.; county-seat, Jacksonville. **2.** A county in S. central Texas; 1,887 sq. m.; county-seat, San Diego.

Du"ver"gier' de Hau"ranne', 1 dü"ver"ʒē' də ō"ran'; 2 dü"vĕr"zhe' de ō"răn' (8/3 1798–5/19 1881). A French publicist and historian.

du-vet', 1 dū-vē'; 2 du-ve', *n.* [F.] A down bedquilt.

du've-tyn, 1 dū'və-tīn; 2 dụ've-tȳn, *n.* Any one of several plush-like fabrics used for making dresses, etc.: a trade name.

dux, 1 duks; 2 dŭks, *n.* [DU'CES, 1 diū'siz; 2 dū'çēṣ, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A leader; specif. [Scot. & Eng.], the head or leader of a class in a school. **2.** *Mus.* The subject or principal melody of a fugue: distinguished from the *comes* or answer.

Dux'bur-y, 1 duks'ber-ı; 2 dŭks'bĕr-y, *n.* A village in Plymouth county, Mass.

Duyck'ink, 1 dalk'ink; 2 dȳk'ink, **Evert Augustus** (11/12 1816–8/11 1878). An American writer; founded *Literary World*, published with his brother, **George L.** (16/17 1823–3/4 1863), a *Cyclopedia of American Literature*.

du'zine, 1 dü'zin; 2 dü'zin, *n.* [New York.] In the Dutch period, a village government of twelve men. [< D. *dozijn*, < OF. *dozaine*; see DOZEN.]

dval'ism, 1 dvul'iz; 2 dvul'iz, *n.* [Sans.] Duality; dualism in philosophy: the assertion of dual principles, as of God and nature, spirit and matter. **dval'ist.**

Dva-lin'n, 1 dvȧ-lin'; 2 dvȧ-lin', *n. Norse Myth.* 1. See DAAIN. 2. A dwarf named by Odin as an inventor of runes. **Dva-linn't.**

Dva-pa'ra-Yu'ga, 1 dvȧ-pä'rȧ-yö'gȧ; 2 dvä-pä'rȧ-yu'gȧ, *n.* [Sans.] The age in which, according to the Hindus, righteousness diminished by half; the third or brazen age, consisting of 2,400 years. **Dwa-pa'ri.**

D. V. H., *abbr.* Diploma in Veterinary Hygiene.

Dvi'na, 1 dvi'nȧ; 2 dvi'nȧ, *n.* A river in Vologda government, N. Russia; length, 700 m. to White Sea. **Dwi'na‡** [Rus.].

Dvinsk, 1 dvinsk; 2 dvinsk, *n.* See DÜNABURG.

dvi'pa, 1 dvi'pȧ; 2 dvi'pa, *n.* [Sans.] 1. An island; peninsula. 2. An asylum; refuge. 3. One of the divisions of the terrestrial world; a cycle. The number of the *dvipas* is variously given as four, nine, seven, or thirteen, each division being circumscribed by an ocean.

D. V. M., D. V. M. S., etc. See DEGREE.

Dvoř'ák 1 dvōr'zȧk; 2 dvōr'zhȧk, **Antonin** (9/11 1841–6/7 1904). A Bohemian composer; director N. Y. National Conservatory, 1892–1895; *Stabat Mater*, etc.

d. w., *abbr.* Dead weight.

D/W, *abbr.* Dock warrant. [feeble.—**dwa'bly,** *adv.*

dwa'ble, 1 dwē'bl; 2 dwā'bl, *a.* [Scot. or Ir.] Pliable; delicate; **dwale,** 1 dwāl; 2 dwāl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] To mutter in delirium. **dwall‡; dwaul‡; dwaule‡; dwele.**

dwalc, *n.* 1. *Her.* Sable. 2. The deadly nightshade. 3†. An opiate; sleeping-potion. 4†. Delusion; hallucination. [< AS. *dwala*, error, stupefaction, < *dwelan*; see DWELL.]

dwam, 1 dwām; 2 dwām, *v.* [Scot.] To go off in a faint; fall sick.

dwam, 1 dwām; 2 dwām, *n.* [Scot.] A swoon. **dwalm‡; dwaim‡; dwaum‡.**

dwa'mi-ness, 1 dwē'mi-nes; 2 dwā'mi-nēs, *n.* [Scot.] Dreaminess; stupor.

dwang, 1 dwan; 2 dwäng, *n.* 1. [Scot.] A strut inserted between floor-timbers to stiffen them. 2. A large bar•wrench for tightening nuts. 3. A masons' measuring bar. [Cp. D. *dwingen* (v.), force.]

dwa-ra'ca, 1 dwȧ-rä'kȧ; 2 dwä-rä'ca, *n.* A town in Kathiawar Peninsula, Bombay; temple of Krishna. **Dwar'ka‡.**

dwarf, 1 dwȯrf; 2 dwarf, *v.* **I.** *i.* 1. To keep below the natural development; stunt; as, the child was *dwarfed* by neglect.

You *dwarf* the remaining faculties when you develop one to abnormal size and strength. A. K. H. BOYD *Recreations of a Country Parson* vol. ii, p. 222. [c. a. co. 1870.

2. To cause to look small by comparison.

The figures of warriors and statesmen were *dwarfed* by the grander figures of poets and philosophers. GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ǂ 7, p. 423. [s. 1875.]

II. *t.* To grow smaller; become stunted.

dwarf, *a.* Smaller than others of its kind or species; diminutive; stunted; as, a *dwarf* ash.—**dwarf dove,** a small American ground-dove of the genus *Chamæpelia*.—**d. ear,** auricle small (*Otiniidæ*).—**d. elder,** the danewort (*Sambucus ebulus*).—**d. lemur,** a small lemurid (*Microcebus*) of Madagascar.—**d. male.** 1. *Bot.* Same as MICRANDER. 2. *Crust.* A minute male much smaller than the female, as in cirripeds and parasitic isopods.—**d. pear,** a small kind of pear•tree produced usually by budding on a quince stock.—**d. rafter,** a short rafter in the hip of a roof.—**d. snake,** any small calamarine snake.—**d. wall** enclosing a court, above which is an iron railing. 2. Any low wall.

dwarf, *n.* 1. An organism smaller than is common to its species or kind; a person, animal, or plant that is unnaturally small or has been arrested in development, esp. an adult human being less than 4 feet tall. 2. *Myth.* One of numerous diminutive beings, usually ugly and malevolent, considered by Northern archeologists as remnants of the inland tribes of North Europe before the advent of the Odinic immigration from Asia. Specif. (*Norse Myth.*), skilful mechanical craftsmen in metal-working, who inhabited rocky caverns, being driven there by the Asas: secondly said to have originated as maggots in the body of the slain giant Ymer. [< AS. *dweorh.*] — **dwarf'ling,** *n.* A very little dwarf.

dwarf'ish, 1 dwȯrf'ish; 2 dwarf'ish, *a.* 1. Like a dwarf; below the ordinary size; diminutive; stunted.

The vegetation, as might be supposed, is scant, or at least dwarfish. POE *The Raven* [U. S. *n. s.* 1880.]

2. Insignificant; petty. **dwarf'y‡.—ly,** *adv.*—**ness,** *n.*

dwarfs, *pp.* Dwarfed.

dwaum, 1 dwōm; 2 dwam, *vi.* [Scot.] To decline in health.

dwell, 1 dwel; 2 dwel, *n.* [DWELT or DWELLED, DWELT or DWELLING.] **I.** *i.* 1. To live as a settled resident; have a fixed abode or habitation; reside: with an adverb or adverbial clause or place; as, to *dwell* in a city, on a hill, by a stream. 2. To linger, as in thought or discussion; expatiate; pause or tarry: usually with *on* or *upon*; (of a horse) to halt or linger before taking a fence. 3‡. To delay. 4‡. To live; exist; be. 5. [Archaic or Obs.] To remain, continue in a state or place. **II**†. *t.* 1. To cause to dwell; implant. 2. To inhabit. [< AS. *dwellan*, caus. of *dwelan*, be dull, err.] SYN.: see ABIDE.

dwell, *n.* 1. *Mech.* The short cessation of motion of a part of a machine to effect its allotted service; as, in a platen printing-press, the remaining of a form against the impression-surface for a short period; as, the press has a long dwell. 2. Stoppage; delay; pause.

dwell'er, 1 dwel'er; 2 dwēl'er, *n.* One who has a settled place of abode; a permanent resident; inhabitant.

dwell'ing, 1 dwel'in; 2 dwēl'ing, *n.* 1. A house occupied as a residence; a building used for human habitation; dwelling-house; family abode. 2. [Archaic.] Abode; dwelling-place. 3†. Delay. SYN.: see EDIFICE; HOME; HOUSE.—**dwell'ing-house",** *n.* A house built for habitation; a dwelling. In law it may embrace the dwelling itself and such buildings as are used in connection with it.—**d.-place,** *n.* An abiding-place; habitation.

Dwen'di, 1 dwen'di; 2 dwēn'di, *n. pl.* [P. L.] The gods of the Taghanuas, supposed to live in caves.

The *Dwendi*, which have the form of men, live in caves, and are very powerful. D. C. WORCESTER *Philippine Islands* p. 497. [MACM. '01.]

dwerg'mal, 1 dwerg'mal; 2 dwērg'māl, *n. Norse Saga.* An echo; literally, dwarf-language, the echoing rocks being the supposed dwellings of the dwarfs.

dwī, 1 dwī; 2 dwī, *n.* [Newfoundland & Nova Scotia.] A light wind following a calm and sufficient to give a vessel steerage-way. CAPT. HOLDSWORTH in *Letter to Standard Dict.* Dec. 20, 1902.

Dwight, 1 dwīt; 2 dwīt, *n.* 1. **Theodore William** (7/11 1822–8/11 1892), an American judge and professor; author of lawbooks. 2. **Timothy** (14/15 1752–1/11 1817), an American Congregational divine, poet, and scholar; grandson of Jonathan Edwards; 22 years president of Yale; *Theology Explained and Defended*. 3. **Timothy** (11/12 1828–1/11 1916), an American educator, philologist, lexicographer, and commentator; president of Yale University, 1886–1899. 4. A village in Livingston county, Ill. 5. A city in Morris county, Kansas. 6. A village in Knox county, Neb.

Dwi'na, *n.* Same as DVINA.

dwin'dle, 1 dwin'dl; 2 dwin'dl, *v.* [DWIN'DLED, DWIN'-**dwin'dl'ed,** | DLD?; DWIN'DLING.] **I.** *i.* To make smaller; cause to shrink. **II.** *t.* To waste or fall away; become less, gradually or apparently; as, estate *dwindles* by waste; an object *dwindles* as it recedes from view.

The thirteen millions of treasure . . . *dwindled* down to the contents of a hundred wagons. W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. ii, p. 373. [A. 1875.]

2. To fall away from a normal or proper condition; degenerate: sink. [Freq. of DWINE, < AS. *dwinan*, pine away.] SYN.: see DECLINE, diminish, fall off, pine, waste.—**dwin'dlement,** *n.* [Rare.] The act or process of dwindling; decline. **dwin'dler,** *n.*

dwine, 1 dwain; 2 dwīn, *vi.* [PROV. SCOT. or Archaic] To pine or waste away; languish.—**dwine,** *n.* Decline.—**dwin'ing,** *a.* His sickened sisters and nurse, and dried and *dwined* away. SIDNEY LANIER *Boy's King Arthur* bk. vi, p. 398. [s. 1880.]

dwi'pa, 1 dwī'pȯ; 2 dwī'pa, *n.* Same as DVIPA.

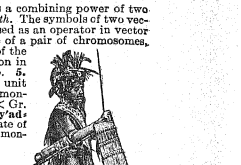
Dwy'er, 1 dwī'er; 2 dwī'er, **Michael** (1771–1826). A daring Irish rebel who in 1798 and 1803 defied the English in the Wicklow mountains.

Dy. Dysprosium: a chemical symbol.

D'y, *abbr.* Delivery.

dy'ad, 1 dai'ad; 2 dȳ'ad, *a.* 1. *Chem.* Having a combining power of two units; bivalent. 2. Same as DYADIC.

dy'ad, *n.* 1. A pair of units; duad. 2. *Chem* An atom, radical, or element that has a combining power of two units. See VALENCE. 3. *Math.* The symbols of two vectors not joined by a sign: used as an operator in vector analysis. 4. *Embryol.* One of a pair of chromosomes, especially in the prophases of the second (homeotypic) division in gametogenesis. See TETRAD. 5. *Morphology.* A secondary unit made up of an aggregate of monads. [< LL. *dyas* (*dyad-*), < Gr. *dyas* (*dyad-*), < *dyo*, two.] — **dy'ad-deme",** *n. Biol.* An aggregate of dyads, intermediate between monad-deme and triad-deme.



Dyak Chief in full War-costume.

dy-ad'ic, 1 dai-ad'ik; 2 dȳ-ad'ic, *a.* I. Or pertaining to a dyad. 2. Based on or relating to the number 2; binary. 3. *Gr. Pros.* Composed of two different rhythms or two units of terms. **dy'ad-i.—dy-adic arithmetic,** binary arithmetic. See BINARY.

dy-ad'ic, *n. Math.* 1. In vector analysis an operator consisting of a combination of dyads. 2. Dyadic arithmetic. — **complete dyadic** (*Math.*), a dyadic which can be reduced to a sum of not less than three dyads.

dy-ad'ics, 1 dai-ad'iks; 2 dȳ-ad'ics, *n. Math.* The mathematical theory of objects determinable in two alternative ways, both of which can not be used at once; as the pure mathematical theory of necessary reasoning, in which every proposition must be either false or true.

Dy'ak, 1 dī'ak; 2 dȳ'ȧk, *n.* One of the aboriginal race of Borneo, probably akin to the Malays, but differing from them in language, race, and customs. See illus. above.

dy'a-kis-do"dec-a-he'dron, *n. Crystal.* Same as DIDODECAHEDRON.—**dy'a-kis-do"dec-a-he-dr'al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a diploid.—**dy'a-kis-hex'a-con-ta-he'dron,** *n.* A solid having 120 faces. [< Gr. *dyakis, = dis* (see DI-), + DODECAHEDRON, etc.

dy'ar-chal, 1 dai'ar-kl; 2 dȳ'ȧr-cȧl, *n.* Same as DYARCHY: less authoritative spelling.

dy'ar-chy, 1 dai'ar-ki; 2 dȳ'ȧr-cy, *n.* Same as DYARCHY: less authoritative spelling.

Dy'as, 1 dai'as; 2 dȳ'ȧs, *n. Geol.* The Permian; from its division into two groups. [< LL. *dyas*; see DYAD.] — **Dy-as'sic,** *a.*

Dyaus, 1 dyaus; 2 dyous, *n.* [Sans.] *Hind. Myth.* The god of the sky, and therefore of rain. Compare ZEUS. **Dyaus'pi-trī.**

dyce, 1 dais; 2 dȳc, *adv.* [Rare.] *Naut.* "Hold her;" "Keep her so": a command to the helmsman to hold his course, as when a vessel is close-hauled: usually in the fuller form, "Dyce, no higher."

Dyce, 1 dais; 2 dȳc, **William** (9/11 1806–7/11 1864). A Scottish historian and painter; frescoes at Buckingham Palace and Osborne; *Jacob and Rachel*.

Dych'tau, 1 dik'tau; 2 dȳc'tou, *n.* A mountain in the Caucasus mountains, Russia; 16,388 ft. high.

dy'dal, 1 dal'dal; 2 dȳ'dal, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A spade, the dīdle.

dye', 1 dai; 2 dȳ, *v.* [DYED; DYE'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To fix a color in the substance of, especially in matter, usually boiling; impregnate with color; as, to *dye* cloth. 2. To color, as wood, by staining with a coloring-matter; tinge; stain. **II.** *i.* To take color in the process of dyeing; as, that cloth *dyes* well. 2. To follow the dyers' trade. [< AS. *dēagian*, < *dēag*, dye, color, < *dēagan*, color, tinge.] SYN.: see STAIN.—**dyed in the wool** [U. S.], dyed deeply; completely pervaded; ingrained.—**to dye in the grain,** to impregnate completely with color; ingrain.

dye', *n.* 1. A fluid used for dyeing, or a substance for preparing such a fluid by solution; coloring-matter. 2. A color produced by or as by dyeing; tinge; hue.

[< AS. *dēag*; see DYE, *v.*] — **dye'-bath",** *n.* A solution of coloring-matter for dyeing.—**dye-becks,** = *leather-manuf.* A receptacle containing the dye into which the skins are dipped.—**dye-leaves,** *n. pl.* In the indigo-dyery (*Ilex glabra*). 2. The sweetleaf (*Symplocos tinctoria*).—**dye-pine,** *n.* Same as KING-PINE.—**dye'stone",** *n.* An iron limestone, used as a dye.—**dye'stuff",** *n.* Any material for dyeing. **dye'ware",** *n.* Dyers' material, or a test for determining the value of a dye.—**dye'weed",** *n.* Dyer's broom.—**dye'wood",** *n.* A wood that yields dyestuff.—**dye-works,** *n. pl.* An establishment where dyeing is done.

Dyes are divided into two general classes, NATURAL and ARTIFICIAL. Up to the middle of the 19th century natural dyes, made chiefly from vegetable materials, were used exclusively. In 1856 Dr. William Henry Perkin succeeded in producing from coal-tar an artificial dye which he called **mauve.** Further experimentation resulted in the development of the **aniline dyes,** which were followed by an enormous number of artificial dyestuffs derived from coal-tar. These have now almost entirely supplanted the natural dyes. See table above.

Dyes are further subdivided: (1) according to the way they are used, or their properties; as, **mordant dyes** (those with which mordants are used), **vat dyes, develop-**

CLASSES OF DYES.

NAMES.	Description.	Examples.
ac'id dyes	Dye wool and silk (rarely cotton) with acid bath. Include sulfonated basic colors, azo-sulfonic acids, and nitro compounds	anilin blue
a-liz'a-rin dyes	Chiefly anthracene derivatives, closely related to natural dyestuffs; producing very fast colors	alizarin maroon
am'i-do-az'o dyes	A division of azo dyes; primary aromatic amins; combining with phenols and amins like the simpler amins	amido-azo-benzene
an'i-lin dyes	Made chiefly from triphenyl-methane, anilin being used in making most of them	rosolan
an'thra-cene dyes	Include a large number of coal-tar dyes, acid and mordant; the anthracene being frequently obtained from petroleum residues in manufacturing illuminating gas	alizarin brown
azo'dyes	Include numerous dyes, prepared by the diazo reaction. See AMIDO-AZO and OXY-AZO dyes	resorcin brown
bas'ic dyes	Dyes which require acid mordants, being the salts of organic bases of artificial origin	magenta rosolan naphthylamin violet diamin fast yellow
coal'-tar' dyes	Include 2,000 colors, coal-tar being the great source of modern dyes. Dyes not existing independently, but produced on the fiber itself	Bavarian blue
di-ae'ti-on dyes	Include colors used chiefly as direct cotton dyes	diphenyl blue
di-phe'nyl-am'in dyes	Coal-tar dyes, sometimes made by heating anilin with anilin hydrochlorid	rose bengale
di-rect' cot'ton dyes	Dye cotton without mordants; form lakes with basic colors; chiefly tetrazo compounds	indigo blue
e'o-sin dyes	Phthalein derivatives, including some wool, silk, and cotton dyes; salts of fluorescin	indophenol
in'di-go dyes	Include dyes made from the plant, and from sodium salt of indigotin-disulfonic acid synthetically obtained	Coupler's blue
in'do-phe'nol dyes	Nitrogen derivatives of quinone, giving blue shades	
in'du-lin dyes	Artificial blue and violet dyes; complex derivatives of quinone	
lake pig'ments	Same as mineral pigments.	
mad'der dyes	Formerly, alizarin dyes from madder root; now made from anthracene	alizarin maroon Meldola's blue chrome green
Mal'do-la's dye'stuffs	Synthetic oxazin dyestuffs, coloring cotton blue or violet	
min'er-al pig'ments	Colors fixed upon the fiber by means of some adhesion	chrome yellow
mor'dant dyes	Dyes which, when mixed with metallic oxids, color textile fibers; including alizarins, azo compounds, derivatives of pyrogallol, and nitroso compounds	toluylene red
neu'tral dyes	Include all dyes whose original affinities are neutral or become so by combining with a suitable acid or basic complement	crocein orange artificial alizarin
ox'y-az'o dyes	A division of azo dyes; chiefly sodium salts of sulfonic acids of oxy-azo compounds	phenol black
peate dyes	Dyes ready for use in the form of a semi-liquid mass	rose bengale
phe'nol dyes	Dyes from phenol, which is obtained from coal-tar oils; chiefly acid dyes for wool	
phtha'e-in dyes	Triphenyl-carbinol derivatives; their alkali salts are fluorescent in solution	resolic acid anilin rose
quin'o-lin dyes	Coloring matters made from quinolin; one of a homologous series of bases derived from coal-tar naphthas	
quin'one dyes	Synthetic dyes derived from quinone; used chiefly on cotton	magenta
ros-an'i-lin dyes	Dyes derived from triamido diphenyl tolyl carbinol	
ro-sol'ic ac'id dyes	Triphenyl-carbinol derivatives, made by condensation of various phenols, with color	
saf'ranin dyes	Mixtures of phenyl and tolyl safranins, giving red shades	
tri-phe'nyl-car'bi-nol dyes	Anilin dyes, derived from triphenyl-carbinol, including rosanilin, rosolic acid, and phthalein dyes	
tri-phe'nyl-meth'ane dyes	Coal-tar derivatives, used on silk and wool	magenta indigo
vat dyes	Dyes prepared by the vat-process	

ing dyes (those formed on the fiber; see INGRAIN COLOR), **lakes** and **pigments** (insoluble coloring-matters which are fixed on the fiber); (2) according to the coal-tar compounds which they resemble or from which they are derived, and from the organic groups which they contain. See COLOR, *n.*, 19.

For specific dyes, as **Alexandria blue, alizarin brown,** etc., see tables under the respective colors, as BLUE, BROWN, etc.

dye-ŝ, *n.* Dic; hazard.

dye'-house", 1 dai'-hous'; 2 dȳ'-hous', *n.* A building in which dyeing is carried on.

dye'-house"ŝ, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A house where milk is kept. See DAIRY. **dye'-houseer**

dye'ing, 1 dai'iŋ; 2 dȳ'iŋ, *n.* The act, process, or trade of fixing colors in cloth or other porous material.

True *dyeing* can only result when the colouring matter is presented to the fibre in a soluble condition, and is then, by some means or other, rendered insoluble while it is absorbed by, or is in direct contact with, the fibre. There must always be some marked physical or chemical affinity existing between fibre and colouring matter, and this depends upon the physical and chemical properties of both. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. viii, p. 745.

dye'pline", *n.* Same as KING-DEVIL.

dye'r, 1 dai'or; 2 dȳ'er, *n.* One who dyes; especially, one engaged in the business of dyeing fabrics. **dy'ere†.**

— dy'er's-broom", *n.* A shrubby plant (*Genista tinctoria*) yielding a yellow dye which with wood becomes a permanent green. **dy'er's-green'weed"†**; **dye'weed"‡.**

dyer's-moss, *n.* Same as ARCHIL, — **dyer's-weed,** *n.* 1. The European woad or weld (*Reseda luteola*), used for dyeing green, yellow, or blue, according to the mordant employed, especially in coloring wall-paper. 2. Woad or dyer's-woad (*Isatis tinctoria*).

Dy'er, *n.* 1. **John** (1700–1758), an English clergyman and poet, born in Wales: *Ruins of Rome,* etc. 2. A county in N. W. Tennessee; 600 sq. m.; county-seat, Dyersburg. 3. A town in Gibson county, Tenn.

Dy'ers-burg, 1 dai'orz-bürg; 2 dȳ'ers-bürg, *n.* A city, county-seat of Dyer county, Tenn.

Dy'ers-ville, 1 dai'orz-vil; 2 dȳ'ers-vil, *n.* A town in Dubuque county, Ia.

dye'ster†, *n.* [Scot.] A dyer.

dye'stone", dye-ŝtu, etc. See under DYE, *n.*

dyghte†, *v.* To dight.

dy'go-gram, 1 dai'go-gram; 2 dȳ'go-grăm, *n.* A diagram showing how the horizontal component of the force of magnetism on a ship's compass-needle varies while the vessel is making a circuit or curve. [< Gr. *dynamis* (see DYNAMITE) + *gōnia,* angle, + *gramma,* a writing.]

dy'go-graph, 1 dai'go-graf; 2 dȳ'go-grăf, *n.* An apparatus used for correcting ships' compasses.

dy'ing, 1 dai'iŋ; 2 dȳ'iŋ, *pa.* 1. Departing from the present life; ceasing to live; near to death; expiring; hence, gradually fading; beginning to close; as, a *dying* man; the *dying* day. 2. Destined to death; mortal; perishable; as, *dying* bodies. 3. Of or pertaining to death; also, given, uttered, or manifested just before death; as, a *dying* prayer; a *dying* declaration. 4. [Colloq.] Extremely eager or solicitous. — **dy'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **dy'ing-ness,** *n.* The state of dying, or the affectation of a dying state; languishment.

dyke†, *n.* To make dikes.

dyke, *n.* Same as DIKE.

dyk'hop"per, 1 daik'hep'or; 2 dȳk'hŏp'er, *n.* [Local, Scot.] A bird, the wheatear.

dyk'er, 1 dai'kor; 2 dȳ'ker, *n. Eccl.* A two-branched candlestick; dicerion. [< Gr. *dikerōs,* two-horned.]

Dykes, 1 daiks; 2 dȳks, **Rachus** (1/11 1823–1/12 1876). An English clergyman; composed sacred music; *Nearer, my God, to Thee,* etc.

dy'kie, 1 dai'ki; 2 dȳ'ki, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The hedge-sparrow.

Dy'lan, 1 di'lan; 2 dū'lan, *n.* A Welsh-Breton Neptune, or sea-divinity.

Dy'mond, 1 dai'mond; 2 dȳ'mond, **Jonathan** (8/14 1796–5/8 1828). An English Quaker; moralist; *Principles of Morality.*

dy'na-, 1 dai'na-; 2 dȳ'na-. From Gr. *dynamis,* power: a combining form. In English words beginning with this prefix the sound of *i* in *ain* prevailed to the middle of the 19th century. This, while etymologically correct, and still occasionally heard, is now practically rejected in favor of the *a* sound as in *dynamite.*

dy-nac"ti-nom'e-ter, 1 dai-nak'ti-nam'i-tər; 2 dȳ-năk'ti-nŏm'e-ter, *n.* An apparatus for actinic power, or for comparing the quickness of action of lenses in photography. [< Gr. *dynamis* (see DYNAMITE) + *aktis* (*aktin-*), ray, + *metron,* measure.]

dy'na-graf, 1 dai'na-graf; 2 dȳ'na-grăf, *n.* Same as DYNAMOGRAPH.

dy'nam, 1 dai'nam; 2 dȳ'năm, *n.* **1.** The work required to raise one pound through one foot; a foot-pound: used as a unit. **2.** The resultant of all the forces acting on a body: either a force or a force and a couple. [< Gr. *dynamis*; see DYNAMITE.] **dy'name†.**

dy-nam'e-ter, 1 dai-nam'i-tər; 2 dȳ-năm'e-ter, *n.* A device for measuring the magnifying power of telescopes. [Shortened from DYNAMOMETER.] — **dy"na-met'ric,** **dy"na-met'ri-cal,** *a.*

dy-nam'i-, 1 di-nam'i-; 2 dy-năm'i-. From Gr. *dynamis,* power: a combining form.

dy-nam'ic, 1 dai-nam'ik, -i-kal; 2 dȳ-năm'ic, -i-cal, **dy-nam'i-cal,** } *a.* **1.** *Phys. Sci.,* Of or pertaining to forces not in equilibrium; pertaining to motion as the result of force: opposed to *static.*

Strictly speaking, all questions of electricity is static, and all electricity in motion, from whatever source, is dynamic.

B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* ¶ 809, p. 532. [n. s. & co.]

2. Pertaining to or characterized by mechanical force.

Modern physical investigation has entirely set aside the idea, still lingering among metaphysicians, that extension is the only essential quality of matter; *dynamical* energy is also essential. McCOSH *Divine Government* bk. ii. p. 77, note. [c. a BRIDGE, 1866.]

3. Producing or involving activity or action of any kind; motive; efficient: applied sometimes to mental, moral, and spiritual conditions.

If [the Greek intellect] has been the great *dynamic* agency in European civilisation.

LECKY *Eng. in the Eighteenth Cent.* vol. i, p. 16. [a. 1888.]

4. *Econ.* Relating to the equilibrial changes of economic forces, due either to unusual conditions or to a gradual varying of a people's habits and ideals. **5.** *Phon.* Enunciated with force or stress, as a syllable. **6.** *Med.* Functional, as opposed to organic; as, a *dynamic* disease. [< Gr. *dynamikos,* powerful, < *dynamat,* be able.] — **dynamic cooling** (*Physics*), the cooling of a gas by expansion. — **d. electricity** (*Elec.*), electricity with a low potential but of considerable quantity: distinguished from *static electricity.* — **d. heating** (*Physics*), the heating of a gas by compression. — **d. metamorphism** (*Geol.*), see under METAMORPHISM. — **d. murmurs** (*Med.*), cardiac murmurs caused by an unusual shape of the heart's internal surface. — **d. relations,** relations of cause and effect. — **d. stability** (*Ship-building*), a measure of the work done in overcoming forces in keeling a ship to a given angle from the upright position of equilibrium, assuming that the medium in which the ship floats does not resist rolling. — **d. theory,** one of the various theories of dynamism. — **d. theory of heat,** see HEAT. — **dy-nam'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In accordance with the principles of dynamics. **2.** With force or power; energetically.

dy-nam'ic, *n.* **1.** Dynamics. **2.** The moving force or motive for any action.

dy"na-mi-cle'ful, 1 dai'nam-i-ti; 2 dȳ'năm-i-ti, *n. Chem.* Same as ATOMICITY.

dy-nam'ics, 1 dai-nam'iks; 2 dȳ-năm'ics, *n.* **1.** *Physics.* (1) The branch of mechanics that treats of the effects of forces in producing motion, and of the laws of the motion thus produced: sometimes called *kinetics:* opposed to *statics.* (2) The science that treats of the laws of force, whether producing equilibrium or motion: in this sense including both statics and kinetics. **2.** The forces producing or governing activity or movement of any kind; also, the methods of such activity; as, spiritual *dynamics:* collective term.

Philanthropy is the *dynamics* of Christianity; that is to say, it is Christianity in action. R. T. ELY *Social Aspects of Christianity* essay iii, p. 85. [e. v. c.]

3. *Mus.* The department of musical science that treats of the powers and qualities of tones, as piano, mezzo, forte, clear, somber, dolce. — **chemical dynamics** (*Phys. Chem.*), the study of chemical changes as manifested by their energetics. — **vital d.** (*Med.*), the effects of remedial agents on the human organism not ascribable to either mechanical or chemical causes.

dy"nam-i'es-ter, 1 dai-nam'i-ster; 2 dȳ'na-mim'e-ter, *n.* Same as DYNAMOMETER. **dy"na-mi-om'e-ter‡.**

dy'na-mis, 1 dai'na-mis; 2 dȳ'na-mis, *n.* [Gr.] *Aristotelianism.* The undeveloped capacity for a further future realization; potentiality: opposed to *energeia.*

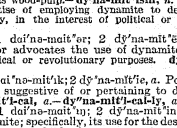
dy'na-mism, 1 dai'na-mizm; 2 dȳ'na-mism, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* One of various doctrines that endeavor to explain the phenomena of the universe chiefly or wholly in terms of force or energy. Since the early doctrine of the Ionic philosophers, which referred the origin of motion to the principles of the material basis, each of the more important forms of dynamism have been the following: (1) Leibnitz's doctrine that we must conceive of material substance as a combination of simple and ultimate forces; (2) the theory proposed by Kant and adopted by many modern physicists that matter consists of forces of attraction and repulsion; (3) the complete identification of the category of substance with energy (energetics); or, more especially, (4) Spencerian evolution.

2. The mode of existence of force or energy. [< Gr. *dynamis* (see DYNAMITE) + -ISM.] — **dy'na-mist,** *n.* One who believes in dynamism. — **dy"na-mis'tic,** *a.*

dy'na-mi-tard, 1 dai'na-mi-tūrd; 2 dȳ'na-mi-tärd, *n.* Same as a DYNAMITER.

dy'na-mite, 1 dai'na-mait; 2 dȳ'na-mit (XIII), *vt.* [-MIT"ED; -MIT'ING.] **1.** To disintegrate with or as with dynamite. **2.** To charge with dynamite, as a mine.

dy'na-mite, *n.* An explosive composed of nitroglycerin held in an absorbent called the dope, invented in 1866 by Alfred Nobel. Formerly silicious earth or similar inert dope was used. This has been largely replaced by nitrate mixtures, which serve to reduce explosive force. The quantity of nitroglycerin in dynamite varies from 75 to 25 per cent., but is usually about 40 per cent. See EXPLOSIVE. [< Gr. *dynamis,* power, < *dynamai,* be able.] — **dy'na-mite-gun",** *n.* An air-gun for projecting a shell filled with very high explosive. — **d. shell,** *n.* A missile charged with dynamite or other explosives after being fired from a gun.



Dynamite-gun.

— **gelatin d.,** a powerful explosive made by dissolving explosive gelatin with an inexpensive absorbent, such as wood-pulp. — **dy'na-mit"ism,** *n.* The theory and practise of employing dynamite to destroy life and property, in the interest of political or other schemes.

b, breech; p, projectile ready for loading; Ls, tube; Ls, trunnion; Ls, truss.

dy'na-mit"er, 1 dai'na-mait'or; 2 dȳ'na-mit'er, *n.* One who uses or advocates the use of dynamite, especially for political or revolutionary purposes. **dy'na-mit'ist‡.**

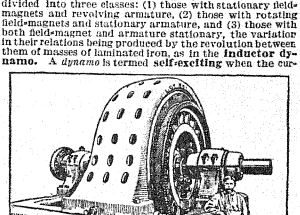
dy'na-mit'ic, 1 dai'na-mit'ik; 2 dȳ'na-mit'ic, *a.* Powerfully explosive; suggestive of or pertaining to dynamite. — **dy'na-mit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **dy'na-mit'i-cal-ly‡,** *adv.*

dy'na-mit"ing, 1 dai'na-mait'iŋ; 2 dȳ'na-mit'ing, *n.* The use of dynamite; specifically, its use for the destruction of life and property by lost persons.

dy'na-mi-za'tion, 1 dai'na-mi-zē'shon; 2 dȳ'na-mi-zā'shon, *n.* **1.** Augmentation of force or activity; dynamogeny. **2.** In homeopathy, the trituration or succession of medicines to increase their dynamic power.

dy'na-mize, 1 dai'na-maiz; 2 dȳ'na-miz, *vt.* [-MIZED; -MIZ'ING.] In homeopathy, to increase the power of (medicines) by trituration or succession. [< Gr. *dynamis*; see DYNAMITE.]

dy'na-mo, 1 dai'na-mō; 2 dȳ'na-mō, *n. Elec.* A machine, driven by steam or operated by some other force or power, which, through the agency of electromagnetic induction, converts into electrical energy in the form of currents of high potential the mechanical energy put into it, with losses due to heating, friction, etc.; a dynamo-electric generator. In general, a dynamo consists of two main elements, the magnetic field and the conductor, to which the means for collecting the current generated by the mechanical variation of their mutual relations. A soft iron core wound with coils of insulated wire, called the armature, and representing the conductor, is rapidly rotated by mechanical means between the poles of electromagnets, called field-magnets and representing the magnetic field, in such a way as to cut magnetic lines of force and develop electromotive force, which shows itself as a potential difference between two brushes or springs which press upon the insulated rings forming the terminals of the armature coils and revolving with the armature. If the two ends of a conductor are attached respectively to these two springs, the potential difference will cause a current to flow through the wire. See INDUCTION. *Dynamos* are of two kinds: (1) **alternating dynamos,** and (2) **direct-current dynamos.** The foregoing description applies broadly to both classes, save that in the former the current, as taken off by the springs from the collector-rings, alternates as often as the armature coils approach and recede from the poles of the field-magnets, while in the latter, through the use of a commutator, the potential differences and consequent direction of the current are mechanically maintained in the same sense or direction. Alternating **dynamos** are usually divided into three classes: (1) those with stationary field-magnets and revolving armature, (2) those with rotating field-magnets and stationary armature, and (3) those with both field-magnet and armature stationary, the variation in their relations being produced by the revolution between them of masses of laminated iron, as in the **inductor dynamo.** A *dynamo* is termed **self-exciting** when the current it develops is used to energize its field-magnet, and **separately exciting** when its field-magnet is energized from an outside source. See GENERATOR, 6, and ELECTRIC MOTOR under MOTOR.


Alternating Dynamo of 4,000 Horse-power as used in hydroelectric plant on Weber river, Utah.

Dynamos are named (1) from the character or winding of their armatures; as, **closed-coil dynamo, disk d., drum d., open-coil d., pole-changing d.,** and **ring d.**; (2) from the manner in which the field-magnets are arranged or excited; as, **compound-wound d., homopolar** or **unipolar d., separate-circuit d., series-wound d., shunt-wound d., shunt-wound d., single-coil d., multipolar d.**; (3) from the character of the current produced; as, **continuous-current d., multiphase d.**; and (4) from the service required of them; as, **electroplating d., arclighting d.**

Such was the insight of Faraday into the fundamental nature of the *dynamo* that the principle of its action laid down by him remained essentially unchanged. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. viii, p. 784.

— **motor dynamo.** *n.* A dynamo used as a motor. **2.** A dynamo driving a dynamo-electric motor. — **mouse-mill d.,** a dynamo whose armature consists of parallel copper bars arranged on a hollow cylinder.

dy"na-mo-cos'mi-cal, 1 dai'na-mo-koz'mi-kəl; 2 dȳ"na-mo-cŏz'mi-cal, *a. Meteorol.* Relating to those terms in the analysis of any meteorological element which are conceived as being dependent upon extra-terrestrial forces.

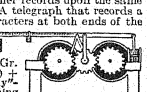
dy'na-mo-e-lec'tric, 1 dai'na-mo-i-lek'trik; 2 dȳ'na-mo-e-lĕc'tric, *a.* Pertaining to the relation between electricity and mechanical force or their reciprocal action; transforming mechanical into electrical energy, or the reverse. [< Gr. *dynamis* (see DYNAMITE) + ELECTRIC.] **dy'na-mo-e-lec'tri-cal†.** — **dynamo-electric machine,** either a dynamo-electric generator, usually known simply as a dynamo, which utilizes mechanical power and produces electric current, or a dynamo-electric motor, usually called a motor, which utilizes electric current and produces mechanical power. Either machine may be used to perform the functions of the other.

The *dynamo-electric machine* gave an extraordinary impetus to the investigation of all branches of electric science. F. L. POPE in *Electricity in Daily Life, Electric Motor* p. 45. [a. 1891.]

dy"na-mo-gen'e-sis, 1 dai'na-mo-jen'i-sis; 2 dȳ'na-mo-jĕn'e-sis, *n.* The fact or process of the formation of sense in general, but especially when they are sudden and strong, affect the tension and movements of the muscular. The principle seems to follow from the law of neural dynamogeny, that energy of stimulation tends to be transformed into energy of bodily movement. The term is also sometimes extended to the effect of sensorial stimulation on the activities of thought.

dy"na-mog'e-ny, 1 dai'na-moj'i-ni; 2 dȳ'na-mŏg'e-ny, *n.* **1.** *Psychol.* Production of increased nervous activity; the reinforcing effect of sensorial stimuli upon muscular action. **2.** The action of a tonic medicine. [< *dynamis* (see DYNAMITE) + -GENY.] — **dy"na-mo-gen'ic,** *a.* **dy"na-mo-ge-ne'tic†.** — **dy"na-mog'e-nous,** *a.*

dy'nam-o-graph, 1 dai-nam'o-graf; 2 dȳ-năm'o-grăf, *n.* **1.** A recording instrument particularly an instrument for continuously and automatically recording the amount of adhesion to the rails of a railway car, the condition of the track, the speed of the train, and the power consumed in hauling, etc., besides making or permitting the making of other records upon the same sheet or web of paper. **2.** A telegraph that records a message in typewritten characters at both ends of the line. **3.** A device to record the degree of compression of an elliptic spring; a grip-tester. [< Gr. *dynamis* (see DYNAMITE) + -GRAPH.] **dy'nam-o-graf†.** — **dy"na-mo-graph'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the registering of strength or movements.


Dynamometer.

dy"na-mol'o-gy, 1 dai'na-mol'o-ji; 2 dȳ'na-mŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of forces; dynamics.

dy"na-mo-met'a-mor'phism, *n.* **1.** *Physics.* Transformation of energy. **2.** See METAMORPHISM.

dy"na-mom'e-ter, 1 dai'na-mom'i-tər; 2 dȳ'na-mŏm'e-ter, *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring force exerted or power expended, as by an animal or a machine, in doing work. **2.** Same as DYNAMETER. [< Gr. *dynamis* (see DYNAMITE) + -METER.]

When the large wheels are driven by belts, motion is communicated to the center spur-wheel, which is hung from the graduated balance-lever in such a manner that the strain may be measured in pounds.

— **absorption dynamometer,** any form of dynamometer absorbing the measured energy by frictional resistances; distinguished from *transmission dynamometer*, which transmits the power measured to perform useful work in other machines.— **dynamometer of power,** a name sometimes given to a dynamometer or dynamometry. **dy″na-mo-met′ri-cal;** — **dy″na-mom′e-try,** *n.* The act or art of measuring the expenditure of power.

dy-nam′o-phone, *n.* [dī-nam′o-fōn; 2 dȳ-năm′o-fōn, *n.* A form of transmission dynamometer fitted with two telephone circuits and used to measure the twist of a turning shaft.

dy-nam′o-scope, *n.* [dī-nam′o-skōp; 2 dȳ-năm′o-skōp, *n.* A device for detecting the slight murmurs in the fibrillary contraction of a muscle.— **dy″na-mos′co-py,** *n.* The auscultation of muscles by means of the dynamoscope.

dy″na-mo-stat′ic, [dī″na-mo-stat′ik; 2 dȳ″na-mo-stăt′ic, *a.* pertaining to the so-called *dynamostatic* machine designed by Prof. Elihu Thomson for obtaining static electricity from an alternating current.

dy′na-mo″tor, [dī′na-mō″tor *or* -tor; 2 dȳ″na-mō″tor, *n. Elec.* 1. A kind of rotary transformer. 2. A dynamo-electric machine having one field-magnet, one armature-core, and two armature-windings, each having a commutator, and being insulated from the other. [< DYNAMO + MOTOR.]

dy′nast, [dī′nast; 2 dȳ′năst, *n.* **1.** One who holds chief power, especially as hereditary ruler; a monarch; sovereign.

No *dynast*, perhaps, of the ancient families was ever so little protected by royalty, or ever cared so little about a throne [as Dom Pedro II.]. *The Spectator* [London] Dec. 12, 1891, p. 831.

2†. A dynasty. [< L. *dynastes*, < Gr. *dynastēs*, < *dynamai*, to able.] **dy-nas′tal,** *a.*

Dy-nas′ti-dæ, [dī-nas′ti-dē; 2 dȳ-năs′ti-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of lamellicorn beetles now united with *Scarabæidæ*, including the Hercules-beetle, *Dynastes Hercules*. (Gr. *dynastēs*, lord, + -IDÆ.) — **dy-nas′ti-dan,** *a.* & *n.*

Dy″nas-ti′næ, *n. pl. Entom.* A subfamily of *Scarabæidæ* embracing some of the largest forms.— **Dy-nas′ti-dēs,** *n. pl.* Same as DYNASTINÆ.

dy′nas-ty, [dī′nos-ti; 2 dī′năs-ti; 2 dȳ′năs-ty *or* dȳn′as-ty (XIII), *n.* [PTES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] 1. A succession of sovereigns or rulers in one line of family descent, or considered from the same ancestral stock, governing the same country; as, the Bourbon *dynasty*. **2†.** Supreme rule; government. [< F. *dynastie*, < LL. *dynastia*, < Gr. *dynasteia*, < *dynastēs*, lord, < *dynamai*, to be able.] **dy″nas-tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a dynasty. **dy-nas′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **dy-nas′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **dy-nas′ti-cism,** *n.* Government by a dynasty; sovereignty handed down in one family line.

dyne, [dīn; 2 dȳn, *n.* The fundamental unit of force in the C. G. S. system; the force which, applied to a mass of one gram for one second, would give it a velocity of one centimeter a second. It is about the weight of 1-981 milligrams, or practically one two-hundredth of a grain. [Abbr. of DYNAM.] — **dyne′-cen′ti-me″ter,** *n.* 1. The work done by one dyne acting through one centimeter; the C. G. S. unit of work. 2. The moment of one dyne acting at the length of an arm of one centimeter; the C. G. S. unit for moment of force.

dy′no-graph, [dī′no-graf; 2 dȳ′no-grăf, *n.* Same as DYNAMOGRAPH.

dy″o-ce′tri-a-con″ta-he′dron, *n. Geom.* A solid bounded by 32 faces. [< Gr. *dyo kai triakonta*, thirty-two, + *hedra*, base.] **dy″o-ce″tri-a-hed′ral,** *a.*

dy′o-phone, [dī′o-fōn; 2 dȳ′o-fōn, *n. Acoustics.* An instrument emitting simultaneously two tones of the same pitch, but differing in timbre. [< Gr. *dyo*, two, + *phōnē*, sound.]

dy-oph′y-sīt″ism, [dī-of′i-sait″izm; 2 dȳ-ŏf′y-sīt″ism, *n.* The theory that there are two natures, the divine and the human, united in the person of Jesus Christ; opposed to *monophysitism*. **dy-oph′y-sīt″ic,** [-sait″ik; 2 -sīt″ic, *a.* Pertaining to *dyophysitism*, grow.] — **dy-oph′y-sīt″e,** *n.* — **dy-oph′y-sīt″ic, dy-oph′y-sīt′i-cal,** *a.*

Dy″o-pru′ni-da, [dī″o-prū′ni-da; 2 dȳ″o-pru′ni-da, *n. pl. Prot.* A division of Gymnodican radiolarians with the shell bilocular. [< Gr. *dyo*, two, + L. *prunum*, plum.] — **dy″o-pru′nid-dan,** *a.*

dy″o-the′ism, [dī″o-thī′izm; 2 dȳ″o-thē″ism, *n.* The theory of two Gods in the universe; theistic dualism. [< Gr. *dyo*, two, + *theos*, god.]

dy-oth′e-lism, [dī-oth′i-lizm; 2 dȳ-ŏth′ē-lism, *n. Eccl. Hist.* The doctrine that in Jesus Christ two wills are maintained, sometimes, but not constantly, one divine, the other human. [< Gr. *dyo*, two, + *thelō*, wish.] **dy-oth′e-let-ism†;** — **dy-oth′e-let′i-cal,** *a.*— **dy-oth′e-lite.** **1.** *a.* Pertaining to dyotheism. **2.** *n.* One who contends for the doctrine of dyotheism. [DURAZZO.

Dyr-na′chi-um, [dī-nā′ki-um; 2 dȳr-na′ci-ŭm, *n.* Same as **dys-,** 1 dis-; 2 dȳs-, *prefix.* An inseparable prefix giving or augmenting a bad meaning. [< L. *dys-*, < Gr. *dys-*, hard, bad.] — **dys″a-cu′sis,** *n. Pathol.* Hardness of hearing; partial deafness; an aural derangement that renders common sounds distressing. **dys-a-cu′sic** [-sik; 2 -sic, *a.* **dys-a-cou′stic;** **dys-a-cou′sis;** **dys-a-cous′ma†.**— **dys-al′bu-mose,** *n. Med.* An albuminoid substance resulting from the splitting up of proteids during the process of digestion; a product of the peptic digestion of fibrin.— **dys-an′a-lyte,** *n. Mineral.* A black ferrous calcium columbotitanate, (FeCaCeNa)$_2$(Cb, Ti)$_2$O$_6$, crystallizing in the isometric system.— **dys′a-phe,** *n. Pathol.* Derangement or morbid condition of the sense of touch. **dys-aph′a-i;** **dys-haph′i-a;** — **dys″a-o-not′o-sy,** *n. Obstet.* Difficult parturition.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Dy′sart, [dī′sart; 2 dȳ′sart, *n.* A seaport town in Fifeshire, Scotland.

dys-ar′thri-a, *n. Pathol.* Difficulty of articulation; dysalia. — **dys-ar′thric,** *a.*— **dys″ar-thrit′is,** *n. Pathol.* An anomalous form of gout. — **dys″ar-thro′sis,** *n. Pathol.* 1. Congenital malformation of a joint. 2. Dislocation. 3. A false joint.— **dys-bou′li-a,** *n. Pathol.* A considerable impairment of the power of willing or self-control.— **dys″es-tap′o-sis,** *n. Pathol.* Great difficulty in swallowing, especially water, in cases of hydrophobia.— **dys-che′zi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Difficult or painful evacuation of the bowels.— **dys-chro′a,** *n.* A morbid discoloration of the skin, as in jaundice. — **dys-chrol′a‡;** **dys″chro-ma′si-a†.**— **dys-chro″ma-top′si-a,** *n. Pathol.* Difficulty in distinguishing colors; partial color-blindness. **dys-chro″ma-top′sis‡;** **dys-chro″ma-top-sy†.**— **dys-chro′mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Pathological discoloration of the skin.

dys′chro-nous, [dis′kro-nus; 2 dȳs′cro-nŭs, *a.* Occurring at different times: opposed to *synchronous*.

dys′cl-ne-si′a, [dis″i-nē′si-a; 2 dȳs″i-nē′sī-a, *n. Pathol.* Impairment of the power of movement; inability to move without pain. **dys″el-ne′sis‡;** **dys″li-ne′si-a†.**

Dys-coph′i-dæ, [dis-kof′i-dē; 2 dȳs-cŏf′i-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of frogs like amphibians with upper teeth and dilated sacral diapophyses. **Dys-co′phus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *dys-*, *kōphos*, stone-deaf, < *dyō-*, hard, + *kōphos*, deaf, < *koptō*, smite.] — **dys′co-phid,** *n.* — **dys′co-phoid,** *a.* & *n.*

dys-ocu′ri-a, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the pupil of the eye. — **dys-cras′i,** *v.* To affect with dyscrasia.— **dys-cra′si-a,** *n. Pathol.* A depraved condition of the system, and especially of the blood, due to constitutional disease; general bad health. **dys′crase‡;** **dys′cra-sy‡.** — **dys-cra′si-al,** **dys-cra′sic,** *a.*

dys′crite, [dis′krā-sait; 2 dȳs′cra-sīt, *n. Mineral.* A silver-white, opaque silver antimonid (Ag_3Sb) found massive and in orthorhombic crystals. [< DYS- + Gr. *krasis*, mixture, < *keramnymi*, mix.]

Dys-der′i-dæ, [dis-der′i-dē; 2 dȳs-dĕr′i-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of tubitelarian spiders with two pairs of stigmata near the base of the abdomen. **Dys′de-ra,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *dysdēris*, hard to battle with, < *dys-*, hard, + *ēris*, contest.] **Dys″de-rol′dæ,** [-de-rol′dē; **dys′de-rid,** *a.* & *n.*— **dys′de-roid,** *a.*

dys-er′u-la, [dis-er′ū-a; 2 dȳs-ĕr′ū-la, *n. Pathol.* A morbid or vitiated condition of the blood. [< DYS- + Gr. *haima*, blood.] **dys-æ′mi-a†.**

dys′en-ter-y, [dis′en-ter-i; 2 dȳs′ĕn-tĕr-y, *n. Pathol.* A severe inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine, attended with bloody evacuations, griping pains, and some fever; bloody flux: applied also to a disastrous disease affecting bees in the spring; a diarrhœa. Dysentery is either acute or chronic, and may also be sporadic or epidemic. **diphtheritic dysentery** is noted by the appearance of a false membrane; **Japanese or bacillary** it is produced by an intestinal bacillus; and **tropical or amœbic** it is due to intestinal amœbæ. [< F. *dysenterie*, < L. *dysenteria*, < Gr. *dysenteriē*, < *dys-*, bad, + *enteron*, see ENTRAILS.] — **dys″en-ter′ic,** *a.* — **dys″en-ter′i-cal,** *a.* — **dys′en-ter-ize,** *v.* **d.-weed‡.— rheumatic d.,** inflammation of the bowels accompanied by a rheumatic inflammation of the joints and catarrhal effusion of the mucous membrane of the intestines. **simple d.,** 1. Pertaining to dysentery. 2. Suffering from dysentery. **dys″en-ter′i-cal‡;** **dys″en-ter′i-zoat.**

dys′es-the′sis, [dis-es-thē′sis, *n. Pathol.* Loss of sensation, partial or complete; numbness. **dys″æs-the′si-a‡;** **dys″es-the′sist;** **dys″es-the′sia;** **dys″es-thet′ic,** *a.* Relating to or affected by dysesthesia. **dys″es-thet′i-cal,** *a.*— **dys″es-thet′o-sis,** *n. Pathol.* A defective secretion or unhealthy condition of milk. **dys-ga′li-a†.**— **dys″ge-ne′si-a,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition of the generative functions or organs.— **dys″ge-nes′ic,** *a.* Sterile; impotent; partially sterile.— **dys-gen′e-sis,** *n. Biol.* Difficulty in breeding; specifically, a condition of certain hybrids in which they are unable to interbreed, but can breed with the parental species. SEXUAL AFFINITY, under SEXUAL.— **dys-geu′si-a,** *n. Pathol.* Derangement of the sense of taste.— **dys′i-dro′sis,** *n. Pathol.* Incomplete or partially arrested discharge after childbirth.— **dys-ki-lo′gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* **1.** Impairment of reasoning power. **2.** Derangement of the power of speech.— **dys-log′i-cal,** *a.*

dys″lo-gis′ti-cism, [dis″lo-jis′ti-sizm; 2 dȳs″lo-gĭs′tĭ-cism, *n.* Cowering disapproval or censure; opposed to *eulogistic*.— **dys″lo-gis′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dys′lo-gy, [dis′lo-ji; 2 dȳs′lo-gy, *n.* [Rare.] Dispraise; disparagement; the opposite of *eulogy*. [< DYS- + Gr. *legō*, speak.]

dys′lu-ite, [dis′lū-ait; 2 dȳs′lū-īt, *n. Mineral.* Brown zinc silicate. [< Gr. *dys-*, bad, + *lysis*, loosing.]

dys′ly-sin, [dis′li-sin; 2 dȳs′ly-sin, *n. Chem.* An amorphous resinous compound ($C_{31}H_{48}O_8$) obtained when cholic acid is decomposed. [< DYS- + Gr. *lysis*, loosing.]

dys-men″or-rhe′a, [dis-men″o-rī′a; 2 dȳs-mĕn″o-rē′a, *n. Pathol.* Difficult or painful menstruation. [< DYS- + Gr. *mēn*, month, + *rhoia*, flowing, < *rheō*, flow.] **dys-me′nia‡;** **dys-men′o-rhœa‡;** **dys-men′o-rhe″al,** *a.* Pertaining to dysmenorrhea. **dys-men″or-rhœ′al‡;** **dys-men″or-rhe′ic.**

dys′mer-ism, [dis′mer-izm; 2 dȳs′mer-ĭsm, *n. Biol.* A dysmeristic aggregate. [< DYS- + Gr. *meros*, part.]

dys′mer-is′tic, [dis′mer-is′tik; 2 dȳs′mer-ĭs′tic, *a. Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of unlike and indistinct parts or segments; dysmerogenetic; as, a *dysmeristic* aggregate.

dys″mer-o-gen′e-sis, [dis″mer-o-jen′i-sis; 2 dȳs″mer-o-gĕn′ē-sis, *n. Biol.* The effacement of merogenesis by limitation in embryonic growth. [< DYS- + Gr. *meros*, part, + GENESIS.] — **dis″mer-o-ge-net′ic,** *a. Biol.* Of, pertaining to, produced by, or exhibiting dysmerogenesis; dysmeristic.

dys″mer-o-morph, [dis″mer-o-mōrf; 2 dȳs″mer-o-mōrf, *n. Biol.* An organism produced by dysmerogenesis. [< DYS- + Gr. *meros*, part, + *morphē*, form.] — **dys″mer-o-mor′phic,** *a.*

dys-min′di-a, *n. Pathol.* Partial or complete inability to express thoughts by means of gestures: due to cerebral lesion.— **dys-mne′si-a,** *n. Pathol.* Unusual impairment of memory.

dys″no-et′ic, [dis″no-et′ik; 2 dȳs″no-ĕt′ic, *a. Hypnol.* **1.** Of or pertaining to abnormal inability to perceive or reason correctly; disturbing intellection. **2.** Bad in influence or design; having good motives. **3.** Of evil temper. [< DYS- + Gr. *noētikos*, intelligent, < *noeō*, think.]

dys′no-my, [dis′no-mi; 2 dȳs′no-my, *n.* Bad legislation; injurious state of the laws. — **dys-o′di-a,** *n. Pathol.* A disease characterized by fetid or offensive exhalations.

dys′o-dile, [dis′o-dil; 2 dȳs′o-dĭl, *n. Mineral.* A yellow, radiated, very inflammable acid hydrocarbon, burning with an odor like that of asafetida. [< Gr. *dysōdēs*, foul, < *dys-*, ill, + *ozō*, smell.]

dys″o-don′ta, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Monomyaria*.— **dys′o-dont,** *a.*— **dys″o-don-ti′a-sis,** *n. Med.* Difficulty or agreat delay in teething.— **dys″o-dyn′i-a,** *n. Obstet.* Irregularity or inefficiency of labor-pains.— **dys″o-o-to′ci-a,** *n. Zool.* Difficult or painful ovulation.— **dys-op′si-a,** *n. Pathol.* Dimness or difficulty of vision. **dys-o′pi-a‡;** **dys-op′sy‡.**— **dys″o-re′ti-a,** *n. Pathol.* An impaired or depraved appetite. **dys′o-rex-y‡.**— **dys-os′mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* **1.** Loss or impairment of the sense of smell. **2.** An offensive odor exhaled from any part of the body.— **dys″os-to′sis,** *n. Pathol.* Defective formation or morbid condition of a bone.— **dys-ox′i-dize,** *v. & t. Physiol. Chem.* To present difficulty in oxidation; to meet resistance in oxidizing: applied to *autoxidize*.— **dys-ox′i-da′tion,** *n.*— **dys-ox′i-diz″a-bl(e),** *a.*— **dys″pa-reu′ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* Difficult or painful coition.— **dys′pa-thy,** *n.* Same as PSYCHOPATHY.— **dys″pe-then′ic,** *a.*

dys-pep′si-a, [dis-pep′si-a *or* -sha; 2 dys-pĕp′sĭ-a *or* -sha (XIII), *n. Pathol.* Difficult and painful digestion, generally chronic. The causes and the characteristics are diverse.

How many thousand years of *dyspepsia* did it take to get the sense of it fluently enough to find a word for it?

BUSHNELL, *Moral Uses of Dark Things* p. 256. [s. 1858.]

[< L. *dyspepsia*, < Gr. *dyspepsia*, < *dys-*, bad, + *peptō*, cook.] **dys-pep′sy‡** (XIII).— **acid dyspepsia,** dyspepsia that is caused or characterized by an excessive acidity of the stomach.— **atonic d.,** dyspepsia due to weakness of the digestive organs.— **catarrhal d.,** dyspepsia characterized by gastric inflammation.— **fermentative d.,** dyspepsia associated with the fermentation of food in the digestive cavity.— **flatulent d.,** dyspepsia characterized by the production of gas.— **nervous d.,** dyspepsia due to the condition of the nerves of the stomach.— **reflex d.,** a disturbance of the digestive functions due to reflex action from some organ not immediately connected with digestion.— **salivary d.,** dyspepsia caused by alterations in the quantity or quality of the saliva.

dys-pep′so-dyn′a-mi, [dis-pep′so-din′a-mi; 2 dȳs-pĕp′so-dȳn′a-mi, *n. Pathol.* Impairment of appetite with a burning or gnawing pain in the stomach; heartburn. [< Gr. *dyspepsos*, dyspepsia, + *odynē*, pain.] **dys-pep′si-o-dyn′i-a‡;** **dys-pep″to-dyn′i-a‡.**

dys-pep′tic, [dis-pep′tik; 2 dȳs-pĕp′tic, *a.* **1.** Relating to or of the nature of dyspepsia; as, *dyspeptic* symptoms. **2.** Suffering from dyspepsia; as, a *dyspeptic* patient.

It is quite in vain for a man to eat so that he is *dyspeptic*, and at the same time attempt to live in a state of grace. H. W. BEECHER in Isaac Kirk's *Brother as a Friend* p. 50. [s. n. d., s. 1887.]

3. Naturally consequent upon dyspepsia; hence, morbid; complaining; as, a *dyspeptic* temper; *dyspeptic* fancies. **4.** Producing or tending to produce dyspepsia; indigestible. [< DYSPEPSIA.] **dys-pep′ti-cal‡.**— **dys-pep′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

dys-pep′tic, *n.* A person afflicted with dyspepsia.

dys′pe-tone, [dis′pe-tōn; 2 dȳs-pĕp′tōn, *n. Chem.* An insoluble albuminoid body produced by gastric digestion on a protein body. [< DYS- + PEPTONE.]

dys-per″i-stal′sis, *n. Med.* Painful and violent peristatic motion of the intestines.— **dys-pha′gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Great difficulty in swallowing, due to some constriction of the muscles of the throat. **dys′pha-gy‡.** — **dys′phag′ic,** *a.* **dys-pha′si-a,** *n. Pathol.* Difficulty of speech, from disorder of the cerebral centers rather than to defective vocal organs, and not complete aphasia. **dys-phra′si-a‡.**— **dys-phŏn′i-a,** *n. Pathol.* Difficulty in uttering articulate sounds; hoarseness; other vocal aberration. **dys′pho-ny‡.**— **dys-pho′ni-a cler″i-co′rum,** clergyman's sore throat.— **dys-phon′ĭc,** *a.*— **dys-pho′ri-a,** *n. Med.* The restlessness characteristic of the sick; the fidgets.— **dys-phot′ic.** **I.** *a.* Dimly illumined, as the bottom of a deep cañon, or the sea-depths. **II.** *n.* Any plant or form of animal life adapted to dwelling or sounding in *dysphotic* waters.— **dys-pi′ta-ri-a,** *n. Pathol.* Difficulty of speech, from defective articulation; impediment in speech. **dys′pi-ta-ry‡.**— **dys-pla′si-a,** *n. Pathol.* Disordered development.— **dys-pne′a,** [dis-nī′a; 2 dȳsp-nē′a, *n. Pathol.* Labored, difficult breathing; asthma. [< Gr. *dyspnoia*, < *dys-*, hard, + *pnoē*, breathing.] **dysp-ne′a‡.— cardiac dyspnœa,** labored breathing due to ineffective action of the heart and consequent want of oxygenation of the blood.— **salivary d.,** that form of dyspnœa in which there is difficulty in expelling air from the lungs.— **inspiratory d.,** that form of dyspnœa in which there is difficulty in filling the lungs with air.— **renal d.,** labored breathing due to a diseased state of the kidneys.— **Traube's d.,** a form of dyspnœa in which the respiratory movements are slow: observed in some forms of diabetes.— **dysp-noe′al,** *a.* Relating to or suffering from dyspnœa. **dysp-ne′al‡;** **dysp-ne′ic‡;** **dysp-ne″ic‡;** **dysp-noe′ic‡.**

dys″po-ro-mor′phæ, [dis″po-ro-mōr′fē; 2 dȳs″po-ro-mōr′fē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Steganopodes*. [< Gr. *dysporos*, difficult, + *morphē*, form.] — **dys′po-ro-morph,** *n.* — **dys″po-ro-mor′phic,** *a.*

dys-por′ous, [dis′po-rus; 2 dȳs′po-rŭs, *a.* Hard to pass. [< DYS- + Gr. *poros*, passage.] — **dys′po-rism,** *n.* The oxid of dysprosium.

dys-pro′si-um, [dis-pro′si-um; 2 dȳs-pro′sĭ-ŭm, *n.* A metal discovered by spectral analysis in holmium by M. Lecoq de Boisbaudran in 1886. It has the characteristics of the yttrium metals.

dys-pro′te-ose, *n. Physiol. Chem.* An alternative product of heteroproteose.— **dys-pty′a-lism,** *n. Pathol.* Abnormal manifestation of a rhythmic bodily function, such as the heartbeats.

dys′rate, [dis′rait; 2 dȳs′rāt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of wavellonite: an altered fowlerite.

dys-sy′cus, [dis-sai′kus; 2 dȳs-sȳ′cŭs, *n.* [-ci, 1 -sai; 2 -sī, *pl.*] *Spong.* A rhagon. [< DYS- + Gr. *sykon*, fig.] [time.

dys′syn-chro-nous, *a.* Not occurring or existing at the same

dys-syn′tri-bite, [1 di-sin′tri-bait; 2 dȳs-sȳn′trĭ-bīt, *n.* A rock resembling serpentine, found in northern New York; a greenish or reddish variety of talc.

dys-tax′i-a, *n. Pathol.* Muscular tremor resulting from disorder of the spinal cord; trembling paralysis.

dys-tel″e-ol′o-gy, [1 dis-tel″e-ol′o-ji; 2 dȳs-tĕl″e-ŏl′o-gy, *n.* [Rare.] Doctrine or science of purposelessness, or of the absence of a final cause: argued from rudimentary organs useless to the organism: opposed to *teleology*. [< DYS- + Gr. *telos* (*teles*), end, + -OLOGY.]— **dys-tel″e-o-log′i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to dysteleology.— **dys-tel″e-ol′o-gist,** *n.* A believer in dysteleology.

dys′tha-na′si-a, *n.* Death accompanied by suffering.— **dys-the′si-a,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid habit of body resulting in general discomfort and impatience. **dys-thet′i-ca‡,**— **dys-thet′ic,** *a.* Relating to dysthesia.— **dys-thet′i-ca,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition due to a depraved state of the blood-circulation and derangement of nutrition.— **dys-thym′i-a,** *n. Med.* Melancholia produced by neuralgia or peripheral nerve-irritation; low or despondent mental condition.— **dys-thym′ic,** *a. Pathol.* Inclined to despondency; depressed; dejected in spirits.— **dys-thy′roid-ism,** *n.* The condition that arises when the physiological action of the thyroid gland is impaired.— **dys-tor′a-a,** *n. Obstet.* Childbirth that would be dangerous or impossible if left unaided by artificial means. **dys-to′ki-a‡.**— **dys-to′ci-al,** *a.*— **dys-tom′ic,** *a. Mineral.* Cleaving with difficulty. **dys′to-mous‡;** — **dys-to′to-mi,** *n. Pathol.* Derangement in

the tone of a tissue or organ.— **dys-to'pl-a,** *n. Pathol.* A displacement; malposition. **dys'to-py.**— **dys-trau'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Unusual difficulty in healing, as of wounds on certain persons or in certain climates.

dys'tro-phy, 1 dis'trō-fi; 2 dȳs'trō-fy, *n. Pathol.* Defective or perverted nutrition. **dys-tro'phi-a**‡. [< DYS- + Gr. *trophē,* nourishment.] — **pro-gressive muscular dystrophy,** progressive muscular atrophy.— **pseudohypertrophic d.,** pseudohypertrophic paralysis.

dys'tro-po-dex'trin(ĕs), *n.* A starchy constituent of normal blood, resembling some products of degeneration. **dys'-tro-phic-dex'trin(ĕs).**


Water-beetle (*Dytiscus verticalis*) and Larva.

dys'tro-pous, *a. Entom.* Not adapted for pollinating flowers; said of some insects, especially such as devour flowers or otherwise interfere with pollination; contrasted with *allotropous, hemitropous* and *entropous.* See also EUTROPOUS.— **dys"tu-re'si-a,** *n. Pathol.* Defective secretion of the urine; any urinary derangement. **dys"u-re'sis‡.**— **dys-u'ri-a,** *n. Pathol.* Difficult, painful, or incomplete urination. **dys'u-ry.**— **dys-u'ric,** *a.* Pertaining to dysuria.— **dys-yn'tis-bite,** *n. Mineral.* A variety of pinite. See DYSSYNTRIBITE.

Dy-tis'ci-dæ, 1 dai-tis'i-di; 2 dȳ-tis'i-dē. *n. pl. Entom.* A family of water-beetles with a depressed oval body, metasternum prolonged as a triangular process backward, and natatorial hind legs. **Dy-tis'cus,** *n.* (t. s.) See illus. in first column.— **Cf.** *cyclitus,* long-winged diving, < *dȳō,* dive.]

Dy-tis'i-dæ‡.— **dy-tis'cid,** *a.* & *n.*— **dy-tis'coid,** *a.*

dy'vour, 1 doi'vūr; 2 dȳ'vur, *n.* [Scot.] A bankrupt or insolvent debtor: specif., one who assigns all his property to his creditors.

Smash them! crash them a' to spails!
An' rot the *dyvors* i' the jails!
BURNS *Address of Beelzebub* l. 40.

[< F. *devoir,* duty, < L. *debvo,* owe.]

D. Z., *abbr.* Doctor of Zoology. Ranks with PH. D.‡ **Dr. Z.**; **Dr. Zool.**‡

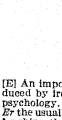
dze'ren, 1 dzī'ren; 2 dzē'rĕn, *n.* [Mongol.] The Chinese or goitered antelope (*Gazella* or *Procapra gutturosa*) of central Asia, with projecting crop and swift-footed. **dzeiin'; dze-ron'**‡.


Dzeggetai. 1/20

dzig'ge-tai, 1 dzig'i-toi; 2 dzig'ĕ-ti, *n.* [Mongol.] A wild ass of Inland Asia (*Equus hemionus*); also, the koulan. **dzeg'ge-tai.**

dzo, 1 dzō; 2 dzō, *n.* [Tibetan.] The hybrid progeny of the male yak and the female zak. They are valuable beasts of burden, much stronger than horses or mules, and tractable in plowing or other farm service.

E



E e — Roman.
Ɛ ɛ — Black Letter.
E e — Script.

E, e, 1 ī; 2 ē, *n.* [ES, E's, or *Es,* 1 īz; 2 ēs, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the fifth and the most frequently used in the English alphabet.

Its modern English name is the first syllable of *even,* but it rarely has that sound in monosyllables, except when doubled, as in *eel,* or followed by 'silent *e*' after an intervening consonant, as in *read.* In the other languages which use the Roman alphabet its name rimes with *may,* this being its original 'long' sound. Its odd English name is due to the fact that the original long *e* gradually came to be pronounced ī (as in *police*) and took the name of that letter, while the original long *a* (as in *far*) was 'raised' to the *a* of *fate* and took *its* name. Key 1 of this dictionary uses the letter 'e' in its original values.

Described with respect to the position of the tongue in pronouncing them, the proper *e* sounds are higher than the *a* of *bat* and lower than the ĭ of *bit.* The short sound is very common in such words as *met, bless.* The exact 'long' of this sound is rare in English, but may be heard in *their,* as pronounced by those who distinguish it from *there.* It is often half long before a voiced consonant, as in *bend.* The 'long e' of *they, fate,* is not only longer but higher than the *e* of *met;* and, since many speakers 'raise' it in the act of utterance, it often takes on the diphthongal character of 'e' and 'ĭ.'

Like the other vowels, *e* tends to lose its distinctive character when not protected from change by the stress, becoming ə, as in *over, moment,* or ĭ, as in *believe, renew.*

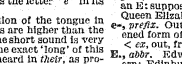
An unfortunate peculiarity of English is its very frequent use of 'silent *e*,' to denote the 'length' or quality of a preceding vowel; ep, *fat* and *fate, sit* and *site, cut* and *cute.* This usage does not go back to Anglo-Saxon times, but took root in Middle English under French influence.

Summing up, the letter 'e' is now used for the following sounds:

(1) open short 'e' as in *met;* half-long in *bend.*
(2) close long 'e' (with the help of 'ĭ' or 'y'), as in *well, they;* somewhat more open in *their.*
(3) high close 'ĭ,' as in *he, equal,* and (with the help of silent 'e') in *mete.*
(4) ə in *over, moment;* very weak in *sudden, battle.*
(5) ĭ in *report.*

Finally, it enters into numerous digraphs, which for the most part now denote simple sounds; as in *beat, beet, either, believe, people, feud, chew.*

The history of the characters is represented as follows:


Hieroglyphic Fretwork. Egyptian Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek. Roman. English.

Capital E is from Latin E, < Gr. Ε, < Ǝ, < Phenician 𐤄, < hieratic 𓀀, < Egyptian hieroglyph 𓀀. For lower-case, black letter (Old-English and German text), and for dates, see A. The Phenician character was the sign of a breathing, and called *He,* a window. The Greeks used it as a vowel sign and called it "epsilon," simple 'e,' in distinction from the digraph 'ei' (al). The later Greeks had a sign for 'ē' (see H).

2. An abbreviation: (1) [E] Elohist Prophetic Document, or the author of it: 19, 20, etc., indicating the different strata, E1 being the oldest. (2) The: a notehand breve. **3.** A symbol noting: (1) The fifth in a class, order, group, or series; five as a number or numeral; also [E], in medieval Roman writing, the numeral 250. (2) *Mus.* (*a*) One of a series of tones, at intervals of an octave, given in modern international or French pitch, by 652 vibrations a second, or by 652 multiplied or divided by any power of 2; the third tone in the natural scale (C) and the fifth in the relative minor (A minor). See SCALE; PITCH. (*b*) A key having E for a key-note. See KEY. (*c*) On a keyed instrument, any key giving E. See KEYBOARD. (*d*) In written music, any note representing such a tone. See STAFF; KEY. (3) *Ch. Calendar.* The fifth Dominical letter. See DOMINICAL. (4) *Logic.* [E] A universal negative proposition. (5) *Math.* (*a*) [E] In algebra, the operation of enlargement, or [e or E] a known quantity. (*b*) [e] The base of the Napierian system of logarithms. (*c*) The eccentricity of a conic. (6) *Mech.* (*a*) [E or e] The modulus of elasticity. (*b*) [e] The coefficient of restitution of elasticity. (*c*) The strain per linear unit. (7) *Naut.* [e] A Lloyds rating designating "second class." (8) *Elec.* [E or e] Electromotive force. (9) *Astron.* [E] An important Fraunhofer line in the spectroscope produced by iron. (10) Experimenter: used in experimental psychology. (11) *Chem.* [E] The element erbium (little used: *Er* the usual form). (12) In the international code of signals for ships, the letter denoted by a red, white, and blue triangular pennant. (13) An arbitrary designation for explanatory purposes applied to persons: often in legal use; as A, B, C, and D sued E. (14) The fifth letter of the alphabet impressed upon a type-body or type-bar; also, the perforation in a paper-roll for machine-cast composition expressing this symbol. **4.** An object-shaped like the capital E.— **E flat** (*Eb*), a tone which is half a step below E.— **E flat major,** a major scale or key indicated by three flats.— **E flat minor,** a minor scale or key indicated by six flats.— **E major,** a major scale or key indicated by four sharps.— **E minor,** a minor scale or key indicated by one sharp.— **E plan** (*Arch.*), a plan, as of a country house, the outline of which is similar to an E: supposed by some to have been originated in honor of Queen Elizabeth.

e-, *prefix.* Out of; out; from; without; as, *ecaudate:* a shortened form of EX- used before consonants. [< L. *e-,* < *ex-,* < *ex,* out, from.]

E., *abbr.* Edward; Eugene; Earl; Earth; East; Easter; Eastern; Edinburgh; English.

e. or E., *abbr.* Eagle; eagles (coin); early; east; emmetropia; engineer; engineering; entrance (stage direction); errors (baseball score); exports.

E1, *abbr. Lib. Cal.* Edward.

E2, *abbr. Lib. Cal.* Elizabeth.

e'ai, 1 ī'ai; 2 ē'ai, *n.* [Guy. Eng.] A river near the sea; an inlet.

By many a mere and many an *ea.*
KINGSLEY *Heresward* ch. 20, p. 100. MACM. 1883.]

E'a2, 1 ē'a; 2 ē'ä, *n. Babylon. Myth.* One of the three deities (Bel and Anu being the other two) and god of the waters; father of Marduk and consort of Damkina. He was a healer of the sick, a bestower of arts and sciences, and the purposeful creator of man.

ea., *abbr.* Each.

E.·A.·, *abbr. Freemasonry.* Entered Apprentice.

E'a-ban, 1 ē'a-ban; 2 ē'ä-bän, *n. Babylon. Myth.* A wild man, in the Gilgamesh epic, created by Aruru as opponent of Gilgamesh. By the help of Ukhat, an attendant of Ishtar, he is enticed into the service of Gilgamesh.

each, 1 īch; 2 ēch, *a.* Being one of two or more distinct or distinguishable individuals similarly related and forming an aggregate, employed when the same thing is to be predicated of all the individuals considered distributively, or one by one: often followed by *one,* to emphasize or make explicit a distinct individuality; every; as, *each* man received a fee; *each one* of them did his duty: sometimes incorrectly used with plural pronouns or verbs.

Amid the crowd and crash of life, *each* soul is in personal solitude with God. MARTINEAU *Studies of Christianity, Christ. Within and Feast* p. 86. [a. w. A. 1876.]

each, *n.* [Scot. & Ir.] A cutting-tool; an adz.

each, *pron.* **1.** Every one of any number or aggregation considered individually, or as having a character and relations in common with the whole: while yet having a position and peculiarities of its own; each one; as, *each* of the members of a church. When only two individuals are considered, *each* is still distributive, or corresponds to the collective *both,* as *every* corresponds to *all.* Constructing with plural verb or pronoun is incorrect. Not "*Each* of the students *have their* own room," but "*Each* student *has his* (or *her*) own room."

Festus: Grant . . . that *each*
May feel himself of consequence to all,
And act as though all were him.
BAILEY *Festus, A Country Town* sc. 7.

2†. Both. [ME. *eche, elch,* < AS. *ælc,* < *ǣgelic,* < *ā* for *ǣw* = Goth. *aiƕ,* ever, + *gelīc;* see LIKE, *a.*] Syn.: see APIECE; EVERY.— **each other,** each one the other; sometimes, loosely, one another.

To worship rightly is to love *each other.*
WHITTIER *Worship* st. 13.

e'ac'id, 1 ī'as'id; 2 ē'ac'id, *n. Chem.* Picric acid: a term applied by Dr. Emmons of New York to a supposedly new acid. < *E*(*mmons*) + ACID.

Eads, 1 īdz; 2 ēdz, **James Buchanan** (b'1820–d'1887). An American civil engineer who constructed ironclads, and built the St. Louis bridge and the Mississippi jetties.

Ead'wig, *n.* See EDWY, 2.

ea'ger, 1 ī'gər; 2 ē'gĕr, *a.* **1.** Impatiently desirous of obtaining some thing, or accomplishing some end; ardent to do or to realize; intent; keen; as, *eager* for sport, or to see his friends. **2.** Showing sharp or intense feeling or desire; excited; vehement; as, *eager* language; an *eager* glance. **3†.** Savage, as a wild beast. **4†.** Sour; tart. **5†.** Severe; bitter; pungent; cutting. **6†.** Brittle. [< F. *aigre,* < L. *acer* (*acr-*), sharp.] **ay'grę†; e'gęr†; e'grę†.**

Syn.: Ardent, earnest. One is *eager* for the gratification of any appetite or passion; he is *earnest* in conviction, purpose, or character. *Eager* usually refers to some specific and immediate satisfaction, *earnest* to something permanent and enduring; the patriotic soldier is *earnest* in his devotion to his country, *eager* for a decisive battle. One is *eager* who impatiently desires to accomplish some end; one is *earnest* with a desire that is less impatient, but more deep, resolute, and constant; one is *anxious* with a desire that foresees rather the pain of disappointment than the delight of attainment. See ARDENT.—Prep.: *eager for* (more rarely *after*) favor, honor, etc.; eager to pursuit.— **ea'ger-ly,** *adv.*— **ea'ger-ness,** *n.*

ea'gle, 1 Fgl; 2 ē'gl, *n.* **1.** A very large diurnal bird

ea'gle,] of prey or falconoid bird, especially of the genus *Aquila,* with legs feathered to the toes, or of the genus *Haliœetus,* with the lower part of the shank bare of feathers.

The **golden eagle** (*Aquila chrysaetus*) ranges throughout northern regions and is of a prevailing dark brown with a cowl of lanceolate golden-brown feathers. The **bald** or **American eagle** (*Haliœetus leucocephalus*) is dark-brown, with the head, neck, and tail white in the adult. It is the national emblem of the United States. The European **sea-eagle** is *H. albicilla.*


Eagle. 1/20

2. A gold coin of the United States, value $10, weight 258 grains; so called from the image of an eagle on the reverse. The **double-eagle, half-e.,** and **quarter-e.** are similar coins worth $20, $5, and $2.50 respectively. **3.** A coin of base metal in circulation at the accession of Edward I. (1272). **4.** [E-] The constellation Aquila. **5.** A Roman military standard bearing the image of an eagle: also adopted as an ensign by France under the two empires.

The standard bearer of the tenth legion, . . . calling on his companions to follow him, leaped with his *eagle* into the sea. LINGARD *England* vol. I. p. 26. in. A. 1837.]

6. *Her.* The figure of the eagle either displayed or with wings displayed (perched), double-headed, etc. The eagle with the early heralds held the same position among birds as the lion among animals. **7.** A lectern having its desk supported by an eagle with outstretched wings; any article in the design of which an eagle is prominent. **8.** In the game of roulette, a spot additional to the 36 numbered spots, on which is the picture of an eagle and on which money may be bet. **ea'gle-bird"‡. 9.** *Arch.* The pediment of a Greek temple. [< F. *aigle,* < L. *aquila,* orig. f. of *aquilus,* dark-colored.] **e'gle†.— black eagle,** an eagle notable for its dark plumage, as (1) a golden eagle, (2) in the United States, a young bald eagle, or (3) the Malayan eagle (*Neopus malayensis*).— **ea'gle-eyed",** *a.* Exceedingly far-seeing, like an eagle. **e.-sighted†.— e.-flighted,** *a.* [Poet.] Flying like an eagle; soaring aloft.— **e.-gull,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The great black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*).— **e.-hawk,** *n.* **1.** A large South-American hawk (genus *Morphnus*); as, the crested *eagle-hawk* (*M. guianensis*). **2.** An Australian sea-eagle (*Uroœtus audax*).— **e.-hawking,** *n.* [Austral.] The act of stripping the wool from a deadsheep; bushmen's cant.— **E. of Brittany,** Bertrand Duguesclin, constable of France, a noted warrior.— **E. of Divines,** Thomas Aquinas.— **E. of Meaux,** Jacques Bénigne Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, orator, theologian, and historian.— **e.-owl,** *n.* One of various large owls; especially, the American great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), or the European *B. maximus.*— **e.-ray,** *n.* A large myliobatoid ray, especially



1. Roman Eagle from Trajan's column. 2. Roman Soldier, carrying Standard of his Legion.

Mylliobatis aquila.—**e.-vulture,** *n.* A fish-eating West-African vulture-like hawk (*Gypohierax angolensis*), of a prevailing white, with wings and tail partly black.—**e.-winged,** *a.* Having an eagle's wings.—**grand e.,** see SIZES OF PAPER, under PAPER.—**stay e.**



Imperial Eagles.

a, golden eagle, as of old Russian also applied to the single-headed eagles of former Prussia, France, etc. *b*, One of two eagles (*Aquila heliaca* and *A. mogilnik*) found in Europe.—**Philippine or Malayan e.,** a large hawk-eagle eagle of the Philippine archipelago.—**Pondicherry e.,** the Brahmany kite.—**quintuple e.,** a California gold slug worth $50. See SLUG.—**royal e.,** the golden eagle.—**white-tailed e.,** the common sea-eagle (*Haliaetus albicilla*) of Europe.—**ea'gly,** *a.* Eagle-like.

Ea'gle, *n.* A county in N. W. central Colorado; 1,586 sq. m.; county-seat, Red Cliff.

Ea'gle Grove. A city in Wright county, Ia.

Ea'gle Lake. A town in Colorado county, Tex.

Ea'gle Peak. 1. A summit in Yellowstone Park, Wyo.; 10,800 ft. high. 2. A summit in Modoc county, Cal.; 9,533 ft. high. 3. A summit in Idaho; 7,500 ft. high.

Ea'gle Rib'bé Peak. A mountain in Colorado; 13,848 ft. high.

ea'gles, 1 l'gles; 2 g'gles, *n.* [Rare.] A female eagle.

ea'gle-stone", 1 l'gl-stōn'; 2 g'gl-stōn', *n.* A yellow clay ironstone occurring in hollow oval nodules, often containing a movable kernel; aetites: supposed by the ancients to be carried by the eagle to her nest to facilitate the laying of eggs.

ea'glet, 1 l'glet; 2 g'glet, *n.* A young eagle. [< F. *aiglette*, dim. of *aigle*; see EAGLE.]

ea'gle-wood", *n.* Same as AGALLOCHUM.

ea'grass, 1 l'grȧs; 2 g'grȧs, *n.* Aftermath. See EDDISH.

ea'l'dor-man, 1 ël'dûr-mȧn; 2 ël'dûr-mȧn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] *Eng. Hist.* The chief of the Anglo-Saxon free assembly, a commander in war. Compare ALDERMAN.

The *ealdorman* of the Saxon had been transformed into the earl of the Northmen. LINGARD *Eng.* vol. i. p. 304, n. (a. d. 1827.)

[< AS. *ealdorman*; see ALDERMAN.] **eal'der-man†; earl'-dor-man†, eal'dor-man-ship',** *n.* [Scotland.

Ea'ling, 1 l'ing; 2 g'ling, *n.* A western suburb of London.

eame†, *n.* An uncle.

Eames, 1 ēmz; 2 ēmz, **Emma** (Mme. Emilio de Gogorza) (⁸/₁₁1867–), b. An operatic prima donna.

ean†, *v. t. & i.* To yean, or bring forth young.—**ean'ings-time"†,** *n.* The season of bearing young.—**ean'ling†,** *n.* A new-born lamb; yeanling.

E'ap, 1 ē'ap; 2 ē'-ap, **Jean Louis** (1815–71), b. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.*

ear'qual, 1 i'kwol; 2 ē'kwal, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The green woodpecker. [hear.

ear', 1 îr; 2 ēr, *vt.* To listen to attentively; give ear to;

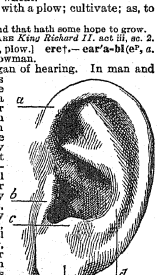
ear', 1 îr; 2 ēr, *vt.* To form ears, as wheat.

ear', *vi.* [Archaic.] To till with a plow; cultivate; as, to *ear* the land.

Let them go To *ear* the land that hath some hope to grow.
SHAKESPEARE *King Richard II. act iii, sc. 2.*

[< AS. *erian*, = Goth. *arjan*, plow.] **erer.**—**ear'a-bl(e²,** *a.* Arable.—**ear'er†,** *n.* A plowman.

ear', *n.* 1. *Anat.* The organ of hearing. In man and other mammals it consists of an external ear or auricle for collecting sound, a middle ear or tympanum for transmitting them, and an internal ear or labyrinth for delivering them to the end-organs of the auditory nerve. In other animals it is subject to numerous modifications. The external ear includes the pinna, or auricle, and the auditory canal or external meatus, whose orifice is concealed by the tragus. The middle ear, lying between the external meatus and the internal ear, is a cavity which receives air from the pharynx through the Eustachian tube and is in relation with the external ear through the tympanic membrane and with the internal ear through the ossicles.



Human Ear.

a, helix; *b*, tragus; *c*, antitragus; *d*, antihelix; *e*, lobe. Compare the tympanic membrane, the ossicles, and the labyrinth, which communicates with the cochlea containing the organ of Corti, associated with the appreciation of tone. These are connected with the brain by the auditory nerve. The membranous labyrinth is walled off from the tympanic membrane of the middle ear, the tympanic wall of the bony labyrinth has two apertures, the fenestra ovalis and the fenestra rotunda, both closed by a membrane, and to the former the base of the ossicle called the stapes is applied. The vibrating sound-waves successively thrown into the tympanum by the ossicles and so into the labyrinth. In the mammals, the pinna varies in size from a cartilaginous flap, nearly or quite rigid, as in man and the quadrumana, to an elongated funnel capable of movement in all directions, as in the horse. In vertebrates below mammals the pinna is usually absent, the ossicles and labyrinth are simple in structure, and even when the cochlea is as developed as it is in birds and crocodiles, the organ of Corti is lacking, and a single columella replaces the ossicles of mammals. In fishes, amphibians, and most reptiles, the outer ear is wanting. The cochlea is practically non-existent in fishes, but in many a chain of ossicles occurs, connecting the ear and the air-bladder. With the exception of the earless lancelet, semicircular canals are found in all the vertebrates, but it is not certain that these have auditory functions. Otoliths are present in the internal ear of vertebrates, and otocysts, supposedly auditory, exist in many invertebrates. In insects, chordotonal organs take the place of otocysts. See AUDITORY.

The human *ear* is . . . capable of appreciating sounds which arise from about twenty-four thousand vibrations in a second.
BREWSTER *Natural Magic* letter ix, p. 229. [N. M. 1838.]

2. The external ear alone; the pinna; auricle; concha. 3. The sense of hearing; specif., in music, the ability to appreciate and to judge of and remember music; nice discrimination in regard to the pitch and quality of musical sounds and the correctness of intervals; as, a correct *ear*. *4. Ornith.* (1) The set of special feathers covering the external ear. (2) A prominence on the ear-shaped prominence; an auricle. 5. Attentive consideration; notice; heed; as, to give *ear*.

Our highest literary man, who immeasurably beyond all others commanded the world's ear.
CARLYLE *Essays, Scott* in vol. iv, p. 217. [H. M. & CO.]

6. Anything that has a general resemblance to the external ear; specif., a projecting piece, or one of two or more projecting pieces, made to support objects by, as on vats or kettles, or to attach handles to, as on pails, kettles, or pots, or by which to hang objects, as on bells; any such piece serving a mechanical use; as, the *ear* of a compass-card. 7. *Mech.* A projection on a piece of machinery or a tool to which a piece or another part may be secured, pivoted, or fastened. 8. *Arch.* (1) Any projecting member or part suggesting by its form the ear of an animal, especially an acroterium on an altar or a stele. (2) The return of the architrave-bands around the end of a lintel. (3) A lug or projection in iron connection for attaching some form of member. 9. *Naut.* In a boat, either of the knee-pieces, at the fore part of the outside, at the height of the gunwale. 10†. Judgment; taste. [< AS. *ēare* = Goth. *auso*, *ear.*]

ears†-ear, *adv.* Listening attentively.—**ear'ed,** *a.* Having an ear.—**ear-ed,** *a.* Having ears.—**ear-eel,** *n.* A ear-shaped ear-trumpet.—**Blainville ears,** ears congenitally different either in size or form.—**by the ears,** in close strife or conflict; as, to set by the *ears*.—**ear-cockle,** an earhaving no lobule: said to be common among the Cagots of the Pyrenees.—**cauliflower ear,** an ear that has become contracted and distorted from injury caused by a violent blow.—**Darwinian ear,** an ear with a pointed tubercle upon the helix: thought by Darwin to be a vestige of a primitive condition like the pointed ears of anthropoid apes.—**diabetic ear** (*Path.*), a tumor-like mass associated with complicating diabetes mellitus.—**Dionysius's ear.** 1. A bell-shaped cell or chamber, connected by a secret underground passage with the palace of Dionysius the Elder, tyrant of Syracuse. Any whisper in the prison could thus be heard in the palace. 2. An aid to hearing, consisting of a large concentrating funnel or shell mounted on a swiveling stand.—**ear'ache",** *n.* [Colog.] An earring.—**ear-bird,** *n.* One of the small ossicles of the ear; the incus, the malleus, or the stapes. See illustration under AUDITORY.—**ear'bone,** *n.* A petrosal bone of a bridle having a hole provided in front of one ear and back of the other.—**ear-brisk,** *a.* [Rare.] Quick in erecting the ears, as a horse; hence, attentive; intelligent.—**ear-brush,** *n.* A brush-like ornament on a handle, for wiping out the ear.—**ear-cap,** *n.* A covering to protect the ear from cold.—**ear-conch,** *n.* The external ear; the auricle.—**ear-cornet,** *n.* A small ear-trumpet.—**ear-coughing,** *n.* A cough in sympathy with irritation in the ear.—**ear-covert,** *n.* Same as EAR, 4 (1).—**ear-crystal,** *n.* One of the small crystalline particles of calcium carbonate and phosphate found in the cavities of the labyrinth; an otolith.—**ear-cushion,** *n.* A cushion-like head-rest hung in the back of a carriage.—**ear-drop,** *n.* An earring with a pendent ornament.—**lady's ear-drop,** the fuchsia, having pendent flowers; also, a primrose (*Primula auricula*).—**ear-dropper,** *n.* 1. An ear-drop. 2†. An eavesdropper.—**ear-drum,** *n. Anat.* 1. The tympanum. 2. The tympanic membrane.—**ear-dust,** *n.* Gritty particles found in the inner ear or membranous labyrinth; otoconia.—**ear-finger,** *n.* The little finger.—**ear-fly,** *n.* A small fly (*Ceratopogon vittatus*) which attacks the ears of horses.—**ear-forceps,** *n.* A fine-pronged forceps for extracting foreign objects from the external ear.—**ear-hoop,** *n.* A hoop, ring, or the like, for the human ear.—**ear-horn,** *n.* Same as EAR-TRUMPET, 1.—**ear-hurt,** *n.* A wound in the ear.—**ear-ing,** *n. Cranium.* The ratio in hundredths of the width of the auricle of the ear to the length.—**ear-kissing,** *a.* Whispering in the ear.—**ear-lap,** *n.* The tip of the ear. 2. An earcap.—**ear-lappets,** *n. pl.* The earcaps of a fur cap.—**earlearning,** *n.* Learning entirely derived from aural impressions.—**ear-lobe,** *n.* 1. *Anat.* The fleshy, dependent part of the auricle of the external ear. 2. The wattle under beside the ear of a chicken.—**ear-lock,** *n.* The lock of hair curling over or near the ear; a love-lock; also, any lock of hair on the side of the head.—**ear-minded,** *a.* Having a marked preference for auditory images in the various mental processes: opposed to *eye-minded*.—**ear-muff,** *n.* One of a pair of detachable coverings for the ear, usually secured in place by a spring, and worn as a protection against cold.—**ear-net,** *n.* A net to protect horses' ears from flies.—**ear'-phone",** *n.* Same as HEAD-PIECE, 5.—**ear'-pick",** *n.* An instrument for extracting substances from the ear.—**ear-piece,** *n.* 1. The part of the head-armor which protects the ear. 2. The part of a device made for covering the ear. 3. Coolers. 4. Ear-muffs.—**ear-piercer,** *n.* An earwig.—**ear-piercing,** *a.* Shrill; screaming.—**ear-pocket,** *n.* The hollow fold of skin at the base of the ear in certain animals, as the cat.—**ear-reach,** *n.* [Rare.] Earshot; hearing-distance.—**ear-rent†,** *n.* Tribute exacted by cutting off the ears.—**ear-ridge,** *n.* A strip of fur round the head, covering only the ears and forehead.

I wear my dainty *ear-ridge* in the sun.
KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* ch. 30, p. 263. [H. 1854.]

—**ear-rivet,** *n. Zoöph.* An otoporpa.—**ear-sand,** *n.* Sand, fine gravel, or other granular matter in the ear.—**ear-shell,** *n.* An auricular gastropod.—**ear-shot,** *n.* The distance at which sounds may be heard; ear-reach; as, he is now out of *ear-shot*.—**ear-shrift†,** *n.* Auricular confession and the absolution following it.—**ear-snail,** *n.* 1. A small ear-shaped otinoid gastropod. 2. An auricuoid gastropod.—**ear-sore†,** *n. a.* Easily put out or otherwise sensitive.—**ear-splitting,** *a.* Deafening with noise.—**ear-stone,** *n.* An otolith.—**ear-string,** *n.* A silk cord passed through the lobe of the ear and hanging from it like an earring: in fashion among men two centuries ago.—**ear-tab,** *n.* A cover for the ear, to protect it from cold; usually fastened to a cap.—**ear-tone,** *n. Psychol.* A tone that is not caused by vibrations of the outer air, but is produced within the ear itself.—**ear-trumpet,** *n.* An instrument made to collect and concentrate sound: used by the deaf.—**ear-tuft,** *n.* 1. A plumicorn. 2. A brush of hair upon the tip of an animal's ear, as in the lynx.—**ear-vesicle,** *n.* A vesicular auditory organ containing otocysts, as in mammals, worms, and mollusks.—**ear-wax,** *n.* Cerumen.—**ear-wire,** *n.* The wire of an earring.—**ear-witness,** *n.* One who testifies concerning what he has heard. (1) One who hears witness to words spoken, when those words are the matter at issue.

(2) A mediate witness; one who testifies to what some one else has told him of the matter at issue. W. HAMILTON.—**ear-worm,** *n.* 1. A boll-worm. 2†. A secret adviser.—**middle ear,** the ear-drum.—**Morel ear** (*Anat.*), an abnormally large, smooth, and pendulous ear: regarded as a sign of degeneration, either mental or physical. **jug-handled ear†,—over head and ears,** thoroughly submerged or engrossed; with all one's might.—**Scahi ear** (*Anat.*), an ear in which the helix is broad and covers over the scaphoid fossa: a sign of degeneration.—**to be on one's ear** [Slang, U. S.], to be exasperated.—**to incline one's ear,** to hear with favor; to heed.—**to set by the ears,** to cause discord between.—**to walk off on one's ear** [Slang, U. S.], to go away enraged.—**up to the ears** [Colloq.], almost covered, as one sinking; almost at the end of one's resources.—**Wildermuth ear** (*Anat.*), an ear in which the antihelix is prominent and the helix not well developed: a sign of degeneration.—**ear'ful,** *a.* Aural.—**ear'ish,** *a.* Auricular.

ear², 1 îr; 2 ēr, *n.* The fruit-bearing part of a cereal plant; the spike or head that contains the flowers and fruit. [< AS. *ēar*, contr. of **ēhur* = Goth. *ahs.*] **eare†,**

—ear'cock'le, *n.* A disease in wheat in which the blackened and contracted grain becomes mealy within: caused by the wheat eel-worm (*Tylenchus tritici*).—**ear'lifter,** *n.* A contrivance attached to a harvester for lifting beaten down grain-stalks, so as to facilitate their cutting.

ear', *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A kidney.

ear, 1 îr; 2 ār, *adv.* [Scot.] Early.

ear'ache", 1 îr'ék"; 2 ēr'āk", *n.* 1. Pain in the middle or internal ear; otalgia. 2. [Dial., Eng.] The field or corn-poppy.

ear'-bob", **ear-cap,** etc. See under EAR¹, *n.*

ear'ed, 1 îrd; 2 ērd, *a.* 1. [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] Earth. 2†. Country.

eared, 1 îrd; 2 ērd, *a.* Having ears or ear-like appendages; auriculate.

Ear'hart, 1 ār'hȧrt; 2 ēr'hȧrt, **A-me'lia** (1898–). An American aviatrix; first woman passenger in transatlantic flight from Trepassey, Newfoundland, to Burry Port, Wales, June 17–18, 1928; with Wilmer Stultz and Louis Gordon in the hydroaeroplane "Friendship."

ear'l-ness, 1 îr'l-nes; 2 ēr'l-nēs, *n.* [Scot.] Eerliness.

ear'ling, 1 îr'ling; 2 ēr'ling, *n.* A small line to fasten a reef-band, or the corners of a sail or awnings to a yard, gaff, or stanchion. Earings are named from their use; as, **head-earing** attached to the upper corner of a square sail), **nock-e.** (attached to a nock), **reef-e.** (for reefing), etc. [< EAR¹, *n.*]

ear'ling², *n.* The formation of ears, as in wheat.

ear'ling, *n.* [Archaic.] A plowing of land.

ear'-kiss"ing, *a.* See under EAR¹, *v.*

earl¹, 1 l îrl; 2 ērl, *n.* 1. A member of the British noble, a hereditary nobleman above a viscount and next below a marquis: the title of one holding this rank. See illus. under CORONET.

Earl is the equivalent of the Norman *count*, which title superseded it in England as long as Norman French was spoken, and is still retained in the feminine form, *countess*. Under the Saxons *earl* designated one of the noble class, as opposed to *ceorl*, a simple freeman. In the 11th century *earl* became a title of office and was nearly synonymous with *ealdorman*, governor over a *shire* or *county*. After the conquest the title became hereditary, and until 1337, when the first duke was created, it was the highest title of nobility. The title is not now connected with territorial jurisdiction.

In the *shereiff* is called in Latin, *vice-comes*, as being the deputy of the *earl* or comes: to whom the custody of the shire is said to have been committed.
BRACTON'S TONE *Comm.* bk. i, ch. 9, p. 339.

2†. (1) Any feudal prince or noble having the Romanic title of count. (2) *Rom. Hist.* A comes under the later Roman empire. [< AS. *eorl*, man, especially man of noble birth.] **erlet.**—**earl marshal,** an officer corresponding to that of earl marshal in England. It was made hereditary in the family of the earls of Keith, in the fourteenth century. With the attainder of George, the tenth earl, in 1716, the dignity became obsolete: now, as simply *marischal*.—**e. marshal,** a British officer of state, originally styled the *marshal of England*. His functions are to preside over the College of Arms, to attend upon sovereign when Parliament is opened or closed, preside over processions, as at coronations, royal marriages, funerals, and the like, make formal proclamations of peace, war and peace, and take cognizance of matters relating to pedigree and descent. The office, originally hereditary in the family of the earls of Pembroke, is now hereditary in the family of the Howards, dukes of Norfolk.

earl², *n.* [Ir.] The European pipefish.

earl'dom, 1 ël'dum; 2 ērl'dom, *n.* The dignity and prerogative of an earl, or the territory that was formerly subject to his jurisdiction.

And there's no poor man in the North Countree But is lord of the manor or else he has.
LOWELL *Vision of Sir Launfal* pt. ii, st. 10.

earl'-duck", *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The red-breasted merganser.

Earle, 1 îrl; 2 ērl, *n.* 1. **Alice** (*née* Morse) (⁷/₁₂1853–²/₁1911), an American essayist and writer on American colonial themes; *Stage Coach and Tavern Days.* 2. **Franklin Summer** (⁹/₁1856–), an American botanist, horticulturist, and government investigator in agriculture; secretary of the Botanical Society of America. 3. **John** (¹/₂₂1824–¹/₂1903), an English clergyman, philologist, author, and educator; in Anglo-Saxon: *Philology of the English Tongue.* 4. **Ralph** (⁵/₁₁1751–⁸/₁₂1801), an American historical and portrait painter; *The Battle of Lexington.*

ear'-learn"ing, *n.* See under EAR¹, *n.*

ear'less, 1 îr'les; 2 ēr'lēs, *a.* 1. Having the ears cropped off. 2. Having no ears or ear-like appendages; inauriculate; as, the *earless* seals; *earless* owls. 3†. Inattentive.

earl'ie, 1 îr'li; 2 ēr'li, *a.* [Scot.] Little ear. An earring. 3. *Bot.* An ear-shaped appendage or lobe in certain foliose liverworts.

ear'lid", 1 îr'lid"; 2 ēr'lid', *n.* An external cutaneous valve covering the ear, as in crocodiles.

Earl'ing-ton, 1 ûr'ling-ton; 2 ēr'ling-ton, *n.* A town in Hopkins county, Ky.

ear'lobe", etc. See under EAR¹, *n.*

Ear'lom, 1 ûr'lom, **Richard** (1743–⁹/₁1822). An English engraver, especially in mezzotint; *Liber Veritatis.*

earl'ship, 1 îrl'ship; 2 ērl'ship, *n.* 1. The office or dignity of an earl. 2†. Nobility.

Earl'ville, 1 ûrl'vil; 2 ēr'vil, *n.* A city in Lasalle county, Ill.

ear'ly, 1 îr'li; 2 ēr'ly, *a.* [EAR'LI-ER; EAR'LI-EST.] 1. *er'ly,* [Being near the beginning of any stated period of time or definite course of existence; being or occurring among the first in a series; as, the *early* hours of the day; among his *early* works; an *early* period of history. 2. Being or occurring previously to the time that is usual or necessary, either in point of time, or needlessly before

the time, or too much before the time; as, an *early* applicant for office; *early* decrepitude. **3.** About to be or happen in the near future; soon to occur; as, I shall take an *early* opportunity to reply to you.— **ear'ly-blight''**, *n. Bot.* A disease affecting the leaves of potatoes and tomatoes. It is caused by a parasitic fungus (*Macrosporium solani*).— **Early English architecture**, the first fully developed type of Pointed architecture originating in and peculiar to England (and Scotland), succeeding the transition from the Norman, and preceding the Geometrical, and dating approximately from 1175 to 1272. It is characterized especially by consistent use of the pointed arch in both construction and decoration, by the absence of moulding and other decorative sculpture, and windows of lancet form, single or grouped, without tracery. See POINTED ARCHITECTURE, under POINTED.— **ear'li-ness**, *n.* The state of being early.

Ear'ly, *n.* **1. Jubal Anderson** (ū'ȧ1816–93/1894), an American Confederate general, defeated by Sheridan at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek; lawyer; writer on the war from the Southern point of view. **2.** A county in southwestern Georgia; 503 sq. m.; county-seat, Blakely.

ear'ly, *adv.* At or near the beginning of a particular period of time; as, we must be off *early* in the morning; *early* in the year, century, etc. [< AS. *ǣrlice*, adv., < **ǣrlic*, adj., < *ǣr* (see ERE, *prep.* & *conj.*) + *-lic*, -LY.]

ear'ly'r.

ear'mark'', **1** ir'mȧrk''; **2** ēr'mȧrk', *n.* **1.** A mark on the ear of an animal, made by slitting, cropping, or punching, to denote ownership. **2.** Hence, any mark of identification, especially a mark of ownership.

— **ear'mark''**, *vt.* To make an earmark on.

ear'-mind''ed, *a.* See under EAR1, *n.*— **ear'-mind''ed-ness**, *n.*

earn1, **1** ûrn; **2** ērn, *vt.* **1.** To gain as a return or recompense; as, to *earn* wages, labor, or exertion; as, he *earns* six dollars a day. **2.** To merit by reason of service or exertion; as, he has *earned* the nomination, and should have it. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To glean. [< AS. *earnian*, < **earn* for **æren* or **æcen*, a harvest; cp. OHG. *arnôn*, reap, < *aran*, harvest.] **yearn**et. SYN.: see ACQUIRE; ATTAIN; GAIN: GET.— **earned run** (*Baseball*), a run gained without aid from an opponent's error.— **earn'er**, *n.*

earn2, *vt. & vi.* Dial., TYKE, curdle, as milk.

earn3, *vt. & vi.* To long for; yearn.

earn4, *vt. & vi.* To trouble; grieve; mourn.

earn, *n.* An eagle; as, the *earn*. [< AS. *earn*.]— **earn'-bleat''er**, *n.* [Scot.] A snipe. **earn'-blit''er**.

ear'nest, **1** ûr'nest; **2** ēr'nest, *a.* **1.** Intent and **er'nest**, serious in purpose; zealous and determined, especially in matters of moral and religious import, spirit, and speech; said of persons; as, an *earnest* advocate; he is very *earnest* in his demands.

In all lofty eloquence there must be a great and *earnest* soul behind a great cause.

MATHEWS *Oratory and Orators* ch. 14, p. 414. [N. D. C. 1879.]

2. Proceeding from intense feeling or desire; fervent; heartfelt; hearty: said of words and actions; as, an *earnest* speech; *earnest* endeavors.

Earnest work breeds *earnest* play.

MACDONALD *Adela Cathcart* ch. 7, p. 123. [LON.]

3. Requiring close or careful consideration; important; weighty: said of things. SYN.: see SERIOUS, for synonyms of *earnestness*, see ENTHUSIASM.— **ear'nest-ly**, *adv.*— **ear'nest-ness**, *n.* The condition of being earnest.

ear'nest2, *n.* **1.** Something given as opposed to a feigned appearance; as, from jest to *earnest*. **2.** [Archaic.] An utterance or matter marked by earnestness. **3**†. Gravity. **4**†. Enthusiasm in battle; intense feeling; passion. [< AS. *eornest*, seal.]' **er'nest'.— in earnest**, with grave or serious intent.

ear'nest3, *n.* **1.** Part of something given or done in advance as a pledge; money or goods given to bind an agreement; specifically, in law, a part payment of part of the price by the buyer of a commodity as a guaranty that he will stand by the bargain. Under the early German law, *earnest* was similar to the deposit which frequently secures the modern option. Under the Roman civil law seller to refrain from parting with the property bargained for, and left the purchaser free to refuse to complete the sale, on forfeiting the amount of his earnest. The seller could be mulcted, he was liable in damages. The term was adopted into the common law of England and is found in the Statute of Frauds (29. Chs. II. Chap. 3), which declared void the sale of chattels of over a certain value unless there was delivery, or the buyer gave something in *earnest* to bind the bargain, or in part payment. The payment of *earnest* is still required in some of the United States, but mention of it has been omitted from the New York Revised Statutes.

2. An indication or assurance of what may be expected in the future; foretaste; first fruits.

He gives, in His own resurrection, the *earnest* of that of His people. MACDUFF *Mind of Jesus* pt. ii, p. 105. [C. & BROS. 1864.]

[< W. *ernes*, pledge.] SYN.: see SECURITY.— **ear'nest-money**, *n.* Hand-money to bind a bargain. **e-penny**†.— **ear'nest-ful**†, *a.* Earnest; serious; important.

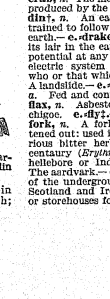
earn'ful, *a.* Full of anxiety; fearful.

earn'ing, **1** ûrn'ing; **2** ērn'ing, *n.* **1.** That which is **ern'ing**2, (earned; money or other compensation to which one has a claim for services rendered; wages; desert; reward: commonly used in the plural. **2.** *pl. Polit. Econ.* The remainder of economic good for an economic service. SEE WAGES. [< AS. *earnung*, < *earnian*, earn.]— **earnings or wages of management**, returns for organizing or supervising labor or economic effort in any form.

earn'ings, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Rennet.— **earn'ing-grass''**, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*), so called because its leaves curdle milk.

ear'pick'', etc. See under EAR1, *n.*

ear'ring'', **1** îr'ring''; **2** ēr'ring'', *n.* **1.** A ring or hook (usually of gold or silver) passed through the lobe of the ear, generally with a pendant of precious stones or other ornamentation; also, an ornamental gem or jewel fastened in the ear with a screw. **2.** [Dial., Eng.] The common fuchsia. [< AS. *eárhring*, < *éare*, ear, + *hring*, ring.]



Ancient Greek Earring in the Berlin Museum.

Ears'don, **1** îrz'dən; **2** ērz'don, *n.* A town in Northumberland, England.

earsh, **1** ûrsh; **2** ērsh, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Stubble; arrish. **ersh**†.

ear'spli''ting, etc. See under EAR1, *n.*

earth, **1** ûrth; **2** ērth, *n.* **1.** To bury or hide in **erth'**, the earth; cover, bank up, or choke with earth; also, to drive into the earth; as, to *earth* a store of nuts or a fox. **2.** Hence, to bury or hide in anything.

Is the river[too bad hibernated, and we had followed its faint summer-trail to where it *earthed* itself in snow and ice.

THORBAU *Excursions, Winter Walk* p. 129. [N. & P. 1864.]

3. *Elec.* To place in electrical connection with the earth; as, to *earth* wires. **4.** To purify by filtering through earth; as, *earthed* sugar.

II. *i.* **1.** To go underground; burrow, as a mole. **2.** To bank up flowers or vegetables with earth.

earth1, *n.* **1.** The globe on which we dwell, the third in order of distance from the sun and the largest within the orbit of Jupiter: it is distinguished (1) in astronomy, from other heavenly bodies and (2) in theology, from the abode of departed spirits. The earth is an irregular spheroid, but is slightly compressed at the poles. Its motion round the sun in an elliptical path occupies 365¼ days, besides which it has a daily rotation from west to east, which occupies exactly 23 hours, 56 minutes, and 4.09 seconds, upon which depends the rising and setting of the sun. Were the axis of the earth perpendicular to the plane of the orbit, day and night would be of equal length during the year, but, in consequence of the angle of 23.5° — known as the obliquity of the ecliptic — which the axis makes with the orbit, we have the changes in seasons and climates. The average density of the earth is about 5.5, while its internal temperature appears to increase in the proportion of 1° for each 50 feet of descent.

STATISTICS OF THE EARTH.

	Miles.		Miles.
Mean radius	3,958.8	Mean diameter . .	7,917.5
Equatorial radius	3,963.3	Equatorial diameter	7,926.5
Polar radius . .	3,949.9	Polar diameter . .	7,899.8
Difference . .	13.4	Difference . .	26.8
Equatorial circumference	. . . . .		24,902
Meridional circumference	. . . . .		24,860
Difference	. . . . .		42
Area of the Surface	. . . .	196,940,000 sq. miles	
Volume		260,000,000,000 cubic "	
Mass		6,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 tons	

2. The solid portion or surface of the globe, or any part of it, generally as distinguished from water and air; ground; as, where the *earth* ends the sea begins; this English *earth* is rich. Soil as distinguished from rock, especially, cultivable soil; hence, dirt; anything low or mean.

3. Those who inhabit the globe; the world **at large.**

No more hateful save the combat glorious
To which all *earth* and heaven may witness stand.

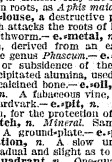
DINAH M. CRAIK *Life Returning* st. 5.

4. Temporal and transient interests and pursuits as contrasted with those that are spiritual and eternal; also, worldly matters. **5.** The hole of a burrowing animal, as a fox. **7.** Same as LAND1, *n.*, **7** (2). **8.** [Scot.] A turning of the earth; plowing. **9.** *Elec.* (1) That part of the earth's ground including part of an electric circuit. (2) A fault in a telegraphic or telephonic line caused by accidental connection of the metallic conductor with the ground or earth; a ground. (3) A plate or other metallic body of large surface intended to secure a good connection between a wire conductor and the earth; a ground; a ground-plate. (4) A junction of an electric conductor with the ground, such that electricity may flow between them. **10.** Any material used for soil, as clay and ocher. Many of the ochers are called earths and, *according to the coloring-matter they contain*, are known as *black earth*, *blue earth*, *green earth*, etc. **11.** *Chem.* An earth-like metallic oxid; as, alumina, glucina, thorina, yttria, zirconia, etc. **12**†. A locality upon the earth; country. [< AS. *eorthe*; perhaps allied to EAR3, **e**] **erthe**†. SYN.: see GLOBE.— **Adamic earth**, the ordinary soil. See ADAM.— **alkaline earths**, the oxids of calcium, strontium, barium, and sometimes magnesium.— **bad e.** (*Elec.*), an earth-connection of high resistance.— **Bahama earth**, **barbados e.**, an earth of the Miocene period, chiefly formed from the remains of *Radiolaria*: found in the Barbados Islands.— **black e.**, a black fertile soil, found in Europe and Asia, somewhat similar to the black soil of prairie-land. It differs from swamp-soil in being neutral.

The tchernayzem, or *black earth* of Russia.

ARCH. CIVIL ENGINEERING, Vol. xxxiii, p. 442. [MACM. 1885.]

— **blue e.**, the formation in which amber occurs: so designated on the Baltic coast.— **Cassel e.**, same as VANDYKE BROWN.— **chalk e.**, a pulverulent chalk, used as a cosmetic.— **dead e.** (*Elec.*), an earth-connection offering slight resistance to a current; also, a fault in a telegraphic line caused by its being accidentally connected with the earth.— **earth'-an''ger**, *n.* An earth-borer.— **e.-bag**, *n. Fort.* A bag of earth used in repairing breastworks.— **e.-ball**, *n.* A species of truffle.— **e.-bar**, *n. Elec.* A metal bar attached to a switchboard which serves to ground the different circuits connected with it.— **e.-bath**, *n.* A bath of earth or mud: sometimes used as a remedy for disease.— **e.-battery**, *n.* A voltaic battery made of metal plates sunk in the earth, the moisture of which serves as an exciant.— **e.-board**, *n.* The mold-board of a plow.— **e.-borer**, *n.* An auger for boring into the ground, working in a cylindrical box to retain the cut earth until the tool is withdrawn.— **e.-born**, *a.* **1.** Born out of the earth: of earthly origin, as the Titans and other mythological beings. **2.** Of terrestrial birth, as distinguished from celestial origin; mortal. **3.** Springing from earthly or temporal considerations; hence, mean or ignoble; as, *earth-born* ambitions.— **e.-bound**, *a.* Bound by the earth; hence, figuratively, controlled by earthly considerations.— **e.-bred**, *a.* Groveling; contemptible.— **e.-cell**, *n.* Same as EARTH-BATTERY.— **e.-chestnut**, *n.* Same as EARTHNUT.— **e.-closet**, *n.* A commode or privy in which dry earth is used as a deodorizer.— **e. crab**, *n.* The mole-cricket.— **e.-created**, *a.* Made of earth; produced by the earth.— **e.-current**, *n. Elec.* See CURRENT, 3.— **e.-din**†, *n.* An earthquake.— **e.-dog**, *n.* A dog adapted or trained to follow animals into their burrows or to dig in the earth.— **e.-dragon**, *n.* Same as EARTH-WORM.— **e.-drain**, *n.* A drain laid in the earth.— **e.-drop**, *n. Elec.* The difference of potential at any point between the return conductor of an electric system and the ground.— **e.-eater**, *n.* **1.** One who or that which eats earth. **2.** The ibigau.— **e.-fall**, *n.* A landslide.— **e.-fast**, *a.* Stuck firmly in the earth.— **e.-fed**, *a.* Fed and contented with earthly things; grovelling.— **e. flax**, *n.* Asbestos with soft long fibers.— **e.-flea**, *n.* The chigoe.— **e.-fly**†.— **e.-foam**, *n.* Same as APHRITE.— **e.-fork**, *n.* A fork-shaped implement with the prongs flattened out: used in digging.— **e.-gall**, *n.* **1.** Any one of various bitter herbs of the genitian family, especially the century (*Erythræa centaurium*). **2.** The American white hellebore or Indian poke (*Veratrum viride*).— **e.-hog**, *n.* The aardvark.— **e.-hole**†, *n.* A cave.— **e.-house**, *n.* One of the underground structures of unhewn stones found in Scotland and Ireland, perhaps originally places of refuge or storehouses for grain, etc. They are sometimes 60 feet long, gallery-shaped, curved, and often grouped, like the 40 or 50 near Clova in Aberdeenshire: ascribed to post-Roman times.— **e.-indicator**, *n. Elec.* A device for comparing the intensity of any magnetic field with that of the earth, by means of the current induced in a rotating coil of wire.— **earth'-kin**, *n.* Same as TERELLA.— **e.-light**, *n.* A light of greatly varying intensity, sometimes visible, illuminates the nocturnal sky, and is not attributable to sunlight, moonlight, or starlight. It is conjectured to be a feeble auroral discharge, but occurs in the absence of any well-defined aurora, and in all parts of the sky: sometimes called *earth-shine*.— **e.-louse**, *n. Entom.* Any one of several species of aphids that feed on roots, as *Aphis radicum* and *Rhizobius lactuæ*.— **lettuce e.-louse**, a destructive plant-louse (*Rhizobius lactuæ*) which attacks the roots of lettuce-plants.— **e.-mad**†, *a.* An earthworm.— **e.-metal**, *n.* A metallic element, as magnesium, derived from an earth.— **e.-moss**, *n.* Any moss of the genus *Phascum*.— **e.-movement**, *n. Geol.* A local rise or subsidence of the earth's surface.— **e. of alum**, precipitated alumina, used in preparing paints.— **e. of bone**, calcined bone.— **e.-oil**, *n.* [Rare.] Petroleum.— **e.-pea**, *n.* A fabaceous vine, the hog-peanut.— **e.-pig**, *n.* The aardvark.— **e.-pit**, *n.* A pit or trench, covered with a sash, for the protection of plants in winter; a cold-pit.— **e.-pitch**, *n. Mineral.* Same as ASPHALT.— **e.-plate**, *n. Elec.* A ground-plate.— **e.-puff**†, *n.* The puffball.— **e.-pulsation**, *n.* A slow undulation of the earth's crust so gradual and slight as to escape ordinary observation.— **e.-quadrant**, *n.* One-quarter of the circumference of the earth.— **e.-return**, *n. Elec.* The grounding of both ends of a circuit so as to use the earth as a return.— **e.-sculpture**, *n.* The effects of external causes upon the earth's crust effected by glacial action, etc.— **earth's goal** (*Astron.*), the point upon the ecliptic 90° behind the sun in the direction of which the earth moves.— **e.-shadow**, *n.*



Earth-shadows, as observed in the Antarctic Region Sept. 17, 1908.

A hill or mountain projected into an apparently clear atmosphere: probably rendered visible by the presence of fine particles of ice.— **e.-shaker**, *n.* Poseidon or Zeus: so designated by the Greek poets.— **e.-shine**, *n.* **1.** Same as EARTH-LIGHT. **2.** Sunlight reflected from the earth so as to illuminate slightly those parts of the moon not in the direct rays of the sun.— **e.-shrew**, *n.* A centetoid insectivore.— **e.-shrinkage**, *n. Geol.* The reduction of the earth's volume due to dissipation of its internal heat and to a progressive increase in density.— **e.-slops**, *n. Geol.* The angle of superficial slope naturally assumed by rock-débris, earthy detritus, etc., when piled up in mounds or ridges. See ANGLE OF REPOSE.— **e.-smoke**, *n.* Any plant fumitory.— **e.-star**, *n.* A fungus of the genus *Geaster*, having the outer coat distinct from the inner and split into several reflexed divisions which resemble a star.— **e.-spiger**, *n.* [Eng.] One who stops up fox-holes to prevent the animals from escaping.— **earth's way** (*Astron.*), the difference between the true and mean motion of the sun at any time and that of the earth in its orbit.— **e.-table**, *n. Arch.* A plinth or projecting course resting on the foundation.— **e.-tongue**, *n.* A disk-shaped fungus of the genus *Geoglossum*, found in closely shaven lawns and grass pastures, in bog-moss, and on rotten wood.— **e.-treatment**, *n. Med.* The treatment of wounds by the application of dried cleyey earth, finely pulverized, as a desiccating agent, and also as checking putrefaction and promoting the healing process.— **e.-tremor**, *n.* A slight earthquake.— **e.-wave**, *n.* A vibration of the earth's surface, in which the motion is in a vertical direction.— **e.-wax**, *n.* Same as OZOCERITE.— **e.-wire**, *n.* A wire used to secure electrical connection with the earth; especially, a wire connecting a telegraph-instrument-circuit to convey leakage to the earth.— **earth'wolf''**, *n.* The aardwolf.— **golden e.**, same as ORPIMENT.— **good e.** (*Elec.*), an elegant term for describing the earth's lower end of an antenna, the object to be attained being the free passage of electricity in rapid oscillations into and out of the base of the antenna.— **grass-e.**, *n.* Feather-grass: a name in plowing furnished as the result of additional grass-land.— **grass-hearth**†.— **green e.**, see CELADONITE and GLAUCONITE.— **heavy e.**, baryta.— **Japonic e.**, see TERRA JAPONICA.— **on e.** [Colloq.] In existence for emphasis, generally in questions and exclamations; as, how *on earth* did he come? nothing *on earth* will prevent him!— **rare e.** (*Chem.*), any one of the metallic oxids, including such minerals as beryllia, ceria, erbia, etc.— **rare-e. metals** (*Chem.*), the metallic constituents of the several rare earths, as beryllium, erbium, cerium, etc.— **red e.**, see TERRA-ROSA.— **residuary e.**, a soil produced by the process of disintegration.— **Santorin e.**, a fine gray siliceous earth found on the island of Thera (otherwise called Santorin or Santorini) and employed in making cement.— **to make e.** *Elec.* **1.** To make electric connection between a telegraphic line and the earth. **2.** To lead the electricity of electrified bodies to the earth: said of a telegraphic line.— **to run to e.**, to hunt (an animal) to its burrow or to some refuge.— **total e.**, dead earth.

earth2, *n.* A plowing.

earth'au''ger, **e.-bag**, **e.-dog**, etc. See under EARTH1, *n.*

earth'en, **1** ûr'thn; **2** ērth'n, *vi.* To turn or be changed **erth'en**, into earth.

earth'en, *a.* **1.** Made of earth or of burnt clay; fictile; as, an *earthen* pot. **2.** Of or pertaining to earth; material; earthly.— **earth'en-heart''ed**, *a.* Low and selfish; sordid; gross.

earth'en-ware'', **1** ûr'thn-wār''; **2** ērth'n-wār'', *n.* Anything made of clay and baked in a kiln or dried in the sun: often used collectively, and sometimes restricted to the inferior grades of pottery as distinguished from porcelain and stoneware. Compare CHINA; PORCELAIN. See POTTERY.

Great is he who enjoys his *earthenware* as if it were plate, and not less great is the man to whom all his plate is more than *earthenware*.

COLERIDGE *Works, Aids to Reflection* vol. i. p. 176. [N. 1858.]

earth'fall'', **e.-gall**, **e.-hole**†, **e.-light**, etc. See under EARTH1, *n.*

earth'ing, **1** ûrth'ig; **2** ērth'ing, *n. Elec.* Same as GROUNDING, *n.*, **7**.

earth'less, **1** ûrth'les; **2** ērth'les, *a.* [Rare.] Free of earth.

earth'li-ness, **1** ûrth'li-nes; **2** ērth'li-nēs, *n.* **1.** The quality of being earthly; extreme materialism or grossness in matters of morals and religion; worldliness. **2.** Frailty; mortality.

earth'ling, **1** ûrth'lin; **2** ērth'ling, *n.* **1.** One devoted **erth'ling'**, to worldly things; a worldling.

O'er life's humbled state thine throwing
Light the *earthling* never knew. WHITTIER *To* — st. 29.

2. A dweller on the earth; a mortal.

earth'ly, | 1 ûrth'li; 2 érth'ly, *a.* **1.** Belonging or pertaining to this world as a system of material things and influences and as distinguished from the unseen and spiritual world; worldly; physical; carnal; as, *earthly* passions.

The *earthliest* human soul has an infinite spiritual capacity, and may contain the better world within its depths.
HAWTHORNE *Mosses from an Old Manse* p. 181. (IL. M. & CO. 1850.]

3. [Colloq.] That can be found anywhere on the earth; hence, possible; imaginable; as, of what *earthly* use is that? **4†.** Earthy.—**earth'ly-mind"ed,** *a.* Having a mind devoted to worldly affairs.—**e.-mindedness,** *n.*

earth'nut, | ûrth'nŭt; 2 érth'nŭt, *n.* **1.** The tuber of any one of several sedges, especially *Cyperus rotundus*, the nut-grass, and *C. esculentus*, a pest in low, moist ground from Maine to Texas. **2.** The ground-nut or peanut (*Arachis hypogœa*). **3.** Either of two European herbs (*Bunium bulbocastanum* and *B. flexuosum*) of the parsley family or their nutlike tubers. See GROUNDNUT. **earth's chest"nut1.**

earth'-oil", *c.*-**pea,** *c.*-**plate,** etc. See under EARTH'S, *n.*

earth'quake", | ûrth'kwēk; 2 érth'kwāk', *n.* A vibration or sudden undulation of a portion of the earth's crust; a shaking of the ground. The vibration advances in a series of waves from one or more deeply situated central points called foci, whence they arise from the splitting of a mass of rock, due to contraction of the earth's crust, or from volcanic or other causes. No part of the disturbance may consist of a single shock but


An Earthnut (*Cyperus esculentus*), showing a few seconds, or of a series of such *pœrus esculentus*).
shocks, which may continue for days or weeks. Its destructive effects vary largely with the nature of the ground through which it passes and with the position of the place relatively to the focus. No part of the globe is entirely free from earthquakes, but they are most frequent near volcanic regions. The regions bordering the Pacific ocean in both the Old World and the New, the Central American region, including the West Indies, and localities near the Mediterranean, are most often affected.

The sudden cessation of accustomed volcanic activity will often bring on *earthquakes*. . . . The great Calabrian *earthquake* of 1783, Stromboli, for the first time in the memory of man, ceased erupting.
JOS. LE CONTE *Elements of Geol.* p. 105. [A. 1878.]

earth'-quave"†; earth'-shock"†.
—**earth'quake"shad"ow,** *n.* The complete or partial exemption, experienced in any spot, from the action of a passing earthquake, on account of the checking or reflection of the vibrations effected by the local character or conformation of the subjacent or surrounding ground-bed.—**e.-weather,** the heavy, oppressive weather popularly believed to precede an earthquake; by extension, any unusual weather associated with an earthquake.—**submarine e.,** an earthquake having its focus below the bed of the sea.

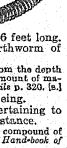
ea'th-quakes", | ûrth'kwāks; 2 érth'kwāks', *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A species of quaking-grass (*Briza media*).

earth'stram"or, *c.*-**wire,** etc. See under EARTH', *n.*

earth'ward, | ûrth'ward; 2 érth'ward, *adv.* Toward the earth. **earth'wards†.**

earth'work", | ûrth'wûrk; 2 érth'wûrk, *n.* **1.** *Fort.* An offensive or defensive fortification made largely or wholly of earth. **2.** *Engin.* An engineering operation or work, as cuttings or embankments, requiring the removal of or filling in with earth. **3.** Anything similar to a military earth-work, like the structures of the mound-builders. [< AS. *eorthweorc*, < *eorthe*, earth, + *weorc*, work.]

ear'th-worm", | ûrth'wûrm'; 2 érth'wûrm', *n.* **1.** A burrowing terrestrial megadrilic worm: commonly but


Earthworm. *d*, the clitellum.
a few inches long, the a few are from 3 to 6 feet long. *Lumbricus terrestris* is the best-known earth-worm of Europe.

Darwin has shown that our *earth-worms* take from the depth and bring to the surface of the soil a very large amount of material. . . . N. S. SHALER *Aspects of Earth, Scale* p. 320. [c. 1879.]

2. Figuratively, a weak and insignificant being.

earth'y, | ûrth'i; 2 érth'y, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to earth or soil; made of earth; as, *earthy* substance.

The principal *earthy* matter of our planet is the compound of silicon and oxygen. J. H. APPLETON *Beginner's Handbook of Chemistry* p. 251. [CHAUT. 1888.]

2. Like or reminding of earth; as, an *earthy* smell.

All kinds of autumn fungi are characterized by the admixture of some *earthy* hue. W. FLAGG *Year Among the Trees, Autumn Woods* p. 190. [n. d. v. 1881.]

3. Unrefined; coarse. **4.** *Mineral.* Roughish to the touch; dull and lusterless. **5.** *Chem.* Possessing the qualities of earths. **6.** [Rare.] Dwelling on the earth; earthly.

ear'-ache", **ear-wesicle, ear-wax,** etc. See under EAR1, *n.*

ear'wig", | ı'rwig; 2 ér'wig', *n.* **1.** A forficulid; an insect with short fore wings changed into horny wing-covers, and a caudal forceps. *Forficula auricularia* is the common earwig. It is popularly supposed to enter the human ear. **2.** [U. S.] A small centiped, as a geophilid. **3.** [Archaic.] Figuratively, a secret or insinuating informer.


The Earwig (*Forficula auricularia*).
I found soul believe in . . . instigated by some of those dirty *earwigs*, who will forever insinuate themselves near persons high in office. LEE in Irving's *Washington* vol. iii, p. 405. [G. P. P. & CO. 1861.]

[< AS. *ēarwicga*, < *ēare* (see EAR1, *n.*) + *wicga*, an insect; = **ear'wig"**, *n.*] **To influence by secret and stealthy counselings, or to insinuate against by or as by whispering in the ear.

—ear'wig"ger, *n.* Full of earwigs.—**ear'wig"gi-ness,** *n.*

ear'wise, | ı'rwaiz; 2 ér'wig, *adv.* **1.** After the manner of an ear of corn. **2.** Through the ear; auricularly.

Eas'dale, | ız'dāl; 2 ēş'dāl, *n.* An island in W. Argyllshire, Scotland; slate-quarries.

ease, | ız; 2 ēş, *vt.* [EASED; EAS'ING.] **1.** To give ease or relief, either from bodily or from mental pain; cause to rest; relieve; as, this medicine will *ease* you.

And would on her own palfrey him have *eased*.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. vi, can. 3, st. 32.

2. To render less subject to pressure, tension, weight, etc., by some relieving action; as, to *ease* a ship by slightly shifting the helm; to *ease* an axle by shifting the load; to *ease* a nut by loosening it. **3.** To set free or relieve, as a person, from a burden or encumbrance; lighten; unload; usually with *of*; as, *ease me of* this burden. **4.** [Rare.] To make easy; facilitate. **5.** [Colloq.] To relieve by force; rob: with *of*; as, to *ease* a man of his purse. **6†.** To furnish refreshment, as by food and repose; entertain. [< OF. *eser*, < *aise* ease.] **eser.**

Syn.: SEERLAX.—**ease her!** the command given to slacken the speed of a marine engine.—**e. the helm!** the order to put the helm a trifle to midships, to take the strain from the rudder.—**to e. away,** to slide gradually, as a rope.—**easer,** *n.* One or that which eases.

ease, *n.* **1.** A state of body or mind that is free from pain or discomfort of any kind; freedom from labor or effort; rest; tranquillity.

Trouble springs from Idleness, and grievous Toil from needless *Ease*. B. FRANKLIN *Poor Richard, 1738* p. 373. (c. s. P. r. 1890.]

2. Freedom from apparent effort; facility; as, to walk with *ease*. **3.** Freedom from affectation or constraint; easiness. **4.** [Rare.] *Law.* Easement. **5†.** State, condition, or means of being entertained or of having gratification; pleasure. **6†.** Ability; resources. **7†.** Relief; alleviation. [< F. *aise*, ease.] **eşe1.**

Syn.: easiness, expertness, facility, readiness. *Ease* in the sense here considered denotes freedom from conscious or apparent effort in any thing. *Ease* may be a natural condition or of action; *facility* is always of action; *readiness* is of action or of expected action. One lives at *ease* who has no pressing cares or troubles. One moves or speaks with *ease*, when wholly without constraint. *Facility* is always active; *readiness* may be active or passive: the speaker has a *facility* of expression, and a ready utterance in *readiness* for use. *Ease* of action may imply merely the possession of ample power; *facility* always implies practice and skill: a man may press down the keys of a typewriter with *ease;* only the skilled operator works the machine with *facility*. *Easiness* applies to the thing done, rather than to the doer. *Expertness* applies to the mere mechanical dexterity of body and mind; we speak of the *readiness* of an orator, but of the *expertness* of a gymnast. Compare synonyms for ABILITY; COMFORT; DEXTERITY.—Ant., annoyance, awkwardness, difficulty, discomfort, disquiet, irritation, perplexity, trouble, uneasiness, vexation, worry.

—**at ease,** in a state that is free from bodily or mental discomfort or concern.—**at one's ease,** comfortable.—**ease'-off",** *n. Carp.* A smoothing or gradual change of direction at the junction of two pieces, to avoid an unsightly projection or hollow.

ease'ful, | ız'ful; 2 ēş'ful, *a.* **1.** Causing or promoting ease or quiet; comfortable; peaceful.

Many a time I have been half in love with *easeful* Death.
KEATS *Ode to a Nightingale* st. 6.

2. Fond of or taking ease; indolent.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.*

ea'sel, | ē'zl; 2 ē'sl, *n.* A folding frame or tripod with adjustable crosspiece, for use in supporting a panel, canvas, blackboard, portfolio, etc., while in use.

At his *easel*, eager-eyed. A painter stands.
BRYANT *Flood of Years* l. 44.

[< D. *ezel*, ass, painters' easel; cp. ASST., n.]

ea'sel, I'sl; 2 ē'sl, *adv.* [Scot.] Eastward. **ea'selt.**

ease'ment, | ız'ment *or* -ment; 2 ēş'ment, *n.* **1.** *Law.* An incorporeal right existing distinct from the ownership of the soil, consisting of a liberty, or use of another's land which is not a profit or compensation. Easements in general may be divided into two classes, namely: (1) **apparent easements,** in which the exercise of the right involves some permanent evidence of its existence, as a right for water or drainage, a shed, etc.; (2) **non-apparent easements,** in which such permanent evidence is not involved. Again, they are divided, as to their origin, into the right of use attaches to the person as an individual and not as a property-owner, it is termed an **easement in gross,** as distinguished from an easement proper, which is known as an **easement appurtenant.** Another usual subsidiary classification of easements includes the following: **affirmative or positive,** involving the physical use of the land of another, as in the case of drainage, right of way, etc.; and **negative,** in which such physical use of another's land is not involved; **continuous,** in which the right is not dependent for its enjoyment upon an act of man, as the easement for light; and **discontinuous,** in which active human participation is necessary, as in a right of way. The common-law custom in turn is formed by servitude, and many writers use the terms **easement** and **servitude** indiscriminately.

2. Any thing that gives ease or relief; convenience. **3.** *Carp.* An ease-off. **4†.** Refreshment; lodging. [< OF. *aisement*, < *aiser* see EASE, *v.*] **eas'ingt ese'ment,-easement curve,** same as TAPERING CURVE

eas'i-ly, | ız'i-li; 2 ēş'i-ly, *adv.* In an easy manner; without difficulty, anxiety, or pain; readily; quietly; as, we can *easily* overtake the fugitives.

eas'i-ness, | ız'i-nes; 2 ēş'i-nes, *n.* **1.** The state of being in any sense at ease or in a condition free from difficulty, pain, discomfort, anxiety, care, effort, or constraint. **2.** The state of being easy to do or accomplish; as, the *easiness* of an undertaking. Syn.: see EASE.

eas'ing, | ız'iŋ; 2 ēş'ing, *n.* [Scot.] Eaves, in a collective sense.—**eas'ing-spar"row,** *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The house-sparrow.

Eas'ing-wold, | ız'in-wōld; 2 ēş'ing-wōld, *n.* A district in the North Riding, Yorkshire, England.

ea'slet, | ı'zl; 2 ē'zl, *n.* [Dial., Eng., & Scot.] A hot ash or cinder. **ai'zlet'.** **[els'sel;**

eas'sel, *adv.* [Scot.] Eastward. **ea'selt; eas'sil-ward; east,** | ēst; 2 ēşt, *adv.* To go or move eastward; toward the east; eastwardly; also, reflexively, to find one's east; find one's true position; orientate.

east, *a.* **1.** Placed at the east; eastern; as, the *east* side of a house. **2.** Coming from the east; as, the *east* wind.

3. *Eccl.* Near the altar of a church as seen from the nave.

east, *n.* **1.** That one of the four cardinal points of the compass which lies at the right hand when one faces the north; strictly, that point of the compass at which the sun rises at the equinox, but in common parlance including the part of the horizon near that point. Since the east and west depend on the direction of the earth's rotation while north and south depend on the direction of its axis, the east of our antipodes is in the opposite direction to our east, while the north is the same.

2. *Eccl.* The part of a church in the direction of the altar, looking from the nave without regard to the point of the compass. **3.** Any region in the eastern part of a country or to the eastward of another taken as a standpoint; as, the *east* of England; specif. [generally E-], the lands to the east of the Mediterranean, or the region to the east of Palestine, or the countries of southwestern Asia, as Afghanistan, Persia, Asia Minor, Arabia, and Turkey in Europe.

I would not be the villain that thou think'st
For the whole space that's in the tyrant's grasp,
And the rich *East* to boot. SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act iv, sc. 3.

In the United States, New England is colloquially spoken of as "down *east*" and to the eastern seaboard as "down *east*" is the eastern portion, especially Maine; to the inhabitants of the Mississippi valley "the *East*" is the region between the Alleghenies and the sea; while the dweller on the Pacific coast regards as "the *East*" everything east of the Rocky Mountains.

4. *Eccl.* [E-] The church of the Eastern Empire. **5.** [Poet.] The east wind. [< AS. *ēast*, adv., in the east; cp. L. *aur-ora*, Gr. *ēōs*, *aúōs*, dawn.] **—east by north,** 11¼° north of east.—**e. by south,** 11¼° south of east.—**east'-north-east',** *n.* 22½° north of east.—**e.-southeast,** *n.* 22½° south of east.—**Far E.,** China, Indo-China, Chosen, Japan, and the adjacent islands, Taiwan, Sakhalin, etc.—**Near E.,** Persia, Arabia, and Asia Minor: often made to include Turkey in Europe.

east, *adv.* **1.** In an easterly direction. **east'a-bout'.** And the little birds sang *east*, and the little birds sang west.
E. B. BROWNING *Poems of the Duchess May* st. 2.

2. *Eccl.* In the direction of the altar as seen from the nave; altarwise.—**about east** [Slang, N. E.], about right; properly.

East Au-ro'ra. A village in Erie county, N. Y., a suburb of Buffalo and the seat of the Roycroft industries.

East Bar'net. A town in Hertfordshire, England.

East Bat'on Rouge. A parish in E. central Louisiana; 45 sq. m.; county-seat, Baton Rouge.

East Beth'le-hem. A village in Washington county, Pa.

East'bourne, | ıst'bûrn; 2 ēşt'bûrn, *n.* An ancient coast town and fashionable seaside resort in Sussex, England.

East Bra'dy. A borough in Clarion county, Pa.

East Bridg'e'wa'ter. A village in Plymouth county, Mass.

East Carl'oll. A parish in N. E. Louisiana; 395 sq. m.; county-seat, Lake Providence.

East Cas'tle-ment' Moun'tain. A mountain in Colorado; height, 12,047 ft.

East Chi-ca'go. A city in Lake county, Ind.

East Cleve'land. A village in Cuyahoga county, O.; formerly, **Col'in-wer.**

East Con'e-maugh. A borough in Cambria county, Pa.

East Dere'ham. A manufacturing town in Norfolk, England; burial-place of the poet Cowper.

East Du-buque'. A city in Jo Daviess county, Ill.

East Dun-dee'. A village in Kane county, Ill.

East End. That part of London which extends from Hoxton southeastward to Lady Alberta's crossing Bethnal Green, Bow, Poplar, Stepney, Whitechapel, etc.; sometimes, but erroneously, extended to embrace a region south of the Thames and east of Southwark Bridge.

east'er, | 1st'er; 2 ēşt'er, *vi.* To shift to the east, as the wind.

East'er, *n.* **1.** A Christian festival commemorating and celebrating the resurrection of Christ. **2.** The day on which the festival is celebrated, fixed by rule according to the decree of the Council of Nice, as the first Sunday after the paschal full moon, that is, the full moon that occurs on the day of the vernal equinox, March 21, or on any of the days following that date. Consequently the earliest date on which Easter can fall is March 22, and the latest is April 25. It is considered the most movable feast of the Christian year. For the next 15 years the dates of Easter will be as follows:

1923 April 1	1928 April 8	1933 April 16	
1924 April 20	1929 March 31	1934 April 1	
1925 April 12	1930 April 20	1935 April 21	
1926 April 4	1931 April 12	1936 April 12	
1927 April 17	1932 March 27	1937 March 28	

3. The Jewish passover: so called in the translation of Acts xii, 4, Easter coinciding in time with the passover celebration. [< AS. *ēastre*, *ēastran*, a goddess, < *weorc* of *ēast;* see EAST.] **—East'er-bell",** *n.* The stitchwort (*Alsine holostea*).—**E. dues** (*Anglican Ch.*), payments made at Easter in lieu of tithes for personal labor or service.—**E. offerings".**—**E. egg,** a colored egg, or imitation of an egg, given as a present at Easter.—**E.-flower,** *n.* 1. Same as PASQUEFLOWER. 2. The poinsettia (*Euphorbia pulcherrima*). 3. The greenhouse primrose.—**E.-giant,** *n.* A tall British herb (*Polygonum bistorta*); bistort. **E.-may-giantt.**—**E.-ledges,** *n.* The bistort (*Polygonum bistorta*).

East'er is'land. An island in the S. Pacific ocean; lat. 28° S.; long. 110° W.; 47 sq. m.; has remarkable stone statues, 4 to 27 ft. high.

east'er-ling, | 1st'er-ling; 2 ēşt'er-ling, *n.* **1.** (1) [Archaic.] A native of the East; hence, an Oriental: once used in England to indicate a trader or a vessel from the Hanse towns of the Baltic.

The Lübeck merchants were the '*Easterlings*' [men of the East] who have left in our language an abiding memorial of their trade in the 'sterling' or 'easterling' currency which still remains our monetary standard.
ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. ii, p. 19. [K. P. & CO. 1801.]

(2) [E-] [Eng.] One who dwells in the eastern part of England. **3.** *Archæol.* An English silver penny of the middle ages: said to have been coined first by Richard II. in the East. **est'er-ling!.** Compare STERLING. See coins. **3.** [Local, Eng.] (1) The smew. (2) The widgeon. [< EAST.] **—east'er-ling,** *a.*

east'er-ly, | 1st'er-li; 2 ēşt'er-ly, *a.* **1.** Situated, moving, or directed toward the east; eastward; as, an *easterly* current; the *easterly* side of a house. **2.** Coming from the east; as, an *easterly* breeze; *easterly* of the square. **east'er-ly.—east'er-ly, east'ern-ly,** *adv.* Toward the east. **east'er-mack"er-el,** *n.* The chub-mackerel.

east'ern, | 1st'ern; 2 ēşt'ern, *a.* **1.** [E-] Of, pertaining to, or being in the East; Oriental; as, *Eastern* customs. **2.** [E-] Of, relating to, or characteristic of the Eastern Church. **3.** Moving to or from the east or on the east side; easterly; as, an *eastern* wind; the *eastern* shore. [< AS. *ēasterne*, < *ēast*, EAST.] **east'er-ly.—Eastern Church,** see GREEK CHURCH, under GREEK.—**E. question.** **1.** In European politics, the complications arising out of the possession by the Turks of the east of Europe and the possibility of Russian predominance in the Ægean consequent upon the need by Russia of an outlet at the south. **2.** The problem that involves the relations of Russia toward the Mongolian races in the Far East, and the rights of the European powers in that region.—**E. Reformed Presbyterian Church,** see under REFORMED.—**E. Rite** (*R. C. Ch.*), same as ORIENTAL RITE. See under UNIAT.—**E. Roman Empire,** see EASTERN EMPIRE, under EMPIRE.

east'ern, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] An inhabitant of any eastern country; specif. [E-], an Oriental.

It is chiefly in railroads that these *Easterns* speculate.
Bryce *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii. p. 618. [ed. 1888.]

2. [E-] One who belongs to the Eastern or Greek Church.

East'ern-er, 1 ist'ərn-ər; 2 ēst'ərn-ər, *n.* [Collog., U. S.] One who dwells in the eastern part of the United States.

east'ern-most, 1 ist'ərn-mōst; 2 ēst'ərn-mōst, *a.* Farthest to the east. **east'most.**

East'ern Pye'-nees. A department in S. France; 1,599 sq. m.; capital, Perpignan. **Pyrénées-Orientales.**

East'ern Rou-me'li-a. A province of Bulgaria; 13,700 sq. m.; capital, Sofia.

East'ern Shore. The counties of Accomac and Northampton, Va., and all Maryland east of Chesapeake Bay; a fertile locality famous for peaches and oysters.

East'ern Tur'kes-tan'. Same as SINKIANG.

East'er-tide, 1 ist'ər-tīd; 2 ēst'ər-tīd, *n.* The season of Easter; either the week or the 50 days after Easter.

East Fe-lic'i-an'a, 1 fi-lis'i-an'ə; 2 fe-lic'i-ān'a. A parish in E. central Louisiana; 454 sq. m.; county-seat, Clinton.

East Flan'ders. A province in Belgium; 1,158 sq. m.; capital, Ghent. [sq. m.

East Frie'land. A former district in N. W. Germany; 1,153

East Goth. See OSTROGOTH.

East Grand Forks. A city in Polk county, Minn.

East Greens'burg. A borough in Westmoreland county, Pa.

East Green'wich. A town, county-seat of Kent county, R. I.

East Grin'stead. A market-town in Sussex, England.

East Had'dam. A town in Middlesex county, Conn.

East Ham. A town in Essex, a suburb of London.

East-hamp'ton, 1 ist-hamp'tən; 2 ēst-hăm'pton, *n.* A town in Hampshire county, Mass.

East Hart'ford. A town in Hartford county, Conn.

East Has'tings. A district in Ontario, Canada.

East-Hu'ron. A district in Ontario, Canada.

East''In-di'a-man, 1 ist'-in-di'ə-man; 2 ēst'-in-di'a-măn, *n.* A merchant ship in the East Indies trade.

East''In'di-an, 1 ist'-in'di-ən; 2 ēst'-in'di-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the East Indies. **II.** *n.* A native or resident of the East Indies: generally applied to Eurasians.

East In'dies. That part of Asia including the two great southern peninsulas and all the associated islands from the delta of the Indus to the most northerly of the Philippines.

east'ing, 1 ist'iŋ; 2 ēst'iŋ, *n.* *Naut.* The distance traversed by a ship running on an easterly course. **2.** The distance eastward from a given meridian. **3.** A shifting or moving toward the east.

East Jor'dan. A village in Charlevoix county, Mich.

East'lake, 1 ist'lāk; 2 ēst'lāk, *a.* Denoting a crude reproduction of certain medieval types of furniture suggested by Charles Locke Eastlake (1836–1906), a certain amount of vogue in England and the United States in the latter part of the 19th century.

East'lake, *n.* **Sir Charles Locke** (1ı/1ı1793–1ı/1ı1865), an English historical painter and writer upon art; president R. A., 1850–1865; *Christ Weeping Over Jerusalem,* etc. **2. Charles Lock** (1836–), an English writer on art; Secretary of the Royal Institute of British Architects, 1866–1877; Keeper and Secretary of the National Gallery, 1878–1898; *Hints on Household Taste,* 1868 (in which work his designs for furniture first appeared).

east'land, 1 ist'land; 2 ēst'land, *n.* [Archaic.] Eastern land; the Orient.— **east'land'i,** **east'land-ish'i,** *a.*

East'land, 1 ist'land; 2 ēst'land, *n.* A county in N. E. central Texas; 947 sq. m.; county-seat, Eastland.

East Lan'sing. A town in Ingham county, Mich.; seat of Michigan Agricultural College (non-sectarian), founded in 1857.

East'leigh and Bish'op-stoke, 1 ist'li, bish'əp-stōk; 2 ēst'li, bish'op-stōk. A borough in Hampshire, England.

east'ling, 1 ist'liŋ; 2 ēst'liŋ, *adv.* Easterly. **east'lin'i.**

East Liv'er-more. A town in Androscoggin county, Me.

East Liv'er-pool. A city in Columbiana county, O.

East Lon'don. A seaport in Cape Colony, S. Africa.

East Lo'thi-an. A county in Scotland. **Had'ding-ton†.**

East Lyme. A town in New London county, Conn.

East Ma-chi'as. A town in Washington county, Me.

East Main. 1. The N. W. part of Labrador peninsula, Canada. **2.** A river in Labrador; length, 400 m. to James Bay.

East'man, 1 ist'man; 2 ēst'man, *n.* A town in Dodge county, Ga.

East Mauch Chunk. A borough in Carbon county, Pa.

East Mole'sey. A town on the banks of the Thames and the Mole, in Surrey, England; a boating centre opposite Hampton Court. **East Moul'sey†.** [of Durham.

East Mur'ton. A parish in Durham county, England; N. E.

East New'ark. A borough in Hudson county, N. J.

East New Mar'ket. A town in Dorchester county, Md.

East Nor-thum'ber-land. A district in Ontario, Canada.

East'on, 1 ist'ən; 2 ēst'on, *n.* **1.** A city, county-seat of Northampton county, Pa.; seat of Lafayette College (Presbyterian), founded in 1832. **2.** A town in Bristol county, Mass. **3.** A town, county-seat of Talbot county, Md. **4.** A village in Washington county, N. Y.

East Or'ange. A town in Essex county, N. J.

East Pal'es-tine. A village in Cherokee county, O.

East Pitts'burg. A borough in Allegheny county, Pa.

East'point, 1 ist'point; 2 ēst'point, *n.* A town in Fulton county, Ga.

East'port, 1 ist'pōrt; 2 ēst'pōrt, *n.* A town on Moose Island in Washington county, Me.

East Prov'i-dence. A town in Providence county, R. I.

East Prus'sia. A province of N. E. Prussia, 14,282 sq. m.; capital, Königsberg; invaded by the Russians in 1914.

East Ret'ford. A market-town in Nottinghamshire, England.

East Riv'er. A tidewater strait between Long Island Sound and New York Bay; length, 10 m.

East Ruth'er-ford. A borough in Bergen county, N. J.

East Saint Louis. A city in St. Clair county, Ill.

East Sea. In the Norse sagas, the Baltic sea.

East Stone'house. A town in Devonshire, England.

East Stroud'sburg. A borough in Monroe county, Pa.

East Syr'a-cuse. A village in Onondaga county, N. Y.

East Ta'was. A village in Iosco county, Mich.

east'ward, 1 ist'wərd; 2 ēst'wərd (XIII), *a.* **1.** Running in an easterly direction. **2.** Carrying or whooping off toward the east; as, the *eastward* trend of an ore-vein.— **east'ward position** (*Recl.*), the position of the celebrant during mass, *i. e.*, facing the altar.— **east'ward,** *adv.* Toward the east. **east'wards.**— **east'ward-ly,** *adv.*

East Wash'ing-ton. A borough in Washington county, Pa.

East'wick, 1 ist'wik; 2 ēst'wik, **Edward Backhouse** (1814–1/11/1883). An English Orientalist and diplomat.

East Wind'sor. A town in Hartford county, Conn.

east'wind'y, 1 ist'-wind'ı; 2 ēst'-wind'y, *a.* Chilly; bleak; disagreeable because of penetrating east winds. **east'wind'ed.**

East'wood, 1 ist'wud; 2 ēst'wōod, *n.* A town in Nottinghamshire, England.

eas'y, 1 iz'ı; 2 ēş'y, *a.* [EAS'I-ER; EAS'I-EST.] **1.** Not requiring great exertion; presenting few difficulties; that may be surmounted, accomplished, or mastered without difficulty; as, an *easy* route; an *easy* language; an *easy* task. **2.** Free from pain or bodily discomfort; comfortable; relieved; as, I am *easier* since my wound was dressed. **3.** Free from care or mental anxiety; untroubled; as, the presence of the soldiers made us feel *easier*. **4.** Hence, of emotional states; possessed of a sufficient competence; comfortable.

He had become fairly *easy* in his circumstances.
THACKERAY *Pendennis* ch. 39. [ed. 1879.]

5. Free from embarrassment or affectation; agreeably natural; not formal or constrained; as, an *easy* writer.

Good manners is the art of making those people *easy* with whom one converses.
SWIFT *Good Manners* p. 255. [N.]

6. That yields without a struggle; not hard to persuade; complaisant; acquiescent; as, a woman of *easy* virtue. **7.** Not exacting; indulgent; moderate; as, an *easy* master. **8.** Self-indulgent.

His conscience was large and *easy*, like the rest of him.
GEORGE ELIOT *Middlemarch* bk. i. p. 78. [ed. 1872.]

9. Causing no disquiet or discomfort; gentle; as, an *easy* canter; under *easy* sail. **10.** *Com.* Not straitened or tight; not hard to get or to handle; as, money is *easy*; the market is *easy*. **11†.** Frugal; sparing. **12†.** Of indifferent quality or degree. **eas'ie†, e'sy†.** SYN.: see accessible. Compare EASE.— **easy chair,** a chair affording an easy seat.— **eas'y-go'ing,** *a.* Taking the world easily. — **e.-golnging,** *n.*— **honors are e.,** denoting that the honors are so equally divided between opponents as to waste, hence, there is no advantage to either party in a controversy.— **eas'y,** *adv.* Easily.

eat, 1 ēt; 2 ēt, ĕt, or ā, *v.* [EAT'EN, ATE; 1 ēt'; 2 ēt (*ate* is now preferred by many as past tense of *eat*, but the usage is debatable); EAT'(E)NP, 1 ēt'n; 2 ēt'n (sometimes EAT —Tennyson, but EAT'EN, true *pp. of eat*; not he has *eat*, but he has *eaten*, his dinner); EAT'ING, 1, 2 ēt'iŋ.] **1.** (1) Of solid food, to chew and swallow as nourishment; partake of or consume for the purpose of appeasing hunger or gratifying the appetite; take in as nourishment for the body; as, to *eat* bread and; to *eat* dinner.

A savage's first division of nature would be, I should say, into things which he can *eat*, and things which can *eat* him.
KINGSLEY *Hereward the Wake* ch. xxvi. [ed. 1865.]

(2) Of liquid or semiliquid food, to consume as nourishment; used of soup and other foods usually taken with a spoon; as, he *ate* his soup noisily.

2. To consume by (1) as a meal, by the action of oxygen or of an acid; rust; corrode; or (2) as the body, by cancer; hence, to wear away; waste: usually with *away*, *into*, *out*, or *up*.

I were better to be *eaten* to death with rust, than to be scoured to nothing with perpetual motion.
SHAKESPEARE *2 King Henry IV.* act i. sc. 2.

3. To perform with nothing to spare; as, to be the minister here for a week. **4.** [Local, Eng.] To cause to be eaten; as, to *eat* the pasture with sheep. **5.** To take as mental or spiritual nourishment. **6†.** To take without resentment, as an insult or affront.

II. *i.* **1.** To take sustenance; feed.

If any would not work, neither should he *eat*. *2 Thes.* iii. 10.

2. To gnaw or penetrate, as by any corrosive, cancerous, or other agency. **3.** [Collog.] To seem or feel in being eaten; hence, [< AS *etan*,] **eat'ĕt, ĕt'et.— eat'tbee"†,** n. The bee-eater.— **eat'-berry,** *n.* **1.** The garden gooseberry (*Ribes uva-crispa*). **2.** The wild holly (*Ilicicides mucronata*). — **to eat one out of house and home,** to beg or steal another by depending entirely upon him for support, especially in a shiftless or wasteful manner.— **to eat one's bread and salt with one's salt, to eat salt with one,** to sit at one's table as a guest.

I have *eaten your bread and salt*.
SHAKESPEARE *Timon of Athens* act iii. sc. 6.

RUDYARD KIPLING *Departmental Ditties, Prelude* st. 1.

— **to eat one's head off,** to cost more for feeding than one's services are worth.— **to eat one's heart** or **a heart.— to eat heart,** to waste with care and trouble; pine away; repine.— **to eat one's words,** to retract what one has said.— **to eat up,** to devour entirely.— **to eat the wind out of** (*Naut.*), to beat well to windward. **to eat to windward:**— **eat'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*— **eat'a-bl(e)†,** *a.* Good or fit to eat; edible. **II.** *n.* Anything fit for food; an edible.— **eat'ble-ness†,** *n.* The right or privilege of eating.— **eat'age,** *n.* Pasturage, especially that obtained from aftermath. Compare EDDISH.— **eat'er,** *n.* **1.** One who eats. **2.** A person who corrodes.— **eat'er-y,** *n.* A restaurant. **eath.** [Scot. or Obs.] **I.** *a.* Easy. **II.** *adv.* Easily. **eath'ly; eth'ly; ethe.**

eat'ing, *n.* **1.** Act of taking food; as, the *eating* of a dinner. **2.** Food; as, brook-trout are good *eating*.— **eat'ing-hat",** *n.* [P. l.] Same as FRUIT-HAT.— **e.-house,** *n.* A house where food is served to be eaten on the premises; restaurant.

Ea'ton, 1 ē'tən; 2 ē'ton, *n.* **1. Amos** (1ı/1ı1776–1ı/1ı842), an American lawyer, naturalist, geologist, and lecturer. **2. John** (1ı/1ı1829–1ı/1ı1906), an American Presbyterian clergyman; brigadier-general in the Civil War; U. S. commissioner of Education, 1870–1886; president Tennessee Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1867–1869; president Normal University, 1875–1882; president Marietta College, Ohio, 1886–1891; president Sheldon Jackson College, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1891–1894. **3. Wilbur** (1ı/1ı1764–1ı/1ı1811), an American diplomat and soldier; consul at Tunis; United States naval agent to the Barbary States. **4.** A county in S. central Michigan; 566 sq. m.; county-seat, Charlotte. **5.** A town in Delaware county, Ind. **6.** A village, county-seat of Preble county, O. **7.** See LONG EATON.

Ea'ton Rap'ids. A city in Eaton county, Mich.

Ea'tons'town, 1 ē'tənz-toun; 2 ē'tons-toun, *n.* A city, county-seat of Putnam county, Ga.

ea'ţ, 1 ō; 2 ō, n. ŏaux, 1 ōz; 2 ōz, *pl.* [F.] Water: a word designating various perfumes, cordials, etc.: as, **eau bénite de cour** [F.], frequently shortened to **eau bénite,** court holy water; blandishment; blarney; insincere flattery. — **eau cellestle** [F.], literally, heavenly water; specif. (*Agric.*) a wash composed of copper sulfate and ammonia which, when dissolved in water, gives it a sky-blue color, whence the name: used for destroying insects and as a fungicide.— **eau cronle,** Cologne water, a liqueur made in Martinique from the flowers of the mammee distilled with spirits of wine. [P.] — **eau de Cologne,** see COLOGNE.— **eau de Javelle, or Javel,** see JAVELLE WATER.— **eau de Labarraque,** same as LABARRAQUE'S SOLUTION. See under SOLUTION.— **eau de lavande,** same as LAVENDER-WATER.— **eau de luce,** a mixture of mastic, ammonia, the oils of amber and lavender, cut with alcohol: used as smelling-salts or as an antidote for the bites of insects or snakes.— **eau''de-vie',** *n.* A French name for brandy: properly three words.— **eau-de-vie de plquette** [F.], an inferior grade of brandy, made by the process of petidization. See PETIDIZATION.— **eau-forte,** *n.* **1.** Aqua fortis. **2.** [F.] *Art.* An etching.— **eau-fortist,** *n. Art.* An etcher who uses eau-forte in his work.

Eau Claire, 1 ō klār; 2 ō clār. **1.** A river in Wisconsin; 120 m. to Chippewa river. **2.** A county in W. central Wisconsin; 630 sq. m. **3.** Its county-seat.

eave†, *n.* To shelter.

eav'er, 1 iv'ər; 2 ēv'er, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Eye-grass.

eaves, 1 ivz; 2 ēvz, *n. pl.* [Properly singular, but treated as a plural.] **1.** The projecting edge of a roof, serving to shed rain-water. Figuratively, any projecting rim or border.

Her eyelids drop'd their silken *eaves!*
TENNYSON *Talking Oak* st. 53.

2†. Edge; margin. [ME. *eveses*, pl. of *evese*, < AS. *efese*, clipped eave of thatch, < *efesa* (= cf. Goth. *ubizwa*, porch.] **evest.— eaves'board",** *n.* A thick feather-edged board at the eaves on which to rest the bottom of the first course of slates or shingles. **e.-catch†; e.-lath†.— e.-drip,** *n.* An ancient law forbidding the erection of a building so close to a boundary-line that the eaves would drip on the land of another.

Eaves, *E. E.*

— e.-drop, *n.* **1.** Water that drips from the eaves. **2.** The line near the wall of a house made by such droppings. **e.-martin†.— e.-molding,** *n. Arch.* A molding or cornice close beneath eaves. **e.-mould-ing†.— e.-swallow,** *n.* **1.** The house-martin.— **e.-trough,** *n.* A horizontal trough, gutter, or leader suspended at or below the eaves to catch and lead off the rain-water.

eaves'drop', 1 ivz'drop'; 2 ēvz'drŏp', *v.* **I.** *i.* [Archaic.] To listen clandestinely to: originally, within the eaves-drop of a house; as, to *eavesdrop* one's secrets.

II. *t.* To lurk within the eaves-drop of a house in order to overhear what is going on inside; hence, generally, to try to overhear private conversation. **eave'drop†.**

But we must not pause to *eavesdrop* at keyholes.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Behavior* p. 144. [n. m. & co. 1888.]

— eaves'drop'per, *n.*— **eaves'drop'ping,** *n.*

eaves'ing, *n.* Eaves. **2.** A shearing.

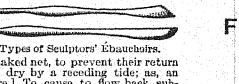
eav'ings, 1 iv'ıŋz; 2 ēv'ings, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Eaves.

Eb. *Chem.* A symbol used (without period) by some scientists, instead of Er, for Erbium.

Eb., *abbr.* Ebenezer.

E'bal, 1 ē'bal; 2 ē'bal, *n. Bib.* **1.** A mountain opposite Mount Gerizim; height, 2,900 feet. *Josh.* viii, 30. **2.** An Edomite tribe. *Gen.* xxxvi, 23. **3.** An Arab tribe. *1 Chronicles*, i, 22. [Heb., bare.]

e'bau''choir', 1 ē'bō'shwār'; 2 ē'bō'chwār', *n.* [F.] **1.** A broad chisel for rough-hewing, used by sculptors. **2.** A hatchet or hacking-instrument used in rope-making.



Types of Sculptors' Ebauchoirs.

ebb, 1 eb; 2 ĕb, *v.*

eb'b, 1 ĕ. **I.** *i.* **1.** To hem in (fish) with a staked net, to prevent their return with the tide. **2.** To dry by a receding tide; as, an *ebbed* shore. **3.** [Rare.] To grow back; subside, or recede. **II.** *t.* **1.** To flow back toward the ocean, as the water of a tidal river or estuary; recede; subside: opposed to *flow*; as, the tide will begin to *ebb* at four. **2.** To recede or flow back: decrease or diminish.

Summer comes, yet, dark and dreary, Life still *ebbs* away.
D. F. MACCARTHY *Summer Longings* st. 5.

3. [Dial., Eng.] To secure bait while the tide is receding. [< AS. *ebbian*, < *ebba*, *n.*] **ebb'ing,** *n.* See *ebb*, *v.*

ebb, a. [Dial. or Obs.] Shallow; near the surface.

ebb, n. 1. The recession of tide-water to the ocean: opposed to *flood*. **2.** Decrease; decline.

Moral principle was at as low an *ebb* in private as in public life.
Pencerov *Fred. and Is.* vol. iii, pt. ii, p. 111. [c. 1880.]

3. [Prov. Eng.] The bunting (*Emberiza miliaria*). [< AS. *ebbe*; cp. Goth. *abuks*, Icel. *upi*, Dan. *ubbe*.] **— ebb'-tide,** *n.* The anchor used to hold a ship during ebb-tide.— **ebb and flow. 1.** Alternate advance and recession, as of the tide. **2.** *Med.* Same as FALSE PULSE: see under PULSE.— **ebb-tide,** *n.* The reflux of tide-water to the ocean; low tide. See TIDE.

And so we lay from *ebb-tide*, till the flow
Rose high enough to drive us from the reef.
JEAN INGELOW *Brothers, and a Sermon* st. 6.

ebb'less, 1 eb'les; 2 ĕb'les, *a.* Ceaseless.

ebb'ness, 1 eb'nes; 2 ĕb'nes, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Shallowness.

Ebbs'fleet, 1 eb'flīt; 2 ĕbş'flēt, *n.* A village on the Isle of Thanet, Kent, England; landing-place of Saint Augustine in A. D. 596, and reputed landing-place of Hengist and Horsa in A. D. 450 (?). [shire, England.

Eb'bw Vale, 1 eb'ū; 2 ĕb'ū. A mining town in Monmouth-

ebd, *pp.* Ebbed.

eb'do-ma'ri-us, 1 eb'do-mā'ri-us; 2 ĕb'do-mā'ri-ŭs, *n.* [LL.] *Ecc.* An officer appointed from week to week to superintend the performance of the offices in cathedrals.

e-bĕn'ra-ceæ, 2 ē-bĕn'ra-sē'ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* Same as EBENACEÆ.

E'bed-me'lech, 1 ē'bed-mē'lek *or* -mel'ek; 2 ē'bĕd-mē'lĕk *or* -mel'ĕk, *n.* *Bib.* *Jer.* xxxviii, 7.

E'bel, 1 ē'bel; 2 ē'bĕl, *n.* *Bib.* *Job* ix, 26 (margin).

E'be-ling, 1 ē'be-liŋ; 2 ē'be-liŋg, **Christoph Daniel** (1ı/1ı1741–1ı/1ı1817). A German scholar and historian; *Hist. & Geog. of N. America.*

Eben., *abbr.* Ebenezer.

eb'e-na'ce-æ, 1 eb'i-nā'si-ī; 2 ĕb'e-nā'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of trees or shrubs—the ebony family—mostly of the tropics, with alternate, entire, often leathery leaves and very hard dark-colored wood. It includes 6 genera and about 370 species. The most important genus is *Diospyros*. [< L. *ebenus*; see EBENEOUS.] — **eb'e-na'ceous,** *a.*

eb'e-nad, 1 eb'i-nad; 2 ĕb'e-năd, *n.* Any plant of the ebony family.

Eb'e-na'les, 1 eb'i-nē'liz; 2 ĕb'e-nā'lēş, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of metachlamydeous isocarpous plants comprising the families *Ebenaceæ*, *Styracaceæ*, *Sapotaceæ*, and *Symplocaceæ*.

e-be'ne-ous, 1 i-bī'ni-us; 2 e-bē'ne-ŭs, *a.* Ebon.

Eb'e-ne'zer, 1 eb'i-nī'zər; 2 ĕb'e-nē'zer, *n.* **1.** A masculine proper name. **2.** In England, opprobriously, a dissenting chapel: from its frequent use by the dissenting denominations as the name of a particular house of worship. **3.** *Bib.* (1) Scene of two battles in which the Israelites were defeated by the Philistines. *1 Sam.* iv, 1–11. (2) Name given by Samuel to the stone set up by him in commemoration of the victory of the Israelites. *1 Sam.* vii, 12. **4.** Any memorial of divine help and deliverance.

I . . . transfer it [the sum] into the heart of Boston, a place where the remarkable help received from heaven by the people does loudly call for an *Ebenezer*.
COTTON MATHER *Magnalia Christi* vol. i, bk. i, p. 85. [s. a. 1885.]
[Heb., *Eben ha-Ezer*, the stone of help.]

E'bens-burg, 1 ĕbenz-bûrg; 2 ē'bĕnz-bûrg, *n.* A borough in Cambria county, Pa.

E'ber, 1 ē'bər; 2 ē'bĕr, *n.* 1. *Bib. Gen.* x. 25. 2. [Ir.] One of the sons of Miled, legendary ancestor of the Irish Celts. All genealogies trace back to Miled through Eber, Eremon, Ir, or Ith.

E'ber-hard, 1 ē'bər-härt; 2 ē'bĕr-härt, *n.* 1. See EVERARD. 2. **Im Bart** (*t. n.*, the bearded) (¹²/₁₁1445–¹/₂1496), first Duke of Württemberg: "Father of its country." 3. **Johann August** (⁸/₁1739–¹/₁1809), a German Leibnitz-Wolffian philosopher.

E'bers, 1 ē'bərz, **Georg** (³/₁1837–⁸/₂1898). A German novelist and Egyptologist: *Homo Sum*.

E'bers-wal'de, 1 ē'bərz-väl'də; 2 ē'bərz-väl'de, *n.* A manufacturing town in Prussia.

E'bert, 1 ē'bərt; 2 ē'bĕrt. 1. **Friedrich** (⁴/₁1871–²/₂1925). First president of the German Republic; elected Feb. 11, 1919. 2. See EVERARD.

E'bez, 1 ē'bez; 2 ē'bĕz, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Josh.* xix. 20.

E-bi'a-saph, 1 ə-bī'ə-saf *or* ĭ'bī-ə'saf; 2 ə-bī'ə-saf *or* ē'bī-ə'saf. *n. Bib.* 1 *Chron.* vi. 23.

Eb'i-on-ite, 1 eb'ĭ-ən-[*or* ĭ]on-īt; 2 ĕb'ĭ-[*or* ē'bĭ-]on-īt, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a party in the early church (2d to 4th century) chiefly made up of Pharisees and Essenes, and characterized by denial of the divinity of Christ and rejection of the Pauline epistles. Compare NAZARENE. [< LL. *Ebionitæ*, Gr. *Ebiōnaioi*, < Heb.'*ebhyōnīm*, the poor.] — **Eb'i-on-it'ic,** *a.* — **Eb'i-on-it-ism,** *n.* The body of doctrines of the Ebionites. **Eb'i-on-ism**, — **Eb'i-on-ize,** *vi.* To adopt Ebionitism.

E'bi-su, 1 ē'bi-sū; 2 ē'bĭ-sū, *n.* [Japan.] One of the deities in popular Buddhism; the fisherman, god of disinterestedness.

eb'la-nite, 1 eb'lə-nīt; 2 ĕb'lə-nīt, *n. Chem.* Pyroxanthin.

Eb'lé', 1 eb'lē'; 2 ĕb'lē', **Jean Baptiste** (¹²/₂1758–¹/₂1812). French general: commanded the artillery at Hohenlinden.

Eb'lis, 1 eb'lis; 2 ĕb'lĭs, *n. Mohammedan Myth.* The chief of the jinns, who, refusing to worship Adam, were cast out of heaven. [< Ar. *Iblīs.*] **Ib'lees**.

Oh, brave avengers . . . Mokanna cries,
'And *Eblis* blast the recreant slave that flies!'
MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet* pt. iii, st. 7.

e'boe, 1 ī'bō; 2 ē'bō, *n.* A Bendja: a name of the West Indies, used to designate certain trees and shrubs.— **e'boe-light'ia,** *n.* A West-Indian shrub (*Erythroxylon brevipes*). — **e.-torchwood',** — **e.-tree,** *n.* A large Central-American tree (*Pisonia obtusata*) of the nyctaginous family. Its seeds yield an oil used by the natives for dressing the hair.

eb'on, 1 eb'ən; 2 ĕb'on. I. *a.* 1. Of ebony. 2. Of the color of ebony; very black. **eb'o-nine'**, **II.** *n.* Ebony. **eb'en'; eb'enez'.** — **eb'o-nist,** *n.* One who works in ebony.

eb'o-nite, 1 eb'ə-nīt; 2 ĕb'ə-nīt, *n.* Black vulcanite or hard rubber, especially for electrical purposes.

eb'o-nize, 1 eb'ə-nīz; 2 ĕb'ə-nīz, *vt.* [NIZED; -NIZING.] To treat and polish, as wood, in imitation of ebony.

eb'o-ny, 1 eb'ə-ni; 2 ĕb'ə-ny, *a.* Made of ebony; ebonylike. **eb'o-ny,** *n.* [-NIES.] 1. -NIZ; 2. -nis, *pl.*] A hard, heavy wood, usually dark, susceptible of high polish, and used for all kinds of ornamental cabinetwork, canes, etc.

Ebony is furnished by various species of *Diospyros;* as the Ceylon ebony, by *D. ebenaster*, the Indian, black, and Mauritius ebony, by *D. ebenaster*, *D. melanoxylon*, and *D. reticulata* respectively. Of all these the heart-wood becomes black, and is the ebony of commerce. Other kinds of ebony are the West India or Jamaica ebony (*Brya ebenus*), of the bean family, greenish-brown; green ebony (*Excœcaria glandulosa*), of the spurge family; and the ebony of the Philippine Islands, from *D. dendo*, *D. mesion*, and *D. philippensis*. Certain varieties are red or white. The word *ebony* is commonly derived from the Egyptian *hobnu*, from *obon* or *eben*, stone. < F. *ébène*, < L. *ebenus*, < Gr. *ebenos*; cp. the Heb. *hobnīm*, and see def.] — **moun'tain-eb'o-ny,** *n.* [Austral.] Either of two timber-trees, *Bauhinia carronii* and *Bauhinia hookeri*. — **queensland e.,** *n.* Same as **blackwood**.

Eb'or, *abbr.* Eboracum (York).

é'boue'ment', 1 ē'bōō'mŏn'; 2 ē'bōō'mänt', *n.* [F.] 1. *Fort.* The crumbling or falling of a fortress-wall. 2. *Geol.* A landslide.

e-brae'te-ate, 1 ĭ-brak'tə-ēt; 2 ē-brăc'tē-āt, *a. Bot.* Without bracts. [< ē- + L. *bractea*, thin plate.] — **e-brac'teo-late'** *or* — **e-brac'teo-lāt,** *a. Bot.* Without bractlets.

E-bra'ïke', *a.* Hebraic. **E-bra'ïket'; E-bra'ïk'.**

E'brard, 2 ē'brärt; 2 ē'brärt, **Johann Heinrich August** (¹/₁1818–²/₁1883). A German Protestant theologian.

E'brew', *n.* Hebrew.

e-bri'e-ty, 1 ĭ-bri'ə-ti; 2 ē-brī'ĕ-ty, *n.* [Archaic.] Intoxication produced by liquor; drunkenness; excitement. [< F. *ébriété*, < L. *ebrietā(t)-s*, < *ebrius*, drunken.] — **e'bri-ate,** *a.* [Humorous.] Drunk; intoxicated. — **e'bri-at'ing,** *a.* Intoxicating.

é'bril'lade', 1 ē'brĭl'yäd'; 2 ē'brĭl'yăd' (XIII), *n.* [F.] *Manège.* The jerking of a horse's rein when he refuses to turn.

e'bri-ous, 1 ī'bri-us; 2 ē'bri-ŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquor. [< L. *ebrius*, drunken.] — **e'bri-ose†** [Humorous].— **e'' bri-os'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] Habitual drunkenness.

E'bro, 1 ē'bro *or* (*Sp.*) ā'brō; 2 ē'brō *or* (*Sp.*) ā'brō, *n.* A river in N. E. Spain; length, 340 m. to Mediterranean *sea*.

E'brun, 1 ē'brun; 2 ē'brŭn, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Josh.* xix. 28. Same as HEBRON.

Eb-ro'nah, 1 eb-rō'nə *or* ĭ-brō'nə; 2 ĕb-rō'na *or* ĕ-brō'na, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxii, 34.

Eb'stein's dis-ease', 1 eb'stīnz; 2 ĕb'stīng. 1. A disease affecting the kidneys, characterized by hyaline degeneration and necrosis of the uriniferous renal tubules accompanying diabetes. 2. Sternberg's disease.

e-bul'lient, 1 ĭ-bul'yənt; 2 ē-bŭl'yănt, *a.* 1. In a bubbling or boiling condition; boiling, as a liquid; hence, overflowing with enthusiasm or exhilaration; over-demonstrative; as, an *ebullient* youth.

He was at that *ebullient* age when life in letting off its overcharge of laughter.
WESTWOOD *Edwin Brotherhart* pt. ii, p. 97. [s. a. ² 1862.]

2. Characterized by or causing great heat; as, *ebullient* humors of the body. **e-bul'lien-cy,** *n.* [< L. *ebullient-(t-)s*, ppr. of *ebullio*, boil up, < e, out, + *bullio*, boil, < *bulla*, bubble.] — **e-bul'lient-ly,** *adv.* — **e-bul'lio-scope,** 1 ĭ-bul'yo-skōp; 2 ē-bŭl'yo-scōp, *n.* An instrument for determining the proportion of alcohol in a mixture by its boiling-point. [< L. *ebullio* (see EBULLIENT) + -SCOPE.] — **e-bul'lio-scop'ic,** *a.*

eb'ul-li'tion, 1 eb'ə-lish'ən; 2 ĕb'ŭ-lish'on, *n.* 1. The boiling or bubbling of any liquid, caused by the formation of gaseous bubbles in its mass, due (1) to the application of heat, (2) to the escape of dissolved gas when pressure is removed, or (3) to chemical action.

Six miles east of Grab Orchard, Kentucky, is a burning spring. the water in which is in a constant state of *ebullition* from the escape of gas. WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* p. 144. [s. 1890.]

2. A breaking or rushing forth in a state of agitation like boiling, as of water in the rapids of a river or of lava from a volcano. 3. Figuratively, a violent or sudden bursting forth, as of a civil commotion or of personal feeling; as, an *ebullition* of rage or of joyous excitement.

Cortes . . . could not believe the present assault to be any thing more than a temporary *ebullition* of the populace.
PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. ii, bk. v, p. 307. [s. 1851.]

[< LL. *ebullitio(n-)*, < L. *ebullio*; see EBULLIENT.] — **e-ru'y,** *a.*

eb'u-lum†, *n.* 1. The dwarf elder. 2. Elderberry wine.

eb'ur-na'ted, 1 eb'ŭr-nā'təd; 2 ĕb'ŭr-nā'ted, *a.* Having the appearance of ivory; eburneous. [< L. *eburnus*, < *ebur*, ivory.]

eb'ur-nin, 1 eb'ŭr-nin; 2 ĕb'ŭr-nĭn, *n.* An imitation ivory made variously, as of bone-dust and albumen. [< L. *ebur*, ivory.] — **eb'ur-nize†; eb'u-rite†.**

eb'ur-n-, 1 eb'ŭrn-; 2 ĕb'ŭrn-. From Latin *ebur*, ivory; a combining form. — **eb'ur-nat'ed,** *a.* Condensed and hardened like ivory. — **eb'ur-na'tion** (XIII), *n. Pathol.* 1. Ossification of joint-cartilage. 2. Condensation of a bone structure to the hardness of ivory. 3. Incrustation of a tumor with salts of lime; calcification. — **e-bur'ne-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to ivory. — **e-bur'ni-an†.** — **e-bur'ne-ous,** *a.* [Rare.] Like ivory. — **e-bur'ne-ous,** *a.* Of the color of ivory; white as ivory. — **e-bur'noust.** — **e-bur'ni-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* 1. The art or process of making like ivory. 2. Eburnation. — **eb'ur-nin** (or, *a.* [Rare.] Eburnean. — **eb'ur-nit'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Change in the teeth by which the dentine becomes harder.

Eb'u-ro'nes, 1 eb'yu-rō'nĭz; 2 ĕb'yu-rō'nēs, *n. pl.* A nation of Belgic Gaul.

eb-y, 1 ē'bi; 2 ē'by, *prefix.* From; out of: used before many words beginning with a consonant: sometimes equivalent in scientific terms to *ecto-* or *exo-* as opposed to *en-*, *endo-*, or *ento-*. [L., < Gr. *ek-*, < *ek*, form of *ex*, out, before a consonant.]

E. C., *abbr.* Eastern Central (London postal district); Established Church.

é'cail'le', 1 ē'kī'yə; 2 ē'cāl'yĕ, *n.* [F.] *Her.* Scaled.— **é'cail'lé'-work',** *n.* A kind of fancy-work in which scales cut from quills are sewed on cloth in regular patterns.

ec'a-ce'tous, 1 ĭ-kā'shĭ-əs; 2 ē-cā'shĭ-ŭs, *a. Zool. & Bot.* Having no spur or calcar. [< ē- + L. *calcar*, spur.]

E-ca'nus, 1 ĭ-kā'nus; 2 ē-cā'nŭs, *n. Bib. 2 Esd.* xiv. 24.

e-car'di-nal, 1 ĭ-kär'di-nəl; 2 ē-cär'dĭ-nal, *a.* Having no hinge, as a gaping mollusc. [< ē- + L. *cardo* (*cardin-*), hinge.]

E-car'di-nes, 1 ĭ-kär'di-nēz; 2 ē-cär'dĭ-nēs, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Lyopomata*. — **E-car'di-na'ta.**

e-car'i-nate, 1 ĭ-kar'ĭ-nēt; 2 ē-cär'ĭ-nāt, *a. Bot. & Zool.* Destitute of keel or carina. [< ē- + L. *carina*, keel.]

é'car'té', 1 ē'kär'tā'; 2 ē'cär'tā', *n.* [F.] *Her.* Quarterly. **quarte-de-fé'.**

E-ca'ta-ta, 1 ĭ-kā'tə-tə; 2 ē-cā'tă-tă. *n. pl. Herp.* The *Anura* or tailless amphibians. [< E- + L. *cauda*, tail.] — **e-cau'date,** *a. Biol.* Without a tail or tail-like appendage; tailless; anurous.

Ec-bal'lium, 1 ĕk-bal'ĭ-ŭm; 2 ĕc-bāl'ĭ-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of prostrate herbs of the gourd family. *E. elaterium* is the squirting cucumber. [< Gr. *ekballō*, throw out, < *ek*, out, + *ballō*, throw.]

ec'ba-sis, 1 ek'bə-sis; 2 ĕc'ba-sĭs, *n. Rhet.* An argument based upon or calling attention to probable consequences. [L., < Gr. *ekbasis*, going out, < *ekbainō*; see ECBATIC.]

Ec-bat'a-na', 1 ek-bat'ə-nə; 2 ĕc-bāt'a-na, *n. Bib. 2 Mac.* **Ec-bat'a-na',** *n.* Capital of ancient Media; founded 700 B.C.; residence of Cyrus and Darius; modern **Ha'ma-dan'.**

ec-bat'ic, 1 ek-bat'ĭk; 2 ĕc-bāt'ĭc, *a.* Denoting the consequences that may flow from an event: distinguished from *telic*. [< Gr. *ekbainō*, < *ek*, out, + *bainō*, go.]

ec'blas-te'sis, 1 ek'blas-tē'sĭs; 2 ĕc'blas-tē'sĭs, *n. Bot.* The production of one or more adventitious buds from the axils of one or more parts of a flower. [< Gr. *ekblastēsis*, < *ek*, out, + *blastanō*, shoot.]

ec'bo-lé, 1 ek'bō-lē; 2 ĕc'bo-lé, *n.* 1. *Rhet.* A digression. 2. *Gr. Mus.* The sharping of a note: opposite to *ecbysis*. [< Gr. *ekbolē*, throwing out, < *ek*, out, + *ballo*, throw.]

ec'bol-ic, 1 ek-bol'ĭk; 2 ĕc-bŏl'ĭc, *a. Med.* Tending to aid, expel the fetus, or produce abortion; expulsive.

ec'bol-ic, *n.* A medicine for bringing about uterine contraction, and thus promoting parturition, as ergot. [< Gr. *ekbolikos*, < *ekballō*; see ECBATIC.]

ec'bo-lin, ec'bo-line, *n.* Same as ERGOTININ.

ec-cal'c-o-bi'on, 1 e-kal'ĭ-ō-bī'on; 2 ē-cal'e-ō-bī'on, *n.* A machine for the artificial hatching of eggs. [< Gr. *ekkaleō*, call out (< *ek*, out, + *kaleō*, call), + *bios*, life.]

Ec'ce Ho'mo, 1 ek'sĭ hō'mō; 2 ĕc'cĕ hŏ'mo. [L.] Behold the Man! from the Vulgate of Pilate (*John* xix. 5); specif., an artistic or other representation of Christ crowned with thorns. The most celebrated examples are the paintings by Correggio, in the National Gallery, London; Guido, in Dresden Gallery; and Rembrandt and Cadis galleries; and Titian, in Madrid and Vienna museums.

ec-cen'tric, 1 ek-sen'trĭk; 2 ĕc-cĕn'trĭc, *a.* 1. Departing from the customary in any form of action or opinion; differing conspicuously from one's fellows in dress, speech, views, or conduct; peculiar; erratic; anomalous; irregular; odd; as, an *eccentric* individual.

When men are more remarkable for the things in which they differ from their fellowmen than for those in which they agree with them, they are *eccentric*.
H. W. BEECHER *Eyes and Ears, Pet Notions* p. 195. [s. a. ² 1864.]

2. Not in the center; displaced with respect to a center; far from the center. 3. *Geom.* (1) Not having the same center: said of circles, spheres, etc.: opposed to *concentric*. (2) Differing from a perfect circle: said generally of an ellipse, especially of an elliptical orbit.

The earth's orbit slowly alters in form: now approximating to a circle; and now becoming more *eccentric*.
SPENCER *Biology* vol. i, p. 411. [a. 1872.]

4. Of or pertaining to an eccentric or something revolving about a point out of the center. (In senses 3 and 4 written also, as formerly in all senses, *excentric*.)

5. Not having the same purpose, motive, or intent; differing in respect to end or aim.

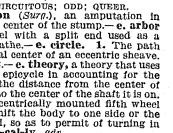
He crooketh them [affairs] to his own ends: which must needs be often *eccentric* to the ends of his master.
BACON *Works, Essays. Of Wisdom for a Man's Self* p. 280. [e. g. a. 1871.]

6. *Pathol.* Remote from the nervous center; due to irritation outside the central nervous system; as, *eccentric* convulsions. 7. *Arboriculture.* Designating trees that have an irregular or asymmetrical growth. [< LL. *eccentricus*, < Gr. *ekkentros*, < *ek*, out of, + *kentron*; see CENTER.] — **ec-cen'tri-cal†.**

SYN.: see ANOMALOUS; CIRCUITOUS; ODD; QUEER.

— **eccentric annulation** (*Surv.*), an annulation in which the scar is not in the center of the stump.— **e. arbor** (*Mech.*), a form of mandrel with a split end used as a chuck in a watchmaker's lathe.— **e. circle.** 1. The path described by the geometrical center of an eccentric sheave. 2. Same as ECCENTRIC, *n.*, 2.— **e. theory,** a theory that uses an eccentric instead of an epicycle in accounting for the sun's motion.— **e. throw,** the distance from the center of the eccentric disk or wheel to the center of the shaft it is on. — **e. wheel** (*Mech.*), an eccentrically mounted fifth wheel of a carriage arranged to shift the body to one side or the other when backing around, so as to permit of turning in close quarters.— **ec-cen'tri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ec-cen'tric, 1 ek-sen'trĭk; 2 ĕc-cĕn'trĭc, *n.* 1. *Mech.* A device for converting continuous circular into reciprocating rectilinear motion, consisting of a disk mounted out of center on a driving-shaft, and surrounded by a collar or strap connected with a rod. Rotation of the driving-shaft gives the rod a back-and-forth motion. 2. *Mod. Astron.* The circumscribing circle of an elliptic orbit. 3. *Anc. Astron.* A circular orbit or deferent whose center was not in the earth: an invention to account for those inequalities in the motion of the planets which are now known to be due to the elliptic form of their orbits. 4. Whatever differs from the regular or expected course of action; a person of peculiar habits; one who is odd or queer. 5. *Mus.* A circle not having the same center as another that partly coincides with it.— **adjustable eccentric,** an eccentric so slotted that it may be shifted on its shaft to alter its throw. — **backward e.** (*Mech.*), an eccentric connected with the reversing-gear of a steam-engine.— **ec-cen'tric-hook',** *n. Steam-engin.* An attachment to an eccentric-rod, of V shape or inverted-U shape, to receive the wrist-pin of a rock-shaft; a gab. — **e.-rod,** *n.* 1. A rod conveying the motion of an eccentric. See LINK-MOTION.— 2. *Auto.* The rod connecting an eccentric-strap with such other part as is to have the motion of the eccentric imparted to it. — **e.-strap,** *n.* A band (usually made in halves) surrounding an eccentric disk or sheave. — **e.-hoop',** — **movable e.,** same as ADJUSTABLE ECCENTRIC. — **loose e.,** same as ECCENTRIC, *n.*, 5.



Eccentric (def. 1).
The disk, *d*, is eccentrically fixed by the key, *k*, to the shaft, *s*, and rotary movement of the shaft imparts a reciprocating movement to the connections of the collar, *c*.

ec'cen-tri'ci-ty, 1 ek'sen-tris'ĭ-ti; 2 ĕc'cĕn-trĭc'ĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] 1. The state or quality of being strikingly different from one's fellows, in one or more particulars; oddity; irregularity; peculiarity; as, *eccentricity* of taste, disposition, or action. 2. An act or characteristic marked by oddity; as, the *eccentricities* of genius. 3. *Mech.* The distance between the centers of two circles or objects, especially where one surrounds and revolves about the other, as in the case of an eccentric sheave and a shaft.

The exact central position of the earth was disproved in two instances, and even the amount of its *eccentricity*, or distance from the true centre, determined. O. M. MITCHEL *Planetary and Stellar Worlds* lect. iii, p. 80. [o. m. a. cc. 1870.]

4. *Math.* (1) The condition or quality of being eccentric. (2) The ratio of the distance between the focus and the center of a conic to half of its transverse axis; formerly, the distance itself. See CONIC SECTION, under CONIC.

Whatever may be the *eccentricity* of the earth's orbit, the two hemispheres must receive equal quantities of heat per annum.
ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geol.* § 3. London, 1882.]

5. *Anc. Astron.* The distance of the center of an eccentric circle from that of the earth. **ex'cen-tric'i-ty†.**

SYN.: see ABERRATION.

ec-cen'tro-lin'e-ad, 1 ek-sen'tro-lin'ĭ-ad; 2 ĕc-cĕn'tro-lin'e-ăd, *n. Engin.* An instrument for drawing eccentric lines in perspective. [< ECCENTRIC + L. *linea*, line.]

ec'cen-tron'e-ter, 1 ek'sen-tron'ĭ-tər; 2 ĕc'cĕn-trŏn'e-ter, *n.* An instrument to determine eccentricity, as of a projectile. [< LL. *eccentros* (see ECCENTRIC) + -METER.]

ec-cesh'a-lo'sis, 1 ek-sesh'ə-lō'sĭs; 2 ĕc'cĕsh'a-lō'sĭs, *n. Obstet.* The operation of removing the fetal brain to facilitate delivery in difficult parturition. [< EC- + Gr. *keph alē*, head.]

Ec'-ten, 1 ek'ə-tən; 2 ec'ce-tăn, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

ec'chon-dro'ma, 1 ek'ən-drō'mə; 2 ĕc'ŏn-drō'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A cartilaginous tumor on the surface of a bone; a tumor originating in cartilage. [< EC- + Gr. *chondros*, cartilage.] — **ec'chon-dro'sis†.**

ec'chon-drot'ic, 1 ek'ən-drot'ĭk; 2 ĕc'ŏn-drŏt'ic, *a.* Same as EPICHONDROTIC.

ec-chon'dro-tome, 1 ek-ən'drə-tōm; 2 ĕc-ŏn'dro-tōm, *n.* A knife for severing cartilages.

ec'chy-mo'ma, 1 ek'ĭ-mō'mə; 2 ĕc'hy-mō'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* An effusion of blood into the cellular tissue beneath the skin, as from a bruise; an ecchymosis. [< EC- + Gr. *chymos*; see CHYME.]

ec'chy-mosed, 1 ek'ĭ-mōst: 2 ĕc'y-mōst, *a.* Discolored by reason of a contusion, as in the case of a "black eye."

ec'chy-mo'sis, 1 ek'ĭ-mō'sĭs; 2 ĕc'y-mō'sĭs, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A discoloration, as a black-and-blue spot, resulting from the rupture of small blood-vessels by a blow or contusion. [< Gr. *ekchymasis*, < *ek*, out, + *chymos*; see CHYME.] — **ec'chy-mot'ic,** *a.*

Eccl., **Eccles.,** etc. See ECCLESIASTICUS.

ec'cle, 1 ek'ĭ; 2 ĕc'i, *n.* [Dial. Eng.] The green woodpecker.

Ec'cle-fech'an, 1 ek'ĭ-fex'ən; 2 ĕc'ĭ-fĕx'an, *n.* A village in Dumfriesshire, Scotland; birth- and burial-place of Carlyle.

ec'cle-grass', 1 ek'ĭ-gras'; 2 ĕc'ĭ-grăs', *n.* [Orkneys.] The butterwort.

Ec'cles, 1 ek'lz; 2 ĕc'lz. 1. **Ecclesfield,** A town in Lincolnshire, England.

Ec'cles-hill, 1 ek'lz-hil; 2 ĕc'lz-hĭl, *n.* A town in the West Riding, Yorkshire, England.

ec-cle'si-a, 1 c-kĭl'zi-ə; 2 ĕ-clē'zhi-ə, *n.* [-s, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** The popular or legislative assembly in Athens and other ancient Greek states, in which every free citizen could vote.

No motion or overture with regard to the affairs of the commonwealth could take its origin in the *ecclesia.*
TYLER *Unita. Hist.* vol. i. bk. i. p. 187. [U. S. M. 1834.]

2. *Eccl.* A body of Christians organized for worship and religious work; a church; congregation: a name used in Greek and Latin literature to designate the early church. [L., assembly, < Gr. *ekkleesia,* < *ekkaleō,* < *ek,* out, + *kaleō,* call.] — **ec-cle'si-al†,** *a.* Ecclesiastical.— **ec-cle'si-an,** *n.* One who supports the principle of the supremacy of the church over the state.
— **ec-cle'si-arch,** *n.* **1.** A church-ruler, especially one in high authority. **2.** A sacrist or sacristan of the Greek Church: a kind of chief sexton.

ec-cle'si-ast, 1 ĕ-clē'zi-ast; 2 ĕ-clē'ji-ast, *n.* **1.** An ecclesiastic or administrator of church affairs. **2.** [E-] "The Preacher," the author of the book of Ecclesiastes.
3. [Rare.] A member of the ecclesia in ancient Athens.

The pay of the senators was a drachma for every day on which they sat: of the *ecclesiasts* at first an obol.
PENROSE *Greece* vol. ii. course iii. sect. vi. p. 96. [T. & F. 1867.]

4†. [E-] The author of the Apocryphal book of Ecclesiasticus. [< LL. *ecclesiastes,* < Gr. *ekklesiastēs,* member of the assembly, < *ekklesia;* see ECCLESIA.]

Ec-cle'si-as'tes, 1 ĕ-clī'zi-as'tēz; 2 ĕ-clē'si-ăs'tēz, *n.* [LL.] One of the three canonical books of Holy Scripture attributed by Jewish tradition to King Solomon; apparently a record of the author's worldly experience, with reflections on the vanity of human aspirations.

ec-cle'si-as'tic, 1 ĕ-clī'zi-as'tĭk; 2 ĕ-clē'si-ăs'tĭc, *n.* **1.** One officially set apart for the service of the church; a cleric; a churchman; used chiefly in episcopal communions. **2.** *Early Ch. Hist.* A member of the established or orthodox church, as distinguished from heretics and unbelievers. [< F. *ecclésiastique,* < L. *ecclesiasticus,* < Gr. *ekklēsiastikos,* for the assembly, for the church, < *ekklēsiastēs;* see **ecclesiast.**]

ec-cle'si-as'ti-cal, 1 ĕ-clī'zi-as'tĭ-kəl; 2 ĕ-clē'si-ăs'tĭ-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the church, especially considered as an organized and governing power; as, *ecclesiastical* architecture; *ecclesiastical* authority or control.

Ecclesiastical tyranny is of all kinds the worst.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. i. p. 372. [U. S. M. & CO. 1876.]

ec-cle'si-as'ti-cal-ism, **ec-cle'si-as'ti-cism,** *n.* **— ecclesiastical books,** the Apocrypha.— **e. calendar** (*Eccl.*), a lunisolar calendar for regulating the dates of church feasts, used both in Catholic and Protestant countries.— **e. Commissioners for England and Wales,** a corporate body, consisting of all the archbishops and bishops of England and Wales, the deans of Canterbury, St. Paul's, and Westminster, certain judges and cabinet ministers, and twelve unofficial laymen, eleven appointed by the crown and one by the Archbishop of Canterbury), created by Act of Parliament in 1836 to suggest plans for the improved and more efficient regulation of the affairs of the Established Church, to administer funds, divide and unite parishes, and to create new districts for ecclesiastical purposes. The finding of the commission, when ratified by an order in council, become law. A committee of this body forms the Church Estates Commissioners. See CHURCH.— **e. court,** in the United States, one of the courts established by the various churches for legislation and discipline, holding jurisdiction only within their own organizations respectively; in England, a court instituted by the sovereign, having jurisdiction in matters pertaining to the established church and religion.— **e. history. 1.** The history of the Jewish church (Biblical church history) and of the Christian church as superseding it in the present day. **2.** The history of the Christian church.— **e. law,** a body of law derived from the civil and canon law, administered by the English ecclesiastical courts.— **e. months,** same as GREGORIAN MONTH.— **ec-cle'si-as'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ec-cle'si-as'ti-cism, 1 ĕ-clī'zi-as'tĭ-sizm; 2 ĕ-clē'si-ăs'tĭ-cism, *n.* **1.** Devotion to the principles and organization of the church, or to its privileges, rights, and forms; also, the spirit and temper that lead to such devotion. **2.** Systematically exercised ecclesiastical authority.

The yoke of *ecclesiasticism* is giving way to the yoke of Christ.
I. K. FUNK *Living Issues* p. v. [F. & W. 1892.]

Ec-cle'si-as'ti-cus, 1 ĕ-clī'zi-as'tĭ-kus; 2 ĕ-clē'si-ăs'tĭ-cŭs, *n.* One of the books of the Apocrypha, resembling in form the Proverbs of Solomon. [LL.; see ECCLESIASTIC.]

ec-cle'si-og'ra-phy, 1 ĕ-clī'zi-og-ra-fi; 2 ĕ-clē'si-ŏg'ra-fy, *n.* The descriptive history of the church; also, the description of churches, giving their doctrine, polity, history, growth, membership, etc. [< Gr. *ekklēsia* (see ECCLESIA) + -GRAPHY.]

ecclesiol., *abbr.* Ecclesiology.

ec-cle'si-ol'a-try, 1 ĕ-clī'zi-ol'a-tri; 2 ĕ-clē'si-ŏl'a-try, *n.* The worship of the church; excessive veneration for the authority, forms, and traditions of the church. [< Gr. *ekklēsia* (see ECCLESIA) + *latreia,* worship.]— **-ol'a-ter,** *n.*

ec-cle'si-ol'o-gy, 1 ĕ-clī'zi-ol'o-ji; 2 ĕ-clē'si-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The department of religious science that treats of the organization and development of the church; the science of organic Christianity.

In *ecclesiology,* it (the dove) is the symbol of the Holy Spirit.
MACKEY *Encyc. Freemasonry, Dove* p. 220. [MOS. 1870.]

2. A treatise on churches; especially, the science of church architecture and decoration. [< Gr. *ekklēsia* (see ECCLESIA) + -OLOGY.]— **ec-cle'si-o-log'ic,** *a.* Relating to or of the nature of ecclesiology. **ec-cle'si-o-log'ic-al,** *a.* — **ec-cle'si-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **ec-cle'si-ol'o-gist,** *n.* One versed in ecclesiology.

ec'cles'tree', 1 ĕ-clĕs'trē; 2 ĕ-clĕs'trē‴, *n.* [PROV. Eng.] Axle-tree.

Ecclus., *abbr.* Ecclesiasticus.

ec'co-pet, *n. Surg.* An oblique incision of a part without removal of substance: a division of the skin only.

ec'co-prot'ic, 1 ĕk'o-prot'ĭk; 2 ĕc'o-prŏt'ic, *a.* & *n. Med.* Laxative; a mild cathartic. [< Gr. *ekkoprōtikos,* < *ek,* out, + *kopros,* dung.] — **ec'co-prot'i-cal†.**

ec''cri-nol'o-gy, 1 ĕk''ri-nŏl'o-ji; 2 ĕc''ri-nŏl'o-gy, *n. Med.* The branch of medical science relating to the excretions; a treatise on the excretions. [< Gr. *ekkrinō* (< *ek,* out, + *krinō,* separate) + -OLOGY.] **ec-cres''i-o-lo'gi-cal,** *a.* — **ec''cri-nol'o-gist,** *n.*

ec''cri-si-os'cine-sis, 1 ĕk''ri-si-os'ĭ-ni-sĭs; 2 ĕc''ri-si-ŏs'cĭ-ne-sis, *n. Pathol.* The checking or retention of an excretion or of a critical discharge. [< Gr. *ekkrisis* (see ECCRISIS) + *schesis,* state.]

ec'cri-sis, 1 ĕk'ri-sĭs; 2 ĕc'ri-sis, *n. Med.* Expulsion of any waste or morbid matter; substance excreted. [< Gr. *ekkrisis,* separation, < *ek,* out, + *krinō,* separate.]

ec-crit'ic, *n. Med.* A medicine conducive to excretion.

ec-crit'i-ca, 1 ĕ-krĭt'ĭ-kə; 2 ĕ-crĭt'i-ca, *n. pl. Pathol.* A class of diseases connected with the functions and organs of excretion. **2.** Medicines that act specifically on the excretions. [< Gr. *ekkritos,* separated, < *ek,* out, + *krinō,* separate.]

ec''cy-cle'ma, 1 ĕk''sĭ-sĭ-klī'mə; 2 ĕc''cy-cle'ma, *n.* [Gr.] *Class. Antiq.* A machine or device in the theater for disclosing to the audience, either by bearing it forward on wheels or by rolling aside the back-scene, a scene previously concealed from view. Compare EXOSTRA.— **ek''lĭ-klĭ'ma.**

ec''cy-e'sis, 1 ĕk''sĭ-sĭ'sĭs; 2 ĕc''cy-e'sis, *n. Pathol.* Extra-uterine gestation. [< Gr. *ekkyeō,* bring forth, < *ek,* out, + *kyeō,* be pregnant.]

ec-cyl'i-o'sis, 1 ĕk-sĭl'ĭ-ō'sĭs; 2 ĕc-cĭl'i-ō'sis, *n. Pathol.* A disease proceeding from or incidental to development. [< Gr. *ekkyliosmai,* be unrolled, < *ek,* out, + *kyliō,* roll up.]

ec-cys'tis, 1 ĕk-sĭs'tĭs; 2 ĕc-cĭs'tis, *n. Pathol.* A displacement of the urinary bladder by turning in a direction outward over the pubes. [< EC- + Gr. *kystis;* see CYST.]

ec-dem'ic, 1 ĕk-dĕm'ĭk; 2 ĕc-dĕm'ic, *a. Med.* Arising in a distant locality: applied to diseases as opposed to *endemic.* [< EC- + Gr. *dēmos,* people.]

ec-de'mi-o-ma'ni-a, 1 ĕk-dī'mi-o-mē'ni-ə; 2 ĕc-dē'mi-o-mā'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* A form of mental derangement characterized by a morbid desire for wandering. [< Gr. *ekdemia,* going abroad, + *mania,* madness.] **ec''de-mo-ma'ni-ac,**

ec'de-nite, 1 ĕk'dĭ-nait; 2 ĕc'de-nit, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous yellow to green lead chlorarsenite ($Pb_8As_2O_7Cl_4$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [< EC- + Gr. *demas,* body.]

ec'der-on, 1 ek'dĕr-on; 2 ĕc'dĕr-on, *n.* The most superficial layer of the skin or of a mucous membrane; the epidermis. [< EC- + Gr. *deros,* skin, < *derō,* flay.] — **ec''der'ic,** *a.*

ec'dy-sis, 1 ek'dĭ-sĭs; 2 ĕc'dy-sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sĭz; 2 -sēz, *pl.*] *Zool.* The act of casting off an integument, as in serpents and insects; a molting; a coming out. [< Gr. *ekdysis,* < *ekdyō,* put off, < *ek,* out, + *dyō,* enter.]

ec-dy'ses, 1 ĕk'dĭ-sēz; 2 ĕc-dy'ses, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sĭz; 2 -sēz, *pl.*] *Zool.* The act of casting off an integument, as in serpents and insects; a molting; a coming out. [< Gr. *ekdysis,* < *ekdyō,* put off, < *ek,* out, + *dyō,* enter.]

ec-dy'sis, 1 ĕk'dĭ-sĭs; 2 ĕc-dy'sis, *n. Pathol.* The adjustment of a plant to a new habitat. [< Gr. *oikesis,* habitation.]

ec-eth'moid, 1 ek-ĕth'moid; 2 ĕc-ĕth'moid, *a.* Same as ETHMOID.

ec'go-nin, 1 ek'go-nĭn; 2 ĕc'go-nin, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline alkaloid ($C_{11}H_{13}NO_3$) formed by heating cocain with hydrochloric acid to 100° C. [< Gr. *ekgonos,* born, < *ek,* out, + *gignomai,* be born.] **ec'go-nine†.**

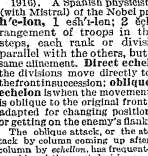
E-cha'gue, 1 ē-chä'gwē; 2 e-chä'gwe, *n.* A town in Isabella province, Luzon Island. P. 7,000.

E-cha'la, 1 ɪ-kē'yə; 2 e-cē'ya, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

é'chan'guette', 1 ē'shŏn'gĕt'; 2 e'shŏn'gĕt', *n.* [F.] A bartizan.

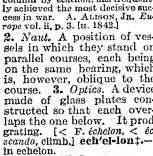
E-che-ga-ra'y, 1 ē'chĕ-gə-rī'; 2 e'che-ga-rī', **José** (ʰᵒsē'1832–1916). A Spanish physicist and dramatic author, sharer (with Mistral) of the Nobel prize for literature, 1904.

ech'e-lon, 1 ĕsh'ĭ-lŏn; 2 ĕch'e-lon, *n.* **1.** *Mil.* An arrangement of troops in the form of steps, each rank or division being parallel with the others, but in the same alinement. **Direct echelon** is when the divisions move directly to the front in unison: **oblique echelon** is when each division or echelon of the whole is oblique to the original front: adapted for changing position or direction of the whole line.


Order in Echelon.

The oblique attack, or the attack by column coming up after column, has from experience achieved the most decisive success in war. A. ARNOLD, *Jn. Eve. Copy.* vol. i. p. 5. [N. 1842.]

2. *Naut.* A position of vessels in which they stand on parallel courses, each being to the right or left and in advance of the next astern. Battalions (*a*) and companies, each being (*b*) stand fast, each being put in march when it has the space it is, however, oblique to the fixed distance from the one course. **3.** *Optics.* A device next preceding, continuing in front of, and in the same plane with, the form indicated by the black figures.


To advance in echelon, the base battalion (*c*) is designated by the chief of the order given. At the command, battalion (*c*) advances in line, as indicated by the arrow. Battalions (*a*) and (*b*) stand fast, each being put in march when it has the space it is, however, oblique to the fixed distance from the one course. **3.** *Optics.* A device next preceding, continuing in front of, and in the same plane with, the form indicated by the black figures.

a b c

It produces spectra like those of a grating. [< F. *échelon,* < *échelle,* ladder, < L. *scala,* < *scando,* climb.] **ech'el-lon†.— ech'e-lon,** *v. a.* & *n.* To form in echelon.

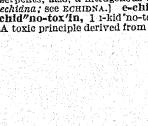
Ech'e-ne-ĭd'i-dæ, 1 ek'ĭ-nē-ĭd'ĭ-dē; 2 ĕc'e-nē-ĭd'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of discocephalous fishes with a fusiform body and terminated by an elliptical disk; remoras or sucking-fishes. **Ech'e-ne'is,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., < Gr. *echeneis,* remora, < *echō,* hold, + *naus,* ship.] **Ech'e-ne-ĭd'i-dæ, ech'e-ne'ĭd, ech'e-ne'ĭs, ech'e-ne'ĭs-did, n.—** **ech'e-ne'ĭ-doid, ech'e-ne'oid,** *a.* & *n.*

e-che'um, 1 ɪ-kī'ŭm; 2 e-cē'ŭm, *n.* [E-CHE'A, *pl.*] *Arch.* One of a series of bell-shaped vases, said by Vitruvius to have been introduced to fill the fissures in a sounding-board in ancient Greek theaters. [< L. *echea,* pl., < Gr. *echeia,* pl. of *echeion,* gong, < *echos,* sound.]

ech'e-vin†, *n.* [F.] The warden of a gild; a municipal magistrate; one whose duties are similar to those of aldermen.

ech'i-as'ter, 1 ek'ĭ-as'tər; 2 ĕc'i-ăs'ter, *n. Spong.* A variety of stellate spicule. [< Gr. *echinos,* hedgehog, + *astēr,* star.]

e-chid'na, 1 ɪ-kĭd'nə; 2 e-cĭd'na, *n.* **1.** [-NÆ, 1 -nē; 2 -nē, *pl.*] A tachyglossoid egg-laying monotrematous mammal of Australia, etc., having a vermiform tongue, tubularsnout with nostrils near the tip, visceral feet, and strong spines intermixed with hair. **2.** [cap.] A cupine anteater. **3.**


Echidna.

[E-.] *Mam.* A genus typical of *Echidnidæ; Tachyglossus.*

E-chid'na, *n. Gr. Myth.* A monster, half woman and half serpent; daughter of Tartarus, mother of Cerberus and the Sphinx. [L., < Gr. *echidna,* adder, < *echis,* adder.]

e-chid'nase, 1 ɪ-kĭd'nās; 2 e-cĭd'na. *Anathenase* extracted from the venom of vipers and believed to produce a rise in temperature. [< ECHIDNA.]

E-chid'ni-dæ, 1 ɪ-kĭd'nĭ-dē; 2 e-cĭd'ni-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Tachyglossidæ.*— **e-chid'noid,** *a.* & *n.*

e-chid'nin, 1 ɪ-kĭd'nĭn; 2 e-cĭd'nin, *n. Chem.* A clear, viscid, yellowish secretion of the poison-glands of certain serpents; also, a nitrogenous base contained in it. [< L. *echidna;* see ECHIDNA.] **e-chid'nine†.**

e-chid'no-tox'in, 1 ɪ-kĭd'no-tŏks'ĭn; 2 e-cĭd'no-tŏks'in, *n.* A toxic principle derived from the venom of vipers.

e-chid'no-vac'cine, 1 ɪ-kĭd'no-vak'sin or -sēn; 2 e-cĭd'no-văc'cin or -cin, *n.* An antitoxin for the venom of vipers obtained by heating the venom to 75° C. and thus rendering it harmless. [< ECHIDNA + VACCINE.]

Ech'i-ny-i'næ, 1 ek'ĭ-nĭ-ai'nē; 2 ĕc'i-ny-i'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of octodontoid rodents having deep and curved enamel folds and fur mixed with spines, as in the hutias. **E-chi'mys,** *n.* (t. g.) [Prop. ECHINOMYS, < ECHINO- + Gr. *mys,* mouse.] — **e-chi'my-line,** *a.* & *n.*

echin., *abbr.* Echinology.

ech'in-, [1 ek'in-, ĕch'in-; 2 ec'in-, ĕc'in-. From **e-chi'no-,**] Greek *echinos,* hedgehog, sea-urchin: combining forms.

Words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Ech'i-na'ce-a, 1 ek'ĭ-nē'shi-ə; 2 ĕc'i-nā'she-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of perennial erect herbs of the aster family, natives of North America. They have undivided leaves, heads of tubular and radiate flowers, the rays usually purple, and bristled achenes. The pappus is a short denticulate crown; purple cone-flower. [< Gr. *echinos,* hedgehog.]

ech'i-nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a sea-urchin.— **Ech''i-nas'ter,** *n.* [-TRI, *pl.*] *Echin.* A family of erect pentonemate starishes with a reticulate abactinal skeleton. **Ech'i-nas'ter,** *n.* (t. g.)— **ech''i-nas'ter-id,** *n.*— **ech''i-nas'ter-oid,** *a.*— **ech'i-nate,** *a.* To render prickly or bristly.— **ech'i-nate,** *a.* Set or armed thickly with prickles; spiny, like the hedgehog.— **ech'i-na''ted†.**— **E-ch'i-ni-dæ,** *n. pl. Echin.* A family of echinoideans, esp. disdematoidaceans having tests with equal diameters, the ambulacral plates each perforated by pores in triplets, tentacles all alike, and jaws with epiphyses; sea-eggs. **E-chi'ni-dæ; Ech''i-noi'dæ.**— **e-chi'nid,** *n.*— **e-chi'ni-dan,** *n.*— **Ech''i-nid'e-a,** *n. pl. Echin.* The *Echinoidea.*— **e-chi'ni-form,** *a.* Having the form of a sea-urchin or sea-egg, as certain insect-eggs.— **e-chi'nite,** *n.* A fossil echinoderm or sea-egg.— **e-chi'ni-tal,** *a.*— **Ech''i-no-bar'ri-dæ,** *n. pl. Ircinith.* A family of tapeworms having a neck and two suckers armed with hooks: parasitic on sharks. **E-chi''no-both'ri-um,** *n.* (t. g.)— **ech''i-no-both'ri-id,** *n.*— **ech''i-no-both'ri-oid,** *a.*— **E-chi''no-cac'tus,** *n.* Same as ANACANTHUS.— **E-chi''no-cac'ti,** *n. pl.* Same as ANACANTHUS.— **E-chi''no-cac'tus,** *n.* [-TUSES, *pl.*] *Bot.* A family of bird parasites with armed acetabula, and the postellum provided with one or two circles of hooks. **E-chi''no-cot'y-le,** *n.* (t. g.)— **ech''i-no-cot'y-le-an,** *n.* & *a.*

E-chi''no-cys'tis, *n.* [-TIDES, *pl.*] *Bot.* Same as MICRAMPELIS. **2.** A genus of cystideans of the family *Cryptocrinitæ,* found in the Silurian formations.

E-chi''no-cys-ti'de, *n. pl.* A division or group of *Palechinoidea* (*Cystocidaroida* family) with each interambulacral zone of several rows of plates and anus eccentric.

E-chi''no-cys'ti-tes, *n.* (t. g.)— **e-chi''no-cys'ti-id,** *n.*— **e-chi''no-cyst'o-lid,** *a.*— **Ech''i-no-der'ma-ta,** *n. pl. Echinoderm.* A large division of animals having variously ranked, esp. a branch of metazoans with distinct alimentary canal, generally a radiate arrangement of parts, and exoskeletal elements often combining to form a rigid skeleton, as in the crinoids, sea-urchins, starfishes, and holothurians. **E-chi''no-der'ma,** *n.*— **e-chi''no-der'ma-tous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Echinodermata;* echinodermal.— **E-chi''no-dis'tus,** *n. pl. Conch.* The *Conulidæ.*— **e-chi'noid,** *a.* & *n.*— **e-chi'noid.** I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the *Echinidæ* or *Echinoidea.* **2.** Echiniform. **II.** *n.* One of the *Echinidæ* or *Echinoidea.*— **Ech''i-noi'de-a,** *n. pl. Echin.* A large group of echinoderms, variously ranked; esp., an order having a solid (rarely flexible) test composed of numerous plates and armed with spines articulating with tubercles covering the surface, typically with a circular periphery, but varying to ovate and other shapes: including sea-urchins, sea-eggs, and sea-plates. **Ech''i-noi'da,** *n. pl. Echin.* Same as **ech''i-nol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of the echinoderms.— **ech''i-nol'o-gist,** *n.*— **E-chi'no-met'ri-dæ,** *n. pl. Echin.* A family of disdematoidean echinoderms having external gills, ambulacral plates with three or more pairs of pores, and pyramids of jaws with epiphyses. **E-chi''no-met'ra,** *n.* (t. g.)— **e-chi''no-met'rid,** *n.*— **e-chi''no-met'roid,** *a.*— **E-chi''no-my'a,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Echimyinæ.* **E-chi'no-mys,** *n.* (t. g.)— **e-chi''no-my'ine,** *a.* & *n.*— **E-chi''no-ne'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Echin.* A family of spatangoid echinoideans having ambulacra medium-sized or narrow and alike, and no floscelle. **E-chi''no-ne'us,** *n.* (t. g.) **E-chi''no-ne'i-des‡; Ech''i-non'i-dæ‡.— ech''i-no-ne'oid,** *a.*— **ech''i-no-ne'ous,** *a.*— **E-chi''no-ni'na,** *n. pl. Spong.* A suborder or other group of ceratosilicious sponges.
— **e-chi''no-pa'di-um,** *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Echin.* The bilaterally symmetrical ciliated larva of an echinoderm.— **e-chi''no-pa'dic,** *a.*— **Ech''i-noph'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ichthyol.* An inflammatory disease of the eyelids in which the eyelashes project rigidly like bristles.— **e-chi''no-pla'ci'd,** *a. Echin.* Having a circle of spines on the madreporic plate, as a starfish.— **e-chi''no-pla'te-us,** *n. Zool.* The free-swimming larva of a sea-urchin. **e-chi''no-plu'te‡.— e-chi''no-proc'tous,** *a.* Having a spiny rump, as certain porcupines (genus *Erethizon*). **E-chi'nops,** *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of white, woolly perennials of the aster family, natives of the Mediterranean region; the globe-thistles. They have a globose inflorescence with white or blue florets and a bristly involucre. The silvery white stems and prickly foliage make these plants valuable for shrubberies and wild gardens. **2.** [E-] A plant of this genus.— **Ech''i-nop'sid,** *n.* An American plant. Same as CEREUS.— **E-chi''no-rhin'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of sharks with thorn-like tubercles, two dorsal fins far behind, and no anal. **E-chi''no-rhi'nus,** *n.* (t. g.)— **e-chi''no-rhin'oid,** *a.*— **E-chi''no-rhyn'chi-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of acanthocephalous worms.— **e-chi''no-rhyn'chid,** *n.*— **e-chi''-**

no-rhyn'choid, *a.*— **E-chi'no-rhyn'chus,** *n.* *Helminth.* **1.** A genus typical of *Echinorhynchidæ.* **2.** [*c-*] A worm of this genus, as *E. gigas*, found in the pig.

ech'i-no'sis, 1 ek-ı-nō'sıs; 2 ĕk-ı-nō'sıs, *n.* A condition of the blood observed in animals suffering from surra, anemia, etc. [< Gr. *echinos*, hedgehog.]

E-chi'no-sphæ-ri'tes, *n.* *Paleon.* A cystid with the ambulacral grooves short and confined to the summit. A valvular pyramid protects the anal opening: frequently found in great abundance in the Lower Silurian of Scandinavia and Russia.

e-chi'no-sphæ'rite, *n.*—**e-chi'no-sphæ'ri-dæ,** *n. pl.*

A family of diadematoidean echinoideans having the test flexible and ambulacral plate alone continued beyond the peristome to the mouth. **E-chi'no-thu'ri-a,** *n.* (*t. g.*) **E-chi'no-thu'ri-dæ,** *n. pl.*—**e-chi'no-thu'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**e-chi'no-thu'ri-oid,** *a.*—**E-chi'no-zo'a,** *n. pl.* *Zool.* The *Annuloida.*—**e-chin'u-late,** *a.* Having small prickles or bristles.—**e-chin'u-li-form,** *n.*—**e-chin'u-li-form,** *a.* Having the form of small spines.

e-chi'nus, 1 -kı̆-nus; 2 ē-ci'nŭs, *n.* [-NI, 1 -nı; 2 -nī, *pl.*]

1. *Arch.* (1) A circular cushion molding of hyperbolic or quarter-round section under the square abacus of a capital, as in the Doric order. See illus. under CAPITAL. (2) A molding of similar hyperbolic or quarter-round profile to the Doric echinus; especially, the egg-and-dart molding. **2.** A sea-urchin or echinoid. **3.** [E-] *Echin.* A genus typical of *Echinidæ*. *E. esculentus* is the edible sea-urchin of Europe. **4.** A hedgehog. [L., < Gr. *echinos*, hed'gehog, sea-urchin.] **e-chi'noid.**

e-chlo'ro-phyll'ose, 1 ē-klō'rō-fĭl'ōs; 2 ē-klō'rō-fĭl'ōs, *a.* *Bot.* Destitute of chlorophyl. [< E- + CHLOROPHYL.]

ē'chō'gue-tē', 1 ē'shı̆'kō-tē'; 2 ē'çhĭ'ke-tē', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Checky.

ech'ī-re'tin, 1 ek'ı-rē'tın; 2 ĕk'ı-rē'tĭn. *n.* *Chem.* An amorphous, dextrorotatory compound ($C_{35}H_{52}O_2$) obtained from dita-bark. [< ECHITES + -RETIN.]

Ech'is, 1 ek'ıs; 2 ĕk'ĭs. *n.* *Herp.* A genus of Oriental desert vipers, the sand-vipers, characterized by small, keeled lateral scales, and the habit of squirming beneath the surface-sand. Cf. *echis*, adder.

e-chit'a-min, 1 ı-kit'a-mın; 2 e-cit'a-mĭn. *n.* *Chem.* An alkaloid ($C_{28}H_{21}N_3O_4+4H_2O$) in the bark of certain trees of the genus *Alstonia*. [< *echites* + *-amine*.]

e-chit'e-in, 1 ı-kit'ı-ın; 2 e-cit'e-ĭn, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, dextrorotatory compound ($C_{14}H_{17}O$) obtained from dita-bark. [< ECHITES + -EIN.]

ech'i-tin (ek'ı-tın), 1 ek'ı-tın; 2 ĕk'ĭ-tĭn, *n.* *Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid ($C_{32}H_{47}NO_4$) obtained from dita-bark.

E-chi'tes, 1 ı-kai'tiz; 2 e-cī'tēz, *n.* A genus of handsome evergreen twiners of the dogbane family, natives of tropical America. They have opposite leaves and corymbose purple or yellow flowers with salver-shaped corolla. Several species are in cultivation. [L., < Gr. *echitēs*, < *echis*, adder.]

ech'i-tin, 1 ek'ı-tın; 2 ĕk'ĭ-tĭn, *n.* A colorless, crystalline, dextrorotatory compound ($C_{14}H_{17}O$) obtained from dita-bark.

Ech'i-um, 1 ek'ı-ʊm; 2 ĕk'ĭ-ŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of hairy herbs or half-shrubs of the borage family of the Old World, with one-sided clusters of flowers. *E. vulgare*, the viper's-bugloss, a blueweed or viper's-bugloss, is widely naturalized in eastern North America. [< Gr. *echion*, plant, < *echis*, viper.]

Ech'i-ni'da, 1 ek'ı-nai'dı; 2 ĕk'ĭ-nī'dă, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of cephyreans having a long proboscis overhanging the mouth and a single pair of ventral setæ. **Ech'i-nu'ra,** *n.* (*t. g.*) [< Gr. *echis*, viper, + *oura*, tail.]—**ech'i-u'rid,** *n.*—**ech'i-u'roid,** *a.*

Ech'i-u-rol'de-a, 1 ek'ı-yu-rol'di-ə; 2 ĕk'ĭ-yu-rŏl'dē-ă, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* An order or suborder of *Gephyrea*; the *Chætifera*. [< Echiurus + -oid; -ea.]—**ech'i-u-rol'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

ech'o, 1 ek'o; 2 ĕc'o, *v.* & *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To reflect or repeat the sound of; send back an echo of; reverberate.

These cliffs [about Rossenal had *echoed* the roar of Rodney's guns on the day which saved the British Empire.

FROUDE *Eng. in West Indies* p. 143. [s. 1888.]

2. To reproduce or imitate faithfully, as thoughts, sentiments, or utterances; as, the child *echoes* the parent; to resemble, as a writing.

II. *i.* **1.** To give back or repeat a sound; resound; reverberate; as, the very heavens *echoed* with the noise. **2.** To be reflected or returned by repetition; as, the song *echoed* from the mountainside. **3.** To utter a sound that reverberates. **4.** *Whist.* (1) To signal in a plain suit for a trump lead in reply to a partner's call: as when numerically strong in trumps it is thought more advantageous for one's partner to lead them. (2) To signal for a continuance of a trump lead, when trumps are actually led by a partner: in this instance, a player *echoes* in the trump suit.—**echo, n.**—**echo-ing-ly,** *adv.*

ech'o, *n.* [ech'oes, *pl.*] **1.** A repetition of sound; a sound given back by or reflected from an opposing surface and returned to its source; as, an *echo* from a wall. **2.** Reproduction of another's views or thoughts; a close imitation or copy; also, an immediate and hearty response; as, the press is an *echo* of public sentiment; kind words find an *echo* in the heart. **3.** An imitation of the style or peculiarities of another person; also, the one who so imitates. **4.** *Arch.* A place where a projected sound is heard to advantage; specif., a vault or arch, usually elliptic or parabolic, that either redoubles sounds or produces distinct echoes. **5.** *Poetry.* A verse consisting of a refrain, one that repeats the syllable or the syllables of the line preceding. **6.** [E-] *Class. Myth.* An Oread, or mountain nymph, who pined away in unrequited love for the youth Narcissus till nothing was left but her voice.

Compell'd me to awake the courteous *Echo*
To give me answer from her mossy couch.

SHAKSPERE *Comus* l. 275.

7. *Mus.* (1) The repetition of a phrase in soft tone. (2) An echo-stop; an echo-organ. **8.** *Whist.* A response to a partner's trump-signal, and made in the same manner. See note, *n.*, 4; TRUMP, *v.* **9.** [*cap.*] = **ec'ho'ic-ek'ho'ı.**—**echo sign** (*Pathol.*), a repetition of words in speech or writing occurring in epilepsy.—**ech'o-stop'',** *n.* *Mus.* An organ-stop for producing echo-like effects; also, a harpsichord-stop for giving the effect of distant sound.—**Irish e.,** an echo different from what was originally uttered, as in the extract—

But civilly spake 'How d'ye do, Paddy Blake?'
The echo politely says 'Very well, thank you!'

SAMUEL LOVER *Paddy Blake's Echo* st. 1.

—**multiple echoes,** reiterating echoes.—**plain-suit e.** (*Card-playing*), the playing by the third hand, as in whist, or bridge, of a particular card in the suit led to indicate to a partner the number of cards held in a suit. When the card played signifies that the third hand can trump the suit in the third round, this play in bridge is called the **down-and-out e.**—**to the e.,** loudly; exactly; strikingly: said generally of applause.—**ech'o-ic,** *a.* Pertaining to echoism or onomatopœia.—**ech'o-ist,** *n.* A maker of words by repetition or imitation of sounds.—**ech'o-ize,** *vt.* To make words by imitating sounds heard.—**ech o-less,** *a.*—**ech'o-y,** *a.* [Rare.]

ech'o-ism, 1 ek'o-ızm; 2 ĕc'o-ĭzm, *n.* *Philol.* Word-making by imitation of a sound heard; onomatopœia: as in the words *hiss*, *hum*, *whippoorwill*.

ech'o-ki-ne'sis-a, 1 ek'o-kı-nī'sı-s; 2 ĕc'o-kĭ-nē'sĭ-ə, *n.* *Med.* An involuntary, aimless mimicry of actions. [< Gr. *echō*, echo, + *kinēsis*, motion.]—**ech'o-ki-ne'sis.**

ech'o-la'li, 1 ek'o-lē'lı; 2 ĕc'o-lā'lĭ, *n. pl.* Persons in the hypnotic state who repeat words spoken to them.

ech'o-la'li-a, 1 ek'o-lē'lı-ə; 2 ĕc'o-lā'lĭ-ă, *n.* *Pathol.* The senseless reiteration by sufferers from some forms of nervous disease, or by hypnotic subjects, of words addressed to them or heard by them: applied by Max Nordau to a meaningless jumble of words in poetry. [< Gr. *echō*, echo, + *lalia*, babble.] **ech'o-phra'si-a.**

Ech'ols, 1 ek'olz; 2 ĕc'ŏls, *n.* A county in S. E. Georgia; 365 sq. m.; county-seat, Statenville.

e-chom'e-ter, 1 ek-ɒm'ı-tər; 2 ē-cŏm'e-tĕr, *n.* An instrument for measuring and comparing the duration of sounds. [< Gr. *ēchō*, echo, + *metron*, measure.]—**e-chom'e-try,** *n.* **1.** The art of sound-measuring. **2.** *Arch.* The art of constructing according to acoustic principles.

e-chop'a-thy, 1 ı-kop'a-thi; 2 ē-cŏp'a-thy, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid tendency to repeat words purposelessly and automatically. [< Gr. *ēchos*, sound, + *pathos*, suffering.]

Ech'o Peak, a mountain in California; 11,231 ft. high.

e-chop'o-to-ny, 1 ı-kɒ'po-to-nı; 2 ē-cŏ'pō-tō-ny, *n.* The association of color with sound.

e-ch-Sco-ter, 1 ek-skɒ'tər; 2 ĕc'o-scŏp, *n.* An instrument for intensifying sounds produced by striking or tapping the thorax, as in auscultation. [< Gr. *ēchos*, sound, + -SCOPE.] [county, Victoria, Australia.

Echuca, 1 ı-chū'kə; 2 e-chu'că, *n.* A river in Gippsland

ech'u-gin, 1 ek'yu-jın; 2 ĕc'yu-gĭn, *n.* [German S. W. Afr.] **1.** An arrow-poison, used by the Ovampo natives, consisting of a decoction of the bulbs of *Adenium boehmianum*. **2.** *Chem.* The apocynaceous plant *Adentum bochmianum*. **2.** *Chem.* A glucoside obtained from the above.

ech'u-in, 1 ek'yu-ın; 2 ĕc'yu-ĭn, *n.* *Chem.* A dyestuff obtained by treating *echujin* or *picrid* with sulfuric and davin with nitric acid. It is applied to wool. [< Gr. *echyros*, strong.]

E'ci-ja, 1 ē'chi-ha; 2 ē'çhĭ-hă, *n.* A manufacturing town in Seville province, Spain.

ec'i-ton, 1 es'ı-tɒn; 2 ĕç'ĭ-tŏn, *n.* A foraging ant (genus Eciton).

Eck, 1 ek; 2 ĕk, **Johann Maier von** (?1486–?1543). A German theologian, opposed Luther at Diet of Augsburg; *Manual of Controversy.*

Eck'er-mann, 1 ek'ər-mən; 2 ĕk'er-măn, **Johann Peter** (?1792–?1854). A German writer; literary executor of Goethe.

Eck'ford, 1 ek'fərd; 2 ĕk'ford, **Henry** (?1775–1866). A Scottish naval architect; constructed United States lake fleets in the War of 1812; builder of Turkish navy-yard in 1831.

Eck'hardt, 1 ek'hārt; 2 ĕk'hārt, **Faithful.** (G.) *Folklore.* A venerable knight who appears on Mount Untersberg one day evening to announce the coming of Frau Holle at the head of the hosts of the departed.

Eck'hart, Johann Meister (or 'MeisterEckhart'') (1250?–1328?). A German Dominican monk, mystic, and pantheist.

Ec'hel, 1 ek'hel; 2 ĕk'hĕl, **Joseph Hilary** (?1737–?1798). An Austrian Jesuit and numismatist; *Doctrina Numorum Veterum.* [See NUMISMATICS.

ec'le, 1 ek'ı; 2 ĕk'ĭ, *vt.* [Dial., Eng.] To attempt; aim at.

ecle'le, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** An icicle. **2.** *pl.* A cook's crest. See CREST, 4.

Ecle'mühl, 1 ek'mül; 2 ĕk'mül, *n.* **1. Prince of.** See DAVOUT. **2.** A village in Bavaria; French defeated Austrians, April 22, 1809.

ec-la'bi-um, 1 ek-lē'bı-ʊm; 2 ĕc-lā'bĭ-ŭm, *n.* *Med.* A turning outward of the lips.

é'clair', 1 ē-klē'; 2 ā-clār', *n.* [F.] A small oblong cake with custard filling and icing of chocolate or sugar.

é'clair'cisse'ment', 1 ē'klār'sis'mɑ̃n'; 2 ē'clār'çĭs'mān', *n.* [F.] The clearing up of something obscure or unknown; a full explanation.

ec-clair'cize, 1 ı-klār'saiz; 2 ĕc-clār'çīz, *vt.* [Rare.] To make clear; explain; enlighten. **e-clair'cisel.**

ec-lamp'si-a, 1 ek-lam'pzi-ə; 2 ĕc-lămp'sĭ-ă, *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** An acute nervous affection attended by convulsions, with loss of consciousness, occurring chiefly among children and pregnant women; puerperal convulsions. **2.** Forerunning or flashing of light before the eyes: a symptom of epilepsy. [< Gr. *eklampsis*, < *ek*, forth, + *lampō*, shine.] **ec-lamp'sy.**—**eclampsia infantum,** infantile convulsions, sometimes of cerebral origin, at other times, sometimes of an epileptic character.—**ec-lamp'tic,** *a.*

eclamp'tic, *a.* Relating to or suffering from eclampsia.

é'clat', 1 ē'klā'; 2 ā'clā' (xiii), *n.* **1.** Showiness of achievement; brilliant success; conspicuous splendor; as, the wedding was celebrated with great *éclat*.

POOR GWENDOLEN had never dissociated happiness from personal preeminence and *éclat*.

GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. i, bk. iii, p. 280. (s. 1876.]

2. An outburst of admiring applause; acclamation. **3.** Renown; celebrity; glory. **4†.** Notoriety; scandal; publicity. [F., < *éclater*, burst forth, < OF. *esclater*, shine, < OHG. *stīran*, slit.]

ecle., abbr. Eclectic.

ecle'ct, 1 ı-klekt'; 2 ē-clĕct', *a.* [Rare.] Chosen.

ec-lec'tic, 1 ek-lek'tık; 2 ĕc-lĕc'tĭc, *a.* **1.** Selecting, according to taste or judgment, from different systems or sources; advocating eclecticism; as, *eclectic* philosophers. **2.** Composed of selections; as, *eclectic* poetry.

The Epistle of St. Clement is thoroughly *eclectic*, but the eclecticism is as devoid of genius and originality as an ordinary modern sermon. J. B. LIGHTFOOT *Early Essays* p. 57. [s. p.]

3. Broad in matters of taste and belief; liberal; unfettered. [< Gr. *eklektikos*, < *ek*, out, + *legō*, select.]

—**eclectic medicine,** any medical or remedial system compounded of selected parts of other remedial systems; specifically, a school of medicine in the United States, the followers of which principally employ indigenous vegetable remedies and aim to conserve the vital energy of the patient. They generally discard venesection and poisonous mineral remedies, and many of them in later years have embraced the German dogma of specific medication.—**e. method,** see ECLECTICISM, **2.**—**e. physician,** **1.** One who practises medicine pursuant to the eclectic system. **2.** One of an ancient Greek school said to have been founded by Agathinus of Sparta.—**E. school. 1.** The Bolognese school of painting. See BOLOGNESE. **2.** A French school founded by Delaroche in the early 19th century. **3.** See ECLECTICISM.—**E. school of medicine,** see ECLECTIC MEDICINE.—**ec-lec'ti-cal,** *a.*—**ec-lec'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ec-lec'tic, *n.* One who believes in or practises selection from all systems or sources, especially in philosophy, in painting, or in medicine. **ec-lec'tist.**

ec-lec'ti-cism, 1 ek-lek'tı-sizm; 2 ĕc-lĕc'tĭ-çĭsm, *n.* **1.** The combination of various elements derived from diverse systems of opinion or practise in any science or art; an eclectic method or system, as in medicine or religion.

The Gospel . . . was not the result of a shrewd *eclecticism*, which sought to blend certain elements of each in a wider scheme of reconciliation. STORRS *Divine Origin of Christianity* lect. x. p. 330. [s. a. n. 1884.]

2. *Philos.* A system composed of doctrines selected from different sources. It is opposed to *skepticism*, inasmuch as it does not doubt the possibility of systematic philosophy; it differs from *syncretism* in that it does not seek to modify antagonistic systems so as to bring them into a complete mutual consistency; but it chooses whatever seems true in each system with a view to a compound that shall include the excellences of all and the deficiences and untruths of none. The eclectic method has resulted in various schools, of which the following are among the chief: (1) *The Greek school*, which had its origin in the skeptical spirit, developed its form of eclecticism in the second half of the second century B. C. Its earlier and most efficient supporters were Posidonius and other Stoics, who supplemented the doctrines of the Stoa by borrowing from Platonism and Aristotelianism in their common antagonism to Epicurean doctrines. In Rome the same movement was represented by such philosophers as Cicero, Seneca, and Epictetus. (2) *The Neo-Platonic school* of Alexandria (300–400 A. D.), regarded by some as eclectic, but by others as syncretistic, as its teachings were dominated by certain principles of religious mysticism. (3) *The Spiritualistic school*, in the 19th century, represented by Victor Cousin, who held that human speculation was summarized in four systems, skepticism, idealism, sensism, and mysticism.

In philosophy the best example of *eclecticism* is found in the Neoplatonism of the Alexandrine school, while among modern eclectics Leibnitz and Cousin may be mentioned.

New Schaff-Herzog Encyc. Relig. Knowl. vol. iii, p. 71. s. v. ec. '00.]

3. That which is conceived or formed eclectically. **ec-lec'tism.**—**ec-lec'ti-cize,** *vt.* To treat eclectically.

ec-legm'i-ze, *n.* A semifluid medicine composed of oils and syrups, especially one licked from a spoon; a linctus.

ec-lim'e-ter, 1 ek-lim'ı-tər; 2 ĕc-lim'e-tĕr, *n.* A hand-instrument for measuring zenith-distances of objects near the horizon.

Ec"li-pi-dril'i-dæ, 1 ek"lı-pı-dril'ı-dı; 2 ĕc"lı-pı-dril'ĭ-dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of lumicolous worms with two primary longitudinal vessels. **Ec"li-pi-dril'us,** *n.* (*t. g.*)

e'clip-sa're-on, 1 ı'klip-sē'rı-ɒn; 2 ē'clĭp-sā'rē-ŏn, *n.* [Artificial.] A globe-shaped toy for illustrating solar and lunar eclipses.

e-clipse', 1 ı-klips'; 2 e-clĭps', *n.* [e-CLIPSED', E-CLIP'ING; **e-clips'e,** 1 ı-klıps'ıng; 2 e-clĭps'ĭng, *vt.* **1.** To cause an eclipse; darken or hide, as one heavenly body another; as, the moon *eclipses* the sun. **2.** Figuratively, to cast into the shadow; dim or hide the brightness of; especially, to surpass so as to obscure.

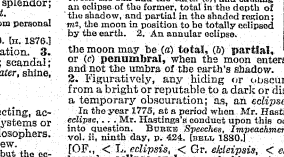
Christianity soon *eclipsed* or destroyed all other sects, and became for many centuries the supreme ruler of the moral world.

LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, p. 373.]

II. *i.* [Rare.] To undergo an eclipse; be eclipsed. [< OF. *ecliptser*, < *ecliptse;* see ECLIPSE, *n.*] Syn.: see SURPASS.—**e-clips'a-bl(e'',** *a.*—**e'clips-a'tion,** *n.*—**e-clips'er,** *n.* One who or that which eclipses; a screen on a lighthouse lantern; a lightship-light screen.

e-clips(e'', *n.* **1.** *Astron.* (1) The obscuration of a heavenly body by its entering the shadow of another body, as when the moon passes between the sun and the earth, or a satellite of Jupiter that of the planet. (2) The partial or total disappearance of the sun by the passage of the moon between it and an observer. Compare OCCULTATION.

Eclipses of the sun may be (*a*) **total,** in which the sun is entirely hidden by the moon; (*b*) **partial,** in which only part of the disk is covered; or (*c*) **annular,** when the limb of the sun is seen as a ring around the moon. Eclipses of



Eclipses of the Sun and Moon.

1. *e*, the sun; *m*1, the moon passing between the sun and the earth (*e*), and causing an eclipse of the former, total in the depth of the shadow, and partial in the shadow's penumbra; *m*2, the moon in position to be totally eclipsed by the earth. 2. An annular eclipse.

the moon may be (*a*) **total,** (*b*) **partial,** or (*c*) **penumbral,** when the moon enters the penumbra and not the umbra of the earth's shadow.

2. Figuratively, any hiding or obscuring; a change from a bright or reputable to a dark or dishonored state; a temporary obscuration as, an *eclipse* of faith.

In the year 1775, at a period when Mr. Hastings was under an *eclipse*, . . . Mr. Hastings's conduct upon this occasion was called into question. BURKE *Speeches, Impeachment of Hastings* in vol. ii, ninth day, p. 424. [BELL 1880.]

[OF., < L. *eclipsis*, < Gr. *ekleipsis*, < *ek*, out, + *leipō*, leave.]—**eclipse cyclone,** a feeble cyclonic circulation of the air established within the shadow of a solar eclipse.—**e. breeze:** = **e. wind:**—**e. of Thales,** a total eclipse of the sun in 585 B. C., said to have been foretold by Thales; its occurrence is believed to have terminated a battle between the war between the Lydians and the Medes.—**e. variable,** same as ALGOL VARIABLE.

e-clip'sis, 1 ı-klip'sıs; 2 ē-clĭp'sĭs, *n.* *Med.* A trance or sudden failure; catalepsy. **2†.** Omission of words needful to the meaning.

e-clip'tic, 1 ı-klip'tık; 2 ē-clĭp'tĭc, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to eclipses. **2.** Relating to the ecliptic, or near that region of the heavens containing it. [< LL. *ecliptic*us, < Gr. *ekleiptikos*, < *ekleipsis:* see ECLIPSE, *n.*]—**ecliptic conjunction,** a conjunction of the sun and moon causing an eclipse.—**e. limits,** the bounding points of that part of the moon's path on each side of a node within which an eclipse is possible.

e-clip'tic, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* (1) That plane, passing through the center of the sun, which contains the orbit of the earth. **plane of the ecliptic†.** (2) The great circle in which this plane intersects the celestial sphere; the apparent path of the sun around the celestial sphere.

Plato was aware of the inclination of the *ecliptic*.
Uebervveg *Hist. Philos.* tr. by Morris, vol. i. p. 123. (s. 1872.]

2. A great circle on a terrestrial globe drawn tangent to the tropics, used when a terrestrial globe is employed for a celestial. **e-clip'tick; e-clip'tik.**—**fixed ecliptic,** a fixed plane in the position of the ecliptic at some standard epoch.—**obliquity of the e.,** the angle between the plane of the equator and that of the ecliptic: now about 23° 27′.
e-clip'ti-cal, *a.*—**e-clip'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*
ē"clisses', 1 ē'klĭs'; 2 e'clis', *n. pl.* [F.] The sides or hoops of a violin, guitar, etc.
Ec'lo-ga Le'gum, 1 ek'lo-ga lē'gum; 2 ɛc'lo-ga lē'gum. [L.] The Justinian laws. Under **LAW.**
ec'lo-ge, 1 ek'lo-jĭ; 2 ɛc'lo-ȝē, *n. Rhetoric.* The selection, description, or narration of such details as are calculated to make the greatest impression. [< Gr. *ekloge*; see ECLOGUE.]
ec'lo-gite, 1 ek'lo-jait; 2 ɛc'lo-ȝīt, *n. Petrol.* A rock consisting of red garnet, omphacite, and emerald-green smaragdite. [< Gr. *ekloge*, phrase *out*, < *ek*, out, + *legō*, choose.]
ec'log'ŝ, 1 ek'log; 2 ɛc'lŏg, *n.* **1.** A poem containing
ec'logue, } discourses or dialogs, with shepherds as principal speakers; as, the *Eclogues* of Vergil. **2.** A short poem upon rural life and scenes; pastoral poem; bucolic.

The Shepherd's Calendar was a pastoral in twelve *eclogues*—one for each month in the year.
H. A. Beers *From Chaucer to Tennyson* p. 50. [CHAUT. 1890.]

3. *Mus.* The words and music of a pastoral song; sometimes an elaborate composition containing male and female parts. [< L. *eclogа*, < Gr. *eklogē*, selection, < *ek*, out, + *legō*, choose.] **1.** A poem containing
ec-log'sion, 1 ek-lŏg'zon; 2 ɛc-lŏg'zhon, *n.* A coming out from a cover or hiding-place, especially that of an insect undergoing metamorphosis. [< F. *éclosion*, < *éclos*, to be hatched, < L. *ex*, out, + *claudo*; see ENCLOSURE.]
ec'ly-sis, 1 ek'lı-sis; 2 ɛc'lȳ-sis, *n.* 1. *Gr. Mus.* The flatting or lowering of a tone: the opposite of *ecbole*. 2. *Med.* A loosening of the bowels. A tendency to syncope. [< Gr. *ekleisis*, < *ek*, from, + *lyō*, loosen.]
ec-mne'si-a, 1 ek-nē'sı-a or -zi-a; 2 ɛc-nē'sı-a or -zhi-a, *n. Med.* Loss of memory with regard to the events of a certain period. [< Gr. *ek*, out of, + *mnēsis*, memory.]
ec-neph'l-as, 1 ek-nef'ı-as; 2 ɛc-nĕf'ı-as, *n.* A wind-squall: a classical term in modern use on the Mediterranean. [L. < Gr. *eknephias*, < *ek*, from, + *nephos*, cloud.] *Up Good.*
e-cod', 1 ı-kod'; 2 ē-cŏd', *interj.* [Rare.] Egad: an oath. [< **e'cold,** 1 ı'kold; 2 ē'cōld, *n.* Same as **ECOID.**
ecol., *abbr.* Ecology.
e"cole', 1 ē'kōl'; 2 ē'ɛ'cōl', *n.* [F.] School; style, as of music.
e-col'o-gy, } 1 ı-kol'o-jı; 2 ē-cŏl'o-ȝy, *n.* 1. *Biol.* Same as
ec-col'o-gy, } BIONOMICS. 2. *Bot.* That division of botany which treats of the relations between vegetable organisms and their environment. It is usually divided into three branches: (1) *Physiological ecology*, which deals with the influences of environmental conditions on vegetable organs. (2) *Phytographic ecology*, or the study of plant-associations with reference to climatic agencies. [< Gr. *oikos*, home, + -LOGY.]
— ec"o-log'ic, -i-cal, *a.*— **ec"o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **e-col'o-gist,** *n.*
econ., *abbr.* Economics; economist; economy.
ec'o-nome, 1 ek'o-nōm; 2 ɛc'o-nōm, *n.* In the ancient church, a steward or financial manager of a diocese or monastery. [< LL. *œconomus*, < Gr. *oikonomos*, < *oikos*, house, + *nemō*, manage.] **œ'co-nome; œ-con'o-mus.**
e"co-nom'e-ter, 1 ı'ko-nom'ı-tar; 2 ē'co-nŏm'ē-tɛr, *n.* A device to record the percentage of carbonic acid in flue gases by the measurement of their density-variations.
ec'o-nom'ic, 1 ek'o-[*or* ı'ko-]nom'ık; 2 ɛc'o-[*or* ē'co-]nŏm'ic, *a.* **1.** Relating to the science of economics; pertaining to money and wealth, or to the means and methods of living well and wisely; as, *economic* questions; *economic* management. **2.** Economical. **3.** Relating to a dispensation or period of divine government. **4.** [Archaic.] Relating to the management of household affairs. **5†.** Of or pertaining to the household; domestic. [< L. *œconomicus*, < Gr. *oikonomikos*, < *oikonomia*; see ECONOMY.] **— ec"o-nom'ic-al.— economic freedom,** free action in matters affecting economic conduct, as in the purchase or sale of services or commodities, the choice of a profession, etc. **ec"o-nom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*
ec"o-nom'i-cal, } *a.* [< *ec'o-[or* ı'co-]nom'ic, + -AL.] Careful and prudent
ec"o-nom'ic (xm), } in management; not wasteful nor extravagant; frugal; saving; as, an *economical* cook; *economical* administration; *economical* habits.

No government will be just, *economical*, or efficient, unless the general opinion of the people requires that it shall be so.
Norman *Pabbe Lectures on Architecture* v. 10. [s. 1880.]

2. Managed with prudence or practical wisdom; as, *economical* expenditures; an *economical* business. **3.** Economic. **4.** *Theol.* Of, pertaining to, or manifested in the economy of creation; as, the *economical* Trinity, or the Trinity as revealed to man, in contradistinction to the *essential* Trinity. **e"co-nom'i-cal†.** Syn.: see PRUDENT.
ec"o-nom'ics, 1 ek'o-[*or* ı'co-]nom'ıks; 2 ɛc'o-[*or* ē'co-]nŏm'ics, *n.* **1.** The science that treats of the development of material resources, or of the production, preservation, and distribution of wealth, and of the means and methods of living well for the state, the family, and the individual; political economy.

Economics, regarded by earlier writers on the subject, particularly by English economists, simply as the science of material wealth, is now coming to be looked upon as the science of man's temporal well-being in the widest sense. It may be divided into three great branches: (1) **pure economics,** the science of economic principles, which concerns itself only with general principles, and has often been restricted to purely material considerations; its opposite is sometimes called **applied economics,** a branch dealing with the application of these principles; (2) **social e.,** which applies these principles to problems connected with the growth and well-being of organized society; and (3) **national e.,** which studies them from the point of view of the statesman, and treats of such questions as the tariff, taxation, currency, and public education or the belief that each nation should produce enough for its own requirements. Economics has also been divided, since the early days of the science, into parts treating respectively of *production, distribution*, and *consumption*.
2. [Archaic.] Domestic economy; the art or service of household management.— **dynamic e.,** the science of economic tendencies and forces as contrasted with economic conditions.
e-con'o-mist, 1 ı-kon'o-mist; 2 ē-cŏn'o-mıst, *n.* **1.** One who studies or is proficient in economics or political economy. **2.** One who manages household matters, money, or other material resources; a manager in general. **3.** One who is careful and thrifty with material resources. *Eccl.* A steward of funds in some Anglican cathedrals in England.
E-con'o-mite, 1 ı-kon'o-mıt; 2 ē-cŏn'o-mıt, *n.* A member of a religious sect found in Germany and the United States, holding property in common; a Harmonist.
e-con'o-mize, 1 ı-kon'o-mız; 2 ē-cŏn'o-mız, *v.* [*-mized; -miz'ING.*] **I.** *t.* **1.** To use economically or manage thriftily; spend sparingly; husband; as, to *economize* time, strength, or money.

God . . . doth not have to *economize* his power: his resources are not limited. STRONG *Our Country* p. 187. [A. H. M. A. 1885.]

2. [Rare.] To reckon with; to consider, in the organization of affairs. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be economical; be frugal in management or sparing in expenditure; as, he would not *economize*. **2†.** To act as the manager of a household. **e-con'o-mist.** Syn.: see RETRENCH.— **e-con"o-mīza'tion-ist,** *n.*— **e-con'o-mīz"er** or **-mīs"er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which economizes; specif., an apparatus in which waste heat from a boiler or a furnace is used to heat the feed-water. See flue, under BOILER. **2.** A contrivance for removing from the rails the second torpedo of a series, when the first has detonated, the motive power being supplied by its detonation.
e-con'o-my, 1 ı-kon'o-mı; 2 ē-cŏn'o-my, *n.* [-MIES, 1 -miz; 2 -mız, *pl.*] **1.** Disposition to save or spare; carefulness in outlay; freedom from extravagance or waste; frugality; as, a man of *economy*; *economy* of words; *economy* of time.

Economy is . . . the growth of experience, example, and foresthought. . . . It is only when men become wise and thoughtful that they become frugal. Samuel Smiles *Thrift* p. 14. [1875.]

2. Cheapness of operation, relative or absolute, as expressed in steam, fuel, or money. **3.** The management of household matters: usually with a qualifying adjective; as, *domestic economy*.

Economy no more means saving money than it means spending money. It means, the administration of a house; its steward-ship; management, in short, whether money or time, or anything else, to the best possible advantage.
Ruskin *A Joy For Ever* lect. i, p. 7. (G. A. 1880.]

4. Any practical system in which means are adjusted to ends, especially in the material world; as, the *economy* of nature; the animal *economy*; the *economy* of a plant. **5.** The practical adjustment, organization, or administration of affairs or resources, especially of industrial resources; as, political *economy*. See synonyms.

It is a provident foresight, a proper arrangement of business . . . that are to be productive of that *economy*, which is to defeat . . . Great Britain. Washington *Farewell Address* in *Writings of Washington* vol. viii, pt. ii, p. 400. [v. A. 1839.]

6. *Theol.* A method of divine management of human affairs or a system of laws and regulations, rites, and ceremonies by which such management is carried into execution; specif., any particular method of divine government; as, the Mosaic *economy*. **7.** [Archaic.] Government; control; as, *economy* of features or expression. **8.** The finding and preparation of doctrine in a judicious manner. **9.** [Rare or Obs.] Arrangement; plan. [< L. *œconomia*, < Gr. *oikonomia*, < *oikos*, house, + *nemō*, manage.]

Syn.: administration, arrangement, dispensation, law, management, rule, system. See FRUGALITY; LEGISLATION.
— motor economy, the principle of enunciating with a minimum effort of the muscular system. **— principle of e.,** in linguistics, the principle of selection as applied to increasing the force of a sentence by emphasizing some members and omitting others.
ē"cor'ché', 1 ē'kōr'shē'; 2 ē'cōr'chē', *n.* [F.] *Paint. & Sculp.* An anatomical model represented as deprived of skin, for the purpose of studying the muscular system.
ē"cor'che', 1 ē'kōr'shē'; 2 ē'cōr'chē', *n. pl.* Wandering bands of soldiers who pillaged France in the 15th century. [F., lit. flayed.]
e-cor'tic-ate, 1 ē-kōr'tı-kēt; 2 ē-cōr'tı-cāt, *a. Bot.* Having no cortex or cortical layer, as certain lichens. [< E- + CORTICATE.]
ē"cos'saise', 1 ē'ko'sēz'; 2 ē'co'sāz', *n.* [F.] **1.** A variety of country-dance. **2.** Scottish origin, formerly in ²/₄ time, now in ²/₄; also, its musical accompaniment, or an air imitating its rhythm. **2.** *Therap.* An alternation of hot and cold douches: Scottish douche.
e-cos'tate, 1 ı-kos'tēt; 2 ē-cŏs'tāt, *a.* Having no costæ or
e-co'tone, 1 ı'ko-tōn; 2 ē'co-tōn, *n.* The zone wherein two different forms of vegetable life contend for the mastery. [< Gr. *oikos*, home, + *tonos*, stress.]
ē"coute', 1 ē'kūt'; 2 ē'cut', *n.* [F.] A gallery in front of a glacis, made to protect troops while they are engaged in repelling or driving the enemy's advanced parties.
ec'pha-sis†, *n. Rhet.* An unequivocal statement or explanation.
ec'phy-sis, 1 ek'fı-sis; 2 ɛc'fy-sis, *n. Pathol.* Any vesicular skin-disease confined to the surface. [< Gr. *ekphyzō*, spout out, < *ek*, out, + *phyzō*, burst out.]
ec'pho-ne'mat, *n. Rhet.* An exclamatory or interjectional phrase; a voice.
ec'pho-neme, 1 ek'fo-nēm; 2 ɛc'fo-nēm, *n.* [Rare or Obs.] An exclamation-point (!). [< Gr. *ekphōnēma*, < *ek*, out, + *phōnē*, voice.]
ec'pho-ne'sis, 1 ek'fo-nı'sis; 2 ɛc'fo-nē'sis, *n.* 1. *Rhet.* That figure of speech which uses questions, interjections, or exclamations to express a sudden emotion of joy, wonder, indignation, or admiration. It is often employed to vary the style, or to emphasize a statement, and is more than the unpremeditated use of interjectional words or *ah*, *alas*, *O*, etc. **2.** *Gr. Ch.* That part of the service which is spoken in an audible tone. [< Gr. *ekphōnēsis*, < *ek*, out, + *phōnē*, voice.]
ec'pho-ra, 1 ek'fo-ra; 2 ɛc'fo-ra, *n. Arch.* The projection of any member beyond that immediately below it. [< Gr. *ekphora*, < *ek*, out, + *pherō*, bear.]
ec-phrac'tic, 1 ek-frak'tık; 2 ɛc-frăc'tic. *Med.* I. *a.* Removing obstructions; obstruent; aperient; as, an *ecphractic* medicine. **II.** *n.* An aperient medicine. [< Gr. *ekphraktikos*, < *ek*, out, + *phrassō*, stop up.]
ec'phra-sis, 1 ek'fra-sis; 2 ɛc'fra-sis, *n.* [Rare.] A plainly expressed declaration. [< Gr. *ekphrasis*, description.]
ec"phy-a-di'tis, 1 ek"fı-a-dai'tıs or -di'tıs; 2 ɛc"fy-a-dī'tis or -dī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Appendicitis. [< Gr. *ekphyas*, appendage, < *ek*, out, + *phyō*, grow.]
ec-phyt'ma, 1 ek-fıt'ma; 2 ɛc-fyt'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Med.* Any cutaneous excrescence, as a corn or wart. [< Gr. *ekphyma*, < *ek*, out, + *phyomai*, grow.]
ec'phy-se'sis, 1 ek'fı-sē'sis; 2 ɛc'fy-sē'sis, *n. Pathol.* Forcible expiration. [< Gr. *ekphysēsis*, emission of the breath, < *ek*, out, + *physaō*, blow, < *physa*, bellows.]
ec-phy'sis, 1 ek-fai'sis; 2 ɛc-fȳ'sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -siz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] *Crust.* A branch of any particular joint, as a cephalophysis. [< Gr. *ekphysis*, outgrowth, < *ek*, out, + *phyō*, grow.]
ec'pi-es'ma, 1 ek'pı-es'ma; 2 ɛc'pi-ĕs'ma, *n. Pathol.* A comminuted fracture of the skull in which fragments of the bone are depressed, causing compression of the brain. [< Gr. *ekpiesma*, what is squeezed out, < *ek*, out, + *piezō*, squeeze.]
ec-pto'ma†, *n. Pathol.* Any falling or separation of a part or organ.
ec'py-o'sis, 1 ek'pai-ō'sis; 2 ɛc'pȳ-ō'sis, *n.* [Rare.] A purulent or serous eruption on the skin.
ec'py-ro'sis, 1 ek'pai-rō'sis; 2 ɛc'pȳ-rō'sis, *n.* Destruction by fire. [< Gr. *ekpyrōsis*, < *ek*, out, + *pyr*, fire.]
ē"cra'seur', 1 ē'kra'zūr'; 2 ē'cra'zŭr', *n.* [F.] A surgical instrument for removing tumors, piles, testicles, polypi, etc., without effusion of blood. It consists of a loop of fine wire or chain which is gradually diminished by being drawn into a handle, thus compressing the neck of the part to be extirpated.— **galvanic ecraseur,** an instrument for removing tumors, etc., by means of a fine wire loop heated to incandescence by electricity, and gradually contracted; a cauterizing ecraseur.— **ē"cra'seur'ment',** *n.* [F.] An operation performed with an ecraseur.
ē"cre-visse', 1 ē'kra-vis'; 2 ē'cre-vīs', *n.* [F.] **1.** A piece of armor formed of overlapping splints, like the tail of a lobster. **2.** A crawfish.
ec-rhyth'mus, 1 ek-rith'mus; 2 ɛc-rȳth'mŭs, *n.* An irregular or disturbed movement of the pulse. [< Gr. *ekrythmos*, out of rhythm; see RHYTHM.] — **ec-rhyth'mic, ec-rhyth'mous,** *a.*
ē"croule'ment', 1 ē'krūl'mān'; 2 ē-crul'mān', *n.* [F.] A fall or sliding, as of a mass of rock or a building: used chiefly in geology. [Obsolete department, France.
ē"crouves', 1 ē'krūv'; 2 ē'cruv', *n.* A city in Meurthe-et-
ē"cru', 1 ē'krū' or ek'rū; 2 ē'cru' or ɛc'ru, [F.] *a.* **1.** Unbleached. **2.** Having the unbleached linen or of hemp. **II.** *n.* The color of unbleached linen; a light-yellowish brown.
e"crues-ta'ceous, 1 ı'krus-tā'shus; 2 ē'crūs-tā'shıs, *a. Bot.* Not having a crustaceous thallus. [< E- + L. *crusta*, crust.]
ec'sta-sis, 1 ek'sta-sis; 2 ɛc'sta-sis, *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition of ecstasy. See SYNCOPE. [LL., < Gr. *ekstasis*, < *ek*, out, + *histēmi*, place.]
ec'sta-size, 1 ek'sta-saiz; 2 ɛc'sta-sīz, v. [-SIZED; -SIZ'ING.] *t.* To fill with a feeling of ecstasy; enrapture. **II.** *i.* To go into ecstasies. **ec-sta'si-ate; ec'sta-syz** [Archaic].
ec'sta-sy, 1 ek'sta-si; 2 ɛc'sta-sy, *n.* [-SIES, 1 -siz; 2 -sīs, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being beside one's self through some extravagant and overpowering emotion or mental exaltation; excess of gladness or of grief; as, an *ecstasy* of joy; an *ecstasy* of fear.

Ecstasy was manifested in intense delight; but has in no wise thereby broken with the meaning from which it started, since it is the nature alike of madness and of joy to set men out of and beside themselves.
Trench *On the Study of Words* lect. vi, p. 274. [R. V. & CO. 1888.]

2. In mysticism, a state in which the mind is, as it were, freed from or raised above the body; more specifically, one characterized by extreme or complete indifference to external sensuous impressions and by visions internally initiated; also, the state of trance supposed to accompany inspiration; prophetic or poetic frenzy.

From these views Plotinus derived a practical religious system, teaching the devout how to pass into a condition of *ecstasy*, a foretaste of ultimate reunion with the universal mundane soul.
Draper *Conflict bet. Religion and Science* p. 123. [A. 1875.]

3. An enrapturing or transporting influence; a rapture or spell. **4.** *Psychophysics.* The state of the mind in which it is absorbed by a dominant idea; also, the nervous or cerebral condition accompanying such state. **5.** *Pathol.* (1) A morbid nervous condition allied to catalepsy, in which the patient remains for a long time in a fixed attitude and with impaired or complete insensibility to external impressions. (2) The exalted condition of mind that sometimes immediately precedes death. **6.** Rapturous insanity. **7.** A trance or fainting fit. [< LL. *ecstasis*; see ECSTASIS.]
ex'ta-slet; ex'ta-sy†.

Syn.: see ENTHUSIASM; RAPTURE.
ec-sta'tic, 1 ek-stat'ık; 2 ɛc-stăt'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of ecstasy; exciting to ecstasy; transporting; entrancing; as, *ecstatic* joy or pain.

The little wren stood and sung to his wife his loud *ecstatic* song, . . . singing as though every note were the tiny body were a golden flute. Cable *Dr. Sevier* p. 336. [s.]

2. Enraptured; entranced; as, an *ecstatic* mood.

He knew but two types of Methodist—the *ecstatic* and the bilious. Grosvenor Eaton *Adam Bede* p. 17. [s. 1859.]
< Cf. *ekstatikos*, < *ekstasis*. ECSTASIS.] **ec-sta'ti-cal†; ex-tat'ı-cal†.— ec-sta'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*
ec-sta'tic, *n.* [Rare.] A person subject to ecstasies or trances; an enthusiast. **2.** *pl.* Rapturous emotions.
ec-tat'i-ca, 1 ek-tat'ı-ka; 2 ɛc-tăt'i-ca, [Rare.] A strongly emotional woman, subject to profound reveries or trances.
ec'stro-phy, *n.* Same as ECSTROPHY.
ec'tad, 1 ek'tad; 2 ɛc'tad, *adv. Anat.* Toward the exterior: opposed to *entad*. [< Gr. *ektos*, out (see ECTO-), + L. *ad*, to.]
ec'tal, 1 ek'tal; 2 ɛc'tal, *a. Anat.* Outer; superficial: opposed to *ental*. [< Gr. *ektos*; see ECTO-.] **— ec'tal-ly,** *adv.*
ec-ta'si-a, 1 ek-tē'ʒı-ə; 2 ɛc-tā'zhi-a, *n. Pathol.* Dilatation of an organ or vessel, as aneurism, or a varicose vein. [< LL. *ectasia*, < Gr. *ektasis*; see ECTASIS; cf. ECTASY.
— ec-tat'ic, *a. Pathol.* Relating to or affected with ectasia.
ec'ta-sis, 1 ek'ta-sis; 2 ɛc'ta-sis, *n.* 1. *Anc. Pros. & Or. Chorus.* The prolongation, or even lengthening, of a syllable, as in lengthening it short, especially under the influence of the pause or ictus. See DIASTOLE. **2.** *Anc. Ichet.* The use for rhetorical effect of a long vowel or syllable, or of a lengthened form of a word. [LL. < Gr. PARAGOGE. [LL., < Gr. *ektasis*, < *ek*, out, + *teinō*, stretch.]
ec-tas'ter, 1 ek-tas'tar; 2 ɛc-tăs'tɛr, *n. Spong.* A variety of siliceous spicule. [< Gr. *ektos* (see ECTO-) + *astēr*, star.]
ec-tat'ic, 1 ek-tat'ık; 2 ɛc-tăt'ic, *a.* Capable of being expanded. [< Gr. *ektatos*, < *ek*, out, + *teinō*, stretch.]
ec'te-ne, 1 ek'tı-nı; 2 ɛc'te-nē, *n. Gr. Ch.* A litany recited by the deacon and choir. [< Gr. *ektenēs*, extended, < *ek*, out, + *teinō*, stretch.] **ec'te-nes.**
ec-ten'ic, 1 ek-ten'ık; 2 ɛc-tĕn'ic, *a.* Subjected to strain or tension, especially with reference to inducing hypnosis by prolonged fixation of the attention. [< Gr. *ektenēs*, strained; see ECTENE.]

ec-ten'tal, 1 ek-ten'tal; 2 ĕc-tĕn'tal, *a.* *Embryol.* Of or pertaining to both the outer and the inner layer of the primitive gastrula; as, the *ectental* line. [< ECT- + GR. *entos;* see ENTO-.]

ect-ep'i-con'dy-lar, 1 ekt-ep'ı-kon'dı-lar; 2 ĕct-ĕp'ı-cŏn'dy-lar, *a.* Directly over the outer condyle of the humerus. — **ectepicondylar process,** a growth directly above the outer condyle of the humerus, as in sandpipers.

ect-ep'i-con'dy-loid, 1 ekt-ep'ı-kon'dı-loid; 2 ĕct-ĕp'ı-cŏn'dy-loid, *n.* Ectepicondylar.

Ec'ter-on, 1 ek'tēr-on; 2 ĕc'tēr-ŏn, *n.* Same as ECDERON: an erroneous form. — **ec'ter-on'ic,** *a.*

ect-eth'moid, 1 ekt-eth'moid; 2 ĕct-ĕth'mŏid. I. *a.* Situated externally to the ethmoid; prefrontal. II. *n.* 1. An ectethmoid bone. 2. The lateral mass of the ethmoid bone. [< ECT- + ETHMOID.] — **ect'eth-mol'dal,** *a.*

ec'the-sis, 1 ek'thı-sis; 2 ĕc'thē-sĭs, *n.* 1. A setting forth or exposition, especially of religious belief. 2. [E-.] An edict of the Emperor Heraclius, A. D. 638, affirming a modified doctrine of the single will in Christ, and interdicting further discussion of the question. [< Gr. *ekthesis,* < *ek,* forth, + *tithēmi,* set.]

ec-thlip'sis, 1 ek-thlip'sis; 2 ĕc-thlĭp'sĭs, *n.* 1. *Gram.* The dropping of a letter or syllable. 2. *Latin Pros.* The omission of *m* and the accompanying vowel before *h* or a vowel, as in "Monstr(*um*) horrend(*um*) informe," etc. [LL., < Gr. *ekthlipsis,* < *ek,* out, + *thlibō,* squeeze.]

ec'tho-re'um, } 1 ek'thō-rē'um; 2 ĕc'thō-rē'ŭm, *n.* [-a, *pl.*]

ec'tho-ra'um, *Zoöph.* The thread of a thread-cell; a cnidocil. [< EC- + Gr. *thorakos,* containing sheet, < *thorax,* seed.] — **ec'tho-ra'al, ec'tho-ra'l,** *a.*

ec'thro-nym, 1 ek'thro-nim; 2 ĕc'thrō-nĭm, *n.* A descriptive name given to a people by an enemy: opposed to *autonym,* or native name, as *Eskimo,* "Eaters of raw meat," the name given to the people who call themselves *Innuit.* [< Gr. *ekthros,* hostile, + *onyma,* name.]

ec-thy'ma, 1 ek-thaĭ'ma; 2 ĕc-thy'ma, *n.* *Pathol.* A skin-disease characterized by an eruption of large, isolated, deep-seated pustules that hard and inflamed bases. [< Gr. *ekthyma,* < *ek,* out, + *thyō,* rage.] **ec'thy-mo'sis:** — **ec-thy'mi-form,** *a.* **ec'thy-mat'i-form.**

ec-thy'nent, 1 ek-thaĭ'nent; 2 ĕc-thy'nĕnt, *a.* Having the appearance of ecthyma.

ec'thy-re-o'sis, 1 ek'thı-rı-ō'sis; 2 ĕc'thy-rē-ō'sĭs, *n.* Same as APTHEROSIS.

ec-ti'ris, 1 ek-taĭ'rıs; 2 ĕc-tī'rĭs, *n.* *Anat.* The ectodermal or retinal layer of the iris. [< ECT- + IRIS.]

ec'to-, **ect-,** 1 ek'to-, ekt-; 2 ĕc'to-, ĕct-. From Greek *ektos,* without, outside (< *ek,* out): a combining form. — **Ec'to-blas'tes,** *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* The ectoderm of Spongiozoa, which includes the croton-bug. — **ec'to-blast,** *n.* 1. The outer wall of a cell. 2. *Embryol.* The ectoderm or epiblast. — **ec'to-blas'tic,** *a.* — **Ec'to-bran'chia,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* A section of branchiferous tenioglossate gastropods with an exsertile branchial filament, as in *Valvatidæ.* — **ec'to-bran'chi-al,** *a.* — **Ec'to-bran'chi-ate,** *a.* — **ec'to-carp,** *n.* A group of endocystic sea-urchins with external gills, including the order *Diadematoida.* Compare ENDOBRANCHIATA. — **ec'to-bron'chi-um,** *n.* [-ca, *pl.*] *Ornith.* A dorsal branch of a main bronchus. — **ec'to-car'di-a, ec'to-car'di-al,** *a.* *Anat.* Relating to the outer side of the cricanœum. — **ec'to-car'di-a,** *n.* *Terat.* Congenital misplacement of the heart. — **ec'to-ca-ro'tid,** *a.* The external carotid. — **ec'to-car'pus-ce,** *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of small marine phæophyceous seaweeds, commonly attached to larger seaweeds, and producing many-celled spores. The most common genus is **Ec'to-car'pus.** — **ec'to-car-pa'ceous,** *a.* Belonging to the family Ectocarpaceæ. — **Ec'to-car-pe-æ,** *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* The *Hydrocorallinidæ.* — **ec'to-cho'ne,** *n.* *Zoöph.* The outer division of a chone. — **ec'to-cho'na:** — **ec'to-cho-rol'de-a,** *n.* *Anat.* The outer layer of the choroid coat of the eye. — **ec'toc-ne'mi-al-a,** *Anat.* Relating to the outer side of the tibia. — **ec'to-cin'e-re-a,** *n.* Situated outside the cavities of the brain or spinal cord. — **ec'to-cer'vic,** *a.* *Zoöph.* Situated outside the body-cavity. — **ec'to-cer'vi-dyle,** *n.* The outer side of a bone. — **ec'to-con'dy-lar, ec'to-con'dy-loid,** *a.* Of or relating to the ectocondyle. — **ec'to-cor'a-coid,** *n.* The element of the shoulder-girdle outside of that which forms the pectoral limb articulates in dipnoan fishes. — **ec'to-cor'ne-a,** *n.* *Anat.* The conjunctiva that covers the cornea. — **ec'to-cra'ni-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the outer surface of the skull. — **ec'to-cu'ne-i-form,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the outer cuneiform bone. II. *n.* The outer cuneiform bone of the foot. **ec'to-cu'ni-form:** — **ec'to-cyst,** *n.* The outer layer of the cœnœcium, the hard case, or cell, of a polyzoan. — **ec'to-dac'tyl-ism,** *n.* A structural abnormality, consisting in the want of digits.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

ec'to-derm, 1 ek'to-dûrm; 2 ĕc'tō-dĕrm, *n.* 1. *Embryol.* The outermost layer of the blastoderm. From it arise the nervous system and the epithelial structures of the surface of the body. See illus. under GERMLAYERS. Compare EPIDERMIS. 2. *Biol.* The outer layer of the integument of an organism, especially of certain orthopterates. 3. *Bot.* HERM.] **ep'i-blast.** — **ec'to-der'mal,** *ec'to-der'mic,* *a.*

ec'to-en'tad, *adv.* [Rare.] From without inward. — **ec'to-en'tal,** *a.* Same as ENTAL. — **ec'to-ge'nesis,** *n.* The formation of structure on the outside of an organism: opposed to *endogenesis.* — **ec-tog'e-nous,** *a.* Capable of development outside of the host; as, *ectogenous* bacteria. — **ec-tog'li-a,** *n.* *Anat.* Same as NEUROGLIA. — **ec'to-gla'ter-al,** *a.* Situated externally. — **ec'to-lec'i-thal,** *a.* *Embryol.* Having the food-yolk situated peripherally or exteriorly to the formative yolk, as ova, in which case such ova; as, *ectolecithal* segmentation. — **Ec'to-lith'i-a,** *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A division of radiolarians with a siliceous skeleton outside the central capsule. — **ec'to-lith'ic,** *a.* Situated outside the central capsule, as the skeleton of a radiolarian. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Ectolitha.* — **ec'to-loph,** *n.* *Zoöl.* The outer one of a lophodont tooth, spreading from the metacone to the paracone. — **ec'to-mere,** *n.* *Embryol.* One of the clearer primitive elements derived from the segmentation of the ovum which goes to form the ectoderm. See illus. under BLASTULA. — **ec'to-meric,** *a.* — **ec'to-mes'o-blast,** *n.* *Embryol.* The cells from which, at a later stage, will arise the ectoblast and mesoblast. — **ec'to-neu-rog'li-a,** *n.* *Anat.* The outer layer of supporting tissue of the brain and spinal cord. — **ec'to-nu'cle-ar,** *a.* Having its place or effect on the outer side of the nucleus of a cell; opposed to *endonuclear.* — **ec'to-pa'ri-a,** *n.* *Terat.* The condition of an ectopagus. — **ec-top'a-gus,** *n.* [-gi, *pl.*] *Terat.* A double monster united laterally. — **ec'to-par'a-site,** *n.* A parasite that lives upon the exterior of its host, as a louse or the like. — **ec'to-par'a-sit'ic,** *a.* — **ec'to-pa-ren'chy-ma,** *n.* *Zoöl.* The exterior part of the parenchyma of *Trematoda,* a division of worms. — **ec'to-pa-ta'gi-um,** *n.* *Zoöl.* The membrane of a bat's wing lying between the phalanges and metapatagial bones. — **ec'to-per'i-to-næ'al,** *a.* Pertaining to the attached surface of the peritoneum. — **ec'to-per'i-to-ni'tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* A condition of inflammation in the exterior coating of the peritoneum. — **ec'to-phyte,** *n.* An ectoparasite on plants. — **ec'to-phyt'ic,** *a.*

ec-to'pi-a, 1 ek-tō'pi-a; 2 ĕc-tō'pĭ-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Displacement of parts or organs, especially when congenital. [< Gr. *ektopios,* out of place, < *ek,* out, + *topos,* place.] — **ec'to-pic,** — **ec-top'ic,** *a.* Misplaced.

Ec'to-pis'tes, 1 ek'to-pis'tiz; 2 ĕc'tō-pĭs'tēz, *n.* *Ornith.* A genus of columbids comprising the common wild pigeon. [< Gr. *ek,* out, + *pistos,* to trust, < *peithō,* persuade.]

ec'to-plasm, 1 ek'to-plazm; 2 ĕc'tō-plăsm, *n.* 1. *Biol.* The denser outer protoplasmic layer of a unicellular organism or cell without a cell-wall, as of amœbæ or of certain ova. 2. *Bot.* The clear and firm outer layer of the protoplasmic body within a cell. — **ec'to-plas'mic,** *a.* **ec'to-plas-mat'ic.** — **ec'to-plas'tic,** *a.*

ec'to-pla'sy, 1 ek'to-plē'sı; 2 ĕc'tō-plā'sy, *n.* *Psychol.* Materialization. [< ECTO- + Gr. *plassis,* molding.]

ec'to-po-cys'tic, *a.* *Pathol.* Relating to displacement of the urinary bladder; suffering from such displacement. — **ec'to-po-cys'ti-cus,** *n.* *Pathol.* Disease caused by displacement of the urinary bladder. — **ec'to-po-cys'tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Displacement of the urinary bladder. — **ec'to-pop'li-tæ'al,** *a.* Situated on the outer side of the popliteal space. — **ec'to-pot'o-my,** *n.* *Surg.* Operation by incision for removing contents of a tumor as in cases of ovarian pregnation. — **Ec'to-proc'ta,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A subclass, superorder, or other division of polyzoans with the anus outside the area of the lophophore, as in most species. — **ec'to-proc'tal,** *a.* — **ec'to-pter'i-goid,** *a.* Situated externally to the pterygoid; of or pertaining to an ectopterygoid. — **ec'top-ter'y-goid,** *n.* 1. A lateral bone of the palate, in reptiles. The ectopterygoid bone just meets the palatine, in fishes. 3. The external pterygoid muscle.

Ec'tor, 1 ek'tor; 2 ĕc'tŏr, *n.* A county in S. W. central Texas; 976 sq. mi.; county-seat, Ector.

ec'to-re'tı-na, *n.* *Anat.* The external layer of the retina.— **ect-or'gan-ism,** *n.* An ectoparasite. — **ec'to-rhi'nal,** *a.* On the outer side of the rhinencephalon; as, the *ectorhinal* fissure. — **ec'to-sar'cous,** *a.* Pertaining to the ectosarc. — **ec'to-sar'code:** — **ec'to-sar'co-dous,** *ec'to-sar'cous,* *a.* — **ec'to-si'phon,** *n.* *Paleon.* The outer tube connecting the chambers of the siphuncle of cephalopods of the order *Endoceratida.* — **ec'to-skel'e-ton,** *n.* The exoskeleton. — **ec'to-skel'e-tal,** *a.* — **ec'to-so-le'ni-an,** *a.* *Zoöl.* Possessing a living tube-structure, as in the case of certain protozoa. — **ec'to-some,** *n.* *Spong.* The investing skin of a sponge; cortex. — **ec'to-so'mal,** *a.* — **ec'to-sphe'noid,** *n.* [Rare.] Same as ECTOSPHENOID. — **ec'to-spher'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the exterior coating of the protoplasm of the sphenotic bone. — **ectosphenotic process** (*Anat.*), the diminutive semi-hooked process present in birds' skulls in front of the tympanic process of the squamosal. — **ec'to-sphe'noid,** *n.* The ectosphenotic process. — **ec'to-sphere,** *n.* *Cytol.* The protoplasmic envelop of the attractionsphere. — **Ec-tos'po-ra,** *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* A group of sporozoans characterized by the occurrence of the conversion into spores at the end of the nutrition period, the sporoblasts being generated at the outer surface of the parasite. — **ec'to-spore,** *n.* Same as BASIDIOSPORE. — **ec'to-spo'rous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having spores formed exogenously; exosporous. — **ec-tos'te-al,** *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the outer surface of a bone or cartilage or to exostoses. — **ec'to-sty,** *adv.* — **ec'to-sto'sis,** *n.* Ossification around the exterior of a cartilage. — **ec'tos'tra-cum,** *n.* [-ca, *pl.*] *Crust.* The middle layer of the shell or carapace. — **ec'to-tar'sal,** *a.* — **ec'to-ten'sor,** *n.* *Anat.* On the outer side of the Sylvian fissure. — **ec'to-the'ca,** *n.* *Zoöph.* The most external of three laminæ of a hydroid coenosarc. — **ec'to-ther'mic,** *a.* Caused by vegetable fungi and lichens. Same as GYMNOCARPOUS. — **ec'to-thrix,** *n.* *Pathol.* That form of the parasite that causes barber's itch. *Trichophyton megalosporon endothrix* that produces the spores outside the hair. — **ec'to-tra'che-a,** *n.* *Entom.* The external breathing-tube of an insect. — **ec'to-troch'le-a,** *n.* *Ornith.* The articular facet on the lower end of the bone, combining with that of a humerus, radius, or ulna. — **Ec'tot'ro-phi,** *n. pl.* *Zool.* A group of *Thysanura,* including the *Machilidæ* and *Lepismatidæ.* — **ec'to-troph'ic,** *a.* Growing on the outside of a host; said of certain fungi. See MYCOPHILOUS. — **ec-tot'ro-phous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ectotrophi.* — **ec'tox-e'mi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Blood-poisoning from a septic condition existing within the organism. — **ec'to-tox-e'mi-a:** — **Ec'to-zo'a,** *n. pl.* *Zool.* Ectoparasites. — **ec'to-zo'an,** *a.* & *n.* — **ec'to-zo'ic,** *a.* — **ec'to-zo'on,** *n.*

ec-trim'a-sis, 1 ek-trim'a-sis; 2 ĕc-trĭm'a, *n.* [Gr.] *Pathol.* Ulceration of the surface of the body from prolonged rubbing and pressure; a bed-sore.

ec'tro-dac-tyl'i-a, 1 ek'tro-dak-tĭl'ı-a; 2 ĕc'trō-dăc-tĭl'ĭ-a, *n.* *Terat.* Congenital absence of one or more fingers. [< Gr. *ektrōsis,* miscarriage (< *ek,* forth, + *trōō,* wound), + *daktylos,* finger.] **ec'tro-dac'tyl-ism:**

ec'tro-me'li-an, 1 ek'tro-mīl'ı-an; 2 ĕc'trō-mē'lĭ-an, *n.* *Terat.* Congenital absence of a limb or limbs. [< Gr. *ektrōma,* miscarriage, + *melos,* limb.]

ec-trop'i-on, 1 ek-trop'ı-ŏn; 2 ĕc-trŏp'ĭ-ŏn, *n.* Unnaturally everted, as in ectropion. [< Gr. *ektropos,* < *ek,* out, + *trepō,* turn.]

ec-trop'i-cal, 1 ek-trop'ı-kal; 2 ĕc-trŏp'ĭ-cal, *a.* [Rare.] Extrorse.

ec-tro'pi-on, } 1 ek-trō'pı-en, -um; 2 ĕc-trō'pĭ-ŏn, -ŭm.

ec-tro'pi-um, } *n.* *Pathol.* A turning outward, partial or complete, of a part, as an eyelid, or the lips of the neck of the womb. [< Gr. *ektropion,* < *ektropos;* see ECTROPIC.]

ec'tro-pom'e-ter, 1 ek'tro-pom'ı-tər; 2 ĕc'trō-pŏm'ĕ-tĕr, *n.* A nautical instrument for taking bearings; a form of helicon. [< Gr. *ektrepō,* turning off (< *ek,* off, + *trepō,* turn), + *metron,* measure.] **ek'tro-pom'e-ter:**

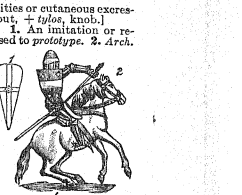
ec-tro'sis, 1 ek-trō'sis; 2 ĕc-trō'sĭs, *n.* *Med.* A method of treatment for preventing the full development of a disease at the beginning of its progress, without narcotic; abortive treatment, as treating smallpox-pustules by application of mercurial ointment. [< Gr. *ektrōsis,* miscarriage, < *ek,* out, + *trōō,* wound.] **ec-tros'mus.**

ec-trot'ic, 1 ek-trot'ık; 2 ĕc-trŏt'ĭc, *a.* *Med.* Abortive; dispelling a disease at its first symptoms before development. [< Gr. *ektrōtikos,* of abortion, < *ek,* out, + *titrōskō,* wound.]

ec'ty-lo'sis, 1 ek'tı-lō'sis; 2 ĕc'ty-lō'sĭs, *n.* The removal of indurations of the skin, such as callosities, corns, etc.

ec'ty-lot'ic, 1 ek'tı-lot'ık; 2 ĕc'ty-lŏt'ĭc. *Med.* I. *a.* Calculated to remove callosities. II. *n.* A substance applied for the removal of callosities or cutaneous excrescences, as warts. [< Gr. *ek,* out, + *tylos,* knob.]

ec'type, 1 ek'taip; 2 ĕc'tīp, *n.* 1. An imitation or reproduction of an original: opposed to *prototype.* 2. *Arch.* A figure or other work in relief. 3. *Philos.* A reproduction, in a world of time and sense, of an eternal and nonsensuous idea: contrasted with *archetype.* [< L. *ectypus,* < Gr. *ektypos,* < *ek,* out, + *typos;* see TYPE.] — **ec'ty-pal,** *a.* [Rare.] Modeled after the type or original; reproduced.


Écu.

They are . . . the archetypal ideas, of which our intellectual intuitions are the *ectypal* miniatures. MARTINEAU *Types of Ethical Theory* vol. ii, bk. ii, p. 446. [MACM. 1891.]

ec'ty-pog'ra-phy, 1 ek'tı-pog'ra-fı; 2 ĕc'ty-pŏg'rā-fy, *n.* (from a chessman of the 12th century). 2. Manufacture of leaf engraving that leaves the printing lines in relief instead of bitten in. [< Gr. *ektypos* (see ECTYPE) + -GRAPHY.]


An Écu of the First French Republic. 1/4

ec'u-a-dor, 1 ek'wa-dôr; 2 ĕk'wā-dōr, *n.* A republic in S. America; 116,000 sq. m.; its capital, Quito. — **Ec'ua-do're-an, a.** & *n.*

ec'u-ele, 1 ē'kū-ē'lē; 2 ē'cū-ē', *n.* [F.] To extract the essence of, as a citron, by rubbing over a grater or grated surface of an especially constructed pan.

ec'u-elle', *n.* [F.] A shallow medieval dish, with handles at each side, used for soup or broth.

ec'u-me-ne, 1 ek'yu-mīn; 2 ĕc'yu-mēn, *n.* That portion of the world where man lives or could live.

ec'u-men'i-cal, 1 ek'yu-men'ı-kal; 2 ĕc'yu-mĕn'ĭ-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the habitable world; general; universal; specif., pertaining or claiming to pertain to the Christian church throughout the world; as, an *ecumenical* creed.

He [Photius] then assumed the title of *Œcumenical* or General Patriarch, and accused all the western bishops of heresy. — Thomas Evan *Univ. Hist.* vol. v, p. 280. [n. d. 1839.]

[< LL. *œcumenicus,* < Gr. *oikoumenikos,* < *oikoumenē,* whole world, prop. f. ppr. pass. of *oikeō,* inhabit, < *oikos,* house.] **ec'u-men'ic;** **ec'u-men'ic;** **ec'u-men't-cal;** **Ecumenical Bishop,** the Patriarch of Constantinople, a title assumed by him; occasionally applied to the Pope of Rome. — **e. council,** see COUNCIL. — **E. Patriarch,** see PATRIARCH. — **ec'u-men'i-cal-ism,** *n.* The theological doctrine or tenets of the ecumenical councils. — **ec'u-men'i-cal-ist.** — **ec'u-men'i-cal-ly,** **ec'u-men'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **ec'u-me-nic'i-ty,** *n.* The character or quality of being ecumenical. **ec'u-men'i-cal'i-ty;** **ec'u-men'ic-al-ness;** **ec'u-me-nic'i-ty.** [2. Formerly, an equerry.

é'cu'rie, 1 ē'kū'rı'; 2 ē'cū'rē', *n.* [F.] 1. A stable for horses.

e-cur'va-ture, 1 ekĭr'va-chur *or* -tur; 2 ē-cŭr'va-chur *or* -tŭr, *n.* An outbearing curve.

é'cus'son', 1 ē'kū'sôn'; 2 ē'cū'sôn', *n.* [F.] *Her.* See ESCUTCHEON; INESCUTCHEON.

e-cy-phel'late, 1 ı'sai-fel'ıt; 2 ē'sy-fĕl'āt, *a.* *Bot.* [Rare.] Destitute of cyphellæ, as lichens.

ec'ze-ma, 1 ek'zı-ma; 2 ĕc'ze-ma, *n.* *Pathol.* An inflammatory disease of the skin attended by itching, weeping and exudation of serum from small vesicles, followed by scaling off of the scarf-skin; scald-head; salt-rheum; moist or running tetter. [< Gr. *ekzema,* < *ek,* out, + *zeō,* boil.] — **eczema capitis** or **e. capitis,** scald-head ringworm DISEASE, under FOOT. — **e. marginatum,** an eruption showing itself on the inner surface of the thigh and in the axilla and having a likeness to eczema, but probably a severe form of ringworm. — **ec-zem'a-ic'ı-dal, ec-zem'a-ic'ı-dous,** *a.* Condition of eczema due to immoderate scratching. — **ec-zem'a-toid,** *a.* Resembling an eczema. — **ec'ze-ma-to'sis,** *n.* [-ses, *pl.* -sēz, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A morbid condition of the cutaneous secretions. 2. *pl.* Various chronic diseases of the skin. — **ec-zem'a-tous,** *a.* *Pathol.* Relating to, of the nature of, or affected by, eczema. — **ec-zem'ic,** *adv.*

Ed, Eddie, *n.* See EDMUND; EDWARD; EDWIN.

Ed, 1 ed; 2 ĕd, *n.* *Bib. Josh.* xxii, 34.

-ed, *suffix.* Terminational (1) of the past tense, and (2) of the past participle of regular verbs and analogous adjectives. [(1) < AS. *-ede, -ode, -ade,* being *-de* (= Goth. *-da*), a reduced form of *dyde,* pret. of *dōn,* do, preceded by a verbal formative. (2) < AS. *-ed, -od, -ad,* an adj. ppl. suffix.]

E. D., *abbr.* 1. Ex dividend. 2. Same as Doc. Eng. [ATION.

Ed., Edin., *abbr.* Edinburgh. — **ed., edit.,** etc. See ABBREVIATION, 1, c-d'-chaus; 2 ĕd-chaus, *n.* Given to eating; voracious; devouring; destroying. [< L. *edacia (edac-),* < *edax;* see EDACIOUS.]

E'dam, 1 ē'dam *or* ē'dam; 2 ē'dăm *or* ā'dăm, *n.* A seaport in South province Holland famed for its cheese.

e-daph'i-cal, 1 ı-daf'ı-kal; 2 ē-dăf'ĭ-cal, *a.* *Phytogeog.* Pertaining to, or affected by the soil; local. [< Gr. *edaphos,* ground.]

e-daph'i-don, 1 ı-daf'ı-don; 2 ē-dăf'ĭ-dŏn, *n.* A fossil (Cretaceous and Eocene) chimeroid fish (genus *Edaphodus*). [< Gr. *edaphos,* base, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

Ed'ar, 1 ed'ar; 2 ĕd'ăr, *n.* A native Rajputane state in Guzerat, Bombay, India; 4,906 sq. m.; capital, Edar.

E'dar, 1 ē'dar; 2 ē'dar, *n.* *Bib. Gen.* xxxv, 21. **E'der†.**

Ed'da, 1 ed'a; 2 ĕd'a, *n.* Either of two collections of Icelandic literature. (1) The *Elder Edda,* supposed to have been collected by Sæmund the Wise (1055–1132), but probably written a century later. It consists of 39 alliterative poems. **Edda of Sæmund the Wise; Poetic Edda.** (2) The *Younger Edda,* prose, by Snorri Sturluson (1179–1241).

The *Elder Edda* presents the Norse cosmogony, the doctrines of the Odinic mythology, and the lives and doings of the gods. . . . The *Younger Edda* . . . may be regarded as a sort of commentary upon the *Elder Edda.* R. B. ANDERSON *Norse Mythology Intro.*, ch. 7, p. 113. [n. d. c. 1879.]

[Ice., great-grandmother.] — **Ed-da'ic, Ed'dic,** *a.*

ed'der, 1 ed'ər; 2 ĕd'ĕr, *n.* To fasten together or bind with edder, as the tops of hedge-stakes. [< AS. *eder,* hedge.]

ed'der[1], *n.* **1.** [Dial., Eng.] (1) A hedge. (2) Withy wood for binding hedge- or fence-stakes together. **ed'der-ing‡.** **2.** [Scot.] Straw ropes for binding the thatch on corn-ricks.

ed'der[2], *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] An adder.

Ed-di'as, 1 e-dai'əs; 2 ĕ-dī'as, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 26.

Ed-di'nus, 1 e-dai'nus; 2 ĕ-dī'nŭs, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha, [R. V.). *1 Esd.* i, 15.

ed'dish, 1 ed'ish; 2 ĕd'ish, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The aftermath; also, stubble or a stubble-field. [< AS. *edisc.*— **eddish cheese** (*Prov. Eng.*), a very rich cheese from the milk of cattle fed on eddish pastures.

ed'does, 1 ed'ōz; 2 ĕd'ōs, *n. pl.* [W. Ind. & W. Afr.] Edible tubers of some plant of the arum family (*Araceæ*); specif., the taro (*Colocasia antiquorum*). **ed'das‡; ed'ders‡.— blue eddoes,** the edible tubers of the West-Indian *Xanthosoma sagittifolium.*

ed'dy, 1 ed'ı; 2 ĕd'y, *v.* [ED'DIED; ED'DY-ING.] **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To cause to move in an eddy; gather as in an eddy; cause to circle or whirl. **II.** *i.* To move in or as in an eddy.

ed'dy[1], *n.* [ED'DIES, 1 -ız; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** A whirl or backward-circling current of water or air; a whirlpool; also, locally, the quiet water below or between rapids.

> Nor like a dead leaf, tossed and whirled
> In an *eddy* of wind, is the anchored soul.
> LONGFELLOW *Old St. David's at Radnor* st. 7.

2. Figuratively, a turning aside or departure from the main current of thought or life.

> The friendship between the Cardinal [Manning] and Mr. Gladstone was characteristic of the *eddies* of both men's dispositions.
> W. MEYNELL in *Contemporary Review* Feb., 1892, p. 182.

[< Ice. *idha,* < *idh-* (= AS. *ed-*, Goth. *-id*), back.] — **ed'dy-cham"ber,** *n.* A compartment in which a current of liquid is made to whirl, as in a spray-nozle.— **e.-water,** *n.* *Naut.* Dead water.— **e.-wind,** *n.* Wind moving in eddies.— **ed'dy-less,** *a.*

Ed'dy[2], *n.* **1. Mrs. Mary Baker Glover** (7/16 1821–12/3 1910), an American religious leader: discoverer of Christian Science; founder of the Church of Christ, Scientist; author of *Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures* and other Christian Science works. **2.** A county of E. central North Dakota; 648 sq. m.; county-seat, New Rockford. **3.** A county in S. E. New Mexico; 6,613 sq. m.

ed'dy-root", 1 ed'ı-rūt"; 2 ĕd'y-ro͞ot", *n.* **1.** The taro. **2.** One of the eddoes.

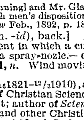
Ed'dy-stone, 1 ed'ı-stōn; 2 ĕd'y-stōn, *n.* A group of gneiss rocks in the English Channel, off Plymouth. Lighthouses have been built on different rocks from 1696 to 1882.

Ed'dy-ville, 1 ed'ı-vil; 2 ĕd'y-vĭl, *n.* **1.** A town in Manaska county, Ia. **2.** A city in Lyon county, Ky.

E'de, 1 ē'dē; 2 e'de, *n.* **1.** A town in Yoruba, British Niger Territory, West Africa. **2.** A town in Gelderland, Netherlands. **E'den‡; Ee'de‡.**

E'de-linck, 1 ē'də-liŋk; 2 e'de-lĭnk, **Gerard** (10/21 1649–4/2 1707). A Flemish engraver. *Combat of Cavalry,* etc.

e'del-weiss, 1 ē'del-vais; 2 e'dĕl-vīs, *n.* [G.] A small perennial herb (*Leontopodium leontopodium*) of the aster family, having clusters of flower-heads at ends of stems, surrounded by involucrate leaves, all covered with a white cotton-like pubescence; lion's-foot.


The Edelweiss.

> In spirit we ascended these Alps . . . till we gathered . . . the wonderful *Edelweiss* (noble-white), which alone blooms amidst eternal snow. ANNA M. HOWITT *Art Student* ch. 36, p. 403. [T. & F. 1854.]

— **New Zealand edelweiss,** either of two everlastings, *Gnaphalium colensoi* and *G. grandiceps.* The foliage is invested with whitish, woolly down.

e-de'ma[1], 1 ı-dī'mə; 2 e-dē'ma, *n.* *Pathol.* General swelling or puffiness of parts, due to accumulation of serous fluid in the cellular tissue; dropsy. [< Gr. *oidēma,* swelling, < *oidos,* swelling.]— **angioneurotic edema,** a vasomotor neurosis characterized by non-inflammatory swellings on various parts of the skin and mucous membranes.— **collateral e.,** an edema produced by increased blood-pressure due to inaction of an associated organ or region.— **e. of the lungs,** an effusion of fluid into the air-cells.— **flying e.,** a transitory form of edema; sometimes induced by a sudden fall in temperature: occurs also in chlorosis, severe anemia, and hysteria. **e. fugax‡.** — **malignant e.,** a septic form of edema caused by microbic infection and marked by rapid destruction of tissue.— **mucous e.,** same as MYXEDEMA. **solid e.‡.— traumatic e. of the retina,** Berlin's disease.

Ed'e-ma[2], 1 ed'ı-mə; 2 ĕd'e-ma, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

e-dem'a-tous, 1 ı-dem'ə-tus; 2 e-dĕm'a-tŭs, *a.* *Pathol.* Of the nature of or resembling edema; affected with edema; dropsical. **e-dem'a-tose‡; e-dem'ic‡.**

E'den[1], 1 ī'dn; 2 ē'dn, *n.* **1.** In Biblical history, the garden that was the first home of Adam and Eve: often called *Paradise;* hence, any delightful region or abode. **2.** A region or country subject to Assyria. See *2 Kings* xix, 12. [LL., < Heb. *'ēden,* pleasure.] — **E-den'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Eden; paradisaic; blissful.— **E'den-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; IZ"ING.] [Rare.] **1.** To convert into an Eden. **2.** To admit to Eden or to paradisal joys.— **E"den-i-za'tion,** *n.*

E'den[2], *n.* **1.** See AUCKLAND. **2. Lady Emily** (3/3 1797–8/5 1869), an English novelist. **3. Sir Frederick Morton** (1766–11/14 1809), an English diplomat and economist; *The State of England,* etc. **4. Richard** (1521?–1576), an English translator and compiler of works of travel. **5.** A river in northwestern England, 50 m., to Solway Firth. **6.** A village in Erie county, N. Y.

E'den-der"ry, 1 ī'dn-der"ı; 2 ē'dn-dĕr"y, *n.* A town in Kings [county, Ireland.

e'den-ite, 1 ī'dn-ait; 2 ē'dn-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A greenish-gray variety of amphibole containing aluminum and very little iron: found near Edenville, N. Y.

E"den-ta'ta, 1 ī"den-tē'tə; 2 ē"dĕn-tā-ta, *n. pl.* *Mam.* An order of mammals, especially placentals with a small one-lobed cerebrum and without median cutting teeth, including ant-eaters, sloths, and armadillos; *Bruta.*

e-den'tate, 1 ı-den'tēt; 2 ē-dĕn'tāt, *a.* **1.** Having no teeth; not toothed. **e-den'tal‡.** **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Edentata.* [< L. *edentatus,* < *e,* out, + *den(t-)s,* tooth.]— **e-den'tat-ed,** *a.* [Rare.] Deprived of teeth; edentate.— **e"den-ta'tion,** *n.* Toothlessness; deprivation of teeth.

e-den'tate, *n.* **1.** One of the *Edentata.* **2.** A creature without teeth.

E'den-ton, 1 ī'dn-tən; 2 ē'dn-ton, *n.* A town, county-seat [of Chowan county, N. C.

e-den'tu-lous, 1 ı-den'tiu-lus; 2 e-dĕn'tū-lŭs, *a.* Having no teeth; edentate. **e-den'ta-lous‡; e-den'tu-late‡.**

E'der[1], 1 ē'dər; 2 e'der, *n.* A circle of Waldeck, Germany.

E'der[2], 1 ī'dər; 2 ē'der, *n.* *Bib.* *1 Chron.* xxiii, 23.

Ed'er-le, 1 ed'ər-lı; 2 ĕd'er-le, **Gertrude** (10/23 1907–). An American swimmer; the first woman to swim across the English Channel, Aug. 6, 1926.

E'des, 1 ī'dīz; 2 ē'dēs, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 35.

E-des'sa, 1 ı-des'ə; 2 e-dēs'a, *n.* An ancient city between Aleppo and Diarbekr, Turkey. Compare ABGAR.— **E-des'san,** *a.* Of, or pertaining to Edessa, an important center of Nestorianism; as, the *Edessan* family of liturgies. **E-des'sene‡.**

e-des'tin, 1 ı-des'tın; 2 e-dĕs'tin, *n.* A vegetable globulin present in certain seeds, especially those of cereals. [< Gr. *edestos,* eatable.]

E-des'tus, 1 ı-des'tus; 2 e-dĕs'tŭs, *n.* *Paleon.* A genus of Carboniferous cestraciont selachians characterized by a large-arched, symphysial arrangement of the teeth.

Ed'fu, 1 ed'fū; 2 ĕd'fu, *n.* A village in Esneh province, Upper Egypt; on the Nile: contains ancient ruins.

Edg., *abbr.* Edgar.

Ed'gar, 1 ed'gər; 2 ĕd'gar, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. G. **Ed'gar,** 1 et'gar, 2 ĕt'gär; It. **Ed-ga'ro,** 1 ed-gā'ro, 2 ĕd-gä'ro; L. **Ed-ga'rus,** 1 ed-gē'rus; 2 ĕd-gā'rŭs. **2. E. "the Peaceable"** (944–7/8 975), king of Mercia and Northumbria, then of all England; recalled Dunstan. **3. E. Atheling** (1057?–1125?), a Saxon prince, son of Edward the Exile; proclaimed king after battle of Hastings, but submitted to William I.; thenceforth an adventurer. **4. Sir John,** pen-name of Sir Richard Steele. **5.** In Shakespeare's *King Lear,* a noble young man, son of Gloucester, who attends Lear during his wanderings in the storm. **6.** In Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor,* the hero, betrothed to Lucy Ashton of Ravenswood. **7.** A county in E. Illinois; 648 sq. m.; county-seat, Paris. **8.** A city in Clay county, Neb. [Teut., rich spear.]

edge, 1 ej; 2 ĕdg, *v.* [EDGED; EDG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put a cutting edge on; sharpen; as, to *edge* a tool. **2.** To put an edging or border on; as, to *edge* a garment with lace; to *edge* a lawn with shrubbery.

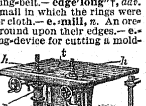
> The wide lake, *edged* with sand and grass.
> EMERSON *Woodnotes* pt. i, st. 4.

3. To move little by little, or carefully, edgewise, or as if edgewise; move on the edge; as, to *edge* one's stool toward the fire. **4.** To dress or trim the edge of, as timber. **5.** To make keen or eager; sharpen; incite; instigate; egg; as, to *edge* one's longing; to *edge* on an enemy. **6.** To turn (green bricks) on edge to facilitate drying. **7.** [Dial. or Obs.] To set on edge, as the teeth. **II.** *i.* To draw or move sidewise; move with caution or slyly; sidle; as, to *edge* up or off. [< EDGE, *n.* In the sense of 'incite,' < Ice. *eggja,* goad on, < *egg,* edge.] **egge†.— to edge away** or **off,** to move away by degrees; bear off gradually, as a ship from the land.— **to e. down upon,** to approach gradually and obliquely.— **to e. in,** to enter or to introduce cautiously or with difficulty.—**to e. in with,** to approach: said of a pursuing vessel.

edge, *n.* **1.** The thin, sharp cutting portion of a blade; hence, sharpness; acuteness; as, the *edge* of an ax; the keen *edge* of desire.

> Whose wit is the *edge* . . . Of a sham-splitting wedge.
> HOLMES *Whittier's Seventieth Birthday* st. 9.

2. An abrupt border or margin; verge; brink; rim; as, the *edge* of a platform; the *edge* of a cliff; specif., in geometry, the abrupt line of meeting of two surfaces; as, an *edge* of a polyhedron. **3.** A bounding or dividing line; the part along the boundary; as, the *edge* of a plain. **4.** A period or condition merging into another; as, the *edge* of evening or of daylight, or the *edge* of starvation. **5.** In poker, the age or eldest hand: a corruption. **6.** [Dial., Eng.] A ridge or hillside. **7.** *Skating.* A stroke or motion made upon the edge of the blade; as, to do the inside *edge.* **8.** Same as LISIÈRE, 2. **9†.** A margin; edging. [< AS. *ecg;* cp. L. *acus,* needle, Gr. *akros,* pointed.] **Syn.:** see BANK; BOUNDARY; MARGIN.— **circuit edges** (*Bookbinding*), the extended flexible edges of a book bound in divinity circuit binding.— **cuspidal edge** (*Math.*), the locus of the points of meeting of successive generatrices of a surface which can be developed.— **edge'-bolt",** *n.* The uncut edges or folds of a book, signature, or sheet.— **edge'bone",** *n.* The haunch-bone; aitchbone.— **e.-coals,** *n. pl.* [Scot.] Coal-strata inclined at an angle approaching the vertical.— **e.-cutting,** *n.* The act or process of trimming down the uncut edges of a book.— **e.-grain,** *n.* Planking, as for floor-boards, in which the grain runs vertically, or within an angle of 45°.— **e.-key,** *n.* An edger for trimming leather. — **e.-laid,** *a.* Made of narrow strips cut of equal width and fastened lengthwise with the faces together; driving with the edges: said of a leather driving-belt.— **edge'long"†,** *adv.* Edgewise.— **e.-mail,** *n.* Link mail in which the rings were sewed edgewise upon leather or cloth.— **e.-mill,** *n.* An ore-mill in which the crushers roll round upon their edges.— **e.-molder,** *n.* A machine or cutting-device for cutting a molding on the edge of a board or the like.— **e.-molding,** *n.* *Arch.* A molding the cross-section of which shows two curves meeting in an angle. — **e. of regression** (*Math.*), cuspidal edge.— **e.-plane,** *n.* **1.** A plane for cutting edges. **2.** An edge-key.— **e.-plate,** *n.* An iron plate strengthening the rockers or sills beneath a carriage-body.— **e.-play,** *n.* Sword- or fence-play with backswords or cutlasses.— **e.-rail,** *n.* **1.** A rail of such form that the car-wheels roll on its edge, being held there by flanges: in distinction from a *flat rail.* **2.** A guard-rail.— **e.-roll,** *vt.* **1.** To ornament with an edge-roll, as book-covers. **2.** To roll the edges of (blanks, in coining) so as to form a rim **3.** To coil, as a steel strip, in an advancing spiral, with the flat face of the strip parallel to the axis.— **e.-roll,** *n.* **1.** A roller for gilding or otherwise ornamenting the edges of book-covers; also, the ornamentation produced by this tool. **2.** *Joinery.* A semicircular molding used in place of an arris.— **e.-rolled,** *a.* **1.** Formed by rolling a strip with its flat face perpendicular to the axis: said of an advancing spiral spring. **2.** Ornamented by means of an edge-roll, as a book-cover. **3.** Rolled with a raised rim, as a coin or planchet.— **e.-runner,** *n.* One of the circular crushers in an edge-mill.— **e.-seam,** *n.* A seam of coal slanting to a nearly vertical position.— **e.-setter,** *n.* A lathe-like machine for burnishing the edges of shoe-soles.— **e.-shot,** *a.* Planed on the edges: said of a board.— **e.-stitch,** *n.* The first outer stitch of a row in knitting, crocheting, etc.— **e.-stitching,** *n.* The process of simultaneously making, with a special sewing-machine, a double row of stitches on the edge of a material.— **edge'stone",** *n.* **1.** An edge-mill roller. **2.** A curbstone.— **e.-strip,** *n.* *Mech.* A strap used on butt joints in riveted plates.— **e.-trimmer,** *n.* An automatic boot-sole parer.— **e.-wheel,** *n.* A grinding-wheel moving on edge in a circular bed.— **e.-zone,** *n.* In corals, a tissue fold above the theca.— **false e.,** that edge of a flat sword-blade which is inward when the weapon is held on guard.— **lateral e.** (*Crystal.*), an edge contained in a plane parallel to the vertical axis.— **to be on e.,** to be eager or impatient.— **to have an e. on** [Slang, U. S.], to be intoxicated.— **top e.** [Eng.], the upper edge or head (of a book).— **to set on e. 1.** To place or stand on the edge. **2.** To make keen or eager; stimulate.— **to set the teeth on e.,** to produce a sensation of tingling or grating in the teeth, as from acids, a sharp noise, etc. — **edge'less,** *a.*



Edge-molder.
h, h, heads containing planing-irons; *p,* pulleys for driving-belts; *t,* table on which rests the wood to be worked.

Edge'combe, 1 ej'kəm; 2 ĕdg'com, *n.* A county in N. E. central N. C.; 520 sq. m.; county-seat, Tarborough.

Edge'cumbe, Mount. A mountain in North Island, New Zealand; 10,000 ft. high.

edged, } **edgd**[s], } 1 ejd; 2 ĕdgd, *a.* **1.** Having an edge; sharp.

> Most of us play with *edged* tools at some period of our lives, and cut ourselves accordingly.
> THACKERAY *Virginians* vol. i, ch. 33, p. 306. [S. E. & CO. 1879.]

2. *Her.* Same as FIMBRIATED.

Edge'field, 1 ej'fīld; 2 ĕdg'fēld, *n.* **1.** A county in E. South Carolina; 715 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat.

edge'-grain", *n.* See under EDGE, *n.*

Edge'hill, 1 ej'hil; 2 ĕdg'hĭl, *n.* A ridge near the southern border of Warwickshire, England; first battle of the Civil War, Sunday, Oct. 23, 1642.

edge'-key", e.-laid, e.-mail, e.-plane, etc. See EDGE, *n.*

edg'er, 1 ej'ər; 2 ĕdg'er, *n.* **1.** A circular saw, or a pair of them on the same mandrel, for squaring the edges of planks or timbers cut from a round log; an edging-saw. **2.** The operator of an edging-saw. **3.** A leather-trimming tool for straightening and squaring edges of strips, etc.; an edge-key or edge-trimmer.

Edg'er-ton, 1 ej'ər-tən; 2 ĕdg'er-ton, *n.* **1.** A city in Rock county, Wis. **2.** A village in Williams county, O.

edge'-tool", 1 ej'-tūl"; 2 ĕdg'-to͞ol", *n.* **1.** Any tool cutting with an edge, as a hatchet or a chisel, as distinguished from one piercing with a point. **2.** Same as EDGER, 2. **3.** Figuratively, any dangerous or mischievous matter; any subject requiring caution.

edge'-trim"mer, e.-wheel, etc. See under EDGE, *n.*

edge'wise, 1 ej'waiz; 2 ĕdg'wīs. **I.** *a.* Having the edge directed forward; presenting the edge. **II.** *adv.* **1.** With the edge forward; in the direction of the edge. **2.** Hardly; with difficulty; as, to put in a word *edgewise.* **edge'ways‡.**

Edge'wood, 1 ej'wud; 2 ĕdg'wo͝od, *n.* **1.** A town in Dekalb county, Ga. **2.** A borough in Allegheny county, Pa.

Edge'worth, 1 ej'wərth; 2 ĕdg'worth, *n.* **1. Maria** (1/1 1767–5/22 1849), an English novelist, daughter of Richard; *Castle Rackrent,* etc. **2. Richard Lovell** (5/31 1744–6/13 1817), an English writer; *Professional Education.*

edg'ing, 1 ej'ıŋ; 2 ĕdg'ing, *n.* **1.** Anything serving as, attached to, or coming from an edge or border, as the waste in trimming timber; as, an *edging* of box; *edging* on the borders of garments. **2.** The process of dressing or ornamenting edges, as of books or timber.— **edg'ing-i"ron,** *n.* A sickle sharpened on its convex instead of its concave edge; used for trimming grass-plat edges. — **e.-machine,** *n.* **1.** A machine for molding or profiling wood. **2.** A machine for turning over the edges or rims of sheet-metal utensils.— **e.-saw,** *n.* Same as EDGER, 1.— **e.-shears,** *n. pl.* Shears for trimming the sward along the edges of walks, etc.— **e.-silk,** *n.* A twisted silken thread for feather-stitching, outline embroidering, etc.— **e.-stitch,** *n.* Outline-stitch.— **e.-tile,** *n.* A tile for the borders of beds or paths in gardens.

edg'ing-ly, 1 ej'ıŋ-lı; 2 ĕdg'ing-ly, *adv.* With a gradual, cautious, or gingerly motion or action. [ed'grew‡.

ed'grow, 1 ed'grō; 2 ĕd'grō, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Aftermath.

edg'y, 1 ej'ı; 2 ĕdg'y, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Brought out too sharply; edge-like, as the outlines of a sculptured figure. **2.** Irritable; sharp-tempered; eager.— **edg'i-ness,** *n.*

edh, } **eth,** } 1 eth; 2 ĕth, *n.* [AS.] The Anglo-Saxon letter ð, capital Ð, representing the sonant *th* of *this, smooth,* but sometimes confused with the thorn. See THORN, 7. It is used also in Icelandic.

Ed'hem Pa-sha', 1 ed'hem pə-shū'; 2 ĕd'hĕm pa-shä'. **1.** (1813–3/21 1893.) A Turkish statesman. **2.** (1851–1905.) A Turkish field-marshal; defeated the Greeks in war of 1897 at Maluna Pass and entered Larissa.

ed'i-bl(e[P], 1 ed'ı-bl; 2 ĕd'i-bl, *a.* Suitable to be eaten; eatable. [< LL. *edibilis,* < L. *edo,* eat.] **e-du'li-ous†.** — **edible bird's-nest,** the gelatinous substance of the nests of certain swifts, used for soups. See BIRD'S-NEST, 1.— **e. frog,** see under FROG, 1.— **e. snail,** see SNAIL, 1. — **ed"i-bil'a-to-ry,** *a.* [Rare.] Relating to eatables or eating.— **ed"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*— **ed'i-bl(e-ness**[P], *n.*


Edible Nests of the Salangane (*Collocalia esculenta*).

ed'i-ble, *n.* Something that may be eaten for food.

e'dict, 1 ī'dikt; 2 ē'dĭct, *n.* **1.** That which is uttered or proclaimed by authority as a rule of action; a public ordinance emanating from a sovereign and having the force of law; hence, any proclamation of command or prohibition.

> In 1766 the French King issued an *edict* declaring that he held his crown from God alone.
> LECKY *Eng. in Eighteenth Cent.* vol. iii, ch. 11, p. 241. [A. 1888.]

2. *Rom. Law.* A legislative decree ordained by the pretor or the emperor; also, a proclamation detailing policy, methods, and rules of procedure of officers in authority.

> These edicts were known as **perpetual edicts** (*edicta perpetua*), when they set forth the policies of new magistrates; as **city edicts** (*edicta urbana*), when issued by the city and foreign pretors; as **provincial edicts** (*edicta provincialia*), when issued by provincial governors and questors. With the end of the pretorian rule in 131 A. D. the Perpetual Edict of Salvius Julianus was issued and embraced the greater part of the civil law.

3. *Scots Law.* An ecclesiastical notification to show cause, if any, against a church ordination; also notices published from the pulpit. **4.** A summons for an edictal citation. [OF., < L. *edictum,* < *e,* out, + *dico,* say.] **Syn.:** see LAW.— **edict of Amboise** (*F. Hist.*), an edict (1559) giving toleration to Protestants.— **e. of grace,** an edict of Louis XIII. (June 28, 1629), restoring the Catholic religion and establishing religious freedom.— **e. of Milan,** an edict of Constantine (313) giving official recognition to Christianity.— **e. of Nantes** (*F. Hist.*), an order issued by Henry IV. of France in 1598, granting freedom of conscience to Protestants: revoked by Louis XIV. in 1685, and followed by much persecution and an exodus of Huguenots

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— e. of restitution, an edict of the Emperor Ferdinand II. (March, 1629), restoring to Catholics all church property taken by Protestants since 1552: its enforcement was prevented by the war with Gustavus Adolphus.— **e. of Theodoric,** an edict of Theodoric the Great, defining the rights of the Roman subjects.

e-dic'tal, *a.* [< *edict* + *-al*, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of edicts. [< LL. *edictalis*, < L. *edictum*; see EDICT.] — **edictal citation** (*Scots Law*), a judicial citation on a nonresident foreigner having lands in Scotland, or on a Scotsman residing abroad.—**e. law**, *n.* = *edict*, *n.*

ed'i-cule, [ed'i-kūl]; 2 ēd'i-cūl, *n.* [Rare.] A small building; particularly, a shrine or niche.

ed'i-cu-la, [ed'i-kū-lə]; 2 ēd'i-cū-lə, *n.* [Rare.] = *prec.* 1. Building. 2. Edifying.

ed'i-fi-ca'tion, [ed'i-fi-kā'shən; 2 ēd'i-fi-cā'shən, *n.* 1. The act of edifying, or the state of being edified; mental, moral, or especially spiritual building; instruction or enlightenment; as, the *edification* of a reader or of an audience.

The end which is aimed at . . . in the *edification* of the Church. Hooker, *Ecclesiastical Polity* bk. v. p. 322. [s. a. s. 1888.]

2†. A structure; edifice; also, the act of building. [< F. *édification*, < L. *ædificatio(n-)* < *ædifico*; see EDIFICE.]

ed'i-fi-er, [ed'i-fī-ər; 2 ēd'i-fī-ər, *n.* [Rare.] One who or that which edifies.— **ed't-fi-ca'tor-ry,** *a.* Edifying.

ed'i-fice,] 1 ed'i-fis; 2 ēd'i-fic, *n.* A building; properly, a building of large size and imposing appearance. [< F. *édifice*, < L. *ædificium*, < *ædifico*, build, < *ædes*, building, + *facio*, make.] Syn.: building, dwelling, hall, house, mansion, pile, structure, temple.— **ed'i-fi'cial,** *a.*

ed'i-fy,] 1 ed'i-fī; 2 ēd'i-fy, *v.* [PRED.; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To build up, or strengthen, especially in morals or religion; instruct; improve; enlighten.

In letting the Saracens enjoy the temple that can amuse or *edify* the mind. Draper *Relig. and Sci.* ch. 4, p. 111. [A. 1870.]

2†. To construct; lay out; also, to build over or upon.

3†. To convince or persuade. 4†. To favor; benefit.

II. *i.* To produce instruction or moral improvement.

2†. To be enlightened or made better. [< F. *édifier*, < L. *ædifico*; see EDIFICE.] **ed't-fier.— ed'i-fi'er,** *n.*— **ed't-fy'ing,** *pa.* Tending to moral or spiritual improvement; as, an *edifying* spectacle.— **ed't-fy'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **ed't-fy'ing-ness,** *n.*

e'dile,] 1 ē'dil; 2 ē'dil, *n.* A magistrate of ancient Rome who had charge of public buildings, games, and police, etc. [< L. *ædilis*, < *ædes*, building.]— **e'dile-ship, æ'dile-ship,** *n.*— **e-dil'i-an, æ-dil'i-an,** *a.* Pertaining to an edile.— **e'di-il'ian, æ'di-il'ian,** *a.* Pertaining to edification.— **e'di-il'ian, æ'di-il'ian,** *n.*

E-di'na,] 1 -dī'nə; 2 -dī'na, *n.* 1. Poetic name of Edinburgh; first used by the Scotch author George Buchanan. 2. A city in Knox county, Mo.; a town in Alberta.

Ed'in-burg,] 1 ed'in-bûrg; 2 ēd'in-bûrg, *n.* 1. A town in Johnson county, Ind. 2. A village in Christian county, Ill.

Ed'in-burgh,] 1 ed'in-bŭr-ō; 2 ēd'in-bŭr-ō, *n.* The capital city of Edwin], *n.* 1. A county in E. Lowlands, Scotland; 362 sq. m. **Ed'in-burgh-shire.** 2. Its capital and that of Scotland; an ancient city, containing a castle, cathedral, university, Holyrood palace, and Calton hill — "the modern Athens."— **Edinburgh University,** one of the centers of British learning, which received its first charter from James VI. of Scotland in 1582. Its constitution was modified by act of Parliament in 1858.— **E. wheel** (*Candlemaking*), a dipping-frame in the form of a wheel, permitting successive and repeated dippings of the candle-wicks attached to it.

Ed'ing-ton,] ed'in-tən; 2 ēd'ing-ton, *n.* A village in Wiltshire, England; the probable scene of Alfred's victory over the Danes at Ethandun, May 878.

ed'ing-ton-ite,] ed'in-tən-īt; 2 ēd'ing-ton-it, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white, translucent, brittle, hydrous barium and aluminium silicate (BaAl$_2$Si$_3$O$_{10}$.4H$_2$O) belonging to the group of zeolites and crystallizing in the tetragonal system with sphenoidal hemihedrism. [< *Edington*, Scottish mineralogist.]

ed't-nol,] ed't-nōl *or* -nol; 2 ēd't-nōl *or* -nol, *n.* A chemical compound (NH$_2$C$_6$H$_3$(OH)CH$_2$OH.HCl) used as a photographic developer; metol.

Edi'se', *n.* Œdipus. Chaucer *T.* & *C.* iv, 300.

Ed'i-son,] ed'i-sən; 2 ēd'i-son, **Thomas Alva** (ᵇ/₁1847–), an American investigator and inventor in the field of electricity; invented the carbon telephone and sextuplex telegraph, incandescent light, kinetoscope, phonograph, carbon telephone transmitter, storage-battery, high-rolls, monolithic concrete dwelling, etc.— **Edison effect** (*Mech.*), a blackening effect, due to convection of carbon, observed on a plate placed near the terminal of an incandescent lamp run at a definitely high voltage, when a continuous discharge, resulting in a true current between the plate and the terminal. [100 m. to the Atlantic ocean.

Ed'isto,] ed'is-tō; 2 ēd'is-tō, *n.* A river in South Carolina.

ed'it,] 1 ed'it; 2 ēd'it, *vt.* 1. To oversee the preparation of for publication; direct the selection, revision, etc., of material for; conduct, as a journal or periodical; as, Horace Greeley *edited* the "New York Tribune." 2. To prepare for use by compiling, collating, revising, emending, etc.; as, to *edit* a book of poetry. 3†. To announce; publish. [< L. *editus*, pp. of *edo*, give out, < *e-*, out, + *do*, give.]

E'dith,] 1 ē'dith; 2 ē'dith, *n.* 1. A feminine personal name. **Ed'i-ta,**] 1 ed'i-tə, 2 ē'di-ta; L. **Ed'i-tha,**] ed'i-thə, 2 ē'di-thə. [< Anglo-Saxon, = "happy," daughter of Godwin and wife of Edward the Confessor. Favored her brother Tostig against Harold. 3. **Swansneck.** Mistress of Harold; said to have identified his body after the battle of Hastings. [Wrong, rich gift.]

E'dith May. Pen-name of Anna Drinker.

e-di'tion,] 1-dish'ən; 2 e-dish'on, *n.* 1. A published form of a literary work, or a copy of that form so published; peculiar (1) as to the subject-matter, (2) as to the typography, or (3) as to the place and time of publication; as, an abridged *edition* of the concordance; a double-column *edition* of Shakespeare; the Oxford *edition* of the Bible; a folio *edition* of Johnson's Dictionary. 2. The total number of copies of a book, magazine, newspaper, etc., issued at once; publication; issue; as, the tenth *edition* of a "Life of Washington." In this sense *edition* frequently refers to an enlarged or emended copy necessitating changes in type or plates. When the second or succeeding imprints are produced unchanged from the original type or plates, they are usually called *impressions*.

This short reign . . . was signalized by at least fourteen *editions* of the whole Bible. Hannah C. Conant *Hist. of Trans. of Scriptures* ch. 22, p. 176. [I. x. p. a. co.]

3. **Figuratively,** a particular form or reproduction of anything; as an exemplar; as, this is an improved *edition* of her mother. 4†. Production; birth; descent; origin. [< L. *editio(n-)*, < *edo*; see EDIT.]

— acting edition, an edition of a play fully noted with stage directions.— **diamond e.,** an edition in a small volume or volumes, printed in small type.— **e. de luxe,** an elaborate, costly, limited edition.

ed'i-tor,] 1 ed't-tər *or* -tor; 2 ēd'i-tor, *n.* 1. One who edits. (1) One who oversees the selection, preparation, and arrangement of material for publication; one who conducts a magazine or a newspaper. (2) One who prepares for use or publication by reviewing, compiling, collating, correcting, etc.; as, the various *editors* of the MSS. published by the Chaucer Society. (3) One who has charge of a department of a newspaper or publication; as, a *book-editor*, a dramatic *editor*, a *Paris. Antig.* The exhibitor of public games. [L., < *edo*; see EDIT.] **e-di'tor-ess, city editor,** on a newspaper, the editor having charge of the news and the reportorial staff; specif., the financial editor of a London newspaper.

ed'i-to'ri-al,] 1 ed't-tō'ri-əl; 2 ēd'i-tō'ri-al, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to an editor; as, *editorial* duties; the *editorial* rooms.

I learnt the use Of the *editorial* 'we' in a review.

E. B. Browning *Aurora Leigh* bk. iii, l. 313.

2. Emanating from an editor; as, *editorial* opinions.— **ed't-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

ed'i-to'ri-al, *n.* An article in a journal or periodical, presumably written by the editor or by his subordinate, and published as an official argument or expression of opinion; a leading article; leader.— **editorial writer** [U. S.], a member of the regular staff of a newspaper who writes editorial articles. Sometimes, also, a writer especially retained by a newspaper to write editorials on special topics often called upon. In England called a **leader-writer.**

ed'i-tor-ship,] ed't-tər-ship; 2 ēd'i-tor-ship, *n.* The office, functions, and duties of an editor. **ed't-to'ri-al-ship.**

ed'i-tress,] ed't-trəs; 2 ēd'i-trĕs, *n.* A woman editor.

e-dit'u-ate, *n.* To support, defend, or guard, as a temple or church.

Edm., *abbr.* Edmund.

Ed'monds,] ed'mənds; 2 ēd'monds, **John Worth** (ᵇ/₁1799– /₁1874). An American judge; Indian Commissioner; prison reformer; philanthropist.

Ed'mon-son,] 1 ed'mən-sən; 2 ēd'mon-son, *n.* A county in S. W. central Ky.; 260 sq. m.; county-seat, Brownsville.

Ed'mon-ton,] ed'mən-tən; 2 ēd'mon-ton, *n.* A town in Middlesex county, England; N. suburb of London; burial-place of Charles and Mary Lamb; the "Bell" at E. mentioned in Cowper's *John Gilpin*. 2. A district, Alberta, Canada. 3. A town; capital of Alberta province, Canada.

Ed'mund,] ed'mənd; 2 ēd'mund, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **Ed, Eddie, Ned** (dims.). Dan. **Ed'mund,**] ed'mund; Fr. **Ed-mond'** (-mōN'); Ger. **Ed'mund,**] ed'moont, 2 ēd'moont; F. **Ed'mond',**] ed'mōN', 2 ēd'mōN'; G. **Ed'mund,**] ed'moont, 2 ēd'moont; It. **Ed-mon'do,**] ed-mōn'do, 2 ēd-mōn'do; Sp. **Ed-mun'do,**] ed-mōōn'do, 2 ēd-mōōn'do. 2. **Saint** (841–870), "the Martyr," king of the East Angles; defeated and captured by the Danes; refusing to renounce Christianity, was bound to a tree and scourged. 3. (922–946), king of England; fought for Athelstan; granted Cumbria to Malcolm of Scotland. 4. **E. II.,** "Ironside" (981–ᵇ/₁1016), king of England; defeated Canute in several severe battles; defeated by Canute at Assandun; divided the kingdom with him. 5. In Shakespeare's *King Lear*, the natural son of Gloucester. 6. A county in N. central South Dakota; 1,176 sq. m.; county-seat, Ipswich. [Feut., valuable protection.]

Ed'munds,] ed'mənds; 2 ēd'munds, **George Franklin** (ᵇ/₁1826– /₁1910). An American lawyer and statesman; United States Senator from Vermont (1866–1891); designed at the end of the 51st Congress.— **Edmunds Act,** an act against polygamy, proposed and advocated by Senator Edmunds (ᵇ/₁1832), directed especially against conditions in Utah. [nine personal name.

Ed'na,] ed'nə; 2 ēd'na, *n.* 1. *Bib. Tob.* vii, 2. 2. A feminine personal name. **Ed'nah, Ed'ward,** *n.*

e'do-bole,] 1 ē'dō-bōl; 2 ē'do-bōl, *n. Phytogeog.* A ballistic plant which effects the propulsion of its seeds to a distance by means of the bursting of a turgescent sac. [< Gr. *oidos*, swelling, + *bolos*, throwing.]

e-doc'tri-nate†, *vt.* To teach; instruct.

E'dom,] ē'dəm; 2 ē'dom, *n.* 1. *Bib.* Esau, after the sold of his birthright, *Gen.* xxv, 30. 2. A region S. of Moab: Idumea. *Num.* xx, 14–21. [Heb., red.]

E'dom-ite,] 1 ē'dəm-īt; 2 ē'dom-it, *n.* A descendant of Edom; Esau, brother of Jacob; an Idumean.

E'dom-it'ish, *a.*

E'dos,] 1 ē'dəs; 2 ē'dos, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *I Esd.*

Ed'ra-d,] 1 ed'rə-d; 2 ēd'ra-d, *n. Bib.* (Doual). *Judith.*

Ed'red,] 1 ed'rĕd; 2 ēd'red, *n.* A king of the English, 946–955, who subdued the Northumbrians.

Ed're-l,] 1 ed'rə-l; 2 ēd're-l, *n. Bib. Josh.* xiii, 31.

Ed'ri-o-ce'lus,] ed'ri-ə-sē'ləs; 2 ēd'ri-o-cē'lus, *n. pl. Echin.* A Paleozoic family of cystoidean pelmatozoans of a roundish form with a concave base, the ambulacra communicating with a spacious cavity by pores. **Edri-as'ter,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *hedrion*, dim. of *hedra*, seat (< *hezomai*, sit). + *aster*, star.]— **ed'ri-as'ter-id,** *n.*— **ed'ri-as'ter-oid,** *a.*

Ed'rl-o-phal'ma,] ed'ri-ə-fal'mə; 2 ēd'ri-ō-fāl'ma, *n. pl.* [L. *Crust.* An order or other division of malacostraceans having sessile eyes, and typically 7 pairs of legs (rarely 6 pairs), 5 of which are chelate. A section of the order of gastropods with eyes sessile outside of tentacles, as in most *Prosobranchiata* and *Rostrifera*. [< Gr. *hedrion*, dim. of *hedra*, seat, (< *hezomai*, sit), + *ophthalmos*, eye.] **Ed'ri-oph-thal'ma-ta†; Ed'ri-oph-thal'mi-a†.**— **ed'ri-oph-thal'ma-tous, ed'ri-oph-thal'mic, ed'ri-oph-thal'mous,** *a.*— **ed'ri-oph-thal'mi-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Ed'ri-si,] 1 ed'ri-sī; 2 ēd'ri-si, *n.* An Arab geographer (1100–).

E. D. S., abbr. English Dialect Society.

Ed'u-ca-bil'i-a,] ed'yu-kə-bil'i-ə; 2 ēd'yu-ca-bil'i-a, *n. pl. Mam.* A suborder of placentals having the cerebrum overhanging the olfactory lobes and cerebellum, and a Sylvian fissure, as in man, carnivores, and ungulates. [< L. *educo*; see EDUCABLE.]— **ed'u-ca-bil'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*

ed'u-ca-bil(e†,] ed'yu-kə-bil *or* -kə-bl; 2 ēd'yu-ca-bil *or* -ca-bl, *a.* Capable of being educated. [< L. *educo*, educate, < *e*, out, + *duco*, lead.] **ed'u-cat-a-bil(e†;** [Rare].— **ed'u-ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

ed'u-cand,] 1 ej'u-kənd *or* ed'yu-kənd; 2 ēd'yu-cənd *or* ēd'yu-cănd, *n.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] 1. To develop the normal faculties by systematic training, instruction, and discipline; more especially, to form and regulate the bodily and mental habits so as to render the person efficient in some particular form of work or mode of life; as to *educate* a child; to *educate* the eye.

The mind is *educated* when its powers are developed and disciplined so that it can perform its appropriate work. Jos. Alden *Handbook for S. S. Teachers* ch. 1, p. 13. [s. a. s. 1872.]

2. To render harmless by cultivation, as bacteria. 3†. To bring up from immaturity, as a child; rear. [< L. *educo*; see EDUCABLE.] Syn.: bring up, develop, discipline, inform, instruct, nurture, teach, train. Compare synonyms for EDUCATED.

ed'u-cat"ed,] 1 ej'u-[or ed'yu-]kāt"ed; 2 ēj'u-[or ēd'yu-]cāt"ed, *pa.* Developed and informed by education; having disciplined powers; trained; instructed; as, an *educated* man. **ed'u-cate†** [Scot. or Obs.].

No person can be called *educated*, until he has organized his knowledge into family.

E. P. Whipple *Character* essay iii, p. 66. [r. a. p. 1866.]

Syn.: instructed, learned, skilled, trained, well-informed. In speaking of one as *educated*, we imply, not merely that he has acquired knowledge, but that his mental powers have been developed and disciplined to effective action. A graduate of a common school is fairly *educated*; a college graduate is liberally *educated*; a master of science is *learned*; a diligent reader is *well-informed*. Compare synonyms for WISDOM.— Ant.: boorish, ignorant, illiterate, uneducated, unlearned, unlettered, unskilled, untaught, untutored.

ed'u-ca'tion,] 1 ej'u-[or ed'yu-]kā'shən; 2 ēj'u-[or ēd'yu-]cā'shon, *n.* 1. The process or the result of educating; the systematic development and cultivation of the normal powers of intellect, feeling, and conduct, so as to render these efficient in some particular form of living, or for life in general.

Education, as understood to-day, connotes all those processes cultivated by a given society as means for the realization in the individual of the ideals of the community as a whole. It has for its aim the development of the powers of man (1) by exercising each along its peculiar line, (2) by properly coordinating and correlating them, (3) by reducing advantage of the law of habit, and (4) by appealing to human interest and enthusiasm. It includes not only the narrow conception of instruction, in which it was formerly limited, but embraces all forms of human experience, owing to the recognition of the fact that every stimulus with its corresponding reaction helps to affect one's character. It may be either mainly **esthetic, ethical, intellectual, physical, or technical,** but to be most satisfactory it must involve and develop all these sides of human capacity.

The educational systems of Great Britain and the United States is usually classified under four broad headings, (1) **primary education,** the imparting of the first elements of knowledge, usually in elementary schools common, or preparatory schools; (2) **secondary e.,** that obtained in grammar schools, high schools, and private academies; (3) **higher e.,** the undergraduate and postgraduate courses at colleges and universities; and (4) **professional e.,** that which fits the individual for his particular career or profession. In all of these departments there is a tendency to break down the barriers of the old monastic and academic traditions that have so long been dominant and to make the systems of instruction elective and vocational, thus encouraging the development of individual effort and promoting specialization along evolutionary lines. In both Great Britain and the United States great advances have recently been made in the field of **commercial education,** which aims to give a scientific training in the structure and methods of modern industry and commerce to those contemplating a business career. This has been taken up by the colleges and by the high schools with complete or partial commercial courses to the student. In the United States, Scotland, and Wales coeducation is the rule, while in England and Ireland it is the exception, as is the case of certain elementary schools. In Great Britain the elementary schools are wholly and the secondary schools occasionally under government control, as represented by the **Board of Education** or by educational commissions. In the United States the primary and secondary schools are under local control, except the **Bureau of Education** acting as an advisory and statistical board for the nation at large. See also Chautauqua system, correspondence school, under school, and university extension, under extension.

There is a growing and surprisingly unanimous conviction regarding the directions in which improvement should be made in our system of higher education. It is to be more professional, more vital, more democratic. Elmer E. Brown *Report of Commissioner of Education* vol. i, p. 21. [govt. pro. off. '06.]

2. Training resulting from the pursuit of a complete course in an institution of learning, or of a special course, as in law, medicine, art, mechanics, or the like; the methods in which *education* is carried on. 3. **Instruction** as a system, science, or art; pedagogy. 4. The training of animals. 5. The culture of bees, silkworms, bacteria, etc.; a brood or culture of such creatures.— **education for efficiency,** the training of every citizen, individually and socially, in such a way as to obtain the greatest measure of fitness for life in each member of a group or society, as well as in such a society as a whole.

Education for efficiency means all of these things; but it means much more. . . . It means the training of each human being to use his hands deftly, to observe accurately, to reason justly, to express himself clearly . . . that he shall learn to cooperate with his fellows for harmonious ends. Frederick W. Taylor H. Maxwell *Journal of the Nat. Educational Assn.* July, 1905, p. 61.

Syn.: breeding, discipline, instruction, knowledge, learning, nurture, study, teaching, training, tuition. Compare synonyms for EDUCATE.

Education (L. *educere*, to lead or draw out) is the systematic development and cultivation of the mind and other natural powers. "*Instruction* is the harmonious development of all our faculties. It begins in the nursery, and goes on at school, but does not end there. It continues through life, whether we will or not. . . . 'Every person,' says Gibbon, 'has two *educations*, one which he receives from others, and one, more important, which he gives himself.'" John Lancshock *The Use of Life* ch. vii, p. 111. [Macm. 1894.] *Instruction*, the imparting of *knowledge* by others (L. *instruere*, to build in or into), is but a part of education, often the smallest part. *Teaching* is the more formal and less formal word for *instruction*. *Training* refers not merely to the imparting of *knowledge*, but to the exercising of one in actions with the design to form habits. *Description* is systematic and rigorous *training*, with the idea of subjection to authority and perhaps of punishment. *Tuition* is the technical term for *teaching* as the business of an instructor or as in the routine of a school; *tuition* is narrower than *teaching*, not, like the latter word, including *training*. *Study* is emphatically what one does for himself. We speak of the *teaching*, *training*, or *discipline*, but not of the *education* or *tuition*, of a dog or a horse. *Breeding* and *nurture* include *teaching* and *training*, especially as directed by and dependent upon home life and personal association; *breeding*

having reference largely to manners with such qualities as are deemed distinctively characteristic of high birth; *nurture* (literally *nourishing*) having more direct reference to moral qualities, not overlooking the physical and mental. *Knowledge* and *learning* tell nothing of mental development apart from the capacity to acquire and remember, and nothing whatever of that moral development which is included in *education* in its fullest and noblest sense; *learning*, too, may be acquired by one's unaided industry, but any full *education* must be the result in great part of *instruction*, *training*, and personal association. Compare KNOWLEDGE; REFINEMENT; WISDOM.— **ed"u-ca'tion-al**, *a.* Of, belonging, or pertaining to education. **ed"u-ca'tion-a-ry**.— **ed"u-ca'tion-al-ist**, *n.* **1.** One interested in educational forms or methods; one employed in educational pursuits; a practical educator. **2.** Same as EDUCATIONIST.— **ed"u-ca'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*— **ed'u-ca'tion-ist**, *n.* One versed in educational theories or devoted to educational interests.

ed'u-ca"tive, } ‡ **ed"u-ca'tive**, ‡ ĕd'yu-[or ĕd'yu-]kā'tĭv; ĕ'dyu-[or ĕd'yu-]ka-tĭv, *a.* Pertaining to or imparting education; as, an *educative* experience.

ed'u-ca"tor, } ‡ **ed"u-ca'tor**, ‡ ĕd'yu-[or ĕd'yu-]kā'tẽr or -tôr; ĕ'dyu-[or ĕd'yu-]ka-tẽr, *n.* One who or that which educates or teaches; a teacher, especially one versed in educational principles and methods, and able to secure large intellectual and practical results in training the mind.

Those who influence the development and conduct of their fellows by public discourse or private conversation, by the persuasion of words or the magic power of look or gesture, those who educe to evil, or win to good, are, in the widest sense of the word, *educators*. PORTER *Human Intellect* intro., pt. i, p. 11. [a. 1806.]

[L., < *educo*; see EDUCABLE.] — **ed'u-ca-to-ry**, *a.*— **ed'u-ca"tress**, *n.*

e-duce', † ī-dūs', ē-dūç', *vt.* [E-DUCED'; E-DUC'ING.] **1.** To call forth; draw out; as, to *educe* hidden virtues. **2.** To disengage, as a substance, from the compound in which it exists; draw out; as, to *educe* a principle or fact, from data. **3.** To cause or evoke, as action. ¶†. To remove medicinally. [< L. *educo*, bring out, < *e*, out, + *duco*, lead.] — **e-duce'ment**, *n.*— **e-duc'i-bl(e)**, *a.*

e'duct, † ē'dŭkt; ĭ-dŭkt', *n.* That which is separated from or brought out of another, as by decomposition. **2.** [Rare.] The result of inference or development; outcome. [< L. *eductum*, neut. pp. of *educo*; see EDUCE.]

— **e-duc'tile**, *a.* Serving or tending to draw out or elicit.

— **e-duc'tor**, *n.* One who or that which educes.

e-duc'tion, † ĭ-dŭk'shŏn; ē-dūc'shŏn, *n.* **1.** The act or process of educing; developing, as from a latent or imperfect form or condition; as, the *eduction* of electricity, as of principles or results from concrete cases. **2.** An educt. See EDUCT, *n.*, **1**. **3.** *Mech.* The act of exhausting, as an engine-cylinder, of steam: used in various fields, explaining compounds, as **eduction-pipe**, **-sidde**, **-valve**: now mostly superseded by *exhaust*. ¶†. A leading or putting forth. ¶‡. Medicinal expulsion. [< L. *eductio*(*n*-), < *eductus*, neut. *eductum*; see EDUCT.]

E'dur-a'no, *n.* [It.] See EDWIN.

e-dul'co-rant, } ĭ-dul'ko-rant; } ē-dul'cō-rant. **I.** *a.* Removing acidity or acridity; sweetening. **II.** *n. Pharm.* A drug that diminishes acridity in the fluids of the body.

e-dul'co-rate, } ĭ-dul'ko-rāt; } ē-dul'cō-rāt, *vt.* [-RAT'ED; -RAT'ING.] **1.** To correct the acidity or acridity of; soften; sweeten. **2.** To purify, as water, from impurities, and free from soluble acids, salts, etc., by washing with water. [< E- + LL. *dulcoratus*, pp. of *dulcoro*, sweeten, < L. *dulcis*, sweet.] — **e-co-ra'tion**, *n.*— **e-co-ra-tive**(**s**, *a.*

e-dul'co-ra"tor, } ĭ-dul'ko-rā"tẽr *or* -tôr; } ē-dul'cō-rā"tor, *n.* One who or that which edulcorates; especially, in chemistry, an apparatus, as a dropping-bottle, used for supplying test-tubes, watch-glasses, etc., with liquid in small quantities.

ed'u-li-ous†, *a.* Edible. **ed'ŭle**†.

E-dur', } ī-dūr'; } ē-dur', *n.* **1.** A Rajputana state, Gujarat province, British India. **2.** A district in Edur state. **3.** Its capital.

Edw., *abbr.* Edward, Edwin.

Ed'ward, } ĕd'wẽrd; } ĕd'ward, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Ed**, **Ed'die** (dim.), **Ted**, **Ted'dy** (dims.). Dan. **Ed'vard**, } ĕd'vārth, } ĕd'vārth; D. **G. E'du-ard**, } ĕd'ū-ärt, } ĕd'ū-ärt; **F. Ed'ouard'**, } ĕd'ū-ăr'; Gael. **Eid'hard**, } ĕd'ard; It. Pg. Sp. **Ed'do-ar'do**, } ĕd'ō-ăr'dō; Pg. **Du-ar'te**, } ōō-ăr'tĕ; Sp. **Ed'do-ar'do**, } ĕd'ō-ăr'dō; Pg. **Du-ar'te**, } ōō-ăr'tĕ; Sw. **Ed'vard**, } ĕd'vārd, } ĕd'vard. **2. E.** "the Elder" (870?–924), a king of England; rescued the West Saxons; defeated Ethelwald, the Danes, Mercians, East Anglians, Northumbrians, Scotch, and Welsh. **3. E.** "the Martyr" (963?–978), a king of England; murdered by order of his stepmother, Elfrida. **4. E.** "the Confessor" (1041–1/1066), a king of England; rebuilt Westminster Abbey. **5. E. I.**, "Longshanks" (1/1239–1/1307), a king of England; fought in Barons' war and Crusades; conquered Wales; expelled the Jews; acknowledged Lord of Scotland; defeated Wallace at Falkirk. **6. E. II.** (1/1284–1/1327), a king of England; defeated by Robert Bruce at Bannockburn; captured, imprisoned, deposed, and murdered. **7. E. III.** (1/1312–1/1377), a king of England; defeated the Scots at Halidon Hill; engaged in the Franco-English wars; defeated the French at Crécy and Sluis and the Scots at Neville's Cross, capturing David II. **8. E.** "the Black Prince" (1/1330–1/1376), Prince of Wales, Duke of Aquitaine, Prince of Navarette; captured Limoges. **9. E. IV.** (1/1442–1/1483), a king of England; defeated Lancastrians at Mortimer's Cross, Towton, Barnet, and Tewkesbury; defeated Warwick at Edgecote; introduced in Scott's *Anne of Geierstein*. **10. E. V.** (1/1470–?1483), a king of England; son of Edward IV.; murdered in the Tower with his younger brother, by order of Richard III. **11. E. VI.** (1/1537–1/1553), a king of England; founded Blue-coat School and St. Thomas's Hospital; settled crown on Lady Jane Grey. **12. E. VII.**, "the Peacemaker" (1/1841–1/1910), a king of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Sea; Emperor of India; succeeded Queen Victoria Jan. 22, 1901; crowned in Westminster Abbey, Aug. 9, 1902; democratic in character; statesman and diplomat. **13. E. Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David**, Prince of Wales; son of George V., and heir apparent to the British throne. [Teut., valuable or happy guard or keeper.]

Ed-ward'e-an, } ed-wārd'ē-an; } ed-ward'ē-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Jonathan Edwards, the noted American divine (1703–1758), or to the type of theology taught by him. See EDWARDSINISM. **2.** Pertaining to or characteristic of the reign of any King Edward of England. **Ed"ward-ine'**†. **II.** *n.* A disciple of Jonathan Edwards or an advocate of the theology that he taught.

Ed-ward'e-an-ism, } ed-wārd'ē-an-ĭzm; } ed-ward'ē-an-ĭsm, *n. Theol.* The theology taught by Jonathan Edwards. With its doctrines of the sovereignty of God, of regeneration, of grace, of pardon of sin, of remission of penalty, of justification through the righteousness of another—it is wholly antagonistic to the "new theology." **Ed'ward-ism**†.

Ed'wardes, } ed'wārdz; } ed'wards, *sir* **Herbert Benjamin** (11/2/1819–12/2/1865). An English general in the Sikh wars in India; *A Year on the Punjab Frontier*.

Edward'i-an, } ed-wārd'ĭ-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Edward. Specif. (*Eng. Hist.*): (1) Relating to Edward I. of England as regards the writs founded on the statute of Gloucester, which enforced the law that a grant in fee simple by a tenant for life, or in dower, caused forfeiture of the entire estate. (2) Indicating the style of architecture of the time of the first three Edwards. (3) Pertaining to the reign of Edward VI., his important changes in church management, in the reign of Edward VI. (4) Relating to Edward VII., his reign; etc.

Ed'wards, } ed'wārdz; } ed'wards, **A.** Constantia Maria (6/1831–4/1/1892), an English novelist and Egyptologist. **2. Guillaume Frédéric** (1777–1842), a French physiologist and ethnologist. **3. Henry Sutherland** (9/2/1829–1/2/1906), English musical critic; author; playwright; *A History of the Opera*, etc. **4. Jonathan** (5/2/1703–3/2/1758), an American theologian; metaphysician; president of Princeton College; *Doctrine of Original Sin*, etc. **5. Justin** (1/1/1787–7/2/1853), an American divine, temperance advocate, lecturer, organizer, and writer; president of Andover Theological Seminary, Mass. **6.** A river in Illinois; 75 m. to the Mississippi river. **7.** A county in S. E. Illinois; 232 sq. m.; county-seat, Albion. **8.** A county in S. W. central Kan.; 600 sq. m.; county-seat, Kinsley. **9.** A county in S. W. central Texas; 2,408 sq. m.; county-seat, Leakey.

Ed'wards-ĭ-dæ, } ed'wards-ī'dē-ē; } ed'wards-ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Zoögr.* A family of antelopes with 9 partings. **Edwards'i-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< H. Milne-*Edwards*, F. naturalist.] — **ed-wards'ĭ-id**, *n.*— **ed-wards'ĭ-oid**, *a.*

Ed'wards-ville, } ed'wārdz-vĭl; } ed'wards-vĭl, *n.* **1.** A city, county-seat of Madison county, Ill. **2.** A borough in Luzerne county, Pa.

Ed'win, } ed'wĭn; } ed'wĭn, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Ed**, **Ed'die** (dims.). **2.** Harry Wilbur (9/2/1829–), a Methodist bishop. **3.** Edwin, a county in S. W. central Texas; 2,408 sq. m.; county-seat, Leakey.

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Ed'win, } ed'wĭn; } ed'wĭn, *n.* A masculine personal name. **2.** (946–975), king of Northumbria; persuaded to accept Christianity by Paulinus, archbishop of Canterbury; his wife, Elgiva, was put to death. **Ead'wigt**. [Teut. *mase.*, rich war.]

ee, } ī; } ē, *Scot.* An eye.— **ee'-bree"**, *n.* Eyebrow.

-ee', *suffix.* Found chiefly in law terms, denoting the recipient of something; as, *payee*, etc.: opposed to *-or* or *-er*, as in *payer*, *grantor*, etc. Also, *-ey*, as in *-atus*, *-ātus*, *-ātus*.]

-ee', *suffix.* A diminutive ending, as in *bootee*.

E. E.; **E. E. & M. P.**; etc. See ABBREVIATION; DEGREE.

Eech'hout, } ĕk'hout; } ĕç'k'hout, *n.* **1. Anton van der** (15/6/1656–1695), a Flemish painter; resided and died in Lisbon. **2. Gerbrand van den** (1/1/1621–7/2/1674), a Dutch painter of historical subjects and portraits, pupil and imitator of Rembrandt.

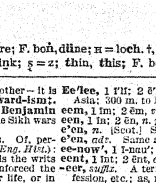
Ee-cloo', } ē-klō'; } ē-clō', *n.* A town in E. Flanders province, Belgium. **Ec'cloo**†.

eek, } ĭ; } ēk, *n.* [Ar.] A Mohammedan festival; holy day; especially, (1) the celebration of Abraham's sacrifice; (2) the Mohammedan Easter; Bairam.

eel'gah, } ĭl'gä; } ēl'gä, *n.* [Ar.] A Mohammedan place of religious prayer; usually an open platform with a low wall on three sides.

eek, } ĭk; } ēk, *vt.* [Dial. Eng.] To itch.

eel, } ĭl; } ēl, *n.* **1.** An apodal fish without ventral fins and of elongated snake-like form, especially an anguilloid. The common or black eels have minute, elliptical, obliquely-set scales imbedded in the skin and covered with a slippery mucous coat, and the dorsal, anal, and caudal fins united into one. The males are smaller than the females. The common American eel is *Anguilla rostrata*; the European, *A. anguilla*.


1. The Common American Eel (*Anguilla rostrata*). 2. The Conger-eel (*Conger vulgaris*). 3. The Electric Eel (*Pitlichthys goodei*).

A. An eel-like fish, as a gymnarchiate or a lamprey. **3.** An eel-worm; as, the vinegar-*eel*. **4.** The common spotted moray. [< AS. *æl*.] **eele**†; **elee**.

— **eel'-bas'ket**, *n.* An eel-pot.— **eel-bed**, *n.* A pond for eels.— **eel-buck**, *n.* [Eng.] An eel-pot.— **eel-cat**, *n.* A channel catfish (*Ictalurus anguilla* or *I. punctatus*) found in some American rivers.— **eel'fare**", *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A migrating company of young eels.— **eel-fork**, *n.* A trident.— **eel'fish"**, *n.* [Austral.] An Australian catfish (*Plotosus tandanus*).— **eel-fly**, *n.* A shad-fly.— **eel-fork**, *n.* An eel-spear.— **eel-grig**†.— **eel-grass**, *n.* **1.** Tape-grass. **2.** An herb (*Zostera marina*) of the pondweed family, of grass-like appearance, and growing wholly under water; alva marina.

— **eel-kittle**, *n.* A flatted fish-kettle with a drop-panel, designed for catching eels.— **eel-mother**, *n.* An eel-pout.— **eel-pick**, *n.* A spear or dart used to transfix eels.— **eel-picker**, *n.*— **eel-pot**, *n.* **1.** An eel-catching basket having one or more funnel-like entrances which eels can readily enter, but which will not allow their exit. **2.** [Dial., Eng.] The spotted ray.— **eel-spout**, *n.* **1.** A lycodoid fish with an eel-like body and a gunnel-like head. *Zoarces anguillaris* is the American and *Z. viviparus* the European eel-pout. **2.** [Local, Eng.] The burbot.— **eel-pump**, *n.* A portable pump for drawing water out of watering-troughs.— **eel-rake**, *n.* An eel-net stretched across a stream.— **eel-shark**, *n.* A Japanese shark (*Chlamydoselachus anguineus*) with an eel-like body.— **eel'skin"**, *n.* The skin of an eel. **2.** Any thing fitting close, like an eelskin. Specif.: (1) A salt eel. (2) The skin of an eel prepared for forming a sailor's cue, as was formerly a custom.— **eel-spear**, *n.* A spear having several barbed prongs; or a central barbed spear flanked by several hooked prongs: used for catching eels. **eel-sheart**.— **eel-trap**, *n.* An eel-pot.— **eel-trunk**, *n.* A perforated box by which eels are placed under water and kept alive.— **eel'ware"**, *n.* An Old World water-crowfoot (*Ranunculus fluitans*).— **eel-worm**, *n.* A thread-worm or nematode; as, the wheat *eel-worm*.— **green eel**, an Australian eel (*Muraena afra*).— **long-necked eel**, an eel of the family *Derichthyidæ*.— **reef-eel**, *n.* A murænoid eel (*Gymnothorax fasciatus*) of Australia.— **salt eel**, an eelskin write-pad; hence, a rope's end; also, a flogging.— **eel'e-a"tor**, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A young eel.— **eel'er**, *n.* One who catches eels, or an appliance for that purpose.— **eel'ery**, *n.*, *pl.* **-ER-IES**. A place where eels are caught.— **eel'y**, *a.* Eel-like.

Ee'lee, } ī'lē; } ē'lē, *n.* A river in Thian-Shan mountains, Asia; 300 m. to Lake Balkash. **Ili**.

een, } ĭn; } ēn, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] To spare or find time.

een, } ĭn; } ēn, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Eyes.

e'en, *n.* [Scot.] Same as EVEN: a contraction. **enet**.

e'en, *adv.* Same as EVEN: a contraction. [presently.

ee-new', } ĭ-nū'; } ē-nū', *adv.* [Scot. or Obs.] Even new; **eent**, } ĭnt; } ēnt, *adv.* [Scot.] Even it; indeed.

-eer, *suffix.* A termination of nouns denoting calling or profession, etc.; as, mutineer, charlatan*eer*, etc. Hence it is added to denote disdain, as in such words as profiteer, pamphleteer. [< -ER, preceded by formative -e-. See -IER.]

ee'ry, } ĭ'rĭ; } ē'ry, *a.* [Scot.] Same as EERIE: a contraction.

ee'ry, } ĭ'rĭ; } ē'ry, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Inspiring fear or awe; weird; gloomy; ghostly; as, an *eery* glen. **2.** Affected by or resulting from a vague superstitious uneasiness or fear; fearful; timid; as, an *eery* feeling.

ee'rie; **ee'rie-some**†.— **ee'ri-ly**, *adv.*— **ee'ri-ness**, *n.*

ee'some, } ē'sum; } ē'som, *a.* [Rare.] Attractive to the eye.

E. E. T. S., *abbr.* Early English Text Society.

ef'fa-bi(e), } ef'a-bl; } ef'a-bl, *a.* [Archaic.] That can be uttered or explained.

ef-face', } ĕ-fās'; } ĕ-fāş', *vt.* [EF-FACED'; EF-FAC'ING.] To destroy the face or form of, as letters or characters written, engraved, or printed, by rubbing or scraping out; hence, to destroy; to remove from the mind, as if by erasing; obliterate; wipe out; as, to *efface* a writing.

2. To cause to be or remain unnoticed or inconspicuous. The officer was silent, unofficial, respectfully mute all, *effaced*. C. E. CRADDOCK *The Overhill Cabin*, ch. 28, p. 455. [c. a. d. 1837.]

[< F. *effacer*, < *ef-* (< L. *ex-*), *ex-*, + *face*; see FACE, *n.*]

Syn.: see CANCEL.— **ef-face'a-bl(e)**, *a.*— **ef-face'ment**, *n.*— **ef-fa'cy(e)**, *a.* Disposed or tending to efface.

ef-fa-ç'i, } ef'a-çē'; } ef'a-ş'ī, *Jap.* [F.] *Mar.* Same as **effect**, } ĕ-fekt'; } ĕ-fekt', *n.* **1.** That which is the cause or producer of; bring about; especially, to bring to an issue of full success; accomplish; achieve; as, to *effect* a reform. *Effect*, according to its derivation, is generally distinguished from *affect*, to influence. "The union of all good citizens may *effect* a reform." "The principles adopted at the outset will *affect* the character of the reform." [< L. *effectus*, pp. of *efficio*, < *ex*, out, + *facio*, do.]

Syn.: see ACCOMPLISH: ACHIEVE; DO; MAKE; PRODUCE.

— **ef-fect'er**, *n.* One who or that which effects. **ef-fect'ant**.— **ef-fect'i-bl(e)**, *a.* Capable of being effected; practicable.— **ef-fect'ion**, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Production. **2.** The construction of a geometrical proposition.

ef-fect'ive, *n.* **1.** That which is or produces the cause or agency; a consequence; an outcome; as, the *effect* of an explosion. Compare CAUSE.

The practical *effect* of a belief is the real test of its soundness. MARTINEAU *Study of Religion*, vol. i, p. 15. [a. 1871.]

2. A mental state or attitude resulting from observation or external impression, especially a startling or decided one; as, the *effect* of a picture; a love of *effect*. **3.** Efficiency in accomplishing results or producing the effective force or validity; as, to argue with *effect*; speak with *effect*. **4.** Intended and imparted meaning; the substantial purport of a statement; as, he expressed himself to this *effect*. **5.** Execution; artistic force; execution; as, a law in full *effect*. **6.** Accomplishment or effectuation, as of any purpose or plan; fulfilment; as, the suggestion had its *effect*; the shot took *effect*. **7.** Fact or reality: following as a result. **8.** *pl.* (1) Movable or chattel property of any kind.

When one of their number died all his worldly *effects* were buried with him.

P. H. SHERIDAN *Memoirs* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 102. [c. a. w. 1888.]

(2) Any property convertible into money. **9.** *Mech.* The useful work performed by a machine in a given period. **10.** *Elec.* One of the various manifold and unexpected phenomena relating to electric currents, each named after its discoverer. See phrase. **11.** *Sugar manuf.* A set of vacuum-pans in which each succeeding pan has a higher vacuum than the preceding one and the liquid it contains is warmed by the vapor from the one before it. **12†.** An issue or conclusion, as of a tale. **13†.** Sum; substance; phenomenon. **14†.** Amount; value. [OF., < L. *effectus*, < *efficio*, pp.; see EFFECT, *v.*] — **ef-fecte'**†. Syn.: see ACT; CONSEQUENCE; END; OPERATION; PRODUCT.— **Phrases: ef-fect'**, the defeasance of solid matter in non-fused, non-crystalline, amorphous, inorganic bodies by subjection to treatment with various organic substances.— **Budde** *e.* (*Chem.*), the effect observed and described by Budde, in the precipitation of chlorin gas by the sun's rays.— **coefficient of Peltier** *e.* (*Elec.*), a numerical constant indicating the amount of the Peltier effect.— **Doppler's** *e.*, the principle of Doppler's principle. See under PRINCIPLE.— **Faraday** *e.*, rotation of the plane of polarization of polarized light when passed through a magnetic field in the direction of the lines of force discovered by Faraday in 1845.— **Ferranti** *e.* (*Elec.*), the increase of potential difference occurring between the members of a pair of mains in underground cables under certain conditions: apparently due to distributed capacity and self-induction.— **fly-wheel** *e.* (*Mech.*), the equalizing action of a fly-wheel in absorbing energy in excess of the normal only to return it again when the energy is deficient.— **finish**.— **for** *e.*, in order to produce a favorable impression, without regard to anything else.— **gyroscopic** *e.* (*Aero.*), the power residing in a rapidly revolving gyroscope wheel to alter its plane of revolution.— **Hall** *e.*, the action of a magnetic field in altering the streamlines of an electric current.— **Joubert** *e.* (*Elec.*), the energy due to the current flowing through a resistance; evidenced by the development of heat. **Joule** *e.*.— **Joule-Thomson** *e.* (*Physics*), change of temperature of a gas in passing through the orifice of a machine.— **of no or none** *e.*, having no force or validity; vain.— **Peltier** *e.*, change of temperature at the junction of dissimilar conductors, caused by the passage of an electric current.— **Pupin** *e.* (*Elec.*), the magnetic effect produced by a moving electrostatic charge, or by electric convection.— **skin** *e.* (*Elec.*), the tendency of an alternating current to confine itself to the outer layers of the conductor through which it flows as high frequency, and not to penetrate the mass.— **Thomson** *e.*, evolution or absorption of heat, caused by an electric current in its passage from one point to another of different temperature.— **to give** *e.* **to**, to carry out or execute; make operative or valid.— **to take** *e.*, to produce its effect; also, to go into or begin operation.— **ef-fect'less**, *a.*— **ef-fect'less-ly**, *adv.*

ef-fec'tive, } ĕ-fek'tĭv; } ĕ-fĕc'tĭv, *a.* **1.** Producing or **ef-fec'tive**, } adapted to produce its proper result; fit for a destined purpose; efficient; as, an army of 10,000 *effective* men; an *effective* instrument. **2.** Producing

or capable of producing a striking impression; characterized by some striking feature, as force, beauty, or energy; as, an *effective* speaker or costume.

It is said of Dr. John M. Mason that his reading of a hymn was more *effective* often than the sermons of many a preacher.

A. J. Upton in *Hermetic Review* A., 1890, p. 207.

3. Real or actual: a Gallicism. [< F. *effectif*, < LL. *effectivus*, < L. *effectus*, pp.: see EFFECT, *v.*] Syn.: see CURRENT, POWERFUL.— **effective money**, on the European continent, coin, as distinguished from paper money.— **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* The quality of being effective. **ef'fec-tiv'i-ty**, *n.*

ef-fec'tive, *n.* **1.** One who is fit for efficient or active service. (*a*) Specif.: *Mil.* A soldier fit for duty. (2) The number of men available for active service; as, a war *effective* of 250,000. **2.** That which effects; a cause. **3.** *Com.* Silver or gold currency, as distinguished from paper; coin.

ef-fec'tu-al, ı e-fek'thu-al *or* -tü-al; ə fĕc'thu-al *or* -tū-al, *a.* **1.** Possessing or exercising adequate power to produce a designed effect; completely efficient; efficacious; as, *effectual* measures. **2†.** True. [< L. *effectus*, *n.*; see EFFECT, *n.*] **ef-fec'tu-al'i-ty**, Syn.: see POWERFUL.— **ef-fec'tu-al-i-ty**, *n.*— **ef-fec'tu-al-ly**, *adv.* With effect; also, actually; truly.— **ef-fec'tu-al-ness**, *n.*

ef-fec'tu-ate, ı e-fek'chu-āt *or* -tiu-āt; ə fĕc'thu-āt *or* -tū-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To bring about or accomplish; effect. **2.** To render effectual.

The desire of the law is that *effectuate* rather than defeat a contract, is wise, just, and beneficial. PARSONS *Contracts* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 1, § 8, p. 18. [U. S. & CO. 1860.]

[< L. *effectus*, *n.*; see EFFECT, *n.*] **—ef-fec'tu-a'tion**, *n.*

ef-fec'tu-ous, ı e-fek'chu-əs; ə fĕc'thu-əs, *a.* [Dial., Eng., & Scot.] Affair.

ef-fein', *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Something fitting or becoming, as to one's rank. **2.** State, quality, or condition.

ef-fem'i-na-cy, ı e-fem'i-nə-si; ə fĕm'i-na-cy, *n.* The quality of being effeminate; lack of manly character; womanishness: ascribed in reproach to men.

ef-fem'i-nate, ı e-fem'i-nēt; ə fĕm'i-nāt, *v.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To render effeminate; emasculate; deliciate; soften or weaken. **II.** *i.* To become soft, unmanly, or womanish.— **ef-fem'i-na'tion**, *n.*

ef-fem'i-nate, *a.* **1.** Having womanish traits *or* qualities, such as delicacy, tenderness, or emotionalism in a very marked degree; unmanly; as, *effeminate* men. **2.** [Cant.] Exceptionally soft and fine: said of wool. **3†.** Womanly; tender. **4†.** Devoted to women; voluptuous. L. *effeminatus*, *effeminato*, pp. of *effeminare*, < *ex*, out, + *femina*, woman.] Syn.: see PUSILLANIMOUS.— **ef-fem'i-nate-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In an effeminate manner. **2.** [Rare.] Through the agency of a woman.— **ef-fem'i-nate-ness**, *n.* Effeminacy.

ef-fem'i-nate, *n.* An effeminate person; a milksop.

ef-fem'i-nize, ı e-fem'i-nīz; ə fĕm'i-nīz, *vt.* [Rare.] To render effeminate.— **ef-fem'i-ni-za'tion**, *n.*

ef-fen'di, ı e-fen'di; ə fĕn'di, *n.* [-DIS or -DIES, ı -diz; ə -dis, pl.] A Turkish title of respect, equivalent to *sir* or *Mr.*: used especially after names of officials and learned men. Turk. *efendi*, < Gr. *αφεντδη*, for *authentēs*, master, < *autos*, self.]

ef'fer-ent, ı ef'er-ent; ə fĕr'ĕnt, *a.* Carrying or carried outward, as influences from a nerve-center to muscles, the cells of glands, etc.; discharging: opposed to *afferent*. [< L. *effero*, ppr. *efferen(t)-s*, < *ex*, out, + *fero*, bring.]

ef'fer-ent, *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* An efferent vessel or nerve.

A message of invitation or warning flashes . . . along one of these mysterious filaments, the afferent. An answer is sent at once outward by the *efferent* to the place from which it came, and the answer is obeyed. TORRAN *Human Intellect* p. 125. ln. 1868.]

2. A stream carrying off the water from a marsh or pond.

ef'fer-vesce', ı ef'er-ves'; ə ĕf'ĕr-vĕs', *vi.* [-VESCED'; -VESC'ING.] **1.** To bubble up; give off bubbles of gas, as water charged with carbonic acid; throw off gas away in bubbles, as a gas. **2.** To manifest irrepressible excitement or feeling. [< L. *effervesco*, < *ex*, out; and see FERVESCENT.]— **ef'fer-vesc'i-ble**, *a.*— **ef'fer-vesc'i-bly**, *adv.*

ef'fer-ves'cence, ı ef'er-ves'ens; ə ĕf'ĕr-vĕs'ĕns, *n.* **1.** The escape of bubbles of gas from a liquid otherwise than by boiling, or the bubbling up of a substance resulting therefrom; a bubbling up; as, the *effervescence* of a carbonate with an acid; the *effervescence* of champagne. **2.** Irrepressible excitement; lively demonstration of feeling. [< L. *effervescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *effervesco*; see EFFERVESCE.] **ef'fer-ves'cen-cy**, *n.*

ef'fer-ves'cent, ı ef'er-ves'ent; ə ĕf'ĕr-vĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Giving off bubbles of gas; coming off in bubbles, as gas from a liquid; effervescing.— **ef'fer-ves'cent-ly**, *adv.* The property of effervescing; hence, disappearing and dying out in effervescence. [< L. *effervescen(t-)s*; see EFFERVESCENCE.]

ef'fete', ı e-fīt'; ə ĕ-fēt', *a.* Worn out and incapable of further production, as the soil, or a plant; worn out; exhausted, as having performed its functions; inefficient through deterioration or decay; sterile; barren.

It is the blood takes to them [the tissues] the necessary foods, and removes from them those effete matters, which it conveys to the proper excreting organ.

J. C. CUTTER *Comprehensive Physiol.* ch. 5, p. 72. [L.]

[< L. *effetus*, < *ex*, out, + *fetus*, a bearing.]— **-ness**, *n.*

ef'fi-ca'cious, ı ef'i-kē'shus; ə ĕf'ĭ-cā'shŭs, *a.* Producing or capable of producing an intended effect; having efficacy; effective.

Example is always much more *efficacious* than precept.

JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 30, p. 97. ln. s. 1880.]

[< OF. *efficacieux*, < L. *efficax* (*efficac-*), < *efficio*; see EFFECT, *v.*] Syn.: see POWERFUL.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

ef'fi-ca-cy, ı ef'i-ka-si; ə ĕf'ĭ-ca-cy, *n.* The state or quality of being efficacious; effective energy; the power to produce an intended effect as shown in the production of it; as, the *efficacy* of drugs; the *efficacy* of divine grace. [< L. *efficacia*, < *efficax*; see EFFICACIOUS.] **ef'fi-cac'i-ty** [Rare]. Syn.: see POWER.

ef-fi'cien-cy, ı e-fish'en-si; ə ĕ-fĭsh'ĕn-cy, *n.* **1.** The character or quality of being efficient; the power that accomplishes a desired or designed work; the quality that produces the best business results or the most effective service; effectiveness; as, the *efficiency* of an agent. **2.** Specif.: (1) The state of possessing adequate skill or knowledge for the performance of a duty or calling. (2) *Mech.* The ratio of useful work or the effect produced to the energy expended in producing it. [< L. *efficientia*, < *efficien(t-)s*, ppr. of *efficio*: see EFFECT, *v.*] **ef-fi'cience†.** Syn.: see ABILITY.

ef-fi'cient, ı e-fish'ent; ə ĕ-fĭsh'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Acting or having power to act effectually; having adequate energy; competent; as, an *efficient* leader. **2.** Actually productive of effects or results; actively causative. See CAUSE.

Some of the profoundest thinkers . . . have seen more than mechanical cause in the course of nature, and . . . have discovered no inconsistency between *efficient* and final cause.

McCOSH *Realistic Philos.* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 135. ln. 1887.]

[< L. *efficien(t-)s*: see EFFICIENCY.] Syn.: see POWERFUL.— **ef-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.*

ef-fi'cient, *n.* **1.** An efficient or qualified person; especially, a properly drilled and skilful volunteer. **2.** An efficient cause. See CAUSE. **3.** *Math.* A factor.

ef-fi'e, ı ef'i-i; ə ĕf'ĭ-e, *n.* Feminine personal name: originally a diminutive of EUPHEMIA.

ef-fierce'†, *vt.* To make fierce.

ef-fig'i-ate, ı ef-ij'i-ēt; ə ĕ-fĭj'ĭ-āt, *vt.* [Rare.] To fashion into an effigy of something; conform.— **ef-fig''i-a'tion**, *n.* [Rare.] The act of fashioning into an effigy; an effigy.

ef-fig'ies, *n.* [L.] Archaic & Humorous for an effigy.

ef-fig'ur-ate, ı e-fig'yur-ēt; ə ĕ-fĭg'yur-āt, *a. Bot.* Definitely and compactly shaped: the opposite of *effuse*: said of certain plants, as lichens. [< E. + FIGURATE.]

ef-fig'y, ı ef'i-ji; ə ĕf'ĭ-gy, *n.* [-GIES, ı -jiz; ə -gĭs, *pl.*] **1.** A figure or an image representing the whole or a part of a person: said especially of sculptured figures and the heads on coins, more rarely of portraits. **2.** In common use, a stuffed figure or representation of some person who has incurred odium, commonly displayed in public and then burned or hanged. [< L. *effigies*, < *ex*, out, + *fingo*, form.]— **ef'fi-gy'mound''**, *n. Archeol.* A kind of earthmound, having the form of a man or an animal.— **ef-fig'i-al**, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to an effigy.



14th c. armor effigy of the Sire de Joinville, in the cathedral of Champagne, France.

Eff'ing-ham, ı ef'ing-həm; ə ĕf'ĭng-hăm, *n.* **1.** A county in E. Georgia; 419 sq. m.; county-seat, Springfield. **2.** A county in S. E. central Illinois; 486 sq. m. **3.** Its county-seat.

ef'fla-gra'tion, ı ef'la-grā'shan; ə ĕf'la-grā'shŏn, *n.* [Rare.] A flaming forth; as, the *effagration* of a volcano.

ef-fla'tion, ı e-flā'shan; ə ĕ-flā'shŏn, *n.* **1.** That which is blown or breathed forth; an emanation. L. *efflatus*, pp. of *effio*, < *ex*, out, + *flo*, blow.]

ef'fleu'rage, ı ef'lū'rāj; ə ĕf'lū'rāzh', *n.* [F.] A gentle rubbing, as of a patient, with the palm of the hand.

ef'flo-resce', ı ef'lo-res'; ə ĕf'lo-rĕs', *vi.* [-RESCED'; -RESC'ING.] **1.** To burst into bloom. **2.** To become powdery, wholly or in part, and lose crystalline structure through loss of water of crystallization on exposure to the air; to become covered with a crust of saline particles left by evaporation, as the ground. [< L. *effloresco*, < *ex* intens. + *floresco*, blossom, < *flos* (*flor-*), flower.]

ef'flo-res'cence, ı ef'lo-res'ens; ə ĕf'lo-rĕs'ĕns, *n.* **1.** The act or process of efflorescing; a blooming forth; the state of being in bloom; a flowering appearance.

Architecture, sculpture, painting, music, poetry, etc., may be truly called the *efflorescence* of civilized life.

SPENCER *Education* ch. 1, p. 73. [A. 1889.]

2. *Bot.* The period at which a plant expands its blossoms; also, the act or condition of flowering; anthesis. **3.** *Chem.* The process, act, or result of efflorescing. See EFFLORESCENCE, 3.

Long neglect has now reduced it [Goshen] to a barren desert of sand and loose stone, powdered with a salt *efflorescence* from the lake. *Quarterly Review for the Year* 1831, vol. ii, ch. 1, p. 1. [A. 1832.]

4. *Pathol.* A cutaneous rash; also, the individual lesions of a rash. [< L. *efflorescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *effloresco*; see EFFLORESCE.]

ef'flo-res'cen-cy, ı ef'lo-res'en-si; ə ĕf'lo-rĕs'ĕn-cy, *n.* The quality or state of being efflorescent; efflorescence.

ef'flo-res'cent, ı ef'lo-res'ent; ə ĕf'lo-rĕs'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Blossoming out; opening in flower; blooming. **2.** *Chem.* (1) Yielding a powder to the air. (2) Forming into white threads or powder; covered with efflorescence. [< L. *efflorescen(t-)s*; see EFFLORESCENCE.]

ef-flow'er, ı e-flou'ar; ə ĕ-flow'ĕr, *vt.* In leather-manufacture, to remove the epidermis from (a skin) with a concave knife, blunt in the middle. [< F. *effleurer*, graze, < *ef-* (< L. *ex*), out, + *fleur*, < G. *flur*, floor.]

ef'flu-ence, ı ef'lu-ens; ə ĕf'lu-ĕns, *n.* A flowing out; emanation; also, that which issues or flows forth; an efflux.

True humour . . . is, in fact, bloom and perfume, the purest *effluence* of a sheen, fine, and delicate nature.

CARLYLE *Essays, Richter* in vol. i, p. 21. [U. M. & CO.]

[< L. *effluen(t)-s*, ppr. of *effluo*, flow out, < *ex*, out, + *fluo*, flow.] **ef'flu-ent-ly**, *adv.*

ef'flu-ent, ı ef'lu-ent; ə ĕf'lu-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Flowing forth or out; specif., in geology, flowing out, as lava, through fissures in the side of a volcano, or as a river from a lake. **II.** *n.* That which flows forth; specif., in geography, a stream flowing out of another or forming the outlet of a lake. [< L. *effluen(t-)s*; see EFFLUENCE.]

ef-fluve', ı e-flūv'; ə ĕ-flūv', *n. Elec.* The loss of electricity by atmospheric conduction or diffusion. [< EFFLUVIUM.

ef-flu'vi-a, ı e-flū'vi-a; ə ĕ-flu'vi-a, *n.* Plural of EFFLUVIUM.

ef-flu'vi-og'ra-phy, ı e-flū'vi-og'ra-fi; ə ĕ-flu'vi-ŏg'ra-fy, *n. Phot.* The art of silent electric discharge upon a sensitized gelatinobromid plate: so called by Tomassi. [< L. *effluvium*, a flowing out, + -GRAPHY.]

ef-flu'vi-um, ı e-flū'vi-um; ə ĕ-flu'vi-ŭm, *n.* [-VI-A, *pl.*] **1.** An invisible, subtle emanation; especially, a noxious or ill-smelling exhalation from decaying or putrefying matter: commonly in the plural; as, the *effluvia* from foul drains. **2.** *Physics.* A theoretic imponderable agent formerly regarded as the source of the electric and magnetic forces of certain substances. [L., flowing out, < *effluo*; see EFFLUENCE.]— **ef-flu'vi-al**, *a.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, or containing effluvium.— **ef-flu'vi-ous**, *a.* Resembling or given off like an effluvium.

ef'flux, ı ef'luks; ə ĕf'lŭks, *n.* **1.** The act or process of flowing forth or issuing; an outflow; effluence; effusion. **2.** That which flows forth; an emanation; outpouring. **3†.** The expiration of time; limit. [< L. *effluxus*, pp. of *effluo*; see EFFLUENCE.] **ef-flux'ion**.— **effluxion of time** (*Law*), the natural expiration of a term in distinction from the limit agreed upon by those interested.

ef-fo'di-ent, ı e-fō'di-ent; ə ĕ-fō'dĭ-ĕnt, *a. Zool.* Adapted for digging; fossorial. [< L. *efodiens(t-)s*, pp. of *efodio*, < *ex*, out, + *fodio*, dig.]

See **Ef-fo'dī-en'tī-a**, ı e-fō'di-en'shi-a; ə ĕ-fō'dĭ-ĕn'shĭ-a, *n.pl.* *Mam.* The *Fodientia*.

ef-fo'lī-a-tion, ı e-fō'li-ē'shan; ə ĕ-fō'lĭ-ā'shŏn, *n. Bot.* Loss of foliage. [Var. of EXFOLIATION.] [ravish.

ef-force'†, *vt.* **1.** To employ with or subject to force. **2.** To

ef-form', *vt.* To give a certain form to; fashion.

ef'fort, ı ef'ərt; ə ĕf'ort (xxii), *n.* **1.** A voluntary exertion of power, physical or spiritual; strenuous endeavor directed to some definite end; laborious attempt; struggle; as, a strong *effort* to reform.

Trust in nothing but in Providence and your own *efforts*.

DICKENS *Bleak House* ch. 13, p. 220. [S. & A. 1856.]

2. A result or display of consciously directed power; an achievement; as, a fine literary *effort*. **3.** *Mech.* An impelling or effective force, the equal and opposite of resistance except when acceleration is involved. [F., < *efforcer*, < LL. *effortio*, force, < L. *ex*, out, + *fortis*, strong.] Syn.: attempt, endeavor, essay, exertion, struggle, trial. *Effort* denotes the voluntary putting forth of power to attain or accomplish some specific thing: it reaches toward a definite end; *exertion* is a putting forth of power without special reference to an object. *Attempt* is more experimental than *effort*, *endeavor* less strenuous but more continuous. A *struggle* is a violent *effort* or strenuous *exertion*. See ASSIDUITY. Compare synonyms for ATTEMPT, *v.*

— **feeling** (or **sense**) **of effort** (*Psychol.*), the feeling which accompanies voluntary exertion; the feeling of the putting forth of force. The question has been much disputed whether the *feeling of effort* is of peripheral or of central origin, but it undoubtedly involves a mixture of both factors.

— **tractive e.**, the pulling power of a locomotive, automobile, or other traveling prime mover.— **ef'fort-less**, *a.* Putting forth no effort.— **-ly**, *adv.*

ef-frac'tion, ı e-frak'shan; ə ĕ-frăc'shŏn, *n.* A breaking in by force; housebreaking; burglary. [< LL. *effractus*, pp. of *effringo*, break, < *ex*, out, + *frango*, break.]

ef-frac'tor, ı e-frak'tar *or* -tər; ə ĕ-frăc'tor, *n.* One who unlawfully breaks into a building.

ef-frac'ture, ı e-frak'chur; ə ĕ-frăc'tŭr; 2 ĕ-frăc'tiur *or* -tūr, *n. Surg.* Same as ECPHESMA. [< LL. *effractura*, < L. *ex*, out, + *frango*, break.] [FRANCHISE, etc.

ef-fran'chise, **ef-fran'chise-ment**. [Rare.] Same as EN-

ef-fray'ant, ı e-frē'ant; ə ĕ-frā'ant, *a.* [F.] Fear-inspiring; frightful.— **ef-fray'**, *vt.* To affray.— **ef-fray'a-ble†**, *a.* Frightful.— **ef'fra-ye'**, *a. Her.* See RAMPANT.

ef-front', *vt.* To make bold or impudent.

ef-front'er-y, } ı e-frunt'er-i; ə ĕ-frŏnt'er-y, *n.* [-IES, ı

ef-frunt'er-y, } -iz; ə -ĭz, *pl.*] Insolent assurance; shameless boldness; unblushing impudence. [< F. *effronterie*, < *effronté*, shameless, < LL. *effron(t-)s*, < L. *ex*, out, + *fron(t-)s*, forehead.]

Syn.: assurance, audacity, boldness, brass, hardihood, impudence, shamelessness, *audacity* is the sense here considered] is a reckless defiance of law, decency, public opinion, or personal rights, claims, or views, approaching the meaning of *impudence* or *shamelessness*, but always carrying the thought of the personal risk that one takes in such defiance. *Effrontery* defies all propriety and personal honor and adds to *audacity* and *hardihood* the special element of defiance of considerations of propriety, decency, and personal honor, yet not to the extent implied in *impudence* or *shamelessness*. *Hardihood* defies and disregards the rational judgment of men. *Impudence* disregards what is fitting and becoming. *Assurance* defies decency. *Boldness* is forward-stepping courage, spoken of with reference to the presence and observation of others; *boldness*, in the good sense, is courage viewed from the outside; the word frequently indicates a lack of proper sensitiveness and modesty. See ASSURANCE. Compare synonyms for BRAVE; COURAGE.— ANT.: bashfulness, coyness, diffidence, modesty, sensitiveness, shrinking, shyness, timidity.

ef-ful'crate, ı e-ful'krēt; ə ĕ-fŭl'crāt, *a. Bot.* Being without or having lost the accompanying bract or leaf, as a bud. [< L. *ex*, out, + *fulcrum*; see FURCRUM.]

ef-fulge', ı e-fulj'; ə ĕ-fŭlj', *v.* [EF-FULGED'; EF-FULG'ING.] **I.** *i.* [Rare.] To cause to beam or shine forth; radiate. **II.** *t.* To beam or shine forth in great luster.

Walk amid these scenes of nature and rejoice in the thought that the living God *effulge* upon us from everything which his heart has conceived, or his hand fashioned!

H. W. BEECHER *Star Papers, Shakespeare* p. 40. [c. c. n. 1855.]

[< L. *effulgeo*, < *ex*, forth, + *fulgeo*, shine.]

ef-ful'gence, ı e-ful'jens; ə ĕ-fŭl'gĕnc, *n.* A shining forth brilliantly; beaming brightness; splendor. [< L. *effulgentia*, < *effulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *effulgeo*.]

ef-ful'gent, ı e-ful'jent; ə ĕ-fŭl'gĕnt, *a.* Shining brilliantly or with splendor; beaming forth light. [< L. *effulgen(t-)s*; see EFFULGENCE.] Syn.: see BRIGHT.— **-ly**, *adv.*

ef-fund', ı e-fund'; ə ĕ-fŭnd', *vt.* [Archaic.] To pour out.

ef-fuse', } ı e-fiūz'; ə ĕ-fūz', *a.* [EF-FUSED', EF-FUS'ING.]

ef-fuze', } **I.** *t.* To pour out or forth; shed; dispense.

The stars *Effuse* on them benignant influence.

SOUTHEY *Curse of Kehama* can. 2, st. 4.

II. *i.* To issue forth; emanate. **2.** *Physics.* To flow through a porous diaphragm or an aperture under pressure: said of gases and certain liquids. [< L. *effusus*, pp. of *effundo*, < *ex*, out, + *fundo*, pour.]— **ef-fu'sed-ly**, *adv.* Overflowingly; unrestrainedly.

ef-fuse', ı e-fiūz'; ə ĕ-fūz', *a. Bot.* (1) Spreading loosely, especially on one side, as the panicle of the common rush. (2) Spreading flat, as the plant-body of some thallophytic epiphytes. **2.** *Zool.* (1) *Entom.* Composed of loosely joined parts; not compact. (2) *Ornith.* Having the lips separated by a groove; exanded. **3†.** Poured out freely; profuse. [< L. *effusus*; see EFFUSE, *v.*]

ef-fuse', *n.* A shedding; effusion.

ef-fu'sion, ı e-fiū'zhan; ə ĕ-fū'zhŏn, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or habit of pouring forth, or that which is poured forth; an outpouring; a shedding. **2.** An outpouring of genius or sentiment: applied to literary compositions ironically; as, a poetical *effusion*. **3.** Effusive demonstration; effusiveness. **4.** *Pathol.* The pouring out of the blood or other fluid from its proper vessels into the cellular tissue or into a cavity; also, the fluid exuded. **5.** *Physics.* The flow of gases under pressure through openings which are large as compared with the diameter of a molecule. The rate of flow of an effused gas is inversely as the square root of the density of the fluid: distinguished from *diffusion*, where the openings are of molecular size. [< L. *effusio(n-)*, < *effusus*; see EFFUSE, *v.*] **ef-fu'sion-bal''ance**, *n. Physics.* An apparatus invented by W. N. Shaw, an English scientist, which is constructed with connected sections having adjustable openings for the influx and efflux of air, and a pivotal vane which shows the direction of the currents. The device is employed in the study of ventilation.— **e-splug'**, *n. Physics.* A stopper containing a minute hole, used for determining a gas's density by its rate of effusion.— **thermal e.** of gases, effusion through

a porous diaphragm when the pressures are equal on the opposite sides but the temperatures are different. The movement of the gases is from the cold to the hot side of the diaphragm.— **ef-fu'sion-ist,** *n.* One who writes effusions.
ef-fu'sive,] 1 e-fū'siv; 2 ē-fū'siv, *a.* **1.** Overflowing with
ef-fu'sīv,] sentiment; demonstrative; gushing; as, an *effusive* greeting.

He had great natural dignity, and was not of an *effusive* turn, being warmer inside than out, which is better than the reverse. JOHN BROWN *Spare Hours* 3rd ser. 303. M. & CO. 1883.

2. Pouring forth; shedding abroad: with *of*. **3.** [Rare.] Having the function of giving expression to emotion, as the effusive arts (music, etc.).— **effusive period** (*Petrol.*), the period in the development of an effusive igneous rock between its appearance at the earth's surface and its solidification: distinguished from *intratelluric period*.— **e. rocks** (*Petrol.*), volcanic rocks poured out on the surface of the earth: contrasted with *intrusive rocks*.— **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*
E. Fl., E. Fr., Eg., etc. See ABBREVIATION.
e-flect'ed,] 1-flek'ted; 2 ē-flek'ted, *a.* *Entom.* Bent
e-flex'ed,] abruptly outward. [< E- + L. *flecto*, bend.]
ef-reet', *n.* Same as AFRIT.
eft, 1 eft; 2 ēft, *n.* **1.** A newt, especially the European greater water-newt (*Triton cristatus*), and smooth newt (*Lophinus punctatus*). **2.** A small lizard, especially of the genus *Seps*. [< AS. *efeta*.] **eft'ly; ef'fet.**
eft-soon', 1 eft-sūn'; 2 *ēft-sōōn', adv.* **1.** [Archaic.] Soon afterward or again; hence, speedily; quickly. **2†.** Occasionally; from time to time. **eft-soons'†.**

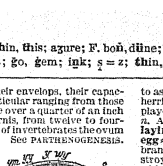
A champion stout
Eftsoones dismounted from his courser brave.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. i, can. 1, st. 11.

e-gad', 1 i-gad'; 2 e-ġād', *interj.* [Archaic.] By God: a mitigated oath.]**-ness†,** *n.*
e'gal†, *a.* & *n.* Equal; an equal. **e'gal†, —ly†,** *adv.* —
e-gal'i-ta'ri-an, 1 i-ġal'i-tā'ri-an; 2 e-ġāl'i-tā'ri-an, *n.* One who advocates or believes in the principle of equal rights. — **e-gal'i-ta'ri-an-ism,** *n.* The doctrine of equal rights.
e-gal'i[1]té'[1], 1 ē'ġa'li'tē'; 2 e'ġā'li'te'[1], *n.* [F.] Equality: one of the watchwords of the French Revolution, the others being *liberté* (liberty) and *fraternité* (fraternity).
E'ga'li[1]té'[1], *n.* Pseudonym of Louis Philippe Joseph. See ORLÉANIST, 1 (4).
e-gal'i-ty, 1 i-ġal'i-ti; 2 e-ġāl'i-ty, *n.* [Rare.] Equality: obsolete except as reintroduced to express personal rights, the meaning conveyed by *equality* in a record.
E'gan, 1 ē'ġen; 2 ē'ġan, *n.* **1. Maurice Francis** (5/21852–1/31924), an American diplomat, educator, editor, and author: *Lectures on English Literature*, etc. **2. Pierce** (1772–8/41849), an English journalist and dramatist: *Real Life in London*, etc. **3. Pierce** (1814–7/51880), an English novelist; son of the preceding: *Flower of the Flock*, etc.
E-nga'ña, 1 ē-ṅā'ṅya; 2 e-ṅā'ṅyā, *n.* A town in Antique province, Panay, P. I.
Eg'ba, 1 eg'bə; 2 ēġ'ba, *n.* A confederation of negro tribes north of the Slave Coast, Africa; Abeokuta.
Eg'bert, 1 eg'bərt; 2 ēġ'bert, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. It. Pg. **Eg-ber'to,** 1 eg-ber'to, 2 ēġ-ber'to: L. **Eg-ber'tus,** 1 eg-bər'təs, 2 ēġ-ber'tus. S. (†839). King of Wessex from 802; conquered Devon, Cornwall, Mercia, Northumbria, and Wales; defeated the Danes and Britons at Hengest Down. [Teut., formidably bright.]
egd, *pp.* Egged. S. S.
Eg'der, 1 ēġ'dər; 2 ēġ'dēr, *n. Norse Myth.* The storm-eagle that appears at Ragnarok and symbolizes the howling wind rushing through the forest, the noise being the music of his harp. **Eg'dir†.**
E-ge'an, *a.* Same as ÆGEAN.
Eg'e-de, 1 eg'e-dē; 2 ēġ'e-de, *n.* **1. Hans** (1/11686–11/31758), a Norwegian pastor; "Apostle of Greenland"; founded the first Danish mission. **2. Paul** (1708–1789), son of preceding; bishop of Greenland. Inedy. **e'gen-cy†.**
e'gence, 1 i'jens; 2 ē'ġens, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being
e'gen†, *a.* Bitter; acid; sharp. **e'gre†.**
e'ger, 1 i'gər; 2 ē'ġer, *n.* Same as EAGRE.
Ē'ger, 1 ē'gər; 2 ē'ġer, *n.* **1.** A river in Germany and Bohemia; an affluent of the Elbe; 190 m. long. **2.** A district in Bohemia. **3.** Its county-seat. Wallenstein was assassinated there in 1634.
eg'er-an, 1 eg'ər-ən; 2 ēġ'er-an, *n. Mineral.* A Bohemian variety of vesuvianite. [< *Eger*, in Bohemia.]
E-ge'ria, 1 ē-jī'ri-ə; 2 e-ġī'ri-a, [L.] **1.** *Rom. Myth.* One of the Camenæ or fountain nymphs who had a sacred grove near the Porta Capena, Rome, the fabled consort and counselor of Numa Pompilius. **2.** *Astron.* One of the minor planets. See PLANET.
E'ge-ri'ā-dē, 1 ī'ji-rī'ə-dī; 2 ē'ġe-ri'ā-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of moths; the clearwings. **E-ge'ri-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *Egeria*, name of a nymph.] — **e-ge'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.* — **e-ge'ri-id,** *a.* & *n.* — **e-ge'ri-oid,** *a.*
e-ger'mi-nate,] 1-jūr'mi-nēt; 2 e-ġēr'mi-nāt, *vi.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] To germinate; bud. [< L. *egerminatus*, pp. of *egermino*, < *e*, out, + *germen*, sprout.]
Eg'er-ton, 1 eg'ər-tən; 2 ēġ'er-ton, *n.* **1. Francis,** see ELLESMERE, EARL OF. **2. George,** pseudonym of Mrs. Golding Bright, a British novelist. **3. Thomas** (1540–8/151617); Lord Ellesmere, an English lawyer and statesman; Lord Chancellor.
e-gest', 1 i-jest'; 2 e-ġēst', *vt.* To eject or void, as feces, perspiration, or other excrementitious matter; excrete. [< L. *egestus*, pp. of *egero*, < *e*, out, + *gero*, bear.]
— **e-ges'tion,** *n.* Defecation.— **e-ges'tive(s),** *a.* Excretory: opposed to *ingestive*.
e-ges'ta, 1 i-jes'tə; 2 e-ġēs'ta, *n. pl.* [L.] Excreta: opposed to *ingesta*.
Eg'is, 1 ej'is; 2 ēġ'is, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* (Douai). In Shakespeare's *Midsummer-Night's Dream*, the Duke of Hermia
egg',] 1 eg; 2 ēġ, *vt.* To instigate or incite; urge: com-
ege',] monly followed by *on*; as, to *egg* one on to a deed.

"Two powers had China by the throat, while the other two stood by to *egg* them on. J. H. WILSON *China* p. 338. [a. 1887.]
[< Ice. *eggja*: see EDGE, *v.*] — **egg'e-menti, egg'menti,** *n.* Instigation.
egg', *n.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To mix or cover with eggs. **2.** [U. S.] To pelt with eggs. **II.** *i.* To collect eggs (of birds).
egg, *n.* **1.** The body that is extruded from the ovary of the females of various animals, as birds, most reptiles and fishes, the monotremes among mammals, and insects and most other invertebrates. In a bird's egg there are: (1) A thin but firm calcareous shell with minute pores for the passage of air. (2) A tough, double skin, the membrana putaminis. (3) A semifluid mass, the white, or albumen. (4) A ball of yellow, nutritive material, the yolk, which floats in the albumen, supported at each end by a spiral membrane, the treadle, or chalaza. (5) A circular spot, of protoplasmic material, the tread, or cicatricle (the germ), situated on the upper side of the yolk. In most animals the egg is simple in structure, being little more than a germ-cell, or an embryo, with an enveloping membrane. The egg of an insect has a single outer coat, and this is often ribbed, or pitted, and sometimes is covered with spines. The eggs of birds vary in the complexity of their envelops, their capacity, and their size, in this last particular ranging from those of the fairy hummingbird, a little over a quarter of an inch long, to those of the extinct epyornis, from twelve to fourteen inches long. In various groups of invertebrates the ovum is developed without fertilization. See PARTHENOGENESIS.

I think that, if required, on pain of death, to name instantly the most wonderful thing in the universe, I should risk *my* fate on a bird's *egg*. T. W. HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers* p. 297. [c. a. r. 1863.]

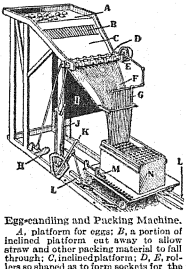
2. Specif., in common usage, the egg of a bird, especially of the domestic fowl, oval, and having a calcareous shell: when unqualified usually a hen's egg: as, we had *eggs* for breakfast. **3.** *Biol.* A simple cell capable of fertilization; an ovum or germ-cell. **4.** Something like or likened to an egg. **5.** Figuratively, that which contains a germ, origin, or first principle. **6.** A size of coal. See COAL. **7.** [Slang.] Same as DUCK'S EGG. [ME. *egg*, pl. *egges*; < Ice. *egg* = AS. *æg*; cp. L. *ovum*, egg.] **cg†.**



Longitudinal Section of a Hen's Egg.

y, germinal vesicle; *yo*, yellow food-yolk; *w*, white yolk (the concentric white lines in the yellow yolk are of the same substance); *ym*, yolk-membrane; *a*, albumen or white of the egg; *ch*, chalazæ; *s*, shell-membrane; *s*, shell; *a.ch*, air-chamber.

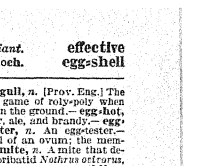
bad egg (Colloq.), a worthless person.— **egg'-al-bu'min,** *n. Chem.* Ovalbumin.— **egg-and-anchor, egg-and-dart, egg-and-tongue** (*Arch.*), varieties of ovolo or echinus-moldings carved with series of alternate egg-shaped and dart-shaped forms. Compare illustrations of echinus in next column.— **egg-animal,** *n.* An ovularian protozoan.— **egg-apparatus,** *n. Biol.* The female organ in the higher plants, which consists of three cells at the top of the embryo sac of the ovule, the oosphere and two synergidæ. This, with the antipodal cells, represents the prothallium of lower plants. Compare OOSPHERE.— **egg-apple,** *n.* Same as EGG-PLANT.— **egg-assorter,** *n.* A board having holes in which eggs are placed in order that they may be assorted according to their translucency and presumable freshness.— **egg-bag,** *n.* **1.** The ovary. **2.** An empty bag from which a conjurer seems to take eggs.— **egg-basket,** *n.* A wire basket in which eggs are boiled.— **egg-bath,** *n.* A bath of egg-yolks used in the process of tanning.— **egg-bee'ry,** *n.* The European bird-cherry, hogberry, or hedgeberry (*Prunus padus*).— **egg-bird,** *n.* One of various sea-birds which usually nest in large companies, and whose eggs are commercially valuable as food, as terns, guillemots, etc.; specif., a sooty tern.— **egg-boiler,** *n.* A device by or in which to boil eggs, especially one for boiling them.— **egg-boiling machine, egg-boiler,** a boiler with an egg-shaped end.— **egg-bound,** *a.* Unable to deposit an egg which is already formed: said of poultry.— **egg-bread,** *n.* Corn bread made with eggs.— **egg-candler,** *n.* One who candles eggs. See CANDLER, 2.



Egg-candling and Packing Machine.

A, platform for eggs; *B*, a portion of inclined platform cut away to allow straw and packing material to fall through; *C*, inclined platform; *D*, *E*, rollers so shaped as to form sockets for the reception of the egg and to hold the egg over the box *I* in which is a lamp and a series of mirrors that direct the light upward through the eggs; roller *F* is provided with fingers adapted to lift the eggs out of the sockets; *J*, wire guides on which the eggs slide after being lifted out by roller *E*; *G*, retaining fingers which allow the eggs to drop into the crate *N* after the pedal *H* has been depressed; *J*, connection cooperating with pawl *M* to move the crate forward at each turn of roller *E*; *K*, levers to regulate the tension of the belt.

egg-candling and packing machine, a device by which the freshness of eggs is tested by the use of candles.— **egg-cards,** *n. pl.* Same as EGG-TUBES.— **egg-carrier,** *n.* **1.** A box or frame with small compartments for suspending eggs without injury by breakage. **2.** A device for transplanting fish-ova alive in water.— **egg-case,** *n.* **1.** The investment or covering of certain eggs, as of various insects, of sharks, and of the whale like use in which many spiders carry their eggs in the egg-pouch. **3.** An egg-carrier.— **egg-cell,** *n. Biol.* The cell that develops into an ovum.— **egg-cement,** *n.* Same as EGG-GLUE.— **egg-centrosome,** *n.* A centrosome contained in an ovum before the introduction of the sperm-centrosome.— **egg-cheese,** *n.* Same as EGG-PLANT.— **egg-chicken,** *n.* A chicken like an incubator-chicken, but hatched from eggs artificially incubated.— **egg-cleavage,** *n.* Segmentation of the ovum; the first process of germinating, by which the single cell of the ovum becomes divided into a mass of similar cells.— **egg-cockle,** *n.* An edible cockle (*Cardium edule*).— **egg-coral,** *n.* A coral-like substance found on some species of sea-urchin, and supposed to be the eggs of the urchin.— **egg-covering,** *n.* The outer membrane of an insect's egg.— **egg-cup,** *n.* A cup, of glass or china, for use in eating soft-boiled eggs.— **egg-dance,** *n.* A dance to be performed by a blindfold person in the midst of eggs without touching them, or a dance in which eggs are to be juggled with in any way without breaking them; hence, a difficult task.— **egg-eater,** *n.* A small and harmless South-African diurnal serpent with a very distensible mouth and throat, that feeds largely on eggs. Sharp points extending from the cervical vertebræ into the esophagus pierce the egg-shell, and release the yolk. **egg-eating** (-ə-ing), *p. a.* Same as EGG-SUCKING. Having egg-shaped ends.— **egg'fish',** *n.* A gymnodont pleuracanth fish with a body inflatable into the shape of an egg.— **egg-flip,** *n.* A hot beverage of eggs and other ingredients beaten up with beer or ale, etc.— **egg-glass,** *n.* **1.** A sand-glass emptying itself in three minutes, the time usually required to boil an egg. **2.** A glass egg-cup.— **egg-glue,** *n.* The viscid coating by which the eggs of certain animals, as lobsters, are fastened to the body of the parent.— **egg-gooseberry,** *n.* A small appendage on the ventral margin of the outlet of the oviduct in some insects to assist in placing the eggs.— **egg-gull,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The herring-gull.— **egg-hat,** *n.* The game of roly-poly when played with hats instead of holes in the ground.— **egg-hot,** *n.* A hot concoction of eggs, sugar, ale, and brandy.— **egg-laying,** *a.* Oviparous.— **egg-lighter,** *n.* An egg-tester.— **egg-membrane,** *n.* The cell-wall of an ovum; the membrane that invests an egg.— **egg-muffin,** *n.* A muffin that destroys the eggs of insects, as the oribatid *Nothrus ovivorus*, which sucks the eggs of the canker-worm.— **egg-molding,** *n.* An egg-shaped ornamental molding. See EGG-AND-ANCHOR.



Egg-molding.

Examples from: 1, the Campana Collection; 2, the Erechtheum, Athens; 3, Arles Crop of an egg; specif., in ornithology, the tough membrane of a bird's egg; putamen.— **egg-pan,** *n.* [New Eng.] A kind of eggboil.— **egg-pouch,** *n.* An egg-case.— **egg-powder,** *n.* A preparation of casein, derived from skim-milk, and used as food: the trade name.— **egg-reel,** *n.* A contrivance by which adhesive eggs (of fishes, as the alewife) are attached to cotton cord and wound upon a reel for transportation.— **egg-roller,** *n.* A machine for molding egg-shaped masses of fruit from refuse coal. See BRIQUETTE, 2.— **egg-sac,** *n. Zoöl.* The cocoon which most spiders spin as a receptacle for their eggs and in which the young hibernate. **2.** In some crustaceans, one of two receptacles attached to the abdomen. **3.** Either of the kidney-shaped sacs connecting with the ends of the oviducts, in earthworms.— **eggs-and-bacon,** *n.* **1.** Toadflax (*Linaria vulgaris*). **2.** Bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*).— **Egg Saturday,** same as FEAST OF EGGS. See FEAST.— **egg sauce,** sauce prepared with eggs, as for use on fish, boils, etc.— **egg-shaped,** *a.* Shaped like an egg or its longitudinal section; ovate; specif., *Zoöl.*, ovoidal.— **egg-sheeker,** *n.* [Eng.] *Foundling.* A tool for smoothing off hemispherical moldings.— **egg-slice,** *n.* A utensil for removing fried eggs from the pan.— **egg-squash,** *n.* A squash with egg-shaped fruit.— **egg'stone',** *n.* Same as OOLITE.— **egg-sucker,** *n.* A toucan.— **Egg Sunday,** the Sunday before Ash Wednesday.— **egg-syringe,** *n.* A small syringe for emptying eggs or cleaning them inside, for oological purposes.— **egg-tester,** *n.* A device for testing eggs or judging of their condition, by means of transmitted light, as a lamp, a box, or a dark lantern, or simply a conical tube, the egg at one end being viewed through an eyehole at the other.— **egg-timer,** *n.* A vessel made of glass, containing sand that runs from one end to the other; most of an hour's duration.— **egg-tin,** *n.* In pisciculture, an instrument for handling fish-eggs. **egg-tin, egg-tong,** *n.* **1.** A gatherer of eggs of wild fowl or turtles. **egg'ler†.**
egg-tooth, *n.* A horny process on the upper mandible of the young of many birds, reptiles, and fishes, used in breaking the shell.— **egg-trot,** *n.* A slow jog-trot, like that of one riding to market with eggs. **egg-wife-trot,** — **egg-tubes,** *n. pl.* Groups of germinal cells embedded in the ovary by the infolding of its epithelium. They form the follicles in which the eggs or ova develop. **2.** The oviducts.— **egg-urchin,** *n.* Any spherical sea-urchin.— **egg-whip,** *n.* An egg-beater.— **egg'wife',** *n.* A woman who sells eggs.— **electric egg,** a luminous discharge of electricity in a vacuum, especially as produced in an ellipsoidal vessel with an electrode at each end, in which the electricity spreads out in the shape of an egg.— **immediate egg,** same as ASSAMUEN EGG.— **Indian egg,** the fruit of *Anamirta paniculata*.— **luciferous egg,** a globule of luminous particles caused by a convective discharge of electricity in a partial vacuum, as in the apparatus called the electric egg. **2†.** A medicine supposed to be an antidote against the plague, poisons, etc.— **mineral egg,** same as VESUVIAN EGG.— **summer egg,** a parthenogenetic egg laid in the summer, or when the food-supply is plentiful, and which develops rapidly.— **to bring a thing to an egg,** to do it successfully, **fair, fine) market,** to fail in some business or scheme.— **to put all one's eggs in one basket,** to trust one's all in one speculation or scheme: a proverb.— **to tread on eggs,** to walk carefully and lightly, as on delicate or dangerous ground.— **winter egg,** in parthenogenesis of animals, the egg which, laid in the fall, or under unfavorable conditions, such as the diminution of the food-supply. Such an egg remains quiescent until spring, or until the conditions are favorable. See SUMMER EGG.

Eg'gan', 1 eg'ən; 2 ēġ'an, *n.* A town in N. Nigeria, W. Africa.
eg'ge-ba, 1 eg'ə-bə; 2 ēġ'e-ba, *n.* A West-African weight, about half an ounce. [Central Africa.]
Eg'ge-bi', 1 eg'ə-bī'; 2 ēġ'e-bī', *n.* A town in Sokoto, Sudan.
egg'-end'ed, *a.* See EGG, *n.*
egg'er, 1 eg'ər; 2 ēġ'er, *n.* A gatherer of eggs of wild fowl or turtles. **egg'ler†.**
eg'ger, *n.* One who instigates, urges on, or incites.
egg'er-y, 1 eg'ər-i; 2 ēġ'er-i, *n.* [Rare.] A place where eggs are laid, collected, or kept; a nest of eggs.
egg-ette', 1 eg-et'; 2 ēġ-et', *n.* A mass of artificial fuel molded into an ovoid form. [< EGG, *n.*]
egg'fish', *egg'-glass',* etc. See EGG, *n.*
Egg Har'bor. A city in Atlantic county, N. J.
egg'ing, 1 eg'iŋ; 2 ēġ'ing, *n.* The act or process of gathering eggs.
Egg'leston, 1 eg'l-stən; 2 ēġ'l-ston, *n.* **1. Edward** (5/21837–9/41902), an American Methodist clergyman, editor, historian, and novelist: *The Hoosier Schoolmaster*, etc. **2. George Cary** (9/41839–4/1911), an American publicist, novelist, and writer of stories for the young; *Evelyn Byrd*, etc.
egg'plant', 1 eg'plant'; 2 ēġ'plānt', *n.* A herb (*Solanum melongena*) of the nightshade family, now extensively cultivated, with large egg-shaped edible fruit (berries), commonly purple; also, the fruit. **egg'ap'ple.**
egg-pod, egg-reel, etc. See EGG, *n.*
egg'-shell', 1 eg'-shel'; 2 ēġ'-shel', *n.* **1.** The hard outer covering or shell of an egg.

Eggplant.

The *eggshell* is a compound of lime; not the phosphate as it exists in bones, but chiefly carbonate of lime. YOUMANS *Hand-Book Household Science* pt. iv. ¶ 473, p. 280. [a. 1857.]

2. A small marine ovoloid gastropod, as *Amphiperas ovum*, of egg-like form.— **egg-shell china,** or **c. ware,** a remarkably thin and delicate porcelain first made in China. In European factories it is made entirely of a thin film of barbotine, the paste usually employed merely to glaze porce-


Egg-eater (*Dasypeltis scaber*). 1/2

lain. This is gathered on the interior of a plaster-of-Paris mold, and then baked.

egg'-sleek'er, egg-tester, egg-whip, etc. See under EGG, n.

egg'y, 1 eg'ɪ; 2 ĕg'ĭ, *a.* **1.** Full of or abounding in eggs.

2. Stained or soiled with egg.

Eg'ham, 1 eg'əm; 2 ĕg'ăm, *n.* A village in Surrey, England; seat of the Royal Holloway College for Women. The meadow of Runnymede, where King John met the barons in 1215, adjoins the village.

Eg'gidr, Eggidrs, Eggidrasil, *n.* See GIBLES.

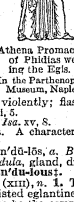
e-gi'gi, 1 ē-hĭ'hĭ; 2 ē-jĭ'hĭ, *n.* A small meliphagid bird (*Myzomela rubratra*) of Guam, which feeds on the flowers of the cocoanut, banana, and scarlet hibiscus; the red-and-black honeyeater. Applied also to epaulets.

Eg'il, 1 ĕg'ĭl; 2 ēg'ĭl, *n. Norse Myth.* The giant with whom Thor left his goats, on his expedition to secure a kettle in which to brew ale for the gods. Eg'dir.

e'gi-lop'ic, e'gi-lops, etc. Same as ÆGILOPIC, ÆGILOPS, etc.

E'gin-hart, 1 ē'gĭn-hârt; 2 ē'gĭn-hârt, *n.* A French historian (771?–844?); secretary to Charlemagne and Louis le Debonnaire; *Annals of the Kings of the Franks.*

e'gis, 1 ē'jĭs; 2 ē'gĭs, *n.* [Classic form ÆGIS.] **1.** A shield or defensive armor. **2.** *Gr. Myth.* The shield given by Zeus to Apollo and Athena, said to have been the skin of the goat Amalthea, the foster-mother of Zeus; originally, the storm-cloud around the thunderbolt, entrusted by Zeus to Apollo and Athena. As a scaly cloak or mantle, bordered with serpents and bearing Medusa's head, it became a favorite emblematic attribute of Athena. **3.** Any protecting influence or power; as, the *ægis* of fame.



Athena Promachos of Phidias wearing the Egis.

What governmental arm held its *Ægis* over our fathers' heads as they pioneered their way to the wilderness? WEBSTER *Speeches, Sale of Public Lands* in vol. i, p. 361. ed. of 1830.]

In the Parthenonian Museum, Naples.

[< L. *ægis,* < Gr. *aigis* (confused with *aigis,* goatskin), < *aiseō,* move violently; flash.]

Eg'lah, 1 eg'lə; 2 ĕg'lă, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* iii, 5.

Eg'la-im, 1 eg'lĭ-ĭm; 2 ĕg'lă-ĭm, *n. Bib. Isa.* xv, 8.

Eg'lam-our, 1 eg'ləm-ər; 2 ĕg'lăm-ər, *n.* A character in Shakespeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona.*

e-gian'du-lose, 1 ĭ-gian'dĭu-lōs; 2 ē-gĭăn'dŭ-lōs, *a. Biol.* Destitute of glands. [< E. + L. *glandula,* gland, dim. of *glans,* acorn.] **e-gian'du-lar; e-gian'du-lous†.**

eg'lan-tine, 1 eg'lən-tīn; 2 ĕg'lăn-tīn (XIII), *n.* **1.** The sweetbrier (*Rosa rubiginosa*). The twisted eglantine of Milton, in *L'Allegro,* is, according to the commentators, the common English woodbine or honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*).

I am drunk with the honey-wine
Of the noonmeal sideled eglantine.
SHELLEY *I am Drunk with the Honey-Wine* 1. 2.

2. The dogrose (*Rosa canina*). **3.** *Mineral.* A stone described in Goldsmith's *Natural History* as of the hardness and grain of marble. [< F. *églantier,* < L. *aculeus,* sting, < *acus,* point.] **eg'lan-teret; eg'lan-teret; eg'len-ter‡; eg'len-teret; eg'len-tinet.** — **Austrian eglantine,** a species (*Rosa eglanteria*), originally from Germany, with numerous large glandiferous roses.

Eg'glan'tine', *n.* Same as FABRE D'ÉGLANTINE.

Eg'lath-Shel'i-shi'lah, 1 eg'lăth-shel'ĭ-shī'lə; 2 ĕg'lăth-shĕl'ĭ-shī'lă, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Isa.* xv, 5.

eglef, *n.* The eagle.

Eg'le-ston-ite, 1 eg'l-stən-aĭt; 2 ĕg'l-stŏn-īt, *n. Mineral.* A mercurous oxychloride (Hg_2ClO), occurring like bowlesite in yellowish-brown in color, found in minute isometric crystals at Terlingua, Tex. [< T. *Eglestion,* American mineralogist.]

eg'ling, 1 eg'lĭng; 2 ĕg'lĭng, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A perch two years old.

Eg'lin-ton, 1 eg'lĭn-tən; 2 ĕg'lĭn-tŏn, **Earl of** (⁹/₁₁1812–⁸/₄1861). Archibald William Montgomerie, an English statesman; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; held a famous tournament.

Eg'lon, 1 eg'lən; 2 ĕg'lŏn, *n. Bib. Judges* III, 12–23.

eg'ma, 1 eg'mə; 2 ĕg'mă, *n.* Enigma; a summary.

Eg'mont, 1 eg'mənt *or* (F.) eg'mōnt *or* (F.) ĕg'-mōn', *n.* **1. Lamoral, Count of** (¹¹/₂₃1522–⁵/₁₅68), a Dutch soldier; ambassador to England; commanded cavalry at St. Quentin; defeated French at Gravelines; imprisoned; beheaded. **2.** A quiescent volcano in Taranaki province, North Island, New Zealand; 8,300 ft. high.

ego, 1 eg'o *or* ī'go; 2 ĕg'ō *or* ī'gō, *n.* [L.] The "I" which thinks, feels, and acts; the conscious individual as distinguished from the "not I" and from his own states. The word was introduced from the Latin into philosophy by Descartes, but it is now in general use in all kinds of literature. **2.** *Psychol.* & *Philos.* Among students of psychology and metaphysics the word *ego* has acquired several meanings, according to the character and import of theory which have been incorporated with it; of these meanings the following are most important: (1) In scholastic philosophy, it included the entire man, body and mind; (2) in later metaphysics, it meant the permanent thing, whom all the conscious states and attributes belong, the mind or soul considered as an entity; (3) in modern psychology, the *ego* has come to be taken rather as the *subject* of each conscious act or state, a part of phenomena; personality, at least, must be allowed as due to the activities of self-consciousness and recognitive memory; the Self as involving the distinction between "me" and "the other," and a certain organization, in fact, of the mental states.

We are immediately conscious in perception of an *ego* and a non-*ego*, known together, and known in contrast to each other. SHALTUCK *Metaphysics* in L. Xiv. p. 205. 1a. & c. 1859.]

3. *Theos.* The immaterial and enduring self, slowly developed by experiences gathered and assimilated during various existences on the lower planes; the self whose evolution commences on the lowest plane, and that functions on the astral and manasic planes till finally perfected on the spiritual; man divested of his physical body.

— **absolute ego,** the non-individual being, neither subject nor object, which posits the world of individual egos and non-egos; a term used by the German idealist, J. G. Fichte.— **ag'oal'tru-ism,** *n.* Devotion to the welfare of others combined with respect for the self.— **ego-altruistic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to both self and others; as, justice is an *ego-altruistic* sentiment.

Very much of the feeling ordinarily classed as generosity is *ego-altruistic.*
SPENCER *Principles of Psychol.* vol. ii. pt. ix, p. 613. [a. 1883.]
— **ego-ddea,** *n. Psychol.* The empirical idea of the self, regarded as a sort of composite memory-image.— **empirical ego,** the self as, in fact, known to itself, that which each one of us calls *me.*— **pure ego,** the thinking self, as distinguished from its objects of thought, and from its own states or powers: the pure principle of personal identity.

eg'o-cen'tric, 1 eg'o-(or ī'go-)sen'trĭk; 2 ĕg'ō-(or ī'gō-) cĕn'trĭc, *a.* Concerning or regarding the self as the centre of all things; self-centred.— **eg'o-cen'tri-cal‡,** *a.*

eg'o-hood, 1 eg'o-(or ī'go-)hud; 2 ĕg'ō-(or ī'gō-)hŏod, *n.* Personality; individuality; egoity.

Man perceives not merely the laws of nature, but also the laws of his own mind, *i. e.*, of his *egohood.* EMERSON *Apologetics* to. by Stuart and Macpherson, vol. i, p. 208. (tr. a. t. c. 1886.]

e-go'i-cal, 1 ē-gō'ĭ-kəl; 2 ē-gŏ'ĭ-cal, *a.* [Rare.] Relating to egoism; egotistical.

eg'o-ism, 1 eg'o-(or ī'go-)ĭzm; 2 ĕg'ō-(or ī'gō-)ĭsm, *n.* **1.** *Ethics.* (1) The doctrine that the supreme end of human conduct is the perfection or happiness of the *Ego,* or self; and that all virtue consists in the pursuit of self-interest.

To say that each individual shall reap the benefits brought to him by his own powers . . . is to enunciate *egoism* as an ultimate principle of conduct. SPENCER *Data of Ethics* p. 189. [a. 1879.]

(2) In loose usage, the part of the theory or practise of conduct or duty that has reference to oneself, as distinguished from *altruism.* In this sense the unselfish precept, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," embraces both *egoism* and *altruism* as included in duty toward mankind. **2.** *Philos.* The theory of subjective idealism which holds that the mind of the individual holding the theory is the only existence of which there is, for him, absolute certainty: imputed by Reid to some of the followers of Descartes. **absolute egoism:** See IDEALISM and SKEPTICISM. **eg'o-is-try; eg'o-ism‡** [Rare]. Syn.: see EGOTISM.

eg'o-ist, 1 eg'o-(or ī'go-)ĭst; 2 ĕg'ō-(or ī'gō-)ĭst, *n.* One who selfishly pursues or practises egoism.

The *egoist* will have fears only for himself; the benevolent, largely for others. MARTINEAU *Types of Ethical Theory* vol. ii, p. 138. [a. 1879.]

eg'o-is'tic, 1 eg'o-(or ī'go-)ĭs'tĭk; 2 ĕg'ō-(or ī'gō-)ĭs'tĭc, *a.* **1.** *Ethics.* (1) Characterized by inordinate regard for self, or by egoism as a vice; selfish; self-absorbed.

When the mere pleasures of the imagination picturing desirable consequences on his own future in the presence of another's misfortune, sorrow, or death? GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. ii, ch. xli, p. 41. [a. 1876.]

(2) Of or pertaining to self, as distinguished from others; selfish, as distinguished from altruistic. (3) Egotistic. **2.** *Philos.* Of or pertaining to subjective idealism, or to doctrine that the self is the only absolute certainty. **eg'o-is'ti-cal‡.— eg'o-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

e-go'i-ty, 1 ī-gō'ĭ-tĭ; 2 ē-gŏ'ĭ-ty, *n.* Personal quality; egohood.

eg'o-ize, 1 eg'o-(or ī'go-)īz; 2 ĕg'ō-(or ī'gō-)īz, *vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To regard self and self-interest unduly; be self-centered or self-absorbed.— **eg'o-iz'er,** *n.* [Rare.] Something that makes one egoistic, or one who indulges in egotism. [Coined by LAMENAIS.]

eg'ols, 1 eg'ōlz; 2 ĕg'ōls, *n. pl. Chem.* The term applied to certain bacteriocides, as the potassium-mercury salts of organic compounds: parasulfonic, orthonitrocresol sulfonic, and orthonitrothymol parasulfonic acids.

eg'o-ma'ni-a, 1 eg'o-(or ī'go-)mē'nĭ-ə; 2 ĕg'ō-(or ī'gō-)mā'-nĭ-ă, *n.* [Inordinate or insane self-love.— **eg'o-ma'ni-ac,** *n.*

e-goph'o-ny, } 1 ī-gaf'o-nĭ; 2 ē-gŏf'o-ny, *n. Pathol.* **A**
e-goph'o-ny, } tremulous and broken resonance of the voice, resembling the bleating of a kid, as heard in auscultation in cases of pleurisy. [< Gr. *aix,* goat, + *phōnē,* voice.] **— e'go-phon'ic, æ'go-phon'ic, a.**

eg'o-the'ism, 1 eg'o-(or ī'go-)thī'ĭzm; 2 ĕg'ō-(or ī'gō-)-thē'ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine of the self-sufficiency of the soul with God; the elevation of self to the place of deity. [< Gr. *egō,* I, + *theos,* god.]

eg'o-tal, 1 eg'o-(or ī'go-)tăl; 2 ĕg'ō-(or ī'gō-)tăl, *a.* Referring exclusively to the self: egoistic.

eg'o-tism, 1 eg'o-(or ī'go-)tĭzm; 2 ĕg'ō-(or ī'gō-)tĭsm (XIII), *n.* The habit or practise of thinking and talking much of oneself, or the spirit that leads to this practise; self-exaltation.

Syn.: conceit, egoism, self-assertion, self-conceit, self-confidence, self-consciousness, self-esteem, vanity. *Egotism* is giving the "I" undue prominence in speech. *Egotism* is sometimes used in the sense of *egoism,* or supreme regard for oneself. *Self-assertion* is the claim by word, act, or manner of what one believes to be his due: *self-conceit* is an overestimate of one's own powers or deserts. *Conceit* is a briefer expression for *self-conceit.* Any worthy *self-consciousness* is not sensitive and self-centred upon oneself, with the constant anxious question of what others will think. *Vanity* is an overweening admiration of self, craving equal admiration from others. *Self-esteem* is more solid and better founded than *self-conceit,* but is ordinarily a weakness, and never has the worthy sense of *self-confidence.* Compare synonyms for ARROGANCE, ASSURANCE, PRIDE, and for antonyms for confidence, diffidence, humility, modesty, self-distrust, self-forgetfulness.

eg'o-tist, 1 eg'o-(or ī'go-)tĭst; 2 ĕg'ō-(or ī'gō-)tĭst, *n.* One who dwells in egotism; one given to self-mention or who is constantly telling of his own views, experiences, and doings.

eg'o-tis'tic, 1 eg'o-(or ī'go-)tĭs'tĭk; 2 ĕg'ō-(or ī'gō-)tĭs'tĭc, *a.* Characterized by egotism; proceeding from, or characterized by egotism. **eg'o-tis'ti-cal‡.— eg'o-tis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

eg'o-tize, 1 eg'o-(or ī'go-)tīz; 2 ĕg'ō-(or ī'gō-)tīz, *vi.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] To display egotism; make much mention of self; play the egotist.

e-gran'u-lose, 1 ĭ-gran'yu-lōs; 2 ē-grăn'yu-lōs, *a. Bot.* Destitute of granulations. [< E- + GRANULOSE.]

e'gre†, *a.* & *n.* Same as EAGER, *a.* & *n.*

e-gre'gi-ous, 2 ē-grē'jĭ-ŭs (XIII), *a.* Greatly exceeding others of the same class; hence, remarkable; distinguished; extreme, formerly in a good, now usually in a bad sense; as, an *egregious* fool. [< L. *egregius,* < *e,* out, + *grex (greg-),* flock.] Syn.: see EXTRAORDINARY; NOTORIOUS.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

E-gre'gor, 1 ĭ-gri'gar *or* -gər; 2 ē-grē'gor, *n.* [E-GRE'GORES, 1 ĭ-gri-rīz; 2 -grē-rēz, *pl.*] One of a class of angels mentioned in the book of Enoch as having been in charge of the earth after the fall of Adam: identified by ancient authorities with the "sons of God," *Gen.* vi, 2.

Gr. *egrēgor,* watcher.] **Gre'go-ry†.**

Eg're-mont, 1 eg'rĭ-mənt; 2 ĕg'rē-mŏnt, *n.* A town in Cumberland, England.

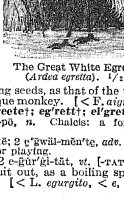
e-gress', 1 ĭ-gres'; 2 ē-grĕs', *vt.* [Rare.] To go out; issue; leave.

e-gres'sion, *n.* **1.** Egress; exodus. **2†.** Deviation.

3†. An outburst, as of emotion.— **e-gres'siv-ness,** *n.* Tending to issue forth.— **e-gres'sive,** *a.*

e'gress, 1 ī'gres; 2 ē'grĕs, *n.* **1.** A going, issuing, or passing out or forth, as from a building; exit; issue; departure; as, the door is a means of *egress.* **2.** Any place of exit; as, the *egress* was too narrow. **3.** *Astron.* The end of the apparent passage of a small body over the face of a larger one. [< L. *egressus,* < *egressus,* 3p. of *egredior,* go out, < *e,* out, + *gradior,* go.]

e'gret, 1 ī'gret *or* eg'ret; 2 ē'grĕt *or* ĕg'rĕt, *n.* **1.** A heron having, when in breeding-dress, long and loose dorsal plumes (which are the egrets of commerce), drooping over the tail, and usually white or mostly white plumage. *Ardea egretta* is the American or **great white egret;** *A. alba,* the European or **great egret;** *A. candidissima* is the **snowy egret** of America; *A. garzetta* is the **little egret** of Europe. **2.** A tuft of long feathers on a bird's head; a plumicorn. **3.** A heron's plume. **4.** Same as AIGRET, 2. **e'grette‡;** 2. [Obs. A tuft of feathery down of flying seeds, as that of the thistle. **6.** The Javanese macaque monkey. [< F. *aigrette,* < OHG. *heigir,* heron.] **eg'reete†; eg'retti†; ei'gerette†.**



The Great White Egret

Eg'ri-po, 1 eg'rĭ-pō; 2 ĕg'rĭ-pō, *n.* Chiclets: a former name.

e'gual-men'te, 1 ē'gwal-men'tē; 2 ē'gwăl-mĕn'tē, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Evenly; a direction for playing.

e'gur'gi-tate, 1 ĭ-gĭr'jĭ-tēt; 2 ē-gŭr'jĭ-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT'ED; -TAT'ING.] [Rare.] To vomit out, as a boiling spring its water; utter gushingly. [< L. *egurgito,* < *e,* out, + *gurges,* whirlpool.]

E'gypt, 1 ī'pĭpt; 2 ē'gypt, *n.* **1.** A sultanate in N. E. Africa; total area, 400,000 sq. m.; cultivated and settled in Nile valley and delta; 12,976 sq. m.; capital, Cairo; tributary to Turkey; British protectorate Dec. 17, 1914. **Al'gy-to-tost** [Gr.] **2.** [Nickname.] The southern part of Illinois in the neighborhood of Cairo.

Eg'yp'tian, 1 ĭ-jĭp'shən; 2 ē-gŷp'shan, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Egypt or the Egyptians. **2†.** Gipsy. **Æ-gyp'tian; E-gyp'tic.**

Egyptian architecture, the style of building developed by the ancient Egyptians, and exemplified by the oldest specimens of architecture in the world, as the pyramids, the obelisks, and the pillared temples and tombs of Egypt. — **E. architecture;** plans of *E. architecture,* fig. 4; CAPITAL. — **E. art,** the painting, sculpture, and architecture of ancient Egypt.— **E. bath-sponge,** same as SPONGE-GOURD.— **E. cement,** gypsum and dehydrated alum, like that of Israel in Egypt.— **E. cloth,** same as MUMMY-CLOTH.— **E. cross,** the ankh.— **E. darkness,** total darkness.— **E. days,** same as DIES NEFASTI.— **E. mythology,** see MYTHOLOGY. **E. pebble,** a brown mottled variety of jasper found in Egypt: used as a gem.— **E. porcelain,** earthenware figures, cups, etc., coated with a blue or green enamel and found in Egyptian tombs, etc. — **E. scarf** or **veil,** a scarf or veil made of cotton netting and appliquéd on both sides.— **E. thorn,** a tree (*Acacia sera*) from which gum arabic is obtained. — **E. types, letters,** or **figures,** same as ANTIQUE, *n.*, 3.— **E. vulture,** see under VULTURE.— **E. ware,** a kind of Wedgwood ware.

E-gyp'tian, *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Egypt, whether ancient or modern; a Copt as distinguished from an Arab.

No theory of the origin of the people has found general acceptance, except that the ruling class came from Asia, but whether by way of Nubia, Red Sea and Arabia, or Suez, is disputed. *New Schaff-Herzog Encyc.* vol. iv, p. 87. [r. & w. 1909.]

2. The language of Egypt, ancient or modern.

The Egyptian is one of the so-called Hamitic group of languages, which embraces the Ethiopian or Abyssinian Galla, and the Libyan or Berber. It has three or four stages which are observable in (1) the **hieroglyphic** of the monuments, deciphered by Champollion and others (see HIEROGLYPHIC); (2) the **hieratic,** or priestly language and character, mostly in papyrus rolls (see HIERATIC, PAPYRUS); (3) the **demotic,** or popular form and character (see DEMOTIC); and (4) the **Coptic,** or modern descendant of the ancient Egyptian, written in Greek characters, but extinct about 1400.

3. One of a class of pretended gipsies, English or Welsh, wandering about and living by fortune-telling and by various forms of cheating. **4** *pl.* [Eng.] *Stock Exchange.* Egyptian securities. **5†.** A gipsy.

E-gyp'tian-ism, 1 ĭ-jĭp'shan-ĭzm; 2 ē-gŷp'shan-ĭsm, *n.* Egyptian characteristics or inclination to Egyptian customs.

E-gyp'tian-ize, 1 ĭ-jĭp'shan-aĭz; 2 ē-gŷp'shan-īz, *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To make like or to act like an Egyptian or the Egyptians; assign Egyptian origin or characteristics to. **2.** To practise binding power of (clay) by a treatment with tannic acid.

E'gyp-tic'i-ty, 1 ī'jĭp-tĭs'ĭ-tĭ; 2 ē'gŷp-tĭc'ĭ-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being like, belonging to, or characteristic of Egypt.

Both [Ebers and Hengstenberg] come . . . to the same conclusion as to the genuine *egyptiacity* of the Bible records on Egypt. SCHAFF *The Bible Encyc.* vol. i, p. 87. [a. 1883.]

E'gypt-ize, 1 ī'jĭpt-aĭz; 2 ē'gŷpt-īz (XIII), *vt. & vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To give an Egyptian appearance or character to; become Egyptian; refer to Egyptian sources. **E'gyp-tol-est.**

E-gyp'to-, 1 ĭ-jĭp'to-; 2 ē-gŷp'to-. From Greek *Aigyptos,* Egypt: a combining form.— **E-gyp'to-Ar'a-bic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to both Egyptian and Arabic.

E'gypt-o'lo-gy, 1 ī'jĭpt-ol'o-jĭ; 2 ē'gŷpt-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science or scientific investigation or study of the antiquities of Egypt. [< *Egypt* + -OLOGY.]— **E-gyp'to-log'ic, E-gyp'to-log'ical,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Egyptology.— **E'gypt-ol'o-gist,** *n.* A student of or one versed in Egyptology. **E'gypt-ol'o-ger†; E-gyp'to-log†; E-gyp'to-logue†.**

eh, 1 ē or e; 2 ē or ĕ, *interj.* What: an interrogative ejaculation expressing curiosity, surprize, inquiry, etc.

Eh! is it time for the drink?
OWEN MEREDITH *Last Words* st. 1.

E'hi, 1 ī'hĭ; 2 ē'hĭ, *n. Bib. Gen.* xlvi, 21.

E'hi-me', 1 ē'hĭ-mē'; 2 ē'hĭ-mē', *n.* A ken of Japan.

eh'lite, 1 ē'lait; 2 e'līt, *n. Mineral.* A green variety of pseudomalachite (5CuO.P$_2$O$_5$.3H$_2$O). [< *Ehl*, in Austria.]

E. H. P., *abbr.* 1. Effective horse-power. 2. Electric horse-power.

Ehr'en-berg, 1 ē'ren-bĕrg, 2 e'ren-bĕrg, **Christian Gottfried** (⁴/₁₀1795–⁸/₂1876). A German naturalist and microscopist; explored in Egypt, Arabia, and Syria with Humboldt in Ural and Altai mountains.

Eh''ren-breit'stein, 1 ē'ren-brait'shtain; 2 e'ren-brī'shtin, *n.* A town and fortress in Rhine province, on the Rhine; besieged seven times (1632–1799). [Ger., Rhine's broad stone.]

Eh-re'ti-a, 1 e-ri'ti-a *or* -shi-a; 2 ē-rē'ti-a *or* -shi-a, *n. Bot.* A considerable genus of chiefly tropical trees or shrubs of the borage family (*Boraginaceæ*), with open, flat-lapped clusters of small white flowers. Several species are cultivated as greenhouse plants. [< G. D. *Ehret*, a famous painter of plants.]

Ehr'lich, 1 ēr'lih; 2 er'lih, **Paul** (³/₁₁1854–⁹/₂1915). A Ger-e''hu-a'wa, 1 ē''hū-ā'wa; 2 e''hu-ā'wā, *n.* A Hawaiian liberproducing sedge (*Cyperus laevigatus*).

E'hud, 1 ī'hud; 2 ē'hud, *n. Bib. Hist. 1 Chron.* vii, 10.

ei, either; a noteband breve.

E. I., E. Ind., *abbr.* East India, East Indian, East Indies.

Eibh'lin a Ruth, 1 e'lin a rūh; 2 e'lin a run. [Ir.] Eileen Bedoved; title of a famous Irish lovesong.

E. I. C., E. I. Co., *abbr.* East India Company.

Ei'chen-dorff, 1 ai'gen-dŏrf, 2 ī'rēn-dŏrf, **Joseph, Baron** von (⁴/₁₂1788–¹⁰/₂1857). A German poet, dramatist, and novelist.

Eich'horn, 1 aik'hŏrn; 2 ik'hŏrn, *n.* **1. Johann Gottfried** (⁹/₁₄1752–³/₂1827). A German Biblical critic; held chairs at Jena and Göttingen; *Hist. of Literature*, etc. **2. Karl Friedrich** (⁷/₂₁1781–⁷/₁4854), a German jurist and historian; son of preceding; *Hist. of the States & Law of Ger.*

Eich-hor'nia, 1 aik-hŏr'ni-a; 2 ik-hŏr'ni-a, *n. Bot.* Same as PIAROPUS. [< J. A. F. *Eichhorn.*]

Eich'horst's dis-ease'. Neuritis fascians.

Eich'stedt's dis-ease'. Times versicosa.

Eich'wald, 1 aik'vult; 2 ik'vălt, **Eduard** (⁷/₁₉1795–¹¹/₂1876) a Russian naturalist.

Eich-wal'di-a, 1 aik-wŏl'di-a; 2 ik-vŭl'di-a, *n.* A genus of Silurian *Protremata*, of the family *Etcheveldidæ*, having a smooth exterior. [< *Eichwald*, Russian naturalist.]

eich-wal'dite, 1 aik-wŏl'dait; 2 ik-vŭl'dit, *n. Mineral.* Jeremejevite. [< *Karl Eichwald.*]

ei''co-sa-col'ic, ei'co-sane, etc. Same as ICOSACOLIC, etc.

ei-cos'y-lene, *n. Chem.* Same as ICOSINENE.

E. I. C. S., *abbr.* East India Company's Service.

eid, 1 ēd; 2 ęd, *n.* [Per.] The Persian New Year's feast; less specifically, any feast. [< Arab. *'id*, feast.]

ei'dent, 1 ai'dent; 2 ī'dent, *a.* [Scot.] Diligent; industrious. — *ei'dy, adv.*

ei'der', 1 ai'dar; 2 ī'der, *n.* **1.** A large sea-duck (genus *Somateria*) of northern regions, having the bill gibbous at the base with large frontal processes, and plumage mostly white above and black below; specif., *S. mollissima* of Europe and Greenland.

Elders line their nests with a great quantity of down plucked from their own breasts — the elder-down of commerce. They are protected and almost domesticated in certain breeding-haunts, as in the islands north of Scotland. The **American eider** (*S. dresseri*) of the Atlantic coast and the **Pacific eider** (*S. v-nigra*) are other species.


Elder-duck (*Somateria mollissima*). 1/15

2. Elder-down. [< Ice. *æðr.*]

ei'der-goose", *n.* Same as EIDER-DUCK 1.

ei'der-down", *n.* **1.** The down of the eider, gathered from the nests, and valued on account of its lightness and warmth as a stuffing for coverlets, pillows, etc. — **2.** Any thick, soft, loosely woven cotton-wool cloth.

ei'der-duck", *n.* **1.** A merino knitting-yarn of soft texture.

Ei'der, 1 ai'dar; 2 ī'der, *n.* A river in Schleswig-Holstein province, Prussia; 90 m. long; to North Sea.

Eid'gen-nos''sen, 1 aid'gę-nos'ęn; 2 īd'ge-nŏs'ęn, *n. pl.* [G.] Allies: specif., Schwiz, Uri, and Unterwalden, three Swiss cantons.

ei'do-graph, 1 ai'do-graf; 2 ī'do-grăf, *n.* An instrument for copying drawings on any scale; a pantograph. [< Gr. *eidos*, form, + -GRAPH.]

ei''do-loi'o-gy, 1 ai''do-loi'o-gy, *n.* 2 ī''do-lŏi'o-gy. *n. Philos.* The doctrine of representative cognition, or of perception through the medium of an eidolon, or atomic emanation, of the object perceived. [< Gr. *eidolon* (see IDOL) + -OLOGY.]

ei-do'lon, 1 ai-do'lon, 2 ī-do'lŏn, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** A representation; likeness; especially, an image.

Having just penetration enough to distinguish a truth from its *eidola*. DENAH M. CRAIK *Woman's Thoughts about Women* p. 223. [READ. 1866.]

2. A fantom; specter; apparition; sometimes, a ghost.

3. An atomic emanation or copy of the physical object, which, according to the Greek physicists, the Epicureans and Democritus, acted as the medium of its perception and conception. **i-do'loni.** [< Gr. *eidolon*, image; see IDOL.] — **ei-dol'ic,** *a.* Of the nature of an eidolon. — **ei-dol'o-clast,** *n.* An iconoclast; idolbreaker.

ei-dol'o-scope, 1 ai-dol'o-skōp; 2 ī-dŏl'o-scōp, *n.* A device by which kinetoscopic films are enlarged and exhibited upon a screen. [< Gr. *eidos*, form, + *skopein*, see -SCOPE.]

ei''do-mu'si-kon, 1 ai''do-miū'zi-kon; 2 ī''do-mū'si-kŏn. *n.* See MELOGRAPH. [< Gr. *eidos*, form, + *mousikos*, musical, < *mousa*, muse.]

ei'do-phone, 1 ai'do-fōn; 2 ī'do-fōn, *n.* A cylinder having at one end a mouthpiece, the other end being covered with a sheet of rubber sprinkled with a fine powder. Speaking or singing into the mouthpiece distributes the powder into geometrical figures. [< Gr. *eidos*, form, + PHONE, *n.*]

ei''dop-tom'e-try, 1 ai''dop-tom'i-tri; 2 ī''dŏp-tŏm'e-try, *n.* The measurement of the acuteness of vision.

ei'do-scope, 1 ai'do-skōp; 2 ī'do-scōp, *n.* A toy consisting of two disks of variously colored glass or of perforated metal that exhibit when in motion an endless variety of colors or figures. [< Gr. *eidos*, form, + *skopeō*, view.]

ei'do-trope, 1 ai'do-trōp; 2 ī'do-trōp, *n. Optics.* A variety of chromatrope in which the revolving disks are made of gauze, wire, etc., instead of colored glass; an eidoscope. [< Gr. *eidos*, form, + *tropos*, turning.] — **ei''do-trop'ic,** *a.*

ei''dou-ra'ni-on, 1 ai''du-rē'ni-on; 2 ī''du-rā'ni-ŏn, *n.* An apparatus for representing the motions of heavenly bodies. See ORRERY. [< Gr. *eidos*, form, + *ouranos*, heaven.]

Ei'fel, 1 ai'fel; 2 ī'fĕl, *n.* A mountain range between Germany and Belgium; Schnee Eifel and Hohe Eifel.

Ei-fe'li-an, 1 ai-fi'li-an; 2 ī-fē'li-an, *a. Geol.* Descriptive of the Devonian subdivision known as Calceola group of the Eifel of Germany, Belgium, and the north of France lying between the Givetian and Coblenzian. — **Eifelian subdivision** (*Geol.*), same as EIFELIAN.

Eif'fel (1 e'fel'; 2 e'fĕl', **Alexandre Gustave** (¹⁵/₂₁1832–²⁷/₁1923). A French engineer, best known as the constructor of the Eiffel Tower at Paris. — **Eiffel Tower,** an iron tower constructed by Eiffel in the Champs de Mars, Paris, in 1889; at a cost of about $1,200,000. It is 984.25 ft. (300 meters) high; tallest structure in the world.

ei'gen-licht, 1 ai'gen-lit; 2 ī'gĕn-lit, *n.* Sensations of light and color due to internal stimulation of the retina: a word adopted from the German.

Ei''gen-man'ni-a, 1 ai''gen-man'i-a; 2 ī'gĕn-măn'i-a, *n. Ich.* A genus of South-American fishes of the family *Gymnotidæ*.

Ei''ger, 1 ai'gar; 2 ī'gĕr, *n.* A mountain of the Bernese Alps, S. E. border of Bern canton, Switzerland; 13,900 ft. high.

Ei'ght'er:

eight, 1, 2 ēt; *interj.* Another form of EH! and AYE!

eigh'en, 1 ai'on; 2 ī'en, *n.* An index on the early quadrant.

eight, 1 ēt; 2 ęt, *a.* Consisting of one more than seven or of twice four; a cardinal numeral. [< AS. *eahta*, = Goth. *ahtau*.] — **eight-hour movement,** the endeavor of labor organizations to make eight hours a legal or actual day of labor.

Various self-explaining compound adjectives have *eight* as their first element; as, **eight-armed, e.-oared, e.-rayed,** etc.

eight, *n.* **1.** The sum of seven and one; a cardinal number; eight units or single objects; as, *eight* and one are nine; *eight* of these are mine; at the age of *eight*. **2.** The symbols standing for this number. See NOTATION.

The century's three strong *eights* have met
To drag me down to seventy-eight.
TENNYSON *To Ulysses* st. 2.

3. A group of things or company of persons containing eight units or similar members; as, a boat's crew of eight; the *eight* of a boat's crew. **4.** Eight o'clock. See CLOCK. **5.** [Archaic.] Eight Spanish reals: in the phrase *piece of eight*. — **In eight.** *Metrics.* In lines of eight syllables. **2.** *Print.* In octavo; with or having eight pages to the form.

eight†ī, *n.* Alt.

eight'-coup'led, 1 ēt'-kup'tid; 2 ęt'-cŏp'ld, *a. Mech.* Said of a locomotive having four driving-wheels at each side connected by side-rods.

eight-een', 1 ēt-īn'; 2 ęt-ēn', *a.* Consisting of eight more than ten or of twice nine; a cardinal numeral. [< AS. *eahtatyne*, < *eahta*, eight, + *-tyne* (see EIGHT, *a.*) + *tēon*, ten.] — **eight-een'fold,** *a.* & *adv.*

eight-een', *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and eight; twice nine; a cardinal number. **2.** The symbols representing this number, as 18 or XVIII. — **In eighteens** (*Print.*), in octodecimo; with or having eighteen pages to the form.

eight-een'er, 1 ēt-īn'or; 2 ęt-ēn'er, *n.* An eighteengallon cask.

Eight-een'mile Moun'tain. A mountain in Colorado; 12,278 ft. high.

eight-een'mo, 1 ēt-īn'mō; 2 ęt-īn'mō, *a.* & *n.* Same as OCTODECIMO. [< EIGHTEEN + *-mo* in OCTODECIMO.]

eight-eenth', 1 ēt-īnth'; 2 ęt-ēnth', *a.* **1.** Eighth in order after the seventeenth; the ordinal of *eighteen*. **2.** Being one of eighteen equal parts; as, an *eighteenth* part. — **-ly,** *adv.*

eight-enth', *n.* **1.** One of eighteen equal parts; the quotient of a unit divided by eighteen. **2.** *Mus.* An interval of two octaves and a sixth.

eight'fold', 1 ēt'fōld'; 2 ęt'fōld', *a.* Multiplied by eight; octuple, or octuply involved; consisting of eight times the (given) number or quantity.

eight'fold", *adv.* In an eightfold manner or degree; so as to be octuple or eight times as many or as great.

eighth, 1 ētth; 2 ętth, *a.* & *n.* Next in order after the seventh; the ordinal of *eight*. **2.** Being one of eight equal parts; as, an *eighth* part. [< AS. *eahtotha*, < *eahta*, see EIGHT, *a.*]

eighth, *n.* **1.** One of eight equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by eight. **2.** *Mus.* An octave; the unit or thing which follows the seventh.

eighth'ly, 1 ēt'thi; 2 ętth'ly, *adv.* In the eighth place.

eight'i-eth, 1 ēt'i-ith; 2 ęt'i-ĕth, *a.* **1.** Tenth in order after the seventieth: the ordinal of *eighty*. **2.** Being one of eighty equal parts; as, an *eightieth* part.

eight'i-eth, *n.* **1.** One of eighty equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by eighty. **2.** In a series, the unit or thing which follows the seventyninth.

eight'ling, 1 ēt'liŋ; 2 ęt'liŋ, *n. Crystal.* A twin crystal composed of eight individuals.

eight'score', 1 ēt'skōr'; 2 ęt'scōr', *a.* & *n.* Eight times twenty; one hundred and sixty.

eights'man, 1 ēts'man; 2 ęts'măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One of a team of eight, as of an eight-membered crew.

eight'some, 1 ēt'sum; 2 ęt'sum, *a.* & *adv.* [Scot.] With eight in a group; as, an *eightsome* reel. [tagonal.

eight'-square", 1 ēt'-skwār"; 2 ęt'-skwār', *a. Naut.* Octa-

eight'vo, 1 ēt'vo; 2 ęt'vo, *a.* & *n. Printing & Binding.* Same as OCTAVO, denoting the size of a book.

eight'y, 1 ēt'i; 2 ęt'y, *a.* Consisting of ten more than seventy or of eight times ten: a cardinal numeral. [< AS. *eahtatig*, < *eahta*, eight, + *-tig*, ten.] — **eight'y-fold,** *a.* & *adv.*

eight'y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -iş, *pl.*] **1.** Eight times ten; a cardinal number. **2.** The symbols representing this number. See NOTATION.

eight'y-eight'y, 1 ēt'i-ēt'i; 2 ęt'i-ęt', *n.* [Colloq. W. Ind.] A rare butterfly of Trinidad: so called from the figures 88 being marked plainly under the lower wings.

eigne, 1 ēn; 2 ęn, *a. Law.* **1.** Eldest; elder-born; hence, prior. **2†.** Belonging to an eldest son; inalienable; entailed. [Cor. of OF. *aisné*, < *ains*, (< L. *ante*), before, + *-born*, < L. *natus*, pp. of *nascor*, be born.] — **bastard eigne,** a son born of parents unmarried, but who married after his birth, in distinction from a *mulier puisné*, a son born after the marriage of his parents.

eigne, 1 ai'gen; 2 ī'gĕn, *n. Pharm.* Any of several antiseptic iodin-albumen compounds.

eik, 1 ik; 2 ēk, *n.* [Scot.] An ointment for greasing sheep; also, mucous perspiration from a sheep's skin in hot weather.

eik'', 1 ēk; 2 ęk, *n.* [Scot.] The oak.

eik-ing, *n.* Eking.

ei'kon, ei-kon'ic, etc. Same as ICON, etc.

Ei'kon Ba-sil'i-ke, 1 ai'kon ba-sil'i-k; 2 ī'kŏn ba-sil'i-kē. The title of a book published after the execution of Charles I. of England; attributed to Charles himself; claimed by John Gauden, Bishop of Exeter. [Gk., kingly portrait.]

ei-kon'o-gen, 1 ai-kon'o-jen; 2 ī'kŏn'o-gĕn, *n. Chem.* A sodium salt of amido-naphthol-sulfonic acid: used as a developer in photography. [< Gr. *eikon*, image, + -GEN.]

ei''ko-sa'ri-an, 1 ai''ko-sē'ri-an; 2 ī''ko-sā'ri-an, *n.* See COIN.

ei''ko-si-hop'ta-gram, 1 ai'ko-si-hop'to-gram; 2 ī'co-si-hŏp'ta-grăm, *n.* A figure of 27 straight lines in space. [C.] [< Gr. *eikosiepta* (< *eikosi*, twenty, + *hepta*, seven) + *gramma*, letter.]

ei-kos'y-lene, *n. Chem.* Same as ICOSINENE. [< Gr. *eikosin* + -YL + -ENE.]

Eik'thyr-ner, 1 aik'thir-ner; 2 ik'thūr-ner, *n. Norse Myth.* The oak-throned or knotty-horned stag standing over Valhalla, from whose antlers fall drops sufficient to fill the 36 rivers flowing 12 to the gods' abodes, 12 to human abodes, and 12 to Niflheim.

Eik'thyr-nir†, 1 aik'thir-nir; 2 ik'thūr-nir. [Scot.] Not giving milk, as a cow; dry.

eild, *n.* [Scot.] Eld; old age.

eild'ing, 1 ild'iŋ; 2 eld'iŋ, *n.* [Scot.] Elding; fuel; rubbish.

Eil'don Hills, 1 il'don; 2 el'don. Three conical peaks in the N. W. part of Roxburghshire, Scotland; highest peak, 1,385 ft.

Ei'leen, 1 ai'lin; 2 ī'lēn, *n.* [Ir.] Helen.

Ei'leen A-roon', Same as EILEEN A RUN.

Ei''lei-thy'ia, 1 ai'lai-thai'yo; 2 ī''lī-thy'ya, *n. Gr. Relig.* Hera as the protector of child-bearing mothers: a name sometimes given to Diana, but by some to whom she was a mother. Roman goddess of childbirth was distinct from both deities.

Ei'lan Hills, 1 ai'lan; 2 ī'lăn, *n.* A low chain in the N. W. part of Roxburghshire, Scotland; highest peak, 1,385 ft.

Ei'leen, 1 ai'lin; 2 ī'lēn, *n.* [Ir.] Helen.

Ei'leen A-roon', Same as EILEEN A RUN.

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E'lat, 1 a-lā'mus; 2 ī-lē'ma, *n.* [Gr.] *Pathol.* A severe continuous pain in the bowels.

Ei''len-burg, 1 ai'len-burg; 2 ī'lĕn-burn, *n.* A manufacturing town in Saxony.

ei''le-ton', 1 ai''li-tōn'; 2 ē'le-tōn', *n.* [-TA'X, 1 -ta'ks; 2 -tă'ks, *pl.*] *Gr. Ch.* A silken cloth on which the eucharistic elements are laid to be consecrated. It corresponds to the *corporal* of the Roman Catholic Church. [< Gr. *eilein*, < *eilō*, wind.]

ei'lold, 1 ai'loid; 2 ī'lŏld, *a. Pathol.* Colloidlike in appearance, as certain tumors. [< Gr. *eilō*, wind, + -OID.]

ei'rack, 1 ai'rak; 2 ī'răk, *n.* A buckwheat cake; a disused German liquid measure having a wide range of values. [G., bucket.]

Eim'er, 1 em'ar; 2 ēm'er, *n. Ir. Myth.* The wife of Cuchulain; won by force of arms; she died of grief at his death.

Ein'er'i-a, 1 ai-sin'i'ri-a; 2 ī-sĭn'ē'ri-a, *n.* A false genus of *Coccidithea*, whose species are for the most part the schizogenic generations of *Coccidia* of other species and genera.

Ein'muk, 1 ai'muk; 2 ī'mŭk, *n.* A Chinese territorial administrative division of Mongolia, usually corresponding to one of the conquered native kingdoms.

ein, 1 ain; 2 īn, *n.* [Scot.] The eyen; the eyes. [< AS. *ēagan*, eyes.]

Ein'her-je, 1 ain'her-yo; 2 īn'hĕr-ye, *n.* [-JAR, *pl.*] *Norse Sam.* One of the great warriors who, by their valor, were counted worthy of admission to Valhalla. [< Dan. *ein*, *ey*, *een*, *eene*, + *herje*, warrior; F. **Ein'her-i'e.**

ein'korn", 1 ain'kōrn"; 2 īn'kōrn', *n.* The one-grained wheat (*Triticum monococcum*) cultivated in the mountainous section of central Europe.

Ein'sle-deln, 1 ain'zi-dəln; 2 īn'şę-dēln, *n.* A village in canton Schwyz, Switzerland; pilgrimage.

Ein'stein, 1 ain'stain; 2 īn'stīn, **Albert.** German-Swiss physicist; promulgated theory of relativity in 1905.

Eir, 1 ēr; 2 er, *n. Norse Myth.* Goddess of peace and healing.

Ei'rach, 1 ai'rak; 2 ī'răk, *n.* A pallet.

Eir'e, 1 ār'e; 2 er'e, *n.* [Ir.] Ireland; anciently *Erin*, after a queen of the Tuatha De Danaan. The common *Erin* is the genitive of *Eire*.

ei're-narch, etc. Same as IRENARCH, etc.

Ei-re'ne, ei-ren'i-e, etc. Same as IRENE, IRENIC, etc.

ei''se-i-o'ne, 1 ai''si-ai'o-ni; 2 ī''şe-ī'o-nē, *n. Gr. Relig.* One of the branches of olive, laden with wool, cakes, and fruit, carried in the processions of Pyanepsia and Thargelia. They symbolized an offering of the spirit and were placed before the sanctuary of Apollo and others. [or crime; fine.

eir'ic, 1 ār'ik; 2 er'ic, *n.* [Ir.] A penalty imposed for an offense

ei're-ne. Same as IRENE.

ei''se-ge'sis, 1 ai''si-ji'sis; 2 ī''se-gē'sis, *n.* A mode of explanation in which the commentator, instead of simply bringing out the meaning of an author, introduces his own thoughts and sentiments; opp. to interpretation, as if they were the author's: opposed to *exegesis*. [< Gr. *eis*, in, + *-egesis* in EXEGESIS.] — **ei''se-get'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to eisegesis.

ei'sel, *n.* Vinegar. **eisell.**

Ei'se-nach, 1 ai'zę-nah; 2 ī'şe-năh, *n.* A town in Thuringia, Germany; Wartburg Castle, 600 ft. above the town.

Ei'sen-berg, 1 ai'zen-berg; 2 ī'şĕn-bĕrn, *n.* A town in Saxe-Altenburg, Germany.

Ei'sen-burg, 1 ai'zen-burg; 2 ī'şĕn-burn, *n.* A county in Hungary; 1,037 sq. m.; county seat, Steinamanger.

Ei'sen-erz, 1 ai'zen-erts; 2 ī'şĕn-ērts, *n.* A town in Styria, Austria; iron-working center.

Eis'-ben, 1 aiz'-ben; 2 īs'-bĕn, *n.* A town in Prussia: copper and silver mines: birthplace of Luther; landingpoint of air-plane "Columbia," in non-stop flight of 3,905 m. from New York to Germany by Chamberlin and Levine, June 4–6, 1927.

Eis'ner, 1 ais'ner; 2 īs'ner, **Kurt** (⁷/₁₁1867–²/₂1919). German statesman; premier of Bavarian republic; assassinated.

ei'sell-a, *n.* Same as EISEL.

ei-sod'ic, 1 ai-sod'ik; 2 ī-sŏd'ic, *a. Physiol.* Same as EXODIC.

eis-tedd'fod, 1 ais-te-th'vod; 2 īs-tē-thŭ'vod, *n.* [-FO'DAU, 1 -vō'dai; 2 -vŏ'dou, *pl.*] An assembly of bards and others held annually in Wales, and sometimes in other countries where Welsh people reside, for the cultivation of the national, musical, and literary interests of people of Welsh descent. It is generally held to have had its origin in the time of Rhys ap Tewdwr, who reigned from 1078 to 1093, but the institution can be clearly traced to the 12th century. **eis-tedd'vod.** — **eis-tedd'fod-ism,** *n.*

ei'ther, 1 i'thar *or* ai'thar; 2 ī'thĕr *or* ē'thĕr (XIII), *a.* **1.** One or the other of two, indeterminately or indifferently; as, *either* horn of a dilemma; sit on *either* side.

Either is sometimes used loosely for *each*, referring to a larger number than two; as, *either* one of the seven sons. **2.** Each of two; both; one and the other separately.

On *either* side one, and Jesus in the midst. *John* xix. 18.

[< AS. *æghwæther*, contr. of *æghwæthwæther*, for * *ægēhwæthwæther*, < ā (see EACH) + *gehwæthwæther*, < pref. *ge-* + *hwæthwæther*; see WHETHER.] **ey'ther.** SYN.: see EVERY.

ei'ther, *pron.* **1.** One of two, indeterminately or indifferently; one or the other; as, *either* of them might go.

Here is neither cheer, sir, nor welcome: we would fain have *either*. SHAKESPEARE *Comedy of Errors* act iii, sc. 1.

2. [Archaic.] Each of two; the one and the other taken separately: distinguished from *both* (the two taken jointly).

A line . . . did compass *either* of them about. *1 Kings* vii, 15

el'ther, *conj.* **1.** In one of two or more cases, indeterminately or indifferently: used as a disjunctive correlative introducing a first alternative, the second and any other being preceded by *or*; as, *either* I shall go *or* he will come; *either* come or go.

Real friendship never hesitates *either* to give *or* accept a favor. CUMMINGS AND REED *Morton House* p. 4. l.c. 1873.

2. [Colloq.] At all; in any case; also; as, he could not speak, and I could not *either*: used after the denial of an alternative. **3.** [Archaic.] Or.

eith'lie, 1 ĭth'li; 2 ēth'li, *adv.* [Scot.] Easily.

e-jac'u-late, 1 j-jak'yu-lēt; 2 ē-jăk'yu-lāt, *v. t.* [-LAT'ED, -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To speak vehemently and briefly; utter suddenly; give voice to, as an exclamation.

The proud spirit of Braddock was broken by his defeat. He remained silent the first evening after the battle, only *ejaculating* at night, 'Who would have thought it!'

IRVING *Washington* vol. 1. p. 182. (q. p. p. 1863.]

2. [Archaic.] To throw out suddenly in the manner of a dart (the original sense); cast out abruptly; eject. **II.** *i.* To utter an abrupt exclamation; speak suddenly; give voice to an ejaculation. [< L. *ejaculatus*, pp. of *ejaculor*, < *e*, out, + *jaculor*, throw, < *jacio*, throw.]

Syn.: see EXCLAIM. Compare synonyms for CALL.

e-jac'u-la-tion, 1 j-jak'yu-lē'shĕn; 2 ē-jăk'yu-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The uttering of brief, sudden exclamations; a word or sentence vehemently and briefly spoken; an exclamation, as "'ah me!" "heavens!"; especially, a brief informal prayer. **2.** *Physiol.* The expulsion of the seminal fluid through the urethra. **3.** [Archaic.] The act of ejecting suddenly; a darting or throwing out; emission.

e-jac'u-la-tive, 1 j-jak'yu-la-tiv; 2 ē-jăk'yu-la-tiv, *a.* Ejaculatory.

e-jac'u-la-to-ry, [Of the nature of or tending to ejaculation; ejaculatory.

e-jac'u-la'tor, 1 j-jak'yu-lē'tor *or* -ter; 2 ē-jăk'yu-lā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who or that which ejaculates. **2.** A muscle that assists seminal ejaculation.

e-jac'u-la-tor-y, 1 j-jak'yu-la-to-ry; 2 ē-jăk'yu-la-to-ry, *a.* **1.** In the form or of the nature of an ejaculation; exclamatory.

Even *ejaculatory* prayers have had astonishing answers. CORTON MATHER *Magnalia Christi Americana* bk. iii. p. 185. (o. 1853.]

2. Pertaining to or using ejaculation, in any sense. **3†.** Sudden; unpremeditated; impulsive.

e-ject', 1 j-jekt'; 2 ē-jĕct', *vt.* **1.** To throw or send out, as with force or violence; cast out; expel; as, to *eject* an almighty; cast out; expel; as, to *eject* an intruder from a room.

Volcanic bombs are thrown from some craters. . . . They have usually a centre of grains or masses of infusible material; . . . the indigestible stuff is *ejected* with them. DANA *Geology, Volcanoes* p. 736. (t. n. & co. 1880.]

2. *Law.* To dispossess of land, office, or tenement by legal proceedings; eject; oust; as, to eject a tenant by ejectment. [< L. *ejectus*, pp. of *ejicio*, < *e*, out, + *jacio*, throw.] Syn.: see BANISH.—**e-ject'a-bi(e',** *a.*

e-ject, 1 j'ekt *or* j-jekt'; 2 ē'jĕct *or* ē-jĕct', *n.* **1.** *Psychol.* Anything or state which is ejected or thrown out by consciousness, but which is essentially inaccessible to consciousness; thus, the feeling of one person is an *eject* to every other: a word coined by Prof. W. K. Clifford on the analogy of *subject* and *object*. **2.** *Prof. Geom.* A secondary figure constructed by linear projection from an original.—**axial eject** (*Geom.*), a figure made up of the planes formed when an original made up of points is projected from a fixed straight line.

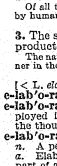
e-jec'ta, 1 j-jek'ta; 2 ē-jĕc'ta, *n. pl.* [L] Matter or refuse that has been cast out, as by a volcano or the body. **e-jec'ta-ment,** *n.*

e-jec'tion, 1 j-jek'shon; 2 ē-jĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of ejecting, or state of being ejected; a casting forth; expulsion; eviction; as, the *ejection* of a tenant. **2.** Matter ejected; ejecta; ejectment. **3.** EJECTMENT, *n.*, 2. [< L. *ejectio(n-)*, < *ejectus*; see EJECT.]

e-jec'tive, 1 j-jek'tiv; 2 ē-jĕc'tiv, *a.* **1.** Tending to **e-jec'tive,**] ject; pertaining to ejection; expulsive. **2.** Of or pertaining to an ejective.—**e-jec'tive-ly,** *adv.*—**e-jec'tive-ism,** *n. Philos.* The theory that the formation of ejects is necessary in the production of the consciousness of personality.—**e'jec-tiv'i-ty,** *n.*

e-ject'ment, 1 j-ekt'ment *or* -ment; 2 ē-jĕct'ment, *n.* **1.** A casting out; the act of ejecting; expulsion; dispossession. **2.** Specif., in law, an action to recover possession of real estate, with damages for unlawful withholding; also, the writ by which this action is instituted. —**equitable ejectment** (*Law*), an equity proceeding to enjoin the sale of real estate: more expeditious than a bill in equity.

e-jec'tor, 1 j-ek'tor *or* -tor; 2 ē-jĕc'tor, *n.* **1.** One who or that which ejects. **2.** Specif.: (1) An appliance for exhausting one fluid by the action of an impact of a second; a constrictor of the same or of a different fluid under pressure. (2) A pump for the withdrawal of a liquid or powder-like substance. (3) *Dentistry.* A device for withdrawing saliva from the mouth during dental work. (4) A device for automatically expelling cartridge-shells from a firearm; also, a firearm so equipped. (5) A mechanism for driving out matrices from a typesetting-machine. (6) A device in a sheet-metal press for pushing out the finished work.—**e-jec'tor-blade',** *n.* An instrument in typesetting-machine which pushes out the slug from the mold, or which ejects assembled type into a galley.—**e-jec'tor-condenser,** *n. Mech.* A device for ejecting condensed steam by the pressure of flowing water.



Ejector for Exhausting Air.

el'ido, 1 ĕl'ĭd; 2 ĕl'ĭdo, *n.* [Sp.] Gr. & Lat. in Mex. *Law.* A public common; held by a pueblo or the like. **e-gi'dot.** [GOMUTI. *a, a,* air-space; *s,* steam - pipe; *t,* tube from which the air is exhausted; *v,* valve to admit steam.

e'joo, 1 ĭ'jŏo; 2 ē'jŏo, *n.* [Malay.] Same as *a*, steam - pipe; *t*, tube from which the air is exhausted; *v*, valve to admit steam.

ejulate, *vi.* To lament.

ejusd., *abbr.* *Ejusdem* (of the same).

ek'a-, 1 ĕk'a-; 2 ēk'a-. From Sanskrit *eka*, one; a combining form, signifying next in order, and applied to hypothetical chemical elements in Mendelejeff's periodic system required to complete his series as grouped according to properties. Compare DUI.— **ek'a-bo'ron,** *n.* Scandium of the group of and next to boron, predicted in 1869 and discovered in 1879. **ex'a-bor'.— ek'a-si'o-dofon,** *n. Chem.* A solution consisting of 95 per cent. iodoform and 5 per cent. formaldehyde.—**ek'a-lu'mi-num,** *n.* Gallium, having the place next to aluminum, discovered in 1875. **ek-al'u-min'i-um;.— ek'a-sil'i-con,** *n.* Germanium, standing next to silicon, discovered in 1886.— **ek'a-tel-lu'ri-um,** *n. Chem.* A hypothetical element, predicted by Grünwald, which would have the same place in the eleventh series of Mendeleëff that tellurium occupies in the seventh.

E-ka'te-ri'na, *n.* [Rus.] See CATHARINE.

E-ka'te-rin-burg, 1 ē-kā'tē-rin-burh; 2 ē-kā'te-rin-burh, *n.* A mining town in Perm government, Asiatic Russia.

E-ka'te-ri'no-slav, 1 ē-kā'tē-ri'no-slăf'; 2 ē-kā'te-ri'no-slăf', *n.* **1.** A government of Ukraine; 24,478 sq.m. **2.** Its capital; important for its milling and iron-works; occupied by German troops, April, 1918.

ek-de'mite, *n.* Same as ECDEMITE.

eke, 1 ēk; 2 ēk, *vt.* [PERS. ENDING.] **1.** To add to so as to make barely sufficient; supply deficiencies in, as by addition, economy, etc.; piece out: followed by *out*.

Rosalind: The little strength I have, I would it were with you. *Celia:* And mine, to eke out hers.

SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act i, sc. 2.

2. To obtain, maintain, or produce with difficulty; barely make. **3†.** To protract; lengthen; increase. [< AS. *ĕcan*, *ĕocan*, caus. of **ĕakan* (pp. *ĕacen*), increase.]

eke, *n.* [Rare.] An addition, as to a bell-rope; postscript; appendix; specif., a cylinder placed under a beehive to increase its capacity when the bees have filled it with comb. See NADIR. **ek'i.** **2.** [Dial., North. Eng.] A milter salmon.

eke, *adv. & conj.* [Archaic.] Likewise; also. [< AS. *ĕc*.]

ek'e-berg-ite, 1 ĕk'e-bûrg-ait; 2 ĕk'e-bĕrg-īt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of scapolite. [< *Ekeberg*, Swedish mineralogist.]

E'ker, 1 ē'kar; 2 ē'ker, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ii, 27.

ek'er-ite, 1 ĕk'er-ait; 2 ĕk'er-īt, *n Petrol.* A variety of hornblende characterized by containing mica.

Ek'he, 1 ĕk'e; 2 ĕk'e, *n.* A river in Mongolia, China; 170 m. long to the Selenga.

ek'i-a, 1 ĕk'i-a; 2 ĕk'i-a, *n.* An African wild dog.

ek'ing, 1 ēk'ing; 2 ēk'ing, *n. Ship-building.* (1) A piece of timber to lengthen out another, as to lower the part of a cat-head supporter. (2) A carved piece under the lower end of the quarter-piece on the aft part of the quarter-gallery. (3) Any piece of adding, or that which is added; a boosting out; augmentation. **eke'ing.**

ek'ka, 1 ĕk'a; 2 ĕk'a, *n.* [Ind.] A rude native vehicle, usually drawn by a single horse or bullock. **ec'ka.**

ek'man-ite, 1 ĕk'man-ait; 2 ĕk'man-īt, *n. Mineral.* A green to black iron-manganese-magnesium silicate that is found massive. [< G. *Ekmann*, Sw. mine-owner.]

Ek're-bel, 1 ĕk'ri-bel; 2 ĕk're-bĕl, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* vii, 18.

Ek'ron, 1 ek'ron; 2 ĕk'ron, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 45. **Ek'ro-nite,** [v, 10.

Ek'ron-ite, 1 ek'ron-aits; 2 ĕk'ron-īts, *n. pl. Bib. I Sam.*

ek'tene, 1 ek'tin; 2 ĕk'tēn, *n. Gr. Ch.* A litany said prior to the reading of the gospel in the celebration of the mass. It is chanted by the deacon, the choir making the responses.

[< Gr. *ektenēs*, earnest.]

El, 1 el; 2 ĕl, *n.* [Heb.] 1. God, as the all-powerful: applied to other gods than the one, any powerful deity: often a component part of proper names, e. g., Beth-*el*. **2.** [e-] The strong: might; strength.

el, *prefix.* Form of EN- before *l*.

El., *abbr.* Elias.—**el.,** *abbr.* Elevated.

E la't. *Mus.* The highest note in Guido's scale; hence, formerly, the extreme point; the utmost hyperbole.

E'la, 1 ē'la; 2 ē'la, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *1 Kings* iv, 18.

e-lant', *a.* Elate: elated.

el'a-ate, 1 el'a-ēt; 2 ĕl'a-āt, *n.* A salt of elaic acid; ploate.

e-lab'o-rate, 1 ē-lăb'o-rit, -rēt; 2 ē-lăb'o-rāt, -rĭt, [-RAT'ED, -RAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To develop and complete by thorough and careful work; improve or finish with painstaking; develop in detail; as, to *elaborate* a system of logic. **2.** To produce by labor; work up, as from new material; as, the bee *elaborates* honey.

Some men have by nature what others have to *elaborate* by effort. W. BAGEHOT *Lit. Studies, Milton* p. 179. (l. & c. co. 1884.]

3. *Physiol.* To change, by natural processes, into digestible condition, as food-material; specif., in plants, to build up complex from simple; compound; as, to *elaborate* leaves.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To become elaborate or more elaborate. [< L. *elaboratus*; see ELABORATE, *a.*]

e-lab'o-rate, 1 ē-lăb'o-rit; 2 ē-lăb'o-rāt, *a.*— **I.** Developed in detail with care or painstaking; carefully wrought out; studied with painstaking; as, an *elaborate* plan; *elaborate* carving. **2.** [Archaic.] Accomplished by labor. [< L. *elaboratus*, pp. of *elaboro*, < *e*, out, + *laboro*; see LABOR, *v.*]—**e-lab'o-ra-cy,** *n.* [Rare.] Elaboration.—**e-lab'o-rate-ness,** *n.*

e-lab'o-ra'tion, 1 ē-lăb'o-rē'shon; 2 ē-lăb'o-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** The working out or production of anything with detailed completeness or nice finish; in psychology, the working out of associations, ideas, or materials furnished by the senses or the associated ideas; as, the *elaboration* of a plan; the *elaboration* of a concept. **2.** The act or process of producing by labor from provided materials; the working of given material into something better or different.

Of all the raw materials which nature supplies for *elaboration* by human art, wood is undoubtedly the most useful. J. MASON *Earth or Modified* p. 303. [s. 1882.]

3. The state or quality of being elaborate; an elaborate product or effect.

The native Indians are distinguished by an *elaboration* of manner in the courtesies they constantly extend to each other.

F. H. SMITH *White Umbrella* p. 11. [n. m. & co. 1889.]

[< L. *elaboratio(n-)*, < *elaboro*; see ELABORATE, *a.*]

e-lab'o-ra-tive, 1 ē-lăb'o-rā-tiv; 2 ē-lăb'o-rā-tiv, *a.*

e-lab'o-ra-tiv^{s},] Serving or tending to elaborate; employed in elaboration.—**elaborative faculty** (*Psychol.*), the thought-faculty. See CONSERVATIVE.

e-lab'o-ra'tor, 1 ē-lăb'o-rē'tor *or* -ter; 2 ē-lăb'o-rā'tor, *n.* A person or thing that elaborates.— **e-lab'o-ra-to-ry,** *a.* Elaborating.— **e-lab'o-ra-to-ry,** *n.* 1. *Physiol.* That part of an organism which effects the process of elaboration. **2†.** Same as LABORATORY.

e-la'brate, 1 ē-lē'brēt; 2 ē-lā'brāt, *a. Entom.* Without a distinct labrum, as most flies. [< e- priv. + L. *labrum*, lip.]

El'a-cat-l-dæ, 1 el'a-kat'i-dē; 2 ĕl'a-căt'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of scombroidean fishes having a fusiform body, flat head with the sculptured bones appearent above, and spinous dorsal replaced by eight free spines; cobias. **E-lac'a-te,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *ĕlakatē*, distaff.] — **e-lac'a-tid, e-lac'a-toid,** *a.* & *n.*

el'a-chert, 1 el'a-chûrt; 2 ĕl'a-chĕrt, *n.* Oil of birch; degoste.

El'a-chis-ti'di-dæ, 1 el'a-kis'ti-di; 2 ĕl'a-cĭs'ti-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of tineid moths, which includes many important genera. [< Gr. *elachistos*, smallest.]

El'a-da, 1 el'a-da; 2 ĕl'a-da, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

El'a-dah, 1 el'a-da; 2 ĕl'a-da, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 20.

El'æ-ag-na'ce-æ, 1 el''a-ag-nā'si-ī; 2 ĕl'ĕ-ăg-nā'cē-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs — the oleaster family, of the order *Myrtales* — usually covered with scales or scurf, having alternate, usually entire leaves, and clusters of axillary white or yellow flowers. It embraces 3 genera and 20 species, mostly natives of the northern hemisphere. *E. augustifolia* is the oleaster or wild olive.— **el'æ-ag-na'ceous,** *a.*

El'æ-ag'nus, 1 el''a-ag'nus; 2 ĕl''ĕ-ăg'nŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of shrubs and trees typical of the family *Elæagnaceæ*. They are natives of Asia and Europe and have alternate entire leaves, axillary flowers, mostly fragrant, and drupaceous fruits. *E. angustifolia* and *E. parrifolia* are cultivated for their silvery foliage and *E. longipes* for its edible scarlet berries. *E. argentea*, the silverberry, is the only American species. [< Gr. *elaagnos*, *eleagnos*, marsh-plant, < *elaia*, olive-tree, + *agnos*, sacred.]

E-læ'is, 1 ē-lī'is; 2 ē-lē'is, *n. Bot.* A small genus of African and South-American palms with low thick trunks, bearing large, pinnate, prickly-stalked leaves, and yellow or red oily fruit. *E. guineensis* is the African oil-palm. [< Gr. *elaion*; see ELÆO-.]

el'æ-o-, 1 el'ī-o-; 2 ĕl'ē-o-. From Greek *elaion*, olive-oil (< *elaia*, olive-tree): a combining form. **e-læ'o-blast,** *n. Ascid.* The urochord.— **e-læ'o-blas'tic,** *a.*— **El''æ-o-car-pa'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A small family of tropical shrubs and trees, of the order *Malvales*. They have alternate leaves and axillary racemose fragrant flowers. The corolla is pubescent. Valuable woods are obtained from several species.— **el''æ-o-car-pa'ceous,** *a.*— **El''æ-o-car'pus,** *n. Bot.* A genus of elæocarpaceous trees and shrubs with simple leaves, small flowers in racemes, and a drupaceous fruit. There are many species distributed through tropical Asia, Australia, and New Zealand. Of some species the fruit is eaten, or used medicinally; of others the bark or the wood serves valuable uses.— **El''æ-o-co'rin-dæ,** *n. pl.* A subfamily of pedunculate *blastoids*, characterized by having the posterior deltoid divided into two parts by an anal plate situated in the distinct from the posterior sinuses. K. A. VON ZITTEL *Paleontology* tr. by C. R. Eastman. [MACM. 1900.]— **el''æ-od'o-con,** *n.* [-CHA, *pl.*] *Ornith.* The oil-gland.— **el''æ-o-el'ic acid** (*Chem.*), a liquid acid ($C_{17}H_{31}CO_2H$) of the unsaturated ester of glycerin in conjunction with elæomargaric acid in the oil from the seeds of *Elæococca vernicia*.— **e-læ'o-lite,** *n. Mineral.* A coarsely crystalline to massive variety of nepheline with a resinous or oily luster. **e-le'o-lite†.** —**e-læ'o-lite-sy'e-nite,** *n. Petrol.* Same as NEPHELITE-SYENITE. See NEPHELITE.— **el''æ-om-ar'ga-ric acid** (*Chem.*), an acid isomeric with elæolein acid, found in the oil derived from the seeds of *Elæococca vernicia*.— **el''æ-om'e-ter,** *n.* A hydrometer for determining the density of almond-oil and olive-oil. **el''æ-om'e-tər†.— el''æ-op-las'm,** *n. Biol.* Nucleolar body consisting of granular protoplasm surrounding minute drops of oil.— **el''æ-op'tene,** the liquid or volatile portion of an essential oil as distinguished from the stearoptene. **el''æ-op'ten†; el''a-op'tene†; el''e-op'tene†; o''le-op'tene†.— el''æ-o-sac'cha-rine,** *n.* Combined both oil and sugar.— **el''æ-o-sac'cha-rum,** *n.*— **el''æ-o-ste-ar'ic acid** (*Chem.*), a solid acid isomeric with elæomargaric and elæolein acids, separated from the fat obtained from the oil of *Elæococca vernicia* by the action of alcohol.— **el''æ-o-the'si-um,** *n. Archeol.* The anointing-room in an ancient bath: the unctuarium.

El''a-gab'a-lus, 1 el''a-gab'a-lus; 2 ĕl''a-găb'a-lŭs, **M. A. Antoninus** (204–222), Emperor of Rome; defeated Alexander Severus; killed by his soldiers.

El'ah, 1 ī'la; 2 ē'la, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxvi, 41. [Heb., oak.]

El'a-ha'i, 1 ĕl'a-hē'ī; 2 ĕl'a-hā'ī, *n. Bib. Ezra* x, 26.

El'a-i, 1 ĕl'a-ī; 2 ĕl'a-ī, *n. Chem.* Same as ELEIC. [< Gr. *elaikos*, < *elaia*, olive-tree.]

el'a-id'ic, 1 e'la-id'ik; 2 ē'la-ĭd'ic, *a. Chem.* Of or derived from oleic acid or elain. [< Gr. *elaia* (*elaid-*), olive-tree.]— **elaidic acid,** a crystalline compound ($HC_{18}H_{33}O_2$) isomeric with oleic acid.— **e. esters** (*Chem.*), the salts of elaidic acid. **e-elaid'ate,** *n.*— **e-la'i-date,** *n.* A salt of elaidic acid.

e-la'i-din, 1 i-lē'in; 2 ē-lā'ĭ-din, *n.* A crystalline compound ($C_{57}H_{104}O_6$) isomeric with olein. [< Gr. *elaia*, olive.]— **e-la'i-nine†.—e-laidin** (*Chem.*), a crystalline mixture of oils made by adding nitrous acid, which converts the olein into solid elaidin. Drying oils remain unaffected by this test; semidrying oils become partly solid; and non-drying oils, solid.— **e-la'id-in'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to elaidin; as, **elaidinic acid,** an acid isomeric with oleic acid.

e-la'lin, 1 i-lē'in; 2 ē-lā'ĭn (XIII), *n.* Same as OLEIN. **e-la'line,** 1 e'la-lin; 2 ē'la-lĭn, *n.* Same as HELEN, in Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*, " the lily maid of Astolat," who pines and dies for love of Lancelot.

E-lap'i-dæ, 1 i-lăp'i-dē; 2 ē-lăp'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of tyrannoid birds having weak feet, thin tarsi, and compressed bills. **E-lap'i-na,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *elaion*; see ELÆO-.] **E-lap'ni-i'næ;** **E-lap'ne-i'næ.**— **e-lap'ni-ine.** *a. & n.*

el'at-o-, 1 el'ĕ-o-; 2 ĕl'a-o-. From Greek *elaion*, olive-oil: a combining form. See ELÆO-.

el'a-od'ic, 1 el'a-od'ik; 2 ĕl'a-ŏd'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from castor-oil. [< Gr. *elaiodēs*, oily, < *elaion* (see ELÆO-) + *eidos*; see -OID.] — **elaidic acid,** same as RICINOLEIC ACID.

el'a-o-plast, 1 el'ĕ-o-plast; 2 ĕl'a-o-plăst, *n. Bot.* One of the highly refractive oil-secreting protoplasmic granules found near the nuclei of plant-cells. [< ELAIO- + Gr. *plastos*, formed.] **el'e-o-plast.**

el'a-pel'de-hyde, *n. Chem.* Same as PARALDEHYDE. [< ELÆO- + ALDEHYDE.]

El'am, 1 ī'lam; 2 ē'lam, *n. Bib.* A kingdom on country S. of Assyria. *Gen.* x, 22. [Heb., youth.]

El:a-mar'na, *n.* Same as TEL-EL-AMARNA.

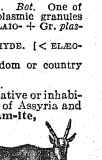
E'lam-ite, 1 ī'lom-ait; 2 ē'lam-īt, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Elam, ancient name of a district south of Assyria and west of Persia, at present Khuzistan.— **E'lam-ite,** **E'lam-it'ic,** **E'lam-it'ish,** *a.*

el'an', 1 ĕl'ĭn'; 2 ē'lĭn', *n.* [F.] A brilliant or impetuous rush of feeling or action; ardor; dash, as of troops in an attack.

e-lanc', 1 i-lanz'; 2 ē-lănz', *vt.* [Rare.] To throw, cast, or hurl out like a lance; launch.

Lucifer: Though a thousand worlds . . . were *elanced* Each minute into life unendingly.

BAILEY *Festus, A Mountain* sc. 4.



The African Eland. 1/12

e'land, 1 ī'lond; 2 ē'land, *n.* **1.** A large ox-like African antelope (*Oreas canna*) with twisted horns in both sexes, and in the males a large dewlap and small mane: now rare except in the

remote interior; the huge herds formerly common in South Africa having been almost exterminated by the advance of civilization, owing to the slowness of the animal and its heavy weight, the males sometimes weighing 1,500 lbs. **2.** The moose or elk. [< D. *eland*, elk, < Lith. *elnis*, elk.]

el'a-net, 1 el'a-net; 2 él'a-nĕt, *n.* A kite (genus *Elanus*), as the American white-tailed kite. [< Gr. *elanos*, a kite.]

El'a-nus, 1 el'o-nus; 2 él'a-nŭs, *n. Ornith.* A genus of birds of prey, comprising certain of the smaller kites. [< Gr. *elaunō*, drive.] See KITE.

el-la'o-lite, el'a-op'tene, etc. Same as ELEOLITE, etc.

El'a-pha-bo'li-a, 1 el'a-fo-bō'lĭ-a; 2 él'a-fŏ-bō'lĭ-a, *n. pl.* [Lc.] *Class. Antiq.* A festival held annually in Phœis in honor of Artemis Elaphiobolos, as goddess of the chase. [< Gr. *elaphobolos*, deer-slaying, < *elaphos*, deer, + *ballein*, throw.]

El'a-phe-bo'li-on, 1 el'a-fi-bō'lĭ-on; 2 él'a-fĕ-bō'lĭ-ŏn, *n.* [Gr.] A Greek month. See CALENDAR.

el'a-phine, 1 el'a-fin; 2 él'a-fĭn, *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Elaphus* or stag (*Cervus elaphus*) or related species. [< Gr. *elaphos*, stag.]

El'a-pho-my'ces, 1 el'a-fo-mai'sēz; 2 él'a-fo-mī'çēz, *n. Bot.* A genus of subterranean truffle-like fungi about the size of walnuts. They belong to the order *Aspergillales*, are parasitic on the roots of certain conifers, and grow about three inches below the surface of the soil. Hogs and other animals unearth them and eat them greedily. [< Gr. *elaphos*, deer, + *mykēs*, mushroom.]

el'a-phure, 1 el'a-fiūr; 2 él'a-fĭūr, *n.* A Chinese deer (*Elaphurus davidianus*) with a long tail, and the antlers rising straight from the brow and giving off long back branches. [< Gr. *elaphos*, stag, + *oura*, tail.]

el'a-phur'rine, 1 el'a-fiū'rin *or* -rin; 2 él'a-fŭ'rĭn *or* -rĭn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a group of deer, including the elaphure. **II.** *n.* An elaphurine deer.


Antlers of the Elaphure. 1/35

E-lap'i-dæ, 1 e-lap'i-dī; 2 ē-lăp'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of venomous snakes with grooved poison-fangs and short, rather solid upper teeth, and without post-frontal bones; coral-snakes, etc. [< ELAPS.] **E-lap'si-dæ,** 1 e-lap'si-dī; 2 ē-lăp'sĭ-dē, *n.* = **el'a-pid,** *n.* – **el'a-pine,** *a.* & *n.* – **el'a-poid,** *a.* & *n.*

el-lap'sion, 1 e-lap'shon; 2 ē-lăp'shŏn, *n.* [Rare.] A clearing away or ridding of stones.

El'aps, 1 e-laps'; 2 ē-lăps', *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Elapidæ*. **2.** [*e-*] A snake of this genus. [< L. *elops*; see ELOPS.]

el-lapse', 1 l-laps'; 2 ē-lăps', *vi.* [E-LAPSED', E-LAPS'ING.] = **el-laps'ing,** 1 = 2. To glide or slip by; pass away; quietly terminate: said of time; as, many days have *elapsed*. **2†.** To slip away, as from memory; lapse. [< L. *elapsus*, pp. of *elabor*, glide away, < *e*, from, + *labor*, slide.]

el-lapse', 1 e-laps'; 2 ē-lăps', *n.* [Rare.] The process or act of elapsing: a passing away: lapse.

el-laq'ue-ate, 1 l-laq'wi-ēt; 2 ē-lăk'wē-ĕt, *vt.* [Rare.] To untangle; unsnare; disentangle.— **el-laq'ue-a'tion,** *n.*

El A-ri'chi, 1 el a-ri'chi; 2 él a-rĭ'chĭ, *n.* **1.** A government of Egypt. **2.** Its principal town.

El'a-sa, 1 el'o-sa; 2 él'a-sa, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha; Douai; R. V.).

El'a-sah, 1 el'e-sa; 2 él'a-sa, *n. Bib. Ezra*, x, 22.

El'as-map'o-da, 1 el'as-map'o-da; 2 él'as-măp'o-da, *n. pl. Echin.* A group of holothurians with the ventral aspect sole-like. [< Gr. *elasma*, plate, + *pous*, foot.] **El'a-sip'o-dat,** – **e-las'ma-pod,** *a.* & *n.* – **el'as-map'o-dous,** *a.*

e-las'mo-, 1 l-las'mo-; 2 ē-lăs'mŏ-. From Greek *elasmos*, metal plate (< *elaunō*, beat out) + combining form.— **E-las'mo-bran'chi-l,** *n. pl. Ich.* A class or subclass of fish-like vertebrates having no membrane-bones to the skull or external girdle, placoid scales, and slits of gills, five (rarely six or seven) pairs of lamelliform gills attached by their distal ends, and complicated brain with optic nerves forming a chiasma: includes rays, and chimæras.

– **e-las'mo-branch, e-las'mo-bran'chi-an, e-las'mo-bran'chi-ate,** *a.* & *n.*— **El'as-mog'na-tha,** *n. pl. Conch.* A superfamily of lamellibranchs having a jaw with a single quadrangular plate deflected from the basal margin, as in succinelds.— **el'as-mog'na-thous,** *a.*— **e'las-mom'e-ter,** *n.* An interferometer specially designed for measuring the elasticity of flexure.— **e'las-mom'e-try,** *n.* An elasmosaurus.

– **E-las'mo-sau'ri-de,** *n. pl. Herp.* A family of sauropterygian reptiles with the cervical ribs single-headed.— **e-las'mo-sau'rid,** *n.* – **e-las'mo-sau'roid,** *a.* – **E-las'mo-sau'rus,** *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Elasmosauridæ*. **2.** [*e-*] A long-necked fish-like reptile of this genus.— **E-las'mo-the'ri-um,** *n.* – **E-las'mo-the'ri-um,** *n. Mammal.* A genus typical of *Elasmotheriinæ*. **2.** [*e-*] [-RI-A, *pl.*] A very large rhinoceros-like mammal of this genus.

El'as-som'i-de, 1 el'a-som'i-di; 2 él'a-sŏm'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes having a compressed body, cycloid scales, no lateral line, short dorsal fin with four spines, and anal fin with three spines: including the tiny perches. **El'as-som,** 1 el'a-som; 2 él'a-sŏm, *n.* Gr. *elassō*, make less, < *elassōn*, compar. of *elachys*, small.] **El'as-so-mat'i-dæ:,** – **el'as-some,** **e-las'so-mid,** *n.* – **-moid,** *a.* & *n.*

e-las'tase, 1 l-las'tes; 2 ē-lăs'tās, *n. Elec.* Capacity of a dielectric for opposing electric charge or displacement.

e-las'tic, 1 l-las'tik; 2 ē-lăs'tĭc, *a.* **1.** Spontaneously returning to or toward a former size, shape, or attitude after being compressed, expanded, or distorted in any way; springy; rebounding; as, an *elastic* whalebone; *elastic* gas; an *elastic* step.

Just as actually existing solid is perfectly rigid, so no known solid is perfectly *elastic*.

G. F. BARKER *Physics* p. 143. [ɪɴ. ʜ. & co. 1892.]

2. That may be extended or contracted with facility; capable of ready adjustment, easily changed, adapted, or arranged according to circumstances, accommodating; as, an *elastic* contract; *elastic* morals.

Training, in order to be adequate, must be to some extent *elastic*, adapting itself to the numerous differences among young minds. SULLY *Teacher's Hand-Book Psychol*, p. 65. [A. 1887.]

3. Having the capacity of rapid recovery from depression or misfortune; buoyant; as, an *elastic* temperament. **4.** *Econ.* Increasing or diminishing readily in response to a changing stimulus, demand, or other causative influence; as, an *elastic* price, one that soars or drops quickly owing to sudden variations in demand. **5.** *Mech.* Adjusting or adapting itself readily to varying loads; flexible. **6†.** Hurling missiles by the rebounding of a spring, as a catapult. [< Gr. *elaunō* (*ela-*), drive.]

e-las'ti-cal-ly, 1 l-las'ti-ki-li; 2 ē-lăs'tĭ-çăl-ĭ, *adv.*

e-las'ti-cate, 1 l-las'ti-kēt; 2 ē-lăs'tĭ-cāt, *vt.* To make elastic.

e-las'ti-ci-ty, 1 l-las-tis'i-ti; 2 ē-lăs-tĭç'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* **1.** That property of matter by virtue of which a body tends to return to a former or normal size, shape, or attitude, after being deflected, compressed, expanded, twisted, or drawn; the rebounding quality of bodies; resilience; springiness; as, the *elasticity* of the air; the bow has lost its *elasticity*.

Elasticity may be (1) of *volume*, as when a gas is compressed, or (2) of *form* (*rigidity*), as when a solid is distorted.

Electrical elasticity is that property in virtue of which a body requires force to change its bulk or shape, and requires a continued application of the force to maintain the change, and spring back when the force is removed. Wm. THOMSON *Math. and Phys. Papers* vol. iii, art. xiii, pt. i, p. 3. [c. & s. 1890.]

2. The tendency to recover from depression or misfortune; buoyancy; also, the capacity for adjustment or accommodating circumstances; as, *elasticity* of temper; *elasticity* of youth. **3.** The modulus of elasticity. See MODULUS. – **e-las'tic-ness** [Rare], = **elasticity of elongation,** the ratio of tensile stress per unit of area to the resulting elongation per unit of length of a substance which is subjected to either compression or stretching along its longitudinal axis; it is measured by the modulus of elasticity.— **e. of flexure,** the elasticity or power of resistance shown by a substance which is subjected to either compression or stretching in a transverse direction.— **e. of liquids,** the tendency of liquids, whose volume has been changed by pressure, to return to their original volume.— **limit of e.,** the point of stress beyond which an elastic body loses power to return completely to its former shape and size.— **perfect e.,** the state or quality of being perfectly elastic.— **rotational e.,** the elasticity or power of resisting rotatory force.

e-las'tin, 1 l-las'tin; 2 ē-lăs'tĭn, *Chem.* An insoluble albuminoid substance forming the elastic fibers of connective tissue. – **e-las'ti-cin†.**

e-las'tive, 1 l-las'tiv; 2 ē-lăs'tĭv, *n. Elec.* An insoluble substance per unit volume of dielectric: a proposed word.

e-las'tose, 1 l-las'tōs; 2 ē-lăs'tōs, *n. Physiol. Chem.* One of the forms of peptone produced by the gastric digestion of elastin. [< ELASTIN.]

e-latch'ee, 1 l-lach'i; 2 ē-lăch'ē, *n.* [Hind.] Cardamom.

e-late', 1 l-lēt'; 2 ē-lāt', *vt.* [E-LAT'ED; E-LAT'ING.] **1.** To raise the spirits of; inspire; cause to feel exultation or triumphant; stimulate; excite; also, to puff up; as, victory *elates* him; he was greatly *elated*.

I was more excited and *elated* by the special message of President Lincoln than I have been by any victory we have gained. A. H. CONANT in R. Colliyer's *Man in Earnest, Apr. 7, 1862*, p. 80. [L. & s. 1872.]

2. To lift up; elevate. [< L. *elatus*, pp., < *ex*, out, + *latus*, borne.]— **e-lat'ed-ly,** *adv.*— **e-lat'ed-ness,** *n.*— **e-late'ment,** *n.*— **e-lat'er,** *n.* One who or that which elates. **e-la'ter†.**

e-late', *a.* Exalted or triumphant in spirit; exultant.

A noble, kindly spirit, not *elate*
That he was famous, but that Song was great.
LOWELL *Under the Old Elm, Poet. Works of the Author of The Biglow Papers* vol. ii, p. 11.

2. [Archaic.] Raised; lifted up. – **e-lat'ī.**

el'a-ter, 1 el'a-ter; 2 él'a-tĕr, *n.* **1.** A click-beetle or elaterid. **2.** *Entom.* (1) [E-] A genus typical of *Elateridæ*. (2) The springing or clicking bristle-like abdominal appendages of a springtail or podurid insect. **3.** *Bot.* (1) In the *Equisetaceæ* family, one of the four club-shaped membranous bands attached at a single point on a spore from the splitting of the outer coat. (2) A sterile, elastic, spirally twisted filament associated with the spores, as in liverworts. **4†.** Spring; elasticity, especially bias of a body. [< Gr. *elatēr*, driver, < *elaunō*, drive.]

e-lat'er-ate, 1 l-lat'er-it; 2 ē-lăt'ĕr-ĭt, *n. Archæol.* One who manufactured the kind of terra-cotta that the density of gases is proportional to the pressure.

e-lat'e-ri-um, 1 el'a-ti-ri-um; 2 ē-lă'tē-rĭ-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A greenish to yellowish substance in the juice of the fruit of the squirting cucumber (*Ecballium elaterium*). It contains elaterin. [< Gr. *elatērios*, driving, < *elaunō*, drive.]

el'a-ter-om'e-ter, 1 el'a-ter-om'i-ter; 2 él'a-ter-ŏm'ĕ-tĕr, *n.* An instrument that shows the pressure of a gas. [< Gr. *elatēr* (see ELATER²) + -METER.] **el'a-trom'e-ter†.**

el'a-ter'o-phore, 1 el'a-ter'o-for; 2 él'a-tĕr'ō-fōr, *n. Bot.* An organ of liverworts consisting of a tuft of numerous thread-like cells attached to the base of the capsule.

El'ath, 1 l'lath; 2 ē'lăth, *n. Bib. Deut.* ii, 8.

El'a-thi-na'ce-æ, 1 el'a-thi-nai'si-ī; 2 él'a-thĭ-nā'çē-ē, *n. pl.* A family of small polypetalous marsh-loving herbs – the waterwort family, of the order *Hypericales* – with opposite entire leaves and minute axillary chicken-foot-like flowers.

El-a'thes, *n.* (1, 2) [L., < Gr. *elatinē*, kind of toad-flax, < *elatē*, silver fir, < *elaunō*, drive.] **El'a-tin'e-æ:,** – **el'a-ti-na'ceous,** *a.*

e-la'tion, 1 l-lē'shan; 2 ē-lā'shŏn, *n.* A jubilant or triumphant state of mind; buoyancy; exaltation.

Assured of his personal success . . . he felt no *elation* and no sense of triumph over his opponents. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. ix, p. 375. [c. c. 1890.]

[< L. *elation(n-)*, carrying out, < *elatus*; see ELATE, *v.*]

e-la'tion, 1 l-lē'shan; 2 ē-lā'shŏn, *n. Gram.* Of the highest **e-la'tive,** } degree; especially, being of the absolute or in-
e-la'tive, } dependent as opposed to the relative superlative.

el'a-trom'e-ter, 1 el'a-trom'i-ter; 2 él'a-trŏm'ĕ-tĕr, *n.* A gage for measuring the rarefaction of air in the receiver of an air-pump. [< Gr. *elatēr* (see ELATER²) + *metron*, measure.] **el'a-ter-om'e-ter†.**

el'lax-a'tion†, *n.* The act of unloosing.

el'e-, 1 el'i-; 2 él'ĕ-, *Chem.* Ethylene: so called originally by Berzelius. [< ELEO- + -YL.] **el'a-yle†.**

El'ba, 1 el'ba; 2 él'ba, *n.* An island on the Tuscan coast of Italy; 86 sq. m.; the place of Napoleon's exile, from May 3, 1814, to Feb. 26, 1815. It was raised to a sovereignty for Napoleon by the Treaty of Paris in 1814.

Elbe, 1 elb or elbe; 2 élb or élbe, *n.* A river of Germany flowing from the Bohemian Alps, 725 m. N. W. to the North sea.

El'beuf, Gl'bœf'd', 1 gl'bœf' del'bœf'; 2 ghĭ'bœf' dĕl'bœf' (1752–1794). A French Venetian leader; Comte de Lillebonne. Cholete, etc.; shot.

El Bek'a-a', 1 el bek'a-a'; 2 él bĕk'a-ä'. See CŒLE-SYRIA.

El'ber-feld, 1 el'ber-feld; 2 él'bĕr-fĕlt, *n.* A manufacturing town in Rhine province, Prussia; weaving, dyeing, and cloth-printing.

El'ber'tia, 1 el'ber'shi; 2 él'bĕr'shĭ-a, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Judges* ix, 46.

El'bert, 1 el'bert; 2 él'bert, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** **El-be'rus,** 1 el-bi'rus; 2 él-bĕ'rŭs. A county in central Colorado; 1,852 sq. m.; county-seat, Kiowa. **3.** A county in N. E. Georgia; 338 sq. m.; county-seat, Elberton.

El'bert Mount'ain. A peak in Colorado; 14,351 ft. high.

El'ber-ton, 1 el'ber-tan; 2 él'bĕr-tŏn, *n.* A town, county-seat of Elbert county, Ga.

El-beth'el, 1 el-beth'el; 2 él-bĕth'ĕl, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxv, 7.

El'beuf', 1 el'bœf'; 2 él'bœf', *n.* A manufacturing town in Seine-Inférieure department, France.

El'bing, 1 el'bing; 2 él'bĭng, *n.* A fortified town near the mouth of the Elbing river, Prussia; shipyards; iron-works.

el'bow, 1 el'bo; 2 él'bo, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To effect (a passage) by or as by the use of the elbows; as, to *elbow* one's way. **2.** To push or punch with or as with the elbows; crowd; shove; as, to *elbow* people aside. **3.** To get rid of or evict (a person) indirectly.

In the course of three centuries and upwards . . . the prior had nearly been *elbowed* out of the abbot's chair by the arch-deacon. IRVING *Washington* vol. i, ch. i, p. 10. [G. p. s. 1863.]

II. *i.* **1.** To turn or bend in the manner of an elbow; make a bend or angle; as, the gas-pipe *elbows* at the ceiling. **2.** To use the elbows in pushing; hence, to be rude or aggressive. SYN.: see JOSTLE.

el'bow, *n.* **1.** The region at the junction of the upper arm and forearm; the bend of the arm, or the joint at the bend of the arm. **2.** Any outward bend resembling the bent elbow. (1) A short pipe-fitting, making a joint between two pipes at an angle (usually 90°) to each other; an elt or L. (2) A bend or angle in a wall or in a parapet. (3) A projection on the side of a chair or sofa, on which to rest the arm. (4) A bend or side of a window or other recessed opening. (5) A sudden bend in a stream or channel. (6) A promontory. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] The joint resembling an elbow in the shoulder or hock of a quadruped. [< AS. *elboga*, < *el-*, for with *bēag*, bend.] **el'bow,** *n.* = **at one's elbow,** conveniently near; at hand.— **capped e.** (*Vet.*), a swelling on the elbow caused by excessive pressure; as by lying with the fore feet bent under the body.— **e. grease,** *n.* [Colloq.] Strength in or proficiency for work; as, to put one's e. to the grindstone.— **e. guard,** *n.* Same as ELBOW-PIECE.— **e. in the hawse,** a twist in a ship's cable or hawser, caused by her swinging twice the wrong way on an open hawse.— **e. joint,** *n.* **1.** The articulation between the bones of the upper arm and forearm. **2.** A joint where two pipes meet at an angle.— **e. piece,** *n.* A piece of armor guarding the elbow, or worn on the elbow. See illus. under ARMOR, 16.— **e. guard;** – **e. plate,** *n.* **1.** The bed-plate or bed-knife of a rag-cutting machine: so called when it has an obtuse angle in the middle. **2.** An elbow-piece.— **e. rest,** *n.* A strip running lengthwise in a railway-car at about the height of the elbow of a seated passenger.— **e. room,** *n.* Room for the free use or movement of the elbows; figuratively, scope for activity or occupation.— **e. scissors,** *n.* Scissors with a bent shank or blade.— **e. shaker,** *n.* [Slang.] A dive-shaker; pantomime-shaker.— **e. shield,** *n.* = ELBOW-GUARD.— **elbows of the Mincio** [U. S.], the typographical result of a journalist's confusion of ideas. The following passage gave rise to the phrase:

If we follow the windings of the Mincio, we shall find countless *elbows* formed in the *elbows* of the regular army, at places like Saltanza, Malini, and Sommacampagna, after a battle of several hours' duration, the Sardinians at Goito gave way; and, if we follow up the course or the *Mincio* we shall find innumerable *elbows* formed by the sympathy of youth.

New-York Times July 16, 1859, p. 4, col. 2.

– e.-tongs, *n. pl.* Tongs curved outward in the jaws.— **elbe e.,** (*Carriagebuilding*), the portion of the wooden framework of a carriage which is used as an elbow-rest.— **more power to your e.** [Colloq.], keep on with your good work; may you have increased success.— **out at the elbows,** having holes in the elbows of one's coat; shabbily dressed; seedy.— **to crook the e.,** to drink.— **up to the elbows,** deeply involved or engaged.

El'bows, n. In Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, a foolish but well-meaning constable.

el'bowed, } 1 el'bod; 2 él'bŏd, *a.* Shaped like an elbow.
el'bowed, }

el'buck, 1 el'buk; 2 él'bŭk, *n.* [Scot.] Elbow.

El-burz', 1 el-burz'; 2 él-burz', *n.* **1.** A mountain range S. of the Caspian sea, in Persia; its highest peak, Demavend, is about 20,000 ft. high. **2.** The highest peak in the Caucasus mountains and in Europe; 18,526 ft. high.

el-ca'ja, 1 el-kē'ja; 2 ĕl-cä'ja, *n.* [Ar.] The mafurra or rokaterce. **el-caf'ja.**

El'ca-na, 1 el'ka-na; 2 ĕl'cä-na, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

El Ca-ney', *n.* [Sp. el la-ne'] 2 El ca-ne'. A residential suburb of Santiago de Cuba, taken by the United States army, July 1, 1898.

El-ce'sa-ite, *n.* [El ce-sa'-i-te, -kī'sə-īt, -kē'-] Jud-ism. [Sp. el ce'sa-i-te, -kē'-] Judaizing Christians in Asia, that arose in the time of the emperor Trajan, adding to the main features of Ebionism the belief that baptism washes away sins and should be repeated. [< *Elcesaï*, leader of the sect.] **El-ce'sa-it-ism**, [ces'a-ite.]

El'ces-ite, [el'ses-ait; 2 el'ces-it, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai). **El-ki'sai**. *Occult.* See SEPHIRA.

El-che'si, [el-kē'sai, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

El'che, [el'chē; 2 el'chə, *n.* A town in Alicante province, Spain.

el'chi, [el'chi; 2 el'chi, *n.* [Per. & Turk.] An ambassador.

El'ching-en, [el'ing-en; 2 el'ing-ən, *n.* A village in Bavaria, where the French under Ney defeated the Austrians, Oct. 13, 1805.

El'ci-ai, [el'shi-ai; 2 el'shi-a, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* **El Co'bre**, [el kō'bre; 2 el cō'bre. A town on the S. E. coast of Cuba; copper-mines.

el-co'sis, [el-kō'sis; 2 el-kō'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Ulceration; specifically, ulceration due to a depraved condition of bodily health. [< Gr. *helkōsis*, < *helkō*, suck.]

eld, [eld; 2 ēld, *n.* [Poet. & Archaic.] 1. Former times; antiquity. 2. Old age. 3†. An indefinitely long period; an age. 4†. Age: said of any time of life. [< AS. *ældu*, *yldu*, age, < *ald*; see OLD.] **eldest**, = eld, 4, OH.

El-da'ia, [el-dā'yə; 2 el-dā'ia, *n.* *Bib.* *Gen.* xxv, 4.

El'dad, [el'dad; 2 el'dād, *n.* *Bib.* *Num.* xi, 26.

eld'er, [el'dər; 2 el'dər, *a.* 1. Having lived longer; having senior: the comparative of *old*, preferred to *older* when only two are compared; as, an *elder* brother; an *elder* officer.

Older and *oldest* may be said either of persons or of things, while *elder* and *eldest* apply to persons only. These latter are besides, strictly speaking, limited to members of the same family, while *older* and *oldest* are not so limited: "He will succeed to the title in the event of the death of his *elder* brother"; "Franklin was *older* than Washington." The first-born, the perhaps dying a mere infant, still remains the *elder* son (or the *eldest*), if there was but two sons, the word thus indicating priority also); but we speak of the *oldest* branch of the family.

2. [Archaic.] Earlier in time; prior; former.

Why, in that elder day, to be a Saxon
Was greater than a king.

MARY R. MITFORD *Rienzi* st. 4.

[< AS. *yldra*, elder, compar. of *eald* (< *aldor*, prince); see OLD.]— **elder brethren** [Eng.], the Corporation of Trinity House. See under TRINITY.— **e. hand**, in card-playing, the hand which first plays to the first trick. **Genrō** [Japan], a number of statesmen, retired from office, who are at times informally consulted by the emperor on foreign and domestic affairs.

eld'er, *n.* 1. *Ch. Hist.* (1) A prince or head of a tribe or patriarchal family; a person who occupies the office of judge or ruler; a person occupying any office requiring dignity than age implies; a counselor: an indefinite title used in the Old Testament to translate the Hebrew *zākēn*, old, aged, bearded; as, *elders* of Israel; *elders* of the synagog. (2) In the New Testament, one of certain officers that were appointed to the oversight and direction of a Christian church.

The chief authorities of the Synagogue were a council of *elders*, of whom one acted as head, though only the first among equals. GEORGE LYE *Christ* vol. i, p. 138. (a. 1880.)

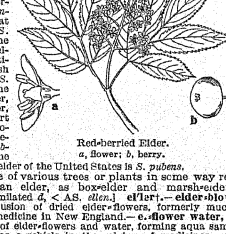
(3) A church officer of varying rank and function: modern usage. (4) In the Presbyterian Church, either any one of a body of laymen associated with the spiritual work and interests of a church (called also **ruling elder**), or a clergyman (called also **teaching elder**). Compare PRESBYTER. (5) In the Methodist Church, a clergyman entitled to preach, to baptize, and to celebrate the sacraments. (6) Among the Moravians, either a man who practically the functions of a Presbyterian ruling elder, or one of a body of clergymen (specifically called *provincial elders*) superintending a federated division of the Church. **2.** An older person, especially if of advanced age; also, a forefather; ancestor. **3†.** A parent.

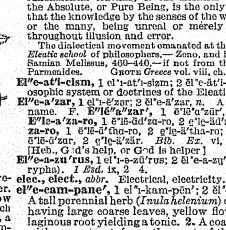
The *Elders'* were parents in England not many years ago, quite as much as 'eltern' are parents to this day in Germany.

TRENCH *English, Past and Present* p. 56. [N. Y. a. c. 1880.)

[In the senses of 'ancestor' or *elder*- (in ALDERMAN); in the other meanings < ELDER, *a.*] Syn.: see CLERGYMAN.— **presiding elder**, an elder in the Methodist Church who has oversight of a district.— **ruling e.**, a Presbyterian elder. See ELDER, 1 (4). He is a member of the session and is eligible for appointment to sit in presbytery, synod, and general assembly.— **elder-ess**, *n.* A female elder. **eld'ress**.— **eld'er-hood**, *n.*

eld'er², 1. el'dər; 2 ēl'dər, *n.* *Bot.* 1. A shrub of the genus *Sambucus*.


a


b

Red-berried Elder.
a, flower; *b*, berry.

The common elder, elder-bush, or elder-tree is in North America *S. canadensis*; in Great Britain, *S. nigra*. The cut-leaved elder is a cultivated British variety of *S. nigra*. The dwarf elder, ground-elder, or elder-wort is the European danewort (*S. ebulus*). The red-berried elder of the United States is *S. pubens*.

2. Any one of various trees or plants in some way resembling an elder, as box-elder and marsh-elder. [With dissimilated *d*, < AS. *ellen*.] **el'ler†**.— **elder-blow tea**, an infusion of dried elder-flowers, formerly much used as a medicine in New England.— **e.-flower water**, a distillation of elder-flowers and water, forming aqua sambuci, used as a vehicle in the mixing of medicines.— **e. gun**, a pop-gun or a syringe made from elder-wood after the pith is taken out.— **e. wine**, wine made of elderberries.— **wild e.**, the bristly sarsaparilla (*Aralia hispida*).

el'der, *n.* [Ar.] The udder of a cow.

Eld'er, 1. el'dər; 2 ēl'dər, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The fire-producer; servant of Ægir, god of the sea: signifying the phosphorescent flashes from the ocean at night. **El'dir**.

eld'er-age, 1 eld'er-aj; 2 ēld'er-ag, *n.* The home or office of an elder.

el'der-ber'ry, [el'dar-ber'i; 2 ēl'dər-bēr'y, *n.* [-RIES, 1-2-ig, 2-is, *pl.*] The purple-black drupaceous fruit of the common elder, having a sweetish acidulous taste. — **native elderberry** [Austral.], either of two Australian species of *Sambucus*: *S. gaudichaudiana* and *S. xanthocarpa* yielding a fleshy, sweetish fruit eaten by the aborigines.

eld'er-ing, 1 eld'er-ig; 2 ēld'er-ing, *a.* [Colloq.] Beginning to show age.

Before Ben went away she was what my nurse used to call . . . *'eldering.'* S. W. MITCHELL *In War Time* p. 186. (n. m. 1885.)

eld'er-ish, 1 eld'er-ish; 2 ēld'er-ish, *a.* Somewhat old.

eld'er-ling, 1 eld'er-ling; 2 ēld'er-ling, *n.* An elderly person. 2. An insignificant elder: used contemptuously.

eld'er-ly, 1 eld'er-li; 2 ēld'er-ly, *a.* Approaching old age; somewhat old.— Syn.: see AGED.— **eld'er-li-ness**, *n.*

eld'er-man, 1 eld'er-man; 2 ēld'er-man, *n.* [Am. Ind.] One versed in tribal lore and traditions: a recorder of religious rites; the religious chief of the tribe.— **eld'er-wo'man**, *n.*

el'der-ship, 1 el'dər-ship; 2 ēl'dər-ship, *n.* 1. The office or dignity of an elder in a church. 2. An official body of elders; a presbytery. **3†.** Seniority.

el'der-wort', 1 el'dər-wirt'; 2 ēl'dər-wūrt', *n.* See ELDER².

eld'est, 1 eld'est; 2 ēld'est, *a. superl.* of OLD. 1. First-born; oldest; as, the *eldest* son inherits. 2. [Archaic.] Of earliest date; most ancient; as, the *eldest* records. [< AS. *yldest*, < *ald*; see OLD.]— **eldest hand**, see HAND.

eld'fa'ther†, *n.* Grandfather: father-in-law; also, loosely and generally, an ancestor. **eld'e'fa'dir**; **eld'er-fa'ther**.

El'dfaxe, [el'fak-se; 2 ēl'fāks-ə, *n.* Sæhrimnir, a horse. *Norse Myth.* The kettle in which Sæhrimner, the boar, is cooked every morning for the heroes in Valhalla.

el'ding, 1 eld'ing; 2 ēld'ing, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Rubbish. 2. [Scot.] Fire-wood. — **el'dest-born'**, — **el'dist-dock"er**, *n.* [Eng.] The European water-dock, used for fuel.

eld'moth'er†, *n.* Grandmother; mother-in-law; step-mother.

El'don, [el'dən], **John Earl of** (1751–1838), John Scott, an English lawyer and statesman who prosecuted Horne Tooke for treason; twice Lord Chancellor. 2. A town in Lee county, Iowa. 3. A town in Reno county, Kan.

El-do'ra, 1 el-dō'rə; 2 el-dō'ra, *n.* A town, the county-seat

El Do-ra'do, 1 el do-ra'dō; 2 ēl do-rä'do. 1. Any region of fancied wealth, real or imaginary, whether actually found in the Old World or the New, and early explored; also, any region or any enterprise that abounds in opportunities for the acquisition of wealth: used figuratively for any source of abundance; as, an *El Dorado* of wit and wisdom.

'Shadow,' said he, 'where can it be—
This land of *Eldorado*?' Poe *Eldorado* st. 3.

2. The State of California: so called after the finding of gold there in 1848. [Sp., < *el*, the + *dorado*, pp. of *dorar*, gild, < L. *deaurare*, < *de*, down, + *aurum*, gold.]

El Do-ra'do, 1. A county in Arkansas. 2. California; 5,000 sq. m.: county-seat Placerville, the center of a placer-mining district. 3. A town in Union county, Ark. 3. A town in Saline county, Ill. 4. A city, county-seat of Butler county, Kan. 5. A town in Victoria, Australia.

El'do-ra'do Springs. A city in Cedar county, Mo.

el'dritch, 1 el'drich; 2 ēl'drich, *a.* [Scot.] Ghastly; weird; unearthly; hideous. [Also written *elritch*, *el'rich*, *el'rish*.]

E'le-a, 1 ī'li-ə; 2 ē'le-a, *n.* An ancient Greek town in Lucania, southern Italy.

E'le-ä, 1 ī'li-ə; 2 ē'le-ä, *n.* *Bib.* *1 Chron.* vii, 20.

El'e-a'dah, 1 el'i-ē'də; 2 ēl'e-ā'da, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.) = **El'e-a'de**, 1 ī'li-ē'di; 2 ē'le-ā'de, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

El'e-a'ic, 1 el'i-ē'ik; 2 ēl'e-ā'ic, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

El'e-a'ite, 1 el'i-ē'ait; 2 ēl'e-ā'it, *n.* = ELEATIC.

E'le-an, 1 ī'li-ən; 2 ē'le-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Elis, an ancient country of the Greek Peloponnesus. **E'li-ac**.

E'le-a-nor, 1 el'i-ə-nər or ē'li-ə-nər; 2 ēl'e-a-nor *or* ē'le-a-nor. 1. A feminine personal name. **El'e-o-no'ra**; **Hel'en**: **El'la**, **Nell**, **Nel'ly**, **No'ra** (dims.). Dan. G. **E'le-o-no'ra**, 1 ē'le-o-nō'rə, 2 ē'le-o-nō'ra; D. **Le"o-no'ra**, 1 lā'o-nō'rə, 2 lā'o-nō'ra; F. **A"li"e'nor**, 1 ä"li"ē'nôr', 2 ä"li"e'nôr'; It. **E"le-o-no'ra**, 1 ā'le-o-nō'rə, 2 ā"le-o-nō'ra; Sp. **Le'a**, **El"e-a-no'ra**, 1 el'e-ə-nō'rə, 2 ēl'e-a-nō'ra; Sp. **Le'a**, **Leo'nor**, **Leo'nora**. 2. Queen of Aquitaine and of **Guienne** (1122–1204), first married Louis VII. of France, then was divorced and married Henry II. of England, and became mother of Richard Cœur de Lion. 3. **Countess of Castile** (1242?–1?1290), wife of Edward I. of England; accompanied him on his crusade; died at Grantham. See Charlemont (a. 1884), vol. i, p. 1. 4. [1820–?1891), married Henry III. of England; mother of Edward I.; became a nun. [Gr. light.] [*Mac.* ix, 5]

El'e-a'sa, 1 el'i-ē'sə; 2 ēl'e-ā'sa, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha), 1 *Esd.* ix, 34. **El'e-a'sah**, 1 el'i-ē'sə; 2 ēl'e-ā'sa, *n.* *Bib.* *1 Chron.* viii, 37, 39.

El'e-at'ic, 1 el'i-at'ik; 2 ēl'e-āt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of Elea in Magna Græcia or Lower Italy, or the Eleatic school of philosophy.

El'e-at'ic, *n.* 1. A native of Elea. 2. A disciple of the Eleatic school of philosophy.

— **Eleatic school**, the school of philosophy the doctrine of which was originated by Xenophanes, a wandering poet and rhapsodist, who finally settled at Elea, and which was expanded and made famous by Parmenides and Zeno. The fundamental teaching of the Eleatics was that the One, the Absolute, or Real Being, is the only real existence, and that the knowledge by the senses of the world of phenomena, or the many, being unreal or merely an appearance, is throughout illusive. Compare ZENO.

The dialectical movement emanated at the same time from the *Eleatic school* of philosophers.— Zeno, and his contemporary the sophist Protagoras, 490–?400 B. C.,—if not Zeno himself—teached Parmenides. GROTE *Greece* vol. viii, ch. 67, p. 341. [n. 1864.]

El'e-at'i-cism, 1 el'i-at'i-sizm; 2 ēl'e-āt'i-cism, *n.* The philosophic doctrines of the Eleatics.

El'e-a'zar, 1 el'i-ē'zər; 2 ēl'e-ā'zar, *n.* A masculine personal name. F. **El"é"a"zar'**, 1 ā"lā"ä'zär', 2 ā"le"ä'zär'; It. **El"e-a'zar**, 1 el"e-ä'tsär, 2 el"e-ä'tsar; Sp. **El"e-a'zaro**, 1 el"e-ä'thä-ro, 2 el"e-ä'tha-ro; D. **El"e-a'zar**, 1 ā"lā-ä'zar, 2 ē"le-ä'zar. *Bib.* *Ex.* vi, 23. **El"e-a'zer**; [Heb. 'God is helper,' or 'God helps.']

El'e-a-zu'rus, 1 el'i-ə-zū'rus; 2 ēl'e-a-zu'rus, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 2 4.

elec., **elect.**, *abbr.* Electrical, electricity.

el'e-cam-pan', 1 el"i-kam-pan'; 2 ēl'e-cām-pān', *n.* 1. A tall perennial herb (*Inula helenium*) of the aster family, having large coarse leaves, yellow flowers, and a mucilaginous root yielding a tonic. 2. A coarse candy flavored with an extract from the root of this plant. [< OF. *enule-campane*, < LL. *inula campana*; *inula*, < Gr. *helenion*, elecampane; *campana*, of the field, < L. *campus*, field.] **al"e-cam-pane'**; **al"il-cam-pane'**.

e-lect', 1 i-lekt'; 2 ē-lekt', *v.* *t.* 1. To choose or designate for an office by a majority or plurality vote; as, to *elect* a mayor or Congressman. 2. To make choice of (a person); distinguish by special selection; specif., in theology, to choose or set apart for eternal life, as in accordance with the sovereign will of God.

II. *i.* To make choice of (a course of action); as, he *elected* to remain in town. [< L. *electus*, see ELECT, *a.*] Syn.: see CHOOSE.— **e-lect'a-bi(ə)l'ity**, *n.* That can be elected; fitted for election; eligible.— **e-lect-ee'**, *n.* One elected to office.

e-lect', *a.* 1. Elected to office but not yet in charge of its functions; as, the president *elect*. 2. *Theol.* Chosen of God or set apart unto eternal life; as, "The children of thy *elect* sister greet thee," *1 John* 13. — Of high or divine character; deserving to be chosen or selected; as, an *elect* spirit. [< L. *electus*, pp. of *eligo*, < *e*, out, + *lego*, choose.]— **e-lect'ly**, *adv.*

e-lect', *n.* 1. A person or body of persons chosen and consecrated of God to special service or honor: usually with the definite article; as, the Israelites were *the elect*. The sacramental host of God's *elect*! COWPER *Task* bk. ii, l. 343. 2. One who is called to everlasting life; also, the saved collectively. 3. One who is favored or preferred; one worthy of distinction or preeminent in any vocation.

Michael Angelo, the *elect* of the fine arts, understood so well the importance of his tools, that he always made his own brushes with his own hands. SYDNEY SMITH *Lectures* p. 11. [m. a. c. 1870.]

elect., *abbr.* *Electuarium* (electuary).

e-lec'ti-cism, *n.* [Rare.] Eclecticism.

e-lec'tion, 1 i-lek'shən; 2 ē-lec'shon, *n.* 1. The act or proceeding of selecting a person or persons for office or employment, especially by voting by ballot or otherwise; as, the *election* of a mayor or a bishop; the *election* occurs in November. 2. The right of choosing; as a question of public policy or interest; as, a local-option *election*. 3. Any choice between alternatives; free choice especially of means to an end; hence, discretion; responsibility; as, it is a matter of your own *election*. *Theol.* (1) The sovereign choice of God: (a) In the redemption and salvation of men.

That which is the cause of my *election*, I hold to be the cause of my salvation, which was the free and unmerited love of God.

T. BROWNE *Religio Medici* p. 76. [s. a. w. 1869.]

(*b*) In making a nation the recipient of special favor or the instrument in a special work; as, the *election* of the Jews to be the medium of revelation to mankind. (2) Those who are elected by God; a chosen portion. 5. *Math.* A choice of any number of things possible to be chosen or taken from a set. 6. *Law.* The choice between two inconsistent or alternative rights or remedies; an *election* of remedies or of gifts of property; an *election* of citizenship in case of double allegiance; an *election* by a widow to rely on her right of dower instead of the terms of the will. 7. *Biol.* A process of selection or preferential taking place within the limits of one species, analogous to that which operates among several species. 8. *Astrol.* A choice of times as favorable for any project. [OF., < L. *electio(n-)*, < *eligere*, pp. *electus*, choose.] **e-lec'tion-al**. Syn.: see ALTERNATIVE; CHOICE.— **election agent** [U. K.], the agent appointed by a candidate to represent his interests at either a parliamentary or local government election, without whose order the candidate can not be held liable for any outlay. A candidate can appoint himself his own election agent to watch expenses.— **e. auditor** (Gt. Brit.), a person formerly appointed for each constituency to audit and publish the expenses of parliamentary elections.— **e. committee**, 1. [U. K.] A body of voters organized to further the chances of a particular candidate. 2. The committee of a club having charge of the admission of new members.— **e. district**. See DISTRICT, *n.*, 1 (1).— **e.-lec'tion-po'lice**, *n.* The police in Ireland, an infantry-line brush.— **e. precinct**, see PRECINCT, *n.*— **equitable e.** (*Law*), in equity, the alternative which is offered of benefit which attendant upon the exercise of proper power in relation of the benefit without disadvantage.— **general e.** [U. K.], an election, following a dissolut n of Parliament, in which every constituency chooses a member. Compare BY-ELECTION.— **judge of e.** [U. S.], an elector appointed to see that the election laws are complied with.— **e-lec'tion-al**, *a.* 1. Of the nature of election or choice. 2. Electionary.— **e-lec'tion-a-ry**, *a.* Of or pertaining to popular elections.

e-lec'tion-eer', 1 i-lek'shən-ir'; 2 ē-lec'shon-ēr', *vi.* To be active in a canvass for votes; endeavor to influence the result of an election, as by speeches, personal conference, etc.— **e-lec'tion-eer'er**, *n.*

S. S.

e-lec'tion-eer'ing, *pp.* Electioneered.

e-lec'tive, 1 i-lek'tiv; 2 ē-lec'tiv, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the right to choose by vote; chosen by vote; determined or passed by vote; as, an *elective* system; an *elective* measure. 2. Dependent upon election; chosen by vote; bestowed by election; as, an *elective* judiciary; *elective* monarchy. 3. Implying or accompanied by the power or privilege to choose; exerting the privilege of choice; as, the *elective* principle; an *elective* act. 4. Subject to choice or preference; optional: said of a subject of study in college.

The system of *elective* studies pursued at Michigan [University] is one to which we are year by year tending in the English universities. G. W. PEARS *Greater Britain* p. 74. [n. 1869.]

— Having a tendency to attract and combine with some substances and not with others; as, *elective* absorption.

— **elective affinity**, 1. *Elect.* The principle of ind. ldual preference in the combination of certain chemical bodies, as an *elective-affinity* presbytery. 2. *Chem.* Same as AFFINITY, 3. *Spiritualism.* A supposed overpowering mutual attraction between nonelective persons of opposite sexes. See AFFINITY.

e-lec'tive-ly, *adv.* — **e-lec'tive-ness**, *n.*— **e-lec-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* The property of being elective.

e-lec'tive, *n.* [U. S.] An optional study in a fixed college curriculum; as, logic is an *elective*.

e-lect'ly, *adv.* With aptness; closely.

He did not know how *elect*ly he was saying it.

Harper's Monthly Feb., 1891, p. 480.

e-lec'tor, 1 i-lek'tər or -tər; 2 ē-lec'tor, *n.* One who elects; a person qualified to vote at an election. Specif.: (1) [U. S.] A Presidential elector. (2) One of the seven great princes who, from the 13th century to the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire (1806), had the right of electing the emperor. [L., < *electus*; see ELECT, *a.*]— **e-lec'to-ra-ble**, *a.* **Presidential electors**, the persons chosen by the several States, the number being equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress, to elect the President and Vice-President of the United States. See ELECTORAL COLLEGE; PRESIDENT.— **e-lec'tor-ess**, *n.* The wife or widow of an elector of the old German empire.— **e-lec'tor-ship**, *n.* The office of an elector.

e-lec'to-ral, 1 i-lek'tə-rəl; 2 ē-lec'to-ral, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, composed of, or holding rank as electors.

Gregory X. . . . direct the *electoral* princes to choose an emperor within a given interval.
G. P. Fisher *The Reformation* p. 29. [s. 1884.]

2. [Rare.] Elective. **e'lec-to'ri-al†**,— **electoral college** [U. S.], the whole corporate body of the Presidential electors chosen at one election; also, those of a single State: a popular, unofficial term, first used informally in 1821. Compare PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.— **E. Commission** [U. S.], a commission created by act of Congress in 1877, after the Presidential election of 1876, to decide on the validity of the disputed electoral votes from Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina, and Oregon. It consisted of five Senators, five Representatives, and five Associate Justices of the Supreme Court. The vote thus adjusted was cast for Hayes, Republican, as against Tilden, Democrat.— **e-lec'to-ral-ly**, *adv.*

e-lec'to-rate, 1 r-lek'to-rit; 2 e-lec'to-rat, *n.* **1.** Those who elect; the mass of voters; as, the new laws increased the *electorate*. **2.** The rank of an elector in the old German empire; also, the territory governed by such an elector.

He [George II.] had naturally a love for his *electorate*.
Kingsford *Canada* p. 237. [s. a. n. 1890.]

E-lec'tra, 1 r-lek'tra; 2 e-lec'ta, *n.* **1.** One of the Pleiades; mother of Dardanus. **2.** A daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra; the subject of tragedies by Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides. (Gr. *Elektra*, the bright one.)

e-lec'trafi, *a.* Electrical.

e-lec'tret, *n.* **1.** An alloy of gold and silver. **2.** Amber.

e-lec'tert.

e-lec'tren'ter, 1 r-lek-tren'ter; 2 e-lec-tren'ter, *n.* [Rare.] A switch or other instrument for altering the direction of an electric current. [< ELECTRO- + Gr. *trepō*, turn.]

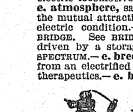
e-lec'tress, 1 r-lek'tres; 2 e-lec'tres, *n.* **1.** Same as ELECTRIX. **2.** A woman.

e-lec'tric, 1 r-lek'trik; 2 e-lec'tric, *a.* **1.** Relating to electricity; as, an *electric* theory. **2.** Derived from or produced or operated by electricity; as, *electric* lights.

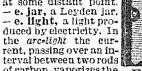
The first application of electricity to household purposes was presented by the *electric* bell early in the [19th] century.
A. E. Kennelly in *Electricity in Daily Life* p. 230. [s. 1894.]

3. Containing, producing, or carrying electricity, or capable of so doing; as, an *electric* cloud; *electric* wires; the *electric* eel. **4.** Figuratively, spirited; magnetic; thrilling; as, an *electric* temperament.

That wonderful *electric* touch called faith, which moves the very heart of God. Drummond *Natural Law* p. 119. [s. p. 1890.]
[< L. *electrum*: see ELECTRUM.]— **electric action,** a method of operating machinery by means of an electric current controlled at a distance: specif., an organ-action in which the keyboard and pipes are connected by an electric current, permitting the keyboard to be at a distance from the organ. — **e. adhesion.** **1.** Adhesion caused by the attraction of unlike electrostatic charges, as in the case of sheets of paper subjected to friction. **2.** Adhesion between the wheels of an electric locomotive or motor-car caused by the current.— **e. atmosphere,** same as AURA, *n.*, 2 (1).— **e. attraction,** the mutual attraction exerted between bodies dissimilar in electric condition.— **e. brace,** same as WHEATSTONE BRIDGE. See BRIDGE, *n.*, 6 (1).— **e. balloon,** an airship driven by a storage-battery.— **e. blue,** see table under AZURITE.— **e. breeze,** **1.** A stream of air-particles repelled from an electrified point. **2.** A mild discharge as applied in therapeutics.— **e. burner,** a gas-burner arranged so as to ignite by an electric spark.— **e. candle,** an electric arc light in which parallel carbon pencils are separated by an insulating material.— **e. cat, catfish, or sheathfish,** an African catfish (genus *Malapterurus*) with an electric apparatus extending over the body.— **e. chimes,** a chime of bells rung by the electric attraction and repulsion of swinging balls.— **e. chorea,** same as CHOREA ELECTRICA.


Electric Burner.
1, Before pulling. 2, After pulling, the wires in passing having crosted a spark which ignited the gas issued on by the same movement.

— **e. clock,** a clock wholly or partially operated by an electric current, or one regulated or controlled by such a current.— **e. column,** a voltaic pile.— **e. corpuscle,** an electron.— **e. current,** a conditional electric current in a conductor, approximately analogous to the flow of water in a pipe. Compare CURRENT.— **e. disk,** a pan filled with hot water and included in an electric circuit: thoroughly used upon the flesh.— **e. displacement,** the movement of the electricity in a dielectric as a result of changes in the electric field where the latter is located.— **e. dogfish,** a uranoscopoid fish or stargazer (*Astroscopus anoplus*), found from New York to Key West, said to be capable of giving an electric shock.— **e. dyeing,** dyeing in which electricity is used to promote affinity for the salts.— **e. eel,** a gymnonotous fish (*Electrophorus electricus*) of Brazil, having an eel-like naked body and an electrical apparatus in the tail.— **e. efficiency,** see EFFICIENCY, 3.— **e. source** or **light.** — **e. effluvium,** an effluvium once thought to be given off by a gaseous dielectric due to chemical change.— **e. elasticity,** the result obtained by dividing electric stress by electric strain.— **e. energy,** the power possessed by electricity for doing work.— **e. expansion.** **1.** Expansion of any substance resulting from an electric charge. **2.** Magnetic expansion.— **e. finger,** a device employing induced currents for locating a metallic substance, as a bullet, in the human body.— **e. fan,** a fan usually consisting of a circle of inclined vanes swiftly revolved by an electric current: used to create a current of cool air or for ventilation.— **e. fish,** any fish having organs capable of imparting an electric shock, as an electric eel, an electric catfish, or a torpedo.— **e. fluid,** a supposed fluid pervading space, and producing the phenomena of electricity: the term, which was employed first by Franklin, is now unscientific and popular.— **e. flyer,** a pair of backward-curved radial arms connected with a conductor, and rotated by the action of convective streams of static electricity.— **e. fog,** a fog during which the atmosphere is heavily charged with electricity and frequently causes polarity.— **e. force,** the attractive or repulsive force of electricity among electrically charged bodies.— **e-lec'tric-gil'y**,*a.* Gilded by means of electricity.— **e. glow,** a soft glow light occasionally visible during noiseless electrical discharges.— **e. heat,** heat developed by the passage of a current of electricity.— **e. indicator,** an automatic indicator for showing the strength of a current, pressure in a boiler, etc., at some distant point.— **e. jar,** a Leyden jar.— **e. light,** a light produced by electricity. In the *arc-light* the current, passing over an interval between two rods of carbon, renders the carbon with intense light and heat; in the *incandescent light* a re-



Horizontal Edgewise Electric Power Factor Meter.
The pointer (*a*) moves over the scale to indicate the cosine of the angle of lag. The central portion of the scale is elevated above the main scale to overcome errors due to the angle of sage of a current, being observation. The lines at 30 and 150 prevented from burn- left) are in alinement with each other, ing by enclosure in an that is, when that line is squarely exhausted bulb. The under the eye of the observer. former is used generally out of doors or in large halls, the latter in ordinary dwellings or apartments.— **e. lock,** a lock opened from a distance by a push-button electrically connected with its mechanism.— **e. log,** a ship's log that registers by electric mechanism.— **e. machine.** **1.** An apparatus for generating static electricity by friction or induction: the original form consists of a rotating disk of glass, pressed by a pair of cushions, the friction of which produces the electricity. **2.** A dynamo.— **e. main,** the mainline conductor in a system of electric lighting, power-distribution, etc.— **e. meter,** a device of various forms for determining the amount of electricity consumed, as by a subscriber in a system of electrical distribution.— **e. movement,** same as MAGNETIC MOMENT. See under MOMENT.— **e. motor,** a machine for transforming electric energy into mechanical energy: the opposite of the *dynamo*.— **e. musket,** a musket arranged to be fired by electric current.— **e. organ,** an organ having an electric action.— **e. pen,** a pen driven by electric current.— **e. pencil,** a pencil for use in manifolding letters drawings, etc. A minute motor gives a rapid vibratory motion to a needle-point, perforating the paper over whose edges it is drawn. The paper is afterward used as a stencil.— **e. perforator,** an electric pencil.— **e. organ,** an organ having an electric action.— **e. pen,** a pen driven by electric current.— **e. pencil,** a pencil for use in manifolding letters drawings, etc. A minute motor gives a rapid vibratory motion to a needle-point, perforating the paper over whose edges it is drawn. The paper is afterward used as a stencil.— **e. photometer,** an instrument measuring the luminous intensity of an electric arc.— **e. projectile,** a torpedo.— **e. regulator,** a device for regulating or controlling electric machinery.— **e. repulsion,** the mutual repulsion manifested by bodies that are in similar electric condition.— **e. saw,** an incandescent wire employed in cutting. — **e. siphon,** a siphon in which electricity operates automatically as stoppings for removing the accumulated air, which otherwise would stop the flow of liquid.— **e. sterilization,** the destroying of germs in a fluid by means of an electric current.— **e. strain,** the deformation resulting from an electric stress.— **e. stress,** the pressure or force which performs gins or the like within an electric field.— **e. sunstroke,** an effect similar to sunstroke sometimes experienced by those exposed to intense electric light for a long period.— **e. tape,** a tape of insulating material.— **e. target,** a target electrically registering the shots that strike it.— **e. thermometer,** an apparatus for measuring the temperature of an electrical discharge on a metal by the changes in temperature.— **e. torch,** a gas-lighter operated by electricity.— **e. town,** a town supplied with electricity for lighting.— **e. typewriter,** a typewriting-machine in which the letters are impressed by an electric action.— **e. varnish,** a varnish that serves as an insulator.— **e. wave,** a vibration or pulse of electromagnetic force. **electromagnetic wave,** etc.— **e. whirl,** a magnetic whirl.

e-lec'tric, 1 r-lek'trik; 2 e-lec'tric, *n.* **1.** Any electrified body or part. [Obsolescent.] **2.** (*pl.*) Electric railroad-cars, or a street railroad operated electrically; as, the *electrics* run past the door. (2) An electromobile, or automobile whose motive power is electricity. (3) An electrical engineer. **3†.** A substance capable of being electrified by friction.

e-lec'tri-cal, 1 r-lek'tri-kal; 2 e-lec'tri-cal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or caused or produced by electricity; electric.

The term *electrical* was first applied by Sir Thomas Gilbert, to designate the attraction which amber . . . and other substances of its class exhibit when rubbed and presented to light bodies, such as bits of silk or paper. C. H. Haskins in *Electricity in Daily Life, In the Service of Man* p. 2. [s. 1891.]

— **e-lec'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.* By or as by means of electricity.

— **e-lec'tri-cal-ness**, *n.* [Rare.] The state or quality of being electrical.

e-lec'tri'cian, 1 r-lek-trish'an; 2 e-lec-trish'an, *n.* **1.** One who is versed in the science of electricity; an original inventor of electrical devices, or one who invents, manufactures, furnishes, or has charge of electrical apparatus.

e-lec'tric-fi'-ty, 1 r-lek-tris'i-te; 2 e-lec-tris'i-te (xiii), *n.* **1.** A resident agency which, when in motion, exhibits magnetic, chemical, and thermal effects, and which, whether in motion or at rest, is of such a nature that when it is present in two or more localities within certain limits of association, a force is developed by reaction between such localities is observed. Recent investigations indicate that it is discrete or granular in nature, and that there may be two kinds, *positive* and *negative*. Its effects differ according as it is at rest or in motion. At rest it is called *static*, is produced usually by friction (see ELECTRIC MACHINE), manifests itself chiefly in attraction and repulsion and violent discharges like that of lightning, does not produce currents, and has no use in the arts. See ELECTRIFICATION. In motion it is called *dynamic* or *current electricity*, and its form has been widely developed. See DYNAMO; ELECTROMAGNET. Some of the most useful properties of current electricity are: its power apparently to pass almost instantaneously through metallic conductors of great length; to magnetize iron and steel when conducted around the metal (iron temporarily and steel permanently); to generate an induced current in a neighboring circuit by its own variation; and to heat conductors of high resistance to incandescence.

At the beginning of the 20th century the term *electricity* had come to be regarded, in part at least, as a collective name for electrons, which in turn must be considered as constituents of the chemical atom, furthermore as centers of certain lines of self-locked and permanent strain existing in the universal aether or electromagnetic medium.
J. A. Fleming in *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. ix, p. 192.

2. *Physics.* That branch of science that treats of this agency and the phenomena caused by it. [< L. *electrum*; see ELECTRUM.

— **animal electricity,** electricity developed in a living animal, as markedly in the electric eel, torpedo, etc.— **atmospheric e.,** electricity that is generated in the terrestrial atmosphere.— **bound e.,** electricity so held by the attraction of neighboring electrified bodies that it does not escape to the earth when connected with it by a conductor: contradistinguished from *free electricity*.— **cleavage e.,** electricity generated in crystalline substances by the operation of cleavage.— **contact e.,** electricity resulting from the simple contact of two substances.— **distribution of e.,** the carrying of electricity to a series of distant points, for commercial purposes.— **Faradic e.,** electricity that passes in intermittent currents.— **frictional e.,** that produced by friction; static electricity.— **galvanic e.,** voltaic electricity.— **latent e.,** bound electricity.— **negative, positive, and resinous e.,** see ELECTRIFICATION.— **terrestrial e.,** the electricity in the earth's mass, in contradistinction to that in the atmosphere.— **vegetable e.,** that developed in growing plants.— **vitreous e.,** positive electricity: disused.— **voltaic e.,** electricity generated by chemical action. See also MAGNETO-ELECTRICITY; PYRO-ELECTRICITY; THERMO-ELECTRICITY.

e-lec'tri-cize, 1 r-lek'ti-saiz; 2 e-lec'ti-ciz, *tr.* To electrify.

e-lec'tri-cri'o-gy, 1 r-lek'tri-kri'o-ji; 2 e-lec'ti-cri'o-gy, *n.* [Rare.] A treatise or discourse on electricity.

E-lec'tric Peak. A summit of the Rocky Mountains, in Park county, Mont.; height, 11,155 ft. [electricity.

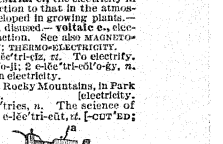
e-lec'trics, 1 r-lek'triks; 2 e-lec'triks, *n.* The science of

e-lec'tri-cute, 1 r-lek'tri-kiūt; 2 e-lec'ti-ciūt, *tr.* [-CUT'ED; -CUT'ING.] To inflict a death penalty by means of electricity: also, by recent extension, to kill in any way by electricity (not lightning); as, the lineman was *electricuted* by grasping a live wire.

A Latin word for execute, to go with electri, or a Greek word to go with electro is wanted. The Latin word excute makes electr-excute, which would contract into *electricute*. F. A. March in *The Chautauquan* Apr., 1893, p. 21.

[< *electri-* (in ELECTRICITY) + *cute* (in EXECUTE).] **e-lec'tri-cu-tee'**, *n.* **e-lec'tri-cu'tion-er**†.

e-lec'tri-cu'tion, 1 r-lek'tri-kiū'shon; 2 e-lec'ti-ci-ū'shon, *n.* Execution of a criminal by electricity; by extension, accidental death by electricity. **e-lec'tro-cu'tion**‡.



Chair for Electrocution of Criminals as used in New York State.

Electrocution offers a far more humane, certain and painless method of doing away with murderous criminals than any other means that could be devised, and the *electrocution* should have a fair trial.
Illustrated Home Journal Sept., 1890, p. 4, col. 2.

e-lec'tri-fi-ca'tion, 1 r-lek'tri-fi-kē'shon; 2 e-lec'ti-fi-ca'shon, *n.* The act or process of electrifying, or the state of being or becoming electrified.

A distinction formerly insisted upon was that between *positive* and *negative electrification*. It is a general rule that no substance can be electrified without some other substance also becoming electrified. Thus, when a body is electrified by friction, the rubbing body is also electrified. As two such bodies produce opposite effects, it was supposed that in the rubbing two "electric fluids" were separated, one vitreous and the other resinous. That pieces of glass and resin and similar materials was once called *vitreous* electricity, that on glass and other materials *vitreous*, these terms being used as equivalent to *negative* and *positive* respectively. This distinction, tho still in use, has ceased to be of great value, it being generally recognized that the difference between the two states is merely one of potential. See POTENTIAL. In current electricity, a current is conventionally one point to another, the first point is always said to be positive and the second negative.

e-lec'tri-fy, 1 r-lek'tri-fai; 2 e-lec'ti-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] *I. t.* **1.** To act upon or charge with electricity; pass an electric current through; as, to *electrify* the body.

Otto von Guericke [1602–1686] first observed that sparks and flashes of light could be obtained from highly *electrified* bodies at the moment when they were discharged.
S. P. Thompson *Electricity and Magnetism* p. 10. [MACM. 1889.]

2. To apply electricity to as a motive power; as, to *electrify* a railroad. **3.** To arouse to sudden and intense interest; startle and excite; thrill; as, to *electrify* an audience. **II.** *i.* To become electrified, as a steel rod, glass readily *electrifies*. [< L. *electrum* (see ELECTRUM), + -FY.]— **e-lec'tri-fi"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*— **e-lec'tri-fi"er**, *n.*

e-lec'trine, 1 r-lek'trin; 2 e-lec'trin, *a.* **1.** Made of electrum. **2.** Made of or related to amber. [< L. *electrinus*, < Gr. *ēlektrinos*, < *ēlektron*, amber.]

e-lec'tr'ine, *n.* An imaginary substance supposed by some to be the basis of electricity.

El'e-ce-trin'i-de, 1 el'e-tri-ni-di; 2 el'e-cē-trin'i-de, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of fluviatile polyzoans with zoœcia subtriangular and walls punctuate. **El'e-ce-trin'as**, *n.* (L. *s.*) [< LL. *electrinus*; see ELECTRINE, *a.*] — **e-lec'tri-nid**, *n.*— **e-lec'tri-noid**, *a.*

e-lec'tri-on, 1 r-lek'tri-on; 2 e-lec'ti-on, *n.* Same as ELECTRON: term first used by Lord Kelvin.

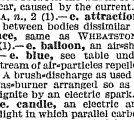
e-lec'trize, 1 r-lek'traiz; 2 e-lec'triz, *tr.* [-TRIZED; -TRIZ-ING.] To charge with, act upon, or excite by or as by electricity; electrify: used chiefly in the past tense.

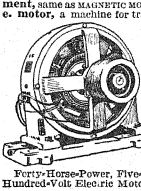
At this moment [1798], a noble enthusiasm *electrized* the country. Bayard in *Am. Oratory, Feb. 19, 1802* p. 157. [c. n. & n. 1868.]
[< L. *electrum*; see ELECTRUM.] **e-lec'trisc'i.—e-lec'tri-za'tion**, *n.*— **e-lec'tri-zer**, *n.* One who or that which electrizes; usually, an apparatus for therapeutic electrifying.

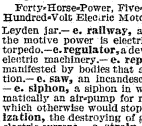
e-lec'tro, 1 r-lek'tro; 2 e-lec'tro, *n.* [Colloq. or Trade.] To make an electrotype of.— **e-lec'troed**, *p. a.*

e-lec'tro, *n.* [Colloq. or Trade.] **1.** An electrotype. **2.** Electroplating. [Abbr. of ELECTROTYPE.]

e-lec'tro-. Derived from Greek *ēlektron*, amber: a combining form representing *electric* in composition.— **e-lec'tro-af-fin'i-ty**, *n.* An affinity or attraction due to electricity.— **e-lec'tro-a-nal'y-sis**, *n. Chem.* Analysis by electrolytic processes.— **e-lec'tro-an'a-ly'ti-cal**, *a.*— **e-lec'tro-an"es-the'si-a**, *n.* **1.** A condition of the skin in which it is insensible to the application of electricity. **2.** Insensibility to


Electric Fan.
a, regulator.


Forty-Horse-Power, Five-Hundred-Volt Electric Motor.


Leyden Jar.

pain produced by the electric current.— **e-lec'tro-bal-lis'tic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to electroballistics. **2.** Measuring the velocity of a projectile by causing it to break electric currents at different points of its path successively.— **e-lec'tro-bal-lis'tics,** *n.* The science of making electroballistic measurements.— **e-lec'tro-baṫ,** *n.* Same as ELECTROMOTOR.— **e-lec'tro-bath,** *n.* The solution of a metallic salt, used in electrotyping or electroplating.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

e-lec'tro-bi-ol'o-gy, 1 ı-lek'tro-bai-ol'o-j‡; 2 ē-lĕk'tro-bī-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* **1.** The science of electric currents in living organisms: including electrophysiology and electrotherapy or electromedicine. **2.** Mesmerism.— **e-lec'tro-bo'lo-gy,** *n.* Same as ELECTROBIOLOGY.— **e-lec'tro-bl'o-log'i-cal,** *a.*— **e-lec'tro-bi-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

e-lec'tro-bi-os'co-py, *n.* Examination of the muscles by the application of electricity: ordinarily for the purpose of ascertaining if life is extinct.— **e-lec'tro-bronze,** *tr.* To electroplate with bronze. **II.** *n.* Iron electroplated with copper or bronze.— **e-lec'tro-bus,** *n.* [Colloq.] An omnibus driven by electricity.— **e-lec'tro-ca-pa'ci-ty,** *n.* The property of exhibiting electrocapillary phenomena.— **e-lec'tro-cap'il-la-ry,** *a.* Denoting certain phenomena of surface-tension of liquids produced or affected by an electric current.— **e-lec'tro-car'di-o-gram,** *n. Med.* A tracing taken by an **electrocardiograph,** a machine showing the variations in electrical currents due to the action of the heart.— **e-lec'tro-cau'ter-y,** *n. Surg.* **1.** Cautery with an incandescent wire. **2.** The instrument for effecting such cautery.

e-lec'tro-chem'is-try, 1 ı-lek'tro-kem'ĭs-tr‡; 2 ē-lĕk'tro-kĕm'ĭs-tr‡, *n.* The branch of physics that treats of electricity as active in effecting chemical change.— **e-lec'tro-chem'i-cal,** *a.*— **-ly,** *adv.*— **e-lec'tro-chem'list,** *n.*

e-lec'tro-chron'o-graph, *n.* A chronograph on which the marks indicating time are made by electricity, the timeking an electric circuit.— **e-lec'tro-chron''o-graph'ic,** *a.*— **e-lec'tro-chro-nom'e-ter,** *n.* A clock or other time-measure actuated by electricity.— **e-lec'tro-chro''no-met'ric,** *a.* Relating to the measurement of time by electrical means.— **e-lec'tro-chro-nom'e-try,** *n.*— **e-lec'tro-cop'per,** *tr.* To electroplate with copper.— **e-lec'tro-cul'ture,** *n.* Cultivation of flowers or vegetables by the aid of an electric current or by electric light. **e-lec'tro-hor'ti-cul'ture‡.** — **e-lec'tro-cu'tion,** *n.*

e-lec'tro-cute, e-lec'tro-cut'er, etc. See ELECTRICUTE, etc.

e-lec'tro-cy'a-nide, *a.* Pertaining to the combined use of electrolysis and cyanides.— **electrocyanide process,** a cyanide process in which electrolysis is employed to facilitate the solution of the gold.

e-lec'trode, 1 ı-lek'trōd; 2 ē-lĕc'trōd, *n.* Either of the poles of a galvanic battery or dynamo, or one of two pieces of metal so connected with the poles that, when joined by a conductor, the electric current passes between them; an anode or a cathode. [< ELECTRO- + Gr. *hodos,* way.] — **brush electrode,** an electrode in the form of a wire brush; used for curative purposes.— **calomel e.** (*Chem.*), an electrode of metallic mercury, possessing reversible and non-polarizing properties, covered with mercurous chlorid and the solution of some other metal, as zinc. In this type of electrode currents in either direction are under similar conditions, with the result that the electromotive force is constant.— **carbon e.** (*Electrochem. ap.*), the electrode used to complete the circuit.— **reversible** or **non-polarizable e.** (*Physics*), an electrode in which electrolytic action does not produce a back or reverse current, as a metallic plate standing in a solution of a salt of the metal on which a current passing from the solution to the plate simply deposits part of the metal in the solution.— **e-lec'trode-less,** *a.* Independent of an electrode; specif., designating a discharge produced in a rarefied gas by an adjacent oscillating magnetic field.

e-lec'tro-de-pos'it, *n.* That which is chemically by an electric current.— **e-lec'tro-de-pos'it,** *n.* That which is deposited by an electric current.— **e-lec'tro-dep''o-si'tion,** *n.* The process of electrodeposition.— **e-lec'tro-dep'o-tor,** *n.*— **e-lec'tro-di'ag-no'sis,** *n. Therap.* The process of determining disease in different parts of the body by the effect of an electric current on nerves or muscles.

e-lec'tro-dy-nam'ics, 1 ı-lek'tro-dai-nam'ĭks; 2 ē-lĕc'tro-dī-năm'ĭcs, *n.* The branch of physics that treats of electric currents, especially of induction as manifested by them.— **e-lec'tro-dy'na-mism,** *n.* See INDUCTION, 6.— **e-lec'tro-dy-nam'ic,** *a.* Relating to electrodynamics; relating to forces of attraction or repulsion produced by electric currents.— **e-lec'tro-dy-nam'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

e-lec'tro-dy'na-mom'e-ter, 1 ı-lek'tro-dai'na-mom'ĭ-tar; 2 ē-lĕc'tro-dī'na-mŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the strength of an electric current, as by the interaction of two wire coils. [< ELECTRODYNAMIC + -METER.] — **e-lec'tro-dy'na-mo-met'ric,** *a.*

e-lec'tro-en'do-scope, *n. Med.* An instrument for examining the interior of organs by electric light.— **e-lec'tro-en'graved',** *a.* To produce, as pictures or designs, on metal or glass, by means of a graver operated by a current electrically instead of by acids. **e-lec'tro-etch'‡.**— **e-lec'tro-en'graving,** *n.* The act or process of completing an etching or in an electrotype. **2.** The print or an impression taken from a plate so made. **e-lec'tro-etch'ing‡.**— **e-lec'tro-e-the're-al,** *a.* Of or relating to the ether, regarded as the medium of electric phenomena.— **electro-ethereal theory of light,** a theory according to which energy in the form of ether-waves is radiated from the electrons in source of light which is derived by collision with surrounding atoms.— **e-lec'tro-ex-am'i-na'tion,** *n.* Production by electricity; specif., production of remedial effects by the application of an electric current to the nervous system.— **e-lec'tro-fac'ny,** *n.* Same as ELECTROFACTURE.— **e-lec'tro-fac'ture,** *n.* Electrogenesis.— **e-lec'tro-ge-ne'tic,** *a.*— **e-lec'tro-gild,** *tr.* To electroplate with gold.— **e-lec'tro-gild'er,** *n.*— **e-lec'tro-gra-phom'e-ter,** *n. Elec.* An instrument for measuring phase displacement between electromotive forces and currents in an alternating-current circuit.— **e-lec'tro-gram,** *n.* A chart or diagram showing a continuous record of the amount of electricity in the atmosphere at a fixed point.

e-lec'tro-graph, 1 ı-lek'tro-graf; 2 ē-lĕc'tro-grăf, *n.* **1.** The linear record of an electromotor. **2.** An apparatus for tracing a design to be electro-etched for use in printing wall-paper, calico, etc. **3.** A telautograph. **4.** An X-ray skiagraph. **5.** A bioscope employing the arc light. [< ELECTRO- + -GRAPH.] — **e-lec'tro-graph'ic,** *a.*

e-lec'tro-phy, 1 ı-lek'tro-graf'ə-fi; 2 ē-lĕc'trŏg'ra-fy, *n.* **1.** Galvanography. **2.** The reproduction of an engraving or copperplate by electrodeposition as distinguished from electroplating. **3.** The use of an electrograph. [< ELECTRO- + -GRAPHY.]

e-lec'tro-har-mon'ic, *a.* Relating to a system of telegraphic signaling through reeds vibrating in accordance with a prearranged pitch. See MULTIPLE HARMONIC TELEGRAPH, under TELEGRAPH.— **e-lec'tro-he-mos'ta-sis,** *n. Med.* The stoppage of any form of hemorrhage or bleeding by galvanocautery.— **e-lec''tro-in-dus'tri-al,** *a.* Pertaining to the industrial use of electricity.— **e-lec''tro-ir''ri-ga'tion,** *n.* Irrigation in which the water is pumped by electricity.

e-lec''tro-ki-net'ic, 1 ı-lek'tro-ki-net'ik; 2 ē-lĕc'tro-kĭ-nĕt'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to or caused by electricity in motion.

e-lec''tro-ki-net'ics, 1 ı-lek'tro-ki-net'ĭks; 2 ē-lĕc'tro-kĭ-nĕt'ĭcs, *n.* That branch of electrical science which treats of the motion of electricity and the forces producing or regulating it: opposed to *electrostatics.*

e-lec'tro-lier', 1 ı-lek'tro-lir'; 2 ē-lĕc'tro-lēr', *n.* A fixture for holding electric lamps. The word is analogous to *chandelier,* but is not a good form.

e-lec'tro-lin-thot'ri-ty, *n.* The destruction of a calculus in the bladder by electrolysis.— **e-lec'trol'o-gy,** *n.* [Rare.] That branch of physical science which treats of the phenomena and properties of electricity.— **e-lec''tro-log'ic, e-lec''tro-log'i-cal,** *a.*— **e-lec'trol'o-gist,** *n.*— **e-lec'tro-lu''mi-nes'cence,** *n.* Luminescence produced by electric excitation, as the glow of certain gases in vacuo.— **e-lec''tro-lu''mi-nes'cent,** *a.*

e-lec-trol'y-sis, 1 ı-lek-trol'ı-sis; 2 ē-lĕc-trŏl'y-sĭs, *n.* **1.** The process of decomposing a chemical compound by the passage of an electric current through it. **2.** Decomposition so effected.

Electrolysis has been applied to the rectification of alcohols, the improvement of wines, and the deposition of aniline dyes.

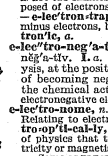
PAUL BENJAMIN *Age of Electricity* p. 267. [c. 1886.]

[< ELECTRO- + Gr. *lysis,* a solution.] — **Arrhenius's theory of electrolysis** (*Physics*), the hypothesis that an electric current passes through an electrolyte by means of the motion of electrically charged ions.— **e-lec'tro-lyt'ic,** *a.* Capability of being electrolyzed.— **e-lec'tro-lyz''a-bl(ə),** *a.* Capable of being electrolyzed.— **e-lec'tro-lyze,** *tr.* To decompose by electrolysis.— **e-lec'tro-lyz'er.** — **e-lec'tro-ly-za'tion,** *n.*— **e-lec'tro-lyz''er,** *n. Med.* An instrument for the electrolytic treatment of urethral strictures.

e-lec'tro-lyte, 1 ı-lek'tro-lait; 2 ē-lĕc'tro-līt, *n.* A chemical compound which can be decomposed by the passage of a current. See ION. [< ELECTRO- + Gr. *lytos,* vb. n. of *lyō,* loose.]

e-lec'tro-lyt'ic, 1 ı-lek'tro-lit'ik; 2 ē-lĕc'tro-lĭt'ĭc, *a.* Relating to or of the nature of electrolysis or an electrolyte. **e-lec'tro-lyt'i-cal‡.**— **electrolytic gas** (*Chem.*), an explosive mixture of oxygen and hydrogen, in the proportion of one to two, liberated in the electrolysis of oxychlorid in alkaline solution. The volume generated in a unit of time may be used to measure the strength of the electric current.— **e. interrupter,** a device for closing and opening a circuit automatically by the gradual adaptation of an electrolyte.— **e. refining,** the refining of metals by electrolysis.— **e. slime** (*Metal.*), the finely divided mud or slime left undissolved in the electrolyte refining. In refining copper or lead it contains the gold and silver in these metals, which are thus separated and obtained.— **e-lec''tro-ly'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

e-lec'tro-mag'net, 1 ı-lek'tro-mag'net; 2 ē-lĕc'tro-măg'nĕt, *n.* A core of magnetizable substance, as soft iron, which is magnetized by the passage of an electric current through a coil of wire around it, and ceases to be a magnet when the current stops. It forms the essential feature of practically all electrodynamic apparatus.



e-lec'tro-mag-net'ic, 1 ı-lek'tro-mag-net'ik; 2 ē-lĕc'tro-măg-nĕt'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to magneto-electricity.— **electromagnetic** or **electrodynamic system of units,** the system of units in which the **solenoid,** see SOLENOID.— **e. unit,** any unit in electric measurement based on the effect of a current of electricity in producing magnetic force: distinguished from electrostatic unit. See AMPERE; COULOMB; Electromagnet lifting iron; FARAD; OHM; VOLT.— **e. wave,** the same as ELECTRIC WAVE. **-i-cal‡.**— **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

e-lec'tro-mag-net'ics, 1 ı-lek'tro-mag-net'ĭks; 2 ē-lĕc'tro-măg-nĕt'ĭcs, *n. Physics.* The science of the laws and principles of electromagnetism.

e-lec'tro-mag'net-ism, 1 ı-lec'tro-mag'net-izm; 2 ē-lĕc'tro-măg'nĕt-ĭsm, *n. Physics.* **1.** Magnetism developed by electricity. **2.** That branch of physics which treats of the relations between electricity and magnetism and of the phenomena due to these relations.— **e-lec''tro-mag'net-ist,** *n.* One versed in electromagnetism.

e-lec'tro-mas'sage, *n.* The kneading and rubbing of the flesh of muscles, with the application of an electric current.— **e-lec'tro-med'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to the use of electricity as a medicinal agent.— **e-lec''tro-met'al-lur'gy,** *n.* The art or science of electrolytically depositing metals, or of separating them from their ores or alloys by electrolysis.— **e-lec'tro-met''al-lur'gi-cal,** *a.*— **e-lec''tro-met'al-lur''gist,** *n.*

e-lec'tro-me'ter, 1 ı-lek-trom'ı-tar; 2 ē-lĕc-trŏm'e-ter, *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring electric potential or the difference of such potential between two points. **2.** Improperly, an electroscope.— **e-lec'tro-met'ric,** *a.*— **-ri-cal,** *a.* **-ri-cal-ly,** *adv.* **absolute electrometer,** an electrometer in which electrification is measured by the mutual attraction of two disks.— **capillary e.,** an electrometer for measuring changes in electrical potential by means of a mercury column rising from a glass vessel containing mercury at the bottom and dilute acid above it, the top. Differences of potential occurring between platinum terminals are indicated by the mercury tube and the glass vessel vary the surface tension of the column of mercury, which accordingly rises or falls. A difference of 1009 volt can be detected in this manner.— **Dolazalek e.,** a sensitive quadrant electrometer having a light needle of silvered paper suspended by a quartz fiber; used especially in investigations on radio-activity.— **Ebert e.,** a device for measuring the charge of electrons in the air, especially during a balloon ascension, by aspiration of the air through the space between two metallic cylinders.— **gold-leaf e.,** one that has two parallel strips of gold-leaf which are caused to diverge by presentation of an electrified conductor; and rejoin on its withdrawal. **gold-leaf electroscope‡.**— **Lane's e.** (*Elec.*), an apparatus for measuring the static electric charge in a jar or battery, consisting of a standard jar and a discharging-rod separated therefrom by a measured distance. When the standard jar is connected with the battery, the charge of the latter is determined by the number of discharges across the measured gap.— **quadrant e.,** one that measures an electrostatic charge by the attractive force of quadrants of metal on a light aluminum needle.— **electrometer-tube,** etc. **e-lec'tro-met'ri-cal,** *a.*— **e-lec-trom'e-try,** *n.*

e-lec'tro-mo'bile, 1 ı-lek'tro-mo'bil; 2 ē-lĕc'trō-mō'bĭl, *n.* An automobile using electricity as a motive power.— **e-lec'tro-bat‡.**

e-lec'tro-mo''tion, 1 ı-lek'tro-mō'shan; 2 ē-lĕc'trō-mō'shŭn, *n.* **1.** The passage of an electric current in a voltaic circuit. **2.** *Mech.* Motion produced by electricity employed as power.

e-lec'tro-mo''tive, 1 ı-lek'tro-mō'tiv; 2 ē-lĕc'trō-mō'tĭv, *a.* Of or pertaining to the motion of electricity or the laws that govern it; as, *electromotive* force.— **back electromotive force,** same as COUNTERELECTROMOTIVE FORCE.— **contact e. force** (*Elec.*), one set up as the result of contact between dissimilar metals.— **e. force,** the force that causes electricity to move along a conductor (commonly abbreviated in scientific works to E. M. F.).— **e. series,** an arrangement of the metals in series, in which each metal precipitates out of solution the metals following it, and is itself precipitated by those that precede it. The order differs for different solutions, as metallic chlorids, cyanids, etc., and also for the same salts, for different media, in which they are dissolved, as water, alcohol, formaldehyde, etc.— **energy e. force** (*Elec.*), that component of an electromotive force which is in phase with the current in the circuit.— **impressed e. force** (*Elec.*), the electromotive force acting on any circuit to produce a current thereon independently of any opposing electromotive force.

e-lec'tro-mo''tive, *n.* An electric locomotive.

e-lec'tro-mo'to-graph, 1 ı-lek'tro-mō'to-graf; 2 ē-lĕc'trō-mō'tō-grăf, *n.* An instrument for measuring the pitch of a platinum point against a rotating cylinder of moist chalk is reduced by electrolytic action at the points of contact on the passage of an electric current: used as a substitute for an electromagnet in some apparatus, and in a form of telephone.

e-lec'tro-mo''tor, 1 ı-lek'tro-mō'tar *or* -ter; 2 ē-lĕc'trō-mō'tor, *n.* **1.** A motive machine that transforms electrical into mechanical energy: the opposite of a *dynamo,* or *dynamo-electric generator.* **2.** Any electric source, as a voltaic cell or a thermo-electric pile.

e-lec'tro-mus'cu-lar, *a.* Pertaining to the effect of electricity upon the muscles; as, *electromuscular* phenomena.

e-lec'tron, 1 ı-lek'tron; 2 ē-lĕc'trŏn, *n.* **1.** *Physics.* The smallest known component of matter: always associated with an unvarying quantity of negative electricity. It is supposed by some that the chemical atoms consist of collections of electrons having orbital motions in a sphere of positive electrification. All atomic characteristics are satisfactorily explained on this basis. It is held by others to be a localized strain in the ether. Compare note under ELECTRICITY, 1. 2. Same as ELECTRUM.— **electron** or **electronic theory,** the theory that the chemical atom is not the smallest possible part of an element, but is composed of electrons describing orbital and vibratory motions.— **e-lec'tron-ic(s),** *n.* A plan for separating the plus and minus electrons, by noting their varying velocities.— **e-lec'tron'ic,** *a.*

e-lec'tro-neg'a-tiv(ə), 1 ı-lek'tro-neg'a-tiv; 2 ē-lĕc'trō-nĕg'a-tĭv. **I.** *a.* **1.** Appearing, as an element in electrolysis, at the positive electrode. **2.** Having the property of becoming negatively electrified by contact with or the chemical action of another substance. **II.** *n.* An electronegative element.— **e-lec'tro-neg'a-tiv'i-ty,** *n.*

e-lec'tro-nome, *n.* An electrometer.— **e-lec'tro-op'tic,** *a.* Relating to electro-optics. **e-lec'tro-op'ti-cal‡.**— **e-lec''tro-op'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **electro-optics,** *n.* [Sing.] The branch of physics that treats of the mutual action between electricity or magnetism and rays of light.— **e-lec'tro-os'mose,** *n.* Same as ELECTRIC OSMOSE. See under OSMOSE.— **e-lec''tro-os-mot'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, caused by, or showing electric osmose.

e-lec'tro-path, 1 ı-lek'tro-path; 2 ē-lĕc'trō-păth, *n.* [Colloq.] One practitioner of electropathy.

e-lec'tro-pa-thol'o-gy, 1 ı-lek'tro-pa-thel'o-j‡; 2 ē-lĕc'trō-pa-thŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of morbid conditions as revealed by electrical means.

e-lec'tro-pa'thy, 1 ı-lek'tro-pe'a-thı; 2 ē-lĕc'trŏp'a-thy, *n.* The treatment of disease by means of electricity; electrotherapeutics. [< ELECTRO- + -PATHY.] — **e-lec'tro-path'ic,** *a.*

e-lec'tro-phone, *n.* A form of telephonic transmitter: so named by its French inventor, and supposed at the time to be especially adapted for the transmission of speech through long submarine cables.— **e-lec''tro-pho-tom'e-ter,** *n.* A photometer for comparing the brightness of any light with that of an electric spark.— **e-lec'tro-pho''to-mi-crog'ra-phy,** *n.* The science and art of photographing, by electric light, objects enlarged by a microscope.

E-lec''tro-phor'i-dæ, 1 ı-lek'tro-for'ı-di; 2 ē-lĕc'trŏ-for'ĭ-dē, *pl. Ich.* A family of gymnotoid fishes. [< ELECTROPHORUS, 2.] — **e-lec-troph'o-rid,** *n.*— **e-lec-troph'o-roid,** *a.*

e-lec-troph'o-rus, *n.* Same as ELECTROPHORUS.

e-lec-troph'o-rus, 1 ı-lek-trof'o-rus; 2 ē-lĕc-trŏf'o-rus, *n.* [-RI, 1 -rai; 2 -rī, *pl.*] **1.** An instrument for generating static electricity by induction; electrode. It is commonly made of a disk of hard rubber, to which may be applied another of wood coated with tin-foil. **e-lec'tro-phore‡.** **2.** [E-] *Ich.* A genus typical of *Electrophoridæ.* [< ELECTRO + Gr. *phoros,* bear.]

e-lec''tro-pho'to-ther-a-py, *n.* The employment of the electric light for therapeutic purposes.— **e-lec'tro-phys'ics,** *n.* Same as ELECTROLOGY.— **e-lec''tro-phys''i-o-log'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to electric currents in, or produced by, living organisms: said of a physiological action.— **e-lec''tro-phys''i-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The study of the electric phenomena of living organisms.— **e-lec''tro-phys''i-o'lo-gist,** *n.*

e-lec'tro-plate, 1 ı-lek'tro-plet; 2 ē-lĕc'trō-plāt, *tr.* To coat with metal by electrodeposition. The object to be plated is placed in a solution of a salt of the metal in connection with the negative pole of a battery or dynamo. The salt is decomposed by the current and the metallic constituent deposited on the negative pole and its connected object. A piece of the metal, attached to the positive pole in the solution, dissolves, and keeps up the strength of the solution.— **e-lec'tro-plat''er,** *n.* One whose occupation is electroplating.— **e-lec'tro-plat''ing,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of depositing metal by electric means. See illus. under NICKELPLATING. **2.** The coat of metal deposited by this process.

e-lec'tro-plate, *n.* An object that has been electroplated, or such articles collectively.

e-lec'tro-pneu-mat'ic, 1 i-lek'tro-niu-mat'ik; 2 ē-lēk'tro-nū-mät'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or operated by electrically compressed air. — **electropneumatic action** (*Organ-building*), the operation of the machinery of an organ by compressed air regulated by electricity.

e-lec'tro-po'ĺon, 1 i-lek'tro-po'ĺon; 2 ē-lēk'tro-pō'ĺon, *n.* An exciant liquid for an electric battery, composed of potassium dichromate, sulfuric acid, and water. — **e-lec'tro-po'lar,** *a.* Having a difference of electric potential at two ends: said of a cylindrical conductor.

e-lec'tro-pos'i-tiv(es), 1 i-lek'tro-poz'i-tiv; 2 ē-lēk'tro-pŏs'i-tiv. **I.** *a.* 1. Appearing at the negative electrode: said of an element in electrolysis. 2. Having the property of becoming positively electrified by contact or chemical action. **II.** *n.* An electropositive element.

e-lec'tro-prog-no'sis, 1 i-lek'tro-pro-gə-nō'sis; 2 ē-lēk'tro-prŏg-nō'sis, *n.* The prognosis of a disease derived from the character of the reactions of nerves or muscles to the electric current. — **e-lec'tro-pune'tur-a'tion,** *n. Med.* The therapeutical application of electrolysis to the treatment of aneurisms or any diseased growths; galvanopuncture. A fine platinum needle connected with the anode of a battery is introduced into the system, a moist sponge uniting the other end of the growth with the cathode, or two such needles are inserted, each connected with one of the opposite poles of the battery. — **e-lec'tro-pune'ture;** **e-lec'tro-pune'tur-ing†,** — **e-lec'tro-py-rom'e-ter,** *n.* A pyrometer in which electricity is employed. — **e-lec'tro-re-cep'tive,** *a.* Utilizing an electric current: said of such devices as a telegraph, an electric motor, or an electric lamp. — **e-lec'tro-re-fine',** *tr.* To purify or refine (metals or other similar substances) by the employment of electrolysis. — **e-lec'tro-re-fin'ing,** *n.* Refinement by electrolysis. In this process the anode, consisting of a plate of the metal in its crude state, is suspended in an electrolyte consisting of one of its salts, and when current flows through the circuit the crude metal dissolves from the anode and is deposited in a pure state on the cathode. — **e-lec'tro-rep'lica,** *n.* A duplicate produced by electrotyping.

e-lec'tro-scope, 1 i-lek'tro-skōp; 2 ē-lēk'tro-scōp, *n.* An instrument for detecting the presence of electricity upon a conductor by the repulsion of pith-balls or strips of gold-leaf. [< ELECTRO- + -SCOPE.] — **condensing electroscope,** a form of electroscope in which greater sensibility is obtained for the use of a condenser.— **lantern e.,** an electroscope so arranged that its operation may be observed by an audience by means of its images as projected upon a screen by a lantern.— **radium e.,** an electroscope in which the charge is lost by which is regularly recharged, by the action of radium.— **e-lec'tro-scop'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or accomplished by the electroscope.


Condensing Electroscope.
h, insulated handle for removing upper plate; *l*, gold-leaf; *p*, metallic poles connecting with an electric source.

e-lec'tro-sem'a-phore, 1 i-lek'tro-sem'a-fōr; 2 ē-lēk'tro-sēm'a-fōr, *n.* A signaling-apparatus operated by electricity.— **e-lec'tro-sil'ver,** *tr.* To electroplate with silver.— **e-lec'tro-smelt,** *tr.* To smelt by means of an electric current.— **e-lec'tro-smelt'ing,** *n.*

e-lec'tro-stat'ic, 1 i-lek'tro-stat'ik; 2 ē-lēk'tro-stăt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to electrostatics; produced by electricity at rest, as: *electrostatic* induction. — **l-calf.—electrostatic measure,** measure based upon the attractive or repulsive power of static electricity.— **e. stress,** the stress produced upon a transparent medium in an electrostatic field of force by means of which such medium acquires double refracting or polarizing properties in its action upon light. See MAXWELL'S LAW, and, in any unit of electrical measurement based on the attraction or repulsion of a static charge: distinguished from *electromagnetic unit.* — **e-lec'tro-stat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

e-lec'tro-stat'ics, 1 i-lek'tro-stat'iks; 2 ē-lēk'tro-stăt'ics, *n.* That branch of electrical science which treats of the phenomena of electricity at rest or of frictional electricity: opposed to *electrokinetics.*

e-lec'tro-ste-nol'y-sis, 1 i-lek'tro-stə-nol'i-sis; 2 ē-lēk'tro-stē-nŏl'y-sĭs, *n.* The precipitation of certain metals from a solution through which an electric current is passing. — **e-lec'tro-sten'o-lyt'ic,** *a.* — **e-lec'tro-ste'no-type,** *n.* Same as ELECTROTYPE. — **e-lec'tro-stric'tion,** *n.* A deformation caused by electrical stress. — **e-lec'tro-sur'ger-y,** *n.* The application of electricity to surgery.— **e-lec'tro-sur'gi-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to the employment of electricity in surgical operations.— **e-lec'tro-syn'the-sis,** *n. Chem.* Synthesis produced by means of electricity.

e-lec'tro-tax'is, 1 i-lek'tro-tak'sis; 2 ē-lēk'tro-tăk'sĭs, *n. Biol.* That property of protoplasm which makes it susceptible to the influence of an electric stimulus, as shown by the direction of movement also, any similar property in simple organisms. It has been observed in the tadpoles of frogs and tubers of the normal life, also in certain plant organs. In relation to plants it is more generally known as *electrotropism.* [< ELECTRO- + Gr. *taxis*, arrange.] — **e-lec'tro-tech'nic,** 1 i-lek'tro-tek'nik; 2 ē-lēk'tro-tĕk'nic, *n.* The science of the methods, processes, and operations in which electricity is applied in the industrial arts. — **e-lec'tro-tech-nol'o-gy†.** — **e-lec'tro-tech'nic, e-lec'tro-tech'ni-cal,** *a.*

e-lec'tro-te-leg'ra-phy, 1 i-lek'tro-ti-leg'ra-fi; 2 ē-lēk'tro-tē-lĕg'ra-fy, *n.* Telegraphy by means of electricity.— **e-lec'tro-tel'e-graph'ic,** *a.*

e-lec'tro-tel'e-ther-mom'e-ter, 1 i-lek'tro-tel'i-thər-mom'i-tər; 2 ē-lēk'tro-tēl'e-ther-mŏm'e-tər, *n.* An apparatus for giving warning of a rise in temperature at some spot remote from the observer, consisting of a mercury thermometer with platinum wires sealed into the bulb in such a way as to close an electric indicator circuit when the mercury rises to a given point.— **e-lec'tro-tel-lu'ro-graph,** *n.* An instrument for studying electrical disturbances in the earth.

e-lec'tro-ther'a-peu'tic-al, 1 i-lek'tro-ther'ə-pi-ū'tik-əl; 2 ē-lēk'tro-thĕr'a-pū'tic, *a.* Pertaining to electrotherapeutics.

e-lec'tro-ther'a-peu'tics, 1 i-lek'tro-ther'ə-pi-ū'tiks; 2 ē-lēk'tro-thĕr'a-pū'tics, *n.* 1. The treatment of diseases by electricity; opposed to *thermoelectrics.* 2. The laws, principles, and doctrines of such treatment; electropathy. — **e-lec'tro-ther'a-pyt.** — **e-lec'tro-ther'a-peu'tic, -tĭ-cal,** *a.* — **-tist,** *n.*

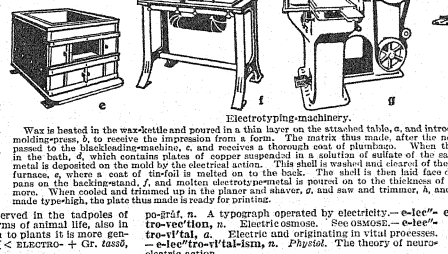
e-lec'tro-ther'a-pist, 1 i-lek'tro-ther'ə-pist; 2 ē-lēk'tro-thĕr'a-pist, *n.* Same as ELECTROTHERAPEUTIST.

e-lec'tro-ther'mal, 1 i-lek'tro-thûr'məl; 2 ē-lēk'tro-thĕr'mal, *a.* 1. Combining heat and electricity; as, an *electrothermal* bath. 2. *Physics.* Relating to the generation of heat by electricity: opposed to *thermoelectrics.* — **e-lec'tro-ther'man-cy,** *n.* The science of the effects of electric currents upon the temperature of metallic conductors or circuits. — **e-lec'tro-ther'mom'e-ter,** *n.* A thermometer in which electricity is used as a means of indicating the exact amount of heat present.— **e-lec'tro-ther'mo-met'ric,** *a.* Pertaining to electrically generated heat. — **e-lec'tro-thĕr'mo-met'rics,** *n.* An electro-engraved relief plate, especially one for printing in colors. 2. A print from such a plate.— **e-lec'tro-tint'ing,** *n.* The art of printing in colors from plates produced. — **e-lec'tro-tome,** *n.* A device, usually automatic, for breaking an electric circuit.— **e-lec'tro-ton'ic,** *a.* 1. Of or relating to electrotonus. 2. Of or relating to or caused by electrotonus.— **e-lec-trot'o-nize,** *tr.* To alter the normal action of by electricity, as a muscle.— **e-lec-trot'o-nus,** *n.* Of or relating to electric tension. 2. Of, caused by, or relating to electrotonus.— **e-lec-trot'o-nus,** *n.* The change in the activity of a nerve or muscle induced by a voltaic current. See ANELECTROTONUS; CATELECTROTONUS. — **e-lec'tro-tone';** **e-lec'tro-to-nic'i-ty†.** — **physical electrotonus,** the electrical change taking place in a wire or other conductor during the passage of a current.— **physiological electrotonus,** the stimulation and depression of the sensitivity of a nerve produced respectively by the positive and negative electrodes from a source of electric current. — **e-lec'tro-tro'pism,** *n. Bot.* Same as ELECTROTAXIS.— **e-lec'tro-trop'ic,** *a.*

e-lec'tro-type, 1 i-lek'tro-taip; 2 ē-lēk'tro-tīp, *n.* [-TYPED; -TYP'ING.] To make an electrotype of; duplicate by electrotyping.

e-lec'tro-type, *n.* 1. A metallic copy (usually having a copper face) of any surface, as of a coin, made by electrodeposition, especially one of a woodcut, page of type, or the like, for printing. 2. An impression from an electrotyped cut. 3. The process of electrotyping; electrotypy. [< ELECTRO- + TYPE.] — **electrotype shell,** the thin reproduction, usually in copper, of an engraving, or the like, in the wax process, before being filled or backed with electrotype-metal.— **e-lec'tro-typ'er,** *n.* 1. One who electrotypes. 2. [Obs.] The bath holding the electrotyping solution. — **e-lec'tro-typ'ist;** — **e-lec'tro-typ'ic, a.** Pertaining to or made by electrotyping.— **e-lec'tro-typ'ing,** *n.* The act, process, or business of forming electrotypes. See ELECTROTYPE, *n.* — **e-lec'tro-typ'y,** *n.* The process or art of electrotyping.

e-lec'tro-ty'po-graph, 1 i-lek'tro-tai'po-graf; 2 ē-lēk'tro-tī'-


Electrotyping-machinery.

Wax is heated in the wax-kettle and poured in a thin layer on the stretched table, *a*, and introduced into the hydraulic moulding-press, *b*, to receive the impression in form. The matrix thus made, after the necessary touching up, is passed to the blacklead-ing-machine, *c*, and receives a thorough coat of plumbago. When this matrix is suspended in the bath, *d*, which contains plates of copper suspended in a solution of sulfate of the same metal, a shell of the copper is deposited on the mold by the electrical action. This shell is washed and cleared of the wax, and taken to the furnace, *e*, where a coat of tin-foil is melted on to the back. The shell is then laid face downward in one of the pans on the backing-stand, *f*, and molten silver-type-metal is poured on to the thickness of an inch or more. When cooled and trimmed up in the planer and shaver, *g*, and saw and trimmer, *h*, and properly mounted and made type-high, the plate thus made is ready for printing.

e-lec'tro-ty'pot, 1 i-lek'tro-tai'pot; 2 ē-lēk'tro-tī'pŏt, *n.* A typograph operated by electricity.— **e-lec'tro-vec'tion,** *n.* Electric osmose.— **e-lec'tro-vi'tal,** *a.* Electric and originating in vital processes. — **e-lec'tro-vi'tal-ism,** *n. Physiol.* The theory of neuro-electric action.

e-lec'tro-zone, 1 i-lek'tro-zōn; 2 ē-lēc'tro-zōn, *n.* An antiseptic solution of common salt prepared by treatment with the electric current, resulting in the formation of a certain amount of sodium hypochlorite. Suggested as a means to secure sanitation.

e-lec'trum, 1 i-lek'trum; 2 ē-lēc'trŭm, *n.* 1. German silver. 2. *Class. Antiq.* (1) Amber. (2) Orichalc. **e-lec'tron‡.** 3. (1) Native gold containing a large percentage of silver. (2) An alloy of four parts gold and one part silver. 4‡. Bronze. 5‡. Gold-dust. [L., < Gr. *ēlektron*, amber.]

E-lec'try-on, 1 i-lek'tri-on; 2 ē-lēc'try-ŏn, *n.* Son of Perseus and Andromeda.

e-lec'tu-a-ry, 1 i-lek'tiu-[or -tiu-]ē-ri; 2 ē-lēc'tu-[or -tū-]ā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, l.-RIZ: 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] *Pharm.* A confection made by incorporating a medicinal substance with some sweet substance, as sirup or honey. [< OF. *lettuaire*, < LL. *electuarium*, < Gr. *ekleikton*, < *ek*, out, + *leichō*, lick.] — **e-lec'tu-a-ry-pot",** *n.* A receptacle of earthenware or other material for holding an electuary.

el"e-do'ne, 1 el'i-dō'ni; 2 ĕl'e-dō'nē, *n.* An octopodoid cuttlefish (genus *Eledone*) with single rows of suckers. [< Gr. *eledonē*, polypus.]

el"e-e-mos'y-na-ry, 1 el'i-i-mes'i-nē-ri; 2 ĕl'e-e-mŏs'y-nā-ry (XIII), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to charity or alms; existing for the relief of the poor; charitable; gratuitous; as, *eleemosynary* institutions; *eleemosynary* purposes; *eleemosynary* gifts. 2. Aided by or dependent upon charity; as, the *eleemosynary* classes. [< LL. *eleemosynarius*, < *eleemosyna*, < Gr. *eleēmosynē*; see ALMS.]

el"e-e-mos'y-na-ry, *n.* [-RIES, pl.] A beneficiary or recipient of charitable gifts.— **el"e-e-mos'y-na-ri-ly,** *adv.* By way of almsgiving, or in charity.— **el"e-e-mos'y-na-ri-ness,** *n.* The character or quality of being eleemosynary.

el'ef, *n.* Same as ALEPH.

el'e-gance, 1 el'i-gəns; 2 ĕl'e-găns, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being elegant; choice or delicate structure, form, or action; beauty resulting from a combination of fine qualities; gracefulness; polish; refinement; as, *elegance* of proportion, motion, style, or manner.

The Arabians . . . have as the style and language, the standard of *elegance* in the Arab tongue. PRIDEAUX *Mahomet* (n. 29. ISA. 1850.)

2. Anything elegant; an elegancy. [OF., < L. *elegantia*, < *elegans*, side form of *elegens*, ppr. of *eligo*; see ELECT, *v.*] SYN.: see POLITENESS.

el'e-gan-cy, 1 el'i-gən-si; 2 ĕl'e-găn-cy, *n.* [-CIES, l. -SIZ: 2 -cĭs, *pl.*] That which is elegant or the parts elegance; also, elegance or choice structure, or an instance of it.

A clear and sharp-cut enunciation is one of the . . . *elegancies* of speech. *Edinburgh Review* (*Papers* second series, intro.

el'e-gant, 1 el'i-gənt; 2 ĕl'e-gănt, *a.* 1. Marked by refinement, grace, or symmetry; exhibiting faultless taste and delicacy of finish; polished; refined; as, an *elegant* apartment. 2. Possessing a fine sense of beauty, purity, or fitness.

Among the English clergy we find profound and *elegant* scholars. CHANNING *Works, Fenelon* p. 360. (a. v. s. 1853.)

3. [Colloq.] Marked by considerable ease and dexterity; appropriate; as, an *elegant* argument. 4. [Colloq.] Worthy of high praise; excellent; capital. [OF., < L. *elegant(i-a)*; see ELEGANCE.]

SYN.: dainty, exquisite. *Elegant* (Latin *elegans*, select) refers to that assemblage of qualities which makes anything choice to persons of culture and refinement: it refers to the lighter, finer elements of beauty in form or action, and is often misused as a general term of approval. A dress may be *elegant*, but such expressions as "an *elegant* field of corn," "an *elegant* ride," or "an *elegant* time" are colloquialisms and vulgarieties. *Exquisite* denotes the utmost perfection of the *elegant* in minute details; we speak of an *elegant* garment, an *exquisite* lace. *Exquisite* is also applied to intense keenness of any feeling; as, *exquisite* delight; *exquisite* pain. See BEAUTIFUL; CHOICE; DAINTY; FINE; POLITE.— **el'e-gant-ly,** *adv.*

el"e-gante', 1 el'i-gənt'; 2 ĕl'e-gănt', *n.* [F.] A woman of fashion.

e-le'gi-ac, 1 i-lī'ji-ak or el'i-jai'ak; 2 ē-lē'jī-ăc or ĕl'e-ĝī'ăc (XIII), *a.* 1. Of the nature of an elegy, or mournful poem; hence, sad or plaintive; as, an *elegiac* style. 2.

Pros. Following the meter used by the Greeks and Latins in their elegies, viz., a dactylic hexameter followed by a dactylic pentameter; as, an *elegiac* distich. See example below.

el"e-gi'a-cal†.

In the hexameter rises the fountain's silvery column.
In the pentameter aye falling in melodv back.
COLERIDGE *The Oxidian Elegiac Metre.*

e-le'gi-ac, *n.* 1. A poet who writes in the line or in the meter of the elegy. 2. *pl.* Verse composed in the elegiac spirit or form, as,

Love-blowing breezes are roaming
the broad valley dimm'd in the gloaming.
Thro' the black-stemm'd pines only the far river shines.
TENNYSON *Lucretius Elegiacs.*

[< LL. *elegiacus*, < Gr. *elegeiakos*, < *elegeia*; see ELEGY.]

el"e-gi-an'thus, 1 el'i-ji-an'-bus; 2 el'e-ĝī-ăn'thŭs, *n.* [-BI, 1 -bai; 2 -bī, *pl.*] A verse of which the first half is a dactylic pentheminieris, the second an iambic dimeter. [— ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — | — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ —] [LL., < L. *elegia* (see ELEGY) and Gr. *anthos*, flower.]

— **el"e-gi-ast'ic.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an elegiambus; as, an *elegiambic* line. **II.** *n.* An elegiambus.

e-le'gi-ans, 1 i-lī'ji-ənz; 2 ē-lē'ĝī-ăns, *n. pl.* Elegiac verses.

el'e-gist, 1 el'i-jist; 2 ĕl'e-ĝĭst, *n.* One who writes elegies. **e-le'gi-ast';** **el"e-gi-og'ra-pher†.**

el'e-gize, 1 el'i-jaiz; 2 ĕl'e-ĝīz, *v.* [-GIZED; -GIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To compose an elegy on; lament. **II.** *i.* To write in elegiac verse or style; mourn.

el'e-gy, 1 el'i-ji; 2 ĕl'e-ĝy, *n.* [-GIES, 1 -jiz; 2 -ĝis, *pl.*] 1. A classical poem in elegiac verse; hence, a lyric poem lamenting the dead; a funeral song, as Shelley's *Adonais.*

2. A reflective and meditative poem with sorrowful theme; solemn or plaintive poetry; as, Gray's *"Elegy in a Country Churchyard."* 3. *Mus.* A mournful or melancholy piece of music; a dirge. [< OF. *elegie*, < L. *elegia*, < Gr. *elegeia*, < *elegos*, mourning song.]

e-le'i-din, 1 ı-lē'ı-din, *n.* A substance constituting the elliptical granules found in the stratum granulosum of the epidermis. [< Gr. *elaia*, olive-oil.]

E-lek'tra, *n.* Same as ELECTRA. See OPERA.

El''e-lē'he-is'tn-el, 1 el''e-lē'he-ĭs'tn-el; 2 el''ē-lē'he-ĭs'tn-el; 3 el''ē-lē'he-ĭs'tn-el, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxiii, 20.

elem., *abbr.* Elementary.

el'e-me, 1 el'ı-mi; 2 ē'e-me, *a.* [Turk.] Carefully sifted; hand-picked; of superior quality; as, *eleme* figs. **el'e-mi.**

el'e-ment, 1 el'ı-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ē'e-ment, *n.* **1.** A component, fundamental, or essential part; especially, a relatively simple part of anything structurally complex; a constituent; ingredient; as, distinct enunciation is an *element* of good reading; cheerfulness is an *element* of a happy disposition; a piston is an *element* of a steam-engine; a letter is an *element* of a written word. 2. *pl.* (1) First principles; the simplest, basic, fundamental ideas; rudiments; as, the *elements* of arithmetic. (2) *Astron.* The six quantities which determine the orbit of a planet and its motion in the ecliptic; data for any problem. (3) The materials of the world; as, the final destruction of the *elements*. (4) The bread and wine of the Lord's Supper; as, the consecrated *elements*. 3. *Theos.* One of the invisible basic substances out of which the elements, or so-called simple bodies in chemistry, are formed and existing in physical and superphysical matter. Sometimes, *elementum*.

The *elements*, as the mothers of all creatures, are of an invisible spiritual nature, and have souls.

FRANZ HARTMANN *Paracelsus* p. 43. [c. n. 1887.]

4. *Philos.* One of the simple substances or elementary principles out of which the complex existences of the world, as now known, are supposed to be constituted. In the early Greek philosophy, one or more of the four substances — earth, air, water, and fire — which were supposed to be the elements of all things. To these four Aristotle adds a fifth, which he called ether, and considered that the heavenly spheres were compounds of it. Compare PRINCIPLE.

TABLE OF CHEMICAL ELEMENTS.—Atomic Weights revised by FRANK WIGGLESWORTH CLARKE, chief chemist of the United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.
(Arranged according to the periodic system. See PERIODIC LAW, under LAW.)

NAME. DERIVATION.	Symbol.	Atomic Weight.	Specific Gravity.	Fusing- or Melting-point. Deg. C.	Valence.	Discovered.	By whom.	Where and how found.
He'li-um..... Gr. *helios*, sun	He	4.0	.....	.....	0	1895	Ramsay	In cleveite and other uranium minerals, and in mineral waters
Ne'on..... Gr. *neos*, new	Ne	20.2	.....	.....	0	1898	Ramsay and Travers	In the atmosphere and in mineral waters
Ar'gon..... Gr. *argos*, inactive	A	39.9	1.24	−188	0	1894	Rayleigh and Ramsay	In the atmosphere and mineral waters
Kryp'ton..... Gr. *kryptos*, hidden, secret	Kr	82.9	2.10†	−169	0	1898	Ramsay and Travers	In the atmosphere in minute quantities
Xe'non..... Gr. *xenos*, foreign, strange	Xe	130.2	3.52†	−140	0	1898	Ramsay and Travers	In the atmosphere
Hy'dro-gen..... Gr. *hydor*, water, + -GEN	H	1.008	0.0254‡	−258	I.	1766	Cavendish	Mainly in water (H_2O)
Lith'i-um..... Gr. *lithos*, stone	Li	6.98	0.585	186	I.	1817	Arfvedson	In lepidolite, spodumene, and some rare minerals
So'di-um (*natrium*) Eng. *soda*	Na	23.00	0.978	97	I.	1807	Davy	In common salt (NaCl) and many rocks
Po'tas'si-um (*kalium*)..... Eng. *potash*	K	39.10	0.87	63	I.	1807	Davy	In wood-ashes and many rocks
Cop'per..... *Cyprus*	Cu	63.57	8.9	1083	I. or II.	.....	Prehistoric	Native, and in many ores
Rub-bid'i-um..... Lat. *rubidus*, red (its spectrum)	Rb	85.45	1.52	39	I.	1860	Bunsen	In lepidolite and some mineral springs
Sil'ver (*argentum*)..... Anglo-Saxon *seolfor* [gray	Ag	107.88	10.5	960	I.	.....	Prehistoric	Native, and in many ores
Cæ'si-um..... L. *cæsium*, neut. of *cæsius*, bluish-gray	Cs	132.81	1.88	26	I.	1860	Bunsen	In lepidolite, pollucite, and mineral springs
Fra'se-o-dym'i-um..... Gr. *prasios*, green, + *didymos*, twin	Pr	140.6	6.48	940	III. or IV.	1885	Welsbach	In cerite and other rare minerals
Gold (*aurum*)..... Anglo-Saxon, *gold* [twin	Au	197.2	19.3	1062	I. or III.	.....	Prehistoric	
Glu-cy'num (*beryllium*)..... Gr. *glykys*, sweet	Gl	9.1	1.93	Volatile, 900	II.	1828	Wöhler	In beryl and several rare minerals
Mag-ne'sium..... *Magnesia*, district in Thessaly	Mg	24.32	1.74	633	II.	1829	Bussy	In sea-water, magnesite, and many rocks
Cal'ci-um..... L. *calx*, lime	Ca	40.09	1.58	780	II.	1808	Davy	In limestone, and abundantly in other rocks
Zinc..... G. *zink*	Zn	65.37	7.12	418	II.	1520	Paracelsus	In ores, as oxid, silicate, sulfid, and carbonate
Stron'ti-um..... *Strontiana*, a town in Scotland	Sr	87.62	2.54	About 800	II.	1808	Davy	In celestite and strontianite
Cad'mi-um..... Gr. *kadmeia*, calamine	Cd	112.40	8.64	320	II.	1817	Stromeyer	In small amount in zinc ores
Ba'ri-um..... Gr. *barys*, heavy	Ba	137.37	3.75	850	II.	1808	Davy	In barite and witherite
No'o-dym'i-um..... Gr. *neos*, new, + *didymos*, twin	Nd	144.3	6.96	840	III. or IV.	1885	Welsbach	In cerite and other rare minerals
Mer'cu-ry (*hydrargyrum*)..... Planet Mercury	Hg	200.0	13.596†	−38.9	I. or II.	.....	Prehistoric	Native, and in cinnabar (HgS)
Ra'di-um..... L. *radius*, ray	Ra	226.4	.....	.....	II.	1898	Mme. and M. Curie and Bémont	In pitchblende
Bo'ron..... Eng. *borax*	B	11.0	2.5	Infusible	III.	1808	Davy	In borax and other minerals
A-lu'mi-num..... L. *alumen*, alum	Al	27.1	2.58	658	III.	1828	Wöhler	In many rocks. (The most abundant metal.)
Scan'di-um..... *Scandinavia*	Sc	44.1	.....	.....	III.	1879	Nilson	In gadolinite and other rare minerals
Gal'li-um..... L. *Gallia*, France	Ga	69.9	5.95	30	III.	1875	Boisbaudran	In certain zinc-blendes
Yt'tri-um..... *Ytterby*, a town in Sweden	Yt	89.0	3.8	.....	III.	1828	Wöhler	In gadolinite and other rare minerals
In'di-um..... From its *indigo* spectrum	In	114.8	7.4	155	III.	1863	Reich and Richter	In certain zinc ores
Lan'tha-num..... Gr. *lanthanō*, conceal	La	139.0	6.1	810	III.	1839	Mosander	In cerite and other rare minerals
Sa-ma'ri-um..... *Samarskī*, a Russian savant	Sa	150.4	7.7	About 1350	III.	1879	Boisbaudran	In samarskite, cerite, and other rare minerals
Eu-ro'pi-um..... *Europe*, + -IUM	Eu	152.0	.....	.....	III.	1896	Demarcay	
Thal'li-um..... Gr. *thallos*, budding twig	Tl	204.0	11.85	302	I. or III.	1862	Crookes	In pyrites and in flue-dust of sulfuric-acid works
Car'bon..... L. *carbo*, charcoal	C	12.00	3.52‡	Infusible	IV.	.....	Prehistoric	In coal, limestone, and all organic matter
Sil'i-con..... L. *silex*, flint	Si	28.3	2.0-2.4	1370	IV.	1823	Berzelius	In quartz (SiO_2). (Most abundant element after oxygen.) (amounts
Ti-ta'ni-um..... L. *Titanes*, sons of the earth	Ti	48.1	3.54	About 1850	IV.	1789	Gregor	Widely diffused in rocks and clays, in small
Ger-ma'ni-um..... L. *Germania*, Germany	Ge	72.5	5.47	About 900	IV.	1886	Winkler	In argyrodite, a rare mineral
Zir-co'ni-um..... Per. *zargūn*, gold-colored	Zr	90.6	4.15	Above 1400	IV.	1824	Berzelius	In zircon and other rare minerals
Tin (*stannum*)..... Anglo-Saxon, *tin*	Sn	119.0	7.3	232	II. or IV.	.....	Prehistoric	Mainly in cassiterite (SnO_2)
Ce'ri-um..... Planet *Ceres*	Ce	140.25	6.68	623	III. or IV.	1803	Berzelius	In cerite and other rare minerals
Gad'o-lin'i-um..... *Gadolin*, a Russian chemist	Gd	157.3	.....	.....	III.	1886	Marignac	In rare minerals, as gadolinite, etc.
Lead (*plumbum*)..... Anglo-Saxon, *lead*	Pb	207.10	11.37	327	II. or IV.	.....	Prehistoric	In galena (PbS) and other ores
Tho'ri-um..... God *Thor*	Th	232.42	11.00	About 1450	IV.	1828	Berzelius	In thorite and other rare minerals
Ni'tro-gen..... L. *natrum*, natron, + -GEN	N	14.01	0.38‡	−211	V.	1772	Rutherford	In the atmosphere and organic matter
Phos'phor-us..... L. < Gr., light-bearing	P	31.0	1.8-2.3	44	V.	1669	Brandt	In bones, and in apatite and many minerals
Va-na'di-um..... Goddess *Vanadis* (Freya)	V	51.1	5.5	1710	V.	1830	Sefstrom	In vanadinite and other rare minerals
As'se-nic..... L. *arsenicum*	As	74.96	5.73	Volatile, 450	V.	1694	Schröder	Native, as sulfid, and in various metallic ores
Co-lum'bi-um (*niobium*)..... *Columbia*	Cb	93.5	12.7	About 1950	V.	1801	Hatchett	In columbite and other rare minerals
An'ti-mo-ny (*stibium*)..... LL. *antimonium*	Sb	120.2	6.62	629	V.	1450	Valentine	Chiefly as sulfid, and in various metallic ores
Ter'bi-um..... *Ytterby*, a town in Sweden	Tb	159.2	.....	.....	III.	1843	Mosander	In rare minerals, as gadolinite, etc.
Dys-pro'si-um..... Gr. *dysprositos*, hard to speak with	Dy	162.5	.....	.....	III.	1886	Lecoq de Boisbaudran	In holmium, samarskite, gadolinite, etc.
Er'bi-um..... *Ytterby*, a town in Sweden	Er	167.4	4.8	.....	III.	1843	Mosander	In rare minerals, as gadolinite, etc.
Tan'ta-lum..... *Tantalus* (Gr. myth.)	Ta	181.0	10.4	About 2600	V.	1802	Ekeberg	In tantalite and other rare minerals
Bis'muth..... G. (unknown origin)	Bi	208.0	9.80	268	V.	1450	Basil Valentine	Native, as sulfid, and in rare minerals
Ox'y-gen..... Gr. *oxys*, acid, + -GEN	O	16.00	1.13‡	−253	II. or VI.	1774	Priestley	Free in air. (Forms one-half the earth's crust, combined.)
Sul'fur (Sul'phur)..... L. *sulfur*	S	32.07	2.07	115-119	II. or VI.	.....	Prehistoric	Native, and in many natural sulfids and sulfates
Chro'mi-um..... Gr. *chrōma*, color	Cr	52.0	6.5	1510	II. or VI.	1797	Vauquelin	Mainly in chrome-iron ore
Se-le'ni-um..... Gr. *selēnē*, moon	Se	79.2	4.5	170-180	II. or VI.	1817	Berzelius	Mainly in sulfur as an impurity
Mo-lyb'de-num..... Gr. *molybdos*, lead	Mo	96.0	8.6	Above 2500	II. or VI.	1782	Hjelm	Mainly as molybdenite (MoS_2)
Te-lu'ri-um..... L. *tellus*, earth	Te	127.5	6.0	446	II. or VI.	1782	Reichtenstein	In several minerals
Thu'li-um..... *Thule*, Northland	Tm	168.5	.....	.....	III.	1879	Cleve	In rare minerals, as gadolinite, etc.
Tung'sten (*wolframium*)..... Sw., heavy stone	W	184.0	19.1	2900-3000	IV. or VI.	1781	d'Elhujar	Mainly in wolframite ($MnFeWO_4$)
U-ra'ni-um..... Planet *Uranus*	U	238.5	18.7	.....	II. or VI.	1789	Klaproth	In pitchblende and other rare minerals
Flu'or-in..... L. *fluor*, < *fluo*, flow	F	19.0	1.11§	−223	I. or VII.	1771	Scheele	In fluorite (CaF_2) and other minerals
Chlo'rin..... Gr. *chlōros*, green	Cl	35.46	1.47§	−102	I. or VII.	1774	Scheele	In common salt (NaCl) and other chlorids
Man'ga-nese..... L. *magnes*, magnet	Mn	54.93	7.39	1220	II. or VII.	1774	Gahn	In pyrolusite and many other minerals
Bro'min..... Gr. *brōmos*, stench	Br	79.92	3.15†	−7.3	I. or VII.	1826	Balard	Mainly in sea-water and other natural brines
I'o-din..... Gr. *iōdes*, violet	I	126.92	4.95	114	I. or VII.	1811	Courtois	Mainly in ashes of seaweeds
Yt-ter'bi-um (*Neoytterbium*)..... *Ytterby*, a town in Sweden	Yb	172.0	.....	.....	III.	1878	Marignac	In rare minerals, as gadolinite, etc.
Lu-te'ti-um or Lu-te'ci-um..... *Lutetia*, ancient name of Paris	Lu	174.0	.....	.....	III.	1907	Urbain and Welsbach	In samarskite, gadolinite, etc.
I'ron (*ferrum*)..... Anglo-Saxon, *īren*	Fe	55.85	7.86	1515	II. or IV.	..	Prehistoric	As oxid and sulfid, and in nearly all rocks
Nick'el..... Sw., abbr. of *kupparnickel*	Ni	58.68	8.9	1452	II. or VIII.	1751	Cronstedt	In many metallic ores
Co'balt..... G. *kobold*, goblin	Co	58.97	8.6	1490	II. or VIII.	1733	Brandt	In many metallic ores
Ru-the'ni-um..... *Ruthenia*, Russia	Ru	101.7	12.26	About 2400	II. or VII.	1845	Claus	With platinum and iridosmin
Rho'di-um..... Gr. *rhodon*, rose	Rh	102.9	12.1	1960	II. or VIII.	1804	Wollaston	With platinum and iridosmin
Pal-la'di-um..... Planet *Pallas*	Pd	106.7	11.4	1549	II. or IV.	1804	Wollaston	Native, and with platinum and gold
Os'mi-um..... Gr. *osmē*, odor	Os	190.9	22.48	About 2700	II. or VI.	1803	Tennant	In iridosmin and native platinum
I-rid'i-um..... L. *Iris*, a rainbow	Ir	193.1	22.4	2375	II. or IV.	1803	Tennant	In iridosmin
Plat'i-num..... Sp. *platina*, dim of *plata*, silver	Pt	195.2	21.5	1755	II. or IV.	1741	Wood	Mainly as native platinum in river-gravels

In the above table the Mendeléeff classification has been mainly followed. Formerly elements were grouped according to their resemblance to some member, as the Potassium group, Li, Na, K, Rb, and Cs; the Calcium group, Ca, Sr, and Ba; the Magnesium group, Gl, Mg, Zn, and Cd; the Aluminum group, Al, Yt, Ga, Zr, Er, In, La, Pr, Nd, and Th; the Iron group, Fe, Co, Ni, U, Cr; the Manganese group, Va, Cr, Mn, and Mo; the Antimony group, Sb and Bi; the Tin group, Ti, Cb, Sn, Ta, and W; the Silver group, Cu, Ag, Hg, Tl, and Pb; and the Platinum group, Rh, Ru, Pd, Au, Pt, Ir, and Os. Since the acceptance of the periodic law elements have been arranged in the order of their atomic weights, and each group shows indications of an arithmetical progression. See PERIODIC LAW, under LAW.

*The factors in the columns of specific gravities and melting-points naturally vary with the form that the element takes (*e. g.*, in carbon the specific gravity varies as diamond, charcoal, or lampblack is taken), but as far as possible the factor of the most typical form is given.

† Of the liquid element.
‡ Diamond.
§ Of the liquid at 0° C.
‖ Of the liquid at −181° C.

The Stoic definition of an *element* is, 'that out of which, as their first principle, things generate, are made, and into which, as their last remains, they are resolved.'
R.-P. *Vocab. Philos.*, p. 154. [ed. a. c. 1878.]

5. The natural sphere or environment; as, the *element* of fishes is water; a person out of his *element*.
A man's native language . . . is the *element* in which he always move at ease. — AGASSIZ *James's Brazil* p. 97. [ʀ. ᴀ.]

6. *Chem.* That form of matter which can not be decomposed by any means known to science. See table on page 802. In addition to these there are: Hafnium, Holmium, Illinium, Lanthanum, Polonium, Praseodymium, and Rhenium, which see.
At present 88 such substances are recognized: and they constitute the whole of the known matter of the universe, excepting uncombined gases, copper, zinc, or tin combined (as sodium chlorid, etc.). They have been found to be present in the sun and stars through spectroscopic analysis. A belief prevails with some, especially since the recent developments in radioactivity, that all these are modifications of a single primal hypothetical substance called *protyle*. The elements are broadly divided into *metals* (potassium, lead, etc.) and *non-metals* or *metalloids* (bromin, oxygen, etc.).

7. *Alchemy.* One of three fundamental substances — sulfur, mercury, and salt. **8.** *Biol.* One of the primary parts of an organism, or one of the pieces composing such a part; also, a cell or morphological unit. **9.** *Math.* (1) One of a number of parts composing a symmetrical whole; one of the geometrical forms or data which together compose a figure, as a line, a point, a plane, a space; in calculus, an infinitely small portion of a magnitude; a generatrix. (2) A term in an algebraic expression. See LEADING ELEMENT, *Exx.* (1). (3) One of the dissimilar substances, usually metallic and acted upon by an exciting fluid, in a voltaic cell or battery, or in a thermo-electric couple. (2) A voltaic cell. **11†.** *pl.* The characteristic letters of the alphabet. — L. *elementum*, first principle.] Syn.: see PART; PARTICLE.—
Bessellian elements (*Astron.*), data, originally used by Bessel, for making exact predictions of solar eclipses at any part of the world: given in the Nautical Almanac.—**dry element**, an element having no exciting fluid, as in a voltaic pile.—**e. of an analytic function** (*Math.*), in an analytic function, any one of the series in the aggregate defining the function.—**floral e.**, the essential or characteristic element of a flora; as, cacti form a large *floral element* in our cultivated flora.—**fluid voltaic element**, —**half-period e.** (*Optics*), half a wave-length.—**leading e.**, in a determinant, the leading term.—**magnetic elements** (of any place), the inclination of the earth's attraction and the dip and declination of the magnetic needle (thereat).—**natural system of the elements** (*Chem.*), a systematic arrangement of chemical elements as suggested by Mendeleeff and Lothar Meyer. See PERIODIC LAW, under LAW.—**negative e.** (*Elec.*), that element or plate of a voltaic cell into which the current passes from the exciting fluid; the one that is not acted upon by the analysis during generation of the current; the one to which the positive conductor or electrode is attached.—**null e.** (*Math.*), in any manifold, an element whose relation to other elements does not alter the latter's value.—**phonetic e.**, any single articulate sound.—**plastic e.** (*Physiol.*), a food-element suitable for tissue-building.—**positive e.** (*Elec.*), the opposite or reverse of the negative element.—**radial elements** (*Ich.*), the actinosts and basesots which support the fins.—**thermo-electric e.**, one of the substances forming a thermo-electric couple.—**voltaic e.**, one of the substances forming a voltaic couple.

el'e-men'tal, 1 el'i-men'tal; 2 ĕl'ē-mĕn'tal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an element or elements; hence, pure; primary. (1) Pertaining to material elements; as, *elemental* action. (2) Pertaining to rudiments or first principles; rudimentary; as, *elemental* education. **2.** *Chem.* Elementary. **3.** Forming a necessary part or ingredient; as, an *elemental* salt.
— **el'e-men'tal-ism,** *n.* The doctrine that the heathen deities were at first personified elemental powers.—**el'e-men-tal'ist,** *n.*—**el'e-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*

el'e-men'tal-ize, 1 el'i-men'tal-oiz; 2 ĕl'ē-mĕn'tal-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** *i.* To render elemental. **2.** *t.* To bring to elements.

el'e-men'tal-uid, 1 el'i-men'tal-oid; 2 ĕl'ē-mĕn'tal-ōid, *a.* Resembling an element; having the appearance of an element.

el'e-ments, 1 el'i-men'tals; 2 ĕl'ē-mĕn'tals, *n. pl. Theos.* Nature-spirits presiding over the elements of fire, air, etc.; beings evolved from or constituting the lower elemental nature of man; temporary forms created in astral and mental matter by the effect of thought.
The *elementals* are the evil which produce so-called 'physical manifestations,' cause the appearance and disappearance of objects, throw astrals, etc. All the *elementals* are not spirits, because they are flesh, blood, and bones.
FRANZ HARTMANN *Paracelsus* chs. 4 & 5, pp. 72 & 79. [ᴄ. ᴀ. 1878.]

el'e-men'ize, 1 el'i-men'oiz; 2 ĕl'ē-mĕn'īz, *v. t.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To treat exclusively of elementary principles

el'e-men'ta-ry, 1 el'i-men'tə-ri; 2 ĕl'ē-mĕn'tə-ry, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or being an element or elements, in any sense; as, an *elementary* teacher; an *elementary* body.
There is a wide difference between *elementary* knowledge and superficial knowledge — between a firm beginning and a feeble smattering.
RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* lect. ii, p. 99. [w. ᴀ. 1867.]
2. Treating of the first principles of anything; rudimental; as, an *elementary* analysis. **3.** *Math.* Having the nature of an infinitesimal part. [< L. *elementarius*, < *elementum*, element.] **el'e-men'tal-ist,** *n.* **el'e-men'tal-ism,** *n.*
el'e-men'ta-ri-an, *n.* [Rare.] One in elementary studies.
— **el'e-men'ta-ri-ly,** *adv.* In a simple or elementary manner.—**el'e-men'ta-ri-ness,** *n.* **el'e-men-tar'i-ty,** *n.*
el'men'ta-ry, *n.* [Rare.] *Theos.* **1.** A disembodied soul, especially of one who in life had cut himself off from the higher spiritual nature. **2.** An astral body cast off by the soul on passing to higher planes, and obsessed by a disembodied entity. See KAMA-RUPA.
el'e-men-ta'tion, 1 el'i-men-tē'shən; 2 ĕl'ē-mĕn-tā'shon, *n.* [Rare.] Elementary instruction.
el'e-men'tist, 1 el'i-men'tist, 2 ĕl'ē-mĕn'tist, *n.* One who devotes himself to the study or teaching of elementary principles. [Resembling an element.
el'e-men'toid, 1 el'i-men'toid; 2 ĕl'ē-mĕn'tōid, *a.* [Rare.]
el'e-mi, 1 el'i-mi; 2 ĕl'ē-mi, *n.* Any one of several gum resins. See GUM. [Prob. of Ar. orig.] — **American or Brazilian elemi,** elemi obtained from *Idea tacamahaca* and related species.—**Eastern or Manila e.,** elemi obtained from *Canarium commune*, the elemi of pharmacy.— **Luban e.,** a resin obtained from *Boswellia frereana*, a tree native to Arabia.—**Mauritius e.,** elemi obtained from *Canarium pimiculatum*.—**Mexican or Vera Cruz e.,** elemi obtained from *Elaphrium elemiferum*.
e-lem'ic, 1 i-lem'ik; 2 ē-lĕm'ĭk, *a.* Derived from elemi.—**elemic acid,** a crystalline acid ($C_{26}H_{42}O_4$) occurring in elemi.
el'-min, 1 el'i-min; 2 ĕl'ē-mĭn, *n. Chem.* **1.** A crystalline resinous compound extracted from certain elemis: probably same as AMYRIN. **2.** An oily compound ($C_{26}H_{36}O$) obtained by distilling certain elemis with steam. **e-lem'i-nol,** *n.*
e-len'chus, 1 i-len'kəs; 2 ē-lĕn'kŭs, *n.* [-CHI, 1 -kai; 2 -ki, *pl.*] *Logic.* **1.** The contradictory opposite of a proposition; that which must be proved in order to refute an opponent; hence, a refuting argument; a refutation.
Logicians suppose that in discussion the opponent should prove the *elenchus* or contradictory of your doctrine.
McCOSH *Logic* pt. iii, p. 183. [ᴄ. ᴀ. 1895. 1878.]
2. A false refutation; sophism. **3.** [Rare.] An analytical table of contents; explanatory notes. [< L. *elenchus*, < Gr. *elenchos*, < *elenchō*, disgrace, confute.] **e-lench'ī-**.
— **Ignoratio elenchi** (*Logic*), failure in validating in "ignoring the refutation," which refutation involves the establishment of the contradictory; the fallacy of arguing to the wrong point. See FALLACY.—**Socratic elenchus**, the Socratic method of disproving a false conception by a series of questions provoking answers that lead up to the true conception.—**e-len'chic,** *a.* Having the nature or effect of an elenchus; refutatory. **e-len'chi-cal;** **e-lench'tic;** **e-lench'ti-cal;** **e-lenc'tic;** **e-lenc'ti-cal;** — **e-len'chi-cal-ly,** *adv.* After the manner of or by means of an elenchus.—**e-len'chize,** *v. i.* To employ an elenchus; dispute.
el'enget, *n.* Without cheer; wretched.
e'le-o-blast, 1 i'li-o-blast; 2 ē'lē-o-blăst, *n. Zool.* A nutritive body sometimes found in certain ascidians. [< ELEO- + Gr. *blastos*, bud.]
El'e-och'a-ris, 1 el'i-ok'ə-ris; 2 ĕl'ē-ŏk'ā-rĭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of sedges, the SPIKERUSH. [< Gr. *helos*, marsh-meadows, + *charis*, delight.]
El'e-o-no'ra of Es'te (ĕs'tā1537–1581). An Italian princess, the subject of Tasso's lovesonnets.
el'e-on-ite, 1 el'i-on-oit; 2 ĕl'ē-ŏn-īt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of berauite. [< *Elemore*, mine in Germany.]
el'e-pai'o, 1 el'i-pai'o; 2 ĕl'ē-pa'ī-o, *n.* Any flycatcher of the genus *Chasiempis*, especially *C. sandwicensis* of Hawaii.
El'eph, 1 l'lef; 2 ē'lĕf, *n. Bib. Josh.* xviii, 28.
el'e-phant, 1 l'el-fant; 2 ĕl'ē-fant, *n.* **1.** A large mammal of the genus *Elephas*, the largest of existing land-animals, having a flexible proboscis with the nostrils at the end and the upper incisors developed as tusks; especially, one of the *Elephantinæ*. The African species (*E. africanus* or *Loxodon africanus*), with very large ears, a convex forehead, and tusks in both sexes, is distinguishable **Asiatic or Indian elephant** (*E. indicus*), with small or moderate sized ears, a concave forehead, and tusks in the male. (*N. Y. Zool. Soc.*). ⅓ins are the two existing species.


Asiatic Elephant

2. [Pcɛ.] Ivory. **3.** Figuratively, something burdensome, cumbersome, or huge. Phr. **to carry the elephant** on one's hands. **4.** See ELEPHANT'S. **5.** A size of drawing-paper. See PAPER. **6.** A Danish military order. See table under ORDER. **7.** *Carp.* A machine for rabbeting and grooving. [< F. *éléphant*, < L. *elephant(is)*, < Gr. *elephas*, < Heb. *eleph*, ox.] **ol'i-funt.**
— **el'e-phant-ap'ple,** *n.* **1.** An East-Indian tree (*Feronia elephantum*) of the rue family, having an orange-like fruit. — **el'e-phant-bird,** *n.* One of various very large, flightless, bald beetles, as a goliath-beetle (*Goliathus*) or a Hercules-beetle (*Dynastes hercules*). **2.** A weevil or snout-beetle.— **e.-bird,** *n.* An ostrich or cassowary. — **e. bush,** *n.* An East-or West-Indian climbing shrub (*Argyreia speciosa*) of the bindweed family.— **e.-fish,** *n.* A chimæroid fish (*Callorhynchus antarcticus*) of southern seas, having a proboscis like appendage to the snout.— **e.-grass,** *n.* An East-Indian plant (*Typha elephantina*), a congener of the common cattail flag. Its leaves are made into mats, baskets, and boats, and its pollen is sometimes used instead of flour.— **e.-leg,** *n.* Elephantiasis.— **e.-mouse,** *n.* An elephant-shrew.— **e.-seal,** *n.* A cystophorine seal (genus *Macrorhinus*), having the nose of the male produced into a tubular proboscis capable of elongation and distention; a sea-elephant. *M. elephantinus* of antarctic seas attains a length of 20 feet. *M. gustirostris* is found on the California coast. See also **elephant's-foot.**


Elephant-seal.

el'e-phant's-ear, **elephant's-foot,** etc. See ELEPHANT.
el'e-phant-ship, *n.* [Humorous.] The personality of an elephant. [The elephants and the mammoths.
El'e-phas, 1 el'i-fas; 2 ĕl'ē-făs, *n. Zool.* The genus comprising **El'et-ta'ri-a,** 1 el'e-ti'ri-ə; 2 ĕl'ē-tā'rĭ-ā, *n. Bot.* A genus of miableveuous plants found in East India. The *E. cardamomum* is the only species, and consists of tall herbs with small flowers, having purple stripes. [< Native name.]
El'eu-si'ne, 1 el'yu-sai'ni; 2 ĕl'yu-sī'nē, *n. Bot.* A genus of coarse tufted grasses with spikes distinct at the apex of the culm and the grains loosely enclosed between glumes and palets. There are six species, natives of old World tropical regions. *E. indica*, the wire-grass, is common in the Southern United States and *E. coracana* is cultivated for its seeds in eastern Asia. [< Gr. *Eleusinē*, Ceres.]
El'eu-sin'i-an, 1 el'yu-sin'i-ən; 2 ĕl'yu-sĭn'ĭ-ăn, *a.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* The Athenian festival and mysteries in honor of Demeter and Persephone, held originally at Eleusis, near Athens. The *greater Eleusinia* were celebrated in autumn, harvest and seed-time and the *lesser* in early spring. The name *Eleusinia* was at first applied to the festival alone, but later to the rites. The *Eleusinian mysteries*.
El'eu-sin'i-an, *n.* Of or pertaining to Eleusis or the Eleusinia.— **Eleusinian mysteries,** the secret religious rites, which were probably originated by the Thracians at Eleusis and later absorbed by the Athenian state religion. The celebration and the initiation of candidates took place in the spring and autumn. See ELEUSINIA. The *lesser mysteries*, which were based on the myth of Dionysos and Kore, were held at Agræ. The *greater mysteries* took place in the month Boedromion. These consisted of various ceremonies, such as bathing in the sea, processions, fasts, sacred dramas, etc. These rites were supposed to assure the initiate an easy entrance into heaven and happiness thereafter.
El'eu-sin'i-on, 1 el'yu-sin'i-ən; 2 ĕl'yu-sĭn'ĭ-ŏn, *n.* The hall where the mysteries were enacted at Eleusis.
E-leu'sis, 1 i-lū'sis; 2 ē-lū'sĭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Son of Mercury. **2.** A city in Attica. See ELEUSINIA.
E-leu'ther-a, 1 i-lū'thər-ə; 2 ē-lū'thĕr-ā, *n.* An island of the Bahama group; 80 by 10 m.
e-leu'ther-arch, 1 i-lū'thər-ark; 2 ē-lū'thĕr-ārk, *n.* [Rare.] The head of an imaginary society known as "the Eleutheri."
El'e-u-the'ri-a, 1 el'yu-thi'ri-ə; 2 ĕl'yu-thē'rĭ-ā, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A festival kept by the Greeks at Platæa, and at Athens in honor of Zeus Eleutherios (the Deliverer). It was celebrated every fourth year.
el'e-the'ri-an, 1 el'yu-thi'ri-ən; 2 ĕl'yu-thē'rĭ-ăn, *a.* [Rare.] Bestowing and protecting freedom; bountiful: said of Zeus as the protector of political freedom; hence, liberal. [< Gr. *eleutheria*, liberality, freedom, free.]
El'eu-the'ri-os, 1 el'yu-thi'ri-os; 2 ĕl'yu-thē'rĭ-ŏs, *n.* An epithet applied to Dionysos and to Zeus; literally, the Deliverer. [< Gr. *eleutheros*, free.] See *Eleutheria*, freedom.
e-leu'ther-ism, 1 i-lū'thər-izm; 2 ē-lū'thĕr-ĭzm, *n.* [Rare.]
e-leu'ther-o-, 1 i-lū'thər-o-; 2 ē-lū'thĕr-o-. From Gr. *eleutheros*, free: a combining form.— **E-leu'ther-o-blas'ta-ce-a,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* A suborder or order of hydrozoans with only a hydroform trophosome, as in the fresh-water hydra.
— **e-leu'ther-o-blas'tic,** *a.*— **E-leu'ther-o-dac'ty-li,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A section of *Coliiformes* (which, passerine birds without a plantar vinculum, and with the hind toe free and the manubrium forked, as in most families.— **e-leu'ther-o-dac'tyl,** *a.*–**leu'ther-o-dac'ty-lous,** *a.*— **E-leu'ther-og'na-thi,** *n. pl. The Acanthopteri.*— **e-leu'ther-o-ma'ni-a,** [Rare.] Mad passion for liberty; unreasoning enthusiasm for freedom.— **e-leu'ther-o-ma'ni-ac.** **I.** *a.* Overzealous for freedom.
Eleutheromaniac Philosophedron grows even more clamorous.
CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. i. bk. iv. ch. iv. p. 43. [ᴄ. ᴀ.]
II. *n.* One who is overzealous for or frantically enthusiastic about freedom.— **e-leu'ther-o-pet'a-lous,** *a. Bot.* Com-

posed of distinct, separate petals; polypetalous.— **e-leu"ther-o-phyl'lous,** *a. Bot.* Having the leaves, as of a calyx or corolla, free and distinct.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

E-leu"ther-op'o-lis, 1 ı-lū"ther-op'o-lis; 2 e-lū"ther-op'o-lis, *n.* An ancient Roman city in Palestine; now in ruins; 22 miles S. W. of Jerusalem.

e-leu"ther-o-chah'dle, *a.* Unconnected and free from union; said of the gill-filaments in certain lamellibranchs.— **e-leu"ther-o-sep'a-lous,** *a. Bot.* Having distinct sepals; polysepalous.— **E-leu"ther-o-zo'a,** *n. pl. Zool.* A division of the *Echinodermata* that includes the free echinoderms: opposed to *Palmatozoa.*— **e-leu"ther-o-zo'an,** *a.*— **e-leu"ther-o-zo'ic,** *a.*

E-leu'ther-us, 1 ı-lū'ther-us; 2 e-lū'ther-us, *n. Bib.* (Apoc.) **1.** To raise or lift from a lower to a higher place; raise or place high; raise aloft; as, to *elevate* a statue upon its pedestal. **2.** To raise in standing, rank, or character; exalt; improve; ennoble; as, to *elevate* a citizen to the Presidency; to *elevate* the standard of public morals.

The poor man needs an *elevating* power within to resist the depressing tendencies of his outward lot.

CHANNING *Works, Ministry for the Poor* p. 79. (a. D. a. 1878.)

3. To raise the spirits of; revive or excite the feelings of; cheer; animate; inspire; render slightly tipsy. **4.** To raise the pitch or increase the loudness of, as the tones of the voice or of an instrument. **5.** In gunnery, to make the muzzle end of the axis of (a gun) higher than the breech end, either by raising the muzzle or by depressing the breech. **6†.** To make light; depreciate the importance of; disparage. [< L. *elevatus,* pp. of *elevo,* < *ex,* out, + *levo,* lighten, < *levis,* light.] SYN.: see HEIGHTEN; RAISE.— **el'e-va'ting-block",** *n.* A hoisting-block arranged to run along a horizontal rope, used in hoisting bales of hay, etc.— **el'e-va'ting-screw,** *n.* A screw-adjusting screw for the elevation of a piece of ordnance.— **el'e-vat"ed-ly,** *adv.*— **el'e-vat"ed-ness,** *n.*

el'e-vate, *a.* [Poet.] Raised or lifted up; elevated.

Others apart sat on a hill retir'd, In thoughts more *elevate.*
MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 558.

[< L. *elevatus;* see ELEVATE, *v.*] **el'e-vat'i.**

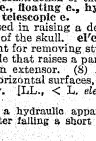
el'e-vat"ed, *pa.* **1.** Lofty in situation; high; as, an *elevated* mountain. **2.** Lofty in character; sublime; as, *elevated* sentiments. **3.** *Math.* Of high power; said of an equation. **4.** [Slang.] Somewhat intoxicated.

el'e-va"ted, *n.* [Colloq.] An elevated railroad.

el'e-va-tion, 1 el'e-vā'shŏn; 2 ĕl'e-vā'shŏn, *n.* [L.] *Mus.* **1.** The ascending of a melody higher than the compass of the mode. **2.** A motet or any other vocal or instrumental composition performed during the elevation of the Host. **3.** *Anc. Mus.* That elevation of the voice now known as rhythmic accent.

el'e-va'tion, 1 el'e-vā'shan; 2 ĕl'e-vā'shan, *n.* **1.** The act of elevating; a raising or lifting from a lower place, level, station, or character to a higher; as, the *elevation* of a column; the *elevation* of a man to office; the *elevation* of the masses in education or morals. **2.** The condition or state of being elevated; exaltation; said of the mind or of material things; as, *elevation* of thought, of style, of feeling. **3.** An elevated place; a height; as, a rocky *elevation.* **4.** [Colloq.] A state of slight intoxication. **5.** *Eccl.* (1) The solemn act in the eucharistic elements for the adoration of the people. **elevation of the Host.** (2) The music of voice or instrument that accompanies this ceremony. See ELEVATIO, 2. **6.** *Topog.* Height above the sea-level. (1) Altitude. (2) The angle of an elevated object with the horizon. **7.** *Astron.* The distance of a celestial body above the horizon or the arc of a vertical circle intercepted between it and the horizon. See *elevation of the pole* star. **8.** *Drawing.* (1) The front view of a building or similar object. (2) A geometric drawing of the upright parts of a structure, as distinguished from the ground-plan. **9.** In gunnery, the angle which the axis of a gun and the horizon. **angle of elevation‡. 10.** The angle of the style with the substyle of a sun-dial. **11.** One of the "graces" found in old English music. [< F. *élévation,* < L. *elevatio,* < *elevare* ELEVATE, *v.*] SYN.: see HEIGHT.— **actual elevation** [U. S.] *(Meteor.),* the height of the zero-point of a barometer above sea-level. Compare STATION ELEVATION.— **station elevation** [U. S.] *(Meteor.),* an adopted elevation to which the readings of a station barometer are reduced. This reduction is distinct from the reduction to sea-level, and is intended to ensure homogeneity of the record in case the actual elevation of the barometer is changed. Compare ACTUAL ELEVATION.

el'e-va'tor, 1 el'e-vā'tar *or* -tor; 2 ĕl'e-vā'tor, *n.* One who or that which elevates. Specif.: (1) An endless belt or chain passing over two pulleys or sprockets and having buckets, disks, or other contrivances for raising solids or semi-solids. (2) A machine having a platform or a device as the one just described, for transferring grain and similar materials from a lower level to a higher level. (3) A building supplied with several of such devices used as a storage and distributing establishment, especially for grain.


Grain-elevator.

The *elevator* system is not yet in use, and the grain is contained in sacks for convenient handling.
W. H. BISHOP *Old Mexico* pt. ii, p. 384. (n. 1883.)

(4) A platform or small chamber made to ascend and descend in a shaft or framework, for transferring persons, vehicles, or merchandise from one floor or level to another; a lift.

Some elevators are named (1) from their use or purpose; as, *freight-elevator, grain-e., hay-e., passenger-e., transfer-e.;* or (2) from their construction or the motive power employed; as, **electric e., floating e., hydraulic e., piston e., pneumatic e., telescopic e.**

(5) A surgical instrument used in raising a depressed fragment of bone in fracture of the skull. **el'e-va"tor-y.** (6) A dental instrument for removing stumps of teeth. (7) *Anat.* (a) A muscle that raises a part of the body; as the eyelid. (b) An extensor. (8) *Aëro.* A rudder device composed of horizontal surfaces, to steer an aerial vehicle vertically. [LL., < L. *eleso;* see ELEVATE, *v.*]

—autodynamic elevator, a hydraulic apparatus in which a heavy column of water falling a short distance raises a less quantity a greater distance.— **bucket e.,** an apparatus consisting of metal pouches or buckets attached at frequent intervals to an endless belt or chain, which passes over drums above and below the material to be hoisted.— **derrick e.,** an apparatus for elevating grain, comprising a derrick-frame mounted on a pontoon and carrying a grain-elevator which may be lowered into the hold of a vessel to extract the grain and discharge it into lighters.— **grasshopper e.l.—el'e-va"tor-boot",** *n.* The chamber at the foot of an elevator-leg.— **e.-cup,** *n.* The metal receptacle attached to an elevator-belt or -chain.— **e.-bucket,** *n.*— **e.-fever,** *n.* Inflammation of the lungs caused by the inhalation of dust, affecting those who run elevators in coal-mines.— **e.-head,** *n.* The upper receptacle or discharge of an elevator-leg.— **e.-leg,** *n.* The nearly vertical spout or conduit of an endless-belt elevator, through which the belt travels.— **e.-scales,** *n. pl.* Platform scales weighing 100 bushels at a time, receiving grain from an elevator-head and discharging into a storage-bin.— **e.-shaft,** *n.* A perpendicular and rectangular enclosure through which passes an elevator-car.— **ex e.** (Com.), out of a elevator; *subject to no dues or charges except such as may arise* after leaving the elevator: said of grain so purchased.— **inserting e.,** a travelling crane or traveler.— **uterine e.,** an instrument for replacing a prolapsed womb.

el'e-va"to-ry, 1 el'e-vā"to-ri; 2 ĕl'e-vā"to-ry. **I.** *a.* Tending to or capable of elevating. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, 1 -ris; 2 -rĭz, *pl.*] See ELEVATOR (3).

e-lev'en, 1 ı-lev'n; 2 e-lĕv'nh, *a.* Consisting of one more than ten: a cardinal numeral. [< AS. *endleofan,* for *andlefan,* < *án* (see ONE) + *leofan* (prop. dat.; cp. Goth. *ainlif,* eleven), < √ of LOAN or LEAVE.]— **e-lev'en-fold",** *a.* & *adv.*

e-lev'en, *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and one: a cardinal number. **2.** A symbol representing this number. See NOTATION. **3.** A team of eleven in the game of cricket or of football, consisting of eleven players. **4.** Eleven o'clock. See CLOCK.— **e-lev'en-o'clock',** *n.* The star-of-Bethlehem (*Ornithogalum umbellatum*): so called from its not opening till eleven o'clock in the forenoon. **Rule of** (*Whist*), the rule by which the difference between eleven and the number of the spots on a led card is considered to represent the number of the cards, not in the leader's hand, higher than the card led.

e-lev'en-or, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] A laborers' light meal taken about 11 A. M.

e-lev'enth, 1 ı-lev'nth; 2 e-lĕv'nth, *a.* **1.** Next in order after the tenth: the ordinal of *eleven.* **2.** Making one of eleven equal parts; as, three is the *eleventh* part of thirty-three.— **3.** Containing eleven parts.— **The,** the interval of an eleventh. [< AS. *endlyfta,* < *endleofan,* ELEVEN.]— **at the eleventh hour,** at the last moment: just in time.

Rescued by the interference, *at the eleventh hour,* of a French partisan of Rochambeau.
Harper's Magazine, Washington vol. i, p. 376. (a. D. r. 1863.)

—e-lev'enth-ly, *adv.* In the eleventh place.

e-lev'enth, *n.* **1.** (1) One of eleven equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by eleven; as, five is one-*eleventh* of fifty-five. (2) In a series, the unit of thing next after the tenth. **2.** *Mus.* (1) An interval compounded of an octave and a fourth; a compound fourth. (2) A note separated from another by this interval. (3) Two notes at this interval written or sounded together. See DISCORD, *n.*, 1.

elf, 1 elf; 2 ĕlf, *n.* [Rare.] To entangle, as the hair of men or animals, as elves were supposed to do.

elf, [ELVES, 1 elvz; 2 ĕlvz, *pl.*] **1.** In folk-lore, a tiny spirit in human form, without a soul, haunting unfrequented places, indulging in dancing and singing, and delighting in tricks; a sprite; fairy. The elves include the fates, mermen, mermen, nixes, pixies, sennuh, succubi, etc., the **elf-maids** often being very beautiful. To human beings they are either friendly or malicious.

That harp will make the elves of eve
Their dwelling in the moonbeam leave.
HOGG *Queen's Wake* pt. iii, l. 59.

2. *Norse Myth.* A fairy or kobold. There are two kinds:— **a.** The light, *Ljosalfar,* who inhabit light places and the sky; and the dark, *Dockalfar* or *Svartalfar,* who live in dark woods, grottoes, or the sea. **3.** A dwarf or diminutive person: a pet name for a lively child. **4.** A mischievous person or animal; knave. **5.** A knight.— **6.** Spenser's *Fairy Queen.* [< AS. *elf.*] SYN.: see FAIRY.— **elf'-ar"row,** *n. Folk-lore.* An ancient arrow-head of stone, formerly supposed to have been used by elves. **elf'-bolt; elf'-dart; elf'-shot; elf'-stone†.**— **elf-bore,** *n.* A knot-hole supposed to be the work of fairies.— **elf-child,** *n.* A child believed to have been left by elves in the place of the human child changeling.— **elf-cup,** *n.* A small stone thought to have been hollowed out by fairies.— **elf-dock,** *n.* Elecampane.— **elf-fire,** *n.* "Ignis fatuus; will-o'-the-wisp; often ascribed to elves.— **elf-goad,** *n.* Poet. Cupid.— **elf-king,** *n.* The king of the elves.— **elf-land,** *n.* The supposed home of the elves; fairy-land.— **elf-lock,** *n.* A lock of hair that is knotted or matted as if by elves in a tangled look.— **elf-locked,** *a.* Having disheveled hair.— **elf-owl,** *n.* A diminutive burrowing owl (genus *Micrathene*), as *M. whitneyi,* of the southwestern United States and Mexico.— **elf-queen,** *n.* The queen of the elves: fairy queen.— **elf-shoot,** *n.* To shoot with an elf-arrow.— **elf-shot.** **I.** *n.* Shot by an elf. **II.** *a.* Same as ELF-ARROW. **2.** A disease supposed to be produced by elf-arrows.— **elf-stricken,** *a.* Charmed; bewitched.— **elf-wort",** *n.* Elecampane.— **elf-wood,** *n.* The state of being an elf.— **elf'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an elf.— **elf'kin,** *n.* A little elf.— **elf'ship,** *n.* The personality of an elf.

elf'en-folk", *n.* Elves and their kindred.

elf'in, 1 elf'ĭn; 2 ĕlf'ĭn, *a.* **1.** Relating or belonging to elves; brought forth or governed by elves. **2.** [Rare.] Having the strangeness or fascination of an elf; elfish. **II.** *n.* **1.** An elf. **2.** A sportive child; an urchin. **3.** A kind of fish, the genus *Menidia,* comprising many well-known forms, as the *banded elfin, brown elfin, hoary elfin,* etc.— **elf'in-tree",** *n. Bot.* A tree of the alpine type found in the tropics. It has a gnarled and crookedly bent stem and long interlacing branches.— **e.-wood,** *n. Physiography.* A large group of elfin-trees.— **elf'in-ly,** *adv.* In an elfish manner.

elf'ish, 1 elf'ĭsh; 2 ĕlf'ĭsh, *a.* **1.** Of or relating to elves; elf-like; mischievous; spiteful; impish; weird.

Once this freakish, *elfish* cast came into the child's eyes.
HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p. 122. [n. m. a. co. 1889.]

2†. Acting as if bewitched or conjured by elves; abstracted; distraught. **elf'ish†.**— **elf'ish-ly, elv'ish-ly,** *adv.*— **elf'ish-ness,** *n.*

El-fe'da, *n.* See ETHELFLEDA.

Elf'ri-da, 1 elf'ri-da; 2 ĕlf'ri-da, *n.* Queen of Edgar, king of England; mother of Ethelred the Unready; killed her stepson, Edward the Martyr.

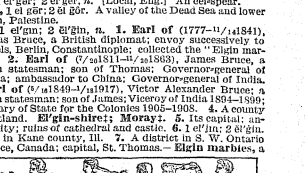
Elfs'borg, 1 elfs'borg; 2 ĕlfs'borg, *n.* A province in S. W. Sweden; 4,933 sq. m.: capital, Wenersborg.

Elgar, 1 el'gar; 2 ĕl'gar, Sir Edward (1/2/1857–). An English composer; wrote music for Cardinal Newman's hymn, *The Dream of Gerontius* (1900); composed *Coronation Ode* (1902) on the accession of Edward VII., etc.

el'ger, 1 el'ger; 2 ĕl'ger, *n.* [Local, Eng.] An eel-spear.

El Ghor, 1 el gôr; 2 ĕl gôr. A valley of the Dead Sea and lower Jordan, Palestine.

El'gin, 1 el'gin; 2 ĕl'gin, *n.* **1. Earl of** (1777–1/14 1841), Thomas Bruce, a British diplomat; envoy successively to Brussels, Berlin, Constantinople; collected the "Elgin marbles." **2. Earl of** (7/a 1811–7/a 1863), James Bruce, a British statesman; son of Thomas; Governor-general of Canada; ambassador to China; Governor-general of India. **3. Earl of** (8/a 1849–1/a 1917), Victor Alexander Bruce; a British statesman; son of James; Viceroy of India 1894–1899; Secretary of State for the Colonies 1905–1908. **4.** A county in Scotland. **El'gin-shire; Moray.** **5.** Its capital: ancient city; ruins of cathedral and castle. **6.** El'gin, 2 ĕl'gin. A city in Kane county, Ill. **7.** A district in S. W. Ontario province, Canada; capital, St. Thomas.— **Elgin marbles,** a


Part of a frieze of one of the Elgin Marbles.

collection of Greek sculptures brought from Greece by the seventh Earl of Elgin in 1811, purchased from him by the British government in 1816 for $175,000 (£35,000), and now in the British Museum. They are chiefly of the school of Phidias and consist of sculptures from the friezes from the Parthenon, of a number of metopes, and of parts of several statues. They are considered to be the finest collection of Greek marbles in existence.

El'gi-va, 1 el-gaī'va; 2 ĕl-gī'va, *n.* The wife of Edwy, king of the English; divorced by him, as the marriage was uncanonical. [Teut. *fem.,* elf or fairy gift.]

El'gon, 1 el'gon; 2 ĕl'gon, *n.* A mountain in British East Africa, N. E. of Victoria Nyanza; 14,044 ft. high.

El Gran Chā'co. Same as GRAN CHACO.

El-ha'nan, 1 el-hā'nan; 2 ĕl-hā'nan, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xxi, 19.

El Hed-jaz'. See HEJAZ.

E'li, 1 ī'lī; 2 ē'lī, *n. Bib.* A high priest (1226–1128 B.C.) and judge. *1 Sam.* iv, 13–18. [Heb., the highest.]

E-li'a, 1 ē-lī'a; 2 ē-lī'a, *n.* [It.] Elijah.

E'li-as, 1 ī'lī-as; 2 ē'lī-as, *n.* Pen-name of Charles Lamb in *London Magazine.* [Heb.; see ELIJAH.]

E-li'ab, 1 ı-lī'ab; 2 e-lī'ab, *n. Bib. Num.* i, 9. [Heb., God is father.]

E-li'a-ba, 1 ı-lī'a-ba; 2 e-lī'a-ba, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

E-li'a-cim, 1 ı-lī'a-sim; 2 e-lī'a-cim, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

E-li'a-da, 1 ı-lī'a-da; 2 e-lī'a-da, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iii, 8. Same as ELIADA. [God knows.]

E-li'a-dah, 1 ı-lī'a-da; 2 e-lī'a-da, *n. Bib. 1 Kings* xi, 23.

E-li'a-das, 1 ı-lī'a-das; 2 e-lī'a-das, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 28.

E-li'a-dun, 1 ı-lī'a-dun; 2 e-lī'a-dŭn, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 58.

E-li'ah, 1 ı-lī'a; 2 e-lī'a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 27.

E'li-ah'ba, 1 ī'lī-ā'ba *or* ı-lī'a-ba; 2 ē'lī-ā'ba *or* e-lī'a-ba, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xxiii, 32.

E-li'a-kim, 1 ı-lī'a-kim; 2 e-lī'a-kim, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xviii, 18. [Heb., whom God establishes.]

E-li'a-li, 1 ı-lī'a-lai; 2 e-lī'a-lī, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 34.

E-li'am, 1 ı-lī'am; 2 e-lī'am, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xxiii, 34.

E'li-an, 1 ī'lī-an; 2 ē'lī-an, *a.* Pertaining to the Greek school of philosophy founded at Elis by Phædo, a disciple of Socrates, and removed by his successor, Menedemus, to Eretria. Nothing definite is known about the doctrines of this school.

E-li'a-o-ni'as, 1 ı-lī'a-o-nai'as; 2 e-lī'a-o-nī'as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* viii, 31.

E-li'as, 1 ı-lī'as; 2 e-lī'as, *n. Bib.* Same as ELIJAH.

E-li'a-saph, 1 ı-lī'a-saf; 2 e-lī'a-săf, *n. Bib. Num.* i, 14. [Heb., God is gatherer.]

E-li'a-shib, 1 ı-lī'a-shib; 2 e-lī'a-shĭb, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxiv, 12.

El'as-ta'bus, 1 el'as-ta'bus; 2 ĕl'as-tā'bŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* ix, 21.

El'as-tas'i-mus, 1 el'as-tas'ı-mus; 2 ĕl'as-tăs'ĭ-mŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* ix, 28.

E-li'a-sis, 1 ı-lī'a-sis; 2 e-lī'a-sis, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 34.

e-li'as-ite, 1 ı-lī'as-ait; 2 e-lī'as-īt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of gummite occurring as an alteration product of uraninite. [< the *Elias* mine, Bohemia.]

E-li'a-sub, 1 ı-lī'a-sub; 2 e-lī'a-sŭb, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

E-li'a-thah, 1 ı-lī'a-tha; 2 e-lī'a-thă, *n. Bib. 1 Chron. xxv,* 4. **E-li'a-thai.**

El'i-ca, 1 el'ı-ka; 2 ĕl'ĭ-ca, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

e-lic'it, 1 ı-lis'ıt; 2 e-lĭs'ĭt, *vt.* To draw out as by some attraction or inducement; educe gradually or without violence; bring to light; as, to *elicit* the truth by inquiry; to *elicit* a reply. [< L. *elicitus,* pp. of *elicio,* < *e,* out, + *lacio,* allure.] **e-lic'i-tate†.— e-lic'i-ta'tion†,** *n.— e-lic'i-tor,** *n.*

e-lic'it, *a. Philos.* Called forth by the will alone; as, an *elicit* act of the will is either a choice or a volition: opposed to *imperate.*

E-li'dad, 1 ı-lī'dad; 2 e-lī'dăd, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxiv, 21.

E-lide', 1 ı-laid'; 2 e-līd', *vt.* [E-LID'ED, 1 -laid'ıd; 2 -līd'ĕd.] *Gram.* To strike out, as a vowel or syllable in a word; omit in pronouncing or writing; as, in "tis" the "i" is *elided,* in "harm'ny" the "o," in "destin'd" the "e." **2.** To suppress; omit; ignore. **3** *Law.* To annul. [< L. *elido,* < *e,* out, + *laedo,* strike.]

El'i-dure, 1 el'ı-dūr; 2 ĕl'ĭ-dur, *n.* A legendary king of Britain who is supposed to have reigned for three different periods, resigning once in favor of his brother Artegall and being once deposed for a term of years. Mentioned in GEOFFREY'S *British History* and DRAYTON'S *Polyolbion.*

E'lie', 1 ē'lī'; 2 ē'lĭ', *n.* [F.] Same as ELIJAH.

E'lie' de Beau"mont', 1 ē'lī' de bō"mōn'; 2 ē'lĭ' de bō"mōn', **Jean Baptiste A. L. L.** (9/a 1798–9/a 1874). A French geologist and writer.

E-li'e-ho'e-nai, 1 ı-lī'e-hō'ı-nai; 2 e-lī'e-hō'ĕ-nī, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Ezra* viii, 4.

E-li'el, 1 ı-lī'el; 2 e-lī'ĕl, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xi, 46.

El'e'nal, 1 el'ı-fan'; 2 ĕl'ĕ-făn', *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 20.

El'li-e'zer, 1 l'li-i'zər, 2 ĕ'li-ē'zər, *n. Bib. Ex.* xvii, 4. [Heb., God is help.]

el'-gi-bil(e'), 1 el'-ji-bl; 2 ĕl'-ji-bl, *a.* 1. Capable of being chosen; qualified for selection or election. 2. Fit for or worthy of choice or adoption; suitable. 3. [Colloq.] Specif., desirable to marry.

Every sister with an *eligible* single brother is considered most kind by her spinster friends.

CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Shirley* p. 359, [n.]

[OF., < L. *eligo;* see ELECT, *a.*] **el'-e-gi-bl(e-ness²),** — **el'-gi-bil(e'),** *n.* One who is eligible, in any sense. — **el'-gi-bly,** *adv.*

El'ing-ni-dæ, 1 l'lig'ni-dē, 2 e-lin'ni-dē, *n. pl. Conch. Anat.* Oolitic family of monomyarian bivalves with the cavities gaping behind the umbones and a tabular myophore for the adductor muscle. **El-lig'nus,** *n.* (g. *n.*) < Gr. *helignos,* winding, < *helissō,* roll.] — **e-lig'mid,** *n.* — **El-lig'moid,** *a.*

El-li'ha-ba, 1 l-li'hə-bə; 2 e-lī'hə-ba, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xxiii, 32 (1611 ed.). [viii, 4, 6 (R. V.).]

El'ĭ-ho-é'nai, 1 el'ĭ-ho-ī'nai; 2 ĕl'ĭ-ho-ē'nī, *n. Bib. Ezra* **El'ĭ-ho'reph,** 1 el'ĭ-hō'ref; 2 ĕl'ĭ-hō'rĕf, *n. Bib. 1 Kings* iv, 3.

El'i-hu, 1 l-lai'hiu or el'i-hiu; 2 el'i-hu or ĕl'i-hū, *n. Bib. 1 Sam.* i, 1. [Heb., God the Lord.]

Elĭl, *abbr.* Elijah.

El'i-jah, 1 l-laij'ə; 2 e-lī'jə, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. 2. *Bib.* A prophet of Jehovah in the time of Ahab, 900 B. C.; opposed idolatry and iniquity; carried to heaven in a chariot of fire. [Heb., God the Lord, or God is Jehovah.] **El-ĭ'as.**

El-i'jah Po'gram. In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit,* an American politician, a pompous and bombastic Congressman.

El'i-ka, 1 l-laik'ə; 2 ĕl'ĭ-kə, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xxiii, 25.

El'im, 1 l'im; 2 ē'lim, *n. Bib. Ex.* xv, 27. [Heb., palm-trees.]

El-im'e-lek, 1 l-lim'i-lek; 2 e-lim'ĕ-lĕk, *n. Bib. Ruth* i, 2. [Heb., God is king.] [feeting elimination.

e-lim'i-nant, 1 e-lim'i-nənt; 2 e-lim'ĭ-nant, *a. Med.* Ef-

e-lim'i-nant, *n.* 1. *Med.* An eliminant agent or method.

2. *Alg.* The resultant of two quantics. See RESULTANT. [< L. *eliminan(t-)a,* ppr. of *elimino,* turn out of doors, < out, + *limen* (*limin-*), threshold.]

e-lim'i-nate, 1 l-lim'i-nēt; 2 e-lim'ĭ-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT²ED; -NAT²ING.] 1. To remove, especially as injurious or superfluous; eject; separate and expel: applied both to mental and material things; as, to *eliminate* unfavorable considerations; to *eliminate* waste from the system. 2. *Alg.* To remove (an unknown quantity) from a system of equations by forming a new system, one less in number, which does not contain the unknown. 3†. To put out of doors. 4†. To go beyond the bound or threshold of. [< L. *eliminatus,* pp. of *elimino;* see ELIMINANCE.] SYN.: see ABSTRACT. — **e-lim'i-na-bl(e),** *a.* — **e-lim'i-na-tiv(e),** *a.* Of or pertaining to elimination; eliminating; exretory.—

e-lim'i-na'tor, *n.* — **e-lim'i-na-to-ry,** *a.* Eliminative.

e-lim'i-na'tion, 1 l-lim'i-nē'shən; 2 e-lim'ĭ-na'shon, *n.* 1. The act of getting rid of anything; especially, the expulsion or ejection of the worthless or injurious.

The *elimination* of mystery from the universe is the *elimination* of Religion. DURHAM *Jour. Sacred Lit.,* n. s., p. 28. [L. *n.*]

2. *Alg.* The act or process of eliminating a quantity from a system of equations. 3. *Symbol. Logic.* The removal of logical quantities, or the symbols representing them, by the combination or transformation of logical equations.

El'i-nor, 1 el'i-nər; 2 ĕl'ĭ-nŏr, *n.* Same as ELEANOR.

E-li'ŏ-da, 1 l-lai'o-də; 2 e-lī'o-da, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

El'i-on-æ'nai, 1 el'i-on-ī'nai; 2 ĕl'ĭ-on-ē'nī, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iii, 24.

El'i-o'nas, 1 el'i-ō'nəs; 2 ĕl'ĭ-ō'nas, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 22.

El'i-ot, 1 el'i-ət; 2ĕl'ĭ-ŏt, *n.* 1. **Charles William** (²/₂₁1834–³/₂₁ 1926), an American educator and author; president of Harvard University, 1869–1909. 2. **George,** see CROSS, MARY ANN. 3. **George Augustus,** see HARDIMAN, 4.

Sir John (¹/₂₁1502–¹/₂₁1632), an English statesman; led the impeachment of Buckingham; several times imprisoned for objecting to or obstructing legislation, etc. 5. **John** (¹/₂₁1590), an American missionary to the Indians"; born in England; *Translation of Bible for the Indians.* 6. **Max,** pseudonym of Mrs. Cranville A. Ellis, author, critic, and journalist; London correspondent of the *Boston Herald.*

El'i-phal, 1 l-lif'fal; 2 e-lī'fal, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xi, 35.

El-iph'a-lat, 1 l-lif'fə-lat; 2 e-lĭf'a-lat, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 33. 2. *Bib. 2 Sam.* v, 16. [Heb., God delivers.]

El-iph'a-let,

E-liph'-lis, 1 l-lif'ə-lis; 2 e-lĭf'a-lis, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

El'i-phaz, 1 el'i-faz; 2 ĕl'ĭ-faz, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxvi, 4.

El-iph'e-leh, 1 l-lif'i-le; 2 e-lĭf'e-lē, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xv, 18.

El-iph'e-let, 1 l-lif'i-let; 2 e-lĭf'e-lĕt, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iii, 6.

El-iph'e-leth, 1 l-lif'ə-leth, *n.* 2 e-lĭf'e-lĕth, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

el'i-quate, 1 el'i-kwēt; 2 ĕl'ĭ-kwāt, *vt.* [-QUAT²ED; -QUAT²ING.] To melt out, as a metal from an ore; liquate. 2. To separate by liquation. [< L. *eliquatus,* pp. of *eliquo,* < *e,* out, + *liquo,* melt.] — **el'i-qua'tion,** *n.* The process of so separating metals contained in ores or alloys by heat that the one having the lowest melting-point is obtained first; liquation.

E'lis, 1 l'lis; 2 ē'lis, *n.* An ancient country on the west coast of Peloponnesus, Greece; contains the plain where the Olympic games were held; now a nome in Greece.

Elis., *abbr.* Elisabeth.

El-i'sa, 1 l-lai'zə; 2 e-lī'sa, *n.* 1. See ELIZABETH. 2. *Bib.* (Douai).

E-li-sa-bet', **E-lis'a-beth,** *n.* See ELIZABETH.

El-is'a-ma, 1 l-lis'ə-mə; 2 e-lis'a-ma, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

El-is'a-phan, 1 l-lis'ə-fən; 2 e-lis'a-fan, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

El-is'a-phat, 1 l-lis'ə-fat; 2 e-lis'a-fat, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

El'ise, 1 ĕ'liz'; 2 e'liz', *n.* See ELIZABETH.

El'li'sée, 1 ĕ'li'sē'; 2 e'li'se', *n.* [F.] Elisha.

El'i-se'o, 1 ĕ'li-sē'ō; 2 e'li-se'o, *n.* [It. & Sp.] Elisha.

El'i-se'u, 1 ĕ'li-sē'ü; 2 e'li-se'u, *n.* [Pg.] Elisha.

El'i-se'us, 1 el'i-sē'us; 2 ĕl'ĭ-sē'us, *n. Bib.* Same as ELISHA. *Luke* iv, 27.

El'i-sha, 1 l-laĭ'shə; 2 e-lī'sha, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. 2. A Jewish prophet of Jehovah; successor of Elijah; died 8397 B. C. [Heb., God is salvation.]

E-li'shah, 1 l-laĭ'shə; 2 e-lī'sha, *n. Bib. Gen.* x, 4.

E-lish'a-ma, 1 l-lish'ə-mə; 2 e-lish'a-ma, *n. Bib. Jer.* xli, 1. [Heb., whom God hears.] **E-lish'a-mah†** (1611 ed.).

E-lish'a-phat, 1 l-lish'ə-fat; 2 e-lish'a-fat, *n. Bib. 2 Chron.* xxiii, 1.

E-lish'e-ba, 1 l-lish'i-bə; 2 e-lish'e-ba, *n. Bib.* The wife of Aaron. *Ex.* vi, 23. [Heb., God is blessed.] **E-lish'e-bah†.**

El'i-shu'a, 1 el'i-shü'ə or l-lish'u-ə; 2 ĕl'ĭ-shu'a or e-lish'u-a, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* v, 15.

E-lis'i-mus, 1 l-lis'i-məs; 2 e-lis'ĭ-mŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

e-li'sion, 1 l-li'zən; 2 e-lizh'on, *n.* 1. *Gram.* The eliding or striking out of a part of a word for euphony or ease of pronunciation, as in *o'er, e'er, 'neath,* for *over, ever, beneath.* and in *'tis* or *it's* for *it is.*

Under the tendency to *elision* and abbreviation, there can be no doubt that, in the progress of the English tongue, . . . it crept and lost altogether many short or unaccented syllables.

CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Chaucer* in vol. i, p. 272. [n. 1877.]

2. A striking out in general; suppression of a part; separation. [< *elisio(n-),* < *elīdo,* pp. of *elīdo;* see ELIDE.]

— el'i-sion-al, *a.*

e-li'sor, 1 l-lai'zər or el'i-zər; 2 e-lī'sor or ĕl'ĭ-zŏr, *n.* 1. *Eng. Law.* One of two persons appointed to perform the duties of the sheriff or coroner in cases where they are disqualified by personal interest, as in choosing a jury.

These two, who are called *electors,* or *electors,* shall indifferently name the *sheriff.* BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iii, p. 353, 2†. An elector. [< OF. *eliseor,* < *elire,* choose, < L. *eligo;* see ELECT, *a.*]

E-lis'sa or **E-li'sa,** *n.* A name of Dido.

El'lis-sal'les, 11'lis-sal'ləs; 2 ĕl'ĭs-sal'ĕs, *n.* [Gr.] Elisha.

El'i-su'a, 1 el'i-sü'ə; 2 ĕl'ĭ-su'a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

El'i-sur, 1 l-lai'sər; 2 e-lī'sur, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

el'ite', 1 el'īt'; 2 ĕl'ĭt', *n.* [F.] 1. The choicest part, especially of a society, army, or the like; the pick; flower. 2†. A person elected or chosen.

e-lit'e-ra-tu, 1 l-lit'i-rə-tü; 2 e-lit'ĕ-ra-tu, *a.* Situated or existing in the zone beyond the coast-line. [< E. + LITERATI.]

E-li'u, 1 l-lai'ü; 2 e-lī'u, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* viii, 1.

El'i'tud, 1 l-lil'ud; 2 el'ĭ-tŭd, *n. Bib. Mark,* i, 13.

El'i-ve'gar, 1 l-liv'ə-gər; 2 el'ĭ-vē'gar, *n. pl. Norse Myth.* Twelve poisonous ice-cold rivers flowing from the spring Hvergelmer in Niflheim.

el-lā'ri, 1 el-lā'ri; 2 ĕl-lā'rē, *n. pl.* Spring bolting; boil; steep. **e-lix'ate.**

— **e'lix-a'tion†,** *n.* Cooking or extracting by steeping or boiling; digestion.

e-lix'ir, 1 l-lik'sər; 2 e-lik'sir, *n.* 1. *Med.* A sweetened aromatized alcoholic preparation holding small quantities of medicinal substances in solution; formerly, a compound believed to be a solution of the ancient philosophy: (1) An imaginary liquid or soluble substance by means of which the baser metals were to be changed into gold; the philosopher's stone. (2) An imaginary cordial supposed capable of sustaining life indefinitely; the **elixir vitæ.**

Some blithe wine
Or bright *elixir* peerless I shall drink.
KEATS *Hyperion* bk. iii, l. 119.

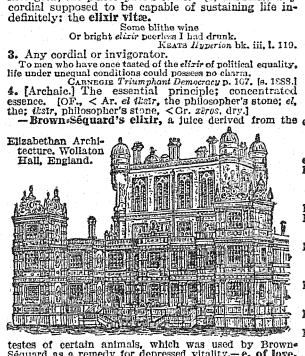
3. Any cordial or invigorator.

To turn whatever we touch into the *elixir* of political equality, life under unequal conditions could possess no charm.

CANNON *Triumphant Democracy* p. 107, n. 1898.]

4. [Archaic.] The essential principle; concentrated essence. [OF., < Ar. *el 'iksīr,* the philosopher's stone; *el,* the; *'iksīr,* philosopher's stone, < Gr. *xēros,* dry.]

— Brown-Séquard's elixir, a juice derived from


Elizabethan Architecture. Wollaton Hall, England.

testes of certain animals, which was used by Brown-Séquard as a remedy for depressed vitality. — **e. of love,** 1. The letterleaf. See under LETTER. 2. A decoction made from its seeds. — **e. of vitriol,** aromatic sulfuric acid. — **e. propriatilis,** tincture of aloes and myrrh; commonly abbreviated *elixir pro.* — **e. vitæ,** elixir of life. See 2, above. — **McMunn's e.,** an infusion of opium from which narcotin has been extracted. Said to be as strong as laudanum.

e'lix-iv'late, *vt.* To lixiviate thoroughly.

Elĭz., *abbr.* Elizabeth; Elizabethan.

El'i-za, 1 l-laiz'ə; 2 e-lī'za, *n.* 1. See ELIZABETH. 2. Pseudonym of Mrs. Elizabeth Draper; Sterne's *Letters from Yorick to Eliza.*

E-liz'a-beth, 1 l-liz'ə-bəth; 2 e-lĭz'a-bĕth, *n.* 1. A feminine personal name. **E-lis'a-bet;** E-li'zat. **Bess, Bes'sie, Bes'sy, Bet, Beth, Bet'sy, Bet'ty, El'sie, Lib'by, Li'za, Liz'zie** (dims.). Fr. **Élisabeth,** 1 ĕ'li'za-bet, 2 ē'li'za-bĕt'. Gr. **El'isa-bet',** 1 el'i-sa-bet', 2 ĕl'ĭ-sa-bĕt'. It. **El'i'sa-bet'ta,** 1 el'i'za-bet'ta, 2 e-li'sa-bĕt'ta. Lat. **Eli'sa-bet'a,** 1 l-lai'zə-beth'ə, 2 e-lī'za-bĕth'a; Sp. **I'sa-bel',** 1 ī'sa-bel', 2 ī'sa-bĕl'. 2. *Bib.* Mother of John the Baptist. 3. **E. of Austria,** (1554–1592), empress of France. 4. **E. of** Joseph I., assassinated. 4. **E. of York** (²/₂₁1465–²/₂₁1503), daughter of Elizabeth Woodville; wife of Henry VII. of England. 5. **Empress Elizabeth,** (1709–¹/₂₁1762), daughter of Peter the Great; married Frederick the Great in the Seven Years' war. 6. **Princess Elizabeth,** (1764–1818), daughter of Louis XV. of France; married Louis XVI. 7. **Queen Elizabeth,** (1533–1603), queen of England; daughter of Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn; reestablished Reformed faith. 8. **Queen Elizabeth** (¹/₂₁1417–¹/₂₁1492), wife of Sir John Grey, then of Edward IV. of England; died in a nunnery; introduced in Shakespeare's *Richard III.* 11. A city, county-seat of Union county, N. J. 12. A borough in Allegheny county, Pa. [Gr. from Heb. *Elishéva,* worshiper of God (God is her oath).]

E-liz'a-beth-an, 1 l-liz'ə-beth-ən or l-liz'ə-bī'thən; 2 e-lĭz'a-bĕth-an or e-lĭz'a-bē'than. **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Elizabeth, queen of England (1558–1603), or to her era, that of Shakespeare and Bacon, an era of enterprise, particularly in exploration, and of genius, particularly in literature.

The *Elizabethan* was a period of transition in the history of the English tongue.

H. E. SHEPHERD *Hist. Eng. Lang.* p. 166. [n. s. n. 1874.]

II. *n.* A writer or statesman of Elizabeth's time.

— Elizabethan architecture, a style of English architecture in the latter part of the 16th and beginning of the 17th century, transitional from the late Perpendicular to the Renaissance style, and combining features of both. See table of styles under ARCHITECTURE, and also illus. in preceding column. — **E. literature,** the body of English literature produced during the reign of Elizabeth, remarkable for its variety, power, and permanent value. — **E-liz'a-beth'an-ism,** *n.* To render Elizabethan in the matter of style.

E-liz'a-beth Ben'nett. The heroine of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice,* a noble-minded girl whose prejudices for a while interfere with the progress of her love affair.

E-liz'a-beth City, 1. A county in S. E. Virginia; 50 sq. m.; county-seat, Hampton. 2. A town, county-seat of Pasquotank county, N. C. 3. Same as ELIZABETH, 11.

E-liz'a-beth-gerd'a, *n.* Same as YELVERTOFT.

E-liz'a-beth Is'lands. A group of islands in Buzzard's Bay, Dukes county, Mass. [Bish.

El-liz'a-beth Peak. A mountain in New Mexico; 12,491 ft.

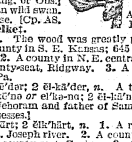
El'iz'a-beth-pol', *n.* Same as YELIZAVETPOL.

E-liz'a-beth-town, 1 l-liz'ə-beth-taun; 2 e-lĭz'a-bĕth-town, *n.* A city, county-seat of Hardin county, Ky.

El'i-za'phan, 1 el'i-zə'fən or l-liz'ə-fan; 2 ĕl'ĭ-za'fan or e-liz'a-fan, *n. Bib. Num.* iii, 30.

El-iz'ur, 1 l-laiz'ər; 2 e-lĭz'ur, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. 2. *Bib. Num.* i, 5.

elk, 1 elk; 2 ĕlk, *n.* 1. A very large deer (*Alces malchis*) of northern forests, from 7 to 8 feet at the withers, with basis-shaped palmated antlers and the upper lip forming a proboscis for browsing upon trees; especially, the European form. The American moose is regarded as identical with the elk or as being a variety. 2. Some other large deer, as the wapiti, sometimes named erroneously so called in America. Several species are now recognized by some as distinct from European. 3. The eland. 4. [Ind.] The sambur. 5. [C.] U. S. A member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. 6. Same as *elker.* **elket.** — **Cape elk,** the eland. — **elk'-shark'†,** *n.* 1. The great-leaved magnolia (*Magnolia macrophylla*). 2. The laurel-magnolia or sweet-bay (*Magnolia virginiana*). 3. The bark of either of these trees. — **elk-game,** *n.* A game played by the Dakota Indians of North America in connection with their ceremonies of the Elk Dance, in that where the snow has been trodden down by a herd of elks, and where these animals live during the winter season. — **Irish elk,** an extinct deer (*Megaceros giganteus*) with enormously palmated antlers, sometimes with a span of over 11 feet. Its remains are common in Irish peat-bogs.


Antlers of Extinct Irish Elk.

elk, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Oba.] 1. The European wild swan. 2. The wild goose. [Cp. AS. *elfetu,* swan]. **elket.**

Elk'a, *n.* A yew. The wood was greatly prized for bows.

Elk'a, 1. A county in S. E. Kansas; 645 sq. m.; county-seat, Howard. 2. A county in N. E. central Pennsylvania; 760 sq. m.; county-seat, Ridgway. 3. A borough in Lancaster county, Pa. [county, Ia.

El-ka'der, 1 el-kā'dər, 2 ĕl-ka'der, *n.* A town in Clayton

El-ka'nah, 1 el-kai'nə or el-kā'nə; 2 ĕl-ka'na or ĕl-kā'nā, *n. Bib.* A son of Jehoram and father of Samuel. *1 Sam.* i, 1. [Heb., God possesses.]

Elk'hart, 1 elk'hārt; 2 ĕlk'hărt, *n.* 1. A river in Indiana; 90 m. long to St. Joseph river. 2. A county in N. E. Indiana; 465 sq. m.; county-seat, Goshen. 3. A city in Elkhart county, Ind.

Elk'horn, 1 elk'hōrn; 2 ĕlk'hôrn, *n.* 1. A river in Nebraska; 200 m. long to Platte river. 2. A city, county-seat of Walworth county, Wis.

El-kī'ah, 1 el-kai'ə; 2 el-kī'a, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *Judith* viii, 1.

El'kins, 1 el'kinz; 2 ĕl'kĭnz, *n.* 1. **Henry W.** (²/₂₁1847–¹/₂₁ 1835), an American lumberman and banker. 2. **Stephen Benton** (²/₂₁1841–¹/₂₁1911), an American lawyer; U. S. Senator from West Virginia. 3. A town in Randolph county, W. Va.

Elk Lake. A lake in Beltrami county, Minn.; once claimed to be the source of the Mississippi.

Elk'land, 1 elk'land; 2 ĕlk'lănd, *n.* A borough in Tioga county, Pa.

Elk Moun'tain. A mountain in Medicine Bow Range, Carbon county, Wyo.; 11,511 ft. high.

Elk Mountains. A mountain range in Pitkin and Gunnison counties, Colo.; highest point, Castle Peak, 14,115 ft.

elk'nut', 1 elk'nut'; 2 ĕlk'nŭt', *n.* The buffalo-nut.

El'ko, 1 el'kō; 2 ĕl'kō, *n.* 1. A county in N. E. Nevada; 16,939 sq. m.; county-seat, Elko.

El'kosh-ite, 1 el'kosh-ait; 2 ĕl'kŏsh-īt, *n. Bib. Nah.* i, 1.

El'kton, 1 el'tən; 2 ĕl'tŏn, *n.* A village in Union county, S. Dak.

Elk riv'er. 1. An affluent of the Tennessee in Coffee and Franklin counties, Tenn.; 150 m. long. 2. A river in Webster and Braxton counties, W. Va.; 180 m. long to the Kanawha.

Elk'ton, 1 elk'tən; 2 ĕlk'ton, *n.* 1. A city in Todd county, Ky. 2. A town, county-seat of Cecil county, Md.

elk'tree', 1 elk'trī'; 2 ĕlk'trē', *n.* The sorrel-tree.

elk'wood', 1 elk'wud'; 2 ĕlk'wŏd', *n.* The umbrella-tree.

ell, 1 el; 2 ĕl, *n.* A measure of length, as for cloth, formerly different degrees and names in use in England, 45 inches; in Scotland, 37 inches; varying from 27 to 48 inches in other European countries. The present *ell* or *el* of the Netherlands is the same as the metre, 39.37 inches. F. AS. *eln,* Icel. *alin,* Goth. *aleina.* **ell-eț'ant.** — **ell-land yard** [Eng. & U. S.], the belt of the constellation Orion; a popular name.

ell, *n.* 1. An addition attached to one side of the rear of a house giving it the shape of an L; also, any extension or shed at the back; a wing. 2. An elbow or L-shaped fitting. 3. The name of the letter L. [< AS. *el,* < L. *el,* letter L.] **el.**

El'la, 1 el'ə; 2 ĕl'a, *n.* See ELEANOR.

el'la-chick, 1 el'ə-chik; 2 el'a-chĭk, *n.* A large edible pond-tortoise (*Chelopus marmoratus*) of the Pacific coast of the United States. [Nisqually Ind. *el-la-chick'.*]

el-lag'ic, 1 el-laj'ik; 2 ĕl-lăj'ĭk, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from gallnuts. [< F. *ellagique,* < *galle* (with letters reversed), < L. *galla,* gallnut.] — **ellagic acid,** a crystalline ($C_{14}H_6O_8$) compound found combined in tanners, certain barks, etc., and formed variously, as by treating gallic acid with iodin. — **el'la-gate,** *n.* A salt of ellagic acid.

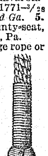
el'la-gi-tan'nic, 1 el'ə-ji-tan'ik; 2 el'a-jĭ-tăn'ĭk, *a. Chem.* Characterizing an acid ($C_{14}H_8O_{12}$), similar to tannic and ellagic acids, but occurring in the tanning substance of dividivi.

El'land, 1 el'ənd; 2 ĕl'ănd, *n.* A town in West Riding, Yorkshire, England.

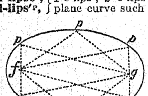
El'la'sar, 1 el'ə'sär'; 2 ĕl'a'sär, *n. Bib. Gen.* xiv, 1.

el'-bone', 1 el'-bōn'; 2 ĕl'-bōn', *n.* The ulna.

el'le-bo"rin, 1 el'ɪ-bō"rɪn; 2 ĕl'e-bō"rin, *n.* *Chem.* Same as HELLEBORIN. **el'le-bo"rine‡.**
el'leck, 1 el'ek; 2 ĕl'ĕk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The red gurnard.
El'len, 1 el'en; 2 ĕl'ĕn, *n.* A feminine personal name.
El'len, Mount. A mountain in Utah; 11,410 ft. high.
El'len-bor-ough, 1 el'en-bur-o; 2 ĕl'ĕn-bôr-o, *n.* **1. Baron** (11/18 1750–12/13 1818), Edward Law; an English lawyer; counsel for Warren Hastings; Lord Chief Justice. **2. Earl of** (9/8 1790–12/22 1871), Edward Law; an English statesman; Governor-General of India; annexed Sind, etc.
El'len-burg, 1 el'en-būrg; 2 ĕl'ĕn-bûrg, *n.* A village in Clinton county, N. Y.
El-len'ic, 1 e-len'ɪk; 2 ĕ-lĕn'ic, *a.* Same as HELLENIC.
El'len-rie"der, Maria, 1 el'en-rī"dər; 2 ĕl'ĕn-rē"der, (3/20 1791–6/6 1863). A German historical and genre painter; *Faith, Hope, and Charity,* etc.
El'lens-burg, 1 el'enz-būrg; 2 ĕl'ĕns-bûrg, *n.* A city, county-seat of Kittitas county, Wash. [county, N. Y.
El'len-ville, 1 el'en-vil; 2 ĕl'ĕn-vil, *n.* A village in Ulster
el'ler[1], 1 el'ər; 2 ĕl'er, *n.* [Dial.] Same as ELDER[2].
el'ler[2], *n.* [Scot.] Same as ALDER.— **el'lern†,** *a.* Aldern.
El-le'ri-an, 1 e-lī'rɪ-ən; 2 ĕ-lē'ri-an, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of a short-lived sect of apocalyptic millenarians in Germany (18th century), founded by Elias Eller.
El'ler-y, 1 el'ər-ɪ; 2 ĕl'er-y, *n.* **1. William** (12/22 1727–2/15 1820), an American lawyer and patriot; signer Declaration of Independence. **2.** A village in Chautauqua county, N. Y.
Elles'mere, 1 elz'mɪr; 2 ĕls'mēr, *n.* **1. Earl of** (1/1 1800–2/18 1857), Francis Leveson Gower Egerton; an English statesman and writer. **2.** A town in Shropshire, England. **3.** The south portion of Grinnell Land.
El'let, 1 el'et; 2 ĕl'ĕt, **Charles** (1/1 1810–6/21 1862). An American engineer; made first wire suspension bridge in America, over the Schuylkill river, Philadelphia, in 1842.
El'lice Is'lands, 1 el'ɪs; 2 ĕl'iç. Nine groups of coral islands, N. of Fiji and S. W. of Samoa; 360 m. in extent from N. W. to S. E., between 5½° and 11° S. lat. and 176° and 180° E. long.; inhabitants mostly Christian Polynesians.
El"lich-pur', 1 el"ɪch-pūr'; 2 ĕl"ich-pur', *n.* **1.** A division in the province of Central Provinces and Berar, British India; 2,623 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.
El'li-cott, 1 el'ɪ-kət; 2 ĕl'i-cŏt, *n.* **1. Andrew** (1/24 1754–8/20 1820), an American surveyor; planned Washington, D. C.; Surveyor-General; commissioner to settle southern boundary of United States. **2. Charles John** (4/25 1819–10/15 1905), an English prelate; bishop of Gloucester (from 1863), and chairman New Testament Revision Committee.
El'li-cott Cit'y. A county-seat of Howard county, Md.; seat of St. Charles College (Roman Catholic), founded in 1848, and Rock Hill College (Roman Catholic), founded in 1857.
El-li'da, 1 e-lī'də; 2 ĕ-lī'da, *n.* In Ibsen's drama *The Lady of the Sea,* the heroine.
El-li'de, 1 e-lī'də; 2 ĕ-lī'de, *n.* *Norse Sagas.* Frithiof's ship, sent to him by Ægir, whom he had rescued from shipwreck. Literally, the surf-cutter. **El-li'da‡.** [COIN.
el"li-lik', 1 el"ɪ-lɪk'; 2 ĕl"i-lĭk', *n.* A Turkish coin. See
El'ling-ton, 1 el'ɪŋ-tən; 2 ĕl'ing-ton, *n.* A town in Tolland county, Conn.
El'li-nor, *n.* See ELEANOR.
El'li-ot, 1 el'ɪ-ət; 2 ĕl'i-ot, **Sir Gilbert.** See MINTO, EARL OF.
El'li-ot piv'ot. *Auto.* A short upright steering-pivot fitting into a forked holding-piece, used in one type of Ackermann axle.
El'li-ot-son, 1 el'ɪ-ət-sən; 2 ĕl'i-ot-son, **John** (1791?–7/29 1868). An English physician; mesmeric specialist.
El'li-ott, 1 el'ɪ-ət; 2 ĕl'i-ot, *n.* **1. Charles Wyllys** (5/27 1817–8/20 1883), an American historian. **2. Ebenezer** (3/17 1781–12/1 1849), an English poet; "the Corn-law Rhymer." **3. Jesse Duncan** (7/14 1782–12/18 1845), an American naval officer; with Perry at Lake Erie. **4. Stephen** (11/11 1771–3/28 1830), an American naturalist; *Botany of S. C. and Ga.* **5.** A county in N. E. Kentucky; 255 sq. m.; county-seat, Sandy Hook. **6.** A borough in Allegheny county, Pa.
El'li-ott eye. An eye formed in the end of a large rope or cable by working the strands over a thimble.

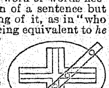

Elliott Eye.

El"li-po-cho"a-noi'da, 1 el"ɪ-po-kō"a-noi'də; 2 ĕl"i-po-cō"a-nŏi'da, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A section of nautiloidean cephalopods with the septal funnels curtailed. [< Gr. *ellipēs,* omitting, + *choanē,* funnel.] — **el"li-po-cho'a-noid,** *a.* & *n.* — **el"li-po-cho"a-noi'dal,** *a.*
el-lipse', } 1 e-lips'; 2 ĕ-lĭps', *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A
el-lips'[p], } plane curve such that the sum of the distances from any point of the curve of two fixed points (foci) is a constant. It may be drawn by attaching to *f* and *g* the ends of a string longer than *fg,* stretching the slack of the string by a pencil-point, and moving the latter around. See CONIC SECTION.


Ellipse.
f, g, foci; *pf* + *pg,* constant.

Kepler ascertained, by direct observation, that the planets describe *ellipses* round the sun. MARY SOMERVILLE *Connection of Phys. Sciences* § 2, p. 9. [K. & B. 1834.]

2. *Geom.* A figure or plot of land bounded by such a curve. **3.** *Astron.* The orbit of a planet, which approximates an ellipse. **4.** [Rare.] *Gram.* Ellipsis. [< L. *ellipsis;* see ELLIPSIS.] — **aberrational ellipse** (*Astron.*), the small ellipse apparently traversed by a star in the course of a year; its major axis is always parallel to the ecliptic and 41 seconds long; its minor axis varies with its latitude.— **e. of stress** (*Math.*), an ellipse whose center is at a point where the stresses are to be determined in a strained solid and whose principal axes are the normals to the planes of principal stress, while the principal semiaxes are proportional to the intensities of the principal stresses.
el-lips'ing, *pa.* [Rare.] Moving in elliptical orbits.
el-lip'sis, 1 e-lip'sɪs; 2 ĕ-lĭp'sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] *Gram.* & *Rhet.* **1.** The omission of a word or words necessary to the complete construction of a sentence but not required for the understanding of it, as in "who steals my purse steals trash," *who* being equivalent to *he who:* used as a rhetorical figure for the sake of increased vividness and energy. Compare APOSIOPESIS; ASYNDETON; BRACHYLOGY; ZEUGMA. **2.** *Print.* Marks indicating the omission of letters or words, as . . . or * * *. **3†.** An ellipse. [L., < Gr. *elleipsis,* < *elleipō,* come short.]


An Ellipsograph.

el-lip'so-graph, 1 e-lip'so-graf; 2 ĕ-lĭp'so-grȧf, *n.* An instrument or machine for describing ellipses. [< Gr. *elleipsis* (see ELLIPSIS) + -GRAPH.] **el-lip'to-graph‡.**
el-lip'soid, 1 e-lip'soid; 2 ĕ-lĭp'sŏid, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* A solid every plane section of which is an ellipse or a circle; in higher geometry, the surface of such a solid. **2.** *Anthrop.* A cranium whose superior projection has an elliptical form. [< Gr. *elleipsis* (see ELLIPSIS) + -OID.] — **Bessel's ellipsoid, Clarke's e.,** etc. (*Math.*), spheroids of various dimensions proposed by their authors as bases of reference which approximate the earth in shape. A number of these have been brought forward from time to time, whose compression varied from 1/280.4 to 1/300.2.— **central e.** (*Math.*), an ellipsoid whose center corresponds with the mass center of a body.— **e. of expansion** (*Math.*), the shape assumed by an elementary sphere in a body subjected to strain.— **e. of gyration** (*Math.*), one in which the central perpendicular on a tangent plane is equal to the radius of gyration of a given body about such perpendicular.— **e. of inertia** (*Math.*), same as ELLIPSOID OF GYRATION.— **e. of revolution,** an ellipsoid generated by the revolution of an ellipse around one of its principal axes: called *prolate* when the revolution is around the major axis, *oblate* when around the minor axis.— **equimomental e.,** an ellipsoid that represents by its moments of inertia about all axes the corresponding moments of a given body.— **Fresnel's e.** (*Crystal.*), an ellipsoid whose semiaxes are taken proportionally to certain values of the light-velocity for a given biaxial crystal.— **irrotational e.,** any ellipsoid not a solid of revolution.— **planetary e.,** an oblate ellipsoid.— **el-lip'soid, el"lip-soi'dal,** *a.*
el-lip'sone, 1 e-lip'sōn; 2 ĕ-lip-sōn, *n.* A rotary wind moving in an ellipse. [< ELLIPSE + *one* in CYCLONE.] — **el"lip-son'ic,** *a.* Elliptical, moving in, or having the properties of, an ellipse.
el-lip'tic, } 1 e-lip'tɪk, -tɪ-kəl; 2 ĕ-lĭp'tic, -ti-cal, *a.* **1.**
el-lip'ti-cal, } Of, pertaining to, or shaped like an ellipse; oblong with rounded ends. **2.** *Gram.* & *Rhet.* Characterized by ellipsis, as a term or expression; shortened; in general, characterized by an omission of that which is to be supposed or supplied: commonly *elliptical.*

Pericles' . . . mode of reasoning is singularly *elliptical,*—in reality most consecutive, yet in appearance often incoherent. MACAULAY *Essays, Athenian Orators* p. 436. [A. 1880.]

3. *Bot.* & *Entom.* Long, oval, and equally rounded at both ends. **4.** *Math.* Characterized by a pair of imaginary elements. [< LL. *ellipticus,* < Gr. *elliptikos,* < *elleipsis;* see ELLIPSIS.]
— **elliptic compasses,** an instrument for drawing ellipses. — **e. involution,** an involution having only imaginary double points.— **e.-lanceolate,** *a.* Partaking of both an elliptic and a lanceolate form.— **e. motion,** motion on an ellipse such that equal arcs are described about a focus in equal times.— **e. point,** a point having for its indicatrix an ellipse.— **e. spring,** a carriage-spring made by joining the ends of a pair of plates or of a series of plates curved like elliptic arcs.— **el-lip'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In the form of an ellipse. **2.** With the omission of a part; by using ellipsis; as, to speak *elliptically.*— **el-lip'ti-cal-ness,** *n.*— **el"lip-tic'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state of being elliptic. **2.** The degree of deviation of an ellipse from circularity; especially, as to the shape of the earth, the difference between the polar and equatorial semidiameters divided by the equatorial (rarely by the polar).— **el-lip'to-graph,** *n.* An ellipsograph.— **el-lip'toid,** *a.* Like an ellipse.
El'lis, 1 el'ɪs; 2 ĕl'is, *n.* **1. Alexander John** (6/14 1814–10/28 1890), an English philologist; *Early English Pronunciation.* **2. George** (1753–4/10 1815), an English writer. **3. Henry** (1721–1/21 1806), an English naturalist; Governor of New York and of Georgia. **4. Sir Henry** (11/29 1775–1/15 1869), an English scholar; librarian of British Museum. **5. Henry Havelock** (2/2 1859–), an English physician, scientist, editor, and author, specializing in studies of sex. **6. T. E.,** pseudonym of Lord Howard de Walden. **7.** A county in N. W. central Kansas; 895 sq. m.; county-seat, Hays City. **8.** A county in Oklahoma. **9.** A county in N. E. central Texas; 1,066 sq. m.; county-seat, Waxahachie.
El'lis Bell. Pen-name of Emily Jane Brontë.
El'lis-burg, 1 el'ɪs-būrg; 2 ĕl'is-bûrg, *n.* A village in Jefferson county, N. Y.
El'lis Is'land. An island in New York harbor, about 1½ m. W. S. W. of the Battery; United States immigrant examination station.
El'lis-ton, 1 el'ɪs-tən; 2 ĕl'is-ton, **Robert William** (4/7 1774–7/8 1831). An English comedian and manager. [Miss.
El'lis-ville, 1 el'ɪs-vil; 2 ĕl'is-vil, *n.* A town in Jones county,
el'lops, 1 el'ops; 2 ĕl'ŏps, *n.* **1.** An edible fish esteemed by the ancients. **2†.** A mythical serpent. [< Gr. *ellops,* a fish.] **el'opst.**
El-lo'ra, 1 e-lō'rə; 2 ĕ-lō'ra, *n.* A town, N. W. Haidarabad, India; 170 m. N. E. of Bombay; rock temple. **E-lo'ra‡.**
El-lore', 1 e-lōr'; 2 ĕ-lōr', *n.* A town in Godavari district, Madras province, British India.
ell'-rake", 1 el'-rēk"; 2 ĕl'-rāk", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A curved rake with iron teeth.
Ells'worth, 1 elz'wūrth; 2 ĕls'wûrth, *n.* **1. Ephraim Elmer** (4/23 1837–5/24 1861), an American patriot; organized Zouave regiment in N. Y. city, April, 1861; shot at Alexandria, Va., for removing a Confederate flag. **2. Lincoln** (5/12 1880–). An American Arctic explorer; aeronaut. One of the officers of the "Norge" in her flight over the North Pole, May 11–12, 1926. **3. Oliver** (4/29 1745–11/26 1807), an American lawyer and Federalist; Chief Justice of United States. **4.** A county in central Kansas; 720 sq. m. **5.** Its county-seat. **6.** A city, county-seat of Hancock county, Me. **7.** A village in Pierce county, Wis.
ell'wand", 1 el'wend"; 2 ĕl'wand", *n.* **1.** A measuring-stick one ell in length. **ell'-yard"†.**

Stranger Clothier never wielded the *ell-wand,* and rent webs for men. CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. i, bk. iv, p. 122. [H.]

2. [E-] [Scot.] The group of stars also called the Belt of Orion. **el'wand"‡.**
ell'wife, 1 el'waif; 2 ĕl'wīf, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The alewife or menhaden. **ell'whop‡.**
Ell'wood, 1 el'wud; 2 ĕl'wŏŏd, **Thomas** (1639–3/1 1713). An English Quaker and writer; friend of Milton; suggested *Paradise Regained.*
Ell'wood Cit'y. A borough in Lawrence county, Pa.


The White Elm.
a, flowers; *b,* leaves and fruit.

elm, 1 elm; 2 ĕlm, *n.* **1.** Any one of the various trees of the genus *Ulmus,* commonly planted for shade, and producing a wood valued for its toughness and its durability under water. Among the American species are the **American, white,** or **water elm** (*U. americana*), the most important, having a broad, sweeping top; the **red** or **slippery elm,** or **moose-elm** (*U. fulva*), having an inner bark of medicinal value; and the **cork-elm** or **rock-elm** (*U. racemosa*). The **English elm** (*U. campestris*) is more upright and dense than the American; the **Scotch elm, broad-leaved elm** or **wych-elm** (*U. montana*) is a smaller tree.
2. The yellow-flowered evergreen shrub *Hamelia ventricosa,* of the madder family, native in the West Indies. **3.** Either of the Australian elms (*Aphananthe philippinensis* and *Trema aspera*), both ulmaceous trees. **4.** The West-Indian timber-tree (*Cordia gerascanthoides*), of the family *Boraginaceæ.* [< AS. *elm.*] **el'lem‡** [Dial.]; **elme†; ulme†.— bas'ket-elm",** *n.* Same as CEDAR-ELM.— **Camperdown elm,** a beautiful elm (*Ulmus montana pendula*) with branches spreading fan-like, sometimes horizontally, sometimes perpendicularly; a form of the wych or Scotch elm. **Camperdown weeping elm‡.— cedar-elm,** *n.* *Forestry.* A large elm (*Ulmus crassifolia*) of the western United States. It has oblong or ovate leaves, finely toothed, and axillary clustered flowers. The wood is weak, but is used in furniture-manufacturing.— **Chinese elm,** a small, hardy tree (*Ulmus parvifolia*), native in eastern Asia: cultivated for its gracefully spreading pubescent branches, glossy leaves, and small clustered flowers. — **elm-beetle,** *n.* A beetle that feeds on the leaves of the elm, as a chrysomelid (*Galerucella xanthomelæna*).— **elm-borer,** *n.* A beetle whose larva bores into the elm, as a cerambycid (*Saperda tridentata*).— **elm-butterfly,** *n.* A butterfly whose larva feeds on the leaves of the elm, as the comma-butterfly (*Grapta comma-album*).— **elm-moth,** *n.* A moth whose larva feeds on the leaves of the elm, as a geometrid (*Eugonia subsignaria*).— **elm saw-fly,** a large saw-fly (*Cimbex americana*) whose larva feeds on the leaves of the elm.— **elm-scale,** *n.* *Entom.* A diaspine scale-insect (*Chionaspis americana*) injurious to American elms.— **elm-wood,** *n.* The wood of the elm-tree.— **elm'en,** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Of or pertaining to the elm. **elm'in‡.— elm'y,** *a.* Consisting of or abounding in elms.
El"ma-lu', 1 el"ma-lū'; 2 ĕl"mä-lu', *n.* A town in Konieh province, Asia Minor; a seat of red-leather manufacture.
El'man, Mi'scha, 1 el'mən; 2 ĕl'man, 1 mī'sha; 2 mī'shä (1/20 1891–). A Russian violinist in the United States.
Elm Cit'y. New Haven, Conn.: a sobriquet.
El"-me'lech, 1 el"-mī'lek; 2 ĕl"-mē'lĕc, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).
El'mer[1], 1 el'mər; 2 ĕl'mer, *n.* A masculine personal name.
El'mer[2], 1 el'mər; 2 ĕl'mer, *n.* A borough in Salem county, N.J.
elmes[1]†, *n.* Alms. **el'messe†.**
Elmes[2], 1 elmz; 2 ĕlms, *n.* **1. Harvey Lonsdale** (1813–11/26 1847), an English architect who designed St. George's Hall, Liverpool; son of James. **2. James** (10/15 1782–4/2 1862), an English architect and art-critic; *Life of Wren,* etc.
Elm'hurst, 1 elm'hūrst; 2 ĕlm'hûrst, *n.* A village in Du-page county, Ill.; the seat of Proseminar College (Evangelical), founded in 1871. [Coast.
El-mi'na, 1 el-mī'nə; 2 ĕl'mī'na, *n.* A seaport of Gold
El-mi'ra, 1 el-mai'rə; 2 ĕl-mī'ra, *n.* A city, county-seat of Chemung county, N. Y.; State reformatory, seat of Elmira College (Presbyterian), founded in 1855.
El'mo, Saint, 1 el'mo; 2 ĕl'mo. A patron of sailors. See CORPOSANT. [Gr. *masc.,* amiable].
El-mo'dad, 1 el-mō'dad; 2 ĕl-mō'dăd, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).
El-mo'dam, 1 el-mō'dam; 2 ĕl-mō'dăm, *n.* *Bib.* *Luke* iii, 28.
El'more, 1 el'mōr; 2 ĕl'mōr, *n.* **1. Alfred** (6/18 1815–1/24 1881), an English historical painter. **2.** A county in Alabama; 631 sq. m.; county-seat, Wetumpka. **3.** A county in southern Idaho; 2,431 sq. m.; county-seat, Mountain Home. **4.** A village in Ottawa county, O. **5.** A town in Bendigo county, Victoria, Australia.
El'mo's fire. St. Elmo's fire. See CORPOSANT.
Elm'wood, 1 elm'wud; 2 ĕlm'wŏŏd, *n.* **1.** A pen-name of James Russell Lowell, from the name of his residence in Cambridge, Mass. **2.** A town in Peoria county, Ill.
Elm'wood Place. A village in Hamilton county, O.
El-na'am, 1 el-nē'am; 2 ĕl-nā'ăm, *n.* *Bib.* *1 Chron.* xi, 46.
El-na'im, 1 el-nē'ɪm; 2 ĕl-nā'im, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).
El-na'than, 1 el-nē'thən; 2 ĕl-nā'than, *n.* *Bib.* *Ezra* viii, 16.
Elne, 1 eln; ĕln, *n.* A town in Pyrénées-Orientales department, France (the ancient *Helena* and *Illiberis.*)
El O-beid', 1 el o-bīd'; 2 ĕl o-bēd', *n.* A town in the Egyptian Sudan; capital of Kordofan.
e-loc'u-lar, 1 ɪ-lek'yu-lər; 2 ē-lŏc'yu-lar, *a.* *Bot.* Not having compartments or separate cells. [< E- + L. *loculus,* dim. of *locus,* place.]
el"o-cu'tion, 1 el"o-kiū'shən; 2 ĕl"o-cū'shon, *n.* **1.** The art of correct intonation, inflection, and gesture in public speaking or reading; proper and effective oral delivery.

Good *elocution* consists in the natural expression of thought by speech and gesture. SHOEMAKER *Elocution* p. 20. [NAT. SC. 1883.]

2. Manner of speaking; utterance.

From her sweet lips smooth *elocution* flows.
GAY *The Fan* bk. iii, l. 2.

3†. Effective writing or diction; eloquence; also, an address. [< L. *elocutio(n-),* < *e,* out, + *locutus,* pp. of *loquor,* speak.] — **el"o-cu'tion-a-ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to elocution. **e-loc'u-tive†; e-loc'u-to-ry‡.— el"o-cu'tion-er,** *n.* [Colloq.] A public speaker.— **el"o-cu'tion-ist,** *n.* One who is skilled in or teaches elocution; especially, one who gives public elocutionary readings or performances.— **el"o-cu'tion-ize,** *vt.* **1.** To adopt an artificial or ornate delivery; speak with grandiloquence. **2.** To speak in public.
el'od, 1 el'əd; 2 ĕl'ŏd, *n.* The odic force of electricity. See OD. [< *el-* (in ELECTRIC) + OD[1], *n.*]
El"o-de'a, 1 el"o-dī'ə; 2 ĕl"o-dē'a, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** See ANACHARIS and PHILOTRIA. **2.** Same as ELODES, 2.
e-lo'des, 1 ɪ-lō'dīz; 2 e-lō'dēs, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A malarial fever characterized by profuse sweating; marsh-fever. **2.** [E-] *Bot.* See MARSH ST.-JOHN'S-WORT and TRIADENUM. [< Gr. *helōdēs,* marshy, < *helos,* marsh, + *eidos,* form.]
El"o-di'tes, 1 el"o-dai'tīz; 2 ĕl"o-dī'tēs, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A former family of tortoises having the feet webbed and the shell with regular scutes; marsh-tortoises, including cryptodires and pleurodires. [< Gr. *helōdēs* (see ELODES), from their habitat.] — **e-lo'di-an,** *a.* & *n.*
é"loge', 1 ē"lōʒ'; 2 e"lōzh', *n.* [F.] **1.** A biographical and eulogistic memoir, as the customary panegyric on a deceased member of the French Academy. **2†.** An encomium.
el'o-gy, 1 el'o-jɪ; 2 ĕl'o-ġy, *n.* [-GIES, 1-jɪz; 2-ġis, *pl.*] **1.** [Rare.] A panegyric concerning a dead person; funeral oration; sometimes, improperly, *eulogy.* **2†.** An inscription, especially on a monument. **3†.** An expression of praise. **e-lo'gi-um‡.**
El'o-him, 1 el'o-him; 2 ĕl'o-hĭm (XIII), *n.* **1.** God; the true God; the Creator and Moral Governor: the Hebrew title of most frequent occurrence in the Old Testament, expressing absolute divine power. Compare JEHOVAH. The singular *Eloah* is poetic, and the form *El* archaic. **2.** [e-] The gods; deities in general, true or false.

The word *Elohim* is often applied in the Bible to the gods of the Gentiles. LENORMANT *Beginnings of History* tr. by Lockwood, p. 340, note. ca. 1882.]

3. See SEPHIRAS. [< Heb. *'Elōhīm*, pl. of *'Elōah*, God.]

El'oh‡.—El'o-him'ic, *a.* Elohistic.—**El'o-hism,** *n.* Worship of Elohim or God.—**El'o-hist,** *n.* An assumed author of those portions of the Hexateuch that are said to be characterized by the use of *Elohim* for God instead of *Yahveh* or *Jehovah*. Compare JEHOVIST.—**El'o-his'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to those portions of the Hexateuch where *Elohim* occurs in the place of the name *Yahveh* or *Jehovah*.—**Elohistic or Elohist Prophetic Document** or **Narrative** (*O. T. Criticism*), one of the four documents which literary analysis discovers interwoven in the Hexateuch. It is also known as the **Ephraimitic Prophetic Document** because of its interest in the early background of the Ephraimitic or Northern kingdom and also because of its supposed origin in that region.

E-lo'i, 1 -lō'ī or ī'lo-ī; **2** e-lō'ī or ē'lo-ī, *n. Bib. Mark* xv, 34.

e-loin', 1 -loin'; **2** e-loin', *vt.* & *vi.* 1. [Archaic.] To remove beyond the jurisdiction of; carry away, as property. 2†. To abscond. **e-loign't.—e-loin'er,** *n.* [strong.]

E'lon, 1 ī'lon; **2** ē'lōn, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 43. [Heb., oak, **E. lon.,** *abbr.* East longitude.

E'lon-beth-ha'nan, 1 ī'lon-beth-hē'nan; **2** ē'lōn-bēth-hā'nan, *n. Bib. 1 Kings* iv, 9.

E'lon Col'lege. A town in Alamance county, N. C.; seat of Elon College (Christian), founded in 1890.

e-lon'gate, 1 i-lon'gāt or ī'lon-gāt; **2** e-lōn'gāt or ē'lōn-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT-ED; -GAT-ING.] **1.** *t.* To make longer in any manner; lengthen, as a rope. **2.** To remove to greater distance. **II.** *i.* **1.** To grow longer; lengthen. **2.** [Rare.] To move away; recede, as a planet from the sun. [< LL. *elongatus*; see ELONGATE, *a.*] SYN.: PROTRACT; SPRETUS.

e-lon'gate, *a.* Drawn out, extended, or lengthened; in zoology and botany, very slender in proportion to length; as, an *elongate* flower-stem; the body of an eel is *elongate*. [< LL. *elongatus*, pp. of *elongo*, remove, < L. *e*, out, + *longus*, long.]

e'lon-ga'tion, 1 ī'lon-gā'shon; **2** ē'lōn-gā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of elongating, or the state of being elongated; a lengthening; prolongation.

When a wire or rod has been stretched by a weight, . . . the *elongation* and the diminution of diameter do not entirely disappear when the tension is removed.
B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* p. 130. [tr. n. & co.]

2. An addition or appendage that adds to the length of something; an extension. **3.** *Astron.* The angular distance between a planet and the sun or between a satellite and its primary.

The greatest angular distance, in fact, of Mercury and Venus from the Sun, either to the east (w) or west (ww) of it, called the eastern and western *elongation*, is . . . 29° and 47° respectively.
J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astron.* p. 206. [a. 1889.]

4. *Mech.* Upon the action of a tensile force, the total deformation or the change of length of a bar. **5†.** *Surg.* (1) Partial dislocation of a joint due to violent stretching, but not to the extent of complete luxation. (2) The extension required for setting a dislocation. **6†.** Recession; removal to a temporary space; distance. [OF., < LL. *elongatio(n-)*, < *elongo*; see ELONGATE, *a.*]—**magnetic elongation,** the temporary increase in the length of an iron bar when magnetized.—**percentage of e.,** see under PERCENTAGE.

e-lon'ga-tive(ē), *a.* Tending to elongate or protract.

e'lon-ga'to, 1 ī'lon-gā'to; **2** ē'lōn-gā'to. Derived from LL. *elongatus*, elongated (see ELONGATE, *adj.*); a combining form.—**e'lon-ga'to-cel'ate, e.-ovate,** etc., *a.* Of the shape of an elongated or extended cone, egg, etc.

E'lon-ites, 1 ī'lon-aits; **2** ē'lōn-īts, *n. pl. Bib. Num.* xxvi, 26.

e-lope', 1 i-lōp'; **2** e-lōp', *vi.* [ELOPED'; E-LOP'ING.] **1.** To run away from a husband with a paramour: said of a wife; more commonly, to run away from home with a lover for the purpose of being married: said of an unmarried woman; hence, to run away from home: said of both man and woman in the cases specified. **2.** To run away secretly or clandestinely, as to escape legal or moral restraints; abscond; run off. [< D. *ontloopen*, < *ont-*, away, + *loopen*, run.]

e-lope'ment, 1 i-lōp'ment *or* -ment; **2** e-lōp'ment, *n.* **1.** A running off or escaping; specifically, the running away of a man or woman with a lover.

Neither did the consent of true love, either in wedlock or in *elopement*, ever run smooth.
CARLYLE *Essays. Mirabeau* in vol. iv, p. 145. [tr. m. & co.]

2. *Law.* The departure of a wife from her husband's protection and control to cohabit with a paramour.

e-lop'i-dæ, 1 i-lop'i-dē; **2** e-lōp'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of clupeoidan fishes with a terminal mouth bounded by the supramaxillaries alone, a bony plate between the branches of the lower jaw, and very numerous branchiostegites; including the tarpon and tenpounder. [< ELOPS.]

e-lop'id-an, *a.* & *n.* Elopoid.

El'ops, 1 ē'lops; **2** ē'lōps, *n.* **1.** *Ich.* (1) A genus typical of *Elopidæ*. (2) [*e-*] A fish of this genus; a tenpounder. **2.** [*e-*] Any one as ELOPS, 1 (1).—**e'lops-oid,** *a.* & *n.* Scudfish.]

el'o-quence, 1 el'o-kwens; **2** el'ō-kwēns, *n.* **1.** The art, power, or act of speaking or writing in language expressing strong feeling, so as to move or convince; lofty, impassioned, and fluent expression.

Eloquence is the noble, the harmonious, the passionate expression of truths profoundly realized, or of emotions intensely felt.
FARRAR *Life of Christ, Seneca* p. 27. [a. 1879.]

2. The quality of being eloquent or moving the mind; as, the *eloquence* of tears. **3.** Rhetoric. **4.** [Archaic.] Oral expression; utterance. [OF., < L. *eloquentia*, < *eloquent(-)s*; see ELOQUENT.] SYN.: SPEECH.

el'o-quent, 1 el'o-kwent; **2** el'ō-kwēnt, *a.* **1.** Having the ability to express emotion or feeling in lofty and impassioned speech, so as to move or convince; as, he was the most *eloquent* orator in his day. **2.** Powerfully expressive in words of strong feeling or elevated thought; calculated to stir, persuade, or convince; as, *eloquent* language. **3.** Representing or manifesting vividly; especially, visibly expressive of emotion; as, an *eloquent* glance.

Man reaches the limit of his powers in reasoning from one planet to the next; to the Almighty every atom in infinite space is *eloquent* of the universe itself.
PROCTOR *Expanse of Heaven* p. 123. [a. 1874.]

[< L. *eloquent(-)s*, ppr. of *eloquor*, speak out, < *e*, out, + *loquor*, speak.]—**el'o-quent-ly,** *adv.* **el'o-quent-ly,** *adv.*

El'oth, 1 ī'lo͝th *or* ī'lō͝th; **2** ē'lō͝th *or* ē'lō͝th, *n. Bib. 1 Kings* ix, 26.

El'o-the'ri-um, 1 el'o-thī'ri-um; **2** el'ō-thē'ri-ŭm, *n. Paleon.* A genus of fossil swine, closely related to modern pigs, but of much larger size, found in the Miocene and Eocene rocks of Europe and the western United States. [< Gr. *hēlos*, marsh, + *thērion*, dim. of *thēr*, beast.]

El-pa'ʟi, 1 el-pē'al; **2** ēl-pā'al, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 11.

El'pa-let, 1 el'pa-let *or* el-pe'let; **2** ēl'pa-lēt *or* ēl-pē'lēt, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 18.

El-pa'ran, 1 el-pē'ran; **2** ēl-pā'ran, *n. Bib. Gen.* xiv, 6.

El Pa'so, 1 el pā'so; **2** ēl pā'sō. **1.** A county in eastern Colorado; 2,134 sq. miles; county-seat, Colorado Springs. **2.** A county in S. W. Texas; 9,353 sq. m. **3.** Its county-seat. **4.** A city in Woodford county, Ill.

El Pa'so del Nor'te, 1 nôr'te; **2** nōr'tā, *n.* A cañon traversed by the Rio Grande at the junction of Texas, Mexico, and New Mexico; also, the settled district just below it on the Mexican side of the line.

el-pas'o-lite, 1 el-pas'o-lit; **2** ēl-pās'ō-līt, *n. Mineral.* A mineral allied to cryolite, in which the sodium is replaced by potassium. [Perh. < *El Paso* + -*ite*, 2.]

El-pha'ʟal, 1 el-fā'al; **2** ēl-fā'al, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

el'phin, 1 el'fin; **2** ēl'fin, *n. Entom.* One of several delicate lycænid butterflies of the genus *Thecla* (or *Incisalia*), as the North-American banded elphin (*T. or I. niphon*), the common among pine-trees, upon whose leaves the caterpillars feed. See plate of BUTTERFLIES, figs. 28, 29, 36–38. [Cp. ELFIN.]

El'phin-ston, 1 el'fin-ston; **2** ēl'fin-ston, *n.* **1. Arthur,** see BALMERINO, LORD. **2. James** (?/ā1721–?/ā1809), a Scottish writer and educator.

El'phin-stone, 1 el'fin-ston; **2** ēl'fin-ston, *n.* **1. George Keith,** see KEITH, 5. **2. George William Keith** (1782–?/ā1842), a British general; commanded the division of the army lost before Kabul in the Afghan war, 1841–'42. **3. Mountstuart** (?/ā1779–?/ā1859), a British historian and statesman; first British envoy to Kabul; Governor of Bombay. **4. William** (1431–1514), a Scottish prelate; Lord Chancellor of Scotland, who founded Aberdeen University.

El'pi-dif'ite, 1 el'pi-dif'-it; **2** ēl'pi-dif'-īt, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of deep-sea flat-bodied stags belonging to the order *Actinopoda*. **El-pid'i-a,** *n.* (1, 2) [< *Gr. elpis*, hope.]

El-pid'ite, 1 el-pid'-it; **2** ēl-pid'-īt, *n. Mineral.* A reddish sodium-zirconium silicate ($H_4Na_2ZrSi_3O_{10}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Gr. *elpis*, hope.] [Okla.

El-re'no, 1 el-rē'no; **2** ēl-rē'nō, *n.* A city in Canadian county.

El'ro'ʟ, 1 el'-rō'; **2** ēl'-rō'ŭl, *n. Bib.* (R. V., margin). *Gen.* xvi, 13.

El'roy, 1 el'roi; **2** ēl'roi, *n.* A city in Juneau county, Wis.

els, 1 elz; **2** ēls, *adv.* [Scot.] Already; otherwise.

El'sa, 1 el'sə; **2** ēl'sa, *n.* [G.] **1.** In medieval German romance, a princess of Brabant championed by Lohengrin, who marries her, and that Wagner has perpetuated in his opera Lohengrin. **2.** A feminine personal name. See ALICE, **El'set.**

El'sass-Lo-thring-en, *n.* Same as ALSACE-LORRAINE.

else, 1 els; **2** ēls, *adv.* **1.** In addition to, or in the place of, something named; other; besides; instead: with pronouns and some nouns having the force of an adjective; as, *nothing else* will be followed by *but*; *who else* but; *where else*. **2.** If the case or facts were different; otherwise: now often preceded by *or*; as, leave! *or else* I will make you; I love thee, *else* would I not spare thee. **3†.** In another manner.

The expressions *some one else, any one else, every one else, somebody else*, etc., are in good usage treated as substantive phrases, and have the possessive inflection upon the *else*; as, *somebody else's* umbrella; but some prefer to treat them simply as elliptical expressions; as, the umbrella is *somebody's else* (i. e., other than the person previously mentioned). *Else* is not to be followed by *but*, but by *than*.

"It is nothing *else than* pride." *Else* is often used redundantly; as, "no one *else* but him" for "no one but him."

[< AS. *elles*, adv. of *el*, other; cp. Goth. *aljis*, adj., other.] **elles't.—else'how,** *adv.* [Dial.] In some other way.—**else'ward,** *adv.* [Rare.] To some other place; elsewhere. **else'wards,** *adv.* [Rare.] Elsewhere.—**else'where,** *adv.* At another time.—**else'whence't,** *adv.* From some other place.—**else'who't,** *n.* Any one else.

Else, Mrs. See ADELAIDE, **Miss.**

el'sen, 1 el'sən; **2** ēl'sən, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] An awl.

else'where, 1 els'hwār'; **2** ēls'hwār', *adv.* In or to another place or other places; somewhere or anywhere else; as, they went *elsewhere*; the species is found *elsewhere*. [< AS. *elles hwǽr*; *elles*, else; *hwǽr*, where.]

else'whith'er, 1 els'hwith'or; **2** ēls'hwith'ēr, *adv.* To some or any other place; in another direction.

Ronald Fleming *Sackville* than to Carlisle and Sudbury. THOREAU *Early Spring in Massachusetts* p. 195. [a. m. & co. 1881.]

[< AS. *elles hwider*, < *elles*, else, + *hwider*, whither.]

el'sey's, 1 el'sēz; **2** ēl'sēz, *n.* Otherwise.

Els'hei-mer, 1 els'hī-mar; **2** ēls'hī-mer, **Adam** (1578–1620?). A German-Italian painter; *Flight into Egypt*, etc.

El'sie, 1 el'sī; **2** ēl'sī, *n.* Diminutive of ELIZABETH.

El'sie Ven'ner. In Oliver Wendell Holmes's novel *Elsie Venner*, the heroine, a strange psychological phenomenon.

El'sinore', 1 el'sī-nōr'; **2** ēl'sī-nōr', *n.* A fortified port on Zealand Island, on the Sound, Denmark; the scene of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*; passage forced by Parker and Nelson, March 31, 1801. **El-si'nor,** *n.* Elsinore.

Els'mere, 1 els'mir; **2** ēls'mēr, **Robert.** In Mrs. Humphry Ward's novel *Robert Elsmere*, the hero, a young clergyman whose religious doubts caused him to resign his calling.

El'speth, 1 el'speth; **2** ēl'speth, *n.* [Scot.] Elsbeth. [Heb. *'Elīsheba*, God's oath.] **El'spie't.** [man dansense.

Elss'ler, 1 elz'lər; **2** ēls'lēr, **Fanny** (1810–11/ā1884). A German-Italian painter; *Flight into Egypt*, etc.

El'ster, 1 el'stər; **2** ēl'stēr, *n.* A river in Germany; rises in Saxony; 105 m. to the Elbe. **Black El'ster.**

El'ster, 1 el'stər; **2** ēl'stēr, *n.* A suburb of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England; Armstrong Iron-works, manufactory of ordnance, notably the **Armstrong** and the **Elswick guns.** [sun.

el'sun, 1 el'sun; **2** ēl'sun, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] To knead.

elt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A young sow.

El't-con, 1 el't-kon; **2** ēl't-kŏn, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

El't-ke-kon, 1 el't-ke; **2** ēl't-kē-kŏn, *n. Bib. Josh.* xxi, 23.

El't-ke-kon, 1 el't-kon; **2** ēl't-kē-kŏn, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 59.

El't-ham, 1 el'tam; **2** ēl'tam, *n.* A town in Kent, England; seat of Eltham grammar and Shooter rifle-range (was razed by Cromwell.

El'tha-ee, 1 el'tha-sē; **2** ēl'thā-ē, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

El'the-kee, 1 el'the-kē; **2** ēl'thē-kē, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

El-tho'lad, 1 el-thō'lad; **2** ēl-thō'lăd, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

El-to'lad, 1 el-tō'lad; **2** ēl-tō'lăd, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 29.

El'ton, 1 el'tən; **2** ēl'tŏn, *n.* A suburb in the Astrakhan government, Russia; 62 sq. m.; annual product, about 90,000 tons.

el'trot, 1 el'rot; **2** ēl'rŏt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. A hollow stall. **2.** Wild parsley.

e-lu'ci-da-ry, 1 i-lū'si-da-ri; **2** e-lū'ci-dā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; **2** -rig, *pl.*] [Archaic.] A commentary; treatise; an elucidation.

e-lu'ci-date, 1 i-lū'si-dēt; **2** e-lū'ci-dāt, *vt.* [-DAT'ED; -DAT'ING.] To make lucid; throw light upon or clear up; bring out more clearly the facts concerning; illustrate; explain; as, to *elucidate* a disputed question. [< LL. *elucidatus*, pp. of *elucido*, < L. *e*, out, + *lucidus*; see LUCID.] SYN.: see INTERPRET; SOLVE.—**e-lu'ci-da-ta'(ē),** *n. pl.* Testimony to elucidate.—**e-lu'ci-da'tion,** *n.* Explaining to elucidate.—**e-lu'ci-da'tive,** *a.*—**e-lu'ci-da'tion,** 1 e-lū'si-dē'shon; **2** e-lū'ci-dā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of elucidating, or making plain or intelligible. **2.** That which elucidates.

e-lude', 1 i-lūd'; **2** e-lūd' (xxm), *vt.* [E-LUD'ED; E-LUD'ING.] **1.** To evade the search or pursuit of by dexterity or artifice; escape from or keep clear of; dodge.

Unhoisted as smokes that rise
From happy hearths, and *elude* sight.
In kindred blue of morning skies.
LOWELL *Ode to Happiness* st. 2.

2. To remain undiscovered by; baffle the search or inquiry of. **3†.** To delude; befool; confused with *illude*, **4†.** To baffle. [< L. *eludo*, < *e*, out, + *ludo*, play.] SYN.: see AVOID; ESCAPE.—**e-lud'er,** *n.*—**e-lud'i-bi(ē),** *a.*

E-lul', 1 ē-lūl'; **2** ē-lul', *n. Bib.* [Heb.] A Jewish month. See CALENDAR. [Weakened in the loins.

e-lum'bat-ed, 1 i-lum'bē-ted; **2** e-lŭm'bāt-ĕd, *a.* [Archaic.]

e-lu'sion, 1 i-lū'zon; **2** e-lū'zhon, *n.* The act of eluding or escaping by dexterity or strategy; evasion; specif., prevarication; fraud. [< LL. *elusio(n-)*, < L. *eludo*; see ELUDE.]

e-lu'sive, 1 i-lū'siv; **2** e-lū'sĭv, *a.* Tending to slip away or escape; nor escape; hard to grasp or keep; as, the *elusive* dream of wealth.

All purely wild sounds are plaintive and *elusive*.
Manuscripts Lessons and Words p. 11. [a. m. & co. 1879.]

—**e-lu'sive-ly,** *adv.*—**e-lu'sive-ness,** *n.*

e-lu'so-ry, 1 i-lū'so-ri; **2** e-lū'so-ry, *a.* Tending to escape from one's notice or apprehension; hence, tending to deceive one's expectations; untrustworthy; elusive.

—**e-lu'so-ri-ness,** *n.*

e-lu'tion, 1 i-lū'shon; **2** e-lū'shon, *n.* The removal or separation of impurities by washing; especially, in sugar-refining, the washing of sucrate of lime with water or with a nearly one soluble impurity. [< LL. *elutio(n-)*, < L. *eluo*, wash off, < *e*, off, + *luo*, wash.]—**e-lu'tor,** *n.* A vessel used in refining sugar by elution.

e-lu'tri-ate, 1 i-lū'tri-et; **2** e-lū'tri-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] *Chem.* To purify by washing; especially, to separate, as finer from coarser powder, by washing and straining or decanting. [< L. *elutriatus*, pp. of *elutrio*, < *eluo*; see ELUTION.]—**e-lu'tri-a'tion,** *n.* The act or process of elutriating.—**e-lu'tri-a'tor,** *n.*

e-lu'vi-um, 1 i-lū'vi-um; **2** e-lū'vi-ŭm, *n.* [-VI-A, *pl.*] [Rare.] *Geol.* Accumulations of fine earthy material, made by the wind; wind-drift: distinguished from *alluvium*.—**e-lu'vi-al,** *a.*

e-lux'ate, 1 i-luks'ēt; **2** e-lŭks'āt, *vt.* [Rare.] To put out of joint; luxate.—**e-lux'a-ted,** *a.* Luxated.—**e-lux'a-tion,** *n.*

E-lu'za-bi, 1 i-lū'za-bi *or* -zi; **2** e-lū'za-bē *or* -zī, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xii, 5.

el'van, 1 el'van; **2** ēl'van, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A granitic vein occurring in the mining-region of Cornwall, England. **elvan dike†. 2.** The variety of granite or porphyritic felsite forming such a vein. **el'van-ite†.—el'van-it'ic,** *a.*

El'vas, 1 el'vas; **2** ēl'vas, *n.* A town in Alemtejo province, Portugal.

elve, 1 elv; **2** ēlv, *n.* Same as ELF: an old form.—**elves,** *n.* Plural of ELF.—**elv'et,** *n.* A little elf.—**elv'ish,** *a.* **elv'ant.—elv'ish-ly,** *adv.*

elv'en, 1 el'vən; **2** ēl'vĕn, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] An elm.

el'ver, 1 el'vər; **2** ēl'vēr, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A young eel or lamprey; **el'ver-et.—el'ver-eel'†,** *n.* Eel-cake.

El'vers-berg, 1 el'vərz-berg; **2** ēl'vərz-bĕrg, *n.* A village in Rhine province, Prussia.

El-vi'ra, 1 el-vū'ra; **2** ēl-vī'ra, *n.* A feminine personal name.

El'vi're, 1 el'vir; **2** ēl'vīr; 2† ēl'vē, *n.* Sp. **El-vi'ra,** 1 el-vī'ra; **2** ēl-vī'rä. [L., white.]

El'wood, 1 el'wud; **2** ēl'wŭd, *n.* A town in Madison county, Ind.

el'y, 1 el'i; **2** ēl'y, *vt.* [Scot.] To disappear gradually: drop

El'y, 1 ī'li; **2** ē'lī, *n.* **1.** See ISLE OF ELY. **2.** A city on the Ely, with an ancient cathedral and a grammar-school. **3.** A village in Orange county, Vt.; copper mine. **4.** A city in St. Louis county, Minn.

el'y-de'ri, 1 el'i-dē'ri; **2** ēl'y-dē'rī, *n.* Painted in oil: one of water-colors combined. [< Gr. *elaion* (see ELÆO-) + *dēros*, water.] [*Mac.* vi, 1.

El'y-mas'ʟs, 1 el'i-mas'əs; **2** ēl'y-mās'ăs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

El'y-mas, 1 el'i-mas; **2** ēl'y-mās, *n. Bib. Acts* xiii, 6. [Gr., a sorcerer.]

El'y'mus, 1 el'i-məs; **2** ēl'y-mŭs, *n. Hort.* A genus of about 20 species of tall, perennial grasses, natives of the north temperate zone. They have flat or convolute leaves and closely flowered, terminal spikes. *E. arenarius* is the sea lyme-grass and *E. canadensis* the remarkable giant rye-grass. [< Gr. *elymus*, kind of grain.]

el'ynge†, *a.* Strange; cheerless; stately. **el'enger.** [18.

El'yot, 1 el'i-ət; **2** ēl'y-ŭt, **Sir Thomas** (1490?–?/ā1546). An English writer; author of *The Governour*, the first English work on moral philosophy, and *Bibliotheca*, the first Latin-English dictionary.

E-lyr'i-a, 1 i-lir'i-ə; **2** ē-lŷr'i-a, *n.* **1.** A city, county-seat of Lorain county, O. **2.** A town in Arapahoe county, Colo.

El'y'sée's, 1 el'i'zēz'; **2** ēl'y'zēz', *n.* The official residence in Paris of the President of the French republic.

E-lys'i-an, 1 i-liz'i-ən *or* i-lij'i-ən; **2** e-lĭz'i-an *or* e-lĭzh'an (xxm), *a.* Blissful; charming or delightful; hence, supremely blessed or happy; blissful; delightful.

The *Elysian* fields were, according to some, in the Fortunate Islands on the coast of Africa. . . . Others place them in the Island of Leuce, and according to . . . Virgil, in the west situate in Italy. LEMPRIÈRE *Class. Dict.*

[< L. *elysius*, < Gr. *Elysios*, < *Elysion*, step, < *elaunomai*, put, ind. of *erchomai*, go.] SYN.: see CELESTIAL.—**E-lys'i-an-ize,** *vt.* To speak rapturously or extravagantly.

El'y'si-a-dæ, 1 el'i-sai'ə-dē; **2** ēl'y-sī'a-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of nudibranchiate gasteropods with flattened gills, and with a leaf-like body and auriform tentacles.—**E-lys'i-a,** *n.* (1, 2) [< Gr. *Elysios*; see ELYSIAN.] **El'y'si-a-da'ceæ,** *n. pl.* Same as **El'y'si-oid,** *a.*

E-lys'i-um, 1 i-liz'i-um *or* i-lij'i-um; **2** e-lĭz'i-ŭm *or* e-lĭzh'i-ŭm, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The Greek paradise or abode of the blessed dead, variously represented as in midair, or in the sun, or in the center of the earth next to Tartarus, or in the Islands of the Blest.

Poor shadows of *Elysium*, hence; and rest
Upon your never-withering banks of flowers.
SHAKESPEARE *Cymbeline* act v, sc. 4.

2. A place or a condition of supreme delight; a paradise. **E-liz'i-um't.**

el'y-tr-, 1 el'i-tr-; el'i-tro-; **2** ēl'y-tr-, ēl'y-tro-. From **el'y-tro-,** | Gr. *elytron*, sheath (see ELYTRON): combining forms.—**el'y-tra,** *n.* Plural of ELYTRON.—**el'y-tral,** *a.* Of or pertaining to elytra.—**el'y-tre-de'ma,** *n. Pathol.* Swell-

ing of the vagina due to serous accumulation in the cellular tissue.— **e-ly'ri-form,** *a.* Having the form of an elytrum; elytroid.— **el'y-trig'er-ous,** *a.* Having or producing elytra.— **el'y-trin,** *n.* Same as CHITIN. **el'y-trine†,** **el'y-tri'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the vagina; leucorrhea. — **el'y-tro-cele'tis,** — **el'y-to-cele,** *n. Pathol.* Vaginal hernia.— **el'y-tro-ep'i-si-or'rha-phy,** *n. Surg.* The combined operation of narrowing the vaginal opening by suture of the labia and of repairing a lacerated perineum.— **el'y-troid,** *a.* Sheath-like; vaginal; elytriform: as, the *clitroid* membrane.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

el'y-tron, 1 el'ı-tron; 2 ĕl'y-trŏn (XIII), *n.* [<TRA, *pl.*] **I.** *Botom.* One of the thickened fore wings of beetles and certain other insects. See illus. under COLEOPTERA. **2.** One of the broad dorsal scales of certain worms, as aphroditids. [< Gr. *elytron,* case, < *elyō,* wrap up.] **el'y-trum†,** **-el'y-trous,** *a.*

el'y-tro'sis, *n. Pathol.* Vaginal tumor; any morbid swelling of the vagina.— **el'y-tro-plas-ty,** *n. Surg.* Any operation in the plastic surgery of the vagina.— **el'y-tro-plas'tic,** *a.*— **el'y-tro-pol'y-pus,** *n. Pathol.* Polypus of the vagina.— **el'y-trop-to'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Protrusion or falling down of the mucous membrane of the vagina.— **el'y-tror-rha'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Vaginal hemorrhage.— **el'y-tror'rha-phy,** *n. Surg.* The application of sutures to the vagina in cases of rupture of its walls or of falling of the womb.— **el'y-trot'o-my,** *n. Surg.* The making of an incision through the vaginal tube of the vagina.

El-za'bad, 1 el-zē'ĭ-bad; 2 ĕl-zā'ĭ-bad, *n. Bib. I Chron.* xii, 12.

El-za'phan, 1 el-zē'fĭ-an; 2 ĕl-zā'fĭ-an, *n. Bib.* (Douay).

El'ze, 1 el'tse; 2 ĕl'tse, **Friedrich Karl** (b.' 2ıl 1821–1 2ıl 1889). A German Shakespearian scholar.

El'ze-bad, 1 el'za-bad; 2 ĕl'ze-bad, *n. Bib.* (Douay).

El'zev-ir, 1 el'sev-ır or -vır; 2 ĕl'ze-vır or -vır (XIII), *a.* Belonging or relating to the Elzevirs, publishers of Amsterdam and Leyden (1592–1681), celebrated for their beautiful editions of the classics, generally in small volumes.



Device of the Elzevirs, placed on their Editions.

El'ze-vi'ran, 1 el'sı-vī'rən; 2 ĕl'ze-vī'rən, *n.* Of or pertaining to the Elzevirs, or resembling their products.

El'zi-ra, 1 el'zı-rə; 2 ĕl'zı-rə, *n. Bib.* (Douay).

em, 1 em; 2 ĕm, *n.* **1.** The name of the thirteenth letter of the alphabet, written M or m. See illus. under ALPHABET. **2.** *Print.* The square of the body of any size of type, used as a unit of measurement in computing the cost of composition, the wages of compositors, the size of pages, etc., or for indicating the size of dashes, spaces, etc. Compare TYPE-BODY. [< AS. *em,* < L. *em,* letter M.]

em-, **em-²,** *prefixes.* Forms of EN-¹, EN-², before labials. Compare IM-.

E. M., *abbr.* Earl Marshal; engineer of mines.

Em., *abbr.* Electromotive; Emanuel; Emma; Emily; eminent.

'em, *pron.* (Colloq.) Them: in present use regarded as an abbreviation. [< Mid. *hem,* dat. of *he,* < AS. *hā, hē.*]

Thus refrain from counting *'em* a mutilation of 'them.' It is a word which had its own place in the language, though it has not been able to keep this.

TRENCH *English, Past and Present* p. 240. [E. P. & CO. 1889.]

E'ma, *n.* [Sp.] See EMMA.

e-ma'ci-ate, 1 e-mē'shı-ēt; 2 e-mā'shı-āt, *v.* [<L. *emaciatus,* pp. of *macio,* be lean, < *macer,* lean, < *macet,* he is lean.] *I. t.* To cause to become lean; reduce greatly in flesh; make very thin; as, *emaciated* by study or disease. **II.** *i.* To become lean; waste away in flesh. [< L. *emaciatus;* see EMACIATE, *a.*] — **e-ma'ci-a'tion,** *n.* The act or process of emaciating, or the state of being emaciated; excessive leanness.

e-ma'ci-ate, *a.* Thin; emaciated. [< L. *emaciatus,* pp. of *emacio,* make lean, < *e,* out, + *macies,* leanness, < *macet,* he is lean.] [love of buying.

e-mac'i-ty, 1 ı-mas'ı-tı; 2 e-mā'ci-ty, *n.* [Archaic.] Undue

E'ma-da'hun, 1 ī'ma-dē'hun; 2 ē'ma-dā'hun, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.).

Em'ain, 1 em'ın; 2 ĕm'ın, *n.* A city of ancient Ireland, former capital of Ulster, founded by Cimbaeth about 300 B. C., and named for Queen Macha, destroyed by fire about 331 A. D.; ruins now known as Navan Fort, near Armagh. Latinized *Emania.* **Em'ain Mach'a†.** [BALDBAG.

e'ma-ja'na, 1 ē'ma-hē'nə; 2 ē'ma-hā'nə, *n.* Same as **em'a-nant,** 1 em'ə-nənt; 2 ĕm'ə-nant, *a.* Flowing or issuing from a source; also, operating as a cause that is made apparent by its effects; emanating; as, an *emanant* idea; God's *emanant* wisdom. [< L. *emanan(t-)s,* ppr. of *emano,* proceed from, < *e,* from, + *mano,* flow.]

em'a-nant, *n. Alg.* The covariant formed by operating any number of times in succession upon a given quantic whose factors are *x, y, z,* etc., with the operator $x'Dx + y'Dy + z'Dz$, etc., where x', y', z', etc., stand with *x, y, z,* etc.

em'a-nate, 1 em'ə-nēt; 2 ĕm'a-nāt, *v.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] **I.** *i.* [Rare.] To give out; diffuse; shed.

II. *t.* To flow forth or issue, as from some source; take rise; originate; cause to flow or issue; derive from a material source; as, light *emanates* from the sun.

The agreeable odors that constantly *emanate* from herbs and flowers. — W. Frere *Hudson Bay* p. 93. [S. & L. 1851.]

[< L. *emanatus,* pp. of *emano:* see EMANANT.] **em'anet.** Syn.: see ARISE. — **em'a-nate,** *a.* Emanant.

em'a-na'tion, 1 em'ə-nē'shən; 2 ĕm'a-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of flowing forth from some origin or source; as, the *emanation* of miasma from a marsh; the *emanation* of grace from God. **2.** That which proceeds from an origin or source; efflux; effluence; as, fragrance is an *emanation* from flowers.

There is an *emanation* in beauty. IRVING *Sketch-Book* p. 247. [G. P. P. 1861.]

3. *Philos.* The pantheistic doctrine that all existing things have been produced, not by acts of Divine Will, but as the mechanical effluxes of the Divine Essence; hence, an outcome or product of such a process. Compare GNOSTICISM; EON; VEDANTA.

The Gnostics held that there was a series of *emanations* from the primal Being, of different orders or ranks. . . . Those addicted to this system, and who professed to be Christians, . . . represent Christ as one of the highest of these *emanations.*

C. HODGE *Systematic Theology* vol. i, p. 450. [A. 1872.]

4. *Alg.* The process of forming an emanant. **5.** *Chem.* An inert gaseous product of disintegration in certain radioactive substances, as actinium, radium, and thorium. See RADIOACTIVITY. [< LL. *emanatio(n-),* < L. *emano;* see EMANANT.] — **em'a-na'tion-al,** *a.* Relating to emanation or to the philosophical theory of emanation.— **em'a-na'tion-ism,** *n.* **em'a-nat'ism†,** — **em'a-na'tist,** *n.*

em'a-na'tist, 1 em'ə-nē'tıst; 2 ĕm'a-nā'tist, *n. Philos.* One who maintains the theory that all things are produced by emanation; especially, a member or one of the ancient Gnostic sects, like the Valentinians.— **em'a-nat'ist,** **em'a-na-ris'tic,** *a.*

em'a-na-tive, } 1 em'ə-nē-tıv; 2 ĕm'a-nā-tiv, *a.* **1.** **em'a-na-tive'ly,** } Flowing forth; issuing. **2.** Producing, causing to produce, or produced by emanation.— **-ly,** *adv.*

em'a-na-tor, 1 em'ə-nē-tor; 2 ĕm'a-nā-tor, *n.* One who emanates.

e'man-ci-pa'ble, 1 ē-mān'sı-; 2 ē-mā'ci-, *n.* [P.] *Her.* See MANCHE.

e-man'ci-pate, 1 ı-man'sı-pēt; 2 e-mān'ci-pāt, *v.* [-PAT'ED; -PAT'ING.] To release from bondage, slavery, or any oppressive authority, power, or control, physical, mental, or spiritual; set free; liberate; as, to *emancipate* a slave; to *emancipate* one from error, superstition, or vice. [< L. *emancipatus,* pp. of *emancipo,* < *e,* out, + *mancipo,* give up, < *manus,* hand, + *capio,* take.] Syn.: see DELIVER. — **e-man'ci-pa-bly** (ēs), *a.* Having the quality of emancipating; tending to emancipate.— **e-man'ci-pa'tor,** *n.*— **e-man'ci-pa-to-ry,** *a.* Having the function or effect of emancipating.— **e-man'ci-pa'tress,** *n. fem.*

e-man'ci-pate, *a.* Set free; emancipated.

e-man'ci-pa'tion, 1 ı-man'sı-pē'shən; 2 e-mān'ci-pā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of emancipating, or the state of being emancipated; liberation from bondage, disability, or dependence. **2.** Freedom from any kind of unrestraint or influence; as, *emancipation* from evil associations.

I determined, at every hazard, to lift up the standard of *emancipation* in the eyes of the nation, within sight of Bunker Hill and in the birthplace of Liberty. GARRISON in O. Johnson's *Wm. Lloyd Garrison* vol. ii, p. 42. [G. W. & CO. 1881.]

Rom. Law. The enfranchisement of a minor by his father. [< L. *emancipatio(n-),* < *emancipo;* see EMANCIPATE, *v.*] — **Catholic emancipation,** the removal of civil, ecclesiastical, and political disabilities from Roman Catholics of the United Kingdom, and particularly in Ireland, by the act of Parliament of 1829. By this act Roman Catholics are eligible to all offices of state, excepting the lord-lieutenancy of Ireland, the lord-chancellorships of England and Ireland, the high-commissionership to the Church of Scotland, and the office of regent or guardian of the United Kingdom, and they may sit in the two houses of parliament. — **Emancipation Act,** the ordinance of 1861, by Alexander II., of more than twenty millions of Russian serfs. The landlords received an indemnity, and the land of the village commune became the property of the emancipated serfs.— **e. proclamation,** either of two proclamations (Sept. 22, 1862, and Jan. 1, 1863) issued by President Lincoln, the first promising and the second declaring the emancipation of over 3,000,000 negroes in the seceded States. The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States confirmed this act and liberated over 800,000 more held in bondage in eight other States.— **gradual e.,** the freeing of slaves by progressive stages, contingent upon age or some limited period of service; a method adopted by most of the original northern United States, and in the West Indies and Brazil. — **e-man'ci-pa'tion-ist,** *n.*

e-man'ci-pa'tist, 1 ı-man'sı-pē'tıst; 2 e-mān'ci-pā'tist, *n.* [Astral.] An ex-convict who has served out his term. **e-man'ci-pist†.**

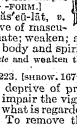
e'man-dib'u-late, 1 ī'man-dib'yu-lēt; 2 ē'man-dib'yu-lāt, *a.* **1.** *Entom.* Lacking accessible mandibles, as the *Lepidoptera.* **2.** *Ich.* Destitute of a lower jaw, as the lampreys; cyclostomous. [< E- + LL. *mandibula;* see MANDIBLE.]

e-ma'nĭ-um, 1 ı-mē'nı-um; 2 e-mā'ni-ŭm, *n. Chem.* Same as **em'a-nous,** *a.* Flowing forth.

E-man'u-el, 1 ı-man'yu-el; 2 e-mān'yu-el, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2. E.,** "the Great" (b. 1469–d. 1521), King of Portugal, who made a code of laws and was the patron of chivalry. **3.** A county in eastern Georgia; 936 sq. m.; county-seat, Swainsborough. [See EMMANUEL.]

e-mar'gi-nate, 1 ı-mar'jı-nēt; 2 e-mār'gi-nāt, *v.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To take away the edge or margin of. **2.** *Mycol.* To make prominent the margin of, as a microscopic object embedded in jelly, through diffraction of light. [< L. *emarginatus;* see EMARGINATE, *a.*

e-mar'gi-nate, *a.* Having the margin interrupted or notched; specifically: (1) *Botany* and *Conchology* (especially *Emargínula*). [< EMARGINATE + -FORM.]



Emarginate Leaflet.

e-mar'gin-u-li-form, 1 ı-mar'ın-ju'lı-fôrm; 2 e-mār'gin-yu-li-form, *a.* Resembling the genus *Emarginula.* [< EMARGINULE + -FORM.]

e-mas'cu-late, 1 ı-mas'kyu-lēt; 2 e-mās'cū-lāt, *v.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To deprive of masculine strength and energy; make effeminate; weaken; as, luxury and inactivity *emasculate* both body and spirit.

Sin . . . doth in a great measure *emasculate* and weaken the spirit of a man. — BP. HALL *Meditations, Of Affections* pt. i, p. 223. [SHNOW. 1679.]

2. To destroy the male functions of; deprive of procreative power; castrate; geld. **3.** To impair the vigor of (as of a literary work); by cutting out what is regarded as objectionable. **II.** *i.* To become effeminate. **2.** *Bot.* To remove the androecium (of a flower). Such removal is necessary to successful artificial cross-pollinating or hybridizing. **III.** *i.* To become effeminate. [< LL. *emasculatus,* pp. of *emasculo,* < *e,* out, + *masculus,* male, < *mas,* male.] — **e-mas'cu-la-tiv(ēs),** *a.* Tending to emasculate.— **e-mas'cu-la'tor,** *n.*— **e-mas'cu-la-to-ry,** *a.* Having the effect of emasculating; emasculative.— **e-mas'cu-late,** *a.* Emasculated.

e-mas'cu-la'tion, 1 ı-mas'kiu-lē'shən; 2 e-mās'cū-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The taking away from a person or a literary or artistic product its masculine or virile quality or character.

The soul's *emasculation* saddens all His spirit. BYRON *Prophecy of Dante* can. 3, l. 84.

2. The act of depriving of masculine functions; castration. **3.** The state of being emasculate; effeminacy; weakness. [< LL. *emasculatus;* see EMASCULATE, *a.*]

E-ma'the-is, 1 ı-mā'thı-ıs; 2 e-mā'the-is, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.).

e-maun'ché, 1 ı-mān'shē; 2 e-mąn'che, *a. Her.* Divided into long narrow triangular portions: said of a shield. **em-man'ché.**

Em'bden, 1 em'ı-ən; 2 ĕm'a-ŭn, *n.* A borough in Ashich

Em'ba, 1 en'ba; 2 ĕm'ba, *n.* A river flowing southwest across the Uralian desert into the northern end of the Caspian sea.

em-bâ'e', *vt.* To make into a bale.

em-bail', 1 em-bēl'; 2 ĕm-bāl', *vt.* [Rare.] To ensphere.

em-bail'age, 1 em-bē'ıj; 2 ĕm-bāl'aj, *n.* The process of packing; also, the wrapping of a package. **em-bail'ment.**

em-bail'ing†, *n.* The act of distinguishing by the globe, the emblem of sovereignty; the conferring of sovereignty.

Em-bal'lo-nu'rĭ-dæ, 1 em-bal'o-nū'rı-dē; 2 ĕm-bāl'o-nū'ri-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of animalivorous bats with prominent uncovered nostrils, first joint of middle finger folding above the metacarpal, and end of tail free. **Em-bal'lo-nu'ra,** *n.* (L. *g.*) [< Gr. *emballō,* throw in (< *en,* in, + *ballō,* throw), + *oura,* tail.] — **em-bal'lo-nu'rid,** *n.*— **em-bal'lo-nu'roid,** *a.* & *n.*— **Em-bal'lo-nu-ri'na,** *n. pl. Mam.* A superfamily section of animalivorous bats with the tail end free and median upper incisors approximated, as in emballonurids.— **Em-bal'lo-nu-ri'ne,** *n. pl.* A subfamily of *Emballonuridæ* having weak upper incisors and elongated legs with slender fibulæ.— **em-bal'lo-nu'rine.** I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the *Emballonurina;* as, the *emballonurine* alliance. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Emballonuridæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Emballonurina.*

em-balm', 1 em-bām'; 2 ĕm-bām', *vt.* **1.** To anoint or impregnate with antiseptics, with a view to preserve from putrefaction. In ancient times bodies were permanently embalmed by removing the viscera and substituting spices and drugs. In modern times some arsenical or other antiseptic preparation is injected into the blood-vessels, generally to prevent decay only for a time. **2.** To keep from decay, as if with balm; preserve from oblivion. **3.** To preserve, as beef, by treatment with chemicals. **4.** To imbue with fragrance; perfume. [ME. *embaumen,* < F. *embaumer,* < LL. *imbalsamo,* < L. *in,* in, + *balsamum;* see BALM, *n.*]— **em-balm'er,** *n.* One who embalms the dead; anything that preserves from decay.

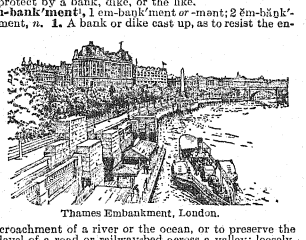
Burns was for his countrymen the refiner as well as *embalmer* of the wit and merriment of the common people.

CHAIR *Engl. Lit. and Lang.* vol. ii, p. 459. [S. 1869.]

— em-balm'ment, *n.* The act of embalming.

em-bank', 1 em-bąnk'; 2 ĕm-bąnk', *vt.* To confine or protect by a bank, dike, or the like.

em-bank'ment, 1 em-bąnk'ment or -mənt; 2 ĕm-bąnk'-ment, *n.* **1.** A bank or dike cast up, as to resist the en-



Thames Embankment, London.

croachment of a river or the ocean, or to preserve the level of a road or railway-bed across a valley; loosely, any artificial bank or structure serving the same purpose. **2.** The act or process of enclosing or strengthening by a bank.

em-bank'ment†, *n.* [Rare.] A banking enterprise or funds.

em-bank'ér, *pp.* Embanked. S. S.

em-ban'nered, 1 em-ban'ərd; 2 ĕm-bān'erd, *a.* Same as IMBANNERED.

em-bar', 1 em-bär'; 2 ĕm-bär', *vt.* [Archaic.] **1.** To enclose within bars; fasten in. **2.** To stop, check, or interrupt as by a bar; prevent; bar out; blockade.— **em-bar'ment,** *n.*

-m-bar'ca-de'ro, 1 em-bär'ka-dē'ro; 2 ĕm-bär'ca-dā'ro, *n.* [Sp.] A wharf; also, a port for an inland city.

em-barge', 1 em-bärj'; 2 ĕm-bärj', *n.* [Archaic.] To place or go on board a barge. **im-barge'†.**

em-bar'go, 1 em-bär'go; 2 ĕm-bär'go, *vt.* **1.** To prohibit the departure of from a port, as vessels or goods; lay an embargo upon. **2.** Figuratively, to prohibit. **3.** To requisition; expropriate; impound.

em-bar'go, *n.* [-GOES, 1 -goz; 2 -gōs, *pl.*] **1.** A prohibition by the sovereign power of a nation preventing vessels from entering its ports; an authoritative stoppage of foreign commerce or of any special trade. Compare QUARANTINE.

An *embargo* forbids all ships and vessels from leaving any port in the country for any foreign port, the same as the *embargo* continues. JOS. ALDEN *Sci. of Gov't* p. 119. [SS. & CO. 1876.]

2. Any imposed impediment; a check or hindrance: as, an *embargo* on prosperity. **3.** A notice forbidding passing in railroad operation, a notice forbidding massing of cars at specified places. [Sp., < *embargar,* seize, < L. *in,* in, + LL. *barra,* bar.] **em-barge'†; em-bargue'†; em-bar'ment.**— **civil embargo,** an embargo laid upon vessels belonging to citizens of the nation imposing it.— **E. act** (*U. S. Hist.*), any of several acts imposing restraints on the clearing for foreign ports of the States by Congress between 1807 and 1813, to avoid the injurious effect of the British Orders in Council and Bonaparte's Berlin and Milan decrees concerning neutral vessels.— **hostile e.,** an embargo laid by a belligerent state upon vessels belonging to a hostile nation found in its ports on the outbreak of hostilities, to be held in pledge to await events.

em-bark', 1 em-bärk'; 2 ĕm-bärk', *v.* **I.** *t.* To put on board a vessel or boat; as, to *embark* troops. **2.** To venture or invest; as, to *embark* capital in trade. **II.** *i.* **1.** To go aboard a vessel or boat as for a voyage; as, to *embark* for foreign shores. **2.** To make a beginning in some occupation or scheme; invest time or capital; engage in any scheme; venture.

We should all, Congress and army, be considered as one people, *embarked* in one cause. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington* vol. i, p. 283. [A. & CO. 1837.]

[< F. *embarquer,* < L. *in,* in, + LL. *barca,* BARK³, *n.*] **em-barque'†; im-bark'†.**— **Prep.:** embark *in* a vessel; *at* one port *for* another; embark *with* others *in* an enterprise.

en'bar-ka'tion, 1 em'bar-kē'shən; 2 ĕm'bär-kā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of putting or going on board a vessel for

a voyage; as, an *embarkation* of troops. **2.** That which is embarked. **3.** [Rare.] A vessel. **em'bar-ca'tion; em-bark'age; em-bark'ment‡.**

em-barkt', *pp.* Embarked. S. S.

Em-bar'ras riv'er, *n.* [*F. embarras* = *obs.*] A tributary in southeastern Illinois to Wabash river; length, 150 m. **2.** A tributary in Wisconsin to Wolf river; length, 100 m.

em-bar'rass, 1 em-bar'as; 2 ĕm-bâr'as, *vt.* **1.** To put into a confused and disordered state of mind; render flustered or agitated; disconcert; discompose; abash; as, the presence of the young lady *embarrassed* the youth. **2.** To deprive of freedom of movement; involve in difficulties, especially of a business nature; impede; hamper; impede; obstruct; as, the firm is *embarrassed* by the recent bank failure.

Neither time nor facts *embarrass* a poet.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, p. 180. [a. 1885.]

3. To render difficult; complicate. [< F. *embarrasser*, < L. *in*, in, + *Pr. barras*, < LL. *barra*, bar.]

SYN.: abash, confuse. *Embarrass* is a strong word, signifying hamper, hinder, impede; to *confuse* is to mix what should be separate; we say one's accounts are *confused*; his business is *embarrassed*. As applied to mental action, a solitary thinker may be *confused* by some difficulty in a subject, or some mental defect; one is *embarrassed* in the presence of others, and because of their presence. Confusion is of the intellect, embarrassment of the feelings. A witness may be *embarrassed* by annoying personalities, so as to become *confused* in statements. See ABASH; HINDER; OBSTRUCT; PERPLEX.—ANT.: aid, assist, assure, cheer, compose, embolden, encourage, hearten, help, relieve, sustain.—PREP.: embarrassed *with* difficulty; *by* a decision; *in* company; *among* strangers; *before* an audience.—**em-bar'rassed-ly**, *adv.* In an embarrassed manner.—**em-bar'rass-ing-ly**, *adv.*

em-bar'rass, *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] A place in a stream obstructed by driftwood. **2†.** Embarrassment.

em-bar'rass-ment, 1 em-bar'as-ment *or* -mant; 2 ĕm-bâr'as-ment, *n.* **1.** Uneasiness of mind and manner caused by bashfulness or by an untoward occurrence or a perplexing situation; perturbation; disconcertion; disexposure. **2.** Lack of ease in circumstances accompanied with a sense of difficulty; involvement of one's affairs; as, pecuniary *embarrassment*. **3.** That which embarrasses; an impediment; hindrance. SYN.: see PERPLEXITY.

em-bar'rass-ment, 1 em-bar'as-ment *or* -mant; 2 ĕm-bâr'as-ment, *n.* S. S.

em-bar'ren†, *vt.* To make barren.

em-base'†, *vt.* To lower; vitiate; specifically, to debase (coin) by alloying. **em-base'ment; em-base'ment†**, *n.*

em'bas-sadef, *n.* Embassy.

em'bas-sa-dor, etc. Same as AMBASSADOR, etc.

em'bas-sage, 1 em'ba-se; 2 ĕm'ba-saj, *n.* [Obs.] The sending, business, office, or message of an ambassador or an embassy; also, the body of ambassadors or embassy itself.

They had been captured while under the sacred protection of an *embassage*. LOSSING *Field-Book of the War of 1812*, p. 1860.]

em'bas-sy, 1 em'ba-si; 2 ĕm'ba-sy, *n.* [-SIES, 1 -siz; 2 -sis, *pl.*] **1.** The person or body of persons deputed for a mission from one government to another; the man sent as an ambassador, together with his suite. **2.** The mission or office of an ambassador, or the message sent through him, as from one state to another; hence, any grave mission. **3.** The official residence of an ambassador and his suite; as, a reception at the British *embassy*. [< F. *ambassade*, < Old Sp. *embazada*, < LL. *ambaxta*, < L. *ambactus*, servant; cp. W. *amaeth*, OHG. *ambaht*, servant.]

em-bathe', 1 em-bāth'; 2 em-bāth', *vt.* [Rare.] To bathe; bedew; drench; immerse. **im-bathe'‡.**

em-bat'tle, 1 em-bat'l; 2 ĕm-bât'l, *v.* **I.** *t.* To form in line of battle; prepare or equip for battle. **II†.** *i.* To be formed in order for battle. [< OF. *embataillier*, < *en* (< L. *in*), in, + *bataille*; see BATTLE¹, n.] **em-bat'tail‡; em-bat'tel‡; im-bat'tle‡.**

em-bat'tled, *pa.* To furnish with battlements. [< OF. *en* (< L. *in*), in, + *bastiller*, build, < *bastir*; see BASTE¹, v.]

em-bat'tle, n. *Her.* The representation of a projection of a battlement.

em-bat'tled¹, 1 em-bat'ld; 2 ĕm-bât'ld, *pa.* **1.** Drawn up in battle array; ready for battle or military movement.

All the plain Cover'd with thick *embattled* squadrons bright.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. vi, l. 16.

2. Made or having been the scene of a battle or the meeting-place of hosts in martial array; also, fortified.



Embattled.

Whose castle is his helm and shield,
His lordship the *embattled* field.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* canto 4, st. 19.

em-bat'tled², *pa.* Having battlements; indented like battlements; crenelated; bordered with battlements, as a fess in heraldry. **bat'tled‡; bat'tel'led‡.**

em-bat'tle-ment, 1 em-bat'l-ment *or* -mant; 2 ĕm-bât'l-ment, *n.* **1.** An indented parapet; battlement. **2.** The fortifying, as of a wall, with battlements.

Arms of Boyle.

em-bay', 1 em-bē'; 2 ĕm-bā', *vt.* **1.** To lay or detain within, or force into, a bay; as, to *embay* a ship.

They were *embayed* in a deep estuary, from which, if the wind came heavily from the west, they could not work out.
FROUDE *Two Chiefs of Dunboy* p. 203. [a. 1889.]

2. To shut in by protecting arms of land; enclose. **im-bay'‡.—em-bay'ment, *n.*** A bay or large inlet.

em-bay'e‡, *vt.* To bathe; embathe.

em-bed', 1 em-bed'; 2 ĕm-bĕd', *vt.* [EM-BED'DED; EM-BED'DING.] To lay as in a bed; lay in surrounding matter; as, to *embed* a stone in mortar or in a wall. **im-bed'‡—em-bed'ment, *n.*** **1.** The act of embedding, or the state of being embedded. **2.** That which embeds; a bed, as of stonework.

Em-be'li-a, 1 em-bē'li-a; 2 ĕm-bē'li-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of climbing shrubs and small trees of the family *Myrsinaceæ*, natives of Australia and the Old World tropics. There are about 60 species, all characterized by entire or toothed leaves and small, whitish, dicecious flowers. *E. ribes* is used as a pepper-adulterant: *E. robusta* is cultivated for its foliage. [< *Embeli*, German traveler.]

em-bel'ic, 1 em-bel'ik; 2 ĕm-bĕl'ic, *a. Chem.* Characterizing an orange-colored crystalline acid ($C_{23}H_{14}O_7$), occurring in the fruit of *Embelia ribes*.

em'bel-lif‡, *v. t.* Same as EMBELLISH, *vt.*

em-bel'lish, 1 em-bel'ish; 2 ĕm-bĕl'ish, *vt.* **1.** To make beautiful or elegant by adding attractive or ornamental features; beautify; decorate; adorn; as, an edition *embellished* with engravings. **2.** To add imaginary incidents or items to, so as to heighten the interest of (a narrative). [< F. *embellir* (*embelliss-*), < L. *in*, in, + *bellus*, beautiful.] **em-bel'lish‡; em-bel'lysh‡.** SYN.: see ADORN. **—em-bel'lish-er, *n.*—em-bel'lish-ing-ly, *adv.***

em-bel'lish-ment, 1 em-bel'ish-ment *or* -mant; 2 ĕm-bĕl'ish-ment, *n.* **1.** The act of embellishing, or the state of being embellished; a beautifying or adorning. **2.** Anything that renders more beautiful or attractive; an ornament; ornamentation.

em-bel'lisht, *pp.* Embellished. S. S.

em-bench', 1 em-bench'; 2 ĕm-bĕnch', *vt.* To bank up, as with earth, or to form in benches, as in terracing.

em'ber', 1 em'ber; 2 ĕm'ber, *n.* A live coal or small unextinguished brand; usually in the plural, to signify the smoldering remnants of a fire; as, to rake out the *embers*. And each separate dying *ember* wrought its ghost upon the floor.
For *The Raven* see POE.

[< AS. *æmyrian*, embers.]—**em'bered,** *a.* Strewn with or burned to embers.

em'ber, *n.* A regularly recurring time, period, or season; anniversary; literally, a circuit; course; now used only in certain compounds. The word was the English name of the four church periods of fasting and prayer in the four seasons of the year. See EMBER-DAYS. [< AS. *ymbren*, *ymbryne*, the course, period, < *ymb* (= G. *um*), round, + *ryne*, run, course, < *rinnan*, RUN.]—**em'ber-days*, *n. pl.** *R. C. & Anglican Chs.* Twelve days of the year, three in each season, for fasting and prayer—namely, the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, after Whitsunday, after Sept. 14, and after Dec. 13, appointed by the Council of Placentia in 1095. The belief that these days were so named from the custom of penitents sitting in embers or ashes is erroneous. **em'ber-ings days*†; em'ber-ings†.—e.-eve,** *n.* The vigil of an ember-day.—**e.-fast,** *n.* The fast during embering-week.—**e.-tide,** *n.* One of the periods of ember-days.—**e.-week,** *n.* A week including embering-days.

em'ber goose, **em'ber wea'ther**, etc. See EMBRY.

Em'ber-i-zi'ne, 1 em'ber-a-zi'nē; 2 ĕm'ber-i-zī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of fringilloid birds, especially those with a distinct conical bill, including the buntings, snow-buntings, etc. **Em'ber-i'za,** *n.* (t. g.) [< G. dial. *emberitze*, = *emmerling*, dim. of *ammer*, bunting.]—**ri'zine,** *a.* & *n.*

em-bez'zle, 1 em-bez'l; 2 ĕm-bĕz'l, *vt.* [-ZLED, -ZLE'-MENT; -ZLING.] To appropriate or otherwise divert fraudulently to one's own use, as money, valuable securities, or goods entrusted to one's care and control officially or by another; apply to one's use in breach of trust; as, to *embezzle* the funds of a ward. To take appropriate secretly; purloin; make off with. **3†.** To tamper with; impair; diminish. **4†.** To confuse. [< OF. *embeezlle*, < L. *imbecillis*, weak.] SYN.: see STEAL.—**em-bez'zle-ment,** *n.* The fraudulent appropriation to one's own use of money or goods entrusted to one's care and control. According to the U. S. Statute 160, Section 268, embezzlement is "the fraudulent appropriation of property by a person to whom it has been entrusted or to whose hands it has lawfully come; it is distinguished from larceny in the fact that in the original taking there is nothing unlawful or with the consent of the owner, while in larceny the felonious attempt must have existed at the time of the taking.

A partner is not guilty of *embezzlement* in appropriating the funds of the firm to his own use. BOUVIER *Law Dict.* vol. i, p. 656.

—em-bez'zler, *n.*

Em-bi'ari-an, 1 em-bī'ar-i-ăn; 2 ĕm-bī'ăr-i-ăn, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of pseudoneuropterous insects with a distinct narrow body, few-veined wings, and moniliform antennæ. **Em-bi-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *embios*, living.]—**bi'id,** *a.* & *n.*—**oid,** *a.*

em-bil'low, 1 em-bil'o; 2 ĕm-bil'o, *vt.* & *i.* [Rare.] To raise or rise in billows. [bold fast. **im-bind'‡.**

em-bind' [em-bind'; 2 ĕm-bīnd', *vt.* [Poet.] To enfasten.

Em'bi-o-toc'i-dæ, 1 em'bi-o-tos'i-dē; 2 ĕm'bi-o-tŏs'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of fishes, the *Holconotidæ*; surf-fishes.

Em'bi-ot'o-ca, *n. pl.* [< Gr. *embios*, living + *tokos*, a bringing forth.]—**otid,** *a.* & *n.*—**ous,** *a.*

em-bit'ter, 1 em-bit'er; 2 ĕm-bĭt'er, *vt.* **1.** To render bitter; impart a bitter or bitterer taste to. **2.** To make sour, morose, or unhappy; as, life in prison *embitters* a man. **3.** To make ranker; intensify in angry feeling; as, to *embitter* a feud. **im-bit'ter‡.**

Discussion, without rules for guiding it, will but *embitter* the dispute. DE QUINCEY *Norman Papers* vol. ii, p. 220.

—em-bit'ter-er, *n.*—em-bit'ter-ment, *n.*

em-bit'tered, *pp.* Embittered. S. S.

Em'bla, 1 em'bla; 2 ĕm'bla, *n. Norse Myth.* The first woman, made by the gods from a tree; the Norse Eve. Compare ASK. [< Icc. *Almr*, elm.]

em-blaze', 1 em-blēz'; 2 ĕm-blāz', *vt.* [EM-BLAZED'; EM-BLAZ'ING.] To adorn magnificently, especially with heraldic emblems; embellish splendidly; cause to glitter. **2.** To display or portray conspicuously; blazon; as, to *emblaze* his fame. **3.** To light up; make light or brilliant; set ablaze or aglow. **im-blaze'‡.**

em-bla'zon, 1 em-blē'zn; 2 ĕm-blā'zn, *v.* **I.** *t.* To adorn with or as with figures of heraldry or armorial ensigns; set off in resplendent colors; emblaze; as, walls *emblazoned* with inscriptions.

He spoke, and looked up as if he heard the *emblazoned* folds crackling over him in the breeze.
BRAND *Pop. Antiq., Bohn's Edition* p. 109. [n. d. a. c. 1888.]

2. To depict, delineate, or display heraldically, as an armorial bearing on a shield.

Merlin appeared at their head, bearing a standard on which was *emblazoned* a crescent moon.
BULFINCH *Age of Chivalry* p. 66. [c. n. a. c. 1859.]

3. To set forth publicly or in glowing terms; extol; celebrate; to *emblazon* a hero's deeds.

II. *i.* To shine forth in glowing colors; become bright. **—em-bla'zon-er,** *n.* One who emblazons; a decorator; herald.—**em-bla'zon-ment,** *n.* The act of emblazoning or the display of arms; any sort, literal or figurative.

em'blem, 1 em'blem; 2 ĕm'blĕm, *n.* [Rare.] To represent or symbolize by means of an emblem.

Paganism *emblemed* the various Operations of Nature.
CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* p. 91. [c. a. n. 1840.]

em'blem, *n.* **1.** An object, as a picture, indicating to the mind, by natural association and by conventional symbolism, something of which it is not the direct likeness; a figurative representation; symbol; as, the scepter is the *emblem* of sovereign power.

An egg was an *emblem* of the universe.
BRAND *Pop. Antiq., Bohn's Edition* p. 80. [c. a. w. 1888.]

2. A figure or conventionalized representation used as the distinctive badge of a person, family, etc. **3.** An allegorical picture or the like to illustrate and impress some moral truth; often explained by an accompanying motto, description, or explanation. **4.** [Rare.] A type or example. **5.** [Archaic.] A moral fable or allegory suitable for pictorial expression. **6†.** An inlaid or inserted ornament; mosaic-work; inlay. [< F. *emblème*, < L. *emblema*; see EMBLEMA.] SYN.: attribute, figure, sign, symbol, token, type. *Emblem* is the English form of *emblema*, a Latin word of Greek origin, signifying a figure beaten out on a metallic vessel by the hammer; hence, a figure inlaid in wood, stone, or other material as a copy of some natural object. The Greek word *symbolon* denoted a victor's wreath, a check, or any object that might be compared with or found to correspond with another, whether there was or was not anything in the objects compared to suggest the comparison. Thus a coat of *emblems* is a *symbol* represents. An *emblem* has some natural fitness to suggest that for which it stands; a *symbol* has been chosen or agreed upon to represent something else, with or without natural fitness; a *sign* does actually suggest the thing with or without reason, and with or without intention or choice. A *symbol* may be also an *emblem*; thus the elements of bread and wine in the Lord's Supper are both appropriate *emblems* and his own chosen *symbols* of suffering and death. A statement of doctrines is often called a *symbol of faith*; but it is not an *emblem*. On the other hand, the same thing may be both a *sign* and a *symbol*; a letter of the alphabet is a *sign* which indicates a sound; but letters are often used as mathematical, chemical, or astronomical *symbols*. A color is become object or act given as pledge or expression of feeling or intent; the *sign* may be unintentional; the *token* is voluntary; kind looks may be *signs* of regard; a gift will be a *token*; a thing, which is a natural *emblem* of eternity, and also its accepted *symbol*, is frequently given as a *token* of friendship or love. A *figure* in the sense here considered is something that represents an idea to the mind somewhat as a form is represented to the eye, as in drawing, painting, or sculpture; as representing a future reality, a type is a *figure*; in the same sense as a *type*. An *image* is a visible representation, especially in sculpture, having or supposed to have a close resemblance to that which it represents. A *type* is in religion a representation of a greater reality to come; the antitype of one object as the *type* of the class whose characteristics it exhibits, as in the case of animal or vegetable *types*. An *attribute* in art is some accessory used to characterize a *figure* or *image*; the *attribute* is often an *emblem* or *symbol*; thus the eagle is the *attribute* of St. John as an *emblem* of lofty spiritual vision. See FIGURE; IMAGE; SIGN.

em-ble'ma, 1 em-blī'ma; 2 ĕm-blĭ'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*]

1. A mosaic. **2.** *Gr. & Rom. Antiq.* A detachable relief ornament in gold, silver, or amber, used for decorating vases, bowls, armlets, and the like. [L., < Gr. *emblima*, insertion, < *en*, in, + *ballō*, cast.]

em'blem-at'ic, 1 em'blem-at'ik, -i-kal; 2 ĕm'blĕm-at'ic, -i-cal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or serving as an emblem; typical; figurative representative; symbolic.—**-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**-i-cal-ness,** *n.*

em'blem-at'i-cize, 1 em'blem-at'i-sīz; 2 ĕm'blĕm-at'i-cīz, *vt.* [-CIZED; -CIZ'ING.] To impart an emblematic character to; allegorize. **em'blem-at'icise‡.**

em-blem'a-tize, 1 em-blem'a-tīz; 2 em-blĕm'a-tīz (XIII), *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] **1.** To serve as an emblem of; represent emblematically, mystically, or allegorically. **2.** To embalm. **em-blem'a-tiz'er, em-blem'a-tist, *n.*** One who uses or invents emblems or writes allegories. **em'blem-a-ti‡.**

em'blem-a-tol'o-gy, 1 em-blem'a-tol'o-ji; 2 ĕm-blĕm'a-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science or study of emblems with their meaning and origin. [< L. *emblema*(*t*-) (see EMBLEMA) + -OLOGY.]

em'ble-ments, 1 em'bli-ments; 2 ĕm'ble-mĕnts, *n. pl. Law.* **1.** Growing crops produced annually by the labor of the cultivator of the soil. These, as personal property, belong to the tenant of an estate of uncertain duration which is unexpectedly terminated, unless by any fault of his own. **2.** The right to or profit on such crop.

Another of the important rights which a tenant for life has . . . is that of *emblements*, or profits of the earth.
HOUSTOUN *Law of Real Property* vol. i, p. 116. [L. n. & co. 1868.]

[< OF. *emblaement*, < *emblaer*, sow with grain, < LL. *imbladare*, < L. *in*, in, + LL. *bladum*, grain, < L. *ablatus*; see ABLATION.]

em'blem-ize, 1 em'blem-aiz; 2 ĕm'blĕm-iz, *vt.* [-IZED'-IZ'ING.] To represent by an emblem; make into a sign or figure. **em'blem-iset.**

em'ble, 1 em'bl; 2 ĕm'bl, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** An Indian euphorbiaceous tree (*Phyllanthus emblica*) yielding the gray myrobalan. **2.** Same as MYROBALAN.

em-bliss'‡, *vt.* To make happy.

em-blos'som, 1 em-blos'am; 2 ĕm-blŏs'om, *vt.* To cover with or as with blossoms. **im-blos'som‡.**

em-bod'i-ment, 1 em-bod'i-ment *or* -mant; 2 ĕm-bŏd'i-ment, *n.* **1.** The act or process of embodying, or the state of being embodied, in any sense of the word. **2.** That which embodies or in which something is embodied; the concrete expression of a principle or an idea; also, that which has been collected or organized into a system of an aggregate.

That Declaration was . . . the *embodiment* of our forefathers' deepest and most sacred convictions.
GREELEY *American Conflict* vol. i, p. 34. [c. n. c. 1864.]

em-bod'i-ment‡.

em-bod'y, 1 em-bod'i; 2 ĕm-bŏd'y, *v.* [EM-BOD'IED; EM-BOD'Y-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To invest or clothe with or as with a body; put into or exhibit in bodily or visible form; hence, to express, formulate, or exemplify in a concrete, compact, or visible form; as, to *embody* principles in laws. **2.** To aggregate or collect into a compact or organized whole; incorporate, as in some specified body or thing; as, to *embody* troops in army corps. **3.** [Rare.] To render material or carnal; to deprive of spirituality. **4.** To represent as having corporeality; make mind of an abstract idea, as embodied virtue, courage, etc.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To unite or coalesce, as in a body, mass, or company. **im-bod'y‡.—em-bod'i-er, *n.***

em-bog', 1 em-bog'; 2 ĕm-bŏg', [EM-BOGGED'; EM-BOG'-GING.] To plunge into a bog; hamper in or as in a bog; mire.

em-bogue', 1 em-bōg'; 2 ĕm-bōg', *vt.* [Rare.] To disembogue.

em-boil'‡, *v. t.* To cause to burn or boil; heat. **II.** *i.* To rage or boil.

em'boite'ment', 1 ăn'bwăt'măn'; 2 ăn'bwăt'măn', *n.* [F.] **1.** Incasement; inclosure. (1) *Biol.* The hypothesis that every germ includes within itself the germs of all succeeding generations. (2) *Anat.* The fitting of one bone into another. **2.** *Mil.* A closing up, as of the men in a front rank.

em-bold'en, 1 em-bōl'dn; 2 ĕm-bōl'dn, *vt.* To make bold or bolder; give courage to; encourage. **em-bold'‡.**

CONCESSION—CONTRITION—never do any good with some people. Instead of softening and consoling, they but *embolden* and harden them. CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Shirley* ch. 31, p. 485. [n.]

SYN.: see ABET; ANIMATE; ENCOURAGE.—**-er,** *n.*

em-bold'end, *pp.* Emboldened. S. S.

em'bo-le, 1 em'bo-lī; 2 ĕm'bo-lē, *n.* **1.** An embolus; a plug. **2.** *Embryol.* Emboly. **3.** Reduction of a dislocation.

em"bo-le'mi-a, 1 em"bo-lī'mɪ-ə; 2 ĕm"bo-lē'mi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid condition of the blood tending to produce obstruction in the blood-vessels by the formation of clots. [< Gr. *embolos* (see EMBOLUS) + *haima*, blood.] **em"bo-læ'mi-a‡; em"bol-hæ'mi-a‡.**

em-bol'ic, 1 em-bel'ɪk; 2 ĕm-bŏl'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or caused by embolism, emboly, or an embolus; as, *embolic* abscesses. **2.** Embolismic. **3.** *Embryol.* Growing or pushing inward; as, *embolic* invagination. See under INVAGINATION.

em'bo-li-form, 1 em'bo-lɪ-fērm; 2 ĕm'bo-li-fôrm, *a.* *Pathol.* Resembling or having the shape of an embolus.

em"bo-lim'e-an, 1 em"bo-lim'ɪ-ən; 2 ĕm"bo-lĭm'e-an, *a.* [Rare.] Intercalary. **em"bo-lim'e-al‡; em"bo-lim'ic‡.**

em'bo-lism, 1 em'bo-lizm; 2 ĕm'bo-lĭşm, *n.* **1.** Intercalation, as of days, months, or years, for the adjustment of the calendar; as, the *embolism* by the Greeks of three intercalary months in the cycle of eight years. **2.** That which is intercalated. (1) *Chronol.* Intercalated time. (2) *Eccl.* An intercalated prayer; a prayer following the Lord's Prayer in a liturgy by way of expansion or addition. **3.** *Pathol.* An obstruction or plugging up of an artery or other blood-vessel by an embolus which has been carried along in the circulation. Embolism in the brain is a cause of paralysis or apoplexy. [< LL. *embolismus*, < Gr. *embolimos*, inserted, < *en*, in, + *ballō*, throw.] **em-bo'li-a‡; em"bo-lis'mus†.— air embolism,** an obstruction, impeding the circulation of the blood, caused by the presence of air-bubbles in a blood-vessel.— **bacillary e.,** an obstruction in a blood-vessel due to the presence of a colony of bacilli.— **fat e.,** an obstruction to the circulation of the blood due to the entry of liquefied fat into the vessels.— **em"bo-lis'mic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to embolism or intercalation; adjusted by intercalation; intercalated.— **embolismic year,** the period covered by 13 lunar months or 384 days; the year in which there is an intercalation. **em"bo-lis'mal‡; em"bo-lis-mat'ic‡; em"bo-lis-mat'i-cal‡; em"-bo-lis'mi-cal‡.— em'bo-lize,** *vt.* To affect with or cut off by embolism.

em'bo-lite, 1 em'bo-lait; 2 ĕm'bo-līt, *n.* *Mineral.* A green, resinous silver chlorbromid, Ag(ClBr), crystallizing in the isometric system: so called because intermediate between cerargyrite and bromyrite. [< Gr. *embolē*, insertion, < *en*, in, + *ballō*, throw.]

em-bo'li-um, 1 em-bō'lɪ-um; 2 ĕm-bō'li-ŭm, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Entom.* An external border of the corium in some bugs. [< Gr. *embolion*, something thrown in, < *en*, in, + *ballō*, throw.]

em'bolne†, *vt.* To cause to swell.

Em"bo-lom'er-i, 1 em"bo-lem'ər-ai; 2 ĕm"bo-lŏm'er-ī, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A Permian order or suborder of stegocephalous amphibians having complete centra and intercentra, and two vertebral bodies to each neural arch. [< Gr. *embolos* (see EMBOLUS) + *meros*, part.]

em"bo-lom'er-ism, 1 em"bo-lem'ər-izm; 2 ĕm"bo-lŏm'er-ĭşm, *n.* The intercalation of intercentra between centra.

em"bo-lom'er-ous, 1 em"bo-lem'ər-us; 2 ĕm"bo-lŏm'er-ŭs, *a.* Thrown in; intercalated, as intercentra between centra in the *Embolomeri;* of or pertaining to the *Embolomeri;* exhibiting embolomerism.



Embolomerous Dorsal Vertebræ of *Cricotus*.
i, i, intercentra; *vc,* vertebral centrum; *sa,* articulation for upper, *ia,* for inferior head of rib; *sp,* spinous process; *ap, ap,* articulating process.

em'bo-lon, 1 em'bo-len; 2 ĕm'bo-lŏn, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** An embolus. **2.** The pointed prow, beak, or ram of an ancient war-vessel, as among the Greeks. [< Gr. *embolon*, neut. of *embolos;* see EMBOLUS.] **em'bo-lum‡.**

em"bo-lo-pha'si-a, 1 em"bo-lo-fē'zɪ-ə; 2 ĕm"bo-lo-fā'şi-a, *n.* *Rhet.* Insertion or use of meaningless and sonorous words. [Gr. *embolos* (see EMBOLUS) + *phasis*, saying, < *phēmi*, say.]

em'bo-lus, 1 em'bo-lus; 2 ĕm'bo-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** Anything inserted or shaped for insertion, as a wedge, sucker of a pump, plunger, or piston. **2.** *Pathol.* Any solid body (as a piece of fibrin or a blood-clot) that forms an obstruction in a blood-vessel. **3.** *Zool.* The terminal part of the palpus of a male spider containing an orifice for the collection and subsequent ejection of the seminal fluid. [L., < Gr. *embolos*, lit. inserted, < *en*, in, + *ballō*, throw.] **em'bo-lon‡; em'bo-lum‡.**

em'bo-ly, 1 em'bo-lɪ; 2 ĕm'bo-ly, *n.* *Embryol.* The pushing in or invagination of one half of the blastosphere or blastula into the other half, resulting in the formation of a gastrula. [< Gr. *embolē;* see EMBOLITE.]

em"bon"point', 1 ān"bōn"pwaṅ'; 2 äṅ"bôṅ"pwăṅ', *n.* [F.] A well-fed, well-rounded, or filled-out appearance of body; a moderate degree of corpulence; plumpness; stoutness: often a euphemism for *fatness*.

She is as erect in her comely *embonpoint* as a statue of Ceres. GEORGE ELIOT *Adam Bede* ch. 5, p. 47. [H. 1876.]

em-bor'der, 1 em-bēr'dər; 2 ĕm-bôr'der, *vt.* To furnish with or enclose in a border. **en-bor'der†; im-bor'der†.— em-bor'dered,** *a.* Having a border: in heraldry, said of a shield when the border and field are of the same tincture or metal **em-bor'dured‡; im-bor'dered‡.**

em-bo'som, 1 em-bu'zəm; 2 ĕm-bọ'şom, *vt.* **1.** To place in or as in the bosom or midst of some thing or place; enclose; shelter; envelop; conceal; as, a house *embosomed* in trees. **2.** To take to one's bosom; cherish.

Washington . . . was *embosomed* in the affection of the people of Virginia. BANCROFT *United States* vol. ii, p. 233. [A. 1882.]

em-boss'¹, 1 em-bes'; 2 ĕm-bŏs', *vt.* **1.** To cover, stud, or ornament with bosses, protuberances, or raised work; raise the surface of into bosses or ornaments in relief; hence, to decorate prominently or richly.

The selfsame cherub-faces which *emboss*
The Veil, lean inward to the Mercy seat.
E. B. BROWNING *Casa Guidi Windows* pt. ii, st. 25.

2. To raise or represent in relief from or upon a surface, as in metal-work or embroidery; cause to stand out.

Historic figures round the shaft *embost*.
WORDSWORTH *Pillar of Trajan* l. 13.

[< OF. *embosser*, < *em-* (< L. *in*), in, + *bosse;* see BOSS¹, *n.*]

em-boss'², *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Archaic.] To cover with foam; fleck.

Emboss'd with foam, and dark with soil, . . .
The laboring stag strain'd full in view.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 7.

2. [Archaic.] To drive, as a hunted animal, into a thicket or wood; drive to cover; take in the toils; press to extremity; tire out; hence, to cause to foam at the mouth.

We have almost *embossed* him.
SHAKESPEARE *All's Well that Ends Well* act ii, sc. 6.

3†. To conceal.

II†. *i.* To take refuge in or as in a thicket. [Ult. < OF. *embosquer* = *embuscher;* see AMBUSH, *v.*]

em-boss'³†, *vt.* To shut up, as in a box; sheathe; encase.

em-boss'†, *n.* A protuberance; boss; knob.

em-bossed', } 1 em-best'; 2 ĕm-bŏst', *pa.* **1.** Orna-
em-bost'ˢ, } mented with or formed of bosses or raised figures; hence, richly decorated; as, *embossed* leather. **2.** *Bot.* Having in the center a protuberance like the boss of a shield. **3.** Having a grained surface as glass. **4.** [Archaic.] Swollen or puffed up.


Embossed Leather Chair-back (17th century).

em-boss'er, 1 em-bes'ər; 2 ĕm-bŏs'er, *n.* One who or that which embosses.— **telegraphic embosser,** a device for recording a telegraphic message in raised characters.

em-boss'ing, 1 em-bes'ɪŋ; 2 ĕm-bŏs'ing, *n.* **1.** The act, art, or process of producing figures or designs in relief, or of ornamenting with raised work. **2.** [Rare.] Ornamentation in relief.— **blind embossing,** same as PLAIN EMBOSSING.— **em-boss'ing-i"ron,** *n.* A tool for giving the surface of marble a pebbled appearance.— **e.-machine,** *n.* **1.** A machine having a series of hot rollers bearing a design for impressment on fabrics, or of molds for stamping wood. **2.** A device for ornamenting the fronts of boots and shoes.— **e.-press,** *n.* A device for stamping raised designs on paper, leather, etc., or for canceling or preventing the alteration of checks, as by raising or puncturing the surface of the paper. — **plain e.,** the producing of a design or of figures in relief without the use of color or ink.

em-boss'ment, 1 em-bes'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕm-bŏs'ment, *n.* **1.** The act or process of embossing, or the state of being embossed. **2.** A boss-like knob or protuberance; any raised work or group of raised figures. **em-bos'ture‡.**

em-bot'tle, 1 em-bet'l; 2 ĕm-bŏt'l, *vt.* To bottle.

em"bou"chure', 1 ān"bū"shür'; 2 äṅ"bu"chür', *n.* [F.] **1.** The mouth, as of a river or stream; point of discharge.

The spot selected was a rocky bay, or *embouchure* of a small stream. N. MACLEOD *Highland Parish* p. 45. [AL. S. 1867.]

2. Any opening resembling a mouth; as, the *embouchure* of a cannon or embrasure. **3.** A mouthpiece, or the place where the mouth is applied.

Wind instruments are sounded, either with an *embouchure*, like a flute, or with reeds. B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* p. 279.

4. Position or adjustment of the lips, tongue, and other organs in playing a wind-instrument or in vocalization. **5.** The initial quality or timbre of the tone emitted or produced. **em"bouche"ment'‡; em"bou"chier'‡.— em"-bou"chure'-tube",** *n.* The pharyngeal and mouth cavities when employed for the production of musical notes.

em-bound', 1 em-baund'; 2 ĕm-bound', *vt.* [Archaic or Poet.] To hem or shut in; enclose.

em-bow', 1 em-bō'; 2 ĕm-bō', *vt.* [Archaic.] To bend or curve like a bow; arch.— **em-bowed',** *pa.* **1.** Bent like a bow; curved outward; arched; as, an *embowed* window. **2.** *Her.* Bent or curved, as toward the dexter.

em-bow'el, 1 em-bau'el; 2 ĕm-bow'ĕl, *vt.* [-ELED or -ELLED, -ELDᴾ; -EL-ING or -EL-LING.] **1.** To enclose deeply in; embed; bury; as, gems *emboweled* in the earth. **2.** [Rare.] To remove the viscera of; disembowel; figuratively, to rend as in disemboweling.— **em-bow'el-er, em-bow'el-ler,** *n.*— **em-bow'el-ment,** *n.* **1.** *pl.* The bowels; viscera; hence, the inner parts of anything; as, the *embowelments* of the earth. **2.** Disembowelment.

em-bow'er, 1 em-bau'ər; 2 ĕm-bow'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cover, enclose, or shelter with or as with a bower or foliage.

Flourishing cities, *embowered* in all the bloom and verdure of tropical gardens. LYMAN ABBOTT *O. T. Shadows* p. 12. [H. 1870.]

II. *i.* **1.** To rest or take shelter in or as in a bower; lodge; as, birds *embowering* in the branches. **2†.** To form a bower.— **em-bow'er-ing,** *n.* A bower; shelter.— **em-bow'er-ment,** *n.*

em-bow'erd, *pp.* Embowered. S. S.

em-bowl', 1 em-bōl'; 2 ĕm-bōl', *vt. & vi.* [Rare.] To form or grow into a bowl-shaped or a globular form.

em-bow'ment†, *n.* An arch.

em-box', 1 em-beks'; 2 ĕm-bŏks', *vt.* [Rare.] To set, seat, or enclose in or as in a box; as, to *embox* a watchman.

em-brace'¹, 1 em-brēs'; 2 ĕm-brāç', *v.* [EM-BRACED'; EM-BRAC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take, infold, or hold in the arms; press to the bosom; clasp with the arms; hug, especially in token of friendship or affection; as, she *embraced* her son. **2.** To accept, receive, or take; especially, to accept gladly or willingly; avail oneself of; make one's own; adopt; as, to *embrace* Christianity; to *embrace* an offer. **3.** To enclose, as by surrounding; hence, to take in; comprehend; as, the hills *embrace* the city.

The principles of Justice and Right *embrace* all beings and all times. MARTINEAU *Studies of Christianity, Five Points* p. 189. [L. G. & CO. 1879.]

4. To have sexual intercourse with. **5.** *Zool.* To partially surround, as a part or surface; as, the wings of a bird in repose *embrace* the body. **6.** *Bot.* To grasp or hold with the base. **7.** [Archaic.] To take up; undertake; as, to *embrace* a matter. **8†.** To take or keep possession; sway; also, to cherish.

II. *i.* To join in an embrace; hug each other; as, the friends *embraced*. [< OF. *embracer*, < LL. *imbrachio*, < L. *in*, in, + *brachium*, < Gr. *brachiōn*, arm.]

Syn.: adopt, clasp, comprehend, comprise, contain, encircle, enclose, encompass, entwine, environ, espouse, grasp, hold, hug, surround. *Embrace*, from the French, is the more formal and elegant; *hug*, of Scandinavian origin, is the ruder word. To the original idea of *clasping* in the arms all the derived senses may be readily traced. See CARESS; CLING; CONTAIN.— **Ant.:** disown, exclude, refuse, reject, repel, repulse, shut out.— **em-brace'a-bl(eᴾ,** *a.*— **em-brace'a-bly,** *adv.*— **em-braced',** *pa.* *Her.* Braced or bound together.— **em-brace'ment,** *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] An embrace. **2.** [Rare.] Acceptance. **3†.** Capacity. **im-brace'ment†.— em-brac'er¹,** *n.*— **em-bra'civ(eˢ,** *a.* [Rare.] Given to embracing.

em-brace'², *vt.* [EM-BRACED'; EM-BRAC'ING.] *Law.* To influence or attempt to influence corruptly the action of, as by bribery or threats; as, to *embrace* a juror or a court. [< OF. *embracer*, incite, < *en-* (< L. *in*), in, + *braise;* see BRAISE, *v.*]— **em-brac'er²,** *n.* One guilty of embracery. **em-brace'or‡; em-bra'sor‡.**

em-brace'³†, *vt.* To fasten on the arm, as a shield.

em-brace', *n.* The act of embracing; a clasping in the arms; a taking or pressing to the bosom; a hug.

em-brac'er-y, 1 em-brēs'ər-ɪ; 2 ĕm-brāç'er-y, *n.* *Crim. Law.* The offense of influencing a jury corruptly; also, the procuring for oneself or another a place upon a jury, in order to serve the interests of one side.

Embracery is an attempt to influence a jury corruptly to one side by promises, persuasions, entreaties, money, entertainments, and the like. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iv, ch. 10, p. 140.

[< OF. *embracer;* see EMBRACE², *v.*]

em-brac'ing, 1 em-brēs'ɪŋ; 2 ĕm-brāç'ing, *pa.* **1.** Encompassing; encircling; hence, comprehensive; widely inclusive; thorough. **2.** *Bot.* Clasping with the base; amplexicaul: said of a leaf surrounding a stem.— **em-brac'-ing-ly,** *adv.*— **em-brac'ing-ness,** *n.*

em-braid'†, *vt.* To braid.

em-brail', 1 em-brēl'; 2 ĕm-brāl', *vt.* [Rare.] *Naut.* To brail up.

em-branch'ment, 1 em-branch'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕm-brȧnch'ment, *n.* A branching out or off, as of an arm of a river; a branch, ramification, or division. [< F. *embranchement*, < *em-* (< L. *in*), in, + *branche;* see BRANCH, *n.*]

em-bran'gl(eᴾ, 1 em-braŋ'gl; 2 ĕm-brăn'gl, *vt.* [-GLED, -GLDᴾ; -GLING.] To entangle; complicate. [< EM-¹ + BRANGLE, *v.*] **im-bran'gle‡.— em-bran'gle-ment,** *n.*

em"bras"sade', 1 āṅ"bra"sād'; 2 äṅ"brä"säd', *n.* [F.] An embracing, as in friendship, or from affection.

em-bra'sure, *vt.* [-SURED; -SUR-ING.] To furnish with embrasures; make embrasures in. **em-bra'zure‡.**

em-bra'sure¹, 1 em-brē'ʒur; 2 ĕm-brā'zhur (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The sloping or beveling of an opening in a wall, as of a window or door, so as to enlarge its interior profile; also, the opening itself, or the space within it.

I drew back into the curtained *embrasure* of the window.
AMELIA B. EDWARDS *My Brother's Wife* ch. 7, p. 18. [H. 1865.]

2. *Mil.* An opening enlarging outwardly or inwardly in a parapet, battlement, or wall, through which a gun may be fired; a crenelle. See illus. under FORTIFICATION. [F., < OF. *embraser*, chamfer window- or door-jambs, < *en-* (< L. *in*), in, + *braser*, chamfret.] **em-bra'zure‡.**

em-bra'sure²†, *n* An embrace.

em-brave', 1 em-brēv'; 2 ĕm-brāv', *vt.* **1.** To make brave. **2†.** To embellish. **en-brave'‡.**

em-bread'†, *vt.* To braid.

em-breast'ment, 1 em-brest'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕm-brĕst'-ment, *n.* A swelling in the surface of the ground.

em-breathe', 1 em-brīth'; 2 ĕm-brēth', *vt.* **1.** To breathe in; inhale. **2.** To breathe into or give breath to. **en-breathe'‡.— em-breathe'ment,** *n.* [Rare.] A breathing in; inspiration. **em-breade'†.**

em-brew'†, *vt.* **1.** To brew or distil. **2.** To imbrue.

em"bri-gade', *vt.* [Rare.] To form into or as into a brigade; organize.

em-bright'en, *vt.* [Rare.] To brighten. **em-bright'†.**

em'brith-ite, 1 em'brɪth-ait; 2 ĕm'brith-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A granular variety of boulangerite. [< Gr. *embrithēs*, heavy.]

em-brit'tle, 1 em-brit'l; 2 ĕm-brĭt'l, *vt.* To make brittle or liable to rupture by a sudden blow or stress, as steel or cast iron by sudden cooling.

em-broad'en, *vt.* [Rare.] To broaden.

em"bro-ca'do†, *n.* **1.** A pass or thrust formerly used in fencing. **2.** A fabric of silk brocaded with silver and gold.

em'bro-cate, 1 em'bro-kēt; 2 ĕm'bro-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED; -CAT"ING.] *Med.* To moisten and rub, as with liniment or oil; apply an embrocation to; as, to *embrocate* a bruise.

He has been *embrocated*, and invisible to all but the apothecary ever since. BYRON *Works, Letters* letter cclxix, p. 86. [G. D.]

[< LL. *embrocatus*, pp. of *embroco*, < *embroca*, fomentation, < Gr. *embrochē*, fomentation, < *en*, in, + *brechō*, wet.]

em"bro-ca'tion, 1 em"bro-kē'shən; 2 ĕm"bro-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** A liquid medicinal preparation to be applied by rubbing it on an affected part; especially, a liniment. **2.** The act or process of applying a liquid medicament or a liniment, as by rubbing; as, *embrocation* of a swelling.

em-bro'glio, *n.* Same as IMBROGLIO.

em-broi'der, 1 em-brei'dər; 2 ĕm-brŏi'der, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To ornament with figures or designs in needlework; as, to *embroider* a mantle with flowers and vines in silk. **2.** To execute, make, or work in needlework, as on a groundwork of cloth; as, to *embroider* an initial on a handkerchief. **3.** To adorn or embellish with additions, material or verbal; variegate; ornament; as, to *embroider* a narrative with fiction; to *embroider* an arm by tattooing.

II. *i.* To make or work in embroidery; execute ornamental needlework; as, she *embroiders* well. [< OF. *embroder*, < *em-* (< L. *in*), in, + *broder*, broider, < *bord*, border, < LL. *bordus;* see BORDER.]— **em-broi'der-er,** *n.* — **em-broi'der-ess,** *n. fem.*

em-broi'derd, *pp.* Embroidered. S. S.

em-broi'der-y, 1 em-brei'dər-ɪ; 2 ĕm-brŏi'der-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ɪz; 2 -iş, *pl.*] **1.** Ornamental work done with the needle on cloth, canvas, leather, etc.; also, the art of producing such ornamentation, or the fabric ornamented.



1. Adjustable Embroidery-frame. 2. Tambour Embroidery-frame.

The work may be done by hand or with machinery, and threads of cotton, silk, silver, gold, etc., may be used; but embroidery is always work added to the completed fabric by means of a needle. As an art, embroidery was developed during the middle ages, and especially employed in heraldry, as for tabards.

In the fifteenth century before Christ we read of *embroidery* in blue and in purple, in scarlet and in fine linen. LUCY CRANE *Art and the Formation of Taste* lect. iii, p. 128. [MACM. 1882.]

2. Any variegated or elaborate ornamentation, especially if it resemble ornamental needlework; adornment; embellishment; as, the *embroidery* of the grass with daisies; *embroidery* upon a musical theme. **3.** *Her.* A mount with several elevations. **em-broi'der-ie†; em-broy'der-ie†.— darned embroidery,** a form of embroidered needlework composed of lines of the stitch used in darning arranged in elaborate patterns: originated in India and now generally worked on huckaback and similar material in geometrical designs to serve as a background.— **e.-frame,** *n.* A frame on which the groundwork for embroidery is stretched.— **e.-paste,** *n.* A paste used to fasten embroidery materials together, or to stiffen the back of a piece of

embroidery.— **gimped e.**, embroidery formed by covering figures made of parchment or cord with gold thread or silk. — **rococo e.**, a form of openwork made with flosselles upon an écru linen foundation; also, embroidery made by sewing China ribbons upon a satin or velvet foundation.— **Russian e.**, embroidery worked on hollands and washing materials, or upon cloth, usually in bright colors and with a wavy stitch.— **Swiss e.**, embroidery worked on fine linen or muslin with white cotton.

em-bröil', *t.* em-broil'; 2 ĕm-bröil', *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To involve in dissension or strife; bring into a state of hostility or conflict; throw into uproar or tumult; disturb grievously. 2. To render complicated or confused; mix up; entangle.

And judgment all *embroil'd*. By sadness and self-will.
MATTHEW ARNOLD *Empedocles on Etna* act i, sc. 2.

II. *i.* To become disturbed or involved in disorder or conflict; cause disorder, disturbance, or trouble. [< F. *embrouiller*, < *em-* (< L. *in*), in, + *brouiller*; see broil, *n.*] **em-brolle't; em-broyle't,** — **em-bröil'er,** *n.*

em-bröil's, *pr.* Embroils.

em-bröild', *pp.* Embroiled.

em-bröil'ment, *n.* 1. The act, process, or result of embroiling, or the state of being embroiled; disturbance; contention; tumult; strife; quarrel. 2. A confused, perplexed, or disturbed condition; complication.

One sentence of common sense brought the absurd *embroilment* to a rational conclusion.
G. O. TREVELYAN *Macaulay* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 319. [n.]

[< F. *embrouillement*, < *embrouiller*; see EMBROIL', v.]

em-bronze', 1 em-bronz'; 2 em-brônz', *v.* To represent or embody in bronze; color like bronze; bronze.

em-brown', 1 em-braun'; 2 em-brown', *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To make brown, tawny, or dark-colored.

As early Art *embrowns* the gold!
ROBERT BROWNING *In Three Days* st. 3.

2. To render dark, dim, or obscure; darken; make shady, as, evening *embrowns* the landscape.

II. *i.* To grow or become brown or dusky.

His harvest fields and labor have the leaves of the heavy head,' as if their fruitage were indeed *embrowning* in the sun.
CLAIRE *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Thomson* in vol. ii, p. 286. [s. 1869.]

im-brown't, — **em-brown'ment,** *n.*

em-brue't, *vt.* To imbrue.

em-brute', 1 em-brūt'; 2 ĕm-brut', *vt.* & *vi.* To imbrute.

em'bry-ec'to-my, *n.* [< EMBRYO- + -ECTOMY.] = EMBRYOTOMY, *n. Obstet.* An operation sometimes performed in cases of extra-uterine gestation, the fetus being removed through an incision made in the abdomen. [< EMBRYO + Gr. *ektomē*, excision.]

em'bry-o, 1 em'bry-ō; 2 ĕm'bry-o, *a.* Pertaining to or in the state of an embryo; being still in the germ; undeveloped; incipient; rudimentary. **em'bry-al;.**

This girl's *embryal* beauty.
N. P. WILLIS *People I Have Met, Tey Veil* p. 294. [n. a. s. 1850.]

— **embryo buds** (*Bot.*), adventitious buds found beneath the bark of many trees.

em'bry-o, *n.* [-OS, 1 -ōz; 2 -ōs, *pl.*] 1. The germ or rudimentary form of anything in its earliest development. Especially: (1) The vitalized germ of an organism before it has developed its distinctive form. See illus. under EGG, *n.* — **e. of an idea** (*Psychol.*), the first stage of its existence (in the human species the first five weeks), after which it is usually called a fetus, or during the whole time it is within the egg-coverings or the womb. (3) *Bot.* The rudimentary plant within the seed, which makes its appearance soon after fertilization of the ovule by the pollen and then passes through a period of rest until the germination or sprouting of the seed.

The youngest seedling, and even the *embryo* in the seed, is already an epitome of the herb or tree.
ASA GRAY *Field-Book of Botany* lesson xi, p. 74. [n. a. s. 1868.]

2. A larval stage of one of the lower animals; as, the free-swimming *embryo* of an oyster. [< F. *embryon*, < Gr. *embryon*, < *en*, in, + *bryō*, swell.] — **em'bry-o-bear'er,** *n. Bot.* See SUSPENSION. Same as OOGAMY. — **hexacanth embryo** (*Helminth.*), an embryonic tapeworm having six hooks by means of which it bores its way through the walls of the alimentary canal into the animal body's cavity of its host. — **in e.**, in an undeveloped or incipient stage or state; not yet developed or advanced, as a project or undertaking.

em'bry-o-car'di-a, 1 em'bri-o-kär'di-ə; 2 ĕm'bry-o-cär'di-a, *n. Pathol.* An affection of the heart characterised by a heart-beat which resembles that of a fetus.

em'bry-o-ec'to-my, *n.* = EMBRYOTOMY, *n. Obstet.*

The destruction of the embryo or of the fetus in the womb, as in cases where delivery is impossible, or for the purpose of producing abortion. [< EMBRYO + Gr. *ektomē*, kill.] — **em'bryo-ec'to-nic,** *a.* — **em'bryo-ec'to-nous,** *a.*

em'bry-of'er-ous, 1 em'bri-of'er-us; 2 ĕm'bry-of'er-ŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Containing or bearing an embryo.

em'bry-og'e-ny, 1 em'bri-oj'e-ni; 2 ĕm'bry-ŏj'e-ny, *n.* 1. The science of the formation and growth of organisms. 2. The formation or origination and growth of the embryo; the generation of organisms. In plants, *embryogeny* may be either monoplastic, or indirect or heteroplastic. In the former case the embryo resembles the parent form and develops into an exact copy of it; in the latter, it frequently differs in a marked manner from the adult form, which emerges from it as a lateral bud. See PROEMBRYO; SUSPENSOR. [< EMBRYO + -GENY.] **em'bry-o-gen'e-sis‡;** — **em'bry-og'o-ny.** — **o-gen'ic,** *a.* — **o-ge-nic',** *a.*

em'bry-o-graph, 1 em'bri-o-graf'; 2 ĕm'bry-o-gräf, *n.* A combination of a compound microscope and a camera lucida, used for drawing outlines of embryos, etc., on a large scale. [< EMBRYO + -GRAPH.] — **em'bry-og'raph-er,** *n.* — **em'bry-o-graph'ic,** *a.* — **em'bry-og'ra-phy,** *n.* The process produced by an embryograph; pertaining to or of the nature of embryography.

em'bry-og'ra-phy, 1 em'bri-og'ra-fi; 2 ĕm'bry-ŏg'ra-fy, *n.* A description of or treatise upon undeveloped organisms or embryos. [< EMBRYO + -GRAPHY.]

em'bry-o-ism, 1 em'bri-o-izm; 2 ĕm'bry-o-ĭsm, *n.* The state of being an embryo; the condition of an embryo.

Embryol., *abbr.* Embryology.

em'bry-ol'o-gy, 1 em'bri-ol'o-ji; 2 ĕm'bry-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* That branch of biology which deals with embryos or with the formation and development of organisms. As a branch of somatology (see SOMATOLOGY), human embryology has been divided by some authorities into (1) *teratology*, (2) *heredity*, and (3) *ethnic* and *racial anatomy*.

There is not a single fact in *Embryology* to justify the assumption that the laws of development, now known to be so precise and definite for every animal, . . . have ever been allowed to run into each other.
L. AGASSIZ *Methods of Study* ch. 16, p. 319. [n. a. s. 1863.]

[< EMBRYO + -LOGY.] — **experimental embryology,** the study of the effects produced by modifying the conditions under which embryos develop, in order to determine the significance and value of the phenomena in normally developing embryos. — **em'bry-o-log'ic,** — **em'bry-o-log'i-cal,** *a.* — **em'bry-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **em'bry-ol'o-gist,** *n.* One interested or versed in embryology.

em'bry-o'ma, 1 em'bri-ō'mə; 2 ĕm'bry-ō'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A tumor containing embryonic structures or derived from embryonic elements. [< EMBRYO.]

em'bry-on, 1 em'bri-on; 2 ĕm'bry-ŏn, *n.* [Archaic.] An embryo.

The earth was form'd: but in the womb as yet
Of waters, *embryon* immature involved.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. vii, l. 277.

— **em'bry-on,** *a.* Embryonic; embryo. — **em'bry-o-nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an embryo or embryonic stage; embryonic. — **em'bry-on-ate'ly,** — **embryonal vesicle** (*Biol.*), a globular portion of the protoplasm within the embryo-sac, that after impregnation develops into the embryo; oosphere.

Em'bryo-na'tæ, *n. pl.* [Rare.] Embryonate or flowering plants.

em'bry-o-nate, 1 em'bri-o-nēt; 2 ĕm'bry-o-nāt, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling an embryo; bearing embryos; containing or being an embryo; fecundated; embryonal. 2†. Embedded in other bodies.

em'bry-on'ic, 1 em'bri-on'ik; 2 ĕm'bry-ŏn'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an embryo; being in the state of an embryo; rudimentary; undeveloped. — **embryonic sac** (*Bot.*), same as EMBRYO-SAC.— **e. shield** (*Biol.*), the compacted cytoplasm portion of the blastodermic cavity wherein the embryo is developed. — **em'bry-on-ic'al-ly,** *adv.*

em'bry-o-nif'er-ous, 1 em'bri-o-nif'er-us; 2 ĕm'bry-o-nĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* Bearing or having an embryo. [< EMBRYO + L. *fero*, bear.]

em'bry-on't-form, 1 em'bri-on't-fōrm; 2 ĕm'bry-ŏn't-fōrm, *a.* Having the form or character of an embryo.

em'bry-o-pa-thol'o-gy, 1 em'bri-o-pə-thol'o-ji; 2 ĕm'bry-o-pa-thŏl'o-gy, *n.* The branch of medical science that treats of abnormalities and diseases of the fetus.

Em'bry-oph'y-ta, 1 em'bri-of'i-tə; 2 ĕm'bry-ŏf'i-ta, *n. pl. Bot.* An extensive group of the higher divisions of plants, made by Engler's system, embracing all those plants that have a true embryo in connection with the female organism, and, accordingly, including all those above the *Thallophyta*. Compare MYXOTHALLOPHYTA. [< Gr. *embryon*, embryo, + *phyton*, plant.] — **em'bry-o-phyte,** *n.*

em'bry-o-plas'ty, 1 em'bri-o-plas'ti; 2 ĕm'bry-o-plăs'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the formation and development of an embryo. [< EMBRYO; and see PLASTIC.]

em'bry-o-sac', 1 em'bri-o-sak'; 2 ĕm'bry-o-săc', *n. Bot.* The sac, formed of one cell or many, within the nucleus of the ovule of phanerogams. It contains the embryonal vesicle.

em'bry-o-scope, 1 em'bri-o-skōp; 2 ĕm'bry-o-scōp, *n.* An instrument for observing the development of the embryo of birds. [< EMBRYO + -SCOPE.] — **em'bry-o-scop'ic,** *a.*

em'bry-ot'e-ga, 1 em'bri-ot'i-gə; 2 ĕm'bry-ŏt'e-ga, *n. Bot.* A hardened covering of the radicle of some kinds of embryos, of aspecial character, which greatly retards or facilitates like a lid in germination. [< EMBRYO + Gr. *tegos*, roof.] **em'bry-o-te'gi-um‡.**

em'bry-ot'hlast, 1 em'bri-ot'hlast; 2 ĕm'bry-ŏt'hlăst, *n. Obstet.* A crushing of the bones of the fetus to render its removal possible when parturition is exceedingly difficult.

em'bry-o-thlast, 1 em'bri-o-thlast; 2 ĕm'bry-o-thlăst, *n. Obstet.* A cephalotribe. [< EMBRYO + Gr. *thlastos*, broken.] **em'bry-o-thlas'ta‡.**

em'bry-ot'ic, *a.* Same as EMBRYONIC.

em'bry-o-tom'ic, 1 em'bri-o-tom'ik; 2 ĕm'bry-o-tŏm'ic, *a.* Pertaining to embryotomy.

em'bry-ot'o-my, 1 em'bri-ot'o-mi; 2 ĕm'bry-ŏt'o-my, *n.* 1. *Obstet.* The cutting of a fetus in the womb to reduce its bulk and facilitate delivery. 2. The dissection or anatomical examination of embryos.

em'bry-o-troph, 1 em'bri-o-trof; 2 ĕm'bry-o-trŏf, *n. Biol.* Food-yolk. [< EMBRYO + Gr. *trophē*, nourishment, < *trephō*, nourish.] — **em'bry-o-troph'ic,** *a.* — **em'bry-ot'ro-phy,** *n.* Nutrition of the embryo or fetus.

em'bry-ous, *a.* [Archaic.] Embryonic.

em'bry-u'lci, 1 em'bri-ul'kī; 2 ĕm'bry-ul'cy, *n. Obstet.* Forcible extraction of a fetus, as by embryotomy; removal of a dead fetus with instruments. [< Gr. *embryoulkia*, < *embryon*, EMBRYO, + *helkō*, draw.] — **em'bry-ul'cu-late,** — **em'bry-ul'cus,** *n.* An instrument for effecting embryulcia.

em-bulk', *vt.* [Rare.] To make of greater bulk.

Em'bur-y, 1 em'bur-i; 2 ĕm'bur-y, Philip (?-1726-8-?-1775). An American divine of German parentage, but born in Ireland; the first Methodist preacher in the United States.

em-bush't, *vt.* To set in ambush.— **em-bush'ment,** *n.*

em-bush', 1 em-bush'; 2 ĕm-bŭsh', *vt.* To provide with a bush.

Em'den, 1 em'den; 2 ĕm'dĕn, *n.* 1. A fortified seaport town in Hanover, Germany. 2. A coal-black breed of large geese said to have originated in Emden, Westphalia. See GOOSE. **Emb'dent.** 3. See CRUISER ISLANDS.

E. M. E., *abbr.* Engineer of mines of different potential.

eme, 1 im; 2 ĕm, *n.* [Scot.] An uncle; also, an aunt, friend, or neighbor.

E'mek-ke-zig', 1 i'mek-ki-zig'; 2 ē'mĕk-ke-zĭg', *n. Bib.* Jos. xviii, 21.

Em'e-line, 1 em'i-lin or -lin; 2 ĕm'e-lin or -lin, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Em'i-ly‡; Em'mat; Em'me-linet.**

E. F., E'ff'ĕn'dĭ, E'ff'ĕn'dĭ, E'ff'ĕn'dĭ; E-ĕn'dĭ-le, 1 ē-fi'fi-e, 2 ē-ĕf'fi-e; It. Pg. Sp. **E-mi'li-a,** 1 ē-mi'li-ə, 2 ē-mĭ'li-a.

e-mend', 1 i-mend'; 2 ē-mĕnd', *vt.* 1. To alter the form or words of (a work or document) with a view to improvement; make corrections in, especially as a result of criticism. 2. [Rare.] To change (anything) for the better; free from faults; correct; amend. [< L. *emendo*; see AMEND.] **e-men'date‡.**

SYN.: amend. A text, writing, or statement is *amended* by the author or by some adequate authority; it is *emended* by conjecture. A motion is *amended* by the mover or by the assembly; a constitution is *amended* by the people; an ancient text is *emended* by a critic who believes that what seems to him the better reading is what the author wrote. See AMEND.— **e-mend'a-bl(e)**, *a.*— **e-mend'ate-ly‡,** *adv.* Correctly.— **em'en-da'tor,** *n.* One who emends; a corrector.— **e-mend'a-tor-y,** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to emending; amendatory. 2†. Disciplinary; corrective.— **e-mend'er,** *n.*

e-men'dals, 1 i-men'dəlz; 2 ē-mĕn'dals, *n. pl.* Moneys reserved to make up losses or provide for unexpected emergencies: a term used by the Society of the Inner Temple, London.

e'men-da'tion, 1 i'men-di'shən; 2 ē'mĕn-dā'shon (XIII), *n.* 1. The correction of errors or faults, especially of textual errors or corruptions, as in a document; a changing for the better; correction; improvement. 2. A correction or alteration, as in a document.

The *emendations* [Collier's of Shakespeare] created a great commotion in the literary world, and were furiously applauded or furiously assailed. *Quarterly Rev.* vol. iii, p. 348. [s. '01.]

[< L. *emendatio(n-)*, < *emendo*; see AMEND.]

e-men'di-cate‡, *vt.* To act the pauper; beg.

Em'er, 1 em'er; 2 ĕm'er, *n. Jr. Myth.* In the Heroic Cycle, the wife of Cuchulain.

em'er-ald, 1 em'er-ald; 2 ĕm'er-ald, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or like the emerald, especially in color; hence, of a rich and vivid green color. 2. Printed with or designating the type called emerald; as, an *emerald* edition.— **emerald copper,** same as DIOPTASE.— **em'er-ald-fish'ᵉ,** *n.* A goby (*Gobionellus acanicus*) of the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, having the base of the tongue shining with reflections like a gem.— **e. green.** 1. A brilliant green resembling the emerald. See GREEN, *n.* 2. A pigment made of Paris green.— **E. Isle,** Ireland; so called first by William Drennan, 1754–1820, in his poem *Erin*) because of the richness of its verdure.— **e.-moth,** *n.* A moth of the genus *Hipparchus*.— **e. nickel** (*Mineral.*), same as ZABAITITE.— **e. spodumene,** same as HIDDENITE.

em'er-ald, *n.* 1. A bright-green variety of beryl, which when clear and nearly flawless is one of the most highly valued gems. Its color is due to chromium; specific gravity, 2.65 to 2.8; hardness, 7.5 to 7.8; sp. gr. 2.7, nearly. Emeralds are found in various parts of the world, including Egypt, Siberia, and North Carolina. The most beautiful, the not the largest, emeralds come from Colombia.

I mark the glow-worm, as I pass,
More with a brown nuisance' through the grass,
An *emerald* of light.
COLERIDGE *Lines at Shurton Bars* st. 1.

2. In the Bible, an unidentified precious stone (Hebrew *nophek*), probably a carbuncle, used in the breastplate of the high priest.

They traded for thy wares with *emeralds*. *Ezek.* xxvii, 16 (R. V.).

3. A rich and vivid green, like that of the gem. 4. [Eng.] A size of type intermediate between minion and nonpareil. 5. One of various green geometrid moths. [< F. *émeraude*, < L. *smaragdus*, < Gr. *smaragdos*, green name of a precious stone.] **em'er-ant‡; em'er-aud‡; em'er-od‡; em'er-old‡; hem'er-auld.** — **Brazilian emerald,** a Brazilian tourmaline resembling the emerald in color: trade name. **ecclesiastical e.**, — **Oriental e.**, a valuable transparent variety of corundum. See CORUNDUM.— **Uralian e.**, same as DEMANTOID.

em'er-ald Hill. A suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

em'er-ald-ine, 1 em'er-ald-in or -in; 2 ĕm'er-ald-in or -ĭn, *n.* A dark-green dye for fabrics, produced by treating anilin black with acids before the black is completely developed.

Em'er-an'do, *n.* Same as ESMERALDA, 2.

em'er-sael', *n.* A piece of medieval armor, supposed to have been the guard of the armpit.

e-merge', 1 i-mûrj'; 2 ē-mĕrg', *v.* [E-MERGED'; E-MERG'ING.] **I.** *i.* 1. To rise, as from a fluid; hence, to come forth from within or behind some covering or concealment; issue from a place or state of obscurity. 2. To become apparent; come into view or into existence; as, the star *emerged* from the shadow of the trees. 3. To present itself suddenly for solution; to "crop up"; as, the difficulty *emerges*. **II.** *t.* To immerge. [< L. *emergo*, < e, out, + *mergo*, dip.]

e-mer'gence, 1 i-mûr'jens; 2 ē-mĕr'gĕnc, *n.* 1. The act, process, or result of emerging; a rising or coming forth; a coming into view; as, the *emergence* of the moon from an eclipse; the *emergence* of a race from barbarism. 2. That which emerges; an outgrowth, as a prickle or hair growing from the subepidermic tissue of a plant. 3. An emergency; incident.

They call in their *emergence*. Upon countless saints and virgins.
THACKERAY *The White Squall* st. 6.

4. *Astron.* Same as EMERSION.

— **grazing emergence** (*Astron.*), light issuing from a transparent medium almost parallel with its surface.— **path of e.** (*Geol.*), the path pursued by the elastic waves produced by an earthquake when they reach the surface of shock to the point of emergence on the earth's surface.

e-mer'gen-cy, 1 i-mûr'jen-si; 2 ē-mĕr'gĕn-cy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -siz; 2 -çĭs, *pl.*] 1. A sudden or unexpected occurrence or condition calling for immediate action; a pressing and pressing combination of circumstances: sometimes, less properly, used in the sense of urgent need or exigency.

Tell me how much has been your patient toil in obscurity, and I will tell you how far you will triumph in an *emergency*.
ANDREWS *Getting On in the World* ch. 14, p. 254. [n. c. a. 1873.]

2. [Rare.] Emergence. 3. [Australasia.] A purse, a substitute player; an emergency man. 4†. Casual, unexpected, or contingent gain or profit. SYN.: see NECESSITY.

— **emergency cord** (*Railroads*), a cord pulled in cases of emergency, automatically setting the air-brakes or otherwise stopping the train. Compare COMMUNICATION-CORD.

— **e. gear** (*Auto.*), a gear differing from the principle of differential motion: usually applied by means of a hollow sleeve working on a live axle, and engaging and disengaging a gang of three gears. Thus, it acts as a motionless clutch whose stresses are uniform, but it is not available for driving outside pinions when the stress upon it is excessive.— **e. man.** 1. A person or officer engaged for special service, as in Irish evictions. 2. [Eng.] In football or cricket, a player who acts as a substitute.— **e. ration** (*Mil.*), concentrated food.

e-mer'gent, 1 i-mûr'jent; 2 ē-mĕr'gĕnt, *a.* 1. Rising or emerging as from a fluid; issuing from covering, concealment, or surrounding; issuing forth; coming into view; also, derivative or logically resulting.

When light traverses a medium with parallel faces the *emergent* rays are parallel to the incident rays.
E. ATKINSON *Ganot's Physics* bk. vii, ch. 3, p. 449. [w. v. 1877.]

2. Coming unexpectedly, especially when demanding immediate action; urgent; pressing; sudden. 3. Tending to or provided for emergencies. [< L. *emergen(t-)s*, ppr. of *emergo*; see EMERGE.] — **emergent year,** a year from which time is computed; the first year of an epoch, as of the Christian era.— **e-mer'gent-ly,** *adv.*— **e-mer'gent-ness,** *n.*

e-mer'gent, *n.* 1. That which comes forth as a natural outgrowth or occurrence; that which emerges; the result of some natural process. 2†. An emergency.

em'er-il, 1 em'er-il; 2 ĕm'er-ĭl, *n.* 1. A glaziers' diamond. 2†. Emery. [Var. of EMERY.]

e-mer'it-ed, *a.* 1. Emeritus. 2. Skilled; experienced.

e-mer'i-tus, 1 i-mer'i-təs; 2 ē-mĕr'ĭ-tus, *a.* [L.] Retired from active service (as on account of age or infirmity), but retained in an honorary position: honorably relieved from

duty after serving one's time or rendering sufficient service; as, a pastor or professor *emeritus*.

e-mer'i-tus, *n.* [-TI, 1 -tai; 2 -tī, *pl.*] **1.** [Rare.] One (as a pastor or a college professor) who has been honorably retired from active duty, especially when retained on the pay-rolls. **2.** *Rom. Antiq.* A soldier or official who had served out his legal time, and hence was entitled to special privileges, pension, etc.

em'er-od¹, 1 em'ər-əd; 2 ĕm'er-ŏd, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] A tumor; boil; plague-spot. **2†.** A hemorrhoid. **em'er-oid‡.**

e-merse', 1 ɪ-mūrs'; 2 e-mẽrs', *vt.* [E-MERSED', E-MERST'ˢ; E-MERS'ING.] To cause to emerge from a liquid, in contradistinction to *immerse*.

e-mersed', 1 ɪ-mūrst'; 2 e-mẽrst', *a. Bot.* **1.** Standing above and out of water. **2.** Protruding above surrounding leaves. [< L. *emersus*, pp. of *emergo*; see EMERGE.]

e-mer'sion, 1 ɪ-mūr'shən; 2 e-mẽr'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of emerging, coming forth, or rising out of or from behind something. **2.** *Astron.* The reappearance of a heavenly body after being eclipsed or occulted; the reappearance of a star that has been lost in the sun's rays.— **emersion wedge,** see WEDGE.

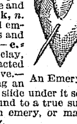
Em'er-son, 1 em'ər-sən; 2 ĕm'er-son, **Ralph Waldo** (⁵/₂₅1803–⁴/₂₇1882). An American transcendental essayist, poet, and lecturer; *Conduct of Life*.

Em"er-so'ni-an, 1 em"ər-sō'nɪ-ən; 2 ĕm"er-sō'ni-an. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like Ralph Waldo Emerson or his writings; hence, transcendental, oracular, sententious, and striking in thought and style. **II.** *n.* An admirer or follower of Emerson.— **Em"er-so'ni-an-ism,** *n.*

em'er-y¹, 1 em'ər-ɪ; 2 ĕm'er-y, *n.* **1.** A very hard black or grayish-black variety of corundum, containing usually a small amount of magnetite or hematite intimately mixed. When ground to a powder, it is used for polishing, grinding, or abrading stone, glass, metal, etc.

Pain is like *emery*. If it scours anything that wants to be scoured it is good, otherwise it is not good. H. W. BEECHER in Drysdale's *Prov. from Plymouth Pulpit, Trouble* p. 216. [A. 1887.]

2. An emery-bag. [< OF. *emeril*, < It. *smeriglio*, < Gr. *smyris*, emery-powder.]— **em'er-y-bag",** *n.* A small bag or case filled with emery, used for keeping needles bright and clean.— **e.-board,** *n.* Paper-pulp mixed with emery and molded into slabs or other forms.— **e.-cake,** *n.* Emery mixed with beeswax or suet: for application to the abrading surface of buff-wheels or glaze-wheels.— **e.-cloth, e.-paper,** *n.* Cloth or paper coated with glue and emery: used as an abrasive.— **e.-stick,** *n.* A piece of wood coated with glue and emery: used for sharpening cutting edges and for abrading or polishing. **e.-rifle‡.**— **e.-stone,** *n.* A mixture of emery with clay, shellac, glue, or other substance, compacted into various forms: used as an abrasive.— **e.-surfacer,** *n.* A machine comprising an emery-wheel and a table adapted to slide under it so that work clamped to the table will be ground to a true surface. — **e.-wheel,** *n.* A wheel coated with emery, or made of emery-stone: for grinding or polishing.


An Emery-bag.

Em'er-y², 1 em'ər-ɪ; 2 ĕm'er-y, *n.* **1.** A masculine proper name. F. **Eme"ri',** 1 ēm"rī', 2 ẹm"rï'; It. **A"me-ri'go,** 1 ɑ̄"mē-rī'go, 2 ä"mẹ-rï'go; L. **Al"me-ri'cus,** 1 al"mɪ-rai'kus, 2 ăl"me-rī'cŭs. **2. Winifred,** stage-name of Mrs. Isabel Winifred Maud (Emery) Maude, an English actress. **3.** A county in Utah; 4,336 sq. m.; county-seat, Castle Dale. [Teut., work, rule.]

em'er-y-lite, 1 em'ər-ɪ-lait; 2 ĕm'er-y-līt, *n.* Same as MARGARITE, 1.

Em'er-y-ville, 1 em'ər-ɪ-vil; 2 ĕm'er-y-vĭl, *n.* A town in Alameda county, Cal.

E-mes'i-dæ, 1 ɪ-mes'ɪ-dī; 2 e-mĕs'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of reduvioidean bugs with fore legs raptorial and others very slender. **E'me-sa,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *Emesa*, city of Syria.]— **em'e-sid,** *a.* & *n.*— **em'e-soid,** *a.*

em'e-sis, 1 em'ɪ-sis; 2 ĕm'e-sis, *n.* Vomiting. [< Gr. *emesis*, < *emeō*, vomit.] **e-me'si-a‡.**

em"e-ta-tro'phi-a, 1 em"ɪ-tə-trō'fɪ-ə; 2 ĕm"e-ta-trō'fi-a, *n. Pathol.* Emaciation due to chronic vomiting. [< Gr. *emetos*, vomiting, + *trephō*, nourish.]

e-met'ic, 1 ɪ-met'ɪk; 2 e-mĕt'ic, *a.* Tending or having power to produce vomiting. [< L. *emeticus*, < Gr. *emetikos*, < *emeō*, vomit.] **e-met'i-cal‡; e-met'ick†.**— **emetic weed,** Indian tobacco (*Lobelia inflata*), a powerful emetic used in the botanic school of medicine.

— **e-met'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **e-met'i-cize,** *vt.* [Rare.] To cause to vomit. **e-met'i-cise‡.**

e-met'ic, *n.* A medicine or other substance that produces or is used to produce vomiting.

em'e-tin, } 1 em'ɪ-tɪn, -tin *or* -tīn; 2 ĕm'e-tin, -tin *or* -tīn, *n.*
em'e-tine, } *Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid ($C_{15}H_{22}NO_2$) contained in the ipecacuanha-root, of which it is the bitter principle. [< EMETIC.] **e-me'ti-a‡.**

em"e-to-ca-thar'sis, 1 em"ɪ-to-kə-thɑ̄r'sɪs; 2 ĕm"e-to-ca-thär'sis, *n.* Simultaneous vomiting and purging.

em"e-to-ca-thar'tic, 1 em"ɪ-to-kə-thɑ̄r'tɪk; 2 ĕm"e-to-ca-thär'tic. **I.** *a. Med.* Causing both vomiting and purging. **II.** *n.* A medicine causing both vomiting and purging at the same time. [< Gr. *emetos* (< *emeō*, vomit) + CATHARTIC.]

em"e-tol'o-gy, 1 em"ɪ-tol'o-jɪ; 2 ĕm"e-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The branch of medical science that deals with emesis and the methods of producing it; also, a treatise on emesis and emetics. [< Gr. *emetos*, vomiting, + -LOGY.]

em"e-to-mor'phin, 1 em"ɪ-to-mōr'fɪn; 2 ĕm"e-to-mŏr'fin, *n.* Same as APOMORPHIN. **em"e-to-mor'phi-a‡; em"e-to-mor'phine‡.**

e'meu, 1 ī'miū; 2 ē'mū, *n.* The emu. **e'mew‡.**

é"meute', 1 ē"müt'; 2 ẹ"müt', *n.* [F.] A seditious or mutinous outbreak; a popular disturbance; a riot; a tumult.

E. M. F., *abbr.* Electromotive force, the unit being the volt.

em-forth'†, *prep.* Evenforth.

em-gal'la, 1 em-gal'ə; 2 ĕm-găl'a, *n.* [S. Afr.] The wart-hog.

-emia, *suffix.* Derived from Gr. *haima*, blood: used in the names of diseases.

em"i-ca'tion, 1 em"ɪ-kē'shən; 2 ĕm"i-cā'shon, *n* A shining forth; scintillation.

e-mic'tion, 1 ɪ-mik'shən; 2 e-mĭc'shon, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Urination; micturition. **2.** Urine.

e-mic'to-ry, 1 ɪ-mik'to-rɪ; 2 e-mĭc'to-ry **I.** *a.* Diuretic. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz; 2 -riṣ, *pl.*] A medicine or substance that increases the flow of urine. [< E- + L. *mictus*, pp. of *mingo*, urinate.]

em'i-grant, 1 em'ɪ-grənt; 2 ĕm'i-grant, *a.* Moving from one place or country, as for the purpose of settling in another; emigrating; migrating; migratory. Compare IMMIGRANT. [< L. *emigran(t-)s*, ppr. of *emigro*, move away, < *e* away, + *migro*, move.]

em'i-grant, *n.* **1.** One who emigrates; one who removes from one place or country to another; an émigré.

We have room and hospitality for *emigrants* who come to our shores to better their condition by the adoption of our citizenship. DEPEW *Orations and Speeches, Feb. 22, 1888* p. 49. [CAS. CO. 1890.]

2. A generation of winged, parthenogenetic insects which leaves its native plant and reproduces itself upon another kind of plant.

Em'i-grant Peak. **1.** A volcanic mountain in Montana; 10.969 ft. high. **2.** A mountain in Nevada; 8.509 ft. high.

em'i-grate, 1 em'ɪ-grēt; 2 ĕm'i-grāt, *vi.* **I.** [-GRAT"ED; -GRAT"ING.] To go from one country, state, or region for the purpose of settling or residing in another; remove permanently from one's home or native land. **II.** *vt.* [Rare.] To cause to emigrate. [< L. *emigratus*, pp. of *emigro*; see EMIGRANT.]

Syn.: immigrate, migrate. To *migrate* is to change one's dwelling-place, usually with the idea of repeated change, or of periodical return; it applies to wandering tribes of men, and to many birds and animals. *Emigrate* and *immigrate* carry the idea of a permanent change of residence to some other country or some distant region; the two words apply to the same person and the same act, according to the side from which the action is viewed. A person *emigrates from* the land he leaves, and *immigrates to* the land where he takes up his abode.

em"i-gra'tion, 1 em"ɪ-grē'shən; 2 ĕm"i-grā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of emigrating; departure from one country or region to settle and reside in another.

The whole policy of Pericles was to get rid of the superabundant population by encouraging the *emigration* of the poorer sort. RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. iii, bk. v. p. 250, note. [A. 1885.]

2. Those who emigrate; emigrants. **3.** A moving about or away; migration. [< F. *émigration*, < LL. *emigratio(n-)*, < L. *emigro*; see EMIGRANT.]— **em"i-gra'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to emigration.— **em"i-gra'tion-ist,** *n.* One who advocates or encourages emigration.— **em'i-gra"tor,** *n.* [Rare.] An emigrant.— **em'i-gra"to-ry,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or engaged in emigrating; migratory: used of animals.

é"mi"gré', 1 ē"mī"grē'; 2 ẹ"mī"grẹ', *n.* [F.] An emigrant; especially, one of the royalists or other refugees who fled from France during the French revolution of 1789.

É"mile', 1 ē"mīl'; 2 ẹ"mīl', *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Fl. **E-mi'lus,** 1 ē-mī'lus, 2 ẹ-mī'lus; G. **E'mil,** 1 ē'mɪl, 2 ẹ'mil; It. **E-mi'li-o,** 1 ē-mī'lī-o, 2 ẹ-mī'lī-o; L. **Æ-mil'i-us** or **Ae-mil'i-us,** 1 ē-mil'ɪ-us, 2 ē-mĭl'i-ŭs; Sp. **E-mi'li-o,** 1 ē-mī'lī-o, 2 ẹ-mī'lī-o. **Ai-mil'i-os‡,** [Gr.]. **2.** See EMELINE. **3.** In Jean Jacques Rousseau's *Émile*, the hero. represented as the typical product of ideal education.

E-mil'i-a¹, 1 ɪ-mil'ɪ-ə; 2 e-mĭl'i-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of annual or perennial herbs of the family *Asteraceæ*, natives of tropical Asia, Africa, and Polynesia. They have rayless heads and white pappus. *E. flammea*, the *tasselflower*, or *Flora's paint-brush*, is a common garden flower.

E-mil'i-a², 1 ɪ-mil'ɪ-ə; 2 e-mĭl'i-a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** In Chaucer's *Knight's Tale*, the lady loved by Arcite and Palamon, and won by the latter. **E-mel'i-a‡.** **3.** In Shakespeare's *Othello*, Iago's wife, Desdemona's waiting-woman. **4.** In Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*, the attendant on Hermione in prison. **5.** In Smollett's *Adventures of Peregrine Pickle*, the lady loved by the hero. **6.** 1 ē-mī'lī-ɑ; 2 ẹ-mī'lī-ä. A compartimento of Italy, comprising 8 provinces. [See EMELINE.] **E-mil'i-an,** *n.* A native or resident of Emilia.

É"mi"lie', Em'i-ly, *n.* See EMELINE.

E'mim, } 1 ī'mɪm, ī'mɪmz; 2 ē'mĭm, ē'mĭmṣ. *n. pl. Bib.* A
E'mims, } race of giants E. of the Dead Sea. *Gen.* xiv, 5, etc.

em'i-nence¹, 1 em'ɪ-nens; 2 ĕm'i-nĕnç, *n.* **1.** An elevated or high place; a place or part that projects above the general surface or the surroundings; a protuberance or prominence; especially, a rising or height of ground; a hill. **2.** An elevated position with respect to rank, place, character, condition, etc.; distinction; conspicuousness; prominence; as, he is a statesman of *eminence*. **3.** A high degree; state, quality, or position; relative height or importance. **4.** A title of honor or form of address especially applied to cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church. **5†.** Superiority; upper hand; advantage. **6†.** Honor due to superiority. **7†.** State or condition of being elevated; height. [< F. *éminence*, < L. *eminentia*, < *eminen(t-)s*, ppr. of *emineo*, stand forth, < *e*, forth, + *mineo*, project.] **em'i-nen-cy‡.** Syn.: see FAME; HEIGHT.— **frontal eminence** (*Anat.*), one of two rounded projections on the forehead above the arch of the orbit.— **nasal e.,** the glabella.— **parietal e.** (*Anat.*), a rounded elevation of the parietal bone constituting its most prominent portion.

Em'i-nence², *n.* A village in Henry county, Ky.

É"mi"nence' Grise', L', 1 lē"mī"nūns' grīz'; 2 lẹ"mī"näṅç' grīṣ'. [F.] Literally, "the gray cardinal." Specif., a nickname of François Le Clerc du Tremblay ("Father Joseph"), the confessor and agent of Cardinal Richelieu; also, the name of a painting by Gérôme, in which Father Joseph is the central figure.

em'i-nent, 1 em'ɪ-nent; 2 ĕm'i-nĕnt, *a.* **1.** High in station, merit, or esteem; distinguished; prominent; conspicuous; as, an *eminent* scholar; *eminent* services.

Eminent good fortune is a prize rarely given, even to the foremost in the race. STORY in *Am. Oratory* p. 509. [C. B. & H. 1826.]

2. Independent of other authority; paramount; supreme. See EMINENT DOMAIN, under DOMAIN. **3.** *Mining.* Being or having the most perfect of several cleavages. **4.** [Archaic.] Rising above other things; high in relative position; lofty; as, an *eminent* tower.

And all amid them stood the tree of life, High *eminent*.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. iv, l. 219.

[OF., < L. *eminen(t-)s*; see EMINENCE.]

Syn.: conspicuous, distinguished, famed, famous, known, lofty, noted, prominent, remarkable, signal. See CELEBRATED; HIGH; ILLUSTRIOUS; PARAMOUNT.— Ant.: common, commonplace, inferior, low, mean, ordinary.— Prep.: eminent *in* war; *for* valor; *among* his contemporaries.

Em'i-nent Hand. Pen-name of Alexander Pope; *The Impertinent*, a satire.

em'i-nent-ly, 1 em'ɪ-nent-lɪ; 2 ĕm'i-nĕnt-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an eminent degree or manner.

A station which raises a man too *eminently* above the level of his fellow-creatures, is not the most favorable to moral or to intellectual qualities.
DE QUINCEY *Opium-Eater* prelim., p. 55. [T. & F. 1855.]

2. *Philos.* In a manner transcending comparison; perfectly and absolutely; especially, of the action of a cause vastly superior to its effect. **3†.** In an elevated position; on high; conspicuously.

Em'in Pa-sha', 1 em'ɪn pə-shɑ̄'; 2 ĕm'in pa-shạ' (³/₂₈1840–¹⁰/₂₀1892). Name by which Eduard Schnitzer, a German African explorer, naturalist, and administrator, was known. He was appointed Bey and Governor of the Egyptian Equatorial Provinces in 1878, but in 1883 he was cut off from the Egyptian Sudan by the Mahdi. In 1889 he was relieved by Stanley and reached the east coast, but returned to the interior and was assassinated by Arabs.

e-mir', 1 ē-mīr'; 2 ẹ-mïr', *n.* **1.** Any independent prince, chieftain, or commander in the Mohammedan East; as, the *Emir* el-Mumenin (Prince of the Faithful) or calif. **2.** Any descendant of Mohammed through his daughter Fatimah, entitled to wear a green turban, the favorite color of the prophet. **3.** Any high Turkish official or head of a specific department in Turkish service. [< Turk, *āmir*, < Ar. *amīr*, ruler, < *amara*, command.] **a-meer'‡; a-mir'‡; e-meer'‡.**— **e-mir'ate,** *n.* The jurisdiction, position, or rank of an emir. **e-mir'ship‡.**

em"is-sa'ri-um, 1 em"ɪ-sē'rɪ-um; 2 ĕm"i-sā'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* An emissary vein; an emissary. **2.** *Antiq.* An outlet or channel for water from a lake or reservoir; especially, a canal with flood-gates, sluices, etc. [< L. *emissarius*, < *emissus*; see EMISSION.]

em'is-sa-ry, 1 em'ɪ-sē-rɪ; 2 ĕm'i-sā-ry, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to one sent forth to explore or act as a spy; spying; exploring. **2.** Sent forth or out; furnishing or serving as an outlet. [< LL. *emissarius*, sent out, < L. *emissus*; see EMISSION.]— **emissary vein** (*Anat.*), one of the veins that connect the vessels within the skull with the external veins.

em'is-sa-ry, *n* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz; 2 -riṣ, *pl.*] **1.** A person sent on a mission or as an agent; especially, one sent as a secret agent to advance the interests of an employer or a cause: usually implying something underhand or odious either in method or in object.

The *emissaries* of the Evil One.
LONGFELLOW *N. E. Tragedies, John Endicott* act i, sc. 1.

2. An outlet or channel, as for water from a lake or reservoir. **3.** *Anat.* An excretory or connecting canal, duct, or vessel; as, the mastoid *emissary*. [< L. *emissarius*, < *emissus*; see EMISSION.] Syn.: see SPY.— **-ship,** *n.*

e-mis'si-bl(eᴾ, 1 ɪ-mis'ɪ-bl; 2 e-mĭs'i-bl, *a.* Same as EMITTABLE.

e-mis'sile, 1 ɪ-mis'ɪl; 2 e-mĭs'il, *a.* Capable of being emitted or protruded. [< L. *emissus*; see EMISSION.]

e-mis'sion, 1 ɪ-mish'ən; 2 e-mĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act or process of emitting or being emitted; a sending or putting out or forth; a throwing out; an issuing or putting in circulation; as, *emission* of light or heat, of smoke or sparks; *emission* of bills of credit. **2.** That which is emitted; the amount sent or thrown out or put in circulation at one time; as, a large *emission* of paper money. [< L. *emissio(n-)*, < *emissus*, pp. of *emitto*; see EMIT.]— **e-mis'sion-band",** *n. Optics.* In any spectrum, a band of light brighter than either band adjoining it.— **e.-line,** *n. Optics.* In any spectrum, a line of light, brighter than the neighboring area.— **selective e.** (*Optics*), the power of any source of light to give out some wave-lengths and withhold others.— **theory of e.,** see CORPUSCULAR THEORY, under LIGHT. **emissive theory‡.**

em"is-si'tious†, *a.* Inquisitive; prying.

e-mis'sive, } 1 ɪ-mis'ɪv; 2 e-mĭs'iv, *a.* Sending or sent
e-mis'sivˢ, } out or forth; emitting; radiating; emitted. [< L. *emissus*; see EMISSION.]

— **emissive power,** capacity for radiating or emitting.

Water is endowed with a remarkable *emissive power*, and will, as shown by Melloni, lose 7° below the atmosphere by simple radiation in serene nights.
B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* ¶ 681, p. 463. [BL. & CO. 1867.]

em"is-siv'i-ty, 1 em"ɪ-siv'ɪ-tɪ; 2 ĕm"i-sĭv'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tɪz; 2 -tiṣ, *pl.*] **1.** Emissive power or rate; tendency to radiate or emit.

The *emissivity* really depends on every variety of condition, such as the size, shape, and position of the surface, as well as its nature. H. L. CALLENDAR in *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. vi, p. 891.

2. *Physics.* The ability of a bounding surface to emit heat, as measured by the quantity given out when there is unit difference in temperature between that surface and the surroundings; the *external conductivity* of Fourier. Compare SURFACE CONDUCTIVITY, under CONDUCTIVITY.

e-mis'so-ry, 1 ɪ-mis'o-rɪ; 2 e-mĭs'o-ry. **I.** *a.* Sending forth; emissive. **II.** *n.* An outlet. [< LL. *emissor*, sender-out, < L. *emissus*; see EMISSION.]

e-mit', 1 ɪ-mit'; 2 e-mĭt', *v.* [E-MIT'TED; E-MIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To send or give out; throw or send forth; give vent to; discharge; utter; as, the fountain *emits* water; *emitting* perfume. **2.** To issue or put forth authoritatively, as for enforcement or circulation. [< L. *emitto*, < *e*, out, + *mitto*, send.]— **e-mit'tent.** **I.** *a.* [Rare.] Emitting. **II.** *n.* An emitter.— **e-mit'ter,** *n.*

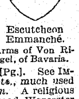
e-mit'ta-bl(eᴾ, 1 ɪ-mit'ə-bl; 2 e-mĭt'a-bl, *a.* That can be emitted.

Em'len-ton, 1 em'len-tən; 2 ĕm'lĕn-ton, *n.* A borough in Venango county, Pa.

Em'ley, 1 em'lɪ; 2 ĕm'ly, *n.* A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

Em'ma, 1 em'ə; 2 ĕm'a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Em, Em'mie** (dims.). F. **Em"ma',** 1 e"mɑ̄', 2 ĕ"mä'; G. It. Pg. **Em'ma,** 1 em'mɑ, 2 ĕm'mä; L. **Em'ma;** Sp. **E'ma,** 1 ē'mɑ, 2 ẹ'mä. **2. Adelheid Wilhelmine Thérèse** (⁸/₂1858–), wife of Willem III.; the Queen Regent of the Netherlands 1890–1898; mother of Queen Wilhelmina. **3. Queen** (982–³/₆1052), wife of Ethelred the Unready; after his death she married Canute; mother of Edward the Confessor. **4.** A novel by Jane Austen, published anonymously in 1816 [Norman, < Teut., grandmother.]

em"man"ché', 1 ɑṅ"mɑṅ"shē'; 2 äṅ"mäṅ"çhẹ', *a.* [F.] *Her.* **1.** Having a handle, as an ax. **2.** Having piles issuing from the side. See illus. **3.** Adorned with a doublet, as a field. **en"-man"ché'‡.**


Escutcheon Emmanché.
Arms of Von Rigel, of Bavaria.

em-man'tle†, *vt.* **1.** To immantle. **2.** To encircle a place with, as a wall, as for defense. **em-man'tel†; in-man'tle‡.**

Em-man'u-el, 1 e-man'yu-el; 2 ĕ-măn'yu-ĕl, *n. Bib.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **E-man'u-el‡.** F. **Em"ma"nu"el',** 1 e"mɑ"nü"el', 2 ĕ"mä"nü"ĕl'; G. **E-ma'-nu-el,** 1 ē-mɑ̄'nu-ēl, 2 ẹ-mä'nu-ẹl. **Im-ma'nu-el‡;** It. **E-ma"nu-e'le,** 1 ē-mɑ"-nu-ē'lē, 2 ẹ-mä"nu-ẹ'lẹ; Pg. Sp. **Ma"nu-el',** 1 mɑ"nū-ēl', 2 mä"nu-ẹl'. **Ma"no-el'‡** [Pg.]. See IMMANUEL. **2.** An ointment, of wine, pitch, etc., much used in the 16th century.— **Em-man'u-el-ism,** *n.* A religious healing movement or cult founded by Elwood Worcester and Samuel M'Comb, of Emmanuel (Episcopal) Church, Boston, Mass., in 1906. It combines medico-psychological knowledge with a simple New Testament Christianity, the agencies being the exercise of faith on the part of the afflicted, prayer, as a healing power, making suggestion, and, in extreme cases, hypnotism. Emmanuelism differs from Christian Science and other healing movements by its recognition of the actuality of disease and the efficacy of medical treatment, and aims rather at cooperation with the medical practitioner than supplanting him altogether. [Heb., God with us.]

Em-man'u-el Phil'i-bert, "the Iron-headed" (1528–1580) Duke of Savoy; an Italian general, in the wars of Charles V. who defeated the French at St. Quentin.

em-mar'ble, 1 ɛ-mär'bl; 2 ɛ-mär'bl, *vt.* To change into marble; work in marble; adorn or inlay with marble. **em-mar'bler; im-mar'ble†.** [mar'vailt; em-mar'vel†, *vt.* To cause to marvel; fill with wonder. **em-Em'ma-us,** 1 ɛm'ɪ-us *or* ɛ-mē'us, 2 ɛm'ɛ-us *or* ɛ-mā'us, *n.* [Gr.] *Bib.* 1. A village 7 *m.* from Jerusalem. *Luke* xxiv. 13. 2. A town 22 *m.* from Jerusalem. *1 Mac.* iii. 40. **em'me-le'la,** 1 ɛm'ɪ-lē'ya, 2 ɛm'ɛ-lē'ya, *n.* 1. *Gr. Mus.* Perfect harmony. 2. *Gr. Drama.* A stately dance, or the music that accompanied it. [< Gr. *emmeleia*, harmony. < *en*, in, + *melos*, song.]

Em'me-line, *n.* See EMELINE.

em-men'a-gog, } 1 ɛ-men'ɪ-gɛg; 2 ɛ-mɛn'a-gŏg. I. *a.* **em-men'a-gogue,** } Aiding or promoting a menstrual discharge. II. *n.* Any medicine or substance that stimulates or renews the menstrual flow. [< Gr. *emmena*, menses, neut. pl. of *emmenos* (< *en*, in, + *mēn*, month), monthly, + *agō*, lead.] — **em-men'a-gogue†.** — **em-men'a-gog'ic or -i-cal,** *a.* — **em-men'a-gog-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The scientific study of or knowledge concerning emmenagogs.

em-me-nal-a, 1 ɛ-mī'nɪ-a; 2 ɛ-mī'nɪ-a, *n.* The menses. [< Gr. *emmēna*; see EMMENAGOG.]

em-men'le, 1 ɛ-men'lē; 2 ɛ-mɛn'le, *a. Med.* Liable to or capable of menstruation; discharging the menses; menstruous. [< Gr. *emmena*, menses.]

em-men'i-op'a-thy, 1 ɛ-men'ɪ-op'a-thɪ; 2 ɛ-mɛn'ɪ-op'a-thy, *n. Pathol.* Disordered menstruation. [< Gr. *emmēna* (see EMMENAGOG) + -PATHY.]

em'me-nol'o-gy, 1 ɛm'ɪ-nol'o-jɪ; 2 ɛm'ɛ-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* The branch of medical or physiological science that deals with menstruation and its phenomena and derangements; a treatise on menstruation. [< Gr. *emmēna* (see EMMENAGOG) + -OLOGY.] — **em'me-no-log'i-cal,** *a.*

em'mens-ite, 1 ɛm'ɛnz-aɪt; 2 ɛm'ɛns-ɪt, *n.* A variety of pieric powder. See EXPLOSIVE, *n.* [< S. H. *Emmens*, American chemist.]

em'mer, 1 ɛm'ər; 2 ɛm'ɛr, *n. Bot.* A hardy wheat-like grain (*Triticum dicoccum*) naturalized from Europe, where it is used for feeding stock, often confused with *spelt*, a radically different grain. [G.]

em'mer, *n.* [8 *Alr. D.*] A bucket or pail.

Em'mer', *n. Bib.* 1. *Josephus* xx. 8, 11, 21.

Em-me-ruth', 1 ɛm-ɪ-rūth'; 2 ɛm-ɛ-ruth', *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.,) *1 Esd.* v. 24.

em'mets, 1 ɛm'ɛts; 2 ɛm'ɛts, *n.* An ant.

When we find the different spellings, *'emmet,'* 'emet,' 'amet, 'amt,' 'ant,' the chasm which seemed to separate *'emmet'* from 'ant' has disappeared. — *Trench, English, Past and Present* lect. viii, p. 373. [E. P. & CO. 1889.]

[< AS. *æmete*; *ant*; cp. G. *ameise*.] **em'met†.**

— **em'met-hunt'er,** *n.* [Eng.] The wryneck.

Em'met, *n.* 1. **Robert,** (1778–*y*ˢ) an Irish patriot; brother of Thomas; leader of "United Irishmen"; attempted an uprising, *y*ˢ/₀₃1803; hanged. 2. **Thomas Addis** (*y*ˢ/₁₁1764–*y*ˢ/₀₃1827), an Irish revolutionist; leader of "United Irishmen"; imprisoned and banished; afterward Attorney-General of the State of New York. 3. A county in N. W. Iowa, 408 *sq. m.*; county-seat, Estherville. 4. A county in N. W. Michigan, 462 *sq. m.*; county-seat, Petoskey.

em'me-tro'pi-a, 1 ɛm'ɪ-trō'pɪ-ə; 2 ɛm'ɛ-trō'pi-a, *n.* The normal state of the eye as regards the power of accommodation or refraction. [< Gr. *emmetros* (< *en*, in, + *metron*, measure) + *ōps*, eye.] **em-met'ro-pyt.— em'me-trope,** *n.* A person who has emmetropic eyes.— **em'me-trop'ic,** *a.* Normal as regards refraction: said of eyes.

— **em-met'ro-pism,** *n.*

Em'mets-burg, 1 ɛm'ɛts-bûrg; 2 ɛm'ɛts-bûrg, *n.* A city, county-seat of Palo Alto county, Iowa.

Em'mi-tes-burg, 1 ɛmɪts-bûrg; 2 ɛm'ɪts-bûrg, *n.* A town in Frederick county, Maryland; seat of Mount St. Mary's College (Roman Catholic), founded in 1808.

em'mon-ite, 1 ɛm'ɔn-aɪt; 2 ɛm'ɔn-ɪt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of strontianite in which the strontium is partially replaced by calcium. [< E. *Emmons*, geologist.]

Em'mons, 1 ɛm'ɔnz; 2 ɛm'ɔns, *n.* **Ebenezer** (*y*ˢ/₁₆1779–*y*ˢ/₁863), an American physician and geologist. 2. **Samuel Franklin** (*y*ˢ/₂₁1841–*y*ˢ/₀₂1911), an American geologist; *The Geological Distribution of Useful Metals in the United States.* 3. **Mount,** a peak in Utah mountains, Utah; 13,624 ft. 4. **Mount,** a summit in Elk mountains, Colo.; 12,414 ft. 5. A county in S. central North Dakota; 1,550 sq. m.; county-seat, Williamsport.

em'mons-ite, 1 ɛm'ɔnz-aɪt; 2 ɛm'ɔns-ɪt, *n. Mineral.* A scaly, yellowish, hydrous ferric tellurite, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< S. F. *Emmons*, geologist.]

Em'mor, 1 ɛm'ər; 2 ɛm'or, *n. Bib. Acts* vii, 16.

em-move', *vt.* To move; excite. — **em-ove't.**

em'o-din, 1 ɛm'o-dɪn; 2 ɛm'o-dĭn, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{15}H_{10}O_2$) contained in the root of rhubarb, buckthorn-bark, etc. **tri-ox'y-meth'yl-.**

em'ol-les'cence, 1 ɛm'o-les'ens; 2 ɛm'o-lĕs'ens, *n.* The act, process, or state of becoming soft; complete fusion; the state or degree of softness in which a body begins to lose its shape, as in melting. [< E- + L. *mollesco*, become soft, < *mollis*, soft.]

e-mol'li-ate, 1 ɪ-mol'ɪ-et, 2 ɪ-mŏl'ɪ-at, *vt.* [Rare.] To render soft or effeminate; soften. — **e-mol'li-a-tive†,** *a.*

e-mol'li-ent, 1 ɪ-mol'ɪ-ent; 2 ɪ-mŏl'ɪ-ənt (XIII), *a.* Softening or relaxing; making soft and pliable or supple; hence, producing a soothing effect.

Those mixtures of *emollient* remedies
Whereby they might be rescued from disease.
E. B. BROWNING, *The Prometheus Bound* l. 593.

[< L. *emollient-is*, ppr. of *emollio*, soften, < *e*, out, + *mollis*, soft.] **e-mol'li-ent;** **e-mol'li-tive†.**

e-mol'li-ent, *n.* An external application that when applied externally softens or relaxes the tissues, allays irritation, or soothes inflamed tissues. **e-mol'ient†; e-mol'i-ent; e-mol'li-tive†.** — **em'o-(or-)o-lī'ient,** *n.*

e-mol'li-type, 1 ɪ-mol'ɪ-taɪp; 2 ɛ-mŏl'ɪ-typ, *n.* A picture taken on opal glass by the collodio-chlorid process. See PROCESS. [< L. *emollio*, soften, + -TYPE.]

e-mol'u-ment, 1 ɪ-mol'yu-ment *or* -ment; 2 ɛ-mŏl'yu-ment, *n.* 1. The remuneration connected with any office, occupation, or service, whether as salary, fee, or perquisite; compensation. 2. General advantage; benefit; gain; profit. [< L. *emolumentum*, < *e*, out, + *molior*, labor, < *moles*, mass; see ADVANTAGE; PROFIT.— **e-mol'u-ment'al†,** *a.*— **e-mol'u-men'ta-ry,** *a.* Tending to emolument; profitable.

Em'o-na, 1 ɛm'o-na; 2 ɛm'o-na, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

e-mor'tu-a'le, 1 ɪ-môr'chu-(or -tu-)ē'lē, *n.* [LL.] *R. C. Ch.* A book containing the vigil-cum mass, the office for the visitation of the sick, extreme unction, and the burial office.

Em'o-ry, 1 ɛm'o-rɪ; 2 ɛm'o-ry, *n.* 1. **William Hemsley** (*y*ˢ/₁811–*y*ˢ/₁1887), a United States major-general; served in the Mexican and American civil wars. 2. A village in Washington county, Va.; seat of Emory and Henry College (Methodist Episcopal South), founded in 1838.

e-mo'tion, 1 ɪ-mō'shən; 2 ɛ-mō'shon, *n.* 1. Any strong movement or perturbation of the conscious mind; an act or state of excited feeling; as, *emotions* of fear. The same mental condition may be spoken of either as *simple emotion*, when regarded from the purely subjective point of view; as *passion*, or *affection*, when regarded from the point of view of the object toward which it is directed; or as *desire*, when regarded as involving craving and tendency to excite the will.

Passion and *emotion* themselves are, in us, not without thought, and are always more or less treated as thought in a glass. MARTINEAU *Types of Ethical Theory* vol. ii. ch. i. p. 408. [MACM. 1891.]

2. *Psychol.* (1) The power or state of feeling in general. (2) Feeling in the sense in which it is distinct from the intellectual and the volitional. (3) A complex condition of consciousness, in which one or more forms of excited sensibility are expanded, made sensuous, and strengthened, by admixture of various peripheral or organic sensations that are caused by some primary feeling, and are directly or indirectly connected with its expression or satisfaction. To these sensations the name of "bodily resonance," or "somatic reaction," has been given; and altho they are not the whole of the emotion, as some psychologists have claimed, they are an important part of it. In this use of the word, the *emotions* are contrasted with the *sentiments*, or more refined and intellectual feeling-complexes; altho these, too, when strongly excited, may take on an emotional character. Hence the higher intellectual, esthetic, moral, and religious affective excitements are now commonly spoken of as special feelings, or as sentiments. Compare FEELING; SENTIMENT. Emotional states of consciousness are usually, if not invariably, either pleasurable or painful; or, as often happens, a mixture or alternation of pleasure and pain.

3. Literally, any disturbed or excited movement. 4. A moving forth; change of place; migration. [< L. *emotus*, pp. of *emoveo*, < *e*, out, + *moveo*, move.] SYN.: see FEELING; SENSATION.— **e-mo'tion-al-ism,** *n.* **e-mo'tion-al-ist,** *n.* In an emotional manner; with reference to the emotions.

e-mo'tion-al-ism, 1 ɪ-mō'shən-al-ɪzm; 2 ɛ-mō'shon-al-ĭsm, *n.* 1. The utterance or expression of emotion in any way. 2. The tendency to give too weakly to yield to the superficial emotions, or to subordinate reason and conscience to them; emotionality.

All attempts to make religion a matter of mere emotion, and have less reserve in displaying it, than in England or Scotland.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii. ch. 111. p. 788. [MACM. '11.]

3. The habit of appealing to the emotions rather than to the conscience or judgment; as, the *emotionalism* of a preacher.

e-mo'tion-al-ist, 1 ɪ-mō'shən-al-ɪst; 2 ɛ-mō'shon-al-ĭst, *n.* 1. One whose feelings are easily excited or wrought upon; a person of an emotional temperament: often used contemptuously. 2. One who aims to influence others through the emotions especially, one who aims unwisely or unworthily emotional. 3. In ethics, one who bases his theory of conduct on the emotions, as in making pleasure or happiness the supreme end; also, one who uses emotional methods in art, in religion, or in the promotion of any project.

e-mo'tion-al'i-ty, 1 ɪ-mō'shən-al'ɪ-tɪ; 2 ɛ-mō'shon-al'ĭ-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being emotional.

e-mo'tion-al-ize, 1 ɪ-mō'shən-al-aɪz; 2 ɛ-mō'shon-al-īz, *vt.* [Rare.] To make emotional; regard as a matter of emotion alone; excite the feelings of; as, religion *emotionalized* him.

An oath with him was not a thing to be uttered lightly.
FROUDE *Cæsar* ch. 26, p. 402. [n. 1881.]

e-mo'tion-lze†.— e-mo'tion-al-i-za'tion, *n.*

e-mo'tioned, 1 ɪ-mō'shond; 2 ɛ-mō'shond, *a.* [Rare.] Stirred by or filled with emotion; excited; hot emotion.

e-mo'tion-less, 1 ɪ-mō'shən-lɛs; 2 ɛ-mō'shon-lĕs, *a.* Without emotion; as, *emotionless* eyes; not emotion.

e-mo'tiv(e), 1 ɪ-mō'tɪv; 2 ɛ-mō'tĭv, *a.* Having power or tendency to excite emotion; exciting or characterized by emotion; emotional; as, *emotive* eloquence.

But then there are a great many persons who want the truth presented in *emotive* forms.
T. BENGEVER *Yale Review* first sect. lxi. p. 54. [n. n. v. 1872.]

[< L. *emotus*; see EMOTION.] — **e-mo'tiv(e-ly)s,** *adv.*— **e-mo'tiv(e-ness)s,** *n.* [Rare.] — **e-mo'tiv-i-ty,** *n.* Capacity for emotion.

e-move', 1 ɪ-mūv'; 2 ɛ-mov', *vt.* [Rare.] To move; arouse; incite. — **em-pe'ror,** *n.* Emperor; empire; empress.

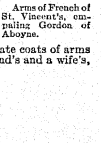
em-pa, *n.* Emphasized form of *papa*. [up.

em-pack'et, 1 em-pak'ɛt; 2 ɛm-păk'ɛt, *vt.* [Rare.] To pack

em-pes'tic, } 1 em-pɛs'tɪk; 2 ɛm-pĕs'tic, *a.* Of the

em-pes'tic, } nature of embossed work; child or embossed by standing; stumpy. [< Gr. *empastikē*, art of embossing, < *en*, in, + *patō*, strike.] **em-pas'tic†.**

em-pale', 1 em-pēl'; 2 ɛm-pāl', *vt.* [EM-PALED'; EM-PALING.] 1. To thrust a pale, or sharp stake, through; put to death by thrusting through or fixing upon a pale: a mode of capital punishment anciently used in Rome and still used in the Orient. 2. To punish or make helpless as if by fixing on a pale. 3. To enclose; fence in; surround; fasten with pales or stakes; surround; fence in. 4. *Her.* To place (two coats of arms) side by side on one escutcheon, as those of a husband and his wife; to impale and his diocese, etc. 5. To place side by side, as on an equality. [< F. *empaler*, < LL. *empalo*, < L. *in*, on, + *palus*, stake, < *pango*, fasten with pales or stakes; surround; fence in. **im-pale'†.**


Empalement.
Arms of French of Provence, impaling Gordon of Aboyne.

em-pale'ment, 1 em-pēl'ment *or* -ment; 2 ɛm-pāl'ment, *n.* 1. The act of empaling, in any sense. 2. That which empales, or the space empaled; a hedge; enclosure. 3. *Her.* The marshaling or displaying of two separate coats of arms side by side on one shield, as a husband's and a wife's, the private and official arms of a king-at-arms, head of a college, etc. See MARSHAL, *n.*, 5, DIMIDIATION, QUARTERING, etc.

[< F. *empalement*, < *empaler*; see EMPALE'.] **im-pale'ment†.**

em-pall', 1 em-pēl'; 2 ɛm-pāl', *vt.* To cover with or as with a pall.

em-pa'ri-el, em-pan'el-ment, etc. Same as IMPANEL, etc.

em-pan'o-ply, 1 em-pan'o-plɪ; 2 ɛm-păn'o-ply, *vt.* [PEIED; -PLY-ING.] To arm in full armor; as, to *empanoply* a soldier.

em-pa'per, *vt.* [Rare.] To consign to paper; write.

em-par'ic-al-ly, *a.* Same as EMPIRICALLY.

em-parch'ment, 1 em-pärch'ment; 2 ɛm-pärch'mɛnt, *vt.* To inscribe on parchment; a nonce-word.

I take your Ennia, as an *empanchmenta* Lie, and burn it.
CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. iv. p. 123. [n. d. n. 1840.]

em-par'laurel, *n.* Same as IMPARLANCE. **em-par'lance†.**

em-pas'm', 1 em-pazm'; 2 ɛm-păzm', *n.* [Rare.] 1. A perfumed toilet-powder. 2. A cataplasm. **em-pas'ma.**

em-pas'sion, **em-pas'sion-ate,** etc. See IMPASSION.

em-pa-the'ma, 1 em-pa-thī'ma; 2 ɛm-pa-thē'ma, *n. Pathol.* Unpreventable passion due to disease. [< Gr. *empathēs*, in a passion, < *en*, in, + *pathos*; see PATHOS.]

em-pat'ron, *vt.* To patronize.

em-peach', *vt.* To impeach. **em-peche'†.**

Em-pe'ci-na'do, el, 1 em-pē'sɪ-nä'dō; 2 ɛm-pē'thi-nä'do. See DIAZ, JUAN MARTIN.

Em-ped'o-cles, 1 em-ped'o-klīz; 2 ɛm-pĕd'o-clēz, *n.* (455?–393 B. C.) A Greek poet, physician, and philosopher, born in Sicily; credited with theory of the four elements; taught transmigration; said to have cast himself into the crater of the volcano Etna hoping that, when his body was not found, he would suppose him translated to heaven. But the volcano cast out his brazen sandals and betrayed his secret.

em-pe'ri-a, *n. Pl.* of EMPERIUM.

em-per'nage, 1 em'pɛr-nēj; 2 ɛm'pɛr-nāzh', *n.* The tail parts of an aerial vehicle used to steer or steady it.

em-per'ple†, *vt.* To entangle; perplex; bewilder.

em-pe-ra'dor, 1 em'pɛ-ra'dōr; 2 ɛm'pɛ-rä'dor, *n.* [Sp.] The common swordfish (*Xiphias gladius*).

em-per'ess, *n.* Empress.

em'per-or, 1 em'pɛr-ar *or* -ər; 2 ɛm'pɛr-or, *n.* 1. The sovereign of an empire: a title considered superior in dignity to that of king.

The Latin equivalent of *emperor* (*imperator*), originally denoting military command, was first given as a title to Julius Cæsar. It afterward became the title of the rulers of the Roman world. At the formation of the Holy Roman Empire the title was revived by Charlemagne, and continued to be borne by his successors, the sovereigns of the Holy Roman Empire. The last of these sovereigns, Francis II., took the title of hereditary emperor of Austria in 1804. Peter the Great of Russia assumed the title in 1721, and William I. of Germany assumed the title of German Emperor (*Deutscher Kaiser*) in 1871. Queen Victoria became Empress of India, May 1, 1876, under the Royal Titles Bill passed by Parliament, April 27, 1876; hence, the King of England is now also Emperor of India. In 1464 and 1852 the second emperorships were established in France under the first and third Napoleons. Mexico and Haiti have had emperors, and in 1822 Brazil became an empire over a royalty. Japan, Annam, Cochin-China, Abyssinia, and China have often been called emperors by Europeans.

2. One of various nymphalid butterflies; as, the **purple emperor** (*Apatura iris*). The **goatweed emperor** (*Anasa andrini*) is a western species feeding on the goatweed; the **gray emperor** (*Chlorippe celtis*) feeds on the hackberry, etc. (3) One of various large lamellicorn beetles or silkworm-moths, as the European *Saturnia pavonia* or the American *Platysamia cecropia*. (3) A Central-American boa (*Boa imperator*). (4) A size of paper.

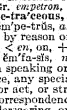

Emperor goose. 1/20

See table, under PAPER. 3†. A commander-in-chief; great military leader.

[< OF. *empereor*, < L. *imperator*, commander-in-chief, < *in*, in, + *paro*, order.] **em'per-our†.— e'm'per-or-ship,** *n.*

— **em'per-or-fish',** *n.* Brilliant Japanese cockfish, the chætodid (*Holacanthus imperator*). — **e-goose,** *n.* An Alaskan goose (*Philacte canagica*) having a bluish-gray body barred with black and white, and the head partly or wholly white.— **e-moth,** *n.* A bombycid moth (*Saturnia pavonia*).— **E. of Believers,** Omar I., father-in-law of Mohammed. See OMAR.

— **E. of Elba** (*Ilva*), Napoleon I. after his abdication in 1814 until his return to France Feb. 26, 1815.— **E. or Empress of India,** see EMPEROR, *n.*, 1.— **e. of Japan,** the emperor-fish.— **e-penguin,** *n.* The king-penguin.


Emperor moth. 1/2

Em'per-or Wil'liam's Land. A tract of E. Greenland on the coast, including Cape Bismarck on the extreme N.

em'per-y, 1 em'pɛr-ɪ; 2 ɛm'pɛr-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IS, *pl.*] 1. Sovereignty; authority; dominion; empire.

The people rose, swearing a king should rule,
To keep their ancient *empery* of the isles.
Inviolate and thrifty. E. C. STEDMAN *Penelope* l. 60.

2. The domain or government of an emperor; an empire. 3†. The dignity of an emperor; imperial office.

[< OF. *emperie*, < L. *imperium*; see EMPIRE.] **em'per-ie; em'pi-ry†.**

Em'pe-tra'ce-æ, 1 em'pɛ-trā'sɪ-ē; 2 ɛm'pɛ-trā'ce-æ, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of low, apetalous, heath-like, evergreen, shrubby plants—the crowberry family—natives mainly of the northern hemisphere. It embraces only 2 genera. **Em'pe-tra'ceous,** *a.* (n. g.) Of the family *Empetraceæ*, < ev. in, + *petros*, rock.] — **em'pe-tra'ceous,** *a.*

em'pe-trous, 1 em'pɛ-trus; 2 ɛm'pɛ-trŏs, *a. Zool.* Lying close to the ground or rocks; living on rocks; living as the seal. [< Gr. *empetros*, < *en*, on, + *petros*, rock.]

em'pha-sis, } 1 em'fɪ-sɪs; 2 ɛm'fa-sĭs, *n.* 1. Special

em'fa-sis†, } force of voice in speaking or reading; impressiveness of manner; hence, any special impressiveness added to an utterance or act, or stress laid upon some word or words. In correspondence emphasis is frequently indicated by underscoring or underlining; in print, by italics. 2. The act or result of laying stress, or that which lays stress, on anything; forcibleness; distinctiveness; significance; as, the *emphasis* of fact above that of theory.

Emphasis with pencil or etching needle is the exaggeration of some point which has powerfully struck the artist, or to which he intends to direct the attention of the spectator.
HAMERTON *Etching and Etchers* bk. i, p. 56. [n. d. n. 1876.]

3. *Rhet.* (1) A figure of speech that suggests more than the words used seem to imply, or suggests it without apparent intention. The figures that promote emphasis

areexclamation, interrogation, apostrophe, hyperbole, irony, antithesis, epigram, and climax. (3) That mode of delivery that will best bring out the meaning or thought of a speaker; significant or rhetorical utterance, stress, or force. In verse emphasis must not be confused with metrical accent. See ACCENT. 4. Any accent or stress on any note. [L., < Gr. *emphasis*, < *en*, in, + *phainō*, show.]

em'pha-size, v. t. em'fə-sīz; 2 ĕm'fə-sīz, vt. [-SIZED; -SIZ'-ING.] To utter with emphasis; articulate or pronounce emphatically; put stress on; as, to *emphasize* a word. 2. To bring out clearly and positively; make more distinct, obvious, or impressive. **em-phase'**ı.

It needs the pain of life to teach its joys.
PHILLIPS BROOKS *Sermons* ser. ii, p. 39. [N. Y. P. O. 1887.]

em-phat'ic,] l em-fat'ik; 2 ĕm-fāt'ik, *a.* 1. Speaking with emphasis; or spoken with emphasis; laying or receiving especial stress; forcible; as, an *emphatic* orator; an *emphatic* word. 2. Conveying or expressing emphasis; striking; vivid; positive; earnest. 3. Appearing as if affected by or imbued with emphasis; striking. 4†. Beyond what is natural in history, as regards the colors. 5†. Implying an understood force or meaning; suggestive. [< Gr. *emphatikos*, < *en*, in, + *phainō*, show.] **em-phat'i-cal-ı-,** **em-phat'ı-cal-ly,** *adv.* 1. In an emphatic manner; decidedly; with emphasis. 2. Forcibly; conspicuously. 3†. According to appearance.— **em-phat'ı-cal-ness,** *n.* [Rare.] Forcibleness; earnestness.

em'phly-sis,] l em'fə-sis; 2 ĕm'fly-sis, *n. Pathol.* An carbuncular disease or affection; a tumor, as erysipelas, phlyhn, or miliary fever, in which the lesions contain an acrid fluid and terminate in scabs. [< EM-2 + Gr. *phlysis*, eruption, < *phlyō*, break out.]

em-phy'ti-on,] l em-fit'ı-ən; 2 ĕm-fō'tı-ən, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Ch.* A white baptismal robe; the chrisom.

em-phrac'tic,] l em-frak'tik; 2 ĕm-frāk'tik. *Med.* I. *a.* Tending to close the pores of the skin; obstructive. II. *n.* Any substance that, by contact with the body, closes, or tends to close, the pores of the skin. [< Gr. *emphraktikos*, < *emphrassō*, obstruct, < *en*, in, + *phrassō*, block.]

em-phrax'is,] l em-frak'sis; 2 ĕm-frāk'sis, *n.* [Gr.] *Pathol.* Abnormal detention of the products of the nutritive process in a natural canal or cavity of the body; infarction; obstruction: used especially of pores.

em-phy'ma, l em-fı'mə; 2 ĕm-fy'ma, *n. Pathol.* A tumor.

em'phy-se'ma, l em-fə-sē'mə; 2 ĕm'fy-sē'ma, *n.* I. *Pathol.* The puffed condition produced by infiltration of air into the interstices of the connective tissue. 2. *Velcr.* Same as HEAVES. [< Gr. *emphysēma*, < *en*, in, + *physaō*, blow, < *physa*, bellows.] **— pulmonary emphysema** (*Pathol.*), a chronic disease of the lungs characterized by an enlargement or rupture of the air-cells. **— surgical e.**, distention of the subcutaneous connective tissue with air. **— em'phy-se'ma-tous,** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to emphysema; distended with air or gas; air-blouted; resembling emphysema. 2. Affected with emphysema; as, *emphysematous* lungs. 2. *Bot.* Bladdery. **em'phy-se'ma-tose'.**

em'phy-ten'sis, l em-fə-tē'sis; 2 ĕm'fy-tē'sis, *n. Rom. Law.* A perpetual lease of lands and tenements in consideration of annual rent and improvements thereon; an improving lease.

We have, therefore, in the *Emphyteusis* a striking example of the double ownership which characterized feudal property.
H. S. MAINE *Ancient Law* p. 262. [N. Y. & C. 1887.]

[LL., < Gr. *emphyteusis*, < *en*, in, + *phyō*, produce.]

em'phy-teu'tas, *n.* [LL.] Same as EMPHYTEUSIS. **em'phy-teu'ti-ca-ry†,** — **em'phy-tcu'tic,** *a.* Held by perpetual lease; as, *emphyteutic* tenure.

em'phy-tism,] l em'fə-tizm; 2 ĕm'fy-tizm, *n. Bot.* Simple growth-force as manifested in asexual or parthenogenetic embryos or in tissue-repair.

em'phy-to-gen'e-sis, l em'fı-tō-jen'ə-sis; 2 em'fy-to-jĕn'e-sis, *n. Biol.* Development due to phytotism.

em-pic'ture, l em-pik'thur *or* -tūr; 2 ĕm-plĕ'thur *or* -tūr, *vt.* To represent, draw, or paint in a picture; portray.

Em-pid'i-dæ, l em-pid'ı-dē; 2 -dī, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of tetrachætous flies resembling the hornet-flies. **Em'pis,** *n.* (t. g.) < Gr. *empis*, mosquito.] **Em'pi-dæ'-** — **em'pi-did,** *a.* & *n.* — **em'pi-doid,** *a.*

Em'pi-de'nes, l em'pı-dē'nēz; 2 -nĭz, *n. pl. Ornith.* A genus of the family *Tyrannidæ*, comprising small American tyrant-flycatchers, as pewees, prevailingly olive-green: as *E. traillii*, the alder flycatcher, *E. minimus*, the least flycatcher, etc.

em-pierce'†, *vt.* Same as ENPIERCE. See EN-2. **em-pierse'†.** **em-pi'er,** *n.* Impierce.

Em'pire, l em'pair; 2 ĕm'pīr, *a.* 1. Of, belonging to, or characterizing the French empire (1804–1815) under Napoleon I. 2. Designating a simple and dignified type of furniture fashionable in the time of the first French empire by Percier, Fontaine, and others. The style was plain, stiff, and severe, the decorations being few and mainly of metal. Tables were round with tripod legs. The ornamental features included rosettes, fasces, the laurel, and the swan.

3. Characterizing a style of dress modeled on that in vogue during the first empire, consisting, when a short-waisted gown with short, full sleeves, and long, flowing skirt: popular during the First Empire.

em'pire, *n.* 1. A territory or nation under the rule of an emperor and comprising generally of several countries once separate but later brought together by conquest, colonization, or confederation. 2. A government of vast territory more or less autocratic; as, the Russian *empire*. 3. A political government, without regard to size or condition, from the title taken by the ruler; as, the *empire* of Abyssinia. 4. Supreme dominion; sovereignty; imperial power; sway; rule. 5. [Rare.] Independent power; right to rule. 6. A form of government maintained by imperial power; imperialism. 7†. The dignity, rule, or throne of an emperor.

Empire [has] no natural limit, but is broad as the genius that can devise, and the power that can wield.
W. WARE *Zenobia* vol. ii, p. 31. [1838, M.]

[F., < L. *imperium*, < *in*, on, + *parc*, order.] **em'pyr†.** — **Eastern Empire** or **Empire of the East,** the Greek Byzantine empire having Constantinople for its capital, formed on the death of Theodosius the Great, in A. D. 395, by the division of the Roman empire into the Eastern and Western Empires, and ended by the Ottoman conquest in 1453.— **E. City,** New York city, as being the most populous and important city in the United States. — **E. day,** see DAY, n.— **E. State,** the State of New York, as having the largest population and wealth of any of the United States and a preponderating influence in politics.— **E. State of the South,** Georgia.— **First E.** (*fr. Hist.*), the empire established by Napoleon Bonaparte, May 18, 1804, and terminating with his abdication April 5, 1814.— **Holy Roman E.,** certain portions of the old Roman Empire of the West together with the Frankish possessions of Charlemagne, who was crowned emperor by Pope Leo III. at Rome in 800. In 962 the real Holy Roman-German Empire began. It became extinct in 1806, when Francis II. resigned the elective imperial crown for the hereditary one of Austria.

In the name of God Almighty and Charles the great Charlemagne and his successors, who were crowned by the Pope, were regarded as the ... true temporal heads of the *Holy Roman Empire*.
BARON-CHARLES *Story of Germany* p. 65. [N. Y. P. P. 1887.]

— **New E.** (*Egyptian Hist.*), the period beginning with the founding of the eighteenth dynasty and the expulsion of the Hyksos.— **Roman E.,** the domain of the Cæsars from Augustus to Theodosius (B. C. 29-395 A. D.), after whose reign it was divided into the Empires of the East and West. — **Second E.** (*Fr. Hist.*), the empire founded by Louis Napoleon, Dec. 2, 1852, which terminated with his deposition, Sept. 4, 1870.— **the E.** 1. The First Empire under Napoleon I. (1804–1815). 2. Same as EASTERN EMPIRE. — **Western E.,** or **E. of the West.** 1. That part of the Roman empire that fell to Honorius on the death of his father, Theodosius the Great, A. D. 395; the Latin as distinguished from the Greek empire. Compare EASTERN EMPIRE. Its capitals were Rome and Ravenna. It ceased to exist with the fall of Rome, A. D. 476. 2. The Holy Roman Empire.— **em'pire-ship,** *n.*

Em'pire, *n.* A city in Cherokee county, Kan.

em'pi-re'ma, l em'pı-rē'mə; 2 ĕm'pı-rē'ma, *n. Logic.* A proposition that is based on experience. [< Gr. *empeiria*, have experience, < *en*, in, + *peira*, trial.]

em-pir'ic,] l em-pir'ik, -ı-kəl; 2 ĕm-pir'ic, -i-cal (xm).

em-pir'i-cal, *a.* 1. Relating to or based on experience or observation; as, *empirical* proofs. Compare INTUITIVE. 2. Relying or skilled in experiments; relying on or guided by observation of facts rather than by accepted principles; generalizing hastily from limited facts; hence, charlatanic: applied especially to medical practitioners.

An *empirical* acquaintance with facts rises to a scientific knowledge of facts as soon as the mind discovers beneath the multiplicity of facts the reproduction of a universal law.
MAX MÜLLER *Science of Language* first series, p. 25. [s. 1871.]

Our almost absolute ignorance of the causes of some of the most fatal diseases, and the errors which nearly all our best medical treatment, have been often recognized.
LUCKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, p. 166. [A. 1873.]

[< F. *empirique*, < L. *empiricus*, < Gr. *empeirikos*, experienced, < *en*, in, + *peira*, trial.] **em-per'lck†; em''pi-ric'tic†; em-pir'i-cu'tic†.— empirical formula,** see FORMULA, 2. — **e. law** (*Logic*), a statement of theory or principle derived from observation and experience. **— em-pir'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* In an empirical manner; by experiment; without science.— **em-pir'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

em-pir'i-cism, *n.* Empirical methods are empirical; one who departs from established rules and conventions or generally accepted principles, relying on his own professed experience. 2. Among the ancient Greeks [E-], one of a school of physicians who maintained that experiment was the one requisite, as distinguished from the *methodists*, who relied on theory, and the *dogmatists*, who took middle ground; hence, in modern medicine, an unscientific physician who merely experiments; a quack.

Among the Greek physicians, there arose a sect who, professing to employ experience alone to the exclusion of generalization, analogy, and reasoning, deserved the name of empirics exclusively . . . the *Empirics*. HAMILTON *Metaphysics* p. 33. [G. & L. 1859.]

em-pir'i-cism, l em-pir'ı-sizm; 2 ĕm-pir'ı-cizm, *n.* 1. The especially distinctive character of empirical, and especially individual, observation and experience, to the exclusion of theories or assumed principles, and sometimes of all reasoned processes, inductive or deductive. 2. Empirical practice; the art of the empiric, quackery. 3. *Philos.* The doctrine that all knowledge is derived from the senses, or experience through the senses, or at least from the perception of simple historical facts. Empiricism: opposed to *intuitionalism*. Compare DOGMATISM.

Empiricism, as its name imports, affirms that all our knowledge comes from experience, and is therefore subject to all the imperfections and limitations of experience.
F. BOWEN *Modern Philosophy* p. 164. [A. 1877.]

— em-pir'i-cist, *n.* An empiric.

em-pir''i-co-psy''cho-log'i-cal, *a.* l em-pir'ı-ko-sai'ko-loj'ı-kəl; 2 ĕm-pir'ı-co-sy''co-lŏj'i-cal. Characteristic of or relating to empirical,as opposed to philosophical or speculative psychology.

em-pir'i-cu'ti-cism, l em-pir'ı-o-krit'ı-sizm; 2 ĕm-pir'i-o-crit'i-cism, *n.* A system of philosophy founded by Richard Avenarius (1838–1896), based on so-called natural experience as elaborated by thought-processes. Its sole extra-empirical assumption is that the movements of our fellow men are to be interpreted in terms of our own sensorial states, or that of the inseparability of subject and object as underlying all experience.— **em-pir''i-co-crit'i-cal,** *a.*

em-pir'ism, l em'pı-rizm; 2 ĕm'pi-rĭsm, *n.* A conclusion reached on empirical grounds.

em'pi-ris'tic, l em'pı-ris'tik; 2 ĕm'pi-ris'tic, *a.* Pertaining to or resulting from experience or experiment; empirical.

em-place', l em-plēs'; 2 ĕm-plēs', *vt.* [Rare.] To put or set in place; locate; place.

em-place'ment, l em-plēs'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕm-plēs'-ment. 1. *Fort.* The position assigned to guns or a battery within a fortification; also, any part of a fortification designed to serve the uses of a gun or guns, as the parapet, the platform, or the like. 2. [Rare.] A place; the setting in place; location. [F., < OF. *emplacier*, place, < *en-* (< L. *in*), in, + *placer*, place, < *place*. See PLACE, n.]

em-plas'ter†, *vt.* 1. To plaster over. 2. To graft.— **em-plas'ter†,** *n.* A plaster.

em-plas'tic, l em-plas'tik; 2 ĕm-plās'tic, *a.* 1. Glutinous; adhesive; as, an *emplastic* substance. 2. *Med.* Adapted for use as a plaster. [< Gr. *emplastikos*, daubed on, < *en*, on, + *plassō*, mold.] **em-plas'ti-cal†.**

em-plas'tic, *n.* 1. A constipating medicine. 2. An adhesive substance.

em-plas'trum, l em-plas'trum; 2 ĕm-plās'trŭm, *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*) *Pharm.* Same as PLASTER.

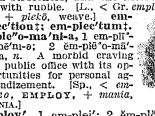
em-plead', *vt.* Same as IMPLEAD.

em-plec'titè, l em-plek'tait; 2 ĕm-plĕc'tīt, *n. Mineral.* A tin-white copper sulfbismuthite (CuBiS$_2$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Gr. *emplektos*, twined, *emplektēs*; see EMPLECTON.] **em-plek'tite†.**

em-plec'ton, l em-plek'tən; 2 ĕm'plĕc'ton, *n. Arch.* A type of masonry commonly used by the Greeks, especially for fortification-walls, in which both exterior faces of the wall were built of ashlar in alternate headers and stretchers, and the intervening space was filled in with rubble. [L. < Gr. *emplekton*, rubble-work, < *en*, in, + *plektō*, weave.]

em-plec'tum†.

em-ple''o-ma'ni-a, l em-plī''ə-mē'nı-ə, *n.* [EMPLE- + MANIA.] A morbid craving for public office with its opportunities for personal aggrandizement. [Sp., < *empleo*, EMPLOY, + *manía*, MANIA.]


Emplecton (Roman).

em-ploy', l em-plōi'; 2 ĕm-plŏy', *vt.* 1. To engage, have, or keep for or in service or duty; procure or retain the services of; set or keep at work; furnish work or occupation for; as, to *employ* an agent.

That man's mind is apt to become small as a pin point who is *employed* all his life in making a pin point.
MCCOSH *Intuitions* p. 20. [s. 1880.]

2. To make use of instrumentally; as, to *employ* money in trade; to *employ* alcohol as a solvent. 3. To devote to a certain occupation; apply; occupy; as, to *employ* one's energies in study; to *employ* one's time in writing. 4†. To enclose; infold. [< F. *employer*, < L. *implico*, infold, < *in*, in, + *plico*, fold.] SYN.: hire, use. In general terms it may be said that to *employ* is to devote to one's purpose, to *use* is to render subservient to one's purpose; what is *used* is viewed as more absolutely an instrument than what is *employed*; a merchant *employs* a clerk; he *uses* pen and paper; as a rule, *use* is not said of persons, except in a degrading sense; as, the conquerors used them as a go-between. Hence the expression common in some religious circles "that God would *use* me" is not to be commended; it has also the fault of representing the human worker as absolutely a passive and helpless instrument; the phrase is altogether unscriptural: the Scripture says, "We are laborers together with (*συνεργοῦντες*) God." That which is used is often consumed in the *using*, or in familiar phrase *used up*; as, we *used* twenty tons of coal last winter. In such cases we could not substitute *employ*. A person may be *employed* in his own or another's service. In the latter case the service is always understood to be for pay. In this connection *employ* is a word of more dignity than *hire*; a general is not said to hire his country's service, a mercenary adventurer is *hired* to fight a tyrant's battles. It is unsuitable, according to present usage, to speak of *hiring* the pastor; the Scriptures say, "The laborer is worthy of his hire"; but this sense is archaic, and *hire* now implies that the one *hired* works directly and primarily for the pay, as money-making is the motive. "*Hiring*" a pastor is properly said to be *called*, or when the business side of the transaction is referred to, *engaged*, or possibly *employed*, at a certain salary. *Engaged* and *employed* may be said to apply, also, to the more learned professions. — Prep.: employ *in*, *on*, *upon*, or *about* a work, business, etc.; *for* a purpose *at* a stipulated salary.— **em-ploy'a-bl(e†,** *a.* Capable of being employed; fit for use.

em-ploy', *n.* The state of being employed; that in which one is employed; employment; service. [< F. *emploi*, < *employer*; see EMPLOY, *v.*]

S. S.

em''ploy-ee',] l em'plei-ī', ăn''plwā'yē' *or* em'plei-ē'; 2 **em''ploy-é',**] ĕm'plŏy-ē', ăn''plwā'yē' *or* ĕm'plŏy-ē', *n.* A person who is employed; one who works for wages or a salary; one who is engaged in the service of or is employed by another. Now best spelled and pronounced as an English word, *employee*.

The American trapper was not like the Hudson's Bay *employees*, bred to the business.
J. S. C. ABBOTT *Kit Carson* p. 72. [D. M. & CO. 1874.]

em-ploy'er, l em-plei'ər; 2 ĕm-plŏy'er, *n.* One who employs; one who uses or engages the services of other persons for pay.

em-ploy'ment, l em-plei'mənt *or* -ment; 2 ĕm-plŏy'-ment, *n.* 1. The act of employing, or the state of being employed; specifically, the exercise or application of force; in public *employment*. 2. The work upon which one is or may be engaged; one's vocation or calling; any particular kind of work; occupation; as, his present *employment* is that of a compositor; what is your employment. SYN.: see BUSINESS.— **common employment** (*Law*), a form of occupation which is shared with another, as in the case of two servants employed by the same master. The phrase is used chiefly in connection with the common law doctrine that the employer is not liable to one servant for the deeds of another. Compare FELLOW SERVANT.

em-plume', l em-plūm'; 2 ĕm-plūm', *vt.* To adorn with plumes.

em-plunge', *vt.* To plunge; immerse. **— em-plonge'†.**

em-po-di'um, *n.* Same as PODIUM, 2.

em-po'dl-um, l em-pō'dı-um; 2 ĕm-pō'dĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Entom.* A small claw-like process between the true claws, as in stage-beetles. [< Gr. *en*, in + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

em-pof'son, l em-pef'sn; 2 ĕm-pŏf'sn, *vt.* To poison; envenom; also, to taint with sin or error; vitiate; corrupt.

National prejudices *empoisoned* by those occasions, more deadly and incurable, which arose from an enraged superstition.
HUME *England* vol. i, p. 651. [N.]

em-poy'son†.— em-pol'son, *vt.* Same as **— em-pol'son-er,** *n.— em-pol'son-ment,* *n.* [Archaic.] The act of poisoning; state of being poisoned; corruption.

em-pol'der, l em-pōl'dər; 2 ĕm-pōl'dĕr, *vt.* To reclaim and bring under cultivation. See POLDER.

em''po-ret'ic, l em'pō-ret'ik; 2 ĕm-pō-rĕt'ic, *a.* [Archaic.] Pertaining to an emporium or to trade; mercantile. **em''po-ret'i-cal†.**

em'po-reu'tics†, *a.* Mercantile. **em''po-reu'ti-cal†.**

em'po-ri'um, *n. pl.* [L. *-ums*, *-a*.] Articles made for sale. 2. The branch of knowledge that concerns such articles.

Em-po'ri-a, l em-pō'ri-ə; 2 ĕm-pō'rı-a, *n.* 1. A city, county-seat of Lyon county, Kan.; the seat of Emporia College (Presbyterian), founded in 1882. 2. A town in Greenesville county, Va.

em-po'ri-al†, *a.* Of or pertaining to an emporium.

em-po'ri-um, l em-pō'ri-um; 2 ĕm-pō'rı-ŭm, *n.* [-UMS or -A, *pl.*] 1. The chief mart of a wide territory or of an extensive commerce; an important trading-place.

While here [in Egypt], Alexander laid the foundation of the city named from himself, which soon became the great *emporium* of the trade of the East.
KNIGHTLEY *Greece* p. 411. [N. & C. 1839.]

2. A large department-store, bazaar, or shop. 3†. *Physiol.* The brain. [L., < Gr. *emporion*, < *en*, in, + *poros*, way.]

em'po-ry†.

Em-po'ri-um³, *n.* A borough, county-seat of Cameron county, Pa. [ate.

em''por''té',] ăn''pōr''tē', 2 ăn''pōr''tē'. [F.] *Mus.* Passion-

em-pound', *vt. Law.* Same as IMPOUND. **em-pov'er-ish,** *vt.* Same as IMPOVERISH. **em-pov'er;** **em-**

em-pow'er, 1 em-pau'er; 2 ĕm-pow'er, *vt.* **1.** To invest with authoritative power; delegate authority to; authorize formally or legally; as, to *empower* a committee; to *empower* a commissioner to negotiate affairs. **2.** [Rare.] To render competent or able; impart physical or moral power to. **Im-pow'er.** Syn.: see PERMIT.

em-pow'erd, *pp.* Empowered. S. S.

em-pow'er-ment, 1 em-pau'er-ment *or* -ment; 2 ĕm-pow'er-ment, *n.* The act of empowering, or the state of being empowered.

em-press'†, *v. & n.* To impress.

em'press, 1 em'pres; 2 ĕm'prĕs, *n.* **1.** A woman who rules an empire as its sovereign. **2.** The wife or widow of an emperor; as, the *Empress* Eugénie. [< F. OF. *empereresse,* < L. *imperatrix,* f. of *imperator;* see EMPEROR.] **em'peresse; em'per-ess; em'per-esse; em'pe-ress.**



Empress.

empress cloth, a dress-fabric of wool, or woolen weft and cotton warp, resembling merino, but not twilled.—**slate,** see SLATE.—**red e.,** a large tortoise-shell butterfly, *Vanessa polychloros.*

em'presse'ment, 1 ŏn'pres'mŏñ'; 2 ăn'pres'mănt', *n.* [F.] Animated earnestness of tone or manner; demonstrativeness.

em-print', *v. & n.* Same as IMPRINT.

em-prise', 1 em-praiz'; 2 ĕm-prīz', *n.* [Archaic.] An enterprise or adventure, especially one of a chivalrous nature; hazardous or warlike exploit; chivalrous or gallant undertaking; also, chivalric or martial prowess; adventurousness. [OF., < *empris,* pp. of *emprendre,* undertake, < *em-* (< L. *in*), < *prendre* (< L. *prehendere*), seize.] **em-prize'‡; em-pryse'†.—em-prise'‡,** *vt.* To undertake.

em-pris'ting, *n.* Adventurous; daring; enterprising.

em'pyo-thot'o-nos, 1 em'pyo-thot'o-nos; 2 ĕm'pyo-thŏt'o-nŏs, *n. Pathol.* A spasmodic muscular contraction, attended with rigidity, in which the body is bent forward: a form of tetanus. [< Gr. *empyothotonos,* < *en,* in, + *pyothen,* from (< *pyo,* before), + *teinō,* stretch.] **em'pyo-thot'o-nus.—ĕm-fo-ton'ic,** *a.*

empt, 1 empt; 2 ĕmpt, *v.* [Dial. or Obs.] *t.* To discharge; empty. **II.** *i.* To be at leisure; become empty.

emp'tiness, 1 emp'ti-nes; 2 ĕmp'ti-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state of being empty or destitute of contents, especially the ordinary or proper contents; hence, now archaically, lack of food; fasting; as, the *emptiness* of the house was oppressive; the *emptiness* had disabled him. **2.** Lack of substantial qualities, meaning, value, force, or efficiency; worthlessness; as, the *emptiness* of a discourse. **3.** Lack of sense or knowledge; inanity.

The *emptiness* of an accustomed stomach soon degrades her. RUSKIN *Sesame* p. 113. [w. a s. 1899.]

4. A void, as a region in open space; an empty place.

empt'ins, 1 empt'inz; 2 ĕmpt'ĭns, *n.* [Dial., U. S.] Yeast; specif., home-made yeast. Also **empt'ings.**

emp'tion, 1 emp'shon; 2 ĕmp'shon, *n.* [Rare.] The act of buying. **2†.** That which is bought.—**emp'tion-al†,** *a.*

emp'tor, 1 emp'tor *or* -tor; 2 ĕmp'tŏr, *n.* [Archaic.] *L. Rom Law.* A buyer. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* A court purveyor.

emp'ty, 1 emp'ti; 2 ĕmp'ty, *v.* [EMP'TIED; EMP'TY-ING.] **I.** *t.* To remove all the contents, or a certain kind of contents, from; make empty; as, to *empty* a pail. **2.** To remove all of (something contained) from that which contains it; as, to *empty* the water out of a glass. **3.** To give forth or pour out incessantly; discharge.

De Soto . . . knew not where it [the Mississippi] took its rise, or where it *emptied* its swollen flood. J. S. C. ABBOTT *Daniel Boone* p. 74. [D. M. & CO. 1872.]

II. *i.* **1.** To discharge its contents; pour out itself or its waters; as, the river *empties* into the bay. **2.** To become empty; as, the theater *emptied* rapidly. [< AS. *æmtian,* be at leisure, < *æmetta,* leisure.] **emp'ter.—emp'ti-er,** *n.*

emp'ty, *a.* [EMP'TI-ER; EMP'TI-EST.] **1.** Having nothing within; containing nothing; void; vacant: often with reference to particular, usual, or proper contents, as food or inhabitants; as, an *empty* house or pitcher.

Men can't work on an *empty* stomach. CHAS. READE *Hard Cash* p. 94. [H. J.

2. Without force, weight, value, or meaning; as, *empty* protestations; *empty* promises. **3.** Without substance or significance; hollow; unreal; unsubstantial. **4.** Destitute of intelligence, ideas, manners, etc.; senseless; inane; frivolous; contemptible; as, an *empty* fop; *empty* talk. **5.** Being without its supplies; unsupplied; unfed; unsatisfied; having nothing to carry; as, we went for ammunition, but returned *empty.*

His filled her, who was like the hungry, with good things, and has sent away the rich *empty.* GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i. p. 110. [A. 1880.]

6. Not carrying or drawing anything; as, *empty* hands; an *empty* sleeve; an *empty* cart. **7.** Having no fruit, product, or other result; ineffectual; barren; as, an *empty* vine; *empty* labor. [With intrusive *p,* < AS. *æmtig,* < *æmta, æmetta,* leisure.] **emp'tier; emp'ti-est.**

Syn.: see BLANK; FLAT; FOOLISH; SHALLOW; VACANT.—**emp'ty-hand'ed,** *a.* Having or bringing nothing in the hands; not prepared to receive, defend, *a.* Having little sense or few ideas; vacant; foolish.

—emp'ti-ly, *adv.*

emp'ty, *n.* [EMP'TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tĭz, *pl.*] *Com.* A car, barrel, crate, or other vessel or vehicle without contents, as after unloading; as, the *empties* were sent back at once.

emp'ty-ings, 1 emp'ti-ingz; 2 ĕmp'ty-ĭngs, *n. pl.* The lees of beer, etc., used as yeast. Compare EMPTINS.

emp'ysis, 1 emp'i-sis; 2 ĕmp'ĭ-sĭs, *n. Pathol.* Expectoration; especially, expectoration of blood; hemoptysis. [< Gr. *empytsis,* spitting, < *en,* on, + *ptyō,* spit.]

em-purp'le, 1 em-pûr'pl; 2 ĕm-pûr'pl, *vt.* [EM-PURP'LED; EM-PURP'L-ING.] To tinge or color with purple, or to clothe or cover with purple; make purple; as, fields *empurpled* with the foxglove.

Empurpled seas began to blush and bloom. JEAN INGELOW *Laurance* pt. iii, st. 5.

em-pu'sa, 1 em-pū'sa *or* -za; 2 ĕm-pū'sa *or* -sa, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of fungi, belonging to the family *Entomophthoraceæ,* parasitic on living insects and killing them. The best-known species is *E. muscæ,* which multiplies its cells by sprouting in the fatty substance of the common house-fly. **2.** *Zool.* A genus of the family *Mantidæ.* **3.** *Gr. Myth.* A spectral monster, believed to devour human beings, employed by Hecate to frighten travelers. **4†.** A hobgoblin or fantom. **Em-puse'†.** [< Gr. *empousa,* hobgoblin.]

em-puz'zle†, *vt.* To puzzle.

em'py-e'ma, 1 em'pi-ī'ma; 2 ĕm'py-ē'ma, *n. Pathol.* A collection or formation of purulent matter, especially in the pleural cavity. [LL., < Gr. *empyēma,* suppuration < *en.* in. + *pyon.* pus.]—**mastoid empyema** (*Pathol.*), suppurative mastoiditis.—**em'py-em'a-tous,** *a.* Affected with or characterized by empyema.—**em'py-e-mat'ic; em'py-em'ic; em'py-ic'; em-py'i-cal; em-pye'sis,** 1 em'pi-ī'sis; 2 ĕm'py-ē'sĭs, *n.* [Rare.] *Pathol.* A pustular eruption on the skin.

em'py-o-cele, 1 em'pi-o-sil; 2 ĕm'py-o-cēl, *n. Pathol.* An accumulation of pus within the scrotal sac; also, purulent hernia. [< Gr. *empyos,* suppurating (< *en.* in, + *pyon,* pus), + *kēlē,* tumor.]

em-pyr'e-al, 1 em-pir'i-al; 2 ĕm-pyr'ē-al (XIII), *a.* Of or pertaining to the highest region of heaven; of or pertaining to the sky; celestial; most highly refined; originally, formed of light or fire; fiery.

The turtles-hazard . . . usurping the *empyreal* realm of the eagle, . . . assumes for a time the port and dignity of that majestic bird. IRVING *Astoria* p. 153. [a. p. p. 1861.]

[< LL. *empyreus,* < Gr. *empyros,* in the fire, < *en,* in, + *pyr,* fire.] **em'pyr'e-an;—empyreal air** (*Chem.*), oxygen: so called by Scheele on its discovery in 1774.

em'py-re'al, *n.* The empyrean. **em'py-re'an†.**

em'py-re'an, 1 em'pi-rī'en; 2 ĕm'py-rē'an (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Class. Antiq.* The supposed region of pure fire; the highest heaven. **2.** Hence, the abode of God and the angels.

The steadfast *empyrean* shook throughout. MILTON *P. L.* bk. vi, l. 833.

3. The upper sky; also, cosmic space.

em'py-reu'ma, 1 em-pi-rū'ma; 2 ĕm'py-rū'ma, *n.* The disagreeable taste or odor produced when organic substances are decomposed by heat, as in destructive distillation or when burned in close vessels. [< Gr. *empyreuma,* < *empyreuein,* kindle a fire, < *en,* in, + *pyr,* fire.] **—em'py-reu-mat'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to empyreuma.

em'py-reu-mat'i-cal;—empyreumatic oil, an oil obtained by the destructive distillation of organic substances.—**em'py-reu'ma-tize,** *vt.* [Rare.] To develop empyreumatic qualities in.

em'py-ri-al, 1 em-pir'i-al; 2 ĕm-pyr'i-al, *a.* [Rare.] 1. Of or pertaining to combustion. 2. Having a combustible principle, as coal. [< Gr. *empyros;* see EMPYREAL.]

em-py'ro-cy, 1 em-pir'o-si; 2 em-pir'o-sē'an'ta; 3 ĕm-pŷr'o-măn'cy, *n.* Prediction or divination by means of fire.

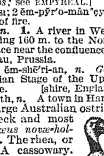
Ems, 1 *emz or* ĕms; 2 ĕms *or* ĕms, *n.* **1.** A river in Westphalia and Hanover, Prussia, flowing 160 m. to the North Sea. **2.** A town in Nassau, Germany, near the confluence of the Lahn and Rhine, Hesse-Nassau, Prussia.

Em-sche'ri-an, 1 em-shīr'i-an; 2 ĕm-shē'ri-an, *n. Geol.* The lowest subdivision of the Senonian Stage of the Upper Cretaceous rocks of western Europe. [shire, England.

Ems'worth, 1 emz'worth; 2 ĕmz'worth, *n.* A town in Hamp-

e'mu†, 1 ē'mū; 2 ē'mū, *n.* A large Australian ostrich-like dromoid bird, with the neck and most of the head feathered. *Dromæus novæ-hollandiæ* is the common emu. **2†.** The rhea, or South American ostrich. **3.** A cassowary.

e'meut.—e'mu-ap'ple, *n.* 1. See under APPLE. **2.** [Austral.] The bitterbark.— **emu-bush** or **emu-tree,** *n.* A tall bush or small tree (*Pittosporum*[*Folia*) of the mock-orange family, growing throughout the desert regions of Australia. **2.** A tree (*Heterodendron oleæfolium*) whose dry seeds are eaten by emus.— **emu-grass,** *n.* A variety of spinifex.



Emu. 1/20

e'mu-in, 1 ē'mū-in; 2 ē'mū-ĭn, *n. Chem.* A white albuminoid compound contained in the insects' eggs: probably an impure vitellin.— **em'y-doid.** I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Emydidæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Emydidæ.*

em'y-loid'-an†.—Em'y-do-sau'ri-a, *n. pl. Herp.* A name of reptiles having the quadrate immovably united with the cranium, 7 or 8 transverse rows of abdominal ribs not connected with vertebral ribs, and the chest with vertebral ribs by a complete septum; crocodilians. **Em'y-do-sau'ri-ł.—em'y-do-sau'ri-an,** *a. & n.*

Em'ys, 1 em'is; 2 ĕm'ys, *n.* A genus typical of *Emydidæ.*

en, 1 en; 2 ĕn, *n.* The name of the fourteenth letter of the alphabet, designated by the symbol N or n. See N and illus. under ALPHABET. **2.** *Print.* Half the square of a type; half an em: used to measure the size of a dash, sand, etc.; as, an *en* dash. **3.** *Mus.* The letter *n.*

en-1, *prefix.* In; into. Some English words are written with either *en-* or *in-,* the tendency being to use *in-* more frequently in words obviously derived from a Latin primitive in *-in-.* [F., < L. *in-,* < *in,* in.]

The substitution of *in-* for *en-* has in part been due to notions of etymological fitness, the latter form having been considered as a corrupt and improper form of the L. *in-,* while the Eng. formations in *en-* were either referred to L. analogies or treated as compounds of the native preposition *en.* The late occurrence of spellings like *inbassel* for *embassale* in the fourteenth century, it *may be surmised* that the *inbandoned* to '*raise*' the ritual (*q. v.*) has existed from an early period. MURRAY *New Eng. Dict.* vol. iii, part I, p. 136.

In the following list of verbs the prefix is merely an intensive, or else an alternative, obsolete, or archaic form for *en-.* Nearly all the words in this list are obsolete; and in every case the meaning is plainly conveyed by the verb:

enact	endrudget	enjoyful	enquicken
enambert	endungeon	enharness	enreason
enangnish†	enfasten	enhaste	enrib
enbed	enfever	enhorde	enridge
encenter	enfect	enhouse	enrobe
encharn†	enfeer	enlegnady	enspire
encoil	enfeoff	enlength	enstrangle
encoronet	enfret	enlure	enstrengthen
encrisp	enfuddle	enmoblige†	enstuff
encup	enfurrow	enmuse	entincture
endart	engerminate†	enpierce	enwall
endladen	englad	enrison	enwallow†
endocrinate†	engird	enrobe	enpowder

en-, *prefix.* In; used chiefly in scientific words. [F., < L. *en-,* < Gr. *en-,* < *en,* in.]

-en, *suffix.* Used (1) to form verbs; (2) to form past participles in strong verbs; (3) to form plural of verbs; (4) to form feminine of nouns; (5) to form plural of nouns; (6) to form ad-

e-mul'gence, 1 e-mul'jens; 2 e-mŭl'jĕns, *n.* [Rare.] The act or process of milking out or draining.

e-mul'gent, 1 e-mul'jent; 2 e-mŭl'jĕnt, *a.* Milking out or straining; formerly said of the renal blood-vessels. [< L. *emulgent-is,* ppr. of *emulgeo,* drain out, < *e,* out, + *mulgeo,* milk.]

e-mul'gent, *n.* [*Anat.* An emulgent vessel. **2.** *Med.* A medicine that stimulates the flow of bile.

em'u-lous, 1 em'yu-lus; 2 ĕm'yu-lŭs, *a.* **1.** Eager or striving to equal or excel another or his accomplishments; inclined to or engaged in rivalry; competitive: with of before an object; as, emulous of his success.

Each moment has its sickle, *emulous*
Of Time's enormous scythe. YOUNG *Night Thoughts* i, l. 103.

2†. Envious; jealous. [< L. *æmulus,* striving to equal.]

em'u-lous!.—em'u-lous-ly, *adv.*— **em'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

e-mul'sic, 1 e-mul'sik; 2 e-mŭl'sĭk, *a. Chem.* Of or derived from emulsin.— **emulsic acid,** a compound said to be formed by boiling emulsin with alkali.

e-mul'si-fy, 1 e-mul'si-fai; 2 e-mŭl'sĭ-fī, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To make or convert into an emulsion; as, the pancreatic juice *emulsifies* fat. [< L. *emulsus,* pp. of *emulgeo* (see EMULGENT), + -FY.] **e-mul'sion-ize‡.—e-mul'si-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* **1.** The process of forming an emulsion. **2.** The last stage of fatty degeneration.— **e-mul'si-fi'er,** *n. Med.* Any substance forming an emulsion.

e-mul'sin, 1 e-mul'sin; 2 e-mŭl'sĭn, *n. Chem.* A milky extract of almonds that in the presence of water acts as a ferment converting glucosids, as amygdalin, into benzoic aldehyde, hydrocyanic acid, and glucose. [< L. *emulsus;* see EMULSIFY.] **emulsion;** see EMULSIFY.

e-mul'sion, 1 e-mul'shan; 2 e-mŭl'shŏn, *n.* **1.** A liquid mixture in which a fatty or resinous substance is suspended in minute globules; as, "Butter exists in milk, as a fine *emulsion.*" THOMAS & HUNTINGTON *Physical Geography* p. 253. **2.** Any milky liquid; especially, in photography, a substance, as a silver salt, held in suspension in collodion or gelatin, and used to coat dry plates. **3†.** A draining out. [OF., < L. *emulgeo,* drain out; see EMULGENT.]—**chloid emulsion** (*Phot.*), silver chloid suspended in gelatin. When washed it is used for slow plates and gaslight papers, and with free silver nitrate and acetic acid for printing-out papers. —**collodion e.** (*Phot.*), a sensitive silver salt, usually the bromid or chlorid, suspended in a viscous collodion solution; generally used unwashed.—**gelatin-bromid emulsion; gelatin e.,** a gelatin holding in suspension very finely divided silver bromid. **gelatino-bromid emulsion;—kerosene e.** or **kerosene-soap e.,** an arbitrary standard emulsion of kerosene and soap: see *Bulletin* 13, Part III, Bureau U. S. *Dept. of Agriculture,* 1899, p. 150, made up as follows: Kerosene 2 gals., whale-oil soap ½ pound, water 1 gal., the soap dissolved in the boiling water, then added to the kerosene, the mixture being agitated sufficiently to produce a creamlike mass.

e-mul'sive, 1 e-mul'siv; 2 e-mŭl'sĭv, *a. Chem.* **1.** Capable of forming an emulsion; softening. **2.** Producing oil on being pressed; as, *emulsive* seeds. [< L. *emulsus;* see EMULSIFY.]

e-mune'to-ry, 1 e-mūn'te-to-ry; 2 e-mūn'e-to-ry. **I.** *a.* Serving to separate and discharge waste or excrementitious matter from the body; excretory; depurant. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] An organ for conveying waste or excrementitious matter. [< LL. *emunctorium,* snuffers, < L. *emunctus,* pp. of *emungo,* wipe the nose, < *e,* out, + *mungo,* blow the nose.]

e'mun-da'tion, 1 ē'mun-dē'shan; 2 ē'mŭn-dā'shŏn, *n.* **1.** *Pharm.* Rectification (of drugs). **2†.** Ceremonial purification. [< L. *emundatio,* cleansing.]

e-munge'†, *vt.* To filch; steal. To cheat.

e'mus-ca'tion†, *n.* The freeing of plants from moss.

em'yd, 1 em'id; 2 ĕm'yd, *n.* A fresh-water emydoid tortoise. [< Gr. *emys,* -*ydos,* + -ID.] **Em'yd-æ,** *n. pl. Herp.* The *Elodites.*— **Em'yd-i-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A family of testudinidean tortoises, especially those having nuchal bone without costiform processes, caudal vertebræ procœlous, quadrate open behind, and feet webbed: including most northern fresh-water turtles. **Em'y-dæ‡; Em'y-doi'dæ‡.—em'y-did, *n.*—em'y-din,** *n. Chem.* A white albuminoid compound contained in the insects' eggs: probably an impure vitellin.— **em'y-doid.** I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Emydidæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Emydidæ.*

em'y-loid'-an†.—Em'y-do-sau'ri-a, *n. pl. Herp.* A name of reptiles having the quadrate immovably united with the cranium, 7 or 8 transverse rows of abdominal ribs not connected with vertebral ribs, and the chest with vertebral ribs by a complete septum; crocodilians. **Em'y-do-sau'ri-ł.—em'y-do-sau'ri-an,** *a. & n.*

Em'ys, 1 em'is; 2 ĕm'ys, *n.* A genus typical of *Emydidæ.*

en, 1 en; 2 ĕn, *n.* The name of the fourteenth letter of the alphabet, designated by the symbol N or n. See N and illus. under ALPHABET. **2.** *Print.* Half the square of a type; half an em: used to measure the size of a dash, sand, etc.; as, an *en* dash. **3.** *Mus.* The letter *n.*

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encharn†	enfeer	enlegnady	enspire
encoil	enfeoff	enlength	enstrangle
encoronet	enfret	enlure	enstrengthen
encrisp	enfuddle	enmoblige†	enstuff
encup	enfurrow	enmuse	entincture
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jectives denoting material: (7) as a form of -an. [(1) (*a*) ME., also -e, < As. -an, -ian; (*b*) < As. -ian. (2) < As. -an. (3) < As., also -e, < As. -en, -on, -an. (4) < As. -en. (5) < As. -an. (6) < As. -en. (7) = -an.]

en-, enc-, *abbr.* Encyclopedia.

en-a'ble, 1 ĕn-ā'bl; 2 ĕn-ā'bl, *n.* [-BLED, -BLI͟P; -BLING.] **en-a'bl'**, 1 *t.* 1. To make able; supply with adequate power or means, moral or physical; give authority; empower; as, endurance *enabled* him to win the race; the law *enabled* me to reclaim my own. 2. [Archaic.] To make strong. **ii.** *n.* Same as **enablement**. **in-a'ble'.**

enabling act, a legislative enactment enabling persons or corporations to do something which they previously were not authorized to do. **en-a'bling-act',** **en-a'bling,** *n.*

en'ach, 1 en'ən; 2 ĕn'ăn, *n. Old Scots Law,* Payment or satisfaction for an offense. [< Gael. *eiric*h, bounty.]

En'a-cim, 1 en'ə-sim; 2 ĕn'ə-çĭm, *n. Bib.* (Douay).

en-act', 1 en-akt'; 2 ĕn-ăct', *v.* **I.** To make into a law, as by legislative act; establish by act of authority.

The enacting clause of all acts of Congress hereafter *enacted* shall be in the following form: "Be it *enacted* by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled." *Revised Statutes of the U. S.* [1878.]

2. To carry out in action; accomplish; perform.

There are those who cannot read sensational novels, or, indeed, any novels at all, just because they see so many sensational novels being *enacted* around them.
KINGSLEY *Health and Education* p. 202. [a. 1874.]

3. To represent as or in a play; act the part of; personate; as, to *enact* Hamlet.—**enacting clause,** the clause in a bill containing the legislative sanction: usually beginning, "Be it enacted."—**en-act'a-bl(e)r,** *a.* Fit or possible to be enacted, in any sense.—**en-ac'tion,** *n.* The act, state, or fact of enacting, as a law; enactment.—**en-act'ive** (-tĭv), *a.* Tending or having efficacy to enact or establish; enacting; as, the *enactive* clause of a bill.—**en-act'or,** *n.* One who enacts or establishes a law; one who frames or performs.—**en-ac'to-ry,** *a.* Connected with the enaction of law: sometimes opposed to *declaratory*, and then meaning that the law does not simply interpret another law.—**en-ac'ture†,** *n.* A carrying out; fulfilment.

en-act'†, *n.* Determination; purpose; also, an enactment.

en-act'ment, 1 en-akt'ment *or* -ment; 2 ĕn-ăct'ment, *n.* **1.** A law enacted, or any provision of such law; a decree; statutes.

The most valuable additions made to legislation have been *enactments* destructive of preceding legislation.
BUCKLE *Hist. Civilization* vol. i, p. 200. [a. 1866.]

2. The act of enacting, decreeing, or establishing a law; enaction. **3.** [Rare.] The acting of a part in a play. **4.** [Rare.] Performance of action. See LAW.

En'a-clad, 1 en'ə-dad; 2 ĕn'ə-dăd, *n. Bib.* (Douay).

en'a-e'na, 1 ē'nə-ē'nə; 2 ē'nə-ē'nə, [Hawaii.] *Bot.* Same as HEISERI LIVILONG. See under HEISERI.

en'a-ge-ne'sic, 1 en'ə-jə-nē'sĭk-ən; 2 ĕn'ə-jə-nē'sĭk-ən, *n.* [Sp. Am.] *Law.* The conveyance or transfer of property.

—enagenacion del terreno, literally, conveyance of the land: a phrase in Mexican law, sending alone in a deed, conveys a fee in the premises, and not merely the usufruct: used in New Mexico, California, etc.

E-na'ſim, 1 e-nā'fim; 2 ē-nā'fĭm, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Gen.* xxxvii, 14. = Ahimi (margin).

en'a-lid, 1 en'ə-lid; 2 ĕn'ə-lĭd, *n.* A benthonic plant.

En-al'ſ-or-nith'i-dæ, 1 en-al'ſ-ər-nĭth'ə-dē; 2 ĕn-ăl'ſ-ər-nĭth'ə-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* An extinct family of loon-like birds.

En-al'ſ-or'nis, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *enalios*, of the sea (< *en*, in, + *hals*, sea), + *ornis*, bird.] — **en-al'ſ-or-ni'thid,** *n.*

— **en-al'ſ-or-ni'thoid,** *a.*

En-al'ſ-o-sau'ri-a, 1 en-al'ſ-o-sə'ſr-ə; 2 ĕn-ăl'ſ-o-sə'ſr-ə, *n. pl. Herp.* A Mesozoic order of reptiles with paddle-shaped limbs: now distributed among *Ichthyosauria* and *Plesiosauria.* [< Gr. *enalios* (see ENALIORNIS) + *sauros*, lizard.] — **en-al'ſ-o-sau'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*

en-al'la-ge, 1 en-al'ə-jē; 2 ĕn-ăl'ə-jē, *n. Rhet.* The use of one part of speech, or one case, mood, or construction for another, as of an adjective for an adverb. [L., < Gr. *enallagē*, < *en*, in, + *allassō*, change, < *allos*, other.]

en-al'u-ron†, *n. Her.* A bordure charged with birds, usually with birds. See BORDURE, PURPLE.

E'nam, 1 ē'nam; 2 ē'năm, *n. Bib. Josh,* xv, 34.

en-am'el, 1 en-am'əl; 2 ĕn-ăm'əl, *v.* [-ELED *or* -ELLED, -ELIN͟G *or* -ELLING.] **I.** 1. To cover with enamel; paint or decorate in enamel; make a smooth, glossy surface, like enamel, upon; as, to *enamel* cardboard or cloth.

Some beads from Nimroud appear to have been *enamelled*, the colors having been laid on very thickly when in a liquid state, and then exposed to the action of fire. A. H. LAYARD *Nineveh and its Remains* vol. ii, p. 342. [a. 1849.]

2. Figuratively, to adorn with many different hues; variegate.

Blossoms and fruits at once, of golden hue,
Appear'd with gay *enamel'd* colours mix'd.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. iv, l. 149.

3. To apply enamel to. See ENAMEL, *n.*, 5.

II. *n.* Same as **enamelling.**—**enamel-lig-fur'nace,** *n.* A furnace used for vitrifying the enamel coating on metal, glass, biscuit, etc. The article is placed in a muffle and then set in the furnace. See **enamelling-lamp,** *n.*

A lamp to which a blowpipe is adjusted and which is employed in applying some of the more delicate ornamentation to glass.—**en-am'el-er** *or* **-ler, en-am'el-ist** *or* **-list,** *n.*

en-am'el, *n.* **1.** A semi-vitreous material that is applied to fusion to gold, silver, copper, or other metals, or to porcelain, either as a decoration in colors or to form a surface for encaustic painting; also, recently, as a lining for culinary and chemical vessels. Artistic enamels are (1) inlaid or incrusted, (2) translucent, and (3) painted. **2.** A work executed in such material; as, a fine cloisonné *enamel*. **3.** One of various glossy lacquers or varnishes used for leather, or for cards for cardboard is made of paraffin and China clay. **4.** The sensitized coating of a plate preparatory to photoengraving. **5.** A kind of cosmetic or paint for the face, supposed to imitate exactly the natural hue of the complexion. **6.** The white substance covering the bony scales of certain ganoid fishes; ganoin. **7.** Figuratively, external polish or ornament.

Gay and frivolous, rich and useless, polished till the *enamel* is worn off, his whole life serves only to make him an animated puppet of pleasure.
H. W. BEECHER *Lect. to Young Men* p. 21. [b. n. 1855.]

8. The hard, dense, usually bluish-white and translucent substance that covers and protects the dentine of the crown of the teeth of most mammals. It is built up of microscopic pentagonal or hexagonal rods, closely packed and cemented together and forming the hardest substance found in the animal body. It is epiblastic in its origin, being secreted by the *enamel cells* which form part of the *enamel* organ, an epithelial ingrowth of the mouth. The scales and hypopharyngeal teeth of certain fishes are also coated with *enamel*. See illus. under TOOTH. [< EN-1 + OF. *amaut*, < LL. *smaltum*, enamel.] — **Battersea enamel,** an Isthecentury surface-enamel similar to that used in porcelain-decoration.— **Bilston c.,** an enamel painted on copper: used at Bilston, South Staffordshire, England, during the latter part of the eighteenth century.— **Canton c.,** an enamel of a plain ground in solid color decorated in variegated conventional designs.— **champlevé** and **cloisonné enamel,** see CHAMPLEVÉ and CLOISONNÉ.— **Chelsea c.,** pottery decorated with colored enamels after the method employed at Cluny and Longwy, France, somewhat resembling cloisonné enamel. The designs are outlined in dark color, and rich, mellow tints colors appear in relief in the enclosed spaces.— **en-am'el-blue',** *n.* Same as SMALT.— **e-cell,** *n.* A cell which secretes dental enamel.— **e. cloth** or **enameled cloth,** a cloth having a smooth water-proof coating of linseed-oil, resin, etc., on one side.— **e.-column,** *n.* One of the minute, closely packed prisms composing the enamel of a tooth.— **ether'i-e.-prism'ic e.-rod',** — **e.-germ,** *n.* The epithelium that caps the papilla of a tooth and secretes the enamel.— **e.-membrance,** *n.* The layer of epithelium-cells on the enamel-organ of a tooth.— **e.-organ,** *n.* The enamel-germ after it has become separated and forms a cap upon the dentine of a tooth.— **e.-painting,** *n.* Painting with enamel colors which are fixed by fire.— **e. paper,** paper glazed with a metallic preparation.— **e.-pulp,** *n. Anat.* The jelylike center of the enamel-organ in the teeth.— **e. ware,** hardware coated with enamel as a protection against rust, much used for cooking-utensils.— **flocked e.,** an enamel upon a dull or matt glass surface.— **glass e.,** a material for enameling, consisting of a glass made opaque or milky by stannic oxid: used for enameling iron.— **lined e.,** a chamber-ware enamel.— **Limoges e.,** an enamel in which the entire surface is covered with a vitreous coating and decorated in colors and in gilt. See *Longtry* and *Limoges enamel.*— **stannine e.** = **stannine** (*Ceram.*), an opaque glaze of milky whiteness used in delf and majolica, which contains oxid of tin. **tin enamel†.** = **stannine e.**

en-am'el-ar, 1 en-am'əl-ər; 2 ĕn-ăm'əl-ăr, *a.* Consisting of or resembling enamel; smooth; glassy. **en-am'el-lar†.**

en-am'el-ing, 1 en-am'əl-iŋ; 2 ĕn-ăm'əl-ĭng, *n.* The act or the art of applying or painting with enamel, or of covering of enamel. **en-am'el-ling†.**

This snow had been melted and refrozen, forming upon the rocks an *enamelling* of ice. TYNDALL *Essays on the Use of the Imagination* p. 279. [a. 1861.]

en-am'or, 1 en-am'ər; 2 ĕn-ăm'ər, *vt.* To inamor.

en-am'our, *i* spire with ardent love; make exceedingly fond: seldom used except in the past participle and with *of* or *with*; as, *enamored of* a lady; *enamored with* study.

[< F. *enamourer*, < LL. *inamorare*, < L. *in*, in, + *amor*, love, < *amo*, love.] — **en-am'or-ment,** *n.* The act or state of being enamored.— **en-am'our-ite†,** *n.* A lover.

en-am'or-ate†. I. *vt.* To enamor. II. *a.* Enamored. III. *n.* A lover.

en-am'ord, *pp.* Enamored. S. S.

E'nan, 1 ē'nan; 2 ē'năn, *n. Bib. Num.,* i, 15.

en'an-the'ma, 1 en'an-thē'mə; 2 ĕn'ăn-thē'mə, *n. Pathol.* An eruption on an internal mucous membrane. [< EN-2 + Gr. *anthēma*, bloom, < *anthos*, flower.] **en-an'them,** — **en'an-them'a-tous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having an enanthema.

en'an-the'sis, 1 en'an-thē'sis; 2 ĕn'ăn-thē'sĭs, *n. Pathol.* The process that results in an enanthema. [< EN-2 + Gr. *anthēsis*, blooming, < *anthos*, flower.]

e-nan'thy-late, *etc.* See ŒNANTHYLATE, *etc.*

en-an'ti-o-, 1 en-an'tī-o-; 2 ĕn-ăn'tĭ-o-. From Greek *enantios*, opposite, < *en*, in, + *antios*, contrary, < *anti*, against. A combining form.— **en-an'ti-o-bi-o'sis,** *n. Biol.* A condition of mutual antagonism: opposite of *symbiosis.*— **en-an'ti-o-bi'o-sis'tic,** *a.*— **en-an'ti-o-mor'ph,** *n.* One of two enantiomorphous forms or crystals, as levorotatory and dextrorotatory quartz crystals, which are alike in the external form of the other.— **en-an'ti-o-mor'phism,** *n.* The quality of being enantiomorphous: said generally of crystals; the relations of two objects which are exactly similar but not superposable, as that existing between a reflection in a mirror and the object reflected.— **en-an'ti-o-mor'phous,** *a. Crystal.* Having no symmetrical plane, and yet symmetrically related to another of like structure.— **en-an'ti-o-mor'phic.**

— **en-an'ti-o-mor'phous-ly,** *a.*— **en-an'ti-o-path'ic,** *a.* 1. Pertaining to enantiopathy. 2. *Med.* Palliative.— **en-an'ti-op'a-thy,** *n.* 1. [Rare.] A discasing difference of antagonistic to another disease. (2) The system of curing one disease by inducing another of an opposite kind; allopathy: opposed to *homœopathy*. 2. An opposite pain. 3. An opposite passion.

en-an'ti-o'sis, 1 en-an'tī-o'sis; 2 ĕn-ăn'tĭ-o'sĭs, *n. Rhet.* 1. Same as LITOTES. 2. Same as ANTIPHRASIS. Compare IRONY. [< Gr. *enantiōsis*, < *enantios*; see ENANTIO-.]

en-an'ti-o-zo'a, 1 en-an'tī-o-zō'ə; 2 ĕn-ăn'tĭ-o-zō'ə, *n. pl. Protozo.* A section of infusorians with intestinal apertures at opposite ends. [< ENANTIO- + Gr. *zōion*, perforated.]

en-an'ti-o-zo'ic, *a. Chem.* The condition of existing in two forms which are interchangeable under satisfactory changing conditions, as sulfur.— **en'an'ti-o-trop'ic,** *a.*

E-na'ra, 1 ē-nā'rə; 2 ē-nā'rə, *n.* Lake in Finland; 685 sq. miles.

en-arch', 1 en-ärch'; 2 ĕn-ärch', *vt.* To enclose in an arbor.

en-arch', *vt.* [Archaic.] Same as INARCH.

en-arched', *p. a.* Arched; as, an *enarched* arch. **2.** Furnished with an arch; having the form of an arch. **2.** *Her.* Slightly curved, as a fess or bend. **arched;** — **er'ched'** [F.].

en-ar'gite, 1 en-ärj'īt; 2 ĕn-ăr'jīt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic grayish- to iron-black copper sulfarsenate (Cu_3AsS_4), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Gr. *enargēs*, visible, < *en*, in, + *argos*, bright.]

en'ar'ky-e-don'tic, 1 en-ärk'ī-ə-dŏn'tĭk; 2 ĕn-ăr'kĭ-ə-dŏn'tĭk, *n. Neurol.* A nerve-cell in which the chromatin is arranged in the form of a single network. [< EN-3 + Gr. *arkys*, bow, + *odous*, tooth.]

en-arm', 1 en-ärm'; 2 ĕn-ärm', *vt.* **1.** [Rare.] To encircle in one's arms; embrace. **2.** *Her.* To blazon armed. **3†.** In cooking, to lard. **4†.** To equip with arms.

en-arm'ing, *n.* The strap, or arrangement of straps, by which a shield is fastened on the arm. **en-arm'ingt.**

en-armed', 1 en-ärmd'; 2 ĕn-ärmd', *a. Her.* Having horns, beaks, claws, etc., of different color from the body: said of beasts and birds of prey: armed.

en'ar-ra'tion, *n.* A detailed account; narration.

en'ar-thro'sis, 1 en'ar-thrō'sis; 2 ĕn'ăr-thrō'sĭs, *n.* An articulation in which the rounded head of a bone is received into a corresponding cavity; a ball-and-socket joint, as the hip-joint. See JOINT. [< Gr. *enarthrosis*, kind of jointing, < *en*, in, + *arthron*, joint.] **en'ar-thro'di-al,** — **en'ar-thro'dic-al,** *a.*

e-nas'cent, 1 ə-nas'ənt; 2 ē-năs'ĕnt, *a.* Being born; nascent.

[< L. *enascen(t-)s*, ppr. of *enascor*, spring out, < *e*, out, and see NASCENT.]

E-nas'i-bus, 1 ə-nas'ə-bus; 2 ē-năs'ĭ-bŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocry-

e-nate', 1 ə-nāt'; 2 ē-nāt', *a.* **1.** Growing out. **2.** Related on the mother's side: distinguished from *agnate.* [< L. *enatus*, ppr. of *enascor*; see ENASCENT.]

e-nate', *n.* A relative on the mother's side.— **e-nat'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to descent on the mother's side: opposed to AGNATIC.

e-na'tion, 1 ə-nā'shən; 2 ē-nā'shŏn, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* An excessive development, consisting in the formation of supplementary lobes or excrescences. **2.** Relationship through the mother. [< L. *enatus*; see ENATE.]

en-au'ter, *adv.* Another time; at another time.

en a-vant', 1 ŋ̃ nə-vŋ̃'; 2 ŋ̃ nä-vŋ̃'. [F.] Forward; on.

en axe, 1 ŋ̃ nāks; 2 ŋ̃ näks. [F.] *Arch.* In or on the axis, as a fireplace or door in the axis of a room, the same line passing through the center of both.

en-base†, en-bat'tled†, en-baume†, en-bibe†, and other obsolete words beginning with *enb-*. See corresponding words in EMB- and IMB-.

enbasshinget, *n.* Embarrassment; astonishment. **enbaissynget.** CHAUCER *Boethius* iv, 4, 100.

en bloc, 1 ŋ̃ blok; 2 ŋ̃ blŏk. [F.] In the lump; in one lot.

en-broude'†, *vt.* To embroider. **en-braude'†.**

en'ca'dré', 1 ŋ̃k'ə'drē'; 2 ŋ̃k'ə'drē', *a.* [F.] *Crystal.* Having the facets arranged in squares around the planes of a more simple form already present in the same mineral.

en-cage', 1 en-kāj'; 2 ĕn-çāj', *vt.* To shut up in a cage; coop up; imprison. **in-cage'†.**— **en-cage'ment,** *n.*

en-cal'en-dar, 1 en-kal'ən-dər; 2 ĕn-çăl'ĕn-dăr, *vt.* To enroll in a calendar, as a saint. [from.

en-cal'low, 1 en-kal'ō; 2 ĕn-çăl'o, *vt.* To remove enchallow. **en-cal'low,** *n.* [Eng.] The mold or soil above the brick earth or clay. [rest calmly.

en-calm', 1 en-kām'; 2 ĕn-çäm', *vt.* [Rare.] To cause to

en-camp', 1 en-kamp'; 2 ĕn-çămp', *v.* **I.** *vt.* To establish in an encampment; lodge in a camp or in tents.

A man . . . rushed to Harold's throne and cried, . . . 'William the Norman is *encamped* on the shores of Sussex, with the mightiest armament ever seen in England.'
BULWER-LYTTON *Harold* p. 447. [b. r. c.]

II. *i.* To form a camp; pitch tents for a resting-place; settle down temporarily in a camp; as, the army *encamped* in the valley. **in-camp'†.**

en-camp'ment, 1 en-kamp'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕn-çămp'mĕnt, *n.* **1.** The act of pitching or occupying tents or other structures for occupancy. **2.** Tents or other structures and the ground occupied by them: a camp; as, the *encampment* covered the plain. **3.** The body of men or soldiers occupying a camp.

He saw that the whole encampment was not only in motion, but prepared for the assault. JANE PORTER *Thaddeus* p. 113. [c.] S. S.

en-campt', *pp.* Encamped.

en-cank'er†, *vt.* To canker; corrode.

en'can'this, 1 en-kan'thəs; 2 ĕn-căn'thĭs, *n. Pathol.* A morbid growth, as a tumor, formed at the inner angle of the eye. [< Gr. *enkanthis*, < *en*, in, + *kanthos*, corner of the eye.]

en-cap'su-late, 1 en-kap'sə-lāt; 2 ĕn-çăp'sŭ-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] **1.** To enclose as in a capsule or case. **2.** To place one within another: said of words in certain American Indian languages where the verb forms contains within itself the object of the verb.

To '*encapsulate*' words, as Dr. Lieber expresses it, 'is the striking feature of all these [American] languages.'
C. MACRAE in *Q. Rev.* London, 9th ed., vol. i, p. 838.

en-cap'sule†.— en-cap'su-la'tion, *n.*

en-cap'ti-vate, *vt.* [Rare.] To captivate.

en'car-di'tis, *n. Pathol.* Same as ENDOCARDITIS.

En'car-na'ri-on', 1 en'kär-nā'rĭ-ən'; 2 ĕn'çär-nā'rĭ-ŏn', *n.* 1. A town in Jalisco, Mex. 2. A river-fort in southern Paraguay.

encar'nal-ize, 1 en-kär'nal-aiz; 2 ĕn-çär'nal-īz, *vt.* [Rare.] To make gross or sensual; carnalize: as, *encarnalized* spirits.

en-car'pi-um, 1 en-kär'pi-um; 2 ĕn-çär'pĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-PI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A sporophore. [< Gr. *enkarpios*, < *en*, in, + *karpos*, fruit.]

en-car'pus, 1 en-kär'pus; 2 ĕn-çär'pŭs, *n.* [-PI, 1 -pai; 2 -pĭ, *pl.*] *Arch.* A festoon, as of fruit or flowers, ornamenting a frieze or a capital. [< L. *encarpa*, festoons of fruit, < Gr. *enkarpa*, < *en*, in, + *karpos*, fruit.]

en-case', 1 en-kās'; 2 ĕn-çās', *vt.* To Encarpus from the Temple of the Sibyls, incase: a common spelling.— **en-case'ment,** *n.* Incasement.

en-cash', 1 en-kash'; 2 ĕn-căsh', *v.* To pay (bills, notes, drafts, etc.) in money; cash.— **en-cash'ment,** *n.*

En-cast'age, 1 en-kast'ij; 2 ĕn-çăst'ăj, *n.* The arrangement, in a bin, of ware preparatory to firing. [< EN-1 + CAST, *v.*]

en'cas'tré', 1 ŋ̃ kas'trē'; 2 ŋ̃ käs'trē', *a.* [F.] *Engin.* Having the end or ends built into a wall or pier: said of a beam.— **en'cas'tré'ment,** *n.* Encasement; something fitted into an enclosed space.

en-cau'ma†, *n. Surg.* 1. A mark or blister caused by a burn. **2.** An ulcer of the cornea. [paints in encaustic.

en'caus'tes, 1 en-kôs'tēz; 2 ĕn-çăs'tēz, *n. pl.* One who

en-caus'tic, 1 en-kôs'tik; 2 ĕn-çăs'tĭc, *a.* **1.** Colored or painted and having the hues fixed or determined by the agency of heat; as, *encaustic* tiles. **2.** Specifically, painted in wax and afterwards burned in; pertaining to the ancient paintings made lasting by heat. [< L. *encausticus*, < Gr. *enkaustikos*, for burning in, < *en*, in, + *kaiō*, burn.] — **en-caustic painting,** a method of painting used by the ancients in architectural decoration and statue-painting. Sometimes colors mixed in melted beeswax kept hot during the process of painting were used Sometimes colored wax was first applied to surfaces as a paste, in mosaic or enamel form, and then this was melted with hot irons, small lines of different tints being inserted as needed.— **e. tile,** a tile so glazed and fired tile made from square blocks of red clay, stamped with a pattern cut in relief, having the hollows filled with white clay.— **en-caus'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

en-caus'tic, *n.* The art or method of encaustic painting.

en-caus'tum, *n.* [Rare.] Tooth-enamel.

en-cave', 1 en-kāv'; 2 ĕn-çāv', *vt.* To enclose or conceal in or as in a cave. **in-cave'†.**

-ence, *suffix.* Used to denote an action, quality, or condition: formed from words in *-ent*; as, *diffidence*: prominence.

en'cein'te', 1 ŋ̃ sant'; 2 ŋ̃ çănt', *a.* [F. *enceinte*, < L. *incinctus*, girded, < *in*, around, + *cingo*, gird.] **en'gient'†; en'scint'†.— en'ceinte'ship,** *n.* The state of being enceinte.

en″ceinte′, *n.* [F.] **1.** *Fort.* The principal line of fortifications surrounding a place, or the space enclosed by such line. **2.** A close or precinct, as of a cathedral. **3.** The area enclosed within the main wall of a town.

En-cel′a-dus, 1 en-sel′ə-dus; 2 ĕn-çĕl′a-dŭs, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* **1.** The son of Tartarus and Ge; one of the 100-armed giants; killed by Zeus, who buried him under Mt. Etna. **2.** A satellite of Saturn.

en-cel″i-al′gi-a, 1 en-sel″ı-al′jı-ə; 2 ĕn-çĕl″i-ăl′ġi-a, *n.* [Rare.] *Pathol.* Pain in the bowels; abdominal pain.

en″ce-li′tis, 1 en″sı-lai′tıs; 2 ĕn″çe-lī′tis, *n.* [Rare.] *Pathol.* Inflammation of any abdominal organ. **en″cœ-li′tis‡.**

en-ce′ni-a, } 1 en-sī′nı-ə; 2 ĕn-çē′ni-a, *n. sing.* or *pl.:*
en-cæ′ni-a, } commonly in the plural. **1.** A festival commemorative of the dedication of a church; a church wake. **2.** [E-] An annual commemoration held at Oxford University in June in honor of founders, at which prize essays and poems are recited and honorary degrees are conferred. It corresponds to commencement at Cambridge and the American universities and colleges. Compare COMMEMORATION. **3.** The ancient Jewish festival celebrating the reconsecration of the temple. [< L. *encænia*, < Gr. *enkainia*, < *en*, in, + *kainos*, new.]

en-cense′†, *vt.* To incense.— **en′cense†**, *n.* Incense.

en-ceph′al-, } 1 en-sef′əl-, en-sef′ə-lo-; 2 ĕn-çĕf′al-,
en-ceph′a-lo-, } ĕn-çĕf′a-lo-. From Gr. *enkephalos*, brain (see ENCEPHALON): combining forms.— **En-ceph′a-la**, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Cephalophora*.— **en-ceph″a-lal′gi-a**, *n.* Same as CEPHALALGIA. **en″ce-phal′gi-a‡.**— **En-ceph″a-lar′tos**, *n.* A genus of African cycads with tall cylindrical trunks terminating in tufts of pinnate, thick, spiny leaflets. The farinaceous pith is eaten by the Kafirs as food, and known as *Kafir-bread*.— **en-ceph″a-las-the′ni-a**, *n.* Asthenia or weakness of the brain.— **En-ceph″a-la′ta**, *n. pl. Zool.* The *Craniata*.— **en-ceph′a-late**, *a.*— **en-ceph″a-la-troph′ic**, *a.* Belonging to or affected by atrophy of the brain.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

en″ce-phal′ic, 1 en″sı-fal′ık; 2 ĕn″çe-făl′ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the encephalon. **2.** Situated within the cranial cavity.

en-ceph′a-lin, 1 en-sef′ə-lin; 2 ĕn-çĕf′a-lĭn, *n.* *Chem.* A cerebrin ($C_{68-4}.H_{11-6}.N_{3-11}O_{16-9}$). See CEREBRIN. [< Gr. *en*, in, + *kephalē*, head.]

en-ceph″a-li′tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the brain; brain fever.— **en-ceph″a-lit′ic**, *a.*— **en-ceph′a-lo-cele**, *n.* *Pathol.* Hernia of the brain, manifested by protrusion of some portion of the contents of the skull: either congenital, through a suture, or accidental, through a fracture.— **en-ceph′a-lo-cœle**, *n.* [Rare.] The cavities of the brain collectively.— **en-ceph″a-lo-di-al′y-sis**, *n.* Softening of the brain.

en-ceph′a-loid, 1 en-sef′ə-loid; 2 ĕn-çĕf′a-lŏid, *a.* Resembling the brain in substance or appearance. [< ENCEPHAL- + -OID.]— **encephaloid cancer**, a form of cancer: named from its resemblance, in shape and consistency, to the brain. **medullary cancer‡.**

en-ceph′a-lo-lith, *n.* *Pathol.* A calculus formed within the brain.— **en-ceph″a-lol′o-gy**, *n.* That department of science which relates to the brain.— **en-ceph″a-lo′ma**, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* An encephaloid cancer; a growth upon the brain; brain-tumor.— **en-ceph″a-lo-ma-la′ci-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Softening of the brain. **en-ceph″a-lo-mal″a-co′sis‡; en-ceph″a-lo-ma-lax′is‡.**— **en-ceph″a-lo-me-nin′go-cele**, *n.* Protrusion of the brain and the meninges through the skull.— **en-ceph′a-lo-mere**, *n.* [Rare.] One of the morphological segments or metameres of which the brain may be considered to be composed.— **en-ceph″a-lo-mer′ic**, *a.*— **en-ceph″a-lo-met′ric**, *a.* Relating to measurements of the brain.— **en-ceph″a-lo-my″e-li′tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the brain and spinal cord.

en-ceph′a-lon, 1 en-sef′ə-lon; 2 ĕn-çĕf′a-lŏn, *a.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Anat.* That part of the central nervous system contained within the skull; the brain. [< Gr. *enkephalos*, brain, < *en*, in, + *kephalē*, head.] **en-ceph′a-los‡.**

en-ceph″a-lo-path′i-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Disease of the brain or of its membranes. **en-ceph″a-lop′a-thy‡.**— **en-ceph″a-lo-path′ic**, *a.*— **en-ceph″a-lo-py-o′sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Suppuration within the brain.— **en-ceph″a-lor-rha′gi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Hemorrhage within or from the brain.— **en-ceph′a-lo-scope**, *n.* *Surg.* A speculum that is fitted with electric light, and used for examining abscess or other cavities in the brain during operations.— **en-ceph″a-los′co-py**, *n.* Examination of the brain.— **en-ceph″a-lo-sis′mus**, *n.* *Pathol.* Concussion of the brain.— **en-ceph″a-lo-spi′nal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the brain and spinal marrow. **en-ceph″a-lo-ra-chid′i-an‡.**— **en-ceph″a-lot′o-my**, *n.* *Surg.* **1.** The operation of making an incision into the brain. **2.** The destruction of the fetal brain by cutting to facilitate delivery. **3.** Dissection of the brain.

en-ceph′a-lous, 1 en-sef′ə-lus; 2 ĕn-çĕf′a-lŭs, *a.* Having a head, as a mollusk; of or pertaining to the *Encephala*.

en-chafe′†, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To heat. **2.** To chafe or irritate. **II.** *i.* To become heated. **en-chaufe′†.**

en-chain′, 1 en-chēn′; 2 ĕn-chān′, *vt.* **1.** To bind with a chain; hold in or as in chains; attach firmly; confine.

> The arts of Greece were *enchained* to her islands and her coasts.
> EVERETT *Orations and Speeches* p. 34. [A. S. CO. 1836.]

2†. To interlink; concatenate. [< F. *enchaîner*, < LL. *incateno*, < L. *in*, in, + *catena*, chain.] **in-chain′†.**— **en-chain′ment**, *n.* **1.** The act of enchaining, or the state of being enchained. **2.** [Rare.] Concatenation; linking together, as of facts.

en-chair′, 1 en-chār′; 2 ĕn-châr′, *vt.* [Rare.] To seat in a chair; install in a place of dignity or authority.

en-chan′nel, 1 en-chan′el; 2 ĕn-chăn′ĕl, *vt.* To cause to run in a channel.

en-chant′, 1 en-chant′; 2 ĕn-chȧnt′, *vt.* **1.** To practise sorcery or any magical arts upon; control, or change, by charms or enchantment; bewitch.

> You're a Princess once *enchanted*. That is why you seem so fair.
> OWEN MEREDITH *Wanderer, Sorcery* st. 1.

2. To impart magical power to; render magical or supernatural; as, "life's *enchanted* cup," BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 3, st. 8. **3.** To delight; fascinate; charm.

> Her voice, whate'er she said, *enchanted*.
> ROGERS *Jacqueline* div. i, st. 4.

[< F. *enchanter*, < L. *incanto*, < *in*, in, + *canto*; see CHANT, *v.*] **in-chant′†.** Syn.: see CHARM; RAVISH.

en-chant′er, 1 en-chant′ər; 2 ĕn-chȧnt′er, *n.* One who enchants or charms; a magician. **en-chaunt′our†.**

en-chant′ing, 1 en-chant′ıŋ; 2 ĕn-chȧnt′ing, *pa.* Having power to enchant; charming; fascinating; as, an *enchanting* song. Syn.: see CHARMING.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

en-chant′ment, 1 en-chant′ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕn-chȧnt′ment, *n.* **1.** The act or art of enchanting or of influencing by magic arts; the use of supernatural or secret agencies, charms, spells, etc.; incantation. **2.** The state of being enchanted, in any sense. **3.** Irresistible allurement; illusive charm.

> 'Tis distance lends *enchantment* to the view.
> CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* pt. i, st. 1.

[< F. *enchantement*, < L. *incantamentum*, charm, < *incanto*; see ENCHANT.] **en-chant′ry†; en-chaunte′ment†.**

en-chant′ress, 1 en-chant′res; 2 ĕn-chȧnt′rĕs, *n.* **1.** A woman who practises magic; sorceress. **2.** A bewitching woman.

en-charge′, 1 en-chārj′; 2 ĕn-chärġ′, *vt.* **1.** [Archaic.] To charge or entrust. **2†.** To charge or enjoin.

en-char′nel, *vt.* [Rare.] To bury or entomb.

en-chase′, 1 en-chēs′; 2 ĕn-chās′, *vt.* **1.** To incase in a setting, as a jewel in gold; also, to set or stud, as with gems. **2.** To enrich with chased, engraved, or inlaid work, as metal; as, the cup was *enchased* by Cellini. **3.** To portray by engraved or embossed figures. **4.** To enshrine. **5.** To incase or infix in any encircling mass; let in. [< F. *enchâsser*, < *en* (< L. *in*), in, + *châsse* (OF. *chasse*); see CHASE², *n.*] **en-chace′†.**— **en-chase′ment†**, *n.* Encasement; frame.— **en-chas′er**, *n.*— **en-chas′ing**, *n.* Same as CHASING.

en-chast′en, 1 en-chēs′n; 2 ĕn-chās′n, *v.* [Rare.] To make chaste or pure. [COL. 1, 1. 17.

en-chauf′ing†, *n.* [F.] Heat. CHAUCER *C. T., P. T.* 168.

en-cheer′, 1 en-chīr′; 2 ĕn-chēr′, *vt.* To cheer.

en-chei′ri-on, 1 en-kai′rı-on; 2 ĕn-cī′ri-ŏn, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] [Gr.] *Eccl.* A fine cloth or handkerchief depending from the girdle: a vestment of the Greek clergy, the precursor, probably, of the present epigonation.

En″che-ly-ceph′a-li, 1 eŋ″kı-lı-sef′ə-lai; 2 ĕŋ″ce-ly-çĕf′a-lī, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A suborder or order of apodal fishes with the branchial arches nearly complete and pharyngeal bones not jaw-like, including most of the eels. [< Gr. *enchelys*, eel, + *kephalē*, head.]— **-ceph′al**, *n.*— **-ceph′a-lous**, *a.*

en-che′son†, *n.* Cause or reason. **en-chea′son†.**

en″chi-la′da, 1 en″chī-lā′da; 2 ĕn″chī-lä′dä, *n.* [Sp. Am.] *Cookery.* A Mexican dish highly flavored with chillies.

en″chi-rid′i-on, 1 en″kı-rid′ı-on; 2 ĕn″ci-rĭd′i-ŏn, *n.* [-ONS or -A, *pl.*] **1.** [Rare.] A handbook; specifically, a manual of devotions. **en″chei-rid′i-on‡.**

> His [Epictetus's] *Enchiridion* is a faithful picture of the Stoic philosophy.
> LEMPRIÈRE *Class. Dict.*

2. [E-] A treatise on institutions divine and moral, by Francis Quarles.

en-chis′el, *vt.* [Rare.] To chisel.

En″cho-don′ti-dæ, 1 eŋ″ko-don′tı-dī; 2 ĕŋ″co-dŏn′ti-dē, *n. pl.* A Cretaceous family of malacopterygian fishes with an adipose fin, maxilla partly entering gape, and upper teeth chiefly on palate. **En′cho-dus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *enchos*, lance, + *odous*, tooth.]— **en″cho-don′tid**, *a.* & *n.*— **en″cho-don′toid**, *a.* & *n.*

en″chon-dro′ma, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as CHONDROMA.

en″chon-dro′sis, 1 en″ken-drō′sıs; 2 ĕn″cŏn-drō′sis, *n.* A growth arising from cartilage.

en-chon′drous, 1 en-ken′drus; 2 ĕn-cŏn′drŭs, *a.* Cartilaginous. [< EN-² + Gr. *chondros*, cartilage.]

en-cho′ri-al, 1 en-kō′rı-əl; 2 ĕn-cō′ri-al, *a.* Peculiar to a particular country; as, *enchorial* writing. (1) Demotic. (2) Endemic. (3) Indigenous; autochthonous.

> On that [Rosetta] stone there is an inscription in Hieroglyphics . . . another in the *Enchorial* or spoken language of that most ancient people [the Egyptians].
> MARY SOMERVILLE *Personal Recollections* p. 131. [R. BROS. 1874.]

[< LL. *enchorius*, < Gr. *enchōrios*, < *en*, in, + *chōra*, country.] **en-chor′ic‡; en-cho′ri-ous‡; en″cho-ris′tic‡.**

en″chy-le′ma, 1 eŋ″kı-lī′mə; 2 ĕŋ″cy-lē′ma, *n.* *Biol.* The fluid unorganized part of the protoplasm of a vegetable cell; also, the hyaline or granular somewhat fluid part of a nucleus in which other parts are embedded. [< Gr. *encheō*, pour in (< *en*, in, + *chylos*, juice), + *lēmma*, thing received, < *lambanō*, receive.]

en′chy-ma, 1 eŋ′kı-mə; 2 ĕŋ′cy-ma, *n.* *Biol.* The formative juice of tissues elaborated from chyme: frequently used as a suffix in zoology, botany, etc. See COLLENCHYMA; PARENCHYMA. [< Gr. *enchyma*, infusion, < *en*, in, + *chyma*, fluid, < *cheō*, pour.]

en-chym′a-tous, 1 eŋ-kim′ə-tus; 2 ĕŋ-cym′a-tŭs, *a.* Distended by infusion: said of glandular epithelial cells.

en″chy-mo′ma, 1 eŋ″kı-mō′mə; 2 ĕŋ″cy-mō′ma, *n.* *Med.* The sudden infusion of blood into the vessels of the skin; blushing. [< Gr. *ekchymōma*, ecchymosis, < *ek*, out, + *cheō*, pour.]

En″chy-træ′i-dæ, 1 eŋ″kı-trī′ı-dī; 2 ĕŋ″cy-trē′i-dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of oligochætous worms found in damp earth and along fresh- and salt-water shores. It comprises *Enchytræus*, its typical genus, *Pachydrilus*, and several other genera. [< EN-² + Gr. *chytra*, earthen pot.]

en-ci′na, 1 en-sī′nə; 2 ĕn-çī′na, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** The California live-oak (*Quercus agrifolia*). It ranges along the California coast, occasionally attaining a height of 70 or 80 feet, but on the sand-dunes often reduced to a mere shrub. The wood is valueless except for fuel. **2.** The live- or holm-oak.

En-ci′na, 1 en-thī′na; 2 ĕn-thī′nä, **Juan de la** (1469?–1534). A Spanish dramatic poet, styled "father of the Spanish drama." **En-zi′na‡.**

En-ci′nas, 1 en-thī′nas; 2 ĕn-thī′näs, *n.* **1. Francisco** (1520?–1552), a Spanish reformer; brother of Juan; friend of Luther and Melanchthon; translated the New Testament into Spanish, for which he was imprisoned, but soon escaped to England. **2. Juan** (–1545), a Spanish Protestant martyr, burnt alive at Rome. **En-zi′nas‡.**

en-cinc′ture, 1 en-siŋk′chur *or* -tiur; 2 ĕn-çĭnc′chur *or* -tūr, *vt.* To encircle with a girdle.— **en-cinc′ture**, *n.* A girdle.

en-cin′der, 1 en-sin′dər; 2 ĕn-çĭn′der, *vt.* [Rare.] To burn to cinders.— **en-cin′er-ate†**, *vt.*

en″ci-nil′lo, 1 en″sı-nil′o; 2 ĕn″çi-nĭl′o, *n.* [Sp.] An indigenous Porto-Rican shrub (*Doypetes ilicipolia*) of the spurge family.

en-ci′pher, 1 en-sai′fər; 2 ĕn-çī′fer, *vt.* To represent by cipher. **en-cy′pher‡.**

en-cip′i-ent, 1 en-sip′ı-ent; 2 ĕn-çĭp′i-ĕnt, *n.* *Med.* Same as EXCIPIENT, 1.

en-cir′cle, } 1 en-sūr′kl; 2 ĕn-çĩr′cl, *vt.* [-CLED, -CLDᴾ;
en-cir′clᴾ, } -CLING.] **1.** To surround as with a ring or girdle; form a circle around; hence, to encompass; environ.

> But a celestial brightness—a more ethereal beauty—
> Shone on her face and *encircled* her form.
> LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. i, i, st. 2.

2. To go around; make a circuit about; as, we completely *encircled* the city in our drive. **in-cir′cle†.** Syn.: see EMBRACE; SURROUND.— **en-cir′cler**, *n.*— **en-cir′clet†**, *n.* A ring or circle.— **en-cir′cu-lar**, *n.* [Rare.] Circular.

en-cist′, 1 en-sist′; 2 ĕn-çĭst′, *vt.* To enclose in a cist or chest.

Enc′ke, 1 eŋ′kə; 2 ĕŋ′ke, **Johann Franz** (9/23 1791–8/26 1865). A German astronomer and editor; director of the Berlin Observatory; determined the orbit of the comet of 1818, since called Encke's.

en-clad′, 1 en-klad′; 2 ĕn-clăd′, *pp.* [Rare.] Clad.

en-clasp′, 1 en-klasp′; 2 ĕn-clȧsp′, *vt.* To infold in a clasp; embrace.

en-clave′, 1 en-klēv′; 2 ĕn-clāv′, *vt.* [EN-CLAVED′; EN-CLAV′ING.] To shut in; specifically, to enclose (a region or country) within the territories of another power. [< F. *enclaver*, < Pr. *enclavar*, < LL. *inclavo*, < L. *in*, in, + *clavis*, key.]

en-clave′, *n.* **1.** A territory surrounded by possessions of a foreign government. **2.** A substance surrounded by some foreign tissue. **3.** *Petrol.* A xenolith. **en-cla′vure‡.**— **en-clave′ment**, *n.* The condition or state of an enclave.

en″cla″vé′, 1 aṅ″kla″vē′; 2 äṅ″clä″ve′, *a.* [F.] *Her.* **1.** Let into or enclosed by another, as a square projecting piece. **2.** Divided by a broken line; like embattled, but in larger projections.

en′cli-sis, 1 eŋ′klı-sis; 2 ĕŋ′cli-sis, *n.* *Gram.* Pronunciation or position as an enclitic, causing transfer of accent to the previous word. See ENCLITIC; PROCLITIC. [< Gr. *enklisis*, inclination, < *enklinō*, < *en*, in, + *klinō*, bend.]

enclit., *abbr.* Enclitic.

en-clit′ic, 1 en-klit′ık; 2 ĕn-clĭt′ic, *a.* **1.** *Gram.* Attached to and dependent on a preceding word in stress and accent, as *ge* in Greek and *que* in Latin. Such forms yield their own accent and generally change that of the word to which they are attached, usually causing a secondary accent to be laid on the final syllable of the latter. The particles *de*, *ge*, and *te* in Greek and *-que*, *-ne*, and *-ve* in Latin are examples. In modern languages words which are treated in pronunciation as forming part of a preceding word are called enclitic, as *thee* in English (*prithee*), *je* in French (*ai-je*), etc.

> *Enclitic* pronouns always become independent when orthotone prepositions precede them.
> ANTHON *Iliad* p. 179. [H. 1855.]

2. *Obstet.* Having the planes of the fetal head inclined to those of the maternal pelvis: opposed to *synclitic*. [< LL. *encliticus*, < Gr. *enklitikos*, < *en*, on, + *klinō*, lean.] **en-clit′i-cal‡.**— **en-clit′i-cal-ly**, *adv.*— **en-clit′i-cism**, *n.*

en-clit′ic, *n.* *Gram.* A word without accent attached to a preceding word which receives an accent: opposed to *proclitic*. See ENCLITIC, *a.*

en-clit′ics, *n.* The art or science of inflecting words.

en-clog′†, *vt.* To clog.

en-clois′ter, 1 en-klois′tər; 2 ĕn-clŏis′ter, *vt.* To enclose in or as in a cloister.

en-close′, } 1 en-klōz′; 2 ĕn-clōș′, *vt.* [EN-CLOSED′; EN-
en-cloze′ᴾ, } CLOS′ING.] **1.** To insert within something; envelop with surrounding material; put into a case, frame, cover, wrapper, or the like. **2.** To put a barrier round; close in; specif., to fence, as waste or common land, or appropriate by thus fencing. **3.** To surround on all sides; envelop; encompass; contain. **4.** To seclude or imprison. [< OF. *enclos*, pp. of *enclore*, < L. *includo*, < *in*, in, + *claudo*, shut.] **in-close′‡.** Syn.: see CIRCUMSCRIBE; CONTAIN; EMBRACE; SHUT; SURROUND.

en-clos′er, 1 en-klōz′ər; 2 ĕn-clōș′er, *n.* One who or that which encloses; specif., one who separates or withdraws land from common ground by fencing it. **in-clos′er‡.**

en-clo′sure, } 1 en-klō′ʒur; 2 ĕn-clō′zhur, *n.* **1.** The
en-clo′zureᴾ, } act of enclosing, or the state of being enclosed; especially, the fencing of land to separate it from other or common lands; hence, the reduction of things common to private appropriation. **2.** An enclosed object or space. Especially: (1) A piece of land surrounded by a fence, wall, hedge, or the like. (2) Anything enclosed in an envelop, wrapper, or letter, as a check or a sample. **3.** That which encompasses, encloses, or shuts in, as a fence, wall, case, or wrapper. **4.** *Petrol.* Inclusion. **in-clo′sure‡.** Syn.: see BOUNDARY; CIRCUMFERENCE.— **en-clo′sur-er†**, *n.* One who encloses land; hence, a squatter. **in-clo′sur-er†.**

en-clothe′, 1 en-klōth′; 2 ĕn-clōth′, *vt.* To clothe.

en-cloud′, 1 en-klaud′; 2 ĕn-cloud′, *vt.* To cover with or as with a cloud; overshadow. **en-clowd′†.**

en-coach′, 1 en-kōch′; 2 ĕn-cōch′, *vt.* [Rare.] To place in a coach.

en-cœ″li-al′gi-a, en″cœ-li′tis, etc. See ENCELIALGIA, etc.

en cœur, 1 aṅ kūr; 2 äṅ cūr. [F.] In the shape of a heart; V-shaped; as, the bodice was cut *en cœur*.

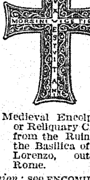
en-cof′fin, 1 en-kef′ın; 2 ĕn-cŏf′in, *vt.* To enclose in a coffin.— **en-cof′fin-ment**, *n.*

en″col″gnure′, 1 aṅ″kwa″nyür′; 2 äṅ″cwä″nyür′, *n.* [F.] A triangular table or cabinet made to fit into a corner.

en-col′lar, 1 en-kol′ər; 2 ĕn-cŏl′ar, *vt.* To put a collar upon or about.

en-col′or, en-col′our, 1 en-kul′ər; 2 ĕn-cŏl′or, *vt.* To cause to assume a color or tinge.— **en-col′or-ing, en-col′our-ing**, *n.* Coloring.

en-col′pi-on, 1 en-kel′pı-on; 2 ĕn-cŏl′pi-ŏn, *n.* [Gr.] *Eccl.* **1.** Formerly, a case holding a miniature copy of the Gospels, worn as an amulet. **2.** In the medieval church and Greek Church, a bishop's pectoral cross. **en-col′pi-um‡.**


Medieval Encolpion or Reliquary Cross from the Ruins of the Basilica of St. Lorenzo, outside Rome.

en″col-pi′tis, 1 en″kel-pai′tıs *or* -pī′tıs; 2 ĕn″cŏl-pī′tis *or* -pī′tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the vagina. [< Gr. *en*, in, + *kolpos*, bosom, hollow.]

en-col′umn, 1 en-kel′um; 2 ĕn-cŏl′ŭm, *vt.* To form into a column.

en″co″lure′, 1 aṅ″ko″lür′; 2 äṅ″co″lür′, *n.* [F.] **1.** The neck of an animal.

> Crisped like a war-steed's *encolure*.
> BROWNING *The Statue and the Bust* st. 8.

2. The armhole or the neck of a dress.

en-com′ber†, *vt.* To encumber.— **en-com′ber-ment†**, *n.*— **en-com′ber-ous†**, *a.* Cumbersome.

en-co′mi-ast, 1 en-kō′mı-ast; 2 ĕn-cō′mi-ăst, *n.* One who utters an encomium, or formal praise; a eulogist. [< Gr. *enkōmiastēs*, < *enkōmion*; see ENCOMIUM.]

> The love and esteem which she [Anne Boleyn] is said, by her *encomiasts*, to have borne to Katharine.
> HERBERT *Henry VIII.* p. 301. [P. & C.]

en-co″mi-as′tic, 1 en-kō″mı-as′tık; 2 ĕn-cō″mi-ăs′tic, *a.* Eulogistic. **en-co″mi-as′ti-cal‡.**— **en-co″mi-as′tic†**, *n.* Encomium.— **en-co″mi-as′ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

en-co″mi-en′da, 1 en-kō″mi-en′da; 2 ĕn-cō″mi-ĕn′dä, *n.* **1.** [Sp. Am.] An estate of land with the resident Indians granted by the Spanish crown to *conquistadores*, or Spanish conquerors of America. **2.** *Sp. Hist.* A dignity granted in ancient times for service against the Moors, including a grant of land.

en-co″mi-o-log′ic, 1 en-kō″mı-o-loj′ık; 2 ĕn-cō″mi-o-lŏġ′ic, *a.* *Anc. Pros.* Denoting a form of verse in which a dactylic

penthemim (⏑ ⏑ | ⏑ ⏑ |) is followed by an iambic penthemim (⏑ – | ⏑ – |). [< LL. *encomiologeticus*, < Gr. *enkōmiologikos*, < *enkōmion* (see ENCOMIUM) + *logō*, say.]

en-co'mi-um,] en-kō'mi-um; 2 ĕn-cē'mi-ŭm, *n.* [–UMS or -A, *pl.*] A formal or discriminating expression of praise; a eulogy; a panegyric.

Mr. President, I shall enter into no *encomium* upon Massachusetts; she needs none. Webster *Works, Second Speech on Foot's Resolution* in vol. iii, p. 317. [L. n. & CO. 1858.]

(L., < Gr. *enkōmion*, < *en*, in, + *kōmos*, revel.] **en-co'mi-ous** (-kō'mi-ŭs), *a.* Containing encomium; EULOGY; PRAISE.

en-com'pass,] ĕn-kum'pas; 2 ĕn-cŏm'pas, *vt.* **1.** To surround, as for protection or hostility; put a ring about; shut in. **3.** [Archaic.] To go or sail round. **4†.** To get into one's power. SYN.: see BELEAGUER; EMBRACE.—**en-com'passed,** *a.*—**en-com'pass-ment,** *n.* The act or encompassing, or state of being encompassed.

en-com'past, *pp.* Encompassed. S. S.

en-cor'bel-ment,] en-kôr'bel-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕn-cŏr'bel-ment, *n.* *Arch.* **1.** The projection of a horizontal course over the one below. **2.** The system of corbels to support such a projecting course. < F. *encorbellement*, < *en* (< L. *in*), in, + *corbeau*, OF. *corbel*, CORBEL.]

en'core',] ən kôr'; 2 än'cōr', *n.* [EN-CORE'; EN-COR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To call for a repetition of (a performance) or by (a performer).

As if a miracle could be *encored*.
LOWELL *The Cathedral* st. 10.

II. *i.* To call for a repetition; shout the word "encore."

en'core', *n.* A call for a repetition, as of some part of a play or performance, by the audience itself.

We should not . . . clamor for incessant *encores*.
HAWES *Music and Morals* bk. i, p. 70. [n.]

en'core', *adv.* [F.] Again; once more; used as a cry at entertainments to signify the wish of the audience for a repetition of some part of the performance.

en-cor'pore, *vt.* To incorporate.

en-cor'ta,] en-kôr'tə; 2 ĕn-cŏr'tə, *n.* [F.] A dasypodine armadillo, especially the six-banded armadillo (*Dasypus sexcinctus*) of Brazil and Paraguay.

en cor'tine,] ĕn ôn' tēn'; 2 ăn eų'tēn'. [F.] In embroidery, made with gold thread or spangles sewed in parallel rows.

en-coun'ter,] en-kun'ter; 2 ĕn-coun'ter, *n.* & *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To come upon, especially unexpectedly; meet with; experience, as something to be contended with; as, he *encountered* many dangers by the way. **2.** To meet as an adversary; engage in conflict with; attack; as, he *encountered* and overcame the enemy.

Strong language is needed to *encounter* strong delusion.
CHANNING *Works, Fénelon* p. 608. [A. U. A. 1878.]

3†. To betide. **4†.** To oppose.

II. *i.* **1.** To meet face to face; come together unexpectedly or casually; as, we *encountered* at Rome. **2.** To meet in conflict. [< OF. *encontrer*, < L. *in*, against, + *contra*; see CONTRA-.] SYN.: see ACCOST.—**Prep.:** *a*, counter *with* is obsolete; either the transitive verb is used or the intransitive without preposition; as, he *encountered* his foe; the armies *encountered*.—**en-coun'ter-er,** *n.* **1.** An opponent. **2.** One who seeks encounters.

en-coun'ter, *n.* **1.** A coming together, particularly when casual or unexpected; a meeting; as, the *encounter* of the friends was a mutual surprise. **2.** A hostile meeting; a contest of any kind; as, the *encounter* of great armies; an *encounter* of wits. **3.** *Physics.* See MOLECULAR ENCOUNTER, below. **4†.** Manner of meeting; address. [< F. *encontre*, < OF. *encontrer*; see ENCOUNTER, *v.*] SYN.: see BARTER; COLLISION.—**molecular encounter** (*Physics*), in the kinetic theory of gases, the approach of two molecules within the sphere of their mutual influence; term used to distinguish object to the term *collision* as implying an actual contact of the molecules.

En-coun'ter Bay. The estuary of the Murray river, S. Australia.

en-coun'terd, *pp.* Encountered. S. S.

en-cour'age,] en-kur'ij; 2 ĕn-cŭr'ăj, *vt.* [-AGED; -AG'ING.]

en-cur'age,] ING.] **1.** To inspire with courage, hope, or strength of mind; increase the confidence of; inspirit; stimulate by giving courage or confidence; urge on; incite; as, *encouraged* by friendly advice; *encouraged* by partial success to greater effort. **2.** To help forward; countenance; promote; as, the enterprise was *encouraged* by the support of the citizens.

The curious law which *encouraged* the English woolen trade by providing that every corpse should be buried in wool.
LECKY *England in the Eighteenth Century* vol. ii, p. 63. [A. 1879.]

3†. To make stronger. [< F. *encourager*; see COURAGE.]

SYN.: animate, arouse, cheer, countenance, embolden, excite, favor, hearten, incense, inspirit, instigate, promote, prompt, rally, reassure, stimulate, urge, urge on. See ABET; AID; ANIMATE; CHERISH; CONSOLE.—ANT.: see synonyms in DISHEARTEN.—**Prep.:** encourage *with* aid, promises, etc.; encourage a person in a course of action; to utmost exertion (oftener with infinitive, encourage *to hope, to try*, etc.); encouraged *by* a providence; *at* favorable indications.—**en-cour'ag-er,** *n.*

en-cour'age-ment,] en-kur'ij-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕn-cŭr'ăj-ment, *n.* **1.** The act of encouraging, or the state of being encouraged; incitement; stimulation; as, his *encouragement* of my plans was a help. **2.** That which encourages, gives confidence, incites, or induces, as rewards, favor, countenance, or profit; as, an *encouragement* to virtue. [F., < *encourager*; see ENCOURAGE.] SYN.: see APPROBATION.

en-cour'ag-ing,] en-kur'ij-ing; 2 ĕn-cŭr'ăj-ing, *pa.* Giving courage to give courage or confidence. SYN.: see AUSPICIOUS.—**en-cour'ag-ing-ly,** *adv.*

en-cov'er, *vt.* [Rare.] To cover completely.

en-cowl', *vt.* [Rare.] To place a cowl on.

en-cra'al,] en-krē'əl; 2 ĕn-crē'əl, *n.* To corral. See KRAAL.

en-cra'cle,] en-krā'dl; 2 ĕn-crā'dl, *vt.* To lay in a cradle.

en-cra'ni-al,] en-krē'ni-əl; 2 ĕn-crā'ni-al, *a.* *Anat.* Situated within the cranium.

En'cra-tis-ts,] en'krə-tiz'mz; 2 ĕn'cra-tiŝm, *n.* The principles or practise of certain early Christian ascetics, mainly Gnostics, who refrained from animal food, wine, and marriage. [< Gr. *enkratēs*, self-disciplined, < *en*, in, + *kratos*, strength.]—**en-cra'tic,** *a.*—**En'cra-tite,** *n.*—**en'cra-ty,** *n.* Asceticism; especially, continence.

en-crease', *n.* & *v.* Increase.

en-crim'son,] en-krim'zn; 2 ĕn-crim'zn, *vt.* To make crimson: redden.

en'cri-nal,] en'kri-nəl *or* en-krī'nal; 2 ĕn'cri-nal *or* ĕn-crī'nal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing encrinites.—**encrin'ic;** en-crin'i-tal‡; **en'cri-nit'i-cal‡.**

En'crin-as-ter'i-æ,] en'krin-as-ter'i-ē; 2 ĕn'crin-as-tēr'i-ē, *n. pl.* *Paleon.* A subclass of Paleozoic starfishes, whose level ambulacral areas lie in the ambulacral grooves, and whose madreporite is in the oval surface. [< EN-² + Gr. *krinon*, lily, + *astēr*, star.]

en'cri-nite,] en'kri-nait; 2 ĕn-crī-nit, *n.* A fossil crinoid, especially one with unusually long articulated stem and developed arms. [< EN-² + Gr. *krinon*, lily.]


Encrinites.
1. *Pseudocrinus bisseiatus.*
2. *Pentacrinus beanii.*
3. *Encrinus entrochus.*

En'cri-nit'ic-al,] en'kri-nit'i-kəl; 2 ĕn'cri-nĭt'i-cal, *a.* *Paleon.* Containing encrinites or a related one; also, any encrinite. The fossil encrinus is found in great abundance in formations of the Triassic period, especially of the German muschel-kalk, its broken stalks forming massive beds of limestone. [< EN-² + Gr. *krinon*, lily.] **en'cri-nos‡.**

en-croach',] en-krōch'; 2 ĕn-crōch', *v.* **I.** *i.* To invade partially or insidiously and appropriate the possessions or province of another; trench on another's limits by gradual or stealthy advances; transgress the just or established bounds; make inroads; infringe; as, the water is *encroaching* on the land; he *encroaches* on my rights; age *encroaches* on his faculties.

The term *encroachment* should not seek to operate where the States can operate with more advantage to the community; nor should the States *encroach* on the ground which the public good, . . . refers to the cognizance of Congress. WILLIAM WIRT *Letters of Gibbons vs. Ogden* in vol. vi, p. 13. [L. n. & CO. 1858.]

II†. *t.* To seize or acquire wrongfully. [< OF. *encrocher*, < *en*, in, + *croc*, hook.] —**en-croach'er,** *n.* SYN.: compare synonyms for AGGRESSION.—Prep.: *on* or *upon*.—**en-croach'er,** *n.*—**en-croach'ing-ly,** *adv.*

en-croach'ment,] en-krōch'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕn-crŏch'ment, *n.* **1.** Entrance into the rights or domain of another; intrusion without right or permission; the act of encroaching; trespass; infringement; especially, gradual intrusion.

The first of these *encroachments* on the monastic spirit was chivalry. LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, p. 199. [A. 1873.]

2. That which is gained or seized by encroaching. [< OF. *encrochement*, < *encrocher*, to encroach.] **en-croch'ī‡.** SYN.: see AGGRESSION; INVASION.

en-croch'ment, *pp.* Encroached. S. S.

en-crown',] en-krount'; 2 ĕn-crŏwn', *vt.* To put a crown upon; crown.—**en-crown'ment‡,** *n.* Coronation.

en-crust',] en-krus-ta'tion, etc. Same as INCRUST, etc.

en'cui-rassed',] en'kwi-rast'; 2 ĕn'cwi-rast', *a.* Having a cuirassiform covering; armor-plated.

en-cum'ber,] en-kum'bər; 2 ĕn-cŭm'bər, *vt.* **1.** To obstruct or hinder in action or movement; impede with obstacles; embarrass; weigh down; perplex; as, *encumbered* with goods.

And let his sheep *accumbred* in the mire.
CHAUCER *C. T., Prologue* l. 510.

2. To charge or burden with financial obligations, as debts or mortgages; as, the land is heavily *encumbered*. [< OF. *encombrer*, < *en* (< L. in), in, + *combre*; see CUMBER, 1.] **ac-cum'ber‡; en-com'ber‡; en-cum'ber‡; en-cum'brer‡.** SYN.: see HINDER.—**Prep.:** *with*; encumber *in* is obsolete.—**en-cum'ber-er,** *n.*—**en-cum'ber-ing-ly,** *adv.* In a manner to burden or impede.—**-ment,** *n.*

en-cum'bered, *pp.* Encumbered. S. S.

en-cum'brance,] en-kum'brəns; 2 ĕn-cŭm'brăns, *n.* That which encumbers; anything that renders motion or action difficult or laborious; impediment; hindrance; clog. **2.** *Law.* A paramount claim or interest resting as a charge upon the essential value in the owner or tenant; any lien or liability attached to real property; as a mortgage, a registered judgment, and a right of dower are *encumbrances*. **3.** Any useless addition. **4.** [Colloq.] A wife, child, or dependent. **5.** The act of encumbering or state of being encumbered. [< OF. *encombrance*, < *encombrer*: see ENCUMBER.] **in-cum'brance‡.** SYN.: see IMPEDIMENT.—**en-cum'brance-r,** *n.* One who holds a legal claim against property.—**en-cum'brance-rī‡; en-cum'brous‡,** *a.* Burdensome.

en-curl',] en-kurl'; 2 ĕn-cŭrl', *vt.* To twine or curl.

The basest worm *encurled* within a tortoise shell.
J. A. SYMONDS *Palumbo* epilogue, st. 29.

en-cur'tain,] en-kur'tn; 2 ĕn-cŭr'tn, *vt.* To enclose with or as with curtains.

-ency. A suffix equivalent to -ENCE.

ency., encye., *abbr.* Encyclopedia; encyclopedic.

en-cye'li-cal,] en-sik'li-kəl *or* en-sī'li-kəl; 2 ĕn-cÿ-lĭ-cal, *n.* & *a.* Same as ENCYCLICAL. Intended for general circulation; circular: said especially of ecclesiastic epistles, and now restricted to letters issued by the Pope to the whole church. **2†.** Covering all branches; encyclopedic. [< L. *encyclicus*, < Gr. *enkyklios*, < *en*, in, + *kyklos*, circle.] **en-cye'lic‡.**

en-cye'li-cal, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* A circular letter addressed by the Pope to all the bishops, dealing with matters affecting the general welfare of the church. **-en-cye'lic‡; en-cye'lics‡.**

Human authority in matters of religion palsies the soul. . . . Its *Encyclicals* and Allocutions are the manifestoes of chaos and night. Gerald Eraserus *Life, Helps* p. 201. [n. 1889.]

en-cy'clo-pe'dī-a,] en-sī'klō-pē'di-ə; 2 ĕn-cÿ'clō-pē'dĭ-a, *n.* Intended for general circulation; circular: said especially of ecclesiastic epistles, and now restricted to letters issued by the Pope to the whole church. **2†.** Covering all branches; encyclopedic. [< L. *encyclius*, < Gr. *enkyklios*, < *en*, in, + *kyklos*, circle.] **en-cye'lic‡.**

en-cy'clo-pe'dic,] en-sī'klō-pē'dik; 2 ĕn-cÿ'clō-pē'dĭc, *a.* Pertaining to, of the character of, or proper to an encyclopedia; hence, comprehending a wide range of topics; possessing extensive knowledge; as, an *encyclopedic* work; an *encyclopedic* mind. **en-cy'clo-pæ'di-ac** *or* **-a-cal‡; en-cy'clo-pe'** [or **-pæ']di-al‡; en-cy'clo-pe'** [or **-pæ']di-an; en-cy'clo-pe'** [or **-pæ']di-cal.

en-cy'clo-pe'dism,] en-sī'klō-pī'dizm; 2 ĕn-cÿ'clō-pē'dĭzm,] pē'dĭsm, *n.* **1.** The work or art of compiling encyclopedias; an encyclopedic quality. **2.** [E-] The doctrines of the French Encyclopedists.

en-cy'clo-pe'dist,] en-sī'klō-pī'dist; 2 ĕn-cÿ'clō-pē'dĭst,] pē'dĭst, *n.* **1.** A writer for or compiler of an encyclopedia. **2.** One whose studies embrace all sciences. **3.** [E-] One of the writers of the Encyclopedia; among these were the two editors, Diderot and D'Alembert, and a number of contributors, of whom Voltaire and Rousseau are the best-known. Their writings in the Encyclopedia, which expressed the most advanced views on all subjects, had a profound effect on European thought and culture. See ENCYCLOPEDIA.

The *Encyclopedists* came at last somewhat nearly as much occupied in extinguishing Christianity as in promoting public enlightenment.
W. C. WILKINSON *Classic French Course* p. 235. [CHAUT. 1890.]

en'cy-clop'e-dize,] en'sī-klop'i-dāiz; 2 ĕn-cÿ'clŏp'ĕ-dize, *vi.* [-DIZED; -DIZ'ING.] To arrange as or describe in an encyclopedia.

en'cyst,] en-sist'; 2 ĕn-cÿst', *n.* & *v.* [< EN-² + Gr. *kystis*; see CYST.]—**en'cys-ta'tion,** *n.* Encystment.—**en-cyst'ed,** *pa.* Enclosed in a membranous sac or cyst.—**en-cys'tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* An encysted tumor.—**en-cyst'ment,** *n.* The act or process of encysting or enclosing in a cyst; the state of being encysted; as, the *encystment* of a bullet. **2.** *Biol.* Specif., a process in certain protozoans, by which, after retraction of the pseudopodia or other processes, the organism becomes enclosed in a cyst, usually preparatory to reproduction, to also for purposes of resistance to or putrefaction, in hibernation, etc. The spores or other reproductive products become free after the bursting of the cyst.

end,] end; 2 ĕnd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put an end to; come to the end of; bring to a close; terminate; finish; as, we *ended* a journey; he *ended* the argument; he *ended* the day with praise. **2.** To form the end of; be a terminus of; as, this stake *ends* the fence. **3.** To put or bring to death; terminate the life of; kill; as, the executioner *ended* him. To make an end for; fit or add an end to or into; as, to *end* a barrel. **5.** To set on end; lift, tilt, or set; usually with an adverb or phrase; as, he *ended* the cask up. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] To stale in a hay-mow; as, to *end* hay.

II. *i.* To come to an end; reach the end or close; conclude; cease; sometimes, to die; as, here our journey *ends*; his life *ended* nobly. **2.** To issue or result; as, extravagance *ends* in want. **3.** To be last or by the end; as, this timber *ends* up against the sill. SYN. AS. *endian*, < *ende*, end.] SYN.: see ABOLISH; CEASE; FINISH.—**end'sail',** *n.* That which ends all; final or complete ending; finishing stroke.—**to end the matter,** finally; in short; to come to nothing, as plans, etc.—**end'a-bl(e²,** *a.* Terminable.

end, *n.* **1.** The terminal point or part of any material object that has length; either extremity of a line or space or of any body extended longitudinally; the terminus; limit; as, the *end* of a log; the *end* of a road. **2.** That part of an object or body indefinitely that is near either extremity; as, he cut off the *end* of the stick; the stick's *end*. **3.** The point in time at which some process ceases; hence, the last part of any time, or the conclusion of any work or operation; close; termination; as, the *end* of the year; he gained in the *end*.

Of making many books there is no *end*. *Eccles.* xii, 12.

Death is the *end* of life. TENNYSON *Lotus-Eaters* l. 86.

4. The extreme limit of the space occupied by any extended object; that which is regarded as the farthest place from any point of departure, observation, or reference; as, the *ends* of the earth; the *end* of the forest. **5.** The purpose in view; that for the attainment of which means are to be employed or actions done; result; as, "let all the *ends* thou aim'st at be thy country's."

Man's chief *end* is to glorify God, and to enjoy him forever.
Westminster Shorter Catechism answer i.

6. An inevitable or natural consequence or necessary or logical outcome; a necessary conclusion. **7.** The close of life; death and the time very near death.

An honored life, a peaceful *end*. . . . And Heaven to crown it all.
W. CULLEN BRYANT *There is a Safe and Secret Place* st. 4.

8. The cause of death or of any destruction or final overthrow; as, rum was the *end* of him. **9.** A fragment; remnant; generally in the plural; as, odds and *ends*.

I clothe my naked villainy
With old odd *ends* stol'n forth of holy writ.
SHAKESPEARE *Richard III*, act i, sc. 3.

10. [Prov. Eng.] A part or proportion; as, a good *end* of an hour. **11.** *Textile.* (1) A warp-thread. (2) A sliver or in carding. (3) One length of a piece of woolen or cotton goods. **12.** *Shoemaking.* Same as WAX-END. **13.** [Eng.] *Coal-mining.* (1) That one of two perpendicular divisional planes in coal which has the less sharply defined surface: opposed to *face*.

The other (set of joints) has rougher, less regular surfaces, and is known as the *end*.
GEIKIE *Text-book of Geology* p. 660. [MACM. '93.]

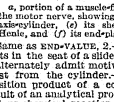
(2) That part of a gallery or working most remote from the entrance. **14.** *Football.* A term of the rush arrows shot at one butt before another round is shot at the other butt from the other end of the range. **15.** *Football.* A player stationed at the end of a line. See FOOTBALL. [< AS. *ende* = Goth. *andeis*.] **ende‡.**

SYN.: accomplishment, achievement, bound, boundary, close, completion, conclusion, consequence, consummation, design, effect, expiration, extent, extremity, finale, finish, fulfilment, intent, issue, limit, outcome, point, purpose, result, termination, terminus, tip, utmost, uttermost.

The *end* is the terminal point of a material object that has length; the *extremity* is distinctively the terminal *point*, and may thus be but part of the *end* in the general sense of that

word; the *extremity* is viewed as that which is most remote from some center, or some mean or standard position; the southern *end* of South America includes all Patagonia, the southern *extremity* or *point* is Cape Horn. *Tip* has nearly the same meaning as *extremity*, but is said of small or slight and tapering objects; as, the *tip* of the finger: *point* in such connections is said of that which is drawn out to exceeding tineness or sharpness, as the *point* of a needle, a fork, or a sword; *extremity* is said of something considerable; we do not speak of the *extremity* of a needle. *Terminus* is chiefly used to designate *the end* of a line of travel or transportation; specifically, the furthest station in any direction; also, in railway, or by extension the town or village where it is situated. *Termination* is the Latin and more formal word for the Saxon *end*, but is chiefly used of words, deeds, undertakings, or abstractions of any kind. *Expiration* signifies the coming to an *end* in the natural course of things; as, the *expiration* of a year, or of a lease; it is used of things of some consequence; we do not ordinarily speak of the *expiration* of an hour or of a day. *Limit* implies some check to or restraint upon further advance, habit, or privilege; as, the *limits* of an estate (compare BOUNDARY). A *goal* is an *end* appointed or striven for, as in a race. For the figurative senses of *end* and its associated words, compare the synonyms for the verb END. See also AIM; CESSATION; CONSEQUENCE; DESIGN.— **Ant.:** see synonyms for BEGINNING.

—**at loose ends,** in a loose way; disorderly.— **at one's wit's end,** at the limits of one's resources and resources; not knowing what to do further.— **blank end,** the sealed end (of a pipe).— **change of end** (*Cricket*), the transfer of a bowler from one wicket to the other, and changing the end of the pitch from which he bowls.— **dub'-end'ed,** *a.* That end of a cross- or spring-bar of a carriage that is carved. — **end-artery,** *n. Anat.* A terminal artery, one that does not anastomose with others.— **end-bud,** *n. Anat.* The tetradendron or terminal arborization of a nerve-fiber. — **end-bud,** *n. Anat.* A sensory organ composed of neuroepithelial bundles arranged in a spheroidal manner and connected with a sensory nerve: found on the surface of the body of some vertebrates, in the mouth in man and other mammals.— **end-bulb,** *n. Anat.* One of the terminal enlargements at the peripheral terminations of sensory nerves in skin and mucous membrane.— **end-chase,** *n. Mech.* Same as END-SQUARE.— **end-cushion,** *n. Physics.* In the determination of certain quantities related to bodies of cylindrical shape, such as the conductivity of a rod for heat or electricity, a correction applied on account of the departure of those quantities from their normal values in the immediate neighborhood at and near the ends of the cylinder.— **end-cushion,** *n.* In billiards, one of the two shorter cushions of the table.— **end-day',** *n.* The day of one's death.— **end'-fed,** *n. Angling.* A bob-fly.— **end for end,** with the position of the ends reversed. — **end-game,** *n. Chess.* A position that might have been brought about in actual play if the pieces were very few pieces. It differs from a problem in that no special number of moves is indicated.— **end-iron,** *n.* 1. A variety of andiron. 2. One of a number made from plates inside the grate of a cook-stove, to vary its capacity.— **end-leaf,** *n.* The blank leaf at the end of a book.— **end-line,** *n. Basket-ball.* One of the two shorter lines enclosing a court: between fifty-six and thirty-five feet long.— **end-man,** *n.*; *pl.* **end-men.** *pl.* In a minstrel troupe, one who sits at either of the two ends of the company as grouped upon the stage, and assists in comic dialogs.— **end-measure,** *n. Mech.* A standard of length defined by points on the ends of a bar, instead of lines engraved on its sides.— **end-mill,** *n. Mech.* A milling-cutter toothed on the end.— **end-motion,** *n. Mech.* Rectilinear motion of a body in the direction of its axis.— **end on,** having the foremost end pointed directly toward something: opposed to *broadside on.*— **end-on,** *a.* Denoting one of the two principal positions employed in a magnetometer for the magnet under examination. In the *end-on* position the magnet has its magnetic axis directed toward the magnetic needle: opposed to the *broadside* position, in which the magnetic axis is perpendicular to the magnetic needle.— **end-organ,** *n. Physiol.* Any organ adapted for the reception of delivery of nervous stimuli.— **end-paper,** *n.* In bookbinding, one of the blank leaves at the beginning and end of a book.— **end-piece,** *n.* An individual piece on the end of something; specif., (1) a sculptured piece for the end of a watch-pivot, or (2) a cross-bar or beam joining the ends of two wheel-pieces in a car-truck frame.— **end-plate,** *n.* A flat-tened grammas fibre



End-plate.

a, portion of a muscle-fiber; *c*, sheath of primitive fasciculus, showing (*f*) its nucleus; *b*, the sarcolemma, or tubular sheath of the fasciculus, showing (*f*) its nucleus. The point is frequently axis-cylinder, (*c*) its sheath of determined by the aid of a Henle, and (*f*) its end-plate. color-indicator. 2. *Math.* Same as END-VALUE. 2.— **end-port,** *n.* One of the two ports at the seat of a slide-valve, as in a steam-engine, which alternately admit motive fluid to and permit it to exhaust from the cylinder.— **end-product,** *n. Chem.* The concluding portion of a complex chemical compound or the result of an analytical process.— **end-reaction,** *n.* An obvious chemical reaction marking the termination of otherwise unobservable action.— **end-rib,** *n.* A board which serves as the end of a wind-chest, in organ-building.— **end-stone,** *n. Watchmaking.* A jewel-plate against which a pivot-end is ordinarily pressed. — **end-to-end,** *a.* Constructed that there is a pause in the sense at the end: opposed to *run on*; said of a line in blank verse.— **end-thrust,** *n. Mech.* The lengthwise push at the end of a shaft or the like.— **end-value,** *n. Math.* 1. A lower or upper limit in integration. 2. Of a path or interval between x_0 and x, one of the two points x and x_0: used in the function theory.— **end-wool,** *n.* The remnants after the valuable parts have been taken from a fleece of wool.— **in the end,** at last.— **latter end,** the last part; conclusion; especially, the close of life.— **law of heredony of ends** (*Paychol.*), the law that the manifestations of will are productive of results more extended than the original motives of volition, thus creating new motives which in turn give new effects.— **long end,** that side of a bet held by the giver of odds, the side of the one who receives odds being the **short end.**— **on end,** erect.— **to the bitter end,** to the uttermost extremity of endurance or suffering; to the last breath.— **to make ends (or both ends) meet,** to make one's income suffice without incurring debt.— **to put an end to,** to terminate.

end, *n.* [Scot.] A best room in a cottage.

en-dan'age, 1 en-dan'ij; 2 ĕn-dăn'ăg, *n.* To cause damage to; injure. *c.*— **en-dan'ni-fy?.** — **en-dan'age-a-ble†,** *a.*— **en-dan'age-ment†,** *n.* Injury.

en-dan'ask†, *vt.* To tint deep-pink.

en-dan'ger, 1 en-dān'jer; 2 ĕn-dān'ger, *vt.* **1.** To put in danger; bring into danger; expose to peril, as of loss or injury.

Affliction doth in no sort so much *endanger* a good Man to lose his Innocence, Worth and Virtue, as Prosperity, Wealth and Honour. — Rev. Hall. *Medit., Solutions* n. 111 [ABBOTT, 1632].

2. To cause danger of; make probable or imminent. **3†.** To risk; be in danger of. **4†.** To put in the power of.— **en-dan'ger-er,** *n.*— **en-dan'ger-ment,** *n.* The act of putting, or state of being, in danger.

en-dan'gered, *pp.* Endangered. S. S.

en'dan-gi'tis, 1 en'dan-ji'tis or -ji'tis; 2 ĕn'dăn-gī'tĭs or -jī'tĭs, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the inner coats of blood-vessels. [< END- + Gr. *angeion* (*-aggi-*), vessel.]

en'dan-gi'tus, 1 en'dan-ji'tus; 2 ĕn'dăn-gī'tŭs, *n.* The delicate inner lining of blood-vessels. [< END- + Gr. *angeion*, vessel, < *agein*, vessel.]

en-dan'them, *n. Med.* Same as ENANTHEMA.

en'da-or'tic, 1 en'dā-ôr'tik; 2 ĕn'dā-ôr'tĭc, *a.* Pertaining to the innermost tunic of the aorta.

en-da'or-ti'tis, 1 en-dā'ôr-tai'tis or -ti'tis; 2 ĕn-dā'ôr-tī'tĭs, or -tī'tĭs, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the inner membrane of the aorta. [< END- + Gr. *aorte*; see AORTA.]

en'darch, 1 en'dārk; 2 ĕn'dārc, *a. Bot.* Having one central protoxylem, or a number of protoxylems arranged about one parenchyma. [< END- + Gr. *archē*, beginning.]

endarch, *n. Bot.* The collective fibrovascular bundles of a plant-stem or -root in which the primary xylem is wholly centrifugal.

en'dark'en†, *vt.* To make dark. **en-dark'en†,**

en'dar-te'ri-al, 1 en'dar-tī'ri-al; 2 ĕn'dār-tē'rĭ-al, *a.* Belonging or referring to the inside of an artery.

en-dar'te-ri'tis, 1 en-dār'ti-rai'tis or -ri'tis; 2 ĕn-dār'tē-rī'tĭs or -rī'tĭs, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the inner coat of an artery.— **endarteritis deformans of Virchow,** a condition in which the artery walls have undergone endarteritis fibrosa, and become roughened.— **e. obliterans,** a form of endarteritis producing a thickening of tissue which closes up small vessels.— **e. proliferans,** a form of arteritis obliterans in which there is a marked increase of connective tissue about the innermost coat of arteries.— **en-dar'te-rit'ic,** *a.*

En'das-pid'e-æ, 1 en'das-pid'i-ī; 2 ĕn'dăs-pĭd'ē-ē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A cohort of scutellipantar oscine birds with endaspidean tarsi.< ENDA- + Gr. *aspidi-* (*-a*), shield.]

en'das-pid'e-an, 1 en'das-pid'i-ən; 2 ĕn'dăs-pĭd'ē-ăn, *a. Ornith.* I. Having the anterior scutella extending round the tarsus to the posterior surface, as the kingfishers, the tarsus of tree-creepers, oven-birds, etc. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Endaspideæ.*

end'ar-ly, *adv.* [Dial.] Successively.

en-daz'zle†, *vt.* To dazzle.

end'brush',end'chase',end'day', etc. See under END, *n.*

en-dear', 1 en-dir'; 2 ĕn-dēr', *vt.* **1.** To make dear or an object dear to; cause to be loved; as, he *endeared* himself to all his friends. **2†.** To show fondness for; caress. **3†.** To make costly; enhance in price. **4†.** To win or secure the interest, favor, or confidence, *n.* [Rare.] The act or of endearing, or the state of being endeared.— **en-dear'ed-ly,** *adv.* In an affectionate or endearing manner.— **en-dear'ed-ness,** *n.*— **en-dear'ing,** *pa.* **1.** Making dear or beloved. **2.** Expressing affection; caressing.— **en-dear'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **en-dear'ing-ness,** *n.* [Rare.]

en-deard', *pp.* Endeared. S. S.

en-dear'ment, 1 en-dir'ment or -mənt; 2 ĕn-dēr'ment, *n.* **1.** Something, as an act, that expresses or attracts affection; an utterance of fondness; a caress.

And as a bird each fond *endearment* tries,
To tempt its new-fledged offspring to the skies.
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 167.

2. The act of endearing, or the state of being endeared; hence, affection; love.

en-deav'or, 1 en-dĕv'ər; 2 ĕn-dĕv'ər, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To **en-dev'or-s,** } make an effort to do or effect; undertake and strive for; attempt strenuously; try; as, he *endeavored* the settlement of the difficulty; to *endeavor* to keep a promise; to *endeavor* the indefinite object.

Miller made some awkward apologies for not recognising me, and *endeavored* to explain away one or two little things.
GEORGE ELIOT *Adam Bede* xxiii. 1859.

2. [Archaic.] To apply or exert: with a reflexive pronoun; as, I *endeavored* myself to do it. **3†.** To attack. **II.** *i.* To make an effort; exert oneself to accomplish an object: with *to* or *for*; usually with *at, after, on for*; as, he *endeavors after* success. [< EN-1 + F. *devoir*, duty, < *devoir*, owe, < L. *debere*, see DEBTOR.] Syn.: see ATTEMPT.— **en-deav'or-ment†,** *n.*

en-deav'or, *n.* An attempt or effort to do or attain something; earnest exertion for an end; the act of endeavoring or striving; as, he made the *endeavor* and succeeded.

Syn.: *Endeavor, attempt, effort.* An *effort* is a single act, an *endeavor* a continued series of acts; an *endeavor* is sustained and enduring, and may be lifelong; we do not have a society of Christian *Attempt*, or of Christian *Effort*, but of Christian *Endeavor*.— **Ant.:** failure, to do one's best.

en-deav'or-er, 1 en-dev'or-ər; 2 ĕn-dĕv'or-ĕr, *n.* One who endeavors or strives to do something; specifically, a member of a Society of Christian Endeavor. See SOCIETY.

en-deav'our, etc. Endeavor, etc.: the usual spelling in England.— **en-dec'a-gon,** *n.* Same as HENDECAGON, etc.

en-dec-ous'ic-ness, *n.* [< EN-1 + DECOUSIC + -NESS.]

en-dec'yl, *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid hydrocarbon ($C_{11}H_{22}$) occurring in Baku petroleum.

en-dec'y-lic, *a.* Specifically, of or pertaining to endecyl.

en-del'ic-tite, 1 en-del'ik-tait; 2 ĕn-dĕl'ĭc-tīt, *n. Min.* A brown mineral related to pyrochlore: found in southern Greenland. It contains columbium, zirconium, cerium, calcium, sodium, and iron. [< Gr. *endeia*, want, + *lithos*, stone.]

en-dem'ic, 1 en-dem'ik; 2 ĕn-dĕm'ĭc, *n.* An indication; symptom. [< Gr. *endeixis*, < *en*, in, + *deiknymi*, show.]

en-del'phin-ite, 1 en-del'fi-nait; 2 ĕn-dĕl'fĭn-īt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of bournonite. [< *Endellion*, in Cornwall, England.]

en-dem'i-al, 1 en-dī'mi-əl; 2 ĕn-dē'mĭ-ăl, *n. Med.* Any disease produced and propagated by local conditions, as marsh-fever; an endemic disease. [< ENDEMIC.]

en-dem'ic, 1 en-dem'ik; 2 ĕn-dĕm'ĭc, *a.* Peculiar to or prevailing in or among some (specified) country or people.

This taint of constitutional sadness . . . may be said to have been *endemic* among the early settlers of the West.
NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i. p. 187. [c. 1600.]

Specif.: (1) Of diseases: habitually prevalent in a certain region, and produced by or depending upon special and local conditions: opposed to *epidemic.*

A disease is said to be *endemic* when it is permanently or ordinarily prevalent in a locality, and dependent on local conditions; as, the bubonic plague is said to be *endemic* in Constantinople. It is *epidemic* when it spreads rapidly over a community where it does not ordinarily prevail, and especially when it breaks out simultaneously in many cases that have no apparent connection with one spreading.

(2) Of plants and animals: having their habitat in a certain region or country: opposed to *exotic.* [< Gr. *endēmios*, native, < *en*, in, + *dēmos*, people.] **en-dē'mi-al-ly,** *adv.*— **en-dem'i-cal,** *a.*— **en-dem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **en-dem'ic-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being endemic. **en'de-mism?.**

en-dem'ic, *n.* A local or endemic disease, as distinguished from an epidemic or sporadic disease.

en-dem'mi-o-ep'i-dem'ic, *a.* Endemic, but occasionally epidemic: said of a disease. **en'de-mo-ep'i-dem'ic†.**

en-de'mi-ol'o-gy, 1 en-dī'mi-ol'o-ji; 2 ĕn-dē'mĭ-ŏl'ō-gy, *n. Med.* The science or scientific study of endemic diseases. [< Gr. *endēmios* (see ENDEMIC) + -LOGY.] — **en-de'mi-o-log'i-cal,** *a.*

en-den't-zen, 1 en-den't-zən; 2 ĕn-dĕn'tĕn, *vt.* [Rare.] To make a denizen of or citizen of; naturalize; enfranchise.— **en-den'i-za'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] The process of naturalizing.

end'er, 1 end'ər; 2 ĕnd'ĕr, *n.* One who or that which brings something to an end; as, an *ender* of hopes.

En'der-by Is'land, 1 en'dər-bi; 2 ĕn'dĕr-bĭ. **1.** Either of two islands in the southern Pacific Ocean (1) of the Caroline Group, (2) or N. W. of Australia. **2.** A large island in the Antarctic ocean. **Enderby Land.**

en-der'mic, 1 en-dēr'mik; 2 ĕn-dēr'mĭc, *a. Med.* Acting by being absorbed through the skin; said of any remedy applied to the skin, usually by friction.— **en-der'mi-cal-ly,** *adv.* [< EN-2 + Gr. *derma*(*t-*), see DERM.] **en'der-mat'ic.**

en-dermic method, that method in which medicine is introduced into the system through the skin, being applied, as a salve, to the skin or to a part deprived of the epidermis.— **en-der'mi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

en-der'on, 1 en'dē-ron; 2 ĕn'dē-rŏn, *n.* The deeper part or layer of the skin or of the integuments. [< EN-2 + Gr. *deros*, skin, < *dera*, flay.] — **en'de-ron'ic,** *a.*

en-der'ted†, en-der'w†. Same as INDENTED, ENDUE.

en-der'ved, pp. Endeavored. S. S.

end'-fly', *n.* See **end'-game'.** See under END, *n.*

end'-la-demed, 1 en-dā'a-demd; 2 ĕn-dā'ă-dĕmd, *a.* [Rare.] Adorned or encircled with a diadem; diademed.

en-dil'e-per, 1 en-dil'ə-pər; 2 ĕn-dĭl'ĕ-pĕr, *vt.* To decorate with a diaper pattern; variegate.

En'dl-cott, 1 en'dl-kot; 2 ĕn'dl-cŏt, **John** (1589–?1665). An English Puritan; 14 years governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony.

end'le, 1 end'li; 2 ĕnd'lĕ, *a.* [Scot.] Selfish.

end'ling, 1 end'ling; 2 ĕnd'lĭng, *n.* **1.** The act of bringing or coming to an end; also, the concluding or final part; end; extremity; as, the *ending* of a struggle.

Twice she hath reach'd the *ending* of her song.
Lord Lovelace *Love and Lunacy* st. 73.

2. *Gram.* The concluding letter or syllable of an inflected word, as in case- and tense-endings. [< AS. *endung*; see END, *v.*] — **end'ing-less,** *a.*

end'ing, *pa.* The day of death.

end'i'ron, etc. See under END, *n.*

en-dite', *vt.* To indite.— **en-dī'tert, en-dī'ter†,** *n.*

en'dite, 1 en'dait; 2 ĕn'dīt, *n. Crust.* Any appendage or lobe on the inner side of the limbs of the trunk, as in branchiopods. [< Gr. *en-dōn*, within, < *en*, in.]

en'dive, 1 en'div or -dīv; 2 ĕn'dĭv or dīv, *n.* A herb (*Cichorium endivia*); also, the blanched leaves, used as a salad.

Endive.

[F., < L. *intibus*, endive.]—**green endive,** the wild European lettuce.— **wild e.,** chicory (*Cichorium intybus*).

end'less, 1 end'les; 2 ĕnd'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Enduring everlastingly; without beginning or end; eternal; as, "after the power of an *endless* life," *Heb.* vii, 16. **2.** Having no end in space; being without, or seemingly without, termination or bounds; infinite; unlimited; as, an *endless* journey. **3.** Continuing; recurring; unceasing; as, the *endless* round of seasons; *endless* uproar. **4.** Forming a closed loop or circle; having no terminal point; continuous; as, an *endless* belt, chain, or cable. **5†.** Without design or object; purposeless; fruitless; as, an *endless* plot. **en'de-les†.** Syn.: see ETERNAL; IMMORTAL; PERPETUAL.— **end'less-ly,** *adv.*— **end'less-ness,** *n.*

End'lich-er, 1 end'lix-ər; 2 ĕnd'lĭx-ĕr, **Ladislaus** (?1814–?1849). A Hungarian botanist and linguist.

end'lich-ite, 1 end'lik-ait; 2 ĕnd'lĭc-īt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of vanadinite in which the vanadium is partly replaced by arsenic. [< Dr. F. *Endlich*, Am. mineralogist.]

end'line', *n.* See under END, *n.*

end'long', 1 end'lŏŋ'; 2 ĕnd'lŏng', *adv.* **1.** Lengthwise; at full length; along: opposed to *athwart* or *across.*

Then spurring at full speed, ran *endlong* on
Where Theseus sate on his imperial throne.
CHAPMAN *Homer's Odyssey* xv. 6 (Odyssey viii. 111, l. 601.

2. Continuously. **3.** On end; perpendicularly. **4.** [Prov.] Longitudinally; straight on.

end'long', *prep.* From end to end of; following the line of; lengthwise of; along.

end'man', etc. See under END, *n.*

end'most, 1 end'mōst; 2 ĕnd'mōst, *a.* Placed or being at the extreme end; most remote; farthest.

end'-o, end-, } *comb. form* of END, *n.* From Gr. *endon*, within (< *en*, in): combining forms.— **en'do-ab-dom'i-nal,** *a.* Relating or pertaining to the interior of the abdomen.— **en'do-ab'ri-al,** *a. Zoöph.* The *Actinozoa.*— **en'do-a'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **en'do-ar-te'ri-tis,** *n. Pathol.* Same as ENDARTERITIS.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

en'do-bi-ot'ic, 1 en'do-bai-ot'ik; 2 ĕn'dō-bī-ŏt'ĭc, *a.* Parasitic within the living substance of the host.

en'do-blast, *n. Embryol.* The endoderm.— **en'do-blas'tic,** *a.*

En'do-bran'chi-a'ta, 1 en'do-bran'ki-ē'tə; 2 ĕn'dō-brăn'kĭ-ā'tă, *n. pl. Zool.* A group of sea-urchins including the orders *Bothriocidaroidea, Cystocidaroidea, Cidaroida, Melonitoida*, and *Plesiocidaroida*, and having no external gills. Compare ECTOBRANCHIATA.

en'do-bron-chi'tis, *n.* Inflammation in the bronchial passages.— **en'do-can'ni-bal-ism,** *n. Anthro.* Endophagy.

en'do-car'di-ac, 1 en'do-kär'di-ak; 2 ĕn'dō-cär'dĭ-ăc, *a.* **1.** Situated or being within the heart. **2.** Of or pertaining to the endocardium. [< ENDO- + Gr. *kardia*, heart.]

en'do-car'di-al†,

en"do-car-di'tis, 1 en´do-kar-dī'tıs or -dī'tıs; 2 ĕn´do-kăr-dī'tıs or -dī'tıs, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the endocardium.—**infectious or ulcerative endocarditis,** endocarditis which follows blood-poisoning, characterized by erosion and injury of the valves.—**plastic e.,** endocarditis with marked plastic effusion, affecting the action of the valves by causing adhesions.—**en"do-car-di'tic,** *a.*

en"do-car'di-um, 1 en´do-kar'dı-um; 2 ĕn´do-kăr'dĭ-ŭm, *n. Anat.* The endothelial lining membrane of the heart. [< ENDO- + Gr. *kardia*, heart.]

en'do-carp, *n. Bot.* The inner layer of a pericarp. In some cases it is membranous, in others hard, as in stone-fruits.

—en'do-car'pic, *a.*—**En'do-car'pon,** *n. pl.* **-pa.** *Bot.* A small family of angiocarpous lichens with a cellular thallus and apothecia immersed in it. **En'do-car'pon,** *n.* (*g.*) **En'do-car'pe-æ,** **en'do-car'pe-ĭn,** *a.*—**en'do-car'poid,** *a.*—**En"do-car'pe-æ,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* A section of scleractinates with genital organs derived from the endoderm, including the *Zoophytomastus* and *Asthenia*.—**en"do-cel'lular,** *a.* Situated inside a cell.—**En"do-ce-ra'ti-de,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of nautiloidean cephalopods with an endosiphon.—**En-dec'e-as,** *n.* (*g.*) **—en"do-cer'a-tid,** *a.*—**en"do-cer'a-toid,** *a.*—**en"do-cer'a-tit'ic,** *a.* Having an endosiphon.—**en"do-cer'a-tite,** *n.*—**en"do-cer'vi-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the interior of the cervix of the uterus.—**en"do-cer'vi-ci'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the neck of the womb; cervical endometritis.—**en"do-chon'dral,** *a.* Occurring or situated within a cartilage; as, *endochondral* ossification.—**en"do-chone,** *n.* The lunar division of a chone.**en"do-cho'na‡.—en"do-cho'ri-on,** *n. Embryol.* The layer of the allantois that lines the chorion.—**en"do-chy'ta-ceæ,** *n. pl. Bot.* The coloring-matter of vegetable cells other than green, especially that of algæ. 2. *Zoöl.* The colored endoplasm of a cell.—**en"do-chrome-plate",** *n. Bot.* A strip of brown chromatophores which runs along the girdle side of a diatom.—**en-doch'y-tous,** *a.* Containing, in the interior tissue, or chlorenchyma, certain cells for storing water: said of various succulent plants, as the cactus and the live-forever.—**en"do-chyme,** *n. Zoöl.* Endoplasm.—**en"do-cline,** *n. Geol.* An anticlinal fan fold.—**en"do-ce-la'ri-um,** *n. Zoöl.* The inner or true epithelium of the body-cavity or ccelom.—**en"do-ce'lar,** *a.*—**en"do-ce'le,** *n. Anat.* The primitive investital cavity of an embryo.—**en"do-ce-li'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the large intestine; dysentery.—**en"do-cem'ple-ment,** *n. Biol.* An intracellular complement.—**en"do-co"nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an endocone.—**en"do-cone,** *n. Conch.* One of the internal cones of the siphuncle of shells of certain cephalopods.—**en"do-con'ic,** *a.*—**en"do-cor'pus'cu-lar,** *a.* Situated inside a corpuscle.—**en"do-cor"tex,** *n. Bot.* The inner bark of a tree.—**en"do-cra'ni-al,** *a.* 1. Situated within the cranium. 2. Of or pertaining to an endocranium.—**en"do-cra-ni'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the dura mater: pachymeningitis.—**en"do-cra'ni-um,** *n.* 1. The dura mater. 2. The inner surface of the cranium.**en'do-cranc.**—**en"do-crys-tal'lic,** *a. Petrog.* Pertaining to the influence of stress in the modification of forms of crystals.—**en"do-cu'ti-cle-form,** *a.* Same as ENDOCUNEIFORM.—**en'do-cy"cle,** *n. Bot.* A wall of parenchymatous tissue which, in the stems of certain plants, divides the internal phloem from the endodermis.—**en"do-cy-e-cli'ca,** *n. pl. Echin.* A section or order of echinoderms with the anus central, as in the sea-eggs.—**en"do-cyc'tic,** *a.*—**en"do-cyc'li-cal,** *a.*—**en"do-cyc'lo-mate,** *a. Entomol.* Having the embryo invaginated in the blastodermic vesicle, as an amniote or allantoic vertebrate.—**en"do-cy-e'sis,** *n.*—**en"do-cyst,** *n. Helminth.* The internal layer of the cercus-cium; the endocerm, same with the mesodermal layer that secretes and lines the cell of a polyzoan.—**en"do-cys-ti'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the internal coat of the bladder.

en"do-crine, 1 en´do-krĭn; 2 ĕn´do-krĭn, *a.* Noting a gland which furnishes an internal secretion. **II.** *n.* The internal secretion of a gland. [< ENDO- + Gr. *krinō*, separate.]—**en"do-cri-nol'o-gy,** *n.* That branch of physiology that embraces the study of internal secretions, as through glands. Applied to organs that secrete through ductless glands into the blood or lymph, the substance that secretes or the glands.—**en"do-cri'nous,** *a.* Of or relating to an endocrine; as, *endocrinous glands*, glands which elaborate an internal secretion.

en'do-derm, 1 en´do-dûrm; 2 ĕn´do-dĕrm, *n.* 1. *Embryol.* The innermost of the germ-layers of the embryo; hypoblast. From it is developed the epithelium of the alimentary canal and its outgrowths. See GERM-LAYER. 2. *Bot.* The inner layer or integument of an organism, esp. of a cœlenterate. 3. *Bot.* The endodermis.

en'to-derm. [< ENDO- + Gr. *derma*, skin.]—**secondary endoderm.** *Embryol.* The functional cellayer of the midgut in several kinds of animals of which the primary endoderm-cells are set free into the yolk at an earlier stage and are *vitellophags*.—**en"do-der'mal.** -**mic,** *a.*

en"do-der'mis, 1 en´do-dûr'mıs; 2 ĕn´do-dĕr'mıs, *n. Bot.* A sheath composed of one or more layers of modified parenchymatous cells, which encloses certain fibrovascular bundles.—**en"do-der'moid,** *a.*

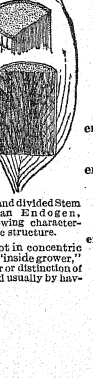
en"do-der'mi-tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the pulp-cavity of a tooth.—

en"do-ce'to-thrix, *n.* That variety of the fungus causing ringworm that grows within and without the hair. *Pathol.* See ENTOTHRIX.—**en"do-en'zym,** *n. Biol.* An enzym or ferment lodged within a cell. **en"do-en'zyme‡.**

en'dog'a-my, 1 en-dog'a-mı; 2 ĕn-dŏg'a-mı, *n.* 1. The custom of some uncivilized tribes of marrying only within the tribe or political group. 2. *Bot.* Fertilization between separate but closely related plants. [< ENDO- + Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]—**en" do-gam'ic, en-dog'a-mous,** *a.*

en"do-gas'tric, *a.* Of or pertaining to the interior of the abdomen; intra-abdominal.—**en"do-gas'tri-cal,** *a.*—**en"do-gas'tri-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**en"do-gas-tri'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the internal membrane of the stomach; gastritis.

en'do-gen, 1 en´do-jen; 2 ĕn´do-gĕn, *n. Bot.* A plant that increases in size by the intercalation of new cellular and vascular tissues irregularly among that already formed, and not in concentric rings as in exogens; a monocotyledon; an "inside grower," so called. Endogens have no cambium layer or distinction of bark and pith, and are further characterized usually by having a monocotyledonous embryo, ternary arrangement of the flowers, and parallel-veined leaves. [< ENDO- + -GEN.]


Leaf and divided Stem of an Endogen, showing characteristic structure.

en-dog'e-nous, 1 en-doj'ı-nus; 2 ĕn-dŏg'e-nŭs, *a.* **I.** Of, pertaining to, or like an endogen; growing from within. 2. Originating or growing within or on the inside of something, as cell-formation in which daughter-cells form within a mother-cell; springing from or being within the interior tissue. 3. *Geol.* Formed by processes operating in the earth's surface, as by igneous deposition in veins: said of mineral or rock masses: contrasted with *exotic* and *indigenous*. Compare these terms.—

en-dog'e-nous-ly, *adv.*

en-dog'e-ny, 1 en-doj'ı-nı; 2 ĕn-dŏg'e-nı, *n.* 1. Growth from within; specif., endogenous cell-formation. 2. Same as ENDOGAMY. [< ENDO- + -GENY.] **en"do-gen'e-sis‡.**—**en"do-ge-net'ic,** *a. Geol.* Having its origin from within; as, *endogenetic* disease.

en"do-gloi'u-lar, *a.* Situated within the blood-corpuscles.—**en"do-gna'thal,** *a. Crust.* The inner or principal branch of a gnathite or the mouth-like appendage in shell-fish.—**en-dog'na-thal,** *a.*—**en"dog-na'thi-on,** *n.* [-PHI-A, *pl.*] The inner one of the two premaxillary bones described by Albrecht on the palate side of the upper jaw. See illus. under INTERMAXILLARY BONE.—**en"do-go-nid'i-um,** *n. Bot.* A gonidium formed within a receptacle (gonidangium).—**en"do-gra'ha-mus,** *n. Entom.* An inner lobe of the hypopharynx, attached within the labium.—**en"do-la-ryn'ge-al,** *a.* Relating to the inside of the larynx.—**en"do-lem'ma,** *n.* An inner sheath that surrounds the axis-cylinder in the cell of certain spermatozoa; a neurilemma.—**en"do-lith,** *n.* A carving upon marble or ivory in such a manner as to leave the design in colored relief.—**en"do-lith'ic-a,** *n. pl. Protoz.* A division of radiolarians with a siliceous skeleton partly within the central capsule.—**en"do-lith'ic,** *a.*

en"do-lor'us, *n.* [Rare.] To plunge into grief.

en"do-lymph, 1 en´do-limf; 2 ĕn´do-lĭmf, *n. Anat.* The serous fluid that fills the membranous labyrinth of the ear. [< ENDO- + LYMPH.]—**en"do-lym-phan'gi-al,** *a.* Situated within a lymphangium; as, the *endolymphangial* cell.—**en"do-lym'phate,** *n.* Of, pertaining to, or like endolymph.—**en"do-lym'phic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like endolymph.

en-dome', 1 en-dōm'; 2 ĕn-dōm', *vt.* To cover with or as with a dome.

en"do-me'sion, 1 en´do-mē'shan; 2 ĕn´do-mē'shŏn, *n. Micros.* The placing of an oily liquid between the lenses of an object-glass to remove aberration.

en"do-mes'o-blast, *n.* The inner layer of an embryo from which will arise by differentiation the definitive endoderm and mesoderm.—**en"do-me'tri-al,** *a.* 1. Situated within the womb. 2. Pertaining to the endometrium.—**en"do-me-tri'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the womb.—**exfoliative endometritis,** membranous dysmenorrhea.—**hypertrophic endometritis,** chronic endometritis, resulting from inflammation.—**membranous endometritis,** *endometritis characterized by the formation of a false membrane.*—**en"do-me'tri-um,** *n.* The mucous membrane that lines the uterus.—**en"do-met'ra‡.—en"do-met'ric,** *a.* Of or for measurement of an interior cavity of the body, as of the cranium.—**en"do-morph,** *n. Mineral.* A mineral enclosed within another, as rutile within quartz.—**en"do-mor'phic,** *a.*—**en"do-mor'phism,** *n.*—**en"do-mor'phous,** *a.*—**en"do-mor'phy,** *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* Of or pertaining to an endomorph. 2. *Petrog.* Of or pertaining to endomorphism.—**en"do-mor'phism,** *n. Petrog.* Alteration of igneous rock by surrounding rocks upon an intrusive igneous rock.—**en"do-mu'si-a,** *n. Psychol.* The mental processes of internal sour or melodic imagery: the colicel after the analogy of *endophasia*.—**En"do-mych'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* The family of clavicorn beetles with 3-jointed tarsi, the second joint dilated, and simple claws; mostly fungivorous; fungus beetles. **Endomychus** is the type genus.—**en-dom'y-choid,** *a.* & *n.*—**en-dom'y-chold,** *a.*—**en"do-my"o-car-di'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the muscular tissue of the heart and also the membranes which line it.—**en"do-my'si-um,** *n.* Connective tissue between the fibrous bundles of a muscle. See illus. under MUSCLE.—**en"do-mys'i-al,** *a.*

end'-on', *a.* Same as TANDEM.

en"do-ne-phrit'is, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the lining membrane of the receiving cavity of the kidney and its dilatations; pyelitis.—**en"do-neu'ri-um,** *n.* The connective tissue between the fibrils of a nerve. See illus. under NEURILEMMA.—**en"do-neu'ral,** *a.*—**en"do-nom'ic,** *a. Of* or pertaining to the form of selection determined by the aptitude of a race or species to its surroundings.—**en"do-nu-cle'ar,** *a.* Located inside a nucleus, in contradistinction to *ectonuclear*.—**en"do-par'a-site,** *n.* A parasite that lives in the internal parts of the body.—**en"do-par'a-sit'ic-al-par'a-sit'ic,** *a.*—**en"do-path'ic,** *a. Med.* Originating within the body: applied to diseases; autopathic.—**en"do-pel'vic,** *a. Of,* or pertaining to the interior of the pelvis; as, the *endopelvic* fascia.—**en"do-per'i-car-di'tis,** *n. Med.* Inflammation of the lining and enveloping membranes of the heart.—**en"do-per'i-car-di'ac,** *a.*—**en"do-pe-rid'i-al,** *a.*—**en"do-pe-rid'i-um,** *n. Bot.* The inner peridium in the fungi of the genus *Geaster*.—**en"do-per'i-neu-ri'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the membranes enveloping the nerve-tissue and nerve-fibers.—**en"do-per'i-tho-ne'um,** *n.* The custom of cannibalism within the tribe; the eating of fellow clansmen.—**en-doph'a-gous,** *a.*—**en"do-pha'si-a,** *n. Psychol.* The internal speech-activity in the mind that exesses which are the mental representatives, or images, of spoken words.—**en"do-pha'sic,** *a.*—**en"do-phle-bi'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the inner coats of a vein.—**en"do-phle-bit'ic,** *a.*—**en"do-phlo'ic,** *a.* Of the inner or inner layer of bark in dicotyledons.—**en'do-phragm,** *n. Bot.* A partition formed by opposite apodemes.—**en"do-pla'ra-mus,** *n.* **En"do-plas'ma,** *n.*—**endoplasmal system,** a species of internal skeleton present in certain crustaceans.—**en"do-phyl'lous,** *a. Bot.* Arising from within a sheath, as the first leaves of monocotyledons.—**en"do-phyte,** *n. Bot.* A plant living within another organism, usually as a parasite, as certain algæ and fungi. **en'to-phyte‡.**—**en"do-phyt'ic, en"do-phyt'al,** *a.*—**en"do-phyt'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**en-doph'y-tous,** *a. Entom.* Living within wood, as certain larvæ.

en'do-plasm, 1 en´do-plăzm; 2 ĕn´do-plăsm, *n. Biol.* The granular portion of the fluid interior or plasm of a cell, as of certain rhizopods. [< ENDO- + Gr. *plasma*; see PLASM.] **—en"do-plas'mat‡.—en"do-plas'mic,** *a.*

en"do-plast, 1 en´do-plast; 2 ĕn´do-plăst, *n. Bot.* The nucleus of a protozoan. [< ENDO- + Gr. *plastos*, formed, < *plassō*, form.] **—en"do-plas'tic,** *a.* 1. Having an endoplast; of or pertaining to the *Endoplastica*. 2. Of or pertaining to an endoplast.—**En"do-plas'ti-ca,** *n. pl. Protoz.* A section of protozoans with an endoplast or nucleus, including most forms.

en"do-plas'tron, *n.* Same as ENTOPLASTRON.—**en"do-plas'tule,** *n.* The nucleolus of a protozoan.—**en"do-plas'tu-lar,** *a.*—**en"do-pleu'ra,** *n. Bot.* The innermost integument of a seed.—**en"do-pleu'ral,** *a.*—**en"do-pleu'rite,** *n. Crust.* The part of an apodeme that arises from an interepimeral membrane.—**en"do-pleu-rit'ic,** *a.*—**en-dop'o-dite,** *n. Crust.* The mesial or inner branch of the shaft or stem (protopodite) of an appendage. It is variously modified, being when fully developed, found in the thoracic region of a lobster, crab, or other decapod, the ambulatory limb or leg.—**en-dop'o-dit'ic,** *a.*—**en"do-pneet,** *n. Helminth.* One of the *Endopneeta*.—**En"do-pne'ustæ,** *n. pl. Zoöl.* A subclass, superorder, or other division of polyzoans having the anus within the area of the lophophore and close to the mouth, as in the *Pedicellinidæ*.—**en"do-pro'tein,** *n.*—**En"dop-ter'y-go'ta,** *n. pl. Entom.* A superorder of insects with the wings quite invisible externally during development, including all but the lowest orders.—**en"dop-ter'y-got,** *a.* & *n.*—**en"dop-ter'y-go'tic,** *a.*—**en"dop-ter'y-go-tism,** *n.*—**en-dop"ter-yg'o-tous,** *a.*—**en-dop'tile,** *a. Bot.* Having the ptimule rolled up in the cotyledon: a proposed substitute for *monocotyledonous*.

En'dor, 1 en'dôr; 2 ĕn'dōr, *n. Bib. 1 Sam.* xxvii, 7.

en"do-ra'chis, 1 en´do-rā'kıs; 2 ĕn´do-rā'kĭs, *n. Anat.* The thin layer of connective tissue that lines the spinal canal. [< ENDO- + Gr. *rachis*, spine.] **en"do-rha'chis‡.**

end'or'gan, *n.* See under END, *n.*

En"do-rhi'zæ, 1 en´do-rī'zē; 2 ĕn´do-rī'zē, *n. pl.* The *Monocotyledones*. [< ENDO- + Gr. *rhiza*, root.]—**en"do-rhi'zal,** *a. Bot.* Having the radicle of the embryo sheathed by the cotyledon, as in many monocotyledons. **en"do-rhi'zous‡.**

en-dorm', 1 en-dōrm'; 2 ĕn-dōrm', *vt.* To put into the somnambulistic state or sleep; hypnotize. OCHOROWICZ *Mental Suggestion* tr. by J. Fitzgerald, p. 10. Lond. 1891.] [< *F. endormir*, < L. *in*, in, + *dormio*, sleep.]

en-dorse', **en-dors'a-bi(e),** etc. Same as INDORSE, etc., the more approved commercial form. See also note at INDORSE regarding orthography.

en-dorse', 1 en-dôrs'; 2 ĕn-dōrs', *n. Her.* A diminutive of the pale, one-fourth or one-eighth its width.

endorsed', 1 en-dôrst'; 2 ĕn-dōrst', *a. Bot.* Same as ADDORSED.

en"do-sal'pin-gi'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the inner coat of an oviduct.—**en'do-sarc,** *n.* The inner, more liquid, and granular layer of the protoplasm of certain protozoans; endoplasm. **en"do-sar'code‡.—en"do-sar'cous, en"do-sar'cous,** *a.*—**en"do-scope,** *n. Med.* An instrument for inspecting an internal cavity or hollow organ, especially the womb, rectum, urethra, and bladder.—**en"do-scop'ic,** *a.*—**en-dos'co-py,** *n.*—**en"do-sep'sis,** *n.* A septic condition of an organism due to a toxin generated within it.—**en"do-sif'pho-blade",** *n. Entomol.* A transverse ridge on the endosiphuncle in the *Endoceratida*.—**en"do-si'pho-col'e-on,** *n.* A broad flat tube composed of conchiolin present in certain siliurian nautiloid cephalopods.—**en"do-si'phon-cone,** *n. Paleon.* The back cone-like portion of the endosiphocylinder of the siphuncle of some of the *Endoceratidæ*.—**en"do-si'pho-cyl'in-der,** *n.* The chalky lining of the front part of the siphuncular tube of the *Endoceratida*.—**en"do-si'phon,** *n. Conch.* An inner siphon in cephalopods.—**en"do-si'pho-nal,** *a.*—**en"do-si'pho-nate,** *a.* Having an endosiphon.—**en"do-si'pho-nic-al,** *a.*—**en"do-si'phon-cle,** *n. Zoöl.* The tuner of two siphuncles of certain extinct (nautiloidean) cephalopods.—**en"do-si'phu-nate'ly,** *adv.* Lying within the siphuncle.

en-do'sis, 1 en-dō'sıs; 2 ĕn-dō'sĭs, *n. Med.* A temporary remission of a fever. [< *Gr. endosis*, < *en*, in, + *didōmi*, give.]

en"do-ske-le'ton, 1 en´do-skel'e-tun; 2 ĕn´do-skĕl'e-tŏn, *n. Anat.* The internal skeleton: all of the skeleton not of dermal origin.—**en"do-skel'e-tal,** *a.* [POSMOTIC.

en-dos'mic, 1 en-dos'mik; 2 ĕn-dŏs'mĭc, *a.* Same as EN DOS'MOS-TIC, 1. en-dos'mom'e-ter, 2 ĕn´dŏs'mŏm'e-tĕr, *n.* An instrument for measuring endosmose. [< END- + Gr. *ōsmos*, impulsion, + *metron*, measure.]—**en"dos-mo-met'ric,** *a.*

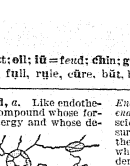
en'dos-mose', 1 en'dos-mōs'; 2 ĕn'dŏs-mōs', *n.* **1.** Osmose in that direction in which the liquid or gas traverses the septum most rapidly. 2. Osmose from an outer vessel to one contained within it. See osmose. [< END- + Gr. *ōsmos*, impulsion, < *ōtheō*, push.] **en"dos-mo'sis‡.—electric endosmose,** the passage of a liquid through a diaphragm from the anode to the cathode in electrolysis.—**en"dos-mot'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to endosmose. **en-dos'mic‡; en" dos - mo'dic‡; en" dos - mos'mic‡.—endosmotic equivalent,** the ratio of the weight of water passing through a membrane into a solution to that of the solution passing in the opposite direction during the same time.—**en"dos-mot'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

en-dos'some, *n. Spong.* The inner layer of certain sponges, as hexactinellids, consisting of endoderm and mesoderm.—**en'do-so"ma,** *n.*—**en'do-sperm,** *n. Bot.* The albumen of a seed; the nutritive material surrounding the embryo sac or coarse tissue serving for the early support of the embryo. See PERISPERM.—**en"do-sper'mic,** *a.*—**en'do-spore,** *n.* 1. *Bot.* The delicate inner layer of the wall of a spore. *Cryptog.* 2. *Bacteriol.* An internal spore or germ-cell developing within a cell: opposed to *arthrospore*.—**en-dos'po-rous,** *a. Bot.* Having spores formed endogenously.

en-dos'te-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the bone or ossifying from within the cartilaginous substance. 2. Of or pertaining to the endosteum.—**en-dos'te-al-ly,** *adv.*—**en"do-ster'nite,** *n. Crust.* The part of an apodeme that rises from the intersternal membrane.—**en" do - ster'nal, en"do-ster-nit'ic,** *a.*—**en"do-ster'num,** *n.* Same as ENTOSTERNUM.—**en-dos'te-um,** *n.* [-TE-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The tissue lining the cavity containing the medullary cavity, etc., of a bone. 2. Cuttlebone.—**en"dos-ti'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the endosteum of a bone; osteomyelitis. **en-dos"te-i'tis‡.—en-dos'to-ma,** *n. Cryst.* 1. A plate behind each hollow in the labrum. 2. *Pathol.* A tumor developing from the endosteum.—**en'do-stome,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) The foramen of the inner integument of an ovule. (2) The inner peristome of a moss. 2. An endostoma.—**en"do-sto'sis,** *n.* 1. Ossification that takes place between cartilage-cells. 2. The state of having or the formation of an endostoma.—**en"do-stra'cal,** *a.*—**en'do-style,** *n.* In ascidians, a longitudinal fold of the endoderm of the pharyngeal cavity, projecting into the blood-cavity.—**en"do-sty'lic,** *a.*—**en"do-the'ca,** *n.* [-CÆ, *pl.*] *Zoöph.* 1. The inner hard structures of the wall of the visceral chamber of a coral. 2. The innermost of the tunics of a hydrocaulus or hydrocladium.—**en"do-the'cal,** *a.*—**en"do-the'cate,** *a.* Having an endotheca.—**en"do-the'ci-um,** *n. Bot.* 1. The inner lining of the cell of an anther. 2. The internal lining of the capsule of mosses.—**en"do-the'ci-al,** *a.*—**en"do-the-is'tic,** *a.* Existing within the nature or being of God. See ENOTHEISTIC.

en"do-the'li-o-ly'sin, *n. Chem.* A lysin of the group of cytotoxins, capable of destroying the vascular endothelial cells, thus causing extravasation of the blood.—**en"do-the"li-o-ly'tic,** *a.*—**en"do-the"li-o'ma,** *n. Pathol.* A cancerous growth of the endothelium.—**en"do-the"li-o-tox'in,** *n. Bacteriol.* A cytotoxin having the capacity of dissolving endothelial cells.—**en"do-the'li-um,** *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Anat.* A plate-like membrane composed of flat, thin cells that lines blood-vessels, lymphatics, tubes, and cavities.—

en"do-the'li-al, *a.*—**en"do-the'li-oid**, *a.* Like endothelium.—**en'do-therm**, *n. Chem.* A compound whose formation involves the absorption of energy and whose decomposition the evolution of energy, ordinarily in the form of heat.—**en"do-ther'mic**, *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, attended by or produced from the absorption of heat; heat-absorbing; as, *endothermic* combination. **en'do-ther"mous**†.—**en"do-the-rac'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the endothoracic fascia; interior of the thorax; situated within the thorax; as, the *endothoracic* fascia.—**en"do-tho'ra-cōp**, *n. Zool.* The internal framework or processes of the thorax or cephalothorax, in arthropods, as insects and crustaceans.—**en"do-tox'in**, *n.* A toxic product resulting from the decomposition of certain bacteria, and which falls to the bottom, the formation of an antitoxin in the animal organism.—**en" do-tra'che-a**, *n. Entom.* The membranous, spirally ribbed inner layer of an insect's trachea.—**en"do-tro'pi'c**, *a. Bot.* Within the thallus: said of lichens.—**en'do-tryp'sin**, *n. Chem.* An intracellular ferment similar in character to trypsin.—**en"do-tryp'tase**, *n. Chem.* An intracellular ferment inducing proteolytic effects and capable of digesting zymase.



Endothelium.

Portion of the serous lining of the diaphragm and of the rabbit; a, stomata, the openings into a lymphatic channel.

en'do-vas"cu-lī'tis, 1 en'do-vas'kiu-lai'tis *or* -lī'tis; 2 en'do-vas"cū-lī'tis *or* -lī'tis, *n.* Same as ENDANGITIS.

en-dow', 1 en-dau'; 2 ɛn-dow', *vt.* **1.** To bestow a fund or income upon or for, as a permanent provision for an appointed purpose; give a permanent fund or income to; as, to *endow* a college or a professorship. **2.** To confer something desirable upon, as talents or natural gifts; equip; furnish; as, he is richly *endowed*.

To a little child, not only are all the creatures *endowed* with human intelligence, but everything is alive.

MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. ii. p. 55, new ed. (c. 1870.)

3. To grant or confer a right of dower to or upon; give or assure a dower or dowry to; as, to *endow* a woman at marriage. [< OF. *endouer*, < *en* (< L. *in*), in, + *douer*, endow, < L. *dote*, < *do*(*d*)-*re*, dower, < *do*, give.]

en-dow'ist; **in-dow'i-ty**, *n.* See SUPPLY.—Prep.: *with*.—**en-dow'er**, *n.* One who endows.

en-dowd', *pp.* Endowed. S. S.

en-dow'e, *vt.* [Archaic.] To endow.

For it was they who set you where you are An *endowered* orphan. E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. ii. l. 615.

en-dow'ment, 1 en-dau'ment *or* -ment; 2 ɛn-dow'ment, *n.* **1.** A sum settled or property devised for the permanent use of an institution, person, or object; a fund; as, the hospital has a liberal *endowment*.

Voluntary societies, . . . with their necessarily small accumulated aid to research, ought to make you a nation of scholars.

FARRAR *Sermons and Addr. in Am.*, p. 354. [n. p. 1886.]

2. Any gift, as talent, grace, or beauty, regarded as a bestowal of nature; also, an accomplishment. **3.** The act of endowing, especially with a dower or fund; as, the *endowment* of a college or a hospital. **4.** *Law.* The bestowing or assuring of a woman's dower.—**Endowment House**, the building in Salt Lake City, Utah, in which are performed more or less secret rites and ceremonies of the Church of the Latter-Day Saints.—**e. insurance.** See INSURANCE.

En"do-zo'a. Same as ENTOZOA, *etc.*

end'-up"per, *etc.* See UPPER END, *n.*

end'ship', *n.* [Eng.] A small village or hamlet.

en-due', 1 en-diū'; 2 ɛn-dū', *vt.* [END-DUED'; EN-DU'ING.] **1.** To put in possession, endow, or invest, as with some quality, gift, or grace; as, to *endue* with power. **2†.** To endow as ENDOW, 3. **3†.** Same as ENDOW, 1. [Var. of ENDOW.] Syn.: see SUPPLY.—Prep.: *with*.—**en-due'ment**, *n.*

en-due'ʼ, *vt.* [EN-DUED'; EN-DU'ING.] **1.** To put on (a garment or the like); assume. **2.** To clothe; invest. [< L. *induo*, < *indu*, in, < *in*, in.]

en-du'e, *v. & et.* To digest; used chiefly in falconry.

en-du'ni(e)r, 1 en-diū'nir; 2 ɛn-dū'ni(ɛ)r, *n.* **1.** That may be endured; bearable; tolerable. **2.** [Local or Rare.] Durable. [F., < *endurer*; see ENDURE.]—**en-dur"a-bil'i-ty**, **en-dur'a-bl(e)-ness**†, *n.*—**en-dur'a-bly**, *adv.*

en-dur'ance, 1 en-diū'rans; 2 ɛn-dū'rans, *n.* **1.** The capacity or power to endure; ability to suffer pain, distress, hardship, or any very prolonged stress without succumbing; patient fortitude; also, the act or experience of enduring; the *endurance* of the Roman soldier. **2.** The ability to bear and continue in spite of destructive forces; continuing power, as that of wood or iron, under severe strain or exposure; durability. **3.** Continuation in time; duration. **4†.** Delay. Syn.: see FORTITUDE; PATIENCE.

en-dure', 1 en-diūr'; 2 ɛn-dūr', *v.* [EN-DURED'; EN-DUR'ING.] *I. t.* **1.** To suffer or bear the test of without injury or giving way; to withstand; as, the rope could not *endure* the strain. **2.** To experience or sustain with a sense of distress and strain; bear painfully; undergo.

Feeling that awful pause of blood and breath
Which life *endures* when it confronts with death.
Hoon Hero and Leander, st. 129.

3. To suffer patiently; submit to without resistance; undergo; tolerate; as, I *endured* great hardship. **4†.** To indurate; toughen. **5†.** To cause to last; preserve. *II. i.* **1.** To have duration; continue; last; remain; as, the word of God *endureth* forever.

Weeping may *endure* for a night, but joy cometh in the morning. *Ps.* xxx, 5.

2. To be firm and steadfast in trial; suffer without yielding; hold out; bear; as, learn to *endure* while young.

Can thine heart *endure*, or can thine hands be strong in the day that he shall deal in judgment with thee?
BURNET *Holy War* p. 110. [p. & c.]

3†. To become indurated. [< F. *endurer*, < L. *in-duro*, harden, < *in*, in, + *duro*, hard.]—**en-dur'er**, *n.*

Syn.: abide, afford, allow, bear, brook, permit, put up with, submit to, suffer, support, sustain, tolerate. *Bear* is the most general of these words; it is metaphorically to hold up or keep up a burden or care, pain, grief, annoyance, or the like, without sinking, lamenting, or repining. *Allow* and *permit* involve large concession of the will: *put up with* and *tolerate* imply decided aversion and reluctant withholding of opposition or interference; whispering is *allowed* by the school-teacher who does not forbid nor censure it; one *puts up with* the presence of a disagreeable visitor; a state *tolerates* a religion which it would be glad to suppress. *Endure* is nearer to the latter than to the former sense. To *endure* is to *bear with* strain and resistance, but with conscious power. One may choose to *endure* the pain of a surgical operation rather than take anesthetics; he *permits* the thing to come which he must brace himself to *endure* when it comes. To *brook* is to be equal to a painful demand. To *brook* is quietly to *put up with* provocation or insult. *Abide* combines the senses of await and *endure*: as, I will *abide* the result. See ABIDE; BEAR; PERMIT. Ant.: break, break down, droop, fail, faint, falter, give out, give up, sink, succumb.

en-dur'ing, 1 en-diūr'iŋ; 2 ɛn-dūr'iŋ, *pa.* Having or showing fortitude; long-suffering; lasting; long-continuing; as, *enduring* beauty; *enduring* patience. **en-dur'ant**†. Syn.: see CHANGELESS; PERMANENT; PERSISTENT.—**en-dur'ingly**, *adv.*—**en-dur'ing-ness**, *n.*

en-dur'ing, *prep.* [Local, U. S.] During.

end'val"ue, *n.* See under END, *n.*

end'way', 1 end'we'; 2 ɛnd'wā', *n.* An opening, passage, or space at the end of something; route at the end, as for play; as, a revolving shaft requires *endway*.

end'wise, 1 end'waiz; 2 ɛnd'wīz, *adv.* **1.** With the end foremost or uppermost; on end; so as to present the end toward the spectator or some object; also, lengthwise; as, to set a box *endwise*; sometimes used adjectively; as, *endwise* pressure. **2.** [Slang.] Heels over head. **end'ways†**.

end'ways', *n.* See under END, *n.*

en'dy-ma, 1 en'di-ma; 2 ɛn'dy-ma, *n. Anat.* The ependyma. < Gr. *endyma*, garment, < *en*, in, + *dyō*, put on.]—**en'dy-mal**, *a.*

En-dym'i-on, 1 en-dim'i-on; 2 ɛn-dym'i-ŏn, *n. Gr. Myth.* A beautiful youth, according to various accounts a hunter, a shepherd, or a king of Elis, to whom Zeus granted eternal youth by means of perpetual sleep. Others relate that the goddess Selene conveyed him to Mount Latmos in Caria and threw him into a perpetual slumber that she might kiss him at will. Many poets sing of Selene's love for Endymion.

en'dy-sis, 1 en'di-sis; 2 ɛn'dy-sis, *n. Ornith.* The acquirement of plumage. [< Gr. *endysis*, putting on, < *en*, on, + *dyō*, put.]

E. N. E., *abbr.* East-northeast.

-ene, *suffix.* A termination of adjectives of Latin origin, also in derivatives from them, to denote a hydrocarbon belonging to the oleïn series. [< L. *-enus*, *adj.* suffix.]

E-ne'as, 1 i-ni'as; 2 e-ne'as, *n.* 1. *Bib. Acts* ix, 33. (1611 ed.) 2. Same as ÆNEAS. **en-ec'ta**, 1 en'ek-ta; 2 ɛn'ɛk-tă', *n. pl.* < Gr. *ennēkta*, < *ennea*, nine. Sp. E-ne'as, 1 e-ne'as, 2 e-ne'ɑs.

e-ne'ci-a, 1 i-ni'shi-a; 2 e-ne'shi-a, *n. Med.* Any convulsive fever. [< Gr. *anoikeia*, continuous, < *ἀ privative*, + *oikeō*, dwell.]

e-nec'ma, 1 en-ek'si-ma; 2 ɛn-ɛk'si-mă, *n. Bib. Exod.* xivii, 10.

E-ne'id, *n.* Same as ÆNEID.

E-ne'id-e-an, *a.* Same as ÆNEIDEAN.

en-ele'ctric, *a.* [< EN- (< L. *in*), in, + ELECTRIC.] CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 15,365.

en-ele'ct, *vt.* To administer extreme unction to.

en'e-ma, 1 en'i-ma *or* i-ni'ma; 2 ɛn'e-ma *or* e-ne'ma (XIII), *n.* [-MAS, 1, -mas; 2, -mas, *or* E-NEM'A-TA, 1 i-nem'a-ta; 2 e-nem'ă-tă.] [< L. *enema*, < Gr. *enema*, < *enienai*, < *en*, in, + *hienai*, send.]

En'e-mas'ter, 1 en'i-mes'ter; 2 ɛn'e-mɑs'tɛr, *n. Bib.* en-e'mi-a-ble†, *a.* Hostile.—**en'e-my†**, *a.*

en'e-my, 1 en'i-mi; 2 ɛn'e-my, *n.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a hostile army or people; hostile. [F. *ennemi*, < L. *inimicus*, < *in*, not, + *amicus*, friend, < *amo*, love.]—**en'e-mi'ty**, *n.*

en'e-my', 1 en'i-mi; 2 ɛn'e-my, *n.* [-MIES, 1-miz; 2-miz, *pl.*] **1.** One who is unfriendly; one who cherishes wrath, rancor, or malicious purpose toward another; an adversary; foe; as, when my *enemies* come upon me. **2.** Any person or force that is annoyed or enlisted in antagonism with harmful intent, with or without malice.

(1) *Inter. Law.* A nation at war with another.

Volunteers do not employ you
Against the general *enemy* Ottoman.
SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act i, sc. 3.

(2) A soldier, or subject of a nation at war with another; one of a hostile army or nation; also a hostile ship.

An *enemy* was regarded as a criminal and an outlaw . . . whose life, liberty, and property lay at the mercy of the conqueror.
Commentaries vol. i. p. 89.

(3) An army or military force hostile to another in the field. **3.** Any force, fact, circumstance, or influence that is hostile or injurious; any fact or thing dangerous thing.

The last *enemy* that shall be destroyed is death. *1 Cor.* xv, 26.

[< OF. *enemi*, < L. *inimicus*, < *in*, not, + *amicus*, friend, < *amo*, love.] **en'e-mies**, Syn.: see ANTAGONIST.—Prep.: *of* or *to*.—**the e.**, any enemy with whom a nation is at open war.—**the evil one**: The foe in arms; forces on the opposing side. **2.** The evil one; Satan. **3.** [Slang.] Time; as, to kill the *enemy*.

en'e-my's, 1 en'i-mi; 2 ɛn'e-my, *n.* [Scot.] An emmet.

en'e-my's, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Anemone.

En'e-ne'us, 1 en'i-ni'us; 2 ɛn'e-ne'us *or* e-nē'us, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha: R. V.). *1 Esd.* v, 8.

En'e-ni'us, 1 en'i-ni'us *or* i-ni'ni-us; 2 ɛn'e-ni'us *or* e-ne'ni-us. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 21.

en-en'ti-ol'o-gist, 1 en-ep'ti-ol'o-jist; 2 ɛn-ɛp'ti-ɔl'o-jist, *n.* One who is versed in evil spirits; a demonian; a fanatical enthusiast. [< L. *energumenus*, < Gr. *energoumenos*, ppr. pass. of *energeō*, work, < *en*, in, + *ergon*, work.]

en'er-gēs, 1 en'ar-jiz; 2 ɛn'ɛr-jēz, *n.* [-GIZES, 1 -ji-z; 2 -ji-z, *pl.*] **1.** The power by which anything acts effectively to move or change other things or accomplish any result; that quality by reason of which anything tends to move or act; force; potency; as, the *energy* of nature; mental *energy*. **2.** Habitual tendency to and readiness for effective action; intensity and forcefulness in spirit or conduct; vigor; efficiency.

Energy in government is essential to . . . security against external and internal dangers. *The Federalist* No. xxxvii. p. 163.

3. Power in active exercise; force in operation; vigorous and effective action; as, a great destructive *energy*.

Physics. Capacity for performing mechanical work. See WORK.

The physical quantities called *forms of energy* exist in such relation that no one of them can ever be increased or diminished except at the expense of one or more of the others. Chief among these quantities are: (1) **active, kinetic, or motive energy**, belonging to every body in motion, and equal to the product of half its mass into the square of its velocity; (2) **potential energy**, determined by the relative condition of the parts of a body, or the relative positions of bodies acting on each other, and such that every change in that state or position absorbs or evolves a definite amount of energy in some other form; (3) **heat**; and (4) **electric energy**. Heat is believed to be a form of molecular kinetic energy, and electric energy is thought to exist in both kinetic and potential forms.

An example of the transformation of one of these forms into others is afforded by the operations which result in the motion of a streetcar by a storage-battery. In a pound of coal, as related to the oxygen of the air, we conceive that a quantity of *potential energy* which, changed into heat, would raise 80 pounds of water from the freezing- to the boiling-point, and which, as *kinetic energy*, would give a mass of 80 pounds a velocity of 2,800 feet per second. When this *energy* is evolved in the form of heat under the boiler of a steam-engine, a large part of the *kinetic energy* of the heat disappears and is replaced by electricity. The electricity disappears in the act of charging the storage-battery, where it takes another form of *potential energy*. This is again expended in reproducing the electricity, which again disappears in moving the car, but reappears in the form of heat generated by the friction of the car-wheels. The quantity of heat which is thus produced, combined with that generated on the various conducting wires, is exactly the quantity that disappeared in the engine driving the dynamo. SIMON NEWCOMB.

5. *Rhet.* That objective property of style by means of which a thought is forcibly or vividly impressed on the hearer's mind. It is (1) *proper* when the sentiment is accordance with the other properties (see STYLE), and (2) *figurative* by deviation from them. **6.** In Aristotle's philosophy, actuality; reality. Compare DYNAMIS. [< F. *energie*, < L. *energia*, < Gr. *energeia*, < *energos*, at work, < *en*, in, + *ergon*, work.] Syn.: see POWER.—**available energy**, in a thermodynamic system, the energy which can be used for mechanical work.—**degradation or dissipation of e.** (*Physics*), the change of energy into a nonavailable form, as from mechanical energy to useless heat by friction, or from high temperature heat to low temperature heat by radiation or the like: a process continually going on in nature. Compare ENTROPY.—**e. of rotation** (*Physics*), in a rotating body, the work or motion necessary to give it its rotation. It is equal to one-half the angular velocity of the body multiplied by its moment of inertia.—**e. surface** (*Physics*), a thermodynamic surface representing energy in terms of volume and entropy. Compare ENTROPY.—**factors of e.** (*Physics*), two factors one of which determines the direction of transfer of energy to a body (the intensity factor) while the other (the capacity factor) must be multiplied into it to define the total energy. In the case of heat-energy the former depends on temperature, the latter on mass.—**free e.** (*Physics*), the part of a system's energy that determines by its diminution the maximum work it can do on external bodies: so called by Helmholtz.—**intra-atomic e.** (*Physics*), the energy associated within the atom itself, which is set loose when the atom is split up, and is the cause of radioactivity and kindred energies. Compare RADIOACTIVE.—**radiant e.**, energy transmitted through or by the ether, as light, radiant heat, or electromagnetic radiation.

en'er-vate, 1 en'ar-vēt *or* i-nār'vēt; 2 ɛn'ɛr-vāt *or* e-nɛr'vāt (XIII), *vt.* [-VAT'ED; -VAT'ING.] **1.** To deprive of nerve, energy, or vigor; impair in force or vitality; render effeminate or feeble; weaken; as, the youth was *enervated* by dissipation.

The culture that *enervates* instead of strengthening is always a false and partial one. F. PARKMAN *Discovery of the Great West* p. 188, note. In a c. 1881.]

2. To render ineffective or inoperative; refute; defeat; as, to *enervate* an objection or a law. **3.** To cut the sinews or nerves of; hough; as, to *enervate* a horse. **4†.** To emasculate. [< L. *enervatus*, pp. of *enervo*, < *e*, out, + *nervus*, nerve.] **e-nerve'†**. Syn.: see IMPAIR.—**en'er-va"tive**, *a.* [Rare.] Tending to enervate.—**en'er-va"tor**, *n.* **en'er'vate**, 1 en'ar'vēt; 2 ɛn'ɛr'vāt, *a.* Rendered feeble or effeminate; debilitated; weakened. [< L. *enervatus*; see ENERVATE, *v.*]

en'er-va'tion, 1 en"ar-vē'shon; 2 ɛn'ɛr-vā'shon, *n.* The act of enervating, or the state of being enervated; debility; languor. [< LL. *enervatio(n-)*, < L. *enervo*; see ENERVATE, *v.*]

e-ner'vose, 1 e-nar'vōs; 2 e-nɛr'vōs, *a. Bot.* Without visible nerves or ribs, as some leaves. [< L. *enervus*, < *e*, from, + *nervus*, nerve.]

e-ner'vous, *a.* [Rare.] Having no vigor; nerveless.

e-neuch', 1 i-nēch'; 2 e-nēch', *a., n., & adv.* [Scot.] Enough.

e-neugh'ţ.

en"eu-re'sis, *n. Pathol.* Same as ENURESIS.

en-face', 1 en-fēs'; 2 ɛn-fāc', *a.* To write or print on the face of.—**en-face'ment**, *n.*

En"fan"tin', 1 on'fon'tan'; 2 ɑ̃n'fɑ̃n'tɑ̃n', **Barthélemi Prosper** (1796–†1864). A French socialist; disciple of Saint-Simon.

en-fee'ble(er, 1 en-fī'bl; 2 ĕn-fē'bl, *vt.* [-BLED, BLD'; -BLING.] To render feeble; impair or destroy the strength or force of; weaken; enervate; debilitate, as *enfeebled* by age.

Freebles too dearly loved, or warmly sought.
Enfeebles all internal strength of thought. GOLDSMITH *Traveller* l. 200.

[< OF. *enfeblir*, < *en* (< L. *in*), in, + *feble*; see FEEBLE.] **en-fee'blish**‡; **in-fee'ble**‡. SYN.: see IMPAIR. **— en-fee'ble-ment,** *n.*— **en-fee'bler,** *n.*

en-fef'on‡, *vt.* To infeudate.

en-feoff', *v.* [< en-fef'; < ĕn-fĕf', *vt.* **1.** *Law.* To sell or grant, by deed, and convey lands in fee to; invest with a fee, fief, or feud.

Upon the dissolution of the monasteries, the veteran was *enfeoffed* in the lands and manor, to which he gave his own name. BARHAM *Ingoldsby Legends*, vol. i, p. 17. [BEN. & SON 1875.]

2†. To surrender, as a vassal; give over, as oneself. [< OF. *enfeoffer*; < *en* (< L. *in*), in, + *feoffer*; see FEOFF, *v.*]

en-feoff'ment, 1 en-fef'ment *or* -mant; 2 ĕn-fĕf'ment, *n.* *Law.* The act or the instrument by which the title and possession of an estate in fee are transferred. **en-feff'ment**‡; **in-feof'ment**‡; **in-feof'ments**‡.

en-fet'ter, 1 en-fet'ur; 2 ĕn-fĕt'ĕr, *vt.* To enchain. [fever.

en-fe'ver, 1 en-fī'vur; 2 ĕn-fē'vĕr, *vt.* [RARE.] To put into a

En'field, 1 en'fild; 2 ĕn'fĭld, *n.* **1. William** (1741–1804), a London dissenting clergyman and author. **2.** A northern suburb of London, England, having a government small-arms factory which gave its name to the musket-loading rifled musket used in the armies of Great Britain and the United States about 1860. **3.** A town in Hartford county, Conn. **4.** A village in White county, Ill.

en-fenc'er‡, *vt.* To render fencible.

en'fi-lade', 1 en'fi-lād'; 2 ĕn'fĭ-lād' (XIII), *vt.* [-LAD'ED; -LAD'ING.] To rake lengthwise with shot or missiles, or be in position to rake; as, the guns *enfiladed* the enemy's position.

en'fi-lade', *n.* **1.** *Mil.* (1) A fire that may rake lengthwise a line of troops or works, etc.; as, our left was exposed to an *enfilade*. (2) A position exposed to a raking fire. **2†.** A straight passage or line; also, a series or a suite of apartments with their doors opposite one another, or a vista, as of trees. [F., < *enfiler*, thread, < LL. *infilo*, thread, < L. *in*, on, + *filum*, thread.]

en-file', *vt.* To put on a string or thread string.

en-filed', 1 en-fald'; 2 ĕn-fīld', *pa.* *Her.* Represented as strung with or transfixing a coronet, the head of a man or an animal, or any other object: said of a sword, a scepter, etc.



en-flesh', 1 en-flesh'; 2 ĕnflĭsh', *vt.* [RARE.] **1.** To cause flesh to grow upon; clothe with flesh. **2.** To incorporate or establish in the flesh; ingrain; incarnate.

en'fleu-rage', 1 on'flŭ-rūj'; 2 ăn'flŭ-rĭlzh', *n.* [F.] The extraction of perfumes by exposing odorless fats to the exhalations of the more delicate flowers. Enfiled.

en-flow'er, 1 en-flou'ur; 2 ĕn-flow'ĕr, *vt.* [Poet.] To deck with flowers. Crest of Dan



yers: a fleur-de-lis enfiled with a ducal coronet.

en-fold', *etc.* Same as INFOLD, etc.

en-fonce', 1 en-fons'; 2 *ăn-fŏng'*, *vt.* To thrust or sink in; place deep; as, the eye of an owl is *enfonced*. [< F. *enfoncer*, < L. *in*, in, + *fundus*, bottom.]

en-force', 1 en-fōrs'; 2 ĕn-fōrç', *v.* [-FORCED'; -FORC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put into execution or cause to take effect by force; carry out vigorously; compel by force or effect, or to be executed; compel obedience to; as, to *enforce* laws.

The arbitrator between nations would need a European army to *enforce* his decrees. MARTINEAU *Studies of Christianity, Ethics of Christendom* p. 354. [L. & s. & CO. 1879.]

2. To exact, obtain, or produce authoritatively or by force; compel; as, to *enforce* obedience from. To present or urge forcibly or cogently; give force or weight to; as, to *enforce* a truth with argument. **4.** [Archaic.] To force; impel; urge; press; compel. **5†.** To strengthen; fortify. **6.** To hunt, as deer. **7†.** To ravish; force.

II†. *i.* **1.** To become strong; progress. **2.** To endeavor strongly; struggle. [< OF. *enforcer*, < LL. *infortiare*, < *in*, in, + *fortis*, force, + *facio*, make, strong.]

en-force'r, *n.* SYN.: see EXECUTE. — **en-force't**, *n.* Force; strength; power.— **en-force'a-bil(e**‡; **en-force'l-bil(e**‡, *a.* — **en-force'd-ly**, *adv.*— **en-force'er**, *n.*— **en-force'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **en-force'ly**‡, *a.* Compulsory.— **en-force'ive-ly**‡, *adv.*

en-force'ment, 1 en-fōrs'ment *or* -mant; 2 ĕn-fōrç'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of enforcing, or the state of being enforced; compulsory execution or action; as, the *enforcement* of a law. **2.** [Archaic.] Anything that enforces or makes forcible; a constraining force or motive; exigence.

Swearing is for the most part a mere rhetorical *enforcement* a system of interjections, in the phraseology of exaggeration. H. W. BEECHER *Norwood* p. 372. [s.]

3. [Archaic.] Compulsion; coercion; as, I will submit only upon *enforcement*. [OF. < *enforcer*; see ENFORCE.]

— **Enforcement Act**, an act of the United States Congress to enforce (1) the execution of the Embargo Act of 1807, which was artfully evaded; (2) the recognition of rights guaranteed by the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. [or declare to be a forest; afforest.

en-for'est, 1 en-for'est; 2 ĕn-fŏr'ĕst, *vt.* To make into

en-form't, *vt.* To give form to; inform.

en-fort', *vt.* To fortify.

en-for'tune†, *vt.* To endow with a quality or property.

en-foul'dered†, *a.* Mixed with lightning. [a frame.

en-frame', 1 en-frām'; 2 ĕn-frām', *vt.* To enclose in or as in

en-fran'chise, 1 en-fran'chiz *or* -chīz; 2 ĕn-fran'chĭs *or* -chīz, *vt.* [-CHISED; -CHIS-ING.] **1.** To endow with a franchise or political privilege, especially with the right to vote; free from political disabilities; invest with a citizen's or a freeman's rights; also, to admit to the rights and privileges of a municipal or other corporation. **2.** To set free, as from bondage, vassalage, or subjection; release.

You tread upon ground bought with hardships, tears, and prayers; *enfranchised* by toil and blood.
MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abroad's Journal* p. 388. [s. & CO. 1873.]

3. *Eng. Law.* (1) To make (one born an alien) a citizen of England by royal charter. (2) To give (a designated constituency) the right of representation in Parliament. (3) To convert (a copyhold estate) into a freehold, either by payment of money in gross to the lord of the manor or by settling a fixed annual rent-charge on the lands enfranchised. **4.** To naturalize or adopt, as foreign words. < OF. *enfranchissant*, ppr. of *enfranchir*, < *en*, EN-1; and see FRANCHISE.] **en-fran'chiz**†; **en-fran'chizef.**— **en-fran'chis-a-ble**, *a.*

en-fran'chise-ment, 1 en-fran'chiz-ment *or* -ment; 2 ĕn-fran'chĭs-ment, *n.* **1.** The act of enfranchising, or the state of being enfranchised; admission to citizenship, including political freedom and civil capacity; investiture with the privileges of a citizen. **2.** The freeing of a bondman. **3.** Formerly, admission to the freedom of a city. **4.** The conversion of an estate by copyhold into a freehold.

en-frangi'ble‡ *a.* [RARE.] Laden; charged; filled.

en-free'†, *vt.* To set free. **en-free'dom**†.

en-fren'zy, en-fren'zi, *vt.* To make furious; madden.

eng, 1 ng; 2 ĕng, *n.* [Ind.] The strong, heavy, useful wood of an East-Indian tree (*Dipterocarpus grandiflorus*).

Eng., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

En-ga'di, 1 en-gā'dī; 2 ĕn-gā'dĭ, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Ecclus.* XXIV, 14.

En'ga-dine', 1 en'gā-dīn'; 2 ĕn'gā-dīn', *n.* The valley of the Inn river in the Swiss Alps; it is 45 m. long, is divided into Upper and Lower, and is a resort for tourists and invalids.

en-gage', 1 en-gēj'; 2 ĕn-gāj', *v.* [EN-GAGED'; EN-GAG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bind by promise, pledge, oath, or the like; obligate to do or not to do; put under contract; pledge; specifically, to betroth; promise in marriage, usually with reflexive or personal pronoun as object; as, to *engage* one's word; she *engaged* herself to him. **2.** To obtain a promise of the use or services of; procure or secure for some special purpose, as labor, aid, etc.; make a contract or bargain for; order; hire; enlist; as, to *engage* a lawyer, or his services; to *engage* supplies. **3.** To draw out and secure; attract; win over; as, to *engage* one's affection. **4.** To hold the interest or attention of; occupy or engross; employ the time of; as, to *engage* one's thoughts or attention in art. **5.** To join in conflict with; enter into contest with; encounter in battle; as, to *engage* a hostile army.

It seems that it was no part of Hannibal's plan to *engage* the Romans whenever he might meet with them.
CHAS. MERIVALE *Rome* p. 135. [D. 1870.]

6. *Mech.* To mesh or gear with; interlock; as, the gear *engages* the *engage* with the teeth of the rack; pawn. **8.** To entangle or involve; interlace; fasten. **9.** [Archaic.] To urge or induce; persuade. **10.** *Arch.* To fasten; attach. See ENGAGED, *pa.*, 4.

II. *i.* **1.** To bind oneself by pledge or promise; take an obligation; enter into a contract; promise.

They . . . *engaged*, verbally or by writing, to assemble in arms at the shortest notice.
IRVING *Washington* vol. i. p. 384. [G. P. P. 1853.]

2. To busy oneself; be occupied or devoted; take part; as, to *engage* in trade. **3.** To begin or maintain a conflict; join battle; as, to *engage* with the infantry. **4.** *Mech.* To mesh. **5.** In fencing, to cross swords with an adversary and so press against his weapon as to prevent him from maneuvering, so as to take one unawares. **6.** *Obstet.* To descend into the pelvic cavity: of the fetus. [< F. *engager*, < LL. *invadio*, < L. *in*, in, + LL. *vadium*, < Goth. *wadi*, pledge.] **in-gage'**†. SYN.: see BIND; INTEREST; OCCUPY; RETAIN. — PREP.: engage *in* a business; engage *to* a master or employer; pledge *to* an occasion or a date; engage (become surety) *for* one's honesty; be engaged *to* a person.— **en'ga-gee'**†, *n.* One who is engaged or hired.

en-gage', *n.* *Fencing.* The preliminary position or movement in which the adversaries' foils are crossed.

en-gaged', 1 en-gējd'; 2 ĕn-gājd', *pa.* **1.** Promised in marriage; affianced; betrothed; as, an *engaged* maiden. **2.** Occupied or busy; without leisure; as, I am *engaged* every morning. **3.** [Archaic.] Mortgaged or pawned. **4.** *Arch.* Partially sunk or built into another part of a structure or as if appearing to be, as an *engaged* column. **5.** *Mech.* (1) Geared together; interlocked. (2) Driven by gearing: said of a driven wheel. **6.** Involved in a contest or conflict; as, the *engaged* armies were evenly matched. SYN.: see BUSY. — PREP.: engaged *to* a lover; *with* a client; *to* an accepted suitor.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

en-gage'ment, 1 en-gēj'ment *or* -mant; 2 ĕn-gāj'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of engaging, in any sense.

When the Lowell course was here to deliver his lectures in the Lowell course he recommended the *engagement* of Agassiz, then a young man and almost unknown to the world of science.
HOLMES *Emerson* p. 140. [H. & B. 1885.]

2. The condition, or state of being engaged; especially, a betrothal; as, the *engagement* of a young couple.

3. A battle or conflict; a contest which one may be free to keep or to break, but which involves all the capital of the other.
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. i. p. 188. [L. 1879.]

3. Something that *engages* or binds; a promise; agreement; contract; obligation.

Should it become inevitably necessary for me to go into the chair of government, I have determined to go free from all positive *engagements* of every kind whatever. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington* vol. ix. p. 478. [L. & c. & CO. 1835.]

4. *Mil.* An entering into or being in conflict; combat; encounter. Thus the battle of Bull Run was a great *engagement*. **5.** [Archaic.] Employment; occupation.

en-gag'ing, 1 en-gēj'ing; 2 ĕn-gāj'ĭng, *pa.* Attracting interest or affection; winning; attractive; as, *engaging* manners. SYN.: see AMIABLE; ATTRACTIVE.— **en-gag'ing-ly**, *adv.*— **en-gag'ing-ness**, *n.*

en-gal'lant†, *vt.* To make a gallant of. [34.

En-gan'nim, 1 en-gan'im; 2 ĕn-găn'ĭm, *n.* *Bib. Josh.* xv,

en-gar'b†, *vt.* To put in garb; clothe.

en-garb', 1 en-gārb'; 2 ĕn-gārb', *vt.* To array in garments; **en-gar'land,** 1 en-gār'land; 2 ĕn-gār'land, *vt.* To encircle with or as with garlands; wreathe.

en-gar'tl-son, 1 en-gar'i-sn; 2 ĕn-gar'ĭ-sn, *vt.* To supply with a garrison; protect by or as by a garrison.

en'gas-tra'tion‡, *n.* The stuffing of one bird within another, as a quail within a partridge.

en-gas'tri-myth†, *n.* A ventriloquist. **en-gas'tri-mith**†.

— en-gas'tri-myth'er†, *a.*

en-gas'tri-ous, 1 en-gas'tri-us; 2 ĕn-găs'trĭ-ŭs, *n.* [-I, 1-ci; 2-I, *pl.*] *Teral.* A double monster consisting of an individual enclosed within the ventral cavity of another. [< EN-1 + Gr. *gastēr*, belly.]

En-ge'di, 1 en-gē'dī *or* en'gi-dī; 2 ĕn-gē'dĭ *or* ĕn'gĕ-dī, *n.* *Bib. Josh.* XV, 62.

Eng'el, 1 eg'el; 2 ĕng'ĕl, *n.* **1. Ernst** (3/25 1821–83/4 1896), a German statesman; author of **Engel's law,** a statement that with every increase in wages a decreased percentage is required for food. **2. Johann Jakob** (6/7 1741–2/23 1802), a German dramatist, novelist and philosopher.

Eng'el-brēt'sen, 1 eg'el-brent'sen; 2 ĕng'ĕl-brĕnt'sĕn, **Cornelis** (1468–1533), a Dutch painter; one of the first to use oil-colors. **Eng'hel-brecht'sen**‡.

En'gel-mann, *n.* 1 eg'el-man; 2 ĕg'ĕl-măn. **1. George** (3/4 1809–5/11 1884), a German-American botanist and writer, commemorated in the name of a valuable American spruce. SEE SPRUCE. **2.** 1 gō'zel'mōn'; 2 gō'zhĕl'mĭn'. **Godefroy** (5/19 1788–1/21 1839), a progressive French lithographer.

en-gem', 1 en-jem'; 2 ĕn-jĕm', *vt.* To adorn or set with or as with gems; begem. **in-gem'**‡.

en-gen'der, 1 en-jen'dur; 2 ĕn-gĕn'dĕr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring *into existence*; cause to exist; bring forth; produce; as, to *engender* hatred. **2.** [Rare.] To beget; generate. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come into being; be produced. **2.** To come together, as in sexual intercourse. [< F. *engendrer*, < L. *ingenero*, < *in*, in; and see GENDER, *v.*] — SYN.: see PRODUCE; PROPAGATE.— **-er**, *n.*— **-ment**, *n.*

en-geo'dure, 1 en-jen'dur; 2 ĕn-jē'dŭr, *n.* [Archaic.] The act of engendering; procreation; begetting; birth; origin.

2†. Parentage; lineage. **— en-gen'dure**‡.

En'ghien', 1 ŏn'gāN'; 2 ăN'gĭăN', **Duc d'** (8/2 1772–3/21 1804), Louis A. H. de Bourbon, a French prince who fought against the republic; settled in Germany, was seized by order of Napoleon, summarily tried, and shot at Vincennes.

en-gi', 1 en'ji; 2 ĕn'jĭ, *n.* [Burmese.] The silk or colored stuff, usually of mixed silk and cotton, worn by Burmese women.

An angel in a plaid *engi*, and, instead of a thabi, a Cashmere scarf.
PALMER *Up and Down the Irrawaddi* p. 205. [D. & CO. 1859.]

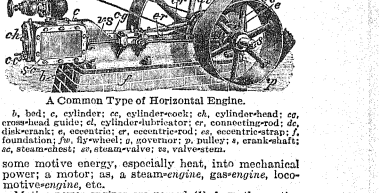
en-gild', 1 en-gild'; 2 ĕn-gĭld', *vt.* To gild or brighten.

en-gin', *abbr.* Engineering.

en'gine, 1 en'jin; 2 ĕn'jĭn, *vt.* [EN'GINED; EN'GIN-ING.]

en'gin‡, 1 en'jin; 2 ĕn'jĭn, *vt.* To furnish with an engine; as, the cruiser was *engined* at the navy-yard. **2†.** To use engines of war against. **3†.** To torture; rack. **4†.** To contrive.

en'gine, *n.* **1.** A machine by which power is applied to the doing of work, particularly one that converts



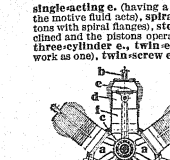
A Common Type of Horizontal Engine.

b, bed; *c*, cylinder; *ce*, cylinder-cock; *ch*, cylinder-head; *cg*, connecting-rod guide; *cl*, cylinder-lubricator; *co*, connecting-rod; *d*, *de*, disk-crank; *e*, eccentric; *er*, eccentric-rod; *es*, eccentric-strap; *f*, foundation; *fw*, fly-wheel; *g*, governor; *p*, pulley; *s*, crank-shaft; *sc*, steam-chest; *st*, steam-pipe; *t*, throttle-valve.

some motive energy, especially heat, into mechanical power; a motor; as, a steam-*engine*, gas-*engine*, locomotive-*engine*, etc.

Motive-power engines are named (1) from the motive fluid or agent employed: as, **aero-steam engine, air-e.** (driven by hot or compressed air), **alcohol-e., ammonia or ammoniacal e., atmospheric e.** (using atmospheric pressure), **caloric e.** (hot air), **carbonic-acid e., compressed-air e., ether-e., gas-e., gasoline-e., gunpowder-e., hot-air e., hot-water e., hydraulic e., hydrocarbon-e., oil-e., steam-e., water-e.** etc. (using the heat of the sun), **steam-e., vapor-e.** (using a combustible vapor); (2) from the duty or function performed by them, or the thing with which they are connected: as, **assistant or auxiliary e., ballast-e.** (digging or hauling railway ballast), **blowing-e., draft-e.** (for hoisting in mines), **draining-e.** (for pumping out overflowed areas, etc.), **elevator-e., fan-e., feeding-e.** (for feeding water to a boiler), **freight-e., goods-e.** (English for a freight-engine), **hoisting-e., launch-e., locomotive-e., marine e., mining-e., passenger-e.** (for drawing passenger-cars), **pile-e.** (a steam pile-driver), **pilot-e.** (a locomotive piloting a train, etc.), **propeller-e., pumping-e., starting-e.** (a small engine for starting a larger), **supplementary e., switching-e.** or **shunting-e.** (for moving cars about in a railway yard), **traction-e.** (for use other than on railways), **winding-e.**, **yard-e.** (for moving cars); (3) from their mechanism, construction, or principal feature or attachment: as, **annular or annular-cylinder e., automatic e.** (self-regulating as to speed or power), **beam-e.** or **balanced e.** (having one reciprocating parts which balance), **balance-valve e., balance-wheel e., bogie-e.** (see BOGIE), **breast-wheel e.** (operated by the impingement of the motive fluid above the center of a wheel), **concentric e.** (rotary), **cross-compound e.** (a compound engine having its cylinders side by side), **cutoff e.** (in which the steam is cut off by the valve before the end of the stroke), **direct-acting or direct-action e.** (having no beam), **disk-e.** (having an oscillating disk against which the motive fluid acts), **double or double-cylinder e., double-acting e.** (in which the steam works on both sides of a reciprocating piston), **double piston-rod e.** (direct-acting), **duplex e., duplex-cylinder e., grasshopper e.** (having long jointed beams like grasshoppers' legs), **hog-e.** (a heavy switching engine with small driver), **horizontal e.** (having horizontal piston motion, see illus.), **inclined e.** or **inverted e.** (having the cylinder above the shaft and the stuffing-box on the lower head), **lever-e.** (a modification of the beam-engine), **multicylinder e., noncondensative e.** (having no fly-wheel), **oscillating e.** (having oscillating cylinders), **outside-connected e.** (a locomotive having connections outside the frames), **overhead e.** (inverted), **pendulous or pendulum-cylinder e.** (inverted and oscillating), **quadrant-e.** (having a piston vibrating in a quadrantal chamber), **reciprocating e.** (in which the piston has a to-and-fro motion), **reversible or reversing e., rotary e.** (having one or more pistons rotating in the cylinder), **rotative or rotatory e.** (having rotating crank and reciprocating piston), **self-contained e.** (having engine and boiler in one, or having foundation-plate and housings in one), **side-beam or side-lever e.,**

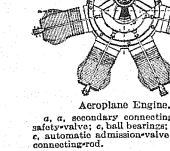
single-acting e. (having a piston on only one side of which the motive fluid acts), **spiral-vane e.** (having rotating pistons with spiral flanges), **steeple-e.** (having the cylinders inclined and the pistons operating on a common crank shaft), **three-cylinder e.**, **twin-e.** (two engines coupled so as to work as one), **twin-screw e.**, **upright e.**, **vertical e.**, and **V-e.** (4) from the manner in which they use the motive fluid: as, **condensing e.** (producing a partial vacuum on the exhaust side of the piston, by cooling or condensing the exhaust motive fluid), **expansion-e.** (cutting off the motive fluid before the end of the stroke), **high-pressure e.** (non-condensing), **low-pressure e.** (condensing), **double**, **triple**, **quadruple**, **quintuple**, **multiple**, **expanston e.** (expanding the motive fluid in two or more successive cylinders or sets of cylinders). **reaction-e.**, **series-expansion e.** (expanding the motive fluid in two or more successive cylinders or sets of cylinders). For other types see below.



Aeroplane Engine.

a, *a*, secondary connecting rods; *b*, tire fluid in two, safety-valves; *c*, ball bearings; *d*, piston; three, etc., successive *e*, automatic admission-valve; *f*, main cylinders or sets of cylinders; *g*, reaction

5. A locomotive; taken as a whole. **3.** An elaborate and complete machine for doing intricate and superior work; as, a graduation-*engine*; rose-*engine*. **4.** Any large instrument or material contrivance for producing some effect, especially of destruction or distintegration; as, an engine of war or of torture; pulp-*engine*. **5.** A dredge; as, a ballast-*engine*; specif., in the Mediterranean coral-fishery, a float, supporting swab-like drags of rope netting, which tear the coral from the bottom. **6.** Any agency or instrumentality employed. **7†.** A trap or snare; plot. **8†.** Natural talent; ingenuity; skill; also, temperament; mental tendency. [< F. *engin*, < L. *ingenium*, < *in*, in, + *gignō*, produce.] — **agricultural engine**, a portable steam-engine for driving farm machinery, winding the ropes of power-plows, etc. — **binary e.**, a steam-engine in which the exhaust from one cylinder volatilizes a fluid which drives another cylinder. — **black e.**, an engine having its parts unturned or unpainted, wherever possible, as distinguished from a *bright engine*, similar parts of which are highly finished. — **camel-back e.**, a locomotive in which the cab is in front of the fire-box, thus giving the effect of a came 's hump. — **central-valve e.**, an engine with openings in the hollow piston-rod which act as distributors of the working fluid (usually gas) to cylinders by the working of a piston-valve in therod. — **closed-heat e.** (*Mech.*), an air-engine in which a single charge of air is successively compressed, heated, expanded in the cylinder, and cooled, only to pass through the same cycle again. — **coal-dust e.**, an internal-combu-tion engine in which the fuel is hydrocarbon gas vaporized from coal-dust. — **compound e.**, a steam-engine in which the exhaust-steam from one or more cylinders enters and does work in one or more other cylinders, *e. g.*, is expanded again by passage from a high-pressure into a low-pressure cylinder. — **compression-e.**, *n.* A gas-engine, the charge of which is first compressed and then ignited. — **Corliss e.**, an automatic drop cut-off steam-engine having four plug-valves driven from a wrist-plate. — **Cornish e.**, a simple and economical single-acting condensing beam-engine for pumping, largely used in the Cornish mines. — **coupled e.** [*e.* being comprising two or more cylinders acting on a common crank. **2.** A locomotive with two or more driving-wheels at each side coupled together. — **cycle e.**, an engine in which the motive fluid undergoes a cycle of operations such as admission, compression, ignition, expansion, exhaust, etc. — **cycloidal e.**, a geometric lathe or rose-engine. — **e-cutter**, *n.* a paper-making machine in which the pulp is taken up on, and delivered in a web by, a cylinder. — **dental e.**, a rapidly rotating apparatus for drilling, excavating, and cleaning teeth. — **diagonal e.**, an engine with two cylinders set in an inclined position and connected with a common crank; a steeple-engine. — **Diesel engine**, an internal combustion engine, invented by Rudolph Diesel of Munich, Germany, in which the crude oil, used as fuel, is ignited by the heat resulting from the high compression of air drawn to the cylinder. — **electrodynamic or electromagnetic e.**, a electric motor. — **engine-bear"er**, *n.* One of the strong timbers or girders framed into the bottom of a steam-vessel, and on which the engine rests and is secured. — **e-counter**, *n.* A device for indicating the speed of machinery. — **e-cycle**, *n.* A complete round of operations in an engine-cylinder. 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S. S.

en"gi-neerd, *pp.* Engineered.

en"gi-neer'ing, 1 en"ji-nir'iŋ; 2 ɛn"ġi-nē'riŋ, *n.* **1.** The science and art of making, building, or using engines and machines, or of designing and constructing public works or the like requiring special knowledge of materials, machinery, and the laws of mechanics.

In the different branches of engineering mechanical principles are applied as explained below: in **chemical engineering**, to the design, construction, and control of chemical plants; in **civil e.**, to the design and construction of public works, as roads, bridges, canals, railways, etc.; in **dynamic e.**, to the generation and transmission of power, or to the design and construction of machines, machine-tools, etc.; in **electrical e.**, to electrical matters such as electric lighting, the transmission of power by electricity, etc.; in **heating e.**, to the heating of buildings as by steam or hot water; in **hydraulic e.**, to the design and construction of water-works, the development of water-power, the construction of dams, sea-walls, etc.; in **marine e.**, to the design and construction of engines for steam-ships and steam-boats; in **mechanical e.**, to the design, construction, and operation of machines and machine-tools; in **military e.**, to the designing and constructing of fortifications, military roads, bridges, etc., surveying and topography for offensive and defensive military purposes, etc. (to which purpose is devoted a trained division in all armies); in **mining e.**, to the working of mines and the extraction of metal from the ore; in **rural or agricultural e.**, to farming in all its branches, including construction of buildings, drainage, and irrigation; in **sanitary e.**, to the design, construction, arrangement, and inspection of systems of plumbing, drainage, and sewerage, the disposition of sewage, the abatement of industrial nuisances, etc. (when especially applied to the work of a town, called **municipal e.**); in **steam-e.**, to the design, construction, and use of steam-engines, boilers, and other appurtenances; in **structural e.**, to the designing and erection of large buildings, great bridges, and the like, especially those of steel; in **topographical e.**, to the surveying of a country or district for maps, including the necessary calculations of level and contour, its watercourses, canals, etc. **2.** Painstaking management; contriving; maneuvering.

En"gle-neer' Mountain. A summit of the Rocky Mountains in Colorado; 12,971 ft. Also **Mount Engineer.**

en"gine-run"ner, *n.* See under ENGINE, *n.*

en"gin-er-y, *n.* **1.** Engines collectively; machinery; especially, warlike contrivances. **3.** An artful scheme; a contrivance; machination. **4.** Any powerful agency, whether physical, intellectual, or moral. **5†.** Engineering.

en"gine-sized", e.-telegraph, etc. See ENGINE, *n.*

en"gin-ous†, *a.* **1.** Of, belonging to, or like an engine. **2.** Ingenious; mechanical; crafty.

en-gird', 1 en-gīrd'; 2 ɛn-gird', *vt.* [EN-GIRT' or EN-GIRD'ED; EN-GIRD'ING.] To gird about, as with a belt; encompass; surround. **en-girt'†.**

en-gir'di(e), 1 en-gir'di; 2 ɛn-gir'di, *vt.* To encircle; girdle.

en'gi-scope, *n.* Same as ENGYSCOPE.

en"gi-so'ma, 1 en"ji-so'mə; 2 ɛn"ġi-so'ma, *n.* *Surg.* A fracture of the skull in which a fragment passes beneath the sound part of the bone and presses on the brain. [< Gr. *engisma*, < *en*, in, + *sōma*, *sōpa*, cornice.]

en-gla'cial, 1 en-glē'shal; 2 ɛn-glā'shal, *a.* *Geol.* Embedded within glacier-ice: occurring in glacier-ice. p. 847. [a. < a. 1886.]

The sheet . . . is *Englacial* or Superglacial Till, formed of materials imbedded in the ice or accumulated on its surface.

WISCONSIN. *Geological Survey Standard*, p. 847. [a. < a. 1886.]

En'gland, 1 iŋ'gland; 2 iŋ'gland, *n.* The largest section of the island of Great Britain, lying to the south of Scotland and the east of Wales; 50,890 sq. m.; capital, London.

SOVEREIGNS OF ENGLAND.

** Anglo-Saxon Line*	William II. (1087–1100)
Egbert (827–39)	Henry I. (1100–35)
Ethelwulf (839–58)	*House of Blois*
Ethelbald (858–60)	Stephen (1135–54)
Ethelbert (858–66)	*Plantagenet Line*
Ethelred (866–71)	Henry II. (1154–89)
Alfred (871–901)	Richard I. (1189–99)
Edward, *the Elder* (901–25)	John (1199–1216)
Athelstan (925–40)	Henry III. (1216–72)
Edmund (940–46)	Edward I. (1272–1307)
Edred (946–55)	Edward II. (1307–27)
Edwy (955–58)	Edward III. (1327–77)
Edgar (958–75)	Richard II. (1377–99)
Edward, *the Martyr* (975–79)	*House of Lancaster*
Ethelred, *the Unready* (979–1016)	Henry IV. (1399–1413)
Edmund, *Ironside* (1016)	Henry V. (1413–22)
Danish Line	Henry VI. (1422–61)
Canute (1017–35)	*House of York*
Harold I. (1035–40)	Edward IV. (1461–83)
Hardicanute (1040–42)	Edward V. (1483–)
Saxon Line	Richard III. (1483–85)
Edward, *the Confessor* (1042–66)	*House of Tudor*
Harold II. (1066–)	Henry VII. (1485–1509)
Norman Line	Henry VIII. (1509–47)
William I. (1066–87)	Edward VI. (1547–53)
	Mary I. (1553–58)
	Elizabeth (1558–1603)

SOVEREIGNS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Stuart Line	*House of Orange*
James I. (1603–25)	William III. (1689–) (1702)
Charles I. (1625–49)	& Mary II. (1689–) (1694)
Charles II. (1649–)	*Stuart Line*
[Commonwealth and Protectorate, 1649–59]	Anne (1702–14)
Stuart Line	*House of Hanover*
Charles II., *restored* (1660–85)	George I. (1714–27)
James II. (1685–88)	George II. (1727–60)
	George III. (1760–1801)

SOVEREIGNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

House of Hanover	Victoria (1837–1901)
George III. (1760–1820)	Edward VII. (1901–1910)
George IV. (1820–1830)	*House of Windsor*
William IV. (1830–1837)	George V. (1910–)

En'gland-er, 1 iŋ'gland-ər; 2 iŋ'gland-ēr, *n.* A native of England. Compare LITTLE-ENGLANDER, under LITTLE.

en"glan"té', 1 aṅ'glaṅ"tē'; 2 äṅ'glāṅ"tē', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Charged with acorns; as, an oak-branch *englanté.*



Englanté.

en-gleim'†, *v.* **1.** *t.* To smear; bedaub; cause to become sticky; cause to stick fast; hence, to catch (a bird) with bird-lime. **II.** *i.* To stick. **en-glaime'†.**

En"gler-o-phœ'nix, 1 en'glər-o-fī'niks; 2 ĕn"glēr-o-fē'niks, *n. Bot.* A small genus of pinnate-leaved spineless tropical American palms, all of which are cultivated.

En'gle-wood, 1 eŋ'gl-wud; 2 ĕn'gl-wo͝od, *n.* A city in Bergen county, N. J.

En'gli-fy, 1 iŋ'gh-fai; 2 iŋ'gli-fī, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To make English; make like the English, as in person or manners; Anglify. [M.] [< ENGLISH + -FY.]— **En'gli-fi"er,** *n.*

En'glish, 1 iŋ'glısh; 2 iŋ'glish, *vt.* **1.** To translate into English.

> Chapman . . . has made for us the best poem that has been *Englished* out of Homer, and in so far gives us a truer idea of him. LOWELL *My Study Windows* p. 325. [o. & co. 1872.]

2. To make English; impart an English character to, as to a conquered province; Anglicize.

> While the man Clive—he fought Plassy, spoiled the clever foreign game,
> Conquered and annexed and *Englished!* BROWNING *Clive* st. 1.

3. [Rare.] To provide with English speech; as, a well-*Englished* foreigner. **4.** [U. S.] *Billiards.* To give (the cue-ball) an English. See ENGLISH, *n.*, 5.

En'glish, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from England or its people, or expressed in or belonging to the English language; as, *English* law; an *English* novel.

> Every thing *English* is a fusion of distant and antagonistic elements. The language is mixed; the names of men are of different nations. EMERSON *English Traits* p. 53. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]
>
> No name of the time will be longer remembered than that of John Wycliffe, who first gave a complete copy of the Scriptures to the *English* people in the *English* tongue.
> T. B. SHAW *Eng. Lit., Wycliffe* p. 47. [SH. & CO.]

[< AS. *Englisc,* < *Engle,* the Angles.] — **English architecture.** For the various styles of English architecture, see DECORATED; EARLY ENGLISH; ELIZABETHAN; GEOMETRIC; JACOBEAN; NORMAN; PERPENDICULAR; QUEEN ANNE; RENAISSANCE; SAXON; TUDOR.— **E. bond.** See BOND, 6 (3) (*b*).— **E. bull's-eye,** same as BLACK-EYED SUSAN, 1.— **E. capers,** same as CAPUCHIN CAPERS, 2.— **The E. Justinian,** King Edward I. of England: so called from the importance of the laws of his reign.

En'glish, *n.* **1.** *pl. Ethnol.* The natives of England; also, the people of the English race collectively, especially those of Anglo-Saxon origin. **2.** (1) The language of England, or of the English peoples, wherever spoken; as in the United States, most of the British possessions, Liberia, etc.

In this sense there are four periods of the history of the English language: (*a*) The period from the earliest Teutonic speech in England, A. D. 450 to A. D. 1150, the **Anglo-Saxon** period, lately often called **Old English, Oldest E.** This was the period of full inflection. (*b*) The period from A. D. 1150 to A. D. 1350, called **Early E.,** during which the inflections were broken up (1150–1250), and large numbers of French words were introduced into the language (1250–1350). (*c*) The period from 1350 to 1485, the Chaucer period, the **Old E.** of literature, now often called **Middle E.,** in which the Saxon and Norman elements were shaped into a new literary language. (*d*) The period since 1485, called **Modern E.,** of which the period from 1485 to 1611 is called **Tudor E.** See ANGLO-SAXON; LANGUAGE. (2) The cultivated mixed speech of the English since the beginning of the Chaucer period, 1350.

> The *English* was seldom written and hardly employed in prose till after the middle of the fourteenth century. Sir John Mandeville's travels were written in 1356. This is our earliest English book. HALLAM *Lit. Europe* vol. i, p. 47. [H. 1854.]

3. An English rendering or equivalent; as, "John" is the *English* of the French "Jean." **4.** *Print.* (1) A size of type between pica and great primer: about 14 points. (2) A type-face resembling German text: more commonly called *Old English.* **5.** *Billiards.* A horizontal twist or spin given to the cue-ball by striking it on one side: by the British called *side.*— **book English,** the English of literature as distinguished from that of conversation.— **direct E.** (*Billiards*), rotation of the cue-ball from left to right and tendency to glance from an object-ball, or a cushion, at a broad angle, produced by striking the cue-ball on the left of the center.— **E. disease,** rickets.— **E. land,** or **pale.** See PALE, *n.*— **En'glish-speak"ing,** *a.* Using the English language; characterizing those persons or peoples who speak English without belonging to the English nation.— **plain E.,** a direct, simple statement; as, the *plain English* of it is this.— **reverse E.** (*Billiards*), rotation of the cue-ball from right to left, opposite to "direct English," produced by striking the cue-ball on the right of the center. — **the king's or queen's E.,** pure or correct English.— **to murder the king's** or **queen's E.,** to speak or write ungrammatically.— **En'glish-ly,** *adn.*

English.

En'glish, Thomas Dunn (6/29 1819–4/11 1902). An American lawyer, journalist, physician, and author, best known for his song *Ben Bolt.*

En'glish-a-bl(e), 1 iŋ'glısh-ə-bl; 2 iŋ'glish-ə-bl, *a.* Capable of being made or rendered into English.

En'glish Chan'nel. A strait between England and France from 21 to about 150 m. in width connecting the southern arm of the North Sea with the Atlantic ocean. (See DOVER, STRAIT OF.) A projected Channel tunnel was interdicted for military reasons by the British government after more than 2,000 yards had been excavated by an English company. Capt. Matthew Webb swam the Channel, from Dover to Calais, Aug. 24, 1875, in 21 hrs. 45 m., and Gertrude Ederle, from Cape Gris-Nez to Kingsdown, Aug. 6, 1926, in 14 hrs. 31 m. Later others achieved the feat.

En'glish-er, 1 iŋ'glısh-ər; 2 iŋ'glish-er, *n.* **1.** An Englishman. **2.** One who translates or puts into English.

En'glish-ism, 1 iŋ'glısh-ızm; 2 iŋ'glish-ism, *n.* **1.** An English peculiarity or idiom; Briticism. **2.** Devotion to what is English in speech, manners, customs, etc.

En'glish-man', 1 iŋ'glısh-mən; 2 iŋ'glish-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A native or a naturalized citizen of England; one of English blood.

> The three [Saxons, Jutes, and Angles] bore among themselves the name of the central tribe of their league, the name of *Englishmen.* GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 39. [H. 1875.]

2. *Naut.* An English ship. **3.** [Local, U. S.] A yellow perch (*Perca florescens*). **4.** A sparoid fish (*Sparus anglicus*) of South Africa. [< AS. *Englisc man; Englisc* (see ENGLISH); *man,* man.] **En'glish-er†.**— **En'glish-man's-foot",** *n.* The common plantain (*Plantago major*): so called by the American Indians because introduced by and marking the advance of the English settlers, and because the shape of its leaf suggests a foot.

En'glish-man², *n.* The pen-name of Thomas Paine in *Common Sense.*

En'glish-ness, 1 iŋ'glısh-nes; 2 iŋ'glish-nĕs, *n.* English quality or characteristics.

En'glish O'pi-um-eat"er. The pen-name of Thomas de Quincey in his *Confessions.*

En'glish Riv'er. A river entering Hudson Bay from the W. at Fort Churchill; length, 630 m.

En'glish-ry, 1 iŋ'glısh-rı; 2 iŋ'glish-ry, *n.* **1.** People of English birth or descent collectively: applied especially to the English in Ireland. **2.** The condition or fact of being an Englishman; specif., in Old English law, the state of being an Anglo-Saxon. The Englishry of an unknown man found dead was required to be proved; otherwise he was presumed to be a Norman, and the hundred where he was found was held responsible for his death.

En'glish-wo"man, 1 iŋ'glısh-wu"mən; 2 iŋ'glish-wo"man, *n.* [-WO"MEN, 1 -wim"ĕn; 2 -wĭm"ĕn, *pl.*] A woman of English birth, or who is English by naturalization, marriage, or domicil.

en'glis-let, 1 eŋ'glis-let; 2 ĕn'glis-lĕt, *n. Her.* An escutcheon of pretense.

en-globe, 1 en-glōb'; 2 ĕn-glōb', *vt.* **1.** To enclose in or as in a globe. **2.** [Rare.] To make spherical or round.

en-gloom', 1 en-glūm'; 2 ĕn-glo͞om', *vt.* [Rare.] To render gloomy; wrap in gloom.

en-glue', 1 en-glū'; 2 ĕn-glu', *vt.* To fasten together as with glue; glue up.

en-glut'†, *vt.* **1.** To swallow up; gulp down. **2.** To satiate.

en-glute'†, *vt. Alchemy.* To seal hermetically, as with melted wax. See ENLUTE.

en'glyn, 1 eŋ'glin; 2 ĕn'glyn, *n.* [W.] *Pros.* A form of stanza or quatrain peculiar to Welsh versification.

en-gobe', 1 en-gōb'; 2 ĕn-gōb', *n.* An earthy paste of whitish or creamy color, used as a slip to cover the body of inferior or coarse pottery.

en"gom-pho'sis, *n. Med.* Same as GOMPHOSIS.

en-gore'¹, *vt.* To cover with blood; steep in gore.

en-gore'²†, *vt.* To wound deeply; gore; hence, to goad.

en-gorge', 1 en-gōrj'; 2 ĕn-gôrg', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fill to excess; gorge; hence, to cause congestion of. **2.** To swallow greedily; devour. **II.** *i.* To swallow food greedily.

> Greedily she *engorged* without restraint.
> MILTON *P. L.* bk. ix. l. 791.

[< F. *engorger,* < *en* (< L. *in*), in; and see GORGE, *v.*]



Engoulée. Arms of Visconti, duke of Milan; "a serpent ondoyant and vorant a child engoulée."

en-gorge'ment, 1 en-gōrj'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕn-gôrg'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of feeding voraciously or swallowing greedily. **2.** The condition of being engorged; especially, in pathology, excessive fulness of an organ, passage, or tissue; congestion; hyperemia. **3.** *Metal.* The choking of a blast-furnace by accumulations; scaffolding.

en"gou-lée', 1 aṅ"gū-lē'; 2 äṅ"gu-le', *a.* [F.] *Her.* **1.** Being swallowed or devoured. **2.** Entering the mouths of animals, as the ends of bends, crosses, and saltiers. **en-gouled'†.**

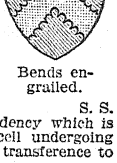
engr., *abbr.* Engraved; engraver; engraving.

en-grace', 1 en-grēs'; 2 ĕn-grās', *vt.* **1.** To fill with grace. **2†.** To introduce into favor.

en-graff'†, *vt.* To engraft.— **en-graff'ment†,** *n.*

en-graft', **en"graf-ta'tion,** etc. Same as INGRAFT, etc.

en-grail', 1 en-grēl'; 2 ĕn-grāl', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Archaic.] To make serrated or indented. **2†.** To spot or variegate. **3†.** To make an intaglio carving of. **II.** *i.* To form a border or an edge; run in wavy or indented lines, [< F. *engrêler,* < *en,* IN-², + *grêle,* hail, < *grês,* grit, < OHG. *grioz.*]— **en-grailed',** *a. Her.* Having concave indentations, as a line, fess, or bordure; the reverse of *invected.* **en"gres-lé'†.**— **en-grail'ing,** *n.* An engrailed line, band, or border.— **en-grail'ment,** *n.* **1.** A circle of dots around the margin of a medal, coin, or the like. **2.** *Her.* Concave indentation.



Bends engrailed.

en-grain', 1 en-grēn'; 2 ĕn-grān', *vt.* **1.** Same as INGRAIN. **2.** To grain in imitation of wood.— **en-grain'er,** *n.*

en-graind, *pp.* Engrained. S. S.

en'gram, 1 eŋ'gram; 2 ĕn'grăm, *n.* A tendency which is supposedly imparted to the nucleus of a cell undergoing variation, and which becomes heritable by transference to the nuclei of the germ-cells.

en-gran'dize, 1 en-gran'daiz; 2 ĕn-grăn'dīz, *vt.* To make imposing; magnify. [< OF. *engrandir,* < L. *in,* in, + *grandis,* great.]

en-grasp', *vt.* [Rare.] To seize; grasp.

En"grau-lid'ĭ-dæ, 1 eŋ'grɒ-lid'ı-dī; 2 ĕn'grą-lĭd'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Stolephoridæ.* **En-grau'lis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *engraulis,* name of a small fish.] **En-grau'li-dæ†.**— **en-grau'li-did,** *n.*— **en-grau'li-doid,** *a.*

en-grave'¹, 1 en-grēv'; 2 ĕn-grāv', *v.* [EN-GRAVED'; EN-GRAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut or carve in or upon some surface; especially, to fashion or copy by carving on metal, stone, or wood, as for printing; hence, to impress deeply or indelibly; imprint; as, to *engrave* an inscription, or picture; to *engrave* teachings on the memory.

> How should I praise Thee, Lord? How should my rhymes
> Gladly *engrave* Thy love in steel?
> HERBERT *The Temple, Temper* st. 1.

2. To carve figures or inscriptions upon; as, to *engrave* plate; to *engrave* a monumental tablet. **3†.** To sculpture, as figures. **II.** *i.* To be adapted to the engraving process. [< F. *engraver,* < *en* (< L. *in*), in, + *graver,* < LL. *gravo,* grave.] Syn.: see INSCRIBE.— Prep.: engrave *on* or *upon* a stone, a seal, etc.; also *in* or *on* or *upon* metal or wood; *with* a tool; engrave a stone *with* a name (*Ex.* xxviii, 11); engrave *in* or *on* the mind; *on* the heart; *on* the memory.

en-grave'²†, *vt.* To bury; ingrave.

en-graved', 1 en-grēvd'; 2 ĕn-grāvd', *pa. Zool.* Having a surface marked with lines.

en-grave'ment, 1 en-grēv'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕn-grāv'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of engraving, or the state of being engraved. **2†.** An engraving.

en-grav'er, 1 en-grēv'ər; 2 ĕn-grāv'er, *n.* **1.** A person who engraves; one whose occupation is to make engravings, particularly on wood or metal. **2.** An engraver-beetle. **3.** [Rare.] An engravers' tool; a graver. — **engravers' metal,** an alloy of tin, antimony, and lead on which an engraving can be readily cut: used for color-work.

en-grav'er-y, *n.* [Rare.] The engraver's trade or work.

en-grav'ing, 1 en-grēv'ıŋ; 2 ĕn-grāv'ing, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or art of producing by cutting, on metal, stone, or wood, either incised or relief designs, as for ornamentation or printing. **Wood-engraving** for printing purposes flourished in the 15th century, when the engraving was done by the artists themselves. **Metal-e.** began in the early Renaissance. In **wood-e.,** the design is drawn on or transferred to a boxwood block and the wood cut away, leaving the lines and spots, which constitute the design, standing in relief. In **criblé e.,** used in the 15th century, and to some extent today for astronomical plates, the wooden block is engraved with small holes instead of lines, thus producing light and shade by a series of white spots. There are several methods of **metal-e.,** as: (1) **Line-e.,** which includes engraving on copper or steel plates. The incisions are produced in a plate by using a burin or dry-point. When the design is completed the burr is scraped off and the surface burnished. As the design is cut in the metal, the print produced is the result of the ink retained in the cavities. This process has been superseded by etching, but it is still used for bank-notes, stock-certificates, etc. See ETCHING. That branch of engraving in which the burin is used exclusively, and not the dry-point, is called also *line-engraving.* (2) **Mezzotint e.** or **mezzotinto,** a process in which the copper plate is indented or roughened over the whole surface by an instrument called a "cradle." The barb so formed would produce a uniform black surface if printed, and the engraving is produced by scraping off or burnishing the parts representing the middle and high lights as shown by the transferred design or picture. The print produced from such a plate is velvety and graded. (3) **Aquatint e.,** a method in which the surface of a plate, after the design has been outlined upon it, is coated with a powdered rosin preparation and etched. This produces a graining in the finished print which gives the effect of an India-ink drawing. This process has been largely superseded by lithography. (4) **Stipple e.,** a process in which the lights and shades are produced by the incision of dots in the metal plate instead of lines. It is little used at present. In **wax e.** the design is drawn, impressed, or photographed upon a plate coated with wax, which is cut through to the metal base. This is known also, in England, as **wax etching.** In **chalk e.** there are two commercial methods now in use: (1) The **graphotype,** a rapid process, as for producing pictures for newspapers, in which a plate is covered with a layer of chalk or of zinc oxid by hydraulic pressure, and a drawing made on the surface with a silicious ink. When this ink hardens, the intermediate soft portions are brushed away, leaving a block which may be stereotyped for printing. (2) A process in which the design is scratched on a chalk-coated plate and a mold made from the intaglio so produced. **Glass-e.** consists of a method of decorating glass in which hydrofluoric acid is sometimes used. The process is one of etching. See ETCHING; GLASS.

For the different methods of PHOTO-ENGRAVING, see under that term, and for gelatin and similar processes, see ALBERTYPE; ARTOTYPE; COLLOTYPE; HELIOTYPE PHOTOGRAVURE; STANNOTYPE; WOODBURYTYPE.

> During the earlier part of the eighteenth century *engraving* on wood can scarcely be said to have flourished in England.
> AUSTIN DOBSON *Thomas Bewick* p. 1. [o. & co. 1884.]

2. An engraved inscription, device, etc. **3.** An engraved plate or block. **4.** A picture or design printed from an engraved plate; also, specifically, in copyright law, prints or illustrations which are classified with the fine arts. In art, an "engraving" usually means a print produced from a copper or steel plate engraved with the burin or dry-point, as distinguished from an etching or photo-engraving.

The picture print d from a plate engraved by means of any of the processes described in the phrases below is called by the name of the process; as, a *photo-engraving.*

Syn.: see PICTURE.— **acoustic engraving,** engraving by impression of the human voice, as that effected on the cylinder of a phonograph.— **black-line e.,** a wood-engraving in which the design is produced by heavy black lines. — **cop'per-plate-en-grav"ing, steel-e.,** *n.* The art of engraving reversed designs in incised lines on a copper or steel plate, as distinguished from *wood-engraving,* and other processes which produce reversed designs in relief.— **draw-point e., dry-point e.,** the production of incised lines on a copper or steel plate, mechanically, with a sharp steel point, as distinguished from *etching,* in which the lines are bitten in by acid.— **eccentric e.,** the production of geometrical designs by a machine like a rose-engine: used in bank-note engraving.— **electric e.,** a method of etching metallic plates in which an electrolytic cell is used, and the required parts are eaten out by electrolysis instead of by acids in the regular manner.— **heliographic e.,** photo-engraving or photo-etching, as on a plate coated with bitumen.— **photochemical e.,** a process of producing an engraved block or plate for printing, as by photographing the original on metal and etching away the metal in those portions unaffected by the light; photo-etching.— **photographic e.** **1.** Engraving on wood from a design photographed on the block. **2.** The making of an engraved plate or block by photomechanical or photochemical process; photo-engraving. (For other processes of engraving, see ANAGLYPTOGRAPHIC; ANASTATIC; CAMEO; GELATIN; RELIEF.)

en-gredge'†, *vt.* To make heavy (the heart or conscience). **en-grege'†; en-gregge'†.**

en-grieve'†, *vt.* To grieve.

en-groove', 1 en-grūv'; 2 ĕn-grōov', *vt.* To make a groove or grooves in; fit into a groove.

en-gross', 1 en-grōs'; 2 ĕn-grōs', *vt.* **1.** To write or copy in a bold, round hand; transcribe in legible or ornamental characters or in a prescribed manner; as, to *engross* resolutions. Formerly done in imitation of the court hand, which was almost illegible.

> State papers, solemn treaties, are often of no more value than the lamb-skin on which they are *engrossed.*
> MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. i, p. 338. [H. 1862.]

2. To occupy completely; take or have possession or control of; absorb; as, study *engrosses* his mind.

> The girl, the boy, even the man, who has been *engrossed* with play and amusement, is reluctant to turn to work which requires a constant effort. MCCOSH *Psychology* p. 59. [S. 1887.]

3. *Eng. Crim. Law.* Formerly, to buy up or obtain possession of the whole or a large part of the supply of (some article, as of food or other necessary), with intent to sell at higher prices; monopolize. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries,* p. 158. **4†.** To make great or increase in bulk or quantity; make gross or thick. **5†.** To

accumulate; amass. [< OF. *engrossir*, < LL. *ingrosso*, < L. *in*, in, + LL. *grossus*, large.] Syn.: see ABSORB.— **engrossed bill,** a legislative bill that has been engrossed preparatory to being put upon its final passage. Compare ENROLLED BILL, under ENROLL.— **en-gross'ing-hand",** *n.* A large round handwriting suitable for engrossing.— **en-gross'ed-ly,** *adv.* With absorbed attention. — **en-gross'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **en-gross'ing-ness,** *n.*

en-gross'er, 1 en-grōs'ər; 2 ĕn-grōs'er, *n.* **1.** One who transcribes in a large or ornamental hand.

In England the first stationers were probably themselves the *engrossers* of what they sold.

H. CURWEN *Booksellers of Olden Times* p. 14. [c. & w. 1873.]

2. *Eng. Hist.* One who controls the supply of a commodity; a monopolist. Compare ENGROSS, *v.*, 3.

By the 5th and 6th of Edward VI., chap. 14, it was enacted, that whoever should buy any corn or grain with intent to sell it again, should be reputed an unlawful *engrosser*.

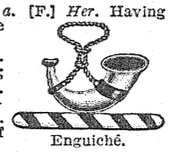
ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* vol. ii, p. 104. [CL. P. 1869.]

en-gross'ment, 1 en-grōs'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕn-grōs'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of getting possession of something exclusively or in large quantities. **2.** The act of an engrossing copyist. **3.** Something engrossed, as a deed or charter. **4.** The state of being wholly occupied with something; absorption. **en-gros'sure‡.**

en-grost, *pp.* Engrossed. S. S.

en-guard'†, *vt.* To guard.

en"gui"ché', 1 ąṅ"gī"shē'; 2 ąṅ"gī"ċhe', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Having a different color or tincture inside the mouth: said of horns, trumpets, etc.



Enguiché.

en-gulf', 1 en-gŭlf'; 2 ĕn-ġŭlf', *vt.* To swallow up in or as in a gulf; bury or overwhelm completely. [< OF. *engolfer*, < *en* (< L. *in*), in, + *golfe;* see GULF.] — **en-gulf'ment,** *n.* The act of engulfing, or the state of being engulfed.

en-gulf't, *pp.* Engulfed. S. S.

En"gy-schis'tæ, 1 en"jī-skis'tī; 2 en"ġy-scis'tē, *n. pl. Ich.* A subfamily of murænoid fishes with the interspaces between the branchial arches much reduced, including the true *Muræniдæ*. [< Gr. *engys*, narrow, + *schistos*, cleft, < *schizō*, cleave.] — **en"gy-schis'tous,** *a.*

en'gy-scope, 1 en'jī-skōp; 2 ĕn"ġy-scōp, *n.* A form of reflecting microscope. [< Gr. *engys*, near, + -SCOPE.]

En-had'dah, 1 en-had'ə; 2 ĕn-hăd'a, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 21.

en-hæ'ma-spore, 1 en-hī'mə-spōr; 2 ĕn-hē'ma-spōr, *n.* A hemosporidian. **en-hem'a-to-spore†.**

En-hak'ko-re, 1 en-hak'o-rī; 2 ĕn-hăk'o-rē, *n. Bib. Judges* xv, 19.

en-ha'lo, 1 en-hē'lo; 2 ĕn-hā'lo, *vt.* To encircle with or as with a halo.

en-hance', 1 en-hans'; 2 ĕn-hȧnċ', *v.* [EN-HANCED'; EN-HANC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make higher or greater in degree, quantity, or importance, real or apparent; increase or advance, as in attractiveness or value; augment in any way; intensify; as, to *enhance* beauty.

Distance all value *enhances!* BROWNING *The Glove* st. 1.

2†. To lift or raise; elevate; exalt.

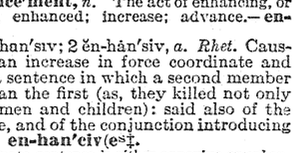
II. *i.* To become greater or larger; advance in quantity or quality; increase; as, his income *enhances* day by day. [< OF. *enhauncer*, < *en* (< L. *in*), in + *haucer*, raise, < *haut* (< L. *altus*), high.] **en-hanse'†.** Syn.: see AGGRAVATE; HEIGHTEN; INCREASE.— **en-hanced',** *a. Her.* Set above its usual place: said of any ordinary. **in-hanced'‡.— en-hance'ment,** *n.* The act of enhancing, or the state of being enhanced; increase; advance.— **en-hanc'er,** *n.*

en-han'siv(es‡, 1 en-han'sıv; 2 ĕn-hȧn'siv, *a. Rhet.* Causing or expressing an increase in force coordinate and emphatic: said of a sentence in which a second member is more forcible than the first (as, they killed not only men, but even women and children): said also of the more forcible clause, and of the conjunction introducing and indicating it. **en-han'civ(es‡.**

A copulative coordinate sentence is either annexive or *enhansive*. KÜHNER *Greek Gram.* tr. by Taylor and Edwards, p. 499. [A.]

en-hard'en†, *vt.* To harden; encourage.

en"har-mon'ic, 1 en"har-mən'ık; 2 ĕn"här-mŏn'ie, *a. Mus.* **1.** Having intervals less than a half step. **2.** Pertaining to that perfectly true intonation which is violated on keyed instruments to avoid complexity; as, C♯ and D♭ are not the same in the *enharmonic* scale, tho they are on the pianoforte. **3.** Relating to that Greek musical scale whose intervals were quarter tones and major thirds: distinguished from the *diatonic* and *chromatic* tetrachords. [< Gr. *enarmonikos*, in accord, < *en*, in; and see HARMONIC.] **en"har-mo'ni-an†; en"har-mon'i-cal†; en"har-mon'ick†. — enharmonic diesis.** **1.** *Gr. Mus.* The Pythagorean semitone, or difference between a fourth and two major tones: equivalent to the ratio 256:243. **2.** Same as DIESIS, 1.— **e. modulation,** a change in notation without a change in sound.— **e. organ,** an organ conforming to just intonation more perfectly than that commonly used, by the insertion of extra keys.— **e. scale,** a scale having more than twelve notes to the octave.— **en"har-mon'ic,** *n.* **1.** An enharmonic chord or note. **2.** *pl.* Music, distinguished by enharmonic intervals.— **en"har-mon'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*



Enharmonic Modulation.

En-ha'sor, 1 en-hē'sor; 2 ĕn-hā'sōr, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

En-ha'zor, 1 en-hē'zor; 2 ĕn-hā'zōr, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 37.

en-hearse', 1 en-hūrs'; 2 ĕn-hērs', *vt.* To place in or as in a hearse. **in-hearse'‡.**

en-heart'en, 1 en-hārt'n; 2 ĕn-härt'n, *vt.* [Rare.] To cheer up; encourage; embolden. **en-heart'†.**

en-heav'en, 1 en-hev'n; 2 ĕn-hĕv'n, *vt.* To place in or as in heaven; to entrance. [surround.

en-hedge', 1 en-hej'; 2 ĕn-hĕdġ', *vt.* [Rare.] To hedge in;

en"hen"dé', 1 ąṅ"ąṅ"dē'; 2 ąṅ"ąṅ"dę', *a.* [F.] [Rare.] *Her.* See POTENCE. **en"hen-dee'‡.**

en-hun'ger, *vt.* [Rare.] To make hungry.

en-husk', *vt.* To enclose in or as in a husk.

En"hy-dri'næ, 1 en'hai-drai'nī; 2 ĕn"hȳ-drī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of musteloid carnivores; sea-otters. **En'hy-dris** or **En'hy-dra,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *enydris*, otter, < *enydros*, in water, < *en*, in, + *hydōr*, water.] — **en-hy'drine,** *a. & n.*

en-hy'drite, 1 en-hai'drait; 2 ĕn-hȳ'drīt, *n.* A mineral (as nodules of chalcedony) having cavities containing water. [< Gr. *enydros;* see ENHYDRIS.] **en-hy'dros‡.— en"hy-drit'ic,** *a.*

en-hy'drous, 1 en-hai'drus; 2 ĕn-hȳ'drŭs, *a.* Containing water; having drops of included fluid; as, *enhydrous* chalcedony. [< Gr. *enydros;* see ENHYDRIS.]

en-hy"po-sta'si-a, 1 en-hai'po-stē'sı-ə; 2 ĕn-hȳ'po-stā'si-a, *n. Theol.* **1.** Existence as a personal substance; personality. **2.** Personality existing not independently, but in union with another personality: applied especially to the humanity of Christ as related to his divine nature. [< Gr. *enypostatos*, really existing, < *en*, in, + *hypo*, under, + *histēmi*, stand.]— **en-hy"po-stat'ic,** *a.*

en-hy-pos'ta-tize, 1 en"hai-pos'tə-taiz; 2 ĕn-hȳ-pŏs'ta-tiz, *vt. Theol.* To endow with personality; also, to unite in vital union with a person.

En"i-cu'ri-dæ, 1 en'ı-kiū'rı-dī; 2 ĕn"i-cū'ri-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of oscine birds; the forktails. **En"i-cu'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *henikos*, single, "singular," + *oura*, tail.]— **en"i-cu'rid,** *n.*— **en"i-cu'roid,** *a.*

E'nid, 1 ī'nid; 2 ē'nid, *n.* **1.** In Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*, a lady of Arthur's court, the unjustly defamed wife of Geraint; an ideal of purity and wifely devotion. A Welsh version of this story is contained in Lady Charlotte Guest's *The Mabinogion.* **2.** A city, the county-seat of Garfield county, Okla.

e-nig'ma, 1 ı-nig'mə; 2 e-nīġ'ma, *n.* **1.** An obscure or ambiguous saying; especially, a statement or question the meaning of which must be guessed or discovered; a riddle. **2.** Any act, process, or phenomenon that puzzles or baffles; anything insolvable or inexplicable.

Machiavelli . . . seems to be an *enigma* — a grotesque assemblage of incongruous qualities.

MACAULAY *Essays* p. 20. [A. 1880.]

[< L. *ænigma*, < Gr. *ainigma*, < *ainos*, tale.] Syn.: see RIDDLE.— **e-nig'ma-tist,** *n.* A maker or propounder of riddles.— **e-nig'ma-tize** or **-tise,** *vi.* To make riddles; speak enigmatically.— **e-nig"ma-tog'ra-phy,** *n.* The collecting or making of enigmas.— **e-nig"ma-tog'ra-pher,** *n.* — **e-nig"ma-tol'o-gy,** *n.* The study of enigmas.

e"nig-mat'ic, } 1 ī"nig-mat'ık, -i-kəl; 2 ē"nīġ-măt'ie,
e"nig-mat'i-cal, } -i-eal (XIII), *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or of the nature of an enigma; of hidden meaning; ambiguous; obscure; puzzling; of persons, baffling conjecture as to identity, character, or history; mysterious; hard to understand.

A man *enigmatic*, difficult to unmask!

CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. i, p. 291. [H.]

Syn.: see AMBIGUOUS.— **e"nig-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

en-isle', 1 en-ail'; 2 ĕn-īl', *vt.* [Poet. or Rare.] To place on an island; make an isle of; isolate.

My self-consciousness,
'Twixt ignorance and ignorance *enisled*.

BROWNING *Parleyings, Francis Furini* st. 10.

en-jail', 1 en-jēl'; 2 ĕn-jāl', *vt.* To place in jail; imprison.

en-jamb't, *vt.* To encroach.

en"jambe"ment', 1 ąṅ"ʒąṅb"mąṅ' *or* en-jamb'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ąṅ"zhąṅb"mąṅ' *or* ĕn-jămb'ment, *n.* [F.] *Pros.* **1.** Strictly, the running over of a sentence from one couplet to the next, without a natural pause at the end. **2.** The overflow of connected meaning from a verse into that which follows it, so that the verse-division is neglected in reading: a fluent use of meter, in which the foot-structure and metrical stress are unchanged, but the line-structure almost melts away: the effect is to give freedom and variety, especially in blank verse. The following quotation is an example of *enjambement:*

Or, if Sion's hill
Delight thee more, and Siloa's brook that flow'd
Fast by the oracle of God. MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 10.

en-jamb'ment‡.

en-jeop'ard, 1 en-jep'ərd; 2 ĕn-ĵĕp'ard, *vt.* To jeopardize.

en-jew'el, 1 en-jū'el; 2 ĕn-jų'ĕl, *vt.* To adorn with jewels.

en-join', 1 en-join'; 2 ĕn-jōin', *vt.* **1.** To lay a command or injunction upon; direct authoritatively and urgently; charge; as, the pupil was *enjoined* to be diligent. **2.** (1) To set forth as an injunction or command; command; impress; urge; as, diligence was *enjoined* upon the pupil. (2) To forbid. **3.** *Law.* To prohibit by judicial order or decree. **4†.** To admonish; warn. [< F. *enjoindre*, < L. *injungo*, < *in*, in, + *jungo*, join.] **en-joyn'†.** Syn.: see DICTATE.— Prep.: enjoin a duty *on* or *upon* a person (enjoin *to* is obsolete); in law, enjoin *from* enforcing a judgment, etc.— **en-join'er,** *n.*— **en-join'ment†,** *n.*

en-joind', *pp* Enjoined. S. S.

en-joy', 1 en-joi'; 2 ĕn-jŏy', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To experience joy or pleasure in; receive pleasure from the possession or use of or participation in; delight in; as, to *enjoy* a visit.

I have already *enjoyed* too much; give me something to desire.

JOHNSON *Rasselas* p. 10. [S. M. 1880.]

2. To have the use or benefit of as a good; have or experience with benefit, profit, or satisfaction; have the advantage of; often simply to have or possess, as something desirable; as, to *enjoy* a fortune; to *enjoy* a good reputation. **3†.** To have sexual intercourse with.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To have or manifest joy or pleasure; be happy; rejoice. [< OF. *enjoier*, < *en* (< L. *in*), in, + *joie;* see JOY, *n.*]— Syn.: see ADMIRE; LIKE; REJOICE.— **to enjoy oneself,** to be pleased with one's occupation; be joyful or happy.— **en-joy'a-bl(e‡,** *a.* Giving or capable of giving enjoyment; that can be enjoyed.— **en-joy'a-bl(e-ness‡,** *n.*— **en-joy'a-bly,** *adv.*— **en-joy'er,** *n.*— **en-joy'ing-ly,** *adv.*

en-joyd', *pp.* Enjoyed. S. S.

en-joy'ment, 1 en-joi'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕn-jŏy'ment, *n.* **1.** The act or state of enjoying or deriving satisfaction from an object; satisfaction; delight; pleasure; also, beneficial or pleasurable use or possession; as, the *enjoyment* of health.

To enjoy a thing exclusively is commonly to exclude yourself from the true *enjoyment* of it.

THOREAU *Excursions* p. 175. [T. & P. 1864.]

2. Something that gives joy, pleasure, or satisfaction; a delight or pleasure; as, life has many *enjoyments.* Syn.: see AMUSEMENT; COMFORT; HAPPINESS.

En'kel-doorn, 1 en'kel-dōrn; 2 ĕn'kĕl-dōrn, *n.* A township in Rhodesia, S. Africa.

en-ker'chief, 1 en-kūr'chıf; 2 ĕn-kĕr'chif, *vt.* To bind or envelop in or cover with a kerchief. [a kernel.

en-ker'nel, 1 en-kūr'nel; 2 ĕn-kĕr'nĕl, *vt.* To enclose in

en-kin'dl(e‡, 1 en-kin'dl; 2 ĕn-kĭn'dl, *vt.* **1.** To set on fire; kindle; inflame. **2.** To stir to action; excite; inflame; incite.— **en-kin'dler,** *n.*

en-lace', 1 en-lēs'; 2 ĕn-lāç', *vt.* To surround with or as with lace or laces; bind or fasten with a lace; lace; also, to entwine or entangle.— **en-lace'ment,** *n.* The act of enlacing, or the state of being enlaced; a surrounding.

en-lard't, *vt.* To smear or fill with lard or grease.

en-large', 1 en-lārj'; 2 ĕn-lärġ', *v.* [EN-LARGED'; EN-LARG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make greater or larger; augment in amount or extent; extend; increase; as, to *enlarge* one's possessions. **2.** To make of greater range, scope, or capacity; expand; widen; as, to *enlarge* one's views by reading.

The Church will *enlarge* its influence when it has *enlarged* its spirit. A. MCKENZIE *Cambridge Sermons* p. 140. [D. L. co.]

3. To cause to swell with feeling; move strongly; hence, to move to free utterance. **4.** To force (a horse), by skilful riding, to keep his legs farther apart so that the hoofs may not strike one another. **5.** [Archaic.] To set free or at large; liberate. **6.** *Old Law.* (1) To extend the time of; continue, as with a lease. (2) To increase the extent of, as with a release which changes a life interest into a fee. **7†.** To state fully and at length, as grievances. **8†.** To give or endow freely.

II. *i.* **1.** To become large; grow larger; expand; augment. **2.** To express oneself at length or diffusely; amplify; expatiate; sometimes, to speak with exaggeration: followed by *on* or *upon;* as, to *enlarge upon* a topic. **3.** *Phot.* To make pictures larger than the original negatives. **4.** To veer toward the stern and become more favorable to the course of a vessel; draw aft: said of the wind. [< OF. *enlarger*, < *en* (< L. *in*), in, + *largo;* see LARGE.] **en-lar'gisse†.**

Syn.: see ADD; AMPLIFY; SWELL. — Prep.: *on* or *upon.* — **to enlarge an order** or **rule,** to extend the time of compliance with it.— **en-large'a-bl(e‡,** *a.*— **en-large'a-bl(e-ness‡,** *n.*— **en-larged',** *a.* Expanded; comprehensive; liberal.— **en-larg'ed-ly,** *adv.*— **en-larg'ed-ness,** *n.* — **en-larg'er,** *n.*— **en-larg'ing-ly,** *adv.*

en-large'ment, 1 en-lārj'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕn-lärġ'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of making or growing larger in number, extent, value, or the like; also, the state of being enlarged. **2.** That which has resulted from an act or process of enlarging; an addition, expansion, increase, or extension. **3.** Increase of range or capacity; expansion; dilatation; ennoblement; as, *enlargement* of the mind. **4.** A setting at liberty, or the condition resulting therefrom; freedom; release. **5.** Length and fulness of statement or discussion, expatiation. **6.** *Phot.* A picture made larger than its original negative. **7.** *Math.* In the calculus of finite differences, the change of a function produced by adding unity to the variable: denoted by the letter *E.* Syn.: see ACCESSION; ADDITION; INCREASE. [laurel.

en-lau'rel, 1 en-lō'rel; 2 ĕn-lą'rĕl, *vt.* [Poet.] To crown with

en-league', *vt.* To unite in a league.

en-length'en†, *vt.* Same as LENGTHEN.

en"le-vé', 1 ąṅ"lə-vē'; 2 ąṅ"le-vę', *a.* [F.] [Rare.] *Her.* Raised; enhanced.

en-leve'ment, 1 en-līv'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕn-lēv'ment, *n.* [F.] *Scots Law.* An abduction or carrying off, as of a woman or a child.

en-life', *vt.* [Rare.] To give renewed life to; vivify; enliven.

en-light'en, 1 en-lait'n; 2 ĕn-līt'n, *vt.* **1.** To bestow mental or spiritual light upon; impart knowledge to; cause to see clearly; instruct; as, to *enlighten* the ignorant. **2.** [Archaic.] To fill with light; shed light upon; dispel darkness from; brighten; as, to be *enlightened* by the sun's rays. **3†.** To set burning; enkindle. **en-light'‡.** — **en-light'ened,** *pa.* **1.** Having or exhibiting enlightenment; no longer under the influence of error, superstition, prejudice, or the like: specifically used, in some geographical classifications, to note the highest stage of civilization. **2†.** Giving light.— **en-light'en-er,** *n.*

en-light'end, *pp.* Enlightened. S. S.

en-light'en-ment, 1 en-lait'n-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕn-līt'n-ment, *n.* **1.** The act or result of enlightening, or the state of being enlightened; great moral and intellectual advancement.

The higher developments of the moral sentiment involve . . . a considerable *enlightenment* of the intelligence.

SULLY *Teacher's Handbook of Psychol.* p. 351. [A. 1887.]

2. Freedom of thought combined with contempt for authority or tradition; a type of rationalism: said particularly of the French philosophy of the 18th century: used to translate the German *aufklärung.*

Enlightenment . . . a philosophical period of the 18th century characterized by an impetus to culture. The group comprises a large number of men of varying tendencies. A striving toward freer, more independent thinking, emancipation from established dogmas, and an empirical or materialistic leaning characterized the period. Lessing, Mendelssohn, Reimarus, Tetens, Herder, Locke, Newton, Voltaire, Condillac, and Diderot are representatives of the movement which affected Germany, England and France.

BALDWIN'S *Dictionary of Philosophy* vol. i, p. 326. [MACM. '01.]

En-lil', 1 en-lil'; 2 ĕn-lil', *n. Babylon Myth.* An ancient name of Bel, specif., as originally venerated at Nippur. See BEL.

en-limn', 1 en-lim'; 2 ĕn-lim', *vt.* [Rare.] To illuminate or adorn with decorative letters or pictures, as a book.

en-link', 1 en-liṅk'; 2 ĕn-liṅk', *vt.* To unite by links or into a chain; connect closely.— **en-link'ment,** *n.*

en-list', 1 en-list'; 2 ĕn-list', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To engage and place upon the lists for service, as in the army or the navy; as, to *enlist* soldiers, mechanics, or seamen.

Are not all true men that live, . . . soldiers of the same army, *enlisted*, under Heaven's captainey?

CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. iv, p. 111. [C. & H. 1840.]

2. To gain the interest and assistance of; secure the active aid or participation of; engage the service of; as, to *enlist* one in an enterprise; to *enlist* a person's efforts. **3.** To record in a list; enroll.

II. *i.* **1.** To enter voluntarily the military service, the navy, or the like, by formal enrolment; authorize the placing of one's name on the muster-roll of recruits. **2.** To engage in or enter into something with interest.

Syn.: see ENROLL; RECRUIT.— **en-list'er,** *n.* [Rare.] **1.** A recruiting officer. **2.** One who enlists; recruit.

en-list'ment, 1 en-list'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕn-lĭst'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of enlisting, or the state of being enlisted; voluntary enrolment and muster-in as a recruit; hence, entry into the military or naval service as an enlisted man. **2.** The written document binding one enlisted.

en-li'ven, 1 en-lai'vn; 2 ĕn-lī'vn, *vt.* **1.** To make lively, cheerful, or sprightly; give freshness or vivacity to; inspirit; animate; as, to *enliven* one's conversation with jokes. **2.** To impart life to; make active or vigorous; quicken; stimulate; as, to *enliven* dead clay.

The mortality thus threatening of this new Plantation . . . *enlivened* the devotions of this good people.

COTTON MATHER *Magnalia Christi* vol. i, p. 77. [S. A. 1855.]

[< EN-[1] + *liven*, < LIFE.] **en-live'†.** Syn.: see AMUSE; ANIMATE.— **en-li'ven-er,** *n.*— **en-li'ven-ing-ly,** *adv.*

en-li'vend, *pp.* Enlivened. S. S.

en-li'ven-ment, 1 en-lai'vn-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕn-lī'vn-ment, *n.* The act of enlivening or inspiriting, or the state of being enlivened; something that enlivens.

For words not given above see EN-[1], *prefix*, page 815.

en-lock', 1 en-lok'; 2 ĕn-lŏk', *vt.* [Archaic.] To lock in or enclose.

en-lu'mine, *vt.* Same as ILLUMINE.

en-lute', *v.* To lute; close or coat with lute or clay.

en"man"ché', 1 un"man"shē'; 2 ăn"man"chē', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Covered with or as with a sleeve; sleeved: said of the chief when it has lines drawn from the center of the upper edge to the sides. See illus. under MANCHE.

en-mesh', 1 en-mesh'; 2 ĕn-mĕsh', *vt.* To ensnare or entangle in or as in meshes or a net.—**en-mesh'ment**, *n.* The act of enmeshing; entanglement. 2. A network of meshes.

En"me-sha'ra, 1 en"me-shā'rə; 2 ĕn"mĕ-shā'rä, *n. Babylon. Myth.* An underworld deity. Syn.: see ANIMOSITY; FEUD.

En-mish'pat, 1 en-mish'pat; 2 ĕn-mish'pät, *n. Bib. Gen.* xiv, 7.

en-mist', 1 en-mist'; 2 ĕn-mist', *vt.* To enclose in or as in a mist.

en'mi-ty, 1 en'mi-ti; 2 ĕn'mi-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] 1. The feeling or disposition characterizing an enemy; hostility; antagonism; ill will; hatred. 2. The state of being an enemy; a condition of mutual hostility; as, the parties are at *enmity*. 3†. A hurtful influence. [< OF. *enemitié*, < L. *inimicitia*, < *inimicus*; see ENEMY, *n.*] *en'e-mi-ty*; *en'emy-ter*. Syn.: see ANIMOSITY; FEUD; HATRED. Compare ACRIMONY; ANGER. *Antagonism*, as between two competing authors or merchants, does not necessarily imply *enmity*, but ordinarily suggests a shade, at least, of hostile feeling. *Malice* is a disposition or intent to injure others, for the gratification of some evil passion; *malignity* is intense and violent *enmity*, *hatred*, or *malice*.

en-moss', 1 en-mŏs'; 2 ĕn-mŏs', *vt.* To cover with or as with moss.

en-move', *vt.* To emove.

en-muf'fle, 1 en-muf'fl; 2 ĕn-mŭf'l, *vt.* [Archaic.] To muffle up.

En'na, 1 en'ə; 2 ĕn'ä, *n.* A king of Leinster, Ireland, in the 12th century.

En-nan', 1 e-năn'; 2 ĕ-năn'an, *n. Bib.* (Apocr.)

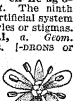
enn'dec-ane, 1 en'dek-ān; 2 ĕn'dĕc-ān, *n. Chem.* A solid hydrocarbon ($C_{11}H_{24}$) contained in paraffin derived from bituminous shale. *Cr. anæa*, nine, + *dēka*, ten.]

en'ne-a-, 1 en'ne-ə; 2 ĕn'e-a, *comb. form*, nine: used as a combining form.—**en"ne-a-con"ta-he'droid**, *n.* A solid having ninety faces. **en"ne-a-con"ta-he'dron**†.—**en"ne-a-con"ta-he'dral**, *a.*

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

en"ne-ad'ic, 1 en"e-ad'; 2 ĕn"ĕ-ăd', *n.* 1. The number nine; any system or group containing nine objects; specif. (*Math.*), a system of nine points or lines. 2. [E-] One of the six divisions of nine books each made by Porphyry of the writings of Plotinus. [< L. *ennead-*, < *ennea*, nine.]—**en"ne-ad'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an ennead or the number nine. **en"ne-at'le†**.

en"ne-ag'o-nal, *a.* Containing nine years.—**en"ne-a-gon**, *n. Geom.* A figure, especially a nine-sided figure, with nine sides and nine angles.—**en"ne-ag'o-nal-ly**, *adv.*—**En"ne-a-gyri'a**, *n. pl. Bot.* The ninth order in the last 13 classes of Linnæus, the artificial system of plants, embracing those having flowers with nine free styles or stigmas.—**en"ne-agy'nous**, *a.*—**en"ne-a-he'dral**, *a. Geom.* Having nine faces.—**en"ne-a-he'dron**, *n.* [-DRONS or -DRA, *pl.*] A solid bounded by nine surfaces.



Enneandrous Arrangement of Stamens.

en"ne-a-he'dri-at.—**en"ne-al-o-gy'**, *n.* A discussion unverifiable by comparison of nine points, or a treatise divided into nine parts.—**en"ne-an'der**, *n.* A plant of the class *Enneandria*.—**en"ne-an'dri-a**, *n. pl. Bot.* The ninth class in the Linnæan artificial system of plants, embracing those having flowers with nine stamens.—**en"ne-an'dri-an**, *a.*—**en"ne-an'drous**, *a.—an"dri-an"der-sous*, *a. Bot.* Having nine petals.—**en"ne-a-phyl'lous**, *a. Bot.* Having nine leaves or leaflets.

En-ne'sy, 1 en-ne'si; 2 ĕn-nē'sy, *n.* A ninefold parallelism of the Old Testament compiled by Origen from the Hebrew, the Septuagint, and other translations and transliterations. It was never carried out, but was replaced later by the Hexapla, also compiled by Origen. Compare HEXAPLA. [< Gr. *ennea*, nine, + *-ploos*, -fold.]

en"ne-arc'tic, 1 en'i-ārk'tik; 2 ĕn'ĕ-ärc'tic, *a.* Confined, as a fish, to the Arctic seas.

en"ne-a-se'mic, *a. Anc. Pros.* Consisting of nine more or metrical units.—**en"ne-a-sep'a-lous**, *a. Bot.* Having nine sepals.—**en"ne-a-sper'mous**, *a. Bot.* Having nine seeds.—**en"ne-a-style**, *a.* Having nine columns.—**en"ne-a-sty'los**, *n. Arch.* A building, as a Greek temple, having nine columns in front.—**en"ne-a-sy-lab'ic**, *a.* Having nine syllables.

En"ne-mo'ser, 1 en'e-mō'zər; 2 ĕn'ĕ-mō'sẽr, **Joseph** (ⁱᵘ/₂₆ 1787–⁶/₁1854). A German physician and writer.

en"no-tro'pic, 1 en"o-trop'ik; 2 ĕn"ŏ-trŏp'ic, *a.* Confined, as a bird or fish, to the Neotropical region.

en-new'†, *v.* To shade; tint.

en-nich'e, 1 en-nich'; 2 ĕn-nĭch', *vt.* [Rare.] To place in a niche.

en'nisi, 1 en'is; 2 ĕn'is, *n.* An island or an enclosed vale: an element of Irish place-names; as, *Enniskerry*. **in'isi**.

En'nis, *n.* 1. A city in County Clare, Munster, Ireland. 2. A city in Ellis county, Texas. 3. **Ennis, Graham** (Pseud.) Mary Louisa Molesworth.

En"nius-cor'thy, 1 en"is-kôr'thi; 2 ĕn"ĭs-kôr'thy, *n.* A town in Wexford county, Ireland; it has an ancient castle, and was captured by Cromwell in 1649.

En"nis-kil'len, 1 en"is-kil'ən; 2 ĕn"ĭs-kĭl'en, *n.* A town, the county-seat of Fermanagh county, Ireland; the scene of the defeat of James II.'s troops by those of William III., July 30, 1689.—**En"nis-kil'len-ers**, *n. pl.* See INNISKILLINGS.

En'ni-us, 1 en'i-əs; 2 ĕn'ĭ-ŭs, **Quintus**, A Roman epic poet of the 3d century B. C.: the son of a Greek family, in Calabria; only fragments of his works remain.

en-no'ble, 1 e-nō'bl; 2 ĕ-nō'bl, *vt.* [-BLED; -BLING.] **I.** †. To make noble or more noble or honorable; dignify; exalt; elevate; as, to *ennoble* one's character.

2. To confer a title of nobility upon; raise to the rank of a noble or to the nobility: make a noble of.

Great promotions

Are daily given, to *ennoble* those
That scarce, some two days since, were worth a nobis.
SHAKESPEARE *King Richard III.* act i, sc. 3.

3†. To make famous or renowned. **II.** †. To assume nobility or dignity. [< F. *ennoblir*, < *en* (< L. *in*), in, + *noble*; see NOBLE.] **en-no'ble-.**—**en-no'bler**, *n.*

en-no'ble-ment, 1 e-nō'bl-mənt *or* -ment; 2 ĕ-nō'bl-ment, *n.* 1. The act of ennobling, or the state of being ennobled or exalted; also, elevation to the rank of a noble. 2. Anything that ennobles or exalts; nobility; excellence.

en-no'blish†, *vt.* To ennoble; also, to distinguish by favors.

En-no'di-us, 1 e-nō'di-əs; 2 ĕ-nō'dĭ-ŭs, **Magnus Felix**, Saint (473?–521). The bishop of Pavia who failed to unite the Eastern and Western churches.

En-nom'i-dæ, 1 e-nom'i-dē; 2 ĕ-nŏm'ĭ-dē, *n. pl.* A family of lepidopterous insects including some of the geometrid moths, as the notched-wing geometer (*Ennomos magnaria*), the chained-dotted geometer (*Cingilia catenaria*), etc. They are classified under the superfamily *Geometrina*. **En'no-mos**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *en*, in, + *nemō*, feed.] —**en'no-mid**, *n.* An insect of this family.

en-nom'o-clon, 1 e-nom'o-klon; 2 ĕ-nŏm'o-clŏn, *n. Spong.* A quadriradiate spicule having one arm shorter and more inflated than the others. [< Gr. *ennomos*, lawful, + *klōn*, twig.]

Enns, 1 ens; 2 ĕns, *n.* A river of Austria, flowing from the Alps of western Styria north, 112 m., to the Danube, East.

en"nui', 1 ôn"nwē'; 2 ôn"nwī', *n.* [ENS-NUIED'; EN-NUY'-ING.] To oppress with tedium and lack of interest; bore.

I was *ennuied* past all bearing, walking the desk, beast-like.
KANE *Grinnell Expedition* p. 343. in. e. r. 1857.1

en"nui', *n.* Mental weariness produced by satiety or lack of interest; a feeling of listless tiredness; disgust or weariness; tedium. [F., < OF. *anoi*; see ANNOY, *n.*]

en"nui'é, 1 ôn"nwē'ā; 2 ôn"nwī'ā, *a.* Oppressed with ennui; drunkards than thirst, and perhaps as many suicides as despair.
CALEB COLTON *Lacon* cclix.

en"nuy'é', 1 ôn"nwī'ē; 2 ôn"nwī'ē, [F.] *a.* Oppressed with ennui; mentally satisted, wearied, or bored. **II.** *n.* A person afflicted with ennui: in the feminine, *ennuyée*.

En"o-bar'bus, 1 en"o-bär'bəs; 2 ĕn"o-bär'bŭs, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*, a friend of Antony.

E'noch, 1 i'nok; 2 ē'nŏc, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **He'noch**†. **F. E"noch**, 1 ā'nôk'; 2 ē'nôc'; **He"noch'**†; 3. **En'ok-us**, 1 en'ok-əs; 2 ĕn'ŏc-ŭs, *n. Bib.* Eldest son of Cain. *Gen.* iv, 17. 3. Father of Methuselah. *Gen.* v, 18. [Heb., initiated; consecrated; dedicated; teacher.]

E-noch'ic, 1 i-nok'ik; 2 ē-nŏc'ic, *a.* Concerning the patriarch Enoch or the apocryphal Book of Enoch.—**Enochic literature**, a collective term applied to the so-called Book of Enoch.

e-no'dal, 1 i-nō'dəl; 2 ē-nō'dal, *a. Bot. & Geom.* Having no nodes. **e-no'dous**.—**e-no'dal-ly**, *adv.*

e'no-ful, 1 i'nō-fəl; 2 ē'nō-fŭl, *n.* Same as ENOUGH.

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e'no-ful, 1 i'nō-fəl; 2 ē'nō-fŭl, *n.* Same as ENOUGH.

en-o'ma, 1 en-ō'mə; 2 ĕn-ō'mä, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A body of soldiers bound by oath; specifically, a squad of 128 men, the smallest subdivision of the Athenian demonian army. [< Gr. *enōmotia*, < *en*, in, + *omnymi*, swear.] —**en-om'o-tarch**, *n.* The leader of an enomoty.

E"no-pi'on, 1 i"nō-pī'on; 2 ē"nō-pī'ŏn, *n.* In Greek myth., a son of Dionysus and Ariadne.

en"oph-thal'mi-a, 1 en"of-thal'mi-ə; 2 ĕn"ŏf-thăl'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* Retraction of the eyeball. [< EN-² + Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye.] **en"oph-thal'mus**.

en-o'plan, 1 en-ō'plən; 2 ĕn-ō'plăn, *n. pl. Helminth.* A suborder of nemertean worms with an armed proboscis. [< Gr. *enoplos*, in armor, < *en*, in, + *hopla*, arms.] —**plan**, *a.* & *n.*

En-o'plen-ta, 1 en-ō'plen-tə; 2 ĕn-ō'plĕn-tä, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of non-parasitic nematode worms without a posterior esophageal dilatation and often with oral armature.

En'o-plus, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *enoplos* (see ENOPLA) + *teuthis*, cuttlefish.] —**en-op'lo-teu'thid**, *n.*—**en-op'lo-teu'thoid**, *a.*

en-op'tro-man"cy, 1 en-op'tro-man"si; 2 ĕn-ŏp'tro-măn"cy, *n.* Divination with a mirror. [< F. *enoptromancie*, < Gr. *enoptron*, mirror (< *en*, in, + *optomai*, see), + *manteia*, divination; see -MANCY.]

en"or-gan'ic, 1 en"ər-gan'ik; 2 ĕn"ŏr-găn'ic, *a.* Inherent in the organism; as, *enorganic* volition.

e-norm', 1 i-nôrm'; 2 ē-nôrm', *a.* 1. [Archaic.] Enormous; huge. 2. [Obs. or Rare.] Irregular; excessive.

e-nor'mal, *a.* [Rare.] Differing from a type; abnormal.

e-nor'mi-ta-ri'an, *n.* [Rare.] Disproportionate enlargement; gigantism.

e-nor'mi-ty, 1 i-nôr'mi-ti; 2 ē-nŏr'mi-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] 1. The state or quality of being enormous, outrageous, or extremely immoderate; especially, the quality of being extremely bad; outrageous wickedness; as, the *enormity* of his crime. 2. A great or flagrant instance of wickedness or depravity; an extreme or outrageous offense; an atrocity; as, the *enormity* was perpetrated in cold blood. The state of being vast; immensity: an erroneous use. < F. *énormité*, < L. *enormitas*, < *enormis*; see ENORMOUS.]

e-nor'mous, 1 i-nôr'məs; 2 ē-nŏr'mŭs, *a.* 1. Excessive or extraordinary in size or quantity; very great; far exceeding the usual size or amount; inordinate; huge; gigantic; as, the death-rate was *enormous*.

The brain requires an *enormous* quantity of blood, especially where the cerebral matter is habitually used for intellectual labor.
HAMERTON *Intellectual Life* p. 8. [N. DROS. 1874.]

2. Wicked above measure; heinous; atrocious; as, an *enormous* criminal. 3†. Departing from or violating the rule; irregular; disorderly. 4†. Deviating from the norm; abnormal. 5†. Unusually extended; surpassing the limit; redundant. [< L. *enormis*, < *e*, out of, + *norma*, rule.] —**e-nor'mi-ous**. Syn.: see PLAGUANT; IMMENSE; LARGE.—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

en-or'tho-trope, 1 en-ôr'tho-trōp; 2 ĕn-ŏr'tho-trōp, *n.* A card on various parts of which are irregular marks that on the rapid revolution of the card appear to be as to give the appearance of regular figures or images: used, like the thaumascope and phenakistoscope, to illustrate the persistence of visual impressions. [< Gr. *en*, in, + *orthos*, straight, + *trepō*, turn.]

E'nos, 1 i'nos; 2 ē'nŏs, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. 2. *Bib.* A son of Seth. *Gen.* iv, 26. 3. **Gulf of.** An indentation of the coast of Adrianople province, European Turkey. An ancient seaport on this gulf.

E'nos-burg Falls, 1 i'nos-bûrg; 2 ē'nŏs-bûrg. A village in Franklin county, Vt.

E'nosh, 1 i'nosh; 2 ē'nŏsh, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *1 Chron.* i, 1.

en"os-to'sis, 1 en"os-tō'sis; 2 ĕn"ŏs-tō'sis, *n. Pathol.* A morbid bony growth developed within the hollow part of a bone. [< EN-² + Gr. *osteon*, bone.]

e-nough', 1 i-nuf'; 2 ē-nŭf', *a.* Adequate for the demand or need, or to satisfy or meet desire, expectation, or requirement; sufficient: often following the noun; as, there is time *enough* and to spare. [ME. *inoh*, *enogh*, < AS. *genoh*, *genog*, < *geneah*, it suffices, < *ge-*, generalizing prefix, + *-neah*, get.] **e-nuff'**†; **e-nuf'**†.

Syn.: abundant, adequate, ample, copious, full, sufficient. *Enough* is relative, signifying a supply equal to a given demand. A temperature of 70° Fahrenheit is *enough* for a living-room; of 212° *enough* to boil water; neither is *enough* to melt iron. *Sufficient*, from the Latin, is an equivalent of the Saxon *enough*, with no perceptible difference of meaning, but only a tendency to being the more blunt and homely and forcible, while *sufficient* is in many cases the more elegant or polite. *Sufficient* usually precedes its noun; *enough* more frequently follows. For other synonyms, and for antonyms, see ADEQUATE. Compare ABUNDANT.

e-nough', *n.* A quantity or number sufficient for the purpose, demand, or need; an ample supply; sufficiency; plenty; as, I have had *enough* of this.

e-nough', *adv.* 1. So as to be sufficient; to the requisite degree or extent; sufficiently; as, the house is large *enough* for all; your argument does not go far *enough*. 2. In a high degree; very; quite; as, he is glad *enough* to go, you may be sure. 3. To an ordinary or reasonable degree; passably; fairly; tolerably; implying some disparagement; as, I liked the actor well *enough*.

A bullet or two, a button, a brass plate from a soldier's belt, served well *enough* for memento of my visit.
HOLMES *Pages from an Old Volume* p. 42. [in. m. & co. 1883.]

e-nough', *interj.* An exclamation, the equivalent of "it is enough," "that will do," "stop."

e-nounce', 1 e-nouns'; 2 ē-nounc', *vt.* [E-NOUNCED', E-NOUNC'ING.] 1. To make a formal statement of; declare; affirm; announce; as, to *enounce* a principle or a policy. 2. To give verbal expression to; enunciate; utter; as, to *enounce* an accusation.
[< F. *énoncer*, < L. *enuncio*, *enuntio*; see ENUNCIATE.] —**e-nounce'ment**, *n.* [Enough.

e'now, 1 i'nō; 2 ē'nō, *a., n. & adv.* [Archaic or Poet.]

e'now', 1 i'nō'; 2 ē'nō', *adv.* [Prov. Brit.] Immediately; very recently.

en pas'sant', 1 ôn pa'sänt'; 2 ân pä'sänt'. [F.] By the way; in passing: specif., in chess, applied to the taking of a pawn that, in its first move, passes over a square commanded by a hostile pawn. [Illon.

en pe'tit, 1 ôn pə'tē; 2 ân pe'tē. [F.] *Her.* Standing erect, as

en-plane', 1 en-plān'; 2 ĕn-plān', *vt. & vi.* To go or put aboard (an air-plane), as passengers or goods.

en plein, 1 ôn plan; 2 ân plăn. [F.] In full; entirely; specif., in roulette, wagered on a single number.

en prise, 1 ôn prēz'; 2 ân prēz. [F.] *Chess.* In position to be captured.

en-quire', en-quir'er, en-quir'y. Same as INQUIRE, etc.

en-race'†, *vt.* To introduce into a race; implant.

en-rage', 1 en-rāj'; 2 ĕn-răg', [E-RAGED'; EN-RAG'ING.] **I.** *t.* To throw into a rage; provoke to fury or madness; exasperate; infuriate; as, the mere mention of it *enraged* him. **II**†. *i.* To become angry; get into a rage. 2. To rage, as fever, famine, etc. [< F. *enrager*, < *en* (< L. *in*), in, + *rage*, rage.]

Syn.: see INCENSE. Compare synonyms for ANGER.

en-rap', 1 en-rap'; 2 ĕn-răp', *vt.* [Rare.] To place in rank.

en rap'port', 1 ôn ra'pôr'; 2 ân rä'pôr'. [F.] In sympathetic relations; in a connection implying understanding or sympathy: followed by *with*; as, he was *en rapport with* me.

en-rapt', 1 en-rapt'; 2 ĕn-răpt', *a.* Overpowered by emotion; enraptured; entranced.

en-rap'ture, 1 en-rap'chur *or* -tiur; 2 ĕn-răp'chur *or* -tür, *vt.* [-TURED; -TUR-ING.] To bring into a state of rapture; transport with pleasure; delight extravagantly or intensely; as, my senses were *enraptured* by the music.

Syn.: see CHARM.—Rapture: *by or with*.—**en-rap'ture-er**, *n.*

en-rav'ish, *vt.* [Rare.] To enrapture; throw into an ecstasy of delight; ravish.—**en-rav'ish-ing-ly**, *adv.*—**en-rav'ish-ment**, *n.*

en-reg'i-ment, *vt.* [Rare.] To form into a regiment or organized body; organize and discipline.

en-reg'is-ter, *vt.* [Rare.] To put on record; enroll; register.

en règle, 1 ôn règl; 2 ân règl. [F.] According to rule; in due order.

en-rich', 1 en-rich'; 2 ĕn-rĭch', *vt.* 1. To make rich; increase the wealth of; make any addition to that increases value; as, commerce *enriches* a nation; he was *enriched* by a legacy; to *enrich* a book with notes.

The inner chambers of God's great granite safes, where the silver and gold have been stored for ages, are *enriched* in decoration, are fastened with time locks, set for the advent of the railway.
CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER *Their Search for Country* p. 25. [in. a. & r.]

2. To render fertile, or more fertile, as soil; as, to *enrich* a soil with phosphate. 3. To store with valuable additions, material or other; furnish with desirable acquisitions; improve the quality of; as, to *enrich* a language; the make was *enriched* by the addition of jewels.

What treasuries of memory, observation, experience, imagery, illustration, must *enrich* the intercourse of heaven.
CHARNING *Works* Dr. Jarvis' Objections Considered p. 365. [a. u. a. 1883.]

4. To increase the beauty or splendor of by the addition of something; ornament, as a fabric, with embroidery.

A vigorous narrative, animated with something of the spirit of the old romances, *enriched* with much splendid description.
MACAULAY *Essays, Dryden* p. 80. [a. 1880.]

[< F. *enrichir*, < *en* (< L. *in*), in, + *riche*, RICH.]

Prep.: enriched *by* trade, study, or other activities; *with* treasure, illustrations, or other results.—**en-rich'er**, *n.*—**en-rich'ing-ly**, *adv.*

en-rich'ment, 1 en-rich'ment *or* -ment; 2 ĕn-rĭch'ment, *n.* 1. The act or process of making rich or richer, or that which enriches; improvement; increase of fertility or value.

The Latin and Greek alone have occupied such a position that all Europe could resort to them for the *enrichment* of its multifarious speech.
W. D. WHITNEY *Life and Growth of Lang.* p. 117. [a. 1890.]

2. Any rich decoration or ornament added to an object; as, *enrichments* of malachite.

secondary enrichment (*Geol.*), the concentration of ore in a portion of a metalliferous ore-body through its transference, usually by percolating waters, from some other portion of the body, and reprecipitation in the enriched portion.

en-richt', *pp.* Enriched.

S. S

En-ri'co, Enrique, *n.* See HENRY.

en-ridged'†, *a.* Raised in ridges.

En-rim'mon, 1 en-rim'on; 2 en-rim'on, *n. Bib. Neh.* xi, 29.

en-ring', 1 en-ring'; 2 ēn-ring', *vt.* 1. To enclose with or as with a ring; encircle. 2. To adorn with rings.

en-ri'pent, *vt.* To make 1 perch square.

en-robe', 1 en-rōb'; 2 ēn-rōb', *vt.* To put a robe upon; attire.

Enrobe the roaming waters with my silks.
SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act i, sc. 1.

— **en-robe'ment,** *n.*— **en-rob'er,** *n.*

en-rock'ment, 1 en-rok'ment *or* -mont; 2 ēn-rōk'ment, *n.* A bar of stones to protect a beach, dike, or breakwater. [< EN-[1] + ROCK, *v.*]

En-ro'gel, 1 en-rō'ġel; 2 ēn-rō'ġel, *n. Bib.* A spring forming a landmark between Judah and Benjamin. *Josh.* xv, 7. [Heb., the fullers' fountain.]

en-rold', *pp.* Enrolled. S. S.

en-roll', 1 en-rōl'; 2 ēn-rōl', *vt.* 1. To enter in a roll or register; record, as in a list or catalog of names; hence, to enlist in a military body or as a member of a society or the like; as, to *enroll* a voter.

He was now *enrolled* for life as a soldier of the Reformation.
MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. ii, p. 245. [N.]

2. To inscribe upon a roll or parchment; place on record; as a document or decree; record in history. 3. To roll up; wrap. [< F. *enrôler*, < LL. *inrotulo*, < L. in, in; and see ROLL, *v.*] — **en-roll'a-ble;** **en-roll'e.** Syn.: enlist, enter, incorporate, initiate, register.— Ant.: disband, dismiss, expel, refuse, reject.— Prep: enroll *in* the society or the army; *among* scholars or heroes; *for* the service.— **enrolled bill** (U. S.), a legislative bill that has been engrossed after passing both houses of Congress or of a State legislature, and so made ready for the signature of the executive previous to being deposited in the archives. Compare ENGROSSED BILL, under ENGROSS, *v.* [registers.

en-roll'er, 1 en-rōl'er; 2 ēn-rōl'er, *n.* One who enrolls or

en-roll'ment, 1 en-rōl'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ēn-rōl'ment, *n.* 1. The act of entering upon a roll, as a name for enlistment. 2. The act of recording officially or registering, as a deed or a legislative enactment. 3. An enrolled entry; a record. [U. S.] The enrolling of a vessel engaged in navigating local waters: opposed to *registry*, which is given to vessels in the foreign trade. [< F. *enrôlement*, < *enrôler*; see ENROLL.] **en-roll'ment-;** **en-rol'ment-.** Same as ENROLLMENT-.

en-root', 1 en-rūt'; 2 ēn-rōōt', *vt.* To cause to take root; implant deep: used chiefly in the past participle.

en-rough', 1 en-ruf'; 2 ēn-rūf', *vt.* To make rough, as the sea.

en route, 1 ôñ rūt; 2 ôñ rut. [F.] On the road or way.

ens, 1 enz; 2 ēnz, *n.* [EN'T-A, 1 en'sh-a; 2 ēn'sh-a, *pl.*] 1. *Metaph.* In scholastic philosophy, the abstract conception of being, or being as "pure," without regard to any question of actual existence. 2†. *Chem.* Essence. [LL., < L. *ens*, ppr. of *sum*, an.]

— **ens in actu, being,** in fact or reality.— **ens in potentia,** potential or possible being.— **ens legis** (*Law*), a creation of law; an artificial person.— **ens rationis,** being that is conceptual, or thought as being.

Ens., *abbr.* Ensign.

en-sam'ple, 1 en-sam'pl; 2 ēn-sām'pl, *n.* [Archaic.] An example to follow or to avoid; an instance. **en-sam'pler;** en-sam'ple-ry†.

en-san'guine, 1 len-sag'gwin; 2ēn-sāṅ'ġwin, *vt.*[-GUINED; **en-san'guine,**] -GUIN-ING.] To dye or steep with blood; color blood-red.

A prickly network of *ensanguined* leaves.
LOWELL *An Indian-Summer Reverie* st. 12.

en'sate, 1 en'sēt; 2 ēn'sāt, *a. Biol.* Sword-shaped; ensiform. [< L. *ensis*, sword.]

en-scale', 1 en-skāl'; 2 ēn-scāl', *vt.* [Rare.] To cover with scales.

En'sche-de, 1 en'sнē-da; 2 ēn'sнe-dē, *n.* A city in Overyssel province, Netherlands.

en-sched'ule, 1 en-sкe'jul *or* -sked'yul; 2 ēn-scē'ju*l or* -scēd'yul, *vt.* To enter in a schedule; schedule.

en-sconce', 1 en-skons'; 2 ēn-scons', *vt.* [EN-SCONCED', EN-SCONC'ING.] 1. To fix securely or comfortably in some place or position; bestow; settle: often reflexive.

Close behind him, *ensconced* in the narrow aisle between his chair and the window-frame, stood the slim figure of Nellie.
GEORGE ELIOT *Romola* p. 85. [N.]

2. [Archaic.] To shelter or protect with or as with fortifications. [< EN-[1] + SCONCE.]

en-sculp'ture, *vt.* [Rare.] To sculpture.

en-seal', 1 en-sēl'; 2 ēn-sēl', *vt.* [Archaic.] To seal up; put a seal upon; confirm by sealing; ascertain. [< OF. *enseler*, < LL. *insigillo*, < *in*, in, and see SEAL, *n.*]

en-seam'†, 1 en-sēm'; 2 ēn-sēm', *vt.* 1. To mark with seams or scars. 2†. To sew up or in.

en-sear'†, *vt.* 1. In falconry, to reduce the fat of; purge. 2. To make greasy; grease.

en-seam'†, *vt.* To include or bring together.

en-search'†, *vt.* To search.

en-search'†, *vt.* & *vi.* To search through or for; make search.— **en-search'†,** *n.* Search; investigation.

en-sel'lure, 1 en-sel'yur; 2 ēn-sel'yur, *n. Anthrop.* The curve that forms the hollow of the back in the dorsolumbo-sacral region. [F., < *en*, IN, + *selle*, SELLA.]

en'sem'ble, *n.* Same as ENSEMBLE.

en'sem'ble, 1 an'sōm'bl; 2 an'sām'bl, *n.* 1. The parts of a thing viewed together and as constituting a whole; the general appearance and effect, as of a performance or a work of art; as, the *ensemble* of her costume, the simple, was very effective.

Not only in its details should education proceed from the simple to the complex, but in its *ensemble* also.
SPENCER *Education* p. 121. [A. 1889.]

2. *Mus.* The union of soloists and chorus in a concerted number. 3. *Math.* A collection or combination of elements or systems. [F., < *ensemble*, together, < LL. *insimul*, < L. in, in, + *simul*, at once.] — **grand ensemble** (*Statist. Mech.*), one in which the systems differ both in phase and in the number of their component particles.— **microcanonical** *a.* (*Statist. Mech.*), pertaining to ensemble of systems in statistical equilibrium such that the energy of all the systems is the same.— **petit e.** (*Statist. Mech.*), one in which the systems differ only in phase.— **time** *a.* (*Statist. Mech.*), the total number of phases experienced by a given system in a given period.— **tout e.,** ensemble or general appearance.— **en'sem'ble,** *adv.* At the same time; together.

En-se'mes, 1 en-sē'mēs; 2 ēn-sē'mēs, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

en-sep'ul-cher,] 1 en-sep'ul-kər; 2 ēn-sēp'ul-cer, *vt.* To

en-sep'ul-chre,] put into or as into a sepulchre; entomb.

en-se'te, 1 en-sē'ti; 2 ēn-sē'tē, *n.* [Abyss.] A plant (*Musa ensete*) of the same genus as the edible banana, producing the largest entire leaf for a land-plant yet known, one specimen measuring 17 feet by 3½. The flower-stalk is eaten by the natives, but the fruit is useless. See illus. under BANANA.

en-shack'le, *vt.* [Rare.] To shackle; fetter.

en-shade', *vt.* To envelop in shade; shade. **in-shade'‡.**

en-shad'ow, *vt.* [Rare.] To overspread with or as with a shadow; envelop in obscurity.

en-shawl'†, *vt.* To cover with a shawl.

en-sheathe', 1 en-shēth'; 2 ēn-shēth', *vt.* [EN-SHEATHE'; EN-SHEATH'ING.] To place in or as in a sheath; sheathe; enclose. [< EN-[1] + SHEATHE.] **in-sheathe'‡.**

en-shel'ter‡, *vt.* To shelter.

En-she'mesh, 1 en-shi'mesh; 2 ēn-shē'mēsh, *n. Bib. Josh.* xviii, 17.

en-shield', *vt.* [Rare.] To protect with a shield.

en-shrine', 1 en-shrain'; 2 ēn-shrīn', *vt.* 1. To place in or as in a shrine; hence, to keep sacred; cherish.

The martyr of toleration is gratefully *enshrined* on the reverse.
SUMNER *Speeches and Addresses* p. 476. [N. A. P., 1856.]

2. To contain as a shrine; serve as a shrine for.

The heart, and not the brain, *enshrines* the priceless pearl of womanhood.
KINGSLEY *Yeast* p. 169. [MACM. 1886.]

en-shroud', 1 en-shraud'; 2 ēn-shrəud', *vt.* To cover or envelop with or as with a shroud; hence, to enwrap or conceal; as, night *enshrouds* the town.

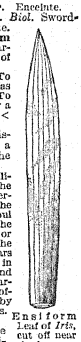
en'si-cate', 1 en'si-kāt'; 2 ēn-sī'kāt, *a. Bot.* Ensiform.

en'si-ci'nal, 1 en'si-sī'nal; 2 ēn-sī'sī-nal, *a. Biol.* Sword-shaped, as the leaf of *Iris*; xiphioid; ensate. [< L. *ensis*, sword, + -CINAL.] — **ensiform appendage, cartilage, or process,** the cartilaginous segment at the abdominal end of the sternum. See illus. under THORAX.

en-sign', 1 en-sain'; 2 ēn-sīn', *n.* 1. *Her.* To distinguish by a mark or sign placed above, as a crown or coronet: said of a charge. 2†. To show or point out. 3. To mark, as by a badge. [< F. *enseigner*, < LL. *insigno*, < *insigna*; see ENSIGN, *n.*]

en'sign, 1 en'sin; 2 ēn'sīn, *n.* 1. A distinguishing flag or banner; especially, a national standard or naval flag, or the colors of a regiment.

The flag of the United States, both military and naval, is the Stars and Stripes. The **revenue ensign** is distinguished by the perpendicular arrangement of the stripes. The American **yacht-ensign** is marked by a foul anchor in the canton. In Great Britain the *ensign* is a flag quarterly red and white, blue or red field, and the *union* in a canton. The **white, or St. George's ensign,** which bears the St. George's cross in the field as well as in the canton, is restricted to the royal navy and the Royal Yacht Squadron; the **blue** *e.* is carried by vessels in the service of the public offices and the naval reserve, and the **red** *e.* by the merchant marine and various yacht clubs. See plates under FLAG.


Ensiform leaf of *Iris*, cut off near the base.

2. A military naval officer. (1) In the United States navy, a commissioned officer of the lowest grade, ranking with a second lieutenant in the army. See EPAULET. (2) In the British infantry till 1871, and in the Continental army, a commissioned officer of the lowest grade, now known as *sublieutenant*; the officer who carried the colors. 3. A distinguishing mark, as of rank or office; a badge; symbol; as, the *ensigns* of royalty.

I want the seals of power and place, The *ensigns* of the land.
J. G. ADAMS *Wants of Man* st. 3.

4†. A signal; also, a watchword or battle-cry. 5†. A body of troops marching under one banner. [< F. *enseigne*, < LL. *insigna*, < L. *insigne*, < in, in, + *signum*, mark.] **in'sign-.** — **en'sign-bear'er,** *n.* A soldier who carries the ensign; an ensign.— **e.-fly,** *n. Entom.* A small ichneumon-fly of the family *Evaniidæ*.

We have named these insects *ensigns-flies*, because they carry the abdomen aloft like a flag.
COMSTOCK, *Manual for the Study of Insects* p. 628. [AUTHOR 1894.]

— **en'sign-cy,** *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] The function, rank, or commission of an ensign. **en'sign-ship'.**

en'si-lage, 1 en'si-lij; 2 ēn'sī-lāġ, *vt.* [-LAGED; -LAG-ING.] To store in a silo for preservation; as, to *ensilage* green clover. See SILO. **en'si-late';** **en'si-lei';** **en'si-lo.**

en'si-lage, *n.* 1. The process of storing and preserving succulent fodder (green corn, clover, etc.) in air-tight silos or pits, by compression and partial fermentation. 2. Fodder preserved in a silo. [F., < Sp. *ensilar*, preserve in a silo, < *en*, < L. in, in, + *silo*, < L. *sirus*, < Gr. σιρός, pit.] — **sl'lage-cut'ter,** *n.* A machine for cutting green fodder and conveying it to the top of a silo.

en'si-list, 1 en'si-list; 2 ēn'sī-list, *n.* One who practises ensilage.

en'si-la'di-um, 1 en'si-lā'di-um; 2 ēn'sī-lā'di-um, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] [L.] A medieval two-edged sword with blunted swords.

en'sky', 1 en-skī'; 2 ēn-skī', *vt.* [EN-SKIED'; EN-SKY'ING.] [Poet.] To fix or place in the sky or in heaven.

en-slave', 1 en-slāv'; 2 ēn-slāv', *vt.* [EN-SLAVED'; EN-SLAV'ING.] To make a slave of; reduce to a condition of bondage; figuratively, to bring under the domination of some unworthy or injurious influence; enthrall; as, to *enslave* a prisoner; to be *enslaved* by the passions.

in-slave'.

It is . . . a crime to *enslave* the human understanding, under pretense of protecting religion.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, p. 361. [L. n. d. & co. 1876.]

— **en-slav'ed-ness,** *n.* The condition of being enslaved.— **en-slave'ment,** *n.* The act of reducing to slavery, or the state of being in bondage; slavery.— **en-slav'er,** *n.* One who enslaves.

Ens'ley, 1 enz'li; 2 ēnz'lī, *n.* A city of Jefferson county, Ala.

en-snare', *vt.* To put in a snare; entrap; entangle; seduce; as, *ensnared* by sharpers. [< EN-[1] + SNARE.] Syn.: see BETRAY; CATCH; DECEIVE.— Prep.: ensnared *by* a traitor; *with* professions of friendship; *in* the toils of a conspiracy.— **en-snar'er,** *n.* One who ensnares. **in-snar'er;** **en-snar'ing-ly,** *adv.*

en-snarl'†, *vt.* To entangle. **in-snarl'‡.**

En-so'fi, 1 en-sō'fi; 2 ēn-sō'fī, *n. Cabbala.* Literally, "the Infinite," the designation of the Deity as the eternal, unmanifest, and boundless principle of all. En-Sophi.

The *En-Sof* irradiates the elements of the universe without diminishing His power. *Jew. Encyc.* vol. iii, p. 467. [P. & W. '02.]

en-sor'cel†, *vt.* To bewitch.

en-soul', 1 en-sōl'; 2 ēn-sōl', *vt.* To endow with a soul; fill with soul; animate as a soul.

En-span'gled, *a.* To cover with spangles; spangle.

en-sphere', 1 en-sfir'; 2 ēn-sfīr', *vt.* 1. To enclose in a sphere; put into a sphere; as, light *enspheres* in a dewdrop. 2. To give the form of a sphere to.— **-ment,** *n.*

en-spir'it-u-al-ize, *vt.* [Rare.] To spiritualize.

en-stall'†, *vt.* To install.— **en-stal'ment,** *n.*

en-stamp', 1 en-stamp'; 2 ēn-stāmp', *vt.* To stamp; impress. **in-stamp'†.**

en-state'†, *vt.* To instate.

en'sta-tite, 1 en'sta-tait; 2 ēn'sta-tīt, *n. Mineral.* A magnesium metasilicate (MgSiO$_3$), grayish-white to brown, occurring massive and in orthorhombic crystals. [< Gr. *enstatēs*, adversary, < *en*, in, + *histēmi*, stand.] — **en'sta-tite-dī'a-base,** *n.* Palæntine.— **en'sta-tit'ic,** *a.*

en-steep'†, *vt.* To steep; immerse.

en-style'†, *vt.* To style; name. **en-stile'†.**

en-sue', 1 en-sū'; 2 ēn-sū', *vi.* [EN-SUED'; EN-SU'ING.]

I. *i.* [Archaic.] To follow; pursue.

Let him eschew evil, and do good; let him seek peace, and *ensue* it.
1 Peter iii, 11.

2. [Archaic.] To seek after. 3†. To conform to; imitate. 4†. To follow in, as footsteps.

II. *i.* To follow after something else; **attend as a** sequence or consequence; succeed.

We have exulted in premature and hasty growth; we must brace ourselves to bear the evils that *ensue*.
MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI *Life Without and Within* p. 158. [n. imm. 1874.]

— F., *ensuivre*, < L. *insequor*, < *in*, on, + *sequor*, follow.] — **en-sew'†.** Syn.: see FOLLOW.— **en-su'a-blet,** *a.* Following naturally, duly, or logically; consequent. **en-su'ant.**— **en-su'er,** *n.* [Rare.] A pursuer.— **en-su'ing-ly,** *adv.*

en-sure', *v.* Same as INSURE.— **en-sur'er,** *n.*

en sur'tout,] on sūr'tū'; 2 ôñ sür'tu'. [F.] *Her.* At the top: said of the place for a woman's blazon on a man's escutcheon.

en-swathe', 1 en-swāth'; 2 ēn-swāth', *vt.* To enwrap, as in swaddling-clothes; swathe.— **en-swathe'ment,** *n.*

en-sweep', *vt.* [Rare.] To sweep over rapidly.

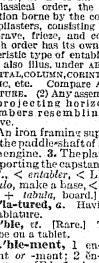
en'syn'op-tic'i-ty, 1 en'sin'op-tis'i-ti; 2 ēn-sīn'ōp-tic'i-ty, *n.* [Rare.] The faculty of taking a comprehensive view of a subject. [< EN-[2] + Gr. *syn*, together, + *optos*, visible, < *ep*, see.]

ent-. See ENTO-.

-ent, *suffix.* In adjectives, denoting quality: in nouns, agent. [< OF. *-ent*, < L. *-ens* (-*ent*-), suffix of ppr. of verbs of 2d, 3d, and 4th conjugations.]

ent., entom., *abbr.* Entomology.

en-tab'la-ture, 1 en-tab'la-tiur *or* -tiur; 2 ēn-tāb'la-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* 1. *Arch.* (1) In a classical order, the upper portion borne by the columns or pilasters, consisting of architrave, frieze, and cornice. Each order has its own characteristic type of entablature. See also illus. under ABACUS, CAPITAL, COLUMN, CORINTHIAN, DORIC, etc. Compare ARCHITECTURE. (2) Any assemblage of projecting horizontal members resembling the above.



Ionic Entablature from the Temple of Minerva Pollias, at Priene.

2. An iron framing supporting the paddle-shaft of a marine engine. 3. The platform supporting the capstan. [M.] [OF., < *entabler*, < LL. *intabulo*, make a base, < L. *in*, on, + *tabula*, board.] — **en-tab'la-tured,** *a.* Having an entablature.

en-ta'ble, *vt.* [Rare.] To inscribe on a tablet.

en-ta'ble-ment, 1 en-tā'bl-mənt; 2 ēn-tā'bl-mənt, *n.* [Rare.] Entablature.

en-ta'ble-ment, 1 en-tā'bl-mənt; 2 ēn-tā'bl-mənt, *n.* 1. Cornice. 2. Frieze. 3. Architrave. *a, b, c*, 1st, 2d, and 3d ment, *n.* [F.] 1. An entablature. 2. Capitals collectively. [< F. *entablement*, < *entabler*, < LL. *intabulo*, < L. *in*, in, + *tabula*, table, board.]

en'ta-cous, 1 en-tak'us; 2 ēn-tāc'us, *a. Zool.* Having the outer and posterior cusp of the lower molar teeth. [< ENT- + Gr. *akmē*, point.]

en'ta-co'nid, 1 en-tak'o-nid; 2 ēn-tāc'o-nid, *n.* The internal and posterior cusp of the lower molar teeth. [< ENT- + Gr. *akmē*, cone.]

en'ta-cous'tic, 1 en'ta-kūs'tik *or* -raus'tik; 2 ēn-ta-cəus'tic *or* -cəus'tic, *a.* Within the ear; of or pertaining to the internal ear. [< ENT- + ACOUSTIC.]

en'tad, 1 en'tad; 2 ēn'tad, *adv. Anat. & Zool.* In a direction toward the center of the body or of an organ: opposed to ECTAD. [< ENT- + -AD[2].]

En-ta'da, 1 en-tā'da; 2 ēn-tā'da, *n.* Same as LENS, *n.*, 5.

en-tail', 1 en-tēl'; 2 ēn-tāl', *vt.* 1. To leave or fix, as if by entail, upon another who comes after; transmit, as by heredity or inheritance; bring upon another as an inalienable consequence or legacy; impose; involve; necessitate; as, alcohol often *entails* the curse of insanity on the drunkard's children. See ENTAIL, *n.* To restrict the inheritance of (lands) to a particular class of heirs, as by granting an estate to a person and the heirs of his body. 3†. To curve ornamentally; sculpture; engrave; also, to cut into. 4†. To attach pertinaciously. [< F. *entailler*, < LL. *intalio*, cut into, < L. *in*, in, + *talea*, cutting.] **en-tail'e'ti;** **en-tayle'.**— **en-tail'a-ble†,** *a.* Capable of being entailed.— **en-tail'er,** *n. Law.* One who creates an entailed estate.— **en-tail'ment,** *n. Law.* The act of entailing, the state of being entailed, or that which is entailed.

en-tail', *n.* 1. *Law.* (1) An estate in fee limited to a particular class of heirs; an estate tail. (2) The act or custom of thus limiting inheritance, or the state effected by it; as, limited by *entail*; the *entail* prevents the sale of the land. Entailed estates are not favored in the United States, statutory limits to the power of entailment being found in almost all the States.

When Mr. Jefferson struck the blow that . . . destroyed the privilege of *entail*, he swept away the only ground upon which wealth can be secured to one family for a long period.
J. C. BLAINE in *North American Review* Jan., 1890, p. 54.

2. Hence, anything that is transmitted as an inalienable inheritance; an inherited condition; also, the restriction of anything to certain heirs or successors; as, an *entail* of vices. 3†. *Arch.* Delicate ornamentation in carved work; intaglio. 4†. Shape. [< F. *entaille*, < *entailler*; see ENTAIL, *v.*] **en-tail'e'ti;** **en-tayle'†.**

en-taild', *pp.* Entailed. S. S.

en'tal, 1 en'tal; 2 ēn'tal, *a. Anat. & Zool.* Of or pertaining to the interior: opposed to *ectal*. [< Gr. *entos*; see ENTO-.]

en-tal'ent‡, *vt.* To enkindle a desire in; excite.

en-tame', *vt.* To make a cut into; also, to broach.

en-tame'‡, *vt.* To tame.

en-tan'gl(e), v. 1 en-tang'gl; 2 ĕn-tăn'gl, *vt.* **1.** To catch in a snare, net, or anything from which extrication is difficult, literally or figuratively; involve in difficulties, confusion, or complications; ensnare; perplex; hamper; embarrass; as, *entangled* by business complications.

I was *entangled* in the web of a most artful deceiver.
HERBERT *The Temple, Affliction* st. 7.

2. To twist into a tangle or snarl; tangle; as, the hair or a skein of silk is *entangled*. Syn.: see INVOLVE; PERPLEX.—Prep.: entangled *with* others; *in* intricacies, difficulties, etc.; *among* rocks or obstacles.—**en-tan'gl(e)d**, *a.* *Her.* Fretted or interlaced.—**en-tan'gler**, *n.*

en-tan'gle-ment, *n.* [entangle + -ment or -mant; 2 ĕn-tăng'gl-ment, *n.* **1.** Something that entangles; a snare; complication; as, the *entanglements* of intrigue. **2.** The act of entangling, or the state of being entangled. **3.** An obstruction of cables and spars stretched across a river or harbor to prevent the entrance of an enemy. **4.** *Mil.* An obstruction; especially, a network of wires, stakes, etc., as an impediment to the advance of an attacking force, or to prevent escape from a besieged enemy.

ent-ap'o-phys't-al, 1 ent-ap'o-fĭz'i-ŏl; 2 ĕnt-ăp'o-fĭs'ĭ-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to an entapophysis.

en'ta-poph'y-sis, 1 en'ta-pof'i-sis; 2 ĕn'ta-pŏf'y-sĭs, *n.* An intervertebral epiphysis.

En-tap'pu-ah, 1 en-tap'yu-a *or* en'ta-pū'a; 2 ĕn-tăp'yu-a *or* ĕn'ta-pū'a. *Bib. Josh.* xvii, 7.

en'ter-throt'ic, 1 ent'er-throt'ik; 2 ĕnt'ĕr-thrŏt'ĭc, *a.* Intra-articular. [< ENTER- + Gr. *arthron*, joint.]

en'ta-sis, 1 en'ta-sis, *n.* 1 ĕn'ta-sĭs, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A slight convex curve in the vertical outlines of the shaft of a pilaster or a column. **2.** *Med.* A tonic spasm; especially, that of the muscles by spasmodic contraction, as in lockjaw or puerperal tetanus. **en-ta'si-a**‡. [< Gr. *entasis*, stretching, < *en*, in, + *teinō*, stretch.] — **en-tas'tic**, **en-tat'ic**, *a.* **en-tas'tami**, *n.* [Rare.] A heaping or crowding.—**entas'tase**, *v. t.*

ent'ĕd', 1 ĭn'tĕr: 2 ĕn'tĕr', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Grafted.—**enté undé**, dividing and uniting in undulating waves.

En-teb'be, 1 en-teb'a; 2 ĕn-tĕb'e, *n.* A town in Uganda; the administrative capital of the protectorate. See MENGO.

en-techet'i, *n.* To affect, especially for the worse; imbue. **En'tĕ'chĕ'nĕ'chĕ'nĕ'chĕ'sĭn'**: 1 ăn'te'te'che'ne'che'sin'. *n.* In Rabelais's *Pantagruel*, an imaginary kingdom, ruled by Queen Quintessence, visited by Pantagruel while seeking the oracle of the Holy Bottle.

en-tel'e-chy, 1 en-tel'i-ki; 2 ĕn-tĕl'e-cy, *n.* [-CHIES, *pl.*] **1.** *Metaph.* The English equivalent of a word used by Aristotle with two related meanings: (1) Completed realization, a specialised term for reality (or existence as dynamis), and superior to the less perfect stages of realization (existence as energeia); the end or perfection of the formative cause or principle. The highest form of existence, perfect realization, of the living body. (2) In the case of living and growing actualities, such realization not fully apprehended or accomplished in the individual, but continuing to the species through the form-giving power of reproduction.

2. Completeness in general, or a principle that gives completeness or perfection.

When Aristotle and the Platonists call the soul an *entelechy*, they mean that the soul is the principle by which the body . . . actually lives and is sentient.
KANT in K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 651. [ENT- + Gr. *telechein*, 1878.]

3. A Leibnitzian monad. [M.] [< L. *entelechia*, < Gr. *entelecheia*, actuality, < *en*, in, + *telos*, end, + *echō*, have.]

en-tel'lus, 1 en-tel'us; 2 ĕn-tĕl'ŭs, *n.* The Latin name of sacred monkey. [< Gr. *entellō*, command, < *en*, in, + *tellō*, accomplish.] [DARES, 2.

En-tel'lus, *n.* A Sicilian athlete; friend of ÆNEAS. See **en-tem'pest**, *vt.* To make tempestuous.

en-tem'ple, *vt.* [Rare.] To enclose as in a temple; enshrine.

ent-en'ce-phal'ic, 1 ent-en'si-fal'ik; 2 ĕn-ĕn'ce-făl'ĭc, *a.* *Psychol.* Denoting sensations due to stimulation rather than to external stimuli. [< ENTO- + Gr. *enkephalos* ENTOPTIC.

en-ten'cion†, **en-tendre**†, etc. Same as INTENTION, etc.

en-ten'der, *vt.* [Archaic.] To make tender.

ent'ente, 1 ăn'tănt'; 2 ăn'tănt', *n.* [F.] An understanding. Specif., **the Entente**, a commonalty of interests as between Great Britain, France, and Russia in 1907; credited to Edward VII. of England, and hence called "Edward's cordial understanding; in politics, friendliness between governments.

ent-eop'i-con'dyle, 1 ent-ep'i-kon'dil; 2 ĕnt-ĕp'ĭ-cŏn'dyl, *n.* *Anat.* The inner condyle of the humerus. [< ENT- + EPI- + CONDYLE.]—**ent-ep'i-con'dy-lar**, *a.* *Anat.* Situated at the inner side of the epicondyle, as a certain foramen. [F. *ent-épi-condylien*.]

en'ter, 1 en'ter; 2 ĕn'tĕr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pass from without to the interior of; come or go into; as, to *enter* a house.

2. To pass through in going in; pass beyond.

Before we *enter* his forbidden sleep.
SHAKESPEARE *Love's Labour's Lost* act ii, sc. 1.

3. To make a way into; penetrate; pierce; as, the nail *entered* the board; the arrow *entered* the deer. **4.** To be *entered* the crowd. **4.** To pass within the limits of; be initiated into; begin upon; as, to *enter* active life; he *entered* the last stage of his task. **5.** To become a member of; enlist in; matriculate in; join; as, he *entered* college; to *enter* the ministry. **6.** To note or insert in; cause to pass into; as, to *enter* a wedge into a log. **7.** To place the name of on a roll or catalog; enroll as a competitor in a race or the like; admit, or obtain admission for, as a pupil; as, to *enter* a yacht or a horse. **8.** To enroll; inscribe, or insert, as in a book, list, or the like; as, to *enter* an item in a day-book. **9.** To report at the custom-house the quantity and value of (goods imported or exported); specif., to register on the arrival of (a ship) on coming into port. **10.** *Law.* (1) To file in order to secure a copyright: said of a book or writing; as, "*entered* in the office of the Librarian of Congress." (2) To go upon and take possession of (lands or tenements) as of right. (3) To go upon or into (the premises of another) feloniously or as a trespasser. (4) To file in a land-office or inscribe upon its records the papers requisite to entitle one to a right of preemption or of homestead in (public lands).

In 1833, this [Iron] Mountain was '*entered*' in the land-office at one dollar and a quarter an acre. A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* p. 205. [ENT- + L. *ōra*, 1867.]

(5) To place (any fact stated in relation to a cause) on the records of a court; as, to *enter* a plea; to *enter* an appearance. **11.** To break in; train for the first time, as a dog, horse, or hawk. **12†.** To initiate; introduce.

II. *i.* **1.** To effect an entrance; come or go inward.

At the working man's house hunger looks in but dares not *enter*.
B. FRANKLIN *Sayings of Poor Richard* p. 74. [ENT- + L. *ōra*, 1890.]

2. *Theat.* To appear on the stage: used as a stage direction, always in the third person singular of the imperative; as, *enter* the queen, weeping. [< F. *entrer*, < L. *intro*, < *in*, in.] **en'tre†.**

SYN.: come in, go in, invade, penetrate. "*Come in*" is said by one who is within; "go in" by one who is without. Things may be said appropriately by either; it is more formal in either case. See ARRIVE; ENROLL; PIERCE.—ANT.: come out, depart, go out, leave, leave, quit, vacate.—PREP.: *enter* a house; a list; *on* or *upon* the roll; *among* the competitors; *for* the contest; *enter into* controversy; *on* or *upon* a work; *among* the guests; *from* the hall; *by* or *through* the door.

—**to enter a bill short** (*Amer.*), to make an entry of a bill which has been deposited, but which is not to be credited to the account of the depositor until honored by the drawer.—**to s. a protest**, to register a formal objection; to protest: said of a minority, or of one performing an act which he deems illegal, as paying a tax or duty.—**to e. into.** **1.** To form a part of; participate in. **2.** To enter or ingredient in: as, oxygen *enters into* many compound bodies. **2.** To consider or discuss thoroughly; as, to *enter into* the particulars. **3.** To take an interest in; join in; as, he *enters into* the children's sports. **4.** To become a party to; as, to *enter into* a compact. **5.** [Archaic.] To reap the benefit *of*. *John* iv. 38.—**to e. into recognizance**, to give bond or become bound before a court or magistrate, as for the obligation that the performance of some duty or special undertaking.—**to e. on or upon**, to begin; set out on; as, to *enter upon* a career of dissipation.

Carlyle's Sartor Resartus is a hard study, but once *entered upon* how poetical!
STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p. 310. [c. a. c. 1870.]

—**to e. the lists**, to accept a challenge; become party to a contest.—**to e. upon one's duties**, to begin to perform them.

en'ter-, *prefix.* Same as ENTERO-. [< F. *entre-*, < L. *inter-*, < *inter*; see INTER-.]

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

en'ter-. Same as ENTERO-: a combining form.—**en''ter-a'den**, *n.* *Anat.* An intestinal gland. **en''ter-ad''e-nit'is**, *n.* An inflammation affecting the intestinal glands.—**en''ter-ad''e-nol'o-gy**, *n.* The anatomy of the intestinal glands. **en''ter-ad''e-nog'ra-phy**†.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

en''ter-ad'ver-tise, *vt.* To exchange information.

en-tal'gi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Intestinal neuralgia. **en'ter-al-gy'**-, **en'ter-ate**, *a.* Having an enterate intestine.

en'ter-close, 1 en'ter-klōs; 2 ĕn'tĕr-clōs, *n.* *Arch.* A passage between rooms in a house, or between a hall and a door. [< F. *entre-clos*, < *entre-*, < L. *inter-*, between, pp. of *intercludo*, enclose, < L. *inter*, between, + *claudo*, shut.]

en'ter'ed, *pp.* Entered. S. S.

en'ter-dealer†, *n.* Mutual dealings.

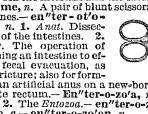
en''ter-dil'a-tion, *n.* *Pathol.* Intestinal dilatation; tympanites.

—en''ter-ec'to-my, *n.* *Surg.* Excision of a portion of an intestine.—**en''ter-el-co'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Intestinal ulceration.—**en''ter-em'phra-sis**, *n.* [F.] Intestinal obstruction.—**en''ter-en'ce-phal'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the anomalous development of the lower organisms, manifested in response to stimuli.—**en''ter-gog'e-nin**, *n.*

en-ter'ic, 1 en-ter'ik; 2 ĕn-tĕr'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or near the intestines; as, *enteric* fever. **2.** Having an enteron or intestine. [< Gr. *enterikos*, < *enteron*; see ENTERO-.] **en'ter-al'.**

en'ter-ing, *pa.* Intermixed. CHAUCER *R.* 906.—**en''ter-met'i**, *vt.* To intervene; interfere. **en''termete't**, **en''ter-men'ter**, 1 en'ter-mīl'ter; 2 ĕn'tĕr-mīl'tĕr, *n.* *Falconry.* An intermediate plumage of acquitting adult plumage. [< ENTER- + (pre)y + MEW, change.]

en'ter-o-, 1 en'ter-o-; 2 ĕn'tĕr-o-. From Greek *enteron*, intestine (< *entos*, within, < *en*, in) : a combining form.—**en''ter-o-a-nas'to-mo'sis**, *n.* *Surg.* Union by suture of two portions of an intestine are joined so as to make a continuous tube.—**en''ter-ob-ro'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Perforation of the intestines.—**en''ter-o-cele**, *n.* *Surg.* A hernia containing a portion of intestine.—**en''ter-o-ce'lic**, *a.* Pertaining to the intercœle.—**en''ter-o-cen-te'sis**, *n.* Surgical puncture of a bowel.—**en''ter-o-chlo'ro-phyl**, *n.* The form of chlorophyl present in intestinal animals. **en''ter-o-chol'er-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* **en''ter-o-chol'e-cys-tos'to-my**, *n.* *Surg.* The formation of an artificial connection between the gall-bladder and the small intestine.—**en''ter-o-chyl'ic**, *a.* *Med.* The intestinal chyle into the lower intestine.—**en''ter-o-clysm**†.—**En''ter-o-cœ'la**, *n. pl.* *Zool.* A section of deuterostomatous metazoans with a distinct perivisceral body-cavity, including echinoderms and chætognaths.—**en''ter-o-cœ'le**, *n.* A body-cavity.—**en''ter-o-cœ'lous**, *a.* **1.** Having an enterocœle; or pertaining to the *Enterocœla*. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or forming an enterocœle. **en''ter-o-cœ'lic**, *a.* **en''ter-o-col'i-tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the small intestine and the colon.—**en''ter-o-cys'to-my**, *n.* *Surg.* An operation by which a communication is made between the intestine and the bladder.—**en''ter-o-cyst**, *n.* *Pathol.* A cystic tumor of the intestine, usually arising from persistence of a portion of the omphalomesenteric duct.—**en''ter-o-cys'ti-tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the intestine and the bladder.—**en''ter-o-dyn'ta**, *n.* *Pathol.* Intestinal pain.—**en''ter-o-en''ter-os'to-my**, *n.* *Surg.* An operation by which communication is established between two parts of the intestine not originally connected.—**en''ter-o-en-dip'lo-cele**, *n.* *Pathol.* A hernia carrying with it a portion of the omentum and the intestine combined.—**en''ter-o-gas-cel'lus**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels.—**en''ter-o-gas'tro-cele**, *n.* *Pathol.* Hernia including a portion of both the stomach and the intestine.—**en''ter-o-hel'co-sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Ulceration of the intestines.—**en''ter-o-hem'a-tin**, *n.* A coloring-matter found in many invertebrates.—**en''ter-o-he'ma-tin**.—**en''ter-o-hem'or-rhage**, *n.* Intestinal hemorrhage.—**en''ter-o-hep'a-tit'is**, *n.* *Pathol.* An inflammation involving both the liver and intestines.—**en''ter-o-hy'dro-cele**, *n.* *Pathol.* Intestinal hernia associated with hydrocele.—**en''ter-ol'a**. Like an enterocœle.—**en''ter-ol'o-gy**, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A ferment found in the walls of the small intestine, which activates the pancreatic secretion by changing trypsinogen to trypsin.—**en''ter-o-lith**, *n.* *Pathol.* A combination of creosols used as an intestinal antiseptic in surra and other bacterial diseases.—**en''ter-o-lith'ic**, *a.* An intestinal concretion; a bezoar. **en''ter-o-lith'i-a**.—**en''ter-o-li-thi'sis**, *n.* The formation of intestinal concretions.—**en''ter-ol'o-gy**, *n.* The science of the intestines.—**en''ter-o-mere**, *n.* *Embryol.* One of the segments of the alimentary tract of the embryo.—**en''ter-o-mes'en-ter'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the intestines and the mesentery.—**en''ter-om'pha-lus**, *n.* *Pathol.* An umbilical hernia containing intestine. **en''ter-on-om'pha-los**†.—**en''ter-o-my-co'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* A bacterial or fungoid disease of the intestines.—**en''ter-o-my-i'a-sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* A pathological condition induced by the existence of larvæ in the intestinal tract.—**en''ter-on**, *n.* [-A, *pl.*] The entire intestine or alimentary canal.—**en''ter-op'a-thy**, *n.* *Pathol.* Any disease of the bowels.—**en''ter-o-pex'y**, *n.* *Surg.* Attachment of an intestine to the wall of the abdomen.—**en''ter-oph-thi'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Tuberculous disease of the intestines.—**en''ter-o-plas'ty**†, *n.* *Surg.* A plastic operation on the intestine to repair injury to its walls.—**en''ter-o-ple'gi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Paralysis of the intestinal muscles.—**en''ter-o-pneu-mat'ics**, *n.* The presence in the intestines of gas in excess.—**En''ter-op-neus'ta**, *n. pl.* *Zool.* A group of animals, especially a class of *Chordata*, having a worm-like form, a proboscis differentiated by a deep constriction, and anterior or branchial region with lateral gills and gill-clefts: including *Balanoglossus*.—**en''ter-op-neust**, *n.*—**en''ter-op-neus'tal**, *a.* Of or belonging to the *Enteropneusta*.—**en''ter-op-to'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Prolapse of the bowels due to want of muscular tone in the abdominal wall, frequently associated with displacement of other viscera.—**en''ter-o-pto'ti-c**, *a.*—**en''ter-o-rha'gi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Hemorrhage of the intestines.—**en''ter-or-rha'phi-a**, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of sewing up a ruptured intestine.—**en''ter-or-rha'phy**†.—**en''ter-or'e-pho'ra**†.—**en''ter-or-rha'phy**†.—**en''ter-or-rha'phy**, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of uniting an intestine by suture.—**en''ter-or-rhe'a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Diarrhœa.—**en''ter-or-rhyt**†.—**en''ter-or-rhex'is**, *n.* *Pathol.* Rupture of the bowel.—**en''ter-o-sep'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Septic poisoning from retained and putrescent feces.—**en''ter-o-spasm**, *n.* *Pathol.* Colic.—**en''ter-o-ste-no'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Stricture of an intestine.—**en''ter-os'to-my**, *n.* *Surg.* The formation of an artificial passage between the intestine and the exterior of the body.—**en''ter-o-tome**, *n.* A pair of blunt scissors used in dissecting the intestines.—**en''ter-ot'o-my**, *n.* *Anat.* Dissection of the intestines. 2. *Surg.* The operation of opening an intestine to effect fecal evacuation, as in stricture; also for forming an artificial anus on a new-born infant in case of imperforate rectum.—**En''ter-o-zo'a**, *n. pl.* *Zool.* 1. *The Metazoa.* 2. The *Entozoa*.—**en''ter-o-zo'an**, *a.* & *n.*—**en''ter-o-zo'ic**, *a.*—**en''ter-o-zo'on**, *n.*


An Enterotome.

en'ter-par'ti, *n.* To share or divide. **en'tre-part'**†.

en'ter-prise, 1 1 en'ter-priz; 2 ĕn'tĕr-prīz, *v.* [-PRISED; -PRISING.] **I.** *t.* [Archaic.] To venture upon; undertake; attempt.

And if any one will wonder why I would *enterprise* the Odyssey, . . . Homer himself did the same.
POPE *Homer's Odyssey* postscript, p. 488. [n. w. s. n. 1864.]

II. *i.* [Rare.] **1.** To make an attempt; undertake or direct a military operation; venture.

I knew . . . where all those things were that boys *enterprise* after.
BENJAMIN in Abbott's *Henry Ward Beecher* p. 15. [p. w. 1833.]

2. To entertain.—**en'ter-pris'er**, *n.* One who undertakes enterprises; an adventurer.

en'ter-prise, *n.* 1. That which one attempts to perform; any projected task or work upon which one sets out; an undertaking; scheme; especially, a bold or difficult undertaking; as, the *enterprise* of tunneling the Alps. **2.** The act of engaging, or the disposition to engage, in difficult undertakings; boldness, energy, and invention exhibited in practical affairs, especially in business; as, the railroads of the United States were built by private *enterprise*; "Slavery . . . paralyzed *enterprise*." CARL SCHURZ *Henry Clay* p. 155. **3.** *Enterprising*, < *enterprendre*, undertake, < *L. interprendere*, < *inter*, among, + *prehendo*, grasp.] **en'ter-prizt**; **in'ter-prīset'**. **en'ter-pris'ing**, 1 en'ter-proiz'ing; 2 ĕn'tĕr-prīz'ing, *p.* Having the spirit of enterprise, energetic and progressive; as, an *enterprising* merchant. **en'ter-pris'ing-ly**. SYN.: active, adventurous, bold, daring, dashing, energetic, progressive, speculative, venturesome. See ADJACENCIA.—ANT.: cautious, conservative, slow, sluggish, timid, unenterprising.—**en'ter-pris'ing-ly** or **-priz'ing-ly**, *adv.*

en'ter-tain, 1 en'ter-tān'; 2 ĕn'tĕr-tān', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To receive and care for as a guest; provide with food and shelter and the services of the household; be hospitable to. **2.** To afford diversion or amusement to; engage and pleasantly occupy the attention of; divert. **3.** To receive with favor; consider and decide; admit for deliberation; as, he *entertained* my proposal.

The ancients had no conception of progress; . . . they did not even *entertain* the idea.
W. ROBINSON *Physics and Politics* p. 41. [s. 1890.]

4. To keep or hold in mind; have under favorable consideration; cherish; as, to *entertain* an opinion or belief. **5.** [Archaic.] To keep up; maintain; hold; as, to *entertain* a correspondence. **6.** [Archaic.] To provide or provide for the support of; take into service. **7†.** To treat; regard. **8†.** To keep or support; hire. **9†.** To engage in battle. **10†.** To while away; occupy pleasantly.

II. *i.* To receive and care for guests; as, he *entertains* delightfully.

It is one thing to *entertain* and another to be entertaining.
C. D. WARNER *Little Journey in the World* ch. 10. [s. 1889.]

To *entertain*, in the sense here considered, is to engage and pleasantly occupy the attention; to *amuse* is to occupy the attention in a specially bright and cheerful way, often with that which excites merriment or laughter; as, he *entertained* us with an *amusing* story. To *divert* is to turn from serious thoughts or laborious pursuits to something that lightly and accessorily occupies the mind; one may be *entertained* or *amused* who has nothing serious or laborious from which to be *diverted*. To *recreate*, literally to re-create, is to restore mind or body to healthful activity that restores strength and energy for serious work. To *beguile* is, as it were, to cheat into cheer and comfort by something that insensibly draws thought or feeling away from pain or disquiet.

[< F. *entretenir*, < LL. *interteneo*, < L. *inter*, among, + *teneo*, hold.] SYN.: see ACCOMMODATE; AMUSE; CHERISH.

—en'ter-tain'a-ble, *a.* Capable of being entertained in the mind, as an opinion.—**en'ter-tain'er**, *n.*

en'ter-tain'ed, *pp.* Entertained. S. S.

en'ter-tain'ing, 1 en'ter-tān'ing; 2 ĕn'tĕr-tān'ĭng, *pa.* Of a character to entertain; amusing; diverting; as, an *entertaining* talker.—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

en'ter-tain'ment, 1 en'ter-tān'ment *or* -mant; 2 ĕn'tĕr-tān'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of receiving and caring for guests; hospitable accommodation in the inn or dwelling of a host; the furnishing of food, lodging, and service to a guest; as, the *entertainment* of a traveling company at the inn. **2.** A source or means of amusement; a diverting performance, especially a public performance, as a concert, drama, or the like. **3.** Pleasure afforded by an

amusing act or spectacle; amusement; as, mimicry is the source of much *entertainment* to men. **4.** The act of entertaining in the mind, as a proposal.

Give not entertainment to such sick fancies.

H. H. Milman *Fazio* act iii, sc. 1.

5. A social party; also, the refreshments provided for guests.

The *entertainment* being spread, the queen was led in.

Jane Porter *Scottish Chiefs* p. 497. [P. & c. 1831.]

6. [Archaic.] Spending (of time). **7.** Maintenance; employment; service. **8†.** Style of manner of reception; treatment; [< F. *entretènement*, < LL. *intertenementum* < *intertinere;* see ENTERTAIN.] **en"ter-tain'ŧ; en"ter-tayne'ŧ.** SYN.: see AMUSEMENT; BANQUET; FROLIC.

en"ter-take'ŧ, *n.* To entertain; to entertain. [Archaic.]

en"ter-tein'er, *n.* One who entertains.

en"ter-tein'ing, *a.* Interwoven.—**en'ter-view'ŧ,** *n.* Same as INTERVIEW.

en'thę-lism, 1 en'thi-izm; 2 ėn'thę-izm, *n. Philos.* The belief in the complete divine immanence in nature.

In contradistinction to Theism, Atheism, and especially to Pantheism, we call this conception of God *Entheism.*

Paul Carus *Homilies of Science* p. 97. [o. c. 1892.]

[< EN-[2] + Gr. *thęos,* god.] **en'thę-ist,** *n.*

en"thel-min'thę, 1 en"thel-min'thi; 2 ėn"thėl-min'thi, *n. pl.* Intestinal worms. [< ENT- + Gr. *helmin(th-)s,* worm.]

en"thel-min'thęs, *n.* **en"thę-min'thic,** *a.*

en"the-o-ma'ni-a, 1 en"thi-o-mē"ni-ə; 2 ėn"thę-o-mā"ni-ə, *n. Pathol.* Religious insanity. [< EN-[2] + Gr. *theos,* god, + *mania,* madness.]

en-thę'tic, 1 en-thet'ik; 2 ėn-thėt'ic, *a.* Introduced from without; communicated by inoculation; said of infectious diseases. [< Gr. *enthetikos,* fit for implanting, < *en,* in, + *tithėmi,* put.]

en'thla-sis, 1 en'thla-sis; 2 ėn'thla-sis, *n. Surg.* Comminuted fracture of the skull with depression of the bone on the brain. [< Gr. *enthlasis,* < *en,* in, + *thlaō,* crush.]

en-thrald, *pp.* Enthralled. S. S.

en-thral', 1 en-thrōl'; 2 ėn-thral', *vt.* **1.** To bring or hold under any overmastering influence: said of the mind or senses. **2.** To bring into slavery or bondage; enslave; as, the Hebrews were *enthralled* by the Egyptians. [< EN-[1] + THRALL.] **en-thral'.**—**en-thral'dom,** *n.* [Rare.] The state of being enthralled.—**en-thral'er,** *n.* —**en-thral'ment,** *n.* The act of enthralling, the state of being enthralled, or that which enthralls. **en-thrall'ment; en-throne',** 1 en-thrōn'; 2 ėn-thrōn' [EN-THRONE'ING.] **1.** To put upon or as upon a throne; raise to the throne; invest with sovereign power; make preeminent; as, to *enthrone* a king; to *enthrone* reason.

But mercy is above this sceptred sway,
It is *enthronèd* in the hearts of kings.

Shakespeare *Merchant of Venice* act iv, sc. 1.

2. *Eccl.* To install in an episcopal throne; induct, as a bishop. [< OF. *enthroner,* < *en* (< L. *in*), on, + *throne;* see THRONE.] **en-thro'nize†.—en-throne'ment,** *n.* The act of placing or the state of being placed on a throne.—**en-thro"ni-za'tion,** *n.* The act of inducting into office, of a bishop. See illus. in next column. **en-thro"ni-sa'tion†.**

Some ceremony was used in placing them [bishops] in the higher chair or throne, as it was called; so the term for it came to be called *enthronization.*

T. Powell *Apostolical Succession* p. 137. [S. & P.]

en-thuse', 1 en-thūz'; 2 ėn-thūz', *vt.* & *vi.* [Colloq., U. S.] To render enthusiastic; yield to or display enthusiasm.

en-thu'si-asm, 1 en'thū'zi-a-zm; 2 ėn-thū'si-ązm, *n.* **1.** Intense and rapturous feeling felt or displayed, either habitually or in a particular case, by individuals or by multitudes, especially as exhibited in ardent zeal for a person, principle, or cause; zealous admiration; earnestness; fervor; as, *enthusiasm* for art.

The precept had its use . . . but it could never inspire them [men] with an *enthusiasm* of humanity.

J. S. Stuart-Glennie *Euripides Homo* p. 175. [R. bros. 1866.]

Men have loved this religion [Christianity] with a passionate intensity beside which all other *enthusiasms* were cold.

Sydney Dobell *Balder Dream* p. 330. [bain. & s.]

2. [Colloq.] The object of enthusiastic pursuit or regard; as, music is his great *enthusiasm.* **3.** [Archaic.] Exalted or ecstatic feeling arising from supposed inspiration; divine fury or frenzy; possession; as, the *enthusiasm* of the sibyls. [< F. *enthousiasme,* < Gr. *enthousiasmos,* < *en,* in, + *theos,* god.] **en-thy'si-asm†.**

SYN.: ardor, devotedness, ecstasy, excitement, extravagance, fervency, fervor, frenzy, inspiration, intensity, passion, rapture, transport, vehemence, zeal. The old meaning of *enthusiasm* implies a pretended *inspiration,* an almost frantic *extravagance* in behalf of something supposed to be an expression of the divine will. This sense remains as the controlling one in the kindred noun *enthusiast. Enthusiasm* has now chiefly the meaning of an earnest and commendable *devotion* or an eager interest. Against the hindrances of the world, nothing great and good can be carried without a certain *fervor, intensity,* and *vehemence;* these joined with faith, courage, and hopefulness make *enthusiasm. Zeal* is burning *earnestness,* always tending to vigorous action with the added element of *enthusiasm,* but often without its hopefulness.—ANT.: calculation, calmness, caution, coldness, deadness, dulness, indifference, policy, prudence, timidity, wariness.

en-thu'si-ast, 1 en-thū'zi-ast; 2 ėn-thū'si-ąst, *n.* **1.** One who is prone to enthusiasm; one who is passionately devoted to a person, principle, or object; an ardent adherent or advocate. [Archaic.] One who is exhilarated by imagining himself to be under divine influence.

The first class [of rationalists] consider revelation a superstition and Jesus either an *enthusiast* or a deceiver.

J. F. Clarke *Ten Great Religions* p. 25. [c. & p. 1865.]

3. *Eccl.* See EUCHITE. [< F. *enthousiaste,* < Gr. *enthousiastės,* < *en,* in, + *theos,* god.] **en-thu'si-ast.**

en-thu"si-as'tic, 1 en-thū"zi-as'tik; 2 ėn-thū"si-ąs'tic, *a.* **1.** Given to enthusiasm; full of zeal and fervor; as, an *enthusiastic* lover of music. **2.** Characterized by enthusiasm; as, *enthusiastic* cooperation or applause. **3.** [Archaic.] Moved by or acting under the belief of divine inspiration or influence.

The ancients may have been right in regarding *Zeschylus* as an *enthusiastic* writer, obeying the impulse of the god within.

J. A. Symonds *Greek Poets* 1st ser. ii. p. 15. [s. & co. 1876.]

[< Gr. *enthousiastikos,* inspired, < *en,* in, + *theos,* god.] **en-thu"si-as'ti-cal†.—en-thu"si-as'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

en'thy-mem, 1 en'thi-mėm; 2 ėn'thy-mėm, *n.* **1.** An argument in which one of the premises of the syllogism is suppressed; an incomplete simple syllogism. "All men are mortal, therefore I shall die," is an example of an enthymeme, the minor premise, "I am a man," being omitted, but understood. See SYLLOGISM. **2.** In Aristotelian logic, a syllogism that is essentially probable or persuasive, whether one premise is suppressed or not.

[< L. *enthymema,* < Gr. *enthymēma,* < *en,* in, + *thymos,* mind.] **en'thy-mem†; en"thy-me'ma;.—en"thy-me-mat'ic, en"thy-me-mat'i-cal,** *a.*

en"thy-mar'phose, 1 en"thi-mär'fōz; 2 ėn"thy-mär'fōs, *n. Biol.* A sudden change in an organism; a mutation.

en-tice', 1 en-tais'; 2 ėn-tiç', *vt.* [EN-TICED'; EN-TIC'ING.] To lead or attempt to lead (especially to evil) by working on the desires, often, but not always, by holding out false hopes of some lawful pleasure or advantage; attract by allurements; persuade with promise or expectation held out; invite; as, to *entice* a man to drink. [< OF. *enticier, enticer,* < LL. *intitiare.* SYN.: see ALLURE; INVITE.—**en-tice'a-bl(e)',** *a.* **1.** Susceptible to enticement; **2†.** Adapted to entice; alluring.—**en-tic'er,** *n.*—**en-tice'ful,** *a.*—**en-tic'ing-ly,** *adv.*

en-tice'ment, 1 en-tais'ment *or* -ment; 2 ėn-tiç'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of enticing; the quality of being alluring; that which entices. **2.** The state or condition of being enticed. [OF., < *enticer,* entice.] SYN.: see ATTRACTION; BAIT; BLANDISHMENT.

en-tif'i-cal, 1 en-tif'i-kal; 2 ėn-tif'i-cal, *a.* Having the power to become actualized, or to result in entities; as, God's ideas are *entifical.*

en'ti-fy, 1 en'ti-fai; 2 ėn'ti-fi, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To regard and treat as an entity; ascribe actual or possible reality to. To cause to exist. [< LL. *ens* (see ENS) + -FY.]—**en"ti-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

en-tire', 1 en-tair'; 2 ėn-tir', *a.* **1.** Complete in all its parts; being without subtraction, abatement, or diminution; undivided; unbroken; unqualified; whole; as, he has *entire* control of the business; the vase was found *entire.* **2.** [Poet.] Free from admixture; unalloyed; pure. **3.** *Biol.* (1) Having the margin not serrated, as a leaf; (2) not divided into lobes. (3) Consisting of only one piece; as, an *entire* dorsal fin. **4.** *Math.* Integral: said of a whole number or quantity, or of an algebraic expression in which no operations but addition, subtraction, and multiplication are required. **5.** *Her.* (1) Extending to the sides of the shield, as the arms of a cross. (2) Without difference or mark of cadency: said of a shield, escutcheon, or banner. **6.** *Skating.* Commencing and ending at the same place: said of a tuition. **7.** [Eng.] Designating that the malt liquor trade of a public house, hotel, or inn is tied to a certain brewery; see



Enthronization of St. Remigius as Bishop of Reims.
(From a 10th-century tapestry.)

TIED; TIED HOUSE. **8.** Uncastrated; as, an *entire* horse. **9†.** Honest; sincere; faithful. **10†.** Unfeigned; hearty; earnest. [< F. *entier,* < L. *integer;* see INTEGER.] **en-tire'ly,** 1 en-tair'li; 2 ėn-tir'li, *adv.* **1.** In an entire, full, total, unbroken, undiminished, undivided, unimpaired, whole.—ANT: broken, divided, fractured, impaired, incomplete, partial, severed, tattered, unfinished, wanting.

—**entire beer,** porter: the former name.—**en-tire's wheat',** *a.* Containing a considerable portion of the bran besides the farinaceous material: said of flour. See FLOUR.

en-tire', *n.* **1.** The whole; the entirety.

The *entire* of that night I could not sleep.

Lever *Harry Lorrequer* p. 68. [w. l. & co.]

2. [Eng.] *Brewing.* (1) Porter: from the fact that it was formerly made by combining ale, beer, and twopenny; now relegated to use as an advertising term. (2) The ale, beer, and porter of one brewery, as sold to a tied houses: as, Barclay & Perkins's *entire.* See TIED; TIED HOUSE. **3.** An uncastrated horse.

en-tire'ly, 1 en-tair'li; 2 ėn-tir'li, *adv.* Without diminution, exception, or qualification; wholly; completely; quite; altogether; honestly. **en-tire'ŧ.**

en-tire'ness, 1 en-tair'nes; 2 ėn-tir'nės, *n.* **1.** The state of being whole, complete, or unbroken; as, the Union indivisible in its *entireness.* **2.** [Archaic.] Wholeness of heart; integrity.

The essence of friendship is *entireness,* a total magnanimity and trust. Emerson *Essays* p. 174. [h. m. & co. 1890.]

en-tire'ty, 1 en-tair'ti; 2 ėn-tir'ti, *n.* **1.** Entireness. **2.** That which is entire; a whole; a complete thing.

Taylor states, that Burke first employed the word *entirety.* In the form *entierty* it occurs in Hudibras.

Fitzedward Hall *Modern English* p. 43. [s. 1873.]

en-tir'er-ty†. SYN.: see AGGREGATE.—**estate in entirety,** the tenancy created by conveying lands to a husband and wife. Being one person in law, they are seized each of the entire estate, so that neither can sell without the consent of the other, and the survivor takes the whole.

en-ti'ris, 1 en-tai'ris; 2 ėn-ti'ris, *n. Anat.* The inner or pigmentary layer of the iris. [< ENT- + IRIS.]

en'ti-ta-tive, } 1 en'ti-tə-tiv; 2 ėn'ti-tą-tiv, *a. Metaph.*
en'ti-ta-tiv, } Pertaining to the existence of anything; belonging to an entity; substance considered without regard to its being an object of consciousness, especially as opposed to the merely objective; as, form and matter are *entitative* properties.—**en'ti-ta-tiv-ly,** *adv.*

en-ti'tle, 1 en-tai'tl; 2 ėn-ti'tl, *vt.* [-TLED; -TLING.] **1.** To give a title, name, or definite designation to; name; designate; denominate; call: most frequently in the past participle; as, the poem *entitled* "Paradise Lost." **2.** To bestow a claim or right upon; give a right to receive or require; as, his rank *entitles* him to respect.

An immortality of a whole generation is more than most writers are *entitled* to expect.

Holmes *Over the Teacups* ch. 12, p. 305. [H. M. & co. 1891.]

3†. To ascribe; attribute. **4†.** To attach; appropriate. [< F. *intituler,* < LL. *intitulo,* < L. *in,* in, + *titulus,* title.] **en-ti'tule'ŧ; en-ti'tle'.**

en'ti-ty, 1 en'ti-ti; 2 ėn'ti-ti, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** Any being, thing, or mind conceived of as actually existent and without reference to its distinguishing attributes, properties, or accidents; mere being: sometimes used collectively, all being as, space, time, matter, and force are *entities,* or forms of *entity.*

The soul is a created, living, thinking . . . persistent *entity.*

Rev. Thomas Reade *Study of Facts* p. 162. [sh. & co. 1878.]

2. With earlier metaphysicians, sometimes: (1) The being or existence of a thing as distinguished from the thing itself and its qualities. (2) The essential nature of a thing; that which makes it to be what it is; its specific being; quiddity.

Animals had their *entity,* which was animality. Men had their *entity,* which was called humanity.

Kay *Vanity of Philos.* p. 162. [sh. & co. 1878.]

(3) That which actually exists. **3.** Any individual fact or conception regarded as complete in itself; as, a clinical or pathological *entity.* [< LL. *entitas,* < *ent-as;* see ENS.] **en'ti-tiet,** actual or real entity; an entity in the most literal and primary sense; that which really exists.— **possible or imaginary e.,** that which does not exist, but is possible to be, and which, if it did exist, would correspond to our conception of it.

en'to-, ent-, 1 en'to-, ent-; 2 ėn'to-, ėnt-. From Greek *entos,* within, interior (< *en,* in); combining forms. [See also words in the ENDO- and ENTOZOO- groups.—**en'to-blast,** *n.* 1. The innermost of the layers of the blastoderm; the endoderm. **2†.** The nucleolus of a cell.—**en'to-blas'tic,** *a.*—**En"to-bran'chi-a,** *n. pl. Crust.* A section of pedunculate tænioglossate gastropods with gills wholly internal, as in all except *Valvatidæ.*—**en"to-bran'chi-ate,** *a.*—**en"to-bran'chi-nal,** *a.* [Rare.]—**en"to-bran'chi-ous,** *a.* Internal branch of the main bronchus.—**en"to-cal-ca'ne-al,** *a. Anat.* Relating to or situated at the inner side of the calcaneum.—**en"to-ca-rot'id,** *a.* The internal carotid artery.—**en"to-cele,** *n. Med.* Morbid displacement of an intestine or omentum; internal hernia.—**En'to-cha,** *n. pl.* A group of teetibranchiate gastropods.—**en'to-chan,** *a.*—**en"to-cho-rol'de-a,** *n. Anat.* The inner layer of the choroid coat of the eye.—**en"toc-ne'mi-al,** *a. Anat.* Relating to or situated at the outer side of the tibia.—**en'to-cœle,** *n. Zool.* That portion of the gut-cavity of certain polyps which is inclosed between pair of mesenteries: opposed to *ectocœle.*—**en"to-cu'il-an,** *a.* Appearing within the ventricles of the brain.—**en"to-cœ'lic,** *a.* Same as ENTHECOLIC.—**En"to-ba'na,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of parasitic gastropods, variously affiliated, especially to the nudibranchiates, with a turreted operculated embryonic shell, soon lost, and then worm-shaped: parasitic in holothurians.—**en"to-cra'nial,** *a.*—**en"to-con'choid,** *a.*—**en"to-con'dyle,** *n.* The internal condyle of a bone.—**en"to-con'dy-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an entocondyle.—**entocondyle cavity,** the depression receiving the entocondyle.—**en"to-con'dy-loid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the inner side of a condyle.—**en"to-co'nid,** *n. Anat.* The inner of the posterior cusps of a molar tooth.—**en"to-cor'ne-a,** *n.* The delicate inner layer of the cornea.—**en"to-cra'ni-al,** *a.* Situated within the cranium.—**en"to-cu'ne-i-form,** *n.* The internal cuneiform bone of the foot.—**en"to-cy-e'mate,** *n.* Endocyemate.—**en'to-cyst,** *n.* Endocyst.—**en'to-derm,-mal,** *a.*, etc. Same as ENDODERM.—**en"to-ec'tad,** *adv.* Within outward.—**en"to-gas'tric,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the interior of the gastric cavity of some animals.—**entogastric gemmation or proliferation,** a process of asexual reproduction in certain dinoflagores by which a bud grows from and passes on through the gastric cavity.—**en-log'e-nous,** *a.* Same as ENDOGENOUS.—**en"to-glo-so'i,** *n. pl.* Situated within the tongue, as the glossohyal bone.—**en"to-glos'sal,** *a.*

—**en"to-glos'sum,** *n. Ornith.* The anterior bone of the hyoid apparatus in a bird, situated within the tongue.—**en"to-hy'al,** *n.* Same as BASIHYAL.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

en-tol'ŧ, *n.* To entwine.

en-toi're, } 1 en-toi'or; 2 ėn-toi'ər, *a. Her.* Charged, as a
en-toy're, } bordure, with lifeless objects (annulets, etc.).

En"to-lith'i-a, *n. pl. Protoz.* A section of radiolarians with a siliceous skeleton partly inside the central capsule.—**en"to-lith'ic,** *a.* 1. Situated inside or partly inside the central capsule, as the skeleton of radiolarians. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Entolithia.*

en-tomb', 1 en-tūm'; 2 ėn-tomb', *vt.* To place in or as in a tomb or sepulcher; bury; as, to *entomb* the dead. [< OF. *entomber,* < LL. *intumbo,* < L. *in,* in, + *tumulus;* see TUMULUS.] SYN.: see BURY.—**en-tomb'er,** *n.*—**en-tomb'ment,** *n.* The act of entombing, or the state of being entombed; specif., the burial of Christ, represented in art.

en'to-mere, *n. Embryol.* One of the darker and more granular segments derived from the primitive ovum. Dividing more slowly, they are overcapped and included by the other segments or ectomeres. See illus. under BLASTULA.—**en'to-mer'ic,** *a.*—**en'to-mes'o-blast,** *n.* The undifferentiated cells or cell-layer from which arise the true endoblast and mesoblast.—**en"to-mo'ra,** *n. pl.* [Rare.] *Ornith.* The inner face of the long bone of the shank or so-called tarsus of a bird.

en-tom'ic, 1 en-tom'ik; 2 ėn-tōm'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to insects; entomological. [< Gr. *entomon;* see ENTOMO-.]

en-tom'i-cal.

En-tom'i-dæ, 1 en-tom'i-dē; 2 ėn-tōm'i-dē, *n. pl. Paleon.* A family of Carboniferous ostracoid crustaceans having strongly convex reniform or ovate shells with a well-marked depression near the center of the dorsal region, there are two frequent in Devonian formations. **En'to-mis,** *n.* (z. g.) [< Gr. *entomos;* see ENTOMO-.]

en-tom'o-, 1 en-tom'o-; 2 ėn-tōm'o-. From Greek *entomon,* an insect (prop. neut. of *entomos,* cut into, < *en,* in, + *temnō,* cut): a combining form. [See also the two words in the group under ENTO-, ENT-, and words beginning with *entomo-,* following this group in vocabulary place.] —**En"to-mo-con'chi-dæ,** *n. pl. Paleon.* A family of Carboniferous ostracoid crustaceans with subglobose, unequally valved shells, whose anterior edge is truncated and the central margin incurved so as to form a slit. **En"to-mo-con'chus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**En"to-mo-cra'ni-a,** *n. pl. Ich.* The *Lepidocaridæ.*—**en"to-mog'e-nous,** *a.* Having their growth in or onInsects, as certain fungi.—**en"to-mog'ra-phy,** *n.* A description

of or treatise upon insects. **2.** The life-history of an insect. — **en"to-mo-graph'ic,** *a.*— **en'to-moid.** **I.** *a.* Resembling an insect. **II.** *n.* Something like or likened to an insect, as certain leaves.— **en-tom'o-lin,** *n.* Same as CHITIN. **en-tom'o-line‡.**— **en-tom'o-lite,** *n.* A fossil of or like an insect, as a trilobite. **en-tom'o-lith‡.**— **en-tom"o-lith'ic,** *a.* **en-tom"o-lit'ic‡.**

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

en"to-mol'o-gy, 1 en"to-mol'o-jɪ; 2 ĕn"to-mŏl'o-ġy, *n.* **1.** The branch of zoology that treats of insects. See INSECT; ZOOLOGY. **2.** A treatise on this science. [< ENTOMO- + -LOGY.]— **en"to-mo-log'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to entomology. **en"to-mo-log'ic‡.**— **-ly,** *adv.*— **en"to-mol'o-gist,** *n.* A student of or one versed in entomology. — **en"to-mol'o-gize,** *vi.* To study entomology; collect insects for scientific investigation.

en"to-mom'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring insects. — **En"to-moph'a-ga,** *n. pl.* *Zool.* **1.** A division of terebrant hymenopters which lay their eggs in other insects upon which their larvæ feed, including *Spiculifera* and *Tubulifera*. **2.** *Mam.* (1) A section of edentates including all except the sloths. (2) A suborder of marsupials with teeth of three kinds and a cæcum, including the American opossums and the bandicoots. (3) The *Animalivora*.— **en"to-moph'a-gan,** *a.* & *n.*— **en"to-moph'a-gous,** *a.* **1.** Feeding on insects; insectivorous. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Entomophaga*.— **En"to-moph'i-la,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* In Ashmead's classification, a group of *Hymenoptera* embracing the families of predaceous wasps, characterized by having the hypopygium entire, the pronotum short of the tegulæ, and slender tarsi.— **en"to-moph'i-lous,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Insect-loving; said of those flowers that are especially adapted for fertilization by the agency of insects.

Delpino has accordingly classified flowers into Anemophilous and *Entomophilous;* literally, wind-lovers and insect-lovers.
ASA GRAY *Structural Botany* vol. i, ch. 6, § 4, p. 217. [I. B. & CO.]

2. *Phytogeog.* Parasitic on insects; said of certain fungi.— **en"to-moph'i-ly,** *n.* *Bot.* **1.** Condition of being entomophilous. **2.** Pollination of plants through the agency of insects.— **En"to-moph'tho-ra,** *n.* *Bot.* A genus of fungi, typical of the family *Entomophthoraceæ*, but assigned by some botanists to Empusa. These fungi are parasitic on certain insects and destroy them in large numbers.— **En"to-moph"tho-ra'ce-æ,** *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of fungi (order *Entomophthorales*) characterized by the production of stout hyphæ containing oil. Many of the species develop parasitically on insects, destroying common house-flies, for example, by attaching them to glass and covering them with whitish conidia.— **en"to-moph"tho-ra'ceous,** *a.*— **En"to-moph"tho-ra'les,** *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of phycomycetous fungi, consisting of only one family, the *Entomophthoraceæ*. Reproduction is both sexual and asexual. **En"to-moph"tho-rin'e-æ‡.**— **en"to-moph'tho-rous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a fungus of the genus *Entomophthora*. — **en"to-moph'y-tous,** *a.* Produced in or upon insects; entomogenous.— **en"to-mo'sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* A disease caused by a parasitic insect.— **En"to-mo-spo'ri-um,** *n.* *Bot.* A form-genus of fungi, leaf-parasites, belonging to the *Fungi imperfecti*. *E. maculata* is destructive to pear- and quince-trees and their fruits.— **En"to-mos'te-ga,** *n. pl.* *Protoz.* An order of foraminifers having chambers superimposed upon two alternating axes forming a spiral. — **en"to-mos'te-gous,** *a.*— **En"to-mos'to-ma,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* A division of siphonostomatous tænioglossate gastropods with the shell notched in front, as in cerithiids.— **en"to-mos-tom'a-tous,** *a.*— **En"to-mos'tra-ca,** *n. pl.* *Crust.* A primary division of crustaceans, especially a subclass contrasted with *Malacostraca*, and including the ostracods, branchiopods, copepods, and cirripeds.— **en"to-mos'tra-can,** *a.* & *n.*— **en"to-mos'tra-cous,** *a.*— **en'to-mo-tax"y,** *n.* Preparation of insects for preservation.— **en"to-mot'o-my,** *n.* **1.** Dissection of insects. **2.** Study of the anatomy of insects.— **en"to-mot'o-mist,** *n.*



An Entomostracan. 24/1

en-tone', en-tone'ment, etc. Same as INTONE, etc.

en-ton'ic, 1 en-ton'ɪk; 2 ĕn-tŏn'ic, *a.* *Pathol.* Having high tension; strained. [< Gr. *entonos*, stretched, < *en*, in, + *teinō*, stretch.]

en"to-par'a-site, *n.* See ENDOPARASITE.— **en"to-par"a-sit'ic,** *a.*— **en"to-pe-riph'er-al,** *a.* Located within the periphery of the body: said of feelings caused by internal disturbances.— **en"toph-thal'mi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the interior portions of the eye.— **en'to-phy"tal, en'to-phyte,** etc. Same as ENDOPHYTAL, etc.— **en-top'ic,** *a.* *Med.* Being or taking place in the normal position.— **en'to-plasm,** *n.* Same as ENDOPLASM.— **en"to-plas'tic,** *a.*— **en"to-plas'tron,** *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] *Herp.* A median plate of the carapace of a chelonian, as a turtle, between the epiplastra and hyoplastra.— **En"to-proc'ta,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* Same as ENDOPROCTA.— **en"to-proc'tous,** *a.*— **en"top-ter'y-goid.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the entopterygoid. **II.** *n.* The internal pterygoid bone, process, or muscle.— **en-top'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the interior of the eye or to the perception of objects dependent on the eye itself, and not on anything external to it; as, *entoptic* phenomena.— **en-top'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **en-top'tics,** *n.* The science of the eye with reference to its interior functions and the phenomena of visual perception.— **en-top'to-scope,** *n.* An apparatus designed to discover the interior parts of the eye, especially by means of causing shadows to be thrown on the retina.— **en"top-tos'co-py,** *n.* Examination of the structures of the internal eye by means of an autoscope.— **en-top"to-scop'ic,** *a.*— **en"to-ret'i-na,** *n.* *Anat.* The inner or nervous layer of the retina.— **ent-or'gan-ism,** *n.* Any form of organism parasitic within another.— **en"to-scle'rite,** *n.* *Entom.* A sclerite wholly internal.— **en'to-sep"tum,** *n.* *Zool.* A septum developed within an entocœle in certain corals: opposed to *exoseptum*.— **en"to-so-le'ni-an,** *a.* Having an internal neck or tube, as some foraminifers.— **en"to-sphe'nal,** *n.* Same as BASISPHENOID.— **en"to-sphe'noid,** *n.* *Anat.* The entocuneiform.— **en'to-sphere,** *n.* *Cytol.* A centrosome: so named by Ziegler. — **en"to-ster'nite,** *n.* An internal cartilaginous plate for the support of various muscles, as in scorpions and king-crabs.— **en"to-ster'num,** *n.* **1.** *Herp.* The entoplastron. **2.** *Entom.* The internal sternal processes of the thorax collectively, or any one of those processes.— **en"to-ster'nal,** *a.* — **en"tos-to'sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Same as ENDOSTOSIS.— **en"to-ten'ta-cle,** *n.* One of the radially distributed tentacles rising from the entocœles of a coral-polyp.— **en"to-tho'rax,** *n.* *Entom.* Same as ENDOTHORAX.— **en-tot'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the interior of the ear.— **en-tot'ri-ceps,** *n.* [-CIP'I-TES, *pl.*] The inner head of the triceps muscle of the arm.— **En-tot'ro-phi,** *n. pl.* Same as ENTOGNATHI.— **en-tot'ro-phous,** *a.*— **en"to-tym-pan'ic,** *a.* *Anat.* Situated within the tympanum; as, the *entotympanic* membrane.

en"tou"rage', 1 an"tū'rāʒ'; 2 än"tu'räzh', *n.* [F.] **1.** Associates, companions, or followers collectively. **2.** Surroundings; environment.

en"-tout"-cas', 1 an"-tū"-kɑs'; 2 än"-tu"-cäs', *n.* [F.] A sunshade which may be used as an umbrella.

En"to-zo'a, 1 en"to-zō'ə; 2 ĕn"to-zō'a, *n. pl.* *Zool.* Animals parasitic within the bodies of others. [< ENTO- + Gr. *zōon*, animal.]— **en"to-zo'an.** **I.** *a.* Entozoic. **II.** *n.* One of the *Entozoa*. **en"to-zo-a'ri-an‡.**— **en"to-zo'ic,** *a.* **1.** Living within another animal; of, pertaining to, or caused by *Entozoa*. **2.** *Bot.* Living within an animal, as many endophytes. **en"to-zo'al‡; en"to-zo'i-cal‡.**— **en"to-zo-ol'o-gy,** *n.* That branch of zoology which treats of entozoans. — **en"to-zo-o-log'i-cal,** *a.*— **en"to-zo-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **en"to-zo-ol'o-gist,** *n.*— **en"to-zo'on,** *n.* [-ZO'A, *pl.*] An entozoan.

A disorder known as the staggers, of which many thousands of sheep have died annually, is caused by an *entozoon* which presses on the brain. SPENCER *Education* ch. 1, p. 50. [A. 1889.]

— **en"to-zo-ot'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to entozoa.

en'tr'acte, 1 ān'tr-akt; 2 än'tr-ăct, *n.* [F.] **1.** The time between two acts of a play or opera. **2.** A musical interlude, dance, or the like, performed between acts.

en-tra'da, 1 en-trā'da; 2 ĕn-trä'dä, *n.* [Sp.] [P. I.] A justice of the peace of the third class.

en-trail'†, *vt.* To twist together; entwine. **en-trayl'†.**— **en-trail'**[1]**†,** *n.* Entanglement.

en'trail[2], 1 en'trēl; 2 ĕn'trāl, *n.* [Rare.] An internal organ: singular of ENTRAILS. **in'trail†.**

en'trails, 1 en'trēlz; 2 ĕn'trāls, *n. pl.* **1.** The internal parts of an animal; viscera; especially, the intestines. **2.** Figuratively, the internal parts of any object or body; as, the *entrails* of the globe. [< F. *entrailles*, < LL. *intralia*, *intranea*, < L. *interanea*, neut. pl. of *interaneus*, interior, < *inter*, within.] **in'trails†.**

en-train'[1], 1 en-trēn'; 2 ĕn-trān', *vt.* & *vi.* To put or go aboard a railway-train; as, to *entrain* troops.

en-train'[2], *vt.* **1.** [Rare.] To drag after oneself; draw along. **2†.** To entail as a consequence. [< F. *entrainer*, < *en-* (see EN-[1]) + *trainer*; see TRAIN, *v.*]

en-train'er, 1 en-trēn'ər; 2 ĕn-trān'ẽr, *n.* *Mech.* A carbureter.

en-train'ment, 1 en-trēn'ment *or* mənt; 2 ĕn-trān'ment, *n.* **1.** A drawing over; specif., in sugar-making, the carrying over of particles of sirup or sugar by the steam exhausted from the vacuum-pans. **2.** A placing on a railroad-train, as of a body of troops with its equipment.

en-tram'mel, *vt.* Same as TRAMMEL.

en-trance', 1 en-trɑns'; 2 ĕn-trȧnç', *vt.* [EN-TRANCED', **en-transe**[P], EN-TRANST'[S]; EN-TRANC'ING, EN-TRANS'ING[P].] **1.** To put into a state of ecstasy; carry away, as in a trance; ravish with delight; transport; fascinate; charm; enrapture; as, he was *entranced* with her beauty. **2.** To throw into a trance; as, the medium was *entranced*. [< EN-[1] + TRANCE[1].] **Syn.:** see CHARM.— **Prep.:** entranced *in* thought; *with* ambition.— **en-tranc'ed-ly,** *adv.*— **en-trance'ment,** *n.*— **en-tranc'ing,** *pa.*— **en-tranc'ing-ly,** *adv.*

en'trance, 1 en'trans; 2 ĕn'tranç, *n.* **1.** The act of entering, in any sense; the act of passing from the outside to the interior of anything; a going or coming in; as, the *entrance* of an actor upon the stage; *entrance* into society. **2.** Any passage through which one enters into a house or other enclosed place; any place of ingress; as, a rear *entrance;* the *entrance* to a harbor inlet.

The principal *entrances* to the chambers were . . . formed by gigantic winged bulls and lions with human heads. A. H. LAYARD *Nineveh and its Remains* vol. ii, p. 202. [G. P. P. 1852.]

3. The right or power of entering; admission; entrée; as, free *entrance*.

'Tis some visitor entreating *entrance* at my chamber door.
POE *The Raven* st. 3.

4. The entering of a ship or her cargo at the custom-house of a port; entry: opposed to *clearance*. **5.** The bow of a vessel, or the line of its fore body under the load-line: contradistinguished from *run*. **6†.** The act of entering, as in a book; record; entry. [OF., < *entrant*, ppr. of OF. and F. *entrer;* see ENTER.] **en'ter-ance†.**

Syn.: access, accession, adit, admission, admittance, door, doorway, entry, gate, gateway, ingress, inlet, introduction, opening, penetration, portal. *Entrance* refers merely to the fact of passing from without to within some enclosure; *admission* and *admittance* refer to entering by or with some one's consent, or at least to opportunity afforded by some one's act or neglect. We may effect or force an *entrance*, but not *admittance* or *admission;* those we gain, procure, obtain, secure, win. *Admittance* refers to place, *admission* refers also to position, privilege, favor, friendship, etc. An intruder may gain *admittance* to the hall of a society, who would not be allowed *admission* to its membership. *Entrance* is also used figuratively for setting out upon some career, or becoming a member of some organization; as, we speak of one's *entrance* upon college life, or of *entrance* into the ministry. See ACCESS.— **Ant.:** departure, egress, ejection, exclusion, exit, expulsion, refusal, rejection, withdrawal.— **Prep.:** *into* a place; *on* or *upon* a work or course of action, *into* or *upon* office; *into* battle; *by* or *through* the door; *within* the gates; *into* or *among* the company.

— **en'trance-block",** *n.* A three-cornered piece of board for regulating the size of the entrance to a beehive.— **e.-cone,** *n.* *Embryol.* The conical elevation on the surface of the egg formed by the rush of protoplasm toward the point at which the spermatozoon strikes the egg and into which the sperm head passes.— **e.-hall,** *n.* The vestibule of a house or building. **en'trance-way",** *n.* A means of entrance.— **Great E.** (*Gr. Ch.*), the procession bringing in the elements in the eucharistic service.— **Little E.** (*Gr. Ch.*), the procession bringing in the gospels in the eucharistic service.

en'trant, 1 en'trant; 2 ĕn'trant. **I.** *a.* Entering; admitting. **II.** *n.* One who enters; a beginner; especially, a new member of some society. [F.; see ENTRANCE, *n.*]

en-trap', 1 en-trap'; 2 ĕn-trăp', *vt.* To take or catch in a trap; entangle or take captive by trick or artifice; insnare; as, to *entrap* a bird; to *entrap* a rogue. **in-trap'†.** **Syn.:** see CATCH; DECEIVE.— **Prep.:** entrap *by* a trick *into* confession.— **en-trap'ment,** *n.*— **en-trap'per,** *n.*— **en-trap'ping-ly,** *adv.*

en-trapt', *pp.* Entrapped. S. S.

en-treas'ure†, *vt.* To store in a treasury; treasure up.

en-treat', 1 en-trīt'; 2 ĕn-trēt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To solicit with earnestness and importunity; beseech; pray; implore; as, I *entreat* you to let me go.

He *entreated* me again; but finding that he could not prevail, he suffered me to come out.
W. BESANT *For Faith and Freedom* ch. 35, p. 267. [H. 1888.]

2. To present an appeal or entreaty for; ask as a favor earnestly; supplicate; as, I *entreat* your permission to go. **3.** [Archaic.] To prevail upon; persuade by entreaty. **4.** [Archaic.] To act toward; treat; as, "Poor Wulfnoth! do they not *entreat* thee well?" TENNYSON *Harold*. **5†.** To amuse; beguile. **6†.** To treat of; discuss.

II†. *i.* **1.** To make supplication; sue; plead. **2.** To treat or negotiate. **3.** To treat a subject; discourse. [< OF. *entraiter*, treat of, < *en*, (< L. *in*) in, + *traiter;* see TREAT, *v.*] **en-trete'†.** **Syn.:** see APPEAL; BEG; PRAY.— **Prep.:** entreat *for* a favor; *for* (in behalf of) another person: entreat *of* a person to do: more commonly absolute; as, *entreat* one to do, give, etc.— **en-treat'a-bl(e**[P], *a.* Susceptible to entreaty.— **en-treat'a-bl(e-ness**[P], *n.*— **en-treat'er,** *n.*— **en-treat'ful†,** *a.* Full of entreaty.— **en-treat'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **en-treat'iv(e**[S], *a.* [Rare.] Of the nature of entreaty.— **en-treat'ment,** *n.* [Archaic.] Personal treatment.

en-treat'y, 1 en-trīt'ɪ; 2 ĕn-trēt'y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ɪz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** An earnest request; urgent solicitation; supplication; as, he turned a deaf ear to their *entreaties*. **2†.** Treatment; usage. **3†.** Negotiation. **4†.** Handling or discussion. **en-treat'†.** **Syn.:** see PETITION.

en"tre-chat', 1 ān"tr-shā'; 2 än"tr-chä', *n.* [F.] A caper in dancing; especially, a striking of the feet together.

en"trée', 1 an"trē'; 2 än"tre', *n.* [F.] **1.** The act of entering; entry; entrance. **2.** The privilege of entering as a visitor; admission.

If you become acquainted with one respectable family you have a general *entrée* into the entire social circle.
J. ROSS BROWNE *Land of Thor* ch. 26, p. 288. [H. 1867.]

3. A subordinate dish brought in between courses, or along with or before a principal dish, at a dinner; a side-dish; as, an *entrée* of cutlets. **4.** *Mus.* An introduction; specif., the opening piece of an opera or a ballet, which precedes the overture.

en"tre-mets', 1 ān"tr-mē'; 2 än"tr-me', *n. pl.* [F.] **1.** A side-dish or side-dishes; especially, a made dish served after the roast. **2.** A medieval short drama or burlesque. **3.** An interlude. **en"tre-met'‡.**

En"tre-Mi'nho-e-Dou'ro, *n.* Same as MINHO.

en-trench', 1 en-trench'; 2 ĕn-trĕnch', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fortify or protect with defensive works, as with a trench or ditch and wall; surround or shelter with or as with entrenchments; as, the army *entrenched* itself; superstitions *entrenched* in ignorance. The spelling *intrench* is used especially in the military sense. **2.** To make a trench or trenches in or on; furrow; cut; as, to *entrench* the ground.

II. *i.* To encroach or trespass; trench; as, to *entrench* upon another's rights. **in-trench'‡.**

In city life, especially, late habits *intrench* terribly upon the time that ought to be devoted to sleep.
J. M. BUCKLEY *Oats or Wild Oats?* p. 236. [H. 1885.]

en-trench'ment, 1 en-trench'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĕn-trĕnch'ment, *n.* **1.** A breastwork or parapet of earth and the ditch or trench from which the earth was taken, or any defensive work not less than this: commonly in the plural. **2.** Figuratively, any defense or protection. **3.** The act or process of entrenching, or the state of being entrenched. **4.** Encroachment or infringement; trespass. In the military sense, often spelled *intrenchment*. **In-trench'ment‡.**

en"tre-pas', 1 an"tr-pā'; 2 än"tr-pä', *n.* [F.] *Manège.* A gait between a walk and a trot; an amble.

en"tre-pôt', 1 an"tr-pō'; 2 än"tr-pō', *n.* [F.] **1.** A distributing commercial center, whether a seaport or an inland town; especially, a port where goods are stored until reexported or until duties are paid. **2.** A depot or storehouse; also, temporary storage.

en"tre-pre-neur', 1 an"tr-prə-nūr'; 2 än"tr-pre-nûr', *n.* [F.] **1.** One who starts and conducts an enterprise; also, a contractor, as the intermediary between capital and labor. See UNDERTAKER.

We have . . . been obliged to resort to the French language for a word to designate the person who organizes and directs the productive factors, and we call such a one an *entrepreneur*.
R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* p. 170. [CHAUT. 1889.]

2. One who originates and manages entertainments, especially, musical productions; an impresario. **3.** The manager of a public musical institution. **en"tre-pre-nour'†.**

En'tre Ri'os, 1 en'trē rī'os; 2 ĕn'tre rī'ōs. A province of Argentine Republic; 28,784 sq. m.; capital, Parana.

en'tre-sol", 1 en'tər-sol" *or* (*F.*) an"tr-sōl'; 2 ĕn'ter-sŏl" *or* (*F.*) än"tr-sŏl', *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A half story or mezzanine, especially one next above the ground floor.

In France, immediately above the ground floor, or rez-de-chaussée, is the *entresol*, equivalent to the Italian mezzonino.
B. ST. JOHN *Purple Tints of Paris* vol. i, p. 41. [C. & H. 1854.]

en-trike'†, *vt.* To entangle; complicate. **en-trick'†.**

en'tro-chite, 1 en'tro-kait; 2 ĕn'tro-cīt, *n.* A wheel-like joint of an encrinite or fossil crinoid. [< EN-[2] + Gr. *trochos*, wheel, < *trechō*, run.] **en'tro-chus‡.**— **en'tro-chal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing entrochites.

en-tro'pi-on, 1 en-trō'pɪ-on; 2 ĕn-trō'pi-ŏn, *n.* *Pathol.* Introversion of the eyelid. [< Gr. *entropia;* see ENTROPY.] **en-tro'pi-um‡.**— **en-tro'pi-on-ize,** *vt.*

en'tro-pous, 1 en'tro-pus; 2 ĕn'tro-pŭs, *a.* **1.** *Entom.* Especially adapted for pollinating flowers: said of bees, hawk-moths, and some other insects: contrasted with *allotropous* and *hemitropus*. **2.** *Bot.* Adapted for pollination by such insects: said of certain flowers.

en'tro-py, 1 en'tro-pɪ; 2 ĕn'tro-py, *n.* *Physics.* In thermodynamics, a property of a body, expressed as a mathematical quantity which remains constant when a gas or other body changes its volume or does work without any heat entering or leaving it, but which, if a small amount of heat enters or leaves the body, is increased or diminished proportionally to this amount divided by the absolute temperature. Its abbreviation is the Greek letter ϕ.

Since heat always flows from a higher to a lower temperature, a body that gains heat always gains more entropy than is lost by the body losing that heat; hence, with every flow of heat the total entropy of a system of bodies rises, and thus tends toward a maximum. Owing to a misapprehension of the meaning of Clausius, the inventor of the term, *entropy* has been used also to mean available energy, by Tait, Maxwell, and others, but these writers subsequently returned to the original definition, which is now accepted as standard.

Clausius has called this constant transformation of motion into heat, *entropy*, and has formulated this law in these terms, 'The *entropy* of the Universe tends towards a maximum state.'
JANET *Final Causes* tr. by Affleck, bk. i, ch. 6, p. 190. [S. 1883.]

[< Gr. *entropia*, turning toward, < *en*, in, + *trepō*, turn.]

— **entropy leakage** (*Physics*), dissipation of heat-energy in a medium, in consequence of its expansion.— **increase of e.,** see quotation under ENTROPY.

en-trust', 1 en-trust'; 2 ĕn-trŭst', *vt.* **1.** To commit with confidence; give in trust; confide; as, I *entrust* my life to you. **2.** To place in charge; commit something to as a trust: followed by *with* before the thing given in charge; as, to *entrust* one *with* a secret. **Syn.:** see COMMIT. — **Prep.:** entrust a treasure *to* one; entrust him *with* a treasure.

en'try, 1 en'tri; 2 ĕn'try, *n.* [EN'TRIES, 1 -triz; 2 -tris, *pl.*] **1.** The act of coming or going in; entrance; as, his *entry* was a signal for applause; also, the right or privilege of entering, especially as an accepted visitor; entrée. **2.** A place of entrance; especially, a small hall or anteroom between an outer door and the main apartments of a house. **3.** In a building having several entrances, each leading to a separate section, any one of such sections. **4.** A formal or ceremonial entrance, as of a king or conqueror into a city. **5.** The act of entering anything in a register, list, or record, or the thing, name, or statement entered. **6.** Entrée or admission.

He said that that man had the *entry*—the entray as he called it—to the best houses in New York.

E. EGGLESTON *Faith Doctor* p. 66. [A. 1891.]

7. *Law.* (1) The act of reporting at a custom-house, as prescribed by law, the arrival of a ship in port and the nature of her cargo. (2) The act of assuming actual possession of lands or tenements as a right. (3) The act of feloniously or wrongfully going upon or into the premises of another; one of the two acts essential to the completion of the offense of burglary, the other being breaking. The intrusion of any part of the body or of an instrument held in the hand legally constitutes an *entry*. (4) A record of any order or action had by or before a court; as, *entry* of a verdict. (5) The filing of a prescribed application at a land-office for the right to buy or preempt government lands. **8.** *Mining.* An adit: applied to the main gangway in coal-mines. **9.** *Sports.* The list of competitors for a race or other contest. **10.** *Hunting.* The marks left by the passage of an animal into a covert; as, the *entry* of a deer or rabbit. **11.** [*cap.*] *Prov. Eng.* A passage between houses, with or without a second outlet; an alley. **12†.** *Mus.* A dance between the scenes of an entertainment or production; an interlude; entrée. **13†.** A lodging-house or tavern; hostelry. **14†.** The first part; beginning. [< F. *entrée*, < LL. *intrata*, < L. *intro*, < *in*, in.] **en'tre'.** SYN.: see ENTRANCE; RECORD.

—discipline entry (*Railroad.*), the method of recording a transgression of instructions. **—double e., single e.,** see BOOKKEEPING. **—en'try-clerk'**, *n.* In a mercantile house, a clerk who makes the original entries of sales or purchases. **— en'try-man,** *n.* One who takes actual entry or enters upon that is, for legal possession of, a portion of the public land; a homesteader.— **e. of appearance,** the entering in record of the fact that the defendant has submitted himself to the jurisdiction of the court.— **e. of judgment,** a record of the proceedings in an action concluding with the decision of the court, signed by the judge. **—e. slip,** see *Mar.* **1.** In a canon or other musical composition in which a second voice begins a few beats after the first, the sign on the score indicating where such voice commences. **2.** The signal made by the conductor to a singer or to the orchestra to begin.— **en'try-way'**, *n.* A way of entrance; entry.— **e.-word**, *n.* The word under which a book is listed in a catalog.

In library catalogs titles are named from the headings under which the book is entered; as, **author entry, catchword e., subject e., title e.**

— **forcible e.,** the criminal offense consisting of an actual entry into the premises of another by exercise of compulsory power or threats of violence without authority of law and against the owner's will. — **writ of e.,** a common-law remedy to recover possession of lands wrongfully withheld; a judicial order to the sheriff directing him to put the person therein named in possession of certain lands or tenements.

en-tune'†, *v. tr.* To intone; tune.— **en-tune'†**, *n.* A tune.

en-tur'ret, 1 en-tur'et; 2 ĕn-tûr'ĕt, *vt.* [RARE.] To encircle with towers, a turret, or turrets.

en-twine', 1 en-twain'; 2 ĕn-twīn', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To twine round; also, to clasp by twining; as, an oak *entwined* with ivy. **2.** To wind around or about something; as, to *entwine* garlands around a pillar. **3.** To twist together; interweave; as, to *entwine* the vines in the bower. **4.** To form by twisting or twining; as, to *entwine* a wreath.

II. *i.* To become twined about something; intertwine.

Her dear idea round my heart Should tenderly *entwine*.

BERNE *My Lewis* st. 1.

SYN.: see EMBRACE; TWIST.— **Prep.:** entwine one object *with* another, or *about* or *around* another.— **en-twine'ment**, *n.* **en-twist'**, 1 en-twist'; 2 ĕn-twĭst', *vt.* To intertwist.

e-nu'bi-late†, *vt.* To clear from clouds or mist.

e-nu'bi-lous†, *a.* Cloudless.

e-nu'cle-ate, 1 ē-nū'kli-ĕt; 2 ē-nū'cle-ĭt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To shell; to take a kernel; specif., in surgery, to extract from a sac or covering without cutting; as, to *enucleate* a tumor. **2.** To evolve clearly; develop; explain; disclose.

Walter Scott gradually *enucleates* his James or Dalgetty, as the action of his story proceeds.

NEWMAN *Development of Christian Doctrine* p. 52. [n. d. v. 1878.]

3. *Biol.* To remove (an ovulum) from. [< L. *enucleatus*, pp. of *enucleo*, < *e*, out, + *nucleus*; see NUCLEUS.]

e-nu'cle-ate, *a.* Without a nucleus.

e-nu'cle-a'tion, 1 ē-nū'kli-ē'shan; 2 ē-nū'cle-a'shon, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* The operation of extracting a tumor or an organ in entirety after opening its sac or covering, but without further cutting. **2.** An exposition.

e-nu'cle-a'tor, 1 ē-nū'kli-ē'ter or -tor; 2 ē-nū'cle-ā'tor, *n.* An instrument, having a loop toothed on the inside, used to remove uterine and similar tumors, or for extirpation of the eyeball.

e-nu'mer-a-bi(e), 1 ē-nū'mer-a-bĭ; 2 ē-nū'mer-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being enumerated; denumerable. **2.** *Math.* Specif., in the theory of aggregates, having the same power as that of the aggregate of natural numbers; said of an aggregate. **3.** Innumerable: erroneous form.

e-nu'mer-ate, 1 ē-nū'mer-ĕt; 2 ē-nū'mer-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To name one by one; specify singly; list also, to count or ascertain the number of; as, to *enumerate* items or particulars; *enumerating* the population. [< L. *enumeratus*, pp. of *enumero*, < *e*, out, + *numero*; see NUMERAL.] SYN.: see COUNTER.

e-nu'mer-a'tion, 1 ē-nū'mer-ē'shan; 2 ē-nū'mer-a'shon, *n.* **1.** Detailed mention of things in succession; hence, a list or catalog; as, *enumeration* of particulars. **2.** The act of ascertaining the number, as of a set of things, by counting. **3.** *Rhet.* That part of the peroration which recapitulates the heads of an argument. See ANACEPHALÆOSIS; SPANODOS. **4.** *Logic.* A mode of argument in which a conclusion is reached by stating and refuting successively all possible contrary suppositions. [< L. *enumeratio(n-)*; see ENUMERATE.] SYN.: see LIST; RECORD.

e-nu'mer-a'tive (e), 1 ē-nū'mer-ā'tĭv; 2 ē-nū'mer-ā'tĭv, *a.* Enumerating or having reference to enumeration.— **enumerative geometry,** same as DENUMERATIVE GEOMETRY. See GEOMETRY.

e-nu'mer-a'tor, 1 ē-nū'mer-ē'ter or -tor; 2 ē-nū'mer-ā'tor, *n.* One who enumerates; specif., one of the minor officials employed in taking a census.

e-nun'ci-ate, 1 ē-nun'sĭ-ēt; 2 ē-nŭn'çi-āt (XIII), *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter with the organs of speech; articulate; as, he *enunciates* his syllables clearly. **2.** To state with formal exactness; express definitely; announce distinctly.

The whole doctrine of the equality of men as *enunciated* in our Declaration of Independence. STORY *Speeches and Addresses, Representative System* p. 316. [U. S. A. 1856.]

II. *i.* To give utterance to words; speak. [< L. *enuntiatus*, pp. of *enuntio*, < *e*, out, + *nuntius*, messenger.] SYN.: see ANNOUNCE; SPEAK.— **e-nun'ci-a-bl(e)**, *a.*— **e-nun'ci-a-bĭl'i-ty**, *n.*— **e-nun'ci-a-tive (e)**, *a.* **1.** Serving to enunciate; declaratory. **2.** Pertaining to enunciation or vocal utterance. **3†.** Explicit.— **e-nun'ci-a-tor**, *n.*

adv.— **e-nun'ci-a-tŭr'ly**, *adv.*— **e-nun'ci-a-to-ry**, *a.* Enunciative.

e-nun'ci-a'tion, 1 ē-nun'sĭ-ē'shan; 2 ē-nŭn'çi-ā'shon (XIII), *n.* **1.** The utterance or mode of utterance of vocal sounds; articulation; as, a clear *enunciation* of the vowels. **2.** Definite or declaratory statement; announcement; as, the *enunciation* of principles or doctrines. **3.** *Logic.* A proposition, or the formal statement of it; particularly, a proposition stated but not as yet asserted to be true or false, proved or disproved.

You have listened to the *enunciation*, we now invite you to follow us in the demonstration. O. M. MITCHEL *Planetary and Stellar Worlds* lect. i, p. 39. [o. u. a. c. 1871.]

[< L. *enuntiatio(n-)*, < *enuntio*; see ENUNCIATE.]

en-ure', 1 en-yur'; 2 ĕn-yur', *v.* **I.** *t.* To come into operation; have effect; be available: the older spelling, usually adopted to distinguish the intransitive from the remotely related transitive sense. **II.** *t. r.* To inure; habituate.

en'u're'sis, 1 en'yu-rī'sĭs; 2 ĕn'yu-rē'sis, *n. Pathol.* Incontinence of urine. [< Gr. *enoureō*, urinate in, < *en*, in, + *ouron*, urine.] **en'en-re'sis†.**

en-ur'ny, 1 en-ûr'ni; 2 ĕn-ûr'nĭ, *a. Her.* Charged with animals: said of a bordure. Compare ENALURON; ENTOIRE.

en-ur'ney†.

en-vault', *vt.* To entomb; also, to vault.

en-vel'ġier, *vt.* To invelġie.

en-vell', 1 en-vĕl'; 2 ĕn-vĕl', *vt.* To veil.

en-vel'op, 1 en-vel'op; 2 ĕn-vĕl'op, *vt.* **1.** To surround as a cape; as, a harbor *envelops* the city; lie or be round or about; enwrap or enshroud; as, the mists *envelop* the mountain. **2.** To wrap in an envelop; enclose in surrounding material; cover closely about; as, *enveloped* in a mantle.

Truth never *envelopes* itself in mystery.

FAHNE *Age of Reason* p. 55. [w. a. c. 1831.]

3†. To be a lining for; line. [< F. *envelopper*, wrap.] (< L. *in*, in, + ME. *wlappen*, wrap.]

en-vel'op, 1 en-vel'op, en-vel'op *or* en'vi-lŏp; 2 ĕn-vĕl'op, en-vĕl'op, ĕn'vĕ-lŏp (XIII), *n.* **1.** A case or wrapper, usually of paper, with gummed edges for sealing, in which a letter or the like may be sent through the mail or enclosed for safety.

God sends us letters of love in *envelopes* with black borders.

SPURGEON *Flaughter's Pioneers* p. 150. [n. y. 1881.]

2. Any enclosing integument or covering; a wrapper. **3.** *Fort.* A continuous enceinte. **4.** *Math.* A curve or surface to which another curve or surface, varying or moving according to any law, is tangent. **5.** *Astron.* A curved sheet of nebulous matter rising and expanding from the nucleus of a comet on the side toward the sun. **6.** *Bot.* Any ensheathing integument such as the calyx, corolla, or, in fungi, the *volva*. **7.** *Aero.* The bag or receptacle of a balloon or air-ship containing the gas, or enclosing the series of balloonets which contain it; usually made of silk, cotton, or rubber combinations. **8.** *Elec.* A sheet of paper folded or cut to form an envelop when folded.— **outlook e.,** an envelop of which the part where the address is usually written has been cut out, and a piece of transparent paper pasted inside the envelop over the opening, thus permitting the address (which is written on the letter itself) to be seen through the transparent part. **window e.:**

en-vel'op-ment or **-ment**; 2 ĕn-vĕl'op-mĕnt or -mant, *n.* **1.** The act of enveloping, or the state of being enveloped. **2.** That which envelops; a covering; envelop; as, the seed and its *envelopment*.

S. S. **en-ven'om**, 1 en-ven'am; 2 ĕn-vĕn'om, *vt.* **1.** To impregnate with venom; render poisonous; infuse venom into; hence, to imbue with spite or spite; embitter; venomize; as, his speech was *envenomed*.

Aleides . . . felt the *envenom'd* robe. MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 543.

2†. To inoculate with venom or virus; poison; hence, to corrupt. [< OF. *envenimer*, < L. *in*, in, + *venenum*, poison.] **en-ven'ime†; en-ven'yme†.**

en-ven'omed, } 1 en-ven'amd; 2 ĕn-vĕn'omd, *pa.* Full **en-ven'omd,** } of venom; malignant; virulent.

en-ver'dure, 1 en-vĕr'jĭr *or* -dĭr; 2 ĕn-vĕr'jur *or* -dŭr, *vt.* To clothe with verdure.

Enverduring the green *Of* every heavenly palm.

E. B. BROWNING *The Seraphim* pt. ii, l. 394.

en-ver'meil†, *vt.* To vermilion; redden.

en'vi-a-bl(e), 1 en'vi-a-bĭl; 2 ĕn'vi-a-bl, *a.* Of a nature to excite envy; capable of exciting ardent desire of possession.

— **en'vi-a-bl(e-ness)**, *n.*— **en'vi-a-bly**, *adv.*

en-vi'i, *vt.* To furnish with vine. **en-vine'†.**

en'vi-ous, 1 en'vi-us; 2 ĕn'vi-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Having or cherishing envy; characterized by envy; as, an *envious* feeling. **2†.** Enviable. **3†.** Malicious; enmity. **4†.** Emulous; grudging. **5†.** Spiteful. **6†.** Invidious. [< OF. *envios* (F. *envieux*), < L. *invidiosus*, < *invidia*; see ENVY.] **en'vy-ous†.**

SYN.: jealous, suspicious. One is *envious* of that which is another's, and to which he himself has no right or claim: he is *jealous* of intrusion upon that which is his own, or to which he maintains a right or claim. An *envious* person is always bad; a *jealous* spirit may be good or bad, according to its object and tendency. A free people must be *jealous* of their liberties if they would retain them. One is *suspicious* of another from unfavorable indications or from a knowledge of wrong in his previous conduct, or even without reason. Compare synonyms for DOUBT, *n.*— ANT.: contented, friendly, satisfied, well-disposed.— **Prep.:** *envious of* (formerly *at* or *against*) a person; *envious of* his wealth or power; *envious of him for, because of, on account of* his wealth or power.— **en'vi-ous-ly**, *adv.*— **en'vi-ous-ness**, *n.*

en-vi'ron, 1 en-vai'ran; 2 ĕn-vī'ron, *vt.* **1.** To be or extend round; enclose; surround; encompass; as, he was *environed* with perils; the city was *environed* with a wall. **2†.** To go round. [< F. *environner*, < *environ*, around. < *en* (< L. *in*), in, + *virer*; see VEER.] SYN.: see BELEAGUER; EMBRACE, SURROUND.

en-vi'ron-al, *adv.* Round about; in all directions.

en-vi'ron-al, 1 en-vai'ron-al; 2 en-vī'ron-al, *a.* [RARE.] Resulting from relations to environment.

en-vi'ron-ed, *pp.* Environed.

S. S.

en-vi'ron-ment, 1 en-vai'ron-mĕnt *or* -mant; 2 ĕn-vī'ron-mĕnt, *n.* **1.** Whatever environs or encompasses: especially, one's surroundings collectively; all the external circumstances, things, and influences that may sustain not the product of his *environment*. **en-vi'ron-age†.**

The great function of *environment* is not to modify but to sustain.

DRUMMOND *Natural Law, Environment* p. 361. [c. a. 1884.]

2. The act of environing, or the state of being environed. [< F. *environnement*, < *environner*; see ENVIRON.]

— **en-vi'ron-men-tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to environments.— **en-vi'ron-men-tal-ly**, *adv.*

en-vi'rons, 1 en-vai'ronz; 2 ĕn-vī'rons (XIII), *n. pl.* The surrounding region; outskirts; suburbs; as, the *environs* of Paris. [F., < *environ*; see ENVIRON.]

en-vis'age, 1 en-viz'ij; 2 ĕn-vĭz'aġ, *vt.* [-AGED; -AG-ING.] **1.** To look into the countenance of; have direct visual apprehension of; view; hence, in philosophy, to apprehend directly or intuitively; as, to *envisage* an idea.

From the very dawn of existence the infant must *envisage* self, and body acting on self.

MCCOSH *Intuitions* pt. i, bk. ii, ch. i, p. 40. [c. a. 1885. 1872.]

2. To present (itself) as an image under a particular aspect; as, the landscape *envisaged* itself before me. [< F. *envisager*, < *en* (< L. *in*), in; and see VISAGE.]— **envis'age-ment**, *n.* [within a volume.

en-vi'lume, *vt.* [Rare.] To gather or form into a book

en'voi', 1 en'voi; 2 ĕn'vŏy, *n.* **1.** A diplomatic agent. (1) A diplomatic representative of the second class ranking next below an ambassador. (2) Specif., the envoy **extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary.** (2) A diplomat dispatched on a special mission.

2. Any one entrusted with a mission; a commissioner. [< F. *envoyé*, prop. pp. of *envoyer*, send, < L. *in*, in, + *via*, way.] **en'voi†.—en'voy-ship**, *n.*

en-voy', 1 en-voi'; 2 ĕn-vŏy', *n.* **1.** A separate stanza concluding a poem, with a moral or a address to some person: generally printed *l'envoi*. **2.** (Archaic.) The act of sending a message or messenger. **3†.** A dénouement.

en'vy, 1 en'vi; 2 ĕn'vy, *n.* [EN'VIES; EN'VY-ING.] **I.** *t.* To have a grudging feeling of displeasure (another) on account of desiring what he possesses; covet the goods or lot of, either with or without ill will, but usually with a sense of discomfort or humiliation in view of one's own condition as less, or less good, than that of the owner of your strength. **2.** To covet the possession of, often with unfriendly feeling toward the possessor; regard with a covetous or grudging spirit; as, I *envy* your superior scholarship.— **en'vy-ing-ly**, *adv.*

A man that hath no virtue in himself, ever *enviеth* virtue in others. BACON *Works, Essays, Envy* in vol. i. p. 206. [ed. a. d. 1871.]

3. To long after; desire greatly; covet. **4†.** To injure. **5†.** To hate; oppose.

II. *i.* To feel or show envy: formerly with *at*. **2†.** To exhibit malice. [< F. *envier*, < *envie*; see ENVY†.]

n. **en'vie†.— en'vi-er, n.— en'vy-ing-ly**, *adv.*

en'vy†, *n. & v.* To entice.

en'vy, *n.* [EN'VIES, 1 -viz; 2 -vĭz, *pl.*] **1.** Selfish ill will toward another because of his superior success, endowments, or possessions; ill-natured grudging in view of what another has or enjoys; sometimes, in a mild sense, the feeling that another's lot or fortune is desirable, accompanied with a sense of one's own want or deficiency.

Envy . . . is therefore the grudging sense of relative inferiority. MARTINEAU *Types of Ethical Theory* pt. ii, bk. iii, ch. iii, p. 24. [MACM. 1886.]

2. An object of envy; as, she is the *envy* of her friends. **3†.** Odium; ill will; hatred. [< F. *envie*, < L. *invidia*, < *invidus*, envious, < *in*, upon, + *video*, see.]

en-wall', enwallow, etc. See EN-, *prefix.*

en-weave', 1 en-wiv'; 2 ĕn-wēv', *vt.* To weave into a texture or composition.

en-wheel'†, *vt.* [Poet.] To encircle or surround.

en-wind', 1 en-waind'; 2 ĕn-wīnd', *vt.* To wind or coil round.

Let her great Danube rolling fair *Enwind* her banks, unstain'd of me.

TENNYSON *In Memoriam* xcvii, st. 3.

en-wo'man, 1 en-wu'man; 2 ĕn-wo'man, *vt.* [Rare.] To cause to become womanish; effeminate.

en-womb', 1 en-wiim'; 2 ĕn-wōm', *vt.* **1.** [Poet.] To hold in the womb; conceal as in a womb. **2†.** To make pregnant.

en-wrap', 1 en-rap'; 2 ĕn-răp', *vt.* To enfold in a wrapper; wrap up.— **en-wrap'ment**, *n.*

en-wreathe', 1 en-rīth'; 2 ĕn-rēth', *vt.* [EN-WREATHED'; EN-WREATH'ING.] To surround or encompass with or as with a wreath.

en-write', 1 en-rait'; 2 ĕn-rīt', *vt.* [Poet.] To inscribe.

en-wrought', 1 en-rôt'; 2 ĕn-rŏt', *pa.* Same as INWROUGHT.

en'y'i-thing, **en'y-where**, etc. See ANY, etc.

En'za, 1 en'za; 2 ĕn'zȧ, *n.* (1224–1272.) A king of Sardinia who defeated a Genoese fleet and a Mongol army.

en-zone', 1 en-zōn'; 2 ĕn-zōn', *vt.* To encircle; encompass.

en'zo-ic, 1 en'zō-ik; 2 ĕn'zō-ĭk, *a.* [Rare.] Endemic among animals in a particular region: said of a zymotic disease. **II.** *n.* A disease to which the domestic animals of a given locality are peculiarly liable.

c, ENZ- + -IC.] **1.** Pertaining to enzymes. **2.** Zymotic.

en'zym, } 1 en'zaim; 2 ĕn'zym, *n. Chem.* **1.** An unor-**en'zyme,** } ganized or chemical compound of vegetable or animal origin that causes chemical transformation, as hydrolysis, oxidation, coagulation, synthesis, reduction, etc.

An enzym is produced by living cells, either animal or vegetable. When brought into relation with certain organic compounds, it acts usually, but not always, tends to decompose them into simpler combinations without itself undergoing any change. Its precise mode of action is not definitely understood, but it is apparently catalytic. An enzym acts only in solution, and an infinitesimal quantity serves to break up or change a large mass of the substance or substances on which it acts. Enzyms may be classified as follows: (1) **Hydrolytic,** those that split up carbohydrates: (a) **diastatic;** (b) **inverting;** (c) enzyms that decompose glucosides; (2) enzyms that (a) effect solution of albumin; (b) decompose fats; (c) split monosaccharids; (d) convert urea into ammonium carbonate: (e) oxydize and reduce matter.

Enzyms are soluble in water and are precipitated by alcohol, but not in a pure form. They act most readily in a temperature between 30° C. and 50° C., but become inactive in the presence of water when heated to 100° C. Typical enzyms are *zymase*, secreted by the yeast-plant, which decomposes the sugar in alcoholic fermentation, and these elaborated by the organs of digestion, as *ptyalin*, a diastatic

enzym of the saliva, which converts starch into sugar; *pepsin*, an enzym of the stomach, which dissolves albumin; *trypsin*, an enzym of the pancreas, which converts proteids into albumoses and peptones; etc. See FERMENTATION.

2. Leavened bread; specif., bread used in the eucharist, as by the Greek Church: opposed to *azym*. [< Gr. *enzymos*, fermented, < *en*, in, + *zymē*, leaven.] —**en'zym'ic, en'zy-mot'ic,** *a.*— **en'zy-mo'sis,** *n.* The action of an enzym.

en'zy-ma'tion, *n.* Same as *enzymosis*.

en'zy-mo'sis, *n.* Same as *enzymolysis*.

en'zy-mol, *n.* [en'zi-mōl or -mol; 2 ĕn'zy-mŏl or -mōl, *n.* A proteidferment employed as a substitute for hydrogen peroxid in treating the ulcerated surface of the pharynx.

en'zy-mol'o-gy, *n.* [en'zi-mol'o-ji; 2 ĕn'zy-mŏl'o-gy, *n.* *Chem.* The science or study of enzyms.

e'o-, *a.* [ē'o-; 2 ē'o-, *prefix.* *Geol.* Indicating the dawn or beginning of an epoch, as *Eocene*. [< Gr. *ēōs*, dawn.]

E O. A game played for stakes, the winning or losing of these depending upon whether a ball rolls into a space marked E or into one marked O.

e. o., *abbr.* Ex officio.

e-o'lan, *n.* [ē-ō'lan; 2 ē-ō'lan, *a.* [poet.] Of or pertaining to the dawn; auroral. [< L. *eous*, < Gr. *ēōs*, < *ēōs*, dawn.]

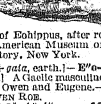
E'o-car'bo-nif'er-ous, *a.* *Geol.* Same as Mississippian.

E'o-car'di-an, [ē'o-kär'di-ən; 2 ē'o-kär'di-ăn, *n.* *pl.* *Paleon.* A family of fossil rodents found in the Miocene formation of Patagonia. [< Eo- + Gr. *kardia*, heart.]

E'o-cene, [ē'o-sēn; 2 ē'o-sēn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the earliest epoch of the Cenozoic era and Paleogene period, or to the series of strata deposited during that epoch. **E'o-cen'ic.** **II.** *n.* The Eocene epoch, following the Cretaceous period, and succeeded by the Oligocene epoch; also, the Eocene series of strata. See GEOLOGY. [< Eo- + *cene*, dawn, + *kainos*, new.]

In America, during the *Eocene*, palms, and figs, and evergreens in Dakota, show a temperature there about that of Florida now.
Jos. Le Conte, *Elements of Geology*, p. 345. D., 1889.

E'o-ci-ca'da, [ē'o-si-kā'də; 2 ē'o-ci-cā'da, *n.* *Paleon.* A genus of the family *Cicadidæ*, found in the Jurassic limestone of Bavaria. [< Eo- + CICADA.]



Skull of Eohippus, after restoration in American Museum of Natural History, New York.

e'o-de-mot'ic, [ī'o-di-mot'ik; 2 ē'o-de-mŏt'ic, *a.* Belonging to the beginnings of society. [< Eo- + DEMOTIC.]

E'o-gæ'a, [ē'o-jē'ə; 2 ē'o-gē'a, *n.* *Zoögeog.* A division embracing the Asian, South American, Australian, and New Zealand realms: opposed to *Cenogæa*. [< Gr. *ēōs*, dawn, + *gaia*, earth.]— **E'o-gæ'an,** *a.*

Eo'ghan, [ō'ən; 2ō'an, *n.* [Ir.] A Gaelic masculine personal name variously translated as Owen and Eugene.— **Eoghan Rnadh,** name of O'Neill, Owen Roe.

e'o-hip'pus, [ī'o-hip'us; 2 ē'o-hip'ŭs, *n.* *Mam.* An Eocene perissodactyl with 4 anterior and 3 posterior digits, supposedly allied to the primitive ancestors of the horse-like animals. [< Eo- + Gr. *hippos*, horse.]

e'ō-his'tor-ic, [ī'o-his-tor'ik; 2 ē'o-his-tŏr'ic, *a.* Belonging to the beginning of human history.

e'o-in'dian, [ī'o-in'diən; 2 ē'o-in'dian, *n.* *Geol.* The process by which wind modifies land-surfaces, both directly by transportation of dust and sand and by the work of sand-blasts, and indirectly by wave-action on shores; colic gradation. [< L. *Æolus*, wind-god.]

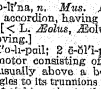
E-o-li'an, [ē-ō'li-ən; 2 ē-ō'li-ăn, *a.* Pertaining to **Æ-o-li'an,** [Æolus, the god of the winds. 2. [e-] Hence, pertaining to the winds; produced or borne by the action of the air; aerial; as, *eolian* music; *eolian* deposits of fine sand. **3.** Pertaining to Æolus, the mythical founder of Æolis; hence, of or belonging to the Eolic race or region in Greece, or in Eolis, Asia Minor, colonized by that race. See ÆOLUS.— **eolian attachment.** **1.** An arrangement for forcing the air through the strings of a musical instrument, as of a pianoforte, to prolong the sound and increase its volume. **2.** A wind-actuated attachment to a piano for the same keys, its bellows being worked by a pedal.— **eolian harp, eolian lyre,** a stringed instrument so constructed as to produce musical sounds when exposed to a current of air. See illus. below.

As an *eolian harp* through gusty doors
Of some old mansion, wets with many moans.
Longfellow *Wayside Inn, Palcem of Ser Federico* st. 4.

— **Eolian limestone,** a Lower Silurian or Cambrian limestone, named from Mt. Eolis, Vermont, where it occurs. Called *Stockbridge limestone* in Massachusetts.— **Eolian mode,** see GREEK MODES, GREGORIAN MODES, under MODE. — **eolian rocks** (*Geol.*), rocks and soils formed on dry land, specif., rocks consolidated from wind-heaped dunes.

E-o'li-an,] *n.* **1.** A member of the Eolic division of the **Æ-o'li-an,**] Greek race. **2.** [e-] An eolian attachment.

E-o'lic,] [ē-ol'ik; 2 ē-ŏl'ic.
Æ-o'lic,] *a.* Pertaining to the Eolians, Eolis, or Æolus; as, the *Eolic* dialect. **II.** *n.* The Eolic dialect of the Greek language, the language of the Eolians, used by the Lesbian poets Sappho and Alcæus.— **Eolic digamma,** the sixth letter of the early Greek alphabet.



Eolian Harp, invented by Kucker. (*Hawkins* "History of Music.")

e'o-lid, *n.* Same as *Æolid*.

e'o-lif'ra, [ī'o-lif'rə; 2 ē'o-lĭf'ra, *n.* *Mus.* A reed-instrument, precursor of the accordion, having some features of the concertina. [< L. *Æolus*, Æolus, < Gr. *Aiolos*, < *aiolos*, quick-moving.]

e-o'li-pile, [ī-ol'i-pil or ē-o'li-pil; 2 ē-ŏl'i-pil or ē-o'li-pil, *n.* **1.** A reaction motor consisting of a hollow sphere upon trunnions, usually above a boiler connected with it. An right angles to its trunnions the sphere has radial pipes with ends at right angles to them and to the trunnions. Escape of steam from these rotates the sphere oppositely to the current. This device, first described by Hero of Alexandria about 150 B. C., was exhibited in the Serapeion at Athens, and is reputed to be the earliest steam-engine. See illus. in next column.

2. One of various motors working on the same principle, as for operating toys, etc. [< L. *æolopilus*, < *Æolus*, god of the winds, + *pila*, ball.] **e-o'li-pyle;** **e-o'lo-pile;**

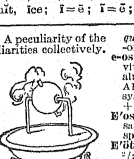
E'o-lism,] [ē'o-lizm; 2 ē'o-lĭsm, *n.* A peculiarity of the **Æ'o-lism,**] Eolic dialect, or its peculiarities collectively.

E'o-list,] [ē'o-list; 2 ē'o-lĭst. *n.* **Æ'o-list,**] [Humorous.] A pretender to inspiration.

The learned *Eolists* maintain the original cause of all things to be wind.
Swift *Works, Tale of a Tub* p. 79. (w. p. w. 1871.)

E'o-lis'tic,] [ē'o-lis'tik; 2 ē'o-lĭs'- **Æ'o-lis'tic,**] tic, *a.* Given to windy oratory.

e'o-lith'ic, [ī'o-lith'ik; 2 ē'o-lĭth'ic, *a.* *Geol. & Archeol.* Pertaining to the earliest stone age, or such part as existed in the Tertiary, characterized by rude flint and stone implements. [< Gr. *ēōs*, dawn, + *lithos*, stone.]— **e'o-lith,** *n.* A prehistoric stone weapon or implement; etc.



Hero's Eolipile.

e'o-lo'di-on,] [ī'o-lō'di-ən, -lod'i-kon; 2 ē'o-lō'di-ŏn, **e'o-lod'i-con,**] -lŏd'i-cŏn, *n.* A musical instrument the tones of which are produced by steel springs struck by hammers operated by an ordinary keyboard. [< L. *Æolus* (see EOLINA) + *odion* as in MELODION.]

e'o-lo-me-lod'i-con, [ī'o-lo-mi-lod'i-kon; 2 ē'o-lo-me-lŏd'i-cŏn, *n.* An collation having metal tubes to strengthen its springs. [Made up of EOLODION + MELODION.]

e-ol'o-phon,] [ī-ol'o-fon; 2 ē-ŏl'o-fŏn, *n.* *Mus.* A scraphine. **æ-ol'o-phon,**] [< L., *Æolus* (see EOLINA) + Gr. *phōnē*, voice.]

e'o-lo-ro'ro, [ī'o-lo-ro'ro; 2 ē'o-lo-rō'rō, etc. LOLLYPOPPY, etc.

e'on,] [ē'on; 2 ē'ŏn, *n.* **1.** An age of the universe; an **æ'on,**] incalculable period constituting one of the longest conceivable divisions of time; a cosmic or geologic cycle; a theological interval; an eternity, or eternity.

The present age, or *æon*, is "time"; the future age, or *æon*, is "eternity." W. G. T. Shedd *Theology* vol. ii. p. 683. [s. 1889.]

2. *Neoplat. & Gnostic Philos.* The personification of a divine volition or emanation, especially, one of the intitiles class of emanations from the Deity whose substantial powers, embraced in the divine essence, constituted the divine plenitude or pleroma. See GNOSTICISM, 3†. The spiritual world. [< L. *æon*, < Gr. *aiōn*, age.] Syn. see AGE.

e-o'ni-an, *a.* Pertaining to or lasting for eons; everlasting; eternal.— **e-on'ic,** *a.* Same as *eonian*. [Rare.]

One who maintains that the world is eternal.— **e-on'ism,** *n.* [Rare.]

E'on' de Beaulat'a, [ē'ōn' də bō'mäṅ'; 2 ē'ŏn' de bō'mäṅ', **Charles G. L. A. A. T. d',** "Chevalier d'Eon" (1728–1810). A French diplomat; historic writer, essayist, and duelist, who acted as a female in female dress, pensioned by the French government on condition that he should wear women's dress, and concealed his sex so well from this time that it was uncertain to many until his death.

E'o-pa'læ-o-zo'ic, [ī'o-pā'lī-o-zō'ik; 2 ē'o-pā'lē-o-zō'ic, *n.* *Geol.* The earlier portion of Paleozoic time, including the Cambrian and the Silurian. [< Gr. *ēōs*, dawn, + PALÆOZOIC.]

e'o-phone, [ī'o-fōn; 2 ē'o-fōn, *n.* An apparatus for determining direction of a sound; used to locate danger at sea on dark nights or in foggy weather.

e'o-phyte, [ī'o-fīt; 2 ē'o-fīt, *n.* A fossil plant of the earliest fossiliferous rocks. [< Gr. *ēōs*, dawn, + *phyton*, plant.]— **e'o-phyt'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the earliest forms of plant life.

E'o-pla-ceph'o-ra, [ī'o-pla-kef'o-ra; 2 ē'o-pla-cĕf'o-ra, *n.* *pl.* *Paleon.* A suborder of polyconchiferous Mollusca-Protobranchiata, having the articulamentum and tegumentum coextensive, or the former projecting beyond the latter, and insertion-plates, and posterior gills. It has two families, one Carboniferous, the other Permian or Triassic. [< EO- + Gr. *plax*, plate, + *pherō*, bear.]

e'o-phyt'o-lite, [ī'o-ral'o-lait; 2 ē'o-fīt'o-lit, *n.* *Petrog.* A rhyolite of an early geological period.

eorl, [eorl; 2 ĕorl, *n.* *Ang.-Hist.* An earl among the Anglo-Saxons.

As at the bottom of the Anglo-Saxon social system the slave is found, so at the top we find the *eorl*. J. R. Lowell *Anglo-Saxon Freedom* ch. 1, p. 5. ls.

E'os, [ī'os; 2 ē'ŏs, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* Specific view of partition The goddess of the dawn: fre- or reflector and receiver quently referred to in the Ho- ax, partition or vane; *bb*, meric poems as *rhododaktulos*, or "the rosy-fingered": daughter of Hyperion, wife of Tithonus, and mother of Memnon and of the Winds; the analogy of the Roman Aurora, < *aurum*, < Gr. *eōs*, dawn.

E'o-saur'us, [ī'o-sôr'us; 2 ē'o-sa'rŭs, *n.* *Paleon.* A genus of extinct stegocephalous amphibians, parts of whose vertebræ have been found in the coal-measures of Nova Scotia.

E'o-scor'pi-us, [ī'o-skôr'pi-us; 2 ē'o-scŏr'pi-ŭs, *n.* *Paleon.* A genus of fossil scorpions found in the Carboniferous rocks of Illinois.

e'o-sin, [ī'o-sin; 2 ē'o-sĭn, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** A reddish coloring-matter ($C_{20}H_8Br_4O_5$) derived from coal-tar: used for dyeing cotton, silk, or wool, for making red ink and pink lakes, and as a stain in microscopical work, etc. Its fluorescence is seen in solution. **2.** Any of several analogous dyes derived from coal-tar. See syn. [< Gr. *ēōs*, dawn.] **e'o-sine';** **cosinic acid;**— **methyl eosin,** same as METHYRIN, 1.— **e'o-sin-ate,** *n.* A salt of eosinic acid.— **e'o-sin'ic,** *a.*— **e'o-sin'o-phil,** *a.* Having an affinity for eosin; oxyphil; applied in microscopy to bodies easily stained by eosin or similar anilin dyes; specif., to stainable leucocytes which constitute about 4 per cent. of the corpuscles in normal blood.— **e'o-sin'o-phil,** *n.* An eosinophil leucocyte.— **e'o-sin'o-phil'ic,** *a.*— **e'o-si-noph'i-lous,** *a.*— **e'o-sin'o-phil'i-a,** a condition of the blood occurring in certain diseases characterized by the presence of an excess of eosinophils.

e'o-sŭ-um,] [ē'o-sŭ-um; 2 ē'o-sŭ-ŭm, *n.* *Chem.* Krypton, a recently discovered elemental gas: name suggested by Berthelot. [< Gr. *ēōs*, dawn.]

e'o-so-late,] [ē'o-so-lāt; 2 ē'o-so-lāt, *n.* *Chem.* Any salt of **e'o-so-lite,**] sulfo-acids of aliphatic eremote esters. *Argentic* eosolate is employed in gonorrhea, *calcium* eosolate in diabetes and *quinin* eosolate is recommended in malaria. [< EOSIN + -OL.]

e-os'pho-rite,] [ē-os'fo-rit; 2 ē-ŏs'fo-rit, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous to subresinous, rosecpink or yellowish to colorless aluminum phosphate containing iron and manganese, $AEPO_4.(FeMN)(OH)_2$, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< G. *eosphoros*, bringing the dawn, < *eos*, dawn, + *phorō*, bear.]

E'os-tre,] [ē'os-ter; 2 ē'ŏs-ter, *n.* An Anglo-Saxon goddess, **E'os-ter,**] said by Bede to have been worshiped during a festival in spring, and from whom Easter takes its name.

E'ö-tvös,] [ē'ö-vösh; 2 ē'ŏt-vösh, **Joseph, Baron** (*b.*1813–; d.1871). A Hungarian writer and statesman.

E'o-zo'ic, [ī'o-zō'ik; 2 ē'o-zō'ic, *a.* *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the upper portion of the Archæan series of rocks, immediately underlying the Paleozoic: embracing the Laurentian and Huronian periods. [< Gr. *ēōs*, dawn, + *zōē*, life.]

E'o-zo'ic, *n.* The Upper Archæan rocks.

Dawson, after his announcement of the animal nature of the Eozoon, suggested the name *Eozoic*.
DANA *Geology* p. 148. [s. n. a. co. 1880.]

E'o-zo'on, [ī'o-zō'on; 2 ē'o-zō'ŏn, *n.* An irregular cellular mass containing calcareous matter, contained in the Laurentian rocks of Canada, Bohemia, Scandinavia, etc., and formerly regarded by some naturalists as a foraminifer related to the *Nummulitidæ*.

The peculiar structure occurring in the Lower Laurentian limestone, as well as other limestones of Archæan age described as *Nummulitaceous* genus, '*Eozoon*,' by Carpenter and Dawson . . . is now universally regarded as of mineral origin.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. x, p. 634.

[< Gr. *ēōs*, dawn, + *zōon*, animal.]— **e'o-zo'on-al,** *a.*

Ep., *abbr.* Epistle.

ep-ac'me, [ep-ak'mi; 2 ĕp-ăc'me, *n.* *Biol.* The period in the phylogeny of a group of organisms preceding the greatest development in numbers and forms: contrasted with *acmæ* and *paracmæ*. [< EPI- + ACME.]

ep'a-cri-da'ce-æ, [ep'ə-kri-dā'si-ē; 2 ep'a-cri-dā'ce-æ, *n.* *pl.* *Bot.* A family of shrubs, vines, or trees, the typical family, of the order *Ericales* — with alternate coriaceous evergreen leaves and spiked or racemose clusters of regular pentamerous white or rose-colored flowers. It includes 21 genera, mostly natives of Australia. [< EPACRIS.]— **ep'a-cri'id,** *n.* Any plant of this order.— **ep'a-cri-da'ceous,** *a.*

ep'a-cris, [ep'ə-kris; 2 ĕp'a-cris, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of shrubs of the epacrid family, mainly Australian, with lanceolate leaves and clusters of white or rose-colored flowers. Several species are cultivated. [< Gr. *akris*, summit, top.]

ep'act, [ep'akt; 2 ĕp'ăct, *n.* **1.** The excess of the solar year over 12 lunar months, generally about 11 days. **astronomical or annual epact,** 2. The number of days in the age of the moon on the first day of any particular year. [< F. *epacte*, < L.L. *epacta*, < Gr. *epaktē*, < *epi*, to, + *agō*, lead.]— **menstrual or monthly epact,** the excess of the calendar month over the mean lunar month (29.5 days).

ep-ac'tal, [ep-ak'tal; 2 ĕp-ăc'tal, *a.* *Anat.* Inserted among others; intercalary; additional. [< Gr. *epaktos*, intercalated, < *epagō*, < *epi*, to, + *agō*, lead.]— **epactal bone,** one of the small bones inserted in the sutures of the skull; a Wormian bone; especially, the interparietal bone.

E-pa'ne-tus,] [ē-pa'ni-tus; 2 ē-pā'nē-tŭs, *n.* *Bib. Hom.* xvi, 5.

ep'a-go'ge, [ep'ə-gō'ji; 2 ĕp'a-gō'gē, *n.* *Logic & Rhet.* Inductive reasoning; the drawing of a general or universal conclusion from particulars or examples; argument from example or by induction. Compare APAGOGE. [L.L., < Gr. *epagogē*, < *epagō*; see EPACTAL.]— **ep'a-gog'ic,** *a.*

ep'a-gom'e-næ, [ep'ə-gom'i-nē; 2 ep'a-gŏm'e-nē, *n.* *pl.* Same as EPAGOMENAL DAYS.

ep'a-gom'e-nal, [ep'ə-gom'i-nəl; 2 ep'a-gŏm'e-nal, *a.* Remaining over; intercalary. [< Gr. *epagomenos*, pr. pass. of *epagō*; see EPACTAL.] **ep'a-gom'e-nic,** **epagomenal days,** in some ancient calendars, as the Alexandrian, the excess of days in the solar year over 12 months of 30 days each.

e'pai-e-a'ceous, [ī'pai-e-ā'shəs; 2 ē'pai-e-ā'shŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Having no chaffy scales. [< Gr. *a-* priv., *palea*, chaff.]

e-pal'pate, [ī-pal'pāt; 2 ē-păl'pāt, *a.* *Entom.* Without palpi.

e-pal'pe-brate, [ī-pal'pi-brēt; 2 ē-păl'pe-brāt, *a.* Having no eyelids. [< Gr. *a-* priv., *palpebra*, eyelid.]

E-pam'i-non'das, [ī-pam'i-non'dəs; 2 ē-păm'i-nŏn'das, *n.* A Theban statesman of the 3d century B. C., who twice defeated the Spartans. **E-pa-mei-non'dasz** [Gr.].

ep-an'a-di-plo'sis, [ep'ə-nə-di-plō'sis; 2 ep'a-năn'a-di-plō'sis, *n.* *Rhet.* The construction of a sentence so that the same word occurs both at the beginning and at the end, as in "severe to his servants, to his children severe." See REPETITION. [L., < Gr. *epanadiplosis*, repetition, < *epi*, on; and see ANADIPLOSIS.]

ep-an'a-lep'sis, [ep'ə-nə-lep'sis; 2 ĕp-ăn'a-lĕp'sis, *n.* *Rhet.* The resumption or repetition of a word or clause after other words have intervened, to complete or enforce one's meaning, as in "it was both a triumph and a failure — a triumph," etc. See REPETITION. [< Gr. *epanalēpsis*, < *epi*, upon, + *ana*, back, + *lambanō*, take.]

ep'a-naph'o-ra, [ep'ə-naf'o-rə; 2 ep'a-năph'o-ra, *n.* Same as ANAPHORA, 1. [L., < Gr. *epanaphora*, < *epi*, upon, + *ana*, back, + *pherō*, carry.]

ep'an-nas'tro-phe, [ep'ə-nas'tro-fi; 2 ĕp'an-năs'tro-fe, *n.* *Rhet.* The repetition at the beginning of a clause or sentence of the closing word or words of the preceding clause or sentence. See REPETITION. [< Gr. *epanastrophē*, return, < *epi*, on; and see ANASTROPHE.]

ep'an-ni'sog'na-thism, [ep'ə-nai'sog'nə-thizm; 2 ĕp-ăn'i-sŏg'na-thĭsm, *n.* Having the teeth of the upper jaw narrower than those of the lower, as canies. [< EPI- + Gr. *anisos*, unequal (< *an-*, not, + *isos*, equal), + *gnathos*, jaw.]— **ep-an'i-sog'nous,** *a.*

Ep-an'o-don'ta, [ep-an'o-don'tə; 2 ĕp-ăn'o-dŏn'ta, *n.* *pl.* *Herp.* A superfamily or suborder of anglostomatous serpents with the maxillary bones vertical and free and alone bearing teeth, as in the *Typhlopidæ*. [< Gr. *epanō* (< *epi*, upon, + *anō*, above) + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]— **ep-an'o-dont,** *a.*

ep-an'o-dos, [ep-an'o-dos; 2 ĕp-ăn'o-dŏs, *n.* *Rhet.* **1.** Recapitulation of topics, item by item, often with additional discussion, especially such recapitulation in inverse order. **2.** Repetition with inversion. **3.** A return to the subject of discourse after digression. [< Gr. *epanodos*; see EPANODY.]

ep-an'o-dy, [ep-an'o-di; 2 ĕp-ăn'o-dy, *n.* *Bot.* The return of an abnormally irregular flower to the normal form: by some biologists considered an instance of reversion.

ep-an'o-mous, [ep-an'o-məs; 2 ep-ăn'o-mŭs, *a.* [< Gr. *epanomos*, < *epi*, upon; and see ANOMIC.]

Ep'a-no-me'ri-a, [ep'ə-no-mi'ri-ə; 2 ĕp'a-no-mē'ri-a, *n.* An extraordinary town on Santorini, in the Greek Archi-

pelago, built on the face of a cliff, where 15 to 20 tiers of houses are cut in the rocks, 400 ft. above the gulf.

ep"a-no'rin, 1 ep"e-nō'rin; 2 ĕp"a-nō'rin, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound occurring in the lichen *Lecanora epanora*, melting at about 132°C.

Ep"a-nor'thi-dæ, 1 ep"a-nôr'thi-dē; 2 ĕp"a-nôr'thi-dē, *n. pl. Zool.* A family of diprotodont marsupials represented in South America by the fossil genus *Epanorthus*, and other extinct forms, and by a single living genus (*Caenolestes*) with two species, having the character of small and much generalized teeth. [< EPI- + Gr. *orthios*, upright.]

Ep"a-nor'thus, *n.* (s. g.) **—ep"a-nor'thid,** *a.* & *n.*

ep-an"or-tho'sis, 1 ep-an'or-thō'sis; 2 ĕp-ăn"ôr-thō'sis, *n. Rhet.* The retraction of a statement in order to substitute something stronger, as John Randolph's "*Rats*, did I say?— *mice! mice!*" [LL., < Gr. *epanorthōsis*, < *epi*, upon, + *ana*, again, + *orthos*, straight.] **—ep-an"or-thot'ic,** *a.*

ep-an'thous, 1 ep-an'thus; 2 ĕp-ăn'thŭs, *a. Bot.* Situated or growing upon flowers: said of certain fungi. [< EPI- + Gr. *anthos*, flower.]

Ep'a-phras, 1 ep'e-fras; 2 ĕp'a-frăs, *n. Bib. Col.* 1, 7.

E-paph"ro-di'tus, 1 e-paf"ro-dai'tus; 2 e-păf"ro-dī'tŭs, *n. Bib.* A messenger of the churches in the 1st century. *Phil.* ii, 25. **E-pa-phro'di-tos†** [Gr.].

e"pa-pil'late, 1 i"pa-pil'ĕt; 2 ē"pa-pil'ăt, *a.* Without papillæ.

ep"a-poph'y-sēs, 1 ep"a-paf'i-siz; 2 ĕp"a-pŏf'y-sēs, *n.* [-sēs, 1 -sēz; 2 -sēş, *pl.*] *Anat.* A median process on the dorsal or upper surface of the body of a vertebra. [< EPI- + APOPHYSIS.] **—ep"a-po-phys'i-al,** *a.*

e-pap'pose, 1 i-pap'ōs; 2 ē-păp'ōs, *a. Bot.* Without pappus. [< ē- + Gr. *pappos*, down.]

ep'arch, 1 ep'ark; 2 ĕp'ârc, *n.* **1.** The chief administrator of a Grecian eparchy. **2.** *Gr. Ch.* A Russian metropolitan or other bishop. [< Gr. *eparchos*; see EPARCHY.] **—ep-ar'chi-al,** *a.*

Ep-ar'che-an, 1 ep-ār'ki-ən; 2 ĕp-ârʹē-an, *a.* & *n. Geol.* Same as ALGONKIAN.

ep'ar-chy, 1 ep'ar-ki; 2 ĕp'ârʹar-cy, *n.* [-CHIES, 1 -kiz; 2 -cĭş, *pl.*] **1.** (1) In ancient Greece, a district corresponding to a Roman province, under the jurisdiction of an eparch. (2) In modern Greece, a subdivision of a nomarchy. **2.** *Gr. Ch.* A Russian ecclesiastical province or diocese. [< Gr. *eparchia*, < *eparchos*, < *epi*, on, + *archō*, rule.] **ep'ar-chate‡.**

ep-ar"cu-a'te, 1 ep-ār'kiu-ĕt; 2 ĕp-ârʹcū-ĕt, *n. Anat.* The center of ossification for the neural spine of a vertebra. [< EPI- + *L. arcus*, arch.]

ep-ar'i-toi, 1 ep-ar'i-toi; 2 ep-ârʹi-tŏi, *n. pl.* A chosen band of hoplites, a civic guard in the service of the Arcadian Federation in and about 365 B. C.

ep"ar-te'ri-al, 1 ep"ar-ti'ri-əl; 2 ĕp"ârʹtē-rĭ-al, *a. Anat.* Situated above an artery; as, an *epiarterial* bronchus.

e-paule', 1 i-pōl'; 2 ē-pōl', *n.* The projection formed by the face and flank of a fortification; the shoulder of a bastion. [< F. *épaule*, shoulder, < L. *spatula*; see SPATULA.]

e-paule'ment, 1 i-pōl'ment or -mənt; 2 ē-pal'ment, *n.* **1.** A short parapet to protect the flanks of a battery. **2.** A covering of earth intended as a screen. **e-paul'ment‡.**

ep'au-let, 1 ep'o-let; 2 ĕp'a-lĕt, *n.* **1.** An ornamental badge, consisting of a strap, a frog, and a crescent from which hangs a fringe, worn on the shoulder as a part of full-dress uniform by commissioned officers in most of the navies of the world, by army officers of rank, and by some subordinate officers. In the U. S. army it is confined to general officers.

The devices indicating rank in the U. S. navy are fixed on the free of the epaulet, which is of navy-blue cloth edged with gold, and are as follows: admiral, four silver stars with gold anchor under each end star; vice-admiral, three silver stars with gold anchor under the middle star; rear-admiral, a silver anchor between two silver stars; commodore, a silver star between two silver anchors; captain, a silver spread eagle between two silver stars; commander, a silver anchor between two silver oak-leaves; lieutenant-commander, a silver anchor between two gold oak-leaves; lieutenant, a silver anchor with two silver bars at each end; lieutenant, junior grade, a silver anchor with one silver bar at each end; ensign, a silver anchor in the middle of the frog; staff officers, the same as for line officers, with whom they rank, but substituting for the anchor a special device for each corps.

In the British navy the grades of rank are thus indicated: admiral of the fleet, batons in laurel-wreath and crown; rear-admiral, vice-admiral, and admiral, crown, sword and baton crossed, and 1, 2, 3 stars; commander, junior captain, and senior captain, anchor and crown, with 0, 1, 2 stars; senior lieutenant, anchor and star; junior lieutenant, anchor; sublieutenant, anchor on fringeless epaulet. See SHOULDER-STRAP.

2. An ornament for the shoulder of a woman's dress. **3.** An épaulière. **4.** *Entom.* [Rare.] A scalerite covering the base of the fore wing, as in hymenopters. [< F. *épaulette*, dim. of *épaule*; see EPAULE.] **ep'au-lette‡, pol"let‡; pol'lette‡.—ep"au-let'ed, ep"au-let'te‡,** *a.*

é"pau"lière', 1 ē"pō-lyār'; 2 ē"pō-lyêr', *n.* [F.] A protecting shoulder-piece in medieval armor.



Epeiridæ.
a, male, and *b*, female, of *Epeira sclopetaria*; *c*, characteristic web.

ep-ax'i-al, 1 ep-aks'i-əl; 2 ĕp-ăks'i-al, *a. Anat.* Above or on the dorsal side of the axis, as of vertebræ: opposed to *hypaxial*; as, the *epaxial* muscles; *epaxial* actinophores. [< EPI- + AXIS.] **ep-ax'ial‡.—ep-ax'i-al-ly,** *adv.*

ep"e-daf'ic, 1 ep"i-daf'ik; 2 ĕp"e-dăfʹic, *a. Phytogeog.* Dependent on or relating to atmospheric conditions. [< EPI- + Gr. *edaphos*, earth.] Compare EDAPHIC.

É"dée', de I', 1 de ie'de'; 2 de le'de', **Charles Michel** (1712–89), A French abbé who originated proper instruction of deaf-mutes.

ep-el'ra, 1 ep-el'ra; 2 ĕp-ĕlʹra, *n. Arach.* orb-web of an epeirid [e-] A spider of this genus, as the common garden-spider. [< EPI- + Gr. *eiros*, wool.]

Ep-el'ri-dæ, 1 ep-el'ri-dī; 2 ĕp-ĕlʹri-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of orbitelarian spiders having the first two pairs of legs longest and the two lateral pairs of eyes remote from the four median, and spinning subcircular webs.— **ep-el'rid,** *a.* & *n.*— **ep-el'roid,** *a.*

ep"el-e-gei'ac, ep"el-rog'e-ny, etc. Same as EPIROGENIC, etc.

ep"el-so'di-on, 1 ep"el-sō'di-on; 2 ĕp"ĕl-sōʹdi-ŏn, *n. Gr. Drama.* The part of the dialog of a tragedy that follows the entrance of the chorus; the portion between two choric songs, corresponding in general to an act.

ep-em'bry-on, 1 ep-em'bri-on; 2 ĕp-ĕm'bryʹŏn'ic, *a. Biol.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to stages in life subsequent to the embryonic.

ep"en-ceph'a-lon, 1 ep"en-sef'a-lon; 2 ĕp"ĕn-cĕfʹa-lŏn, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** The fourth cerebral vesicle of the embryonic brain, from which the cerebellum and pons Varolii are formed. **2.** That division of the brain which includes the medulla oblongata, cerebellum, and pons Varolii. [< EPI- + ENCEPHALON.] **ep"en-ceph'al-ic.—ep-en"ce-phal'ic** (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the epencephalon. **2.** Occipital.

ep-en'dy-ma, 1 ep-en'di-ma; 2 ĕp-ĕn'dy-ma, *n. Anat.* The tissue lining the central cavities of the brain and spinal cord. [< Gr. *ependyma*, upper garment, < *epi*, upon; and see HYMEN.] **ep-en'dy-mal,** *a.*

ep-en"dy-mi'tis, 1 ep-en"di-mai'tis *or* -mi'tis; 2 ĕp-ĕn"dy-mīʹtis *or* -mīʹtis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the ependyma.

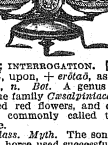
ep-en'dy-tes, 1 ep-en'di-tiz; 2 ĕp-ĕn'dy-tēş, *n. Gr. Ch.* **1.** The outer cloth of the altar. **ep-en'dy-sis‡.** **2.** Originally, a monk's garment of skins. **ep-en'du-tes‡.**

E-pe'ne-tus, *n. Bib.* Same as EPENETUS.

ep-en'the-sis, 1 ep-en'thi-sis; 2 ĕp-ĕn'thē-sĭs, *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] **1.** *Gram.* The insertion of a letter or syllable within a word, chiefly to facilitate pronunciation, as the *l* in *could*, the *n* in *passenger*. **2.** *Philol.* The phonetic change in the vowel of a syllable in consequence of a semivowel in the syllable preceding, as (in the Greek) in changing *karjo* to *kairo*. Compare PROTHESIS; EPITHESIS; PARAGOGE. [LL., < Gr. *epenthesis*, < *epi*, upon, + *en*, in, + *tithēmi*, place.] **—ep"en-thet'ic,** *a.*

ep"e-ol'a-try, 1 ep'i-ol'a-tri; 2 ĕp"ē-ŏlʹa-try, *n.* Worship of words. [< Gr. *epos*, word, + *latreia*, worship.]

e-pergne', 1 i-pōrn' *or* (F.) ē"pern'; 2 e-pĕrn' *or* (F.) e"pĕrn', *n.* An ornamental centerpiece for table use and also for dinner-table, to hold flowers, bonbons, or the like. [Prob. < F. *épargne*, economy.]


Epergne.

E-per'ri-ev', 1 e-per'i-ef'; 2 e-pĕr'rĭ-ĕf', *n.* A town on the Theiss river, E. Czechoslovakia.

é"per'lan, 1 ē"per'lăn'; 2 ē"pĕr'lăn', *n.* [F.] The flounder, smelt.

É"per'nay', 1 ē"per'nē'; 2 ē"pĕr'nā', *n.* A town in Marne department, France, celebrated for its production of wines, especially champagne.

ep-er"o'sis, 1 ep-er'o-sis; 2 ĕp-ĕr"ōʹsĭs, *n. Rhet.* The use of a rhetorical question asked for effect rather than with the expectation of an answer. Compare ENOTOSIS; ERUTESIS; INTERROGATION. [< Gr. *eperōtēsis*, questioning, < *epi*, upon, + *erōtaō*, ask.]

E-per'u-a, 1 i-per'u-a; 2 ē-pĕr'u-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of tropical Southamerican trees of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*. They bear pinnate leaves, clustered red flowers, and curiously carved pods. *E. falcata*, commonly called the *wallaba*, is an important timber-tree.

Ep'e-us, 1 i-pi'us; 2 ē-pēʹŭs, *n. Class. Myth.* The son of Panope, and builder of the wooden horse used successfully by the Greeks in the reduction of Troy. **E-pe'ist.**

ep-ex"e-ge'sis, 1 ep-ek"si-ji'sis; 2 ĕp-ĕks"ē-gēʹsĭs, *n.* Something added by way of further elucidation; fuller statement or explanation. [< Gr. *epexegēsis*, < *epi*, upon, + *ex*, out, + *agō*, lead.] **—ep-ex"e-get'ic,** *a.* Explanatory; according or regarding explanation; of the nature of epexegesis. **ep-ex"e-get'i-cal‡.—ep-ex"e-get'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

eph-, *prefix.* See EPI-.

Eph., *abbr.* Ephesians; Ephraim.

Eph'a-al, 1 ef'a-al; 2 ĕfʹa-ăl, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

e'phah, 1 i'fa; 2 ēʹfa, *n.* [Heb.] An ancient Jewish dry measure of the same volume as a bath. See MEASURE.

e'phaı. [darkness; obscurity.]

E'phahı, 1 i'fa; 2 ēʹfa, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* i, 3. [Heb.,

E'phaıı, 1 fəi or i'fi-ai; 2 ēʹfa-ī, *n. Bib. Jer.* xl, 8.

e-phar'mo-ny, 1 i-fär'mo-ni; 2 ē-färʹmo-ny, *n. Phytogeog.* The growth-form of plants as decided by their adaptability to environmental influences.— **eph"ar-mo'sis,** *n.* The process of epharmony.

Eph"e-ba'ee-æ, 1 ef"i-bā'si-ī; 2 ĕf"ē-bāʹcē-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of lichens with thalus homoiomerous, but not gelatinous. **Eph"e-be,** 1 ef"i-bi; 2 ĕf"ē-bē, [< EPHEBE.]

eph'e-barch, 1 ef'i-bärk; 2 ĕfʹe-bârc, *n.* In ancient Greece, a public guardian of youth.

eph'e-bas"ty, 1 ef'i-bas'ti; 2 ĕfʹe-băsʹty, *n. Paleon.* The state or condition of mature growth of a colony, as of corals. **—eph"e-bas'tic,** *a.* [< Gr. *ephēbos*, youth, + *asty*, city.]

eph'ebe, 1 ef'ib *or* i-fib'; 2 ĕfʹēb *or* e-fēb', *n.* In ancient Greece, especially Attica, a free-born youth between 18 and 20 years of age, who, having passed an examination, was entered on the list of his tribe, bound himself by solemn oath to the service and defense of his country, and then underwent two years of military training. In later times philosophical and literary studies lasting one year only took the place of the military training. [< Gr. *ephēbos*, youth, < *epi*, upon, + *hēbē*, youth.] **—eph'e-bic,** *a.*

—eph"e-be'um, *n.* [-BEÆ, *pl.*] *Archeol.* A building devoted to the training and exercise of ephebes.— **e-phe'bic, a.** **1.** Of or pertaining to an ephebe. **2.** *Biol.* Of or pertaining to the adult stages of an organism.

e-phe'bi-ate, 1 e-fi'bi-ĕt; 2 ē-fēʹbĭ-ăt, *n. Gr. Ant.* The period of training of ephebes.

eph"e-bol'o-gy, 1 ef"i-bol'o-ji; 2 ĕf"ē-bŏlʹo-gy, *n.* The study or description of the adolescent stages of an animal, during which it acquires distinctive features. [< Gr. *ephēbos* (see EPHEBE) + -LOGY.] **—eph"e-bol'ic, eph"e-bo-log'ic,** *a.*

eph'e-by, 1 ef'i-bi; 2 ĕfʹe-by, *n.* That stage of development in which the individual becomes adult. [< Gr. *ephēbia*, < *ephēbos*; see EPHEBE.] **e-phe'bi-al.**

eph-ec'tic, 1 ef-ek'tik; 2 ĕf-ĕcʹtic, *a.* Holding judgment in suspense: said of the ancient Skeptics. [< Gr. *ephektikos*, able to check, < *epi*, upon, + *echō*, have.]

Eph'e-drа, 1 ef'i-dra; 2 ĕfʹe-dra, *n. Bib.* A town of trading fly or orbitelarian spiders having the first two pairs of legs or erect overgrown shrubs of the joint-fir family, distributed over southern Europe and northern Africa, parts of Asia, and in the southwestern United States. Their small scalelike leaves and jointed stems resemble those of the horsetails (*Equisetum*). [< Gr. *epi*, upon, + *hedra*, seat.]

eph'e-drin, 1 ef'i-drin; 2 ĕfʹe-drin, *n.* An alkaloid isolated from *Ephedra vulgaris*, var. *helvetica*. Its hydrochlorate, $C_{10}H_{15}NO.HCl$, with bimuriate forms a mydriatic commercially known as mydrin. **eph'e-drine‡.**

eph'e-dris'mos, 1 ef'i-dris'mos; 2 ĕfʹe-drisʹmŏs, *n.* [Gr.] An ancient Greek game in which the players were required to hit with ball a stone set up at a certain distance. The loser, blindfolded, had to carry the winner on his back, feeling his way as best he could, to the stone.

eph-e'lis, 1 ef-i'lis; 2 ĕf-ēʹlĭs, *n.* [-LIDES, 1 -li-diz; 2 -li-dēş, *pl.*] *Pathol.* Lentigo or freckles, or other discoloration of the skin. [< Gr. *ephēlis*, rough spot on the face, < *epi*, upon, + *hēlos*, wart.]

eph"el-kus'tic, 1 ef"el-kas'tik; 2 ĕf"ĕl-cŭsʹtic, *a.* Drawn after or appended to: said in Greek grammar of the letter nu (ν) when added for euphony at the end of a word terminating with a vowel when the next word begins with a vowel. [< Gr. *ephelkystikos*, < *epi*, upon, + *helkō*, draw.] **eph"el-kus'ti-con‡.**

e-phem'er-a, 1 i-fem'er-ə; 2 e-fĕmʹer-a, *n.* [-AS or -Æ, **e-fem'er-æ**,] 1-ĕ; 2-ē, *pl.*] **1.** A May-fly or ephemerid.

As the humming-bird among its own palm-trees, as the *ephemera* in the sunshine of a summer evening, so they lived their joyous lives. DARMESTETER, *Oriental Lang.* 374. [L. r. 1884.]

2. [E-] A genus typical of *Ephemeridæ*. **3.** An ephemeral fever.

A diseased organism is sure to have seeds in it which breed *ephemera*. McCOSH *Psychol. Intuitions* (ed. 3), p. 235. (n. 1880.)

4. Anything of very short life. [< Gr. *ephēmeros*, for a day, < *epi*, on, + *hēmera*, day.]

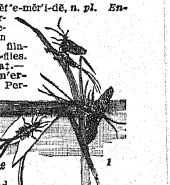
e-phem'er-al, 1 i-fem'er-əl; 2 e-fĕmʹer-al, *a.* Living **e-fem'er-æl,** one day only; as, ephemeral flowers and insects; hence, having a momentary or brief existence or interest.

Deem not my love a frail *ephemeral* flower. FELICIA HEMANS *The Abencerrage* can. 1, st. 5.

eph"e-mer'ic‡ (XIII); **e-phem'er-ous‡.—e-phem"er-al'i-ty,** *n.*

e-phem'er-ize, 1 i-fem'er-aiz; 2 ē-fĕmʹer-īze, *v.* [-IZED, 1 -aizd; 2 -īzd, *pt., pp.*; -IZING, 1 -aiz-iŋ; 2 -īz-ĭng, *ppr.*] **1.** To keep an ephemeris. **2.** To calculate and record the positions of a heavenly body, or of heavenly bodies, from day to day or at regular intervals; also, a collection and (2) its subequatic of such tables, or an annual publication giving such tables. **e-phem'er-id,** *a.* & *n.*— **e-phem'er-oid,** *a.*— **e-phem"e-rid'i-an,** *a.* Pertaining to an ephemerid. **e-phem'er-ist.—e-phem"e-ri'na,** *n. pl. Entom.* The *Ephemeridæ*, especially as a subordinate group. **e-phem'er-ine, e-phem"e-ri'nous,** *a.*

e-phem'er-is, 1 i-fem'er-is; 2 ē-fĕmʹer-ĭs, *n.* [EPH'E-MER'IDES, 1 ef'i-mer'i-diz; 2 ĕf"ē-mĕr'ĭ-dēş, *pl.*] **1.** *Astron.* A table showing the calculated positions and motions of a heavenly body, or of heavenly bodies, from day to day or at regular intervals; also, a collection and (2) its subequatic of such tables, or an annual publication giving such tables. See ASTRONOMICAL ALMANAC.


Ephemeridæ.
(1) European May-fly (*Ephemera vulgata*). (2) Ephemerid of Africa (*Palingenia*).

The *Ephemeris* furnishes the fundamental data from which all our household almanacs are calculated.

S. NEWCOMB *Popular Astronomy* (ed. 3), p. 79. [L. n. & co. 1887.]

2. An ephemera, as a transient publication: a false use.

3. Same as EPHEMERA. **4†.** A diary or other diurnal record of events. **5†.** *Eccl.* The order of daily religious services. [L., < Gr. *ephēmeris*, < *ephēmeros*; see EPHEMERA.] **—e-phem'er-is-ta'ri-an,** *n.* *Astron.* A star the computed positions of which are inserted regularly in an ephemeris.— **e-phem'er-ist,** *n.* **1.** A student of the planets; an astrologer. **2.** [Archaic.] One who keeps a diary.

e-phem'er-ite, 1 e-fem'er-ait; 2 ē-fĕmʹer-īt, *n.* A fossil of or like a May-fly or ephemerid.

eph"e-me'ri-us, 1 ef"i-mi'ri-us; 2 ĕf"ē-mēʹrĭ-ŭs, *n.* [-I, -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] *Gr. Ch.* A priest whose turn it is to officiate. **2.** A parish priest. **3.** A domestic chaplain. **4.** A monastic officer whose duty it is to prepare, elevate, and distribute the loaf used at the elevation of the panagia. See PANAGIA. [< Gr. *ephēmerios*, for the day, = *ephēmeros*; see EPHEMERA.]

e-phem'er-o-morph, 1 e-fem'er-o-mōrf; 2 ē-fĕm'er-o-môrf, *n.* Any one of the lowest forms of life that can not be definitely classed with animals or plants. [< Gr. *ephēmeros* (see EPHEMERA) + *morphē*, form.] **—e-phem"er-o-mor'phic,** *a.*

e-phem'er-on, 1 e-fem'er-on; 2 ē-fĕmʹer-ŏn, *n.* [-A, *pl.*] A May-fly or ephemerid; an ephemera; anything short-lived. [< Gr. *ephēmeros*, < *ephēmeros*; see EPHEMERA.]

He [mail must not count on distant ages, for he is an *ephemeron*. H. SPENCER *Origin of the Bible* p. 375. [n. 1874.]

E-phem"er-op'ter-a, 1 e-fem'er-op'ter-ə; 2 ē-fĕm'er-ŏp'ter-a, *n. pl. Entom.* An order of insects comprising the *Ephemeridæ* alone.

E'pher, 1 i'fər; 2 ēʹfer, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxv, 4.

Ephes., *abbr.* Ephesians.

E'phes-dam'mim, 1 i'fez-ior i'fes-dam'im; 2 ēʹfĕs-[*or* ē'-fēş-]dămʹĭm, *n. Bib. 1 Sam.* xvii, 1.

E-phe'sian, 1 i-fi'ʒən; 2 e-fēʹzhan, *a.* Relating to or characteristic of Ephesus, an ancient Ionian city of Asia Minor, famous for its temple of Artemis (Diana), and later also as a center of Christian worship.— **Ephesian Artemis,** same as DIANA OF THE EPHESIANS.— **E. Council,** any one of several councils of the church held at Ephesus, especially that which condemned Nestorius (A. D. 431).— **E. liturgies,** a group of ancient

liturgies of which those of Gaul and Spain, and probably those of Britain also, have been considered examples. See also Ambrosian.

E-phe'sian, *n.* 1. A citizen of Ephesus. 2†. Figuratively, a roisterer; merrymaker.

E-phe'sians, 1 n-fī'zhanz, 2 e-fē'zhanz, n. The epistle of Paul to the church at Ephesus, teaching of the redemptive purpose of God as embracing both Jew and Gentile.

Eph'e-sine, 1 ef'a-sin; 2 ēf'e-sīn, a. Ephesian; as, the *Ephesine* liturgies.

Eph'e-sus, 1 ef'a-sus; 2 ēf'e-sŭs, n. *Bib.* An ancient Ionian commercial city of western Asia Minor; capital of the Roman province of Asia; contained temple of Diana; site of one of the seven churches (Rev. i. 11). **Ephe-sos'** (Gr.).

eph'e-ra, 1 ef'ē-ra; 2 ēf'e-ŧ, *pl.* [Rare.] The Athenian magistrates. **eph'e-tet.—e-phet'ic,** *a.*

eph'ĭ-al'tes, 1 ef'ĭ-al'tēz; 2 ĭf'ĭ-al'tēz, *n.* 1. [Gr.] Incubus; the nightmare; originally, the demon supposed to inflict nightmare. 2. [E-] *Gr. Myth.* A giant son of Poseidon and Iphimedia; made war on the god ; slain by Apollo. See Aloeus. 3. [E-] A Malian who betrayed the Spartans at Thermopylæ 480 B. C.

eph'ĭ-dro'sis, 1 ef'ĭ-drō'sĭs; 2 ĭf'ĭ-drō'sĭs, *n. Pathol.* Any disease characterized by profuse sweating. [< Gr. *ephidrōsis,* < *epi,* upon, + *hidrōsis,* perspiration, < *hidroō,* sweat.] **hi-dro'sis; ŧ-dro'sist.**

e-phip'pĭ-al, 1 ĭ-fip'ĭ-al; 2 e-fip'ĭ-al, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to an ephippium. 2. Contained within an ephippium, as an egg. 3. Possessed of an ephippium, as a female *Daphnia.*

e-phip'pic, 1 ĭ-fip'ĭk; 2 e-fip'ĭc, *a.* Saddle-shaped; heterocœlous, said of vertebræ. [< Gr. *ephippion,* saddle-cloth.]

E-phip'pĭ-de, 1 ĭ-fip'ĭ-dē; 2 e-fip'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of chætodontoidean fishes with steral branchial apertures and the spinous and soft portions of the dorsal separated; including angel-fishes. **E-phip'pus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *ephippios,* of a horse, < *epi,* upon, + *hippos,* horse.] **Eph'-ephippoid.—e-phip'pĭ-oid, e-phip'poid,** *a.* & *n.*

e-phip'pĭ-um, 1 ĭ-fip'ĭ-um, *n.* [-pĭ-a, *pl.*] 1. A saddle-shaped discolored thickening of the dorsal integument in certain cladocerous crustaceans. In *Daphnia,* resulting in a brood-pouch. 2. Same as SELLA TURCICA. [L. < Gr. *ephippion,* saddle-cloth, < *epi,* upon, + *hippos,* horse.] **e-phip'pĭ-ate.**

Eph'lal, 1 ef'lal; 2 ĭf'lal, *n. Bib. I Chron.* ii, 37.

eph'od, 1 ef'od; 2 ĭf'od, *n.* 1. *Bib.* A priestly vestment of linen, especially that worn by the Jewish high priest over the tunic and outer garment. *Ex.* xxviii, 31.

It was sleeveless and was divided below the armpits, one part covering the breast, and the other the back. The ephod of the high priest was richly embroidered and bound with a girdle. The breastplate was fastened an onyx engraved with the names of six of the tribes and set in gold ouches; and from these ouches depended the breastplate.

And he made the *ephod* of gold, blue, and purple, and scarlet, and fine twined linen. *Ex.* xxxix, 2.

2. *Bib.* Possibly an idol, or an idol-casing. *Judg.* viii, 27.

3. [Armenian.] An amice. See VAKASS. [LL., < Heb. *ēphōd,* < *aphad,* clothe.]

eph'or, 1 ef'ar or -or; 2 ĭf'or, *n.* [EPH'ORS, 1, -ərz; 2, -ors, or EPH'O-RI, 1, -a-rī; 2, -ŧ, *pl.*] 1. [Anc. Gr.] One of a body of supervising magistrates at Sparta and other Doric towns.

The *ephors* were five in number, and the office was open to every Spartan of the requisite age, without any further qualification. . . . The power of the *ephors* was very great, amounting indeed to a sort of democratic tyranny.

Evelyn Abbott *Greece* p. 209. (a. r. p. 1888.]

2. [Modern Greece.] A supervisor of public works. [< L. *ephorus,* < Gr. *ephoros,* < *epi,* over, + *horaō,* see.]

eph'o-ral, 1 ef'a-ral, **eph'o-ra-ri-al,** *a.* — **eph'or-al-ly,** *n.*

1. The ephoral office or term of office. 2. The board of ephors. **eph'or-ate†, eph'o-ry†.— eph'or-ship,** *n.*

Eph'ra-ĭm, 1 ef'a-fra; 2 ēf'e-ĭm, *n. Bib. Mark* vii, 34.

Eph-phe'ta, 1 ef-fē'ta; 2 ĭf-fē'ta, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

E-phra'em, 1 f'fra-em; 2 ē'fra-ĕm, **Syrus,** *i. e.,* "the Syrian" (373 B. C.). A Syrian ecclesiastic and hermit. **E'phrem†.**

E'phra-im, 1 f'fra-ĭm; 2 ē'fra-ĭm, *n. Bib.* (1) Joseph's second son, who obtained the birthright. *Gen.* xlvi, 20. (2) The tribe descended from him; also, the region it occupied in Palestine. *Josh.* xvi, 5. 4. A city near Bethel. *John* xi, 54. 5. A city in Sanpete county, Utah. [Heb., twofold increase or fruitful.]

E'phra-ĭte, 1 f'fra-īt; 2 ē'fra-ĭt, *n.* 1. *Bib.* A member of the tribe of Ephraim. *Judges* xii, 5. 2. A coin, worth 8 groschen, struck in Prussia during the Seven Years' War, and popularly named after a director of the Berlin mint. **E'phra-im'ĭte, E'phra-im'ĭsh, E'phra-ĭt'ĭc,** *a.* **Ephralmitic Prophetic Document,** same as Elohistic Prophetic Document.

E'phras, 1 f'fras; 2 ē'fras, *n. Bib. 2 Chron.* xiii, 19.

Eph'ra-ta, 1 ef'ra-ta; 2 ĭf'ra-ta, *n.* A borough in Lancaster county, Pa.

Eph'ra-tah, 1 ef'ra-ta; 2 ĭf'ra-ta, *n.* 1. *Bib.* Ancient name of Bethlehem-Judah. *Ruth.* iv, 11. 2. Grandmother of Caleb the spy. *1 Chron.* ii, 50. **Eph'ra-ta†** [Douai]; **Eph'rath†.**

Eph'rath-ite, 1 ef'rath-īt or f'fra-h-; 2 ĭf'rath-ĭt or ĭf'fath-, *n. Bib.* An inhabitant of Bethlehem-Judah. *1 Sam.* i, 1.

E'phre-o, 1 f'fri-; 2 ē'fre-ō, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

E'fron, 1 f'fron; 2 ē'fron, *n. Bib.* A Hittite who sold Abraham a burying-place. *Gen.* xxiii, 8. 2. A city east of Jordan (Apocrypha). *1 Macc.* v, 46. [Heb., fawn-like.]

eph'sah-marre, 1 ef'sa-mar; 2 ĭf'sa-măr, *n.* An Australian warbler (genus *Ephthianura*). [nymph.

e-phyd'rĭ-ad, 1 ĭ-fid'rĭ-ad; 2 e-fīd'rĭ-ad, *n.* [Rare.] A water-

E-phyd'rĭ-as, 1 ĭ-fid'rĭ-as; 2 e-fīd'rĭ-as, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of dipterous insects. **Eph'y-dra,** *n.* (t. g.) < Gr. *ephydros,* < *epi,* upon, + *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water.] — **eph'y-drid,** *a.* & *n.* — **eph'y-droe,** *n. pl.* A subfamily of the *Ephydridæ.* — **eph'y-droid,** *a.*

e-phym'nĭ-um, 1 ĭ-fim'nĭ-um; 2 e-fīm'nĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-nĭ-a, *pl.*] 1. *Gr. Pros.* A short metrical address to a god, following a hymn; also, a kind of refrain. Compare EPODE. 2. *Eccl.* In some Eastern churches, an added or an antiphonal refrain to a verse or hymn. [< Gr. *ephymnion,* < *epi,* upon, + *hymnos,* hymn.]

Eph'y-ra, 1 ef'ĭ-ra; 2 ĭf'ĭ-ra, *n.* [-RÆ, 1, -rē; 2 -ē, *pl.*] *Zoöph.* An immature discomedusan resulting from the constriction of a scyphistoma. [< Gr. *Ephyra,* Ephyra, sea-nymph.]

Eph'y-ro-me-du'sæ, 1 ef'ĭ-rō-mē-dū'sē; 2 ĭf'ĭ-rō-mē-dū'sē, *n. pl.* The *Scyphomedusæ.* [< NEPHRA, N. MEDUSA, jellyfish.] **Eph'y-ra-me-du'sæ.— me-du'san,** *a.* & *n.*

e'pĭ'al, 1 ē'pĭ'al; 2 ē'pĭ'al, *n.* [F.] A slender finial ornamenting the tip of a roof or furnishing the peak of a spire.

ep'ĭ-, *prefix.* Upon, beside, over, after, etc., becoming *ep-* before vowels, and *eph-* before the rough breathing: used as the first element in many compounds of Greek derivation. [< Gr. *epi-,* < *epi,* upon.]

E'pĭ-al'ĭ-dæ, 1 ĭ'pĭ-al'ĭ-dē, 2 ē'pĭ-al'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of moths, including the ghost-moths. **E-pĭ'a-lus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *epialos,* = *epitalēs,* = *ephitalēs,* nightmare.] **ĭf'e'pĭ-al'ĭ-dæ†.— e'pĭ-al'ĭd,** *a.* & *n.*— **e-pĭ'a-line,** *a.*— **e'pĭ-al-o'id,** *a.*

ep'ĭ-an'drĭ-um, 1 ep'ĭ-an'drĭ-um; 2 ĕp'ĭ-ăn'drĭ-ŭm, *n.* In many spiders, the genital opening. [< EPI- + Gr. *anēr, andr-,* man.]

ep'ĭ-ca'ly-al, *a.* Same as EPICALIX.

ep'ĭ-ba'sal, 1 ep'ĭ-bā'sal; 2 ĕp'ĭ-bā'sal, *a. Bot.* Upon or in front of the basal portion of an organ.

e-pĭb'a-tus, 1 ĭ-pib'a-tus; 2 e-pĭb'a-tŭs. *Anc. Pros.* I. *a.* Marked by double time, as some pæonic verse (— ⏑ ⏑ — or ⏑ ⏑ — ⏑ ⏑ —, doubled). II. *n.* A verse thus doubled. [Lt., < Gr. *epibatos,* trodden to, < *epi,* to + *bainō,* go.]

ep'ĭ-ben'thos, 1 ep'ĭ-ben'thos; 2 ep'ĭ-bĕn'thŏs, *n. Biol.* The living organisms existing next to the bottom, that is on the sea-floor of the continental shelf or littoral zone.— **ep'ĭ-ben'thĭc,** *a.*

ep'ĭ-blast, 1 ep'ĭ-blast; 2 ĕp'ĭ-blăst, *n.* 1. *Embryol.* The outermost of the germ-layers of the embryo; the ectoderm. 2. *Bot.* A small scale-like appendage in front of the embryo in the seed of certain grasses. [< EPI- + Gr. *blastos,* bud, < *blastanō,* sprout.]— **ep'ĭ-blas'tĭc,** *a.*

ep'ĭ-blas-te'ma, 1 ep'ĭ-blas-tē'ma; 2 ĕp'ĭ-blăs-tē'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Bot.* A superficial outgrowth from an embryo. [< EPI- + Gr. *blastēma,* germ, < *blastanō,* sprout.]

ep'ĭ-ble'ma, 1 ep'ĭ-blē'ma; 2 ĕp'ĭ-blē'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] 1. *Bot.* The delicate epidermoid tissue covering the extremities of roots. 2. *Gr. Antiq.* An outer garment; a wrap. [Gr. *epiblēma,* cover, < *epi,* upon, + *ballō,* throw.]

e-pĭb'o-le, 1 ĭ-pib'o-lē; 2 e-pĭb'o-lē, *n.* 1. *Ichet.* Same as ANAPHOLA. 2. *Embryol.* Epiboly. [LL., < Gr. *epibolē,* patch, < *epi,* upon, + *ballō,* throw.]

e-pĭb'o-ly, 1 ĭ-pib'o-lĭ; 2 e-pĭb'o-lĭ, *n. Embryol.* The invagination of the segmentation cells within another by means of the more rapid division of the latter. **e-pĭb'o-le†; e-pĭb'o-lism†.**

ep'ĭ-bous-kan'ger-ite, 1 ep'ĭ-bŭs-kan'jer-īt; 2 ĕp'ĭ-bŭs-kăn'jer-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic, almost black, lead sulfantimonate ($Pb_3Sb_2S_6$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< EPI- + BOULANGERITE.]

ep'ĭ-brā'chĭ-al, 1 ep'ĭ-brā'kĭ-al; 2 ĕp'ĭ-brā'kĭ-al. I. *a.* 1. Lying over the gills, as a part of the carapace in crustaceans. 2. Of, pertaining to, or designating the element above the cerato-branchial in a branchial arch. II. *n.* The epibranchial element or part of each branchial arch. See illus. under *batrachia.* [< EPI- + Gr. *branchia,* gills, pl. of *branchion,* fin.]

ep'ĭ-bran-chi-a'le, 1 ep'ĭ-bran-kĭ-ā'lē; 2 ĕp'ĭ-brăn-kĭ-ā'lē, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Anat.* The part of the dorsal portion of the branchialia, or gill-arches, in the breathing-apparatus of fishes.

ep'ĭ-ic, 1 ep'ĭk; 2 ĕp'ĭc. *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of that form of the poetry of narration in which the action is presented by means of narration and description; narrated in an elevated and impressive style; heroic. See DRAMA.

Milman . . . in Chanson de Roland] a grand and beautiful work, a monument of *epic* genius Matthew Arnold *Essays in Criticism* in second series, p. 15. [MACM. 1888.]

Gothic, as the period of the Nibelungen Lied, and Anglo-Saxon, as the book of Ruth] are the loveliest specimen of *epic* and idyl poetry which we possess.

Rumania] is, by E. C. Otté, vol. ii, p. 60. [n. 1859.]

2. Such as is described in epic poetry, grand; noble; as, Gibbon in his history had an *epic* theme. [< L. *epicus,* < Gr. *epikos,* < *epos,* word.] **ep'ĭ-cal†; ep'ĭck†.— epic verse, meter,** etc., the verse, meter, etc., employed in epic poetry. The measures used by epic poets are various: in Latin and Greek, the *dactylic hexameter;* in Italian, *tuscan terza rima* (in the strictly national form); in Spanish ("The Cid") and old French, *assonance;* in Anglo-Saxon, *alliterative lines;* in English, the *blank verse* of Milton and Tennyson, the *heroic couplet* of Pope, the *stanza* of Spenser, and, according to their origin, special themes, etc.: (*a*) epics of growth, or collections of ballads of different authorship, anonymous, which seem to have grown up spontaneously among a people, the *Mahabharata,* the *Nibelungenlied,* and the *Kalevala;* (*b*) the epics of art, in which a single poet concentrates his poem about some great central figure, as the *Iliad,* Homer's epic; the *Odyssey,* Vergil's *Æneid,* Milton's *Paradise Lost,* and Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered;* (*c*) the mixed epic of growth and art combined, as Firdusi's *Shah Nameh;* (*d*) the heroic poem, such as the *Chanson de Roland* and the *Orlando Furioso,* describing medieval knights and heroes; (*e*) sacred epics, such as Dante's *Divina Commedia* and Klopstock's *Messias;* (*f*) historical epics, as Lucan's *Pharsalia* and Statius's *Thebaïs;* (*g*) mock epics, such as Butler's *Hudibras, Reynard the Fox,* the *Batrachomyomachia* (" Frogmousiad "), and Pope's *Rape of the Lock.* See EPOS; SAGA; POEMET.

Paradise Lost . . . is the *epic* of English Puritanism and of Protestant Christianity. H. A. Beers *From Chaucer to Tennyson* p. 15. [1890.]

There is a considerable thread of narrative running through these poems like Ossianic lays and connecting them in a kind of series, as the several cantos might be divided into the various books of a Gaelic epic of the Odyssey type, containing, instead of the wanderings and final restoration of Ulysses, the adventures and final destruction of the Fenians. Douglas Hyde *A Literary History of Ireland.* [p. v. v. '00.]

2. An epos; as, the life of Paul was a noble *epic.* See EPOS, 2. 3†. An epic poet.— **Creation epic,** the Babylonian conception of creation known to the Babylonians by its opening words " When above," an epic in honor of Marduk, the chief deity in the Babylonian Pantheon. It describes the defeat of Apsu by Ea; Tiamat's revolt and her destruction at the hands of Marduk; the creation of the world; and man's creation by Marduk. *New Schaff-Herzog Encyc.* vol. iii, p. 397. [p. a. w. '09.]

ep'ĭ-ca'lyx, 1 ep'ĭ-kā'lĭks *or* -kal'ĭks; 2 ĕp'ĭ-kā'lĭks *or* -kăl'ĭks, *n.* [-CA-LY-CES, 1, -kal'ĭ-sēz; 2 -kăl'ĭ-sēz, *pl. Bot.* An external involucel or accessory calyx outside of the true calyx, as in *Potentilla.*

[-PHI, 1 -fĭ-ai; 2 -fĭ, *pl.*] *Anat.* A fold of skin over the inner angle of the eye: frequently seen in Mongolians. [< Gr. *epikanthis,* tumor in the inner corner of the eye, < *epi,* upon, + *kanthos,* canthus, corner of the eye.] **ep'ĭ-can'thĭd.— ep'ĭ-can'thĭc.**

Epicanthus. Eye of a Chinese child.

ep'ĭ-car'ĭ-des, 1 ep'ĭ-kar'ĭ-dēz; 2 ĕp'ĭ-căr'ĭ-dēz, *n. pl. Zoöl.* A division of parasitic and epicaridean Isopoda infesting shrimps.— **ep'ĭ-car'ĭ-dan,** *a.* & *n.* [< EPI- + Gr. *karis,* shrimp.]

ep'ĭ-carp, 1 ep'ĭ-kārp; 2 ĕp'ĭ-cărp, *n. Bot.* The outer layer of a pericarp. [< EPI- + Gr. *karpos,* fruit.]

ep'ĭ-ca-toph'o-ra, 1 ep'ĭ-ka-tof'o-ra; 2 ĕp'ĭ-ca-tŏf'o-ra, *n. Astral.* The eighth house of the heavens. [Cf. [< EPI- + Gr. *katōphoros,* moving down.]

Ep'ĭ-cau'ta, 1 ep'ĭ-kô'ta; 2 ĕp'ĭ-cô'ta, *n. Entom.* A genus of *Meloidæ,* numerously Parts of a Dipterous Insect. (Cherry).

[< Gr. *epikautos,* < *epi,* on,+ *kaiō,* burn.] *a,* endocarp; *b,* mesocarp; *c,* epicarp.

ep'ĭ-ce'dĭ-an, 1 ep'ĭ-sē'dĭ-an; 2 ĕp'ĭ-cē'dĭ-an, *a.* & *n.* Relating to or like the cantata; epicurean.

ep'ĭ-ce'dĭ-al, 1 ep'ĭ-sē'dĭ-al; 2 ĕp'ĭ-cē'dĭ-al, *a.* Pertaining to or of the cantata; epicurean.

nature of an epicedium; expressing sorrow; elegiac. **ep'ĭ-ce'dĭ-al‡.** II. *n.* An epicedium.

ep'ĭ-ce'dĭ-um, 1 ep'ĭ-sē'dĭ-um; 2 ĕp'ĭ-cē'dĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] A dirge; funeral hymn; lament. [L., < Gr. *epikēdeion,* < *epikēdeios,* upon, < *kēdos,* sorrow.] **ep'ĭ-ced‡; ep'ĭ-ce'dĭ-on†.**

ep'ĭ-cele, *n.* Same as EPICŒLE.

ep'ĭ-cene, 1 ep'ĭ-sēn; 2 ĕp'ĭ-cēn, *a.* 1. *Gram.* Of common gender, as *hare, nightingale.* 2. Belonging to, used by, or partaking of the characteristics of both sexes; hermaphroditic; as, an *epicene* garment. 3. Effeminate. [L., < Gr. *epikoinos.*]

I think Swift adopted the name of Stella, . . . which is a man's name with a feminine termination, to denote the mysterious *epicene* relation in which poor Miss Johnson stood to him.

Cornhill Magazine *Talk* July 27, 1860.

[< LL. *epicenus,* < Gr. *epikoinos,* < *epi,* upon, + *koinos,* common] **ep'ĭ-ce'nal.**

ep'ĭ-cene, *n. Gram.* A noun of common gender; a term that includes both sexes, as *bird, rat.* 2. A person that displays characteristics of both sexes.

ep'ĭ-cen'ter, 1 ep'ĭ-sen'tər; 2 ĕp'ĭ-cĕn'tĕr, *n. Geol.* The point or area on the earth's surface immediately above the focus or point of origin of an earthquake; a seismic vertex. **ep'ĭ-cen'trum†** [-TRA, *pl.*].

The interval between the two *epicentra* is between thirteen and fourteen miles. C. E. Dutton in *Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey, 1887–1888* p. 270. [gov. ptg. ors. 1889.]

[< Gr. *epikentron,* < *epi,* on, + *kentron;* see CENTER.]

ep'ĭ-cen'tral, 1 ep'ĭ-sen'trəl; 2 ĕp'ĭ-cĕn'trăl. **1.** *a.* 1. Attached to a vertebral centrum; as, an *epicentral* spine. 2. Of or pertaining to an epicenter. **II.** *n.* An epicentral spine. [emollient.

ep'ĭ-ce-ras'tĭc, 1. *a.* Lenient; assuaging. **II.** *n.* An

Ep'ĭ-ce-ra'to-dus, 1 ep'ĭ-se-ra'to-dus; 2 ĕp'ĭ-cē-ra'to-dŭs, *n.* Same as CERATODUS.

ep'ĭ-cer'a-to-hy'al, 1 ep'ĭ-ser'a-to-hī'al; 2 ĕp'ĭ-cĕr'a-to-hī'al. **I.** *a.* Situated above the ceratohyal. **II.** *n.* An epicerato-hyal bone.

ep'ĭ-cer'e-bral, 1 ep'ĭ-ser'ĭ-brəl; 2 ĕp'ĭ-cĕr'e-brăl, *a. Anat.* Situated upon or around the brain. [< EPI- + CEREBRUM.]

ep'ĭce'rie, 1 ĭ-pīs'rĭ; 2 e-pīs'rĭ, *n.* [Fr.] Grocery articles.

Ep'ĭ-char'mus, 1 ep'ĭ-kär'mus; 2 ĕp'ĭ-cär'mŭs, *n.* A Greek comic poet and Pythagorean philosopher (540–443 B. C.); born in Sicily; only fragments of his 52 dramas remain.

E-pi'char-mos† [Gr.].

ep'ĭ-chil'ĭ-um, 1 ep'ĭ-kil'ĭ-um; 2 ĕp'ĭ-cĭl'ĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-CHI-LI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The upper or distal portion of the lip of an orchid when it is divided. [< EPI- + Gr. *epicheilos,* < *epi,* on, + *cheilos,* lip.] **ep'ĭ-chil‡; ep'ĭ-chile'.**

ep'ĭ-chĭ'lous, 1 ep'ĭ-kaĭ'lus; 2 ĕp'ĭ-cĭ'lŭs, *a.* Of or relating to the buccal segment; specif., designating certain earthworms in which this segment is separated from the prostomium by a groove or channel. [< *epicheilos,* < *epi,* on, + *cheilos,* lip.] **ep'ĭ-chei'lous‡.**

ep'ĭ-chi-re'ma, 1 ep'ĭ-kaĭ-rē'ma; 2 ĕp'ĭ-cĭ-rē'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Logic.* A syllogism in which the proof of the premises, or of either of them, is introduced along with the premises; formerly, a syllogism based on premises generically accepted but still unproved. See SYLLOGISM. [< Gr. *epicheirēma,* attempt, < *epi,* upon, + *cheir,* hand.]

ep'ĭ-chei-re'ma†.

ep'ĭ-chlay'dĭon, 1 ep'ĭ-klā'dĭ-on; 2 ĕp'ĭ-clā'dĭ-ŏn, *n. Chem.* A somewhat sweet liquid (C_4H_8OCl), obtained from glycerin, somewhat resembling chloroform in odor.

ep'ĭ-chon-dro'sis, 1 ep'ĭ-kon-drō'sĭs; 2 ĕp'ĭ-cŏn-drō'sĭs, *n.* Development of cartilage on the prostomium, as in a deer's antlers.— **ep'ĭ-chon-drot'ĭc,** *a.*

ep'ĭ-chor'dal, 1 ep'ĭ-kôr'dəl; 2 ĕp'ĭ-côr'dăl, *a.* Situated above or dorsad of the notochord. [< EPI- + Gr. *chordē,* chord.]

ep'ĭ-cho'rĭ-al, 1 ep'ĭ-kō'rĭ-al; 2 ĕp'ĭ-cō'rĭ-al, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the epichorion.

ep'ĭ-cho'rĭ-al, *a.* [Rare.] Of or peculiar to the country; rural. **ep'ĭ-cho'rĭc†; ep'ĭ-chor'ĭs‡tĭc.**

The local or *epichorial* superstitions from every district of Europe, carefully observed by thousands, attesting to the rich activity of the miraculous and the unperturbed instincts. De Quincey *Narrative Papers, Modern Superstition* p. 107. [n. a. v. 1863.]

ep'ĭ-cho'rĭ-am'bĭc, 1 ep'ĭ-kō'rĭ-am'bĭk; 2 ĕp'ĭ-cō'rĭ-ăm'bĭc, *a. Pros.* With added choriambus; said of verses in which a trochaic dipody is followed by a choriambus. [< Gr. *epichoriambikos,* < *epi,* upon, + *choriambos;* see CHORIAMB.]

ep'ĭ-cho'rĭ-on, 1 ep'ĭ-kō'rĭ-on; 2 ĕp'ĭ-cō'rĭ-ŏn, *n. Embryol.* The portion of the uterine mucous membrane that folds around the ovum; the decidua reflexa.

ep'ĭ-chris'tĭan, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to the early Christian era.

ep'ĭ-chro'sis, 1 ep'ĭ-krō'sĭs; 2 ĕp'ĭ-crō'sĭs, *n.* Undue pigmentation of the skin. [Gr.]

ep'ĭ-chy'sis, 1 ep'ĭ-kaĭ'sĭs; 2 ĕp'ĭ-cy'sĭs, *n. Gr. Archeol.* A vessel for wine or other beverage. [Gr.]

ep'ĭ-cĭ'cle, *n.* Same as EPICYCLE.

ep'i-cism, 1 ep'i-sizm; 2 ĕp'i-cism, *n.* [Rare.] Epic style; the mental habit characteristic of the epic poet.—**ep'i-cist,** *n.* A writer of epic poetry.

ep'i-cias'tic, 1 ep'i-kias'tik; 2 ĕp'i-ekās'tic, *a. Geol.* Consisting of the consolidated detritus of preexistent rocks not volcanic. [< EPI- + CLASTIC.]

ep'i-clav'i-cle, 1 ep'i-klav'i-kl; 2 ĕp'i-eklv'i-cl, *n.* 1. Same as CHANTRY, 2. [Obs.] Same as SUPRACLAVICLE.

ep'i-cle'sis, 1 ep'i-klī'sis; 2 ĕp'i-ekle'sis, *n. Eccl.* That part of the liturgical prayer of consecration, in the celebration of the holy communion, in which the presence of the Holy Spirit is invoked to bless the worshippers and the gifts of the altar. [< Gr. *epiklēsis,* invocation, < *epi,* upon, + *kaleō,* call.] **ep'i-kle'sist,** *n.*

ep'i-cli'di-um, 1 ep'i-klid'i-um; 2 ĕp'i-elĭd'i-ŭm, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] *Ornith.* A separate ossification or enlargement at the upper or scapular end of the clavicle. [< EPI- + Gr. *kleidion,* dim. of *klete (kletid-),* key.] **ep'i-cli'di-um‡.—ep'i-cli'dal,** *ep'i-cli'di-an,** *a.*

ep'i-cli'nal, 1 ep'i-klī'nal; 2 ĕp'i-elī'nal, *a. Bot.* Seated upon the torus or receptacle, as the parts of a flower. [< EPI- + Gr. *klinē,* bed, couch; *klinō,* recline.]

ep'i-ce-ne'mi-al, 1 ep'i-k-ni'ne-al; 2 ĕp'i-e-nē'mi-al, *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the anterosuperior portion of the tibia.—**epicnemial process,** an upward-trending process of a tibia, as in icons and grebes.

ep'i-ce-ne'mis, 1 ep'i-k-ni'mis; 2 ĕp'i-e-nē'mis, *n. Arach.* An accessory joint at the base of the tibia in many arachnids. [< EPI- + Gr. *knēmē,* leg.]

Ep'i-ce'ra, 1 ep'i-sī'ra; 2 ĕp'i-sē'ra, *n. pl. Zool.* A series of deuterostomatous metazoans, including tunicates and vertebrates. [< EPI- + Gr. *kōlos,* hollow.]

ep'i-cœle, 1 ep'i-sīl; 2 ĕp'i-sēl, *n.* 1. *Anat.* The epicolla. 2. *Zool.* A body-cavity formed by an invagination of the ectoderm, as in tunicates and vertebrates.

ep'i-cœ'li-a, 1 ep'i-sī'li-a; 2 ĕp'i-sē'li-a, [-A, *pl.*] *Anat.* The cavity of the fourth cerebral vesicle; the upper part of the fourth ventricle. [< EPI- + Gr. *koilia,* belly, < *koilos,* hollow.] —**ep'i-cœ'lian,** *ep'i-cœ'lic,* *ep'i-cœ'li-an,** *a.*

ep'i-cœ'lom, 1 ep'i-sī'lom; 2 ĕp'i-sē'lom, *n. Embryol.* In vertebrates, the part of the primitive body-cavity nearest the notochord; the mesocœlom. **ep'i-cœ'lo-ma‡.**

ep'i-cœ'lous, 1 ep'i-sī'lus; 2 ĕp'i-sē'lŭs, *a.* 1. Having an epicœle: of or perta'ning to the *Epicœla.* 2. Of, pertaining to, or forming an epicœle. [< EPI- + Gr. *koilos,* hollow.]

ep'i-cœne, *n.* Same as EPICENE, *n.*

ep'i-col'ic, 1 ep'i-kol'ik; 2 ĕp'i-ecŏl'ic, *a. Anat.* Situated above or upon the colon. [< EPI- + Gr. *kolon,* colon.]

ep'i-col'u-mel'la, 1 ep'i-kol'yu-mel'a; 2 ĕp'i-ecŏl'yu-mĕl'a, *n. Herp.* A proximal element of the columella of the ear in certain reptiles.—**ep'i-col'u-mel'iar,** *a.*

ep'i-con'dyle, 1 ep'i-kon'dil; 2 ĕp'i-ecŏn'dĭl, *n. Anat.* *kondylos,* knuckle.] **ep'i-con'dy-lus‡.— ep'i-con'dy-lar,** *a.*

ep'i-con'ti-nen'tal, 1 ep'i-kon'ti-nen'tal; 2 ĕp'i-ecŏn'ti-nĕn'tal, *a.* Lying upon a continent or a continental platform.—**epicontinental sea,** a sea or similar body of water lying upon a submerged margin of a continental platform (continental shelf), as the Mediterranean Sea, or extending into a shallow depression in a continent, as Hudson Bay or the Baltic sea.

ep'i-cor'a-co-hu'mer-al, 1 ep'i-kor'a-ko-hiu'mer-al; 2 ĕp'i-eŏr'a-co-hŭ'mer-al, *a.* Attached to the epicoracoid and to the humerus.

ep'i-cor'a-coid, 1 ep'i-kor'a-koid; 2 ĕp'i-eŏr'a-eŏid, *a.* 1. Situated above the coracoid bone or cartilage. 2. *Ich.* Postclavicle: so called by Owen. [< EPI- + CORACOID.] **ep'i-cor'a-coi'dal‡.**

ep'i-cor'a-coid, *n.* An epicoracoid bone or cartilage.

ep'i-cor'mic, 1 ep'i-kōr'mik; 2 ĕp'i-eōr'mic, *a. Forestry.* Designating a shoot, branch, or the like which grows from the corm of a root that extends above the surface.

ep'i-co-ro'lline, 1 ep'i-ko-rol'in; 2 ĕp'i-co-rŏl'in, *a. Bot.* Inserted upon the corolla. [< EPI- + COROLLA.]

ep'i-cos'tal, 1 ep'i-kos'tal; 2 ĕp'i-eŏs'tal, *a.* Situated upon the ribs. [< EPI- + L. *costa,* rib.]

ep'i-cot'yl, 1 ep'i-kot'il; 2 ĕp'i-eŏt'yl, *n. Bot.* That part of the stem of an embryo above the cotyledons.

ep'i-cot'y-led'o-na-ry, 1 ep'i-kot'i-led'o-nē-ri; 2 ĕp'i-eŏt'y-lĕd'o-nā-ry, *a. Bot.* 1. Above the cotyledons. 2. Of or pertaining to the epicotyl. [< EPI- + Gr. *kotylēdōn:* see COTYLEDON.]

ep'i-cra'ni-al, 1 ep'i-krē'ni-al; 2 ĕp'i-erā'ni-al, *a.* 1. Situated upon the cranium. 2. Of or pertaining to the epicranium.

ep'i-cra'ni-um, 1 ep'i-krē'ni-um; 2 ĕp'i-erā'ni-ŭm, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] 1. *Anat.* The combined coverings of the cranium. 2. *Entom.* The largest of three dorsal sclerites of the head, intermediate between clypeus and occiput, and surrounding the eyes. [< EPI- + CRANIUM.]

ep'i-cra'sis†, *n.* 1. The use of epicrastics. 2. Treatment tending to cure the defect of constitution causing the disease.

e-pic'ri-sis†, 1 i-pik'ri-sis; 2 e-pic'ri-sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -siz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] A decision or conclusion or estimate of a written work; a note, appendix, or review containing such estimate, especially upon the Old Testament.

ep'i-cri'sis‡, 1 ep'i-krī'sis; 2 ĕp'i-erī'sis, *n. Med.* A secondary crisis in the course of a disease.

ep'i-crys'tal-line, 1 ep'i-kris'ta-lin; 2 ĕp'i-erĭs'ta-lĭn, *a. Geol.* Both sedimentary and crystalline in character: said of strata.

In 1894, he thought that the *epicrystalline* condition of the Silurian rocks in the Alps might be due to original crystalline precipitation.

A. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geol.* p. 573, note. [MACM. 1885.]

Ep'i-ce-te'tian, 1 ep'i-tk-ti'shan; 2 ĕp'i-te-tē'shan, *a.* Belonging or relating to Epictetus, who taught the Stoic philosophy at Rome and Nicopolis in Epirus. He recognized the universal brotherhood principle, and insisted upon self-renunciation and self-restraint. See STOIC.

Ep'i-ce-te'tus, 1 ep'i-tk-ti'tŭs; 2 ĕp'i-te-tē'tŭs, *n.* A Greek Stoic philosopher (50?–125?): born a slave in Phrygia; banished from Rome by Domitian; taught in Epirus; *Enchiridion.*

The nobility and moral earnestness of *Epictetus* and the dignity and simplicity of his style have made him a favorite with many not otherwise interested in philosophy.

United Editors Encyc. vol. xiii. p. v.

ep'i-cure, 1 ep'i-kiūr; 2 ĕp'i-ekūr, *n.* 1. One who cultivates a delicate taste for eating and drinking.

Old people have a right to be *epicures,* if they can afford it.

HOLMES *Over the Teacups* p. 184. [H. M. & CO. 1891.]

2. One devoted to the gratification of appetite; a glutton; sensualist. 3. [E-] [Archaic.] An adherent of the doctrines of Epicurus; an Epicurean. [< F. *Epicure,* Epicurus, < L. *Epicurus,* < Gr. *Epikouros.*]

Ep'i-cu-re'an, 1 ep'i-kiu-ri'an; 2 ĕp'i-eū-rē'an (KIH), *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Greek philosopher Epicurus or to his doctrine that pleasure is the chief good. 2. [e-] Indulging, ministering, or pertaining to daintiness of appetite; given to the pleasures of the table.

Though a Norman was not gluttonous, he was *epicurean.*

BURNE-JONES *Memorials of Harold* p. 24. [E. 1874.]

ep'i-cu're-al†.— ep'i-cure-ly, ep'i-cur-ish-ly, *adv.*

Ep'i-cu-re'an, *n.* 1. A follower of Epicurus.

The *Epicureans* denied altogether the survival of the soul.

BAIN *Mind and Body* p. 157. [L. 1874.]

2. [e-] One addicted to pleasures of the senses, especially to eating and drinking; an epicure; gormand.

Ep'i-cu-re'an-ism, 1 ep'i-kiu-ri'an-izm; 2 ĕp'i-eū-rē'an-ism, *n.* 1. (1) The doctrine or spirit of the philosophy of Epicurus, who held that pleasure, or happiness, is the supreme good and chief end in life; true happiness, however, is found only in self-restraint, in correct living according to temperance, honor, and the dictates of conscience. The tenderness of the time, and the misconceptions and exaggerations of the disciples and successors of Epicurus, led to a form of doctrine and practise which brought the system into a discredit from which it has never quite recovered. (2) Any form of ethical doctrine which makes pleasure, or happiness, the *summum bonum.*

A subtle *epicureanism* pervades the atmosphere they breathe.

S. G. GOODRICH *Recollections* vol. ii. p. 245. [S. G. & CO. 1857.]

2. [e-] Indulgence of dainty appetites; luxurious living. **ep'i-cure-ism†; ep'i-cur-ism‡.**

Epicurism in books is much more difficult of attainment than *epicurism* in meat.

RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol. vi. p. 16. [W. & S. 1886.]

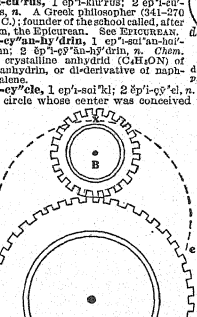
ep'i-cur-ize, 1 ep'i-kiūr-aiz; 2 ĕp'i-eūr-īz, *vi.* [-IZED; -IZING.] To become imbued with the Epicurean doctrines. 2. To live daintily and luxuriously, or like an epicure; indulge the appetites. **ep'i-cure†.**

ep'i-cu'ric'pen, 1 ep'i-kiū'rik'pen; 2 ĕp'i-eū'rĭc'pĕn, *n.* A current whose course is at the surface of the ocean.

Ep'i-cu'rus, 1 ep'i-kiū'rus; 2 ĕp'i-eū'rŭs, *n.* A Greek philosopher (341–270 B.C.); founder of the school called, after him, the Epicurean. See EPICUREAN.

ep'i-cy'an-hy'drin, 1 ep'i-sai'an-hai'drin; 2 ĕp'i-sī'ăn-hī'drin, *n. Chem.* A crystalline anhydrid ($C_6H_4O_3N$) of cyanhydrin, or di-derivative of naphthalene.

ep'i-cy'cle, 1 ep'i-sai'kl; 2 ĕp'i-sī'cl, *n.* 1. *Anc. Astron.* A circle whose center was conceived to move around the earth in a larger circle called the deferent, while a planet moved around its circumference. In the case of the outer planets the motion around the epicycle represents the apparent alternations of the direct and the retrograde motions due to the motion of the earth around the sun.



Epicycle train.

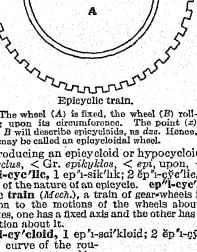
The wheel (*A*) is fixed, the wheel (*B*) rolling upon its circumference. The point (*c*) on *B* will describe epicycloids, as *dcm.* Hence, any point in the plane of *B* may be called an epicycloidal wheel.

To account for the observed motions of the moon and planets, Ptolemy adopted and extended the theory of epicycles.

R. ROUTLEDGE *Popular Hist. Science* p. 45. [R. & S. 1881.]

2. A circle that rolls upon the external or internal circumference of another circle.

ep'i-cy'cle, 1 ep'i-sik'lik; 2 ĕp'i-sī'clĭc, *a.* Relating to or of the nature of an epicycle. **ep'i-cy'cli-cal.—epicyclic train** (*Mech.*), a train of gear-wheels in which, in addition to the motions of the wheels about their respective axes, one has a fixed axis and the other has a motion of translation about it.



Epicycloids and Hypocycloids.

In the circle (*C*), rolling within the circle (*A*), the point (*c*) describes hypocycloids, as *dcf.* In the circle (*B*), rolling upon the circle (*A*), the point (*b*) describes epicycloids, as *ghi.*

ep'i-cy-cloi'dal, 1 ep'i-sai-kloi'dal; 2 ĕp'i-sī-clŏi'dal, *a.* Having the form or the properties of an epicycloid; also tracing an epicycloid.—**epicycloidal teeth,** teeth of a gear-wheel cut in the form of an arc of an epicycloid, as in the best present usage for most purposes.—**e. wheel** (*Mech.*), a toothed wheel gearing into and revolving outside the circumference and about the center of another wheel; generally stationary, of a considerably greater diameter, and converting rotary into reciprocal motion; one of many devices designed to improve upon the crank. Compare PLANET-GEAR. See illustration of EPICYCLIC TRAIN.

ep'i-cy-e'mate, 1 ep'i-sai-ĕ'mĕt; 2 ĕp'i-sī-ē'māt, *a. Embryol.* Having the embryo lying upon a large yolk enclosed by the blastodermic vesicle, as an anamniote or anallantoic vertebrate. [< EPI- + Gr. *kyēma,* embryo, < *kyō,* be pregnant.]

ep'i-cy-e'sis, 1 ep'i-sai-ĭ'sis; 2 ĕp'i-sī-ē'sĭs, *n.* 1. *Med.* Conception of a second fetus in a womb that is already impregnated; superfetation. 2. The condition of being epicyemate. [< EPI- + Gr. *kyēsis,* pregnancy, < *kyō,* be pregnant.]

ep'i-cys-tot'o-my, 1 ep'i-sis-tat'o-mi; 2 ĕp'i-ecŷs-tŏt'o-my, *n. Surg.* Suprapubic incision of the bladder.

ep'i-cyte, 1 ep'i-sait; 2 ĕp'i-cŷt, *n. Biol.* A cell's inclosing membrane.

Ep'i-dam'nos, 1 ep'i-dam'nes; 2 ĕp'i-dăm'nŏs, *n.* Same as DURAZZO.

Ep'i-dau'rus, 1 ep'i-dō'rus; 2 ĕp'i-daŷ'rŭs, *n.* A seaport village in Argos nome, Morea, Greece; an ancient state and great commercial city; 5 m. west was the temple of Æsculapius. **Ep'i-dau'ro‡; E-pi'dau-rost** [Gr.].

ep'i-dei'tic, 1 ep'i-daiit'ik; 2 ĕp'i-dīĭt'ic, *a.* Serving to explain, exhibit, or show forth; rhetorical; fitted for display; designed to make an impression; impressive.

The *epideictic* theory supposes evil needful in order to display some divine attribute.

C. F. HUDSON *Debt and Grace* p. 129. [R. & C. 1886.]

[< L. *epidēicticus,* < Gr. *epideiktikos,* < *epi,* upon, + *deiknymi,* show.] **ep'i-dei'ti-cal‡; ep'i-dei'tic‡; ep'i-dēic'ti-cal‡.—epideictic oratory,** in ancient literature, the branch of oratory that seeks to awaken the sentiments, especially pleasurable sentiments. Its principal forms are the *panegyric* and *eulogy.* See ORATORY.

ep'i-de-is'tic, 1 ep'i-di-is'tik; 2 ĕ'pi-de-ĭs'tic, *a.* Characterized by religious spirit or aim. [< EPI- + DEISTIC.]

ep'i-dem'ic, 1 ep'i-dem'ik; 2 ĕp'i-dĕm'ic, *a. Med.* Spreading among the people; affecting a large number in a community at once, but of a limited period: distinguished from *endemic;* as, an *epidemic* disease. Compare ENDEMIC. [F. *épidémique,* < *épidémie,* < L. *epidemus,* < Gr. *epidēmos, epidēmios,* < *epi,* upon, + *dēmos,* people.]

ep'i-dem'ic, *n.* 1. Wide-spread occurrence of a disease in a certain region; hence, such occurrence of anything likened to disease; as, an *epidemic* of terror. 2. The thing that is epidemic. **ep'i-dem'i-cal.**

ep'i-dem'i-cal, 1 ep'i-dem'i-kal; 2 ĕp'i-dĕm'i-cal, *a.* 1. Epidemic. 2. Characterized by an epidemic; as, an *epidemical* season.—**ep'i-dem'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **ep'i-dem'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

ep'i-de-mic'i-ty, 1 ep'i-di-mis'i-ti; 2 ĕp'i-de-mĭc'i-ty, *n. Med.* The quality of being epidemic.

ep'i-de'mi-og'ra-phy, 1 ep'i-di'mi-og'ra-fi; 2 ĕp'i-dē'mi-ŏg'ra-fy, *n. Med.* A treatise or history relating to epidemics or to epidemic diseases. [< Gr. *epidēmios* (see EPIDEMIC) + -GRAPHY.] —**ep'i-de'mi-o-graph'ist,** *n.*

ep'i-de'mi-ol'o-gy, 1 ep'i-di'mi-ol'o-ji; 2 ĕp'i-dē'mi-ŏl'o-gy, *n. Med.* The science or doctrine of epidemics. [< Gr. *epidēmios* (see EPIDEMIC) + -LOGY.] —**ep'i-de'mi-o-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**ep'i-de'mi-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ep'i-de'mi-ol'o-gist,** *n.* A student of epidemiology.

ep'i-den'dral, 1 ep'i-den'dral; 2 ĕp'i-dĕn'drăl, *a. Bot.* Growing upon much each of certain orchids. **ep'i-den'dric.**

Ep'i-den'drum, 1 ep'i-den'drum; 2 ĕp'i-dĕn'drŭm, *n. Bot.* 1. An immense genus of mainly tropical American epiphytic orchids of varying habit, frequently cultivated for their beautiful flowers. 2. [e-] A plant of this genus. [< EPI- + Gr. *dendron,* tree.]

ep'i-derm, 1 ep'i-dērm; 2 ĕp'i-dĕrm, *n.* [Rare]. The epidermis. **ep'i-der'mas.**

ep'i-der'mal, 1 ep'i-dēr'mal; 2 ĕp'i-dĕr'mal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or derived from epidermis; cuticular; as, *epidermal* appendages: *epidermal* tissue. **ep'i-der'mat‡.— ep'i-der'mous‡; ep'i-der'me-ous‡; ep'i-der'mous‡.**

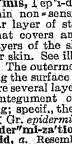
ep'i-der'ma-ta, 1 ep'i-dēr'me-ta; 2 ĕp'i-dĕr'ma-ta, *n. pl. Med.* Abnormal excrescences from the skin, as warts and corns. [< EPI- + Gr. *derma,* skin.]

ep'i-der'ma-toid, 1 ep'i-dēr'ma-toid; 2 ĕp'i-dĕr'ma-tŏid, *a.* 1. Epidermoid. 2. Epidermal. [< Gr. *epidermatis,* = *epidermis* (see EPIDERMIS), + -OID.]

ep'i-der'mic, 1 ep'i-dēr'mik; 2 ĕp'i-dĕr'mic, *a.* Covering the skin; like epidermis; epidermoid. **ep'i-der'mi-cal or -mi-dal,** — **epidermic globes,** same as EPITHELIAL PEARLS. See under PEARL.—**e. inoculation,** a method of administering medicine through the skin.— **ep'i-der'mi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ep'i-der'mis, 1 ep'i-dēr'mis; 2 ĕp'i-dĕr'mis, *n. Pharm.* An ointment consisting of equal parts of white wax, gum arabic, glycerin, and water. [< EPIDERMIS.] **ep'i-der'minet.**

ep'i-der'mis, 1 ep'i-dēr'mus; 2 ĕp'i-dĕr'mis, *n.* 1. *Anat.* The thin non-sensitive and non-vascular layer of stratified epithelium that covers and protects the deep layers of the skin; the cuticle or outer skin. See illus. under SKIN. 2. *Bot.* The outermost layer of cells covering the surface of a plant when there are several layers of cells. Any integument or tegumentary covering; specif., the covering of the shell of a mollusk. [LL., < Gr. *epidermis,* < *epi,* upon, + *derma;* see DERM.] —**ep'i-der'mi-za'tion,** *n.*— *Surg.* Skingrafting.—**ep'i-der'moid,** *a.* Resembling epidermis. **ep'i-der-moi'dal‡.— ep'i-der-moi'dy-sis,** *n.* Separation of the epidermis from the deeper layers of the skin.—**ep'i-der'mo-mus'cu-lar,** *a.* Neuromuscular.—**ep'i-der'mose.** 1. *a.* Epidermal. **ep'i-der'mous‡.** II. *n.* Same as KERATIN.



Cells of the Epidermis of a Root (*Anona*).

ep'i-der-mo'ma, 1 ep'i-der-mō'ma; 2 ĕp'i-der-mō'ma, *n.* An abnormal outgrowth from the skin.

ep'i-der-mo'sis, 1 ep'i-der-mō'sis; 2 ĕp'i-der-mō'sĭs, *n. Pathol.* A diseased condition of the epidermis.

ep'i-di'a-scope, 1 ep'i-dai'a-skōp; 2 ĕp'i-dī'a-scōp, *n.* A magic-lantern made to reproduce objects of varying degrees of transparency. [< EPI- + Gr. *dia,* through, + -SCOPE.]

ep'i-dic'tic, ep'i-dic'ti-cal, *a.* See EPIDEICTIC.

ep'i-did'y-mec'to-my, 1 ep'i-did'i-mek'to-mi; 2 ĕp'i-dĭd'y-mĕc'to-my, *n. Surg.* An operation upon the epididymis.

ep"i-did'y-mis, 1 ep"i-did'i-mis; 2 ĕp"i-did'y-mĭs, *n.* *Anat.* An oblong body composed of the convoluted efferent duct of the testis, at the posterior part of that organ. [< Gr. *epididymis,* < *epi,* upon, + *didymos,* testicle; see DIDYMOUS.] — **ep"i-did'y-mal, ep"i-did-dym'le, a.** — **ep"i-did"y-mit'is, n.** *Pathol.* Inflammation of the epididymis.

ep"i-did'y-mite, 1 ep"i-did'i-mit; 2 ĕp"i-did'y-mīt, *n.* *Chem.* A silicate of glucinum and calcium (BeCa$_2$Si$_2$O$_8$), occurring in colorless twinned orthorhombic crystals of tabular habit; found in southern Greenland. It has the same composition as subdidymite, but differs from it in crystallization. [< Eng. + Gr. *didymos,* twin.]

ep"i-di'o-rite, 1 ep"i-dī'o-rit; 2 ĕp"i-dī'o-rīt, *n.* *Petrol.* A variety of diorite containing fibrous green hornblende which has been derived from the other compact hornblende or pyroxene. [< EPI- + DIORITE.]

ep"i-di"or-tho'sis, 1 ep"i-dī"ẽr-thō'sis; 2 ĕp"i-dī"ôr-thō'sis, *n.* [Gr.] *Rhet.* Same as EPANORTHOSIS.

e-pid'o-site, 1 e-pid'o-sit or -sīt; 2 e-pĭd'o-sīt or ĕp"i-dō'sīt, *n.* *Petrol.* A compact pale-green epidote-quartz rock. [< Gr. *epidosis,* giving besides, < *epididomi,* see EPIDOTE.] — **e-pid'o-sy'ent.**

ep"i-dote, 1 ep'i-dōt; 2 ĕp'i-dōt, *n.* *Mineral.* An aluminum calcium silicate ($HCa_2Al_3Si_3O_{13}$) with monoclinic crystallization, yellowish-green (pistachio) to black. It is also found granular and fibrous. The epidote group includes zoisite, epidote, clinozoisite, and allanite. [< Gr. *epididomi,* give besides, < *epi,* upon, + *didomi,* give.] — **ep"i-dot'ic, a.** — **ep"i-do-til'er-ous, a.** Yielding epidote.

ep"i-do'ti-za'tion, 1 ep"i-dō"ti-zā'shon; 2 ĕp"i-dō"tĭ-zā'shon, *n.* *Geol.* Metamorphic alteration into epidote.

ep"i-du'ral, 1 ep"i-dū'ral; 2 ĕp"i-dū'ral, *a.* *Anat.* Situated upon or around the dura mater; as, the *epidural* space.

ep"i-fa'cial, 1 ep"i-fā'shal; 2 ĕp"i-fā'shal, *a.* *Selsmol.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in a region verging the centrum of an earthquake.

ep"i-fol-lic"u-li'tis, 1 ep"i-fo-lik"yu-lī'tis or -lī'tis; 2 ĕp"i-fō-lĭc"yu-lī'tĭs or -lī'tĭs, *n.* *Pathol.* An inflammation of the hair-follicles, usually those of the scalp.

Ep"i-gæ'a, 1 ep"i-jē'a; 2 ĕp"i-jē'a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of prostrate or trailing shrubby plants of the heath family (*Ericaceæ*), bristly with rusty hairs, having evergreen oblong reticulated leaves and axillary clusters of fragrant white or rose-colored flowers. One species, *E. repens,* is the trailing arbutus or Mayflower of the United States; the only other species, *E. asiatica,* is a native of Japan. [< Gr. *epi'atos,* < *epi,* upon, + *gaia,* earth.] **Ep"i-gæ'al.** — **ep"i-gæ'al, ep"i-gæ'ous,** *a.* Same as EPIGEAL, etc.

Epigæa repens.
1/4

ep"i-gam'ic, 1 ep"i-gam'ik; 2 ĕp"i-găm'ĭc, *a.* Serving to attract or entice during the mating-season: specif., said of animal coloration.

The third head includes the colours displayed in courtship, which are therefore called *Epigamic.*
E. B. POULTON *Colours of Animals* ch. 17, p. 337. [A. 1890.]

[< Gr. *epigamos,* < *epi,* upon, + *gamos,* marriage.]

ep"i-gas'ter, 1 ep"i-gas'tar; 2 ĕp"i-găs'tẽr, *n.* 1. The hindgut or posterior part of the peptogaster. 2. The epigastrium.

[< EPI- + Gr. *gaster,* belly.]

ep"i-gas'tral, 1 ep"i-gas'tral; 2 ĕp"i-găs'trăl, *a.* 1. Epigastric. 2. Of or pertaining to the epigaster.

ep"i-gas-tral'gi-a, 1 ep"i-gas-tral'ji-a; 2 ĕp"i-găs-trăl'jĭ-a, *n.* Mod. Pain at the epigastrium. [< Gr. *epigastrion* (see EPIGASTRIUM) + *algos,* pain.]

ep"i-gas'tric, 1 ep"i-gas'trik; 2 ĕp"i-găs'trĭc, *a.* 1. *Anat.* & *Zool.* Relating to the abdomen or the abdomen. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the epigastrium or the abdomen generally. [< EPI- + Gr. *gaster,* stomach.] **ep"i-gas'tric-al; ep"i-gas'tri-al.** — **epigastric fossa,** the pit of the stomach. — **e. plexus,** same as SOLAR PLEXUS. — **e. region,** the epigastrium. See ABDOMINAL.

ep"i-gas'tri-o-cele, 1 ep"i-gas'tri-o-sēl; 2 ĕp"i-găs'trĭ-o-cēl, *n.* *Surg.* Hernia in the upper portion of the abdomen. [< Gr. *epigastrion* (see EPIGASTRIUM) + *kēlē,* tumor.] **ep"i-gas'tro-cele.**

ep"i-gas'tri-um, 1 ep"i-gas'tru-um; 2 ĕp"i-găs'trĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-TRI-a, pl.] 1. The upper part of the abdomen, especially the region over the stomach and its walls. See ABDOMINAL.

He waited a few minutes, until the wine had comforted his *epigastrium.* HORACE GREELEY *Recollections Among a.* 29ch. Tr. & r. 1867.]

2. *Entom.* The first entire ventral sclerite of the abdomen. [< Gr. *epigastrion,* < *epi,* upon, + *gaster,* stomach.]

ep"i-gas'tri-us, 1 ep"i-gas'tri-us; 2 ĕp"i-găs'trĭ-ŭs, *n.* [-I, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, pl.] *Teratol.* A monster with a parasitic twin attached to its epigastrium. [< Gr. *epigastrios,* over the belly.]

ep"i-gas'troid, 1 ep"i-gas'troid; 2 ĕp"i-găs'troid, *a.* *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the epigastrium. [< EPI- + Gr. *gaster,* stomach, + *eidos,* form.]

Ep"i-gæ'a, n. Same as EPIGÆA.

ep"i-ge'al, 1 ep"i-jī'al; 2 ĕp"i-jē'al, *a.* 1. Epigeous. 2. *Entom.* Keeping close to the ground, as insects that inhabit herbage. **ep"i-gæ'al;** [*epigeios;* see EPIGEOUS.]

ep"i-gee, 1 ep"i-jī; 2 ĕp"i-jē, *n.* Same as PERIGEE. [< Gr.

ep"i-gene, 1 ep"i-jīn; 2 ĕp"i-jēn, *a.* 1. *Geol.* Produced or occurring at the surface of the earth; as, *epigene* disintegration; *epigene* rocks: opposed to *hypogene.* **ep"i-gen'ic.** 2. *Crystal.* Pseudomorphous. [< EPI- + -GENE.]

ep"i-gen'e-sis, 1 ep"i-jen'i-sis; 2 ĕp"i-jĕn'e-sĭs, *n.* 1. *Biol.* (1) The theory that the organism is created by union of the fecundating principles of the male and the female, and that it does not preexist in ovum or spermatozoon. (2) The formation and differentiation of parts of an organism.

The organs of the embryo arise by new formation, or *epigenesis,* and not by mere enlargement out of a pre-existing invisible condition.
ADAM SEDGWICK in *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. ix, p. 324.

2. *Pathol.* The occurrence of an accessory symptom in a disease, but one that does not indicate a change in its nature. 3. *Geol.* Same as EPIGENESIS.] — **ep"i-gen'e-sist,** *n.* A believer in the theory of epigenesis. — **ep"i-ge-net'ic, a.** *Pertaining to epigenesis; specif., in geology, of or pertaining to a system of natural drainage originally established upon superior terranes, but by their complete degradation transferred to inferior terranes; superimposed; as, *epigenetic* valleys. — **ep"i-ge-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

e-pig'e-nite, 1 e-pij'i-nit; 2 e-pĭj'e-nīt, *n.* *Mineral.* 1. A metallic steel-gray copper iron sulfarsenate, (Cu_2Fe)$_4As_2S_{13}$, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. 2. A brownish-red decomposition product of tephrite. [< EPIGENE.]

e-pig'e-nous, 1 e-pij'i-nus; 2 e-pĭj'e-nŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Growing on the surface, especially the upper surface, as fungi on leaves.

ep"i-ge'ous, 1 ep"i-jī'us; 2 ĕp"i-jē'ŭs, *a.* *Bot.* 1. Growing on or above the ground's surface. 2. Rising above the ground after growth has started: said of cotyledons. [< Gr. *epigeios,* < *epi,* upon, + *gaia, gaia,* earth.] **ep"i-ge'an.**

ep"i-glau'ber-ite, 1 ep"i-glau'bẽr-it; 2 ĕp"i-glou'bẽr-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A mono mineral that is closely related to struvite. [< EPI- + GLAUBERITE.]

ep"i-glot'tis, 1 ep"i-glot'is; 2 ĕp"i-glŏt'ĭs, *n.* [-TI-DES, 1 -i-dēz; 2 -ĭ-dēz, pl.] 1. *Anat.* The leaf-shaped cartilaginous lid, at the base of the tongue, that covers the larynx during the act of swallowing. It is attached by a narrow base to the anterior angle of the upper border of the thyroid cartilage (Adam's-apple) by the thyro-epiglottic ligament, to the posterior surface of the hyoid or tongue-bone by the hyo-epiglottic ligament, and to the sides and base of the tongue by the three glosso-epiglottic folds. See illus. under LARYNX. 2. *Zoöl.* (1) *Holothurida.* The epistoma of a polyzoan. (2) *Entom.* The epipharynx. [< Gr. *epiglottis,* < *epi,* upon, + *glottis;* see GLOTTIS.] **ep"i-glot'ic.** — **intranarial epiglottis,** in aquatic mammals, a tuberculate organ, composed of the epiglottis and enclosing structures, which connects the larynx and the nasal cavities. — **ep"i-glot'tic, a.** **ep"i-glot-tid'e-an;** — **ep"i-glot-ti'tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the epiglottis.

ep"i-glot"to-hy-oi'de-an, 1 ep"i-glot"o-hoi-oi'di-an; 2 ĕp"i-glŏt'o-hy-ŏi'dē-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the epiglottis and the hyoid bone.

ep"ig-nath, 1 ep'ig-nath; 2 ĕp'ĭg-năth, *n.* *Crustacea.* An appendage of the jaw feet in isopods.

e-pig'na-thous, 1 e-pig'na-thus; 2 e-pĭg'na-thŭs, *a.* *Ornith.* Having the upper mandible hooked over the lower, as raptorial birds and parrots; hook-billed. [< EPI- + Gr. *gnathos,* jaw.] — **e-pig'na-thism,** *n.*

e-pig'o-nal, 1 e-pig'o-nal; 2 e-pĭg'o-năl, *a.* *Embryol.* Borne upon the gonadium; as, *epigonal* tissue. [< EPI- + Gr. *gonē,* seed, < *gignomai,* be born.]

ep"i-go-na'ti-on, 1 ep"i-go-nā'ti-on; 2 ĕp"i-gō-nā'tĭ-ŏn, *n.* [-A, pl.] *Gr. Ch.* A square gem-bedecked vestment of some stiff fabric, suspended by one corner from the right side of the girdle so as to cover the right knee. [< Gr. *epigonation,* < *epi,* upon, + *gony,* knee.]

ep"i-gone, 1 ep"i-gōn; 2 ĕp"i-gōn, *n.* A descendant; successor; especially, from the old Epigoni, an unworthy successor. [< Gr. *epigonos,* born besides, < *epi,* upon, + *gignomai,* be born.]

ep"i-gones, *n.* *Bot.* The epigonium.

E-pig'o-ni, 1 e-pij'o-nī; 2 e-pĭg'o-nī, *n. pl.* [L.] *Gr. Myth.* The descendants of the heroes who fell in the war against Thebes under Adrastus. Herodotus gives the seven sons of seven chiefs; also, the subject of Æschylus's *Seven Against Thebes,* etc.: poetically applied to the writers who followed Homer and to any degenerates in literature or art. **E-pi'gō-noi** [gr.].

ep"i-go-ni'um, 1 ep"i-go-nī'um; 2 ĕp"i-gō-nī'ŭm, *n.* [-A, pl.] *Gr. Antiq.* A lyre of 40 strings. [< Gr. *epigonion.*]

ep"i-go'ni-um, 1 ep"i-gō'ni-um; 2 ĕp"i-gō'nĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-A, pl.] *Bot.* [Rare.] The archegonium in mosses after the capsule has developed. 2. A homologous sack containing the young sporangium in liverworts. 3. The sogonium in *Chara.* [< EPI- + Gr. *gonē,* seed, < *gignomai,* be produced.]

e-pig'o-nous, 1 e-pig'o-nus; 2 e-pĭg'o-nŭs, *a.* Of, belonging to, or constituting descendants, especially as applied to less original workers in science and art.

E-pig'o-nus, *n.* One of the Epigoni.

ep"i-gram, 1 ep"i-gram; 2 ĕp"i-grăm, *n.* 1. A pithy or antithetical phrasing of a shrewd observation, as in "the child is father of the man"; or in "how many are unworthy of their light, and yet the day dawns."

2. A short poem, setting forth in literature, it is the *epigram* which is the most immediately and the most universally appreciated. — Fox *Tales, Mystery of Marie Roget* vol. iv, p. 81. Ir. & w. '04.]

3. A short poem, setting forth a thought, containing an antithesis, a satire, or a eulogy: anciently always written as an inscription.

The founder of the art was Simonides of Ceos, many of whose *epigrams* were inscribed on the tombs of the heroes who fell in the Persian War. *Chambers's Encyc.* vol. iv, p. 390. [L. '01.]

3. The style or manner adapted to pithy expression; as, he aimed at a master of *epigram.* [< F. *épigramme,* < L. *epigramma,* < Gr. *epigramma,* < *epi,* on, + *grapho,* write.] — **ep"i-grammed'.**

ep"i-gram-mat'ic, 1 ep"i-gra-mat'ik; 2 ĕp"i-gră-măt'ĭc, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, constituting, or suitable for epigram; witty; pointed; pithy; as, *epigrammatic* style, etc. 2. Containing or characterized by epigram. [< LL. *epigrammaticus,* < Gr. *epigrammatikos,* < *epigramma(t-);* see EPIGRAM.] **ep"i-gram-mat'i-cal.**

Sir, I am sure. — **ep"i-gram-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* In the manner of an epigram; concisely and pointedly. — **ep"i-gram'ma-tism,** *n.* The use of epigrams; epigrammatic style. — **ep"i-gram'ma-tist,** *n.* A writer of epigrams; one addicted to the use of epigram. **ep"i-gram-ist'; ep"i-gram'ma-ta'ri-an; ep"i-gram-mist'.**

ep"i-gram'ma-tize, 1 ep"i-gram'a-tiz; 2 ĕp"i-grăm'a-tīz, *v.* [-TIZED; -TIZING.] **I.** *t.* To make an epigram of; express in epigrammatic form.

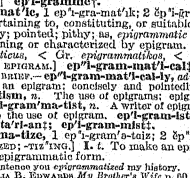
In that sentence you *epigrammatized* my history.
AMELIA BARR *Jan Vedder's Wife* ch. xiii, p. 185. Ir. 1895.]

II. *i.* To write or speak in epigrammatic style; make an epigram. — **ep"i-gram'ma-tiz'er,** *n.*

ep"i-graph, 1 ep'i-graf; 2 ĕp'i-grăf, *n.* **I.** An inscription **ep"i-grave,** in stone, metal, or other hard material; specif., an inscription on an edifice, tomb, or statue.

There were few bas-reliefs . . . that were not accompanied by a short *epigraph* or label. — H. LATHAM *Nineveh and Babylon* p. 69. [o. p. v. 1853.]

2. *Lit.* A motto prefixed to a book or chapter, usually a quotation from some author, motto, or proverb. 3†. An imprint; title. [< Gr. *epigraphē;* see ENGRAPHY.] See EPIGRAPH. — **ep"i-graph,** *vt.* To write an epigraph on. — **e-pig'ra-pher,** *n.* — **ep"i-graph'i-cal, a.** — **ep"i-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*



Epigraph of Gov. Peter Stuyvesant. (From the mural stone on the outer wall of St. Mark's Church, New York.)

e-pig'ra-phy, 1 e-pig'ra-fi; 2 e-pĭg'ra-fy, *n.* The science that treats of the study, interpretation, or literature of inscriptions or epigraphs. In its broadest sense it embrace graffiti texts and painted inscriptions. See GRAPHITO. [< Gr. *epigraphē,* < *epi,* upon, + *grapho,* write.]

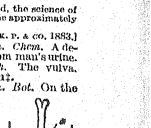
ep"i-graph'ist. — **e-pig'ra-phist,** *n.*

From the characters of the alphabet employed, the science of Greek *epigraphy* professes to be able to determine approximately the date and the place of origin of inscriptions.
ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. ii, p. 3. [c. p. v. & co, 1883.]

ep"i-gua'nin, 1 ep"i-gwa'nin; 2 ĕp"i-gwā'nĭn, *n.* *Chem.* A derivative of guanin ($C_5H_7N_5O$), obtained from man's urine.

ep"i-gyne, 1 ep'i-jin; 2 ĕp'i-jīn, *n.* *Arach.* The vulva. [< EPI- + Gr. *gynē,* female.] **ep"i-gyn'ous.**

e-pig'y-nous, 1 e-pij'i-nus; 2 e-pĭj'y-nŭs, *a.* *Bot.* On the ovary: said of floral organs that are adnate to the ovary, so that their upper portions alone are free, thus appearing to be seated on the top of it, as in the apple, pear, and cranberry. [< EPI- + Gr. *gynē,* female.] — **e-pig'y-ny,** *n.*


Epigynous Stamens (*a*) of the Bluebell.

Ep"i-hip'pus, 1 ep"i-hip'us; 2 ĕp"i-hĭp'ŭs, *n.* *Paleon.* A genus of Eocene horses, a few remains of which have been found in the upper strata in North America. They had four toes on the front feet and rudiments of a fifth, and three on the hind feet, the middle toe being large. [< EPI- + Gr. *hippos,* horse.]

ep"i-hy'al, 1 ep"i-hoi'al; 2 ĕp"i-hī'ăl. **I.** *a.* Above the ceratohyal; of or pertaining to the epihyal. **II.** *n.* That segment of the hyoidean arch between the stylohyal and ceratohyal, represented in man by the stylohyal ligament. See illus. under HYOID APPARATUS. [< EPI- + *hy-* (in HYOID.)]

ep"i-hy"po-ce-rot'al, 1 ep"i-hoi"po-sel-kāt'al; 2 ĕp"i-hī"pō-sē-rŏt'ăl, *n.* *Anat.* Same as EPIMERAL, by such a term that there is an epicycloidal portion outside of the primitive circle and a hypocycloidal part within.

ep"i-kie'sis, *n.* Same as EPICTESIS.

ep"i-la'brum, 1 ep"i-lē'brum; 2 ĕp"i-lā'brŭm, *n.* *Entom.* A sclerite on each side of the labrum of myriapods.

Ep"i-lach'ni-des, 1 ep"i-lak'ni-dēz; 2 ĕp"i-lăc'nĭ-dēz, *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* A division of cestoid worms with the genus Epilachnis. [*Ep"i-lach'na, n.* (t. r.) [< Gr. *epi,* upon, + *lachnē,* soft woolly hair.]

ep"i-la-syn'ge-al, 1 ep"i-la-sin'ji-al; 2 ĕp"i-la-sĭn'jē-al, *a.* *Physiol.* Upon or above the larynx: said of the bronchi of birds.

ep"i-late, 1 ep'i-lēt; 2 ĕp'i-lāt, *vt.* [Rare.] To remove hair from: depilate. [< E. + L. *pilus,* hair.] — **ep"i-la'tion, n.** — **epi'le-ta-ry,** 1 epi'le-to-ri; 2 ĕp"i-la-to-ry, *a.* & *n.* Same as DEPILATORY.

ep"i-lem'ma, 1 ep"i-lem'a; 2 ĕp"i-lĕm'a, *n.* *Anat.* The delicate connective tissue sheath about the terminal fibrils of a nerve. — **ep"i-lem'mal, a.**

ep"i-lep-sy, 1 ep"i-lep-si; 2 ĕp"i-lĕp-sy, *n.* *Pathol.* A chronic nervous disease characterized in its more violent forms (*grand mal*) by paroxysms recurrent at uncertain intervals, attended by loss of consciousness and sensation, facial distortion, foaming at the mouth, convulsions of the limbs, and difficult, stertorous breathing, and are followed by sleepiness; "falling-sickness." The attacks, the usually progressive, may in intensity, however, in the milder paroxysms (*petit mal*) there may be loss of consciousness without muscular spasm, or the spasm without the unconsciousness. [< LL. *epilepsia,* < Gr. *epilēpsia,* < *epi,* upon, + *lambanō,* seize.] **ep"i-lep'ey'i; ep"i-lep'si-at.** — **cortical epilepsy,** a form of epilepsy caused by disease of the cerebral cortex, and at first apparent in convulsive movements of certain groups of muscles. Consciousness is retained and only one half of the body is affected. — **cursive e.,** a form of epilepsy in which the patient has a desire to run before falling in a fit. — **diurnal e.,** a form of epilepsy in which the seizures usually occur during the daytime. — **focal e.,** or **Jacksonian e.,** same as CORTICAL EPILEPSY. — **laryngeal e.,** same as LARYNGEAL VERTIGO. — **nocturnal e.,** a form of epilepsy in which the seizures usually occur during the night. — **psychic e.,** a form of epilepsy in which the mental processes are disordered, but convulsions do not necessarily ensue. — **masked e.,** same as **ep"i-lep'tic,** 1 ep"i-lep'tik; 2 ĕp"i-lĕp'tĭc, *a.* *Pathol.* 1. Pertaining to or resembling epilepsy.

The *epileptic* neuroses is . . . most closely allied to the insane neuroses. MAUDSLEY *Body and Mind* p. 69. [A. 1870.]

2. Affected with epilepsy; as, an *epileptic* patient. [< LL. *epilepticus,* < Gr. *epilēptikos,* < *epilepsis;* see EPILEPSY.] **ep"i-lep'ti-cal; ep"i-lep'ti-cal-ly.** — **ep"i-lep'tic, n.** A person affected with epilepsy. — **e. remedy,** a remedy for epilepsy. — **ep"i-lep'ti-form, a.** Resembling epilepsy. — **ep"i-lep'to-gen'ic, a.** Causing epilepsy or epileptoid convulsions. — **ep"i-lep'to-noun'.** — **ep"i-lep'toid, a.** Having the character or appearance of epilepsy.

ep"i-lep'to-gist, 1 ep"i-lep-tol'o-jist; 2 ĕp"i-lĕp-tŏl'o-jĭst; 2 ĕp"i-lĕp-tŏl'o-gĭst, *n.* *Med.* One whose specialty is epilepsy.

ep"i-lith'ic, 1 ep"i-lith'ik; 2 ĕp"i-lĭth'ĭc, *a.* *Bot.* Growing upon rocks: said of lichens.

ep"i-lo'bi-um, 1 ep"i-lō'bi-um; 2 ĕp"i-lō'bĭ-ŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of herbs and undershrubs, mostly *Onagraceæ,* the willow-herbs. They have alternate or opposite leaves, yellow (rarely pink) flowers, and small comose seeds; *E. angustifolium,* the great willow-herb, or fireweed, is sometimes cultivated. [< EPI- + Gr. *lobos,* husk.]

ep"i-log, } 1 ep"i-log; 2 ĕp"i-lŏg, *n.* *Rhet.* **1.** The conclu-
ep"i-logue, } sion or peroration of an argument, speech, or discourse, normally consisting of a recapitulation and an exhortation. 2. The close of a narrative or dramatic poem; specif., a concluding speech to the audience by one of the actors

The book [Ecclesiastes] closes with an *Epilogue* . . . describing the preacher as a wise man.
S. R. DRIVER *Intro. to Lit. of O. T.* p. 440. [c. 1891.]

[< F. *epilogue,* < L. *epilogus,* < Gr. *epilogos,* < *epi,* upon, + *logos,* say.] — **ep"i-log-ist'.** — **ep"i-log'ic, ep"i-log'i-cal, a.** — **ep"il'o-gist,** *n.* One who writes or speaks epilogs. — **ep"i-lo-gis'tic, a.** Of the nature of an epilog.

e-pil'o-gize, 1 e-pil'o-jiz; 2 e-pĭl'o-gīz (XIII), *v.* [-GIZED; -GIZING.] **I.** *i.* To furnish with an epilog; put an epilog to. **II.** *t.* To express oneself in the form of an epilog; serve as an epilog. [< Gr. *epilogizomai,* < *epilogos;* see EPILOG.] **ep"i-log; e-pil'o-gize.** — **e-pil'o-giz'er** or **-gis'er,** *n.*

Ep"i-ma-chi'ne, 1 ep"i-ma-ki'ni; 2 ĕp"i-ma-cī'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of cuculine birds, especially parrakeeoid birds with the bill comparatively slender; plume-birds. — **E-pim'a-chine,** *a* & *n.*

E-pim'a-chus, 1 e-pim'a-kus; 2 e-pĭm'a-cŭs, *n.* *Ornith.* **1.** A genus typical of *Epimachinæ.* **2.** [*e-*] [-CHI, 1 -ki; 2 -cī, *pl.*]

A bird of this genus; a plume-bird. [< Gr. *epimachos*, assailable, < *epi*, upon, + *machē*, battle.]

e-pim'a-cus, *n.* [< Gr. *epimachos*, *n. Her.* A heraldic monster resembling a griffin, with tuftless tail and lion's paws. [< Gr. *epimachos*; see EPIMACHUS.]

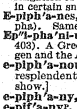
ep'i-man-dib'u-lar, *n.* [< ep'i-man-dib'u-lar; 2 ēp'i-man-dib'yu-lar. *n. A.* Situated upon the mandible. **II.** *n.* An epimandibular bone. [< EPI- + MANDIBLE.]

ep'i-ma-nik'i-on, *n.* [< ep'i-ma-nik'i-on; 2 ēp'i-ma-nik'i-ŏn, *n.* [< *A.*, pl.] *Gr. Ch.* A silk cuff or half-sleeve worn as a eucharistic vestment, originally by bishops only, but now by all orders of the ministry. [< Gr. *epimanikion*, < *epi*, upon, + *manikion*, sleeve, < L. *manica*, < *manus*, hand.] **ep'i-man'i-kon†.**

Ep'i-me'di-um, *n.* [< ep'i-mē'di-um; 2 ēp'i-mē'di-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of herbaceous perennials of the family *Berberidaceæ*. They grow one to two feet high from creeping underground stems. The leaves are pinnately twice or thrice dissected and the flowers, which are vari-colored, have four small petals, mostly in the form of nectaries. [< L. *epimedion*, < Gr. *epimēdion*, barrewort.]

Ep'i-men'i-des, *n.* [< ep'i-men'i-dēz; 2 ēp'i-mēn'i-dēz, *n. A* Greek poet and prophet, who purified Athens from the plague: said to have spent 57 years in sleep.—**Ep'i-me-nid'e-an,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of Epimenides.

ep'i-me'nis moth, [< ep'i-mē'nis; 2 ēp'i-mē'nis. *Entom. A* small noctuid moth (*Psychomorpha epimenis*) having white patches on dark brown wings and common in the eastern United States.



Grape-vine Epimenis Moth. 12/15

ep'i-mere, [< ep'i-mĭr; 2 ēp'i-mēr, *n*

1. *Biol.* A segment of a transverse axis; a homonomous part. 2. *Embryol.* One of the segments of the mesoderm about the epiblastom; a protovertebra. [< EPI- + Gr. *meros*, part, < *metromai*, share.]

ep'i-me'rite, [< ep'i-mĕr'it; 2 ēp'i-mē'rīt, *n. Protos.* An anterior proboscis-like deciduous appendage from the protomerite of a septate gregarine by which it clings to its host. **ep'i-me-rit'ic— ep'i-me-rit'ic,** *a.*

ep'i-me'ron, [< ep'i-mĕr'on; 2 ēp'i-mē'rŏn, *n.* [-RA, pl.] *Zool.* One of the side-pieces of each segment of an arthropod. (1) *Crust.* The lateral part of a somite between the tergum and the articulations of the leg. (2) *Entom.* The posterior and superior one of two pieces of the thoracic segment. [< EPI- + Gr. *mēros*, thigh.] **ep'i-me'rum‡— ep'i-me'ral,** *a.*

Ep'i-me'theus, [< ep'i-mĕ'thūs *or* -thŭs; 2 ēp'i-mē'thūs *or* -the-ŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Brother of Prometheus; husband of Pandora and father of Pyrrha, wife of Deucalion.

ep'i-mor'pho-sis, [< ep'i-môr'fo-sis; 2 ēp'i-môr'fo-sis, *n.* Regeneration from a curvature: said of certain organisms.

ep'i-mys'i-um, [< ep'i-mĭs'i-um; 2 ēp'i-mĭş'i-ŭm, *n.* [-A, pl.] *Anat.* The external investment or sheath of a muscle. See illus. under MUSCLE. [< EPI- + Gr. *mys*, muscle.]

ep'i-myth, [< ep'i-mĭth; 2 ēp'i-mȳth, *n.* The moral of a fable or story. **ep'i-myth'i-um‡.**

Ep'pi'nal', [< ēp'pi'nāl'; 2 ę'pi'nāl', *n.* A town, capital of Vosges department, France.

ep'i-na'os, [< ep'i-nā'ŏs; 2 ēp'i-nā'ŏs, *n.* [-OI, 1 -ōi; 2 -ŏi, pl.] *Archeol.* Same as POSTICUM. [< EPI- + Gr. *naos*, temple]

ep'i-nas'ty, [< ep'i-nas'ti; 2 ēp'i-nas'ty, *n. Bot.* Curvature of an organ, induced by a more active growth on its upper side.

The greater growth of the upper side of an organ has been termed *epinasty*; that of the lower side, *hyponasty*.—C. E. Bessey *Botany* ¶ 261. p. 199. (n. u. & co. 1893.)

[< EPI- + Gr. *nastos*, solid, < *nassō*, press close.] — **ep'i-nas'tic,** *a.*— **ep'i-nas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Ep'pi'nay', [< ēp'pi'nā'; 2 ę'pi'nā', **Louise Florence Pétronille Tardieu d'Esclavelles d'** (?/11?36–†/18?83). A French writer; friend and patroness of Rousseau and Grimm.

ep'i-ne-phrid'i-al, [< ep'i-ne-frĭd'i-al; 2 ēp'i-ne-frĭd'i-al, *a.* Situated above the nephridium or renal organ.

ep'i-neph'rin, [< ep'i-nef'rin; 2 ēp'i-nĕf'rin, *n. Physiol. Chem.* 1. A constituent of the suprarenal capsules: essentially the same as adrenalin: isolated by J. J. Abel. 2. The hypothetical vaso-constructive principle belonging to the extract of the suprarenal glands. [< EPI- + Gr. *nephros*, kidney.]

ép'pi'nette', [< ēp'pi'nĕt'; 2 ę'pi'nĕt', *n.* [F.] A large circular cage for the mechanical feeding of fowls, containing several tiers and turning on an axis for convenience in feeding.

ép'pi'nette', *n.* [F.] A spinet.

ép'pi'nette', *n.* [Quebec.] *Forestry.* 1. The American larch. 2. The swamp or black spruce.

ep'i-neu'ral, [< ep'i-nū'ral; 2 ēp'i-nū'ral. **I.** *a.* Situated upon a neural arch, as a spine of a vertebra. **II.** *n.* An epineural spine. [< EPI- + NEURAL.]— **epineural canal,** a canal, as in some echinoderms, which parallels a nerve.

ep'i-neu'ri-um, [< ep'i-nū'ri-um; 2 ēp'i-nū'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, pl.] *Anat.* The sheath of connective tissue that surrounds a nerve. See PERINEURIUM. [< EPI- + Gr. *neuron*, nerve.] — **ep'i-neu'ri-al,** *a.*

ep'in-glette', [< ep'in-glĕt'; 2 ēp'in-glĕt', *n.* [F.] A needle for piercing a cannon-cartridge in position before priming.

ep'i-nic'i-on, [< ep'i-nĭs'i-on; 2 ēp'i-nĭç'i-ŏn, *n.* [-A, *pl.*]

1. A choral ode in commemoration of a victory, especially of a triumph of skill in the ancient Greek games, recited on the return of the victor to his native city. Compare CHORAL ODE. 2. *Gr. Ch.* The triumphal hymn. See SANCTUS. [< Gr. *epinikion*, < *epi*, on, + *nikē*, victory.] — **ep'i-nic'i-al,** *a.* In honor of victory; of the nature of an epinicion or triumphal song. **ep'i-nic'i-an; ep'i-nik'i-an‡.** [METANOTUM.

ep'i-no'tum, [< ep'i-nō'tum; 2 ēp'i-nō'tŭm, *n.* Same as

ep'i-nyc'tis, [< ep'i-nĭk'tis; 2 ēp'i-nȳc'tis, *n.* [-TI-DES, 1 -ti-dēz; 2 -ti-dēs, *pl.*] [Archaic.] *Pathol.* A pustule appearing at night, attended by itching.

ep'i-o'di-on, [< ep'i-ō'di-on; 2 ēp'i-ō'di-ŏn, *n. Mus.* The words and music of a hymn. [< EPI- + Gr. *ōdē*, song.]

ep'i-on'ic, [< ep'i-on'ik; 2 ēp'i-ŏn'ic, *a. Anc. Pros.* With added Ionic; noting an iambic dipody followed by an Ionic. [< Gr. *epiōnikos*, < *epi*, on, + *Iōnikos*; see IONIC, *a.*]

ep'i-on'ic, *n. A* verse with an Ionic preceded by an iam-

ep'i-op'ti-con, [< ep'i-op'ti-kon; 2 ēp'i-ŏp'ti-cŏn, *n. Zool.* The middle of the three opticons of insects.

ep'i-os'te-um, [< ep'i-ŏs'tē-ŭm, *n.* [-A, pl.] *Entom.* A layer of cells in the skin of mites (*Acarina*), giving rise to papillæ. [< EPI- + Gr. *ostrakon*, shell.]

ep'i-ot'ic, [< ep'i-ŏt'ik; 2 ēp'i-ō-tĭ'ic, *a. Anat.* Situated above the ear: said of the center of ossification of the temporal bone that forms the upper and posterior part of the auditory capsule. [< EPI- + Gr. *ous* (*ōt-*) ear.]

ep'i-ot'ic, *n. Zool. & Anat.* One of the three centers of ossification in the periotic bone, usually merged with the petrosal. See PROOTIC; OPISTHOTIC.

Ep'i-pac'tis, [< ep'i-pak'tis; 2 ēp'i-pāc'tis, *n. Bot. A* small genus of terrestrial orchids, of Eurasia and North America, with creeping rootstock, leafy stem, and purple, brown, or white flowers in loose racemes. The lower bracts are often longer than the flowers. Two species are in cultivation. [< Gr. *epipaktis*.]

ep'i-par'a-site, [< ep'i-par'a-sīt; 2 ēp'i-pār'a-sīt, *n. Zool.* An external parasite. [< EPI- + PARASITE.]

ep'i-par'o-dos, [< ep'i-par'o-dŏs; 2 ēp'i-pār'o-dŏs, *n.* [GR.] A countrance of the chorus in an ancient Greek tragedy.

ep'i-pas'tic, [< ep'i-pas'tik; 2 ēp'i-pās'tic. **I.** *a.* To be sprinkled or dusted on a surface: said of powders. **II.** *n.* A dusting-powder. [< Gr. *epipastos*, < *epi*, on, + *passō*, sprinkle.]

ep'i-pe-dom'e-try, [< ep'i-pi-dŏm'i-tri; 2 ēp'i-pe-dŏm'e-try. *n.* [Archaic.] *Geom.* 1. The measuration of figures standing on the same base. 2. The measuration of surfaces.

ep'i-pe-riph'er-al, [< ep'i-pi-rĭf'er-al; 2 ēp'i-pe-rĭf'er-al, *a.* Situated on or starting from the outer surface of the body: especially applied to sensations transmitted from nerve-extremities. [< EPI- + PERIPHERAL.]

ep'i-pet'a-lous, [< ep'i-pet'o-lus; 2 ēp'i-pĕt'a-lŭs, *a. Bot.* Inserted or growing on a petal, as a stamen.

Epiph., *abbr.* Epiphany.

ep'i-phal'lus, [< ep'i-fal'us; 2 ēp'i-făl'ŭs, *n. Conch.* A prolongation of the vas deferens beyond the end of the penis, as in certain snails. [< EPI- + PHALLUS.]

E-piph'a-nes, [< ē-pĭf'o-nēz; 2 ē-pĭf'a-nēs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). Same as ANTIOCHUS, 1. *1 Mac.* i, 10, etc.

Epiph'a-nia, [< ep'i-fā'ni-us; 2 ēp'i-fā'ni-ŭs, **Saint** (310–403). Greek Father, born in Palestine, who opposed Origen and the Arians.

e-piph'a-nous, [< ē-pĭf'a-nus; 2 ē-pĭf'a-nŭs, *a.* Bright; resplendent. [< Gr. *epiphanēs*, < *epi*, upon, + *phainō*, show.]

e-piph'a-ny, [< ē-pĭf'a-ni; 2 ē-pĭf'a-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -niz; 2 -nĭz, *pl.*] [E-] A festival of the Christian church, celebrating the manifestation of Christ to the Gentiles, especially in the visit of the Magi to Bethlehem, celebrated on Jan. 6, the twelfth day after Christmas; Twelfthtide. 2. Any appearance or bodily manifestation, especially a deity. 3. *Gr. Myth.* A festival commemorating the appearance of a deity. [< F. *épiphanie*, < LL. *epiphania*, < Gr. *epiphaneia*, < *epi*, upon, + *phainō*, show.]

ep'i-phar-ryn'ge-al, [< ep'i-fa-rĭn'ji-al; 2 ēp'i-fa-rȳn'ge-al, *a.* 1. Situated upon or above the pharynx, as the uppermost bones of the branchial arches of a fish. 2. Of or pertaining to an epipharynx.

ep'i-phar-ryn'gi-al, *n.* An upper pharyngeal bone.

ep'i-phar'ynx, [< ep'i-far'ŭnks; 2 ēp'i-fār'ynks, *n. Entom.* A median projection within the mouth and under the labrum. [< EPI- + PHARYNX.]

Ep'i-phe'bus, [< ep'i-fē'bus; 2 ēp'i-fē'bŭs, *n. Bot.* Same as LEPTAMNIUM.

Ep'i-phe-nom'e-nal-ism, [< ep'i-fi-nem'i-nal-izm; 2 ēp'i-fe-nŏm'e-nal-izm, *n. Philos.* The doctrine that consciousness is an epiphenomenon, or secondary and incidental result of the structure and activities of the nervous system, after the analogy of such occurrences as the ringing of a bell by an electrical current or the appearance of the condensed steam over the escape-pipe of an engine. Its logical conclusion is that psychical activities can not be real causes, and that the physical world must remain in almost the same way as at present if there were in it no conscious existences. The modern view which regards psychical activities as forces in biological evolution is opposed to *phenomenalism*. See EPIPHENOMENON. — **epi-phe-nom'e-nal-ist,** *n.*— **ep'i-phe-nom'e-nal-is'tic,** *a.*

ep'i-phe-nom'e-non, [< ep'i-fi-nem'i-non; 2 ēp'i-fe-nŏm'e-nŏn, *n.* [-NA, pl.] 1. A phenomenon which is secondary to or a by-product of one or more other phenomena; a phenonenon which is a mere accompaniment of some effect, but can not itself be considered as either cause or effect; especially, consciousness regarded as a by-product of neural structure and activities, or an idea regarded as having no influence on other ideas. 2. *Neurol.* A supererogatory phenomenon or addition to the normal reflex; as, a cough. [< EPI- + PHENOMENON.] — **epiphenomenon hypothesis,** see EPIPHENOMENALISM.— **ep'i-phe-nom'e-nal,** *a.*

Ep'i-phi, [< ep'i-fī; 2 ēp'i-fī, *n. Bib.* The eleventh month of the Egyptian Vague year, and the Alexandrian or Egyptian Julian year. It reflected and answered to August.

ep'i-phlœ-od'ic, [< ep'i-fli-ed'ik; 2 ēp'i-flĭ-ŏd'ic, *a. Bot.* Living on the surface of bark, as certain lichens. **ep'i-phlœ-al'ic.**

ep'i-phlœ'um, [< ep'i-flĭ'um; 2 ēp'i-flĕ'ŭm, *n. Bot.* The outer portion of bark. [< Gr. *epi*, + *phloios*, bark.]

ep'i-pho-ne'ma, [< ep'i-fo-nē'ma; 2 ēp'i-fo-nē'ma, *n. Rhet.* A concluding reflection or an exclamatory sentence summing up a discourse or a passage in a discourse. [L., < Gr. *epiphōnēma*, < *epi*, upon, + *phōnē*, voice.] **e-piph'o-nous;** **ep'i-pho-ne'mic,** **ep'i-pho'ne-mat'ic,** **ep'i-pho'ne-mat'i-cal,** *a.*— **ep'i-pho'ne-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

e-piph'o-ra, [< ē-pĭf'o-ra; 2 ē-pĭf'o-ra, *n.* 1. *Pathol.* A sudden and involuntary flow of tears, due to some obstruction of the lachrimal passages; the "watery eye." 2. *Rhet.* The repetition of one word at the end of several sentences, to add force and impressiveness to the matter. Compare EPISTROPHE. 3. *Logic.* A conclusion or consequent. [L., < Gr. *epiphora*, addition, < *epi*, upon, + *pherō*, bear.]

ep'i-phragm, [< ep'i-fram; 2 ēp'i-frăm, *n.* 1. *Bot.* The membrane closing the mouth of a moss-capsule after the operculum has fallen off. 2. *Conch.* (*Polyzoa*) The part of the ectocyst which it consists of the dilated apex of the columella. 2. *Conch.* A plate of hardened mucus with which certain land-mollusks, as snails, seal the apertures of the shell during hibernation or estivation. [< Gr. *epiphragma*, covering, < *epi*, upon, + *phrassō*, block.] — **ep'i-phrag'mal,** *a.*

ep'i-phrag'mi-a, [< ep'i-frāj'mi-a; 2 ēp'i-frăg'mi-a, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] Any cutaneous disease.

ep'i-phys'e-ol'y-sis, [< ep'i-fiz'i-ol'i-sis; 2 ēp'i-fĭş'e-ŏl'y-sis, *n. Surg.* Separation of an epiphysis of a bone.

e-piph'y-sis, [< ē-pĭf'i-sis; 2 ē-pĭf'y-sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sēz; 2 -sēş, *pl.*] 1. A subordinate part of a bone formed by a separate center of ossification and remaining for some time distinct from the main portion. See illus. under DIAPHYSIS. 2. The pineal gland, a small body near the third ventricle of the brain. 3. *Echin.* A small upper piece of each half of an alveolus of a sea-urchin. 4. *Entom.* A stout spur on the fore tibia of a lepidopterous insect. [L., < Gr. *epiphysis*, < *epi*, upon, + *phyō*, grow.]



Epiphyllum truncatum.

— **ep'i-phys'i-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an epiphysis. **e-piph'y-se-al'.**

ep'i-phys'e-al'. — **epiphysial cartilage** (*Anat.*), specif., the cartilage joining the epiphysis and diaphysis of a bone; an intermediary cartilage.—

epiphysial fracture. (*Surg.*), same as DIASTASIS.

e-piph'y-si'tis, [< ē-pĭf'i-sī'tis *or* -sī'tis; 2 ē-pĭf'y-sī'tis *or* -sī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the ends of these parts or processes of bone which have their own centers of ossification separate from the main shaft: occurring in childhood.

ep'i-phyte, [< ep'i-fīt; 2 ēp'i-fȳt, *n.* 1. *Bot. A* plant growing non-parasitically upon the outside of another plant; sometimes extended to mean any plant growing upon the outside of another. 2. A fungus parasitic on an animal body. [< EPI- + Gr. *phyton*; see PHYTON.] — **ep'i-phyt'al,** *a.* Having the character of an epiphyte. **e-piph'y-tous;** — **ep'i-phyt'ic** *or* **-i-cal,** *a.* 1. *Pathol.* Caused by epiphytes. 2. Epiphytal.— **ep'i-phyt'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ep'i-phy-tot'ic, [< ep'i-fi-tŏt'ik; 2 ēp'i-fy-tŏt'ic, *a. Bot.* Having or characterized by a wide-spreading plant-disease. Compare EPIZOOTIC.

ep'i-plank'ton, [< ep'i-plank'ton; 2 ēp'i-plănk'ton, *n. Zool.* The plankton down to a depth of one hundred fathoms.— **limnitic epiplankton,** the plankton found at or near the surface of fresh water.— **neritic** *or* **oceanic epiplankton,** the plankton found near the coast.— **oceanic e.,** the epiplankton of the open sea.— **ep'i-plank-ton'ic,** *a.*

ep'i-plasm, [< ep'i-plăzm; 2 ēp'i-plăsm, *n. Bot.* That portion of the protoplasmic contents of the sporangium in many fungi which remains after the formation of the spores; glycogen-mass. [< EPI- + Gr. *plasmō*, form.]

ep'i-plas'tic, *a.*

ep'i-plas'tral, [< ep'i-plas'tral; 2 ēp'i-plăs'tral. *Zool.* **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the epiplastron. **II.** *n.* In turtles, either of the bones behind the entoplastron which with it form the epiplastron.

ep'i-plas'tron, [< ep'i-plas'tran; 2 ēp'i-plăs'tron, *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] One of the first pair of plates in the typical chelonian carapace. [< EPI- + PLASTRON.]

ep'i-ple-ro'sis, [< ep'i-pli-rō'sis; 1 ēp'i-ple-rō'sis, *n. Med.* Engorgement; repletion; distention. [< Gr. *epi*, upon, + *plērōsis*, a filling.]

ep'i-pleur, [< ep'i-plūr; 2 ēp'i-plur, *n.* A lateral upgrowth of the body-wall from the mouth to the anus in amphioxus.

ep'i-pleu'ra, [< ep'i-plū'ra; 2 ēp'i-plu'ra, *n.* [-RÆ, 1 -rē; 2 -rē, *pl.*] 1. *Zool.* A structure situated on a vertebra or rib, as the bony spine or projecting process in certain fishes. 2. *Ornith.* A process passing obliquely backward from a rib. 3. *Entom.* A portion of the elytron of a beetle proximally bordering the dilated scutellum.

ep'i-pleu'ral, [< ep'i-plū'ral; 2 ēp'i-plu'ral. **I.** *a.* 1. Situated upon a pleural element or pleurapophysis, as a spine of a vertebra. 2. Of or pertaining to an epipleura or epipleur; as, an *epipleural* fold. **II.** *n.* An epipleural spine.

ep'i-pleu'ron, [< ep'i-plū'ron; 2 ēp'i-plu'ron, *n.* [-RA, *pl.*] An epipleur. [< EPI- + Gr. *pleuron*, side]

ep'i-plex'is, [< ep'i-plĕk'sis; 2 ēp'i-plĕks'is, *n. Rhet.* The use of rebuke or reproach to move or convince; epitimesis. [LL., < Gr. *epiplēxis*, blame, < *epi*, upon, + *plēssō*, strike.] — **ep'i-plec'tic,** *a.*

e-pip'lo-, 1 ē-pĭp'lo-; 2 ē-pĭp'lo-. From Greek *epiploon*, caul (see EPIPLOON): a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, other than as set in bold type.

e-pip'lo-ce, [< ē-pĭp'lo-sē; 2 ē-pĭp'lo-çē, *n.* 2. *Rhet.* (1) Climax; especially, the adding of one striking circumstance or aggravation to another in due gradation. (2) Recurrence of epanastrophe. Compare ANTISTROPHE. 2. *Anc. Pros.* A verse in which the feet of contrasted measures have the same metrical value, or an equal number of longs and shorts, but are in reversed order. [LL., < Gr. *epiplokē*, < *epi*, upon, + *plokē*, twist.]

e-pip'lo-cele, *n. Pathol.* Hernia containing only omentum; omental hernia.— **e-pip'lo-en'ter-o-cele,** *n. Pathol.* A hernia involving both intestine and omentum.— **ep'i-pe'ri-tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the omentum or epiploon; same as EPIPLOITIS.— **ep'i-plo-me'ro-cele,** *n. Pathol.* Femoral hernia formed by protrusion of the omentum.— **ep'i-plom'pha-lo-cele,** *n. Pathol.* Hernia of the omentum through the navel.

e-pip'lo-on, [< ē-pĭp'lo-on; 2 ē-pĭp'lo-ŏn, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] 1. *Anat.* A loose fold of the peritoneum passing from one viscus to another; an omentum, especially the great omentum. 2. *Entom.* The fatty tissue in insects. [< Gr. *epiploon*, < *epi*, upon, < *ploos*, -*ploi*, fold.]

e-pip'lo-per'i-tis, [< ē-pĭp'lo-pĕr-ī'tis; 2 ē-pĭp'lo-pĕr-ī'tis, *n. Surg.* The operation of attaching the epiploon to the anterior abdominal wall. [< EPIPLO- + Gr. *peri*, fastening.]

ep'i-po'dal, [< ep'i-pō'dal; 2 ēp'i-pō'dal. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an epipodite, epipodium, or epipodial. **e-pip'o-dal‡. II.** *n.* One of the epipodialia. **ep'i-po'di-a'le,** [< ep'i-pō'di-ā'li; 2 ēp'i-pō'di-ā'lē, *n. pl. Anat.*, The bones constituting the skeleton of the second segment of all mb, as the radius and ulna of the arm, the tibia and fibula of the leg. [< Gr. *epipodios*; see EPIPODIUM.]

e-pip'o-dite, [< ē-pĭp'o-dīt; 2 ē-pĭp'o-dīt, *n. Crust.* A third or outermost branch of a limb developed in the anterior regions, and serving to keep the gill apart. [< EPI- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] **ep'i-pod'i-.— ep'i-po-dif'ic,** *a.*

ep'i-po'di-um, [< ep'i-pō'di-um; 2 ēp'i-pō'di-ŭm, *n.* [-DI-A, *l.*] 1. *Bot.* The apical part of a phyllopodium. A *winged* epipodium is typically flattened and expanded and constitutes the blade of the leaf; an *unwinged* epipodium may assume various forms, as a tendril or a pine-needle. 2. *Conch.* A lateral part of the foot in certain mollusks.

as the wing-like expansion of a pteropod. [< Gr. *eri-godios*, on the feet, < *epi*, on, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

e-pip'o-lism, 1 ı-pip'o-lizm; 2 ē-pip'o-lizm, *n.* Fluorescence. [< Gr. *epipolē*, surface, < *epi*, upon, + *pōlaomai*, come.]— **ep"i-pol'ic,** *a.* Relating to or caused by epipolism.

e-pip'o-lize, 1 ı-pip'o-laiz; 2 ē-pip'o-līz, *vt. Optics.* To render epipolic, produce or affect by fluorescence.

ep"i-pre-cor'ac-oid, 1 ep"ı-prē-kor'a-koid; 2 ēp"ī-prē-kôr'a-oid, *a. Herp.* Of or pertaining to a cartilaginous portion of the shoulder-girdle in certain turtles, located as the ventral extremity of the precoracoid.—**n.** The epicoracoid.

ep"i-psy'che, 1 ep"ı-saiˈki; 2 ēp"ī-sīˈkē, *n. Anat.* The medulla oblongata. [< EPI- + Gr. *psychē*; see PSYCHE.]

ep'ip-tere, 1 epˈıp-tir; 2 ēpˈip-tēr, *n.* [Rare.] *Ich.* The dorsal fin.

ep"ip-ter'ic, 1 ep"ıp-terˈik; 2 ēp"ip-tĕrˈic. **I.** *a. Anat.* Situated above the pterion or point of the great wing of the sphenoid bone of the skull. **II.** *n.* A supernumerary or Wormian bone sometimes found in the epipteric region. **epipteric bone†.**

ep'ip-ter-ous, 1 epˈıp-ter-us; 2 ēpˈip-tĕr-us, *a. Bot.* Winged at the summit; as, *epipterous* seeds. [< EPI- + Gr. *pteron*; see PTERON.]

ep"ip-ter'y-goid, 1 ep"ip-terˈı-goid; 2 ēp"ip-tĕrˈy-göid. **I.** *a.* Above or upon the pterygoid bone. **II.** *n.* **1.** A bone in the skull of several lizards and other reptiles, extending from the anterior of the prootic to the pterygoid. 2. *Ornith.* A hook-like process developed on the inner edge of the pterygoid adjacent to the point where it articulates with the quadrate. [< EPI- + PTERYGOID.]

ep"i-pu'bic, 1 ep"ı-piuˈbik; 2 ēp"ī-pūˈbic, *a.* **1.** Situated over or upon the pubes; as, an *epipubic* or marsupial bone. 2. Of or pertaining to an epipubis. [< EPI- + PUBIS.]

ep"i-pu'bis, 1 ep"ı-piuˈbıs; 2 ēp"ī-pūˈbis, *n.* [-BES, 1 -bīz, 2 -bis, *pl.*] A bone or cartilage in front of the pubis.

ep"i-pyg'a-num, 1 ep"ı-pigˈa-num; 2 ēp"ī-pĭgˈa-num, *n. Entom.* The end dorsal segment of the abdomen of an insect; applied particularly to the acaleate *Hymenoptera*.

ep"i-rhi'zous, 1 ep"ı-raiˈzus; 2 ēp"ī-rīˈzus, *a. Bot.* Growing on a root. [< EPI- + Gr. *rhiza*, root.] **ep"ir-rhi'zous†.**

epi-ro-gen'ic, 1 epˈı-ro-jenˈik; 2 epˈī-ro-ĝĕnˈic, *a. Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or designating, continent-making movements of the earth's crust, or the rising or sinking of vast areas. **ep"i-ro-ge-net'ic†.**

ep"i-rog'e-ny, 1 epˈı-roj'ı-nı; 2 ēpˈī-rŏĝ'e-ny, *n. Geol.* The process of the formation of a continent, or of the greater masses that compose a continent. See DIASTROPHISM. [< Gr. *ēpeiros*, mainland, + -GENY.]

E-pi'rote, 1 ı-paiˈrōt; 2 ē-pīˈrōt, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Epirus. 2†. [e-] One who dwells inland. [< Gr. *Epeirōtēs*, < *Epeiros*, Epirus, < *epeiros*, mainland.] **E-pei'rot; E-pei'rote†; E-pi'rot.**—**Ep"i-ro'tic,** *a.* Relating to Epirus or the Epirotes. **Ep"ei-rot'ic†.**

ep"i-ro-tu'bal-an, 1 ep"ı-ro-tiuˈbal-an; 2 ēp"ī-ro-tūˈbal-an, *a.* Situated or falling on the rotula or kneecap.

ep"ir-rhe'ma, 1 epˈır-riˈma; 2 ēpˈīr-rēˈma, *n. Class. Lit.* Literally, the after-speech; the part of the parabasis of an ancient Greek comedy in which the coryphæus directly addresses the audience, either in behalf of the poet or in humorous criticism, as of public affairs. [< Gr. *epirrhēma*, < *epi*, upon, + *rhēma*, word.]—**ep"ir-rhe'mic,** *a.*

ep"ir-rhe-ol'o-gy, 1 epˈır-re-olˈo-jı; 2 ēpˈīr-rē-ŏlˈo-ĝy, *n.* That department of physiology of botany which treats of the influences of external agents upon growing plants. [< Gr. *epirrhoia*, influx (< *epi*, upon, + *rhein*, flow), + -OLOGY.]

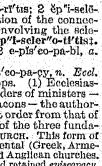
E-pi'rus, 1 ı-paiˈrus; 2 ē-pīˈrus, *n.* An ancient country in the northwest of Greece; declared its independence Feb. 24, 1914.

Epis., Epist., *abs.* See EPISTLE.

ep"i-sar'kin, 1 epˈı-sārˈkin; 2 ēpˈī-särˈkin, *n. Chem.* A xanthin base, $C_5H_4N_4O$, occurring in urine. **ep"i-sar'cine†; ep"i-sar'kine.**

epi'sce-ni-um, 1 epˈı-siˈnı-um; 2 ēpˈī-sē-nī-um, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Class. Antiq.* The permanent architectural frontispiece forming the set scene at the stage of an ancient theater, specif., the upper story of such a structure. [< Gr. *epi skēnēi*, *epi skēnēs*, upon, + *skēnē*, stage.]

e-pis'che-sis, 1 ı-pisˈkı-sis; 2 ē-pisˈchē-sis, *n. Med.* Retention of the natural evacuations or discharges. [< Gr. *epischesis*, < *epi*, upon, + *echein*, have.]


Sectional View of the Theater (restored) at Veiæ, Italy.
a, episcenium; b, stage.

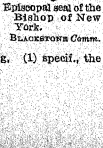
ep"i-scle'ra, 1 epˈı-skliˈrɑ; 2 ēpˈī-sclēˈra, *n. Anat.* The sclerotic coat, the connective tissue between the sclera and the conjunctiva.—**ep"i-scle'ral,** *a.*

ep"i-scle-ri'tis, 1 epˈı-skli-raiˈtıs or -riˈtıs; 2 ēpˈī-scle-rīˈtis or -rīˈtis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the connective tissue beneath the conjunctiva, involving the sclerotic coat. [< EPI- + Gr. *sklēros*, hard; + **ep"i-scler'o-ti'tis†.**

e-pis'co-pa-bl(e?), 1 ı-pisˈko-pa-bl; 2 ē-pisˈco-pa-bl, *a.* Fit for appointment as a bishop.

e-pis'co-pa-cy, 1 ı-pisˈko-pe-sı; 2 ē-pisˈco-pa-cy, *n. Eccl.* **1.** Government of a church by bishops. (1) Ecclesiastical government by three distinct orders of ministers—bishops, priests or presbyters, and deacons—the authority of the bishops being of a different order from that of priests and deacons; prelacy, as one of the three fundamental forms of church polity. See CHURCH. This form of church government obtains in the Oriental (Greek, Armenian, and Coptic), Roman Catholic, and Anglican churches. The founders of the Anglican Church had retained *episcopacy*, . . . but had not declared that form of church government to be of divine institution. MACAULAY *Eng.* vol. i, p. 58. [P.S. & CO. 1849.] (2) Ecclesiastical government in which the bishops are not of a different order from presbyters or the other clergy, but of a different office. This form obtains in the Moravian, Methodist, Reformed Episcopal, and Lutheran churches. **2.** A bishop's state, rank, functions, or office. **3.** The body of bishops collectively. **4.** [Rare.] The period or duration of a bishop's incumbency.

e-pis'co-pal, 1 ı-pisˈko-pal; 2 ē-pisˈco-pal, *a.* **1.** Having a government vested in bishops; characterized by episcopacy; advocating or supporting episcopacy; as, the *episcopal* party. The archbishop has also his *episcopal* see, wherein he exercises *episcopal* jurisdiction. BLACKSTONE *Comm.* bk. i, p. 380.


Episcopal Seal of the Bishop of New York.

2. [E-] Pertaining to or designating, (1) specif., the Anglican Church and its affiliated bodies; (2) in general, any church whose government is based on the system of episcopacy; as, Methodist *Episcopal* Church. **3.** Of or pertaining to a bishop or bishops.

He arrived on the banks of the river that surrounds the *episcopal* city of Durham.
JANE PORTER *Scottish Chiefs*, p. 496. [P. & C.]

[< LL. *episcopalis*, < *episcopus*; see BISHOP, *n.*]— **Episcopal Church in Scotland,** the Anglican Church in Scotland, which is in communion with, but not under the jurisdiction of, the Church of England. The bishops are the successors of those consecrated in England for the Scotch sees in 1661, after the Restoration, as the earlier Scotch Protestant Episcopate was then practically extinct. Episcopacy in Scotland was abolished by the First Book of Discipline, drawn up by the compilers of the reformed Confession of Faith and adopted by the Scottish Parliament of 1560, and again by the Second Book of Discipline, drawn up by Melville and sanctioned by the General Assembly in 1581. It was restored by King James in 1610, but was abolished once more in 1638 by a General Assembly reestablishing Presbyterianism. The Scotch Episcopalians took an active part in the attempt of 1715 to overthrow the Hanoverian dynasty, but did not openly participate in that of 1745. They were nevertheless made the subject of harsh measures by the Government and Episcopal worship practically ceased in Scotland until 1792, when they were freed from the penal laws, under certain restrictions, which were finally removed in 1864. The thirty-nine articles of the Church of England were adopted by the Scotch Episcopal Church in 1804 and the prayer-book in 1863. The Church has 7 bishops, 250 clergy, and about 25,000 communicants.—**c. ring** (*it. C., Gr., & Anglican Chs.*), a ring worn by a bishop as part of his insignia of office.— **e-pis'co-pal-ly,** *adv.*— **Methodist E. Church,** see under METHODISM.— **Methodist E. Church, South,** see under METHODISM.— **Protestant E. Church,** see under PROTESTANT.

Epis'co-pal, *n.* [Colloq.] An Episcopalian.

E-pis'co-pa'lian, 1 ı-pis-ko-peˈlyan; 2 ē-pis-cō-pāˈlyan, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Protestant Episcopal Church, its forms, methods, etc. **2.** [c-] Pertaining to the government of a church by bishops.

Epis'co-pa'lian, *n.* **1.** A member of the Protestant Episcopal Church. **2.** [c-] One who advocates government of the church by bishops.— **e-pis"co-pa'lian-ism,** *n.* **1.** [E-] The beliefs or religious practices of an Episcopalian, collectively. **2.** The theory or principles of church government by bishops.— **E-pis"co-pa'lian-ize,** *vt.* To make an Episcopalian of.

e-pis'co-pa-lism, 1 ı-pisˈko-pal-ızm; 2 ē-pisˈco-pal-ĭsm, *n.* That view of the constitution of the church that places the supreme power in the hands of a body of bishops, and recognizes no single supreme head, as the Pope, with ordinary jurisdiction over the whole church; held by the Gallican party, but rejected by the Vatican Council in 1870.

e-pis"co-pal'i-ty, 1 ı-pisˌko-palˈı-tı; 2 ē-pisˌco-palˈı-ty, *n.* The office or dignity of a bishop; episcopacy; also, the term of a bishop's office, or the body of bishops collectively.

The organization of the *episcopate* was followed by the organization of the diocese.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 1, p. 65. [M. 1875.]

[< LL. *episcopatus*, < *episcopus*; see BISHOP, *n.*]

e-pis'co-pate, 1 ı-pisˈko-pet; 2 ē-pisˈco-pāt, *n.* The office or dignity of a bishop; a bishopric; *also*, the term of a bishop's office, or the body of bishops collectively.

The organization of the *episcopate* was followed by the organization of the dioceses of a bishop.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 1, p. 65. [M. 1875.]

[< LL. *episcopatus*, < *episcopus*; see BISHOP, *n.*]

e-pis'co-pa'tor-i-al, 1 ı-pisˌko-pe-toˈrı-al; 2 ē-pisˌco-pā-tōˈrı-al, *a.* The act of making or fact of becoming a bishop.

ep'i-scope, 1 epˈı-skōp; 2 epˈī-scōp, *n. Optics.* **1.** An instrument used for the examination of surfaces. **2.** A magic lantern for exhibiting the images of opaque objects, such as coins and book illustrations; a modified form of opidiascope. [< EPI- + -SCOPE.]

Epi'sco-pi-an, 1 epˈı-skōˈpı-an; 2 epˈī-scōˈpi-an, *n.* [Scot.] A member of the Episcopal Church. Episcopalian.

e-pis'co-pi-cide†, *n.* **1.** One who kills a bishop. **2.** The killing of a bishop.

Epˈi-scoˈpi-us, 1 epˈı-skōˈpı-us; 2 epˈī-scōˈpi-ŭs, **Simon** (1/1583–4/1643). A Dutch Arminian theologian.

e-pis'co-pize, 1 ı-pisˈko-paiz; 2 ē-pisˈco-pīz, *v.* [-PIZED; -PIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a bishop of; consecrate as a bishop. **2.** To make Episcopalian. **II.** *i.* To act as a bishop.— **e-pis"co-pi-za'tion,** *n.*

e-pis'co-pol'a-try, *n.* [Rare.] Undue reverence for bishops.

e-pis'co-pus, 1 ı-pisˈko-pus; 2 ē-pisˈco-pŭs, *n.* A Brazilian lancet-fish. [< LL. *episcopus*; see BISHOP, *n.*]

epˈis-coˈpy, 1 ı-pisˈko-pı; 2 ē-pisˈco-py, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] Bishops collectively. **2†.** Episcopacy. **3†.** Survey; superintendence.

ep"i-sel'en-ite, 1 epˌı-selˈe-nait; 2 epˌī-sĕlˈe-nīte, *n. Optics.* An instrument for graduating the intensity of light. It consists of two black metallic disks, from each of which four octants have been cut out, so placed one on the other on a common center that when rotated they diffuse the light admitted through the cut-out portions in amounts dependant upon their mutual adjustment. [< Gr. *episkotizō*, darken, < *epi*, on, + *skotos*, darkness.]

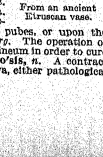
epˈi-se-matˈic, 1 epˌı-si-matˈik; 2 epˌī-sē-mătˈic, *a.* Serving to distinguish or make recognizable, for purposes of assistance: specif. said of animal coloration. A. AGASSIZ, in COUES, under COUCH, *n.* [< EPI- + SEMATIC.]

The latter [colors] assist an individual of the same species, and are termed *Episematic*.
ALFRED R. WALLACE *Colours of Animals* p. 237. [L. 1890.]

epˈi-seˈmon, 1 epˌı-siˈmon; 2 epˌī-sēˈmŏn, *n.* [-MA, *pl.*] [Gr.] **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* Any badge, as the device on a shield, or the emblematic design chosen by a ship or city. **2.** One of the obsolete characters of the Greek alphabet: used as numerals. See DIGAMMA; KOPPA; SAMPI.

epˈi-seˈpa-lous, 1 epˌı-seˈpə-lus; 2 epˌī-sēˈpa-lŭs, *a. Bot.* Upon or before a sepal.

epˈi-siˈo-, 1 epˌı-saiˈo-; 2 epˌī-sīˈo-. From *Gr. episeion*, the pudic region: a combining form.— **epˌi-siˈo-cele,** *n. Pathol.* Pudendal hernia.— **epˌi-siˈo-heˈma-toˈma,** *n. Pathol.* Hematoma of the vulva or pudenda.— **epˌi-siˈo-plasˈty,** *n. Surg.* Any plastic operation upon the region of the pubes, or upon the vulva.— **epˌi-siˈo-rrhaˈphy,** *n. Surg.* The operation of sewing up or suture of a lacerated perineum in order to cure a prolapsed uterus.— **epˌi-siˈo-ste-noˈsis,** *n.* A contraction, narrowing, or closure of the vulva, either pathological or surgical.— **epˌi-si-oˈtis-my,** *n. Surg.* Incision of the vulva, to facilitate labor.


Episemon of Pegasus on a Greek Shield.
From an ancient Etruscan vase.

epˌi-skeˈle-tal, 1 epˌı-skeˈlı-tal; 2 epˌī-skĕˈle-tal, *a.* Originating superficially to the endoskeleton; as, *episkeletal* muscles. [< EPI- + Gr. *skeletos*; see SKELETON.]

epˈi-sodeˌ, 1 epˈı-sōd; 2 epˈī-sŏd, *n.* **1.** An incident or story in a literary work, separable from yet growing out of it. **2.** An incident or action occurring as a break in the regular course of events; as, an *episode* of frontier life.

The *episodes* of a commonplace life are often rather startling.
CHAS. READE *Christie Johnstone* p. 294. [T. & F. 1864.]

3. *Mus.* An intermediate passage in a musical composition whereby the development of the subject is for a time suspended for the sake of variety and relief: most frequent in the fugal type of movement. **4.** *Gr. Drama.* A portion of a tragedy occurring between two choric songs. [< Gr. *epeisodion*, < *epei*, besides, + *eis*, into, + *hodos*, way.] **epˈi-sod†.**

SYN.: see EVENT.— **epˌi-sodˈic,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of an episode; adventitious. **epˌi-seˈdal†** or **-dial†; epˌi-sodˈi-cal†.**— **epˌi-sodˈi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

epˌi-spa'di-as, 1 epˌı-spāˈdı-as; 2 epˌī-spāˈdi-as, *n. Terat.* A malformation in which the urethra opens on the dorsum of the penis. [< EPI- + Gr. *spaō*, draw.]— **epˌi-spa'di-ac,** *a.*

epˌi-spasm, 1 epˈı-spazm; 2 epˈī-spăsm, *n. Pathol.* An epispastic condition; any epispastic blister or sore.

epˌi-spas'tic, 1 epˌı-spasˈtik; 2 epˌī-spăsˈtic. **I.** *a.* Raising blisters; causing redness and irritation of the skin. **II.** *n.* Any medicinal substance that produces a blister when applied to the skin; a vesicant. **epˌi-spastˌ.** [< Gr. *epispastikos*, drawing to; < *epi*, upon, + *spaō*, draw.]

epˌi-sperˌm, 1 epˈı-spermˌ; 2 epˈī-spĕrmˌ, *n. Bot.* The seed-coat or outer covering of a seed; the testa. [< EPI- + SPERM.]— **epˌi-sperˈmic,** *a.*— **epispermic embryo,** the embryo of an exalbuminous seed, as in most of the bean family.

epˌi-spiˈnal, 1 epˌı-spaiˈnal; 2 epˌī-spīˈnal, *a.* Between the spinal cord and the pia mater; as, *epispinal* spaces.

epˌi-spleˈnic, 1 epˌı-spliˈnik or -neˈnik; 2 epˌī-splē-nĭˈnic or -nēˈnic, *a. Pathol.* Inflammation of the fibrous coating of the spleen.

epˌi-spo-ran'gi-um, 1 epˌı-spo-ranˈjı-um; 2 epˌī-spo-răn'gi-um, *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* An indusium covering the sporecases of a fern. [< EPI- + SPORANGIUM.]

epˌi-sporeˌ, 1 epˈı-spōr, *n. Bot.* The outer integument or coat of a spore.

A similar differentiation of the wall takes place, . . . and in such case the outer plate is called the exospore (or *epispore*), and the inner one the endospore.
E. B. Bagley *Botany* ¶ 40, p. 34. [E. & CO. 1889.]

[< EPI- + SPORE.] **epˌi-spoˈri-um†; exˈo-spore†.**

epˌi-staˈpe-di-al, 1 epˌı-stə-piˈdı-al; 2 epˌī-stă-pēˈdi-al, *a.* Lying upon or relating to the stapes or the lenticula; as, the *epistapedial* cartilage of a reptile. [< EPI- + STAPEDIAL.]

epˌi-staˈsis, 1 epˌı-staˈsıs; 2 epˌī-stāˈsis, *n.* **1.** *Med.* (1) Suppression of an excretion or a secretion. (2) A thin film on the surface of urine. **2.** *Biol.* A condition of arrested development in the early evolutionary period of a group of organisms. Compare NEOTENIA. (3) In Mendelian inheritance, the expression of one character to the exclusion of another not of the same allelomorphic pair. [< Gr. *epistasis*, scum.]

epˌi-staˈtic, 1 epˌı-staˈtik; 2 epˌī-stătˈic, *a. Biol.* In Mendelian inheritance; (1) Having one character expressed to the exclusion of another not of the same allelomorphic pair. (2) Possessing a factor that prevents another from developing although not allelomorphic to it. (3) Of a factor: preventive factor for gray, if present, prevents the development of the factor for black or chocolate-color: opposed to *hypostatic*.

epˌi-staxˈis, 1 epˌı-staksˈıs; 2 epˌī-stăksˈis, *n. Med.* The rose-bleed; nasal hemorrhage. [< Gr. *epistazō*, drop, bleed again at the nose, < *epi*, upon, + *stazō*, drop.]

epˌi-ste-molˈo-gy, 1 epˌı-sti-molˈo-jı; 2 epˌī-stē-mŏlˈo-ĝy, *n. Philos.* That department of philosophy which investigates critically the nature, grounds, and limits of criteria, or validity, of human knowledge; theory of cognition. See GNOSIOLOGY. [< Gr. *epistēmē*, knowledge (< *epistamai*, know) + -OLOGY.]— **epˌi-ste-mo-logˈic-al,** *a.*— **epˌi-ste-molˈo-gist,** *n.*

epˌi-ste-monˈic, 1 epˌı-sti-monˈik; 2 epˌī-stē-mŏnˈic, *a.* Relating to knowledge as a form of experience; pertaining to the cognitive faculty; as, *epistemonic* organs. [< Gr. *epistēmonikos*, capable of acquiring knowledge.] **epˌi-ste-monˈic-al†.**

epˌi-sterˈnal, 1 epˌı-steˈrnal; 2 epˌī-stĕrˈnal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the episternum; as, an *episternal* somite. **2.** *Anat.* Situated above the sternum; said especially of ossicles sometimes so situated in man.

epˌi-sterˈnite, 1 epˌı-staiˈnait; 2 epˌī-stĕrˈnīt, *n. Entom.* The lateral part of a segment. [< EPI- + STERNITE.]

epˌi-sterˈnum, 1 epˌı-staiˈnum; 2 epˌī-stĕrˈnum, *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] **1.** The interclavicle. **2.** *Herp.* The entoplastron in turtles: sometimes erroneously referred to the epiplastron. **3.** The presternum of mammals. **4.** *Entom.* The anterior and inferior of the two principal sclerites of each thoracic segment. **5.** *Crust.* A sidepiece of the ventral are of a somite. [< EPI- + STERNUM.]

epˌi-thot'o-nos, 1 epˌı-thoˈtə-nos; 2 epˌī-thŏtˈo-nŏs, *n. Pathol.* Same as EMPROSTHOTONOS. [< Gr. *epithen* (< *epi*, upon) + *tonos*, stretching.]

epˌi-stilˈbite, 1 epˌı-stilˈbait; 2 epˌī-stĭlˈbīt, *n. Mineral.* A white, pearly, transparent, hydrous aluminum-calcium silicate, $H_4CaAlSi_2O_{11}+3H_2O$, belonging to the group of zeolites and crystallizing in the monoclinic system.

epˌis-tarˌ, 1 epˈıs-tarˌ; 2 epˈĭs-tärˌ, *n.* Relating to an epistle. **2.** *Eccl.* Designating the side of the altar from which the epistle is read. See EPISTLE SIDE. [C.]

epˈis-tle†, *vt.* To communicate by letter.

epˈis-tle, 1 epˈıs-l, 2 epˈĭs-l, *n.* **1.** A written message; communication; letter: more formal than *letter*, and especially applied to ancient epistolary writings of sacred character or of literary excellence; as, the *epistles* of St. Paul.

This second *epistle*, beloved, I now write unto you. *2 Pet.* iii. 1.
2. Liturg A brief selection, usually from one of the apostolic epistles, read in the communion service of the Greek, Roman, and Anglican churches. The epistles contained in the Book of Common Prayer, as used in the Anglican Churches, and in the Roman Missal from which they are for the most part taken, are in many cases extracts from the Acts of the Apostles or from the Old Testament prophets. [< AS. *epistol*, < L. *epistola*, < Gr. *epistolē*, < *epi*, to, + *stellō*, send.] **epˈis-tel†; epˈis-tolcr.— epistle side,** that side or end of an altar in a church to the left of a person standing with his face to the congregation; the south side.

e-pis'tler, 1 e-pis'ler; 2 e-pis'ler, *n.* **1.** One who writes epistles; a letter-writer. **2.** *Eccl.* The reader of the epistle in the communion office; the subdeacon. **e-pis'to-ler'i-al** **E-pis'to-lize Ob"scu-ro'rum Vi-ro'rum,** or "Letters of Obscure Men." A collection of satirical Latin letters, published early in the 16th century, attacking scholastics and monks; authorship uncertain. It helped the Reformation. **e-pis'to-la-ry,** 1 i-pis'to-lē-ri; 2 e-pis'to-lā-ry, *a.* **1.** Belonging or suitable to correspondence by letter. **2.** Belonging or pertaining to the epistles read in the Anglican communion service; as, an *epistolary* section. [< LL. *epistolaris*, < L. *epistola*; see EPISTLE.] **e-pis'to-lar'i-an;** **ep"is-to-li'cal.** — **e-pis'to-la'ri-an.** 1. *a.* Employed in or given to letter-writing. **II.** *n.* A letter-writer. — **e-pis'to-la-ri-ly,** *adv.* By letter.

e-pis'to-la-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 riz, pl.] A book containing the epistles of the church service. **e-pis'to-lar'i-an;** **e-pis"to-le'an,** *n.* [Rare.] A letter-writer; correspondent. **e-pis'to-list‡** [Rare].

e-pis'to-let, 1 i-pis'to-let; 2 e-pis'to-lēt, *n.* [Humorous.] A **e-pis'to-lite,** 1 i-pis'to-lit; 2 e-pis'to-lit, *n. Mineral.* A rare mineral of southern Greenland, occurring partly in pegmatite veins and partly in a massive marble-like albite. Its silver-white tabular crystals have a pearly luster, and are transparent to translucent. [< Gr. *epistolē*, letter; see EPISTLE.]

e-pis'to-lize, 1 i-pis'to-laiz; 2 e-pis'to-liz, *n.* [Rare.] I. *t.* To write letters to.

St. Paul need not trouble himself to *epistolize* the present brood of Ephesian *Lettera* letter [v. to. u].

BYRON *Letters* letter lv. [o. u.]

II. *i.* To write letters. **e-pis'to-lisc'.— e-pis'to-liz"a-bi(-ə), *a.*— e-pis'to-li-za'tion, *n.*— e-pis'to-liz"er, *n.***

e-pis'to-log'ra-phy, 1 i-pis'to-log'ro-fi; 2 e-pis'to-lōg'ra-fy, *n.* The art of letter-writing; epistolary correspondence. [< Gr. *epistolographos*, letter-writer, < *epistolē* (see EPISTLE); and see -GRAPHY.] **— e-pis'to-log'ra-pher,** *n.* A writer of letters. **— e-pis'to-log'ra-phist,** **e-pis'to-log'ra-phy,** *n.* Of or relating to epistolography. **— epistolographic alphabet,** the demotic alphabet.

ep'i-stome, 1 ep'i-stōm; 2 ep'i-stōm, *n. Zool.* A part or organ lying before the mouth. Specif., (1) *Crust.* The hard portion of the metope in front of the oral aperture. (2) *Helminth.* A valve-like organ overhanging the mouth of a polyzoan. (3) *Entom.* The portion of the face of a dipterous insect between the antennæ and the labrum; clypeus. [< EPI- + Gr. *stoma*, mouth.] **ep'i-stom'a;** **e-pis'to-ma',** *n.* **— e-pis'to-mal,** *a.*

ep"i-strəph'o-gen'e-sis, 1 ep"i-strəf'o-jen'i-sis; 2 ep"i-strəf'o-jēn'e-sis, *n. Biol.* The reversal of evolution; the fact that directions of evolution may be turned back toward their starting-point.

ep"i-strə-i'tum, 1 ep"i-strəs-i'təm; 2 ep"i-strə-ī'tūm, *n. Zool.* The portion of the brain that lies on the striatum: Edinger's name: sharply defined in reptiles. It may correspond to the nucleus amygdalæ in mammals.

ep"i-strə'ma, 1 ep"i-strō'mə; 2 ep"i-strō'ma, *n.* A varied form of ornamentation occurring on the shells of echinoids in the early stages of postlarval development: caused by calcareous deposits on the plates.

e-pis'tro-phe, 1 i-pis'tro-fi; 2 e-pis'tro-fe, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* That form of repetition in which several successive clauses or sentences end with the same word; as, "Charity beareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things." Compare EPIPHORA. **2.** *Bot.* The arrangement of chlorophyl-granules, under the influence of light of diminished intensity, along the upper and lower walls of cells. Compare APOSTROPHE. **3.** *Mus.* A melody or phrase repeated at the close of the several divisions of a composition; a refrain. [LL., < Gr. *epistrophē*, turning about, < *epi*, upon + *strephō*, turn.] **e-pis'tro-phy;** — **ep"i-strəph'ic.**

ep"i-strə'phe-al, 1 ep"i-strō'fi-əl; 2 ep"i-strō'fe-al, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Of or pertaining to epistrophe. **2.** *Mus.* Of or pertaining to the epistrophean.

ep"i-strə'phe-an, 1 ep"i-strō'fi-ən; 2 ep"i-strō'fe-ăn, *n.* [-I, 1 -i; 2 -ī, *pl.*] *Anat.* The second vertebra of the spinal column, or axis, upon which the atlas turns. [< Gr. *epistropheus*, first cervical vertebra, < *epi*, upon, + *strephō*, turn.]

e-pis'tro-phize, 1 i-pis'tro-faiz; 2 e-pis'tro-fīz, *vt.* [-PHIZED; -PHIZING.] *Bot.* To cause (chlorophyl-granules) to arrange themselves along the upper and lower walls of cells. See EPISTROPHE.

e-pis'tro-phy, 1 i-pis'tro-fi; 2 e-pis'tro-fy, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The reversion of an abnormal form, as of a leaf or flower, to the normal one. **2.** Epistrophe. [< Gr. *epistrophē*; see EPISTROPHE.]

ep'i-stylе, 1 ep'i-stail; 2 ep'i-stīl, *n. Arch.* An architrave. [< L. *epistylium*, < Gr. *epistylion*, < *epi*, upon, + *stylos*, style.] **ep"i-sty'li-um;** — **ep'i-sty'lar,** *a.*

ep"i-syl'lo-gism, 1 ep"i-sil'o-jizm; 2 ep"i-sīl'o-ǰizm, *n.* A syllogism whose premises is the conclusion of a previous syllogism called the prosyllogism. See SYLLOGISM. [< EPI- + SYLLOGISM.]

ep"i-syn'a-le'pha, 1 ep"i-sin'ə-li'fə, -fi; 2 ep"i-sīn'a-lē'fa, -fe. *Anc. Pros.* **1.** Elision between two vowels, the one ending a verse and the other beginning the following verse. See SYNALEPHA. **2.** Synæresis. [< Gr. *episynaloiphē*, < *epi*, upon, + *synaloiphē*; see SYNALEPHA.] **ep"i-syn'a-le'phic,** *a.*

ep"i-syn'the-ton, 1 ep"i-sin'thi-ton; 2 ep"i-sīn'the-tŏn, *n. Anc. Pros.* A meter whose cola contain different kinds or classes of feet. [< Gr. *episynthetos*, < *episynthesis*, a compound, < *epi*, upon, + *syn*, together, + *tithēmi*, place.] **— ep"i-syn-the'tic,** *a.*

epit., *abbr.* Epitaph; epitome.

ep"i-tac'tic, 1 ep"i-tak'tik; 2 ep"i-tăc'tic, *a.* Of the nature of an injunction.

ep'i-taph, 1 ep'i-taf; 2 ep'i-tăf, *n.* [Rare.] I. *t.* To pro- **ep'i-taf'.**] vide with or commemorate by an epitaph.

All who knew and loved him are themselves *epitaphed*.

W. C. PRIME *Boat Life in Egypt* p. 385. [u. 1867.]

II. *i.* To compose epitaphs or in epitaphic style.

e'pi-taph, *n.* **1.** An inscription on a tomb or monument in honor or in memory of the dead. See EPIGRAPH.

The shortest, plainest and truest *epitaphs* are best. FULLER *Holy and Profane State Of Tombs* p. 332. [o. u. c. 1804.]

2. A sentiment in prose or verse written as if for inscription on a tomb. [< F. *épitaphe*, < L. *epitaphium*, eulogy, < Gr. *epitaphios*, at a tomb, < *epi*, upon, + *taphos*, tomb.] **ep'i-taph-let'.— ep'i-taph-er,** *n.* A writer of epitaphs. **ep'i-taph-ist;— ep'i-taph-ize,** *vt.* Same as EPITAPH.— **ep"i-taph'i-al,** *a.*— **ep"i-taph'i-an,** *a.* **1.** Appropriate to an epitaph; epitaphic. **2.** Believed at a funeral occasion.— **ep'i-taph'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an epitaph. **ep"i-taph'i-cal;**

e-pit'a-sis, 1 i-pit'a-sis; 2 e-pit'a-sis, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Drama.* The main action of a play, wherein the plot develops, leading on to the catastrophe: opposed to *protasis*. **2.** *Rhet.* A special appeal to the feelings in an oration; excitation. **3.** *Logic.* The consequent term of a proposition. **4.** *Med.* The onset and increase in violence of a disease; a paroxysm. **5.** *Mus.* The act of raising to a higher pitch: opposed to *anesis*. [< Gr. *epitasis*, < *epi*, upon, + *teinō*, stretch.]

ep"i-te'fa, 1 ep"i-ti'fə; 2 ep"i-tē'fa, *n. Anat.* The thin tissue of the cerebellum of Vieussens. [< L. *tela*, web, for *texila*, < *texo*, weave.] **— ep"i-te'lar,** *a.*

ep"i-tha-la'mi-um, 1 ep"i-tha-lē'mi-um; 2 ep"i-tha-lā'mi-ŭm, *n.* [-MI-A, *pl.*] A nuptial poem or song; a lyric poem in celebration of a marriage.

All *epithalamia* seem to have been written under the inspiration of a bank-note. De QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Wordsworth* p. 10. [o. u. c. 1859.]

[< L. *epithalamium*, < Gr. *epithalamios*, nuptial, < *epi*, at, + *thalamos*, bride-chamber.] **ep"i-tha-la'mi-on‡;** **ep"i-thal'a-my†.— ep"i-tha-la'mi-al,** *a.* Having the character of an epithalamium.— **ep"i-tha-la'mi-an,** *n.* [Rare.] The composer of an epithalamium.— **ep"i-tha-lam'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to an epithalamium.— **ep"i-thal'a-mize,** *vt.* To compose or make the subject of a marriage song; write in epithalamic style.

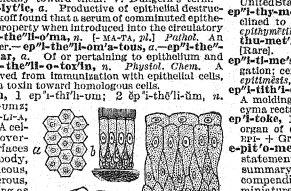
ep"i-thal'lin(es, 1 ep"i-thal'in or -in; 2 ep"i-thāl'in or -in, *n. Bot.* Situated or growing upon the thallus.

ep"i-the'ca, 1 ep"i-thi'kə; 2 ep"i-thē'ca, *n.* [-CÆ, 1 -si; 2 -cē, *pl.*] *Zooph.* A secondary calcareous investment, probably an integumentary secretion, of certain corals, both simple and compound. [< EPI- + Gr. *thēkē*; see THECA.] **— ep"i-the'cal,** *a.*— **ep"i-the'cate,** *a.* Having an epitheca.

ep"i-the'ci-um, 1 ep"i-thi'shi-um; 2 ep"i-thē'shi-ŭm, *n.* [-CI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* The surface of the fruiting disk, as in some fungi and lichens. [< EPI- + Gr. *thēkē*; see THECA.]

Ep"i-the-la'ri-a, 1 ep"i-thi-lē'ri-ə; 2 ep"i-thē-lā'ri-a, *n. pl. Zooph.* The *Calcispora*, excluding sponges. [< EPI- + Gr. *thēlē*, nipple.] **— ep"i-the-la'ri-an,** *a.*

ep"i-the'lі-o-, 1 ep"i-thi'li-o-; 2 ep"i-thē'li-o-. From Greek *epi*, upon, + *thēlē*, nipple: a combining form denoting reference to or conjunction with the epithelium.— **ep"i-the'li-o-ge'nic,** *a.* Originating from excessive epithelial proliferation.— **ep"i-the"li-o-glan'du-lar,** *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the epithelium of the glands or its ducts.— **ep"i-the'li-o-ma,** *n. Pathol.* A cancer-like lysin resulting from inoculation with epithelial cells and acting antagonistically toward them: V. Dungern's term.— **ep"i-the'li-o-ma'ta,** *n.* Proactive of epithelial destruction. Metchnikoff found that a serum of comminuted epithelium had this property when introduced into the circulatory system.— **ep"i-the'li-o'ma,** *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* AN epithelial cancer.— **ep"i-the'li-o-mo'ma,** *n.* **— ep"i-the'li-o-mus'cu-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to epithelium and muscle.— **ep"i-the"li-o-tox'in,** *n. Physiol. Chem.* A cytotoxin obtained from epithelium with epithelial cells, which acts as a toxin toward homologous cells.



Animal Epithelium, as: *a*, Pavement; *b*, ciliated; *c*, stratified; *d*, columnar; *e*, goblet; *f*, squamous.

ep"i-the'li-um, 1 ep"i-thi'li-um; 2 ep"i-thē'li-ŭm, *n.* [-LI-UMS, 1 -umz; 2 -ŭms, *or* -LI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A cellular tissue covering all free surfaces of the animal body whether mucous, external, or serous, and functioning as the active structural element of the glands and other organs forming their coverings. The word was originally restricted in its meaning to the surface layer of cells in the mucous membranes, but now includes all tissues structurally similar to these. It consists of cells compactly set together and with such scanty intercellular material as to form a practically continuous coating or investment. It is both protective and secretive in its nature, developing keratin in the case of the cells covering the outer skin, which forms a horny layer impervious to water and, accidents, the absorption of deleterious substances, or the attacks of pathogenic bacteria, and elaborating such special protective devices as scales, feathers, nails, and hairs. In its secretive capacity it evolves the digestive ferments, manufactures milk, and absorbs certain of the digestive products, which it passes on, after metabolizing them, into the blood or lymph channels. It constitutes the most essential part of the sensory, alimentary, and excretory organs, and of the true glands, as the liver, and lines the respiratory and genitor-urinary tracts. All forms of epithelium undergo a constant reproductive change, the external layer of cells disintegrating and being replaced by the layers immediately beneath them. It is chiefly of embryonic origin, and varies, with the exception of the epithelium of the urinary and reproductive organs, which is mesoblastic. Epithelium in its various forms may be classified as follows: **Squamous,** (*a*) *Simple*, consisting of a single layer of flat cells, as in the lining of the air-spaces of the lungs. (*b*) *Stratified*, consisting of an upper layer of flat cells and several subsidiary layers of irregularly shaped cells, as in the skin and its openings. **(2) Columnar.** (*a*) *Simple*, consisting of a single layer of contiguous cells resting on a thin membrane, as in the alimentary tract. (*b*) *Stratified*, consisting of an upper layer of columnar and deeper layers of irregularly shaped cells, as in the nasal fosse. **(3) Modified.** (*a*) *Ciliated*, a form of cell occurring in columnar epithelium, and characterized with minute vibratile filaments. (*b*) *Goblet*, a type of cell occurring in columnar epithelium, in which the contents are discharged to the surface, as in the mouth and nose. (*c*) *Pigmented*, cells containing brown or black coloring-matter, found in the retina and skin, especially in the dark races. **(4) Specialized.** (*a*) *Glandular*, that form of epithelium which composes the glands of the body, as in the pancreas. (*b*) *Neuro-epithelium*, a specialized type forming the terminations of nerve-fibers, as in the rods and cones of the retina, the taste-buds, etc.

The term 'epithelia,' which has passed into '*epithelium*,' was introduced by Ruysch to designate the cuticular covering on the red part of the lips. QUAIN *Anat.* vol. i. p. 194. [o. u. & co. 1891.]

2. *Bot.* The somewhat modified parenchyma lining certain intercellular cavities, the inner face of the secutellum of grasses, etc. **3.** *Ornith.* The tough lining of the gizzard. [< EPI- + Gr. *thēlē*, nipple.] **— ep"i-the'li-al,** *a.*— **epithelial pearl** (*Pathol.*), a concentrically arranged mass of epithelial cells often seen in carcinomatous tumors.— **ep"i-the'lі-ate,** *vt.* To become covered with epithelium, as a wound when healing.— **ep"i-the'li-oid,** *a.* Like epithelium. **ep"i-the'loid‡.— ep"i-the"li-za'tion,** *n. Biol.* Change into epithelium.

ep'i-them, 1 ep'i-them; 2 ep'i-thēm, *n. Med.* Any external application except a salve or plaster, as a fomentation, poultice, or lotion. [< Gr. *epithēma*, < *epitithēmi*, < *epi*, on + *tithēmi*, put.] **ep'i-theme†.**

ep'i-the'ma, 1 ep'i-thi'mə, -thim; 2 ep'i-thē'ma, -thēm, *n.* **ep'i-them.**] **1.** *Bot.* An aggregation of cells lying beneath the epidermal tissue, and forming an internal hydathode. **2.** *Ornith.* [Rare.] A fleshy or horny excrescence on the beaks of birds. [< Gr. *epithema*; see EPITHEM.]

e-pith'e-sis, 1 i-pith'i-sis; 2 e-pith'e-sis, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The addition of an excrescent letter or a syllable at the end of a word without changing its meaning, as in *amongst-i, whilst-i*, etc.; paragoge. Compare EPENTHESIS; PROTHESIS. **2.** *Surg.* The straightening of crooked limbs, as by splints or other mechanical appliances. [< Gr. *epithesis*, laying on, < *epitithēmi*; see EPITHEM.]

ep'i-thet, 1 ep'i-thet; 2 ep'i-thēt, *n.* **1.** An adjective or a phrase or word used adjectively to describe some quality or attribute of its object, either good or bad, as in "a benevolent man," "a depraved wretch." The term is improperly and carelessly applied by many to nouns, as *coward, thief, fool, villain*, tho properly applicable to the adjectives only, *cowardly, thievish, foolish, villainous*.

2. *Rhet.* Specif., such a word or phrase used simply as an ornament or to call attention to a particular quality, and not intended to convey any more real information than if the name of the object were used by itself, as in "the ruby wine," "the white-winged dove." **3.** A surname or nickname, as in Harold *Fair Hair*, Edmund *Ironsides*, Frederick *Barbarossa* (Red Beard). **4†.** An expression or phrase. [< L. *epithetos*, < Gr. *epithetos*, < *epitithēmi*, added, < *epi*, upon, + *tithēmi*, put.] **— ep'i-thet'i-cal;** **e-pith'e-ton.** Syn.: see NAME,— **ep'i-thet'ic,** *a.* **ep'i-thet'i-cal;.— ep'i-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **ep'i-thet-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZING.] To apply an epithet to; entitle. **ep'i-thi.**

Ep"i-thet'o-se'mi-dæ, 1 ep"i-thet'o-si'mi-di; 2 ep"i-thēt'o-sē'mi-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of spinuculaceans with cylindrical body and long non-retractile probosces. **Ep"i-thet'o-so'ma,** *n.* (s. f.) [< Gr. *epithetos* (see above) + *sōma*, body.] **— ep"i-thet'o-so'mid, *n.*— so'moid, *a.***

ep'i-thyme, 1 ep'i-thim; 2 ep'i-thīm, *n.* A troublesome European weed (*Cuscuta epithymum*), now naturalized in the United States. [< Gr. *epithymon*, plant parasitic on thyme.]

ep"i-thy-met'ic, 1 ep"i-thi-met'ik; 2 ep"i-thy-mēt'ic, *a.* Inclined to the indulgence of appetites sensual. [< Gr. *epithymētikos*, desiring, < *epi*, on, + *thymos*, mind.] **ep"i-thu-met'ic;** **ep"i-thu-met'i-cal;.— ep"i-thy-met'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ep"i-ti-me'sis, 1 ep"i-ti-mi'sis; 2 ep"i-tī-mē'sis, *n.* **1.** Castigation; censure. **2.** *Rhet.* Same as EPIPLEXIS. [LL., < Gr. *epitimēsis*, < *epi*, upon, + *timē*, value.]

ep"i-tith'e-des, 1 ep"i-tith'i-diz; 2 ep"i-tith'e-dēz, *n. Arch.* A molding of the Greco-Roman entablature; probably the cyma recta. [< Gr. *epitithema*; see EPITHEM.]

ep'i-toke, 1 ep'i-tōk; 2 ep'i-tōk, *n. Helminth.* The sexual organ of certain polychætous worms, as the palolo. [< EPI- + Gr. *tokos*, birth.] **— e-pit'o-kal,** *a.*

e-pit'o-me, 1 i-pit'o-mi; 2 e-pit'o-mē, *n.* **1.** A concise statement of the main points of a work; abridgment; summary; abstract. **2.** A brief and compact treatise; compendium. **3.** A simplified representation, or one in miniature; as, Brussels is an *epitome* of Paris. [L., < Gr. *epitomē*, < *epi*, upon, + *temnō*, cut.] **— epit'o-my†.**

Syn.: see ABRIDGMENT.— **e-pit'o-ma'tor,** *n.* [Rare.] An epitomist.— **e-pit'o-ma-to'ry,** *a.*— **ep"i-tom'ic,** *a.* Of the nature of an epitome. **ep"i-tom'i-cal;.— e-pit'o-mist,** *n.* A maker of an epitome.

e-pit'o-mize, 1 i-pit'o-maiz; 2 e-pit'o-mīz, *v.* [-MIZED; -MIZING.] **1.** To write or reduce to an epitome; make an abstract or brief outline of; summarize; condense; also, to make an imitation or representation of in brief or in miniature.

It was Paris *epitomized*.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Barbara's History* p. 243. [u. & BY.]

2†. To abbreviate by contraction or apocopation.

II. *i.* To prepare an epitome or summary.

Instead of . . . explaining and enforcing . . . I have thought it best to re-transcribe the whole of this Epistle.

FARMAR *Early Days of Christianity* p. 116. [c. r. D.]

Syn.: see ABBREVIATE.— **e-pit'o-miz"er,** *n.* **— e-pit'o-miz"er,** *n.* An epitomist. **e-pit'o-mis"er‡.**

ep"i-ton'ic, 1 ep"i-ton'ik; 2 ep"i-tŏn'ic, *a.* Overstrained. [< EPI- + Gr. *teinō*, stretch.]

ep"i-to'non, 1 ep"i-tō'ni-an; 2 ep"i-tō'ni-ŏn, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] *Anc. Gr. Mus.* A tuning-wrench; pitch-pipe. [< Gr. *epitonion*, < *epi*, upon, + *teinō*, stretch.]

ep'i-tox'oid, 1 ep'i-toks'oid; 2 ep'i-tŏks'oid, *n.* A toxoid which has less affinity for the corresponding antitoxin than has the original toxin.

ep"i-tox'o-noid, 1 ep"i-toks'o-noid; 2 ep"i-tŏks'o-nŏid, *n.* A toxo-toxoid which has only the least affinity for the corresponding antitoxin.

ep"i-tra-che'li-on, 1 ep"i-tra-ki'li-on; 2 ep"i-tra-cē'li-on, *n. Eccl.* A stole worn by priests of the Greek Church.

ep"i-tra-pe'zi-on, 1 ep"i-tra-pi'zi-on; 2 ep"i-tra-pē'zi-ŏn, *a.* [Gr.] Literally, standing on the table: designating a statue of Hercules by Lysippus, which Alexander the Great once placed upon his table and which is one of the original works.

ep"i-trich'i-al, 1 ep"i-trik'i-əl; 2 ep"i-trīc'i-al, *a.* Lying over or upon the hairs.— **epitrichial layer,** a stratum of large cells forming the most superficial layer of the epidermis in the fetus of the third month.

ep"i-trich'i-um, 1 ep"i-trik'i-um; 2 ep"i-trīc'i-ŭm, *n.* An epithelial layer, in the embryos of some animals, lying upon the developing hairs. [< EPI- + Gr. *trichion*, dim. of *thrix*, *trich-*, hair.]

ep'i-trite, 1 ep'i-trait; 2 ep'i-trīt, *n. Anc. Pros.* A foot of three long syllables and one short. There are four forms (— ⏑ — —, — — ⏑ —, — — — ⏑, ⏑ — — —), called 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th epitrite. [< LL. *epitritus*, < Gr. *epitritos*, containing one and one-third, < *epi*, upon, + *tritos*, third.] **ep"i-trit'ic,** — **ep"i-trich'ic,** *a.* Relating to or having the form of an epitrite.

ep"i-troch'le-a, 1 ep"i-trok'li-ə; 2 ep"i-trŏc'le-a, *n. Anat.* The bony prominence on the inner side of the humerus at its lower end; the inner condyle. [< EPI- + TROCHLEA.] **— ep"i-troch'le-ar,** *a.*

ep"i-tro'choid, 1 ep"i-trō'koid; 2 ep"i-trō'cŏid, *n. Geom.* A curve generated by the motion of a point in the plane of a moving circle which rolls upon the convex circumference of a fixed circle. [< EPI- + Gr. *trochos*, wheel, < *trechō*, run, + -OID.] **— ep"i-tro-choi'dal,** *a.*

e-pit'ro-pe, 1 i-pit'ro-pi; 2 e-pit'ro-pē, *n. Rhet.* **1.** A figure ironically conceding the claim of an opponent

with the intent to gain advantage thereby, as in "I admit the antiquity of the custom, but what of that?" **2.** A declaration of willingness to throw oneself upon the justice or mercy of an audience, judge, or jury, as the assured of a favorable judgment. [Lit., < Gr. *epitropá*, reference, < *epí*, upon, + *trepō*, turn.] **e-pit′ro-pỹ.**

e-pit′ro-phy, ı. t-pĭt′ro-fi; 2 e-pĭt′ro-fy, *n. Bot.* The condition of having the pistil turned the under side: found in oblique or horizontal branches of some trees and shrubs; contrasted with *hypotrophy*.— **ep′i-troph′ic,** *a.*

e-pit′ro-pous, ı. p-pĭt′ro-pus; 2. e-pĭt′ro-pus, *a. Bot.* Having the nucle turned toward the placental axis in a hanging ovule and from it in an erect or ascending one: applied to anatropous ovules by Agardh: the reverse of *atropous*. See illus. under OVULE. [< Gr. *epítropē*, turn to, < *epí*, to, + *trepō*, turn.]

ep′i-tym-pan′ic, ı. ep′ı-tim-pan′ĭk; 2 ep′ĭ-tĭm-pān′ic. *Ich.* I. *a.* Upon or above the tympanum; hyomandibular. **II.** *n.* A hyomandibular bone.

ep′i-tym′pa-num, ı. ep′ı-tim′pa-num; 2 ep′ĭ-tĭm′pa-nŭm, *n. Anat.* The recess over the atrium of the tympanum.

ep′i-typh′lon, ı. ep′ı-tĭf′lon; 2 ep′ĭ-tĭf′lon, *n. Med.* The vermiform appendix. [< Epi- + Gr. *typhlos*, blind.]

— **ep′i-ty-phil′tis,** *n.* Same as APPENDICITIS.

ep′i-ver′te-bral, ı. ep′ı-vėr′te-bral; 2 ep′ĭ-vėr′te-bral, *a.* Situated upon a vertebra.

e-pix′y-ous, *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Growing on wood: said of certain fungi and other plants.

ep′i-zeux′is, ı. ep′ı-zīk′sĭs; 2 ep′ĭ-zīk′sĭs, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* That form of figurative repetition in which a word is repeated without any intervening words or clause, as in "he made a great discovery — a *discovery* the more creditable," etc. See REPETITION. **2.** *Anc. Pros.* The union of two successive lesser Ionics, or Ionics a minore, with resultant change of quantity in the syllables that come together. [Lit., < Gr. *epizeuxis*, < *epí*, unto, + *zeugnymi*, join.]

Ep′i-zo′a, ı. ep′ı-zō′a; 2 ep′ĭ-zō′a, *n. pl.* Animals parasitic externally on others; especially, parasitic crustaceans, as fish-lice.

Epizoa—Animals which attach themselves to the surface of other animals, and feed on their juices or on their secretions. SPENCER *Biology* vol. i. pt. ii. p. 314. [A. 1873.]

— **ep″i-zo′an.** **I.** *a.* Epizoic. **II.** *n.* One of the *Epizoa*.— **ep′i-zo′ic,** *a.* **1.** Living on the exterior of animals, as lice, etc. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Epizoa*. **3.** Figuratively, parasitic. **ep″i-zo′al.**— **ep″i-zo′i-cide,** *n. Med.* Any drug destructive to parasitic animals.

ep″i-zo′nal, ı. ep′ı-zō′nal; 2 ep′ĭ-zō′nal, *a.* Cut by a zone. [C.]

ep′i-zo′on, ı. ep′ı-zō′on; 2 ep′ĭ-zō′ŏn, *n.* [*zo′ı, pl.*] One of the *Epizoa*. [< Gr. *zōon*, living thing, animal.]

ep″i-zo′o-ty, ı. ep′ı-zō-ō′tı; 2 ep′ĭ-zō-ō′tĭ, *n.* **1.** Relating to or resembling epizooty. **2.** Prevailing among animals. Compare EPIDEMIC. **3†.** Containing remains of organisms. [< Gr. *epi*, upon, + *zōon*, animal.]

ep″i-zo′o-tĭc, ı. n. Any disease affecting animals

ep″i-zo′o-ty, ǀ like an epidemic. **2.** Specif., an influenza or distemper, especially among horses, that broke out in the United States in 1872.

e-plu′ri-gal, ı. t-plu′ı-gal; 2 e-plu′ı-gal, *a.* Descriptive of the upper of the two arm-segments in a division of echinoderms (*Crinoidea*) which form a syzygium by uniting transversely in a rigid suture. [< Epi- + Gr. *syzygia*, yoke.]

e-pli′cate, ı. t-plı′kĕt; 2 e-plī′cat, *a. Bot.* [Rare.] Not plicate. [< E+ PLICATE.] [DISPLEATED.

ep′lu′ŷe, ı. ĕp′lu′wē; 2 ĕp′lu′wē, *n.* [F.] *Her.* Same as **e piu′ri-bus u′num,** ı. ī pĭ′u-bus yū′num; 2 ē pĭ′u-bŭs yū′nŭm. [L.] From many, one: the motto of the United States of America, as being one nation, the compound of many states. The expression occurs originally in a Latin poem entitled *Moretum* (line 103), attributed to Vergil.

ep′och, ı. ep′ok; 2 ēp′oc (XIII), *n.* **1.** A point in the onward course of time from which succeeding years are counted: always a point of time marked by an event of signal and lasting importance, or the event itself as marking the time of its occurrence and dating the beginning of an era. See *era*. **2.** An interval of time or a series of years, regarded as a whole, memorable for extraordinary events and far-reaching results; any definite period of history; as, the *epoch* of the Reformation. **3.** *Geol.* (*a*) The chronological subdivision of geologic history of the third order, especially as scheme adopted by the International Geological Congress, and by the U. S. Geological Survey, the corresponding stratigraphical subdivision being a *series*, and minor subdivision of geologic time, corresponding to a series, stage, group, or formation. This is the common textbook usage.

Epoch is a common term in geological literature, but it is used in a rather loose sense. Except for the *Pleistocene* or *Glacial*, and the *Holocene* or *Recent* epochs, the term is little used in the regular schemes of classification.

4. *Astron.* A moment of time when a varying quantity had a certain given value, or a moving body reaches a certain known position. **5.** *Math.* See quotation.

When time is the independent variable in a simple harmonic function, the *epoch* is the interval which elapses from the era of reckoning till the function first acquires a maximum value. WM. THOMSON *Math. and Phys. Papers* vol. iii. art. exciii. p. 362. [n. d.]

[< LL. *epocha*, < Gr. *epochḗ*, check, < *epí*, upon, + *echō*, have.] **ep′o-cha‡.** SYN.: see AGE.— **ep′och-mak″ing,** *a.* Creating or marking an epoch.— **ep′och-al,** *a.* Pertaining to an epoch; epoch-making.— **ep′och-lam,** *n.* The practise of dividing time into epochs.— **ep′och-ĭst,** *n.* Specif., one who believes that the term translated "days" in Genesis signifies epochs.

ep′ode, ı. ep′ōd; 2 ēp′ōd, *n.* **1.** The last of the three parts of an ancient lyric ode, following the strophe and antistrophe; an after-song. **2.** A species of lyric poem introduced by Archilochus, in which a longer verse is followed by a shorter one; as, the *epodes* of Horace. **3.** [Rare.] A solemn poem. **4.** *Mus.* Specif., a refrain or burden. [OF., < L. *epodos*, < Gr. *epōdos*, < *epí*, upon, + *aoidḗ*, sing.] **ep′od-ĭst.**— **ep-od′ic,** *a.*

ep′o-ĭst, ı. ep′o-ĭst; 2 ēp′o-ĭst, *n.* [Rare.] A writer of epic poetry.

e-pol′ĭcate, ı. t-pol′ı-kĕt; 2 ē-pŏl′ı-cāt, *a. Zool.* **1.** Without a thumb or pollex. **2.** Having no hallux or hind toe; a peculiarity of certain birds. [< E- + POLLEX.]

ep″o-ma′ni-a, ı. ep′o-mā′nı-a; 2 ēp′o-mā′nĭ-a, *n.* A passion for the writing of epics; a mania for writing epics. [< EPIC + MANIA.]

ep″o-nych′i-um, ı. ep′o-nĭk′ı-um; 2 ēp′o-nĭk′ĭ-ŭm, *n.* **1.** A hardened plate of epidermis formed before the nail upon the fingers of the fetus. **2.** The fold of cuticle that overlies the edge of a nail. [< Epi- + Gr. *onyx* (*onych-*), nail.]

ep′o-nym, ı. ep′o-nĭm; 2 ēp′o-nĭm, *n.* **1.** A personage, historical or mythical, assumed as the ancestor or founder and namegiver of a race, state, or city; also, the name of that personage.

So of Ion, Achæus, Æolus and many other names which, probably, have never been anything more than *eponyms*.

WINCHELL *Preadamites* p. 13. [a. c. a. 1890.]

2. A name or phrase formed from the name of a person to designate a people, place, or period, or an organ or part of the body, a scientific theory, etc. The following are examples: "Elizabethan era" from "Elizabeth;" "galvanism" from "Galvani." **3.** *Assyriol.* A high official whose name was given to the year during which he held office. [< Gr. *epōnymos*, surnamed; see EPONYMOUS.] **ep′o-nym″ĭc.**— **e-pon′y-mous‡.**— **ep′o-nym-can′on,** *n.* The record that gives the succession of the eponymic people, etc.— **ep″o-nym′ic,** *a.* Pertaining to an eponym.— **eponymic disease** (*Pathol.*), any disease named after the person by whom it was either discovered or first correctly described.— **e-pon′y-mous,** *a.* — **e-pon′y-mism,** *n.* The practise of accounting for the names of places or peoples by reference to supposed prehistoric eponyms. [M.] — **e-pon′y-mist,** *n.* One from whom the name of a place or people is derived; an eponym.— **epon′y-mize,** *it.* To serve as eponym to. **e-pon′y-mist.**

e-pon′y-mos, ı. t-pon′ı-mos; 2 e-pŏn′ı-mŏs, *n.* In ancient Athens, the title of the first archon, who gave his name to the current year; applied also to the first ephor at Sparta, and to the Roman consuls. 2. An eponymic founder; eponym.

Each town had its founder or heroic *Eponymos*, whose name is born, and whose exploits shed a lustre on his descendants for ever. G. W. COX *Gen. Hist. Greece* bk. i. p. 16. [n. 1876.]

[< Gr. *epōnymos*, surnamed, < *epí*, upon, + *onyma*, name.]

e-pon′y-my, ı. t-pon′ı-mı; 2 e-pŏn′ı-my, *n.* **1.** The official dignity or prerogatives of an eponymos. **2.** The year or period of office of an eponymos. **3.** Eponymic nomenclature. **e-pon′y-mism.**

ep″o-oph′o-ron, ı. ep′o-nŏf′o-ron; 2 ēp′o-ŏf′o-rŏn, *n. Anat.* Tubular vestiges of the Wolffian body, found near the ovary; the parovarium. [< EPI- + Gr. *ōophoros*; see OOPHORA.]

ep″o-pee′, ı. ep′o-pē′; 2 ēp′o-pē′, *n.* An epic poem; epic poetry in general; a story or material suitable for an epic.

He was . . . engaged in a great work, which . . . was to be really the *epopee* of social history. DISRAELI *Endymion* vol. ii. p. 309. [r. 1880.]

[< F. *épopée*, < Gr. *epopoiïa*, epic poetry, < *epos*, epic, + *poieō*, make.] **ep″o-pe′ist.**— **ep″o-pe′an,** *a.* [Rare.] Belonging or suitable to an epic poet or to epic poetry.— **ep″o-pe′ist,** *n.* An epic poet.

E-pop′eus, ı. ı-pŏp′ūs *or* -pō-us; 2 e-pŏp′ūs *or* -pō-ŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A king of Sicyon, married to Antiope, the daughter of Nycteus, who fled to him for refuge.

ep′opt, ı. ep′opt; 2 ēp′ŏpt, *n. Gr. Antiq.* One of the initiated; one to whom all the secrets of any body of mysteries had been communicated.

He then underwent a lustration, after which he was introduced into the holy place, where he received the name of *epopt*. MACKAY *Progr. of Freemasonry, Dionysian Mysteries* p. 223. [ca. 1879.]

[< Gr. *epoptḗs*, < *epí*, on, + *optos*, visible.] **ep-op′tat; ep-op′tes‡; ep-op′tĭst.**— **ep-op′tĭc,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an epopt.

e-po′rose, ı. ı-pō′rōs; 2 ē-pō′rōs, *a.* Without pores; **ep′os,** ı. ep′os; 2 ēp′ŏs, *n.* **1.** An epic poem; epic poetry.

Homer's *Epos* has not ceased to be true; yet it is no longer our *Epos*, but shines in the distance . . . like a receding star.

CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* bk. iii. p. 176. [n.]

2. Unwritten narrative poetry celebrating heroic tradition; hence, in general, any series of stirring events fitted for epic treatment. **3.** *Anc. Pros.* A dactylic hexameter. **4.** *Paleog.* The dactylic hexameter adopted as the normal line or unit of measurement in estimating the length of manuscripts. [L., < Gr. *epos*, word.]

epp., *abbr.* Epistles.

Ep′ping, ı. ep′ı-ng; 2 ēp′ĭng, *n.* **1.** A market-town in Essex, England. **2.** A town in Rockingham county, N. H.

Ep′ping Forest. A forest in Essex, north of London, England; 60,000 acres, 5,600 of which have been purchased and thrown open as a public pleasure-ground by the Corporation of London. Waltham Abbey is about 2 miles to the west.

E-pro′bos-cid′e-a, ı. ı-prō′bo-sĭd′ı-a; 2 ē-prō′bŏ-cĭd′e-a, *n. pl. Entom.* An unimportant suborder of parasitic dipterids, which infest birds, bees, and mammals.

e″prou″vette′, ı. ē′pru″vet′; 2 ē′pru″vĕt′, *n.* [F.] [Rare.] *Ordnance.* An apparatus for determining the strength of powder. Specifically, (1) a small cannon, the range of which is the test; (2) a small vertical mortar discharging a ball which has attached to it a rod and ratchet, and shows the strength of a charge by the height to which the ball is thrown; or (3) a pistol with excessively short barrel, closed by a plate attached to a spring, the amount of extension of which measures the powder's strength. **2.** *Metal.* A flux-iron or sample-spoon.

e-pru′ĭ-nose, ı. ı-prū′ı-nōs; 2 ē-prū′ĭ-nōs, *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Not prunose or frosted. [< E- + L. *pruina*, hour frost.]

ep′si-lon, ı. ep′sı-lon; 2 ĕp′sĭ-lŏn, *n.* The fifth letter and second vowel in the Greek alphabet [**E, ε**]: equivalent to English short e. As a numeral, its value is 5. See UPSILON. [< Gr. *e psilon*, < *e*, e, + *psilon*, neut. s. of *psilos*, simple.]

Ep′som, ı. ep′sam; 2 ēp′sŏm, *n.* A town in Surrey, England, famous for its race-course on Epsom Downs, 1½ miles from the town. Here horse-races were established in 1730. The Derby and Oaks races have taken place here since 1779 and 1780 respectively.

ep′som-ite, ı. ep′sam-ıt; 2 ēp′sŏm-ĭt, *n.* *Mineral.* A white, fibrous, transparent to translucent, bitter hydrous magnesium sulfate ($MgSO_4+7H_2O$). Crystallizes in the orthorhombic system, and sometimes found in botryoidal masses and fibrous crusts; a native Epsom salt. 2†. *Geol.* Soliltic: erroneous use. [< *Epsom*, in the sense of *Epsom salt* or *salts*.]

Epsom salt or **salts.** A white hydrated crystalline magnesium sulfate ($MgSO_4H_2O$), used as a purgative, also in dyeing. It was originally extracted from the waters of Epsom, England, but it is now chiefly made from the leucerite of the Stassfurt salt-beds.

Ep′ta-tret′ĭ-dæ, ı. ep′ta-tret′ı-dē; 2 ĕp′ta-trĕt′ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* Same as HEPTATRETIDÆ.

ep′u-la-ry, ı. ep′yu-lē-rı; 2 ĕp′yu-lā-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to a feast or banquet. [< L. *epularis*, < *epulum*, feast, < *epulæ*, pl., feasting.— **ep′u-lose†,** *a.* Feasting to excess.— **ep′u-los′i-ty†,** *n.*

ep-u′lis, ı. ep-yū′lis; 2 ĕp-yu′lis, *n. Pathol.* Tumor of the gums, sometimes cancerous; gum-boil. [< Gr. *epoulís*, gum-boil, < *epí*, upon, + *oulon*, gum.] — **-ĭt′ic,** *a.*

ep-u′lo, ı. ep′yu-lō; 2 ĕp′yu-lō, *n.* [L.] EP′U-LO′NES, ı. -lō′nēz; 2 -lō′nēs, *pl.* *Rom. Hist.* A priest of the college of the tresviri or septemviri, founded in Rome 196 B. C., mainly to perform the rites of the sacrificial banquets.

ep′u-lo′sis, ı. ep′yu-lō′sĭs; 2 ĕp′yu-lō′sĭs, *n. Med.* Cicatrization. [< Gr. *epoulōsis*, < *epí*, upon, + *oulos*, whole.]

ep′u-lot′ĭc, ı. ep′yu-lot′ı-k; 2 ĕp′yu-lŏt′ĭ-c. **I.** *a.* Possessing power to cicatrize and heal. **ep′u-lot′ĭ-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* An application for cicatrizing.

e-pu′pil-late, ı. t-pū′pı-lĕt; 2 ē-pū′pĭ-lāt, *a. Entom.* Without a pupil or central dark part, as the ocellated spot. [< E- + L. *pupilla*; see PUPIL (of the eye).]

ep-u′ral, ı. ep-yū′ral; 2 ĕp-yu′ral. **I.** *a.* On the tail or on the upper side of it; as, an *epural* bone. **II.** *n.* An epural bone. [< EPI- + Gr. *oura*, tail.] **ep″i-u′ral‡.**

ep′u-rate, ı. ep′yu-rĕt; 2 ĕp′yu-rāt, *n.* [Rare.] To make pure; purify.— **ep″u-ra′tion,** *n.*

ep′u-ra′te′, ı. ĕ′p′yū-rā′te′; 2 ē′p′ur-a. *n.* [F.] *Arch.* A full-sized detailed plan of an architectural member or detail, or of some other feature.

Ep′worth, ı. ep′warth; 2 ĕp′worth, *n.* A town in Lincolnshire, England. It was the birthplace of John Wesley, whence the name of the Epworth League.

e′py-or′nis, ı. ı′pı-ōr′nıs; 2 ē′pĭ-ôr′nĭs, *n.* An ostrich-like bird of the genus *Æpyornis*, whose eggs, subfossil in Madagascar, are a foot long and 9 inches in diameter. **2.** [E-] *Ornith.* The genus *Æpyornis*. [< Gr. *atpys*, tall, + *ornis*, bird.] **e″pi-or′nĭs‡.**

Æpyornis. 1/100

eq., *abbr.* Equal; equivalent.

e′qua-bil′i-ty, ı. ī′kwa-[*or* ek″wa-]bĭl′ı-ty; 2 ē″kwa-[*or* ĕk″wa-]bĭl′ĭ-ty, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being equable; uniformity or evenness, as of temper, state, or action; continuous equality; equableness; as, *equability* of movement or of soul.

His remainder of *equability* departed.

MARGARET BENSHAM'S *Career* p. 350. [n. mass.]

2. [Archaic.] Comparability on equal terms. **3†.** Wellbalanced or normal condition. [< L. *æquabilĭtāt-is*, < *æquabilis*; see EQUABLE.]

e′qua-bl(e′s, ı. ī′kwa-bl *or* ek″wa-bl (ZH), *a.* **1.** Of uniform condition or movement at all times; invariable, or varying but little; even; steady; as, an *equable* temperature. **2.** Of equal or constant range, proportion, extent, or operation; free from inequalities or irregularities; as, an *equable* system of taxation; an *equable* gait. **3†.** Equitable. [< L. *æquabilis*, < *æquo*; see EQUATE, v.] **æ′qua-ble†.**— **e′qua-ble-ness′,** *n.* The state or quality of being equable; equability.

e-qua′val, ı. ı-kwī′val; 2 ē-kwā′val, *a.* Belonging to the same period; of equal age. [< L. *æquus*, equal, + *ævum*, age.]

e′qual, ı. ī′kwal; 2 ē′kwal, *n.* [E'QUALLED, E'QUALLING, E'QUALS; E'QUALING OR E'QUALLING.] **I.** *t.* To be or become equal to; rise to the same level or degree with; as, he was too feeble to *equal* his companions. **2.** To meet adequately; fulfil the requirements of; as, his ability *equaled* his opportunity. **3.** To make equal; bring to the same place or state; count as equal; equalize.

From Egypt marching, *equall'd* with one stroke,
Both her first-born and all her realm beside.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. i. l. 488.

4. To make equal return for or recompense in full; as, who answered all her cares and *equalled* all her love."

III. *i.* To be equal; match.

e′qual, *a.* **1.** Of the same degree with another, or with each other, as in magnitude, value, amount, or power; neither greater nor less; as, two men of *equal* worth.

In the usage of most languages the terms are regarded as equal only when they can be superposed. Compare EQUIVALENT.

Three angles of a triangle insist on being *equal* to two right angles. HOLMES *Poet at Breakfast-Table* p. 88. [n. s. a. c. 1.]

2. Uniform in condition or action; not changeable; even; equable; as, an *equal* temperature. **3.** Sufficient in power or quantity; adequate for the purpose; as, he was *equal* to the emergency.

The cheering voice of his [Capt. John Smith's] resolute will made him *equal* to his duty.

BANCROFT *United States* vol. i. p. 128. [n. s. a. c. 1850.]

4. Of just proportion and relation; commensurate; as, your modesty is *equal* to your merit. **5.** Equitable; just; impartial; exact; as, *equal* laws; "O house of Israel, are not my ways *equal*?" **6.** Having the same rank, dignity, or rights; as, all men are *equal* in the eye of the law. **7.** Of the same importance or concern; hence, not distinguished by any ground of preference; indifferent; as, your acceptance or rejection of my offer is *equal* to me. **8.** Having its two sides alike; symmetrical; similar as to length, thickness, number, or size. **9.** *Entom.* Equate. **10.** Level; as, an *equal* lawn. **11.** Even: said of numbers. [OF., < L. *æquālis*, < *æquus*, even] **æ′qual‡.**

SYN.: see ADEQUATE; ALIKE.— Prep.: *to*. Equal *with* is rare in modern use.— **e′qual-a′qual,** *a.* [Scot.] Just alike.

e′qual-ended, *a.* Having both ends alike, so that point and butt can not be distinguished: said of eggs.— **e.-falling,** *a.* Falling with equal velocities.— **e. voices** (*Mus.*), a number of voices of either men or women only.— **identically e.** (*Math.*), the same in every respect except situation or method of designation.

e′qual, n. **1.** A person or thing equal to another; specif., a match of the same rank or condition. **2†.** Equality.

e′qual-i-flo′rous, ı. ī′kwal-ı-flō′rus; 2 ē′kwal-ĭ-flō′rŭs, *a. Bot.* Having all the flowers of the same head or cluster alike both in form and in character. [< L. *æquus*, even (see EQUAL) + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.]

e′qual-ist, ı. ī′kwal-ıst; 2 ē′kwal-ĭst, *n.* One who attributes equality to certain persons or things indicated.

e-qual′i-ta′ri-an, ı. ı-kwol′ı-tā′rı-an; 2 ē-kwŏl′ĭ-tā′rĭ-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the doctrine of the equality of the human race. **II.** *n.* A believer in this doctrine.

e-qual′i-ty, ı. ı-kwol′ı-tı; 2 ē-kwŏl′ĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES, ı. -tız; 2 -tĭs, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being equal, as in amount, value, or rank; the state of being of the same quality or degree; as, *equality* of weight, of worth, of knowledge, of right.

Equality improves manners, for it strengthens the basis of all good manners, respect for other men and women simply as men and women.

BAYNE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii. p. 662. [MACM. 1889.]

2. Uniformity of state or action; equability. **3.** Justice; impartiality. **4.** The condition of being flat or level; plainness; evenness; as, the *equality* of a surface. **5.** *Math.* The relation between two quantities of the same amount or value: indicated by the symbol =. **6.** [Rare.] Sufficiency; adequateness. [< OF. *equalité*, < L.

Key 1: aisle; au = out; oil; ū = feud; ch in; go; j et; ŋ = sing; s o; sh ip; th in, this; agure; F. boń, dūne; ʀ = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
Key 2: bo͝ok, bo͞ot; full, rule, cūre, bŭt, bûrn; dŭ, bo͝oy; e = ĕ; ę = s; ġo, ġem; iŋk; ş = z; thin, this; F. boń, dūne; ʀ = loch.

æqualita(t-)s, < *æqualis*; see EQUAL.] **e-qual'i-tet.**— **confessional equality** (*Law*), the equality of persons professing different religious beliefs.—**e. clause** (*Engl. Law*), a provision "that the power of varying tolls should not be used for the purpose of prejudicing or favoring particular parties, or for the purpose of collusively and unfairly creating a monopoly in the hands of the company or of particular parties." *Railway Clauses Consolidation Act* (8 & 9 Victoria, c. 20, § 90), 1845.

e'qual-i-za'tion, 1 ĭ-kwal-ĭ-zā'shan; 2 ē'kwal-ĭ-zā'-.

e'qual-i-sa'tion, *j* shon, *n.* The act of equalizing, or the state of being equalized.

e'qual-ize, 1 ĭ'kwal-aiz; 2 ē'kwal-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.]

e'qual-ise, *j* *i.* To make equal to another or to one another, as in amount, condition, or degree; make alike; render uniform; match; as, to *equalize* burdens of taxation. 2. *Mech.* To set (steam-engine valves) so as to render cut-off or some other function the same at both ends of the stroke. 3. To become or be equal to; represent as equal; equal. **e'qual-ized.**

e'qual-i-za'tion, 1 ĭ-kwal-ĭ-zā'shan; 2 ē'kwal-ĭ-zā'-. Syn.: see BALANCE. — **e'qual-iz'ing-bar'**, *n.* A bar for equalizing or balancing strain. Specif.: (*a*) A lever in a locomotive running-gear or on a passenger-car truck, serving to distribute or divide the load on the wheels on one side of the engine or car. (2) An arrangement of whippletrees to distribute the stress of pull equally upon three horses abreast.— **equalizing-connection,** *n.* *Elec.* A resistance-coil, or the like, placed in a circuit to regulate the difference of potential.— **equalizing-current,** *n.* *Elec.* The current that passed through an equalizer.— **equalizing-gear,** *n.* *Mech.* A form of spur-wheel gear used for varying the speed of wheels on traction- and fire-engines when making sharp turns.— **equalizing-machine,** *n.* A machine used in wood-working for sawing off the ends of spokes, hub-blanks, etc., in order to render them of equal length. **equalizing-saw.**— **equalizing-pipe,** *n.* *Ordnance.* A pipe regulating the flow of oil between the recoil-cylinders of coast-artillery gun-carriages so as to secure the quantity in each equal, thereby equalizing the resistance.

e'qual-iz'er, 1 ĭ'kwal-aiz'ar; 2 ē'kwal-iz'er, *n.* **1.** One **e'qual-is'er,** *j* who or that which equalizes or renders uniform. **e'qual-ier;** Rare]. **2.** Specif., a device to equalize the application of power or the pressure of weight in cars, wagons, etc.; as, an *equalizer* for a breaking-plow. **3.** *Elec.* A connecting conductor of low resistance used to join the current-generators and equalize their voltage; any contrivance for equalizing the pull of electromagnets. **4.** A receptacle loosely filled as with sand, sawdust, through which producer-gas is passed to insure uniformity of quality. **5.** *Aero.* An apparatus for securing lateral stability.

e'qual-ly, 1 ĭ'kwal-ĭ; 2 ē'kwal-y, *adv.* **1.** To the same amount or in the same degree with another; as, *equally* exalted; *equally* endowed. **2.** In equal parts or shares; as, the proceeds were *equally* divided. **3.** With justice and fairness; impartially; equitably.

In phrases like *equally as, equally as well, equally as great*, the *as* is redundant and should be omitted.

e'qual-ness, 1 ĭ'kwal-nes; 2 ē'kwal-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being equal, as in size, number, etc.; equality. **2†.** Uniformity. **3†.** Evenness.

e-qua'nar-lar, 1 ĭ-kwan'gu-lar; 2 ē-kwāŋ'gū-lar, *a.* Equiangular.

e'qua-nim'i-ty, 1 ĭ'kwa-nim'ĭ-ti; 2 ē'kwa-nĭm'ĭ-ty, *n.* **1.** Evenness of mind or temper; composure of spirit; especially, calm steadiness amid trying circumstances; as, to bear losses with *equanimity*.

It is rare indeed that the philosophy of a dignified Indian is so far disturbed, as to destroy the appearance of *equanimity*.
COOPER *Wept of Wish-ton-wish* p. 371. [W. & *v.* 1860.]

2†. Fairness of mind; impartiality. [< L. *æquanimita(t-)s*, < *æquus*, equal, + *animus*, mind.] **e-quan'i-mous-ness†.**— **e-quan'i-mous,** *a.* Of an even state of mind or temper.— **e-quan'i-mous-ly,** *adv.*

e'quant, 1 ĭ'kwant; 2 ē'kwant, *a.* [Archaic.] **1.** Having equal arcs described in equal times. **2.** Equating.

e'quant, *n.* In ancient astronomy, an eccentric circle around which a planet or the center of an epicycle was conceived to move uniformly. **eccentric equator‡.** [< L. *æquant-(e)s*, ppr. of *æquo*; see EQUATE.]

e-quate', 1 ĭ-kwēt'; 2 ē-kwāt', *vt.* [E-QUAT'ED; E-QUAT'ING.] **1.** To regard or represent as equivalent, or to indicate equality between; express as an equation.

But having given a numerical equation *equated* to zero, it is a matter of exceeding difficulty to discover all the roots.
W. S. JEVONS *Prin. of Science* bk. i, p. 123. IMACM. 1879.]

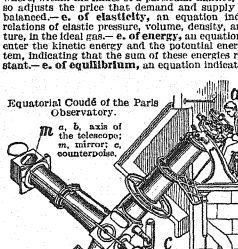
2. To make equal or uniform, or to reduce to an average; as, to *equate* lines.

Civilization will certainly have ever new demands in order to *equate* its ever changing conditions.
T. B. WAKEMAN in *The Arena* Oct. 1891, p. 601.

3. [Rare.] To be equal to; equal. [< L. *æquatus*, pp. of *æquo*, make equal, < *æquus*, equal.] — **equating for curves,** in railroad engineering, the increase of the measured distance to allow for curvature of track. — **equating for grades,** the adding of a certain amount (as one mile for every 20 feet of ascent) to the measured distance, to allow for additional work necessitated by differences of level.

e'quate, 1 ĭ'kwēt; 2 ē'kwāt, *a.* *Entom.* Smooth.

e-qua'tion, 1 ĭ-kwē'shan; 2 ē-kwā'shon, *n.* **1.** The process or act of making equal; equal division; equality. **2.** *Math.* A proposition expressing, usually by the symbol =, the equality of two quantities. An *algebraic equation* is one expressible by equating to zero an entire function of the unknown quantity, and so of the general form $ax^n + bx^{n-1} \ldots + hx^2 + tx + k = 0$. **3.** *Astron.* The correction or quantity added to or deducted from the mean position of any heavenly body, to obtain its true position; a correction due to any variable cause. **4.** *Chem.* An expression of chemical representation of a chemical reaction, as $Na_2CO_3 + H_2SO_4 = Na_2SO_4 + CO_2 + H_2O$. The first member includes the substances reacting; the second, the products. The sum of the quantities of the two members must be equal. **5.** *Logic.* A formal expression of the hypothetical identicalness of two expressions; in symbolic logic, the expression, in form similar to an algebraic equation, of a proposition or of the connection between propositions. **6.** *Polit. Econ.* The operation of making two distinct variables equal to each other, as in the equation of demand and supply. See EQUATION OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY, below. [< L. *æquatio(n-)*, < *æquo*; see EQUATE, *v.*] — **Abelian equation,** an equation all of whose roots are rational functions of one or more of the roots.— **absolute e.,** in ancient astronomy, the sum of the eccentric and optical equations, that is of the apparent and real irregularities of the motion of a planet.— **adfected e.,** a quadratic equation in which all three terms are present.— **annual e.** (*Astron.*), variation in the moon's motion resulting from the inequality of the velocity of the earth due to the eccentricity of its orbit.— **Bessel's e.** (*Math.*), the equation $x^2 \frac{d^2y}{dx^2} + x\frac{dy}{dx} = (n^2 - x^2)y$ whence, by solution, are obtained Bessel's functions, of prime importance in physics.— **brightness e.** (*Psychol. Optics*), the matching, or equating, of two visual impressions with respect to their subjective brightness.— **characteristic e.** (*Math.*), an algebraic equation, each of whose roots determines the solution of a given differential equation.— **circulating e.** (*Math.*), a difference equation of which the coefficients take successive forms at a cycle for successive values of the variable.— **complete e.,** an equation containing all the integral powers of the unknown quantity up to the highest that enters into it.— **connected equations** (*Math.*), a series of equations, of which one may be deduced from the others.— **consistent equations,** same as SIMULTANEOUS EQUATIONS. — **constitutive e.** (*Math.*), the equation of a locus; also, any equation defining a mathematical concept.— **cubic e.,** an equation of the third degree.— **cyclotomic e.,** an equation pertaining to the subdivision of the perigon, as, where *n* is prime ($\alpha^n - 1$) ($\alpha - 1$) = 0.— **derived e.,** one formed by equating to zero the derivative of an equation as to the unknown quantity.— **determinate e.** (*Math.*), one of a set of as many equations as there are unknown quantities involved.— **differential e.,** one that contains differentials or derivatives of variable quantities.— **dimensional e.** (*Physics*), an equation which shows how the process of the extraction of the fundamental units of any system of physical measurements enter into a derived unit.— **e. of the** (*Biol.*), homeokinesis.— **e. of acceleration** (*Math.*), the equation stating that the acceleration of a body is equal to the force propelling it divided by its mass.— **e. of achromaticity,** an equation in which the principles of a combination of lenses are so adjusted as to result in achromatization.— **e. of a curve,** one giving a relation between the coordinates of every point on the curve.— **e. of condition,** one that expresses a relation between quantities that enter into it.— **e. of demand and supply,** an equation where, within the limits of a particular market, competition so adjusts the price that demand and supply are equally balanced.— **e. of elasticity,** an equation indicating the relations of elastic pressure, volume, density, and temperature, in the ideal gas.— **e. of energy,** an equation into which enter the kinetic energy and the potential energy of a system, indicating that the sum of these energies remains constant.— **e. of equilibrium,** an equation indicating the con-



ditions under which the individual portions of a dynamic system will remain quiescent.— **e. of equinoxes,** the difference between the tropical and apparent places of the equinox.— **e. of force** (*Math.*), a dimensional equation stating that force is proportional to the product of mass and length divided by the square of time.— **e. of light,** the time required for the light from a heavenly body to reach the earth. — **e. of payments,** the determination of the time at which several sums of money, due at various times, should be due, if all are paid at once.— **e. of state,** an equation which represents the change of condition of a homogeneous liquid or gas as a function of the pressure, the volume, and the temperature.— **e. of the center,** the difference between the mean and true anomaly of a planet or satellite, due to the eccentricity of its orbit.— **e. of time,** the difference between mean and apparent time.— **e. time,** a timepiece showing the difference between mean and apparent solar time. — **equations of motion** (*Dynamics*), differential equations expressing the motion of a system in terms of the applied forces, such as the *equation of acceleration*. See above.— **equivalent equations,** equations in which all the roots of either are also roots of the other.— **Eulerian e.** (*Math.*), **1.** The equation expressing the addition theorem of elliptic integrals. **2.** Any one of the usual equations of hydrodynamics in which the components of the velocity at fixed points in space are taken as variables: opposed to *Lagrange's equation*, in which the coordinates of a definite particle are taken as variables.— **exact differential e.,** an equation in which an exact differential is represented as equal to zero.— **exponential e.,** one in which the unknown quantity enters into an exponent.— **formulate e.,** an equation representing relations between operations rather than quantities; as, $a(b+c) = ab+ac$, which expresses the fact that multiplication is distributive.— **fractional e.,** an equation in which the unknown is a denominator.— **Fuchsian e.** (*Math.*), an equation that is regular for infinite values of *z* and at all finite singularities. See REGULAR, 13.— **gas e.,** an equation stating that the temperature of a gas is proportional to the product of its volume and pressure.— **Gauss's e.,** $x(1-x)\frac{dy}{dx} + \left\{\alpha - (\alpha+b+1)x\right\}\frac{dy}{dx} - aby = 0$, where *a*, *b*, *c* are constants and *x* is the independent variable.— **general e.,** one of the coefficients of all whose terms are algebraical quantities independent of each other.— **homogeneous e.,** one in which all the terms are of the same degree in the unknown quantities.— **identical e.,** one true for all values of the quantities it contains, as $x + y = y + x$. — **incompatible equations,** equations which have no identical solution; as, $a + b = 4$ and $2a + 2b = 9$.— **inconsistent equations‡.**— **incomplete e.,** one some of whose terms are wanting.— **indeterminate e.,** an equation that may be satisfied by any one of an infinite number of values, as in the case where it has more than one unknown quantity; similarly, a group of equations is indeterminate when it has more unknown quantities than the number of equations in the group.— **integral e.,** an equation whose terms are integral so far as concerns the unknown quantity; also, an equation containing no differentials.— **irrationale.,** an equation composed partly of an indicated root of an unknown.— **irreducible e.,** one none of whose roots is the root of an equation of a lower degree with rational coefficients.— **Lagrange's e.,** the equation $\frac{d\,x}{P} = \frac{d\,y}{Q} = \frac{d\,z}{R}$ where *P*, *Q*, *R*, are functions of *x*, *y*, *z*.— **Laplace's e.,** the equation $\frac{d^2u}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2u}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2u}{dz^2} = 0$, most valuable in physics.— **Laplace's spherical harmonic e.,** same as LAPLACE'S EQUATION.— **linear e.,** one each of whose terms is of the first degree in the unknown quantities, as $ax + by + cz = 0$.— **metacyclic e.,** an equation solvable by the solution of a series of cyclic equations.— **modular e.,** a relation between certain moduli of elliptic functions.— **normal equations,** equations that determine the value of the unknown quantities in applying the method of least squares.— **numerical e.,** one all of whose coefficients, the constant term included, are numbers.— **octic e.,** an equation of the eighth degree.— **ordinary differential e.,** one containing the differential of only a single independent variable.— **parallactic e.** (*Astron.*), the slight inequality in the orbital motion or perturbations of the moon, caused by the sun's action, which is employed in calculating the sun's parallax.— **parametric e.** (*Math.*), any one of a set of equations each of which expresses one of a group of connected variables as a function of certain independent variables or parameters.— **partial differential e.,** one containing the derivatives of functions as to several independent variables.— **perpetual e.,** any error common to all the observations made by some one person; commonly, the constant error he makes in estimating the moment of a transit of a near across a thread in his telescope.— **primitive of a differential e.,** an integral equation which satisfies a differential equation.— **prime e.** (*Math.*), an equation of the first degree.— **quadratic e.,** one of the unknown quantity; as, $x^2 = 27$ is a *pure cubic equation*. — **radical e.,** same as IRRATIONAL EQUATION.— **reciprocal e.,** one that remains unchanged when the unknown quantity is changed to its reciprocal and the necessary reduction made.— **reflection equations** (*Optics*), equations which are used to connect the phase and intensity of a reflected ray from the angle of incidence and the ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to that of the angle of refraction of a reflecting surface.— **resolvent e.,** one whose roots are such entire functions of the roots of another that the latter roots can be rationally expressed in terms of the former.— **simultaneous equations,** two or more equations in which the unknown quantities have the same values.— **symbolic e.,** one in which a single symbol equated to 0 represents the equation of a curve or surface.— **symmetric e.,** an equation which retains its form when any two of the unknowns are interchanged.— **theory of equations,** the branch of algebra dealing with those functions of the roots of an equation that may be expressed rationally in terms of its coefficients and with certain irrationals termed the adjuncts of the equation.— **tidal equations,** equations necessary to the theory of the tides.

e-qua'tion-al, 1 ĭ-kwē'shan-al; 2 e-kwā'shon-al, *a.* **1.** Belonging to or implying the use of equations. **2.** *Mech.* Equaling; adjusting; equivalent to *differential* as applied to gearing, etc.— **equational box,** differential gearing in spinning-machines for regulating the twist of the yarn: usually enclosed in a box. **e-qua'tion-box'†.**— **e-qua'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* In an equational manner; by the use of equations.

e-qua'tion-ism, 1 ĭ-kwē'shan-izm; 2 e-kwā'shon-izm, *n.* *Philos.* The doctrine that the strength of one's belief can be made to correspond exactly with the extent of proof.
— **e-qua'tion-ist,** *n.* An advocate of equationism.

e-qua'tor, 1 ĭ-kwē'tar *or* -ter; 2 e-kwā'tor, *n.* **1.** The circle in which that plane which passes through the center of the earth, sun, a planet, or other rotating body, perpendicular to the axis of rotation, cuts the surface of the body, called, in the case of the earth, the **terrestrial equator.** From this line latitudes are reckoned, the latitude of the equator itself being 0°. **2.** The great circle in which the plane of the earth's equator cuts the celestial sphere. **celestial equator‡.** **3.** A circle passing around any spheroid of revolution in the plane through its equator, at right angles to its axis. **4.** Any similar circle that divides the surface of a body into two equal parts. [< LL. *æquator*, < L. *æquo*; see EQUATE, *v.*] **æ-qua'tor'i.**— **equator of a magnet,** the line midway between the poles of a magnet, the neutral line where the attraction is equal.— **e. of heat,** same as THERMAL EQUATOR.— **e. of the heavens,** same as EQUATOR, 2.— **e. of the sun,** the solar circle perpendicular to its axis of revolution. **e. of a planet;** — **hydrometeoric e.** (*Meteor.*), the dividing line between those districts which have the same general conditions of the northern winter and those subject to the conditions of the southern summer, or vice versa.— **magnetic e.,** an irregular, unstable line on the earth's surface, encircling it nearly midway between the magnetic poles, where a free magnetic needle has no tendency to dip. It coincides nearly with the geographical or terrestrial equator.— **thermal e.,** the belt which passes through places of greatest heat on the surface of the earth.

e'qua-to'ri-al, 1 ĭ'kwa-tō'ri-al; 2 ē'kwa-tō'ri-al, *a.* Relating to, near, or determined by an equator, applied especially to the terrestrial equator. [< LL. *æquator*; see EQUATOR.] **e'qua-to're-al.**

— **equatorial acceleration of the sun,** the lessening of the rotation period for points on the equator of the sun as compared with the period at points in higher latitudes.— **e. telescope,** a telescope turning on two axes at right angles to each other, the principal axis, known as the polar axis, being parallel to the axis of the earth, the object of the arrangement being to keep any point constantly in the field, notwithstanding the earth's rotation. The polar axial axis carries a circle by which the right ascension of a heavenly body may be measured, while the polar axis carries a declination circle. By means of the two axes any point above the horizon may be covered. The largest telescopes are usually mounted in this manner, the motion in the right ascension being usually controlled by clockwork so that the object may be kept stationary in the field of view.— **e'qua-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.* In a line with the equator; in an equatorial direction.

e'qua-to'ri-al, *n.* An equatorial telescope. See EQUATORIAL, *a.* **e'qua-to're-al‡.**

The visitor at Greenwich sees the great *equatorial*, and imagines that to be the chief observing instrument.
R. A. PROCTOR *Great Pyramid* p. 152. [N. & w. 1883.]

— **English equatorial** (*Astron.*), an equatorial having the declination axis attached to the polaxis between its bearings.— **e. coudé** [F.], literally, an elbowed equatorial; an equatorial telescope so arranged that the observer looks along the line of the axis on which it turns, and there-

tore need not change his position when the instrument is pointed in different directions.—**twin e.**, two telescopes of different sizes mounted in such a manner that their work may be compared.—**universal e.**, an equatorial the drawing-clock and mounting of which can be adjusted to suit any latitude.

ér'querre', 1 ĕ'kwr; 2 ĕ'kwr, n. [F.] *Her.* A small square marked off at the corner of a shield by an ellow of different coloring.

eq'uer-ry, 1 ĕk'wər-ı or ı-kwe'rı; 2 ĕk'wer-y *or* e-kwĕr'y (XIII), *n.* [<RIDE, 1 -IE; 2 -IE, *pl.*] **1.** An officer having charge of the horses of a prince or nobleman; at the English court, an officer in the department of the Master of the Horse.

Wherever he went . . . he was accompanied by his *equerry*.
VICTORIA *Prince Consort* p. 280. (r. 1867.]

2. The stables of a prince or noble, or the officers and men in charge of them. [< F. *écurie*, stable, < LL. *scuria*, < OHG. *scûra*, shed.] **eq'uer-ÿ‡**; **quer'ÿ†.**—**eq'uer-ry-ship**, *n.*

e'ques, 1 ē'kwēz; 2 ē'kwēs, *n.* One of the equites.

e-ques'tri-an, 1 ı-kwes'trı-ən; 2 e-kwĕs'trı-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to horses or horsemanship; performed with or on horses; as, *equestrian* games or exhibitions.

Of all theatrical entertainments, the *equestrian* drama is perhaps the most absurd.
J. JEFFERSON in *Cent. Mag.* Jan., 1890, p. 370.

2. Practised in or given to horsemanship.

Scott was both a pedestrian and an *equestrian* traveller, having often, as he tells us, walked thirty miles, or ridden a hundred.
HAMERTON *Intell. Life* pt. 1, letter v, p. 20. (n. pubs. 1874.]

3. Representing one on horseback. **4.** Composed of Roman equites or knights. [< L. *equester* (*equestr-*), < *equus*, horse.] **e-ques'tri-al†.**

e-ques'tri-an, *n.* A rider on horseback; one given to or skilled in horsemanship.

e-ques'tri-an-ism, 1 ı-kwes'trı-ən-ızm; 2 e-kwĕs'trı-an-ızm, *n.* Horsemanship, or the practice of riding on horseback.

e-ques'tri-enne', 1 ı-kwes'trı-en'; 2 e-kwĕs'trı-ĕn', *n.* A woman skilled in the riding of horses; a horsewoman.

Ér'queur'dre-ville', 1 ĕ'kŭr'dre-vil'; 2 ĕ'kŭr'dre-vil', *n.* A city in Manche department, France.

e'qui-, 1 ē'kwı-; 2 ē'kwı-. From Latin *æquus*, equal: a combining form. = **e'qui-al'chor-ate**, *a. Spong.* Having similar or equal sized anchorate processes at either end.—**e'qui-an'gu-lar**, *a.* Having equal angles.—**e-qua'cu-lar**; **e'qui-a'cu-lar**, *a.*—**e'qui-an'gu-lar'i-ty**, *n.*—**e'qui-an'har-mon'ic**, *a. Math.* Equally anharmonic: applied to the situation of four points or elements (one of them being imaginary) whose anharmonic ratio is a cube root of unity.—**e'qui-an'har-mon'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**e'qui-ar'cal**, *n. Math.* A line which runs through a system of curves, cutting off arcs equal when measured from the origin.—**e'qui-a-tel'e-late**, *a.* Having equal joints with another.—**e'qui-axe**, *a.* Having equal axes.—**e'qui-axed‡**; **e'qui-ax'i-alt.**—**e'qui-bal'ance**, *vt.* To counterpoise.—**e'qui-bal'anced**, *a.* See EQUILIBRIUM.—**e'qui-bi-ra'di-ate**, *a.* Having two equal rays, as a spongespicule.—**e'qui-cel'lu-lar**, *a.* Made up of similar cells.—**e'qui-changeable-ness**, *n.*—**e'qui-chlo'ride**, *n.*—**e'qui-con'vex**, *a.* Having two convex surfaces of equal curvature.—**e'qui-cres'cent**, *a.* Growing at the same rate.—**e'qui-cruss**, *a. Math.* Possessing equal cross-ratios.—**e'qui-cu'ral**, *a.* Having legs or sides equally long.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Eq'ui-das, 1 ek'wı-dĭ; 2 ĕk'wı-dĭ, *n. pl. Mam.* The horse family: a family of perissodactyl ungulates, especially those having the median digits enlarged and alone functional (as hoofs), the lateral being rudimentary or reduced to splint-bones, the molars hypsodont and their valleys filled with cement, and incisors with the enamel invaginated from the cutting-surfaces into pits: embracing the horses, asses, and zebras. See HORSE. [<EQUUS.]



One of the *Equidæ*. 1/25
(Prchevalski's Horse, from a specimen in New York Zoological Park.)

e'qui-dense, *a.* Having equal density.—**e'qui-de-par'ture**, *n. Meteor.* Equal departure from a normal; as, lines of *equidepartures* (isometrals).—**e'qui-di-ag'o-nal**, *a.* Having equal diagonals.—**e'qui-dif'fer-ent**, *a.* Having equal differences.—**e'qui-di-men'sion-al**, *a.* Having equal dimensions; as, a mosaic of roughly *equidimensional* grains.
A. HARKER *Petrology for Students* p. 24. [C. U. P. 1897.]—**e'qui-dis'tal-ly**, *adv.* Equally in distal relation.

e'qui-dis'tant, 1 ı'kwı-dis'tənt; 2 ē'kwı-dis'tant, *a.* Situated at equal distances from a given point, as two cities.—**e'qui-dis'tance**, *n.*—**e'qui-dis'tan'tial**, *a. Math.* A curve equally distant at all points from a straight line in the same plane: a conception of Bolyai's non-Euclidean geometry.—**equidistant surface**, a surface equally distant at all points from a plane.—**e'qui-dis'tant-ly**, *adv.*

e'qui-di-ur'nal, *a.* Having days of equal length: equinoctial.—**e'qui-dod'y-lous**, *a.* A division yielding equality.—**e'qui-el-lip'tic**, *a. Math.* Having equal eccentricity: said of ellipses.—**e'qui-ex'cel-lent**, *a.* Of like or equal excellence.—**e'qui-fa'cial-ly-den-cy**, *n.*—**e'qui-form**, *a.* Having the same shape; uniform with others.—**e'qui-for'mal†.**—**e'qui-for'mi-ty†**, *n.* Uniformity.—**e'qui-gla'cial**, *a.* Having the same status regarding ice, or glacial action.—**equiglacial lines**, lines running between and connecting the several points on the surface of the earth at which, at any stated time, the same depth and quantity of ice is formed.—**e'qui-graphic**, *a.* Homolographic: said of maps in which all the areas are correctly proportioned.—**e'qui-ja'cent**, *a.* Lying at equal distances from a center.

eq'ui-lar'ce-nous, 1 ek'wı-lĭr'sı-nus; 2 ĕk'wı-lär'ce-nus, *a.* Of or pertaining to horse-stealing.

A pound sale gives a perfect . . . title to any animal sold therefrom, no matter what *equilarcenous* acts may have led to his incarceration. BOLLERWOOD *Miner's Right* p. 215. (MACM. 1890.]

e'qui-lat'er-al, 1 ı'kwı-lat'ər-al; 2 ē'kwı-lăt'er-al, *a.* **1.** Having all the sides equal; as, an *equilateral* polygon. **2.** *Zool.* (1) Capable of division lengthwise into halves. (2) Coiled in one plane, as certain foraminiferous shells.

[< LL. *æquilateralis*, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *latus* (*later-*), side.]—**equilateral arch**, same as POINTED ARCH.—**e. bivalve**, a shell divisible into symmetrical halves by a line from the apex of the umbo downward.—**e. hyperbola**, a hyperbola with equal axes.—**universality e.**, having each side of one equal to a side of the other: said of two figures.—**e'qui-lat'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

e'qui-lat'er-al-ly, *n.* A side of equal length with another, or a figure with equal sides.

e'qui-lib'rant, 1 ē'kwı-lib'rənt; 2 ē'kwı-lĭb'rant or ı-kwĭl'ı-brant; 2 ē'kwı-lĭb'rant, *or* e-kwĭl'ı-brant, *n. Physics.* A system of forces which, applied to a body, counteracts another system and produces equilibrium.

e'qui-lib'rate, 1 ē'kwı-lib'rēt; 2 ē'kwı-lĭb'rāt, *v.* [-RIBRAT-ED; -RIBRAT-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into or keep in a state of equipoise or equilibrium. **2.** To be in equilibrium with; counterpoise.

II. *i.* To be in equilibrium; balance.

Matter is found with mechanical push and pull inhering within it; and when these two are balanced in *equilibrating* resistance, there is rest. SPENCER *Empirical Psychology* p. 54. (n. d. ca. 1884.]

[< LL. *æquilibratus*, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *libro*; see LIBRATE, *v.*] **e'qui-lib'rate†**; **e'qui-il'bri-ate†.**—**e'qui-li-bra'tion**, *n.* The act of producing or maintaining an equilibrium, or the state of being in equilibrium; equipoise.—**artificial equilibration** (*Sociol.*), adjustment to environment by artificial means, including intelligent choice, as opposed to that brought about by natural selection. L. F. WARD *Dynamic Sociology*.

e'qui-li'brate, *a.* [Rare.] Equally balanced.

The *equilibrate* harmony of the Constitution.
F. W. ROBERTSON *Sermons* 2d ser. (1st pub. 1852), p. 608.

e'qui-li'bra-tor, 1 ē'kwı-lai'brē-tar; 2 ē'kwı-lĭ'brā-tor, *n.* One who or that which maintains the equilibrium of anything, as a gyroscope on a monorail car. Specif.: (1) *Aëron.* Any of various contrivances for maintaining or restoring equilibrium in flying-machines and dirigible balloons.

The chief anxiety throughout the voyage was caused by the behavior of the lowest steel *equilibrator*, which was the distinctive feature of the "American."
Literary Digest n. 732, Oct. 26, '10.

(2) *Elec.* An apparatus for balancing circuits, as the device used in phototelegraphy for equalizing the primary and secondary currents.—**e'qui-li'bra-to-ry**, *a.* Tending or serving to produce or maintain equilibrium.

A comparison of various contrivances for maintaining the French currency law, and tends to maintain both gold and silver more steadily in value.
W. S. JEVONS *Money and Mechanism* pt. i. p. 30. [n. d. 1889.]

e'qui-li'brism, 1 ē'kwı-lai'brizm; 2 ē'kwı-lĭ'brĭsm, *n. Philos.* The doctrine that freedom of will consists in the power to counteract any given volition by an inhibitory opposing volition. [< L. *æquilibrio*; see EQUILIBRIUM.]

e-qui'li-brist, 1 ı-kwĭl'ı-brist; 2 e-kwĭl'ı-brist (XII), *n.* One skilled in the practise of balancing, as a rope-walker or tumbler. [< L. *æquilibrio*; see EQUILIBRIUM.]—**e-qui'li-bris'tic**, *a.*

e'qui-lib'ri-stat, 1 ı'kwı-lib'rı-stat; 2 ē'kwı-lĭb'rı-stāt, *n.* A device for ascertaining if a railroad-car retains its equilibrium when rounding a curve, or for measuring any deflection therefrom, and consisting of a U-shaped tube with capillary ends. [< EQUILIBRIUM + Gr. *statos*, standing still.]

e'qui-lib'ri-um, 1 ē'kwı-lib'rı-um; 2 ē'kwı-lĭb'rı-ŭm, *n.* **1.** A state of balance produced by equal counteraction of two or more forces; equipoise. **2.** Specif.: (1) *Physics.* The state of a body so acted upon by several counteracting forces that it has no tendency to move. Equilibrium is *stable* if after a slight displacement the body returns to its former position; *unstable* when such displacement causes it to move still further from its position; *neutral*, *mobile*, or *indifferent* when such displacement causes it to remains at rest. The three states are exemplified (*a*) by a suspended sphere, (*b*) by one balanced on the point of a needle, and (*c*) by one resting on a level surface.

The words *equipoise* and *equilibrium* are to be carefully distinguished. . . . *Equilibrium* signifies the state of a body which, submitted to action of any number of forces, is still in the same condition as if those forces did not act.
R. SHELLMAN, Jr. *Physics* pt. i, p. 19. [n. d. ca. 1867.]

(2) Equal balance of the mind between conflicting or differing motives; hence, fairness of judgment; well-balanced state; also, suspense; doubt; indecision. (3) *Politics.* Equal balance of influence and power between opposing interests in government resulting in peace. (4) *Econ.* A state or condition in which the balance between opposing forces is preserved. When fluctuations are rare and there is a tendency to restore and maintain an exact balance, the equilibrium is termed *stable*; otherwise, *unstable*. **3.** A due balancing of relations or proportions; an art. (1) the due balance or equipoise of a figure, or (2) the proper balancing of objects, lights, shadows, etc. **4.** Equal influence or distribution, as of heat or magnetism. [< L. *æquilibrium*, < *æquilibris*, evenly balanced, < *æquus*, equal, + *libra*, balance.] **e'qui-lib'ri-ty†.**

—**absorptiometric equilibrium** (*Physics*), the equilibrium between several liquids in contact with the same liquid, due to the absorption of a different proportion of each.—**chemical e.**, the condition of a chemical system arising, in the absence of reversible action, from decomposition and reproduction in like degree; in the case of irreversible action, from complete consumption of one or more reacting bodies.—**convective e.** (*Physics*), a state of balanced convection currents under the influence of buoyancy.—**criterion of e.** (*Physics*), a rule formulated by Willard Gibbs for determining whether equilibrium exists in an isolated system: "The entropy is a maximum when equilibrium exists when the entropy is constant or decreasing; and when its entropy is constant, equilibrium exists when the energy is constant or decreasing."—**e. of demand and supply** (*Econ.*), the balance of forces controlling or influencing demand and supply: so called by Marshall.—**e. of forces** (*Philos.*), a state of balance in the universe toward which, according to the philosophy of Herbert Spencer, all physical, chemical, and vital processes are but steps.—**e. ring**, same as RELIEF FRAME.—**e'qui-lib'ri-um-scale'**, a balance maintaining constant equilibrium with recording mechanism for varying weights.—**e. valve**, *n.* **1.** A valve having the same pressure on each side. **2.** A valve to equalize pressures, as in a Corniah steam-engine.—**in equilibrio**, in a state of equipoise.—**labile e.**, a state of equilibrium in which particles move or slip about or are considered as so do. Specif., in chemistry, chemical equilibrium where interchange of similar atoms is going on; and in physics, the equilibrium of a liquid below its freezing or above its boiling-point.—**statistical e.** (*Statist. Mech.*), in any system of an ensemble variation of the density-in-phase without variation of the distribution in phase of the ensemble.—**e'qui-lib'ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to or showing equilibration.—**e'qui-lib'ri-ous**, *a.* Having or being in equilibrium; evenly balanced.—**e'qui-lib'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**e'qui-li'bize**, *vi.* To bring into a state of equilibrium; counterpoise; make tranquil.

e'qui-lo'bate, *a.* Having similar lobes to the cranial fin, as most fishes.—**e'qui-lobed'**, *a.* Equilobate.—**e'qui-lo'bus**, *a.* Equilobate.—**e'qui-mo'lar**, *a.* Equimolecular.—**e'qui-mo-lec'u-lar**, *a.* Having or pertaining to an equality of molecules; specif. (*Chem.*), containing substances in the proportion of their molecular weights, as solutions.—**equimolecular solutions** (*Phys. Chem.*), solutions which contain quantities of dissolved substances in like ratio to their molecular weights.—**e'qui-ne-mer'tal**, *a. Physics.* Having equal moments of inertia; specif., having equal moments of inertia about the three principal axes: said of solids.—**equimomental cone of a rigid body**, a cone described by a line so moving that the moment of inertia of the body about it is always the same.—**equimomental ellipsoid**, an ellipsoid that represents by its moments of inertia about all axes the corresponding moments of a given body.—**e'qui-mul'ti-pl(e)**, *a.* Produced by multiplying by the same number.—**e'qui-mul'ti-pl(e)**, *n.* One of two or more products of different quantities by the same multiplier.

E-qui'ne, 1 ı-kwaı'nı; 2 ē-kwī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Equidæ*, most restricted, as a subfamily. [<EQUUS.]

e'qui'nal, 1 ı-kwaı'nəl; 2 ē-kwī'nal, *a.* Equine.

eq'ui-nate, 1 ek'wı-nēt; 2 ĕk'wı-nāt, *vt.* [-NATED; -NATING.] To introduce the virus of glanders into.

e'quine, 1 ĭ'kwaın or ĭ'kwın; 2 ē'kwīn or ē'kwin. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a horse. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Equidæ*.

The mule is apt to forget all but the *equine* side of his pedigree.
LOWELL *Bigelow Papers second series*, iii, intro. letter.

II. *n.* A horse; one of the *Equidæ*. [< L. *equinus*, < *equus*, horse.]—**equine antelope**, same as HEARTHOG.—**e. variola**, same as EQUINIA.—**e-qui'n-ty**, *n.* Equine nature or character.

e-qui'n-ta, 1 ı-kwaı'nə; 2 e-kwī'n-a, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A virulent contagious disease characterized by pustular eruptions, usually in equine animals; horsepox. **2.** The glanders; farcy. [< L. *equinus*; see EQUINE.]

e-qui'n'ta, 1 ı-kwaı'nə; 2 e-kwī'n-a, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The quinsat.

e'qui-noc'tial, 1 ı'kwı-nok'shəl; 2 ē'kwı-nŏk'shal, *a.* **1.** Occurring at or near the time of an equinox; as, an *equinoctial* gale.

A wild *equinoctial* storm was howling around the battlements of the castle. MRCIAY *John of Barneveld* vol. ii, p. 410. [n.d
2. Of or pertaining to the equinox, or equality of day and night. **3.** Opening and closing at midday hours; said of certain flowers, as the four-o'clock. **4.** [Rare.] Of or pertaining to the equator or equatorial regions; equatorial. [< L. *æquinoctialis*, < *æquinoctium*; see EQUINOX.] **e'qui-noc'tion-al**; **e'qui-noc'tion-ar-y**.—**equinoctial colure**, the hour-circle passing through the equinoctial points.—**e. line**, the equator.—**e. points**, the points of intersection of the equator and the ecliptic. Called often the *equinoxes*.—**e. time**, time reckoned from the moment at which the sun passes the vernal equinox.

e'qui-noc'tial, *n.* **1.** A severe storm occurring usually at or near the equinox, and popularly but erroneously believed to be caused by the sun's crossing the equator. **2.** The equator, either celestial or terrestrial.

e'qui-noc'tial-ly, *adv.* In the direction of the equinoctial or equator. **e'qui-noc'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

eq'ui-no-va'rus, 1 ek'wı-no-vā'rus; 2 ĕk'wı-no-vā'rŭs, *n.* [L.] *Pathol.* A form of club-foot.

e'qui-nox, 1 ĭ'kwı-noks; 2 ē'kwı-nŏks, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* One of the two opposite points in the heavens at which the celestial equator intersects the ecliptic. When the sun in its apparent annual course arrives at one of these points, day and night in all parts of the earth are theoretically of equal length. The sun's apparent motion gradually. See PRECESSION. **2.** The time at which the sun crosses the equator, about March 21 and Sept. 22. As the time when the sun arrives at an equinoctial point does not necessarily occur at midnight, the dates, but may precede or follow it by several hours, the lengths of the day and night at these dates often vary by several minutes.

When descends on the Atlantic The gigantic
Storm-wind of the *equinox*. LONGFELLOW *Seaweed* st. 1.

3. [Rare.] An equinoctial storm. **4†.** Equality of day and night; hence, anything equal to another. **5†.** A match. [< F. *équinoxe*, < L. *æquinoctium*, < *æquus*, equal, + *nox* (*noct-*), night.] **e'qui-noc'tian†**; **e'qui-noc'tion†**; **e'qui-noc'ti-um†**.—**autumnal e.**, the point passed by the sun when crossing the equator from north to south, about Sept. 22.—**mean e.**, a point on the ecliptic which would mark the position of the equinox if the latter moved uniformly, instead of irregularly.—**vernal e.**, the point which the sun passes in crossing the equator from south to north, about March 21.

e'qui-nu'mer-ant, *a.* Having the same number.

e-quip', 1 ı-kwĭp'; 2 e-kwĭp', *vt.* [E-QUIPPED', E-QUIP'PED; E-QUIP'PING.] **1.** To furnish or fit out for any service, task, or course; provide with all that is necessary for a successful undertaking; as, the steamer was *equipped* for a two years' cruise. **2.** To dress or array, as in a particular manner or for a special purpose; array; as, she came out of her room *equipped* for the ball. [< OF. *equiper*, *esquiper*, < Ice. *skipa*, set in order, equip, prob. < root of *skapa*, shape, but influenced by *skip*, ship.] **e-squippe'†.**—**e-quip'per**, *n.*

eq'ui-page, 1 ĭ. 1 ĭ. To equip; furnish with equipage. **II.** *t.* To stand or belong in respect to matter. [M.]

eq'ui-page, 1 ek'wı-pij; 2 ĕk'wı-paj, *n.* **1.** The outfit, including all essentials, prepared or necessary for a given purpose, as for an army, a traveler, or a vessel about to depart; an equipment; as, camp-*equipage*. **2.** A carriage, usually with servants, and with its horses and servants and their belongings; as, the prince travels with a grand *equipage*.

A gay And brilliant *equipage*, that flashed and spun.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn*, *Lady Wentworth* st. 4.

3. Imposing display; retinue; state. **4.** [Archaic.] A complete service of certain articles; the dishes, utensils, etc., used for a certain purpose; as, a breakfast *equipage*. **5†.** Dress; accoutrements; decoration. **6†.** A collection of small implements and trinkets, as scissors, tweezers, etc., worn on a chatelaine or in a case hung from the waist. **7†.** Equality. [OF., < *equiper*; see *v.*]

e-quip'a-ra-bi(e), *a.* Comparable; equivalent.—**e-quip'arance**, *n.* [Rare.] Equality of reciprocal relationship.—**e-quip'a-ran-cy‡.**—**e-quip'a-rant.** **1.** *a.* Exactly recip-

rocal; equivalent. **II.** *n.* [Rare.] Anything of equal value or like relationship with another.—**e-quiv'a-rate'**, *v.* To reduce to a level; treat as on the same level. **2.** To compare.—**e-quiv'a-ra'tion**, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] A placing on the same level or footing. **2†.** A comparing; parallel.—**e'qui-pare'**, *v.* Same as EQUIPARATE.—**e'qui-par-ti'tion**, *n. Physics.* Equal distribution, especially of energy in a quantity of moving molecules.—**e'qui-pe'dal**, *a.* Equal-footed, or having the pairs of feet equal.—**e'qui-pede.** **I.** *a.* Having legs of equal length; as, *equipede* chilopods. **e'qui-ped‡.** **II.** *n.* An equipede chilopod.—**e'qui-per'cent-age**, *n.* The state of being in equipoise; an unbiased condition.—**e'qui-pen'dent**, *a.* Hanging evenly balanced.—**e'qui-pe'ri-od'ic**, *a.* Having equal periods, as the strokes of a bell.

e-quip'ment, *n.* [1 kwip'ment *or* -ment; 2 e-kwip'ment, *n.* **1.** The act or process of equipping with all needful supplies for any special service; as, the *equipment* of a fleet. **2.** The state of being thus supplied or fitted out. **3.** Whatever constitutes an outfit or preparation for some special purpose; as, a diplomatist's *equipment* in modern languages. Specifically: (1) *pl. Mil.* Arms, horses, accouterments, etc.

A pair of greaves . . . was one of the six articles of armor which formed the complete *equipment* of a Greek warrior.
ARTHUR *Homer's Iliad* bk. iii. p. 271, note. [n. 1855.]

(2) Rolling-stock and the rest of the apparatus necessary for operating a railway, as distinguished from the stations and trackage. [< F. *équipement*, < OF. *equiper*; see EQUIP.]—**equipment bond** (*Railroad.*), a bond for which the rolling-stock alone is pledged, in distinction to one in which real estate is the security.

e'qui-poise, 1 ē'kwi-poiz; 2 ē'kwi-pōiz, *n.* [-POISER; -POIS'ING.] To hold in or bring into equipoise; balance equally, serve as an equipoise to; counterbalance.

e'qui-poise, *n.* **1.** Equality or equal distribution of weight, power, or force; even balance; equilibrium: figuratively applied to balanced conditions of moral, social, and political interests or forces. **2.** A counterbalancing force; counterpoise; as, the weight in the scale is the *equipoise* of that on the beam.

e'qui-pol'e, 1 ē'kwi-pol; 2 ē'kwi-pōl'ē, *n. Her.* A French charge having a checky field, the number of squares being limited to nine.

e'qui-pol'lence, 1 ē'kwi-pol'ens; 2 ē'kwi-pōl'ēns, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being equipollent; equality of weight, power, significance, or influence. **2.** *Logic.* Sameness of force or meaning in two or more propositions differently expressed, as in "it is always prepared" and "he is never unprepared." **3.** *Math.* The relation of two parallel lines equal in length. [< LL. *æquipollen(t-)s*; see EQUIPOLLENT.] **e'qui-pol'len-cy†**.

e'qui-pol'lent, 1 ē'kwi-pol'ent; 2 ē'kwi-pōl'ēnt, *a.* **1.** Equal in weight, power, significance, etc.; equivalent.

Intellectual and ethical rights are *equipollent*.
WISCHELL *Science and Religion* ch. 8, p. 212. [w. & r. 1877.]

2. *Logic.* Equivalent in meaning and force, as an affirmative and a double negative. *Math.* Equal and parallel. [< F. *équipollent*, < LL. *æquipollen(t-)s*, of equal power, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *pollen(t-)s*, ppr. of *pollo*, be strong.] **e'qui-pol'lent-ly**, *adv.*—**e'qui-pol'lent-ness**, *n.*

e'qui-pon'der-ance, *n.* Equality of weight; balance; equipoise.—**e'qui-pon'der-ate**, *v.* = **e'qui-pon'der-ant**, *a.* Of equal weight; evenly balanced.—**e'qui-pon'der-ate**, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To equal in weight; counterbalance. **2.** To put into well-balanced condition. **II.** *i.* [Rare.] To be equal in weight.—**e'qui-pon'der-a'tion**, *n.*—**e'qui-pon'der-ous**, *a.* Having the same weight; equiponderant.—**e'qui-pon'der-ous-ness**, *n.*—**e'qui-pon'di-ous†**, *a.* Of equal weight on both sides.—**e'qui-pore'**, *n. Biol.* The state of being equipotent.—**e'qui-po'tent**, *a.* **1.** Equally powerful. **2.** *Biol.* Having equal potency: said of parental character having equal but mutually exclusive representation in the gametes of offspring.

e'qui-po-ten'tial, 1 ē'kwi-po-ten'shal; 2 ē'kwi-po-tĕn'shal, *a.* **1.** *Physics.* Having equal potential at all points: said of a line, surface, or region. Such lines or surfaces in a field of force cut all lines of force at right angles, and are lines or surfaces of level, whether electric, magnetic, or gravitational.

The region of space in which the potential is higher than a certain value is divided from the region in which it is lower than this value by a surface called an *equipotential surface*.
J. C. MAXWELL *Electricity* pt. 1, p. 70. [MACM. 1888.]

2. Having equal power or influence. [< EQUI- + POTENTIAL.]—**equipotential curve**, a curve whose potential is invariable at all points.—**e'qui-po-ten'ti-al'i-ty**, *n.*

e'qui-prob'a-bil-ism, *n.* The doctrine that when two opposed opinions on a moral question are equally probable, one is at liberty to adopt either of the two.—**e'qui-prob'a-bil-ist**, *n.* One of a school of casuists holding the doctrine of equiprobabilism.—**e'qui-pro-duc'ing**, *a.* Having equal production.—**e'qui-ra'di-ate**, *a.* Possessing radii of the same length.—**e'qui-ra'di-cal**, *a.* Equally radical.

E-qui'ri-a, 1 ē-kwi'ri-ə; 2 ē-kwi'ri-ə, *n. Antiq.* A Roman festival held annually on Feb. 27 and March 14 on the Campus Martius in honor of Mars, the features of which were horse-racing and athletic sports.

e'qui-ro'tal, 1 ē'kwi-rō'tal; 2 ē'kwi-rō'tal, *a.* Having wheels of the same diameter, as a vehicle or machine; of equal rotation. [< EQUI- + L. *rota*, wheel.] [Same as AXIOMIC.]

e'qui-sē', 1 ē'ki-sē'; 2 ē'ki-sē', *a. Her.* **e'qui-seg-men'tal**, 1 ē'kwi-seg-men'tal; 2 ē'kwi-seg-mĕn'tal, *a.* Having equal segments: said of two lines.

Eq'ui-se-ta'ce-æ, 1 ek'wi-si-tā'si-ē; 2 ĕk'wi-se-tā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of rush-like vascular cryptogamous plants — the horsetail family — forming the order *Equisetales*, with extensively creeping rootstocks, and jointed, usually hollow stems. It consists of a single genus, *Equisetum*, and about 25 species, widely distributed. Fossil plants of this family abound in Mesozoic rocks. [< L. *equisetum*, < *equus*, horse, + *sæta*, bristle.]—**eq'ui-se-ta'ceous**, *a.*—**Eq'ui-se-ta'les**, *n. pl.* An order of pteridophytic plants embracing the family *Equisetaceæ* only.


Equisetum or Horsetail.
a, fertile stem; *b*, sterile stem.

Eq'ui-se'tum, 1 ek'wi-sē'tum; 2 ĕk'wi-sē'tŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** The only genus of the *Equisetaceæ*, of which there are about a dozen American species, most of them known as *horsetails* or *scouring-rushes*. **2.** [c-] A plant of this genus.

—**eq'ui-se'tic**, *a. Chem.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or derived from the *Equisetaceæ*. **2.** Same as MALEIC.—**equisetic acid**, same as AGONITIC ACID.—**eq'ui-se'ti-form**, *a. Bot.* Having the form of *Equisetum*.—**Eq'ui-se-ti'tes**, *n. Paleon.* Those calamarian forms from the Carboniferous and older Mesozoic in regard to which, altho the stems are provided with sheaths, doubt exists as to whether their fructification agrees with *Equisetum:* retained as a generic name. Their cylindrical, furrowed stems are from ½ to 6 inches in diameter and as much as 35 feet in height.

e'qui-sid'ed, *a.* [Rare.] Having equal sides.—**e'qui-sized**, *a.* Of equal size.

eq'ui-son, 1 ek'wi-sən; 2 ĕk'wi-sŏn, *n.* [Rare.] A horse-jockey; a groom.

e'qui-sub'nanes, 1 ī'kwi-sĕ'nanz or i-kwi'ə-nanz; 2 ē'kwi-sŭ'nanz *or* e-kwi'ə-nanz, *n.* The consonance which exists between octaves.—**e'qui-so'nant**, *a.* In ancient and medieval music, of like or equal sound, as a tone and its octave.

e'qui-su-fi'cien-cy, *n.* Equal sufficiency.

eq'ui-ta-bi(e), 1 ek'wi-tə-bi]; 2 ĕk'wi-tə-bl, *a.* **1.** Characterized by equity, or fairness and just dealing; impartial; as, an *equitable* division of property: rarely said of persons.

A free, just, and *equitable* government has always developed the powers of the human mind. ALEX. CAMPBELL in *Campbell and Owens Debate* vol. i, p. 6. [n. a. & r. 1829.]

2. Conformable to natural right and justice, as distinguished from positive or technical rules; conformable to right and justice in the moral rather than the legal sense. **3.** *Law.* (1) Of or pertaining to the principles of right and justice as administered by courts of equity, having relation to the system of rules and remedies enforced by those courts, as distinguished from courts of common law; as, an *equitable* right or remedy. (2) Within the cognizance of a court of equity. [< F. *équitable*, < *équité*: see EQUITY.] SYN.: see HONEST; JUST; RIGHT.—**equitable assignment**, an assignment, as of rights of action, possibilities, expectancies, or things not in being, which, tho not good at law, is enforceable in equity.—**e. conversion**, a change in the nature of property in contemplation of law, to effect some purpose, such as the intention of a testator, or the duties to a contract.—**e. estate**, an estate acquired by operation of equity or cognizable only in courts of equity, as the estate of one for whose use lands are held by another.—**e. jointure**, see JOINTURE.—**-ness**, *n.*—**eq'ui-ta-bly**, *adv.*

eq'ui-tan-cy, 1 ek'wi-tən-si; 2 ĕk'wi-tan-cy, *n.* **1.** Horsemanship. **2†.** *Bot.* The state of being equitant. said of leaves.

e'qui-tan-gen'tial, *a.* Having the tangent equal to a constant line.

eq'ui-tant, 1 ek'wi-tənt; 2 ĕk'wi-tant, *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Overlapping or riding, as leaves folded forward longitudinally on the midrib so that each embraces the one placed next within it, as in the iris. **2.** Mounted on or riding a horse; being on horseback. [< L. *equitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *equito*, ride, < *equus* (*equi-*), horseman, < *equus*, horse.]

eq'ui-ta'tion, 1 ek'wi-tē'shən; 2 ĕk'wi-tā'shŏn, *n.* **1.** The act or art of riding on horseback; horsemanship. He made a vault that would have amazed the most experienced master of *equitation*.
IRVING *Alhambra: Two Discreet Statues* p. 431. [c. p. r.]

2. A ride or excursion on horseback. [< L. *equitation(n-)*, < *equitatus*, pp. of *equito*; see EQUITANT.]—**eq'ui-ta-tiv**(**es**, *a.* Of or pertaining to horsemanship.

e'qui-tem'po-ra'ne-ous, *a.* [Rare.] Equal in time-lengths; isochronous.

e'qui-ten'sal, 1 ī'kwi-ten'səl; 2 ē'kwi-tĕn'sal. *n. Math.* A line which cuts a system of lines under tension, at points where the tensions are equal.

eq'ui-tes, 1 ek'wi-tiz; 2 ĕk'wi-tēz, *n. pl. Rom. Antiq.* The equestrian order of nobility in ancient Rome, standing between the senatorial order and the people, and consisting originally of those who served in the knights. [L., pl. of *eques* (*equit-*); see EQUITANT.]

eq'ui-toon', 1 ek'wi-tūn'; 2 ĕk'wi-tōōn', *n.* An African antelope (*Antilope adenota*).

eq'ui-ty, 1 ek'wi-ti; 2 ĕk'wi-ty, *n.* [-TIED, 1 -tid; 2 -tid, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being equal or fair in any and all relations and circumstances; equality of rights; equal justice; in practise, the impartial distribution of justice. **2.** The application of principles of right and justice to the legal adjustment of differences, where the law, by reason of its universality, is deficient. **3.** *Law.* (1) The system of collateral or supplemental law administered by courts of equity.

This system, originating in the principles of justice, yet proceeds according to established rules and precedents. All courts of equity date from the AULA, or Curia Regis. Chief among its officers was the chancellor, "the keeper of the king's conscience," and later the custodian of his great seal. In exercising his discretion in affixing the seal, and consisting originally of ecclesiastics who were from the chancery, the chancellor came to exercise an equitable jurisdiction. The system springing out of efforts to ameliorate the rigors and supply the defects of the common law, yet proceeds according to the analogies of that law, and does not assume to subvert its doctrines. Modern definitions of equity have rarely excelled that of Aristotle: "The correction of the law where it is defective, by reason of its universality." *Ethica Nicomacha*, lib. v, c. 10. The Statute of Westminster 2d, in the reign of King Edward I. extended the authority of the chancellor, by making it a universality." *Ethica Nicomacha*, lib. v, c. 10. The Statute of Westminster 2d, in the reign of King Edward I. extended the authority of the chancellor, by making it a court of its universality." *Ethica Nicomacha*, lib. v, c. 10. The Statute of Westminster 2d, in the reign of King Edward I. extended the authority of the chancellor, by making it a court of jurisdiction was not permanently and distinctly established until the reign of Richard II. It extends, not alone over cases where courts of judicature do not recognize any rights, but also over cases where, altho a remedy is given at common law, it is not deemed sufficient in such cases of mistake or accident. Since the judicature of the English Judicature Acts of 1873 and 1876, the courts of equity and common law have been combined in the one Supreme Court of Judicature, and claims and defenses which formerly only the court of equity would have recognized are now of equal force at common law. In most of the United States there are no longer separate courts of equity, no distinction existing between actions at law and suits in equity. Under the Constitution the federal judges were given full equity jurisdiction. (2) [U. S.] Value remaining above the amount for which any property is mortgaged or is sold for the benefit of creditors. (3) A right recognized and enforceable by a court of equity, but not remedial by common law. (4) Any system of legal procedure designed to modify and liberalize a severe code, as the rules and precedents of the Roman prætors and ediles forming the *jus honorarium*. [< F. *équité*, < L. *æquitā(t-)s*, < *æquus*, equal.] **eq'ui-ta-ble**. SYN.: see JUSTICE.—**eq'ui-ty-drafts'man**, *n.* [Eng.] lawyer who drafts equity-pleadings.—**e. jurisprudence**, that system of jurisprudence which comprehends every matter of law for which common law provides no, or an inadequate, remedy. See EQUITY, 3 (1).—**e. of redemption**, the equitable right accorded to a mortgagor to redeem his mortgaged premises on payment of the sum due, notwithstanding that the time appointed for payment has passed. This right cannot be annulled except by certain legal actions or the tenure of the property by the mortgagee according to the statute of limitations.—**maxims of e.**, the body of rules built up in course of time which govern the administration of the equity jurisdiction; among them are: He who seeks equity must do equity; he who comes into equity must come with clean hands; where the equities are equal the law will prevail; once a mortgage always a mortgage, etc.

equiv., *abbr.* Equivalent.

e'qui-vale, 1 ī'kwi-vāl; 2 ē'kwi-vāl, *n.* [Rare.] To be equivalent to; furnish an equivalent for; countervail. **e-quiv'a-lence†**; **e-quiv'a-len-cy†**.

e-quiv'a-lence, 1 ī-kwiv'ə-lens; 2 e-kwiv'ə-lĕns, *n.* **1.** The state of being equivalent, in any sense of the word. **2.** *Chem.* (1) The property of having equal valences. (2) Same as VALENCE. **3.** *Geol.* Correspondence in stratigraphic chronology. **4.** [Rare.] The combining weight of an element. [< LL. *equivalentia*, < *æquivalen(t-)s*, ppr. of *æquivaleo*, have equal power, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *valeo*, be strong.] **e-quiv'a-len-cy†**.

e-quiv'a-lent, 1 ī-kwiv'ə-lent; 2 e-kwiv'ə-lĕnt, *n.* **1.** Equal in value, force, meaning, or the like; equal so far as concerns the matter under consideration; as, two negatives are *equivalent* to an affirmative.

Strictly speaking, there are no synonyms in a language, the most closely resembling and apparently *equivalent* terms having some nice shade of distinction.
MATTHEWS *Words* p. 29. [s. o. s. 1876.]

2. *Geom.* Equal in area or in solid contents; a triangle may be equivalent to a hexagon: when so used, distinguished from *identically equal* or *congruent*. **3.** *Geol.* Belonging to or formed in the same chronological horizon, however separated in present position.

All strata of the same era, as nearly as can be ascertained, are said to be *equivalent* strata, or those of the same geological horizon. DANA *Geology* pt. ii, div. ii, p. 101. [n. a. & r. 1863.]

4. *Biol.* Homologous in form or structure. **5.** *Chem.* Having the same valence or combining power. **6.** *Math.* Capable of one-to-one correspondence: graphically shown by the sign ∼. See CORRESPONDENCE. [< LL. *æquivalen(t-)s*; see EQUIVALENCE.] **e-quiv'a-lent-ly**.

SYN.: see ALIKE.—Prep.: equivalent *to* another object in volume, weight, worth, etc.—**equivalent by completion** (*Geom.*), capable of being made equivalent, formally by the annexation of equivalent polygons.—**e. configurations** (*Geom.*), configurations susceptible of reciprocal conversion by operations belonging to a given group.—**e. eccentric** (*Mech.*), a hypothetical eccentric, used in computing link-motions, by which the valve would get, approximately, the same motion as it does when a link-motion is operated by two eccentrics. **e. orbit**, when the amount of evaporation that would have occurred in a steam-boiler at a temperature from and at 212° F., had the feed-water been at a temperature of 212° F., and the steam been dry and at normal atmospheric pressure.—**e. girder** (*Nav. Arch.*), a graphic representation of the section of a ship, showing the distribution of the material in relation to the neutral axis. It is customary to make two diagrams, for hogging and sagging, respectively.—**e. groups of points** (*Math.*), any two groups of intersections of a fundamental curve *F* by curves of the pencil $\phi_1 - w\phi_2 = 0$, the ϕ's being rational polynomials in x and y, and two values of w representing the groups of points.—**e. number**, same as EQUIVALENT, *n.*, 2.—**e. sine-wave** (*Elec.*), a sine-wave of the same effective value, frequency, and phase displacement as a wave unrelated to the law of sines.—**e. weight**, same as EQUIVALENT, *n.*, 2.—**-ly**, *adv.* In an equivalent manner.

e-quiv'a-lent, *n.* **1.** That which is or is regarded as equal in value, force, measure, meaning, or the like, to something else used in comparison; something that will offset or counterbalance or indicate the like.

Our influence is the precise *equivalent* of our human worth or worthlessness.
STALKER *Imago Christi* ch. 17, p. 332. [n. a. & s. 1890.]

2. *Chem.* (1) A number or amount representing one of the relative weights in which elements (*a*) unite with each other to form compounds, or (*b*) replace other elements in compounds: combining weight. Since the atomic weight of hydrogen is usually taken as a standard, thus making the *equivalent* of an element a multiple or submultiple of its atomic weight, for example, with an atomic weight of 1.008, combines with chlorin, with an atomic weight of 35.45, to form hydrochloric acid. If the hydrogen be replaced by sodium, with an atomic weight of 23.05, sodium chlorid results. It is also the chlorin of sodium, hydrogen, and chlorin, or the numbers representing their weights, are equivalents. (2) (*a*) The combining weight of a compound or radical, or when compounded of a radical unites with one or more *equivalents* of an element to form a compound. (*b*) Specif.: The weight of a compound necessary to react chemically with one equivalent of another element. See COMBINING WEIGHT. **3.** *Geol.* A stratum or series of strata deposited at the same period with strata referred to that are found elsewhere and may be of different lithological character, but usually contain fossils of similar types.

—**electrochemical equivalent of an element** (*Phys. Chem.*), the weight, expressed in grams, of an element or compound which is liberated from or brought into combination by one coulomb of electricity in electrolysis. Likewise much as, by Faraday's third law of electrolysis, if this equivalent is known for one element it thereby becomes known for all others, and since the electrochemical equivalent of hydrogen is found by experiment to be .00010105 gram, that of any other substance can be found by multiplying this weight by its chemical equivalent referred to hydrogen, which is its molecular weight divided by its valency. Thus, the molecular weight of oxygen is 16, and its valency 2. Its equivalent is therefore $16 \div 2 = 8$ and its electrochemical equivalent is equal to .00001105 × 8, or .0008840 gram.—**Joule's e.**, same as MECHANICAL EQUIVALENT OF HEAT.—**kinesthetic e.** (*Psychol.*), the mental image representative of the muscular sense.—**law of equivalents** (*Chem.*), the law that the combining weights of any two substances that form separate compounds with a third are also their combining weights, or simple multiples of those weights, when they unite with each other.—**mechanical e. of heat**, the mechanical energy which, when transformed into heat, will produce one heat-unit: represented by J. In English units, according to the determination of Prof. Rowland, of Baltimore, it is 778.3; that is, the energy required to lift 778.3 pounds one foot will raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit.—**mechanical e. of light** (*Optics*), the mechanical value of light expressed in terms of other forms of energy.—**osmotic e.** (*Physics*),

the quantity of a substance that will produce, when dissolved, the same osmotic pressure as that due to the quantity in question (of some other substance) in the same volume of the solvent.– **principle of kinesthetic equivalents** (*Psychol.*), the principle that all voluntary movement must have some mental representative feeling or image, equivalent of the experience of the actual movement.– **saponification e.** (*Chem.*), the quantity of any oil or fat susceptible of saponification by a definite quantity of an alkali. It is customary to express this in the number of grams of oil saponified by 56.1 grams caustic potash or 40 grams caustic soda.

e'qui-va'liant, *a.* Equally valiant; of sufficient courage.

e'qui-val'ue, *st.* [Rare.] To regard and treat as of equal value; regard as at par with something.

e'qui-valve, 1 ē'kwi-vavz; 2 ē'kwi-vălv. **I.** *a.* Having the valves alike in form and size, as a bivalve shell.

e'qui-valved; e'qui-val'vu-lar†. **II.** *n.* A bivalve with both valves alike. [< equi-+ *L. valva*, folding door.]

e-quiv'o-cal, 1 ɪ-kwiv'ō-kăl; 2 ɪ-kwiv'o-căl, *a.* **1.** Having a doubtful meaning or signification; capable of being understood in two ways; susceptible of various interpretations; ambiguous; as, an *equivocal* phrase, or test.

He wears a nondescript skullcap, which I conjecture, from some *equivocal* signs, had once been a fur hat.

J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow Barn* ch. 3, p. 41. [a. p. p. 1854.]

2. *Logic.* Having two or more meanings. Equivocal terms may be either properly ambiguous or homonymous. (1) *Properly ambiguous* terms are those that have come, through association or analogy, to be used in different significations, as *man*, meaning either the sex or human kind in the abstract. (2) *Homonyms* are terms that, the of different origin, have accidentally assumed the same form, either in spelling, as *lead*, the metal, and *lead*, to conduct; or in sound, as *rain*, *reign*, and *rein*; or in both, as *mass*, a heap, and *mass*, a Roman Catholic service.

3. Of uncertain significance, origin, character, or value; ascribable either to good or bad motives; undecided; questionable; suspicious; as, an *equivocal* character or position. **4†.** Equivocating. [< LL. *æquivocus*, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *vox* (*voc-*), voice.]

Syn.: ambiguous, doubtful, dubious, indefinite, indeterminate, indistinct, questionable, suspicious. *Equivocal* (L. *æquus*, equal, and *vox*, voice, word) denotes that which may equally well be understood in either of two or more ways. *Ambiguous* (L. *ambi*, around, and *ago*, drive, lead) signifies lacking in distinctness or certainty, obscure or doubtful through indefiniteness of expression. *Ambiguous* is applied only to spoken or written statements; *equivocal* has other applications. A statement is *ambiguous* when it leaves the mind of the reader or hearer to fluctuate between two meanings, which would fit the language equally well; it is *equivocal* when it would naturally be understood in one way, but is capable of a different interpretation; an *equivocal* phrase, as a rule, intentionally deceptive, while an *ambiguous* utterance may be simply the result of a want either of clear thought or of adequate expression. That which is *enigmatical* must be unguessed, like a riddle; a statement may be purposely made *enigmatical* in order to provoke thought and study. That is *doubtful* which is fairly open to doubt; that is *dubious* which has become the subject of doubts so grave as scarcely to fall short of condemnation; as, a *dubious* reputation. *Questionable* may be used nearly in the sense of either *dubious* or of *doubtful*; a *questionable* statement is one that must be proved before it can be accepted. To say that one's honesty is *questionable* is a mild way of saying that in the opinion of the speaker he is likely to prove dishonest. *Equivocal* is sometimes, tho more rarely, used in this sense. A *questionable* character is one in regard to which all questions are likely to receive an unfavorable answer. *Equivocal* is sometimes, tho more rarely, used in this sense. A *suspicious* character gives manifest reason to be suspected; a *suspicious* temper suspects the motives and intentions of others with or without reason. For other synonyms, and for antonyms, see AMBIGUOUS.

– **equivocal or doubtful chord,** a musical chord common to two or more keys, employed in transitions from one key to another.– **e. to (Cathol.),** a sphere of temptation common to two or more diseases.– **e-quiv'o-cal't-ly,** *n.* **1.** Equivocalness. **2.** Something equivocal.– **e-quiv'o-cal-ly,** *adv.*– **e-quiv'o-cal-ness,** *n.* The equivocal state, character, or quality; ambiguity. **e-quiv'o-ca-cy†.**

e-quiv'o-cal, *n.* A word or term susceptible of more than one meaning; an ambiguous expression; equivoque. **e-quiv'o-cate†.**

e-quiv'o-cate, 1 ɪ-kwiv'o-kēt; 2 ɪ-kwiv'o-cāt, *v.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To use words of double meaning; speak equivocally; specif., to use language susceptible of different constructions with intent to mislead or deceive; prevaricate. **II†.** *t.* To render false, deceitful, or equivocal. [< LL. *æquivocatus*, pp. of *æquivocor*, be called by the same name, < *æquivocus*; see EQUIVOCAL, *a.*] Syn.: see prevaricate.– **e-quiv'o-ca-ter,** *n.*– **e-quiv'o-ca'tion,** 1 ɪ-kwiv'o-kē'shən; 2 ɪ-kwiv'o-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of equivocating, especially for the purpose of deceit; an intentionally equivocal expression.

According to etymology and the primitive use 'equivocation,' the fruitful mother of so much error, is the calling by the same name of things essentially diverse, calling intentionally or otherwise a real difference under a verbal resemblance.

ARCHBISHOP TRENCH *English, Past and Present* lect. vii, p. 316. [d. d. a. co. 1889.]

2. *Logic.* A fallacy arising from the employment of a word of doubtful import. Compare AMPHIBOLOGY.

eq'ui-voke, 1 ĕk'wi-vōk; 2 ĕk'wi-vōk (xim), *n.* **1.** **eq'ui-voque,** } An ambiguous term or expression; an equivocal word or phrase; a play upon words.

'Oh, it's as plain as the nose on your face,' said Mrs. Hackit, unreflectingly, not perceiving the *equivoque* in her comparison.

GEORGE ELIOT *Amos Barton* ch. 6, p. 50. [u.]

2†. A homonym. [< F. *équivoque*, < LL. *æquivocus*; see EQUIVOCAL, *a.*] **eq'ui-vock†.**

e'qui-volt, 1 ē'kwi-vōlt; 2 ē'kwi-vōlt, *n.* *Elec.* A proposed electrical unit of chemical decomposition; the mechanical energy of one volt exerted under unit conditions through one equivalent of chemical action expressed in grains. [< equi- + VOLT².]

e'qui-yo-lu'mi-nal, *a.* Having an equal volume or mass.

e-quiv'o-rous, 1 ɪ-kwiv'o-rus; 2 ɪ-kwiv'o-rus, *a.* Feeding on horse-flesh; hippophagous. [< L. *equus*, horse, + L. *voro*, devour.]

e'qui-o'ses', 1 ē'kwi-ō'sēz; 2 ē'kwi-ō'sēz, *n.* An equal vote; tie.

e'quoid, 1 ē'kwoid; 2 ē'kwoid, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like the *Equidæ*. [< Equus + -OID.]

E-qui'le-us, 1 ɪ-kwil'i-us; 2 ɪ-kwy'le-ŭs, *n.* **1.** An equatorial constellation without bright stars. See CONSTELLATION. **2.** [*L.*] *Rom. Antiq.* An instrument of torture for forcing confessions from accused persons. [L., < *equus*, horse.]– **Equuleus Pictoris,** the Painter's Easel, a southern constellation: same as PICTOR. See CONSTELLATION.

E'quus, 1 ē'kwus; 2 ē'kwŭs, *n.* *Mam.* A genus typical of *Equidæ*. [L., horse.]

Er, 1 ûr; 2 ĕr, *n.* *Bib. Gen.* xxxviii, 3-7.

Er, 1 er; 2 ĕr, *n.* *Norse Myth.* Tyr, the god of war.

-er, *suffix.* Used (1) to form nouns of agency; as blotter, cutter, poker, sweeper, etc.; (2) to form the comparative degree in adverbs and adjectives; as harder, sooner, warmer, etc., or (when the final *e* unites with the *e* of the *er*) later, etc., or (when the final *y* changes to *i*) earlier, etc.; (3) to form frequentative verbs; as quaver, shudder, etc., (4) to denote a person, often an agent; as, checker, gardener, interpreter, singer, etc., or (when the original substantive ends in *w*) lawyer, sawyer, etc., or (with the addition of an *i*) brazier, cutler, etc.; (5) as ending of nouns derived from French infinitives (mostly law terms); as disclaimer, waiver, etc.; (6) to form nouns denoting condition, place of dwelling, etc.; as New Yorker, prisoner, villager, etc. [(1) < AS. *-ere*; (2) 45 AS. *-er*, *-or*; (3) < AS. *-erian*; (4) < OF. *-er*, *-ier*, < L. *-arius*; (5) <OF. *-er*, *-re*, <inf. *-er*, *-re*, <L. *-are*, *-ĕre*, *-ere*.]

Er, *abbr.* Erbium; Eric; Erich.

e'ra, 1 ĭ'rə; 2 ē'ra, *n.* **1.** A historical period or reckoning of years, dating from some important event or fixed point of time; a period running from a fixed epoch established as the basis of a chronology.

In the following list of the more important eras used by historians and chroniclers, the dates from which they were computed are given in parentheses: **Armenian era** (July 9, 552; separation of Armenian church from Greek church); **Augustan era** (27 B. C.; Octavius Cæsar received title Augustus); **Babylonian era** or **era of Nabonassar** (Feb. 26, 747 B. C.; his accession to throne of Babylon, used by Ptolemy in astronomical calculations); **Byzantine era, era of Cæsarea, era of the Greeks, era of Kings, era of the Seleucidæ,** or **Macedonian era** (October, 312 B. C., or at Babylon, April 2, 311 B. C.; used by the Jews till 11th century); in Egypt till 13th century; in Persia till 17th century); **Chinese era** or **era of Yao** (2277 or 2709 B. C.; reign of Yao the Great); **Christian era, Common era, era of the Incarnation, era of Dionysius** (between B. C. 4 and 7 B. C.; see CHRISTIAN; also DIONYSIAN ERA below); **Diocletian era** or **era of Martyrs** (Aug. 29, A. D. 284; used by the Copts and Abyssinians); **Dionysian era** (March 25, in the year 754 of the Roman era; date computed by Dionysius Exiguus as beginning of Christian era; see CHRISTIAN); **Egyptian era** (Aug. 29, 26 B. C.; Egyptian calendar revised by Augustus); **era of Esdras** (Oct. 13, 3213 B. C.; used by Copts); **era of Actium** (Sept. 3, 31 B. C.; see ACTIUM); **era of Alexander** (Nov. 12, 324 B. C.; death of Alexander the Great); **era of Antioch** (Sept. 1, 49 B. C.; used by Jews); **era of Varro** or **Roman era** (April 21, 753 B. C.; Varro's accepted computation); **era of Liberty** (Jan. 1, 1789; used in France until Napoleon's accession); **era of Nabonassar** (see *Babylonian*); **era of Maccabees** (Nov. 24, 166 B. C.; see JUDAH MACCABEUS); **era of Tyre** (Oct. 19, 125 B. C.; a numismatic era); **eras of Creation** or **Mundane eras:** (1) **Alexandrian** (5500 B. C.; used till time of Dionysius); (2) **Antiochian** (5490 B. C.; used by Christians of Syria), (3) **Constantinopolitan, Byzantine,** or **Eastern Church** (5508 B. C.; used by the Greek Church till 1728); (4) **Julian** (4713 B. C.; used by the Jews since 15th century), (5) **Usher's** (4004 B. C.; computed by Bishop Usher); **French Republican era** (Sept. 22, 1792; era of liberty); **Julian era** (Jan. 1, 4713 B. C.; Julian calendar introduced); **Kali Yuga era,** or **Hindu era of the deluge** (3101 or 3102 B. C.; used in Hindu chronology); **Mohammedan era, Mosiem era,** or **era of the Hegira** (July 16, A. D. 622; the act of Mohammed occurred 63 days before the Hegira); **Olympic era** (July 13, 776 B. C.; ended A. D. 396); **Persian era, Gelalean era, Jalalean era,** or **era of Yezdegird** (June 16, A. D. 632; used by Parsees of India and Persia); **Spanish era** (Jan. 1, 38 B. C.; conquest of Spain by Augustus, used till 14th century).

2. A period of time characterized by some coextensive phenomenon or order of things, or social, intellectual, or physical conditions, etc.; a period included between two fixed points of time.

But this has not been simply a mechanical *era* of marvelous material progress. STRONG *Our Country* ch. 1, p. 4. [n. & v. co.]

3. A date or event from which time is reckoned; a time or age marked by a remarkable event; the beginning of a period; an epoch; as, many years after the Christian *era*.

The establishment of colleges or universities is a remarkable *era* in literary history. ROBERTSON *Charles the Fifth* vol. i, note xxviii, p. 308. [b. 1851.]

4. *Geol.* The chronological division of geologic history of highest rank, in the schemes adopted by the International Congress of Geologists, and by the United States Geological Survey. The corresponding stratigraphic term in the former scheme is *group*, in the latter there is none. The eras usually recognized are Proterozoic (called also Azoic, Eozoic, Archæozoic, Archean, and Precambrian), Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic. Some authors class the present epoch under a Psychozoic era. In the schemes of Hostinsky and Dana, the eras are divided into *periods*. Some authors group the eras into *eons*, others use them in a different sense from that given here. [< LL. *æra*, pl. of *æs* (*ær-*), brass.] Syn.: see AGE.– **e'ral,** *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to an era.– **e'ra-tion,** *n.* Formation of an era.– **-ithic era,** an era constituting the first half of James D. Dana's azoic eon. In this the earth had a solid crust, but means had not formed for the collection of water, nor for permitting the condensation of vapors.– **oceanic era,** an era of the azoic eon, following the lithic, when, through the condensation of vapors, waters collected and the earth acquired an oceanic depression. Next, as the molten rock cooled, lands appeared, and finally, through the agency of waves or currents, sediments were deposited, forming the super-crust of the globe.– **psychozoic era,** the last era of evolution at which psychical existences have been developed.

e'rack, 1 ĭrăk; 2 ē'răk, *n.* [Scot.] Same as BRACK.

e-ra'dia-ble, 1 ɪ-rē'dɪ-ə-bl; 2 ɪ-rā'dĭ-a-bl, [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.]

I. *t.* To shoot forth, as rays; radiate. **II.** *t.* To give forth like or in rays. [< E- + L. *radiatus*, pp. of *radio*, see RADIATE, *v.*]– **e-ra'di-a'tion,** *n.*

e-rad'i-ca-ble, 1 ɪ-rad'ɪ-kə-bl; 2 ɪ-răd'ĭ-cā-bl, *a.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] To pull up by the roots; root out; hence, to destroy thoroughly; extirpate; as, to *eradicate* error. [< L. *eradicatus*, pp. of *eradico*, < e, out, + *radix* (*radic-*), root.]– **e-rad'i-ca-ble,** *a.*– **e-rad'i-ca'tion,** *n.*

e-rad't-ca-bi(ce), *a.*– **e-rad"i-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of rooting out, or the condition of being rooted out; complete destruction and removal; extirpation; extermination.– **e-rad'i-ca-tiv(ce),** **I.** *a.* Serving or tending to eradicate. **II.** *n.* A medicine or course of treatment that effects a radical cure.– **e-rad't-ca'tor,** *n.*– **e-rad't-ca-to-ry,** *a.*

e'ra-dic'u-lose, *a.* *Bot.* Having no rootlets. [< E- + L. *radicula*; see RADICLE.]

Eran, 1 ĭran; 2 ē'răn, *n.* *Bib. Num.* xxvi, 36.

E-ra'ni-an, *etc.* Same as IRANIAN, *etc.*

E'ran-tics, 1 ĭ'ran-ăts; 2 ē'ran-ts, *n. pl.* *Bib. Num.* xxvi, 36.

er'an-nos, 1 er'ə-nos; 2 ĕr'a-nŏs, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* **I.** A common meal. **2.** A subscription to such meal. **3.** A convivial or other club, or a society for mutual assistance.–

er'an-nist, *n.* A member of an eranos.

E'ran-the-mum, 1 ɪ-ran'thi-mum; 2 ē-răn'the-mŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of acanthaceous shrubs and undershrubs found in the warmer regions of both hemispheres and distinguished by entire (rarely serrate) leaves and white, red, or lilac flowers with long slender corolla. Several species are in cultivation. [< Gr. *er*, spring, + *anthemum*, flower.]

E-ran'this, 1 ɪ-ran'thɪs; 2 ē-răn'this, *n.* A small genus of Old World tuberous-rooted perennials of the crowfoot family, with divided leaves and large yellow flowers with numerous stamens. [< Gr. *er*, spring, + *anthos*, flower.]

E'rard', 1 ē'rär'; 2 ē'rär', Sébastien (4/1752–8/1831). A French pianoforte-maker who invented the double-action harp and the repeating grand piano.

e-rase', 1 ɪ-rēs'; 2 ē-rās', *vt.* [E-RASED'; E-RAS'ING.] **1.** To obliterate by or as by scraping or rubbing out, or by blotting or crossing out with a pen; efface; expunge; as, the name was *erased* from the document. **2†.** To raze. [< L. *erasus*, pp. of *eradо*, scratch out, < e, out, + *rado*, scratch.]– **e-race'†.** Syn.: see CANCEL.– **e-ras'a-bl(ce',** **e-ras'i-bl(ce',** *a.*– **e-rase'ment,** *n.* [Archaic.] Obliteration; erasure.– **e-ra'sive(ly,** *a.*

e-rase', *n.* *Entom.* Having notches that bear smaller notches, as the wings of certain butterflies. [< L. *erasus*; see ERASE, *v.*]

e-rased', 1 ɪ-rēst; 2 ē-rāst, *a.* *Her.* Represented as torn off; having jagged edges: distinguished from *couped*.

e-ras'er, 1 ɪ-rēs'ər; 2 ē-rās'er, *n.* One who or that which erases. Specif.: (1) A sharp-bladed instrument for scraping out inkmarks. (2) A piece of prepared indiarubber or other material for rubbing out pencil or inkmarks.

e-ra'sion, 1 ɪ-rē'zhən; 2 ē-rā'zhon, *n.* **1.** The act of erasing; erasure. **2.** *Surg.* The operation of scraping away diseased material; specif., the method of laying open a diseased joint and removing morbid tissue by scraping.

Er"a-sis'tra-tus, 1 er'ə-sis'trə-tus; 2 ĕr'a-sĭs'tra-tŭs, *n.* A Greek physicist and anatomist who discussed the functions of brain and nervous system.

E-ras'mi-an, 1 ɪ-raz'mi-ən; 2 ē-răs'mi-an. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or done in the manner of the Dutch scholar Erasmus. **II.** *n.* A follower of Erasmus; specif., an advocate of the Erasmian pronunciation of Greek.– **Erasmian pronunciation,** the pronunciation of Greek advocated by Erasmus, which supplanted the Reuchlinian; it used the same rules for Continental pronunciation of vowels, but diphthongs were separated into their component parts.– **E-ras'mi-an-ism,** *n.* The doctrines or doctrinal system of Erasmus.

E-ras'mus, 1 ɪ-raz'məs; 2 ē-răz'mus, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. D. G. **E-ras'mus,** 1 ē-rās'mŭs, 2 ē-rās'mus; F. **Érasme'**, 1 ē'räsm', 2 ē'räsm'; It. Pg. Sp. **Erasmo,** 1 ē-räz'mō, 2 ē-răz'mo; L. **Erasmus.** **2. Desiderius** (10/21466–7/21536), a Dutch scholar and theologian; studied at Paris, Oxford, and Turin; friend of Colet and More; professor of Greek at Cambridge; *Colloquies*, of which the monks said "Erasmus laid the egg which Luther hatched," etc. [A Middle-Dutch name.]

E'rraste', 1 ē'räst'; 2 ē'räst', *n.* In Molière's *Les Fâcheux*, the hero, who is in love with Orphise.

E-ras'ti-an, 1 ɪ-ras'ti-ən *or* -chən; 2 ē-răs'ti-an *or* -chan, *n.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Swiss theologian Thomas Erastus (10/21524–8/21583), or the doctrine attributed to him. He denied the excommunication is a divine ordinance, that the church has power to make laws or decrees, and asserted that the power to punish the sins of professing Christians belongs not to the church, but to the civil magistrates. **2.** In a loose sense, designating undue subservience of the Church to the State, and holding that the consent of the laity is required before an ecclesiastical law can be binding.– **E-ras'ti-an-ism,** *n.*– **E-ras'tus,** 1 ɪ-ras'təs; 2 ē-răs'tus, *n.* To imbue with or hold to Erastian doctrines or principles.

E-ras'ti-an, *n.* An adherent of Erastianism.

E-ras'tus, 1 ɪ-ras'təs; 2 ē-răs'tus, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Eraste'**, 1 ē'räst', 2 ē'räst'; G. **Er'as-tus,** 1 ĕr'ăs-tus, 2 ĕr'as-tus; L. **E-ras'tus.** **2.** *Bib. Rom.* xvi, 23. See ERASTIAN. [Gr., beloved; lovely; amiable.]

e-ra't-ca, 1 ɪ-rē'ə-tə; 2 ē-rā'ta-ta, *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* Animals of erasing, or the state of being erased; obliteration; as, the *erasure* of a word. **2.** Anything erased or rubbed out, or the place from which it was erased; as, there were many *erasures* on the copy. **3.** [Rare.] The act of razing or destroying utterly; as, the *erasure* of a city.

Er-ath', 1 ɪ-rath'; 2 ē-răth', *n.* A county in N. E. central Texas; 1,110 sq. m.; county-seat, Stephenville.

Er-to, 1 er'ə-tō; 2 ĕr'a-tō, *n.* [Gr.] *Class. Myth.* The Muse of erotic and lyric poetry. See MUSE.– **Er'a-tiv(ce',** *a.*

Er'a-tos'the-nes, 1 er'ə-tos'thi-nēz; 2 ĕr'a-tŏs'the-nēz, *n.* A Greek astronomer, geometrician, geographer, grammarian, philosopher, and poet (276–196 B. C.); born in Cyrene.

e-ra't-ca, 1 ɪ-rē'ə-tə; 2 ē-rā'ta-ta, *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* Animals of erasing, or the state of being erased; obliteration; as, the *erasure* of a word. **2.** Anything erased or rubbed out, or the place from which it was erased; as, there were many *erasures* on the copy. **3.** [Rare.] The act of razing or destroying utterly; as, the *erasure* of a city.

E-rath', 1 ɪ-rath'; 2 ē-răth', *n.* A county in N. E. central Texas; 1,110 sq. m.; county-seat, Stephenville.

Er-to, 1 er'ə-tō; 2 ĕr'a-tō, *n.* [Gr.] *Class. Myth.* The Muse of erotic and lyric poetry. See MUSE.– **Er'a-tiv(ce',** *a.*

Er'a-tos'the-nes, 1 er'ə-tos'thi-nēz; 2 ĕr'a-tŏs'the-nēz, *n.* A Greek astronomer, geometrician, geographer, grammarian, philosopher, and poet (276–196 B. C.); born in Cyrene.

e-ra't-ca, 1 ɪ-rē'ə-tə; 2 ē-rā'ta-ta, *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* Animals of the measured obliquity of the ecliptic and dimensions of the earth.

E-au'so, 1 dē-rau'sō; 2 dē-rou'so, **Catalina d'** (1592–1632?). A Spanish heroine called *La Monja Alferez* ("the Ensign Nun"); reared in a convent; disguised as a man, became a soldier in South America. Her life is the basis of De Quincey's *Spanish Nun*.

Erb'-Char'cot's-dis-ease', Spasmodic locomotor ataxia, attended with slowly increasing paresis and paralysis, with much increased reflex irritability, due to lesions of conducting tracts.

erbet, *n.* Same as HERB.

Erb'-Gold'flam's-dis-ease', A disease affecting the nervous system and muscles, characterized by progressive muscular weakening after slight effort, without discoverable lesion.

er'bi-a, 1 ĕr'bɪ-ə; 2 ĕr'bi-a, *n.* *Chem.* The oxid of erbium (Er_2O_3), a pale rose-colored powder. [< ERBIUM, < *Ytterby*, Sweden.]

er'bin, 1 er'bɪn; 2 ĕr'bin, *n.* Native oxid of erbium. [F. *Erbine*.]

er'bi-um, 1 ĕr'bɪ-um; 2 ĕr'bi-ŭm, *n.* A rare unisolated element known only by its compounds. See ELEMENT.

Erb's dis-ease', Bulbar paralysis.

er'che-de'cent, *a.* Archidecon.

Er'cil-doune, 1 ĕr'səl-dūn; 2 ĕr'cil-dun, *n.* See THOMAS THE RHYMER.

Er-ci'la y Zu'ñi-ga, 1 er-thē'lä ē thō'nyē-gä; 2 ĕr-thē'lä ē thō'nyi-gä, **Don Alfonso de** (4/1533–8/1594). A Spanish epic poet who served in an expedition against the Araucanians in Chile; *Araucana*.

Erck"mann', 1 erk'männ'; 2 ĕrk'män', **Émile** (4/1822–4/14 1899). A French novelist who collaborated with Chatrian.

Er'cles, 1 ûr'klēz; 2 ĕr'clēz, *n.* Hercules: a Shakespearian corruption.

Er'co-le, 1 er'kō-lē; 2 ĕr'co-le, *n.* [It.] Hercules.

erd, 1 ûrd; 2 ĕrd, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Earth.– **erd'-shrew',** *n.* [Scot.] The shrew-mouse.

Er'ding-ton, 1 ûr'ding-ton, 2 ûr'ding-ton, *n.* A district of Birmingham, Warwickshire, England.

erd'mann-ite, 1 erd'man-ait; 2 ûrd'man-it, *n. Mineral.* A dark-brown aluminum-iron-manganese silicate that is found massive, containing cerium and yttrium oxids. [< Otto *Erdmann,* German chemist.]

ere, 1 âr; 2 êr, *adv.* (XIII), *prep.* & *conj.* Earlier or sooner than; before; rather than.

She will die, ere she make her love known.
SHAKESPEARE *Much Ado About Nothing* act ii, sc. 3.

[< AS. *er,* contr. of *æror,* compar. of *ær,* before.]

— **ere long,** soon.— **ere now,** by or before this time.— **ere that,** ere.— **or ere,** ere.

e-rear'†, *vt.* To raise up. [eve of a festival

er'eb, 1 êr'eb; 2 êr'ĕb, *n.* [Heb.] Evening; especially, the

Er'e-bus, 1 er'i-bus; 2 êr'e-bŭs, *n.* [L.] *Class. Myth.* **1.** A place of utter darkness between the earth and Hades; the abode of the subterranean powers; sometimes, Hades, or the realm of the dead. **2.** The son of Chaos, and the father, by his sister, Night, of Æther and Hemera. **3.** A volcano in South Victoria Land, antarctic regions; 12,367 ft. **Er-bos** [Gr.].

E'rech, 1 î'rek *or* er'ek; 2 ē'rĕk *or* êr'ĕk, *n. Bib. Gen.* x. 10.

Er'ech-the'um, 1 er'ek-thî'um; 2 êr'ĕk-thē'ŭm. *n. Gr. Arch.* The temple of Athena Pollas on the Acropolis of Athens, north of the Parthenon, and near the northern wall: an oblong Ionic structure with wings and porticoes; now a ruin. [< Gr. *Erechtheus,* an Attic hero.] **Er'ec-the'um†.**

E-rech'theus, 1 e-rek'thiûs; 2 ē-rĕk'thūs, *n. Myth.* **1.** = E. I., son of Hephæstus and Atthis, brought up by Athena; king of Athens; worshiped as a god. He was the benefactor of the Athenians, having invented the four-wheeled chariot, instituted the Panathenæa, built the Erechtheum, and to save Athens from the Eleusinians sacrificed one of his daughters. **2.** E. II., king of Athens; grandson of preceding; father of Cecrops, Procris, and Creusa.

Er'ec-ti'tes, 1 er'ek-tai'tîz; 2 êr'ĕc-tī'tēz, *n. Bot.* A genus of erect coarse annual plants of the aster family, natives of Australasia and America, having alternate simple leaves, and discoid heads of whitish flowers. A characteristic is a copious pappus of fine hairs. *E. hieracifolia* is the fireweed, or pilewort. [< Gr. *erechtitês,* < *erechtô,* rend.]

e-rect', 1 i-rekt'; 2 ē-rĕct', *v.* **1.** To rear or set up, as a building; build. (2) To assemble the parts of and set in place for use; as, to *erect* a printing-press or a lathe. Hence (3), to construct or establish; found; form; as, to *erect* a commonwealth, or a theory.

Inasmuch as it is an astronomical building, *erected* in a time when astronomy was astrology, it was *erected* for astrological purposes. R. A. PROCTOR *Pyramid Facts & Fancies,* p. 1. 1883.

2. To set up in an upright or perpendicular position; lift up; as, to *erect* a flagpole; to *erect* the ears. **3.** To raise to higher or a designated position; give prominence to; elevate; exalt. **4.** To raise or cause to stiffen, as an erectile organ. **5.** To draw upon some base or plan, as a geometrical figure or architectural design; as, to *erect* a perpendicular or a circle. **6.** *Optics.* To cause (an inverted image) to become erect. **7.** *Biol.* To raise to higher grade of classification; as, to *erect* a family into an order. **8.** *Scots Law.* To elevate to temporal power by removing from ecclesiastical control, as to change from a benefice to a temporality. **9.** *Surg.* To set (a sheet, as drooping spirits. **10†.** To propound, as a proposition. **11†.** To elevate; lift, as the arm or the mind.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To take an upright position; rise upright. [< L. *erectus;* see ERECT, *a.*] Syn.: see CONSTRUCT; RAISE.

— **e-rect'ing-shop',** *n.* That department of a machine-shop in which the various parts of machines are assembled and adjusted to each other.— **e-rect'-a-bil'ĭ-ty,** *n.*— **e-rect'er,** *n.* One who or that which erects; a builder.

e-rect', *a.* **1.** Upright in position, form, or person; standing up straight; firmly uplifted; not inclined in any direction; vertical; as, an *erect* figure. **2.** *Bot.* Perpendicular; upright; not declined; as, an *erect* stalk or leaf. (2) *Her.* Upright in position, as the raised wings of a bird; raised vertically. **3.** Directed upward; uplifted, as the face toward heaven. **4.** Free from depression or dismay; firm of spirit; unabashed; unquailing.

It is hard to ask alms and retain an *erect* mind.
CHANNING *Works, Ministry for the Poor* [a. u. a. 1833.]

4. Attentive; alert. **5.** *Optics.* Upright; in natural position: as distinguished from the inverted optical image. [< L. *erectus,* pp. of *erigo,* set up, < *e,* out, + *rego,* lead straight.]— **erect direct,** vertically.— **erect cardinal point;** as, an *erect direct* dial.— **e-rect'ly,** *adv.* In an erect position; with the person erect; as, to walk *erectly.*— **e-rect'ness,** *n.* The character or state of being erect; uprightness of form.

e-rec'tile, | i-rek'til; 2 ē-rĕc'tĭl, *a.* Susceptible of erection.

e-rec'tile, | tion, or erectable; as, *erectile* feathers.

— **erectile tissue,** highly vascular tissue capable of being distended and made rigid by accession of blood.— **e-rec'tĭl-i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being erectile.

e-rec'tion, 1 i-rek'shan; 2 ē-rĕc'shŭn, *n.* **1.** The act or process of building or constructing, as a house or other structure; hence, formation or establishment.

In [American's] most vital institutions were in process of *erection.* ELIHU BURRITT *Ten-Minute Talks, Cheshire Cheese* p. 82. [n. a. s. 1874.]

2. A raising to and fixing in an upright position; a setting up; as, the *erection* of a column, or of a flagstaff. **3.** The state of being erected, exalted, or lifted up; exaltation of the sight, or feeling. **4.** That which is erected, as a wall; a structure: building of any kind. **5.** *Physiol.* The raising up or stiffening of a part which consists of erectile tissue; also, the state of being so raised and stiffened. **6.** The raising or uplifting of a thing or person to a higher position or rank; as, the *erection* of a Territory into a State. **7.** *Scots Law.* The establishment of a seigniority, as through the secularization of a benefice; also, the seigniority or philosophisell. **8.** *Astrol.* The act of casting (a horoscope). **9†.** Elevation or excitation of feeling. [< L. *erectiō(n-),* < *erectus;* see ERECT, *a.*]

e-rec'tive, | i-rek'tiv; 2 ē-rĕc'tĭv, *a.* Tending to erect; **e-rec'tĭve,** | serving to build or raise up.

e-rec'to-pa'tent, 1 i-rek'to-pē'tent; 2 ē-rĕc'to-pā'tĕnt, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Spreading erectly. **2.** *Entom.* Having the fore wings erect while the hind wings lie horizontal, as in the hesperioid butterflies when in repose. [< L. *erectus* (see ERECT, *a.*) + *patens(t-)*; see PATENT.]

e-rec'tor, 1 i-rek'tar *or* -ter; 2 ē-rĕc'tor, *n.* [-TORS or -RUC-TOR'IUS, 1 -tô'ri-as; 2 -tō'rĭ-ŭs, *pl.*] **1.** One who erects; a builder, constructor, or founder; as, the *erector* of a cathedral; an *erector* of a kingdom. **2.** That which erects or raises; specif., in anatomy, a muscle that erects a part or keeps it erect; as, the *erector spinæ,* that keeps the spine erect. A large and powerful group of muscles, including the *iliocostalis,* the *longissimus dorsi,* and the *spinalis dorsi,* that lie upon each side of the spinal column and rise from the region of the sacrum and iliac crest.

3. *Physics.* An attachment to an optical instrument for making the image erect instead of inverted. **e-rect'ing-glass'†,** [< L. *erectus;* see ERECT, *a.*]

Er'e-glee', 1 er'e-gli'; 2 êr'e-glē', *n.* A town on the Black Sea, Asia Minor; scene of Xenophon's famous embarkation with 10,000 Greeks. **Er'e-gli'i'**; **Er'e-grl'i**; **Er'e-kl'i.**

ere'long', 1 âr'lông'; 2 êr'lông', *adv.* Ere long; before much time has passed.

Be ye then wonderful in be thine own clear sight,
And so thou shalt be in the world's *ereiong.*
LOWELL *Sonnets* xi.

er'e-ma-cau'sis, 1 er'i-ma-kô'sĭs; 2 êr'ē-mă-cē'sĭs, *n. Chem.* The process of gradual decay by oxidation in animal or vegetable matter when in contact with air and moisture. **er'e-mo-cau'sis†.**

Moisture and water are the very elements of *eremacausis* or vegetable decomposition. *New York Evangelist* Oct. 15, 1891, p. 7.

[< Gr. *êrema,* slowly, + *kausis,* burning, < *kaiô,* burn.]

e-re'mi-an, 1 i-ri'mi-an; 2 ē-rē'mĭ-an, *a. Zoögeog.* Of or pertaining to a desert; specif. [E.], characterizing the southern portion of the Palæarctic region, including north Africa, the northern part of Arabia, and the desert tracts of Asia, having many peculiarities of the Sonoran subregion.

e-re'mic, 1 i-ri'mik; 2 e-ri'mic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or living in deserts. [< Gr. *erêmos,* solitary, desert.]

er'e-mite, 1 er'i-mait; 2 êr'e-mīt, *n.* **1.** A hermit or anchoret.

It was indeed necessity, that in the third century first drove the Christians to shelter themselves . . . in the solitary deserts, . . . but the humanity of some, and numbers of the weak, became of hermits, or *eremites,* secluded themselves. . . . living in caves and hollows of the rocks. ANNA L. BARBAULD *Works, Monastic Institutions* (ed. 1826) vol. i. p. 206. [n. a. s. 1825.]

2. *Entom.* One of the larger American flower-beetles (*Osmoderma eremicola*) of the family *Scarabæidæ,* deep mahogany-brown in color and lustrous. [LL. *eremita,* < Gr. *erêmitês,* < *erêmos,* lonely.] Syn.: see RECLUSE.— **er'e-mit-age†,** *n.* A hermitage.— **er'e-mit-ship,** *n.* The state or office of being an eremite.— **er'e-mit-ism,** *n.* The eremitic condition; seclusion.


Eremite-beetle. 2/3

er'e-mit'ĭ-cal, } êr'e-mit'ĭ-kal, -i-kal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a hermit; living like a hermit; dwelling alone or in desert wilds.

er'e-mit'ĭ-cal, } A Mountain . . . where the ancient Britons withdraw himself into a solitary cave near Mecca, called the cave of Hira. PRIDEAUX *Mahomet* p. 10. [n. a. 1808.]

[< LL. *eremiticus,* < *eremita;* see EREMITE.] **er'e-mit'tal:** [Rare]; **er'e-mit'tish:**

e-re'mo-, 1 i-ri'mo-; 2 ē-rē'mo-. From Greek *erêmos,* solitary: a combining form.— **e-re'mo-blast,** *n.* A one-celled plant-body.— **Ere'mo-bo'tryes,** *n. pl. Bot.* Those ferns whose fronds are produced laterally on the root stock and articulated with it, as in *Polypodium.* Compare DESMOBRYA.— **e-re'mo-bo'ry-oid,** *a.*— **Ere'mo-char'a,** *n. pl. Entom.* A superfamily of brachycerous flies erected by Osten Sacken to include the *Tabanidæ* and their allies.— **e-re'mo-char'tons,** *n. pl.* [-TONS, 1 -tanz; 2 -tŏnz, *pl.*] *Ornith.* An African subfamily of birds resembling sylviine warblers. **Ere'mo-m'e-la,** *n.* (t. g.)— **er'e-mom'e-line,** *a. & n.*

Er'e-mon, 1 er'i-man; 2 êr'e-mon, *n.* [Ir.] A son of Milled, legendary ancestor of the Irish race. The genealogies go back to Milled through Eber, Eremon, Ir, or Ith.

e-re'mo-pho'bi-a, 1 i-ri'mo-fô'bi-a; 2 e-rē'mo-fō'bĭ-a, *n. Pathol.* A morbid fear of solitude. Compare AGORAPHOBIA.

er'e-mo-phyte, 1 er'i-mo-fait; 2 êr'e-mo-fīt, *n.* Any individual of a society of desert plants.

Er'e-mop'ter-is, 1 er'i-mop'ti-ris; 2 êr'e-mŏp'ter-ĭs, *n. Paleon.* A genus of sphenopteroid fossil plants from the Carboniferous, with bipinnate fronds bifurcating in the upper part, the pinnæ with short, flat, often broad, decurrent pinnules, the veins obovate-cuneate or cuneate-oblong, radiating, truncate at the top, decurrent with numerous nerves often dichotomizing.

Er'e-mu'rus, 1 er'i-miû'rus; 2 êr'e-mū'rŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of liliaceous, hardy perennials, natives of Siberia. There are about 18 species, all characterized by naked scapes terminating in racemes of yellow, white, or reddish flowers, with narrow perianth-segments. *E. robusta,* the best-known of the cultivated species, grows from 8 to 9 feet high. [< Gr. *erêmos,* solitary.]

e-re'mus, 1 i-ri'mus; 2 ē-rē'mŭs, *n. Bot.* A ripe carpel separated from the rest. [< Gr. *erêmos,* solitary.]

er'e-nach, 1 er'i-nah; 2 êr'e-năk, *n.* An archdeacon of the early Irish Church. [< Ir. *airchinnach,* < LL. *archidiaconus;* see ARCHDEACON.]

ere'now', 1 âr'nau'; 2 êr'now', *adv.* Before this time.

He had done a wild thing *erenow,* this pious Master Dinmedale, in the less passion of his heart. HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p. 155. [o. a. o.]

Ereos†, *n. Myth.* Eros, god of love. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 1,376.

e-rep'sin, 1 i-rep'sin; 2 ē-rĕp'sĭn, *n. Physiol. Chem.* An enzym active in the digestion of casein, the proteoses, and peptones. [< L. *erigito,* snatch away.]

e-rept', 1 i-rept'; 2 ē-rĕpt', *a.* [Rare.] To grasp; snatch off or away.— **e-rep'tion,** *n.*

e-rep'tase, 1 i-rep'tes; 2 ē-rĕp'tās, *n. Chem.* One of several ENZYMS found in animal tissues.

E-res'i-dæ, 1 e-res'i-di; 2 ē-rĕs'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of saltigrade spiders with the cephalothorax elevated, two hindmost eyes distant, and tarsi 2- or 3-clawed. **Er'e-sus,** *n.* (t. g.) **Er'e-so'i-dæ,** *n. pl.*— **er'e-sid,** *a. & n.*— **er'e-soid,** *a. & n.*

e-reth'ic, *a.* [Rare.] Prone to excitement; easily agitated; excitable; as, an *erethic* temperament.

er'e-thism, 1 er'i-thizm; 2 êr'ē-thĭzm, *n. Med.* Abnormal excitability or irritability; morbid increase of organic action. [< Gr. *erethismos,* < *erethizô,* rouse to anger, < *erethô,* provoke.]— **mercurial erethism,** the general constitutional condition produced by mercury acting as a poison.— **er'e-this'mic,** *a. Med.* Pertaining to or causing erethism. **er'e-this'tic;** **er'e-thit'ic.**— **erethismic shock,** a shock producing excitement and prostration.

Er'e-thi-zon'tĭ-dæ, 1 er'i-thai-zon'ti-di; 2 êr'ē-thĭ-zŏn'tĭ-dē, *n. pl. Zool.* A family of rodents including the American porcupines. See PORCUPINE. **Er'e-thi'zon,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *erethizein,* pp. of *erethizô;* see ERETHISM.]— **er'e-thi-zon'tid, er'e-thi-zon'toid,** *a. & n.*

E. R. ef I., *abbr. Edwardus Rex et Imperator* (Edward, King and Emperor: designating Edward VII. of England).

er'et-mol'o-gist, 1 er'et-mol'o-jist; 2 êr'ĕt-mŏl'ō-ġĭst, *n.* [Humorous.] A skilled oarsman; professional rower. [< Gr. *eretmos,* oar, + *logô,* speak.]

E-re'tri-an, 1 i-ri'tri-an; 2 ē-rē'trĭ-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Eretria, in Eubœa, or to the Eliac philosophers who removed thither; Eleatic.

ere'while', 1 âr'hwail'; 2 êr'hwīl', *a.* [Archaic.] Recent; former; as, an *erewhile* friend.

ere'while', *adv.* [Archaic.] Some time ago; a little while before; heretofore; earlier. **ere'whiles'†.**

The embattled forests, *erewhile* armed in gold, . . .
Now stood, like some sad band of mutes in the hour of old.
T. BUCHANAN READ *Closing Scene* st. 4.

erf, 1 ûrf; 2 êrf, *n.* [ER'VEN, 1 ûr'ven; 2 êr'vĕn, *pl.*] **1.** [D.] A village lot; a house-lot or garden-plot, especially one that is inherited. **2†.** An inheritance, especially of cattle.— **erf'pacht',** *n.* [D.] *Law.* The process of granting a leasehold in Holland similar to that defined by Roman law. See EMPHYTEUSIS.

Er'furt, 1 er'furt; 2 êr'furt, *n.* **1.** A government in Saxony province, Prussia; 1,363 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; noted for its many sieges (1118, 1660, 1759, 1806; had a university, 1378–1816). **Er'furth†.**

erg, 1 ûrg; 2 ĕrġ, *n.* In the C. G. S. system, the unit of work and of energy, being the work done in moving a body one centimeter against the force of one dyne, or the kinetic energy of two grams moving at the rate of one centimeter a second. One foot-pound equals about 13,560,000 ergs. The erg being so small, the joule is used as a practical unit. See JOULE. [< Gr. *ergon,* work.] **er'gent,**

— **erg'met'er,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the efficiency of an electric current in ergs.— **erg'ten',** *n.* A unit of work equal to 10^{12} (ten thousand million) ergs. An ergten a second is about 1⅓ horse-power.

er'gal, 1 ûr'gal; 2 êr'gal, *n. Physics.* The quantity or analytic function that expresses the potential energy of a system and diminishes when work is done by the system. [< Gr. *ergon,* work.]

Er'ga-me, 1 ûr'ga-mi; 2 êr'ga-mē, *n.* The goddess Athena, as the patroness of arts, pursuits, and labors of women.

Er'ga-sil'ĭ-dæ, 1 ûr'ga-sil'i-di; 2 êr'ga-sil'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of siphonostomatous copepods with a cyclopiform body, contracted abdomen, and three pairs of posterior antennæ: parasitic on fishes. **Er-gas'ĭ-lus,** *n.* (t. g.)— **er-gas'ĭ-lan,** *n.*— **er-gas'ĭ-loid,** *a.*

er-gas'ĭ-o-ma'ni-a, 1 ûr-gas'i-o-mē'ni-a; 2 êr-găs'ĭ-o-mā'nĭ-a, *n. Pathol.* A morbid craving, amounting almost to a mania, for work; in the case of surgeons, manifested by an insatiable desire to operate. [< Gr. *ergasia,* work, + MANIA.]

er-gas'ĭ-o-pho'bi-a, 1 ûr-gas'i-o-fô'bi-a; 2 êr-găs'ĭ-o-fō'bĭ-a, *n. Pathol.* A morbid aversion to work; also, excessive timidity on the part of a surgeon in operating, even when the conditions imperatively call for an operation. Compare ERGASIOMANIA. [Arch. A studio; an atelier.

er'gas-te'ri-on, 1 ûr'gas-ti'ri-on; 2 êr'găs-tē'rĭ-ŏn, *n.* Gr.

er-gas'tic, 1 ûr'gas'tik; 2 êr-găs'tĭc, *a. Biol.* Designating somewhat stable substances whose formation is due to cellcytoplasmic activity. [< Gr. *ergastikos,* < *ergon,* work.]

er'gas-tif'ĭn, 1 ûr'gas-tif'in; 2 êr'găs-tĭf'ĭn, *n. pl. Gr. Antiq.* Young girls selected for the duty of weaving and embroidering the peplum of Athena. A procession of such is supposedly represented in the frieze of the Parthenon. [< Gr. *ergastinai,* workers, < *ergon,* work.]

er-gas'to-plasm, 1 ûr-gas'to-plazm; 2 êr-găs'to-plăzm, *n. Biol.* The more active protoplasmic substance in a plant cell from which fibrillar formations arise. See ARCHOPLASM.

— **er-gas'to-plas'mic,** *a.*

er-gas'tu-lus, 1 ûr-gas'tiu-lum; 2 êr-găs'tŭ-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A prison or house of correction.

As workers on farms, they [the slaves] labored not unfrequently under chains, and slept at night in the cells of the *ergastula,* under-ground, wet, filthy, and full of disease.
Sroans *Divine Origin of Christianity* lec. v. p. 150. [n.a.v. s.s.]

er'ga-tan'dro-morph, 1 ûr'ga-tan'dro-môrf; 2 êr'ga-tăn'dro-môrf, *n. Entom.* An ant, as in certain polymorphic species, which is a male possessing worker characters: opposed to *gynandromorph.* Wheeler. [< Gr. *ergatês,* worker, + *anêr,* male, + *morphê,* form.]— **er'ga-tan'dro-mor'phic,** *a.* **er'ga-tan'dro-mor'phism,** *n.* The state in the Hymenopterous Formicidæ prohibited by ergatoid males; ergatandry.— **er'ga-tan'dry,** *n. Entom.* Ergatomorphism in a male ant.

er'ga-tan'ger, 1 ûr'ga-tan-ger; 2 êr'ga-tăn'ġer, *n.* A form of male ant among certain kinds of ants, which resembles a worker in having no wings, and in the structure of the antennæ; an ergatoid male.

er'ga-tan'ger, *a.* Resembling a worker ant. Wheeler.

er'ga-to-gyne, 1 ûr'ga-to-jain; 2 êr'ga-to-ġīn, *n.* Ergatomorphism in a female ant.— **er'ga-tog'y-nous,** *a.* Having fecund apterous females: said of certain species of ants. **er'ga-to-gyn'ic†.**

er'ga-toid, 1 ûr'ga-toid; 2 êr'ga-tŏid, *a.* 1. Wingless, and resembling a worker in appearance and to some extent in structure: said of a form of male in certain polymorphic ants. **2.** Having wingless individuals of either sex; of the nature of a worker applied to certain species of ants. See WORKER. [< Gr. *ergatês,* worker, + *eidos,* form.]

er'ga-to-mor'phism, 1 ûr'ga-to-môr'fizm; 2 êr'ga-to-môr'fĭzm, *n. Entom.* A condition of winglessness in certain kinds of ants, both male and female, that is beneficial to the aspect of workers.— **er'ga-to-mor'phic,** *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting ergatomorphism; ergatoid.

er'go, 1 ûr'go; 2 êr'gō, *adv.* [L.] Hence; therefore: used to introduce the conclusion of a syllogism or argument.

All men are likely to be rogues, *ergo,* Dietrich was one.
KINGSLEY *Hereward the Wake* ch. xxvi. [n. a. 1889.]

— **er'go-ism,** *n.* A slavish adherence to the rules of logic.

er'go-gen'e-sis, 1 ûr'go-jen'i-sis; 2 êr'gō-ġĕn'ē-sĭs, *n. Biol.* Growth-energy of organisms due to mechanical causes resident in the organism or physical agencies.

er'go-gram, 1 ûr'go-gram; 2 êr'gō-grăm, *n. Psychophys.* A record made by an ergograph.

er'go-graf, 1 ûr'go-graf; 2 êr'gō-grăf, *n. Psychophys.* An instrument for recording work done by the muscles. In the form invented by Mosso, the work consists in lifting weights attached to the finger by a cord which passes over a pulley; and the work-record is traced by a writing-point on the smoked surface of a kymograph drum. Various other forms of the ergograph have been used in the study of fatigue and the changes in nervous energy due to muscular exertion. [< Gr. *ergon,* work, + -GRAPH.]— **er'go-graph'ic,** *a.*

er'gol'o-gy, 1 ûr-gol'o-ji; 2 êr-gŏl'ō-ġĭ, *n.* The physiology of work; the study of the functions of living cells.

er-gom'e-ter, 1 ûr-gom'i-tar; 2 êr-gŏm'e-tĕr, *n.* **1.** An instrument or device for measuring work or force developed, as a dynamometer or a steam-engine indicator. **2.** An instrument for the measurement of mental exertion or fatigue. Compare ERGOGRAPH. [< Gr. *ergon,* work, + *metron,* measure.]— **er'go-met'ric,** *a.*

er'go-my, 1 ûr'go-mi; 2 êr'gō-mĭ, *n.* The physiology of work.

Division of labor: applied by Haeckel to the adaptation of the cells of the body to different functions. [< Gr. *ergon,* work, + *nomos,* distribution.]

the quantity of a substance that will produce, when dissolved, the same osmotic pressure as that due to the quantity in question (of some other substance) in the same volume of the solvent.— **principle of kinesthetic equivalents** (*Psychol.*), the principle that all voluntary movement must have some mental representative feeling or image, equivalent of the experience of the actual movement.— **saponification e.** (*Chem.*), the quantity of any oil or fat susceptible of saponification by a definite quantity of an alkali. It is customary to express this in the number of grams of oil saponified by 56.1 grams caustic potash or 40 grams caustic soda.

e″qui-val′iant†, *a.* Equally valiant; of sufficient courage.

e″qui-val′ue, *vt.* [Rare.] To regard and treat as of equal value; regard as at par with something.

e′qui-valve, 1 ī′kwı-valv; 2 ē′kwi-vălv. **I.** *a.* Having the valves alike in form and size, as a bivalve shell. **e′qui-valved**‡; **e″qui-val′vu-lar**‡. **II.** *n.* A bivalve with both valves alike. [< EQUI- + L. *valva*, folding door.]

e-quiv′o-cal, 1 ı-kwiv′o-kəl; 2 e-kwĭv′o-cal, *a.* **1.** Having a doubtful meaning or signification; capable of being understood in two ways; susceptible of various interpretations; ambiguous; as, an *equivocal* phrase, or test.

He wears a nondescript skull-cap, which I conjecture, from some *equivocal* signs, had once been a fur hat.
J. P. KENNEDY *Swallow Barn* ch. 3, p. 41. [G. P. P. 1854.]

2. *Logic.* Having two or more meanings. Equivocal terms may be either properly ambiguous or homonymous. (1) *Properly ambiguous* terms are those that have come, through association or analogy, to be used in different significations, as *man*, meaning either the race or manhood in the abstract. (2) *Homonyms* are terms that, tho of different origin, have accidentally assumed the same form, either in spelling, as *lead*, the metal, and *lead*, to conduct; or in sound, as *rein*, *reign*, and *rain*; or in both, as *mass*, a heap, and *mass*, a Roman Catholic service. **3.** Of uncertain significance, origin, character, or value; ascribable either to good or bad motives; undecided; questionable; suspicious; as, an *equivocal* character or position. **4**†. Equivocating. [< LL. *æquivocus*, < L. *æquus*, equal, + *vox* (*voc-*), voice.] **e-quiv′o-cate**†; **eq′ui-voque**†.

Syn.: ambiguous, doubtful, dubious, indefinite, indeterminate, indistinct, questionable, suspicious. *Equivocal* (L. *equus*, equal, and *vox*, voice, word) denotes that which may equally well be understood in either of two or more ways. *Ambiguous* (L. *ambi*, around, and *ago*, drive, lead) signifies lacking in distinctness or certainty, obscure or doubtful through indefiniteness of expression. *Ambiguous* is applied only to spoken or written statements; *equivocal* has other applications. A statement is *ambiguous* when it leaves the mind of the reader or hearer to fluctuate between two meanings, which would fit the language equally well; it is *equivocal* when it would naturally be understood in one way, but is capable of a different interpretation; an *equivocal* expression is, as a rule, intentionally deceptive, while an *ambiguous* utterance may be simply the result of a want either of clear thought or of adequate expression. That which is *enigmatical* must be guessed like a riddle; a statement may be purposely made *enigmatical* in order to provoke thought and study. That is *doubtful* which is fairly open to doubt; that is *dubious* which has become the subject of doubts so grave as scarcely to fall short of condemnation; as, a *dubious* reputation. *Questionable* may be used nearly in the sense either of *dubious* or of *doubtful*; a *questionable* statement is one that must be proved before it can be accepted. To say that one's honesty is *questionable* is a mild way of saying that in the opinion of the speaker he is likely to prove dishonest. *Equivocal* is sometimes, tho more rarely, used in this sense. A *questionable* character is one in regard to which all questions are likely to receive an unfavorable answer. *Equivocal* is sometimes, tho more rarely, used in this sense. A *suspicious* character gives manifest reason to be suspected; a *suspicious* temper suspects the motives and intentions of others, with or without reason. For other synonyms, and for antonyms, see AMBIGUOUS.

— **equivocal** or **doubtful chord,** a musical chord common to two or more keys, employed in transitions from one key to another.— **e. symptom** (*Pathol.*), a symptom common to two or more diseases.— **e-quiv″o-cal′i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Equivocalness. **2.** Something equivocal.— **e-quiv′o-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **e-quiv′o-cal-ness,** *n.* Equivocal state, character, or quality; ambiguity. **e-quiv′o-ca-cy**†.

e-quiv′o-cal, *n.* A word or term susceptible of more than one meaning; an ambiguous expression; equivoke. **e-quiv′o-cate**‡.

e-quiv′o-cate, 1 ı-kwiv′o-kēt; 2 e-kwĭv′o-cāt, *v.* [-CAT″ED; -CAT″ING.] **I.** *i.* To use words of double meaning; speak equivocally; specif., to use language susceptible of different constructions with intent to mislead or deceive; prevaricate. **II**†. *t.* To render false, deceitful, or equivocal. [< LL. *æquivocatus*, pp. of *æquivocor*, be called by the same name, < *æquivocus*; see EQUIVOCAL, *a.*] **Syn.:** see DISSEMBLE.— **-ca″tor,** *n.*— **-ca-to-ry,** *a.*

e-quiv″o-ca′tion, 1 ı-kwiv″o-kē′shən; 2 e-kwĭv″o-cā′shon, *n.* **1.** The act of equivocating, especially for the purpose of deceit; an intentionally equivocal expression.

According to etymology and in primary use '*equivocation*,' this fruitful mother of so much error, is the calling by the same name of things essentially diverse, hiding intentionally or otherwise a real difference under a verbal resemblance. TRENCH *English, Past and Present* lect. vii, p. 316. [K. P. & CO. 1889.]

2. *Logic.* A fallacy arising from the employment of a word of doubtful meaning. Compare AMPHIBOLOGY.

eq′ui-voke, } 1 ek′wı-vōk; 2 ĕk′wi-vōk (XIII), *n.* **1.**
eq′ui-voque, } An ambiguous term or expression; an equivocal word or phrase; a play upon words.

'Oh, it's as plain as the nose on your face,' said Mrs. Hackit, unreflectingly, not perceiving the *equivoque* in her comparison.
GEORGE ELIOT *Amos Barton* ch. 6, p. 50. [H.]

2†. A homonym. [< F. *équivoque*, < LL. *æquivocus*; see EQUIVOCAL, *a.*] **eq′ui-vock**†.

e′qui-volt, 1 ī′kwı-vōlt; 2 ē′kwi-vōlt, *n.* *Elec.* A proposed electrical unit of chemical decomposition; the mechanical energy of one volt exerted under unit conditions through one equivalent of chemical action expressed in grains. [< EQUI- + VOLT[1].]

e″qui-vo-lu′mi-nal, *a.* Having an equal volume or mass.

e-quiv′o-rous, 1 ı-kwiv′o-rus; 2 e-kwĭv′o-rŭs, *a.* Feeding on horse-flesh; hippophagous. [< L. *equus*, horse, + L. *voro*, devour.]

e′qui-vote″, 1 ī′kwı-vōt″; 2 ē′kwi-vōt″, *n.* An equal vote; tie.

e′quoid, 1 ī′kweid; 2 ē′kwōid, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like the *Equidæ*. [< EQUUS + -OID.]

E-quu′le-us, 1 ı-kwū′lı-us; 2 e-kwu′le-ŭs, *n.* **1.** An equatorial constellation without bright stars. See CONSTELLATION. **2.** [e-] *Rom. Antiq.* An instrument of torture for forcing confessions from accused persons. [L., < *equus*, horse.]— **Equuleus Pictoris,** the Painter's Easel, a southern constellation: same as PICTOR. See CONSTELLATION.

E′quus, 1 ī′kwus; 2 ē′kwŭs, *n.* *Mam.* A genus typical of *Equidæ*. [L., horse.]

Er, 1 ūr; 2 ẽr, *n.* *Bib.* *Gen.* xxxviii, 3-7.

Er, 1 er; 2 ĕr, *n.* *Norse Myth.* Tyr, the god of war.

-er, *suffix.* Used (1) to form nouns of agency; as blott*er*, cutt*er*, pok*er*, reap*er*, etc.; (2) to form the comparative degree in adverbs and adjectives; as hard*er*, soon*er*, warm*er*, etc., or (when the final *e* unites with the *e* of the *er*) lat*er*, etc., or (when the final *y* changes to *i*) earl*ier*, etc.; (3) to form frequentative verbs; as quav*er*, shudd*er*, etc., (4) to denote a person, often an agent; as, check*er*, garden*er*, interpret*er*, sing*er*, etc., or (when the original substantive ends in *w*) law*yer*, saw*yer*, etc., or (with the addition of an *i*) braz*ier*, coll*ier*, etc.; (5) as ending of nouns derived from French infinitives (mostly law terms); as disclaim*er*, waiv*er*, etc.; (6) to form nouns denoting condition, place of dwelling, etc.; as New York*er*, prison*er*, villag*er*, etc. [(1) < AS. *-ere*; (2) < AS. *-er*, *-or*; (3) < AS. *-erian*; (4) < OF. *-er*, *-ier*, < L. *-arius*; (5) < OF. *-er*, *-re*, < inf. *-er*, *-re*, < L. *-are*, *-ēre*, *-ere*.]

Er., *abbr.* Erbium; Eric; Erich.

e′ra, 1 ī′rə; 2 ē′ra, *n.* **1.** A historical period or reckoning of years, dating from some important event or fixed point of time; a period running from a fixed epoch established as the basis of a chronology.

In the following list of the more important eras used by historians and chroniclers, the dates from which they were computed are given in parentheses: **Armenian era** (July 9, 552: separation of Armenian church from Greek church); **Augustan era** (27 B. C.: Octavius Cæsar received title Augustus); **Babylonian era** or **era of Nabonassar** (Feb. 26, 747 B. C.: his accession to throne of Babylon, used by Ptolemy in astronomical calculations); **Chaldean era, era of Contracts, era of the Greeks, era of Kings, era of the Seleucidæ,** or **Macedonian era** (October, 312 B. C., or at Babylon, April 2, 311 B. C.: used by the Jews till 11th century; in Egypt till 16th century; by the Arabs till 19th century); **Chinese era** or **era of Yao** (2277 or 2700 B. C.: reign of Yao the Great); **Christian era, Common era, era of the Incarnation** or **Vulgar era** (between 2 B. C. and 7 B. C.: see CHRISTIAN; also DIONYSIAN ERA below); **Diocletian era** or **era of Martyrs** (Aug. 29, A. D. 284: used by the Copts and Abyssinians); **Dionysian era** (March 25, in the year 754 of the Roman era: date computed by Dionysius Exiguus as beginning of Christian era: see CHRISTIAN); **Egyptian era** (Aug. 29, 26 B. C.: Egyptian calendar revised by Augustus); **era of Abraham** (Oct. 1, 2016 B. C.: *Gen.* xii); **era of Actium** (Sept. 3, 31 B. C.: see ACTIUM); **era of Alexander** (Nov. 12, 324 B. C.: death of Alexander the Great); **era of foundation of Rome, era of Cato, era of Varro** or **Roman era** (April 21, 753 B. C.: Varro's accepted computation); **era of Liberty** (Jan. 1, 1789: used in France until French Republican era was introduced); **era of Maccabees** (Nov. 24, 166 B. C.: see JUDAH MACCABEUS); **era of Tyre** (Oct. 19, 125 B. C.: a numismatic era); **eras of Creation** or **Mundane eras:** (1) **Alexandrian** (5500 B. C.: used till time of Diocletian), (2) **Antiochian** (5490 B. C.: used by Christians of Syria), (3) **Constantinopolitan, Byzantine,** or **Eastern Church** (5508 B. C.: used by the Greek Church), (4) **Jewish** (Oct. 7, 3761 B. C.: used by the Jews since 15th century), (5) **Usher's** (4004 B. C.: computed by Bishop Usher); **French Republican era** (Sept. 22, 1792: used until Jan. 1, 1806); **Julian era** (Jan. 1, 45 B. C.: Julian calendar introduced); **Kali Yuga era,** or **Hindu era of the deluge** (3101 or 3102 B. C.: used in Hindu chronology); **Mohammedan era, Moslem era,** or **era of the Hegira** (July 16, A. D. 622: the 1st of Muharram occurred 63 days before the Hegira); **Olympic era** (July 13, 776 B. C.: ended A. D. 396); **Persian era, Gelalean era, Jalalean era,** or **era of Yezdegird** (June 16, A. D. 632: used by Parsees of India and Persia); **Spanish era** (Jan. 1, 38 B. C.: conquest of Spain by Augustus, used till 14th century).

2. A period of time characterized by some coextensive phenomenon or order of things, or social, intellectual, or physical conditions, etc.; a period included between two fixed points of time.

But this has not been simply a mechanical *era* of marvelous material progress. STRONG *Our Country* ch. 1, p. 4. [B. & T. CO.]

3. A date or event from which time is reckoned; a time or age marked by a remarkable event; the beginning of a period; an epoch; as, many years after the Christian *era*.

The establishment of colleges or universities is a remarkable *era* in literary history. W. ROBERTSON *Charles the Fifth* vol. i, note xxviii, p. 308. [L. 1881.]

4. *Geol.* The chronological division of geologic history of highest rank, in the schemes adopted by the International Geological Congress, and by the United States Geological Survey. The corresponding stratigraphic term in the former scheme is *group*, in the latter there is none. The eras usually recognized are Proterozoic (called also Azoic, Eozoic, Archeozoic, Archean, and Precambrian), Paleozoic, Mesozoic, and Cenozoic. Some authors class the present epoch under a Psychozoic era. In the schemes of classification above mentioned eras are divided into *periods*. Some authors group the eras into *eons*, others use the term in a different sense from that given here. [< LL. *æra*, pl. of *æs* (*ær-*), brass.] **Syn.:** see AGE.— **e′ral,** *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to an era.— **era of indiction,** same as INDICTION. — **lithic era,** an era constituting the first half of James D. Dana's azoic eon. In this the earth had a solid crust, but oceans had not formed, the state of the temperature not permitting the condensation of vapors.— **oceanic era,** an era of the azoic eon, following the lithic, when, through the condensation of vapors, waters covered the earth or occupied an oceanic depression. Next, as the molten rock cooled, lands appeared, and finally, through the agency of waves or currents, sediments were deposited, forming the super-crust of the globe.— **psychozoic era,** the stage of evolution at which psychical existences have been developed.

e′rack, 1 ī′rak; 2 ē′răk, *n.* [Scot.] Same as EIRACH.

e-ra′di-ate, 1 ı-rē′dı-ēt; 2 e-rā′di-āt, *v.* [-AT″ED; -AT″ING.] **I.** *i.* To shoot forth, as rays; radiate. **II.** *t.* To give forth like or in rays. [< E- + L. *radiatus*, pp. of *radio*, see RADIATE, *v.*]— **e-ra″di-a′tion,** *n.*

e-rad′i-cate, 1 ı-rad′ı-kēt; 2 e-răd′i-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT″ED; -CAT″ING.] To pull up by the roots; root out; hence, to destroy thoroughly; extirpate; as, to *eradicate* error. [< L. *eradicatus*, pp. of *eradico*, < *e*, out, + *radix* (*radic-*), root.] **Syn.:** see ABOLISH; EXTERMINATE.— **Prep.:** *from*.— **e-rad′i-ca-bl(e**[P], *a.*— **e-rad″i-ca′tion,** *n.* The act of rooting out, or the condition of being rooted out; complete destruction and removal; extirpation; extermination.— **e-rad′i-ca-tiv(e**[S]. **I.** *a.* Serving or tending to eradicate. **II.** *n.* A medicine or course of treatment that effects a radical cure.— **e-rad′i-ca″tor,** *n.*— **e-rad′i-ca-to-ry,** *a.*

e″ra-dic′u-lose, *a.* *Bot.* Having no rootlets. [< E- + L. *radicula*; see RADICLE.]

E′ran, 1 ī′ran; 2 ē′răn, *n.* *Bib.* *Num.* xxvi, 36.

E-ra′ni-an, etc. Same as IRANIAN, etc.

E′ran-ites, 1 ī′rən-aits; 2 ē′ran-īts, *n. pl.* *Bib.* *Num.* xxvi, 36.

er′a-nos, 1 er′ə-nos; 2 ĕr′a-nŏs, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* **1.** A common meal. **2.** A subscription to such meal. **3.** A convivial or other club, or a society for mutual assistance.— **er′a-nist,** *n.* A member of an eranos.

E-ran′the-mum, 1 ı-ran′thı-mum; 2 e-răn′the-mŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of acanthaceous shrubs and undershrubs found in the warmer regions of both hemispheres and distinguished by entire (rarely serrate) leaves and white, red, or lilac flowers with long slender corolla. Several species are in cultivation. [< Gr. *ēr*, spring, + *anthemon*, flower.]

E-ran′this, 1 ı-ran′this; 2 e-răn′this, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of Old World tuberous-rooted perennials of the crowfoot family, with divided leaves and large yellow flowers with numerous stamens. [< Gr. *ēr*, spring, + *anthos*, flower.]

É″rard′, 1 ē″rār′; 2 e″rär′, **Sébastien** (⁴/₅1752–⁸/₅1831). A French pianoforte-maker who invented the double-action harp and the repeating grand piano.

e-rase′, 1 ı-rēs′; 2 e-rās′, *vt.* [E-RASED′; E-RAS′ING.] **1.** To obliterate by or as by scraping or rubbing out, or by blotting or crossing out with a pen; efface; expunge; as, the name was *erased* from the document. **2**†. To raze. [< L. *erasus*, pp. of *erado*, scratch out, < *e*, out, + *rado*, scratch.] **e-race′**†. **Syn.:** see CANCEL.— **e-ras′a-bl(e**[P], **e-ras′i-bl(e**[P], *a.*— **e-rase′ment,** *n.* [Archaic.] Obliteration; erasure.— **e-ra′siv(e**[S], *a.*

e-rase′, *a.* *Entom.* Having notches that bear smaller notches, as the wings of certain butterflies. [< L. *erasus*; see ERASE, *v.*]

e-rased′, 1 ı-rēst; 2 e-rāst, *a.* *Her.* Represented as torn off; having jagged edges: distinguished from *couped*.

e-ras′er, 1 ı-rēs′ər; 2 e-rās′er, *n.* One who or that which erases. Specif.: (1) A sharp-bladed instrument for scraping out ink-marks. (2) A piece of prepared India-rubber or other material for rubbing out pencil- or ink-marks.

e-ra′sion, 1 ı-rē′ʒən; 2 e-rā′zhon, *n.* **1.** The act of erasing; erasure. **2.** *Surg.* The operation of scraping away diseased material; specif., that of laying open a diseased joint and removing morbid tissue by scraping.

Er″a-sis′tra-tus, 1 er″a-sis′tra-tus; 2 ĕr″a-sĭs′tra-tŭs, *n.* A Greek physicist and anatomist who discussed the functions of brain and nervous system.

E-ras′mi-an, 1 ı-raz′mı-ən; 2 e-răş′mi-an. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or done in the manner of the Dutch scholar Erasmus. **II.** *n.* A follower of Erasmus; specif., an advocate of the Greek pronunciation devised by him.— **Erasmian pronunciation,** the pronunciation of Greek advocated by Erasmus, which supplanted the Reuchlinian; it used the so-called Continental pronunciation of vowels, but diphthongs were separated into their component parts.— **E-ras′mi-an-ism,** *n.* The doctrines or doctrinal system of Erasmus.

E-ras′mus, 1 ı-raz′mus; 2 e-răş′mŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. D. G. **E-ras′mus,** 1 ē-rās′mŭs, 2 e-räs′mus; F. **É″rasme′,** 1 ē″rāsm′, 2 e″räsm′; It. Pg. Sp. **E-ras′mo,** 1 ē-rās′mo, 2 e-räs′mo; L. **E-ras′mus.** **2.** **Desiderius** (¹⁰/₂₈1466–⁷/₁₂1536), a Dutch scholar and theologian; studied at Paris, Oxford, and Turin; friend of Colet and More; professor of Greek at Cambridge; *Colloquies*, of which the monks said "Erasmus laid the egg which Luther hatched," etc. [Gr., amiable.]

É″raste′, 1 ē″rāst′; 2 e″räst′, *n.* In Molière's *Les Fâcheux*, the hero, who is in love with Orphise.

E-ras′ti-an, 1 ı-ras′tı-ən *or* -chən; 2 e-răs′ti-an *or* -chan, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Swiss theologian Thomas Erastus (¹⁰/₇1524–¹²/₃₁1583), or the doctrine attributed to him. He denied that excommunication is a divine ordinance, that the church has power to make laws or decrees, and asserted that the power to punish the sins of professing Christians belongs not to the church, but to the civil magistrates. **2.** In a loose sense, designating undue subservience of the Church to the State, and holding that the consent of the laity is required before an ecclesiastical law can be binding.— **E-ras′ti-an-ism,** *n.*— **E-ras′ti-an-ize,** *vt.* & *vi.* To imbue with or hold to Erastian doctrines or principles.

E-ras′ti-an, *n.* An adherent of Erastianism.

E-ras′tus, 1 ı-ras′tus; 2 e-răs′tŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **É″raste′,** 1 ē″rāst′, 2 e″räst′; G. **E-ras′tus,** 1 ē-rās′tus, 2 e-räs′tus; L. **E-ras′tus.** **2.** *Bib. Rom.* xvi, 23. **3.** See ERASTIAN. [Gr., beloved; lovely; amiable.]

e-ra′sure, 1 ı-rē′ʒur; 2 e-rā′zhur, *n.* **1.** The act of erasing, or the state of being erased; obliteration; as, the *erasure* of a word. **2.** Anything erased or rubbed out, or the place from which it was erased; as, there were many *erasures* on the copy. **3.** [Rare.] The act of razing or destroying utterly; as, the *erasure* of a city.

E-rath′, 1 ī-rath′; 2 ē-rāth′, *n.* A county in N. E. central Texas; 1,110 sq. m.; county-seat, Stephenville.

Er′a-to, 1 er′a-to; 2 ĕr′a-to, *n.* [Gr.] *Class. Myth.* The Muse of erotic and lyric poetry. See MUSE.— **Er′a-tiv(e**[S], *a.*

Er″a-tos′the-nes, 1 er″a-tos′thı-nīz; 2 ĕr″a-tŏs′the-nēş, *n.* A Greek astronomer, geometrician, geographer, grammarian, philosopher, and poet (276–195 B. C.); born at Cyrene. He measured the obliquity of the ecliptic and dimensions of the earth.

E-rau′so, 1 dē-rau′so; 2 de-rou′so, **Catalina d′** (1592–1632?). A Spanish heroine called *La Monja Alferez* ("the Ensign Nun"); reared in a convent; disguised as a man, became a soldier in South America. Her life is the basis of De Quincey's *Spanish Nun*.

Erb′-Char″cot′s′ dis-ease′. Spasmodic locomotor ataxia, attended with slowly increasing paresis and paralysis, with much increased reflex irritability, due to lesions of conducting tracts.

erbe†, *n.* Same as HERB.

Erb′-Gold′flam′s dis-ease′. A disease affecting the nervous system and muscles, characterized by progressive muscular weakening after slight effort, without discoverable lesion.

er′bi-a, 1 ūr′bı-ə; 2 ẽr′bi-a, *n.* *Chem.* The oxid of erbium (Er_2O_3), a pale rose-colored powder. [< ERBIUM, < *Ytterby*, Sweden.]

er′bin, 1 er′bın; 2 ĕr′bin, *n.* Native oxid of erbium. [F. *Med. Dict.*] **er′bine**‡.

er′bi-um, 1 ūr′bı-um; 2 ẽr′bi-ŭm, *n.* A rare unisolated element known only by its compounds. See ELEMENT.

Erb's dis-ease′. Bulbar paralysis.

er″che-de′ken†, *n.* Archdeacon.

Er′cil-doune, 1 ūr′sıl-dūn; 2 ẽr′çil-dun, *n.* See THOMAS THE RHYMER.

Er-cil′la y Zu′ñi-ga, 1 er-thīl′ya ī thū′nyı-ga; 2 ĕr-thĭl′yä ī thu′nyi-gä, **Don Alfonso de** (⁸/₇1533–¹¹/₂₉1594). A Spanish epic poet who served in an expedition against the Araucanians in Chile; *Araucana*.

Erck″mann′, 1 erk″mān′; 2 ĕrk″män′, **Émile** (⁵/₂₀1822–³/₁₄1899). A French novelist who collaborated with Chatrian.

Er′cles, 1 ūr′klīz; 2 ẽr′clēş, *n.* Hercules: a Shakespearian corruption.

Er′co-le, 1 er′ko-lē; 2 ĕr′co-le, *n.* [It.] Hercules.

erd, 1 ūrd; 2 ẽrd, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Earth.— **erd′-shrew″,** *n.* [Scot.] The shrew-mouse.

Er'ding-ton, 1 ûr'dĭŋ-tŏn; 2 ər'dĭŋ-tŏn, *n.* A district of Birmingham, Warwickshire, England.

ere'mano-ite, 1 ĕr'ĭ'măn-aĭt; 2 ĕr'ĭ'măn-īt, *n. Mineral.* A dark-brown aluminum-iron-manganese silicate that is found massive, containing cerium and yttrium oxids. [< Otto *Erdmann*, German chemist.]

ere, 1 âr; 2 ĕr, *adv.* [Scot. or Obs.] Early; previously.

ere, 1 âr; 2 ĕr (xiii), *prep. & conj.* Earlier or sooner than; before; rather than.

She will die, *ere* she made her love known.
Shakespeare *Much Ado About Nothing* act ii, sc. 3.

[< AS. *ær*, contr. of *æror*, compar. of *ær*, before.]

— **ere long,** soon.— **ere now,** by or before this time.— **ere that,** ere.— **or ere,** ere.

e-rear'i, *n.* To raise up. [eve of a festival

er'eb, 1 er'ĕb; 2 ĕr'ĕb. *n.* [Heb.] Evening; especially, the

Er'e-bus, 1 er'ĭ-bŭs; 2 ĕr'ĕ-bŭs, *n.* [L.] *Class. Myth.* 1. A place of utter darkness between the earth and Hades; the abode of the subterranean powers; sometimes, Hades, or the realm of the dead. 2. The son of Chaos, and the father, by his sister, Night, of *Æther* and Hemera. 3. A volcano in South Victoria Land, antarctic regions; 12,367 ft. **Er'e-bos‡** [Gr.].

Er'ech, 1 rek *or* er'ĕk; 2 ĕ'rĕk *or* ĕr'ĕc, *n. Bib. Gen.* x, 10.

Er'ech-the'um, 1 er'ĕk-thē'ŭm; 2 ĕr'ĕc-thē'ŭm, *n. Gr. Arch.* The temple of Athena Pollas on the Acropolis of Athens, north of the Parthenon, and near the northern wall: an oblong Ionic structure with wings and porches; now a ruin. [< Gr. *Erechtheus*, an Attic hero.] **Er"ec-the'um‡.**

E-rech'theus, 1 e-rĕk'thūs; 2 e-rĕc'thŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* 1. E. I., son of Hephæstus and Athîa, brought up by Athena; king of Athens; worshiped as a god. He was the benefactor of the Athenians, having invented the four-wheeled chariot, instituted the Panathenæa, built the Erechtheum, and to save Athens from the Eleusinian sacrificed one of his daughters. 2. E. II., king of Athens; grandson of preceding; father of Cecrops, Procris, and Creusa.

Er"ech-tī'tes, 1 er"ĕk-tī'tēz; 2 ĕr"ĕc-tī'tēz, *n. Bot.* A genus of erect coarse annual plants of the aster family, natives of Australasia and America, having alternate simple leaves, and discoid heads of white flowers. A characteristic is a copious pappus of fine hairs. *E. hieracifolia* is the fireweed, or pilewort. [< Gr. *erechthitês*, < *erechthô*, rend.]

e-rect', 1 i-rekt'; 2 e-rĕct', *a.* & *v. t.* & *i.* (1) To rear or set up, as a building; build. (2) To assemble the parts of and set in place for use; as, to *erect* a printing-press or a lathe. Hence (3), to construct or establish; found; form; as, to *erect* a commonwealth, or a theory.

Inasmuch as it is an undoubted building, erected in a time when astronomy was astrology, it was *erected* for astrological purposes. R. A. Proctor *Great Pyramid* ch. 3, p. 102. [c. a w. 1693.]

2. To set up in an upright or perpendicular position; lift up; as, to *erect* a flagpole; to *erect* the ears. 3. To raise to higher or a designated position; give prominence to; elevate; exalt. 4. To raise or distend and stiffen, as an erectile organ. 5. To draw, construct, or plan (a figure, as a geometrical figure or architectural design; as, to *erect* a perpendicular or a circle. 6. *Optics.* To cause (an inverted image) to become erect. 7. *Biol.* To raise to higher grade of classification; as, to *erect* a family into an order. 8. *Scots Law.* To elevate to temporal power by removing from ecclesiastical control, as to change from a benefice to a seigniority. 9. [Rare.] To cheer, as drooping spirits. 10†. To propound, as a proposition. 11†. To elevate; lift, as the arm or the mind.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To take an upright position; rise upright. [< L. *erectus*; see ERECT, *a.*] Syn.: see CONSTRUCT; RAISE.

— **e-rect'ing-shop',** *n.* That department of a machine shop in which the various parts of machines are assembled and adjusted to each other.— **e-rect'a-bl(e)',** *a.*— **e-rect'er,** *n.* One who or that which erects.

e-rect', *a.* 1. Upright in position, form, or person; standing up straight; firmly uplifted; not inclined in any direction; vertical; as, an *erect* figure. Specif.: (1) *Bot.* Perpendicular; upright; not inclined from an axis or trunk. (2) *Her.* Upright in position, as the raised wings of a bird; raised vertically. 2. Directed upward; uplifted, as the face toward heaven, as in the opposite depression or dismay; firm of spirit; unabashed; unquailing.

It is hard to ask alms and retain an *erect* mind.
Channing *Works, Ministry for the Poor* p. 75. [a. u. a. 1833.]

4. Attentive; alert. 5. Having the natural position: as distinguished from the inverted optical image. [< L. *erectus*, pp. of *erigo*, set up, < *e*, out, + *rego*, lead straight.]— **erect direct,** vertically facing a cardinal point; as, an *erect direct* dial.— **erect with,** in an erect position with the person erect; as, to walk *erectly*.— **e-rect'ness,** *n.* The character or state of being erect; uprightness of form.

e-rect'ile, 1 i-rek'tĭl; 2 e-rĕc'tĭl, *a.* Susceptible of erection.

e-rect'ile,] tion, or erectable; as, *erectile* feathers.

— **erectile tissue,** highly vascular tissue capable of being distended and made rigid by accession of blood.— **e'rec-til'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being erectile.

e-rec'tion, 1 i-rek'shən; 2 e-rĕc'shŏn, *n.* 1. The act or process of building or constructing, as a house or other structure; hence, formation or establishment.

In America's most distinctive institutions the process of *erection*. Elihu Burritt *Ten-Minute Talks, Cheshire Cheese* p. 82. [c. a s. 1874.]

2. A raising to and fixing in an upright position; a setting up; as, the *erection* of a column, or of a flagstaff. 3. The state of being erected, exalted, or lifted up; exaltation of the sight or feeling. That which is erected, as a wall; a building; a building of any kind. 5. *Physiol.* The raising up or stiffening of a part which consists of erectile tissue; also, the state of being so raised and stiffened. 6. The raising or uplifting of a thing or person to a position or rank; as, the *erection* of a Territory into a State. 7. *Scots Law.* The establishment of a seigniority, as through the secularization of a benefice; also, the seigniority or lordship itself. 8. *Astrol.* The act of forming a horoscope). 9†. Elevation or excitation of feeling. [< L. *erectio (n-)*, < *erectus*; see ERECT, *a.*]

e-rec'tive,] i-rek'tĭv; 2 e-rĕc'tĭv, *a.* Tending to erect; **e-rec'tĭv‡,** [serving to build or raise up.

e-rec'to-pa'tent,] i-rek'to-pē'tənt; 2 e-rĕc'to-pā'tĕnt, *a.* 1. *Bot.* Spreading erectly. 2. *Entom.* Having the fore wings erect while the hind wings lie horizontal, as in the hesperid butterflies when in repose. [< L. *erectus* (see ERECT, *a.*) + *patent(-s)*; see PATENT.]

e-rec'tor, 1 i-rek'tər; 2 e-rĕc'tŏr, *n.* [-TORS or E-REC-TO'RES, 1 -tō'rĭz; 2 -tō'rēz, *pl.*] 1. One who erects; a builder, constructor, or founder; as, the *erector* of a cathedral; an *erector* of a kingdom. 2. That which erects or raises; specif., in anatomy, a muscle that erects a part or keeps it erect; as, the *erector spinæ*, that raises the spine erect. A large and powerful group of muscles, including the *iliocostalis*, the *longissimus dorsi*, and the *spinalis dorsi*, that lie upon each side of the spinal column and rise from the region of the sacrum and iliac crest.

3. *Physics.* An attachment to an optical instrument for making the image erect instead of inverted. **e-rect'ing-glass'‡,** [< L. *erectus*; see ERECT, *a.*]

Er"e-glee', 1 er'ə-glī'; 2 ĕr'ĕ-glē', *n.* A town on the Black Sea, Asia Minor; scene of Xenophon's embarkation with 10,000 Greeks. **Er"e-gli'‡; Er"e-gri'‡; Er"e-li.'‡.**

ere'long', 1 âr lôŋ'; 2 ĕr'lŏng', *adv.* Ere long; before much time has passed.

Be as thou wouldst be in thine own clear sight,
And so thou shalt be in the world's *erelong*.
Lowell *Sonnets* xi.

er"e-ma-cau'sis, 1 er'ĭ-mə-kô'sĭs; 2 ĕr'ĕ-mə-cə'sĭs, *n. Chem.* The process of gradual decay by oxidation in animal or vegetable matter when in contact with air and moisture. **er"e-mo-cau'sist.**

Moisture and heat are the very elements of *eremacausis* or vegetable decomposition. *New York Independent* Oct. 16, 1891, p. 7.

[< Gr. *erema*, slowly, + *kausis*, burning, < *kaiô*, burn.]

e're'mi-an, 1 i-rī'mĭ-ən; 2 e-rē'mĭ-ăn, *a. Zoögeog.* Of or pertaining to a desert; specif., [E-], designating the southern portion of the Palæarctic region, including north Africa, the northern part of Arabia, and the desert tracts of Asia, known collectively as the **Eremian subregion.**

e-re'mic, 1 i-rē'mĭk; 2 e-rē'mĭc, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or living in deserts. [< Gr. *erêmos*, solitary, desert.]

er'e-mite, 1 er'ĭ-maĭt; 2 ĕr'ĕ-mīt, *n.* 1. A hermit or anchoret.

It was indeed necessity, that in the third century first drove the Christians to shelter themselves . . . in the solitary deserts, . . . but the humour soon spread, and numbers under the name of hermits, or *eremites*, set up their habitations . . . living in the rocks and hollows of the rocks. Anna L. Barbauld *Works, Monastic Institutions* vol. ii, p. 208 [c. a. 1825.]

2. *Entom.* One of the larger American flower-beetles (*Osmoderma eremicola*) of the family *Scarabæidæ*, deep mahogany-brown in color and lustrous. [< L. *eremita*, < Gr. *erêmitês*, < *erêmos*, lonely.] Syn.: see RECLUSE.— **er'e-mit-age',** *n.* A hermitage.— **er'e-mite-ship,** *n.* The state of being an *eremite*; hermitage; monkery. The eremitic condition; seclusion.


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er"e-mit'ic,] l er'ĭ-mĭt'ĭk, -ĭ-kəl; 2 **er"e-mit'i-cal,**] ĕr'ĕ-mĭt'ĭc, -ĭ-cal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or pertaining to that of the nature of a hermit; living like a hermit; dwelling alone or in desert wilds.

Affecting an *eremitical* life, [Mahomet] used every morning to withdraw himself into a solitary cave. Prideaux *Mahomet* p. 10. [ba. 1808.]

[< LL. *eremiticus*, < *eremita*; see EREMITE.] **er'e-mit"tal‡** [Rare].

e-re'mo-, 1 i-rī'mo-; 2 e-rē'mo-. From Greek *erêmos*, solitary: a combining form.— **e-re'mo-blast,** *n.* A one-celled plant.— **E-re"mo-bry'a,** *n. pl. Bot.* Those ferns whose fronds are produced laterally from the rootstock and terminated with it, as in *Polypodium*. Compare Desmobrya.— **e-re'mo-by'oid,** *a.*— **E-re"mo-cha'ta,** *n. pl. Entom.* A superfamily of orthopterous flesh-eating insects, supposed to include the *Tabanidæ* and their allies.— **e-re"mo-cha'tous,** *a.*— **E-re"mo-me-li'ne,** *n. pl. Ornith.* An African subfamily of long-billed sunbirds.— **e-re"mo-mor'phous,** *a.*— **e-re"mom'e-ia,** *n.* (t. g.)— **er"e-mom'e-line,** *a.* & *n.*

Er'e-mon, 1 er'ĭ-mən: 2 ĕr'ĕ-mŏn, *n.* [Ir.] A son of Miled, legendary ancestor of the Irish Celts. All Irish genealogies go back to Miled and Japhetic Gomer.

e-re"mo-pho'bi-a, 1 i-rī"mo-fō'bĭ-ə; 2 e-rē"mo-fō'bĭ-a, *n. Pathol.* A morbid fear of solitude. Compare AGORAPHOBIA.

er"e-mo-phyl'ax, 1 er"ĭ-mo-fĭl'ăks; 2 ĕr"ĕ-mo-fĭ'ăc, *n.* Any individual of a society of desert plants.

Er"e-mop'ter-is, 1 er'ĭ-mop'tər-ĭs; 2 ĕr'ĕ-mŏp'tĕr-ĭs, *n. Paleon.* A spheno-pterid fossil plant from the Carboniferous, with bipinnate fronds bifurcating in the upper part, the pinnæ with short, flat, often broad, decurrent petioles, the pinnules obovate-lanceolate or cuneiform, rediating, truncate at the top, decurrent with numerous nerves often dichotomizing.

Er"e-mu'rus, 1 er'ĭ-mĭū'rŭs; 2 ĕr'ĕ-mŭ'rŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of tuberous, hardy perennials, natives of Siberia. There are about 18 species, all characterized by naked scapes terminating in long racemes of yellow, white, or reddish flowers; the petals persistent, connivent, or arching. the best-known of the cultivated species, grows from 3 to 9 feet high. [< Eremo- + Gr. *oura*, tail.]

e're'mus, 1 i-rī'mŭs; 2 e-rē'mŭs, *n. Bot.* A ripe carpel separated from the rest. [< Gr. *erêmos*, solitary.]

er'e-nach, 1 er'ĭ-nəx; 2 ĕr'ĕ-năĦ, *n.* An archdeacon of the early Irish Church. [< Ir. *airchinneach*, < LL. *archidiaconus*; see ARCHDEACON.]

ere'now', 1 âr'nou'; 2 ĕr'nŏw', *adv.* Before this time.

He hath done a wild thing *erenow*, this pious Master Dinsedale, in the hot passion of his zeal.
Hawthorne *Scarlet Letter* p. 155. [o. a co.]

Ereost', *n. Myth.* Eros, god of love. Chaucer *C. T.* l. 1,376.

e-rep'sin, 1 i-rep'sĭn; 2 e-rĕp'sĭn, *n. Physiol. Chem.* An enzym active in the digestion of casein, the proteoses, and peptones. [< L. *erĭpio*, snatch away.]

e-rept', 1 i-rept'; 2 e-rĕpt', *n.* [Rare.] To grasp; snatch off or away.

e-rep'tase, 1 i-rep'tās; 2 e-rĕp'tās, *n. Chem.* One of several enzyms of the nature of erepsin.

er"ep-ta'tion, *n.* A snatching forth.

E-resh'-Ki'gal, 1 ē-rəsh'-kī'gəl; 2 ē-rĕsh'-kī'găl, *n.* Wife of Nergal.

e-res'i-dæ, 1 i-res'ĭ-dē; 2 e-rĕs'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of saltigrade spiders with the cephalothorax elevated, two hindmost eyes distant, and tarsi 2- or 3-clawed. **Er'e-sus,** *n.* (t. g.) **Er"e-sol'i-dæ,**— **er'e-sid,** *a.* & *n.*— **er'e-soid,** *a.* & *n.*

e-reth'ic,] [Rare.] Prone to excitement; easily agitated; excitable; as, an *erethic* temperament.

er'e-thism, 1 er'ĭ-thĭzm; 2 ĕr'ĕ-thĭsm, *n. Med.* Abnormal excitability or irritability; morbid increase of organic action. [< Gr. *erethismos*, < *erethizô*, rouse to anger, < *erethô*, provoke.]— **mercurial erethism,** the general constitutional condition produced by mercury acting as a poison.— **er"e-this'mic,** *a. Med.* Pertaining to or causing erethism. **er"e-this'tic; er"e-thĭt'ĭc.— erethismic shock,** a shock producing excitement and prostration.

Er"e-thi'son-ti-dæ, 1 er"ĭ-thĭ'sŏn-tĭ-dē; 2 ĕr"ĕ-thĭ'sŏn-tĭ-dē, *n. pl. Zool.* A family of rodents including the American porcupines. See PORCUPINE. **Er"e-thi'zon,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *erethizein*, pp. of *erethizô*; see ERETHISM.] — **er"e-thi-zon'tid, er"e-thi-zon'toid,** *a.* & *n.*

E. R. et i., *abbr. Eduardus Rex et Imperator* (Edward, King and Emperor: designating Edward VII. of England).

er'et-mol'o-gist, 1 er'ĕt-mol'o-jĭst; 2 ĕr'ĕt-mŏl'o-jĭst, *n.* [Humorous.] A skilled oarsman; professional rower. [< Gr. *eretmos*, oar, + *legô*, speak.]

E-re'tri-an, 1 i-rī'trĭ-ən; 2 e-rē'trĭ-ăn, *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Eretria, in Eubœa, or to the Elian philosophers who removed thither; Eliacic.

ere'while', 1 âr'hwaĭl'; 2 ĕr'hwīl', *a.* [Archaic.] Recent; former; as, an *erewhile* friend.

ere'while', *adv.* [Archaic.] Some time ago; a little while before; heretofore; earlier. **ere'whiles'‡.**

The embattled forests, *erewhile* armed in gold, . . .
Now stood, like some sad beaten host of old.
Tennyson *Princess* st. 4.

erf, 1 ûrf; 2 ĕrf, *n.* [ER'VEN, 1 ûr'vən; 2 ĕr'vĕn, *pl.*] 1. [D.] A village lot; a house-lot or garden-plot, especially one that is inherited. 2†. An inheritance, especially a cattle.— **erf'pacht",** *n.* [D.] *Law.* The process of granting a leasehold in Holland similar to that defined by Roman law. See EMPHYTEUSIS.

Er'furt, 1 er'fûrt; 2 ĕr'fŭrt, *n.* 1. A government in Saxony province, Prussia; 1,363 sq. m. 2. Its capital; noted for its many sieges (1118, 1660, 1759, 1806; had a university, 1378–1816). **Er'furth‡.**

erg, 1 ûrg; 2 ĕrg, *n.* In the C. G. S. system, the unit of work and of energy, being the work done in moving a body one centimeter against the force of one dyne, or the kinetic energy of two grams moving at the rate of one centimeter a second. One foot-pound equals about 13,560,000 ergs. The erg being so small, the joule is used as a practical unit. See JOULE. [< Gr. *ergon*, work.] **er'gal.**

— **erg'met"er,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the efficiency of an electric current in ergs.— **erg'-sten",** *n.* A unit of work equal to 10^{12} (ten thousand million) ergs. An erg-second is about 1⅓ horse-power.

er'gal, 1 ûr'gəl; 2 ĕr'găl, *n. Physics.* The quantity or analytic function that expresses the potential energy of a system and diminishes when work is done by the system. [< Gr. *ergon*, work.]

Er'ga-ne, 1 ûr'gə-nē; 2 ĕr'gă-nē, *n.* The goddess Athena, as patron of the arts, particularly of weaving.

Er'gas-tu'lĭ-dæ, 1 ûr'gə-stū'lĭ-dē; 2 ĕr'gă-stū'lĭ-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of siphonostomatous copepods with a cyclopiform body, contracted abdomen, and long prehensile posterior antennæ: parasitic on fishes. **Er'gas-tu'lus,** *n.* (t. g.)— **er'gas'l-lan,** *n.*— **er-gas'l-lid,** *n.*— **er-gas'l-loid,** *a.*

er-gas'i-o-ma'ni-a, 1 ûr-gas'ĭ-o-mā'nĭ-ə; 2 ĕr-găs'ĭ-o-mā'nĭ-a, *n. Pathol.* A morbid craving, amounting at times to a mania, for work; in the case of surgeons, manifested by an insatiable desire to operate, whether an operation is justifiable or not. [< Gr. *ergasia*, work, + MANIA.]

er-gas"i-o-pho'bi-a, 1 ûr-gas'ĭ-o-fō'bĭ-ə; 2 ĕr-găs'ĭ-o-fō'bĭ-a, *n. Pathol.* An abnormal aversion to work; also, excessive timidity on the part of a surgeon to operate, even when the conditions imperatively call for an operation. Compare ERGASIOMANIA. [*Arch.* A studio; an atelier.

er'gas-te'ri-on, 1 ûr'gas-tē'rĭ-ən; 2 ĕr'găs-tē'rĭ-ŏn, *n. Gr. Ant.* 1. = ERGASTULUM, 2. 2. A place for executing somewhat stable substances whose formation is due to cell-cytoplasmic activity. [< Gr. *ergastêrion*, < *ergon*, work.]

er'gas-tu'lum, 1 ûr'gas-tū'lŭm; 2 ĕr'găs-tū'lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A prison or house of correction.

As workers on farms, they [the slaves] labored not unfrequently under chains, and slept at night in the cells of the *ergastula*, dungeon-like, dark, filthy, and full of disease.
Sidney Davis *Origin of Christianity* lec. v, p. 159. [san. & s.]

er'ga-tan'dro-morph, 1 ûr'gə-tan'dro-mŏrf; 2 ĕr'gă-tăn'dro-mŏrf, *n. Entom.* An ant, possessing certain polymorphic species, which is a male possessing worker characters: opposed to *gynandromorph*. Wheeler. [< Gr. *ergatês*, worker, + *anêr*, male, + *morphê*, form.]— **er'ga-tan'dro-mor'phic,** *a.*— **er'ga-tan'drous‡.**— **er'ga-tan'dro-mor'phism,** *n.* The state in the polymorphism of ants exhibited by ergatoid males: opposed to **er'ga-tan'dry,** *n. Entom.*

er'ga-tan-er, 1 ûr'gə-tan-ər; 2 ĕr'gă-tăn-ĕr, *n.* A form of ant among certain kinds which possesses, besides a worker in having no wings, and in the structure of the antennæ; an ergatoid male.

er'gate, 1 ûr'gāt; 2 ĕr'gāt, *n.* A worker ant. Wheeler.

er'ge-gog'ra, 1 ûr'gə-to-jăn'; 2 ĕr'gă-to-gĭn, *n.* Ergatomorphism in a female ant.— **er'ga-tog'y-nous,** *a.* Having fecund apterous females: said of certain species of ants. **er'ga-to-gyn'ic‡.**

er'ga-told, 1 ûr'gə-told; 2 ĕr'gă-tōld, *a.* 1. Wingless, and resembling a worker in appearance and to some extent in structure: said of a form of male in certain polymorphic ants. 2. Having wingless individuals of either sex; of the nature of a worker: applied to certain species of ants. See WORKER.

er'ga-to-mor'phism, 1 ûr'gə-to-mŏr'fĭzm; 2 ĕr'gă-to-mŏr'fĭsm, *n. Entom.* A condition of winglessness in certain kinds of ants, both male and female, which gives them the aspect of workers.— **er'ga-to-mor'phic,** *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting ergatomorphism.

er'go, 1 ûr'go; 2 ĕr'gō, *adv.* [L.] *Logic.* Hence; therefore; used to introduce the conclusion of a logical syllogism or argument.

All men are likely to be rogues, *ergo*, Dietrich was one.
Kingsley *Roman and Teuton* p. 113. [macm. 1899.]

— **er'go-lism,** *n.* A slavish adherence to the rules of logic.

er'go-gen'e-sis, 1 ûr'gō-jen'ə-sĭs; 2 ĕr'gō-jĕn'ĕ-sĭs, *n. Biol.* Growth-energy of organisms due to mechanical causes resisting the force of inherited or physical agencies.

er'go-gram, 1 ûr'gō-gram; 2 ĕr'gō-grăm, *n. Psychophys.* A record made by an ergograph.

er'go-graph, 1 ûr'gō-graf; 2 ĕr'gō-grăf, *n. Psychophys.* An instrument for recording work done by the muscles. The form invented by Mosso, the work consists in lifting weights attached to the finger by a cord which passes over a pulley, and the work recorded is traced by a writing-point on the smoked surface of a kymograph drum. Various other forms of the ergograph have been used in the study of fatigue and of the changes in nervous energy due to muscular exertion. [< Gr. *ergon*, work, + -GRAPH.]— **er"go-graph'ic,** *a.*

er-gol'o-gy, 1 ûr-gol'o-jĭ; 2 ĕr-gŏl'o-gy, *n.* The physiology of work; the study of the functions of living cells.

er-gom'e-ter, 1 ûr-gom'ə-tər; 2 ĕr-gŏm'ĕ-tĕr, *n.* 1. An instrument or device for measuring work or force developed, as a dynamometer or a steam-engine indicator. 2. An instrument for the measurement of mental exertion or fatigue. Compare ERGOGRAPH. [< Gr. *ergon*, work, + *metron*, measure.]— **er"go-met'ric,** *a.*

er-gon'o-my, 1 ûr-gon'o-mĭ; 2 ĕr-gŏn'o-my, *n. Physiol.* Division of labor: applied by Haeckel to the adaptation of the cells of the body to different functions. [< Gr. *ergon*, work, + *nomos*, distribution.]

er"go-pho'bi-a, 1 ūr"go-fō'bɪ-ə; 2 ẽr"go-fō'bi-a, *n.* A fear or hatred of work; ergasiophobia.

er'go-plasm, 1 ūr'go-plazm; 2 ẽr'go-plăsm, *n.* *Biol.* Same as ARCHOPLASM.

er'go-stat, 1 ūr'go-stat; 2 ẽr'go-stăt, *n.* *Med.* An apparatus for light gymnastics, used in medical treatment.

er'go-ster"in, 1 ūr'go-ster"ɪn; 2 ẽr'go-stĕr"in, *n.* A crystalline compound ($C_{26}H_{40}O$) contained in ergot. [< ERGOT + STEARIN.]

er'got, 1 ūr'gət; 2 ẽr'got, *n.* **1.** The horn-shaped sclerotium of *Claviceps purpurea,* a fungus that sometimes takes the place of the grain in rye and other grasses: much used in medicine to produce womb-contraction in parturition and to check flooding. **2.** *Vet. Surg.* A soft horn-like mass growing from the skin of the fetlock. **3.** *Anat.* The hippocampus minor. [F., also *argot,* spur.] **er'gat†.**— **er'got-ed,** *a.* Ergotized.— **er-got'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from ergot.— **ergotic acid,** a volatile compound said to exist in ergot in combination with bases. — **er'got-in, er'got-ine,** *n.* **1.** An amorphous alkaloid contained in ergot. **2.** An extract of ergot. **er"go-ti'na‡.**



Ergot.
a, a head of rye affected by ergot; *b,* a mass of ergot.

er"go-teur'†, *v.* A wrangler; debater.

er"go-tin'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Same as ERGOTIC. — **ergotinic acid,** a substance of a poisonous nature found in ergot.— **er-got'i-nin, er-got'i-nine,** *n.* A colorless crystalline alkaloid ($C_{35}H_{40}N_4O_6$) contained in ergot; ecbolin. [< ERGOT.]

er'got-ism¹, 1 ūr'gət-izm; 2 ẽr'got-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** A disease or morbid condition produced by excessive doses of ergot; poisoning from ergotized grain. **2.** The formation of ergot in grasses. [< F. *ergotisme,* < *ergot,* ergot.]

er'got-ism², *n.* **1.** Arguing; wrangling. **2.** A logical conclusion or formal reasoning. [< F. *ergotisme,* < *ergoter,* quibble, < L. *ergo,* therefore.] — **er'got-ist†,** *n.* A pedantic logician.

er'got-ize¹, 1 ūr'gət-aiz; 2 ẽr'got-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To change into or affect with ergot; as, *ergotized* rye. **er'got-ise‡.**— **er"got-i-za'tion, er"got-i-sa'tion,** *n.*

er'got-ize², *vi.* To wrangle; argue. **er'got-ise‡.**

er'go-tol, 1 ūr'go-tōl *or* -tel; 2 ẽr'go-tōl *or* -tŏl, *n.* *Pharm.* An ergot preparation two and one-half times as strong as the officinal fluid extract. [< ERGOT + -OL.]

Erh., *abbr.* Erhard.

E'ri, 1 ī'rai; 2 ē'rī, *n.* *Bib.* *Gen.* xlvi, 16.

eri-, *prefix.* Very much. [< Gr. *eri-.*]

e'ri-a, 1 ī'rɪ-ə; 2 ē'ri-a, *n.* [Assam.] **1.** A silkworm (*Attacus ricini*) of Bengal and Assam, that feeds on the castor-oil plant, etc., and forms usually orange-red cocoons. **2.** The silk produced by this worm; castor silk. **e'ri†.**

E'ri-an, 1 ī'rɪ-ən; 2 ē'ri-an, *a.* *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the upper group of the Middle Devonian series of strata as developed in New York State, or to the corresponding geologic age.— **E'ri-an,** *n.* *Geol.* See table under GEOLOGY.

er'ic¹, 1 er'ɪk; 2 ĕr'ic, *n.* **1.** The murderer's blood-fine required by old Irish law to be paid to the family of the murdered.

> Almost every page of the translations contains a reference to the *eric*-fine for homicide.
> H. S. MAINE *Early Hist. Institutions* p. 32. [H. H. & CO. 1888.]

2. [Ir.] Same as EIRIC. [< Ir. *eiric.*] **er'i-ach†; er'ick‡.**

Er'ic², 1 er'ɪk; 2 ĕr'ic, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** Any one of several kings of Denmark and Sweden. **3. E. XIV.** (⁹/₁₃1533–²/₂₆1577), King of Sweden; son of Gustavus Vasa, whom he succeeded in 1560; proposed marriage to Queen Elizabeth of England, and, being refused, wedded the daughter of a corporal; was deposed in 1568, and either died or was killed in prison. **4. E. the Red,** a Scandinavian navigator; settled in Ireland in 982; discoverer and colonizer of Greenland in 983; died about 995. [Scand. ever king.]

E-ri'ca, 1 ɪ-rai'kə; 2 e-rī'ca, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** An immense genus of Old World shrubby plants of the heath family (*Ericaceæ*)— the heaths— with narrow verticillate leaves and flowers with 4-parted calyx and 4-lobed corolla. Several are in common greenhouse cultivation. **2.** [e-] A plant of this genus. [< L. *erice,* < Gr. *erikē,* heath.] — **e-ri'cal, er'i-coid,** *a.*— **Er"i-ca'ce-æ,** *n. pl.* *Bot.* A large family of gamopetalous trees, shrubs, or herbs— the heath family— type of the order *Ericales,* with commonly alternate undivided leaves, clusters of tetramerous or pentamerous flowers, and capsular, baccate, or drupaceous fruit. They are natives of temperate or cold climates.— **er"i-ca'ceous,** *a.*— **er"i-ce'tal,** *a.* — **er'i-cin,** *n.* A dyestuff derived from *Erica vulgaris.*— **er"i-cin'e-ous,** *a.* Ericaceous.— **e-ric'i-nol,** *n.* *Chem.* A volatile oily compound ($C_{20}H_{26}O_2$) formed when ericolin is decomposed with acids.— **e-ric'i-none,** *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline volatile compound ($C_{24}H_{24}O_9$?) obtained on the dry distillation of ericaceous plants.— **e-ric'o-lin, e-ric'o-line,** *n.* *Chem.* A bitter resinous glucosid found in several plants of the heath family.



An Erica.
Fine-leaved heath (*E. cinerea*).

Er"i-ca'les, 1 er"ɪ-kē'līz; 2 ĕr"i-cā'lēs, *n. pl.* *Bot.* **1.** A former plant alliance consisting mainly of the heaths. **2.** An order of metachlamydeous plants distinguished by regular flowers, stamens usually free from the corolla, and a compound ovary. *Ericaceæ* is the most important family. [< ERICA.]

Er'ich-sen's disease. Railroad-spine.

E-rich'tho, 1 ɪ-rik'tho; 2 e-ric'tho, *n.* **1.** A sibyl or witch named by Ovid. **2.** A witch visited by Pompey as recorded by Lucan.

Er"ich-tho'ni-us, 1 er"ɪk-thō'nɪ-us; 2 ĕr"ic-thō'ni-ŭs, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* An Athenian hero and deity considered by early writers to be the same as Erechtheus I. The protégé of Athena, he, when a child, was placed by her in a chest which was consigned to the three daughters of Cecrops, with prohibition against opening it. Two of them, disregarding the command, discovered a snake within and were driven to madness and suicide.

e-rich'thus, 1 ɪ-rik'thus; 2 e-ric'thŭs, *n.* [-THI, 1 -thai; 2 -thī, *pl.*] *Crust.* A larval stage of a stomatopod, as a mantis-shrimp or squillid, in which the number of adult segments and limbs is attained. [< Gr. *ēri,* early, + *ichthys,* fish.] — **e-rich'thoid,** *a.*

e-ric'i-us, 1 ɪ-ris'ɪ-us; 2 e-riç'i-ŭs, *n.* *Bib.* A hedgehog. *Isa.* xvi, 23 (Douai version). [L., < *er,* hedgehog.]

er'i-co-phyte, 1 er'ɪ-ko-fait; 2 ĕr'i-co-fȳt, *n.* A plant growing on a heath or moor: usually some species of *Erica.*

Er'ic-son, Leif, 1 er'ɪk-sən; 2 ĕr'ic-son, *n.* A Norse adventurer, son of Eric the Red, who, according to the Icelandic Sagas, sailed from Greenland with a small company about 1000 A. D. in quest of land to the West, and discovered and landed upon a coast variously identified as that of Labrador, Newfoundland, or New England, called by him Vinland, from the vines he found growing upon it.

Er'ics-son, 1 er'ɪk-sən; 2 ĕr'ic-son, **John** (⁷/₃₁1803–³/₈1889). A Swedish engineer who invented the screw propeller and improved the locomotive. He came to the United States in 1840; built the "Monitor" ironclad. His work revolutionized navigation. He died in New York city and was buried in Stockholm, Sweden.

E-rid'a-nus, 1 ɪ-rid'ə-nus; 2 e-rĭd'a-nŭs, *n.* A southern constellation. See CONSTELLATION. [L., < Gr. *Eridanos,* mythical name of a river.]

E'rie, 1 ī'rɪ; 2 ē'ri, *n.* **1.** A lake between Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York, on the south, and Ontario province, Canada, on the north; length, 240 m.; width, 58 m.; area, 9,960 sq. m.; it discharges into Lake Ontario by the Niagara river. The battle of Lake Erie (Sept. 10, 1813), a decisive naval action in the War of 1812 in which the American fleet under Commodore Perry defeated the British fleet under Commodore Barclay, took place in Put-in Bay, near the western end of the lake. **2.** A county in western New York; 1,040 sq. m.; county-seat, Buffalo. **3.** A county in northern Ohio; 312 sq. m.; county-seat, Sandusky. **4.** A county in northwestern Pennsylvania; 782 sq. m. **5.** Its county-seat. **6.** A city in Neosho county, Kan. **7.** A member of a tribe of North-American Indians, a branch of the Iroquois nation, living on the southern and eastern shores of Lake Erie. Having lost their tribal identity, after 1656 they united with the Senecas. See AMERICAN.

E'rie ca-nal'. The largest canal in the United States, extending 326 miles from Buffalo to Albany; begun in 1817 and completed in 1825. In 1907 the State of New York undertook to render it navigable for vessels of 1,000 to 1,200 tons.

E-rig'e-na, 1 ɪ-rij'ɪ-nə, 2 e-rĭg'e-na, **Johannes Scotus** (833?–886?). An Irish scholastic philosopher; 27 years at the court of Charles the Bald in France; called to Oxford 877; retired to a cloister in Malmesbury.

E-rig'er-on, 1 ɪ-rij'ər-on; 2 e-rĭg'er-ŏn, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of mainly North-American weedy herbs of the aster family, bearing usually solitary heads with numerous narrow violet, purple, or white ray-flowers. [L., < Gr. *ērigerōn,* < *ēri,* early, + *gerōn,* old man.]

er'i-gi-bl(e^P, 1 er'ɪ-jɪ-bl; 2 ĕr'i-ġi-bl, *a.* Capable of erection; as, an *erigible* bristle.

Er"i-glos'sa, 1 er"ɪ-glos'ə; 2 ĕr"i-glŏs'a, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A suborder of lizards with nasal bones partly bounding the nasal apertures, pterygoids in contact with quadrates, and tongue flat: including all but the chameleons. [< ERI- + Gr. *glōssa,* tongue.] — **er"i-glos'sate,** *a. & n.*



Erinys, after Gustave Doré's illustration for Dante's "Inferno."

E'rin, 1 ī'rɪn *or* er'ɪn; 2 ē'rin *or* ĕr'in, *n.* The ancient native, and still poetic, name for Ireland: a corruption of the dative *Eire,* which is the correct Gaelic name.

Er"i-na-ce'i-dæ, 1 er"ɪ-nə-sī'ɪ-dī; 2 ĕr"i-na-çē'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A family of insectivora, especially *Dilambdodonta,* without a cæcum or postorbital processes and with tibiæ and fibulæ ankylosed above: including hedgehogs and gymnures. **Er"i-na'ce-us,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *erinaceus,* hedgehog, < *er,* hedgehog.]— **er"i-na'ce-id,** *n.*— **er"i-na'ce-oid,** *a. & n.*— **Er"i-na"ce-i'næ,** *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of *Erinaceidæ,* especially those with spines and without a tail; hedgehogs.— **er"i-na'ce-ine,** *a. & n.*— **er"i-na'ceous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a hedgehog.

e-rin'e-um, 1 ɪ-rin'ɪ-um; 2 e-rin'e-ŭm, *n.* [-E-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* An abnormal development of the epidermal plant-cells, caused by gall-mites or phytoptids: formerly regarded as fungi. [< Gr. *erineos,* woolly, < *erion,* wool.]

E'rin go bragh', 1 ī'rɪn gō brɑн'; 2 ē'rin gō brăн'. Ireland for ever: ancient battle-cry of the Irish.

er'in-ite, 1 er'ɪn-ait; 2 ĕr'in-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* An emerald-green copper arsenate ($Cu_3As_2O_8.2Cu(OH)_2$) found in crystalline groups that are concentric in structure. [< ERIN.]

E-rin'na, 1 ɪ-rin'ə; 2 e-rĭn'a, *n.* A Greek epic poet; friend of Sappho; born in Rhodes or Telos; flourished about 595 B. C.

er"i-no-cy'ce, 1 er"ɪ-no-sai'sī; 2 ĕr"i-no-çȳ'-çē, *n.* *Hort.* A variety of the wild fig. [< Gr. *erinos,* wild fig-tree, + *sykē,* fig-tree.]

er'i-nose, 1 er'ɪ-nōs; 2 ĕr'i-nōs, *n.* Erineum of grape-vine leaves, caused by a gall-mite (*Phytoptus vitis*). [< ERIO- + Gr. *nosos,* disease.]

E-rin'ys, 1 ɪ-rin'ɪs *or* ɪ-rai'nɪs; 2 ĕ-rĭn'ys *or* e-rī'nys, *n.* [-Y-ES, 1 -ɪ-īz; 2 -y-ēs, *pl.*] *Gr. Myth.* Any one of the three Eumenides or avenging deities: later identified with the Furies. See illus. above. [L., < Gr. *Erinys,* Fury.] **E-rin'ny-es‡; E-rin'nys‡.**

e'ri-o-, 1 er'ɪ-o-; 2 ĕr'i-o-. From Greek *erion,* wool: a combining form.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Er"i-o-bot'ry-a, 1 er"ɪ-o-bŏt'rɪ-ə; 2 ĕr"i-o-bŏt'ry-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of molaceous shrubs or small trees, natives of eastern Asia. They are cultivated for their glossy evergreen leaves and large, white, fragrant flowers borne in woolly clusters. *E. japonica,* erroneously called *Japan plum* or *medlar,* is the loquat, a conservatory favorite in the northern United States and in Europe. [< ERIO- + Gr. *botrys,* bunch of grapes.]

Er"i-o-cau-la'ce-æ, 1 er"ɪ-o-ke-lē'sɪ-ī; 2 ĕr"i-o-ca-lā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of aquatic or paludose monocotyledonous herbs— the pipewort family— with fibrous roots, a cluster of spongy, grass-like leaves, and a naked scape bearing a densely flowered head of minute flowers. It embraces 6 genera and about 340 species. **Er"i-o-cau'lon,** *n.* (t. g.) [< ERIO- + Gr. *kaulos,* stalk.] **Er"i-o-cau'le-æ‡; Er"i-o-cau-lon-a'ce-æ‡.**— **er"i-o-cau-la'ceous,** *a.*

E'ri-och, 1 ī'rɪ-ek; 2 ē'ri-ŏc, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

er"i-o-co'me, *n.* [-CO'MI, *pl.*] In the division of mankind, one of the eriocomi, or fleecy-haired, who, according to Friedrich Müller's classification, constitute a subdivision of the Ulotrichi. See HAIR.— **er"i-o-cy'a-nin, er"i-o-cy'a-nine,** *n.* *Chem.* An acid coal-tar derivative of triphenylmethane carbinol, imparting to wool a bright-blue color.

Er"i-o-den'dron, 1 er"ɪ-o-den'drən; 2 ĕr"i-o-dĕn'dron, *n.* *Bot.* Same as CEIBA.

Er"i-o-dic'ty-on, 1 er"ɪ-o-dik'tɪ-on; 2 ĕr"i-o-dic'ty-ŏn, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A genus of hydrophyllaceous shrubs, natives of the southwestern United States, having lance-shaped leaves, the under surface tomentose with reticulated dark veins, and bearing pale blue bell-shaped cymose flowers. *E. californicum* is the yerba santa, or mountain balm. **2.** [e-] Any plant of this genus.— **er"i-o-glau'cin, er"i-o-glau'cine,** *n.* *Chem.* An acid coal-tar dye related to triphenylmethane, imparting to wool and silk fibers greenish-blue shades.— **Er"i-og'o-num,** *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of North-American herbs or undershrubs of the family *Polygonaceæ,* with radical, alternate, or whorled leaves and small clustered flowers. Nearly all the species known are found in western North America.— **er"i-om'e-ter,** *n.* *Optics.* An apparatus for measuring small diameters, such as those of textile fibers, by observing the diameter of certain colored rings, which they produce by diffraction when viewed through the apparatus. — **er"i-o-met'ric,** *a.*— **er'i-on-ite,** *n.* *Mineral.* A pearly-white hydrated aluminum sodium-potassium and calcium silicate ($H_2Ca(Na_2.K_2)Al_2(SiO_3)_6.5H_2O$), that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system.

Er"i-oph'o-rum, 1 er"ɪ-of'o-rum; 2 ĕr"i-ŏf'o-rŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of plants of the family *Cyperaceæ*; the cotton-grasses. They are marsh-sedges, perennials, with erect culms, linear leaves, and terminal spikelets, and perfect flowers. White or brown bristles compose the perianth. There are 10 species, natives of the northern hemisphere. [< *eriophoros,* < *erion,* wool, + *pherō,* bear.] — **er"i-oph'o-rous,** *a.*

Er"i-o-phy'i-dæ, 1 er"ɪ-o-fai'ɪ-dī; 2 ĕr"i-o-fȳ'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Zool.* The family of gall-mites. **Er"i-o-phy'es,** *n.* (t. g.) [< ERIO- + Gr. *phyō,* grow.]

Er"i-phy'le, 1 er"ɪ-fai'lī; 2 ĕr"i-fȳ'lē, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Talaus and Lysimache and wife of Amphiaraus. When her husband secreted himself, that he might not go to the Theban war, in which he was doomed to perish, Eriphyle betrayed him to Polynices, who rewarded her with the golden necklace of Harmonia (Hermione). Amphiaraus perished in the war, and, in fulfilment of a promise to avenge him, Alcmæon, her son, assassinated Eriphyle.

er"i-o-phyl'lous, *a.* Having leaves with a woolly or downy or cottony pubescence.

E'ris, 1 ī'rɪs *or* er'ɪs; 2 ē'ris *or* ĕr'is, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Nyx; sister of Ares, and goddess of discord.

Er'is-kay, 1 er'ɪs-kē; 2 ĕr'is-kā, *n.* One of the Hebrides, Scotland, south of South Uist islet; length, 2 m.; landing-place of Prince Charles Edward Stuart, July 25, 1745.

E-ris"ma-tu-ri'næ, 1 ɪ-ris"mə-tiu-rai'nī; 2 e-ris"ma-tū-rī'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of anatoid birds; ruddy ducks. **E-ris"ma-tu'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *ereisma,* prop (< *ereidō,* prop), + *oura,* tail.] — **e-ris"ma-tu'rine,** *a. & n.*

e-ris'ta-lis, 1 ɪ-ris'tə-lis; 2 e-rĭs'ta-lĭs, *n.* A syrphid fly (genus *Eristalis*) with rat-tail larvæ; a drone-fly.

e-ris'tic, 1 ɪ-ris'tɪk; 2 e-rĭs'tic, *a.* **1.** Relating to or of the nature of controversy. **2.** Prone to dispute; given to arguing. [< Gr. *eristikos,* < *eris,* strife.] **e-ris'ti-cal†.**

e-ris'tic, *n.* **1.** A disputatious person; one addicted to controversy. **2.** A captious style of argument, especially that practised by the Megarean philosophers.

> That is called '*eristic,*' which sprang out of the conflicts of the earliest schools of Greek Philosophy.
> CAIRD *Kant* vol. i, p. 371. [MACM. 1889.]

E'rites, 1 ī'raits; 2 ē'rīts, *n. pl.* *Bib.* *Num.* xxvi, 16.

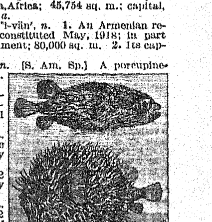
E'rith, 1 ī'rɪth *or* er'ɪth; 2 ē'rith *or* ĕr'ith, *n.* A town and summer resort on the Thames, Kent, England. In its church Hubert de Burgh met the barons after the sealing and delivery of Magna Carta, June 19, 1215.

E-rith'a-cus, 1 ɪ-rith'ə-kus; 2 e-rĭth'a-cŭs, *n.* *Ornith.* A genus of small European singing birds of the subfamily *Turdinæ,* represented by the robin redbreast (*E. rubecula*).

E"ri-tre'a, 1 ē"rɪ-trē'ɑ; 2 e"rī-tre'ä, *n.* An Italian colony in the N. and E. of Abyssinia, Africa; 45,754 sq. m.; capital, Massowah.— **Er"i-tre'an,** *a.*

Er"i-van', 1 er"ɪ-vɑn'; 2 ĕr"i-vän', *n.* **1.** An Armenian republic in Transcaucasia; constituted May, 1918; in part formerly a Russian government; 80,000 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a fortified town.

e-ri'zo, 1 ē-rī'zo; 2 e-rī'zo, *n.* [S. Am. Sp.] A porcupine-fish, as *Diodon hystrix.* Compare URCHIN.



Erizo (Porcupine-fish).
1. Normal form. 2. Form assumed when alarmed or irritated. The ability to change its size and to erect its many spines suddenly forms an effective means for protection from attack.

Er"lach', 1 der"lɑk', 2 dĕr"läc', **Jean Louis d'** (1595–¹/₂₆1650). A Swiss general and French field-marshal.

er'lan, 1 ūr'lan; 2 ẽr'lăn, *n.* *Petrol.* A metamorphic schist composed essentially of augite.

Er'lang-en, 1 er'lɑŋ-en; 2 ĕr'läng-ĕn, *n.* A university town in Bavaria.

Er'lau, 1 er'lau; 2 ĕr'lou, *n.* [Hung. **E-ger',** 1 ē-ger'; 2 e-gĕr'.] A town, capital of Heves county, Hungary.

erl'-king", 1 ūrl'-kiŋ"; 2 ẽrl'-king", *n.* In Teutonic folk-lore, a malicious giant or power dwelling in the forest, and especially spiteful to children: the subject of a ballad by Goethe.

> On he sped through the darkness as though he were followed
> Fast, fast by the *Erl king!*
> OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. i, can. 6, st. 3.

[After G. *erlkönig,* after Dan. *elverkonge,* elf-king.]

Er"lon', 1 der"lōn'; 2 dĕr"lōn', **Count d'.** See DROUET, 2.

erm., *abbr.* Ermine.

Er'man, 1 er'mɑn, 2 ĕr'män, **Georg Adolf** (⁵/₁₂1806–⁷/₁₂1877). A German physicist and traveler who made observations on terrestrial magnetism.

Er-man'a-ric, 1 er-man'ə-rik; 2 ĕr-măn'a-ric, *n.* *Teut. Myth.* A Germanic king who figures in many legends; supposed to have been a contemporary of Theodoric.

erme†, *v.* To grieve.— **erme'ful†,** *a.* Yearnful.

er'me-lin, 1 ūr'mɪ-lin; 2 ẽr'me-lĭn, *n.* [Archaic.] Ermine.

er'min, 1 er'min; 2 ĕr'min, *n.* [F.] An import-duty in the Levant.

er'mine, } 1 ūr'min; 2 ẽr'min, *vt.* [ER'MINED; ER'MIN-ING.]
er'min^s, } **1.** To cover, clothe, or ornament with or as with ermine. **2.** Hence, to advance to the place of a judge or a peer.— **er'mined,** *a.*

er'mine, } *n.* **1.** A weasel-like carnivore, the stoat (*Pu-*
er'min^s, } *torius erminea*), especially in its winter dress, which is white with a black tail-tip. See illus. on next page.

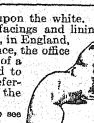
> The *ermine* . . . would rather be caught than be bedraggled in the mire.
> S. S. COX *Three Decades* p. 659. [J. R. 1885.]

2. The fur of the ermine, especially as prepared for ornamental purposes by having the black tail-tips

attached at regular intervals upon the white. This fur is used in Europe for the facings and linings of certain robes of office, especially, in England, for judges on the bench. 3. Hence, the office or dignity, or the official robe, of a judge; also, the purity supposed to pertain to the judicial office (referring to the supposed aversion of the creature to defilement).

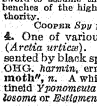
It was even no uncommon sight to see a veteran warrior laying unction aside the sword to assume the *ermine* on the benches of the highest judicial authority.

Cooper *Spy* p. 26. [a. 1884.]



Ermine.

4. One of various arctiid moths, as the water-ermine (*Arctia urticæ*). **5.** *Her.* One of the eight furs: represented by black spots on a white field. See FUR. [OF., < OHG. *harmin*, ermine-fur, < *harmo*, ermine.] — **er'mine moth'**, *n.* A white moth marked with black spots, as the tineid *Yponomeuta padella*. The **false ermine-moth** (*Spilosoma* or *Estigmene acræa*) is an American arctiid moth with



Ermine-moth. 1/1



False Ermine-moth. 1/1

black-specked wings, and feeds on saline plants.— **French e.**, a furrier's term for selected skins of French rabbit. — **er'mi-né'**, *a. Her.* Made up of four ermine spots, as a cross. — **er'mi-nées**, *a. pl.*

er'mines, 1 ûr'minz; 2 ẽr'mins, *n. Her.* A fur represented by white spots on a black field: the reverse of *ermine*.

Er-mi'ni, 1 er-mi'ni; 2 ẽr-mi'ni, *n.* In Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*, the heroine, who goes in armor with Tancred to Jerusalem.

er'min-ites, 1 ûr'min-aits; 2 ẽr'min-its, *n. Her.* A heraldic fur resembling ermine, with the addition of a red hair on each side of the spots.

er'mi-nois, 1 ûr'mi-nois; 2 ẽr'mi-nōis, *n.* [F.] *Her.* A fur represented by a gold field with black spots.

er'mi†, *n.* A hermit. **er'mite‡**.

Er-mi'ta, 1 er-mi'ta; 2 ẽr-mi'ta, *n.* A district in the city of Manila, Luzon, P. I.

ern, erne, 1 ûrn; 2 ẽrn, *n.* An eagle; earn.

Upon her eyry nods the *erne*.
Scott *Lady of the Lake* can. 6, st. 15.

[< AS. *earn*; cp. Goth. *ara*, eagle; Gr. *ornis*, bird.] — **ern'bleat'er**, *n.* The snipe.

Ern., *abbr.* Ernest; Ernst.

Er-na'ni, 1 er-nā'ni; 2 ẽr-nā'ni, *n.* See HERNANI.

ernd, *pp.* Earned. PHIL. SOC.

Erne, 1 ûrn; 2 ẽrn, *n.* **1.** Two lakes (Upper and Lower E.) in Fermanagh county, Ireland: 40 m. long, with channels extending 10 m. 2. A river in the southwestern part of Ulster province, Ireland; length, 72 m. to Donegal Bay.

Er'née', 1 er'nē'; 2 ẽr'ne', *n.* A town in Mayenne department, France.

Er'nest, 1 ûr'nest; 2 ẽr'nest, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. G. Sw. Ernst. 2. Ernst, D. Ernst, D. **Er-nes'tus**, 1 er-nes'tus; 2 ẽr-nēs'tus; F. **Er'nest'**, 1 er'nest', 2 ẽr'nēst'; It. Pg. Sp. **Er-nes'to**, 1 er-nes'to, 2 ẽr-nēs'to; L. **Er-nes'tus**, 1 ûr-nes'tus, 2 ẽr-nēs'tus. 2. "The Pious" (8/11601–7/11670), Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; founded house of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; defeated Pappenheim at Lützen. [Teut., eaglestone.]

Er'nest An-gus'tus, 1 ûr'nest an-gus'tus; 2 ẽr'nest an-gŭs'tus, *n.* The first elector of Hanover; father of George I. of England. 2. 10/11771–11/11851), first king of Hanover after its union with England.

Er-nes'ti, 1 er-nes'ti; 2 ẽr-nēs'ti, **Johann August** (8/11 1707–5/11781). A German scholar and rationalist Biblical critic; advocated the same methods of investigation and analysis of the Scriptures as are applied to the classics.

Er'nes-tine, 1 ûr'nes-tin; 2 ẽr'nēs-tīn, *n.* A feminine personal name.

ern'ings, *n. pl.* Same as EARNINGS.

Er'no-gram'mous, 1 ûr'no-gram'us; 2 ẽr'no-grăm'us, *n. Ich.* A Japanese genus of bleunies, showing ramose markings on the sides. [Gr. *ernos*, a young shoot, + *gramma*, line.]

Ernst, 1 ernst; 2 ẽrnst, **Heinrich Wilhelm** (4/11814–8/11 1865). A German violinist and composer.

e-rode', 1 ē-rōd'; 2 ē-rōd', *v.* [E-RODE'DP; E-RODE'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To gnaw out; eat or wear away: to, eat into by corrosion; corrode; canker: often used figuratively. 2. *Geol.* To wear away, as by various agencies.

The furrowed sides of the volcanoes, which are deeply *eroded* by the floods that attend the greater eruptions.
N. S. SHALER *Aspects of Earth, Volcanoes* p. 65. [a. 1890.]

II. *i.* **1.** To produce erosion. **2.** To become eroded or worn away. [< L. *erodo*, < *e*, off, + *rodo*, gnaw.]

e-rod'ed, 1 ē-rōd'ed; 2 ē-rōd'ĕd, *pa.* Appearing as if eaten or gnawed away; especially, having the margin jagged or irregularly toothed, as a leaf or an insect's wing.

e-ro'dent, 1 ē-rō'dent; 2 ē-rō'dĕnt, *a.* Causing erosion; caustic: said of certain drugs. **II.** *n.* A remedial agent that eats away morbid growths; a caustic.

e-rod'i-bl(e), 1 ē-rōd'i-bl; 2 ē-rōd'i-bl, *a. Geol.* Capable of being eroded; as, easily *erodible* limestones.

E-ro'dì-um, 1 ē-rō'di-um; 2 ē-rō'dĭ-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of herbs of the geranium family (*Geraniaceæ*), containing about 50 species, widely distributed in the temperate regions of both hemispheres. See ALFILERILLA; HERON'S-BILL; STORKSBILL. [< Gr. *erōdios*, heron.]

er'o-gen'ics, 1 er'o-jen'iks; 2 ẽr'o-jĕn'ĭks, *n. pl.* The science of mating the sexes. Compare EUGENICS.

e-rog'e-nous, 1 ī-roj'i-nus; 2 ē-rŏj'ē-nŭs, *a.* Producing erotic feeling; exciting sexual desire. [< Gr. *erōs* (see EROS) + -*genēs*.] — **er'o-gen'ist**.

Er'ol'es, 1 ĕr'ō'lēz; 2 ẽr'ō'lēz', **Baron de** (1785–3/21825). A Spanish general; fought the French as a guerrilla in the time of Napoleon; a member of the Royalist party in Spain.

Er'os, 1 ĭ'ros; 2 ē'rŏs, *n.* [E-ROS'TRUM, 1 ĭ-ros'trum; 2 ē-rŏs'trŭm, *pl.*] *Gr. Myth.* **1.** The god of love, represented in Roman mythology by Amor or Cupid. See illus. at CUPID. **2.** An asteroid of the sixth magnitude discovered on Aug. 13, 1898, at Urania Observatory, Berlin, Germany, by G.Witt. This asteroid was formerly known as DQ. It approaches, at perihelion, nearer the sun than Mars, and passes nearer the earth (14,000,000 miles) than any other member of the solar system except the moon; thus it affords an excellent means for determining the parallax of the sun.

3. In Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*, a friend of Antony. [L., < Gr. *Erōs*, personification of *erōs*, love, < *erāō*, love.]

e-rose', 1 ē-rōs'; 2 ē-rōs', *a.* Appearing as if gnawed, as an irregularly toothed margin of a leaf; eroded. [< L. *erosus*; see EROSION.] — **e-rose'ly**, *adv.*— **e-rose'ness**, *n.*

e-ro'sion, 1 ī-rō'zhon; 2 ē-rō'zhŏn, *n.* **1.** The act or process of eroding, or the state of being eroded. 2. Specif.: (1) *Med.* The eating away of substance by corrosive agents or by ulceration; as, scorbutic *erosion*. (2) *Geol.* The wearing away of rocks, chiefly by running water, but also by shore-waves, glaciers, and winds. The processes of erosion are *corrasion*, *weathering*, and *transportation*. See illus. below.

A queer *erosion* cut through the Straits of Mackinac, and chiseled down the steep sides of the monumental islands in the Straits. WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* p. 83. [CHAUT. 1890.]

3. An eroded tract or part. [< L. *erosio(n-)*, < *erosus*, pp. of *erodo*; see ERODE.] — **contemporaneous erosion** (*Geol.*), erosion that, in general, took place during the same period with the sedimentation.— **e. theory** (*Geol.*), the theory that valleys are produced by erosion, rather than by fissure.— **e. unconformity** (*Geol.*), a break between an old stratum and a new one, as where the original layer was eroded and after subsidence covered with the new material in the same relative position.— **glacial e.** (*Geol.*), erosion due to the movement of glaciers or the action of glacial torrents.— **head-water e.** (*Geol.*), the erosion of the head of a valley in a direction opposite to the current. **head's e.-ro'sion†**; **retrogressive e.†**— **sheet-flood e.** (*Geol.*), erosion by water in running sheets, as distinguished from narrow currents.— **wind e.**, removal of surface material by the attrition of the wind.— **e.-ro'sion-al**, *a.* Of, relating to, or caused by erosion.

e-ro'sive, 1 ī-rō'siv; 2 ē-rō'sĭv, *a.* Having the power or **e-ro'sīve**, } property of gnawing or wearing away; operating by erosion; as, *erosive* acids. [< L. *erosus*; see EROSION.]

e-ro'so-den'tate, 1 ī-rō'so-den'tēt; 2 ē-rō'so-dĕn'tāt, *a.* Toothed irregularly; jagged, as certain leaves. [< L. *erosus* (see EROSION) + DENTATE.]

e-ro'so-den-tic'u-late, 1 ī-rō'so-den-tik'yu-lēt; 2 ē-rō'so-dĕn-tĭk'yu-lāt, *a.* Finely and irregularly dentate or toothed.

e-ros'trate, 1 ī-ros'trēt; 2 ē-rŏs'trāt, *a. Bot.* Beakless.

E-ros'tra-tus, *n.* Same as HEROSTRATUS.



Little Zion Valley, in the Grand Cañon District, Utah, showing the Results of Erosion

er'o-te-mat'ic, 1 er'o-ti-mat'ik; 2 ẽr'o-te-măt'ĭc, *a. Rhet.* Employing questions. [< Gr. *erōtēmatikos*, < *erōtēma*, question, < *erōtaō*, ask.]

er'o-tem'a, 1 er'o-tem'a; 2 ẽr'o-tĕm'a, *n.* [Rare.] The interrogation-mark (?): a term proposed by Goold Brown.

er'o-te'sis, 1 er'o-tī'sis; 2 ẽr'o-tē'sĭs, *n. Rhet.* A figure of speech consisting of an oratorical question, generally implying the reverse of what is asked, asin "Youbelieve that story, do you?" See INTERROGATION. [< Gr. *erōtēsis*, < *erōtaō*, ask.] — **er'o-tet'ic**, *a.* Interrogatory.

e-rot'ic, 1 ī-rot'ik; 2 ē-rŏt'ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to passionate love or sexual desire; suggested by or treating of love; amorous; amatory.

[< Gr. *erōtikos*, < *erōt(s)-*; see EROS.] **e-rot'i-cal†**.

— **e-rot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **e-rot'i-cism**, *n.* Erotic tendency or character: as, the *eroticism* of novels.— **e-rot'i-cist**, *n.* One afflicted with erotomania.

e-rot'ic, n. 1. *Lit.* An amatory composition, especially in poetry. 2. *sing.* or *pl.* A theory or science of love.

e'ro-tol'o-gy†.

e-ro'ti-ca, 1 ē-rō'ti-ka; 2 ē-rō'tĭ-cä, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* The words and music of love-songs.

e'ro-ti'co, 1 ē-rō'ti-kō; 2 ē-rō'tĭ-cō, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* An amorous love-song. **er'o-ti'que†** [F.].

er'o-tism, 1 er'o-tizm; 2 ẽr'o-tĭzm, *n.* **1.** *Med.* Unnatural sexual appetite. 2. Same as EROTICISM. 3. *Psychoanal.* The erotic character in all the phases of its physical or mental development.

e-rot'o-gen'ic, 1 ī-rot'o-jen'ik; 2 ē-rŏt'o-jĕn'ĭc, *a.* Exciting sexual desire.

e-ro'to-ma'ni-a, 1 ī-rō'to-mē'ni-a; 2 ē-rō'to-mā'nĭ-a, *n. Psychol.* Mental derangement caused by love; love-sickness. 2. Exaggerated or uncontrollable sexual desire. [< Gr. *erōtomania*, mad love, < *erōs* (see EROS) + *mania*; see MANIA.] **e-ro'ti-co-ma'ni-ac†**; **er'o-tom'a-nyi.**

— **e-ro'to-ma'ni-ac**, *n.*

er'o-tom'e-ter, 1 er'o-tem'i-ter; 2 ẽr'o-tŏm'e-ter, *n.* A measure or standard of sexual desire.

e-ro'to-path, 1 ī-rō'to-path; 2 ē-rō'to-păth, *n.* One who has morbid or perverted ideas of the sexual relations.— **e-ro'to-path'i-a**, *n.* A condition of morbid or abnormal sexual desire. — **er'o-po'a-thy**.— **e-ro'to-path'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or afflicted with erotopathia; erotic.

e-ro'to-psy'chic, 1 ī-rō'to-sai'kik; 2 ē-rō'to-sī'ĕc, *a.* Same as EROTOPATHIC.

Er'o-tyl'i-de, 1 er'o-til'i-di; 2 ẽr'o-tĭl'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of clavicorn beetles with dorsal abdominal segments partly membranous, ventral segments free, and anterior coxæ globose. **E-rot'y-lus**, *n.* (L. pl.) [< Gr. *erōtylos*, dartlike, dim. of *erōs* (*erōt-*); see EROS.] — **e-rot'y-lid**, *a.* & *n.* — **e-rot'y-loid**, *a.*

erp, 1 erp; 2 ẽrp, *v.* [Scot.] To grumble constantly.

Er-pe'ni-us, 1 er-pē'ni-us; 2 ẽr-pē'nĭ-ŭs, **Thomas** (9/11 1584–11/11624). A Dutch Orientalist and writer.

er'pe-tol'o-gy, 1 ûr'pi-tel'o-ji; 2 ẽr'pe-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* Herpetology: an erroneous form.— **er'pe-tol'o-gist**, *n.*

err, 1 ûr; 2 ẽr, *n.* [BERRED, burr; BURRING, 1 ûr'in; 2 ẽr'ĭng (XIII).] **I.** *i.* **1.** To miss or go astray from the truth; mistake, as in judgment; be incorrect.

This is, if I *err* not, Fausta, the work of a Greek artist.
W. WARE *Zenobia* vol. i, p. 211. [LIB. M. 1865.]

2. To depart from the right; go astray morally; sin.

We may *err*; that one thought is enough to keep a man humble.
ROBARTSON *Sermons* first series, ser. xxi, p. 233. [a. 1870.]

3. To miss the mark or thing aimed at or intended; fail; as, my aim can not *err*. **4.** [Archaic.] To leave the right path or direction; stray; wander: the original sense. **5.** To offend by making mistakes.

II†. *t.* **1.** To do (a thing) wrongly or amiss. **2.** To lead astray; mislead (a person). **3.** To miss or mistake; as, to *err* the road. [< OF. *errer*, < L. *erro*, wander.] See ER, ERET.— **err'a-bil(e)†**, *a.* Liable to err.— **err'a-bil-ness†**, *n.*

er'ra-bund, *a.* [Rare.] Erratic; random; wandering.

er'ran-cy, 1 er'an-si; 2 ẽr'an-cy, *n.* **1.** The condition of erring, of containing errors, or of being liable to fall into error.

The word *errancy* has been brought into prominence recently by current discussions of the Holy Scriptures, one party advocating their *inerrancy*, another their *errancy*. The word has been used previously in other senses.

I would insist that serious *errancy* is unproven.
A. CAVE in *Homiletic Review* Aug.–Feb., 1892, p. 101.

2. Frequent change, or liability to change, of views or opinions; originally, a wandering or unsettled state.

er'rand, 1 er'and; 2 ẽr'and, *n.* **1.** A trip or journey made to carry a message or do a commission; [Colloq.], a short journey of an inferior to carry a message or do a service for a superior; as, the boy is gone on an *errand* to the hotel; to run *errands*. **2.** The object of a going or coming; the business or commission to be done or message to be given on by a messenger; as, he has laid a dozen *errands* at the shop. **3†.** A message. [< AS. *ærende*; cp. Goth. *airus*, messenger, < *ą*, go,] — **er'rant†**.

— **fool's errand**, a fruitless or foolish enterprise.— **er'rand-er**, *n.* [Rare.] — **er'rand-ry**, *n.* An errand.

er'rant, 1 er'ant; 2 ẽr'ant, *a.* **1.** Roving or wandering, as in search of adventure or opportunity for gallant deeds; as, a knight *errant*.

And *errant* wielders of the quill,
And old world princes strayed afar.
E. C. STEDMAN *Bohemia* st. 9.

2. Departing from the right or straight course; erratic; erring; wayward; as, an *errant* planet; an *errant* fancy. **3.** *Zool.* Free; not confined; of or pertaining to the *Errantia*. **4†.** Itinerant; journeying; as, an *errant* functionary: formerly said of a justice or bailiff. **5†.** Complete; thorough; unmitigated; as, an *errant* knave: now spelled *arrant*. [OF., ppr. of *errer*, wander (see ERR); confused with *errer*, travel, < LL. *iterō*, < L. *iter*, journey.] — **er'rant, n.** **1.** Same as KNIGHT ERRANT. **2.** One who wanders about.— **er'rant-ly**, *adv.* Wanderingly.— **er'rant-ness**, *n.* [See DORSIBRANCHIATA.

Er-ran'ti-a, 1 e-ran'shi-a; 2 ẽ-răn'shĭ-a, *n. pl. Helminth.* **er'rant-ry**, 1 er'ant-ri; 2 ẽr'ant-ry, *n.* **1.** The vocation or career of a knight errant. **2†.** A wandering; roving.

Er'ra Pa'ter, 1 er'a pā'ter; 2 ẽr'a pā'tẽr. [L. In Butler's *Hudibras*, a name applied to the astrologer William Lilly from the name of an old astrologer. **2.** An almanac.

Er'rard, 1 e'rārd'; 2 ĕ'rārd', **Charles** (1606?–9/11689). A French painter and architect; decorated the Palais Royal, Louvre, Tuileries, etc.

er-rat'ic, 1 e-rat'ik; 2 ē-răt'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Not conforming to rules or standards, or to what is considered proper; irregular; eccentric; as, *erratic* action. **2.** Wandering; straying; anciently applied to the planets (*erratic stars*), as changing their apparent place, and as distinguished from the *fixed stars*.

The comet, *erratic* in its course, bursts suddenly and unannounced upon the sight. O. M. MITCHEL *Planetary and Stellar Worlds* p. 226. [a. 1850.]

3. *Pathol.* Coming and going at irregular intervals; wandering; shifting; as, *erratic* neuralgic pains. **4.** *Geol.* Transported from the original site by natural agencies; as, *erratic* blocks. **5†.** Wandering; as, *erratic* pamphlets. [< F. *erratique*, < L. *erraticus*, < *erro*, wander.] **er-rat'i-cal†**; **er-rat'ick†**. SYN.: see CIRCUITOUS; DESULTORY; QUEER.— **erratic block**, a transported boulder.

— **er-rat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*— **er-rat'i-cal-ness**, *n.*— **er-rat'i-cism**, *n.*

er-rat'ic, n. **1.** A peculiar or eccentric person. **2.** A wanderer; specif., an erratic block; a boulder.

In the glaciated districts . . . the erratics find bowlders, or *erratics*, left upon the surface at the melting of the glacial sheet.
N. S. SHALER *Aspects of Earth* p. 23. [a. 1890.]

3†. A planet. **4†.** A vagabond.— **er-rat'i-cum'pe'ri**, [Rare.] A geological map showing the distribution of erratics.

er-ra'tum, 1 e-rā'tum; 2 ē-rā'tŭm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] An error, especially an error or mistake in writing or printing; also, a note calling attention to such errors. French in 18th centuries *errata*, the present plural, was used as a singular, with the plural formed in *s* or *es*. [L., neut. of *erratus*, pp. of *erro*, wander.] — **list** or **table of errata**, a list of errors, with references for finding them, and corrections, added to a printed book.

er'rauet†, *a.* [F.] Wandering; strolling; errant. CHAUCER *C. T.* 1, 17,173.

er'rhine, 1 er'in; 2 ẽr'in. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Promotive of sneezing and nasal discharges; affecting or to be used in the nose. **II.** *n.* A medicine to be used in the nose to increase the discharge of nasal mucus; a sternutatory. [< Gr. *errhinon*, < *en*. in, + *rhis* (*rhin-*), nose.]

er'ring-ly, 1 ûr'[or er']in-li; 2 ẽr'[or ẽr']ĭng-ly, *adv.* In an erring manner; mistakenly.

Er'ris Head, 1 er'is; 2 ẽr'ĭs. A promontory on the northwest coast of Mayo county, Ireland.

er-ro'ne-ous, 1 e-rō'ni-us; 2 ē-rō'nē-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Marked by error; characterized by wrong or false views or principles; not true or just; incorrect; mistaken.

It was an *erroneous* view, because it lacked the essential information necessary to form a correct and solid judgment. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. ii, ch. 28, p. 426. [c. 1890.]

2. *Law.* Not in accordance with legal form; irregular.

3. [Archaic.] Out of the right path; straying; misled or misleading, either intellectually or morally; as, an *erroneous* writer. **4†.** Wandering; devious. [< L. *erroneus*, straying, < *erro*, wander.] **er-ro'ni-ous†**, *a.*

SYN.: see ABSURD.— **er-ro'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*— **er-ro'ne-ous-ness**, **er-ro'ne-us-i-ty**, *n.*

er'ror, 1 er'ər; 2 ĕr'ər, *n.* **1.** The condition of erring, or going astray from the truth, especially in matters of opinion or belief; also, deviation from a right standard of judgment or conduct, as through ignorance or inadvertence; mistake; as, he was led into *error*.

By ignorance we know an things necessary, by *error* we know them falsely. *Bancroft Anal. Melancholy, Democritus to Reader* p. 33. [c. w. m. 1857.]

2. Something done, said, or believed wrongly; a deviation from correctness or accuracy, or from truth; an inaccuracy; also, false beliefs collectively Specif.: (1) *Law.* (*a*) A mistake in the rulings or judgment of a court, or irregularity in other parts of a cause, which is mature as to warrant a reversal of the judgment rendered. (*b*) Elliptically, the procedure for reversal of a judgment by writ of error; as, proceedings in *error*; reversed on *error*. (2) *Math.* The difference between the actual and the observed or calculated value of a quantity. (3) *Baseball.* Any misplay which prolongs the batsman's time at bat or permits a baserunner to make one or more bases. Misplays made by the catcher or pitcher, as giving a base on balls, hitting a batsman, a back, a wild pitch, or a passed ball, known as **battery errors**, are not scored as *errors*, but under headings designating the particular play.

3. A violation or neglect of duty; transgression; sin; as, a venial *error*.

Blood, which he offered for himself, and for the *errors* of the people. *Heb.* ix, 7.

4. An endorsement on a post-office facing-slip to call attention to missent mail-matter described on the reverse side. *S. Chr. Sci.* The contradiction of Truth; a belief without understanding; that which seemeth to be and is not. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health with Key* p. 472. **6.** [Archaic.] A roaming or wandering; a devious course; as, long *error* in the desert. **7†.** A result of imperfect workmanship; a flaw. **8†.** Disturbance; passion. [OF., < L. *error*, wandering, < *errō*, wander.] **er'rour†.**

SYN.: balk, blunder, bull, fallacy, falsity, fault, hallucination, mistake, oversight, slip, solecism, untruth. See TRESPASS.—ANT.: accuracy, certainty, correction, correctness, exactness, rectification, soundness, surety, truth.—PROP.: an *error in* the total; *in* opinion; an *error of* judgment; an error *by* oversight.—**accidental e.** (*Astron.*), a spatial and astronomical observations, a possible minute error arising from the imperfection of the observer's senses, the effect of heat, cold, or other agents upon his instruments, or other unavoidable causes. This error may be reduced by taking the mean of several repetitions of the observation under the same conditions.—**assignment of e.** (*Law*), a specification of the errors contained in the complaint, made by the plaintiff on a writ of error.—**average e.** (*Psychophysics*), see METHOD OF AVERAGE ERROR.—**circular e.** (*Optics*), one of the rings of a clock occasioned by irregularities in the extent of the arc described by the pendulum.—**compensating errors** (*Math.*), errors so nearly equivalent in degree and so nearly opposite in character that they counterbalance each other in ordinary computation.—**constant e.,** an error due to the limitation of instruments, the personal equation, or other similar factors, which it is impossible to eliminate in the manner of an accidental error.—**e. of a clock,** the difference between the time as indicated by a clock and the actual time, whether mean or sidereal: expressed astronomically by the formula, T − t = e, where t is the clock-time and T the true time; thus the error of a clock which is five seconds ahead of the true time is indicated as + 5 seconds, and a similar error of slowness as − 5 seconds.—**e. of adjustment** (*Surv.*), an error arising from the faulty placing or assembling of a telescope or other instrument.—**e. of closure** (*Surv.*), the number found by dividing the distance by which a survey fails to close by the perimeter of the surveyed area.—**e. of expectation** (*Psychophysics*), in experiments regarding reaction-time, the acceleration or prolongation of a judgment due respectively to change or uniformity in the stimuli. These errors may be considerably reduced by repeating the stimuli in reversed order and taking the mean of the two sets of results.—**e. of fatigue** (*Psychophysics*), a change in the response to a stimulus which is retarded beyond the normal period by a condition of fatigue.—**e. of habituation** (*Psychophysics*), a change in the response to a stimulus delayed beyond the normal period, owing to the lack of sharp effect of the stimulus due to habituation to it.—**e. of the mean square,** same as **mean square.**—**e. of the mode** (*Math.*), the error expressed by the sum of the limits of error of the two or more quantities divided by the limit of error common to each.—**Fechnerian time-e.** (*Psychophysics*), a constant error due to the temporal arrangement of a judgment, and removed by performing two sets of experiments in reversed time-orders to each other and taking the mean of the two results.—**gross e.** (*Psychophysics*), the difference between the true value of an object of sense-observation and its value as determined by a single visual impression, as in the case of a straight line of a certain measured length.—**law of error,** the relation between the magnitude of a possible accidental error and its probability, as in measurements. The usual law is that small errors are more probable than larger ones, and that the probability of error of magnitude zero is the supposed error increases. **law of frequency of e.**; **mean e.** 1. The quantity whose square is the mean value of the squares of all possible errors, each multiplied a number of times proportional to its probability. **mean square error.** 2. The average error of a number of observations, as determined by taking the mean value of all the errors, both positive and negative, without regard to sign.—**method of average e.** see under METHOD.—**probable e.,** a quantity such that the actual accidental error of any observation is as likely to exceed as to fall short of it.—**residual e.,** the difference between the observed values of a given number of observations and their arithmetical mean.—**space e.** (*Psychophysics*), a constant error of observation due to conditions of spatial arrangement, which may be remedied by averaging the results of two series of experiments made with space conditions reversed.—**station e.** (*Astron. & Geod.*), the error arising from the location of a point as determined by geodetical survey and its location when computed by astronomical means; due to errors arising from local conditions of attraction, especially in mountainous regions and mining districts.—**true e.,** the same as NORM, 2 (2).—**writ of e.,** a judicial writ or order issued by a court of appellate jurisdiction to a court of subordinate jurisdiction directing that the record of a designated case be sent up to the superior court for review upon allegation and assignment of error therein; the procedure by which an appellate court may review the proceedings of an inferior court as to matters of law only, apparent on the face of the record, including exceptions filed.—**er'ror-ful,** *a.* Abounding in errors.—**er'ror-ist,** *n.* [Rare.] One who is inclined to error, or who propagates error.—**-less,** *a.*—**-less-ness,** *n.*

-se'ome, 1 ər-sī'əm; 2 ĕr-sē'əm, *n. Zool.* One of the two principal forms of siphonophorous colonies including a tentacled gastrozoid, a hydrophyllium, a nectocalyx, and a varying number of medusoid gonophores. [< Gr. *ersē*, dew.]

-sate', 1 er-sāt'; 2 ĕr-sāt', *n.* [G.] A reserve force of the German army composed of young men of 20, fit for service, but in excess of the number required for the annual contingent of recruits. They are liable to three short terms of training in each year and could at once be called into the depots on mobilization for their drilling, forming battalions in conjunction with the fully trained reservists in the proportion of two to one.

Ersch, 1 ersh; 2 ĕrsh, **Johann Samuel** (⁸/₂₁1766–¹/₂₁1828). A German encyclopedist, bibliographer, etc.

Erse, 1 ûrs; 2 ûrs, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Celts of Ireland and Scotland or their language.

Erse, *n.* **1.** The language of the Gaels or Celts in the Highlands of Scotland, belonging to the Gadhelic branch of the Celtic class of the Aryan languages: called by the Highlanders *Gaelic*. **2.** By extension: (1) The Gaelic and Irish languages. (2) The Irish Gaelic, as differentiated from the Scotch Gaelic; the Irish language. (3) The peoples speaking this language. [Cor. of IRISH.]

erse', *n.* A marmyroid fish (*Mormyrus anguilloides*) of the Nile.

Erskine, 1 ûrs'kin; 2 ûrs'kĭn, *n.* **1. Ebenezer** (⁴/₁₅1680–⁶/₁754), a Scotch minister: son of Henry, Lord Cardross; organized the "Secession Church." **2. Henry** (1650–⁵/₁₇1693), second Lord Cardross; a Scotch patriot; imprisoned for his religion; went to South Carolina; expelled by the Spanish; went to Holland; then to England with William III. **3. Henry** (⁶/₁₇1746–¹/₂₁1817), a Scotch lawyer, orator, and poet: son of the Earl of Buchan; tenth earl of Buchan; Lord Advocate of Scotland. **4. John** (1509–⁸/₁₇1591), laird of Dun; a Scotch Protestant reformer and scholar; said to have introduced Greek into the Scotch schools. **5. John,** See MAR. . **6. John** (1695–³/₁1768), of Carnoch; Scotch jurist: *Institutes of the Law of Scot.* **7. Lord** (⁵/₁₁1750–¹⁰/₂₁1823). Thomas Erskine a Scotch advocate; orator; statesman; in the navy and army; practised law; defended Capt. Baillie, Lord George Gordon, Thomas Paine, Horne Tooke, Queen Caroline; was Lord Chancellor.

ersh, 1 ûrsh; 2 ûrsh, *adv.* [Archaic or Poet.] **1.** Formerly; once; long ago.

Row the *ersh* rushing current creeps.
The Lord and Lady of Burleigh, in *Lockwood Shaft* st. 8.

2. In the beginning; first. **3†.** Relating to a recent past, not long ago; recently. [< AS. *ærest*, superl. of *ær*; see ERE, *prep. & conj.*] **erst'dyt†,—at erst†,** at once; originally; in the first place.—**now at e.†,** at this very time.—**of e.†,** at a former time.

erst'while', 1 ûrst'hwīl'; 2 ûrst'hwīl', **I.** *a.* Former. **II.** *adv.* Formerly; once; **erst'whiles'†.**

Er-sū'a, 1 er-sū'ə; 2 ĕr-sū'ə, *n. Myth.* The consort of the god Nebo worshiped at Borsippa; perhaps the goddess of the waters; later identified in the popular mind with Nerigusticha, the wife of Nergal. Mariuk.

er'u-bes'cence, 1 er'u-bes'ens; 2 ĕr'u-bĕs'ĕns, *n.* The process or condition of growing red; reddening; redness.

Beacon-fires once all luminous as suns; and with a certain inextinguishable *erubescence*. CARLYLE *Cromwell* vol. i, intro., ch. 5, p. 74. [u]

[< LL. *erubescentia*, < L. *erubescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *erubesco*, blush, < *ex*, out, + *rubesco*, grow red, < *rubeo*, be red.]

er"u-bes'cent-cy†.

er'u-bes'cent, 1 er'u-bes'ənt; 2 ĕr'u-bĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Reddening or reddish; blushing.

er'u-bes'cite, 1 er'u-bes'īt; 2 ĕr'u-bĕs'īt, *n. Mineral.* Same as BORNITE. [< L. *erubesco*; see ERUBESCENCE.]

er'u-bim, 1 er'u-bim; 2 ĕr'u-bĭm, *n. pl.* [Heb.] Among the Jews, certain exceptions to a general prohibition of the Sabbath sanctioned by the rabbis. These are: (1) The extension of the distance of Sabbath journeys to perform a mitzvah from two thousand paces to four thousand. (2) Preparation of food on a holiday immediately preceding the Sabbath, if such preparation is continued only from the preceding Thursday. (3) Permission to carry articles, as from a private house into the public thoroughfare, during the latter, as inhabited entirely by Jews, a private place.

E-ru'ca, 1 e-rū'kə; 2 ē-rū'ĕa, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of erect annual Old World plants of the mustard family. The best-known species, *E. sativa*, is used as a salad. **2.** [c-] An insect-larva: a caterpillar. [L., caterpillar.]

e-ru'cic, 1 e-rū'sik; 2 ē-rū'sĭc, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from plants of the genus *Eruca* or *Brassica*.—**erucic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_{22}H_{42}O_2$) contained in rape-seed and similar oils.

er'u-ci-form, 1 er'u'si-fôrm; 2 ĕr-rū'sĭ-fôrm, *a. Bot. & Entom.* Caterpillar-like, as the spores of certain lichens or the larva of the sawfly. [< L. *eruca*, caterpillar, + -FORM.]

e-ru'cin, 1 e-rū'sin; 2 ē-rū'sĭn, *n. Chem.* A glycerin ester, and derivative of erucic acid, obtained in rape-seed oil.

er"u-civ'o-rous, 1 er'u-siv'o-rus; 2 ĕr'u-ĭv'o-rŭs, *a.* Feeding on caterpillars, as birds and larval ichneumonflies. [< L. *eruca*, caterpillar, + *voro*, devour.]

e-ruct', 1 e-rukt'; 2 ē-rŭct', *v.* To emit by eructation. **II.** *i.* To void wind from the stomach through the mouth with noise; belch. [< L. *eructo*, < *ex*, out, + *ructo*, belch.]

e-ruc'tate, 1 e-ruk'tāt; 2 ē-rŭc'tāt, *v.* [Archaic.] **I.** *t.* To throw out or eject with noise; give vent to; utter noisily; as, the volcano *eructates* fire. **2.** To eruct. **II.** *i.* To eruct.

e"ruc-ta'tion, 1 ī-ruk-tā'shon; 2 ē-rŭc-tā'shŏn, *n.* The act of belching or throwing out wind from the stomach; also, that which is thrown off. [< L. *eructatio(n-)*, < L. *eructo*; see ERUCT.] **e-ruc'tion†** [Rare].

er'u-dite, 1 er'u-jīt or -yu-jdit; 2 ĕr'u-jīt or -yu-jdĭt, *a.* Characterized by erudition; very learned; scholarly; as, *erudite* opinions.

Sir Thomas Chaloner . . . not only corroborates Ascham's panegyrics of her *erudite* accomplishments, but adds that 'she was well versed in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Arabic.' EDMUND LODGE *Portraits, Lady Jane Grey* in vol. i, p. 201. in. o. n. 1849.]

[< L. *eruditus*, pp. of *erudio*, instruct, < *e*, from, + *rudis*, rude.] **er'u-jīt-ly,** *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.* [Rare.]

Characterized by or laying claim to erudition.

er'u-dite, *n.* A thorough scholar. **er'u-dit†.**

er"u-di'tion, 1 er'u-dish'ldn; 2 ĕr'u-[or -yu-]dĭsh'ŭn, *n.* **1.** A high degree of accurate and wide knowledge gained by personal study or by instruction; especially, extensive knowledge of literature, history, language, etc., as distinguished from the sciences; accomplished scholarship; the state of being learned or erudite. **2.** The act or process of instructing. **3†.** Finish, as of a coin or cameo. [< L. *eruditio(n-)*, < *erudio*; see ERUDITE.] SYN.: see KNOWLEDGE.—**er"u-di'tion-al,** *a.*—**er"u-di'tion-ist,** *n.* One devoted to erudition.

er'u-gate, 1 er'u-gēt; 2 ĕr'u-gāt. [Rare.] **I.** *a.* To take away wrinkles from; smooth. **II.** *a.* Having the wrinkles removed.—**er"u-ga'tion,** *n.*—**er'u-ga-tor'y.** I. *a.* Suited or qualified to remove wrinkles. **II.** *n.* A remedial agent for wrinkles.

e-ru'gi-nous, 1 ī-rū'ji-nus; 2 ē-rū'gĭ-nŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like verdigris or copper-rust; green; like verdigris. [< L. *æruginosus*, < *æs*, copper.]

e-rum'pent, 1 ī-rum'pent; 2 ē-rŭm'pĕnt, *a. Bot.* Bursting forth, as if through the epidermis, as in the case of certain fungi. [< L. *erumpen(t-)s*, ppr. of *erumpo*, break out, < *ex*, out, + *rumpo*, burst.]

e-rum'tis, 1 ī-rum'tis; 2 ē-rŭm'tĭs, *n.* [E. Ind.] The castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*). **e-run'dic†.**

e-rupt', 1 ī-rupt'; 2 ē-rŭpt', *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to burst forth; cast out with violence; as, a volcano *erupts* lava. **II.** *i.* To break out suddenly and with violence; burst forth; said of a volcano, geyser, or river. [< L. *eruptus*, pp. of *erumpo*; see ERUMPENT.]

e-rup'tion, 1 ī-rup'shan; 2 ē-rŭp'shŏn, *n.* **1.** A breaking forth with violence; bursting out; as, the *eruption* of a volcano. **2.** That which bursts forth, as flame and smoke from a burning building, or lava from a volcano. **3.** Figuratively, any sudden outbreak or outburst, as of armed forces, of a pestilence, or of excited feeling, individual or public; as, an *eruption* of angry oaths. **4.** *Med.* (1) A sudden bursting forth of fluid from any organ or cavity. (2) The breaking out of a rash or skin-disease; also, the rash or breaking out, as in the measles.

Most of the obstinate *eruptions* which appear on the face and rest of the surface owe their origin to disorders of the digestive organs. COMBE *Physiology* ch. 2, p. 54. [m. 1861.]

(3) The emergence of an organ, such as a tooth. [< L. *eruptio(n-)*, < *erumpo*; see ERUMPENT.] **—cone of eruption,** see CONE.—**massive e.,** ejected lava forming in a mass rather than a cone.—**subaerial e.,** volcanic discharge above ground, as distinguished from submarine eruption.—**-al,** *a.*

e-rup'tive, 1 ī-rup'tiv; 2 ē-rŭp'tĭv, *a.* **1.** Breaking or bursting forth; tending to break out in violent action; bursting forth; as, an *eruptive* force. **2.** Specif., in geology, pertaining to or resulting from volcanic eruption; as, the *eruptive* theory. **3.** Formed by cooling from a molten condition: said of rocks; in this sense synonymous with *igneous*.

Three centres of *eruptive* outbursts are visible in the neighbourhood of Edinburgh. GEIKIE *Life of Christ* ch. 12, p. 160. [a. 1880.]

4. *Med.* Pertaining to or attended by a breaking out on the skin; as, *eruptive* fevers.

—e-rup'tiv(e-ly)s, *adv.*—**e-rup'tiv(e-ness)†,** *n.*—**e"rup-tiv'i-ty,** *n.*

e-rup'tive, *n. Petrol.* An igneous rock; a rock formed by solidification from a molten condition.

Those rocks that have come from fusion, known as igneous, or eruptive rocks, have been divided broadly into basic and acid *eruptives*. N. H. WINCHELL in *Proc. A. A. A. S.* vol. xxxvii. p. 215. [cin. m. 1888.]

e"rup-tu'ri-ent†, *a.* About to erupt.

er'ven-hold'er, 1 er'ven-hōl'dər; 2 ĕr'vĕn-hōld'ĕr, *n.* [S.-E. dial.] One who holds an erf.

Er'win von Stein'bach, 1 er'vin fon shtain'bon; 2 ĕr'vĭn fŏn shtīn'bŏk (12442–¹/₁₇ 1318). A German architect who remodeled the façade and tower of Strasburg cathedral.

Er'y-be-lon, 1 er'ə-bē-lon; 2 ĕr'ə-bē-lŏn. **Christian Polycarp** (⁶/₂₁1744–⁸/₁₇1777). A German naturalist.

-ery, *suffix.* Used in nouns of French origin, and by analogy in other cases, denoting 'a business,' 'place of business,' 'place where things are collected.' [< F. *-erie*, < L. *-eria*, *-aria*, f. of *-erius*, *-arius*; see -ARY.]

er'y, 1 er'i; 2 ĕr'ĭ, *a.* [Dial.] Every.

Er'y-ci'na, 1 er'i-sai'nə; 2 ĕr'ĭ-sī'nă, *n.* A name of Venus, from Mt. Eryx, in northwest Sicily, on the top of which she had a temple. **Er'y-ci'nē†; Er-y-ki'nē†** [Gr.].

Er'y-ci-na'ce-æ, 1 er'i-si-nē'si-i; 2 ĕr'ĭ-sĭ-nā'sē-ē, *n. pl. Conch.* A superfamily or suborder of diœcious bivalves having the mantle closed except at the oral, pedal, and anal orifices, large gills, and equivalve shell with internal hinge-cartilage. < *Eryctina*; see ERYCINIDÆ.] **—na'ce-an,** *a.* & *n.*

e-ryc'i-nid, 1 ī-ris'i-nid; 2 ē-rĭc'ĭ-nĭd. **I.** *a. Entom.* Of or pertaining to the *Erycinidæ*. **II.** *n.* A mollusk or butterfly of the family *Erycinidæ*.

Er"y-ci'na-ce-æ, 1 er'i-si-nē'si-i; 2 ĕr'ĭ-sĭ-nā'sē-ē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of equivalve bivalves with the mantle not reflected over the shell and the hinge-cartilage in an oblique groove, including small marine forms. 2. *Entom.* The *Lycænidæ*. [< *Erycina* (L. g.), < L. *Eryx*, < Gr. *Erykinē*, Venus, < *Eryx*, mountain in Sicily. See ERYCINA.]

e-ryc'i-noid, 1 ī-ris'i-noid; 2 ē-rĭc'ĭ-nŏid. *a. Conch.* Of or pertaining to the *Erycinidæ*. [< *Erycina* + -OID.]

er'y-gi'ti-a, *n. Chem.* Same as ERYTHRITE.

Er'y-man'thi-an, 1 er'i-man'thi-an; 2 ĕr'ĭ-măn'thĭ-an, *a. Gr. Myth.* Designating the wild boar which ravaged Erymanthus, a mountain chain in Arcadia, and became the slaughter of which was the fourth of twelve labors of Hercules.

E-ryn'gi-um, 1 e-rin'ji-um; 2 ē-rĭn'gĭ-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A large genus of prickly herbs of the parsley family with cut or prickly leaves, and blue or white flowers in dense heads closely sessile in dense heads. A few species are used in medicine, and others are cultivated for ornament. [< L. *eryngion*; see ERYNGO.]

e-ryn'go, 1 ī-rin'go; 2 ē-rĭn'gō, *n.* Any one of various coarse herbs of the genus *Eryngium*. [< L. *eryngion*, < Gr. *Eryngion*, dim. of *Eryngos*, eryngo.] **e-ryn'gust.**

Er"y-on'i-dæ, 1 er'i-on'i-di; 2 ĕr'ĭ-ŏn'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Zool.* A family of astacoideans having a broad carapace with serrated margins, no rostrum, and anterior antennæ with two many-jointed flagella. **Er'y-on,** (L. g.) **Er'y-o-nus,** ppr. *eryōn*, draw.] **Er"y-on'i-dæ†.—Er"y-on'id,** *n.—***Er"y-on'oid,** *a.*

Er"y-si'be, 1 er'i-sai'bi; 2 ĕr'ĭ-sī'bē, *n. Bot.* A large genus of widely distributed fungi—the mildews—belonging to the class of *ascomycetes*. Their mode of reproduction is peculiar. The oogonium develops into a row of cells, and one cell becoming the ascogonium and giving off ascogenous hyphæ. A white mycelium formed on the surface of plants is a characteristic of all the species. [< Gr. *erysibē*, mildew.]

E-rys'i-mum, 1 ī-ris'i-mum; 2 ē-rĭs'ĭ-mŭm, *n. Bot.* A large genus of herbaceous annuals and biennials, natives of the north temperate zone, belonging to the family *Brassicaceæ* and are distinguished by yellow flowers, with broadly lobed stigma, and by linear, 4-sided pods. *E. chiranthoides* is the wormseed-mustard and *E. asperrum* the Western wallflower. [L., < Gr. *erysimon*, hedge-mustard.]

er"y-sip'e-las, 1 er'i-sip'i-las; 2 ĕr'ĭ-sĭp'ē-lăs, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* An inflammatory specific disease, usually confined to the skin, but sometimes extending to the subjacent connective tissue, and accompanied by fever; Saint Anthony's fire. See plate of BACTERIA. **2.** *Veter.* An infectious disease of swine, characterized by marked reddening of the skin, rise of temperature, and cerebral disturbances. It occurs in the adult stage and is caused by a bacterium. [< F. *érysipèle*, < L. *erysipelas*, <

Gr. *erystpelas*, < *erythros*, red, + *pella*, skin.] **er"ĭ-sip'e-las†.**—**er"y-sip-e-las'tic**, *a.* Erysipelatous.—**er"y-si-pel'a-toid**, *a.* Resembling erysipelas.—**er"y-si-pel'a-tous**, *a. Med.* Pertaining to or of the nature of erysipelas; affected with erysipelas. **er"y-sip'e-lous‡**.—**er"y-sip'e-loid**, *n. Pathol.* An erysipelatous disease, without marked fever, proceeding from putrid infection of a wound.

Er"y-si-pha'ce-æ, n. [< er'i-sə-fē'si-i; 2 ĕr"y-si-fā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of ascomycetous, parasitic fungi — the powdery mildews — forming mycelia or cobwebby spread the leaves of their hosts, suggesting patches of chalk-powder, and send haustoria into the leaf's epidermal cells. Reproduction is effected in summer, by short-lived but quickly germinating conidia. Several destructive genera belong to this family. [< Gr. *erysi-* = *erythros*, red, + *siphōn*, tube.] **Er"y-siph'e-æ‡.**—**er"y-si-pha'ceous**, *a.*

Er-eryth'a-cus, *n. Ornith.* Same as ERITHACUS.

er"y-than'the-ma, 1 er"i-than'thi-mə; 2 ĕr"y-thăn'-the-ma, *n. Pathol.* A red cutaneous rash due to disturbance of the vasomotor nerves. [< Gr. *erythros*, red, + *anthema*, flowering.]

Er-y-the'a, 1 er"i-thī'ə; 2 ĕr-y-thē'a, *n.* A small genus of tall fan palms of southern California, having naked trunks, fan-shaped plicate, filiferous leaves, and flowers solitary or in clusters. [< L. *Erythea*, island where Geryon dwelt.]

er"y-the'ma, 1 er"i-thī'mə; 2 ĕr"y-thē'ma, *n. Pathol.* **I.** A superficial skin-disease characterized by abnormal redness, but without swelling or fever. **2.** Abnormal redness of the cheek in hectic fever. [< Gr. *erythēma*, < *erythros*, red.]—**polymorphic erythema**, a form of erythema characterized by eruptions resulting in papules, vesicles, or pustules in various shapes.—**er"y-the-mat'ic**, *a.* Relating to or partaking of erythema.

er"y-them'a-tous‡.—**er"y-them'a-toid**, *a.* Resembling erythema.

Er"y-thræ, 1 er"i-thrī; 2 ĕr"y-thrē *n.* An ancient Ionian city in Asia Minor where dwelt the sibyl Herophile.—**Er"y-thræ'an.** **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Erythræ. **II.** *n.* The sibyl of Erythræ.

Er"y-thræ'a, 1 er"i-thrī'ə; 2 ĕr"y-thrē'a, *n. Bot.* A considerable genus of low annual herbs of the gentian family with opposite sessile leaves and clusters of rose-purple or reddish flowers. *E. centaurium* is the centaury of Europe. [< Gr. *erythraia*, f. of *erythratos*, red.]

er"y-thran, 1 er"i-thran; 2 ĕr"y-thrăn, *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid compound ($C_{20}H_{22}O_{10}$) from which erythrite by protracted boiling with diluted sulfuric acid.

er"y-thrar'sin, 1 er"i-thrär'sin; 2 ĕr"y-thrär'sin, *n.* A red pigment ($C_6H_3O_4As_2$) arising from the oxidation of cacodyl. See table under RED. [< ERYTHRO- + ARSENIC.]

er"y-thras'ma, 1 er"i-thraz'mə; 2 ĕr"y-thrăş'ma, *n. Pathol.* A contagious skin-disease due to parasitic irritation occurring in duplicatures of the skin, as in the groin and armpits. [< Gr. *erythros*.]

er"y-thre'an, 1 er"i-thrī'ən; 2 ĕr"y-thrē'an, *a.* Red. [< L. *erythræus*, < Gr. *erythraios*, red.]—**the Erythrean sea**, in the geography of the ancients, the same originally applied to the whole expanse of sea between Africa and India, including the Red Sea together with the Persian Gulf; afterward restricted to the Red Sea.

er"y-thre"mo-me-lal'gi-a, *n. Med.* Same as ERYTHROMELALGIA.

er-yth'ric, 1 ə-rith'rik; 2 e-ryth'ric, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from erythrin. [< Gr. *erythros*, red.]—**erythric acid**, same as ERYTHRIN, 1.

e-ryth'rin, 1 ə-rith'rin; 2 e-ryth'rin, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{10}O_{10}$) contained in various lichens, as *Rocella tinctoria*, from which it is extracted by milk of lime. **2.** *Mineral.* Same as ERYTHRITE, 1.

e-ryth'rine‡.—**er"y-thrin'ic**, *a.*

Er"y-thri'na, 1 er"i-thrī'nə; 2 ĕr"y-thrī'na, *n. Bot.* A notable genus of mostly tropical trees or shrubs of the family *Fabaceæ*, with trifoliolate leaves and naked racemes of bright-red flowers. Several species known as *coralitrees* are in ornamental cultivation. [< *erythros*, red.]

Er"y-thrin'i-dæ, 1 er"i-thrin'i-dē; 2 ĕr"y-thrin'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Erythrinitæ* as a family. [< ERYTHRINUS.]

Er"y-thri'ni-tæ, *n. pl. Ich.* Same as ERYTHRINOIDEI.

E-ryth'ri-nine, 1 ə-rith'ri-nin; 2 e-ryth'ri-nīn, *n. pl. Ich.* A subfamily or group of characinoid fishes, especially those without an adipose dorsal fin and without posterior cephalic cresta. **Er"y-thri'nus**, *n.* [< Gr. *erythrinos*, red mullet, < *erythros*, red.] **E-ryth'ri-nu'sa**.—**e-ryth'ri-nine**, *a.* & *n.*

e-ryth'rism, 1 ə-rith'rizm; 2 e-ryth'rişm, *n.* Morbid fondness for red; abnormal or excessive redness, especially when exhibited by certain dichromatic birds, as the screech-owl (*Scops asio*), which has two distinct plumages—brown, one gray, and the other red. [< Gr. *erythros*, red.]—**er"y-thris'mal**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting erythrism.

e-ryth'rite, 1 ə-rith'rit; 2 e-ryth'rit, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* (1) A crimson and peach-red, resembling asbestos, hydrous cobalt arsenate ($Co_3As_2O_8 + 8H_2O$), found crystallized in the monoclinic system and also earthy. (2) A flesh-red orthoclase. **2.** *Chem.* A crystalline compound contained in certain lichens; used in Bright's disease. **e-ryth'ri-tol**‡. [< Gr. *erythros*, red.]—**er"y-thrit'ic**, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or containing erythrite. **2.** Erythrismal.

e-ryth'ro-, 1 ə-rith'rō-; 2 e-ryth'ro-, *comb. form* Greek *erythros*, red: a combining form.—**e-ryth'ro-ben'zene**, *n. Chem.* A red dye derived from nitrobenzene.—**e-ryth'ro-blast**, *n.* One of the colorless cells from which the red corpuscles of the blood are believed to be developed: found in the red marrow of bones.—**e-ryth'ro-blas'tic**, *a.*—**e-ryth'ro-cal'cite**, *n. Min.* A blue hydrated copper chlorid that is found in fibrous aggregates at Vesuvius.—**e-ryth'ro-car'pous**, *a. Bot.* Having red fruit, as certain lichens.—**e-ryth'ro-cen-tau'rin**, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{27}H_{30}O_{16}$) resembling santonin, contained in the common centaury.—**e-ryth'ro-chro'ic**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to erythrism. **2.** Exhibiting erythrism or abnormal redness, as certain owls.—**e-ryth'ro-chro'ism**, *n.*—**e-ryth'ro-cyte**, *n. A.* A red blood-corpuscule.—**e-ryth'ro-cyt'ic**, *a.*—**e-ryth'ro-cy-tol'y-sis**, *n. Med.* Dissolution of the protoplasm of the red blood-corpuscles.—**e-ryth'ro-cy-to-ly'tic**, *a.*—**e-ryth'ro-cy-tom'e-ter**, *n.* A device for counting erythrocytes.—**e-ryth'ro-cy'tor-rhex'is**, *n.* Rupture of a red blood-corpuscle.—**e-ryth'ro-cy-to'sis**, *n.* The act or process of dividing red blood-corpuscle.—**e-ryth'ro-cy-to'sis**, *n. Med.* The formation of red blood-corpuscles.—**e-ryth'ro-der"ma-ti'tis**, *n.* A bright-red cutaneous inflammation.—**e-ryth'ro-dex'trin**, *n. Chem.* A variety of dextrin that gives a red-brown color with iodin. **e-ryth'ro-dex'trine‡**.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

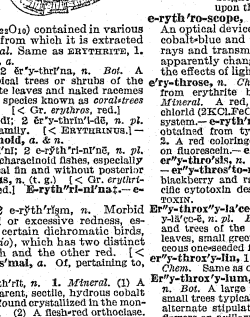
e-ryth'ro-gen, 1 ə-rith'ro-jen; 2 e-ryth'ro-ĝen, *n. Chem.* **1.** A fatty crystalline compound contained in diseased bile and reddened by nitric acid or ammonia. **2.** A substance found in fibrous, probably a chromogen, colorable red by acids. **3.** Carbon disulfid: so named from the red compounds it forms. **4.** An erythrolitmic compound contained in putrid blood. [< ERYTHRO- + -GEN.]

e-ryth'ro-gen'ic, *a. Physiol.* **1.** Causing or exciting a red color-sensation. **2.** Producing red blood-corpuscles.—**e-ryth'ro-gla'cin**, *n. Chem.* Same as ERYTHRITE.—**e-ryth'ro-gran'u-lose**, *n. Chem.* A variety of granulose that is colored red by iodin.—**er'y-throid**, *a.* Reddish, or red.—**er'y-throl**, *n. Chem.* Same as ERYTHRITE.—**e-ryth'ro-le'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to red oily compounds.—**erythroleic acid**, a purple semifluid compound said to exist in orchil.—**e-ryth'ro-le'in**, *n. Chem.* A purplish-red oily compound contained in litmus.—**e-ryth'ro-le'ine‡**.—**e-ryth'ro-lit'min**, *n. Chem.* A deep-red crystalline compound contained in litmus.—**e-ryth'ro-lit'mine**.—**e-ryth'ro-lit'mi-ne**, *n. Physiol.* A red pigment which is especially active against the red corpuscles of the blood.—**er"y-throl'y-sis**, *n.* Same as ERYTHROCYTOLYSIS.—**e-ryth'ro-man'nite**, *n. Chem.* Same as ERYTHRITE.—**e-ryth'ro-me-lal'gi-a**, *n. Pathol.* A nervous disease of the extremities, characterized by persistent redness on the soles of the feet, palms of the hands, with burning pain.—**e-ryth'ro-me'li-a‡**.

Er"y-thro'ni-um, 1 er"i-thrō'ni-əm; 2 ĕr"y-thrō'ni-ŭm, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A small mainly North-American genus of vernal-flowering nearly stemless herbs of the lily family, with two smooth, shining, flat leaves and a naked scape bearing one or several nodding yellow, purple, or white flowers. A common name for one of this genus is *dog's-tooth violet* or *adder's-tongue*. **2.** [*e-*] *Chem.* Vanadium: formerly so called because of its red acid. [< Gr. *erythronion*, *q. v.*]

e-ryth'ro-phage, *n. Physiol.* A phagocyte destructive of red blood-corpuscles.—**er"y-throph'i-lous**, *a. Embryol.* Tending to take the stain of erythrosin; applied to certain protoplasm.—**e-ryth'ro-phil'ic**, *a.*—**e-ryth'ro-phile**‡, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline alkaloid contained in sassy-bark.—**e-ryth'ro-pho-bi'a**, *n. Med.* An aversion to a red color as shown by a cow, especially after operation for cataract.—**e-ryth'ro-phyl**, *n. Chem.* The red coloring-matter of leaves, fruits, and flowers. Compare CHLOROPHYL.

e-ryth'ro-phyl'lin‡.—**e-ryth'ro-phy'to-scope**, *n.* Same as ERYTHRO-SCOPE.—**e-ryth'ro-plate**, *n. Photog.* An orthochromatic plate made by treating with erythrosin.



An Escalator. (Sectional view)

er"y-throp'si-a, 1 er"i-throp'si-ə; 2 ĕr"y-thrŏp'si-a, *n. Ophthal.* A disorder of the eye or eyes in which all objects appear red: sometimes due to a prolonged exposure to the bright light of snow or subsequent to operation upon the crystalline lens. **er"y-thro'pi-a‡**.

e-ryth'ro-scope, 1 ə-rith'rō-skōp; 2 e-ryth'ro-scōp, *n.* An optical device by which the blue plate, one cobalt-blue and the other deep-yellow, so absorb some rays and transmit others that the colors of objects are apparently changed, green leaves showing as red, while the effects of light and shade remain.

e'ry-throse, *n. Chem.* A saccharydrate ($C_6H_{12}O_6$), derived from erythrite by oxidation.—**e-ryth'ro-sid'er-ite**, *n. Mineral.* A red, very soluble, hydrous potassium ferric chlorid ($2KCl.Fe_2Cl_6.2H_2O$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.—**e-ryth'ro-sin**, *n. Chem.* **1.** A red compound obtained from tyrosin by oxidation, as with nitric acid. **2.** A red coloring-matter derived from certain coal-tar iodin on fluorescein.—**erythrosin plates**, see ERYTHROPLATE.—**er"y-thro'sis**, *n. Pathol.* Arterial plethora or congestion.—**er"y-thris'mus**, *n.* An aggregate term for the blushing and raspberry.—**e-ryth'ro-tox'in**, *n.* A specific cytotoxin destructive of the erythrocytes. See CYTOTOXIN.

Er"y-throx'y-la'ce-æ, 1 er"i-throks'i-lē'si-i; 2 ĕr"y-throks"y-lā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of tropical American shrubs and trees of the order *Geraniales* with alternate stipulate leaves, small axillary cymes, and drupaceous one-seeded fruits.—**er"y-throx'y-la'ceous**, *a.*

er"y-throx'y-lin, 1 er"i-throks'i-lin; 2 ĕr"y-throks'y-lin, *n. Chem.* Same as COCAIN.

Er"y-throx'y-lum, 1 er"i-throks'i-ləm; 2 ĕr"y-throks'y-lŭm, *n. Bot.* A large genus of tropical American shrubs and small trees typical of the family *Erythroxylaceæ*. They have alternate stipulate leaves in small whitish or green cymes, flowers on axillary peduncles. Several species are of great economic value: *E. coca* supplies the coca of commerce. [< MNGREK. < Gr. *erythros*, red, + *xylon*, wood.]

e-ryth'ro-zinc'ite, *n. Mineral.* A red zinc-manganese sulfid ($Zn.MnS$), that crystallizes in the hexagonal system and is probably a variety of wurtzite; found in Siberia.

e-ryth'ro-zym, *n. Chem.* Same as ERYTHRO-GEN, 2. A ferment contained in madder-root, through the agency of which the red coloring-matter alizarin is produced from rubian.—**e-ryth'ro-zy-mo'sis**, *n.* Fermentation.

er"y-thu-ri'a, 1 er"i-thū-rī'ə; 2 ĕr"y-thu-rī'a, *n.* Same as **Erz'ber-ger**, 1 ərts'ber-gər; 2 ĕrts'bĕr-ger, **Matthias** (1875–1921). German statesman, Vice-Chancellor of German Republic; signer of Armistice, Nov. 11, 1918; assassinated.

Erze'rum, 1 erz'rūm; 2 ĕrz'rum, *n.* **1.** A vilayet in Armenia; 19,686 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, an ancient fortified city.

Erz'ge-bir"ge, 1 ərts'gə-bir"gə; 2 ərts'gə-bir"ĝe, *n.* A mountain range between Saxony and Bohemia; length 120 m.; highest point 4,500 ft.

Erz-her'zog, 1 ərts'her-tsōg; 2 ĕrts'hĕr'tsŏg, *n.* [G.] Archduke.—**Erz-her'zo-gin**, *n.* Archduchess.

Er"zin-gan', 1 er"zin-gän'; 2 ĕr'zin-gän', *n.* A town in Armenia.

es-, *prefix.* Form of ex- in many words of Romance origin, as *escape*, *escheat*, *exchange* (now *exchange*).

-es, *suffix.* Used (1) to form the plural; (2) to form the 3d person singular of the present indicative of verbs ending in a vowel. [(1) ME. *-es*, *-is*, *-as*, *-us*; (2) < L. *-s*, a pl. termination in the 3d declension. (2) ME. *-es*, *-s*, < AS. *-eth*, *-ath*.]

E. S., abbr. Ells Scotch.

Es'a-an, 1 es'i-ən; 2 ĕs'a-ăn, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

e-sac'tine, 1 i-sak'tin; 2 e-săc'tin, *n. Spong.* The centripetal portion of a rhabdus. [*Mcat.* iii. 3. See ISAIAH.

E-sa'ias, 1 i-zē'yəs *or* i-zai'əs; 2 e-şā'yas *or* e-şī'as, *n. Bib.*

E-sa'las, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.) *2 Esd.* ii, 18.

E-sar-had'don, 1 i"sär-had'ən; 2 ĕ"sär-hăd'on, *n. Bib.* *2 Kings* xix, 37.

E'sau, 1 i'sɔ; 2 ē'şa, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** [*e-*] *Bib.* The oldest son of Isaac; ancestor of Edomites; sold his birthright to Jacob. *Gen.* xxv, 25. [Heb., hairy: rough.]

E'say, 1 i'sē; 2 ē'şa, *n. Bib.* *2 Esd.* ii, 18.

Es'ba-al, 1 es'bi-əl; 2 ĕs'ba-ăl, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Es'bjerg, 1 es'byerz; 2 ĕs'byĕrg, *n.* A subsidized port in Denmark; has the best harbor on the west coast of Jutland.

es"ca-drille', 1 es"kə-drīl'; *or* (F.) es"ka'drē'; 2 ĕs"ca-drĭl'; *or* (F.) ĕs"cä'drē'. n. [F.] **1.** *Mil.* A squadron of air-planes. **2.** The personnel of such a squad-


Escalade.
Egyptians besieging Kheta in Mesopotamia. (*Rosellini* "Monumenti.")

ron.

es"ca-lade', 1 es'kə-lād'; 2 ĕs"ca-lād', *pt.* [-LAD'ED; -LAD'ING.] *Mil.* To mount and pass or to enter by means of a ladder; scale, as a wall or a citadel.—**es"ca-lad'er**, *n.*

es"ca-lade', *n.* [F.] *Mil.* An attack on a fortified place, in which an attempt is made to pass the walls, ramparts, etc., by means of ladders or by scaling. **es"ca-la'do**‡.

Es"ca-lan'te, 1 es"kə-lan'ti; 2 es"cä-lăn'te, *n.* **1. Juan de**" (-1519), a Spanish soldier with Cortes in Mexico. **2.** A town in Negros Island, P. I.

es'ca-la'tor, 1 es'kə-lē'tər *or* -tər; 2 ĕs'ca-lā'tor, *n.* A moving stairway, built on the endless-chain principle, having self-adjusting steps that rise to a floor-level and move up an inclined plane to a higher level, where they pass beneath the floor-line and continue on their course to repeat the ascent: a copyrighted term. See illus. [< F. *escalade*, < It. *scalata*, < L. *scala*, ladder.]

Es"cal-lo'ni-a, 1 es"kə-lō'ni-ə; 2 ĕs"cä-lō'ni-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of South-American glandular, pubescent trees or shrubs of the family *Escalloniaceæ*, with alternate evergreen leaves and clusters of white, rose, or purple flowers. Several are in greenhouse cultivation. **2.** [*e-*] A plant of this genus. [< *Escallon*, Spanish traveler.]

Es"cal-lo'ni-a'ce-æ, 1 es"kə-lō'ni-ē'si-i; 2 ĕs"cä-lō'ni-ā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees, natives of New Zealand, Australia, and South America. They belong to the order *Saxifragales*, have alternate leaves, showy axillary flowers, and capsular or baccate fruits. Only one of the species, *Itea virginica*, the Virginia willow, occurs in the United States.—**es"cal-lo'ni-a'ceous**, *a.*

es-cal'lop, 1 es-kol'əp; 2 ĕs-cŏl'op, *v. & n.* Same as SCALLOP.

es-cal'loped, 1 es-kol'əpt; 2 ĕs-cŏl'opt, *pa.* **1.** *Her.*


Escalloped.
Arms of Soules.

Charged with scallop-shells or scallop-like designs. **2.** Scalloped. **es-cal'lo-pé'**‡; **es-cal'oped**‡.

Es-cam'bi-a, 1 es-kam'bi-ə; 2 ĕs-cām'-bi-a, *n.* **1.** A county in southwestern Alabama; 968 sq. m.; county-seat, Brewton. **2.** A county in northwestern Florida; 663 sq. m.; county-seat, Pensacola. **3.** A river in Monroe county, Alabama; empties into Pensacola Bay.

es-cam'bi-o, 1 es-kam'bi-ō; 2 ĕs-cām'bi-o, *n.* [It.] *Eng. Law.* A license formerly granted to merchants empowering them to draw bills of exchange on persons in foreign countries.

Es"ca-na'ba, 1 es'kə-nə'bə; 2 ĕs"ca-nă'ba, *n.* A city, county-seat of Delta county, Mich.

es'ca-pade, 1 es'kə-pēd; 2 ĕs'ca-pād, *n.* [F.] **1.** An act in reckless disregard of the rules of propriety; a prank.

You surely see in this *escapade* nothing of political intrigue. BRET HARTE *Thankful Blossom* pt. iii, p. 97. [o. a. co. 1877.]

2. An escape from confinement; flight. **3.** A rearing, plunging, or kicking, as of a gamboling horse.

es-pa'do, 1 es-pā'dō; 2 ĕs-pā'do, *n.* [Sp.] One who has made his escape.

es-cape', 1 es-kēp'; 2 ĕs-cāp', *v.* [ES-CAPED'; ES-CAP'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To flee from so as to get clear of; obtain security or deliverance by flight; get away or off; get away from; come safely through; enjoy immunity from; evade; avoid; elude; as, to *escape* a pursuer; to *escape* imprisonment; to *escape* the pestilence. **2.** To slip out or away from; to get out, as a fluid, inadvertently by; slip from the notice or memory of; as, no complaint *escaped* him. **II.** *i.* **1.** To succeed in getting away from or in avoiding custody, restraint, pursuit, danger, or annoyance; emerge into safety or freedom; receive or enjoy exemption from threatening harm; also, to elude notice or attention or to slip away, as from notice or from memory; as, to *escape* from a captor.

Even Russians, when they die, *escape* from their autocrat.

D. G. RICCIUS in *Westminster Review* Jan., 1892, p. 3.

Many an idea has *escaped* while the author was dipping his pen in the inkstand.

HOLMES *Over the Teacups* ch. 12, p. 299. [N. M. & CO. 1891.]

2. To find vent or egress from confinement or restraint; issue; as, water *escapes* from a leak; *escaping* gas. [< ONF. *escaper*, < LL. *ex cappa*, < L. *ex*, out of, + LL. *cappa*, cape.] **es-chape'**‡. SYN.: abscond, avoid, be acquitted, be cleared, be set free, decamp, depart, elude, evade, flee, fly, get away, get off, go free, shun. To *escape* is to get away clear; to *flee* or *fly* is to attempt it, with or without success; to *abscond* is both to *flee* and to hide, or at least to seek concealment and obscurity. To *escape* may be noble and worthy; to *abscond* is ordinarily an act of cowardice and guilt. Compare synonyms for AVOID.—**es-cap'a-bl(e)**, *a.* That can be escaped.—**es-cape'ful**, *a.*—**es-cape'less**, *a.* Admitting of no escape.—**es-cape'ment**, *n.*—**es-cap'er**, *n.*—**es-cap'ing-ly**, *adv.*

es-cape', *n.* **1.** A flight in which one succeeds in getting away from custody, captivity, or slavery, or from pursuit, danger, or annoyance; successful avoidance or evasion; flight; deliverance, as, *escape* from detection.

There is no final *escape* but suicide for an assassin with a broken leg.

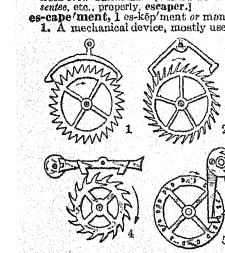
NICOLAY AND HAY *Lincoln*, vol. x, ch. 15, p. 309. (c. co. 1890.)

2. The passing safely through or by some danger; the enjoyment of immunity from some evil; as, *escape* from an epidemic; a lucky *escape*. **3.** Issue, as of a liquid, gas, or electricity; leakage. **4.** Any means of flight or deliverance; as, a fire-*escape*. **5.** The act of escaping, or that which escapes. **6.** *Law.* An unlawful withdrawal from arrest or imprisonment; the wrongful liberation of a prisoner or relaxation of his imprisonment through the neglect or malfeasance of the officer in charge. **7.** *Bot.* Any plant formerly cultivated that grows wild in fields. **8.** *Elec.* A leakage or opportunity for leakage, a shunt. **9.** [Rare.] *Arch.* An apophyge. **10.** A sluice or gate for the outlet of surplus water, as in a canal. **11†.** An outburst; a sally, as of anger. **12†.** Evasion; excuse. **13†.** An inadvertence; oversight; act of transgression. **14†.** An escapade.—**actual escape** (*Law*), unlawful possession of entire freedom by a prisoner.—**constructive e.** (*Law*), unlawful liberty without complete freedom. accorded a prisoner.—**es-cape'-cock**, *n. Hord.* **1.** A cock or bearing in a watch for the escapement. **2.** *Mech.* A cock or faucet in an engine-cylinder to draw off condensed steam.—**e.-head**, *n.* An apparatus for operating an escape in a canal.—**e.-pipe**, *n.* A pipe used as an outlet for any waste fluid.—**e. sentille**, *n. Ship-building.* An emergency sentitle affording an additional outlet, as from a coal-bunker.—**e. warrant**, *n.* A warrant for the arrest of an escaped prisoner.—**e.-way**, *n.* The channel or way for escape from an escape.—**e.-wheel**, *n.* A toothed wheel in an escapement.—**negligent e.** (*Law*), the enlargement of a prisoner without assistance or knowledge of the keeper.—**voluntary e.** (*Law*), the unlawful release of a prisoner by the knowledge or connivance of the keeper.

es'cape-pe', *n.* [Austral.] An escaped convict: applied specif. to French prisoners who have escaped from New Caledonia. [Coined word after the form of *absentee*, *etc.*, properly, **escaper**.]

es-cape'ment, *n.* **1.** escāp'ment or mant; **2** ŝs-cāp'ment, *n.*

1. A mechanical device, mostly used in timepieces, for



Escapements.

1. Recoil escapement. 2. Dead-beat escapement. 3. Lantern-wheel escapement. 4. Lever escapement. 5. Pin-wheel escapement. 6. Ring escapement. 7. Four-legged gravity escapement. 8. Crown-tooth escapement.

securing uniformity in rate of movement of the time-train. Ordinarily it consists of two principal members, an escape-wheel and a detent or lock, through which periodical impulses are imparted to the pendulum or balance-wheel to keep it in oscillation, and to which, in turn, motion is imparted by the return movement of the balance-wheel or pendulum. These alternate motions of the locking member serve to arrest and release the escape-wheel at uniform intervals, thus governing the progressive movement of the time-train connected with it. Varieties of escapement are named (1) from the timepiece, **chronometer-escapement, clock-e., watch-e.**; (2) from the form or position of some part; as, **anchor e.** or **lever e.** (having the locking arms or pallets on an anchor-shaped place), **cylinder** or **horizontal e.** (in which a section of a cylinder, whose axis is the same as that of the balance-wheel, forms the pallets, which engage directly with the teeth of the escape-wheel), **detached e.** (having the balance detached from the escapement), **double-roller e.** (a lever escapement bearing two rollers of different sizes), **duplex e.** (in which the escape-wheel has two series of teeth, locking, and impulse, one imparting the impulse), **recoil e.** (as in case of the vertical and anchor escapement), **resilient e.** (in which the banking pin of a lever escapement are made of springs), **three-** or **four-legged e.** (in which three or four long escape-teeth are used), **two-pin e.** (in which two small pins are used in place of the larger impulse-pin in forms of the lever escapement), **vertical crown, crown-wheel,** or **verge e.** (in which the plane of the escape-wheel is at a right angle to that of the train-wheels); (3) from the character of the impulse: as, **dead-beat** or **dead e.** (in which there is no reverse motion of the escape-wheel), **electric e.** (in which an electric impulse at regular intervals of time arrests the escape-wheel and holds it in readiness for taking the place of a pendulum), **Graham** or **drum e.** (in which only one single-beat escapement is utilized in clocks having a drum shape), **gravity e.** (in which impulse is imparted by the fall of a weight against the pendulum), **half-dead e.** (in which the escape-wheel has a slight reverse motion), **pin-pallet e.** (in which the impulse is received by two roundish pallet-stones, as in French clocks, resembling the Graham escapement), **recoil e.** (in which the character of the lock causes recoil of the escape-wheel), **remontoir e.** (in which a supplementary source of power wound by the principal train moves the escape-wheel), **single-beat e.** (in which only alternate oscillations of the pendulum or balance correspond with a movement of the escape-wheel: the chronometer and duplex escapement are examples); (4) from the character of the escape-wheel; as, **lantern-wheel e., pin-wheel e.**

It was the great Dutch philosopher, Christian V. Huyghens, to whom we are indebted for the invention (in 1656) of the clock-*escapement*, by means of which the pendulum is made to perform its proper function as a time-keeper.

B. SILLIMAN, Jr. *Physics* pt. i, ch. 3, p. 57. (i. n. & co.)

2. [Rare.] The act of escaping; an escape or a means of escape; a vent.

Hope can spy no golden gate For sweet *escapement*.

HENRY THE *Two Swans* st. 4.

— double escapement, a piano escapement which permits of operating the hammer a second time before the key is fully released after the first depression.

es-car'bun-cle, *n.* escär'bŭng-kl; **2** ĕs-cär'bŭn-cl, *n.* [OF.] *Her.* Same as CARBUNCLE.

es''car'got', **1** es'kar'gō'; **2** ĕs'cär'gō', *n.* [F.] A small-sized chiefly in English to designate one of the edible kind.

es-car'go-flère', *n.* [F.] A place where edible snails are reared. **es-car''ga-toire'**, [tory combat.

es-car'mouche', [F.] **I.** *tr.* To skirmish. **II.** A desultory combat.

es''ca'role', **1** es'kă'rōl'; **2** ĕs'că'rōl', *n.* [F.] Endive, a variety of chicory (*Cichorium intybus*). [steeply.

es-carp', **1** es-kärp'; **2** ĕs-cärp', *vt.* To cause to slope

es-carp', *n. Fort.* The inner wall or side of the ditch as the foot of a rampart: distinguished from the *counter-scarp*, which is the opposite and further side or wall. [< F. *escarpe*, < *escarper*, cut steep.] **es-carpe'‡.**

es-carp'ment, **1** es-kärp'ment *or* -mant; **2** ĕs-cärp'ment, *n.* **1.** *Fort.* Ground cut away so as to slope precipitously about a work or position. **2.** A steep slope; the precipitous face of a ridge; an abrupt declivity.

There runs around the shores of Great Britain and Ireland a flat terrace of unequal breadth, backed by an escarpment of varied height and character, which is known to geologists as the old coast-line.

MILLER *Testimony of Rocks* lect. iii, p. 148. [o. & s.]

[< F. *escarpement*, < *escarper*, cut steep.]

es''carre', **1** es'kär'; **2** ĕs'cär', *n.* [F.] Same as SQUIBBE.

es-car'tel, **1** es-kär'tel; **2** ĕs-cär'tĕl, *n.* In match cassels: [< OF. *escarteler*, quarter, < *quartier*; see QUARTER, *n.*]

es-car''te-lé', **1** es-kär'tā-lā'; **2** ĕs-cär'tĕ-lā', *a. Her.* Broken by a square notch or projection, as a straight line dividing a field. [< F. *escartelé*, pp. of *escarteler*; see ESCARTEL.]

es-car'teled‡; **es-car''ti-lée'**; **es-car'teled**‡.

-esce, *suffix.* Used to form inceptive verbs. [< L. *-escere.*]

-escence, -escent, *suffixes* of nouns and adjectives corresponding to verbs in *-esce*.

es'ch'a-lot, **1** esh'a-lot; **2** ĕsh'a-lŏt, *n.* Same as SHALLOT.

es'char, **1** es'kär; **2** ĕs'cär, *n. Pathol.* The disorganized crust, or dead tissue, produced by the mortification or cauterization of a part; a slough; scab. [< OF. *escare*, < L. *eschara*, < Gr. *eschara*, scar.] **es'car.**

Es-char'i-dæ, **1** es-kar'i-dē; **2** ĕs-cär'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of acanaliculan polyzoans, typically those with zooecia pitcher-shaped and orcelia conical. **Es'cha-ra**, *n.* (g. v.). [< Gr. *eschara*, scar.] **—rid**, *n.* **—roid**, *a.*

Es''cha-ri'na, **1** es'k'a-rī'nă; **2** ĕs''cĕ-rī'nă, *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Escharoidea*. [< ESCHARA.] **—es'cha-rine**, *a.*

Es''cha-roi'de-a, **1** es'ka-roi'di-ă; **2** ĕs''că-rŏi'dē-a, *n. pl. Helminth.* A superfamily of chilostomous polyzoans having the zoarium calcareous and the front of the zooecia entirely calcified. [< ESCHARA + -OID.] **—es''cha-roi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

es''cha-rot'ic, **1** es'ka-rot'ik; **2** ĕs''ca-rŏt'ĭc, *a. Med.* Capable of destroying living tissue and forming an eschar. [< Gr. *escharotikos*, forming a scar, < *eschara*, scar.]

es''cha-tol'o-gy, **1** es'ka-tol'o-ji; **2** ĕs'ca-tŏl'o-gy, *n. Theol.* The branch that treats of the final issue and result of redemption in unified human history, including death, resurrection, immortality, the end of the world, final judgment, and the future state; the doctrine of "last things." See THEOLOGICAL SCIENCE.

Es''cha-to-lo'gi-a, **1** es''ka-to-lō'ji-ă; **2** ĕs''ca-tō-lō'gĭ-a, *n.* [< Gr. *eschatos*, extreme, + *-logy*.] **—es''cha-to-log'ic** or **-i-cal**, *a.* **—es''cha-tol'o-gist**, *n.* A student of or writer on eschatology.

es-chauffé', *vt.* To heat.

es-cheat', **1** es-chīt'; **2** ĕs-chēt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make an escheat of; take possession of as lapsed or forfeited.

Cicero advised that he [Cæsar] should be buried privately . . . and that his property should be escheated to the State.

FROUDE *Cæsar* ch. 27, p. 111. [n. 1881.]

2. *Scots Law.* To confiscate the estate of.

II. *i.* To revert to the State, fief, or crown, by reason of forfeiture or the non-existence of heirs. [< OF. *eschoeïter*, receive an escheat, < *eschet*; see ESCHEAT. *n.*]

es-cheat'er, **—es-cheat'a-bl(e)**, *a.* Subject to escheat.—**es-cheat'age**, *n.* The right of succession by escheat.—**es-cheat'or**, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A county official who formerly looked after escheats and certified them to the treasury.—**es-cheat'ship**, *n.* The office or function of escheator.

es-cheat', *n. Law.* **1.** The reversion of lands, in the United States to the State, in England to the crown, in default of heirs or devisees; in feudal law, reversion of an estate to the lord of the fee on failure of heirs or service.

Escheat lands are those which revert or merely falling into the common ownership of the State from which they were theretofore originally derived, because the tenant did not see fit to dispose of them in his lifetime, and left no one, in fact or in the law, has any claim to inherit them. B. WASHBURN *Am. Law of Real Property* vol. iii, ch. 19, § 1, p. 67. (c. b. n. & co. 1868.)

2. Forfeiture of property, real or personal, for default; confiscation. [< OF. *eschet*, orig. pp. of *eschoeïr*, fall to, < LL. *excadō*, fall upon, < L. *ex*, out, + *cadō*, fall.]

Esch'en-bach, **1** esh'en-bäkh; **2** ĕsh'ĕn-bäkh, *n.* **Wolfram von.** A German minnesinger who lived about 1200(?) He wrote *Parcifal*, etc.

es-chew', **1** es-chū'; **2** ĕs-chu', *vt.* **1.** To shun, as something wrong or injurious; abstain from studiously; avoid with care, as a course of conduct.

Let us *eschew* all these vulgar fineries of style, as we would *eschew* the fineries of a courtesan.

MATTHEWS *Words* ch. 3, p. 108. [n. c. o. 1877.]

2†. To keep clear of; escape. [< OF. *eschuer*, shun, < OHG. *sciuhan*, frighten, fear, < *sciuh*, shy.] **es-chew'er**, *n.* one who eschews or shuns. **—es-chew'ing**, *n.* Unwilling; disinclined.—**es-chew'al**, *n.* The act of eschewing or avoiding.—**es-chew'ance**, *n.* An avoiding. **es-chew'ment** [rare].—**es-chew'ery**, *n.*

es-chew', *pp.* Eschewed. S. S.

es'chro-la'ĭ-a, **1** es'kro-lā'ĭ-ă; **2** ĕs'cro-lā'ĭ-a, *n.* Foul language. [< Gr. *aischros*, shameful, + *laliā*, speak.]

Esch'scholtz, **1** esh'sholts; **2** ĕsh'sholtz, **Johann Friedrich** (4/11 1793–8/21 1834). A German physician; naturalist: explorer.

Esch'scholtz'si-a, **1** e-shōlt'si-ă; **2** ĕ-shŏlt'sĭ-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of smooth herbs of the poppy family, with dissected leaves and long-pedunculed yellow flowers, of western North America. See California poppy (*E. californica*) is the best-known. [< J. F. von *Eschscholtz.*] See Rue, in next column. [Nassau province, Prussia.

Esch'we-ge, **1** esh'vē-gə; **2** ĕsh'vē-ge, *n.* A town in Hesse-

Esch'wei-ler, **1** esh'vī-lər; **2** ĕsh'vī-ler, *n.* A town in Rhine province, Prussia.

es'chy-nite, **1** es'ki-nīt; **2** ĕs'cy-nīt, *n. Mineral.* A subspecies of **es'chy-nite**, **1** massilic to resinous black columbate, ($CaFe_2$)($CeLa_2$)($TiTh_2$)$_3(Nb_2O_5)_8$, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system: so named by Berzelius on account of the inability to analyze it. [< Gr. *aischynē*, shame.]

es-cig'e-nin, **1** e-sij'i-nin, **2** ĕs-cĭg'e-nĭn, *n. Chem.* A compound ($C_{14}H_{18}O_2$) insoluble in water, derivative of eserine acid. **es-cig'e-nol**; **es-cig'e-nyl**.



Eschscholtzia californica.
a, a fruit-pod.

es-cin'ic, **1** s-sin'ik, **2** ĕ-cĭn'-ĭc, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the horse-chestnut. (*Æsculus hippocastanum*).—**escinic acid** (*Chem.*), an acid and glucosid ($C_{34}H_{56}O_{19}$) obtained from the horse-chestnut.

es''car'ce-in, **1** e's-sär'si-in; **2** ĕ-sär'-sē-ĭn, *n. Chem.* A product of para-æsculetin and ammonia ($C_9H_7NO_4$), similar to orcein. [< ESCULETIN + ORCEIN.] **es''sel-or'ce-in**‡.

es-clan'dre, **1** es-klän'dr; **2** ĕs-clän'dr, *n.* [F.] Unpleasant notoriety; a scandalous occurrence or disclosure.

es''cla'vage', **1** es''klā'vāj'; **2** ĕs''clā'vāj', *n.* [F.] A necklace of the 18th century, composed of chains or strings of beads or jewels: literally, 'slavery,' probably because its arrangement in low festoons simulated the chains of a slave.

es-clot', **1** es-klōt'; **2** ĕs-clŏt', **Bernat.** A Spanish historian who lived about 1285; *Chronicle of King Don Pedro.*

Es''co-bar' y Men-da'ña, **1** es'kō-ba-bär' i men-dä'nä; **2** ĕs'co-bär' ē mĕn-dä'nyä, **Antonio** (1589–9/1669). A Spanish Jesuit casuist; opponent of Pascal.

Es''co-be'do, **1** es'kō-bē'dō; **2** ĕs'co-bē'do, **Mariano** (1/11 1827–7/21 1902). A Mexican military officer and republican leader; captured the Emperor Maximilian, 1867.

Es''co-bil'la, **1** es'kō-bil'yä; **2** ĕs'co-bil'yä, *n.* A European weed (*Centaurea salmantica*) now naturalized in California.

es-col'ar, **1** es'kō-lär'; **2** ĕs'co-lär', *n.* A large-water edible gempylid fish (*Ruvettus pretiosus*), the oilfish of Cuban waters, and also in the Mediterranean and around the island of Madeira. [Sp., SCHOLAR.]

es-col'a, **1** es-kō'lä; **2** ĕs-cō'lä, *n.* [Sp.] An escort; convoy; guard.—**es-col'tar**, *vt.* [Sp.] To escort or guard.

es-con'son, **1** eskon'sun; **2** ĕs-cŏn'son, *n. Arch.* The inner jamb of a window. [< OF. *escoinçon*.]

es''co-pette', **1** es'kō-pet'; **2** ĕs'co-pĕt', *n.* A short carbine.

In such a driving rain, we could but lay hold of the flint locks of their *escopettas*. BAYARD TAYLOR *Lands of the Saracen* ch. 37, p. 445. (c. p. p. s. 1855.)

[< Sp. *escopeta*, < It. *schioppetto*, dim. of *schioppo*, gun.]

Es-co'ri-al', **1** es-kō'ri-al *or* (Sp.) es-kō'ri-ăl'; **2** ĕs-cō'ri-al *or* (Sp.) ĕs-cō'rē-ăl', *n.* Historic name and monastery of the Spanish kings, built by Philip II. in the 16th century, including also a great church and monastery situated in a town of the same name, 27 miles northwest of Madrid.

The remains of the infanta, first deposited in the cathedral of Granada, were afterwards removed to the *Escorial*, that magnificent mausoleum prepared by her husband for the royalty of Spain. PARKMAN *Philip II.* vol. ii, ch. 5, p. 40. (s. 1858.)

[Sp., heap of rubbish, < *escoria*, < L. *scoria*; see SCORIA, dregs.] **Es-cu'ri-al'.**

es-cu'ri-al', *n.* [Sp.] **I.** An exhausted mine. **2.** The refuse of a mine; also, the plot containing the same.

es-cort', **1** es-kôrt'; **2** ĕs-côrt', *n.* **1.** To accompany for the purpose of guarding; safeguard on a journey; attend as a mark of honor or courtesy; conduct; as, to *escort* a prince or a lady. **2.** To convoy. [< F. *escorter*, < It. *scortare*, < *scorta*; see ESCORT, *n.*] Syn.: see ACCOMPANY.—**es-cort'age**, *n.* The act, function, or condition of an escort.—**es-cort'ment**, *n.* [Rare.] The act of escorting.

es-cot', **1** es'kŏt; **2** ĕs'cŏt, *n.* In feudal law, a payment accompanying any person or persons, or property in transit, for protection, surveillance, or compulsion, or as a mark of respect. **2.** Safeguard or protection, as on a journey; also, to travel under the *escort* of one's lord. [< OF. *escorte*, < It. *scorta*, f. pp. of *scorgere*, guide, < L. *ex*, out, + *corrigo*; see CORRECT, a.]

es-cot'y, *vt.* To pay for the maintenance of.

es''cri-ba'no, **1** es''kri-bä'nō; **2** ĕs''cri-bä'no, *n.* **1.** *Zool.* A hemirhamphine fish (*Hyporhamphus unifasciatus* and *H. brasiliensis*) ranging southward from Florida, and found also in the East Indies and Africa. **2.** A person who writes; [P. L.] A native clerk. [Sp., SCRIBE.] **es''cri-bien'te**‡.

es-cribe', **1** es-kraib'; **2** ĕs-crīb', *vt.* **1.** To draw (a circle) that touches one side of a triangle and the other two produced. **2†.** To copy or write out. [< ex- + L. *scribo*, write.] [cening.

es-crime', **1** es-krīm'; **2** ĕs-crīm', *n.* [F.] Sword-play;

es''cri-toire', **1** es'kri-twär'; **2** ĕs'cri-twär' (XIII), *n.* [OF.] The art of penmanship.—**es''cri-toi'ral**, *a.*

es-crod', **1** es-krod'; **2** ĕs-crŏd', *n.* A young cod. See SCROD.

es-croll', **1** es-krōl'; **2** ĕs-crōl', *n.* **1.** *Her.* A scroll. **2.** An escrow. [< OF. *escroele*; see SCROLL.] **es-crol'ŷ**.

es-crow', **1** es-krō'; **2** ĕs-crō', *n.* Same as **escrow**, *n.* Law. An instrument, under seal, placed in the hands of a third person for delivery to the grantee on some condition, the instrument being of no effect until delivery.

A delivery to be either absolute, that is, to the . . . grantee himself; or to a third person, to hold till some conditions be performed on the part of the grantee: in which last case it is called delivered as a deed, but as an *escrow*; that is, as a writing, which is not to take effect as a deed till the conditions be performed. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. ii, ch. 20, p. 307. (c. c. 1857.) [< OF. *escroue*; see SCROLL.]

es'cu-age, **1** es'kū-āj; **2** ĕs-cū-aj, *n. Feudal Law.* A military tax paid in lieu of knight-service: originally, shield-service or personal military duty, a form of feudal tenure.

Escuage, or scutage, could not be levied but by consent of parliament; such scutages being indeed the groundwork of all succeeding subsidies, and the landlords of later times.

BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. ii, ch. 5, p. 75.

[OF., < *escu*, shield, < L. *scutum*, shield.]

es''cu-de'ro, **1** es''kū-dā'ro; **2** ĕs''cu-dę'ro, *n.* [Sp.] An esquire or shield-bearer.

Es''cu-dil'la Mour'tain. A mountain in Arizona; 10,691 ft.

es-cu'do, **1** es-kū'dō; **2** ĕs-cu'do, *n.* [Sp. & Pg.] See COIN.

Es''cu-la'pi-an, **1** es''kū-lā'pi-ən; **2** ĕs''cu-lā'pĭ-an. **I.** *Æs''cu-la'pi-an*, *a.* Relating to Æsculapius, the god of medicine; pertaining to the art of healing; medicinal. **II.** *n.* A disciple of Æsculapius; physician.

es'cu-lent, 1 es'kiu-lent; 2 ĕs'eû-lĕnt, *a.* Fit for food; eatable; as, *esculent* roots.
The *esculent* vegetables now most in use were introduced in the reign of Elizabeth. HALLAM *Middle Ages* ch. 9, p. 497. [n. 1854.]
[< L. *esculentus,* < *edo,* eat.] — **esculent swallow,** the swift that makes the edible bird's-nest.

es'cu-lent, *n.* Anything suitable for food; especially, a plant or the part of a plant that is edible or nutritious.
Every lover of that invaluable *esculent* [the potato] has reason to remember with gratitude the settlers of Londonderry.
WHITTIER *Old Portraits, Dismasters* v. 263. [p. a. p. 1850.]

es'cu-let'ic, 1 es'kiu-let'ik; 2 ĕs'eû-lĕt'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from esculetin. — **esculetic acid,** an acid ($C_9H_8(OH)_2CHCHCOOH$) formed by treating a solution of barium hydroxid with heat.

es'cu-le'tin, } 1 es'kiu-l'tin; 2 ĕs'eû-lē'tin. *n. Chem.* A
es'cu-le'tine, } crystalline bitter compound ($C_9H_6O_4$) found in horse-chestnut bark. [< ESCULENT.]

es'cu-lic, 1 es'kiu-lik; 2 ĕs'eû-lic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from horse-chestnut. — **esculic acid,** same as SAPOGENIN.

es'cu-lin, 1 es'kiu-lin; 2 ĕs'eû-lĭn, *n.* A crystalline bitter compound ($C_{15}H_{16}O_9$) contained in horse-chestnut bark.

es'cu-lo-tan'nic, 1 es'kiu-lo-tan'ik; 2 ĕs'eû-lo-tăn'ic, *a. Of,* pertaining to, or derived from the tannin of the horse-chestnut. — **esculotannic acid,** an acid ($C_{14}H_{12}O_{12}$) having tannin-like properties, derived from the bark or other parts of the horse-chestnut. [< *L. aesculus,* horse-chestnut, + TANNIC.]

Es-cu'ri-al, *n.* Same as ESCORIAL.

es-cutch'eon, 1 es-kuch'an; 2 ĕs-cĭch'on, *n.* **1.** *Her.* The surface, usually shield-shaped, upon which armorial bearings are charged; the heraldic shield. The parts of an escutcheon are distinguished as in the diagram under DEXTER. See COAT OF ARMS; FIELD; SHIELD. **2.** Any shield-shaped surface or device. (1) *Zool.* (*a*) A surface distinguished by the character of the hair in the perineal region of many quadrupeds. (*b*) The ligamental depression behind the beak in a bivalve. (*c*) The mesoscutellum of a beetle. (2) An ornamented plate about a keyhole, or one to which a door-ring or a knocker is suspended. (3) A name-plate, as on a coffin. (4) *Naut.* That part of a ship's stern on which her name is inscribed. See OF. *escusson* (F. *écusson*), < *escu;* see ESCUAGE.] **es-**



coch'eon†, — **escutcheon of pretense** (*Her.*), the shield on which is emblazoned the arms of his wife, if she be an heiress, borne inside of his own and called an *inescutcheon.* — **sacral e.,** a shield-like prominence of the sacrum of a parrot.

es-cutch'eoned, 1 es-kuch'end; 2 ĕs-cĭch'ond, *a.* Decorated or furnished with an escutcheon.

e-scu'tel-late, 1 i-skiû'te-lēt; 2 ĕ-scē'tĕ-lāt, *a. Entom.* Without an apparent scutellum.

Escutcheon (Inescutcheon) of Pretense. (Arms of Vavasor, charged on those of Knatchbull.)

Esd., *abbr.* Esdras.

Es'dra-e'lon, 1 es'dra-i'lon; 2 ĕs'dra-ē'lon, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). A great plain in Palestine; the scene of many battles; the plain of Jezreel. *Judith* iii, 9. — **Esdraelon,** = **es'dra-gol,** 1 es'dra-gōl *or* -gol; 2 ĕs'dra-gōl *or* -gŏl, *n. Chem.* A liquid ($C_{16}H_{12}O$) derived from Chinese anise-oil, resembling water in color and consistency.

Es'dras, 1 es'dras *or* es'dras; 2 ĕs'dras *or* ĕs'dras, *n.* [Gr.] Ezra: the Greek form applied to the first two books of the Apocrypha.

Es-drē'lon, 1 es-drī'lon; 2 ĕs-drē'lon, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* iii, 9 (margin).

Es-drīs, 1 es'dris; 2 ĕs'drĭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *2 Mac.* xii, 36.

ese†, *vt. & vi.* To please; be pleased. — **ese'ly†,** *adv.*

ese†, *n.* Pleasure; ease. — **ese'ment†,** *n.* Easement.

-ese, *suffix.* Used to form adjectives and nouns from names of cities and countries. [< OF. *-eise,* < *-ensis.*]

E. S. E., *abbr.* East-southeast.

Es'e-ban, 1 es'i-ban; 2 ĕs'e-băn, *n. Bib.* (Douai).— **Es'e-bon,** 1 es'i-bon, 2 ĕs'e-bŏn, *n. Bib.* (Douai).— **Es'e-bon',** v. 15.— **Es'e-bri'as,** 1 es'i-brai'as *or* i-ai'bri-as; 2 ĕs'e-brī'as *or* es'bri-as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* viii, 54.— **E'sek,** 1 i'sek; 2 ē'sĕk, *n. Bib.* xx, 20.— **Es'e-li'as,** 1 es'i-lai'as; 2 ĕs'e-lī'as, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

es'em-plas'tic, 1 es'em-plas'tik; 2 ĕs'ĕm-plăs'tic, *a.* [Rare.] Molding into one; unifying.
'*Exemplastic.* The word is not in Johnson, nor have I met with it elsewhere!' 'Neither have I! I constructed it myself from the Greek words, . . . to shape into one.' COLERIDGE *Works, Biographia Literaria* ch. 10, vol. 2, p. 272. [n. 1858.]

es-em'pla-sy, 1 es-em'pla-si; 2 ĕs-ĕm'pla-sy, *n.* The power or act of unifying. [< Gr. *es,* into, + *hen,* neut. of *heis* (*hen-*), one, + *plassō,* form.]

es'en-beck'in, } 1 es'en-bek'in, -in *or* -īn; 2 ĕs'ĕn-bĕk'in,
es'en-beck'ine, } -in *or* -īn, *n. Chem.* An alkaloid ($C_{14}H_{18}N_2O_2$) found in the Brazilian Angostura bark (*Sbenbeckia febrifugia*). [< New Latin *Sbenbeckia,* named for botanist.]

e-sep'tate, 1 i-sep'tēt; 2 ē-sĕp'tāt, *a. Bot. & Zool.* Having no septa or partitions. [< E- + SEPTUM.]

Es'e-re'bi-as, 1 es'i-ri'bi-as; 2 ĕs'e-rē'bi-as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* viii, 54.

es-er'i-din, 1 es-er'i-din; 2 ĕs-ĕr'i-dĭn, *n. Chem.* An alkaloid similar to physostigmin, derived from the Calabar bean. **es-er'i-dine†.**

es'er-in, } 1 es'er-in, -in *or* -īn; 2 ĕs'er-ĭn, -īn *or* -ĭn, *n. Chem.*
es'er-ine, } A resinous and poisonous alkaloid ($C_{15}H_{21}N_3O_2$) contained in Calabar beans; used in ophthalmic surgery. [< W. Afr. *esere.*]

es'er-in-pi'lo-car'pin, 1 es'er-in-pai'lo-kär'pin; 2 ĕs'er-ĭn-pī'lo-kär'pĭn, *n. Chem.* A purgative medicine used for cattle and small stock, especially for colic in horses. **es'e-rine-pi'lo-car'pine†.**

e-ser'u-al, *a.* [Rare.] *Biol.* Same as ESEXUAL.

es'guard, *n.* **1.** A tribunal of the Knights of St. John. **2.** Escort; guard.

esh, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as ASH.

E'shan, 1 e'shan; 2 ē'shăn, *n. Bib.* (R V.). *Josh.* xv, 52.

Esh'-ba'al, 1 esh'-bai'al; 2 ĕsh'-bā'al, *n. Bib.* *1 Chron.* viii, 33.

Esh'ban, 1 esh'ban; 2 ĕsh'băn, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxvi, 26.

Esh'col, 1 esh'kol; 2 ĕsh'cŏl, *n. Bib. Gen.* xiv, 13.

Esh'e-an, 1 esh'i-an *or* i'shi-an; 2 ĕsh'e-ăn *or* ē'shĭ-an, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 52.

E'shek, 1 e'shek; 2 ē'shĕk, *n. Bib.* *1 Chron.* viii, 39.

Esh'er, 1 esh'er; 2 ĕsh'er, *n.* **1. Viscount** (8/12 1815–1/12 1899), William Baliol Brett, an English jurist; Master of the Rolls. **2.** A village in Surrey, England, site of Wolsey's palace, and Claremont (built by Lord Clive), the residence of Princess Charlotte, 1816.

e'shin, 1 i'shin; 2 ē'shĭn, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A pail or a shallow tub, commonly used for carrying milk.

Esh'ka-lon-ites, 1 esh'i-ke-lon-aits; 2 ĕsh'ka-lŏn-īts, *n. pl. Bib. Josh.* xiii, 3.

esh'lar, 1 esh'lar; 2 ĕsh'lar, *n.* Same as ASHLAR.

Esh-mu'n, 1 esh-mun'; 2 ĕsh-mun', *n.* A Phœnician deity; a brother of the Cabiri; the same as god of Sidon.

esh-reen', 1 esh-rin'; 2 ĕsh-rēn', *n.* An Egyptian coin struck in modern times, with a value of 20 faddahs.

Esh'ta-ol, 1 esh'ti-ol; 2 ĕsh'ta-ŏl, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 33.

Esh'ta-u'lites, 1 esh'ta-u'laits; 2 ĕsh'ta-u'līts, *n. pl. Bib.* *1 Chron.* ii, 53.

Esh'te-mo'a, 1 esh'ti-mō'a; 2 ĕsh'te-mō'a, *n. Bib. Josh.* xxi, 14.

Esh'te-moh, 1 esh'ti-mō; 2 ĕsh'te-mō, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 50.

Esh'ton, 1 esh'tan; 2 ĕsh'tŏn, *n. Chron.* iv, 2.

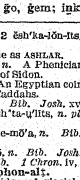
e-sil'phon-ate, *n.* Asiphonate. — **e-si'phon-al†.**

es'kar, 1 es'kar; 2 ĕs'kar, *n.* A ridge of glacial gravel, formed between walls of ice. Compare KAME and OSAR.
[< Sw. *esköfle,* ridge.] — **es'car†, es'kar†.**

Es'kil-his'sar, 1 es'ki-his'ar; 2 ĕs'kĭ-hĭs'ăr, *n.* Ruins of the most famous of the Laodicean cities.

E'skil-stu'na, 1 e'skil-stū'na; 2 ē'skĭl-stū'na, *n.* A town in Södermanland, Sweden.

Es'ki-mo, 1 es'ki-mō; 2 ĕs'kĭ-mō, *n.* [-MOS, 1 -mōz; 2 -mōs, *pl.*] One of the American hyperborean subrace, short, dolichocephalic, and light-brown. They call themselves *Innuit.* [N. Am. Ind., 'eaters of raw flesh.']



Eskimo Dog. 1/2
They all have powerful

Es'ki-mau', 1 es'ki-mô'; 2 ĕs'kĭ-môd', *n.* A Northern American aboriginal linguistic stock speaking a polysynthetic language. See AMERICAN. — **Es'ki-mau'an†.**

Es'ki-ša'gra, 1 es'ki-sū'gra; 2 ĕs'kĭ-sū'grā, *n.* Same as STRAGGLING.

es'la-bon', 1 es'la-bŏn'; 2 ĕs'la-bŏn', *n.* [Sp.] A steel, for use with flint for kindling fire.

Es'li, 1 es'li; 2 ĕs'lī, *n. Luke* iii, 25.

es'me-ral'da, 1 es'mi-ral'da; 2 ĕs'mę-răl'dă, *n.* [Sp.] Either of two gobioid fishes: (1) *Gobius smaragdus,* of the West Indian coast, from Florida to Brazil. (2) *Gobius oceanicus pallas,* of the West Indies and the Gulf coast of the United States.

Es'me-ral'da, 1 es'mi-ral'da; 2 ĕs'mę-răl'dă, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** In Victor Hugo's *Notre Dame de Paris,* the gipsy dancing girl who was executed as a witch; beloved by Claude Frollo and Quasimodo. **3.** 1 es'mē-rāl'da; 2 ĕs'mę-răl'dă. A river in Ecuador: 110 m. long to the Pacific. **4.** A county in S. W. Nevada: 8,776 sq. m.; capital, Hawthorne. [Sp. *fem.,* emerald, < Gr.]

es'me-ral-dite, 1 es'mi-ral-dait; 2 ĕs'mę-răl'dīt, *n. Mineral.* A black, massive, ferric hydroxid ($Fe_2O_4.4H_2O$), having a vitreous luster; found in Esmeralda county, Nev.

Es'me-ral'das, 1 es'mē-rāl'das; 2 ĕs'mę-răl'dăs, *n.* A province in N. W. Ecuador; 7,439 sq. m.; capital, Esmeraldas.

Es'mond, 1 es'mand; 2 ĕs'mond. **Beatrix.** In Thackeray's *Henry Esmond,* the cousin, subsequently the wife of Henry, in his political difficulties; marries her brother's tutor (who becomes a bishop), and appears in *The Virginians* as the Baroness Bernstein, after her second marriage to a German nobleman.

Es'mond, Henry. The hero of Thackeray's novel *Henry Esmond,* a fictitious historian.

es'nes, 1 es'nis; 2 ĕs'nĕs, *n. Anglo-Saxon Hist.* A hireling; serf.
Theow and *esne* are thou no longer.
SCOTT *Ivanhoe* ch. 32, p. 266. [e. & c.]

[AS., hired laborer.]

es'ne-cy, 1 es'ni-si; 2 ĕs'ne-cy, *n. Eng. Law.* **1.** The right of first choice accorded to the eldest, as among coparceners on partition. **2.** The right of an eldest daughter to first choice in the division of an estate where only daughters are coheirs. [< LL. *senecia,* < OF. *ainznesce,* < *ainsné,* < LL. *antenatus,* born before. < L. *ante,* before, + *natus,* pp. of *nascor,* be born.] **ees'ne-cy†.**

Es'nich, 1 es'nis; 2 ĕs'nĕs, *n.* **1.** The former province of Upper Egypt. — **El Ne'dood‡.** **2.** A town on the Nile river; contains ruins.

es'o-, 1 i-so-; 2 ĕs'o-. From Greek *eso,* within (< *es, eis,* into) + *o* in combining form.

es'o-an-hy'drid, 1 es'o-an-hai'drid; 2 ĕs'o-ăn-hy'drĭd, *n. Chem.* An inner anhydrid. — **es'o-an-hy'dride†.**

Es'o-ces, 1 es'o-siz; 2 ĕs'o-cēs, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Esocidæ.*

Es'o-cet'ine, 1 es'o-set'in; 2 ĕs'o-sĕt'ĭn, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of fishes, especially *Haplomi,* having an oblong compressed body, flat projecting snout, mouth arched by supramaxillaries, opposite teeth, and dorsal and anal fins posterior and opposite; pikes. [< ESOX.] — **es'o-cid,** *n.*— **es'o-cold,** *a. & n.* — **e-soc'i-form,** *a.* Having the form of a pike.

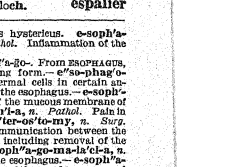
es'o-co-li'tis, 1 es'o-ko-lai'tis; 2 ĕs'o-cō-lī'tĭs, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the colon; dysentery.— **es'o-derm,** *n.* The inner cutaneous membrane.— **e-sod'ic,** *a. Physiol.* Afferent; conveying impressions from the periphery to the nervous centers, as certain nerves.— **es'o-gas-tri'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Gastritis affecting especially the mucous membrane. — **es'o-nar'thex,** *n. Gr. Ch.* The inner vestibule: opposed to EXONARTHEX.— **es'oph'a-gal'gic,** *a. n. Pathol.* Pain in the esophagus.

e'so-phag'e-al, 1 i'so-faj'i-al; 2 ē'so-făj'e-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or near the esophagus: as, *esophageal* plan is. — **e-soph'a-gal‡; e'so-phag'e-an†.— esophageal pouch,** in earthworms, one of a pair of cecal projections of the hinder part of the esophagus.— **e. ring** (*Zool.*), a ring of nerves in arthropods, annelids, and some other invertebrates, formed by the subesophageal ganglion united by commissures with the supraesophageal ganglion, or brain.— **e. teeth,** hypapophyses of anterior vertebræ in dasypeltoid snakes, which pierce the esophagus and function as teeth for breaking birds' eggs.

e-soph'a-ge'to-my, *n. Surg.* The removal of a portion of the esophagus.— **e-soph'a-ge'o-cu-ta'ne-ous,** *a. Zool* Characterizing a passage from the pharynx to the exterior, as in hagfishes.— **e-soph'a-gis'mus,** *n. Pathol.* Spasm of the esophagus; globus hystericus. **e-soph'a-gism†.— e-soph'a-gi'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the esophagus.

e-soph'a-go-, } 1 i-sof'a-go-; 2 ē-sŏf'a-gō-. From ESOPHAGUS.
e-soph'a-gо-, } gullet: a combining form.— **e'so-phag'o-blast,** *n.* One of the three ectodermal cells in certain annelids, which in the larva become the esophagus.— **e-soph'a-go-cele,** *n. Pathol.* Hernia of the mucous membrane of the esophagus.— **e-soph'a-go-dyn'i-a,** *n. Pathol.* Pain in the esophagus.— **e-soph'a-go-en'ter-os'to-my,** *n. Surg.* An operation to make a direct communication between the esophagus and the small intestine, without removal of the whole or part of the stomach.— **e-soph'a-go-ma-la'ci-a,** *n.* Morbid softening of the wall of the esophagus.— **e-soph'a-go-my-co'sis,** *n. Pathol.* A disease of the esophagus, caused by fungi.— **e-soph'a-gop'a-thy,** *n. Pathol.* Diseased condition of the esophagus.— **e-soph'a-go-path'i-a†.— e-soph'a-go-plas'ty,** *n.* The application of plastic surgery to the esophagus.— **e-soph'a-go-ple'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of the esophagus.— **e-soph'a-gor-rha'gi-a,** *n.* Excessive bleeding from the esophagus.— **e-soph'a-go-scope,** *n. Med.* An instrument for inspecting the esophagus.— **e-soph'a-gos'co-py,** *n.* Examination of the interior of the esophagus.— **e-soph'a-go-scop'ic,** *a.*— **e-soph'a-go-spas'mus,** *n. Pathol.* Spasm of the esophagus.— **e-soph'a-go-ste-no'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Stricture of the esophagus.— **e-soph'a-go-tome,** *n. Surg.* An instrument used in the operation of esophagotomy.— **e-soph'a-go'to-my,** *n. Surg.* The making of an incision into the esophagus, for a purpose to a foreign substance.

e-soph'a-gus, } 1 i-sof'a-gus; 2 e-sŏf'a-gŭs, *n.* The mus-
e-soph'a-gus, } culo-membranous tube through which food and drink pass from the pharynx to the stomach. In man it is about ten inches in length and passes down behind the trachea and along the spinal column, joining the cardiac end of the stomach just below the diaphragm, at the level of the eleventh dorsal vertebra. Its wall is composed of muscular, submucous, and mucous tissue amply supplied with glands. In some animals it is capable of enormous distention and may be permanently expanded (as in birds) into a special pouch for maceration of food or the feeding of the young, the inclusive, or crop. [< Gr. *oisophagos, ophagos,* < *oiō,* will bear, + *phagein,* eat.]



Dissection of the Human Neck showing Esophagus.
a, esophagus; *b,* aorta; *c,* small cranial nerves of the cranial accessory; *e,* recurrent nerves; *f,* ascending cervical artery; *g,* inferior thyroid nerve; *h,* common carotid.

A tendency of the visual lines to approach each other when in a passive state of adjustment, a restraining influence maintaining habitual parallelism. [< ESO- + Gr. *pherō,* bear.] — **es-o-phor'ic,** *a.*

E-so'pi-an, 1 i-so'pi-an; 2 e-sō'pi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Æsop, a Greek fabulist of the 1st century B. C. **Æsopic.**

E-so'pus grit, 1 i-so'pus; 2 ē-sō'pŭs. *Geol.* A formation of Middle Devonian age, comprised in the Ulsterian group of strata as developed in New York's area. [Fr., < L.]

E-so'ta, 1 i-so'ro; 2 e-sō'ta, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* v.

es'o-re'di-ate, 1 i'so-ri'di-et; 2 ĕ'so-rē'di-āt, *a. Bot.* [Rare.] Destitute of seeds or breadcrumbs, as ferns.

es'o-ter'ic, 1 es'o-ter'ik; 2 ĕs'o-tĕr'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the doctrines designed for the inner circle of disciples only; adapted exclusively for the initiated and enlightened few; acroamatic; esoteric. Opposed to exoteric: said of certain theories, formulas, religious rites, etc.: opposed to *exoteric*; as, an *esoteric* system. Originally the term was applied, the not by himself, to the more abstruse and private doctrines of Aristotle, but afterward to the mysterious doctrines of the Pythagorean school.
There was an Alexandrian Judaism which, assuming to distinguish between *esoteric* doctrine and the knowledge fit for the people, felt no moral scruple in inventing and disseminating pseudonymous writings.
G. P. FISHER *Supernat. Origin* intro., p. 32. [s. 1887.]
2. Confined to a select circle; hence, confidential; secret. A tutor would speak of them as *esoteric* ways to a favorite pupil . . . whose future position in life would afford him the opportunity of influencing opinion.
Nation (N. Y.) *Civil Service Ed.* ch. 7, p. 107. [n. d. a. c. 1870.]
3. *Biol.* Originating within an organism. [< Gr. *esōterikos,* inner, < *esō;* see *eso-*.] — **es'o-ter'i-cal†.— esoteric Buddhism,** a form of theosophy, characterized by Buddhistic methods of thought. — **esoteric theosophy.— es'o-ter'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* In an esoteric manner.

es'o-ter'ic, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* An esoteric doctrine or treatise: often used in the plural. **2.** A believer in or one initiated into esoteric doctrines and practises.

es'o-ter'i-cism, 1 es'o-ter'i-sizm; 2 ĕs'o-tĕr'ĭ-cĭzm, *n.* The taste for or tendency to esoterism or occultism.

es'o-ter-ism, 1 es'o-ter-izm, 2 ĕs'o-tĕr-ĭzm, *n.* Esoteric doctrines or principles; occultism.

es'o-ter-ist, 1 es'o-ter-ist; 2 ĕs'o-tĕr-ĭst, *n.* One initiated into esoteric doctrines or interpretations; an occultist; a Secret.

es'o-ter'ize, *vt.* [Rare.] To promulgate esoteric doctrines.

es'o-ter-y, 1 es'o-ter-i; 2 ĕs'o-tĕr-y, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] Esoterism. **2.** Secrecy.

es'o-tro'pi-a, 1 es'o-trō'pi-a; 2 ĕs'o-trō'pĭ-a, *n. Pathol.* Convergent strabismus; the condition of being crosseyed. [< ESO- + Gr. *tropos,* < *trepō,* turn.] — **es'o-trope,** *n.*

E'sox, 1 i'soks; 2 ē'sŏks, *n. Ich.* A genus typical of *Esocidæ.* **2.** [*a-*] A fish of this genus. [L., pike.]

esp., *espec., abbr.* Especially.

espale'ment, 1 esp^{a}l-mant; 2 esp^{a}l-mĕnt, *n.* [F.] *Arch.* The measure or system of spacing of like features, as columns, windowlights, etc. See TIGHT, *n.*, 3.

es-pa'da, 1 es-pā'da; 2 ĕs-pā'dă, *n.* **1.** A matador. **2.** A swordfish. [Sp., sword = SPADE‡.] **es-pa'dont.**

es'pa-don, 1 es'pa-don; 2 ĕs'pa-dŏn, *n.* [Sp.] A spadone.

es'pa'ng'ole'ite, 1 es'pa'ng'o-lait'; 2 ĕs'pa'ng'o-lēt', *n.* [F.] An iron rod fixed in rings, provided with hooks or points, and attached to the top and bottom of a French window in such a way that by turning it one can alternately open and shut one side of the window. **espagnolette bolt.**

es-pal'ier, 1 es-pal'yar; 2 ĕs-păl'yer, *n.* [F.] To train upon or promote developments by an espalier, as small trees.

es-pal'ier, *n.* [F.] **1.** A trellis on which to train the branches of fruit-trees. See GRAPE. **2.** A tree trained on such a

framework.— **espalier wall** (*Hort.*), a sheet of glass of varying size, but usually about 6½ feet high and 60 feet long, on both sides of which fruit-trees are planted so that the sunlight can penetrate to them through the glass or directly: also, any wall used to support an espalier.— **espal'ier-wise,** *adv.*



Espalier Wall.

es-pan'toon', 1 es-pan-tōn'; 2 es'pan-tōōn'. *n.* [Local, Baltimore, Md.] A policeman's billy. [< Sp. *espanio,* a threat.]

es-par'cet, 1 es-pär'set; 2 es-pär'cĕt, *n.* [F.] Sainfoin (*Onobrychis sativa*), a European leguminous fodder-plant.

es-par'to, 1 es-pär'tō; 2 ĕs-pär'to, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A strong-growing perennial, cespitous, rush-like grass (*Macrochloa tenacissima*), of sandy regions in northern Africa and southern Spain. It is used for making hats, mats, paper, etc. **es-par'to-grass'†.** **2.** One of various coarse grasses, as *M. arenaria* and *Lygeum spartum.*

es-par'ver, 1 es-pär'vėr; 2 ĕs-pär'vėr, *n.* **1.** The curtains or canopy of a bed. **2.** *Her.* A tent. [< OF. *espervier.*]

e-spa'thate, *a. Bot.* [Rare.] Without a spathe. [< E. + SPATHE.]

es-pe'cial, 1 es-pesh'al; 2 ĕs-pĕsh'al, *a.* **1.** Preeminent or exceptional among others of the same kind; peculiarly worthy of note or estimation; particular; eminent; as, an *especial* favor; an *especial* reason; an *especial* virtue or charm. **2.** Connected with or directed toward particulars or individuals; not general or indefinite, special. [OF., < L. *specialis;* see SPECIAL.] **es-pe'cial†.** SYN.: see PARTICULAR.— **es-pe'cial-ly,** *adv.* In a precedent manner; particularly; chiefly; also, in a specific or definite manner. — **es-pe'cial-ness,** *n.* [Rare.] The state or quality of being especial or particular. **es'per-anect,** *n.* Hope.

es-peir'†, *n.* Hope; expectation. **es-peire'†;** **es-pōre'†.—**

Es-pe'jo, 1 es-pĕ'ho; 2 ĕs-pe'ho, **Antonio** (1537?—). The first Spanish explorer of New Mexico, 1582.

Es'pe-ran'tist, 1 es'pė-rän'tist; 2 ĕs'pe-rän'tist. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Esperanto. **II.** *n.* A speaker or advocate of Esperanto.

Es'pe-ran'to, 1 es'pė-rän'tō; 2 es'pe-rän'to, *n.* A universal language, invented about 1887 by Dr. L. Zamenhof, a Russian scholar (using the pen-name "Dr. Esperanto"), for universal use. Its vocabulary, as far as was found practicable, consists of words common to the most important European language, spelled more or less phonetically. Its dictionary contains 2,642 root-words and its grammar has 45 correlative pronouns, adjectives, and adverbs. See UNIVERSAL LANGUAGES. [Perh. < Sp. *esperanza,* hope.]

Es'pe-ran'za, 1 es'pė-rän'zä; 2 ĕs'pe-rän'sä, *n.* **1.** A city (with its district) of Santa Clara Province, Cuba. **2.** A town in southern Honduras.

Es-pe'ri-a, 1 es-pē'ri-ą; 2 ĕs-pe'ri-ą, *n.* A town in Caserta province, Italy, in the Garigliano valley.

Es'pe-rus†, *n.* Hesperus.

Es'pha-tha, 1 es'fa-tho; 2 ĕs'fa-tha, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

es-phe'ra, 1 es-fē'ra; 2 ĕs-fe'rą, *n.* A colonial coin struck in Portugal during the reign of Emanuel I. (1495–1521), bearing a figure of a sphere. [Pg., lit., SPHERE.]

es'phla-sis, 1 es'fla-sis; 2 ĕs'fla-sis, *n. Surg.* A fracture of the skull with depression of one or more spicules upon the brain. [< Gr. *ephlasis,* pressure inward, < *en,* in, + *phlaō,* crush.]

es-pi'al, 1 es-pī'al; 2 ĕs-pī'al, *n.* **1.** The action or proceeding of a spy; a watching in secret; concealed observation.

Nooked — secluded from *espial,*
Did love sip and snare them *no?*
AUSTIN DOBSON *A Revolutionary Relic* st. 5.

2†. A company of spies, or a spy. **es-pi'aille†.**

es'pi-ban'a, 1 es'pė-nän; 2 ĕs'pi-ban, *n. Bot.* The white daisy.

Es-pi'chel', 1 es'pi-shel'; 2 ĕs'pi-chĕl', *n.* A headland of the coast of Portugal, north of Satubal Bay.

es-pi'e-rie', 1 es'pyą'ris-rī'; 2 ĕs'pyę'rie-rī', *n.* [F.] Roguish bantering.

es-pi'er, 1 es-pī'er; 2 ĕs-pī'er, *n.* One who espies or acts the spy. — **es-pi'er-y,** *n.* [Rare.] The act or habit of espying.

es'pi-nal (1 es'pi-näl'; 2 ĕs'pi-näl'), *n.* [Sp.] [S. Am.] An area of dry ground covered with shrubs or trees of the espino type. **2.** [E-] A town in Tolima department, Colombia. **3.** [E-] A town in northern Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Es'pi-nel', 1 es'pi-nel'; 2 ĕs'pi-nĕl'. **Vicente de** (?–? 1551–1624). A Spanish poet and novelist; author of *Vida y aventuras del Escudero Marcos de Obregon.*

es'pin'gole', 1 es'pan'gōl'; 2 ĕs'păn'gōl', *n.* [OF.] An early form of machine gun mounted on a cart: a kind of blunderbuss that was loaded with bullets. The charges were separated by tamptons, in which a hole was made, and the balls were discharged in succession. See ORGUE.

es-pi'no, 1 es-pī'no; 2 ĕs-pi'no, *n. Bot.* **1.** Any of several species of *Zanthoxylum,* especially *Z. spinifex,* a very thorny shrub of tropical America. **2.** A Chilean mediumsized tree (*Acacia caavenia*) bearing pinnate leaves and globose heads of yellow flowers. **3.** Any thorny plant.

Es'pi-no'za, 1 es'pi-nō'zą; 2 ĕs'pi-nō'zą. **1. Diego, Don de** (1502–?1572), a Spanish statesman and cardinal; for some years Inquisitor-General. **2. Gaspar de** (1475–1537), a Spanish conqueror and colonist; aid to Pizarro, and founder of Panama.

es'pi-o-nage, 1 es'pi-o-nąj; 2 ĕs'pi-o-nąj (XIII), *n.* The practice of spying or secretly watching for the purpose of detecting wrong-doing; excessive or offensive surveillance. [< F. *espionnage,* < *espionner,* see SPY, *v.*]

Nothing is more revolting to Englishmen than the *espionage* which forms part of the administration of continental despotisms. T. E. MAY *Constitutional History of England* vol. ii. p. 253. A. D. 1882.)

Es-pi'ri-to San'to, 1 es-pī'ri-to sän'to; 2 ĕs-pi'ri-to sän'to. A state in eastern Brazil; 17,313 sq. m.; capital, Victoria.

espiritu'el *a.* [F.] Spiritual; heavenly.

Es-pi'ri-tu San'to, 1 es-pī'ri-tū; 2 ĕs-pi'ri-tu. **1.** A Mexican island in the Gulf of California; 65 sq. m. **2.** A bay in eastern Yucatan.

Es-pi'ta, 1 es-pē'ta; 2 ĕs-pi'tą, *n.* A town in northern Yucatan.

es'pla-nade', 1 es'pla-nād'; 2 ĕs'pla-nād', *n.* **1.** A level open space for promenading or driving, as at the seashore. **2.** *Fort.* (1) An extended counterscarp-glacis or covered-way glacis, sloping toward the open country. (2) A clear space around the citadel-glacis in a fortified town. **3.** A lawn. [OF., < *esplaner,* level, < L. *explanare;* see EXPLAIN.]

Es-plan'di-an', 1 es-plān'di-ăn'; 2 ĕs-plān'di-ăn', *n.* A hero of medieval romances; the son of Amadis and Oriana.

es-plees', 1 es-plēz'; 2 ĕs-plēz', *n. pl. Law.* The full product of land in order, as hay or meadow and herbage of pasture; "kindly fruits"; also, rents, services, and the lands, etc., themselves. [< OF. *esploiz,* < LL. *explicta,* pl. of *explictum,* for L. *explicitum,* neut. of *explicitus;* see EXPLOIT, *n.*]

Es'plen, 1 es'plen; 2 ĕs'plen, *n.* A borough in Alcheny county, Pa.

es-pon'sal, 1 es-pon'zal; 2 ĕs-pon'sal, *n.* Of or pertaining to espousal; bridal.

es-pou'sal, *n.* **1.** The act of espousing; the marriage contract; plighting of troths; betrothal; more rarely, the marriage ceremony: often used in the plural. **2.** The taking up, support, protection, or advocacy of a cause or of a party; adoption of a cause.

The *espousal* of the cause of Maria Theresa by the new Carteret ministry precipitated a war with France
E. L. BYRNE *Annus Suvrique* p. 15. [r. & r.]

[< OF. *espousailles,* < L. *sponsalia,* < *sponsus;* see SPOUSAL.]

es-pou'sage; **es-pou'seif.—espousals of the Blessed Virgin** (R. C. Ch.), a festival celebrated on Jan. 23.

es-pouse', 1 es-pouz'; 2 ĕs-pouz', *vt.* [ES-POUSE'; ES-POUSING.] **1.** To become the spouse of or take as a spouse; marry. **2.** To promise or give in marriage.

A virgin espoused to a man whose name was Joseph. *Luke* i. 27.

3. To take upon oneself the advocacy or defense of, as of a cause; assume interest in; make one's own. **4†.** To pledge; commit. [< F. *épouser,* < LL. *sponso,* < L. *sponsus;* see SPOUSAL.] **es-pouse'r.** SYN.: see EMBRACE.— Pres.: *e.*— **es'pous-ee',** *n.* A betrothed person; a spouse.

— **es-pouse'ment,** *n.* Espousal.— **es-pous'er,** *n.*

es'pres-si'vo, 1 es'pre-sē'vo; 2 ĕs'pre-sē'vo, *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Expressive; expressively; a direction to the performer.

Es'pri-el'la, 1 es'pri-el'a; 2 ĕs'pri-ĕl'ą, *n.* A pen-name used by Southey in his imaginary *Letters from Spain.*

es-prin'gald, *n.* Same as SPRINGALL. **es-prin'gold†.**

es'prit, 1 es'prē'; 2 ĕs'prē', *n.* [F.] Spirit; wit.— **esprit de corps,** a spirit of common devotedness, sympathy, or support among the members of an association or a body; comradeship.

Es'pron-ce'da, 1 es'pron-thē'da; 2 ĕs'prōn-thę'dą, **José de** (1810–?1842). A Spanish romantic poet, novelist, and political journalist.

es-pum'di-a, 1 es-pūm'di-ą; 2 ĕs-pum'di-ą, *n.* [Bolivia.] A non-contagious skin-disease prevalent in the lowlands about the upper Amazon.

es-py', 1 es-pī'; 2 ĕs-pī', *vt.* [ES-PYE'; ES-PY'ING.] *I.t.* 1. To get sight of, as something distant or partly hidden; catch a glimpse of; discover; see suddenly or unexpectedly; spy; as, to *espy* a sail at sea. **2.** To watch or observe closely; inspect.

Moses . . . sent me . . . to *espy* out the land; and I brought him word again. *Joshua* xiv. 7.

II. *i.* To keep close watch; look carefully; spy. [ME., *espien,* < OF. *espier,* < OHG., *spehôn,* spy.] **es-pie'r.**

Es'py, 1 es'pī; 2 ĕs'pī, **James Pollard** (1/1?1785–1/1?1860). An American meteorologist who, about 1855, instituted the first systematic daily press bulletins of the weather in a wide circle of places.

Esq., **Esqr.** (Esquire, Esqus., pl.), *abbr.* Esquire.

e-squa'mate, 1 ĕ-skwā'māt; 2 ē-skwā'māt, *a. Zool.* Without scales. [< E. + L. *squama,* scale.] — **e-squam'u-lose,** *a. Bot.* Same as SQUAMULOSE.

-esque, *suffix.* Like in manner or style. [F., < It. *-esco,* < OHG. *-isc,* MHG. G. *-isch.*]

Es'qui-lius, 1 es'kwi-lē-ŭs; 2 ĕs'kwi-lĭn, *n.* A hill, the highest of the seven on which Rome is built; it was a fashionable residence-quarter during the Empire.— **Es'qui-line,** *a.*

es'quil-lous, 1 es'kil-ŭs; 2 ĕs'kil-ŭs, *a. Surg.* Splintery; said of fracture. [< L. *squillosus,* < *squilla,* fragment, < *squi,* for *scin,* < L. *schidax,* < Gr. *schidein,* fragment, < *schizō,* break.]

Es-qui'manlt, 1 es-kwī'malt; 2 ĕs-kwī'malt, *n.* A seaport and British naval station near Victoria, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Es'qui-mau, *n.* [-MAUX, *pl.*] Same as ESKIMO.

es-quire', 1 es-kwīr'; 2 ĕs-kwīr', *vt.* [ES-QUIRED'; ES-QUIRING.] To attend as esquire; wait on in public; escort; also, to address as or raise to the title of esquire. See SQUIRE.

es-quire'†, *n.* **1.** A man's title of office, or courtesy, in England that ranks next below that of knight, and belongs by right to the eldest sons of knights and to the younger sons of peers, and to their eldest sons in perpetual succession. It is given by courtesy to officers of the royal courts and household, justices of the peace while in commission, etc., also often to literary or professional men. In the United States the title is given specially to lawyers and justices of the peace, and very commonly to any man as a mark of respect, especially in the address of a letter.

It is the established habit with us in England, if we write to people supposed to belong to the aristocracy, in addressing them by the title of *Esquire,* while we keep Mr. for people not supposed to belong to that class. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Civilization in U. S.* p. 9. A. D. 1883.)

2. A gentleman who acts as the escort or attendant of a lady in public. **3.** In England, a landed proprietor; a squire. **4.** [Archaic.] A knight's attendant; an armor-bearer; armiger. See SQUIRE. [< OF. *escuyer,* < L. *scutarius,* < L. *scutum,* shield.] **es-quier't.— es-quire'at-chy,** *n.* [Rare.] An esquire's rank or dignity; squirearchy.— **es-quire'dom,** *n.* Esquires collectively.— **es-quire'hood,** *n.* **1.** The state or rank of esquire. **2.** Esquires collectively.— **es-quire'ship,** *n.* The office, dignity, or service of an esquire. **es-quir'ess,** *n.* A female esquire.

es-quire's, *n. Her.* A diminutive figure extending across the shield. [< OF. *escuarre;* see SQUARRE, *n.*]

Es'qui'rol', 1 es'kwī'rōl'; 2 ĕs'kwī'rōl', **Jean Étienne Dominique** (1772–?1840). A French physician.

Es'qui'ros', 1 es'kwī'rōs'; 2 ĕs'kwī'rōs', **Henri Alphonse** (?1812–?1876). A French socialist and writer.

es'quisse', 1 es'kīs'; 2 ĕs'kīs', *n.* [F.] A first sketch or design, as of a picture or statue. [< It. *schizzo,* < *schizzare,* make a first sketch, < *schizzo,* a flaw, < *schizein,* split.]

Es-re'lom, 1 es-rē'lom; 2 ĕs-rē'lom, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

Es'rel, 1 es'rel; 2 ĕs'rel, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Es'rii, 1 es'rī or es'ri; 2 ĕs'rī or ĕs'ri, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 34.

Es'rom, 1 es'rom; 2 ĕs'rom. *n. Bib. Luke* iii. 33. (Douai.) es; 2 ĕs. **1.** The letter S, *s.* **2.** An S-shaped worm. [< AS. *ęs,* < L. *es,* letter s.] esi.

-ess, *suffix.* Used to form feminine nouns. [< F. *-esse* or AS. *-isse,* < L. *-issa,* < Gr. *-issa.*]

es-sard', 1 es-särd'; 2 ĕs-särd', *n.* Same as ASSART.

es-say', 1 es-ā'; 2 ĕs-ā', *vt.* **1.** To try to do, make, effect, or accomplish, especially something difficult; attempt.

Scarcely one who wished no good speed when I first *essayed* to trace the history of America remains to greet me.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. vi. p. 5. [A. 1888.]

2. To put to the test or try (a person or thing); test the nature, quality, fitness, etc., of; also, to practise (an art, industry, etc.); as, to *essay* the world, one's powers, poetry, etc. **3†.** To assay. [< F. *essayer,* < OF. *essayer;* see ESSAY, *n.*] **say†.** SYN.: see ATTEMPT.— **es-say'er,** *n.* **1.** A person who essays something. **2.** A writer of essays; an essayist.

es'say, 1 es'ā; 2 ĕs'ā, *n.* **1.** A literary composition on some special subject, commonly briefer and less complete and formal than a *treatise;* latterly, any dissertation on a particular subject; a form of pure representative discourse. It is distinguished from a *biography* or *history* in being confined to a particular aspect, and from a *thesis* in not aiming at a systematic presentation of the subject. The term is sometimes extended to poetical dissertations; as, Pope's "*Essay on Criticism.*"

If the question were asked, What ought to have been the best among Pope's poems? most people would answer, the *Essay on Man.* In Gessner *Essays on the Poets* p. 191. [r. & r. 1859.]

2. An endeavor to do something; attempt or effort made; also, sometimes, a trial or test; an experiment: with *after, at, in, on, toward,* and *to.*

Many a novice . . . was now about to make his first *essay* in arms. COOPER *Last of the Mohicans,* p. 16. [r. & n. 1870.]

3†. An assay. [OF., < LL. *exagium,* weighing, < L. *exigo,* < *ex,* out, + *ago,* drive.] SYN.: compare EFFORT; ATTEMPT, n.— **es-say'-cal,** *n.* Having the nature of or resembling an essay. **es'say-ish†.— es-say'-ism,** *n.* The practise of writing essays; also, the literary spirit or the quality developed by essay-writing.— **es-say'-ist,** *n.* A small essay. **es'say-kin†.**

es'say-ette', 1 es'ā-et'; 2 ĕs'ā-ĕt', *n.* [F.] 1. *Ceram.* A sample piece of pottery closely inspected during the baking, to determine the condition of the other pieces in the kiln. 2. A little essay.

es'say-ist, 1 es'ā-ist; 2 ĕs'ā-ist (XIII), *n.* 1. A writer of essays or of an essay. 2. One who makes an experiment or trial; as, the first *essayists* in this field of labor.— **es'say-is'tic,** *a.*— **es'say-is'ti-cal,** *a.*

es'sed, 1 es'ed; 2 ĕs'ed, *a. Archeol.* A two-wheeled war-chariot used by the ancient Britons, and retained when introduced later at Rome as a pleasure-carriage. [< L. *essedum,* of Celt. origin.] **es'se-da†;** **es'sede†.**

Es'sen, 1 es'en; 2 ĕs'en, *n.* A town in Rhine province, Prussia, containing Krupp's steel-works and gun-factory.

es'sence, 1 es'ens; 2 ĕs'ens, *vt.* To perfume.

es'sence, *n.* **1.** That in which the real character of a thing consists; the attribute, or attributes, which make a thing to be what it actually is (see REAL ESSENCE, below); also, sometimes, the distinctive quality, or difference, that separates one specific nature from others of the same general kind.

This rule or law . . . represents to our thought the nature of the thing, or expresses its true *essence.*
B. P. BOWNE *Metaphysics* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 60. [n. 1882.]

2. *Philos.* (1) In early philosophy, the equivalent of the Greek οὐσία, through which exists as the subject of the attributes or the substance. (2) In the Latin, carrying the meaning of the idea of the Plato, or the law of its being. The scholastics used the word with meanings similar to both of these: (1) as identical with substance, or that in which the real being of the thing consists (**real essence**), and (2) that which defines, or furnishes the conception of the thing (**conceptual substance**). In its philosophical use, essence has never been identified with mere existence. Compare EXISTENCE; SUBSTANCE.

3. *Logic.* The sum of the generic and specific elements of a thing or class of things; the genus and differentia as constituting the elements of a conception and embraced in a logical definition. **4.** *Pharm.* (1) A solution of an essential oil or of a volatile principle in alcohol. (2) That separated constituent of a plant, as an oil, upon which it depends for its characteristic quality. **5.** Perfume, scent, or the volatile oil which yields it to scents. **6.** A wine made from pure juice of the ripest grapes. **7†.** Importance; consequence. [F., < L. *essentia,* < *esse,* be.] **es'sen-ey.— essence of ananas,** an ethyl butyrate.— **essence of apricots,** a mixture with an odor of apricots, obtained by diluting amyl butyrate and amyl alcohol with ordinary alcohol; much used in confectionery and soda-water syrups. **essence of beef,** an extract of lean meat, in soups, etc., or as a stimulant in sickness.— **essence of cajuput,** cajuput as an alcoholic solution of it.— **essence of girofle,** oil of cloves.— **essence of mirbault,** an essential oil, resembling cajuput, extracted from the leaves of a Polynesian plant (*Melaleuca leucadendron*).— **essence of orange,** an oil obtained from sweet-orange peel.— **essence of pineapple,** butyric ether ($C_3H_7(C_2H_5)O_2$).— **essence of rose,** an oil of roses.— **essence of spike,** the skunk.— **nonimal essence,** in Locke's philosophy, the nature of a thing so far as perceivable by us and assent forth in names and definitions. The **nominal essence** of gold is that complex idea which the word 'gold' represents; viz., 'a body yellow, heavy, malleable, fusible, and fixed.' K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 108. [BR. & CO. 1873.] **essential-peari** *n.* Same as ESSENCE, 4 (1). **essential salt** *n.* A simple salt made from the oxides of certain fish, as whitings (*Alburnus lucidus*), used to impart an iridescent coating to artificial pearls.— **vinegar e.,** double vinegar. See VINEGAR.

Es'sen-don, 1 es'en-dun; 2 ĕs'en-dun, *n.* A town in Victoria, Australia.

Es-sene', 1 es-ēn'; 2 ĕs-ēn', *n.* One of an ascetic party or sect of the Jews, formed about the 2d century before the Christian era and existing till the 1st century, which highly practised voluntary poverty, had community of goods, sought higher degrees of holiness, and were mostly celibates.

Josephus ["Antiquities" xiii.] speaks of the *Essenes* as a sect which had existed in the time of the Maccabees.
K. KOHLER in *Jew. Encyc.* vol. v. p. 228. [r. & w. ca. 1903.]

[< LL. *Esseni,* < Gr. *Essēnoi,* Essenes.] — **Es-se'ni-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Essenes. **Es-se'ni-an†;** **Es-se'ri-al.— Es-se'nism,** *n.* The doctrines and practises of the Essenes.— **Es-se'nize,** *vi.*

es-sen'tial, 1 es-en'shal; 2 ĕs-ĕn'shal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the essence or intrinsic nature of anything; substantial; basal; characteristic; as, an *essential* property of matter. **2.** Indispensable, necessary, or highly important, as to success or completeness; absolutely requisite; cardinal; as, imparitibility is *essential* to a judge.

That only is *essential* to life which is common to all forms of life. A. R. WALLACE *Comparative Zoology* p. 43. [n. 1877.]

3. Constituting, containing, or derived from the essence or any distinguishing constituent, as of a plant; constitutive; as, *essential* oils. **4.** Having real existence; real; actual: distinguished from *accidental;* as, an *essential* being. **5.** *Med.* Idiopathic, or unconnected with any other disease; as, an *essential* disease. **6.** Having the appearance or properties of an essence. **7.** *Mus.* Indispensable to the tonality; as, an *essential* note. **8.** *Logic.* Pertaining to the essence; as, an *essential* term. **9.** *Astrol.* Denoting a planet's dignity when its zodi-

acal position is favorable and its debility when unfavorable. [< LL. *essentialis*, < L. *essentia*; see ESSENCE.]

SYN.: see INHERENT; NECESSARY; RADICAL.— **essential character**, character belonging to the essence of a thing or involved in its definition.— **e. mineral** (*Petrog.*), the mineral characteristic of and necessarily present in any particular variety of igneous rock: most frequently used in the plural.— **es-sen'tial-ist**, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* Specifically, a nonjuror who held that the usages which were omitted from the Second Prayer-book of Edward VI. were essential. — **es-sen'ti-al'i-ty**, *n.* Essentialness. 2. Essence. 3. An essential characteristic or element; in the plural, essentials.— **es-sen'tial-ly**, *adv.* One who or that which imparts an essence or nature.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

es-sen'tial, *n.* **1.** That which is essential, fundamental, or characteristic; something indispensable; as, the *essentials* of philosophy.

The room looked like the home of a man too poor to afford anything more than the barest *essentials* of life.

G. KENNAN in *Century Magazine* Aug., 1888, p. 512, 2†.

Being or existing as an essence.

es-sen'ti-ate†, *vt.* & *n.* To form the essence of; become the essence of anything.— **es-sen'ti-a"tor†**, *n.*

Es"se-qui'bo, 1 es'ı-kī'bo; 2 ĕs'e-kī'bo, *n.* **1.** A river in British Guiana, flowing from the Tumucumaua Mts., 1,500 m. northward to the Atlantic ocean. 2. A coast county in British Guiana.

Es'sex, 1 es'ĭks; 2 ĕs'ĭks, *n.* One of a breed of pigs raised in Essex county, England; also, any pig of this breed. See illus. under SWINE.

Es'sex, *n.* **1. Earl of** (1/21507–1/21601), Robert Devereux, an English soldier and courtier, the favorite of Elizabeth; beheaded for treason. **2. Earl of** (1/21592–1/21640), Robert Devereux, an English general, son of preceding; served the Royalists, was defeated by Cromwell, and defeated Charles I. at Edgehill and Newbury. **3. Earl of** (1641–1/21576), Walter Devereux, an English general and statesman, who ordered the massacre at Rathlin. **4.** A county in the southeast of England; 1,542 sq. m.; county-town, Chelmsford. **5.** A county in northeastern Massachusetts, 354 sq. m.; county-seats, Salem, Newburyport, Lawrence. **6.** A county in northeastern New Jersey; 127 sq. m.; county-seat, Newark. **7.** A county in northeastern New York, 1,834 sq. m.; county-seat, Elizabethtown. **8.** A county in eastern Virginia, 277 sq. m.; county-seat, Tappahannock. **9.** A county in northeastern Vermont; 682 sq. m.; county-seat, Guildhall. **10.** A town in Middlesex county, Conn., 6 m. from Middletenden county, Vt. **12.** A town in Essex county, Mass. **13.** A district in Ontario, Canada; capital, Sandwich.

Essex' Cen'ter. A village in Ontario, Canada.

es'sex-ite, 1 es'ĕks-aĭt; 2 ĕs'ĕks-ĭt, *n.* *Petrog.* An igneous rock of granular texture, intermediate between syenite, diorite, and gabbro, consisting essentially of labradorite or andesine, pyroxene, and nephelite, with minor amounts of orthoclase, biotite, hornblende, and in some cases olivin. [< *Essex* county, Mass.]

Es'sex Junc'tion. A village in Chittenden county, Vt.

Es'sex-ville, 1 es'ĕks-vĭl; 2 ĕs'ĕks-vĭl, *n.* A village in Bay county, Mich.

Es'sie, *n.* See ESTHER.

ess'ling, 1 es'lĭng; 2 ĕs'lĭng, *n.* [Eng.] A young salmon.

Ess'ling, *n.* A village on the Danube, 7 m. E. of Vienna; in a battle at Essling and Aspern, in 1809, the French defeated the Austrians.

Ess'ling-en, 1 es'lĭŋ-en; 2 ĕs'lĭng-ĕn, *n.* A town in Württemberg.

es-soin', 1 e-sŏin'; 2 ē-sŏin', *n.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* (1) An excuse for non-appearance in court to defend an action, or the allegation of such excuse. (2) The person so excused. **2†.** Excuse. [< OF. *essoine*, < *es-* (< L. *ex*), from, + *soin*, trouble.] **es-soign't.**— **es-soin's**, *vt.* To excuse for not appearing at court.— **es-soin'**, *a.* Allowed as grace for the appearance of suitors in court; said formerly of the first three days of a term.— **es'soin-ee'**, *n.* One excused for not appearing at court.— **es-soin'er**, *n.* One who offers excuse for another's non-appearance at court.— **es-soin'ment**, *n.* The act of essoining.

es'so-nier', 1 es'o-a-yē'; 2 ĕs'o-nyē', *n.* *Her.* A diminutive of the orle, with half the width. See ORLE.

es'so-nite, 1 es'o-nait; 2 ĕs'o-nĭt, *n.* *Mineral.* Cinnamon-stone. See GARNET. [< Gr. *hēssōn*, less, (< *ēkus*, softly): because it is softer than some similar minerals.]

Es"sonnes', 1 e'sŏn'; 2 ē'sŏn', *n.* A town in Seine-et-Oise department, France.

es'so-rant, 1 es'o-rant; 2 ĕs'o-rant, *a.* [F.] *Her.* In the act of soaring, as an eagle with uplifted wings.

-est, *suffix.* Used to form (1) the superlative of adjectives, and (2) the second person singular of the present and past indicative of verbs. [(1) < AS. *-est*, *-ast*, *-ost*, *-st*. (2) < AS. *-est*, *-ast*, *-ost*, *-t*, prom. *t*-, thou.]

est., estab., estabd., *abbr.* Established.

es-tab'lish, 1 es-tab'lĭsh; 2 ĕs-tăb'lĭsh, *vt.* **1.** To settle or fix firmly; place on a permanent footing; settle securely, as in a business, family, household, institute; as to *establish* a colony; to *establish* a person in an office.

Washington's administration *established* the national credit.
WEBSTER'S *Dictionary*, vol. i, p. 228. Ed. of 1828, a. co. 1858.1

2. To prove the truth of; verify; make good; substantiate; as, to *establish* a disputed will.

The existence of Moses is even better and far better *established* than that (for example) of Socrates.
GLADSTONE *Impregnable Rock* p. 180. [R. a. co. 1890.]

3. To make firm, stable, or constant; build up; strengthen; restore; as, to *establish* one's health. **4.** To render valid by approval; ratify; sanction. **5.** To appoint (a church) as a national or state institution. [< OF. *establissant*, ppr. of *establir*, < L. *stabilio*, < *stabilis*; see STABLE, *a.*] **es-tab'lief.** SYN.: see CONFIRM; MAKE.— **to establish a suit**, in the game of whist, to gain the command of a suit. See COMMAND.— **es-tab'lish-er**, *n.*

es-tab'lish-ment, 1 es-tab'lĭsh-ment *or* -ment; 2 ĕs-tăb'lĭsh-ment, *n.* **1.** The act of establishing, or the state of being established; settlement; as, the establishment of a religion established. (1) The body of persons composing a business organization, household, or any public or private institution, together with the premises they occupy; also, a place of business or a residence with its grounds and equipments. (2) An organized government or the force employed in administering it; especially, a military or naval organization, or the quota of officers and men belonging to it. (3) An ecclesiastical system established by law; state church.

I admire his [Burke's] eloquence, I approve his politics, I adore his chivalry, and I can almost excuse his reverence for church *establishments*. BROUGHAM *Men of Letters, Gibbon* in second series, p. 185. [C. a. BY. 1846.]

(4) A settlement in life; particularly, a fixed allowance or income. (5)† A legal enactment.— **corrected establishment**, the average of lunitidal intervals at a given place. — **e. of a port**, the mean interval between the passage of the moon across the meridian and the time of next high water at that port on the days of new and full moon, used as a basis for the computation of the tides.— **es-tab"lish-men-ta'ri-an.** [Rare.] **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of an established church. **II.** *n.* An adherent of an established church.— **es-tab"lish-men-ta'ri-an-ism**, *n.* Support of an established church. **es-tab'lish-ment-ism†**, *n.* Establishedism.

es-tab'lish-ment, *pp.* Established.— **S. S.**

es"ta-cade', 1 es"ta-kād'; 2 ĕs"ta-kād', *n.* A stockade or dike of piles in a morass, sea, or river, to prevent an enemy's approach; also, any defensive work of stakes or piles. [F., < Sp. *estacada*, < *estaca*, STAKE], *n.*] **es"ta-ca'do†.**

es"ta-di'a, 1 es"ta-dī'a; 2 ĕs"tä-dī'ä, *n.* [Sp.] *Marine Law.* The period during which the charterer of a vessel is allowed to load or unload cargo without the payment of demurrage.

es-ta'fa, 1 es-tā'fa; 2 ĕs-tä'fä, *n.* **1.** [F. I.] An embezzlement. **2.** The obtaining of money or goods under false pretenses, and without intention of repayment. [Sp. < Gr. *strophē*, deceit.]

es"ta-fa-dor', 1 es"ta-fa-dōr'; 2 ĕs"tä-fä-dōr'; *(fem.)* **es"ta-fa-do'ra**, 1 es"ta-fa-dō'ra; 2 ĕs"tä-fä-dō'rä, *n.* [P. I.] An embezzler or swindler. [especially, a military courier.

es"ta-fet', 1 es"ta-fet'; 2 ĕs"tä-fĕt', *n.* A courier or express; Several tons of diplomatic mail were carried once by breathless *estafettes*. CARLYLE *Frederick*, vol. i, p. 424. [R.]

[< F. *estafette*, < It. *staffeta*, < *staffa*, stirrup, < OHG. *stapfo*, step.] **es"ta-fet'e'.— es"ta-fet'ed**, *pa.*

Es"taing', 1 es"tăn'; 2 ĕs"tăn', **Charles Hector, Count d'** (1/21729–1/21794). A French admiral and Royalist who commanded the fleet sent to aid the American colonists.

Es"tairs', 1 es"tār'; 2 ĕs"tār', *n.* A town in Nord department, France.

es-tam'in, 1 es-tam'ın; 2 ĕs-tăm'ĭn, *n.* **1.** A Prussian woolen stuff. See TAMIN. **2†.** A coarse silk fabric of the 17th century. [OF., bolting-cloth, < LL. *staminea*, < L. *stamineus*, thready, < *stamen*; see STAMEN.]

es"ta"mi'nas, 1 es"ta"mē'nas; 2 ĕs"tä"mē'näs', *n.* [F.] A coffee-house where food and simple drinks are served and where smoking is permitted; a room set apart for smoking.

es"tam-pede', 1 es"tam-pēd'; 2 ĕs"tăm-pēd', *n.* [Sp.] A stampede.— **es"tam-pe'do**, *n.* A stampede or run off, as cattle.— **es"tam-pe-de'ro**, *n.* A stampeded animal.— **es"tam-pe'do**, *vi.* To run away.

es-tan'ci-a, 1 es-tăn'sıy-a; 2 ĕs-tăn'sĭ-ä, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A cattle-farm; ranch; a country estate; also, the house or mansion on such an estate. **es-tan'tion†.— es-tan"ci-e'ro**, *n.* A Spanish-American cattle-raiser.

es-tan'co, 1 es-tăn'ko; 2 ĕs-tăn'co, *n.* [P. I.] A place in which goods of government monopolies were sold under the former Spanish rule. [Sp.]

Es'ta-ol, 1 es'ta-ol; 2 ĕs'ta-ōl, *n.* *Bib.* (Doual).

es-tate', 1 es-tēt'; 2 ĕs-tāt', *vt.* [Archaic.] **1.** To bestow as an estate; settle; establish. **2.** To provide with an estate or with possessions; endow with property or qualities.

es-tate', *n.* **1.** One's entire property or possessions; collective assets above or against liabilities; especially, property left after death. **2.** A tract of land, usually of considerable extent, owned by some one; landed property.

All life seemed spread before him like a beautiful rich *estate* of which every acre was his own.
ELAMESWORTH *Intellectual Life* p. 35. [n. BROS. 1874.]

3. Condition or state in general, whether physical, social, mental, or moral. Specif.: (1) A settled form or state of being; as, man's *estate*. (2) Condition as regards worldly circumstances or standing or rank in the community; by means; possessions.

Contentedness in all *estates* is a duty of religion. JEREMY TAYLOR *Holy Living, Of Contentment* p. 99. [BELL 1857.]

4. *Law.* The degree, nature, and quantity of interest to which one is lawfully entitled as to the ownership or use of property; the rights held by one in regard to things; as, an absolute *estate*; a conditional *estate*. Estates are classified in accordance with their quantity and duration; as, *estates of freehold*, including *fee* simple, fee tail, and life estates; and *estates not of freehold*, embracing tenancies for years, tenancies at will, and tenancies at sufferance; besides a modern form of estate known as *estate from year to year*, the these latter should not be classed as estates.

An *estate* in lands, tenements, and hereditaments, signifies such interest as the tenant has therein.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* p. 103.

5. A class or order of persons having a certain political standing or state of existence in the government; represented in the government; also, in the plural, a legislative assembly composed of representatives of these classes. In most countries of Christendom there have been or are three estates, with the exception of Sweden and Norway, where there were four, viz.: the nobles, clergy, burghers, and peasants; and the nobility, equestrian order, representatives of cities, and clergy respectively. The estates in England originally were composed of the clergy, the barons and knights, and the commons, but ultimately the following arrangement obtained: lords spiritual, lords temporal, and commons. The original form of words used in Parliament practise to designate the lords spiritual and temporal collectively; hence, popularly there are but two estates, the *lords* and the *commons*. The three estates in France were the clergy, nobles, and townsmen, the latter the famous tiers état which assumed supreme control and precipitated the great revolution of the last decade of the 18th century. The previous to 1428, the three estates consisted of the prelates, the tenants-in-chief, and the townsmen.

In the earlier parliaments, . . . each of the four orders of clergy, barons, knights, and burgesses met, deliberated, and made their grants apart from each other. This isolation, however, of the *estates* soon showed signs of breaking down.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 247. [BL. 1875.]

6. [Archaic or Poet.] Pomp or outward display; grandeur. **7†.** One of high rank; a noble. **8†.** A state or commonwealth; a country, realm, or state.

[< OF. *estat*, < L. *status*; see STATE, *n.*] **es-tat'e.**

SYN.: see PROPERTY.— **customary estate** (*Eng. Law*), an estate which had its origin and exists in accordance with the custom of the manor in which it belongs.— **dominant e.**, see DOMINANT.— **e. at sufferance**, same as TENANCY AT SUFFERANCE.— **e. at will**, an estate held subject to the will of the lessor.— **e. by dower**, an estate for life accorded a widow, one-third of all lands of which her husband was possessed in his lifetime, as an estate of inheritance.— **e. by curtesy**, an estate for life on succession to an estate in fee by succession. **death duty.**— **e. for life**, a freehold estate not of inheritance held by a tenant for the term of his own life or the life of some other person or persons.— **e. in common**, real estate held by various persons by several and distinct titles, but in unity of possession. — **e. in fee simple**, an estate of inheritance absolute or clear of any condition, limitation, or restriction.— **Estates of the Realm**, the term used in Scotland, before the Union in 1707, to designate Parliament.— **e. tail**, an estate in fee, but restricted in its descent to certain heirs or classes of descendants.— **expectant e.**, any present right or interest in lands not in possession, but which may by possibility vest in possession at some future time; as, an *expectant estate* in reversion, created by operation of law.— **fourth e.**, the newspaper press; so designated humorously as a distinct power in the state; formerly, also, the persons constituting the lowest and unrepresented classes of society, as distinguished from the commons.— **real e.**, see REAL.— **third e.**, the commons (*communitas communarum*), so distinguished from the nobles and clergy.— **to enlarge an e.** (*Law*), to acquire by purchase, or otherwise, the interest of a remainderman, as when a tenant for life obtains an interest in fee simple.

es-tate'ly†, *a.* Stately. **es-tat'lich†; es-tat'lyt.**

es-tate'man, 1 es-tēt'man; 2 ĕs-tāt'man, *n.* **1.** [Local, Eng.] A yeoman. **2†.** A statesman.

Es'te, 1 es'tē; 2 ĕs'te, *n.* **1.** An ancient and illustrious family of Italy from whose founder, Alberto Azzo II. (10th century), is descended the house of Hanover and the present ruling dynasty of the British empire. **2.** A town in Padova province, Venetia, Italy.

es-tee', 1 es-tē'; 2 ĕs-tē', *n.* See STEPHEN.

es-teem', 1 es-tīm'; 2 ĕs-tēm', *vt.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To value highly; regard as having worth or excellence; prize; generally with a personal object and having reference to moral characteristics; as, a much-*esteemed* counselor. **2.** To hold in estimation (favorable or unfavorable); value; rate; consider; as, to *esteem* wealth above reputation; to *esteem* one fortunate.

II. *i.* [Rare.] **1.** To have a high opinion; feel respect or liking. **2.** To make an estimate; consider. [< F. *estimer*, < L. *æstimo*, value.] **es-team'ŧ; es-teme'ŧ.**

SYN.: calculate, consider, deem, estimate, hold, regard, think, value. *Esteem* is less precise and mercantile than *calculate* or *estimate*. We *esteem* a jewel precious; we *estimate* it to be worth so much money. This sense of *esteem* is now chiefly found in literature or oratorical style, and in certain conventional phrases; as, I *esteem* it an honor, a favor. In popular usage *esteem* expresses a union of respect and kindly feeling. See also ESTIMATE; APPRECIATE; LIKE.— **es-teem'abl(e)**, *a.*— **es-teem'er**, *n.*

es-teem', *n.* **1.** Favorable opinion or estimation on the basis of worth, especially that based on moral characteristics; respect; regard.

Friendship is no plant of hasty growth,
Though rooted in *esteem's* deep soil.
JOANNA BAILLIE *De Monfort* act iii, *sc.* 2.

2. Character that commands respect or consideration; estimableness; as, a person of *esteem*. **3.** [Archaic.] Estimation or judgment of merit or demerit; opinion; estimation. **4†.** Estimated value; the value found by estimate, regard, respect. *Esteem* for a person is a favorable opinion on the basis of worth, especially of moral worth, linked with a feeling of interest and kindly regard for the person. *Regard* for a person is the mental view or feeling that springs from a sense of his value, excellence, or superiority, with a cordial and hearty friendliness. *Estimate* has more of calculation; as, *my estimate* of the man, of his abilities, is very high. *Estimation* involves the idea of calculation or appraisal with that of *esteem* or *regard*, and is especially used of the feeling entertained by numbers of people as, he stood high in public *estimation*. Compare ATTACHMENT, FRIENDSHIP; LOVE; REGARD.

Es-te'fi, 1 es-tē'fī; 2 ĕs-te'fī, *n.* **1.** A district in western Nicaragua. **2.** Its chief town.

Es-tel'la, 1 es-tel'a; 2 ĕs-tĕl'ä, *n.* Same as STELLA.

Es"te-mo, 1 es"te-mō; 2 ĕs"te-mō, *n.* *Bib.* (Doual).

Es-te'pa, 1 es-tē'pa; 2 ĕs-tē'pä, *n.* A town in Seville province, Spain; anciently **As-ta'pa.**

Es"pe-po'na, 1 es"pe-pō'na; 2 ĕs"te-pō'nä, *n.* A coast town in Malaga province, Spain.

es'ter, 1 es'tər; 2 ĕs'tər, *n.* *Chem.* A compound ether derived from an oxygenated acid. See ETHER. [Coined by *Gmelin*, German chemist.]— **ethyl e. ester**, an ester that may be obtained from the combination of an acid with ceryl alcohol.— **e. number** (*Chem.*), the quantity of neutral oil or fat which is necessary to be saponified by the quantity of alkali, in which event it is identical with the saponification equivalent. In the case of an acid oil or fat, the ester number would be equal to the difference of the total saponification equivalent and the neutralization value of the free acid. **ether value.**— **lauric e.**, specifically, the ethyl laurate $CH_3(CH_2)_{10}CO(OC_2H_5)$; in general, any alcoholic salt of lauric acid.— **orthocarbonic e.**, the triethylic ester of orthocarbonic acid, resulting from the action of sodium ethylate on trinitro chloromethane (chlorpicrin).— **es'ter-ous**, *a.* Capable of yielding esters.

Es'ter, *n.* See ESTHER.

Es'ter-ha"zy de Ga-lan'tha, 1 es'tər-hā"zī dē gə-lăn'tə; 2 ĕs'tər-hä"zĭ dē gä-lăn'tä. **1.** A powerful and extraordinarily wealthy Hungarian family, princes of the Austrian Empire, several of whom were successively prominent in European diplomacy. **2. Ferdinand Walsin** (1847–1/21923), an officer of the French army who was implicated in the Dreyfus case. After his dismissal from the army, he confessed through the *London Chronicle*, June 2, 1899, that he had personally written the bordereau *(bordereau)* at the instigation of Colonel Sandherr, assistant chief of the intelligence department. See DREYFUS, ALFRED.

ess"ter-fi-ca'tion, 1 es"tər-ı-fı-kē'shən; 2 ĕs"tĕr-ĭ-fĭ-cā'shŭn, *n.* The act or process of forming an ester.— **es-ter'i-fy**, *v.* **es'ter-lin**, 1 es'tər-lin; 2 ĕs'tər-lĭn, *n.* See table of WEIGHTS.

es-te'ro, 1 es-tē'ro; 2 ĕs-tē'ro, *n.* [P. I.] **1.** A tidal inlet; creek; estuary. **2.** A small canal. **3.** A channel intended conveying water to rice-fields. **4.** A branch of a larger stream. [< L. *æstuarium*, < Sp. *estero*.]

Es'tes Park, 1 es'tĭz; 2 ĕs'tĕs. An elevated valley in northern Colorado, among the eastern foothills of the Front Range.

es'te-te', 1 es'te-tē'; 2 ĕs'te-tē', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Decapitated.

Esth, 1 esth; 2 ĕsth, *n.* An Ephraimite.

Es'tha-mo, 1 es'tha-mō; 2 ĕs'tha-mō, *n.* *Bib.* (Doual).

Es'tha-ol-ites, 1 es'tha-ol-aits, *n. pl.* *Bib.* (Doual).

es-the"ma-tol'o-gy, 1 es-thī"ma-tel'o-jı; 2 ĕs-thē"ma-ĕs-the"ma-tol'o-gy, 1 tŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of the senses and their organs. [< Gr. *aisthēma(t-)*, perception (< *aisthanomai*, perceive, < *aïō*, hear), + -OLOGY.]

Es'ther, 1 es'tər; 2 ĕs'tər, *n.* *Bib.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Hes'ter†; Hes'therŧ; Es'sie** (dim.). **D. Hes'ter**, 1 hes'tər, 2 hĕs'tĕr; F. Es-"ther', 1 es'tər, 2 ĕs'tĕr'; G. Es'ter, 1 es'tər, 2 ĕs'tĕr. **It. Es'ter**, 1 es'tar, 2 ĕs'tär. **Es-ter'ret.** **L. Es-the'ra**, 1 es-thī'ra; 2 ĕs-thē'rä; Sp. **Es-ter'**, 1 es-tēr', 2 ĕs-tĕr'. **2.** The chief character of the Book of Esther and the Persian name for Hadassah; she was a granddaughter of Kish, a captive Benjamite, and cousin and ward of Mordecai; she succeeded Vashti as queen of Ahasuerus (Xerxes), and by her tact and wisdom averted a massacre of her race. **3.** One of the books of the Old Testament, relating the providential deliverance of the Jews from the Persians in the time of Xerxes, which gave rise to the feast of Purim. [< Gr. *Esthēr*. < Heb. *Ester*.] **Per.**, the planet Venus.

Es"ther-ri'i-dæ, 1 es"ther-ri'i-dē; 2 ês"ther-rī'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of branchiopods with a bivalve carapace entirely containing the body. **Es-the'ri-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [Anagram of St. *Therasc.*] — **es-the'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.* — **es-the'ri-id,** *n.* — **es-the'ri-oid,** *a.*

Es'ther-ville, 1 es'tər-vil; 2 ês'ter-vil, *n.* A city in Emmet county, Iowa.

es-the'si-a,) 1 es-thī'si-ə or -zi-ə; 2 ês-thī'si-a or -zhi-a,
æs-the'si-a,) *n. Physiol.* The capacity or state of feeling or sensation; sensibility. [< Gr. *aisthēsis,* feeling, < *aisthanomai,* perceive, < *aiō,* hear.] — **es-[or æs-]the'sic,** *a.* — **es-[or æs-]the'si-o-blast,** *n.* One of the nerve-cells, or receptors, for external sensory stimuli. — **es-[or æs-]the'si-o-gen,** *n.* An agent or substance, as some metals, supposed to produce an effect upon the nervous sensibilities by touch or proximity. — **es-[or æs-]the'si-o-gen'ic,** *a.* — **og'e-nous;** — **es-[or æs-]the'si-og'e-ny,** *n.* **1.** The action of an esthesiogen, or its production of effects. **2.** The ability or capacity to stimulate or produce sensation; specifically used in connection with experiments upon hypnotized subjects. — **es-[or æs-]the'si-og'ra-phy,** *n.* A treatise descriptive of the organs of sense. — **es-[or æs-]the'si-ol'o-gy,** *n.* That branch of physiological science which treats of the sensations and the organs of sense. **es"[or æs"]thi-o'lo-gy;** — **es-[or æs-]the'si-o-ma'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* An abnormal condition of mind, characterised by perversion of the moral sense, leading to eccentric or wrongful acts without any conceivable motive. — **es-[or æs-]the'si-om'e-ter,** *n. Psychophysics.* An instrument for measuring the degrees of discriminative sensitiveness to touch. — **es-[or æs-]the'si-o-met'ric,** *a.* — **es-[or æs-]the'si-om'e-try,** *n.* — **es-[or æs-]the'si-o-neu-ro'sis,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition of sensation, as loss of feeling, but without any discoverable organic lesion. — **es-[or æs-]the'si-o-no'sus;**

es"the-sod'ic,) 1 es"thi-sod'ik; 2 ês"the-sŏd'ic, *a.*
æs"the-sod'ic,) *Physiol.* Forming a path for sensory impulses: opposed to *kinesodic.* [< Gr. *aisthesis* (see ESTHESIA), + *hodos,* way.]

es'thete,) 1 es'thēt; 2 ês'thēt, *n.*
es'thete,) esthetics; a student of fine taste or artistic culture; a dilettante. **2.** A pretender to esthetic culture.

es-thet'ic,) 1 es-thet'ik; 2 ês-thĕt'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to esthetics; of, or having, taste, or the fine arts; artistic: an *esthetic* construction; the *esthetic* sense. COMPARE ART.

The *esthetic* imagination differs from the scientific. . . . The difference is seen in the fact that the end is no longer knowledge but beauty. BALDWIN *Psychol.,* Introd. n. s. p. 238. [Cf. *n.* & *m.* 1899.]

2. Appreciating or loving the beautiful; engaged in the culture of the fine arts; as, an *esthetic* nature. **3.** *Metaph.* Pertaining to the principles which regulate the appreciation of beautiful objects, and the practice of the fine arts, especially as these principles depend upon the nature of the senses and their use in sense-perception. [< Gr. *aisthetikos,* perceptive, < *aisthanomai,* perceive, < *aiō,* hear.] — **es-thet'i-cal;** — **es-thet'ick,** — **esthetic standard,** a highly representative principle or well-defined criterion of criticism which must be presupposed if a work of art is pronounced good or bad, or if any esthetic object is compared with another and estimated as more or less beautiful. — **es-[or æs-]thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **transcendental æ.,** philosophy, the critical discussion of space and time, as the a priori forms given by the mind to all intuitions of objects of sense, or sense-perceptions.

es-thet'ic,) *n.* **1.** *Philos.* (1) The philosophy of the
æs-thet'ic,) beautiful; the principles underlying beauty.

It was not before the latter half of the 18th century that the term *'Æsthetic'* was adopted with the meaning now recognized, in order to designate the philosophy of the beautiful as a distinct province of theoretical inquiry.

B. BOSANQUET *History of Æsthetic* p. 1. [IMACM. 1892.]

Baumgarten . . . first applied the term *Æsthetic* to the doctrine which we . . . denominate the Philosophy of Taste, the theory of the Fine Arts, the science of the beautiful, etc.

HAMILTON *Metaphysics,* p. 87. (t. & n. 1859.)

(2) The theory of the emotions in general, or of the emotions of the beautiful in particular. (3) The doctrine of the forms of sensation, space and time; as, KANT's transcendental *æsthetic.* **2.** Esthetics.

es"the-ti'cian,) 1 es"thi-tish'ən; 2 ês"the-tish'an, *n.* One
æs-the-ti'cian,) devoted to esthetics; an expert in matters of taste.

es-thet'i-cism,) 1 es-thet'i-sizm; 2 ês-thĕt'i-cĭsm, *n.* Des-
æs-thet'i-cism,) votion to beauty in its sensuous forms; also, the principles or spirit of esthetists.

es-thet'i-cist,) 1 es-thet'i-sist; 2 ês-thĕt'i-cist, *n.* One de-
æs-thet'i-cist,) voted to or making use of sensuous forms of beauty, as distinguished from moralists.

es-thet'i-cize,) 1 es-thet'i-sīz; 2 ês-thĕt'i-cīz, *vt.* [-CIZED; **æs-thet'i-cize,**) -CIZING.] To make tasteful or agreeable to a cultivated taste; as, to *esthetic* the surroundings of humble life. — **es-[or æs-]thet'i-cist.**

es-thet'i-co-ki-net'ic,) *a.* Relating to sensation and feel-
æs-thet'i-co-ki-net'ic,) ing as productive of motion.

es-thet'ics,) 1 es-thet'iks; 2 ês-thĕt'ics, *n.* The sci-
æs-thet'ics,) ence or doctrine of the nature of beauty and of judgments of taste; the branch of investigation and knowledge that treats of the fine arts and of artcriticism. Its fullest scope has been set forth in the subjoined scheme:

Æsthetics.
- (1) esthetic quality } Beauty { Science { Nature / Forms; Philosophy = Esthetic
- (2) e. powers { Of apprehension { Taste / Imagination; Of production { Constructive / Imagination
- (3) e. products { Beauties of nature; Beauties of art { Fine Arts / Literature
- (4) e. activities { Artistic Construction; Artistic Criticism

Æsthetics is the term now employed to designate the theory of the Fine Arts—the science of the beautiful, with its allied conceptions and emotions. The province of the science is not . . . very definitely fixed. SULLY in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. i, p. 212.

The word *esthetics* now denotes more strictly etymological significance as the science and theory of sense or sensibility; Kant objected to its use as confined to the doctrine of the beautiful, and especially otherwise; while Hegel used the term "Ästhetik," to characterise his treatise on the fine arts, only with reluctance. Since Hegel's time, however, and in a measure due to his influence, the use introduced by Baumgarten has become accepted quite generally.

2. *Mus.* Sentiment; expression. **æs-thet'ickst.**

— **ægsdonic esthetics,** the science of pleasure and pain: term coined by Marshall in *Pain, Pleasure, and Æsthetics,* ch. vi, 1894.

es"the-tol'o-gy,) 1 es"thi-tol'o-ji; 2 ês"the-tŏl'o-gy, *n.*
æs"the-tol'o-gy,) [< Gr. *aisthētikos,* perceptive, < *aisthanomai,* perceive, < *aiō,* hear, + *-logia,* < *legō,* speak.] The science of esthetics, especially with reference to the development of culture among different tribes and races; the natural history of esthetics. [< SENSATICS + -LOGY.]

es-thet'o-phore,) 1 es-thet'o-fōr; 2 ês-thĕt'o-fōr, *n.* A
æs-thet'o-phore,) hypothetical substance, or physical basis, of conscious sensation and feeling. [< Gr. *aisthētos,* sensible, + *phorō,* bear.] [ESTHEOPHYSIOLOGY.

es"thi-ol'o-gy, 1 es"thi-ol'o-ji; 2 ês"thi-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* Same as **es"thi-om'e-ne,** 1 es"thi-om'i-ni; 2 ês"thi-ŏm'e-nē, *n.* [Rare.] *Pathol.* A chronic ulcerous affection of the region of the genital organs. [< Gr. *esthiō* (ppp. *esthiēs* and pass. *esthiomenos*), eat.] — **es"thi-om'e-nous,** *a. Med.* Eating away; corroding: as, an *esthiomenous* ulcer.

Es-tho'ni-a. Same as ESTONIA.

Es"tho-nyr'i-dæ, 1 es"tho-thī'ri-dē; 2 ês"tho-nŷr'i-dē, *n. pl.* A family of fossil tiltodonts, comprising the earliest known examples of the order, found fossil in Wahsatch (early Eocene) formation of the western United States. **Es"tho-nyx,** *n.* (t. g.) [Perhaps < Gr. *asthēs,* est, + *onyx,* nail.]

es"tho-phys"i-ol'o-gy,) 1 es"thō-fiz'i-ol'o-ji; 2 ês"tho-
æs"tho-phys"i-ol'o-gy,) fys'i-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of conscious sensation and feeling as related to the functions of the nervous system. [< *asthar-* (< Gr. *aisthanomai,* perceive, < *aiō,* hear) + PHYSIOLOGY.] — **es"[or æs"]thi-o'-o-gy.**

Es"ti'enne,) 1 es"ti'en"; 2 ę"ti'ĕn', *n.* 1. See STEPHEN. 2.
Henri (1528–?/1598), a French scholar and printer; son of Robert; discovered Anacreon's poems. 3. **Robert** (1503–?/1559), a French Protestant scholar and printer; issued 11 editions of the Bible in Hebrew, Latin, and French.

es-tif'er-ous,) 1 es-tif'er-us; 2 ês-tĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* Producing
æs-tif'er-ous,) heat. [< L. *æstus,* heat, + *-fero,* bear.]

Es'till, 1 es'til; 2 ês'tĭll, *n.* A county in eastern Kentucky; 255 sq. m.; county-seat, Irvine.

es'ti-ma-bl(e), 1 es'ti-mə-bl; 2 ês'ti-ma-bl. **I.** *a.* **1.** Deserving of esteem or good opinion; worthy of respect.

A virtuous person of humble birth is more *estimable* than a vicious person of rank. GRANVARYE *Don Zara del Fogo to Joy Servez,* p. 541. (r. & c.)

2. That may be estimated or calculated: as, *estimable* losses. **3.** [Rare.] Valuable. **II.** *n.* [Rare.] Any person or thing worthy of esteem. [F., < L. *æstimabilis,* < *æstimo,* value.] SYN.: see PRECIOUS. — **es'ti-ma-bl(e)-ness,** *n.* — **es'ti-ma-bly,** *adv.*

es'ti-mate, 1 es'ti-mēt; 2 ês'ti-māt, *vt.* [-MAT"ED; -MAT"-ING.] **1.** To form an opinion about (value, size, amount, quantity, worth, etc.), from the best information at hand; make an approximate judgment; reckon; compute. **2.** To assign a value to; rate; appraise: as, to *estimate* an estate; to *estimate* character. **3†.** To hold in honor; esteem. [< L. *æstimatus,* pp. of *æstimo,* value.] — **es'ti-ma"tive** (see APPRAISE); CALCULATE; ESTEEM. — **es'ti-mat"or,** *n.* — **es'ti-ma-tor-y,** *a.*

es'ti-mate, 1 es'ti-mēt or -mət; 2 ês'ti-māt or -mat, *n.* **1.** A valuation based on opinion or roughly made from inspection or imperfect data; a calculation not professedly exact; appraisement: as, an *estimate* of the amount of grain in a bin; an *estimate* of the cost of construction. **2.** Carefully weighed judgment; formal opinion: as, an *estimate* of a person's character. **3†.** Repute. SYN.: see OPINION.

es"ti-ma'tion, 1 es"ti-mā'shən; 2 ês"ti-mā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of estimating, or the conclusion arrived at; a valuation or computation based on opinion or on inexact data; estimate. **2.** *Chem.* The process of determining by analysis the amount of one or more of the constituents of a substance. **3.** Esteem; regard; honor; as, I held him in high *estimation.*

When nations wish to emerge from gross barbarism, every new step which they take towards refinement is commonly marked by a gentler treatment, and a more reasonable *estimation* of women.

CHAS. BUTLER *American Lady* 18. (t. & c. 1836.)

4. Surmise or conjecture; supposition. [F., < L. *æstimatio(n-),* < *æstimo,* value.] **es"ti-ma'tion-al.**

es"ti-ma'tive, 1 es"ti-mə-tiv; 2 ês'ti-ma-tĭv, *a.* **1.** Capable of or serviceable in estimating; as, *estimative* ability. **2.** [Rare.] Relating to or based on an estimate. **3.** [Rare.] Cogitative; contemplative.

es"ti-ma'tor, 1 es"ti-mə-tər; 2 ês'ti-ma-tŏr, *n.* A machine which when suitably adjusted indicates on a side-beam the total weight of any desired number of a certain article.

es-tip'u-late, *a. Bot.* Same as EXSTIPULATE.

es-ti'vage, 1 es"ti-vij; 2 ês-tī'vĭj, *n.* In American and Mediterranean ports, the pressing or screwing into place of cargoes. [F., < *estiver* (< L. *stipo*), pack.] **es"tiv(e)ˢt.**

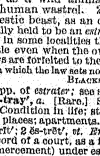
es-ti'val, 1 es-tī'vəl; 2 ês-tī'văl, *a.* Of or pertaining to summer; appearing or producing in summer. **II.** *n. Pathol.* Summer complaint, as diarrhea or cholera morbus; any disorder of the bowels. [< LL. *æstivalis,* < L. *æstas,* summer.]

es-ti'vate, 1 es"ti-vēt; 2 ês"ti-vāt, *vt.* [-VAT"ED; -VAT"-ING.] **1.** To pass the summer.

It looked like a venerable mosque-worn beauty ruin, built of azure-tinted marble, the Abode of Winter, that old man we see in the Almanac,—his shanty, as if he had a desire to estivate with us. THOREAU *Walden, Pond in Winter* p. 317. (t. & c. o.)

2. *Zoöl.* To pass the summer in torpor. [< L. *æstivatus,* pp. of *æstivo,* < *æstas,* summer.] — **es"ti-va'tor, æs"ti-va"tor,** *n. Zoöl.* An animal that estivates.

es"ti-va'tion,) 1 es"ti-vē'shən; 2 ês"ti-vā'-
æs"ti-va'tion,) shon, *n.* **1.** The act of spending the summer. **2.** The dormancy in summer of certain animals, as land-snails. **3.** The disposition of the parts of the flower in the bud; prefloration.


1 Estoc.

es"[or æs"]ti-vo-au-tum'nal, *a.* Pertaining to or 1. Estoc of mounted man-
occurring during a part of the summer. **2.** Esquire wearing
summer and autumn, as one of both warp-word (*a*) and stoc
cially, a serious form of mala- (*b*) for stabbing. (Brass of
rial fever. John Lewgantborn, as Great
St. Helen's Church, London.)

es-toc', 1 es-tok'; 2 ês-tŏc', *n.* [OF.] A short sword of the middle ages, an early form of rapier; a tuck.

es"toc-ade', 1 es"to-kād'; 2 ês"to-cād', *n.* [F.] **1.** Fencing. A thrust, as with an estoc. **2.** An estoc.

es"tolle', 1 es"twōl'; 2 ês"twăl', *n. Her.* A star, having six, eight, or more points. When its points are wavy or form rays it is termed **estolle rayonnant.** [OF., < L. *stella,* star.] **es-tille"†; ê-tolle'†.** — **cross estolle** (*Her.*), an estolle of four points. — **es"toi-lée',** *a. Her,* Star-shaped, as a cross.

Es'ton, 1 es'tən; 2 ês'ton, *n.* A steel-making town in Yorkshire, England.

Es-to'ni-a, 1 es-tō'ni-ə; 2 ês-tō'ni-a, *n.* A republic on the Baltic: formerly a Russian province; 7,818 sq. m.; capital, Revel. **Est'land;** — **Es-to'ni-an.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Estonia. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of a Finnic people inhabiting Estonia and other districts. **Est‡.** **2.** The language of this people, belonging to the Chudic branch of the Finno-Tatar family of languages.

es-top', 1 es-top'; 2 ês-tŏp', *vt.* [ES-TOPPED'; ES-TOP'PING.] **1.** *Law.* To preclude from averring in an action what is contrary to Estoile. principles or admissions. **2.** To bar (one Francis Drake, self) in general by one's own act or declaration; serve, as a previous act or declaration, to bar. **3.** [Rare.] To stop; debar; prevent. **4.** [Archaic.] To stop, as a stream by a dam; plug; bar. [< OF. *estoper,* < LL. *stuppo,* cram, < L. *stuppa,* < Gr. *stuppē,* tow.] — **es-top',** *n.* Stoppage. **es-top'page‡.**

es-top'pel, 1 es-top'el; 2 ês-tŏp'el, *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) An act or admission that can not legally be denied. (2) The plea by which such an act or admission is alleged. **2†.** Stoppage, as of a watercourse. **3.** Prohibition.

es-top'pel-et. — **estoppel by deed,** preclusion of a person from denying or disputing his own deed or facts stated therein. This equally estops all claiming under him. — **common-law e.,** — **e. of record,** debarment from averring anything in contradiction of a record that imports absolute verity.

Es-tot'i-land, 1 es-tot'i-land; 2 ês-tŏt'i-land, *n.* An imaginary land in N. E. North America; said to have been discovered by Friesland fishermen before Columbus, and also by a Pole named John Scheyfe, in 1477.

. . . which had forbid the snow
From cold *Estotiland* and South as far Beneath Magellan.
MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk. x. l. 695.

es-to'vers, 1 es-tō'vərz; 2 ês-tō'vers, *n. pl. Eng. Law.* Necessaries or supplies allowed by law. Specifically: (1) Wood taken by a tenant for his own use. (2) Alimony allowed to a wife separated from her husband. (3) A widow's allowance. (3)† Maintenance for an attainted felon from his estate. [< OF. *estover;* see STOVER.] — **common of estovers** (*Law*), the right or privilege accorded to a tenant of taking from the land wood necessary for use.

es-trade', 1 es-trād'; 2 ês-trād', *n.* **1.** A platform a few inches above the floor of a chamber, as for a bed; a dais. **2.** Any platform slightly raised.

The banks were lined with people, either on *estrades* or on the sea-shore. VICTORIA *Life in the Highlands* p. 158. [w. n. pun. on.]

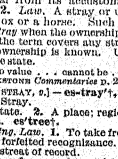
es-trad'-bed, 1 es-trad'-bed; 2 ês-trăd'-bĕd, *n.* A Greek or Albanian light-horseman in the service of Venice or other European government in the 15th and 16th centuries. [OF., < It. *stradiotto,* soldier, < *strada,* army, < *attraversare,* scatter.] **strad'i-ot‡.**

es'tra-gol, 1 es'tra-gōl or -gol; 2 ês'tra-gŏl or -gōl, *n. Chem.* An important fluid constituent of oil of dill, the compound $C_{10}H_{12}O$, derived from *Artemisia dracunculus,* and employed as a flavor for pickles and other preserves. [< ESTRAGON (oil) + -OL.] [TARRAGON.

es"tra-gon-ol', 1 es"tra-gon-ol'; 2 ês"tra-gŏn-ŏl', *n.* Same as

es-trait'†, *vt.* To limit; confine.

es"tra'ma'çon', 1 es"tra'ma'sōn'; 2 ês"trà'mà'sŏn', *n.* [F.] **1.** A heavy straight, and two-edged sword. **2.** *Fencing.* A slashing stroke of a sword. **es"tra'ma'çon'ẽ.**


Estramaçon of the 18th Century.

es'tra-pade', 1 es-trə-pād'; 2 ês-trăp', *vt.* [ES-TRAPED'; ES-TRA'PING.] **1.** To make indifferent or distant in interest or affection; alienate; as, absence *estranged* us. 'Such unseemlie balderdash,' added the doctor, . . . 'would have *estrapaded* Damian and Pythias.'

R. L. STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* p. 16. (t. n.)

2. To make a stranger; disaccustom; with *from*; generally used reflexively; as, to *estrange* oneself *from society.* **3.** To exclude; **4†.** To change from the normal state or character. **5†.** To disguise. **6†.** To madden. [< OF. *estranger,* < *estrange;* see STRANGE.] — **es-trange'ı.** SYN.: alienate, disaffect, divert, estrangement, sever. — **es-trange'ment,** *n.* — **es-trange'r, i.** *a.* **1.** Reserved; distant. **2.** Strange; foreign. **II.** *n.* A stranger; foreigner. — **es-trang'ed-ness,** *n.* — **es-trange'ful,** *a.* Strange; estranging. — **es-trange'ness‡,** *n.* — **es-trang'er,** *n.* One who estranges.

Es-tran'ge-lo, 1 es-tran'ge-lō; 2 ês-trăn'ge-lō, *n.* An old form of the Syriac alphabet: used also attributively; as, the *Estrangelo* Syriac version. **Es-tran'ge-la‡;** **Es-tran'ghe-lo‡.**

The form of the Syriac alphabet which prevailed during the flourishing period of Syrian culture is called the *Estrangelo.* Of this name the usual explanation . . . derives it from two Arabic words which signify 'the writing of the Gospels.' . . . Nöldeke, however, the latest and best authority, prefers . . . from the Greek στρογγύλη, 'round hand.' TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. i, p. 325. [s. v. 1883.]

es-trange'ment, 1 es-trēn'mənt or -mənt; 2 ês-trānj'ment, *n.* The act of estranging, or the condition of being estranged; as, *estrangement* of the affections. SYN.: see DISAFFECTION. — Prep.: estrangement *of* one friend *from* another; estrangement *between* friends.

es-tra'pade', 1 es"trə-pād'; 2 ês"tra-pād', *n.* [F.] *Manège.* **1.** The action of a horse in trying to throw his rider; a rearing and kicking. **2.** Same as ESTRAPADE. — **es"tra-pa'do,** *n.*

es-tray', 1 es-trē'; 2 ês-trā', *n.* **1.** Something which has gone astray, as a wild animal from its accustomed haunts, or a human wastrel. **2.** *Law.* A stray or unclaimed domestic beast, as an ox or a horse. Such an animal is usually held to be an *estray* when the ownership is unknown, the in some localities the term covers any stray untended cattle even when the ownership is known. Unclaimed estrays are forfeited to the state.

Animals upon which the law sets no value . . . cannot be . . . *estrays.* BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* p. 298.

[< F. *estrait,* pp. of *estraire;* see STRAY, *v.*] — **es-tray't,** *vi.* To stray. — **es-tray'ar,** *n.* [Rare.] STRAY.

es'tre†, *n.* **1.** Condition in life; state. **2.** A place; region. **3.** *pl.* Private places; apartments. **es'treet.**

es-treat', 1 es-trēt'; 2 ês-trēt', *vt. Eng. Law.* **1.** To take from the rolls or record of a court, as a forfeited recognizance. **2.** To levy (an amercement) under estreat of record.

es-treat', *n. Law.* An exact copy of a record or writing, especially of fines and amercements on court-rolls. [< OF. *estrait,* < *estraire,* draw out, < L. *extrahō;* see EXTRACT, *v.*] — **estreat of a recognizance,** the removal of a

forfeited recognizance from among other court records, for use in a prosecution.

Es"trées', d',] des"trē'; 2 dĕs"trē'. **1. Gabrielle** (1571–4/n1599), mistress of Henry IV. of France; mother of the house of Vendôme. 2. **Jean, Count** (1/n1624–4/n1707), a French admiral and marshal; brother of preceding. 3. **Louis César Letellier, Count** (7/a1695–1/a1771), a French admiral and marshal; son of Jean.

Es"tre-ma-du"ra,] es"trē-mȧ-dū"rȧ; 2 ĕs"trē-mȧ-dū"rȧ, *n.* **1.** A S. W. province of Portugal; 6,878 sq. m.; capital, Lisbon. 2. An old province in Spain; now Badajos and Caceres provinces.

es"tre-ma-du"rite, 1 es"trī-mȧ-dū"rīt; 2 ĕs"trē-mȧ-dụ"rīt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of phosphorite occurring in Estremadura.

Es"tre-mé"ni-an, 1 es"trī-mī"nī-an; 2 ĕs"trē-mē"nī-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Estremadura, a province of W. Spain. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Estremadura. [< Sp. *Estremeño*, Inhabitant of Estremadura.]

es-trepe', 1 es-trīp'; 2 ĕs-trēp', *vt.* [ES-TREPED'; ES-TREP'ING.] *Law.* To commit waste on the lands of another, as the destruction of timber by a tenant for years. [< OF. *estreper*, < L. *extirpo*; see EXTIRPATE.]—**es-trepe'ment,** *n. Law.* The waste made by estreping.

es-trī'ate, 1 es-trī'ĕt; 2 ĕs-trī'ȧt, *a.* Unstriated.

es'trich, 1 es'trich; 2 ĕs'trich, *n.* **1.** Down of the ostrich: a trade name. **2†.** An ostrich. [Var. of OSTRICH.] **es'tridge‡.**

es'triche, 1 es'trich; 2 ĕs'trich. [Archaic.] *I. a.* Belonging to the East, as timber from Scandinavia or the Baltic. **II.** *n.* [E-.] The East: specif., the East-Frankish Kingdom (Austria).

es'trid, 1 es'trid; 2 ĕs'trid, *n.* A spermestine seed-eating bird (genus *Estrelda*), as the amadavat.

es'trum, 1 es'trum; 2 ĕs'trụm, *n.* Heat. See OESTRUM. **es'trus‡.**

es'tu-a-ri-al, 1 es'chu-[or -tiu-]ē'rī-ȧl; 2 ĕs'chụ-[or -tū-]ē'rī-ȧl, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or formed in an estuary; as, *estuarial* works. **es'tu-a-ri-an‡, es'tu-a-rine‡.**

es'tu-a-ry, 1 es'chu-[or -tiu-]ē-rī; 2 ĕs'chụ-[or -tū-]ē'rī-ụ, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rīz; 2 -rīs, *pl.*] **1.** A wide lower part of a tidal river. **2.** [Rare.] An inlet or arm of the sea. **3.** A vapor-bath. **4†.** A bathing spring. [< L. *æstuarium*, *æstus*, tide.] **es'tu-a-ry‡.**

es'tu-ate, vi. To boil up.—**es'tu-a'tion†,** *n.* A boiling.

es-tu'fa,] es-tū'fȧ; 2 ĕs-tụ'fȧ, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A chamber wholly or in part underground, attached to the pueblos, used as a council-chamber and general meeting-place, and formerly for religious purposes; a kiva. **2.** (*i*) A warm room or a hot room, as at a Turkish bath. (*2*) A hothouse. (*3*) A charcoal-brazier used to warm the feet. (*4*) A stove. (*5*) A box like case, as of a vapor-bath.



Entrance to an Estufa in the South Pueblo at old Taos, New Mexico.

es'tu-ri-ent, 1 es'tiu-rī-ent; 2 ĕs'tụ-rī-ĕnt, *a.* **1.** [Humor.] Hungering, as for honor, luxury, or the like; greedily covetous.

Besamerchals . . . had been born poor, but aspiring, *esurient*. CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. i, p. 41. [L.]

2. [Archaic.] Hungry; greedy. **3.** [Rare.] Gastronomic. **—es'u'ri-ent-ly,** *adv.*

es-u'ri-ent‡, *n.* A greedy person.

es"u-ri'tis,] es"yu-rī'tis *or* -ri'tis; 2 ĕs"yụ-rī'tis *or* -rī'tis. *n. Pathol.* Ulceration of the stomach from want of food. [< L. *esuritus*, pp. of *esurio*, be hungry, < *esus*, pp. of *edo*, eat.]

E'sus, 1 ē'sus; 2 ē'sus, *n. Celt. Myth.* A Celtic deity mentioned in Lucan's *Pharsalia*, who is represented as a woodcutter and whose title means "master."

Es"y-e'tus, 1 es"ī-ē'tus; 2 ĕs"ȳ-ē'tụs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* 1, 8.

-et. A diminutive suffix. [< F. *-et, -ette.*]

E. T., *abbr.* Easter Time; in England: English transe-**t'ai,**] ī'tȧ *or* ē'tȧ; 2 ē'tȧ *or* ę'tȧ, *n.* The seventh letterand third vowel of the Greek alphabet (H, η): corresponding to English *e* long. As a numeral it denotes 8. [< Gr. *ēta*, < Phœn. *hēth.*]

Eta-, *n.* [Jap.] A class of Japanese outcasts.

e'ta-cism,] ē'tȧ-sizm; 2 ę'tȧ-çĭsm, *n.* The Erasmian pronunciation of eta (like *a* in fate). Compare IOTACISM. [< Gr. *ētacismos*, < *ēta*, < *ēta-cist,* *n.*

e-tac'ri-o, 1 ī-tī'rī-ō; 2 ē-tē'rī-ō, *n. Bot.* An aggregate fruit, such as that of the strawberry. [< Gr. *hetairia*, society, < *hetairos*, companion.] **et'ai-rist.**

é"tat'gère', 1 ē"tą'zhēr'; 2 ę"tą'zhęr', *n.* [F.] An ornamental stand having shelves for ornaments or the like; a whatnot.

e'tah, 1 ī'tȧh; 2 ē'tȧh, *n.* Eolithic sediment and base for Arctic exploration, on Smith Sound, N. W. Greenland, opposite Cape Sabine.

Et'ain, 1 et'in; 2 ĕt'ĭn, *n.* [Ir.] *Gaelic Myth.* A goddess, wife of Midir, metamorphosed by immortal form and married to Eochaid, King of Ireland, but wooed and won again by Midir.

Et'ain', 1 ā'tan'; 2 ē'tăn', *n.* A town in Meuse department, France.

et al., *abbr. Et alibi* (and elsewhere), *et alii or alia* (and others), **E'tam,** 1 ī'tam; 2 ē'tăm, *n. Bib. 2 Chron.* xi, 6.

et'a-mine, 1 et'a-mīn; 2 ĕt'ȧ-mĭn, *n.* [F.] A loosely woven, bunting-like fabric. **et'a-min‡.**

Et'ampes', 1 ē'tąⁿp'; 2 ę'tąⁿp', *n.* A town in Seine-et-Oise department, France.

E-ta'na, 1 ē-tä'nȧ; 2 ē-tä'nȧ, *n. Babylon. Myth.* One of the underworld deities, who tried to reach heaven on an eagle.

Et"a-nim', *n.* Same as ETHANIM.

é"tape', 1 ē'tāp'; 2 ę'tāp', *n.* [F.] A stockade in Russia or Siberia for the temporary shelter of convicts.

é'tat'-ma"jor', 1 ē'tä'-mą"zōr'; 2 ę'tä'-mȧ"zhōr', *n.* [F.] The staff of an army; general staff.

E-ta'wah,] e-tä'wȧ; 2 ĕ-tä'wȧ, *n.* **1.** A district in Agra, India; 1,963 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

etc., &c., abbr. Et cetera.

et cet'er-a, 1 et set'ar-ȧ; 2 ĕt cĕt'er-ȧ. [L.] And other things, or the rest; and so forth: used to indicate others of a kind, class, or the like, to be easily inferred from those already specified: abbreviated *etc.* and *&c.* Also sometimes used as an English plural noun, *etceteras*. **et cet'er-a‡.**

etch',] ech; 2 ĕch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To engrave by means of a **ech",**] corrosive fluid, especially for the purpose of making a plate for printing; as, to *etch* a landscape on copper. See ETCHING.

They are like clear glass, which fluoric acid *etches* indelibly, but which comes out of vitriol intact.

HAMERTON *Intell. Life* pt. iii, letter x, p. 123. [n. bros. 1874.]

2. To outline or sketch by scratching lines with a pointed instrument. See DRY-POINT.

Among the later [carvings] is the entire outline of the mammoth *etched* upon his own ivory tusk. WINCHELL *Preadamites* ch. 26, p. 416. [s. c. a. 1890.]

3. To clean (a lithographic stone) with dilute acid, preparatory to printing. **4.** [Rare.] To depict; delineate. **II.** *i.* To practise the art of etching; as, he *etched* cleverly. [< D. *etsen*, etch, < G. *ätzen*, corrode, etch, < OHG. *ezzen* (= Goth. *-atjan*), caus. of *essan* (= Goth. *itan*), to eat.]—**to etch with the dry-point,** to engrave on copper with an etching-needle, without the use of a mordant.

etch'2, vi. [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To piece out; eke out. **2.** To plant a second crop, or aftercrop, on (a field).

etch, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Aftermath; stubble: a contraction of *eddish*. **2.** Same as EDGE.

Etch"e-min'-ian,] ech"ē-min'ī-en; 2 ĕch"ē-mĭn'ī-ȧn, *n.* An extensive geological division of the early Paleozoic rocks of E. Canada, lying at the base of the Cambrian, above the Huronian, and characterized by the presence of worm-tubes, phyllocarids and other small inferior crustaceans, having brachiopods, and perhaps *Olenellus*. [< *Etchemin*, river in Canada.]—**Etch"e-min'-ian,** *a.*

etch'er, 1 ech'er; 2 ĕch'ẽr, *n.* One who practises the art of etching.

etch'ing,] ech'iṅ; 2 ĕch'ĭng, *n.* **1.** A process of engraving in which the incised lines are produced by the biting of an acid or mordant. The surface of the metal is covered with a thin coat of wax, asphaltum, or varnish, which is scratched with the needle wherever lines are desired, and the exposed part subjected to the action of the corrosive acid. Etching is sometimes used in combination with line-engraving, the design being first etched and then finished with the burin. **2.** A picture or print formed by etching; an etched plate. **3.** An impression from an etched plate.—**calligraphic etching,** a process of etching in which the drawing is done with pen and ink on a clean copper plate. The plate or design when dry is covered with a thin etching-ground or varnish, smoked and then soaked in water to soften the ink, which can then be removed with the varnish by gentle rubbing, leaving the design to be bitten in as usual.—**daguerreotype e.,** a photochemical process for biting in the dark places of a sensitized plate.—**mezzotint e.,** An aq. and, as of wax or varnish, used in etching. See ETCHING-GROUND.—**e.-figures,** *n. pl.* Figures produced on the surface of a crystal by a solvent, valuable as indications of crystallographic axes.—**e.-ground,** *n.* The coating of wax or varnish on a plate prepared for etching. **e.-varnish‡.—e.-knife,** *n.* A tool with which an etcher corrects faults in a plate or modifies the effect.—**e.-needle,** *n.* The needle-like steel implement used by etchers for tracing the lines through the ground. **e.-point‡.—e.-stile,** *n.* See GRAVING-TOOLS, etc., under ENGRAVING.—**e.-tub,** *n.* The receptacle in which, after etching, immerses his plate in the mordant.—**typographic e.,** same as GLYPHOGRAPHY.—**zinc e.,** same as ZINCOGRAPH.

Etch"mi'a-dzin,] ech"mī'ȧ-dzĭn, *n.* A ham-**et'chmi-a-zin,**] let in Transcaucasia; ecclesiastical capital of Armenia, and the residence of the Catholicos. **Ech"mi-ad'zin‡.**

etch'y, *a.* Etchlike. S. S.

E-te'o-cles, 1 ī-tī'o-klīz; 2 ē-tē'o-klēs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A son of Œdipus and Jocasta, who with his brother Polynices ruled Thebes after their father's plight. In a war to restore Polynices, whom Eteocles had exiled, the brothers slew each other. See SEVEN AGAINST THEBES.

E-te'o-clus,] ī-tī'o-klus; 2 e-tē'o-clȧs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Hippomedon, one of the Seven (heroes) against Thebes; an alternative name.

Et"e-o-cre'tan, 1 et'ī-o-krī'tan; 2 ĕt'ē-o-crē'tan, *n.* **1.** One of the aboriginal inhabitants of Crete. **2.** The language of this people. [< Gr. *Eteokrētes.*] **Et"e-o-cre'tic.—Et"e-o-cre'tan,** *a.* **Et"e-o-cre'tic.**

Et'eocretan inscription (from Prasso, in the interior of Crete) only date from the sixth to the fourth centuries B.C. respectively, but the fact that Prasso was the centre of the people whom classical writers call the "Eteocretans," calls the "Eteo"—or pure—*Cretans*, makes it certain that we are here dealing with a language that was spoken there before the end of the Bronze Age.

DONALDSON, Bunbury, *Discoveries in Crete*, p. 74. [n. d. 1907.]

et"e-o-pol'y-mor'phism, *n.* [Rare.] True polymorphism. [C.] **et"e-os'tic,** *a.* [Rare.] Same as CHRONOGRAM. **et"e-os'tichon‡.**

e-te'ri-o, *n. Bot.* Same as ETERIO.

e-ter'mi-na-ble†, *a.* Interminable; eternal.

e-ter'nal, 1 ī-tûr'nal; 2 ē-tẽr'nal, *a.* **1.** Having neither beginning nor end of existence; from everlasting to everlasting; timeless; infinite; as, the *eternal* God.

Having no end; that will endure forever; everlasting; as, *eternal* life.

Yet, sometimes glimpses on my sight,
Through present wrong, the *eternal* right.
WHITTIER *Chapel of Hermits* st. 11.

3. Having no beginning; having always existed; infinite in past duration; as, *eternal* Deity. **4.** Independent of time or its conditions, or of the things that are perishable; unchangeable; immutable; also, of or pertaining to eternity; not temporal; as, *eternal* truths.

Causes and effects are arrangements, each the condition of the world. DARWINISM *Pan Vobiscum* p. 53. [c. r. 1890.]

5. Appearing interminable; perpetual; incessant: often implying weariness or disgust. [< OF. *eternal*, < L. *æternalis*, < *æternus*, < *ævum*, age.] **e-ter'nal‡** [Archaic].

e-ter'nal†;] **e-terne'‡** [Archaic]; **e-ter'neel'‡.**

Syn.: deathless, endless, everlasting, ever-living, fadeless, immortal, imperishable, interminable, never-ending, never-failing, perennial, perpetual, unceasing, unending, undying, unending, unfading, unfailing, without end. *Eternal* strictly signifies without beginning or end, in which sense it applies to God alone; *everlasting* implies duration that will not have had beginning, but can never cease; *eternal* is also used in this more limited sense; *endless*, without end, in its utmost reach, is not distinguishable from *everlasting*; but *endless* is commonly used in inferior senses, especially in mechanics, as in the phrases an *endless* screw, an *endless* chain. *Everlasting* and *endless* are both used in a limited sense of protracted, indefinite, but not infinite duration; as, the *everlasting* hills; *endless* debates; so we speak of *interminable* quarrels. *Eternal* holds quite strictly to the vast and sacred meaning in which it is applied to the Divine Being and the future state. *Everlasting*, *endless*, and *eternal* may be applied to that which has no life; as, *everlasting* chains, *endless* night, *eternal* death; *immortal* applies to that which now has life, and is forever exempt from death. *Timeless* carries, perhaps, the fullest idea of *eternal*, as above and beyond time, and not to be measured by it.

—eternal generation (*Theol.*), the doctrine that the Son in the Trinity has been from all eternity in that relation to the Father.—**the E. City,** Rome.—**e-ter'nal-ism,** *n.* [Rare.] 1. Eternalness. 2. The doctrine of the eternal nature of matter.—**e-ter'nal-ist,** *n.* One who holds that matter is eternal.—**e"ter-nal'i-ty,** *n.* Eternalness. **e"ter-nal'i-ties,** *pl.* Eternal truths.—**e-ter'nal-ize,** *vt.* To make eternal or endless; perpetuate; immortalize.—**e-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.* Without beginning or end; throughout eternity; forever; hence, perpetually; incessantly.—**e-ter'nal-ness,** *n.* The quality or state of being eternal. **e-ter'neist.**

e-ter'nal, *n.* **1.** One who or that which is eternal. **2†.** Eternity.—**the Eternal,** God.

Israel's Eternal was the *Eternal* which says, 'To depart from evil, that is understanding!' Be ye holy, for I am holy!'

MATTHEW ARNOLD *Literature and Dogma* p. 58. [c. & co. 1873.]

e-ter'ni-fy†, vt. To make eternal.

e-ter'ni-ty, 1 ī-tûr'nī-ti; 2 ē-tẽr'nī-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** Infinite duration or infinite existence independent of time, and having neither beginning nor end, past nor future.

Written on thy works I read The lesson of thy own *eternity*.
BRYANT *Forest Hymn* st. 3.

2. Endless time; infinite future duration.

One lamp — thy mother's love — amid the stars
Shall . . . burn through *eternity*.
N. P. WILLIS *Rizpah with her Sons* st. 6.

3. Time without beginning; infinite duration in the past.

God having, out of his mere good pleasure, from all *eternity*, elected some to everlasting life, did enter into a covenant of grace.
Westminster Shorter Catechism ans. XX.

4. Unending existence beyond the present life. **5.** That which is eternal or immortal. **6.** Any indefinitely vast or apparently endless stretch of time or space, or of objects or events as occupying time or space; as, an *eternity* of rocks and sand. **7.** *Philos.* (*1*) That which is unrelated to or unlimited by time; that which transcends all that is temporal. (*2*) Timelessness. [< F. *éternité*, < L. *æternita(t)-s*, < *æternus*; see ETERNAL.]

æ-ter'ni-tet; e-tern'‡ [Archaic]; **e-ter'ne'ness†.**

E-ter'nia,] ē-tẽr'nȧ, *n.* A town on the Inland or the Saguenay river, Quebec, Canada; 1,899 ft. high.

e-ter'nize,] ī-tûr'nīz; 2 ē-tẽr'nīz, *vt.* [-NIZED'; -NIZ'ING.]

e-ter'nise,] I. To make eternal. 2. To prolong or cause to exist indefinitely; perpetuate. 3. To perpetuate the fame of; immortalize.

My verse your virtues rare shall *eternize*. SPENSER *Sonnets* lxxv.

[< F. *æterniser*, < OF. *eterne*, eternal, < L. *æternus*; see ETERNAL.] **e-ter'ni-zer—e-ter'ni-sa'tion,** *n.*—**e-ter'nize-ment‡,** *n.*—**e-ter'niz-er‡,** *n.*

e-te'sian, 1 ī-tī'zhan; 2 ē-tē'zhȧn, *a.* Recurring yearly; annually periodical: said especially of those dry northwest winds that prevail over the Ægean sea and the Mediterranean region during the dog-days.

Those *etesian* gales or annual monsoons, which brought in his periodical scourge, would have been justly hailed by me as the harbingers of a triumph in reversion. De QUINCEY *Essays on Philosophical Writers, Parr* in vol. p. 164. [r. & r. 1856.]

E-te'sius,] ē-tē'zhus; 2 ē-tē'zhụs, *n. pl.* [L. *etesiæ*, < Gr. *ētēsios*, < *etos*, year.]

é"tê"té',] ā"tē"tē'; 2 ę"tę"tę', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Headless; having the head torn off; as, a beast or bird *ête'*.

Eth, 1 eth; 2 ĕth, *n.* An Anglo-Saxon consonant, corresponding generally with *th* as in *the:* distinguished from *th* in *thorn*. See EDH.

-eth, *suffix.* Used in forming the third person singular of the present indicative of verbs; as walk*eth*. [< AS. *-eth, -ath.*]

Eth'a-l, 1 eth'ȧ-l; 2 ĕth'ȧ-l, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

eth'al, 1 eth'ȧl *or* ī'thȧl; 2 ēth'ȧl *or* ē'thȧl, *n. Chem.* Cetyl alcohol. See CETYL. [< *eth-* (in ALCOHOL) + *al-* (in ALCOHOL).]

eth-al'de-hyde, 1 eth-al'dē-hīd; 2 ĕth-ăl'dę-hȳd, *n. Chem.* Acetic aldehyde (CH_3CHO). [< ETHER + ALDEHYDE.]

E'than, 1 ī'than; 2 ē'thăn, *n. Bib.* *1 Kings* xvi, 20.

E'than, 1 ī'thon; 2 ē'thȧn, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib. 1 Kings* iv, 31. [< Heb. *eythus*, firmness.]

eth'an-al, 1 eth'an-al; 2 ĕth'ăn-ăl, *n. Chem.* Acetaldehyde. [< ETHANE + ALDEHYDE.] [TON.

Eth'an-dun', 1 eth'an-dun'; 2 ĕth'ăn-dụn', *n.* See EDING-

eth'ane, 1 eth'ēn; 2 ēth'ān, *n. Chem.* A colorless gaseous compound (C_2H_6) of the paraffin series, obtained by the gases given off by petroleum and in illuminating-gas; dimethyl. [< ETHER.]

Eth'a-nim,] ē'thȧ-nim; 2 ēth'ȧ-nĭm, *n.* [Heb.] The seventh Hebrew month; Tisri. See CALENDAR.

eth'an-ol, 1 eth'an-ol *or* -nol; 2 ĕth'ăn-ŏl *or* -nōl, *n. Chem.* Ethyl alcohol. [< ETHANE + -OL.]

eth'a-no-yl, 1 eth'a-no-il; 2 ĕth'ȧ-no-ȳl, *n. Chem.* Acetyl [< ETHANE + -YL.] [*2 Esd.* xiv, 24.

Eth'a-nus, 1 ī'thȧ-nus; 2 ē'thȧ-nụs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha,

Eth'ba'al, 1 eth'bē'al; 2 ĕth'bā'ăl, *n. Bib.* *1 Kings* xvi, 31.

E'the-el, 1 ī'thel; 2 ē'the-ĕl, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

E'the-l, 1 ī'thel; 2 ē'the-l, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

eth'el, 1 eth'el; 2 ĕth'el, *n.* A feminine personal name. [Teut., noble.]

Eth'el-bald, 1 eth'el-bold; 2 ĕth'ĕl-bȧld, *n.* A masculine personal name. [AS., noble prince.]

Eth'el-bert, 1 eth'el-bûrt; 2 ĕth'ĕl-bẽrt, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. D. G. **A'del-bert,** 2 ā'del-bert, 2 ā'del-bẽrt; F. **A'dal'bert',** 1 a'dal'ber', 2 ā'dal'bẽr'; L. **Ethel'be-ber'tus, Ad'al-ber'tus.** **2.** The king of Kent (552–616), who married Bertha, a Christian. He was baptized by Augustine at Canterbury, and published the first code of Anglo-Saxon laws. [See ALBERT.]

eth'el-born"†, 1 eth'el-born; 2 ĕth'ĕl-bȯrn, *a.* Of noble birth.

Eth'el-de'da, 1 eth'el-dē'dȧ; 2 ĕth'ĕl-dę'dȧ, *n.* —922.) Second daughter of Alfred the Great; Lady of the Mercians. [name. **Eth"e-lin'da‡.**

Eth'e-lind, 1 eth'ī-lind; 2 ĕth'ē-lĭnd, *n.* A feminine personal

eth'el-ing, 1 eth'el-iṅ; 2 ĕth'ĕl-ĭng, *n.* Same as ATHELING.

eth'el-ism, 1 eth'el-izm; 2 ĕth'ĕl-ĭsm, *n. Philos.* A form of voluntarism. [< Gr. *ethelō*, wish.]

Eth'el Peak. A mountain in Colorado; 11,976 ft. high.

Eth'el-red, 1 eth'el-red; 2 ĕth'ĕl-rĕd, *n.* **I.** (—871), king of Wessex, 866–871; brother of Alfred the Great; mortally wounded at Merton. **2. II.,** "the Unready" (968–1016), king of England 979–1013; son and successor of Danes; driven from England by Sweyn, but recalled to rule. [AS. *masc.*, noble council.]

Eth'el-wolf, 1 eth'el-wulf; 2 ĕth'ĕl-wụlf, *n.* (—858?) King of England, (739?–858?); father of Alfred the Great. [AS. *masc.*, noble wolf.] **Eth'el-wulf‡.**

eth'ene, 1 eth'ēn; 2 ēth'ēn (XIII), *n.* Same as ETHYLENE. [< ETHER.] —**eth'e-nic,** *a.*

eth'e-noid, 1 eth'ī-noid; 2 ēth'e-nȯid, *a. Chem.* Having an atomic arrangement characterized by two double-bonded carbon atoms, as in ethylene, $H_2C:CH_2$. [< ETHENE + -OID.]

eth'e-nyl, 1 eth'ī-nil; 2 ēth'e-nȳl, *n.* **1.** A trivalent radical (CH_3C). **2.** A univalent radical ($CH_2:CH$) of the ethylene series; more properly called *vinyl*. [< ETHENE + -YL.]

E"the-os"to-ni'an, 1 ī"thē-os"tō-ni'an; 2 ē"the-ŏs"to-nī'ȧn, *n. pl. Ich.* A North-American subfamily of small percoid fishes with six branchiostegites; darters. **E"the-os"to-ma,** *n.* (L.g.) < Gr. *ēthos*, strain, + *stoma*, mouth.] **E"the-os"to-ma-ti'næ:**—**e"the-o-stome,** *n.*—**e"the-os'to-ma-tine,** **e"the-o-sto'ma-tine,** *a.* & *n.*—**E"the-o-sto'mi-dæ,** *n. pl.*

The *Ethcostominæ* as a family. **E'ther-os-to-mol'dæ**; **E'ther-os-to-mol'de-i**.— **e'ther-os'to-mid**, *n.*— **e'ther-os'to-moid**, *a.* & *n.*

e'ther, 1 ī'ther, 2 ē'ther, *n.* 1. *Chem.* (1) A colorless, mobile, volatile, pleasant-smelling liquid compound ($C_2H_5OC_2H_5$) made by the action of sulfuric acid on alcohol. **sulfuric ether**.

It is a solvent of fats, resins, *etc.*, and is an anesthetic, safer than chloroform. The *officinal ether* of the United States Pharmacopœia is composed of about 96 per cent. of absolute ether and about 4 per cent. of alcohol. The antidotes for ether are ammonia, digitalis, oxygen.

(2) Any one of a class of hydrocarbon compounds derived from alcohols by the substitution of a compound radical for the hydrogen atom in hydroxyl, including the above-named (see def. (1)), which is derived in this way from ethyl alcohol ($C_2H_5.OH$).

According as the hydrogen of the hydroxyl is replaced by the radicals of various alcohols, as methyl, ethyl, propyl, cetyl, and glyceryl, ethers are called **methylic, ethylic, propylic, cetylic, glycerin,** *etc.* Ethers are simple, mixed, or compound: simple when the substituting radical is identical with the alcohol, as $C_2H_5O.C_2H_5$ (ethyl ether); mixed when they are different, as $C_2H_5O.CH_3$ (ethyl methyl ether); compound when the substituting radical is an acid radical, which reacts with the alcohol radical to form a salt which is called also an *ester*.

2. *Phys. Sci.* A supposed medium filling all space, through which, in the form of transverse wave-motion, radiant energy of all kinds, including light-waves, is propagated. This medium, whose existence most modern authorities consider to be established, is thought to be more elastic than any ordinary form of matter, and to exist throughout all known space, even within the densest bodies. Electric and magnetic phenomena can be explained as due to strains and pulsations in the ether. **luminiferous ether.**

3. The upper air; the upper regions of the sky, or the atmosphere that fills them. 4. *Philos.* In ancient cosmology, a supposed fifth element that was believed to fill the heavens above the moon; a higher form of fire, of which the sun and stars were composed, or of air, breathed by the gods. [< L. *æther*, < Gr. *aithēr*, < *aithō*, burn.] **æ'ther.**— **acetic ether,** see under ACETIC. — **Arans' e.,** ethylidene chlorid.— **compound spirit of e.,** an anodyne mixture of ether and alcohol, the latter selected (07 per cent.), and ethereal oil (3 per cent.): also known as *Hoffman's anodyne.*— **e'ther-en'gine,** *n.* See ENGINE.

— **e. extract,** the ether-soluble matter.— **e. value,** a measure of fatty esters, being the difference between the saponification and acid values.— **fruit e.,** one of certain organic ethers, or mixtures of them, which are characterized by aromas resembling those of natural fruit. Those most commonly used in essences, fruit-sirups, *etc.*, are ethyl, butyl, and amyl salts of acetic, propionic, butyric, and valerianic acids: so called in the trade, respectively, as the ethyl salt of hydrobromic acid (C_2H_5Br). **ethyl bromid; — hydrocyanic e.,** a colorless, highly poisonous, ethereal liquid (C_2H_5CN), miscible with water, alcohol, and ether. **ethyl-ri-cy'a-nid; — quiescent e.,** the luminiferous ether regarded as unaffected by movement of bodies within or through it.— **salicylic methyl e.,** same as BETOL.— **spirit of nitrolic e.,** a pharmaceutical term applied to ordinary or ethyl ether. **sulfuric e.**; — **sulfuric e.,** see under SULFUR.— **Wigger's e.,** same as CHLORIDEN.

E'ther, *n. Myth. Josh.* xv, 42. Same as ETHAM.

e-the're-al, 1 ē-thĭr'ē-əl; 2 ē-thē're-al, *a.* 1. Having the nature of ether or air; hence, light; airy; fine; subtile; exquisite.

It is the *ethereal* character of that art, that gives the charm to repartee. M. DAVIES *Fun* vol. ii, p. 255. [tr. ROS. 1878.]

2. Existing in or belonging to the ether or upper air; serial; heavenly.

Let us now Descend from this *ethereal* height.
WORDSWORTH *Peter Bell Prol.*, st. 31.

3. *Chem.* Of or pertaining to an ether. See phrases. 4. *Physics.* Of or pertaining to ether; having the nature of ether.

This *ethereal* medium, . . . is exceedingly more rare and more elastic than air. BREWSTER *Newton* p. 273. [tr. 1833.]
[< L. *ætherius*, < Gr. *aithērios*, < *aithēr*, ether.] **e-the're-an; e-the're-ous; e-the'rī-al; e-the'rī-an.** SYN. see AIRY; ANGELIC; CELESTIAL.— **ethereal extract,** an extract in the preparation of which the agent or menstruum.— **e. oil** (*U. S. Pharm.*), a transparent, nearly colorless, volatile liquid, consisting of equal volumes of heavy oil of wine and ether made by distilling equal parts of alcohol and nitric acid, to which mixture this quantity of water is added and, after distillation, ether equal in volume to the distillate.— **e-the're-al-i-sy,** *n.* 1. The state or quality of being ethereal or spiritual. 2. The act of etherealizing, or the state of being etherealized.— **e-the're-al-ism;** — **e-the're-al'i-ty.** — **e-the're-al-i-za'tion,** *n.* See **e-the're-al-ize,** *v.* I. *t.* 1. To make ethereal; spiritualize. 2. To etherify. II. *i.* To become ethereal. **e-the're-al-ize,** — **e-the're-al-i-sa,** *adv.*— **e-the're-al-ness,** *n.*

e'ther-ene, 1 ī'ther-ēn; 2 ē'ther-ēn. SYN. see ETHYLENE.

e-ther'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to ether, ether atmospheric or chemical. **e-ther'i-cal;** — **e-ther'i-fi-ca'tion,** *n. Chem.* The formation of ether.— **e-ther'i-fy,** *vt. Chem.* To change into ether.

E'ther-ni'ī-dæ, 1 ī'thĕr-nĭ'ī-dē; 2 ē'ther-nī'ī-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of fresh-water bivalves having a shell like that of the oyster. **E-ther'ni-a,** (t.g.) [< L. *æthernia*; see ETHEREAL.]

E'ther-i-dæ, — **e-the'ri-did,** *n.*— **e-the'ri-oid,** *a.*

e'ther-in, 1 ī'ther-in; 2 ē'ther-in. *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound polymeric with ethylene, that separates from ethereal oil after standing. [< ETHER.] **e'ther-ine.**

eth'er-ion, 1 ĕth'ĕr-ĭ-ŏn, *n.* [PROV. ENG.] A flexible rod for binding hedges.

e-the'ri-on, 1 ı-thĭr'ē-ŏn; 2 ē-thē'rī-ŏn, *n.* A supposed element announced by Smith in 1896. Its discoverer believes that its density is only ¹/₇₀₀ that of hydrogen, and that its conductivity for heat is 100 times as great. He thinks that it probably forms an interstellar atmosphere, whence the name. It is expected to be finally admitted. [< Gr. *aitherion*, neut. of *aitherios*; see ETHEREAL.]

e'ther-ism, 1 ī'ther-ĭzm; 2 ē'ther-ĭsm, *n. Med.* The phenomena resulting from the inhalation or excessive use of ether as an anesthetic.

e'ther-i-za'tion, 1 ī'ther-ı-zā'shən; 2 ē'ther-ı-zā'shon, *n.* 1. The act or process of etherizing, or the state of being etherized. 2. Etherization. **e'ther-i-sa'tion.**

e'ther-ize, 1 ī'ther-īz; 2 ē'ther-īz, *vt.* [-IRED; -IZ'ING.] 1. To subject to the influence of ether. 2. To etherify. **e'ther-ist.**— **e'ther-iz'er,** *n.* An apparatus for administering ether, or a person who administers it. **e'ther-is'er.**

e'ther-og'ra-phy, 1 ī'ther-ŏg'rə-fı; 2 ē'ther-ŏg'rə-fy, *n.* Same as AEROGRAPHY. [< ETHER + -GRAPHY.]

e'ther-ol, 1 ī'ther-ōl or -ŏl; 2 ē'ther-ōl or -ŏl, *n. Chem.* A yellowish oily liquid hydrocarbon that separates from ethereal oil. [< ETHER + -OL.] **æ'ther-ol.**

e'ther-o-late, 1 ī'ther-ō-lāt; 2 ē'ther-o-lāt, *n.* A solution in ether; a compound which includes ether. [< ETHER.]

e'ther-o-ma'ni-a, 1 ī'ther-o-mā'nı-ə; 2 ē'ther-o-mā'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* Uncontrollable longing for ether as an intoxicant. [< ETHER + Gr. *mania*, madness.]

e'ther-on, 1 ī'ther-on; 2 ē'ther-ŏn, *n. Physics.* An electrically charged particle, smaller than the electron or proton.

e'ther-ous, 1 ī'ther-əs; 2 ē'ther-us, *a.* Like ether in odor.

eth'ic, 1 ĕth'ĭk; 2 ĕth'ic. **I.** *a.* Same as ETHICAL. **II.** *n.* 1. The philosophy of morals; ethics: now revived by some writers for *ethics*, but usually preserving the philosophy rather than the science of morality.

Without belief in God and the immutable *ethic* of his law there could be no conviction of sin.
R. S. FOSTER *Philos. Christian Experience* p. 107. [tr. & pr. 1890.]

2. The standard of character set up by any race or nation. Compare ETHOS. [< LL. *ethicus*, < Gr. *ēthikos*, < *ēthos*, character.] **eth'i-cal; eth'ic-ist; eth'i-cian.**

eth'i-cal, 1 ĕth'ĭ-kəl; 2 ĕth'i-cal, *a.* 1. Pertaining or relating to ethics or morals; dealing with or treating of ethics or ethical questions. Compare ESTHETIC.

The poetry of the unimaginative Chinese is noticeable for *ethical* good sense. ALGER *Poetry of the East* p. 6. [n. pub. 1874.]

2. Of or pertaining to ethics, as opposed to pathos. **eth'ic-ic.** SYN.: see MORAL.— **ethical culture,** culture tending to the elevation of the ethical and moral standards of living.— **e. dative,** the dative of a personal pronoun interjected to indicate indirect interest or sympathetic concern.— **eth'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **eth'i-cal-ness,** *n.*— **Society for Ethical Culture,** a society founded in 1876 by Dr. Felix Adler and a few associates, in order to provide a center for those persons who had lost their attachment to traditional creeds, but were nevertheless conscious of the necessity of the search for the ideal good and to assist in promoting the moral betterment of the individual and of society. The society affirms no creeds and is not allied to any, but teaches that moral ends are above all human interests, and that the authority of the moral law is not dependent upon either religious belief or philosophical theories, but is imperative of itself.

e-thi'cian, 1 ē-thĭsh'ən; 2 ē-thish'an, *n.* A student of or writer on ethical subjects.

eth'i-cism, 1 ĕth'ĭ-sĭzm; 2 ĕth'ĭ-çĭzm, *n.* A tendency to moralize. W. D. HOWELLS *Harper's Mag.* Nov., 1895, p. 867.

eth'i-cize, 1 ĕth'ĭ-sīz; 2 ĕth'ĭ-çīz, *v.* [-CIZED; -CIZ'ING.] I. *t.* To invest with ethical qualities; treat ethically.

Naturalising ethics reverses the idealising process which rather *ethicizes* Nature. MARTINEAU *Types of Ethical Theory* vol. II. p. 424. [MACM. 1891.]

II. *i.* To discuss ethics; moralize. **eth'i-cizer.**

eth'i-co-, 1 ĕth'ĭ-kō-; 2 ĕth'i-co-. Combining form referring to ethics as associated with some allied principle or system; as, *ethicoæsthetic, ethicopolitical, ethicoreligious*, etc.: a combining form.

eth'ics, 1 ĕth'ĭks; 2 ĕth'ics, *n.* 1. The science or doctrine of the sources, principles, sanctions, and ideals of human conduct and character; the science of the morally right; moral science; also, a treatise on the science; as, the *ethics* of Aristotle. See DUTY; MORAL; RIGHT; VIRTUE.

As **psychological ethics,** it investigates the sources of morality right and wrong conduct as they are found in the nature of man's sentiments, appetites, and faculties of cognition, his capacity for judgment, his freedom, and his power to frame and pursue ideals. As **practical e.,** it discusses the doctrine of virtues, or the moral forms and habits, of right conduct in the varying relations of actual life. As **evolutionary e.,** it investigates the rules of morality right living, the ideals of conscience, and the principles governing the right and wrong in motive and character, as these are all subject to the same influences which condition the development of other forms of human culture. **Theoretical e.** assumes the different forms held by the schools of ethics as dependent upon their philosophical methods, points of view, and entire system of tenets developed by reflective thinking. Among the best-known of these varied schools are those which assume the greatest good to be (1) the will of God, as theological voluntarism; (2) the happiness of the individual, as egoistic type, as Epicurean, hedonism, and private eudemonism; (3) the happiness of the community at large, the altruistic type, as public eudemonism, universalistic hedonism, and utilitarianism; (4) the fulfilment of the dictates of pure reason, Kant's categorical imperative, as rationalism; (5) the perfection, variously defined, of the individual or of the race, as perfectionism; (6) the complete adjustment of individual adaptation to environment, as biologism; (7) progress toward the ideal of personality as existing under a given set of social relations, as social ethics; (8) the result of experience for each individual, as empiricism; and those based upon the relation of man to law considered either as impersonal or as the working out of the divine will, as Stoicism and Christian ethics.

2. The principles of morally right and wrong conduct and character, as expounded by a certain person or school, or as applied to the conduct of circumstances, or mode of life, or calling; as, the *ethics* of Hippocrates, medical *ethics*, the *ethics* of the legal profession, *etc.*

3. The moral sciences generally, including, besides moral science proper, the various branches of political and social science, of law (civil, political, and international), of jurisprudence, etc. [Pl. of ETHIC.] — **eth'i-cist,** *n.* One who writes upon or is versed in ethics. **e-thi'cian; — eth'i-cism,** *n.*

eth'id, } 1 ĕth'ĭd; 2 ĕth'id (XIII), *n. Chem.* A compound **eth'ide,** } of an element or radical and ethyl; as, *zinc ethid*, $Zn(C_2H_5)_2$. [ETH(YL) + -ID.] [LINN. **eth'in‡.**

eth'line, 1 ĕth'ĭn; 2 ĕth'in (XIII), *n. Chem.* Same as ETHYLENE.

eth'l-on'ic, 1 ĕth'ĭ-ŏn'ĭk; 2 ĕth'ĭ-ŏn'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing ethyl and sulfur. [< *e* (in ETHYLENE) + *on* (< *thion*, sulfur.] — **ethionic acid,** a liquid compound ($C_2H_6S_2O$) formed by the addition of water to ethionic anhydrid.— **e. anhydrid,** a crystalline compound ($C_2H_4S_2O_5$) formed by the action of sulfuric anhydrid on alcohol; carbyl sulfate.

E'thi-op, 1 ī'thı-ŏp; 2 ē'thi-ŏp. [Archaic.] **I.** *a.* Ethiopian; also, negro: black. **II.** *n.* An Ethiopian. **Æ'thi-op‡.**

E'thi-o-pi-a, 1 ī'thı-ō'pı-ə; 2 ē'thi-ō'pi-a, *n.* The ancient name of a region south of Egypt, including modern Nubia, Abyssinia, Kordofan, and Senaar; area about 150,000 sq. m. The name *Ethiopia* is generally identified with the Biblical Cush, but all early accounts of this region are vague and untrustworthy. The ancients at one time called all the dark-brown or black races Ethiopians, but subsequently the term became confined to the inhabitants of the Nile valley above the first cataract. In modern usage Ethiopia is equivalent to the Abyssinian Empire, or, more loosely, Abyssinia with the adjacent southern territories, particularly that inhabited by the Galloa.

E'thi-o-pi-an, 1 ī'thı-ō'pı-ən; 2 ē'thi-ō'pi-an, *a.* & *n.* **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from Ethiopia. This term is applied in common use to the West-African peoples of Nubia and Abyssinia. It is often used as descriptive of one of the divisions of the human race, comprising the Negro, Bantu, and Negrito peoples of Africa, including Galloa and Bejas modified by Arab blood, as among the Somalis, Abyssinians, etc., and by negro blood among the Zandeh and Fulbé, as well as the dark-skinned races of Oceania. The generalized negro is known as *Homo ethiopicus*. The typical Ethiopian is of a very dark, almost black, complexion, is prognathous and dolichocephalous, and has crisped black hair, prominent teeth, a broad flat nose, thick and protruding lips, and a scanty beard, but there are several marked divergencies from this type, as the *Negro* and *Negrito*.

A number of . . . African dialects . . . fall into three groups: the *Ethiopian* or Abyssinian, of which the Galla is at present the most important member; the Libyan or Berber . . . and the Nubian tent. W. D. WHITNEY *Study of Lang.* p. 341. [s. 1874.]

2. In general, African; negro. [< L. *Æthiopia*, < Gr. *Aithiopia*, Ethiopia.] **E'thi-o-pi-an‡; E'thi-o-pi'ic.— Ethiopian eggplant** (*Bot.*), a species of *Solanum* (*S. incertifolium*) occasionally cultivated for its ornamental fruit of a scarlet or yellow color.— **E. lily** (*Bot.*), the calla-lily.— **E. pepper** (*Bot.*), same as AFRICAN CUBEBS.— **E. region** (*Zoögeog.*), one of the primary faunal divisions of the world, including southern Arabia, Africa as far north as the Sahara, and Madagascar with its near-by islands. Some authorities make Madagascar an independent region. See under MALAGASY.

E'thi-o-pi-an, *n.* 1. An African black man; a negro. 2. A native of Ethiopia; specif.: (1) An ancient Ethiopian, of mixed Hamitic and Negro blood. (2) An Abyssinian Semitic, Hamitic, Hamitic, and Negro blood. (3) A member of one of the tribes of northeastern Africa, as a Somali, Galla, etc. (4) A member of any of the Semitic, Hamitic, or mixed Negro tribes inhabiting Ethiopia, *q. v.* A group of the Semitic stock of languages, embracing the Somali, Galla, Bejas, and Danakil dialects. **E'thi-o-pi-an‡.** — **E'thi-o-pi-an-ism,** *n.* Interest in and support of negro controversies, particularly in Africa. — **E'thi-o-pesset,** *n.* A negro woman.

E'thi-op'ic, 1 ī'thı-ŏp'ĭk; 2 ē'thi-ŏp'ic, *n.* The language of ancient Ethiopia; the language used in the services and records of the Abyssinian Church; Geez; also, one of certain cognate dialects. It is nearly akin to the Himyaritic of Arabia, and is one of the two dialects of the Abyssinian group of Semitic languages. See ABYSSINIAN. It has a considerable literature, beginning in the 4th century. The Geez or Ethiopic proper, the language of the ancient kingdom of Aksum, was reduced to writing at an early date.— **Ethiopic alphabet,** an alphabet of the southern Semitic stock, but of uncertain origin, forming the ancient liturgical script of the Abyssinian Church.— **E. Church,** that which was once the church of Abyssinia, Nubia, and Alodia, but is now limited to Abyssinia. It was founded about A. D. 330 by Frumentius, and is monophysitic in regard to the person of Christ. Its doctrines and ritual, save for certain peculiar rites, are mainly Coptic, and its sacred books are in Ethiopic, a dead language. Its head, called Abuna ("Our Father"), who lives at Gondar, is always appointed by the Coptic patriarch at Cairo, and is invariably a Copt.— **E. liturgies,** liturgies associated with the Ethiopic Church, such as the Liturgy of all the Apostles. See LITURGY.

eth'i-opsi, *n.* Same as ETHIOPS.

eth'ic, 1 ĕth'ĭk; 2 ĕth'ic, *n.* [Rare.] Te cedar, juniper, or **Eth'ə-ka'zin,** 1 ĕth'ə-kē'zĭn; 2 ĕth'ə-kā'zin, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Josh.* xix, 13. [ix, 36.

Eth'ma, 1 ĕth'mə; 2 ĕth'ma, *n. Bib.* (Apocryphal). *1 Esd.*

eth'mo-, 1 ĕth'mo-; 2 ĕth'mo-. From Greek *ethmos*, sieve (< *ithō*, sift): a combining form used chiefly in adjectives with the general sense of or pertaining to the ethmoid and some other bone indicated; as, **ethmo-frontal, ethmofrontal, ethmolacrimal, ethmomaxillary, ethmonasal, ethmopalatal, ethmoprespheno-idal, ethmosphenoid, ethmovomerine.**

eth'moid, 1 ĕth'moid; 2 ĕth'mŏid, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the ethmoid; literally, like a sieve. [< Gr. *ēthmoeidēs*, < *ēthmos* (see ETHMO-) + *eidos*; see -OID.]

eth'moid, *n.* A bone, cubical in man and composed of thin plates, situated at the base of the skull, behind the root of the nose. The filaments of the olfactory nerve pass through it and are distributed to the mucous membrane that covers it.— **lateral ethmoid,** in teleost fishes, an ectethmoid.

eth-moi'dal, 1 ĕth-moi'dəl; 2 ĕth-mŏi'dal, *a.* Situated near the ethmoid bone; ethmoid; as, an *ethmoidal* ossification.— **ethmoidal cells,** cavities in the ethmoid and adjoining bones enclosed by delicate lamellæ. See under NASAL FOSSA.— **e. crest,** same as CRISTA GALLI.— **e. fossa,** a furrow in the cribriform plate accommodating the olfactory bulb of the brain.— **e. plate,** the cribriform plate.— **e. process,** the plane of the cribriform plate. **ethmoid-i'tis,** 1 ĕth-moid-ī'tĭs or -ī'tĭs; 2 ĕth'mŏid-ī'tis or -ī'tis, *n. Pathol.* An inflammation of the lining membrane of the ethmoidal cells.

eth'mo-lys'i-an, 1 ĕth'mo-lĭs'ı-ən; 2 ĕth'mo-lĭs'i-an, *a. Zool.* Having the maxillopremaxillæ directed backward between the posterolateral genital plates. [< ETHMO- + Gr. *lysis*, opening.]

eth'mo-prak'tal, 1 ĕth'mo-prăk'təl; 2 ĕth'mo-frăk'tal, *a. Zool.* Having the maxillopremaxillæ restricted within the anteromedial plates. [< ETHMO- + Gr. *phraktos*, < *phrassō*, enclose.]

eth'mo-phy'sal, 1 ĕth'mo-fī'səl; 2 ĕth'mo-fī'sal, *n. Ich.* The nasal bone in fishes. [< ETHMO- + Gr. *physa*, bladder.]

eth'mose, 1 ĕth'mōs; 2 ĕth'mōs. **I.** *a.* Perforated with small openings; sieve-like. **II.** *n.* Cellular or areolar tissue. [< Gr. *ēthmos*; see ETHMO-.]

eth'mo-tur'bi-nal, 1 ĕth'mo-tŭr'bı-nəl; 2 ĕth'mo-tŭr'bi-nal. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ethmoid and turbinal bones. **eth'mo-tur'bi-nate‡.** **II.** *n. Anat.* One of the lateral masses of the ethmoid on which are situated the superior and middle turbinal bones.

eth'my-phi'dis, 1 ĕth'mı-fī'dĭs or -ī'dĭs; 2 ĕth'my-fī'dis or -ī'dis, *n.* Same as CELLULITIS.

eth'na-gog, } 1 ĕth'nə-gŏg; 2 ĕth'na-gŏg, *n.* A leader **eth'na-gogue,** } of a race or nation. [< Gr. *ethnos*, nation, + *agō*, lead.]

Eth'nan, 1 ĕth'nən; 2 ĕth'nan, *n. Bib.* *1 Chron.* iv, 7.

eth'narch, 1 ĕth'närk; 2 ĕth'närc, *n. Rom.* A governor of a nation or people; viceroy. [< Gr. *ethnarchēs*, < *ethnos*, nation, + *archō*, rule.]

— **eth'nar-chy,** *n.* The office or jurisdiction of an ethnarch, or the province or territory ruled by him.

Eth'nī, 1 ĕth'nī; 2 ĕth'nī, *n. Bib.* *1 Chron.* vi, 41.

eth'nic, 1 ĕth'nĭk; 2 ĕth'nic, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to races or peoples; characteristic of a race, nation, or people; descriptive of or based on national peculiarities' racial; ethnological.

Of all the *ethnic* religions, that of Hindustan is admitted to be the oldest. MACKEY *Encyc. Freemasonry* p. 341. [MDS. 1879.]

2. Of, pertaining to, or peculiar to the nations that are neither Jewish nor Christian: gentile; heathen; pagan. [< F. *ethnique*, < L. *ethnicus*, < Gr. *ethnikos*, < *ethnos*, nation.] **eth'ni-cal†**— **eth'nic**, *n.* A gentile; pagan; heathen.— **eth'ni-cal-ly**, *adv.*— **eth'ni-cism**, *n.* Religion of human origin, as distinguished from Judaism and Christianity; paganism; heathendom; idolatry.— **eth'ni-cist**, *n.* An ethnologist.— **eth'ni-cize**, *vi.* To ethnize.— **eth'ni-sht**, *a.* Heathenish.— **eth'ni-tze**, *vi.* To tend toward or favor heathenism.

eth'ni-co-, 1 eth'ni-ko-; 2 ĕth'ni-co-. Ethnic: a combining form.— **eth'ni-co-psy"cho-log'i-cal**, *a.* Concerning ethnic psychology.

eth'no-, 1 eth'no-; 2 ĕth'no-. Ethnic: a combining form.

eth"no-bot'a-ny, 1 eth'no-bot'a-ni; 2 ĕth'no-bŏt'a-ny, *n.* The branch of ethnology dealing with the relationship of man to his vegetal environment. It is studied through botany, as in tracing the migration of a people by following a plant which they use in their technology. [< Gr. *ethnos*, race, + BOTANY.] — **eth"no-bo-tan'ic, eth"no-bo-tan'i-cal‡**, *a.*

eth"no-cen'tric, 1 eth'no-sen'trik; 2 ĕth'no-çĕn'trik, *a.* Starting from the race (or tribe) as a center.

eth"no-con-chol'o-gy, 1 eth'no-kong-kŏl'o-jy; 2 ĕth'no-cŏn-cŏl'o-gy, *n.* That branch of ethnology which treats of the ornamental and other uses of shells among different peoples.

eth-nod'i-ey, 1 eth-nod'i-se; 2 ĕth-nŏd'i-çy, *n.* The branch of ethnology that deals with comparative jurisprudence. [< Gr. *ethnos*, race, + *dikē*, justice.]

eth"no-flo'ra, 1 eth'no-flō'ra; 2 ĕth'no-flō'ra, *n.* **1.** The flora of a country in its relation to the race; specif., the influence of a country's flora on the manners and physical development of the inhabitants. **2.** Any work treating systematically the flora of a given region.

ethnog, *obbr.* Ethnography; ethnographer.

eth-nog'a-my, 1 eth-nog'a-mi; 2 ĕth-nŏg'a-my, *n.* The custom of certain primitive ethnic groups of marrying only within the circle of their own tribe or race in the exclusion of interribal or interracial marriage. [< ETHNO- + Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]— **eth"no-gam'ic**, *a.*

eth"no-gen'ic, 1 eth'no-jen'ik; 2 ĕth'no-ĝĕn'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to ethnogeny. **2.** Of or pertaining to races or peoples.— **ethnogenic association**, social grouping by blood-relationship, as in clans; tribal association, indicating a stage of social development.— **eth-nog'e-ny**, ethnogeny, especially as relating to tribal organization and conduct. See SOCIOLOGY.

eth-nog'e-ny, 1 eth-noj'i-ni; 2 ĕth-nŏg'e-ny, *n.* The department of ethnology that deals with the genesis of nations or origin of races based on blood-relationship. [< Gr. *ethnos*, race, + -GENY.]

eth"no-graph'ic, 1 eth'no-graf'ik; 2 ĕth'no-grăf'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to ethnography; descriptive of races and peoples. **eth"no-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*— **ethnographic parallels**, the appearance of closely similar usages, religious beliefs, or technical methods, among different races or classes.— **eth"no-graph'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

eth-nog'ra-pher, 1 eth-nog'ra-fer; 2 ĕth-nŏg'ra-fer, *n.* One who studies or is proficient in ethnography. **eth-nog'raphist‡**.

eth-nog'ra-phy, 1 eth-nog'ra-fi; 2 ĕth-nŏg'ra-fy, *n.* **1.** *Anthrop.* The branch that considers man geographically and descriptively, treating of the origin and subdivision of races, and embracing theories of monogenism and polygenism, the study of the continental areas at the time of man's appearance on earth, and the causes and consequences of migration. Compare ETHNOGENY.

Ethnography . . . studies the subdivision and migration of races, local traits, peculiarities and customs, and confines itself to matters of present observation.

D. G. BRINTON *Anthropology* p. 7. [PUB. BY AUTHOR 1892.]

2. Formerly, ethnology. [< Gr. *ethnos*, race, + -GRAPHY.]

ethnol, *abbr.* Ethnological; ethnology.

eth"no-log'i-cal, 1 eth'no-loj'i-kal; 2 ĕth'no-lŏg'i-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to ethnology. **eth"no-log'ic‡.— eth"no-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* According to ethnological principles.

eth-nol'o-gize, 1 eth-nol'o-jiz; 2 ĕth-nŏl'o-ĝĭz, *vt.* [-GIZED, -GIZING.] To consider a subject from the ethnological standpoint.

eth-nol'o-gy, 1 eth-nol'o-ji; 2 ĕth-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* **1.** The science of the natural races and families of men. See plate of MANKIND.

History catches man as he emerges from the patriarchal state: *ethnology* shows how he lived, grew, and improved in that state.

W. BAGEHOT *Physics and Politics* p. 15. [A. 1873.]

2. Specifically, the branch of anthropology proper that considers man historically, comparatively, and analytically.

It embraces (1) *ethnography*, the study of races and race characteristics, including ethnic psychology; (2) *sociology*; (3) *ethnotechnics*; (4) the study of *comparative religion*; (5) *linguistics*; and (6) *folk-lore*.

Ethnology . . . contemplates man as a social creature. It is more concerned with the mental, the psychical part of man, than with his physical nature, and seeks to trace the intellectual development of communities by studying the growth of government, laws, arts, languages, religions, and society.

D. G. BRINTON *Anthropology* p. 5. [PUB. BY AUTHOR 1892.]

[< Gr. *ethnos*, race, + -LOGY.] — **eth"no-log'ic, eth"no-log'i-cal**, *a.*— **eth"no-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* According to ethnological principles.— **eth'no-gist, n.** A student or expert in ethnology. — **eth'no-gy‡**.

eth"no-ma'ni-ac, 1 eth'no-mē'ni-ak; 2 ĕth'no-mā'ni-ăc, *n.* A rabid advocate of racial autonomy; an extreme nationalist. [< Gr. *ethnos*, race, + MANIAC.]

eth-nom'e-try, 1 eth-nom'i-tri; 2 ĕth-nŏm'e-try, *n.* The measuring, or the application of some standard as the measure, of the respective civilization of different peoples or races. [< ETHNO- + -METRY.]— **eth"no-met'ric, a.**

eth"no-psy'chic, 1 eth'no-sai'kik; 2 ĕth'no-sī'çic, *a.* Relating to ethnopsychology.

eth"no-psy-chol'o-gy, 1 eth'no-sai-kol'o-ji; 2 ĕth'no-sī-cŏl'o-gy, *n.* The psychology of different races and peoples; racial psychology as a comparative study. [< Gr. *ethnos*, race, + PSYCHOLOGY.] — **eth"no-psy"chological, a.**

eth'nos, 1 eth'nos; 2 ĕth'nŏs, *n.* [Gr.] *Anthropol.* **1.** A consanguineal group. **2.** A gentile folk under kingly rule, depending more on political institutions than on bonds of kinship: opposed to *demos*. **3.** Society; organization, as a whole or as any particular group.

eth"no-tech'nics, 1 eth'no-tek'niks; 2 ĕth'no-tĕc'nics, *n.* The study of the arts in their relation to tribes and races. [< Gr. *ethnos*, race, + *technē*, art.] **eth"no-tech-nog'ra-phy‡.**

eth"no-zo-ol'o-gy, 1 eth'no-zo-ol'o-ji; 2 ĕth'no-zo-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The branch of ethnology dealing with the fauna of a region in its relation to the people or peoples inhabiting the region: the correlative of *ethnobotany*. [< ETHNO- + ZOOLOGY.]

E-thoch'ro-i, *n.* Same as ĒTHOCHROI.

e-thog'ra-phy, 1 e-thog'ra-fi; 2 e-thŏg'ra-fy, *n. Anthrop.* A description of the moral attributes and customs of mankind. [< ETHOS + -GRAPHY.]

e-thol'o-gy, 1 e-thol'o-ji; 2 e-thŏl'o-ġy, *n.* **1.** The applied science of ethics.

The science of Ethology may be called the Exact Science of Character. MILL *Logic* p. 543. in. 1856.]

2. *Biol.* Ecology. **3.** The study of human customs. **4†.** Mimicry. [< L. *ethologia*, < Gr. *ēthologia*, < *ēthos*, character; see SOL-OLOGY.] — **eth"o-log'i-cal, eth"o-log'ic, a.**— **e-thol'o-gist, n.**

eth"o-pe'ia, 1 eth'o-pi'a; 2 ĕth'o-pē'a, *n.* Same as ĒTHOPOEIA.

eth"o-pe'ian, 1 eth'o-pi'an; 2 ĕth'o-pē'an, *a.* Having both ethological and physical qualities.

e'thos, 1 i'thos; 2 ē'thŏs, *n.* **1.** The characteristic spirit, disposition, or tendency of a people or community regarded as an endowment and as expressed in their customs, tastes, etc.; the genius of an institution or a system. **2.** *Gr. Art & Rhet.* The essential characteristics, or ideal attributes, of a work, or period in art or literature, or the type to which the art or period corresponds, as opposed to what is merely emotional, incidental, and transient; as, the dignity and *ethos* of certain Greek sculptures. Compare PATHOS. [< Gr. *ēthos*, character.]

eth-ox'id, 1 eth-oks'id; 2 ĕth-ŏks'id, *n. Chem.* An ethoxyl compound; ethylate. **eth-ox'ide‡.**

eth-ox'yl, 1 eth-oks'il; 2 ĕth-ŏks'yl, *n. Chem.* Of or pertaining to ethoxyl: a combining form.— **eth-ox'y-caf'e-in**, *n. Chem.* A narcotic and diuretic drug ($C_8H_9N_4O_2OC_2H_5$) derived from bromocaffein. **eth-ox'y-caf'e-ine‡.**

eth-ox'yl, 1 eth-oks'il; 2 ĕth-ŏks'yl, *n. Chem.* The univalent radical C_2H_5O.

E-thu'sa, n. *Bot.* Same as ÆTHUSA.

eth'yl, 1 eth'il; 2 ĕth'yl, *n.* A monatomic unisolated organic radical (C_2H_5) of the paraffin series. Adjectively the word denotes the existence of the radical in a compound; as, *ethyl* alcohol ($C_2H_5.HO$), *ethyl* ether ($C_2H_5.O.C_2H_5$), *ethyl* acetate ($C_2H_5.C_2H_3O_2$). — **ethyl ether.** See under ACETIC. — **e. acetoacetate** (*Organic Chem.*), a colorless liquid ($CH_3CO.CH_2COOC_2H_5$) used in manufacturing antipyrin and of importance in synthesising.— **e. aldehyde** (*Chem.*), see ALDEHYDE, 1.— **e. benzoate** (*Chem.*), a colorless liquid ($C_6H_5COO.C_2H_5$) with a pear-like smell, used as an artificial fruit-essence.— **e. bromide** (*Chem.*), C_2H_5Br, an extremely volatile, colorless liquid (C_2H_5Br): used as an anesthetic.— **e. butyrate** (*Chem.*), a colorless liquid ($C_3H_7COOC_2H_5$) produced synthetically or extracted from several kinds of fruit, having a pineapple-like odor. It is the chief flavoring agent of rum, and as *rum essence* or *rum ether*, is also employed in making artificial rum.— **e. carbamin**, ethylamin.— **e. chlorid** (*Chem.*), a colorless ethereal liquid (C_2H_5Cl) used in medicine and surgery as a local anesthetic.— **e. disulfid** (*Chem.*), a colorless, poisonous, inflammable liquid, with garlicky smell.— **e. ether, e. oxid,** same as ETHER.— **e. formate** (*Chem.*), a colorless liquid ($HCOO.C_2H_5$) used as a hypnotic and as a flavoring agent.— **e. hydrate** (*Chem.*), same as ALCOHOL.— **e. hydrid,** same as ETHANE.— **e. nitrate** (*Chem.*), a colorless, inflammable liquid ($C_2H_5NO_3$).— **e. nitrite** (*Chem.*), a yellowish inflammable liquid ($C_2H_5NO_2$), with apple-like smell, used in medicine as spirits of nitrous ether.— **e. iodid** (*Chem.*), a colorless liquid (C_2H_5I), with garlic-like odor, used in medicine as an antispasmodic and anesthetic, and extensively in organic synthesis, as in the manufacture of certain anilin dyes.— **e. oxalate** (*Chem.*), a colorless oily liquid ($C_6H_{10}O_4$), having an aromatic odor; oxalic ether.— **e. phenacetin** (*Chem.*), a yellow oily compound ($C_2H_5OC_6H_4N(C_2H_3)COCH_3$) obtained by treating the sodium compound of paracetphenetidin with ethyl iodid. It is recognized as a hypnotic and analgesic.— **e. red,** a dye used as a color-sensitizer in photography.— **eth'yl-at"ed, a.** Treated or combined with ethyl or its compounds.

— **e-thyl'ic, a.— ethylic alcohol,** common or ethyl alcohol. See ALCOHOL.

eth'yl-am'in, 1 eth'il-am'in, -an or -in; 2 ĕth'yl-ăm'in. **eth'yl-am'ine,** } in, -in or -in, *n. Chem.* A colorless volatile inflammable liquid ($C_2H_5NH_2$), having the odor of ammonia, formed variously, as by the action of ammonia on the ethers of inorganic acids. Compare DIETHYLAMIN; TRIETHYLAMIN. [< ETHYL + AMIN.]

eth'yl-ate, 1 eth'il-et; 2 ĕth'yl-āt, *n. Chem.* Same as ALCOHOLATE.— **eth'y-late, v.**

eth'yl-ene, 1 eth'il-in; 2 ĕth'yl-ēn, *n. Chem.* A colorless inflammable gaseous compound (C_2H_4) having a suffocating odor; obtained in coal-gas; bicarburetted hydrogen. [< ETHYL.] — **ethylene blue,** see BLUE.— **e. bromid** (*Chem.*), a colorless, heavy volatile liquid compound of ethylene and bromin ($C_2H_4Br_2$), agreeable to taste and smell, used as an antiseptic and anesthetic. — **e. dibromid‡.— e. hydriodid,** iodid of ethyl.— **e. plathinochlorid** (*Chem.*), a yellow compound ($C_2H_4PtCl_2$) formed by boiling platinic chlorid in alcohol. It deposits metallic platinum on a surface on which it is heated. — **e. series** (*Chem.*), a series of hydrocarbon compounds, of which ethylene is the type, having the general formula C_nH_{2n}.

eth'yl-en'i-min, 1 eth'il-en'i-min; 2 ĕth'yl-ĕn'i-min, *n. Chem.* A fatty base (C_2H_4NH) found in semen: supposed to be identical with spermin. [< ETHYLENE + IMIDE.]

e-thyl'i-dene, 1 i-thil'i-din; 2 ē-thĭl'i-dēn, *n. Chem.* A theoretical divalent unsaturated radical ($CH_3.CH$), metameric with ethylene. Formerly called *ethid*.— **ethylidene bluret** (*Chem.*), same as TRIGENIC ACID.— **e. chlorid** (*Chem.*), same as CHLORIDEN.— **e. diamin** (*Chem.*), a nonexistent ptomain ($C_2H_4(NH_2)_2$).

eth'yl-in, 1 eth'il-in; 2 ĕth'yl-ĭn, *n. Chem.* Any one of several complex ethers of glycerin and ethyl, as triethylin ($C_3H_5(O.C_2H_5)_3$).

eth"yl-sul'fu-ric, } 1 eth"il-sul-fiū'rik; 2 ĕth"yl-sŭl-**eth"yl-sul-phu'ric,** } fū'ric, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from ethyl and sulfuric acid.— **ethylsulfuric acid,** a brown viscid liquid compound ($HC_2H_5SO_4$) formed by the action of concentrated sulfuric acid on alcohol, resulting as an intermediate product of etherification.

E'thu-sa, 1 ē'thiū-sa; 2 ē'thŭ-sa, *n.* [Gr. *ēthos*, character.] **e'ti-o-late,** 1 i'ti-o-let; 2 ē'ti-ō-lēt, *v.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] *i. t.* **1.** To blanch or whiten (a plant) by excluding the sunlight. **2.** To impart a pale or sickly hue to the skin (of a human being) by disease or absence of light. *II. t.* **1.** To become white or pale, as a plant through absence of light. **2.** *Med.* To acquire a sickly hue from disease or confinement in a dark place. [< F. *étioler*, blanch, < *esteule*, straw, < L. *stipula*; see STUBBLE.] **e'ti-o-lize†.— e'ti-o-lat"ed, a.** Blanched; colorless; pale. **e'ti-o-late†.— e'ti-o-la'tion, n.**

e'ti-o-lin, 1 i'ti-o-lin; 2 ē'ti-ō-lĭn, *n.* A yellow form of chlorophyl formed by plants growing in the dark. [< ETIOLATE.]

e'ti-ol'o-gy, 1 i'ti-ol'o-ji; 2 ē'ti-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* **1.** The science of efficient, as distinguished from final, causes. **2.** Specifically: (1) In science, an inquiry after the physical causes of phenomena, as in biology or physics.

Etiology in Whewell [is] applied to the sciences which treat of causes as well as of effects. K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 568. [ED. & CO.]

(2) *Philos.* The assigning of the universe, its being and events, to a First Cause. (3) *Med.* That branch of medical science that inquires into and treats of the causes of disease, both general and specific. (4) *Rhet.* The giving of a cause or reason for anything; also, the reason itself.

Etiology, in Rhetoric, [is] applied to the form of speech in which the reason is given, along with a statement made.

K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 568. [ED. & CO.]

[< LL. *etiologia*, < Gr. *aitiologia*, < *aitia*, cause (< *aitēō*, demand); and see -OLOGY.] — **e'ti-o-log'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to etiology; assigning or tending to assign a reason or cause.— **etiological myth,** a myth that arises from assigning some object, fact, or custom to a fanciful or supernatural cause.— **e'ti-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **e'ti-ol'o-gist, n.**

et'i-quette", } 1 et'i-ket'; 2 ĕt'i-kĕt' (XIII), *n.* **1.** The **et'i-quet'te,** } formalities or usages required by the customs of polite society or professional intercourse collectively; the conventional ceremonial of polite society. **2.** The established rule of precedence and ceremony in a court or in any official or other body. **3.** [Rare.] A label. < F. *étiquette*; see TICKET.]

Et"na-pe'tri, 1 et'na-pē'tri; 2 ĕt'na-pē'tri, **Madame.** A sobriquet for the Duchess de Noailles, mistress of ceremonies at the court of Marie Antoinette.

e'tite, 1 i'tait; 2 ē'tīt, *n.* Same as EAGLESTONE. See ÆTITES.

et'na, 1 et'na; 2 ĕt'na, *n.* A pan for heating a small quantity of a liquid by means of a spirit-lamp or the like. [< *Etna*, volcano in Sicily.]

Et'na, n. 1. A borough in Allegheny county, Pa. **2.** A volcano in Sicily, 9,652 ft. high. **Ætna‡; Alt'nē** (Gr.).

Et-ne'na, 1 et-ni'na; 2 ĕt-nē'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Etna, the Sicilian volcano.

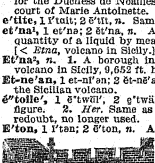
e'toile', 1 ē'twäl', 2 ē'twäl', *n.* [F.] **1.** A star-shaped figure. **2.** *Her.* Same as ESTOILE. **3.** A star-shaped redoubt, no longer used.

E'ton, 1 i'tan; 2 ē'ton, *n.* **A** town on the Thames, opposite Windsor, Buckinghamshire, England; famous for its college, a public school founded by Henry VI.— **E'ton coat. Eton jacket. 1.** A short black broadcloth jacket out of square, as the ships and generally worn with a wide overlapping stiff collar. Originally used by the boys of Eton College, England, but now widely worn by boys of school age. **2.** A jacket, similar in cut, worn by women.— **E-to'ni-an. I.** *n.* Of or pertaining to Eton College or the town of Eton, Buckinghamshire, England. **II.** *n.* One who is or has been a student at Eton College.

e'tou"fé', 1 ē'tū'fē'; 2 ē'tu'-fē', *n. Her.* Muffled, as by the hand in harp-playing. [F.]

e'tou-pille', 1 ē'tū-pīy'; 2 ē'tu-pīl', *n.* [F.] **1.** An inflammable match made of cotton yarn steeped in spirits and gunpowder.

Et'o-wah, 1 et'o-wa; 2 ĕt'o-wa, *n.* A county in northern Alabama; 553 sq. m.; county-seat, Gadsden.



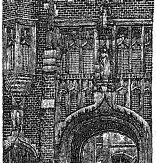
Gateway to Queen's Schools, Eton, with Etonians.

Et'ru-ri-a, 1 i-trū'ri-a; 2 ē-trū'ri-a, *n.* An ancient country, about coextensive with Tuscany and Latium, N. W. of the Tiber in W. central Italy. It was conquered by the Romans, 283 B. C. **2.** A village in Staffordshire, Eng.; Wedgewood and Bentley potteries.— **E-tru'ri-an, a**

E-trus'can, 1 i-trus'kan; 2 e-trŭs'can. **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to ancient Etruria or to its people, or their language, civilization, or art; Tyrrhenian.

The yellow races . . . probably founded that *Etruscan* civilization to which the Romans, in the early days owed so much.

C. W. HOWARD *Boston. of Civilization* p. 28. [c. r. co. 1891.]



II. *n.* **1.** One of Etruscan Sarcophagus from Chiusi, Italy, in the an- Museum of Florence.

cient people of Etruria. **2.** The language of Etruria, apparently neither Aryan nor Semitic. [< L. *Etruscus*, < *Etruria*, Etruria.] **E-tru'ri-an†.— Etruscan art,** the art of ancient Etruria, which includes remarkable examples of sculpture, architecture, tomb-painting, pottery, and bronze work.— **E. pottery, vases,** the pottery of ancient Etruria, including Canopic vases or cinerary urns, bucchero ware, or the unglazed ware commonly found with figures impressed or in low relief, and painted vases in imitation of the Greek. [(and the following).

et seq., sq., or seqq., *abbr.* [L.] *Et sequentes, et sequentia*

Et'ta, 1 et'a; 2 ĕt'a. Diminutive of Henrietta.

-ette, 1 -et; 2 -ĕt. A diminutive suffix borrowed from the French. When added to commercial English words it commonly conveys the sense of similarity or of substitution; as, leatherette; linenette. In such words as cellarette, collarette, etc., it retains its diminutive force, which it loses in terms like cigarette, etiquette, etc., in such French words as are naturalized in English the tendency is to drop the final *te*; as, epaulet, toilet, etc.

et'ter, 1 et'er; 2 ĕt'er, *n.* [Scot.] Pus; poison.— **et'ter-cap, n.** [Scot.] 1. A spider; attercop. **2.** An ill-tempered person.— **et'ter-pike",** *n.* Same as ADDER-PIKE.

et'ter-ling, 1 et'er-lin; 2 ĕt'er-lĭng, *n.* [N. Brit.] A cow which when two years old produces a calf. **et'er-lin‡.**

et'tin†, *n.* A giant.

et'tle, 1 et'l; 2 ĕt'l, *v.* [ET'TLED; ET'TLING.] [Scot.] **I.** *i. t.* To intend; purpose; attempt. **2.** To conjecture; suppose.

II. *i.* **1.** To take aim; with *at.* **2.** To shape one's course. **3.** To make an effort. **4.** To be ambitious. **ec'clet‡; eck'-let‡.**— **et'tle,** *n.* **1.** Intention; aim. **2.** Opportunity. **et'-tle-ment‡.**— **et'tler,** *n.*

et'tle², *vt.* To earn. [< Ice. *ödhla;* see ADDLE², *v.*] — **et'-tlings,** *n. pl.* [North. Eng.] Wages; earnings.

Ett'mül-ler, 1 et'mül-ər; 2 ĕt'mül-er, **Ernst Moritz Ludwig** ($^{10}/_{6}$1802–$^{4}/_{16}$1877). A German scholar and poet, learned in medieval literature.

Ett'rick Shep'herd, 1 et'rɪk; 2 ĕt'rik. The sobriquet, in *Noctes Ambrosianæ,* of James Hogg, a Scottish poet.

et'tring-ite, 1 et'rɪŋ-ait; 2 ĕt'ring-īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous hydrous aluminum-calcium sulfate of doubtful composition, crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< *Ettringen* on the Rhine.]

Et'ty, 1 et'ɪ; 2 ĕt'y, **William** ($^{3}/_{10}$1787–$^{11}/_{13}$1849). An English historical painter; R. A.

é"tude', 1 ē"tüd'; 2 e"tüd', *n* [F.] A study; an exercise; especially, a musical composition intended to assist the performer in mastering some difficulty of technique.

é-tui', 1 ē-twī'; 2 e-twī', *n.* [F.] A case for carrying sewing-implements or other small articles. **et-wee'‡.**

et'ym, 1 et'ɪm; 2 ĕt'ym, *n.* [Rare.] Same as ETYMON.— **e-tym'ic,** *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the etymon or original form of a word. [mology.

etym., etymol., *abbr.* Etymological, etymologically, ety-

et"y-mog'ra-phy, *n.* [Rare.] Spelling in strict regard to historical structure.

et"y-mo-log'i-con, 1 et"ɪ-mo-lej'ɪ-ken; 2 ĕt"y-mo-lŏg'i-cŏn, *n.* [-CA, *pl.*] An etymological dictionary or a treatise on the derivation of words. [LL., < Gr. *etymologikon,* neut. of *etymologikos,* etymological, < *etymologia;* see ETYMOLOGY.] **et"y-mo-log'i-cum‡.**

et"y-mol'o-gist, 1 et"ɪ-mel'o-jist; 2 ĕt"y-mŏl'o-ġist, *n.* One who specifically studies or treats of the origin of words. **et"y-mol'o-ger†.**

The *etymologist* must not be implicitly trusted; for it is necessary to be acquainted with the history of a people . . . to be certain of local derivatives. I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Literature, Name of England* in vol. i, p. 37. [W. J. W. 1866.]

et"y-mol'o-gize, 1 et"ɪ-mel'o-jaiz; 2 ĕt"y-mŏl'o-ġīz, *v.* [-GIZED; -GIZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* To give or trace the derivation of (a word).
II. *i.* To study the history and trace the derivation of words, or to conjecture or propose etymologies. [< F. *étymologiser,* < LL. *etymologiso,* < L *etymologia;* see ETYMOLOGY.] **et"y-mol'o-gise‡.**— **et"y-mol"o-gi-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*

et"y-mol'o-gy, 1 et"ɪ-mel'o-jɪ; 2 ĕt"y-mŏl'o-ġy, *n.* [-GIES, 1 -jɪz; 2 -ġis, *pl.*] **1.** That branch of philology which treats of the derivation, structure, and growth of words, and word-inflections.

What *etymology* professes to teach is no longer merely that one word is derived from another, but how to prove, step by step, that one word was regularly and necessarily changed into another. MAX MÜLLER *Science of Lang.* 2d ser., p. 259. [S. 1875.]

2. *Gram.* The branch of grammar that treats of the parts of speech and their inflections; the science of the elements of the sentence. **3.** The history of a particular word with all its changes of form, phonetics, spelling, and meaning, either in one given language only or including forms in the languages cognate with it; derivation; as, the *etymology* of dunce. See COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY, under PHILOLOGY. **4.** An elementary book giving the derivation of words. [< F. *étymologie,* < L. *etymologia,* < Gr. *etymologia,* < *etymon* (see ETYMON); and see -OLOGY.] — **et"y-mo-log'i-cal,** *a.* Relating to or founded upon etymology; as, *etymological* forms. **et"y-mo-log'ic‡.**— **et"y-mo-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

et'y-mon, 1 et'ɪ-men; 2 ĕt'y-mŏn, *n.* **1.** The radical or root form of a word. **2.** The primitive signification of a word [L., < Gr. *etymon,* neut. of *etymos,* true.] **et'ym‡.**— **et"y-mon'ic,** *a.* [Rare.]

e-typ'ic, 1 ɪ-tip'ɪk; 2 ē-tўp'ic, *a. Biol.* Diverging from the type. **e-typ'i-cal‡.**— **e-typ'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Et'zel, 1 et'sel; 2 ĕt'sĕl, *n.* In German folk-lore, the name of Attila king of the Huns. Compare ATLI and ATTILA.

eu-, *prefix.* Good; agreeable; well. [< Gr. *eu-,* < *eus,* good, well.]

E. U., *abbr.* Evangelical Union.

Eu. Europium; chemical symbol.

eu-an"gi-ot'ic, 1 yū-an"jɪ-et'ɪk; 2 yu-ăn"ġi-ŏt'ic, *a.* With blood-vessels in the retinal disk: opposed to *anangiotic.* [< EU- + Gr. *angeion,* vessel.]

eu-as'ter, 1 yu-as'tər; 2 yu-ăs'ter, *n. Spong.* A spicule with equal slender rays radiating from a common center. [< EU- + Gr. *astēr,* star.]

Eu"as-te'ri-æ, 1 yū"as-tī'rɪ-ī; 2 yu"ăs-tē'ri-ē, *n. pl. Zool.* A group of starfishes variously ranked, whose ambulacral ossicles are opposite, including the living forms. [< EU- + Gr. *asterios,* starry.]

Eu-as"ter-oi'de-a, 1 yu-as"tər-ei'dɪ-ə; 2 yu-ăs"ter-ŏi'de-a, *n. pl.* A subclass of *Asteroidea,* comprising the true starfishes. [< EU- + ASTEROIDEA.] — **eu-as"ter-oi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Eu"as-tro'sa, 1 yū"as-trō'sə; 2 yu"ăs-trō'sa, *n. pl. Spong.* A subtribe of astrophoran choristids without spiraster or steraster spicules. [< EU- + Gr. *astron,* star.] — **eu-as'-trose,** *a.*

Eu"ble-phar'i-dæ, 1 yū"blɪ-far'ɪ-dī; 2 yu"ble-făr'i-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of eublepharoidean lizards resembling geckos, but with a single parietal, including all the species. **Eu-bleph'a-ris,** *n.* (t. g.) [< EU- + Gr. *blepharon,* eyelid, < *blepō,* see.] — **eu-bleph'a-rid,** *n.*— **eu-bleph'a-roid,** *a.* & *n.*

Eu-bleph"a-roi'de-a, 1 yu-blef"ə-rei'dɪ-ə; 2 yu-blĕf"a-rŏi'-de-a, *n. pl. Herp.* A superfamily of lizards with concavo-convex vertebræ and without postorbital or postfrontal arches. [< EUBLEPHARIS + -OID.] — **eu-bleph"a-roi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Eu-bœ'a, 1 yu-bī'ə; 2 yu-bē'a, *n.* An island in the Ægean sea, forming, with the Sporades, a nome of Greece; 2,216 sq. m.; capital, Chalcis. **Eu'boi-a‡** [Gr.].— **Eu-bœ'an,** *a.* & *n.*— **Eu-bo'ic,** *a.*

Eu-bu'li-des, 1 yu-biū'lɪ-dīz; 2 yu-bū'li-dēs, *n.* A Greek philosopher of the 4th century B. C., who opposed the system of Aristotle. He taught Demosthenes. **Eu-bou-li'dēs‡** [Gr.].

Eu-bu'lus, 1 yu-biū'lus; 2 yu-bū'lŭs, *n Bib.* 2 *Tim.* iv, 21.

eu'ca-in, } 1 yū'kɪ-in, -in *or* -īn, *or* (*colloq.*) yū-kēn'; 2
eu'ca-ine, } yu'ca-ĭn, -ĭn *or* -īn *or* (*colloq.*) yu-cān', *n. Pharm.* Either of two important compounds similar in effect to cocain, used for local anesthesia, and regarded as derivatives of γ-oxymethylpiperidin. Eucain A is the methyl ester of benzoyl-n-methyl-tetramethyl-γ-oxypiperidin carbonic acid. Eucain B is benzoyl trimethyl-γ-oxypiperidin. Both compounds are employed as hydrochloric-acid salts. [< EU- + COCAIN.]

eu-cai'rite, *n.* Same as EUKAIRITE.

eu'ca-lyn, 1 yū'kə-lin; 2 yu'ca-lўn, *n. Chem.* An amorphous unfermentable dextrorotatory sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) derived from melitose by fermentation or the action of acids. [< EUCALYPTUS.] **eu'ca-lin‡.**

eu"ca-lyp'sinthe, 1 yū"kə-lip'sinth; 2 yu"ca-lўp'sinth, *n.* A liquor derived from distillation of the leaves of *Eucalyptus globulus.* [< EUCALYPTUS + ABSINTHE.]

eu'ca-lypt, 1 yū'kə-lipt; 2 yu'ca-lўpt, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Eucalyptus.*

eu"ca-lyp'tene, 1 yū"kə-lip'tīn; 2 yu"ca-lўp'tēn, *n* **1.** A hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{16}$) obtained when eucalyptol is distilled with phosphoric anhydrid. **2.** A terpene supposed to occur in eucalyptus-oil.

eu"ca-lyp'tic, 1 yū"kə-lip'tɪk, 2 yu"ca-lўp'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Eucalyptus.*

Eu"ca-lyp"to-crin'i-dæ, 1 yū"kə-lip"to-krin'ɪ-dī; 2 yu"ca-lўp"to-crĭn'i-dē, *n. pl. Echin.* An Upper Silurian family of camarate crinoids which have a monocyclic base, the dorsal side with 4 basals, 3 by 5 primary radials, 2 by 10 secondary radials, and 3 by 5 interaxillaries. **Eu"ca-lyp-toc'ri-nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< EU- + Gr. *kalyptō,* cover, + *krinon,* lily.] — **eu"ca-lyp-toc'ri-nid,** *n.*— **eu"ca-lyp-toc'ri-nite,** *n.*— **eu"ca-lyp-toc'ri-noid,** *a.*

eu"ca-lyp'tol, 1 yū"kə-lip'tōl *or* -tel; 2 yu"ca-lўp'tōl *or* -tŏl, *n. Chem.* A colorless camphoraceous liquid compound ($C_{10}H_{18}O$) contained in eucalyptus-oil. [< EUCALYPTUS + L. *oleum;* see OIL.]

Eu"ca-lyp'tus, 1 yū"kə-lip'tus; 2 yu"ca-lўp'tŭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** A very large and important genus of evergreen trees of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*), with thick, generally narrow, glandular-punctate leaves and axillary umbels or heads of apetalous flowers with very numerous stamens. Some species of these trees, known as *gum-trees,* are among the tallest in the world, being between 400 and 500 feet high. Altho of rapid growth, the wood is hard and durable, and is much used. Several are medicinal. They are native chiefly in Australia. **2.** [e-] A tree of this genus; a eucalypt. [< EU- + Gr. *kalyptō,* cover.] — **eu"ca-lyp-tog'ra-phy,** *n.* A treatise on the eucalypts.



Australian Eucalyptus.
The giant stringy bark (*Eucalyptus amygdalina*); and leaves and flowers of the blue gum (*E. globulus*).

eu-cat'a-lep"sy, 1 yu-kat'ə-lep"sɪ; 2 yu-căt'a-lĕp"sy, *n. Philos.* The true understanding, or sound mental seizure, of things. Compare ACATALEPSY. [< EU- + Gr. *katalēpsis;* see CATALEPSY.] **eu-cat"a-lep'si-a‡.**

Eu-ceph'a-la, 1 yu-sef'ə-lə; 2 yu-çĕf'a-la, *n. pl. Entom.* A division of tipularians having larvæ with very distinct heads, as crane-flies. [< EU- + Gr *kephalē,* head.] — **eu-ceph'a-lous,** *a.*

Eu'cha-ris, 1 yū'kə-ris; 2 yu'ca-rĭs, *n. Bot.* A small genus of bulbous plants of the amaryllis family, natives of South America, with elliptic or ovate leaves and white, fragrant flowers in umbels. *E. grandiflora* is the Amazon lily. [< Gr. *eucharis,* agreeable, < *eu,* well, + *charis,* grace.]

eu'cha-rist, 1 yū'kə-rist; 2 yu'ca-rĭst, *n. Ch. Hist.* **1.** The Lord's Supper, a solemn rite commemorating the dying of Christ for the salvation of men; the holy sacrament; the communion of the body and blood of Christ. **2.** Hence, the elements, bread and wine, in the communion. **3†.** The box containing the host; the pyx. **4†.** Any solemn thanksgiving. **5.** *Chr. Sci.* Spiritual communion with the one God. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* p. 35. [< LL. *eucharistia,* < Gr. *eucharistia,* < *eu,* well, + *chairō,* rejoice.]
— **eu"char-is'tial,** *n.* A pyx.— **eu"cha-ris'tic,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of the eucharist. **2.** Expressive of thanks.

The sacrifices were partly propitiatory, that is, voluntary acts of reverence . . . partly *eucharistic,* or expressive of gratitude for the divine blessings.
H. H. MILMAN *Hist. Jews* vol. i, bk. iii, p. 200. [W. J. W. 1866.]

eu"cha-ris'ti-cal‡.— **eucharistic sacrifice,** the theological tenet that in the Lord's Supper there is a bloodless but real memorial sacrifice, so that Christ may be said to be offered as often as the sacrament is observed.— **eu"cha-ris'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **eu"cha-ris'tize,** *vt.* To consecrate with thanksgiving, as the bread and wine in the eucharist.

eu"che-lai'on, 1 yū"kɪ-lai'on: 2 yu"ke-lī'ŏn, *n. Gr. Ch.* Sacramental unction of the sick. [< Gr. *euchē,* prayer (< *euchomai,* pray), + *elaion;* see ELÆO-.]

Eu"che-la'ta, 1 yū"kɪ-lē'tə; 2 yu"ce-lā'ta, *n. pl. Crust.* An order of pycnogonideans with well-developed cheliforі. [< EU- + Gr. *chēlē,* claw.] — **eu'che-late,** *a.*

Eu"chi-rot'i-dæ, 1 yū"kɪ-rot'ɪ-dī; 2 yu"cī-rŏt'i-dē, *n.pl. Zool.* A family of saurians of the superfamily *Annulata.* [< Gr. *eucheir,* quick of hand.]

Eu'chite, 1 yū'kait; 2 yu'cīt, *n.* **1.** One of a sect of early Christians. See MASSALIAN. **2.** One of any similar sect; notably that of Thracian dualists (11th century). [< Gr. *euchitēs,* < *euchē,* prayer, < *euchomai,* pray.]

Eu-chlan'i-dæ, 1 yu-klan'ɪ-dī; 2 yu-clăn'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of rotifers with the trochal disk rounded, wreath in clusters, and bipartite lorica. **Eu'chla-nis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< EU- + Gr. *chlanis,* upper woolen garment.] **Eu-chlan"-i-do'ta‡.**— **eu'chla-nid,** *n.*— **eu'chla-noid,** *a.*

eu"chlor-hy'dri-a, 1 yū"klōr-hai'drɪ-ə; 2 yu"clōr-hy̆'dri-a, *n. Pathol.* The presence in the gastric juice of a normal amount of hydrochloric acid.

eu-chlo'rin, } 1 yu-klō'rɪn, -rɪn *or* -rīn; 2 yu-clō'rin,
eu-chlo'rine, } -rin *or* -rīn, *n. Chem.* A greenish explosive gaseous mixture of chlorin dioxid (ClO_2) and chlorin (Cl), formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on potassium chlorate.

Fluid *euchlorine* was obtained by enclosing chlorate of potash and sulphuric acid in a tube, and leaving them to act on each other for twenty-four hours. FARADAY *Researches in Chem. and Physics, Euchlorine* p. 92. [R. T. F. 1859.]

[< EU- + Gr. *chlōros,* see CHLOR-.] — **eu-chlo'ric,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like euchlorin; especially, greenish. **eu'-chloret.**

eu"cho-lo'gi-on, 1 yū"ko-lō'jɪ-on; 2 yu"co-lō'ġi-ŏn, *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] **1.** [E-] *Gr. Ch.* The book containing the ritual. **2.** Any liturgy or prayer-book [< Gr. *euchologion,* < *euchē* (< *euchomai,* pray), prayer, + *legō,* say.] **eu'cho-logue†; eu-chol'o-gy‡.**— **eu"cho-log'-i-cal,** *a.*

eu'chre, 1 yū'kər; 2 yu'cer, *vt.* [EU'CHRED; EU'CHRING.] In the game of euchre, to prevent (an opponent) from taking a specified number of tricks after he has taken advantage of one of the privileges of the game; hence, to outwit or defeat; as, to *euchre* a man in business.

Overloaded, undermanned, meant to founder, we
Euchred God Almighty's storm, bluffed the Eternal Sea!
RUDYARD KIPLING *Ballad of the "Bolivar"* st. 11.

eu'chre, *n.* **1.** A game of cards, in which the opportunity to take advantage of certain privileges, connected with naming the trump, is offered each player in order, the side that accepts running the risk of being euchred.

The game is played by from two to six persons (usually by four), with a pack from which the spot-cards from the two to the seven or the nine are excluded. The knave of trumps (called the *right bower*) and the other knave of the same color (called the *left bower*) are the highest cards, except when an extra card called the *joker* is employed, which card takes any of the others.

We had a small game. And Ah Sin took a hand.
It was *euchre.*
BRET HARTE *Plain Language from Truthful James* st. 4.

2. The act of euchring or of being euchred; failure to score after taking advantage of any of the privileges of the game. [Cp. G. *jucks,* joke.] — **California euchre,** a variety of euchre in which the cards remaining after dealing are treated as a widow, and are claimed by the player naming the trump, who discards all but five cards. He must take as many tricks as the number bid or forfeit an equal number of points.— **call-ace e.,** a variety of euchre for four, five, or six players, the one who orders up or makes the trump calling upon the holder of an ace in a plain suit as his partner, the play alone revealing him whom he has chosen.— **cut-throat e.,** three-handed euchre, in which one person plays against two.— **domino e.,** a game played with dominoes and bearing some resemblance to euchre.— **drive e.,** progressive euchre in which the losers change tables, as if driven away.— **eu'chre-pack"** or **e.-deck,** *n.* The portion of a pack of cards used in euchre, generally 32 cards: employed also in many other card-games.— **French e.,** a variety of bid euchre in which there are only 24 cards used and but four players.— **progressive e.,** four-handed euchre played by three or more sets of players, the winners or losers changing from one table to another in some way agreed upon beforehand.— **railroad e.,** four-handed euchre, played with a joker, in which a player is allowed to take his partner's best card and play alone (called a *lone hand*). There may also be peculiarities in scoring. The name is applied loosely.— **set-back e.,** a way of playing euchre in which two points are deducted from the score of the losing partners instead of being added to the winners' score.— **six- or seven-handed** or **bid e.,** a variety of euchre played by six or seven persons, in which the one who engages to take the largest number of tricks has the privilege of naming the trump.— **eu'chre-ist,** *n.* One who plays euchre.

eu-chro'ic, 1 yu-krō'ɪk; 2 yu-crō'ic, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to a compound that is characterized by a fine color. [< Gr. *euchroos,* well-colored, < *eu,* well, + *chroa,* color.] **eu-chron'ic‡.**— **euchroic acid,** a colorless crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_4N_2O_8$), formed by the action of an alkali on paramid.

eu'chro-ite, 1 yū'kro-ait; 2 yu'cro-īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, bright-green, transparent to translucent hydrous copper arsenate ($H_7Cu_4AsO_8$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Gr. *euchroos,* < *eu,* well, + *chroa,* color.]

eu'chrome, 1 yū'krōm; 2 yu'crōm, *n.* A brown pigment.

eu'chrone, 1 yū'krōn; 2 yu'crōn, *n. Chem.* A deep-blue compound formed by reducing euchroic acid.

eu-chy'li-a, 1 yu-kai'lɪ-ə; 2 yu-cy̆'li-a, *n. Med.* A healthy condition of the chyle. [< EU- + Gr. *chylos;* see CHYLE.]

eu'chy-my, 1 yū'kɪ-mɪ; 2 yu'cy-my, *n. Med.* A healthy condition of the bodily fluids. [< Gr. *euchymia,* goodness of flavor, < *eu,* well, + *chymos;* see CHYME.] **eu-chym'i-a‡.**

Eu-cir"ri-pe'di-a, 1 yū-sɪr"ɪ-pī'dɪ-ə; 2 yu-çĭr"i-pē'di-a, *n. pl. Zool.* A suborder of *Cirripedia,* containing the best-developed forms: it excludes the *Rhizocephala.*

Eu'cken, 1 ei'ken; 2 ŏi'kĕn, **Christian Rudolf** ($^{1}/_{5}$1846–$^{9}/_{14}$1926). A German philosopher and idealist; awarded Nobel prize for literature, 1908.

eu'clase, 1 yū'klēs; 2 yu'clās, *n. Mineral.* A very brittle pale-green glucinum-aluminum silicate ($HAlGlSiO_5$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system, used rarely as a gem. [< EU- + Gr. *klasis,* breaking, < *klaō,* break.]

Eu-cle'a¹, 1 yu-klī'ə; 2 yu-clē'a, *n. Bot.* A genus of shrubs or trees of the ebony family (*Ebenaceæ*), embracing about 20 species, mostly South-African, with leaves alternate, lanceolate, and crisped. The hard black wood of *E. pseudo-ebenus* is known as Orange river ebony. Its berries, and those of other species, are eaten by the natives. [< Gr. *eukleia,* glory.]

Eu-cle'i-dæ, 1 yu-klī'ɪ-dī; 2 yu-clē'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of frenate moths with sluglike caterpillars, some species being naked, but others armed with branching spines. The adults are small and often ornately colored. **Eu-cle'a²,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *eukleia,* glory.] — **eu'cle-oid,** *a.*

Eu'clid, 1 yū'klid; 2 yu'clid, *n.* **1. E. of Alexandria,** a mathematician, born and resident in Alexandria, Egypt, about 350-300 B. C.; "father of geometry." Hence, sometimes, impersonally, the science of geometry or its principles. **2. E. of Megara,** a Greek Eleatic philosopher, who founded the Dialectic school in the 5th century B. C. **3.** An Athenian archon eponymos (403 B. C.) under whom the new or Ionian alphabet was introduced.

Eu-clid'e-an, 1 yū-klid'ɪ-ən *or* yū"klɪ-dī'ən; 2 yu-clĭd'e-an *or* yu"cli-dē'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Euclid; especially, accordant with the axioms and postulates of Euclid's geometry. [< L. *Euclides,* < Gr. *Eukleidēs,* Euclid, < *eu,* well, + *kleos,* glory.] **Eu-clid'i-an‡; Eu"klei-de'an‡.**— **Euclidean construction,** a geometrical figure drawn with ruler and compasses.— **E. space,** space as to which the axioms and definitions of Euclidean geometry are accepted. See SPACE.

euc-ne'mi-a, 1 yuk-nī'mɪ-ə; 2 yuk-nē'mi-a, *n.* Propriety of form in the shin-bone; freedom from platycnemia. [< EU- + Gr. *knēmē,* tibia.]

eu'co-lite, 1 yū'ko-lait; 2 yu'co-līt, *n. Mineral.* An optically positive variety of eudialyte found chiefly in Norway. [< Gr. *eukolos,* easily soluble.]

eu"co-lite-ti'tan-ite, 1 yū"ko-lait-tai'tən-ait, 2 yu"co-līt-tī'tan-īt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of titanite resembling eucolite in its properties and containing oxids of the cerium and yttrium earths. [< EUCOLITE + TITANITE.]

eu'cone, 1 yū'kōn; 2 yu'cōn, *a.* Having crystal cones, as the compound eyes of most insects. [< EU- + CONE.]

Eu"co-pep'o-da, 1 yū"ko-pep'o-də; 2 yu"co-pĕp'o-da, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Copepoda* in a restricted sense. [< EU- + COPEPODA.]—**eu-cop'e-pod,** *a.* & *n.*—**eu"co-pep'o-dous,** *a.*

Eu"co-pi'i-dæ, 1 yū"ko-pai'ɪ-dī; 2 yu"co-pī'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of schizopods having the second and third feet not chelate. **Eu-co'pi-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *eukōpos,* < *eu,* well, + *kōpē,* oar.] **Eu-cop'i-dæ‡.**— **eu-co'pi-id,** *n.* — **eu-co'pi-oid,** *a.*

eu'cra-site, 1 yū'kra-sait; 2 yu'cra-sīt, *n. Mineral.* A silicate of thorium and other rare earth allied to thorite. [< Gr. *eukrasia;* see EUCRASY.]

eu'era-sy, 1 yū'kra-si; 2 yū'era-sy, *n. Med.* A sound bodily constitution; good temperament; perfect health. [< Gr. *eukrasia,* < *eu,* well, + *keramnymi,* mix.] **eu'chras-sy;** ‡ **eu-cra'si-aĭ.**— **eu-cras'ite,** *a.*

Eu"cri-noi'de-a, 1 yū"kri-noi'di-ə; 2 yu"cri-nōi'de-a, *n. pl. Echin.* The *Crinoidea* in a restricted sense. [< Eu- + Crinoidea.]— **eu'cri-noid,** *a.* & *n.*

eu'crite, 1 yū'krait; 2 yu'crit, *n. Petrol.* A variety of gabbro in which the feldspar is anorthite. [< Gr. *eukritos,* manifest, < *eu,* well, + *krinō,* discern.] **eu'cryt'ec.**

Eu"crus-ta'ce-a, 1 yū"krus-tē'shi-ə; 2 yu"crūs-tā'she-a, *n. pl. Zool.* A subclass of *Crustacea* containing the most recent and fully developed orders, with movable stalk-eyes, appendages differentiated, two pairs of antennæ, and the body undivided longitudinally. [< Eu- + Crustacea.]

Eu-cryph'ĭ-a, 1 yū-crĭf'i-ə; 2 yu-crĭf'i-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of trees or shrubs forming the family *Eucryphiaceæ.* Its species, 2 of Tasmania and 2 of Chile, have evergreen, simple or pinnate leaves, polypetalous flowers, and woody or leathery capsules. *E. Billardieri* is one of the handsomest trees of Tasmania. [< Gr. *eu,* well, + *kryphaios,* secret.]

Eu-cryph"a-ce'æ, 1 yū-krif"i-shē'i; 2 yu-crĭf"i-shē'e, *n. pl. Bot.* A monotypic family of trees of the order *Hypericales.* See Eucryphia.— **eu-cryph"a-ceous,** *a.*

eu-cry'ptite, 1 yū-krip'tait; 2 yu-crỹp'tit, *n. Mineral.* A white transparent lithium-aluminum silicate ($LiAlSiO_4$) isomorphous with nepheline, crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< Gr. *eukryptos,* easily hidden, < *eu,* well, + *kryptō,* hide.]

eu-cyc'lic, 1 yū-sik'lik; 2 yu-cỹc'lic, *a. Bot.* Having the same number of members in each whorl, and the members of each whorl alternate: said of flowers. [< Eu- + Gr. *kyklikos;* see Cyclic.]

eu-dæ'mon, eu"dæ-mo'ni-a, etc. See Eudemon, etc.

eu-de'mon, 1 yu-dī'man: 2 yu-dē'mon, *n.* 1. A good demon or genius. 2. *Astrol.* The eleventh celestial house, that of friends. [< Gr. *eudaimōn,* fortunate, < *eu,* well, + *daimōn,* spirit.]

eu"de-mo'ni-a, 1 yū"di-mō'n-ə; 2 yu"de-mō'ni-a, *n.* A state of complete well-being, as defined by the philosophy of Aristotle: good fortune; true happiness, as arising from a rational satisfaction. Compare Eudemonism; Eumoiriety. **eu-de'mo-ny†.**

eu"de-mon'ic, 1 yū"di-mon'ik; 2 yu"de-mōn'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or tending to produce happiness: conceived or done for the sake of happiness: as, *eudæmonic* morals. **eu"de-mon'i-cal.**— **eu"de-mon'ics,** *n.* The branch of ethics that discusses well-being and happiness: opposed to *aretaics.* 2. Means of comfort or happiness.

eu-de'mon-ism, 1 yu-dī'man-izm; 2 yu-dē'mon-izm, *n. Ethics.* The ethical theory which makes well-being, or the pursuit, enjoyment, and production of happiness, the supreme end in moral conduct.

Private eudemonism regards pure self-interest, includes *hedonism, Epicureanism,* and other more refined but still selfish views; **public eudemonism** regards the happiness of all mankind, or of universal being, as the supreme end. Compare Aristotelianism; Euthumism; Euthymia; Utilitarianism.

Metaphysical *eudæmonism* will not help us much.

F. D. Huntington *in The Forum* Oct., 1890, p. 135.

[< Gr. *eudaimonismos,* < *eudaimōn;* see Eudemon.]— **eu-de'mon-ist,** *n.* One whose belief or practice conforms to eudemonism.— **eu-de'mon-is'tic,** *a.*

eu-de'mon-ize, 1 yū-dī'man-īz; 2 yu-dē'mon-ize, *v. t.* To consider happy.

eu-de"mon-ol'o-gy, 1 yū-dī"man-ol'o-ji; 2 yu-dē"mon-ōl'o-gy, *n.* The science, or seasoned and systematic doctrine, of human well-being or happiness. [< Gr. *eudaimōn* (see Eudemon) + -ology.]

Eu-de'mus, 1 yu-dī'mus; 2 yu-dē'mus, *n.* A Rhodian disciple of Aristotle; author or compiler of a large *Ethics,* etc. — **Eu-de'mi-an,** *a.*

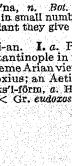
eu-der'mol, 1 yū'dĕr-mol *or* -mol; 2 yu-dĕr'mōl *or* -mŏl, *n.* A lanolin ointment containing salicylate of nicotin, used for skin-diseases. [< Eu- + Gr. *derma,* skin, + -ol.]

eu-dī"ag-nos'tic, 1 yū-dī"ag-nas'tik; 2 yu-dī"ag-nŏs'tic, *a.* Easily recognized; characteristic, in petrography, not requiring the aid of a magnifying-glass to be diagnosed.

eu-dī'a-lyte, 1 yū-dī'a-lait; 2 yu-dī'a-lỹte, *n. Mineral.* A red, viterous, translucent monosilicate ($4NaKCaH)_3(CaFe)_3(SiZr)_3O_{27}$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system; almandin spar. [< Gr. *eudialytos,* easily dissolved, < *eu,* well, + *dia,* through, + *lytos,* loose.]

eu-dī'a-me'tric, 1 yū-dī'a-met'rik; 2 yu-dī'a-mĕt'ric, *a. Chem.* A graduated glass vessel used in the volumetric analysis of gases.

Originally it was used to ascertain the purity of air; hence its name. It is a graduated glass tube of uniform caliber, either straight, V-shaped, or U-shaped, closed at one end, in which platinum wires are Eudi-inserted to permit the passage of an elec-ometer. tric spark to effect the chemical union of the gases contained.



[< Gr. *eudios,* serene (< *eu,* well, + *dios,* heavenly), + *metron,* measure.] — **eu"di-o-met'ric,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or determined by or with the use of the eudiometer.— **eu"di-o-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **eu"di-om'e-try,** *n. Chem.* The art or process of using the eudiometer.

eu"di-pleu'ral, 1 yū"di-plū'ral; 2 yu"di-plu'ral, *a. Bot.* Bilaterally symmetrical. [< Eu- + Gr. *dis* (< *dyo,* two), double, + *pleura,* side.]

Eu'dist, 1 yū'dist; 2 yu'dĭst, *n. R. C. Ch.* One of a French missionary order founded in 1643 by Jean Eudes.

eud'no-phite, 1 yūd'no-fait; 2 yud'nō-fỹte, *n. Mineral.* A dimorphous variety of analcite that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. [< Eu- + Gr. *dnophos,* darkness.]

Eu-do'ci-a, 1 yu-dō'shi-ə; 2 yu-dō'shi-a, *n.* The Roman empress Athenais; born at Athens. [Gr. *eudokia,* satisfaction or approval.] **Eu-do-ki'aĭ** [Gr.].

Eu-do'ra, 1 yu-dō'rə; 2 yu-dō'ra, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Do'ra** (dim.). F. **Eu"dore',** 1 Ū"dōr', 2 ū'dor'; L. **Eu-do'ræ** [Gr., good gift.]

Eu"do-ri'na, 1 yu"do-raĭ'nə; 2 yu"do-rī'na, *n. Bot.* A genus of chlorophyceous algæ often found in small numbers in reservoirs of drinking-water. If abundant they give the water a faint fishy odor.

Eu-dox'i-an, 1 yu-dŏks'i-ən; 2 yu-dŏks'i-a, *n. & a.* Pertaining to Eudoxius, a bishop of Constantinople in the 4th century, or characterized by his extreme Arian views.

II. *n.* A believer in the views of Eudoxius; an Aetian.

eu-dox'i-form, 1 yu-dŏks'i-fōrm; 2 yu-dŏks'i-fōrm, *a.* Having the characteristics of a eudoxome. [< Gr. *eudoxos,* of good repute, + -form.]

eu-dox'ine, 1 yu-dŏks'in; 2 yu-dŏks'in, *n. Pharm.* A bismuth salt of nosophen used for diarrhœa, dyspepsia, etc. [< Gr. *eudoxos* of good repute.] **eu-dox'ine‡.**

eu-dox'ome, 1 yu-dŏks'ōm; 2 yu-dŏks'ōm, *n.* The cormidium of a calyconectous siphonophorous hydromedusan consisting typically of a bell-swimmer, gastrozooid with its tentacle, and medusiform gonophores. [< Gr. *eudoxos,* of good repute.]

Eu-dox'us, 1 yu-dŏks'us; 2 yu-dŏks'ŭs, *n.* (406?–350? B. C.) A Greek astronomer and mathematician, who first determined the length of the year. **Eu'do-xus‡** [Gr.].

Eu-drom'a-des, 1 yu-drom'a-dīz; 2 yu-drŏm'a-dēş, *n. pl. Ornith.* An order of long-winged, long-legged, swimming and other grallatorial birds. [Gr. *eudromias,* good runner, < *eu,* well, + *dramein,* run.] — **eu-drom'a-dine,** *a.*

eu-dy'a-lite, 1 yu-daĭ'ə-laĭt; 2 yu-dỹ'a-lit, *n. Mineral.* Same as Eudialyte: an erroneous form.

Eu-ech"l-noi'de-a, 1 yū-ek"l-noi'di-ə; 2 yu-ĕc"l-nōi'de-a, *n. pl. Echin.* A primary division or subclass of echinoideans with two vertical rows of plates in each interradium and two rows of plates in each ambulacrum, including all living forms. [< Eu- + Gr. *echinos,* hedgehog, + -oid.]— **eu-ech"l-noid'e-an,** *a. & n.*

eu-em'er-ism, -ist, etc. Same as Euhemerism, etc.

eu-e'mi-a, ‖ 1 yu-ī'mi-ə; 2 yu-ē'mi-a, *n.* A sound or healthy condition of the blood. [< Eu- + Gr. *haima,* blood.]

Eu-er'c-ta, 1 yu-er'i-tə; 2 yu-ĕr'e-ta, *n. pl. Herp.* A division of chelonians with paddle-like limbs, including the chelonioids and dermochelyids. [< Eu- + Gr. *eretēs,* rower, < *eressō,* row.]

Eu-er'ge-tes, 1 yu-ĭr'ĭ-tīz; 2 yu-ĕr'ge-tēş, *n.* [Gr.] Benefactor: a title of honor conferred by Greek states.

Eu-er'ge-tes, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Ecclus.* (prolog). xxii, 25.

eu"es-the'si-a, ‖ 1 yū"es-thī'si-ə *or* -zi-ə; 2 yu"ĕs-thī'si-a *or* -zi-a, *n.* Same as Euæsthesia.

eu"es-the'sia, 1 yū"es-thī'si-ə, *n.* A sound or healthy condition of all the senses. [< Eu- + Esthesia.]

Eu-fau'la, 1 yu-fô'lə; 2 yu-fa'la, *n.* A city in Barbour county, Ala.

eu-gal'lol, 1 yu-gal'ol *or* -ol; 2 yu-găl'ol *or* -ŏl, *n. Pharm.* A clear syrupy substance ($C_3H_3(OH)_2OCOCH_3$), applied externally in psoriasis; acetyl pyrogallol. [< Eu- + (Pyro)gallol.]

Eu"ga-noi'de-i, 1 yū"ga-noi'di-aĭ; 2 yu"gă-nōi'de-i, *n. pl. Ich.* A group of ganoids, including the bony forms, as the garpikes. [< Eu- + Ganoidei.]— **eu"ga-noid,** *a. & n.*

eu'gas, *interj.* Good! Excellent! Well done!

Eu-gene', 1 yu-jīn' *or* yū'jin; 2 yu-ĝēn' *or* yu'ĝēn, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **Eu-ge'ni-a** (*fem.*). **Gene** (dim.). F. **Eu-gè'nie,** Ū-ĝe'nī; Sp. **Eu-ge'nio,** e-ĥe'nī-o; P. **Eu"gène,** Ū"ĵèn'. 2 Ū"ĵèn'; G. **Eu-gen',** 1 oi-ĝēn', 2 oi-ĝen'. **Eu-ge'ni-us,** 1 oi-ĝē'ni-ŭs, 2 oi-ĝē'ni-us; L. **Eu-ge'ni-us,** 1 ĕ'u-ĵē'ni-ŭs, 2 ĕ'u-ĝe'ni-us; Fr. **Eu"ge-nè'ne,** 1 ĕ"u-ĵē'nē', 2 ĕ"u-ĝe'nē'; Sp. **E"u-ge-ni'o,** 1 ĕ"u-ĥē'nī-o, 2 ĕ"u-ĥe'nī-o; Sw. **E"u-ge'ni-us,** 1 ĕ"u-ĝē'ni-ŭs, 2 ĕ"u-ĝe'ni-us. [< Gr. *eugenēs,* well-born, < *eu,* well, + *genos,* race.] — **eu-gen'ĭ-cal-ly,** *adv.*

eu-gen'ics, 1 yu-jen'iks; 2 yu-ĵĕn'ics, *n.* 1. The science and art of improving the human race by applying the ascertained laws of inheritance of characteristics to the selection of marriage mates, with the aim of securing to the offspring a desirable combination of traits, including resistance to diseases to which parents have been used by Sir Francis Calton in 1883 ; stirpiculture.

Against *eugenics* it is urged that it is a fatalistic doctrine and deprives life of the stimulus towards effort.

Dr. C. B. Davenport *The Popular Science Monthly* Jan., '11.

2. The science which aims at improving the breed of plants and animals by prudent selection in crossing, and by mating the healthiest individuals. Compare *euthenics.*

— **negative eugenics,** the science and art of preventing the procreation of weak and defective persons, including the practice of segregation: the sexes during the reproductive period and rendering sterile the highly unfit.— **eu'ge-nist,** *n.*

Eu"ge-nie', 1 yū"ĵi-nī'; 2 yu"ĝe-nī', *n.* Eugénie Marie de Montijo de Guzman (1/1826–7/11920), empress of France, wife of Napoleon III.; resident in England after 1870. [See Eugenia.]

eu'ge-nin, 1 yū'ĵi-nin; 2 yu'ĝe-nin, *n. Chem.* A pearly crystalline compound, isomeric with eugenol, contained in the watery distillate of cloves or oil of cloves; clove-camphor. [< Eugenia + -in.]

eu'ge-nism, 1 yū'ĵi-nizm; 2 yu'ĝe-nizm, *n.* The combination of circumstances and conditions best calculated to produce well-being. [< Gr. *eugenēs;* see Eugenics.]

Eu-ge'ni-us IV., 1 yu-ĵī'ni-us; 2 yu-ĝē'ni-ŭs (1383?–2/21 1447). Gabriello Condulmerio, Pope, 1431–1447, then deposed by the Council of Basel.

eu-gen'o-form, 1 yu-ĵen'o-fōrm; 2 yu-ĝĕn'o-fōrm, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_2H_3C_6H_2(OCH_3)_2(ONa)(CH_2O)H_2O$), arising from the action of formaldehyde on eugenol-sodium: employed as an intestinal antiseptic. [< Eugenol + Formaldehyde.]

eu'ge-nol, 1 yū'ĵi-nōl *or* -nol; 2 yu'ĝe-nōl *or* -nŏl, *n. Chem.* A colorless oil ($C_6H_3(C_3H_5)OH$), of spicy odor and burning taste contained in oil of cloves, oil of bay, and other oils; eugenic acid. [< Eugenia + L. *oleum;* see Oil.]— **eu'ge-nol-ac'et-an'i-da,** *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_6H_3C_3H_5(OCH_3)(OCOCH_3)$), arising from the interaction of eugenol-sodium and chloracetamid, employed as a local antiseptic.— **e.-iodid,** *n. Chem.* A reddish powder ($C_{20}H_{32}O_4I_2$), obtained by the action of iodin in potassium iodid on eugenol-sodium. It finds application as a powerful antiseptic.— **e.-sodium,** *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{11}O_2Na$. **sodium eugenolate.**

eu'ge-nyl, *n.* Nobility of birth.

Eu"ge-og'e-nous, 1 yū"ĵi-oj'i-nus; 2 yu"ĝe-ŏĝ'e-nŭs, *a. Geol.* Yielding easily to disintegration; decomposing readily into soil: contrasted with *dysgeogenous.* [< Eu- + Gr. *gē,* earth, + -genous.]

eu'get'ic, 1 yū-jet'ik; 2 yu-ĝĕt'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from eugenol. **eu'ge-tin'ic.**— **eugetic acid,** a colorless crystalline compound ($C_{11}H_{12}O_4$) contained in eugenol.

eugh†, eugh'ent. Same as Yew, Yewen.

Eu-gle'na, 1 yu-glī'nə; 2 yu-glē'na, *n. Protoz.* 1. A genus typical of *Euglenida.* 2. [*e.*] An infusorian of this genus. [< Eu- + Gr. *glanē,* pupil of the eye.]— **euglena phase,** a phase of sporozoans, usually motile, with a sac-like contractile wall.

Eu-glen'i-dæ, 1 yu-glen'i-dī; 2 yu-glĕn'i-dē, *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of euglenoidean infusorians with endoplasm brilliantly green, chiefly occurring in fresh water. [< Euglena.]— **eu-glen'id,** *n.*— **eu-glen'oid.** I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Euglenidæ;* especially, undergoing encystment like a euglenid. **II.** *n.* One of the *Euglenidæ.*— **Eu"gle-noi'de-a,** *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of flagellate infusorians with single flagellum (rarely two), and at its base a mouth to a pharyngeal tube, near which is the contractile vacuole.— **eu"gle-noi'de-an,** *a. & n.*

eu-glob'u-lin, 1 yu-glob'yu-lin; 2 yu-glŏb'yu-lin, *n.* An insoluble component of serum globulin.

eu-glos'sate, 1 yu-glas'ĕt; 2 yu-glŏs'āt, *a. Entom.* Having the tongue well developed. [< Eu- + Gr. *glōssa,* tongue.]

eug"no-mos'y-ne, 1 yūg'no-mos'i-nī; 2 yug"no-mōs'y-nē, *n.* [Rare.] The faculty of good judgment in unusual situations and emergencies.

eu'gon-ite, 1 yū'gə-nait; 2 yu'ĝon-ite, *n. Geol.* Same as Granitoid.— **eugranitic structure,** or **texture,** structure having grains of about the same size and form: that of certain igneous rocks. [< Eu- + Granitic.]

eu-graph'ic, 1 yū-graf'ik; 2 yu-grăf'ic, *a.* Possessing or regarding likeness in pictorial representation. [< Gr. *eugraphos,* < *eu,* well, + *graphō,* write.]

Eu'gu-bine, 1 yū'gu-bin; 2 yu'ĝū-bin, *a.* Designating the seven bronze tablets found at Eugubium, now Gubbio, in Italy, in 1444, and containing inscriptions, prayers, etc., in the ancient Umbrian. **Eugubian Tablet:**

The Umbrian, the tongue of north-eastern Italy, is yet more fully represented to us by the *Eugubine* tablets. . . . supposed to be as old as the third and fourth centuries before our era.

W. D. Whitney *Lang. and the Study of Lang.* p. 220. [s. 1874.]

Eu-ha'ges, 1 yu-hē'jīz; 2 yu-hā'ĝēş, *n. pl. Antiq.* Priestly prophets and pillows who formed the third class of the orders of Celtic priests. [L., < Gr. *euagēs,* holy.]

eu'har-mon'ic, 1 yū'hor-mon'ik; 2 yu'hăr-mŏn'ic, *a. Mus.* Producing perfect harmony. [< Eu- + Harmonic.]

eu-he'dral, 1 yu-hī'drəl; 2 yu-hē'dral, *a. Petrol.* Well faced: fully bounded by crystal planes or facets. [< Eu- + Gr. *hedra,* seat.]

eu'he"mer-ism, 1 yū'hi-mer-izm *or* yu-hem'er-izm; 2 yu-hē"mer-izm *or* yu-hĕm'er-izm, *n.* The rationalistic system of Euhemerus, who explained mythology as the deification of conspicuous kings and heroes, and denied the existence of divine beings: historical mythology.

The kind of unconscious *euhemerism* invariably found among nations in their childhood. Lubbock *Beginnings of Hist.* tr. by Lockwood p. 260. [s. 1883.]

— **eu-he'mer-ist.** I. *a.* Euhemeristic. **II.** *n.* One who believes in euhemerism.— **eu-he"mer-is'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to euhemerism or the euhemerists.

The rationalist who explains the legend of Pasiphaë upon *Euhemeristic* principles. Symonds *Greek Poets* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 70. [R.]

— **eu-he"mer-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **eu-he'mer-ize,** *v. t.* To explain after the rationalistic method of Euhemerus (mythology). **II.** *i.* To believe in euhemerism; explain myths rationalistically. **eu-he'mer-ist.**

Eu-he'mer-us, 1 yū-hi'mer-us; 2 yu-hē'mer-ŭs, *n.* A Greek philosopher; regarded myths as historical events; flourished 320 B. C.

Eu-ĭ'ne-nes, 1 yū"hī-ĭ'nēz; 2 yu"hỹ-ĭ'nin, *a. Of,* pertaining to, or designating the group that includes the typical or striped hyenas. [< Gr. *E. hyæna;* see Hyena.]

eu"hy-os-ty'ly, 1 yū"haĭ-os'ti-laĭ; 2 yu"hỹ-ŏs-tỹ'ly, *n. Ich.* The support of the jaw by the hyomandibular alone, as in the rays. [< Eu- + Hyoid + Gr. *stylos,* pillar.]— **eu-hy"o-sty'lic,** *a.*

Eu-ich'thy-di'na, 1 yu-ik'thi-daĭ'nə; 2 yu-ĭc'thy-dī'na, *n. pl. Helminth.* A suborder of *Gasteropteridæ* with forked tail, as *Ichthyaëtta,* etc.

Eu-ich'thy-es, 1 yu-ik'thi-īz; 2 yu-ĭc'thy-ēş, *n. pl. Ich.* A subclass of fishes, including teleostomous fishes and selachians. [< Eu- + Gr. *ichthys,* fish.]

Eu'ip'pe, 1 yu-ĭp'i; 2 yu-ĭp'e, *n.* Same as Melanippe.

Eu"i-sop'o-da, 1 yū"i-sop'o-də; 2 yu"i-sŏp'o-da, *n. pl. Crust.* A tribe of isopods with seven free thoracic segments and pairs of legs, and shortened abdomen: including the typical forms. [< Eu- + Iso- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]— **eu-is'o-pod,** *a. & n.*— **eu"i-sop'o-dous,** *a.*

eu-kai'rite, 1 yu-kaĭ'rait; 2 yu-kā'rit, *n. Mineral.* A metallic silver-copper selenid ($CuAgSe$) crystallizing as silver-white to lead-gray grains of isometric crystallization. [< Gr. *eukairos,* timely, < *eu,* well, + *kairos,* time.]

eu'kal-yn, 1 yū'kal-in; 2 yu'kăl-ỹn, *n.* [Rare.] Same as Eucalyptol.

Eu"kan'a, *n.* Same as Eucaine.

eu'k'rite, *n.* Same as Eucrite.

euk'to-lite, 1 yūk'to-laĭt; 2 yuk'to-lit, *n.* Same as Yenanzite.

Eu'kus, 1 yū'kus; 2 yu'kŭs, *n.* [Gr. *eukos,* desired, < *lithos,* stone.]

Eu"la-be'ri-an, 1 yū"lə-bī'ri-ən; 2 yu"la-bē'ri-an, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of sturnoid birds; grackles. **Eu'labes,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Eu- + Gr. *lambanō,* take.]— **eu-lab'e-tine,** *a. & n.*

eu'la-chan, 1 yū'lə-kan; 2 yu'la-căn, *n.* The oolakan or candle-fish.

eu-la'li-a, 1 yu-lē'li-ə; 2 yu-lā'li-a, *n. Bot.* 1. Any species of the ornamental grasses belonging to the genus *Xyphagrostis.* Clusters of silky hairs give the panicles a beautiful feathery appearance. *X. sinensis* and several varieties are in cultivation. 2. [E-] Same as Pollinia. [< Gr. *eulalos,* sweet-spoken, < *eu,* well, + *laleō,* speak.]

Eu-la'li-a, *n.* 1. A feminine personal name. **Eu"la-lie'.** He', 1 Ū"la"ī', 2 Ū"la"ĭē'. Is. Sp. **E"u-la'li-a,** 1 ĕ"u-lā'lī-ə, 2 ĕ"u-lā'li-a. 2. **Princess** (7/11854–), a Spanish Infanta who visited the United States, May 18–June 24, 1893, as representative of the Queen Regent of Spain during the celebration of the Columbian quadricentennial held in 1893. 3. **Saint,** a Spanish Christian maiden who suffered mar-

tyrdom under Diocletian in 308, and has since been the patroness of Barcelona. [Gr., fair speech.]

Eu'len-spie"gel, 1 ei'len-spī"gel *or* -shpī"gel; 2 öi'lĕn-spē"gĕl *or* shpē"gĕl, **Till.** A semimythical German clown and adventurer of the 13th century, who was baptized in mud and hot water: prototype of one who is both knave and fool. As Jack of all trades he undertakes anything and delights in cheating his employers.

Whether *Eulenspiegel* was a real character or not is a matter of dispute, but by many the authorship of the book recording his jokes is attributed to the famous German satirist, Thomas Murner. Brewer *Reader's Handbook* p. 311. [L. 1891.]

Eu-le'ri-an, 1 yu-lī'rɪ-ən; 2 yu-lē'ri-an, *a.* Relating to or invented by Leonhard Euler (4/15 1707–9/7 1783), a Swiss mathematician and physicist.— **Eulerian diagram,** a graphic method first used in logic by Leonhard Euler, representing by the area within closed curves the aggregate of things to which predicates apply.— **E. integral,** (1) the integral $\int_0^1 x^{a-1}(1-x)^{b-1}dx$, denoted by $B(a, b)$ and termed the **E. integral of the first kind;** (2) the integral $\int_0^\infty e^{-x}x^{a-1}dx$, the Gamma function of a, denoted by $\Gamma(a)$ and termed the **E. integral of the second kind.**— **E. method,** in hydrodynamics, the method that considers the changes of pressure, density, and velocity at a point of space; the statistical method: distinguished from *Lagrangian method.*— **E. theorem,** an analytical theorem expressing the curvature of any section of a curved surface at a given point, in terms of the principal curvatures at that point.

Eu-lim'i-dæ, 1 yu-lim'ɪ-dī; 2 yu-lĭm'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of gymnoglossate gastropods having a polished white turreted shell with a regular nucleus and a thick columellar lip. **Eu-li'ma,** *n.* (t. g.) [< EU- + Gr. *limos,* hunger.] **Eu"li-ma'ce-a‡.— eu'li-mid,** *n.*— **eu'li-moid,** *a.*



Eulimidæ.
Shell of *Melanella arcuata.*

eu-lo'gi-a, 1 yu-lō'jɪ-ə; 2 yu-lō'gi-a, *n. Eccl.* **1.** Originally, the eucharistic sacrament. **2.** Afterward, a portion of the consecrated loaf sent to the sick, or by one bishop to another as a token of holy fellowship. **3.** *Gr. Ch.* Same as ANTIDORON. [LL., < Gr. *eulogia;* see EULOGY.]

eu'lo-gist, 1 yū'lo-jist; 2 yu'lo-ġist, *n.* The author of a eulogy; one who speaks in high or extravagant praise.

The poetry has not . . . wanted *eulogists;* and it may be said to have brought its *eulogists* luck, for almost every one who has praised Wordsworth's poetry, has praised it well. Matthew Arnold *Essays in Criticism* second series, p. 125. [MACM. 1888.]

eu"lo-gis'tic, 1 yū"lo-jis'tɪk; 2 yu"lo-ġis'tic, *a.* Relating to or of the nature of eulogy; expressing high or extravagant praise; laudatory; encomiastic.

On his tombstone, too, the record is highly *eulogistic.* Hawthorne *House of Seven Gables* p. 149. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

eu-log'ic‡ [Archaic]; **eu-log'i-cal†; eu-lo'gi-ous‡; eu"lo-gis'ti-cal‡.—eu-log'i-cal-ly, eu"lo-gis'ti-cal-ly†,** *adv.*

eu'lo-gize, 1 yū'lo-jaiz; 2 yu'lo-ġīz, *vt.* [-GIZED; -GIZ"ING.] To speak or write a eulogy upon; panegyrize.

Historians have loved to *eulogize* the manners and virtues, the glory and the benefits, of chivalry. Bancroft *United States* vol. i, p. 376. [L. B. & CO. 1876.]

eu'lo-gise‡. Syn.: see APPLAUD; PRAISE.— **eu'lo-giz"er,** *n.*

eu'lo-gy, 1 yū'lo-jɪ; 2 yu'lo-ġy, *n.* [-GIES, 1 -jɪz; 2 -ġis, *pl.*] **1.** A spoken or written laudation of a person's life or character. **2.** *Rhet.* That form of demonstrative oratory whose object is to awaken approbation of a person, or of his acts or character. See ORATORY.

It is fit that, by public assembly and solemn observance, by anthem and by *eulogy,* we commemorate the services of national benefactors. Webster *Works, Adams and Jefferson* in vol. i, p. 113. [L. B. & CO. 1858.]

3. *Eccl.* Eulogia. [< LL. *eulogia,* blessing, < Gr. *eulogia,* praise, < *eu,* well, + *legō,* speak.] **eu'lo-ge†; eu'lo-gism‡; eu-lo'gi-um‡.**

Syn.: applause, commendation, encomium, eulogium, panegyric, praise. *Eulogium* is a medieval Latin word, neither euphonious nor correct, now generally superseded by *eulogy. Encomium* is not euphonic, and is now largely displaced by *eulogy* as applied to persons, and by *commendation* or *praise* as applied to persons or things. *Panegyric* is *commendation* expressed *to* an assembly, and *applause* is *commendation* expressed *by* an assembly. *Eulogy* is now used almost in the very sense of *panegyric,* a laudatory address before an audience; as, Blaine's *eulogy* on Garfield; *eulogy,* however, is regarded as more discriminating than *panegyric,* which is unstinted *praise.* See APPLAUSE; PRAISE.— **Ant.:** abuse, calumny, denunciation, detraction, obloquy, slander, vilification, vituperation.

eu'ly-site, 1 yū'lɪ-sait; 2 yu'ly-sīt, *n. Petrol.* A variety of peridotite containing olivin, augite, and garnet. [< Gr. *eulysia,* readiness in loosing, < *eu,* well, + *lyō,* loose.] **eu'ly-syte‡.**

eu'ly-tite, 1 yū'lɪ-tait; 2 yu'ly-tīt, *n. Mineral.* A resinous brown, gray, or white bismuth silicate ($Bi_4Si_3O_{12}$), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< Gr. *eulytos,* < *eu,* well, + *lyō,* loose.] **eu'ly-tin‡.**

Eu-mæ'us, 1 yu-mī'us; 2 yu-mē'ŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* In Homer's *Odyssey,* the faithful swineherd of Ulysses. **Eu'-mai-os‡** [Gr.].

Eu'me-nes¹, 1 yū'mɪ-nīz; 2 yu'me-nēs, *n.* A Greek general and statesman of the 4th century B. C., secretary to Philip of Macedon and Alexander the Great.

Eu'me-nes², *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* viii, 8.

Eu-men'i-dæ, 1 yu-men'ɪ-dī; 2 yu-mĕn'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of aculeate hymenopterous insects having claws unidentate, and presenting only males and females; solitary wasps. **Eu'me-nes³,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *eumenēs,* friendly, < *eu,* well, + *menos,* disposition.]— **eu'me-nid,** *a.* & *n.*— **eu'me-noid,** *a.*

Eu-men'i-des, 1 yu-men'ɪ-dīz; 2 yu-mĕn'i-dēs, *n. pl. Class. Myth.* The Furies or Erinyes: a euphemism. See FURY. [L., < Gr. *Eumenides,* kind ones, < *eumenēs,* favorable.]

eu'me-nol, 1 yū'mɪ-nōl *or* -nol; 2 yu'me-nōl *or* -nŏl, *n. Med.* A liquid extract made from the root of a Chinese plant variously known as *tang-kui, kau-kui, won-row* (*man-mo*), and *schan-ki,* of the ginseng family (*Araliaceæ*), used as an emmenagog and uterine sedative. [< EU- + MENO-² + -OL.]

eu"mer-is'tic, 1 yū"mer-is'tɪk; 2 yu"mer-ĭs'tic, *a. Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of distinct parts or segments somewhat alike; eumerogenetic. [< Gr. *eumeristos,* easily parted, < *eu,* well, + *meros,* part.]— **eu'mer-ism,** *n. Biol.* A eumeristic aggregate.— **eu"mer-o-gen'e-sis,** *n. Biol.* The extreme of merogenesis leading to the separation and independence of the units of structure.— **eu"mer-o-ge-net'ic,** *a. Biol.* Of, pertaining to, produced by, or exhibiting eumerogenesis; eumeristic.— **eu'mer-o-morph,** *n. Biol.* An organism produced by eumerogenesis: opposed to *dysmeromorph.*— **eu"mer-o-mor'phic,** *a.*

eu"mi-to'sis, 1 yū"mɪ-tō'sɪs; 2 yu"mi-tō'sis, *n. Biol.* Typical karyokinesis.— **eu"mi-tot'ic,** *a.* [< EU- + MITOSIS.]

eu"moi-ri'e-ty, 1 yū"moi-rai'ɪ-tɪ; 2 yu"mŏi-rī'e-ty, *n.* [Recent.] Literally, happy-fatedness; extreme good luck; welfare. [< Gr. *eumoiria,* welfare, < *eu,* well, good, + *moira,* fate; fortune.]— **eu-moi'rous,** *a.*

I have achieved *eumoiriety*—namely the quintessence of happy-fatedness. William J. Locke *Simon the Jester* p. 6. [J. L. CO. '10.]

Eu"mol'pi-des, 1 yu-mol'pɪ-dīz; 2 yu-mŏl'pi-dēs, *n. pl.* The descendants of Eumolpus, who regularly furnished the hierophant of the Eleusinian mysteries, the priesthood remaining in the family for 1,200 years. **Eu-mol'pi-dæ‡.**

Eu-mol'pus, 1 yu-mol'pus; 2 yu-mŏl'pŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The son of Poseidon and Chione; reputed founder of the Eleusinian mysteries. [Gr., good singer.] **Eu'mol-pos‡** [Gr.].

eu-mor'phous, 1 yu-mōr'fus; 2 yu-môr'fŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Well-shaped. [< Gr. *eu,* well, + *morphē,* shape.]

Eu"my-ce'tes, 1 yū"mai-sī'tīz; 2 yu"mȳ-çē'tēs, *n. pl. Bot.* The true fungi, consisting of the *Basidiomycetes* and *Ascomycetes.* The mycelium is multicellular, and propagation is asexual. [< EU- + Gr. *mykēs, mykētes,* fungus.]— **eu"my-ce'tic,** *a.*

Eu-na'pi-us, 1 yu-nē'pɪ-us; 2 yu-nā'pi-ŭs, *n.* A Greek physician, Neo-Platonist, and antichristian writer of the 4th century. **Eu-na'pi-os‡** [Gr.].

eu-na'trol, 1 yu-nē'trōl *or* -trol; 2 yu-nā'trōl *or* -trŏl, *n. Chem.* A form of pulverized sodium oleate, used for diseases of the liver. [< EU- + NATRON + -OL.]

Eu-nec'tes, 1 yu-nek'tīz; 2 yu-nĕc'tēs, *n. Herp.* A genus of *Boidæ,* characterized mainly by the scutellation of the head, and by aquatic habits; the water-boas. [< EU- + Gr. *nēktēs,* swimmer.] See ANACONDA.

Eu'nice¹, 1 yū'nɪs; 2 yu'nic, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* The mother of Timothy. *2 Tim.* i, 5. [Gr., happy victory.] **Eu-ni'ce‡** [L.].

Eu-nic'i-dæ, 1 yu-nis'ɪ-dī; 2 yu-nĭç'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of rapacious worms having a proboscis with seven to nine jaws articulated together and numerous similar segments. **Eu-ni'ce²,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *Eunikē,* a Nereid.]— **eu-nic'e-an,** *a.*— **eu-ni'cid,** *n.*— **eu-ni'coid,** *a.*— **eu-nic'i-form,** *a.* Having the form of a eunicoid worm.

eu'nol, 1 yū'nōl *or* -nol; 2 yu'nōl *or* -nŏl, *n. Chem.* Either of two isomeric forms, *α-* and *β* eunol, obtained by condensing eucalyptol with *α-* or *β*-naphthol. They are bitter, easily soluble compounds, and find application in dermatology. [< EU(CALYPTOL) + N(APHTH)OL.]

Eu-no'mi-a, 1 yu-nō'mɪ-ə; 2 yu-nō'mi-a, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the Horæ; daughter of Juno. **2.** *Astron.* One of the minor planets.

Eu-no'mi-an, 1 yu-nō'mɪ-ən; 2 yu-nō'mi-an, *n.* A follower of Eunomius, of the 4th century, who held that Christ was created by God, and a wholly subordinate being; an Anomœan. See AETIAN and ARIAN.

eu'no-my, 1 yū'no-mɪ; 2 yu'no-my, *n.* [Rare.] A good political condition or constitution; laws that are just and are well obeyed. [< Gr. *eunomia.*]

Eu-no'ta, 1 yu-nō'tə; 2 yu-nō'ta, *n. pl. Herp.* A section of lizards with two nasal bones and epidermic cephalic plates, as in most species. [< Gr. *eunōtos,* of good back, < *eu,* well, + *nōtos,* back.]

eu'nuch, 1 yū'nuk; 2 yu'nŭc, *n.* An emasculated man, especially one who is an attendant in a harem, or an Oriental palace official; also, a castrato: used also attributively. [< L. *eunuchus,* < Gr. *eunouchos,* < *eunē,* bed, + *echō,* have, keep.]— **eu'nuch-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a eunuch; emasculate.— **eu'nuch-ism,** *n.* The practise of making eunuchs; also, eunuchry.— **eu'nuch-ize,** *vt.* To castrate. **eu'nuch†; eu'nuch-ate†.**— **eu'nuch-oid,** *a.* Characteristic of a eunuch.— **eu'nuch-ry,** *n.* The state of being a eunuch.



Black Eunuch in Official Costume.

Eu-o'di-as, 1 yu-ō'dɪ-əs; 2 yu-ō'di-as, *n. Bib.* A Christian woman of Philippi. *Phil.* iv, 2. **Eu-o'di-a‡** (R. V.).

eu-od'ic, 1 yu-od'ɪk; 2 yu-ŏd'ic, *a. Chem.* Aromatic; as, *euodic* aldehyde. [< Gr. *euōdēs,* < *eu,* well, + *ozō,* smell.]

eu'o-nym, 1 yū'o-nim; 2 yu'o-nȳm, *n.* [Rare.] A good name or appropriate term.— **eu-on'y-mous,** *a.* Well-named.— **eu-on'y-my,** *n.* [Rare.] The use of euonyms; apt nomenclature.

eu-on'y-min, 1 yu-on'ɪ-min; 2 yu-ŏn'y-min, *n. Chem.* **1.** A bitter amorphous resinous principle contained in the spindle-tree (*Evonymus europæus*). **2.** A crystalline compound contained in *Evonymus atropurpureus.*

Eu-on'y-mus, 1 yu-on'ɪ-mus; 2 yu-ŏn'y-mŭs, *n. Bot. Evonymus:* form used by the *U. S. Pharmacopœia* and the *National Standard Dispensatory,* but discarded by some botanists. [< L. *euonymos,* < Gr. *euōnymos,* < *eu,* well, + *onyma,* name.]

eu-op'tro-man"cy, *n.* [Rare.] Same as CATOPTROMANCY.

Eu-or'ni-thes, 1 yu-ōr'nɪ-thīz; 2 yu-ôr'ni-thēs, *n. pl. Ornith.* A superorder of eurhipidurous birds, embracing the typical forms, and all living forms except the ratite or ostrich-like birds, tinamous, and penguins. [< EU- + Gr. *ornis,* (*ornith-*), bird.]— **eu"or-nith'ic,** *a.*

Eu"or-thop'ter-a, 1 yū"or-thop'tər-ə; 2 yu-ŏr-thŏp'ter-a, *n. Entom.* The true *Orthoptera, i. e.,* all except the *Dermoptera.* [< EU- + Gr. *orthos,* straight, + *pteron,* wing.

eu-os'mite, 1 yu-oz'mait; 2 yu-ŏs'mīt, *n. Mineral.* A brownish-yellow pitch-like fossil resin that burns with an aromatic odor. [< EU- + Gr. *osmē,* smell.]

eu-ot'o-mous, 1 yu-ot'o-mus; 2 yu-ŏt'o-mŭs, *a.* Eutomous: improper form.

eu-ou'æ, 1 yū-ū'ī *or* ē"u-ō'wī; 2 yu-u'ē *or* e"u-ō'wē, *n. Eccles. Mus.* A trope; specif., that in the Gregorian Lesser Doxology, composed of the vowels of the final words in the *Gloria Patri*— "Seculorum amen."

eu'pa-rin, 1 yū'pə-rin; 2 yu'pa-rin, *n. Chem.* A yellow neutral principle ($C_{12}H_{11}O_3$) found in boneset or thoroughwort (*Eupatorium perfoliatum.*) [< EUPATORIUM.]

eu'pa-thy†, *n.* The just and temperate mind, which the Stoics made the ideal virtue.

Eu'pa-tor, 1 yū'pə-tər; 2 yu'pa-tŏr, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Mac.* ii, 20.

Eu"pa-to'ri-a, 1 yū"pə-tō'rɪ-ə; 2 yu"pa-tō'ri-a, *n.* A seaport on the western coast of the Crimea, Russia.

eu"pa-to'rin, 1 yū"pə-tō'rɪn; 2 yu"pa-tō'rin, *n. Chem.* A white bitter glucosid contained in various species of *Eupatorium.* [< EUPATORIUM.] **eu"pa-to'rine‡.**

Eu"pa-to'ri-um, 1 yū"pə-tō'rɪ-um; 2 yu"pa-tō'ri-ŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large principally American genus of herbaceous or shrubby plants of the aster family — the thoroughworts — with mainly aromatic or bitter leaves and numerous corymbose heads of small flowers. *E. purpureum* is the joepye-weed or trumpetweed; *E. perfoliatum,* the boneset; *E. ageratoides,* the white snakeroot; *E. cannabinum,* hemp-agrimony. **2.** [e-] Any plant of this genus. **eu'pa-to-ry†.** [< Gr. *eupatorion,* < *Eupatōr,* surname of Mithridates, < *eu,* well, + *patēr,* father.]— **eu"pa-to"ri-a'ceous,** *a.*

eu-pat'rid, 1 yu-pat'rɪd; 2 yu-păt'rid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the eupatridæ; of patrician birth. **II.** *n.* One of the eupatridæ; a patrician.

eu-pat'ri-dæ, 1 yu-pat'rɪ-dī; 2 yu-păt'ri-dē, *n. pl.* The hereditary aristocracy of early Attica.

When we come to the reforms of Theseus, we find . . . a new division under the three titles of *Eupatridai,* Geomoroi, and demiourgai — in other words, the nobles, the yeoman, and the mechanics. G. W. Cox *Greece* vol. i, p. 190. [L. G. & CO. 1874.]

[< Gr. *eupatridēs,* of noble father, < *eu,* well, + *patēr,* father.] **eu-pat'ri-dai‡; eu-pat'ri-des‡.**

Eu'pen, 1 oi'pen; 2 öi'pĕn, *n.* A town formerly in Rhenish Prussia; awarded to Belgium by popular referendum in accordance with the Treaty of Versailles.

eu-pep'si-a, 1 yu-pep'sɪ-ə *or* -shə; 2 yu-pĕp'si-a *or* -sha, *n.* Healthy digestion: opposed to *dyspepsia.* [< Gr. *eu,* well, + *peptō,* digest.] **eu-pep'sy‡.**

eu-pep'tic, 1 yu-pep'tɪk; 2 yu-pĕp'tic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to good digestion. **2.** Promoting digestion; easy of digestion. [< Gr. *eupeptos;* see EUPEPSIA.]— **eu"pep-tic'i-ty,** *n.* The feeling resulting from good digestion.

eu-per"i-stal'sis, 1 yu-per"ɪ-stal'sɪs; 2 yu-pĕr"i-stăl'sis, *n.* Normal peristaltic action. [< EU- + PERISTALSIS.]

Eu"pha-u-si'i-dæ, 1 yū"fə-u-sai'ɪ-dī; 2 yu"fa-u-sī'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of schizopods with eight pairs of thoracic legs. **Eu"pha-u'si-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< EU- + Gr. *phainō,* make appear, + *ousia,* substance.] **Eu"pha-u'si-dæ‡.**— **eu"pha-u'si-id,** *n.*— **eu"pha-u'si-oid,** *a.*

euphem., *abbr.* Euphemism; euphemistic; euphemistical.

Eu-phe'mi-a, 1 yu-fī'mɪ-ə; 2 yu-fē'mi-a, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Ef'fie** (dim.). F. **Eu"phé"mie',** 1 ū"fē"mī'; 2 u"fe"mē'; G. **Eu-phe'mi-a,** 1 oi-fē'mɪ-ɑ, 2 öi-fe'mi-ä; It. Sp. **E"u-fe'mi-a,** 1 ē"ū-fē'mɪ-ɑ, 2 e"u-fe'mi-ä. [< Gr., of good report.]

eu'phe-mism, } 1 yū'fɪ-mizm; 2 yu'fe-mĭsm, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.*
eu'fe-mism^P, } A figure of speech by which a word or phrase more agreeable or less offensive is substituted for one more accurately expressive of what is meant. **eu"phe-mis'mus‡.**

Without a shadow of *euphemism,* without an accent of subservience, without a tremor of hesitation, he rebuked the tax-gatherers for their extortionateness. Farrar *Life of Christ* vol. i, p. 112. [E. P. D. 1874.]

2. Any word or expression used according to this figure; as, "he fell asleep" is a *euphemism* for "he died." **eu'phe-my‡** [Rare].

It is by the word that He has spoken that you will be judged, not by man's excusing *euphemisms.* Frances Havergal *Royal Commandments, Third Day* p. 19. [RAN. & S. 1878.]

[< Gr. *euphēmismos,* < *eu,* well, + *phēmi,* speak.]— **eu'phe-mist,** *n.* A user of euphemisms.— **eu"phe-mis'tic,** *a.* Characterized by or pertaining to euphemism; given to the use of euphemisms. **eu-phe'mi-an‡** [Rare]; **eu-phe'mi-ous‡; eu"phe-mis'ti-cal‡; eu'phe-mous‡.— eu"phe-mis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* **eu-phe'mi-ous-ly‡.**

eu'phe-mize, 1 yū'fɪ-maiz; 2 yu'fe-mīz, *v.* [-MIZED; -MIZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* To say in euphemistic form; speak of in euphemisms. **II.** *i.* To express oneself euphemistically.— **eu'phe-miz"er,** *n.*

Eu"pho-ber-i'i-dæ, 1 yū"fo-bər-ai'ɪ-dī; 2 yu"fo-ber-ī'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A Carboniferous family of archipolypodous myriapods with the fore and hind portions diversiform, the dorsal plates partly coalesced, and longitudinal rows of dorsal protuberances. **Eu"pho-ber'i-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< EU- + Gr. *phoberos,* fearful, < *phobos,* fear, < *phebomai,* put to flight.]— **eu"pho-ber'i-id,** *a.* & *n.*— **eu"pho-ber'i-oid,** *a.*

euphon., *abbr.* Euphonic; euphony.

eu-pho'ne, 1 yu-fō'nɪ; 2 yu-fō'nē, *n.* A sweet-toned 16-foot reed organ-stop. [< Gr. *euphōnos,* sweet-voiced, < *eu,* well, + *phōnē,* voice.]

Eu-pho'ni-a, 1 yu-fō'nɪ-ə; 2 yu-fō'ni-a, *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* A genus typical of *Euphoniinæ.* **2.** [e-] A tanager of this genus; as, the blue-headed *euphonia* (*E. elegantissima*). **3.** [e-] Euphony. [< Gr. *euphōnos;* see EUPHONE.]

eu-pho'ni-ad, 1 yu-fō'nɪ-ad; 2 yu-fō'ni-ăd, *n.* An orchestrion combining the tones of the organ with those of other instruments. [< EUPHONY.]

eu-phon'ic, } 1 yu-fon'ɪk; 2 yu-fŏn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to
eu-fon'ic^P, } or of the nature of euphony; of pleasant sound or tone; euphonious. **eu-phon'i-cal‡.**— **eu-phon'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **eu-phon'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

eu-phon'i-con, 1 yu-fon'ɪ-kon; 2 yu-fŏn'i-cŏn, *n.* A variety of upright piano in which the strings are vibrated by endless bands acting as bows. [< EUPHONY.] **eu'pho-non‡.**



Steward's Euphonicon, in the Victoria and Albert Museum.

Eu-pho"ni-i'næ, 1 yu-fō"nɪ-ai'nī; 2 yu-fō"ni-ī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of tanagroid birds with bills short and swollen at the base. [< EUPHONIA.] **Eu"pho-ni'næ‡.**— **eu-pho'ni-ine,** *a.* & *n.*

eu-pho'ni-ous, } 1 yu-fō'nɪ-us; 2 yu-fō'ni-ŭs, *a.* Character-
eu-fo'ni-ous^P, } ized by euphony; well-sounding, as a word or phrase; euphonic. [< LL. *euphonia,* < Gr. *euphōnia;* see EUPHONY.] **eu"pho-nis'tic‡** [Rare]; **eu'pho-nous‡.**— **eu-pho'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.*

What *euphonious* words their magnificent language affords with which to give utterance to their transports! Irving *Alhambra, Among the Hills* p. 201. [G. P. P.]

eu-pho'ni-um, 1 yu-fō'nɪ-um; 2 yu-fō'ni-ŭm, *n.* **1.** A bass brass instrument, used in military bands, producing a louder and deeper tone than the barytone saxhorn. **2.** A musical instrument consisting of glass tubes connected by steel bars. [< Gr. *euphōnos;* see EUPHONE.]

eu'pho-ny, } 1 yū'fo-nɪ; 2 yu'fo-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -nɪz; 2
eu'fo-ny^P, } -nis, *pl.*] **1.** Agreeableness of sound; agreeable pronunciation; arrangement of words in sentences so as to be pleasant to the ear.

Euphony is a very vague and unscientific term. Each nation considers its own language, each tribe its own dialect, euphonic. Max Müller *Science of Language* p. 194. [S. 1875.]

2. *Rhet.* That oral property of style that respects words merely as sounds. Euphony requires the avoidance of words and expressions containing several unaccented syllables in succession, and of those that are harsh in

KEY 1: ā‖sle; aū = out; ēē = feud; ch‖in; go; jet; ŋ = sing; ō‖so; ō‖ship; th‖in, this; ū‖gure; F. boñ, dūne; ʜ = loch. ı, obsolete; ‡, variant.
KEY 2: bo͞ok, bo͞ot; fu͞ll, rule, cūre, bŭt, bûrn; ōil, bo͝y; ɛ = ĕ; ç = s; ġo, ġem; iŋk; ş = z; th‖in, this; F. boñ, dūne; ʜ = loch.

quality. [< LL. *euphonia*, < Gr. *euphōnia*, < *euphōnos*; see EUPHONE.] — **eu'phoneist**, *n.* One who plays music. — **eu'phonism**, *n.* [Rare.] 1. A sound or union of sounds agreeable to the ear. 2. The habit of using well-sounding words. — **eu'pho-nize**, *vt.* To render euphonic or pleasing in sound.

Eu-phor'bi-a, n. pl. yu-fôr'bi-ə; 2 yu-fôr'bi-a, *n. Bot.* 1. A very large widely distributed genus of herbs of the spurge family, with milky acrid juice, and monœcious flowers included in a cup-shaped 4- or 5-lobed involucre.

The hill sides . . . were in many places covered with the graceful but poisonous *Euphorbia candelabrum*. The Ovaherero tip their arrows with this vegetable poison. C. J. ANDERSSON *Lake Ngami* p. 81. (H. & B. ed. 1856.)


Euphorbia grandidens.

2. [c-] Any plant of this genus. [< L. *euphorbea*, < Gr. *euphorbion*, African plant, < *Euphorbos*, Greek physician, < *euphoros*, < *eu*, well, + *pherō*, feed.]

Eu-phor'bi-a'ce-æ, n. pl. yu-fôr'bi-ē'si-ē; 2 yu-fôr'bi-ā'ce-ē, *n.pl. Bot.* A large family of apetalous trees, shrubs, or herbs — the spurge family, of the order *Geraniales* — mainly natives of warm countries, with mostly milky acrid juice, normally alternate, entire leaves, and monœcious or dioecious flowers. It embraces 6 tribes, 220 genera, and about 4,000 species. [< EUPHORBIA.] — **eu-phor'bi-al**, *a.* — **eu-phor'bi-ol**, *n.*

Eu-phor'bi-a'les, 1 yu-fôr'bi-ē'lēz; 2 yu-fôr'bi-ā'lēz, *n. pl.* An alliance of plants in Lindley's classification, including the euphorbias.

eu-phor'bic, 1 yu-fôr'bik; 2 yu-fôr'bic, *a. Chem.* Characteristic of or derived from a euphorbium. — **euphorbic acid**, an acid derivative from the resin of *Euphorbia resinifera*.

eu-phor'bine, 1 yu-fôr'bin; 2 yu-fôr'bin, *n. Chem.* A nontoxic alkaloid characteristic of the sap of *Euphorbia mysitinifolia*.

eu-phor'bi-um, 1 yu-fôr'bi-um; 2 yu-fôr'bi-ŭm, *n.* 1. See GUM. 2†. Euphorbia. [< Gr. *euphorbion*; see EUPHORBIA.] **eu'forbet**.

eu-phor'bone, 1 yu-fôr'bōn; 2 yu-fôr'bōn, *n. Chem.* A dextrorotary crystalline substance ($C_{15}H_{24}O$) found in *Euphorbium*. — **eu-phor'bonit**.

eu-pho'ri-a, 1 yu-fō'ri-ə; 2 yu-fō'ri-a, *n. Med.* 1. A sense of being well. 2. Ability to bear pain. [< Gr. *eu*, well, + *pherō*, bear.] **eu'pho-ry**. — **eu-pho'ri-ous**, *a.* Bearing the chances of life easily. — **eu-phor'ic**.

eu'phor-in, 1 yu'fôr-in; 2 yu'fôr-in, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_{37}H_{44}NO_8$) with aromatic odor and clove-like taste: used in medicine as an antirheumatic, anodyne, antipyretic, and antiseptic. [< Gr. *eu*, well, + *pherō*, bear.]

eu-pho'tide, 1 yu-fō'tid or yū'fo-tāid; 2 yu-fō'tid or yu'fo-tid, *n. Petrol.* Gabbro: an old name. [F., < Gr. *eu*, well, + *phos* (*phot-*), light.]

Eu-phra'nor, 1 yu-frē'nər; 2 yu-frā'nōr, *n.* A Greek painter and sculptor of the 4th century B. C.

Eu-phra'si-a, 1 yu-frā'zhi-ə, -si-ə; 2 yu-frā'zhi-a, -si-a. [L.] A genus of annuals of the figwort family, with opposite-toothed leaves and terminal densely flowered spikes of white or yellow flowers. *E. officinalis* is the eyebright. **Eu-phra'zi-at**. 2. [c-] Cheerfulness. 3. In Murphy's tragedy *The Grecian Daughter*, the heroine; daughter of Evander, king of Syracuse, and wife of Phocion; she fosters her father, who is dying of starvation in a dungeon, from her breast.

[LL., < Gr. *euphrasia*, delight, < *eu*, well, + *phrēn*, mind.]

eu'phra-sy, 1 yū'fra-si; 2 yu'fra-sy, *n.* 1. *Bot.* Eyebright (*Euphrasia officinalis*). 2. Figuratively, something that clarifies the intellectual or spiritual vision.

We would recommend these books as a sort of game of the mind, a mental exercise — like cricket, a gymnastic, a clearing of the eyes of their mind as with *euphrasy*. JOHN BROWN *Spare Hours, With Brains* first series, p. 51. (T. & F. 1854.)

[< LL. *euphrasia*; see EUPHRASIA.] — **eu'phra-sied**.

Eu-phra'tes, 1 yu-frā'tēz; 2 yu-frā'tēz, *n.* A river of Asiatic Turkey; length, 1,800 m. from Armenia to the Persian Gulf. — **Eu-phra'te-an**, *a.*

eu'phras, 1 yū'fras; 2 yū'fras, *n. Naut.* Same as UPHRAS.

Eu-phros'y-ne, 1 yu-fros'i-nē; 2 yu-frōs'y-nē, *n.* [L.] *Gr. Myth.* One of the Graces, who presided over the influences that make life cheerful.

euph-thal'min, 1 yūf-thal'min; 2 yuf-thāl'min, *n. Pharm.* A white crystalline powder ($C_{17}H_{18}NO_3$) and artificial alkaloid, the hydrochlorid of which is used as a mydriatic and cycloplegic. [< EU- + Gr. *ophthalmos*, eye.] **euph-thal'mine**†.

Eu'phu-es, 1 yū'fiu-ɪz; 2 yu'fū-ēs, *n.* The chief character in [pt.] *Euphues, or the Anatomy of Wit*, and *Euphues and his England*, works characterized by a peculiarly affected style. See EUPHUISM.

eu'phu-ism, 1] yū'fiu-izm; 2 yu'fū-ĭsm, *n.* 1. An affected or pedantic, and artificial manner of writing; especially, a high-flown, periphrastic style; originally, the style of John Lyly in his *Euphues*, marked by antitheses, alliteration, pedantic affectation, obscurity, subtle similes, and fantastic conceits. **eu'phu-ism**†.

Every man who has anything of the coxcomb in his brain, who desires a dress for his thoughts more splendid than his thought, slides unconsciously into euphuism. E. P. WHIPPLE *Lit. Age of Elizabeth, Sydney and Raleigh* p. 254. (H. M. & CO. 1888.)

Euphuism . . . is best known to modern readers by the pitiless caricature with which Shakespeare ridiculed its pedantry. GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 403. (H. 1875.)

2. Euphemism: an improper use. 3. Affected elegance in dress, etc. [< *Euphues*, + Gr. *-ismos*, shapely, < *eu*, well, + *phyō*, nature, < *phyō*, produce.]

eu'phu-ist, 1 yū'fiu-ist; 2 yu'fū-ĭst, *n.* One who indulges in euphuism; an imitator of the style of Lyly.

Walter Scott introduced euphuists into his novel, *The Monastery*, but the peculiar jargon which Sir Percie Shafton is made to talk is not at all like the real Euphuism.

H. A. BEERS *From the Easy Chair* 2d Ser. p. 59. [CHAUT. 1890.]

— **eu'phu-is'tic**, *a.* Characterized by euphuism; of or pertaining to euphuism. **eu'phu-is'ti-cal**†. — **eu'phu-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.* After the manner of a euphuist.

eu'phu-ize, 1 yū'fiu-aiz; 2 yu'fū-īz, *vi.* To speak or write in a euphuistic style. **eu'phu-ise**†.

eu-phyl'lite, 1 yu-fil'ait; 2 yu-fĭl'īt, *n. Mineral.* A white sodium-potassium mica that is intermediate between muscovite and paragonite. [< Gr. *eu*, well, + *phyllon*, leaf.]

eu-phyl'lum, 1 yu-fil'um; 2 yu-fĭl'ŭm, *n. Bot.* [-LA, *pl.*] A true foliage-leaf: distinguished from *antophyllum* and *hypsophyllum*. [< EU- + Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.]

eu-pi'on, 1 yu-pai'ən; 2 yu-pī'ŏn (XIII), *n. Chem.* A colorless, fragrant, inflammable, oily liquid produced by dry distillation of bones and other organic matter. It contains the higher hydrocarbons of the paraffin series. [< Gr. *eupiōn*, very fat, < *eu*, well, + *piōn*, fat.] **eu-pi'one**†.

eu-plit'one, 1 yu-plit'ōn; 2 yu-plĭt'ōn, *n.* A yellow crystalline oxidation product ($C_2H_2O_4$) of wood-tar oil. [< EU- + *ptis* (in PTISANE).] **eupittonic acid**†. — **eu'-pit-ton'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to eupittone.

eu-plas'tic, 1 yu-plas'tik; 2 yu-plăs'tic. **I.** *a.* Readily transformable into organic tissue. **II.** *n.* Matter thus transformable. [< Gr. *euplastos*, easily molded, < *eu*, well, + *plassō*, form.]

Eu'plec-tel'la, 1 yu'plek-tel'ə; 2 yu'plĕc-tĕl'a. *n. Spong.* 1. A genus typical of *Euplectellidæ*. 2. [c-] A sponge of this genus, as Venus's flower-basket. [< Gr. *euplektos*, well-plaited, < *eu*, well, + *plekō*, twist.]

Eu'plec-tel'li-dæ, 1 yu'plek-tel'i-dē; 2 yu'plĕc-tĕl'i-dē, *n. pl. Spong.* A family of symphytous hexactinellid sponges of tubular or sac-shaped form, having sword-shaped oxyhexact spicules with long proximal rays in the skin. [< EUPLECTELLA.] — **eu'plec-tel'lid**, *a.* & *n.* — **eu'plec-tel'loid**, *a.*

Eu'plerf-i-dæ, 1 yu-plerf'i-dē; 2 yu-plĕr'i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of aluroid carnivores with the canine and incisor teeth much reduced, but otherwise resembling the civets: including the falanuks. **Eupler'es**, *n.* (g. *z.*) [< EU- + Gr. *plērēs*, full.] — **eu'plere, eu'ple-rid**, *n.* — **eu'ple-roid**, *a.* — **Eu'ple-ri'næ**, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Euplerida* as a subfamily of *Viverridæ*. — **eu'ple-rine**, *a.* & *n.*

Eu-plex-op'ter-a, 1 yū'pleks-op'tər-ə; 2 yu'plĕks-ŏp'tĕr-a, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Dermatoptera*, including the earwigs or *Forficulidæ*. [< EU- + PLEXUS + Gr. *pteron*, wing, < *potasthai*, fly.] **Eu'plex-op'ter-an**, *a.* & *n.* — **eu'plex-op'ter-ous**, *a.*

Eu-plo'co-mi, 1 yu-plok'ō-mai; 2 yu-plŏc'o-mi, *n. pl.* A grand division of mankind, marked by wavy hair. See HUMAN. [< Gr. *euploos*, good for sailing, + *komē*, hair.] — **Eu-plo-com'ic**, *a.* Same as EURAPRIC.

Eu'ple-a'læ, 1 yū'pli-ē'li; 2 yu'plē-ā'lē, *n. pl. Entom.* A subfamily of symphilid butterflies found mainly in tropical Asia. There are 5 new species in North America and Europe. [< EU- + Gr. *ploion*, vessel.]

eu-pne'a, 1 yup-ni'ə; 2 yup-nē'a, *n. Med.* Easy, natural breathing; normal respiration. [< EU- + Gr. *pnoiē*, breath, < *pneō*, breathe.] — **eu-pnœ'ic**, *a.*

Eu-po'di-a, 1 yu-pō'di-ə; 2 yu-pō'di-a, *n. pl. Echin.* An order of holothurians with rows of ventral tube-processes: opposed to *Dendrochirota*. [< EU- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

Eu-pol'e-mus, 1 yu-pol'i-məs; 2 yu-pŏl'e-mŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Mac.* viii, 17.

Eu'pol-i-de'an, 2 yu-pŏl-i-dē'an; 2 yu-po-li-dē'an. **I.** *a.* Relating to or characteristic of Eupolis, an Attic comedian of the latter half of the 5th century B. C. **II.** *n. Anc. Pros.* A meter of comedy, consisting of a glyconic and ionic a choric tetrapody catalectic.

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Eu'po-lis, 1 yū'po-lis; 2 yu'pō-lĭs, *n.* An Athenian dramatic poet. (446–411 B. C.?).

Eu-pol'y-zo'a, 1 yu-pol'i-zō'ə; 2 yu-pŏl'y-zō'a, *n. pl. Helminth.* A division of polyzoans, comprising almost all the species: distinguished from *Phylactolæmata*. [< EU- + POLYZOA.] — **eu-pol'y-zo'an**, *a.* & *n.* — **eu-pol'y-zo'on**, *n.*

Eu'pom-phus, 1 yu-pom'pus; 2 yu-pŏm'pŭs, *n.* A Greek painter; founder of the Sicyonian school; flourished about 360 B. C. **Eu'pom-pos**; [Gr.].

eu-prac'tic, 1 yu-prak'tik; 2 yu-prăc'tic, *a.* [Rare.] 1. Doing or disposed to do right. 2. Doing well; prosperous.

eu-prax'i-a, 1 yu-prak'si-ə; 2 yu-prăks'i-a, *n.* Correct action; well-doing.

Eu'pte'ro-tus, 1 yūp'tər-ō'təs; 2 yup'tĕr-ō'tŭs, *n. pl. Entom.* A widely distributed family of moths, having a frenulum, and allied to the *Lasiocampidæ*, as the processionary moths. [< Gr. *eu*, well, + *pteron*, wing.]

eu'pyr-chro'ite, 1 yū'pər-krō'ait; 2 yu'pŭr-crō'īt, *n. Mineral.* A concentric subfibrous, ashgray and bluish-gray variety of apatite, becoming a green phosphorescence when heated. [< EU- + Gr. *pyr*, fire, + *chroa*, color.]

eu'py-rene, 1 yū'pai-rin; 2 yu'pī-rēn, *a. Biol.* Having the nuclear portion well developed: applied to spermatozoa. [< EU- + Gr. *pyrēn*, kernel.]

eu-py'rin, 1 yu-pai'rin; 2 yu-pī'rĭn, *n. Pharm.* A pale green-ish-yellow crystalline condensation product, $C_8H_4OCl_2N$ or $CHCl_2.C_6H_4.NO$, of chlorin and nitrosobenzene: a substitute for quininethyl carbonate, used as an antipyretic. [< EU- + Gr. *pyr*, fire.]

eu-pyr'ion, 1 yu-pir'i-ən; 2 yu-pīr'i-ŏn, *n.* A device formerly used for obtaining light, by dipping a match tipped with sulfur and coated with sugar and potassium chlorate into asbestos moistened with sulfuric acid. [< EU- + Gr. *pyr*, fire.]

eu-quin'in, 1 yu-kwin'in; 2 yu-kwĭn'in, *n. Chem.* A white tasteless crystalline powder ($C_{13}H_{10}OCO_2(CH_3)N_2O$), quininoid urethan, used as a substitute for quinin. [< EU- + QUININ.] See QUININ.

Eur., *abbr.* Europe; European.

Eur-af'ric,] 1 yur-af'rik, -ri-kən; 2 yur-ăf'rĭc, -ri-

Eur-af'ri-can,] can, *a.* 1. *Anthrop.* Inhabiting Europe and northern Africa: designating one of the chief divisions of the human species, comprising the fair or white races. See schema of species under MAN, at back of plate at MAMMALIA. 2. Of joint European and African descent. 3. Belonging to or characterizing a region embracing the greater part of Europe and such part of Africa as is north of the Sahara.

Eurafrican, 1 yur-af'ri-kən; 2 yur-ăf'ri-ca, *n.* Europe and Africa regarded ethnically or geographically as a single continent.

Eu'ram-pho'i-dæ, 1 yū'ram-fō'i-dē; 2 yu'răm-fō'i-dē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of lobate tentaculate ctenophores in which the meridional vessels and subtentacular costæ are produced into two wing-like projections at the aboral pole. See "Zoölogy." [< Gr. *ramphos*, beak.]

Eu-raq'ul-o, 1 yu-rak'wi-lō; 2 yu-răk'wi-lō, *n.* [LL.] A stormy northeast wind of the Levant. *Acts* xxvii, 14. See EUROCLYDON.

Eurar'yan, 1 yur-ār'yən; 2 yur-ār'yan. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the European Aryan. **II.** *n.* One of the Aryans of Europe.

Eur-a'sia, 1 yur-ā'shə; 2 yur-ā'shan, *n.* The combined continent of Europe and Asia.

Eur-a'sian, 1 yur-ā'shən; 2 yur-ā'shan, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Eurasia; both European and Asiatic: said of plants and animals common to both continents. 2. Of mixed European and Asiatic blood: specif. applied to the half-castes of India, formerly called *East-Indian*.

Eur-a'si-a'tic]; **Eu'ro-pa'sian**].

Eur-a'sian, *n.* 1. A half-caste of mixed European and Asiatic blood, specially the offspring of a European father and a Hindu or Mohammedan mother in India; a chee-chee.

Eure, 1 ūr; 2 ūr, *n.* A department of northwestern France; 2,300 sq. m.; capital, Evreux.

Eure'-et-Loir', 1 ūr'-e-lwār'; 2 ūr'-e-'lwār', *n.* A department of northwestern France; 2,268 sq. m.; capital, Chartres.

eu-re'ka, 1 yu-ri'ks; 2 yu-rē'ka, *interj.* [Gr.] I have found (it): a cry of exultation over a discovery; the reputed utterance of Archimedes on discovering how to find the amount of alloy in Hieron's crown: the motto of the State of California.

Eu-re'ka, *n.* 1. A county in N. E. central Nevada; 4,111 sq. m. 2. Its county-seat. 3. A city, county-seat of Humboldt county, Cal. 4. A city in Woodford county, Ill.; seat of Eureka College (Disciple), founded in 1855. 5. A city, county-seat of Greenwood county, Kan. 6. A town in Juab county, Utah.

Eu-re'ka Springs. A city, county-seat of Carroll county, Ark.

eu're-mat'ics, 1 yū'ri-mat'iks; 2 yu're-măt'ĭcs, *n.* The science of invention, especially mechanical invention. [< Gr. *heurēma* (*t-*), discovery, < *heuriskō*, find.]

eu're-sol, 1 yū'ri-sōl *or* -sol; 2 yu'ro-sōl *or* -sŏl, *n. Chem.* A viscid yellow mass ($HOC_6H_2(CO)C_6H_4$) used in skin-diseases, as a substitute for resorcinol. [< EU- + RESORCIN, + -OL.]

Eu-rhip'i-du'ra, 1 yu-rip'i-dū'rə; 2 yu-rĭp'i-dū'ra. *n. pl. Ornith.* A division of birds with a tail spreading like a fan, including all living and most extinct birds. [< EU- + Gr. *rhipis* (*rhipid-*), a fan (< *rhiptō*, wield or work), + *oura*, tail.] **Eu-rhip'i-du'rous**, *a.*

eu'rho-din, 1 yū'ro-din; 2 yu'ro-dĭn, *n. Org. Chem.* A yellow crystalline base ($C_{17}H_{13}N_3$), the type of several compounds known as anilodanins. [< EU- + Gr. *rhodon*, rose.] **eu'rho-dine**.

eu'rho-dol, 1 yū'ro-dōl *or* -dol; 2 yu'ro-dōl *or* -dŏl, *n. Org. Chem.* One of a class of compounds resembling the anilodins, from which they differ in containing hydroxyl instead of amidogen; oxyazin. [< EURHODIN + -OL.]

eu-rhyth'mic, **eu-rhyth'mics**, **eu-rhyth'my**. Same as EURYTHMIC, EURYTHMY.

Eu-rip'i-des, 1 yu-rip'i-dīz; 2 yu-rĭp'i-dēs, *n.* A Greek tragic poet (480–406 B. C.); pupil of Anaxagoras, and friend of Socrates. — **Eu'ri-pi'de-an**, *a.*

eu-ri'pus, 1 yu-rai'pəs; 2 yu-rī'pŭs, *n.* 1. An arm of the sea where the tide rushes in strong, shifting currents; figuratively, a scene or occasion of violent changes. 2. [E-] Specif., the narrow channel, 113 miles long, between Eubœa and Bœotia, opposite Chalcis. 3. [Rare.] Any artificial canal; originally, one made in ancient Roma games. [L., < Gr. *euripos*, strait, < *eu*, well, + *rhipē*, rush, < *rhiptō*, hurl.] **eu'ripet**. — **eu'ri-pize**†, *vi.* To move back and forth like the tide.

eu-ris'tic, *a.* Same as HEURISTIC.

eu'ri-tite, 1 yū'rai-tait; 2 yu'rī-tīt, *n. Petrol.* A compact, fine-grained aggregate of feldspar and quartz, the base of quartz-porphyry; felsite. [F., prob. < Gr. *eurys*, wide.] **eu'ryte**‡.

— **eu-rit'ic**, *a.*

eu-rith'my, *n.* Same as EURYTHMY.

eu'ro, 1 yū'ro; 2 yu'ro, *n.* [Austral.] The kangaroo: aboriginal word.

Eu'ro-aq'ul-o, 1 yū'ro-ak'wi-lō; 2 yu'ro-ăk'wi-lō, *n.* Same as **Eu-ro'bin**, 1 yu-rō'bin; 2 yu-rō'bĭn, *n. Chem.* A yellowish-red powder used for skin-diseases as a substitute for chrysarobin; isomeric with aloetic acid. [< EU- + ARABIN.]

Eu-roc'ly-don, 1 yu-rok'li-don; 2 yu-rŏc'ly-dŏn, *n.* The Euraquilo: poetically extended to any violent northeast wind. *Acts* xxvii, 14. In the Revised Version the rending now more commonly accepted is EUROCLYDON, Latin *Euraquilo*, is adopted. [< Gr. *Eurokly̆dōn*, < *Euros*, east wind, + *klydōn* (< *klyzō*, dash), wave.]

Euroclydon urges The bold-riding surges
That in white-crested lines salop in from the sea.
BENJAMIN F. TAYLOR *Rhymes of the River* st. 1.

Eu-ro'pa, 1 yu-rō'pə; 2 yu-rō'pa, *n.* 1. *Gr. Myth.* A sister of Cadmus; carried off to Delphi by Zeus in the form of a white bull. 2. *Astron.* (1) Jupiter's satellite. (2) An asteroid, the fifty-second. 3. A female figure symbolic of Europe. **Eu-ro-pē'i-a**].

Eu'rope, 1 yū'rəp; 2 yu'rop, *n.* A continent or semi-continent of the easternhemisphere, forming the western part of the great geographic division commonly known by geographers as Eurasia (3,800 m. long, 4,000 sec. m. It is the smallest but one of the great divisions of the earth, the exception being Australia. It is bounded on the west by the Atlantic ocean, on the north by the Arctic ocean, on the east by the watershed of the Caucasus as far as the Caspian sea, and northward of the Caspianses by the Ural mountains to the Arctic ocean; on the south by the Mediterranean sea. Its extreme length, from Cape North to Cape Matapan, is 3,400 m.; and its extreme breadth, from Cape Matapan to the North Cape, is 2,400 m.

Eu'ro-pe'an, 1 yū'ro-pī'ən; 2 yu'ro-pē'an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from Europe or its inhabitants; as, *European* countries; *European* news; *European* culture; *European* dogwood; *European* robin. [< L. *Europæus*, < Gr. *Europaios*, < *Europē*, daughter of Agenor.] — **European plan** [U. S.], the system of hotel-keeping by which lodging and service are charged for separately from meals, these being furnished to order. Compare AMERICAN PLAN, under AMERICAN, *a.*

Eu'ro-pe'an, *n.* 1. A native of Europe. 2. In a wider sense, a descendant of a European race or a representative of European civilisation: distinguished from *Oriental*, *African*, etc.

Eu'ro-pe'an-ism, 1 yū'ro-pī'ən-izm; 2 yu'ro-pē'an-ĭsm, *n.* The quality or state of being European; assimilation of European manners or methods; also, a European peculiarity or characteristic.

Eu'ro-pe'an-ize, 1 yū'ro-pī'ən-aiz; 2 yu'ro-pē'an-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To render European; imbue with European views, or impress European characteristics on.

"Isabel shall dwell in the home of Europeanized Ruth that finds fresh illustration now in the *Europeanizing* of the Orient.
T. L. CUYLER *From Nile to Norway* p. 108. [c. a. 1880.]

— **Eu'ro-pe'an-i-za'tion**, *n.*

Eu'ro-pe'an-ly, 1 yū'ro-pī'ən-li; 2 yu'ro-pē'an-lĭ. From Latin *Europæus*: a combining form for *European*.

Eu'ro-pe'o-A'si-at'ic, 1 yū'ro-pī'o-ē'shi-at'ik; 2 yu'ro-pē'o-ā'shi-ăt'ĭc, *a.* Eurasian: specif., of plants, the world-wide temperate and mountain regions of the two continents; Palearctic.

eu'ro-phen, 1 yū'ro-fen; 2 yu'ro-fĕn, *n. Chem.* A light dull-yellow amorphous aromatic compound ($C_{27}H_{24}O_3N_2O$): used in medicine as an alterative, antisyphilitic, and antiseptic. [< Gr. *eurōs*, decay, + *phenō*, kill.]

eu-ro'pi-um, 1 yu-rō'pi-um; 2 yu-rō'pi-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A supposed new metallic element discovered and so named provisionally, by Demarçay (1852–1903). It has a phosphorescent spectrum, and an atomic weight of about 151.79. It is obtained in small quantities from monazite and samarskite. *Eu* has been adopted as its symbol.

eur'us, 1 yū'rus; 2 yu'rŭs, *n.* 1. The east or southeast wind. 2. [E-] *Gr. Myth.* The god of the east wind, or in Athens of the southeast wind. [L., < Gr. *Euros*, east wind.]

eu′ry-, 1 yū′rɪ-; 2 yu′ry-. From Greek *eurys*, broad: a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Eu-ry′a-le, 1 yu-rai′ə-lī; 2 yu-rȳ′a-lē, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of the water-lily family. *E. ferox* of India and China, the only species, has circular leaves 2 feet in diameter and large deep-violet flowers. **2.** *Echin.* (1) A genus typical of *Euryalidæ.* (2) [e-] An ophiuran of this genus. **3.** *Gr. Myth.* One of the Gorgons.— **Eu″ry-a′le-æ**, *n. pl.* *Echin.* A section of ophiuroideans with branching arms, as *Astrophytidæ.* **Eu″ry-al′i-da**‡.— **eu″ry-a′le-an, eu″ry-al′i-dan**, *a.* & *n.* — **Eu″ry-al′i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Echin.* The *Astrophytidæ.*— **eu-ry′a-lid**, *a.* & *n.*

Eu-ry′a-lus, 1 yu-rai′ə-lus; 2 yu-rȳ′a-lŭs, *n.* The faithful friend of Nisus, together with whom he is celebrated in Vergil's *Æneid.* **Eu-ry′a-los**‡ [Gr.].

eu″ry-bath′ic, *a.* Designating forms of marine life capable of living at different depths from shallow water downward.— **eu″ry-ben′thic**, *a.* Capable of living at widely differing but great depths.— **Eu″ry-bi′i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of gymnosomatous pteropods of a globular form, with a distinct head retractile in a pouch formed by a thickening of the mantle. **Eu-ryb′i-a**, *n.* (t. g.) — **eu-ryb′i-id**, *n.*— **eu-ryb′i-oid**, *a.*— **eu″ry-ce-phal′ic**, *a.* *Craniom.* Having a broad head. **eu″ry-ceph′a-lous**‡.— **Eu″ry-cer-ot′i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A family of oscine birds often associated with the shrikes but with a swollen hooked beak pearly inside, including the helmet-bird of Madagascar. **Eu-ryc′er-os**, *n.* (t. g.) — **eu″ry-cer′o-tid**, *a.* & *n.*— **Eu-ryc″er-o-ti′næ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A Madagascan subfamily of prionopoid birds with the bill higher than broad. **Eu-ryc′er-os**, *n.* (t. g.) — **eu-ryc′er-o-tine**, *a.* & *n.*— **eu-ryc′er-ous**, *a.* Broad-horned.

Eu″ry-cle′a, 1 yū″rɪ-klī′ə; 2 yu″ry-clē′a, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* In the *Odyssey*, the old nurse of Odysseus (Ulysses), who recognizes him by a scar when he returns home in disguise.

eu″ry-co-ro′nine, *a.* *Zool.* Having broad-crowned molars, as in *Dinotherium.* [< EURY- + Gr. *korōnē*, crown.]

Eu-ryd′i-ce, 1 yu-rid′ɪ-sī; 2 yu-rȳd′i-cē, *n.* [Gr.] *Myth.* A nymph, the wife of Orpheus. After her death her husband



Orpheus Losing Eurydice, after the painting by Drolling.

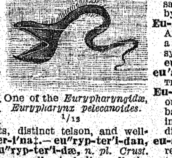
was allowed to follow her to the lower world, and given permission to lead her thence on condition that he should not look around at her during the passage. This condition he violated, and she was returned to Hades.

Eu″ry-gæ′a, *n.* *Zoogeog.* A division of the earth's land surface, comprising Europe, Africa north of the Sahara, and certain parts of Asia north of the Himalayas.— **Eu″ry-gæ′an**, *a.*— **eu-ryg′na-thous**, *a.* *Craniom.* Having a wide, prominent upper jaw.— **eu-ryg′na-thism**, *n.*— **eu″ry-ha′line**, *a.* Capable of living in waters varying widely in saltness — **Eu″ry-læm′i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* An Indian family of oligomyodan passerine birds with a plantar vinculum and the manubrium not forked; broadmouths or broadbills. **Eu″ry-læ′mus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **eu″ry-læ′mid**, *n.*— **eu″ry-læ′moid**, *a.* & *n.*— **Eu″ry-læ-mi′næ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Eurylæmidæ* with frontal plumes recumbent and not covering the nostrils.— **eu″ry-læ′mine**, *a.* & *n.*— **eu′ry-leme**, *n.* A eurylæmid or broadmouth.— **Eu″ry-lep′ti-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of dendrocœlous planarians with a broad body, antemedian mouth, and eyes numerous near the front. **Eu″ry-lep′ta**, *n.* (t. g.) — **eu″ry-lep′tid**, *n.*— **eu″ry-lep′toid**, *a.*

Eu-ryn′o-me, 1 yu-rin′o-mī; 2 yu-rȳn′o-mē, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* **1.** A daughter of Oceanus and mother of the Charites. **2.** A surname of Artemis in Arcadia, where she was represented as a mermaid.

Eu″ry-no′tus, 1 yū″rɪ-nō′tus; 2 yu″ry-nō′tŭs, *n.* *Paleon.* An extinct genus of ganoid fishes characterized by a deeply fusiform trunk, somewhat blunt teeth, large pectoral fins, with the dorsal fin extending to the tail. [< EURY- + Gr. *nōtos*, back.]

eu′ry-on, *n.* See CRANIOMETRY.— **Eu″ry-pau-rop′i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of myriapods. **Eu″ry-pau″ro-pod′i-dæ**‡. **Eu″ry-pau′ro-pus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **eu″ry-pau′ro-pid**, *a.* & *n.*— **eu″ry-pau′ro-poid**, *a.*— **Eu″ry-pel′ma**, *n.* *Entom.* A genus of spiders of the family *Theraphosidæ*, which includes several tarantulas of the western United States.— **Eu-ryph″a-ryn′gi-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of lyomerous fishes with a very deep mouth, the branchio-anal region shorter than the rostrobranchial, and narrow pectoral fins. **Eu″ry-phar′ynx**, *n.* (t. g.) — **eu-ryph″a-ryn′gid**, *n.*— **eu-ryph″a-ryn′goid**, *a.* & *n.*— **eu″ry-prog′na-thous**, *a.* *Anthrop.* Possessing broad, prognathous jaws and wide cheek-bones.— **Eu″ryp-ter′i-da**, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A Silurian order or other division of merostomes with a small cephalothorax, large abdomen with twelve or more segments, distinct telson, and well-developed legs. **Eu-ryp″ter-i′na**‡.— **eu″ryp-ter′i-dan**, **eu-ryp′ter-ine**, *a.* & *n.*— **Eu″ryp-ter′i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of *Eurypterida*, generally including all the known species.— **eu-ryp′ter-id**, *n.*— **eu-ryp′ter-oid**, *a.* & *n.*— **Eu-ryp′ter-us**, *n.* *Crust.* **1.** A genus typical of *Eurypteridæ.* **2.** [e-] [-TER-I, *pl.*] A merostome of this genus.— **Eurypterus beds**, a variety of fossiliferous American dolomite.— **Eu″ry-pyg′i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A family of eurypygoidean birds; sun-bitterns. **Eu″ry-py′ga**, *n.* (t. g.)— **eu″ry-py′gid**, *n.*— **eu″ry-py′goid**, *a.*— **Eu″ry-py-goi′de-æ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A superfamily of birds, including the sun-bitterns and kagus.— **eu″ry-py-goi′de-an**, *a.*— **eu-ryp′y-lous**, *a.* *Spong.* Having the flagellated chambers in immediate connection with the incurrent and excurrent canals: said of the rhagon type of structure.— **eu′ry-scope**, *n.* *Photog.* A lens that has a wide aperture; a trade name.— **Eu″ry-ster′ni-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of chelonians.— **eu″ry-ster′nid**, *n.*— **eu″ry-ster′noid**, *a.*



One of the *Eurypharyngidæ*, *Eurypharynx pelecanoides.* 1/12

Eu-rys′theus, 1 yu-ris′thiūs *or* -thɪ-us; 2 yu-rȳs′thŭs *or* -the-ŭs, *n.* *Myth.* A king of Argos.

Eu″ry-sto′ma-ta, *n. pl.* **1.** *Herp.* A section of ophidians with a deep mouth and the supratemporal attached scale-like to the cranial walls, including all ordinary snakes. **2.** *Zooph.* An order of ctenophores with enlarged mouth and without oral appendages, as *Beroidæ.*— **eu″ry-stom′a-tous**, *a.* *Zool.* Wide-mouthed; of or pertaining to the *Eurystomata.* **eu-rys′to-man**‡; **eu-rys′to-mous**‡.— **eu′ry-stome**, *n.* A broad-billed roller (*Eurystomus*).— **eu″ry-ther′mal**, *a.* Able to endure considerable differences of temperature; found in regions having widely varying temperatures. Compare STENOTHERMAL. **eu″ry-ther′mic**‡.

eu-ryth′my, 1 yu-rith′mɪ; 2 yu-rȳth′my, *n.* **1.** *Fine Arts.* Harmony and just proportion. **2.** *Med.* Regularity of the pulse. [< Gr. *eurythmia*, harmony, < *eu*, well, + *rhythmos*, rhythm.] **eu-rith′my**‡.— **eu-ryth′mic**, *a.*— **eu-ryth′mics**, *n.* A science for promoting harmony between mind and body so as to secure rhythmic motion of the limbs.

eu″ry-zy′gous, *a.* Possessing wide zygomatic arches. [< EURY- + Gr. *zygon*, yoke.]

Eu-se′bi-an, 1 yu-sī′bɪ-ən; 2 yu-sē′bi-an. *Ch. Hist.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Eusebius Pamphili, bishop of Cæsarea, called the father of church history; as, the *Eusebian* canons. **2.** Of or pertaining to Eusebius, bishop of Nicomedia and afterward of Constantinople, a leader of the Arians; as, the *Eusebian* party. **II.** *n.* A follower of Eusebius.

Eu-se′bi-us, 1 yu-sī′bɪ-us; 2 yu-sē′bi-ŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Eu″sèbe′**, 1 ū″zēb′, 2 ū″sẹb′; G **Eu-se′bi-us**, oi-sē′bɪ-us, 2 ŏi-sẹ′bĭ-us; Gr. **Eu-se′bi-os**; It. Pg. Sp. **E″u-se′bi-o**, 1 ē″ū-sē′bɪ-ō, 2 ẹ″u-sẹ′bi-ō. **2. Pamphili** (266?-340?). See EUSEBIAN, I. *a.*, 1. **3. E. of Nicomedia** (-342). See EUSEBIAN, I. *a.*, 2. [Gr., pious, godly.] [GALEI.

Eu″se-la′chi-i, 1 yū″sɪ-lē′kɪ-ai; 2 yu″se-lā′ci-ī, *n. pl.* Same as

Eu-si″pho-na′ce-a, 1 yu-sai″fo-nē′sɪ-ə; 2 yu-sī″fo-nā′çe-a, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A superfamily of bivalves with a calcareous tube enclosing one or both of the valves, including the aspergillids and clavagellids. [< EU- + Gr. *siphōn*, pipe.]— **eu″si-pho-na′ceous**, *a.* [food. [< EU- + Gr. *sitos*, food.]

eu-si′ti-a, 1 yu-sish′ɪ-ə; 2 yu-sish′i-a, *n.* A normal desire for

Eus-ka′ra, 1 yus-kā′rə; 2 yus-kä′ra, *n.* [Basque.] The Basque language: the native name of the Spanish Basque, as opposed to *Bascunse*, the French Basque. **Es″ku-a′ra**‡.— **Eus-ka′ri-an**, *a.* Basque. **Eus-kar′ic**‡.

Eu-smil′i-dæ, 1 yu-smil′ɪ-dī; 2 yu-smil′i-dē, *n. pl.* *Zooph.* A family of stony corals usually united with *Astræidæ.* [< EU- + Gr. *smilē*, knife.]

eu-som′pha-lus, 1 yu-som′fə-lus; 2 yu-sŏm′fa-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] *Terat.* A monster in which the union of two individuals is almost complete, but in which each can perform separate functions and has its own umbilicus. [Appar. < Gr. *eusoos*, well, + *omphalos*, navel.]

Eu″sphe-nop′ter-is, 1 yū″sfɪ-nop′tər-is; 2 yu″sfe-nŏp′ter-is, *n.* *Bot.* A division of the *Sphenopteridæ* in which the fronds are often once or several times bifurcated: found in the Paleozoic strata, especially the Subcarboniferous. [< EU- + SPHENOPTERIS.]

eu-splanch′ni-a, 1 yu-splaŋk′nɪ-ə; 2 yu-splăŋe′ni-a, *n.* A healthy condition of the viscera. [< EU- + Gr. *splanchna*, bowels.]

eu″spo-ran′gi-ate, 1 yū″spo-ran′jɪ-ēt; 2 yu″spo-răn′gi-āt, *a.* *Bot.* Having sporangia developed from a group of cells, instead of from a single cell, as in *leptosporangiate.* [< EU- + SPORANGIA.]

Eus′tace, 1 yūs′tɪs; 2 yus′taç, *n.* A masculine personal name. D. **Eu-sta′ti-us**, 1 oi-stā′sɪ-us, 2 ŏi-stä′si-us; F. **Eu″stache′**, 1 ū″stāsh′, 2 ū″stäçh′; G. **Eu-sta′thi-us**, 1 oi-stā′tɪ-us, 2 ŏi-stä′ti-us; It. **E″u-sta′zi-o**, 1 ē″ū-stā′dzī-ō, 2 ẹ″u-stä′dzi-ō; L. **Eu-sta′chi-us**, 1 yu-stē′kɪ-us, 2 yu-stā′ci-ŭs; Pg. **E-sta′ci-o**, 1 ē-stā′sī-ō. 2 ẹ-stä′çi-ō; Sp. **E″u-sta′qui-o**, 1 ē″ū-stā′kī-ō, 2 ẹ″u-stä′ki-ō. [Gr., happy in harvest.]

Eu-sta′chi-an, 1 yu-stē′kɪ-ən; 2 yu-stā′ci-an, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or named for Bartolommeo Eustachio (Eustachius), an Italian anatomist. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Eustachian tube.— **Eustachian canal**, the passage hollowed out in the temporal bone for the Eustachian tube. — **E. tube**, a passage by which the pharynx communicates with the middle ear.— **E. valve** (*Embryol.*), a fold in the lining of the fetal heart which directs the blood from the inferior vena cava to the foramen ovale.

E″u-sta′chi-o, 1 ē″u-stā′kɪ-ō; 2 ẹ″u-stä′çi-ō, **Bartolommeo** (1500-⁸/-1574). See EUSTACHIAN. **Eu-sta′chi-us**‡ [L.].

Eu-sta′thi-an, 1 yu-stē′thɪ-ən; 2 yu-stā′thi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Eustathius.

Eu-sta′thi-an, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A follower of one of the early bishops named Eustathius; especially: (1) A follower of Eustathius, bishop of Antioch, a trinitarian leader in the Council of Nice; (2) a member of an ascetic sect of the 4th century, probably so called from Eustathius, bishop of Sebaste in Pontus. See MASSALIAN.

Eu-sta′thi-us, 1 yu-stē′thɪ-us; 2 yu-stā′thi-ŭs, *n.* A Greek commentator on Homer; archbishop of Thessalonica; lived 1160. **Eu-sta′thi-os**‡ [Gr.].

eu-stat′ic, 1 yu-stat′ɪk; 2 yu-stăt′ic, *a.* *Geol.* Not subject to depression or elevation; thoroughly established: said of land. [< Gr. *eu*, well, + STATIC.]

Eus′tis, 1 yūs′tɪs; 2 yus′tis, *n.* **1. William** (⁶/₁₀1753-²/₆1825). An American surgeon; Secretary of War; Governor of Massachusetts. **2.** A town in Lake county, Fla.; seat of Presbyterian College (Presbyterian), founded in 1905.

Eu-sto′ma-ta, 1 yu-stō′mə-tə; 2 yu-stŏ′ma-ta, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A division of flagellate infusorians, especially an order with a distinct mouth and flagellum supplemented by a ciliary system. [< Gr. *eustomos*, < *eu*, well, + *stoma*, mouth.] — **eu-sto′ma-tous**, *a.*

eu′style, 1 yū′stail; 2 yu′stȳl, *a.* *Arch.* See INTERCOLUMNIATION. [< Gr. *eustylos*, < *eu*, goodly, + *stylos*, pillar.]

Eu-su′chi-a, 1 yu-siū′kɪ-ə; 2 yu-sū′ci-a, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A suborder of crocodilians having the nasal canal underroofed backward of the larynx and outer nostrils anterior, including crocodiles, alligators, etc. [< EU- + Gr. *souchos*, crocodile.] — **eu-su′chi-an**, *a.* & *n.*

eu-syn′chite, 1 yu-siŋ′kait; 2 yu-sȳŋ′cīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A resinous yellow-red lead-zinc vanadate that is closely related to descloizite. [< Gr. *eu*, well, + *syncheō*, pour together.]

Eu-tæ′ni-a, 1 yu-tī′nɪ-ə; 2 yu-tē′ni-a, *n.* *Zool.* An extensive genus of North-American snakes including the garter or striped snakes (*E. elegans*). *E. saurita* is the eastern ribbon-snake; *E. proxima*, the western ribbon-snake; *E. radix*, the plains garter-snake. [< EU, + TAENIA.]

Eu′taw, 1 yū′tē; 2 yu′ta, *n.* *Geol.* A formation comprised in the Upper Cretaceous series of strata in Alabama and Mississippi.

Eu′taw Springs. A village in Berkeley county, S. C.; scene of British victory, Sept. 8, 1781.

eu-tax″i-ol′o-gy, 1 yu-taks″ɪ-ol′o-jɪ; 2 yu-tăks″i-ŏl′o-ġy, *n.* [Rare.] *Philos.* The doctrine of order or system in the universe as an argument for the existence of God, involving also teleology.— **eu-tax″i-o-log′i-cal**, *a.*

eu′tax-y, 1 yu′taks-ɪ; 2 yu′tăks-y, *n.* [Rare.] Good arrangement; orderly disposition. [< Gr. *eutaxia*, < *eu*, well, + *tassō*, arrange.— **eu″tax-it′ic**, *a.* Characterized by orderly disposition; well-arranged. Specif. (*Petrol.*), banded or formed of thin layers of different composition or texture: said only of volcanic rocks.— **eutaxitic structure** (*Petrol.*), a banded structure produced in volcanic rocks by the flow, while plastic, of a heterogeneous mixture of volcanic matter.

eu-tec′tic, 1 yu-tek′tɪk; 2 yu-tĕe′tic. **I.** *a.* Melting readily or at a low temperature: said of a compound substance that has a lower fusing-point than its components have by themselves. **II.** *n.* A eutectic substance, as an alloy. [< Gr. *eutēktos*, < *eu*, well, + *tēkō*, fuse.]

eu-tec′toid, 1 yu-tek′toid; 2 yu-tĕe′tŏid. **I.** *a.* Like a eutectic; formed at the lowest temperature. **II.** *n.* *Metal.* An alloy formed below the melting-point, in the solid metal, at a minimum temperature of transformation, *e. g.*, pearlite, an alloy of carbon and iron. [< EUTECTIC + -OID.]

Eu-ter′pe, 1 yu-tūr′pɪ; 2 yu-tĕr′pe, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* One of the Muses, who presided over lyric song. She was the patron of flute-players and the reputed inventor of wind-instruments. See MUSE. **2.** *Bot.* A small tropical American genus of slender, graceful palms surmounted by a tuft of pinnate leaves with narrow, drooping segments. The terminal bud of *E. edule*, *E. montana*, and others is eaten as a vegetable. [L., < Gr. *Euterpē*, < *eu*, well, + *terpō*, delight.] — **Eu-ter′pe-an**, *a.*



Euterpe, from a statue in the Vatican, Rome.

eu-tex′i-a, 1 yu-teks′ɪ-ə; 2 yu-tĕks′i-a, *n.* [Gr.] The quality of melting at a low temperature.

eu-thal′lite, 1 yu-thal′ait; 2 yu-thăl′īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A compact variety of analcite that results from the alteration of elæolite. [< Gr. *eu*, well, + *thallos*, branch.]

eu″tha-na′si-a, 1 yū″thə-nē′ʒɪ-ə; 2 yu″tha-nā′zhi-a (XIII), *n.* **1.** A painless, peaceful death.

Such a kind of death [as Abraham's] was that *euthanasia*, that good and easy departure, which was greatly desired by the ancients. KITTO *Daily Bible Illust.*, *Sunday* 10th week, p. 274. [C. & BROS.]

2. A means for producing a gentle and easy death. [< Gr. *euthanasia*, < *eu*, well, + *thanatos*, death, < √ *than* in *thnēskō*, die.] **eu-than′a-sy**‡.— **eu″tha-na′sian**, *a.* Characterized by euthanasia.

eu-the′ca, 1 yu-thī′kə; 2 yu-thē′ca, *n.* *Zooph.* Among corals, the proper theca, having true centers of calcification, and thus distinguished from a pseudotheca. [< EU- + THECA.]

eu-the′cate, 1 yu-thī′kēt; 2 yu-thē′cāt, *a.* *Zooph.* Having a eutheca.

eu-then′ics, 1 yu-then′ɪks; 2 yu-thĕn′ics, *n.* **1.** The science and art of improving the human race by securing the best external influences and environmental conditions for the physical, mental, and moral development of the individual, and for the maintenance of his health and vigor.

Against *euthenics* the other side [the eugenists] urges that it demands an endless amount of money to patch up conditions in the vain effort to get greater efficiency. D. C. B. DAVENPORT in *The Popular Science Monthly* Jan., '11.

2. The science which aims at securing the most favorable conditions for the growth of plants and animals. [< Gr. *euthēnia*, well-being.]— **eu′the-nist**, *n.*

Eu-the′ri-a, 1 yu-thī′rɪ-ə; 2 yu-thē′ri-a, *n. pl.* *Mam.* **1.** A section of mammals embracing the placentals and marsupials. **2.** A subclass equivalent to the placentals. [< EU- + Gr. *thērion*, wild beast, dim. of *thēr*, wild beast.] — **eu-the′ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*

eu′thu-mism, 1 yū′thiu-mizm; 2 yu′thū-mĭsm, *n.* *Ethics.* The form of eudemonism which teaches that moral pleasure, or the happiness resulting from doing one's duty, is the supreme good. [< Gr. *euthymos*, kind, < *eu*, well, + *thymos*, spirit.]

Eu-thyc′o-mi, 1 yū-thik′o-mai; 2 yu-thȳc′o-mī, *n. pl.* *Ethnol.* The grand division of mankind marked by straight hair. See HAIR. [< Gr. *euthys*, straight, + *komē*, hair.]

eu-thym′i-a, 1 yu-thim′ɪ-ə; 2 yu-thȳm′i-a, *n.* *Ethics.* Tranquillity of mind: regarded by Democritus as the supreme good. [< Gr. *euthymia*, < *eu*, well, + *thymos*, spirit, < *thyō*, rush on.] **eu-thu′mi-a**†.

Eu″thy-neu′ra, 1 yū″thɪ-niū′rə; 2 yu″thy-nū′ra, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A section of anisopleural gastropods with the visceral loop, or conterminous visceral nerves, straight and below the intestine: including opisthobranchs and pulmonates. [< Gr. *euthys*, straight, + *neuron*, nerve.] — **eu″thy-neu′ral**, *a.*— **eu″thy-neu′rous**, *a.*

eu″thy-sym-met′ri-cal, 1 yū″thɪ-sɪ-met′rɪ-kal; 2 yu″-thy-sy-mĕt′ri-cal, *a.* Rightly symmetrical; having the corresponding parts exactly symmetrical. [< Gr. *euthys*, straight, + SYMMETRICAL.] **eu″thy-sym-met′ric**‡.— **eu″-thy-sym-met′ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*

eu″thy-tat′ic, 1 yū″thɪ-tat′ɪk; 2 yu″thy-tăt′ic, *a.* *Physics.* Pertaining to direct or longitudinal stress. [< Gr. *euthys*, straight, + *tasis*, stretching, < *teinō*, stretch.]

eu-to′ci-a, 1 yu-tō′shɪ-ə; 2 yu-tō′shi-a, *n.* Normal parturition. [< Gr. *eutokia*, easy childbirth.]

eu′to-mous, 1 yū′to-mus; 2 yu′to-mŭs, *a.* *Mineral.* Cleaving easily. [< Gr. *eutomos*, well-divided, < *eu*, well, + *temnō*, cut.] **eu-ot′o-mous**‡.

eu′to-ny, 1 yū′to-nɪ; 2 yu′to-ny, *n.* Same as EUPHONY. [< EU-; see TONE.]

Eu-to′pi-a, 1 yu-tō′pɪ-ə; 2 yu-tō′pi-a, *n.* A place of perfect bliss or good order: a word employed by Sir Thomas More as a play on the word *Utopia*, and by some later writers confused with that word. Compare UTOPIA. [< EU- + *topos*, place.]— **Eu-to′pi-an**, *a.*

Eu-tra″che-a′ta, 1 yu-trē″kɪ-ē′tə; 2 yu-trā″ce-ā′ta, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A group of *Arthropoda* which includes the myriapods and insects, in contradistinction to the tracheate *Arachnida* and the *Prototracheata.* [-EU- + TRACHEA.]

eu-troph′ic, 1 yu-trof′ɪk; 2 yu-trŏf′ic. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Promoting nutrition without increase of the secretions; nutritious. **II.** *n.* An agent efficacious in producing nutrition without materially increasing the secretions, as iodin, bromin, and cod-liver oil.

eu′tro-phy, 1 yū′tro-fɪ; 2 yu′tro-fy, *n.* *Med.* Healthy nutrition. [< Gr. *eutrophia*, < *eu*, well, + *trephō*, nourish.]

eu-trop'ic, 1 yu-trop'ik; 2 yu-trŏp'ic, *a. Bot.* Turning to the right or "with the sun"; dextrorse: an epithet suggested by Asa Gray for certain twining plants. [< Gr. *eutropos*, turning easily, < *eu*, well, + *trepō*, turn.]

Eu-tro'pi-us, 1 yu-tro'pi-us, 2 yu-trō'pi-us, **Flavius.** A Latin historian; lived about 364.

Eu-tu"ber-a'ce-æ, 1 yu-tiu"ber-a'si-ē; 2 yu-tiū"ber-ā'ṣē-ē, *pl.* Same as TUBERACEÆ.

Eu'ty-ches, 1 yu'ti-kiz; 2 yu'ty-cēṣ, *n.* A monk of the Eastern Church in the 5th century, who ascribed to Christ a divine nature only.—**Eu-tych'i-an,** *a.* and *n.* A disciple of Eutyches.—**Eu-tych'i-an-ism,** *n.*

Eu'ty-chus, 1 yu'ti-kus; 2 yu'ty-cŭs, *n. Bib. Acts* xx, 9.

eu-xan'thate, 1 yu-zan'thēt; 2 yu-zăn'thāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of euxanthic acid.

eu-xan'thin, 1 yu-zan'thin; 2 yu-zăn'thin, *n. Chem.* A yellow pigment from India and China, extracted from the urine of herbivorous animals fed on mangoes: composed of magnesium euxanthinate. [< EU- + Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.] **eu-xan'thinc,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from euxanthin.—**euxanthic acid,** a yellow crystalline compound ($C_{19}H_{18}O_{10}$) extracted from euxanthin; purrelic acid.

eu-xan'thone, 1 yu-zan'thōn; 2 yu-zăn'thōn, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{13}H_8O_2$) obtained when euxanthic acid is decomposed, as by heating it with a lead salt.

eux'e-nite, 1 yŭks'i-nit; 2 yuks'e-nīt, *n. Mineral.* A brilliant, metallic-vitreous, brownish-black titano-columbo tantalate ($YEr_2Ce_2O_7$) of the Rocky Mountains, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Gr. *xenos*, hospitable, < *eu*, well, + *xenos*, guest-friend.]

eux-e-ni-um, 1 yuks-i'ni-um; 2 yuks-ē'ṇi-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A supposed element (or possibly two), believed by Hofmann and Prandtl to occur in the Norwegian mineral euxenite and to resemble zirconium in certain respects. Its existence is still problematical. *Obs.* [< EUXENITE.]

Eux'ine, 1 yŭks'in; 2 yuks'in, *n.* See BLACK SEA.

E. V., *abbr.* Engineer Volunteers.—**ev.,** *abbr.* Ever; every.

E'va, 1 ī've; 2 ē've, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Eve.**

Dan. D. G. ls. Pg. Sp. **E'va,** 1 ē'va, 2 ē'vą; F. **Eve,** 1 ēv, 2 ęv; L. **E'va;** Sw. **E'va,** 1 ī've, 2 ē'vą. 2. The child heroine in H. B. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin.* [L., < Heb., life.]

e-vac'u-ant, 1 i-vak'yu-ant; 2 e-văc'yu-ant, *a.* Producing evacuation; purgative. [< L. *evacuan(t-)*, ppr. of *evacuo*, empty, < *e*, out, + *vacuus*, empty.]

e-vac'u-ant, *n.* 1. That which produces evacuation through any emunctory. 2. A safety-valve in an organ=bellows for letting out superfluous air.

e-vac'u-ate, 1 i-vak'yu-ēt; 2 e-văc'yu-āt, *v.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] I. *t.* (1) To make empty by withdrawing from, as a country, city, or fortress; as, they *evacuated* the fort. (2) To withdraw (a military force) from (its own territory).

Evacuate does not mean to go away, but to make empty; and when the word is used in regard to military movements, evacuation is a mere consequence . . . of the going away of the garrison. H. G. WHITE *Words and Their Uses,* p. 190, [c. a. c. 1890.]

SECTION 6.—The administration of the *evacuated* territories . . . will be entrusted to the local authorities, under the control of the allied and associated armies of occupation.—*Armistice Terms Imposed on Austria-Hungary,* Nov. 4, 1918, *in New York Herald,* Nov. 5, 1918.

2. To reject or discharge by any of the excretory passages, especially through the bowels or kidneys. 3. To make empty; free from contents; as, to *evacuate* the stomach by the action of an emetic. 4. [Rare.] To deprive of something essential; destroy in force or significance of. COLERIDGE *Aids to Reflection.*

5†. To nullify; make void; as, to *evacuate* a marriage. II†. *i.* 1. To produce evacuation, as by letting blood. 2. To pass or flow out; as, water *evacuates* by the spigot. [< *evacuatus*, pp. of *evacuo*.] **e-vac'u-a-ted,** *p.a.* **e-vac'u-ate;** **e-vac'u-at-ing,** *p.a.* **e-vac'u-ate.**

e-vac'u-a-tion, 1 i-vak'yu-ē'shon; 2 e-văc'yu-ā'ṣhon, *n.* 1. The act of evacuating or making empty; as, the *evacuation* of a fort; *evacuation* of the bowels. 2. That which is evacuated or ejected by excretory passages, especially by the bowels. 3. A discharge of blood, pus, or fluids, as by bleeding or other means. 4. The act of making void; nullification; as, the *evacuation* of a contract. 5. Abolition; as, the *evacuation* of a custom. [< LL. *evacuatiōn-*, < *evacuo*, see EVACUATE.]—**Evacuation day,** the 25th of November, the anniversary of the day on which the British troops evacuated the city of New York in 1783.—**e. hospital** (*Mil.*), one of two medical units in a zone of advance where the wounded are taken temporarily.

e-vade', 1 i-vēd'; 2 e-vād', *v.* [-VAD'ED; E-VAD'ING.] I. *t.* 1. To avoid by artifice; elude or get away from by craft or force; save oneself from, as an impending evil; as, to *evade* an arrangement devised to baffle (one's) efforts, watchfulness, etc.); as, the fact is *evade* explanation.

We fail to appreciate the meaning of spiritual degeneration or detect the terrible nature of the consequences only because they *evade* the eye of sense.

DRUMMOND *Natural Law, Paradise* p. 345. [c. a. 1888.]

II. *i.* 1. To use evasion or artifice in order to elude or escape. 2†. To escape; get away: sometimes with *from*. [< L. *evado*, < *e*, from, + *vado*, go.] SYN: see AVOID: ESCAPE.—**e-vad'a-bi(e',** *a.*—**e-vad'a-bil(e',** *a.* That may be evaded.—**e-vad'a-bil(e')ness,** *n.*—**e-vad'er,** *n.*—**e-vad'ing-ly,** *adv.* Evasively.

E-vad'ne, 1 i-vad'ni; 2 e-văd'ṇē, *n.* 1. *Myth.* Daughter of Poseidon; mother of Iamus by Apollo. 2. In Beaumont and Fletcher's *The Maid's Tragedy,* the sister of Melantius, whom Amintor is compelled by the king to marry.

e"va-ga'tion, 1 i"va-gē'shon; 2 ē"va-gā'ṣhon, *n.* 1. [Rare.] The act of wandering; a rambling; a roving; specif., a wandering of the thoughts. 2†. An improper action.

e-vag'i-nate, 1 i-vaj'i-nēt; 2 e-văj'i-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT"ED; -NAT"ING.] To turn inside out, as a tubular organ; protrude by eversion; unsheath. [< LL. *evaginatus*, pp. of *evagino*, < L. *e*, out, + *vagina*, sheath.]—**e-vag'i-na-bi(e',** *a.*—**e-vag'i-nate,** *a.* Turned inside out; everted.—**e-vag"i-na'tion,** *n.* The act of evaginating: also, a protruded part.—**potential evagination** (*Embryol.*), such an arrangement of cells or of nuclei as will indicate the position of a future evagination.

e'val, *n.* Of or pertaining to an age or to duration.

E'vald, 1 ē'vult; 2 ē'vălt, **Johannes** (¹¹/₁₃1743–3/₁1781). A Danish poet.

e-val'u-a-bl(e', 1 i-val'yu-a-bl; 2 e-văl'yu-ą-bl, *a.* Estie-val'u-ate, 1 i-val'yu-ēt; 2 e-văl'yu-āt, *vt.* [Rare.] 1. To fix the value of; estimate the force of; appraise. 2. *Math.* To find a numerical expression for.—**e-val"u-a'tion,** *n.*

e-val'vu-lar, 1 i-val'viu-lar; 2 e-văl'vi-ŭlar. *a. Bot.* Not opening by valves. [< E- + L. *valva*, valve.]

E'van, 1 ev'an; 2 ēv'an, *n.* A masculine personal name. [Celt., young warrior.]

E-van'der, 1 i-van'dur; 2 e-văn'der, *n. Myth.* A son of Hermes by Carmenta; worshiped in Greece and Rome.

E-van'der' [L.]; **E-van'der;** [E.]; **Eu'an-dros** [Gr.].

ev"a-nesce', 1 ev"a-nes'; 2 ē"v-nēṣ'; 3 -NESCE'N'; -NESC'ING. To disappear by degrees; fade away; vanish gradually. [< L. *evanesco*, < *e*, out, + *vanus*, empty.]—**ev"a-nes'ci-bl(e',** *a.* Capable of vanishing.

ev"a-nes'cence, 1 ev"a-nes'ens; 2 ēv"a-nēṣ'ęṇs, *n.* The act, fact, or quality of disappearing or fading gradually; tendency or liability to vanish. **ev"a-nes'cen-cy†** [Rare].

This hugun life shares, in the nature of it, not only the *evanescence*, but the mystery of the cloud.

RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* lect. iii, p. 136. [w. a. s. 1889.]

ev"a-nes'cent, 1 ev"a-nes'ent; 2 ēv"a-nēṣ'ęnt, *a.* 1. Passing away or liable to pass away gradually or imperceptibly, like vapor; fading; fleeting. 2. On the point of disappearing; becoming imperceptible. 3. *Math.* Approaching zero as its limit; infinitesimal. 4. *Biol.* Unstable; not permanent. 5. *Bot.* (1) Decreasing early, as flowers. (2) Disappearing, as veins, before reaching leaf-margins. [< L. *evanescen(t-)*, ppr. of *evanesco*; see EVANESCE.] —**ev"a-nes'cent-ly,** *adv.*

Evang., *abbr.* Evangelical: evangelist.

e-van'gel, 1 i-van'jel; 2 e-văn'ġęl, *n.* 1. Good news; a And, comet-like, adding flame to flame, The priests of the new God proclaim.

WHITTIER *The Preacher* st. 20.

2. [Archaic.] The gospel, or one of the four Gospels. 3. [Rare.] A bearer of good news; an evangelist. [< F. *évangile*, < L. *evangelium*, < Gr. *euangelion*, < *euangelos*, bringing good news, < *eu*, well, + *angelos*, messenger.]

e-van'gel(e; **e-van'ge-li'ty;** **e-van'gil(e'.**

ev"an-gel'ic-al, 1 ev"an-jel'i-kal; 2 ēv"an-ġęl'i-kąl (*with*), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the gospel or the four Gospels; as, the *evangelical* books of the Bible. 2. Holding or conformed to what the majority of Protestants regard as the fundamental doctrines of the gospel, such as salvation through faith in the Trinity, the fallen condition of man, Christ's atonement for sin, salvation by faith, not by works, and regeneration by the Holy Spirit; spiritually minded; as, an *evangelical* clergyman. [< EVANGELIC.] —**Evangelical religion,** In England the term usually designates the Low-church party, and in the United States the 'orthodox' churches.

The standard believe of every individual to be spiritually united to Christ, and through union with Christ united to the Church.

A. A. HODGE *Pop. Theol. Themes* lect. xv, p. 337. [e. p. r.]

3. In a special sense, spiritually minded and zealous for practical Christian living: distinguished from merely *orthodox*; as, *evangelical* preaching or teaching.

Luther's doctrine was essentially evangelical after the apostles and apostolic men. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* July 12, 1827.

4. Seeking the conversion of sinners; pertaining to the work of an evangelist; evangelistic; as, *evangelical* labors or meetings. [< EVANGELIC.] —**e-van'gel-ic-al-ness,** *n.*—**e-van'gel-ic-al-ism,** *n.* See EVANGELISM.—**e-van'gel-ic-al-ist,** *n.* See EVANGELIST.—**e-van'gel-ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

ev"an-gel'ic-al-ism, 1 ev"an-jel'i-kal-izm; 2 ēv"an-ġęl'i-kąl-izm, *n.* Evangelicalism.

ev"an-gel'ic-al-ist, 1 ev"an-jel'i-kal-ist; 2 ēv"an-ġęl'i-kąl-ist, *n.* Evangelicalism.

ev"an-gel'ic-al-ness, 1 ev"an-jel'i-kal-nes; 2 ēv"an-ġęl'i-kąl-nes, *n.* The quality of being evangelical.

ev"an-gel'ic-al-ty, 1 ev"an-jel'i-kal-ti; 2 ēv"an-ġęl'i-kąl-tē, *n.* Evangelicalism.

E-van'ge-line, 1 i-van'ji-lin, -lain, *or* -lin; 2 e-văn'ġe-lin, -lin *or* -lin, *n.* 1. A feminine personal name. 2. The heroine of Longfellow's poem *Evangeline*; separated from her lover, she spends her life seeking him. [Gr., glad messenger, or bearer of glad tidings.]

e-van'gel-ism, 1 i-van'jel-izm; 2 e-văn'ġęl-izm, *n.* The preaching of the gospel; especially, labors to spread the gospel. [< LL. *evangeliсmus*, < *evangelium*; see EVANGEL.]

e-van'gel-ist, 1 i-van'jel-ist; 2 e-văn'ġęl-ist, *n.* 1. *Ch. Hist.* A preacher who goes from place to place holding services, especially with a view to church revivals. 2. One of the four writers of the Gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John). 3. *N. T.* A preacher of the gospel inferior in authority to the apostles (*Acts* viii, 14, 19), and apparently to the prophets (*Eph.* iv, 2). 4. A Mormon officer of the Melchisedek or Higher Priesthood, whose special function is to "bear" a book containing the four Gospels; evangelistary. [< F. *évangéliste*, < LL. *evangelista*, < Gr. *euangelistēs*, < *euangelos*; see EVANGEL.] **e-van'gel-ist-ic.**—**Evangelist Missionary Church,** a branch of the Methodist Church.—**e-van'gel-is'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to an evangelist or to his work; missionary; also, sometimes, evangelical.—**e-van'gel-is'tics,** *n.* The science that treats of missions and the dissemination of Christianity.—**e-van'gel-is'tic-al,** *a.*—**e-van'gel-ist-ship,** *n.* [Archaic.] The office or dignity of an evangelist.

e-van'gel-is't'a-ry, 1 i-van'jel-is'ta-ri; 2 e-văn'ġęl-is'ta-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -rīṣ, *pl.*] 1. The selection from the four Gospels used in the liturgies of the Greek and Roman Catholic churches. 2. A copy of the four Gospels. [< LL. *evangelistiarium*, < Gr. *evangelistarion*, < *euangelistēs*; see EVANGELIST.] **e-van'gel-i-a-ry†;** **e-van'gel-is-ta'ri-on†;** **e-van'gel-is-ta'ri-um†.**

e"van-gel'i-um, 1 i"van-jel'i-um; 2 ē"văn-ġęl'i-ŭm, *n.* [Archaic.] The part of the New Testament containing the Gospels.

e-van'gel-ize, 1 i-van'jel-ais; 2 e-văn'ġęl-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] I. *t.* 1. To instruct in the gospel; convert to Christianity. 2. To pervade with the spirit and harmonize with the doctrines of the gospel; interpret evangelically. 3†. To announce as good tidings. II. *i.* To proclaim the gospel. [< F. *évangéliser*, < LL. *evangelizo*, < Gr. *euangelizomai*, < *euangelos*; see EVANGEL.] **e-van'gel-iz'er,** —**e-van'gel-i-za'tion** —**sa'tion,** *n.* The act or result of evangelizing.—**e-van'gel-is'ty** *or* **-is"er,** *n.*

e-van'id(e, *a.* Evanescent; faint.—**e-van'id-ness,** *n.*

Ev'a-ni'i-dæ, 1 ev'a-ni'i-di; 2 ēv'a-nī'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of parasitic hymenopters or ichneumonflies with a pedunculate abdomen, many-jointed filiform or bristly antennæ, fore wings with a radial and at most three cubital cells, and hind wings nearly veinless.

E-va'ni-a, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *evanios*, taking trouble easily, < *eu*, well, + *ania* trouble.]—**e-van'i-al,** *a.* & *n.*—**e-van'i-old,** *a.*

e-van'ish, 1 i-van'ish; 2 e-văn'ish, *vi.* [Poet.] To vanish.—**e-van'ish-ment, ev"a-ni'-tion,** *n.*

Ev'ans, 1 ev'anz; 2 ēv'ąnṣ, *n.* 1. **Frederick William** (4/₁1808–4/₁1893), an American *Evania appendigaster.* Evans. 2. **Sir George DeLacy** (10/₁1787–1/₁1870), a British general. 3. **Sir Hugh,** in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor,* a Welsh parson. 4. **Mary Ann** (or **Marion**), see CROSS, MARY ANN. 5. **Oliver** (1755–4/₂s 1819), an American mechanic; invented high-pressure steam-engine. 6. **Robley Dunglison** (7/₁1846–4/₁1912), an American admiral; participator in civil war battles, and commander of the "Iowa" at the battle of Santiago, 1898; popularly called "Fighting Bob." 7. **Thomas** (1/₁s 1868), an American Quaker preacher; writer. 8. **Thomas W.** (12/₂1822–13/₁1897), an American dentist; assisted Empress Eugénie to escape from Paris at the downfall of the Second Empire. 9. **Mount,** a mountain of the Rocky Mountains, Colo.; 14,330 ft. high. 10. A city, Butler county, Pa.

ev'ans-ite, 1 ev'anz-ait; 2 ēv'ąnṣ-īt, *n. Mineral.* A massive hydrous aluminum phosphate ($H_3Al_3P_2O_{10}$), found in reniform masses on limonite. [< Brooke *Evans*, of England.]

Eva's'-root', 1 ī've'anz-rūt'; 2 ē'vąnṣ-rōōt', *n. Bot.* The purple or water avens (*Geum rivale*).

Ev'ans-ton, 1 ev'anz-ten; 2 ēv'ąnṣ-tŏn, *n.* 1. A city in Cook county, Ill.; seat of Northwestern University (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1851. 2. A town, county-seat of Uintah county, Wyo. 3. A village in Hamilton county, O.

Ev'ans-ville, 1 ev'anz-vil; 2 ēv'ąnṣ-vil, *n.* 1. A city, county-seat of Vanderburg county, Ind. 2. A city in Rock county, Wis.

e"va-on'e-ter, 1 i"va-on'i-ter; 2 ē"va-ŏn'e-tęr, *n.* Same as EVAPORIMETER.

e-vap'o-rate, 1 i-vap'o-rēt; 2 e-văp'o-rāt, *v.* [-RAT"ED; -RAT'ING.] I. *t.* 1. To convert into vapor, usually by means of heat; vaporize; also, to remove and dissipate by this process.

What adaptation . . . can be more perfect than that of the air to *evaporate* water, and freshen it when salt, and to bear it up in clouds? HOPKINS *Outline Study of Man* sect. 4, p. 304. [a. 1859.]

2. To concentrate or remove moisture from by a drying or heating process; as, to *evaporate* sirup. 3. Figuratively, to dissipate; disintegrate and scatter.

II. *i.* 1. To become vapor; pass off. 2. Figuratively: (1) Of things, to pass off or away like vapor; as, his courage *evaporated.* (2) Of persons, humorously, to subside and disappear; as, whereupon he *evaporated.* [< LL. *evaporatus*, pp. of *evaporo*, < L. *e*, out, + *vapor*, vapor.] **e-va'por†;** **e-va'por-ize†.**—**e-vap"o-ra-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**e-vap'o-ra-bl(e',** *a.*—**e-vap'o-rate,** *a.* [Rare.] Dispersed in vapor; evaporated.—**e-vap'o-ra-tiv(e,** *a.* Pertaining to or causing evaporation.

e-vap'o-rat"ing, *ppr. & verbal n. of* EVAPORATE, *v.*—**e-vap'o-rat"ing-scone',** *n.* An evaporator for sirup: a double-walled inverted cone, by which the sirup, against the inner surface in a film, is heated by steam between the walls.—**e-dish,** *n.* A shallow dish, as of porcelain, used by chemists for heating and evaporating fluids.—**e. furnace,** *n.* A furnace used in connection with machinery for evaporating, as in sugar-making.—**e. pan,** *n.* A shallow pan specially used, in the manufacture of sugar or salt, in evaporating saccharine fluids, brine, etc.

e-vap'o-ra'tion, 1 i-vap'o-rē'shon; 2 e-văp'o-rā'ṣhon, *n.* 1. The act or process of changing or being changed into vapor; a rising of or from vapor. 2. Vapor.

In the process of *evaporation* from the sea, fresh water only is taken, the salts are left behind.

M. F. MAURY *Physical Geography* p. 17. [c. a & r. 1860.]

2. The act of drying or concentrating by expelling moisture; as, the *evaporation* of sirup or fruit. 3. [Rare.] The result of evaporation; vapor. 4. In algebra, the increase to infinity of a solution of a set of simultaneous equations, when the constant quantities are given certain values. [< LL. *evaporatio(n-)*, < *evaporo*; see EVAPORATE.] —**e-vap"o-ra'tion-gage',** *n.* A graduated glass vessel used to test the rate of evaporation.—**e. tank,** *n.* An open tank of water, used for measuring the evaporation from a natural liquid surface.—**multiple-effect e.** (*Physics*), a system under which in succession of evaporating vessels vapor given off by one is used to raise the temperature of the liquid in the next: employed largely in sugar-refining.

e-vap'o-ra"tor, 1 i-vap'o-rē"tar *or* -ter; 2 e-văp'o-rā"tor, *n.* 1. An apparatus for evaporating water into steam; in gasolene engines, a device for transmuting the liquid hydrocarbon into a vapor or gas, either by means of heat or by fine subdivision in an air-current; a device for drying substances, as fruits, or for concentrating liquids, by evaporation; an evaporating = furnace or an evaporating-pan; specif.,


Maple-sap Evaporator.

The maple-sap is placed in the *storage* in the sugar-making, *s*, and flows through the heated series of heated pans, *pipe*, *h*, to the discharge-pipe, *d*, where it is delivered to the evaporating-pan, *e*, and the heat from the fire in the grate, *g*, completes the work. The smoke passes out at *p*.

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the value of; estimate the force of; appraise. 2. *Math.* To

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anism; as, **continuous-stream e.**, **portable e.**, etc.; (3) from the names of their inventors; as, **Lillie e.**

3. An atmometer.

e-vap'o-ri-graph, 1 i-vap'o-ri-graf; 2 ē-vāp'o-ri-ğrăf, *n.* A self-registering evaporimeter.

e-vap'o-rim'e-ter, 1 i-vap'o-rim'i-ter; 2 ē-vāp'o-rim'e-ter, *n.* An apparatus for testing the rate of evaporation of a liquid; an atmometer.

Evaporometers (or atmometers) in general use are of two classes, the first of which determines the evaporation by the use of a balance, whereby the loss of weight is measured. . . . The second class measures the changes of level in free water surfaces.

A. W. GREELY *American Weather* p. 45. [b. m. & co.]

[< LL. *exaporo* (see EVAPORATE) + Gr. *metron*, measure.] **e-vap'o-ron'e-ter.**

Ev'art, 1 ev'ərt; 2 ēv'ărt, *n.* A village in Osceola county, Mich.

Ev'arts, Mount, 1 ev'ərts; 2 ēv'ărts. A mountain in Yellowstone park, Wyo., 7,900 ft. high.

Ev'arts, William Maxwell (?/a1818–?/a1901). An American lawyer, statesman, and Secretary of State.

ē'va'sē', 1 ē'va'zē'; 2 ē'vă'zĕ', *a.* [F.] Opening or flaring out widely: bell-mouthed: noting vases, capitals of columns, etc.

e-va'sion, 1 i-vē'şən; 2 ē-vā'zhon, *n.* **1.** The act, means, or result of evading, eluding, or avoiding, as by artifice or sophistry, as a question, argument, or duty; escape; equivocation; subterfuge.

The gleanings should be left for the poor and the strangers. This law, simple as it was, had some great advantages. . . . It gave to the rich no chance for *evasion*.

JULIAN ABBOTT *Old Testament Studies* ch. 9, p. 124. [n. 1870.]

2. *Fencing.* A movement of the body without altering the position of the feet, by which one escapes a thrust.

3. [Rare.] Going out; sallying forth; exit. [< LL. *evasio(n-).* < L. *evasus*, pp. of *evado;* see EVADE.]— **e-va'sion'er,** *n.*

Syn.: see SOPHISTRY.

e-va'sive, } 1 i-vē'siv; 2 ē-vā'siv, *a.* **1.** Tending or seeking to evade; given to evasion. **2.** Containing or marked by evasion.

His conceit was not attracted from David beyond an occasional *evasive* nod as he drove past.

MARY E. WILKINS *Humble Romance, Modern Dragon* p. 70. [n.]

3. Escaping ready apprehension; elusive; evanescent.

That somewhat *evasive* and exceedingly shifting line which divides human affairs into the profane and the sacred. H. JAMES, Jr. *Partial Portraits, After the Play* p. 170. [Macm. 1888.]

[< L. *evasus;* see EVASION.]— **e-va'siv(o)-ly,** *adv.*— **e-va'siv(e)-ness,** *n.*

e-va'sive, *n.* An evasive expression or speech.

eve, 1 ēv, *n.* [From ING.] Evening; twilight.

eve', *n.* **1.** The evening, and sometimes the day, before a church festival or saint's day; as, *Christmas eve;* hence, also, the evening before certain other dates or events; as, New Year's eve. **2.** The time immediately preceding some event; as, on the *eve* of battle. **3.** [Poet.] Evening.

'Twas one of those ambrosial *eves A day of storm so often leaves.*

MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Fire-Worshipers* pt. iv, st. 1.

[< AS. *ǣfen.*] **eve't-, — eve'churr",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The nightjar or goatsucker. **eve'jar. 2.** A mole-cricket. **— eve'ced,** *a.* [Local, Eng.] The evening; vespers. **"Ifb's eve** [Slang], a possible or impossible future occasion — an indefinite period; never.

eve', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A housecoat.

Eve, *n. Bib.* A feminine personal name: specif., the wife of Adam and the mother of all mankind. *Gen.* iii, 20.— **Eve's'cup,** *n.* The trumpetleaf.— **Eve's darning-needle,** *n.* Same as ADAM'S-NEEDLE.

E-ve'a, 1 i-vī'ə; 2 ē-vē'a, *n. Bot.* Same as CEPHALBLIS. [< *eve,* native name in Guiana.]

ev'ecket, *n.* A wild goat. **ev'icket.**

e-vec'tant, 1 i-vek'tənt; 2 ē-vĕc'tant, *n. Alg.* The contravariant formed by operating upon an invariant or contravariant with an evector. [< *evect-* (in EVECTION).]

e-vect'ed, 1 i-vek'tid; 2 ē-vĕc'tĕd, *a.* Turned outward like the mouth of a trumpet: said of the edge of a tube.

e-vec'tion, 1 i-vek'shən; 2 ē-vĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* The largest inequality in the motion of the moon, due to the action of the sun, by the annual change in the direction of the line of apsides with respect to the sun. **2†.** A lifting up; elevation. **3†.** Convection. [< LL. *evectio(n-).* < L. *evehe,* carry forth, < *e,* out, + *vehe,* carry.] **— e-vec'tional,** *a.*— **e-vec'tive,** *a.*

e-vec'tor, 1 i-vek'tər or -tor; 2 ē-vĕc'tor, *n. Alg.* An operator formed from a quantic whose coefficients are

$$a,\ nb,\ \frac{1}{2}n(n-1)c,$$ etc., by substituting $$\frac{d}{da},\ \frac{d}{db},$$ etc., for

the coefficients, and the coefficients of an adjoint linear form for the facients. [< L. *evectus,* pp. of *eveho;* see EVECTION.]

Evel., *abbr.* Evelina.

Ev'e-leth, 1 ev'i-lath; 2 ĕv'e-lĕth, *n.* A village in St. Louis county, Minn.

Ev'e-li'na, 1 ev'i-lī'nə; 2 ĕv'e-lī'na, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Ev'e-lyn. 2.** The heroine of Frances Burney's novel *Evelina.* See D'ARBLAY. [Colloq., agreeable.]

Ev'e-lyn, 1 iv'in *or* ev'lin; 2 ĕv'ĕ-lyn, **John** (?/a1620–?/1706). An English writer and diarist; a founder of the Royal Society. **Ev'e-lin; Ev'e-line.**

e'ven, 1 Fvn; 2 ē'vn, *a.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To make even, straight, or level, or to subject to a leveling process; as, to *even* the ground or the inequalities of the ground. **2.** To make equal; equalize; balance; as, to *even* accounts. **3.** [Dial., Rare, or Obs.] To treat as equal; liken; compare. **4†.** To level (to or with the ground); throw down. **5†.** To act up to; satisfy.

II†. *i.* To be or become equal; become even in any way; tally; be in line. [< AS. *efnan,* < *efen;* see EVEN, *a.*] — **to even up** [Slang, U. S.], to gain even ground; exact compensation from: much used in the South and West.

e'ven, *a.* **1.** Free from inequalities or irregularities; smooth; level; uniform; as, an *even* surface; *even* ground; an *even* lead-color. **2.** Divisible by 2 without remainder: said of numbers; as, 6, 12, 14, and 26 are *even* numbers. **3.** On the same level or line; parallel; especially, horizontally parallel; as, *even* with the ground.

To His the woman's fate *even* thing
Upon an *even* pedestal with man.

TENNYSON *Princess* iii, st. 12.

4. Without advantage on either side, as competitors in a game; on an equal footing; balanced; fair; impartial; equal; as, the chances are *even;* an *even* bargain; to rule with an *even* hand. **5.** Unvarying in disposition, action, or quality; calm; equable; as, an *even* disposition; the *even* tenor of his way. **6.** Whole or entire; without fragmentary parts: said of sums of money, numbers, weights, measures, distances, etc.; as, *even* dollars; *even* hundreds, pounds, yards, etc. **7.** *Ornith.* Terminating uniformly, as the tail-feathers when of equal length. **8.** *Entom.* Flat and not bent down at the edge, as some elytra; horizontal. **9†.** Not excessive. **10†.** Plain; clear; as, to make doubts *even.* **11†.** Without flaw; pure. **12†.** Equal in rank; fellow; as, his *even* servant. **13†.** In equipoise. [< AS. *efen, efn,* = Goth. *ibn-s,* even, equal.] **e'veness.**

Syn.: see FLAT; JUST; LEVEL; SMOOTH. — **e'ven-bish'op†,** *n.* A bishop. — **e.-Christian†,** *n.* A fellow Christian. — **e.-disciplet,** *n.* A fellow disciple. — **e.-hand†,** *n.* Equality of rank or position. — **e.-handed,** *a.* Treating all alike; impartial; as, *even-handed* justice. — **e.-handedly,** *adv.* — **e.-handedness,** *n.* — **e.-hands,** *adv.* [Scot.] On an equality of advantage or resource. — **evenly** *e.,* divisible by four: opposed to *unevenly even* or *oddly even,* divisible by two but not by four. — **e.-minded,** *a.* Characterized by equanimity. — **e.-mindedly,** *adv.* — **e. or odd,** an old game of chance. See ODD OR EVEN. — **e. page,** the left-hand page in a printed book, which is marked with an even number. — **e. Stephen** [Slang], a score that is even. — **e.-tempered,** *a.* Having an equable or placid temper. — **of e. date** (*Law*), of identical date. — **on an e. keel** (*Naut.*), having an equal draft of water forward and aft, the draft being measured to the bottom of the straight keel; when the keel is of different or peculiar conformation, in a position in which the normal load water-line is level. — **on e. ground,** on equal terms. — **to be or get e. with,** to retaliate upon. — **to make e.** or **end e.,** in typesetting, to make the type set from a "take" or piece of copy end with a full line. — **unevenly e.,** see EVENLY EVEN.

e'ven', *n.* [Poet or Archaic.] **1.** Evening. **2.** Same as EVE', 1. [< AS. *ǣfen.*]

e'ven', *n. Pythagoreanism.* The unlimited and incomplete; the element represented by even numbers.

e'ven', *adv.* **1.** To the same degree; at the very time; *so* far or so much as; exactly; precisely; fully; quite: used to express emphasis, surprize, concession, or extension to what might not have been expected; as, *even* to the end; not *even* acquainted; I *even* [= it is *even see*] intelligible even to a child. **2.** As much as; as, they would not believe the report, nor *even* the evidence. **3.** Smoothly; regularly; evenly; as, he runs his race *even.* **4†.** Exactly; plainly; at once. [< AS. *efne,* < *efen,* EVEN, *a.*] **— e'ven-forth'†,** *adv.* Straightforward; directly onward.

e'ven-Chris'tian, e.-disciple, e.-hand. See under EVEN, *a.*

e'ven-closet'†, *n.* The closing in of evening.— **e'ven-fall',** *n.* [Poet.] Early evening.

even, pp. Evened. S. S.

e'ven-down', 1 i'vn-dəun"; 2 ē'vn-down", *a.* **1.** Straight down: said of rain; as, an *even-down* pour. **2.** Outand-out; downright; sheer; absolute; as, the *even-down* truth; *even-down* nonsense. **e'ven-doun"†** [Scot.].— **e'ven-down',** *adv.* [Dial.] Thoroughly.

e'vener, *n.* One who evens.

e'ven-er, 1 i'vn-ər; 2 ē'vn-er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which makes even. **2.** *Mech.* An evening or equalizing bar, as in whiffletrees. **3.** In weaving, an instrument for spreading out the yarn on the beam.

e'ven-glome", *n.* [Archaic.] Gloaming; twilight.

eve'ning, 1 ivˈnig; 2 ēvˈning, *n.* **1.** The closing part of the day and beginning of the night; in a strict sense, from sunset till dark; in common speech, the latter part of the day and the earlier part of the night, until bedtime; even used also adjectively; as, *evening* prayer; *evening* dress.

Evening was the time of bringing home the herds.

CHAS. MORRIS *Aryan Race* p. 93. [n. c. a. 1888.]

2. [Local, U. S.] Afternoon until dark. **3.** A closing or declining part of any state or period; as, the *evening* of life.

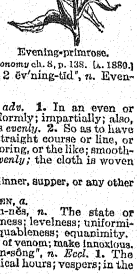
In watching over his Indian flock . . . the good father Olmedo . . . spent the *evening* of his days.

FENIMORE COOPER *Hist. U. S. Mar.* vii, ch. 2, p. 257. [n. 1851.]

4. An entertainment of friends given at night; a soirée; as, they gave *evenings* once a month. **5†.** A gratuity of grass or corn given at night to a tenant. [< AS. *ǣfnung;* < *ǣfen,* evening.]— **eve'ning-bee'n,** *n.* Any one of various South-African plants of the genus *Hesperantha,* of the iris family, whose flowers expand in the evening. — **e.-glory,** *n.* The moonflower. — **e.-grosbeak,** *n.* A yellowish bird (*Coccothraustes vespertinus*) of western North America, having a very large bill and olivaceous plumage with black crown, wings, and tail, yellow forehead and rump, and white, inner secondaries and coverts. — **e. prayer,** see EVEN-SONG. — **e.-primrose,** *n.* A stout, erect American biennial herb (*Onagra biennis*) of the evening-primrose family, with conspicuous yellow flowers opening in the evening; also, other species of the same genus. — **e.-snow,** *n.* A California plant (*Linanthus dichotomus*) of the family *Polemoniaceæ.* A snow-white inflorescence covers the branches. — **e.-song,** *n.* Same as EVEN-SONG. — **e. star,** a bright planet when visible in the west just after sunset: especially applied to Venus.

A few days after it [Venus] ceases to be visible in the morning it appears after sunset; it was then styled Hesperus or Vesper by the ancients, and distinguished by us as the *Evening Star.*

J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astronomy* ch. 8, p. 138. [a. 1880.]



Evening-primrose.

eve'ning-tide', 1 ivˈnig-taid"; 2 ēvˈning-tīd", *n.* Eventide.

e'ven-light'†, *n.* Twilight.

e'ven-ly, 1 i'vn-li; 2 ē'vn-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an even or equable manner; equally; uniformly; impartially; also, tranquilly; as, to divide the money *evenly.* **2.** So as to have a level or smooth surface, a straight course or line, or uniform texture, thickness, coloring, or the like; smoothly; as, the plaster is spread *evenly;* the cloth is woven *evenly.* **3†.** Straightway.

e'ven-mete", *n.* [Archaic.] A dinner, supper, or any other evening meal.

e'ven-mind"ed, *a.* See under EVEN, *a.*

e'ven-ness, 1 i'vn-nes; 2 ē'vn-nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being even; smoothness; levelness; uniformity; equality; impartiality; equableness; equanimity.

e'ven'on-ate, *n.* [Rare.] To close or sum up; make luminous.

e'ven-song", 1 i'vn-sôŋ"; 2 ē'vn-sông", *n. Eccl.* **1.** The last but one of the seven canonical hours; vespers; in the Anglican Church, evening prayer; the form of worship appointed to be said or sung at evening. **2.** The time for evening service; evening.

And sat, and wished, and sighed for *evensong.*

JEAN INGELOW *Mariner's Cave* st. 38.

3. A song sung in the evening; an evening hymn. [< AS. *ǣfensang,* < *ǣfen,* evening, + *sang,* song.]

e-ven't†, *n.* To cool; expose to the air; fan.

e-vent', 1 i-vent'; 2 ē-vĕnt', *n.* **1.** Anything that happens or comes to pass, as distinguished from a thing that exists; any becoming, happening, or changing; an occurrence or incident, especially when of some importance; as, the shadow of coming *events;* a great *event.*

Marriage is a serious affair! . . . The most serious. It is the principal *event* for good or for evil in all lives.

DISRAELI *Endymion* vol. ii, p. 195. [r. 1880.]

2. The result or issue of any act or course of action; conclusion; end; upshot; outcome; as, the *event* of an enterprise. **3.** A contingent or possible occurrence or state of things; one of several probable or possible occurrences; as, in that *event,* all will be right. **4.** Any single item or proceeding in a program or series of games or sports, a contest, or the like. **5.** In the theory of probability, any one of a number of alternatives considered as having a probability of its own. **6.** Any member of a group of independent probabilities, one of which must be realized under the assumed conditions. The *event* is known as **single, dual, or compound,** according to whether one, two, or three of the probabilities are realized. **7†.** An affair in hand; enterprise. **8†.** Fortune; fate. [< L. *eventus,* < *eventus,* pp. of *evenio,* happen, < *e,* out, + *venio,* come.] Syn.: case, chance, circumstance, consequence, contingency, end, episode, fact, incident, issue, occurrence, outcome, possibility, result. Etymologically, the *incident* is that which falls in, the *event* that which comes out; *event* is thus greater and more signal than *incident:* we speak of trifling *incidents,* great *events; incidents* of daily life, *events* of history. *Circumstance* agrees with *incident* in denoting a matter of comparatively slight importance, but suggests a more direct connection with the principal *event,* according to the analogy of the phrase "circumstantial evidence"; "incidental evidence" would have quite a different sense. An *occurrence* is, etymologically, that which we run against without thought of its origin, connection, or tendency. An *episode* is connected with the main course of affairs like the *incident* or *circumstance,* but is of more independent interest and importance. *Outcome* is the Saxon and *event* the Latin for expressing the same idea. *Consequence* or *results* would express more of logical connection, and be more comprehensive. The *end* may be simple cessation; the *event* is what has been accomplished; the *event* of a war is victory or defeat; the *end* of the war is reached when a treaty of peace is signed. Since the future is contingent, *event* comes to have the meaning of a *contingency;* as, in the *event* of the death, the policy will at once fall due. See CASE; CONSEQUENCE.— **at all events,** under any circumstances or conditions; in any case.

e'ven-tem"pered, *a.* See under EVEN, *a.*

e'ven'ter-ate', *n.* To disembowel.

e-vent'ful, 1 i-vent'ful; 2 ē-vĕnt'ful, *a.* Attended or characterized by important or noteworthy events; full of remarkable incidents, accidents, or changes; momentous; important.

Printing . . . was a revolution in the history of literature more *eventful* than any in the history of mankind.

MAS. ARNOLD *Chips* vol. iii, p. 23. [n. 1874.]

— e-vent'ful-ly, *adv.*— **e-vent'ful-ness,** *n.*

e'ven-tide', 1 i'vn-taid"; 2 ē'vn-tīd", *n.* The time of evening; evening.

e-vent'less, 1 i-vent'les; 2 ē-vĕnt'lĕs, *a.* Without events or noteworthy occurrences; uneventful; monotonous.— **— e-vent'less-ly,** *adv.*— **e-vent'less-ness,** *n.*

Ev'e-ton-tog'na-thi, 1 ev'i-ton-tog'nə-thai; 2 ĕv'e-tŏn-tŏg'na-thī, *pl. Ich.* A division of teleost fishes, especially a suborder of plectospondyles with the cranial cavity produced between the orbits and falciform pharyngeal bones, as in the carps, etc. [< Gr. *ēs,* well, + *entos,* within, + *gnathos,* jaw.]— **ev'en-tog'nath,** *n.*— **ev'en-tog'na-thous,** *a.*

e'ven-tra'tion, 1 i'ven-trē'shən; 2 ē'vĕn-trā'shon, *n. Pathol.* (1) The condition resulting from protrusion of a portion of the contents of the abdominal cavity through the porting muscles, forming a tumor within the relaxed abdominal walls. (2) A ventral hernia at either the anterior or lateral portion of the abdomen. (3) Escape of the intestines from the abdominal cavity through an extensive abdominal wound. **2.** The act of disemboweling, or the state of being disemboweled; evisceration. [< *e-* + L. *venter* (*ventr-*), belly.]

e-ven'tu-al, 1 i-ven'chu-əl *or* -tiu-əl; 2 ē-vĕn'chu-al *or* -tū-al, *a.* **1.** Happening or to happen in the end and as a result; pertaining to or being a result or issue; consequential; ultimate; final. **2.** Dependent upon a final contingency; ultimately possible; contingent; as, an *eventual* succession.

The small states . . . wished to keep the *eventual* choice [of a President] in the hands of the Senate.

PARKE GOD. *Period of Am. Hist.* p. 283. [n. m. & co.]

[< F. *éventuel,* < L. *eventus;* see EVENT.]

e-ven'tu-al'i-ty, 1 i-ven'chu-(or -tiu-)al'i-ti; 2 ē-vĕn'chu-[or -tū-]al'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] **1.** The character of happening contingently or as a result; a possible occurrence or event; a consequential event or issue. **2.** *Phren.* The faculty by which one is enabled or disposed to take note of and remember events, or the organ which is the seat of this faculty.

e-ven'tu-al-ly, 1 i-ven'chu-(or -tiu-)əl-i; 2 ē-vĕn'chu-[or -tū-]al-y, *adv.* In the end or event; as the final result or outcome; ultimately.

Some of the lower Annelids, as the Naïs, may be cut into thirty or forty pieces, and each piece will *eventually* become a perfect animal.

SPENCER *Biology* vol. i, pt. ii, p. 175. [a. 1872.]

e-ven'tu-ate, 1 i-ven'chu-ət *or* -tiu-ēt; 2 ē-vĕn'chu-āt *or* -tū-āt, *v.* [-ATED; -ATING.] **I.** *i.* To have a regular event or issue; turn out; terminate; culminate (in some result); as, the discussion *eventuated* in a compromise. **2.** To be the event or issue; come to pass; happen; result; as war *eventuated* from the dispute. **II.** *t.* [Rare.] To bring to and end or to the event; terminate. [< L. *eventus;* see EVENT.]

And very like *donate in eventuate. Event* has no true synonym: *eventuate* expresses an idea not otherwise expressible by a single word; and, as pertains to its form, it sorts with *accentuate* and *graduate. Eventuate* justified, *eventuation* is justified, inclusively.

FITZEDWARD HALL *False Philology* p. 771. [c. 1872.]

e-ven'tu-a'tion, 1 i-ven'chu-(or -tiu-)ē'shən; 2 ē-vĕn'chu-[or -tū-]ā'shon, *n.* The act or result of eventuating; issue; realization.

ev'er, 1 ev'er; 2 ĕv'er, *adv.* **1.** At any time; at any period or moment; on any occasion; in any case; as, have you *ever* seen the Capitol? shall we *ever* meet again?

In all her annals, no person was *ever* born a slave on the soil of Massachusetts. SUMNER *Speeches and Addresses, Defence of Mass.* p. 350. fr. a fr. 1866.)

2. At all times; under all circumstances; on every occasion; through all time, past or future, within given limit or without limits; eternally; perpetually; always; as, he is *ever* the same; *ever* since I was a child; fortune was *ever* upon his side; God is *ever* existent.

Ever, in this sense, is the first element in many self-explaining compounds; as, *ever*-blessed, *ever*-blooming, etc.

3. In any degree; at all, or in any case: used for emphasis; as, as soon as *ever* he had done it; he ran as fast as *ever* he could.

This word is misused for *never* in such an example as "We seldom or *ever* see those forsaken who trust in God," which should be "seldom or *never*." But "seldom if ever" would be correct; i. e., "in few or no instances" or "in few if any." [< AS. *ǽfre*; cp. *á*: see EACH.] **ever amongt,** every now and then.— **e. a, e. any,** by any chance; at all.— **e. and anon,** now and then; at one time and at another; repeatedly.— **e. a one** [Eng.], either of two; whichever one; any one.— **e. in one,** always; constantly.— **e. so,** in or to whatever conceivable degree or extent; very; as, he is *ever so* strong; the patient is *ever so* much better.— **for e.,** eternally. See FOREVER.

Ev'er-ard, 1 ev'er-ard; 2 ĕv'er-ärd, *n.* A masculine personal name. Dan. **E'ber-hard,** 1 e'ber-hārth; 2 e'ber-härch; D. **E've-rard,** 1 e'vę-rārt; 2 e'vę-rärt; F. **E'vrard',** 1 ę'vrō'; 2 e'vrō'; G. **E'ber-hard,** 1 ē'ber-hart; 2 e'ber-härt; **E'bert;** It. **E've-rar'do,** 1 ā'vę-rär'dō, 2 ę'vę-rär'do. [Teut., firm, wild boar.]

Ev'er-ard Range. A range of mountains in South Australia between 27° and 28° 20′ S. lat.

ev'er-bloom'er, 1 ev'er-blūm'er; 2 ĕv'er-blōōm'er, *n.* A rose or other plant that blooms throughout the season or year.

Ev'er-ding'en, 1 ev'er-ding'en. **Alderik or Allart van** (1621–1675). A Dutch painter and etcher.

ev'er-dur'ing, 1 ev'er-dūr'ing; 2 ĕv'er-dūr'ing, *a.* Everlasting.

Ev'er-est, 1 ev'er-est; 2 ĕv'er-ĕst, **Mount.** A peak of the Himalaya mountains, East Nepal, India; 29,002 ft. high; the highest measured mountain in the world.

Ev'er-ett, 1 ev'er-et; 2 ĕv'er-ĕt, **Alexander Hill** (³/₁₂ 1790–⁹/₂₁1847), an American diplomat and writer. **Edward** (¹¹/₂₄1794–¹/₂₁1865), an American scholar, statesman, and orator; president of Harvard College; Secretary of State. **3.** A town in Middlesex county, Mass. **4.** A borough in Bedford county, Pa. **5.** A city in Snohomish county, Wash.

Ev'er-ge-tes, 1 ev'ur-jī-tēz; 2 ę-vėr'ge-tēş, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

ev'er-glade', 1 ev'er-glād'; 2 ĕv'er-glād', *n.* A tract of low swampy land covered mostly with tall grass; specif., a large area of this nature in the Everglades, in southern Florida.— **e.-glade'-kite',** *n.* A slate-colored hawk (*Ictsthramus socialbilis*) having a slender, much-hooked beak, and ranging from Brazil to Florida.— **E. State,** Florida: also, Washington.

ev'er-green", 1 ev'er-grīn"; 2 ĕv'er-grēn", *a.* Retaining greenness or verdure throughout the year; not deciduous; figuratively, always fresh: as, **green millet, oak,** etc., see MILLET, OAK, etc.— **ev'er-green"ness,** *n.*

ev'er-green", *n.* **1.** A tree or other plant which retains its verdure or foliage throughout the year, as the pine, fir, hemlock, laurel, etc. **2.** A shrub or tree of an evergreen plant or tree, or the plant itself, used for decoration; as, Christmas *evergreens*. **3.** A kind of woolen cloth: a term used about the middle of the 19th century.

Ev'er-greent, *n.* The pen-name of Washington Irving: *Salmagundi*, etc. **2.** In the city of Alabama, the county-seat of Conecuh county.

ev'er-ich, *a.* Every. **ev'er-each**; **ev'er-ilk**†.

ev'er-last'ing, 1 ev'er-las'ting; 2 ĕv'er-lăst'ing, *a.* **1.** Lasting or existing forever; infinite in duration; endless; eternal; as, the *everlasting* God. **2.** Continuing for an indefinitely long period; interminable; hence, endlessly recurring; constant; incessant; excessively durable; perennial; as, land given for an *everlasting* possession.

Whether we shall meet again, I know not.
Therefore, our *everlasting* farewell take:—
For ever, and for ever, farewell, Cassius!
SHAKESPEARE, *Julius Cæsar* act v, sc. 1.

3. [Colloq.] Interminable; implying weariness or disgust; tiresome; hateful; as, this *everlasting* bother. **4.** A card-matching game, in which the players successively expose their cards one by one. A card that matches another takes all turned cards below it. The player that secures all the cards wins the game. SYN.: see ETERNAL.— **everlasting flower,** see EVERLASTING, *n.*, 4.— **e. grass,** *n. Bot.* The dotted millet; see table of GRASSES.— **e. pea,** a perennial pea-like ornamental plant (*Lathyrus latifolius*) of the bean family.

ev'er-last'ing, *n.* **1.** Past or future endless duration (without beginning or without end, or without either beginning or end); eternity.

The furrow which Time is even now turning runs through the *Everlasting*, and in that must he plough or nowhere.
LOWELL *Biglow Papers* first series, vi, intro.

2. [R.] The one who is eternal; God: preceded by the definite article. **3.** A durable fabric for shoes, etc.; lasting; prunella.

One advantage of the country is, that a joke once established *is* good forever; it is like the stuff which is denominated *everlasting*.
SIDNEY SMITH in Lady Holland's *Memoir by Smith* vol. i, p. 344. fr. 1855.)

4. Any plant whose flowers retain their form and colors when gathered and dried (as the species of *Gnaphalium, Antennaria, Helichrysum*), or a flower of such a plant, as the cudweeds and immortelles.— **from everlasting to everlasting,** during all eternity, past and future; from the past eternity to that which is to come. [Bly; very.

ev'er-last'ingly, *adv.* [Colloq.] Exceedingly; incessantly.

ev'er-last'ing-ly, 1 ev'er-las'ting-li; 2 ĕv'er-lăst'ing-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an everlasting manner; perpetually; eternally; forever.

Death alone can die *everlastingly*.
MACDONALD *Alec Forbes* vol. i, p. 200. fr. 1865.)

2. [Colloq.] Beyond measure; exceedingly; excessively; immoderately; immeasurably; as, *everlastingly* rich.

ev'er-last'ing-ness, 1 ev'er-las'ting-nes; 2 ĕv'er-lăst'ing-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being everlasting; unlimited durability. **2.** Eternity; infinite time or duration.

ev'er-liv'ing, 1 ev'er-liv'ing; 2 ĕv'er-lĭv'ing, *a.* **1.** Deathless; immortal. **2.** Unfailing; permanent.

ev'er-ly†, *adv.* Always; constantly.

ev'er-more", 1 ev'er-mōr"; 2 ĕv'er-mōr', *adv.* During all time, especially all future time, or for an indefinitely long period; eternally; always; at all times; continually; ever; as, to be *evermore* undone; a sound *evermore* increasing. **ev'er-mo†.**— **for evermore,** for all future time; for an indefinitely long time; ever: *evermore* as a quasi-noun.

For the rare and radiant maiden whom the angels name Lenore,
Nameless here *for evermore*.
E. A. POE *The Raven* st. 2.

E-ver'ni-a, 1 ę-vėr'ni-ę; 2 ę-vėr'ni-ą, *n. Bot.* A genus of lichens of the family *Usneaceæ*, with a fruticulose or pendulous thallodody. [< Gr. *εὐερνής*, sprouting well, < *εὖ*, well, + *ἔρνος*, sprout.]— **e-ver'ni-a-ro'sma,** *n. Chem.* An amorphous compound ($C_6H_{14}O_7$) related to the sugars and contained in the lichen *Evernia prunastri*. **e-ver'ni-ine**†.

ev'er-nin'ic, 1 ev'er-nin'ik; 2 ĕv'er-nĭn'ĭc, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from *evernic acid*. — **evernicic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_8H_8O_4$) obtained by decomposing evernic acid with caustic alkalis.

e-ver'ni-nid, 1 ę-vėr'ni-nid; 2 ę-vėr'nĭ-nĭd, *n. Bot.* Having the form of or like the genus *Evernia*. [< EVERNIA + -OID.]

e-ver'ni-ine†.

ev'er-rie'u-lum, 1 ĕ'ver-rik'yu-lum; 2 ĕ'vėr-rĭk'yu-lŭm, *n.* [L., *pl.*] *Surg.* A scoop-like instrument used for removing fragments of a calculus from the bladder in lithotomy. [< L. *everriculum*, sweep-net, < *e*, out, + *verro*, sweep.]

ev'er-sal-bi(c), 1 ĕ-vėr'si-bi; 2 ę-vėr'sĭ-bĭ, *a. Chem.* Pertaining to, or derived from *eversic acid*. — **eversinic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_8H_{12}O_4$) obtained by decomposing eversic acid with caustic alkalis.

e-ver'sic-id, 1 ę-vėr'si-dik; 2 ę-vėr'sĭ-dĭk, *a. Bot.* Having the form of or like the genus *Evernia*. [< EVERNIA + -OID.]

e-ver'si-ine†.

ev'er-sic'u-lum, 1 ĕ'ver-rik'yu-lum; 2 ĕ'vėr-rĭk'yu-lŭm, *n.* [L., *pl.*] *Surg.* A scoop-like instrument used for removing fragments of a calculus from the bladder in lithotomy. [< L. *everriculum*, sweep-net, < *e*, out, + *verro*, sweep.]

ev'er-sion, 1 ĕ-vėr'shun; 2 ę-vėr'shŭn, *n.* The act of everting, or the state of being everted. (1) A turning backward, or inside out; as, *eversion* of the eyelids (ectropion).

Dogs, in their expressions of fondness, have a slight *eversion* of the lips.
(2) An overthrow or overturning; subversion; as, the *eversion* of an image; *eversion* of laws. **2.** *Bot.* The protrusion of organs normally contained within a tube or cavity. [< L. *eversio*, < *everto*, pp. *eversus*: see EVERT.]— **e-ver'sion-ap'pa-ra'tus,** *n.* An appliance for reducing clubfoot. **2.** An ectropion-forceps.— **e-ver'sive,** *a.* [Rare.] Causing or tending to cause eversion.

Ev'ers-ley, 1 ĕv'ėrz-lē; 2 ĕv'ėrz-lĭ, **Baron.** See SHAW-LEFEVRE, GEORGE JOHN.

ev'er-sport'ing, 1 ev'er-spōrt'ing; 2 ĕv'er-spōrt'ĭng, *a. Biol.* Of unstable nature: said of plant-types which give rise to many divergent forms. Compare HALE-BACK.

e-vert', 1 ę-vūrt'; 2 ę-vėrt', *vt.* **1.** To turn inside out; turn backward or outward; to turn on itself, as a shell, or an intestine. **2.** [Archaic.] To overturn; subvert; upset; frustrate. [< L. *everto*, < *e*, out, + *verto*, turn.]

e-vert'e-bral, 1 ę-vūr'tę-bral; 2 ę-vėr'te-brăl, *a.* Not vertebral: as, the *evertebral* parts of a mollusk.— **e-vert'e-brate,** *a.* and *n.* Invertebrate. [< E- + VERTEBRATE.]

E-ver'te-bra'ta, 1 ĕ-vūr'tę-brā'tę; 2 ē-vėr'te-brā'tą, *n. pl. Zool.* The *Invertebrata*. [< E- + VERTEBRATE.]

e-vert'e-brate, 1 ę-vūr'tę-brāt; 2 ę-vėr'te-brāt, *vt.* To deprive of the back-bone, or (figuratively) of backbone.

e-vert'e-brate, *a.* & *n.* Invertebrate. [< E- + VERTEBRATE.]

e-vert'or, 1 ę-vūr'tor *or* -tor; 2 ę-vėr'tor, *n. Anat.* A muscle which turns outward.

Ev'erts, 1 ev'erts; 2 ĕv'erts, **William Wallace** (²/₁₁1814–⁹/₂₁ 1890). An American Baptist clergyman and author.

ev'ery, 1 ev'ri *or* ev'er-i; 2 ĕv'ry *or* ĕv'ėr-ĭ (crit), *a.* **1.** Each, as of the individuals or items or parts of an actual or possible aggregate or whole; all taken one by one.

Every expresses the idea of *all* considered distributively. It should not, however, be used in the place of the expression "I have *every* confidence in him" may be employed to mean "I have *entire* (or, not so properly, *all*) confidence in him": an incorrect usage, which it distributive, therefore, the number of things that may be considered separately, while *confidence* is used as a mass-noun; or it may mean "I have *every kind*, or *every degree* of, *confidence*": a recent literary usage not uncommon in good English. Frequently, also, it indicates repetition, as of successive individuals; as, *every* hour the clock struck; *every* minute the watch ticked; the restless place; *every* tenth man was taken; there was a fire *every* third day. It is often used hyperbolically in emphatic general assertions; as, *every* human being knows this. It is sometimes followed by a superlative preceded by *the* with the sense of 'even the'; as, in *every*, the least, particular.

Every kernel has its shell, *Every* chime its harshest bell.
HOLMES *Programme* st. 15.

2. All possible; very great; as, to show one *every* consideration. **3.** *Legal.* Every one; all; as, to all and *every*: used substantivally. **4**†. Any. [ME. *everi, ever-ich*, < AS. *ǽfre ġelċ* (see EACH, ILK); Scel. *sa.* EALL.]

every-body, 1 ev'ri-bŏd'i; 2 ĕv'ry-bŏd'ĭ, *n.* Every person; any person; all persons, considered distributively (often within a limited circle); people in general or collectively.

ev'ry-day", 1 ev'ri-dā'; 2 ĕv'ry-dā', *a.* Suitable for every day; such as exists or is met with daily or constantly; usual; common. SYN.: see COMMON.

Supreme genius alone . . . can bring to the surface of vulgar, *every-day* existence the hidden glory that lies behind it. FRANCES A. KEMBLE *Records of a Girlhood* ch. 14, p. 255. fr. a. o. 1883.)

ev'ry-deal, 1. *n.* Every part. II. *adv.* Entirely.

ev'ry-how, 1 ev'ri-hau; 2 ĕv'ry-how, *adv.* [Colloq.] In every way or in all ways.

ev'ry-like", *adv.* [Dial., Eng., or Obs.] Often; continually.

Ev'ry-man", 1 ev'ri-man"; 2 ĕv'ry-măn", *n.* The English title of a Dutch morality play, *Elkerlijk*, of the 15th century, and the name of the principal character in the play. When summoned by Death, Everyman, who has been forsaken by his friends and has lost both faculties and possessions, is sustained and comforted by his Good Deeds.

ev'ry-thing, 1 ev'ri-thĭng; 2 ĕv'ry-thĭng, *n.* **1.** Each individual in a collection or number of things, none being omitted; whatever exists; whatever pertains to some specified thing, place, condition, or person.

And let thine eyes the good behold In *everything* save sin!
WHITTIER *My Namesake* st. 40.

2. That which is of the highest importance or which includes all things; as, health is *everything* to a worker.

Enthusiasm is *everything* for literary nations; character is *everything* for acting nations. F. LIEBER *Political Ethics* vol. i, pt. i, bk. ii, ch. 3, p. 144. fr. 1890.)

3. [Colloq.] U. S.] A great deal; the most possible; as, they think *everything* of that dog.

ev'ry-when", *adv.* [Rare.] At all times.

ev'ry-where", 1 ev'ri-hwār'; 2 ĕv'ry-hwār", *n.* Boundless space; the Infinite.

Where do you come from, Baby, dear?
Out of the *everywhere*, into here.
GEORGE MACDONALD *The Baby* st. 1.

ev'ry-where", *adv.* **1.** At or in every place; in all parts or places. **2.** [Colloq.] Wherever; as, *everywhere* you look. [< ME. *ever*, EVER, + *thwar*, < AS. *ġehwǽr*, *everywhere*, < *ge-* (generating) + *hwǽr*, where.]— **ev'ry-where'ness,** *n.* [Rare.] Omnipresence.

ev'ry-whith"er, *adv.* [Rare.] Toward every place or part; in every or all directions.

ev-es't, *n.* To border; cut short; clip.

Eve'sham, 1 ĕv'shum; 2 ēv'shăm, *n.* A town in Worcestershire, England; scene of a battle in which Prince Edward defeated the barons, under Simon de Montfort, Aug. 4, 1265; site of ruins of a former Benedictine abbey.

eve'star", *n.* The evening star.

ev'et, 1 ev'et; 2 ĕv'ĕt, *n.* **1.** An eft or newt. **2.** [U. S.] The common red triton (*Spelerpes rubet*). [< AS. *ċeft*, a newt.]

Ev'et, 1 l'vut; 2 ĕ'vut, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxi, 8.

e-vet'rate, *a.* Old; vbrate.

e-vict', 1 ę-vikt'; 2 ę-vĭkt', *vt.* **1.** To dispossess pursuant to judicial decree; oust by virtue of paramount title; hence, to expel forcibly. **2.** To take away, wrest, or alienate, as property. **3**†. To prove; evince. **4**†. To annul or set aside. **5**†. To extort or compel, as consent. [< L. *evictus*, pp. of *evinco*, overcome, < *e*, out, + *vinco*, conquer.] SYN.: see BANISH.— **e-vict'or,** *n.*

e-vic'tion, 1 ę-vik'shun; 2 ę-vĭc'shŏn, *n.* **1.** The act of evicting; forcible ousting of one from the possession of lands or tenements, by warrant of judicial decree or by virtue of a paramount title; ejectment; hence, any forcible expulsion or driving out; as, the *eviction* of a tenant.

Eviction was in full swing, and between *eviction* and emigration it is estimated that almost a million of people left Ireland between 1847 and 1851.
MCCARTHY *Short Hist. Ireland* ch. 9, p. 121. [z. a. A. 1880.]

2†. Convincing evidence. [< LL. *evictio(n-)*, < L. *evictus*; see EVICT.]

ev'idence, 1 ev'i-dens; 2 ĕv'ĭ-dĕnç, *vt.* [-DENCED; -DENCING.] **1.** To make evident or plain; show clearly; prove. **2**†. To attest by evidence.— **ev'i-denc-er,** *n.* A witness.

ev'i-dence, *n.* **1.** That which makes evident, whether taken singly or collectively; any ground or reason for knowledge or certitude in knowledge; proof, whether immediate or derived by inference; a fact or body of facts on which a proof, belief, or judgment is based; as, *evidence* of the authorship of a book; *evidence* of the existence of matter. See KNOW; KNOWLEDGE.

Evidence, in the wide sense, embraces — (1) **self-evidence,** as that of axioms, intuitive truths, and knowledge by sense-perception and sense-consciousness; (2) **derivative evidence,** as that of necessary deductions from established truths; (3) **probable or moral e.,** which in various degrees falls short of demonstration, as that of the ordinary processes of observation and thought, or from authority or testimony.

Evidence is and must be the test of truth, and is, I suppose, the ultimate ground on which we believe anything.
MIVART *Nature and Thought* ch. 4, p. 133. [z. p. & co. 1882.]

2. *Law.* That by means of which an allegation in a cause is proved or disproved, or a fact is established or sought to be established, including both oral testimony offered and the documents submitted. Compare PROOF; TESTIMONY.

The word *evidence*, in its legal acceptation, includes all the means by which any alleged matter of fact, the truth of which is submitted to investigation, is established or disproved.
GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 1, p. 3. fr. a. o. 1858.]

Tell me what *evidence* is, and I shall be able to understand why you say that this and that class of *facts* are not *evidence*. The question "What is *evidence?*" gradually disclosed the ambiguity of the word. To describe a matter of fact as '*evidence*' in the sense of testimony is obviously nonsense. . . . Judicial *evidence* is only one case of the general problem of science — namely, inferring the unknown from the known. . . . The Law of *Evidence* is that part of the Law of Procedure, which, with a view to ascertain individual rights and liabilities in particular cases, decides (1) what facts may and what may not be proved in such cases; (2) what sort of *evidence* of those facts which may be proved; (3) by whom and in what manner the *evidence* must be produced by which any fact is to be proved.
SIR JAMES FITZJAMES STEPHEN *Digest of the Law of Evidence* 2d Am. ed., edited by George Chase. EDITOR 1898.]

3. Testimony; affirmation. **4.** [Rare.] A person or thing that witnesses or bears testimony. **5.** [Rare.] Evidentness; plainness. [OF., < L. *evidentia*, clearness, < *eviden(t-)s*, clear, < *e*, out, + *videre*, see.]

SYN.: see CERTAINTY; DEMONSTRATION; PROOF.— **circumstantial evidence,** evidence consisting of circumstances which furnish reasonable ground for believing or deciding as to the existence of fact, or the guilt or innocence of an accused person.— **direct e.,** evidence tending to establish an allegation of fact directly, without inference or presumption, as by an eye-witness.— **external e.,** evidence, as for the truth of a document or work of literature or art, brought from outside sources, as from history, tradition, etc.— **indirect e.,** that evidence which corroborates facts from which the principal fact may be inferred.— **in e.** 1.

Received in a case as legal and competent proof. **2.** Perfectly plain; apparent.—**internal e.**, the evidence of the genuineness and authenticity of a document or work of literature or art furnished by its structure, contents, or character.—**King's e., Queen's e., Crown's e.**, same as STATE'S EVIDENCE.—**legal e.**, evidence admissible material to the proof or disproof of the point or points at issue in a lawsuit.—**presumptive e.**, evidence from which, in the absence of direct proof, a fact is presumed to exist; **prima facie e.**, evidence which, if unanswered or uncontradicted, would establish the fact alleged.—**primary e.**, the best evidence of which the nature of the case admits.—**satisfactory or sufficient e.**, that amount or weight of evidence which is adapted to convince a reasonable mind.—**secondary e.**, evidence not primary, but which, having some tendency to prove the fact at issue, is received, it being first shown that the primary evidence is not obtainable.—**self-regarding e.** (*Law*), evidence in favor of or against a party supplied either by the language or behavior of the party or his attorney.—**state's e.**, **State's e.** **1.** One who confesses himself guilty of a crime and proffers himself as a witness to testify against his accomplices. **2.** The evidence produced by the state in criminal prosecutions.

ev'i-den-cive(es), *a.* [Rare.] Operating as evidence.

ev'i-den-cy, *n.* Evidence; proof.

ev'i-dent, 1 ev'i-dənt; 2 ĕv'ĭ-dĕnt, *a.* **1.** Plain or manifest as to the mind or the senses; clearly perceptible; obvious; indubitable; as, *evident* facts; his success is *evident*.

Matter itself is not more *evident* than the mind that shapes it. BUSHNELL *Moral Uses of Dark Things, Of Night* p. 7. ib. 1868.]

2†. Serving as evidence; conclusive. [OF., < L. *evidenc(e)s*; see EVIDENCE.] SYN: apparent, clear, conspicuous, distinct, manifest, visible, open, patent, perceptible, plain, tangible, unmistakable, visible. That is *apparent* which clearly appears to the senses or to the mind as soon as the attention is directed to it; that is *evident* of which the mind is made sure by some inference that supplements the facts of perception; the marks of a struggle were *apparent* in broken shrubbery and trampled ground, and the finding of a bloody knife and a pilfered purse made it *evident* that robbery and murder had been committed. That is *manifest* which we can lay the hand upon; *manifest* is thus stronger than *apparent*, as such is more absolute than sight; that the picture was a modern copy of an ancient work was *evident*, and on comparison with the original was manifestly inferior in execution. That is *obvious* which is directly in the way so that it can not be missed; as, the application of the remark was *obvious*. *Visible* applies to all that can be perceived by the sense of sight, whether with the naked eye or with the telescope or a microscope object. *Discernible* applies to that which is dimly or faintly *visible*, requiring strain and effort in order to be seen; as, the ship was *discernible* in the distance. That is *conspicuous* which stands out so as necessarily or strikingly to attract the attention. *Palpable* and *tangible* express more emphatically the thought of being perceived. **ev'i-dent-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to be perceived or understood; obviously; clearly; in a manner to convince the mind; manifestly; certainly.—**ev'i-dent-ness**, *n.*

ev'i-den-tial [Rare], evidence. **2.** *Scots Law.* A title-deed, writ, or other documentary evidence serving to prove property.

ev'i-den'tial, 1 ev'i-den'shal; 2 ĕv'ĭ-dĕn'shal, *a.* Of the nature of or furnishing evidence; indicative. **ev'i-den'tia-ry.**

[A] verdict may be put in evidence as a mere *evidentiary* fact, not as in any way showing that the verdict was true but simply as proving that it was taken. F. WHARTON *Law of Evidence* vol. ii. 3d ed. 1888. p. 1881. [< L. *evidentia*; see EVIDENCE.] —**ev'i-den-tial-ly**, *adv.* In an evidential manner; as evidence.

e'vil, 1 ī'vĭl; 2 ē'vĭl, *a.* **1.** Morally bad; wrong or wicked; sinful or depraved; malevolent; corrupt; as, an *evil* deed. **2.** Possessing injurious nature or qualities; unwholesome; hurtful; hostile to the welfare of any creature; mischievous; also, of poor or bad quality; worthless; as, an *evil* report; an *evil* life. **3.** Characterized by calamity, trouble, or sorrow; sorrowful; disastrous; as, *evil* news; *evil* days. **4.** Of ill repute; deserving of condemnation; shameful; as, an *evil* name. **5†.** Poor; unskilful. [OE. *yvel*, *evel*, *yuel*, *euel*, *uel*, < AS. *yfel*, *efel*, *uel*, *evil*.] **e'vel; e'vill.** SYN: see BAD; PERNICIOUS; SINFUL.

Evil is used as the first element in self-explaining compounds; as, *evil-doing*, *-disposed*, *-favored*, *-mindedness*, *-speaking*, *-tongued*, *-wishing*, *-wishes*, *-workers*, especially the French, residing in the city.—**e.-minded**, *a.* Having an evil disposition; wicked; malicious.—**e.-mindedness**, *n.*—**e.-speaking**, *n.* Censorious or spiteful comments upon others; defamation; calumny; slander.—**e.-starred**, *a.* Same as ILL-STARRED.

Where in wild Mahratta-battle fell my father *evil-starr'd*;
I was left a trampled orphan, and a selfish uncle's ward.
TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* st. 78.

—**e.-willing**, *a.* Wishing evil.—**the e.-eye.** **1.** The supposed faculty of harming by spiteful looks unconsciously attributed to certain persons as a natural endowment; much dreaded in Mediterranean Europe, the Levant, and the East in general, where charms are commonly used against it, as for the protection of children, cattle, etc. Compare BANSHEE.

He certainly possesses the gift of *the evil eye*,' said Clodius.
BULWER-LYTTON *Last Days of Pompeii* bk. ii. ch. 3. [c. 1834.]

2. A spiteful or malicious look.—**the e. one**, Satan.

e'vil, *n.* **1.** Wicked conduct or disposition as showing depravity or as being destructive of good; sinfulness as injurious; moral depravity; as, prone to *evil*.

Moral *evil* is the only real *evil*; it was necessary in view of human freedom. DARWINISM *Hist. Philos.* tr. by Morris, vol. i, pt. ii. § 85. p. 326. [c. 1872.]

2. Something that harms or hurts; that which hinders prosperity, diminishes welfare, or prevents the enjoyment of a good; affliction; as, war is an *evil*.

The *evil* that men do lives after them.
SHAKESPEARE *Julius Cæsar* act iii, sc. 2.

3. [Rare.] A scrofulous malady; as, the king's *evil*; the pell-*evil*. **4†.** A vicious or hurtful act.

SYN.: see ABOMINATION; INJURY; SIN.—**king's evil**, scrofula: once supposed to be curable by a monarch's touch.—**royal e.**, same as **king's evil**.—**social e.**, sexual impurity; prostitution.

e'vil, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A hayfork; fork. **2.** A hatchet.

e'vil, *adv.* In an evil manner; unkindly; harmfully; ill. [< AS. *yfele*, < *yfel*, evil.]

e'vil-ly, 1 ī'vĭl-ı; 2 ē'vĭl-y, *adv.* In an evil manner; maliciously; badly.

E'vil-me-ro'dach, 1 ī'vĭl-mı-rō'dak *or* -mer'o-dak; 2 ē'vĭl-me-rō'dac *or* -mĕr'o-dăc, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xxv, 27.

e'vil-ness, 1 ī'vĭl-nes; 2 ē'vĭl-nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being evil.

e'vince, 1 ı-vins'; 2 ĭ-vĭns', *v.* [E-VINCED'; E-VINCING. [L. *evincere*, < *e*, out, + *vincere*, conquer.] *t.* **1.** To show plainly the same, be a proof of; manifest certainty; Touch-piece given by Queen Anne to Dr. Samuel Johnson, when she touched him for the King's Evil. (British Museum.)

make manifest or evident; **2.** To conquer.

show; as, to *evince* ignorance; *evince* a purpose. **3†.** To conquer.

ill†, *a.* To furnish proof. [< L. *evinco*; see EVICT.]

SYN.: see DISPLAY.—**e-vince'ment**, *n.* The act of evincing.—**e-vinc'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Capable of being shown or proved.—**e-vinc'i-bly**, *adv.*—**e-vin'civ**(es), *a.* Capable of proving; tending to prove; convincing.

e'v-rat'er, *n.* To emasculate.

e'v-ra'tion, 1 ē-vē'shən; 2 ē'vĭ-rā'shon, *a. Pathol.* **1.** Loss of masculinity, with a correspondingly assumption of feminine characteristics. **2.** Sexual impotence in the male. **3.** Castration. [< L. *evirātio*, < *e*, out, + *vir*, man.]

e-vir'tu-ate, *v.* To use exertion; to deprive of power.

e-vis'cer-ate, 1 ı-vĭs'er-āt; 2 ē-vĭs'ĕr-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To remove the entrails of or from; disembowel; gut; figuratively, to rob of indispensable or important parts, as a principle or a scheme. **2.** To remove (vital parts). **3.** To unbosom completely; lay bare, as oneself mentally. [< L. *exscarnare*, pp. of *exscerno*, < *ex*, out, + *viscera*, inner parts.]—**e-vis'cer-a'tion**, *n.*

1. The act of eviscerating. **2.** *Surg.* Removal of the interior of the eyeball, only the sclerotic coat being left.

e-vis'cer-o-ness-rot'o-my, 1 ı-vĭs'er-o-nĭs-rot'o-mı; 2 ē-vĭs'ĕr-o-nĕs-rŏt'o-my, *n. Surg.* The excision of the internal parts of the eyeball, accompanied by severing of the optic nerve.

ev't-la-ble, 1 ı-vı't-la-bl; 2 ĭv'ĭ-ta-bl, *a.* That may be

ev't-la-bl, escaped or shunned; avoidable. [< L. *evitabilis*, < *evitare*, shun; < *e*, out, + *vita*, mind.]

ev't-tate, *vt.* To avoid. **e-vite'i-ve-ev'i-ta'tion**, *n.*

ev't-ter'nal, 1 ev'ı-tĕr'nal; 2 ĕv'o-ĕ-tĕr'nal, *a.* Everlasting; eternal. **ev't-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.* **ev't-ter'nal-ness**, *n.* **ev't-ter'nal-i-ty**, *n.* Eternity.

e-vit'ate, 1 ı-vı't-ēt; 2 ē-vĭt'āt, *a. Bot.* Without vittæ or oil tubes.

Ev'i-us, 1 ev'ı-us; 2 ĕv'ĭ-us, *n.* An epithet of Dionysos; derived from the cry of Bacchanals at his feasts. See EVOE.

ev'o-ca-bl(e), 1 ev'o-ka-bl; 2 ĕv'o-ca-bl, *a.* Capable of being evoked or called forth. [< L. *evocabilis*; see EVOKE.]

ev'o-cate, 1 ev'o-kēt; 2 ĕv'o-cāt, *vt.* [Rare.] To evoke or call out; summon forth. [< L. *evocatus*, pp. of *evoco*; see EVOKE.]

ev'o-ca'tion, 1 ev'o-kā'shon; 2 ĕv'o-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** A calling forth or out; summoning; an evoking. **2.** *Civ. Law.* The transference of a suit from a lower to a higher tribunal. **3.** The summoning of a spirit from the grave; a formula used in such invocations. **4.** *Philos.* In Plato's theory of reminiscence, a calling-up of knowledge acquired in a previous existence. **5.** *Rom. Antiq.* The calling upon the gods of a besieged city to forsake it and aid the besiegers.

e-vo'ca-tive(s), 1 ı-vō'ka-tĭv *or* ı-vok'o-tĭv; 2 e-vō'ca-tĭv *or* e-vŏc'o-tĭv, *a.* Evoking; fitted to evoke.

e-vo'ca-tor, 1 ev'o-kē'tor *or* -tor; 2 ĕv'o-cā'tor, *n.* One who summons up spirits.—**e-voc'a-to-ry**, *a.*—**e-voc'a-trix**, *n.* A female evocator. [ev'o-hē'.

ev'o-e, 1 ev'o-ē; 2 ĕv'o-ē, *interj.* A cry uttered by Bacchanals.

ev'o-ke(s), 1 ı-vōk'; 2 ē-vōk', *vt.* [E-VOKED'; E-VOK'ING.] To call or summon forth; call out.

A ghost, evoked unseasonably from the grave.
HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* ch. iii. p. 139. ib. M. & CO. 1880.]

2. To produce; to give to a different tribunal; call away. [< L. *evoco*, < *e*, out, + *voco*, call.]—**e-vok'er**, *n.*

ev'o-lute, *a. Bot.* Unfolded; turned over at the edge.

ev'o-lute, 2 ĕv'o-lūt; 2 ĕv'o-lūt, *n. Geom.* A curve which is the locus of the centers of curvature of another curve, and therefore tangent to all its normals; so called because the other curve (called the *involute*) can be traced by the end of a string gradually unwound from it. [< L. *evolutus*, pp. of *evolvo*, unroll, < *e*, out, + *volvo*, roll.]

ev'o-lu-(il'i-ty, 1 ev'o-lū-tĭl'ı-tı; 2 ĕv'o-lu-tĭl'ĭ-ty, *n. Biol.* Capability, in an organism, of manifesting changes of form; evolutionary power.

ev'o-lu'tine, 1 ev'o-lū'tın *or* -tin; 2 ĕv'o-lu'tin *or* -tĭn, *a.* Of or pertaining to evolutility.

ev'o-lu'tion, 1 ev'o-lū'shon; 2 ĕv'o-lu'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of evolving, or the state of being evolved; development or growth; as, the *evolution* of a plan or a system.

Forms, systems, or institutions must give place to others, either by peaceful *evolution* or by violent revolution.
E. ATKINSON in *Century Magazine* Jan., 1887, p. 424.

2. Specif., in biology: (1) The series of steps by which a germ or a rudimentary part becomes an adult organism or a fully developed part; the succession of changes by which a germ passes from a simple to a complex condition; development. (2) The derivation or the doctrine of the derivation of all forms of life by gradual modification from earlier and simpler forms or from one rudimentary form. (3) The theory that the germ preexists in the parent, and that it contains all the parts of the fully formed organism in which form; development from such a germ; opposed to *epigenesis*: the original use in biology.

3. Finally some consider that an epigenetic development is an impossibility. Moreover, I found an actual proof of the reality of *evolution*. A. WEISMANN *Germ-Plasm* tr. by Parker and Ronnfeldt, pref., p. 14. ls. 1893.]

Evolution, as understood to-day, is a widely comprehensive term, inasmuch as it comprises the study of that vast complex of natural conditions which has resulted in the formation and development of stellar systems and particularly of that which includes the earth as well as of all forms of plant and animal life upon our planet. Evolution in general is founded upon the unity of action exhibited in the operations of nature, while organic evolution, or the theory of descent, is built upon the fact that all animals and plants are developed by analogous processes from some form of primitive germ and show an underlying unity of organization, their physical life being based upon the living substance known as protoplasm, whose irritability is the sole cause of all their movements. *Evolution* may be (1) *inorganic*, that which treats of the growth of the material universe and follows the various stages of cosmic development down to the formation of the planets, at which stage physico-chemical evolution commences, embracing the gradual elaboration of matter from simple into more complex compounds, culminating in the most complex of all, protoplasm; (2) *organic*, which treats of those agencies which produce morphogenesis and upon and through which natural selection acts, including such external forces as nutrition, variation, environment, heredity, and the various chemical, physical, and physiological changes encountered by living organisms; (3) *mental*, which traces the gradual development of the highest intellectual faculties, as evidenced in man, from the primitive reflexes and instinctive movements of the lowest organize forms through an infinite variety of gradually advancing types of intelligence to the savage, and so upwards to the highest produces of civilization. Mental *evolution* also embraces the study of social evolution, which traces the highly complex system of modern organized society back to the primitive family and tribal conditions of prehistoric times. A vast mass of empirical data and corroborative facts, drawn from the fields of paleontology, geology, embryology, morphology, and allied sources, has now made it seem possible that the gap between man and the animals is merely one of degree and not of kind, and has tended to establish his descent from a now extinct gibbon-like ancestor, thus assigning him a place with the other primates in the genealogical tree which shows that the origin of living things is due to a continuous break of continuity from a few essentially simple forms, or possibly from one. *Evolution* holds that life is a necessary corollary of cosmic development and that it came into being by a process of natural evolution, in accordance with certain of physico-chemical laws, where the mass of the earth had cooled sufficiently to allow of it and the condensation of gases had formed water. Subsequently the first colloidal protoplasm thus formed motion, change, and the action of the primary factors during immense periods of time have eventually evolved existing and extinct types. The constant modifications thus set up have tended more and more to specialization, as conditioned by and dependent upon the concomitant structural and geographical changes of the globe. The basic laws of *evolution* as set out by Aristotle (350 B. C.), the Aristotle (384–322 B. C.) may be regarded as the originator of the theory of descent, which he adumbrated with surprising clearness. The system of Scholastic philosophy during medieval times prevented progress in this direction, and the subject was not reopened until Leibnitz (1646–1716) and Buffon (1708–1788) wrote of certain phases of it. Kant (1724–1820) was the true founder of evolution in the modern sense, his writings anticipating many of the main deductions of Darwin and Wallace, who in 1858 announced their theory of natural selection to their view. Darwin's *Origin of Species*, an epoch-making work, laid the foundation for the exhaustive modern researches of Huxley, Haeckel, Spencer, Weismann, and others, which have resulted in their general acceptance by most of the views, with some slight modifications. Herbert Spencer (1820–1903) developed the philosophical side of the subject, describing the doctrine of evolution as covering matter, motion, society, etc. See DARWINISM; GERM-PLASM; MUTATION; ORTHOGENESIS; SELECTION; WEISMANNISM.

3. *Math.* (1) In arithmetic or algebra, the operation of extracting a root; opposed to *involution*. (2) The gradual unfolding or unbending of a curve so that its end describes its involute. **4.** A changing of the positions and movements of parts; a process of turning and shifting; especially, one of successive movements performed by troops or warvessels disposing them properly for some purpose, as of review or of battle; a move or maneuver.

The *evolutions* of the waltzers were quicted.
Pop. *Tales, Red Death* p. 160. [c. a c.]

5. A process in which, by a series of continuous progressive changes, a complex arrangement, agency, or organism is developed from a more or simple beginnings; as, the *evolution* of civilization from savagery; the *evolution* of a chicken from an egg.

It is a problem of interest to trace the *evolution* of the family into the clan, of patriarchism into democracy.
CLARK. MORRIS *Am. Race* ch. 7, p. 173. ls. c. c. 1888.]

With each succeeding Kingdom, *evolution* has changed its direction upward from the physical to the psychical, protoplasm giving way to psychoplasm.
I. K. FUNK *The Next Step in Evolution* p. 26. [r. & w. '92.]

6. A movement forming one of a series of complex motions, as one of the recurring movements of a machine. **7.** *Metaph.* The doctrine which accounts for the beings and events of the physical universe in terms of the combination and recombination of material elements in motion, under the principle of the conservation of energy: distinguished by Herbert Spencer from *development*. Compare DEVELOPMENT.

Evolution is an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion; during which the matter passes from an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity, and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation.
SPENCER *First Principles* pt. ii, ch. 17, p. 396. [a. 1883.]

Evolution is variously distinguished as **materialistic evolution**, which denies everything but matter and motion in the evolutionary process; **agnostic e.**, which postulates an unknown and unknowable as the basis and explanation of the process; and **theistic e.**, which assumes a God or a Logos back of all working out results along the unalterable line of natural law, and which is also called *orthodox evolution* often improperly confounded with the *development theory*.

8. Anything evolved or developed; also, a series unfolded or unrolled. **9†.** A winding about; an intricate form or pattern. [< *evolute* + *-ion*, or *evolutus*; see EVOLUTE.—**compound evolution** (*Biol.*), that form of evolution in which the proximity and influence of one group affect the rate and quality of development of another.—**determinate e.** (*Biol.*), the doctrine that the change of species in accordance with the principle of natural selection is directed into predetermined channels either by the adaptiveness of the organisms themselves or because of some unavoidable natural factor.—**digressive e.**, atavism.—**kinetic e.**, same as NEOTOPISM.—**mechanico-physical theory of e.** (*Biol.*), the opinion, held by Nägeli, that the origin of species is due to the law of improvement, in accordance with which there is a constantly greater complexity and a progressive division of labor.—**retrograde e.**, see REVOLUTION, 2.—**spontaneous e.**, the unaided shifting of the position of a fetus during labor in consequence of which a shoulder-presentation is converted into a continued breech-and-shoulder presentation and delivery spontaneously ef-

fected.—**tidal e.** (*Astron.*), that evolution of the existing orbits of planets, satellites, and binary stars, assumed to be due to the tidal reactions between the movable parts of the bodies concerned, in consequence of which they withdrew farther from each other and changed the eccentricity of their orbits up to certain limits.—**ev'o-lu'tion-al,** *a. Of,* pertaining to, or resulting from evolution.—**ev'o-lu'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*—**ev'o-lu'tion-ary,** *a.* Pertaining or relating to evolution, in any sense.—**ev'o-lu'tion-ism,** *n.* The doctrine of or belief in evolution, biological or metaphysical.—**ev'o-lu'tion-ist,** *n.* One who is versed in, or pertaining to, evolutionism; as, the *evolutionist* philosophy.—**ev'o-lu'tion-is'tic,** *a.*—**ev'o-lu'tion-ist,** *n.* **1.** A believer in biological or metaphysical evolution. **2.** One skilled in evolutions, as a military officer.—**ev'o-lu'tion-ize,** *vt. & vi.* [Rare.] To produce by evolution.

ev'o-lu'tive (es), *a.* [ɛ'v-ō-liū'tiv; ē'v-ō-lū'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to or producing evolution; evolutionary.

e-volve',] *v.* [i-vɔlv'; ē-vɔlv'], *n.* [ē-vɔlvēt', ē-vɔlvd'ē; **e-volv's',**] E-VOLV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To unfold or expand; disengage and bring to view; hence, to work out; develop; educe; as, to *evolve* a plan.

Ralsa *evolved* the person and office of his fiction out of his own consciousness; they are none of them human beings. W. C. WILKINSON *Classic French Course* ch. 23, p. 295. [CHAUP. 1890.]

2. Specifically, to produce by biological or metaphysical evolution; as defined by Herbert Spencer, to cause to pass from a more diffused to a more concentrated state. Compare EVOLUTION, 7.

Evolution has other meanings, some of which are incongruous with, and some even directly opposed to, the meaning here given to it . . . As ordinarily understood, to *evolve* is to unfold, to open and expand, to throw out, to disclose, as we understand it, the act of *evolving* . . . implies that its component matter has passed from a more diffused to a more concentrated state—has contracted. The antithetical word Involution would much more truly express the nature of the process.

SPENCER *First Principles* pt. ii, ch. 12, p. 385. [a. 1883.]

3. To give off as a product or emanation; throw out, as gases. **4†.** *Math.* To extract the roots of (a quantity or number).

II. *i.* To open or unfold. [< L. *evolvo;* see EVOLUTE.]

Syn.: see DEVELOP.—**e-volv'a-bl(e),** *a.*—**e-volve'ment,** *n.*—**e-vol'vent,** *a.* **1.** That which evolves. **2.** *Math.* Noting a right line whose extremity is the locus of the involute.—**e-vol'vent,** *n. Geom.* Same as INVOLUTE.—**e-volv'er,** *n.*

e-vom'i-ta'tion†, *n.* A vomiting. **ev'o-mi'tion†.**

Ev-on'y-mus,] ev-ɔn'i-mus; ē'v-ōn'y-mūs, *n. Bot.* A genus of ornamental shrubs of the family *Celastraceæ*, natives of temperate regions. They have opposite, entire or serrate leaves, small flowers, and capsules containing 1 or 2 seeds inclosed in an orange-colored aril. *E. americana* is the strawberry-bush. *E. atropurpurea* the burning-bush. or wahoo. The showy species, *E. bungeanus* and *E. japonica*, are common in cultivation. Compare EUONYMUS. [< L. *evonymos*, *euonymos*, of good name, < *eu*, well, + *onyma*, name.] **Eu-on'y-mus†.**—**ev-on'y-mous,** *a.*

Ev'o-ra,] ev'ō-ra; ē'v-ō-rā, *n.* **1.** A district in Alemtejo province, Portugal; 2,738 sq. m. **2.** Its capital town.

e-vo'vae,] i-wō'vi; ē-wō'vē. *n.* A mnemonic formula **e-u'ræ,**] for the sounding of a Gregorian tone. [< the vowels of *seculorum amen*, last two words of the Gloria Patri.]

E-vox'y-me-to'pon,] i-vɔks'i-mi-tō'pon; ē-vōks'y-me-tō'pon, *n.* A genus of West-Indian lepidopodoid fishes. [< EU- + Gr. *oxys*, sharp, + *metōpon*, brow.]

E'vreux',] ē'vrē'; ē-vrē', *n.* A historic cathedral city, the capital of Eure department, France. It was taken from the Romans by Clovis; plundered by the Northmen under Rollo in 892, burned by Henry I. of England in 1119, and later was the scene of many conflicts between the English and the French during the reigns of Henry V. and Henry VI. of England.

e-vul'gate, *vt.* To divulge. **e-vulge't.**—**e'vul-ga'tion†,** *n.*

e-vul'sion,] i-vul'shan; ē-vul'shon, *n. Med.* [Rare.] The operation of plucking out; extirpation, as of teeth.

e-vul'siv(e),] i-vul'siv; ē-vul'siv, *a. Of* or used for evulsion.

Ev. Un., *abbr.* Evangelical Union.

ew'e, *n.* The yew. **ewe.**

ew'age†, *n.* **1.** A precious stone having the limpidity of water. **2.** A toll paid for water-passage.

E'wald,] ē'wɑlt; ē'vɑlt, *n.* **1. Georg Heinrich August** (b'ɪ/18103–9/1875), a German Orientalist, rationalist, and Bible critic. **2. Johannes,** same as EVALD.

Ew'an,] i-yū'an; ē yu'an, *n.* A masculine personal name. [Celt. warrior.]

Ew'art,] yū'art; ē yu'art, *n.* A masculine personal name.

ew'der,] yū'der; ē yu'der, *n.* [Scot.] **I.** An unpleasant odor, as of steam from a boiling vessel. **2.** A scorching heat.

ewe†, *n.* To give birth to lambs.

ewe',] yū; ē yu, *n.* A female sheep or sheep-like mammal. Compare RAM. [< AS. *ēowu*, ewe, sheep.] — **ewe's cheese',** *n.* Cheese manufactured from ewe's milk.—**ewe-gang,** *n.* [Scot.] A pasture for sheep.—**ewe-gowan,** *n.* [Scot.] The daisy.—**ewe-lease,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] An upland where sheep are kept in ewe-stocks, a stock thin and not arched, like that of a ewe, as that of certain horses.—**ewe-necked,** *a.*—**ewe-teg,** *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A female sheep before its first shearing.

Ewe, *n.* **1.** A forest-dwelling West-African negro tribe. **2.** A linguistic stock of typical negroes that includes, besides the Ewe proper, the Dahomans and Togos. Their speech is practically monosyllabic.

Ew'ell,] yū'el; ē yu'el, **Richard Stoddert** (ɔ'/1817–1/72. 1872). An American Confederate general who served with distinction at Bull Run, Antietam, the Wilderness, etc.

ew'er†,] yū'ar; ē yu'er, *n.* A water-pitcher with a wide mouth or spout, used especially in the toilet; also, any artistically shaped or ornamented vessel with a handle and spout. [< OF. *euere*, < LL. *aquaria*, < L. *aquarius*, of water, < *aqua*, water.]—**ew'er-er†,** *n.* One who bears water in a ewer.


Porcelain Ewer and Basin.

ew'er's, *n.* [Local, Eng.] An odder.

ew'er-y,] yū'ar-i; ē yu'er-y, *n.* [-IES; 1 -IZ; 2 -IS, *pl.*] [Archaic.] **1.** A household apartment for keeping ewers and bowls; a scullery. **2.** [Eng.] In the royal household, the place where the napery is kept and where the service of water in ewers is attended to. [< OF. *euere*; see EWER.] **ew'ry†.**

ew'est,] yū'est; ē yu'est, *a.* [Scot.] Near or nearest.

ewghen', *n.* Same as YEWEN. [remorse, or pity

e'whow,] ē'hwou; ē'hwow, *interj.* [Scot.] A cry, as of grief.

e'wig-zeit-geist',] i ē'vig-tsait-gaist'; ē gē'vig-tsait-gīst', *n.* [G.] *Philos.* The enduring spirit; the spirit that characterizes age after age: opposed to *zeitgeist.*

ew'lin-drift,] yū'in-drift; ē yu'lin-drift, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Snow driven or drifted by the wind.

Ew'ing,] yū'ing; ē yu'ing, *n.* **1. Juliana Horatia Orr** (ō/s 1841–9/1885), an English writer for children. **2. Thomas** (ō'/1789–9/1871), an American lawyer: Secretary of the Treasury and of the Interior. **3.** A village in Franklin county, Ill.; seat of Erwin College (Baptist), founded in 1867.

ewk,] yūk; ē yuk, *vi.* [Scot.] To itch; yuck.—**ewk'y,** *a.*

ewle†, *n.* Yule.

ewn,] yūn; ē yun, *a.* [North. Eng.] An oven.

ex,] eks; ē eks, *n.* [Dial.] To ask.

ex, *n.* [Dial.] An axe. **exe†.**

ex, *prep.* [L.] **1.** From, out, out of, by reason of, etc.; used in many common Latin phrases. **2.** *Finances.* Without the right to participate in; excluding: said of stocks, as *ex* bonus, *ex* dividend, etc. **3.** *Commerce.* Free out of; not subject to charge until taken out of, as *ex* elevator, *ex* ship, *ex* store, etc.—**ex all** [Eng.] (*Insurance*), a term indicating that the conditions under which a bond is sold must not be varied by its being drawn for redemption. Without the right to modify the terms of sale of a bond when it is drawn to be redeemed. —**ex new** [Eng.], in finance, without right to share in an issue of new stock.—**ex officio,** by virtue of one's office: officially.—**ex parte,** on, from, or as the instance of one side only; one-sided; as, *ex-parte* testimony.

ex-, *prefix.* Out; out of; off; beyond: used also with privative and intensive force. Prefixed to a word denoting office, it denotes one who formerly occupied the position; as, *ex*-President; *ex*-convict. [< L. *ex-*, < *ex*, from; or < Gr. *ex*, from.]

Ex., Exod., *abbr.* Exodus.

ex., *abbr.* Examined, example, exception, excursus, executed, executive, export.

ex'a-bar, *n.* Same as EXABRUPTION.

ex'act'er-bate,] egz-ak'ter-bēt; ē eks-hak'ter-bēt; ē ēgz-[*or* ēks-]ĭg'zer-bāt, *vt.* [-BAT'ED; -BAT'ING.] To make more sharp, severe, or virulent; aggravate; exasperate; embitter; as, to *exacerbate* ill feeling. [< L. *exacerbatus*, pp. of *exacerbo*, < *ex*, intens. + *acerbo*, < *acerbus*, bitter.]

ex-ac'er-ba'tion,] egz-as'ər-bē'shan; ē ēgz-ăg'er-bā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of exacerbating, or the state of being exacerbated; increased severity. **2.** *Med.* A temporary increase in violence of the symptoms of a disease.

The *exacerbation* is sometimes preceded by a chill.

PAINE *Physiology* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 221. [a. 1858.]—**ex-ac'er-bes'cence,**] egz-as'ər-bes'ens; ē ēgz-ăg'er-bĕs'ens, *n.* A state of increasing violence, as in the symptoms of a disease. [< LL. *exacerbescen(s)-*, ppr. of *exacerbesco*, < L. *exacerbo*; see EXACERBATE.]—**ex-ac'er-bes'cent,** *a.* [Rare.] Irritating; exasperating; embittering.

ex-act'-nate,] egz-ak'-nēt; ē ēgz-ăk'i-nāt, *vt.* [Rare.] To take the kernel from; deprive of the kernel.—**ex-ac'i-na'tion,** *n.*

ex-act',] egz-akt'; ē ēgz-ăct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To compel the yielding, payment, or surrender of; extort; enforce; hence, to demand as a right; insist upon as a right; require peremptorily; as, to *exact* a ransom; to *exact* obedience.

It is the glory of etching that it never *exacts* completion.

HAMERTON *Etching and Etchers* pt. i, ch. 9, p. 40. [a. 1876.]

2. *Law.* To summon to court by proclamation (a person who has failed to appear), on pain of outlawry. See EXIGENT, *n.* **3†.** To claim; call for; demand.

II. *i.* To make authoritative or exigent demands. [< OF. *exacter*, < LL. *exacto*, < L. *exactus*; see EXACT, *a.*]

ex-act', *a.* **1.** Perfectly conformed to a standard; nicely adjusted; strictly accurate or correct; precise; as, an *exact* measure; an *exact* length; the *exact* sum; an *exact* fit. **2.** Accurately or precisely conceived or expressed; characterized by definite knowledge or principles; strictly determined; definite; as, *exact* thinking. **3.** Rigorous in attention; strictly observant of accuracy or rule; methodical; particular; as, an *exact* man of business; an *exact* manager.

Abraham Lincoln . . . was so *exact* in all his dealings that people called him 'Honest Abe.'

C. C. COFFIN *Building the Nation* ch. 35, p. 471. [a. 1883.]

4. Capable of producing exact results; as, an *exact* instrument. **5.** Even; steady. [< L. *exactus*, pp. of *exigo*, drive out, determine, < *ex*, out, + *ago*, drive.]

Syn.: see CEREMONIOUS; CORRECT; JUST; MINUTE.—**exact science,** properly, science whose results are capable of mathematical expression; loosely, science as opposed to unsystematized knowledge; sometimes, accurate statements of fact, even when unsystematized.

ex-act'a-ble,] egz-akt'a-bl; ē ēgz-ăct'a-bl, *a.* That can be levied or exacted.

ex-act'er,] egz-akt'er; ē ēgz-ăct'er, *n.* In general, one who exacts or demands; one who is strict, harsh, or severely specifically, an exactor.

ex-act'ing,] egz-akt'iŋ; ē ēgz-ăct'iŋ, *pa.* **1.** Making unreasonable or burdensome demands; severe in requirements; oppressive; as, an *exacting* master. **2.** Involving severe and continuous exertion; compelling strict application; arduous; absorbing; as, *exacting* duties or labors. **3.** *Forest.* Not able to thrive save under certain peculiar conditions of soil or climate: said of plants or trees. **ex-act'ious†.** See HARD IMPERIOUS.—**ex-act'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-act'ing-ness,** *n.*

ex-ac'tion,] egz-ak'shan; ē ēgz-ăc'shon, *n.* **1.** An exacting, enforcing, or demanding with authority or compulsion; the act of compelling to pay, yield, or render; extortion; as, the *exaction* of money or service.

One of the Powers was despotic, the other was rather notoriously immature and pusillanimous in its *exactions.*

LECKY *Eng. in Eighteenth Cent.* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 250. [a. 1878.]

2. Something exacted; a compulsory levy, fee, payment, or the like, especially when unjustly or oppressively demanded. **3†.** *Med.* = L. *exactio(n-)*, < *exactus*; see EXACT, *a.*] **ex-act'ment.**

ex-ac'tive (es),] egz-ak'tiv; ē ēgz-ăc'tiv, *a.* [Rare.] Exacting; importunate.

ex-act'ly,] egz-akt'li; ē ēgz-ăct'li, *adv.* In an exact manner; accurately; precisely; strictly; quite.

ex-act'ness,] egz-akt'nes; ē ēgz-ăct'nes, *n.* The condition or quality of being exact; accuracy; precision. **ex-act'i-tude†.**

ex-ac'tor,] egz-ak'ter or -tor; ē ēgz-ăc'tor, *n.* One who exacts, or who makes unreasonable or oppressive demands, as by authority; an extortioner; specifically, a collector of tribute, taxes, or duties.

There is not on earth a more merciless *exactor* of love from others than a thoroughly selfish woman. HARRIET B. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* ch. 15, p. 173. [ʜ. M. & co. 1890.]

[OF., < L. *exactor*, < *exactus*; see EXACT, *a.*]—**ex-act'ress,** *n.* [Rare]. A woman who exacts.

ex-ac'u-ate,] egz-ak'ū-a; ē ēgz-ăc'iū-āt, *n.* **ex-ag'ger-ate,**] egz-aj'er-ēt; ē ēgz-ăg'er-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To describe or represent with extravagant additions; think to be or cause to appear larger or more important than is warranted by the facts; overstate; as, to *exaggerate* a report; to *exaggerate* one's services or claims. **2.** To increase, especially to increase immoderately; as, to *exaggerate* pain, the sensitiveness of an organ. **3.** To heighten unduly in effect or design, as a work of art; represent disproportionately. **4†.** To heap up; accumulate. [< L. *exaggeratus*, pp. of *exaggero*, heap up, < *ex*, out, + *agger*, heap, < *ad*, to, + *gero*, carry.]

II. *i.* To use or be given to exaggeration; be extravagant in thought, statement, or description.

Syn.: see OVERSTATE.—**ex-ag'ger-a-bl(e),** *adv.*—**ex-ag'ger-a-tive** (es), *a.* Tending to or marked by exaggeration. —**ex-ag'ger-a-tiv (e-li),** *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.*—**ex-ag'ger-a'tor,** *n.* One who exaggerates.—**ex-ag'ger-a-to-ry,** *a.*

ex-ag'ger-at'ed,] egz-aj'er-ēt'ed; ē ēgz-ăg'er-āt'ed, *pa.* Immoderately or incongruously enlarged, extended, or displayed; overstated.—**ex-ag'ger-at'ed-ly,** *adv.* Excessively.

ex-ag'ger-a'tion,] egz-aj'ər-ē'shən; ē ēgz-ăg'er-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of exaggerating; representation with extravagant or untruthful additions; unreasonable or misleading enlargement or amplification; overstatement; hyperbole.

Strong language that constantly verges on *exaggeration.* A. ALEXANDER *Thoughts on Religious Experience* ch. 4, p. 77. [ʜ. & J.]

2. *Fine Arts.* Representation with magnified features or effect; hence, undue heightening or emphasizing. **3.** *Zool.* Intensification or conspicuousness, as of color or characters. **4†.** An increase; a heaping up; = L. *exaggeratio(n-)*, < *exaggero*; see EXAGGERATE.] Syn.: see CARICATURE.—**ex-ag'ge-ra'tion-al,** *a.* Relating to exaggeration; characterized by hyperbole.

ex-ag'i-tate†, *vt.* **1.** To agitate; shake. **2.** To reproach; blame.—**ex-ag'i-ta'tion†,** *n.*

ex-a'late,] eks-ē'lāt; ē eks-ā'lāt, *a. Bot.* Without wings, as a petiole. [< EX- + L. *alatus*; see ALATE.]

ex'al-bu'mi-nous,] eks'al-biū'mi-nus; ē ēks'ăl-bū'mi-nus, *a. Bot.* Without albumen. [< EX- + ALBUMINOUS.] **ex'al-bu'mi-nose.**

ex-al'ging,] ek-sal'jiŋ, -zal'-; ē ēgz-ăl'jiŋ; ē ēks-ăl'jin, *-ĝin or* **ex-al'ginе,**] *-ĝin, n. Chem.* A benzene derivative (C_6H_{12} NO), allied to phenacetin: used as an analgetic. [< Gr. *ex*, out, + *algos*, pain.]

ex'al-lo'tri-ote,] eks'a-lō'tri-ōt; ē ēks'ă-lō'tri-ōt, *a.* Foreign; exotic. [< Gr. *exallotrios*, export.]

ex-alt',] egz-ôlt'; ē ēgz-ălt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To raise or elevate, as in position, condition, or rank; advance, as in consideration or estimation; give dignity or majesty to; promote; as, the mountain *exalts* its head above the clouds; to *exalt* oneself by talents or virtues; to *exalt* a person to a high office.

Righteousness *exalteth* a nation: but sin is a reproach to any people. *Prov.* xiv, 34.

2. To pay high honor to; glorify or extol; speak of with reverence or sublimity to; magnify; as, to *exalt* the name of the Lord. **3.** To elevate in spirits; fill with delight, satisfaction, or confidence; elate.

The Covenanters, when they were miserably *exalted* with this success. CLARENDON *Hist. Rebellion* vol. i, bk. ii, p. 203. [ᴡ. & t. 1827.]

4. To raise in pitch or strength, as the voice; increase the degree, force, or intensity of. **5.** *Alchemy.* To purify or refine, as by fire. **6.** *Astrol.* To refer to the position of greatest influence in the horoscope.

II. *i.* To do great or lofty things; produce exaltation.

Behold, God *exalteth* by his power. *Job* xxxvi, 22.

[< F. *exalter*, < L. *exalto*, exalt, < *ex*, out, + *altus*, high.]

Syn.: see HEIGHTEN; PROMOTE; RAISE.—**ex-alt'er,** *n.*

ex'al-ta'do,] eks'ăl-tă'do; ē ēks'ăl-tă'do, *n.* [Sp.] A member of a Spanish political party organized about 1820 and having ultra-democratic tendencies.

ex-alt'ate, *a.* Exalted.

ex'al-ta'tion,] egz-ôl-tē'shən; ē ēgz-ăl-tā'shon, *n.* The act of exalting, or the state of being exalted; promotion; elevation physical, political, social, mental, or spiritual: used specifically of promotion to the papal office.

He always left her presence in a state of sympathetic *exaltation.* E. EGGLESTON *Roxy* ch. 26, p. 170. [ᴡ. t. & co. 1883.]

2. *Astrol.* The position of a planet in the zodiac when supposed to exert its greatest influence. **3.** *Med.* A morbid mental state distinguished by ecstatic joy, abnormal optimism, or delusions of grandeur. **4.** *Alchemy.* The act of refining or purifying, as a substance. [F., < LL. *exaltatio(n-)*, < L. *exaltatus*, pp. of *exalto*; see EXALT.]

ex'al-ta'tion-ist, *n.* **exalt'ment,** *n.* See HEIGHTENING.

exaltation of Christ (*Theol.*). See KENOSIS.—**e. of the Cross** (*R. C. Ch.*), a festival celebrated on Sept. 14 in commemoration of the alleged discovery of the true cross by the Empress Helena, the mother of Constantine, at Jerusalem in 324.—**ex-alt'a-tiv(e),** *a.* Elevating; exalting.

ex-alt'ed,] egz-ôlt'ed; ē ēgz-ălt'ed, *pa.* Raised up or aloft; elevated; hence, raised in rank, position, or dignity; dignified; sublime; as, an *exalted* person; an *exalted* poem. Syn.: see AUGUST; GRAND; HIGH; SUBLIME.—**ex-alt'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**ex-alt'ed-ness,** *n.*

ex-al'u-min'i-um, *n.* Same as ALUMINIUM. [nation.

ex-am',] egz-am'; ē ēgz-ăm', *n.* [College Slang.] An examin-

ex-am'e', *vt.* To examine. [tion.

ex-am',] egz-ôr'mən; ē ēgz-ăr'mən, *n.* [Rare.] An examina-

ex-am'e-tron', *n.* Hexameter.

ex-am'i-na'tion,] egz-am'i-nē'shən; ē ēgz-ăm'i-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of examining or of being examined; careful scrutiny or inquiry; investigation; inspection. **2.** Specif.: (1) The testing process of one's knowledge, power, or skill; as, the *examination* of a pupil. (2) An inquiry testing qualifications, progress, fitness; as, the fall *examinations* in university-service *examination.* (3) A test or trial, as by chemical analysis.

3. *Law.* (1) Inquiry by means of interrogation or testimony; as, an *examination* before a magistrate.

No *examination* of the prisoner himself was permitted in England, until the passage of the statutes of Philip and Mary.

GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 12, p. 296. [ʟ. ʙ. & co. 1857.] (2) The result of such inquiry; testimony reduced to writing. [< L. *examinatio(n-)*, < *examinatus*, pp. of *examino*; see EXAMINE.] **ex-am'ine†.** Syn.: see INQUIRY. —**examination in chief, direct e.,** an examination of a witness by the party calling him: opposed to *cross-examina-*

tion.— **e.-paper,** *n.* **1.** A paper containing the questions and exercises prescribed in a written examination. **2.** A paper containing the answers and solutions to such questions, etc.— **post-mortem e.,** an autopsy.— **ex-am″i-na′tion-ism,** *n.*— **ex-am″i-na′tion-ist,** *n.* The habit of relying unduly or exclusively on examinations to test ability, etc.— **ex-am″i-na′tion-ist,** *n.*— **ex-am′i-na-bil′i-ty** (ĕs″, **ex-am″i-na-bil′i-ty,** *n.*— **ex-am′i-na-ble,** *a.* Relating to examinations.

ex-am′ine, ı] egz-am′in; **2** ĝz-am′in, *vt.* [-INED, -INING; -IN-ABLE, *a.*—**ex-am′i-na′tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of examining with care; investigate critically as to composition, condition, character, or the like, for the purpose of arriving at a conclusion, ascertaining a fact or the truth, etc.; explore; as, to *examine* a building, a record, or a witness. **2.** To test by questions or exercises as to qualifications, progress, or fitness, as a pupil, or a candidate for a degree or office. **3.** To question in order to elicit facts or testimony, as a witness or a trial. **4.** To test as to composition or properties; assay; analyze; as, to *examine* a mineral for gold. [< F. *examiner,* < L. *examino,* < *exigo;* see EXACT, *a.*] **ex-a′ment.**

Syn.: canvass, consider, criticise, discuss, explore, inquire into, inspect, interrogate, investigate, observe, overhaul, ponder, ransack, scrutinise, search, study, test, try, view, weigh. See CONSIDER; REVIEW. Compare synonyms for DELIBERATE, *v.*— **ex-am′i-na-bi(ĕs″,** *a.* Capable of being examined or investigated.— **ex-am″i-na-bil′i-ty,** *n.*— **ex-am′i-nant,** *n.* **1.** An examiner. **2†.** A candidate for examination.— **ex-am′i-nate,** *n.* An examined person.— **ex-am″i-nee′,** *n.* A person examined or who is being examined.— **ex-am′in-ing-ly,** *adv.*

ex-am′in-er, ı] egz-am′in-er; **2** ĝz-am′in-er, *n.* One who examines, investigates, inquires into, inspects; especially, one formally appointed to such duties; as, an *examiner* in a college; an *examiner* of patents. **ex-am″in-or′ial,** *a.*— **ex-an′in-er-ship,** *n.*

ex-am′pl(e), ı] egz-am′pl; **2** ĝz-am′pl, *n.* **I.** *t.* [Archaic.] To illustrate by example; justify by an example; also, to teach or instruct by means of example; as, " every step, *exampled* by the first pace." Sir Thomas More.

Placing out children and youth where they may be likely to be *exampled* . . . in the pure fear of the Lord. WOOLMAN in Whittier's *Friend's Portrait,* ch. 11, p. 241. [o. s. co. 1871.]

II. *i.* To present an example.

ex-am′ple, *n.* **1.** A thing or person proposed or suitable to be used as a copy or model, as in morals or manners; a pattern; instance; illustration; specimen.

Not only . . . a Preacher of Vertue, Goodness and Piety, but also an *Example* of it.

M. HALE *Meditations, Of Humility* p. 172. 3RDNW. 1682.]

2. A precedent, instance, or illustration of something to be avoided; something presented as a warning or caution.

Eugene Aram . . . is a mournful *example* of high mental powers brought low by ill-regulated passions.

WAYLAND *Pursuit of Knowledge* vol. i. ch. 17, p. 28. [n. s. 1859.]

3. A small quantity of anything taken to exhibit the nature, quality, or character of the whole; a sample; a specimen. **4.** An instance serving to explain or confirm a rule or precept; a particular case, circumstance, or quotation illustrating a general rule or statement; as, an *example* of style. **5.** A problem to be solved in mathematics, for the instruction of the student; as, an *example* in arithmetic. **6.** That which something else resembles or with which it corresponds; precedent; parallel; as, such weather as this is without *example.* **7.** *Logic & Rhet.* Proof that depends on assumed resemblance analogy, and in which we reason from one individual case of sequence to another. [OF., < L. *exemplum,* < *ex,* out, + *emptus,* pp. of *imo,* buy.]

Syn.: archetype, exemplar, exemplar, exemplification, ideal, model, pattern, precedent, prototype, sample, specimen, standard, type, warning. From its original sense of *sample or specimen* (L. *exemplum*) derives the seemingly contradictory meanings, on the one hand of a *pattern* or *model,* and on the other hand of a *warning*— a *sample* or *specimen* of what is to be followed, or what is to be abhorred. As example, however, may be more than a *sample* or *specimen* of any class: it may be the very *archetype* or *prototype* to which the whole class must conform, as when Christ is spoken of as being the perfect leaving an *example* for his disciples. *Example* comes nearer to the possible freedom of the *model* than to the necessary exactness of the *pattern;* when we can do a thing given case, exactly imitate the best *example,* but only adapt its teachings to altered circumstances. In its application to a person or thing, *exemplar* can scarcely be distinguished from *example;* but *example* is most frequently used for an act, or course of action, for which *exemplar* is not used; as, one sets a good (or a bad) *example.* An *exemplification* is an illustrative working out in action of a principle or law, without any reference to its being copied or repeated; an *example* guides, an *exemplification* illustrates or explains. *Ensample* is the same as *example,* but is now generally confined to Scriptural or theological language. See CASE; MODEL.— **ex-am′ple-less,** *a.* Without example; unprecedented. **ex-am′plest.**— **ex-am′ple-ship,** *n.* The condition of offering an example.

ex-an′gi-a, ı] eks-an′ji-ə; **2** ĕks-ăn′gi-ə, *n. Pathol.* Great dilatation or rupture of a blood-vessel, without an external opening; varicose aneurism. [Gr. *ex,* out, + *angeion* (< *angos*), vessel.] **ex″an-ge′al.**

ex-an′gui-ous, *a.* Bloodless; exsanguinous.

ex-an′lous, ı] eks-an′gu-lus; **2** ĕks-ăn′gū-lŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Without angles or corners.

ex-an′i-mate, *vt.* ı. To kill. **2.** To dishearten.

ex-an′i-mate, ı] egz-an′i-mət; **2** ĝz-an′i-mət, *a.* **1.** Deprived of life; inanimate. **2.** Having no animation; dispirited; disheartened. [< L. *exanimatus,* pp. of *examino,* kill, < *ex,* out, + *animus,* life.]— **ex-an″i-ma′tion,** *n.* **1.** The taking away of life or spirits; real or apparent death; deep swooning. **2.** Lifeless.

ex-an′nu-late, ı] eks-an′yu-lət; **2** ĕks-ăn′yu-lĭt, *a. Bot.* Having no annulus or ring, as the sporangia of certain ferns. [< EX- + ANNULATE.]

ex-an′thal-ite, ı] egz-an′thal-it; **2** ĝz-ăn′thal-it, *n. Mineral.* A white hydrated sodium sulfate that is found as a white efflorescence, and is probably an alteration product of mirabilite. [< EX- + Gr. *anthos,* blossom, + -ITE.]

ex″an-the′ma, ı] eks″an-thi′mə; **2** ĕks″ăn-thē′ma, *n.* [-THEM-A-TA, ı] -them′e-ta; **2** -thĕm′a-ta, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A breaking out upon the skin; a rash, or a disease accompanied by rash, as cowpox or measles; specif., usually in the plural, the eruptive fevers. **2.** *Bot.* (ı) An eruptive excrescence or blotch, as on the surface of a leaf. (2) Same as PEPPERBOX. [LL., < Gr. *exanthēma,* < *ex,* out, + *anthos,* flower.] **ex-an′them-a-tous,** **ex-an′the-ma-tol′o-gy,** *n. Med.* The branch of science that deals with exanthemata.— **ex″an-them′a-tous,** *a. Med.* Relating to or resembling exanthema. **ex-an″the-mat′ic.**

ex″an-the′sis, ı] eks″an-thī′sis; **2** ĕks″ăn-thē′sis, *n. Pathol.* The coming out of an eruption on the skin; an exanthema or rash.

ex-an′thrope, ı] eks-an′thrōp; **2** ĕks-ăn′thrōp, *n. Pathol.* Any disease originating from a source outside the body. [< EX- + Gr. *anthropos,* man.]— **ex″an-throp′ic,** *a.*

ex″ant-la′tion†, *n.* The act of drawing out; exhaustion.

ex-ap″pen-dic′u-late, ı] eks-ap″en-dik′yu-lət; **2** ĕks-ăp″ĕn-dik′yu-lĭt, *a. Bot.* Having no appendages. [< EX- + APPENDICULATE.]

ex″a-ra′tion†, *n.* **1.** The act of plowing. **2.** A writing.

ex-a′rate, ı] eks′a-rət; **2** ĕks′a-rāt, *a. Entom.* Furrowed deeply lengthwise. [< L. *exaratus,* pp. of *exaro,* plow up, < *ex,* up, + *aro,* plow.]— **exarate pupa,** pupa having limbs free but closely attached to the body.

ex′arch, ı] eks′ärk; **2** ĕks′ärk, *n. Bot.* Having the primary xylem strands adjacent to the pericycle: said of roots. See ENDARCH and MESARCH.

They have as their civil and ecclesiastical head a Bulgarian *Exarch.* HARRIS *Among the Turks* p. 272. [C. & BROS. 1878.]

[< LL. *exarchus,* < Gr. *exarchos,* < *ex,* out, + *archō,* rule.]

ex-ar′chal, *a.*

ex-ar′chate, ı] eks′ar-kĭt; **2** ĕks′ăr-cāt (XIII), *n.* The office, official dignity, or jurisdiction of an exarch.

They managed to have the *exarchate* of Ravenna destroyed.

TOWNSEND *Apostolical Succession* ı 2, p. 229. [n. a. p.]

— ex′ar-chate-ship, *n.*

ex′ar-ce-late, ı] eks′a-rē′o-lət; **2** ĕks′a-rē′o-lĭt, *a. Bot.* Without areolæ. [< EX- + AREOLA.]

ex-ar′i-la-te, ı] eks-ar′i-lət; **2** ĕks-ăr′ĭ-lĭt (XIII), *a.* Destitute of an aril. [< EX- + ARIL.]

ex′a-ris′tate, ı] eks′a-ris′tət; **2** ĕks′a-rĭs′tāt, *a. Bot.* Having no arista or awn; awnless. [< EX- + ARISTA.]

ex-ar″te-ri′tis, ı] eks-ar″tə-ri′tis; **2** ĕks-ăr″tē-rī′tĭs or -rĭ′tĭs, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the outer coats of an artery. [< EX- + ARTERITIS.] **ex-ar″te-ri′tis†,**

ex′ar-thri′sis, ı] eks′ar-thrī′sis; **2** ĕks′ăr-thrī′sĭs, *n. Pathol.* Displacement of the bones of a joint. [< EX- + Gr. *arthrōsis,* joint.]

ex′ar-tic′u-late, ı] eks′ar-tik′yu-lət; **2** ĕks′ăr-tĭk′yu-lĭt, *a.* [-LATED, -LATING.] **I.** *t.* To put out of joint; dislocate; luxate. **2.** *Surg.* To amputate through a joint; disjoint. [< EX- + ARTICULATE.]

ex′ar-tic′u-late, ı] eks′ar-tik′yu-lət; **2** ĕks′ăr-tĭk′yu-lat, *a.* Compound in single joint. [< EX- + ARTICULATE.]

ex″ar-tic″u-la′tion, ı] eks″ar-tik″yu-lē′shən; **2** ĕks″ăr-tĭk″yu-lā′shŏn, *n.* **1.** A putting out of joint; luxation. **2.** *Surg.* Amputation by cutting through a joint. **3.** A jointless condition.

ex-as′per-ate, ı] egz-as′pər-ət; **2** ĝz-ăs′pĕr-ăt, *p.* [-AT″ED; -AT′ING.] **I.** *t.* To rouse and roughen the temper of; irritate exceedingly; excite great anger in; enrage.

Exasperated beyond endurance by the unrelieved misery of their condition. . . . CHARLES *Scenes & Characters* p. 260. [n. 1856.]

2. To make bitter or grievous; aggravate, as in grievousness or malignancy; embitter; intensify; inflame.

The political war was, as usual, *exasperated* by a religious feud. MACAULAY *England* vol. ı, ch. 2, p. 123. [p. s. & co. 1849.]

3†. To incite or stir up by enraging.

II. *i.* To become more bitter or severe; increase in severity. [< L. *exasperatus,* pp. of *exaspero,* < *ex,* out, + *asper,* rough.] **ex-as′per-y.** Syn.: see AFFRONT; INCENSE.

ex-as′per-at″er, *n.*— **ex-as′per-a-tive** (ĕs, *a.* Provoking exasperation; irritating; goading.— **ex-as′per-at″ing-ly,** *adv.* In an exasperating manner.

ex-as′per-ate, ı] egz-as′pər-ət; **2** ĝz-ăs′pĕr-ăt, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Roughened. **2.** [Rare.] Exasperated; irritated; inflamed.

ex-as′per-ed, ı] egz-as′pərd; **2** ĝz-ăs′pĕr-ăt′ĕd, *pa.* [Rare.] *Her.* Having the attitude of rampant.

ex-as″per-a′tion, ı] egz-as′pər-ē′shən; **2** ĝz-ăs′pĕr-ā′shŏn, *n.* **1.** The act or process of exasperating; provocation.

Unhappily the press seems now to be chiefly prized as an instrument of *exasperation.*

CHANNING *Slavery, Duties of Citizens* p. 083. [n. v. a. 1841.]

2. The state of being exasperated; extreme anger; rage; . . . Not merely disbelief in a creed but *exasperation* against a church. J. MORLEY *Voltaire* ch. 5, p. 216. [MACM. 1886.]

3. Augmentation in violence, bitterness, malignity, or intensity; aggravation, as of a disease. Syn.: see ANGER.

Ex″as-pid′e-a, ı] eks″as-pid′ı-ə; **2** ĕks″ăs-pĭd′ē-ə, *n. pl. Ornith.* A cohort of passerine birds with exasplenoid tarsi, as the kingbirds. [< Gr. *ex,* out, + *aspis,* shield.]

ex″as-pid′e-an, ı] eks″as-pid′ı-ən; **2** ĕks″ăs-pĭd′ē-ən, *a.* Having the anterior scutella extending round the anterior surface, principally.

ex-auc′tor-ate†, *vt.* To deprive of office or authority; dismiss from place or service.— **ex-auc″tor-a′tion†,** *n.*

Ex-au′di, ı] eks-ô′di; **2** ĕks-ô′dī, *n.* [L.] *Eccles.* The sixth Sunday after Easter. It takes its name from the first word in Latin of the introit for the day, Psalm xxvii, 7: " Exaudi Domine vocem meam " (Hear, O Lord, my voice).

ex-au′ga-ble, ı] eks-ô′gə-bl; **2** ĕks-ô′gə-bl, *a.* [-RAT″ED; -RAT′ING.] *Rom. Antiq.* To divest of sacred character; secularize. [< L. *exauguratus,* pp. of *exauguro,* < *ex,* out, + *auguro,* augur.]— **ex-au″gu-ra′tion,** *n.*

Exc., *abbr.* Excellency.

exc., *abbr.* Except; excepted; exception.

exc′a-late, ı] eks′a-lət; **2** ĕks′a-lāt, *a.* [-LAT″ED; -LAT′ING.] To take out from a connected succession: opposed to *intercalate.* [< EX- + L. *calatus,* pp. of *calo,* call.]

exc′a-la′tion, ı] eks′a-lē′shən; **2** ĕks′a-lā′shŏn, *n.* **1.** The elimination of a part from the text of a scroll: opposed to *intercalation.* **2.** *Zool.* In a race of organisms, the absence of any element in a series of similar parts as of a vertebra in the vertebral column, indicating the loss or suppression of such part.

ex-cal′ca-rate, ı] eks-kal′kə-rət; **2** ĕks-căl′ca-rĭt, *a. Bot.* Without spurs. [< EX- + CALCARATE.]

ex-cal′ce-ate†, *vt.* To deprive of shoes.

— ex-cal″ce-a′tion†, *n.*

Ex-cal′i-bur, ı] eks-kal′ı-bur; **2** ĕks-căl′ĭ-bûr, *n.* Either of two legendary swords of King Arthur: (1) The first, bestowed upon him through Merlin, who led him to a lake where the Lady of the Lake appeared and told him to go and take the sword which an arm "clothed in white samite" held in his hand. At Arthur's death the sword was thrown by Sir Bedivere into the lake, where it was caught by a hand and arm which rose from the water, waved it three times, then drew it under and disappeared. (2) The second, one which he tore from a miraculous stone after every one else had failed to do so, thus proving himself to be the destined king.

ex-camb′, ı] eks-kamb′; **2** ĕks-cămb′, *n. Scots Law.* To exchange, as land for land. [< LL. *excambio,* < L. *ex,* out, + LL. *cambio:* see CHANGE, *v.*] **ex-camb′ion.**

— ex-camb′ia-tor, *n.* An exchanger or broker, especially of lands.— **ex-camb′ium,** *n. Eng. Law.* A place of exchange; exchange; recompense.

ex-cam′bi-on, ı] eks-kam′bi-on; **2** ĕks-căm′bi-ŏn, *n. Scots Law.* A contract for the exchange of pieces of land.

ex-can-des′cence, ı] eks-kan-des′əns; **2** ĕks-căn-dĕs′ĕns, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] A growing hot; white or glowing heat. **2†.** A becoming angry; violent anger. **ex-can-des′cen-cy†.**— **ex-can-des′cent,** *a.* [Rare.] White with heat.

ex″can-ta′tion†, *n.* Disenchantment by a countercharm.

ex-car′nate, ı] eks-kär′nət; **2** ĕks-cär′nāt, *vt.* [-NAT″ED; -NAT-ING.] **1.** To free from flesh; opposed to *incarnate.* **2.** To clear of fleshy matter, as blood-vessels. [LL. *excarnatus,* pp. of *excarno,* < L. *ex,* out, + *caro,* flesh.]— **ex-car′nate,** *a.* Freed from flesh; disembodied.

ex″car-na′tion, ı] eks″kär-nē′shən; **2** ĕks″cär-nā′shŏn, *n.* **1.** A divesting of flesh, or the state of being divested of flesh. **2.** The preparation of anatomical specimens by corroding the tissues after injecting the vessels or cavities with some noncorrodible material. **3.** Separation of the soul from the body at death. **4.** Emergence from bodily form or corporeal conditions: opposed to *incarnation.* [< LL. *excarnatus;* see EXCARNATE, *v.*] **ex-car″ni-fi-ca′tion.**

ex-car′ni-fi-cate, ı] eks-kär′ni-fi-kĭt; **2** ĕks-cär′ni-fi-cāt (XIII), *vt.* [-CAT″ED; -CAT′ING.] To free from flesh. **2.** To torture; rack; butcher. [< L. *excarnificatus,* pp. of *excarnifico,* tear one to pieces, < *ex,* out, + *carnifico,* cut to pieces, < *caro* (*carn-*), flesh, + *facio,* make.]

ex″ca-the′dral, *a.* [Rare.] Authoritative.

ex-cath′e-drate, *a.* [Rare.] To condemn authoritatively.

ex-cau′date, ı] eks-kô′dāt; **2** ĕks-cô′dāt, *a.* Tailless; caudate. [< EX- + CAUDATE.]

ex′ca-vate, ı] eks′kə-vāt; **2** ĕks′cə-vāt, *vt.* [-VAT″ED; -VAT′ING.] **1.** To make a hole or cavity in; hollow out; scoop, dig, or cut a hollow in; as, to *excavate* an ancient mound; to *excavate* a tooth for filling. **2.** To form or make by hollowing, digging out, or scooping; as, to *excavate* a tunnel. **3.** To remove by digging or scooping out, or to uncover by this process; as, to *excavate* earth from a cellar; to *excavate* a statute from the ruins of Herculaneum.

In . . . 1802, the great Dionysius theatre itself was *excavated.* LAWTON *Three Dramas of Euripides* p. 13. [n. m. & co. 1860.]

[< L. *excavatus,* pp. of *excavo,* < *ex,* out, + *cavus,* hollow.] **ex-cave′.**

ex″ca-va′tion, ı] eks″kə-vā′shən; **2** ĕks″cə-vā′shŏn, *n.* **1.** The act or process of excavating; a making hollow or clearing out by digging, scooping, or cutting.

Schliemann's . . . excavations at Hissarlik prove indeed that the civilization described by Homer . . . was later by centuries than that of the real Troy. C. W. HUTSON *Beginnings of Civilization* ch. 12, p. 121. [o. p. co. 1891.]

2. A cavity or hollow formed by scooping, cutting, or digging; as, underground *excavations.* **3.** *Engin.* (ı) An open earthwork cutting, as distinguished from a tunnel. (2) Material removed in excavating.

[< L. *excavatio-,* < *excavo;* see EXCAVATE.] Syn.: see HOLE.

ex′ca-va′tor, ı] eks′kə-vā′tor *or* -tər; **2** ĕks′cə-vā′tŏr, *n.* One who or that which excavates. Especially: (1) A digging or dredging machine. (2) A dentists' tool for removing carious portions of a tooth.

— odorless excavator, a combined pump and tank of wheels, for removing the contents of cesspools, etc.— **pneumatic e.,** an apparatus for removing semifluid materials, sand, etc., by an air-blast or by atmospheric pressure. **ex-cav′a-to″ri-al, ex-cav′a-to″ry,** *a.*

ex′-ca-thē′dra, *a.* To make blind.— **ex″ces-ca′tion†,** *n.* **ex″ce-ca′tion†.**

ex-ce′dent, ı] ek-sē′dənt; **2** ĕk-sē′dĕnt. **I.** *a.* Excessive. **II.** *n.* Excess.

ex-ceed′, ı] ek-sēd′; **2** ĕk-sēd′, *v.* **I.** *t.* To go beyond, as in measure, quality, value, action, power, skill, etc.; surpass; excel; be greater than; be too great for; as, to *exceed* a given weight; gold *exceeds* silver in value. **II.** *i.* To go beyond bounds or too far.

It is easier not to speak at all, than not to *exceed* in speech. J. KEMPIS *Imitation of Christ* trans., bk. ı, ch. 20, p. 27. [n. 1886.]

2. To be greater or preponderate; predominate. **3†.** To excel. [< F. *excéder,* < L. *excedo,* < *ex,* forth, + *cedo,* go.] Syn.: see SURPASS.— **-a-ble†,** *a.*— **-er,** *n.*

ex-ceed′ing, ı] ek-sēd′ıng; **2** ĕk-sēd′ĭng, *pa.* Greater than what is usual or sufficient; hence, very great; surpassing; extraordinary; as, *exceeding* glory.— **ex-ceed′ing†,** *n.* Excess.— **ex-ceed′ing, adv.** [Archaic.] Exceedingly.— **ex-ceed′ing-ly,** *adv.* To an unusual degree; extremely; surpassingly.— **ex-ceed′ing-ness†,** *n.*

ex-cel′, ı] ek-sel′; **2** ĕk-cĕl′, *v.* [EX-CELLED′, EX-CEL′LING; EX-CEL′LENCE.] **I.** *t.* To go beyond, properly in something good or praiseworthy; outdo; as, to *excel* others in wisdom. **2.** [Rare.] To exceed or be too much for. **II.** *i.* To be superior or distinguished; surpass others: properly in something good or praiseworthy; as, to *excel* in good deeds; to *excel* in knowledge of the law. [< F. *exceller,* < L. *excello,* < *ex,* out, + *celsus,* raised.] Syn.: see LEAD; SURPASS.

ex′cel-lence, ı] ek′sel-ləns; **2** ĕk′cĕl-lĕnç, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of excelling or of being excellent; possession of unusually good qualities; eminence in any kind of worth, virtue, or goodness; superiority. **2.** A superior trait; a good characteristic; a virtue possessed in an unusual degree.

Contentment is a moral *excellence* as much as a spiritual grace. SPURGEON *Sermon Notes* vol. ı-xiv, No. iv, p. 23. [p. s. & w. 1891.]

3. Same as EXCELLENCY, 1. [F., < L. *excellentia,* < *excellen(t-)s;* see EXCELLENT.] Syn.: admirable, capital, choice, fine, first-class, first-rate, precious, prime, select, superior, transcendent, valuable, worthy. Strictly, what which is *excellent* excels, but an object that is *valuable* or a man who is *worthy* so far excels the majority of persons or

things that these absolute words have become close synonyms for *excellent*. See CHOICE; MORAL.— Ant.: defective, deficient, good-for-nothing, imperfect, inferior, mean, poor, unworthy, useless, valueless, vile, worthless.— **ex'cel-lent-ly**, *adv.* Surpassingly; in the highest degree of fitness or skill. **ex'cel-lent'.**

Ex'cel'mans', 1 ek'sel'mäñ'; 2 ĕk'sĕl'mäñ', **Remi Joseph Isidore, Baron** (11/13/1775–7/15/1852). A French general and marshal of France, who fought in the Russian campaign of 1812, and commanded at the battle of Waterloo.

ex-cel'sin, 1 ek-sel'sin; 2 ĕk-sĕl'sin, *n. Physiol. Chem.* A proteid derived from the fruit of the Brazil-nut. [< L. *excelsus*, high.]

ex-cel'si-or, 1 ek-sel'si-or; 2 ĕk-sĕl'si-ȯr, *a.* [L.] Still higher; ever upward; the motto of the State of New York.

ex-cel'si-or', *n.* A stuffing- or packing-material composed of long, fine, curled wood-shavings. 2. *Print.* A type-body, half the size of nonpareil, or three points, used for music-fonts and borders.—**ex-cel'si-or-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine which plans and line-checks.

Ex-cel'si-or², *n.* The title of an allegorical poem on ambition by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. The scene is set in the Alps, which a youth bearing a banner with the device "Excelsior!" essays to climb, but falls lifeless by the way.

Ex-cel'si-or Springs. A city in Clay County, Mo.

Ex-cel'si-or State. New York; so called from its motto.

ex-cen'tral, 1 ek-sen'tral; 2 ĕk-sĕn'tral, *a. Bot.* Out of or away from the center. [< EX- + CENTER.] [etc.

ex-cen'tric, ex-cen'tri-cal, etc. Same as ECCENTRIC, etc.

ex-cept', 1 ek-sept'; 2 ĕk-sĕpt', *v. t.* 1. To leave out or exclude; especially, to omit the mention or consideration of.

If we *except* the Chinese, . . . all men and women make an idol of youth. HOLLAND *Gold-Foil* ch. 9, p. 102. [a. 1852.]

II. *i.* To object; to take exception; with *to* or (rarely) *against*; as, to *except to* a statement; to *except against* a person. [< F. *excepter*, < L. *excepto*, < *exceptus*, pp. of *excipio*, < *ex*, out, + *capio*, take.]—**ex-cept'er**, *n.*

ex-cept', *prep.* With the exception or exclusion of; leaving out; excepting; omitting; but. **ex-cept'ing'.**

He could discern clearly enough the folly and meanness of all bicotry *except* his own. MACAULAY *Essays, Boswell's Johnson* p. 146. [a. 1880.]

[< L. *excepta*; see EXCEPT, v.] SYN.: see BUT.

ex-cept', *conj.* If it turns out to be so; if not. 2. That.

Except a man be born again, he can not see the kingdom of God. *John* iii, 3.

ex-cep'ting.

ex-cep'tant, 1 ek-sep'tant; 2 ĕk-cĕp'tant. **I.** *a.* [Rare.] Indicating or having the force of an exception. **II.** *n.* An excepter; one who takes an exception in equity and admiralty courts to some action or pleading. (2) A formal objection to a decision of a court during a trial, implying a notice that the party intends to claim the benefit of the objection on a motion for a new trial or by writ of error. (3) A specific clause in a contract that excludes from the operation of the instrument some part of the subject-matter previously mentioned that would otherwise be subject to it; also, the thing thus excluded.

Exception differs from *reservation* in that the former is always a part of the thing granted and already in being, while the latter is of anything newly created by the deed or grant; as, a *reservation* of rent to accrue under the grant.

An *exception* is the taking of something out of the thing granted which would otherwise pass by the deed. ESCRIY WARREN *Am. Law of Real Property* vol. iii, bk. iii, ch. 5, § 4, p. 369. [t. p. a. co. 1868.]

[< L. *excepti(o-)*, < *exceptus*; see EXCEPT, v.]

—declinatory exception, the exception used to obtain delay in the civil courts of Louisiana on the plea of the lack of jurisdiction of the court.— **to take e.**, to take offense; object; as, he *took exception* to the manner in which he was received.

ex-cep'tion-a-ble,] 1 ek-sep'shan-a-bl; 2 ĕk-cĕp'shon-
ex-cep'tion-a-bl²,] a-bl, *a.* Open to exception; objectionable; obnoxious; as, a most *exceptionable* course.

He [Charles Townsend] would re-establish the principle of taxation in a less *exceptionable* form. C. F. ADAMS *John Quincy Adams* vol i, ch. 1, p. 4. [a. 1874.]

—ex-cep'tion-a-bl(e)-ness, *n.* The quality of being exceptionable.— **ex-cep'tion-a-bly**, *adv.* In an exceptionable manner; objectionably.

ex-cep'tion-al, 1 ek-sep'shon-al; 2 ĕk-cĕp'shon-al, *a.* Of a nature to be excepted; constituting or relating to an exception; unusual; uncommon; as, an *exceptional* man.

SYN.: see ANOMALOUS.—**-al-ness**, *n.*—**-al-ism**, *n.*

ex-cep'tion-al-ly, 1 ek-sep'shan-al-i; 2 ĕk-cĕp'shon-al-y, *adv.* In an exceptional manner; unusually.

ex-cep'tion-a-ry, *a.* [Rare.] Being or noting an exception.

ex-cep'tion-er, *n.* An excepter; an objector.

ex-cep'tion-less, 1 ek-sep'shon-les; 2 ĕk-cĕp'shon-lĕs, *a.* Without exception or beyond objection; unexceptionable; faultless. **—ex-cep'tion-less-ly**, *adv.*—**-less-ness**, *n.*

ex-cep'tious†, *a.* Captious; faultfinding.— **ex-cep'tious-ness†**, *n.*

ex-cep'tive,] 1 ek-sep'tiv; 2 ĕk-cĕp'tiv, *a.* **1.** Of the na-
ex-cep'tive,] ture of an exception; exceptional; as, an *exceptive* phenomenon. **2.** Inclined or tending to take exception; captious.— **exceptive law**, a law fixing an exception.— **e. particle**, a word introducing an exception, as *but, besides, except*, or, *unless*, as a preposition stating an exception and generally introduced by an exceptive particle.— **ex-cep'tiv(e-ly)**, *adv.* In an excepting manner.

ex-cep'tor, 1 ek-sep'tor; 2 ĕk-cĕp'tŏr, *n.* One who excepts; esp. one who enters an exception in a law-court.

ex-cer'e-brate, 1 ek-ser'i-brēt; 2 ĕk-cĕr'e-brāt, *v.* [-BRAT-ED; -BRAT'ING.] **I.** To remove the brain of. **2†.** To put out of the mind, as a thought. [< LL. *excerebratus*, pp. of *excerebro*, < L. *ex*, out, + *cerebrum*- brain.]

ex-cer"e-bra'tion, 1 ek-ser'i-brē'shon; 2 ĕk-cĕr'e-brā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* The operation of removing the brain from the fetal head to facilitate delivery in difficult parturition. **2.** [Rare.] The act of removing or of beating out the brains.

ex-cer'e-brose, *a.* [Rare.] Brainless.

ex-cern', 1 ek-sŭrn'; 2 ĕk-cĕrn', *n.* [Rare.] To excrete.— **ex-cern'ent**, *a. Physiol.* Effecting excretion; excretory.

ex-cerpt', 1 ek-sŭrpt'; 2 ĕk-cĕrpt' (XIII), *v.* To take out, as from a book or literary article; extract; cite; as, he *excerpted* many passages from the fathers in proof. [< L. *excerptus*; see EXCERPT, *n.*] SYN.: see QUOTE.—**ex-cerpt'-ible**, *a.*

ex-cerpt', *n.* The act of making excerpts, or the excerpts made.— **ex-cerp'tir(e)**, *a.* Excerpting.— **ex-cerp'tor**, *n.*

ex-cerpt'a, *n. pl.* An extract or selection from written or printed matter; a culled or quoted passage; citation. [< L. *excerptus*, pp. of *excerpo*, < *ex*, out, + *carpo*, pluck.]

ex-cerp'ta†, *n. pl.* Excerpts.

ex-cess', 1 ek-ses'; 2 ĕk-cĕs', *n.* [Brit.] To pay excess rates or charges on the superabundance of a passenger or his baggage.

ex-cess', *a.* Being above a stipulated amount; extra; as, *excess* fare; *excess* baggage.

ex-cess', *n.* **1.** That which passes the ordinary, proper, or required limit, measure, or experience; unwonted, needless, or useless degree or abundance; as, *excess* of rain; *excess* of generosity. **2.** The quality or state of exceeding the proper or reasonable limit or measure.

The world's charity does not err on the side of *excess*. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Crit., Aurelius* in first series, p. 265. [MACM.]

3. The act or habit of gratifying inordinately the appetites or desires; immoderate indulgence; intemperance. **4.** The amount by which one thing, quantity, or number is greater than another; overplus; as, income in *excess* of expenditure. [< F. *excès*, < L. *excessus*, < *excessus*, pp. of *excedo*; see EXCEED.] **ex-ces't**. SYN.: dissipation, exorbitance, extravagance, intemperance, lavishness, overplus, prodigality, profligacy, redundance, redundancy, superabundance, superfluity, surplus, waste, wastefulness. *Excess* is more than enough of anything, and, as indicating a lack either of judgment or of self-control, the word is used frequently in an unfavorable sense. Careless expenditure in *excess* of income is *extravagance*; we may have also *extravagance* of language, prejudice, or opinion. An *excess* is to *excess* in outlay; *exorbitance* is *excess* in demands, and especially in pecuniary demands, upon others. *Excess* in the moral sense is expressed by *dissipation, prodigality, intemperance*, etc. *Surplus* and *superabundance* denote in the main a satisfactory, and *superfluity* an undesirable, *excess*; *lavishness* and *profusion*, a generous, bountiful, or amiable *excess*; an *exorbitance* is a burthensome or unjustifiable *excess*. *Surplus* is neutral, having none of the unfavorable meaning that often attaches to *excess*; a *surplus* is that which remains over and above all demands made. *Redundance* or *redundancy* refers chiefly to literary style.— ANT.: defect, deficiency, economy, failure, frugality, inadequacy, insufficiency, lack, need, poverty, scantiness, shortcoming, want.

spherical excess (*Trig.*), the excess of the sum of the three angles of a spherical triangle over two right angles.

ex-ces'sive,] 1 ek-ses'iv; 2 ĕk-cĕs'iv, *a.* Being in, tend-
ex-ces'sory,] ing to, or marked by excess, in any sense of the word; inordinate; extreme; as, *excessive* labor. [< LL. *excessivus*, < L. *excessus*, pp.; see EXCESS.] **ex-ces'si-ve.**— **ex-ces'si(ve-ness**, *n.*

ex-ces'sive-ly, 1 ek-ses'iv-li; 2 ĕk-cĕs'iv-ly, *adv.* **1.** To an excessive degree; immoderately; unduly. **2.** [Colloq.] In a high degree; extremely; as, I am *excessively* glad to learn it. **3†.** Vehemently; greedily.

ex-ces'so-ry, 1 ek-ses'o-ri; 2 ĕk-cĕs'o-ry, *a.* Having the nature of a by-product.

Exch., *abbr.* Exchange; Exchequer.

ex-change', 1 eks-chānj'; 2 ĕks-chānġ', *v.* [EX-CHANGED'; EX-CHANG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Com.* To give or part with in return for something regarded as an equivalent; barter; as, to *exchange* American for English money. **2.** To give and receive in turn; interchange; communicate reciprocally; as, to *exchange* ideas; *exchange* looks. **3.** To leave or quit (one condition, possession, or experience for another); make the transition from; as, to *exchange* prison for freedom.

II. *i.* **1.** To be given or received in exchange; especially, to barter; as, American money *exchanges* well.

A coat may *exchange* for less bread this year than last, if the harvest has been bad. MILL *Political Economy* bk. iii, ch. 1, p. 250. [a. 1884.]

2. *Mil.* [Gt. Brit.] To pass from one organization to another by having that of a person who takes one's own place in return; as, the Major has *exchanged* into the Forty-second. [< F. *échanger*, < LL. *excambio*, < *ex*, out, + *cambio*; see CHANGE, *v.*] SYN.: see CHANGE.

ex-change', *n.* **1.** The act of giving a thing as an equivalent for another, or of interchanging two equivalents; traffic; barter; as, an *exchange* of grain for groceries; an *exchange* of prisoners. **2.** *Polit. Econ.* (1) The mutual giving and receiving of equivalents in money, or by labor, whether direct or through the medium of several transactions. Thus, the United States and England are said to have exchanged certain commodities, if by the aggregate acts of trade these commodities have changed countries, with only a nominal balance remaining due to either one.

The man who works for another for stipulated wages in money, works under a contract of *exchange*. HENRY GEORGE *Progress and Poverty* bk. i, ch. 3, p. 62. [t. a.]

(2) The system by which debts to a considerable distance localities are transferred, without payment of actual money, by means of credits, drafts (as bills of exchange), etc. (3) The rate of exchange. See phrases.

To form any accurate idea of the state of *exchanges* between two countries, we must look at their currencies. WEBSTER *Works, Tariff* in vol. iii, p. 128. [t. r. & co. 1853.]

3. A change or transition from one place, condition, or experience to another; as, an *exchange* of the prize-ring for the platform. **4.** That which is given or received by an arrangement for mutual interchange; specif., a journal or other periodical sent, or an advertisement given, in exchange for the same. **5.** A central telephonic or local transfer of interests in chattel property, each in consideration of the other; a commutation of goods for goods. (2) A reciprocal transfer of interests in land, as fee simple for fee simple, each in consideration of the other. **6.** *Com.* A place where business interests of a special character are brought together, and where contracts concerning them are made; as, the stock *exchange*; the cotton *exchange*. **7.** A central telephone office where connection between any two subscribers' instruments in the system is made by operators. **8.** *Chess.* The capture of a piece or pawn at the sacrifice of another. **9.** Change; variety. **10.** [Colloq., U. S. A drinking-saloon. SYN.: see INTERCOURSE.

—arbitration of exchange. 1. The settling of the ratio of exchange between the currencies of different countries so as to determine the equivalents of value between them: called *simple* when not more than three countries are concerned, and *compound* where the transaction relates to more than three countries. **2.** The business of purchasing currency or bills on other countries so as to derive a profit on the difference in the rate of exchange. See RATE OF EXCHANGE.— **dry e.** (*Eng. Hist.*), a manner of circumventing the usury laws, as by using false bills or exchange, commonly practised in the Tudor period.— **e.-broker**, *n.* One who deals in the exchange of money.— **e.-cap**, *n.* [Eng.] Cap paper of a size and quality suitable for bills of exchange.— **e. editor**, an editor who directs the clipping of items from publications on the exchange list for reproduction in his own journal.— **e.-list**, *n.* **1.** A list of the numbers, amounts, dates, and other particulars of postal money-orders issued and certified as correct, for payment in another country. **2.** The list of newspapers with which a given paper exchanges.— **e.-office**, *n.* A post-office specially designated as a channel for the interchange of correspondence or of money-orders with a foreign country.— **nominal e.**, exchange on the basis of the comparative money values of different countries without respect to the trade transactions.— **par of e.**, the equivalence of a given amount of the currency of one country in the currency of another country, on the basis of equal weight and purity in the mintage of both; the amount which the standard coin of one country would produce when coined at the mint of another.— **rate or course of e.**, the price at which a bill drawn in one country upon a drawee in another country may be sold where drawn. **1.** If the price just equals the amount drawn for, *exchange* is *at par*. If more is paid, *exchange* is *above par*; if less, *exchange* is *below par*.— **real e.**, exchange on the basis of the trade transactions: opposed to *nominal exchange*.— **set of e.**, a bill of exchange (generally foreign) drawn in counterparts, duplicates, or triplicates, and numbered first and second, or first, second, and third of exchange, respectively, requesting payment of money as mentioned in each. Payment of any one extinguishes the set.— **telephone e.**, see EXCHANGE, 7.— **theory of exchanges** (*Physics*), the theory that every body is continually radiating a quantity of heat depending only on its own constitution and temperature, and at the same time absorbing a part of the heat radiated from other bodies, and that when its temperature is stationary it is receiving as much as it radiates.— **to win the e.** (*Chess*), to win a rook in exchange for a minor piece (knight or bishop).

ex-change'a-bl(e², 1 eks-chēnj'a-bl; 2 ĕks-chānġ'a-bl, *a.* **1.** That may or can be exchanged. **2.** Connected with or settled by exchange; ratable as a medium of exchange.

— exchange"a-bil'i-ty, *n.*— **ex-change'a-bly**, *adv.* In the way of exchange.

ex-chang'er, 1 eks-chēnj'ər; 2 ĕks-chāng'er, *n.* One who exchanges, or makes a business of exchanging.

ex-cheq'uer, 1 eks-chek'ər; 2 ĕks-chĕk'er, *n.* [Rare.] To sue in the court of exchequer.

ex-cheq'uer, *n.* **1.** The treasury of a state; hence, colloquially, the finances or pecuniary resources of any person, firm, or corporation; as, a low *exchequer*.

Elizabeth carried her own point by saying that she considered money in her subjects' purses was as much at her disposal as *in her exchequer*. AGNES STRICKLAND *Queens of Eng.* p. 383. [t. 1884.] **2.** [E-] [Eng.] (1) A court of law taking cognizance of matters connected with the public revenue.

The **Court of Exchequer** was originally the court wherein all matters relating to the royal revenues were adjudicated. By a fiction of law, it acquired power to hear all persons in suits, and at one time was a court of equity, but its jurisdiction in equity was afterward transferred to the Court of Chancery, and in 1873 the court itself was made a division of the High Court of Justice, and in 1881 this division was merged in the Queen's Bench division.

It is called the *exchequer* . . . from the checked cloth . . . which covers the table there. BLACKSTONE *Comm.* bk. iii, ch. 4, p. 44.

(2) The administrative department having the management of the public revenue. **3.** [Scot.] A court similar to that defined above, abolished in 1857. [< OF. *eschequier*, chess-board, < *eschec*; see CHECK, *n.*]

—chancellors of the exchequer, see COMMISSIONERS OF AUDIT, under AUDIT.— **Court of E. Chamber**, a court of appeal established in England in the reign of Edward III, and abolished in 1875.— **e. bill** [Eng.], an interest-bearing obligation issued by the government for repayment of money temporarily advanced. Its place is now taken by a *treasury bill*, issued in discount, but not bearing interest.— **e. bond** [Eng.], a government bond bearing interest and of a more permanent nature than an exchequer or treasury bill.— **e. chamber**, **1.** The chamber or business room of the royal exchequer is transacted. **2.** [E- C-] Same as COURT OF EXCHEQUER CHAMBER.— **e. of the Jews**, a branch of the Court of Exchequer in England, which, in the 13th century, dealt with all legal or financial transactions between Christians and Jews. [ision.

ex-cide', 1 ek-sid'; 2 ĕk-cīd', *v.* [Rare.] To remove by ex-
ex-cid'i-ent,] 1 ek-sid'i-ent; 2 ĕk-cĭd'i-ent, *n.* **1.** *Med.* A substance mixed with a medicine to give it consistence or used as a vehicle for its administration. **2.** [Rare or Obs.] An exception. [< L. *excipient(i-)*s, ppr. of *excipio*; see EXCEPT, v.]

ex'ci-ple, 1 ek'si-pl; 2 ĕk'ci-pl, *n. Bot.* The margin or rim of the apothecium in lichens. [< L. *excipulum*, vessel for liquids, < *excipio*; see EXCEPT, *v.*] **ex-cip'u-lar; ex-cip'u-lum**, *n.* **—ex-cip'u-liform'**, *a.*— **ex-cip'u-late**, *a.* **—ex-cip'u-lo-mar'gi-nate**, *a.*— **ex-cip'u-lous**, *a.*— **proper exciple**, an exciple formed as outgrowth of the apothecium itself.— **thalline e.**, an exciple formed by the development of the thallus.— **ex-cip'u-lar**, *a.*— **ex-cip'u-late**, *a.*

ex-cir'cle, 1 ek-sŭr'kl; 2 ĕk-cĕr'cl, *n.* An escribed circle or its radius.

ex-cise', 1 ek-saiz'; 2 ĕk-cīz', *vt.* [EX-CISED'; EX-CIS'ING.] To cut out or off; as, to *excise* the tonsils. [< L. *excisus*, pp. of *excido*, < *ex*, out, + *cædo*, cut.]

ex-cise', *vt.* [EX-CISED'; EX-CIS'ING.] **1.** To levy an excise tax upon; impose a duty on; as, to *excise* malt liquors. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To compensate.— **ex-cis'a-bl(e**, *a.* Subject to excise duty; dutiable.

ex-cise', *n.* **1.** A charge levied upon commodities or goods of domestic production. What is known as an excise is almost similar to the excise was on occasions levied in very early times in England, the ordinance of the Long Parliament in 1643, in imposing an excise on liquors, first established this method as a recognized source of augmenting the treasury. The tax on commodities alone was at the outset known as *excise*, but in time taxes imposed on manufacturers of, and dealers in, excisable articles, as well as those levied on certain trades, sports, etc., came to be so designated. Under the present system in Great Britain the term is also applied to those duties formerly known as assessed taxes, which were assessed on persons in accordance with the number of their horses, carriages, servants, etc. In the United States the taxation corresponding to the excise in Great Britain is known as the *internal revenue tax*.

Taxes on commodities are either on production within the country, or on importation into it, or on conveyance or sale with-

in it, and are classed respectively as *excise*, customs, or tolls and transit duties.

MILL *Political Economy* bk. v, ch. 3, p. 562. [A. 1888.]

2. [Gk. Brit.] A branch of the department of the civil service having charge of the inland revenue taxes and duties. The English duties are largely laid on spirits, beer, and tobacco. [As if < L. *excisus*, pp. of *excido*, < *ex*, out, + *cædo*, cut, but really a cor. of earlier E. *accise*, < F. *accise*, cor. of *assis*, taxes, < *assise*; see ASSIZE.] — **board of excise,** or **excise commission** (U. S.), a local board of public officers, usually appointed by a mayor, having authority to grant liquor licenses, or hear complaints against those who violate the liquor laws.

ex-cise'man, [ɛk-saiz'mən; 2 ɛk-sig'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [Gk. Brit.] An officer of the excise who collects duties and guards against violation of the excise law.— **ex-cise'man-ship,** *n.* The office of an excisaman.

ex-ci'sion, [ɛk-sig'ʃən; 2 ɛk-zizh'ən, *n.* 1. *Surg.* The act of excising; removal of a part, as by cutting out, off, or away; pruning; lopping.

It is a question, not of *excision* from the gospels, but of tearing them into shreds. GLADSTONE *Robert Elsmere and the Battle of Belief* p. 12. BVRD.]

2. Figuratively, a cutting off or out; doing away with; abscission; extirpation. 3. [Rare.] Excommunication; exclusion. [< L. *excisio(n-)*, < *excisus*; see EXCISE², *v.*]

ex-ci'sor, *n.* [Rare.] 1. An excisaman. 2. One who cuts off or circumcises.

ex-cit'a-bil'i-ty, [ɛk-sait'ə-bil'i-ti; 2 ɛk-zit'ə-bil'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] 1. The quality of being excitable; susceptibility to excitement; as, a person of great *excitability*. 2. *Physiology.* The power of responding to excitation or stimulus; sensitiveness to irritation.— **electric excitability,** the property that a nerve has of being stimulated, or a muscle of being contracted, by an electric current; called *faradic* when the current is intermittent, *galvanic* when it is continuous.

ex-cit'a-ble, [1 ɛk-sait'ə-bl; 2 ɛk-zit'ə-bl, *a.* That can be excited.

ex-cit'a-bil, [be easily excited; unusually susceptible to stimuli; nervously high-strung.— **ex-cit'a-bil(e-)ness,** *n.* SYN. 2, SQUARDENT; IMPETUOUS.— **ex-cit'a-bil(e-)ness,** *n.* **ex-cit'an-cy,** *n.* [Rare.] A state of excitement; the act of exciting.

ex-cit'ant, [1 ɛk-sait'ənt; 2 ɛk-zit'ənt, *a.* Adapted to excite; specif., having the property of stimulating the action of any organ or function, especially of the nervous system. [< L. *excitans(t-)*, ppr. of *excito*; see EXCITE.]

ex-cit'ant, *n.* 1. That which tends to excite or stimulate, as a remedy. 2. *Elec.* The exciting solution in a battery.

ex'cit-a'tion, [1 ɛk'sai-tē'ʃən; 2 ɛk'zi-tē'ʃən, *n.* 1. The act of exciting or stimulating. 2. The state of being excited; intensified emotion or action; excitement. 3. *Psychophysics.* The act of arousing, or the state of being aroused, by application of any form of stimulus to an organism; as, the electrical, mechanical, or chemical *excitation* of the nerves or their end-organs. 4. *Rhet. Invention.* The stimulation of the feelings either by pathetic appeal, admiration or (2) by ridicule, etc. 5. *Elec.* Electrical energization; production of a magnetic field in a dynamo or other electric machine. [< LL. *excitatio(n-)*, < L. *excito*; see EXCITE.] — **law of polar excitation,** a law enunciated by the German physicists Pflüger, that while a given length of nerve is irritated by increase of catelectrotonus and decrease of anelectrotonus, there is no similar effect when the conditions are reversed.

ex-cit'a-tive, [1 ɛk-sait'ə-tiv; 2 ɛk-zit'ə-tiv, *a.* Of an exciting nature, or tending to excite; as, *excitative* suggestions.

ex'cit-a'tor, [1 ɛk'sai-tē'tər or -ter; 2 ɛk'zi-tā'tor, *n. Elec.* A discharger, as of a Leyden jar, so contrived as to protect the manipulator from shock.

ex-cit'a-to-ry, [1 ɛk-sait'ə-tō-ri; 2 ɛk-zit'ə-tō-ry, *a.* Of an exciting character; excitative; as, an *excitatory* influence.

ex-cite', [1 ɛk-sait'; 2 ɛk-zit', *vt.* [EX-CIT'ED; EX-CIT'ING.] **1.** To produce agitation of feeling in; rouse; as, the crime has *excited* the community greatly. 2. To bring into activity; arouse; call forth; stimulate, as the emotions or desires, or as some physiological function or organ; as, his behavior *excited* jealousy; calomel *excites* the secretion of bile. 3. To stir up; bring about, as by stimulating; as, the decision may *excite* a riot. 4. *Elec.* To energize; to cause a current to flow through a coil or circuit so as to produce electro-magnetic induction and consequent operation; as, to *excite* the field. A dynamo may be excited by a portion of the current it produces or from a separate source of electrical energy. SYN. DYNAMO. 5. [Rare.] To instigate; incite.

Glory, the reward That sole *excites* to high attempts.

MILTON *Paradise Lost* bk. iii, l. 56.

[< F. *exciter*, < L. *excito*, freq. of *excieo*, call out, < *ex*, out, + *cieo*, call.] **ex-cit'ater,** SYN.: see ACTUATE; AGITATE; ANIMATE; CAUSE; KINDLE; MOVE.— **ex-cite'ment,** *n.*

ex-cite'ment, [1 ɛk-sait'mənt or -ment; 2 ɛk-zit'mənt, *n.* 1. The act of exciting; a stirring up; stimulation; excitation. 2. The state of being excited, agitated, or aroused; disturbance; as, a great *excitement* in the town. 3. That which excites, in any sense; as, exciting event or cause; as, we have had few *excitements*. 4. *Pathol.* A stimulated or abnormal condition of any bodily function, as the heart's action, nervous force, etc.

Man under cerebral *excitement* is not easily stunned, and know no pain. CHARLES READE *Hard Cash* ch. 37, p. 310. [c. & w.]

SYN.: see ENTHUSIASM.

ex-cit'er, [1 ɛk-sait'ər; 2 ɛk-zit'ər, *n.* 1. One who or that which excites, stimulates, or rouses; as, an *exciter* of the people. 2. *Elec.* (1) The source of electrical energy which supplies the magnetizing current for the field-magnets of a dynamo. (2) A machine which generates electric waves of definite length by means of sparks. (3) A device which supplies the initial charge to the plates of an electrostatic generator.— **belted exciter** (*Elec.*), an exciter which is propelled by means of a belt.— **compensating e.** (*Elec.*), an exciter for an alternator which regulates the voltage by compensating for the reactive drop as well as the resistance drop.— **Hertzian e.** (*Elec.*), an exciter for producing electromagnetic oscillations or Hertzian waves.

ex-cit'ing, [1 ɛk-sait'iŋ; 2 ɛk-zit'ing, *pa.* Of a nature to excite or cause excitement; stirring; lively; rousing; as, an *exciting* speech; an *exciting* scene. **ex-cit'or-y†.**

— **ex-cit'ing-ly,** *adv.*

It may be said in excuse, that this vanity of distinction was also the exciting motive of his actions.

MACKENZIE *Paul Jones* vol. ii, ch. 20, p. 202. [R.]

ex-cit'ive, [1 ɛk-sait'iv; 2 ɛk-zit'iv, *a.* Exciting; excitative; as, *excitive* suggestions.

ex-cit'o-mo'tor, [1 ɛk-sait'ō-mō'tər; 2 ɛk-zit'ō-mō'tor, *n. Physiol.* Stimulated or reflex action.— **ex-cit'o-mo'tory,** *a.* **1.** Exciting motion, but without sensation or volition, as, the excitomotory function. 2. Of or pertaining to the exciter and motor nerves: a term applied by Dr. Marshall Hall to a region of the spinal cord with its afferent and efferent nerves, by which a simple reflex act is performed.

ex-cit'o-mu'tor-i-al, [1 ɛk-sait'ō-mū'tōr-i-əl; 2 ɛk-zit'ō-mū'tor-i-al, *a.* Exciting nutrition by reflex action.

ex-cit'or, [1 ɛk-sait'ər or -tor; 2 ɛk-zit'or, *n. Physiol.* 1. An afferent nerve conducting a nervous discharge from the spinal column to the higher centers. 2. An electrode used to excite a nerve.

ex-cl'to-se-cre'tory, *a.* Exciting secretion by reflex action.

excl., exclam., *abbr.* Exclamation; exclamatory.

ex-claim', [1 ɛks-klām'; 2 ɛks-clām', *v.* I. *t.* To cry out abruptly or with passion; as, he *exclaimed*, "scoundrel!" II. *i.* To call out loudly or abruptly; say something vehemently; as, he *exclaimed* against interference. [< F. *exclamer*, < L. *exclamo*, < *ex*, out, + *clamo*, cry.]

SYN.: call, cry out, ejaculate. In *exclaiming*, the utterance may not be strikingly, or somewhat, above the ordinary tone and pitch; we may *exclaim* by mere interjections, or by connected words. To *ejaculate* is to throw out brief, disconnected, but coherent utterances of joy, regret, and especially of appeal, petition, prayer; the use of such devotional utterances has received the special name of "ejaculatory prayer." To *cry out* is to give forth a louder and more excited utterance than in *exclaiming*; one cries *out* often with sudden joy as well as sorrow; if he *cries out*, it is oftener in grief or agony. One may *exclaim*, *cry out*, or *ejaculate* with no thought of other presence; to *exclaim* or *cry out* is to attract another's attention. See CALL.— **ex-claim',** *n.* [Archaic.] Outcry; clamor.— **ex-claim'er,** *n.* One who exclaims, or speaks out vehemently; as, an *exclaimer* against society.

ex-cla'ma-ble, [1 ɛks-klē'mə-bl; 2 ɛks-clā'mə-bl, *a.* Exclamation.

ex-clam'a-to-ry, [1 ɛks-klam'ə-tō-ri; 2 ɛks-clām'ə-tō-ry, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of, containing, or expressing exclamation; as, an *exclamatory* sentence. 2. Given to the use of exclamation; as, an *exclamatory* reader. [< L. *exclamatus*, pp. of *exclamo*; see EXCLAIM.] **ex-clam'a-tive(-li)**,— **ex-clam'a-tive(-ly)s,** **ex-clam'a-to-ri-ly,** *adv.* — **ex-clam'a-to-ri-ness,** *n.*

ex-clave, [1 ɛks'klēv; 2 ɛks'clēv, *n.* **1.** A minor part of a country disjoined from the main part and lying within an alien territory. Compare ENCLAVE. 2. A portion of an organ, as the pancreas or the spleen, detached from the main body or part. [< EX- + *clave* (in ENCLAVE).]

ex-clude', [1 ɛks-klūd'; 2 ɛks-clud', *vt.* [EX-CLUD'ED; EX-CLUD'ING.] **1.** To shut out purposely or forcibly; keep out; debar. 2. To reject as exceptional, inappropriate, illegal, or the like; regard as not proper to be received or accepted; as, to *exclude* unfounded claims.

There are some kinds of evidence which the law *excludes*, or disposes not to hear, on the general public policy.

GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 13, p. 309. [L. n. & co. 1867.]

3. To extrude or eject; as, to *exclude* a larva or young. [< L. *excludo*, < *ex*, out, + *claudo*, shut.] — **law of excluded middle,** the law that of any two contradictories one must be true and the other false, the affirming of one necessarily denying the other; formulated — A either is or is not; A either is or is not-A; one but not both must obtain.

— **ex-clud'er,** *n.* A person or thing that excludes; specif., in beekeeping, a perforated plate for separating certain bees in the hive, as queens from workers, drones from *excluder*, *excluder*-zinc, etc.— **ex-clud'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ex-clu'sion, [1 ɛks-klū'ʒən; 2 ɛks-cly'zhon, *n.* **1.** The act of excluding, or the state of being excluded; nonadmission; debarment; rejection; exception. 2. *Logic.* That relation of two classes of notions in which the one lies entirely without the other, embracing (1) coordination, where they both lie within a third class, and (2) non-coordination, where they do not so lie. 3. The act of extruding or ejecting; as from an egg or from the womb. 4. The thing extruded; excretion. [< L. *exclusio(n-)*, < *exclusus*; see EXCLUSIVE.] — **Exclusion Bill** (*Eng. Hist.*), a measure introduced by Parliament to exclude the Duke of York from the throne in case he should outlive his brother Charles II. It was introduced in and passed by the Commons several times (1679, 1680, and 1681), but on each occasion was rejected by the House of Lords.— **exclusion of the pupil,** a circular or annular synechia. See SYNECHIA.— **method of e.,** a method of argument that successively excludes every possible cause or reason — then, and which is then taken to be the correct one.— **ex-clu'sion-a-ry,** *a.* [Rare.] Exclusive.— **ex-clu'sion-ism,** *n.* The principles or practises of an exclusionist.— **ex-clu'sion-ist,** *n.* One who practises the principle of exclusion.— **ex-clu'sion-ist,** *a.*

ex-clu'sive,] 1 ɛks-klū'siv; 2 ɛks-cly'siv, *a.* Of a nature to exclude; tending to exclude; shutting out or debarring from participation; specif., (1) Disposed to limit social relations; as, an *exclusive* social circle. (2) Shutting out from limits fixed by law; sole by right; existing alone; as, *exclusive* jurisdiction. (3) Leaving out of count; non-inclusive; as, to pay in full, *exclusive* of interest.

I am no friend to the doctrine of precedents *exclusive* of right.

JUNIUS *Letters* vol. i, pref., p. 24. [L. n. 1851.]

(4) *Logic.* Asserting the existence in one of one thing or class and false of all others; as, an *exclusive* proposition.

Exclusive propositions contain some words such as only, alone, none but, which limits the predicate to the subject.

W. S. JEVONS *Lessons in Logic* lesson viii, p. 68. [MACM. 1878.]

[< L. *exclusus*, pp. of *excludo*; see EXCLUDE.] **ex-clu'so-ry†.**

— **exclusive dealing,** boycotting: applied by Gladstone to the Irish Land League.— **exclusive privilege** (*Econ. Law*), monopoly formerly granted to an incorporated trade of a royal burgh, shutting out persons not members of the burgh from exercising the same trade within it.— **exclusive sense,** see EXCLUSIVE, *a.* (4), and quotation.— **ex-clu'siv(e-)ness,** *n.* **ex-clu'siv-ism,** *n.* An exclusionist.

ex-clu'sive, *n.* **1.** A member of any very select circle or society. 2. That which excludes.

ex-coct', *vt.* To decoct.— **ex-coc'tion†,** *n.*

Ex'co-ca'ri-a, [1 ɛk'sī-kā'ri-ə; 2 ɛk'cō-cā'ri-a, *n.* A small genus of trees or shrubs of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*) of the Old World tropics, having evergreen leaves and a milky, acrid, poisonous juice. *E. agallocha* is the blinding tree. [possible of exsocitation.

ex-cog'i-ta-bl(e², [1 ɛks-koj'i-tə-bl; 2 ɛks-cōj'i-ta-bl, *a.* Capable of being excogitated.

ex-cog'i-tate, [1 ɛks-koj'i-tēt; 2 ɛks-cōj'i-tāt, *v.* I. *t.* To think out carefully or ingeniously; invent; devise.

Cousin . . . *excogitates* a Deity who is rather a fine effect of philosophic rhetoric than an object of worship.

E. P. WHIPPLE *Character essay* xi, p. 236. [r. & r. 1866.]

II. *i.* [Rare.] To cogitate. [< L. *excogitatus*, pp. of *excogito*, think out, < *ex*, out; and see COGITATE, *v.*] — **ex-cog'i-ta'tion,** *n.*— **ex-cog'i-ta-tive,** *a.*— **ex-cog'i-ta-tor,** *n.*

Ex. Com., *abbr.* Executive Committee.

ex'com-mu'ni-cate, [1 ɛks'kə-miū'ni-kēt; 2 ɛks'cə-mū'ni-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] **1.** *Eccl.* To punish by cutting off from church-membership and communion. See EXCOMMUNICATION. 2. To expel in disgrace from any organization.

Members who had violated their rules were, after due trial, *excommunicated* or expelled.

MACKAY *Encyc. Freemasonry, Essences* p. 262. [MOR. 1879.]

3†. To prohibit under a penalty of excommunication; interdict. [< LL. *excommunicatus*, pp. of *excommunico*, < L. *ex*, out; and see COMMUNICATE, *v.*] — **ex'com-mune',** *n.*— **ex'com-mu'ni-ca-bl(e²,** *a.* Punishable by or deserving of excommunication.— **ex'com-mu'ni-ca-ti-ve(-ness,** *a.*— **ex'com-mu'ni-ca-tor,** *n.*— **ex'com-mu'ni-ca-to-ry,** *a.* Causing or of the nature of excommunication.

ex'com-mu'ni-cate. I. *a.* Excommunicated. II. *n.* An excommunicated person. **ex'com-mu'ni-cant†** [Rare].

ex'com-mu'ni-ca'tion, [1 ɛks'kə-miū'ni-kē'ʃən; 2 ɛks'cə-mū'ni-cā'shon, *n.* The act of excommunicating, or the state of having been excommunicated.

This ecclesiastical penalty, as common to Christendom, is based on Matt. xvi, 19, and xviii, 17, and on 1 Cor. v. In the Roman Catholic Church it was formerly divided into the *minor* and *major* excommunications. The former excluded from the sacraments only; the latter is a complete casting off of the offender from all the privileges attached to church-membership, and from all recognition by the faithful. By formal ratification of the Holy Office of Jan. 6, 1884, it was decided that *minor* excommunication no longer existed. *Cath. Encyc.* v. 5, p. 680. [L. n. & co.]— **excommunicate** (*ecclesiastic*), < *excommunicate*; see EXCOMMUNICATE, *v.*] **ex'com-mu'nion†.**

ex-co'ri-a-ble, [1 ɛks-kō'ri-ə-bl; 2 ɛks-cō'ri-a, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To strip off the skin or covering of; flay; fence, to rub and gall (the skin), or to break or crack, or to burn off the skin of; abrade.

The marrow was ready to *excoriate* their lips and mouths.

A. H. MARKHAM *Sir John Franklin* ch. 9, p. 134. [n. m. & co.]

[< LL. *excoriatus*, pp. of *excorio*, strip off the skin, < L. *ex*, off, + *corium*, skin.] — **ex-co'ri-a-bil(e²,** *a.*— **ex-co'ri-a'tor,** *n.* Having the skin broken off.

Excoriate from the lash.

DANIEL *Vision tr. by Cary Hell* can. 18, l. 80.

ex-co'ri-a'tion, [2 ɛks-kō'ri-ē'ʃən; 2 ɛks-cō'ri-ā'shon, *n.* The act or result of excoriating, or the state of being excoriated; an abrasion. 2†. Stripping of property; robbery.

ex-cor'ti-cate, [1 ɛks-kōr'ti-kēt; 2 ɛks-cōr'ti-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] To peel off the bark or rind of, as a tree. [< LL. *excorticatus*, pp. of *excortico*, < L. *ex*, off, + *cortex* (*cortic-*), bark.] — **ex-cor'ti-ca'tion,** *n.*

ex, cp., ex., abbr. *Astron* (which) culm(s).

ex'cre-ment', [1 ɛks'kri-ment; 2 ɛks'cre-mėnt, *n.* Any refuse matter discharged from an animal body; specif., the feces. Excrement, composed almost entirely of matter that taken up by the blood, is distinguished from *excretion*. [< F. *excrément*, < L. *excrementum*, < *excerno*; see EXCRETE, *v.*] — **ex'cre-men'tal,** *a.*

ex'cre-men'ti-tial, [1 ɛks'kri-men'ti-ʃəl; 2 ɛks'cre-mėn'ti-shal, *a.* Of the nature of excrement, or mixed with excrement.— **ex'cre-men'ta-ry†;** **ex'cre-men-til'i-al;** **ex'cre-men-ti'tious.**

— **ex'cre-men'tiv(e-)ness,** *n.* Connected with or producing excrement or feces.— **ex'cre-ment-ize,** *vt.* To discharge excrement.— **ex-cre-men'tous†,** *a.* Same as EXCREMENTAL.

ex'cre-ment-i-t, *n.* An appendage; an excrescence.— **ex'cre-men-ti'tious†,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an excrescence.

ex-cres'cence, [1 ɛks-kres'əns; 2 ɛks-cres'cens, *n.* An unnatural or disfiguring outgrowth, as a wart on the human body or a nutgall on the oak; any unnatural addition, outgrowth, or development. 2. [Rare.] A natural outgrowth; as, *excrescences* from the scalp. 3. *Philol.* The development of excrescent sounds. 4†. A wild outbreak, as of passion. [< L. *excrescentia*, neut. pl. of *excrescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *excresco*, < *ex*, + *cresco*, grow.] — **ex-cres'cen-cy,** *n.*

ex-cres'cent,] 1 ɛks-kres'ənt; 2 ɛks-cres'ėnt, *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to an outgrowth or excrescence; especially, useless as a growth or addition; superfluous; as, an *excrescent* part. — **excrescent consonant,** [< L. *excrescen(t-)s*; see EXCRESCENCE.] **ex'cres-cen'tial;**

— **excrescent letter,** a letter that has been added to a root, as *b* in thumb, or *l* in could.

ex'cre'ta, [1 ɛks'kri-tə; 2 ɛks-cri'ta, *n. pl.* **1.** All useless matter eliminated from the bodily system, especially that which has entered into the constitution of the body and is removed in urine or sweat; in the limited sense not including the feces. 2. *Physiol.* Substances or worthless matter generated in a plant body by destructive metabolism. [L., neut. pl. of *excretus*; see EXCRETE, *v.*] — **ex-cre'tal,** *a.* Of or relating to the excreta.

ex-cre'te',] 1 ɛks-krīt'; 2 ɛks-crī't', *n.* [EX-CRET'ED; EX-CRET'ING.] To throw off (waste matter) by normal discharge from any organism. [< L. *excretus*, pp. of *excerno*, < *ex*, out, + *cerno*, separate.] — **ex-cret'or,** *n.* One who excretes; said also of plants.— **ex'cre-tin,** *n.* Chem. A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{21}H_{24}O$) contained in human feces, from which it is extracted by exhaustion with alcohol. — **ex'cre-tine.**

ex'cre'te,] ɛks'krīt; 2 ɛks'crēt, *n.* That which has been excreted; any waste matter discharged from the system.

ex-cre'tion,] ɛks-krī'shən; 2 ɛks-crē'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of excreting; the getting rid of waste matter.

Lastly, there are the subsidiary functions . . . those, namely, of *excretion* and exhalation.

SPENCER *Biology* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 155. [A. 1872.]

2. Matter excreted, particularly sweat, urine (including the carbon dioxid eliminated in it), and the juices exuded from certain plants. *Excretions* are, in a sense, secretions, but, while the former are of the matter contributes toward a useful end, such is not the case with the former. As examples of excretions the saccharine exudation secreted by flowers, and the incrustations of organic salts, are typical; the formation of bark and other nonelemental tissue in plants results from the difficulty which they have in throwing off excretions.— **ex-cre'tion-a-ry,** *a.* [Rare.] Relating to excretion.

ex'cre-ti'tious,] ɛks'kri-tish'əs; 2 ɛks'cre-tish'as, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Relating to excrement. 2. Relating to excrescence; superfluous.

ex-cre'tive, } 1 eks-krē'tiv; 2 ĕks-crē'tiv (xiii), *a.* Having the function or power to excrete.
ex'cre-tol'ic, 1 eks'kri-tol'ik; 2 ĕks'cre-tŏl'ic, *a.* Generated in the act of excreting: as, an *excretolic* oil.—**excretolic acid,** an oily malodorous acid derived from excrement.
ex-cre'to-phore, 1 eks-krē'tō-fōr; 2 ĕks-crē'tō-fŏr, *n.* A cell which aids the process of excretion in the body.
ex'cre-to-ry, 1 eks'kri-to-ri; 2 ĕks'cre-to-ry (xiii). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to excretion; conveying an excreted substance; as, an excretory duct. **II.** *n.* = EXCRETORIUM, 1 -riz; 2 -rig, *pl.*] An excretory organ. [< LL. *excretorius,* < L. *excretus;* see EXCRETE, *v.*]—**excretory organs,** the organs by which excretion is carried on: specif., the skin, lungs, and kidneys.—**a. tubule,** that portion of a uriniferous tubule that empties into the pelvis of the kidney.
ex-crim'i-nate†, *v.* To free from a criminal charge.
ex-cru'ci-ate, 1 eks-krū'shi-ĕt; 2 ĕks-cry'shi-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To inflict severe pain or agony upon, as by crucifixion; torment; torture. [< L. *excruciatus,* pp. of *excrucio,* < *ex,* out, + *cruz* (*cruc-*), cross.]—**ex-cru'ci-a-bi(e)',** *a.* That may be tormented; deserving of torment.—**ex-cru'ci-ate,** *a.* Tortured; excruciated.—**ex-cru'ci-a'ting,** *p.a.* Causing or inflicting the most intense pain; extremely painful; agonizing; as, *excruciating* distress or fears. **2.** [Colloq. U. S.] Extremely fastidious; excessively elaborated and pretentious; as, *excruciating* etiquette; *excruciating* suavity.—**ex-cru'ci-a'ting-ly,** *adv.*
ex-cu'bi-to'ri-um, 1 eks-kū'bi-tō'ri-um; 2 ĕks-cū'bi-tō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] [LL.] A gallery in a church, in view of the great shrines, where night watch was kept on the eve of a festival. **ex-cu'bi-to-ry†,** *a.*
ex-cul'pa-ble, 1 eks-kul'pa-bl; 2 ĕks-cŭl'pa-bl, *a.* That may be or ought to be freed from blame or guilt.
ex-cul'pate, 1 eks-kŭl'pēt; 2 ĕks-cŭl'pāt or ĕks'cŭl-pāt, *vt.* [-PAT'ED; -PAT'ING.] **1.** To vindicate from unjust charge or reproach; declare free from blame; regard and declare to be innocent when charged with guilt; exonerate; excuse; as, I *exculpate* him, whatever others think.

No man with a fragment of chivalry cares to *exculpate* himself at the expense of a woman.
CHESTERFIELD *Letters to his Son* (1774), cclxxxiii.

2. To serve as an excuse for; afford justification for; as, the difficulty of his position *exculpates* him. [< LL. *culpa,* blame, < *culpa,* fault.] Syns: see EXCULPATORY.—**ex'cul-pa'tion,** *n.* The act of freeing, or of attempting to free, from blame; also, the state of being so freed; excuse; vindication.—**ex-cul'pa-tiv(e),** *a.* [Rare.] Same as EXCULPATORY.—**ex-cul'pa-to-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to or resulting in exculpation; vindicatory; as, *exculpatory* circumstances or evidence.
ex-cur'rent, 1 eks-kŭr'ĕnt; 2 ĕks-cŭr'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Running or passing out. **2.** *Bot.* Running through to the summit or projecting beyond, as the trunk of a tree, or the midrib of a leaf. **3.** Affording a passage outward; as, the *excurrent* canals of sponges. [< L. *excurren(s),* ppr. of *excurro,* < *ex,* out, + *curro,* run.]
ex-curse', 1 eks-kŭrs'; 2 ĕks-cŭrs', *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *i.* To pass or journey through. **II.** *t.* To make an excursion; digress. [< L. *excursus,* pp. of *excurro,* < *ex,* out, + *curro,* run.]
ex-cur'sion, 1 eks-kŭr'shon; 2 ĕks-cŭr'shon, *n.* **1.** A journey, usually with pleasure as its object, made by an individual, or more especially by a large company together; a short or hasty tour; pleasure-trip; as, an *excursion* to the lake. **2.** A body of excursionists collectively; as, the *excursion* went on the early train. **3.** A wandering from the subject or from the usual course; a passing beyond usual or proper limits; deviation; digression. **4.** A running out or going forth; expedition; sally. **5.** *Physics.* Half the amplitude of vibration; the movement of a vibrating or oscillating body from its mean to either of its extreme states or positions: applied also to the apparent movement to and fro of a heavenly body, as of a satellite about its primary. **6†.** *Mach.* A reciprocating motion; as, the *excursion* of a piston. **7.** A small projection or offset from a building. [< L. *excursio(n-),* running out, < *excursus,* pp. of *excurro;* see EXCURRENT.] Syn.: see JOURNEY.—**excursion ticket,** a round-trip ticket.—**ex-cur'sion-al,** *a.*—**ex-cur'sion-ist,** *n.* One who makes an excursion; one of a party on a pleasure-trip. **ex-cur'sion-er†** [Rare].—**ex-cur'sion-ize,** *vi.* To make an excursion. **ex-cur'sion!.**
ex-cur'sive, } 1 eks-kŭr'siv, *a.* Given to making excursions or wandering. **2.** Disconnected and rambling in thought or discourse; erratic; desultory; changeful; as, an *excursive* writer. Syns.: see DISCURSIVE.—**ex-cur'sive-ness,** *n.*

Every idle thing That Fancy finds in her *excursive* flights.
COWPER *Task* bk. iv, l. 242.

ex-cur'sus, 1 eks-kŭr'sus; 2 ĕks-cŭr'sŭs, *n.* [-SUS-ES, *pl.*] **1.** A dissertation added to a work, in exposition of some important topic or matter supplementary to the main subject. **2.** A wandering off; digression. [L., < *excurro;* see EXCURSION.]
ex'cur-va'tion, 1 eks'kŭr-vē'shon; 2 ĕks'cur-vā'shon, *n.* A curving outward.
ex-curved', } 1 eks-kŭrvd'; 2 ĕks-cŭrvd', *a. Zoöl.* Curved.
ex-curvi'ous, } outward, as antennæ, etc. **ex-cur'vate;** **ex-cur'val-ent,**—**ex-cur'vate-ly,** *adv.* **ex-cur'va-tion,** *n. Zoöl.* **1.** The state of being excurved. **2.** An excurved part.
ex-cus'a-ble, } 1 eks-kūz'a-bl; 2 ĕks-cŭz'a-bl, *a.* Admissible of pardon or justification; justifiable; worthy of being excused; as, an *excusable* mistake; he was declared to be *excusable.* [F., < L. *excusabilis,* < *excuso;* see EXCUSE, *v.*]—**ex-cus'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**ex-cus'a-bly,** *adv.*
ex-cu'sal, 1 eks-kūl'sal; 2 ĕks-cū'sal, *n.* An excuse.
ex-cu'sa-tiv(e)§, *a.* [Rare.] Same as EXCUSATORY.
ex-cu'sa-tor, 1 eks-kūl'za-tor; 2 ĕks-cū'za-tŏr, *n.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* An accuser. **2.** *Old E. Law.* A defendant who denies the plaintiff's claim *in toto.* **3.** [Archaic.] One who makes or is authorized to make an excuse; an apologist.—**ex-cu'sa-to-ry,** *a.* Making or containing excuse; apologetical.
ex-cuse', } 1 eks-kūz'; 2 ĕks-cūg', *vt.* [EX-CUSED'; EX-CUZE'D, } CUS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To absolve or free from imputation of fault; pronounce innocent of wrong; acquit of blame; exculpate; vindicate; as, he explained his delay, and was excused.

Othello wishes to *excuse* himself on the score of ignorance.
COLERIDGE *Works, Shakespeare* in vol. iv, p. 184. [a. 1868.]

2. To pardon and overlook, as a fault; wholly forgive, or regard as venial or slight; attribute leniency in the sick. If vice itself could be *excused,* there is yet a certain display, a certain outrage to decency, and violation of public decorum, which for the benefit of society should never be forgiven.
UNIUS *Letters* vol. i, letter xiv, p. 94. [a. M. 1854.]

3. To offer an apology or excuse for: often reflexively; as, I *excused myself* to him; he *excused* his course of action on the ground of necessity. **4.** To be or serve as an excuse or a sufficient reason for; justify; as, his lameness *excused* his slowness. **5.** To release from an obligation or service; as, he begged to be *excused* from attendance. **6.** To refrain from exacting or enforcing; remit; as, to *excuse* a forfeiture or a fine. **7.** To regard favorably; receive with indulgence. **8.** [Rare.] To shield (another) from blame.
II. *t.* To make excuses.
—**excuse,** < *ex,* from, + *causa,* charge.] Syn.: see JUSTIFY; PARDON. Compare synonyms for ABSOLVE.—**ex-cus'er,** *n.* **1.** One who offers excuses or apologies. **2.** One who excuses or overlooks.—**excusing,** *pa.* Causing to be excused.—**ex-cus'ing-ly,** *adv.*
ex-cuse', 1 eks-kūs'; 2 ĕks-cūs', *n.* **1.** A plea or reason exonerating one from a seeming fault, or in extenuation of an offense; an apology or a justification; as, he offered an *excuse* for being late; his *excuse* was valid. **2.** The act of excusing, apologizing, or exculpating; justification; as, to plead ignorance in *excuse.* **3.** That which does or may serve as the ground or reason for excusing; whatever justifies or extenuates, or may be used as an apology or a plea for pardon. **4.** A pretended reason or ground; as, it was only an *excuse.* [F., < *excuser;* see EXCUSE, *v.*] **ex'cusa'tion;** **ex'cu-sa'tion†;** **ex-cuse'ment†.** Syn.: see APOLOGY; PRETENSE.—**excuse'less,** *a.* Without excuse; inexcusable.
ex-cuss', 1 eks-kŭs'; 2 ĕks-cŭs', *vt.* [Rare.] **1.** To seize and detain by law, as goods. **2.** To shake off. **3.** To investigate; discuss.—**ex-cus'sion†,** *n.* **1.** The act of unfolding, shaking off, or investigating; discussion. **2.** A legal seizure of the property of a debtor.
exd., *abbr.* Examined.
Ex. Doc., *abbr.* Executive Document.
Exe. 1 eks; 2 ĕks, *n.* A river in Somersetshire and Devonshire, England; length, 54 m. to English Channel.
ex'e-at, 1 eks'i-at; 2 ĕks'e-ăt, *n.* **1.** Leave to depart; in England, leave of absence from college.

He easily obtained an *exeat.*
FARRAR *Julian Home* ch. 14, p. 172. [a. P. D. 1870.]

2. Leave granted by a bishop to a priest to depart from the diocese, or by a *C. C.* to his subjects to take orders in another diocese. [L., let him depart, 3d pers. sing. subj. of *exeo,* < *ex,* out, + *eo,* go.]
Exec. Com., *abbr.* Executive Committee.
Exec., Exr., *abbr.* Executor.
ex'e-cra-bl(e)', 1 eks'i-krē-bl; 2 ĕks'e-cra-bl, *a.* **1.** Worthy of execration; accursed; damnable; outrageous; abominable: often used colloquially; as, an *execrable* joke.

O *execrable* son! so to aspire Above his brethren.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. xii, l. 64.

2†. Lamentable; sad. [< L. *execrabilis,* < *execro;* see EXECRATE.]—**ex'e-cra-bly,** *adv.*
ex'e-crate, 1 eks'i-krēt; 2 ĕks'e-crāt, *vt.* [-CRAT'ED; -CRAT'ING.] **1.** To curse or call down evil upon; pronounce curses on; loathe; detest; abhor; as, he *execrated* the man who wrought such mischief. **2†.** To denounce as accursed; declare worthy of curses. [< L. *execratus,* pp. of *execro,* < *ex,* out, + *sacer,* sacred.]
Syn.: see CURSE, *v.*—**ex'e-cra'tion,** *n.* **1.** Imprecating evil; cursing; vilifying; denunciatory. **ex'e-cra'tious†.** **II.** *n.* A word or formula used in cursing.—**ex'e-cra-tiv(e-ly§,** *a.*—**ex'e-cra-to-ry,** *a.* Containing execration; maledictive; curse. **2.** That which is cursed; an accursed thing; an abomination. Syn.: see ANATHEMA; OATH.
ex-ec'u-tant, 1 egz-ek'yu-tant; 2 ĕgz-ĕc'yu-tant, *n.* One who executes or performs; specif., a musical performer; as great *executant* on the organ.—**ex-ec'u-tan-cy,** *n.*
ex'e-cute, 1 eks'i-kūt; 2 ĕks'e-cūt, *v.* [-CUT'ED; -CUT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To carry through so as to effect; pursue to the end; accomplish; finish; put in force; make operative; as, to *execute* one's plans; to *execute* a law.

Conspiracies no sooner should be formed Than *executed.*
ADDISON *Cato* act i, sc. 2.

2. *Law.* To make legal or valid by fulfilling all the requirements of the law; complete; as, to *execute* a deed. **3.** To put to death, especially in accordance with legal sentence; as, to *execute* a murderer. **4.** To perform, as a dramatic part or a musical selection; render; as, to *execute* a sonata; to produce as an artist; as, the craftsman; as, to *execute* a portrait, to *execute* a statue.
II. *i.* **1.** To perform or accomplish something; do one's part. **2.** To perform or play a piece of music. [< F. *exécuter,* < L. *executus,* pp. of *exequor, exsequor,* < *ex,* out, + *sequor,* follow.]
Syn.: administer, dispense, enforce, inflict, mete out. To *execute* is to follow through to the end, put into absolute and final effect in action; to *administer* is to conduct as one holding a trust, as a minister and not an originator; the sheriff *executes* a writ; the trustee *administers* an estate, a charity, etc. To *administer* the laws is the province of a servant of justice; to *execute* the laws is the province of a sheriff, marshal, constable, or other executive officer; to *administer* the law is to declare or apply it; to *execute* the law is to put it in force; for this *enforce* is the more general word, *execute* the more specific. From signifying to superintend officially some application or infliction, *administer* passes by a natural transition to signify *inflict, mete out, dispense,* and blows, medicine, etc., are said to be *administered;* a usage thoroughly established and reputable in spite of pedantic objections. *Enforce* signifies also to present and urge home by intellectual and moral force; as, to *enforce* a precept or a duty. See ACCOMPLISH; ACHIEVE; DO; KILL; MAKE.
—**executed remainder,** a remainder in which there is a present vested interest, tho the enjoyment of it may be future.—**e. trust,** a trust fully created and defined by its author, requiring no further act to make it effective.—**ex'e-cut-a-bl(e)',** *a.* Practicable.—**ex'e-cute'r,** *n.* Executed.—**ex'e-cu"tress,** *n.* A woman who executes. **ex-ec'u-trice†.**
ex'e-cut"or, 1 eks'i-kūt'ur; 2 ĕks'e-cūt'or, *n.* **1.** One who executes. **2†.** An executioner.
ex"e-cu'tion, 1 eks'i-kiū'shon; 2 ĕks'e-cū'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of executing or carrying into effect; accomplishment of a design; performance. **2.** *Law.* (1) The act of carrying into effect or enforcing any legislative or judicial act or decree. (2) A judicial writ empowering an officer to carry into effect the judgment or decree of the court. (3) The act of completing a written instrument by signing, sealing, and delivering, or by the fulfilment of any other legal requirements necessary to render it unquestionably valid; as, the *execution* of a deed. **3.** The infliction of capital punishment in accordance with the sentence of a court.

The sheriff cannot alter the manner of the *execution* by substituting one death for another, without being guilty of felony.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iv, ch. 33, p. 404.

4. The act of performing, as a musical or dramatic part; hence, mode of performing any artistic work; technical skill.

Coleridge's poetry is remarkable for the perfection of its *execution.*
CHAIE *Eng. Lit. and Lang.* vol. ii, p. 478. [a. 1877.]

5. Effective work, or that which is accomplished by it: said especially of warlike operations: as, every shot did *execution.* **6†.** The act of pillaging or sacking by an army. [OF., < L. *executio(n-),* < *executus;* see EXECUTE.]
Syn.: see ACT; OPERATION. Compare synonyms for EXECUTE.—**Execution Dock** [Eng.], a dock at Wapping, London, where sailors convicted of crime were once hanged.
—**ex"e-cu'tion-al,** *a.* [Rare.] Relating to execution.
ex"e-cu'tion-er, 1 eks'i-kiū'shun-ar; 2 ĕks'e-cū'shon-er, *n.* **1.** One who carries into effect or executes; especially, one who puts to death in accordance with the sentence of a court, as a hangman or headsman. **2.** [Rare.] The instrument or agency by which anything is executed.—**ex"e-cu'tion-ess†,** *n.* To perform an execution.
ex-ec'u-tive, } 1 egz-ek'yu-tiv; 2 ĕgz-ĕc'yu-tiv, *a.* Having the function or power of executing or performing; also, connected with or pertaining to that function; carrying into effect; administrative, as distinguished from *legislative* and *judicial;* as, an *executive* department of the government. *Legislative* is applied to the body, or organ of government, which, after due deliberation, enacts the laws; *judicial,* to that which construes the laws and makes them applicable to specific cases; *executive,* to the person, or body of persons, who or which makes the laws effective, or makes their enactments operative. Montesquieu, it is said, was the first to advocate the distribution of the powers of government among three distinct authorities; he also advocated the Independence of the three distinct authorities, but this has not always been practicable. Under the Constitution of the United States the chief executive power is vested in the President, while in the States of the Union this power is exercised by the Governor. In Great Britain and Germany, under monarchical governments, the executive power rests with the crown. In France the President promulgates the laws passed by both houses, and insures their execution. In Russia, formerly, a nominally constitutional hereditary monarchy, the whole legislative, judicial, and executive power was actually vested in the emperor. See JUDICIARY; LEGISLATURE. [< L. *executus;* see EXECUTE.]—**executive act** (*Psychol.*), the voluntary act which follows decision or choice, and which sets into action the means adapted to execute the decision or the chosen plan, as the deed of will which accomplishes the actual getting up when one has decided to get up. See OTHO; VOLITION; WILL.—**E. Mansion,** the official residence of the President of the United States at Washington, D.C.: popularly called the White House.—**ex-ec'u-tiv(e-ly§,** *adv.*
ex-ec'u-tive, *n.* A person or thing that executes; executories out; specif., an official personage or body charged with the administration of a government: applied in the United States to the President and to Governors.

Hamilton felt so strongly the need for having a single *executive* who could maintain a continuous policy, as to propose that the head of the state should be appointed for life, subject to removal by impeachment.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, ch. 5, p. 36. [MACM. 1888.]

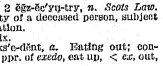
ex"e-cu'tor(e, } egz-ek'yu-tur; 2 ĕgz-ĕc'yu-tŏr, *n.* [F.] *Law.* A judicial act permitting a creditor to seize and dispose of the property of a debtor.
ex-ec'u-tor, 1 egz-ek'yu-tur; 2 ĕgz-ĕc'yu-tŏr, *n.* **1.** *Law.* A person nominated in and appointed in and by the will of another to execute the will.

An *executor* derives his title from the will of his testator, and the office and interest are completely vested in him by the testator's death.
PARSONS *Contracts* vol. ii, pt. ii, p. 501. [a. A. & co. 1860.]

2†. Same as EXECUTER, 2. **ex-ec'u-tour†.**
[< F. *exécuteur,* < L. *executor,* < *executus;* see EXECUTE.]
ex-ec'u"tor-ĭ—assumed executor (*Rom. Dutch Law*), an executor designated by another executor to aid him in administering an estate; unknown in English law.—**e. de son tort** [F.], one who, without authority, assumes control of the goods of a deceased person, for which goods he is held responsible and for which service he receives no compensation.—**e. of his own wrong** same as EXECUTOR *de son tort.*—**e. to the tenor,** one who, altho not specifically named in a will as executor, is charged to perform the duties incidental to some particular office under the will.—**instituted e.,** one who is appointed without any limitations or restrictions to carry out all the provisions of a will and distribute the entire estate.—**limited e.,** one who is appointed conditionally by a testator, and who, when there is a substituted executor, has the first right to act.—**rightful e.,** one who is lawfully nominated and appointed by a testator.—**special e.** [U.S.], one who is appointed either to administer a limited portion of an estate or to act for a specific locality or period of time.—**substituted e.** (*U. S. Law*), one who is appointed by a testator conditionally upon another party's becoming his right to act. Compare INSTITUTED EXECUTOR.—**ex-ec"u-to'ri-al,** *a.* Executive.—**ex-ec'u-tor-ship,** *n.* The office of executor.
ex-ec'u-to-ry, 1 egz-ek'yu-to-ri; 2 ĕgz-ĕc'yu-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to execution or accomplishment, but especially to the execution of laws; administrative; executive. **2.** *Law.* That is to be executed or put into effect; especially, becoming operative on a future contingency; as, an *executory* consideration, contract, or devise.

The law, fixing the compensation, is *executory,* and so is that which establishes the salary of the president; but though *executory,* they cannot be repealed. J. A. BAYARD in *Am. Oratory, Judiciary Act* p. 183. [c. a. a. 1868.]
[< LL. *executorius,* < L. *executus;* see EXECUTE.]
—**executory devise,** a limitation of a future estate in land or goods which the law allows in case of a will, but which is contrary to the rules of limitation in conveyances at common law.—**e. estate,** an interest in property the use and enjoyment of which depend upon some future event.—**e. trust,** a trust as yet imperfectly or incompletely created, and requiring of the author some further conveyance or expression of intention to perfect its intent.

ex-ec'u-to-ry, *n.* One who administers the law; an executive.
ex-ec'u-trix,] egz-ek'yu-triks; 2 ĕgz-ĕk'yu-triks, n. [-ES, or -TRI'CES,] -ez, -trai'siz; 2 -ĕs, -tri'sēz, *pl.*] A woman executor. [LL., f. of L. *executor;* see EXECUTOR.] — **ex-ec'u-trix-ship,** *n.*
ex-ec'u-try, 1 egz-ek'yu-tri; 2 ĕgz-ĕk'yu-try, *n. Scots Law.* The entire movable property of a deceased person, subject to the executor's administration.
Exec., Exr., *abbr.* Executrix.
ex'e-dent, 1 eks'i-dent; 2 ĕks'e-dĕnt, *a.* Eating out; consuming. [< L. *exedon(t-)s,* ppr. of *exedo,* eat up, < *ex,* out, + *edo,* eat.]
ex'e-dra, 1 eks'i-dru; 2 ĕks'e-dra, *n.* [-DRÆ, 1 -dri; 2 -drē, *pl.*] 1. *Class. Antiq.* (1) That part of a gymnasium in which disputations were held. (2) A range of permanent seats, or a platform with seats, by the roadside, in a court, or otherwise placed, built of masonry and often curved in plan, intended for rest and conversation. (3) A small private chamber. (4) A throne or dignified seat. 2. *Arch.* An apse, niche, window-recess, or the like. [L., < Gr. *exedra,* < *ex,* out, + *hedra,* seat, < *hezomai,* sit.] **ex'he-dræ.**


Exedra at Pompeii.

ex'e-ge'sis, 1 eks'i-jī'sis; 2 ĕks'e-ĕg'ĕ-sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -siz; 2 -sēz, *pl.*] 1. Explanation of the language and thought of a literary work; especially, Biblical exposition or interpretation.

Biblical exegesis may be *dogmatic, t. c.,* based upon or in accordance with an accepted creed or system of doctrine; or *grammatical-historical,* i. e., based upon the grammatical sense of language as historically ascertained or as supplemented by history.

By his commentary on . . . Romans, Melanchthon laid the foundation of the Protestant *exegesis.*
G. P. FISHER *The Reformation* ch. 4, p. 98. [S. 1884.]

2†. *Math.* The process of solving an equation. [< Gr. *exēgēsis,* < *exēgeomai,* explain, < *ex,* out, + *hēgeomai,* lead, < *agō,* lead.]
ex'e-gete, 1 eks'i-jīt; 2 ĕks'e-gēt, *n.* One skilled in the interpretation or exposition of literary works, especially of the Scriptures; an exegetist. [< Gr. *exēgētēs,* < *exēgeomai:* see EXEGESIS.]
ex'e-get'ic, 1 eks'i-jet'ik; 2 ĕks'e-gĕt'ĭc, *a.* Of the character of exegesis or exposition; serving to explain; interpretative; expository. [< Gr. *exēgētikos,* < *exēgētēs:* see EXEGETE.] **ex'e-get'i-cal,** *adv.*
ex'e-get'ic, *n.* 1. Exegetics; exegesis. 2†. *Math.* The theory of equations.
ex'e-get'ics, 1 eks'i-jet'iks; 2 ĕks'e-gĕt'ĭks, *n.* 1. *Theol.* The science that deals with the interpretation of the words and statements of Scripture. 2. The science or art of exegesis in general.
ex'e-ge'tist, 1 eks'i-jī'tist; 2 ĕks'e-gē'tĭst, *n.* One proficient in exegetics or exegesis; an exegete.
ex-em'bry-o-nate, 1 eks-em'bri-o-nēt; 2 ĕks-ĕm'bry-o-nāt, *a. Bot.* Having no embryo: said of cryptogams or their spores as distinguished from phanerogams and their seeds. [< EX- + EMBRYONATE.]
ex-em'plar, 1 egz-em'plar, 2 ĕgz-ĕm'plar, *a.* [Archaic.] 1. Exemplary. 2. Of or pertaining to an example. **ex-em'plar-i-ness,** exemplar quality. **ex-em'plar-y,** a proposition in which something is stated of one or several of a class regarded as justly representing all the other members; a paradigmatic proposition.
ex-em'plar, *n.* 1. A model, pattern, or original to be copied or imitated; hence, the mental conception or image of something to be produced. 2. A specimen or transcript; especially, a specimen copy of a book or writing; any example. [< F. *exemplaire,* < L. *exemplar, exemplum;* see EXAMPLE, *n.*] SYN.: See EXAMPLE.
ex'em-plar'ic, *a.* [Rare.] Same as EXEMPLARY.
ex'em-plar-i-ly, 1 egz'em-plar-i-li; 2 ĕgz'ĕm-plar-i-ly, *adv.* 1. Commendably. 2. By way of warning or example.
ex'em-pla-ri'ness, 1 egz'em-plā-ri-nes; 2 ĕgz'ĕm-plā-ri-nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being exemplary, or worthy of imitation.
ex-en'plar-ism, 1 egz-em'plar-izm; 2 ĕgz-ĕm'plar-ĭzm, *n. Philos.* The Platonic doctrine that the Divine ideas are the prototypes, or exemplars, of all finite things, and of our knowledge of them.
ex'em-plar'i-ty, 1 egz'em-plar'i-ti; 2 ĕgz'ĕm-plăr'ĭ-ty, *n.* 1. Exemplariness. 2. The quality or state of acting as a model or as a warning.
ex'em-pla-ry, 1 egz'em-plā-ri; 2 ĕgz'ĕm-plā-ry (XIII), *a.* 1. Serving or fitted to serve as a model or example worthy of imitation; commendable; as, *exemplary* conduct.

Genius produces works which are exemplars.
CAIRD *Kant* vol. ii, bk. iii, ch. 2, p. 443. [MACM. 1889.]

2. Serving as or furnishing a warning example; as, *exemplary* damages; a most *exemplary* punishment. 3. [Archaic.] Serving to exemplify; illustrative; as, these evil deeds are *exemplary* of his whole course. 4†. Attractive of notice or imitation. [< LL. *exemplaris,* < L. *exemplum;* see EXAMPLE, *n.*] **ex-am'pla-ry†.** — **exemplary substitution,** see SUBSTITUTION.
ex-em'pli-fi-ca'tion, 1 egz-em'pli-fi-kā'shon; 2 ĕgz-ĕm'pli-fi-kā'shon, *n.* 1. The act of exemplifying; illustration by example. 2. That which exemplifies; an illustration; example; as, he is the very *exemplification* of piety. 3. *Law.* A certified copy, under seal, as of a record. 4. *Rhet.* The process of explanation that exhibits the theme by means of one of its specific parts. 5. *Freemasonry.* Instruction in the proper mode of masonic work, given to a lodge or lodges by a brother, usually a grand lecturer. [< LL. *exemplificatio(n-),* < *exemplifico;* see EXEMPLIFY.] **ex-em'pli-fi-ca'tion-al,** *a.* **ex-em'pli-fi-ca-tiv(ĕ),** *a.* Setting forth; exemplifying.
ex-em'pli-fy, 1 egz-em'pli-fai; 2 ĕgz-ĕm'pli-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] 1. To show by example; be an illustration of; illustrate. 2. To prove or show by an attested copy. 3. To make an authenticated transcript from, as a deed.

Public acts, decrees, and judgments, *exemplified* under this seal, are received as true and genuine.
GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, pt. i, ch. 2, p. 6. [L. B. & co. 1857.]

4†. To make an example of. [< LL. *exemplifico,* < L. *exemplum* (see EXAMPLE, *n.*) + *-ficio,* make.] **ex-em'pli-fi'a-bl(ĕ)r,** *a.* **ex-em'pli-fi-ca'tor, ex-em'pli-fi'er,** *n.*
ex-empt', 1 egz-empt'; 2 ĕgz-ĕmpt', *vt.* 1. To free, except, or excuse from some burdensome condition or obligation, or the operation of some law to which others are subject; confer the privilege of special freedom upon; grant immunity to. 2†. To take or put away; remove. [< F. *exemter,* < LL. *exemto,* < L. *eximo,* take out, < *ex,* out, + *emo,* take.] SYN.: see ABSOLVE; FREE. — **ex-empt'-bl(ĕ),** *a.* — **ex-emp'tile†,** *a.* Excusable. — **ex-empt'ive(ĕ),** *a.* That exempts; exempting.
ex-empt', *a.* 1. Free, clear, or released, as from some liability, restriction, or burden affecting other persons or things; exempted: followed by *from;* as, *exempt from* military service; *exempt from* duty. 2†. Remote; separated. 3†. Unusual; extraordinary. [F., < L. *exemptus;* see EXEMPT, *v.*]
ex-empt', *n.* 1. A person freed or exempted from some condition, requirement, or liability.

"Tis fine for us to point at one or another fine madman, as if there were any exempts.
EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Illusions* p. 240. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

2. [Gt. Brit.] A corporal of the yeomen of the guard; an exon. 3. *Law.* One who is excused by law from the performance of some duty or services required of others, as military service or duty as a juror.
ex-emp'tion, 1 egz-emp'shon; 2 ĕgz-ĕmp'shon, *n.* 1. The act of exempting, or the state of being exempt; a dispensation giving freedom from duty or penalty; freedom or immunity, as from some liability, requirement, or evil; as, *exemption* from punishment; *exemption* from disease. 2. *R. C. Ch.* A regulation making persons or places directly subject to the Holy See instead of to the diocesan bishop.
ex-en'ce-pha'li-a, 1 eks-en'si-fē'li-ə; 2 ĕks-ĕn'ce-fā'lĭ-a, *n. Terat.* The condition of an exencephalus.
ex'en-ceph'a-lous, 1 eks'en-sef'a-lus; 2 ĕks'ĕn-ĕf'a-lŭs, *a.* Having congenital malconformation of the skull and brain, producing cerebral hernia. [< Gr. *ex,* out, + *enkephalos,* brain, < *en,* in, + *kephalē,* head.] **ex-en'ce-pha'lic,** — **ex-en'ceph'a-lus,** *n. Terat.* An anencephalous monster having a skull usually deformed so that the brain lies more or less outside the cranial cavity.— **ex'en-ceph'a-ly,** *n.* The state of being exencephalous.
ex-en'do-sper'mous, 1 eks-en'do-spĭr'mus; 2 ĕks-ĕn'do-spĕr'mŭs, *a. Bot.* Lacking endosperm, as do the seeds of the bean, kale, and some other plants.
ex-en'ter-ate, *vt.* [Rare.] To remove the entrails of; eviscerate.— **ex-en'ter-a'tion.** [Rare.] Disembowelled. — **ex-en'ter-a'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] Disembowelment; evisceration.
ex-en'ter-i'tis, 1 eks-en'ter-ai'tis or -i'tis; 2 ĕks-ĕn'ter-ī'tĭs or -ē'tĭs, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the outer or peritoneal coating of the intestines. [< EX- + ENTERITIS.]
ex'e-qua'tur, 1 eks'i-kwē'tur; 2 ĕks'e-kwā'tŭr, *n.* [L.] 1. *Inter. Law.* The official recognition given to a consul or commercial agent by the government of the country in which he resides, thus authorizing him in an official warrant or permission given by the executive of the government. 3. Permission granted by secular rulers to a bishop to exercise his functions under the authority of the Pope, or for the publication of a papal bull in their territories: no longer claimed by most European rulers.
ex'e-quy, 1 eks'i-kwi; 2 ĕks'e-kwy, *n.* [-QUIES, 1 -kwiz; 2 -kwy, *pl.*] 1. *pl.* Funeral ceremonies; obsequies. 2. A funeral procession. [Rare.] A funeral hymn; an elegy. [< L. *exequiæ, exequiæ,* funeral rite, < *exequor;* see EXECUTE.] — **ex-e'qui-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to funerals; funereal. **ex-e'qui-al-ly,** *adv.*
ex-erce†, *vt.* To exercise.— **ex-er'cent†,** *a.* Practising.
ex'er-cise, } 1 eks'er-saiz; 2 ĕks'er-sīz, *v.* [-CISED; -CIS-**ex'er-cize,**] ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To employ actively; put or keep in action or motion; make use of; exert; as, to *exercise* one's talents. 2. To employ actively in order to train or develop; keep at and in practise; applied to powers and agents; as, to *exercise* the muscles; to *exercise* soldiers; to *exercise* the faculties. 3. To make anxious in mind; fill with anxiety or solicitude; harass; worry; as, to be *exercised* about one's safety or health. 4. To perform, execute, or practise; discharge the duties or requirements of; as, to *exercise* a calling or office. 5. To put forth as a result of activity; accomplish or create as an effect; impart; as, to *exercise* a happy influence.

II. *i.* 1. To make use of action or exertion; especially, to undergo training, or to take exercise.

Keep the ass exercising, for the remote spot, he walked, but he had never known himself to *exercise.*
H. JAMES, JR. *The American* ch. 1, p. 6. [O. & co. 1877.]

2†. To conduct religious worship.

SYN.: to *exercise, exert.* — **ex'er-cis'a-bl(ĕ),** *a.* Capable of being exercised or exerted; usable; enforceable. **ex'er-cis'i-bl(ĕ)†,** *a.*
ex'er-cise, } *n.* 1. A putting into use, action, or prac-**ex'er-cize,**] tise; the active and appropriate employment or exertion of a power or function; a doing or practising; as, the exercise of hospitality; the exercise of faith.

The exercise of criticism never fails to destroy, for the time, our sensibility to the beauty of every composition.
A. ALISON, SIR. *Essays on Taste* essay i, ch. 2, p. 73. [H. 1870.]

2. Activity for the benefit or training of body or mind; hence, something done for the sake of health, improvement, or growth; a disciplinary employment or task; as, open-air *exercise;* a musical *exercise.*

There are temptations which strong *exercise* best enables us to resist. J. JAMES *Mirror* vol. i, ch. 6, p. 101. [A. 1837.]

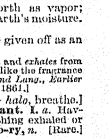
3. Specif., one of the performances or proceedings set for an occasion of public speaking or exhibition; also, lessons or recitations; as, the *exercise* of a religious meeting or of a college commencement. 4. [Archaic.] A devotional act or a spiritual experience, especially a trying one; also, worship or a religious service. 5†. [Scot.] A presbytery. [F., < L. *exercitium,* < *exercitus,* pp. of *exerceo,* exercise, < *ex,* out, + *arceo,* keep off.] **ex'er-cyse†.**

SYN.: act, action, activity, application, employment, function, occupation, practise. *Exercise,* in the ordinary sense, is the easy natural action of any power; *exertion* is the putting out by power a special degree of energy. An *exercise* drive for a horse is so much as will develop strength and health, and not appreciably weary. But by qualifying adjectives we may bring *exercise* up to the full sense of *exertion;* as, violent *exercise.* See ACT; PRACTISE. — ANT.: idleness, inaction, inactivity, relaxation, rest. — **exercise and addition** [Scot.], a divinity student's interpretation of a Scriptural passage preliminary to the ordination. — **e. bone,** a bone produced by ossification of a tendon owning to continued use.
ex'er-cis"er, 1 eks'er-saiz'er; 2 ĕks'er-zĭz'er, *n.* 1. One who exercises, as the body, authority, etc.; that which exercises. 2. An apparatus for the exercise of the body.
ex-er'ci-tant, 1 egz-ĭr'si-tant; 2 ĕgz-ĕr'cĭ-tant, *n.* [F.] One who takes part in religious exercises.
ex-er'ci-ta'tion, 1 egz-ĭr'si-tā'shon; 2 ĕgz-ĕr'cĭ-tā'shon, *n.* 1. An exercise; especially, a disciplinary mental act or performance; as, the *exercitations* of logic. 2. Exercise or practise. [F., < L. *exercitatio(n-),* < *exercito,* exercise diligently, freq. of *exerceo;* see EXERCISE.]
ex-er'ci-tor, 1 egz-ĭr'si-tor; 2 ĕgz-ĕr'cĭ-tŏr, *n. Law.* The person entitled to the earnings of a vessel, whether as owner, managing owner, or charterer. [L., trainer, < *exerceo;* see EXERCISE.] — **ex-er'ci-to'ri-al,** *a.* — **ex-er'ci-to'ri-an,** *a.* Relating to an exercitor.
ex-ergue', 1 egz-ĭrg'; 2 ĕgz-ĕrg', *n. Numis.* The space beneath the principal design on the reverse of a coin or medal, commonly containing the date, sometimes the place of coining, and other matter; loosely, the same portion of the field on the obverse. [F., < Gr. *ex,* out, + *ergon,* work.] — **ex-er'gu-al,** *a.*
ex-ert', 1 egz-ĭrt'; 2 ĕgz-ĕrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To put forth or put in action, as strength, force, or faculty; bring into strong or vigorous action; also, to cause to put forth effort; a reflexive use; as, to *exert* oneself; to *exert* all one's force. 2. [Rare.] To do by effort; perform; do; as, to *exert* an act. 3†. To push or thrust forth; emit.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To make an effort; put forth exertion; strive. [< L. *exerto, exserto, exertus, exsertus,* pp. of *exero, exsero,* stretch out, < *ex,* out, + *sero,* join.] — **ex-ert'ive(ĕ),** *a.* Able or tending to exert; employing exertion; as, the *exertive* faculty.
ex-ert'ed, 1 eks-ĭrt'ed; 2 ĕks-ĕrt'ĕd, *a. Biol.* Same as EXSERTED. **ex-ert'†.**
ex-er'tion, 1 egz-ĭr'shon; 2 ĕgz-ĕr'shon, *n.* The act of putting some power into operation, especially vigorous operation; a putting into action; a strong effort; labor, as, the *exertion* of force; mental *exertion.*

That single effort, by which we stop short in the down-hill path of rectitude, is itself a greater *exertion* of virtue than a hundred acts of justice.
GOLDSMITH *View of Wakefield* ch. 22, p. 194. [P. W. & CO.]

ex-ert'ment [Rare]. SYN.: see ACT; ASSIDUITY; EFFORT; EXERCISE.
ex-e'slon†, *n.* An eating out or into.
Ex'e-ter, 1 eks'i-tar; 2 ĕks'e-tẽr, *n.* 1. [Anc. Brit. *Caer Isc.*] A cathedral city, and county in itself; capital of Devonshire, England; lace-manufacture; Saxon and Norman ruins. 2. A town; county-seat of Rockingham county, N. H. 3. A borough in Laurens county, Ga. 4. [c.] A bait used in salmon-fishing. — **Exeter Change,** a building erected in the Strand, London, in 1609, by the Earl of Exeter. It stood on the site of Exeter Hall, and was known as the New Exchange. — **E. Hall,** a building in the Strand, London, erected in 1830–1831, used for religious, philanthropic, political, and musical assemblies; purchased by the Young Men's Christian Association in 1880; site of Strand Palace Hotel since 1907.
ex'e-unt, 1 eks'i-unt; 2 ĕks'e-ŭnt, [L.] As a Latin verb, they go out or off (the stage): a word used in the text of plays to indicate the retirement of actors; hence, as a noun, the point at the end of a scene at which the actors retire. Sometimes used improperly as an English verb. — **ex-eunt.**
ex'fa-mil'i-a'tion, 1 eks'fə-mil'i-ē'shon; 2 ĕks'fa-mĭl'ĭ-ā'shon, *n.* [Rare.] Expulsion from a family; the bringing of one's family relations to an end.
ex'fo-li-a'tion, 1 eks'fō-li-ē'shon; 2 ĕks'fō-lĭ-ā'shon, *n. Med.* Pregnancy where the fetus is outside of the cavity of the womb: extra-uterine pregnancy. **ex'fœ-ta'tion†.**
ex-fig'ure, *vt.* [Rare.] To represent typically or figuratively; typify.— **ex'fig-u-ra'tion,** *n.*
ex'fil-tra'tion, *n.* [Rare.] A filtering or running out.
ex-flag'el-la'tion, 1 eks-flaj'e-lē'shon; 2 ĕks-flăj'ĕ-lā'shon, *n. Botanical.* The throwing off of flagella or cilia.
ex-fleet', *vt.* [Rare.] To bend outward.
ex-fleet'ed, 1 eks-flek'ted; 2 ĕks-flĕt'ĕd, *a.* Bent or turned outward: distinguished from *inflected.* [< EX- + L. *flecto,* bend.]
ex-fo'di-ate, *v.* [Rare.] To dig up or out; exhume.
ex-fo'di-a'tion, 1 eks-fō'di-ē'shon; 2 ĕks-fō'dĭ-ā'shon, *n.* A digging up or out. [< EX- + L. *fodio,* dig.]
ex-fo'li-ate, 1 eks-fō'li-ēt; 2 ĕks-fō'lĭ-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To remove scales or splinters from; scale. **II.** *i.* 1. To peel or come off in scales or flakes, as bark or carious bone. 2. *Mineral.* To scale off, especially at the surface, as from heat or decomposition. [< LL. *exfoliatus,* pp. of *exfolio,* < *ex,* out, + *folium,* leaf.] — **ex-fo'li-a'tion,** *n.* 1. A scaling or peeling off, as of bark, skin, bone, or flakes of mineral. 2. Matter scaled off or exfoliated. — **ex-fo'li-a-tiv(ĕ),** *a.* Capable of or causing exfoliation.
II. *n.* That which causes or promotes exfoliation.
ex. g., ex. gr., *abbr. Exempli gratia* (for the sake of example).
ex-ha'la-tion, 1 eks'ĕ-lē'shon; 2 ĕks'ĕ-lā'shon, *n.* 1. A breathing out or forth; emission; as, the *exhalation* of breath or any process bearing a resemblance to this; especially, the process of giving out or emitting as vapor or as an effluvium. 2. Anything exhaled; an emitted vapor or fume; an effluvium or emanation; as, *exhalations* from a swamp. 3. *Her.* A rain-shower, waterspout, or the like, used as a bearing. [F., < L. *exhalatio(n-),* < *exhalo;* see EXHALE.] **ex-hale'-ment†; ex-ha'lence†.** SYN.: see BREATH.


Exhalation.
Shield of "sun, gules, issuing from clouds dittè, ppr." (XIII). [< EXHALE + -ATION.]

ex-hale', 1 eks-lor egz-lēl'; 2 ĕks-lor ĕgz-lāl', *v.* [-HALED; -HAL'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To breathe forth; send forth; cause to be breathed forth; draw forth as vapor; cause to evaporate; as, heat *exhales* the earth's moisture. 2†. To draw, as blood from a wound.

II. *i.* To come forth or rise in vapor; be given off as an effluvium or emanation; pass off.

A breath of hearty and noble feeling lives in and *exhales* from the whole of his great work [Sidney's Arcadia], like the fragrance from a garden of flowers. CHAIR *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Earlier Elizabethan Prose* in vol. i, p. 474. [S. & CO. 1864.]

[< F. *exhaler,* < L. *exhalo,* < *ex,* out, + *halo,* breathe.]
ex-ha'late†. — **ex-ha'la-bl(ĕ),** *a.* — **ex-ha'lant.** **I.** *a.* Having the property of exhaling. **II.** *n.* Anything exhaled or which exhales. **ex-ha'lent; ex-ha'la-to-ry,** *n.* [Rare.] A passage or vent for exhaling gas.
ex-han'ri-ent, 1 eks-hā'ri-ənt; 2 ĕks-hą'rĭ-ĕnt, *a.* A medicine that diminishes action or sensation secondarily. [< L. *ex,* out, + *haurio,* draw out, exhaust.]
ex-haust', 1 egz-ôst'; 2 ĕgz-ăst' (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To draw off entirely, as a liquid; remove the whole of by or as by drawing; hence, to expend or remove entirely as by draining or other gradual process; as, to *exhaust* the water of a lake; to *exhaust* one's patience or one's means. 2. To empty by draining off the contents; as, to *exhaust* a cask of liquor. 3. To reduce greatly the strength or quantity of, or to deprive entirely of resources or characteristic properties; weaken; as, to *exhaust* one by labor; to

exhaust a soil. **4.** To examine or discuss with thoroughness; go carefully over the full ground of; treat exhaustively; as, to *exhaust* a subject.

Each change of many-colour'd life he drew,
Exhausted worlds, and then imagined new.
JOHNSON *Prol., Drury Lane Theatre* l. 4.

5. *Pharm.* To remove the essential principles of, as of a herb, by means of a solvent, and leave an inert remainder. Compare EXTRACT. **6.** *Mech.* To discharge (steam or other motive fluid) from a cylinder, after the fluid has done mechanical work. †**7.** To draw forth, as tears. **II.** *i.* To discharge; escape; pass out; as, the steam *exhausts* through the opening. [< LL. *exhausto*, < L. *exhaustus*, pp. of *exhaurio*, < *ex*, out, + *haurio*, draw.]

SYN.: see ABSORB; TIRE.—**ex-haust'ĭ**, *a.* Drained out or exhausted; used up; spent.—**ex-haust'er**, *n.* One who or that which exhausts; specif., in gas-making, an apparatus for preventing back-pressure on the retorts, usually an exhaust-fan.—**ex-haust'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-ty**, *n.*—**ex-haust'ĭ-bl(ĕ)**, *a.*—**ex-haust'ĭng**, *pa.* Causing or tending to cause exhaustion.

ex-haust', *n.* **1.** *Mech.* (1) The motive fluid discharged or escaping from the cylinder of any motive engine after doing mechanical work. (2) The period of discharge of a motive fluid after it has done work. (3) The time or point in the stroke or rotation at which such discharge begins. (4) The formation of a partial vacuum; specif., the device used in flour-mills to conduct dust-particles away by means of such air-currents. (5) The outlet ports which lead from the engine-cylinder. (6) The escape of the motive fluid from the cylinder. **2.** Foul air escaping from an apartment by a special register or pipe. **3.** Emission. **4.** The process of creating a vacuum. **5.** The intensity of a vacuum; as, an *exhaust* of .05 millimeter (of mercury).—**port, man's'e cham'ber**, *n.* A chamber in a locomotive smoke-box to equalize the draft of the upper and lower tubes.—**e.-cover**, *n.* An exhaust-lap.—**e.-draft**, *n.* An artificial draft produced by mechanical suction, as by a fan. **e.-draught**, †.—**e.-edges**, *n. Mech.* The edges of a slide-valve that regulate the exhaust.—**e.-fan**, *n.* A fan for creating a draft by forming a partial vacuum; exhausted room. **e.-feature**, *n.* **e.-gas**, *n.* The products of combustion produced in the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine.—**e.-head**, *n.* A device for deadening the noise of exhaust-steam.—**e.-jacket**, *n.* A chamber in an engine through which the exhaust-products from the cylinder are conducted in order to utilize the heat they contain.—**e.-lap**, *n. Mech.* See LAP.—**e.-lead**, *n.* See LEAD.—**e.-line**, *n.* In an indicator-diagram, the nearly horizontal line representing the pressures on the working side of the piston during exhaust.—**e.-method**, *n.* A method used in psychology for determining the fundamental principles of olfactory sensation, by exhausting the sense of smell; for a specific odor, by prolonged smelling.—**e.-mill**, *n.* A mill from which dust or moisture is removed by means of an exhaust-draft.—**e.-nozzle**, *n.* A blast-nozzle, or orifice for discharging the exhaust-steam of an engine, as into the uptake to create a draft.—**e.-opener**, *n.* A machine for removing cotton, etc., from the bale, by means of suction.—**e.-pipe**, *n.* The pipe that conveys the exhaust of a steam-engine to the condenser or the atmosphere.—**e.-port**, *n.* The port of escape for exhaust-steam.—**e. price** (*Finance*), the market value of a stock at which, his margin exhausted, a trader has no equity.—**e.-purifier**, *n.* An exhaust-draft apparatus used in purifying the light grains or to clean middlings.—**e.-silencer**, *n.* A device attached to an internal-combustion engine to silence or diminish the sound produced by the escaping gases; a muffler.—**e.-steam**, *n.* Steam that is discharged after its work is done.—**e.-time**, *n.* The average time necessary for the exhaustion of the olfactory organ for the perception of a given odor. See EXHAUSTION METHOD.—**e.-valve**, *n.* **1.** A valve that controls the passage of motive fluid from the cylinder of an engine. **2.** A valve for releasing the exhaust of an engine.—**point of e.**, the point in an engine cycle at which the expanded steam or gases are discharged from the cylinder. In theory, it occurs when the crank and piston are at the dead center.

ex-haus'tion, *n.* [< LL. *exhaustio*; < L. *exhaustus*, pp.] **1.** The act or process of exhausting, or the state of being exhausted; an exhausted, emptied, or weakened condition; deprivation of strength or energy.

The one great fundamental disease of all Americans is simply nervous *exhaustion*. T. W. HIGGINSON *Outdoor Papers, Gymnastics* p. 103. [ʀ. ᴀ ᴘ. 1863.]

2. *Physics.* (1) The removal of air from a receiver. (2) The extent to which the removal is effected, as indicated by the diminished elasticity of the air that remains. (3) That state of a voltaic cell in which, its active electrolyte being decomposed, it is practically inoperative, or will in fact furnish no current. **3.** *Psychophysics & Physiol.* The condition of extreme fatigue in which the organism ceases to respond to stimulation. **4.** The removal of the soluble principles of drugs, usually by percolation; also, the resulting state of the substance. **5.** *Logic.* A method of proof in which, one after another, all the possible alternatives in a case except one are shown to be false or impossible, and the remaining alternative is then asserted to be true. **6.** *Geom.* An application of the method of limits to prove that two areas or volumes differ by less than any assignable quantity. [< L. *exhaustus*: see EXHAUST, *a.*]—**ex-haus'tion-meth'od**, *n. Psychophysics.* A method of analyzing olfactory sensations by exhausting the sense of smell for one odor, and assuming that it remains so for another odor, the latter belonging to a fundamentally different group.—**e.-time**, *n.* The time required for exhaustion of the capacity of the organ for a given odor.—**method of e.** (*Geom.*), same as EXHAUSTION, 6.—**nervous e.**, same as NEURASTHENIA.

ex-haus'tĭ-ve(ĕs), *a.* [< ML. *exhaustivus*; < L. *exhaustus*, pp.] Exhausting or tending to exhaust; covering all points, facts, arguments, etc., involved; thorough and complete in execution.

Flinders . . . was then ordered to examine the coast to the Gulf of Carpentaria, and make an *exhaustive* survey of Torres Strait.
A. H. MARKHAM *Sir John Franklin* ch. 3, p. 43. [ᴏ. ᴘ. 1891.]

—**ex-haus'tĭve(s)-ly**, *adv.*—**ex-haus'tĭve(s-)ness**, *n.*

ex-haust'less, *a.* Inexhaustible.—**ex-haust'less-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

ex-her'e-date, *v.* See *ex-hæ-re-dāte*.

ex-her'e-da'tion, *n.* [Rare.] *Law.* The act of disinheriting. See *ex-hæ-red'ĭ-ta'tion*.

ex-hib'ĭt, *v.* [< ME. *exhibiten*, < OF. *exhiber*, < L. *exhibere*, hold forth, < *ex*, out, + *habere*, hold.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set forth for survey or inspection; present to view; show publicly; display; manifest; as, to *exhibit* ill will.

Many of our statesmen consider that the nation must be advancing in prosperity and happiness if the Board of Trade Returns *exhibit* an augmentation in the exports and imports.
H. FAWCETT *Political Economy* bk. iii, ch. 7, p. 387. [ᴍᴀᴄᴍ. 1874.]

2. *Law.* To present formally or officially, as a document in legal proceedings; file, as charges. **3.** *Med.* To administer, as a remedy. **4.** To offer in rhetorical exhibition: an obsolescent university use. **5.** In English universities, to offer for competition; as, to *exhibit* a foundation; *exhibit* a prize. **II.** *i.* **1.** To show or produce anything publicly. **2.** To deliver a speech or read an essay in public, or to give any rhetorical exhibition; used formerly in England. [< L. *exhibitus*, pp. of *exhibeo*, < *ex*, out, + *habeo*, have.]

SYN.: see DISPLAY; PLAUNT.—**ex-hib'ĭt-a-bl(ĕ)**, *a.*

ex-hib'ĭt, *n.* **1.** Any object or collection of objects placed on show; as, an agricultural *exhibit*. **2.** A showing or manifestation; especially, a written statement of the condition of anything. **3.** *Law.* (1) A document or written instrument presented in a cause, marked for identification, and ordered to be filed with the papers it refers to for future use as evidence; also, any object or collection of objects so marked for use as evidence. (2) *Eng. Law.* The documents referred to in any affidavit or declaration and marked by the deponent. **4.** [pl.] *Ch. of Eng.* (1) The documents delivered to a clergyman to vouch for his ordination. (2) The fees payable by a clergyman on presenting these documents at the first visitation after his admission. [M.]

ex'hĭ-bi'tion, *n.* [< ME. *exhibicioun*; < OF. *exhibicion*, < L. *exhibitio*(*n*-), < *exhibere*, pp. *exhibitus*: see EXHIBIT, *v.*] **1.** The act of exhibiting, presenting to view, or manifesting; manifestation; display. **2.** Anything exhibited; especially, a public display of productions, performances, etc.; a show; as, an art *exhibition* or an *exhibition* of wild animals. **3.** *Scots Law.* The production of writings; an action to compel the production of writings. **4.** *Med.* The giving or administering of a medicine. **5.** settlement made to a beneficiary for the support of a student in an English university; a bursary.

They have (in 1842) founded six *exhibitions* of £15 each per annum, to continue for two years and a half.
W. B. S. TAYLOR *Hist. Univ. Dublin* ch. 5, p. 198. [ʀ. ᴄ. 1845.]
[< LL. *exhibitio*(*n*-), < L. *exhibeo*; see EXHIBIT, *v.*]

SYN.: see DISPLAY; SPECTACLE.—**ex-hĭ-bi'tĭon-al**, *a.* Relating to an exhibition.—**ex'hĭ-bi'tĭon-er**, *n.* A student maintained in an English university by an allowance granted by some liberal donor.—**ex'hĭ-bi'tĭon-ism**, *n.* **1.** The custom of making exhibitions. **2.** *Med.* The perverted mental condition characterized by exhibiting the genitals.—**ex'hĭ-bi'tĭon-ist**, *n.* An exhibitor.—**ex'hĭ-bi'tĭon-ize**, *v. t.*

ex-hib'ĭ-tive, }] egz-hĭ'ĭ-tĭv; 2 ĕgz-ĭb'ĭ-tĭv, *a.* Serving
ex-hib'ĭ-tĭve, } for exhibition; representative.—**ex-hib'ĭ-tĭve(s)-ly**, *adv.*

ex-hib'ĭ-tor, *n.* [< ME. *exhibitour*; < OF. *exhibiteur*, < L. *exhibitor*, < *exhibere*, pp. *exhibitus*.] **1.** One who exhibits; specifically, one who presents an exhibit in court. [LL., < L. *exhibeo*; see EXHIBIT, *v.*] **ex-hib'i-tant**; **ex-hib'ĭ-ter**, —**ex-hib'ĭ-to-ry**, *a.* Exhibiting.

ex-hil'a-rant,] egz-ĭl'ə-rənt; 2 ĕgz-ĭl'ə-rənt, *a.* [< L. *exhilarans*, pp. of *exhilaro*, < *ex*, + *hilaris*, glad, cheerful.] Causing exhilaration; enlivening; exhilarating. **II.** *n.* Something that exhilarates. [< L. *exhilaran*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *exhilaro*, gladden, < *ex*, out, + *hilaris*; see HILARIOUS.]

ex-hil'a-rate,] egz-ĭl'ə-rāt; 2 ĕgz-ĭl'ə-rāt, *v. t.* [< L. *exhilaratus*, pp. of *exhilaro*: see EXHILARANT.] To induce a lively, pleasing, or enlivening sensation in; hence, to fill with high or cheerful spirits; stimulate; refresh; cheer; as, good company *exhilarates* the spirits. **II.** *i.* To become gladsome or joyous. [< L. *exhilaratus*, pp. of *exhilaro*; see EXHILARANT.] SYN.: see ANIMATE.—**ex-hil'a-ra'ting**, *pa.* Giving life and vigor to the spirits; stimulating.—**ex-hil'a-ra'ting-ly**, *adv.*—**ex-hil'a-ra'tĭve**(ĕs), *a.*—**ex-hil'a-ra'tor**, *n.*—**ex-hil'a-ra-to-ry**, *a.* [Rare.]

ex-hil'a-ra'tĭon,] egz-ĭl'ə-rē'shən; 2 ĕgz-ĭl'ə-rā'shən, *n.*
ex-hil'a-ra'tĭon, } **1.** The act of exhilarating; a gladdening stimulation.

The use of symbols has a certain power of emancipation and *exhilaration* for all men. EMERSON *Essays, The Poet* in second series, p. 31. [ʟ. ᴀ. ᴇ. ᴄ. 1890.]

2. The state of being exhilarated; enlivenment or elevation of spirits; joyousness. [< LL. *exhilaratio*(*n*-), < L. *exhilaro*; see EXHILARANT.] SYN.: see ANIMATION.

ex-hort',] egz-ôrt'; 2 ĕgz-ôrt', *v.* [< ME. *exhorten*, < L. *exhortari*, < *ex*, + *hortari*, urge.]—**ex-hort'a-tĭve**(ĕs, *a.* Containing or serving for exhortation; hortatory.—**ex-hort'a-tĭv(e-ly**, *adv.*—**ex-hort'a-to-ry**, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of exhortation; hortatory. **2.** Exhortative.

ex'hor-ta'tĭon,] eks'ər-tā'shən; 2 ĕks'ôr-tā'shən, *n.*
ex-hort'a-tĭon, } The act or practice of exhorting; attempt to arouse or incite, as by appeal, argument, or admonition. **2.** That which is spoken in exhorting; admonition; earnest advice; as, an *exhortation* to be faithful. **3.** [Rare.] Stimulation, as by encouragement. [< L. *exhortatio*(*n*-), < *exhortari*; see EXHORT.] **ex-hort'ĭ-ty**; **ex'hor-ta'tĭon-ĭ**. SYN.: see COUNSEL.

ex-hort'er,] egz-ôrt'ər; 2 ĕgz-ôrt'ər, *n.* One who exhorts; especially, in the Methodist Church, a layman licensed by his pastor to hold special exhortatory meetings. **ex'hor-ta'tor**.

ex-hor'to,] egz-ôr'tō; 2 ĕgz-ôr'to, *n.* [Sp.] A letter of request from one judge to another for the execution of a writ.

ex'hu-ma'tĭon,] eks'hiu-mā'shən; 2 ĕks'hû-mā'shən, *n.* The taking or digging up of that which has been buried; disinterring; especially, the disinterring of a human body.

ex-hume',] eks-hiūm'; 2 ĕks-hūm', *vt.* [EX-HUMED'; EX-HUM'ING.] To dig out of the earth (what has been buried); take from a burial-place; disinter. [< ML. *exhumo*, < L. *ex*, from, + *humus*, ground.] **ex-hu'mate**; [Colloq.]—**ex'hu-ma'tor**, *n.*—**ex-hum'er**, *n.*

ex'ĭc-cate, **ex'ĭc-ca'tĭon**, etc. See EXSICCATE, etc.

ex'ĭes, } eks'ĭz; 2 ĕks'ĭz, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Hysteries.
ex'ĭ-geant',] egz'ĭ-ǧənt; 2 ĕgz'ĭ-ǧahānt', *a.* Exacting; urgent. [F., ppr. of *exiger*, < L. *exigo*; see EXACT, *a.*] **ex'ĭ-geante'**, *fem.*

ex'ĭ-gen-cy,] eks'ĭ-jen-sĭ; 2 ĕks'ĭ-ǧĕn-cy, *n.* [-CIES,] -sĭz; 2 -çis, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being urgent or exigent; pressing need or demand; also, a case requiring immediate attention, assistance, or remedy; a critical period or condition; a pressing necessity; as, who will aid us in this *exigency*? he was reduced to great *exigency*.

If you can look back upon *exigencies* in life when . . . you have faced a real danger, you can hear witness that those days are always chained. LYMAN ABBOTT *O. T. Shadows* ch. 14, p. 208. [ɪ. 1870.]

2. Requirement, as of a writ. [< F. *exigence*, < LL. *exigentia*, < L. *exigen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *exigo*; see EXACT, *a.*]

SYN.: see NECESSITY.

ex'ĭ-gen'da-ry,] eks'ĭ-jen'də-rĭ; 2 ĕks'ĭ-ǧĕn'da-ry, *n.* [-RIES,] -rĭz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] An exigenter.

ex'ĭ-gent,] eks'ĭ-jent; 2 ĕks'ĭ-ǧĕnt, *a.* Demanding immediate aid or action; urgent; pressing; also, feeling the need; requiring; exacting; as, *exigent* of rest. [< L. *exigen*(*t*-)*s*; see EXIGENCY.]—**ex'ĭ-gent-ly**, *adv.*

ex'ĭ-gent, *n.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* A writ directing certain successive demands to be made for the appearance of a defendant before he be outlawed. **2**†. An emergency; exigency; extremity. **3**†. End; finish. **ex'ĭ-gend**†.

ex'ĭ-gent-er,] eks'ĭ-jent-ər; 2 ĕks'ĭ-ǧĕnt-ər, *n. Old Eng. Law.* An officer in the Court of Common Pleas who made out exigents.

ex'ĭ-gi-ble,] 1 eks'ĭ-jĭ-bl; 2 ĕks'ĭ-ǧi-bl, *a.* That may be
ex'ĭ-gi-bl(ĕ), } exacted, demanded, or required; demandable. [F., < L. *exigo*; see EXACT, *a.*]

ex'ĭ-gi fa'cĭ-as,] 1 eks'ĭ-jĭ fā'shĭ-as; 2 ĕks'ĭ-ǧi fā'shi-as. *Old Eng. Law.* A writ of outlawry. [L.]

ex'ĭ-gu'ĭ-ty,] 1 eks'ĭ-gĭū'ĭ-tĭ; 2 ĕks'ĭ-ǧĕ'ĭ-ty, *n.* [Rare.] The
ex'ĭ-gu'ĭ-tĭes, } state of being small, slender, or scanty; diminutiveness; meagerness. [< L. *exiguita*(*t*-)*s*, < *exiguus*; see EXIGUOUS.]

ex-ĭg'u-ous,] egz-ĭg'yu-us; 2 ĕgz-ĭǧ'yu-ŭs (XIII), *a.* Small; slender; minute; diminutive. [< L. *exiguus*, < *exigo*; see EXACT, *a.*]—**ex-ĭg'u-ous-ness**†, *n.*

ex'ĭl-arch,] 1 eks'ĭl-ärk; 2 ĕks'ĭl-ŕe, *n. Jewish Hist.* The
ex'ĭl-ĭ-arch, } Resh Galuta or head of the exile, one of a line of princes who ruled in Babylon from the 3d till the 10th century, and received tribute from Jews throughout the world. [< L. *exilium*, exile, + Gr. *archa*, ruler.]

ex'ĭl-ar'chate,] 1 eks'ĭl-är'kĕt; 2 ĕks'ĭl-ŕ'cāt. *Jewish Hist.* 1. The period during which the Jewish exilarch existed. **2.** The country or persons over whom he ruled.

ex'ĭle,] 1 eks'gĭl or ǧgz'ĭl; 2 ĕks'ĭl or ĕǧz'ĭl (XIII), *vt.* **ex'ĭled**; **ex'ĭl-ing**.] To expel from and forbid to return to a particular jurisdiction or country, as by authority, either for a time or for life; banish; expatriate. [< F. *exiler*, < LL. *exilio*, < L. *exilium*; see EXILE, *n.* SYN.: see BANISH.—**ex'ĭl-er**, *n.*

ex'ĭle, *n.* **1.** Banishment from one's home or native land by civil authority for a specified period or in perpetuity, as for criminal or political offenses; expatriation.

Exile and transportation are punishments at present unknown to the common law. STEPHEN *Comm.* bk. iv, ch. 1, p. 137.

2. Residence in a foreign land or distant place, from either choice or necessity; the condition of living remote from home.

In glens which have made even *exile* dear.
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 3, st. 52.

3. One forced by the civil authorities to leave his own country; a subject of banishment; also, one who by choice lives or wanders abroad and shuns his friends. **4.** [Colloq., Austral.] A convict. [< F. *exil*, < L. *exilium*, *exsilium*, < *exul*, *exsul*, banished man, < *ex*, from, + *solum*, soil.] **ex'ĭle-ment**†.—**the Exile** (*Jewish Hist.*), the Babylonian captivity.

ex'ĭl-ĭ-an,] 1 eks-ĭl'ĭ-an, eks-ĭl'ĭk; 2 ĕks-ĭl'i-an, ĕks-ĭl'ĭc, *a.*
ex-ĭl'ĭc, } Pertaining to exile or banishment, especially that of the Jews to Babylon.

ex'ĭl-ĭt'ant, *n.* A sudden springing or leaping out.

ex-ĭl'ĭ-ty,] egz-ĭl'ĭ-tĭ; 2 ĕgz-ĭl'ĭ-ty, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** Thinness;
ex-ĭl'ĭ-tĭes, } smallness; scantiness. **2.** Fineness; exiguity.

ex-ĭm'i-ous†, *a.* Famous; renowned; excellent.

ex-ĭn'a-nĭte, *vt.* [Archaic.] To render of no force or repute; make empty; exhaust; impoverish.

ex-ĭn'a-ni'tĭon,] eks-ĭn'ə-nĭ'shən; 2 ĕks-ĭn'a-ni'shən,
ex-ĭn'a-ni'tĭon, } *n.* **1.** An emptying, exhausting, or weakening; hence, a laying aside; renunciation.

He tells them of Christ's . . . voluntary *exinanition* of His glory. FARRAR *St. Paul* vol. ii, bk. x, ch. xi, p. 96. [ᴄ. ᴀ. 1879.]

2. Low estate; privation; destitution; humiliation. [< L. *exinanitio*(*n*-), < *exinanio*, impoverish, < *ex*, out, + *inanis*; see INANE.]

ex-ĭn'du-sĭ-ate,] eks-ĭn'dū'sĭ-āt; 2 ĕks'ĭn-dū'si-āt, *a. Bot.*
ex-ĭn'du-sĭ-a-ted, } Having no indusium, as the fruit-dots of some ferns.

ex-ĭn'gui-nal,] eks-ĭŋ'gwĭ-nal; 2 ĕks-ĭŋ'gwi-nal. **I.** *a.* Lying below the point of attachment of the leg. **II.** *n.* An exinguinal joint. [< EX- + L. *inguen*, groin.]

ex int., *abbr.* Ex interest; without accumulating interest.

ex-ĭn'tine,] eks-ĭn'tin or -tain; 2 eks-ĭn'tin or -tin, *n. Bot.* A
ex-ĭn'tĭne, } membrane between the cuticle and the intine in the pollen-grains of certain plants: so called by Fritzsche.

ex-ĭst',] egz-ĭst'; 2 ĕgz-ĭst', *vi.* **1.** To be or continue to
ex-ĭst', } be, in fact; have actual being; as, did thought *exist* before the universe? **2.** To continue animate or in the exercise of vital functions; live; as, animal life can not *exist* without oxygen. [< L. *existo*, *existo*, stand forth, < *ex*, out, + *sisto*, set, < *sto*, stand.]

SYN.: see LIVE.

—**ex-ĭst'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-ty**, *n.* Ability or possibility of existence. **ex-ĭst'a-bĭl'ĭ-ty**†. **ex-ĭst'er**, *n.*—**ex-ĭst'i-bl(ĕ)**, *a.*

ex-ĭst'ence,] egz-ĭst'ens; 2 ĕgz-ĭst'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** Being, or
ex-ĭst'ĕnce, } the state or fact of being or continuing to be, whether as substance, essence, personality, or consciousness; as, a brief or an endless *existence*; real or idle *existence*. **2.** Succession or continuance of animate or inanimate being; life; as, a fight for *existence*. **3.** Anything that exists or has the quality of objectivity; an entity; actuality.

A brass button is an *existence*. T. STERLING *Philosophy and Theology* lect. iv, p. 62. [ᴘ. ᴀ. ᴘ. ᴄ. 1890.]

4. *Philos.* Matter clothed with form: often used as applied to that which is, merely as a fact, in distinction from such being as is permanent or has the grounds of its existence in itself.

Essence formal, combined with essence substantial, gives *existence*; for *existence* is essence clothed with form.
C. F. YOCAH *Philos.* p. 176. [ʙʜ. ᴀ. ᴄ. 1878.]

5. *Logic.* The presence of individual relations, classes, or objects in the universe or system considered. **6**†. Truth; reality. [F., < LL. *existentia*, < L. *existen*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *existo*; see EXIST.] **ex-ĭst'en-cy**†.

ex-ĭs'tent,] egz-ĭs'tent; 2 ĕgz-ĭs'tĕnt. **I.** *a.* Having being or existence; existing. **II.** *n.* That which exists. [< L. *existen*(*t*-)*s*; see EXISTENCE.] SYN.: see ALIVE.—**ex-ĭst'ent-ly**, *adv.*

ex'ĭs-ten'tĭal,] egz'ĭs-ten'shal; 2 ĕgz'ĭs-tĕn'shal, *a.* [Archaic.]
ex-ĭs-ten'tĭal-ly, } **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting in existence. **2.** Expressive of fact or existence; as, *existential* propositions.—**ex'ĭs-ten'tĭal-ly**, *adv.*

ex-ĭs'tĭ-ma'tĭon†, *n.* Estimation; opinion; esteem.

ex'ĭt,] eks'ĭt; 2 ĕks'ĭt, *n.* **1.** A way or passage out; place of egress. **2.** The departure of an actor from the stage, as at the conclusion of a scene. **3.** Any departure, as that from the scenes of life; death; as, his *exit* from this

world. 4. *Phon.* An off-glide. [< L. *exitus*, < *ex*, out, + *eo*, go.]

ex'it. Literally, he goes out: a direction in plays, marking the time when an actor is to leave the stage. [L.]

ex'ite, 1 eks'aīt; 2 ĕks'īt, *n. Zool.* An external organ on the limbs of phyllopods. [< Gr. *exō*, outside.]

ex-i'tial, *a.* [Archaic.] Fatal; destructive; dangerous; hurtful. **ex-i'tiously,** *adv.*

ex'i-tus, *n.* [L.] [Rare.] Passing out; departure.

ex'i-tus, 1 eks'ī-tus; 2 ĕks'ī-tŭs, *n.* [L.] *Law.* 1. Rents; profits, as of land. 2. Offspring; progeny. 3. Issue or end of pleadings. 4. The last stage of a disease: generally used to signify a fatal termination. 5. Same as MEATUS.

ex'le, 1 eks'ĭ; 2 ĕks'ĭ, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Axle.

ex li'bris, 1 eks lī'bris; 2 ĕks lī' bris. [L.] A label or stamp, usually of artistic design and bearing a symbolic device, to indicate the ownership of a book: a book-plate: so called from the custom of placing on the book-plate the words *ex libris* (from the books (of)) and the owner's name.

Ex'moor, 1 eks'mûr; 2 ĕks'môr, *n.* **1.** A large tract of formerly forest-land in Somersetshire and Devonshire, England: 30 sq. m.; scene of Blackmore's *Lorna Doone.* **2.** A breed of English horned sheep with white face and legs and black nostrils. **3.** A breed of ponies found at Exmoor.

Ex'mouth, 1 eks'muth; 2 ĕks'muth, *n.* **1. Viscount** (4 12 1757–1 12/1833), Edward Pellew: English admiral; took part in battles on Lake Champlain; repelled two Bullen; bombarded Algiers. **2.** An ancient seaport town in Devonshire, England; health resort.

Ex'mouth Gulf, W. Australia; length 65 m.; 30 m. wide.

ex'o-, 1 eks'ō-; 2 ĕks'ō-. From Gr. *exō*, without, outside (< *ex*, out); a combining form.—**Ex'o-a'ri-l,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Hydrozoa.*—**ex'o-a'ri-an,** *a.*

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Ex'o-as-ca'ce-æ, 1 eks'ō-as-ka'sē-ē; 2 ĕks'ō-as-ka'sē-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of ascomycetous fungi of the order *Exoascales.* They are destructive to the tissues of fruits, stems, and leaves. See EXOASCALES.—**ex'o-as-ca'ceous,** *a.*

Ex'o-as-ca'les, 1 eks'ō-as-kā'lēz; 2 ĕks'ō-as-kā'lēz, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of ascomycetous fungi, the characteristic of the production of asci, usually standing side by side on the surface of the host. It includes a number of parasitic fungi that cause leaf-curl, blackberry-rust, and other plant-diseases. [< Gr. *exō*, without, + *askos*, bag.]

Ex'o-as'cus, 1 eks'ō-as'kus; 2 ĕks'ō-as'kŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of fungi typical of the family *Exoascaceæ.* Most of the species are parasitic on plants, causing blisters, the mycelium being perennial in the tissue of the host. [< EXO- + -ASCUS.]

ex'o-can'ni-bal-ism, *n.* The eating of the flesh of persons not belonging to one's own tribe.—**ex'o-car'di-a,** *n. Terat.* An abnormal position of the heart.—**ex'o-car'di-al,** *a.* Situated outside of the heart.—**ex'o-car'di-ac,** *a.*

ex'o-carp, 1 eks'ō-kärp; 2 ĕks'ō-cärp, *n. Bot.* The outer wall of a pericarp, when it is possible to distinguish more than one. Compare ENDOCARP. [< EXO- + Gr. *karpos*, fruit.]

ex'oc-cip'i-tal, 1 eks'ok-sip'ĭ-tal; 2 ĕks'ŏc-sĭp'ĭ-tal. *Anat.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the exoccipitals. **II.** *n.* One of a pair of bones on each side of the basioccipital. In man and other mammals they form the occipital condyles. They are separate in the young, but coossify to form the occipital bone of the adult in most mammals. [< EX- + OCCIPITAL.]—**exoccipital fissure,** a wide notched fissure occurring on the convex surface of the occipital lobe of the brain in anthropoid apes. In man it is usually broken up, or forms what is known as the *sulcus lunatus.*—**apo-fissure.**

Ex'o-ceph'a-la, *n. pl.* The *Cephalophora.*—**ex'o-ceph'a-lous,** *a.* Pertaining to the *Exocephala.*—**ex-oc'er-ite,** *n. Crust.* A squamiform appendix to the second joint or basicerite of an antenna.

Ex'o-chor'da, *n. Bot.* A genus of handsome shrubs and small trees of the rose family. They are natives of Asia and are remarkable for the structure of their fruit,—fine small hard carpels radiating star-like around the central axis. *E. grandiflora,* a white-flowered species, is much cultivated.

ex'o-chi'ri-on, *n. Embryol.* That part of the chorion derived from the ectoderm.—**ex'o-cœ-la'ri-um,** *n.* The outer or parietal epithelium of the body-cavity of echinoderms.—**ex'o-cœ'lar,** *a.*—**ex'o-cœ'le,** *n.* The intermesenterial space.—**ex'o-cœ'lic,** *a.*—**ex'o-cœ-lo'ma,** *n. Embryol.* The part of the coloma that is situated in the extra-embryonic region of the vertebrate embryo.—**ex'o-cœ'lum,** *n.* The extra-embryonic part of the body-cavity shut off by the somatic and splanchnic stalks at the umbilicus.

Ex'o-cœ'ti-dæ, 1 eks'ō-sē'tĭ-dē; 2 ĕks'ō-sē'tĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of synentognathous fishes, especially those with the normal number of mandibular bones, feeble teeth, and opposite dorsal and anal fins; including flying-fishes, halfbeaks, and sauries. **Ex'o-cœ'tus,** (t. g.) [L., < Gr. *ecsōkitos*, name of a fish, < *ecs*, EXO-, + *kotos*, bed, < *keimai*, lie.] —**ex'o-cœ'tid,** *n.*—**ex'o-cœ'toid,** *a.*—**ex'o-cœ'tous,** *a.*—**ex'o-cœ'tus,** *n. pl. Ich.* A subfamily of exocœtoid fishes with the lower rays rounded and the pectorals prolonged; flying-fishes. **Ex'o-cœ-ti'nit.**—**ex'o-cœ'tine,** *a. & n.*

ex'o-cor'tex, *n.* [-kôr-s, *pl.* -tĕ-sēz. A narrow marginal part of the hemolymph of certain *Hemiptera.*—**ex'o-cor'tex,** *n. Bot.* The outside bark of a tree.—**ex-oc'to-he'dron,** *n.* Same as MICROCRYSTALLOGRAPHIC.—**ex-oc'u-late,** *a.* [Rare.] To remove or otherwise destroy the eyes of.—**ex-oc'u-la'tion,** *n.* [Rare.]—**Ex'o-cyc'li-ca,** *n. pl. Echin.* A division of echinoderms, variously ranked, with the anus not central, as in haplocidaroids.—**ex'o-cyc'lic,** *a.*—**ex'o-cys'tis,** *n. Pathol.* A prolapse or lailing of the bladder into the urethra.

Exod., abbr. of Exodus.

ex'ode, 1 eks'ōd; 2 ĕks'ōd, *n.* **1.** The part of a Greek tragedy between the last choral ode and the end; a tragical conclusion or catastrophe.

The Exodus or Ends includes all the action subsequent to the last choral interlude. R. G. MOULTON *Ancient Classical Drama.* ch. 3, p. 66, note. lc. a. n. 1890.]

2. *Rom. Antiq.* A farcical recitation, travesty, or exhibition following a more serious play. [F., < L. *exodium*, < Gr. *exodion*, neut. of *exodios*, of an exit, < *exodos*; see EXODUS.]—**ex-od'ĭ-on;** **ex-od'ĭ-um.**

ex'odos, 1 eks'ōd; 2 ĕks'ŏd, *n.* Same as EXODUS. [< LL. *exodus*, < Gr. *exodos*, < *ex*, out, + *hodos*, way.]

ex'o-derm, 1 eks'ō-dûrm; 2 ĕks'ō-dĕrm, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The epidermis. **2.** The ectoderm. **3.** The crust of an insect. **4.** *Bot.* Same as EXODERMIS. [< EXO- + Gr. *derma*, skin.]

ex'o-der'mis, 1 eks'ō-dûr'mis; 2 ĕks'ō-dĕr'mĭs, *n. Bot.* The external layer of the hypodermæ.

ex-od'ic, 1 eks-od'ik; 2 ĕks-ŏd'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an exodus. **2.** *Physiol.* Conveying impressions from the spinal cord to the surface or periphery, as certain nerves; efferent.

ex'o-dist, 1 eks'ō-dist; 2 ĕks'ō-dĭst, *n.* [Rare.] One who takes part in an exodus; one who emigrates or goes out.

ex'o-dos, 1 eks'ō-dos; 2 ĕks'ō-dŏs, *n. Gr. Drama.* That portion of a play which comes after the last song of the chorus.

ex'o-dus, 1 eks'ō-dus; 2 ĕks'ō-dŭs, *n.* [LL.] **1.** A going forth or departure from a place or country, especially in many people or animals; specif. [E-], the departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the guidance of Moses. **2.** [E-] The second book of the Old Testament, usually called *Shemoth* by the Hebrews. It describes the giving of the divine law and establishment of Jehovah's dwelling-place in the tabernacle, and opens with an account of the exodus of Israel from Egypt. See PENTATEUCH. **ex'odet** [Rare]; **ex'o-dyt.** Syn.: departure, exile, exit. *Exodus* is misused as a general synonym for *departure;* properly used in English especially of a somewhat multitudinous going out or departure from a country or region, like that of the Israelites from Egypt. Not "My *exodus* was hasty," but "My *departure,*" if away *from* a place or point; "My *exit,*" if *out of* a place, as a room; as, "His *departure* (not *exodus*) from home was hasty"; "An unseemly fire led to his hasty *exit* (not *exodus*) from the house"; "A fire in the theater led to a hasty *exodus* of the spectators."

ex-of-fic'i-o, 1 eks-o-fish'ĭ-ō; 2 ĕks-ō-fĭsh'ĭ-ō. [L.] By virtue of or because of office or position; as, the mayor is *ex officio* chairman; he can do this *ex officio*; officially.—**ex'of-fi'cial,** *a.* [Rare.] Proceeding from or by virtue of office.

ex-og'a-my, 1 ek-sog'ə-mĭ; 2 ĕk-sŏg'ə-mĭ, *n.* **1.** The custom or law of certain peoples forbidding any member thereof to marry within his own tribe, clan, or family; marriage outside of one's tribe, clan, or family: opposed to *endogamy.*

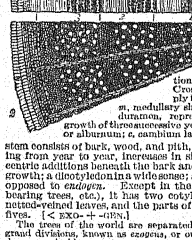
The principle of *exogamy*—that is, which prohibited marriage within the tribe. J. F. MCLENNAN *Studies in Anc. Hist.* ch. 3, p. 41. [n. d., 1876.]

2. *Biol.* The tendency to keep from pairing, as in the case of slightly varying gametes. [< EXO- + Gr. *gamos*, marriage.]—**ex-og'a-mous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to exogamy; characterized by exogamy.—**ex-og'e-nous,** *a.* Same as EXOGENOUS.

ex'o-gas'tric, 1 eks'ō-gas'trik; 2 ĕks'ō-găs'trĭc, *a.* With the ventral sinus toward the external side of the shell, as in the lamellibranchs.—**ex'o-gas'tri-ca,** *n. pl. Conchol.* Same as *Pathol.* Inflammation of the external or peritoneal coat of the stomach; peritgastritis.

ex'o-gas'tro-la, 1 eks'ō-gas'trō-lə; 2 ĕks'ō-găs'trō-lə, *n.* A rudimental variety of gastrula, formed by a swelling out of the vegetative pole of the blastula.

ex'o-gen, 1 eks'ō-jen; 2 ĕks'ō-jĕn, *n. Bot.* A plant whose



Exogen.
1. Vertical section of an exogenous stem. 2. Cross-section. (Letters apply to both figures.) *a*, wood; *b*, bark; *c*, cambium layer; *h*, heart-wood or duramen, representing the rings of growth of three successive years; *l*, 2d-y. sapwood or alburnum; *s*, cambium layer; *b*, bark.

stem consists of bark, wood, and pith, which, when continuing from year to year, increases in size by successive concentric additions between the bark and outside the previous growth; a dicotyledon in a wide sense; an "outside grower": opposed to *endogen.* Except in the gymnosperms (cone-bearing trees, etc.), it has two cotyledons or seed-leaves, netted-veined leaves, and the parts of the flowers in fours or fives. [< EXO- + -GEN.]

The zones of wood are separated by botanists into two grand divisions, known as *exogens,* or outside growers, and endogens, or inside growers.

A. S. PURLES *Botanical Forestry* ch. 3, p. 10. lo. *x.* co. 1884.]

—**Ex-og'e-næ,** *n. pl.* The exogens as a class.

ex'o-ge-ne'ic, 1 eks'ō-jĭ-nē'ĭk; 2 ĕks'ō-jē-nē'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Originating from or due to external causes; as, *exogenetic* disease. **2.** Exogenous. **ex'o-gen'ic.**

ex-og'e-nite, 1 eks-oj'ĭ-nīt; 2 ĕks-ŏj'ē-nīt, *n. Geol.* A secondary mineral deposit, foreign to its containing rock-formation and of later origin, such as the crystal incrustation of the cavity of a geode: contrasted with *idiogenite.*

ex-og'e-nous, 1 eks-oj'ĭ-nus; 2 ĕks-ŏj'ē-nŭs, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like an exogen or the exogens; growing by increasing by external additions. **2.** Originating or growing from without or on the outside of something. **3.** *Geol.* (1) Of external sea-border origin: said of the stratigraphical growth of continents.

It began to be observed on the Atlantic side in the Cretaceous era. J. D. DANA in *Bul. Geol. Soc. Am.* vol. i, p. 48. [PUB. BY SOC.]

(2) Intrusive or exotic: said of rocks.—**exogenous aneurism** (*Med.*), an aneurism arising from external causes, as from an injury.—**ex-og'e-nously,** *adv.*

ex-og'e-ny, *n.* Same as EXOGAMY.

ex'o-gna'thi-on, *n.* [-nā-, *pl.*] *Anat.* The main body of the upper incisive or premaxillary bone, exclusive of the premaxillary portion. See MESOGNATHION and ENDOGNATHION, and illus. under INTERMAXILLARY BONE.—**ex-og'na-thite,** *n.*

The outside portion of a premaxillary bone of a mammal's jaw; the incisive or premaxillary portion of a mammal's maxilliped.—**Ex'o-go'ni-um,** *n. Bot.* A genus of mostly tropical American plants of the family *Convolvulaceæ.* They are characterized by the protecting of the stamens from the corolla-tube and by the buttonwithe stigmas. Several of the species are useful in medicine as having cathartic properties. *E. purga* yields the jalap of pharmacy.

ex-or'ge-nous, *a. Biol.* Having the style projecting beyond the corolla.—**Ex'o-gy'ra,** *n. Paleon.* A genus of Jurassic and Cretaceous shells akin to the true oysters.—**ex'o-hys'tero-pex'y,** *n.* A surgical operation for the fixation of the uterus by attaching it to the fascia of the anterior wall of the abdomen exterior to the peritoneal cavity.—**ex'o-lem'ma,** *n. Histol.* A delicate coating enveloping the endolemma of a spermatozoon.

ex'o-lete, *a. Obsolete;* worn; stale; insipid.

ex'o-lu'tion, *n. Publishing:* syncope.

ex'o-me-tri'tis, 1 eks'ō-mē-trī'tis or -trĭ'tis; 2 ĕks'ō-mē-trī'tis or -trĭ'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the outer coat of the womb: perimetritis.

ex-o'mi-on, 1 eks-ō'mi-on; 2 ĕks-ō'mĭ-ŏn, *n.* Same as EXOMION.

ex-o'mis, 1 eks-ō'mis; 2 ĕks-ō'mĭs, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* A vest or short tunic, sleeveless, or with only one sleeve: the usual dress of the poorer classes and slaves.

ex'o-mol'o-ge'sis†, *n.* A full or general confession.

ex'o-mor'phic, 1 eks'ō-môr'fik; 2 ĕks'ō-môr'fĭc, *a. Geol.* Belonging to or characterizing the effects produced on contiguous rocks by the intrusion or extrusion of igneous rock: contrasted with *endomorphic.* [< Gr. *exō*, without, + *morphē*, form.]—**ex'o-mor'phism,** *n.*

exom'pha-los, 1 egz-om'fə-los; 2 ĕgz-ŏm'fə-lŏs, *n.* [Gr.] Umbilical hernia, or a person affected with it. **ex-om'phalus†,** —**ex-om'pha-lous,** *a.*

ex'on, 1 eks'on; 2 ĕks'ŏn, *n.* [Gr. Brit.] Any one of three certain officers of the six in command of the yeomen of the royal guard, especially the one residing at the court as acting commander; an exempt. [< F. *exonc*, < L. *ex*, from, + F. *oste*, *ouste*.]—**ex'on-ship,** *n.*

Ex'on, *n.* A native or inhabitant of Exeter (L. *Exonia*), England.—**Ex'on,** *a.*

ex'o-nar'thex, 1 eks'ō-när'thĕks, 2 ĕks'ō-när'thĕks, *n.* [Gr.] *Arch.* An outer narthex or porch, as distinguished from the *esonarthex* or arcaded lobby of an Oriental church.

ex-on'er-ate, 1 egz-on'ər-āt; 2 ĕgz-ŏn'ĕr-āt, *vt.* [-AT-ED; -AT-ING.] **1.** To relieve or vindicate from accusation, imputation, or blame; acquit; exculpate; as, to *exonerate* one who has been suspected of crime.

My father is *exonerated* — . . . unless this is a forgery. DAILY HARTFORD *Youth's Bal Bloom* an. iv, p. 137. [n. n. a. co. 1882.]

2. To relieve, free, or discharge from a responsibility, liability, duty, or the like; as, to *exonerate* a debtor; to *exonerate* oneself from a bail-bond by surrender of the party bailed. **3†.** To unload; disburden, especially the bowels. [< L. *exoneratus*, pp. of *exonerare*, < *ex*, from, + *onus* (*oner-*), burden.]—**ex-on'er-a-ble,** *a.*—**ex-on'er-a'tion,** *n.* The act of exonerating, or the state of being exonerated; a release or freedom from a charge, accusation, imputation, obligation, or the like.—**ex-on'er-a-tive** (-ə-tiv), *a.* Serving or tending to exonerate or relieve.—**ex-on'er-a'tor,** *n.*

ex'on'er-a'te, *a.* [Rare.] Exonerated; relieved.

ex-on'er-o'tur, 1 egz-on'ər-ō'tur; 2 ĕgz-ŏn'ĕr-ō'tŭr, *n.* [L.] *Law.* A judicial order entered on a bail-piece, discharging the bail.

ex'o-neu'ral, *a.* Situated outside of the nervous system.—**ex'o-neu'ral-ly,** *adv.*—**ex'o-path'ic,** *a. Pathol.* Of or resulting from causes without the organism. Compare AUTOGENIC. —**ex'o-pe-rid'i-um,** *n. Bot.* The outer peridium, when it is possible to distinguish more than one.—**ex-oph'a-gy** *n.* A custom or law among certain cannibals permitting them to eat only persons not belonging to their own tribe.—**exoph'a-gous,** *a.*—**ex'o-phe'ri-a,** *n. Pathol.* A tendency of the visual lines to diverge outward, a restraining influence being exerted to maintain parallelism. [< EXO- + Gr. *pherō*, bear.]—**ex'o-phor'ic,** *a.*

ex'oph-thal'mi-a, 1 eks'of-thal'mi-ə; 2 ĕks'ŏf-thăl'mĭ-ə, *n. Pathol.* Abnormal protrusion of the eyeball from the orbit, as by reason of a tumor or exostosis behind it. [< Gr. *exophthalmos*, with prominent eyes, < *ex*, out, + *ophthalmos*, eye.] **ex'oph-thal'myt.**—**ex'oph-thal'mic,** *a. Med.* Pertaining to, of the nature of, accompanied by, or affected with exophthalmia.—**exophthalmic goiter,** a disease characterized by enlargement of the thyroid gland, protrusion of the eyeballs, anemia, and palpitation of the heart; Basedow's disease.—**ex'oph-thal'mus,** *n.* **1.** A person suffering from exophthalmia. **2.** Exophthalmia. **ex'oph-thal'most.**—**ex'o-phyl'lous,** *a. Bot.* Having the plumule naked: a synonym for *dicotyledonous.* [< EXO- + Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.] **ex-op'thel.**—**ex'o-plasm,** *n. Biol.* Same as ECTOPLASM.

ex-op'o-dite, 1 eks-op'ō-dit; 2 ĕks-ŏp'ō-dĭt, *n. Crust.* The outer branch of the shaft or stem (protopodite) of an appendage. [< EXO- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] See illus. under PROTOPODITE. **ex'o-pod';**—**ex-op'o-dit'ic,** *a.*

ex-op'ta-ble, *a.* Worthy of being desired; desirable.

ex-op'ta-ble'ness, *n.* Earnest desire; longing.

Ex'op-ter'y-go'ta, 1 eks'op-ter'ĭ-gō'tə; 2 ĕks'ŏp-tĕr'ĭ-gō'tə, *n. pl. Entom.* A superorder of insects with the wings outside the body on the back during development, including the *Orthoptera, Odonata, Hemiptera,* and *Neuroptera.* [< Gr. *exō*, without, + *pterugōtos*, winged.]—**ex'op-ter'y-gote,** *a. & n.*—**ex'op-ter'y-got'ic,** *a.*—**ex'op-ter'y-go-ism,** *n.*—**ex'op-ter'y-gy'o-tous,** *a.*

ex'o-ra-ble, 1 eks'ō-ra-bl; 2 ĕks'ō-ra-bl, *a.* Capable of being persuaded or moved by entreaty; capable of relenting.

Laws are invariable, and nature instead of being *exorable* is inexorable. J. WILSON *Immortal Life* ch. 1, p. 16. lo. n. a. co. 1881.]

[< L. *exorabilis*, < *ex*, out, + *oro*, pray, < *os*, mouth.]

—**ex'o-ra-bil'i-ty,** **ex'o-ra-ble-ness†,** *n.*—**ex'o-rate,** *vt.* [Rare.] To obtain by entreaty; persuade.—**ex'o-ra'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] Entreaty.

ex-or'bi-tance, 1 egz-ôr'bi-tans; 2 ĕgz-ôr'bĭ-tanç, *n.* Excessiveness in degree or amount; extravagance or enormity; a going or being beyond proper or usual limits; a tendency to be exorbitant. [< LL. *exorbitantia*, < L. *exorbitan(t)s*, pp. of *exorbito*, go out of the track, < *ex*, out, + *orbita*, track, < *orbis*, circle.] **ex-or'bi-tan-cy.** Syn.: see EXCESS.

ex-or'bi-tant, 1 egz-ôr'bi-tant; 2 ĕgz-ôr'bĭ-tant, *a.* **1.** Going beyond usual and proper limits; unconscionably exacting or enormous; excessive; inordinate; extravagant; as, *exorbitant* rates.

The *exorbitant* power of the baron had been gradually reduced. MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 19. lp. s. a. co. 1849.]

2. Deviating; eccentric; erring; anomalous. **3.** [Rare.] *Law.* Out of the realm of the law; illegal. Syn.: see IMMODERATE. Compare synonyms for EXCESS.

—**ex-or'bi-tant-ly,** *adv.*

ex-or'bi-tate†, *a.* Deviated from the usual orbit or prescribed course; exceed usual limits.—**ex-or'bi-tal,** *a.* Outside the orbit.—**ex-or'bi-ta'tion,** *n.*

ex'or-cise, 1 eks'ôr-sīz; 2 ĕks'ôr-çīz, *s.* [-CISED; -CIS-ING.] **1.** To cast or drive out (an evil spirit) by religious or magical formulas or ceremonies; expel by means of adjuration, incantation, or the like. **2.** To deliver or attempt to deliver from the possession or influence of devils, unclean spirits, or the like, by religious or magical agencies or ceremonies; pronounce exorcisms over; as, to *exorcise* a person or place. **3†.** To summon or conjure up, as a demon.

1. *t.* To use or practise exorcisms; drive out or attempt to drive out devils.

The Council of Laodicea . . . forbids those who have not been ordained to *exorcise* either in church or in private houses. A. & A. *Cath. Dict.*

[< F. *exorciser*, < LL. *exorcizo*, < Gr. *exorkizō*, < *ex*, out, + *horkizō*, administer an oath, < *horkos*, oath.] **ex'or-**

cize‡.— **ex'or-cise-ment**, *n.*— **ex'or-cis'er**, *n.* 1. One who exorcises. 2. A conjurer.

ex'or-cism, 1 eks'ẽr-sizm; 2 ẽks'ôr-çĭsm, *n.* **1.** The act of exorcising evil spirits; also, a solemn ceremony or formula of adjuration used in such exorcising.

In the Greek and Latin churches such a ceremony and formula are still used, especially at baptisms, to dissever the soul of the candidate from the influence of evil powers.

In the third century . . . *exorcism* was applied to catechumens coming from paganism, on the assumption that pagan world was the realm of evil spirits, and that those who came into the Church from it must be delivered from the power of evil. *New Schaff-Herzog Encyc. of Relig. Knowledge*, vol. v., p. 711. [R. A. '10.]

Exorcism was a practice which had long been prevalent among the Jews, and it was often connected with the grossest credulity and the most flagrant imposture.

FARRAR *St. Paul* vol. ii, bk. ix, ch. 31, p. 24. [E. P. D.]

2. [Archaic.] The act or process of raising the devil or a spirit, or the formula used in doing so. [< LL. *exorcismus*, < Gr. *exorkismos*, < *exorkizō*; see EXORCISE.] **ex'or-cist** [Rare]. **ex'or-cize** [Rare]. **ex'or-ci-sa'tion**†.— **ex'or-cis'mal** or **ex'or-ci'sory**, *a.*

ex'or-cist, 1 eks'ẽr-sist; 2 ẽks'ôr-çĭst, *n.* **1.** One who exorcises, or who practises exorcism. **2.** *Eccl.* One of the minor orders in the Greek and Roman Catholic churches; the second of the four minor orders of the Western Church.

As conditions changed in the Church, the office of *exorcist*, as an independent office, ceased altogether, and was taken over by clerics in major orders. . . According to the present discipline of the Catholic Church it is only priests who are authorized to use the exorcising power conferred by ordination.

New Schaff-Herzog Encyc. of Relig. Knowledge, vol. v., p. 711. [R. A. '10.]

3. [Archaic.] One who calls up evil spirits. [< LL. *exorcista*, < Gr. *exorkistēs*; see EXORCISE.]

— **ex'or-cis'tic**, *a.*— **ex'or-cis'ti-cal**, *a.*— *ly*, *adv.*

ex'or-di-um, 1 eg-zôr'dĭ-ŭm; 2 ẽks-ôr'dĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-UMS or -A, *pl.*] [L.] The beginning or introductory part, especially of a discourse or composition, intended to prepare the way for what follows; a prelude: introduction.— **ex-or'di-al**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an exordium: introductory; initial.

ex'or-dize, *vi.* [Rare.] To deliver an exordium.

ex'or-gan'ic, 1 eks'ôr-gan'ĭk; 2 ẽks'ôr-găn'ĭk, *a.* Not longer organized or organic. [< EX- + ORGANIC.]

ex'o-rhi'za, 1 eks'o-rai'zə; 2 ẽks'o-rī'zə, *n. Bot.* An exogen or dicotyledon. **ex'o-rhi'zal**, *a.*— **ex'o-rhi'zous**, *a.*

ex'or-mi-a, 1 eks'ôr-mi-ə; 2 ẽks-ôr'mi-ə, *n.* Papular eruption.

ex'or-tive, *a.* Of or pertaining to the east or the rising of the heavenly bodies: rising.

ex'o-sce'ne, 1 eks'o-sēçn'; 2 ẽks'o-sēn'ē, *n.* **1.** Considering or considered superficially; seeing or seen from the outside. **2.** *Math.* Pertaining to a method which assumes that the coefficients of a problem are bounds, without taking into account their inner constitution. [< EXO- + GR. *skēnē*, view.] — **ex'o-scop'ic-al-ly**, *adv.*

ex-os'cu-late, 1 eks-os'kŭ-lāt; 2 ẽks-ôs'kŭ-lāt, *vt.* [Archaic.] To kiss fondly and often; kiss.— **ex-os'cu-la'tion**, *n.*

ex'o-sep'sis, 1 eks'o-sep'sĭs; 2 ẽks'o-sēp'sĭs, *n.* An infection from a virus generated outside an organism, in contradistinction to *endosepsis*.

ex'o-sep'tum, 1 eks'o-sep'tŭm; 2 ẽks'o-sēp'tŭm, *n.* One of the calcareous septa developed in the exocele of a coralliferous polyp.

ex'o-skel'e-tal, 1 eks'o-skel'ĭ-tal; 2 ẽks'o-skēl'ē-tal, *a.* Or pertaining to an exoskeleton.— **ex'o-skel'e-ton**, *n.* An external skeleton: any hard or horny external covering, armor, or structure of hardened integument, especially in invertebrates; dermoskeleton: opposed to *endoskeleton*.

ex'o-smose, 1 eks'os-mōs; 2 ẽks'ŏs-mōs, *n. Phys. Sci.* **1.** Osmose in that direction in which the liquid or gas crosses the septum most slowly. **2.** Osmose from an inner to an outer vessel. See *osmose*, *ex*, and *-smose*, [arising, < *othein*, push.] **ex'os-mo'sis**†.— **ex'os-mot'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or occurring in exosmose. **ex-os'mic**.

ex'o-spore, 1 eks'o-spōr; 2 ẽks'o-spōr, *n.* **1.** The outer wall of a spore. **2.** An outer coat of the spores of certain fungi, formed from their periplasm. [< EXO- + SPORE.] **ex'o-sperm'** or **ex'o-sper'ma**.— **ex'o-spo'ral**, *a.*— **ex'o-spo'rous**, *a. Bot.* Having naked or exogenously produced spores.

ex'os-tate, *vt.* To extract the bones from: bone. **ex'os-sa'tion**†, *n.*— **ex-os'sate**‡, *a.* Boneless.

Ex'o-ste'ma, 1 eks'o-stī'mə; 2 ẽks'o-stē'mə, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical American evergreen trees and shrubs of the madder family. The flowers are terminal-panicled, the corolla being long-tubed and having a five-lobed salver-shaped limb. [< EXO- + Gr. *stēma*, stamen.]

ex'o-stome, 1 eks'o-stōm; 2 ẽks'o-stōm, *n.* **1.** The perforation in the primine or outer integument of an ovule. **2.** The outer peristome in mosses. [< EXO- + Gr. *stoma*, mouth.]

ex'os-tŏs, 1 eks'os-tŏs; 2 ẽks'ŏs-tŏs, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sēz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] **1.** *Pathol.* An excessive bony outgrowth or tumor formed on either the outer or the inner surface of a bone or on a cartilage. **2.** *Bot.* Any of various excrescences on roots or stems of plants. [< EXO- + Gr. *osteon*, bone.]— **ex-os'tosed**, *pa.*— *ratiol.* Affected with exostosis.— **ex'os-tot'ic**, *a.* Relating to, of the nature of, or affected with exostosis.

ex-os'tra, 1 eks-os'trə; 2 ẽks-ŏs'trə, *n.* [L.] *Class. Antiq.* **1.** A movable chamber in a theater, to be pushed through a door in the back wall of the stage: used to display the consequences of certain acts, as suicides, of which ancient taste did not permit representation in view of the audience. The apparatus may at times have represented an upper chamber or a balcony. Compare PROSCENIUM. **2.** A bridge thrown from an attacking tower to the walls of a besieged place.

ex-os'tra-cize, 1 eks-os'trə-sīz; 2 ẽks-ŏs'trə-çīz, *vt.* To persecute by ostracism; banish; [< Gr. *exostrakizō*, < *ex*, out, + *ostrakizō*; see OSTRACISE.]

ex'o-ten'ta-cle, 1 eks'o-ten'tə-kl; 2 ẽks'o-tĕn'tə-cl, *n. Zool.* One of the tentacles developed from an exocele in certain polyps (*Scleractinia*).

ex'o-ter'ic, 1 eks'o-ter'ĭk; 2 ẽks'o-tĕr'ĭç, *a.* **1.** Adapted as a doctrine or teaching to those outside the inner circle of disciples, or to the uninitiated; expressing ideas fit for popular understanding but not the deeper or higher meaning: opposed to *esoteric*, and originally applied to Aristotle's public lectures.

The *exoteric* public were, on many subjects, the victims of very vulgar prejudices.

DISRAELI *Coningsby* bk. v, ch. 6, p. 292. [E. a. & co. 1870.]

2. *Embryol.* Ectoblastic. **3.** *Med.* External to the organism: applied to diseases or to vital phenomena so originating. [< LL. *exotericus*, < Gr. *exōterikos*, < *exō*; see EXO-.] **ex'o-ter'i-cal**.— **ex'o-ter'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*— **ex'o-te'ric-ism**, *n.* Exoteric doctrines or quality; the practise of exoteric teaching.— **ex'o-ter-y**, *n.* [Rare.] An exoteric doctrine, a parable; anything exoteric.

ex'o-ter'ic, *n.* **1.** One of the uninitiated; one of the public. **2.** *pl.* Truths adapted for popular instruction; the easily understood principles, as of a system of philosophy.

ex'o-the'ca, *n.* [-CÆ, *pl.*] *Zoöph.* The outer circular calcareous wall lined by ectoderm above the pedal disk of a coral.— **ex'o-the'cal**, *a.*— **ex'o-the'cate**, *a.* Having a thecæ.— **ex'o-the'ci-um**, *n. Bot.* The outer wall of an anther.— **ex'o-the-is'tic**, *a.* Existing outside of God: opposed to *entheistic*.

ex'o-therm, 1 eks'o-thûrm; 2 ẽks'o-thĕrm, *n.* A chemical compound which, when being synathetically formed from its constituents, liberates heat (*energy*), and when being decomposed, absorbs heat.

ex'o-ther'mic, 1 eks'o-thûr'mĭk; 2 ẽks'o-thĕr'mĭç, *a.* Designating those compounds whose formation from elements is attended with the development of heat. [< EXO- + Gr. *thermē*, heat, < *thero*, make hot.] **ex'o-ther'mous**†.

ex'o-thy'ro-pex'y, 1 eks'o-thai'ro-peks'ĭ; 2 ẽks'o-thī'ro-pĕks'ĭ, *n. Surg.* An operation for goiter in which the thyroid gland is dissected and exposed through an external incision, and consequently undergoes atrophy. [< EXO- + Gr. *thyra*, door, + *pexis*, fastening.]

ex-ot'ic, 1 eks-ot'ĭk; 2 ẽks-ŏt'ĭç. **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging by origin, nature, or characteristics to another part of the world; brought in from abroad; foreign; strange; as, an *exotic* flower.

The contrast between indigenous art and *exotic* art is always marked. HAWEIS *Music and Morals*, *In Eng.* p. 411. [H. 1873.]

2. *Geol.* Produced by eruption, in a plastic condition, through superjacent masses of rock: said of igneous rocks: contrasted with *exogenous* and *indigenous*. **II.** *n.* Anything introduced from a foreign country; something not native nor naturalized, as a plant.

Many *exotics* have been brought out his *exotics* and placed them along the stone balustrades.

IRVING *Bracebridge*, *The Hall* p. 13. [G. w. p. 1861.]

[L. *exoticus*, < Gr. *exōtikos*, < *exō*; see EXO-.] **ex-ot'i-cal**.— **ex-ot'i-cal-ness**, *n.*— **ex-ot'i-cism**, *n.*— **ex-ot'i-sm**, *n.* **1.** Exotic state or character. **2.** An exotic.

ex'o-to'pic, 1 eks'o-tō'pĭk; 2 ẽks'o-tŏ'pĭç, *n. Biol.* A spore stage in the life of certain protozoans in which the organism is a mere elongated cell capable of asexual reproduction by sporozoite. The malarial parasite is in this stage of development when introduced into the body by the bite of a mosquito (*Anopheles*). [< EXOTIC + Gr. *spora*, seed.]

ex'o-tro'pi-a, 1 eks'o-trō'pi-ə; 2 ẽks'o-trŏ'pi-ə, *n. Ophthalm.* Deviation of the eyes outward; divergent strabismus.

ex'o-tro'pic, 1 eks'o-trō'pĭk; 2 ẽks'o-trŏ'pĭç, *a.*

ex-ot'ro-pism, 1 eks-ot'ro-pizm; 2 ẽks-ŏt'ro-pĭçm, *n. Bot.* The turning outward of a geotropic organ which has become curved over toward its main axis.

Ex'on-ian, 1 eks'on-ĭ-ən; 2 ẽks'on-ē'ĭ-ən, *n.* Ch. *Hist.* An Arian; sometimes so called from the doctrine of Arius that Christ's existence did not begin until the incarnation. See ARIANISM. [< Gr. *ex ouk ontōn*; *ex*, from; *ouk*, not; *ontōn*, gen. pl. of *ōn* (*ont-*), ppr. of *einai*, be.]

exp., *abbr.* Export; exportation; exported; express.

ex-pal'pate, 1 eks-pal'pēt; 2 ẽks-pāl'pāt, *a.* Without palpi. [< EX- + PALPATE.]

ex-pan'd, 1 eks-pand'; 2 ẽks-pănd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To enlarge the dimensions of without increasing the substance; spread out; distend; dilate; as, heat *expands* metals. **2.** To increase in range or scope; widen; extend; enlarge; as, to *expand* one's business. **3.** To spread out by unfolding or extending; open; display; as, a flower *expands* its petals. **4.** *Math.* To extend or develop, as by performing indicated operations; as, $(a + b)^2$ being *expanded* becomes $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$.

II. *i.* **1.** To increase in bulk, but not in mass.

All solids *expand* by heat except india-rubber, and possibly a few others. . . Liquids *expand* by heat. S. JEVONS *Principles of Science* bk. i, ch. 8, p. 133. [MACM. 1870.]

2. To become larger in scope or range of action; take on broader or more important dimensions; enlarge.

Day after day I looked into the child's mind, *expanding* nature. HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* ch. 6, p. 114. [H. M. & CO. 1880.]

3. To spread out or open; unfold; dilate; as, the petals of a flower *expand*. **4.** *Phys.* To extend: said of sound specified distance from tip to tip of the outspread wings, as an insect. [< L. *expando*, < *ex*, out, + *pando*, spread.] **ex-pans'ŏ**†.

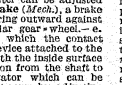
SYN. 2, ARTIFICIAL; BROAD; STRETCH; SWELL.

ex-pan'ded, 1 eks-pand'ed, eks-panst'; 2 ẽks-pănd'ĕd, ẽks-pansed', / pănst', *a. Her.* See DISPLAYED. Compare DISCLOSED.

ex-pand'ed-ness, 1 eks-pand'ed-nes; 2 ẽks-pănd'ĕd-nĕs, *n.* The condition of being expanded or stretched out.

ex-pand'er, 1 eks-pand'ər; 2 ẽks-pănd'ẽr, *n.* One who or that which expands. To extend sound

specifically: (1) A tool for expanding boiler-flues where they pass through tube-sheets, as in marine and stearnight joints. Called *roller expander* when fitted with rollers arranged in the shape of a wedge: the commonest form. (2) A tool for tamping lead packing in pipe-joints. (3) *Surg.* A dilator. (4) *Dentistry.* An instrument resembling expanding pliers, used for enlarging gold crowns or collars.



Boiler-tube Expander.

ex-pand'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of EXPAND.

— **expanding arbor** (*Mech.*), a tool which is fitted with a regulating device by which it can be enlarged to fit different-sized holes. **expanding mandrel**.— **e. auger**, **bit**, **drill**, or **reamer**, one whose cutter can be adjusted to make holes of different sizes.— **e. brake** (*Mech.*), a brake for a vehicle with a flexible band to spring outward against the revolving rim of the axle, a multiple gear-wheel.— **e. clutch**, a form of friction-clutch in which the connect is produced by radially expanding a device attached to the shaft until it becomes frictionright with the inside surface of the pulley, thus transmitting rotation from the shaft to the pulley.— **e. cultivator**, a cultivator which can be adapted to different widths of plant-rows by adjusting or expanding the frame.— **e. hanger**, a support for a steam-radiator which permits free movement when the radiator is expanded by heat.— **e. pliers**, a pair of pliers whose jaws separate when the handles are squeezed together, as for stretching open the fingers of gloves.— **e. pulley**, a pulley whose diameter can be adjusted as required within a certain range.— **e. tool**, a tool, as a boring-bar tool, the effective working size of which may be varied.

ex-panse', *n.* Expanded; separated; individual.

ex-panse', / eks-pans'; 2 ẽks-pāns', *n.* **1.** (1) That which lies expanded or spread out in space, especially an extensive surface; a continuous area or stretch; as, an *expanse* of ocean; a lake's *expanse*; the blue *expanse* of heaven. **2.** *Zool.* The distance between the tips of the expanded wings of a bird or insect. **3.** [Rare.] Enlargement; expansion. [< L. *expansus*, pp. of *expando*; see EXPAND.] **ex-pan'sure**†.— **expanse years** (*Astron.*), a table denoting planetary motions during a given number of years.

ex-pan'si-bil'i-ty, 1 eks-pan'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ; 2 ẽks-păn'sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* **1.** Capable or admitting of being expanded.

The most *expansible* solids are, in general, the most fusible. E. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* § 591, p. 416. [L. B. & CO.]

2. *Phys.* Produced by expansion, as an open vowel. [< L. *expansus*; see EXPANSE.]— **ex-pan'si-bil-ize**, *vt.*

Capability of being expanded.— **ex-pan'si-bil(e-ness**?, *n.*— **ex-pan'si-bly**, *adv.*

ex-pan'sile, 1 eks-pan'sĭl; 2 ẽks-păn'sĭl, *a.* Capable of **ex-pan'sil**‡, / expanding or of causing expansion. [< L. *expansus*; see EXPANSE.]

ex-pan'sion, 1 eks-pan'shŏn; 2 ẽks-păn'shŏn, *n.* **1.** The act of expanding, in any sense; the condition or state of being expanded; increase of amount, size, scope, or the like; development.

In physics, *expansion* is the general effect of heat upon all bodies, both solid and fluid. It varies greatly in amount for different bodies, but as a rule diminishes in proportion to their density. The rate or coefficient of expansion also varies considerably in the case of liquids and solids, but is practically uniform for gases. In solids account is taken of linear, superficial, and cubical expansion; in liquids and gases it is considered as being only cubical, or a matter of change of volume. Gases will expand from a reduce of pressure, absorbing heat in so doing. Compare COEFFICIENT, and CHARLES'S LAW, under LAW.

2. That which is expanded; an expanded continuation or result; an extended surface; an expanded part; an enlargement.

But go to the head of the lake [Geneva], and you find that the Rhone there enters it, that the lake is, in fact, a kind of *expansion* of the river. TYNDALL *Forms of Water* p. 6. [A. 1872.]

3. The extent or space over or through which a thing expands; hence, extent in general; unlimited expanse; immensity. **4.** *Com.* Extension of business; the asking or using a larger credit; specifically, increase of the currency.

When there is neither an *expansion* of commerce nor an increased production of wealth.

H. FAWCETT *Political Economy* bk. iii, ch. 8, p. 405. [MACM. 1874.]

5. *Math.* (1) Increase of volume, as of steam in an engine-cylinder when cut off from connection with the source of pressure-supply. (2) The period during which such increase of volume takes place. (3) The point in the stroke at which such increase begins. **6.** *Naval Arch.* The laying out of a vessel's lines to exact proportions and full size, from the drafts and models. **7.** *Rhet.* A rhetorical exercise consisting in the written development of some passage in an author.

Compositions should be frequent and should teach . . . reproductions and *expansions*. *The Academy* vol. iv, 1889–1890, p. 183.

8. *Math.* Development of a function into a series; also, the full expression as developed; as, the *expansion* of $(a + b)^2$ into $a^2 + 2ab + b^2$. [< LL. *expansio(n-)*, < L. *expansus*; see EXPANSE.] SYN.: see INCREASE.— **adiabatic expansion** (*Physics*), the increase in volume of a gas without the addition to it of external heat, resulting in a lowering of temperature and decrease of intrinsic energy per unit volume, as a consequence of the power expected in the process of overcoming atmospheric resistance.— **e. bend**, *n.* A bend in a pipe to allow for expansion or contraction due to change of temperature.— **e. bolt**, *n.* A bolt fitted with a split sleeve or other expansible member by which it may be secured in a hole in masonry and the like.— **e. box**, *n.* A chamber fitted to a pipe-line supplying gas to an engine, to prevent pulsations and to maintain a uniform flow of gas.— **e. gear**, *n.* Gear for expansion, as in compound engines, whereby the steam or gas is conducted successively into cylinders of increasing sizes as the pressure diminishes. It is termed *single-expansion*, *three-stage expansion*, etc., depending on the number of stages.— **e. steam**, *n. Steam-engin.* A cam supplying the point at which the steam is cut off in stages to work by expansion.— **e. stock**, *n.* A cock or valve which makes an allowance for the expansion of the gas in the pipe after it passes the inlet. Such cocks are employed in refrigerating systems to regulate the expansion of the ammonia.— **e. coupling**, *n.* Same as EXPANSION-JOINT.— **e. curve**, *n. Steam-engin.* The line in an indicator-diagram traced while expansion is going on in the cylinder, and showing the lessening pressure. **2.** The hyperbolic curve that indicates the theoretical relation between pressure and volume in the cylinder during expansion.— **e. drum**, *n.* A drum made in sections so that its diameter can be expanded; an expanding pulley.— **e. engine**, *n.* See COMPOUND ENGINE.— **e. fit**, *n. Mach.* A fit effected by expanding one part into another, as a small tube within a larger one.— **e. gear**, *n. Steam-engin.* The mechanism for cutting off steam in a cylinder to vary the expansion.— **e. joint**, *n. Steam-engin.* A joint which allows a certain endwise movement to compensate for contraction and expansion due to changes of temperature.— **e. key**, *n.* See EXPANSION-CURVE.— **e. pipe**, *n.* A vertical pipe, open at the top, to allow room for the expansion of the water in a hot-water heating-system.— **e. plate**, *n. Mech.* A plate or slide serving as a pipe-support, which permits horizontal movement due to longitudinal expansion or contraction of the pipes which it supports.— **e. pulley**, *n.* A pulley or wheel that may be expanded to vary the speed of a machine or mechanism driven by it.— **e. rate** or **ratio**, *n.* The ratio of the volume of steam when expansion is finished to that when it begins.— **e. reducer**, *n.* A reducer with one end of a girder, pipe, roof, or other structure, which facilitates the movement of the metal caused by heat-expansion, thus preventing buckling or bending.— **e. valve**, *n.* A valve-regulating shaft in an engine, which, by a regulating device attached to the governor, determines the point of cut-off.— **e. slide**, *n.* Same as EXPANSION-PLATE.— **e. tank**, *n.* An open metal tank at the highest point of a hot-water heating-system through which the flow and return water passes and which allows for the expansion of the water in the pipes, thus preventing breaks.— **e. trap**, *n. Steam-engin.* A device for automatically separating entrained water or water of condensation from steam: operating by the expansion of a rod or tube.— **e. trunk**, *n. Ship-building.* A small trunk or chamber fitted to the top of a tank-compartment which holds oil or other liquids. It allows for the expansion of the liquid due to heat, and, as the tank is filled to the level of the trunk, it does away with the dangerous motion of the liquid which would be caused by a large free surface in the compartment below.— **e. valve**, *n.* A

cut-off valve in an expansion-gear designed to give a sharper cut-off and hence produce a greater ratio of expansion.—**e-wheel,** *n.* Same as EXPANSION-PULLEY.— **initial e.,** expansion that takes place in a steam-cylinder before full cut-off.— **irreversible e.** expansion produced in such a way that compression can not be obtained by reversing the operation, as the expansion of steam through a nozzle.— **isothermal e.** (*Physics*), increase in volume of a gas caused by decreasing the pressure while keeping the temperature constant.— **Maclaurin's e.,** same as MACLAURIN'S THEOREM. See THEOREM.— **rotational e.** = **cubic,** what the expansion-ratio would be if there were no waste clearance, as distinguished from *actual expansion-ratio.*

ex-pan'sion-ism, 1 eks-pan'shən-izm; 2 ĕks-păn'shən-ĭzm, *n.* Belief in or advocacy of a policy of expansion, as of commerce, currency, or territory.

ex-pan'sion-ist, 1 eks-pan'shən-ist; 2 ĕks-păn'shən-ĭst, *n.* One who believes in or advocates expansionism; especially, in recent use in the United States, one who favors enlargement of the national domain.

ex-pan'sive, 1 eks-pan'siv; 2 ĕks-păn'sĭv, *a.* **1.** Capable of expansion; having the power to expand.

ex-pan'sive, } of enlarging, distending, or dilating; caus-
ex-pan'sive-ly, } ing expansion. **2.** Capable of being expanded; dilatable. **3.** Characterised by expansion; presenting an expanse; stretching out; figuratively, free or broad in mind or sympathies. **4.** Applying or working by means of expansion; as, an *expansive* engine; an *expansive* bit. [< L. *expansus;* see EXPAND.]— **expan'sive-ly,** *adv.*— **expan'sive-ness,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being expansive. **ex'pan-sive'ty-ty,** *n.* Expansibility.

ex'pan-som'e-ter, 1 eks'pan-som'ĕ-tər; 2 ĕks'păn-sŏm'ĕ-tər, *n.* An instrument for measuring solid substances in bulk. [< EXPANSE, *n.,* + -METER.]

ex par'te, 1 eks pär'tē; 2 ĕks pär'tē. [L.] **1.** *Law.* Emanating from or relating to one side only; as, *ex-parte* testimony: applied to any act of one party to a suit in the absence of the other. Many things may be done *ex parte* after proper notice has been given to the opposite party. A deposition or affidavit said to be taken *ex parte* when only one of the parties attends to the taking of it; an injunction is granted *ex parte* when only one side has had a hearing. In a reported case the term *ex parte* signifies that the case has been heard upon the application of the person whose name follows the phrase. An *ex-parte* examination is one held in the presence of one party when the other is absent. **2.** In the interest of or with partiality to one party only, implying bias; as, an *ex-parte* statement.

ex-pa'ti-ate, 1 eks-pā'shi-āt; 2 ĕks-pā'shĭ-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **I.** *tr.* To give free range to; diffuse; expand. **II.** *i.* **1.** To enlarge in language or assistement; discuss copiously or with many words. **2.** To roam at large; range widely or unrestrainedly. [< L. *expatiatus,* pp. of *expatior,* < *ex,* out, + *spatior,* walk, < *spatium,* space.]— **ex-pa'ti-a'tion,** *n.* Syn.: see AMPLIFICATION.— **ex-pa'ti-a'tion, n.** The act or process of expatiating.— **ex-pa'ti-a-tiv'e,** *a.*— **ex-pa'ti-a'tor,** *n.*— **ex-pa'ti-a-to-ry,** *a.* Expatiating; diffusive.

ex-pa'tri-ate, 1 eks-pā'tri-āt; 2 ĕks-pā'trĭ-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **I.** *tr.* To drive (a person) from his native land; exile; banish. **2.** To change one's citizenship by taking out naturalization papers in another country. **3.** To withdraw (oneself) permanently from one's native land. [< LL. *expatriatus,* pp. of *expatrio,* < L. *ex,* from, + *patria,* fatherland, < *pater,* father.] Syn.: see BANISH.

ex-pa'tri-ate. *a.* [Poet. or Rare.] Expatriated. **II.** *n.* One exiled.

ex-pa'tri-a'tion, 1 eks-pā'trı-ē'shən; 2 ĕks-pā'trĭ-ā'shon, *n.* The act of expatriating or exiling; banishment; also, voluntary emigration from one's native land or, specif., the giving up of allegiance to one's native country. [< LL. *expatriatus;* see EXPATRIATE.]

The mutations which time and *expatriation* have produced. LYMAN ABBOTT *Old Testament Shadows of New Truths* (1870.)

ex-pect', 1 eks-pekt'; 2 ĕks-pĕct', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To look forward to as certain or probable; feel assured of before the event; anticipate in thought; as, to *expect* a letter; all men *expect* to die. **2.** To count upon as right and duly relying upon; require; as, to *expect* obedience.

England *expects* every man to do his duty; but it would be chimerical to expect, i. e. anticipate, a universal performance of duty. WHARTON *Logic* appx. 305. See def. 7, *n.* only.

3. [Archaic.] To wait for. **4.** To suppose; suspect; as, I *expect* it is done: a colloquial solecism.

Expect is very widely misused both in England and the United States for *think, believe, suppose, also for suspect. Expect* refers to the future, usually with the implication of interest or desire. Yet "I *expect* it is" is very common. *Expect* is sometimes used for *suppose,* as in *expect likely* or *expect probably.* In this case it is not the expectancy, but the future event, that is *likely* or *probable.* One may say "I think it is *likely,*" "I am sure it is not, ever, or the like] *probable,*" or "It seems *likely*" or *"probable."* When another person's expectancy is matter of conjecture, one may say "You *probably expect* to live many years"; i. e., "I *think it probable* that you *expect,*" etc., but "Probably you expect," etc., would be better.

II. *i.* [Archaic.] To wait. [< L. *expecto,* < *ex,* out, + *specio,* from, of *specio,* see.]

SYN.: see ABIDE; ANTICIPATE.— **ex-pect'a-bl(ĕ),** *a.* That may be expected.— **ex-pect'er,** **ex-pect'or,** *n.*— **ex-pect'ing-ly,** *adv.* In an expectant manner.

ex-pec'tan-cy, 1 eks-pek'tən-sı; 2 ĕks-pĕk'tan-sy, *n.* **1.** The act or state of expecting; expectation. **2.** An object of expectation. **3.** *Law.* The state of being expected; suspension; abeyance; as, an estate in *expectancy.* **4.** *R. C. Ch.* Same as EXPECTATIVE, *n.,* **2.**

[< LL. *expectantia,* < L. *expectant(-s),* ppr. of *expecto;* see EXPECT.] **ex-pec'tance;**

ex-pec'tan-ce, 1 eks-pek'tənt; 2 ĕks-pĕk'tant, *a.* **1.** Having an expectation; waiting or looking forward in expectation: used absolutely or with *of.*

With longing eyes I wait, *Expectant of her.*
TENNYSON *At the Church Gate* st. 1.

2. *Med.* Relying upon nature's curative efforts without much direct treatment; used in view of such reliance; as, the *expectant* method. [F., < L. *expectant(-s);* see EXPECTANCY.]— **expectant state,** see ESTATE.— **6. treatment** (*Pathol.*), allowing a disease to run its natural course, merely relieving symptoms.— **ex-pec'tant-ly,** *adv.*

ex-pec'tant, *n.* **1.** One who is waiting confidently, especially for something on which his hopes depend. **2.** [Scot.] Formerly a candidate for the ministry not yet yet licensed to preach.

ex'pec-ta'tion, 1 eks'pek-tē'shən; 2 ĕks'pĕc-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or state of expecting, or of looking confidently for something; as, to be in *expectation;* *expectation* of success. **2.** A prospect of good to come; advantage hoped for; specifically, contingent prospect of wealth: often plural; as, great *expectations.*

God never instructs us by holding out false *expectations.*
THOMELIUS *On Daniel, Proph. Interpret.* p. 109, (trans., 1864.)

3. Something expected or looked for. **4.** The present value of a probability connected with some future event. **5.** *Med.* Reliance upon nature's curative power. **6†.** Promise of excellence or success. [< L. *expectatio(n-),* < *expecto;* see EXPECT.] **ex-pec't'i-tə-tiv,** } **ex-pec'ta-tive,** } Forming an object of expectation; exciting expectation. **ex-spec'tive-ly,** *adv.* **II.** *n.* **1.** Anything in expectation or prospect. **2.** *Eccl. Hist.* A reversionary right to a benefice granted by papal or royal decree.

ex-pec'ta-to'ri-um, 1 eks-pek'tə-tō'rı-əm; 2 ĕks-pĕc'ta-tō'rĭ-um, *n.* [-R-A, *pl.* [-A.] [LL.] An medieval times, a disputation between bachelors at a university.

ex-pect'ed-ly, 1 eks-pekt'ed-li; 2 ĕks-pĕct'ĕd-ly, *adv.* According to expectation.

ex-pect'less, *a.* Not expected; unsuspicious.

ex-pec'to-rant, 1 eks-pek'tə-rənt; 2 ĕks-pĕc'to-rant. **I.** *a. Med.* Relating to or promotive of expectoration. **II.** *n.* A medicine used to promote expectoration. [< L. *expectorant-,* ppr. of *expectoro,* < *ex,* out, + *pectus* (*pector-*), breast.]— **ex-pec'to-ra-tiv'e,** *a.*

ex-pec'to-rate, 1 eks-pek'tə-rēt; 2 ĕks-pĕc'to-rāt, *v.* [-RAT'ED; -RAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To discharge or emit from the lungs, throat, or mouth; hawk or hawk up and spit forth; spit out. **2.** [Rare.] To eject or cast aside (anything worthless, unwholesome, or unpleasing). **II.** *i.* To raise and spit out mucous matter from the lungs, throat, or windpipe. **2.** To eject saliva from the mouth; spit. [< L. *expectoratus,* pp. of *expectoro;* see EXPECTORANT.]— **ex-pec'to-ra'tor,** *n.*

ex-pec'to-ra'tion, 1 eks-pek'tə-rē'shən; 2 ĕks-pĕc'to-rā'shon, *n.* The act of expectorating; also, matter expectorated; spittle. **expectoration of operation,** a due purplish sputum, due to the presence of blood, expectorated by patients suffering with pneumonia, cancer, or other destructive pulmonary disease.

ex-pe'dē, 1 eks-pē'dē; 2 ĕks-pē'dē, *n.* [Scot.] To expedite. **2.** *Scots Law.* To issue a writ and have it officially sealed and signed; as, to *expede* a writ. **ex-pe'di-ate.**

ex-pe'di-en-cy, } **ex-pe'di-ence,** } 2 ĕks-pē'dı-ĕn-cy, *n.* **1.** The quality of being proper, suitable, and advantageous under given circumstances; fitness to meet the requirements of a particular case; advantageousness; advisability; propriety. **2.** That which is fit, suited, practicable or best to be done, all things being considered. **3.** *Ethics.* The doctrine that the morally right consists in doing what is most expedient or advantageous under the circumstances: often, but not necessarily, held as a form of Benthamism, utilitarian wisdom. **4†.** Quickness or dispatch; expedition. **5†.** An expedition; enterprise. **6†.** An expedient. [< F. *expédience,* < LL. *expedientia,* < L. *expedien(t-)s,* ppr. of *expedio;* see EXPEDITE.] **ex-pe'di-ent-ness.** [Rare.]

ex-pe'di-ent, 1 eks-pē'dı-ənt; 2 ĕks-pē'dĭ-ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Serving to promote a desired end or interest; suitable under the circumstances; contributing to personal advantage; proper or desirable. **2.** Pertaining to utility rather than to justice or advantage rather than principle. **3†.** Speedy; expeditious. [OF., < L. *expedien(t-)s;* see EXPEDIENCY.] SYN.: advantageous, beneficial, convenient, favorable, payable, profitable, proper, suitable, useful, worth while.

ANT.: absurd, ill-adapted, ill-considered, ill-devised, ill-judged, inexpedient, irrational, reckless, unsuitable, unwise.— **ex-pe'di-ent-ly,** *adv.*

ex-pe'di-ent, *n.* That which furthers or promotes a desired end; means of accomplishing anything; especially, means available in an emergency; resource: shift.

Point to the cure, describe a Saviour's cross
As God's *expedient* to retrieve his loss.
COWPER *Truth* 166.

ex-pe'dien-te, 1 eks-pē'dyen-tē; 2 ĕs'pe-dyĕn'te, *n. Sp. Law.* Judicial action.

ex-pe'di-en'tial, 1 eks-pē'dı-en'shəl; 2 ĕks-pē'dĭ-ĕn'shal, *a.* Of or pertaining to expediency.— **-ly,** *adv.*

ex-ped'i-tate, 1 eks-ped'ı-tēt; 2 ĕks-pĕd'ĭ-tāt, *vt.* In old English forest laws, to cut off the balls or claws of the fore feet of (a dog), to prevent his chasing the king's deer. [< LL. *expeditatus,* pp. of *expedito,* < L. *ex,* from, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.]— **ex-ped'i-ta'tion,** *n.*

ex'pe-dite, 1 eks'pə-dīt; 2 ĕks'pe-dīt, *vt.* [-DIT'ED; -DIT'ING.] **1.** To hasten the movement or progress of; advance, especially by removing impediments; facilitate; promote; accelerate; as, to *expedite* one's return. **2.** To send or issue officially; dispatch. [< L. *expeditus,* pp. of *expedio,* < *ex,* out, + *pedi-s,* foot.]

SYN.: see ACCELERATE; PUSH.— **ex'pe-di'ter,** *n.*

ex'pe-dite†, *a.* Unimpeded; prompt; expeditious.

ex'pe-di'tion, 1 eks'pə-dish'ən; 2 ĕks'pe-dĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** A journey, march, or voyage, generally of several or many persons, for a definite purpose; as, an arctic *expedition.* **2.** The body of persons engaged in such a journey, march, or voyage, together with their equipment. **3.** The state or quality of being expeditious; speed; dispatch; as, the work was done with *expedition.* **4†.** Progress; march. [OF., < L. *expeditio(n-),* < *expedio;* see EXPEDITE.] **ex'pe-di'tion†.** SYN.: see JOURNEY. Compare ADVENTURE.— **ex'pe-di'tion-a-ry,** *a.* Of the nature or for the purpose of or constituting an expedition; as, an *expeditionary* force.— **ex'pe-di'tion-er,** *n.* One who makes or takes part in an expedition. **ex'pe-di'tion-ist** [Rare].

ex'pe-di'tious, 1 eks'pə-dish'əs; 2 ĕks'pe-dĭsh'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Accomplished with energy and speed; quick; as, an *expeditious* piece of work. **2.** Moving or going swiftly; speedy; nimble.

The public papers will be *expeditious* messengers of intelligence. ALEX. HAMILTON in *The Federalist* No. lxxxiv, p. 540. [O. F. P. 1888.]

ex-ped'i-tive†; ex-ped'i-to-ry†. SYN.: see ACTIVE; SWIFT.— **ex'pe-di'tious-ly,** *adv.* **ex'pe-dite'ly†.**— **ex'pe-di'tious-ness,** *n.* **ex'pe-dite'ness].**

ex-pel', 1 eks-pel'; 2 ĕks-pĕl', *vt.* [EX-PELLED', EX-PEL'LING.] **1.** To drive out or off by force or by authority; force out; dismiss; eject; as, to *expel* an enemy from the country. **2.** [Rare.] To keep out or off; exclude. **3†.** To discharge; shoot. [< OF. *expeller,* < L. *expello, -ere,* out, + *pello,* thrust.] SYN.: see BANISH; EXTERMINATE.— **ex-pel'la-bl(ĕ),** *a.* **1.** That may or can be expelled. **2.** Liable to expulsion, as from a club, society, or **expel'lant.** **1.** *n.* A substance or agent having the power to expel; expelling; as, *expellant* treatment in medicine. **II.** *a.* That which expels, as a purgative.— **ex'pel-lee',** *n.* One expelled.— **ex-pel'lent.**— **ex-pel'ler,** *n.*

ex-pend', 1 eks-pend'; 2 ĕks-pĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pay out or lay out; use up; disburse; spend; as, to *expend* money, labor, thought, or time.

Life was not lent us to be *expended* in that idle niirth which resembles the crackling of thorns under the pot.
SCOTT *Abbot* ch. 1, p. 21. [D. F. & CO.]

2†. To consider; weigh.

II. *i.* **1.** To pay out money or the like; disburse; as, he is ready to *expend* freely. **2.** [Rare.] To be consumed or spent; as, the oil in a lamp *expends* easily. [< L. *expendo,* < *ex,* out, + *pendo,* weigh.]— **ex-pend'a-bl(ĕ),** *a.*— **ex-pend'er,** *n.*

ex-pen'dĭ-tor. 1 eks-pen'dı-tər; 2 ĕks-pĕn'dĭ-tŏr, *n.* *Obs. Eng. Law.* A disburser of public funds, especially for repairing sewers.— **ex-pen'dĭ-trix,** *n.* A woman who acts as expenditor.

ex-pen'dĭ-ture, 1 eks-pen'dı-chur *or* -tür; 2 ĕks-pĕn'dĭ-chur *or* -tür, *n.* The act of expending or making an outlay of anything, as money or time; also, that which is expended or consumed; disbursement.

A really life may be from first to last all *expenditure;* just as the temple lamps consumed themselves away in giving light.
T. L. CUYLER *Thoughtless Hours* p. 91 [c. nem. 1872.]
[< LL. *expenditus,* < L. *expendo;* see EXPEND.] Syn.: see EXPENSE; PRICE.

ex-pense', 1 eks-pens'; 2 ĕks-pĕns', *vt.* [Colloq., U. S.] To charge with costs incurred, as in remunerative as, *expense* this office with charges. Used by express companies.

ex-pense', *n.* **1.** (1) The laying out or expending of money or other resources, as time or strength; disbursement; expenditure; hence, drain on resources; detriment; loss; as, at the *expense* of health. (2) The habit of expending. **2.** Money expended; outlay; charge; as, *expenses* for the journey. **3.** [Rare.] Excessive or lavish outpouring.

Be not surprised at this *expense* of woe!
POLLOK *Course of Time* bk. v, l. 163.

[OF., < L. *expensum,* neut. of *expensus,* pp. of *expendo;* see EXPEND.] **ex-pens'ful; ex-pense'ful** [Rare].

SYN.: cost, expenditure, outgo, outlay. The *cost* of a thing is whatever one surrenders or gives up for it, intentionally or unintentionally, or even unconsciously; *expense* is what is laid out by calculation or intention. We say, "he won his fame at the *cost* of his life"; "I know it to my *cost*"; we speak of a joke at another's *expense*; at another's *cost* would seem to make it a more serious matter. There is a tendency to use *cost* of what we pay for a possession, *expense* of what we pay for a service; we speak of the *cost* of goods, the *expense* of making them. *Outlay* is used of some definite *expenditure,* as for the purchase of supplies; *outgo* of a steady drain, or of indefinital expenses. See PRICE.— ANT.: gain, income, proceeds, profit, receipts, receipt, revenue, return, returns.— **ex-pense'-mag'a-zine,** *n.* A magazine of ammunition for immediate distribution.— **general expense,** or **charge** *(Railroad.),* an expense for the entire road's benefit, and not for any particular department.— **ex-pense'-less,** *a.* Without expense or cost.

ex-pen'sĭ-bl(ĕ), 1 eks-pen'sı-bl; 2 ĕks-pĕn'sĭ-bl, *n.* Same as EXPENDABLE.

ex-pen'sĭ-bles, 1 eks-pen'sı-blz; 2 ĕks-pĕn'sĭ-blz, *n. Mil.* Articles, as ammunition, entered in his books against one person payments made to or sums due from another. [L., *expensi latio,* a statement of expense.]

ex-pen'sive, } **ex-pen'sive-ly,** } 1 eks-pen'sıv; 2 ĕks-pĕn'sĭv, *a.* **1.** Causing or involving much expense, in any sense of the word; costly. **2.** [Rare.] Prodigal; extravagant; as, an *expensive* man.— **ex-pense'ful** [Archaic].— **ex-pen'sive-ly-ly,** *ex-pense'ful-ly* [Archaic], *adv.* — **ex-pen'sive-ness,** *n.* The quality of being costly; cost or of incurring expense; costliness; extravagance.— **ex-pense'-ful-ness** [Rare].

ex-pen'the-sis, 1 eks-pen'thı-sis; 2 ĕks-pĕn'thĕ-sĭs, *n. Gram.* The lengthening of a word by affixes.

Exxenthesis is the lengthening of a word, as by the use of affixes, whether prefixes or suffixes.
HALDEMAN *Analytic Orthography* ch. 9, § 205, p. 50. [L. 1860.]
[< EX- + -*penthesis* in EPENTHESIS.]

ex-per'ge-fac'tion†, *n.* An awakening.

ex-per'i-ence, 1 eks-pē'rı-ens; 2 ĕks-pē'rĭ-ĕns, *vt.* [-ENCED; -ENC-ING.] **1.** To become acquainted with by personal trial, feeling, and the like; undergo personally; make proof or trial of; feel; as, to *experience* pain or pleasure.

How long we have possessed the verb *experience* I do not venture to say; but, as long ago as 1631, it was used by Sir Thomas Browne; in 1804, by Scott; and, before the end of the nineteenth century, it had become familiar enough to find its way into a dictionary.
FITZEDWARD HALL *False Philology* p. 32, [s. 1872.]

2†. To train or practise; as, he *experienced* himself in seamanship. **3†.** To prove; try.

SYN.: see KNOW. *Experience,* whether used as verb or noun, should not be applied to what does not enter or has not entered into personal consciousness, the feelings or life. It would of course be absurd, as some of the hypercritics suggest, to say "The hay-crop is the most deficient *experienced* in many years." But not only is the use of the verb to express what is or has been a matter of personal experience perfectly legitimate—as when one is said "to *experience* joy, sorrow, hope," or the like—but it is also true that the usage has been well-nigh universal among the best writers of English from the 16th century to the present time.— **to experience religion** [Colloq., U. S.], to undergo a change of heart; be converted.

ex-per'i-ence, *n.* **1.** The acquiring of knowledge by use of one's own faculties of sense and judgment, or the knowledge so acquired; experimental knowledge; especially, the state of such knowledge in an individual, as an index of wisdom or skill; as, he is a lawyer of wide *experience; experience* teaches.

Until Cæsar was forty years of age his military *experience* was of the most limited kind.
R. F. LEIGHTON *Rome* ch. 46, p. 303. [S. M. & CO. 1889.]

2. Something undergone, enjoyed, or the like; a particular instance of experimental knowledge; the condition of actual participation.

Hard *experiences* are often the foundation stones of a successful life. CANON *Dr. Senior* ch. 34, p. 266. 1e. & co. 1885.]

3. Spiritual exercise of mind, especially, those feelings which follow upon and are connected with religious conversion. **4.** *Psychol.* & *Philos.* In Locke's philosophy, every form of knowledge of one's own mental operations observation, whether by sense-perception or self-consciousness. The English and French sensationalists and associationalists limit it to sensations and the reproduced and mechanically connected images of sensations. Kant, accepting this meaning in a modified way, undertook to show that experience of this sort is not the result of cognition, or science, or even in sense-perception, but that it must itself be organized by certain *a priori* or native forms of the functioning of sense and intellect. The more profound thinkers have uniformly held that experience should include, in its data those faiths, valid assumptions, instructive and necessary forms of reasoning and the conclusions from them, which are found to be essential elements of the most simple and fundamental species of so-called human experience. **5†.** An experiment. **6†.** A product of practical knowledge or workmanship; as a maxim or contrivance. [OF., < L. *experientia*, < *experien(t-)s*, ppr. of *experiri*, try, < *ex*, out, + *peritus*, experienced.]

SYN.: see ACQUAINTANCE; KNOWLEDGE — **experience meeting** [U. S.], a meeting for prayer or conference, especially among Methodists, where those present relate their religious experience.— **e. table** (*Life Insurance*), a mortality table based on the records and reports in one or more companies.— **ex-pe'ri-ence**, *v.*

ex-pe'ri-enced, 1 eks-pi'ri-ənst; 2 ĕks-pē'ri-ənst, *pa.* **1.** Taught by experience, practise, or repeated observation; practised; skilled; as, an *experienced* coachman. **2.** Undergone, met with, or proved as reliable; approved, as a remedy or medicine. **ex-pe'ri-ent†.**

ex-pe'ri-enc-er, 1 eks-pi'ri-ens-ər; 2 ĕks-pē'ri-ĕns-ẹr, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** One who experiences. **2.** An experimenter.

ex-pe'ri-en'tial, 1 eks-pi'ri-en'shəl; 2 ĕks-pē'ri-ĕn'shal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or acquired by experience; empirical.

Compare, then, the first state of this *experiential* series with the last. MARTINEAU *Types of Ethical Theory* vol. ii, bk. ii, branch i, ch. 2, p. 386. (MACM. 1891.)

[< *experient(ia)*; see EXPERIENCE.] — **ex-pe'ri-en'tial-ism,** *n.* The theory that all knowledge is based on and must be tested by sense and experience, in the narrower meaning of the word, as distinguished from mystic intuition; opposed to *rationalism*.— **ex-pe'ri-en'tial-ist,** *n.* **1.** One pertaining to experientialism. **II.** *n.* One who holds the theory of experientialism.— **ex-pe'ri-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*

ex-per'i-ment, 1 eks-pe'ri-mənt; 2 ĕks-pĕr'i-mənt, *v.* **I.** *i.* To make experiments; make a test or trial, submit a thing or person to any process or ordeal, as for the purpose of investigation or discovery; as, he has been *experimenting* with a new engine.

From evil and forbidden things some good we think to win,
And to the last analysis *experiment* with sin.
ALICE CARY *January* st. 7.

II†. *t.* **1.** To put to the proof. **2.** To experience. [< F. *expérimenter*, < LL. *experimento*, < L. *experimentum*; see EXPERIMENT, *n.*] **ex-per'i-ment-ize** or **-ise†.**

ex-per'i-ment, *n.* **1.** Any action or operation designed to discover, test, or illustrate some truth, principle, or effect; especially, in science, the arrangement of the elements or essential features of some object or process so as to permit convenient observation with a view to test some hypothesis or theory; a test. **2.** Something undergoing the test of actual experience, as opposed to that whose practicability or usefulness has been fully demonstrated; also, depreciatively, as, your boasted institutions are but an *experiment*. **3†.** Experience; trial; expedient. [OF., < L *experimentum*, < *experior*; see EXPERIENCE.] Since an *experiment* is a trial, the colloquial phrase to try the *experiment* uses the word as a cognate accusative, as in *to die the death, die the death*. The usual expression in speaking of a formal or exact trial is "*make* the experiment" or "*perform* the experiment" (a series of) *experiments* for the discovery of truth; he *performs* experiments before a class to demonstrate that truth. — **Aristotelian e.**, a test of the weight of a small object between the fingers when parallel and noting that it produces a normal sensation, and then holding it between the tips of the fingers when crossed, and noting that the object seems to be doubled.— **Bain's e.** (*Psychophys.*), an experiment or determination conducted without the principal ingredient or object of test, to ascertain the correct working conditions, purity of reagents, etc. — **Cavendish's e.**, an experiment first made by Henry Cavendish, showing the mean density of the earth by means of a torsion balance. — **Cornu's e.**, an experiment to demonstrate the velocity of light by using a toothed wheel. — **e. station,** an institution or locality provided with scientific means for experimental studies in economic farming, fish-culture, etc.: in the United States there is at least one experiment station in each State and Territory, generally organized under the Hatch act, but supported in part by the State.— **Fechner's cloud e.** (*Psychophys.*), an experiment to test the powers of discrimination by examining clouds of similar tone or color by the naked eye and glasses of different degrees of gray color.— **Fechner's parallax e.** (*Psychophys.*), an experiment showing that a decrease of the stimulus of the organs of vision in certain conditions increases the vividness of sensation. An illuminated surface is regarded first by the naked eye, then with the same eye behind darkened glass, thus making the surface appear darker; then if the obstructed eye is closed the brightness increases, the brighter sensation counteracting the diminished. — **Fechner's shadow e.** (*Psychophys.*), an experiment having the same object and inference as the *Fechner cloud experiment*. When one of two shadows thrown upon a screen by a Rumford photometer is hardly distinguishable from the background, the shadow viewed through glasses of different shades of gray retains apparently the same degree of vividness.— **Flick's Inspirator e.** (*Psychophys.*), an experiment showing that the field of smell is limited to the exterior field of breathing. It is performed by inserting in the nostril a paper funnel conveying an odor to the interior of the nose. The odor is imperceptible until the tube is withdrawn to the middle of the nostril.— **Florentine e.**, an experiment showing that a liquid can not be raised by suction more than 34 feet: said to have been first called to the attention of physicists by workmen in Florence.— **inclining e.** (*Naval Arch.*), the inclining or heeling of a vessel to determine the position of the center of gravity.— **Kundt's e.**, an experiment made with a glass tube containing gas and a light powder and fitted with a rod. When the rod is vibrated, the distances between the rings of powder setting at the nodes of the vibration will be one-half the wave-length, hence the velocity of sound in the gas is determined.— **Mariotte's e.**, an experiment for showing the blind-spot in the retina. It is made by closing the left eye and looking with the right at the left-hand one of two black spots on a white wall. The waiting newly backward from the wall a point is found where the right-hand spot disappears.— **Melde's e.** (*Acoustics*), an experiment producing loops and nodes in a cord by attaching one end to the prong of a vibrating tuning-fork and suspending the other end over a pulley by means of a weight.— **Meyer's e.** (*Psychophys.*), an experiment in the visual sense of contrast. It is produced by laying gray paper upon a colored surface and noting the increased contrast caused by the elimination of contours when both are covered with white tissue.— **Michelson's e.**, an experiment to demonstrate the speed of light by means of mirrors placed at long distances.— **Oersted's e.**, the deflection of a magnetic needle by bringing near it a straight conductor carrying a current of electricity, showing that the neighborhood of an electric current is a magnetic field.— **puzzle e.**, same as BLANK EXPERIMENT, 2.— **Scheiner's e.**, the doubling of the image of an object by looking at it out of focus through pinholes in a card.— **test e.**, same as BLANK EXPERIMENT, 2.— **Torricelli's e.**, the inversion of a tube, closed at one end and filled with mercury, in a vessel of mercury, the liquid in the tube remaining supported at the height of about 30 inches, the discovery of the principle of the mercurial barometer. See TORRICELLIAN. — **Wundt's mirror e.**, an experiment which illustrates the reflection of objects lying outside of the immediate range of vision.

ex-per'i-men'tal, 1 eks-pe'ri-men'təl; 2 ĕks-pĕr'i-mĕn'tal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, resulting from, based on, or known by experiment; guided or proceeding by experiment; as, *experimental* philosophy; an *experimental* physicist. **2.** Pertaining to, growing out of, or learned by personal experience; guided by experience. **3†.** *experimental*, < L. *experimentum*; see EXPERIMENT, *n.*] — **experimental philosophy,** philosophy based exclusively on experiment and observation; inductive philosophy.— **e. proposition** (*Logic*), a proposition based on experience. — **e. religion,** vital piety as distinguished from mere religious formality.— **ex-per'i-men'tal-ism,** *n.*

ex-per'i-men'tal-ist, 1 eks-pe'ri-men'təl-ist; 2 ĕks-pĕr'i-mĕn'tal-ist, *n.* One who makes experiments, especially scientific experiments; in physical science, one who proceeds by the experimental method as distinguished from the deductive method.

ex-per'i-men'tal-ize, 1 eks-pe'ri-men'təl-aiz; 2 ĕks-pĕr'i-mĕn'tal-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To experiment. **2.** To carry on investigations according to the rules of experimental science or philosophy.

A boy may experiment in catching flies, or a smatterer may experiment in philology; but a philosopher, when he governs himself, in his researches, by the complex of canons which constitute the experimental philosophy, *experimentalizes*.
FITZEDWARD HALL *False Philology* p. 57. (n. 1892.)

ex-per'i-men'tal-ly, 1 eks-pe'ri-men'təl-i; 2 ĕks-pĕr'i-mĕn'tal-y, *adv.* In an experimental way; by experiment or experience.

ex-per'i-men-ta'ri-an, 1 eks-pe'ri-men-tē'ri-ən; 2 ĕks-pĕr'i-mĕn-tā'ri-an. I. *a.* Experimental. **II.** *n.* An experimentalist.

ex-per'i-men-ta'tion, 1 eks-pe'ri-men-tē'shən; 2 ĕks-pĕr'i-mĕn-tā'shon, *n.* The act or practise of experimenting.

ex-per'i-men-ta'tive (ēt), *a.* [Rare.] Experimental.

ex-per'i-ment-ed†, *pa.* Experienced.

ex-per'i-ment-er, 1 eks-pe'ri-mənt-ər; 2 ĕks-pĕr'i-mĕnt-ẹr, *n.* One who is an object of experiment.

ex-per'i-ment-or, 1 eks-pe'ri-ment-ər; 2 ĕks-pĕr'i-mĕnt-ẹr, *n.* One who conducts an experiment, whether in a single instance or in general.

ex-per'i-ment-ist, 1 eks-pe'ri-ment-ist; 2 ĕks-pĕr'i-mĕnt-ist, *n.* One given to or skilled in experiments; an experimentalist.

ex-per'i-men'tum, 1 eks-pe'ri-men'təm; 2 ĕks-pĕr'i-mĕn'tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] [L.] An experiment.— **experimentum crucis,** a crucial experiment. See CRUCIAL.

ex-pert', 1 eks-pə̈rt'; 2 ĕks-pẹ̈rt', *v. t.* **1.** [Colloq.] To examine as an expert, as accounts. **2†.** To experience.

ex-pert', *a.* **1.** Possessing skill and facility resulting from experience or practise; practised; dexterous; adroit; as, *expert* workmen; an *expert* rider. **2.** Characterized by skill; done or produced with the ability gained by practise; as, *expert* handling. **3.** Proceeding from an expert; as, *expert* testimony. **3†.** Experienced; approved on testing. [F., < L. *expertus*, pp. of *experior*; see EXPERIENCE.] SYN.: see CLEVER; SKILFUL.

Prep.: *at, in.*

ex'pert, 1 eks'pə̈rt; 2 ĕks'pẹ̈rt (XIII), *n.* **1.** One who has special skill, experience, or knowledge, as in some department or branch of science; a skilled or practised person; specialist; as, an *expert* in whist. **2.** *Law.* (1) A scientific or skilled witness, whose opinions on questions involving skill or science are received in evidence.

The *expert* gives the results of a process of reasoning which can be mastered only by special scientists. F. WHARTON *Law of Evidence* sec. 439, p. 406. (1884.)

(2) [Rare.] An appraiser testifying under oath.— **ex'pert-ize,** *vi.*

ex-pert'ly, 1 eks-pə̈rt'li; 2 ĕks-pẹ̈rt'ly, *adv.* **1.** In an expert manner; skilfully; as, he played it expertly.

ex-pert'ness, 1 eks-pə̈rt'nes; 2 ĕks-pẹ̈rt'nĕs, *n.* The quality of being expert; skilfulness; dexterity; facility; as, *expertness* in surgery.

ex'pi-a-ble, 1 eks'pi-ə-bl; 2 ĕks'pi-a-bl, *a.* That may be expiated, or atoned for; as, an *expiable* wrong. [OF., < L. *expio*; see EXPIATE.]

ex'pi-ate, 1 eks'pi-ēt; 2 ĕks'pi-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To atone for by suffering or reparation, or both; make satisfaction or amends for; as, to *expiate* a crime.

Italy has *expiated* with centuries of slavery the crime of having conquered the world. CRISPI in *N. Am. Review* Nov., 1891, p. 621. **2†.** To avert. **3†.** To cleanse from sin by religious ceremonies. [< L. *expiatus*, pp. of *expio*, < *ex*, out, + *pio*, appease, < *pius*, pious.]— **ex'pi-a"tist,** *n.*— **ex'pi-a"tiv(e),** *a.*— **ex'pi-a"tor,** *n.*

ex'pi-a'tet, *a.* Expired: finished.

ex'pi-a'tion, 1 eks'pi-ē'shən; 2 ĕks'pi-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The active means of expiating, or of making reparation or satisfaction, as for offense or sin; the removing of guilt by suffering punishment; atonement, or an atonement. **2†.** A religious ceremony supposed to avert evil. [< L. *expiatio(n-)*, < *expio*; see EXPIATE.] **ex'pi-a-ment†.** SYN.: see PROPITIATION; SACRIFICE.— **ex'pi-a'tion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to, or the nature of, or for the purpose of expiation; as, *expiational* work.

ex'pi-a-to-ry, 1 eks'pi-ə-tō-ri; 2 ĕks'pi-a-to-ry, *a.* Having the power or character of an expiation; offered in expiation; indicating or noting expiation; as, *expiatory* sacrifice.

How largely the strictly *expiatory* idea . . . obtained among peoples outside of Palestine, we cannot now tell. . . . It was wholly rare.
Srosna *Divine Origin of Christianity* p. 107. [RAN. e. s. 1884.]

[< LL. *expiatorius*, < L. *expiatus*, pp. of *expio*; see EXPIATE.] **ex'pi-a-to'ri-ous†.**— **ex'pi-a-to'ri-ness,** *n.*

ex'pi-la'tion, 1 eks'pi-lē'shən; 2 ĕks'pi-lā'shon, *n.* [Rare.] The act of plundering; spoilation; also, that which is obtained by plundering.

ex'pi-ra'tion, 1 eks'pi-rē'shən; 2 ĕks'pi-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** The coming of anything to an end; termination; or in course; termination; close; as, the *expiration* of a year, or of a contract, or policy. **2.** The act of breathing out, as air from the lungs: opposed to *inspiration*; hence, also, the outbreathing of life; death. **3.** That which is expired, or the sound made in respiration. **4.** [Rare or Obs.] Exhalation or evaporation. [< L. *expiratio(n-)*, < *expiro*; see EXPIRE.] SYN.: see BREATH; END.— **expiration group** (*Phonol.*), a series of sounds limited to one expiration.— **e. interval** (*Phonol.*), the period of time occupied by an expiration group: a series of sounds between two inhalations.— **e. of free time** (*Contracts*), the limit of time allowed for unloading a car, after which the consignee is liable for demurrage.

ex-pire', 1 eks-pīr'; 2 ĕks-pīr', *v.* [EX-PIRED'; EX-PIR'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To breathe out; emit from the lungs. **2.** [Archaic.] To send forth, as a vapor or odor; exhale; as, the rose *expires* fragrance. **3†.** To bring to an end; breathe out (the last breath, or the soul).

II. *i.* **1.** To breathe out, as life; die; perish; as, he *expired* at midnight. **2.** To come to an end naturally or in course; terminate; as, his furlough *expires* on Tuesday. **3.** To send out the breath; as, to inspire and *expire*. **4†.** To fly out, as shot with a blast. [< F. *expirer*, < L. *expiro*, < *ex*, out, + *spiro*, breathe.] **ex-pyre't.** SYN.: see DIE.— **ex-pir'a-bl(e)**, *a.* That may expire; mortal.

ex-pir'ant, *n.* One who is about to expire; a dying person.

ex-pir'a-tor, *n.* One who or that which expires; specif., an instrument for sending out a stream of air or vapor.— **ex-pir'a-tor-y,** *a.* Pertaining to the expiration of breath. — **ex-pi'rer,** *n.* [Rare.] A convict who has served his time of punishment.— **ex-pir'er,** *n.*

ex-pir'ing, 1 eks-pir'in; 2 ĕks-pir'ing, *pa.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or uttered at the time of dying, ending, closing; as, *expiring* groans. **2.** At or just before death; final; as, an *expiring* struggle. **3.** That breathes out. — **ex-pir'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ex'pi-ry, 1 eks'pi-ri; 2 ĕks'pi-ry, *n.* **1.** A coming to an end; expiration.

Watt withdrew from the firm in 1800, on the expiry of his patent for the condensing steam-engine.
SMILES *Men of Invention, Murdock* p. 143. [N. 1885.]

2. [Rare.] Same as EXPIRATION.

ex-pis'cate, 1 eks-pis'kēt; 2 ĕks-pis'kāt, *vt.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] To fish out or up; hence, to discover, bring to light, or make known (something concealed or difficult to get at). [< L. *expiscatus*, pp. of *expiscor*, < *ex*, out, + *piscor*, fish, < *piscis*, fish.]— **ex'pis-ca'tion,** *n.*— **ex-pis'ca-tor.** *n.*— **ex-pis'ca-to-ry,** *a.* [Rare.] Tending to expiscate or bring to light; as, an *expiscatory* question.

ex-plain', 1 eks-plēn'; 2 ĕks-plān', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make plain or clear; cause to be understood; show the meaning, nature, or workings of; give reasons for; interpret; as, to *explain* a problem; this *explains* his conduct. **2†.** To make plane; flatten out.

II. *i.* To give an explanation. [< OF. *explaner*, < L. *explano*, < *ex*, out, + *planus*, flat.] SYN.: see INTERPRET; SOLVE.— **to explain away,** to get rid of by explanation; as, to explain away a difficulty.— **ex-plain'a-bl(e)**, *a.* That may be explained; intelligible. — **ex-plain'er,** *n.*— **ex-plain'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ex-plan'd, *pp.* Explained. S. S.

ex'pla-nate, 1 eks'pla-nēt; 2 ĕks'pla-nāt, *a.* *Bot.* & *Zool.* Spread out flat; extending outwardly, as if marginally dilated, as the pileus of hymenomycetous fungi. [< L. *explanatus*, pp. of *explano*; see EXPLAIN.]

ex'pla-na'tion, 1 eks'pla-nē'shən; 2 ĕks'pla-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or means of explaining; interpretation; elucidation; as, he made the matter clear by *explanation*. **2.** The meaning assigned or adduced to explain anything; sense; significance; as, there are two *explanations* of this passage. **3.** The process of settling a disagreement, or reconciling a difference, by explaining the circumstances; reconciliation; as, to come to an *explanation*. **4.** *Rhet.* That department of invention whose object is to make a new conception or modify an old one by presenting the object of discourse intelligibly and favorably. Explanation is usually accomplished by definition and the explanatory rhetorical processes. See the quotation.

The chief and more characteristic work in *explanation* consists in presenting the theme distinctly. . . . The particular processes by which this is chiefly effected are: Definition, Division, Description, Division, Partition, Exemplification, and Comparison and Contrast. DAY *Art of Discourse* § 73, p. 65. (n. 1857.]

[< L. *explanatio(n-)*, < *explano*; see EXPLAIN.] SYN.: see DEFINITION.

ex-plan'a-to-ry, 1 eks-plan'ə-tō-ri, 2 ĕks-plān'a-to-ry, *a.* Serving or tending to explain; conveying, containing, or of the nature of explanation; as, an *explanatory* clause or epithet. [< LL. *explanatorius*, < L. *explanatus*; see EXPLANATE.] **ex-plan'a-tiv(e)**†.— **ex-plan'a-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*— **ex-plan'a-to-ri-ness,** *n.*

ex'ple-ment, 1 eks'pli-mənt *or* -ment; 2 ĕks'ple-ment, *n.* *Geom.* The amount by which an angle is less than 360°. Compare COMPLEMENT and SUPPLEMENT. [< L. *expleo*, fill, + *-mentum*, -MENT.]— **ex'ple-men'tal,** *a.* *Math.* Of or pertaining to an expleument; constituting an expleument; forming a circle together with another arc; forming a straight together with another sect.

ex'ple-tive, 1 eks'pli-tiv; 2 ĕks'ple-tiv, *a.* Serving to **ex'ple-tive,**) fill out or complete, hence, added or inserted for emphasis, or redundantly [< LL. *expletivus*, < L. *expletus*, pp. of *expleo*, fill out, < *ex*, out, + *pleo*, fill.] **ex'ple-to-ry†.**— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

ex'ple-tive, *n.* **1.** An interjection, often profane, usually employed for emphasis only; an exclamatory oath; as, his choice of *expletives* was unique. **2.** *Gram.* & *Rhet.* A word or syllable not required by the sense or construction, but employed for rhetorical or rhythmical reasons, as in the quotation:

When I do count the clock that tells the time.
SHAKESPEARE *Sonnet xii.*

3. Something serving to fill out; a mere embellishment; an addition. **4.** [Rare.] Something used by way of expletory addition.

[We use] the words Basilica, Church, and Round Church, to designate the three [forms of Romanesque churches], employing some *explicative* when we wish to be more precise. JAS. FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. i, pt. ii, bk. i, p. 430. [D. M. & CO. 1883.]

ex'pli-ca-bl(e), *a.* ı ckş'plı-kə-bl; ẹ ckş'plı-ca-bl, *a.* Capable of explanation or solution; that can be unfolded or made plain. [< L. *explicabilis*, < *explico*; see EXPLICIT, *a.*] — **ex'pli-ca-bl(e)-ness**, *n.*

ex'pli-cand', ı ckş'plı-kand'; ẹ ckş'plı-cănd', *n.* That which is or is to be explained. [< L. *explicandus*, fut. pass. gerundive of *explico*; see EXPLICIT, *a.*]

ex'pli-cate, ı ckş'plı-kēt; ẹ ckş'plı-cāt, *v.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** (1) To clear from involvement or obscurity; unfold; explain; as, to *explicate* a mystery. (2) To develop or expand, as a statement. **2†.** To open.

II. *i.* To give an explanation. [< L. *explicatus*, pp. of *explico*; see EXPLICIT, *a.*] SYN.: see INTERPRET.— **ex'pli-cate**, *a.* Unfolded; explained.— **ex'pli-ca-tor**, *n.*

ex'pli-ca'tion, ı ckş'plı-kē'shən; ẹ ckş'plı-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** Explanation, especially of a passage in any text, or definition, as of a word, by unfolding what is implied in it. **2.** The act or process of explaining; that which explicates. **3†.** An explanation for the settling of a difficulty.

ex'pli-ca-tive, ı ckş'plı-kə-tiv; ẹ ckş'plı-ca-tiv, *a.* **1.** Explanatory; explicative; unfolding; explaining. **2.** *Logic.* Setting forth in the predicate something already contained by implication in the subject; analytic: said of propositions, and opposed to *ampliative*; as, "man is a rational being" and "matter is extended" are *explicative* judgments. — **ex'pli-ca-to-ry**†.

Some propositions are distinguished as *explicative* or essential, because they merely affirm of their subject a predicate which is known to belong to it by all who can define the subject.

W. G. DEVENS *Logic*, pt. ii, ch. iii, § 68. [D. APP. & CO. 1878.]

ex'pli-cit, ı ckş'plı-sit; ẹ ckş'plı-cit. [L.] It is unfolded, *t. e.* finished: a contraction for *explicitus est*: formerly used at the end of a book to mark the conclusion and was a survival of the scroll. Compare FINIS.

ex-plic'it, ı ckş-plı'sit; ẹ ckş-plı'cit, *a.* **1.** Plainly expressed, or that plainly expresses; having no disguised meaning or reservation; open; unreserved. **2.** *Logic.* Brought out definitely in words; not merely implied: opposed to *implicit*. **3†.** Plain; without folds. [< L. *explicitus*, pp. of *explico*, unfold, < *ex*, out, + *plico*, fold.]

SYN.: express. Both *explicit* and *express* are opposed to what is merely implicit or implied. That which is *explicit* is unfolded, so that it may not be obscure, doubtful, or ambiguous; that which is *express* is put forth so as to be decidedly that it may not be forgotten nor overlooked. An *explicit* statement is so clear to be misunderstood; an *express* command is not to be disregarded. — ANT.: implicit.

ex-plic'it-ly, *adv.* — **ex-plic'it-ness**, *n.* — ANT.: ambiguous, doubtful, implicit, implied, indeterminate, uncertain, vague. — **ex-plic'it-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-plic'it-ness**, *n.*

ex-plode', ı cks-plōd'; ẹ cks-plōd', *v.* [EX-PLOD'ED; EX-PLOD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to burst in pieces by force from within; break suddenly and violently in fragments with noise; also, to cause to expand violently or pass suddenly from a solid to a gaseous state; as, the powder *exploded* the shell; *to explode* dynamite. **2.** To show the falsity or fallacy of; refute; expose; destroy; as, Professor Huxley *exploded* the theory of abiogenesis.

To *explode* error, on whichever side it lies, is certainly to secure progress. MAGINNIS *Essays, Hilt in Vol.* i, p. 114. [W. V. B. 1866.]

3. *Physiol.* To develop suddenly or rapidly, as disease; cause, by an exciting action, to be suddenly manifest. **4.** To drive out with violence and noise. **5.** *Phon.* To pronounce with a sudden expulsive breath, as one of the consonants *p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *k*, *g*. **6†.** To drive from the scene; hoot or hiss away, as an actor.

II. *i.* **1.** To fly or break in pieces suddenly and with a noise; be blown, driven, or burst outward by pressure; make a noise as if by bursting; as, the shell *exploded*; we *exploded* with laughter. **2.** To flash noisily into gas or flame, as gunpowder; specif., in physical science, to be changed in chemical state, with rapid rise of temperature, as fluid or liquid to a gas (as by chemical decomposition or sudden vaporization), so as suddenly to transform considerable energy into the kinetic form. The action is usually initiated at some one point or region, as by friction, fire, or jar, and then extends unaided throughout the body. **3.** To come suddenly to an end as by bursting; collapse. **4.** *Physiol.* To break out or become suddenly manifest; as, the irritation *exploded* in convulsions. [< L. *explodo*, drive off by clapping, < *ex*, out, + *plaudo*, clap.] — **ex-plo'dent**, *n.* *Phon.* An explosive consonant. See EXPLOSIVE, *a.* — **ex-plo'der**, *n.* One who explodes; as, an explosive in blasting; one who or that which explodes. **2.** One who hoots an actor.

ex-ploit', ı cks-ploit'; ẹ cks-plōit', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put to use; make commercially available; specially, to utilize or employ in selfish schemes; bring out for one's own advantage without regard to rights or right; as, to *exploit* one's talent for speculation; the capitalists *exploit* the people.

In this sense the term is an importation from the French, now almost fully naturalized, owing to its brevity and usefulness.

They did not *exploit* the passion of patriotism. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL *My Study Windows* p. 89. [O. & CO. 1871.]

2. To search for or after; explore in quest of.

It is said that the resources of Africa are to be *exploited*.

BAYARD TAYLOR *Greece and Russia* p. 279. [G. P. P. 1865.]

3. To account at length; explain in detail; descant upon.

The rapid industrial development of the South is a subject so often *exploited* as to be stale. [Rare.]

I. B. POTTER in *The Forum* Nov., 1891, p. 382.

4†. To achieve by labor; accomplish; establish.

II. *i.* **1.** [Rare.] To explore or experiment. **2.** *Mining.* To work a mine, as distinguished from opening it, as by borings, etc. [< F. *exploiter*, < LL. *explicto*, < *explico*; see EXPLOIT, *n.*] — **ex-ploit'a-bl(e)**†, *a.* That may be exploited; available for use. — **ex-ploit'a-bl(e)**†, *n.* Tending or serving to exploit. — **ex-ploit'er**, *n.* One who exploits, in any sense. — **ex-ploit'ure**, *n.* The act of exploiting; achievement.

ex-ploit', *n.* **1.** A deed or act; more especially, an act marked by or indicative of heroism, spirit, daring, or adventure.

The successful *exploits* of the rash are rather to be ascribed to good fortune than to courage. CERVANTES *Don Quixote* tr. by Jervas, pt. ii, bk. ii, ch. 28, p. 516. [P. & C.]

2†. Profit; advantage. [F., < LL. *explicta* (pl.), writ, < L. *explicitus*; see EXPLICIT, *a.*] SYN.: achievement, act, deed, feat. We speak of a thoughtless or careless *act*, but not of a thoughtless or careless *deed*. A *feat* exhibits strength, skill, personal power, whether mental or physical, especially the latter; as, a *feat* of arms; a *feat* of memory. An *exploit* is a conspicuous or glorious *deed*, involving valor or heroism, usually manifested with strength, skill, loftiness of thought and readiness of resource; an *achievement* is the doing of something great and noteworthy; an *exploit* is brilliant, but its effect may be transient; an *achievement* is solid, and its effect enduring. See ACHIEVEMENT; ACT.

ex'plot-ta'tion, ı cks'plot-tē'shən; ẹ cks'plōt-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of exploiting; especially, the process of bringing out into use of hitherto neglected natural resources.

The *exploitation* of Inner Africa through the agency of chartered companies is regarded by some as a retrogressive step.

A. S. WHITE in *Harper's Monthly Nov.*, 1891, p. 924.

2. Employment for one's own use or advantage, or for purely selfish ends; strictly selfish utilization. **ex-ploit'ure**, *n.* **3.** Preliminary investigation; reconnoitering. [F., < *exploiter*; see EXPLOIT, *v.*]

ex'plo-ra'tion, ı cks'plo-rē'shən; ẹ cks'plo-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of exploring; a searching; examination; especially, geographical research through unfamiliar or previously unknown regions; as, the *exploration* of Central Africa. **2.** *Med.* The examination of internal organs or parts. [< L. *exploratio(n-)*, < *explore*; see EXPLORE.]

ex-plore', ı cks-plōr'; ẹ cks-plōr', *v.* [EX-PLORED'; EX-PLOR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To subject to search or examination; look over in order to examine; search through the parts of; visit or travel in or over in order to note the features, conditions, or state of; scrutinize; examine; as, to *explore* a mountain; to *explore* a wound with a probe. **2.** [Archaic.] To seek after; pursue, as a road.

Satan . . . towards the gates of hell
Explored his solitary flight. MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 632.

II. *i.* To make explorations. [< L. *exploro*, < *ex*, out, + *ploro*, cry out.] **ex-plor'ate**†, SYN.: see EXAMINE.— **ex-plor'a-bl(e)**, *a.*— **ex-plor'a-tiv(e)**, *a.* Tending to exploration; exploring. — **ex-plor'a-to-ri-al**, *a.* Pertaining to exploration, or serving to explore; exploring. — **ex-plor'a-to-ry**, *a.* Pertaining to exploration, or serving to explore; exploring. — **ex-plore'ment**, *n.* [Rare.] The process of exploring.

ex-plor'er, ı cks-plōr'er; ẹ cks-plōr'er, *n.* **1.** One who explores; especially, one who travels, as in a slightly known region, to make discoveries.

The *explorer* entering a new country makes sure his line of return by barking the trees.

H. S. SALT in *Science of Science* bk. i, p. 122. [MACM. 1879.]

2. Any device with which to explore. (1) An instrument for sounding a mine or body of water. (2) A dental instrument for searching a toothcavity. (3) A device for sounding or examining a wound. (4) A small flag used in signaling. (5) A telephone or telephonic circuit to ascertain the extent of magnetic leakage in a dynamo, or with a galvanometer test a magnetic field. (6) A device for measuring the linear vibrations of a moving vehicle, as a locomotive. **3.** *Mining.* A prospector. **4.** A diving-bell. **5.** A divers' lantern for examining objects under water.

ex-plor'ing, ı cks-plōr'ıng; ẹ cks-plōr'ing, *pa.* Engaged in or intended for making explorations; as, an *exploring* expedition.— **exploring coil**, same as EXPLORER, 2 (5).

ex-plo'sion, ı cks-plō'zhən; ẹ cks-plō'zhon, *n.* **1.** (1) The act of exploding; rupture, dilatation, disposition, or other similar process resulting in a great and sudden development of gases, and consequent violent increase of pressure, usually causing a loud report. See EXPLODE. (2) *Acro.* The power of the aeroplane engine.

An *explosion* may be defined as a chemical reaction which is effected in an exceedingly short space of time with the evolution of a large quantity of heat and the consequent production of energy in a shock. When the *explosion* is progressive, that is, starts at an initial point and continues from one group of particles to the next, and so on, it is called *detonation*. Then it is a kind of *burning* and is analogous to ordinary *combustion*. When, however, the combustion is effected simultaneously throughout the mass in an infinitesimal part of time, the action is called *detonation*. The development of an *explosion* may often be calculated as resulting from a single chemical reaction. [ED.]

This may be accomplished by the propagation of the shock from particle to particle in an explosive, or by a shock from one explosive body to another, as in the case of detonators.

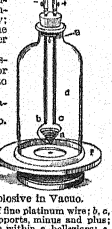
New International Encyc. vol. vii, p. 373. [D. M. & CO. '05.]

2. A sudden breaking apart, shattering, or bursting in pieces by internal pressure, as that of gas or steam.

The sentence was a shell, a flame, and every now and then terrible *explosions* took place.

ANON. Poems *Chinese Garden* p. 16. [S. & W. 1889.]

3. A sudden, violent outbreak or bursting forth or into action, as of physical forces or of human emotion; as, there was an *explosion* of splenic anger. **4.** *Physiol.* The sudden discharge of a neural cell or group of cells. **5†.** A driving off by clapping. [< L. *explosio(n-)*, driving off by clapping, < *explodo*; see EXPLODE.] SYN.: see RUPTURE.— **detonative explosion**, an explosion caused by the initial discharge of a detonator containing fulminating mercury. — **explosion of Servetus**, of *Vermuyden*, A calorimeter consisting of a steel bomb in which an explosive substance is enclosed with oxygen sufficient to combustion and then fired by electricity; the heat evolved is measured by the rise of temperature in a body of water in which the bomb is submerged.


Explosive in Vacuo.

ex-plo'sive, ı cks-plō'sıv; ẹ cks-plō'siv, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to explosion; liable to explode or cause explosion.

Voltaire was of impatient *explosive* nature.

CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. iv, bk. xvi, p. 363. [L.]

2. *Phon.* Involving or produced by a slight sudden explosion of the breath; mute; non-continuous; as, one of the *explosive* consonants (*p*, *b*, *t*, *d*, *k*, *g*). See MUTE; SURD. [< L. *explosus*, causing explosion, + -IVE.]

a, coil of fine platinum wire; *b*, *c*, copper supports, minus and plus; *d*, vacuum within a bell-glass; *e*, hook from which the explosive chamber is suspended; *f*, support.

ex-plo'sive, *n.* **1.** Any substance that may cause an explosion by its sudden combustion or decomposition. See list in the next column.

Explosives will not explode in vacuo. When gunpowder is placed in a coil of platinum wire (*a*) attached to thicker wires of copper (*b*, *c*) to be connected with a galvanic battery, or dynamo, and inserted in a large glass jar (*e*) placed on an air-pump plate (*f*), on exhausting the air from the jar and then raising the thin wire to a white heat with the electric current, the gunpowder will not explode. From 15 to 20 seconds are required for the gradual combustion of the powder. When mercury or silver fulminates are placed in the wire coil and heated in a similar way in vacuo, about 5 seconds are necessary for their more speedy decomposition, whereas if heated in the coil in the open air the fulminates explode with a sharp sound. If a lock of the most explosive variety of guncotton, about a foot in length, is suspended over the coil and the electric current then removed, on heating the coil white-hot by an electric current, the guncotton will slowly disappear without any spark or flame. When a drop of nitroglycerin placed in a metallic cup on a dielectric pole 2 inches in diameter, connected with a battery, is touched with a pencil of gas-carbon attached to the other pole, altho the heat of the electric current is intense, the explosive burns quietly with a green flame: even the pressure of the atmosphere is not sufficient to cause it to detonate. Priestley fired gunpowder in vacuo, heating it by concentrating the sun's rays on it with a lens or burning-glass.

2. An explosive consonant; explodent.— **high explosive**, an explosive stronger or more sudden in its action than ordinary gunpowder, as nitroglycerin and dynamite.— **phonic e.**, an explosive consonant.

LIST OF EXPLOSIVES.

Revised by Charles Edward Munroe, Professor of Chemistry and Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies, George Washington University: formerly chemist of the Torpedo Corps, U. S. Navy.

(1) *Blasting-powder*, also *black blasting-powder*, of the United States, is a mixture of approximately 73 parts of sodium nitrate, 16 of charcoal, and 11 of sulfur. Three of the grains most commonly offered for sale are styled CC, C, F, FF, FFF, FFFF. Of these CC represents grains about one-half inch in diameter, FFFF grains about one-sixteenth inch in diameter, and the other marks grains intermediate in size between these two. European blasting-powder generally, and a small proportion of the American, is an inferior gunpowder.

(2) *Gunpowder*, ordinarily so called, is a mixture of nitre, charcoal, and sulfur in varying proportions. According to its use it is called artillery, fixed, cannon, musket, rifle, musket, shooting, sporting, or war powder; according to its size it is called meshed, superfine grain designated as F, F, G., fine grain F, G., large or cannon grain F, G., cubic or pebble, rifle R. L. G., mammoth, and according to its form it may be cubical, gravel, hexagonal, octoheiral, pebble, pellet, polyhedral, prismatic, sphero-hexagonal, waffle, etc. Among the varieties are Bernese (containing 1 part nitre, 1 charcoal, and 10 sulfur); brown (79 n., 18 c., 3 s.); Chinese (61.5 n., 23.1 c., 15.4 s.); cocoa (same as brown); Curtis and Harvey (78.1 n., 12.7 c., 9.2 s.); Dundee (75 n., 15 c., 10 s.); Fenlein, Fehlesen, fortis explosive, Freiberg, Gacon, Gallahers, glycerocritter, grenadine, haloxyline, Harrison, heraklin, Hesschen, Hindy, Jubilee, Kilp, Lafitte, Lancaster, Laveracture, Lloyd, Lobb, Maxim, Matteen, Miller, Murtinedin, Newton, Nobel, Oliver, orient, Oxland, peralite, Poch, pandrafine, peroxite, Pettman, Pigou, Prentice, Robert's, rock, safety blasting, saxifragine, Schaffer's, Soutiago, triumph safety, Violette, Walker, Windsor, Wynant, and xanthine.

(3) *Chlorate mixtures*, essentially those that owe their explosive qualities to admixture with potassium chlorate or perchlorates, which are combined with a nonexplosive but combustible substance containing carbon and hydrogen: as— ballistite powder, Ammonite powder, Baron and Cauvet powder, Belford's powder, Bolton powder, Bradbury powder, Buckley powder, Callow powder, Chanu powder, Cheddite, Clement powder, Cotter's powder, Davey's powder, Dittmar's powder, Ehrhardt's powder, etnite, explosive paper, Fenton's powder, Flèron powder, French green powder, Fuch's powder, gandite powder, Gates powder, Hellhoff's powder, Hercules powder, Grahan powder, Hafenegger's powder, Hahn's powder, Hall's powder, Hannan powder, Harrhon's powder, Himalayite, Hochstätter's compound, Hough's powder, Jaline, Jolly powder, Kellow's powder, kinetite, Kraft's powder, Kohler's powder, Macintosh powder, Melland's paper powder, Melville's powder, Michalowski's powder, Mohnicke's powder, Mowbray's powder, Nathan's powder, Noble's powder, Paine's powder, Parone's powder, Pattison's powder, Peley's explosive paper, Peltier's powder, Pertutesi's powder, Petry powder, Pettman's powder, peptonite, pyronome, rackarock, Rave's powder, Reichen's powder, Reveley's powder, Reynold's powder, Ricker's powder, Robert's powder, Rogers's powder, Sandoy, Schiessinger's powder, schnedlin, Sherr's powder, Shrapnel's powder, Siemen's powder, silestic, Sleeper's powder, Smith's powder, Spence's powder, Turpin's powder, vril, Ward's powder, Weiss' powder, white gunpowder, Wigfall's powder, Williams' powder, Zalliwsky powder.

(4) *Dynamites*. Mixtures of nitroglycerin with an absorbent or dope, either inert, or sometimes with combustible, as charcoal, or some member of the gunpowder or guncotton class, which are fired by detonation. They include Abel's powder, Atlas powder, amidogene, ammonia dynamite, ammonia gelatin, ammonia gelatin dynamite, ammoniakrut, asbestos powder, atlas powder, ballistite, blasting gelatin, Borland powder, Brady powder, Brain's powders, Brodessen powder, Bronstadt powder, carbo dynamite, Castellanos powder, champion powder, Clarke's explosive, Coad's explosive, Colonia powder, Dean's explosive, diagson, Dittmann's powder, Dittmar's explosive, dualin, dynamagnite, dynamite, dynamite au charbon, dynamite blanche de Pauillles, dynamite d'ammoniaque, dynamite de beghead, dynamite de Krümmel, dynamite de Trauzl, dynamite de Zanky, dynamite gomme de Pauillles, dynamite noire, dynamite roupe, dynamites de Vouges, Engel's powder, extra powder, fahnehjelm, forcite, Fowler's explosive, fulmurite, fulminatine, gelatin dynamite, gelignite, giant powder, Girard powder, glonoine, glukodine, glycero-pyroxiline, glyoxiline, Gotham's explosive, Gotthelf powder, Heela powder, Helck powder, Hercules powder, Hill's pow-

der, Hinde's explosive, Horsley's powders, Judson dynamite, Judson powder, Jupiter powder, kraft, Lewis powder, lignin dynamite, lignose, lithofracteur, magnesia powder, matagnite, mataziette, meganite, metalline nitroleum, mica powder, Millot powder, Miner's friend powder, Miner's Powder Company dynamite, Monkay's explosive, Morse's explosive, Neptune powder, nitroglycerin nitroleum, nitrolite, nitromagnite, Nobel's powder, Norbin, Ohlson powder, paleine, petrailite, porifers nitroleum, potentia, potentite, Prudhon's explosive, Rendrock, Rhodes dynamite, roburite, Rutenberg's explosive, safety nitro-powder, Schultze's powder, sebastine, selentite powder, seranine, Shaein's powder, straw dynamite, thunderite, thunder powder, Titan powder, Titan powder, Trauzl's dynamite, vigorite, virite, Vogt powder, Vulcan powder, Warren's powder, wetter-dynamite, Wilhelm's powder, zoolight powder.

(6) *Flameless explosives.* Nitrate mixtures, nitric ester explosives or nitrosubstitution explosives to which substances have been added to reduce the length of flame or to damp it. The cooling substances used are principally salts containing water of crystallization, such as alum or sal soda, or volatile metallic salts, such as ammonium, potassium, or sodium chlorid, or ammonium nitrate.

(7) *Fulminates.* (*a*) Salts of fulminic acid, such as gold, mercury, and silver fulminates; (*b*) substitutes for mercury fulminate for use in initiating detonation. Examples of these are amines, such as gold and silver amines; diazo-compounds, such as diazobenzene nitrate; nitro-substitution compounds, such as trinitrotoluene or toluol and triazotates or hydronitrates, such as silver triazoiate.

(8) *Nitric ester explosives*, formed by replacing hydrogen in alcohols by nitro (NO$_2$) groups. Examples are cellulose nitrates (guncotton, pyroxylin), nitrocellulose, nitroerythrol, erythryl nitrate, glyceryl nitrate (nitroglycerin), methyl nitrate, nitroglucose, nitroglnin, nitrolin, nitromannite, nitromuslases, nitromannite, nitrosaccharin. These are frequently compounded with other active or inert substances to form explosive mixtures. The dynamites and the guncotton powders are examples of such nitric ester explosives.

(9) *Nitro-substitution explosives*, formed by replacing hydrogen in hydrocarbons or phenols by nitro (NO$_2$) groups. Examples are nitrenesals, nitrobenzene, nitrobenzol, nitroethanes, nitromethanes, nitronaphthalenes, nitrophenols, nitrotolienes (nitrotoluol), nitroxylenes. Commercial explosives composed of these substances alone or mixed with other substances are bellite, cerasite, emmensite, Favrersham powder, Favier's explosive (Ammonite, Minet's safety explosive), favierite, gelbite, lenetite, lovette, lydillite, maximite, melinite, nitramite, securite, roburite, ronsite, and trotyl.

(10) *Permissible explosives.* Those which have passed the tests of the U. S. Bureau of Mines and are declared suitable for use in coal-mines. July 1, 1910, they were Ætna coal-powder A, AA, B, C, and C; bituminite No. 1; black diamond No. 1, 2, and No. 3; bonobel No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 1-L. F., and No. 2-L. F.; coalite No. 1 and No. 2-D; coal special No. 1, No. 2, No. 3-B, and No. 3-C; collier powder No. 1, No. 4, and No. 5; decoite special, Eureka No. 2-L. F.; giant A low-flame dynamite, giant B low-flame dynamite, giant C low-flame dynamite, Hecla No. 2; kanite A; kanite No. 1; kanite No. 2; M. C. bituminite A, and B; monobel No. 1, No. 2, and No. 3; titanite No. 3-P; trojan coalpowder A; tunnelite No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 6-L. F.; and No. 8-L. F.

(11) *Permitted explosives.* Those which have been authorized by the English government for use under certain regulations and prescribed conditions in coal-mines: abbotite, amasite, amnonal B, ammonite, ammonsite, aphrodite, arctic carbonite, arktite, bellite No. 1, bellite No. 3, bobbinite, britonite, cambrite, carbonate, cetite, clittite, clydite, collieries steelite, cornish powder, curtisite, dahmenite A, dahmenite, dragonite, electronite, excellite, extra carbonite, Favcrsham powder, fracturite, good luck, haylite No. 1, kolax, kynite, kynite, combustible, monobel powder, negro powder, Nobel ammonia powder, Nobel carbonite, normanite, oaklite No. 1, oaklite No. 2, odite, permonite, phenix powder, pitlite, rexite, ripping ammonal, ripplite, roburite No. 3, russelite, St. Helen's powder, samsonite, stomonal, stowite, swallite, titanite No. 1, tutol, victorite, virite, Westfalite No. 1, Westfalite No. 2, Withnell powder.

(12) *Picric powders.* Those mixtures include such of the nitro-substitution explosives as owe their explosive power to picric acid or a picrate. They are Abel's powder, Boritte's powder, brounlite, Brugères powder, Castellan powder, Desglonde powder, cerasite, emmensite, Fontaine's powder, howlitte, lithotrite, lydlite, melinite, oxonite, picrate of potash, picric and picrate powder, picrite, rack, shimose or shimonose, Tschirner's powder, Turpin's explosive, victorite.

(13) *Smokeless powder.* Cellulose nitrates, or mixtures of cellulose nitrates with nitroglycerin, or with metallic nitrates which have been converted into colloids. The agents used for colloidizing are acetone, amyl acetate, or ether-alcohol. The treatment produces a colloidization and subsequent hardening on the surface only, or throughout the mass. *Acetone colloids of cellulose nitrate and nitroglycerin*, cordite, filite, Leonard's powder, Maxim's powder. *Amyl acetate colloids hardened throughout* (sporting), du Pont, Hazard, oriental, and Walsrode. *Ether-alcohol colloids* (military), Austrian, German, Japanese, Russian, and United States (sporting), *hardened superficially*, cotton powder, Dittmar's wood powder, E. C. powder, Schultze powder, stabilite, W. A. powder, Wetteren powder.

(14) *Sprengel explosives* form group consists of compounds whose components are non-explosive, but become explosive by mixing them together at the time of use or just before. All explosives of this class require a detonator. They are Divine's explosive, heilhoffite, oxonite, panclastite, rackarock, romit, roselite, and Turpin's mixtures.

(15) *Miscellaneous explosives.* Besides the foregoing there are a number of explosives or explosive compositions not included in any grouping. These include Alexander's fulminating powder, amorces, anilin fulminate, Bousfield's fulminate, Canouil's explosive, carbo-oxonite, Caro's fulminate, chromate de benzine diazotée, colliery safety-lighters, Daddow's fuse, dunnite, Fournier explosive, fulminate nitroglycerin-guncotton compound, German spills, grisounite, Hahn's priming-composition, Hunter's mining-fuses, Johnson fulminating powder, *metallic safety-fuse, Meyer and* Meritz mixture, Millhaem's composition, miners' spills, nitrate of tin, nitrogen chlorid, nitrogen iodid, nitrogen sulfid, Perkin's fulminating powder, Preisenhammer's mixture, Rave's mixture, safety-cartridges, safety-fuse, toy caps, tube safety-fuse, Volney's explosive, Wenziger's mixture, Winiwarter's fulminating composition.

ex-po'll-a'tion†, *n.* Spoliation.

ex-pol'ish†, *vt.* To polish exactly.

ex-po'nent, 1 *adj.* [< L. *expō'nens*; 2 ēks-pō'nĕnt, *a.* Serving to explain or explain. [< L. *exponen(t-)*, ppr. of *expono*, indicate, < *ex*, out, + *pono*, place.] — **exponent proposition** (*Logic*), a proposition setting forth an expoinble proposition in regular terms. See EXPONIBLE.

ex-po'nent, *n.* 1. Any person or thing that represents the character or principles of something: an authoritative exemplifier; an index; as, Franklin was the *exponent* of American principles in France. 2. One who explains or expounds; as, an *exponent* of the philosophy of history. 3. An illustrative example of a general proposition. 4. *Alg.* A symbol indicating a power, written above and to the right of the quantity to be raised to that power; an index. A *positive whole exponent* indicates the number of times that the quantity affected is to be taken as a factor; thus, $a^3 = aaa$. A *fractional exponent* indicates that the quantity is to be raised to the power whose index numerator and that the root denoted by the denominator is then to be extracted. A *negative exponent* indicates that the reciprocal of the quantity is to be raised to the power shown. Any quantity with zero for an exponent is equal to unity.

exponent of a ratio, the quotient obtained by dividing the antecedent by the consequent.—**e. of irregularity**, in a permutation, the number of its cycles.

ex'po-nen'tial, 1 ēks'po-nen'shal; 2 ēks'po-nĕn'shal, *a.* Relating to or involving exponents, especially unknown or variable ones.—**exponential curve**, a curve which an exponential equation represents.—**e. quantity**, a quantity with an unknown or variable exponent.—**e. series** (*Math.*), any series developed from an exponential expression; specif., the infinite convergent series

$$e^x = 1 + \frac{x}{1} + \frac{x^2}{1.2} + \frac{x^3}{1.2.3} + \frac{x^4}{1.2.3.4} + \cdots$$

—**e. theorem**, the exponential series considered as expressing a theorem.

ex'po-nen'tial, *n.* The function expressed by *e* (the base of the Napierian system of logarithms) raised to the power indicated by the variable; as, e^x is the *exponential* of *x*.—**ex'po-nen'tial-ly**, *adv.*

ex'po-nen'ti-a'tion, 1 ēks'po-nen'shi-ā'shon; 2 ēks'po-nĕn'shi-ā'shon, *n.* The act or process of using exponents.

ex-po'nit-ble, 1 ek-spō'nit-bl; 2 ēks-pō'nit-bl, *a.* Capable

ex-po'nit-ble, } of being explained or expounded. [< L. *expōnibilis*, < EXPONERE.] — **exponible proposition** (*Logic*), a proposition not expressed in, but reducible to, regular logical form. See EXPONENT.

ex-port', 1 eks-pōrt'; 2 ēks-pōrt', *vt.* To carry or send out or away, especially for trade from one country to another. [< L. *exporto*, < *ex*, out, + *porto*, carry.]

The trade of Egypt was very great with other countries, to which she *exported* corn, linen, and papyrus.

RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, bk. ii, p. 205, note 2. [A. 1885.]

— **ex-port'a-bl(e)**, *a.* Fit to be exported; that can be exported.—**ex-port'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

ex'port, 1 eks'pōrt; 2 ēks'pōrt, *n.* **1.** That which is exported; in general, *goods or any article of trade or merchandise* sent from one country to another; properly, and as used in the United States Constitution, goods sent to a foreign country: usually in the plural; as, *exports* to Europe; *exports* exceed imports. **2.** The act of exporting; exportation, as, the *export* of rum to Africa.

ex'port-a'tion, 1 eks'pōr-tā'shon; 2 ēks'pōr-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Com.* The act or practise of exporting, or of sending out commodities from one country to another for traffic or sale.

The king forbade the *exportation* of wool and **wool-fells** to Flanders. LINGARD *England* vol. iii, p. 153. [n. c. 1827.]

2. An export commodity. **3.** [Rare.] The act of carrying out or removing. [< L. *exportatio(n-)*, < *exporto*; see EXPORT, *vt.*]

ex-port'er, 1 eks-pōrt'er; 2 ēks-pōrt'er, *n.* One who exports; especially, one whose business it is to send goods by way of trade to another country or region; as, an *exporter* of tobacco.

ex-pose', 1 eks-pōz'; 2 ēks-pōz', *vt.* [EX-POSED'; EX-POSING.] **1.** To lay open to any influence or action; put in the way of any power or operation; leave to the action of the weather, or of enemies; as, to *expose* a picture to the weather; he *exposed* the sensitized plate to the light; the slate lay *exposed* in the quarry; his act *exposes* him to ridicule.

Stone that is often, at some time or another, *exposed* to doubt and uncertainty incomprehensible to a smaller intellect.

F. MARION CRAWFORD *Saracinesca* p. 382. [MACM. 1888.]

2. To remove or take out from concealment and present to observation; place so as to openly place in view; exhibit; as, to *expose* merchandise in a show-window.

He was beheaded on Tower Hill . . . and his revered head was ignominiously *exposed* on London Bridge.

E. LONGE *Portraits, More* in vol. i, p. 47. [H. G. P. 1849.]

3. To disclose the real character or meaning of, or the truth concerning; cause to be generally known; reveal; lay bare; as, the whole iniquity was *exposed*; to *expose* a conspiracy. **4.** To place in a perilous or unprotected situation; hence, to abandon to one's fate. **5.** *R. C. Ch.* To elevate for adoration or worship, as the host. **6.** [Rare.] To expound; explain. [< OF. *exposer*; < L. *expono*, set forth (< *ex*, forth, + *pono*, place); in form < L. *ex* + LL. *pausō*; see PAUSE, *v.*] SYN.: see DISCLOSE; DISCOVER; DISPLAY.—**ex-pō'sal**, *n.* The act of exposing.—**ex-pō'sed-ness**, *n.*—**ex-pos'er**, *n.*

ex'po-sé', 1 eks'po-zē'; 2 ēks'po-ṡē', *n.* [F.] **1.** An undesirable or embarrassing disclosure or exposure. **2.** A complete formal setting forth of the details, cause, or motives of any act or acts.

ex-pos'it, 1 eks-poz'it; 2 ēks-pōṡ'it, *vt.* To reveal or set forth clearly or in detail.

The art of the refutation is fully *expositod* only in the history of a great nation.

C. VAN NORDEN *Interment Rites* pt. ii, p. 104. [BAN. & s. 1882.]

ex'po-si'tion, 1 eks'po-zish'un; 2 ēks'po-ṡish'on, *n.* **1.** The act of exposing or bringing to view; formal presentation; exhibition; specif., a public exhibition, as of art or manufactures: generally applied to world's fairs; as, the St. Louis *exposition*. **2.** An explanation; an interpretation of the meaning of something, as of a passage or work; also, any work containing an analysis or interpretation; commentary. **3.** *Rhet.* The statement and discussion of an abstract principle; analysis.

Exposition . . . is invention dealing with ideas or generalizations. GENUNG *Rhetoric* pt. ii, p. 384. [o. & co. 1893.]

4. The part of a dramatic composition that unfolds the plot. See CLIMAX; DENOUEMENT. **5.** *Logic.* The proving of a general abstract relation by the supposed concrete instance, as in most mathematical demonstrations. **6.** *R. C. Ch.* A service in which the blessed sacrament is exposed for adoration. **7.** [Rare.] Exposure, as to peril or to the elements. [F., < L. *expositio(n-)*, < *expositus*; see EXPOSE.] SYN.: see DEFINITION.

ex-pos'i-tor, 1 eks-poz'i-ter; 2 ēks-pōṡ'i-tŏr, *n.* One who or that which expounds; especially, one who makes an exposition of any work. [L., < *expositus*; see EXPOSE.] **ex-pos'i-tor-ship**, *n.*

ex-pos'i-to-ri-um, 1 eks-poz'i-tō'ri-um; 2 ēks-pōṡ'i-tō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [Lt.,] *Eccl.* A reliquary. See MONSTRANCE.

ex-pos'i-to-ry, 1 eks-poz'i-to-ri; 2 ēks-pōṡ'i-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Conveying, containing, or pertaining to exposition. **2.** *Logic.* Setting forth the truth about a single thing; instancing, or serving as an instance; as, an *expository* syllogism (one in which the middle term is singular). [< L. *expositus*; see EXPOSE.] **ex-pos'i-tive-ly**, *adv.*

ex post fac'to. [L.] Arising or enacted after the fact; retrospective; retroactive.—**expost-facto law**, any law which contemplates the punishing in any degree of an act or of the omission of an act, which act and omission were respectively permissible and not punishable before its passage. Such laws are declared to be unconstitutional by art. 1, sec. 9, par. 3 of the United States Constitution, nor can they be made virtually effective by giving them a civil form: in England, however, Parliament is not enjoined from passing such laws.

ex-pos'tu-late, 1 eks-pos'chu-[*or* -tiu-]lēt; 2 ēks-pōṡ'chu-[*or* -tŭ-]lāt, *n.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] **1.** To argue or reason earnestly with a person concerning something done or intended, representing the impropriety or inadvisability of the course or action in question, and urging him to desist or make amends; remonstrate: followed by *with*; as, he *expostulated with* his son regarding his conduct. **2.** To argue or reason; hold discussion.

II†. To discuss; argue. [< L. *expostulatus*, pp. of *expostulo*, < *ex*, from, + *postulo*, demand.] — **ex-pos'tu-la'tor**, *n.* Giving vent to expostulation.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **ex-pos'tu-la'tor**, *n.*

ex-pos'tu-la'tion, 1 eks-pos'chu-[*or* -tiu-]lē'shen; 2 ēks-pōṡ'chu-[*or* -tŭ-]lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of expostulating; earnest argument or reasoning with another against some act or course of conduct; discussion.

No *expostulations* availed with the steel-handed prelate who ruled in Rome. SIMEON HEIS *Substance and Show* lect. v, p. 207. [o. & co. 1877.]

2. An uttered remonstrance; protest. [< L. *expostulatio(n-)*, < *expostulo*; see EXPOSTULATE.]

ex-pos'tu-la-to-ry, 1 eks-pos'chu-[*or* -tiu-]lē-tō-ri; 2 ēks-pōṡ'chu-[*or* -tŭ-]lā-tō-ry, *a.* Conveying, containing, or pertaining to expostulation; of the nature of an expostulation.

ex-po'sture, 1 eks-pō'zur; 2 ēks-pō'zhur, *n.* **1.** The act or process of exposing, or the state of being exposed, in any sense.

His health had suffered severely from *exposure* to winter gales.

ALEXANDER *Paul Jones* vol. i, p. 264. [H. 1876.]

2. An open situation or position in relation to the sun, elements, or points of the compass; outlook; aspect; as, the house had a southern *exposure*.

Stone trees in the distance, with a wear a beautiful and tender green. HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Buds* p. 172. [H. M. & CO. 1891.]

3. *Meteor.* The mode or act of erecting an instrument so that its protected from atmospheric or other interference; the state of an instrument so protected. **4.** *Photog.* The act of submitting a sensitized plate or film to the action of actinic rays. **5.** *Geol.* The portion of a rock-mass, ore-body, or geologic structure exposed to view, either in a natural outcrop or in an artificial excavation; also, an outcrop. **6.** [Rare.] Something exposed.

ex-pos'ture†.

ex-pound', 1 ek-spound'; 2 ēks-pound', *vt.* **1.** To set forth the significance of; explain the points, principles, or meanings of; interpret; elucidate; as, to *expound* the law. **2.** [Rare.] To explain or reveal one's motives. **3.†** To lay open. **4†.** To explain; translate. [< OF. *expondre*, < L. *exponere*, EXPOUND.] — **ex-pound'er†**; **ex-pound'e†**. SYN.: see INTERPRET.—**ex-pound'er**, *n.*

ex-press', 1 eks-pres'; 2 ēks-prĕs', *vt.* **1.** To set forth or manifest to the observation or understanding, especially by written or spoken language; make known; utter; tell.

Music . . . *expresses* what cannot be *expressed* by words or color or form. LUCY CRANE *Art and Formation of Taste* lect. iv, p. 121. [CHAUT. 1889.]

2. Reflexively, to utter or put forth the thoughts of; as, he *expressed* himself in good English. **3.** To press out; cause to flow out by pressure; force out; as, to *express* the juice of apples; hence, to extort by force. **4.** To send by express; as, to *express* a package to a friend. **5.** [Archaic.] To make or manifest the image or likeness of; resemble or cause to resemble; as, a child *expresses* his parentage; a picture *expresses* its original. **6.** *Math.* To represent by mathematical means, as by a figure, letter, graph, symbol, function, or the like. [< OF. *expresser*, < L. *expressus*, pp. of *exprimo*, < *ex*, out, + *premo*, press.] **ex-prime'†**. SYN.: see SPEAK.— to express *y* **in terms of** *x*, to give the value of *y* by a series of terms in which *x* is the only unknown quantity.—**to express oil**, to one who sends anything by express. **2.** One who or that which expresses a juice or the like.— **ex-press'i-bl(e)**, *a.* **1.** Capable of being uttered, declared, or represented. **2.** That may be pressed out.—**ex-press'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**ex-press'less†**, *a.* Not to be expressed; inexpressible.

ex-press', *a.* **1.** Set forth or declared with emphatic or unmistakable distinctness; definitely stated or shown; explicit; plain; direct; specially prepared; as, there was *express* provision for strangers.

Express contracts include . . . debts, covenants, and promises. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iii, p. 153.

2. Pertaining to quick or special conveyance; done, sent, or carried by express or by an express-train; as, an *express* parcel. **3.** Exactly resembling an original; like. **4.** Adapted for the purpose; suited; intended; [< F. *exprès* < L. *expressus*; see EXPRESS, *v.*] SYN.: see EXPLICIT.—**ex-press'ly**, *adv.* With definitely stated intent or application; exactly; unmistakably; in strict terms; as, the condition was *expressly* named. **ex-press'†.** — **ex-press'ness**, *n.* Exactness; specificness.

ex-press', *n.* **1.** A system of transportation (usually for goods of small bulk) by packages, trains, or horse) by rapid conveyance, generally managed by organized corporations, for use by the public at fixed rates. **2.** Any means of rapid conveyance or transmission, regular or occasional; especially, (1) an express-train; (2) a courier. **3.** A message; dispatch; special communication, sent with speed. **4.** An express-rifle. **5†.** An image; representation. **6†.** A distinct expression.— **ex-press'-bul'let**, *n.* A bullet designed for use in an express-rifle. **ex-press'-rifle**.—**e. business** (*Law*), a business for the transportation of goods or other chattels by regular route and at

specific intervals; distinguished from freight-transportation, as assuring more expeditious service and care. (109 *U. S.* 135.) — **e. company,** a common carrier that operates a system of transportation. See EXPRESS, *n.*, 1. — **e.-gun,** *n.* A gun that is used for express, or high, speed. — **e.-rifle,** *n.* A modern sporting-rifle with a large powder-charge and a light bullet of pure lead, sometimes explosive, with a hollow front that is expected to spread in striking. — **e.-train,** *n.* A railway-train for conveying passengers and express-matter rapidly, operated at high speed and with few stops. — **e.-wagon,** *n.* Any wagon used in the express business. — **limited e.,** one under LIMITED. — **local e.** (*U. S. Railroad.*), a train which runs as an accommodation or local over a portion of a road and as an express over other portions. — **ex-press'age,** *n.* The charge imposed for carrying anything by express. 2. The express business.

3. The things collectively carried by express.

ex-pres'sion, ı eks-preshʹun; 2 ĕks-preshʹun, *n.* **1.** The act of uttering, declaring, or representing by written or spoken language or by gesture or look; hence, any act or object by which some truth or idea is conveyed; as, the *expression* of displeasure. 2. That which is uttered; any speech or utterance; a saying; also, any embodiment of a thought; as, a common *expression* among doctors.

3. The visible and outward aspect; the significant or characteristic features or appearance; look; attitude especially, the ensemble of the face as indicating the feelings, mood, or character; as, he has a very intelligent *expression;* the whole *expression* is severe. **4.** The quality of having good or proper expressive methods; the effective utterance or setting forth of one's thought or feeling; expressiveness; as, she has fine features, but lacks *expression.*

You have no idea of how much *expression* a back is capable, if you make such things your study. HAGGARD *The Witch's Head* p. 10. [A. 1885.]

5. *Art.* The development and exhibition of character and sentiment in a work of art.

Expression . . . is the very soul of composition.

J. FLAXMAN *Lect. on Sculpture* lect. vi, p. 151. [BELL 1805.]

6. *Rhet.* The mode of uttering a thought or sentiment. **7.** *Mus.* The style or mode of execution that reveals the spirit of a composition, as opposed to mere mechanical production of sound. **8.** *Alg.* A combination of symbols having an algebraic meaning. **9.** The pressing out of oils, juices, &c., from fruits, &c., *plotted.* Pressure on the walls of the abdomen to assist the delivery of the placenta. [< L. *expressio(n-),* < *expressus,* pressed out; see EXPRESS, *v.*] — **ex-press'ment** ı **ex-pres'sure.**

SYN. of 1: DICTION, LANGUAGE. — **expression-mark,** *n.* A mark or word to indicate the manner in which a musical passage is to be expressed, as *dim., sfz.,* ——— — **e. point,** *n.* = **e. stop,** *n.* — **e. train,** a train regulating the wind-pressure and force of the tones. — **method of e.** (*Psychol.*), the method of investigating mental processes by the aid of their accompanying physiological manifestations, especially, the method of investigating affective processes by their expressive organic changes or muscular movements. — **ex-pres'sion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to expression; possessed of the power of expression. — **ex-pres'sion-ist,** *n.* One of a group of painters, in the fine arts, having the quality or power of embodying thought or sentiments in sensible form. — **ex-pres'sion-less,** *a.*

ex-pres'sive, ı eks-preʹsiv; 2 ĕks-preʹsiv, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or containing expression, in any sense of the word; manifesting special significance or force.

There is no nation upon earth more highly *expressive* of the Nation's mind. SCHELE DE VERE *Studies in English* p. 2. [n. 1867.]

[< L. *expressus:* see EXPRESS, *v.*] — **expressive method,** same as METHOD OF EXPRESSION. — **ex-pres'sive-ly,** *adv.* — **ex-pres'sive-ness,** *n.*

ex-press'man, ı eks-preʹsman; 2 ĕks-preʹsman, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] An employee of an express company who receives, delivers, or takes care of express-matter; the driver of an express-wagon; an express agent or messenger.

ex-press'-pump, **e.-rifle,** **e.-wagon.** See under EXPRESS, *n.*

ex-press'ly, *pp.* Expressed.

ex-pro'bra-ble, ı eks-proʹbrā-bl; 2 ĕks-proʹbrā (XIII), *a.* [Archaic.] To censure; upbraid.— **ex'pro-bra'tion†,** *n.* — **ex-pro'bra-tive** (see [Archaic].— **ex-pro'bra-to-ry,** *a.*

ex'pro-mis'sion, ı eks'pro-mishʹun; 2 ĕks'pro-mishʹon, *n. Civ. Law.* The act by which a third person assumes the obligations of a former one, who is thereby released. [< L. *expromissus,* pp. of *expromitto,* promise to pay, < *ex,* out, + *promitto,* promise, < *pro,* forth, + *mitto,* send.] — **ex'pro-mis'sor,** *n.* *Civ. Law.* One who becomes obligated for the debt of another, thereby releasing him.

ex-pro'pri-ate, ı eks-proʹpri-āt; 2 ĕks-proʹpri-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED, -AT'ING.] **1.** To put out of one's own possession; surrender all claim to; as, to *expropriate* privileges or rights. 2. To take from the private owner for public use; as, to *expropriate* land. **3.** To deprive of or exclude from rights, privileges, or property.

A man, for all practical purposes, is completely *expropriated* if he is not allowed to use his money, as he is if his money is actually taken away from him.

MALLOCK in *The Forum* APR., 1891, p. 208.

[< EX- + L. *proprius,* one's own.]

ex-pro'pri-a'tion, ı eks-proʹpri-āʹshon; 2 ĕks-proʹpri-āʹshon, *n.* The act, power, privilege, or principle; especially, in recent use, the exclusion of the small owner or wage-earner from the ownership of land and other property through their centralization in the hands of monopolists.

ex'pu-ate†, *a.* Spit out.

ex-pugn', ı eks-pūnʹ; 2 ĕks-pūnʹ, *vt.* [Archaic.] To take by storm: storm. — **ex-pug'na-ble†,** *a.* Capable of being taken by storm. — **ex-pug'na-tion,** *n.* The act of taking by assault. **ex-pug'nance†,** — **ex-pugn'er,** *n.* One who conquers by assault.

ex-pulse'†, *vt.* To expel.— **ex-puls'ert,** *n.*

ex-pul'sion, ı eks-pulʹshon; 2 ĕks-pulʹshon, *n.* The act of expelling, or the state of being expelled; forcible ejection; a driving out; as, the *expulsion* of a member from a club. [< L. *expulsio(n-),* < *expulsus,* pp. of *expello;* see EXPEL.]

ex-pul'sive, ı eks-pulʹsiv; 2 ĕks-pulʹsiv, *a.* Tending or **ex-pul'sive,** ı eks-pulʹsiv; 2 ĕks-pulʹsiv, *a.* Tending or **ex-pul'sory,** serving to expel. **pul'sit(-ə-tiv†,** — **ex-pul'sive-ness†,** *n.*

ex-pulst', *pp.* Expulsed. S. S.

ex-punc'tion, ı eks-punkʹshon; 2 ĕks-punkʹshon, *n.* [Rare.] The act of expunging or erasing, or the condition of being expunged. — **ex-punge'ment†.**

This work will ask as many more officials to make expurgations and *expunctions.* MILTON *Areopagitica* p. 53. [B. A. 1868.]

ex-punge', ı eks-punjʹ; 2 ĕks-punjʹ, *vt.* [EX-PUNGED; EX-PUNG'ING.] **1.** To blot, rub, or scratch out; cross; obliterate; as, to *expunge* a name from a roll, or a resolution of censure from legislative records. 2. Figuratively, to annihilate; efface; destroy; as, to *expunge* the memory of an offense. [< L. *expungo,* < *ex,* out, + *pungo,* prick.] SYN.: see CANCEL. — **ex-punge'na-ble†,** *a.* — **ex-pung'er,** *n.* One who expunges; specif., one of the United States Senators who favored the expunging from the journal of a resolution of censure which the Senate had passed against President Jackson.

ex'pur-gate, ı eks'purʹgāt or ĕks-pūrʹgāt; 2 ĕks'pūr-gāt *or* ĕks-pūrʹgāt (XIII), *vt.* [-GAT'ED; -GAT'ING.] To clear of whatever is noxious or unclean; purge; purify; specif., to remove or leave out those parts of (a book) that are indecent or otherwise objectionable. [< L. *expurgatus,* pp. of *expurgo,* < *ex,* out, + *purgo;* see PURGE.] **ex'purge't,** — **ex-pur'ga-to'ri-al†,** *a.* Pertaining to expurgation; purifying. **ex-pur'ga-to'ry-ous†,** — **ex-pur'ga-to-ry,** *a.* Serving or tending to expurgate.

ex'pur-ga'tion, ı eks'pur-gāʹshon; 2 ĕks'pūr-gāʹshon, *n.* **1.** The act of expurgating; cleansing; purification. 2. *Astron.* The emergence of the sun or moon from a state of eclipse. [< L. *expurgatio(n-),* < *expurgo;* see EXPURGATE.] — **ex'pur-ga'tor** (XIII), *n.* One who expurgates or purifies.

ex-quire'†, *n.* To inquire into; search out.

ex'qui-site, ı eks'kwi-zit; 2 ĕks'kwi-gĕt, *a.* **1.** Char. **ex'qui-site,** ı acterized by fineness and delicacy; dainty in make or quality; satisfying to the esthetic faculties; refined; elegantly beautiful.

Here is just the most *exquisite* chain that was ever wrought and of the purest gold. COOPER *Redskins* p. 164. [n. s. A. T. 1857.]

2. Having unusually refined perception or judgment; delicately sensitive; and enjoying of keen esthetic discrimination; nice; fastidious; as, *exquisite* taste.

In Horace, the *exquisite* skill cooperated with *exquisite* nature; in Lucretius, the powerful nature disdained the skill.

DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets. Keats* p. 81. [P. A. F. 1859.]

3. Causing or marked by intense or extreme emotion; exciting or fitted to excite extreme pleasure or pain, intense or poignant; as, *exquisite* rapture or pain.

4. Very acute in feeling. **5†.** Deeply learned. **6†.** Particular; choice. [< L. *exquisitus,* pp. of *exquiro,* search out, < *ex,* out, + *quæro,* seek.] SYN.: see BEAUTIFUL; CHOICE; DAINTY; DELICIOUS; ELEGANCE; FINE. — **ex'qui-site(-ə-lē,** *adv.* In an exquisite manner; extremely; minutely; unusually accurately; extremely; as, *exquisitely* fine taste; *exquisitely* happy. — **ex'qui-site(-ə-ness,** *n.*

ex'qui-sit-ist, *n.* A person unknown; usually, a man very dainty in dress or manners; a fop; dandy; dude.

Exquisites are out of place in the pulpit, they should be set up in a tailor's window.

SPURGEON *Addresses to my Students* lect. viii, p. 132. [P. & A. 1875.]

— **ex'qui-sit-ism,** *n.* [Rare.] The conduct or character of an exquisite; dandyism; foppishness.

ex'qui-sit'ive, *a.* [Rare.] Inquisitive.— **ex-quis'i-tive-ly,** *adv.* — **ex-quis'i-tive-ness†,** *n.*

exr., *abbr.* Executor.

ex-ra'di-o, ı eks-rāʹdi-o; 2 ĕks-rāʹdi-o, *n. Chem.* The radium emanation when condensed as a monatomic gas with atomic weight 160. See RADIUM.

ex-ra'di-us, ı eks-rāʹdi-us; 2 ĕks-rāʹdi-us, *n.* The radius with which an escribed circle is described.

ex'tra'-ti-al-or'ti-al, ı eks'trə-shiʹal-orʹti-al; 2 ĕks'trə-hĭʹshi-ə'l-orʹti-al. *Law.* By means of, or on information given by. **ex rel't.**

ex right. *Finance.* Without a right; in the sale of stocks or bonds, without the privilege of subscription to new issues, usually granted to stockholders.

ex-san'guine, ı ek-sanʹgwin; 2 ĕk-sănʹgwin, *a.* Having no blood. [< L. *exsanguinis,* < *ex,* out, + *sanguis,* blood.] — **ex-san'gui-nate,** *vt.* To deprive of blood.— **ex-san'gui-na'tion,** *n.*— **ex-san'guined,** *a.* Deprived of blood; pale; bloodless; as, an *exsanguined* countenance.— **ex'san-guin'i-ty,** *n.* Deficiency of blood; anemia.— **ex-san'gui-ous,** *a. Med.* Bloodless; deprived of or deficient in blood. **ex'san-guin'e-ous†;** **ex-san'gui-nous†.**

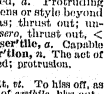
ex-scind', ı ek-sindʹ; 2 ĕk-sindʹ, *vt.* To cut off; sever from (a body or organization). [< L. *exscindo,* < *ex* out, + *scindo,* cut.]

ex-scribe't, *vt.* To transcribe.

ex-script't, *n.* A transcript.

ex-scrip'tion, ı eks-skripʹshon; 2 ĕks-skripʹshon, *n.* Found outside the Scriptures; especially, not warranted by Scripture.

ex-sculp'tate, ı ek-skulpʹtēt; 2 ĕk-skulpʹtāt, *a. Entom.* Irregularly incised, as if carved. [< L. *exsculptus,* pp. of *exsculpo,* < *ex,* out, + *sculpo,* carve.]



Beetle (*Apate terebrans*), showing exsculptate mandibles.

ex-sculp'tion, ı ek-skulpʹshon; 2 ĕk-skulpʹshon, *n.* The act of cutting or carving out.

ex-scu'tel-late, ı ek-skūʹtē-lāt; 2 ĕk-skūʹtĕ-lāt, *a.* Same as ESCUTELLATE.

ex-scut'e, ı ek-skūtʹ; 2 ĕk-skūtʹ, *vt.* To cut out. [< L. *exsecto,* pp. of *exseco,* < *ex,* out, + *seco,* cut.] — **ex-sec'tion,** *n. Surg.* The act or operation of cutting out or away, as part of a limb or a short length of bone, especially when resected at a joint. — **ex-sect'or,** *n.*

ex-sert'ed, ı eks-sūrtʹed; 2 ĕk-sūrtʹĕd, *a.* Protruding from surrounding parts, as the stamens or style beyond the mouth of some tubular corolla; thrust out; unsheathed. [< L. *exsertus,* pp. of *exsero,* thrust out, < *ex,* out, + *sero,* join.] **ex-sert'i,** — **ex-ser'tile,** *a.* Capable of being thrust out; protrusile.— **ex-ser'tion,** *n.* The act of exserting, or the state of being exserted; protrusion.

ex shin. *Com.* See EX STREAMER.

ex-sib'i-late, ı ek-sibʹi-lēt; 2 ĕk-sibʹĭ-lāt, *vt.* To hiss off, as from the stage. [< L. *exsibilatus,* pp. of *exsibilo,* hiss out.

ex-sic'cate, ı eks'si-kātʹ; 2 ĕk-sĭʹkāt. *I. a.* Drying up or out; possessed of drying properties. **II.** *n.* Any medicine with drying properties. [< L. *exsiccan(t-)s,* ppr. of *exsicco,* < *ex,* out, + *sicco,* make dry, < *siccus,* dry.]

ex'sic-ca'tæ, ı ı ek'si-kāʹtē, -tē; 2 ĕk'sĭ-cāʹtē, -tī, *n. pl.* [L., *ex'sic-ca'ti,*] feminine and masculine for dried plants and dried fungi, respectively.] *Bot.* Dried specimens of plants, especially in numbered sets, for herbariums. [C.]

ex'sic-cate, ı ek'si-kātʹ or ek-sikʹkāt; 2 ĕk'sĭ-cātʹ or ĕk-sĭcʹāt (XIII), *vt.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] To dry up or out; remove moisture from.

We know and are assured that the *exsiccated* branches of that ancient olive [Israel] shall again be grafted in.

J. A. ALEXANDER *Sermons* vol. i, ser. ii, p. 43. [n. 1866.]

[< L. *exsiccatus,* pp. of *exsicco:* see EXSICCANT.] — **ex'sic-ca'tion,** *n.* 1. The process of evaporating or drying up or out. 2. The resulting state of dryness; desiccation. — **ex-sic'ca-tive** (XI), *a.* Tending to make dry; possessed of drying power. **II.** *n.* An application that has a drying effect.— **ex'sic-ca'tor,** *n.* Same as DESICCATOR.

ex-sil'i-en-cy, *n.* [Rare.] A leaping forth.

ex'so-lu'tion, *n.* [Rare.] A relaxing.

ex-spo'li-a'tion, *n.* [Rare.] Spoliation.

ex'spu-li'tion, *n.* [Rare.] Expectoration.— **ex-spu'to-ry,** *a.* [Rare.] Ejecting or ejected, as by spitting; spit out.

ex steam'er. *Com.* From the steamer; denoting that goods bear no expense to the consignee until removed from the steamer.

ex-stip'u-late, ı ek-stipʹyu-lēt; 2 ĕk-stipʹyu-lāt, *a. Bot.* Destitute of stipules.

ex store. *Com.* From the store; denoting that goods for export are not subject to charges until after leaving the store or warehouse.

ex'stro-phy, ı ek'stro-fi; 2 ĕk'stro-fy, *n. Teral.* The abnormal eversion or turning outward of an organ or of its inner surface; as, *exstrophy* of the bladder. [< Gr. *ekstrophē,* dislocation, < *ek,* out, + *strephō,* turn.] **ec'stro-phy†.**

ex-sul'gate, ı ek-sulʹgāt; 2 ĕk-sulʹgāt, *a. Zoöl.* To exude or exert, as some papillæ and tentacles. [< L. *ex,* out, + G. *stülpen,* turn inside out.] — **ex'stul-pa'tion,** *n.*

ex-sue'cous, *a.* [Archaic.] Devoid of sap or juice; desiccated.

ex-suc'tion, ı ek-sukʹshon; 2 ĕk-sukʹshon, *n.* A sucking out. [< L. *exsuctus,* pp. of *exsugo,* suck out.]

ex'su-da'tion, *n.* Same as EXUDATION.

ex-suf'flate, ı ek-sufʹlēt; 2 ĕk-sŭfʹlāt, *vt.* [-FLAT-ED; -FLAT'ING.] To drive off by blowing; specif., to dispel (an evil spirit) by blowing: a form of exorcism: used only as an ecclesiastical term. [< LL. *exsufflatus,* pp. of *exsuflo,* < L. *ex,* out, + *suflo,* blow upon, < *sub,* under, + *flo,* blow.] — **ex'suf-fla'tion,** *n.* **1.** Exorcism by blowing. **2†.** A blowing: blast.

ex-suf'fli-cate, *a.* [Archaic.] Inflated; empty; frivolous.

ex-sur'gence, ı ek-surʹjens; 2 ĕk-surʹjĕns, *n.* A rising. [< L. *exsurgens,* ppr. of *exsurgo,* rise up, < *ex,* out, + *surgo,* rise.] **ex-ur'gence†,** — **ex-sur'gent,** *a.* Rising up. **ex-ur'gent†.**

ex'tel-la-tet, *vt.* To rouse up.— **ex-sus"ci-ta'tion†,** *n.*

ext., *abbr.* Extended; extension; external; externally; extra; extract.

ex'ta, ı eksʹtə; 2 ĕksʹtə, *n. pl. Class. Antiq.* The heart, lungs, liver, etc., of sacrificed animals from which the haruspices drew their divinations. [L.]

ex'ta-cy†, **ex'ta-sy†,** **ex-ta'ti'ic.** Same as ECSTASY, etc.

ex'tan-cy, ı eksʹtan-si; 2 ĕksʹtăn-cy, *n.* [Archaic.] The state of standing out or being conspicuous; a projection.

ex'tant, ı eksʹtant *or* eks-tantʹ; 2 ĕksʹtant *or* ĕks-tăntʹ, *a.* **1.** Still existing and known; still to be seen or found; living; as, many copies are still *extant* in the province. **2.** [Archaic.] Standing out; manifest; conspicuous. **3†.** Protruding; projecting. [< L. *extan(t-)s,* ppr. of *exto, ex'tat,* out, + *sto,* stand.]

ex'ta-sis, *n.* Same as ECSTASIS.

ex-tem'po-ra†, *a.* Extemporaneous; extemporary.— **ex-tem'po-ral-i-ty,** *n.* Readiness in speaking extempore.— **ex-tem'po-ral-ly†,** *adv.*

ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous, ı eks-tem'po-rāʹnē-us; 2 ĕks-tĕm'po-rāʹne-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Done or made without much or any preparation; composed or uttered on the spur of the moment without study; unpremeditated; undigested; offhand; unpremeditated; as, an *extemporaneous* oration.

The celebrated Italian poet, Metastasio, was the son of a common mechanic, and used when a little boy to sing his *extemporaneous* verses about the streets.

WAYLAND *Pursuit of Knowledge* vol. i, p. 46. [n. 1850.]

2. Given to speaking without written or prepared matter; as, an *extemporaneous* preacher. — **ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous†,** *adv.*

SYN.: extemporary, extempore, impromptu, improvised, offhand, unpremeditated. *Extemporaneous* is now chiefly applied to addresses of which the thoughts have been prepared, and only the language and incidental treatment left to the suggestion of the moment, so that an *extemporaneous* speech is understood to be any one that is not read or recited; *impromptu* keeps its original meaning of something that springs from the instant; the *impromptu* utterance is generally brief, direct, and vigorous; the *extemporaneous* speech may chance to be prosy. *Offhand* is the more emphatic as to the readiness and freedom of the utterance. *Unpremeditated* is graver and more formal, denoting absolute want of preparation, but is rather too heavy a word to be applied to such light, ready utterance as is generally designated by *impromptu.* — ANT.: elaborated, premeditated, prepared, read, recited, studied, written. — **ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*

ex-tem'po-ra-ry, ı eks-tem'po-rə-ri; 2 ĕks-tĕm'po-rā-ry, *a.* **1.** Extemporaneous. **2.** Made for the occasion; extemporized; as, an *extemporary* shelter. — **ex-tem'po-ra-ri-ly,** *adv.*

ex-tem'po-re, ı eks-tem'po-ri; 2 ĕks-tĕm'po-re, *a.* Extemporaneous; unstudied.

He . . . had always *extempore* words, if not *extempore* sense, at command. EDGEWORTH *Rational Tales* p. 26. [n. 1887.]

SYN.: see EXTEMPORANEOUS. — **ex-tem'po-ri-ness†,** *n.*

ex-tem'po-re, *n.* Extemporaneous composition; improvisation.

ex-tem'po-re, *adv.* Extemporaneously; without studied or special preparation; as, he spoke *extempore.* [< L. *ex tempore; ex,* from; *tempore,* abl. s. of *tempus* (*tempor-*), time.]

ex-tem'po-rize, ı ı eks-tem'po-rīz; 2 ĕks-tĕm'po-rīz, *v.* **ex-tem'po-rise,** ı [-RIZED; -RIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make or compose without preparation; provide offhand; do unpremeditatedly; as, to *extemporize* a shelter.

II. *i.* To speak or to compose and perform without premeditation; compose and deliver or perform a rhetorical or musical piece on the spur of the moment.

It was the custom for a poet, crowned at the capitol, to *extemporize* or recite his verses, which he had obtained by memory.

MME. DE STAËL *Corinne* tr. by Isabel Hill, p. 29. [w. r. r.]

— **ex-tem'po-ri-za'tion,** **-sa'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or process of premeditating or delivering extemporaneously. **2.** Any composition, especially a musical composition, produced extempore; improvisation.— **ex-tem'po-ri'zer** or **-ris"er,** *n.* One who extemporizes.

ex-tend', ı ek-tendʹ; 2 ĕk-tĕndʹ, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make larger in space, time, or scope; carry out farther than the original point or limit; enlarge or lengthen the bounds or dimensions of; lengthen; widen; enlarge; prolong; as, to *extend* a railway; the government *extended* its territories; to *extend* a vacation. **2.** To reach or stretch out; advance; put forth; as, he *extended* his hand; specif. (*Physiol.*), to stretch out or unbend: opposed to *flex;* as, the extensor radialis muscle *extends* the forefinger.

His other parts besides,
Prone on the flood, *extended* long and large,
Lay floating many a rood. MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 195.

3. To hold out for the acceptance of others; offer; grant; as, to *extend* a courtesy; he *extends* his forgiveness. **4.**

Law. (1) To appraise at yearly value (lands or tenements belonging to one who has forfeited a recognizance). (2) To take under a writ of extent. See EXTENT, 2. **5.** To augment in quantity by additions of something different, as water to liquor. **6.** [Rare.] To put forth the strength of (oneself). †**7.** To seize; take possession of. §†. To extol. §†. To plant. **10†.** To survey.

II. ‡. **1.** To reach in dimension, influence, or scope; be continued; stretch; be prolonged; as, the Mississippi *extends* through several States; his power *extends* to other lands. **2.** To stretch the body in great speed, as a racing horse. [< OF. *estendre*, < L. *extendo*, < *ex*, out, + *tendo*, stretch.]

Syn.: see add; amplify; protract; spread; stretch. — **extén'dant**, *a.* **1.** Outstretched; extending. **2.** *Her.* Displayed. — **ex-tend'-i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* Extensibility; specif., in law, capable of being seized under a writ of extent. — **ex-tend'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **ex-tend'ible**, *a.* Limitless in extension. — **ex-tend'lessness**†, *n.* — **ex-tend'ment**†, *n.* Extent.

ex-tend'ed, 1 eks-tend'ed; 2 ĕks-tĕnd'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Covering or protracted over a great extent of time, space, or scope; extensive. **2.** Having extension in space; occupying or pervading space. **3.** *Print.* Broad in proportion to the height: said of type; as, an *extended* letter.

THIS IS EXTENDED TYPE.

4. *Her.* Displayed. — **ex-tense't** [Rare]; **ex-ten't**†. — **extended order** (*Mil. & Naval*), an open formation of individual ships or troops so as to present a more difficult target to the enemy; opposed to *close order*. — **ex-tend'ed-ly**, *adv.*

ex-tend'er, 1 eks-tend'er; 2 ĕks-tĕnd'ẽr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which extends. **2†.** A surveyor.

ex-tend'i-ble, 1 eks-tend'i-bl; 2 ĕks-tĕnd'i-bl, *a.* Extended; expansive.

ex-ten'si-bl(e²), 1 eks-ten'si-bl; 2 ĕks-tĕn'si-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of extension or expansion. **2.** *Zool.* Capable of being thrust out; exsertile; protrusile; as, the *extensible* tongue of the ant-eater. [F., < L. *extensus*; see EXTENSIVE.] — **ex-ten'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **ex-ten'si-ble-ness**†, *n.*

ex-ten'sile, 1 eks-ten'sil, *a.* *Zool.* Capable of being extended or of extension; exsertile; extensible; protrusile. [< L. *extensus*; see EXTENSIVE.]

ex''ten-sim'e-ter, *n.* Extensometer.

ex-ten'sion, 1 eks-ten'shən; 2 ĕks-tĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of extending, or the state of being extended: a reaching or stretching out, as in space, time, or scope; prolongation; enlargement; increase of dimension; as, the *extension* of a boundary; an *extension* of the time.

The freedom of the American colonies, their union, their *extension* through the West, became the three objects of the remaining years of Franklin. BANCROFT *United States* vol. ii, p. 388. [A. 1883.]

2. That which is added in order to extend; an annex; addition; as, he built an *extension* to his estate. *Physics.* That property of matter by virtue of which it occupies space, or has length, breadth, and thickness. **4.** *Com.* The act of a creditor allowing to a debtor further time in which to pay a debt. The undertaking on the part of the creditor may be either verbal or written. **5.** *Law.* Postponement of the time set for a legal procedure. **6.** *Surg.* Traction of a fractured or dislocated limb in order to restore its parts. **7.** *Logic.* (1) The capacity of a general concept to cover the specific classes or individual things connoted by it; the degree of applicability belonging to a notion. (2) All the things, collectively, of which a term is predicable; opposed to *intension*. **8.** Spatial continuation; mere distance or room without regard to any object in space; especially, in mathematics, the quality of being extended in one or more of the three dimensions of space; also, space regarded as having dimensions. **9.** *Physiol.* The straightening of a limb, as opposed to *flection*. [< L. *extensio(n-)*, < *extensus*; see EXTENSIVE.] **ex-ten'suret**, Syn.: see accession; addendum; addition; appendage; branch; increase.

— **ex-ten'sion-ap''pa-ra'tus**, *n.* *Surg.* An appliance used in lengthening or straightening a fractured limb. — **e.-reach**, *n.* *Car-building.* An adjustable reach or bar between the trucks of a logging-car. — **university e.**, a system for extending the advantages of university instruction beyond the limit of universities, by the establishment of lecture-courses and classes in or near populous centers. — **ex-ten'sion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to extension; having extension. — **ex-ten'sion-al'i-ty**, *n.* — **ex-ten'sion-ally**, *adv.* See EXTENSION, 7. — **ex-ten'sion-ist**, *n.* An advocate of or a believer in extension, as of the territory of a state.

ex-ten'si-ty, 1 eks-ten'si-ti; 2 ĕks-tĕn'si-ty, *n.* **1.** *Psychol.* The quality of extension; extensiveness. [< L. *extensus*; see EXTENSIVE.]

ex-ten'sive, 1 eks-ten'siv; 2 ĕx-tĕn'siv, *a.* **1.** Extended *ex-ten'sive*, 1 widely in space, time, or scope; great; wide; as, *extensive* trade.

Mrs. Jellyby . . . has devoted herself to an *extensive* variety of public subjects at various times. DICKENS *Bleak House* p. 66. [S. & L. 1886.]

2. Of or pertaining to extension. **3.** *Agr.* Designating a method of cultivation in which the crop depends on the area treated rather than (as in *intensive* agriculture) on the fertilization and care of a restricted area. **4.** Defining the limits of the applicability, or logical extension, of a proposition or conception, or idea; as, the *extensive* quantity of a concept. **5†.** Capable of being extended. [< LL. *extensivus*, < L. *extendo*, pp. *extensus*; see EXTEND.] — **ex-ten'sive-ly**, *adv.* **1.** To a great extent; so as to be extensive: widely; as, he engaged *extensively* in speculation. **2.** In relation to extension: as, an object *extensively* considered. — **ex-ten'sive-ness**, *n.* **1.** The state of being extensive. **2.** Same as EXTENSITY. **3†.** Extensibility.

ex''ten-som'e-ter, 1 eks''ten-som'i-ter; 2 ĕks''tĕn-sŏm'ĕ-tẽr, *n.* A micrometer by which to measure the expansion of a body, as a bar of metal. [< L. *extensus* (see EXTENSIVE) + -METER.]

ex-ten'sor, 1 eks-ten'sər *or* -sor; 2 ĕx-tĕn'sor, *n.* [LL.] *Anat.* A muscle that causes extension. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM. — **extensor of the claw** (*Datom.*), a foot muscle which is an extensor and helps pull the claw out.

ex-ten'sum, *n.* [Rare.] That which has extension in space.

ex-ten't, 1 eks-tent'; 2 ĕks-tĕnt', *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To assess; be assessed.

ex-tent', *n.* **1.** The dimension or degree to which anything is extended; sometimes, also, the object as being of a given dimension or degree; the limit to which anything reaches; size within given bounds; bulk; compass; reach; range; as, the *extent* of his power. **2.** *Law.* (1) A writ directing the appraisal of lands at their yearly value, and their delivery to a creditor for a limited time to satisfy his claim. (2) A writ issued against the body, lands, and goods (*a*) of a crown debtor, called **extent in chief**; (*b*) of one indebted to a crown debtor, called **extent in aid**; also, a special writ against the lands and goods of a deceased crown debtor.

The noble Lord says that a man must in three weeks arrest their property if parliament does not interpose. Fox in Goodrich's *Brit. Eloquence, East India Bill* p. 469. [n. 1887.]

3. *Logic.* Same as EXTENSION, 7.

Syn.: see bulk; magnitude. — **final e.** (*Math.*), two extents the sum of whose dimensions is less by unity than that of the space in which they exist, as a point and a line in a plane or a 1-extent and a 2-extent in 10-dimensional space. — **immediate extent** (*Law*), a writ of extent when issued without either scire facias or a commission of inquest. — **locked extents** (*Math.*), two extents whose relation is such that one extent higher in dimension can not be laid through either without cutting the other, thus being virtually locked, like two links of a chain.

ex-ten'sor, 1 eks-ten'sər; 2 ĕks-tĕn'sŏr, *n.* [-AR'ER; -AR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To represent as less blameworthy than it might be; diminish the gravity or importance of; mitigate; palliate: said of something wrong or censurable.

Nothing can be more ridiculous, indeed, than the way in which we exaggerate each other's vices and *extenuate* our own.

CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Shirley* ch. xi, p. 111. [L.]

2. [Rare.] To make thin or weak; attenuate. **3.** [Rare.] To diminish in estimation; depreciate; detract from.

The question of his death is enroll'd in the Capitol; his glory not *extenuated*, wherein he was worthy. SHAKESPEARE *Julius Cæsar* act iii, sc. 2.

II. ‡. [Rare.] To become slender or attenuated. [< L. *extenuatus*, pp. of *extenuo*, < *ex*, out, + *tenuis*, thin.]

Syn.: see palliate. — **ex-ten'u-at-ed**, *a.* Thin; slender. — **ex-ten'u-at''ing-ly**, *adv.* In a manner to extenuate; so as to mitify or excuse. — **ex-ten''u-a'tion**, *n.* The act of extenuating, by any method considered. — **ex-ten'u-a-tive**(e²). **1.** *a.* Serving to extenuate; extenuating. **II.** *n.* An extenuating plea. — **ex-ten'u-a''tor**, *n.* — **ex-ten'u-a-tory**, *a.* Palliative.

ex-ter', 1 eks-tŭr'; 2 ĕks-tẽr', *vt.* [Rare.] To dig out of the earth. [< L. *ex*, out, + *terra*, earth.]

ex-te'ri-or, 1 eks-tī'ri-or *or* -ər; 2 ĕks-tē'ri-or, *a.* **1.** Situated outside of something else; beyond the limits; external; outlying; as, an *exterior* earthwork; objects *exterior* to the mind. **2.** Forming the outer side (of); constituting or connected with the external part; as, the *exterior* side of a house; a beautiful *exterior* appearance. **3.** Immediately and outwardly manifest; noted by the senses; visible; as, *exterior* virtues. **4.** Acting or originating from without. **5.** *Bot.* (1) Farthest from the axis; outer. (2) Anterior: said of a flower. **6.** *Astron.* Having an orbit outside of the earth's: said of a planet. **7.** Pertaining to foreign countries; foreign. [< F. *extérieur*, < L. *exterior*, compar. of *exterus*, *exter*, outside, < *ex*, out.] **ex-te'ri-al**,— **exterior of a simple closed curve**, see CURVE.— **ex-te''ri-o-ra'tion**, *n.* *Physiol.* Mental reference of a sensation conveyed by a nerve to the peripheral part which it supplies, or formerly supplied, as the feeling of pain in the dissevered part of an amputated limb due to irritation of nerves in the stump.— **ex-te''ri-or-i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** The state or state of being exterior. Specially, the practise of ceremony rather than of inward virtues; superficiality: externality; as, *exteriority* in religion. **2.** Something that is exterior; an external appearance. **3.** Same as **ex-te'ri-or**, *n.* **1.** That which is outside; the outer part, surface, or aspect; the external features; outside; as, the *exterior* of a building; an artistic *exterior*.

The *exterior* of the globe was of a sooty, but dingy stone, and presented a half-fortified and formidable appearance.

BULWER-LYTTON *Last of the Barons* p. 61. [S. & L. 1887.]

2. Hence, the outward or observable qualities or traits; one's manner, dress, or deportment; one's outward conduct; as, a man of fine *exterior*.

Don't be deceived by a facile *exterior*. Tender men sometimes have stirring wills.

EMERSON *Conduct of Life* p. 14. [H. M. & CO. 1868.]

ex-te'ri-or-ize, 1 eks-tī'ri-or-īz; 2 ĕks-tē'ri-or-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] *Physics.* To transfer from within itself to some external object: said of radioactivity.— **ex-te''ri-or-i-za'tion**, *n.* Same as EXTERNALIZATION.— **ex-te'ri-or-ly**, *adv.*

Ex-ter'mi-nans, 1 eks-tŭr'mi-nanz; 2 ĕks-tẽr'mi-năns, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

ex-ter'mi-nate, 1 eks-tŭr'mi-nēt; 2 ĕks-tẽr'mi-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] **1.** To destroy entirely; extirpate; annihilate.

Every nation has a right to attack and *exterminate* them [pirates] without any declaration of war.

KENT *Commentaries* vol. i, p. 184.

2. *Alg.* [Rare.] To eliminate (an unknown quantity). **3.** [Rare.] To drive beyond the borders of a country; expel.

Among the Athenians, whatever was the cause of a man's death, by falling upon him, was *exterminated* or cast out of the dominions of the republic. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* p. 301.

[< L. *exterminatus*, pp. of *extermino*, < *ex*, out; and see TERMINATE, *v.*] **ex-ter'mine**†.

Syn.: annihilate, banish, destroy, eradicate, expel, extirpate, exterminate, root out, uproot, wipe out. The word *exterminate* is applied to races of men or animals, and is now almost exclusively used for removal by death; individuals are now said to be *banished* or *expelled*. *Extirpate* is always applied to numbers or groups of plants which it is desired to remove effectually from the soil; a single tree may be *uprooted*, but is not said to be *eradicated*; we labor to *eradicate* or *root out* noxious weeds. To *extirpate* is not only to *destroy* the individuals of any race of plants or animals, but the very stock, so that the race can never be restored: we speak of *eradicating* a disease, of *extirpating* a cancer, *exterminating* wild beasts or hostile tribes; we seek to *eradicate* or *extirpate* all vices and evils. See ABOLISH.— Ant.: augment, beget, build up, cherish, colonize, develop, foster, increase, plant, populate, propagate, replenish, settle.— **ex-ter'mi-na-bl(e²)**, *a.*— **ex-ter'mi-na-tiv(e²)**. **1.** *a.* Tending or serving to exterminate. **II.** *n.* That which exterminates. — **ex-ter'mi-na''tor**, *n.*— **ex-ter'mi-na-to-ry**, *a.* Tending to exterminate; of or pertaining to extermination.

ex-ter''mi-na'tion, 1 eks-tŭr''mi-nē'shən; 2 ĕks-tẽr''mi-nā'shon, *n.* The act or process of exterminating, in any sense; total destruction; annihilation; extirpation; eradication; in algebra, elimination: as, the *extermination* of the unknown quantity. [< LL. *exterminatio(n-)*, < L. *extermino*; see EXTERMINATE.] **ex''ter-min'tion**†.

ex-tern', 1 eks-tŭrn'; 2 ĕks-tẽrn', *a.* [Archaic.] External.

ex-tern', *n.* **1.** A pupil who does not live at the school he attends; a day-scholar.

The *externes* were gone home and the boarders quiet at their studies. CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Villette* p. 51. [S. & L. 1887.]

2. A member of the house staff of a hospital, who does not reside in the institution. **3.** The external part; exterior; the external. [< F. *externe*, outer, < L. *externus*, < *ex*, out.] **ex-ter'nal**,— **ex''ter-nat'**, *n.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] **ex-ter'ne**†.

ex-ter'nal, 1 eks-tŭr'nal; 2 ĕks-tẽr'nal, *a.* **1.** Situated or occurring outside of the subject; being on or relating to the exterior; visible from the outside; hence, often, superficial; as, *external* polish. **2.** Belonging to the material or phenomenal world as distinguished from the mind that perceives it; objective.

No amount of mere *external* evidence can produce genuine faith. C. HODGE *Way of Life* p. 10. [A. S. S. U.]

3. *Med.* Relating to the surface of the body; as, an *external* disease, that is, a disease seated on the surface of the body and forming the object of surgical treatment. **4.** Pertaining to or coming from foreign lands or people; foreign; as, *external* traffic. **5.** Extraneous; extrinsic. **6.** *Anat.* Further from the medial plane of the body. [< L. *externus*, < *ex*, out.] — **external affairs** (*Internat. Const. Law*), extraterritorial affairs within the control of the Commonwealth Parliament. These embrace the appointment of agents abroad, the promotion of Australian interests in other countries, and the extradition of fugitive offenders.— **e. association, perception,** etc., see ASSOCIATION, etc.— **e. world,** the world revealed to the mind through the senses; the world considered as existing independently of, yet interconnected with, our sense-perception; the material or objective world.— **ex-ter'nal-ly**, *adv.*

ex-ter'nal, *n.* Anything relating or belonging to the outside; an exterior or outer part; specif., an outward symbol, rite, or ceremony, as of religion: chiefly plural.

Men had settled into a round of *externals*, as if all religion consisted in these. GASKELL *Ruth* p. 377. [S. & L. 1886.]

ex-ter'nal-ism, 1 eks-tŭr'nal-izm; 2 ĕks-tẽr'nal-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine that only things which are the objects of sense-perception have reality, or at least can be known to have it; phenomenalism. **2.** Devotion to externals, especially in matters of religion, or an external part of religious worship or life.

He [Bunyan] formed a habit of church-going, and an attachment almost idolatrous for the *externalism* of worship.

W. M. PUNSHON *Lectures and Sermons* p. 106. [S. A. L.]

ex-ter'nal-ist, *n.*— **ex-ter''nal-is'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to externalism.

ex''ter-nal'i-ty, 1 eks''tər-nal'i-ti; 2 ĕks''tẽr-năl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tĭş, *pl.*] **1.** Location on the outside, or in a place or on a surface outside. **2.** *Psychol.* & *Philos.* Existence outside of the percipient mind, and in the world of physical phenomena; one of the objects of immediate external perception.

Some philosophers have labored hard to discover how the idea of *externality*—of something external—is first acquired.

JOS. ALDEN *Elements of Intell. Philos.* p. 35. [A. 1866.]

3. An external object, particularly an outward rite or symbol. **4.** Regard for or devotion to externals; externalism.

ex-ter'nal-ize, 1 eks-tŭr'nal-iz; 2 ĕks-tẽr'nal-ĭz, *vt.* **ex-ter'nal-ise**,— **ex-ter''nal-i-za'tion**, *n.* **1.** To give shape to; embody. **2.** To make outward or real; confer externality upon; conceive of and regard as external, as where a mere thought or conception is taken to be a sight or sound or other sense-percept, as the music of a dream. — **ex-tern'ize**†.— **ex-tern''i-za'tion**†, *n.* **1.** The act of making external or embodying. **2.** The condition of being externalized; embodiment; manifestation. **3.** *Psychol.* The mental process by which sensations are referred to objects outside the body, as distinguished from *localization*, or the process by which they are assigned position on the surface of, or within, the body. **ex-ter''ni-za'tion**†.

ex-ter'ni-ty, *n.* [Rare.] Outwardness; externality.

ex-ter''no-lat'er-al, 1 eks-tŭr''no-lat'ər-al; 2 ĕks-tẽr''nō-lăt'ẽr-al, *a.* On the exterior side.

ex-ter''no-me'di-an, 1 eks-tŭr''no-mī'di-ən; 2 ĕks-tẽr''nō-mē'di-an, *a.* Exterior to the median line, as of the wing of an insect. [< L. *externus* (see EXTERN) + *medius*, middle.]

ex-ter''no-me'di-al†.

ex''ter-na're-us, *a.* [Rare.] Appertaining to or proceeding from some other country; foreign.

ex''ter-ri-to'ri-al, -**li-ty**. See EXTRATERRITORIAL.

ex-ter'sion, 1 eks-tŭr'shən; 2 ĕks-tẽr'shon, *n.* The act of erasing or expunging. [< L. *extersus*, pp. of *extergeo*, rub out, < *ex*, out, + *tergeo*, wipe.]

ex-til', *vt.* To drop or distil.— **ex''til-la'tion**†, *n.*

ex'til-mate†, *n.* Most distant; outermost.

ex-tim'u-late†, *n.* Stimulate; excite.— **ex''tim-u-la'tion**†, *n.*

ex-tinct', *vt.* To cause to be extinct; destroy.

ex-tinct', 1 eks-tiŋkt'; 2 ĕks-tĭŋct', *a.* **1.** Extinguished; put out; quenched; hence, inactive; disused; worn out; concluded; as, an *extinct* volcano; an *extinct* theory. **2.** Exterminated, or being no longer in existence; as, an *extinct* species. **3.** Void; lapsed; as, an *extinct* title. [< L. *extinctus*, pp. of *extinguo*; see EXTINGUISH.]

ex''tinc'teur', 1 eks''tiŋk'tŭr'; 2 ĕks''tĭŋc'tẽr', *n.* [F.] A portable fire-extinguisher.

ex-tinc'tion, 1 eks-tiŋk'shən; 2 ĕks-tĭŋc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of extinguishing, or state of being extinguished; annihilation.

The philosopher is not aware of the consequences attendant upon the *extinction* of the light of revelation. ALEX. CAMPBELL in *Campbell and Owen's Debate* vol. i, p. 1839.]

2. A putting an end to something; a destroying; complete destruction; annihilation. **3.** *Chem.* A quenching or slaking, as of quicklime with water. [< L. *extinctio(n-)*, < *extinctus*; see EXTINCT.] **ex-tinct'ŭ**†; **ex-tinc'ture**†.

ex-tinc'tiv(e²), 1 eks-tiŋk'tiv; 2 ĕks-tĭŋc'tiv, *a.* Calculated to extinguish, suppress, or destroy.— **extinctive prescription** (*Law*), the prescribing of a limit to actions.

ex'tine, 1 eks'tin *or* -tin; 2 ĕks'tin *or* -tĭn, *n.* *Bot.* The outer wall of a pollen-grain or spore. [< *ext-* (in L. *exterus*); see EXTERIOR.] **ex'inet**.

ex-tin'guish, 1 eks-tiŋ'gwish; 2 ĕks-tĭŋ'gwish, *vt.* **1.** To render extinct; destroy; put out; quench; smother: often used figuratively; as, to *extinguish* opposition. **2.**

specific intervals; distinguished from freight-transportation, as assuring more expeditious service and care. (109 *U. S.* 185.) — **e. company**, a common carrier that operates a system of transportation. See EXPRESS, *n.*, 1. — **e. pump**, *n.* A pump that is run at express, or high, speed. — **e. rifle**, *n.* A modern sporting-rifle with a large powder-charge and a light bullet of pure lead, sometimes explosive, which gives aim that causes it to spread in striking. — **e. train**, *n.* A railway-train for conveying passengers and express-matter rapidly, operated at high speed and with few stops. — **e.-wagon**, *n.* Any wagon used in the express business. — **limited e.**, see under LIMITED. — **local e.** (*U. S. Railroad.*), a train which runs as an accommodation or local over a portion of a road and as an express over other portions. — **ex-press'age**, *n.* 1. The express business. 2. The things collectively carried by express.

ex-pres'sion, *n.* [< ME. *expressioun* < OF. *expression* < L. *expressio(n-)*, < *expressus*, pp. of *exprimere*, express: see EXPRESS, *v.*] **1.** The act of uttering, declaring, or representing by written or spoken language or by gesture or look; hence, any act or object by which some truth or idea is conveyed; as, the *expression* of displeasure. 2. That which is uttered; any speech or utterance; a saying; also, any embodiment of a thought; as, a common *expression* among doctors. **3.** The visible and outward aspect; the significant or characteristic features or appearance; look; attitude; especially, the ensemble of the face as indicating the feelings, mood, or character; as, he has a very intelligent *expression*; the whole *expression* is severe. **4.** The quality of having good or proper expressive methods; the effective utterance or manifestation of thought or feeling; expressiveness; as, she has fine features, but lacks *expression*.

You have no idea of how much *expression* a back is capable, if you make such things your study.
HAGGARD *The Witch's Head* p. 10. (A. 1885.)

5. *Art.* The development and exhibition of character and sentiment in a work of art.

Expression . . . is the very soul of composition.
J. FLAXMAN *Lect. on Sculpture* lect. vi, p. 151. (BELL 1865.)

6. *Rhet.* The mode of uttering a thought or sentiment. **7.** *Mus.* The style or manner of execution that reveals the spirit of a composition, as opposed to more mechanical production of sound. **8.** *Alg.* A combination of symbols having an algebraic meaning. **9.** *Dialect.* Pressure on the walls of the abdomen to assist the delivery of the placenta. [< L. *expressio(n-)*, < *expressus*, pressed out; see EXPRESS, *v.*] — **ex-press'ion-ist**, *n.* — **ex-pres'sion-less**, *a.*

ex-pres'sive, *a.* [< OF. *expressif* < L. *expressivus*, < *expressus*, pp.: see EXPRESS, *v.*] **1.** Serving to express, or characterized by expression. **2.** Conveying or containing expression, in any sense of the word; manifesting special significance or force.

There is tongue upon earth more *adequately expressive* of the Nation's mind.
SCHELE DE VERE *Studies in English* p. 2. (n. 1867.)

[< L. *expressus*: see EXPRESS, *v.*] — **expressive method**, same as MEETING OF EXPRESSION. — **ex-pres'sive-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-pres'sive-ness**, *n.*

ex-press'man, *l.* ex-pres'men; 2. ēks-prĕs'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] An employee of an express company who receives, delivers, or takes care of express-matter; the driver of an express-wagon; an express agent or messenger.

ex-press'-pump', **e.-rifle**, **e.-wagon**. See under EXPRESS, *n.*

ex-press', *pp.* Expressed.

ex-pro-bra'tion, *l.* eks-prō-brā'shŏn; 2. ĕks-prō-brā'shŏn (XIII), *vt.* [AS. chide.] To censure; upbraid. — **ex'pro-bra'tion**†, *n.* — **ex-pro'bra-tive** (A'tĭvak), — **ex-pro'bra-to-ry**, *a.*

ex'pro-mis'sion, *l.* eks-prō-mĭsh'ŏn; 2. ĕks-prō-mĭsh'ŏn, *n. Civ. Law.* The act by which a new debtor assumes the obligations of a former one, who is thereby released. [< L. *expromissus*, pp. of *expromitto*, promise to pay, < *ex*, out, + *promitto*, promise: *pro*, forth, + *mitto*, send.] — **ex'pro-mis'sor**, *n. Civ. Law.* One who becomes obligated for the debt of another, thereby releasing him.

ex-pro'pri-ate, *l.* eks-prō'pri-ĕt; 2. ĕks-prō'pri-ĕt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To put out of one's own possession; surrender all claim to; as, to *expropriate* privileges or rights. 2. To take from the private owner for public use; as, to *expropriate* land. 3. To deprive of or exclude from rights, privileges, or property.

A man, for all practical purposes, is as completely *expropriated* if he is not allowed to use his money, as he is if his money is actually taken away from him.
MALLOCK in *The Forum* Apr., 1891, p. 208.

[< EX- + L. *proprius*, one's own.]

ex-pro'pri-a'tion, *l.* eks-prō'pri-ē'shŏn; 2. ĕks-prō'pri-ā'shŏn, *n.* The act, process, or result of expropriating; especially, in recent use, the exclusion of the small owner or wage-earner from the ownership of land and other property through their centralization in the hands of monopolists.

ex'pu-ate†, *a.* Spit out.

ex-pugn', *l.* eks-pūn'; 2. ĕks-pūn', *vt.* [Archaic.] To take by storm; storm. — **ex-pugn'na-ble**†, *a.* Capable of being taken by storm. — **ex'pug-na'tion**†, *n.* The act of taking by assault. — **ex-pug'nance**†. — **ex-pugn'er**, *n.* One who conquers by assault.

ex-pulse'†, *vt.* To expel. — **ex-puls'ori**, *n.*

ex-pul'sion, *l.* eks-pul'shŏn; 2. ĕks-pul'shŏn, *n.* The act of expelling, or the state of being expelled; forcible ejection; a driving out; as, the *expulsion* of a member from a club. [< L. *expulsio(n-)*, < *expulsus*, pp. of *expello*; see EXPEL.]

ex-pul'sive, *l.* eks-pul'sĭv; 2. ĕks-pul'sĭv, *a.* Tending or **ex-pul'sive**, *l.* eks-pul'sĭv; 2. ĕks-pul'sĭv, *a.* Tending or ex-pul'sĭve, serving to expel. **ex-pul'si-tive**†. — **ex-pul'si-ve-ness**, *n.*

ex-pulst', *pp.* Expulsed. S. S.

ex-punc'tion, *l.* eks-pungk'shŏn; 2. ĕks-pŭngk'shŏn, *n.* [Rare.] The act of expunging or erasing, or the condition of being expunged. — **ex-punge'ment**†.

This work will ask as many more officials to make acceptances and *expunctions*.
Spectator in *Aeropedia* p. 58. (n. A. 1868.)

ex-punge', *l.* eks-punj'; 2. ĕks-pŭnj', *vt.* [EX-PUNGED; EX-PUNG'ING.] **1.** To blot, rub, or scratch out; erase; obliterate; as, to *expunge* a name from a roll, or a resolution of censure from legislative records. **2.** Figuratively, to annihilate; efface; destroy; as, to *expunge* the memory of an offense. [< L. *expungo*, < *ex*, out, + *pungo*, prick.] SYN.: see CANCEL. — **ex-punge'ment**†, *n.* — **ex-pung'er**, *n.* One who expunges; specif., one of the United States senators who favored the expunging from the journal of a resolution of censure which the Senate had passed against President Jackson.

ex'pur-gate, *l.* eks'pur-gĕt or ĕks-pūr'gĕt; 2. ĕks'pŭr-gāt *or* ĕks-pūr'gāt (XIII), *vt.* [-GAT'ED; -GAT'ING.] To clear of whatever is noxious or unclean; purge; purify; specif., to remove or omit such parts (of a book) that are indecent or otherwise objectionable. [< L. *expurgatus*, pp. of *expurgo*, < *ex*, out, + *purgo*; see PURGE.] — **ex'purge'**†, — **ex-pur'ga-to-ri-al**†, *a.* Pertaining to expurgation; purifying. — **ex'pur-ga'tor**†-dus†. — **ex-pur'ga-to-ry**, *a.* Serving or tending to expurgate.

ex'pur-ga'tion, *l.* eks'pur-gē'shŏn; 2. ĕks'pŭr-gā'shŏn, *n.* **1.** The act of expurgating; cleansing; purification. 2. *Astron.* The emergence of the sun or moon from a state of eclipse. [< L. *expurgatio(n-)*, < *expurgo*; see EXPURGATE.] — **ex'pur-ga'tor** (XIII), *n.* One who expurgates or purifies.

ex-quire'†, *vt.* To inquire into; search out.

ex'qui-site, *l.* eks'kwi-zĭt; 2. ĕks'kwi-zĭt, *a.* **1.** Characterized by fineness and delicacy; daintiness in make or quality; satisfying to the esthetic faculties; refined; delicately beautiful.

Here is just the most *exquisite* chain that was ever wrought and of the purest gold.
COOPER *Redskins* p. 164. (s. a. r. 1857.)

2. Having unusually refined perception or judgment; delicately sensitive and accurate; of keen esthetic discrimination; nice; fastidious; as, *exquisite* taste.

In Homer, the *exquisite* skill cooperated with *exquisite* nature; in Lucretius, the powerful nature disdained the skill.
DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets*, *Works* p. 81. (v. a. v. 1859.)

3. Causing or marked by intense or extreme emotion; exciting or fitted to excite extreme pleasure or pain, intense or poignant; as, *exquisite* rapture or pain.

4. Very great; various. **5**†. Deep; learned. **6**†. Particular; choice. [< L. *exquisitus*, pp. of *exquiro*, search out, < *ex*, out, + *quaero*, seek.] SYN.: see BEAUTIFUL; CHOICE; DAINTY; DELICIOUS; PLEASANT; PUNGENT. — **ex'qui-site-ly**, *adv.* In an exquisite manner; delicately; beautifully; sensitively; accurately; extremely: as, *exquisitely* fine taste; *exquisitely* happy. — **ex'qui-site-ness**†, *n.*

ex'qui-sit'ism, *n.* Exquisiteness; usually, a man very dainty in dress or manners; a fop; dandy; dude.

Exquisites are out of place in the pulpit, they should be set up in a tailor's window.
SPURGEON *Lectures to my Students* lect. viii, p. 132. [n. y. a. 1875.]
— **ex'qui-sit-ism**, *n.* [Rare.] The conduct or character of an exquisite; dandyism; foppishness.

ex'qui-sit'ive†, *a.* Exquisitive. — **ex-quis'i-tive-ly**†, *adv.* — **ex-quis'i-tive-ness**†, *n.*

exr., *abbr.* Executor.

ex-ra'di-o, *l.* eks-rā'di-ō; 2. ĕks-rā'dĭ-ō, *n. Chem.* The radium emanation that is considered as a monatomic gas with atomic weight 160. See RADIUM.

ex-ra'di-us, *l.* eks-rā'di-us; 2. ĕks-rā'dĭ-ŭs, *n.* The radius with which an extended circle is described.

ex re-la'ti-o'nis, *l.* ex re-lā'shĭ-ō'nĭs; 2. ĕks re-lā'shĭ-ō'nĭs. *Law.* By means of, or on information given by. **ex rel**†.

ex right. *Finance.* Without a right; in the sale of stocks or bonds, without the usual privilege of subscription to new issues, usually granted to stockholders.

ex-san'guine, *l.* eks-san'gwin; 2. ĕk-san'gwĭn, *a.* Having no blood. [< L. *exsanguis*, < *ex*, out, + *sanguis*, blood.] — **ex-san'gui-nate**, *n.* To deprive of blood. — **ex-san'gui-na'tion**, *n.* — **ex-san'guined**, *a.* Deprived of blood; pale; bloodless; as, an *exsanguined* countenance. — **ex'san-guin'e-ous**, *a. Pathol.* Deficiency of blood. — **ex-san'gui-ous**, *a. Med.* Bloodless; deprived of or deficient in blood. **ex'san-guin'e-ous**†; **ex-san'gui-nous**†.

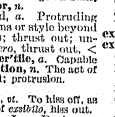
ex'scind, *l.* eck-sĭnd'; 2. ĕk-sĭnd', *vt.* To cut off; sever from (as from an organization). [< L. *exscindo*, < *ex*, out, + *scindo*, cut.]

ex-scribe'†, *vt.* To transcribe.

ex-script'†, *n.* A transcript.

ex-sculp'ture, *l.* eks-skŭlp'tūr; 2. ĕks-skŭlp'chŭr-al *or* -tūr-al, *a.* Found outside the Scriptures; especially, not warranted by Scripture.

ex-sculp'ture, *l.* eck-skŭlp'tūr; 2. ĕk-skŭlp'tăt, *a. Entom.* Irregularly carved. [< L. *exsculptus*, pp. of *exsculpo*, < *ex*, out, + *sculpo*, carve.]


Beetle (*Apate terebrans*), showing exsculpate mandibles.

ex-sculp'tion, *l.* eks-skŭlp'shŏn; 2. ĕk-skŭlp'shŏn, *n.* The act of cutting or carving on a carving.

ex-scu'tel-late, *l.* eks-skū'tĕ-lĭt; 2. ĕk-skū'tĕ-lĭt, *a.* Same as EXCUTELLATE.

ex-scut', *l.* eks-skŭt'; 2. ĕk-skŭt', *vt.* To cut out. [< L. *excutus*, pp. of *excuo*, < *ex*, out, + *scuo*, cut.] — **ex-scut'ion**, *n. Surg.* The act or operation of cutting out or away, as part of a limb or a short length of bone, especially at a joint. — **ex-scut'or**, *n.*

ex-sert'ed, *l.* ek-sŭrt'ed; 2. ĕk-sŭrt'ĕd, *a.* Protruding from surrounding parts, as the stamens or style beyond the mouth of some tubular corollas; thrust out; unsheathed. [< L. *exsertus*, pp. of *exsero*, thrust out, < *ex*, out, + *sero*, join.] **ex-sert'i.** — **ex-ser'tile**, *a.* Capable of being thrust out; protrusile. — **ex-ser'tion**, *n.* The act of exserting or the state of being exserted; protrusion.

ex shin. *Com.* See EX STREAMER.

ex-sib'i-late, *l.* ek-sĭb'i-lĕt; 2. ĕk-sĭb'ĭ-lāt, *vt.* To hiss off, as from the stage. [< L. *exsibilatus*, pp. of *exsibilo*, hiss out.] — **ex-sic'cant**, *a.* Drying; serving to dry. — **ex-sic'cate**, *vt.* To dry up or out; possessed of drying properties. **II.** *n.* Any medicine with drying properties. [< L. *exsiccan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exsicco*, < *ex*, out, + *sicco*, make dry, < *siccus*, dry.]

ex'sic-ca'tive, *l.* ĕk'sĭk-ā'tĭv, -tĭt; 2. ĕk'sĭ-cā'tĭv, -tĭt, *n.* pl. [L., *ex'sic-ca'ti*,] feminine and masculine for dried plants and dried fungi, respectively.] *Bot.* Dried specimens of plants, especially in numbered sets for herbariums. [C.]

ex'sic-cate, *l.* ek'sĭk-kĕt *or* ek-sĭk'kĕt; 2. ĕk'sĭ-cāt *or* ĕk-sĭk'ăt (XIII), *vt.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] To dry up or out; remove moisture from.

We know and are assured that the *exsiccated* branches of that ancient olive Israel shall again be *grafted* in.
J. A. ALEXANDER *Sermons* vol. i, ser. ii, p. 43. (n. 1860.)

[< L. *exsiccatus*, pp. of *exsicco*: see EXSICCANT.] — **ex'sic-ca'tion**, *n.* I. The process of evaporating or drying up or out. 2. The resulting state of dryness; desiccation. — **ex-sic'ca-tive** (ĕk'sĭk-ā-tĭv), *n. a.* Tending to make dry; possessed of drying power. **II.** *n.* An application that has a drying effect. — **ex'sic-ca'tor**, *n.* Same as DESICCATOR.

ex-sil'i-on-cy, *n.* [Rare.] A leaping forth.

ex'so-la'tion, *n.* [Rare.] A relaxing.

ex-spu'i-a-tion, *n.* [Rare.] Spoliation.

ex'spu-i'tion, *n.* [Rare.] Expectoration. — **ex-spu'to-ry**, *a.* [Rare.] Ejecting or ejected, as by spitting; spit out.

ex steam'er. *Com.* From the steamer; denoting that goods bear no expense to the consignee until removed from the steamer.

ex-stip'u-late, *l.* ek-stĭp'yu-lĕt; 2. ĕk-stĭp'yu-lāt, *a. Bot.* Destitute of stipules.

ex-store. *Com.* From the store: denoting that goods for export are not subject to charges until after leaving the store or warehouse.

ex'sto-phy, *l.* ek'sto-fi; 2. ĕk'sto-fy, *n. Teral.* The congenital eversion or turning outward of an organ or of its inner surface; as, *exstrophy* of the bladder. [< Gr. *ekstrophē*, dislocation, < *ek*, out, + *strephō*, turn.] **ec'stro-phy**†.

ex-stul'pate, *l.* ek-stul'pĕt; 2. ĕk-stŭl'pāt, *a. Zool.* To extirpate or exert, as some papillæ and tentacles. [< L. *ex*, out, + G. *stülpen*, turn inside out.] — **ex'stul-pa'tion**, *n.*

ex-suc'cous, *a.* [Archaic.] Devoid of sap or juice; dessicated.

ex-suc'tion, *l.* ek-sŭk'shŏn, *n.* [Archaic.] A sucking out. [< L. *exsuctus*, pp. of *exsugo*, suck out.]

ex'su-da'tion, *n.* Same as EXUDATION.

ex-suf'flate, *l.* ek-suf'lĕt; 2. ĕk-sŭf'lāt, *vt.* [-FLAT-ED; -FLAT'ING.] To drive off by blowing; specif., to dispel (an evil spirit) by blowing: a form of exorcism; used only as an ecclesiastical term. [< LL. *exsufflatus*, pp. of *exsuflo*, < L. *ex*, out, + *suflo*, blow upon, < *sub*, under, + *flo*, BLOW'], — **ex'suf-fla'tion**, *n.* I. Exorcism by blowing. 2†. A blowing; blast.

ex-suf'fli-cate, *a.* [Archaic.] Inflated; empty; frivolous.

ex-sur'gence, *l.* ek-sŭr'jens; 2. ĕk-sŭr'jĕns, *n.* A rising. [< L. *exsurgens*, pp. of *exsurgo*, rise, < *ex*, out, + *surgo*, rise.] **ex-ur'gence**†.— **ex-sur'gent**, *a.* Rising up. **ex-ur'gent**.

ex-sus'ci-tate†, *vt.* To rouse up.— **ex-sus'ci-ta'tion**†, *n.*

ext., *abbr.* Extended; extension; external; externally; extra; extract.

ex'ta, *l.* eks'ta; 2. ĕks'ta, *n. pl. Class. Antiq.* The heart, lungs, liver, etc., of sacrificed animals from which the haruspices drew their divinations. [L.]

ex'ta-cy†, **ex'ta-sy**, **ex-tat'ic**†. Same as ECSTASY, etc.

ex-tance'†, *n.* The state of being extant.

ex'tan-cy, *l.* eks'tan-si; 2. ĕks'tan-cy, *n.* [Archaic.] The state of standing out or being conspicuous; a projection.

ex'tant, *l.* eks'tant *or* eks-tant'; 2. ĕks'tant *or* ĕk-stant', *a.* **1.** Still existing and known; still to be seen or found; living; as, many copies are still *extant* in the provinces. 2. [Archaic.] Standing out; manifest; conspicuous. 3†. Protruding; projecting. [< L. *extan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exto*, exist, < *ex*, out, + *sto*, stand.]

ex'ta-sis, *n.* Same as ECSTASIS.

ex-tem'po-ral†, *a.* Extemporaneous; extemporary. — **extemp'po-ral'i-ty**†, *n.* Readiness in speaking extempore. — **ex-tem'po-ral-ly**†, *adv.*

ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous, *l.* eks-tem'po-rē'nı-us; 2. ĕks-tĕm'po-rā'ne-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Done or made without much or any preparation; composed or uttered on the spur of the moment without having been studied or digested; offhand; unpremeditated; as, an *extemporaneous* oration.

The celebrated Italian poet, Metastasio, was the son of a common mechanic, and was when a little boy to sing his *extemporaneous* verses about the streets.
WAYLAND *Pursuit of Knowledge* vol. i, p. 46. (n. 1859.)

2. Given to speaking without written or prepared materials; as, an *extemporaneous* preacher. — **ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ant**.

SYN.: extemporary, extempore, impromptu, improvised, offhand, unpremeditated. *Extemporaneous* is now chiefly applied to addresses of which the subject has been prepared, and only the language and incidental treatment left to the suggestion of the moment, so that an *extemporaneous* speech is understood to be any one that is not read or recited; *impromptu* keeps its original sense, denoting something that springs from the instant; the *impromptu* utterance is generally brief, direct, and vigorous; the *extemporaneous* speech may chance to be prosy. *Offhand* refers chiefly to ease in the readiness and freedom of the utterance. *Unpremeditated* is graver and more formal, denoting absolute want of preparation, but is rather too heavy a word to be applied to such apt, ready utterance as is generally designated by *impromptu*. — ANT.: elaborated, premeditated, prepared, read, recited, studied, written. — **ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **ex-tem'po-ra'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*

ex-tem'po-ra-ry, *l.* eks-tem'po-rē-ri; 2. ĕks-tĕm'po-rā-ry, *a.* **1.** Extemporaneous. 2. Made for the occasion; extemporized; as, an *extemporary* shelter. — **ex-tem'po-ra-ri-ly**, *adv.*

ex-tem'po-re, *l.* eks-tem'po-ri; 2. ĕks-tĕm'po-re, *a.* Extemporaneous; unstudied.

It is . . . had always *extempore* words, if not *extempore* sense, at command.
EDGEWORTH *Moral Tales* p. 29. (n. 1887.)

SYN.: see EXTEMPORANEOUS. — **ex-tem'po-ri-ness**†, *n.*

ex-tem'po-re, *n.* Extemporaneous composition; improvisation.

ex-tem'po-re, *adv.* Extemporaneously; without studied or special preparation; as, he spoke *extempore*. [< L. *ex tempore*; *ex*, from; *tempore*, abl. s. of *tempus* (*tempor-*), time.]

ex-tem'po-rize, *l.* eks-tem'po-ruiz; 2. ĕks-tĕm'po-rīz, *v.* **ex-tem'po-rise**, [-RIZED; -RIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make or compose without preparation; provide offhand; do unpremeditatedly; as, to *extemporize* a shelter.

II. *i.* To speak or to compose and perform without premeditation; compose and deliver or perform a rhetorical or musical piece on the spur of the moment.

It was the custom for a poet, crowned at the capitol, to *extemporize* or recite in verse, upon every distinguished stage.
MRS. DE STAËL *Corinne* tr. by Isabel Hill, p. 29. [w. r. p.]

— **ex-tem'po-ri-za'tion**, **-sa'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of producing or delivering extemporaneously. 2. Any composition, especially a musical composition, produced extempore; improvisation. — **ex-tem'po-riz'er** or **-ris'er**, *n.* One who extemporizes.

ex-tend', *l.* eks-tĕnd'; 2. ĕks-tĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make larger in space, time, or scope; carry out farther than the original point or limit; enlarge or lengthen the bounds or dimensions of; lengthen; widen; enlarge; prolong; as, to *extend* a railway; the government *extended* its territories; to *extend* a vacation. **2.** To reach or stretch out; advance; put forth; as, he *extended* his hand; specif. (*Physiol.*), to stretch out or unbend: opposed to *flex*; as, the extensor indicus muscle *extended* his finger.

His other parts besides,
Prone on the flood, *extended* long and large,
Lay floating many a rood.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 195.

3. To hold out for the acceptance of others; offer; grant; as, to *extend* a courtesy; he *extends* his forgiveness. **4.**

Law. (1) To appraise at yearly value (lands or tenements belonging to one who has forfeited a recognizance). (2) To seize under a writ of extent. See EXTENT, 2. **5.** To augment in quantity by additions of something different, as water to liquor. **6.** [Rare.] To put forth the strength of (oneself). †**7.** To seize; take possession of. **8†.** To extol. **9†.** To plant. **10†.** To survey.

II. *i.* **1.** To reach in dimension, time, or scope; be continued; stretch; be prolonged; as, the Mississippi *extends* through several States; his power *extends* to other lands. **2.** To stretch for a prize in a great speed; as racing horse. [< OF. *extendre*, < L. *extendo*, < *ex*, out, + *tendo*, stretch.] SYN.: see ADD; AMPLIFY; PROTRACT; SPREAD; STRETCH.—**extend'ant,** *a.* [Rare.] Outstretched; extending. **2.** *Her.* Displayed.—**extend'ed-ly,** *adv.* In an extended manner.—**extend'ed-ness,** *n.* Extent.

extend'ed, 1 eks-tend'ed; 2 ɛks-tẽnd'ɛd, *pa.* **1.** Covering or protracted over a great extent of time, space, or scope; extensive. **2.** Having extension in space; occupying or pervading space. **3.** *Print.* Broad in proportion to the height: said of type; as, an *extended* letter.

THIS IS EXTENDED TYPE.

4. *Her.* Displayed. **extense't** [Rare]; **ex-tent'†.**—**extended order** (*Mil. & Naval*), an open formation of individual ships or troops so as to present a more difficult target to the enemy's fire: opposed to *close order.*—**extend'ed-ly,** *adv.*

ex-tend'er, 1 eks-tend'er; 2 ɛks-tẽnd'ɛr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which extends. **2†.** A surveyor.

ex-tense', 1, 2 eks-tens'; 2 ɛks-tẽns', *a.* Extended; expansive.

ex-ten'si-bl(e², 1 eks-ten'si-bl; 2 ɛks-tẽn'si-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of extension or expansion. **2.** *Zool.* Capable of being thrust out; exsertile; protrusile; as, the *extensible* tongue of the anteater. [F., < L. *extensus*; see EXTENSIVE.]—**ex-ten'si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**ex-ten'si-bl(e-ness²,** *n.*

ex-ten'sile, 1 eks-ten'sil; 2 ɛks-tẽn'sil, *a. Zool.* Capable of being thrust out; exsertile; protrusile.

ex-ten'sil², *pl.* of extending or of extension; exsertile; extensible; protrusile. [< L. *extensus*; see EXTENSIVE.]

ex'ten-sim'i-ter, *n.* Same as EXTENSOMETER.

ex-ten'sion, 1 eks-ten'shən; 2 ɛks-tẽn'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of extending, or the state of being extended: a reaching or stretching out in space, time, or scope; prolongation; enlargement; extent; increase of dimension; as, the *extension* of a boundary; an *extension* of the time.

The freedom of the American colonies, their union, their *extension* through the West, became the three objects of the remaining years of Franklin. BANCROFT *United States* vol. ii, p. 388. [A. 1883.]

2. That which is added in order to extend; an annex; addition; as, he built an *extension* to his stable. **3.** *Physics.* That property of matter by virtue of which it occupies space, or has length, breadth, and thickness. **4.** *Com.* The act of allowing to a debtor further time in which to pay a debt. This undertaking on the part of the creditor may be either verbal or written. **5.** *Law.* Postponement of the time set for a legal procedure. **6.** *Surg.* Traction of a fractured or dislocated limb in order to replace its parts. **7.** *Logic.* (1) The capacity of a general concept to cover the specific classes or individual things connoted by it; the degree of applicability belonging to a notion. (2) All the things, collectively, which a term is predicable: opposed to *intension.* **8.** Spatial continuation; mere distance or room without regard to any object in space; especially, in mathematics, the quality of being extended in one or more of the three dimensions of space; also, space regarded as having dimensions. **9.** *Physiol.* The straightening of a limb, as opposed to *flection.* [< L. *extensio(n-)*, < *extensus*; see EXTENSIVE.] **ex-ten'sure†.**

SYN.: see ACCRESCENCE; ADMEASUREMENT; ADDITION; APPENDAGE; BRANCH; INCREASE.

—**ex-ten'sion-ap'pa-ra'tus,** *n. Surg.* An appliance used in lengthening or straightening a fractured limb.—**extension reach,** *n. Car-building.* An adjustable reach or bar between the trucks of a logging-car.—**university e.,** a system for extending the advantages of a university. Instruction beyond the limit of universities, by the establishment of lecture-courses and classes in or near populous centers.—**ex-ten'sion-al,** *a.* Extensive; having extension.—**ex-ten'sion-al-ly,** *adv. Logic.* Inclusively. See EXTENSION, 7.—**ex-ten'sion-ist,** *n.* An advocate of or a believer in extension, as of the territory of a state.

ex-ten'si-ty, 1 eks-ten'si-ti; 2 ɛks-tẽn'si-ti, *n.* **1.** *Psychol.* An element of sensation from which, according to some authorities, perception of extension is derived. **2.** The quality of extension; extensiveness. [< L. *extensus*; see EXTENSIVE.]

ex-ten'sive, 1 eks-ten'siv; 2 ɛx-tẽn'siv, *a.* **1.** Extended **ex-ten'sive,**] widely in space, time, or scope; great; wide; as, *extensive* trade.

Mrs. Jellyby . . . has devoted herself to an *extensive* variety of public subjects at various times. DICKENS *Bleak House* p. 66. [A. A. 1886.]

2. Of or pertaining to extension. **3.** *Agr.* Designating a method of cultivation in which the crop depends on the area treated rather than (as in *intensive* agriculture) on the fertilization and care of a restricted area. **4.** Including the limit of the application, or logical extension, of a proposition, conception, or idea; as, the *extensive* quantity of a concept. **5†.** Capable of being extended. [< LL. *extensivus*, < L. *extendo*, pp. *extensus*; see EXTEND.]—**ex-ten'sive(o-ly,** *adv.* **1.** To a great extent; so as to be extensive; widely; as, he engaged *extensively* in speculation. **2.** In relation to extension; as, an object *extensively* considered.—**ex-ten'sive(o-ness²,** *n.* The state of being extensive. **2.** Same as EXTENSITY. **3†.** Extensibility.

ex'ten-som'e-ter, 1 eks'ten-som'i-ter; 2 ɛks'tẽn-sŏm'ɛ-tɛr, *n.* Same as MICROMETER by which to measure the expansion of a body, as a bar of metal. [< L. *extensus* (see EXTENSIVE) + -METER.]

ex-ten'sor, 1 eks-ten'sər *or* -sor; 2 ɛx-tẽn'sŏr, *n.* [LL.] *Anat.* A muscle that causes extension. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM.—**extensor of the claw** (*Entom.*), a footmuscle which is an extensor and helps pull the claw out.

ex-ten'sum, *n.* [Rare.] That which has extension in space.

ex-tent', 1 eks-tent'; 2 ɛks-tẽnt', *st. & vi.* [Sect.] To assess; be assessed.

ex-tent', *n.* **1.** The dimension or degree to which anything is extended; sometimes, also, the object as being of a given dimension or degree; the limit to which anything reaches; size within given bounds; bulk; compass; reach; range; as, the *extent* of his power. **2.** *Law.* (1) A writ directing the appraisal of lands at their yearly value, and their delivery to a creditor for a limited time to satisfy his claim. (2) A writ issued against the body, lands, and goods (*a*) of a crown debtor, called **extent in chief;** (*b*) of one indebted to a crown debtor, called **extent in aid;** also, a special writ against the lands and goods of a deceased crown debtor.

The noble Lord says that an *extent* must in three weeks arrest their property if parliament does not interpose. FOX in Goodhall's *Trial, Eloquence, Land Audits* p. 469. [n. 1887.]

3. *Logic.* Same as EXTENSION.

The *extent* of a notion originally and properly signifies the number of individuals to which it is applicable.

POWER *Conjectures of Intellect* p. 396. [s. 1808.]

4. *Math.* Any continuous magnitude. An extent of *n* dimensions is called an *n* extent. Thus, a surface is a 2-extent and an ordinary solid a 3-extent. **5.** *Ornith.* Stretch of spread wings, from tip to tip across the backalar extent. **6†.** An extending; meting out; distribution. **7†.** Increase; augmentation. [< OF. *extente*, < L. *extentus*, pp. of *extendo*; see EXTEND.] **ex-tend'ure†.**

SYN.: see END; MAGNITUDE.—**dual extents** (*Math.*), two extents the sum of whose dimensions is less by unity than that of the space in which they exist, as a point and a line in a plane or a 2-extent and a 3-extent in 10-dimensional space.—**immediate extent** (*Law*), a writ of extent when issued without either scire facias or a commission of inquest.—**locked extents** (*Math.*), two extents whose relation is such that one extent higher in dimension can not be laid through either without cutting the other, thus being virtually locked, like two links of a chain.

ex-ten'u-ate, 1 eks-ten'yu-ət; 2 ɛks-tẽn'yu-ĕt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] *I. t.* **1.** To represent as less blameworthy than it might be; diminish the gravity or importance of; mitigate; palliate: said of something wrong or censurable.

Nothing can be more ridiculous, indeed, than the way in which we exaggerate each other's vices and *extenuate* our own. HAZLITT *Works, Table Talk* vol. i, p. 111. [A.]

2. [Rare.] To make thin or weak; attenuate. **3.** [Rare.] To diminish in estimation; depreciate; detract from.

The question of his death is enrolled in the Capitol; his glory not *extenuated*, wherein he was worsted. SHAKESPEARE *Julius Cæsar* act iii, sc. 2.

II. i. [Rare.] To become slender or attenuated. [< L. *extenuatus*, pp. of *extenuo*, < *ex*, out, + *tenuis*, thin.] SYN.: see PALLIATE.—**ex-ten'u-at(e²,** *a.* Thin; slender.—**ex-ten'u-at'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a manner to extenuate; so as to mimic or excuse.—**ex-ten'u-a'tion,** *n.* The act of extenuating, in any sense; palliation; excuse.—**ex-ten'u-a-tiv(e,** *n.* & *a.* Serving to extenuate; extenuating. **II.** *n.* An extenuating plea.—**ex-ten'u-a'tor,** *n.*—**ex-ten'u-a-to'ry,** *a.* Extenuative.

ex-ter', 1 eks-tûr'; 2 ɛks-tẽr', *vt.* [Rare.] To dig out of the earth. [< L. *ex*, out, + *terra*, earth.]

ex-ter'ior, 1 eks-tī'ri-or *or* -ər; 2 ɛks-tī'ri-or, *a.* **1.** Situated outside of something else; beyond the limits; external; outlying; as, an *exterior* earthwork; objects *exterior* to the mind. **2.** Forming the outer side (of); constituting or connected with the external part; as, the *exterior* side of a house; a beautiful *exterior* appearance. **3.** Immediately and outwardly manifest; noted by the senses; visible; as, *exterior* virtues. **4.** Acting or originating from without. **5.** *Zool.* (1) Farthest from the axis; outer. (2) Anterior: said of a flower. **6.** *Astron.* Having an orbit outside of the earth's: said of a planet. **7.** Pertaining to foreign countries; foreign. [< F. *extérieur*, < L. *exterior*, compar. of *externus*, *extra*, outside, < *ex*, out.] **ex-ter'ri-al†.**—**exterior of a simple closed curve,** see CURVE.—**ex-te'ri-o-ra'tion,** *n. Physiol.* Mental reference of a sensation conveyed by a nerve to the peripheral part which it supplies, or to the object applied, as the feeling of pain in the dissevered part of an amputated limb due to irritation of nerves in the stump.—**ex-te'ri-or-ly,** *n.* [-TIES, pl.] **1.** The exterior; the state of being exterior, especially the practise of ceremony rather than of inward virtues; superficiality; externality; as, *exteriority* in religion. **2.** Something exterior; an external circumstance.

ex-te'ri-or, *n.* **1.** That which is outside; the outer part, surface, or aspect; the external features; outside; as, the *exterior* of a building; an artistic *exterior.*

The *exterior* of Newick House was of a gray, but kindly stone, and presented a half-fortified and formidable appearance.

BULWER-LYTTON *Last of the Barons* p. 61. [n. a. s. 1867.]

2. Hence, the sum of outward qualities or traits; one's manner, dress, or deportment; one's outward conduct; as, a man of fine *exterior.*

Don't be deceived by a facile *exterior.* Tender men sometimes have strong wills. EMERSON *Conduct of Life* p. 14. [E. M. & CO. 1863.]

ex-te'ri-or-ize, 1 eks-tī'ri-o-rīz; 2 ɛks-tẽ'ri-o-rīz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To externalize. **2.** *Physics.* To communicate to some external object: said of radioactivity.—**ex-te'ri-o-ri-za'tion,** *n.* Same as EXTERNALIZATION.—**ex-te'ri-or-ly,** *adv.*

Ex-ter'mi-nans, 1 eks-tûr'mi-nanz; 2 ɛks-tẽr'mi-năns, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

ex-ter'mi-nate, 1 eks-tûr'mi-nēt; 2 ɛks-tẽr'mi-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] **1.** To destroy entirely; extirpate; annihilate.

Every nation has a right to attack and *exterminate* them [pirates] without any declaration of war. KENT *Commentaries* vol. i, p. 184.

2. *Alg.* [Rare.] To eliminate (an unknown quantity). **3.** [Rare.] To drive beyond the borders of a country; expel. Among the Athenians, whatever was the cause of a man's death, by failing upon him, was *exterminated* or cast out of the dominions of the republic. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* p. 301. [< L. *exterminatus*, pp. of *extermino*, < *ex*, out, and see TERMINATE, 2.] **ex-ter'mine†.**

SYN.: annihilate, banish, destroy, eradicate, expel, extirpate, overthrow, remove, root out, uproot, wipe out. The word *exterminate* is applied to races of men or animals, and is now almost exclusively used for removal by death; individuals are now said to be *banished, expelled. Deracinate* is always applied to numbers or groups of plants which it is desired to remove effectually from the soil: a single tree may be *uprooted.* So he is not said to be *eradicated* who is to *eradicate or root out* noxious weeds. To *extirpate* is not only to *destroy* the individuals of any race of plants or animals, but the very stock, so that the race can never be restored: we speak of *eradicating* a disease, of *extirpating* a cancer, *exterminating* wild beasts or hostile tribes; we seek to *eradicate* or *extirpate* all vices and evils. See ABOLISH.—ANT. augment, beget, build up, cherish, colonize, develop, foster, increase, plant, populate, propagate, replenish, settle.—**ex-ter'mi-na-bl(e²,** *a.*—**ex-ter'mi-na-tiv(e²,** *a.* Tending or serving to exterminate. **II.** *n.* That which exterminates.—**ex-ter'mi-na'tor,** *n.*—**ex-ter'mi-na-to-ry,** *a.* Tending to exterminate; of or pertaining to extermination.

ex-ter'mi-na'tion, 1 eks-tûr'mi-nē'shən; 2 ɛks-tẽr'mi-nā'shon, *n.* The act or process of exterminating, in any sense; total destruction; annihilation; extirpation; eradication; in algebra, elimination; as, the *extermination* of the unknown quantity. [< LL. *exterminatio(n-)*, < L. *extermino*; see EXTERMINATE.] **ex'ter-min'ion†.**

ex-tern', 1 eks-tûrn'; 2 ɛks-tẽrn', *a.* [Archaic.] *Exterior.*

ex-tern', *n.* **1.** A pupil who does not live at the school he attends; a day-scholar.

The *externes* were gone home and the boarders quiet at their studies. CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Villette* p. 60. [A. 1853.]

2. A member of the house staff of a hospital, who does not reside in the institution. **3.** The external part; exterior; the external. [< F. *externe*, outer, < L. *externus*, < *ex*, out.] **ex-ter'ne',**—**ex'ter-nat',**] eks'ter-nē';] ɛks'tẽr-nā'. **n.** [F.] A school or day-scholars.

ex-ter'nal, 1 eks-tûr'nal; 2 ɛks-tẽr'nal, *a.* **1.** Situated or occurring outside of the subject; being on or relating to the exterior; visible from the outside; hence, often, superficial; as, *external* polish. **2.** Belonging to the material or phenomenal world as distinguished from the mind that perceives it; objective.

No amount of mere *external* evidence can produce genuine faith. C. HODGE *Way of Life* p. 10. [A. s. s. u.]

3. *Med.* Relating to the surface of the body; as, an *external* disease, that is, a disease seated on the surface of the body and forming the object of surgical treatment. **4.** Pertaining to or coming from foreign lands or people; foreign; as, *external* traffic. **5.** Extraneous; extrinsic. **6.** *Anat.* Further from the medial plane of the body. [< L. *externus*, < *ex*, out.]—**external affairs** (*Austral. Const. Law*), extraterritorial affairs within the control of the Commonwealth Parliament. These embrace the appointment of agents abroad, the promotion of Australian interests in other countries, and the extradition of fugitive offenders.—**e. association, perception,** etc., see ASSOCIATION, etc.—**e. world,** the world revealed to the mind through the senses: the world considered as existing independently of, yet interconnected with, our sense-perception; the material or objective world.—**ex-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.*

ex-ter'nal, *n.* Anything that is exterior or belonging to the outside; an exterior or outer part; specif., an outward symbol, rite, or ceremony, as of religion: chiefly plural.

Men had settled into a mood of *externals*, as if all religion consisted in these. Gentle Life *Series of Christ* p. 377. [A. 1888.]

ex-ter'nal-ism, 1 eks-tûr'nal-izm; 2 ɛks-tẽr'nal-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* The doctrine that only things which are the objects of sense-perception exist, or that at least can be known to have it; phenomenalism. **2.** Devotion to *externals*, especially in matters of religion, or an external part of religious worship or life.

He [Bunyan] found no pleasure in dressing, and an attachment almost idolatrous to the *externalisms* of religion.

W. M. PUNSHON *Lectures and Sermons* p. 105. [s. a. l.]

—**ex-ter'nal-ist,** *n.*—**ex-ter'nal-is'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to externalism.

ex'ter-nal'i-ty, 1 eks'tər-nal'i-ti; 2 ɛks'tẽr-nălĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** Location on the outside, or in a place or on a surface; as, in *Psychol.* & *Philos.* Existence outside of the percipient mind, and in the world of physical phenomena; one of the objects of immediate external perception.

Some philosophers have labored hard to discover how the idea of *externality*—of something external—is first acquired.

JOS. ALDEN *Elements of Intell. Philos.* p. 35. [A. 1856.]

3. An external object, particularly an outward rite or symbol. **4.** Regard for or devotion to externals; externalism.

ex-ter'nal-ize,] 1 eks-tûr'nal-ōiz; 2 ɛks-tẽr'nal-ĭz, *vt.* **ex-ter'nal-ise,**] [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To give shape to; embody. **2.** To make external; confer external reality upon; conceive of and regard as external, as where a mere thought or conception is taken to be a sight or sound or other sense-percept, as the music of a dream. **ex-ter'nal-i-za'tion,**—**ex-ter'nal-ist,** *n.* **1.** The act of making external or embodying. **2.** The condition of being externalized; embodiment; manifestation. **3.** *Psychol.* The mental process by which sensations are referred to objects outside the body, as distinguished from *localization*, or the process by which they are assigned position on the surface of, or within, the body. **ex-ter'ni-a'tion†.**

ex-ter'ni-ty, *n.* [Rare.] Outwardness; externality.

ex-ter'no-lat'er-al, 1 eks-tûr'no-lat'ər-al; 2 ɛks-tẽr'no-lăt'ɛr-al, *a.* On the exterior side.

ex-ter'no-me'di-an, 1 eks-tûr'no-mī'di-ən; 2 ɛks-tẽr'no-mē'di-an, *a.* Exterior to the median line, as of the wing of an insect. < L. *externus* (see EXTERN) + *medius*, middle.] **ex-ter'no-me'di-al†.**

ex'ter-na'ne-ous, *a.* [Rare.] Appertaining to or proceeding from some other country; foreign.

ex-ter'ri-to'ri-al, -i-ty. See EXTRATERRITORIAL.

ex-ter'sion, 1 eks-tûr'shən; 2 ɛks-tẽr'shon, *n.* The act of erasing or expunging. [< L. *exterus*, pp. of *extergeo*, rub out, < *ex*, out, + *tergeo*, wipe.]

ex-til'†, *st.* To drop or distil.—**ex'til-la-tion†,** *n.*

ex'ti-mate†, *a.* Most distant; outermost.

ex-tim'u-late†, *v.* Stimulate.—**ex-tim'u-la'tion†,** *n.*

ex-tinct'†, *vt.* To cause to be extinct; destroy.

ex-tinct', 1 eks-tiŋkt'; 2 ɛks-tĭŋct', *a.* **1.** Extinguished; put out; quenched; hence, inactive; disused; worn out; concluded; as, a fire *extinct*; an *extinct* custom. **2.** Exterminated, or being no longer in existence; as, an *extinct* species. **3.** Void; lapsed; as, an *extinct* title. [< L. *extinctus*, pp. of *extinguo*; see EXTINGUISH.]

ex'tinc'teur, 1 eks'tiŋk'tûr; 2 ɛks'tĭŋk'tẽr, *n.* [F.] A portable fire-extinguisher.

ex-tinc'tion, 1 eks-tiŋk'shon; 2 ɛks-tĭŋc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of extinguishing, or state of being extinguished; extinguishment.

The philosopher is not aware of the consequences attendant upon the *extinction* of the light of revelation. ALEX. CAMPBELL in *Campbell and Owen's Debate* p. 197. [A. s. 1839.]

2. A putting an end to something; a destroying; complete destruction; annihilation. **3.** *Chem.* A quenching or slaking, as of quicklime with water. [< L. *extinctio(n-)*, < *extinctus*; see EXTINCT.] **ex-tinct'i-ty: ex-tinc'ture†.**

ex-tinc'tiv(e², 1 eks-tiŋk'tiv; 2 ɛks-tĭŋc'tĭv, *a.* Calculated to extinguish, suppress, or destroy.—**extinctive prescription** (*Law*), the prescribing of a limit to actions.

ex'tine, 1 eks'tin *or* -tin; 2 ɛks'tin *or* -tĭn, *n. Bot.* The outer wall of a pollen-grain or spore. [< *ext-* (in L. *externus*); see EXTERIOR.] **ex'ine.**

ex-tin'guish, 1 eks-tiŋ'gwish; 2 ɛks-tĭŋ'gwĭsh, *vt.* **1.** To render extinct; destroy; put out; quench; smother: often used figuratively; as, to *extinguish* opposition. **2.**

Law. (1) To cause to end and become extinct. (2) To pay off and satisfy in full: as, to *extinguish* a mortgage. See EXTINGUISHMENT, 2. **3.** To observe or throw into the shade; eclipse. [< L. *extinguo*, < *ex*, out, + *stinguo*, quench.] SYN.: see ANNUL; OVERWHELM; SUBVERT.

ex-tin'guish-a-ble, *a.* That may be put out.

ex-tin'guish-er, *n.* 1 ckes-tiŋ'gwish-er; 2 ĕks-tiŋ'gwish-er, *n.* One who or that which extinguishes. Specif.: (1) A hollow cone used to set over a flame, as of a candle, to extinguish it. (2) A fire-quencher; as, the *extinguisher* of commons or ways, by purchasing the land to which they are attached. (2) The extinction of a debt by payment, or by the creditor's taking a higher security; as, the *extinguishment* of a book account by taking a note or a judgment for the amount due. S. S.

ex-tin'guish-ment, *ppr.* Extinguished.

ex-tirp', *v.* I. *t.* To extirpate; root out. **II.** *t.* To use abusive language; rail. Obsolete.—**ex-tirp'er**, *n.*

ex'tir-pate, 1 ckes'tar-pēt; 2 ĕks'tir-pāt, *vt.* [-PAT'ED; -PAT'ING.] **1.** To get rid of by or as by taking out by the roots: destroy wholly; eradicate. **2†.** To drive away. [< L. *extirpatus*, pp. of *extirpo*, < *ex*, out, + *stirps*, stem.] SYN.: see ABOLISH; EXTERMINATE.—**ex-tir'pa-bl(e)**, *a.*—**ex'tir-pa'tion**, *n.* The act of extirpating; specifically, in surgery, the total removal of the whole of a growth within or within the body, by surgical means; as, the *extirpation* of an eye.—**ex'tir-pa-tiv(e)**, *a.* Tending or serving to extirpate.—**ex'tir-pa'tor** (xiii), *n.* [L.] Same as EXTIRPATIVE. EXTIRPATING; extirpative; serving to extirpate.

ex-tis'pex, 1 eks-tis'peks; 2 ĕks-tis'pĕks, *n.* [PL. -TIS, 1 -pē-dz; 2 -pi-ĕs, *pl.*] [L.] Same as HARUSPEX.—**ex'tis-pi'cious**, *a.* Pertaining to inspection of entrails by an extispex.—**ex'tis-pi'cy**, *n.* [L.] Divination by the inspection of entrails. **ex-tis'pi-cy**.

ex-tis'pex, *n.* 1 eks-tis'peks; 2 ĕks-tis'pĕks, *n.* *Biol.* Exogenous.

ex-tol', 1 eks-tōl' *or* -tol'; 2 ĕks-tōl' *or* -tŏl', *vt.* [EXTOLLED', EX-TOLD'S; EX TOL'LING.] **1.** To praise in the highest terms; speak in the eulogistic terms of; exalt in commendation; magnify.

On earth join all ye creatures to extol
Him first, him last, him midst, and without end.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. v, l. 164.

2†. To lift on high; elevate. [< OF. *extoller*, < L. *extollo*, < *ex*, out, + *tollo*, raise.] SYN.: see ADMIRE; APPLAUD; PRAISE.—**ex-tol'ler**, *n.*—**ex-tol'ment**, *n.* The act of praising or extolling.

ex-tor'sive, 1 eks-tōr'siv; 2 ĕks-tōr'siv, *a.* Tending or **ex-tor'tive**, 1 eks-tōr'tiv; 2 ĕks-tōr'tiv (-tŏr'tiv), *a.* **ex-tort'**, 1 eks-tōrt'; 2 ĕks-tŏrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* To obtain by violence, threats, compulsion, or the subjection of another to some necessity; wrest away; as, the barons *extorted* the Magna Carta from King John.

You cannot *extort* friendship by force of pistol.
SMITH in Lady Holland's *Sydney Smith* vol. i, p. 309. [n. 1855.]

2. *Law.* To exact without legal right under color of public office. See EXTORTION, 2.

II. *i.* To practise extortion. [< L. *extortus*, pp. of *extorqueo*, < *ex*, out, + *torqueo*, twist.]

ex-tort', *a.* Extortionate.

ex-tor'tion, 1 eks-tōr'shŏn; 2 ĕks-tōr'shŏn, *n.* **1.** The act or practice of extorting.

This is a kind of *extortion*, it is a making a prey of the necessity of the poor, it is a grinding of their faces.
GEORGE FOX *Works*, fol. ed., p. 529. [n. a. a. c. 1670.]

2. *Law.* The offense, committed by an official, of taking money under color of his office, either where none is due, or in excess of what is due. See COMPOUNDING. To constitute the crime of extortion, as distinguished from blackmail, the property must have been obtained from another with his consent. Compare BLACKMAIL.

Taxation, or *extortion*? Call it by what you will, the nation must pay it.
J. L. STEPHENS *Incidents* vol. ii, p. 277. [n. 1844.]

3. That which has been extorted; an extortionate charge; as, I paid my hotel bill, but it was an *extortion*.

—ex-tor'tion-a-ry, *a.* **1.** Practising extortion. **2.** *Law.* Partaking of the crime of extortion.—**ex-tor'tion-ate**, *a.* Characterized by extortion; extortionary: *extortionate* as an *extortionate* charge.—**ex-tor'tion-ate-ly**, *adv.*—**ex-tor'tion-ate-ness**, *n.*—**ex-tor'tion-er**, *n.* One who extorts or who practises extortion. **ex-tor'ter** [Rare]; **ex-tor'tion-ist**, *n.*—**ex-tor'tive** (es, *a.*

ex'tra, 1 eks'tra, 2 ĕks'tra, *a.* Being over and above what is required, due, expected, or usual; extraordinary; additional; supplementary; hence, unusually good. [< EXTRA-.]

ex'tra, *n.* **1.** Something outside or beyond what is usual or required; especially, something additional and for which a special charge is made: as, a dish at a table d'hôte of a newspaper or other periodical issued for some special purpose, or at a time different from that of the regular edition; as, an election *extra*. **3.** *Cricket.* Any run resulting from a bye, leg-bye, no-ball, or wide, as distinguished from a run from a hit.

ex'tra, *adv.* [Colloq.] Unusually; uncommonly.

ex'tra-, *pr.fix.* Outside; beyond; besides; as in **extra'** articular, that is, outside of the joint; **extra'** ordinary, *extra-articular* operation. [L., < *extra*, without, prep. abl. fem. of *exter*, outward, < *ex*, out.] The words arranged in columns are self-explaining:

extra-atmospheric	extra-essential	extrastomachal
extracardial	extrapolvic	extraterrestrial
extracerebral	extraperitoneal	extrathecal
extrafascial	extraplantar	extrathoracic
extrafoliaceous	extrapolar	extratropical

—ex'tra-ax'il-la-ry, *a.* *Bot.* Situated outside the axil, whether above or below, as a bud. **ex'tra-ax'il-lar'.**—**ex'tra-bran'chi-al**, *a.* Situated outside of the branchial arches, as cartilages composing the basket of a lamprey. **II.** *n.* An extrabranchial cartilage.—**ex'tra-bron'chi-al**, *a.* External to the bronchial tubes.—**ex'tra-ca-lic'y-lar**, *a.* *Zoöph.* Situated outside the calicle.—**ex'tra-ca-lyc'i-nal**, *a.* *Zoöl.* Outside the calyx: said of corals in reference to budding.—**ex'tra-ca-non'i-cal**, *a.* Being outside the canon; non-canonical; as, *extracanonical* writings.—**ex'tra-cap'su-lar**, *a.* Situated exterior to a capsule; as, the *extracapsular* vessels of a joint; the *extracapsular* protoplasm of a radiolarian.—**ex'tra-cap'su-la-ry**;—**ex'tra-cap'su-la'ri-um**, *n.* *Protoz.* The part of a radiolarian situated outside the central capsule.—**ex'tra-cap'su-lum**, *n.* *Zoöl.* An extracapsulary mass, as of a radiolarian.—**ex'tra-car'pal**, *a.* Outside and adjacent to the wrist.—**ex'tra-cel'lu-lar**, *a.* **1.** Situated outside of a cell. **2.** *Physiol.* Existing or occurring outside the cells of an organism: as, *extracellular* digestion.—**ex'tra-chris'tian**, *a.* Occurring or being outside of or beyond the sphere of Christianity.—**ex'tra-cil'i-a-ry**, *a.* *Anat.* Derived from the outer surface of the ciliary body or dentate nucleus of the cerebellum: as, the *extraciliary* fibers.—**ex'tra-col'u-mel'la**, *n.* *Zoöl.* A tripartite cartilaginous prolongation of the columella auris in birds and reptiles.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

ex'tra-cor'ne-al, *a.* Extremely narrow in proportion to the height: said of type.

This line is set in extra-condensed type.

ex'tra-con'stel-la-ry, *a.* Designating stars which do not belong to any of the older constellations. In modern nomenclature the constellations are extended so as to include all the stars.—**ex'tra-cor'ter**, *n.* *Cricket.* A second and more distant cow-pasture: also, this fielder's position.

ex-tract', 1 eks-trakt'; 2 ĕks-trăct', *vt.* **1.** To draw or pull out, as something held or fixed in a receptacle or position; as, to *extract* a tooth. **2.** To obtain from a substance by mechanical or chemical means, especially by solution, distillation, or pressure; as, to *extract* an essential oil from flowers.

He had been eight years upon a project for *extracting* sunbeams out of cucumbers.
SWIFT *Gulliver* p. 173. [n. a. a. c. 1871.]

3. To select for citation, as a passage from a book or writing. **4.** Figuratively, to get or draw out by effort; as, to *extract* pleasure from duty toil.

He *extracted* this information from a small boy.
ATLANTIC *Quoin of Shekia* ch. 1, p. 25. [c. a. c. 1877.]

[< L. *extractus*, pp. of *extraho*, < *ex*, out, + *trahо*, draw.] SYN.: see QUOTATION.—**ex-tract'ed**, *a.* Derived (*Math.*), as cohering the root of a number. See *root*.—**ex-tract'a-bl(e)**, *a.*—**ex-tract'i-bl(e)**, *a.*—**ex-tract'ed**, *pp.* Resulting from some extracting process: as, *extracted* honey, that is, honey separated from its comb by centrifugal force. Specif., in biology, produced by Mendelian methods of segregated hybridity.—**ex-tract'ing**, *n.* **1.** A drawing out. **2†.** Distracting.

ex-tract', 1 eks'trakt; 2 ĕks'trăct, *n.* **1.** An essential excerpt extracted or drawn out; specifically, a substance extracted by distillation, solution, decoction, or similar means.

Long habit has so accustomed them to the flavor of this essence of life, that every other liquor, however delicious, exhausting, prostration, pulsation, that they do not notice its presence.
ANDY MC DIAZ *Schoolmaster's Trunk* p. 18. [c. a. c. 1874.]

2. *Pharm.* The solution of a portion of a substance removed by the use of menstrua. **3.** A passage taken from a book or other document; quotation; excerpt. **4.** *Scots Law.* A properly authenticated copy of a deed or other writing that is competent to be received in evidence. **5.** Origin; extraction. **6†.** The basal principle of a drug. **7†.** A summary; abstract. [< L.L. *extractus*, < L. *extractus*; see EXTRACT, *v.*] **—compound extract** (*Pharm.*), an extract consisting of a solution of non-drug matter, as the *compound extract* of colocynth, which is the extract of colocynth and the extract of aloes.—**fluid e.** (*U. S. Pharm.*), a liquid preparation from a drug of which the quantity obtained is equal in volume to an amount of distilled water of the same weight as the amount of the drug taken.—**ex-tract'i-form**, *a.* *Chem.* Having the nature or appearance of an extract.

ex-trac'tion, 1 eks-trak'shŏn; 2 ĕks-trăc'shŏn, *n.* **1.** The act of extracting. **2.** That which is extracted; extract.

Every true artist . . . is the *extraction* and concentration of the fair and splendid elements of existence.
H. H. HUNSON *Lectures on Shakespeare* vol. i, p. 148. [n. s. a. c. 1848.]

3. Descent from a stock or family; lineage; specif., in Mendelian breeding, as interpreted by Bateson, the product of segregated hybridization. See EXTRACT.

Infinite is the number of those who, born of low *extraction*, have risen to the highest dignities.
CLARKE *Proverbial Philosophy* ch. ii, p. 29. [n. a. a. c. 1870.]

ex-trac'tive, *a.* Capable of being extracted.

ex-trac'tive, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* Any one of various compounds present in organic substances in minute quantities and capable of being extracted by a solvent, as creatin and xanthin; also, the *extractives* of the plasma and serum. **2.** That portion of an extract which during evaporation becomes insoluble. **3†.** The supposed essential principle of an extract.

ex-trac'tor, 1 eks-trak'tŏr; 2 ĕks-trăc'tor, *n.* One who or that which extracts; as, a drill-*extractor*; honey *extractor*. Specif.: (1) An implement or appliance, as a bullet-screw, for removing a foreign substance from the human system. (2) A device for ejecting a cartridge or cartridge-shell from a breech-loading firearm, usually acting automatically in reloading. (3) A drying-machine; evaporator. (4) A device for removing a retort in which bones are steamed to extract glue and gelatin. (6) A machine for withdrawing honey from the comb. (7) *Scots Law.* The official who prepares the extract of a decree or other judicial proceeding. See EXTRACT.

ex'tra-cu'ri-al, *a.* Done or settled outside a court of law.—**ex'tra-cys'tic**, *a.* Exterior to a cyst or vesicle.—**ex'tra-de'lian-ous**, *a.* Consisting of roadside dust or weeds.

ex'tra-dite, 1 eks'tra-dīt; 2 ĕks'tra-dīt, *vt.* [-DIT'ED; -DIT'ING.] **1.** To surrender the custody of; deliver up, as to another state or nation; as, to *extradite* a murderer. **2.** To project (sensation) to a distance from the body as when a person with his eyes closed feels a stick and seems to feel the blow at the point where the stick comes in contact with the object. [C.] [< EXTRADITION.] —**ex'tra-dit'a-ble**, *a.* Liable to be extradited; as, an *extraditable* person. **2.** Warranting extradition; as, *extraditable* crimes.

ex'tra-di'tion, 1 eks'tra-dish'ŏn; 2 ĕks'tra-dĭsh'ŏn, *n.* [< L. *inter.* *Lom.* The surrender by a government of a person accused or convicted of crime to the justice of another government within whose jurisdiction the crime was committed. Usually, extradition is arranged between sovereign states by means of treaties. Between the States of the United States it is compulsory under art. IV., sec. 2, cl. 2 of the Constitution.

In the *extradition* Act . . . opportunity is given to any one whose *extradition* is demanded of being heard before an English court of justice to prove that the offense with which he is charged is really political. MIRZ *Autobiog.* p. 300. (n. s. a. c. 1873.]

2. The projection, in the act of perception, of a sensation to a distance from the body. See EXTRADITE, 2.

[F., < L. *ex*, out, + *traditionem*(-), see TRADITION.] **—extradition treaty**, an international agreement on the subject of the surrender of fugitives from justice. Political offenders are not usually included in the provisions of such treaties.

ex-tra'dos, 1 eks-trā'dŏs; 2 ĕks-trā'dŏs, *n.* *Arch.* The back or the outer curve of an extradosed arch, taken on top of the voussoirs: opposed to the *intrados* or soffit.

2. *Mech.* The curve formed by the lower ends of wires, of equal weight per unit of length, hanging from successive points on a flexible, inextensible, and weightless cord hanging as a festoon from its ends. For equidistant wires of the same length, it is a parabola. [F., < L. *extra* (see EXTRA-) + *dorsum*, back.] **—ex-tra'dosed**, *a.* Having a back or outer surface like the curve of which are concentric with and parallel to those of the intrados: said of an arch.

ex'tra-du'ral, *a.* *Civ. Law.* Relating to a wife's property outside of the dowry. [< EXTRA- + L. *dos(dot-)*, dowry.] **—ex'tra-du'ral**, *a.* *Anat.* Situated outside of, or derived from the region outside of, the dura mater.—**ex'tra-em'bry-on'ic**, *a.* Not included in the embryo.—**ex'tra-en-ter'ic**, *a.* External to the viscera —**ex'tra-flo'ral**, *a.* *Bot.* Situated outside of a flower.—**ex'tra-fo'li-a'ceous**, *a.* *Bot.* Situated outside of or away from the leaves.—**ex'tra-fo-ra'ne-ous**, *a.* [Rare.] Situated outside of the door.—**ex'tra-ga-lac'tic**, *a.* *Astron.* Outside of the Milky Way.—**ex'tra-ge'ne-ous**, *a.* Belonging to a different genus or kind.—**ex'tra-gen'tl-lad**, *a.* Ordinarily outside of the genitalia.—**ex'tra-gla'ci-al**, *a.* Located or formed outside a glacier or the area occupied by one: said especially of those glacial deposits formed outside the limits of the ice.—**ex'tra-haz'ar-dous**, *a.* More than usually hazardous; as, an *extrahazardous* insurance risk.—**ex'tra-di-lu'vi-ate**, *vt.* To thrust additional diluvian emgravings, etc., related to its subject in (a published book).—**ex'tra-il'lus-tra'tion**, *n.*

ex'tra-ju-di'cial, 1 eks'tra-ju-dish'al; 2 ĕks'tra-ju-dĭsh'al, *a.* *Law.* Happening out of court, or of the proper court; being beyond the jurisdiction, as a judicial proceeding before a court not competent to take cognizance thereof; as, *extrajudicial* confession.

Extrajudicial confessions are those made elsewhere than before a magistrate or in Court.
GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, p. 283. [n. s. a. c. 1857.]

—ex'tra-ju-di'cial-ly, *adv.*

ex'tra-ju'gal, *a.* Outside the obligation or yoke.—**ex'tra-ju'ral**, *a.*—**ex'tra-la'ter-al**, *a.* *Mining.* Designating the right of the owner of a vein to work the ground out of the same beyond the sidelines of his claim, but within the perpendicular plane of the end-lines.—**ex'tra-le'gal**, *a.* **1.** Beyond legal purview: outside the scope of the law. **2.** Illegal.—**ex'tra-lim'bal**, *a.* Lying or being outside of a given zonal district; as, an *extralimbal* species. **2.** Lying outside a prescribed area, as markings on wings or other surfaces.—**ex'tra-lim'i-ta'ry**, *a.* Being outside of a limit or boundary. **2.** Extralimital.—**ex'tra-lite**, *n.* An explosive mixture consisting of ammonium nitrate and carbonate, liquid and solid hydrocarbons, and nitro-substrate.—**ex'tra-log'i-cal**, *a.* Outside the province of logic.—**ex'tra-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**ex'tra-mal-le'o-lus**, *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] The outer projection of the ankle; the distal end of the fibula.—**ex'tra-mar'gi-nal**, *a.* *Psychol.* Beyond the threshold of consciousness.—**ex'tra-ma-te'ri-al**, *a.* Being beyond the material in nature.

I maintain that the derivative theory implies the perpetual exertion of *extramaterial* power which is tantamount to creation.
WISEMAN *Prodamites* p. 271. [c. a. c. 1800.]

—ex'tra-mat'ri-cu-lar, *a.* Being outside or in front of the head plant (or matrix).—**ex'tra-med'ul-la-ry**, *a.* *Anat.* Exterior to the spinal cord.—**ex'tra-men'tal**, *a.* Being out side of or beyond the mind: a word devised to avoid the ambiguity in the Kantian use of the word *objective*.

All knowledge obtained through the senses is discerned as *extramental*, that is, as out of and beyond the perceiving mind.
MCCOSH *Psychology Cognitive Powers* bk. ii, p. 1. [n. s. a. c. 1886.]

—ex'tra-mu'cid-ic, *a.* *Astron.* Away from the meridian: said of observations and of the use of instruments.—**ex'tra-ne-rid'i-an-al**, *a.* *Astron.* Outside of the meridian: said of observations and of the use of instruments.—**ex'tra-ne-rid'i-o-nal**, *a.* *Zoöl.* Outside the neural arch. *Prov.* Having more than the number of feet appropriate to the meter used.—**ex'tra-mis'sion**, *n.* Emission.—**ex'tra-mo-lec'u-lar**, *a.* Outside the molecule: opposed to *intramolecular*.—**ex'tra-mun'dane**, *a.* *Zoöl.* Of diurnal action or derivation; due to glacial action, but pertaining to or occurring in localities beyond the outermost terminal moraine.

ex'tra-mun'dane, 1 eks'tra-mun'dēn; 2 ĕks'tra-mŭn'dān, *a.* Existing outside of or beyond the limits of either (1) the world we live in, or (2) the material universe; as, God is an *extramundane* being. [< L. *extramundanus*, < L. *extra* (see EXTRA-) + *mundus*, world, < *mundus*, clean.]

ex'tra-mu'ral, *a.* Situated without or beyond the walls, as of a fortified city.—**ex'tra-nu'tion-al**, *a.* Being outside of or beyond national affairs.

The papacy was and is essentially *extranational*, and was always so considered in this country, although not believed to be so abroad.
Cotemporary *Review* Tuthe 1st ed. 1883.

ex-trane', 1 eks-trēn'; 2 ĕks-trān'. **I.** *a.* Extraneous or foreign; specif., in hypnotism, being not in rapport with the somnambule; said of any one who is not the magnetizer. **II.** *n.* Same.

ex'tra-ne'i-ty, 1 eks'tra-nē'i-ti; 2 ĕks'tra-nē'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The state of being beyond or outside of something; separateness; externality. **2.** [Rare.] Something foreign or extraneous.

ex-tra'ne-ous, 1 eks-trā'nē-us; 2 ĕks-trā'ne-ŭs, *a.* Being outside of a thing and not naturally appertaining to it; external; having no essential relation to a subject; extrinsic; foreign; specif., in music, chromatic.

Sir H. Davy was the first to show that heat could be made capable of supporting its own combustion in oxygen without the continued application of *extraneous* heat.
FARADAY *Researches in Chem. and Physics* p. 11. [n. s. r. 1859.]

The Vedic religion was the only one the development of which took place without any *extraneous* influences.
MAX MÜLLER *India* p. 124. [n. s. a. c. 1883.]

[< L. *extraneus*, < *extra*; see EXTRA-.]—**extraneous modulation** (*Mus.*), modulation into a distant or unrelated key.—**root** (*Algebra*), a root which is not properly a part of the equation.—**ex-tra'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.*

ex'tra-nu'cle-ar, *a.* Being exterior to the nucleus of a cell. —**ex'tra-nup'tial**, *a.* *Bot.* Same as EXTRAFLORAL.—**ex'tra-oc'u-lar**, *a.* Situated outside of or distant from the eye, as the antennæ of certain insects.—**ex'tra-or-dl'cial**, *a.* Being outside of official prerogative, right, duty, etc.—**ex'tra-or'bi-tal**, *a.* *Zoöl.* Situated outside the orbit or eye-cavity of a crustacean. [M.]

ex-traor'di-na-ry, 1 eks-trōr'di-nā-ri *or* eks'tra-ŏr'di-nē-ri; 2 ĕks-trôr'di-nā-ry *or* ĕks'tra-ôr'di-nā-ry, *a.* **1.** Being beyond or out of the common order, course, or method; exceeding the ordinary degree; not ordinary;

unusual; hence, singular; wonderful; as, an *extraordinary* accident; an *extraordinary* session; *extraordinary* care.

A race or community of human beings without a language would be as *extraordinary* a phenomenon as a race without hands. CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang.* vol. i, p. 22. [S. 1884.]

2. Employed for an exceptional purpose or on a special occasion; special; as, an envoy *extraordinary*.

Of the magistracies, some were ordinary, others *extraordinary*. The *extraordinary* were those who were deputed for some *extraordinary* business. JOHN ADAMS *Defence of the Constitution*. vol. ii, p. 295. [ü. n. & o.]

3. In universities, denoting lectures, studies, etc., not in the regular course and of secondary importance. [U.]

Additional. [< L. *extraordinarius*, < *extra* (see EXTRA- + *ordo*, order.]

Syn.: amazing, egregious, marvelous, monstrous, peculiar, preposterous, prodigious, remarkable, signal, singular, strange, striking, uncommon, unprecedented, unusual, unwonted, wonderful. See ODD; RARE.—Ant.: common, commonplace, frequent, natural, ordinary, unimportant, usual.

—**ex-traor'di-na-ri-ly**, *adv.* **ex-traor'di-na-ry-i-.** **ex-traor'di-na-ri-ness**, *n.*

ex-traor'di-na-ry, *n.* [pres. 1 sing.: -ries, 3 sing.: -ries, *pl.*] **1.** Something extraordinary; especially, an extraordinary expense or allowance; special. [Eng.], any allowance made to troops beyond the customary gross pay.

A deduction for *extraordinaries* would largely reduce that aggregate, but still leave enough to astonish the friends of economy. BENTON *Thirty Years' View* vol. ii, p. 199. [A.]

2. *pl. Math.* The *n* special units, 1_1, 1_2 . . . 1_n, which are used in *n*-tuple linear algebra.

ex'tra-o'vate. **I.** *a. Embryol.* Exterior to the egg. **II.** *n.* An extruded part of an ovum, which under favorable circumstances may acquire a fragmentary nucleus and response to fertilizing influences.—**ex'tra-ov'u-lar**, *a.* Lying without the egg: in contradistinction to *intra-ovular*.—**ex'tra-pa-ren'tal**, *a.* Occurring outside of the parent's body: said of the developmental stages in the life of most invertebrates.—**ex'tra-pa-ro'chi-al**, *a.* Being or occurring outside the boundaries of a parish.—**ex'tra-pa-ro'chi-al-ly**, *adv.*—**ex'tra-pel'vic**, *a.* Exterior to the pelvis.—**ex'tra-per'i-ne'al**, *a.* Situated or occurring without the perineum.—**ex'tra-per't-os'te-al**, *a.* Beyond, or unconnected with, the periosteum.—**ex'tra-phys'ic-al**, *a.* Beyond or above physical laws or methods.—**ex'tra-phys'i-o-log'i-cal**, *a.* Beyond the domain of physiological laws, or contrary to them.—**ex'tra-pla-ce'u-lal**, *a.* Not connected with or dependent upon the placenta.—**ex'tra-plan'e-ta-ry**, *a. Astron.* Beyond the orbits of the planets.—**ex'tra-po'lar**, *a.* **1.** *Elec.* Exterior to, or not between, the poles, as of an electric battery.—**2.** *Electrography.* In the region of the application of an electric current to the body.

ex'tra-po-late, **1** eks'tra-po-lēt; **2** eks'tra-po-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] To obtain (something) by extending a series of numbers by conjecture as to the numbers which the observed law of progression of the numbers; as, to *extrapolate* values of the population of the United States in 1900, 1910, etc., from that at previous decennial epochs. Compare INTERPOLATE. [< *extra-* + *-polate* in INTERPOLATE.] —**ex'tra-po-la'tion**, *n.*

ex'tra-pro-fes'sion-al, *a.* Being outside the usual limits of professional duty or interest.—**ex'tra-pro-vin'cial**, *a.* Lying or happening outside the limits of a particular province or jurisdiction.—**ex'tra-pul'mo-na-ry**, *a.* Outside of or additional to the lungs, as the gill of certain pulmonate gastropods.—**ex'tra-pu'tas**, *n.* [-PU, *pl.* -AE.] *Anat.* **1.** The outer muscle of the eye, which turns the eyeball outward. **2.** The pyramidalis muscle of the abdomen.—**ex'tra-red'**, *a.* Beyond the red in the spectrum.—**ex'tra-re-gard'ing**, *a.* [Rare.] Regarding or inspecting what is outside or beyond ourselves; looking outward.—**ex'tra-reg'u-lar**, *a.* Unconfined or unrestricted by rule or regulation.—**ex'tra-ret'i-nal-ly**, *adv.*—**ex'tra-scrip'tur-al**, *a.* Aside from, or derived from sources other than, the Scriptures; as, an *extrascriptural* doctrine.—**ex'tra-sen'si-bl(ẽr)**, *a.* Not perceptible to the sense, or that which is beyond, the reach of the senses.—**ex'tra-spec'tion**, *n.* A looking outward; observation of outward things.—**ex'tra-sta-pe'di-al**, *a. Anat.* Outside the stapes: said of a part of the columella of the ear. **II.** *n.* The extrastapedial part of the columella.—**ex'tra-su'per**, *n.* Same as TWO-PLY.—**ex'tra-tar'sal**, *a.* Situated on the outer side of the tarsus; as, *extratarsal* scutella.—**ex'tra-tel-lu'ric**, *a. Astrophysics.* Not found among the components of the earth.—**ex'tra-ter'rene**, *a.* Belonging somewhere outside of the earth or its atmosphere.—**ex'tra-ter'ri-al**.

ex'tra-ter-ri-to'ri-al, **1** eks'tra-ter'i-tō'ri-al; **2** eks'tra-tẽr'i-tō'ri-al, *a. Law.* **1.** Exempt from territorial jurisdiction; not subject to the laws of one's abode; as, the *extraterritorial* rights of an ambassador. **2.** Of or pertaining to things beyond the national territory; as, *extraterritorial* jurisdiction.—**ex'tra-ter'ri-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

ex'tra-ter'ri-to'ri-al-i-ty, **1** eks'tra-ter'i-tō'ri-al'i-ti; **2** eks'tra-tẽr'i-tō'ri-al'i-ti, *n. Law.* **1.** The state or privilege of freedom from (local) territorial jurisdiction, accorded to foreign sovereigns, to diplomatic representatives, their suites, and to a certain extent their dwellings; also, to a limited extent, if possessed by treaty or custom, to consuls and their offices and to the citizens or subjects of Christian powers in non-Christian countries and barbarous lands, generally under treaty guaranty.

ex'tra-the'cal, *a.* Being outside a capsule.—**ex'tra-ther'mo-dy-nam'ic**, *a.* Relating to heat, as of an engine, in excess of that converted into energy.—**ex'tra-ti'bal**, *a.* Designating or pertaining to groups or individuals outside of the tribal organization.—**ex'tra-trop'i-cal**, *a.* Being outside the tropics.—**ex'tra-tu'bal**, *a.* Being outside of a tube.—**ex'tra-tym-pan'ic**, *a.* Situated outside of, but near, the drum of the ear.

ex-traught', *a.* **1.** Extracted. **2.** Distraught.

ex'tra-u'ter-ine, *a.* Situated or occurring externally to the uterus.—**extra-uterine pregnancy**, pregnancy in which the fetus is outside of the uterus, as in the abdominal cavity.

ex-trav'a-gance, **1** eks-trav'ə-gəns; **2** ĕks-trăv'ă-gănc, *n.* **1.** An extravagant act, or a group of such acts; a going beyond right limits in actions; wastefulness; especially, undue expenditure of money; profuse lavishness; prodigality.

I will depend upon the *extravagance* of my neighbors for my luxuries. THOREAU *Walden* p. 95. [ü. m. & co. 1888.]

2. The quality of being extravagant; lack of moderation; irregularity; wildness; exorbitance; as, *extravagance* of language, dress, outlay, ambition, or passion.

3. [Rare.] A wandering outside of the proper or usual bounds; vagary. [F., < LL. *extravagant(-)z*, ppr. of *extravagor*, wander beyond, < L. *extra* (see EXTRA-) + *vagus*, wandering.] **ex-trav'a-gan-cy**. Syn.: see ENTHUSIASM; EXCESS.

ex-trav'a-gant, **1** eks-trav'ə-gənt; **2** ĕks-trăv'ă-gănt, *a.* **1.** Exceeding just or ordinary limits, reason, truth, or probability; immoderate; visionary; as, *extravagant* praise.

Where there is *extravagant* power, there must be *extravagant* patronage. J. J. JARVES *Art Thoughts* p. 129. [ü. & m. 1869.]

2. Needlessly free or lavish in expenditure; disregardful of economy; wasteful; prodigal; as, an *extravagant* living.

An *extravagant* person may be as *extravagant* in his charities as he is in his luxuries; for charity is, in truth, a sort of luxury.

DIXON *Life of William Penn* vol. i, p. 121. [H.]

3. [Rare.] Straying beyond bounds; wandering abroad.

4. *Eccl.* Pertaining to the Extravagants. See the noun. [F., < LL. *extravagant(-)s*; see EXTRAVAGANCE.]

Syn.: see IMMODERATE.—**ex-trav'a-gant-ly**, *adv.*—**ex-trav'a-gant-ness**, *n.*

ex-trav'a-gant, *n.* **1.** One who is not confined by any general rule, order, or custom; an eccentric person. **2.** *pl.* [In *l.c.*] *Eccl.* Certain supplemental papal epistles or papal constitutions that are parts of the canon law. (2) Certain Jewish traditions collected and published at the end of the 2d century. [C.] **3†.** A vagrant.

ex-trav'a-gan'za, **1** eks-trav'ə-gan'zə; **2** ĕks-trăv'ă-găn'za, *n.* **1.** An extravagant or fantastic composition in (1) literature or art, (2) music, or (3) the drama; fantastic romance; burlesque; burletta; farce; caricature.

With the exception of the fine *extravaganza* on that subject in Twelfth Night, I do not recollect more than one thing said adequately on the subject of music in all literature.

DICKENS *Our Mutual Friend* bk. iv, ch. iii. [1865.]

2. Any extravagant demonstration in conduct; a strange story; also, a wild flight of sentiment or language.

It is almost impossible to believe that the actors in that curious *extravaganza* at Whitehall . . . [a masque] were our Judges, barrister, earnest, God-fearing men.

SAINTSBURY *Dryden's Letters to a King* p. 118. [r. & m.]

[< It. *extravaganza*, < LL. *extravagan(t-)s*; see EXTRAVAGANCE.] Syn.: see CARICATURE.—**ex-trav'a-gan'zist**, *n.* One who composes extravaganzas.

ex-trav'a-late, *vt.* [Rare.] To go or put out of or beyond proper bounds.—**ex-trav'a-ga'tion**, *n.* [So sheath.

ex'tra-vag'i-nal, *a.* Situated beyond or outside of the vagina.

ex-trav'a-sate, **1** eks-trav'ə-sēt; **2** ĕks-trăv'ă-sēt, *vt.* [-SAT'ED; -SAT'ING.] *Pathol.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To suffer to escape from the proper vessel; as, *extravasated* blood. **2.** To gush out, as lava. **II.** *i.* To escape from the proper vessel; as, fluid that has *extravasated*. [< LL. *extravasatus*, < L. *extra* (see EXTRA-) + *vas*, vessel.]—**ex-trav'a-sate**, *a.* [Rare.] Extravasated.—**ex-trav'a-sa'tion**, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* The state or process of being extravasated. **2.** *Geol.* The effusion of molten, fluid, and semifluid matter from the earth's surface through rock-fissures. **ex'tra-va'sion**†.

ex'tra-vas'cu-lar, *a. Anat.* **1.** Situated outside of the vascular system. **2.** Having no blood-vessels; non-vascular.

ex-trav'e-nate†, *a.* Let out of the veins.

ex'tra-ven-tric'u-lar, *a.* Situated externally to a ventricle.

ex'tra-ver'sion, *n.* [Irreg. < L. *extra*, beyond, + *versio*, a turning.] Turning outward; specifically, in theology, the turning of the thoughts from Christ to worldly things; also, to throw into an outer position; turn the inside outward. **II.** *n. Psychol.* One whose emotions are normally directed toward objects outside himself: opposed to INTROVERT, one whose emotions or interests are self-centered.

ex'tro-vert, **1** ĕks'tra-vẽrt'; **2** ĕks'tra-vẽrt', *n.* The act of throwing out; the state of being thrown out or turned outward.

ex'tra-vi'o-let, *a.* Same as ULTRAVIOLET.

ex'tra-zo-di'a-cal, *a. Astron.* Being outside of the zodiac.

ex-treme', **1** eks-trēm'; **2** ĕks-trēm', *a.* **1.** Being of the highest degree, as best, worst, or greatest; as, *extreme* weakness.

His *extreme* shyness was one of the results of his *extreme* vanity. THACKERAY *Pendennis* vol. i, ch. xxiii. [1879.]

2. Situated at the farthest limit; outermost; last; final; as, the *extreme* border; the *extreme* moment of life.

3. Uncompromising and radical in one's views or demands; very strict in exacting; as, an *extreme* party.

4. *Mus.* Augmented: said of intervals. [OF., < L. *extremus*, superl. of *exterus*; See EXTERIOR.] Syn.: see RADICAL.—**extreme and mean ratio** (*Geom.*), the ratio between a line and the greater segment of it when the lesser segment is to the greater as the greater is to the whole line.—**e. unction**, see UNCTION.—**ex-treme'ly**, *adv.* **extremer'y**.—**ex-treme'ness**, *n.* Extremity; excess.

ex-treme', *n.* **1.** The highest or utmost degree of anything; any state, quality, action, or object differing as widely as possible from the ordinary; as, the *extreme* of cruelty.—*Extremes of the same kind*, Like *extremes* of life.

His countenance bespoke the *extreme* of mental distress.

COLERIDGE *Table Talk* May 1, 1823.

2. The utmost or farthest point or limit; either of the two ends of anything; extremity. (1) *Math.* The first or last term of a proportion or series. (2) The largest or smallest of a group of quantities. (3) Any one of the parts of a right-angled or quadrantal spherical triangle remaining after the middle *n.*—**in the e.**, in the highest or greatest degree.—**to go to extremes**, to use extreme measures or advocate extreme views.—**ex-treme'less**, *a.* Having no extremes; infinite.—**ex-trem'ism**, **ex-trem'ist**, see -ISM, -IST.—**ex-trem'ism**, *n.* A tendency to extremes; radicalism.

ex-trem'ist, **1** eks-trēm'ist; **2** ĕks-trēm'ist, *n.* One who supports extreme measures or holds extreme views.

ex-trem'i-ty, **1** eks-trem'i-ti; **2** ĕks-trĕm'i-ti-y, *n.* [-TIES, **1**-tiz; **2**-tig, *pl.*] **1.** The utmost point, side, or border, or that farthest removed from a mean or standard position; farthest part; termination; end; as, the *extremity* of a line or surface. **2.** The greatest degree; point of greatest intensity; as, the *extremity* of grief.

He that will take away extreme heat by setting the body in *extremity* of cold, shall undoubtedly remove the disease, but together with it the diseased too. HOOKER *Eccl. Pol.* p. 251. [ü. & s.]

3. An extreme condition of distress, need, danger, or necessity, especially the state of being at the point of death; a state of weakness and misery; as, brought to *extremity*. **4.** *pl.* Extreme proceedings or measures; as, to proceed to *extremities*. **5.** *Zool.* A locomotive organ; a limb or appendage. [< F. *extrémité*, < L. *extremitat(-)s*, *extremus*; see EXTREME.]—**ex-trem'i-tal**, *a.*

ex'tri-cate, **1** eks'tri-kēt; **2** ĕks'tri-kāt, *vt.* [-CA'TED; -CAT'ING.] To liberate from entanglement; set free from hindrances, perplexities, or the like; disentangle; disembarrass; as, to *extricate* one from a dangerous situation. **2.** To cause to be given off; evolve, as gas or moisture. [< L. *extricatus*, pp. of *extrico*, < *ex*, out, + *trica*, hindrances.]—**ex'tri-ca-bi(ẽr)**, *a.*—**ex'tri-ca-bly**, *adv.* —**ex'tri-cate**, *a. Entom.* Entirely extended, as the ovipositor of many ichneumons. **ex'tri-cat'ed†**.—**ex'tri-ca'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of extricating or freeing from difficulties; disentanglement. **2.** The act of evolving; disengagement.

ex-trin'sic, **1** eks-trin'sik; **2** ĕks-trĭn'sic, *a.* **1.** Being outside of or external to the nature of an object or case; not inherent or included in a thing; outward; foreign: opposed to *intrinsic*; as, *extrinsic* value; *extrinsic* causes.

The highest ensign that man ever met and embraced under, the Cross itself, had no meaning save as an accidental *extrinsic* one.

CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* p. 175. [ü.]

2. *Anat.* Originating beyond the limits of an organ or limb; as, *extrinsic* muscles. **3.** *Scots Law.* Irrelevant; said of evidence not relevant to the point regarding which the witness was called to swear. [< L. *extrinsecus*, < *exter* (see EXTERIOR) + *secus*, beside.]—**ex-trin'si-cal†**, *a.* A non-essential thing or circumstance. **ex-trin'se-cal†**.—**ex-trin'si-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**ex-trin'si-cal-ly**, *adv.* —**ex-trin'si-cal-ness**, *n.*—**ex-trin'si-cate**, *vt.* To render extrinsic or external. **ex-trin'se-cate†**.

ex'tro-, *prefix. A* prefix antithetical to *intro-*. Compare EXTRA-.

ex'tro-duc'tion, *n.* An extraction; a drawing out.

ex-tro'fi-tiv(ẽs), *i.* eks-trō'fi-tiv; **2** ĕks-trō'fi-tiv, *a.* [Rare.] Going out after external objects; pertaining to attention chiefly to externals. [< L. *extra* (see EXTRA-) + *eo*, int. *tre*, go.]

ex'tro-ri'sal, **1** eks-trō-ri'səl; **2** ĕks-trō-ri'sal, *a.* Extramundane; relating to regions outside of the tropics.

ex-trorse', **1** eks-trôrs'; **2** ĕks-trôrs', *a.* [-LY, *adv.*] Turned outward: said of an anther that faces away from the axis of the flower. See illus. under ANTHER. **2.** *Zool.* Turned away from the body. Compare ANTRORSE; INTRORSE; RETRORSE. [F., < L. *extra* (see EXTRA-) + *versus*; see VERSE.] **ex-tror'sal†**.—**ex-trorse'ly**, *adv.*

ex'tro-ver'sion, **1** eks'trō-vẽr'shən; **2** ĕks'trō-vẽr'shon, *n.* **1.** Among certain mystics, the turning of the thoughts from Christ to outward things. **2.** *Pathol.* The turning of an inner part outward, as in *ectropion* of the eyelids. [< L. *extra*, EXTRA- + *-version*, < L. *verto*, turn.]

ex'tro-vert, **1** eks'trō-vŭrt; **2** ĕks'trō-vẽrt, **I.** *vt.* [Rare.] To turn outward; give an outward direction to; to stand. **II.** *n.* Same as EXTROVERT, *n.*

ex-trude', **1** eks-trūd'; **2** ĕks-trud', *vt.* [EX-TRUD'ED; EX-TRUD'ING.] **1.** To force, thrust, or push out; drive out or away; expel; eject. **2.** To make *exudate* (with) to *extrude* one from an office. **2.** To force heated metal through dies by hydraulic pressure. [< L. *extrudo*, < *ex*, out, + *trudo*, thrust.]—**ex-tru'sile**, *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being thrust forth or extruded.—**ex-tru'sion**, *n.* **1.** The process or act of extruding; expulsion; specif., in geology, an overflow of lava upon the earth's surface through conduits or fissures in the rocks: effusion.—**ex-tru'sive**, *a.* Relating to extrusion as LEE'S PROCESS. See under PROCESS.—**ex-tru'siv(ẽs)**, *a.* Tending to extrude; extruded, as outflows of igneous rocks. —**ex-tru'so-ry**, *a.* Forcing or thrusting out; extruding.

ex-tu'bate, **1** eks-tū'bēt; **2** ĕks-tū'bāt, *vt.* To withdraw a tube from (the larynx), as after intubation.—**ex'tu-ba'tion**, *n.*

ex-tu'ber-ance, *n.* [Rare.] A protuberance. **ex-tu'ber-an-cy**.—**ex-tu'ber-ant**, *a.*—**ex-tu'ber-ant-ly**, *adv.* [Rare.] Protuberant.

ex'tu-mes'cence, *n.* [Rare.] A swelling; tumefaction.

ex-ŭl'ber-ance, **1** eks-yūl'bər-əns; **2** ĕks-yŭl'bur-anc, *n.* Abounding variety or copiousness; rich supply; superabundance; as, an *exuberance* of imagination.

Goethe took a well-child delight in such parts of physical exercise, . . becoming at times quite outrageous in the mere *exuberance* of his energy. HAMERTON *Intellectual Life* p. 30. [n. BROS.]

[< L. *exuberantia*, < *exuberans*, < *exuberant(-)s*, ppr. of *exubero*, be abundant, < *ex*, out, + *ubero*, bear fruit, < *uber*, udder.] **ex-u'ber-an-cy†**.

ex-u'ber-ant, **1** eks-yū'bər-ənt; **2** ĕks-yŭ'bur-ant, *a.* Marked by great plentifulness; overabundant; copious; overflowing; copious; as, an *exuberant* imagination; *exuberant* soil. [< L. *exuberan(t-)s*; see EXUBERANCE.] Syn.: see REDUNDANT.—**ex-u'ber-ant-ly**, *adv.*—**ex-u'ber-ant-ness**, *n.*—**ex-ŭl'ber-ate**, *vi.*

ex-uc'cous†, *a.* Same as EXSUCCOUS.

Ex'u-con'tian, *n.* Same as EXOUCONTIAN.

ex-u'date, **1** eks-yū'dēt; **2** ĕks-yŭ'dāt, [EX-U'DAT'ED; EX-U'DAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To discharge gradually through pores or small openings, as liquid, gum, or moisture; give off or out by slow percolation; as, the pines *exude* pitch. **II.** *i.* To ooze or flow out through small openings, cracks, or gashes; as, gums *exude* from wounded trees.

The feeding bee had much to do,
So had it digging *exudate*.

JEAN INGELOW *Scholar and Carpenter* st. 2.

[< L. *exudo*, < *ex*, out, + *sudo*, sweat.] **ex-u'date†**.—**ex'u-da'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of exuding. **2.** That which is exuded. **ex-ŭd'a-tive**, *a.* Pertaining to exudation, as exudation which takes on more or less of vital organization. —**ex-u'da-tiv(ẽs)**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or marked by exudation.

ex'ul', *n.* An exile. **ex'u-lat†**.

ex-ul'cer-ate, **1** egz-ul'sər-ēt; **2** ĕgz-ŭl'cur-ĕt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause an ulcer or ulcers to grow upon. **2.** To exasperate; irritate. **3.** To corrupt; contaminate. [< L. *exulcerans*, pp. of *exulcero*, < *ex*, out; and see ULCERATE.]—**ex-ul'cer-at†**, *a.* Ulcerated; corroded; wounded.—**ex-ul'cer-a'tion**, *n.* Ulceration; corrosion; suppuration. **2.** Vexation; fretting.—**ex-ul'cer-a-tiv(ẽs)**, *a.* Tending to cause or form ulcers on a body.—**ex-ul'cer-a-tor-y†**.

ex-ul'ĕ, **1** egz-ul'; **2** ĕgz-ŭl', *vi.* To feel or manifest delight on account of success or victory; rejoice in or as in triumph; take a lively delight.

Wordsworth, for instance, loves to *exulting* in the fulness of nature; Shelley always chasing its falling stars.

HUTTON *Essays* vol. ii, p. 119. [MACM. 1880.]

[< L. *exulto*, freq. of *exsilio*, leap, < *ex*, out, + *salio*, leap.] Syn.: see REJOICE.—Prep.: exult *in* one's strength; at news of triumph; over a fallen foe.—**ex-ul'ting-ly**, *adv.*

ex-ul'tant, **1** egz-ul'tənt; **2** ĕgz-ŭl'tant, *a.* **1.** Rejoicing greatly or triumphantly; as, *exultant* crowds.

See *Art*, *exultant* in her stately car. SAXE *Good Time Coming*.

2. Denoting great or triumphant joy; as, *exultant* shouts. [< L. *exultan(t-)s*, ppr. of *exulto*; see EXULT.]

ex'ul-ta'tion, **1** eks'ul-tā'shən; **2** ĕks'ŭl-tā'shon, *n.* The act or state of exulting; triumphant joy; elevation of spirits over victory, success, or any advantage gained; triumph. [< L. *exultatio(n-)*, < *exulto*; see EXULT.] **ex-ul'tance**; **ex-ul'tan-cy**. Syn.: see ACCLAMATION; RAPTURE.—Prep.: *in*, at, over.

Ex-ul'tet, 1 eks-ul'tet; 2 ĕks-ŭl'tĕt, *n.* [L.] *R. C. Ch.* The ancient hymn beginning with the words "Exultet iam angelica turba coelorum" (Now let the angelic host of heaven rejoice), sung at the benediction of the paschal candle or taper on Easter eve.

Ex-u'ma, 1 egz-ū'mə; 2 ĕgz-ū'mə, **Great** and **Little.** Two islands in the Bahama group.

ex"um-brel'la, 1 eks"um-brel'ə; 2 ĕks'ŭm-brĕl'a, *n. Zooph.* The outer surface of the swimming-bell of a medusa, or that situated away from the mouth. Compare ADUMBRELLA.—**ex-um'bral, ex"um-brel'lar,** *a.*

ex-un'dance, *n.* An overflow.

ex-un'date, *v. t.* To overflow.—**ex"un-da'tion†,** *n.*

ex-un'gate, *v.* [Rare.] To pare off (hoofs, nails, etc.); pare off or take away the nails, etc., of.—**ex-un"gu-la'tion,** *n.* [etc.

ex-un'per-ance†, ex-u'per-ate†, etc. Same as EXSUPERANCE, etc.

ex-us'†, *v.* To burn up.—**ex-us'ti-blet,** *a.*

ex-ute', 1 eks-yūt'; 2 ĕks-yŭt', *a.* [Archaic.] To strip or deprive, as of something with which one is clothed or endowed. [< L. *exutus;* see EXUTORY.]

ex-u'to-ry, 1 egz-yū'to-ri; 2 ĕgz-yŭ'to-ry, *n. Med.* An issue. [= F. *exutoire,* < L. *exutus,* pp. of *exuo;* see EXUVIÆ.]

ex-u'vi-æ, 1 eks-[or egz-]yū'vi-ī; 2 ĕks-[*or* ĕgz-]yŭ'vi-ē, *n. pl.* **1.** Parts cast off or shed by animals, as the outgrown skins, shells, or other covering of insects, crustaceans, or serpents.

For every tempest threw fresh wrecks upon it;
Sand from the shoals, exuvie from the deep.
MONTGOMERY *Pelican Island* can. 3, st. 1.

2. Fossil remains of animals. **3.** Skins of animals removed for preservation.

A distinct vision presented itself to me of Bill and his cart, from which dangled the sanctimony *exuviæ* of defunct animals.
DINAH M. CRAIK *John Halifax* p. 24. [n.l]

[L., < *exuo,* strip off, < *ex,* off, + *-uo* in *induo,* induce, < *in,* in, + *suo,* put on.]

ex-u'vi-ate, 1 eks-[or egz-]yū'vi-āt; 2 ĕks-[*or* ĕgz-]yŭ'vi-āt, *v.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To cast off or shed, as feathers or skin. **II.** *i.* To cast off or shed some part, as the cuticle (a serpent; slough); moult.—**ex-u'vi-a-bl(e),** *a.* Capable of being cast off, as the skins or shells of various animals.—**ex-u"vi-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**ex-u"vi-a'tion,** *n.* The casting off or shedding of some part; moulting; ecdysis.

ex-u'vi-um, 1 eks-[or egz-]yū'vi-um; 2 ĕks-[*or* ĕgz-]yŭ'vi-ŭm, *n.* [-VI-Æ, *pl. Entom.* The cast skin of an insect. [< L. *exuviæ;* see EXUVIÆ.]

ex"vo'to, 1 eks'vō'tō; 2 ĕks'vō'tō, *n.* [L.] *R. C. Ch.* A votive offering, as a tablet, picture, etc.—**ex"vo'tiv(es),** **e"ya-let',** 1 ē"yə-let'; 2 ē"yə-lĕt', *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish province administered by a pasha or vizier; a pashalic or vilayet.

e"ya-lef', *n.* Same as **e"ya-let.**

Ey'am, 1 ī'əm *or* ā'əm; 2 ā'am *or* ŷ'am, *n.* A village in N. Derbyshire, England; lead-mines; in the plague of 1665, 260 out of 350 persons died here.

ey'as, 1 ā'əs. Unfledged, or newly fledged.

cy'as, 1 ā'əs; 2 ŷ'as, *n.* A young hawk; also, in falconry, a hawk reared from the nest. [< NYAS, by reading *a nyas* as *an nyas;* WAR. < *nide* (< L. *nidus,* nest,] —**ey'as-mus"ket†,** *n.* A male nestling or sparrow-hawk: used as a child's pet name; dove; birdie.

Eyck, 1 ik; 2 ŷk, *n.* **1. Hubert van** (1366–*a*1426), a Flemish painter; said to have invented oil-painting. **2. Jan van** (13857–*a*1440), "John of Bruges"; a Flemish painter; brother of Hubert.

ey'dent, 1 ē'dənt; 2 ŷ'dĕnt, *a.* [Scot.] Diligent; industrious.

eye, 1 ī; 2 ŷ, *n.* [EYED; EY'ING or EYE'ING.] **I.** †. **i. eye,** *v.* To look at fixedly; watch closely or suspiciously; gaze at; scrutinize; as, the tiger *eyes* his prey.

Yet slow he laid his plaid aside,
And, lingering, *eyed* his lovely bride.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 3, st. 22.

2. To make a hole in like the eye of a needle; as, to *eye* a bar, bolt, or needle.

II†. *t.* To have a particular look; appear.

eye†, *n.* **1.** The organ of vision.

In vertebrates generally, the eye is a globular structure usually in a defined orbit or area of the skull, and consists of three coats or tunics and of three translucent refracting media enclosed by them. *a.* The structural details deviate little from those in man, viz.: (1) The first or outer coat consists of the *sclerotic* or white of the eye, to which the straight and oblique muscles are attached, and the transparent *cornea.* (2) The second or middle coat is highly pigmented, and consists of (*a*) the *choroid,* which has pupil: *b,* eyebrow; *c,* eyelid; *f,* mediately within and upon cornea, covering iris and pupil; the sclerotic by the ciliary processes; (*b*) the *iris* (of internal caruncle. which the pupil is the contractile aperture), which lies behind the cornea and gives the characteristic color to the eye. (3) The third or innermost coat is the delicate, translucent, colorless *retina,* in which the optic nerve-fibers terminate. The refracting media are: (1) the *aqueous humor,* a watery, slightly salty fluid which lies between the cornea and the crystalline lens, with the greater portion of its substance in front of the iris; (2) the *crystalline lens,* a biconvex, avascular, transparent body; and (3) the *vitreous humor,* a jelly-like translucent substance which lies behind the lens and fills the posterior and greater part of the eyeball. The eye has been compared to a camera; the black chorion serves to absorb surplus rays of light; the cornea and refracting media serve as a lens to focus the rays of light; and the retina serves as the sensitive plate on which the image is formed. The stimulation of the light on the minute rods and cones of the bacillary layer of the retina causes the transmission of the image to the brain by the optic nerve. In invertebrates eyes may be **compound** (made up of many ocelli), as in insects and crustaceans; or **simple** (consisting of one ocellus), as those, usually sight, in spiders; or **diversiform,** as in mollusks, some of which, as cuttlefishes, have complex eyes, or more eye-spots or eyespecks, as in some echinoderms or annelids. In all invertebrates the eyes originate in a different manner from those of vertebrates.

The Human Eye.

2. By metonymy, the socket in which that organ rests, or the iris or the pupil, its conspicuous parts; as, blue *eyes;* the *eye* of the cat expands in the dark; the *eyes* of the skeleton. **3.** Ocular perception; sight; view; presence: usually in the plural; as, he hid himself from the *eyes* of the public.

The wreck is in his eye, and the roar of the surf and the shrieks of the drowning are in his ear.
GUTHRIE *Gospel in Ezekiel* p. 53. [n. DODS. 1859.]

4. Capacity for seeing, physically or mentally; ability to see or discern with appreciation or discrimination; range or acuteness of vision; as, he sees with an artist's *eye.*

Lowell . . . has always an *eye* for the comical and grotesque.
Edinburgh Review Oct., 1891, p. 380.

5. Attentive observation; watchful care; oversight; inspection; as, the *eye* of the public is upon them.

The *Eye* of a master will do more work than his hand.
B. FRANKLIN *Poor Richard's Sayings,* 1744 p. 149. [U. P. P. 1890.]

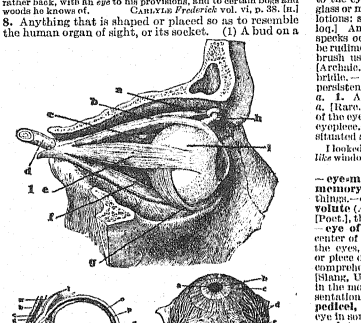
6. A particular look or expression; mien; as, an *eye* of pity, scorn, or favor; an angry *eye.*

He seemed to glance at me with an *eye* of pity.
HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Mrs. Bullfrog* p. 154. [n. M. & CO. 1851.]

7. Mental or moral vision, or way of viewing. (1) Estimation; mind; usually in the plural; as, error is criminal in the *eyes* of some. (2) Attentive regard; as, a strict *eye* to business. (3) Desire; inclination; as, a wistful *eye.*

Indignant Saldkof . . . is gradually edging back; always rather back, with an *eye* to his provisions, and to certain bogs and woods he knows of.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. vi, p. 38. [n.]

8. Anything that is shaped or placed so as to resemble the human organ of sight, or its socket. (1) A bud on a



Interior Structure of the Human Eye.

1. Muscles of the eye: *a,* superior oblique; *b,* superior rectus; *c,* internal rectus; *d,* optic nerve; *e,* external rectus; *f,* inferior rectus; *g,* inferior oblique; *h,* pulley for superior oblique; *i,* eyeball. 2. Longitudinal section of the eye: *a,* cartilage of the eyelid; *b,* upper eyelid; *c,* orbicularis muscle; *d,* external skin; *e,* iris; *f,* anterior chamber of eye; *g,* cornea; *h,* posterior chamber of eye; *i,* muscle of lens; *j,* lower eyelid; *k,* caruncula sac; *l,* conjunctiva; *m,* lens; *n,* vitreous humor; *o,* retina; *p,* choroid; *q,* sclerotica; *r,* optic nerve. 3. Iris and choroid with sclerotic turned back: *a,* pupil; *b,* iris; *c,* anterior half or choroid zone of *d,* ciliary nerves; *e,* outer surface of choroid; *f,* vasa vortiosæ; *g,* sclerotic; *i,* optic nerve.

shoot or a tuber; as, an *eye* in a potato. (2) A round mark on a petal, or the center of a composite flower; as, the *eye* of the daisy; an *eye* in a pansy. (3) *Ornith.* & *Entom.* An ocellus (or color). (4) *Conch.* A scar of an adductor muscle, as of an oyster. (5) The center of a target; bull's-eye. (6) *Arch.* A central point or circular opening, as the middle of the lonle volute, and the central opening in the top of a dome. (7) A circular or roundish hole in a surface, especially if central. (8) One of the openings at the bottom of a brick-kiln, by which to fire it. (9) A small perforation; eyelet; as, the *eye* of a button or of a needle. (10) The central aperture in a millstone, through which the material passes to be ground. (11) A hole in any mechanical device, for the insertion of a handle, shaft, ring, or pin, etc., as in an ax, wheel, crank, or anchor-shank. (12) An opening in a blast-furnace, covered with glass or mica, for observing the contents of the furnace. (13) A wire loop or catch in which a dressmaker fastens; when concealed called *blind eye.*

The great law of eye and take runs through all nature, and if we see a hook, we may be sure that an *eye* is waiting for it.
LOWELL *Higher Pantheism* first series, viii, intro.

(14) The entrance to a mine-level from the pit. (15) A circular loop in a rope, shroud, etc. (16) The metal loop at the rear end of a trace, on a bridle, etc. (17) A socket for a carriage-spring. (18) *Palæog.* Same as AUGE. (19) *Art.* A peculiar loop-like interruption in the lines of drapery, observable in many pictures of the early German painters and others. (20) A calcareous concretion in the walls of the stomach of certain crustaceans.

9. That which resembles the eye as a central source of power, brilliancy, or influence; as, the eye of day; *eye* of a storm.

O! it was sweet, in the clear moonlight, . . .
To meet the thousand *eyes* of night.
THOMAS MOORE *Culprit Fay* st. 29.

10. *Naut.* An opposite or confronting direction or position; direct opposition; face; as, to sail in the *eye* of the wind.

Both strive to intercept and guide the wind;
And, in its *eye,* more closely they come back.
DRYDEN *Annus Mirabilis* st. 58.

11†. A slight tinge of color; tint. [ME. *eye,* pl. *eyes, eyen,* < AS. *ége,* pl. *ségan;* [ENGLISH.] **cyghe†,**—**all in one's eye** [Slang], imaginary.—**black eye.** **1.** An eye with a black iris. **2.** An eye having the adjacent surface discolored by a blow or bruise.—**by the eye†,** in great quantity.—**cephalic eye,** an organ of vision present in the head of pelecypod mollusks only when larval, but persistent in adult gastropods.—**dorsal eye,** one of the eyelike organs variously developed on the back of certain mollusks, as, especially, the chitons; a shell-eye.—**eye agate,** an agate formed of circular concentric layers, giving, when sliced, an eye-like appearance.—**eye'an"i-mal'cule,** *n.* A euglenoid flagellate infusorian with an eye-like colored spot, usually green.—**eye'area,** *n. Decorative Art.* A device which consists of the eye, eyelashes, and sometimes the cheek-fold.—**eye'ball',** *n.* Whale-bait.—**eye-bath,** *n. Bot.* The goldenseal or orangeroot.—**eye-band,** *n. Naut.* An iron band about a mast pierced with holes for various purposes.—**eye-bar,** *n.* A metal bar with a hole for a pin or bolt at one or both ends, used in bridges, etc.—**eye-beam',** *n.* A quick look or glance of the eye.—**eye-bender,** *n.* A machine for forming the eyes in eyebars, eye-bolts, etc.—**eye-bitten†,** *a.* Bewitched with the evil eye. **II.** *n.* A vesicating substance supposed to result from being bewitched by the evil eye.—**eye-bitten†,** *a.*—**eye-bolt,** *n.* Any of various forms of bolt, as a rivet, a screw, etc., having, in place of a head, an eye or ring to receive a rope, hook, or the like.—**eye-bone,** *n.* An ossification of the sclerotic coat in the eyeball of some animals, as birds; a scleroteal.—**eye-box,** *n.* A tube-like perforated box in a beach, intended to exhibit the height, and therefore the amount, of liquor in the leach.—**eye-bree,** *n.* [Scot.] An eyebrow.—**eye-bridled,** *a. Bertillon System.* Having or characterized by an epicanthus.—**eye-bulb,** *n.* The eyeball.—**eye-cap,** *n. Entom.* A tuft of hairs on the head of the antenna, shielding the eye, in *Microlepidoptera.*—**eye-case,** *n. Entom.* The part of a pupa that covers the eye.—**eye-copy,** *n.* A copy made without any mechanical aid to the eye.—**eye-draft†,**—**eye-cup,** *n.* A small cup, as of glass or metal, with rim curved to fit the eye, used in applying lotions; sometimes called *eyeglass.*—**eye-defector,** *n.* [Colloq.] An oculist.—**eye-dot,** *n.* One of the minute pigment-specks occurring in various invertebrates and supposed to be rudimentary visual organs.—**eye-dotted,** *a.* A graining-brush used in imitating bird's-eye maple.—**eye-drop,** *n.* [Archaic.] A tear.—**eye-flap,** *n.* A blinder on a horse's bridle.—**eye-fly,** *n.* Any midge or other minute fly which persistently gets into the eyes of unprotected animals.—**eye-ful†,** *a.* **1.** Attracting the eye. **2.** Observant.—**eye-glutting,** *a.* [Rare.] Satiating the eye.—**eye-ground,** *n.* The fundus of the eye.—**eye-hem,** *n. Embroid.* A curvilinear hem.—**An eyepiece.**—**eye-like,** *a.* Resembling eyes or eye-sockets, or situated similarly to them.

I looked . . . upon the mere bones, . . . upon the vacant *eye-like* windows . . . with an utter despondency of soul.
POE *Tales, House of Usher* p. 432. [A. & S. 1889.]

—**eye-mark†,** *n.* A thing gazed at; spectacle.—**eye-memory,** *n.* Recollection of the visual appearance of things.—**eye of a bridge** [Lr.], the span of a bridge.—**eye of a volute** (*Arch.*), the central circle of the volute.—**eye of day** [Poet.], the sun. **eye of heaven†; eye of the morning†.**—**eye of the storm** (*Meteor.*), an area of clear sky at the center of a cyclone.—**eye-opener,** *n.* Anything that opens the eyes, actually or figuratively. (1) An incredible tale or piece of news. (2) [Colloq.] Something enabling one to comprehend what was before a mystery or unheeded. (3) [Slang, U. S.] A drink of liquor, especially one taken early in the morning.—**eye-pencil,** *n.* A conventionalized representation of the eye, having the form of a pencil.—**eye-pedicel,** *n. Zool.* The stalk-like appendage supporting an eye in some crustaceans, snails, etc.; an eyestalk.—**eye-pedunclet;**—**eye-pit,** *n. Zool.* The socket of the eye, especially when the eye is sunken through loosening of the muscles.—**eye-plate,** *n. Zool.* The sclerite supporting the eyes in mites.—**eye-point,** *n.* An eye-spot.—**eye-reach,** *n.* The range of vision.—**eye-ring,** *n. Optics.* The central circular space where the clearest image and best results are obtained in using a lens-system.—**eye-saint†,** *n.* A person fascinating to the eye or regarded by reverences.—**eye-salve,** *n.* An ointment for the eyes; hence, anything that clears or strengthens mental vision.—**eye-shade,** *n.* A shade for the eyes.—**eye-slit,** *n.* An aperture to see through, as in a medieval helmet or in the combustower of a modern battleship.—**eyes of the rigging** (*Naut.*), the parts of the shrouds that overloop a masthead.—**eye-speck,** *n.* **1.** A rudimentary *eye;* an eye-spot. **2.** An imperfect eye.—**eye-splice,** *n. Surg.* An instrument for drawing back the lids during operations upon the eye.—**eye-splice,** *n. Naut.* A loop formed by bending back the end of a rope and splicing it into the rope.—**eye-strain,** *n. Pathol.* An affection caused by excessive or improper use of the eyes.—**eye-string,** *n.* A muscle or tendon that holds or moves the eye.—**eye-sucker,** *n.* A lerneoid crustacean (*Lernæa sprattæ*) found variable upon the eye of the sprat.—**eye-tooth,** *n.* One of the canine teeth of the upper jaw.—**eye-trap,** *n.* That which entraps through the eye.—**eye-tube,** *n.* The eye-piece of a telescope.—**eye-tubercle,** *n. Zool.* One of a pair of external protuberances over an eye, as in myodocopous ostracods.—**eye-tumultus,** *n.* An elevated heart about the eyes, characterizing some spiders.—**eye-vengest,** *n.* The wages that should be given to an eye-servant.—**eye-waiter,** *n.* An eye-servant.—**eye-wash,** *n.* A medicinal wash for the eye.—**eye-water,** *n.* **1.** An eye-wash. **2.** A humor of the eye. **3.** [Slang.] Gin.—**eye-wattle,** *n. Zool.* A cutaneous excrescence about a bird's eye.—**eye-wink,** *n.* A wink; hence, a glance, suggestion, or hint.—**eye-witness,** *n.* [E. S.] An eyelash.—**eye-wire,** *n.* The metal frame of a spectacle lens.—**eye-wise,** *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Seeing little except by the bodily eyes; lacking insight or mental vision. **2.** Wise, as appearance goes.—**eye-worm,** *n.* A filaria which infests the human eye.—**eye'wort",** *n.* Same as EYEBRIGHT.—**Flemish eye** (*Naut.*), an eye formed by dividing the strands of a rope at the end.—**half an eye,** a small amount of mental *eye* (*Conch.*), a pigmented spot behind the velum in gastropod larvæ.—**marginal eye** (*Zool.*), one of the eyespots at the margin of the body, as in some turbellarian worms.—**pallial eye** (*Conch.*), an eyespot near the margin of the mantle of some bivalves, as the scallops.—**parapineal eye** (*Zool.*), a small body near the pineal eye in some of the lower vertebrates.—**pineal eye** (*Zool.*), the pineal body, which in certain reptiles reaches the surface and has the structure of an eye.—**pseudocone eye** (*Entom.*), an insect's eye in which there are four cells, usually filled with a transparent fluid, instead of a crystalline lens, as in most *Diptera.* See EUCONS.—**rope-maker's eye,** a double eye in the end of a rope or cable, formed by laying two of the strands into one eye, and the remaining one or two into another.—**selenium eye,** a device that resembles the eye in its sensitiveness to light, having a selenium resistance in place of the retina, and two slides for the lens.—**shell eye** (*Zool.*), an eye on a tentacle; specif., as in certain turbellarian worms.—**the eyes of a ship,** the foremost part of the bow: so called from the anciently prattled, while still obtains in parts of the Mediterranean and elsewhere, of painting a large eye on each side of a vessel's cutwater as an emblem to watch the evil eye.—**the mind's eye,** mental view or perception.—**thermoscopic eye** (*Conch.*), a pigmented organ in certain cephalopods, supposed to be sensitive to variations in temperature.—**to have in one's eye,** to intend or purpose.—**to have or keep an eye on,** to watch.—**to lay or set eyes on,** to see.—**to make eyes at,** to look fondly at; ogle. See also ELLIOT EYE.—**to see between the eyes** [Scot.], to clap the eyes on; to look at.—**unpaired eye** (*Zool.*), a median eye, as in certain invertebrates.—**watery eye** (*Pathol.*), epiphora.

eye', 1 ai; 2 *ȳ, n.* A brood, as of pheasants. [< NYE, by reading *a nye* as *an eye;* NYE, < OF. *ni,* < L. *nidus,* nest.]

eye', n. [Prov. Eng.] An islet; ait.

Eye, n. A market-town in Suffolk, England.

eye'a-bl(e', 1 ai'ə-bl; 2 ȳ'a-bl, *a.* [Eng.] Pleasant to the eye; passable.

eye'an"I-mal'cule, eye'bait". See under EYE, *n.*

eye'ball", 1 ai'bôl"; 2 ȳ'bal", *n.* The globe or ball of the eye.

I have wept till I could not weep, and the pain
Of the burning *eyeballs* went to my brain.
BRYANT *Rizpah* st. 2.

eye'-bar", eye'beam", etc. See under EYE, *n.*

eye'bright", 1 ai'brait"; 2 ȳ'brit', *n.* **1.** A low annual herb (*Euphrasia officinalis*) of the figwort family, with opposite leaves and spikes of bluish-white flowers: formerly in great repute for diseases of the eye.

Eyebright has a purple and white corolla, with a sprinkling of yellow on its odd lobe.
MCCOSH *Typical Forms* p. 159. [CON. & CO. 1856.]

2. Germander-speedwell. **3.** Indian-pipe. **4.** Indian tobacco. **5.** Red pimpernel. **6.** Round-leaved sundew. **7.** Other species of *Euphrasia,* and several of *Odontites.*

eye'brow", 1 ai'brau"; 2 ȳ'brow", *n.* **1.** The arch over the eye, the basis of which, in man, is the orbital inflection of the frontal bone; also, its covering, especially the hairs. See illus. under EYE1.

He [Ezekiel] puts his feet into the oven's mouth, places his right *eyebrow* up on his forehead, and begins a very pathetic lecture on the evils of poverty. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence* vol. i, p. 155. [L. B. & CO. 1857.]

2. A mark over the eyes, as in a bird. **3.** *Arch.* (1) A name occasionally applied to a fillet. (2) A window-cap. (3) In American usage, a low dormer window, with a curved top touching the roof at either end, suggesting by its lines the eye. **4.** *Naut.* A wriggle. [< AS. *ēagenbrēgh,* < *ēage,* eye, + *brǣwe,* brow.]—**eye'brow pen"cil,** *n.* Theat. A cosmetic stick for coloring the eyebrows, etc.

eye'-case', eye-copy, eye-cup. See under EYE, *n.*

eyed, 1 aid; 2 ȳd, *a.* **1.** Having eyes: often in composition; as, *evil-eyed;* tender-*eyed;* Argus-*eyed.* **2.** Having eye-like spots, as the peacock's tail; ocellated.

eye'-doc-tor", eye'-dap. See under EYE, *n.*

eye'-glass", 1 ai'-glas"; 2 ȳ'-gläs', *n.* **1.** *pl.* A pair of lenses resembling spectacles without bows, formerly held by the hand, but now usually kept in place by the tension of a spring; a pince-nez: frequently in the plural. **2.** A lens of glass in a horn frame, used by watchmakers and engravers, or any lens used to assist vision, as a monocle. **3.** The glass nearest the eye in a telescope or microscope; an eyepiece. **4.** An eye-cup. **5†.** The crystalline lens.

eye'hole", 1 ai'hōl"; 2 ȳ'hōl', *n.* **1.** A round opening through which to pass a pin, hook, rope, or the like. **2.** A hole or crevice through which one may look; peephole.

eye'lash", 1 ai'lash"; 2 ȳ'lash', *n.* One of the stiff curved hairs growing from the edge of the eyelids, or the line of hairs collectively.

For the sharp *eyelash,* like a sabre, speaks
The martial law of Passion.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Temptation of Hassan Ben Khaled* st. 9.

eye'-lens", *n.* See under EYE, *n.*

eye'less, 1 ai'les; 2 ȳ'lės, *a.* Lacking eyes; deprived of sight.

Slow as an eyeless man who gropes his way.
R. BUCHANAN *Pygmalion the Sculptor* st. 1.

eye'let, 1 ai'let; 2 ȳ'lėt, *n.* **1.** A small hole or opening; a little eye or aperture; specif., a hole made in canvas, leather, paper, or the like, either bushed with metal or worked around with buttonhole-stitch.

It [the Golden Gate] is a mere *eyelet*—a strait giving access to a wide extension of bay.
W. H. BISHOP *Old Mexico* p. 266. [H. 1883.]

2. A metal ring for protecting such a perforation. **eye'let-ring", 3.** *Entom.* (1) An ocellus or little eye. (2) A small eye-like spot.

[< F. *œillet,* dim. of *œil,* eye, < L. *oculus,* eye.]—**eye'let-hole", n.** A hole made for or serving as an eyelet; an eyelet. —**eye'let-ma"chine,** *n.* A sewing-machine for making eyelets, covering rings, and doing similar work.—**e.-set,** *n.* A punch for setting and clinching eyelets.—**e.-stitch,** *n.* The buttonhole-like stitch made by an eyelet-machine.—**eye'let,** *vt.* To make eyelets in.—**eye'let-eer',** *n.* An instrument for making eyelet-holes; a stiletto.

eye'lid", 1 ai'lid'; 2 ȳ'lid', *n.* One of the curtains of loose integument, movable at will, that cover the eyeballs in front. See illus. under EYE1.

eye'-like", eye-mark, etc. See under EYE, *n.*

eye'-mind"ed, 1 ai'-mind'ed; 2 ȳ'-mind'ed, *a. Psychol.* Having a marked tendency to the employment of visual images in all mental processes: applied especially to those who think in terms of the written or printed rather than of the spoken language. —**eye'-mind"ed-ness,** *n.*

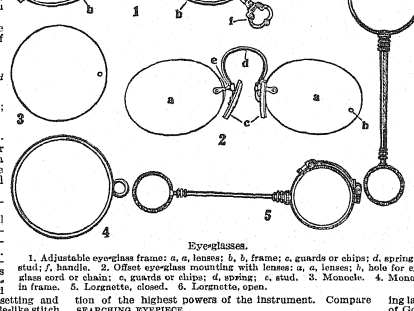
Through letters the person becomes *eye-minded.*
W. T. HARRIS in *Sci. Side-Lights* p. 767. [P. & W. '03.]

—**eye'mind"ed-ness,** *n.*

Eye'mouth, 1 ai'-mouth'; 2 ȳ'muth, *n.* A burgh in Berwickshire, Scotland.

eye'ent, *n. pl.* Eyes. **eye'ghen†,**

eye'piece", 1 ai'pēs"; 2 ȳ'pēs', *n.* **1.** The lens or combination of lenses in a telescope or microscope by which the image of an object formed in the focus of the field-lens is viewed. **2.** *Zool.* A part or plate, as in the case of a pupa, covering an eye. **3.** *Metal.* Same as EYE1, *n.*, 8 (12).—**Campani's eyepiece,** a negative eyepiece for use with a microscope.—**comet e.,** an eyepiece with a wide field and slight magnification, used especially in telescopes when comets are observed.—**compensating e.,** an eyepiece intended to correct the aberration in the objective with which it is used.—**compound e.,** an eyepiece composed of two or more lenses.—**confinental e.,** an eyepiece having as its mounting a tube uniform in diameter.—**day e.,** same as ERECTING EYEPIECE.—**deep e.,** an eyepiece magnifying ten diameters or more.—**diagonal e.,** an eyepiece in which a reflector throws the rays perpendicularly to the axis.—**erecting or terrestrial e.,** an eyepiece that reinverts the image, so that objects are seen right side up: commonly used in spy-glasses.—**e. indicator,** a pointer in an eyepiece for marking any object in the field.—**e. micrometer,** a grating used in a microscope to assist in measuring or counting an object under inspection.—**goniometer e.,** an eyepiece intended for measuring angles, as in the microscopic examination of crystals.—**high e.,** an eyepiece of high power.—**Huygenian e.,** a negative eyepiece consisting of two plano-convex lenses with their convex sides toward the object-glass.—**index e.,** an eyepiece by which the relative position of objects in the field may be indicated and rough measurements may be made.—**Kellner's e.,** a form of orthoscopic eyepiece.—**monocentric e.,** a complicated system of compensating lenses designed by Steinheil for special uses in telescopic observation.—**negative e.,** an eyepiece in which the rays come to a focus between the lenses, having passed through the interior lens.—**Nelson's e.,** a form of eyepiece micrometer.—**orthoscopic e.,** an eyepiece with a flat and undistorted field.—**parfocal e.,** a system of eyepieces adapted to a parfocal microscope. See PARFOCAL.—**periscopic e.,** an eyepiece in which the field is very large, due to the fact that the curves of the lens nearest the eye have a radius with the center of rotation of the eye as a center.—**polarizing e.,** an eyepiece adapted to a polarizing apparatus.—**positive e.,** an eyepiece in which the rays come to a focus before reaching the first lens.—**prismatic e.,** an eyepiece for spectroscopic purposes. **2.** An eyepiece provided with a prism, enabling the observer to gaze conveniently in at one side of the instrument instead of along its tube.—**projection e.,** an eyepiece adapted to the work of a projecting lens, as in a stereopticon.—**Ramsden's e.,** a positive eyepiece in which the curved surfaces of the plano-convex lenses face each other.—**searching e.,** an eyepiece of low power and wide field, with which the observer can find objects easily, preparatory to detailed examination of them with higher powers.—**solar e.,** see under SOLAR.—**solid e.,** an eyepiece consisting of a solid cylinder of glass curved at the ends, one of which, that having the greater curvature, serves as an eyepiece and the other as a field-lens: used mainly in powerful hand-microscopes.—**spectral or spectroscopic e.,** a spectroscope mounted in an instrument in place of an ordinary eyepiece.—**stauroscopic e.,** a polarizer with a quartz plate, used in petrographic microscopy.—**working e.,** an eyepiece designed for microscopic investigation, permitting utiliza-



Eye-glasses.

1. Adjustable eye-glass frame: *a, a,* lenses; *b, b,* frame; *c,* guards or chips; *d,* spring; *e,* stud; *f,* handle. 2. Open eye-glass mounting with lenses: *a, a,* lenses; *b,* hole for eye-glass cord or chain: *c,* guards or chips; *d,* spring; *e,* stud. 3. Monocle. 4. Monocle in frame. 5. Lorgnette, closed. 6. Lorgnette, open.

tion of the highest powers of the instrument. Compare SEARCHING EYEPIECE.

eye'-pit", eye-point, etc. See under EYE, *n.*

eye'r, 1 ai'ər; 2 ȳ'er, *n.* One who eyes or narrowly watches.

eye'-reach", eye-saint, eye-salve. See under EYE, *n.*

Ey'er-man, 1 ai'ər-mən; 2 ȳ'er-man, **John** (?/1807–). An American geologist and author.

eye'ser'vant, 1 ai'-sûr'vənt; 2 ȳ'-sėr'vant, *n.* One who does his duty only when conscious of being watched. **eye'ser"et,**— **eye'ser"vice,** *n.*

eye'shade", *n.* See under EYE, *n.*

eye'shot", 1 ai'-shot"; 2 ȳ'-shot', *n.* **1.** Reach of the eye; view; sight; as, to be within *eyeshot.* **2.** [Rare.] A piercing glance or look.

eye'sight", 1 ai'sait"; 2 ȳ'sit', *n.* **1.** The power or sense of sight; as, keen *eyesight.* **2.** Extent of vision; view. The storm stewed on, and came within easy *eyesight* of the land, the rocky height of the Irish coast impressed me.
R. G. WHITE *Rev. Without and Within* p. 16. [R. M. & CO. 1882.]

eye'sore", 1 ai'sōr"; 2 ȳ'sōr', *n.* **1.** A diseased place on or near the eye. **2.** Anything that offends the eye, as from lack of beauty or of fitness.

The new Cathedral . . . must be a perpetual *eyesore* to such of the residents as cherish a taste for art.
BAYARD TAYLOR *India, China, and Japan* p. 264. [G. P. P. 1854.]

eye'speck", eye-spilee, etc. See under EYE, *n.*

eye'spot", 1 ai'-spot"; 2 ȳ'-spot', *n.* **1.** One of the rudimentary visual organs of many invertebrates, consisting of a few pigment-cells overlying a nerve-filament sensitive to light. 2. The rudimentary eye in an embryo. **3.** An ocellus. **4.** An eye-like marking.—**eye'spot"ted,** *a.* Marked with spots like eyes, as a peacock's tail-feathers.

eye'stalk", 1 ai'stōk"; 2 ȳ'stak', *n.* A stalk or peduncle that supports an eye, as in lobsters and crabs.

eye'stone", 1 ai'stōn"; 2 ȳ'stōn', *n.* A small smooth object, as a crabstone or the operculum of a small turbinid or topshell, used sometimes to remove foreign substances from the eye. It is placed under the eyelids at the inner corner, and works its way out at the outer.

eye'string", eye-sucker, etc. See under EYE, *n.*

eye'tet, 1 ai'et; 2 ȳ'ėt, *n.* Same as AIT. **eyght†,**

eye'-twit"ness†, 1 ai'-wit'nes; 2 ȳ'-wit'nės, *n.* One who sees a thing with his own eyes or attests what he has seen.

The description of the battle of Salamis in Æschylus, as the account of an *eye-witness* and combatant, must always hold a primary place among the records of the time.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. iv, bk. viii, p. 283. [A. 1885.]

Eye'wit"ness, *n.* A pen-name used by Charles Lamb as the author of *Satan in Search of a Wife.*

eye'worm", n. See under EYE, *n.*

Ey'fu-ra, 1 ai'fū-rə; 2 ef'u-ra, *n. Ice. Sagas.* The wife of Arngrim and mother of Angantyr. See ANGANTYR (2).

Eylau, 1 ai'lau; 2 ī'lau, *n.* A town in East Prussia, Germany: scene of a battle between the French and Prussians, Feb. 8, 1807.

eye'y-bourn, 1 ai'bōrn; 2 ȳ'bōrn, *n.* Same as NAILBOURNE.

eyne, 1 ain; 2 ȳn, *n. pl.* [Archaic.] Eyes. **eyr'en†; eygh'en†,**

eyre', 1 âr; 2 ēr, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** A circuit or journey. **2.** A court of circuit judges.

Eyre, 1 âr; 2 ēr, *n.* **1. Edward John** (?/1815–11/1901), an English explorer of Australia, and governor of Jamaica, 1862–1866. **2. Jane,** the principal character in Charlotte Brontë's novel *Jane Eyre,* a governess who, after many unpleasant adventures, marries her employer, Rochester. **3. Sir James** (1734–?/1799), an English judge: condemned general search warrants. **4. Sir Vincent** (1/21811–4/21881), a British major-general, distinguished for services in Afghanistan and India, before and during the Sepoy mutiny. **5. Sir William** (12/21805–?/21859), a British major-general, distinguished in early campaigns in the Cape of Good Hope province and the Crimea. **6.** A county of South Australia. [sq. m.

Eyre Lake. A salt lake in South Australia; 4,000

Eyre Pe-nin'su-la. A peninsula of South Australia, between Spencer Gulf and the Gulf of Australia.

Ey'rie Peak, 1 ai'ri; 2 ȳ'ri. A peak in Utah; 9,458 ft. high.

ey'ry, *n.* An aerie.

The forms eyrie and *eyry* date from a 17th century attempt to derive the word from the Teutonic ey, an egg. *Century Dict.* 11th ed., vol. x. p. 102.

ey'rie†.—ey'rish†, *a.* Aerial.

Eyth, 1 ait; 2 ȳt, **Eduard** (?/21806–4/21884). A German poet. *Pictures in Frames.*

Ez., Ezr., *abbr.* Ezra.

Ez'zar, 1 l'zär; 2 ē'zär, *n. Bib. I Chron.* i, 38.

Ez'bal, 1 ez'bal or ez'bi-al; 2 ēz'bi or ēz'ba-l, *n. Bib. I Chron.* xi, 37.

Ez'bon, 1 ez'bon; 2 ēz'bŏn, *n. Bib. Gen.* xlvi, 16.

Ez'e-chi'as, 1 ez'-ki'as; 2 ēz'e-ci'as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *I Esd.* ix, 43.

E-ze'chi-el, 1 i-zē'ki-el; 2 e-zē'ci-ėl, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

E-ze'ci-as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *I Esd.* ix, 43. **Ezek.,** *abbr.* Ezekiel.

E-ze'kI-as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Mac.* xv, 22.

E-ze'ki-el, 1 i-zē'ki-el; 2 e-zē'ki-ėl, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Zeke** (*dim.*). **2.** Ezekiel's personal name. **Zeke** (*dim.*). **G. Bese'kI-el,** 1 bē-sē'i-el; 2 bė-sē'i-ėl. **E-ze'ki-el;** F. **E'ze'ki'el,** 1 ē'zē'ki'el'; 2 ē'zē'ki'ėl'; Sp. **E-ze"qui-el'** 1 ē-thē'ki-el'. 2 e-thē'ki-el'. 2. *Bib.* A Jewish person and prophet; specif., one of the four greater prophets (590 B. C.). **3.** A prophetical book of the Old Testament, by Ezekiel, who was one of the prophets of the captivity. It foretells the destruction of Jerusalem and prepares the Jews for the restoration. Compare DANIEL; ISAIAH. **4. Moses (Jacob)** (?/21844–4/21917), an American sculptor residing latterly at Rome; *Religious Liberty,* etc. [Heb., strength of God.]

E'zel, 1 i'zel; 2 ē'zėl, *n. Bib. 1 Sam.* xx, 19.

E'zem, 1 i'zem; 2 ē'zėm, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 29.

E'zer, 1 i'zər; 2 ē'zer, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 4.

Ez'ra-as', 1 ez'i-rai'as; 2 ēz'e-ri'as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* viii, 1. [viii, 2.

E-zi'as, 1 i-zai'əs; 2 e-zī'as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *I Esd.*

E'zi-el, 1 i'zi-el; 2 ē'zi-ėl, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

E'zi-on-ga'ber, 1 i'zi-en-gā'bər; 2 ē'zi-on-gā'ber, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxiii, 35. **E'zi-on-ge'ber†.**

Ez'nite, 1 ez'nait; 2 ēz'nīt, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xxiii, 8.

E-zo'ra, 1 i-zō'rə; 2 e-zō'ra, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* ix, 34.

Ez'ra, 1 ez'rə; 2 ēz'ra, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name; specif. (*Bib.*), a celebrated Jewish high priest and statesman of the 5th century B. C., who originated public preaching. **F. Es'dras', 1** ez'drəs; 2 ēs'drās'. **L. Ez'ra, Ez'dras. 2.** A historical book of the Old Testament, edited and in part written by Ezra. It belongs to the period of the foreign domination. **Ez'rahi† (R. V.).** [Heb., rising light or helper.]

Ez'ra-hite, 1 ez'rə-hit; 2 ēz'ra-hīt, *n. Bib. 1 Kings* iv, 31.

Ez'ri, 1 ez'ri; 2 ēz'ri, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxvii, 26.

Ez'ri-cam, 1 ez'ri-kam; 2 ēz'ri-cām, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ez'ri-el, 1 ez'ri-el; 2 ēz'ri-ėl, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ez'ri-hel, 1 ez'ri-hel; 2 ēz'ri-hėl, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ez'til, 1 ez'il; 2 ēz'il, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* ix, 34.

Ez'zo, 1 ez'so; 2 ēt'so, *n.* 1. (954–1024), a count-palatine of Lorraine and ally of the Emperor Henry II. **Ehrenfried'.** 2. A German scholar and poet, author of the *Ezzolied.*

Ez'zo-lied, 1 et'so-lit; 2 ēt'so-lēt, *n.* A poetic life of Christ written by Ezzo about 1060: valuable as a type of old Germanic poetry.

F f

Roman. Black Letter. Script.

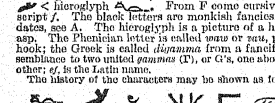
F, f, 1 ef; 2 ēf, *n.* [EFS, F's, or *Fs*, 1 efs; 2 ēfs, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the sixth in the English alphabet. Its sound, technically called a 'labiodental voiceless spirant,' is produced by bringing the lower lip into loose contact with the upper teeth, the vocal cords being inactive. With the cords vibrating the sound becomes *v*. Being the result of an imperfect closure, which permits a gradual escape of the vocal current, *f* and *v* belong to the class of non-explosive or continuable consonants. This is expressed by the name 'spirant.'

Final *f* is needlessly doubled after a short vowel, except in *of*. In *af* it has the sound of *v*. When brought by inflection before voiced *s* it changes to *v*; cf. *leaf, leaves*. The sound of *f* is often denoted by *ph*, and in a few words by *gh*. The *ph* words are mainly of Greek-Latin origin. When the Romans began to borrow Greek words, they used *ph* to transcribe the Greek θ, which was a blended voiceless aspirate. Its sound was not at first identical with that of Latin *f*, but became identical with it in the course of time. To a greater or less extent, the modern languages that have borrowed from the Latin have substituted *ph* for the church *ph*. In Italian and Spanish the change has been carried out consistently, *philosophus*, for example, being spelled *filosofo*. In English it has prevailed. See *pain, fantastic, frenzy*, and a few other words, and spelling-reformers advocate the further substitution of *f* for *ph*. The words in which the *f* sound is denoted by *gh* are of German origin (*laugh, rough*, etc.), and the *gh* represents an earlier guttural spirant, like the German and Scotch *ch*, which became labial.

The continuous labiodentals, *f, v*, average the following percentages in English literature, 2.06 + 2.37, while the mute labials *p, b*, average 1.71 + 1.04. WHITNEY *Oriental and Ling. Studies* second series, p. 274, [n. 1874.]

F is the first letter in the Anglo-Saxon runic futhorc, the sixth in the Latin and Phenician alphabets. Capital F is from Latin and Greek **F**, < Old Greek ϝ, Ϝ, having the sound of *w*, which the Romans represented by the same sign as the vowel *u*, < Phenician ו, < hieratic 𓏲 < hieroglyph 𓆑. From F come cursive and script *f*. The black letters are monkish fancies. For dates, see A. The hieroglyph is a picture of a horned asp. The Phenician letter is called *waw* or *vau*, peg or hook; the Greek is called *digamma* from a fanciful resemblance to two united *gammas* (Γ), or G's, one above the other; *ef*, is the Latin name.

The history of the characters may be shown as follows:



Hieroglyphic Asp. | Egyptian Phenetic. | Phenetic Hieratic. | Early Greek. | Roman. | English Script.

2. An abbreviation: (1) *Pharm.* Fac (make); fiat (let there be made): both used in prescription writing. (2) Falsifier, felon, fighter, fire-water (branded upon criminals in olden times). (3) Florence; France; etc. (other personal names beginning with F). (4) *Baseball.* Games finished (by a substitute pitcher). **3.** A symbol noting: (1) *Mus.* (*a*) One of a series of tones at intervals of an octave, given, in modern international pitch, by some 696 vibrations a second, or by this number multiplied or divided by any power of 2: the fourth tone in the scale of C major. See SCALE; PITCH. (*b*) The key having F for a key-note. See KEY. (*c*) On a keyed instrument, any key giving F. See KEYBOARD. (*d*) In written music, any note representing F. See STAFF. (*e*) In Greek music, the final tone of the Lydian mode. (2) [F. or *f.*] *Math.* An algebraic operation in general; particularly, a function having a differential coefficient. (3) *Chem.* Fluorin. (4) In medical Roman notation, a thousand; 40; with a dash above it (F), 40,000. (5) The sixth dominical letter in the church calendar. (6) The sixth in a class, order, group or series; six as a number or numeral. (7) *Astron.* A tint in the spectrum representing hydrogen. (8) A standard size of shot, 0.22 in. in diameter. (9) The sixth type of the alphabet, impressed upon a type-body or type-bar; also, the perforation in a paper-roll for machine-cast composition representing this symbol. (10) *Elec.* [F or f] Farad: [F] magneto-motive force. (11) *Physics.* [F or f] Force. (12) An arbitrary designation for explanatory purposes applied to persons, Fig. 1, n. 2 (8). (13) In the international code of signals for ships, the letter denoted by a red triangular pennant which is crossed by two white bands, one vertical and one horizontal. See FLAG OF SIGNAL PEACE. (14) *Biol.* (*a*) [F.] The conjugate generation of a hybrid. (*b*) [F.] The polygamic generation of a hybrid. **4.** An object shaped like the capital F.—**Foleoté's,** *n.* One of the sound-holes on a violin or similar instrument, shaped like the Italic letter *f*.—**F major,** a major key or scale indicated by one flat.—**F minor,** a minor key or scale to which a flat major is relative: indicated by four flats.—**F panel,** a panel formed of two strips at right angles, as in a capital F.—**F sharp** (F♯), a tone which is half a step above F.—**F sharp major,** a major key or scale indicated by six sharps.—**F sharp minor,** a minor key or scale to which A major is relative: indicated by three sharps.—**F. system,** a method of making photographic lenses, the F value being the ratio between the diameter of the opening and the focal length of the lens.—**the three F's,** free sale, fixed tenure, and fair rent: the demands of the Irish Land League substantially granted by the Irish Land Act of 1881.

F., *abbr.* Fabius; Fahrenheit; Father; February; Fellow; Flamen; Flat (*Wheat.*); Fortuna; France; French; *Frère* (brother); Friday.

F:, *abbr. Lib. Cat.* Frederick.

F.., *abbr. Lib. Cat.* Fanny.

f. or **F.,** *abbr.* Farthing; farthings; father; fathom; fathoms; feet; female; feminine; fifty; fine; firm; florin; florins; flower; fluid; fog (used in nautical log book); folio; folios; following; foot; for (in manuscripts); formula; formulæ; *forte* (loudly); franc; francs; furlong.

fa, 1 fä; 2 fä, *n. Mus.* **1.** The tone F: so called in Italy, France, and some other countries. **2.** In solmization, the subdominant of any major key. [It., < *fa-* in *Ludi famuli*, one of the words in the Latin hymn from which the names of the notes were taken.]

fa, 1 fä; 2 fä, *v.* [Sc(k).] **1.** *t.* To have a share of; get.

There is the bird or betted knight
That best deserves to *fa'* that?
BURNS *Whom Will Ye Send?* st. 1.

2. To lay claim to; pretend to. **II.** *t.* To fall.

fa', *n.* [Sc(k).] **1.** Lot; hap. **2.** Share. **3.** Fall.

F. A. A., *abbr. Inwar.* Free of all average.

F. A. A. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

faar'fans, 1 fär'fins; 2 fär'fins, *a.* [S.-Afr. D.] Belonging to the native land: a contraction of *fabarilands*.

Fa'ba, 1 fē'bə; 2 fē'bə, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A genus of plants of the bean family (Papilionaceæ) of the tribe authorities to *Vicia*. 18 only species is the broad or Windsor bean (*F. vulgaris*).

Fa-ba'ce-æ, 1 fə-bē'sē-ē; 2 fə-bā'sē-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A very large family of herbs, shrubs, and trees (order *Rosales*) containing 320 genera and about 5,000 species, characterized by stipulate leaves, irregular flowers, and fruits that are true pods or legumes; the bean family. Many of the species are of great economic importance. The *Fabacea, Cæsalpiniaceæ*, and *Mimosaceæ* composed the former family *Leguminosæ*. [< L. *fabaceus*, of beans, < *faba*, bean.]—**fa-ba'ceous,** *a.*

fa-bel'la, 1 fə-bel'ə; 2 fə-bel'ə, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lē; 2 -ē, *pl.*] [L., *Anat.* Either of two small bones sometimes found behind the knee in the tendons of the gastrocnemius muscle.

fa'ber, 1 fē'bər; 2 fā'bər, *n.* [L.] A zemoid fish, the John-dory.

Fa'ber, 1 fē'bər or fā'bər; 2 fā'bər or fā'bər, *n.* **1. Cæcilia Böhl de,** see CABALLERO, 2. **Frederick William** (?/1814–?/1863), an English hymnist and theologian; hymn writer; *The Precious Blood; The Pilgrims of the Night*, etc. **3. Frederik** (1795–1828), a Danish zoologist. **4. George Stanley** (?/1773–?/1854), an English theologian. **5. Johann Lothar von** (?/1817–1896), a German manufacturer of pencils. **6. Johannes** (1475–?/1541), a Roman Catholic bishop. **7. Johann Ludwig** (1795?–?/1756), an English musical engraver.

Fa'bert', 1 fa'ber'; 2 fā'ber', **Abraham de** (1599–?/1660). A French marshal; governor of Sedan.

Fa'bi-an, 1 fē'bi-ən; 2 fā'bi-ən, *a. Rom. Hist.* Designating a policy like that of Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus (died 203 B. C.), who, in the second Punic war with Hannibal, acquired the nickname "Cunctator" or Delayer, because he avoided direct engagements and used dilatory tactics, thereby foiling his antagonist; hence, practising the policy of delay.—**Fabian Society,** an English association of socialists, including many able writers on economics.

The *Fabian Society* aims at the reorganization of society by the emancipation of land and industrial capital from individual and class ownership, and the vesting of them in the community for the general benefit.

H. G. Wrights *Fabian Essays in Socialism* p. ix. [NEW.]

—Fa'bi-an-ism, *n. Social.* Belief in or practise of a policy like that of Fabian. See SOCIALISM.—**Fa'bi-an-ist,** *n.* A member of the Fabian Society.

Fa'bi-an, 1 fē'bi-ən; 2 fā'bi-ən, *n.* A masculine personal name. Dan. **Fa'bi-an,** 1 fē'bi-an, 2 fā'bi-an; Ger. **Fa'bi-an,** 1 fē'bi-an, 2 fā'bi-an; Fr. **Fa'bi'en',** 1 fa'bi'an', 2 fā'bi'ăn'; It. **Fa'bi-a'no,** 1 fa'bi-ä'no, 2 fā'bi-ä'no; Sp. **Fa'bi-a'nus,** 1 fə'bi-ā'nus, 2 fā'bi-ā'nus. [L., bean-grower.] [ERRONEOUS.

fa'bi-a-nin, -nine, 1 fē'bi-ə-nin; 2 fā'bi-ə-nin, *n.* Same as **fa'bin, -ine.**

Fa'bi-a'nus Rallianus, Roman statesman and general. He was several times consul; acted as dictator and often opposed and finally defeated the Samnites. He lived about 310 B. C. **Quintus Fabius Maximus Verrucosus** (died 203 B. C.), a Roman general and statesman; was made dictator and five times consul. See FABIAN.

fa'bic, 1 fē'bik; 2 fā'bik, *a.* [FA/BIER; FA/BLING.] **I.** *t.* To narrate or describe fictitiously or falsely; make a fable about; relate (a fiction) as if true; fabricate: now used chiefly in the participial form; as, the *fabled* gods of Olympus.

II. *i.* To tell untruths; lie: said euphemistically.

Yet speak truth after your knowledge, . . . and yet, trust me, I *fable* not, according to mine. SCOTT *Talisman* p. 16. (D. P. & CO.)

2. To invent, compose, or narrate fables or myths; write or relate fictitious matter.

Those who imbibed the unblemish'd manners, whence
The *fabling* poets took their golden age.
THOMSON *Seasons, Spring* l. 273.

Yet speak truth after your knowledge, . . . and yet, trust me, I *fable* not, according to mine. SCOTT *Talisman* p. 16. (D. P. & CO.)

2. To invent, compose, or narrate fables or myths; write or relate fictitious matter.

Those who imbibed the unblemish'd manners, whence
The *fabling* poets took their golden age.
THOMSON *Seasons, Spring* l. 273.

3†. To talk; discourse. [< OF. *fabler*, < L. *fabulor*, speak, < *fabula*; see FABLE, *n.*]

fa'ble, *n.* **1.** A brief story or tale feigned or invented to embody a moral, and introducing persons, animals and sometimes even inanimate things as rational speakers and actors; as the *fables* of Æsop.

In later times most nations have cultivated the *fable* with more or less success: among the Indian, Gay; among the Germans, Hazelton, Gellert, and Lessing; among the Italians, Pignotti; among the Russians, Krylow, and above all, among the French, La Fontaine, whose *fables* are remarkable for their arch and lively humour, their delicate sarcasm, their sagacity, and felicity of expression. *United Editors' Encyc.* vol. iv, p. v.

2. A story that once passed for history or truth, but is no longer believed; a legend or myth.

Countless historic records, long believed, have recently proved to be *fables*. *The Arena* Mar., 1890, p. 451.

3. A story told to deceive; an invention; falsehood; also, a foolish or improbable story. **4.** The imaginary plot of an epic or dramatic poem. **5.** Common talk.

A friendship so complete
Portioned in halves between us, that we grew
The *fable* of the city where we dwelt.
TENNYSON *Gardener's Daughter* st. 1.

[F., < L. *fabula*, < *for*, speak.] SYN.: see ALLEGORY; FICTION.—**fa'bled,** *pa.* **1.** Recorded in fable; made famous by fable. **2.** Existing only in fable; mythical.—**fa'ble-dom,** *n.* **1.** The realm of fables. **2.** Fables regarded collectively.—**fa'ble-mon"ger,** *n.* [Rare.] One who deals in fables by inventing or repeating them.

fa'bler, 1 fē'blər; 2 fā'blər, *n.* **1.** An inventor or teller of fables; hence, a fabricator; falsifier. **2.** A tattler.

fab"il-an', 1 fab"i-li-ə'; 2 fab"il-ā', *n.* [-ANS, 1 -ə'z; 2 -ā'z, *pl.*] [F.] A tale written in eight-syllabled verse: a form of composition popular in France in the 13th and 14th centuries. Many of the tales were subsequently adapted and form the framework of several stories by Chaucer, Boccaccio, and others.

The *fabliau* proper, according to the definition of its latest editor, is "the recital, generally comic, of a real or possible incident occurring in ordinary human life."

SAINTSBURY in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. ix, p. 641.

fa'bling, 1 fē'bling; 2 fā'bling, *n.* Inventing fables; uttering falsehood.

fab'bre d'Ég'lan'tine', 1 fäbr dā'glăn'tēn'; 2 fäbr dē'glăn'tēn', **Philippe François Nazaire** (?/1755–?/1791). A French dramatist and revolutionist; guillotined.

Fa-bre'ti, 1 fa-brā'tē; 2 fa-brā'tē, **Raffaele** (1619–?/1700). An Italian antiquary and archeologist.

Fa'bri, 1 fa'brē'; 2 fā'brē', **Honoré** (1607–1688). A French Jesuit and savant.

Fa'bri-a'no, 1 fa'brē-ä'no; 2 fā'brē-ä'no, **Gentile da** (1370–1450). An Italian painter; *Madonna* in the cathedral of Orvieto, etc.

fab'ric, *v. t.* To construct; put together; frame; build.

fab'ric, 1 fab'rik; 2 fāb'ric, *n.* **1.** A woven, felted, or knitted material for wear or ornament, as cloth, felt, hosiery, or lace; also, the material used in its making. **2.** Something that has been fabricated, constructed, or put together; any complex construction; a system built up of correlated parts; structure; edifice; as, the social *fabric*; St. Paul's, that noble *fabric*.

The *fabric of American Freedom*, like all things human, however firm and fair, may crumble into dust. EVERETT *Orations and Speeches, Aug. 1, 1826* p. 139. [A. S. CO. 1836.]

3. The manner of construction; mode of fabricating; workmanship; texture; as, cloth of a very intricate *fabric*. **4.** *Petrog.* The texture or structure of igneous rock. See STRUCTURE, *n.*, 2 (2), and TEXTURE, *n.*, 2 (2). **5.** [Rare.] The act of building or fabricating. **6.** [Rare.] A factory. [< F. *fabrique*, < L. *fabrica*, < *faber*, workman, perhaps < *facio*, make.] SYN.: make, material, structure, substance, texture, tissue, web.—**fabric fund** or **lands** *pl.* A fund established or lands given to maintain or restore a church or cathedral.—**textile fabric,** a fabric made in a loom, in a felting-machine, or in a knitting-machine.

fab'ri-cant, 1 fab'ri-kənt; 2 fab'ri-cant, *n.* A maker or manufacturer. [< L. *fabricans*(-*ant*-), ppr. of *fabricor*, construct, < *fabrica*; see FABRIC.]

fab'ri-cate, 1 fab'ri-kāt; 2 fāb'ri-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT"ED; -CAT"ING.] **1.** To construct or shape by labor or art; combine standard parts or elements of to form a whole; also, to form, make, or manufacture in any way; build or fashion; as, to *fabricate* a system; to *fabricate* ships or carpets. **2.** To contrive without ground or reason; invent fancifully or falsely; forge; as, to *fabricate* a falsehood. [< L. *fabricatus*, pp. of *fabricor*; see FABRICANT.] SYN.: see CONSTRUCT; MAKE.—**fab'ri-ca"tive(s,** *a.*—**fab'ri-ca"tor,** *n.*—**fab'ri-ca"tress,** *n.*

fab'ri-ca'tion, 1 fab'ri-kā'shən; 2 fāb'ri-cā'shən, *n.* **1.** The act of fabricating, in any sense; a manufacturing or constructing; as, the *fabrication* of evidence. **2.** That which is fabricated; a structure; fabric; especially, an invention or concoction; a falsehood; *forgery*; as, the story was a base *fabrication*. [F., < L. *fabricatio*(-*on*-), < *fabricor*; see FABRICANT.] **fab'ri-ca-ture,** SYN.: see FICTION, LIE.

fab'ri-e-o, 1 fa-brish'ə-o; 2 fā-brish'ē-o, *n.* In Le Sage's *Gil Blas*, a bombastic poet, whose verse is affected and pedantic, and a friend of the hero: a character introduced to ridicule the Gongorique style of poetry prevailing at the time (1735). **Fa-bri'ti-us,** 1 fa-brish'i-əs; 2 fa-brish'i-ŭs, *n.* In Le Sage's *Gil Blas*, a bombastic poet, whose verse is affected and pedantic, and a friend of the hero: a character introduced to ridicule the Gongorique style of poetry prevailing at the time (1735). **Fa-bri'ti-us,** 1 fa-brish'i-əs; 2 fa-brish'i-ŭs, *n.* In Le Sage's *Gil Blas*, a bombastic poet, whose verse is affected and pedantic, and a friend of the hero: a character introduced to ridicule the Gongorique style of poetry prevailing at the time (1735).

Fa-bri'ti-us, 1 fa-brish'i-əs; 2 fa-brish'i-ŭs, *n.* **1. Caius,** surnamed **Luscinus,** a Roman patriot and statesman; lived about 280 B. C. **2. David** (1564–?/1617), a German theologian and astronomer, born in Friesland; discovered the variable star Mira Ceti. **3. Gerolamo** (1537–?/1619), an Italian anatomist; pupil of Fallopio; teacher of Harvey; 54 years professor of anatomy at Padua; discovered valves of the veins. **Fa-bri'zi-o'ti. 4. Johann** (——1625), a German astronomer; son of David; he first observed spots on the sun. **5. Johann Albrecht** (1668–?/1736), a German bibliographer; professor of philosophy at Hamburg, 1700; *Bibliotheca Græca*, etc. **6. Johann Christian** (?/1745–?/1808), a Danish entomologist and botanist, (pupil of Linnæus) from whom the Fabrician classification takes its name.

fab'ric, *a.* Pertaining to a worker in wood, stone, metal, etc., or to his work.

Fa-bro'ni, 1 fa-brō'nē; 2 fā-brō'nē, **Angiolo or Angelo** (?/1732–?/1803). An Italian biographer, etc., "the Plutarch of Modern Italy." **Fab-bro'ni'.**

fab'u-list, 1 fab'yu-list; 2 fâb'yu-list, *n.* A composer of fables; a fabler; hence, one who falsifies or fabricates; a liar. [< L. *fabula*; see FABLE, *n.*]

fab'u-lize, 1 fab'yu-laiz; 2 fâb'yu-liz, *vi.* To compose or relate fables or stories. [< L. *fabula*; see FABLE, *n.*] **fab'u-la-ter:** fab'yu-lĕs-ter.

fab'u-lous, 1 fab'yu-lus; 2 fâb'yu-lŭs, *a.* **1.** Belonging to fable; fictitious; mythical; not true or real; as, *fabulous* biography. **2.** Passing the limits of belief; incredible.

Fabulous, for "incredible"—a sense of the word which Lord Macaulay has countenanced.

FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p. 130. [s. 1873.]

3. Given to telling fables. [< L. *fabulosus*, < *fabula*; see FABLE, *n.*] **fab'u-lar:** [Rare].—**fabulous age,** the age of myths and legends preceding the dawn of authentic history. —**fab'u-los'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Fabulousness. **2†.** A fable.—**fab'u-lous-ly,** *adv.*—**fab'u-lous-ness,** *n.* The quality of being fabulous.

fab'ur-den, *n.* *Mus.* **1.** A rude polyphony, consisting of a melody with the third and sixth to each tone. **2.** The process of adding simple counterpoint to a melody. **3.** A drone-bass; a refrain or burden. **fab'ur-then†; faux'bour-dont.** —**fab'ur-den,** *a.* Monotonous; droning.

Fa'by-an, 1 fē'bi-an; 2 fā'by-an, *n.* **1.** See FABIAN. **2. Robert** (—?/1513), an English historian. **Fa'bil-an†.**

fac, 1 fak; 2 fâc, *n.* [Archaic.] Decorated lettering at the beginning of a chapter or division of a book, in vogue in the 17th and 18th centuries; a rubricated variation of *facsimile*.

fa"cade', 1 fa·sād'; 2 fâ·çād' (XIII), *n.* [F.] *Arch.* An elevation or exterior face of a building; usually the front or chief face.—**fa-ça'dal,** *a.* See illus. in next column.

Fac'ci-o-la'ti, 1 fāch'i-o-lā'ti; 2 fâ·çi·o·lā'ti (†/1632–8/31/1769). An Italian philologist and lexicographer.

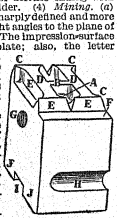
face, 1 fēs; 2 fâç, *v.* [FACED; FACING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn or have one's face toward; stand with the face or front toward; front upon directly; turn, or confront; oppose; as, the house *faces* the street. **2.** To place so that the face or front is turned in a given direction; as, to *face* letters preparatory to stamping them. **3.** To cover with a layer, plate, or thin like, of some different material, as the edge of a garment with silk, a wall with smooth stone, or a pine panel with a veneer of oak. **4.** To dress the surface of so as to make smooth, as a block of stone or a piece of broadcloth. **5.** To impart a superficial appearance to, as to coffee-berries, by the use of polishing or coloring ingredients. **6.** To turn the face of where the back should be; said of a playing-card; as, a card is *faced* in the pack or in dealing. **7.** In lacrosse, or hockey, to place (the ball) in the center of the field between the crosses, or sticks, of two opposing players: the method of beginning play. See illus. under HOCKEY. **8.** *Golf.* To stand before (a ball) in striking attitude, for the purpose of striking.

II. *i.* **1.** To turn the face; stand or be placed with the face set in any given direction; as, the house *faces* toward the mountain; *fig.*, to *face* to the front. **2.** [Archaic.] To have or present a (given) face or aspect; especially, to present a bold, false, or deceiving aspect. **3†.** To brag; boast. **4†.** To deface.—**to face about,** to turn the face in the opposite direction from that previously faced. —**to f. it out,** to keep a bold front under all circumstances. —**to f. one down,** to abash or repel one by a bold or fixed gaze or by audacity, or by denial or assertion.—**to f. the music** (Slang, U. S.), to meet the consequences boldly.—**to f. with,** to bring up before; confront with.—**face'a-bl(e)†,** *a.* [Rare.] That can be faced.

face, *n.* **1.** The anterior portion of the head, in which the eyes, nose, and mouth are situated, comprising in man the surface between the top of the forehead and the bottom of the chin, and extending laterally from ear to ear; the visage; countenance; hence, by extension, the corresponding part of the head of an animal. Considered anatomically the face is the anterior portion of the head below the brain-cavity or cranium, including the nose, jaws, etc.

The position of the *face* immediately beneath the brain . . . is peculiarly characteristic of man. W. B. CARPENTER *Principles of Human Physiol.* ch. 2. sec. 36. [L. Amos. & co. 1856.]

2. The surface, or most important surface, of anything; a front or working surface; that side or edge presented to view, or to any particular adjustment for operating; a side or surface of a solid; as, the *face* of a dam; one of the *faces* of a crystal; the *face* of a playing-card. Specif.: (1) *Arch.* (*a*) See FAÇADE. (*b*) That vertical or nearly vertical surface of a stone, wall, etc., which is exposed. (*c*) The vertical surface of an arch showing the voussoir faces. (*d*) That side of a door-jamb which is toward the room. (2) *Mech.* (*a*) The sole of a plane. (*b*) The flat or rounded surface of a cutting-tool. (*c*) The end surface of a gun-muzzle. (*d*) The flat surface of a steam-chest, on which a slide-valve plays. (*e*) The flat surface of a valve that plays on the valve-seat. (*f*) The working surface of a gear-tooth beyond the pitch-line. (*g*) The working surface of an abrading-wheel. (*h*) The edge of a cutting-tool. (*i*) The vertical surface of the outside of a carved rail. rim. (*j*) The long outerslope of a bastion. (*k*) That part of the line of defense ending with the curtain and the angle of the shoulder. (4) *Mining.* (*a*) The end of a drift or tunnel. (*b*) The heading and more important joint in coal running at right angles to the plane of stratification. Compare SLINE. (5) The impression-surface of a type-body or space; also, the letter or other character cut on the type, or the size or style of cut or the character on type. (6) The dial of a clock or watch. (7) The sides of the leaves and binding of a book; the front as opposed to the back. (8) The "right" side or finished surface of a fabric. (9) *Geom.* The angle formed by two consecutive edges of an angloid. (10) The obverse of coin, or medal, which bears the effigy; occasionally the reverse side. (11) The inscribed side of a document, or printed side of a sheet. (12) *Mil.* One of the sides of any formation, as of a square.



Face of Type.

A, counter; *B*, hair-line; *C C*, serif; *D D*, stem, or body-mark; *E E E*, neck, or beard; *F*, shoulder; *G*, pin-mark; *H*, nick; *I*, groove; *J J*, feet.

3. The external aspect or appearance; look; show; outward effector impression: used literally and figuratively, as, the *face* of affairs; he put a bold *face* on the matter.

The *face* of the country itself was like a garden. PASSCOTT *Ferdinand and Isabella* vol. ii. pt. ii. ch. i. p. 264. [n. 1849.]

4. Personal force, influence, opinion, or will, as if expressed in the countenance; as, he set his *face* steadily against it. **5.** Personal presence; immediate cognizance; sight; as in the phrases "before the *face* of," "in the *face* of," "to one's *face*"; as, I said it to his *face*. **6.** Effrontery; audacity; assurance.

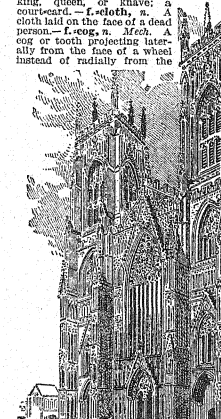
The service lasted precisely three hours, and yet my brother had the *face* to exclaim when he saw us descending, What, done already! CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Wuthering Heights* p. 18. [n.]

7. A grotesque or grimacing expression of the countenance; an expressive grimace, contortion, look, or smirk; as, to make *faces*. **8.** *Com.* The value as expressed on the written or printed surface; especially, the value including interest and discount: said of any commercial paper, as a note or bond.

People should be like coin, worth their *face*.

E. P. ROE *From Jest to Earnest* p. 101. [n. m. & co.]

9. *Entom.* The front of the head, between the compound eyes. **10.** *Bot.* (1) The inner or free surface; the ventral side of an anther. (2) The portion of a turpentine-pine's trunk excised for tapping purposes. **11.** *Astrol.* A division of ten degrees in a sign of the zodiac, assigned to one of the planets. [F., < L. *facies*, face.] **faast. 12.** *Golf.* (1) The striking side of a club-head. (2) The side or slope of a hillock or bunker.—**at prime face,** at first sight; a translation of the Latin phrase *prima facie*.—**dry f.** (*Bot.*), any face on a turpentine-pine's trunk after the flow of sap has stopped.—**face'a'gue,** *n.* *Pathol.* Same as AGUEFACE. **f.-achet.—f.-arbor,** *n.* *Carp.* To make true the rim of a hole with a pin-drill.—**f.-bedded,** *a.* *Masonry.* So laid that the natural face of the stone appears in the outward surface of the wall.—**f.-card,** *n.* [U. S.] A playing-card bearing the picture of a king, queen, or knave; a court-card.—**f.-cloth,** *n.* A cloth laid on the face of a dead person.—**f.-cog,** *n.* *Mech.* A cog or tooth projecting laterally from the face of a wheel instead of radially from the


Façade (West Front) of York Minster (15th century).

rim.—**f.-cover,** *n.* *Fort.* A low interior glacis in a ditch, masking the scarp-wall from plunging fire.—**f.-cracking,** *n.* *Milling.* The roughening of the grinding-face of a millstone.—**f.-cutter,** *n.* A face-mill; that is, a milling-cutter with cutting teeth or blades on the rim or peripheral face, as distinguished from end-cutter or end-mill in which the cutting teeth are disposed radially on the end face of the tool.—**f.-gear,** *n.* *Mech.* A wheel having pins or teeth for gearing purposes on the face instead of on the rim.—**f. guard,** *n.* A mask or any covering used by workers in chemicals, by fencers, ball-players, etc., to protect the face.—**f.-hammer,** *n.* **1.** A heavy square-faced hammer weighing from 10 to 20 pounds, used for facing stone. **2.** A hammer-dresser. **f.-harden,** *vt.* *Forging.* To harden the surface of (steel, iron, etc.) by the addition of carbon, or some other hardening element, in conjunction with great heat.—**f.-joint,** *n.* That joint of a voussoir which appears on the face of the arch.—**f.-lather** (-lŭ-), *n.* [Slang, U. S.] *Baseball.* Same as FACE-GUARD.—**f.-mite,** *n.* A small mite (*Demodex folliculorum*) of worm-like form living in the hair and sebaceous follicles, especially of the nose and cheeks.—**f.-mold,** *n.* A patterned templet for marking a plank in making ornamental hand-railings, etc.—**f.-off,** *n.* *Lacrosse.* **1.** The center circle in which the ball is put into play. See diagram under LACROSSE. **2.** The act of putting the ball into play.—**f.-painting,** *n.* **1.** The process or habit of rouging or making up the face. **2.** [Rare.] Portrait-painting.—**f.-plan,** *n.* *Arch.* A plan or drawing of the front elevation of a structure.—**f.-plate,** *n.* **1.** A disk, attached to the live-spindle of a lathe, to the face of which work may be clamped or otherwise held for working. **2.** A facing-piece to protect from abrasion or other injury. **3.** A plate used as a standard in testing flat surfaces. **4.** A journal-box cover. **5.** One of the plates joining the chisel and the hub of a steel-tired car-wheel.—**f.-plate jaw** (*Mech.*), a chuck-jaw applicable to the face-plate of a lathe.—**f.-symbol,** *n.* *Crystal.* The symbol used to designate a face or plane of a crystal.—**f. to f.** so as to face or be in the actual presence of each other; confrontingly; in close relation; sometimes, in an attitude of mutual opposition.—**f. value,** the value appearing on the face, as of a note; as, the *face value* was $40.—**f.-wall,** *n.* A wall built to support the face of an excavation, as in the interior of a well. Compare RETAINING WALL.—**f.-wheel,** *n.* **1.** A crown-wheel. **2.** A lap.—**face'work",** *n.* The facing of a wall, building, etc., or the material of which such facing is composed.—**flat f.** (*Blacksmithing*), a flatter.—**Hippocratic f.** (*Pathol.*), a face indicative of the rapid approach of dissolution; the nose appears pinched, the temples hollow, the eyes sunken, the ears white and cold, the skin livid and the forehead cold: so called as having been first described by Hippocrates.—**in the f. of,** 1. In the presence of; confronting. **2.** In opposition to; in defiance of; in spite of.—**long f.,** a face with many spots or blotches on it.—**to fly in the f. of,** to oppose unreasonably and violently; rashly set at defiance.—**to lose f.,** to lose standing or reputation; suffer loss of self-respect.—**to make or make up a f.,** to put on a distorted or grotesque expression; grimace.—**to make or pull a long f.,** to affect dismay or disapproval.—**to run one's f.** [Slang, U. S.], to obtain goods, credit, etc., on the strength of one's personal appearance, manner, etc.—**to save one's (his) f.** [Colloq.], to retire, under some pretext, from negotiations that have proved or are likely to prove unsatisfactory, in such a manner as to protect one's dignity.

faced, 1 fēst; 2 fâçt, *pa.* **1.** Having a face: used especially in compounds: as, black-*faced*; red-*faced*; sweet-*faced*; smooth-*faced*. **2.** Provided with a facing or covering, as type with some harder metal, or any part of a garment bordered with other material. **3.** Dressed on the outer surface; as, *faced* stone. **4.** Having the face exposed or where the back should be: said of a turned playing-card.—**faced'-lined",** *a.* *Her.* Having the lining exposed: used when the tincture is to be mentioned; as, a mantle *faced-lined* vert.

face'-gear', f.-hammer, f.-joint, etc. See FACE, *n.*

face'less, 1 fēs'les; 2 fâç'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Without a face. **2.** [Rare.] Worn in such a way that the lettering and device are indistinguishable: said of a coin. **3†.** Lacking in courage.

face'-mitre", f. **-plan,** etc. See FACE, *n.*

fac'er, 1 fēs'er; 2 fâç'er, *n.* **1.** A blow in the face, as in boxing; hence, a sharp retort or disturbing check.

The inexhaustible baby . . . administering a *soft facer* with one of the speckled fists. DICKENS *Our Mutual Friend* p. 329. [n. 1895.]

2. A post-office clerk who faces letters the same way. **3.** *Mech.* An attachment to a machine tool to hold a cutter in facing or surfacing. **4†.** A bold hypocrite; bragger; one who faces. **5†.** A drop cup or tankard.

fac'et, 1 fas'et; 2 fâç'ĕt, *vt.* [FAC'ET-ED or FAC'ET-TED; FAC'ET-ING or FAC'ET-TING.] To cut or work a facet or facets upon; as, to *facet* a precious stone.

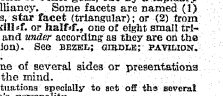
fac'et, *n.* **I.** A small face, usually of some geometric form: specifically, one of the small triangular plane surfaces of a diamond or other gem, cut by a lapidary to increase the brilliancy. Some facets are named (1) from their shape; as, **f. facet** (triangular); or (2) from their position; as, **skill-f.** or **half-f.** facet of eight small triangles (called *upper* and *under* according as they are on the bezel or the pavilion). See BEZEL; GIRDLE; PAVILION. Compare BRILLIANT.

2. Figuratively, one of several sides or presentations of anything, as of the mind.

Modern device stimulates specially to set off the several *facets* of M. Jourdain's personality.

BRANDER MATTHEWS *A Study of the Drama* p. 163. [n. m. & co. '10.]

3. *Arch.* A flat projecting fillet between the flutes of a column. **4.** *Anat.* A circumscribed portion of an articular surface distinguished by a difference in curvature. **5.** *Zool.* A unit of a compound eye; also, the surface or cornea of such an eye, as in insects.


1 2 3

Some insects have more than 20,000 *facets* on each side of their head.

J. LUBBOCK *Ants, Bees, and Wasps*, p. 184. [A. 1888.]

Facets of an Insect's Eye.

[< F. *facette*, dim. 1. Compound eye of *facette* eyes of a horse-of *face*; see FACE, fly. 2. Hexagonal facets of one of these *n.*] **fac'ette‡.**—eyes, magnified. 3. Vertical section of the **fac'et-ed,** *pa.* same.

Covered with or cut into facets: said of a gem or the like.

2. Having facets, as a compound eye. **fac'et-ted‡.**

fa-cete', 1 fe·sēt'; 2 fa·çēt', *a.* **1.** [Archaic.] Facetious. **2†.** Elegant; graceful.—**fa-cete'ly,** *adv.*—**fa-cete'ness,** *n.*

fa-ce'ti-æ, 1 fe·sē'shi-ē; 2 fa·çē'shi-ē, *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** Facetious or witty sayings collectively. **2.** *Bibliog.* Coarsely witty books: objectionable or humorous stories collectively.

fa-ce'ti-a'tion, 1 fe·sē'shi-ē'shan; 2 fa·çē'shi-ē'shan, *n.* Fun-making; humorous treatment of a subject. [< FACETIOUS.]

fa-ce'tious, 1 fe·sē'shus; 2 fa·çē'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Indulging in or given to wit or humor or funny or witty sayings; jocular; jocose; amusing; as, a *facetious* person.

Dr. Johnson was so *facetious* that he challenged Mr. Thrale to eat a chunk. Mass. *Spectator* vol. i. p. 17. [n. 1842.]

2. Characterized by wit or humor; droll; funny; humorous; as, a *facetious* saying.

Facetious, which now has the sense of humbuggish, originally meant urbane. MATTHEWS *Words* p. 294. [s. c. g. 1877.]

[< L. *facetia*, humor, < *facetus*, humorous.] SYN.: see HUMOROUS; JOCOSE; MERRY.—**fa-ce'tious-ly,** *adv.*—**face'tious-ness,** *n.*

fa'ci-a, 1 fā'shi-ă; 2 fā'shi-ă, *n.* **1.** A name-board or -plate over a store. **2.** Same as FASCIA.

fa'cial, 1 fē'shal; 2 fā'shal (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, near, or affecting the face; as, the *facial* artery, line, nerve, or vein. **2.** Of, or pertaining to, the face or surface of anything. [< LL. *facialis*.]—**facial angle,** see CRANIOMETRY.—**f. axis,** a line drawn in the median plane from the junction of the sphenoid and ethmoid bones to the anterior edge of the superior maxillary bone or premaxilla.—**f. canal,** the passage in the substance of the temporal bone for the facial nerve.—**f. diameter, f. index,** see CRANIOMETRY.—**f. nerve,** the seventh cranial nerve, the motor nerve of the muscles of expression of the face.—**f. spasm,** spasm of the muscles controlled by the facial nerve. —**f. vein,** a large vein that runs obliquely across the face from the inner angle of the eye to the lower and back part of the lower jaw.

fa'cial-ly, 1 fē'shel-i; 2 fā'shal-y, *adv.* **1.** In a facial manner or position; as regards the face. **2.** Face to face.

fa'ci-ate†, *n.* A façade. **fa'ci-a-ta'ti.**

fa'cie, 1 fē'si, 2 fā'çi, *a.* [Scot.] Bold; forward. **fa'cy‡.**

fa'ci-end, 1 fā'shi-end; 2 fā'shi-ĕnd, *n. Math.* Same as OPERAND. [< L., *faciendus*, fut. pass. p. of *facio*, make.]

fa'cient, 1 fā'shient; 2 fā'shient (SHIĔ), *n.* 1. *Math.* See QUANTIC. 2. The operating quantity in any form of multiplication; a multiplier. 3†. One who does anything, good or bad; an agent. [< L. *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facio*, do.]

-facient, *suffix.* A termination denoting agency; as, sorbefa'ci-es, 1 fē'shi-ĭz; 2 fā'shi-ēz, *n.* [PA'CI-ES, *pl.*] [L.] 1. The face; especially, in entomology, the lateral surface of the head. 2. The general or external appearance of anything, as of a species, or a group of strata; the entirety of the characteristics which determine identity. 3. An expression of the face related to and symptomatic of a bodily disorder, as of adenoids in the nose, peritonitis, an ovarian disease, etc. 4. *Ecol.* A controlling species of a formation.—**facies cadaverica,** see HIPPOCRATIC FACIES.

fac'ile, 1 fas'il; 2 fas'il, *a.* 1. That may be accomplished with little effort; not difficult to do; easy of performance; as, a pleasant and *facile* work. 2. Easy to be overcome or moved; easily surmountable; readily mastered. 3. Easily moved or persuaded to good or bad; easily bent to another's purpose; pliant; yielding; as, he is a *facile* tool.

Too *facile*, then, thou didst not much enjoy.
MILTON *P. L.* ix. 1. 1138.

4. Ready or quick in performance; dexterous; skilful; handy; as, a *facile* pen. 5. Easy of approach and acquaintance; accessible; affable; not austere; as, I found him facile of conversation and condescension. [F., < L. *facilis*, < *facio*, do.]—**fac'ile-ly,** *adv.*—**fac'ile-ness,** *n.*

fac'i-le prin'ceps, 1 fas'i-lī prin'seps; 2 fāc'i-lē prin'cĕps. [L.] Easily first or foremost.

fa-cil'i-tate, 1 fa-sil'i-tēt; 2 fa-cil'i-tāt, *v.* [-TAT'ED; -TAT'ING.] To make more easy or less difficult; free more or less completely from obstruction or hindrance; lessen the labor of; as, inventions *facilitate* the work of the world.

Competition is *facilitated* by easier intercommunication.
J. RAE *Contemporary Socialism* p. 195. (s. 1885.)

[< F. *faciliter*, < L. *facilitat(e)s*; see FACILITY.] —**fa-cil'i-ta'tion,** *n.* 1. The act, process, or result of facilitating. 2. *Psychophysics.* An increase of the ease or ability in the performance of any function which results from the exercise of that function, or a closely allied function. More especially, the fact that stimulation of any part of the nervous mechanism may break open a way and so increase the ease of subsequent analogous stimulations. Reinforcement as opposed to *inhibition* of a function.—**fa-cil'i-ta'tive(s),** *a.*—**fa-cil'i-ta'tor,** *n.*

fa-cil'i-ty, 1 fa-sil'i-ti; 2 fa-cil'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] 1. Ease of performance; freedom from complication or to be accomplished; freedom from difficulty; ease; readiness; dexterity; as, *facility* of movement.

The reign of Elizabeth was the age of learned ladies, who read and wrote Greek with facility.
SCHILLE ON VERE *Studies in English* p. 47. (1897.)

2. Easiness to be persuaded or influenced; readiness of compliance, pliancy. 3. Readiness of approach and acquaintance; affability. 4. Something by which anything is made easier or less difficult; an aid, advantage, or convenience: usually in the plural; as, *facilities* for travel. 5. *Scots Law.* Mental infirmity, justifying legal intervention. [< F. *facilité*, < L. *facilitat(i-)s*, < *facilis*; see FACILE.] SYN.: see EASE.

fac'ing, 1 fā'sing; 2 fā'cing, *n.* 1. A covering in front for any purpose. Specif.: (1) Framing of woodwork around windows or doors, the finish at the corners of a clapboarded house, trimmings, etc.

Many of these houses were originally painted red with white *facings*.
M. F. LLOYD *Year Among the Trees* p. 13. (s. a. v. 1881.)

(2) A covering plate or layer in front, for ornament or protection against wear or corrosion, or to alter the contour. (3) Reinforcing of the lining of a garment on parts exposed by being turned back, as the lapel of a coat. (5) *pl.* The different-colored collars and cuffs on a military uniform, often indicative of the branch of the service which the wearer of the uniform belongs. In the United States army red facings are worn by the artillery, white by the infantry, and yellow by the cavalry.

2. (1) A kind of coating for cloth, coffee, etc., to imitate that of a better quality. (2) The materials used in making such imitations. 3. The movement of a soldier in turning on his heel, as in drill; often used figuratively. 4. The dressing of two timbers by means of a rabbet. 5. The opening through which bricks are put into and taken from a kiln; an abutment. 6. The act or operation of dressing the face, as of a millstone. 7. Swaggering.—**facing bond,** = **header bond.** See HEADER, 3. —**f. block,** *n.* A lathe for metalwork, consisting of headstock and tool-carrying slide.—**f. cement,** *n.* 1. A machine for dressing millstones. 2. A machine for blackleading electrotype molds.—**f. sand,** *n.* Fine powder or sand put on the face of a mold to insure a smooth surface in castings.—**f. slip,** *n. U. S. Postal Service.* A piece of wrapping-paper accompanying each package of letters or circulars forwarded, bearing on its face the title of the mail, the postmaster's name, and the date made up, etc.—**f. stool,** *n.* Any tool used for facing a piece of work or making a finishing cut.—**fac'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a fronting or facing position or manner.

fa-cin'e-rous, *a.* Atrociously wicked. **fac"i-ne'ri-ous†.**

—**fa-cin'o-rous-ness†,** *n.*

fa'ci-o, 1 fē'shi-ō; 2 fā'shi-o. From Latin *facies*, the face: a combining form used in anatomy and pathology.—**fa"ci-o-bra'chi-al,** *a. Anat.* Pertaining to face and arm.—**fa"ci-o-cer'vi-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to face and neck. —**fa"ci-o-scap'u-lo-hu'mer-al,** *a.* Pertaining to face, scapula, and arm.

fack'le, *n.* A fold; coil; fake.

fack't, *a.* Fully; perverted form in oaths. **fack'ingst; fack'inst; facks†.**

fack'el-tanz, 1 fāk'el-tants; 2 fāk'ĕl-tänts, *n.* [G.] A torchlight procession and dance of medieval origin, forming part of the festivities at some German royal weddings; also, the musical accompaniment to such a procession.

fac'ondet, *n.* [F.] Eloquence. CHAUCER *A. F.* 558. **fac'oundi.**

fa-cre're†, *n.* Dissimulation.

fac-sim'i-le, 1 fak-sim'i-lī; 2 fāc-sim'i-lē, *a.* 1. Exactly copied or reproduced; exactly similar or corresponding; as, a *facsimile* autograph. 2. Producing exact copies or facsimiles.—**facsimile telegraph,** an apparatus for telegraphing messages, designs, drawings, etc., in facsimile. Compare TELAUTOGRAPH.

fac-sim'i-le, *n.* An exact copy or reproduction; a perfect imitation of a work of art, manuscript, engraving, coin, stamp, medal, or other original; in a loose sense, any exact model or counterpart. [Abbr. of L. *factum simile*; see FACT and SIMILE.] SYN.: see DUPLICATE; MODEL.

—**In facsimile,** so as to be in every particular an exact reproduction. —**facsimile typewriter,** = **typewriter,** *n.* [Rare.] To make a facsimile of.—**fac-sim'i-list,** *n.* One who makes facsimiles.

fact, 1 fakt; 2 fĕct, *n.* 1. Anything that is done or comes to pass; an act or deed; an effect produced or result achieved; an event; also, anything regarded as actually existent, whether it be an object, event, condition, or relation, and whether material or mental; reality; actuality; especially, something concrete as opposed to truth regarded as abstract.

More *facts* . . . are the stones heaped about the mouth of the well in whose depth truth reflects the sky. E. C. STEDMAN *Nature and Elements of Poetry* p. 150. (lit. m. & co. 1892.)

2. Anything strictly true; a true or correct statement: sometimes applied even to a general or abstract truth. 3. The statement of a thing as done or existing and alleged to be real; something asserted to have occurred or existed: a secondary use of the word; as, I doubt his *facts*. 4. *pl. Law.* The issues raised by the pleadings and evidence in an action upon which the jury must base their verdict. In jury trials a distinction is usually drawn between *fact* and *law*. The latter is dealt with by the judge alone and the jury is bound to act on his interpretation of the statutes as applied to the facts which have been presented and sustained by the evidence. 5†. A thing done; a deed; performance. [< L. *factum*, < *facio*, pp. of *facio*, do.] SYN.: see CASE.

—**fact'ator†,** *n.* A form of instruction that directs the attention of the scholars to plain and common facts of every-day life.—**in fact.** 1. In truth; really. 2. In short, used in summing up, as, he was a hypocrite, a liar, a thief—*in fact*, he was the greatest scoundrel I ever knew.—**fact'ish,** *a.* [Rare.] Disposed to insist upon facts.—**fact'ism,** *n.* The practice of being fact-ridden.

fac'ta-bling, 1 fak'te-bling; 2 fāc'ta-bling, *n. Arch.* A coping.

fac'tion, 1 fak'shon; 2 fāc'shon, *n.* 1. A number of persons combined for a common purpose; especially, a party within a party, or one that acts by unscrupulous and subversive methods to gain its own ends in a state or common wealth or in some association of persons; as, the citizens were divided into two nearly equal *factions*.

2. Irregular or excessive opposition to the views, laws, or policies of a government; disturbance; dissension; insubordination; tumult; as, the spirit of *faction*.

As we wax hot in *faction*,
In battle we wax cold.
SHAKSPERE *Julius Cæsar* st. 33.

3. *Rom. Hist.* One of the companies or divisions that supplied horses, charioteers, and other requisites for the Roman circus-races. At first, under the early empire, there were four companies, the white and blue distinguished by the colors of the tunics of the charioteers; almost immediately the blue was added, then the green, and the purple added by Domitian. Finally by Justinian, rivalry between the factions led to bloody riots, especially one at Constantinople, A. D. 532, when 30,000 persons were killed. 4. [Sect.] A section of a class in school. [F., < L. *factio(n-)*, < *facio*, pp. *factus*, do.] SYN.: see PARTISAN.

—**fac'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a faction.—**fac'tion-al-ry,** *n.* [Rare.] Adhering to a faction; partisanship.—**fac'tion-ist,** *n.* One who promotes or belongs to a faction; a partisan. **fac'tion-ary; fac'tion-ert.**

-faction, *suffix.* In nouns derived from verbs ending in *-fy*, denoting agency; as, *liquefaction*, *putrefaction*, etc.

fac'tious, 1 fak'shus; 2 fāc'shus, *a.* 1. Relating to, characterized by, or promoting faction; active in forming factions and promoting dissensions, especially against public men and measures; turbulent; extremely partisan; dissentious.

The republic of letters is the most *factious* and discordant of all republics. IRVING *Traveller* p. 164. (G. P. P. 1863.)

2. Springing from or characterized by factions or partisan unfriendliness; as, *factious* controversy. 3†. Collusive. [< L. *factiosus*, < *factio(n-)*; see FACTION.]—**fac'tious-ly,** *adv.*—**fac'tious-ness,** *n.*

fac-ti'tious, 1 fak-tish'us; 2 fāc-tish'ŭs, *a.* 1. Proceeding from or created by art, as opposed to nature; artificial; conventional; affected; unnatural. 2†. Formed by unusual means, as a volcanic island. [< L. *factitius*, < *factus*, pp. of *facio*, make.] SYN.: affected, artificial, assumed, conventional, feigned, human, imitated, meretricious, trumped up, unnatural.—ANT.: actual, genuine, honest, natural, real, truthful, unaffected.—**fac-ti'tious-ly,** *adv.* —**fac-ti'tious-ness,** *n.*

fac'ti-tive, 1 fak'ti-tiv; 2 fāc'ti-tiv, *a.* 1. Bringing by causative; effective. 2. *Gram.* Pertaining to the construction in which a verb takes, besides its object, a noun or adjective expressing modification of the object and the action of the verb produces, as in the sentences "it makes me giddy," and "he called him a villain." The noun denoting the modified object is called a factitive object.

fac'ti-tive, 1 fak'ti-tiv; 2 fāc'ti-tiv, *n.* A verb to qualify its object; as, I called . . . a *factitive* predicate. W. D. WHITNEY *Essentials of Eng. Grammar* p. 166. (o. a. co. 1877.)

[< L. *factus*, pp. of *facio*, make.]

fac'ti-tive, *n.* A factitive verb; a factitive object.—**fac'ti-tive-ly,** *adv.*

fac'tive, *a.* Able to make; making; also, factitive.

-factive, *suffix.* A termination denoting causation; as, *putrefactive*.

fac'to, 1 fak'to; 2 fāc'to, *adv.* [L.] *Law.* Same as DE FACTO.

fac'tor, 1 fak'tor or -ter; 2 fāc'tor, *v.* I. *t.* 1. To manage as a factor. 2. To make factors of (an estate). II. *i.* To resolve into factors.

II. *t.* 1. To act as a factor. 2. *Math.* To be divided into factors, or to admit of such division.

fac'tor, *n.* 1. One who makes it his business to sell for the owner merchandise or property intrusted to him for that purpose, receiving a commission on the amount of sales; a commission merchant: often in combination with the name of the merchandise; as, a *cotton-factor*.

Factors and Brokers are both real agents, but with this difference: the *Factor* is intrusted with the property which is the subject-matter of the agency; the Broker is only employed to make a bargain in relation to it. PARSONS *Contracts* vol. i, pt. i, bk. i, ch. 4, § 1, p. 78. (L. B. & CO. 1806.)

2. *Math.* One of two or more quantities that, when multiplied together, produce a given quantity. 3. [Local, New Eng.] A garnishee. 4. In Scotland, the agent who manages an estate, leases farms, collects rents, etc.; a bailiff or steward. 5. One of several elements or causes that produce a result; as, energy, courage, and perseverance were *factors* in his success. 6. The agent controlling one of the remaining posts of the Hudson Bay Company, who formerly held a sementary position in addition to exercising the ordinary duties of a factor; also, a servant of the East India Company. 7. *pl. Biol.* Latent physiological units which upon crossing give rise to the new characters found in the hybrid. See DETERMINANT. [L., < *factus*, pp. of *facio*, make.] **fac'tory.** SYN.: see AGENT.—**association factor,** *n. Chem.* In a given solution, a factor defining the extent of the formation of complex molecular aggregates.—**domestic f.,** a factor residing in the same country with his principal.—**f. of evaporation** (*Thermodynamics*), the ratio of the heat in one pound of steam at a certain pressure, computed from the temperature of the water-supply to the latent heat of evaporation at the boiling-point.—**f. of horse-power,** the horse-power developed in an engine of given piston-area and rate of piston-speed by one pound mean effective pressure per square inch.—**f. of safety** (*Mech.*), the ratio of the breaking stress to the probable greatest stress likely to be applied to any structure.—**factors of a locality** (*Forestry*), the conditions which influence the forest-growth of a specific region, as slope, soil, outlook, rainfall, etc.—**form-f.,** *n. Elec.* The ratio between the effective and average values of an alternating current. 2. *Forestry.* The ratio, expressed decimally, between the volume of a tree, or portion of a tree, and of a cylinder of the same height and diameter. The volume of this cylinder multiplied by the form-factor gives the actual volume of the tree or portion of the tree. A form-factor is called absolute when the diameter of the tree is measured at any convenient height, the form-factor referring only to that portion of the tree above the point at which the diameter is measured; normal, when the diameter is measured at a height in constant ratio to the total height of the tree; artificial, when the breast-high diameter is measured. Cyrenius Pinchot *Trans. Am. Soc. Agr. Engineers, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [GOV. PTG. OFF. 1905.]—**heat-f.,** *n.* [Rare.] Same as ENTROPY.—**imbalancing f.,** a disturbing force in a mechanism.—**impedance-f.,** *n. Elec.* The ratio of the impedance or apparent resistance of a circuit to its ohmic resistance.—**inductance-f.,** *n. Elec.* In an alternating-current circuit, the ratio of the wattless or reactive current to the total current.—**integrating f.,** an expression which, when it multiplies a function of differentials, makes it an exact differential.—**judicial f.** (*Scots Law*), an administrator or steward appointed by the court over an estate in legal custody.—**lag-f,** *n. Elec.* Same as POWER FACTOR.—**liquefaction-f.,** *n. Steamengin.* A factor representing condensation, which gives the whole steam consumption when multiplied by the weight of indicated.—**load-f.,** *n.* 1. The ratio between the average power for a specified time and the maximum power used during the same time, as applied to machines, power-plants, etc. The ratio of the average power to the full rated power in such machines, etc. 3. *Elec.* In systems of electric distribution, the ratio of the average load in the system to the maximum load carried during the day.—**power-f.,** *n. Elec.* Of an alternating current, the quotient of the true power divided by the apparent power.—**prime f.,** a factor that is a prime number or quantity.—**reactive f.,** the sine of the angle of phase-displacement between the current in an alternating-current circuit and the electromotive force. It is equal to the ratio of the wattless to the total current in the circuit.—**spherical-resolution f.** (*Photom.*), a numerical factor for calculating the mean spherical intensity of a source of light from the intensity of the light cast in a particular direction.—**unbalancing f.,** the greatest amount of excess or shortage of power over the mean power that takes place in a single revolution of an engine.—**fac-tor'a-bi(e),** *a.* Capable of being resolved into factors. —**fac'tor-age,** *n.* 1. The compensation allowed to a factor for his services; commission. 2. The conduct of a factor's business.—**fac'tor-ess,** *n.* A female factor. **fac'tress†.**

fac'tored, 1 fak'tard *or* -tord; 2 fāc'tord, *pa.* 1. Made

fac'tord, 1 in quantity by machinery in a factory, as distinguished from *handmade* or *custom*. 2. Procured on commission, or in the way of trade; specif. [Eng.], in the Birmingham and Sheffield hardware business, procured and stamped with the purchaser's trade-mark.

fac-to'ri-al, 1 fak-tō'ri-al; 2 fāc-tō'ri-al, *a.* 1. *Math.* Pertaining to a factor or a factorial. 2. Of or pertaining to factor or a factory. —**factorial** (*Math.*), the product of the periodicity of the function $F(x+w) = CFx$, C being a constant.

fac-to'ri-al, *n. Math.* A continued product of factors differing by unity, or of functions of quantities so differing; especially, the continued product, 1. 2. 3. . . . *n*.

It is symbolized thus: $n!$ or $\lfloor n$, the last number of the product being written. Thus, 4! or $\lfloor 4$ (read *factorial four*) $= 1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 = 24$.

fac'tor-ize, 1 fak'tor-iz; 1 fāc'tor-iz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] *Law.* I. *t.* 1. [Local, New Eng.] To garnishee. 2. *Math.* To convert into factors.

II. *t.* To notify the debtor of a third person by a judicial writ not to pay his debt to his own immediate creditor, but to the petitioning creditor of that creditor.—**fac'tor-i-za'tion,** *n.*

fac'tor-ship, 1 fak'tor-ship; 2 fāc'tor-ship, *n.* 1. The business of a factor or a factory. 2. A body of factors.

fac'to-ry, 1 fak'to-ri; 2 fāc'to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -rĭz, *pl.*] 1. An establishment appropriated to the manufacture of something, including the buildings and machinery necessary to such manufacture; a manufacturing plant; manufactory. 2. An establishment of factors or agents in a country other than their own for carrying on business with the inhabitants; as, the Hudson Bay Company's *factory*.

The three early *factories* of the Company were only gradually acquired during the century.
GRANT *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 721. (D.)

3. A body of factors. 4. [Rare.] The authority empowering a factor to act. 5†. Manufacture. 6†. *Factorie*, < LL. *factoria*, treasury, < L. *factor*; see FACTOR.] **fac'to-rie†.—factory cotton** (Local, U. S.), unbleached cotton goods of domestic manufacture.—**fac'to-ry-ed",** *a. Pathol.* Bandy leg, with distinct enlargement of the tibia, seen in children, due to long standing, as in factory service.—**f. maund,** a standard weight of India, equivalent to 74.66 pounds in Bengal, but varying in other parts of the country.

fac-to'tum, 1 fak-tō'tum; 2 fāc-tō'tŭm, *n.* One who does, or is hired or called on to do, all kinds of business or work; a man of all work. [< L. *fac totum*; *fac*, imper. of *facio*, do; *totum*, neut. s. of *totus*, all.]

fac'tu-al, 1 fak'chu-al *or* -tu-al; 2 fāc'chu-al *or* -tū-al, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to, containing, or consisting of facts;

expressive of or devoted to fact; literal and exact; concrete; as, *factual* evidence; a *factual* proposition.

A teacher was needed who would go beyond the strictly *factual* basis. J. PARKER *People's Bible, Fa.X VIII.* p. 149. (R.&W. 1890.)

—fac"tu-al'i-ty, *n.* Factual quality; genuineness.

fac"tu-al-ly, *adv.* [Rare.] In factual form; actually.

fac"tum, 1 fak'tum; 2 fāk'tum, *n.* [FACT, *n.* 1.] **1.** A thing done; an act; deed; fact. **2.** *Law.* (1) A deed or sealed instrument. (2) The execution of a will in due form, including all observances necessary to its validity. **3.** [Archaic.] *Math.* A product.

fac"ture, 1 fak'chur *or* -tiur; 2 fāk'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* [F.] **1.** [Rare.] The act or manner of doing or making; construction. **2.** *Com.* An invoice; a bill of parcels.

fac"u-la, 1 fak'yu-la; 2 fāk'yu-la, *n.* [-LE, 1 -li; 2 -lē, *pl.*] [L.] *Astron.* A small spot on the sun brighter than the rest of the photosphere.

The darkening of the edge of the sun caused by the absorption of the solar atmosphere, is very noticeable, and the *faculæ* are conspicuous. C. A. YOUNG *The Sun* ch. 2, p. 52. [A. 1881.]

—fac"u-lar, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a facula or faculæ. **fac"u-la-ry†;** **fac"u-lous‡.—faculary flames,** incandescent vapors evolving the facula on the sun's surface.

fac"u-lid, 1 fak'yu-lid; 2 fāc'yu-lid, *n. Astron.* An aggregation of faculary flames. [< L. *facula*, dim. of *fax*, torch.]

fac"ul-tate, 1 fak'ul-tēt; 2 fāc'ul-tāt, *vt.* [Rare.] To invest with faculty, power, or authority; empower.

fac"ul-ta-tive, } 1 fak'ul-tē-tiv; 2 fāc'ul-tā-tiv, *a.* **1.**
fac"ul-ta-tive, } Producing or imparting faculty or power; enabling; qualifying. **2.** Endowing with authority or power, but allowing the use of it at option or contingently; empowering but not requiring one to perform some act; providing, as a law, for optional action: opposed to *obligative*. *Eccl. Law.* Permitted as lawful pertaining to a right or authority capable of authorizing or permitting the exercise of other rights or privileges; as, a *facultative* power. (2) *Scots Law.* Permitted as allowable; granted or authorized by the privilege (of the law) to be exercised or not at option. **4.** *Biol.* Having the power to exist in and accustom itself to changed conditions, as aerobic bacteria, which may become anaerobic, or a parasitic plant, which may become saprophytic, or the reverse. **5.** *Psychol.* Related or pertaining to faculty or faculties. [< L. *facultā(t-)s*; see FACULTY.]—**facultative parasite, f. saprophyte,** see FACULTATIVE, 4, above.—**fac"ul-ta-tive-ly,** *adv.*

fac"ul-tize, 1 fak'ul-tiz; 2 fāc'ul-tīz, *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] To equip with capacity; endow with practical ability.

fac"ul-ty, 1 fak'ul-ti; 2 fāc'ul-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** Any mode of action or behavior regarded as implying a natural endowment or acquired power. Specif.: (1) Any form of natural activity, or intentional doing, especially of the mind; as, the *faculties* of seeing, feeling, reasoning.

We use the term *faculty* to express the different modes of the mind's action. LORD KAMES *Introd. Philos.* p. 21. [A. 1866.]

(2) Any special form of skill, or unusual ability, whether natural or acquired; knack; turn; native facility; improperly and rarely, a specific efficiency or power of action in an inanimate thing; as, the *faculty* of observation or imitation: a *faculty* for doing two things at once, etc.; the *faculty* of a lever.

2. *Psychol.* One of the native complex capacities or powers into which the older psychology analyzed and to which were ascribed the phenomena of conscious mental life; as, the *faculty* of perception, memory, thought, etc.

Altho the so-called *faculty psychology* (see PSYCHOLOGY) seldom or never considered the division into faculties self-explanatory and violated the unity of mental life, it probably did more to direct attention to more profound analysis and more scientific explanation by discovery of the real causes and laws of mental phenomena. For these reasons those psychologists who still employ the term *faculty* are careful to restrict it to its less metaphysical and more common-sense meaning.

By the so-called *faculties* of mind, therefore, scientific psychology can, at most, only mean to indicate the different modes of behavior . . . of the one subject of all psychical states.

G. T. LADD *Psychol. Desc. & Ex.* p. 51.

Faculty is properly limited to the endowments which are natural to man and universal with the race.

NOAH PORTER *Human Intellect* § 36. [a. 1870.]

3. The members of any one of the learned professions, collectively; any body of individuals on whom special professional powers are conferred: sometimes applied absolutely to the medical profession; as, the *faculty* of law or medicine. **4.** The body of instructors in a university, college, or higher educational institution, or in any of its departments; formerly four, as philosophy, law, medicine, theology; in some colleges, a governing body composed of a limited number of the instructors; as, the Harvard *faculty*; the *faculty* of philosophy. **5.** A department of learning or instruction at a university; hence, dean of a *faculty*. **6.** *Law.* In divorces, the financial resources of a husband, estimated by his earnings, income, fixed property, and ability to earn, in determining the amount of alimony; generally used in the plural. **7.** *R. C. C.* The right to perform certain ecclesiastical functions, bestowed by a prelate upon a subordinate; formerly, also, power or privilege in general bestowed or otherwise obtained: commonly used in the plural. **8.** *Math.* The product of the terms of an arithmetical series, whose first term is called the base and the number of terms the exponent. **9.** [Local, U. S.] Ability to do or manage; executive skill and efficiency, especially in domestic matters; as, a housekeeper of notable *faculty*.

'Faculty.' i. e., a clear head and a quick wit, and capacity of adaptation. ROSE T. COOKE *Huckleberries* p. 4. [M. M. & CO. 1891.]

10. [Prov. New Eng.] Trade or calling. [< F. *faculté*, < L. *facultā(t-)s*, < *facul*, for *facilis*; see FACILE.]

fac"ul-tet. SYN.: see ABILITY; POWER.—**faculty theory,** the theory that each man's ability to contribute toward the expenses of the community should be the basis of taxation.

fac"und†, *a.* Ready in speech; fluent; eloquent. **fac"ond†;** **fac"onde†;** **fa-cun'di-ty†,** *n.* eloquence. **fac"ound†;** **fac"und†.**

fad, 1 fad; 2 fād, *vi.* [FAD'DED; FAD'DING.] [Colloq.] To occupy oneself with trifles; potter.

fad, *n.* **1.** A matter of taste or a pursuit that temporarily engages the attention and interest; a passing fancy or fashion, as in dress, amusements, social devices or diversions, etc.; a popular innovation; capricious hobby; whim; as, red neckties are a recent *fad*. **2.** A person of capricious whims and notions. [Cp. FADDLE and FIDDLE.]—**fad'dish,** *a.* [Rare.] Full of or given to fads; whimsical. **fad'dy†.—fad'di-ness,** *n.*—**fad'dish-ness,** *n.*—**fad'dism,** *n.* The cultivation of fads.—**fad'dist,** *n.*

fa-daise', 1 fa-dēz'; 2 fa-dāş', *n.* [F.] A commonplace; insipidity.

fa-dang', 1 fa-dŭng'; 2 fā-dăng', *n. Bot.* A low cycadaceous tree (*Cycas circinalis*) found in Guam, the Philippines, and Java. It has a stout trunk, still palmate leaves and beans nuts which, the poisonous when raw, can be rendered fit for food by cooking, after they have been macerated in water. [Native name.]

fad'dah, 1 fad'u; 2 fād'ä, *n.* [Egypt.] A para.

fad'dle, 1 fad'l; 2 fād'l, *vi.* [FAD'DLED; FAD'DLING.] [Prov. Eng.] **1.** *t.* To dandle; cuddle; coddle; cherish. **II.** *i.* To toy; trifle.

—**fad'dler,** *n.* [Slang, Eng.] One given to trivialities.—**fad'dling,** *pa.*

fad'dle, *n.* A trifling amusement; a fad.

fad'dom, 1 fad'om; 2 fād'om, *n.* & *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Same as FATHOM.

fade, 1 fēd; 2 fād, *v.* [FAD'ED; FAD'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To cause to grow pale or dull in tint or color; render indistinct to the eye; as, the sun has *faded* the pattern of the carpet. **2.** To cause to lose strength, vigor, or energy. **3.** To cause to lose freshness, youthfulness, or beauty; make plain or homely; wear away; wither; as, a beauty *faded* by dissipation. **II.** *i.* **1.** To lose brightness of color or clearness of outline; become dull, dim, or indistinct; also, to vanish or disappear gradually.

2. To lose freshness, natural color, vigor, or beauty; become plain, homely, or worn and drooping; wither; as, flowers bloom and *fade;* she has *faded* greatly. **—to fade in.** In motion-picture cant, to come into view faintly at first, and more clearly by degrees until in strong clear view; said of the picture itself or of the scene. **—to fade out,** reverse process, **to fade out,** the subject gradually disappears. [< OF. *fader*, < *fade*, pale, weak, < L. *fatuus*, silly.] Syn.: see PALE.—**fad'a-bil(e)†.** *a.* Capable of fading; liable to fade. **fade'a-bi(e)†.—fad'ed,** *pa.* Grown dim or faint; deprived of freshness, brightness, vigor, or color.—**fad'ed-ly,** *adv.* In a faded manner.—**fade'less,** *a.* Unfading.—**fade'less-ly,** *adv.*—**fad'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**fad'ing-ness,** *n.*

fade, 1 fēd; 2 fād, *a.* [F.] **1.** Uninteresting; insipid; flat; as, a *fade* entertainment. **2†.** Withered and faded; pale and wan; as, the *fade* hue of a cheek.

fade, 1 fēd; 2 fād, *n.* [Dial.] Cheese-mold.

fa'der, 1 fā'der. Father.

fadge, 1 faj; 2 fāj, *vt.* **1.** To fit; suit; agree. **2.** To succeed. **3.** To jog along; to toddle.

fadge, *n.* [Scot.] A variety of undressed leather covering a roll or bundle of leather of a finer and cheaper quality. **2.** A fagot; a bundle. **3.** [Austral.] A package of wool, weighing about 100 lbs.

fadge†, *n.* [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] A loaf or bannock, often of barley-meal, or of flour mixed with potatoes.

fadg'y, *a.* [Dial.] Clumsy or awkward in person.—**fadg'y, a. Fa'dl-el'skol,** 1 fa'dl-el'skol; 2 fā'dl-el'skol, *n.* An island in the Arctic ocean, in Asiatic Russia; length, 100 miles; breadth, 35 miles. **Fa'dl-ev'skoi†.**

fad'ling, 1 fed'ling; 2 fād'ling, *n.* A baby.

fad'ling†, *n.* **1.** An old Irish jig. **2.** The burden of a song.

Fad'la-deen, 1 fad'le-din; 2 fād'la-dēn, *n.* In Moore's *Lalla Rookh*, the Grand Chamberlain.

fad'met, *n.* A fathom.

fa'do, 1 fä'do; 2 fä'do, *n.* **1.** A type of folk-song. **2.** A common Portuguese dance, or its music. [Sp. fate.]

fa-doo'dle, 1 fe-dü'dl; 2 fa-dōō'dl, *n.* A worthless trifle; any foolish thing; flapdoodle. [Coined.]

fad'y, 1 fed'i; 2 fād'y, *a.* [Rare.] Fading; liable to fade.

fae, 1 fē; 2 fā, *n.* [Scot.] Foe.

fae'cal, fae'ces, fæc'u-la, etc. Same as FECAL, etc.

Faed, 1 fēd; 2 fād, *n.* **1. John** (1820–[12]/21 1902), a Scottish historical genre painter. **2. Thomas** (1/4 1826–8/9 1900), a Scottish painter of Highland life and scenery.

faem, 1 fēm; 2 fām, *n.* [Scot.] Foam.

fa'enn'za, 1 fä'en'tsä; 2 fä'ĕn'tsä, *n.* A city in Ravenna province, Italy, noted for its pottery. See FAIENCE.—**Fa-en'tine,** *a.* [*"Faerie* Queene."

fa'er-y†, 1 fā'er-i; 2 fā'ĕr-e, *n.* Archaic.] Fairy; as, Spenser's **Faerie Queene, The.** An allegorical romance of chivalry by Edmund Spenser, planned in twelve books, of which only six were published (1590–1596). The hero, Prince Arthur, falls in love with the Faerie Queene, and after which he has armed him, sets out to seek her in Faery Land, where she is supposed to hold her yearly feast for twelve days, during which twelve adventures are achieved by as many knights, typifying certain virtues. The Red Cross Knight, or Holiness, is the adventurer of the first and finest book; Sir Guyon, or Temperance, of the second; Britomartis, or Chastity, a woman knight, of the third, etc. Queen Elizabeth figures in the later books as Gloriana, Lord Grey as Artegall, and Mary Queen of Scots as Envy. The poem is written in the Italian *ottava rima*, with an added Alexandrine line.

Fae'roe, *n.* Same as FAROE.

faff, 1 faf; 2 fāf, *vi.* [Dial.] To move or behave rudely.

faf'fle, 1 faf'l; 2 fāf'l, *vi.* [Dial., Eng.] To stammer.

Fa'fner, 1 fä'v'ner; 2 fä'v'ner, *n.* [Icc.] *Norse Myth. & Sagas.* The dragon king and tyrannous guardian of Andvanagard's golden hoard procured for Oter's death. He was son of Hreidmar, but changed himself into beast-form. Sigurd slew him, roasted and ate his heart, and through tasting the blood gained the power to understand the language of birds. In the Wagnerian cycle Fafner guards the Rhelngold and is slain by Siegfried. **Faf'nir†.**

fag, 1 fag; 2 fāg, *vi.* [FAGGED, FAGD; FAG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fatigue or exhaust, as with severe or protracted exertion; tire out; as, *jagged* out with the day's work. **2.** To require or compel menial service from; use as a fag or drudger; as, to *fag* a junior scholar.

The big fifth-form boys, . . . who were a sporting and drinking set, soon began to usurp power, and to *fag* the little boys.

THOMAS HUGHES *Tom Brown at Rugby* p. 132. [c. a. 1871.]

3†. To beat. **II.** *i.* **1.** To work hard; weary oneself by working. **2.** To act as a fag; do drudgery for another; as, to *fag* for a senior; to *fag* out at cricket. **3†.** To become weary or faint, as with toil or heat.

[For 1 *vt.*, 2 *vt.*, 3, but cp. LG. *fakk*, weary.]

fag, *n.* [FAGGED; FAG'GING.] To untwist or ravel, as the end of a rope: usually with *out*.

fag†, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The cut (grain) with a sickle and collect it in bunches with a fag-hook.—**fag'-hook",** *n.* [Eng.] A hooked stick used in fagging grain. **fag'ging-stick"†.**

fag', *n.* **1.** One who drudges or does menial service for another; especially, in English public schools, a schoolboy who does such service for another in a higher class, in return for which he receives protection and assistance. The practise is less common than formerly.

At some English schools it is the custom that all little boys, when they first go to school, should be under the dominion of the elder boys. These little boys are called *fags*. MARIA EDGEWORTH *Tales and Novels, Good Aunt* in vol. ii, p. 159. [a. 1845.]

2. A piece of drudgery or any tiresome work. **3.** Fatigue; exhaustion; as, brain-*fag*. [< FAG†, *v.*; but cp. G. *fuchs* in the same sense.]

fag', *n.* **1.** A blemish or rough spot in a piece of woven goods. **2.** A fag-end. **fagget.—fag'-end",** *n.* **1.** The frayed or untwisted end of a piece of cloth, rope, or the like. **2.** The end or last part of anything; as, the fag-end of summer.

It is not my purpose to give an Englishman's ideas of the United States . . . at the *fag end* of a volume.

THOLLOPE *North America* ch. 23, p. 390. [a. 1860.]

fag', *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Long, coarse grass.

fag', *n.* [U. S.] A mink.

fag', *n.* The sheep-tick (*Melophanus ovinus*).

fag', *n.* [Soldiers' Slang.] A cigarette.

Fa-ga'ce-æ, 1 fa-gā'se-ī; 2 fa-gā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A large family of monœcious trees and shrubs, the beech family (order *Fagales*). They have alternate simple leaves, sterile flowers, in catkins usually, and one-celled, one-seeded nuts. Important genera are *Fagus*, *Castanea*, and *Quercus*. [< L. *fagus*, beech-tree.]—**fa-ga'ceous,** *a.*

fag'aid†, *n.* A fagot. **fag'gald†.**

Fa-ga'les, 1 fa-gē'lēz; 2 fa-gā'lēs, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of dicotyledonous shrubs and trees bearing flowers in aments or, when pistillate, with an involucre forming a cup in fruit, as the acorn. There are two families, the *Fagaceæ* and the *Betulaceæ*.

fa-ga'ryt, *n.* Vagary.

Fa'gel, 1 fā'gel; 2 fā'gĕl, **Gaspar** (1620–[12]/161688). A Dutch statesman; prepared the expedition of William of Orange to England, in 1688.

Fa-ge'li-a, 1 fa-jī'li-a; 2 fa-gē'lī-a, *n. Bot.* A large genus of herbs and shrubs of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, natives of South America; the *Calceolarias* of the horticulturists. See CALCEOLARIA.

fag'ger-y, 1 fag'ar-i; 2 fāg'er-y, *n.* The English fagging system; also, tedious, fatiguing toil; drudgery. See FAG†, *n.*, 1.

fag'gy†, 1 fag'i; 2 fāg'y, *a.* **1.** Flaccid; without firmness. **2.** Tiresome; wearing.

Fa-gi'ri, *a.* Covered with coarse, long grass, as a field.

fa'gin, 1 fā'gin; 2 fā'gĭn, *n. Chem.* A sweetish soluble alkaloid, said to be contained in beechnuts. [< L. *fagus*, beech.]

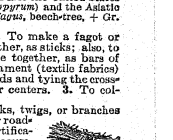
Fa'gin, 1 fā'gin; 2 fā'gĭn, *n.* In Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, an old Jewish thief-trainer and receiver of stolen goods into whose hands Oliver fell for a time. [Bicher.

Fa'gi-us, 1 fā'gi-us; 2 fā'gī-us, *n.* The Latin name of Paul **Fag'o-py'rism,** 1 fag'o-pi'rizm; 2 fāg'o-pȳ'rĭzm, *n. Pathol.* A skin-disease of animals fed on buckwheat or allied grains, exhibiting intense itching, redness, and swelling, succeeded by sores. [< *fagopyrum*.]

Fag"o-py'rum, 1 fag'o-pi'rum; 2 fāg"o-pȳ'rŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of annual herbs of the buckwheat family, from Asia, with halberd-shaped leaves and clusters of white flowers. The only two species yet introduced into the United States are the common buckwheat (*F. fagopyrum*) and the Asiatic buckwheat (*F. tataricum*). [< L. *fagus*, beech-tree, + Gr. *pyros*, wheat.]

fag'ot, 1 fag'ot; 2 fāg'ot, *vt.* **1.** To make a fagot or bundle of; collect and bind together, as sticks; also, to cut to definite length for fagoting together, as bars of iron to be reworked. **2.** To ornament (textile fabrics) by drawing out some of the threads and tying the cross-threads together in sets at their centers. **3.** To collect. **fag'got†.**

fag'ot, *n.* [F.] **1.** A bundle of sticks, twigs, or branches used for fuel, for filling ditches or roadbeds, or for making jetties, fortifications, etc.; a fascine; as a fagot of wood; a quantity of wood three feet long and two feet in circumference; also, in a loose use, one of the sticks of a bundle. A fagot is usually bound with two bands. Compare BAVIN.



Fagoting a Fagot.

She, wretched matron, forced, in age, . . .
To pick her wintry *fagot* from the thorn.
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 133.

2. *Metal.* A bundle of pieces of wrought iron or steel to be worked over; as a definite quantity of scrap metal, 132 pounds. **3.** [Eng.] A man formerly hired to fill a vacancy in a military company on a muster-day. **4.** [Eng.] A dried-up, decrepit old woman: used contemptuously. **5.** A pile of fish, perhaps 100, laid up for drying or shelter. **6.** A badge representing a fagot, worn in medieval times by those recanting heresy, to signify their narrow escape from the flames. **7.** The punishment or torture of burning at the stake.

Peasant Carrying a Fagot.

Amid the agonies of the *fagot* and the stake.
Irving

fag'ot-er, *n.* [Rare.] One who fagots. [c. p. r. 1861.]

8. [Eng.] A meat-cake made with pork, onions, sweet herbs and flour. **fag'got.—fag'ot-drain",** *n.* A drain made of fagots or brush laid in a trench and covered with soil.—**f.-iron,** *n.* Iron manufactured from fagots.—**f.-stick,** *n.* **1.** A stick belonging to a fagot, and fit for burning. **2†.** A staff.—**f.-vote,** *n.* [Eng.] Formerly, a spurious vote made by the creation of a piece of property to a voter not having sufficient property of his own to be a qualified voter: so called because a piece of property was added into many an estate by the poker. **2.** The vote of a fagot-vote.—**f.-worm,** *n.* [Ceylon.] A bag-worm (*Eumeta carmeri*), making a case chiefly of twigs and feeding on tea- and coffee-plants.

fag'ot-ing, 1 fag'o-ting; 2 fāg'ot-ing, *n.* **1.** A mode of ornamenting textile fabrics, with a number of threads of a material are drawn out and the cross-threads tied together in the middle; in basketry, overstitching. See FAGOT, *v.*, 2. **2.** *Metal.* The act of cutting puddled metal into appropriate lengths and throwing them into a furnace for heating and subsequent working into bars. **fag'got-ing†.**

fa-got'to, 1 fa-got'o; 2 fā-gōt'o, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* The bassoon: so called either because it can be taken apart and made into a fagot-like bundle for carrying or because it resembles a fagot when in use. **fa-got't'i.—fa'got-ti'no,** *n.* [It.] A small bassoon. [C.] **—fag'ot-tist,** *n.* A performer on the fagotto; a bassoonist.—**fa'got-to'ne,** *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A double bassoon.

Fa"guet', 1 fa"gē'; 2 fā"gĕ'. **Auguste-Émile** (12/17 1847–6/7 1916). A French journalist, critic, literary historian, and educator; elected to the Academy, 1901.

Fa'gus, 1 fā'gus; 2 fā'gŭs, *n. Bot.* An important genus of trees of the family *Fagaceæ* — the beeches — with undivided leaves, monœcious flowers, and bristled edible nuts. *Fagus americana* is the common American beech, and *F. sylvatica* is the European beech. [L., beech-tree.]

Fah., Fahr., *abbr.* Fahrenheit.

fa-ha'ka, 1 fa-hä'ka; 2 fä-hä'kä, *n.* A swellfish (*Tetraodon fahaka*) of the lower Nile and neighboring sea. **fah-ha'ca†.**

fa'ham, 1 *fā'əm or fē'əm*; **2** *fā'am or fā'am*, *n.* An orchid of Mauritius (*Angræcum fragrans*) having fragrant leaves; also, the leaves of this plant, from which a tea is made for use in stomachic and pulmonary diseases.

fahl'band'', 1 *fāl'bənt' or -band'*; 2 *fāl'bänt' or -bänd'*, *n.* *Mining.* A band or stratum of rock containing metallic oxides, sometimes intersecting a metalliferous crystalline vein. [G., < *fahl*, pale, + *band*, BAND1, *n.*]

fahl'erz, 1 *fāl'ərts*; 2 *fäl'ərts*, *n.* [G.] *Mineral.* Same as TETRAHEDRITE. **fahl'ore'**, **fahl'ore'**1.

fah'lun-lite, 1 *fä'lun-īt*; 2 *fä'lun-ĭt*, *n.* *Mineral.* An alteration product of the mineral iolite, due principally to its hydration. [< *Fahlun*, its locality in Sweden.]

Fah'ren-heit, 1 *fär'ən-hīt*; 2 *fä'rən-hīt* (XIII), *a.* Designating that thermometer-scale in which the freezing-point of water is 32° and the boiling-point 212°; the most common scale in Great Britain and the United States: often used for brevity to signify according to the Fahrenheit scale; as, 20° *Fahrenheit*. Compare RÉAUMUR; CENTIGRADE; DEGREE; and see THERMOMETER.

The number of degrees between any point of *Fahrenheit*'s scale and 32°, if divided by 1·8, will give the corresponding point on the Centigrade. *U. S. Dispensatory* p. 1996. (a. 1800.)

[Named from G. D. *Fahrenheit*.]

Fah'ren-heit, Gabriel Daniel (9/11 1686–9/11 1736). A German physicist; invented the mercurial thermometer.

fai'ble, 1 *fē'bl*; **2** *fē'bl*, *a.* [F.] *Mus.* Feeble; thin.

fa-ience', 1 *fə-yēns'*; **2** *fä-yēns'*, *n.* [F.] CERAM. A variety of majolica, usually highly decorated with colors and glazed, originally made in Faenza, Italy, in 1299.

In France the name is given loosely to any ware below the grade of porcelain, and specifically to certain enameled wares made during the 16th century; as, **Henri Deux faience**, **Palissy f.** Conventionally, faience is distinguished by being decorated in many colors, while majolica is usually of a single color or of few colors. See POTTERY, 4. **fayence'**, **fa-yence'**, **ma-yence'**, **majolica'**, **majorial'**, French faience decorated with armorial bearings; made for noble families, religious houses, etc.

—**Italian f.**, a popular name describing Italian majolica, made in Lambeth, England.—**stanniferous f.**, pottery with a coating of tin-enamel, as delf, majolica, and old French ware.



Faience. Cider-pitcher in the Museum of Cluny.

faik', 2 *fāk*; 2 *fāk*, *n.* [Scot.] SAME as FAKE1.

faik', 1 *fāk*; 2 *fāk*, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To let go unchecked; excuse, as from reasons for duty. To cut down the value or price of; abate. **II.** *i.* 1. To become weak or weary; fail. 2. To come to a standstill; cease; leave off.

fail, 1 *fāl*; 2 *fāl*, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To forsake, leave, or be wanting to; as, my courage *failed* me. 2. [Rare.] To leave undone or unfulfilled; neglect; as, to *fail* an engagement. 3†. To come short of; lack. 4†. To deceive. **II.** *i.* 1. To prove, be, or become either deficient or wholly wanting in the needful or ordinary amount, supply, yield, or the like; prove inadequate or defective; give out; as, the stream *failed*. 2. To lose flesh, strength, or mental power; waste away; decline; hence, to perish gradually; become extinct; as, how rapidly he *fails*!

He shall not *fail* nor be discouraged, till he have set judgment in the earth. ISA. xlii. 4.

3. To cease business because unable to meet financial obligations; become insolvent; make an assignment; as, the firm *failed*. 4. To become or be found deficient or wanting, as in ability, energy, faithfulness, etc.; prove useless or disappointing; turn out badly; as, he *failed* in his duty; the scheme *failed*. 5. To prove ineffective or inoperative; as, the law may *fail*.

The wrong shall *fail*, The right prevail.
LONGFELLOW *Christmas Bells* st. 7.

[< F. *faillir*, < L. *fallo*, deceive, err.] **fayle†**. SYN.: see SMOOTH; FAULT, LOSE.—**fail'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**fail'ing-ness**, *n.*

fail', *n.* 1. Failure or default, as in the common phrase *without fail*. 2†. Fault; failing. 3†. Death. 4†. Doubt. [< OF. *faile*, < *faillir*, see the verb.] **faillet**.

fail', *n.* [Scot.] A piece of turf; a sod. **fealt**.

failed, *pp.* Failed.

fail'-like', *a.* [Scot.] A turf or fail wall.

fail'ing, 1 *fāl'ing*; 2 *fāl'ing*, *n.* 1. An act or habit that causes one to fail, or something in which he is blamable, imperfect, or unsuccessful; imperfection; fault; foible; as, tardiness is his *failing*. 2. The act of becoming bankrupt. SYN.: see FAULT.

faillie, 1 *fa'ye or (E.)* *fāl*; **2** *fä'ye or (E.)* *fāl*, *n.* [F.] 1. An unwalled silk dress-fabric having a light grain or cord without gloss. 2. A gum lawn; also, a veil covering the head and shoulders.

fail'lis, 1 *fāl'is*; **2** *fāl'is*, *n.* [F.] *Her.* A gap, fracture, or division in an ordinary, as a chevron. Compare FRACTURE.

Falls'worth, 1 *fälz'wərth*; **2** *fälz'worth*, *n.* A cotton-manufacturing town in Lancashire, England.

fall'te, 1 *fāl'ta*; **2** *fal'ta*, *interj.* [Gr.] Welcome.—**fall'te romhat', 1** *fāl'ta rōth'*; **2** *fal'ta rōth*. [Ir.] A welcome before you, to you.

fall'ure, 1 *fāl'yur*; **2** *fāl'yur*, *n.* An 18th-century Abbess with *n.* 1. The act of falling, or the state of having failed; cessation or deficiency of supply, power, etc.; specif., a becoming bankrupt or proving unsuccessful in business or in any profession or trade; as, a *failure* in business; a *failure* of eyesight. 2. Neglect or nonperformance; partial or total deficiency in action; omission; non-compliance. 3. That which fails; anything done imperfectly or attempted unsuccessfully; specif., (*Archæol.*), a stone implement spoiled in the making. 4. [Colloq.] One who fails conspicuously or in some specific effort; as, he is a *failure* as a humorist. **fall'ance**; **fall'ert**. SYN.: see ABORTION; ADVERSITY; INSOLVENCY.—**failure of consideration**, the loss or material diminution of the inducement that moved a party to make a contract.—**f. of issue**, want of descendants at death competent to inherit an estate: known as *definite* if it determines the estate by occurring at a time definitely fixed by the devisor, and *indefinite* or *general* when no time is set within which it must occur.

fain', 1 *fān*; 2 *fān*, *a.* 1. Ready and willing to accept an inevitable alternative or substitute; reluctantly willing; content; as, he was *fain* to submit.

We were fain to content ourselves with a dish of locusts.
LIVINGSTONE *Missionary Travels in S. Africa* p. 48. (a. 1858.)

2. [Scot.] Wistful; doting. 3. Glad; rejoiced; as, he was *fain* to see his old friend. 4. Eager; desirous. 5†. Apt; accustomed. 6†. Friendly. [< AS. *fægen*.] **faynt**.—**fain'ly**, *adv.*—**fain'ness**, *n.*

fain, *adv.* Archaic.] Gladly; willingly: used with *would*; as, I would *fain* be sincerely desired by you. **faynt**.

Fain'all, 1 *fān'al*; 2 *fān'al*, *n.* In Congreve's *Way of the World*, a smooth, deceptive hypocrite, who attempts to seize his wife's property, fails, and incurs her hatred and contempt.

fai'nean't, 1 *fā'nən't*; 2 *fā'ne'ant'*, *a.* [F.] Weakly inefficient; lazy; useless: a term applied to the later Merovingian kings of France, who were called *les rois Fainéants*.

fai'nean't, *n.* [F.] An idler; a do-nothing.

An habitual drunkard was more welcome as 'raisings' and 'log-rollings' than a known *fainéant*.
NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i, p. 17. (c. 1890.)

—**fai'ne-ance**, *n.* Idling; dawdling. **fai'ne-an-cy**†.

faint, 1 *fānt*; 2 *fānt*, *v.* **I.** *i.* 1. To fall into a swoon; lose feeling and consciousness; also, to become very weak and deathlike; as, she *fainted* away.

Faint is from the Latin *fingo*, to pretend; so that originally fainting was a pretended weakness or inability.
TRENCH *Synonyms of the New Testament* p. 299. (c. a. 1877.)

2. To become low-spirited; fail in courage, hope, and vigor; despond. 3. To grow dim to the view, or to fade in color or distinctness; become less visible; vanish.

II. *t.* To dishearten; depress; make faint.

SYN.: see SWOON.

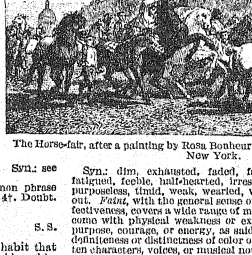
faint, *a.* 1. Lacking in purpose, courage, energy, or the like; low or weak-spirited; despondent; timid; as, *faint* in welldoing. 2. Overcome with physical weakness or exhaustion; ready to faint; deathly pale; as, how *faint* he looks!

When all the birds are *faint* with the hot sun.
KEATS *On the Grasshopper* l. 2.

3. Evincive of weakness, feebleness, or lack of purpose; without energy or earnestness; slight; as, a *faint* resistance. 4. Indistinct or illdefined in color or sound; lacking in brightness or in distinctness of tone, outline, etc.; feeble; dim; as, a *faint* image; a *faint* sound; also, deficient in vigor; close; as, a *faint* air.

I heard the bells, *brawn faintier*, far behind me peal and play,
Painter, faintier, fainter, till they seem'd to die away.
TENNYSON *The Brook* l. 2. [FAINTER *The Green Gnome* st. 2.

5†. Slender; slight. 6†. Simulated; feigned. 7†. Indolent. [OF., pp. of *faindre*, *feindre*; see FEIGN.] **feint**.



The Horse-fair, after a painting by Rosa Bonheur, in Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

SYN.: dim, exhausted, faded, faint-hearted, faltering, fatigued, feeble, half-hearted, irresolute, languid, listless, purposeless, timid, weak, wearied, worn, worn down, worn out. *Faint*, with the general sense of lacking strength or effectiveness, covers a wide range of meaning, signifying overcome with physical weakness or exhaustion, or lacking in purpose, courage, or energy, as said of persons; or lacking definiteness or distinctness of color or sound, as said of written characters, voices, or musical notes. Written characters may be *faint* or *dim*, either because originally written with poor ink, or because they have become *faded* by time and exposure. A person may be *faint* when physically *wearied*, or when engaging with fear; he may be a *faint* adherent, a *faltering* supporter, a *listless* worker, through want of mental energy and purpose.—ANT.: bright, brilliant, clear, competent, daring, energetic, fearless, hearty, resolute, strong, sturdy, vigorous.—Prep.: faint *with* hunger; faint *in* color.

—**faint'-draw''**, *n.* [Rare.] To draw or trace in faint lines.—**f.-hearted**, *a.* Easily discouraged; timid to venture; timid.—**f.-heart'ed**, *adv.*—**f.-heartedness**, *n.*—**f.-like**, *a.* To rule (paper) with faint lines.—**f.-pleadert**, *n.* *Law.* A fraudulent or connected mode of pleading intended to deceive a jury; a pleading marked by feigning.—**faint'ish**, *a.* Somewhat faint. **faint'y†**.—**faint'ish-ness**, *n.*—**faint'ling**†, *a.* Feeble or fearful in mind.—**faint'ly**, *adv.*—**faint'ness**, *n.*

faint, *n.* 1. A sudden loss of consciousness, with pallor and feeble respiration and heart-action; swoon; syncope. 2. In the paper-trade, a faint-colored line in writings; paper. *Obs.* The crude spirit that distils over first and last in the manufacture of whisky.—**faints'-back''**, *n.* The receiver of crude spirit. **f.-wash**‡.

faint'ing, 1 *fānt'in*; 2 *fānt'ing*, *n.* A swooning; faint.

That state of the body which we call *fainting* takes away all conscious perception. POTTER *Intell. Science* p. 15. (a. 1871.)

—**faint'ing-ly''**, *n.* A swoon.

fair, 1 *fār*; 2 *fär*, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make fair; beautify. 2. *Naut.* To make in true curves or proportions; make regular, true, smooth, or flowing, as a ship's timbers or lines.

II. *i.* [Scot., & Local, U. S.] To become fair or clear; often followed by *up* or *off*; used of the sky or weather. 2†. To become beautiful.

fair, *a.* 1. Free from clouds; not obscure; sunshiny; clear; open; distinct; free from spot or blemish; as, a *fair* day; a *fair* name; a *fair* view. 2. Showing no partiality, prejudice, or favoritism; hence, upright; honest; equitable; just; as, *fair* play; *fair* dealing; specif., in U. S. trades unionism, in conformity with the union wage-scale, rules, etc.

The discussion should be full and *fair*, and both sides ably arrayed.
M. F. OSSOLI *Life Without and Within* p. 206. (b. BOS. 1874.)

3. Having light or clear color or hue; not dark or sallow; as, *fair* hair or complexion.

In *fair* or dark hearing the fairest? The world cannot decide.
CHAS. READE *Christie Johnstone* p. 111. (c. & P. 1864.)

4. Pleasing to the eye or the mind; comely; beautiful. Her eyes were *fair* and very *fair*; Therefore her name was Clare.
WORDSWORTH *We are Seven* st. 3.

5. Nearly or fully up to the average; moderately satisfactory or excellent; passably good or large; as, a *fair* crop. 6. Easily legible; well-formed and distinct; as, a *fair* print; a *fair* handwriting. 7. Well-appearing; gracious; polite; in a bad sense, flattering; plausible; as, a *fair* speech.

She [Mary of Guise] gave no answer at all save *fair* words and delay. MRS. OLIPHANT *Royal Edinburgh* p. 275. (MACM. 1890.)

8. (1) Accurately trimmed; even; regular; flowing: said of timbers, lines, or the like. (2) Finished in natural color: said of leather. (3) Intended for display, as the pattern or right side of a fabric. 9. In games and sports, according to rule; as, a *fair* tackle; *fair* walking. Specif. (*Baseball*): (1) Properly delivered: said of the ball passing over the home plate and between the batsman's knee and shoulder. (2) Within the infield: said of a batted ball. 10. *Naut.* (1) In a favorable direction; as, a *fair* wind. (2) That does not encounter any other object; said of a line, etc. 11. *Meteorol.* Having the sky from four to seven-tenths covered with clouds: said of the weather, and distinguished from *clear*. 12. Properly open to attack; as, he is *fair* game. 13. [Prov. Eng.] Level, as a wall. 14†. Liberal; mild. 15†. In order; neat. [< AS. *fæger*, < Goth. *fagrs*, beautiful, fair.] **fayre**. SYN.: see ADMISSIBLE; BEAUTIFUL; CANDID; HONEST; JUST; PURE.—a **fair field**, an even chance; as, *a fair field* and no favor. **f. and square**, thoroughly fair-dealing; honest.—**f. catch** (*Football*), a catch made by a player who signals that he will not attempt to run with it when he has caught it, and who is therefore not attacked by the opposing players.—**fair'-com-plex'tioned**, *a.* Light-complexioned. **f.-complexioned**, *a.* Good-natured; well-disposed.—**f. copy** (*Law*), a revised draft of a legal document prepared for perusal of counsel or client. In general such documents are in three forms, being first drafted, then fair-copied, and finally (when necessary, and then generally on parchment) engrossed.—**f. curve** (*Ship-building*), a true or flowing curve.—**f. day**, broad day; full daylight.—**fair dealing**, *n.* See DEALING, *n.* Having a fair face; also, in a bad sense, fair to the face; double dealing; two-faced; insincere; treacherous.—**f.-finished**, *a.* Finished in the natural color and grain of the leather.—**F. Geraldine** (*Eng. Hist.*), a lady whose praises were sung in a famous sonnet by the Earl of Surrey (1516–1547); probably Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, the daughter of the ninth Earl of Clare.—**f. green** (*Gun.*), that part of the line or course between the several tees and putting-greens, exclusive of long grass or hazards, on which the grass is kept constantly short, either by mowing or by allowing sheep to pasture on it.—**f.-hair**, *n.* [Scot.] The tendon of the neck of cattle or sheep; the nawn.—**f.-haired**, *a.* Fair-complexioned.—**F. Helen of Kirkconnell**, the heroine of a popular Scotch ballad who is accidentally killed in a quarrel between her lover and his disappointed rival.—**f. lead**, such direction of a rope as will prevent it from chafing or fouling.—**f.-leader**, *n.* A perforated block or a cringle for giving a rope a fair lead.—**f.-leaf paper**, that which has not been artificially colored.—**f.-maid**, *n.* 1. [Local, U. S.] The semp. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A maiden.—**f.-maid-of-France**, *n.* The snowdrop (*Galanthus nivalis*).—**f.-maid-of-France**, *n.* 1. A double-flowering crowfoot (*Ranunculus aconitifolius*). 2. A maiflower (*Saxifraga granulata*). 3. Ragged-robin (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*).—**f. maid-of-Kent**, *n.* The garden buttercup.—**F. Maid of Kent** (*Eng. Hist.*), see JOAN, 3.—**F. Maid of Norway** (*Scot. Hist.*), Margaret, daughter of Eric II., King of Norway, and granddaughter of Alexander III. of Scotland. She was acknowledged as queen by the Scotch while still a mere child, but died on shipboard in 1290 while crossing the North sea to claim her throne.—**F. Maid of Perth**, in Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth*, Catharine Glover, the daughter of Simon, and subsequently the bride of Henry Smith, the armorer.—**f.-minded**, *a.* Free from bias or bigotry; open to reason; honest.—**minded**.—**f.-mindedness**, *n.*—**f.-natured**, *a.* Good-disposed.—**f. Particle** (*Gram.*), see PARTICLE.—**f. play**, fairness in playing, contending, debating, etc.; a fair or just opportunity.—**F. Rosamond**, see ROSAMOND.—**f.-seeming**, *a.* Well-appearing; deceptive.—**f.-spoken**, *a.* Having grace of speech; gracious.—**f.-stitched**, *a.* Sewing-machine stitched, in which the visible thread appears to be raised.—**f. to middling**, tolerably good.—**f. trade**, see TRADE.—**f.-water**, *n.* A clear channel before or near any projection or break in the submerged portion of a ship's hull, to reduce friction.—**fair'way'**, *n.* The proper course through a channel or harbor, generally the middle.—**f.-weather**, *a.* Attended with pleasant weather; fitting, acting, or willing to act only in circumstances involving but little exposure or sacrifice; as, a *fair-weather* sailor; a *fair-weather* friend.—**f.-world**, *n.* Prosperity; success; (Scot.), worldly wealth; squarely; most decidedly.—the **f. sex**, womankind.—**fair'ish**, *a.* Moderately good; middling.—**fair'ish-ly**, *adv.*

fair, *n.* 1. [Archaic & Poet.] A woman, especially a beautiful woman; a sweetheart.

The starved lover sings To his proud *fair*.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. iv. l. 770.

2. [Archaic.] Good fortune; good luck. 3†. Beauty.—the **fair**, women, especially with reference to those having youth and beauty; the fair sex.

fair2, *n.* 1. An exhibit and sale of fancy-work and other articles for the especial benefit of some object; as, a church *fair*. 2. An occasional or periodical exhibit of agricultural products, manufactures, or other articles of value or interest; as, a State or county agricultural *fair*; the World's *Fair* opened in Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1893. 3. A stated or regular market where a certain line or description of trade is centered; a gathering of buyers and sellers; as, the *fair* at Novgorod, in Russia.

About the eighth century, merchants carried on their trade in the great *fairs*.
I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit.* vol. i, p. 390. (w. J. w. 1866.)

[< OF. *feire*, < LL. *feria*, < L. *feriæ*, holidays.] **feiret.**—**after the fair**, or **the day after the f.**, too late.—**Bartho-**

omew f., see BARTHOLOMEW.— **fair'book"†**, *n.* A mathematical note-book.— **f.-ground**, *n.* [U.S.] The ground or enclosure in which a fair is held.— **fancy f.**, a fair for the sale of fancy articles.— **horse-f.**, *n.* A fair for selling horses.— **statute f.**, a fair established by law.

fair, *adv.* **1.** In a spirit of justice and reason; fairly; justly; honestly; as, deal *fair* with me. **2.** In clear view; distinctly; as, *fair* in sight. **3.** Favorably; fortunately; happily; as, the business is tended *fair*. **4.** Perhaps; probably; plausibly; as, to speak *fair*.— **fair and square**, in a straightforward way: honestly.— **f.-boding†**, *a.* Favorable.— **f. fa'** (Prov. Eng. & Scot.), good luck to: an enthusiastic expression.— **f.-told**, *a.* Well said: interestingly told.— to **lead f.**, to lead aright.

Fair, James G. (1/11831–10/28/1894). A United States Senator from Nevada; amassed $50,000,000 in silver-mining.

Fair'bairn, 1 fâr'bârn; 2 fâr'bârn, **Sir William** (5/11/1789–8/11/1874). A Scottish engineer, who, with Stephenson, built the Menai bridge. Wales.

Fair'banks, 1 fâr'bănks; 2 fâr'bănks, *n.* **1. Charles Warren** (3/11/1852–4/1918), an American lawyer; Senator from Indiana, 1897 and 1905, and Vice-President of the United States, 1905-9. **2. Erastus** (10/21/1792–11/21/1864), an American politician; introduced many improvements in weighing-machines; was Governor of Vermont.

Fair'bur-y, 1 fâr'bĕr-ĭ; 2 fâr'bĕr-y, *n.* **1.** A city; county-seat of Jefferson county, Neb. **2.** A town in Livingston county, Ill. [Fayette county, Pa.

Fair'chance", 1 fâr'chans'; 2 fâr'chăns', *n.* A borough in

fair'cen, 1 fâr'in; 2 fâr'ĕn, *n.* [Ir.] A fairing. **fair'in**.

Fair'fax, 1 fâr'faks; 2 fâr'făks, *n.* **1. Edward** (1580–4/1638), an English writer and translator of Tasso. **2. Ferdinando, Lord** (3/21584–3/11648), an English Parliamentary general with Cromwell; fought at Marston Moor; governor of York. **3. Thomas, Lord** (1/11612–11/11671), an English general with Cromwell; son of Ferdinando; served against the Scots; captured Leeds, Wakefield, and Colchester. **4.** A county in Maryland, and other battles; in Cromwell's first Parliament; declared for restoration of Charles II. **4. Thomas, Lord** (1692–1/11782), a British settler in Virginia; patron of Washington. **5.** A county in N. E. Virginia; 633 sq. m.; county-seat, Fairfax.

Fair'field, 1 fâr'fĭld; 2 fâr'fĭld, *n.* **1. Sumner Lincoln** (3/11803–4/11844), an American poet; *Abaddon, the Spirit of Destruction*. **2.** A county in S. W. Connecticut; 641 sq. m.; county-seats, Danbury and Bridgeport. **3.** A county in S. E. central Ohio; 493 sq. m.; county-seat, Lancaster. **4.** A county in N. central South Carolina; county-seat, Winnsboro. **5.** A town in Fairfield county, Conn. **6.** A village in Somerset county, Me. **7.** A city, county-seat of Jefferson county, Iowa; Parsons College. **8.** A township, tertiary, founded in 1875. **8.** A town in N. Derbyshire, England. **9.** A town, county-seat of Wayne county, Ill. **10.** A town in Franklin county, Vt. **11.** A city in Shasta county, Cal. **12.** A township in Solano county, Cal.

fair'field-ite, 1 fâr'fĭld-ait; 2 fâr'fĭld-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A white to pale-yellow hydrous calcium manganese phosphate ($Ca_2Mn(PO_4)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$), crystallizing in the triclinic system. [< *Fairfield* county, Conn.]

Fair'ford, 1 fâr'fôrd; 2 fâr'fôrd, **Alan**. In Scott's *Redgauntlet*, a young barrister who became Julius Hedgarstone, brother of Sir Arthur Redgauntlet. This character is thought by some to be the novelist's portrait of himself.

fair'gur"tha, 1 fâr'gĕr'thə, 2 fâr'gĕr'thə, *n.* [Ir.] Literally, hungry grass. Patches of grass, generally circular in form, found on mountains: so called from a popular belief that walking on them will produce hunger: sometimes known as *fâir-y-rings*.

Fair-ha'ven, 1 fâr-hē'vn; 2 fâr-hā'vn, *n.* **1.** A city in Whatcom county, Wash. **2.** A town in Bristol county, Mass. **3.** A town in Rutland county, Vt. **4.** A town in Ohio.

Fair Ha'ven, 1 fâr hē'vn; 2 fâr hā'vns. *Bib. Acts* xxvii, 8.

Fair'held, 1 fâr'hĭd; 2 fâr'hĕld, *n.* [Scot.] Beauty; fairness.

Fair'hold, 1 fâr'hōld; 2 fâr'hōld, *n.* [Scot.] *Law*, *fairty*.

Fair'holt, **Frederick William** (1814–4/1866). An English draftsman, antiquary, and writer.

fair'ing, 1 fâr'ĭŋ; 2 fâr'ĭng, *n.* **1.** A present, especially one bought at a fair. **2.** [Scot.] An unpleasant allotment or gift; a beating; a bonnie lass.

Neist time we meet, I'll wad a groat He gets his *fairin'*.
BURNS *Death and Dr. Hornbook* st. 30.

fair'ly, 1 fâr'lĭ; 2 fâr'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a just or honorable way; honestly; openly; candidly. **2.** Really; actual *fairly*. **3.** Reasonably; measurably; tolerably. **3.** Fully; completely; evidently. **4.** Auspiciously; commodiously; favorably; as, *fairly* located. **5.** Beautifully; handsomely. **6.** Softly; gently.

fair'mont, 1 fâr'mənt; 2 fâr'mŏnt, *n.* **1.** A village in Martin county, Minn. **2.** A city in Marion county, W. Va.

Fair'mount, 1 fâr'mount; 2 fâr'mount, *n.* A town in Grant county, Ind.

fair'ness, 1 fâr'nes; 2 fâr'nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being fair, in any sense. SYN.: see JUSTICE.

Every quality peculiar to the Greeks, and to the Britons; even their *fairness* of complexion. I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit., England and the English* in vol. i, p. 26. [Lond. 1841.]

fair'ntet'hed, 1 fâr'ntĕ'thĕd, 2 fâr'ntĕ'thĕd, *n.* [Scot.] Freckled: from an old superstition that the person had been touched or tickled by fairies.

Fair Oaks. A railway station in Henrico county, Va.: scene of battles, May 31–June 1, 1862.

Fair'port, 1 fâr'pôrt; 2 fâr'pôrt, *n.* **1.** A village in Monroe county, N. Y. **2.** A village in Lake county, O.

Fair'ser"vice, 1 fâr'sĕr'vĭs; 2 fâr'sĕr'vĭs, **Andrew.** In Scott's *Rob Roy*, a humorous gardener at Osbaldistone Hall.

Fair'view, 1 fâr'vĭū; 2 fâr'vū, *n.* **1.** A borough in Bergen county, N. J. **2.** A city in Juquin county, Utah.

Fair'view Peak. A summit in Nevada, 8,412 ft. high. [N. B.

Fair'ville, 1 fâr'vĭl; 2 fâr'vĭl, *n.* A village in St. John county,

Fair'weath'er, 1 fâr'wĕth'ər; 2 fâr'wĕth'ər. A peak near the S. W. coast of Alaska; 14,580 ft. high.

fair'y, 1 fâr'ĭ; 2 fâr'y, *n.* [FAIR, 1es, 1 fâr'iz; 2 fâr'ĭz, *pl.*] **1.** A non-human being, ordinarily of small and graceful human form, but capable of assuming any shape and of working good or ill to mankind. See ELF; FAY; GNOME; GOBLIN; PIXY; PUCK; UNDINE.

We gradually passed from such expressions as land of faerie and queene of faerie, to make *fairies* the modern substitute for the native title of elves.
EARLE *Philol. Engl. Tongue* p. 310. (ed. r. 1873.)

These spirits [which are the form and the heroes of mankind] appear either as diminutive or as gigantic; as nimble, merry, and clever; or as heavy, plodding, and stupid. The name generally given to them is that of *fairy* or goblin.
Handbook of Folklore ed. by Gomme, p. 30. [o. s. 1890.]

2†. Fairies collectively. **3†.** Fairy-land. **4†.** An enchantress. **5†.** Enchantment; magic. [< OF. *fairie*, enchantment, < *fae*; see FAY, *n.*] **fair'y-t**; **fay'y-t**.

SYN.: brownie, demon, elf, fay, goblin, kobold, sprite, troll.

— **fair'ies' ar"row**, *n.* Same as ELF-ARROW.— **fair'ies' hair**, *n.* The thyme-dodder (*Cuscuta epithymum*).— **fair'ies' horse**, *n.* [Ir.] The ragwort (*Senecio jacobæus*).— **fair'ies'-table**, *n.* The common mushroom (*Agaricus campestris*); also, the pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*).— **fairy beads**, the separate joints of the stems of crinoid remains, found in the Carboniferous limestone, and formerly used as beads for rosaries.— **fairy bells**, the English foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*).— **f.-bird**, *n.* [Local, Brit.] The least tern.— **f. bluebird** [E. Ind.], any of several brilliantly colored birds of the genus *Irena*; specif., *I. puella*.— **f.-bunting**, *n.* [Local, Brit.] A hot sudden breeze, caused according to legend by a passing troop of fairies.— **f.-butter**, *n.* [North. Eng.] Certain fungi, especially *Bulgaria alba* and *B. glandiformis*, formerly said to be made by fairies.— **f. cake**, *n.* The fungus **f. cheeses**, the disk-like fruit of the dwarf mallow.— **f.-circle**, *n.* The common juniper.— **f.-creeper**, *n.* The mountain-thrush.— **f.-cups**, *n.* A bright-colored fungus (*Peziza coccinea*).— **f.-fern**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The maidenhair-fern.— **f.-fingers**, *n.* The foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*).— **f.-flax**, *n.* Same as PURGING-FLAX.— **f.-grass**, *n.* Same as QUAKING-GRASS.— **f. loaf**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A fossil spatangoid sea-urchin.— **f.-martin**, *n.* An Australian swallow (*Hirundo ariel*).— **f. of the ruins**, a fairy supposed to inhabit mines. In German fable there are two kinds, the one fierce, the other gentle.— **f. rings**, fairy circles in lawns or pastures. See under CIRCLE.— **f.-shrimp**, *n.* A small branchiopodous crustacean of the genus *Branchipus*, especially *Branchipus diaphanus*, of Europe: named from its transparency and graceful motions.— **f.-stones**, *n. pl.* [Ir.] Flat stones found on hillsides.— **f.-stone**, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A clay-stone. **2.** A stone arrow-head. **3.** Twin crystals of staurolite. **4.** A fossil sea-urchin; echinite.— **f.-tale**, *n.* **1.** A tale about fairies; an imaginative or legendary story. **2.** [Colloq.] An absurd or incredible statement; a cock-and-bull story. **f.-story**.— **f.-thimble**, *n.* The foxglove.— **f.-tree**, *n.* [Ir.] A dainty manner; as the by fairies; as fairies.— **fair'y-hood**, *n.* **1.** Enchantment by fairies. **2.** Fairy nature or characteristics. **3.** The race of fairies.— **fair'y-ism**, *n.* **1.** Belief in fairies; fairy lore. **2.** Something peculiar to fairies or to their supposed habitations, customs, or characteristics.— **fair'y-land**, *n.* The personality of a fairy. [M.]

fair'y-like, 1 fâr'ĭ-laik; 2 fâr'y-lĭk', *a.* Like or suited to a fairy; enchanted; also, tricky.

fals, *n.* [So. U. S.] Same as FIDS.

Fa'sal, 1 fa'sal; 2 fa'sal (1837–). Arabian emir; active with Lawrence in the Arabian campaign, 1917–18; elected and proclaimed King of Irak, August 23, 1921.

fal"sceau', 1 fă'sō'; 2 fă'sō', *n.* [F.] *Math.* A system of lines determined by a varying parameter.

falsifier, 1 fal'sĭ-fī-ər, *n.* Sesillus.

fait ac"com'pli', 1 fĕt a 'kŏn'plĭ'; 2 fĕt ă'kŏn'plĭ'. [F.] An accomplished fact; a thing already done.

faith, *n.* Celtic; decay.

faith†, *v.* To believe; give credence to; credit.

faith, 1 fāth; 2 fāth, *n.* **1.** A firm conviction of the truth of what is declared by another by way either of testimony or authority, without direct evidence; belief in what another states, affirms, or testifies, simply on the ground of his truth or veracity; especially (as distinguished from mere belief), practical dependence on a person, statement, or thing as trustworthy; *fides*, as opposed to merely intellectual belief; trust; as, *faith* in a friend (as sincere and true); *faith* in his advice (as wise and good); *faith* in his efforts (as likely to be efficacious). **2.** Specifically, in theology: (1) Firm belief in and understanding to the truth of what God has revealed; belief in the testimony of God as contained in the Scriptures. (2) A divinely wrought, loving, and hearty reliance upon God and His promises of salvation through Christ, or upon the Christian religion as revealing the grace of God in Christ: sometimes called *justifying* or *saving faith*; as, we are saved through *faith*.

The distinguishing characteristic of true saving faith is *faith*. C. HODGE *Systematic Theology* vol. iii, pt. iii, ch. 13, p. xli. [s. 1873.]

(3) More widely, operative belief in the truths of religion; practical realization of the power and excellence of Christian doctrine; as, a serene and blessed *faith*.

Faith . . . is that personal attitude by which divine revelation is subjectively appropriated. . . . In general it may be said that *faith* exists in modern Christendom in the form most on the following points: (1) *Faith* does not originate from logical proceedings from an immediate experience. (2) It is not a human achievement and not the acknowledgment of a human authority, but an effect of God through his revelation. (3) The *essence* in the sense of conviction of the truth-knowledge of faith can not be separated from *fiducia*. (4) Trust in salvation presupposes an awakened knowledge of sin and the desire for emancipation. (5) The moral life of the Christian has as its basis the forgiveness of sins, which has been received in *faith*. *New Schaff-Herzog Encyc. of Rel. Knowl.* vol. iv, p. 2265. [c. 1891.]

3. Intellectual conviction in general, on whatever based, including even an approach to absolute knowledge; as, *faith* in Herodotus; *faith* in the nebular hypothesis; *faith* in a mathematical demonstration; axioms of *Philos.* More specifically, the instinctive confidences which reason has in its own fundamental assumptions and forms of procedure; the element of conviction or belief which enters into all knowledge, and enters into every exercise of critical and skeptical thinking, however agnostic its conclusion. **5.** A doctrine or system of doctrines, or a proposition or set of propositions, that one holds to be true; specif., a religious creed or article of belief; as, the Lutheran *faith*; a man's political *faith*.

'Tis not the dying for a *faith* that's so hard, Master Harry, . . . 'tis the living up to it that's difficult.
THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* bk. i, ch. 6, p. 42. [r.]

6. An obligation to fidelity, whether expressed or implied; also, the observance of this obligation; unwavering adherence to principle, especially in one's relations to others; fidelity; loyalty; as, to keep (or break) *faith* with an ally; the mutual *faith* of brothers.

The self-sacrifice of Leonidas, the good *faith* of Regulus, are the glories of history.
J. LUBBOCK *Pleasures of Life* pt. ii, ch. 1, p. 11. [MACM. 1889.]

7. [Rare.] The character of deserving belief or trust; good credit; credibility; reliability; as, the *faith* of history. [< OF. *feid*, < L. *fides*, < *fido*, trust.] **fayth†**.

SYN.: assent, assurance, belief, confidence, conviction, credence, credit, creed, assertion, opinion, reliance, trust. We give *credence* to a report, *assent* to a proposition or to a proposal. *Belief* is stronger than *credence*; *credence* might be described as prima facie *belief*. We speak of giving *credence* to a report, but not of giving *belief*. Goods are sold on *credit*; we give one *credit* for good intentions. *Conviction* is a *belief* established by argument or evidence; *assurance* is *belief* beyond the reach of argument; as, the Christian's *assurance* of salvation. An *opinion* is a general conclusion held as probable, the without full certainty; a *persuasion* is a more confident *opinion*, involving the heart as well as the intellect. In religion, a *doctrine* is a statement of belief regarding a single point; a *creed* is a summary statement of *doctrines*. *Confidence* is a firm dependence upon a statement as true, or upon a person as worthy. We have a calm *reliance* upon the uniformity of nature; we have *trust* or *faith* in God. *Faith* is a union of *belief* and *trust*. *Faith* is chiefly personal: *belief* may be quite impersonal. We speak of *belief* of a proposition, *faith* in a promise, because the promise emanates from a person. But *belief* in a person is often used with no appreciable difference from *faith* in a person. It is common to distinguish between intellectual *belief* of religious truth, as any other truth might be believed, and *belief* of the heart, or saving *faith*. ANT.: see *primary*.— ANT.: denial, disavowal, disbelief, dissent, distrust, doubt, misgiving, rejection, skepticism, suspicion, unbelief.— PREP.: *faith in* God; the faith *of* the gospel.

— **Carthaginian** or **Punic faith**, bad faith; perfidy.— **faith'-breach"†**, *n.* Perfidy.— **f.-cure**, *n.* The real or imaginary cure of disease by virtue of prayer, with faith in its efficacy.— **f.-curer**, *n.* A practiser of, or believer in faith-cure.— **f.-healer**, *n.* A faith-curer. **f.-doctor†**.— **f.-healing**, *n.*— **f., hope, and charity**, the great Christian virtues: used emblematically.— **f.-monger**, *n.* The characteristic principle of a religion.— **f.-state**, *n. Psychol.* A condition of mind accompanying religious conversion, characterized by spiritual uplift; religious exaltation.— **in f.**, in truth; faithfully.— **in good f.**, in perfect honor; with sincere intentions. *'faith*, = IN FAITH.]

faith, *interj.* [Colloq.] In truth; indeed. [Abbr. of *'faith*.]

faithed†, *a.* Having faith; sincere.

faith'ful, 1 fāth'fŭl; 2 fāth'fŭl, *a.* **1.** True or trustworthy in the performance of duty, especially in the fulfilment of promises, obligations, vows, and the like; as, a *faithful* wife or servant; as, *faithful* to an agreement. **2.** True in detail; accurate in correspondence, or exact in description; as, a *faithful* copy; *faithful* description.

That no one has yet given a more instance wherein he has failed to give a *faithful* representation of the traits of character.
Lesson Lect. on Shakespeare vol. i, lect. v, p. 175. [D. & SON. 1848.]

3. Truthful; worthy of belief or confidence; as, a *faithful* witness; a *faithful* saying. **4.** Full of faith; strong or firm in faith; as, *faithful* convictions. SYN.: devoted, firm, incorruptible, loyal, staunch, sure, true, trusty, unwavering. A person is *faithful* who will keep faith, whether with or without power to aid or serve; a person or thing is *trusty* that possesses such qualities as to justify the fullest confidence and dependence. We may speak of a *faithful* but feeble friend; we say a *trusty* agent, a *trusty* steed, a *trusty* sword.— ANT.: capricious, faithless, false, fickle, unfaithful, untrue, untrustworthy, wavering.— PREP.: faithful *in* service; *to* duty, *to* command; *toward* one; *toward* one's faithfulness.— **the faithful**, **1.** In the early church, saints or believers; Christians. **2.** In the Roman and Anglican churches, such as are in full communion. **3.** In Mohammedanism, believers in Mohammed. **4.** Political or other partizans whose support can be counted on.— **faith'ful-ly**, *adv.* In a faithful manner; loyally; sincerely; truly.— **faith'ful-ness**, *n.* The quality of being faithful; fidelity; loyalty; constancy.

faith'ful, *n.* One who is faithful; a trusty person.

faithful, n. In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Christian's companion to the Celestial City, who was burned to death at Vanity Fair and carried to heaven in a chariot of fire. **2.** Jacob, the hero of Captain Marryat's sea story *Jacob Faithful*.

faith'ful, Emily (1835–4/1895). An English editor, lecturer, philanthropist, and advocate of women's employment.

faith'less, 1 fāth'les; 2 fāth'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Untrue to promise or obligation; recreant to duty; unfaithful; disloyal.

When the Britons were driven out of their country by *faithless* allies, Armorica would offer an asylum to the Britons.
I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit.* vol. i, p. 25. [w. J. w. 1866.]

2. Tending or calculated to delude; deceptive and unreliable; fraudulent; as, *faithless* appearances. **3.** Lacking in or devoid of faith, especially in Christ or the Christian religion; unbelieving; skeptical; as, the Sadducees were religious, but *faithless*.

Those who conclude themselves in a *faithless* state have neither rest nor quiet in their souls.
BUNYAN *Works, Grace Abounding* p. 34. [D. & s. co. 1874.]

— **faith'less-ly**, *adv.*— **faith'less-ness**, *n.*

Fal'thorne, 1 fă'thôrn; 2 fă'thôrn, **William** (1616–5/11691). An English engraver and portrait-painter.

faith'wor"thy, 1 fāth'wĕr'dhĭ; 2 fāth'wĕr'thy, *a.* [Rare.] Worthy of belief or trust; credible.— **faith'wor"thi-ness**, *n.*

fat'or, *n.* A deceiver or rogue; a dishonorable person. **fa'tour**; **fay'tor**; **fay'tour**.

fay, 1 fēks; 2 fāks, *interj.* [Dial.] Faith.

Fal'za-bad', 1 fal'za-bŭd'; 2 fĭ'zā-bād', *n.* **1.** A division in the United Province of Agra and Oudh, India; 12,132 sq. m. **2.** A district in the division; 2,355 sq. m. **3.** A town; capital of Badakhshan province, Afghan. **Fy"za-bad'**.

faize, *n.* Same as FAZE. [with a good harbor.

Fa-ki'fo, 1 fe-kĭ'fō; 2 fĕ-kĭ'fō, *n.* A town, **Fa-ki'fo**.

fa'ka-o'go, 1 fă'ke-ō'gō; 2 fă'ka-ō'go, *n.* [Tonga Isl.] A native member of a foreign church or mission; especially, a member of the Wesleyan Mission Church. *Colonial Office List* [Brit.], 1910, p. 400.

fake, 1 fēk; 2 fāk, *vt.* [FAKED; FAK'ING.] **1.** To tuck up or coil. **2.** To coil, as a rope.— **fak'ing-box"**, *n.* In the life-saving service, a box or receptacle in which is stowed away in fakes, to facilitate instantaneous uncoiling.

fake, *n.* [FAKED; FAK'ING.] [Slang.] **1.** To cover up or alter defects or imperfections in, especially with a view to deceive; hocus; as, to *fake* a horse. **2.** To make up by artificial means, as the face or the dress; hence, to contrive falsely; fabricate, as a newspaper article.

Charley Somers and Mike Mullins had disguised by his friend would prove as valuable to him as a decoration.
E. EGGLESTON *Faith Doctor* p. 35. [a. 1891.]

3. To steal. **4.** To cut out, as the wards of a key. [Slang; cp. Gael. *faigh*, get.]

fake, *n.* [FAKED; FAK'ING.] [Scot.] **1.** To give heed to; believe. **2†.** To grasp.

fake'y, *n.* *Naut.* A single coil or turn of a rope or cable. **2.** [Scot.] A fold in anything, as a coat. **3.** [Scot.] A plaid. **4.** *Mining.* Shaly sandstone. [< Sw. *veck*, fold.]

fakeish, *a.* Same as FAKY.

fakir, *n.* **1.** [Slang.] Anything prepared or prearranged for the purpose of deceiving; especially, fictitious or manufactured news printed in a newspaper; hence, any swindle or trick, or the person conducting it. **2.** [Slang.] Any worthless, spurious, or worn-out property; hence, one of the odds and ends or worthless trinkets, etc., sold by a street pedler. **3.** A jewelers' soft-soldering fluid.— **fake, a.** [< FAKE, *v.*]

fake'ment, 1 fāk'ment *or* -ment; 2 fāk'ment, *n.* [Slang.] **1.** An act of fraud or false pretense; a cheat, or means by which it is effected. **2.** An old or showy article or contrivance, especially one of little worth. [Olk, England.

Fa'ken-ham, 1 fē'ken-am; 2 fā'ken-am, *n.* A town in Norfolk, England, 31 miles northwest of Cambridge.

fak'er, 1 fāk'er; 2 fāk'er, *n.* [Slang.] **1.** One who fakes; especially, one whose duty it is to stow a rope in a faking-box.

fak'er, *n.* [Slang.] **1.** A street vender or other person who sells cakes or sweets. **2.** One who originates a fake or humbug, or swindling contrivance: erroneously supplied *fakir*. **3.** A theatrical hanger-on. **4.** A pickpocket.— **na'ture-fak'er,** *n.* A person who, in writing of animals, subordinates the truth to literary interest, commonly by a disproportionate exaggeration of some picturesque incident or trait; a baneful interpreter of animal behavior: a term first used by Theodore Roosevelt in 1907.

fa-kir', 1 fa-kir' *or* fā'kir; 2 fa-kir' *or* fā'kir (xxii), *n.* [< Arab. Mohammedan ascetic, religious mendicant, or mendicant priest. Fakirs are commonly divided into two main classes: (1) the *ba sharʻ* (with the law), or those who conform to the teachings of Islam: and (2) *be sharʻ* (without the law), or those who do not follow the conduct laid down by any creed, altho nominally Mohammedans. T. P. Hughes *Dict. of Islam.* See Dervish. **2.** Loosely, a Hindu yogi or mendicant devotee. [< Ar. *faḳīr*, poor man, < *faḳr*, poverty.] **fa-keer'i-sm, fa-kir'ism,** *n.* The peculiar practises of the fakirs of the Orient; religious asceticism or mendicancy. [Second figure. See Mogul.


A Hindu Fakir Burdened with Chains.

fa-kō', 1 fa-kō'; 2 fa-kō'; *n.* *Logic.* A valid mood of the **Fak'-Who-Mun',** 1 fāk'-wo-mun'; 2 fāk'-wo-mun', *n.* A town in Shensing province, Manchuria.

fa'kin, 1 fē'kin; 2 fā'kin, *n.* A refrain in old songs; also, an old simple style of part-song. [< FA + LA.] **fal' da'l.**

Fa'laise, 1 fa-lēz'; 2 fä-lēz', *n.* A town in Calvados department, France; birthplace of William the Conqueror.

fa'fa-na-hā, 1 fā'fa-nē-hā'na; 2 fä'fä-nē'kä, *n.* [Madagascar.] A Madagascan civet-like carnivore (*Eupleres goudoti*), having a long and slender head and small teeth.

fa'fa-rigue, 1 fā'fa-rig; 2 fä'fä-rēg', *n.* *Archeol.* An arrow-headed weapon saturated with pitch, used for setting fire to an enemy's camp or ships. [< L. *falarica*, weapon.]

Fa-fa'sha, 1 fō-fō'shä; 2 fä-fä'shä, *n.* A Jew of Abyssinia.

A colony of Jews exists in Abyssinia known under the denomination of *Falashas* or "Emigrants." . . . Joseph Halévy who visited them in 1868 thinks that the Jewish element of the Falashas proceeds especially from the Himyarites captured in Ethiopia by the King Kaleb. *Jew. Encyc.* vol. v, p. 327. [r. & w. co. '03.]

[Abyssinian, exiled.]

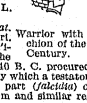
fal'ba-la', *n.* A furbelow; flounce. **fal'be-lo',** **fal-ba-de',** 1 fal-bā'dē; 2 fäl-bä'dā, *n.* [Fr.] *Manège.* The action of a horse in repeatedly throwing himself back on his haunches: done in rapid curveting.

Fal-ca'ta, 1 fal-kā'tē; 2 fäl-cä'tä, *n.* *Bot.* Same as Apheloxerpa. < L. *falcatus*, see Falcate.]

fal'cate, 1 fal'kāt; 2 fäl'cät. I. *a.* Sickle-shaped or scythe-shaped; falciform; hooked. **II.** *n.* A sickle-shaped figure. [< L. *falcatus*, < *falx* (*falc-*), sickle.] **fal-ca'ri-ous** [Rare]; **fal'ca-ted;—fal-ca'tion,** *n.* The quality or state of being falcate; that which is falcate.— **fal-ca'tor,** *n.* One who uses a scythe or sickle: a mower or reaper.— **fal-ca'tum,** *n.* [-ta, pl.] A falcate or sickle-shaped sword.

fal'ces, 1 fal'sēz; 2 fäl'cēs, *n.* Plural of Falx.

fal'chion, 1 fōl'chun; 2 fal'chon (xxii), *n.* A sword with a broad and slightly curved blade, used in the middle ages; hence, poetically, any sword.



He flung the *falchion* from his side, and in the sand sate down. Felicia D. Hemans *Bernardo Del Carpio* st. 7.

[< F. *fauchon*, < LL. *falcio(n-)*, < L. *falx* (*falc-*), sickle] **fal'chion-ar.**

fal'cial, 1 fal'shal; 2 fäl'shal, *a.* *Anat.* Relating or belonging to the falx cerebri.

Fal-cid'i-an, 1 fal-sid'i-an; 2 fal-cid'i-an, *a.* Belonging or relating to the Roman tribune Falcidius, who in 40 B. C. procured the passage of the law called *Falcidian*, by which a testator was obliged to leave at least a fourth (*Falcidia*) of his estate to his natural heirs. The term and similar regulations still exist in Spanish law.

fal'ci-form, 1 fal'si-form; 2 fäl'ci-förm, *a.* Curved like a sickle; falcate; as, the *falciform* cartilages of the knee joint; the *falciform* ligament of the liver. [< L. *falx* (*falc-*), sickle, + -form.] **—falciform lobe,** that portion of the cerebrum comprising the corpus callosum, the fornix, and the intermediated gyrus.

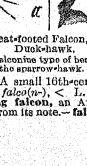
fal'ci-nel, 1 fal'si-nel; 2 fäl'ci-nél, *n.* A glossy ibis (*Falcinellus*). [< L. *falx* (*falc-*), sickle.]

fal'con, 1 fō'kun *or* fal'kun; 2 fä'con *or* fäl'con, *n.* **1.** A diurnal bird of prey used by falconers; especially, a long-winged or noble bird of prey with pointed wings, as a peregrine, hobby, merlin, or gerfalcon, which descends on its mousing quarry.

Ornithologists are not agreed as to the generic limits within the groups of *falcone*, some placing them all in the genus Falco, while others have separated them into several genera. Knowlton and Ridgway *Birds of the World* p. 212. [h. h. & co. '00.]



2. A falconine bird, whether used in falconry or not, having the upper mandible toothed, and circular nostrils, as a kestrel, duck-hawk, prairie-falcon, or sparrow-hawk. The **great-footed falcon** (*P. peregrinus anatum*) of North America lives on waterfowl and shore-birds; the **laughing** f. (*Herpetotheres cachinnans*) is found in Bolivia and Mexico; the **peregrine f.** (*Falco peregrinus*) belongs to Europe and Asia; the **prairie f.** (*F. mexicanus*) inhabits the United States and Mexico. **3.** *Falconry.* A female falcon, which is larger than the male; especially, the female peregrine. cannon. [< F. *faucon*, < LL. *falco(n-)*, < L. *falx* (*falc-*) sickle.] **fa'con,—chanting falcon,** an African hawk (*Melierax canorus*), so called from its note.— **fal'con-bill',** *n.* A martel-de-fer of the 15th century, having on one side of the head a point like the bill of a falcon.— **f.-eyed,** *a.* [Poet.] Having keen, bright eyes, like a falcon's.— **f.-gentle,** *n.* The European goshawk. **f.-gentil;.**


Great-footed Falcon, or Duck-hawk.


a, falconine type of beak of the sparrow-hawk.

Fal-con'e-ra, 1 fal-kō'ne-ra; 2 fäl-cō'ne-rä, *n.* A genus of Falconidæ, with 3 species, of Australia and Tasmania.

fal'con-er, 1 fō'kun-er; 2 fä'con-er, *n.* A person who breeds or trains falcons or hawks for sport; also, one who hunts with hawks. [< OF. *faulconier*, < LL. *falconarius*, < *falco(n-)*; see Falcon.]

The *falconers* come next with hooded birds.
Each with a gallant on his fist.
R. H. Stoddard *Abdication of Norman* st. 10.

Fal'con-er, 1 fō'for fal'kun-er; 2 fa'for fäl'kon-er, *n.* **1. Hugh** (?/n1808–?/1855), a Scottish botanist and paleontologist. *Fenna Antiquæ Stationes*, etc. **2. William** (?/n1732–?/1769), a Scottish sailor and poet; lost at sea; *The Shipwreck.* **3.** A village in Chautauqua county, N. Y.

Fal'con-i-dæ, 1 fal-kō'ni-dē; 2 fäl-cō'ni-dé, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A division of *Raptores* with eyes lateral, as in *Falconidæ*.

fal'con-et, 1 fal'ko-net; 2 fäl'co-nét (xiii), *n.* **1.** A little falcon; specif., a finch-falcon. **2.** A falconello. **3.** A small cannon of the 16th century; falcon. [< F. *fauconneau*, dim. of *faucon*; see Falcon.]

Fal'co-net', 1 fal'ko-nē'; 2 fäl'co-né', **Étienne Maurice** (1716–1791), a French sculptor; *Peter the Great.*

Fal-con'i-dæ, 1 fal-kon'i-dē; 2 fäl-cón'i-dé, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A family of raptorial birds, especially those with lateral eyes, cere not naked, nostrils not perforated; including the hawks, falcons, eagles, and buzzards. **Fal'co,** *n.* (g. f.) [LL.; see Falcon.] — **fal'co-nid,** *n.*

Fal'co-nes'mes, 1 fal'ko-nes'mēz; 2 fäl'co-nés'mēz, *n. pl.* An order of birds including all raptorial birds except the owls. [< LL. *falco*, Falcon, + -form.]

Fal'co-nif'ra, 1 fal'ko-nif'rē; 2 fäl'co-nif'ra, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subdivision of *Falconidæ*, especially those having the nostrils small, circular, and with central bony tubercles: including noble birds of prey. [< Falcon.]

fal'co-nine, 1 fal'ko-nīn; 2 fäl'co-nín, I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Falconidæ*, or, specif., the *Falconinæ*; falcon-like. **II.** *n.* One of the *Falconinæ* or *Falconidæ*.

Fal-co'ni-o, 1 fal-kō'ni-o; 2 fäl-cō'ni-o, **Biomede** (1842–1917), Italian cardinal, Apostolic Delegate to the United States, 1902–11. [to the *Falconidæ*.

fal'co-noid, 1 fal'ko-noid; 2 fäl'co-nóid, *a.* Of or pertaining

fal'con-ry, 1 fō'kun-ri; 2 fä'con-ry, *n.* The art of training and flying falcons to pursue other birds and game. **2.** The sport of flying falcons at quarry; hawking. [< OF. *faulconnerie*, < LL. *falconarius*, < *falco(n-)*; see Falcon.] **falconry-bird; falconry-falcon.**

fal'co-pen, 1 fal'ko-pēn; 2 fäl'co-pén, *n.* A kite-falcon. < LL. *falco* (see Falcon) + Penn, *n.*]

fal'cu-la, 1 fal'kū-la; 2 fäl'cū-la, *n.* [-læ, 1 -lē; 2 -lē, *pl.*] A claw that is compressed, curved like a sickle, and sharp-pointed, like those of a cat. [L., dim. of *falx* (*falc-*), sickle.]

—fal'cu-late, *a.* Shaped like or resembling a falcula.

fald'age, 1 fōld'ij; 2 fäld'éj, *n.* [< AF. *fald*, *fauld*, < *Eng. Law & Hist.* **1.** A right, often reserved by the lord of a manor, of folding his tenant's sheep in his own fields for the sake of the manure. **2.** A fold. [< AF. *faldage*, < AS. *fald*, fold.]

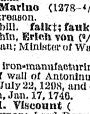
fal'de-ral, 1 fal'di-ral; 2 fäl'de-rál, *n.* [Scot.] Any trifling fancy or conceit; especially, a gewgaw; a trifling ornament, as upon a dress; folderol.

fal-des'tan, 1 fal-des'tən; 2 fäl-dés'tan, *n.* [It.] An outer garment, serving the purpose of a hood and a cape, worn by women in Malta.

fald'-fee', 1 fōld'-fī'; 2 fäld'-fé', *n.* *Old Eng. Law & Hist.* A fee paid to the lord of a manor as a composition for the relinquishment of his right of faldage. [< AS. *fald*, fold, + fee, *n.*] **fald'-fēe'ver,** *n.*

fald'ing, *n.* A kind of coarse cloth; also, an article made of this cloth. **fald'ynge.**

fald'stool', 1 fōld'stōl'; 2 fäld'stól', *n.* **1.** A desk at which the bishop is seated in the Church of England; a litany-stool or litany-desk. **2.** A folding cushioned stool on which worshipers or others may kneel, especially one on which the sovereign of England is seated at their coronation. **3.** Originally, a folding seat, stool, or chair, especially one used by a bishop (when performing pontifical acts away from his cathedral) or other dignitary; a camp-stool; also, a similar seat that could not be folded. [< OF. *faldestoel*, < LL. *faldistolium*, < OHG. *faldistuol*, < *faldan*, Fold1, + *stuol*, stool.] **fald'stool-ery.**


Faldstool.

fald'worth†, *n.* A person of such age as to be a member of a decennary and subject to frankpledge.

fa-le'ri-an, 1 fa-lē'ri-an; 2 fa-lé'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to **Faleri,** a city of ancient Etruria.

Fa-ler'ni-an, 1 fa-lūr'ni-an; 2 fa-lér'ni-an. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or from Falernus, or Falernus ager, a district of ancient Italy (in Campania, near the Massican Hills). **II.** *n.* The wine anciently made in Falernus, much esteemed by the Romans.

Fal'las, 1 fal'yas; 2 fäl'yas, *n.* *Jr. Myth.* One of the four cities from which the Tuatha Dé Danann came.

Fal'le-ro, 1 fal'ē-rō; 2 fä'lé-ro, **Marino** (1278–1/n1355). A doge of Venice, beheaded for treason.

falls, 1 fōls; 2 fals, *n.* [Scot.] The razorbill. **falls' faukt.**

Fal'ken-hayn, 1 fäl'ken-hain; 2 fäl'kén-hán, **Erich von** (?/1861–4/1922). German soldier-statesman; Minister of War, 1913; Chief of Staff, 1914–1916.

Fal'kirk, 1 fōl'kurk; 2 fal'kirk, *n.* An iron-manufacturing town in Stirlingshire, Scotland; site of wall of Antoninus; scene of Edward I's defeat of Wallace, July 22, 1298, and of Prince Charles Edward's victory, January 17, 1746.

Falk'land, 1 fōk'land; 2 fak'land, *n.* **1. Viscount** (–1633), Henry Cary, an English statesman; Lord Deputy of Ireland. **2. Viscount** (1610?–?/n1643), Lucius Cary, English royalist; in Long Parliament; killed at first battle of Newbury. **3.** Pen-name of Fisher Ames. **4.** In Godwin's *Caleb Williams*, Caleb's employer, an undetected murderer and a prey to remorse. **5.** A royal burgh in Fifeshire, Scotland, site of the castle where Rothesay was murdered.

Falk'land Is'lands. British islands in the S. Atlantic, 300 m. E. of Magellan Straits, 5,600 sq. m.; capital, Stanley. Off here a British squadron under Rear-Admiral Sturdee defeated and sunk a German squadron under Admiral Von Spee, Dec. 8, 1914. The "Dresden" temporarily escaped.

fall, 1 fōl; 2 fal, *n.* [Pell; Fall'en; Fall'ing.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To let fall; drop; hence, to bring forth; as, to *fall* a tear; to *fall* lambs. **2.** [Colloq.] To fell, as a tree; cut, throw, or strike down; give a fall to; unseat, as a rider. **3†.** To befall; happen to; as, no harm shall *fall* him; fair *fall* you. **4†.** To lessen; diminish; lower; also, to depress; sink; as, to *fall* the price of goods; to *fall* the voice. **5†.** To focus, as rays.

II. *i.* **1.** To descend by the force of gravity, especially to come down suddenly, as a liberated weight; drop from a higher to a lower place or position or from an erect to a less erect or prone posture, as because of removal of support or loss of hold, or from an impulse given in any way; as, the snow *falls* slowly; *fall* upon your knees.

Where the tree *falleth*, there it shall be. *Eccl.* xi, 3.

2. To be overthrown or become prostrate and powerless, as from violence or in battle; come to destruction; be slain; die; as, the fortress *fell* under the assault.

John Reynolds was forty-three when he *fell* at the head of his corps in the first day's fight at Gettysburg.
Baird *Twenty Years of Congress* vol. ii, p. 29. [n. y. c. co. 1886.]

3. To sink, settle, descend, or flow as from a higher to a lower level; become less in height or smaller in volume or contents; move, tend, or slope downward; go down; ebb; as, the waters are *falling*; the mercury has *fallen* to zero; the land *falls* away gradually eastward; the Mississippi *falls* into the Gulf. **4.** To sink or descend, as to a lower, less important, or less perfect state; decline; decrease or be diminished, as in value, wealth, estimation, or rank; as, he *fell* from his high estate; stocks are *falling* today; to *fall* from favor.

Cromwell, I charge thee fling away ambition:
By that sin *fell* the angels.
Shakespeare *King Henry VIII.* act iii, sc. 2.

5. To become less strong, active, or intense; sink or die away; languish; subside; hence, to experience or to show dejection; as, the wind *fell* at dusk; his countenance *fell*; their spirits *fell*. **6.** To enter, either accidentally, inadvertently, or naturally, into some state of mind or body, or some relationship, position, condition, occupation, or association; as, to *fall* asleep; to *fall* into temptation; to *fall* heir to a title.

Now all gentleman, after grand seconds feats . . . to *fall* melancholy, *fall* imbecile, blind, some after raddle life.
Carlyle *Frederick* vol. i, p. 175. [r.]

7. To sink into apostasy, unbelief, sin, error, or vice; depart from certitude; become unregulated in one's life or words; as, to *fall* from grace; he *fell* into the Arian heresy. **8.** To pass, come, or be transferred by chance, lot, distribution, inheritance, natural consequence, or otherwise; be assigned or classified; happen; as a large estate has *fallen* to him; Christmas *falls* on Monday this year.

Two such angels are more than justly *falls* to the share of one man, unless he be a Turk. Cowper *Spy* no. 1. [r. & s. co.]
And in seven nights and days these things shall *fall*.
Edwin Arnold *Light of Asia* bk. iii, st. 18.

9. To hang downward; be arranged in a pendent or drooping manner; droop; as, the scarf *falls* gracefully. **10.** To be born or brought forth, as a lamb; bring forth life. **11.** To be uttered or dropped, as if by chance; as, not a sound *fell* from his lips. **12.** To come or begin, especially with haste or vehemence; as, they *fell* to blows or to work. **13.** [Poet.] To be appropriate, suitable, or needed. **14.** *Cricket.* Literally, to be struck by a ball delivered by the bowler; said of the wickets or stumps, but by extension applied to completed innings of individual players however terminated; as, six wickets have *fallen* during the time we have been declared out. [< AS. *feallan*.] **fallet.** Syn.: decline, descend, droop, drop, fall, faint, lapse, set, sink, subside.—Ant.: ascend, climb, come up, mount, rise, soar.—Prov.: to fall *from* a height; *out* of a window; *down* an embankment; *on* one's knees; *at* another's feet; *into* a snare; *into line*; *over* an obstacle; *to* love; *to* blows; *upon* the enemy; *under* suspicion.

—fall'-ap'pa-ra"tus, *n.* **1.** A device in experimental psychology in which the falling of an object is utilized, as in certain chronoscopes. **2.** An instrument used for the comparison of binocular and monocular perceptions of depth.— **f.-block,** *n.* In a block and tackle, the block from which the loosest end of the rope runs. **f.-board,** *n.* A window-frame shutter with hinges at top or bottom, permitting of its being hoisted or dropped at will. **—f.-chronometer,** *n.* An apparatus for recording time-intervals by making and breaking electric circuits by means of a falling weight. **f.-clock,** *n.* A low cloud; stratus.— **f.-door,** *n.* A trap- or drop-door.— **f.-phonometer,** *n.* *Psychophys.* An apparatus used for the study of sound-sensibility, usually by dropping balls upon a resonant surface.— **f.-rope,** *n.* That rope of a tackle to which the power is applied; the fall.— **f.-tube,** *n.* In a mercury vacuum-pump, a tube of more than barometric height through which the mercury falls, thus forming a vacuum.— **f.-under,** *n.* The distance by which the side or end of anything (as of a car-body) recedes toward the bottom from a vertical line.— **f.-valve,** *n.* A valve which drops suddenly from the upper atmosphere. See Foehn.— **to a foul** *or* **foul of,** to collide with, as a vessel; attack or assail violently; also, to come into disagreement with.— **f. away.** **1.** To renounce or depart from one's allegiance, faith, or duty. **2.** To become lean or emaciated; languish; fade; faint; die. **—f. back.** **1.** To give way; recede; retreat. **2.** To fail to do what is intended or promised.— **to f. back on** *or* **upon.** **1.** *Mil.* To retreat to or toward (a position, fortification, or body of troops). **2.** To have recourse to (some expedient, support, resource, or reserved fund or force).— **to f. behind,** to drop back of; lose ground. **—to f. calm** (*Naut.*), to become still: cease to blow.— **to f. down.** **1.** To sink or drop downward; be overtaxed or ruined; also, to prostrate oneself. **2.** To weakly fail in, or give up, an undertaking. **3.** *Naut.* To move or drift down-stream or downward with the tide.— **to f. flat,** to fail to excite interest, attract purchasers, or produce the intended effect or result.— **to f. for** [Colloq., U. S.], to be deceived or attracted by (a person or thing).— **to f. from,** to fall to adhere to or stand by; desert.— **to f. home,** *Mech.* **1.** To drop into the right place or position. **2.** *Naut.* To incline inward; tumble home; as, the vessel's sides *fall home*.— **to f. in.** **1.** To sink, bend, or tumble inward; as, the roof and walls *fell in*. **2.** To take a place or position among or in line with others, especially a proper or assigned place. **3.** To terminate; lapse, as an annuity or a lease. **4.** To become available or operative, as a legacy.— **to f. into one's hands,** to come into one's possession or control.— **to f. in with.** **1.** To meet accidentally; come into the company or vicinity of; light upon. **2.** To concur in or agree to; favor; conform or yield to.— **to f. off.** **1.** To drop or be thrown from a support, as apples from a tree or a man from a horse. **2.** To withdraw or become estranged; desert; decrease or cease; apostatize; as, friends, customers, or worshipers *fall off*. **3.** To diminish or decrease, as in quantity, quality, or value; as, the crops *fall off*. **4.**

Naut. To deviate or swerve to leeward of the former course. **— to f. on.** 1. To descend upon. 2. To meet with; discover. 3. To assault; assail. 4. To begin at once.— **to f. on one's feet** or **legs,** to come advantageously out of a predicament.— **to f. out.** 1. *Naut.* To lean outward. 2. To happen; befall; result. 3. To have a difference; quarrel. 4. *Mil.* To drop out of the ranks.— **to f. over.** 1. To revolt; secede; desert. 2. To tumble over.— **to f. short,** to be or prove deficient; fail to meet the standard; as, *the crops fall short;* he *fell short* of his duty.— **to f. through,** to come to nothing; fail.— **To f. upon.** 1. To descend or rest on. 2. To attack or assail. 3. To make trial of; have recourse to.

fall, 1 fôl; 2 fąl, *a.* [U. S.] Of or pertaining to the fall of the year; occurring, ripening, sown or used in, or suitable for the fall or autumn; as, *a fall* overcoat.— **fall apples,** apples that can or must be used in the fall, those that will not keep, as distinguished from winter apples.— **f. herring,** the tailor-herring.— **f. salmon,** the male quinnat.— **f. snipe** (Local, U. S.), the dunlin.— **f. wheat,** wheat sown in the fall, to be reaped the next season.— **f. wood** (*Bot.*), the outer or latter portion of the annual ring of growth in an exogen, in which the ducts and wood-cells are smaller than in the spring wood; autumn wood.

fall, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or result of falling, in any sense of the word; as, a *fall* from a cliff; the *fall* of Rome; the *fall* of Adam; a *fall* of temperature.

Everywhere the turbulence of the nobles was the chief cause of the *fall* of the Italian republics.

T. E. MAY *Democracy in Europe* vol. i, p. 328. [A. a s. 1889.]

Pride goeth before destruction and a haughty spirit before a *fall.* *Prov.* xvi, 18.

2. A body of water falling over a precipice or rushing down a descent, or the place from or down which it falls; a waterfall; a cataract or cascade: usually in the plural; as, the *falls* of Minnehaha.

Why, as we reach the *Falls* of death
Feel we life most vigorous?

CAMPBELL *Thoughts Suggested by the New Year* st. 4.

3. A flowing, discharge, or disembouguement, as of a stream or body of water into another stream or body; outfall. **4.** That which falls or is caused to fall; as, a heavy *fall* of snow, hail, or rain; also, the amount of descent; as, a *fall* of an inch an hour.

A very large *fall* of blood ... has been cut this spring.

G. WHITE *Nat. Hist. Selborne* letter ix. [CAS. co. 1887.]

5. [U. S.] Autumn; the season between summer and winter; the time when leaves fall.

A good old English word erroneously thought by some writers to be American by origin. FARMER'S *American-isms.*

The oak that in summer was sweet to hear,
And rustled its leaves in the *fall* of the year.

COLERIDGE *The Knight's Tomb* l. 5.

6. A hoisting-rope, or the part of a hoisting-rope or -tackle to which power is applied by which a pull or lift is exerted; the rope of a tackle or purchase. **7.** A depending part of a garment, especially a falling band or ruff for the neck; also, a veil. **8.** In wrestling, the throwing of or being thrown by one's opponent, or the method of doing it. **9.** That which acts by falling, as a deadfall, a trap working by gravity. **10.** In music and oratory, a cadence; a sinking of tone or decrease of volume of sound. **11.** *Astrol.* The sign of the zodiac opposite to the exaltation of a planet. **12.** *Bot.* One of the outer divisions of the perianth in the genus *Iris.* **13.** The apron of a carriage-seat, etc. **14.** The movable part of a pianoforte, which closes down over the keyboard. **15.** Lengthwise descent of a desk from a flat curve, to give height to the cabin. **16.** The birth of animals. **17†.** That which befalls; a happening. **18†.** *Falconry.* A cover. — **fall; fallet.**— **fall and tackle,** a hoisting-tackle consisting of a rope and block; a block and tackle.— **fall'flow"er,** *n.* The late-flowering white-wreath aster (*Aster multiflorus*).— **f.-line,** *n. Phys. Geog.* **1.** The brink of a plateau, as indicated by waterfalls. [E. U. S.] Specif., the line separating the Piedmont plateau from the Atlantic coastal plain.— **f.-poison,** *n. Bot.* The fly-poison (*Amanita muscaria*).— **f.-wind,** *n. Meteor.* A wind with a strong downward component of motion; especially, a wind blowing down from the mountains, as the *foehn* and the *bora.*— **the f. of the leaf,** the change by which the race passed from a state of innocence to a sinful condition when Adam and Eve voluntarily disobeyed the divine command thereby introducing original sin.— **the f. of the leaf,** the time when the leaf fall of leaves decay; autumn.— **to take a f. out of** [Colloq., U. S.], to embarrass; get the better of.— **to try a f.,** to have a wrestling-bout; hence, to make a trial of one's powers generally.

fall², *n.* [Local, Sect.] A whale; as, in the cry of the lookout when a whale is seen, "a *fall! a fall!*"

fall¹, *n.* A long or square measure equivalent to 6 lineal ells or 36 square ells.

Fall, Albert Bacon (⁷/₂₁1861–). An American statesman and lawyer; United States Senator, 1912–1921; Secretary of the Interior, 1921–23.

fal-la'cious, } fa-lē'shus; 2 fă-lā'shŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining
fal-la'cial, } to, embodying, or involving a fallacy; deceptive, as in quality or appearance; illogical; sophistical; misleading; delusive; as, a *fallacious* conclusion. [< LL. *fallaciosus,* < *fallacia*; see FALLACY.] — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

fal'la-cy, 1 fal'ə-sı; 2 făl'a-cy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sız; 2 -şis, *pl.*] **1.** Anything that misleads or deceives the mind or the eye; also, deceptive or misleading quality, nature, or appearance; deceitfulness; mistake. **2.** *Logic.* Any unsound or delusive mode of reasoning, or anything based on such reasoning.

Fallacies are either in *induction* or *deduction.* **Fallacies in induction** include (1) those from failure to observe exactly, as by neglect, incompleteness, or mixture of illegitimate inference with fact, and (2) those from incorrect interpretation, as in (*a*) confounding induction with mere generalization, (*b*) the assumption of an improper or insufficient cause, (*c*) neglect of a real for a hypothetical cause, (*d*) assuming what is not a cause to be a cause (unreal reason, or *non causa pro causa,* including the errors of *post hoc ergo propter hoc* and *cum hoc ergo propter hoc*), and (*e*) assuming unverified hypotheses as truth. **Fallacies in deduction** are either **material, formal,** or **semi-logical.** (1) **Material** or **real fallacies** may consist (*a*) in unwarranted assumption of premises, as in begging the question, or (*b*) in irrelevant conclusion from proper premises, as in arguing to the wrong point (*ignoratio elenchi*) or as in simple confusion of thought. (2) **Formal** or **logical fallacies** are those that occur in the mere form of the statement and have nothing to do with the subject-matter. (3) **Semi-logical fallacies** are partly material and partly formal, and include (*a*) *equivocation,* the use of a word in two senses; (*b*) *amphibology,* ambiguous grammatical construction; (*c*) fallacy in *composition and division,* the use of a term distributively in one premise and collectively in the other; and (*d*) fallacy in *etymology,* ambiguity from derivation.

Darwinism, like all widely popular and widely mischievous *fallacies,* has many a curious gleam and grain of truth in its tissue.

RUSKIN *Mornings in Florence* fifth morning, p. 123. [W. a s.]

[< F. *fallace,* < L. *fallacia,* < *fallax,* deceiving.] **fal-la'cious†,** } **fal'lax†,** **fal'lax†; fal'lex-cy.** SYN.: see SOPHISTRY; ERROR.

fall'age, 1 fôl'ij; 2 fąl'ag, *n.* **1.** Fallen branches of trees. **2.** [Rare.] The act of felling trees. [falu, affected.]

fal'tal', 1 fal'ial'; 2 făl'ĭăl', *a.* Fond of trifles; trifling; foppish; **fal'lal',** 1 fal'lal'; 2 făl'lăl', *n.* **1.** Any gaudy or trifling ornament or trinket; a gewgaw; a falling ruff or a ribbon with flying ends; in the plural, frippery. **2.** Affectation; foppishness. **fal'al'ı†.**

Our godchild passed in review all her gowns, fichus, tags, bobbins, laces, silk stockings, and *falals.*

THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* p. 38. [o. a co. 1871.]

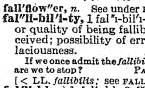
— fal'lal'er-y, *n.* Fallals.— **fal'lal'ish,** *a.* Trifling; sentimental.— **fal'fal'ish-ly,** *adv.*

fall'-block', *f.-board, f.-cloud, f.-door.* See under FALL, *n.*

fall'en, 1 fôl'n; 2 fąl'n, *pa.* **1.** Sunk to a low or lower level; in a degraded or vicious state; disgraced; ruined; overthrown; prostrate; dead; destroyed. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Slaked.— **fall'en star",** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A gelatinous alga (*Nostoc commune*) that grows rapidly or appears suddenly on damp ground after rain. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A sea-nettle (*Medusa aurita*).

fall'er, 1 fôl'er; 2 fąl'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which falls, causes to fall, or acts by falling. (1) A tree-cutter. (2) A bar separating the gills or pockets in the form the comb of a flax-spreading machine. (3) One of the arms that operate the faller-wire of a mule-spinner or stubbing-machine. (4) A vertical stamp in some stamping-, milling-, and fulling-machines. **2.** The hen-harrier (*Circus cinaceus*).— **faller-shaft",** *n.* The rod that actuates the faller-wires in a spinning-mule. **faller-rod",** *n.* A wire with a depressing motion, used in spinning-mule to carry the yarn back for winding into cops, and in silk-doubling machines to stop the bobbins when a thread breaks.

fall'fish", 1 fôl'fish"; 2 fąl'fĭsh', *n.* A fresh-water cyprinoid fish (*Semotilus bullaris*) of eastern North America, about 18 inches long, bluish above, with silvery sides. **2.** One of various other cyprinoids; as, the red *fallfish* (*Notropis rubricroceus*).



Fallfish (1). 1/13

fall'flow"er, *n.* See under FALL, *n.*

fal"ll-bil'i-ty, 1 fal"-bil'-ı-ti; 2 făl"-bĭl'-ĭ-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being fallible; liability to be misled or deceived; possibility of error; sometimes, improperly, fallaciousness.

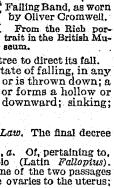
If we once admit the *fallibility* of the apostolic judgment, where are we to stop? PALEY *Evidences* p. 369. [J. J. w. 1831.]

[< LL. *fallibilis*: see FALLIBLE.] **fal'll-bl(e-ness†.**

fal'lible, 1 fal'ı-bl; 2 făl'ĭ-ble, *a.* Liable to error or **fal'll-bl‡,** } mistake, as persons; liable to be misled or deceived; capable of erring. **2.** Liable to be erroneous, incorrect, or false, as a statement or argument. [< LL. *fallibilis,* < L. *fallo,* deceive.] **— fal'll-bl(e-ness†,** *n.* **— fal'li-bly,** *adv.*

Fal'lières', 1 fal'yăr'; 2 făl'yĕr', **Clément Armand** (¹¹/₂ 1841–). French statesman; President of peasant descent; President of the Senate, 1899–1906; President of France, 1906–1913.

fall'ing, 1 fôl'ıŋ; 2 fąl'ing, *pa.* Hanging or moving downward; decreasing in value or volume; descending; drooping; sinking; declining; dropping.— **falling bands,** a broad linen or lace collar or ruff (or combination of two or three collars) turning over upon the shoulders, worn in the 16th and 17th centuries; a vandyke.— **f. door,** a flap-door.— **fall'ing-guard",** *n.* Same as LANGUET (2).— **f.-hinge,** *n.* A hinge of a flap-door.— **f.-latch,** *n.* A latch-pattern by which to mark out the curved part of a stair-rail.— **f.-sickness, f.-evil,** *n.* Epilepsy.— **f.-weir,** *n.* A gate in a waterway which opens automatically in case of flood.— **f. star,** a shooting star.— **f.-stone,** a meteorite.— **f. tide,** the ebb or outgoing tide.— **f.-work,** *n.* Work in the British Museum.



Falling Band, as worn by Oliver Cromwell.

From the Rich portrait in the British Mu-

fall'ing, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or state of falling, in any sense. **2.** That which drops, falls, or is thrown down; a dropping. **3.** A place that sinks or forms a hollow or slope. **4.** *Pathol.* Displacement downward; sinking; prolapse; as, *falling* of the womb.

fall'ing, *n.* [Scot.] A lawyer; United States Senator, 1912–1921; Secretary of the Interior, 1921–23.

fal'lo, 1 fal'o; 2 făl'o, *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. Law.* The final decree given in a lawsuit.

fal-lo'pi-an, 1 fa-lō'pı-an; 2 fă-lō'pĭ-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or discovered by Gabriello Falloplo (Latin *Fallopius*).

Fal-lop'pi-an‡,— Fallopian tube, one of the two passages by which ova are conveyed from the ovaries to the uterus; an oviduct. See UTERUS.

Fal-lo'pi-o, 1 fal-lō'pı-o; 2 făl-lō'pĭ-o, **Gabriello** (1523?–¹⁰/₂ 1562). An Italian anatomist. **Fal-lop'pi-o†.**

fall'ow, 1 fal'o; 2 făl'o, *a.* Of land, made or keep fallow; bring into the condition of a fallow; pulverize and free from weeds, etc., as by repeated plowing and harrowing, and by leaving the land unseeded to become mellow. **2.** Of deer, pale yellowish brown from undersoft and rotten and fallen timbers, collecting them for burning. **II.** *t.* To become fallow; fade. **fal'ewe†; fal'we†.**

fall'ow, *a.* **1.** Left unseeded after being tilled; also, plowed up and left to rest and become mellow; hence, uncultivated; neglected.

Break up your *fallow* ground. *Jer.* iv, 3.

2. Yellowish; pale-yellow or pale-red; sallow. [< AS. *fealu, fealo,* yellowish: applied to land from its yellowish appearance after harvest.] **fal'we†.— fal'low-dun",** *n.* Of a brownish fallow color; reddish-brown.— **fal'low-ness,** *n.*

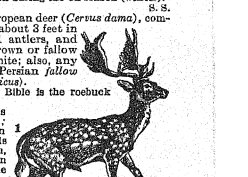
fal'low, *n.* **1.** Land left unseeded or uncultivated for a year or more after it has been tilled or plowed; also, land broken up, or plowed and harrowed, and left to become mellow or to rest. **2.** The act or system of plowing or working land and leaving it unseeded for a time. **3.** A piece of woodland on which the brush and logs have been cut and made ready for burning, or which is ready for planting after the burning. **fal'wę†.** **4.** A pearl-oyster bed on which fishing is stopped for a specified time so that a new crop may grow.— **bare fallow,** unplanted fallow-ground *f.†.*— **fal'low-chat",** *n.* The wheatear. **f.-finch†.— f.-crop,** *n.* A crop from a green fallow.— **green fallow** (Gt. Brit.), the fallowing of land by the cultivation of a green crop; also, the land itself or the crop.— **in f.,** lying in a fallow state.— **root-fallow,** *n.* (Gt. Brit.) A root-crop sown in spring after a winter's fallowing.— **summer f.,** unseeded land tilled during summer to destroy weeds and to pulverize and improve the soil for a fall crop.— **winter f.,** a thorough cultivation of the soil during the off season (winter).

fal'lowd, *pp.* Fallowed. S. S.

fallow deer. A small European deer (*Cervus dama*), common in British parks, about 3 feet in height, with palmated antlers, and typically a yellowish-brown or fallow coat dappled with white; also, any damine deer; as, the Persian *fallow deer* (*Cervus mesopotamicus*).

The fallow deer of the Bible is the roebuck or *yahmir* of Palestine.

A male fallow deer in his first year is called a *fawn;* in his second, a *pricket;* in his third, a *sore;* in his fourth, a *sore* in his fifth, a *buck of the first head;* in his sixth, a *great buck.* The female is called a *doe.*



fall'low-ist, 1 fal'o-ist; 2 făl'o-ĭst, *n.* One who advocates or practises the system of fallowing.

Fal'lows, } fal'oz; 2 făl'oz,
Samuel (⁷/₂₁1835–¹/₁1922). An
American divine; bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church; *Dict. of Synonyms and Antonyms.*

fall'-pot"son, f.-rope. See under FALL, *n.* & *a.*

Fall River. **1.** A river in Montgomery county, Kan., flowing 100 m. to Verdigris river. **2.** A county in southeastern South Dakota; 1,757 sq. m.; county-seat, Hot Springs. **3.** A manufacturing city in Bristol county, Mass., noted for its cotton-mills.

Falls, 1 fôlz; 2 fąlz, *n.* A county in E. Texas; 770 sq. m.; county-seat, Marlin.

Falls Church. A town in Fairfax county, Va.

Falls City. A manufacturing city, county-seat of Richardson county, Neb.

fall'-trap', 1 fôl'-trap'; 2 fąl'-trăp', *n.* Same as DEADFALL.

fall'-un"der, *n.* Same as DEADFALL, *n.*

fall'way', 1 fôl'wē'; 2 fąl'wā', *n.* A holstway through the several floors, as of a warehouse.

fally, 1 fal'ı; 2 făl'y, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Containing many cataracts. **2.** Like autumn.

Fal'mouth, 1 fal'maṫ; 2 făl'mŭth, *n.* **1.** A fortified seaport in Cornwall, England, with a harbor-lighthouse; Pendennis and St. Mawes Castles. **2.** A town in Barnstable county, Mass. **3.** A town in Cumberland county, Me. **4.** A city in Pendleton county, Ky. **5.** A town in Jamaica, W. I.

fa-loos', *n.* Same as FALUS.

fal-sa'ri-um, 1 fal-sē'rı-um; 2 făl-sā'rĭ-um, *n.* A medieval weapon, the fauchard.

fal'se-ry†, *n.* A falsehood.

falset, *v.* **I.** *t.* To feign; falsify; mislead; betray; break faith; defeat. **II.** *i.* To be false.— **to false a doom†** (*Scots Law*), to bring an action to set aside a decree. See DOOM, *n.*, 2.— **fals'ert,** *n.* A deceiver.

false, 1 fōls; 2 fąls, *a.* **1.** Contrary to truth; not accordant with fact; erroneous; as, a *false* tale; the statement is *false.* **2.** Appearing to be what it is not, especially if intended to deceive or mislead, or imitated for convenience or show; counterfeit; not real; artificial, as opposed to genuine; also, erroneously supposed or believed to exist; as, *false* gold; a *false* key. **3.** Not in accordance with rule; erroneous, in the sense of being incorrect; irregular; as, *false* reasoning; a *false* step; *false* syntax. **4.** Uttering or otherwise giving forth untruth; given to telling or speaking untruth; lying; deceitful; as, a *false* witness. **5.** Guilty of or marked by bad faith; wanting in fidelity; treacherous; perfidious; dishonest; disloyal; as, a traitor *false* to his country; a *false* lover. **6.** *Mech.* Made for temporary convenience, as a temporary structure used in erecting a permanent one; as, a *false* core; *false* work. **7.** *Biol.* (1) Not properly entitled to a name, the having some real or fancied resemblance to the object that bears it; counterfeit; as, a *false* vampire. (2) Not performing the entire functions of a complete and perfect structure of its kind; as, a *false* vertebra. **8.** *Mus.* Being not in tune, or violating the rules of harmony. **9.** *Her.* Voided or open.

[< OF. *fals,* < L. *falsus,* pp. of *fallo,* deceive.] **falst.** SYN.: see ABSURD; AMISS; COUNTERFEIT.— **false arch,** an architectural member resembling an arch, but possessing the arch construction.— **f. caterpillar,** a non-lepidopterous larva resembling a caterpillar; especially, the larva of a sawfly.— **f. conception,** a uterine growth consisting of some degenerate mass limited to the uterus, as a tumor or mole.— **false'-faced",** *a.* Hypocritical; having a deceptive appearance.— **f.-hearted,** *a.* Having a false heart; treacherous; deceitful. **f.-heart'-ı-ness, f.-heart'ed-ness,** *n.* **f.-heart,** a contrivance, or a key other than the proper key, for opening a lock, as a skeleton key or picklock.— **f. leg** (*Zool.*), a proleg. **f. membrane** (*Pathol.*), an exudation of fibrin with leucocytes and bacteria developed in croup and diphtheria. **diphtheritic membrane†.— f. mustard,** see under MUSTARD, *n.*— **f.-oath,** an oath under which the affiant swears to that which he knows to be fictitious. Compare PERJURY.— **f. papers,** a ship's papers when designed to deceive.— **f. passage** (*Surg.*), an artificial passage connected with a natural canal: usually accidental.— **f. personality** (*Occult.*), among modern theosophists, the lower self.— **f. personation,** the representing of oneself to be another person, with intent to defraud or deceive, especially in the case of an officer making an arrest.— **f. perspective,** in a drawing, an intentional variation from true perspective with the aim of giving a pleasing representation of an object.— **f. pretenses,** wilful misrepresentations made to cheat and defraud; swindling.— **f.-quarters,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An affection of the hoof in horses.— **f. ribs,** ribs that do not unite by their cartilages with the sternum.— **f. roof,** a roof-shaped ceiling structure below the roof proper.— **f. scorpion,** a pseudoscorpion, as a book-scorpion (*Chelifer*).— **f. work** (*Cic. Engin.*), scaffolding or other temporary structure used in bridge-building, etc.— **false'ly,** *adv.*— **fals'en,** *v.* [Rare.] To make false

false, *n.* [Archaic.] A falsehood; falsity.
Earth's *falses* are heaven's truths.
TENNYSON *Becket* act iii, sc. 3.
[< AS. *fals,* < L. *falsum,* < *falsus;* see FALSE, *a.*]

false, *adv.* Falsely: chiefly in the phrase *to play false.*

false'hood, 1 fōls'hud; 2 fōls'hŭd, *n.* **1.** Intentional and sinful misrepresentation of fact or truth, by speech or action; an intentional untruth, misstatement, or representation with intent to deceive; a lie; as, he told a *falsehood.* Compare LIE.
A *falsehood* involves three elements: the enunciation of what is false; the intention to deceive; and a violation of some obligation to give to others the truth.
D. S. GREGORY *Christian Ethics* pt. ii, p. 248. [ca. A. D. 1875.]
2. Deviation from truth not necessarily intentional nor immoral; also, a statement or representation so deviating; falsity; error; misrepresentation; as, an accidental *falsehood;* a *falsehood* in the thermometer.
The speaking of a *falsehood* is not a lie, if it be not spoken with an intent to deceive.
J. WESLEY *Sermons* vol. ii, p. 450. [a. A. M. 1818.]
3. The quality of being deceitful or characterized by deceit; falseness; untruthfulness; as, the *falsehood* of his pretensions. **4.** Anything presenting a false appearance, especially if intended to deceive; a show; unreality; counterfeit; as, his life is a *falsehood.* **5.** *Scots Law.* The criminal withholding or misrepresentation of a fact to the detriment of another person: **false'dom**†; **-head**†; **-ship**†; **fals'et**†. Syn.: see IMPERFECTION; FICTION; LIE.

false'ness, 1 fōls'nes; 2 fąls'nĕs, *n.* The quality or state of being false; as, the *falseness* of a slander.
Falseness of mind comes from *falseness* of heart.
Jeremy *Taylor's Thoughts* vol. ii, p. 54. [w. v. a. 1867.]

false'-quar'ters, *n.* See under FALSE, *a.*

fal-set'to, 1 fôl-set'o; 2 fąl-sĕt'o, *a.* **1.** Having the quality of the falsetto; shrill; artificial: said of a voice or a tone.
In *falsetto* singing, the extreme edges of the vocal cords alone vibrate. HALDEMAN *Analytic Orthography* p. 37. [a. 1860.]
2. [Rare.] Artificially high-pitched; unnatural; as, *falsetto* opinions.— **fal-set'tist,** *n.* One who speaks or sings in falsetto.

fal-set'to, *n.* [It.] The artificial tones of the voice, higher than the chest-voice or natural voice; also, a singer possessing such a voice. **fal-sette'**†.

fal-sid'i-cal, 1 fôl-sid'i-kal; 2 fąl-sĭd'i-cal, *a. Psychol.* Deceptive or illusory: said of mental impressions and processes that have no objective basis; as, a *falsidical* hallucination: opposed to *veridical.* [< L. *falsidicus,* < *falsus,* false; + *dico,* speak.]

fal'si-fi-ca'tion, 1 fôl'si-fi-kā'shun; 2 fąl'sĭ-fĭ-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of falsifying; specifically, telling or action of falsehood; the representing of anything to be what it is not, as by word or act or by any semblance or deceptive quality; deception; a counterfeiting; adulteration; as, *falsification* of accounts; *falsification* of wine. **2.** The showing, proving, or stating to be false; refutation; confutation; as, the *falsification* of a statement or prediction. **3.** *Law.* (1) The intentional alteration of a record or of any document so as to render it untrue. (2) The proving of errors in the record. [F., < LL. *falsificatio(n-),* < *falsifico;* see FALSIFY.]

fal'si-fi'er, 1 fôl'si-fi'er; 2 fąl'sĭ-fĭ'er, *n.* One who or that which falsifies or deceives; especially, one who habitually misrepresents; a liar; a dissembler; a counterfeiter. **fals'ŏr**†; **fal'si-fi-ca'tŏr**†.

fal'si-fy, 1 fôl'si-fi; 2 fąl'sĭ-fĭ, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make deceptive or delusive; endow with an appearance contrary to fact or truth; misrepresent.
High authorities have doubted the power of imagination to *falsify* present impressions of sense. Yet it unquestionably exists.
W. JAMES *Psychology* vol. ii, p. 299. [a. D. 1890.]
2. To show or cause to be false; disprove; confute; belie; as, the facts of history *falsify* this theory. **3.** To forge; counterfeit; as, to *falsify* a medal. **4.** *Law.* (1) To tamper with, as any document or record, by interlineation, obliteration, or otherwise. (2) To disprove, or prove to be false. **5.** To prove unfaithful in the observance of; break by treachery; violate. **6.** To make incorrect and ineffective; defeat; baffle. †**7.** *Fencing.* To feign, as a blow.
II. *i.* **1.** To tell falsehoods; lie; as, he *falsifies* constantly. †**2.** To lose strength; give way.
To propagate a malicious truth wantonly is more despicable than to *falsify* from revenge. [†] To forswear, or *falsify.*
Standal ii, 2.
[< F. *falsifier,* < LL. *falsifico,* < L. *falsificus,* < *falsus* (see FALSE, *a.*) + *facto,* make.] Syn.: see GARBLE.— **fal'si-fi'a-bl(e)**, *a.*

fal'si-fy't, *n.* A feint; pretense.

fals'ism, 1 fôls'izm; 2 fąls'ĭzm, *n.* A self-evident falsity or palpable untruth: opposed to *truism.* **false'ism.**

fal'si-ty, 1 fôl'si-ti; 2 fąl'sĭ-tĭ, *n.*; *pl.* -TIES, 2 -tĭz, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being false; also, the character of being deceitful or unfaithful; falseness; as, the *falsity* of a statement or a witness. **2.** A false statement; false thing or appearance; falsehood; lie; often, however, not implying intention to deceive; as, he told this *falsity* glibly. [< OF. *faulseté,* < LL. *falsitat(-s),* < L. *falsus;* see FALSE, *a.*] **fal'se-ty.** Syn.: see ERROR.

Fal'staff, 1 fôl'staf; 2 fąl'stăf, **John.** In Shakespeare's comedy *The Merry Wives of Windsor* and in *Henry IV.,* a jovial character, soldier, wit, and boon companion of "Madcap Harry" (the Prince of Wales); he is a fat, boastful, and mendacious practical joker. He makes love to Mistress Page, who "fools him to the top of her bent."

fal'staff, 1 fôl'staf; 2 fąl'stăf, *n.* [*cap.*] **—Fal-staff'i-an,** *a.*

Fal'ster, 1 fôl'ster; 2 fąl'stĕr, *n.* A large island in S. Zealand, Denmark, renowned for its orchards: capital, Nikjöping.

fal'tane, 1 fal'tān; 2 fąl'tān, *n. Crim. Law.* A crime of fraud, as counterfeiting, forgery, perjury, etc.

fal'ter, 1 fôl'ter; 2 fąl'tĕr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To express in a weak, stammering manner: often followed by *out.*
II. *i.* To show faltering, physical or moral; be or seem to be tottering or undecided; speak with broken utterance or act with irresolution or weakness; waver; tremble; as, to *falter* in an oration; the *faltering* limbs of age; imagination *falters* at the conception.
And now the hand that tosses these words *falters.*
DICKENS *Oliver Twist* ch. 53, p. 171. [a. 1873.]
[< FAULT.] **fau'lter,** — **fal'ter,** *n.* A faltering hesitation; trembling.— **fal'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*

fal'ter, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] To cleanse, as grain, by sifting.

falt'ered, *pp.* Faltered. S. S.

fa-lu'a, 1 fō-lū'ą; 2 fą-lū'ą, *n.* [P. L.] A felucca-like boat rigged with square sails of matting. [Sp., FELUCCA.]

Fa'lun, 1 fą'lun; 2 fą'lun, *n.* [P.] *Geol.* **1.** A bed or deposit of sandy marl or shelly limestone, used as a fertilizer. **2.** *pl.* Strata or deposits of faluns of the Miocene age in Touraine, France, described by Lyell as typical Miocene.

fa-lus', 1 fą-lus'; 2 fą-lŭs', *n.* A small copper coin of value varying from a quarter to one-tenth of a cent, current in Arabia, northern Africa, and India.

falx, 1 falks; 2 fălks, *n.* [FAL'CES, 1 fal'sēz; 2 făl'cēz, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* & *Zool.* A sickle-shaped part or process, as the *falx cerebri* of the dura mater of the skull. See SINUS. (1) *Arach.* A chelicera. (2) *Herp.* A poison-fang of a snake. (3) *Echin.* A rotula of a sea-urchin.

fam, 1 fam; 2 făm. [Slang, Eng.] **I.** *n.* To handle. **II.** *n.* The hand; fumbler.

F. A. M., *abbr.* Free and Accepted Masons. **F. and A. M.**†.

fam., *abbr.* Familiar; family.

fa'mac-tide, 1 fā'mąk-tīd; 2 fā'măc-tīd, *n.* [Rare.] A killer of good fame; calumniator; mudiger. [< L. *fama* (see FAME, *n.*) + *cædo,* kill.] **fa'mi-cide**†.

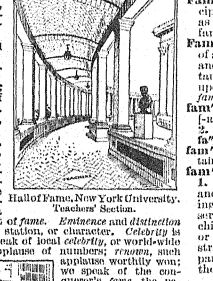
Fa'ma-gus'ta, 1 fā'mą-gus'tą; 2 fā'mă-gŭs'tą, *n.* An ancient seaport in Cyprus; destroyed by earthquake, 1735.

Fa'ma-ti'na, 1 fā'mą-tī'ną; 2 fā'mă-tī'nă, *n.* A great valley in the Argentine Republic, containing silver-mines.

fa-mat'tite, 1 fą-mat'īt; 2 fą-măt'īt, *n. Mineral.* A copper-red and gray copper sulfarseno-antimonate ($Cu_3(SbAs)S_4$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Famatina* mountains, South America.]

fam'bler, *n.* [Old Slang.] The hand; fumbler.

fame, 1 fēm; 2 fām, *n.* **1.** The widely disseminated knowledge or report of a man's character, deeds, or abilities; public report; common reputation, especially when favorable; renown; celebrity; as, the *fame* of Shakespeare; the dizzy heights of *fame.*
What's *fame*? A fanned
Ha in others' breath.
Young on Man ch. iv, l. 237.
2. [Archaic.] A report; rumor; as, the *fame* of this miracle was wide. [F., < L. *fama,* < *for,* speak.]


Hall of Fame, New York University.
Teachers' Section.

Syn.: celebrity, credit, distinction, eminence, glory, honor, laurels, notoriety, renown, reputation. *Reputation* and *fame* may be either good or bad. *Notoriety* is evil *repute* or a dishonorable encountering of *fame. Eminence* and *distinction* may result from rank, station, or character. *Celebrity* is limited in range; we speak of local *celebrity,* or world-wide *fame. Fame* is the applause of numbers; *renown,* such applause worthily won; we speak of the conqueror's *fame,* the patriot's *renown. Glory* and *honor* are of good import; *honor* may be given for qualities or acts that should not win it, but is always given as something good and worthy; we can speak of an evil *fame,* but not of evil *honor; glory* has a more exalted and often a sacred sense.— *Antonyms:* contempt, contumely, discredit, disgrace, dishonor, disrepute, humiliation, ignominy, infamy, oblivion, obscurity, shame.— **fall of fame,** an ambulatory or other building designed for commemorating persons who have achieved fame, as by the erection of busts, tablets, etc.; specif., such an ambulatory at New York University.— **fame'ful,** *a.* Famous.— **fame'less,** *a.* Fameless-by, *adv.*— **fame'wor'thy**†, *a.* Deserving fame.


Hall of Fame, New York University.
Memorial Tablet of Horace Mann.

fa-me'ber, *n.* Hungry. Domestic.

Fa'meuse, 1 fą-mūz'; 2 fą-mŭz', *n.* [F.] A variety of apple. See table under APPLE.

fa-mil'iar, 1 fą-mil'yer; 2 fą-mĭl'yar, *a.* **1.** Having intimate knowledge; well acquainted; thoroughly versed: followed by *with;* as, *familiar with* the classics. **2.** Having the relation of an intimate or near friend; arising from or characterized by close acquaintance; not distant; informal; sometimes, exercising undue intimacy; forward; presumptuous; as, you are very *familiar* on brief acquaintance; I have been *familiar* with him for years.
That in his house as *familiar* was he
As it possible is any friend to be.
CHAUCER *C. T., Shipman's Tale* l. 31.
3. Well known, as from frequent use or long acquaintance; common; frequently customary.
All, all are gone, the old *familiar* faces.
LAMB *The Old Familiar Faces* st. 1.
4. Free from affectation, stiltedness, or pedantry; as, a *familiar* address. **5.** [Rare.] Of or pertaining to the family. **6.** Domesticated; attached; said of animals. [< F. *familier,* < L. *familiaris,* of the family, < *familia;* see FAMILY.] **fam'u-lere**†; **fa-mu'li-er**†. Syn.: see ACQUAINTANCE; COMMON; HABITUAL.— **familiar spirit,** a spirit or demon supposed to be summoned by a necromancer or soothsayer from the unseen world to attend upon him as a servant; the invisible agent of a soothsayer's will.— **fa-mil'iar-ly,** *adv.*— **fa-mil'iar-ness,** *n.*

fa-mil'iar, *n.* **1.** A familiar friend.
The King [James I. of England] was . . . sudden, extravagant, and humorous, in the choice of his private *familiars.*
E. LODGE *Portraits, Robert Cecil* in vol. iii, p. 76. [a. d. s. 1856.]
2. A familiar spirit or demon. **3.** *R. C. Ch.* A domestic in the household of a pope or bishop. **4.** An officer of the Inquisition whose chief duty was the arresting and imprisonment of those accused. **5.** [A member of a household. [M.] [< F. *familier,* < L. *familiaris,* friend, < *familiaris;* see FAMILIAR, *a.*]

fa-mil'iar-ism, 1 fą-mil'yer-izm; 2 fą-mĭl'yar-ĭzm, *n.* An unusual expression or action, only proper among friends.

fa-mil"i-ar'i-ty, 1 fą-mil"i-ar'i-ti or -yar'i-ti; 2 fą-mĭl"i-ăr'i-tĭ or -yăr'i-tĭ (xiii), *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tĭz, *pl.*] **1.** The state or condition of being familiar; intimate knowledge or acquaintance, as with a particular subject; friendly or close relations between individuals; frequency of association and converse; intimacy; as, his *familiarity* with law; on terms of *familiarity.* **2.** Any action that displays or takes advantage of intimate acquaintance; conduct warranted by familiar intimacy; frequently, offensively familiar conduct; as, to resent a *familiarity.* **3.** *Astrol.* An aspect. **4.** [Rare.] Improper or unwarranted intimacy. **5**†. Relations or friends collectively. [< F. *familiarité,* < L. *familiaritat(-s),* < *familiaris;* see FAMILIAR, *a.*] Syn.: see ACQUAINTANCE; ASSOCIATION.

fa-mil"iar-i-za'tion, 1 fą-mil"yer-i-zā'shon; 2 fą-mĭl"yar-ĭ-zā'shon, *n.* The process of making or becoming familiar; the state of being familiar. **fa-mil"iar-i-sa'tion**†.

fa-mil'iar-ize, 1 fą-mil'yer-īz; 2 fą-mĭl'yar-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To make familiar or well acquainted; bring into close or intimate relations; accustom; habituate: followed by *with;* as, to *familiarize* oneself *with* new scenes. **2.** [Archaic.] To make familiarly or intimately known; cause to be thoroughly understood or understood; as, to *familiarize* the Bible; to *familiarize* a medicine. **3.** [Rare.] To give a familiar form to. **4**†. To render familiar or friendly. [< F. *familiariser,* < *familier;* see FAMILIAR, *a.*] **fa-mil'iar-ist.**

fa-mil'iar-y, *n.* Pertaining to a familiar or family.

Fam'i-lism, 1 fam'i-lizm; 2 făm'ĭ-lĭzm, *n.* **1.** The principles or practices of the Familists. **2.** [*l-*] Family life as a social system; the principle of congregate in families. [< L. *familia;* see FAMILY.]

Fam'i-list, 1 fam'i-list; 2 făm'ĭ-lĭst, *n.* **1.** *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect, called the Family of Love, that rose in Holland and spread also in England in the 16th century. They taught that religion depends upon love only, and not upon faith. **2.** [*l-*] [Rare.] A man of family. [< L. *familia;* see FAMILY.] **— fam"i-lis'tic, fam"i-lis'ti-cal,** *a.*

fam"i-lis'ter-y, 1 fam"i-lis'ter-i; 2 făm"ĭ-lĭs'tĕr-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -ĭz, *pl.*] **1.** A communistic family. **2.** The building in which such a family lives.

fa'mi"li"stère'†.

fam'le-lous, 1 fam'i-lus; 2 făm'ĭ-lŭs, *a.* [Scot.] Of or pertaining to a family.

fam'i-ly, 1 fam'i-li; 2 făm'ĭ-ly, *n.* [-LIES, 1 -liz; 2 -lĭz, *pl.*] **1.** A group of persons consisting of a father, mother, and their children. **2.** The collection of persons forming a domestic household; parents and children, servants, and sometimes lodgers; the wife or wives, children, descendants, slaves, etc., ruled by a father or patriarch; a domestic establishment. **3.** In a restricted sense, the children as distinguished from the parents; as, he left a widow with a large *family;* have they any *family*?
And Sorrow, with her *family* of Sighs.
Edwin of Deira st. 13.
4. A group or succession of persons connected by blood and name or other sign of kinship; a house; a line; as, his *family* is noble; a historic *family.* **5.** By extension, a body or succession of persons claiming descent from common progenitor; a clan, tribe, or nation supposed to have sprung from one ancestor; as, the *family* of Abraham. **6.** A variety of the human races; an ethnological group; race.
The Medes were a branch of the great Arian *family.*
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. i, p. 317. [a. 1885.]
7. An aggregation of things having common characteristics or connected by some special tie or relation; a class; group; as, *family* of languages. **8.** Distinguished or ancient lineage; race; descent; as, pride of *family.*
Family will take a person everywhere.
DR. W. WARNER *Little Journey* p. 55. [a. 1889.]
9. *Biol.* A division of an order.
Usually a family comprises two or more genera, but one genus possessing sufficiently distinctive characters may form a family. The name is derived from a prominent genus of the family and ends in a Latin termination, *-idæ* in zoology, as *Canidæ* (from *Canis*), the dog family, and *-aceæ* in botany, as *Liliaceæ* (from *Lilium*), the lily family. Formerly the Latin *order* was used more commonly in botany, and various terminations were used.
10. *Chem.* A series of compounds containing a common basal radical; as, the alcohol *family* is based on the radical ethyl. **11.** *Printers.* A body of type from a prominent genus of the family and ends in a Latin termination, *-idæ* in zoology, as *Canidæ* (from *Canis*), the dog family, and *-aceæ* in botany, as *Liliaceæ* (from *Lilium*), the lily family. Formerly the Latin *order* was used more commonly in botany, and various terminations were used.
10. *Chem.* A series of compounds containing a common basal radical; as, the alcohol *family* is based on the radical ethyl. **11.** *Printers.* A body of type from a prominent origin in the same magma. [< L. *familia,* < *famulus,* servant, < Oscan *famel,* < *fama,* house.] Syn.: family (strict), home circle, household, kindred, relations. See MEDICINE.— **family of nations.** An alliance between certain rulers of France and Spain and the Two Sicilies to gain support of Spain for France in the Seven Years' war, which caused war between England and Spain, 1761. **2.** A similar compact, 1731, that led to war between England and Spain from 1739 to 1748.— **f. man,** a man having a family; a man of domestic habits.— **f. of curves** or **surfaces** (*Geom.*), a group of curves or surfaces expressed by assigning different values to one of the constants (called a *parameter*) in the equation of one of them.— **F. of Love,** see FAMILIST.— **f. of nations** (*Internat. Law*), an assemblage of states claiming a common civilization and a political and moral equality; specif., the nations of Christendom in Europe and the New World, also the Ottoman Empire (since the Treaty of Paris, 1856), and more recently Japan. Compare CONCERT OF EUROPE.— **f. tree,** a genealogical chart in the form of a tree; hence, one's genealogy in general.— **Holy F.,** Joseph, Mary, and the child Jesus: a frequent subject in painting.— **in the f. way** [Colloq.], with child.— **joint f.** (*Hindu Law*), a social group claiming descent in the male line from a common ancestor, usually holding its property in common, and controlled by an elective instead of by a patriarchal head.— **fam'i-ly-ish,** *a.* Clannish.

fam'line, 1 fam'in; 2 făm'ĭn, *n.* A wide-spread and famine, 1 fam'in; 2 făm'ĭn, *n.* A wide-spread and fam'ishing, 1 fam'i-shing; 2 făm'ĭ-shĭng, *a.* [distressing scarcity of food; extreme dearth, resulting from drought, floods, war, insects, or vermin; figuratively, great scarcity of anything; as, a water-

famine. [F., < L. *fames,* hunger.] — **fam'ine-bread'**, *n.* An arctic edible lichen. See ROCK-TRIPE. — **f.-fever**, *n.* Typhus.

fam'ish, 1 fam'ish; 2 făm'ish, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to suffer, or die, from lack of nourishment; constrain by famine; starve; also, to distress by depriving of necessary things; **II.** *i.* **1.** To faint, or die, from famine; suffer extremity of hunger or thirst. **2.** [Archaic.] Figuratively, to suffer spiritual want. [< OF. *afamer,* < LL. *affamo,* < L. *ad,* to, + *fames,* hunger.] — **fam'ish-ment**, *n.* [Archaic.] Extreme hunger.

fam'isht, *pp.* Famished. S. S.

fam'mous, 1 fă'mus; 2 făm'ŭs, *a.* [Archaic.] To make famous.

fa'mous, *a.* **1.** Having fame or celebrity; celebrated in history or public report; renowned; as, a *famous* statesman; a *famous* pirate; *famous* for his benevolence. **2.** [Colloq.] Admirably capable or suited; remarkable; notable; deserving fame; as, he is *famous* at husking.

To a man who waits to-morrow, sloth is a *famous* time-slayer.
A. S. HARDY *Wind of Destiny* p. 13. [n. y. & a co. 1890.]

3. [Archaic.] Notorious; of evil repute. [< F. *fameux,* < L. *famosus,* < *fama;* see FAME, n.] SYN.: see CELEBRATED; EMINENT. — **fa'mous-ness**, *n.* **fa-mos'i-ty**, *n.*

fa'mous-ly, 1 fā'mŭs-li; 2 fā'mŭs-ly, *adv.* In a famous manner or degree; hence, colloquially, extremely well; admirably.

fam'u-lar', *a.* Familiar. **fam'u-lere'**; **fa'mul-ert.**

fam'u-la-ry, 1 fam'yu-lĕ-ri; 2 făm'yu-lĕ-ry, *a.* Relating or belonging to servants. [< L. *famulus,* servant; see FAMILY.]

fam'u-list, 1 fam'yu-list; 2 făm'yu-list, *n.* In Oxford University, a servitor. [< L. *famulus;* see FAMILY.]

fam'u-lus, 1 fam'yu-lus; 2 făm'yu-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lī; 2 -lĭ. pl.] [L.] An assistant or servant; specif., the assistant or amanuensis of a scholar; the familiar of a magician.

fan, 1 fan; 2 făn, *n.* [FANNED, FAND²; FAN'NING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To agitate the air round or upon by the use of a fan or as with a fan; cool or refresh by the use of a fan.

It was no more necessary for Mrs. Van Kraut to *fan* herself than if she had been a marble statue.
G. W. CURTIS *Trumps* ch. 33, p. 206. [n. 1851.]

2. To agitate by any waving or undulating motion; move or stir by the action of or as with a fan; blow upon; stimulate; excite: literally or figuratively; as, to *fan* the air into a current; to *fan* passions to a blaze.

3. To separate the chaff from, as grain, by or as by the action of a fan; winnow. **4.** [Polite Cant, U. S.] To club (one). **5.** *Baseball.* To cause (the batter) to strike out, by deceptive pitching. **6.** [Slang, U. S.] To beat; whip; maul; also, to feel. **7.** To expand fanwise. **8.** [Archaic.] To move or wave backward and forward like a fan.

II. *i.* **1.** To move like a fan, or as if by fanning. **2.** *Baseball.* To strike out. **3.** To expand fanwise; hence [U. S.] to make a display. **4.** [Rare.] To spread sail; scud before the wind. — **to fan out**, to spread out like a fan; scatter; specif., in printing and bookbinding, to spread out slightly like a partially open fan, as a pile of paper or cards, to facilitate counting or gilding the edges.

fan¹, *n.* **1.** An implement or device for agitating the air by the movement of a flat surface, especially for the cooling or refreshment of the face; specif., a light, flat implement, characteristically spreading in a wedge-shaped sheet from a stem or a point, with a stock or handle.


Fans.

Fans are named (1) from the substance of which they are made; as, **feather fan, palm-leaf fan;** (2) from their use, construction, or purpose; as, **eccentric fan** (a rotating fan mounted

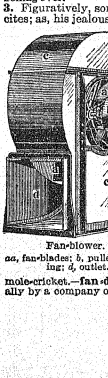
1. Ancient Mexican fan: after a bas cut of center of its relief. 2. An Egyptian fan of the period case), **exhaust-fan,** of King Horus, 1657 B. C. 3. Etruscan **fire-fan** (a palm-leaf fan: after decoration of a vase in the Lou fan used to fan fires). vre. 4. 18th-century fan: attributed to **rotary fan, steam;** Watteau.

fan, ventilating-fan (a blower), **winnowing-fan,** etc. **2.** Specif., one of various implements or machines for stirring up currents of air or winnowing grain by similar. (1) A winnowing-implement used in husbandry.

Whose *fan* is in his hand, and he will thoroughly purge his floor: and will gather the wheat into his garner. *Luke* iii. 17.

(2) A small sail or vane to keep the sails of a windmill at right angles to the wind. (3) A wheel designed to utilize the resistance of the air to regulate speed of rotation, as in some clocks; a fly. (4) A horizontal paddle-wheel skimming on the surface of a soap-boiling kettle and prevents the contents from boiling over.

3. Figuratively, something that stirs, stimulates, or excites; as, his jealousy was a *fan* to his passion. *Geol.* A mass of detritus arranged in a fan-shaped form at the mouth of a ravine. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] A measure of three bushels of chaff. **6†.** A quintain. **7†.** The movement of the air caused by fanning. [< AS. *fann,* < L. *vannus,* fan for winnowing grain.] **fanner**, — **fan's bath'er**, *n.* Fanning a fever patient's body when wet, to lower the temperature.— **fan-blast**, *n.* A blast produced by a rotary fan, as in iron-works.— **fan-blower**, *n. Mech.* A rotating fan for producing a current of air.— **fan coral**, a sea-fan or gorgonacean.— **fan crest**, a fan-shaped helmet-crest of the middle ages.— **fan-crested**, *a.* Having a fan-shaped crest, as a helmet or bird.— **fan-cricket**, *n.* A


Fan-blower.

aa, fan-blades; *b*, pulley; *c*, casing; *d*, outlet.

mole-cricket.— **fan-drill**, *n.* A form of entertainment, usually by a company of girls who perform in concert evolution with fans.— **fan'fish'**, *n.* A sailfish (*Histiophorus glaucus*).— **fan'foot'**, *n.* [FAN'FOOTS, *pl.*] **1.** A gecko-lizard. **2.** A moth of the genus *Polypogon.*— **fan-forge**, *n.* A forge with a fan-blast.— **fan-governor**, *n.* A governor in which the principal feature is a rotary fan.— **fan-jet**, *n.* **1.** An apparatus for causing water to spray.— **2.** The spray from a nozzle. **2.** A spray so produced.— **fan-lace**, *n.* Lace with a pattern of fan-shaped figures, made with Brussels point stitch.— **fan'light'**, *n.* **1.** A fan window.— **fan-nerved**, *a.* Having the veins or nerves radiating from a basal point, as a leaf or an insect's wing.— **fan-palm**, *n.* Any palm with fan-shaped leaves; especially the talipot palm (*Corypha umbraculifera*) of Ceylon and the Malabar coast, having immense leaves, of ten 18 feet long and 14 feet wide; the palmetto of Florida (*Sabal palmetto*); the fan-palm of southern Europe (*Chamærops humilis*); the **California fan-palm,** or Washington palm (*Neowashingtonia filamentosa*), occurring in California and Lower California, the margins of whose leaves separate into long white filaments; and the **Chinese fan-palm,** one of the fan-palms (*Livistona chinensis*), which may reach 6 feet in height and is frequently sold as *Latania borbonica* for indoor cultivation in the north.— **fan roof**, fan vaulting. See VAULT.— **fan-shaped**, *a.* Having the shape or form of a fan; flabellate.— **fan-shell**, *n.* A scallop or pectinid bivalve.— **fan tracery** (*Arch.*), bar tracery in the English Perpendicular style, diverging like a fan to form a section of vaulting rising from a capital or corbel, as in Henry VII.'s chapel, Westminster.— **fan-veined**, *a.* Fan-nerved.— **fan-wheel**, *n.* A wheel bearing fans on its spokes, or bearing fan-shaped spokes, used to produce a current of air.— **fan window**, a semicircular window-space, usually filled with tracery and having the middle of its base.— **plenum fan**, a form of ventilating-fan adapted to filling an enclosed space with fresh air.— **fan'-wise**, *adv.* In the manner of a fan.

fan², *n.* [Slang, U. S.] An enthusiastic devotee of any sport, particularly baseball or prize-fighting: a clipped form of *fanatic.*

Fan, *n.* [FANTI, *pl.*] A member of a powerful group of Semi-bantu negroes of the Kamerun and French Kongo.

fa'nal, 1 fā'năl' or fē'nal; 2 fā'năl' or fē'nal, *n.* [F.] **1.** A lighthouse. **2.** A lamp for a lighthouse.

fa-nam', 1 fa-năm'; 2 fā-năm', *n.* [Malay.] A coin worth about four cents, in former use in southern Malay, India, and elsewhere.

Fa-nar', 1 fa-năr'; 2 fā-năr', *n.* The Greek quarter, or the Greek community, in Constantinople. [Turk., < Gr. *phanarion,* lighthouse, < *phanō,* light.] **Pha-nar'i.**

fa-nar'i-ot, 1 fa-nar'i-ŏt; 2 fā-năr'i-ŏt, *n.* [*pl.* or collect.] A Greek of Fanar in Constantinople. **II.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Fanar; a Constantinopolitan Greek.

fa-nar'i-ote‡; **pha-nar'i-ot‡**; **pha-nar'i-ote‡.**

fa-nat'ic, 1 fa-nat'ik; 2 fā-năt'ic, *n.* **1.** One who is actuated by extravagant or misguided zeal; one who is moved by a frenzy of enthusiasm; especially, a religious zealot; a ferocious bigot. **2†.** An English non-conformist: used opprobriously. **3†.** A religious lunatic.

fa-nat'ic‡, *a.*

There is a new word coined, within few months, called *fanatics,*' writes Thomas Fuller, in 1660. (Mixt Contemplations in Better Times, Part 1, 65.) Henry More, in his Mystery of Godliness (1660), p. 517, has the substantive *fanatic.*
FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p. 116. [n. 1873.]

fa-nat'i-cal, 1 fa-nat'ik-kal; 2 fā-năt'ic-kal, *a.* **fa-nat'ic**, } Actuated by extravagant or intemperate zeal; inordinately and unreasonably enthusiastic.

I call a man *fanatical* when his enthusiasm is narrow and hood-winked, so that he has no sense of proportions.
GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. ii, p. 177. [n. 1876.]

[< L. *fanaticus,* of a temple, < *fanum;* see FANE, *n.*] SYN.: bigoted, intolerant, superstitious.— **fa-nat'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* **fa-nat'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

fa-nat'i-cism, 1 fa-nat'i-sizm; 2 fa-năt'i-cism, *n.* The spirit or conduct characteristic of fanatics; extravagance of frenzied zeal; as, the *fanaticism* of the Mahdists. **fan'a-tism†.**

No period of history exhibits a larger amount of cruelty, licentiousness, and *fanaticism* than the Crusades.
LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, p. 101. [n. 1873.]

SYN.: bigotry, credulity, intolerance, superstition. *Bigotry* is narrow, *fanaticism* is passionate, and *superstition* is ignorant. *Fanaticism* is extravagant or even frenzied zeal; *bigotry* is obstinate and unreasoning attachment to a cause or creed; *fanaticism* and *bigotry* include *intolerance* which is the unwillingness to tolerate beliefs or opinions contrary to one's own; *superstition* is ignorant and irrational religious belief. *Credulity* is not distinctively religious, but is the undue readiness to believe without sufficient evidence, with a proneness to accept the marvelous. *Credulity* is weak, *intolerance* is severe. *Bigotry* has not the capacity to reason fairly, *fanaticism* has not the patience, *superstition* has not the knowledge and mental discipline, *intolerance* has not the disposition. *Bigotry, fanaticism,* and *superstition* are perversions of the religious sentiment; *credulity* and *intolerance* often accompany skepticism or atheism.— ANT.: cynicism, indifference, latitudinarianism.

fa-nat'i-cize, 1 fa-nat'i-sīz; 2 fā-năt'i-cīze, *v. a* or *i.* [Rare.] To make or to become fanatical.

fan'ci-cal‡, *a.* Fanciful.

fan'cied, 1 fan'sid; 2 făn'cid, *pa.* **1.** Proceeding from or existing in the fancy merely; imaginary; unreal; as, *fancied* insults or wrongs. **2.** [Archaic.] Fancifully contrived or designed; as, a delicately *fancied* vase. **3.** Particularly favored; especially liked. **4.** Highly bred.

fan'ci-er, 1 fan'si-er; 2 făn'ci-er, *n.* **1.** One who breeds or buys and sells birds and animals, and is familiar with their habits and ways; one having a taste for or interest in special objects; an amateur; as, a *dog-fancier;* a *fancier* of relics. **2.** A visionary; a dreamer. **3.** [Rare.] A designer of ornaments.

fan'ci-ful, 1 fan'si-ful; 2 făn'ci-ful, *a.* **1.** Proceeding from or produced by fancy; ideal; odd; hence, dictated or suggested by fancy; as, a *fanciful* costume; *fanciful* ideas. **2.** Existing only in the fancy; baseless; unreal; whimsical; as, *fanciful* distinctions.

Fanciful . . . is a relative term; what is solid in one field of study may seem *fanciful* in another.
LINDON *Bampton Lectures* p. 71. [n. s. w. 1869.]

3. Given to the indulgence of fancy; moved or led by the influence of fancy; specif., given to fancy as distinguished from imagination. See IMAGINATION.

Milton had a highly imaginative, Cowley a very *fanciful* mind.
COLERIDGE *Works, Biog. Literaria* in vol. iii, p. 202. [n. 1858.]

SYN.: chimerical, fantastic, grotesque, imaginative, visionary. That is *fanciful* which is dictated or suggested by fancy independently of more serious considerations; the *fantastic* is the *fanciful* with the added elements of whimsicalness and extravagance. The *fanciful* swings away from the real or the ordinary lightly and pleasantly, the *fantastic* extravagantly, the *grotesque* ridiculously. A *fanciful* arrangement of objects is commonly pleasing, a *fantastic* arrangement is striking, a *grotesque* arrangement is laughable. A *fanciful* theory or suggestion may be decently recognized as such; a *visionary* scheme is erroneously supposed to have a basis in fact. See DREARY; IDEAL; IMAGINARY.— ANT.: accurate, actual, authentic, commonplace, matter-of-fact, ordinary, real, reasonable, regular, sensible, solid, sound, sure, true.— **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.* [agnative.

fan'ci-less, 1 fan'si-les; 2 făn'ci-les, *a.* Lacking fancy; unimaginative.

fan'cy, 1 fan'si; 2 făn'cy, *v.* [FAN'CIED; FAN'CY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To suppose or believe without substantial grounds; imagine; as, he *fancies* it will make him rich.

I've been told that can be said in poor compared to what one can *fancy* for one's self.
CHRISTIAN REID *Heart of Steel* p. 82. [n. 1883.]

2. To take a fancy or liking to; be attracted by the external appearance of; take pleasure in; as, he *fancies* rowing rather than riding.

People are not apt to *fancy* Bearers of unwelcome news.
SARAH JOSEPHA HALE *How the Reaper Became Black* ch. 15.

3. To conceive in the fancy; have a notion of; as, to *fancy* a distinction or theory. **4.** [Rare.] To breed by the arts of the fancier. **5.** [Rare.] To change by fancy. **6†.** To design or arrange in accordance with fancy.

II. *i.* **1.** To form a fancy; imagine; as, it is one thing to *fancy,* another to know. **2.** [Colloq., Eng.] To suppose; guess; believe; as, the day will be cloudy, I *fancy;* also as an exclamation of surprise: *fancy!* **3†.** To love.

fan'cy-ā't. SYN.: see CRESS, LIKE.

fan'cy, *a.* [FAN'CI-ER; FAN'CI-EST.] **1.** Adapted to please the fancy; ornamental; decorative; as, *fancy* embroidery.

With his curly locks and his *fancy* dress, he was the pride of his own, and the envy of all neighbouring establishments.
DISRAELI *Vivian Grey* bk. i, ch. 1, p. 1. [c. & a. co.]

2. Evolved from the fancy; imaginary; ideal; as a *fancy* sketch. **3.** *Com.* (1) Of higher grade than the average; superior in quality; choice. (2) Characterized by variety, refinement of finish, variegated colors, or unusual respect opposed to *staple;* as, *fancy* goods.

Fancy goods are small wares and ornamental fabrics or choice articles in general: in the dry-goods trade, ribbons, silks, laces, etc.; in the druggists' and allied trades, toilet articles, ornamental boxes, etc.; in the grocery trade, foreign, Italian wares, fine liquors, selected fruits, etc. **Fancy cloth** has gay colors or an ornamental design.

4. Characterized by or proceeding from a whim or hobby; recherché; extravagant; as, a *fancy* farmer; selectively bred to a type; as, *fancy* poultry. **5.** [Vulgar, U. S.] Immoral; fast; as, a *fancy* woman.— **fancy ball**, a ball at which fancy dress is worn.— **f. dress ball**, —**f. dress**, masquerade costume.— **f. stocks**, at stock exchanges, active securities whose quotations are dependent on the fancy or caprice of speculators.— **f. store**, **f. store, n.** A store where small wares are sold.— **f. woods**, cabinet-woods.

fan'cy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sīz; 2 -cīs, *pl.*] **1.** The power or act of forming pleasing, graceful, whimsical, or odd mental images, or of combining them with little regard to rational processes of construction; imagination in its lower form; hence, in former usage, the reimaging faculty of the mind; fantasy; often specif., *phantasy.*

The present use of the word *fancy* is literary rather than psychological. *Fantasy* has largely taken its place as a name for the reimaging power, especially in the narrow sense. It is oftenest used as synonymous with *imagination* in its lower form as the picturing power, exercised, however, with less regard for the conditions and laws which control the combinations of things and events in reality, or for the operations of mind in accordance with the principles of rational procedure. Formerly it was commonly confounded with the creative power of conception or mental construction, scientific, artistic, and practical; but since the criticisms of Wordsworth and Coleridge the tendency has been to distinguish it carefully from the higher powers and processes and to confine it to its proper literary uses. See IMAGINATION; CONSTRUCTION; FANTASY.

2. Any product of the exercise of this faculty; an imaginary notion, representation, or image; whimsical notion; vagary; as, the *fancies* of youth; a pleasing *fancy.*

Marriage represents facts, courtship *fancies.*
GEO. MACDONALD *Robert Falconer* p. 266. [n. 1868.]

3. A baseless or visionary idea; notion; impression; as, he had a *fancy* there was treasure buried on his land. **4.** A liking or fondness, as if resulting from caprice; preference, or the object toward which it is directed; as, a *fancy* for botany; the gratification of a *fancy.* **5.** A pet pursuit; an object sought after to gratify the taste or a whim without regard to utility; a hobby; fad. **6.** A roller on a carding-engine which acts as a brush to raise the fibers out of the teeth, to make it more ready for the doffer. **7.** *Hort.* A plant with variegated flowers; also, a flower of such a plant. **8.** [Archaic.] Taste exhibited in production; artistic invention; design; as, the edifice showed a refined *fancy.* **9.** [Archaic.] A short piece of music without words. **10†.** An aglet. **11†.** Fantasticalness. [< F. *fantaisie,* < LL. *phantasia,* < Gr. *phantasia,* < *phainō,* show.]

SYN.: belief, caprice, conception, conception, desire, humor, idea, image, imagination, inclination, liking, mood, predilection, supposition, vagary, whim. An intellectual *fancy* is a mental image or picture formed upon or with no mimetical association or resemblance; a *conceit* has less of the picturesque and more of the theoretic than a *fancy;* a *conceit* is sometimes aside from the common laws of reasoning, as a *fancy* is lighter and more airy than the common mode of thought. A *conceit* or *fancy* may be wholly unfounded, while a *conception* has always some answering reality. See CONCEPTION. An intellectual *fancy* or *conceit* may be pleasing or amusing, but is never worth serious discussion; we speak of a mere *fancy,* a droll or odd *conceit.* A personal *fancy* is a capricious *liking* formed with slight reason and no exercise of judgment, and liable to fade as lightly as it was formed. In a broader sense, the *fancy* signifies the faculty by which fancies are formed. See DREARY; IDEA; IMAGINATION.— ANT.: actuality, certainty, fact, reality, truth, verity.

— **Prep.:** to have a fancy *for* or take a fancy *to* a person or thing.

— **fan'cy-bred"**, *a.* Bred to suit one's humor or caprice.— **f.-fed**, *a.* Sustained by fancies.— **f.-free**, *a.* Untouched by the tender passion.— **f.-line**, *n. Naut.* **1.** A rope used for drawing over the lee topping-lift of the main-boom or spanker-boom. **2.** A downhaul for the jaws of a gaff. **3.** A small line bearing a fair-leader for the main-brace.— **f.-monger**, *n.* One who cultivates fancies.— **f.-sick**, *a.* Morbidly fanciful; love-sick.— **f.-work**, *n.* Light, ornamental employment (for ladies); specif., embroidery.— **the f.**, the vocaries collectively of any special art, sport, or

amusement. Specif.: (1) The sporting world, especially the prize-ring. (2) Animal-fanciers collectively, especially dog-fanciers.

fand, *v.* 1. To try; test. 2. To tempt or entice.

Fand, *i.* fänd; 2 fand, *n. Ir. Myth.* The wife of Manannan, who wins the hero Cuchulain by enchantments.

fan'-dan, *i.* fan'dan; 2 fan'dăn, *n.* [Ar.] 1. An Ian; a caravansary. 2. A public store, with rows of shops, offices, etc., about a courtyard; sometimes with better-class and quieter shops in an upper story.

fan-dan'gle, *i.* fan-dăn'gl; 2 fan-dăn'gl, *n.* [Collog.] Any gaudy or trifling ornament or trinket; gewgaw; fallal.

fan-dan'go, *i.* fan-dan'go; 2 fan-dăn'go, *n.* [-gos, *l.* -goz; 2 -gos, *pl.*] 1. A Spanish dance in triple time, usually accompanied by castanets; also, the music for such a dance. 2. [Colloq., U. S.] A dancing-party or ball, especially one of a lively sort. 3. [Rare.] Same as FANDANGLE. [Sp., from African.]


Spaniards Dancing the Fandango.

Fan-dan'go Peak. A mountain in California; 7,849 ft. high.

fan'-drill', *n.* See FAN, *n.*

fane, *i.* fān; 2 fān, *n.* A place of worship; sanctuary; temple. [< L. *fanum*, < *for*, speak.]

fane', *n.* A vane. 2. A fan.

Fane, Julian Henry Charles (12/ix1827–4/ix1870). An English poet and diplomat. [bushel. See MEASURE.

fa-ne'ga, *i.* fa-nē'ga; 2 fä-ng'gä, *n.* [Sp.] The Spanish

fan'-fe-cal, *i.* fan'-fē-kal; 2 fan'c-gal, *n.* A scorpænoid fish (*Helicolenus dactylopterus*) found in deep Atlantic waters.

Fan'cuil, 1 fan'l or fun'l; 2 fan'l or fun'l, **Peter** (1700–1/x 1743), a merchant of Boston, Mass. Between 1740 and 1742 he built and gave to the city **Faneuil Hall**, a market-house at the head of State street, the upper story of which contained a hall which has been called the "cradle of liberty," because it was the meeting-place of Revolutionary patriots. It was rebuilt in 1763 and again in 1885.

fan'faro, 1 fan'fär; 2 fän'fär, *n.* [It.] 1. A flourish or call sounded by trumpets, hunting-horns, or hunting-horns. 2. Hence, any noisy or showy parade. 3. A showy binding for a book, bearing complex ornamentation. **fan'fa-rade'**, **fan'fa-ron'**, 1 fan'fa-ron'; 2 fän'fä-rōn, *n.* [F.] 1. [Archaic.] A swaggering boaster; bully.

I wish such *fanfarons* were more plenty.
Westminster *Drolls Brotherlof* pt. i, ch. 8, p. 64. [*c. a. v.* 1862.]

2†. A fanfare.

fan'fa-ron-ade', 1 fan'fa-ron-ād'; 2 fän'fä-rōn-äd', *vi.* To make a vain or noisy display.

fan'fa-ron-ade', *n.* A blustering, ranting, or vainglorious speech or style; a boastful or bullying manner; rodomontade.

The speech . . . is equal to the others, perhaps, in the flow of its *fanfaronade*.
M. C. TYLER *Hist. Am. Literature* vol. i, p. 285. [o. p. p. 1879.]

[< F. *fanfaronade*, < Sp. *fanfarronada*, < *fanfarria*, bluster, < Ar. *farfar*, talkative.] **fan'fa-ron-ad'ing†**.

fan'fish', **fan'fish'er**, etc. See FAN, *n.*

fang, 1 fang; 2 fäng, *vt.* 1. [Archaic.] To seize with or as with fangs; lay hold of; catch; clutch.

Festus. What are yeare to me?
Traitors! that viceslike *fang* the land ye lick.
BAILEY *Festus, A Village Feast* sc. 9.

2. [Prov. Eng.] To stand sponsor for. **3.** [Scot.] To cause to catch; prime, as a pump. **4.** To enter into a socket as a fang. **5†.** To receive as a guest. **6†.** To assent to; accept.

fang, *n.* **1.** A long pointed tooth or tusk by which an animal seizes, holds, or tears prey, as the canine tooth of a boar or dog; specif., one of the long, curved, hollow or grooved, usually movable teeth of a viperine serpent, with which it may pierce the flesh and convey venom to the blood of its enemy or prey. 2. One of various pointed or incurved objects, organs, or devices, especially for clutching or holding fast. (1) The part of a tooth that is enclosed in the socket; the root of a tooth. (2) A chelicera, especially the terminal claw, or a tang-like projection in half erected; *e*, point where the venom enters the channel of the fang. (After *Mitchell.*)


Fangs. 1/1

1. Fang of a rattlesnake and accompanying bones; *f*, fang; *o*, external pterygoid; *i*, internal pterygoid; *e*, palatal; *d*, superior maxillary; *a*, lacrimal. **2.** Maxilla and palatal of the scorpion-land snake *Atractaspis irregularis*; *f*, fang; *a*, anterior temporal pointed and curved part. (3) muscles; *b*, internal pterygoid; *c*, lamina on *a* toward *e*, vomer-plate; *d*, the fang or a tang-like projection in front of it; *e*, point where the fang or tooth, or on an iron tang, is to be fixed in stone. (4) A long tang. (5) The claw or talon of a bird. (6) [Prov. Eng.] A tin of a fish.

3. *Mining.* (1) *pl.* [Prov. Eng., Cage-shuts. (2) [Rare.] An air-channel. **4.** A rope, coil, or noose for use as a trap. **5.** A pump's seal-valve. **6.** That which is grasped or seized; prey; spoil. **7.** [Scot.] The act of seizing or clutching; < AS. *fang*, catching, seizing, < pp. stem of *fón*, catch, seize.]

Fang, Mr. In Dickens's *Oliver Twist*, a bullying police magistrate whose attempt to commit Oliver to prison on suspicion of theft is thwarted by Mr. Brownlow.

fanged, 1 fagd; 2 fängd, *a.* Having fangs.

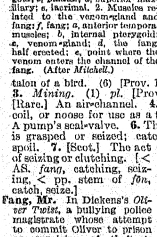
fang'er, 1 fag'er; 2 fäng'er, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] One who receives. **2†.** A helper. **3†.** One who secures and holds; hence, that with which one grasps or clutches.

fan'gle, 1 fag'gl; 2 fäng'gl, *n.* [Archaic.] A fanciful novelty or trifle; a gewgaw.

fan'gle, 1 fag'gl; 2 fäng'gl, *n.* [Archaic.] A fanciful novelty or trifle; a gewgaw. **2.** [Anglo-Ir.] A lorsh of straw tied together with wisps of straw or twigs.—

fan'gle, *v.* To fashion.—**fan'gled**, *a.* Of new fashion; oddly or flashily ornamented.—**fan'gle-ness†**, *n.* The state of being fancifully contrived or fashioned.

fang'less, 1 fag'les; 2 fäng'lės, *a.* Destitute of fangs; harmless.


Viper's Mouth showing Fangs (*a*).

fan'go, 1 fäng'go; 2 fäng'go, *n.* [It.] Mud, as of certain Italian hot springs, having therapeutic properties derived from mineral constituents.

fan'got, 1 fag'got; 2 fäg'gŏt, *n.* A quantity, as of silk, etc., weighing from one to three hundredweight: a mercers' term. < It. *fangotto*, fagot.]

fan'-gow'er-ness, *n.* See under FAN, *n.*

fan-gui'to, 1 fan-gī'to; 2 fän-gē'to, *n.* A hillfish (*Poecilia vittata*) of Cuba; guajica.

fang'y, 1 fag'y; 2 fäng'y, *a.* Possessing a fang or fangs.

fan'ion, 1 fan'yon; 2 fän'yon, *n.* A small marking-flag used at a station in surveying; also, a small flag sometimes carried at the head of the baggage of a brigade. [OF., < Prov. *fanon*, < LL. *fanō(n-)*, banner, < OHG. *fano*, banner.]

fan'-jet', *n.* See under FAN, *n.*

fank, 1 fagk; 2 fängk, *st.* [Scot.] 1. To put in a fold; said of sheep. 2. To coil, tangle; entangle. **fan'kle**†.—**fank**, *n.* 1. A sheep-pen. 2. A coil of rope.

fan'kwal', 1 fan'kwal'; 2 fän'kwäl', *n.* [Chin.] Foreign or barbarian devil: a name given by the Chinese, especially near Canton and Hongkong, to foreigners. **fan'kwae'**†; **fan'kwī'**†; **fan'gui'**†.

fan'-lace', **fan'light'**. See under FAN, *n.*

fan'nel, 1 fan'el; 2 fän'ĕl, *n. Ecct.* A vexillum or banner; fanon. [< LL. *fanula*, dim. of *fano*; see FANION.]

fan'ner, 1 fan'er; 2 fän'er, *n.* 1. One who or that which fans; specif., a ventilating-fan, fanning-mill, or fan-blower. 2. The kestrel.

fan'-nerved', *a.* See under FAN, *n.*

Fan'nick Mount'ains, 1 fan'ik; 2 fän'ĭk. A range in Ross- and-Cromarty, Scotland; highest point Spurr Mor, 3,537 ft.

Fan'nie, Fan'ny, *n.* Diminutives of FRANCES.

Fan'nin, 1 fan'in; 2 fän'in, *n.* 1. A county in N. Georgia; 390 sq. m.; county-seat, Morganton. 2. A county in N. Texas; 900 sq. m.; county-seat, Bonham.

fan'ning, *n. Needlework.* Fluting.

Fan'ning, 1 fan'ing; 2 fän'ing, **David** (1755–1825). An American Tory sailor and leader in North Carolina.

Fan'ning Is'land. A British island in the Pacific ocean; about 800 miles south of Hawaii.

fan'ning-mill', 1 fan'ing-mil'; 2 fän'ing-mĭl', *n.* A fanning fan for winnowing grain by a forced current of air. **fan'-mill'**†; **fan'ning-ma-chine'**†.

Fan'no, 1 fä'no; 2 fä'no, *n.* A coast town in the province of Pesaro and Urbino, central Italy; a favorite watering-place, having a cathedral and Roman remains.

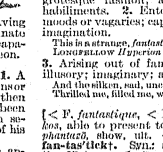
fan'on, 1 fan'on; 2 fän'on, *n.* [OE.] *Archeol.* 1. *Eccl.* (1) A cloth for handling the holy vessels or the offertory bread. (2) A maniple, or cloth napkin used by a celebrant at mass. (3) An orale: an older form of *amice*. (4) A fanuel. (5) One of the lappets of a miter. 2. *Surg.* (1) A fold of linen laid under a bandage. (2) A spica for the thigh or leg. 3. One of the forks of a swallow-tailed pennon. **fan'nont**.

fan'-palm', **fan-shaped**, etc. See under FAN, *n.*

Fan'shawe, 1 fan'shō; 2 fän'shō, **Sir Richard** (†/- 1603–9/xi 1666). An English royalist, diplomat, and translator.

fan'-tail', 1 fän'-tāl'; 2 fän'-tāl', *n.* [Chin.] A provincial superintendant of finances.

fan'tail', 1 fan'tāl'; 2 fän'tāl', *n.* **1.** A variety of domestic pigeon having an unusual number of tail-feathers and the faculty of erecting and spreading them like a fan. **2.** An Australian or Oriental fly-catcher (genus *Rhipidura*), whose tail-feathers are capable of spreading like a fan. **3.** The grass-warbler (*Cisticola cursitans*). **4.** A gas-burner giving a broad flat flame. **5.** A fan-shaped joint or mortise. **6.** In some small vessels, the part of the stern that projects far beyond the sternpost.


Fan-tailed Flycatcher. 1/4

fan'tail', *n.* An alleged small, long-tailed variety of the Virginia deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*).

fan'-tailed', 1 fan'-tāld'; 2 fän'-tāld', *a.* **1.** Having the tail or tail-feathers arranged like a fan, as carinate birds; ærhipidurous. **2.** Having the tail-feathers capable of erection and expansion; as, a *fantailed* pigeon.

fan'tal'sie, 1 fan'tal'sē; 2 fän'tăl'sē, *n.* Spanish silk.

fan'-tan', 1 fan'-tan'; 2 fän'-tän', *n.* [Chin.] **1.** A Chinese gambling game, in one form played with coin or other small objects, which the players cover, and then bet on what the number will be when the pile has been divided by four. 2. A game of cards played in sequence, the winner being the person who gets rid of his cards first.

fan'ta-seque, 1 fan'ta-sēk; 2 fän'ta-sēk, *n.* An apparatus in which an arrangement of slit cards is used to test peculiarities of binocular vision, objects seen through the cards appearing double at certain distances.

[< FANTASY + -SCOPE.]

fan'ta-si'a, 1 fan'ta-sī'a; 2 fän'tä-sē'ä; or **fan-tā'si-a**; 2 fän'tä-sē' or fän-tä'si-a, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A fanciful, irregular, fantastic composition, not observing ordinary musical forms or time. [< It. *fantasia*, fancy, < LL. *phantasia*; see FANCY.] **fan'ta-sie'**; **fan'ta-sy**.

fan'ta-si'as-tic; 2 fän'ta'zē-as'tik; 2 fän-tä'sē-äs'tik, *a.* Resembling a fantasm.

fan'ta-sied, 1 fan'tasd; 2 fän'ta-sĭd, *a.* Filled with whims or fantasies; capricious. [lonary.

fan'ta-sist, 1 fan'ta-sist; 2 fän'tä-sĭst, *n.* A dreamer; visionary.

fan'tasm, 1 fan'tazm; 2 fän'tăzm, *n.* **1.** A vision

phan'tasm, 1 fan'tazm; 2 fän'tăzm, *n.* [Archaic.] An apparition or an optical illusion; an imaginary existence that seems to be real; a fantom. **2.** (1) Specif., as used often in psychical research, pathology, etc., a subjective vision or impression in which a mental image is taken to be an external reality. (2) The sensory perception of the influence of one person, who is either absent or dead, as presented to the mind of another; especially, an apparition portending death or some similar calamity. 3. *Psychol.* (1) A mental image or representation of some object of past sense-perception; an element in memory. (2) Such a mental image, without recognitional connection with a past cognition, but as casual and variable in reverie and dreaming, or directed and fashioned at will in fancy; any product of the fantasy; an idea; a fancy.

. . . In the entire days of the English language the representative power was called imagination, or phantasy, and then images and *phantasms* were appropriately and literally applied to its objects. NOAH PORTER *Human Intellect* § 220, p. 255. [a. 1870.]

[< F. *phantasme*, < L. *phantasma*, < Gr. *phantasma*, < *phainō*, show, < *phaō*, shine.]

fan-tas'ma†, *n.* **1.** A fantasm; day-dream. **2.** An apparition; ghost.

fan-tas'ma-gō'ri-a, 1 fan-taz'ma-gō'ri-a; 2 fän-tăz'ma-gō'ri-a, *n.* **1.** A changing incoherent series of apparitions, appearances, or fantasms, as in a dream. **2.** A fantastical stereopticon exhibition. Specif.: (1) An exhibition of dissolving views. (2) An exhibition in which the lantern is made to approach the screen, being kept in focus by a mechanical device. The picture rapidly increases in size, appearing to the spectators as if it were approaching them from a distance. **3.** A stereopticon or magic lantern, especially when arranged to exhibit fantastic views: erroneous use. **4.** A fantasmagorie figure or something compared to it. [< Gr. *phantasma* (see FANTASM) + *agora*; see AGORA.]

fan-tas'ma-gō'ri-al, 1 fan-taz'ma-gō'ri-al; 2 fän-tăz'ma-gō'ri-al, *a.* Resembling, pertaining to, or producing a fantasmagoria; illusory; as, a *fantasmagorial* mind or spectacle. **fan-tas'ma-gor'ic** or **-i-cal**†.

fan-tas'ma-gor'ist, 1 fan-taz'ma-gor'ist; 2 fän-tăz'ma-gōr'ĭst, *n.* 1. One who advances fantasmagorial ideas as true theories. 2. One who operates or exhibits a fantasmagoria.

fan-tas'mal, 1 fan-taz'mol; 2 fän-tăz'măl, *a.* **1.** Relating to or of the nature of a fantasm; unsubstantial; apparitional; illusive. **2.** *Psychol.* Pertaining to some images of the imagination. **fan'tas-mal'i-an‡**; **fan'-fas-mal'ic** or **-i-cal‡**; **fan-tas'mic‡**; **fan-tas'mi-cal‡**.—**fan-tas'mal-ly, fan-tas'mi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

fan'tas-mal'i-ty, 1 fan'taz-mal'i-ti; 2 fän'tăz-măl'ĭ-ty, *n.* The quality or state of being fantasmal; illusiveness; unreality.

fan-tas'ma-scope, 1 fan-taz'ma-skōp; 2 fän-tăz'ma-scōp, *n.* A fantascope. [< Gr. *phantasma*, FANTASM, + -SCOPE.]

fan-tas'ma-to-sco'pi-a, 1 fan-taz'ma-to-skō'pi-a; 2 fän-tăz'ma-tō-scō'pi-a, *n.* A combination of several optical phenomena. [< Gr. *phantasmat-o-* (see FANTASM) + -SCOPIA.]

fan-tas'mat-o-gen'e-sis, 1 fan-taz'ma-to-jen'o-sis; 2 fän-tăz'ma-tō-gen'ĕ-sĭs, *n.* The genesis of fantasms; the causes or conditions of the production or occurrence of apparitions; the act of producing fantasms or spectral illusions. A term to which, in its various forms, the scientific study of apparitions and other alleged spiritual phenomena has given rise. [< Gr. *phantasma* (see FANTASM) + GENESIS.]

—**fan-tas'mat-o-ge-ne'tic**, *a.* Creating spectral illusions; fast productive of fantasms.—**fan-tas'mat-o-ge-net'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

fan'tas-mog'no-my, 1 fan'taz-mog'no-mi; 2 fän'tăz-mŏg'nō-my, *n.* [Rare.] The practise or process of foretelling events by means of mental phenomena.

fan-tas'mo-graph, 1 fan-taz'mo-graf; 2 fän-tăz'mō-grăf, *n.* A box-like apparatus used in printing lantern-slides, in which the negative and lantern-plate are placed in contact at one end of the box, and light is admitted through a door at the other end. [< Gr. *phantasma* (see FANTASM) + *graphō*, write.]

fan'tas-mol'o-gy, 1 fan'taz-mol'o-ji; 2 fän'tăz-mŏl'ō-gy, *n.* The study of fantasms and apparitions. [< Gr. *phantasma* (see FANTASM) + -OLOGY.] —**fan-tas'mo-log'i-cal**, *a.*

fan-tasque', 1 fan-task'; 2 fän-tăsk', *n.* [Poet.] Fantastic. **II.** *n.* Fantasy.

fan'tas-sin, 1 fan'ta-sin; 2 fän'tä-sĭn, *n.* [F.] A light-armed foot-soldier.

While cavalier and *fantassin* dash in upon their track.
THOMAS DAVIS *Fontenoy* st. 6.

fan'tast, 1 fan'tast; 2 fän'tăst, *n.* One who believes in or advocates a fantastic delusion as a true doctrine; also, one who is eccentric; a dreamer.

fan-tas'tic, 1 fan-tas'tik; 2 fän-tăs'tĭc, *a.* **1.** Of an odd or whimsical appearance; shaped, formed, or clad in grotesque fashion; as, a *fantastic* clown; *fantastic* habiliments. **2.** Entertaining or governed by fanciful moods or vagaries; capricious; whimsical; as, a *fantastic* imagination.

This is a strange, *fantastic* world.
LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* bk. iv, ch. 2, p. 301. [c. m. & co. 1862.]

3. Arising out of fantasy; of the nature of fantasy; illusory; imaginary; as, *fantastic* speculation.

And the silken, sad, uncertain rustling of each purple curtain
Thrilled me, filled me, with *fantastic* terrors never felt before.
POE *Raven* st. 3.

[< F. *fantastique*, < LL. *fantasticus*, < Gr. *phantastikos*, able to present to the mind, < *phantastos*, va. of *phantazō*, show, < *phainō*, show.] **fan-tas'ti-cal‡**; **fan-tas'tick†**. Syn.: see FANCIFUL; QUEER. **—fan-tas'ti-cal-ly**, *n.* Fantasticalness. **2.** A fantastic thing. **fan-tas'ti-cal-ness**, *n.* Whimsicality. **fan-tas'ti-cly†**. —**fan-tas'ti-cal-ness**, *n.* **fan-tas'tic-ness†** [Rare]; **fan'-tas-try†.—fan-tas'ti-cate**, *vi.* [Rare.] To yield to fantastic ways.

fan-tas'tic, n. 1. One who acts fantastically or has a fantastic appearance. **fan-tas'ti-cal‡**; **fan-tas'ti-co‡**. **2.** *pl.* [Local, U. S.] A grotesquely dressed company that parades the streets on the morning of Independence day, or some other holiday.

fan-tas'ti-cism, *n.* [Rare.] The quality of being fantastic.

fan'ta-sy, 1 fan'to-si; 2 fän'ta-sy, *n.* [-SHED; -SY-ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To conceive in fantasy; image or reimage; form a fantasy of; as, to *fantasy* an angelic form. **2.** *Mus.* To execute or compose as a fantasia. **3†.** To fancy; like. **II.** *i.* [Rare.] *Mus.* To execute a fantasia. **fan'ta-sioust**, *a.*—**fan'ta-ser†**, *n.*

fan'ta-sy, [n. [SHEDS, 1 -siz; 2 -sis, *pl.*] **1.** A fantastic **phan'ta-sy**, } idea or mental image; an irregular or whimsical fancy; a mental caprice; fancy; as, the *fantasies* of a somnolent state. Compare FANCY. **2.** A fantastic design, as in art or embroidery. **3.** *Psychol.* The form of representation that brings before the mind images as such, severed from their ordinary relations: in this sense very commonly spelled *phantasy*. (1) Any mental representation or image of a sensible or senselike object. (2) More especially, any mental image of a whimsical, bizarre, or grotesque character.

Fantasy is particularly active (1) in wakefulness, in *reverie, abstraction, fanaticism, delirium*, and *insanity*, and (2) in sleep, in *dreaming, somnambulism*, and *hypnotism*. See these words.

Among the wakeful and normal states of the soul, reverie is the purest and the most perfect instance of *phantasy*.
PORTER *Human Intellect* pt. ii, ch. 5, p. 225. [a. 1800.]

4. *Mus.* A fantasia. **5†.** Fancy; liking. [< F. *fantaisie*; see FANCY.] **fan'ta-sied†**; **fan'ta-sy‡**. Syn.: see IMAGINATION.

897 KEY 1: ăisle; ąu = out; oil; ĭû = feud; chin; go; jet; ŋ = sing; so; ship; thin, this; agure; F. bon, dîne; ʜ = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant. KEY 2: bo͝ok, bo͞ot; fųll, rųle, cûre, bŭt, bûrn; ŏil, bŏy; ċ = k; ç = s; ġo, ġem; ink; ş = z; thin, this; F. bon, dîne; ʜ = loch. fan'tasque, n. [Prov. Eng.] Same as FANTIGUE. fan'teeg†. Fan'ti, 1 făn'ti; 2 făn'ti, n. 1. Manfredo (?/21808–½/1865), an Italian general who served in the French and Spanish armies with Cialdini. 2. See FAN. fan'tick-le, 1 fan'tik-l; 2 făn'tik-l, n. [Prov. Eng.] A freckle; fernticle. fan'tigue, 1 fan'tīg; 2 fănˈtīg, n. [Prov. Eng.] Anxiety or excitement; also, ill humor. [Cp. FATIGUE.] fan'tique†. Fan'tine', 1 fan'tin'; 2 fănˈtīn', n. In Hugo's *Les Misérables*, the unfortunate mother of Cosette. fan'toc-ci'ni, 1 făn'to-chī'ni; 2 fănˈto-chīˈni, n. *pl.* [It.] Marionettes; hence, a puppet-show. fan'tod, 1 fan'tod; 2 fănˈtōd, n. 1. *pl.* [Slang.] The fidgets.

These was all nice pictures, I reckon, but I didn't somehow seem to take to them, because if ever I was down a little, they always give me the *fantods*.

MARK TWAIN *Huckleberry Finn* p. 138. [c. l. w. 1885.]

2. *Anat.* A nervous, displeasing officer. fan'tom, 1 fan'tum; 2 fănˈtum, n. 1. Something **phan'tom,** } that exists only in appearance; an appari-
fan'tome, } tion; ghost; vision; specter; illusion; ideal figure: used also attributively; as, a *fantom* ship.

The thirsty wanderer is deluded by the *phantom* of a moving, undulating, watery surface.

T. B. BUTLER *Philos. of the Weather* p. 63. [A. 1856.]

2. *Anat.* A model showing the outlines of an object, used in teaching anatomy. 3. Same as MAGNETIC CURVES, 2. See under MAGNETIC. 4. *Angling.* An artificial collapsible fish-shaped bait, which becomes filled with water when in use, thus resembling a live minnow. [< F. *fantôme*, < L. *phantasma*; see PHANTASM.] — **fantom picture** (*Drawing*), a picture in which shadows representing outer parts are drawn as transparent coverings of inner parts.— **f. ship,** the flying Dutchman. See DUTCHMAN.— **f. tumor** (*Pathol.*), a swelling of the abdomen, especially in hysterical women, due to gas and a contraction of the abdominal muscles.— **loaded f.** (*Elec.*), in long-distance telephony, a fantom established between two metallic circuits which are equipped with special coils for improving the transmission.— **fan'tom-at'ic,** *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to or resembling a fantom; fantasmal. — **fan-tom'ic,** *a.* Denoting that which is in the nature of a fantom. **fan'tom-at'ic; fan-tom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **fan'tom-ic-al,** *a.* Same as **fan-tom'ic.** — **fan'tom-ist,** *n.* One who holds special doctrines regarding fantoms.— **fan'tom-ize,** *vt.* 1. To reduce to a fantom; potentially, to explain away by a spiritual or figurative interpretation. 2. [Rare.] To render fantasmal.— **fan'tom-iz'er,** *n.*— **fan'tom-ry,** *n.* Fantoms considered collectively.— **fan'tom-ship,** *n.* The attributes collectively of a fantom.— **fan'tom-y,** *a.* [Rare.] Of the nature of a fantom. 2. [Dial.] Thin; reduced to a shadow. fan'to-scope, 1 fănˈto-skōp, *n.* A kaleidoscopic device arranged by W. S. Simpson. 2. A machine for projecting motion pictures upon a screen: invented by Francis Jenkins. fan'tree', *n.* 1. The fan-palm tree. 2. A tree having its branches so trained that they radiate fanwise. fap†, *a.* [Old Slang.] Befuddled. fa-pe'smo, 1 fa-pēˈsmo; 2 fa-pēˈsmo, *n. Logic.* Same as FESAPO. fa-quir', *n.* Same as FAKIR. far, 1 fär; 2 fär, *vt.* [PARRED; FAR'RING.] [Prov. Eng.] To send far away. far, *a.* [FAR'THER OR FUR'THER; FAR'THEST OR FUR'THEST.] 1. Situated at a great distance in space or time; being a long way off; remote; as, he went into a *far* country; the *far* future.

King David's limbs were weary. He had died
From *far Jerusalem*.

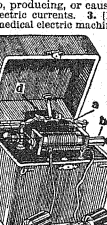
N. P. WILLIS *Absalom* st. 1.

2. Extending widely or at length; reaching a long way; as, a *far* journey; *far* sight. 3. The more distant of two; as, the *far* end of the garden. 4. Remote from purpose; contrary to design; as, *far* be it from me to justify cruelty. 5. [Rare.] Distantiated. 6. [Archaic.] Remote in affection; alienated. Syn.: see DISTANT.— **far'-dis'ty'ı,** *n.* The late part of the day.— **far'-death,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A lingering course.— **far'-ness,** *n.* The state of being far off; distance. far, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. A litter of pigs; a young pig. 2. Spelt. [< AS. *fearh*; see FARROW.] **farc.** far, *adv.* 1. At a remote or distant point or place; so as to be a long way off: indicating distance in time or space: used also figuratively; as, the *far* distant past. 2. To a great distance; so as to reach to a point a long way off; so as to occupy more than a short line of or space: used also figuratively; as, how *far* did Cæsar march? *far*-reaching designs; to travel fast and *far*. 3. To a great degree; by all means; very greatly; by very much; as, *far* wiser than their ancestors.

The average physician gets a *far* better living to-day than he got twenty-five years ago.

GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* p. 117. [N. Y. & CO. 1887.]

4. From afar; from a long distance; as, a *far*-traveled quest. [< AS. *feor*, far.] — **by far,** in a great degree.— **far's a-bout'†,** *n.* A digression; roundabout course.— **far and near,** over a wide extent of territory.— **far and wide,** both distantly and extensively.— **far-away,** *a.* 1. Distant, in relationship, space, or time; remote; as, a *far-away* town; a *far-away* cousin. 2. Absent-minded; abstracted; as, a *far-away* look.— **far-between,** *a.* [Rare.] Widely separated.— **far-gone,** *a.* [Rare.] Advanced.— **far-off,** *a.* Situated at a great distance.— **far other,** totally different. — **far-reaching,** *a.* 1. Producing effects that extend far. 2. Reaching far either in time or in space.— **far-seen,** *a.* [Scot.] 1. Seeing far before one; far-sighted. 2. Gifted; proficient, as in law or theology.— **from far,** from a point far away.— **in so far as,** to the extent that. In this phrase the *in* is redundant. *So far as* is complete in itself as an adverbial phrase, and expresses all that is meant. The incorrect phrase is probably modeled on *inasmuch as*, which, however, is grammatically different, *much* being a noun and requiring the prepposition to give it adverbial force (*in* such amount or measure as) while *far* itself an adverb, needing no preposition.— **so far forth,** to or in such a degree. far., *abbr.* Farriery; farthing. far'a-cund, 1 far'a-kŭnd; 2 fărˈa-cŭnd, *n.* Skim milk desiccated and powdered. [< It. *faro* (< L. *facio*), make,+ CURD.] far'ad, 1 far'ad; 2 fărˈad, *n.* An electromagnetic unit of electric capacity: the capacity of a condenser that retains one coulomb of charge with one volt difference of potential. [< the physicist *Faraday.*] — **far'ad-me'ter,** *n.* An apparatus which indicates the electrostatic capacity of a condenser in farads. **far'a-dim'e-ter†; far'a-dom'eter†.** far'a-da'ism, 1 far'a-dē'izm; 2 fărˈa-dāˈizm, *n.* Faradization. Far'a-day, 1 far'a-dē; 2 fărˈa-dā, Michael (?/21791–½/1867). An English chemist and physicist; discovered magneto-electricity, magnetization of light, etc.— **Faraday effect,** rotary polarization. See POLARIZATION.— **Far'a-da'ic, a.** far-ad'ic, 1 far-ad'ik; 2 fa-rădˈik, *n.* 1. Pertaining to the phenomena of induced electric currents. 2. In medical electricity, pertaining to, producing, or caused by rapidly alternating induced electric currents. 3. [F-.] Faradaic.— **faradic machine,** a medical electric machine, either a small magneto-electric machine with rotating armature or (now usually) an inductorium; a faradizer.



Faradic Machine.
a, movable contact for battery; *b*, movable core for varying strength of coil; *c*, vibrating contact-spring; *d*, battery case; *e*, handles.

far'a-dism, 1 far'a-dizm; 2 fărˈa-dizm, *n.* The electricity of an induced current. far'a-di-za'tion, 1 far'a-di-zā'shon; 2 fărˈa-di-zāˈshon, *n.* In electrotherapeutics, the treatment of a nerve or muscle with a faradic current; the condition of a nerve or muscle so treated. — **far'a-di-sa'tion,** = **galvanic faradization,** the excitation of a nerve or muscle by an induced and a continuous current together. far'a-dize, 1 far'a-dīz; 2 fărˈa-dīz, *vt.* [-DIZED; -DIZ'ING.] To stimulate (a nerve, muscle, or tissue) with a faradic current; rent.— **far'a-diz'er,** *n.* far'a-do-cu'ta'ne-ous, 1 far'a-do-kiu-tā'nē-us; 2 fărˈa-do-ciuˈtāˈnē-us, *a.* Pertaining to the skin with reference to the action upon it of a faradic current. [< FARADIC + CUTANEOUS.] far'a-gon', 1 fă'ra'gŏn'; 2 făˈrăˈgŏnˈ, *n.* [-LON'NE, *pl.*] [Sp.] A high, craggy, or precipitous islet: used chiefly in the plural. Far'al-lon, *n. pl.* A group of high rocky islands, W. of San Francisco Bay, Cal.; lighthouse and notable protected colonies of sea-birds. Far'a-me'a, 1 far'a-mē'a; 2 fărˈa-mēˈa, *n. Bot.* A genus of rubiaceous trees consisting of 100 species, natives of tropical America. They have opposite leaves and small white flowers. far'and, 1 far'and; 2 fărˈand, *a.* 1. [Scot.] Of a particular or given aspect; appearing; seeming; as, fair-*farand*; auld-*farand*. 2. Prov. Eng.] Comely; handsome. **far'an't.** — **Far'land'ish,** *a.* [Rare.] Like a traveler; especially, a privileged pedler.— **far'and-ly,** *adv.* far'an-dine', *n.* 1. A 17th-century fabric of silk interwoven with wool or hair. 2. A garment of this stuff. **far'andines'.** far-ran'dole, 1 fa-ran'dōl or (*F.*) fa'ran'dōl'; 2 fa-ranˈdōl *or* (*F.*) fa'ranˈdōlˈ, *n.* [F.] A rapid and exciting dance in which the participants whirl in a circle, alternately facing in and out. **fa-ran'do-la†** [lt.]. Fa-ran'gi, 1 fa-rung'gi; 2 fa-rŭngˈgi, *n.* Same as FERINGHEE. fa-rash', 1 fa-rash'; 2 fa-răshˈ, *n.* [Ar.] Same as FERASH. far-bau'te, 1 far-bau'tē; 2 fărˈbau'tē, *n. Norse Myth.* A giant, the father of Loki. The name signifies ship-beater or ship-striker. See SKRYMIR. **Far-bau'ti.** far-brea'ga, 1 far-brē'ga; 2 fărˈbrāˈga, *n.* [Ir.] A scarecrow. farce, 1 färs; 2 färç, *vt.* [FARCED; FARC'ING.] 1. To fill with dressing; stuff, as a fowl or a piece of meat. 2. To fill out; expand; as, jibes, etc., as a speech or a song. 3†. To swell or puff out; extend; fatten. [< F. *farcir*, < L. *farcio*, cram.] farse†.— **farce'ment†,** *n.* Stuffing for meat; forcemeat. **farc'ing†.** farce, *n.* 1. A short comedy whose humor is due to exaggeration of effects and distortion of characters.

The *farce* . . . deals with an actual or possible incident of ordinary life to which enormous dilation is given by the treatment. SAINTSBURY *Hist. French Lit.* p. 117. [c. 1. 1882.]

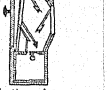
2. The style of play-writing in which ludicrous and extravagant effects are produced. *Farce* is distinguished from other comic composition by the slightness of its thought and its extravagant and ridiculous self-abandon. Compare COMEDY; EXTRAVAGANZA. 3. A meaningless and ridiculous proceeding; mere sham. 4. Stuffing, as for meat; forcemeat. [F., < *farcir*; see FARCE, v.] — **farce'-com'e-dy,** *n.* Properly, a farcical comedy: often applied to a form of entertainment in which topical songs, jokes, dances, acrobatic feats, etc., are strung on a very slender dramatic thread.— **far-cet'ta,** *n.* [Rare.] A brief farce. far'ci-cal, 1 far'sĭ-kal; 2 fărˈsĭ-cal, *a.* [F.] One who writes or acts a farce; a jester; wag. **farc'er†.** far'ci-cal-i-ty, 1 far'sĭ-kal'ĭ-tĭ; 2 fărˈsĭ-calˈĭ-tĭ, *n.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a farce; burlesque; absurd.— **far"ci-cal'i-ty,** *n.*— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.* **far'cied,** 1 far'sid; 2 fărˈcid, *a.* Ill of farcy. **far'cin,** 1 far'sin; 2 fărˈcin, [Scot.] Same as **farcy.** To make farcical. far'ci-lite†, *n. Petrol.* Budding-stone. far'cost', 1 far'kost'; 2 fărˈcostˈ, *n.* A Scottish coast-fare. far'tate†, *a. Bot.* Stuffed; filled full: used in contradistinction to *hollow* or *tubular*. far'cy, 1 far'sı; 2 fărˈcy, *n. Vet. Surg.* A contagious disease, primarily of the horse, characterized by pustular eruption; glanders. [< F. *farcin*, < LL. *farcimen*, < *farcio*, stuff.] **far'ci-ment; far'cin†.**— **far'cy-bud'†,** *n. Vet. Surg.* A swollen gland, as in glanders. **f. button†.**— **f. pipe,** *n. Vet.* A hard, corded swelling of the lymphatic trunks, characteristic of farcy.— **far'ci-cal†,** *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to farcy. fard†, *vt.* To paint (one's face).— **fard†, n.** Rouge; paint. far'das, 1 fär'das; 2 fărˈdăs, *n.* [Ar.] A cotton shawl. **far'dah†.** See illus. above.

We wrapped him up in his *farda*, and buried him, and all his effects were taken to Zeki by his slaves. SLATIN PASHA *With Fire and Sword in the Sudan* p. 186. [A. 1897.]

far'dage†, 1 fär'dĭj or (*F.*) far'dăzˈ; 2 fărˈdăg or (*F.*) fărˈdăzhˈ, *n.* [F.] *Naut.* Loose wood or other material stowed among the cargo to keep it from shifting, or put under it to keep it above the bilge. Powdered. far'del†, *vt.* To pack; bundle up. far'del†, *n.* 1. A pack; burden. 2. A collection: used of immaterial objects. farfe'lach. **far'del-lage†.** far'del-s†, *n.* A fourth part. **farl** [Scot.]; **far'thel†.** far'del-bound", 1 fär'del-bound"; 2 fărˈdēl-boundˈ, *a.* Cosmopolitan; versatile, in veterinary surgery, affected, as ruminant animals, with staggers, by the lodgment of fecal matter in the third stomach, and consequent constipation. [< OF. *fardel* (< Sp. *fardel*, dim. of *fardo*, pack, < Ar. *fardah*, pack) + BOUND, *pa.*] **far'fling-bound"†** [Corrupt form]. far'der, far'dest. [Dial.] Same as FARTHER, FARTHEST. far'ding, 1 fär'dĭng; 2 fărˈding, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Farthing. far'di-gal, far'di-gale, *n.* [Archaic.] See FARTHINGALE. far'ding-ale", 1 fär'dĭng-bag"; 2 fărˈdĭng-bāgˈ, *n.* The first stomach of a ruminant; rumen; paunch. far'ding-deal†, *n.* A cood of land. **far'din-gale†; far'ding-dale†; far'thing-dale†.** far'do, 1 fär'do; 2 fărˈdo, *n.* [Sp.] A bale; bundle; especially [P. I.], a weight for tobacco or hemp, equal to 33⅓ lbs. fare†, 1 fär; 2 fär, *n.* [FARED; FAR'ING.] 1. To be in any state, good or bad; get on; happen; turn out. Often used impersonally; as, it *fared* ill with some. Rusticity, on the whole, *fares* well in English literature.

T. W. HIGGINSON *Women and Men* p. 102. [c. 1888.]

2. To live as regards food and drink; eat and drink; be supplied with food; as, French peasants *fare* well, being good cooks. 3. [Poet. or Archaic.] To go on; travel; move along. 4. [Prov. Eng.] To seem. 5†. To behave. [< AS. *faran*, go.] — **to f.,** [Archaic] Ado; bustle. 8. [Prov. Eng.] The trace of a hare. 9. [Prov. Eng.] A game with dice. 10†. Equipment for a journey. 11†. A going; passage. 12†. Behavior. < AS. *fær*, a going, going forth, passage.] Syn.: see DIET.— **fare'box",** *n.* A box, as in a street-car, where passengers deposit their fares or tickets.— **f. indicator,** *n.* A dial, punch, or other device for registering fares paid by passengers.— **f. wicket,** *n.* 1. A turnstile with a mechanical device to register the number of persons passing through. 2. An aperture in the door of a street-car through which fares may be collected.


Section of a Fare-box.

fare, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A farrow or litter of pigs. farr†. Far East'ern Re-pub'lic. A republic in N. E. Asia, formed in April, 1920, from former Russian territory; 652,740 sq. m.; government seat, Chita; united with Soviet Russia, 1922. fare'ham, 1 fär'am; 2 fărˈam, *n.* A town in Fare-box. Hampshire, England. Fa'rel', 1 fa'rel'; 2 fäˈrélˈ, **Guillaume** (1489–9/11565). A French reformer. far'en, *pp.* of FARE, *v.* far'er, 1 fär'er; 2 fărˈer, *n.* One who travels: most commonly in compounds, as *wayfarer*, *seafarer*, etc. far'ewell', *int.* To take leave. fare'well', } *a.* Indicating or ac-
fare'wel", } companying a parting; final; closing; valedictory; as, *farewell* words. fare'well", *n.* 1. A parting wish, salute, or compliment; a good-by; an adieu; as, he spoke his *farewell*.

A first *farewell* has pathos in it, but to come back for a second lends an opening to comedy.

GEORGE ELIOT *Middlemarch* p. 221. [B. 1873.]

2. The act of taking leave; a final or concluding thought, look, or act; departure; parting. Syn.: see ADIEU. fare'well', *interj.* May you fare well; may you prosper: an expression now used only in writing, and then usually as two words, separated by a pronoun; as, *fare you well*. In the expression *fare thee well* the pronoun was originally an Anglo-Saxon dative.

Balanced we sit in our six-oared shell
Toils of the world, for an hour *farewell!*

FRANCIS O'CONNOR *Cornell Boat-Song* st. 1.

[< imper. of FARE, *v.*, + *well*, *adv.*] Fare'well' Cape. The most southerly point of Greenland. fare'well"-sum'mer, *n.* The hairy-stemmed aster (*Aster hirsutiusculus*). far'-fa'mèd", 1 fär'-fēmd"; 2 fărˈ-fāmdˈ, *a.* Widely known; famous in many regions; notorious. far'-fetch", 1 fär'-fech"; 2 fărˈ-fĕchˈ, *vt.* & *vi.* [Rare.] To fetch from afar; draw a remote or unjustified conclusion.

There is such a difference between *far-reaching* and *far-fetching*.

LOWELL *Among My Books* p. 193. [o. & co. 1870.]

far'-fetch"†, *n.* Something remote in origin; hence, a deep plot; stratagem. far'-fetched", 1 fär'-fechtˈ; 2 fărˈ-fĕchtˈ, *a.* 1. Brought in only by laborious or strained effort; not natural nor obvious. 2. [Rare.] Brought from afar. 3†. Choice; rare. See *far-fet'ch*†. far'forth†, *adv.* Far: for an; far forward. **far'forth'ly†.** far'fu'gi-um, 1 far-fiū'jı-um; 2 fărˈfiūˈgi-um, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* Coltsfoot (*Tussilago farfara*). far'gard, 1 fär'gard; 2 fărˈgärd, *n.* [Zend.] A section or chapter of the Zend-Avesta.

The Vendidad, . . . consists, in its present state, of twenty-two chapters, commonly called *fargards*.

M. HAUG *Essays on Parsis* essay iii, p. 225. [tr. & co. 1878.]

far'go, 1 fär'go; 2 fărˈgo, *n.* A city, county-seat of Cass county, N. Dak.; seat of North Dakota Agricultural College, and Fargo College (nonsectarian), founded in 1888. far'i-hault, 1 far'ĭ-hō; 2 fărˈi-hō, *n.* 1. A county in S. Minnesota; 720 sq. m.; county-seat, Blue Earth City. 2. A city, county-seat of Martin county, Minn. fa-rid'kot, 1 fa-rid'kōt; 2 fa-rĭdˈkōt, *n.* A native state in Punjab, British India; 643 sq. m. fa-ri'na, 1 fa-rī'na *or* -rē'na; 2 fa-rīˈna *or* -rēˈna (XIII), *n.* 1. [U. S.] A coarse meal of white Indian corn. 2. A tasteless meal or flour obtained from cereals and leguminous seeds, potatoes, etc. 3. *Bot.* (1) Starch. (2) Formerly, also the pollen of flowers. 4. *Zool.* A mealy powder, as on certain insects. [L., < *far* (*farr-*), coarse meal.] **far'in't.** — **fa-ri'na-boil"er,** *n.* [U. S.] A double boiler for cooking farina.— **fossil f.,** same as BERGMEHL.

Fa-ri'na, 1 fə-rī'nə; 2 fä-rī'nä, **Salvatore** (1/31846–12/31918). An Italian popular novelist, called "The Italian Dickens" for his humor and skill in character-drawing.

far'i-na-ceous, 1 far'ɪ-nē'shŭs; 2 fär'ɪ-nā'shŭs, *a.* 1. Consisting or made of meal or flour; as, *farinaceous* food. 2. Containing or yielding starch; as, *farinaceous* cereals.

The *farinaceous* articles, such as rice, flour, corn, potatoes, and the like, are the most nutritious.
CARPENTER *Ill. Domestic Economy* p. 101. Ist. 1848.]

3. Of or pertaining to meal; mealy. 4. Like meal; covered with something resembling meal; as, the *farinaceous* wings of the moth. [< LL. *farinaceus*, < L. *farina*; see FARINA.] or *adv.* -ness, *n.* -ly, *adv.*

Fa'rī-na'ta de'gli U-ber'tī, 1 fä'rē-nä'tä dā'lyē ū-bĕr'tē; 2 fä'rē-nä'tä dā'lyī ū-bĕr'tī. [It.] In Dante's *Inferno*, a noble Florentine, who, as a punishment for his Epicureanism, was condemned to a redhot tomb where he still maintained a defiant spirit.

fa-rin'a-tome, 1 fə-rĭn'ə-tōm; 2 fə-rĭn'ə-tōm, *n.* A mechanism for sifting cereal grains into cross-sections for investigation. [< FARINA + -TOME.]

Fa'rine, 1 fə'rīn'; 2 fä'rīn', **Pierre Joseph** (1770–1833). A viscount and French general.

Far'i-nel'li, 1 fär'ɪ-nĕl'ē; 2 fä'rē-nĕl'ī, *n.* The stage name of Carlo Broschi (1/31705–9/31782), an Italian tenor.

Far'ing-don, 1 fär'ĭŋ-dŏn; 2 fär'ĭng-dŏn. A town in Berkshire, England. **Great Faringdon.**

fa-rin'ghee, *n.* Same as FERINGHEE.

fa-rin'ha, 1 fə-rĭn'yə; 2 fä-rĭn'yä, *n.* [Pg.] Cassava-meal.

Fa-ri'ni, 1 fə-rē'nī; 2 fä-rē'nē, **Carlo Luigi** (14/31822–8/31866). An Italian statesman and historian.

far'ĭ-nĭv'o-rous, 1 far'ɪ-nĭv'ə-rŭs; 2 fär'ĭ-nĭv'ə-rŭs, *a.* Eating flour or meal, as some larval insects. [< FARINA + -*vorous*, eat.]

far'ĭ-nom'e-ter, 1 far'ɪ-nŏm'ə-tər; 2 fär'ĭ-nŏm'e-tər, *n.* An instrument used to test the quality of flours, with reference to the gluten contents, etc. [< FARINA + -METER.]

far'ĭ-nose, 1 far'ɪ-nōs; 2 fär'ĭ-nōs, *a.* **1.** Yielding farina; as, *farinose* plants. 2. Covered with or as if with a white meal-like powder, as the leaves of some plants and the abdomens of some lepidopterous insects; hairy; mealy. [< LL. *farinosus*, < L. *farina*; see FARINA.] **far'ĭ-nous†.—far'ĭ-nose-ly,** *adv.*

far'ĭ-nose, *n.* Same as STARCH-CELLULOSE.

fa-rin'sient, 1 fə-rĭn'sĭənt; 2 fə-rĭn'yə-ĭənt, *a.* Same as FARINOSE, 2.

Far'jeon, 1 fär'jən; 2 fär'jŏn, **Benjamin Leopold** (3/31838–7/31903). An English dramatist and novelist; *Grif*, **far'kle-ber'ry,** 1 fär'kl-bĕr'ɪ; 2 fär'kl-bĕr'y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IS, *pl.*] A shrub or small tree (*Batodendron arboreum*) of the family *Vaccinaceæ*, bearing a small globose black berry with many seeds.

farl, *n.* To furl. [cake. farlet.

farl, 1 färl; 2 färl, *n.* [Scot.] A fourth part of an oatmeal **farl'ing,** 1 färl'ĭŋ; 2 färl'ĭng, *n.* Same as FARLE, a chatted given by tenants instead of the best beast (herlot).

Far'ley, 1 fär'lē; 2 fär'lē, John Murphy (4/31842–8/31918). An American Roman Catholic prelate and author; Archbishop of New York from 1902 till his death, Nov. 27, 1911.

far'lĭet, *n.* Something strange or wonderful. Cp. PERLY.

Far'low, 1 fär'lō; 2 fär'lō, **William Gilson** (17/31844–6/31919). An American botanist, author, and professor of cryptogamic botany.

farm, 1 färm; 2 färm, *v.* *t.* *i.* **1.** To subject to agricultural processes; till; cultivate; as, to *farm* a hundred acres.

I can just remember now, the stout, broad-shouldered old gentleman . . . who *farmed* the whole valley around me.
D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor* p. 152. Is. 1851.]

2. To take (land) on lease for cultivating, rendering shares of crops by way of rent. 3. To take a lease of; pay a percentage for the use, management, or control of; as, *farmed* the taxes from the government.

Collect a tax, or *farm* a lottery. JOHNSON *London* 1. 58.

4. To let at a fixed rental: said of lands, and also of taxes, revenues, and various privileges, leased on condition of a fixed return: generally with *out*; as, to *farm out* lands, or a right to collect taxes. 5. To take or receive a fixed payment, as the profits of a business. 6. To agree to maintain or care for something at a fixed price, as with paupers. 7. *Baseball.* To place (a player for one club) with another club, for a consideration and subject to a secret agreement for his recall.

II. *i.* To carry on farming; be a farmer: often used colloquially with an indefinite object; as, to *farm* it.—**farm'a-ble(ə),** *a.*—**farm'age†,** *n.* The care and direction of farms.

farm, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] To empty; clean.

farm'a, *n.* **1.** A tract of land under one control or forming a single property devoted to agriculture, stock-raising, dairy-produce, or some allied industry; also [U. S.], an under-water tract devoted to oystersculture. 2. The system or process of farming out revenues or taxes; as, a *farm* of the postal revenues. 3. An amount of money paid at regular intervals, such as rent, tax, *etc.* 4. A baby-farm. 5. [Rare.] A district let out for collection of revenues. 6. [Obs.] A piece of land leased for hire; as, to let to *farm*, or to farm-let. 7. [Archaic.] Revenue, rent, or income from farmed-out or leased lands. 8†. A farmhouse. 9†. A dwelling. 10. A lease. [< AS. *feorm*, provision, rent.] **farm'-, farm'-bal'liff,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A superintendent managing a farm for the owner.—**f.-boat,** *n.* Same as STONE-BOAT. —**f.-bow'er,** *n.* A farm-laborer. **f.-building,** *n.* Any one of the principal buildings on a farm-stead. [U. S.] One who works on a farm. **farm'-labor'er,** *n.* One having a farm establishment.—**farm'hold'er,** *n.* One having a farm establishment.—**farm'house',** *n.* The principal dwelling on a farm, commonly occupied by the farmer's family.—**f.-meal,** *n.* [Scot.] Meal paid (now rarely) as part of rent for the use of a farm.—**f.-office,** *n.* [Eng.] A farm-building where the business of a farm is carried on.—**farm'stead,** *n.* The dwelling and other buildings on a farm; a steading. **farm'stead-ing†** [Scot.],—**f.-village,** *n.* A village in which the residents are farmers, as one with adjoining tracts so planned that the residents can have easy access to their farms and yet enjoy the advantages of village life.—**farm'yard",** *n.* A space surrounded by farm-buildings, and enclosed for confining stock, etc.

farm†, *n.* A meal; food.

farmd, *pp.* Farmed.

farm'er, 1 färm'ər; 2 färm'er, *n.* **1.** One who follows the occupation of farming; one who manages a farm of any kind; an agriculturist; as, the *farmer* raises wheat to sell. 2. One who collects revenues for a percentage or commission.

Farmers of the revenue buy the privilege of collecting certain taxes, and engage to pay a certain sum, or the greater amount which their vigilance and extortion enable them to collect.
HENRY GEORGE *Protection or Free Trade* p. 82. [n. d. 1886.]

3. [Eng.] *Mining.* Formerly, one who farmed the tribute or proportion of taxes due for a mining privilege by commission from the crown. 4. A person who contracts to undertake certain duties for a fixed payment, as in taking care of babies or paupers. 5. [Prov. Eng.] The eldest male of a farmhouse; formerly, a yeoman. [< AS. *formere*, purveyor, < *formian*, supply, < *feorm*, supplies; cp. also F. *fermier*, farmer.] **—farm'er-gen'er-al,** *n.* A member of a privileged class in France before the revolution of 1789, who farmed or leased the public revenues of the nation and were guilty of great extortions.—**Farmers' Alliance** [U. S.], a cooperative association of agriculturists formed for the purchase of supplies and sale of farm-products without the intervention of traders, aiming in some cases also at social and educational elevation, and forming political unions conveyed in the interest of the farmer. The National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union was founded in Texas in 1876.—**farmer's safe,** a firm, glossy fabric of cotton and wool, with a fine twill: used for linings.—**house'-farm'er,** *n.* [Eng.] A lessee of houses and buildings intended to be sublet.—**farm'er-ess, farm'er-ette,** *n.* [Rare.] A woman who farms: also, a farmer's wife.—**farm'er-ship,** *n.* Skill in farming; also, the occupation of farming.

Farm'er, *n.* **1. Hugh** (?/31714–8/31787), an English dissenting divine. **2. Moses Gerrish** (5/31830–5/31893), an American electrician who introduced the fire-alarm system.

Farm'er City, A city in Dewitt county, Ill.

Farm'er George. A sobriquet of King George III. of England, in allusion to his homely tastes.

Farm'ers-ville, 1 färm'ərz-vĭl; 2 färm'erz-vil, *n.* A village in Collin county, Texas.

farm'er, The. The pen-name of Arthur Young.

farm'er-y, 1 färm'ər-ɪ; 2 färm'er-y. [Rare.] A farmhold.

farm'hand", *etc.* See under FARM, *n.*

farm'ing, 1 färm'ĭŋ; 2 färm'ĭng, *n.* **1.** The management of or labor on a farm; practical agriculture; husbandry; also, the raising of stock; stock-farming.

Virgil . . . pretends to give you a lecture on *farming*, in order to have an excuse for carrying you all round the beautiful farm.
DR. JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. xxix. *Works* p. 107. Tr. & v. 1858.]

2. The leasing out or the collecting of taxes or revenues on percentage or commission.—**dry farming,** farming where there is but little precipitation and irrigation can not be practicable. Under this system the soil is so thoroughly that every foot of ground is made productive and commercially valuable.

Farm'ing-ton, 1 färm'ĭŋ-tən; 2 färm'ĭng-tŏn, *n.* **1.** A village; county-seat of Franklin county, Me. 2. A town in Hartford county, Conn. 3. A town in Stratford county, N. H. 4. A city in Fulton county, Ill. 5. A town in Van Buren county, Ia. 6. A city in St. Francis county, Mo.; the seat of Carleton (M. E.) College, founded in 1859.

Farming-ton riv'er. A river rising in Massachusetts and emptying into the Connecticut, at Windsor, Conn.

farm'-meal", *f.-office.* See under FARM, *n.*

far'most, 1 fär'mōst; 2 fär'mōst, *a.* [Rare.] Farthest.

farm'-out, *f.-rent.* See under FARM, *n.*

Farm'ville, 1 färm'vĭl; 2 färm'vil, *n.* A town, county-seat of Prince Edward county, Va.

farm'yard", *f.-wife.* See under FARM, *n.*

Far'nam's Peak, 1 fär'nəmz; 2 fär'nəmz. A peak in South Park, Colo.; 11,460 ft.

Farn'bor-ough, 1 färn'bur-ō; 2 färn'bûr-o, *n.* A town in Southampton county, England.

Farne, 1 färn; 2 färn, or **Fern Is'lands.** Islands opposite Bamborough, off the coast of Northumberland county, England.

Far-ne'se, 1 far-nē'sē; 2 fär-nē'se, *n.* The name of an ancient Italian family, of which the following were the most distinguished members: (1) **Alessandro,** see PAUL III.; (2) **Alessandro** (1546–1592), a duke of Parma, and an Italian general who served in the Spanish army at Lepanto, in the Netherlands, and in France; 14 years governor of the Netherlands; (3) **Ottavio** (1524–1586), a cardinal, who, representing Antiope's sons preparing to bind Dirce to the bull, discovered in 1546 in the baths of Caracalla, Rome, erected by Archbishop Gonzaga the Farnese Palace and removed to the National Museum in Naples in 1786. Compare DIRCE.—**F. Hercules,** an ancient heroic statue of Hercules leaning on his club, long in possession of the Farnese family, but now in the National Museum at Naples. The statue is the work of Glycon. See HERCULES.—**F. Palace** (and **Gardens**), the palatial residence of the Farnese family in Rome, erected about 1515, and now owned by the French government as the Embassy. It is a treasure-house of works of art, and was formerly occupied by the Bourbons, then by the King of Naples, then by Napoleon, and now the residence of the French Ambassador; it is a treasure in itself.

Farn'ham, 1 färn'əm; 2 färn'ăm, *n.* **1. Eliza Woodson** (née Burhans) (3/31815–8/31864), an American writer and philanthropist; wife of Thomas J. 2. **Thomas Jefferson** (1804–1856), an American traveler and writer. 3. An ancient town in Surrey, England, where Alfred defeated the Danes, 894; has a castle and ruins of Waverley Abbey.

Farn'ham, *n.* A town in Quebec, Canada.

Far-no'vi-an, 1 far-nō'vĭ-ən; 2 fär-nō'vi-ăn. *Ch. Hist.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Farnovius, a Polish Unitarian leader of the 16th century. **II.** *n.* A disciple of Farnovius.

Farn'worth, 1 färn'wərth; 2 färn'worth, *n.* A borough in Lancashire, England.

far'o', 1 făr'ō or fā'rō; 2 făr'o or fā'ro (XIII), *n.* A game of cards in which the players bet against the dealer on the order in which cards are run when taken from the top of a pack. [< the picture of *Pharaoh*, originally on one of the cards.]


A Faro Layout.
1. Arrangement of cards on the table. 2. The dealer's box. The springs in the box hold the cards against the aperture in the top, and they are dealt, one at a time, from the open side.

far'o-bank", *n.* An establishment for playing faro; also, the proprietor's fund raised in the game.—**f.-box,** *n.* The box used to hold the cards in faro, so contrived as to set free but one card at a time.

Fa'ro, 1 fā'rō; 2 fā'ro, *n.* A beer brewed in Belgium, chiefly at Brussels and in its vicinity.

fa'ros, *n.* [P. L.] A lighthouse. [Sp., < Gr. *pharos.*]

Fa'ro, *n.* A town, capital of Algarve province, Portugal.

Far'oe, 1 fā'rō or -ō; 2 fā'ro or -o, *n.* Danish Islands between Iceland and the Shetland Islands, N. Atlantic ocean; 540 sq. m.; capital, Thorshavn, on Strömö Island; 17 of them are inhabited.

Far'oe-ese', 1 fā'rō-ēs' or -ēz'; 2 fä'ro-ēs' or -ēs', *n.* I. *a.* Native or the natives of the Faroe Islands. 2. The language spoken in these islands, a Scandinavian dialect. **Far'o-ish'.**

Fa-rokh'sir, 1 fə-rōk'sĭr; 2 fä-rōk'sir, **Mohammed** (—1719). An emperor of Delhi, India; last Mogul ruler who married a Hindu; a grant of land from Farokhsir in return for services of a surgeon, was the foundation of British India.

Far'quhar, 1 fär'kwər or -kär; 2 fär'kwar or -kar, **George** (1678–9/31707). An Irish dramatist; *The Beaux' Stratagem*, both *mmes.*, mainly.]

far-rag'i-nous, 1 fa-raj'ə-nŭs; 2 fä-räj'i-nŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Of mixed materials or ingredients; jumbled. [< L. *farrago* (*farrāginis*); see FARRAGO.] **—far-rag'e,** *n.* Same as FARRAGO.

far-ra'go, 1 fa-rē'gō; 2 fä-rä'go, *n.* A confused mixture; medley; jumble: used especially in the phrase *farrago* of nonsense. [L., < *far* (*farr-*), meal.]

Far'ra-gut, 1 far'ə-gŭt; 2 fär'a-gŭt, **David Glasgow** (7/31801–8/31870). A United States admiral in the Civil War; took New Orleans; defeated the Confederate fleet at Mobile, Aug. 5, 1864.

Far-rakh'sĭy-yar, *n.* Same as FAROKHSIR.

far'rand, far'rand-ly, far'rant, *etc.* Same as FARAND, etc.

Far'rand, 1 far'ənd; 2 fär'and, **Livingston** (9/31867–). An American educator; president of Cornell University, 1921–

Far'rant, 1 far'ənt; 2 fär'ant, **Richard** (1530?–1585). An English composer of sacred music.

Far'ras, 1 far'əs; 2 fär'as, *n.* **1. Eliza Roteh** (1792–4/32 1870), an American writer. **2. Frederick William** (6/31831–3/31903), a British officer, died on Canterbury, 1895; a theological writer. *Life of Christ*, etc. **3.** fə-rar'; 2 fa-rär', **Geraldine** (3/31882–), an American operatic singer; soprano; chief role, *Madama Butterfly*.

Far'ra-tine, 1 far'ə-tēn; 2 fär'a-tēn, *n.* Same as VEGETABLE PARCHMENT.

far'rel, 1 far'əl; 2 fär'el, *n.* [Scot.] See FARL.

Far'ren, 1 far'ən; 2 fär'en, *n.* **1. Eliza** (1750?–4/31820), Countess of Derby; an English actress; married the Earl of Derby, 1797. **2. Ellen Jane** (1843–8/31904). An English actress and dancer in burlesque. **3. Henry** (1826–1860), an English actor who played in America and England. **4. William** (4/31786–9/31861), an English actor; *Sir Peter Teazle.*

far'rĭ-er, 1 far'ɪ-ər; 2 fär'i-er, *n.* **1.** One who shoes horses; a blacksmith; especially, formerly, one skilled in veterinary surgery and medicine.

He was gentle and very clever in his management of horses, and could doctor them almost as well as a *farrier*.
ANNA SEWELL *Black Beauty* ch. viii. [n. s. n. s. 1890.]

2. *Mil.* A non-commissioned officer of mounted troops responsible for the shoeing of the horses of the command. [< OF. *ferrier*, < L. *ferrarius*, < *ferrum*, iron.]—**far'rĭer-ess,** *n.* The engaging in the occupation of a farrier.—**far'rĭer-y,** *n.* **1.** The art or trade of shoeing horses. 2. Veterinary surgery. 3. [-IES, *pl.*] A farrier's shop.

Far Rock'a-way, 1 rok'ə-wā; 2 rok'a-wa. A seaside resort on the south shore of Queens county, New York city.

far'row, 1 far'ō; 2 fär'o, *v.* & *n.* To give birth to; produce or bring forth young; said of swine.

far'row, *a.* Not pregnant during a given year; also, never having borne young: said of cows and sows.

Alone, old Bauhe's *coming* now: She rides upon a *farrow*-cow.
Gonrun *Faust* tr. by Bayard Taylor pt. i. sc. 21, st. 17.

[Cp. D. *vaars*, heifer, AS. *fearr*, bull.]

far'ry†, *n.* A litter of pigs. [< AS. *farh*, a pig.]

Fars, 1 färs; 2 färs, *n.* A province in S. W. Persia; 53,500? sq. m.; capital, Shiraz.

far'sang, *n.* [Pers.] Same as PARASANG. **far'sakh.**

Far-saŭ', 1 far-sô'; 2 fär-sâu', **Is'lands.** Islands in the Red Sea; lat. 16° 45′ N., long. 42° E.; 31 by 18 m.

farse†, *v.* *Ecc.* To lengthen or fill out (the church service) by interpolation: a frequent practice in medieval times. Compare FARCE.—**farse†,** *n.* *Ecc.* An explanation of the Latin epistle in the vernacular, read or sung in some English churches before the Reformation.

farset†, *n.* Same as FARCE3.

far'see'ing, 1 far'sē'ĭŋ; 2 fär'se'ĭng, *a.* Seeing afar; hence, having foresight.

Far'si, 1 fär'sē; 2 fär'si, *n.* A native of Fars, Persia: an almost pure Iranian type where the Iranian Aryan type of Persian is still preserved in great purity. The ancient Aryan type of Persian is preserved in purity only by the Parsee priestly families of Persia and western India. See GEORGE BURNWOOD.

far'sight"ed, 1 fär'sīt'ĕd; 2 fär'sīt'ed, *a.* **1.** Able to see things at a distance more clearly than things near at hand; hypermetropic. 2. Far-seeing; prescient, as a statesman.—**far'sight"ed-ly,** *adv.*—**far'sight"ed-ness,** *n.* The power of seeing more clearly at a distance. **far'sight'ĕd.**

The cornea becomes flattened. . . . This produces *farsightedness*.
YOUMANS *Hand-Book Household Sci.* pt. ii. ¶ 243, p. 132. [n. 1857.]

Far'sis-tan', 1 fär'sĭs-tăn'; 2 fär'sis-tăn', *n.* Same as FARS.

Fars'ley, 1 färz'lē; 2 färz'ly, *n.* A town in W. Yorkshire, England.

far'ther, 1 fär'thər; 2 fär'ther, *v.* [Rare.] To aid; advance; further.

far'ther, *a.* *compar.* More far or distant; also, more advanced in order; additional, as of mention or treatment; in the latter meaning usually *further*.

For fear lo should ask *farther* questions.
GOLDSMITH *Goodnatured Man* ch. iv. p. 1.

[Prop. *farer* (the th being due to FURTHER, q. v.), ME. *ferrer*, < AS. *fare*, *comparr. of feor*, far.]

far'ther, *adv.* *compar.* To or at a more forward point, as of an argument; longer, in time; at a more forward stage; more fully or completely; to or at a more remote point, as in the expression *go farther and fare worse*; *further*; also, in addition, moreover.—**far'ther-more",** *adv.* *compar.* See FURTHERMORE.—**far'ther-o"ver†.**—**far'ther-most",** *a.* *superl.* Farthest or furthest.—**far'thest,** *a.* & *adv.* *superl.*

far'ther-ance, *n.* See FURTHERANCE.

far'thing, 1 fär'thĭŋ; 2 fär'thing, *n.* **1.** The smallest English monetary unit, of the value of one-fourth of a penny, or almost one half of a United States cent. See COIN, 2.


An Irish Farthing of James I.

2. An Irish farthing of James I. A division of land of size now uncertain; latterly about an eighth of an acre. 3†. A small trifle. [< AS. *feorthing*, dim. of *feortha*, fourth.] **far'thing†.**

far'thin-gale, 1 fär'thĭŋ-gāl; 2 fär'thĭng-gāl, *n.* A contrivance, resembling a hoop-skirt or crinoline, worn

by women of the 16th and 17th centuries to extend their skirts. [< OF. *verdugalle*, < Sp. *verdugado*, < *verdugo*, rod, < *verde*, green, < L. *viridis*, < *vireo*, be green.]

Fa-ruk'ha-bad', 1 fa-ruk'ha-bād'; 2 fa-ruk'ha-bād', *n.* 1. A district in the Agra division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India; 1,009 sq. m.; capital, Fatehgarh. 2. A town in the district.

far'wale, 1 fär'wal; 2 fär'wal, *n.* Same as FURWA.

far'welt'ed, 1 fär'welt'ed; 2 fär'welt'ed, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Overthrown and not able to rise: said of a sheep. **far'wel'tered**‡.

far'fil, *n.* A weight; fraxil. See WEIGHT.

Fas, 1 fas; 2 fas, *n.* [L.] The divine or religious law, as distinguished by the Romans from *jus*, the human law.

F. A. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Antiquarian Society; Fellow of the Society of Arts.—**f. a. s.**, *abbr.* Free alongside (within reach of a ship's tackles): a term in lumbering. [Italy.

Fa-sa'no, 1 fa-sā'no; 2 fä-sā'no, *n.* A town in Bari province, Italy.

fasc., *abbr.* Fasciculus.

fasce, 1 fas; 2 fäs, *n.* [OI. Her. Fasces.

fas'ces, 1 fas'iz; 2 fäs'ēz, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A bundle of elm or birch rods bound together by a red thong, and containing an ax with blade projecting from the side: borne by lictors as symbols of power before the kings, consuls, pretors, and emperors. See LICTOR.

Valerius Publicola introduced a law that within the city the axe be withdrawn, except in the case of a dictator who was preceded by twenty-four lictors, bearing as many *fasces*. Publicola also required that the *fasces* be lowered at the assemblies of the people, as an acknowledgment of their supreme power.



Lictor Carrying Fasces.

fas'cet, 1 fas'et; 2 fäs'ĕt, *n.* *Glassmaking.* (1) A wire basket on the end of a rod to carry a bottle to the leer. (2) A rod for the same purpose. 2. A faucet. [Cor. of FAUCET.]

Fas-cho'da, *n.* Same as FASHODA.

fas'ci-a, 1 fash'i-ə; 2 fäsh'i-a, *n.* [-æ, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] [L.]

1. *Anat.* Condensed connective tissue forming sheets or layers for the investment of organs or the transmission of muscles; an aponeurosis. Immediately beneath the skin lies a layer of loose, thin tissue, called the **subcutaneous** or **superficial fascia**, which invests the general contour of the body. Internally, and attached to this, is a tougher and firmer layer, the **deep fascia**, investing and sheathing the muscles, also sheathing the deep vessels and affording surfaces from which other muscles proceed. See phrases below. 2. *Rom. Antiq.* A fillet or belt of various descriptions, worn round the head, waist, or limbs. 3. *Arch.* (1) A flat member or broad volute in classical architrave, also used sometimes alone, sometimes in combination with other moldings. (2) A jutting brick course in any story of a building except the uppermost. 4. *Surg.* A ligature or bandage. 5. *Mus.* (1) A tie or bind. (2) The side-part of a violin. 6. *Astron.* One of the bands of the planet Jupiter. 7. *Zool.* A band differentiated by color or structure, especially a transverse band.—**Cooper's fascia**, same as FASCIA OF SCARPA.—**cribriform f.**, the sieve-like portion of the superficial fascia of the thigh overlying and attached to the edge of the saphenous opening.—**dentate f.**, a band or strip of gray matter under the corpus fimbriatum, in the brain, corresponding to the edge of the dental convolution.—**f. lata**, or **deep f. of the thigh**, a dense fibrous tissue investing all the thigh-muscles. In it, a little below and external to the inner extremity of Poupart's ligament, is the saphenous opening. The fascia is tightened by the tensor vaginæ femoris, a muscle which passes between two of its folds.—**f. of Camper**, the fascia overlying the fascia of Scarpa.—**f. of Colles**, a fascia of double thickness underlying the integument of the perineal region, continuous with the scrotal fascia: so called for Abraham Colles, a Dublin surgeon.—**superficial perineal fascia**‡.—**f. of Scarpa**, the deep layer of the superficial fascia overlying the exterior abdominal ring: so called for Antonio Scarpa, an Italian anatomist.—**lumbar f.**, a thick, dense layer at the lower part of the back.—**palmar, plantar f.**, under PALMAR, etc.

fas'ci-al, 1 fash'i-əl; 2 fäsh'i-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of fascia.

fas'ci-al', *a.* Of or belonging to the fasces.

fas'ci-ate, 1 fash'i-ĕt, 2 fäsh'i-ĕt, *a.* Banded; fasciated.—

fas'ci-at'ed, *adv.*

fas'ci-at'ed, 1 fash'i-āt'ed; 2 fäsh'i-at'ĕd, *a.* 1. Bound with a fascia or belt. 2. *Bot.* Characterized by fasciation. 3. *Zool.* Marked with transverse bands.

fas'ci-a'tion, 1 fash'i-ā'shən; 2 fäsh'i-a'shon, *n.* 1. The act of securing or fastening by fascia. 2. The state of being fasciate; fasciate marking. 3. *Bot.* A malformation in plants, in which they assume a flat or ribbon-like form. It may be produced by the flattening of a single stem or branch, or by the lateral union of several stems. 4†. A ligature; fascia.

fas'ci-cel(**s**), 1 fas'i-sel; 2 fäs'i-cel, *n.* A small collection; bundle; cluster; group. Specif.: (1) *Anat.* A bundle of fibers; a fasciculus. (2) *Bot.* A cluster or bundle, as of leaves, flowers, or stalks, which proceed from a common point.

A *fascicle* is only a close or very much crowded cyme, with very short footstalks to the flowers, or none at all.

ASA GRAY *How Plants Grow* p. 63. [t. s. & co. 1876.]

(3) A number of sheets of printed work bound together. [< L. *fasciculus*, dim. of *fascis*, bundle.]

fas-cic'u-lar, 1 fa-sik'yu-lər; 2 fä-cic'yu-lar, *a.* Fasciculate. — **f. tissue**, tissue of the vascular system of plants. — **fas-cic'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

fas-cic'u-late, 1 fa-sik'yu-lĕt; 2 fä-cic'yu-lat, *a.* 1. Composed of or growing in bundles. 2. *Entom.* Having tufts of long hair, or hair-like processes. 3. *Mineral.* Crystallizing so as to resemble fibrous bundles of needles. 4. *Bot.* Arranged or growing in a close cluster or bundle. [< L. *fasciculus*; see FASCICULE.]

fas'ci-cled‡.—**fas-cic'u-late-ly**, *adv.*—**fas-cic'u-lat'ed**, *a.* Grouped in a fascicle.—**fas-cic'u-lous**, *n.* 1. The state of being fasciculate. 2. That which is fasciculated.

fas'ci-cule, 1 fas'i-kiūl; 2 fäs'i-cil, *n.* *Entom.* A tuft of hairs.

fas-cic'u-lite, 1 fa-sik'yu-lit; 2 fä-cic'yu-lit, *n.* *Mineral.* A sheaf-like variety of tufted hornblende. [< L. *fasciculus* (see FASCICLE) + -LITE.]

fas-cic'u-lus, 1 fa-sik'yu-lus; 2 fä-cic'yu-lus, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lī; 2 -li, *pl.*] Same as FASCICLE.

Every man who has had any experience in writing, knows . . . how difficult it is . . . to break up this huge *fasciculus* of cycle and epicycle into a graceful succession of sentences.

DE QUINCEY *Biographical Essays, Style* p. 32. [n. & y. 1853.]

2. *Anat.* A bundle, especially of nerve-fibers. See MUSCLE. 3. A bouquet. [L.; see FASCICLE.]

fas'ci-nate, 1 fas'i-nēt; 2 fäs'i-nāt, *v.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To exercise an irresistible or powerful influence over; control as by witchcraft or charm; bewitch; enchant. 2. To attract irresistibly through the passions, affections, or feelings; captivate; enamor.

II. *i.* To exercise influence that charms or bewitches.

It is better to be treated like a friend than to *fascinate*. A. D. T. WHITNEY *Sights and Insights* vol. i, p. 79. [c. & co. 1876.]

[< L. *fascinatus*, pp. of *fascinare*, charm.] Syn.: see CHARM.—**fas'ci-na'ted-ly**, *adv.*—**fas'ci-na'tress**, *n.*

fas'ci-na'tion, 1 fas'i-nā'shən; 2 fäs'i-nā'shon, *n.* 1. Any irresistible influence that captures and controls the intellect or the sentiment; overpowering witchcraft; an enamoring influence; captivation; charm; also, the hypnotic influence; as, the *fascination* that some animals exercise over others which they intend to capture as their prey. 2. That which enchants or bewitches.

The influence of the Murdstones upon me was like the *fascination* of two snakes on a wretched young bird.

DICKENS *David Copperfield* p. 88. [t. & p.]

2. The act of fascinating, or the state of being fascinated; specif., a hypnotic condition. [< L. *fascinatio(n-)*, < *fascino*, charm.] Syn.: see ATTRACTION.

fas'ci-nator, 1 fas'i-nā'tər, *n.* [fäs'i-nā'tor, *n.* 1. A person who fascinates. 2. A covering for the head of silk, lace, or crocheted net worn by women.

fas-cine', 1 fa-sīn'; 2 fä-cin', *n.* A fagot. Specif.: (1) A round bundle of sticks used in fortifications, in building earthworks, filling ditches, etc., and also in protecting river-banks and constructing dams and jetties. (2) In oyster-culture, a bundle of sticks anchored in a tideway for the spat to adhere to. [F., < L. *fascina*, < *fascis*, bundle.]—**fas'cine-chok"er**, *n.* *Fort.* A device which draws the poles of a fascine close enough together to permit their being bound, as with wires.—**f. dwelling**, or **f. dwelling-place**, a prehistoric structure like that built and lived in fascine-dwellings.—**f. dwelling**, *n.* *Archeol.* A prehistoric hut built on a platform that rested on bundles of sticks laid horizontally under water. Compare PALAFITTE, PILE-DWELLING, and CRANNOG.—**pitched f.**, a dry twig fascine coated, as with pitch, for firing buildings or lighting up military works.—**tas-fine'**, *n.* To protect or strengthen with fascines, as a river-bank.

fas-cin'er-y, 1 fa-sin'ər-i; 2 fä-cin'er-y, *n.* *Fort.* A structure of fascines; a row of fascines with stakes.

fas-ci'o-la, 1 fa-sai'o-lə; 2 fä-ci'o-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] 1. The dentate fascia. 2. *Entom.* A narrow fascia or transverse band of color. 3. *Zool.* Same as DISTOMA. [L., dim. of *fascia*, band.]—**fas-ci'o-lar**, *a.*

Fas'ci-o-la-ri'i-dæ, 1 fas'i-o-lə-rai'i-dī; 2 fäs'i-o-la-ri'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of rachiglossate gastropods, having lateral incisions in the head and mandibulate jaws, a subspinose shaped shell with oblique folds on the front of the columella.

Fas'ci-o-la'ri-a, *n.* [L. *fasciola*, dim. of *fascia*, band.] *Conch.* The typical genus of the Fasciolariidæ.

fas'ci-o-lar'i-id, *n.* A member of the Fasciolariidæ.

fas'ci-ole, 1 fas'i-ōl; 2 fäs'i-ōl, *n.* *Entom.* A fascicle.

fas'ci-o-ot'o-my, 1 fas'i-o'ti-o-mi; 2 fäs'i-o'to-my, *n.* *Surg.* The division of a fascia. [< FASCIA + -TOMY.]

fas'ci-o'tus, *n.* Singular of FASCES.

Fa-scis'ti, 1 fa-shis'ti; 2 fä-chis'ti, *n. pl.* A body of Italian nationalists, organized March, 1919, to oppose Bolshevism in Italy. They are also opposed to Socialism and are assumed control of the government, October, 1922. [< L. *fasces*.]—**Fas'cism**, 1 fas'izm or (It.) fäs'shizm; 2 fäs'cism or (It.) fäs'shism, *n.* The policies and practices of the Fascisti.—**Fas'cist**, *n.* One of the Fascisti. [Edinburgh.

F. A. S. E., *abbr.* Fellow of the Antiquarian Society of Spain.

fash, 1 fash; 2 fäsh, *n.* [Scot.] 1. To tease; worry; vex; as, to *fash* one's wits. **II.** *i.* To trouble oneself; fret.

fash', *n.* [Scot.] 1. Worry; annoyance; vexation. 2. Care; attention. 3. One who annoys or troubles.

fash'en, 1 fash'ən; 2 fäsh'en, *n.* 1. A mold-mark on fin on a cast bullet. [Perhaps < F. *fasce*, < L. *fascia*, band.

fash'ş, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. The tops of turnips. 2. A fringe, or anything like a fringe.

fash'er-y, 1 fash'ər-i; 2 fäsh'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, *pl.*] Annoyance; disturbance.

fash'ion, 1 fash'ən; 2 fäsh'on, *n.* **I.** *t.* 1. To give shape or form to; make; mold; make; as, to *fashion* clay.

A complex Chinese toy, *Fashioned* for a barefoot boy!

WHITTIER *Barefoot Boy* st. 3.

2. To adapt, as to occasion, circumstances, requirements, etc.; conform; accommodate; fit.

Or seek for power By doctrines *fashion'd* to the varying hour.

GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 146.

3. [Archaic.] To make according to the rule prescribed by custom or fashion; as, a *fashioned* garment. 4. [Archaic.] To give mental shape or form; invent. 5†. To contrive; forge; counterfeit. 6†. To depict; express.—**II.** *i.* To make shapes or forms. Syn.: see MAKE.—**fash'ion-ing-nec'dle**, *n.* In a knitting-machine, one of the needles used in widening or narrowing the work.

fash'ion, 2. *n.* 1. The prevailing mode in which things as are subject to change in form or style, as in ornament and etiquette, and especially dress; generally accepted or conventional usage in such matters, especially among people of polite society. 2. Compliance with the formal requirements of good society; good form or style.

Mrs. Boffin . . . is a highflier at *Fashion*: at present I'm not.

DICKENS *Our Mutual Friend* p. 39. [n. 1865.]

3. Common practice or custom; usage; as, it is the *fashion* to sneer at honest enthusiasm. 4. Manner of doing a thing; method; way; as, to spell a word in different *fashions*: often with adverbial force in a phrase or compound; as, to swim dog*fashion*. 5. The make or shape of a thing; external appearance; form.

How beautiful in *fashion* and in finish!

LONGFELLOW *Michael Angelo* pt. i, div. iv.

6. People of fashion, collectively; the élite; as, all the *fashion* will be there. [< OF. *fachon*, F. *façon*, < L. *factiōn-*), < *facio*, make.] Syn.: see AIR; CUSTOM; HABIT; MANNER.—**after** or **in a fashion**, **fashion-monger**, *n.* One who affects scrupulous attention to fashion; an exquisite; a dandy.—**f.-mongering**, *a.* Dandified; foppish. **f.-mongering**‡.—**morality**, a system of rules for conduct composed on the basis of prevailing moods or passions, as distinguished from traditional morality.—**f.-piece**, *n.* In a wooden ship, a timber at the end of the transom, giving shape to the stern: the outmost frame-timber.—**f.-timber**‡.—**f.-plate**, *n.* An engraving representing the prevailing fashions in wearing-apparel.—**in** or **out of f.**, in conformity or at variance with the prevailing mode.

Fash'ion, n. 1. Sir Brilliant, a man of the world, given to vehement asseverations, in Arthur Murphy's comedy *The Way to Keep Him*. 2. **Sir Novelty,** a rake, and fop ever fishing for a compliment, in Cibber's comedy *Love's Last Shift*. Vanbrugh modeled upon him Lord Foppington, in *The Relapse*. 3. **Tom,** or **Young Fashion,** a character in Vanbrugh's *The Relapse*, younger brother of Lord Foppington, whom he personates, and outwits in winning the hand of the wealthy Miss Hoyden.

fash'ion-a-ble, 1 fash'ən-ə-bl; 2 fäsh'on-a-bl, *a.* 1. **fash'ion-a-bl'**, ‡ Conforming to the received mode; made or managed according to the prevailing custom or style; as, a *fashionable* coat; a *fashionable* reception. 2. Hopeful of the fashion or prevailing mode; conforming in deportment, in dress, and in the details of social life with the usages of polite society; as, a *fashionable* man or woman. 3. Established or approved by custom or polite usage; as, it is *fashionable* to dine at 8 o'clock. 4. Composed of or frequented or patronized by people of fashion; as, a *fashionable* circle; a *fashionable* drive. 5†. Capable of being shaped or fashioned. **fash'ion-a-bl'i-ty**‡.—**fash'ion-a-bly**, *adv.*—**fash'ion-a-ble-ness**‡, *n.* The quality of being fashionable. **fash'ion-a-bil'i-ty**‡.—**fash'ion-a-bly**, *adv.*—**fash'ion-a-tive**‡, *a.* Formative of fashion; having a tendency toward form or style; as, old-*fashioned*.—**fash'ion-er**, *n.* 1. One who fashions or forms anything. 2†. A dressmaker.—**fash'ion-ist**, *n.* [Rare.] One who makes or studies the fashion.

fash'ion-a-ble, *n.* A person of fashion.

fash'ioned, *pp.* Fashioned. S. S.

fash'ion-less, *a.* Having no fashion; devoid of style.

fash'ious, 1 fash'us; 2 fäsh'ŭs, *a.* [Scot.] Annoying; vexatious.—**fash'ious-ness**, *n.* [Scot.] Annoyance.

Fa-sho'da, 1 fa-shō'də; 2 fä-sho'da, *n.* 1. One of the three South-Sudan provinces of the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Africa. 2. Its capital: since March, 1895, within the sphere of British influence, but occupied by the French under Capt. Marchand, July 10, 1898. It was bequeathed to Egypt by Sir Herbert Kitchener, but refused, Sept. 24. He withdrew under recall (Nov. 4) by the French government, Dec. 11, 1898; in 1904 renamed Kodok.

F. A. S. L., *abbr.* Fellow of the Anthropological Society of Fas'sa-ite, 1 fas'i-ait; 2 fäs'a-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A dark-green aluminous pyroxene. [< Fassa Valley, Tyrol.] Same as **fas'site**.

fas'sings, 1 fas'ingz; 2 fäs'ings, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Hanging fibers of plant-roots.

fast, 1 fast; 2 fäst (SHD), *vi.* To abstain from food between the usual times; especially, to go without food, wholly or in part, voluntarily, as for the mortification of the body or appetites, or as a token of grief or affliction. [< AS. *fæstan*.]

fast', *a.* 1. Firmly fixed, set, or held; firm; tight; secure; as, "he setteth *fast* the mountains"; a *fast* hold. 'Tis our *fast* intent To shake all cares and business from our age.

SHAKESPEARE *King Lear* act i, sc. 1.

2. Staunchly adhering; firm; constant; faithful.

Sh . . . was ever the truest and the *fastest* of friends.

THACKERAY *Pendennis* p. 131. [t. s. & co. 1854.]

3. Difficult to effect; retaining color; durable (usually color) persistently; durable; lasting; permanent.

But beauty soon is never lost, God's colors all are *fast*.

WHITTIER *Sunset on the Brandywine* st. 6.

4. Not easily disturbed; deep; profound; as, *fast* sleep. 5. Strongly fortified; impregnable; secure. 6. [Prov. Eng.] Not obtainable because in use. 7†. Retentive. [< AS. *fæst*, firm, strong.] **faste**†. Syn.: see CHANGELESS; FIRM.—**fast'ly**, *adv.*—**fast'ness**, *n.* Firmness; uncertain. 2. An old game so called, played with a looped strap; hence, *to play fast and loose*, to be tricky or untrustworthy.—**f. and loose**, *a.* Tricky; of players on a shift, one fixed, the other loose, so that by shifting a belt from one to the other the shaft may be driven or not.—**f. fish** (*Whaling*), a whale hampered by attachments to ships on a shift, therefore *fast* to the boat.—**fast'-fur'**, *a.* [Newfoundland.] Characterizing a very young harp-seal, whose coat is soft, woolly, and firmly rooted.—**f.-handed**, *a.* Having a close hand or fist; miserly.—**fast'hold'**, *n.* A fortress; stronghold.—**f.-mass**, *n.* Shrovetide.—**to make f.**, to fasten; belay.

fast, 2. *a.* 1. That moves or acts rapidly; swift; speedy; expeditious; as, a *fast* walker; a *fast* worker. 2. Performed with expedition; rapidly accomplished; as, *fast* work; the horse made a *fast* mile. 3. Ahead of the standard: said of timepieces; as, a *fast* watch. 4. Given to dissipation; pursuing pleasure extravagantly, and with rapid waste of character, health, and money; prodigal; hence, of loose morals; dissolute; as, a *fast* liver; a *fast* life; a *fast* woman. 5. Characterized by or aiding quickness of movement or transportation; as, a *fast* road. (2) *Cricket & Football.* Permitting of quick play: said of ground when dry and firm. (3) *Billiards, Tennis, etc.* Strongly resisting the ball, as by reason of condition, elasticity, etc.; as, a *fast* table. 6. Following in quick succession. [< FAST, *adv.*] Syn.: see SWIFT.—**fast'shot'**, *n.* *Mining.* A blast that fails to splinter or dislodge the rock.

fast', *n.* 1. That which holds fast or fastens; specif., a line or chain that fastens a vessel to the wharf or shore: named according to the part of the vessel to which it is attached; as, *bow-fast*; *breast-fast*; also, the object to which the line is fastened.

And, after five hours' hard heaving, we succeeded in changing our *fasts* to another berg, quite near the free water.

KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. i, p. 35. [c. & p. 1856.]

2. Shore-ice that is fast or immovable: used by whalers in the arctic seas. 3. [Prov. Eng.] An under layer. [< FAST, *a.*. In sense 1 < Ice. *festr*, rope.]

fast', *n.* 1. Abstinence from food, partial or total, or from prescribed kinds of food, especially as a religious

duty and in connection with other observances. 2. A period prescribed for religious fasting and other observances: opposed to *feast*. [< AS. *fæsten*, < *fæstan*, fast.] — **black fast** [lr.] (*R. C. Ch.*), a fast-day on which no flesh-meat or white meat (flesh, butter, eggs, cheese, or milk) is allowed, as on Ash Wednesday and Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday of Holy Week.— **great f.**, Lent.

fast, *adv.* **1.** So as not to move or be dislodged; firmly: securely. 2. So as to continue or occur in the same state; durably; lastingly; permanently; profoundly; as, *fast* asleep. 3. *Not far*; near.

Silas's brook that flow'd *Fast* by the oracle of God.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 12.

4. *Archery.* Quiet; still: a cry of warning given by one about to shoot, so that no one may get in the way. 5†. Eagerly. [< AS. *fæste*, < *fæst*, fixed.] — **faster**.

fast, *adv.* In rapid succession, or with quick motion; speedily; swiftly; rapidly; as, to walk *fast*.

How *fast* each wave about us flees,
How *fast* the low clouds float!
JOSEPH O'CONNOR *If the Wind Rise* st. 1.

[< FAST, *adv.*; op. Ice. *fast*, swift, fixed.] — **fastest**.

SYN.: see APACE.

fast'-day, *n.* fast'-dā": 2 fäst'-dā". **1.** A day for religious fasting appointed by either civil or ecclesiastical authority; specif., in New England, a day set apart, usually in March or April, for fasting and prayer. See also PASTING-DAY and RAMADAN.

Besides the Day of Atonement, which is the only *fast-day* prescribed by the Mosaic law (Lev. xvi. 29), there were established after the captivity four more fasts, in commemoration of the various sad events that had befallen the nation during that period (Zech. viii. 19). These were the fast of the fourth month (Tammuz), of the fifth (Ab), of the seventh month (Tishri), and of the tenth month (Tebet).
Jewish Encyc., vol. v. p. 337.

2. [Scot.] One of the days of the week immediately preceding certain celebrations of the eucharist, set apart for humiliation and prayer. Business was suspended and the day generally observed up to about 1886, when the pressure of modern commerce led to its nonobservance in many places. [< AS. *fæstendæg*, < *fæsten*, fast, + *dæg*, day.]

fast'en, 1 fas'n; 2 fäs'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To secure in place by any physical means; cause to become fixed or joined; make fast; secure; as, to *fasten* a door; to *fasten* a glove. 2. Figuratively, to affix by any means or agency; cause to cling to a person or thing; as, to *fasten* a crime or a stigma on a man. **3.** To settle; confirm; bind, as, to *fasten* a bargain. 4. To direct the attention, eyes, feelings, etc., toward. 5†. To lay on; plant, as a blow. 6†. To close, as the teeth or hands. 7†. To induce acceptance of, as a present.
II. *i.* 1. To take fast hold; cleave; cling; as, the vampire *fastened* on his throat. 2. To forcibly take hold of; seize on; as, sickness has *fastened* upon him. 3†. To become firmly bound or attached. [< AS. *fæstnian*, < *fæst*, fixed.] SYN.: see ATTACH; BIND; CLING. — **to fasten one's eyes upon**, to regard with an intent and steady gaze. — **fast'end**, *pp.* Fastened. S. S.

fast'ener, 1 fas'n-er; 2 fäs'n-er, *n.* 1. One who or that which fastens, as the bolt of a door, the button of a coat, or the mordant that fixes a color in dyeing. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A warrant.

fast'en-ing, 1 fas'n-iŋ; 2 fäs'n-iŋ, *n.* 1. The act of making fast. 2. A fastener, as a bolt, clasp, or catch.

But its *fastenings* are too strong to be broken like pack-thread.
COLERIDGE *Berchtaver* ch. 8, p. 117. lc. a. c.

3†. Firmness; fixedness. [< AS. *fæstnung*, < *fæstnian*; see FASTEN.] SYN.: see LOCK.— **fast'en-ing-pin'**, *n.* Any pin that secures or makes fast.

Fas'tens, 1 fas'tens; 2 fäs'tenz, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Shrove Tuesday. — **Fas'tens-een'**; in **Fas'ting's-e'ven**.

fast'er, 1 fast'or; 2 fäst'er, *n.* One who fasts, or goes hungry.

fast'-hand'ed, *a.* [Rare.] Close-fisted; avaricious.

fas'ti, 1 fas'tī; 2 fäs'ti, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A calendar of days, divided into *fasti sacri* or *kalendares*, and *fasti annales* or *historici*. The former constituted a sort of general almanac of the days, and contained names, lists, numbers, dies fasti and nefasti, comitiales, festivals, astronomical observations, etc.). The latter were brief historical annals containing the names of the chief magistrates and the notable events with their dates, etc. Hence, historical archives or records in general. 3. [F.] A poem by Ovid, the subject of which is the Roman festivals.

fas-tid'i-ous, 1 fas-tid'i-us; 2 fäs-tid'i-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Hard to please; easily repelled or disgusted; overnice; squeamish.

Take care that the mind does not become too *fastidious* and refined. It is not a blessing, but a hindrance in the work of life.
ROBERTSON in Brooke *F. W. Robertson* p. 42. lc. 1871.

2†. Haughty; disdainful. 3. Disgusting; hateful. [< L. *fastidiosus*, < *fastidium*, disgust, < *fastus*, disdain, + *taedium*, disgust.] SYN.: see DAINTY. — **fas-tid'i-ous-ly**, *adv.* — **fas-tid'i-ous-ness**, *n.*

fas-tig'i-ate, 1 fas-tij'i-et; 2 fäs-tij'i-āt, *a.* **1.** Tapering toward a point, or sloping toward an edge or ridge; as, a *fastigiate* hill-top; a *fastigiate* roof. 2. Specif., forming a conical bundle or a bundle with an enlarged head like a wheat-sheaf, as feathers. 3. *Bot.* (1) Nearly parallel and pointing upward, as the branches of a Lombardy poplar. (2) Having the branches of equal height, as in certain mosses. [< L. *fastigiatus*, pp. of *fastigo*, raise to a point, < *fastigium*, top.] — **fas-tig'i-at-ed**.

— **fas-tig'i-ate-ly**, *adv.* — **fas-tig'i-a'tion**, *n.*

fas-tig'i-ous, *a.* Rising to a point or ridge, as a roof.

fas-tig'i-um, 1 fas-tij'i-om; 2 fäs-tij'i-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.* [L.] 1. *Class. Arch.* The top or ridge of a building, or the pediment of a portico. 2. *Anat.* The apex of the roof of the fourth cerebral ventricle.

fast'ing, 1 fast'iŋ; 2 fäst'iŋ, *n.* **1.** The act of abstaining from food or going hungry, especially as a religious observance or duty; abstinence.

Fasting stands in three things: in forbearing of bodily meat and drink, in forbearing of worldly idlitty, and in forbearing of deadly sin.
CHAUCER *Parson's Tale*, *Ecclesiast Secunda*.

2. In Ireland, an early method of collecting debts, in which a creditor sat without food at the door of his debtor's house until paid. Compare DHURNA. SYN.: see ABSTINENCE.— **fast'ing-day'**, *n.* A day of fasting; fast-day.

In the United States of America all the days of Lent; the Fridays of Advent (generally); the Ember Days; the vigils of Christmas and Pentecost, as well as those (14 Aug.) of the Assumption; (31 Oct.) of All Saints, are now *fasting days*. In Great Britain, Ireland, Australia and Canada, the days just indicated, together with the Wednesdays of Advent and (28 June) the vigil of Saints Peter and Paul, are *fasting days*.
Catholic Encyc., vol. v, p. 700.

fast'ing-man', *n.* **1.** A reputable person or bondsman who is held responsible for the good behavior of others. **2.** A king's attendant entitled to entertainment by a monastery or other estate on a royal progress or journey. **fast'er-man'**.

fast'ish, 1 fast'ish; 2 fäst'ish, *a.* Rather fast; inclined to dissipation; as, a *fastish* young man.

fast'land', a fast'land'; 2 fäst'länd', *n.* Land above high-water mark; upland, as distinguished from flats or fenland.

fast'ly, 1 fast'li; 2 fäst'li, *adv.* [Rare.] Firmly; positively.

fast'ly, *adv.* Rapidly; quickly.

fast'ness, 1 fast'nes; 2 fäst'nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state of being firmly fixed or established. 2. The state of being strong or secure. 3. A fortress or natural retreat; a stronghold. 4. Tenseness, as of style; conciseness. [< AS. *fæstnes*, < *fæst*, firm.] SYN.: see FORTRESS.

fast'ness, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being fast; speed. 2. The state of being dissipated.

Fas'tolf, 1 fas'tolf; 2 fäs'tŏlf, Sir **John** (1378?–1459). An English general defeated by Joan of Arc at Patay; introduced in Shakespeare's *Henry VI.* **Fas'tolfe**.

fas'tuous, *a.* Haughty; disdainful.— **fas'tuous-ly**†, *n.*— **fas'tu-ous-ly**†, *adv.*— **fas'tu-ous-ness**†, *n.*— **fas'ture**†, *n.* Fashion.

fat, 1 fat; 2 fät, *n.* [FAT'TED; FAT'TING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To cause to become fat; fatten. 2. To enrich. 3. To fill with oil, as leather. **II.** *i.* To become fat. [< AS. *fættian*, < *fæt*, fat.]

fat, *a.* [FAT'TER; FAT'TEST.] 1. Having much or superfluous flesh; corpulent; obese; as, a *fat* man.

The *fatter* the sow is, the more she desires the mire. BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 191. lc. a. c. 1874.]

2. Containing much fat, oil, or grease; adipose; greasy; oily. *Fat* meat. 3. Abounding in fat; plump. 4. Producing nutrious: said of clay. 5. *Pure*: said of lime when it slakes easily, as distinguished from poor lime, which contains clay and takes up water slowly. 6. *Naut.* Broad and full in a ship's quarters. 7. *Print.* (1) Requiring less labor than usual to accomplish a given result: said of type-matter, or of the copy for it, containing much open space, which counts the same as if solidly filled with letters. (2) Unusually broad or expanded: said of type-bodies.

This line is fat type.

8. Stupid or sluggish, as a fat animal; dull; obtuse. 9. Abundantly supplied with the comforts of life; prosperous; thriving; flourishing; as, he grows *fat* and saucy. 10. Rich in products or in profits; yielding abundantly; lucrative; as, *fat* lands; a *fat* office. 11. [U. S.] Not worth much, as applied to the shell of the edible crab. [< AS. *fæt*.] **fattet**. SYN.: see CORPULENT.— **fat acid**, same as STEARIC ACID.— **fat'back'**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] 1. The mackerel. 2. The striped mullet.— **fat'bird'**, *n.* 1. [Local, U. S.] The pectoral sandpiper. 2. The ol-bird or guacharo.— **fat-brained**, *a.* Dull; stupid.— **fat-headed**, *a.* Having a fat head; hence, fat-brained.— **fat-headedness**, *n.*— **fat-kidneyed**, *a.* Fat; unwieldy.— **fat-lean**, *n.* Whale-flesh in which lean and blubber are closely mingled.— **fat liquor** (*Tanning*), a mixture of oil and alkali for softening hides.— **fat loaf** (*Tanning*), a loaf of lean which causes the hypothecation of much property.— **fat-mute**, *n.* A mixture of pipe-clay and a drying-oil, on which corrosive gases do not act.— **fat pine**, the long-leaved or yellow pine.— **fat-witted**, *a.* Of a dull wit; stupid.— **fat'-wood**, *n.* Pitch-pine.— **fat'ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a greasy, oily manner. 2. In a clumsy or unwieldy manner.

fat'ness, *n.* Somewhat fat; plump.

fat, *n.* **1.** A white, greasy, easily melted and soluble compound, usually saponifiable, forming a part of animal tissue and also contained in many plants. Fats consist of stearin, palmitin, and olein, contained with glycerin, forming respectively the esters, palmitin, stearin, and olein. Fats usually contain two or more of these, and as the first two are solid and the last liquid, the quality of a fat depends on the proportion in which these substances are mixed. When heated with an alkali, the fatty acids unite with the base, forming soap, while the glycerin is liberated. Liquid fats are called *oils* or *fixed oils*. 2. Adipose tissue; insect-wax. **3.** The richest or most desirable part of anything; as, to live on the *fat* of the land. 4. *Print.* Work that is profitable by reason of its containing a large proportion of open matter, etc.— **fat'-bod'y**, *n.* A form of connective tissue containing small drops of fat, as in crustaceans and insects.— **fat'-cell**, *n.* A cell that has the property of storing fat within its envelop.— **fat'-frying**, *n.* See *Suttee*.— **fat'-taking**, *n.* Obtaining of campaign contributions through corrupt methods.— **leaf fat**, fat occurring in layers or folds within an animal's body.— **natural fats**, fatty substances found in nature, as tallow, butter, and lard, as distinguished from those artificially produced, as paraffin.— **the fat is in the fire**, the mischief is done; there has been and must be the result.

fat, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] Same as VAT. **2†.** A dry measure, about 9 bushels. [< AS. *fæt*, vessel.]

Fa'ta Al-et'ua, 1 fä'ta al-el'ua; 2 fä'tä äl-el'u-ä. In Edgar's *Orlando Furioso*, the sister of Fata Morgana, who carried Astolpho to her isle on the back of a whale, and when she wearied of him turned him into a myrtle-tree.

Fa'ta Mor-ga'na, 1 fä'ta mor-gä'na; 2 fä'tä mŏr-gä'nä. [1762–1834). A Persian king who had 804 wives, 130 sons, 160 daughters.

fa'tal, 1 fā'tol; 2 fā'tal, *a.* **1.** Bringing destruction, death, or utter failure; disastrous; ruinous; mortal; deadly.

Kings, actors and actresses, and some politicians, may survive scandal: but no ministers it is *fatal* to.
Christian Advocate [New York] Dec. 4, 1890, p. 2.

2. Connected with or foretelling calamity or death; portentous; ominous.

Past as the *fatal* words flies. Scorr *Lady of Lake* can. 3, st. 14.

3. Fraught with or determining destiny; fateful.

And with perpetual inroads to alarm,
Though inaccessible, his *fatal* throne.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 364.

4. [Rare.] That must be; inevitable; fated. 5†. Doomed. [OF., < L. *fatalis*, < *fatum*; see FATE.] SYN.: see DEADLY.— **fatal sisters**, see STUFF OF DESTINY.

fa'tal-ism, 1 fā'tol-izm; 2 fā'tal-izm, *n.* 1. The doctrine that all events are absolutely predetermined, or fixed by fate. It implies either (1) that all events are predetermined by the divine will, so that human choice can not change or influence them, as held by Mohammedanism; or (2) that all events, including human choices, are absolutely determined in a mechanical way by their antecedent physical causes: physical determinism. Compare LIBERTARIANISM; NECESSARIANISM.

2. A disposition to accept every event or condition as preordained or controlled by destiny. [< F. *fatalisme*, < OF. *fatal*; see FATAL.]— **fa'tal-ist**, *n.* One who believes in the doctrine of fatalism, or one whose actions are governed by that belief.— **fa"tal-is'tic**, *a.*— **fa"tal-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

fa-tal'i-ty, 1 fa-tal'i-ti; 2 fā-tāl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being fated; fixedness by destiny; inalterability. 2. That which is determined by fate; a course of events fixed by destiny; doom.

That sad *fatality* hath cost me dear.
Spanish Lawyer [Works of *Tasso* st. 5.

3. The state of being fatal; the condition of being attended by or resulting in death; deadliness. 4. A fatal occurrence or result; an accident resulting in death, or, colloquially, a death as by violence or accident. [< F. *fatalité*, < LL. *fatalita(t)s*, < L. *fatalis*; see FATAL.] SYN.: see NECESSITY.

[To lean toward fatalism.

fa'tal-ize, 1 fā'tol-iz; 2 fā'tal-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZING.] [Rare.]

fa'tal-ly, 1 fā'tol-i; 2 fā'tal-y, *adv.* **1.** In a disastrous manner; so as to cause death; ruinously; mortally. 2. According to the decrees of fate.

fa'tal-ness, 1 fā'tol-nes; 2 fā'tal-nĕs, *n.* Fatality.

Fa'ta Mor-ga'na, 1 fā'ta mor-gā'na; 2 fā'tä mŏr-gä'nä. *Myth.* **1.** A fairy, pupil of Merlin and sister of Arthur, who appears in many medieval romances, especially of Italian origin; located in Calabria by its Norman settlers. **2.** [*l.c.*] A mirage observed on the Sicilian coast, poetically attributed to the fairy (*fata*) Morgana of Arthurian romance. See MIRAGE. **3.** [*l.c.*] Figuratively, a fantastic imagination.

Napoleon . . . had three seen from Elba the gorgeous *fata-morgana* of European empire.
A. W. CLASON *Hannibl in Spain* p. 143. [c. 1872.]

fa-tan'ga-lo', 1 fa-tan'ga-lō"; 2 fä-tän'gä-lō", *n.* [Samoa.] A small green-and-red labrid fish (*Hatcheres dentatus*).

fat'back', **fat'-cell**, etc. See under FAT.

Fat Con-trib'utor. A nonsensical name of Thackeray, in *Punch*.

fate, 1 fāt; 2 fāt, *n.* **1.** Predetermined and inevitable necessity, a hypothetical blind force, or system of forces, by which everything in nature is controlled; destiny. 2. One's condition as determined; destiny; fortune; lot. 3. Specif., evil destiny; doom; destruction; death.


The Fates.
After the painting by Rubens in the Louvre, Paris.

The *fates* . . . dwelt in the deep abyss of Demogorgon, with the unwearied fingers drawing out the threads of life. Clotho held the spindle; or distaff; Lachesis drew out the thread, and Atropos cut it off.
Encyclopædia Britannica.

The *Fates* . . . dwelt in the deep abyss of Demogorgon, with the unwearied fingers drawing out the threads of life. Clotho held the spindle or distaff; Lachesis drew out the thread, and Atropos cut it off.
Encyclopædia Britannica.

[< L. *fatum*, neut. sing. of *fatus*, pp. of *for*, speak.] SYN.: see NECESSITY.

fat'ed, 1 fā'ed; 2 fāt'ĕd, *pa.* 1. Appointed by fate; destined; doomed; as, *fated* to drown. **2†.** Fateful. **3†.** Made exempt by fate.

fate'ful, 1 fēt'ful; 2 fāt'ful, *a.* 1. Fraught with fate; determining destiny; as, the *fateful* decree. 2. Bringing death or destruction; fatal. 3. Controlled by fate; ominous.— **fate'ful-ly**, *adv.*— **fate'ful-ness**, *n.*

Fat'eh-gan'j, 1 fut'e-gunj'; 2 fät'e-gänj', *n.* Two villages in Bareilly district, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India: scene of massacres over the Rohillas, 1774 and 1794. [Hind., victory market.]

Fat'eh-garh', 1 fut'e-gur'; 2 fät'e-gär', *n.* A town, capital of Farukhabad district, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India. **fat'ĭ-garh**.

Fat'eh-pur', 1 fut'e-pur'; 2 fät'e-pur', *n.* 1. A district in Allahabad division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India; 1,633 sq. m.; scene of the defeat of Sepoy mutineers by Havelock, June 12, 1857.

fat'ery'ing, *n.* See under FAT, *n.*

fath, *abbr.* Fathom.

father, *n.* A barn. CHAUCER *F.* 1ll, l. 1,050.

fat'head', 1 fat'hed'; 2 fät'hĕd', *n.* **1.** A cyprinoid, the blackside-dotted minnow (*Pimephales promelas*) of the Mississippi valley. 2. A labroid, the redfish (*Trachocorpus vulteri*), common on the California coast. 3. [Colloq.] A stupid person.


Fathead. 1/2

fat'shen', 1 fat'shen'; 2 fät'shĕn', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Any of several plants of thick, succulent foliage. (1) Pigweed. (2) Good-King-Henry. (3) Australian spinach. (4) Groundsy. (5) Notchweed. (6) Nettle-leaved goosefoot. (7) Halberd-leaved orache. (8) Counsel-bite. (9) Buckwheat. (10) Spreading orache. (11) Cornsmarigold. (12) Mugwort. (13) Shepherd's-purse.

fat'ther, 1 fit'ther; 2 fĭt'thĕr, *vt.* 1. To beget or originate as a father; be or act as father to. 2. To acknowledge as one's offspring; assume the authorship of; accept responsibility for; adopt as one's own; as, to *father* a bill or measure. 3. To charge the begetting of or responsibility for; assign or charge as offspring: with *on* or *upon*.

fa'ther, *n.* **1.** The male parent of a child. **2.** Any male ancestor; more particularly, the first of a line; forefather; patriarch. **3.** One standing toward another or others in a paternal position; one acting in the capacity of a father; as, the king is *father* to his people. **4.** [F-] The Deity; God; especially, the first person in the Trinity.

Our *Father* is the proper designation of God under the new dispensation. J. B. WALKER *Doc. Holy Spirit* p. 117. [s. c. o. 1874.]

5. A member of the ancient Roman senate; as, a conscript *father.* **6.** One who or that which causes or originates anything; an author; founder; as, Homer is the *father* of epic poetry; the wish is *father* to the thought. "The child is *father* of the Man," WORDSWORTH *My Heart Leaps Up* l. 7. **7.** A man held in reverence. Specif.: (1) A Roman Catholic priest who is a member of a religious fraternity; in the United States and Ireland, also, a secular priest. (2) A church dignitary; confessor; superior in a monastery. (3) The oldest member of a class or body; doyen; as, the *father* of the House. (4) Any aged man, particularly a clergyman: chiefly as a title. [< AS. *fæder.*] **—adoptive father,** one who adopts another's child.—**f. confessor,** a priest who confesses a penitent.—**F. General,** the chief of the Society of Jesus.—**f. in God,** a bishop, as being divinely appointed.—**fa'ther-in-law'**, *n.* **1.** The father of one's spouse: the correlate of *son-in-law* and of *daughter-in-law.* **2.** [Colloq., Gt. Brit.] A stepfather.—**F. Knickerbocker** [Humorous]. New York city personified.—**f. long-legs,** *n.* a daddy-longlegs.—**f. of Algebra,** François Viète (Vieta), the foremost algebraist of the 16th century.—**F. of America,** Samuel Adams. **F. of the American Revolution:**—**F. of Angling,** Izaak Walton.—**F. of Ecclesiastical or Church History,** Eusebius.—**F. of English Learning,** Beda: so called by Burke.—**F. of English Poetry,** Chaucer: so called by Dryden.—**F. of English Prose,** Roger Ascham.—**F. of Epic Poetry,** Homer.—**F. of German Literature,** G. E. Lessing.—**F. of Greek Tragedy,** Æschylus.—**F. of his Country,** 1. George Washington. **2.** Marcus Tullius Cicero: bestowed upon him by the Roman senate for revealing the conspiracy of Catiline. The title was later given to some of the Cæsars, Cosmo de Medici, and certain European princes. **3.** Andrea Doria (1468–1560): so called on his statue at Genoa.—**F. of his People.** 1. Any one of three kings of France, Louis XII., Henry IV., and Louis XVIII. **2.** Christian III. of Denmark.—**F. of History,** Herodotus.—**F. of Jests,** Joseph Miller.—**F. of Letters.** 1. Francis I. of France. **2.** Lorenzo de Medici.—**F. of Lies.** 1. Satan. **2.** Herodotus.—**F. of Medicine.** 1. Hippocrates. **2.** Aretæus of Cappadocia (2d and 3d centuries).—**F. of Orthodoxy,** Athanasius.—**f. of the chapel,** the chairman of a chapel of printers.—**F. of the Faithful.** 1. The sultan of Turkey, as calif or head of the Mohammedan faith: first applied to Mohammed. **2.** Abraham.—**F. of Waters,** the Mississippi river.—**f.-quarterly,** *n.* a mule. Mills his father; a parricide.—**f. right,** *n.* A system of clan organization in which the child takes the clan-name of the father. Compare MOTHER-RIGHT, *n.* **2.**—**f. Scot.** Patriarch: —**f. sister** [Scot.], the sister of one's father.—**fathers' day.** [U.S.] A memorial day, observed in honor of fathers, on the second Sunday in June, in the states in New York, conjointly with mothers' day. See MOTHERS' DAY.—**Fathers of the Church,** the early teachers and defenders of Christianity. They are divided into the *antenicene* and the *postnicene,* as living before or after the Council of Nice (A. D. 325). The *antenicene* include, among others, the **Apostolic Fathers,** contemporaries of the apostles, and the **Apologetic Fathers,** who defended Christianity against attacks of Jews and pagans.—**Great White F.,** the President of the United States: so called by the American Indians.—**Holy F.,** the Pope.—**Most Reverend F. In God,** a bishop: a title of address.—**natural f.,** the father of a child, particularly when not the husband of its mother; formerly, the true father as distinguished from a father by adoption.—**putative f.** (*Law*), one reputed or adjudged to be the father of a bastard. —**spiritual f.** 1. The agent of one's conversion. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* Same as FATHER CONFESSOR.

Fa'ther A'bra-ham. A nickname of Benjamin Franklin.

fa'ther-hood, *n.* [FATHER + -HOOD.] The state or relation of being a father; the character or authority of a father. **fa'ther-ship†.**

The fatherhood of God, The brotherhood of man! WHITTIER *Astræa* st. 6.

fa'ther-land", 1 fä'ther-land'; 2 fä'ther-länd", *n.* The land of one's birth or origin; mother country: a Germanism.—**fa'ther-less,** *a.*

fa'ther-lash"er, 1 fä'ther-läsh'er; 2 fä'ther-läsh"er, *n.* A sculpin (*Cottus bubalis*) of northern Europe, having a rough lateral line.

fa'ther-less, 1 fä'ther-les; 2 fä'ther-lĕs, *a.* **1.** Having no father; orphaned by the death of the father. **2.** Having no known author.—**fa'ther-less-ness,** *n.*


Fatherlasher. 1/12

fa'ther-ly, 1 fä'ther-li; 2 fä'ther-ly, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a father. **2.** Manifesting the affection or solicitude of a father: paternal.—**fa'ther-li-ness,** *n.*—**fa'ther-ly,** *adv.*

Fa'ther Paul [It. **Fra Fa'o-lo,** 1 frā pä'o-lō; 2 frā pä'o-lō.] A pseudonym of Pietro Sarpi.

Fa'ther Prout. The pen-name of Francis Sylvester Mahony.

fath'om, 1 fath'ŭm; 2 fă'thŭm, *n.* *pl.* *t.* **1.** To find the depth of, as of the ocean, by means of a sounding-line or sound. **2.** Figuratively, to discover the hidden or abstruse meaning of; solve the difficulties of. **3†.** To encompass with the arms. **II.** *i.* To sound; search; inquire. [< AS. *fæthm,* a measure, < *fæðm,* embrace.]

—**fath'om-a-bl(e)ᵖ,** *a.*—**fath'om-er,** *n.*

fath'om, *n.* [FATH'OMS OF FATH'OM, *pl.*] **1.** (1) A measure of length; 6 feet; originally, the space to which a man may extend his arms: used principally in mining and marine measurements. (2) A quantity of material, such as wood, whose cross-section is 6 feet (a fathom) square and whose length varies. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] As a measure of cables, one thousandth of a mile. **3.** Intellectual depth; profundity. [< AS. *fathm.*]—**fath'om-line",** *n.* A sounding-line, etc.—**fath'om-ly,** *adv.*

Fath'om, Ferdinand, Count. In Smollett's *Adventures of Count Fathom,* a villain who robs his benefactors, yet dies in great want.

fath'omd, *pp.* Fathomed. S. S.

fath'om-less, 1 fath'um-les; 2 fă'thŭm-lĕs, *a.* That can not be fathomed or measured in fathoms: unfathomable.

fa-tid'i-cal, 1 fa-tid'i-kal; 2 fa-tid'i-cal, *a.* Able to prophesy; oracular; prophetic.

In languages there is something *faiditical* and inspired. JOURDAIN *Thoughts* tr. by Calvert, ch. 3, p. 47. (w. v. n. 1806.)

[< L. *fatidicus,* < *fatum* (see FATE) + *dico,* speak.] **fa-tid'i-cŏ-ry.** *adv.*

fa-tif'er-ous, 1 fa-tif'er-us; 2 fa-tĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Bringing fate or death; destructive. [< L. *fatifer,* < *fatum* (see FATE) + *fero,* bear.]

fat'i-gate†, *a.* Wearied. [< L. *fatigatus,* pp. of *fatigo,* tire.]

—**fat'i-ga'tion†,** *n.*

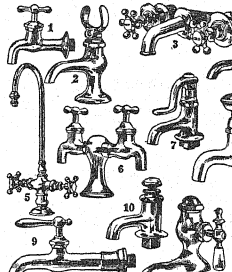
fa-tigue', 1 fa-tēg'; 2 fa-tēg', *vt.* [FA-TIGUED'; FA-TIG'-ING.] **1.** To weary with physical or mental exertion; exhaust by continued strain, application, or trouble; tire out; jade. **2.** *Physiol.* To produce a condition of fatigue in. **3.** To strain, as a beam. **4.** *Mech.* To cause a condition of fatigue. [< F. *fatiguer,* < L. *fatigo,* tire.] **fa'ti-gate†.**—**fa'ti-ga-bl(e)ᵖ,** *a.*—**fat'i-ga-bil'i-ty, fat'i-ga-bl(e-ness)ᵖ,** *n.*—**fa-tigue'less,** *a.*

fa-tigue', *n.* **1.** Exhaustion of strength caused by physical toil; languor resulting from continued muscular or mental strain or exertion; weariness; lassitude.

All the work that a man can do that can be rested by one night's sleep, is good for him, but *fatigue* that goes into the next day is always bad. Sir JOHN LUBBOCK *Oldham Folks* p. 506. [o. a. co. 1899.]

2. *Physiol.* A condition of organs or cells caused by excessive exertion. It is characterized by the formation of poisonous decomposition products, which are eventually removed by the blood, and by the reduction of the energy brought by the blood in the form of nutriment. **3.** *Psychophys.* A condition of diminished ability, or actual inability, to perform a given act, irrespective of the feeling of being fatigued. Thus an isolated frog's muscle is said to be *fatigued* when its reaction is diminished by prolonged stimulation.

4. Wearing toil or continued exertion, especially of soldiers in the field. **5.** *Mil.* Fatigue-duty, as distinct from the use of arms; see phrases. **6.** *Mech.* A weakening resulting from long-continued or frequently repeated stress, particularly continued reversals of stress applied to structural members, as bridge-beams and car-axles. [F., < *fatiguer;* see FATIGUE, *v.*]—**fa-tigue'-**


Faucets.

1, sink; 2, rabbit-cock; 3, combination hot and cold; 4, self-closing; 5, pantry-sink; 6, double; 7, lever-handle; 8, crown-handle; 9, waste-sink; 10, push-button; 11, basin; 12, wash-tube.

call", *n.* *Mil.* The call, by drum or trumpet, summoning soldiers to fatigue-duty.—**f.-curve,** *n.* The curved line which indicates the change in effectiveness due to the prolonged stimulation of an organ. In the case of a muscle, the first effect is usually an increase, during the so-called period of "warming up," which is followed by a decline in the force of contraction, and this decline may go on till the zero-point is reached. Sensory fatigue is known as measurable, chiefly in the case of the eye; pure mental fatigue, as an effect of increase in mental power, is exceedingly difficult of measurement.—**f.-dress,** *n.* The dress worn by soldiers when on fatigue-duty; in the case of officers, the simplest suit of uniform for ordinary wear, including a cap in place of chapeau or helmet.—**f.-duty,** *n.* Common or mechanical labor done by soldiers, as in cutting roads and building fortifications.—**f. error,** an error due to overwork, or inability to attend, which customarily shows itself in delay or uncertainty of the proper reaction. —**f.-party,** *n.* A party of soldiers on fatigue-duty.—**magnetic f.** (*Elec.*), a characteristic property of magnetic substances which gives rise to hysteresis and which is increased by subjection to a long series of magnetic changes, as in the case of iron transformer cores, etc.


Fatsia.

1. Stem and leaves of the rice-paper plant (*F. papyrifera*): *a*, the flower; *b*, the fruit. **2.** Chinese method of shoeing the ox, *a*, in a way pith tending to fatigue. pith into rice-paper.

fa-tigue'some, 1 fa-tēg'sum; 2 fa-tēg'-sŭm, *a.* Wearisome; tiring.

fa'ti-gu'ing-ly, 1 fa-tēg'ing-li; 2 fa-tēg'-ĭng-li, *adv.* In a way pith.

fat'ish, 1 fāt'ish; 2 fāt'-ĭsh, *a.* [AR.] The short opening chapter of the Koran, usually repeated by Mohammedans in their prayers; literally, commencement; exordium.

fa-til'o-quent†, *a.* Foretelling the future; prophetic.

fat'-lan, 1 fat'-lan or fāt'-lan; 2 fāt'-lan or fāt'-lăn, *n.* **1.** Only daughter of Mohammed. **2.** In the story of Aladdin, in the *Arabian Nights,* an anchoress and holy woman. **3.** The mother of Prince Camaralzaman. **4.** In Perrault's *Contes de Fées,* Bluebeard's last wife.

Fat'i-mite, 1 fat'i-mīt; 2 fāt'i-mīt, *n.* One of the Shiah Arabian dynasty — descended from the Caliph Ali and his wife Fatima, daughter of Mohammed — that ruled over Egypt, North Africa, Syria, and Palestine (909–1171). **Fat'i-mid†.**—**Fat'i-mite,** *a.*

fa-tis'cence, *n.* [Rare.] A gap or opening; the state of being chinky.—**fa-tis'cent†,** *a.*

fat'-skid'neyed, fat'-kneed. See under FAT, *a.*

fat'ling, 1 fat'ling; 2 fāt'ling. **I.** *a.* Fat; plump. **II.** *n.* An animal fattened for slaughter, especially a young one, as a lamb.

My oxen and my *fatlings* are killed. *Matt.* xxii, 4.

fat'ness, 1 fat'nes; 2 fāt'nĕs, *n.* **1.** The condition of being fat or plump; portliness; corpulency. **2.** Fertility of soil; abundance; fruitfulness; richness.

The *fatness* of a goodly land In sandy dun hide is shining. WHITTIER *The Drovers* st. 8

3. Greasy matter; fat. **4.** The best part of something. **5†.** That which produces fat or fertility. **6†.** Fleshiness; sensuality.

Fa'-tshan", 1 fä'-shän'; 2 fä'-shän". *n.* A manufacturing city in Kwangtung province, China. **Fa'-chan".**

Fat'-si-a, 1 fat'sē-a; 2 fāt'sĭ-a, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of evergreen shrubs of the ginseng family. *F. papyrifera,* originally of Formosa, yields the white pith from which is made the Chinese rice-paper. [< *fatsi,* the native name.]

fat'ta-bl(e), 1 fat'ta-bl; 2 fāt'-tă-bl, *a.* [Rare.] In condition for fattening.

fat'-tail", 1 fat'-tāl"; 2 fāt'-tāl", *n.* One of the broad-tailed variety of sheep now most common in Palestine. See SHEEP.

fat'ten, 1 fat'n; 2 fāt'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make fat or plump by feeding. **2.** To make fertile or productive, as land. **3.** In operative manufacture, to make plump by pressing in fresh water before marketing. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become fat, plump, or obese. **2.** To grow rich or prosperous. [< AS. *fætnian,* < *fæt,* fat.]—**fat'ner†,** *n.*

fat'tener, *n.* Fattener. S. S.

fat'tend, *pp.* Fattened. S. S.

fat'ting-knife", 1 fat'ing-nīf"; 2 fāt'-ĭng-nīf", *n.* A mackerel-spoon.

fat'tels, 1 fat'relz; 2 fāt'rĕlz, *n.* *pl.* [Scot.] The ends of a ribbon; gathers in dressmaking.


Fat-tailed Sheep. 1/8

fat'ty, 1 fat'i; 2 fāt'ĭ, *a.* [Contracted from *fatty,* *a.*] Consisting of, containing, or having the properties of fat; greasy; unctuous; oily. **2.** Absorbing water readily; fat: said of lime; opposed to *quiet.* **3.** Having fertilizing constituents. **4.** Containing too much fat: said of tissues, organs, etc.—**fatty acid,** a derivative of the paraffin series formed by oxidizing one of the monatomic alcohols, as formic and acetic acids, the general formula being $C_nH_{2n}O_2$. The physical characteristics of the higher complex fatty acids, as palmitic and stearic acids, give the name to the group.—**f. compounds,** the aliphatic compounds.—**f. for (or fat) series,** a group of carbon compounds derived from methane and represented by paraffin.—**fat'tiness,** *n.*

fat'ty, *n.* [Vulgar.] A fat person or animal.

fa-tu'i-ty, 1 fa-tū'i-ti; 2 fa-tū'ĭ-ty, *n.* **1.** Extraordinary foolishness, especially when combined with obstinacy or conceit; morbid perversity of judgment.

He had none of that vain to appear compliacted which is at the bottom of most forms of *fatuity.* HENRY JAMES, *The Tragic Muse* vol. i, p. 285. [n. a. c. o. 1890.] **2.** Feebleness of mind; idiocy; idiocy.

Weeping is common in the insane, even after a complete state of *fatuity* has been reached. HERBERT SPENCER *Emotions* p. 156. [a. 1873.]

fat'u-ism†. [< L. *fatuita(-)s,* < *fatuus,* foolish.]—**fa-tu'i-tous,** *a.* Conceitedly foolish; stupid; fatuous.—**fa-tu'i-tous-ness,** *n.*

fat'u-ous, 1 fat'yu-us; 2 fāt'yu-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Feeble in mind; unconsciously silly; stubbornly blind or foolish; idiotic; imbecile. **2.** Based on a foolish conceit; baseless; illusory; inane. [< L. *fatuus,* silly.] **fat'u-ate†.**—**fat'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**fat'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

Fat'wa, 1 fat'wa; 2 fāt'wa, *n.* A town in Patna, Bengal.

fat'-wit'ted, etc. See under FAT, *a.*

fau'bourg', 1 fō'bûr'; 2 fō'bûrg', [F.] A part of a city beyond the gates; suburb; also, a quarter of a city outside the old walls; as, the *Faubourg* St. Germain in Paris.

Fau'bourg' Saint An'toine'. A suburb of Paris, where the mob defeated Wurmser, July 2, 1652.

fau'cal, 1 fō'kal; 2 fą'cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the fauces; produced in the fauces; deeply guttural: specifically said of certain sounds in the Semitic and some other languages. [< *fauces,* throat.] **fau'cal-ize.**

fau'ces, 1 fō'sīz; 2 fą'cēz, *n.* *pl.* **1.** *Anat.* The parts bordering on the opening between the back of the mouth and the pharynx. **2.** *Bot.* The throat of a gamopetalous corolla or calyx, connecting its tube and limb. **fauxʃ.** **3.** *Conch.* That part of the interior of a spiral shell visible through the aperture. **4.** *Rom. Arch.* A passage in a house, particularly the one leading from the vestibule to the first court. [L., throat.]


Isthmus of the fauces, as seen through the open Mouth.

a, hard palate; *b*, soft palate; *c*, uvula; *d*, palatoglossal arch, when a liquid or a gas is controlled or anterior pillar; (at any points in the length of a pipe), tonsil; *f*, palatopharynx; and *fancet* where only a liquid is concerned; pharyngealarch, or posterior pillar; *g*, back of throat; *h*, pharynx; *i*, tongue.

fau'cet, 1 fō'set; 2 fą'cĕt, *n.* **1.** A spout fitted with a valve controlling the outlet of a pipe conveying liquid. See illus. in previous column.

A *cock* and a *faucet* may be the same thing, but usually the term *cock* is used *a*, palatoglossal arch, when a liquid or a gas is controlled or anterior pillar; *f*, palatopharynx; and *fancet* where only a liquid is concerned; pharyngealarch, or posterior pillar; *g*, back of throat; *h*, pharynx; *i*, tongue. trolled (at an outlet), as in drawing rice pillar; *g*, back of from barrels. **Combine** cock†, *n.* **f.** **2.** **cock, faucet** is common.

Faucets are named (1) from the method of operation or mechanism; as, **boring-faucet** (having a shank that will bore into a barrel), **diaphragm-f.** (closing by depression of a flexible diaphragm), **gate-f.** (having a sliding plate to cut off the flow of liquid), **spring-f.**; (2) from the liquid drawn; as, **beer-f., hot-water f.** (3) from the place or article with which used; as, **basin-f., bottle-f.** or **cork-f., brewers' f.** (having two outlets, one for sampling); (4) from their shape; as, **rabbit-ear f.** (having a pair of co-pivotal levers, resembling rabbits' ears, which control the outlet). **2.** The enlarged end of a pipe, to receive the spigot-end of the next section.

3†. A peg or stopper for the hole in a cask. [< OF. *fausset*, < *fausser*, pierce, < *fals*; see FALSE, a.] — **fau'cet-join't**, *n.* **1.** A pipe-joint formed by inserting the end of one section in the next. **2.** An arrangement like a plug-cock closing the breech of a breech-loading firearm. — **f.-key**, *n.* A socket-wrench fitting the squared or polygonal end of a faucet-plug.

fauch, *i.* fôsh; 2 fȧsh. [Scott.] Same as FALLOW, *a.*, 1.

fau'chard, 1 fō'shärd; 2 fō'chärd. *n. Archeol.* A medieval weapon consisting of a razor-shaped pointed blade attached to a long staff. [OF., < *fauz*, < L. *falx*, sickle.] — **fauz'sard**†.

Fauv'cher', 1 fō'shā'; 2 fō'chā', **Léon** (⁹/₁₂1803–¹²/₁₄1854). A French statesman.

fau'chion, *n.* A falchion. — **fau'chon**†; **fau'chlon**†.

fauch't, 1 fôsht; 2 fȧsht, *n.* [Scott.] A flight; encounter. — **faught**†.

fau'cial, 1 fô'shal; 2 fȧ'shal, *a. Anat.* Of or designating the fauces.

Fau'cit, 1 fô'sit; 2 fȧ'sit, **Helen** (1817–¹⁰/₁1898). An English actress; writer; married Sir Theodore Martin.

fau-ci'tis, 1 fô-sī'tis *or* -sī'tis; 2 fą-ṣī'tis *or* -ṣī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the fauces. [< L. *fauces*, throat.]

fau'con, *n.* A falcon. — **fau'con**†; **fau'kon**†. — **fau'con-er**†, *n.* A falconer. **fau'kner**†; **fau'kon-er**†.

fau'cre, 1 fô'kər; 2 fȧ'kər, *n. Mil.* A rest for steadying a lance as the bearer of it rides full tilt to the charge. [< F. *faux*, < L. *falx*, sickle.]

faugh, 1 fô; 2 fą, *interj.* An exclamation indicating loathing, contempt, or rejection.

fau'ja-site, 1 fô'ja-sāit; 2 fô'ja-sīt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, colorless, but brown-coated zeolite ($H_{16}Na_2CaAl_8Si_{16}O_{56}$), crystallizing in octahedrons. [< *Faujas* de Saint-Fond, French geologist.]

Fau'la, 1 fô'la; 2 fą'la, *n. Rom. Myth.* Same as FAUNA.

Faul'con-bridge, 1 fô'kn-brij; 2 fą'cn-bridg, *n.* **1. Lady**, in Shakespeare's *King John*, mother of Robert F. and Philip the Bastard. **2. Robert**, in Shakespeare's *King John*, son of Lady Falconbridge.

fauld, 1 fôld; 2 fąld, *n.* [Scot.] To fold.

fauld, *n.* **1.** The working-area of a furnace; a tympanch. **2.** [Scot.] Same as FOLD.

Faulk, 1 fôk; 2 fąk. *n.* A county in central South Dakota; 1,010 sq. m.; county-seat, Faulkton.

Faulk'land, 1 fôk'land; 2 fąk'land, *n.* In Sheridan's comedy *The Rivals*, a lover who is always troubled and jealous.

Faulk'ner, 1 fôk'ner; 2 fąk'ner, *n.* A county in central Arkansas; 661 sq. m.; county-seat, Conway.

faull, 1 fôll; 2 fąll, *v.* I. *t.* **1.** *Locl.* To cause a fault in.

A proof of its comparatively recent formation is that it *faults* all the formations with which it comes in contact. J. S. Curtis in *Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey*, 1883–1884, p. 239. [GOV. PUB. OFF. 1884.]

2. To cause or permit anything to become faulty or incorrect. **3.** [Rare or Colloq.] To find fault with; blame.

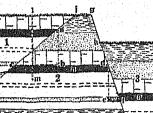
That I write the life of a Christian, cannot be *faulted* by any one who considers that the lives of pious men have been principally esteemed among the most useful histories which the Church of God enjoys.

COTTON MATHER *Magnalia Christi* vol. ii, p. 155. [s. A. 1853.]

4†. To lack; want.

II. *i.* [Archaic.] To commit a fault; fail; err.

fault, *n.* **1.** A slight offense; failure; negligence; a neglect of duty or propriety, resulting from inattention or lack of prudence rather than from design; an injury or offend, but liable to censure or objection; as, he acknowledged his *fault*. **2.** Whatever impairs excellence; an imperfection or defect in a person or thing; blemish; as, what are the *faults* of this picture? **3.** *Mining.* (1) A dislocation of a stratum or vein which breaks its continuity. (2) In coal seams, a slate or rock intrusion rendering the vein locally valueless; as, slate *fault*, clay *fault*, etc. **4.** A missing or losing of the trail or scent: said of hunting-dogs. **5.** *Geol.* A dislocation, relatively to each other, of the rock-masses on opposite sides of a fracture.



Faults.

The plane of fracture (faut-plane) is rarely vertical: its angle of inclination from a vertical plane *pi*, a normal fault; *fk*, a reversed or is called the *hade*, thrust fault; *ph*, a lateral scarp; angles The side which is left *fde* and *cab* are the hades of the faults; relatively higher is angles *dfe* and *cab* are also called *dip*; *dc* throw the *heaved* or *upthrow* of fault *pi*, and *ab* of fault *fk*; *ef*, heave or *throw*. In an respect to fault *fk*; with respect to fault inclined fault the up- block *a* is on the upthrow side and lower side of the fissure block 2 on the downthrow side; a vertical is the *hanging wall*, tical boring at *m* would apparently the lower is the *foot* passes two ore beds, really only one bed *wall*. The direction *n*, duplicated by the thrust fault. of a horizontal line in the fault-plane is the *strike*, that of the intersection of the fault-plane with the surface is the *trend*. The *throw* is the amount of vertical displacement, the horizontal displacement perpendicular to the strike is the *heave*, that parallel to the strike is the *displacement*. A fault without vertical displacement is a **horizontal fault**. In stratified rocks, faults in which the strikes approximately coincide with, or are perpendicular to, or are oblique to the strike of the series are called respectively **strike, dip,** and **oblique faults**. Dip and oblique faults are often called **cross-faults.**

6. *Elec.* An accidental leak in an electric circuit by reason of a disconnection, but of a direct or an exact. **7.** *Lawn-tennis, etc.* A failure by the server to drive the ball into the proper part of his opponent's court. **8†.** Default; lack. **9†.** Censure; blame. [< OF. *faute*, < L. *falta*, deceive.] Syn.: see MISTAKE; OFFENSE. — **at fault.** **1.** In the wrong. **2.** Worthy of blame. **3.** Off the scent. **4.** Hence, at a loss; in a quandary. — **fault'-block**, *n. Geol.* A rock-mass displaced by faulting. — **f.-escarpment**, *n. Geol.* A cliff consisting of the upthrow side of a fault. — **f.-line**, *n.* A line along which faulting has occurred: also, the trace of a fault-plane on the surface of the earth. — **f.-plane**, *n.* The fracture along which faulting occurs, rarely a mathematical plane, commonly a curved surface. — **f.-rock**, *n.* The fragmentary rock, often recemented, formed as a fault-fissure by the crushing and grinding of the walls during faulting. **f.-breccia**†. — **f.-scarp**, *n.* An escarpment along the line of and caused by a fault. **f.-escarpment**. — **f.-vein**, *n.* A vein filling a fault-fissure. — **f.-vent**, *n.* A volcanic vent coinciding with a fault. — **for f. of**, in default of. — **in fault**, blameworthy. — **normal f.**, an inclined fault with the hanging wall on the downthrow side. — **reversed f.**, an inclined fault with the hanging wall on the upthrow side. — **thrust-f.**, *n. Geol.* A fault caused by compression of the strata, which thereafter occupy less horizontal space than before, the hade being toward the upthrow: the most common form of fault. **over-thrust-f.**, — to a f., exceedingly; excessively; as, generous to a *fault*. — **to find f.**, to discover or make known something blameworthy, especially in a censorious spirit: often followed by *with*. — **with all faults** (*Com.*), without guaranteeing freedom from faults. — **without f.**, without fail; sure. — **fault'age**, *n. Geol.* Existence or effect of faulting. — **fault'ful**, *a.* — **fault'ful-ly**, *adv.* — **fault'wor"thy**, *a.* [Rare.] Blameworthy.

fault'er, *n.* One who is at fault or censurable. **fau'ter**†.

fault'find"er, 1 fôlt'faind"er; 2 fąlt'fīnd"ẽr, *n.* **1.** One given to finding fault. **2.** A mechanical contrivance for detecting faults in an electric current. — **fault'find"ing**, *a.* & *n.*

fault'less, 1 fôlt'les; 2 fąlt'lẽs, *a.* Without fault.

Byron rarely wrote anything either worthless or faultless.
M. ARNOLD *Essays in Crit.* 2d series, p. 166. [MACM. 1888.]

Syn.: see CORRECT; INNOCENT; PERFECT. — **fault'less-ly**, *adv.* — **fault'less-ness**, *n.*

fault'y, 1 fôlt'i; 2 fąlt'ẏ, *a.* [FAULT'-ER; FAULT'-I-EST.] **1.** Having faults or blemishes; imperfect; defective.

Some of my former friends
Would find my logic *faulty*; let them.
TENNYSON *Promise of May* act ii.

2. Characterized by faults of conduct; erroneous; wrong. **3.** [Archaic.] Guilty of faults or misdeeds; blamable. — **fault'y-ly**, *adv.* Syn.: see CENSURABLE. — **fault'i-ly**, *adv.* — **fault'i-ness**, *n.*

faulx†, *n.* A waist-grip in wrestling. **falx**†.

faun, 1 fôn *or* fan; 2 fąn *or* fȧn. [Scot.] Same as FALLEN.

faun, 1 fôn; 2 fąn, *n. Rom. Myth.* One of a class of deities of the woods and lands represented as half human, with pointed ears, a tail, short horns, and goats' feet. The fauns are often grouped with the satyrs, who are said to be in some respects similar.

Lo! from the dark
Cano wraiglish *fauns* and myrtle-crowned Satyrs stark. KEATS *Endymion* iii. 18.
[< L. *Faunus*, < *fateo*, favor.] **faun'ɣt.** — **Faun of Praxiteles**, the Marble Faun. See MARBLE FAUN, under MARBLE.


Head of Faun.

fau'na, 1 fô'na; 2 fą'na, *n.* [FAU'NÆ or FAU'NAS, 1 -nī or -nēz; 2 -nī or -nąs, pl.] **1.** The totality of the animals inhabiting a given area, or existing within a stated period; as, the *fauna* of Europe; a fossil *fauna*; the *fauna* of America. **2.** A zoögeographical subdivision. **3.** A treatise upon a fauna. [< LL. *Fauna*, sister of *Faunus*; see FAUN.] — **fau'nal**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or treating of a fauna.

Paleontology informs us that a similar *faunal* gradation of these quarters of the world had been established in Tertiary time.
WISCONSIN *Academy* v. 365. [s. c. a. 1880.]

— **fau'nal-ly**, *adv.* — **fau'nist**, *n.* One who is versed in or who studies a fauna. — **fau-nis'tic**, *a.* Characteristic of or determining a fauna. — **fau-nis'tic-al-ly**, *adv.* — **fau-nol'o-gy**, *n.* The science of animal distribution; zoögeography. — **fau"no-log'i-cal**, *a.*

Fau'nus, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* Wife or sister of Faunus, a goddess of fertility of land and the fruitfulness of women. Compare DAMIA. [< L. *fn.*, FAUNUS.]

Fau-na'li-a, 1 fô-nā'li-ə; 2 fą-nā'li-ą, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* A rural agricultural festival celebrated on February 13 and December 5 in honor of Faunus.

Faunce, 1 fôns; 2 fąnc, **William Herbert Perry** (¹/₁₁ 1859–). An American Baptist clergyman and educator; president of Brown University since 1899.

Faunt'le-roy, 1 fônt'lər fônt'li-roi; 2 fąnt'lər fąnt'lẽ-rôy, *n.* **1. Henry** (1786–¹¹/₁₂1824), an English banker executed for forgery. **2.** See LITTLE LORD FAUNTLEROY.

fau'nule, 1 fô'nūl; 2 fą'nūl, *n.* A representative local collection of fossils of a single group, considered as a sample of some geological fauna. [< FAUNA.]

Fau'nus, 1 fô'nus; 2 fą'nŭs, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* The third Laurentian King, grandson of Saturn, patron of agriculture and founder of religion in Latium; subsequently worshiped as god of agriculture and cattle-rearing, and prophetic oracle of nature's secrets. Latterly Faunus became confused with the Arcadian Pan.

Fau'quier, 1 fô-kēr'; 2 fą-kēr', *n.* A county in N. E. Virginia; 670 sq. m.; county-seat, Warrenton.

faurd, 1 fôrd; 2 fȧrd, *a.* [Scot.] Favored.

Faure, 1 fōr, **Félix** (¹/₁₀1841–²/₁₆1899). President of France, 1895–1899.

Fau"ré', 1 fō'rē'; 2 fō'rē', **Gabriel Urbain** (⁹/₁₂1845–¹¹/₄ 1924). A French instrumental composer.

Faur'el, 1 fôr'el; 2 fôr'ẽl, **Claude Charles**(¹⁶/₂₁1772–7/₁₁1844). A French scholar and writer; *History of Gaul Under German Conquerors*, etc.

faun, faunch, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A dog. See FICE.

fau'sant, 1 fô'sont; 2 fą'sant, *a.* [Scot.] Decent; respectable.

fause, 1 fôz; 2 fąs, *a.* [Scot.] False. — **fause'-house**", *n.* [Scot.] A guardhouse for keeping open a ventilating-hole in a stack of grain; also, the hole itself.

fau'sen†, *n.* An eel. **fau'son**†.

fau'ser-ite, 1 fô'sər-oit; 2 fą'sẽr-īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous to sub-metallic, brownish-yellow or reddish-brown mineral, MnS_2 or $MnSo_4$?, that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system.

fausse'braye†, *n. Fort.* A hillock of earth about a rampart, between the parapet and the edge of the ditch.

faust, 1 fôst; 2 fąst, *a.* [Rare.] Happy; fortunate. [< L. *faustus*.]

Faust, 1 foust; 2 fąust, *n.* **1. Johann**, see FIST. **2. Johann**, a German physician, alchemist, astrologer, and reputed magician of the 16th century; subject of the *Historia von Dr. Johann Faustien* (1587), or Marlowe's *The Tragical History of Dr. Faustus* (1588), of Spies' (1790), and Goethe's and Marlowe's opera *Faust* (1859). In Marlowe's tragedy, Faustus is a young scholarly magician who sells his soul to the devil in exchange for earthly glory and sensual pleasures, but is overcome with remorse and agony when the payment of the forfeit has to be made. In Goethe's drama, Mephistopheles (the devil) boasts before heaven that he can lower man to the level of the brute, and God replies that man's better nature can conquer all temptation. Faust, an elderly student, weary of life's puzzles, is chosen for the trial, and thus tyrnes humanity, mindand tempted, but finally adhering to the right. Faust is hurried to a life of pleasure, and carried away by passion he betrays and then abandons Margaret, who in despair slays their child, and expires in prison repenting of her sin. Faust is carried off from the prison by Mephistopheles, and thus ends the first part of the drama. The second part is filled with allegory and symbolism. Continuing a life of pleasure, Faust marries the Grecian Helen, a vague symbol of the union of the romantic and classical schools, and the action of the drama closes with the lesson that neither learning, lust, nor pleasure can satisfy the heart of man, whose happiness consists in leading a useful life and thus escaping the snares and power of Mephistopheles. **Faus'tus**†.

Faus-ti'na, 1 fąs-tī'nə; 2 fąs-tī'ną, *n.* **1. Annia Galeria** (—A.D. 141), "Faustina Senior," wife of Antoninus Pius. **2.** "Faustina Junior" (—A.D. 175), daughter of preceding; wife of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus.

Faus'tine, 1 fôs'tin; 2 fąs'tin, *n.* A feminine personal name.

Faus-ti'na, 1 fąs-tī'nə (*masc.*), F. Faus-tī'ne', 1 fôs'tīn', 2 fąs-tī'n' (*fem.*), Sp. **Faus-ti'no**, G. **Faus-ti'ne**, 1 fąs-tī'nə, 2 fąs-tī'nẽ; It. **Faus-ti'na**, 1 fąs-tī'ną, 2 fąs-tī'nȧ. [L., lucky.]

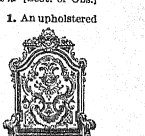
Faus'ti'nus, 1 fąs-tī'nəs; 2 fąs-tī'nŭs, *n.* (1783–⁸/₁₉1867). A Haitian negro, Faustinus Soulouque, who in 1849 was proclaimed Emperor of Haïti and held the throne ten years, but was compelled to abdicate.

Faus'tu-lus, 1 fąs'tū-ləs; 2 fąs'tŭ-lŭs, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* A legendary shepherd, said to have rescued and reared Romulus and Remus.

Faus'tus, 1 fąs'təs; 2 fąs'tŭs, *n.* **1.** Same as FAUST. **2.** A bishop of Riez, Provence, France, during the latter half of the 5th century; abbot of Lérins; opponent of Pelagianism.

faut, faute, 1 fôt *or* fūt; 2 fąt *or* fȧt, *v. & n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Fault.

faut'teuil', 1 fō'tə'yə; 2 fō'tə'yẽ, *n.* [F.] **1.** An upholstered armchair; especially, the seat of (1) a member of the French Academy, or (2) of a presiding officer; hence, membership in the Academy or the office of a chairman. **fald'stool**†. **2.** The seating-space of an altarpiece.


Fauteuil.

faut'or, 1 fô'tər; 2 fą'tor, *n.* [Archaic.] A favorer; patron. — **faut'or-ess**, *n.* A patroness. — **faut'or-ship**, *n.* A patronage.

fau"vette', 1 fō'vet'; 2 fō'vẽt', *n.* [F.] A warbler; especially, the European garden-warbler (*Sylvia hortensis*).

faux, 1 fōks; 2 fąks, *n.* I. [Rare.] Singular of FAUCES. **2.** See FAUCES, 2.

faux jour, 1 fō zhr; 2 fō zhur. [F.] *Art.* A false light; specif., a light introduced into a picture in a direction different from that represented in the picture itself.

faux pas, 1 fō pȧ; 2 fō pȧ. [F.] A false step; mistake; error; slip; esp. a breach of good breeding or of good morals.

fa-vac'u-nus, 1 fą-vąk'ū-nəs; 2 fą-vąk'ŭ-nŭs, *a.* Same as FAVELLATE. See *n.* L. *favus*, honeycomb.]

Fa-va'ra, 1 fą-vā'rə; 2 fą-vā'rą, *n.* A town in Sicily; has sulfur-mines.

fa'vart, 1 fā'vär; 2 fā'vȧrt, **Charles Simon** (¹³/₁₄1710–⁴/₁₂ 1792). A French dramatist.

fa'vel'i, *n.* Cajolery; deception by means of flattery.

fa'vel-la, *n.* Honey; yellow. A yellow horse.

fa-vel'la, 1 fə-vel'ə; 2 fą-vẽl'ą, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -ē; 2 -ẽ, *pl.*] *Bot.* A dense agglomeration of spores in certain floridceous algæ, resembling a cystocarp, but produced at the end of a branch. [< L. *favilla*, honeycomb.] — **fa-vel'lid**, *a.*

fa'vel'id-i-um, 1 fā'vel-id'i-əm; 2 fā'vẽl-id'ĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A favella entirely embedded in the frond, or slightly projecting, as in certain red algæ. [< L. *favella*, cmbers.]

fa-ve'o-lus, 1 fą-vī'o-ləs; 2 fą-vī'o-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lī; 2 -lĭ, *pl.*] A pit or depression like a cell of a honeycomb. [dim. of L. *favus*, honeycomb.] — **fa-ve'o-late**, *a.* Pitted; honeycombed; alveolate. **fa-vag'i-nous**†.

fav'er-el, 1 fav'er-el; 2 fāv'ẽr-ẽl, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] **1.** An onion. **2.** Same as WHITLOW-GRASS, 1. **3.** The water-speedwell.

fav'er-olle', 1 fav'er-ōl'; 2 fāv'ẽr-ōl', *n.* [F.] One of a French breed of fowl produced by crossing light Brahmas or Dorkings with Houdans. See FOWL.


Faver-olles.

Fav'er-sham, 1 fav'er-shəm; 2 fāv'ẽr-shąm, *n.* **1. William** (⁸/₁₅1158–¹⁴/₂₀1198). An English soldier in India and actor in America; created rôle of "Jim Crane" in *The Squaw Man*. **2.** A borough in Kent, England.

fa'vi-form, 1 fā'vi-fōrm; 2 fā'vĭ-fȯrm, *a.* Having a honeycombed structure; cellular. [< L. *favus*, honeycomb, + -FORM.]

Fa-vi'la, 1 fą-vī'lə; 2 fą-vī'lą, *n.* A family of coralligenous polyps with a compound corallum of flattish or rounded masses, septa and wall imperforate, septal margins dentate, and columella spongy. — **fa'vi-la**, *n.* (1) [< L. *favus*, honeycomb.] — **fa'vi-id**, *a. & n.* — **fa'vi-oid**, *a.*

fa-vil'lous, 1 fą-vil'əs; 2 fą-vĭl'ŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like favella. [< L. *favilla*, cmbers.]

fa-vin'sa, 1 fə-vin'sə; 2 fą-vĭn'ą, *n.* [-SÆ, 1 -sē; 2 -sẽ, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A cellar; a crypt.

Fa'vo'ni-an, 1 fə-vō'ni-ən; 2 fą-vō'nĭ-ăn, *a.* Of or pertaining to Favonius; hence, promising; auspicious.

Fa-vo'ni-us, 1 fə-vō'ni-əs; 2 fą-vō'nĭ-ŭs, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* The west wind; Zephyrus.

fa'vor, 1 fā'vər; 2 fā'vẽr, *v.* **1.** To look upon or behave toward with favor or kindness; countenance; befriend; as, to *favor* his suit; to *favor* one with a song. **2.** To make easier; facilitate; promote; as, famine *favors* the approach of pestilence. **3.** [Colloq.] To look like; resemble somewhat; as, the boy *favors* his father. **4.** To abstain from using; spare.

He *favors* his right foot in walking.
R. L. HALE *Jr. His Friend* p. 123. [D. MCG. 1888.]

5. To soften in representing, as in painting a portrait; palliate; mitigate. **6.** To bestow a favor upon, as in the coalition. **7.** To confirm; corroborate. [< OF. *favorer*, LL. *favorare*, < L. *favor*; see FAVOR, n.] **fa'ver**†; **fa'vor-ish**†. — **fa'vor-er**, *n.* One who or that which favors. — **fa'vor-ess**, *n.* — **fa'vor-ing-ly**, *adv.*

fa'vor, *n.* **1.** A disposition to be kind or friendly; desire to benefit or befriend; kindness; good will; as, to gain the king's *favor*. **2.** The state or condition of favoring or of being favored: preceded by *in* and followed by *of* or *with*; as, *in favor of* a reform; *in favor with* the administration.

It is not too much to say that on the whole the majority of the English people were in *favor* of the Stuarts.
MCCARTHY *Four Georges* p. 40. [D. 1885.]

3. [Rare.] That which is favored. **4.** An act or course of kindness or generosity. **5.** Kindness bestowed on one to the exclusion of others; partiality; preference; as,

kissing goes by *favor*. **6.** Kind or gracious permission; leave; license; consent; as, by your *favor*. **7.** Convenience for the accomplishment of a thing; facility; as, under *favor* of the darkness. **8.** (1) Something given as a token of love or friendship, usually by a woman to a man, as formerly, in knightly custom, to wear on the helmet; now, specif., a small trinket or other gift bestowed in the cotillion. (2) A rosette worn at a wedding. **9.** In correspondence, especially if on business, a letter; a term of politeness; as, your *favor* is received. **10.** [Archaic.] Aspect; appearance, especially in the way of family similarity of face. **11.** [Archaic.] Beauty; charm. [< OF. *favour*, < L. *favor*, < *fauco*, favor.]

Syn.: benefit, blessing, favoritism, concession, condescension, countenance, gift, good will, grace, kindness, patronage, predilection, preference, regard. See FRIENDSHIP; MERCY. — **Ant.:** disapproval, disfavor, dislike, harm, hostility, hurt, injury, insult, repulse. — **by** or **with one's favor, by permission.** — **out of**, under disfavor; disapproved of.—

fa'vor-ing-ly, *adv.* = **fa'vor-ite**, *a.* To give special or undue preference to. — **fa'vor-less**, *a.* **1.** Without favor. **2.** Not in favor of. — **fa'vor-some†**, *a.* Fit or worthy to be favored.

fa'vor-a-ble,] [fā'vor-a-bl; ž fā'vor-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Affording favor; favoring. **2.** Favorable; auspicious; as, ill- or long-*favored* countenances. **3.** Wearing a favor, as in knight-errantry: usually in compounds; as, white-*favored*. **3.** *Org. Chem.* Noting a condition in geometrical isomerism in which atoms or groups held by a system of two carbon atoms are, by a process of rotation about a common axis, brought from one position into another position which is more advantageously situated with respect to certain atoms or groups of atoms or reactions for each other. — **Favored Child of Victory,** André Masséna, marshal of France, on account of his many victories. — **fa'vored-ly**, *adv.* In respect to appearance or manner: used in compounds; as, *favorably* favored. — **fa'vored-ness**, *n.*

fa'vor-it(e⁸,] fā'vor-it; ž fā'vor-it, *a.* Looked upon with special favor; preferred; as, a *favorite* retreat.

fa'vor-lite,] *n.* **1.** A person or thing particularly favored

fa'vor-ite,] *n.* **1.** A person or thing particularly favored or liked.

The small Italian hound of exquisite symmetry, was a parlor *favorite* and pet among the fashionable dames of ancient times. — Irving *Sketch-Book*, p. 111. [G., < *n.*] — **2.** [1601]

2. One who has gained influence over one in authority by questionable means or for selfish purposes; as, a court *favorite*.

The *favorite* of the prince is rarely the *favorite* of the people. — Prescott *Philip II.* vol. i, p. 478. [L. 1880.]

3. Specif., in a sporting competition, a person or animal that is considered to have the greatest likelihood of success, and on whom or which the most money is staked against equal or smaller sums; the one that carries the lowest odds in the betting; as, the horse was a *favorite*. **4†.** A ringlet on the forehead: a feature of women's coiffure originated in the 17th century. **5.** One who favors a certain party; partizan. [F., < It. *favorita*, < *favore*, favor, < L. *favor*; see FAVOR, n.]

fa'vor-it-ism,] fā'vor-it-izm; ž fā'vor-it-izm, *n.* **1.** A disposition or tendency to favor one person or class of person over another; partiality. **2.** The state or condition of being a favorite.

fa-vose',] fa-vōs'; ž fa-vōs', *a.* **1.** Like a honeycomb; favoulate; as, a *favose* fossil. **2.** Producing a honeycomb-like incrustation; as, a *favose* skin-disease. [< L. *favus*, honeycomb.]

fav'o-site,] fav'o-sit; ž fāv'o-sit, *n.* A fossil favositoid coral.

Fav'o-sit'i-dæ,] fav'o-sit'i-dē; ž fāv'o-sit'i-dē, *n. pl.* A family of fossil corals having little or no true connonchyma, and the septa and corallites distinct. — **fa-vos'i-tes,** *n.* [L. < L. *favus*, honeycomb.] — **fa-vos'i-tid,** *n.* — **fa-vos'i-toid,** *a.*

fa'vour, fa'vour-a-ble, fa'vour-ite, fa'vour-it-ism, etc. Favor, etc.: the usual spelling in England.

Fa'vre,] fā'vr; ž fā'vr, **Jules Gabriel Claude** (c/ɪ1809–1/ɪ1880). A French lawyer, orator, and statesman.

fa-vrile',] fa-vrīl'; ž fā-vrīl'. **I.** *a.* Marked by rich colors; said of glass. **II.** *n.* A variety of iridescent enameled glass; so called by L. C. Tiffany, its inventor, in 1894.

fa'vus,] fā'vus; ž fā'vus, *n.* [L.] **1.** [-vi, 1-vei; ž -vī, pl.] A hexagonal marble tile, used for a honeycomb pattern in pavements. **2.** *Med.* A contagious disease of the skin, especially of the scalp, producing yellow flattened scabs and baldness; scaldhead; honeycomb ringworm.

Faw'cett,] fâ'sez; ž fa'sez, *n.* **1. Edgar** (c/ɪ1847–5/ɪ1904), an American novelist, poet, and dramatist. **2. Henry** (c/ɪ1833–11/ɪ1884), an English economist and statesman; postmaster-general; blind from boyhood.

Fawkes,] fâks; ž fa͡ks, **Guy** or **Guido** (1570–1/ɪ1606). An English conspirator. See GUNPOWDER PLOT under PLOT.

Fawk'ner,] fâk'ner; ž fa͡k'ner (6/ɪ1792–8/ɪ1869). An Australian settler; one of the founders of Victoria, 1835.

fawn,] fân; ž fa͡n, *v.* **I.** *i.* To show affection by leaping upon, licking before, and licking the hand of a person, etc.: said of dogs and other animals: used alone or with *on* or *upon*.

But 'twill *fawn* at his feet if he flings it a bone.
Owen Meredith *Lucile* pt. i, can. 2, st. 7.

2. To seek favor by cringing and subserviency; flatter meanly: used alone or with *on* or *upon*.

II†. *t.* To show affection for by cringing or abject flattery. [< Ice. *fagna*, < AS. *fægnian*, < *fægen*, fain.] Syn: bow, cower, crawl, cringe, curry favor, flatter, pander, truckle. Compare also the definitions of these words.

— **fawn'er,** *n.* One who fawns or cringes.

Be very careful of *fawners*; for friendship and flattery are deadly enemies.
Swinburne *Treas. of David* vol. i, p. 127. [p. a w. 1892.]

— **fawn'er-y,** *n.* Toadyism.— **fawn'ing,** *n.*— **fawn'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **fawn'ing-ness,** *n.*

fawn², *vi.* To bring forth a fawn.

fawn³, *n.* **1.** A young deer; a buck or doe in its first year. **2.** Fawn-color. **3†.** The young of some animal similar to the deer. [< OF. *fan*, < L. *fetus*, offspring, < *fetus*, pregnant.] — **fawn²-color'ed,** *a.* The color of a fawn; light yellowish brown. — **fawn'y‡.— f.-colored,** *a.*— **f.-guesti,** *n.* A servile flatterer.— **f.-lily,** *n.* The dog's-tooth violet.

fawn'ce, *n.* [Rare.] A cringing act; base flattery.

fawnd, *pp.* Fawned. S. S.

fawn'ess, *n.* Yellowstone Park, Wyo.; elevation, 9,000 ft.

faw'sant,] fô'sant; ž fa'sant, *a.* [Scot.] Proper; decent.

fax,] *n.* The hair of the head: now only in the proper names *Fairfax, Faxon*, etc. — **faxed,** *a.*

Fa-xar'do, *n.* Same as FAJARDO.

fax'i-ness,] faks'i-nes; ž faks'i-nēs, *n.* A disease of the sea-plant which reduces the topmost leaves and renders it useless. [< AS. *feax*, hair.]

fax'wax',] faks'waks'; ž faks'waks', *n.* Same as FAXWAX.

fay,] fā; ž fā, *n.* **I.** *i.* To fit or join closely, as two pieces of timber together or one piece upon another. **2†.** To apply so as to touch or cover. **II.** *i.* To lie closely together, or to fit exactly around something; specif., in ship-building, to lie so closely together, as two timbers, as to leave no perceptible space between. **2†.** To fit the case; do. [< AS. *fegan*, < root of FAIR, *a.*] — **faying surface** (*Ship-building*), the face of a plate, timber, etc., designed to be against another plate, surface, etc.

fay,] *n.* [Prov. Eng.] To clean out, as a ditch.

fay, fay'dom. See FEY, FEYDOM.

fay', *n.* The fitting or joining of one timber or plank to another, with a flush surface or flush joint.

fayʒ, *n.* A fairy. [< OF. *fae*, F. *fée*, < L. *fata*, < *fatum*; see FATE.] [Loyally.

fay', n. [Archaic.] Faith; as, by my *fay*.— **fay'ful-ly†,** *adv.*

Fay-al',] fal-īl'; ž fī-al', *n.* A mountainous island in the Azores, N. Atlantic ocean; capital, Horta.

fay'al-ite,] fē'al-aīt; ž fā'al-īt (XIII), *n. Mineral.* A black manganesian olivine, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Fayal*, one of the Azores.]

fay'ber'ry,] fē'ber'i; ž fā'bēr'y, *n.* Same as FEABERRY.

fa-yen'ce,] fa-yēns'; ž fa-yāns', *n.* Same as FAIENCE.

Fay-ette,] fē-et'; ž fā-et', *n.* **1.** A county in W. Alabama; 647 sq. m.; county-seat, Fayette. **2.** A county in N. W. Georgia; 215 sq. m.; county-seat, Fayetteville. **3.** A county in S. central Illinois; 692 sq. m.; county-seat, Vandalia. **4.** A county in E. central Indiana; 215 sq. m.; county-seat, Connersville. **5.** A county in N. E. Iowa; 720 sq. m.; county-seat, Fayette. **6.** A county in N. E. central Kentucky; 269 sq. m.; county-seat, Lexington. **7.** A county in S. W. central Ohio; 444 sq. m.; county-seat, Washington. **8.** A county in S. W. Pennsylvania; 824 sq. m.; county-seat, Uniontown. **9.** A county in S. W. Tennessee; 618 sq. m.; county-seat, Somerville. **10.** A county in S. E. central Texas; 960 sq. m.; county-seat, La Grange. **11.** A county in S. central West Virginia; 775 sq. m.; county-seat, Fayetteville. **12.** A city, county-seat of Howard county, Missouri; seat of Central College (Methodist Episcopal, South), founded 1857. **13.** A town in Benton county, Iowa; seat of Upper Iowa University (Methodist Episcopal), founded 1858.

Fay-ette' Cit'y. A borough in Fayette county, Pa.

Fay'ette-ville,] fā'et-vil; ž fā'et-vil, *n.* **1.** A town, county-seat of Cumberland county, N. C. **2.** A city, county-seat of Washington county, Ark.; seat of the University of Arkansas (Presbyterian), founded 1871. **3.** A town, county-seat of Lincoln county, Tenn. **4.** A town, county-seat of Fayette county, Ga. **5.** A town, county-seat of Fayette county, W. Va. **6.** A village in Onondaga county, N. Y.

Fay-ol'lism,] fē-ol'izm; ž fā-ol'izm, *n.* The political policy of the followers of the Marquis de Lafayette in the French Revolution. [sored galley.

fay ŏ'ra,] fē ō'ra; ž fā ō'ra. [Jap.] A Japanese chiropra-

fayles†, *n.* An old game resembling backgammon.

Fa-yolle',] fē-yol'; ž fī-yol', **Marie Emile** (1852–8/ɪ1928). French mining engineer and geologist; director of mines in Italy, Nov. 1917; in the World War Marshal of France.

Fay-oum',] fal-ūm'; ž fī-ūm', *n.* A province in Upper Egypt; 603 sq. m.; capital, Medinet-el-Fayoum; oasis below the level of the desert. — **Fay'ŭm'i; Fay-ŭm'i.**

faze,] fēz; ž fāz, *vt.* [U. S.] To worry; vex; scare; disturb; fezze; hence, to produce an effect on; mark; dent; as, the drill will not *faze* it. [Var. of FEEZE.]

fa-zen'da,] fa-zen'da; ž fa-zēn'da, *n.* [Pg.] Same as HACIENDA.

Fa-zo'gl,] fa-zōl'; ž fā-zō'gl, *n.* A country on the Bahr-el-Azrek. Africa; bounded N. and S. by parallels 11° and 12° N. latitude, E. by Abyssinia, and W. by Kordofan.

Fa'zy',] fa'zi; ž fā'zī', **Jean Jacques** (b/ɪ1794–11/ɪ1878). A Swiss journalist; statesman; leader of the Democratic party.

F. A., *abbr.* Fellow of the British Academy.

F. B. A., *abbr.* Fellow of the British Ornithologists' Union.

F. B. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Botanical Society.

F. B. S. E., *abbr.* Fellow of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh.

F. C., *abbr.* Free Church (of Scotland).

f. c., *abbr. Fidei commissum* (bequeathed in trust).

F.-C., *abbr. (Freemasonry.)* Fellow-craft.

F. C. A., *abbr.* Fellow of the Chartered Accountants.

f. c. b., *abbr.* Foolscap.

f. c. & s., *abbr.* Free of capture and seizure.

F. C. C., *abbr.* First-class Certificate.

fcp., *abbr.* Fracpo.

F. C. P., *abbr.* Fellow of the College of Preceptors.

F. C. P. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Cambridge Philosophical Society.

F. C. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Chemical Society (London).

F. D., *abbr. Fidei Defensor* (Defender of the Faith).

fe,] fē; ž fe, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] Small live stock (sheep and goats), as distinguished from cattle in general. Compare BEESTE.

F. E., Fe., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

fea'ber'ry,] fē'ber'i; ž fē'bēr'y, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The gooseberry. **fe'ăb‡; feap'ber'ry‡.**

feague,] fēg; ž fēg, *n.* **I.** *t.* [Prov. Eng.] To be confused or perplexed. **II†.** *t.* To confuse or perplex. **2.** To whip.

feak',] fīk; ž fēk, *vt.* [Dial., Eng.] To fidget; fike.

feak', *vt. Hawking.* To wipe the beak after feeding. [Perhaps < *fig*, to wipe, sweep.]

feak', *vt.* [Prov. or Obs.] To pluck with a jerky movement; seize with a jerk; pinch or twist sharply; nip.

feak', *n.* **1.** A twitch. **2.** A curl or lock of hair.

feal,] fīl; ž fēl, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To conceal.

feal†, *a.* Faithful; loyal.

feal'dike', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sod or turf wall.

fe'al-ty,] fī'al-ti; ž fē'al-ty, *n.* **1.** Fidelity of a vassal or tenant to his feudal lord; sworn recognition of the lord's right: a feudal custom, not now observed.

Here . . . universally subject . . . to the oath of *fealty*, or mutual bond of obligation between the lord and tenant.
Blackstone *Commentaries* p. 86.

2. Fidelity in general; especially, devoted fidelity; loyalty. [< OF. *fealte*, < L. *fidelita(t)-s*; see FIDELITY.] Syn.: see ALLEGIANCE; FIDELITY.

fear,] fīr; ž fēr, *n.* **I.** *i.* To regard with dread, fright, or terror; be apprehensive or afraid of; as, to *fear* an enemy; to *fear* death by violence. **2.** To look upon with awe or reverence; desire to avoid displeasing; venerate; as, to *fear* God.

He who *fears* Virtue *fears* Him whose likeness Virtue is.
Kingsley *Hypatia* p. 323. [Macm. 1873.]

3. [Poet. & Archaic.] To apprehend for; be anxious for.

Why, there was not a slope
Up which he had not *fear'd* the antelope.
Keats *Endymion* bk. iv, st. 38.

4†. To doubt; be anxious about; suspect.

II. *i.* To be in a state of apprehension; be afraid; also, less strongly, to be uncertain, or be inclined to believe in the existence of an evil or danger: sometimes used reflexively.

I have wrestled vainly with the Lord. And stubbornly. I *fear* me.
Southey *Joan of Arc* bk. i, st. 2.

[< AS. *fǽran*, frighten, < *fǽr*, fear.] — **fear'd,** *pa.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Afraid. **feared‡.— fear'er,** *n.* One who fears; a coward.— **fear'ing-ly†,** *adv.* Shyly.

fear, *n.* **1.** An emotion excited by threatening evil or impending pain, accompanied by a desire to avoid or escape it; apprehension; dread. **2.** Uneasiness about a thing; solicitude accompanied with dread. **3.** That which causes fear. **4.** Alarming character; formidableness. **5.** Reverence for constituted authority, especially when accompanied by obedience thereto; as, the *fear* of God. < AS. *fǽr*, sudden danger, fear; cp. L. *periculum*, danger; feast. Syn.: alarm, apprehension, awe, consternation, dismay, dread, fright, horror, misgiving, solicitude, terror, timidity, trepidation. See ALARM; ANXIETY; FRIGHT. — **Ant.:** assurance, boldness, bravery, confidence, courage, fearlessness, fortitude. — **for** or **through f.,** as a bugbear; bugaboo. — **f.-worship,** *n.* Worship animated by terror.— for *i.*, lest; because of the possible evil.

fear'-bit (ē'r, *n.* [Rare.] Fearsome; inspiring fear.

feard, *pp.* Feared. S. S.

Fe'ar-da'na,] fī'er-dē'na; ž fē'ar-de'na, *n.* Pen-name of Robert Dwyer Joyce.

fear'ful,] fīr'ful; ž fēr'ful, *a.* **1.** Experiencing fear; afraid; also, feeling doubt or hesitation at some prospect of evil; as, *fearful* of defeat. **2.** Of a disposition susceptible to fear; timid; as, a *fearful* child. **3.** Inspiring fear; terrible; awful; as, a *fearful* storm. **4.** Caused by fear; as, *fearful* tremblings. **5.** [Colloq.] Extraordinary; superlative; as, to a *fearful* extent. Syn.: see ANXIOUS; AWFUL; FRIGHTFUL; TIMID. — **fear'ful-ness,** *n.*

Fear'gus,] fīr'gus; ž fēr'gus, *n.* Same as FERGUS.

fear'less,] fīr'les; ž fēr'les, *a.* Being without fear; having no timidity; very courageous. Syn.: see BRAVE.— **fear'less-ly,** *adv.*— **fear'less-ness,** *n.*

fear'naught",] fīr'nâ͡t"; ž fēr'na͡t", *n.* **1.** A heavy shaggy woolen goods; dreadnaught. **2.** [Eng.] A machine that prepares wool for making shoddy.— **3.** A fearless individual. **4.** Something that drives away fear: a drink that buoys up the spirits. **fear'nought"‡; fearns,**] fārns; ž fārns, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Intestines, as of sheep. [S.]

fear'some,] fīr'sum; ž fēr'sum, *a.* [Scot.] Causing fear; fearful; alarming. **2.** Timid; frightened.— **fear'some-ly,** *adv.*— **fear'some-ness,** *n.*

feart,] fīrt; ž fērt, *a.* [Scot.] Afraid.— **feart,** *vt.* To frighten.

fea'sance,] fī'zans; ž fē'sans, *n. Law.* Performance of a duty; fulfilling a condition. [< F. *faisance*.]

fea'si-ble,] fī'zi-bl; ž fē'zi-bl. **I.** *a.* **1.** That may be done, effected, or performed; practicable. **2.** Fit for tilling. **II†.** *n.* That which is practicable. [< F. *faisable*, < *faire*, pp. stem of *faire* (< L. *facio*), do.] **fea'sible-ness,** — **fea'si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Practicability.— **fea'si-bi(e-ness²,** *n.*— **fea'si-bly,** *adv.*

fea'sor,] fī'zər; ž fē'sər, *n. Law.* A doer; one who does a tort or wrong. See TORT. [OF.]

feast,] fēst; ž fēst, *n.* **1.** A sumptuous repast, especially in honor of some person or event.

He could not . . . drink a cup of wine, but he was as red in the face as if he had been at a merry *feast*.
Burton *Anat. Melancholy* p. 249. [s. w. m. 1867.]

2. Anything affording great enjoyment to body or spirit; hence, enjoyment; comfort; as, the *feast* of contentment.

3. A day or season of festivity; a time of commemoration of some great event or personage; a festival or joyous anniversary: opposed to *fast*.

Ecclesiastical feasts, celebrated chiefly by the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Episcopal churches, include (1) **movable feasts**, which, depending on Easter, may vary in date within fixed limits; and (2) **immovable feasts**, which, like Christmas, occur always on the same day of the year. The feasts are divided, according to the solemnity of the divine office, into doubles of the first class, of the second class, greater doubles, etc. The principal feasts, in addition to Christmas and Easter, observed by the Roman Catholic Church are: Epiphany, Whitsunday, Ascension, Corpus Christi, the Sacred Heart, Assumption, Immaculate Conception, St. John the Baptist, St. Peter and St. Paul, All Saints, all of which are doubles of the first class. Doubles of the second class include all feasts of Apostles and Evangelists, the second class of the feasts of the Annunciation, Purification, and such feasts as those of the Invention of the Cross, the Precious Blood, St. Anne, St. Michael, St. Stephen, etc. Semidoubles are other days in the year while not falling exactly into the category of feasts rank as doubles of the first class as Maundy Thursday, Good Friday and Easter Eve.

In the Jewish religion the more important feasts are: Passover or Feast of Unleavened Bread (Heb., *Pesach Ha-Matzoth*), Pentecost or Feast of Weeks (Heb., *Shabuoth*), Tabernacles or Booths (Heb., *Succoth*). The minor feasts are: Feast of Dedication or Lights (Heb., *Chanuca*), Purim and the Day of the New Moon (Heb., *Rosh Chodesh*, or *Chodesh*). [< OF. *feste*, < L. *festum*, of *festus*, holiday, < *festus*, joyful.] **feest†; fest†.** Syn.: see BANQUET.— **double feast,** a church festival in which a double antiphon is used.— **feast'-day",** *n.* A festival day; specif., a church festival day; more loosely, any day not a fast-day, especially all Sundays of the year, which, in honor of the Lord's resurrection, are *feasts-days* invariably, even through the fasting-season of Lent.— **f. of asses,** a medieval festival similar to the feast of fools, in which an ass played a prominent part. — **f. of cups** (**Chocs**), the central phase of the spring festival (*Anthesteria*) in ancient Greece, in which the wife of the king archon was symbolically married to Dionysos.— **F. of Eggs,** the day before Quinquagesima Sunday.— **f. of fools,** a festival, observed January 1, perhaps perpetuating the pagan Saturnalia, and characterized by scandalous bur-

lesque services in the churches: abandoned since the Reformation.—**f. of lanterns,** a Buddhist and Japanese festival held on the first full moon of the year, characterized by extensive lantern illuminations.—**f. of lots,** the feast of Purim.—**f. of pots,** an offering of cooked grain in pots (*chytrot*) to Hermes, as god of the underworld, at the Greek festival of the *Anthesteria*.—**f. of roses.** 1. A Persian festival when the roses are in full bloom. 2. A French rural festival. See under ROSE.—**f.-rite,** *n.* A rite observed at a feast.—**feast'ful,** *a.* Festive; sumptuous.—**feast'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**feast'ful-ness,** *n.* Fond of feasting.

feat, 1 fit, 2 fēt, *n.* To make trim or neat. [< FEAT, *a.*, < OF. *fetis*, < L. *factitius*, FACTITIOUS.]

feat, *a.* To fashion; form.

feat, *a.* [Archaic.] Neat; dexterous; deft; ingenious. 2. [Prov. Eng.] Large. **feat'y,**—**feat'shod'ledy,** *a.* Having a trim body.—**feat'e-nous-ly,** *adv.*—**feat'y-ı,** *adv.* Neatly; dexterously.—**feat,**—**feat'less,** *a.*—**feat'ness,** *n.* Dexterity; adroitness.

feat, *n.* 1. A notable act, deed, or performance, especially one displaying unusual skill, endurance, or daring; an exploit; achievement; as, *feats* of agility.

The Irish Saint swam the Channel 'carrying his head in his teath'; but the *feat* has never been imitated.

CARLYLE *Essays. Characteristics* in vol. iii, p. 32. [N. M. & CO.]

2. [Archaic.] An act of any kind. [< F. *fait*, < L. *factum*; see FACT.] SYN.: see ACHIEVEMENT; ACT; EXPLOIT.

feath'er, 1 feth'er, 2 fēth'er, *v.* **I., 1.** To cover with **feth'ers,**] or as with feathers, as, the young birds were not yet *feathered*; to tar and *feather* a man.

Night softly shook her raven plumage, and *feathered* us with gloom.

W. H. H. MURRAY *Daylight Land* p. 209. [*z. o. c.* 1888.]

2. To fit, adorn, or fringe with feathers, or as with feathers; as, the willows *feathered* along the roadside. 3. In rowing, to turn the blade of (an oar) so that it comes from the water until it becomes nearly horizontal, thus passing the water from it in a feathery spray and offering the least resistance to the water during withdrawal and to the air while turning for a new stroke. 4. *Carp.* To fit by grooves and tongues, as floor-boards. 5. *Mech.* To cut or fit a feather in. 6. To feather-shot. **7.** To touch the strings of a violin (with the bow) with extreme delicacy. 8. [Rare.] To adorn; enrich; exalt. **9.** [Rare.] To make light or endurable; give wings to, as a tiresome hour. **10.** [Rare.] To tread: said of a cock.

II. *i.* 1. To become covered with feathers, as a young bird: often with *out*. 2. To resolve feathery fibers, or have the appearance of feathers, as in flaky curdling or crystallization, or in the spraying of water. 3. In rowing: (1) To hold the oar blade nearly horizontal during the recover; as, he *feathering* well. (2) To be turned horizontally during the recover; as, the *feathering* oar. 4. In hunting, to set hounds direct on the trail.

If possible, the harbourer takes the huntsman to the actual slot where the stag entered the wood, and the hounds, or 'tufters,' are put at once on the trail; this is '*feathering*.' R. JEFFERIES *Red Deer* p. 118. [*z. o. c.* 1884.]

[< AS. *gefæthran*, < *fether*, feather.] **—to feather one's nest,** to provide well for one's future, fairly or unfairly, especially when acting as the agent of another.

feath'er, *n.* **I.** One of the appendages peculiar to and growing out from the skin of a bird, collectively forming the plumage; as, *a bird of a feather*; *down feather*.

A typical feather is composed of a lower hollow horny stem (the *calamus*, *quill*, or *barrel*), which passes into a four-sided shaft (the *rachis*), filled with pith. The rachis bears on each side laterally flexible linear plates, or barbs, which in turn bear barbules that by means of lateral serrations or little hooks interlock with the opposed barbules. In the smaller and less remote barbs the barbs are more soft and free from one another. In most birds, except the ostrich, penguin, and some others, feathers do not grow regularly over the surface in special areas (*pterylæ*). The feather figures as the principal distinction conferred for public service in China. There are four grades: the three-eyed, the two-eyed, and the single-eyed peacock-feather, and the rose-feather.

2. Something having a real or fanciful resemblance to a feather or feathers. (1) A stiffening fin or a rib on a casting. (2) *Mach.* A straight piece of metal of rectangular cross-section permanently slotted, as in a shaft and pulley, permitting both parts to have relative lengthwise motion, but not to rotate upon each other. (3) *Carp.* A tongue or lengthwise projection on the edge of a board, fitting a groove on the edge of another. (4) One of the two slips placed one on each side of the edge in the drill-hole of a rock that is to be split by driving the wedge. (5) One of the two side strips of metal forming a lewis. (6) A plume.

Feather, def. 2 (2).
A, feather; *B*, shaft; *C*, groove.

The outwater of a rapidly moving vessel or turned from the blade of an oar. (8) An irregular flaw in a gem. (9) The hairy fringe on the back of the legs and on the tail of some dogs. (10) A small patch of rough hair in a horse's coat, resembling, perhaps, the tip of a feather. (11) Something light and trivial; as a feather upset his equanimity. **3.** A fin or guide on the shaft of a screw, usually a strip of a bird's feather, to keep its flight true, also, the end of the arrow remote from the point, where two or more of these are fastened. **4.** Kind; class or species; as, " birds of a *feather*."

I am not of that *feather*, to shake off
My friend when he must need me.

SHAKESPEARE *Timon of Athens* act i, sc. 1.

5. In rowing, the act of feathering; also, the degree of inclination of the blade from the horizontal as it leaves or enters the water: applied sometimes to the floats of paddle-wheels; as, what is their *feather?* **6.** *Sport.* Feathered game in general; as, to hunt *feather*. **7.** A state reached by sugar in boiling just before it begins to candy or grain. **8.** A channel cut near the edge of an insole of a shoe. **9.** Plumage; by extension, dress. **10†.** *pl.* Wings. [< AS. *fether*.]

—a **feather in one's cap,** see under CAP.—**feath'er-al'um,** *n.* Same as ALUNOGEN.—**f.-bearer,** *n.* A plume-moth.—**f.-bird,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The whitethroat.—**f.-blade(s),** *n. pl.* Deep-cut serrations in the edges of flags, catching, as the sensation continues in the middle ages.—**f.-board,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A board chinned along one edge; chapboard; weather-board.—**f.-boarding,** *n.* Same as WEATHER-BOARDING.—**f.-bone(r),** *n.* A bone, usually for whalebone, prepared from the quills of feathers.—**feath'er-brain'ed,** *a.* A light-headed, giddy, or weak minded person.—**f.-brained,** *a.*—**f.-bush,** *n.* A plume (*aigrette*) of cloth made of wool and fine feathers.—**feath'er-cock'ed,** *a.* A coxcomb.—**f.-driver,** *n.* One who drives or separates feathers in a machine.—**f.-duster,** *n.* An ornamental vice of fowls by which they partly denude one another's bodies.—**f.-edge,** *n.* To make a feather-edge upon.—**f.-edge,** *n.* A very thin or beveled edge; the thinner edge of anything, as of a board or molding.—**f.-edge machine,** a hand-power machine which cuts a feather-edge on the soles of shoes.—**f.-edged,** *a.* **1.** Having a feather-edge. **2.** Having the edge ornamented with loops, knots, etc., as ribbon and braid.—**f.-fern,** *n.* An ornamental branching herb (*Spiræa japonica*) of the family *Rosaceæ*. It has triternate or pinnate leaves and large branching clusters of small white flowers.—**feath'er-few",** *n.* Feverfew.—**f.-fisher,** *n.* A fly-fisher: from the fact that artificial flies are made chiefly of feathers.—**feath'er-foil",** *n.* The waterwort, a European plant (*Hottonia palustris*): from its feathery leaves.—**f.-follicle,** *n.* The pit containing the feather-germ.—**f.-footed,** *a.* **1.** Swiftly moving; walking as if on winged feet. **2.** Having feathered legs.—**f.-germ,** *n.* Same as FEATHER-PAPILLA.—**f.-glory†,** *n.* Small or insignificant glory.—**f.-grass,** *n.* An ornamental grass (*Stipa pennata*) of southern Europe, having a beautiful feathery panicle.—**feath'er-head",** *n.* A shallow-minded, frivolous person; featherbrain.

A fool and *featherhead*! TENNYSON *Queen Mary* act v, sc. 1.

—**f.-headed,** *a.*—**f.-heeled,** *a.* A light-heeled, lively, cheerful; frisky.—**f.-jelly,** *n.* *Carp.* A joint between boards in which the edge of one has a feather or projection fitting into a groove in the edge of the other.—**f. mail,** a garment made by the ancient Mexicans, overlaid with feathers and suggesting scale armor.—**f.-maker,** *n.* One who makes plumes of natural or artificial feathers.—**f.-man,** *n.* A maker of plumes or a dealer in them.—**f.-oars,** *n. pl.* Same as FEATHERS, 2.—**f. of lamesonite.**—**f.-papilla,** *n.* The nipple-like point within a pit (follicle) of the skin whence a feather develops.—**f.-pated,** *a.* Feather-brained.—**f.-poke,** *n.* [Obs.] A simpleton; a light-headed person; flighty.—**f.-palm,** *n.* Any palm having the leaves made largely of feathers, as the long-tailed tit.—**f.-bed†,**—**f.-pulp,** *n.* The group of soft nutrient cells at the root of a feather.—**f.-reed-grass** (*Antropogon*) = *sacchariodes*) having a feather-like panicle.—**f.-shot,** *n.* The collection of small globules formed by pouring molten copper or tin into cold water. **feathered shot,** [< *feather*, *v.*] The spray formed on each side of the prow of a swiftly moving vessel.—**f.-spring,** *n. Firearms.* A spring holding the hammer at half-cock or at full cock; sear-spring.—**f.-stair,** *n.* [Colloq.] A garret.—**f.-star,** *n.* A comatulid crinoid, freeswimming, with plumes like arms.—**f.-stitch,** *n.* An opthuran or brittlestar. **3.** Any crinoid.—**f.-stitch,** *n.* An embroidery-stitch having an appearance somewhat resembling a feather.—**f.-stitch,** *v.*—**f.-stroke,** *n. Eng. Billiards.* A gentle stroke in which the cue ball barely grazes the object ball.—**f.-tail,** *n.* A feathered male in such a manner from balk.—**f. symbol of Tirawa** [Am.-Ind.], the feather tied to an ear of corn in the ceremony of planting corn. It represents the creative spirit, Tirawa, and its movement in the slightest current of air typifies the fanning of the sun.—**f. tongue,** *n.* **1.** To groove (a board) for the reception of a feather tongue. **II.** *n.* A feather on the edge of a board.—**feather-top",** *n.* Any one of various grasses having soft, feathery panicles.—**feath'er-top-grass",** *n.* Any of several species of grasses with feathery panicles, especially the European grass *Calamagrostis epigeios*.—**f. tract,** *n.* A pteryla.—**f.-veined,** *a. Bot.* Having the veins all arising from the opposite sides of a midrib; pennirerved.—**f.-wedge,** *n.* A fox-wedge.—**f.-weight,** *n.* The least weight allowed to a race-horse in a handicap.—**feath'er-weight",** *n.* **1.** A boxer or wrestler, etc., of the lightest weight distinguished, belonging in the class next below the lightweights. **2.** One of no importance; hence, any one of little ability or importance.—**feath'er-wing",** *n.* A plume-moth.—**feath'er-work",** *n.* Fancy-work made by sewing feathers in various designs upon a foundation.—**in full f.,** in complete plumage; not moulting; hence, in good trim; in one's best attire, or in funds.—**in high f.,** in high spirits.

Feathers.
a, shaft, or rachis; *b*, shaft with barbs removed; *c*, aftershaft.

Feather, def. 2 (4).
A, a method of attaching the feathers.

I will not deny we were often together
About the time Jenny was in her *high feather*.

ALLEN CARR *Jenny Dunleath* st. 2.

—**medullite f.,** a feather having a metallic luster or iridescence.—**Prince of Wales' feathers,** the device of the Prince of Wales: three ostrich-plumes with the motto *Ich dien* (I serve) beneath a coronet, an insignia later made used as a protection against cavalry charges.—**to cut a f.** 1. *Naut.* To turn the water from the bow in feathery spray. **2.** To appear in the clothes or antiques of an any dashy and showy way.—**to show the white f.,** to prove cowardly; back down; turn back: in allusion to cock-fighting, and from the fact that pure game-cocks have no white feathers.—**that's a horse f.** [Colloq.] That's a big thing.—**feath'er-less,** *a.* Lacking feathers; unfledged.—**feath'er-let,** *n.* A little feather.

feath'er(d), 1 feth'er(d), 2 fēth'er(d), *a.* **1.** Provided with **feth'erd',**] feathers. 2. Fringed with a growth of long hairs, as the legs or tail of some dogs. 3. Having featherlike appendages, as the antennæ of many moths. 4. *Bot.* Same as FEATHER-VEINED. 5. [Rare.] Winged; swift.

feath'er-ing, 1 feth'er-ıng; 2 fēth'er-ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of FEATHER, *v.* An alternate setting edgewise and facewise of something, as an aeroplane surface, or an carpenters' mach used in compounds naming various devices for lessening resistance in the propulsion of vessels.—**feath'er-ing-float",** *n.* A float or paddle of a feathering-wheel.—**f. paddle†.**—**f. screw,** *n.* A screw propeller having blades so that may be set horizontally so as to offer little resistance when the vessel moves under sail alone.—**f.-wheel,** *n.* A paddle-wheel so constructed as to have its floats strike and leave the water as nearly edgewise as possible, thus avoiding the beating and lifting of water.

feath'er-ing, *n.* **1.** Plumage. **2.** The fringe of hair on the legs and tail of some dogs, as setters. **3.** The small branches of the trunk and limbs of the elm. **4.** The strips of feathers at the butt of an arrow. **5.** *Arch.* Same as FOLIATION. **6.** A specially deep biting of the mordant on etched plates in the aquatint process, where the impression is to be unusually dark.

feath'er-mush'er, f.-ore, f.-pulp, etc. See FEATHER, *n.*

Feath'er riv'er, A river in central California, flowing 250 m. from the Sierra Nevada to Sacramento river.

feath'er-sedge", **f.-shot,** etc. See FEATHER, *n.*

Feath'er-ston-ley,] feth'er-stōn, *n.* A town in W. Yorkshire, England.

feath'er-y top", **feather-veined, f.-weight,** etc. See FEATHER, *n.*

feath'er-y,] 1 feth'er-ı; 2 fēth'er-y, *a.* **1.** Covered with **feth'er-y',**] or as with feathers. 2. Resembling feathers in lightness or softness; as, *feathery* snowflakes. 3. *Bot.* Same as PLUMOSE. **feath'er-ly†.**—**feath'er-i-ness,** *n.*

fea'ture, 1 fē'chur or -tiur; 2 fē'chur or -tūr, *vt.* **1.** [Colloq.] To resemble in features; favor; reproduce in looks or character.

May we find, as ages run, The mother *featured* in the son.
TENNYSON *Opening of Indian and Colonial Exhibition* st. 2.

2. To make a feature of; set forth with special prominence; present as an important characteristic; as, the newspapers *feature* aviation; the scenery is *featured* in railroad advertising. **3.** To portray or outline the features of. **4.** To affect the features of; also, to form a distinctive feature of.

fea'ture, *n.* **1.** Any part or lineament of the human face; one of the several projections, depressions, outlines, etc., of the face that give it expression and character; in the plural, the whole face; countenance; as, a man of strong or striking *features*.

Who has not seen the plainest *features* light with a beauty the eyes had not conceived at the rise of a tender sentiment?
A. BRONSON ALCOTT *Tablets* p. 80. [B. B. MUSS. 1879.]

2. A prominent, conspicuous, or essential part or characteristic of anything; salient point; striking incident; as, a *feature* of a landscape, a treaty, or a performance. **3.** [Archaic.] Make; shape; form; also, appearance of the whole person. **4.** An attractive person (specious) presence in a publication. **5†.** A limb; also, any part of the human body. [< OF. *faiture*, < L. *factura*, < *factus*, pp. of *facio*, do, make.] SYN.: see CIRCUMSTANCE.—**fea'ture-less,** *a.*—**fea'ture-li-ness,** *n.* The quality of having fine features.

As the picturesqueness, the *featurelessness*, of political dominion, aristocracy loses its simple instruments of its peculiar power.
W. BAGEHOT *English Constitution* p. 94. [*z. o. c.* 1892.]

—**fea'ture-ly,** *a.* Having features, especially fine or comely features; handsome.

fea'tured, 1 fē'churd or -tiurd; 2 fē'churd or -tūrd, *a.* **1.** Chiseled; shaped or fashioned. 2. Having or exhibiting features, especially those of the human face: often in compounds; as, *sharp-featured*; *hard-featured*.

feaze, *v. & n.* Same as FEEZE.—**feaz'lings,** *n. pl. Naut.* The ragged end of a rope.

feaz'y, 1 fā'ı; 2 fē'zy, *a.* Troublesome; fractious: said of a child. *Notes and Queries* [London] Jan. 21, 1893, p. 45.

Feb., *abbr.* February.

fe'blet, *a.* Feeble.—**fe'blesse†,** *n.* Feebleness.

fe-bric'u-la, 1 fe-brik'yu-lə; 2 fe-bric'yu-la, *n. Med.* A light fever. [L. dim. of *febris*; see FEVER, *n.*]—**fe-bric'u-lar,** *a.*—**fe-bric'u-lose,** *a.* Feverish.—**fe-bric"u-los'i-ty,** *n.* Feverishness.

feb'ri-fa'cient,] feb"ri-fē'shent; 2 fēb"ri-fā'shənt. *Med.* **I.** *a.* Febrific. **II.** *n.* That which creates fever. [< L. *febris* (see FEVER, *n.*) + *facien(t-)s*, ppr. of *facio*, make.]

fe-brif'ic,] fe-brif'ik; 2 fe-brif'ic, *a. Med.* Causing fever. [< L. *febris* (see FEVER, *n.*) + *facio*, make.]—**fe'ver-ous†.**

feb'ri-fuge,] feb'ri-fūj; 2 fēb'ri-fyūj, *n. Med.* Any medicine that is efficacious against fever. [< L. *febris* (see FEVER, *n.*) + *fugo*, put to flight, < *fugio*, flee.]—**fe-brif'u-gal,** *a.*

feb'rile,] 1 feb'rıl or fī'brıl; 2 fēb'ril or fē'bril (XIII), *a.* **feb'ril',**] Of or pertaining to fever; caused or accompanied by or indicating fever; feverish; as, *febrile* symptoms. [< L. *febris*; see FEVER, *n.*]

The mind frequently constructs systems of knowledge, which . . . may, in certain abnormal states, as madness, *febrile* delirium, . . . etc., flash out into luminous consciousness.
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* p. 236. [*z. o. c.* 1859.]

fe-bril'i-ty, 1 fe-brıl'ı-tı; 2 fe-bril'i-ty, *n.* Feverishness.

Fe-bro'ni-an, 1 fe-brō'nı-ən; 2 fe-brō'ni-an. I. *a. Ch. Hist.* Of or pertaining to the doctrine of Johann Nikolaus von Hontheim, coadjutor bishop of Treves, published in 1763 under the pseudonym of "Justinius Febronius." He acknowledged in the Pope the primacy of honor, but denied the primacy of jurisdiction. **II.** *n.* One who held to the Febronian doctrine.—**Fe-bro'ni-an-ism,** *n.*

Feb'ru-a-ry, 1 feb'ru-ə-rı; 2 fēb'ru-y-ə-ry, *n.* The second month of the year, having twenty-eight days, except in bissextile years, or leap-years, when it has twenty-nine. See CALENDAR. [< L. *Februarius*, < *februa*, pl. of *februum*, means of purification — a Sabine word.]

feb'ru-a-tion, 1 feb"ru-ē'shən; 2 fēb'ru-ā'shon, *n. Rom. antiq.* The rite of ceremonial purification, specially observed on the 15th of February at the Lupercalia. [< L. *februatio(n-)*, < *februum*, means of purification.]

Feb'ru-us, 1 feb'rū-us; 2 fēb'ru-us, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* A deity in whose honor lustrations were performed in the month of February: properly a surname of Pluto.

fec., *abbr. Fecit* (did it, or made it).

fe'cal, 1 fī'kal; 2 fē'cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to dregs or refuse, or to feces. [< L. *fex (fæc-)*, dregs.]

fe'cal-oid, 1 fī'kə-loid; 2 fē'cal-oid, *a.* Having the appearance or character of feces.

Fe'camp', 1 fē'kāñ'; 2 fe'cāñ', *n.* A seaport in Seine-Inférieure department, France.

fecche†, *v.* To fetch.—**fec'chent.**

fecche†, *n.* Vetch.

fe'ces, 1 fī'sız; 2 fē'cēş, *n. pl.* **1.** The alimentary refuse ejected at the anus; animal excrement; ordure; dung. **2.** Any foul refuse matter, as dregs or sediings. [< L. *fæces*, pl. of *fex (fæc-)*, dregs.]

Fech'ner, 1 fen'ner; 2 fēn'ner, **Gustav Theodor** (1/12 1801–1/18 1887). A German scientist and psychophysicist.—**Fech'ne'ri-an,** *a.* Relating to Gustav Theodor Fechner, especially with reference to certain laboratory methods and deductions, or his system of philosophy embracing the application of the psychophysical principle to the explanation of all phe-

nomena as the two aspects, or functions, of one and the same substance.— **Fech'ner-ism,** *n.*

fecht, 1 feʜt; 2 fĕʜt, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Fight.

Fech'ter, 1 feʜ'tər; 2 fĕʜ'ter, **Charles** (10/23 1824–8/5 1879). A French actor.

fe'cial, 1 fī'shəl; 2 fē'shal, *a.* & *n.* Same as FETIAL.

fe'ci-fork", 1 fī'sɪ-fōrk"; 2 fē'çi-fôrk", *n.* *Entom.* A forked process on which certain larval beetles, as cassidids, carry their excrement. [< L. *fæces*, dung, + FORK.]

fe'cit, 1 fī'sɪt; 2 fē'çit. [L.] He (or she) made (or did) (it): usually accompanying signatures of ancient and medieval painters, sculptors, architects, etc., on their works.

feck, 1 fek; 2 fĕk, *vi.* Same as FICK.

feck, *n.* [Ir.] A spade.— **feck'ful,** *a.* Vigorous; powerful.— **feck'ful-ly,** *adv.*— **feck'less,** *a.* Feeble; good-for-nothing. — **feck'ly,** *adv.* For the most part; mostly.

Feck'en-ham, 1 fek'en-əm; 2 fĕk'ĕn-am, **John de** (1515–10/16 1585). An English ecclesiastic; opposed the Reformation; died in prison.

feck'et, 1 fek'et· 2 fĕk'ĕt, *n.* [Scot.] An under-waistcoat or sleeveless shirt.

fecks†, *n.* Faith: used as an oath; as, i' *fecks*. See FACK[2].

fec'u-la, 1 fek'yu-lə; 2 fĕc'yu̧-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] **1.** Starch, especially as extracted by washing farinaceous pulp. **2.** Same as CHLOROPHYL. [< L. *fæcula*, salt of tartar, dim. of *fæx*, dregs.]

fec'u-lence, 1 fek'yu-lens; 2 fĕc'yu̧-lĕnç, *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being feculent; foulness due to dregs or extraneous sediment; muddiness. **2.** That which is feculent or foul, as refuse; dregs; lees; sediment. [< LL. *fæculentia*, < L. *fæculentus*, dreggy, < *fæx*, dregs.] **fec'u-len-cy‡.**

fec'u-lent, 1 fek'yu-lent; 2 fĕc'yu̧-lĕnt, *a.* Turbid or foul from dregs or excrementitious matter; muddy; filthy; fecal. [L., < *fæculentus*; see FECULENCE.]

They have so long breathed the malaria of the *feculent* slums, that it is their very life. G. C. Foster in *Forum* Dec., 1891, p. 502.

fec'und, 1 fek'und *or* fī'kund; 2 fĕc'ŭnd *or* fē'cŭnd, *a.* **1.** Fruitful, as in offspring, fruit, or crops; fertile; prolific.

The [New York revenue] system was *fecund* in spies, informers, and perjurers, and merchants were at the mercy of legalized blackmail. Depew *Orations*, *Apr. 27, 1887* p. 211. [cas. co.]

2. [Rare.] Fertilizing. [< F. *fécond*, < L. *fecundus*, fruitful.]

fe-cun'dant, *a.* [Rare.] Fecundating; fecund.

fec'un-date, 1 fek'un-dēt; 2 fĕc'ŭn-dāt (xiii), *vt.* [-DAT"ED; -DAT"ING.] **1.** To make fecund; render fruitful or prolific.

The spirit of God, the vehicle of the power of God, *fecundated* the waters. Winchell in Vincent's *You and I, Geol. and the Bible* p. 603. [F. B. D. 1887.]

2. *Biol.* To render capable of development, as an ovum of an animal or plant, by union with the male sexual element (spermatozoa or pollen); impregnate; fertilize. [< L. *fecundatus*, pp. of *fecundo*, < *fecundus*, fruitful.] **fe-cun'di-fy‡.**— **fec'un-da"tor,** *n.*— **fe-cun'da-to-ry,** *a.*

fec"un-da'tion, 1 fek"un-dē'shən; 2 fĕc"ŭn-dā'shon, *n.* The act of fecundating; impregnation; fertilization.

Again, a serious loss is experienced in the uncertainty of natural *fecundation* [of fish-eggs], many of the eggs failing to receive the spermatic fluid, and of course remaining inert. *Rep. of U. S. Fish Commission* pt. ii, p. 32. [gov. ptg. off. 1874.]

[< L. *fecundatus*; see FECUNDATE.]

fe-cun'di-ty, 1 fɪ-kun'dɪ-tɪ; 2 fe-cŭn'di-ty, *n.* **1.** Capability of female organisms of producing offspring, especially in large numbers; fertility; fruitfulness.

Broca distinguishes four degrees of fecundity in the union of two species; namely, *agenesis*, *dysgenesis*, *paragenesis*, and *eugenesis*. See these words.

2. The power of germination, as in seeds. **3.** The power of creating or producing mentally; fertility of resources, as of invention; productiveness in general. **4.** The capacity of fertilizing. [< L. *fecundita(t-)s*, < *fecundus*, fertile.]

fec'un-dize, 1 fek'un-daiz; 2 fĕc'ŭn-dīz, *vt.* [-DIZED; -DIZ"ING.] To fecundate.

fe-cun'dous, 1 fɪ-kun'dus; 2 fe-cŭn'dŭs, *a.* Same as FECUND.

fed, 1 fed; 2 fĕd, *imp.* & *pp.* of FEED, *v.*

fed'a-ry†, *n.* An accomplice: contraction of *federacy*.

fed'dan, 1 fed'ən; 2 fĕd'an, *n.* [Ar.] **1.** As much land as a pair of oxen can plow in a day— about 1 1/4 acres. **2.** A market-place.

fed'er-a-cy, *n.* [Rare.] A confederacy.

fed'er-al, 1 fed'ər-əl; 2 fĕd'er-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to, or founded upon and organized by, a compact or act of union between separate sovereign states; as (1) by a league for common interest and defense as regards external relations, the internal sovereignty of each member remaining unimpaired, as the Hanseatic League or the Germanic Confederation; or (2) by a permanent act of union founded on the consent of the people duly expressed, constituting a government supreme within the sphere of the powers granted to it by that act of union, as the United States of America.

The constitution of the United States of America is of a very different nature from that of the Germanic Confederation. It is not merely a league of sovereign States for their common defence against external and internal violence, but a supreme *federal* government, or compositive State, acting not only upon the sovereign members of the Union, but directly upon all its citizens in their individual and corporate capacities. Wheaton *Elements International Law* § 52, p. 78. [L. B. & CO. 1866.]

2. Relating to, arising from, or founded upon a league, treaty, or covenant of alliance, especially as between independent sovereignties, under a common constitution; as, *federal* theology (see phrases). **3.** Friendly to or supporting a government formed by a union of the people of several states; specif. [F-], supporting the Union cause in the American civil war of 1861–'65; as, the *Federal* forces. **4.** Founded upon alliance or confederation for mutual support; confederated; as, the *federal* diet or Reichstag of the German empire. [< F. *fédéral*, < L. *fœdus* (*fœder-*), compact.] — **federal architecture,** the architecture of the period just after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States: sometimes distinguished from *colonial*.— **F. City,** Washington, as the capital of the United States.— **F. Constitution,** the instrument constituting the fundamental law of the United States government.— **f. district,** a district reserved by a country for the location of the national government; as, the District of Columbia in the United States, the *federal district* in Mexico (463 sq. m.), Brazil (540 sq. m.), Venezuela (45 sq. m.), and in Australia.— **F. forest,** a forest in possession of the United States. — **f. government. 1.** A body politic organized by and between several independent sovereignties as such under a common league or under articles of confederation for mutual defense and support. **2.** A national union, such as the American Union, formed by the people of several states through their representatives under a common constitution as the fundamental law of such union.— **f. headship** (*Theol.*), the position of Adam as representative of our race in the covenant of works; or the position of Christ as the representative of believers in the covenant of redemption.— **F. party** [U. S.], a political organization originally under the leadership of Alexander Hamilton, existing from 1787 to about 1830. It advocated the adoption of the present Federal Constitution and the formation of a strong national government.— **Federal Reserve Act.** See RESERVE, *n.* 1.— **f. theology,** a system of theology based on the two covenants between God and man as represented first by Adam and afterward by Christ— one of works, before the fall; the other of free grace, after it. Compare FEDERAL HEADSHIP.— **fed'er-al-ly,** *adv.*

fed'er-al, *n.* **1.** Same as FEDERALIST. **2.** [F-] One who favored or fought for the Union cause in the American civil war; a Unionist; as, the father was a *Federal*, and the son a Confederate.

fed'er-al-ism, 1 fed'ər-əl-izm; 2 fĕd'er-al-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** The doctrine or system of federal union in government, especially the advocacy of a national union as opposed to a mere confederation. **2.** [F.] The principles of the Federal party. See FEDERAL, *a.*

fed'er-al-ist, 1 fed'ər-əl-ist; 2 fĕd'er-al-ĭst, *n.* **1.** An advocate of federalism; specif. [F-], in the United States, a member of the Federal party. **2.** A believer in federal theology. See FEDERAL, *a.*— **The Federalist,** a collection of eighty-five essays by Alexander Hamilton, John Jay, and James Madison, addressed to the "People of the State of New York," and explaining and recommending the adoption of the Constitution of the United States. Seventy-nine of the essays were first published in the *Independent Journal*, New York, between Oct. 27, 1787, and April 2, 1788, signed "A Citizen of New York" and later "Publius." Six essays were added to the series when published in book form in 1788. They strongly influenced public opinion at the time, and are considered as a valuable commentary by the framers of the Constitution on the needs of the time and the requirements of the future.— **fed"er-al-is'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to federalists or federalism.

fed'er-al-ize, 1 fed'ər-əl-aiz; 2 fĕd'er-al-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* To bring together under federal compact or government. **II.** *i.* To come together under a federal form of government. **fed'er-al-ise‡.**— **fed"er-al-i-za'tion,** *n.* The act of federalizing, or the state of being federalized; nationalization. **fed"er-al-i-sa'tion‡.**

fed'er-a-ry†, *n.* An accomplice. **fed'a-ry†.**

fed'er-ate, 1 fed'ər-ēt; 2 fĕd'er-āt, *v.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To form into or constitute as a federation; federalize; as, *federated* states.
II. *i.* To form a federation; league together.

The men of Montélimart do *federate* with the already federated men of Étoile. Carlyle *French Rev.* vol. i, p. 324. [H.]

[< L. *fœderatus*, pp. of *fœdero*, league, < *fœdus* (*fœder-*), treaty.]

fed'er-ate, 1 fed'ər-ɪt; 2 fĕd'er-at. **I.** *a.* United under a common government, as states or peoples; confederated; federal; as, *federate* powers.

The great value of a *federate* union of the colonies had, however, sunk deep into the minds of men. Kent *Commentaries* vol. i, p. 193. [O. H. 1827.]

II. *n.* A member of a federation or league.

fed"er-a'tion, 1 fed"ər-ē'shən; 2 fĕd"er-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of uniting in a confederacy, by league or alliance. **2.** A federated body; league. See FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 1, under FEDERAL. **3.** Same as FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2. **fed"er-al'i-ty‡.** Syn.: see ALLIANCE; ASSOCIATION.— **American Federation of Labor,** a confederacy of trade-unions in the United States and Canada, reported as having 2,896,063 individual members. It was organized in Pittsburgh in Nov., 1881, under the name of "The Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions"; its present name was adopted in Dec., 1886.— **Social Democratic F.** [Eng.], an organization that advocates Marxist socialism founded in London in 1881 by the efforts of H. M. Hyndman, Herbert Burrows, Helen Taylor, and others.— **fed"er-a'tion-ist,** *n.* One who favors federation.

fed'er-a-tive, } 1 fed'ər-ə-tiv; 2 fĕd'er-a-tĭv, *a.* Of or
fed'er-a-tiv[s], } pertaining to federation or alliance; federal.— **-ly,** *adv.*

All nations . . . are brothers; and each is responsible for that *federative* humanity which puts the ban of exclusion on none. Bancroft *United States* vol. iii, p. 5. [L. B. & CO. 1876.]

fed'e-ro-ite, 1 fed'ə-ro-ait; 2 fĕd'e-ro-īt, *n.* A form of pyroxene related to ægirite. [< E. *Federor*, Russian mineralogist.]

fed'i-ty†, *n.* Vileness; foulness. **fœd'i-ty†.**

Fe-dor', Fe-do'ra, *n.* See THEODORE.

fe-do'ra, 1 fɪ-dō'rə; 2 fe-dō'ra, *n.* A low hat, usually of soft felt, with a curled brim and the crown creased lengthwise, worn by both women and men: used also adjectively. [< *Fedora*, play by Sardou.]

fee, 1 fī; 2 fē, *vt.* [FEED; FEE'ING.] **1.** To pay a fee to for services done or to be done; as, to *fee* a waiter in a restaurant. **2.** To hire; hence, to bribe. **3.** [Scot.] To put out for hire, as a son to service.— **fee'a-bl(e[P],** *a.*

fee[1], *n.* **1.** A payment for services done or to be done, usually for professional or special service, the amount being sometimes fixed by law or custom and sometimes optional; compensation; charge; as, a lawyer's or doctor's *fee*; also, a gratuity; as, a porter's *fee*.

The word *fee* means now a reward or payment in money, in Middle English it meant property in general, including money and live stock; the Old English feoh, the phonetic equivalent of the Latin pecus, meant originally cattle. Trench *Select Glossary* p. 42. [K. P. & CO. 1890.]

2. A charge for a special privilege, as admission to an entertainment or membership of a society. **3.** [Scot.] Wages. **4†.** *Hunting.* Those parts of the quarry which by custom fell to the huntsman. **5†.** Property; estate; especially, cattle. **6†.** A bribe. [< AS. *feoh*, cattle, property.] **fe†.**

fee[2], *n.* **1.** *Law.* An estate of inheritance. See phrases. **2.** *Feudal Law.* Land, or an estate in land, held of a superior on condition of rendering him services; a feud; a fief. **3.** [Poet. or Archaic.] Ownership; property.

The Poet's License!—'tis the *fee* Of earth and sky and river. Saxe *The Poet's License* st. 5.

[< OF. *fie*, < LL. *feudum*; see FEUD[2], *n.*] — **base fee. 1.** An estate of inheritance terminable on some contingency, as an estate to A and his heirs while a certain tree stands; a qualified fee. **2.** A fee (under feudal law) held by a vassal at the will of his lord, the holder rendering base or common service, as plowing and hedging.— **conditional fee,** an estate restricted to some particular heirs to the exclusion of others.— **fee'-farm",** *n.* Land held of another in perpetuity under a stipulated rent; the tenure in land so held.— **fee-farmer,** *n.* — **fee-farming,** *n.*— **fee-fund,** *n.* *Scots Law.* A fund accumulated from court fees, from which the court officers are paid.— **fee simple,** an estate of inheritance free from condition or limitation: the largest estate known to the law.— **fee tail,** an estate limited to a person and the heirs of his body, or to a particular class of them; a limited fee. A fee simple may be *absolute* (unhampered by conditions or limitations), or *qualified*, or *limited* (its termination is then governed by the occurrence of some stated event). Tho a fee simple may be limited by certain conditions, yet it can not be shorn of its chief incidents, alienability and inheritability. In common law the rule that a fee simple can not be conveyed without using the word "heirs" has been modified in the United States; and in England by the Conveyancing Acts of 1881 and 1882 it is merely necessary to qualify the estate as a fee "simple" or "in tail" as the case may be.— **great fee** (*Feudal Law*), an estate held *in capite*, or directly of the crown.

fee'ble†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make feeble; weaken; enfeeble. **II.** *i.* To grow or become feeble. **fe'ble†; fee'blish†.**

fee'ble, } 1 fī'bl; 2 fē'bl, *a.* [FEE'BLER; FEE'BLEST.] **1.**
fee'bl[P], } Lacking muscular power; weak, especially from disease or age; debilitated; frail; decrepit; infirm; weakly; sickly. **2.** Lacking strength for support or resistance; without tenacity or sturdiness; weak; as, a *feeble* barrier; the *feeble* supports gave way. **3.** Lacking force, energy, or vigor; not effective or powerful; faint; pointless; colorless; insipid; as, a *feeble* light; a *feeble* cry; a *feeble* defense, argument, or witticism. **4†.** Worthless; common; poor. [< OF. *feble*, F. *faible*, < L. *flebilis*, tearful, < *fleo*, weep.] **fe'ble†.** Syn.: see FAINT; WEAK. — **fee'ble-mind"ed,** *a.* **1.** Deficient in intellect; imbecile; idiotic. **2.** Of feeble will; lacking decision or mental force; irresolute.— **f.-mindedness,** *n.*— **fe'blesse†, fee'ble-ness,** *n.*— **fee'bling,** *n.* **1.** [Rare.] One who or that which is feeble, in any sense; a weakling.

He [Henry James] has exhibited types of the American girl, the American business man, the æsthetic *feebling* from Boston. H. A. Beers *Initial Studies* ch. 7, p. 207. [CHAUT. 1891.]

2†. A foible.— **fee'blish†,** *vt.* To enfeeble.— **fee'blish,** *a.* Rather feeble. **fee'blase†.**— **fee'bly,** *adv.*

fee'ble†, *n.* **1.** A feeble person. **2.** Weakness. **3.** The foible of a sword.

feed, 1 fīd; 2 fēd, *v.* [FED; FEED'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give food or nourishment to; supply with aliment or sustenance; as, to *feed* a child with a spoon; to *feed* a nation is the farmer's work. **2.** To supply with what is necessary for the continuance, activity, or development of, whether material or immaterial; keep supplied or filled; as, to *feed* one's jealousy; to *feed* a furnace or a printing-press.

These plantations, requiring constant irrigation, were *fed* by numerous canals and reservoirs of water. Prescott *Mexico* vol. i, p. 284. [H. 1851.]

3. To furnish as food; use for fodder; as, to *feed* beets to cattle. **4.** To supply as for operation upon or for manufacture; as, to *feed* grain to a mill. **5.** To cause to be cropped or grazed, as herbage by cattle; as, to *feed* land. **6†.** To entertain; edify.
II. *i.* **1.** To take food; eat: now applied chiefly to animals. **2.** To subsist; prey; as, the robin *feeds* on worms. **3.** To rest for satisfaction, strength, or comfort; as, to *feed* on a promise; to *feed* on hope.

A young girl betrays, in a moment, that her eyes have been *feeding* on the face where you find them fixed. Holmes *Professor* p. 196. [H. M. & CO. 1884.]

4. *Association Football.* To pass the ball (to forward) as an aggressive measure. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] To grow fat. [< AS. *fēdan*, < *fōda*, food.]

feed, *n.* **1.** Anything that is used as food; especially, food for domestic animals; fodder, such as hay and grain. **2.** The amount of food given to an animal at one time; a single meal; as, six quarts of oats is a *feed* for a horse. **3.** *Mach.* (1) The motion that carries (*a*) material into a machine or work toward a tool, as in the advance of a log upon the saw, or (*b*) a tool toward, along, or into the work on which it operates, as an auger into a sill. (2) The machinery by which motion of the work toward the tool or of the tool toward the work is produced; feed-motion; feed-works; feed-gear. Here the word is used in naming many parts and appurtenances, as (*a*) for holding material conveniently (**feed-board, f.-box, f.-table, f.-tank,** etc.); (*b*) for feeding fuel, water, lubricant, or material, as **feed-apron, f.-bed, f.-cloth, f.-cock, f.-cup, f.-door, f.-engine, f.-hopper, f.-pipe, f.-pump, f.-roller** (or **-roll**), **f.-sheet, float-f.,** etc.; (*c*) for guiding or measuring, as **feed-gage, f.-guide;** (*d*) for controlling the motion, as **feed-bar, f.-cone** (gear), **f.-hand, f.-pawl, f.-peg, f.-ratchet, f.-regulator, f.-rod, f.-screw, f.-wheel,** etc. (3) The material supplied to a machine to be operated upon or consumed, as wool to a carding-engine or water to a boiler. (4) Sharp sand and water supplied to a saw-blade in cutting stone. **4.** The amount of water necessary to permit a vessel to pass through a canal-lock. **5.** *Founding.* Same as FEED-HEAD. **6.** [Slang.] A meal for a person, or the act of eating it; also, a banquet; as, there was a big *feed* last night. **7†.** A grazing-tract; pasture. **8†.** One that has been nurtured or fed.— **concentrated feed** (*Agric.*), rich nourishing fodder containing but a small proportion of moisture or coarse fiber, as cottonseed-meal, gluten-meal, grain, oil-cake, etc.— **differential f.,** a feed, as in a lathe, accomplished by a differential motion, by which a slow, even, and powerful forward movement is given to a tool.— **f.-bag,** *n.* Same as NOSE-BAG.— **f.-boiler,** *n.* A boiler used to cook feed for stock.— **f.-grinder,** *n.* A mill for grinding cattle-feed.— **f.-head,** *n.* **1.** The head of water from a reservoir, etc., used in supplying a pump or a boiler by gravitation. **2.** *Founding.* An extra supply of molten metal at the top of a mold, serving to force the liquid metal into the finer lines of the mold.— **f.-heater,** *n.* **1.** *Steam-engine.* A device for heating feed-water before its admission to a boiler, commonly by exposure to the exhaust steam, sometimes by furnace-heat. **2.** A feed-boiler.— **f.-motion,** *n.* See def. 3 (2) above.— **f.-rack,** *n.* A rack for holding fodder, as for cattle.— **f. water,** *n.* Water supplied to a boiler.— **hopper-f.,** *n.* In the manufacture of cotton and woolen fabrics, a device for feeding the raw material to any machine to which it may be adjusted, as to wool-washing machinery, wool-pickers, cotton-carders, etc.— **red f.,** the aggregate of diminutive copepod crustaceans upon which herring, mackerel, and similar fish feed.— **shotgun f.,** a feed-motion for a sawmill carriage, by which great speed is given, the carriage being attached to or driven by the piston-rod of a very long steam-cylinder.

feed'er, 1 fīd'ər; 2 fēd'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which feeds; especially, one who feeds cattle for fattening. **2.** A person, animal, or plant that feeds or takes nourishment; a consumer; as, rye is a grosser *feeder* than wheat. **3.** Anything that feeds, supplies the wants of, or increases the size or importance of something else. Specif.: (1) A stream flowing into a river, or a river or artificial channel supplying a canal. (2) A branch railroad. (3) A conducting wire serving to carry an additional supply of electricity to a point on a line which may be depleted, as

in a trolley-railway system: called **feed-wire.** (4) *Mining.* A small vein or spur connecting with a main lode. (5) A vessel or trough for conveniently supplying food to animals; as, a calf-*feeder*; chicken-*feeder*.

4. A person or a mechanical appliance for supplying material to a machine, as paper to a printing-press, water to a boiler, grain to millstones, or ore to a smelting-furnace.

Fifty proof-readers are constantly employed in the Government printing-office, besides one hundred and fifteen *reader*s and thirty-four ruling-machine *feeders*.

CARNEGIE *Triumphant Democracy* ch. 18, p. 435. [a. 1888.]

5. *Mining.* A blower, or discharge of gas, from a fissure.

6. One who encourages, supports, or incites. **7.** *Entom.* An organ of the mouth-parts. **8.** A game similar to rounders; also, the player who serves the ball to the bat, as in rounders. **9†.** A dependent or parasite.—**feed'-a-pe'ce**, *n.* *Slang.* An adjustable resistance to a feeder, to regulate the difference of potential at the junction-box.

feed'ing, I. *ppl. a.* **1.** The act of giving to eat, eating, or supplying material, as to a machine.

Among the poorer classes . . . a gross *feeding* often prevails, under which the spirit is wholmed.

CHANNING *Works, Self-Culture* p. 22. [a. U. A. 1833.]

2. That which is eaten; food; as, is there good *feeding* there? **3.** The ground that furnishes feed or grazing; pasturage. **—feed'ing-bot'tle,** *n.* A bottle for feeding milk or other liquid to infants, &c. **—feed'ing-cake,** *n.* Oil-cake.—**f.-dish,** *n.* A circular feeding-mechanism in the Hübner machine for continuous cotton-combing.—**f.-groove,** *n.* The narrow trough on the lower surface of the honey-comb, which honey is brought by compression of the honey-sac when one bee feeds another.—**f.-ground,** *n.* A place where an animal habitually resorts to find food, as land or in the sea.—**f.-rod,** *n.* A wrought-iron rod by aid of which, in making heavy castings, fluid metal is kept supplied to all parts of the mold, counterbalancing sinkage.—**f.-screw** *f.*, the act or system of cramming food down an animal's throat by machinery: used in fattening poultry.

fee'-fa'-fum', I. ff'-fə'-fŭm', **2** fē'-fə'-fŭm', *n.* Nonsense or words put in the mouth of a giant in the nursery tale of *Jack the Giant-killer*; hence, a giant or bugbobih; any mysterious jargon or mummery to save the foolish or ignorant. **fee'-faw'-fum'ish,** *a.* Gigantic.

The Spirits of Milton . . . have no horns, no tails, no wooden legs, no *fee-faw-fum* of Tasso and Klopstock.

LOWELL *Essays, Milton* p. 8. [a. 1880.]

fee'-farm'er, *n.* See under FEE, *n.*

fee'ing-mar'ket, I. ff'ın-mā'ket, **2** fē'ing-mā'ket, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A general semi-annual gathering on the farms for servants in order for the purpose of hiring or hiring themselves for the ensuing six months or year. **fee'ing-fair'†.**

Fee'jee, Fee-jee'an, *a.* & *n.* Same as FIJI, FIJIAN.

feek, I. ffk; **2** fēk, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To wander restlessly about.

feel, I. fīl; **2** fēl, *v.* [PRET; FELT/ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive, recognize, or become aware of by the senses, especially by the sense of touch; as, I was quickly to become aware of sensations located in the skin, muscles, joints, or internal organs, or of objects recognized through these sensations, and especially as having some affective tone; as, to *feel* the cold; to *feel* a pain; to *feel* the prick of a pin, or the roughness of a board. **2.** To have the emotions or sensibilities roused or quickened by; be mentally stirred by; have a peculiar sense of; enter into; experience; as, to *feel* the influence of a summer morning; to *feel* joy or remorse; to *feel* music.

A million hearts have *felt* as much As ever prince of poets told.

JOAQUIN MILLER *Ina* st. 5, pt. 24.

3. To examine by touching or handling; by contact; touch; hence, to test or make trial of; find out; as, to *feel* one's pulse or the texture of a velvet; to *feel* one's way in the dark; to *feel* the public temper. **4.** Reflexively, to be conscious of being in some state or condition; as, to *feel* oneself sick or guilty. **5†.** To perceive by the sense of smell.

II. *i.* **1.** To have (a specified) sensation by touch or through the sensory nerves; as, to *feel* cold, weary, or sick. **2.** To consider oneself to be; be conscious of being; followed by an adjective describing the state; as, to *feel* anxious, gratified, or pressed with business.

Illinois, in the early days, was a long way towards Massachusetts as did Missouri. T. ROOSEVELT *Benton* p. 10. [M. M. & CO. 1887.]

3. To give a sensation to the touch; seem to the touch: followed by an adjective descriptive of the sensation or seeming; as, velvet *feels* soft; silk *feels* smooth; an easy chair *feels* comfortable. **4.** To have the emotions or sensibilities stirred or quickened; be full of feeling; as, we should *feel* for the suffering. **5.** To make examination by touching or handling; find one's way by touch; as, to *feel* of a garment; to *feel* around a room or along a fence. **6.** [Colloq.] To have an impulse: with *to*; as, I *feel to* agree with you. [< AS. *fēlan.*] **fēle†.—to feel after,** to search for, seek, as by groping in the dark.

St. Paul . . . showed them that they were *feeling after* God, but blindly.

ROBERTSON *Sermons* p. 852. [a. 1870.]

—to f. bad, to be ill, sick, or in pain.—**to f. for. 1.** To seek by feeling; hence, to look for anxiously. **2.** To have sympathy for.—**to f. (it) in one's bones,** to have a strong instinctive or premonitory feeling concerning; as, I *felt it in my bones* that you could not come.—**to f. like** [Colloq.], to have a desire or inclination for; as, to *feel like* a swim.—**to f. of,** to handle; test with the touch.—**to f. one's legs,** to become confident; gain self-confidence.—**to f. one's oats** [Colloq.], to be fresh or mettlesome, as a horse; hence, to show conceit or self-importance; to act bumptiously.—**to f. one's way,** to advance cautiously; to be circumspect.—**to f. the helm.** *Naut.* **1.** To be sufficiently up into the wind; be ardent. **2.** To begin to mind the helm: said of a vessel as it gathers steerageway.—**feel'a-bi(e',** *a.*

feel, *n.* **1.** The sense of touch. **2.** A sensation of touch, or one closely related to that of touch; feeling; as, cold produces a disagreeable *feel*. **3.** Perception in general as accompanied with feeling; especially, mental perception and appreciation; as, his *feel* of autumn joy.

Ah, 'tis the thought, The deadly *feel* of solitude.

KEATS *Endymion* bk. ii. st. 7.

4. The quality of a thing that is perceived by the touch; as, fur has a soft *feel*.

feeld†, *n.* Field. Hold.

feele', *a.*, *prom.* & *adv.* Much; many.— **feele'feld†,** *a.* Manifold'er, 1 ff'ər; **2** fē'ər, *n.* **1.** One who or that which feels. **2.** *Zool.* A part serving, or supposed to serve, as an organ of touch in various animals, especially an antenna of an insect or crustacean, a palpus, tentacle, or the like. **3.** Something put forth indirectly to gain information difficult to obtain by direct means, as the sentiments or designs of others, a statement or movement intended to draw another person to express himself; also, a trial venture; as, this observation was by way of a *feeler*; to make a little deal in stocks as a *feeler*.

4. *Naut.* The preliminary gust of a storm.

feel'ing, I. ff'ing; **2** fē'ing, *pa.* **1.** Possessed of warm sensibilities; quivering; the sensibilities easily aroused; easily moved; sympathetic; as, a *feeling* heart. **2.** Marked by deep sensibility or by fervor and earnestness; hence, causing feeling; affecting; as, a *feeling* tale. **—feel'ing-ly,** *adv.*

feel'ing, *n.* **1.** The sense of touch or immediate contact, as aroused by stimulating any area of the skin, muscles, or internal organs, whether (1) as restricted to the sensations, or sensational elements somewhat so, as the *feeling* of cold or of pain; or (2) as applied to the fact or the power of perceiving the qualities of the objects arousing the sensations; as, the *feeling* of hardness; the *feeling* of a glassy or metallic surface. Hence, often, (3) the collective state or general tone of consciousness due to more or less complex and obscure combinations of these classes of sensations; as, a vested *feeling*; a *feeling* of malaise, etc.

It was to me like the *feeling* of spring weather after winter.

NEWMAN *Apologia* pt. iii, p. 75. [L. & A. CO. 1894.]

2. Any emotion as apart from the body; mental stirring; emotion; sentiment; presentiment; as, to express *feelings* of sympathy; the *feeling* of the meeting was hostile.

The word *feeling* is the only term under which we can possibly collect the phenomena of pleasure and pain.

HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. xi, p. 127. [a. & s. 1859.]

3. Sensitiveness, or the capacity to feel deeply; refined sensibility; delicacy; tenderness; sympathy; by extension, sentimentality; as, a woman of *feeling*; to hurt one's *feelings*.

She was ready to sacrifice hekonants of *feelings*, when the *feelings* were other people's. H. JAMES, JR. *Tragic Muse* vol. i, ch. 19, p. 375. [L. M. & CO. 1890.]

4. *Psychol.* In the widest sense, the affecting aspect of all consciousness, and the phenomena distinguished from the intellectual and voluntary, or active, aspects. In this sense the more complex forms of *feeling* are divided into the *emotions* and the *sentiments*, the former characterized by a strongly organic substance, the latter by the presence of the higher forms of intellectual, artistic, and moral elements. Specif.: (1) Certain sensations aroused by contact of the stimulus with the afferent nerves ending peripherally in the skin and mucous membrane, as the so-called *feelings* of light pressure, heat, cold, or pain. (2) Sensations which involve the excitement of the nerves ending in the underlying tissues and give the feelings of tension, strain, movement, size, weight, and solidity of bodies (kinesthetic and stereognostic). (3) Obscure and complex sensations, due (*a*) to a blending of skin sensations, as the feeling of roughness, or being tickled, of itching, etc., or (*b*) to the irritation of internal organs, as the feeling of general discomfort (somatic cathesis). (4) Reproductions of pain or pleasure, the pleasure-pain tone of many, if not all, of the perceptional and ideational forms of conscious mental life. (5) [Rare.] Every fact or form of conscious mental life.

We ought to have some general term, . . . *Feeling* has the verb 'to feel,' both active and neuter, and such derivatives as 'feelingly,' 'felt,' 'feelingness,' and the like, in excellent use.

WM. JAMES *Psychol.* ch. i, p. 186. [L. & CO.]

Mind is distinguished by the three attributes or properties named *Feeling*, Volition, and Intellect.

BAIN *Emotions and Will* p. 3. [A. 1876.]

In modern psychology, there is a well-marked tendency to restrict the term feeling to mean blind or affective process. We find a classification of mental functions as those of the intellect, the feelings or sensibilities, and the will: *feeling* here including emotions, sentiments, moods, and feelings proper.

New Internat. Encyc. vol. vii, p. 508. [D. M. & CO. '05.]

5. *Art.* That quality by which expression is given to the emotions, and which should actuate a painter in the conception, selection, execution, and treatment of every expression in art. **6.** *Rhet.* Pathos that deals with the tender emotions. **feelth†** [Prov. Eng.]. Syn.: consciousness, emotion, impression, passion, pathos, sensation, sense, sensibility, sentiment, sentimentality. See IMPULSE.—**feel'ing-ef-fect',** *n.* *Psychol.* The affective result of any stimuli: distinguished from the *sensory effect*. *Feeling tone* is a blend *extensive* or *intensive* according as it does, or does not, relate to the temporal and spatial arrangement of the sensations, rather than simply to their qualities as sensations of this or that sense.—**f. tone,** *n.* *Psychol.* The affective or emotional characteristics, or aspect, of an intellectual act or state.— **law of f.** (*Psychol.*), the doctrine that the association of ideas is determined by the condition of the feelings rather than by the intellectual relations of ideas themselves. [strip of land.—**feer'ing,** *n.*

feer, I. fīr; **2** fēr, *n.* [Scot.] To mark out for plowing, as a field. *n.* [Scot.] A short strong; fine.

feer'e, *n.* A mate; companion; spouse. **fear†; fere†.**

feer'y, *a.* Fear.

feet, I. fīst, *a.* fidgety; [Local, U. S.] Disgusted; cloyed; also, fastidious or suspicious; as, I am *feest* of those victuals.

feet, I. fīt; **2** fēt, *n.* Plural of FOOT.—**cold feet** (*Hort.*), a diseased condition of plants caused by excessive watering without proper drainage.—**to get cold f.** [Colloq.], to become discouraged or afraid; lose confidence or belief in.

feet'less, *a.*

feeze, I. fīz, *v.* [FEEZED; FEEZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] **1.** To drive on or off; compel. **2.** To tease; vex; chastise. **3.** To finish; do for. **II.** *i.* [Colloq., U. S.] To fret; be uneasy. **feeset; feese†.**

feeze, *n.* [Scot.] The severe tightening by twisting.

feeze, *n.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] A state of fretfulness; worry; vexation. **2.** [Archaic.] The rush or start before a leap; a run. [< FEEZE, *v.*, < AS. *fēsian*, put to flight, < *fēsa*, *n.*, impulse.]

feff†, *n.* To feoff.—**feffe'ment†,** *n.* Feoffment.

feg'a-ry, I. feg'ə-rı; **2** fēg'ə-rı, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Vagary.

feg't, *n.* Faith: used as an interjection. See FACK.

feh'ling, I. fē'ling; **2** fē'ling, **Hermann** (°/1812–?/1885). A German analytic chemist.

feh'me, fehm'ge-richt, etc. Same as VEHMGERICHT.

Feh'mern, *n.* Same as FEHMERN.

Fehr'bel-lin', I. fēr'be-lin'; **2** fēr'bə-lin', *n.* A town, 40 m. N. W. of Berlin, Prussia, where Frederick William defeated the Swedes, June 28, 1675.

feide, I. fīd; **2** fēd, *n.* [Scot.] Feud; enmity. **feid†.**

feigh, I. fī; **2** fē, *v.* *interj.* [Scot.] FY: used in disgust or disdain.

feign, I. fān; **2** fēn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a false show of; **feint'**, simulate; pretend; as, to *feign* deep devoutness.

Women hide their surplus affection under a *feigned* indifference: men hide their indifference under a *feigned* affection.

W. R. ALGER *Friendships of Women* p. 17. [A. 1868.]

2. To invent or imagine; relate as if true; fable; as, the poet *feigns* many a myth. **3†.** To dissemble; hide. **II.** *i.* To use false representations or appearances; dissimulate. [< F. *feindre*, < L. *fingo*, shape.] **felner.** Syn.: see ASSUME; DISSEMBLE.—**feigned issue** (*Law*), an issue framed in a supposed action between parties litigant (usually in equity courts) in order to try before a jury a question of fact involved in a pending cause.—**feign'ed-ly,** *adv.* In a feigned manner; pretendedly. **feign'ing-ly†.—feign'ed-ness,** *n.*—**feign'er,** *n.*

feigned, *pp.* Feigned. S. S.

feil, I. fīl; **2** fēl, *a.* [Scot.] Smooth; clean; snug.

feinn, I. fēn; **2** fən, *n.* Same as FIANNA. See under FENIAN, *n.*, 2. **Fe'inar.**

feint, I. fānt; **2** fent, *vi.* To make a feint.

feint, *a.* Feigned; simulated; false.

feint, *n.* An appearance assumed to mislead; any sham, pretense, or deceptive movement; especially, a pretended attack on one point in order to distract attention from the point of attack really intended; as, to make a *feint* in boxing or fencing. [< F. *feinte*, prop. f. pp. of *feindre*; see FEIGN.]

fels, I. fash or fish; **2** fish or fash, *n.* [PERSE-AN'NA, **1**-an'ə; **2**-an'a, pl.] [It.] A festival; a gathering at which contests and exhibitions in singing, reciting, acting, dancing, playing various instruments, and displaying examples of handicraft are held.—**fels ceoil,** a musical festival; specif., the annual national musical festival and competition, held usually in Dublin, in the spring. [Scotland.

F. E. I. S. *abbr.* Fellow of the Educational Institute of

Fe'sal, I. fē'səl; **2** fē'zəl. Same as FAISAL.

feist, I. fāst; **2** fīst, *n.* [Colloq., S. & W. U. S.] A cur.

feith', *n.* Faith. [able green jadeite.

feit', I. fe-sīt'; **2** fe-sāt', *n.* [Chin.] *Mineral.* A valuable.

felze, *v.* Same as FEEZE.

fe'fan-ders, *n. pl.* Same as PFLANDER, 2.

fe'ge-ta'ne, I. fē'gə-tā'nē; **2** fe'ja-tā'nē, *n.* An ancient town in Majorca Island, Spain, with Moorish remains.

fe-lap'ton, I. fe-lap'tən; **2** fe-lap'ton, *n.* *Loric.* A valid hood of the third figure. See MOON. [Invented.]

fel'awe, *n.* Same as FELLOWSHIP, *n.*, 1.

fel be-vi'mum, I fel be-vī'nəm; **2** fel be-vī'nəm. [L.] **1.** Ox-gall. **2.** Extract of ox-gall used by painters to remove the greasiness of colors.

felch, *n.* S. S.

feld'kirch, I. felt'kirn; **2** felt'kirn, *n.* A fortified town in Vorarlburg province, Austria, where the Austrians defeated the French, March, 1799.

Felds'burg, I. felts'burn; **2** felts'burn, *n.* A town 40 miles W. N. E. of Vienna, famous for wine.

feld'spar, I. feld'spär; **2** fe'ld'spär, *n.* *pl.* [Anglo-Afr.] Rough shoes made of untanned leather; field-shoes.

feld'sher, I. feld'sher; **2** feld'sher, *n.* [Rus.] The attendant of an army surgeon.

Feld'spar', I. feld'spär'; **2** feld'spär', *n.* *Mineral.* Any one of a group of minerals 1 2 3 4 having in common a prismatic angle of about 120°, and consisting of aluminum silicate with potassium, sodium, calcium, or barium.

Forms of Feldspar.

Feldspars are cleavable in two directions at or near to right angles, and are granular class. **2.** Andesine. **3.** Oligoclase. **4.** Orthoclase.

compact, vitreous to waxy, class. **4.** Albite.

pearly, subresinous, transparent to subtranslucent, often opalescent, and either colorless, or white, red, green, bluish, or gray. They are divided according to their crystallization into (1) monoclinic feldspars, including (*a*) *orthoclase*, or common feldspar, a potassium aluminum silicate, $KAlSi_3O_8$, with varieties in which the potassium is partially replaced by sodium, $(K,Na)AlSi_3O_8$, called *soda orthoclase*, and (*b*) *hyalo-phane*, a potassium barium aluminum silicate, $(K,Ba)_2Al_2Si_6O_{16}$; and (2) triclinic feldspars, or *plagioclase*, including (*a*) *microcline*, a potassium aluminum silicate, $KAlSi_3O_8$, with varieties in which the potassium is partially replaced by sodium, $(K,Na)AlSi_3O_8$, called *soda microcline*, (*b*) *albite*, a sodium aluminum silicate, $NaAlSi_3O_8$, (*c*) *anorthite*, a calcium aluminum silicate, $CaAl_2Si_2O_8$, and (*d*) *oligoclase*, *andesine*, and *labradorite*, varying mixtures of sodium-aluminum silicates of varying composition corresponding to compounds varying from $(NaAlSi_3O_8)$ to $(CaAl_2Si_2O_8)$.

The family of the *Feldspars* forms one of the most important of all the constituents of rocks, seeing that its members constitute by mixture the largest portion of the plutonic and volcanic rocks.

AMER. GEOLOG. *Text-book of Geology* pt. ii, p. 98. [BOSTON, '83.]

[< *G. feldspath*, < *feld*, field, + *spath*, spar.] **feld'-spath'ic;** **fel'spar',** *n.* **—glassy feldspar** (*Mineral.*), a variety of orthoclase found in certain volcanic rocks.—**feld'spar-phyre,** *n.* Same as PELSOPHYRE.—**feld'spar-i-za'tion,** *n.* *Geol.* Metamorphic alteration of other material into feldspar. **feld'spathic, fel'dsat-ic'.—feld'spar-ize,** *vt.* **feld'spath-ize†.—feld'spath'ic,** *a.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling feldspar. **feld-spath'ose†.—feld-spath'oid,** *n.* *Petrol.* One of a group of rock-making minerals, as leucite, nepheline, sodalite, and hauyne, in general, silicates of aluminum and potassium or sodium, which act like the feldspars in the formation of igneous rocks.

Felg'e-hā'zə, I. fē'lə-hā'zə; **2** fe'lə-hā'za, *n.* A town in Hungary, with Roman remains.

fele'vet†, *n.* Velvet.

Fe'lib'rix, I. fē'lı-brıks'; **2** fe'lı-brıks', **André** (°/1619–?/1695). A French architect and writer on art.

Fe'libre', I. fē'libr'; **2** fe'libr', *n.* A member or follower of the Félibrige.

Fe'li-brij', I. fē'lı-brīj'; **2** fe'lı-brīj', *n.* A society, dating from 1854, to promote literary interests in southern France, and to maintain and purify Provençal as a literary language.

—Fe'li-brian, *a.*

fel'ic, I. felik; **2** fē'lik, *a.* *Petrol.* Having the properties of, containing, or characterized by the feldspars. [< *fel*(d-spar) + IC.]

Fe'lı'cia, I. fe-lish'ə; **2** fe-lish'a, *n.* A feminine personal name. **F. Fē'lı'cē'tē,** I fē'lı'sē'tē, **2** fe'lı'ci'te; **Fē'lı'cie,** I fē'lı'sē, **2** fe'lı'cē; lit. **Fe-li'ce-a, 2** fe-li'si-a, **2** fe-li'shi-a; fr. **Fe-li'-cie'**; **Fe-li'ci-da'**, I fe-li'si-dā'; **2** fe-li-shi-dā'ə; [L. *felix*, happy.]

Fe-li'cian, I. fe-lish'ən; **2** fe-lish'an, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* An Adoptionist: so called from Felix, bishop of Urgel, the chief incubator of the adoption doctrine.

Fe-li'cians, I. fe-lish'ənz; **2** fe-lish'anz, *n. pl.* An imaginary nation described by Mercien de la Rivière (1720–1793) in *L'Heureuse Nation* as absolutely free and living happily under the sovereign laws of the state.

fe'li-cif'ic, I. fē'lı-sif'ik; **2** fē'li-cif'ic, *a.* Producing happiness. [< L. *felix* (*felic-*), happy, + *facio*, make.]

Fe-lic'i-tas, I. fe-lis'ı-tas; **2** fe-lic'i-tas, *n.* [L.] The Roman goddess of prosperity.

fe-lic'i-tate, I. fe-lis'ı-tāt; **2** fe-lic'i-tāt, *vt.* [PRET'ED; -TAT'ING.] **1.** To wish joy or happiness to, especially

in view of a coming event; make known to (a person) one's pleasure in his happiness or good fortune; consider as happy; as, to *felicitate* a bride, or a prospective bride. Compare CONGRATULATE.

I . . . was *felicitating* myself on occupying one of the best positions in the House.
HOLMES *Our Hundred Days in Europe* p. 97. [S. M. & CO. 1888.]

2†. To make happy. [< LL. *felicitatus*, pp. of *felicito*, < L. *felicita(t-)s*; see FELICITY.] Syn.: see CONGRATULATE.

fe-lic'i-tate†, *a.* Made happy.

fe-lic'i-ta'tion, [1 fi-lis'i-tē'shən; 2 fe-lĭç'i-tā'shon, *n.* The act of felicitating; a well-wishing; congratulation.

fe-lic'i-tous, [1 fi-lis'i-tus; 2 fe-lĭç'i-tus, *a.* **1.** Marked by or producing felicity; delightful; as, a *felicitous* event. **2.** Happy in operation or effect; appropriate; neat; to the point. Syn.: see HAPPY.

fe-lic'i-tous-ly, [1 fi-lis'i-tus-li; 2 fe-lĭç'i-tŭs-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a felicitous manner; happily; cleverly. **2.** So as to suit or fit; appropriately; suitably.

On the part of Coleridge, of all men, it could, certainly, have demanded very little reflection to bethink himself of cases in which *felicitously* conveyed one's meaning better than happily; the two words not being by any means SYNONYMS, in the strict sense of the term. PITTENDREIGH & HALL *Modern English* p. 76. [a. 1873.]

—fe-lic'i-tous-ness, *n.*

fe-lic'i-ty, [1 fi-lis'i-ti; 2 fe-lĭç'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] **1.** A state of great and well-founded happiness, comfort, and content; good fortune; blissfulness. **2.** Something causing happiness; a source of content or satisfaction. **3.** Happy facility or turn; appropriateness, or the sense of appropriateness, and faculty of rendering appropriate; tact or knack; a clever or happy expression; as, he handles the subject with much *felicity*. **4.** *Astrol.* A fortunate aspect; said of a planet.

Chance quotations show with what *felicity* and perfect ease the modern poet [William Morris] renews the cadences of his master [Chaucer]. E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p. 376. [a. 1876.]

[< F. *félicité*, < L. *felicita(t-)s*, < *feliz* (*felic-*), happy.] Syn.: see HAPPINESS.

Fe'li-dæ, [1 fī'li-dē; 2 fē'lĭ-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of fissiped carnivores, especially adroit predatory, having only one true molar and two or three premolars in each jaw-bone, and the auditory bulla divided internally and closely appressed to the paroccipital process, of which the domestic cat is the type and which includes the lion, tiger, leopard, puma, jaguar, wildcat, cheetah, etc. The *Felidæ* are distinguished among carnivores by their uniform structure, small heads, strong and flexible spines, looseness of skin, and their wonderful quickness, suppleness, and muscularity, characteristics correlated with their predatory habits, stealthy mode of approaching their quarry, final spring, etc. With the exception of two or three of the smaller species, as the lion and *concolor*, the cats are all arboreal. They showing muscles involved are mostly nocturnal, their eyes in the extension and retraction of the claws, which preserves the sharpness of these highly important weapons when not in use, when walking, etc., and enables them to hold down their prey until they can administer a fatal bite. Their jaws are short and immensely powerful, enabling them to crush large bones. They are clothed in soft fur, usually quite long, especially in those forms living in cold regions, but short in the tropical and desert species, as the lion, the males of which variety are also distinguished by a mane. Their colors, which are largely protective, are usually dark, with a tendency to fawn or brown, and spots, to which stripes are closely allied, are very common, appearing in the young even where the adults are concolorous, as in the lion, puma, etc. They are not gregarious, living and hunting alone or in small family groups, are mostly monogamous, and incline to attach themselves to restricted localities. They inhabit all parts of the world except Australia, New Zealand, Polynesia, and some parts of Malaysia. They are probably derived from the extinct saber-toothed tiger of the Miocene period. **Fe'lid,** *n.* [< L. *felis*, cat, + -ID.]


1. Skull of a puma (*Felis mosta*).
2. Skull of a tiger (*Felis tigris*).
Felidæ.

fe-fol-form, [1 fī'li-form; 2 fē'lĭ-form, *a.* Having the form of a cat.]

Fe-lim'e, [1 fi'lim; 2 fē'lim, *n.* [L.] A masculine personal name. [Celt. *masc.*, ever good.]

Fe-lin'æ, [1 fi-lī'ni; 2 fe-lī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Felidæ*, especially those with retractile claws, including all recent forms except cheetahs.

fe'line, [1 fī'lain; 2 fē'lin (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Felidæ* or (specif.) the *Felinæ*; cat-like; aluroid. **2.** Having the nature or characteristics of a cat; cruel; sly; treacherous. [< L. *felinus*, < *felis*, cat.]

fe'line, *n.* One of the *Felidæ* or *Felinæ*; a cat.

fe-lin'i-ty, [1 fi-lin'i-ti; 2 fe-lin'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being feline.

Fe-li'pe. See FELIPO.

fe-lit'o-my, [1 fi-lit'o-mi; 2 fe-lĭt'o-my, *n.* The scientific dissection of cats. [< L. *felis*, cat, + -TOMY.] **—fe-lit'o-mist,** *n.*

Fe'lix, [1 fī'liks; 2 fē'liks, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. D. G. **Fe'lix,** 1 fē'liks, 2 fē'lĭks; F. **Fé'lix,** 1 fā'liks', 2 fā'lĭks'; **Fé'lix'ien** (-ăn'), **Fé'lix'ien** (-ăn'), 1 fē-lī'shĭ-ən, 2 fē-lĭ'shĭ-ən; Pg. **Fe-lix',** 1 fē-liṡ', 2 fē-lĭṡ'; Sp. **Fe'lix,** 1 fā'liks, 2 fē'lĭks. **2. Antonius,** a cruel and profligate Roman procurator in Judea in the 1st century, who heard Paul in prison. **3. Eliza Rachel,** see RACHEL, 3. **4. M. Minucius,** a Roman lawyer; advocated Christianity; lived about 230. **5.** A Spanish prelate; bishop of Urgel; promulgated the Adoptian heresy; recanted, but deposed. [L., happy, fortunate, prosperous.]

Fe-lix'i-an, *n.* Same as FELICIAN.

Fe'lix Mer'ry. The pen-name of Evert Augustus Duyckinck.

Fe'lix-stowe and Wal'ton, [1 fī'liks-stō, wal'tən; 2 fē'lĭks-stō, wal'ton. A borough in E. Suffolk, England.

fell, [1 fel; 2 fĕl, *vt.* **1.** To cause to fall; prostrate; bring to the ground, as by cutting or by a blow; as, to *fell* timber; to *fell* a ruffian with a club.

Clubbing the piece, I sprang forward, and *felled* the foremost of the two, with a sharp blow.
COOPER *Redskins* p. 352. [a. & T. 1857.]

2. To finish with a fell; said of seams. See FELL², *n.*, 1.
3. [Prov. Eng.] To finish weaving; as, to *fell* a piece of cloth. [< AS. *fellan*, caus. of *feallan*, FALL.] **—fel'ling-bird",** *n.* [Eng.] The WRYNECK. **—felling-machine,** *n.* A machine for felling timber. **—felling-saw,** *n.* A saw used for felling timber, either by hand or in a machine. **—felling-wedge,** *n.* A wedge driven into a saw-cut to make a tree fall in a desired direction. **—fell'ing-s-hĭ'er,** *n.* = FELLY-SHEER, 2. The act or process of felling. **—fell'er,** *n.* One who or that which fells. Specif.: (1) A felling-machine. (2) A sewing-machine attachment for the felling of seams.

fell, *imp.* of FALL, *n.*

fell, *a.* **1.** Characterized by fierceness or cruelty; inhuman; barbarous; ravenous; hideous; as, *fell* tortures.

Dear, playful as the kitten, is your love, but
As baiting bulls, in wars of jealousy.
MONTGOMERY *Pelican Island* can. 5, st. 6.

2. [Scot.] Strong; sharp; heroic; as, a *fell* wit; *fell* liquor. **3.** [Scot.] Huge; immense. **4†.** Eager; also, shrewd. **5†.** Doughty; sturdy. [< AS. *fel.*] **fel'ly; fellest.—fell'lurk'ing,** *a.* Lurking with some fierce object in view.

fell², *n.* **1.** A seam having a flat and smooth strip made along it by the following or some similar process.

Two pieces are so superposed that the edge of one projects over that of the other, and are stitched together so as to leave a margin on the inner as well as the outer piece. Then the margin of the outer piece is turned down over that of the inner piece, after which, the two pieces being flattened out and the doubled margin flattened down, this margin, or folded part, is sewed into position.

2. The end of the web formed by the last thread of the weft in a piece of fabric in the process of weaving. **3†.** The act of felling; also, the time when timber cut down during one season. **4†.** A fall of lambs.

fell², *n.* **1.** Hair; a growth of hair; locks of hair.

This was the first full-grown man we had seen. . . . The *fell* over the body was shaggy hair, being nearly half an inch in length.
STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. ii, p. 40. [a. 1890.]

2. [Archaic.] A hide or pelt; hence, any thick, rough covering. **3.** [Archaic.] Human skin; the scalp; the skin. [< AS. *fell*, hide.] **—fell'-beat'er,** *n. Slaughtering.* A hide-beater. **—fell'geld'ī,** *n.* A tax on hides and pelts. **—fell'mon'ger,** *n.* A dealer in hides and furs; also, incidentally, one who cures and makes up skins into saleable articles. **—fell'mon"ger-y,** *n.* The shop or factory of a fellmonger. **—fell'wareˌ,** *n.* Skins; furs.

fell³, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A stony, waste land; a moor.

2. A barren hill or upland level; high, rocky ground: now little used save in proper names of hills. [ME. *fel*, < Ice. *fiall*, *fell*, hill.] **—fell'side,** *n.*

fell⁴, *n. Metal.* = FELT, 3. The finer pieces of ore which pass through the sieve or riddle in sorting. **2†.** Lead ore.

fell⁵, *n.* Gall; hence, bitterness; anger; melancholy.

Fell, *n.* **1. John** (1625?–1686), an English theologian; chaplain to Charles II.; bishop of Oxford. **2. Thomas** (?–1850–), an American educator; president of St. John's College, Annapolis, 1835–1923; provost of Univ. of Maryland, 1913–20.

fell¹, *adv.* Strongly; sharply.

fel'lah, [1 fel'ä; 2 fĕl'ä, *n.* [FEL'LAHS or FEL'LAH-EEN', *pl.*] [Ar.] In lands where Arabic is spoken, as Egypt and Syria, a peasant; laborer; fieldhand. In Egypt the fellahs are descendants of the ancient Egyptians mixed with Arab and Nubian blood.

Fel-ia'ni, [1 fel-ī'ni; 2 fĕl-ĭ'ni, *n. pl.* [Ar.] *Ethnol.* The race of Fulahs. See FULAH.

Fe'lah'ta, [1 fē'lä'tä; 2 fē-lä'ta, *n. Ethnol.* Same as FULAH.

Fel'len-berg, [1 fel'en-berg; 2 fĕl'ĕn-bĕrg. **Philipp Emanuel von** (1771–1845–1844). A Swiss educator and philanthropist.

fell'fare, [1 fel'fār; 2 fĕl'fār, *n.* The fieldfare.

fell'ic, [1 fel'ik; 2 fĕl'ĭc, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, gall or bile. **2.** Same as *fel*, gall.] **fel-lin'ic†.—fellic acid,** a bitter compound ($C_{26}H_{44}O_6$) said to occur in human bile.

fel-lid'u-cous, [1 fe-lid'yu-kus; 2 fĕ-lĭd'yu-cŭs, *a. Med.* Same as CHOLAGOGIC. Pellah.

fell'ies, [1 fel'iz; 2 fĕl'ĭz, *n. pl.* = FELLY-3a, *a.* Flowing with gall. [< LL. *fellitus*, < L. *fel*, gall, + *ītus*, flow.]

Fell'ing, [1 fel'ing; 2 fĕl'ing, *n.* A town in Durham county, England.

fell'ird", **f.-machine, f.-saw, f.-wedge.** See FELL, *vt.*

fell'ness, [1 fel'nes; 2 fĕl'nĕs, *n.* Fierceness; ruthlessness.

fel'ness†.

fel'oe, [1 fel'o; 2 fĕl'o, *n.* Same as FELLY. **fel'loft†.**

fel'on†, *n.* A felon.

fel'low, [1 fel'o; 2 fĕl'o, *vt.* **1.** To suit, pair with, or match. **2.** [Rare.] To accompany.

fel'low, *a.* Joined or associated, as in action, location, or position; associate: often treated as part of a compound word; as, his *fellow* boarder (*fellow*-boarder); *fellow* creatures.—**fellow man,** a human being as belonging to the same race with any other human being.

fel'low, *n.* **1.** A person or individual: a term of familiarity applied to almost any person of the male sex, and occasionally to a woman; as, a good, jolly, or clever *fellow*; a dear *fellow*; a poor old *fellow*. **2.** A companion; comrade; partner; mate; hence, an equal or counterpart.

The kindred word *fellow* is even now in a state of transition: it still has the original meaning of companion, and when we speak of fellow-sufferers or fellow-citizens, or call a friend a fine *fellow*; but *fellow* alone is no compliment, and shows the tendency of the word to assume an objectionable sense.
SCHELE DE VERE *Studies in English* p. 216. [a. 1867.]

3. A person of no estimation; a disreputable character: a specific use often indicated by emphasis on the word.

Worth makes the man, the want of it the *fellow*.
POPE *Essay on Man* ep. iv, l. 203.

4. A graduate of a university elected to a fellowship. See FELLOWSHIP, 2. **5.** [Archaic.] A companion, partner, or associate. **6.** A full member of an incorporated society, especially of some large scientific, literary, or art society; as, a *fellow* of the National Academy of Design. [ME. *felawe*, < Ice. *félagi*, < *félag*, companionship, lit. a laying together of property, < *fé*, property, + *lag*, a laying together, < *leggia*, lay.] **fel'owe†.** Syn.: see ASSOCIATE.—**fel'low-craft",** *n.* The second degree in Freemasonry. **2.** A member of a masonic lodge who has been advanced to such degree.—**f.-feel,** *n.* [Rare.] To share with in sympathy or fellowship, as one's joy or sorrow.—**f.-feeler,** *n.*—**f.-feeling,** *n.*—**fel'low-like",** *a.* [Archaic.] Like a companion; companionable; sympathetic.—**fel'low-ly†.—fel'low-less,** *a.* Having no peer or fellow; unequaled.

Fel'low of the Roy'al So-ci'e-ty. The pen-name of Cotton Mather; *Cobeleth*, etc.

Fel'lows, [1 fel'ōz; 2 fĕl'ōs, **Sir Charles** (⁸/21799–¹¹/21860). An English archeologist and explorer; sent the Lycian marbles to England.

fel'low ser'vant. A person who is engaged with others in a common pursuit under the same master from whom are derived authority and compensation. In a few of the United States it has been held that all who serve the same master are fellow servants, but they may be engaged in different grades or departments of the same general business, altho an employee representing the common employer is usually excepted.

According to the digest of the labor laws compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Labor and revised to include the legislation of 1904, the laws enacted in the various States with regard to the liability of employers for injuries sustained by employees embrace statutes modifying the *fellow-servants* doctrine by adopting the theory (*a*) that all superior employees are vice-principals as regards their subordinates, and (*b*) that co-service is not a bar to an action for injuries caused by the negligence of an employee in a different department.

The . . . defense of the employer is what is known as the *fellow-servant* rule, or the doctrine of common employment. This rule has been stated thus: "A master is not bound to indemnify one servant for injuries caused by the negligence of another servant in the same common employment as himself unless the negligent servant was the master's representative." This doctrine was enunciated in England in 1837, and independently the next year in this country; and as a result of the growth of the number of employees in large undertakings and the consequent lack of immediate supervision by the employer, its application has come to be of the utmost importance.
New Encyc. of Social Reform p. 446. [P. & W. '08.]

fel'low-ship, [1 fel'o-ship; 2 fĕl'o-ship, *n.* [-SHIPED OR -SHIPPED, -SHIPS; -SHIP IN 2 OR -SHIPPING.] **1.** [Archaic.] Association as in good standing or communion, according to the requirements of some standard of faith and practise; especially, to admit to Christian communion or fellowship; in general, to associate with. **II.** *v.* To unite with others in fellowship.

fel'low-ship, *n.* **1.** The state of being a companion or fellow; association; communion; friendly intercourse; as, the *fellowship* of studious men.

You sometimes see husband and wife, after a half century of *fellowship*, changed entirely into the same image.
EMERSON *The Fortune of the Republic* p. 5. [P. & W. n. 1890.]

2. The condition of being sharers or partakers; community of interest, condition, or feeling; joint interest or experience; as, *fellowship* in prosperity or adversity. **3.** A body of persons associated by reason of community of taste, views, or interests; a band; company. **4.** [Eng.] A position to which graduate members of a college may be elected, carrying with it such privileges as a share in the government of the college, right of residence there, and board at the commons.

The university of Oxford distributes yearly in scholarships, *fellowships*, etc., the sum of fifty thousand pounds sterling, the hope of sharing in which excites some four or five hundred reading men.
PORTER *American Colleges* p. 142. [c. w. c. 1870.]

5. A foundation, as in a college or university, the income of which is bestowed upon a graduated student usually for marked proficiency, to aid him in pursuing further studies. **6.** *Arith.* The rules for determining the shares of partners in the gains or losses of a business; partnership. **7.** *Eccl. Communion*; as, to give the right hand of *fellowship*. See *Gal.* ii, 9.

Syn.: see ACQUAINTANCE; ASSOCIATION.

Fell'tham, [1 fel'thəm; 2 fĕl'thăm, **Owen** (1602?–1668). An English prose-writer and poet.

fel'ly, [1 fel'i, fel'o; 2 fĕl'ĭ, fĕl'o, *n.* [-LIES, -LOES, 1 -iz, 2 -ōz] **1.** A segment of the rim of a wooden wheel, in which the spokes are inserted and about which usually a tire is shrunk; also sometimes, in familiar speech, the entire rim. [ME. *fely*, *felow*, < AS. *felg.*] **—fel'ly-bend'er,** *n.* A machine for bending straight pieces of wood into the shape for felloes. **—f. coupling,** *n.* A device for clamping together the ends of felloes to form a rim. **—f.-dresser,** *n.* A machine for finishing felloes. **—f.-plate,** *n.* A plate or clamp for uniting felloes by their ends. **—f.-holder†.**

fel'ly, [1 fel'i; 2 fĕl'y, *adv.* Harshly; fiercely.

fe'lo, [1 fī'lo; 2 fē'lo, *n.* [LL.] *Eng. Law.* A felon; a criminal. **—fe'lo de se,** [1 di sē; 2 dē sē] Felony-murder; a suicide.

A *felo de se* therefore is he that deliberately puts an end to his own existence, or commits any unlawful act, the consequence of which is his own death.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* iv. p. 189.

fe'loid, [1 fī'loid; 2 fē'lŏid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Felidæ*. [< FELIS + -OID.]

fel'on, [1 fel'ən; 2 fĕl'on, *a.* **1.** Obtained by felony; stolen: said of goods. **2.** Wicked in heart or act; depraved; malicious; traitorous.

That was a *felon* stroke.
SCOTT *Ivanhoe* p. 469. [c. 1891.]

3†. Wretched; cruel. **fel'onˌ.**

fel'on', *n.* **1.** *Law.* One who has committed a felony.

A literature of *felons* is . . . written, and alas, it is also read, corrupting our language with its slang and its cant.
W. R. WILLIAMS *Miscell., Conserv. Prin.* p. 57. [a. n. r. 1850.]

2†. A criminal or depraved person. **3†.** Felony. [F., < LL. *felo(n-)*, traitor; cp. Gael. *feallan*, felon, Bret. *felloni*, treachery.] **—fel'on-grass,** *n.* = FELON-HERB. **—f.-herb,** *n.* Any one of several species of the genus *Saxifraga*; the herb-robert, and the black hellebore. **—f.-herb,** *n.* Either of two herbs, the mouse-ear chickweed and the meadow-sweet. **—f. setter,** *n.* [Fr.] A catcher of thieves. **—f.-setting,** *n.* Thief-catching. **—fel'on-weed",** *n.* The English ragwort (*Senecio jacobæa*). **—fel'on-ess,** *n.* = FELON-ry, *n.* A body of felons; a convict population. **—f.-ry,** *n.* = FELONY, 3.

fel'on's, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the cellular tissue and the periosteum, generally near a finger-nail. Compare WHITLOW. [< FELON, *a.*, 3 + -ON's.]

fe-lo'ni-ous, [1 fi-lō'ni-us; 2 fe-lō'nĭ-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Showing criminal or evil purpose; malignant; malicious; villainous; traitorous. **2.** *Crim. Law.* Manifesting or done with the intent to commit felony. **—fe-lo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.* **—fe-lo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.*

fel'on-wort", [1 fel'ən-wŭrt'; 2 fĕl'on-wŭrt', *n.* Bitterweet (*Solanum dulcamara*), its leaves and berries being a supposed specific for felons. **2.** = GOOD'S-WOOD'.

fe'lo-ny, [1 fel'o-ni; 2 fĕl'o-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -niz; 2 -nĭs, *pl.*] **1.** *Crim. Law.* (1) At common law, an offense the punishment of which carried with it the forfeiture of lands or goods, or both. (2) [U. S.] One of the highest class of offenses, variously limited by common law or by statute, and (usually) punishable with death or imprisonment in a State prison.

In feudal law *felony* meant forfeiture for an offense on the part of a vassal as against his superior lord, that cost him his feud or title to lands, which reverted to the lord of the fee, or, in case of a crime against society, to the crown.

In modern usage, and especially in American law, forfeiture of estate for crime being generally abolished, the word is used, as defined above, in distinction from *misdemeanor*, an offense of minor degree punishable by fine or imprisonment in a county jail. Hence, *felony* is now a generic term that denotes a general class or grade of offenses, usually those of greater enormity, as treason, murder, rape, robbery, arson, etc. In England forfeitures for *felony* were abolished by the Felony Act of 1870, which also permitted the appointment of *escheators* to attend to the estates and property of felons in custody.

Compounding a *felony*, in refraining from prosecuting a *felony* for a consideration, constitutes a crime.
United Editors' Encyc. vol. xiv, art. *Felon.*

2†. Wickedness. 3†. Felony. [< F. *félonie*, < LL. *felonia*, < *felo(n-)*, traitor.] **fel'o-nie**.

fel'site, *n.* [*felsit-*, *felsite*, + *-ite*.] *Mineral.* A cryptocrystalline mixture of quartz and feldspar: the ground-mass of the quartz porphyries, and often the product of devitrification. Compare FELSTONE. [< G. *fels*, rock.] **fel'sŏnet**.—**felsit'ic**, *a.*—**fel'sit-told**, *a.* Resembling felsite.

Fel'sŏ'-Bán'ya, 1 fel'shŭ-bän'yŏ; 2 fel'shū-bän'ya, *n.* A town in Szathmar county, Hungary, with gold-, silver-, copper-, and lead-mines.

fel'spar-bán'yite, 1 fel'spär-bän'yīt; 2 fel'spär-bän'yit, *n.* *Mineral.* A snow-white hydrous aluminum sulfate ($H_{12}Al_2S_2O_{13}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system and also found massive. [< *Felsóbanya*, in Hungary.]

fel'so-phyre, 1 fel'sō-fīr or -fir; 2 fel'sō-fŷr or -fyr, *n.* *Petrol.* A porphyritic rock with feldspar phenocrysts. [< G. *fels*, rock, + *-phyr-* (in PORPHYRY).]—**fel'sō-phyr'ic**, *a.*

fel'spar', 1 fel'spär; 2 fel'spar, *n.* Same as FELDSPAR: the common form in England. **fel'spath't.**—**fel-spath'ic**, *a.*—**fel'spath-ose**, *a.*

felt, 1 felt; 2 fĕlt, *v.* I. *t.* 1. To mat or compact into a sheet, as hair or fibrous matter (also, to *felt* wool).

The coat was wholly woven and *felted* with swellings of wooden carpet. LOWELL *My Study Windows* p. 16. (e. d. & c. 1883.

2. To overlay with felt; as, to *felt* a steam-cylinder.

II. *i.* To become thickly matted.

felt, *imp. & pp.* of FEEL, *v.*

felt, *n.* 1. Properly, a fabric made by interlocking or compacting wool, fur, or hair, or a mixture thereof, by rolling or pressure, without weaving, often with the aid of glue and heat; also, a woven fabric whose fibers are matted by shrinking or otherwise. **felt'-cloth't.**

The small conducting power of *felt* is used in the North of Europe in the construction of Norwegian stoves.
GANOT *Physics* tr. by Atkinson, bk. vi, ch. 7, p. 326. [w. w. 1877.]

Felts are commonly named from their use; as, **boiler felt** (a thick felt, coated with a non-conducting covering for steam-boilers, -pipes, etc.); **lining-f.** (see LINING); **paper-makers' f.** (a coarse, loose, twilled woven stuff, placed between wet paper sheets in their manufacture); **roofing-f.** (a paper, usually impregnated with tar or pitch, used to cover flat or slightly sloping roofs).

2. A piece of material so made; also, some article manufactured therefrom, as a hat. 3. A thick fabric made of asbestos by weaving or other process. 4. [Prov. Eng.] A thick tangle of weeds, spreading from their roots. 5†. A pelt; skin. [< AS. *felt*.] **felt'ry**†.—**felt's edge'**, *n.* A roll of fabric for finishing the edges of car-seat cushions.—**f.-grain**, *n.* The grain of wood that splits toward the center of the original stick.—**f.-maker**, *n.*—**felt'work'**, *n.* Felting, or fibrous network.—**felt'wort'**, *n.* The common mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*).

Felt, Joseph Barlow (1/₂₂1789–9/₄1869). An American Congregational ecclesiastical historian.

felt'ed, 1 felt'ĕd; 2 fĕlt'ĕd, *pa.* 1. Matted together by or as by felting. 2. *Bot.* Consisting of hyphæ or filaments closely woven together.—**felted tissue**, tissue in fungi in which the interwoven hyphæ are distinct.

felt'er, *n.* & *v.* I. *n.* 1. One who or that together the felt; hence, to mingle.

felt'er, 1 felt'ur; 2 fĕlt'ėr, *n.* 1. A maker of felt, or worker in felt. 2. Any bird that constructs a felted nest.

felt'ing, 1 felt'ing; 2 fĕlt'ing, *n.* 1. The process by which or the materials of which felt is made. 2. Felt, especially in quantity. 3. *Carp.* The splitting or sawing of wood along the fiber-grain.—**felting-machine'**, *n.* 1. A fulling-mill. 2. A machine for attaching felt to a web or cloth basis.

felt'ness, *n.* [Rare.] The state or quality of being felt or realized.

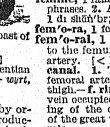
felt'rec, 1 felt'ur; 2 fĕlt'ėr, *n.* A medieval woolen curtass. [OF., < LL. *feltrum*, < G. *filz*, felt.]

Fel'tre, *n.* [Fr.] **Duc de** (1765–1818), Henri Jacques Guillaume Clarke; a French general and statesman. 2. 1 fel'tr; 2 fĕl'tr. A fortified town in Belluno province, Italy; has a cathedral. **Fel'tre-dŭ'e'rt.**

fel'ty, 1 fel't; 2 fĕl't, *n.* A medieval woolen curtass.

fel'ty-fare', 1 fel't-fār'; 2 fĕl't-fâr', *n.* [Prov. Eng., & Scot.] The welfare. **fel'ty-dŭ'e'rt.**

fe-luc'ca, 1 fē-lŭk'ŏ; 2 fē-lŭc'a, *n.* A small, swift Mediterranean coasting-vessel, usually with three masts and propelled by lateen sails and, when necessary, by oars. It is seldom decked over, an awning being used for covering, and it has a rudder that may be used at either end.



Felucca.

Lying off the Straits, he snapped up every saucy felucca, or *felucca* he encountered on the Spanish coast. W. H. Prescott in use on the Coast of Barbary. DIXON *Her Majesty's Tower* vol. ii, p. 75. [e. t. c.]

fe'lŭ, *n.* Ar. *falūka*, < *fulk*, ship, < *falaka*, be round.]

fel'wort, 1 fel'wŭrt; 2 fĕl'wŭrt', *n.* A species of gentian (*Gentiana lutea*). [< AS. *feldwyrt*, < *feld*, field, + *wyrt*, wort.]

fem., *abr.* Feminine.

fe'male, 1 fī'māl; 2 fē'māl, *a.* 1. Characterized by organs for conceiving and bringing forth young or producing ova; of or pertaining to the sex so characterized; as, the *female* parent, a *female* mammal. 2. Pertaining to or characteristic of a woman or womankind; womanly; feminine. 3. *Bot.* Having a pistil, but no stamen; pistillate; capable of being fertilized and producing fruit. 4. Noting some implement or object having a mate or correlative known as the male; as, a *female* (light-colored) sapphire; specif., in mechanics, having a hollow or bore into which the correlative may enter. **female-hater.** SYN.: effeminate, feminine, womanish, womanly. We apply *female* to the sex, *feminine* to the qualities, especially the finer physical or mental qualities that distinguish the *female* sex in the human family, or to the objects appropriate for or especially employed by them. A *female* voice is the voice of a woman; a *feminine* voice may belong to a man. *Womanish* denotes the undesirable, *womanly* the admirable or lovely qualities of woman. *Womanly* tears would suggest respect and sympathy, *womanish* tears a touch of contempt. The word *effeminate* is always used reprochfully, and only of man as possessing *womanly* traits such as are inconsistent with true manliness.—ANT.: male, manly, masculine, virile.—**female rime**, a feminine rime.—**f. thread** or **screw**, a screw-thread cut on an interior surface, as a nut, to receive a screw.

fe'male, *n.* 1. A person or animal of the female sex.

The use of the word to mean a woman is a survival of an old Saxon usage now regarded with disfavor by good speakers and writers.

In the following sentence *female* is appropriately used as an expression of contempt: He did not kill him go and sell himself to the first *female* he could find possessor of wealth. But *female* is correctly used also as the correlative of *male*, whether the latter be expressed or not; as, "Statistics of population show that there is an excess of *females* in many of our cities." Compare GENTLEWOMAN; LADY.

2. *Bot.* A plant bearing a pistil and producing fruit but having no stamens in any of its organs, a plant having and lacking the analogs of the same organs. [< F. *femelle*, < L. *femella*, young woman, dim. of *femina*, woman.]—**fe'male-ly**, *adv.* In a manner adapted to a woman.—**fe'mal-ist**, *n.* A gallant.—**fe-mal'i-ty**, *n.* The quality or state of being female: femininity. **fe'mal-ism**† [Rare].—**fe'mal-ize**, *vt.* To make feminine.

feme, 1 fēm; 2 fēm, *n.* [OF.] *Law.* A woman; as, baron and *feme*.—**f. covert**, a married woman.—**f. sole**, 1. An unmarried woman, whether by non-marriage, widowhood, or divorce. 2. A married woman, as regards separate and independent property and business.

Fe'me, 1 fē'mē; 2 fē'me, *n.* [G.] A secret organization.

fem'er-el, 1 fem'ur-el; 2 fem'ėr-el, *n.* *Arch.* A lantern or cover on a roof for ventilation. [< AF. *fumerraille*, < *fumer*, smoke, + *-aille*.] **fumer-eil**†.

Fe'mern, 1 fē'marn; 2 fē'mėrn, *n.* An island in the Baltic sea off Holstein, Prussia; 70 sq. m.; capital, Burg.

fem'fo, 1 fem'fō; 2 fem'fo, *n.* *Petrol.* In the quantitative system, belonging to or characterized by the second (fem.) group of standard minerals. (2) In general, composed of, or rich in, the minerals represented by those containing minerals, such as hornblende, augite, biotite, and olivine, which are largely ferromagnesian silicates; as, *femic* rocks. [< *fe-* (in FERRO) + *m-* (in MAGNESIAN) + *-ic*.]

fem'icide, 1 fem'i-sīd; 2 fem'i-cīd, *n.* *Law.* The killing of a woman. [< L. *femina*, woman, + *cædo*, kill.]

fem'i-na, 1 fem'i-na; 2 fem'i-na, *n.* In the feather trade, a plume from any female bird.

fem'i-na-cy, *n.* [Rare.] The possession of feminine qualities. Compare EFFEMINACY.

fem'i-nal, *a.* [Rare.] Female or feminine.

fem'i-nal'i-ty, 1 fem'i-nal'i-ti; 2 fĕm'i-nălʹi-ty, *n.* The quality of being female; femininity; womanliness. **fem'i-ne't-ty**†.

fem'i-nie, 1 fem'i-ni; 2 fĕm'i-nĭe, *n.* [Archaic.] 1. The rule or dominion of women; womankind; a class or set of women, as the Amazons.

You bid me . . . look into The eyes of *feminie*.
BYRON *Werner* iv. 1.

2. [P-.] The country of the Amazons. [OF.] **fem'i-nye**†.

fem'i-nine, 1 fem'i-nin; 2 fĕm'i-nĭn, *a.* I. Belonging to, like, or characteristic of woman or womankind; having qualities, as modesty, tenderness, delicacy, sensitiveness, and coyness, regarded as properly characteristic of or peculiar to women; womanly; as, a *feminine* voice. 2. Having the normal female characteristics unduly weakened or softened; lacking in manly qualities; womanish; effeminate; as, he was too *feminine* for business. 3. *Gram.* Applicable to females only, or to objects identified with them; as, "woman" is a *feminine* word; "-ess" is a *feminine* termination. SYN.: effeminate.

Those gender-nouns . . . that signify female beings are called *feminine* nouns, or nouns of the *feminine* gender.
W. D. WHITNEY *Essentials of Eng. Gram.* p. 48. [a. & co. 1890.]

[< F. *féminin*, < L. *femininus*, < *femina*, woman.] **fem'i-nate**†. **fem'i-nite**†. **fem'y-nyn**†.

SYN.: womanish, womanly, womanlike.—**fem'i-nin-ism**, *n.* The state or quality of being female or feminine.

fem'i-nin'i-ty, 1 fem'i-nin'i-ti; 2 fĕm'i-nĭn'i-ty, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being feminine; womanliness; womanhood. 2. Women collectively; womankind. 3. Effeminacy; womanishness. **fem'i-nil'i-ty**†.

fem'i-nism, 1 fem'i-nizm; 2 fĕm'i-nism, *n.* 1. *Med.* The existence of female characteristics in the male. 2. The doctrine of or advocacy for industrial, mental, political, social, and sexual equality of women with men. 3. Same as FEMININISM.—**fem'i-nish**, *a.*—**fem'i-nist**, *n.* One who advocates the doctrine of feminism.

fem'i-ni-ty, *n.* 1. Womanliness. 2. Effeminacy.

fem'i-nize, *vt.* [Rare.] To make feminine or womanish. **fem'i-nin-ize**†; **fem'i-nist**†.—**fem'i-ni-za'tion**.—**sa'tion**, *n.*

femme, 1 fem; 2 fĕm, *n.* [F.] A woman; wife: used in phrases. 2. *Law.* Same as FEME.—**femme de chambre**, 1 dŏ shänʹbr, 2 dė chämʹbr, a chambermaid; lady's-maid.

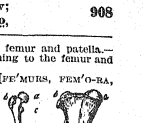
fem'o-ra, 1 fem'o-ra; 2 fĕm'o-ra, *n.* Plural of FEMUR.

fem'o-ral, 1 fem'o-ral; 2 fĕm'o-ral, *a.* Pertaining to the femur or thigh; as, the *femoral* arch; the *femoral* artery. [< LL. *femoralis*, < L. *femur*, thigh.]—**femoral canal**, *Anat.* the femoral canal; the canal by which the femoral artery passes from the front to the back of the thigh.—**f. ring**, an interval on the inner side of the femoral vein occupied by loose connective tissue; the upper opening of the crural canal.—**f. sheath**, the fibrous envelop of the great vessels in the thigh.—**f. spur**, the calcar femorale.

fem'o-ra'li-a, 1 fem'o-rā'li-ə; 2 fĕm'o-rā'li-a, *n.* In medieval dress, coverings for the thighs; specif., drawers worn as a part of his pontifical vestments by the Jewish high priest. [L. PLACENTIUS in Introduction to STRUTT's *Antiquities*.

fem'o-ro-, 1 fem'o-ro-; 2 fĕm'o-ro-. From Latin *femur*, thigh: a combining form.—**fem'o-ro-cau'dal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the femur and the tail.—**fem'o-ro-cele**, *n.* *Pathol.* A femoral hernia.—**fem'o-ro-coc-cyg'e-al**, *a.* Femorocaudal.—**fem'o-ro-ĭl'i-ac**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the femur and ilium.—**fem'o-ro-hu'ner-al**, *a.* Pertaining to both femur and humerus.—**fem'o-ro-pop'li-te'al**, *a.* Pertaining to the femur and popliteal region.—**femoropopliteal neuralgia**, sciatica.—**fem'o-ro-ro-tu'li-an**, *a.* Situated between the femur and patella.—**fem'o-ro-tĭb'i-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the femur and the tibia.

fe'mur, 1 fī'mur; 2 fē'mŭr, *n.* [FE'MURS, FEM'O-RA, 1 fī'murz, fem'o-ra; 2 fē'mŭrs, fĕm'o-ra, *pl.*] [L.] 1. *Anat.* (1) The long bone that forms the skeleton of the thigh; the thigh-bone. (2) The thigh. 2. *Entom.* The third joint of the leg, between the trochanter and the tibia. 3. *Arch.* The plane space between the cavities of a triglyph.



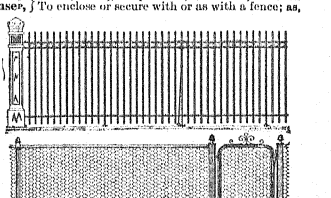
Femurs.

1. Femur of man. 2. Femur of rhinoceros. *a*, head; *b*, great trochanter; *c*, lesser trochanter; *d*, etc.; a marsh; bog. 2. A disease third trochanter; *e*, of hops caused by a moss or mold trochlear surface; *f*, *f*, of rapid growth. 3. [Prov. Eng.] condyles; *g*, shaft.
Mire. [< AS. *fenn*, moor; marsh; wet, muddy ground. = Goth. *fani*, mud, clay.] **fennet**.—**fen'ber'ry**, *n.* The small cranberry (*Oxycoccus oxycoccus*).—**fen'-boat'**, *n.* A shallow boat for use on fens or marshes. 2. **fen-sticks**, *n. pl.* The mole-cricket.—**fen-duck**, *n.* [Eng.] The shoveler.—**fen-fever**, *n.* A malarial fever attributed to marshy miasmas.—**fen-fire**, *n.* The ignis fatuus; will-o'-the-wisp.—**fen-fowl**, *n.* [Eng.] Waterfowl that frequent fens.—**fen-goose**, *n.* [Eng.] The graylag.—**fen'land**, *n.* Wet land; especially, one of the marshy regions in eastern England.—**fen'land'er**, *n.* An inhabitant of the fen-lands.—**fen-lentil**, *n.* Same as WATER-LENTIL, under WATER.—**fen'man'**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A dweller in the fenlands.—**fen-pole**, *n.* A small sapling used by fenmen to assist them in leaping over ditches and bog-holes.—**fen-runners**, *n. pl.* Skates of a form adapted to frozen marshes.—**fen-shake**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Malarial chills.—**fens-lodger**, *n.* A fenman.—**fen-thrush**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The misel-thrush.—**fen'ny**, *a.* Of, found in, or characterizing fens; marshy; boggy; as, *fenny* grass. **fen'nish**†.

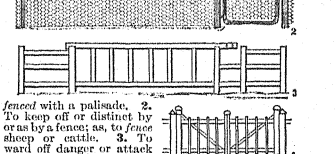
Paths there were none in the fens.
Winding through palmy fern, and rushes *fenny*.
KEATS *Endymion* bk. i, st. 4.

fen'ber'ry, fen'-boat'. See under FEN, *n.*

fence, } 1 fens; 2 fĕns, *v.* [FENCED; FENC'ING.] I. *t.* 1.
fensen, } To enclose or secure with or as with a fence; as,



fenced with a palisade. 2. To keep off or distinct by or as by a fence; as, to *fence* sheep or cattle. 3. To ward off danger or attack from, or to arm against danger; secure or protect; defend. 4. To turn away by argument; parry; as, to *fence* off the consequences of an act. 5. *Naut.* To protect (a hole in a sail) by stitching a small grommet about the edges



Fences.

1. Iron picket fence. 2. Wove-wire fence. 3, 4. Wooden fences.

6. [Gt. Brit.] To exclude, as from a game or fish preserve; close as in the fence season. SYN. FENCE, *n.*, 2.

II. *i.* 1. To practise self-defense or use a sword or foil in attack and defense; hence, to strive in any way by giving and avoiding blows, literally or figuratively.

Being a lawyer, he fences with the witnesses on the other side.
DE QUINCEY *Dublin Essays* vol. i, p. 91. [e. a. p. 1856.]

2. To make or provide a fence or defense; defend oneself; guard against attack.

It is to *fence* against the entanglements of equivocal words, and the great art of subtlety which lies in them, that distinctions have been multiplied.
LOCKE *Conduct of Understanding* p. 89. [a. a. 1849.]

3. [Slang.] To deposit stolen articles with a trusted agent. 4. To keep fences; as, a horse *fences* easily. SYN.: see CIRCUMSCRIBE.—**to fence the tables**, in Scottish churches, to make a solemn address to those sitting at the communion-tables, warning the unworthy not to partake.—**fence'er**, *n.* 1. One who fences, or who practises or teaches fencing with sword or foil. 2. A horse good at leaping fences. 3. A resourceful contradictor. 4. [Austral.] A builder or repairer of fences.—**fence'er-ess**, *n.* A woman who fences.

fence, } *n.* 1. A structure or barrier enclosing a field,
fensen, } yard, or other space, or separating it from an adjoining area; especially, a structure of rails, boards, pickets, wires, or wooden or metal openwork. The term is applied also to a stone wall or a hedge, and, in England, to a ditch. 2. [Gt. Brit.] A period of the year when hunting of game or fishing is prohibited. 3. Any means of defense or protection; a security or cover; bulwark.

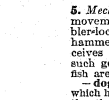
Distance from danger is the strongest *fence* against it.
R. SOUTH *Sermons* vol. iii, p. 4. [e. a. p. 1870.]

4. The use of weapons in self-defense; especially, sword-fencing or sword-play; hence, readiness in debate; skill in repartee.

Plague on't an I thought he had been valiant, and so cunning in *fence*, I'd have seen him damned ere I'd have challenged him.
SHAKESPEARE *Twelfth Night* act iii. sc. 4

5. *Mech.* A guard, guide, or gage to limit or direct the movement of a tool, machine, or material, as in a tumbler-lock to hold the bolt, or in a gun-lock to cramp the hammer-spring. **6.** [Colloq.] One who knowingly receives or purchases stolen goods, or the place where such goods are received. **7†.** An enclosure in which fish are dried and cured. [Libr. of ɴᴀᴛᴇsᴄ.]

— dog-leg fence [Austral.], a fence made of rails, each of which has one end resting on a pair of crossed stakes while the other trails on the ground.— **f.-lizard**, *n.* = **fence-swift**, *n.*


Fence-lizard. 1/2

f.-month, *n.* [Eng.] A period of about thirty days, during which the chase of game is prohibited: originally during the fawning-time of deer.— **f.-play**, *n.* Fencing.— **f.-roof**, *n.* A defensive roof of covering.— **f.-sow**, *n.* A row of briers or shrubs growing along a fence.— **f.-shop**, *n.* [Colloq.] A shop for the receipt or sale of stolen goods.— **f.-time**, *n.* [Eng.] *Hunting.* Close-time. **f. seasoal.**— **f.-viewer**, *n.* [U. S.] A township officer who may be called upon by an interested party to require the erection or maintenance of a legal and sufficient boundary fence.— **post-and-rail** *n.* a fence of split rails supported in split-out posts pierced with elongated holes, each accommodating the overlapping ends of two rails. One variety has two posts connected by cross-pieces.— **rail f.**, see WORM FENCE (below).— **ring f.**, an unbroken fence encircling a large area or an entire estate.— **sand f.** (*Hydraul. Engin.*), a sand-bar formed by planting stakes and brushwood in a river-bottom or the sea.— **stone f.**, a stone wall, usually built without mortar, bordering a field. **2.** A drink composed of whisky and sweet cider.— **stump f.**, a fence consisting of overturned tree-stumps.— **sunk f.**, a ditch one side of which has a retaining wall.— **to be on the f.** [U. S.], to be undecided or non-committal as to opposing opinions, parties, etc.

> Wen every fool knows thet a man represents
> Not the fellers thet sent him, but them *on the fence.*
> LOWELL, *Bigelow Papers* first series, iv. st. 8.

— to mend one's fences [Polit. Slang, U. S.], to make satisfactory arrangements concerning the politics attending one locally; as, that Congressman has gone home to *mend his fences.*— **wire f.**, a fence made of parallel wires, commonly galvanized and frequently barbed.— **worm f.**, a zigzag fence of rails crossing at their ends, usually held down by stakes crossing slantingly over the rails and supporting top rails or riders. Varieties of this fence are known as **chain f.**, **panel f.**, **serpent f.**, **snake f.**, and **Virginia rail f.**— **fence'ful**, *a.* Defensive.— **fence'less**, *a.* Having no fence; unguarded or unenclosed; defenseless.

fen'chene, 1 fen'chēn; 2 fēn'chēn. *n. Org. Chem.* A colorless oily terpene ($C_{10}H_{16}$), resembling camphene, and obtained as an optically inactive liquid by treating fenchyl chlorid with anilin, or dehydrating fenchyl alcohol. [< FENCHYL.]

fen'chone, 1 fen'chōn; 2 fēn'chōn. *n. Org. Chem.* A ketone ($C_9H_{14}O$) isomeric with and somewhat resembling camphor, occurring as the dextro-form in fennel-oil, as the levo-form in thuya-oil. [< FENCHYL.]

fen'chyl, 1 fen'chil; 2 fēn'chīyl. *n. Org. Chem.* The monovalent radical $C_{10}H_{17}$. [< G. *fenchel*, fennel.]

fenc'i-ble, } 1 fens'i-bl; 2 fēns'-
fence'i-ble, } i-bl. *a.* **1.** Capable of defending, or of being defended.

> The governor [of Scotland] . . . published a proclamation, ordering all *fencible* men to assemble . . . to repel the threatened invasion. LINGARD, *England*, vii. p. 19. [a. c. 1827.]

2. Relating to or composed of fencibles. **3.** Suitable for fencing.

II. *n.* A soldier enlisted for service at home only.

fenc'ing, 1 fens'iṅ; 2 fēn'sīṅ. *n.* **1.** The act of attacking and defending with a foil or sword, especially with the small sword or rapier; hence, skilful discussion or debate.

> Among the terms used in fencing are the following, defined in their respective places:
>
> assault carte (quarte) feint lunge prime seconde
> appel cut foil octave quinte sixte
> beat disengage glissade parade recover thrust
> bout engage guard parry salute tierce

It is odd that *fencing* should spring from violent manslaughter and yet commend itself to physicians as a safe and agreeable pastime. H. ɢᴜʏᴏᴛ, in *Magazine Ans.*, 1887, p. 414.

2. Material for building fences. **3.** A fence or protecting enclosure; more commonly, a collection of fences, as where they are connecting; as, the *fencing* of an estate. **4.** The building of fences. **5.** The space which is used to secure a uniform distance between fence-boards or palings as they are being fastened on.— **f.-machine**, *n.* A machine for making fence-rails, fence-posts, etc.— **f.-stick**, *n.* A single stick.

fen'crick'et, *n.* See under FEN, *n.*

fend, 1 fend; 2 fēnd, *v.* *t.* **1.** To keep off, out, or away; keep from striking; ward off; forbid: frequently with *off*; as, to *fend off* a blow or disaster.

> We *fended* the canoes off the sides, and assisted our progress by pushing against the rocks. BAYARD in Bayard Taylor's *Lake Regions Cent. Africa* p. 377. [a. 1887.]

2. To defend or guard. **3.** [Scot.] To provide for; support.

II. *i.* **1.** To take defensive measures; offer opposition or resistance; fence; parry. **2.** [Scot.] To take care or provide; earnestly endeavor; strive. [Abbr. of DEFEND.]

fende†.— to fend and prove [Prov. Eng.], to argue persistently in the attempt to clear oneself and to implicate another.

fend, n. [Scot.] Self-provision; self-defense.

fend'a-bl(e, 1 fend'a-bl; 2 fēnd'a-bl, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Self-reliant; able to shift for oneself.

fend'er, 1 fend'or; 2 fēnd'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which fends, protects, or wards off. Specif.: (1) A metal guard before an open fire, to keep burning coals from falling on the floor. (2) Any timber, rope-plaiting, or other device hanging against or lying along a vessel's side to prevent injury from striking a pier, another vessel, etc. (3) A metal guard over the wheel of a vehicle. (4) A rubbing-plate on the body of a four-wheeled vehicle, for protection where the wheel cramps. (5) A post, pile, or the like, to protect the outer end or corner, as of a house or pier. (6) A wide leather extending from the body to the stirrup of a saddle to keep the rider's leg from contact with the horse. (7) A guard-plate on a cultivator to protect the rows of plants from flying clods. (8) A device in front of street-cars to protect pedestrians from injury in case of a collision. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A terrapin; red-fender.

— fender-bar', *n.* A rail along a vessel's side just above the water-line, to receive the chafe. **f.-rail†.— f.-beam**, *n.* Any beam used as a fender. Particularly: (1) A horizontal beam hung over a vessel's side or floating in a dock. (2) A bumper or buffer at the end of a line of rails to keep railroad-cars from running off the track.— **f.-board**, *n.* A splashboard at the side of passenger-car steps to prevent mud and dirt from being thrown upon them by the wheels.— **f.-boom**, *n. Lumbering.* A boom to keep floating logs in their true course so as to prevent a jam.— **f.-guard**, *n.* A rib or plate on the side of a street-car to protect the panels in case of collision.— **f.-pile**, *n.* One of a row of piles driven to protect any work or structure from injury by collision.— **f.-post**, *n.* A guiding stanchion in a saw-plate.— **f.-skid**, *n. Lumbering.* A skid used to guide logs while being skidded over a gutter-road.

fen'dil'ic', 1 fēn'dil'ȳc'; 2 fēn'dil'yc', *a.* [F.] *Ceram.* Having minute cracks in the glazing, from wear, frequent heating, etc.: distinguished from *crackled*, which is said of a surface covered with cracks formed intentionally. **fen'dil-late'**.— **fen'dil-la'tion**, *n.*

fend'ly†, *a.* Fiendlike.

fen'du', 1 fēn'dū'; 2 fēn'dū', *a.* [F.] Slashed; split, as a garment. [Shifty.

fend'y†, 1 fend'i; 2 fēnd'y, *a.* [Dial.] Full of expedients; **Fe-nel'la**, 1 fi-nel'a; 2 fe-nēl'a, *n.* In Scott's *Peveril of the Peak*, the Countess of Derby's tiny waiting-woman, posing as a fandomania.

Fé"ne-lon', 1 fē"ne-lōn'; 2 fe"ne-lōn', **François de Salignac de la Mothe or Delamotte** (⁸/₁₁651–¹/₁715). A French ecclesiastic and writer: *Adventures of Telemachus*, etc.

fen"er-a'tion†, *n.* **1.** A putting at interest. **2.** Interest.


Feneing.

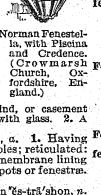
Positions: 1. Guard. 2. Prime. 3. Seconde. 4. Tierce. 5. Quarte. 6. Quinte. 7. Sixte. 8. Septime. 9. Octave. Details of costume: *a*, mask; *b*, gauntlet; *c*, pommel; *d*, shield; *e*, sandal; *f*, button *f*, plastron.

fen'es-tel'la, 1 fen'es-tel'a; 2 fēn'es-tēl'a, *n.* [-LE, 1-l; 2 -ɛ, *pl.*] **1.** A small window. **fen'es-tell†.** **2.** *R. C. Ch.* A niche on the south side of the altar, containing a piscina and often the credence. **3.** A piscina. **4.** [F.-] *Helminth.* A genus typical of *Fenestellidæ*. [L., dim. of *fenestra*, window.]

Fen'es-tel'li-dæ, 1 fen'es-tel'i-dē; 2 fēn'es-tēl'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A Paleozoic family of polyzoans.— **fen'es-tel'lid**, *n.*— **fen'es-tel'loid**, *a.*

fe-nes'ter†, *n.* A window. **fe-nes'tre†.**

fe-nes'tra, 1 fi-nes'tre; 2 fe-nēs'tra, *n.* [-TRÆ, 1-trē; 2-trē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Anat.* A window-like aperture. **2.** *Entom.* (1) A transparent spot, as in the wings of some moths. (2) One of two perforations covered with membrane, near the base of the antennæ of a cockroach.— **fenestra ovalis**, the opening between the tympanum and the vestibule of the middle ear, closed by the foot of the stapes.— **f. rotunda**, an opening from the tympanum into the scala tympani of the inner ear.


Norman Fenestella, with Piscina and Credence. (Crowmarsh Church, Oxfordshire, England.)

fe-nes'tral, 1 fi-nes'trȧl; 2 fe-nēs'tral, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling a window or windows. **2.** Of or pertaining to a fenestra.— **fenestral bandage**, a bandage with openings in it through which matter may discharge.

fe-nes'tral†, *Arch.* **1.** A window, blind, or casement covered with paper or cloth instead of with glass. **2.** A small window.

fe-nes'trate, 1 fi-nes'trēt; 2 fe-nēs'trāt, *a.* **1.** Having windows or window-like openings or holes; reticulated: specif., in anatomy, said of the elastic membrane lining the arteries. **2.** Having transparent spots or fenestræ.

fe-nes'trat-ed†.

fen"es-tra'tion, 1 fen"es-trē'shən; 2 fēn"es-trā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* (1) The design or arrangement of the windows of a building.

> The severity of the basement, with its plain rectangular openings, is an effective introduction to the somewhat lighter and more open *fenestration* of the second and third stories.
> M. SCHUYLER in *Harper's Monthly* Aug. 1891, p. 400.

(2) A design in which the windows are a principal feature. **2.** *Anat. & Zool.* A fenestral or fenestrate state.

fe"nes-tra'to, 1 fi"nes-trā'to; 2 fe"nēs-trā'to, *n.* [It.] *Arch.* A composite window or a group of windows separated by colonnettes or mullions.

fe"nes-tri'ne, 1 fi"nes-trī'nē; 2 fe"nēs-trī'ne, *n.* [-NI, 1 -ni; 2 -nī, *pl.*] [It.] *Arch.* A group of windows, usually ornamental in character.

fe-nes'trula, 1 fi-nes'trūl; 2 fe-nēs'trul, *n. Zool.* A minute fenestra, especially one of the small spaces formed by intersecting branches of a polyzoan. [< LL. *fenestrula*, dim. of *L. fenestra*, window.]

fen'-fe"ver, fen-fire, fen-fowl. See under FEN, *n.*

feng'-hwang", feng'-shui". [Chin.] See FUNG-HWANG, etc.

fen'gite, 1 fen'jīt; 2 fēn'ǰīt, *n. Mineral.* A transparent muscovite mica. [< L. *phengites*, < Gr. *phengitēs*, < *phengos*, light.] **phen'gite.**

fen'goose", *n.* See under FEN, *n.*

Fe'ni-an, 1 fī'ni-an; 2 fē'ni-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, coming from, or characteristic of the Fenians (modern or ancient) or Fenianism.


Fennec. 1/12

Fe'ni-an, *n.* **1.** A member of an Irish society, called the Fenian Brotherhood after the ancient Fenians of Ireland, formed in New York in 1857 to overthrow English authority in Ireland and establish a republic. **2.** A member of the body of ancient Irish warriors (the Fianna), that are said to have furnished the military force of the king of Eire (Erin) or Ireland: so named from Fin, their most famous hero. **Fen'ni-an†**; **Fin'ni-an†.**

The Irish word is Fiann (pronounced "Fee-an"). . . . It is a noun of multitude and means the Fenian body in general. The individual *Fenian* was called Fiannidh, i. e. a member of the Fenian force. The bands of heroes were called Fianna.
DOUGLAS HYDE *Lit. Hist. of Ireland* p. 364. [p. p. v. 96.]

3. One who sympathizes with the Fenian Brotherhood and adopts their methods of agitation.— **Fe'ni-an-ism**, *n.* The principles or practises of the Fenian Brotherhood.

> The anger against *Fenianism* was then in all its freshness; any attack on what Fenians attacked was looked upon as an apology for it. J. S. MILL *Autobiography* p. 288. [m. a. c. 1874.]

fenks, 1 fenks; 2 fēnks, *n.* Refuse whale-blubber, used chiefly as a fertilizer.

fen'land", fen'land'er, etc. See FEN, *n.*

Fenn, 1 fen; 2 fēn, **Sir John** (¹¹/₁₂ 1739–²/₁₁1794). An English antiquary and editor.

fen'nec, 1 fen'ek; 2 fēn'ĕc, *n.* [Moorish.] **1.** A small African fox having very large pointed ears, especially *Vulpes or Fennecus zerda.* See illus. above. **2.** Erroneously, an otocyon. **fen'nekt.**

fen'nel, 1 fen'el; 2 fēn'ĕl, *n.* A tall, stout European herb (*Fœniculum fœniculum*) of the parsley family, with finely dissected leaves, yellow flowers: cultivated in the United States for use in sauces and for its aromatic seeds. And he was bathed and subdued. A wreath of *fennel* wore.
LONGFELLOW *The Goblet of Life* st. 6.

[< AS. *fenol*, < L. *feniculum*, dim. of *fœnum*, hay.] **— Azorean fennel**, the sweet fennel.— **fen'nel-flow"er**, *n.* Ragged-lady (*Nigella damascena*); also, the nutmeg-flower (*N. sativa*).— **f.-water**, *n.* A preparation made by distilling fennel-seeds or fennel with water.— **giant f.**, an Old World herb (*Ferula communis*) of the parsley family, sometimes attaining a height of 15 feet.— **sweet f.**, a smaller species (*F. dulcis*), of the same genus as the common fennel, used as a vegetable. [county, Wis.

Fen'nil-more, 1 fen'i-mōr; 2 fēn'i-mōr, *n.* A village in Grant **Fen'ny Stra'ford**, 1 fen'i strā'fȯrd, Buckinghamshire, England.

Fen'rer, 1 fen'rər; 2 fēn'rer, *n. Norse Myth.* A monster wolf, son of Loki, the terror of the gods, who in the Ragnarok swallows the sun and conquers Odin. He is finally killed by Vidar after the Ragnarok. **Fen'rir†; Fen'ris-wolf"†.**

fen'-run"ners, etc. See under FEN, *n.*

Fens, The, a marshy region of Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, England.

Fen'sal, 1 fen'sal; 2 fēn'sȧl, *n. Norse Myth.* Frigg's magnificent mansion.

fen'-shake", *n.* See under FEN, *n.*

fens'i-ble†, *a.* Fencible. **fens'a-ble†.** [form.

fen'sive, 1 fen'siv; 2 fēn'sīv, *a.* Defensive: an abbreviated **fen'some**, 1 fen'sum; 2 fēn'sum, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Dexterous; skilful. **2.** Comely; neat; becoming.

fent, *n.* **1.** A slit; especially, a slit or opening in a garment to assist in putting it on; a placket. **2.** A remnant or imperfectly dyed piece of goods. [Prov. Eng.] Hard binding on the edge of a dress. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A crack or flaw. [< F. *fente*, < *fendre* (< L. *findo*), split.]— **to spring a fent**, to test a dye upon cloth.

Fenton, 1 fen'tən; 2 fēn'ton, *n.* **1. Elijah** (⁵/₁₂1683–²/₁₂ 1730), an English poet. **2. Reuben E.** (⁷/₁–1819–³/₂₂1885), an American lawyer; Republican statesman; Governor of New York State, 1864–1866. **3.** in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, Anne Page's lover: afterward her husband. **4.** A manufacturing town in Staffordshire, England. **5.** A village in Genesee county, Mich.

Fen'tress, 1 fen'tres; 2 fēn'trĕs, *n.* A county in E. Tennessee; 445 sq. m.; county-seat, Jamestown.

fen'u-greek, 1 fen'yu-grik; 2 fēn'yu-grēk, *n.* An Old World herb (*Trigonella fœnum-græcum*) of the bean family, having strong-scented leaves and edible mucilaginous seeds. [< AS. *fenum græcum*, < L. *fœnum Græcum*; *fœnum*, hay; *Græcum*, neut. s. of *Græcus*, Greek, < Gr. *Graikos*, Greek]

Fen'wick, 1 fen'wik; 2 fēn'wĭk, *n.* **1. Benedict Joseph** (⁵/₁₂1782–³/₁₁1846), an American Jesuit and prelate, brother

of Edward. **2. Edward Dominic** (1/12 1768–1/22 1832), an American prelate; founded a Dominican monastery in Kentucky.

Fenwick's dis-ease'. A disease of the stomach characterized by atrophy of the walls without other lesion.

feod, fee'dal, etc. Same as FEUD, etc.

Fe'o-dor, n. See THEODORE.

Fe'o-do'si-a, n. Same as FEODOSIYA.

feoff, ı fef; 2 fēf (XIII), *vt.* **1.** *Law.* To give or grant (one) any corporeal hereditament by delivery of possession; enfeoff.

> If I tell you of every script and hand,
> By which that *shu was feoff'd* in his land.
> CHAUCER *C. T., Merchant's Tale* l. 452.

2†. To endow. [< OF. *feoffer, fiefer,* < *fief;* see FIEF.]

feoffe'. — **feoffe', n.** Same as FEOFF-EE', *n.* One to whom a feoffment is made. — **feoff-ee'ship, n.** — **feoff'er, n.** One who makes a feoffment. **feoff'ors'.** — **feoff'ment, n.** *Law.* (1) A grant of lands in fee by deed with delivery of possession. (2) The deed of conveyance granting a fee in lands. — **feoffment to use** (*Law*), a grant of land to one for the use of another; a conveyance in trust.

feorm'-ful'tume, n. An Anglo-Saxon tax to maintain the king while he was journeying through his realm.

fer†, *a. & adv.* Far.

-fer, *suffix.* Used with nouns to denote a bearer; as, *crucifer.* [< L. *-fer,* bear.]

fe-ra'cious, ı fə-rā'shus; 2 fe-rā'shus, *a.* [Rare.] Fruitful; fertile. [< L. *ferax (feraci-),* < *fero,* bear.] — **fe-ra'ci-ty, n.**

fe'ral, ı fī'rl; 2 fēr'l, *n. pl.* [L.] **1.** Wild animals. **2.** [F-] *Mam.* An order of placentals, especially educables having canines as well as incisors and molars, scaphoid and semilunar bones coalesced, and placenta deciduate and zonary; the *Carnivora.* — **feræ naturæ** (*Law*), wild animals as distinguished from domesticated; also, attributively, of a wild nature. Such animals belong to their captor only while they remain in his control. If they regain liberty his property in them ceases immediately.

> Property in animals *feræ naturæ* is not acquired by hunting them and pursuing them, . . . if the owner brings the animal within his own control, as by entamping it or wounding it mortally, so as to render escape impossible, it then belongs to him.
> WOOLSEY *Introd. Intern. Law* (1901), p. 272.

fe'ral, ı fī'rel; 2 fē'ral, *a.* **1.** Wild by nature, untamed or undomesticated; savage; ferine; as, *feral* beasts; *feral* passions. **2.** Escaped from domestication; run wild.

> The doveeot pigeon . . . has become *feral* in several places. DARWIN *Origin of Species* p. 28. [A. 1869.]

3. *Astrol.* Without significant connection or relation, as a planet or star. [< L. *fera,* wild beast, orig. *t. of ferus,* wild.] [genous.

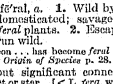
fe'ral, a. [Rare.] Mournful; funereal; deadly; dan-

fe-ra'ri-a, n. [NL.] Same as FERE-DE-LANCE. [L.]

Fer'a-morz, ı fer'ə-mōrz; 2 fēr'a-mōrz, *n.* In Moore's *Lalla Rookh,* the sultan of Bucharia, who in the guise of a poet wins the love of Lalla Rookh.

fe-rash', ı fe-rash'; 2 fe-rāsh', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Hindu menial servant. **fe-rosh'i.**

fer'be-ite, ı fēr'be-īt; 2 fēr'ber-it, *n. Mineral.* A black ferrous tungstate ($FeWO_4$), that crystallizes in the monoclinic system.

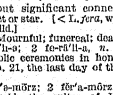


Fer-de-lance. 1/24

[< R. *Ferber,* of Goerz, Germany.]

Ferd., *abbr.* Ferdinand.

fer'de-fau'chette', ı fer'-de-fō'shet'; 2 fēr'-de-fō' shet', *n.* [F.] **1.** A fork-like musket-rest during the 16th century. **2.** *Her.* A fourchés cross. See FOURCHÉ.



Fer-de-lance. 1/24

fer'-de-lance', ı fer'-de-lāns'; 2 fēr'-de-lāns', *n.* [F.] A venomous crotaloid snake (*Trimesocephalus lanceolatus*) of tropical South America and Martinique, related to the copperhead: perhaps named from its triangular head.

fer'-de-mou'line', ı fer'-də-mū'lin'; 2 fēr'-de-mu'lin', *n.* [F.] *Her.* An iron support for a millstone.

Fer'di-nand, ı fēr'di-nand; 2 fēr'di-nand, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Fer-nan'da** (*fem.*). D. G. **Fer'di-nand,** ı fer'di-nănd; 2 fēr'di-nănd. **Fer'di-nand',** ı fer'di'nănd', 2 fēr'di'nănd'. **Fer'di-nan'do,** ı fer'di-năn'dō, 2 fēr'di-nan'dō. **Fer-nan'do,** ı fer-nun', 2 fēr-nun'. **Fer-nan'do†,** ı fer-nănd'o, 2 fēr-nănd'o. **Her-nan'do,** ı her-nănd'o, 2 hēr-nan'do; Pg. Sp. **Fe-nan'do,** ı fe-nan'do, 2 fē-nan'do. Name of many German, Austrian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Neapolitan monarchs; especially: **2. F. I.** (1423–1/14 1494), a king of Naples. **3. F. V.,** "the Catholic" (1/14 52–1/14 1516), a king of Castile and Aragon; established the Inquisition at Seville; captured Granada; expelled the Jews and Moors; promoted the expeditions of Columbus and Vespucci; conquered Navarre. **4. F. I.** (1/21503–1/21564), a king of Bohemia and of Hungary; emperor of Germany, 1558. **5. F. II.** (1/21578–1/21637), a king of Bohemia and of Hungary; emperor of Germany, 1619; freedom of preaching persecuted the Protestants; involved in the Thirty Years' war. **6. F. IV.** (1/21751–1/41826), a king of Naples and Sicily; Ferdinand I. of the Two Sicilies. **7. F. VII.** (1/21784–1/21833), a king of Spain; compelled to resign by Napoleon, 1808; imprisoned; liberated and restored, 1814. **8. F. II.** (1/21810–1/21850), a king of the Two Sicilies; "Bomba." **9.** In Shakespeare's *Tempest,* the son of the king of Naples, in love with Miranda. **10.** A village in Dubois county, Ind. **11. F. I.** (1/21865–1/41927), King of Roumania (1914–1927). **12. F.** (1/21861–), Czar of Bulgaria (1887–1918); abdicated Oct. 3. [Teut. *masc.,* risking life.]

Fer'di-nan-de'a, ı fer'di-nan-dē'e; 2 fēr'di-nan-dē'a, *n.* A disappearing volcanic island between Sicily and Pantelleria, in the Mediterranean; appeared July 31, 1831, remaining three months; reappeared, 1864.

fere†, ı fēr, *n.* To fear. **2.** To terify. **II.** *n.* Terror.

fere, ı fīr; 2 fēr, *a.* Able; strong; healthy. See FEAR. [Prob. < AS. *færan,* go.]

feres, ı fēr; 2 fer, *n.* **1.** A comrade; also, companionship; a wife. **2.** Appearance. [< AS. *gefēra,* < *færan,* go.] — **in feret,** together; in company. CHAUCER *C. T., M. L.* l. 4748.

Fe'ren-ti'no, ı fē'ren-tī'no; 2 fe'ren-tī'no, *n.* A town in Rome province, Italy. **Fe'ren-ti'num†.**

fer'e-to-ry, ı fer'ı-to-ri; 2 fēr'e-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, ı -riz; 2 -rig, *pl.*] A portable shrine for the relics of saints; a reliquary; also, the place in a church where the shrine is kept; a fixed shrine.

Behind this is a narrow space which was doubtless the *feretory,* or chamber for lesser relics, a receptacle likewise used in times of trouble to conceal the treasure of the church. M. G. VAN RENSSELAER, in *Century Mag.* Mar., 1890, p. 262.



Enameled Feretory, or Reliquary, of the 13th century. (Victoria and Albert Museum.)

[< OF. *feretre,* < L. *feretrum,* < Gr. *pheretron,* bier, < *phorō,* bear.] **fer'e-tra†;** **fer'e-trum†.**

fer'fūr, ı fer'fūr; 2 fēr'fūr. [S. Afr. D.] Railway traffic, or transportation, as of goods, by rail.

Fer-gha'na, ı fer-gā'nə; 2 fēr-gā'na, *n.* A government in Russian Turkestan; 35,654 sq. m.; capital, Khokand.

Fergus, ı fēr'gus; 2 fēr'gus, *n.* A masculine personal name. **2. F. I.,** the legendary first king of Scotland; said to have gone from Ireland in the 5th century. **3. F. II.,** Mor, first historical king of Scotland; went from Ireland, in the 5th century to S. W. Scotland (now Argyllshire). **4.** A county in central Montana; 8,928 sq. m.; countyseat, Lewistown. **5.** A village in Wellington S. district, Ontario. [Celt., man's strength.]

Fer'gus Falls. A city, county-seat of Otttertail county, Minn.

Fer'gus mac Roy. *Ir. Myth.* A king of Ulster in the 1st century B. C., who abdicated in favor of Conchubhar mac Nessa as the price of marriage with Ness. It was he who furnished Maeve and Deirdre to return to Ireland after their elopement; and when Conchubhar treacherously slew the Sons of Usna, Fergus led the secession of Ultonians to the army of Connaught. **Fer'gus mac Roich†.**

Fer'gu-son, ı fūr'gu-son; 2 fēr'gu-son, *n.* **1. Adam** (?/20 1723–3/21816), a Scottish historian and philosopher. **2. James** (1/21710–3/21776), a Scottish astronomer and mechanician. **3. Patrick** (1744–1/41 1780), a British soldier; invented the breech-loading rifle, 1776; spared Washington's life at Brandywine, by declining to fire at one on duty whose back was turned. fell at King's Mountain, S. C. **4. Robert** (1637?–1714), a Scottish political intriguer and historian. **5. Sir Samuel** (?/21810–4/21886), an Irish poet and Celtic scholar; *The Forging of the Anchor,* etc. **6.** A town in Louis county, Mo.

fer'gu-son-ite, ı fūr'gu-son-īt; 2 fēr'gu-son-it, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, submetallic, brownish-black yttrium columbate, ($YTaO_4$+Cb), occurring in crystals in the tetragonal system. [< Rob. *Ferguson,* of Scotland.]

Fer'gus-son, ı fūr'gu-son; 2 fēr'gu-son, *n.* **1. James** (1/21 1808–1/21880), a Scottish writer on architecture. **2. Robert** (4/21750–10/21774), a Scottish poet; prototype of Burns. **3. Sir William** (?/21808–3/21877), a Scottish surgeon.

fer't-a, ı fīr'e-ə; 2 fēr'i-a, *n.* [-AS, ı -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] [LL.]

1. R. C. Ch. Any day of the week except Sunday, if not strictly speaking a feast-day. **2.** *pl. Rom. Antiq.* Holidays devoted to the worship of some deity or to the commemoration of some event, public or private. **fe'ri-ent,** ı fī'ri-ənt; 2 fē'ri-ent, *a.* Relating to weekdays, particularly those not feast-days or fast-days. **2.** Or or pertaining to holidays.— **ferial use,** church music for ordinary use, as opposed to *festal use.* — **fer'i-ous†,** *a.* Keeping holiday; cessation from labor.— **fer'ist,** *n.* A holiday or feast-day.

fer'id-ol, ı fer'id-ōl; 2 fēr'id'ol, *n.* [Ar.] An Oriental hooded coat or cloak; a form of gown or mantle worn by women. **fer-id'jee†; fer-ij'ee†; fer-ij'jee†.**

fe'rine, ı fī'rin or -rain; 2 fē'rin or -rin (XIII), *a.* **1.** Existing in the natural state; wild; undomesticated; as, *ferine* beasts. **2.** Malignant; said of a disease. [< L. *ferinus,* < *fera;* see FERAL.] — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

fe'rine, *n.* A wild beast or beast of prey.

Fe-ri-ne've, ı fe-ri-nē'vē; 2 fe-ri-ne'va, *n.* In the Orient, a European; Frank; among the Hindus, a European, usually in a disparaging sense, or specif., an Indian-born Portuguese. [< Hind. *Firangi, Farang,* FRANK, *n.*] **Fa-rin'ghee; Fe-ran'ghi; Fe-rin'gi.**

Fe-ri'no, ı fē-rī'no; 2 fe-rī'no, **Pierre Marie Barthélemy, Count** (1747–4/21816). An Italian general; served in the French army.

fe'ri-o, ı fī'ri-ō; 2 fē'ri-o, *n. Logic.* A valid mood of the first figure. See MOOD.

Fer'ish-ta, ı fer'e-shə; 2 fēr'ish-ta (1570–1611), *n.* A Persian historian; *History of Mohammedan Power in India.*

fe-ri'son, ı fe-rī'son or fī're-son; 2 fē-rī'son or fē'ri-son, *n. Logic.* A valid mood of the third figure. See MOOD. [Coined.]

fer'i-ty, *n.* Wildness; fierceness; cruelty.

fer'ling, *n.* A fourth part; quarter. Specif.: (1) A fourth part of a penny. (2) A quarter of a landyard, as an acre, hide, etc.— **fer'ling-no'blet,** *n.* See COIN.

fer'ly, ı fer'li; 2 fēr'ly. [Prov. Brit.] **I.** *vt.* To wonder. **II.** *a.* Extraordinary; unexpected; sudden.

fer'ly†, *adv.* Fearfully, wonderfully, or suddenly; quickly.

fermt, *n.* Same as FARM, **fermet'.**

fer'mu-la†, *n.* A medicine; pharmacy.

fern'sage', ı fūrn'sāj; 2 fērn'saj', *n.* [F.] A system of farming land rented for a fixed sum.

fern-mall', ı fer-năl'; 2 fer-năl', *n.* [OF.] A clasp, catch, or buckle, as of a belt. **fer-madle'.**

Fer-man'agh, ı fer-man'ə; 2 fer-măn'a, *n.* A county in Ulster province, Ireland; 714 sq. m.; county-town, Enniskillen.

fer-ma'ta, ı fer-mā'tə; 2 fēr-mā'ta, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A pause or hold.

Fer-ma'tian, ı fer-mā'shən; 2 fer-mā'shan, *a.* Of or pertaining to Pierre de Fermat, a French mathematician (1601–1665), or to the method of mathematical induction used by him.

This method assumes that if a series of members be constructed according to a given principle, the character of any and every member of the series may be determined by that principle.— a correct rule, the it may be improperly applied.

fer-ment', ı fer-ment'; 2 fer-mănt', *n.* **I.** *t.* To produce fermentation in. **fer-ment'ate†.** 2. Figuratively, to stir with emotion or passions; agitate. **3†.** To cause gentle boiling or ebullition in. **II.** *i.* **1.** To undergo fermentation; work. **2.** To be in commotion; be agitated by emotion or passions. [< L. *fermento,* < *fermentum;* see FERMENT, *n.*] — **fer-ment'ing-square',** *n.* A shallow fermentating-vat. — **fermenting-vat,** *n. Brewing.* A large vessel in which to ferment worts. — **fer-ment'a-bl(e',** *a.* Capable of fermentation. **fer-ment'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **fer-ment'a-ble-ness,** *n.* — **fer-ment'a-bly,** *adv.* — **fer-ment'ed-ness,** *n.* — **fer-ment'er-ship,** *n.* — **fer-ment'ol'ter,** *Chem.* **I.** *a.* Fermentable. **II.** *n.* A fermentable substance.

fer'ment, ı fūr'ment; 2 fēr'ment, *n.* **1.** A substance capable of producing fermentation. Compare FERMENTATION. **2.** Excitement or agitation; commotion. **3.** [Rare.] A gentle boiling or internal movement of the constituents of a fluid. [< L. *fermentum,* yeast, < *fervo,* boil.] — **conform ferment,** a bacteriolytic ferment able to destroy only the bacteria which its parent-bacteria produce. — **ferment-cell',** *n.* A cell in which a ferment is secreted. — **f.-oil,** *n.* A volatile oil formed when vegetable matter undergoes fermentation in water; supposed to be the result of a decomposition of plant-cells in the absence of oxygen. — **f.-organism,** *n.* An organism that causes fermentation. — **f.-secretion,** *n.* The production of an unorganized ferment or enzym. — **glycolytic f.,** a ferment assumed to decompose glucose into water and carbon dioxid: supposed by Lépine to exist in the blood. **glucolytic f.** — **heteroform f.,** a bacteriolytic ferment which is able to destroy other bacteria than those which produced it.

Fer'men-ta'ri-an, ı fūr'men-tē'ri-ən; 2 fēr'men-tā'ri-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* One who uses leavened bread in the Lord's Supper; a term of reproach used by the Latins against the Greeks. Compare AZYMITE; PROZYMITE.

fer'men-ta'tion, ı fūr'men-tā'shun; 2 fēr'men-tā'shan, *n. Chem.* **1.** A chemical decomposition of an organic compound, induced by living organisms (organized ferments) or by chemical agents (unorganized or chemical ferments or enzyms); in its most restricted sense, alcoholic fermentation.

> In the first the action is due to the growth of the ferment, as in the formation of acetic acid from alcohol by the action of the vinegar-plant, and in the second the enzym causes a chemical change without being itself altered, as in diastase. Fermentation is produced by various organisms; these apparently derive their nourishment from the original compound and yield products that are poisonous to the ferment. Hence fermentation ceases when the nutriment is exhausted or the fermentation products are in excess. Heat, cold, and certain foreign substances (antiseptics) arrest fermentation. Different kinds of fermentation obtain specific names according to product; thus, *acetic* or *acetous,* yielding acetic acid; *alcoholic* or *vinous,* yielding alcohol; *ammoniacal,* yielding ammonium carbonate; *benzoic,* yielding alcohol; *benzole,* yielding benzole acid; *butyric,* yielding butyric acid; *lactic,* yielding lactic acid; and *viscous,* yielding a gummy mass. For *putrefactive fermentation,* see PUTREFACTION.

> *Fermentation* will be allowed to continue for a . . . period, varying from fifteen hours to several days, during which time the husks and stalks of the grapes, rising to the surface of the must, form a thick incrustation. H. VENTRELLY *Facts About Port and Madeira* p. 53. [w. s. & co. 1880.]

> I have been inclined for a long time to consider *fermentation,* properly so called, as chemical phenomena, correlative with physiological actions of a peculiar nature. — Justus Freiherr Liebig, Schutzenberger's *Fermentation* [trans.], p. 173. [k. & co. 1876.]

2. Figuratively, commotion, agitation, or internal working; intellectual or social excitement; as, a *fermentation of society; fermentation of religion.*

> All natures come to their manhood through some experience of *fermentation!* H. W. BEECHER *Norwood* p. 160. [a. 1868.]

3. A gentle ebullition or internal commotion in a fluid. — **bot'tom-fer'men-ta'tion,** *n. Chem.* An alcoholic fermentation used in making beer and mild, fine-flavored wines; so called because the yeast-cells collect near the bottom of the vat, owing to the low content of carbonic acid in the mash. The products are of less alcoholic strength than those resulting from *top-fermentation.* — **f. test** (*Med.*), a test of the urine by adding yeast, which induces fermentation if sugar is present. — **f. theory of disease,** see GERM-. — **fer'men-ta'tion-tube',** *n.* An apparatus made of glass for detecting gases freed by fermentation. — **tobacco-f.,** *n.* A fermentation peculiar to tobacco-curing in which oxidizing ferments are supposed to be active.

fer-men'ta-tive, ı fūr-men'tə-tiv; 2 fēr-men'ta-tiv, *a.* **fer-men'ta-tive,** ı fūr-men'tə-tiv; 2 fēr-men'ta-tiv, *a.* Causing or capable of causing fermentation; produced or characterized by fermentation; fermenting; as, a *fermentative* substance. **fer-men'tal†; fer-men'ta-to-ry†; fer-men'tive†.** — **fer-men'ta-tiv(e-ly,** *adv.* — **fer-men'ta-tiv(e-ness,** *n.*

fer'men-ti'tious, ı fūr'men-tish'us; 2 fēr'men-tish'us, *a.* Like or marked by fermentation.

fer'men-tol'o-gy, ı fūr'men-tol'o-ji; 2 fēr'men-tol'o-gy, *n.* The science or study of fermentation and ferments. [< FERMENT + -OLOGY.]

fer'men'tum, ı fer-men'tum; 2 fēr-men'tum, *n.* [L.] *Eccl.* A portion of the consecrated bread sent by the Pope to the titular priests, or by bishops to the parish priests that they admitted one another to Christian communion.

fer'mer-cer†, *n.* A superintendent of the infirmary of a religious house.

fer'me-ry†, *n.* An infirmary. **fer'ma-ryt.**

fer'me-ture, ı fer'me-chur or -tūr; 2 fēr'me-chur or -tūr, *n.* [F.] The breech-closing apparatus of a firearm.

fer'mier', ı fer'myā; 2 fēr'myā', *n.* [F.] A farmer, specif., one who farms taxes; a farmer-general. **2.** A tenant who cultivates land under lease.

fer-mi-on', *n. Old Eng. Law.* A close-time for deer. **2.** A deer-park or -preserve. **3.** Deer; venison.

fer'mo, ı fer'mo; 2 fēr'mo, *n.* A city in Ascoli Piceno province, Italy; has a cathedral and university.

Fer'mor, ı fēr'mōr; 2 fēr'mōr, **William** (?/21704–2/21771). A count and Russian general; prominent in the Turkish war of 1736; opposed Frederick II. of Prussia.

fer'mour', *n.* A farmer. [Ireland.

Fer-moy', ı fer-moi'; 2 fer-mây', *n.* A town in Cork county, **fern†,** *a. & adv.* Ancient; formerly; remote; distant. **fernet.**

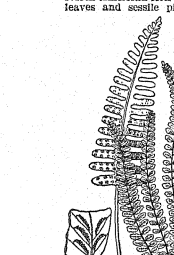
fern, ı fūrn; 2 fērn, *n.* Any flowerless (cryptogamous) plant of the order *Filicales.* Ferns are herbaceous, rarely tree-like plants with creeping or erect rootstocks and tufts of variously cut fronds (leaves). The reproductive bodies (spores) are borne on the back or margin of the fronds in special receptacles (sporangia) which are collected in variously shaped heaps (sori). See FILICALES. See illus. on p. 911.

> In tropical countries some of the *ferns* are woody plants, attaining the size of trees, rising with a branchless trunk over fifty feet in height, and then spreading out their leaves like a palm-tree.
> W. FLAGG *Holeyon Days, Flowerless Plants* p. 247. [n. & a. 1881.]

[< AS. *fearn.*] **farn†.**

— **adder's fern,** *n.* The common polypod (*Polypodium vulgare*). — **adder's tongue f.,** *Ophioglossum vulgatum.* — **baby-f.,** *n.* The black maidenhair fern. — **bird's-**

foot f. 1. A western American fern (*Pellæa ornithopus*), dark-brown and pinnate-leaved, with numerous sessile pinnæ cut into three segments, the central one being the largest. 2. A cultivated tropical fern (*Chelianthes radiata*) with pinnæ radiating from a common center.— **bird's-nest f.,** a low-growing fern (*Asplenium nidus*) with long undivided fronds, which form a nest-like cluster.— **black f.,** a handsome New Zealand fern with bipinnate leaves: cultivated in greenhouses in Europe and the United States. —**blooming f.,** same as FLOWERING FERN.— **blue f.,** a North-American fern (*Pellæa atropurpurea*) with lanceolate leaves and sessile pinnules; the cliff-brake.— **bog-f.,** a



Ferns.

1. Rootstock and frond of *Polypodium*. 2. Fronds of *Asplenium trichomanes*; 2a, pinna of the same, bearing sori. 3. Fertile frond of *Osmunda cinnamomea*. 4. Part of the frond of *Adiantum pedatum*.

pinnate-leaved fern (*Woodwardia virginica*) with long, stout rootstock, and sterile and fertile leaves similar in outline; the Virginia chain-fern.— **Boston f.,** a form of the common sword-fern.— **buckhorn-f.,** n. Same as ROYAL FERN. — **caterpillar-f.,** n. Same as HART'S-TONGUE.— **climbing f.,** a fern of the genus *Lygodium*, the only species in the United States, is a slender twiner from 1 to 3 feet long, overrunning bushes, etc.— **coffee-f.,** n. The fern *Pelæa andromedæfolia*, found in Arizona and California, so-called by its name from the resemblance to coffee-kernels of its revolute-margined leaf-segments.— **coral-f.,** n. Same as PARASOL-FERN.— **cotton-f.,** n. A Californian fern (*Notholæna newberryi*), so called from its covering of soft white hairs.— **crape-f.,** n. A New Zealand fern (*Todea superba*) with very large fronds and densely tomentose rachis. The young leaves exhibit the remarkable peculiarity of having the cells occupied by a well-marked apical cell.— **crest, crested, or crested-shield f.,** a large fern (*Dryopteris cristata*) of the family *Polypodiaceæ*, occurring in the northern part of both hemispheres.— **deer-f.,** n. A hardy polypodiaceous fern (*Struthiopteris spicant*) of the north temperate zone. Deer relish the young fronds, and in some parts of Europe the plant is cultivated.— **ditch-f.,** n. Same as ROYAL FERN. — **eagle-f.,** n. The common brake.— **elk's-horn f.,** *Platycerium alcicorne.*— **female f.,** the lady-fern (*Asplenium filix-fœmina*).— **f. ally,** any species belonging to the orders *Salviniales, Equisetales, Lycopodiales, or Isoetales.*— **fern'-ball',** n. A dried fern-rhizome, usually imported from Japan. It is started into growth by soaking in water, and subsequent drying in a hot room, shaded.— **f.-bird,** n. [Austral.] Anyone of three small birds of New Zealand (*Sphenœacus punctatus, S. rufescens*, and *S. fulvus*) that frequent dense growth of fern.— **f.-bracken,** n. Same as BRACKEN.— **f.-brake,** n. 1. Bracken. 2. A clump of ferns.— **f.-bush,** n. The sweet-fern.— **fern'-cha'fer,** n. [Prov. Eng.] A beetle (*Melolontha vulgaris*), the favorite midsummer food of the fern-owl or goatchafer.— **fern'gale',** n. Sweet-fern.— **fern'leaf',** n. A slender red alga (*Callithamnion gracillimum*).— **f. meadow-wee'd,** same as SWEET-FERN.— **f.-moss,** n. Any species of *Fissidens*, a large genus of mosses. — **f.-owl,** n. [Prov. Eng.] 1. The European goatsucker. 2. The short-eared owl.— **f.-palm,** n. *Bot.* A sago-palm (*Metroxylon rumphii*).— **f.-seed,** n. The imaginary invisible seeds of the fern, which were formerly fancied to render one carrying them invisible. Ferns, as is now well known, have no true seeds.— **fern'shaw',** n. A fern-brake or thicket.— **ferns'mund',** n. Flowering fern.— **f.-tree,** n. [Austral.] Same as TREE-FERN.— **filmy f.,** a fern with a filmy pellucid frond, as in the genera *Hymenophyllum* and *Trichomanes.*— **floating f.,** an aquatic fern (*Ceratopteris thalictroides*) found in the warm regions of the globe. **pod's f.,** *Osmunda regalis.*— **fragrant f.,** a polypodiaceous fern (*Dryopteris fragrans*) with stout rootstock and aromatic fronds: common in the colder half of the north temperate zone.— **fragrant shield-f.,** same as **f.**— **grass-f.,** n. Any one of the species *Vittaria*, esp. *V. lineata* of Florida.— **hair-f.,** n. The maidenhair.— **Hartford f.,** a climbing fern (*Lygodium palmatum*), with palmately 5- to 7-lobed pinnules.— **hay-scented f.,** see *Dennstædtia.*— **horseshoe-f.,** n. Same as POTATO-FERN. See under POTATO.— **kidney-f.,** n. Same as NARROW-LEAVED SPLEENWORT.— **king or king's f.,** the royal fern.— **maiden f.,** a fern of the genus *Adiantum*. See MAIDENHAIR.— **net-f.,** n. Any species of *Dictyopteris.*— **New York f.,** a common swamp shield-fern (*Dryopteris noveboracensis*), with deltate pale-green elliptic-lanceolate pinnate fronds.— **parasol-f.,** n. An Australian fern (*Dicanopteris circinata*) with long, gracefully pinnate, leaves. — **prickly f.** 1. A North-American fern (*Polystichum braunii*) of the family *Polypodiaceæ*. 2. A greenhouse tree-fern (*Alsophila australis*) sometimes attaining a height of 30 feet.— **royal f.,** an osmundaceous fern (*Osmunda regalis*) growing in clumps 2 to 3 feet high, with very large fronds. The leaves bear panicles at the summit.— **scented f.,** *Nephrodium oreopteris.*— **sensitive f.,** *Onoclea sensibilis.*— **star's-horn f.,** same as ELK'S-HORN FERN.— **sword-f.,** n. A polypodiaceous fern (*Nephrolepis exaltata*), a native of the tropics, with long sword-shaped fronds.

Fern, Fanny. The pennname of Sara Payson Parton.

Fern'ald, 1 fûr'nəld; 2 fêr'nald. **James Champlin** (5/11 1838–11/10 1918), American Baptist churchman; lexicographer; grammarian. *Students' Standard Dictionary, Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions.*

fer'nan-bag", 1 fer'nan-bag'; 2 fêr'nan-bāg", *n.* A sailor's small bag for tobacco; a pouch.

Fer-nan'do, Fer-nan'do, *n.* See FERDINAND.

Fer-nan'dez, 1 fer-nān'deth; 2 fêr-nān'dĕth, **Juan** (1600?). A Spanish pilot and navigator; discovered in 1536 the islands which bear his name. See JUAN FERNANDEZ.

Fer'nan-di'na, 1 fûr'nan-dī'nə; 2 fêr'nan-dī'na, *n.* A city, county-seat of Nassau county, Fla.

Fer-nan'do Ño-ro'nha, 1 fer-nān'do no-rō'nyo; 2 fer-nān'do no-rō'nyo. An island in the Atlantic ocean: lat. 3° 50' S., long. 32° W.; a penal settlement.

Fer-nan'do Po. A Spanish island in the Bay of Biafra, W. Africa; 771 sq. m.; a place of exile for political offenders.

Fer-nān, *n.* [Fr.] See FERDINAND.

fern'er-y, 1 fûrn'er-i; 2 fêrn'er-y, *n.* [-ies, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] A place in which ferns are grown.

Fer'ney', Fer'ney', **Patriarch, or Old Man of.** A sobriquet of Voltaire, from Ferney, his place of residence, later known as Ferney-Voltaire.

Fer'ney'-Vol'taire' or **Fer'ney',** *n.* A village in the department of Ain, France, practically founded by Voltaire and his residence for 20 years; manufactures of watches and pottery.

fern'fleck"led, 1 fûrn'frek"ld; 2 fêrn'frĕk"ld, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Freckled.

Fern Is'lands. See FARNE ISLANDS.

fern'sick, 1 fûrn'sik; 2 fêrn'sĭk, *n.* Same as STAGGERS.

fern'tic-le, 1 fûrn'tik-l; 2 fêrn'tĭc-l, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A freckle: commonly in the plural. [< FERN, *n.*] **fern'tic-led.** See **fern'fleckled**, *a.* Freckled.

fern'wort", 1 fûrn'u͝rt"; 2 fêrn'wu͝rt", *n. Bot.* Any pteridophyte, or any fern ally.

fern'y, 1 fûrn'i; 2 fêrn'y, *a.* Abounding in or resembling ferns.

fern'yer-ly, *a.* & *n.* The past year; a former year. **II.** *adv.* In the past year or years. **fern'year",** n.

fe-ro'ci-ty, *n.* [Rare.] To make ferocious.

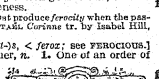
fe-ro'cious, 1 fē-rō'shus; 2 fē-rō'shĭus, *a.* Of a wild, fierce, and savage nature; cruel; rapacious; as, *ferocious* beasts. [< L. *ferox* (*ferocit-*), < *ferus*, wild.] **fe-ro'cient,** Syn.: see FIERCE; GRIM.—**ly,** *adv.*—**ness,** *n.*

fe-roc'i-ty, 1 fē-ros'i-ti; 2 fē-rŏs'ĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tĭs, *pl.*] The state or quality of being ferocious; violent cruelty; fierceness; savageness.

Idleness and ignorance . . . must produce *ferocity* when the passions are excited. Mme. De Staël, *Corinne* tr. by Isabel Hill, bk. xi, p. 187. [w. i. p.]

[< F. *férocité*, < L. *ferocitā(t)-s*, < *ferox*; see FEROCIOUS.]

fe'ro-cha'mæ, 1 fē'rō-kā'mē; 2 fē'rō-kā'mē, *n.* One of an order of tutelary deities among the ancient Persians. 2. A winged circular symbol supposed to represent such a deity, or the sun-god, found in Mesopotamian monuments. [< Zend *fravashi.*]



A Feroher.

fe-ro'nī-a, 1 fē-rō'ni-ə; 2 fē-rō'nĭ-a, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* An Italian goddess, patroness of markets and freedmen, having a temple at Capena from which her worship was introduced into Rome in the 3d century B. C. 2. *Bot.* A genus of flowering trees, native of southeastern Asia and belonging to the family *Rutaceæ*. The only species, *F. elephantum*, the East-Indian **elephant-apple,** or **wood-apple,** yields the East-Indian gum arabic. Both leaves and fruits have medicinal properties.

fe'rous, 1 fī'rus; 2 fē'rŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Savage; wild.

ferr-, *prefix.* Termination signifying yielding or bearing; as, *ferriferous.* [< L. *ferre*, bear.]

Fer-ro'zan-bad', 1 fi-rō'zə-bād'; 2 fē-rō'za-bād', *n.* A town in Persia, district, Bengal, in India.

Fer'roze-pur', 1 fi'rōz-pu͝r'; 2 fē'rŏz-pu͝r', *n.* 1. A district in the Punjab, British India; 2,692 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

Fer-ro'ze-shah, 1 fē-rō'zē-shä'; 2 fē-rō'ze-shä, *n.* A town in the Punjab, British India: scene of a severe battle between the English and the natives, Dec. 21–22, 1845.

Fer-ran'do, *n.* [It.] See FERDINAND.

Fer'rar, 1 fer'ər; 2 fĕr'ar, *n.* 1. **Nicholas** (2/11592–11/11637), an English Arminian divine; founded a nunnery; denounced in his day as a Romanizer. 2. **Robert** (before 1512–7/11555), an English prelate and martyr; burned in the reign of Mary I.

Fer-ra'ra, 1 fe-rär'ə; 2 fĕ-rä'ra. *Archæol.* A sword manufactured in the 16th and 17th centuries by one of the Italian family of Ferrara: much esteemed in Great Britain.

Fer-ra'ra, 2. A province in Emilia, Italy; 1,012 sq. m. 3. Its capital, an archiepiscopal city; contained a cathedral, castle, university, etc.; residence of Ariosto; here Tasso was imprisoned.

Fer'ra-ra'ese, 1 fer'ə-rä'ēz or -rēs'; 2 fĕr'a-rē' or -rēş', *a.* Pertaining to Ferrara, or to the Ferrarese, famous for its archæology, its university (A. D. 1264), and its associations with Tasso, Ariosto, and Savonarola.

Fer'ra-rese', *n. sing.* & *pl.* A native or inhabitant of Ferrara, or the inhabitants of Ferrara.

Fer-ra'ri, 1 fe-rär'i; 2 fĕ-rä'rē. 1. **Giuseppe** (3/11812–7/21876), an Italian philosopher and historian. 2. **Lodovico** (7/11522–1565), an Italian mathematician; discovered the method of treating biquadratic equations. 3. **Luigi** (1821–9/11894), an Italian sculptor and educator. 4. **Paolo** (1/11822–3/11889), an Italian dramatist; *Goldoni*, etc.

fer'ra-ry, *n.* Same as FERRARY.

fer'ra'te, 1 fer'āt; 2 fĕr'āt, *n. Chem.* A salt of ferric acid. [< L. *ferrum*, iron.]

fer'rat-ed, 1 fer'ē-tid; 2 fĕr'ā-tĕd, *a.* Having iron as a constituent or medicament.

fer'ra-tin, 1 fer'ə-tin; 2 fĕr'a-tĭn, *n. Chem.* A ferric nuclein found in the liver. It resembles hæmatine and is probably identical with it. [< L. *ferrum*, iron.]

fer-rat'o-gen, 1 fi-rat'o-jen; 2 fe-rat'o-jĕn, *n.* A nuclein compound, containing 1 per cent. of iron, supposed to be ferratin. [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + -GEN.]

ferr'ay, *n. adv.* Farther. — **fer'ther.**

Fer're-i'ra, 1 fer'ē-i'rə; 2 fĕr'ē-ī'ra, **Antonio** (1528–1569). A Portuguese poet and dramatist.

fer-rel'ro, 1 fe-rēl'rō; 2 fĕ-rĕl'ro, *n. Zool.* A tree-frog (*Hyla faber*) of Brazil, having a croak sounding like a blow upon copper. Its eggs are laid in mud and shallow water. [< Pg. *ferreiro*, blacksmith, < L. *ferrum*, iron.]

Fer'rel, 1 fer'el; 2 fĕr'ĕl, **William** (1/11817–9/11891). An American meteorologist; *Treatise on Winds*, etc.

fer're-ous, 1 fer'i-us; 2 fĕr'ē-ŭs, *a.* Pertaining to, made of, or like iron. [< L. *ferreus*, < *ferrum*, iron.] **fer're-an.**

Fer'rer, 1 fer'ər; 2 fĕr'er, **Francisco** (1/11859–10/11909). 1. A Spanish liberal educator; founder of over 100 modern schools; shot as a revolutionist by the government. 2. **Rafael** (1570–1611), a Spanish missionary and explorer.

Fer-re'ras, 1 fe-rē'rəs; 2 fĕ-rē'ras, **Don Juan de** (4/11652–1/11735). A Spanish ecclesiastic; historian; philosopher.

Fer'rers, 1 fer'ərz; 2 fĕr'ers, **George** (1512–1/1579). An English lawyer; poet; member of Parliament. His arrest when going to the house led to the first assertion by Parliament of the exemption of members from arrest for debt during a session. **Fer'rarz.**

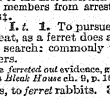
fer'ret, 1 fer'et; 2 fĕr'ĕt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To pursue into and drive out of a hidden retreat, as a ferret does a rat; find by keen and persevering search: commonly with *out*; as, to *ferret out* wrongdoers.

Though a young man, I have *ferreted out* evidence, got up cases, and seen lots of life. DICKENS *Bleak House* ch. 9, p. 162. [E. & L.]

2. To hunt with ferrets; as, to *ferret* rabbits. 3. [Rare.] To search, as a house.

II. *i.* To hunt by means of ferrets; search; worry. [< F. *furet*, < *furet*; see FERRET, *n.*] — **fer'ret-er,** *n.*

fer'ret, *n.* 1. A weasel-like or musteline carnivore, a domesticated albinistic variety of the European polecat (*Putorius fœtidus*), by some regarded as a separate species (*P. furo*) of African origin. It is about 14 inches long, usually white or yellowish-white, with red eyes, and is used to drive rabbits, etc., out of their holes and to destroy rats and other vermin.



Ferret.

2. A related species; as, the black-footed *ferret* (*Putorius nigripes*) of the western United Iron. which preys upon prairie-dogs, etc. 3. In glass-making, an iron rod used for trying the melted material and for forming the ring about the mouth of a bottle. [< F. *furet*, < LL. *furetus*, < L. *fur*, thief.] **fer'reter; fer'rit.** — **fer'ret-y,** *a.* — **fer'ret-eye',** *n.* The spur-winged goose (*Plectropterus gambensis*).— **hob ferret,** see HOB², 1 (3).

fer'ret, *n.* 1. Narrow worsted or cotton ribbon for binding, making cockades, etc.; formerly, similar ribbon or tape of silk. 2. Flossesilk. [< It. *fioretto*, < L. *floretus*; see FLORET.] **fer'ret-ing.**

fer-ret'to, 1 fer-ret'o; 2 fĕr-rĕt'o, *n.* [It.] Copper calcined with sulfur or zinc sulfate, used to color glass.

Fer'rex, 1 fer'eks; 2 fĕr'ĕks, *n.* See GORBODUC.

fer'ri-age, 1 fer'i-j; 2 fĕr'ĭ-aj, *n.* 1. The act or occupation of ferrying; conveyance by ferry. 2. The charge for ferrying. 3. Ferry accommodations or service. **fer'ry-age.**

fer'ric, 1 fer'ik; 2 fĕr'ĭc, *a.* 1. Pertaining to, containing, or obtained from iron. 2. *Chem.* Of or pertaining to iron in its higher valence. Iron in the *ferric* state enters into combination as a triad radical. Compare FERROUS. [< L. *ferrum*, iron.]

— **ferric acid,** an unisolated acid (H_2FeO_4) known to exist by its salts, the ferrates.— **f. chlorid** (*Chem.*), a dark-green, vitreous compound (Fe_2Cl_6), obtained by uniting iron with chlorin by heat, or by treating ferrous chlorid with aqua regia. It forms, in solution, with ammonia, double salts of four, five, seven, and twelve molecules respectively, to form hydrates.— **f. hydroxid** (*Chem.*), one of various compounds of ferric iron, hydrogen, and oxygen ($Fe_2(OH)_6$), obtained as a gelatinous precipitate upon adding ammonia to a ferric chlorid solution: occurs in brown hematite and also in iron-rust.— **f. inductance,** an inductance a portion of the magnetic flux of which passes through iron, and which is, therefore, variable in magnitude.— **f. nitrosulfate** (*Chem.*), a compound used in tanning: obtained by mixing green vitriol with nitric acid.— **f. oxid,** iron sesquioxid (Fe_2O_3); hematite.— **f. salts,** salts of ferric iron.— **f. sulfate** (*Chem.*), a compound of iron ($Fe_2(SO_4)_3$) uniting with nine molecules of water in the form of colorless crystals: used alone or as iron alum in tanning and dyeing.— **f. sulfocyanate,** a dark-red crystalline compound: used in reactions to show the presence of ferric iron.

fer'ri-cy-an'ic, 1 fer'i-si-an'ik; 2 fĕr'ĭ-cy-ăn'ĭc, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to a compound of iron in its higher valence and cyanogen. Compare FERROCYANIC. [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + CYANIC.] **fer'ri'-an-o'gen,** 1 fer'i-an'o-jen; 2 fĕr'ĭ-ăn'o-jĕn, **fer'ricyan'ic acid** (*Chem.*), a brown-ish-green crystalline astringent compound ($H_3Fe(CN)_6$) formed by decomposing ferricyanids.

fer'ri-cy'a-nid, 1 fer'i-si'ə-nid, -nid *or* -nid, *n.* Same as **fer'ri-cy'a-nide,** 1 cy'ə-nid, -nid *or* -nid, *n. Chem.* A salt of ferricyanic acid; ferriprussiate.— **potassium ferricyanid,** a deep-red crystalline compound ($K_3Fe(CN)_6$) formed by oxidizing potassium ferrocyanid. It is the ordinary form of the ferricyanids. **fer'ri-cy'a-nate'.**

fer'ri-cy-an'o-gen, 1 fer'i-si-an'o-jen; 2 fĕr'ĭ-cy-ăn'o-jĕn, *n. Chem.* A hypothetical radical ($Fe_2(CN)_6$), compounded of iron in its higher valence and cyanogen. [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + CYANOGEN.] **fer'ri-cy-an'o-gen'.**

fer'ri-er'i, *n.* A ferryman.

Fer'ri-er, 1 fer'i-ər; 2 fĕr'ĭ-er, *n.* 1. **James Frederick** (6/18 1808–4/11 1864), a Scotch philosopher; chair in St. Andrews. 2. **Susan Edmunstone** (7/11782–11/11854), a Scottish novelist; *Marriage*, etc.

fer-rif'er-ous, 1 fe-rif'er-us; 2 fĕ-rĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* Yielding iron, as rocks.

fer'ri-fy, 1 fer'i-fī; 2 fĕr'ĭ-fy, *n.* [Rare.] *Geol.* A variety of common trap; ragstone. [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + -LITE.]

fer'ri-lu'tite, 1 fer'i-lū'tīt; 2 fĕr'ĭ-lū'tīt, *n. Mineral.* A rock composed of hardened mud which contains iron.

fer'rin, 1 fer'in; 2 fĕr'ĭn, *n.* A brown pigment found in the digestive gland of some invertebrate animals; it contains a percentage of iron. [< L. *ferrum*, iron.]

fer'ring, *n.* Same as FERRYING.

fer'ri-prus'si-ate, *n.* [Rare.] Same as FERRICYANID.— **fer'ri-prus'sic,** *a.* [Rare.] Same as FERRICYANIC.

fer'ri-py'rin, 1 fer'i-pai'rin; 2 fĕr'ĭ-pī'rĭn, *n. Chem.* An antipyretic compound, ($C_{13}H_{11}NSO$)$_3$$Fe_2Cl_6$, formed by the combination of ferric chlorid and antipyrin: used as a remedy in anæmia. **fer'ri-py'rine; fer'ro-py'rin.**

Fer'ris-burg, 1 fer'is-bûrg; 2 fĕr'ĭs-bu͝rg, *n.* A town in Addison county, Vt.

fer'rite, 1 fer'eit; 2 fĕr'ĭt, *n.* 1. *Petrol.* Indeterminable red-dish decomposition products in altered igneous rocks, usually consisting of hydrous iron oxid. 2. *Chem.* Any compound, such as franklinite (*zinc ferrite*), considered as a derivative of the ferric hydroxid $Fe_2O_3(OH)_3$. 3. *Metal.* Pure metallo-iron constituent in iron and steel. Through the microscope it appears as a white mass or network when highly polished steel is etched with nitric acid. [< L. *ferrum*, iron.]

fer'ri-ti-za'tion, 1 fer'i-ti-zā'shən; 2 fĕr'ĭ-tĭ-zā'shon, *n. Geol.* Metamorphic alteration of other material into ferrite.

fer-ru'gi-nous, 1 fe-rū'ji-nus; 2 fĕ-rū'jĭ-nŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Iron-eating. [< L. *ferrum*, iron, + -NOUS, *denouz.*]

fer'ro-, 1 fer'o-; 2 fĕr'o-. From Latin *ferrum*, iron; a combining form, denoting (1) derivation from or composition with iron; (2) specif., the presence of iron in the ferrous condition.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical order, either singly or in groups.

fer'to, *n.* [It.] The iron prow of a gondola.

It is said that the *ferro* was introduced as a measure to allow the gondolier to judge whether or not he can pass under any particular bridge . . . Much more probably the *ferri* were added for ornament and nothing more.

H. F. Brown *Life on the Lagoons* p. 78. [MACM. 1894.]

Fer'ro, *n.* An island in the Canary Islands, 100 sq. m.; capital, Valverde; longitude 17° 40′ W.; its meridian is advocated by some as the prime meridian.



Ferro.

fer'ro-al'loy, *n.* A crude alloy which contains iron and a considerable amount of one or more other metals. **fer'ro-al'u-mi'num,** *n.* An alloy made of iron and aluminum: used in casting steel. **fer'ro-al'u-min'i-um,** *n.* **fer'ro-bo'ron,** *n.* An alloy of iron and boron: used in making a special steel. **fer'ro-bronze',** *n.* A dark bronze containing a percentage of iron; gun-metal.—**fer'ro-cal'cite,** *n. Mineral.* A variety of calcite containing ferrous carbonate.

fer'ro-car'ril, [< *ferro-* + *carril*, q. v. Sp.] *n.* A railroad.

fer'ro-chrome, *n.* An alloy of iron and chromium: used in the production of especially hard steel. **fer'ro-chro'mi-um,** *n.* **fer'ro-cy'halt-ide,** *n.* A form of cobaltite containing much iron. **fer'ro-co'balt-ine,** *n.* **fer'ro-con'crete,** *n.* Same as ARMORED CONCRETE. See CONCRETE.—**fer'ro-cy'a-nate,** *n. Chem.* Same as FERROCYANID.

fer'ro-cy-an'ic, 1 fer-ō-cī-ăn'ĭk; 2 fĕr-ō-cȳ-ăn'ĭc, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to a compound of iron in its lower valence and cyanogen. Compare FERRICYANIC.

[< *L. ferrum,* iron, + CYANIC.] **ferrocyanic acid,** a white crystalline compound [$H_4Fe(CN)_6$] obtained by decomposing a ferrocyanid. **fer'ro-hy'dro-cy-an'ic,** *a.*

fer'ro-cy'a-nid. 1 fer'ō-sī'ă-nĭd, -nid *or* -nĭd, *n.* 2 fĕr'-ō-cȳ'a-nĭd, -nid *or* -nĭd, *n. Chem.* A salt of ferrocyanic acid; ferrocyanate.

—potassium ferrocyanid, a yellow crystalline substance ($K_4Fe(CN)_6$) formed by heating together potash, iron, and horn, leather, etc. It is used in the manufacture of cyanogen compounds. It forms with iron salts a deep-blue precipitate of iron ferrocyanid, or Prussian blue.—**fer'ro-cy-an'o-gen,** *n.* The radical ($Fe(CN)_6$) occurring in ferrocyanic acid and the ferrocyanids.

fer'ro-dol'o-mite, *n. Mineral.* A dolomite containing a noteworthy amount of iron: intermediate between dolomite and siderite.—**fer'ro-fer'ric,** *a.* Ferrosesquiferric.—**fer'ro-gal'lic,** *a.* Designating a photographic process or sensitized paper for which a solution of gelatin, ferric sulfate, ferric chlorid, and tartaric acid is used as a developer. After a print after printing by sunlight is developed in a gallic-acid solution, producing a black-and-white print.—**fer'ro-glass',** *n.* Wire-glass.—**fer'ro-gyn'ite,** *n.* A form of sphalerite containing ferrous sulfate.—**fer'ro-in-clave',** *n. Arch.* Corrugated sheet iron or sheet steel: used as a construction base for cement or plaster.

Fer-rol', 2 fĕr-rōl', *n.* A fortified seaport town in Coruña province, Spain, with naval arsenal and dockyard.

fer'ro-lite, 1 fer'ō-lait; 2 fĕr'ō-lit, *n.* A rock composed largely of iron.

fer'ro-mag-ne'sian, 1 fer'ō-mag-nī'şan; 2 fĕr'ō-măg-nē'şhan, *a. Mineral.* Relating to minerals or rocks rich in iron and magnesium.

fer'ro-mag-net'ic, 1 fer'ō-mag-net'ĭk; 2 fĕr'ō-măg-nĕt'ic. **I.** *a.* 1. Acting in a magnetic field as or like iron; also, extremely magnetic. 2. Formerly, paramagnetic: opposed to *diamagnetic.* **II.** *n.* A substance that acts in this way, as iron, steel, nickel, or cobalt. [< *L. ferrum,* iron, + MAGNETIC.] **—fer'ro-mag'ne-tism,** *n.*

fer'ro-man'ga-nese, 1 fer'ō-mang'ga-nīz; 2 fĕr'ō-măng'ga-nēs, *n.* An alloy of iron and manganese, containing over 25 per cent. of manganese and being rich in carbon. It is used in making Bessemer steel. [< *L. ferrum,* iron, + MANGANESE.]

fer'ro-me'ter, *n. Physics.* An instrument for determining the percentage of iron in the blood.—**fer'ro-mo-lyb'de-num,** *n.* An alloy of iron and molybdenum: used in the manufacture of especial steel.—**fer'ro-na'trite,** *n. Mineral.* A stalactic, whitish-green, hydrous ferric sulfate ($H_2 Na_2 FeS_2 O_{10}$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system.—**fer'ro-nick'el,** *n.* An alloy of iron and nickel containing over 25 per cent. of nickel and being free from carbon.—**fer'ro-pal'i-dite,** *n.* A white ferrous sulfate found in a granular state in conjunction with roemerite.—**fer'ro-pro'tein,** *n.* A nitrogenized substance that has a basic radical containing iron.—**fer'ro-prus'si-ate,** *n.* Ferrocyanid.—**ferroprussiate paper,** see BLUE-PAPER, under BLUE.—**fer'ro-prus'side,** *a.* Same as FERROCYANIC.—**fer'ro-pyr'in,** *n. Chem.* Ferripyrin.—**fer'ro-sil'i-con,** *n.* **fer'ro-sil'i-con,** *Chem.* A compound of silicon and iron added to iron when molten, to increase the proportion of silicon. [W]

fer'ro-'so, 1 fer'ō-'sō; 2 fĕr-ō-'sō-. Same as FERRO-: a combining form.

fer'ro-so'di-um, 1 fer'ō-sō'di-ŭm; 2 fĕr'ō-sō'dĭ-ăm, *n.* An alloy made of iron and sodium: used in the casting of steel.

fer'ro-so-fer'ric, 1 fer'ō-sō-fer'ĭk; 2 fĕr'ō-sō-fĕr'ic, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to a combination of a ferrous with a ferric compound; as, *ferrosoferric* oxid, black or magnetic oxid of iron ($FeO.Fe_2O_3$ or Fe_3O_4) found native.

A sesquioxid of iron, or peroxid of iron, the water of which is decomposed, hydrogen is not free, and the iron is oxidized to the condition of *ferrosoferric* oxide. W. M. WILLIAMS *Chem. of Iron and Steel Making,* p. 6. [LOND. 1880.]

[< *L. ferrum,* iron, + *ferrum,* iron.]

fer'ro-stib'i-an, *n. Mineral.* A submetallic black manganese and iron antimonite, which crystallizes in the monoclinic system.—**fer'ro-tel'lu-rite,** *n. Mineral.* A yellow iron tellurate ($FeTeO_3$), that is found in minute prismatic crystals.—**fer'ro-ti-ta'ni-um,** *n.* A crude alloy made of iron and titanium: used in the manufacture of steel and in making chilled iron castings.—**fer'ro-tung'sten,** *n.* An alloy of iron and tungsten: used in the manufacture of tool-steel for rapid working (hardness 9 on the scale).

fer'ro-type, 1 fer'ō-taip; 2 fĕr'ō-tȳp, *n.* A photograph taken on a sensitized film supported on a thin sheet of enameled iron; a tintype. [< *L. ferrum,* iron, + -TYPE.]

—**fer'ro-type,** *v. t.* To take ferrotypes.—**fer'ro-ty'per,** *n.*

fer'rous, 1 fer'us; 2 fĕr'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or obtained from iron. 2. Specif., in chemistry, of or pertaining to iron combined in its lower valence, where its combining power is bivalent, as in ferrous chlorid ($FeCl_2$). Compare FERRIC. [< *L. ferrum,* iron.]—**ferrous carbonate** (*Chem.*), a compound ($FeCO_3$) precipitated as a white solid, uniting readily with the free oxygen of the air; also found as a mineral. See SIDERITE.—**f. chlorid** (*Chem.*), a compound ($FeCl_2$) obtained in the form of white crystalline residue by the action of hydrochloric acid gas upon heated iron. It forms green transparent crystals by uniting with four molecules of water.—**f. compound,** a compound of iron in its lower state.—**f. hydroxid** (*Chem.*), a gelatinous compound ($Fe(OH)_2$), of a pale green color, precipitated by the action of an alkali with a ferrous salt solution; it becomes a ferric hydroxid of brown color by uniting with free oxygen.—**f. oxalate,** an exsiccate of iron (FeC_2O_4) used by photographers. It is found in conjunction with humboldtite and lignite.—**f. oxid** (*Chem.*), a compound (FeO) obtained in the form of a gray powder by the action of hydrogen upon ferric oxid.—**f. sulfate** (*Chem.*), a compound ($FeSO_4$) or, in its crystallized form ($FeSO_4.7H_2O$), which unites with free oxygen to form ferric sulfate. See COPPERAS.—**f. sulfid** (*Chem.*), a compound (FeS) formed either as a black solid precipitated by the action of an iron salt solution with an alkaline sulfid, or as a brittle solid from the union of sulfur and iron under heat; a source of hydrogen sulfid.

fer'ro-va-na'di-um, 1 fer'ō-vo-nē'di-um; 2 fĕr'ō-va-nā'dĭ-ăm, *n.* An alloy of iron and vanadium: used in the manufacture of a special steel.

Fer-ruck'a-bad', *n.* Same as FARUKHABAD.

fer'ru-gi-nate, 1 fe-rū'ji-nēt; 2 fe-rū'gi-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] To impregnate with iron; to render rust-red, as rock or soil.—**fer'ru'gi-nat'ed,** *a.* Having the color or nature of iron-rust.—**fer'ru'gi-na'tion,** *n. Geol.* The state or process of being permeated with iron-rust or with rust-colored iron ore.

fer'ru-gi-nous, 1 fe-rū'ji-nus; 2 fĕ-rū'gi-nŭs, *a.* **1.** Containing or having the nature of iron. 2. Rust-colored; brownish-red or yellowish-red. [< *L. ferruginus,* < *ferrugo,* iron-rust, < *ferrum,* iron.] **fer'ru-gin'e-ant;** **fer'ru-gin'e-ous;** [Rare]. [now used.

fer'ru'go, 1 fe-rū'gō; 2 fĕ-rū'gō, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* The rust: not *fer'rule,* 1 fer'il *or* -ul; 2 fĕr'il *or* -ŭl, *vt.* To furnish with a ferrule.

fer'rule, 1 fer'il *or* -ul; 2 fĕr'il *or* -ŭl, *n.* **1.** A metal ring or cap on the end of a cane, handle of a tool, post, or the like, to strengthen or protect it. 2. A bushing or thimble inserted in the end of a boiler-flue or the like, to spread it and make a tight joint. 3. A short pipe coupling. 4. The frame of a skate. 5. *Mech.* In a bow drill, the metal ring which holds the socket of the bow is wound in order to rotate it. 6. *Metal.* In an electric furnace, the watercooled metallic tube coiled about the carbon electrode. [< F. *virole,* < LL. *virola,* ring, < L. *viriae,* bracelet.]—**fer'rule-bind'er,** *n.* A machine for putting on ferrules.—**f.-ring,** *n.* A ring united to a ferrule which forms the end of a neck-yoke.

fer'ruled, 1 fer'ild *or* -uld; 2 fĕr'ĭld *or* -ŭld, *a.* Furnished with a ferrule.

fer'rum, 1 fer'um; 2 fĕr'ŭm, *n.* [L.] *Chem.* Iron.

fer'ru-ne-ate, 1 fe-rū'nē-ēt; 2 fĕ-rū'nē-āt, *a.* [Rare.]

To whistle like a ferruneate bird.—**fer'ru-ne'ous,** *a.*

fer'ry, 1 fer'i; 2 fĕr'ȳ, *v.* [FER'RIED; FER'RY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To convey on a boat or a float across a body (usually narrow) of water, as a river. 2. To cross in a boat or the like. 3. To cross a stream or other body of water, as in a boat or on a raft. [< AS. *ferian,* carry, go, caus. of *faran,* go; cp. Goth. *farjan,* go by ship, sail.]

fer'ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1-ız; 2 -ĭz, *pl.*] **1.** An organization or system for the regular transportation of passengers and goods across a stream or body of water. 2. The legal right to maintain such an establishment and to charge toll. 3. The place where boats cross, or where their passengers embark; as, to wait at the *ferry.* 4. A boat, especially a small boat, for conveying passengers across a narrow water; a ferry-boat; wherry.

—aerial ferry, a ferry-bridge that transports traffic across a river or gorge at the level of the roadway on a platform depending from a trolley, which travels across a bridge-span set between two end-towers at an elevation that will not obstruct navigation.—**ferry-boat',** *n.* **1.** A boat usually carrying a deck, for conveying passengers and goods or things across a body of water between opposite shores. 2. [Local, Eng.] A large boat used at Yarmouth to land cargoes from ships anchored in the roads.—**f.-bridge,** *n.* [U. S.] The floating-platform of a ferry; usually hinged to the wharf and adjusted at the outer end to suit the level of the boat's deck. 2. A bridge for the transportation of wagons.—**f.-cable,** *n.* [W. U. S.] A flat-bottomed ferry-boat.—**f.-house,** *n.* 1. The dwelling of a ferryman. 2. The house upon a ferry-pier or landing for the accommodation of passengers and protection of goods free from charge.—**fer'ry-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who has charge of a ferry.—**f.-master,** *n.* 1. An overseer of a ferry. 2. A collector of tolls at a ferry.

Fer'ry, *n.* A county in Washington; 2,313 sq. m.; county-seat, Republic.

Fer'ry, 1 fer'i; 2 fĕr'ȳ, Jules (4/1832–3/11893). A French lawyer; statesman; twice premier.

Fer'ry-land, 1 fer'i-land; 2 fĕr'ȳ-land, *n.* 1. A district on the east coast of Avalon Peninsula, Newfoundland. 2. Its capital, a port of entry.

Fer'ry-ville, 1 fer'i-vil, *n.* Same as TAYPORT.

fers†, *a.* Fierce.

ferst, *n.* In chess, the queen; also, a pawn when queened.—**the ferses,** the pieces, on the pieces on one side except the king, each of the pairs, bishops, knights, and castles being considered as one.

Fer'sen, 1 fer'sen; 2 fĕr'sĕn, **1. Fredrik Axel, Graf von** (1719–1794), Swedish statesman and historian. **2. Hans Axel, Graf von** (1755–6/1810), a Swedish soldier and statesman; commanded the Royal Swedes with the French forces in the American war; accused of poisoning the Swedish crown prince and killed by a mob in Stockholm; his innocence was afterward established.

Fer'ti'Ma'Ce', **La,** 1 la fer'ti' ma'-se'; 2 lä fĕr'tē' mä'-sē', [Sp.] *n.* A seaport town in Buenos Ayres province, Argentina.

fer'tile, 1 fĕr'til; 2 fĕr'tĭl (XIII), *a.* **1.** Producing or **fer'tĭle,**) capable of producing abundantly; fruitful or prolific; rich; productive; inventive; as, a person *fertile* in suggestion; a mind *fertile* in inventive or imparting productiveness; as, *fertile* rains. 3. Produced abundantly; plentiful. 4. *Bot.* (1) Bearing or capable of producing fruit. (2) Capable of fertilizing or of being fertilized, as perfect anthers or pistils. (3) Producing or capable of bearing organs: said of ferns and other cryptogamous plants. 5. Reproducing or capable of reproducing by sexual generation; as, the horse and the ass are *fertile* inter se. 6. Capable of growth or development; productive: said of seeds or eggs. 7. *Biol.* Impregnated; pregnant; said of the queen bee after the nuptial flight. (2) Capable of laying eggs; said of a workerbee. Eggs laid by workers always produce drones. [F., < L. *fertilis,* < *ferre,* bear.] Syn.: exuberant, fecund, fruitful, luxuriant, productive, prolific, rich, teeming.—Prov. *fr.*—**fer'til (e-lye, fer'til-yt,** *ads.*

fer-til'i-fate, *vt.* Same as FERTILIZE.

fer-til'i-ty, 1 fer-til'i-ti; 2 fer-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being fertile or of producing fruit, etc., in abundance; fruitfulness; as, the *fertility* of land or meadows. 2. Richness of invention; abundance of resource; quickness; readiness; as, *fertility* of intellect.

Richardson's . . . *fertility* of invention . . . is wonderful. CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., The Novelist* vol. ii, p. 279. [o. n. a. o. 1864.]

3. *Econ.* The capacity of land for production under favorable circumstances; used either of the climatic and soil conditions only, or of these added to the local conditions, as nearness to market, etc. [< F. *fertilité,* < L. *fertilita(t)-s,* < *fertilis;* see FERTILE.] **fer'til(e-ness†.**

fer'til-i-za'tion, 1 fĕr'til-i-zā'shŏn; 2 fĕr'tĭl-i-zā'shŏn, *n.* 1. The act or process of fertilizing or rendering productive.

Having been subjected to artificial *fertilization* . . . plants have developed a hitherto undreamed beauty of blossom and of fruit. Lovell *Microscopy* (r. by Hamilton and Jones, vol. i, bk. i, ch. 1, p. 19. [s. & w. 1887.]

2. *Biol.* The fusion of two gametes or of a male cell, called spermatozoid, sperm, or antherozoid, with an egg. The egg, the female cell, usually retains the structure of an embryonic cell, but the male cell is greatly modified. Fertilization should be distinguished from *insemination* (in animals) and from *pollination* (in plants). The essential characteristic of *fertilization* is the combining of the nuclei of the two cells. Parthenogenesis occurs in some of the lower animals, as the rotifers, and in some plants, as the cultivated banana. But for the vast majority of animals and plants fertilization is necessary to preserve vigor. In plants the pollen-tubes convey to the ovule not only the indispensable nucleus, but also the cytoplasm and the centrosome—the latter body being a minute corpuscle that appears to be needed for the segmentation which follows and with which all development begins. Chemical stimulus has been successfully used to effect a pseudofertilization in the eggs of certain lower animals, notably sea-urchins, but it is probable that the chemical employed is a quaternary compound usually. After fertilization the egg divides into two cohering parts, each of which is a cell like the egg. These two divide in turn to form four, eight, sixteen, and so on—more or less regularly—until the egg has split up into the multitude of cells that make the body.

3. The pollination of flowers of higher plants: incorrect use. See **fer'til-i-za'tion,** 1.

—artificial fertilization. 1. In bee-culture, the impregnation of queens while in a state of confinement, or by mechanical means. 2. *Bot. & Zool.* The achievement of fertilization by artificial means, as by placing the pollen of a flower upon the stigma, or by bringing the male cells of a fish in contact with ripe ova. 3. The artificial initiation of the process of development in an unfertilized egg by some other means than through the agency of the male cell, as exemplified in the treatment of the eggs of the sea-urchin with a dilute solution of magnesium chlorid; in sea-water, or by brushing the eggs with silkworm. The results thus obtained are, however, open to doubt, and may merely be produced by the working of the organic mechanism of the egg due to the disturbance of its quiescence, and not necessarily in a manner analogous to fertilization by the male.—**asymmetrical f.,** the differing of individuals as regards inherited parental characteristics, so that no individual is exactly like either in the second generation or in later generations: a fact thought to prove the formation of unit characters, or allelomorphs, from gametes.—**close f.,** the application of the pollen of a flower to its own stigma.—**cross-f.,** same as STAMP FERNERY. [< L. *fertila,* < *fertilis,* strike.] **fer'tel'; fer'tule†; fer'u-lart.**

fer'ule, *n.* Same as FERRULE.

fer'u-lin, 1 fĕr'ū-lĭn; 2 fer'ŭ-lĭn, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or produced from asafetida (*Ferula narthex*).—**ferulic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{10}O_4$) contained in asafetida. [BRAS.

Fer'um-bras, 1 fer'um-bras; 2 fĕr'ŭm-brăs, **Sir.** See FIERI-FERY-, *abbr.* [L.] *Fervens* (*desiderium*).

fer'ven-cy, 1 fur'ven-si; 2 fĕr'vĕn-cy, *n.* **1.** The state of being fervent or hot; great earnestness or warmth of feeling; zeal; ardor; fervor. 2†. Intensity as of cold. [< L. *fervens* (*c*)-*s,* ppr. of *fervere,* boil.] **fer'vence†.**

Syn.: see ENTHUSIASM.

fer'vent, 1 fur'vent; 2 fĕr'vĕnt, *a.* 1. Ardent in feeling;

very zealous or earnest; fervid; vehement; as, a *fervent* preacher; *fervent* zeal.

The emotions and *fervent* periods of English literature have been closely connected with . . . a *fervent* Christian feeling.
PORTER *Books and Reading* ch. 10, p. 124. [s. 1873.]

2. Burning or very hot; boiling; glowing; as, the *fervent* sun. **3†.** Raging, as pestilence or a wild beast. **4†.** Of intense degree, as cold. [F., < L. *fervent(t-)s*; see FERVENCY.] SYN.: SEE ARDENT; HOT.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.*

fer-ven'te-men'te, ‖ fer-ven'te-men'te‖; ‖ fer-ven'te-men'te, *adv.* [It.] *Music.* Fervently; vehemently: a direction to the performer.

fer-ves'cent, ‖ fer-ves'ent; ‖ fer-vĕs'ent, *a.* Becoming hot. [< L. *fervescent(t-)s*, ppr. of *fervesco*, *a.*, < *fervĕo*, boil.]

fer'vid, ‖ fûr'vid; ‖ fĕr'vid, *a.* **1.** Burning with zeal or eagerness; intense; ardent; vehement; as, *fervid* desires. **2.** Glowing with or as with heat; shining; fiery.

A *fervid* orange splendor, shading up starward into delicate roses and greens.
LAFCADIO HEARN in *Harper's Monthly* July, 1888, p. 220.

[< L. *fervidus*, < *fervĕo*, boil.] SYN.: SEE ARDENT; HOT.—**fer-vid'i-ty, fer'vid-ness,** *n.*—**fer'vid-ly,** *adv.*

Fer'vi'dor, ‖ fer'vi'dôr; ‖ fĕr'vi'dôr', *n.* SEE REPUBLICAN CALENDAR, under CALENDAR.

fer'vor, ‖ fûr'vur; ‖ fĕr'vor, *n.* **1.** Ardor or intensity of feeling; great earnestness; zeal. **2.** Heat; warmth.

The sun rode high in the heavens, and shed an intolerable *fervor* over the plain. PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. ii, bk. v, p. 308. [n. 1851.]

3†. A condition showing heat, as boiling. [OF., < L. *fervor*, < *fervĕo*, boil.] SYN.: SEE ENTHUSIASM.

fer'vour, *n.* Fervor: the usual spelling in England.

F. E. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Entomological Society; Fellow of the Ethnological Society; Fellow of the Exchequer.

Fe'sa. ‖ fē'sə; ‖ fē'sä. *n.* A manufacturing town in Fars

fe-sa'po, ‖ fi-sā'po; ‖ fē-sä'po, *n. Logic.* A valid mood of the fourth figure. See MOOD.

fes'cen-nine, ‖ fes'e-nin; ‖ fĕs'ē-nīn. **I.** *a.* Relating to the ancient festivals attributed to Fescennium, in Etruria; specif., of the nature of the rude jests and licentious verses characterizing those festivals; hence, indelicate; broad. **II.** *n.* A bantering indelicate song, sung at ancient Roman weddings. **Fes'ten-nine†.**

Fesch, ‖ fesh; ‖ fĕsh, **Joseph** (‖1/1763–‖1/1839). A French cardinal; uncle of Napoleon.

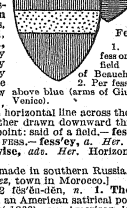
fes'cue†, *vt.* To point out or teach with a rescue.

fes'cue, ‖ fes'kiu; ‖ fĕs'kū, *n.* **1.** A straw or stick formerly used for pointing out the letters to children learning to read. **2.** [*cap.*] SEE FESTUCA-GRASS. **3†.** A pick; plectrum. **4†.** The style of a sun-dial. [ME. *festue*, < OF. *festu*, < L. *festuca*, stalk.] **fes'tue†.—fes'cue-grass',** *n.* Any species of *Festuca*. The species are numerous and widely distributed, both in the northern and southern hemispheres, and include many of the most valuable pasture- and fodder-grasses. **Tall** or **meadow fescue** (*F. elatior*), common in rich pasture-lands of Europe, northern Asia, and North America, is not excelled by any meadow- or pasture-grass. **Hard** *f.* (*F. duriuscula*) is of great value for pasturing, thriving on sandy soils and resisting summer drought. **Sheep** *f.* (*F. ovina*) is a small variety abundant in the mountainous pastures of Europe, Asia, and North America. **Red** *f.* (*F. rubra*), a form having creeping rhizomes that make a compact turf, is nearly allied. A species abundant in the western United States, where it is an important constituent of the range pastures, is **various-leaved** *f.* (*F. heterophylla*). Other well-known varieties are **California** *f.* (*F. ariststata*), a coarse and handsome grass forming tussocks along watercourses: **King's** *f.* (*F. Donii*) found on the dry slope of the Rocky Mountains; **rat's-tail** *f.* (*F. myuros*), a European species now naturalized in America; **slender** *f.* (*F. octoflora*), a species found in dry, sandy places in the United States, etc.

fesh, ‖ fesh; ‖ fĕsh, *v.* [Scot.] To fetch. [*cited.*

fess, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A faggot. [< OF. *fesse*, < L. *fascia*, band.] **fesse†.**

—fess' point', *n. Her.* The center of the shield and therefore of the shield.—**f. target†** (*Her.*), same as ESCUTCHEON OF PRETENCE. In **f.** (*Her.*), situated in the fess, or middle of the shield, as charges.—**party per fess,** to **parted per f.,** or simply **per f.,** divided horizontally through the middle, usually with one tincture above the line and a different one below above blue (arms of Giusto of Venice).—**per f. and pale** (*Her.*), divided into three parts by a horizontal line across the fess, met at right angles by another drawn downward through the pale to the middle base point: said of a field.—**fesse'ly,** *a. Her.* Same as PARTY PER FESS.—**fess'ed,** *a. Her.* With or containing a fess.—**fess'wise,** *adv. Her.* Horizontally.—**fesse'wise†.**


Fess.

1. Gold fess on a red field (arms of Beauchamp).

fess, *n.* A cloth or felt cap made in southern Russia. [< Turk. *fes*, so named from *Fez*, town in Morocco.]

Fes'sen-den, ‖ fes'en-den; ‖ fĕs'ĕn-dĕn, *n.* **1. Thomas Green** (‖1/1771–‖1/1837), an American satirical poet. **2. William Pitt** (‖1/1801–‖1/1869), an American lawyer and statesman; Secretary of the Treasury.

fest†, *n.* The flat.

fes'tal, ‖ fes'tal; ‖ fĕs'tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a festival, feast, or holiday; festive; joyous. [< L. *festum*; see FEAST, *n.*]—**festal letters,** same as PASCHAL LETTERS.

—**f. use,** music for feast-days: opposed to *festal use*.

fes'tal-ly, ‖ fes'tal-i; ‖ fĕs'tal-y, *adv.* In a festal manner; merrily.

feste†, *n.* Feast. **fest†.—feste'y†,** *n.* To feast.

fes'ter, ‖ fes'tər; ‖ fĕs'tẽr, *v. t.* To cause to fester or rankle. **II.** *v. i.* To generate morbid matter; ulcerate.

The fierce acid which had been poured into his wounds set them all *festering* again. FROUDE *John Bunyan* p. 36. [n. 1880.]

2. To be deep and bitter, as hatred; become virulent or more malignant; rankle.

Bitter words ensued—words that *festered* in the remembrance.
DR QUINCEY *Lit. Reminiscences* vol. i, p. 232. [c. *x.* 1854.]

3. To be in a state of rottenness, filth, or corruption; rot; as, garbage *festering* in the sun. [< OF. *festrir*, < *festre*; see FESTER, *n.*]

fes'ter, *n.* **1.** *Med.* An ulcerous sore; a small purulent tumor on the surface of the skin. **2.** The act of festering; rankling. **3†.** A scar; cicatrix. [< OF. *festre*, < L. *fistula*, ulcer.]—**fes'ter-ment,** *n.* [Rare.]

fes'terd, *pp.* Festered.

fes-til'o-qy, ‖ fes-til'o-ju; ‖ fĕs-tĭl'ō-qy, *n.* [<GRS, 1 -iz; 2 -ig. *pl.*] *Eccl.* A treatise on ecclesiastical festivals. [< L. *festum*, feast, + -LOGY.] **fes-tol'o-gy†.**

fes'ti-nate†, *a.* Hasty.—**fes'ti-nate-ly†,** *adv.*

fes''ti-na'tion, ‖ fes'ti-nē'shən; ‖ fĕs'tĭ-nā'shŏn, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Involuntary haste in walking, as in certain nervous diseases. **2†.** Haste. [< L. *festinatio(n-)*, < *festinus*, quick.]

fes'tine†, *n.* A banquet; entertainment.

fest'ing-penn'y, ‖ fes'ing-pen'i; ‖ fĕst'ĭng-pĕn'y, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Earnest-money, as to a servant on engagement.

Fes-tin'i-og, ‖ fes-tin'i-ok; ‖ fĕs-tĭn'ĭ-ŏk, *n.* A village in Merionethshire, North Wales, a tourist center, has picturesque mountains and waterfalls.

fes-ti'no, ‖ fes-tal'no; ‖ fĕs-tī'no, *n. Logic.* A valid mood of the second figure. See MOOD.

fes-ti'no', *n.* [It.] An entertainment; a feast.

fes'ti-val, ‖ fes'ti-vəl; ‖ fĕs'tĭ-vəl, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or suitable for a feast or joyous celebration; festal; joyous. [F., < LL. *festivalis*, < L. *festivus*; see FESTIVE.]

—**fes'ti-val-ly,** ‖ fes'ti-vəl-y‖, *adv.*

fes'ti-val, *n.* **1.** A period of feasting; an anniversary or set time of secular or religious celebration; as, the Christmas *festival*. For festivals in the Roman Catholic and Jewish churches, see FEASTS. **2.** [U. S.] An entertainment, often public, at which eatables are sold for some charitable object; as, a strawberry *festival*; a fair and *festival*. **3.** A season devoted periodically to some form of entertainment; as, a musical *festival*. SYN.: SEE BANQUET.

—**musical festival,** a gathering for the performance of important musical compositions, sometimes limited, in those of a particular composer, and extending over several days. In continental Europe the principal one is that at Bayreuth. In England the most important are those of Birmingham, London (Handel Festival), Leeds, and the Three Choirs. In America the most prominent are held at Bethlehem, Pa., and Cincinnati, O.

fes'ti-val-ry, ‖ fes'ti-vəl-ri; ‖ fĕs'tĭ-vəl-ry, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tig, *pl.*] **1.** Joy and gaiety attending a feast or entertainment; social enjoyment or merriment; feasting; merrymaking. **2.** A festive celebration; festival.

Then came an invitation to Alan to make an address on the second day of the *festivities*.
Cassell's *Family Magazine* for *Gate p.* 208. [n. BROS. 1889.]

3. Conduct or manner suited to a festive occasion; mirthfulness; urbanity. [< L. *festivitat(i)s*, < *festivus*; see FESTIVE.]

fes'tive, ‖ fes'tiv; ‖ fĕs'tĭv, *a.* Pertaining or suited to a feast; hence, joyous; merry; sportive; as *festive* robes. [< L. *festivus*, < *festum*; see FEAST, *n.*] **fes'-tivous; fes'tile.—fes'tive-ly,** *adv.*

fes-tiv'i-ty, ‖ fes-tiv'i-ti; ‖ fĕs-tĭv'ĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tig, *pl.*] **1.** Joy and gaiety attending a feast or entertainment; social enjoyment or merriment; feasting; merrymaking. **2.** A festive celebration; festival.

fes-toon', *n.* **1.** A garland or length of any material hanging in a curve between two points.

The grape-vine hanging in *festoons* from tree to tree were slowly waving back and forth, stirred by the wind. C. E. CRADDOCK *In the Tennessee Mts.* p. 264. [c. D. & CO. 1885.]

2. *Arch.* An ornamented carving resembling a wreath or garland hanging between two points in a curve; common on Roman and Renaissance friezes. **3.** A drooping cloud occurring on the under surface of cirro-stratus clouds. **4.** *Ornith.* A lobe on the cutting edge of the bill, as in butcher-birds. **5.** *Entom.* A moth (*Apoda testudo*) which bears a festoon of narrow stripes on a yellow ground. [< F. *feston*, < LL. *festo(n-)*, garland, < L. *festum*; see FEAST, *n.*]

—**festoon-lamp,** *n.* A windowshade of drapery with its width gathered in vertical rows of festoons: raised and lowered like a Venetian blind.—**f.-cloud,** *n. Meteorol.* Same as MAMMATO-CUMULUS.—**fes-toon'y,** *a.* Decorated with or like festoons.

fes-toonet', ‖ fes-tûnd'; ‖ fĕs-tōond', *a. Ornith.* Lobed, as the hind-toe. **fes-toond',** ‖ a beak.

fes-toon'er-y, ‖ fes-tûn'ər-i; ‖ fĕs-tōōn'ẽr-y, *n.* A system, method, or arrangement of festoons.

fes-to'so, ‖ fes-tō'so; ‖ fĕs-tō'sō, ‖ It.] *Joyous.*

Fes-tu'ca, ‖ fes-tiû'kə; ‖ fĕs-tū'cə, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of slender but rather tough grasses, the fescues, distributed over most temperate parts of the globe, especially valuable for pasturage; fescue-grass. **2.** [*t-*] Any grass of this genus. **3.** [*t-*] *Law.* A short rod or straw as a pledge to bind a bargain: customary among the French. [L., stalk, stem.]

fes-tu'ca-ceous, ‖ fes-tiû'kə-shəs; ‖ fĕs-tū'cā-shŏs, *a.* **1.** *Of* or pertaining to the fescue-grasses.

Beds of green moss and turf, whose roots, supplied with pabulum to some *festucine* grasses, . . . gave to the scene an air of enchantment. HAYES *Arctic Boat Journey* p. 9. [c. 1860.]

2†. Straw-colored.

II†. *n. Mineral.* A spathiform fracture.


Festuca pratensis (Fescue-grass).

fes-tu'cous†, *a.* Of straw. **fes''tu-ca'ceous†.**

Fes'tus, ‖ fes'təs; ‖ fĕs'tŭs, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** [*cap.*] **Porcius,** procurator of Judea who sent Paul to Rome; lived about 60. *Acts* xxv, 1. **3.** A city in Jefferson county, Missouri.

fet'ey†, *v. t.* To feast. **fes'teyt†.**

fet†, *vt.* To fetch.—**fet†,** *pp.* Fetched.

fe'tal, ‖ fi't'al; ‖ fē'tal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the character of a fetus; as, *fetal* cartilage. **fœ'tal†.**

—**fetal circulation,** the circulation of the blood in the fetus. In mammals the venous blood enters the placenta by the umbilical arteries of the fetus and returns purified and oxygenated by the umbilical vein, reaching the inferior vena cava through the liver or the ductus venosus; only a small supply goes to the lungs, which are inactive before birth. The current from the inferior cava is therefore diverted when it reaches the heart, passing from the right to the left auricle through an opening in the septum, the foramen ovale. The blood entering the heart by the superior cava passes into the right ventricle and thence into the pulmonary artery, but a considerable part is then diverted to a passage, the ductus arteriosus, by which it is led directly to the aorta.—**f. envelops,** or **membranes,** membranous sacs, the chorion, amnion, and allantois, that form a covering around the fetus until birth.—**f. inclusion,** an abnormal fetus enclosed partly or wholly in another fetus. [fe-ta'tion†.

fe-ta'tion, ‖ fi-tē'shən; ‖ fē-tā'shŏn, *n.* Pregnancy.

fetch, ‖ fech; ‖ fĕch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To take to the speaker or **fech²,** ‖ sender, or in his direction; go after and bring; also, to bring or convey in any direction; as, I will *fetch* it: often improperly used with go, as in the phrase, "Go and *fetch*" (correctly, "Go and bring"). **2.** To bring as a price or equivalent; exchange or sell for.

The horse skins *fetched* a higher price at Albany than at Montreal. ROBERTSON *Canada* bk. iii, p. 439. [n. a. r. 1887.]

3. [Colloq.] To bring to a desired state; make or cause to appear, yield, etc.; as, to *fetch* butter in a churn; to *fetch* water from a rock; punishment will *fetch* him; to *fetch* a deer with a good shot. **4.** To make or get or attain by exertion; accomplish; also, to arrive at; reach; as, to *fetch* a sigh; to *fetch* a blow; to *fetch* the harbor. **5.** To trace down, as descent; draw, as examples; derive. **6.** [Slang.] To fascinate; charm. **7.** *Naut.* To reach or arrive at; as, to *fetch* the harbor. **8.** [Rare or Obs.] To restore to consciousness; revive. **9.** [Colloq. or Obs.] To hit; strike. **10†.** To carry off.

II. *i.* To move; hence (*Naut.*), to reach or get.

We might have got an offing, and *fetched* to windward of the shoals. COOPER *Pilot* p. 288. [r. *x.*-c.]

[< AS. *fecean*, prob. for *fetian*, < *fet*, step, journey.]

fetche†.

—**to fetch about.** **1.** To whirl about, as a weapon before throwing. **2.** To use a circuitous method. **3†.** To bring about; contrive.—**to f. again.** **1.** To recover; regain. **2†.** To bring to, as from a swoon.—**to f. and carry,** to perform menial duties, as a trained dog; be a drudge.—**to f. a pump,** to prime a pump; work a pump effectively by pouring water in at the top of the pump while working the handle.—**to f. away,** to become or break loose, as articles on a rolling vessel.—**to f. down.** **1.** To cause to fall; bring down, as in gunning. **2.** To make lower, as a price.—**to f. headway** or **sternway,** to acquire motion ahead or astern, as a ship.—**to f. in.** **1.** To put within; in the midst of; include. **2†.** To take in; deceive. **3†.** To win as a supporter.—**to f. off.** **1.** To get the upper hand of; overreach. **2†.** To save; rescue. **3†.** To drink off; swallow.—**to f. out,** to make apparent; bring out; develop; as, to *fetch out* the beauty of a gem by polishing.—**to f. up.** **1.** To rear or bring up, as children. **2.** To bring or come to a sudden stop or halt. **3.** To recover, as lost time or ground. **4.** To overtake, as in a race. **5.** To bring up in memory; find.—**to f. up all standing,** to stop suddenly and unexpectedly, as a ship under full sail.

—**fetch'er,** *n.*—**fetch'ing,** *pa.* **1.** [Slang.] Calculated to attract; taking; fascinating. **2.** *Basketwork.* (1) Same as FETCHER, 1. (2) Same as FETCHES. (3) Act or process of working a fetch. **3†.** Tricky.

fetch'i, *n.* **1.** An act of fetching, a striving after or bringing in of anything. **2.** That over which anything is fetched; a continuous extent between two points. **3.** The distance through which the beginning of a wave in the sea extends. **4.** A stratagem by which one thing is brought about, the another was seemingly intended; an artifice; a trick. **5.** A long and tedious story. **6.** A specter.

fetch', n. *Basketwork.* **1.** A weaving in which two canes are worked so as to bind stakes and by-stakes alternately and successively. **2.** One of the stakes. **fetch-rod.—fetch'-rod',** *n.* The cane or rod used in weaving a fetch.—**fetched,** *a. Basketwork.* Fastened by means of fetches.

fetch'-a-fet', *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The apparition of one still living; a wraith.

Fetches . . . most commonly appear to distant friends and relations, at the very instant preceding the death of those they represent. J. BRAND *Pop. Antiq., Death Omens* p. 705. [c. a. w. 1883.]

—**fetch'-can'dle,** *n.* A light shining at night, said to portend death to the beholder; a ghost-candle. **f.-light,** *n.* Fetch. S. S.

fetch'wa'ter†, *n.* A water-drawer or -carrier.

fête, ‖ fēt; ‖ fĕt, *vt.* [FÊT'ED; FÊT'ING.] To honor with festivities; feast; as, they dined and *fêted* him.

fête, *n.* [F.] A festival or feast; holiday.

—**fête champ'ê-trê,** ‖ shan'pē'tr; ‖ shän'pē'tr [F.], an open-air festival.—**fête'-day',** *n.* A festival-day or birthday; as the day sacred to the saint for whom one is named.

fete†, *n.* A feat.

fete'-y, *n. pl.* Feet.

fete'r, *n.* [Pr.] Work. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 3,305.

fet''e-ri'ta, ‖ fet'ə-ri'tə; ‖ fĕt'ē-rē'tä, *n.* An African dwarfish non-saccharin sorghum introduced as fodder into America.

fe'tial, ‖ fi'shəl; ‖ fē'shal, **I.** *a.* Relating to the fetiales or to their office. **II.** *n.* One of the fetiales. **fe'cial.—fetial law,** the custom followed by the fetiales; the jus fetiale: the code relating to war, treaties of peace, and international intercourse: in medieval and modern times denominated international law: in modern writing, used to denote international relations between people of kindred blood or belief.

fe'ti-a'les, ‖ fi'shi-ē'liz; ‖ fē'shĭ-ā'lēz, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A college of twenty priests or priestly heralds whose duty it was to demand satisfaction for offenses from foreign peoples, and to perform the solemn ceremonies attending declarations of war and peace; they bore the sacred herb, verbena, which made them inviolable; the *Verbenarius* and *pater patratus* were representatives of the body, and in the case of war the republic it was the latter who, to declare war, hurled the bloody spear over the column near the Temple of Bellona. Under the empire the emperor acted as pater patratus.

fe'tich, fe'tich-ism, fe'tich-ist, etc. See FETISH, etc.

fet'i-cide, ‖ fet'i-said; ‖ fĕt'ĭ-sīd (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Crim. Law.* The felonious killing of an unborn child. **2.** *Med.* The intentional production of a foetus, fetus, + *cædo*, kill.] **fœ'ti-cidet.—fet'i-cal'dal,** *a.*

fet'id, ‖ fet'id; ‖ fĕt'id (XIII), *a.* Emitting an offensive odor, as putrid or putrefying matter; stinking.

The civilizer spade lends beauty to the fetid earth.
On dead men's bones, and cannot turn up soil
That's otherwise than *fetid*.
R. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. ii, l. 266.

[< L. *fetidus*, *fœtidus*, < *fœteo*, smell ill.] **foe'tid;—fet'id-ly,** *adv.*—**fe-tid-i-ty,** *n.*—**fet'id-ness,** *n.*

fe-tif'er-ous, ‖ fi-tif'ər-əs; ‖ fē-tĭf'ẽr-ŏs, *a.* Bearing young, as animals. [< L. *fetus*, offspring, + *fero*, bear.]

fe-tip'a-rous, ‖ fi-tip'ə-rus; ‖ fē-tip'ə-rŭs, *a. Zool.* Bringing forth undeveloped young, as marsupials. [< L. *fetus*, fetus, + *parto*, bear.] **fe-tip'a-rous†.**

fet'ish†, *a.* Neat; graceful; pretty. **fet'ise†; fet'u-ous†; fet'y‡.—fet'ise-ly‡,** *adv.*

Fé'tis', ‖ fā'tē'; ‖ fā'tē', **François Joseph** (‖2/1784–‖2/1871). A French writer on music; founded *Revue Musicale*, etc.

fe'tish, ‖ fi'tish or fet'ish; ‖ fē'tish *or* fĕt'ish, *n.* & *a.* To supply with, or decorate with, or as with a fetish. **fe'tich.**

fe'tish, n. 1. A material object believed to be the dwelling of a spirit, or to represent a spirit that may be induced or compelled to help the possessor to achieve his aims and safeguard him in their pursuit, and to protect him from harm or disease; an object of worship among savages. Among the objects used as fetish are stones, teeth, bones, or wood, carved or plain, plants,

trees, wind, water, and fire. **2.** Any object of devotion or blind affection. [< Fr. AS. **3.** A fetish-man. **4†.** A savage oath or imantation. [< F. *fétiche*, < Pg. *feitico*, artificial, < L. *factitius*, FACTITIOUS.] **fe'tich.**



—fe'tish-man, *n.* A man credited with fetishistic powers; a medicine-man. **fe'tich-man'ī**; **f.-priest**; **—f.-snake**, *n.* An African python (*Python sebæ*).

fe'tish-ism (xm), *n.* **1.** The belief in, worship of, or devotion to fetishes. **2.** The rites and cere- A Prey-god Fetish of monies practised in fetish worship; also, the stage of religious and mental development of which these are characteristic.

the Coast Coyote People, or Prey-brother Priesthood, of the Zuñi Indians.

Fetishism is a form of worship regarded as in itself superhumanly powerful in directing or assisting to the attainment of some desired end. The use of the word as denoting a religious cult goes back to C. de Brosses (1760) who rightly supposed that certain customs of the Africans constituted a form of *primitive* religion. The Portuguese term *feitiço* is the name given to beads, medals, and crucifixes carried by sailors and supposed by them to afford protection . . . and was applied to the fetishes of the Africans by these same sailors from whom Dr. Brosses obtained it. . . . The term has been used very loosely. Comte made *fetishism* equivalent to animism. Lippert meant by it the embodiment of departed spirits in some tangible or visible object. GROSJEAN GILMORE in *New Schaff-Herzog Relig. Encyc.* vol. iv, p. 305.

3. Unreasoning devotion to any object, idea, or belief; superstition. **fe'tich-ism†**; **fe'tī-cism†**, *n.* **—fe'tish-eer'**, *n.* [Rare.] A fetish-man; also, a fetish. **fe'tish-er†**, **—fe'tish-ist**, *n.* A worshiper of fetishes. **fe'tich-ist'ic**, **—fe'tish-is'tic**, *a.* Belonging to or marked by fetishism; profoundly superstitious. **fe'tish-ī†**; **fe-tish'ī†**; **fe'tich-ist†**; **fe'tich-ī'tist**. **—fe'tish-ry**, *n.* [Rare.] A single fetish or collection of fetishes.

fet'lock, **1** fet'lok; **2** fĕt'lŏk, *n.* **1.** The tuft of hair borne on the projection of a horse's foot above the hoof at the fetlock-joint; also, the projection that bears the tuft. See MANE. **2.** The fetlock-joint. **—f.-joint**, the joint, fastened to a fore and a hind leg just above the hoofs. [< *fet-* (pp. FOOT) + LOCK², *n.*, or (def. 3) LOCKS, *n.*] **—fet'-lock-shoot'**, *n.* A protective covering for the fetlock of a horse, as against injury from overreaching. [< **f.-joint**, *n.* The joint of a horse's foot between the metacarpal or cannon-bone and the great pastern or fetter-bone. **—fet'locked**, *a.* Having fetlocks, or having a topple fastened to the fetlock; hence, hampered or fettered.

fet'low, **1** fet'lo; **2** fĕt'lo, *n.* A disease of the foot in cattle; a felon or whitlow. [Cor. of WHITLOW.]

fe'tor, **1** fē'tor; **2** fē'tŏr, *n.* [L.] A powerful, offensive odor; stench. **fe'tor†**; **fe'tor‡**.

fet'ter, **1** fet'er; **2** fĕt'er, *vt.* **1.** To fasten fetters upon; bind or restrain with fetters; shackle; hence, to impose restraint on; hamper; confine.

Fetter not commerce, sir — let her be as free as air. IRENE in WIFE *Patrick Henry* p. 265. [D. & *t.* 1859.]

2†. To iron, as a wheel; fit a tire. [< AS. *fæteræian*, < *fæter*, fetter.] Syn.: see BIND.— **fet'ter-er**, *n.*

fet'ter, *n.* A chain or shackle by which the feet of a person or of an animal are fastened together or to some fixed or heavy object, so as to hinder free movement; a shackle; hence, anything that checks, hampers, restrains, or confines. [< AS. *fetor*, shackle for the foot; cp. FOOT.]

It had employed Edward thirteen years to forge the *fetters* of Scotland: in less than six months Wallace set them free. LINGARD *England* vol. iii, p. 217. [s. c. 1827.]

Syn.: bonds, chains, gyves, handcuffs, irons, manacles, shackles. *Bonds* may be of cord, leather, or other substance that can bind; *chains* are of linked metal. *Manacles* and *handcuffs* are for the hands. *Fetters* for the feet; *gyves* and *shackles* may be for either. A *shackle* is a metallic ring, clasp, or bracelet-like fastening for encircling and restraining a limb: commonly one of a pair, used either for hands or feet. *Bonds*, *fetters*, and *chains* are used in a general way for almost any form of restraint or confinement; while poetic and the other words are mostly restricted to the literary style: *handcuffs* is the specific and *irons* the general term in popular usage; as, to put in irons. *Bonds*, *fetters*, *chains*, and *shackles* are frequently used metaphorically.

—f. for-lees, *a.* Free from fetters; unrestrained.

fet'ter-lock, **1** fet'er-lŏk; **2** fĕt'er-lŏk', *n.* The proximal or first phalanx or great pastern of a horse's foot; just below the fetlock. See HORSE.

fet'ter-bush', **1** fet'er-bush'; **2** fĕt'er-bush', *n.* A shrub (*Pieris floribunda* of the heath family, having thick evergreen leaves and fragrant white flowers. It grows in wet and sandy places in the southern United States.

fet'ter-ed, **1** fet'erd; **2** fĕt'erd, *a.* Bent back and **fet'terd**, ‡ apparently useless for walking, as the feet in the seal; also, enclosed in the skin.

fet'ter-lock', **1** fet'er-lok'; **2** fĕt'er-lŏk', *n.* **1.** A hopple for a horse; fetlock; fewterlock. **2.** *Her.* A shackle and padlock.

fet'ti-cus, **1** fet'ī-kus; **2** fĕt'ī-cŭs, *n.* Lamb's-lettuce or cornsalad.

fet'tle, **1** fet'l; **2** fĕt'l, *n.* [FET'TLED; FET'TLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To smooth; as, to *fettle* pottery by removing mold-seams. **2.** To line or cover with a refractory material; as, to *fettle* the hearth of a puddling-furnace before charging it. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To put in repair or good condition. (2) To beat; thrash. (3) To tie up. (4) To accomplish; settle.

II. *i.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To clean up; put things to rights. **2.** To employ oneself, especially to do so fussily; potter. [< root of FIT².]

fet'tle, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Good trim or repair; vigorous or thriving condition. **2.** A handle of a large basket; a girdle.—**in fettle**, good condition; high spirits.

fet'ter, **1** fet'er; **2** fĕt'er, *n.* One who cleans up and repairs machinery, engines, etc.

fet'tling, **1** fet'ling; **2** fĕt'ling, *n. Metal.* **1.** Iron ore, cinder, or other oxidizing agent, used to cover the hearth of a puddling-furnace before charging it; fixing. **2.** Sand.

fe'tus, ‡ **1** fī'tus; **2** fē'tŭs, *n.* [L.] The young in the womb **fe'tus**, or in the egg; the unborn offspring of animals after it has attained definite characteristics (in man about the end of the second month); an embryo in an advanced stage of development.— **fetus in fetu** (*Teras.*), an imperfect fetus included within another. **f. papyraceus**, one of twin fetuses that has been flattened and mummified by the pressure of the other.

fet'wa, **1** fet'wa; **2** fĕt'wa, *n.* [AR.] A written declaration or decision by a mufti of some point in the sacred law of the Moslems; sentence; judgment. **fet'wah†**.

feu, **1** fū; **2** fū, *n.* [OF.] *Scots Law.* **1.** Tenure of lands based on agricultural service, or rent in grain or money: opposed to *ward-holding*, the military tenure of the country. **2.** The ground so held.— **feu annual**, the annual rent of a feu.— **feu'con'tract**, *n.* An agreement for granting and holding lands in feu.— **feu-duty**, *n.* Rent paid for lands in feu.— **feu-farm**, *n.* The state or condition of renting land on a feu-duty.— **feu-farmer**, *n.* **—feu-holding**, *n.* The holding of land as by a feu-farmer.— **feu**, *vt.* To rent or lease in feu, as lands.— **feu'ar**, *n.* A tenant holding lands in feu.

feu'age, **1** fū'āj; **2** fūāg, *n.* [OF.] [Archaic.] A tax on chimneys and fireplaces.

feud, **1** fūd; **2** fūd, *n.* **1.** Vindictive strife between persons or parties; a state of open enmity; animosity or bitter will. **2.** Hostility or sanguinary conflict between families or clans, often continued for several generations, in revenge for injuries or murders; a blood-feud; vendetta. [ME. *feide* (*eu* for *ei* by influence of *freend*), < AS. *fǽhth*, < *fah*, hostile.] Syn.: animosity, animosity, bitterness, brawl, broil, contention, contest, controversy, dispute, dissension, enmity, fray, hostility, quarrel, strife. *Dissention* is used of a number of persons, of a party or other organization. *Bitterness* is in feeling only; *enmity* and *hostility* involve will and purpose to oppose or injure. A *quarrel* is in a word or act, or both, and is commonly slight and transient, as we speak of childish *quarrels*; *contention*, *contest*, and *strife* are always by some form of action. *Contest* is often used in a good sense, *contention* and *strife* very rarely so. *Controversy* is commonly in words; *strife* extends from verbal *controversy* to the *contests* of armies. An *affray* or *broil* may arise at a street corner; the *affray* always involves physical force; the *broil* or *brawl* may be confined to violent language. A *feud* is usually between families, clans, or parties, with acts of *hostility* mutually retaliated and avenged; *feud* is rarely used of individuals, never of nations. While all the other words of this group may refer to that which is transient, a *feud* is longstanding, and often hereditary.— Prep.: the feud *of* or *between* the Montagues and the Capulets.— **f. and gun**, at enmity.— **feud'ist**, *n.* An assessment in the nature of a fine for being engaged in a quarrel or feud.

feud, *n.* *Law.* Land held of a superior on condition of rendering him service; the right of a vassal to the use and profits of land, or other immovable property of his lord, rendering the latter, as proprietor thereof, such duties or services as belonged to the particular tenure.

The land of a *feud* was bestowed by the lord to be held by him, albeit against his own kindred, when required, and against his sovereign.

F. H. HEDGE *Essays, Feudal Society* p. 105. [s. DROS. 1888.]

[< LL. *feudum*, for **fæum*, < OF. *feu*, *feu*; see FEE².]

feud, *n.* Same as FEUD.

feud., *abbr.* Feudal.

feu'dal, **1** fū'dal; **2** fū'dal, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a partizan conflict or feud; as, *feudal* reprisal.

feu'dal, *a.* *Law.* **1.** Relating to or of the nature of a feud or fee; as, a *feudal* tenure; *feudal* rights.

The v. s. fundamental maxim of all *feudal* tenure is this: that all lands were originally granted out by the sovereign, and are therefore holden . . . of his crown.

BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. ii, p. 53.

2. Pertaining to the relation of lord and vassal; as, *feudal* service.

In every European code, the ages of *feudal* influences, of mercantile ambition, of the enfranchisement of the yeomanry, appear distinctly in succession.

HARRISON BURROWS *United States* vol. ii, p. 78. [s. n. & co. 1876.]

[< LL. *feudalis*, < *feudum*; see FEUD².] **feud'al‡.**

—feudal system, a political-social system in force throughout Europe for many centuries, founded on the tenure of lands, or fees, given as compensation for military services rendered by chiefs and by them subject by allotments to their subordinates and vassals in consideration of like service to the grantor, and which arose from conditions that resulted from the feudal tenure or relation. See FEUDALISM.

To the *feudal system* we owe the forms, to the church the substance of society.

COLERIDGE *Works, Church and State* in vol. vi, p. 66. [n. 1888.]

—feu-dal'-ty, *n.* *Polit.* The condition or quality of being feudal; feudalism. [Rare.]

feu'dal, *n.* A feud, fee, or fief.

feu'dal-ism, **1** fū'dal-izm; **2** fū'dal-īzm, *n.* *Polit.* The feudal system, or the principles, practises, conditions, and customs of which it consisted. It comprises a system of society founded on land-tenure prevalent from the 9th to the 15th century in the principal countries of Europe, including the customs of chivalry and knighthood, and the sacrifice of private rights to the claims of a superior. Political feudalism disappeared with the downfall of the baronial power at the Wars of the Roses. Vestiges of local feudalism survived in the privileges of lords of manors, feudal incidents which a copyholder owes to the lord of the manor, escheat to the next lord, etc. See ESCHEAT; FEALTY; FIEF; FEUDAL; LAND; *Hist. Mor. Morals* vol. ii, p. 75. [A. 1873.]

—feu'dal-ist, *n.* *Polit. Econ.* **1.** One learned in the laws of feudalism. **feud'ist‡**. **2.** An advocate of the feudal system; a feudalist. **3.** One of the principles of feudalism.

feu'dal-ize, **1** fū'dal-iz; **2** fū'dal-īz, *vt.* [FIZED; -IZ'ING.] *Polit. Econ.* To conform to feudalism; render feudal.

Lawyers trained either in Roman or in highly *feudalized* law. H. S. MAINE *Hist. Institutions* lect. i, p. 5. [L. n. & co. 1888.]

—feu'dal-i-za'tion, *n.*

feu'da-ry, **1** fū'da-ri; **2** fū'da-ry. *Polit. Econ.* **I.** *a.* Relating to or depending upon a feudal tenure. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** One holding land as a feudal tenure. **2.** Anciently, an officer of the English Court of Wards. [< LL. *feudarius*, < *feudum*; see FEUD².]

feu'da-to-ry, **1** fū'da-to-ri; **2** fū'da-to-ry. **I.** *a.* Holding or held by feudal tenure. **feu'da-to'ri-al**, *a.* [-RIES, ‡ -RIZ; ‡ -RIG, *pl.*] *Polit. Econ.* **1.** A feud or fief. **2.** One holding lands of another by feudal tenure; a vassal. [< LL. *feudatarius*, < *feudum*; see FEUD².] **feu'da-ry‡**; **feu'da-tar-y‡**.

The Indian monarch had declared himself the *feudatory* of the Spanish. PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. ii, bk. iv, p. 207. [D. 1851.]

feu de joie', **1** fū de zwē'; **2** fū de zhwā'. [F.] A bonfire or a firing of guns to express public joy.

feud'ist, **1** fūd'ist; **2** fūd'ist, *n.* **1.** One versed in feudal law. **2.** One subject to feudal law. **3.** The holder of a feud.

feu'do-vas'sal-ism, *n.* Same as FEUDALISM.

feu'dum, **1** fū'dum; **2** fū'dŭm, *n.* [LL.] **1.** An inheritable interest in land. **2.** Land granted to be held as a benefice.

Feu'er-bach, **1** foi'er-bkh; **2** fō'er-bkh, *n.* **1. Ludwig Andreas** (?/ɛi1804–?/ɛi1872), a German philosopher and theologian, son of Paul Johann Anselm. **2. Paul Johann Anselm** (fō'/ɛi1775–?/ɛi1833), a German jurist; prepared a new penal code for Bavaria.

Feu'illant, ‡ **1** fū'yăn'; **2** fū'yăn', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Ch. Hist.* A reformed Cistercian of the order instituted by Jean de la Barrière in 1586; so called from the monastery of Feuillants in Languedoc. **2.** *F. Hist.* A member of a club of conservative royalists in the French Revolution of 1789; named from the convent of the Feuillants where it met.— **Feu'illan-tine'**, *n.* A nun of an order organized in the 16th century, corresponding to the Feuillants.

feu'ille-morte' (*n.* & *a.*), *n.* Same as PHAINOPEPLA.

feu'il'let', **1** fū'yĕ'; **2** fū'yĕ', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Zool.* The psaltertum or third stomach of a ruminant. **2.** *pl.* In a rose-cut diamond, the projecting points of the triangular facets the bases of which join those of the triangles in the central pyramid.

Feu'illet', *Octave* (fū'/ɛi1821–?/ɛi1890). A French realistic writer; *Romance of a Poor Young Man*, etc.

feu'ille-ton', **1** fū'yə-tŏn'; **2** fū'yĕ-tŏn', *n.* [F.] The part of a French newspaper that is devoted to light literature, social stories, or criticism: usually at the foot of the page and separated from the general news by a dividing-line; also, an article or tale so printed.— **feu'ille-ton-ism**, *n.* Literary style or treatment suited to the feuilleton; hence, superficial and showy scholarship.— **feu'ille-ton-ist**, *n.* A writer for the feuilleton.— **feu'ille-ton-is'tic**, *a.* Suitable for a feuilleton; hence, superficial.

feute', *n.* **1.** Odor, as the scent of an animal followed by hounds. **2.** The trail of a deer.

feu'ter-er†, *n.* A keeper of hounds, especially greyhounds.

Fé'vaL, ‡ fā'văl', **2** fē'văl; **Paul Henri Corentin** (?/ɛi1817–?/ɛi1889). A French novelist and prolific writer; pen-name, "Francis Trolloppe"; *Mysteries of London*.

fe'ver, **1** fī'vər; **2** fē'vĕr, *n.* **I.** *t.* To throw into a fever; affect with or as with fever. **II.** *i.* [Rare.] To become affected with fever. [< AS. *feferian*, < *fefer*; see FEVER, *n.*]

fe'ver, *n.* **1.** A general disorder of the system, characterized by an abnormally high temperature of the body and commonly accompanied by shivering and chill at the beginning of the attack, followed by quickened pulse and respiration, burning heat, thirst, loss of appetite, headache, wandering pains, decreased excretion of urine, constipation, prostration, and emaciation. Local inflammations and zymotic infection are the common generators of fever, the ita origin and derivation may be nervous without other complication. It is of great diagnostic and prognostic significance, and is combined with descriptive terms derived from its cause, character, location, pathological conditions, characteristic symptoms, etc., lends its name to many diseases; as, **African f.**, **bilious f.**, **continual f.**, **continued f.**, **eruptive f.**, **gastric f.**, **hay f.**, **intermittent f.**, **malarial f.**, **Panama f.**, **puerperal f.**, **remittent f.**, **remitting f.**, **rheumatic f.**, **Roman f.**, **scarlet f.**, **slight f.**, **typhoid f.**, **typhus f.**, **yellow f.** Compare DISEASE.

2. A state of extreme emotional excitement or of strong, but generally transitory, interest; heat of passion; as, a *fever* of impatience; a raging *fever*.

The presidential *fever*, that typical disease which has proved fatal to the true driver of so many statesmen of the United States.

H. VAN HOLST *John C. Calhoun* p. 57. [n. d. co. 1885.]

[< AS. *fefer*, < L. *febris*, < *fervere*, boil.] **fe'vere†.**

—fever and ague, intermittent or malarial fever.— **fe'ver-bark'**, *n.* The bark of a Tasmanian tree (*Pittosporum undulatum*). **—f. blister**, *n.* *Med.* A small pustular eruption on the lips or tongue, produced by fever; feversore. **—fe'ver-bush'**, *n.* **1.** An aromatic shrub (*Lindera benzoin*) of the laurel family (*Lauraceæ*), used for fevers. **2.** Same as BLACK ALDER and WINTERBERRY.— **California feverbush**, same as QUININ-BUSH.— **f. gum**, *n.* Any of several species of Australian myrtaceous trees belonging to the genus *Eucalyptus*, especially *E. globulus*, commonly known as the blue gum. See EUCALYPTUS.— **f. heat**, *n.* **1.** A heightened temperature of the body, indicative of fever. **2.** Inflammation or excitement.— **f.-burden**, *n.* Lassitude; indolence. **f.-durgan†**; **f.-durk†.—fe'ver-nut'**, *n.* A nicker-nut; so called from its febrifugal properties. **—f. plant**, *n.* The evening primrose.— **f. powder**, same as JAMES'S POWDER.— **fe'ver-root'**, *n.* A coarse hairy herb (*Tristeum perfoliatum*) of the honeysuckle family (*Caprifoliaceæ*), having brownish-purple flowers and a rose purgative and emetic: feverwort.— **f.-sore**, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as FEVER-BLISTER.— **f.-trap**, *n.* A center of fever infection.— **f.-tree**, *n.* **1.** The tuliptree tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*) of the family of forests, reputed a preventive of malaria. **2.** An American tree (*Pinckneya pubens*) of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*), with a bark of tonic and febrifugal properties known as *bitter* or *Georgia bark*.— **fe'ver-twig'**, *n.* The leatherwood (*Celastrus scandens*): so called from the alterative and diuretic properties of its bark. See BITTERSWEET.— **fe'ver-weed'**, *n.* A West-Indian herb (*Erigeron jamaicense*) of the parsley family.— **fe'ver-wood'**, *n.* Same as FEVERBUSH.— **—fe'ver-wort'**, *n.* Same as FEVERROOT.— **nervous f.**, a low grade of typhus with nervous symptoms.— **puerperal f.**, inflammation of the membranes of the brain and spinal marrow.— **rheumatic f.**, fever attending acute rheumatism.— **secondary f.**, a fever recurring after that which had marked the onset of the disease has ceased; as, the *secondary fever* recurring when the eruption in scarlet fever disappears.— **seven-day f.**, a relapsing fever; bilious remittent fever, in which the principal features disappear and return after about fourteen days.— **siddons f.**, a low grade of fever attributed to the crowding together of a great number of persons in large assemblages.— **Sierra Leone f.**, a form of remittent fever prevalent in the region of Sierra Leone.— **strangers' f.**, any fever to which unacclimated persons are particularly liable, and which is endemic in certain localities, as yellow fever, or fever and ague.— **tropical f.**, a mild fever characterized by a rising temperature, pain, and a feeling of fulness at the back of the head, constipation, and pain in the muscles. Soldiers serving in tropical climates suffer from it.

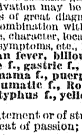
fe'vered, ‡ **1** fī'vərd; **2** fē'vĕrd, *pa.* Affected by fever; **fe'verd**, ‡ feverish; hence, heated; disordered; as, *fevered* brains.

Fev'er-el, **1** fev'er-el; **2** fē'ver-ĕl.

Richard. In George Meredith's *The Ordeal of Richard Feverel*, the hero, who is the victim of a false system of education.

fe'ver-et', ‡ A slight fever.

fe'ver-few', **1** fī'vər-fiū'; **2** fē'vĕr-fū', *n.* **1.** An erect bushy herb (*Chrysanthemum parthenium*) of the aster family, with twice pinnately divided leaves and white-rayed flowers, formerly valued for its tonic properties. **2.** Improperly: (1) An asteroid (*Chrysanthemum roseum*) having smooth leaves and valued for ornament. (2) Agrimony (*Agrimonia hirsuta*). [< AS. *feferfuge*, < LL. *febrifuga*, < L. *febris* (see FEVER, *n.*) + *fugo*, make flee, < *fugio*, flee.] **feath'er-few'‡**; **fe'vere-fox'‡.**



Feverfew (*Chrysanthemum parthenium*).

—American feverfew, a stout perennial (*Parthenium integrifolium*) of the aster family, having whitish flowers peculiar for their

ā or 5 minute rays.— **bastard f.**, a West-Indian annual (*Parthenium hysterophorus*) somewhat resembling in flower and foliage the common feverfew. Sometimes cultivated in greenhouses, and naturalized from Florida to Louisiana.

fe'ver-ish, 1 fī'vər-ish; 2 fī'vər-ish, *a.* **1.** Affected with fever; indicating or resulting from fever; hence, hot; as, *feverish* hands; *feverish* dreams. **2.** Passionately desirous, eager, or impatient; rapidly fluctuating as from chill to fever; as, a *feverish* ambition; a *feverish* moneymarket. **3.** Infected with or causing fever.

Public feeling had been strained to the uttermost, and the announcements to be made by the restored Minister [Peel] were awaited with *feverish* anxiety.

E. HODDER *Lord Shaftesbury* p. 338. [CAS. CO. 1887.]

fe'ver-ly†; fe'ver-ous† [Rare]; **fe'ver-y†.**— **fe'ver-ish-ly,** *adv.* **fe'ver-ous-ly†.**— **fe'ver-ish-ness,** *n.*

Fe'ver-sham, 1 fī'vər-shəm; 2 fē'vər-sham, **Earl of** (1640?–1709). Louis de Duras or Durfort, an English general, born in France; in the French peerage called Marquis de Blanquefort; defeated Monmouth at Sedgemoor.

few, 1 fiū; 2 fī̆ū, *a.* Small or limited in number; not many; only a small number of; as, *few* men reach the age of one hundred years; his enemies were *few*.

This word is frequently used by ellipsis with the force of a plural noun or pronoun, to express a small number of persons or things viewed collectively; as, *few* believed the story; many people are readers, but *few* read with profit.

Few come to soothe her loneliness.

THOWBRIDGE *The Old Parson* st. 3.

[< AS. *fēaʒ(te-)*; cp. L. *paucus*, Gr. *pauros*, little.] **fewer.**— **a few.** **1.** A small number; some; as, he has a *few* dollars; *a few* of the soldiers were cowardly. The force of the article is to destroy the restrictive sense possessed by the word alone; thus, *few* friends means *only* a few; *a few* friends, simply *a small number* of friends. **2.** [Colloq.] In some measure; somewhat.— **a good few** [Prov. Eng.], a good many.— **in few,** in few words.— **no few,** not a few; many.— **quite a few** [Local, U. S.], a considerable number.— **the few,** the minority, as distinguished from the many or the majority.

The progress of opinion from *the few* to the many is slow and painful. NICOLAY AND HAY *Lincoln* vol. x, p. 345. [c. co. 1890.]

— **few'ness,** *n.* **1.** The state of being few; scarcity; smallness of number. **2†.** Terseness.

few'el†, *vt.* & *n.* Fuel.— **few'el-ler†,** *n.* Fueler.

few'mand†, *vt.* To pollute; defile; soil.

few'met†, *n.* Deer-dung; fumet.

few'mish-lngs†, *n.* Same as FUMET.

few'some, 1 fiū'səm; 2 fī̆ū'səm, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Comely; handsome.

few'ter, few'ter-er†, *v.* & *n.* Same as FEUTER, etc.

few'trils, 1 fiū'trilz; 2 fī̆ū'trilz, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Trifling or unimportant things, as small articles of furniture.

fey, *n.* Same as FAY, *n.*

fey, 1 fē; 2 fe, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Fated or foredoomed to death, particularly to a sudden death. **2.** Dying; dead.— **fey'dom,** *n.* [Scot.] The state of foreseeing death or being fey.

fey'ı̆, *n.* Faith. **feythī.**

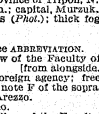
Fey'deau', 1 fē'dō'; 2 fe'dō', **Ernest Aimé** (1821–1873). A French novelist.

Fey'li-a'dæ, 1 fē'li-ai'dē; 2 fe'li-ai'dē, *n. pl.* *Harp.* The *Anelytropidæ*. **Fey-lin'i-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [Coined.]

— **fey-lin'i-id,** *n.*— **fey-lin'i-oid,** *a.*

feyne†, *v.* To feign.

foz', 1 fez; 2 fē̆z, *n.* [FEZ'EZ, *pl.*] [F.] A brimless felt cap in the shape of a truncated cone, usually red with a hanging tassel, as worn by Turks. Compare TARBOUCH.— **foz'zy,** *a.* [Colloq.] Wearing a fez. **fezzed†.**



Fez.

Fez, 1 fez; 2 fē̆z, *n.* An ancient fortified city; one of the two capitals of Morocco; has a university.

Fe-za'rah, 1 fē-zā'rə; 2 fe-zā'ri, *n.* A lake S. S. W. of Bone, Algeria. 30 by 24 m.

Fez-zan', 1 fe-zān'; 2 fē-zān', *n.* A division of the Italian province of Tripoli, N. Africa; 120,000 sq. m.; pop. 61,000.

fi-a'ı̆, *n.* Fixed focus (*Phot.*); thick fog (*Naut. Log-book*).

FF. See SHOT.

FF., ff., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

F. F. A., *abbr.* Fellow of the Faculty of Actuaries. As worn by Mahometan priests, [from alongside. hons.t V., Sultan of Turkey.

f. f. a., *abbr.* Free foreign agent; commercial traveler.

F fa ut†. *Mus.* The note F of the soprano or bass staff, as named by Guido d'Arezzo.

ffor., *abbr.* Forrisster. [Surgeons.

F. F. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Faculty of Physicians and

F. F. V., *abbr.* First Families of Virginia; hence, a member of an aristocratic Southern family.

f. g., or **f. g.,** *abbr.* Fine grain; foot-guards; friction-glaze; fully good.

f. g. a., *abbr.* Foreign general average; free of general average.

f. g. f., *abbr.* Fully good, fair.

F. G. O., *abbr.* Fellow of the Guild of Organists.

F. G. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Geological Society.

F. H., or **f. h.,** *abbr.* (*Pharm.*) *Fiat haustus* (L.; let the draft be made); forehatch (*Naut.*).

f. h. p., *abbr.* Friendly horse-power.

F. H. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Horticultural Society.

F. I., *abbr.* Falkland Islands.

f. i., *abbr.* For instance.

F. I. A., *abbr.* Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries.

fi-a'cre, 1 fi-ā'kr; 2 fē-ā'cr, *n.* [F.] A small four-wheeled public carriage; a French hackney - coach: named from the Rue de St. Fiacre, Paris, where the first station for these coaches was established about 1650.



Fiacre, with Woman Driver.

Fi'a-ma-met'ta, 1 fi'am-met'ə; 2 fī'am-met'ə, *n.* The lady beloved of Boccaccio, presumably Maria, natural daughter of Robert, king of Naples.

fian'gal'les, 1 fyən'gil'yz; 2 fyăn'gil'ye, *n. pl.* [F.] A betrothal; also, the act or ceremony of betrothing.

fi"an'cé', 1 fi'ən'sē'; 2 fi'ăn'cē', *fem.*) An affianced person.

The *fiancé* of Mademoiselle has arrived and amuses us very much. MISS ALCOTT in Mrs. Cheney's *Louisa M. Alcott* p. 221. [L. BROS. 1888.]

[F., pp. of *fiancer*, betroth, < OF. *fiance*, promise, < L. *fidentia*, < *fido*, trust.]

fian-chet'to, 1 fyən-kēt'tō; 2 fyăn-cēt'to, *n. Chess.* An opening in the close game. See CLOSE GAME, under CHESS. [L. dim. of *fianco*, flank.]

Flan'na, 1 fī'nə; 2 fī'nə, *n.* See under FENIAN, *n.*, 2.

fias-chet'to, 1 fyəs-kēt'to; 2 fyăs-cēt'to, *n.* [-TI, 1 -tē; 2 -tē, *pl.*] [It.] **1.** A small delicate glass bottle with covering of wicker, plaited straw, or maize-leaves. **2.** [Rare.] A small vessel of earthenware, oddly shaped and decorated.

fias-chi'no, 1 fyəs-kī'no; 2 fyăs-cī'no, *n.* [-NI, 1 -ni; 2 -nī, *pl.*] [It.] An Italian variety of fine Chianti.

fi-as'co, 1 fi-as'kō; 2 fī-as'co, *n.* [It.] **1.** A complete or humiliating failure; especially, a failure of a performer, a play, or an opera to please an audience. **2.** A flask; bottle; especially, a wicker-covered bottle.

This purple wine. Our straw-woven *fiasco* to fill.

W. W. STORY *Giovanone* st. 3.

fi'at, 1 fai'at; 2 fī'āt, *n.* [FIAT.] To decree authoritatively.

The homicide I *fiated* is doing.

AUBREY DE VERE *Mary Tudor* pt. ii, act v, sc. 5.

fi'at, *n.* **1.** A positive and peremptory command that something be done; especially, an effective command, as from an irresistible or divine authority; as, the *fiat* of Omnipotence.

When Bismarck . . . uttered his *fiat* on the night of that eventful day [when a white tablecloth fluttered over the ramparts of Sedan . . . there was nothing left for Napoleon . . . to do but to surrender his army.

FRANK H. VIZETELLY in *The New Age* July, '10, p. 14.

2. *Eng. Law.* An order of court directing that a certain thing be done. [L., let it be done, 3d per. s. subj. pres. of *fio*, be done.] **fiant; fiaunt†.**

— **fiat in bankruptcy,** an order in chancery authorizing proceedings in bankruptcy.— **f. money,** irredeemable paper money made legal tender by law.— **joint f.** (*Law*), an order of court formerly issued by a judge against two or more trading partners.

fi-au'l, 1 fī-au'l; 2 fī-au'l, *n.* [Samoa.] The chestnut-headed pigeon (*Columba pinon*).

fi'auncet†, *n.* [F.] Confidence; trust. CHAUCER *R. R.* 1. 481.

fib'l, 1 fib; 2 fĭb, *v.* [FIBBED; FIBS; FIB'BING.] [*I. t.* & *i.*] [Rare.] To speak falsely to; as, to *fib* a man. **II.** *t.* To tell the

You thought he felt guilty and was trying to *fib* out of it.

HOWELLS *Dr. Breen's Practice* ch. 6, p. 105. lo. & co. 1881.]

— **fib'ber,** *n.* One who tells fibs. **fib'ster** [Rare].— **fib'ber-y,** *n.* [Rare.] The habit of telling fibs.

fib's, *n.* [Slang.] **I.** *t.* To pummel with short, quick blows.

Bentley got bishop Green under his arm and *fibbed* him.

DR QUTLAND *Essays on Phil. Writers* vol. ii, p. 48. [L. & E. 1856.]

II. *i.* To give short, quick blows.

fib, *n.* **I.** An untruth told without evil intent; a harmless or venial deviation from truth; a lie: a softened expression for *lie*. **2.** One who fibs. [Cor. of FABLE.]

fi'ber, 1 fai'bər; 2 fī'ber, *n.* **1.** A fine filament; a slender thread or thread-like component of a substance, as of wood, muscle, connective tissue, or spun glass; an individual filament, as of wool or cotton, of which a tissue is composed of filaments. Especially: (1) Any substance that may be separated into threads for spinning, weaving, etc.; as, wool, cotton, flax, or hemp fiber; mineral fiber. **(2)** A lengthened bast-cell. (3) A filamentous root; also, a rootlet.

3. *Mech.* See VULCANIZED FIBER. **4.** That which primarily constitutes or is the essence of anything; hence, nature; capacity; material; strength; nerve; as, a person of fine *fiber*. [< F. *fibre*, < L. *fibra*, fiber.] — **associative fibers,** fibers that connect the different parts of the same cerebral hemisphere.— **commissural fibers,** fibers that connect the different parts of the same cerebral hemisphere with corresponding parts of the opposite hemisphere.— **Bahama fiber,** the fiber obtained from Bahama hemp. See BAHAMA HEMP.— **chromatic fiber.** (*Biol.*) The thin filament formed by chromatin of the nucleus at the commencement of mitosis, afterward breaking up into chromosomes. **chromatin thread;** — **cruda f.,** cellulose, as obtained from vegetables by chemical action with alkalis and acids.— **fi'ber-cross",** *n.* Same as CROSS-WIRE, 2.— **f.-faced,** *a.* Having fibers running across the grain.— **f.-lining,** *n.* Lining paper.— **f. graphite,** wood-fiber incorporated with graphite and drying-oil and used as a lubricant.— **f.-gun,** *n.* An apparatus for disintegrating vegetable fiber by subjecting it to prolonged action of steam, gun-cotton, or the like, and then, suddenly opening the vessel, throwing it into a receptacle, when the expansion accomplishes the desired result.— **f. hemp,** Same as SISAL GRASS OR HEMP, under GRASS OF CORT.— **f. of Remak,** a gray, non-medullated nerve-filament.— **fibers of Müller,** supporting filaments of neuroglia tissue.— **fibers of Sharpey,** the fibrous filamentous outgrowths from the periosteum that enter the exterior layers of bone.— **f.-stitch,** *n.* A pillow-lace stitch.— **f.-tenacity,** *n.* A form of vegetized fiber.— **fibers of Tomes,** (*Anat.*) nerve-fiber without a medullary sheath.— **hard f.,** a stiff paper composition used for valves, for insulation in electrical work, and for other purposes; trade name.— **interosseal fibers** (*Biol.*), an aggregation of fine colorless fibers that forms the central rod or spindle during the process of cell-division, and that is enclosed in a mantle of fibers.— **Nasmyth's f.,** same as ENAMEL CUTICLE, that which actuates muscle.— **odontogenic fibers,** a term proposed by Mummery to denote "the layer of connective tissue surrounding the pulp and entering into the substance of the matrix" of the dentine of a tooth.— **oloná f.,** a strong, durable Hawaiian fiber obtained from the *Touchardia latifolia*.— **pandanus-fiber** obtained from the *Freycinetia arnotiecinis* of Hawaii.— **Palmyra f.,** a coarse, wiry fiber derived from *Borassus flabelliter*, the Palmyra palm, and used in brush-making.— **pontile fibers,** fibers that belong to the pons Varolii.— **postcommissural fibers,** fibers of the posterior cerebral commissure that lie behind the pineal body and traverse the optic thalami.— **postretinal fibers,** a series of fibers that pass from the optic ganglion of the brain in insects to the different facets of the compound eye.— **precommissural fibers,** the fibers of the anterior commissure of the brain and in Lamina cinerea.— **Purkinje's fibers,** muscle-fibers of a gelatinous appearance found in the walls of the heart.— **quartz f.,** a fiber made chemically by drawing out a piece of quartz rapidly when fused in the oxyhydrogen flame. They can be produced of extreme natural fineness and on account of their elasticity and strength are of great service in the more delicate parts of electrometers and other instruments.— **Reissner's f.,** a fiber lying in the central canal of the spinal cord of lower vertebrates which runs through the entire length of the canal and joins the torus longitudinalis at the diencephalon.— **short association fibers,** fibers of the brain that join neighboring gyri.— **spiral f.,** the inner spiral membrane which strengthens the trachea of insects and serves to hold them open.— **Tampico f.,** same as IXTLE.— **Tomes's fibers,** extended and branched processes of the odontoblasts of the pulp, which fill the dentinal tubules of teeth.— **vegetable f.,** the long narrow cells that compose the tissue of the wood and bark of plants.— **vulcanized f.,** paper-pulp made tough and water-proof by treatment with a metallic chlorid, and pressure: used in making washers, bearings, etc.— **Wellsmann's fibers,** the enlarged muscular fibers seen in a muscular spindle, enclosed in a sheath of connective tissue and connected with a special nerve-fiber.

— **fi'bered,** *a.* Composed of fibers: having fibers. **fi'bred,**.— **fi'ber-less,** *a.* Free from fiber. **fi'bre-less.**— **fi'ber-ose,** *n.* [Rare.] A supposed modification of cellulose.

fi'berd, *a.* Fibered. S. S.

fi-bra'tion, 1 fai-brē'shən; 2 fī-brā'shon, *n.* A fibrous formation, construction, or condition; fibrillation. [< L. *fibra*, fiber.]

Fi"bri-bran'chi-a'ta, 1 fai'bri-brau'ki-ē'tə; 2 fī"bri-brāg"ci-ā'ta, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A section of paguroidean crustaceans with a central branchial stem of fibrous tissue and lateral rows of tapering filaments, as in the *Parapagurida*. [< L. *fibra*, fiber, + *branchia*; see BRANCHIA.] — **fi'bri-bran'chiate,** *a.*

fi"bri-fi-ca'tion, 1 fai'bri-fi-kē'shən; 2 fī'bri-fi-cā'shon, *n.* The growth of fibrous structures.

fi'bri-form, 1 fai'bri-fōrm; 2 fī'bri-fórm, *a.* Having a fibrous form or structure; resembling fiber.

fi'bril, 1 fai'bril; 2 fī'bril, *n.* A minute fiber or filament, as one of the longitudinal elements of muscular fiber. [< L. *fibra*, fiber.] **fi-bril'la;**— **Tomes's fibrils,** see TOMES'S FIBERS.— **fi'bril'-a,** *n.* A substitute for cotton made from certain delicate vegetable fibers.— **fi'bril-lar,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of fibers or fibrils. **fi'bril-la-ry†; fi'bril-lous†** (KIN).— **fi'bril-late,** *vt.* To cause to become fibrillar or fibrous.— **fi'bril-late,** *a.* Having a fibrous structure; provided with fibrils. **fi'bril-lat"ed.**— **fi"bril-la'tion,** *n.*— **fi"bril-li'fer-ous,** *a.* Fibril-bearing.— **fi-bril'li-form,** *a.* Having the form of fibrils.— **fi'bril-lose,** *a.* Provided with, composed of, or appearing like fine fibers.

fi'brin, 1 fai'brin; 2 fī'brin, *n. Chem.* **1.** A white proteid compound obtained when blood is coagulated, as by whipping fresh blood with twigs and washing the clot. The gastric and pancreatic juices digest it readily.

The *fibrin* of the blood is increased in acute rheumatism more than in any other disease. FLINT *Prin. and Pract. of Med.* pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 317. [L. BROS. & CO. 1868.]

2. A nitrogenous white mass procured by washing out coloring-matter from lean meat; the fibrous portion of flesh. **3.** A nitrogenous substance separated from cereal grains and other seeds, resembling animal fibrin. [< L. *fibra*, fiber.] **fi'brinet.**— **fibrin antipeptone,** antipeptone made from fibrin.— **fi'brin-ate,** *n. Chem.* A febrinogen and fibrinoplastin, which, by the action of the fibrin-ferment, combine to form fibrin.— **f.-ferment,** *n.* Same as FIBRINOGENIC.— **f.-globulin,** *n.* Globulin similar to globulin which coagulates at + 64° C. in blood-serum and in the serum from the transformation of fibrinogen into fibrin.— **myosin-f.,** *n.* A coagulated albumin myosin in the insoluble state.— **fi'bri-na'tion,** *n. Med.* The coagulation of an excess of fibrin: said of the blood in some diseases.

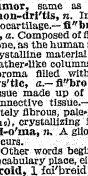
fi'bri-no-, 1 fai'bri-no-; 2 fī'bri-no-. From FIBRIN, < French *fibre*, < L. *fibra*, fiber; a combining form denoting, especially in chemistry, the presence of fibrin.

— **fi'bri-no-cel'lu-lar,** *a.* Consisting of fibrin and a proportion of exfoliated cells.— **fi-brin'o-gen,** *n. Chem.* A proteid compound of the globulin group, found in the blood and other body-fluids, connected with the formation of fibrin and with coagulation.— **fi'bri-no-ge-ne't'ic,** *a.* Same as FIBRINOGENIC.— **fi'bri-no-gen'ic,** *a.* Of, related to, or having the nature of fibrinogen; as, a *fibrinogenic* substance.— **fi'brin-og'e-nous,** *a.* Having the properties of fibrinogen; forming fibrin.— **fi'bri-no-gob'u-lin,** *n. Chem.* Globulin formed from fibrinogen during coagulation, or while the fibrinogen is being transformed into fibrin.

— **fi'bri-no-ple'sti-a,** *n.* Same as FIBRINOPLASTIN.— **fi'bri-no-plas'tic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having its nature.— **fi'bri-no-plas'tin,** *n.* A solid proteid of the group of globulins, extracted from the blood and connected with the process of coagulation; paraglobulin.— **fi'bri-no-pu'ri-an,** *a.* Denoting conditions liable to inflammation that are liable to coagulate and which contain pus.— **fi'bri-nose,** *n.* The albumose that is produced from fibrin.— **fi'bri-no'sis,** *n. Pathol.* A condition due to an abnormal proportion of fibrin in the blood.— **fi'bri-nous** (KIN), *a.* Composed of the properties, characteristics, or nature of fibrin.

fi'bri-nu'ri-a, 1 fai'bri-nū'ri-ə: 2 fī'bri-nū'ri-a, *n. Med.* Chyluria that exhibits a spontaneous coagulation of the urine. < L. *fibra*, fiber, + Gr. *ouron*, urine.]

fi'bro-, 1 fai'bro-; 2 fī'bro-. From Latin *fibra*, fiber: a combining form. **fi-bro'so-,**— **fi'bro-ad'e-no'ma,** *n.* An adenomatous tumor characterized by the presence of much fibrous tissue.— **fi'bro-ad'i-pose.** *a.* Both fibrous and adipose: said of a form of tissue.— **fi'bro-an'gi-o'ma,** *n.* [-MATA, *pl.*] A tumor of angioma containing a large proportion of connective tissue.— **fi'bro-ar'e-nous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to fibers and areolar tissue.— **fi'bro-blast,** *n.* A connective-tissue cell.— **fi'bro-blas'tic,** *a.*— **fi'bro-brin-chi'tis,** *n. Pathol.* A bronchitis characterized by the formation of fibrinous exudate.— **fi'bro-cal-ca're-ous,** *a.* Fibrous and containing calcareous bodies, as the integument of a holothurian.— **fi'bro-car'ci-no'ma,** *n. Pathol.* A carcinoma containing fibrous tissue.— **fi'bro-car'ti-lage,** *n.* A variety of cartilage that has fibers in its matrix.— **fi'bro-car'ti-lag'i-nous,** *a.*— **fi'bro-ca'se-ous,** *a.* Both fibrous and cheesy: said of a form of tissue.— **fi'bro-cel'lu-lar,** *a.* Composed of fibers and cellular tissue.— **fibrocellular tumor,** same as FIBROMA.— **fi'bro-chon-dri'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of a fibrocartilage.— **fi'bro-chon-dro'ma,** *n.* Section from a human



Fibrocartilage.

al, *a.* Composed of fibers, cartilage, and intervertebral disk. bone, as the human skeleton.— **fi'bro-cyst'al-line,** *a.* Of crystalline material arranged in fibrous parallel rows.— **fi'bro-cys'tic,** *a.* Fibril-bearing; dissociating, or feather-like columns or fibers.— **fi'bro-cyst'o'ma†.** *n. Pathol.* A fibroma filled with cysts. **fi'bro-cys-to'ma†.**— **fi'bro-cyt'ic,** *a.*— **fi'bro-e-las'tic,** *a.* Denoting a tissue made up of both white fibrous and yellow elastic connective tissue.— **fi'bro-fer'rite,** *n. Mineral.* A delicately fibrous, pale-yellow, hydrous ferric sulfate ($Fe_2S_3O_{12}$), occurring in the Copiapite group.— **fi'bro-gli-o'ma,** *n.* A glioma in which considerable fibrous tissue occurs.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in vocabulary place, either singly or in groups.

fi'broid, 1 fai'broid; 2 fī'broid, *a. Pathol.* Of the nature or form of fiber; containing fibers; characterized by the growth or formation of fibrous tissues. [< FIBER + -OID.] — **fibroid degeneration,** a growth or change substituting fibrous for normal tissue. [BROMA.

fi'broid, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Same as MIOMYOMA. **2.** Same as FI-

fi'bro-in, 1 fai'bro-in; 2 fī'bro-in, *n. Chem.* A white amorphous compound contained in raw silk, cobwebs, and the horny tissue of sponge-skeletons. [< L. *fibra*, fiber.]

fi'bro-lam'el-lar, *a. Mineral.* A mass resulting from the division of a fibrous mineral, such as asbestos, into lamellæ or flakes.— **fi'bro-li-po'ma,** *n.* A fibroma in which consider-

able fatty tissue occurs.— **fī'bro-lite,** *n. Mineral.* A fibrous aluminum silicate (Al_2SiO_5), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

fi-bro'ma, 1 fai-brō'ma; 2 fi-brō'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *A* fibrous tumor. [< L. *fibra,* fiber.] — **fibroma molluscum,** a tumor formed of connective tissue arising from the deeper layers of the skin.— **fi-bro'ma-tous,** *a.*

fī'bro-mem'bra-nous, *a.* Consisting of a membrane of fibrous tissue.— **fī'bro-mu'cous,** *a.* Composed of fibrous tissue and mucous membrane.— **fī'bro-mus'cu-lar,** *a. Med.* Having connective and muscular tissues intermingled; as, a *fibromuscular* tumor.— **fī'bro-my-i'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of a fibromuscular tumor.— **fī'bro-my-o'ma,** *n.* A muscular tumor containing a considerable proportion of fibrous substance.— **fī'bro-my-om'a-tous,** *a.*— **fī'bro-myx-o'ma,** *n. Pathol.* I. A fibrous tumor in which there is a formation of mucous tissue. 2. A fibrous tumor complicated with swelling due to accumulation of serous fluid.— **fī'bro-myx'o-sar-co'ma,** *n.* A myxosarcomatous tumor consisting largely of fibrous tissue.— **fī'bro-neu-ro'ma,** *n. Pathol.* A small painful tumor, containing a large proportion of fibrous substance, formed on a nerve or embedded in nerve-tissue.— **fī'bro-nu'cle-a-ted,** *a.* Describing or of a tissue, displaying many nuclei and fibers.— **fī'bro-pap-il-lo'ma,** *n.* A tumor that combines the characters of the fibroma and papilloma.— **fī'bro-plas'tic,** *a. Med.* Tending to form fibrous tissue; as, a *fibroplastic* tumor in which fibrous substance is formed from cellular tissue.— **fī'bro-plate,** *n. Anat.* The disk of cartilage between the surfaces of certain joints; an intervertebral fibrocartilage.— **fī'bro-pu'ru-lent,** *a.* Consisting of fibrinous flakes commingled with pus.— **fī'bro-sar-co'ma,** *n. Pathol.* A tumor containing a considerable quantity of fibrous substance.— **fī'bro-sar'cous,** *a.* Composed of fibrous tissue with fleshy fibers.— **fī'bro-sar'tous,** *a.*

fī-bro'sis, 1 fai-brō'sis; 2 fī-brō'sis, *n. Pathol.* A morbid tendency to the formation of fibrinous tumors, due to arterial degeneration. **fī-bro'ma-to'sis†.**

fī'bro-spon'gi-an, *n.* One of a division of sponges with a fibrous skeleton, including the commercial sponges and glass-sponges.— **fī'bro-spon'gi-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **fī'bro-sus'cu-lar,** *a. Bot.* Consisting chiefly of woody fibers and vessels.— **fibrovascular bundle,** a bundle of string-like fibrovascular tissue.— **fibrovascular tissue,** tissue composed of elongated thick-walled and generally tuiform elements, as wood and bast.

fī'brous, 1 fai'brus; 2 fī'brus, *a.* Composed of or having the character of fibers; as, the *fibrous* structure of asbestos. [< L. *fibra,* fiber.]

Give me of your roots, O Tamarack!
Of your *fibrous* roots, O larch-Tree!
My canoe to bind together.
LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* pt. vii, st. 8.

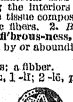
— **fibrous slab,** a composite building-material used in place of plaster and wood for finishing the interiors of houses.— **fī'brous-ly,** *adv.*— **fī'brous-ness,** *n.*

fī'bry, 1 fai'bri; 2 fī'bry, *a.* Characterized by or abounding in fibers.

fib'ster, *n.* [Humorous.] One who tells fibs; a fibber.

fib't-la, 1 fib'yu-la; 2 fib'yu-la, *n.* [-LAE, 1 -li; 2 -li, *pl.*]

1. *Anat.* The outer and smaller of the two bones that form the skeleton of the lower leg. SEE TIBIA. 2. *Surg.* A needle used for sewing up wounds. Enlarged. 3. *Masonry.* An iron device to fasten stones together. 4. *Archeol.* An ornamental brooch of the type of a safety-pin, common



Fibula.

1. Fibula from a Gallo-Italian early as in the bronze age. grave in North Italy (*Gioni*). 2. [L., clasp, < *figo,* fasten.] — Anglo-Saxon bronze fibula found in Kent.

fib'u-lad, *adv.* Same as FIBSTER.

fib'u-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to the fibula.— **fib'u-lo-cal-ca'ne-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the fibula and the calcaneum or heel-bone.

fib'u-lo-tar'sal, *a.* [< FIBULA + TARSAL.] *Anat.* The bone or cartilage of the first row of the tarsus on the fibular side: represented in man by the calcaneum or heel-bone. < FIBULA.]

-fic, *suffix.* From L. *-ficus,* < *facio,* make or render: signifying the making, rendering, or causing; as, *beatific,* scientific.

F. I. C. *abbr.* Fellow of the Chemical Institute.

-fication, *suffix.* From L. *-ficatio, -onis,* < *-fico,* < *facio,* make: signifying the making, rendering, or causing to be of a certain sort or character; as, *beatification; glorification; pacification; specification.*

fice, 1 *fais;* 2 fīs, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A small dog of no particular breed, the usually terrier-like.

fich'at, *n.* Same as FITCHET.

fi-ché', 1 fi-shē'; 2 fī-chy', *a. Her.* Same as PITCHÉ.

Fich'te, 1 fik'te; 2 fīk'te, **Johann Gottlieb** (yō'hän'gôt'lēp), (1762–1814). A German philosopher. SEE IDEALISM.— **Fich'te-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Fich'te-an-ism, 1 fik'ti-an-izm; 2 fīk'te-an-izm, *n.* The philosophy of J. G. Fichte, founded upon and elaborating certain features of the Kantian system. Fichte maintained the sole reality of the conscious self or individual ego, which by its activity gives rise to the not-self, or non-ego, as self-knowledge is only possible in connection with knowledge of the non-ego. Kant taught that experience was dualistic, being derived from the concurrent action of sensation, the product of things in themselves as they affect the mind, and thought, the spontaneous activity of the conscious self. Fichte denied this dualism, insisting that the sense element in experience can not be traced to the action of objects independent of the perceiving subject. He made that which we call the world a mere product of the ego, existing only in, through, and for it. This ego is not, however, the phenomenal or empirical self, but a transcendental ego, which in all individuals, which, when all the limiting elements of finitude are extracted from it, is equivalent to God. Ethically, Fichte insisted upon the absolute sovereignty of the ego as an intelligent being, and his religion resolved itself into a belief in the moral order of the universe, involving as a necessary corollary the immortality of the ego, inasmuch as no ego, having once become real by the act of consciousness, can ever perish. He attempted to found a single system, which he termed the Science of Knowledge, by deducing a priori from the ego the above and various other categories, and also in a similar manner to create a natural philosophy by deducing the a priori grounds of time and space; and finally, by bringing his practical philosophy, or Theory of Right, into a priori connection with the philosophy of nature, to establish moral principle as the essence of reality, the very core of universal existence. His doctrine had a profound effect upon the German school of philosophy, especially through the influence he exerted upon Hegel.

Fich'tel-ge-bir'ge, 1 fik'tel-ga-bir'ge; 2 fīk'tel-ge-bir'ge, *n. pl.* Mountains in northern Bavaria; the highest peak, Schneeberg, is 3,450 feet. (G., pine-mountains.]

fich'tel-ite, 1 fik'tel-sit; 2 fīk'tel-it, *n. Mineral.* A greasy, white, translucent, brittle mineral resin ($C_{19}H_{34}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< *Fichtel* mountains, Bavaria.] **fichtite.**

fich'u, 1 fish'u or (*F.*) fi'shü'; 2 fīch'u or (*F.*) fi'shü', *n.* [F.] 1. A three-cornered cape worn over the shoulders with the ends crossed upon the bosom and tied at the back of the waist. 2. A triangular piece of muslin, lace, or any light material worn about the neck.



Fichu, as Worn in the 18th Century.

fic't-form, 1 *fik'i-form;* 2 fīc'i-form, *a.* Of the peculiar form of a fig. < L. *ficus,* fig, + -FORM.]

Fi-ci'no, 1 fi-chī'no; 2 fi-chī'no, **Marsilio** (*It.*) (1433–1499). An Italian Platonic scholar and philosopher.

fick, 1 fik; 2 fīk, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To struggle; kick.

fick'fack, 1 fik'fak; 2 fīk'fāk, *vt.* [PICK'LED, FICKLE; PICK'LING.] 1. [Scot.] To perplex; embarrass; confound. 2†. To deceive; flatter.

fick'le, *a.* 1. Unduly changeable in feeling, judgment, or purpose; wavering; inconstant; capricious.

Wert thou more *fickle* than the restless sea,
Still should I love thee.
MORRIS *Jason* bk. ix, st. 2.

2. [Prov. Eng.] Dangerous; perilous. 3†. Treacherous; deceitful. < AS. *ficol,* crafty, < (*ge*)*fic,* deceit.]

SYN. capricious, changeable, changeful, inconstant, fitful, inconstant, irresolute, mutable, shifting, unstable, unsteady, vacillating, variable, veering, wavering, whimsical.— ANT. constant, decided, determined, firm, fixed, immutable, invariable, resolute, stanch, steady, unalterable, unchanging, uniform.— **fick'le-mīdge",** *n.* An American fly (*Sciara inconstans*), whose larvæ live in the earth of hotbeases and injure the roots and crowns of plants. **fick'le-ness,** *n.*— **fick'ly,** *adv.* I. [Rare.] In a fickle manner. 2†. Deceitfully.

fi'co, 1 fī'kō; 2 fī'co, *n.* [It.] 1. A fig's worth; a fig: used in contemptuous depreciation. 2. A gesture of contempt made by thrusting the thumb between two fingers or into the mouth; a fig of Spain. SEE FIG. **fī'go†.**

Fi-col'de-a, 1 fi-kol'di-a; 2 fī-col'de-a, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of annual or perennial herbs — the ice-plant family — of the order *Chenopodiales,* usually prostrate, with mostly fleshy stems and leaves and clusters of often bright-colored flowers. The genus-name is called the *Mesembryanthemum.* Inhabitants 22 genera and about 500 species, mostly natives of warm countries. [< L. *ficus,* fig-tree, + -OID.] — **fī'coid,** *a.* Fig-like.— **fī-cō'sis,** *n. Pathol.* A disease, or pertaining to the *Ficoidea.*

fict., *abbr.* Fiction; fictitis.

fic-ta'tion, *n. Old Chem.* Fixation.

fic'tile, 1 fik'til; 2 fīc'til, *a.* 1. Capable of being molded or formed; moldable; plastic. 2. Made of earth or clay; of or pertaining to pottery. [< L. *fictilis,* < *fictus,* pp. of *fingo,* form.] — **fictile mosaic,** ancient Roman mosaic composed of cubes of a vitreous material.— **fictile ware,** pottery.— **fic-til'i-ty,** *n.*

Articles made of fictile substances, especially ornamental objects.

fic'tilia, *n.* Any fictile article.

fic'tion, 1 fik'shən; 2 fīc'shon, *n.* 1. The act of feigning or imagining that which does not exist or is not true.

To indulge the power of *fiction,* and send imagination out upon the wing, is often the sport of those who delight to range only in the fields of speculation.
JOHNSON *Rasselas* p. 207. (G. r. r.)

2. That which is feigned or imagined, as opposed to that which is true; as, truth is stranger than *fiction.*

The fact cannot be bent and remain fact; in so far as the poet does bend it to verges towards *fiction* — he makes history a fable.
D. J. Conan *Shakespeare* p. 120. (Harper & co. 1887.)

3. *Lit.* (1) A prose work in narrative form in which the incidents, characters, and scenes are partly or wholly imagined; a novel. (2) The department of literature that embraces fictitious narrative: used generally in the phrase *prose fiction.*

Fiction may be divided into two departments: (*a*) the *romance* proper, the product of the fancy, and (*b*) the *novel* proper, the product of imagination or artistic construction.
SEE CONSTRUCTION; NOVEL; ROMANCE.

To vitalize *fiction* there is needed creative faculty, with rare parts to work with.
G. H. CALVERT in Jobert's *Thoughts* p. 12. [w. v. s. 1867.]

4. A legal assumption, for the furtherance of justice, that a thing is true which was, strictly, not true, or false. *Fiction* in the old Roman law was, correctly, a term used in pleading, and denoted a false allegation on the part of the plaintiff which the defendant might not legally deny, its object being to bring the case into jurisdiction. Fictions must not be confused with *presumptions of law,* or *estoppels.* A notion of law takes for granted as true what is either false, or is admitted to be false as to the particular assumption, is at least likely to be true. Fictions have been classified under the following five heads, viz.: *Abeyance,* when the fee of land is presumed to exist, without any specified owner during the term of an outstanding freehold estate; the case of *remitter,* by which one who has been wrongfully put out of possession of his lands, afterward acquiring a defective title, has his original good title revived; *Relation,* by which acts performed at the present is considered as having been done at a former time; *presumption,* by which, as in the case of all other presumptions, because one fact is found another shall be presumed to be true, and *representation,* by which the heir, executor, or administrator occupies the place of the deceased. There are several other fictions, however, which are essential to fiction: first, the impossible may not be assumed; second, no fiction may be utilized to work an injury, and third, a fiction may not be carried beyond the point which was the cause of its creation.

Such was the sanctity of law that a father created by legal *fiction* was in all respects treated with the same veneration and affection as if he were the child sprung from the most unquestioned footing of natural right. DE QUINCEY *Cæsars* p. 155. [r. & r.]

5. [Rare.] The act of forming or making. [< L. *fictio(n-),* < *fictus;* see PICTILE.]

SYN.: allegory, apolog, fable, fabrication, falsehood, figment, invention, legend, myth, novel, romance, story. *Fiction* is chiefly used of a narrative designed to portray human life, with or without a practical lesson; a *romance* portrays what is picturesque or striking, as a mere *fiction* may not do; *novel* is a general name for any continuous fictitious narrative, especially a love-story. The moral of the *fable* is expressed formally; the lesson of the *fiction,* if any is inwrought. A *fiction* is studied; a *myth* grows up without intent. A *legend* may be true, but can not be historically verified; a *myth* has been received as true at some time, but is now known to be false. A *fabrication* is designed to deceive; it is a less odious word than *falsehood,* but is really stronger, as a *falsehood* may be a sudden unpremeditated statement, while a *fabrication* is a series of statements carefully moulded and fitted together in order to deceive; the *falsehood* is all false; the *fabrication* may mingle the true with the false. A *figment* is something imaginary which the one who utters it may or may not believe to be true; we say, "That statement is a *figment* of his imagination." The *story* may be either true or false, and covers the various senses of all the words in the group. SEE ALLEGORY.— ANT.: certainty, fact, history, reality, truth, verity.— **fic'tion-al,** *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of fiction; created by fiction; ideal.
fic'tion-a-ry†.— **fic'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*— **fic'tion-ist,** *n.* One who writes fiction.

fic-ti'tious, 1 fik-tish'us; 2 fīc-tish'as, *a.* 1. Belonging to or of the nature of fiction; created or formed by the imagination; having no real existence; as, a *fictitious* character. 2. Substituted for something real; counterfeit; false; assumed; as, a *fictitious* name.

Upper and lower, as belonging to differences in property, are *fictitious* terms. ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, p. 188. (n. 1870.)
[< L. *fictieius,* < *fictus;* see PICTILE.] **fic't; fic'tious†.**

SYN.: see CAPRICIOUSLY.— **fic'titious seizin** (*Law*), a legal, as distinguished from an actual seizin.— **fic-ti'tious-ly,** *adv.*— **fic-ti'tious-ness,** *n.*

fic'tive, 1 fik'tiv; 2 fīc'tiv, *a.* Of the nature of a figment; **fic'tīve,** *j* merely imaginary; feigned; counterfeit.

She made even the true seem *fictive.*
R. JAMES, *In The Tragic Muse* vol. i, p. 242. [n. d. & co. 1890.]
[< L. *fictus;* see PICTILE.] — **fictive layers** (*Bot.*), surface changes upon a dielectric. [W.] — **fic'tiv-ly-ly,** *adv.*

fic'tor, 1 fik'tor *or* -tor; 2 fīc'tor, *n.* [Rare.] An artist working in wax, clay, or other plastic material; distinguished from one who works in bronze, marble, wood, ivory, etc.

Fi'cus, 1 fai'kus; 2 fī'cus, *n.* [L.] 1. *Bot.* A vast genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Moraceæ* — the figs — with alternate, usually entire, thick leaves and monœcious flowers collected in a pear-shaped hollow receptacle, which in the cultivated fig is the part eaten. Besides the common fig (*F. carica*), the genus includes the Pharaoh's fig (*F. sycomorus*), the peepul (*F. religiosa*), and a valuable India-rubber tree (*F. elastica*). 2. [*i-*] *Pathol.* A soft, fleshy excrescence occurring on eyelids, tongue, and various other parts, to which it is often attached by a slender pedicle.

fid, 1 fid; 2 fid, *vi.* [FID'DED; FID'DING.] To sway into place and fasten by a fid: said of a mast. **fidd†.**

fid, *n.* 1. A wooden or iron bar for support something. 2. *Naut.* A shouldered crosspiece of wood or iron passed through a square mortise near the heel of a topmast or topgallantmast to hold it in place, the ends resting on the trestletrees of the next lower mast. large tapering wooden pin. Fids are named from their use; as, **blubber-fid** (having a lashing, and used in attaching a line to a blanket-piece of blubber), **hand-fid, setting-fid** (for stretching eyes in rigging, etc.), **top-fid** (for the topmast mastheaded). 4. [Local, U. S.] A plug or a chew of tobacco. 5. [Prov. Eng.] A lump. **fidd†.— fid'-hole",** *n.* The mortise in the heel of an upper topmast. **fid-hook,** *n. Cayuging.* A flat hook used to keep another hook from slipping.

F. I. D., *abbr. Brit. Army.* Field Intelligence Department.

fi-da'go, 1 fi-dai'go; 2 fi-dā'go, *n.* [Pg.] A Portuguese noble; a hidalgo.

Fi-dal'go, *n.* A large harbor on the southern coast of Alaska.

Fid. Def., *abbr.* [L.] *Fidei Defensor* (Defender of the Faith).

fid'dle, 1 fid'l; 2 fīd'l, *n.* [FIDDLED, FIDDLING; FID'DLING.]

fid'ſ, *j* I. *i.* 1. To play or execute on a fiddle; as, to *fiddle* an air. 2. Figuratively, to trifle or fritter; as, to *fiddle* away time. 3. To drive gradually. 4†. To worry. II. *t.* 1. To play upon the fiddle or a like instrument; sometimes used figuratively.

Such prolonged *fiddling* upon one string,— such multiform presentation of one idea!
HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Romance* p. 68. [o. & co. 1875.]

2. To pass the time in trifling matters; idle. 3. To be in close contact; rub together: said of two wires or appendages in a micrometer. 4. To toy with an object; as, to *fiddle* with a book.

fid'dle, *n.* 1. Same as VIOLIN: the earlier and more idiomatic name, but now discarded by musicians. 2. A rack or frame, originally made of cords drawn tightly through wooden pins, used at table on board ship in rough weather. SEE RACK.

We have now been ten days at sea, and only three on which we could eat without the *fiddle.*
LADY DUFFE-GORDON *Letters from the Cape* p. 193. [MACM. 1876.]

3. A Yorkshire implement made of a piece of emery-cloth stretched between the ends of a bow: used for smoothing and cleaning card-teeth. 4. A long wooden bar attached to the tracers of a harvesting-machine, used to move loose straw or hay, or haycocks or haystacks. 5. A piece of wood five or six inches long, having a hole in each end and used for keeping guy-ropes taut, as in a tent or tennis-net. 6. *Organ.* A rack or frame on which after it has been dipped for glazing. 7. *Mech.* A swivel head carrying the tool, on the slide head of a planer, which may be adjusted to hold the tool at any desired angle. 8. [Slang.] A swindle. [< AS. *fithere,* fiddler; cp. LL. *vitula,* fiddle, perhaps < L. *vitulor,* keep a festival, lit. sacrifice a calf, < *vitulus,* calf.] — **fid'dle-back",** *n.* [Austral.] A beetle (*Seltzerbrina australasica*).— **fid'-beetle,** *n.* A large Oriental shield beetle (*Dynastes blaptoides*) of fiddle-like aspect because of the expansion of the wing-covers.— **f.-block,** *n. Naut.* A pulley-block with two sheaves, the larger one above the smaller.— **f.-bow,** *n.* A rod with projecting ends and a band of horsehairs strung from end to end: used in playing instruments of the violin class.— **f.-deck,** *n. Naut.* See POOP.— **f.-faced,** *a.* Grotesquely grave and long-visaged.— **f.-fish,** *n.* The angelfish (*Squatina angelus*).— **f.-grass,** *n.* [Eng.] The hairy willowherb.— **f.-head,** *n.* An ornament just above a ship's counter, resembling the convoluted head of a fiddle.— **f.-headed,** *a.* Having fiddle-shaped handles: said of forks and spoons.— **f.-shaped,** *a.* Having the shape of a violin; roughly oval, with a constriction in the middle.— **f.-stick,** *n.* In a compound rest of a lathe, the slide that may be swiveled to permit of cutting a taper.— **fid'dle-wood",** *n.* Any one of several species of trees of the genus *Citharexylum,* of the vervain family (*Verbenaceæ*), and of allied genera: used in tropical America for building. **f.-tree†,**— **iron f.,** an instrument consisting of iron rods attached to a sounding-board, and yielding the various musical tones when caused to vibrate.— **to play first f.** [Colloq.], to be a leader or a principal person, as in a coterie or in an enterprise; occupy the first or most conspicuous position.— **to play second f.,** to take or hold a subordinate place.

fid'dle-cum't, *a.* Nonsensical. **fid'dle-come†.**

fid'dle-de-dee', 1 fid'le-di'; 2 fid'le-dē-dē', *interj.* Nonsense! also, used as a noun, a piece of nonsense. [Cp. FIDDLE-FADDLE.]

fid'dle-fad'dle, 1 fid'l-fad'l; 2 fīd'l-fād'l. I. *vi.* To trifle; talk nonsense. **fid'fad'l†.**

Pitiful foot that I was to stand *fiddle-faddling* in that way.
A. H. CLOUGH *Amours de Voyage* can. 4, st. 3.

II. *a.* Bustling; fussy about trifles. **III.** *n.* Idle talk; nonsense. [Reduplication of FIDDLE.] **fid'dle-cum-fad"-dle‡.**— **fid'dle-fad"dler,** *n.*

fid'dler, 1 fid'lər; 2 fĭd'ler, *n.* **1.** One who plays a fiddle or like instrument. **2.** (1) A fiddler-crab. (2) The common British sandpiper (*Actitis hypoleucus*): named from its oscillating movements. (3) A fiddle-beetle. (4) [Tasmania.] A rhinobatoid ray (*Trygonorhina fasciata*). **3.** [Slang, Eng.] A sixpence; also, a farthing. **4.** [Slang.] A swindler. [< AS. *fithelere;* see FIDDLE.] — **fid'dler-crab",** *n.* A small burrowing ocypodoid crab (genus *Gelasimus*), that flourishes its odd large claw as if fiddling, as *G. pugilator* of the southern United States; a calling-crab.— **f.-duck,** *n.* The black-bellied tree-duck (*Dendrocygna arborea*), a native of Mexico. — **f.-fish,** *n.* A rhinobatoid ray (*Rhinobatus percellens*) of the West Indies; a guitar-fish.— **fiddlers' green,** a place for fiddling, dancing, frolicking, etc.: a sailors' term.

fid'dle-stick", 1 fid'l-stik"; 2 fĭd'l-stĭk". **I.** *n.* **1.** A fiddle-bow. **2.** An insignificant or nonsensical thing. **II.** *interj.* Nonsense! fiddle-de-dee! mostly in plural.

fid'dle-wood", *n.* See under FIDDLE, *n.*

fid'dley, 1 fid'lı; 2 fĭd'ly, *n.* *Naut.* The iron framework around the deck-hatch leading to the stoke-hole of a steamer; also, the space below this. [< FIDDLE, *n.*, 2.]

fid'dling-stone", *n.* A small grindstone.

fide, 1 faid; 2 fīd, *vt.* [Rare.] To commit to the care of; entrust to.

fi"de-i-com-mis'sor, 1 fai"dı-ai-ke-mis'ər; 2 fī"de-ĭ-cŏ-mĭs'ŏr, *n.* *Civ. Law.* The creator of a fideicommissum.

fi"de-i-com-mis'sum, 1 fai"dı-ai-ke-mis'um; 2 fī"de-ĭ-cŏ-mĭs'ŭm, *n.* [-SA, *pl.*] *Rom. & Civ. Law.* A devise or bequest coupled with a request to the party named to give the property to a third party who could not hold directly under the will; a trust estate. The beneficiary under a fideicommissum, as originally constituted, had no absolute right, and receipt of the gift by him depended on the moral obligation of the devisee. In the reign of Augustus steps were taken to enforce the performance of these trusts, and subsequent enactments under Justinian made them binding. The trustee became known as the *hæres fiduciarius* and the beneficiary as the *hæres fideicommissarius.* The fideicommissum differed from the modern trust, inasmuch as under the latter the estate vests in the trustee and his cestui que trust at one and the same time; under the former the fideicommissary did not acquire a vested interest until after the fiduciary had fulfilled the terms of his trust, and his interest lapsed in toto if he predeceased the fiduciary. Fideicommissa were either **particular** or **universal,** the former a bequest of a particular subject, or a part only of the inheritance, the latter embracing the whole estate.

In Holland, the principles of the civil law as to *fideicommissa* form an important branch of the law in regard to landed estates.
GROTIUS *Dutch Jurisprudence* tr. by Herbert, bk. ii, c. 20.

[< L. *fides,* faith, + *committo,* entrust to.] **fi"de-i-com-miss'‡; fi"de-i-kom-mis'‡.**— **fi"de-i-com'mis-sa-ry,** *n.* *Civ. Law.* A beneficiary in a trust estate, or one for whose benefit a trust has been created. See CESTUI QUE TRUST, under CESTUI.— **fi"de-i-com'mis-sa-ri-ly,** *adv.*— **fi"de-i-com-mis'sion,** *n.*— **fi"de-i-com-mis'sion-er,** *n.*

fi"de-i-jus'si-o, 1 fai"dı-ai-jush'ı-ō; 2 fī"de-ĭ-jŭsh'ĭ-ō, *n.* *Civ. Law.* Same as FIDEJUSSION.— **fi"de-jus'sion-a-ry,** *a.*

fi'de-ism, 1 fai'dı-izm; 2 fī'de-ĭşm, *n.* Acceptance of dogmatic statements, as in philosophy or theology, by exercise of faith rather than appeal to reason; allegiance grounded upon faith. [< L. *fides,* faith.]

fi"de-jus'sion, 1 fai"dı-jush'ən; 2 fī"de-jŭsh'on, *n.* *Civ. Law.* The condition of being bound as surety for another; suretyship. [< LL. *fidejussio(n-),* < *fidejussus,* pp. of *fidejubeo,* be surety, < L. *fides* (see FAITH, *n.*) + *jubeo,* order.] — **fi"de-jus'sor,** *n.* A person bound as surety for another.

Fi-de'le, 1 fı-dī'lı; 2 fi-dē'le, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline,* an assumed name of Imogen in disguise.

Fi-de'li-a, 1 fı-dī'lı-ə; 2 fi-dē'li-a, *n.* A feminine personal name. [< L. *fidelis,* faithful.]

Fi-de'li-o, 1 fi-dē'li-ō; 2 fi-de'li-ō, *n.* Beethoven's only opera.

fi-del'i-ty, 1 fı-del'ı-tı; 2 fi-dĕl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Faithfulness in the discharge of duty or of obligation; also, hearty allegiance to those to whom one is bound in affection or honor; loyalty; devotion; as, the *fidelity* of an officer; matrimonial *fidelity; fidelity* to a father or friend. **2.** Strict adherence to truth or fact; reliability; veracity; honesty; as, the *fidelity* of a report or a witness. [< F. *fidélité,* < L. *fidelita(t-)s,* < *fides;* see FAITH, *n.*]

Syn.: allegiance, constancy, devotion, faith, faithfulness, fealty, honesty, integrity, loyalty, truth, truthfulness.— **Ant.:** disloyalty, infidelity, treachery, treason.— **Prep.:** *to.*

fi"de-pro-mis'sion, 1 fai'dı-pro-mish'ən; 2 fī"de-pro-mĭsh'on, *n.* *Civ. Law.* A Roman form of surety contract. [< L. *fides,* faith, + *promitto,* promise.] — **fi"de-pro-mis'sor,** *n.*

Fi'des, 1 fai'dīz; 2 fī'dēs, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* Fidelity personified as a goddess, in art, wearing a wreath of olive or laurel.

Fi-des'sa, 1 fı-des'ə; 2 fi-dĕs'a, *n.* In Spenser's *Faerie Queene,* the assumed name of an evil hag, Duessa (Falsehood), who beguiles the Red Cross Knight by means of an attractive guise. [< L. *fides,* faith.]

fid'fad", 1 fid'fad"; 2 fĭd'făd", *n.* Fiddle-faddle: a contraction.

fidg'et, 1 fij'et; 2 fĭdġ'ĕt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make fidgety or restless; worry.

I have been *fidgeted* with another change of servants.
MRS. CARLYLE in Froude's *Jane W. Carlyle* vol. i, p. 21. [S. 1883.]

II. *i.* To move about restlessly, uneasily, or impatiently; change position frequently in a nervous manner. [Dim. of FIDGE, for FIKE[1], *v.*, < Ice. *fika,* climb up nimbly.] **fidge‡** [Scot.].

fidg'et, *n.* **1.** The condition of nervous restlessness manifested by constant changes of position: often in the plural; as, to be in a *fidget;* to have the *fidgets.* **2.** One who fidgets. **fidge‡.**

fidg'et-y, 1 fij'et-ı; 2 fĭdġ'ĕt-y, *a.* Having the fidgets; nervous; uneasy; restless.— **fidg'et-i-ly,** *adv.*— **fidg'et-i-ness,** *n.*— **fidg"e-ta'tion†,** *n.*

fidg'ing-fain", 1 fij'ıŋ-fēn"; 2 fĭdġ'ing-fān", *a.* [Scot.] Overjoyed; restlessly eager.

fid'i-a, 1 fid'ı-ə; 2 fĭd'i-a, *n.* A leaf-beetle or chrysomelid (genus *Fidia*); as, the grape-vine *fidia* (*F. viticida*) of the western United States. [Coined.]

fid'i-bus, 1 fid'ı-bus; 2 fĭd'i-bŭs, *n.* [Eng.] A paper match or pastil, used chiefly for lighting pipes.

fi-dic'i-nal, 1 fı-dis'ı-nəl; 2 fi-dĭç'i-nal, *a.* *Mus.* Relating to the harp, viol, or similar instruments. [< L. *fidicinus,* < *fidicen* (*fidicin-*), lute-player, < *fides,* lute, + *cano,* sing.]

fi-dic"i-na'lis, 1 fı-dis"ı-nē'lıs; 2 fi-dĭç"i-nā'lis, *n.* [-LES, 1 -līz; 2 -lēş, *pl.*] *Anat.* One of several small spindle-shaped muscles of the hand connected with the flexor and extensor muscles and aiding in quick movement of the fingers; a fiddler's muscle; lumbricalis muscle. **fid"i-cin'i-us‡.**

fi-dic'u-la, 1 fı-dik'yu-lə; 2 fi-dĭc'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] [L.] A small lyre-shaped musical instrument.

fi"dim-plic'i-ta-ry†, *a.* Reposing entire confidence.— **fi"-dim-plic'i-ta-ry†,** *n.*

fid"i-spi-na'lis, 1 fid"ı-spı-nē'lıs; 2 fĭd"i-spi-nā'lis, *n.* [-LES, 1 -līz; 2 -lēş, *pl.*] *Anat.* [Rare.] A series of short muscular bundles set on either side of the spine: the multifidus spinæ. [< L. *findo* (√ *fid*) cleave, + LL. *spinalis;* see SPINAL.]

fi-du'ci-a, 1 fı-diū'shı-ə; 2 fi-dū'shi-a, *n.* [L.] *Civ. Law.* A contract for a sale on condition that the property shall be sold back: frequently employed in the emancipation of children from guardianship.

fi-du'cial, 1 fı-diū'shəl; 2 fi-dū'shal, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of faith or practical confidence, as distinguished from merely intellectual confidence; also, indicative of faith or trust. **2.** Of the nature of a trust; fiduciary. **3.** *Physics.* Noting a fixed point, line, or object, material or conceived, from which measurements are made or to which positions are referred. **4.** [Archaic.] Confident; unwavering; firm. [< LL. *fiducialis,* < L. *fiducia,* faith, < *fido,* trust.] — **fiducial edge,** that edge of a ruler, scale, etc., against which a line is drawn; the thin edge.— **f. line** or **point** (*Math. & Physics*), a line or point used as a base, as the boiling-point, in thermometry.— **fi-du'cial-ly,** *adv.* Confidently.

fi-du'ci-a-ry, 1 fı-diū'shı-ē-rı; 2 fi-dū'shi-ā-ry, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to one occupying a position of trust or confidence, or to his duties as such; confidential; as, a *fiduciary* relation, as that of an attorney, guardian, or trustee.

An historian stands in a *fiduciary* position towards his readers.
A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta, Carlyle* in first series, p. 20. [S. 1885.]

2. Unwavering; trustful; undoubting; as, *fiduciary* obedience; *fiduciary* dependence. **3.** Relying on the confidence of the public as for paper currency or value. [< L. *fiduciarius,* < *fiducia;* see FIDUCIAL.] — **fiduciary contract,** same as FIDUCIA.— **f. heir** (*Rom. Dutch Law*), a devisee of property which he must, under certain conditions, hand on to another. See FIDEICOMMISSUM.

fi-du'ci-a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -riş, *pl.*] **1.** *Law.* A person who holds a thing in trust; a trustee. **2.** An antinomian.— **fi-du'ci-a"ri-ly,** *adv.*

fie, 1 fī; 2 fē, *a.* [Scot.] Subject to fate.

fie, 1 fai; 2 fī, *interj.* An expression of impatience, disapproval, or shaming; in modern usage denoting mock horror or shame. [ME. *fy,* < Ice. *fy, fei.*] **fy‡; fye†.**

fied'ler-ite, 1 fīd'lər-ait; 2 fēd'ler-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A lead hydroxychlorid in minute tabular monoclinic crystals. [< Baron von *Fiedler.*]

fief, 1 fīf; 2 fēf, *n.* *Feud. Law.* **1.** A landed estate held under feudal tenure; a feud; fee.

Each earl had under him four or more hersir (sub-vassals), who held in *fief* a royal estate, of an income of twenty marks, on condition of keeping twenty warriors ready to serve the king.
H. H. BOYESEN *Norway* p. 54. [G. P. P. 1891.]

2. *F.-Canadian Law.* Real estate held under feudal tenure, carrying with it a privilege of nobility. [< OF. *fief, fieu,* < OHG. *fihu,* cattle, property.] **feoff‡.**

fiel, 1 fīl; 2 fēl, *a.* [Scot.] Snug; comfortable. **feal‡; feil‡.**

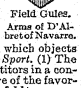
field, 1 fīld; 2 fēld, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** In baseball and cricket, to catch or stop (the ball) and return (it) from the field. **2.** To expose to the action of the air and sun to permit oxidation: said of malt-wash, or guile in casks. **II.** *i.* **1.** To act as a fielder in baseball or cricket.

The bowling and *fielding* are superb, and Johnson's batting worthy the occasion. T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Rugby* pt. ii, ch. 8, p. 385. [O. & CO. 1871.]

2. To bet on the field against the favorites in a race. **3.** To do something in a field, as to explore, hunt, search for food, fight, or campaign.

field[1], *n.* **1.** A piece of land, larger than a garden or plot, cleared or under cultivation, or suitable for cultivation; especially, such a piece of ground set apart and enclosed for tillage or pasture; as, a *field* of grain; a *field* of hay. **2.** A plot of land set apart for a particular use; as, a fuller's *field;* the potter's *field.* **3.** A region of country considered as yielding some natural product; as, the coal-*fields* of Pennsylvania. **4.** A sphere of action or place of contest, either literally or figuratively; especially, a battle-ground; sometimes, the battle itself; hence, any scene of operations or opportunity for activity; as, the *field* of Shiloh; a well-fought *field; fields* of science. **5.** The earth in general; the open or the unenclosed country; as, the beasts of the *field;* the plants of the *field.* **6.** Any wide or open expanse; as, the *fields* of ocean. Specif.: (1) In painting, the surface upon which the figures of a composition are set. (2) *Numis.* That portion of the face of a coin or medal which is not occupied by the type or principal figure. (3) The ground of each section of a flag; as, a blue *field* with white stars. **7.** In games: (1) The plot of ground on which the game is played; especially, in baseball, the outfield, or part outside the diamond. (2) In baseball and cricket, the fielders collectively. **8.** *Her.* The whole surface of the escutcheon upon which the charges and bearings are depicted, or of each separate coat when the shield contains quarterings or impalements.

E'en such a falcon, on his shield,
Soar'd sable in an azure *field.*
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 1, st. 6.



Field Gules.
Arms of D'Albret of Navarre.

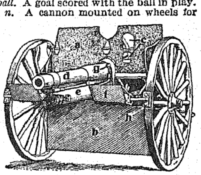
9. *Physics.* (1) A portion of space at every point of which force is exerted; also, the force exerted therein; as, the magnetic *field;* a *field* of force.

It is surprising how weak a magnetic *field* will stop a watch.
C. J. H. WOODBURY in *Proc. A. A. A. S.,* *1889,* p. 82.

(2) The space or apparent surface within which objects are seen in a telescope or microscope. **10.** *Sport.* (1) The participants in a hunt. (2) All the competitors in a contest or race. (3) The contestants exclusive of the favorites in the betting. [< AS. *feld.*] **feeld†; feld†.**
— **common field,** public land.— **field'-ale",** *n.* Drink or drink-money for use in the field, formerly demanded and received of the people by bailiffs and officers of royal forests. — **f.-allowance,** *n.* [Eng.] *Mil.* An additional allowance to officers and privates to meet increased expenses when in the field.— **f.-balm,** *n.* The lesser calamint (*Clinopodium nepeta*).— **f.-balsam,** *n.* The fragrant everlasting (*Gnaphalium obtusifolium*).— **f.-basil,** *n.* Wild basil (*Calamintha clinopodium*).— **f.-battery,** *n.* A battery of field-artillery containing usually four or six guns, suitable for accompanying cavalry or infantry in field-movements.— **f.-bean,** *n.* The horse- or coffee-bean (*Vicia faba*).— **f.-bee,** *n.* A worker bee 16 days old, when it begins to gather honey.— **f.-bird,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The American golden plover.— **f.-bishop†,** *n.* A culprit hanged in chains.— **f.-bug,** *n.* A bug of the genus *Pentatoma.*— **f.-carriage,** *n.* The carriage for a field-gun and its ammunition.— **f.-club,** *n.* An association to promote outdoor sports and amusements, or the study of geology, botany, and similar sciences in the field. — **f.-colors,** *n. pl.* *Mil.* Small flags used for marking the position for companies and regiments; also, any regimental headquarter-flags, used in field-service.— **f.-company,** *n.* *Brit. Army.* A detachment of the Royal Engineers assigned to an army corps for advance service, as bridge-construction, etc.— **f.-conventicle,** *n.* An open-air assembly for religious purposes.— **f.-conventicler,** *n.*— **f.-cornet,** *n.* [S. Afr.] The chief burgher-representative of the government in a ward or a district, subordinate to the magistrate but with little judicial power.— **f.-cornetcy,** *n.* The office of a field-cornet.— **f.-cress,** *n.* A pepper-grass (*Lepidium campestre*).— **f.-cricket,** *n.* A European cricket (*Acheta campestris*) larger, darker, less familiar, and making a louder noise than the house-cricket.— **f.-day,** *n.* **1.** A day when the troops are taken to the field for exercise and evolutions; hence, figuratively, a day of great excitement. **2.** A college holiday devoted to athletic sports. **3.** A day of outdoor scientific exploration. **4.** *U. S. Navy.* A day for general cleaning up.— **f.-distortion,** *n.* *Physics.* The disturbance or disorganization of the lines of any field of force. — **f.-dog,** *n.* A dog for hunting in the field, especially a setter or pointer.— **f.-driver,** *n.* A town officer whose duty it is to impound stray cattle and to guard the fields against them.— **f.-duck,** *n.* The little bustard (*Otis tetrax*).— **f.-garlic,** *n.* *Bot.* Wild garlic. See under GARLIC.— **f.-glass,** *n.* **1.** A small portable terrestrial telescope, monocular or binocular; a spy-glass. **2.** The inner of the lenses of the eyepiece of a telescope or microscope, the outer one being in the eye-glass; a field-lens.— **f.-goal,** *n.* **1.** *Football.* A goal scored by a drop-kick, or by a place-kick on a penalty; a goal from the field. **2.** *Basket-ball.* A goal scored with the ball in play. — **f.-gun, f.-piece,** *n.* A cannon mounted on wheels for rapid movement in offensive or defensive operations by troops in the field. —**Ehrhardt f.-gun,** a field-gun having a recoil of four feet. After two or three rounds have been fired the carriage becomes stationary and permits of rapid firing. —**f.-hockey,** *n.* Same as HOCKEY.— **f.-hospital,** *n.* **1.** A hospital established on a field of battle for the immediate care of the wounded. **2.** Also, an organized body of army medical officers and attendants, with their ambulance-wagons, vehicles, tents, stores, and other appliances, devoted to this service, comprising in the British army 40 officers and men, with six vehicles, one field-hospital being attached to every division. In the United States service the strength of the field-hospital equipment is based on the number of men at the front.— **f.-ice,** *n.* Ice formed in fields or floes: distinguished from *icebergs.*— **f.-lane duck** [Local, Eng.], a sheep's head baked.— **f.-lark,** *n.* **1.** [U. S.] The meadow-lark. **2.** [Eng.] (1) The skylark. (2) The tree-pipit.— **f.-lens,** *n.* See FIELD-GLASS.— **f.-madder,** *n.* A common British weed (*Sherardia arvensis*) of the madder family, having minute pinkish-blue flowers.— **f.-magnet,** *n.* **1.** The magnet used to produce the field of a magneto-electric or dynamo-electric machine as distinguished from that used as a core for the coil in which the current is generated. **2.** A small magnet, commonly of horseshoe shape, used in determining the existence of iron ore in minerals.— **f.-man†,** *n.* [Scot.] A peasant.— **f.-marlin,** *n.* The Hudsonian godwit.— **f.-marshal,** *n.* *Mil.* A general officer of the highest rank in several European armies, who may command an army or a body of more than one corps.— **f.-marshalship,** *n.*— **f.-martin,** *n.* The king-bird (*Tyrannus tyrannus*).— **f.-meeting,** *n.* **1.** An open-air assembly, as for athletic games, evangelistic services, and the like. **2†.** A duel.— **f.-mouse,** *n.* A mouse inhabiting fields, as the European harvest-mouse (*Mus humilis*) or an American meadow-mouse.— **f.-music,** *n.* **1.** The drummers and buglers who play for soldiers on the march, in the absence of a band, and also sound the regimental calls. **2.** The music produced by them.— **f. of attention,** the total number of objects, and their relations, which are recognized or made clear by the direction and grasp of attention.— **f. of audition** (*Psychophys.*), the range of space over which sounds of a given quality and intensity are audible.— **F. of Blood,** see ACELDAMA.— **f. of consciousness,** the total number of objects, and their relations, more or less attended to and recognized at one time, and so said to be together in consciousness.— **f.-officer,** *n.* *Mil.* An officer intermediate between a company and a general officer: a major, lieutenant-colonel, or colonel.— **f. of fixation** (*Optics*), the area which can be covered by vision without moving the head, the eyes being moved in every direction.— **f. of inattention** (*Psychol.*), the range of consciousness that is marked by momentary obscurity of perception or apprehension: the so-called "fringe of consciousness."— **F. of March, of May,** see CHAMP DE MARS.— **f. of regard,** see FIELD OF VISION.— **f. of smell** (*Psychophys.*), the range over which a given quality and intensity of olfactory stimulus will excite sensations of smell.— **F. of the Cloth of Gold,** a locality between Andres and Guines, now in Pas-de-Calais department, France, where Henry VIII. of England met Francis I. of France, June 7–25, 1520: so called from the pageant.— **f. of vision** (*Optics*), the area which can be covered by vision when both head and eyes are fixed. **visual f.‡.**— **f.-park,** *n.* *Mil.* Reserved stores of weapons, ammunition, implements, etc., convenient to the base of an army in the field. — **f.-plover,** *n.* **1.** The black-bellied plover. **2.** The American golden plover. **3.** The Bartramian sandpiper.— **f.-pole,** *n.* *Elec.* The point in the field of a magnet where the force appears to be concentrated.— **f.-room†,** *n.* Unlimited space or range.— **f.-salad,** *n.* Fetticus.— **f.-show,** *n.* A field-trial: distinguished from *bench-show.*— **f.-spaniel,** *n.* A spaniel trained to hunt.— **f.-sparrow,** *n.* **1.** A small American sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*) similar to the chipping sparrow, but with rustier upper parts and a red bill. **2.** [Eng.] The hedge-sparrow.— **f.-sports,** *n. pl.* Outdoor sports, especially hunting, shooting, and racing.

Sir Walter Scott counterbalanced the effects of sedentary occupation by his healthy enjoyment of *field-sports.*
HAMERTON *Intell. Life* p. 6. [R. BROS. 1889.]

— **f.-staff,** *n.* A pole carrying a linstock at one end: formerly used by gunners.— **f.-telegraph,** *n.* *Mil.* A telegraph adapted for rapid installation in military operations.— **f.-telephone,** *n.* A portable telephone system for use in military operations.— **f.-test,** *n.* An experiment in plant-growing made on a large scale: distinguished from *plot-test.*— **f.-titling,** *n.* The tree-pipit.— **f.-train,** *n.* A branch of the



Field-gun, U. S. Army Type.
a, main-shield; *b,* shield-apron; *c,* holes for sight; *d,* gun; *e,* cradle; *f,* foot-rest; *g,* front sight.

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British artillery service, supplying ammunition to guns in front.— **f. trash,** *n.* [W. Ind.] The leaves and soft parts of the sugar-cane which are torn off in the field and are fed to stock or used for manure.— **f.-trial,** *n.* A competitive trial of dogs, especially huntingdogs, in the field; a field show.— **f. troop,** *n.* A field battery.— **f. vole,** *n.* The European meadow-mouse.— **f. winding,** *n. Elec.* The winding of the field-magnet coils of a dynamo-electric machine.— **f.-work,** *n.* Observations or performances in the field, as by surveyors, military officers, or naturalists.— **field'work",** *n. Mil.* A temporary fortification thrown up as a protection against an attack in the field or to cover an attack on a fortified position.

Earth-forts, and especially *field-works*, will hereafter play an important part in wars.

W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. ii. p. 308. [A. 1875.]

— **f.-wormwood,** *n.* A European species (*Artemisia campestris*) growing on old ruins and dry places, thought by some to be the *Artemisia Pamphila* of Dioscorides. The leaves, flowers, and root were formerly used medicinally. **f.-southernwood:** — **multipolar f.,** the magnetic field of a generator characterized by a plurality of pairs of poles.— **point f.** (*Perspect. Geom.*), all the points on a plane, infinitely squared in number.— **polyphase f.,** the magnetic field of a generator that is produced by polyphase or rotating currents. — **shifting f.,** a magnetic or electrostatic field whose lines change their position as regards the axis of the pole from which they emanate.— **stray f.,** that part of the magnetic or electrostatic field of a machine which is not utilized to any purpose.— **strength of f.,** the intensity or total flux of a generator. Also applied to the current strength in the field-magnet circuit of a dynamo-electric machine.— **to keep the f.** 1. To hold one's ground against opponents. 2. To continue active operations.— **to take the f.,** to begin a campaign; open hostilities.— **zero f.,** a field of force, electrostatic or magnetic, whose intensity is zero.

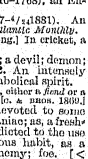
Many other compounds with *field* as the first element are used, mostly self-explaining; as, **field-book** (for recording observations, etc., made in the field), **f.-cricket, f.-equipage, f.-glass, f.-fortification** (for strengthening a temporary post), **f.-geologist, f.-geology, f.-hand, f.-house** (a tent), **f.-notes, f.-practise, f.-preaching, f.-service,** etc. *Field* is used also in combination with the names of animals and plants, and designates dwelling or growing in the field, that is, wild; as, **field-duck, f.-kale,** — **field'ed,** *a.* 1. Formed into a field; divided into fields. 2. [Poet.] Encamped.— **fielded panel** (*Carp.*), a broad and level-faced compartment or panel raised above the surrounding area.

Fields, n. **Benjamin H.** (⁵/₂1814–⁹/₂1893), an American philanthropist. 2. **Cyrus West** (¹¹/₈1819–⁷/₂1892), a New York merchant who laid the first transatlantic cable, 1858, and a second in 1865–66. 3. **Daisy Dudley** (⁷/₂1855–⁹/₁₃1894), a distinguished American jurist and coiffier; brother of Cyrus. 4. **Edwin Wilkins** (³⁰/₁₁1804–⁷/₂1877), an English silk manufacturer and philanthropist. 5. **Eugene** (⁹/₁1850–⁴/₂1895), an American poet and journalist; *A Little Book of Western Verse*, 1889. 6. **Henry Martyn** (⁴/₂1822–²²/₂1907), an American clergyman, traveler, and writer; author of *The Greatest Republic*, 1879. 7. **James Cyrus.** 7. **John** (⁷/₂1782–¹/₂1837), an Irish pianist and composer; *Nocturnes*. 8. **Martyn,** penname of F. W. Horner (¹/₂1853–), an English novelist and dramatist. 9. **Stephen J.** (¹⁴/₁4816–⁴/₂1890), an associate justice, United States Supreme Court, 1863–1897; brother of Cyrus. 10. **Thomas** (1655–1716), printer. 4,355 fl., hlgh.

Field, Mount. A peak of the White Mts., in New Hampshire, 5,340 ft.

field'er, 1 fild'er; 2 fēld'er, *n.* **1.** In baseball and cricket, one who stands in the field to stop balls; especially, in baseball, one of the three players whose positions are behind first, second, and third bases respectively; outfielder. 2. A fielder's dog.

field'fare", 1 fild'fâr'; 2 fēld'fâr', *n.* A European thrush (*Turdus pilaris*) deep-brown above, with a pearly-gray head and back, tail, and rump, and dusk-brown and white below, streaked on the breast and throat with blackish-brown. It breeds mostly in the birch-forests of northern Europe, and visits Great Britain in winter. [< AS. *feld*, field, + *fearan*, go.]



Fieldfare. 1/4

field'ie, 1 fild'i; 2 fēld'i, *n.* [Eng.] The hedgesparrow.

Field'ing, 1 fild'ing; 2 fēld'ing, *n.* **1. Anthony Vandyke Copley** (1787–¹/₂1855), an English landscape-painter. 2. **Henry** (⁸/₁₂ 1707–¹⁸/₂1754), an English dramatist, novelist, and political writer; *Tom Jones*, etc. 3. **Sarah** (⁹/₂1710–1768), an English novelist; sister of Henry.

Fields, 1 fildz; 2 fēldz. **James T.** (¹²/₂1817–⁴/₂1881). An American author and publisher; editor *Atlantic Monthly*.

fields'man, 1 fildz-man; 2 fēldz-man, *n.* [Eng.] In cricket, a fielder.

fiend, 1 find; 2 fēnd, *n.* **1.** An evil spirit; a devil; demon; the archfiend; Satan. 2. *fig.* [*cap.*] An intensely malicious or wicked person; one of a diabolical spirit.

No man becomes at once, and of a sudden, either a *fiend* or a saint. Cowper's *Studies of Character* p. 30, [e. a. mdcc. 1809.]

3. [Humorous.] One who is very devoted to some theory or occupation; a crank; monomaniac; as, a breathair *fiend*; especially, one morbidly addicted to the use of a narcotic drug or some deleterious habit, as a cocaine *fiend*. **4†.** An implacable enemy; foe. [< AS. *fēond*, prop. ppr. of *fēon*, hate.] **fcend'y-, fiend'dy",** *n.* One of various species of tree-hoppers belonging to the family *Membracidæ*: so called from their diabolic appearances.— **fiend'ful,** *a.* [Rare.] Full of devilish designs.— **fiend'ful-ly,** *adv.*— **fiend'head",** *n.* The nature and being of a fiend.— **fiend'ish,** *a.* Fiendish.— **fiend'ish-ly,** *a.* A little fiendish.— **fiend'like,** *a.* Fiendish.— **fiend'ly,** *a.* **1.** Fiendish. 2. Hostile.— **fiend'ship,** *n.*

fiend'ish, 1 find'ish; 2 fēnd'ish, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a fiend; or his conduct; exceedingly cruel or malicious; diabolical; as, a *fiendish* spirit; *fiendish* torture.— **fiend'ish-ly,** *adv.*— **fiend'ish-ness,** *n.*

fient, 1 fint; 2 fēnt, *n.* [Scot.] Fiend.

fier, 1 fir; 2 fēr, *a.* [Scot.] Sound; healthy. **feret.**

fler, *n.* Same as FIRE.

Fi-e"ra-bras', 1 fi-ē"ra-brā'; 2 fi-ē"ra-brā', *n.* A knight of the time of Charlemagne, the hero of one of the medieval romances relating to that epoch. He conquered Rome and carried off many sacred relics. His adventures were made the subject of an opera by Scheibert.

Fi"e-ras'fer, 1 fi"-ras'fer; 2 fī"e-rās'fer, *n. Ich.* 1. A genus typical of *Fierasferidæ*. 2. [*l.*] A small eel-like fish of this genus, as *F. dubius* of the west coast of Mexico.

Fi"e-ras-fer'i-dæ, 1 fi"-ras-fer'i-dē; 2 fī"e-rās-fer'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of ophidiiform eel-like fishes with the anus subjugular or thoracic and without ventrals: mostly semiparasitic in holothurians.— **Fi"e-ras'fer-id,** *n.*— **fi"e-ras'fer-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

fierce, 1 fîrs; 2 fērs, *a.* [FIERC'ER; FIERC'EST.] **1. fiersé,** ; Having or showing a furious cruel nature; eager to harm or kill; merciless; savage; ferocious; as, a *fierce* warrior; a *fierce* look.

In frise of beaten gold, along the wall.
Struggle *fierce* centaurs chased by Lapithæ.
DRYDEN, tr. W. Stony *Rime Heard's Cabinet* st. 5.

2. Violent in action; vehement; impetuous; furious; as, a *fierce* tempest; *fierce* persecution. 3. Intensely eager or vehement; impetuous; passionate; as, *fierce* anger.

The postboy drove with *fierce* career.
For threatening clouds the morn had lowered.
WORDSWORTH *Alice Fell* st. 1.

4. [Prov. Eng.] (1) Lively; spirited. (2) Sudden. **5†.** Strong. 6. Great. 7. *Her.* proud; <. *L. ferox*, wild.] **fierst.**

Syn.: ferocious, fiery, furious, impetuous, raging, savage, violent, wild. *Ferocious* refers to a state or disposition, *fierce* to a feeling or mood; we speak of a *ferocious* animal, a *fierce* passion. A *fiery* spirit with a good disposition is quickly excitable in a good cause, but neither *fierce* nor *ferocious*. *Savage* signifies untrained, uncultivated. *Ferocious* always denotes a tendency to violence; a person may be deeply, intensely cruel, and not at all *ferocious*. A *ferocious* countenance expresses habitual ferocity; a *fierce* countenance may express habitual fierceness, or only the sudden anger of the moment. That which is *wild* is simply unrestrained, and may imply no anger or harshness; as, *wild* delight, *wild* alarm. See ANGRY, GRIM.— Ant: affectionate, docile, gentle, harmless, kind, mild, peaceful, sweet, tender.— **fierce'ly,** *adv.*— **fierce'ness,** *n.*

fierd'ing†, *n.* A fourth.— **fierd'ing-cour("),** *n.* One of the four ancient English courts in a hundred.

fi"er-fa'ct-as, 1 fī"er-fā'kt-ăs; 2 fī"er-fā'kt-ăs, [L.] *Law.* That you cause to be made: a writ of execution commanding a designated judgment for money to be carried out and satisfied by levy on the goods and chattels of the person adjudged against.

fier'y, 1 fīr'i; 2 fī'ry (xiii), *a.* [FIER'I-ER; FIER'I-EST.] **1. fī"ri-ate,** *v.* Of or pertaining to fire; having the character or appearance of or containing fire; as, *fiery* particles; burning; hot; as, a *fiery* furnace; *fiery* eyes; a *fiery* fever. 2. Of the nature of ardor, rage, or animation; showing excessive warmth or vehemence of mood or temperament; impetuous; violent; fervid; spirited; as, a *fiery* disposition; *fiery* indignation; *fiery* steeds. **fir'y-s.**

That most fiery and restless race, the Scotch-Irish.
T. ROOSEVELT *Winning of the West* v. *ii.* p. 69. [A. c. 1887.]

3. *Conlemning.* Inflammable; as, a *fiery* gas.

Fiery is the first element in some self-explaining compound adjectives; as, *fiery-hot*, *fiery-looking*, etc.

Specific gravities, *fiery-hot* processes, see under CROSS, *n.*— **fier'y-flare",** *n.* [Eng.] The stinging-ray; fireflare.— **f.-footed,** *a.* Precipitate; impulsive.— **f.-hunter,** *n.* A dark beetle (*Ilotomus carolinus*) which marks on its wing-shields: known in Canada as the coppersnot.— **f.-short,** *a.* Combining heat or passion with curtness.— **fier'i-ly,** *adv.*— **fier'i-ness,** *n.*

Fies'co, 1 fēs'ko; 2 fi-ēs'co, **Giovanni Luigi** (1523?–¹/₂ 1547). A Genoese conspirator. **Fi-es'chi;**

Fi-e'so-le, 1 fi-ē'zo-lē; 2 fi-ē'zo-le, *n.* A town in Firenze province, Tuscany, Italy: it has a cathedral and Etruscan remains. 2. **Fra Giovanni da,** see ANGELICO.

fi-es'ta, 1 fi-ēs'ta; 2 fi-ēs'ta, *n.* [Sp.] A feast-day; holiday.

Fi"es'chi, 1 fi-ēs'kē; 2 fi"ē'sc', **Joseph** (⁹/₂1767–⁴/₂1839). A French writer and politician.

fif, *a.* & *n.* Five.— **Fif'burgh'ers†,** *n. pl.* The inhabitants of the five English burghs Leicester, Stamford, Derby, Nottingham, and Lincoln.

fife, 1 faif; 2 fīf, *vi.* [FIFED; FIF'ING.] To play on the fife; play the fife; as, to *fife* an air.— **fif'er,** *n.*

fife, *n.* [< *Mod. L.* a small shrill-toned martial instrument, either of wood or of metal, in the form of a tube having finger-holes and a lip-hole. 2. A stop in an organ with the sound of a piccolo. [< F. *fifre*, < OHG. *pfifa*, pipe.]— **fife'man'jor,** *n.* The non-commissioned officer who has charge of the musical corps.— **fife'rail,** *n.* A railing around a mast for holding belaying-pins, etc. 2. A railing across the poop-deck of a vessel.

Fife, for Use in a Band.

Fife's, 1 faifz; 2 fīfs, *n.* 1. A county in E. Scotland; 513 sq. m.; capital, Cupar. **Fife'shire,** *n.* 2. A town midway between Lakes Tanganyika and Nyasa, N. E. Rhodesia, Africa; headquarters of African Lakes Corporation.

fif'ic, 1 fif'ik; 2 fīf'ic, *a.* [Scot.] Fanciful; whimsical; as, a *fific* novel or anecdote. [< F. *fi, fi*, fie, fie.] **fie'ffe'fy.**

fif'ic, 1 fif'ik; 2 fīf'i, *n.* A fishing-boat having straight prow and stern-posts: used in Scotland. [< *Fife*, Scotland.]

Fif'ish, 1 fif'ish; 2 fīf'ish, *a.* Half crazy; whimsical and crabbed; cranky; peculiar.— **Fif'ish-ness,** *n.*

The term, it is said, had its origin from the circumstance of the principal part of the population in the county of Fife having at least a bee in their bonnet. JAMIESON *Scottish Dict.* sup.

fif-teen', 1 fif'tēn'; 2 fīf-tēn', *a.* Consisting of five more than ten; a cardinal number. [< AS. *fīftēne*, *fiftēne*, < *fīf*, five, + *tīen*, *tēn*, ten.]— **fif-teen'fold,** *a.* & *adv.*

fif-teen', *n.* 1. The sum of ten and five; a cardinal number. 2. The symbol representing this number. See NOTATION. 3. In lawn-tennis, one point scored: so called because in old court-tennis the numbers up to fourteen, being used to designate the chases, could not be employed in announcing the score. 4. [Scot.] The march (1/3) of a rent, which is fifteen parts of the whole. 5†. The fifteenth levied as a tax. **fif-tene'†.—fif-teen'-sound'er,** *n.* 1. Something which weighs 15 pounds, as a fish. 2. A gun that throws projectiles weighing, — **the F.** (*Scot. Hist.*), the insurrection of Jacobites in Scotland, instigated in 1715 by the Earl of Mar.

fif-teenth', 1 fif-tēnth'; 2 fīf-tēnth', *a.* 1. Fifth in order after tenth; the ordinal of *fifteen*. 2. Being one of fifteen equal parts; as, a *fifteenth* part. [< AS. *fiftēotha*, < *fiftīene*; see FIFTEEN.]— **fifteenth and tenth** (*Eng. Hist.*), a subsidy paid annually to the king, in force from the latter half of the 13th century to the second quarter of the 17th, representing a tax of one-tenth of the value of movable property of dwellers in the cities, boroughs, and demesnes, and one-fifteenth of that of other inhabitants.— **fif-teenth'ly,** *adv.*

fif-teenth', *n.* 1. One of fifteen equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by fifteen. 2. *Mus.* (1) An interval of two octaves. (2) A note separated from another by this interval. (3) These two notes written or sounded together. (4) A stop or set of pipes in an organ tuned two octaves above the open diapason. See EQUAL. 3. *Old Eng. Law & Hist.* A tax of one-fifteenth. See PETERSPENCE and PENNY.

fifth, 1 fifth; 2 fīfth, *a.* 1. Next in order after the fourth; the ordinal of *five*. 2. Being one of five equal parts; as, a *fifth* part. 3. [Rare.] *Mus.* Having the second harmonic (the fifth above the octave) notably prominent.

AS. *fifta*, < *fif*, five.]— **fifth act,** the last act in the drama of life; old age. **f. cranial nerve,** or **f. nerve,** the principal nerve of sensation of the face and of mastication. — **Fifth'sday",** *n.* Thursday: so called by the Friends or Quakers.— **f. disease,** as a disease affecting the general system, characterized by an eruptive fever, not to be confused with measles, rubella, scarlet fever, and Duke's disease.— **F.-Monarchy Men,** a sect of English religious fanatics who in the time of Cromwell and after the Restoration maintained that Christ was coming immediately to establish the fifth universal monarchy, and that it was their duty forcibly to remove existing governments from his way.— **f. wheel.** 1. A horizontal metallic circle or segment of a circle attached to the upper side of the fore axle of a carriage or wagon to give support to the body in turning; a circle-iron. 2. An additional wheel carried with a vehicle in case of accidents; hence, anything supernumerary.— **fifth'ly,** *adv.* In the fifth place.

fifth, *n.* 1. One of five equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by five. 2. *Mus.* (1) The interval between any note and the fifth note above it in the diatonic scale, counting the starting-point as one. See SCALE. (2) A note separated by this interval from any other, considered in relation to that other; specif., the fifth above the key-note; the dominant. (3) Two notes at this interval apart sounded together; the resulting consonance. 3. *Old Eng. Law.* A tax of one-fifth levied upon rents of the year, or upon movables. **fift'; fiftet; fiftiet.— augmented, diminished, extreme, perfect,** and **superfluous fifth,** see INTERVAL.— **hidden f.,** see HIDDEN.

fif'ti-eth, 1 fif'ti-ĕth; 2 fīf'ti-ĕth, *a.* 1. Tenth in order after the fortieth; the ordinal of *fifty*. 2. Being one of fifty equal parts; as, a *fiftieth* part. [< AS. *fiftigotha*, < *fiftig*; see FIFTY.] **fif'tithet; fyf'teth†.—-ly,** *adv.*

fif'ti-eth, *n.* One of fifty equal parts; the quotient of a unit divided by fifty.

fif'ty, 1 fif'ti; 2 fīf'ty, *a.* Consisting of ten more than forty, or five times ten; a cardinal numeral. [< AS. *fiftig*, < *fif*, five, + *-tig*, = Goth. *tigjus*, decade.] **fif'ti-.— fif'ty-fold,** *a.* & *adv.*

fif'ty, *n.* 1. The sum of forty-nine; 1+49; 2+48, *pl.*] 1. The sum of ten and forty; five times ten; half a hundred; a cardinal number. 2. The symbols representing this number. See NOTATION.— **fif'ty-fif'ty,** *n.* [Colloq., U.S.] Halves; equal shares.

fif'ty-four Fort'y or Fight, *n.* A campaign cry during the Presidential contest of 1844; based on the claim to territory extending N. on the Pacific to lat. 54° 40'.

fig, 1 fig; 2 fig, *n.* [FIGGED, FIGDE; FIG'GING.] 1. [Slang.] To thrust the end of one's fist between the fingers of another in his face with a flic; as, to *fig* one in the face with a ridiculous story.

fig', *n.* [FIGGED; FIG'GING.] [Slang.] To dress; deck; rig; fix; as, to *fig* out a horse.

fig', *n.* The figurative act fiercely as 'salvage men' and make us believe that they are warriors. THACKERAY *Works, Second Funeral of Napoleon* in vol. viii. p. 363. [c. a. c. 1891.]

fig', *n.* [Slang.] To move quickly or restlessly; wriggle.

fig', *n.* [Slang.] To steal slyly.— **fig'boy",** *n.* A pickpocket.

fig', *n.* **1.** The fruit of any one of various species of *Ficus*, especially the well-known small pear-shaped fruit of the cultivated variety of *Ficus carica*.

The fig is a syconium, that is, a fleshy receptacle or hollow flowerstalk within the cavity of which the flowers and the succeeding achenes or nutlets ("seeds") are concealed. When it is green its milky juice is acrid, but when the cultivated fig is soft and sweetish, and is much esteemed as food, both when fresh and when cured by drying or preserving. It is used also in the manufacture of preserves. In color the ripe fig varies from dark-purple to whitish or yellowish. The fruit of the wild fig-tree is usually hard and not edible. See CAPRIFICATION and PARTHENOCARPY.

2. The tree that bears the fruit. The common fig (*Ficus carica*) is a small tree of Oriental origin, with large leaves. It has been cultivated from very ancient times. 3. Any tree or plant bearing a fruit somewhat like the fig, or the fruit of such a tree or plant. Specif.: (1) [Colonial.] An elegoeagnaceous tree or shrub with drupaceous fruit, used sometimes as a table-fruit. (2) [W. Ind.] (*a*) A cactus, the cochineal-fig. (*b*) A fig-banana.



Fig (*Ficus carica*).

4. [Colloq.] The worth of a fig, or any unimportance or trifling thing; the least bit or amount; as, not worth a *fig*.

A *fig* for medical advice! The judge will never flig need it. HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* ch. 18, a. full. p. 308. [c. a. 1850.]

5. A morbid excrescence on the frog of a horse's foot, due to a bruise. 6. [Prov. Eng.] A raisin. 7. [Slang.] A small mess or piece, as of tobacco; especially, a bit of ginger put under a horse's tail. See FIG1, etc., 2. 8. [Arabic.] A compromising position or gesture in which the thumb is thrust out between the fingers. [< F. *figue*, < L. *ficus*, fig.] **figge†; fig'ot; fig of Spain†.**

— **Adam's fig,** the banana.— **broad or willow-leaved fig,** same as **JAMAICA FIG.**— **Chinese fig,** the kaki of Japan, an East-Indian tree (*Diospyros kaki*), or its large yellowish fruit, commonly known in the United States as *Japanese persimmon*.— **clove fig,** a West-Indian fig, or one of superior quality.— **fig'-ap'ple,** *n.* A careless apple.— **fig-banana,** *n. Bot.* A banana bearing a small fruit common in the West Indies.— **fig-bug,** *n.* An apparatus added to a panning-machine and divided into three compartments, in which three doughs can be worked at the same time.— **fig-blue,** *n.* Soluble blue. See BLUE.— **fig-cake,** *n.* A round cake made of a hard paste of figs and almonds.— **fig-dust,** *n.* Fine oatmeal for feeding birds.— **fig'eat'er,** *n.* 1. A large velvety-green scarabæid beetle (*Allorhina nitida*) common in the southern United States, injurious to ripe fruits. 2. The beccafico. 3. The grape-eater.— **fig-faun,** *n.* A monster, demon, or satyr of the desert, supposed to subsist upon figs. *Jer.* l. 39 (Douay version).— **fig-fruit',** *n.* A basket for figs, usually made of rushes.— **fig-gnat,** *n.* A gnat (*Culex Acarius*) injurious to figs.— **fig-insect,** *n.*

SOME VARIETIES OF FIGS.

NAMES.	Color. Flesh.	Skin.	Origin.	Quality.	Size.	Use.
A'drī-at'ic (*White Adriatic*)	r	gry	F	g	l	edk
Black Is'chi-a	r	rdv	F	vgbe	me	dkm
Bour'jas-sot'te Grise	r	br	F	vg	m	dkm
Bruns'wick (*Madonna*)	a	vla	F	g	lvl	dkm
Ce-leste' (*Celestial*)	a	rvla	F	vgbe	s	dkm
Eur'ly Vi'o-let	va	blbr	F	vg	vs	dkm
En'drich	vipu	gry	F	g	me	dkm
Gen'o-a (*Brie Genoa*)	r	bl	F	g	mel	dkm
Is'chi-a (*White Ischia*)	r	blgr	F	g	s	dkm
Mar'seil'laise' (*Marseillaise White*)	a	yw	F	g	mel	edk
Mis'sion (*California*)	r	r	F	vg	l	ed
Mo-na'co Bi-an'co	r	blgr	F	vg	vl	d
Os'born (*Osborn Prolific*)	r	br	F	vg	mel	d
Reine Blanche	r	w	F	vg	l	d
San Pe'dro Black	r	vibl	F	vg	vl	d
Tur'key (*Brown Turkey*)	r	br	F	vgbe	mel	dkm

One of various insects of the *Agaonidæ*, which infest figs; also, any parasite that preys on these insects: specif. applied to *Blastophaga grossorum*, the insect that fertilizes the common Smyrna fig. See BLASTOPHAGA.—**fig-leaf**, *n.* The leaf of the fig-tree: also, an imitation of such a leaf made of metal, etc., for covering the private parts in a statue or picture; figuratively, any scanty clothing. An allusion to the fig-leaves that formed the first covering of Adam and Eve (*Gen.* iii, 7): a makeshift.—**fig-marigold**, *n.* Any one of several species of *Mesembryanthemum*, yielding a fig-shaped fruit.—**fig-moth**, *n. Entom.* A gray moth (*Ephestia cahiritella*) whose larvæ infest dried figs and other fruits, nuts, and meal.—**fig-paste**, *n.* 1. A confection made from figs: a favorite sweetmeat among the Turks. 2. A colored sweetmeat cut into tablets and coated with powdered sugar.—**fig-pecker**, *n.* See FIG-EATER.—**fig-end**, *n.* A trifling or worthless thing.—**fig-shell**, *n.* A marine pyruloid univalve of fig-like form, as *P. ficus*.—**fig Sunday** [Prov. Eng.], the Sunday before Easter so called from the custom of eating figs on that day, perhaps in connection with the blighting of the fig-tree in *Matt.* xxi, 19.—**fig-wart**, *n.* A ficus or fig-shaped excrescence.—**fig-wasp**, *n.* 1. A hymenopterous insect (*Blastophaga grossorum*). See FIG-INSECT. 2. Sometimes, any insect in the family division which contains the *Blastophaga grossorum*.—**fig-wax**, *n.* Cetah wax.—**fig-worm**†, *n.* The caterpillar of the fig-moth.—**Hottentot fig**, a South-African fig-marigold or mesembryanthemum (*M. edule*) having an edible fruit, eaten by the Hottentots and used for preserves.—**Indian fig.** 1. Any opuntia or other cactaceous plant that bears a fig-like fruit, or the fruit of such a plant; the prickly-pear. 2. The banyan.—**keg fig**, see CHINESE FIG.—**Pharaoh's fig**, the Oriental sycamore (*Ficus sycomorus*) or its fruit.—**sycamore fig**†.—**red fig**, a large tropical American tree (*Ficus pedunculata*), or its small globular fruit.—**sacred fig**, the pipul- or bo-tree (*Ficus religiosa*), the sacred tree of the Buddhists.—**fig'lin**†, *n.* A little fig.

fig, *n.*, [Slang.] **1.** Figure; dress; array. **2.** Condition; preparation; as, to put a horse in good *fig*. [Abbr. of FIGURE, *n.*]—**in full fig**, in full dress or prescribed costume.

The Speaker sits at one end all *in full fig* with a clerk at the table below. TROLLOPE *West Indies* p. 101. [c. 1860.]

fig., *abbr.* Figurative; figuratively; figure.

fi'ga'ro, 1 fi'gə'rō', *n.* 1. A shrewd, unscrupulous, and witty schemer; specif. [F.], the name of a character in Beaumarchais's *Barber of Seville* and *The Marriage of Figaro*. In the first of these comedies he appears as a barber; in the second as a valet. *Figaro* is further popularized in Rossini's opera *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* and in Mozart's *Le Nozze di Figaro*. **2.** [Slang.] A barber.

fig'-bar', **fig'-cake**, **fig'-dust**, etc. See FIG, *n.*

Fi'geac', 1 fi'ʒăk'; 2 fi'ʒhăk', *n.* A town in Lot department.

fig'ent, *a.* Fidgety.

fig'-o-tive, 1 fi'ji-tiv: 2 fi'ji-tiv, *a. Her.* Fitché.

fig'-faun', *n.* See under FIG, *n.*

figged, ‡ 1 figd; 2 fi̇gd, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Cooked, preserved, or made up with figs. **2.** [Eng.] Spotted, as a pudding with fruit. **3.** Resembling a congeries of fig-seeds, as a kind of soap.

fig'ger-y, 1 fig'ər-i; 2 fi̇g'ər-y, *n.* [Slang.] Finery, as in dress; foggery. See FIG, *n.*, 1.

fig'gle-dow'die, 1 fig'i-dau'di; 2 fig'i-dow'di, *n. Naut.* Plum duff. **fig'gy-dow'die**†.

fig'ging, 1 fig'iŋ; 2 fi̇g'iŋg, *n.* Granules of potassium stearate in soft soaps containing the seeds of a fig.

fig-gin'y, 1 fi-ji̇n'i; 2 fi-gi̇n'y, *n.* [Dial.] A Virginian fabric woven of cotton and silk. [Cor. of *Virginia*.]

His good mother had served him a full suit of pepper-and-salt *"fixing,"* an old Virginia fabric of silk and cotton. JAS. PARTON *Famous Americans, Henry Clay* p. 8. [n. m. & co. 1879.]

fig'-gnat', *n.* See FIG, *n.*

fig'gum, 1 fig'um; 2 fi̇g'ŭm, *n.* [Rare.] A juggler's trick or tricks, as of spitting fire; legerdemain.

fig'gy, 1 fig'i; 2 fi̇g'y, *a.* Like a fig or figs; containing granules like those of a fig, as the granules in some soft soap. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Containing figs, plums, or raisins; as, a *figgy* pudding.

fight, 1 fīt; 2 fīt, *n.* [FOUGHT; FIGHT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To contend with or struggle against for mastery or success; strive with; contest; as, to *fight* the enemy; the ship *fought* the gale; he will *fight* the decision.

When two persons or parties contend in person, *fight* is commonly followed by *with*. But *fight against* is used of war in any other form.

2. To gain, win, make, or sustain by battle, conflict, or struggle; as, to *fight* one's way. **3.** To engage in, wage, or carry on or through (a contest of any kind); as, to *fight* a battle. **4.** To manœuvre or direct in battle; as, the captain *fought* his ship well.

I have an impression that the Army of the Potomac has never been *fought* up to its capacity.

GRANT in Chittenden's *Recollections of Lincoln* p. 320. [n. 1891.]

5. To set on to fight; as, to *fight* dogs. **6†.** To flog.

II. *i.* To contend or strive for victory or success; endeavor to defeat an enemy or overcome an obstacle; as, the dogs *fought* until they were exhausted; to *fight* against temptation. [< AS. *feohtan*.] **fighte**†. Syn.: see CONTEND.—**to fight it out**, or (in pugilism) **to fight a finish**, to contend until a decisive result is reached.—**to fight shy**, to avoid meeting an opponent or an issue fairly and squarely; keep out of sight or reach.

Aware of Lamb's . . . estimate of Hazlitt's powers, I *fought shy* of any opinion upon him.

DR. JESSOPP *Literary Reminiscences* vol. i, p. 118. [r. & r.]

—**to f. the tiger**, to gamble, especially at faro.

fight, *n.* **1.** An attempt by adversaries to overcome, injure, or destroy each other or one another; strife to attain an object in spite of difficulties or opposition; struggle for victory or success; battle; conflict; engagement; combat; as, a *fight* between individuals or armies; a *fight* for social recognition. **2.** Power or disposition to fight; pugnacity; as, he showed *fight*. **3†.** A temporary or movable bulwark or screen to shield men from assailants, as on shipboard; a close-fight. **4†.** One of the sections into which an army was divided when in battle. [< AS. *feoht*, < *feohtan*, fight.] Syn.: see BATTLE.—**running fight**, a fight in which one party chases the other, both parties continuing to fight, or one in which the struggle is long continued without definite result.—**fight'a-ble**†, *a.*—**fight'less**†, *a.* Without fighting.—**fight'ward**, *adv.* [Poet or Rare.] In the direction of a fight.

fight'er, 1 fait'or; 2 fi̇t'er, *n.* One who fights, or who is given to fighting; a combatant; a pugilist; a warrior; presumably, one who fights well and successfully.

I was ever a *fighter*, so — one fight more, the best and the last! BROWNING *Prospice* l. 13.

fight'ing, 1 fait'iŋ; 2 fi̇t'ing, *a.* **1.** Able, qualified, or trained to fight; ready or disposed to fight; active in war or battle; as, *fighting* Joe Hooker.

Christianity began as a *fighting* religion.

J. PARKER *Ecce Deus* vol. i, p. 123. [r. & w. 1883.]

2. Of, pertaining to, or suitable for conflict; as, *fighting* qualities. **3.** Occupied by or being the theater of war, battle, or conflict; as, a *fighting* field. Syn.: see BELLIGERENT.—**a fighting chance** [Colloq.], an opportunity or possibility of gaining a thing by conflict or struggle.—**f. crab**, a fiddler-crab.—**fight'ing-ship**, *n.* A Siamese fresh-water osphromenoid fish, the bakat (*Betta pugnax*), so kept for sporting on account of its pugnacity.—**F. Joe**, a sobriquet of Gen. Joseph Hooker, U. S. A.—**f. sandpiper**, the ruff.—**f.-stopping**, *n. Naut.* The seizing of rope ends connected by a lanyard: used for quickly joining rigging reserved in action.—**fight'ing-top**, *n.* See FOLK, LEONIDAS.—**the F. Parson**, see PARSON.—**the F. Prelate** (*Hist.*), Henry Spenser, bishop of Norwich, England, who, during Richard II.'s reign, took up arms to oppose Wat Tyler's insurrection, and after absolving the rebels sent them to the gallows.—**fight'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a combative manner; pugnaciously.

fight'ing, 1 fait'iŋ; 2 fi̇t'ing, *n.* The act of engaging in a fight; conflict.

Without were *fightings*, within were fears. *2 Cor.* vii, 5.

—**fight'ing-cock**", *n.* A game-cock.—**to feel like a fighting-cock**, to be equal to one's tasks; feel fit.—**f.-tap**, *n.* A platform more or less circular, placed at an elevation on the mast of a war-vessel on which small quick-firing guns and rifled guns are placed during war.

fight'wite", 1 fait'wait'; 2 fi̇t'wit', *n. Old Eng. Law.* A fine for disturbance of the peace; penalty for fighting. [For AS. *fihtwite*, < *feoht* (see FIGHT, *n.*) + *wite*, fine.]

fig'-lar'va, *n.* See FIG, *n.*

Fi-gli'ne, 1 fi-gli'ne; 2 fi-gli'ne, *n.* A manufacturing town in Firenze province, Tuscany, Italy.

figment, 1 fig'mənt or -ment; 2 fi̇g'ment, *n.* **1.** Something invented, imagined, or feigned; a fiction or fabrication. **2.** *Metaph.* Anything of which the attributes are determined by individual fancy or imagination, rather than derived from reality. [< L. *figmentum*, < *fingo*, form.]—**fig'ment-al**, *a.*—**fig-men'tor**†, *n.* A romancer.—**fig'men-ta'ry**, *a.* Syn.: see FICTION.

Fi'go, 1 fi'gō; 2 fi'ġo, *n.* A province of Kyushu Island, Japan; county-seat, Arimamoto. **Fil'go**†.

fig'spaste", fig'-tasts, etc. See under FIG†, *n.*

Fi-gue'tas, 1 fi-gē'təs; 2 fi-ġe'tăs, *n.* A fortified town in the northeast of Catalonia, Spain, the scene of many battles.

fig'u-late, 1 fig'yu-lēt; 2 fi̇g'yu-lāt, *a.* [Rare.] Made or molded as in potters' clay or other soft material; shaped; figurate; distinct.

fig'u-line, 1 fig'yu-lin or -lain; 2 fi̇g'yu-lin or -lin, *a.* **1.** Capable of being used in the manufacture of earthenware or porcelain. **2.** Figulate. [< L. *figulus*, potter.]

fig'u-line, *n.* **1.** Pottery; any object made of potters' clay, especially if decorated with representations of natural objects. **2.** Potters' clay. [< L. *figulinus*, of a potter, < *figulus*, potter, < *fingo*, form.]

fig'u-lin-ble, 1 fig'yu-lin-bl; 2 fi̇g'yu-lin-bl, *a.* Capable of being formed or retained in a fixed form or shape.—**fig'ur-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

fig'u-ral, 1 fig'yu-rəl; 2 fi̇g'yu-ral, *a.* **1.** Represented by or consisting of figures; figurative; or pertaining to figure or form; figurial. **2.** *Mus.* Figurate. [OF., < L. *figura*; see FIGURE, *n.*]—**figural number**, a figurate number.

fig'u-rant, 1 fig'yu-rənt; 2 fi̇g'yu-rant, *n.* One who figures in any scene or spectacle without taking a prominent part; especially, one who is seen upon the stage as an accessory but says nothing, or one who poses with others in the background during the action of a ballet. [F., ppr. of *figurer*, < L. *figuro*; see FIGURATE.]—**fig'u-rante'**, *n.* A female figurant; a ballet-dancer.

fig'ur-ate, 1 fig'yur-ət; 2 fi̇g'yur-at or -āt, *a.* [< L. *figuratus*, pp. of *figuro*, < *figura*; see FIGURE, *n.*]—**figurate numbers**, any series of numbers beginning with unity, and so formed that if each be subtracted from the following, and the series so formed be treated in the same way, by and the series so formed be treated in the same way, by a continuation of the process, equal differences will be obtained. The name *figurate* is derived from the fact that the successive numbers in such a series can be graphically represented by pyramids, polygons, etc., as the series 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, etc., which may be indicated thus:

. . . . . .

—**f. series** (*Math.*), a succession of figurate numbers.—**fig'ur-ate-ly**, *adv.*

fig'ur-a'tion, 1 fig'yur-ē'shən; 2 fig'yur-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of shaping or giving form to something, or of marking with a figure or figures. **2.** External form or shape; configuration; conformation; also, that which has shape. **3.** *Philol.* A change in the form of words without change in the meaning. **4.** *Mus.* (1) Ornamentation or variation, as by addition of passing-notes. (2) The preparation of a figured bass. **5†.** A type or symbol. [< L. *figuratio(n-)*, < *figuro*; see FIGURATE.]

fig'ur-a-tive, 1 fig'yur-ə-tiv; 2 fig'yur-a-tiv, *a.* **1.** Used or adorned with or abounding in figures of speech; ornate; florid; as, a *figurative* description. **2.** Representing by means of a figure or figures; symbolic; emblematic, as in prophecies.

That the duty which man owes to God is to pray seven times a day; to honor him by such ceremonies as are *figurative* of his bounties. TYLER *Univ. Hist.* vol. ii, p. 51. [n. 1860.]

4. Of or pertaining to the delineation of form or figure.

No true form of *figurative* art intervened between Greek sculpture and Italian painting. J. A. SYMONDS *Renaissance in Italy, Fine Arts* p. 5. [n. s. & co. 1877.]

5. *Mus.* Figurate; figured; florid. **6.** In geometry, situated at infinity. [< LL. *figurativus*, < L. *figuratus*; see FIGURATE.]—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

fig'ure, 1 fig'yur; 2 fi̇g'yur, *n.* [FIGURED; FIG'URE-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To form an image, picture, or other representation of; represent in embodied form; fashion; design; depict; as, the exploit was *figured* in bronze; perfect in proper form, as a lens. **2.** To ornament or mark with figures or designs; form figures in by art; variegate; as, to *figure* glass or cloth. **3.** To form an idea or mental image of; imagine. **4.** To mark with, indicate by, or set down in figures, numerals, or other significant characters; hence, to compute; calculate. **5.** To symbolize; signify metaphorically; prefigure; foreshow; as, the scene was *figured* in a pantomime; prophecy *figures* the future history of the world. **6.** *Mus.* (1) To embellish, as by breaking up into figures or adding passing-notes. (2) To mark with figures or characters added above or below, indicating accompanying chords.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a figure; take a part, especially a prominent part; be conspicuous; as, he *figured* in the war; mystery *figures* in the story. **2.** To make a computation or calculation; use figures; cipher. **3.** [Colloq.] To plan; contrive; scheme; as, to *figure* for an election or a fat job. [< *figurer*, < L. *figura*; see FIGURE, *n.*]—**fyg'ur-er**. Syn.: see DELINEATE.—**to figure out**, to ascertain or determine by calculation; solve.—**to f. up**, to compute the amount of; add up; total.

fig'ure, *n.* **1.** The visible form of any person or thing; fashion; form; shape; outline; appearance; hence, any visible object thus recognized; as, a woman of good *figure*; what *figure* comes here?

The becoming dress which could not help betraying the modestly emphasized crescendos and gently graded diminuendos of her *figure*. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* p. 180. [r. s. & co. 1868.]

2. The representation or likeness of the form of a person or other object, as in wax or marble, in a painting or drawing, upon a fabric, or as embodied in a diagram or illustration; as, carved figure-heads.

Sit not, like the *figure* on our silver coin, looking ever backward. PHILLIPS in Martyn's *Wendell Phillips* p. 594. [r. & w. 1890.]

3. A combination of lines, points, surfaces, or solids representing an object or illustrating a condition or relation, or simply for decoration; a diagram, drawing, or pattern; as, a geometrical *figure*. **4.** A remarkable object. **4.** Any person, thing, or act that figures or prefigures, or is a type of some other or future thing or person.

The holy places made with hands, which are the *figures* of the true. *Heb.* ix, 24.

5. Any personage or character, especially one who is active or conspicuous; one who plays a prominent part.

All history presents to sadder glance of thoughtful mind the blind and deprived of reason, wandering through the rooms of his palace, addressing imaginary parliaments.

THACKERAY *Four Georges, George I.* p. 99. [n. & r. 1891.]

6. The appearance that a person or his conduct makes; the career of or display made by a person or thing; especially, distinguished appearance or standing or marked prominence; distinction; as, he made a great *figure*.

Like the Persians, they make a splendid *figure* every where but at home. GOLDSMITH *Citizen* p. 5. [c. n. d. 1891.]

7. A character representing a number, especially one of the Arabic numerals; any of the nine digits or the cipher, or a digit as distinguished from a cipher; hence, amount stated in numbers; price; value; as, the *figure* 5; that is a low *figure* for that article. **8.** [Colloq.] Arithmetic as a high *figure*. **8.** One of the regular movements or divisions of a dance, in which a certain set of steps or evolutions is completed. **9.** Something conjured up by the imagination; a fancy; fantasm; imagination; idea.

10. *Rhet.* A form of expression that deviates intentionally from the ordinary mode of speech for the sake of more powerful, pleasing, or distinctive effect; pictorial or poetic language.

Rhetorical figures may be classed as follows: **I.** Those depending (1) on the kind of words employed, *tropes*, and (2) on the number of words employed, *(a) repetition* and *(b) ellipsis*. **II.** Those depending on the representative imagery employed. (1) Figures that consist in a change of the presentation of the represented object — *(a)* in nature, *personification*; *(b)* in relations, *action*. (2) Figures of the mind-picture. (2) Those consisting in a deviation from the ordinary mode of expressing the views or conception of the speaker, embracing *(a)* those in which another is personated, *prosopopeia*; *(b)* those in which another is addressed, *apostrophe*; and *(c)* those in which the conception is changed from reality, including *irony*, *doubt*, and *interrogation*. (4) Those depending on the structure of the sentence, as *(a)* on its order, *inversion*; *(b)* on its connection, *synchysis*; *(c)* on its completeness, *apostrepsis*; *(d)* on its fulness, *sententiousness*.

11. *Gram.* An intentional deviation from ordinary form or construction, as in syntax, euphony, or prosody.

(1) Figures of *syntax*, in which the construction departs from the usual rule, include *ellipsis*, *zeugma*, *pleonasm*, *enallage*, *hyperbaton*, *hysterology*, *anastrophe*, and *hysteron proteron*. (2) Figures of *euphony*, in which the form of a word is changed, embrace *aphæresis*, *prosthesis*, *syncope*, *epenthesis*, *apocope*, *paragoge*, *diæresis*, *synæresis*, *metathesis*, and *commutation* (of one letter for another). (3) Figures of *ancient prosody* include *diæresis*, *diastole*, *ecthlipsis*, *synæresis*, *synalepha*, *synaphea*, and *systole*. See these words.

12. *Logic.* The character of a syllogism with reference to the places occupied by the middle term in the major and minor premises.

In the first figure the middle term is subject of the major and predicate of the minor premise; in the second figure it is predicate of both premises; in the third figure, subject of both; in the fourth figure, predicate of the major and subject of the minor premise. Designating the predicate of the conclusion (the major term) by P, the subject (the minor conclusion) by S, and the middle term by M, the following arrangements of letters will represent the four figures:

I.	II.	III.	IV.
M — P	P — M	M — P	P — M
S — M	S — M	M — S	M — S
S — P	S — P	S — P	S — P

The figure of a syllogism is important, because on it depends the distribution or undistribution of the terms, and consequently the validity of the argument. See MOOD.

13. *Mus.* (1) Any short succession of notes, either as melody or a group of chords, which produces a single, complete and distinct impression; a musical phrase. Grove *Mus. Dict.* (2) A theme or melody repeated throughout a whole movement as an accompaniment or bond of connection. (3) A numeral written in connection with the bass to indicate the unwritten harmony of a piece. **14.** *Astrol.* A horoscope; the diagram of the aspects of the astrological houses. **15.** *pl.* The first division of the lowest degree in the classical curriculum of a Jesuit college. [F., < L. *figura*, < *fingo*, form.]

Syn: appearance, aspect, outline, diagram, drawing, emblem, form, illustration, image, likeness, metaphor, shape, symbol, type. *Figure* is the general term, including all representation of *form* by color, as in drawing, painting, or sculpture, and also the *form* itself that may be so represented. *Figure* is also the general word for representation of anything to the mind, as by *illustration*, *metaphor*, or *symbol*. See EMBLEM. Compare ALLEGORY.

—academy figure, Arabic figures, etc., see under first element, as ACADEMY, etc.— **Chladni's figures** (*Acoustics*), symmetrical curves or figures formed by sand settling upon the nodal lines of metallic plates when the latter are made to vibrate: named for E. F. F. *Chladni*, a german physicist who first associated the appearance and characteristics.—**f.** (*Math.*), a figure that divides space into two regions in such manner that to pass from one to the other the figure must be pierced: always of one less dimension than the space considered, as a closed curve on a plane or a spherical surface in three-dimensional space.— **cohesion figures,** figures assumed by a drop of fluid on a smooth solid surface: caused by a combination of cohesion and varying in outline with the nature of the fluid.— **fig'ure, cast'er,** *n.* An astrologer.— **f.-casting,** *n.* *Art.* The art or process of casting material figures from molds, or of making casts of complex objects in wax, clay, plaster, or metal. See BRONZE; PLASTER CAST; WAXWORK.— **f.-dance,** *n.* A dance with complex or elaborate figures.— **f.-flinging,** *n.* An astrologer.— **f.-flinging,** *n.* The casting of horoscopes.— **f.-maker,** *n.* 1. One who makes lay-figures for artists, figureheads for ships, and the like. 2. One whose occupation is figure-casting.— **f. of diminution** (*Mus. Notation*), a number which, when placed over a note or group of notes, indicates that the time-value is diminished. The numeral is sometimes written under a curved line which includes the notes or groups referred to.

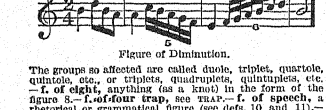


Figure of Diminution.

The groups so affected are called duole, triplet, quartole, quintole, etc., or triplets, quadruplets, quintuplets, etc. — **f. of flight,** anything in the form of the figure 8.— **f. of-four trap,** see TRAP.— **f. of speech,** a rhetorical or grammatical figure (see defs. 10 and 11).— **f. of the heavens** (*Astrol.*), a map of the sky at the time of birth.— **f.-painting,** *n.* Painting in which the figures of men or animals are most prominent; also, the act or art of painting such figures.— **f.-skating,** *n.* Cutting various fanciful figures on the ice when skating.— **f.-stone,** *n.* A stone in which is found a resemblance to some object, either in form or by its markings. **2.** Same as AGALMATOLITE.— **f.-weaving,** *n.* The weaving of fancy fabrics.— **Hering's and Wundt's figures,** figures whose horizontal lines appear curved, thus producing an optical delusion, as they are in reality parallel. The figures were discovered by Hering and Wundt.— **Lichtenberg's figures** (*Elec.*), figures which are formed by sprinkling a dielectric surface with powdered red lead and sulfur, or some equivalent powdered substance, after having brought it in contact with a charged body: named for *Lichtenberg*, who first observed them.— **Lissajous f.,** same as LISSAJOUS CURVE, see under CURVE.— **magnetic figures,** the figures in which iron-filings arrange themselves in a magnetic field.— **Münsterberg's f.,** an illusion published by H. Münsterberg in 1897, consisting of two vertical rows of black and white checks, the white edge to edge, but unevenly, and causing the line of separation to appear oblique instead of vertical.— **primal f.** (*Projec. Geom.*), a primitive group of rays.— **Purkinje's f.,** the image of the retinal blood-vessels seen by the eye under certain conditions.— **reciprocal f.** (*Geom.*), either of two figures of the same kind, as triangles, pyramids, etc., so related that each corresponds in some special way to the other, as when the two sides of one figure form the means of an analogy of which the two corresponding sides of the other form the extremes.— **Roussseau's f.,** a curve whose coördinates are respectively the intensities of a light-source at different angles with the horizon and the sides of those angles. The mean spherical intensity is measured by one-half the area included. The distribution must be symmetrical about a vertical axis.— **vernal f.,** a bail statue the missing parts of which are replaced by a rectangular or slightly tapering shaft; a term.— **vertex of a solid f.,** a point where three or more faces meet.— **Widmanstätten figures,** see WIDMANSTÄTTEN and METEORITE.



Münsterberg's Figure.

fig'ured, *l* fig'yurd; 2 fig'yurd, *a.* **1.** Adorned or marked with figures or designs; having figures upon the surface or wrought into the texture; as, *figured* cottons. **2.** Represented by figures; pictured. **3.** *Mus.* (1) Same as FIGURATE, 2. (2) Indicated by figures, as a bass.

4. *Her.* Having a human face; as, a *figured* sun, crescent, or bezant. 5†. Figurative.— **fig'ured-ly,** *adv.*

fig'ure-head', 1 fig'yur-hed'; 2 fig'yur-hĕd', *n.* **1.** An ornamental image of a human head or figure, or other object, projecting from the prow of a vessel just under the bowsprit. **2.** A person assumed to be the head or chief agent, but really without influence or authority, or exercising neither; as, the monarch was a mere *figurehead*.— **fig'ure-head'less,** *a.*— **fig'ure-head'ship,** *n.*

fig'ur-er, 1 fig'yur-ər; 2 fig'yur-ər, *n.* One who deals with numerical figures; an adept in figuring.

fig'ures, 1 fig'yurz; 2 fig'yurz, *n. pl.* In Jesuit schools, the upper division of the lowest grade in the classical course.

fig'ure-some, *a.* [Rare.] Cutting a figure of more or less prominence.

fig'ur-ette', 1 fig'yur-ĕt'; 2 fig'yur-ĕt', *n.* A tiny figure or image.

An odd art industry in Amoy is the making of tiny images, which are variously known as *figurettes*, or "little devils." They are statuettes ranging from half an inch to three inches in length, and are modeled from a paste whose composition is a trade secret.

Boxer in *Consular Repts.* vol. xl, p. 501. [nov. *reca. opv.* 1892.]

fig-u'ri-al, 1 fig-yū'ri-əl; 2 fi-gū'ri-əl, *a.* [Rare.] Shown by a figure; delineated.

fig'u-rine, 1 fig'yu-rīn'; 2 fig'yu-rīn', *n.* [F.] A small figure or attached group of figures, especially in terra-cotta or ivory; a statuette.



Terracotta Figurines from Tanagra. (From Tanagra.) About 1/20.

The only attractive shops are those of ... the collectors of coins, vases, *objets d'art*, and *figurines*. C. D. WARNER in *In the Levant* p. 344. [c. 1887.]

Tanagra figurines, the figurines made (4th and 5th centuries B. C.) at Tanagra, in Bœotia. They are of terracotta, and are prized for their artistic delicacy and archæological interest. Such figures were universal in the ancient Greek world, but those from Tanagra are the most familiar, both for their high average excellence and because they were the first to fix the attention of scholars.

fig'ur-ing, 1 fig'yur-ing; 2 fig'yur-ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of using figures; arithmetical figures; computation. **2.** The act or process of making, depicting, or ornamenting with figures. 3†. Configuration.

fig'ur-ingē', *n.* Formation; form; figure; similitude.

fig'ur-ism, 1 fig'yur-izm; 2 fig'yur-ĭzm, *n.* In Biblical interpretation, the theory that the Old Testament events are all types or figures of those of the New Testament.

fig'ur-ist, 1 fig'yur-ist; 2 fig'yur-ĭst, *n.* **1.** One who uses or explains figures of speech. **2.** One who believes in figurism.

fig'wort', See under FIG1, *n.*

fig'wort', 1 fig'wŭrt'; 2 fig'wûrt', *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Scrophularia*, especially *S. nodosa* or *S. aquatica*; so called from its use in the disease called *fics* (*fig*). **2.** Any plant of the figwort family (*Scrophulariaceæ*). **3.** The pilewort (*Ficaria ficaria*). [< AS. *fīcwyrt*, < *fīc* (< L. *ficus*), fig, + *wyrt*, wort.]

F. I. Inst., *abbr.* Fellow of the Imperial Institute.

F. I. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Institute of Journalists.

Fi'ji Isl'ands, 1 fī'jī; 2 fī'jī. A British archipelago in the South Pacific, with an area of 7,435 sq. m.; called after its largest island, the position of the native name, *Viti-levu*; capital, Suva. **Fee'jee.**— **Fī'ji-an.** **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Fiji, or to the inhabitants (especially the aborigines) or language of Fiji. **II.** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant (especially one of the aboriginal race) of Fiji. **2.** The aboriginal language of Fiji, combining Melanesian and Polynesian characteristics.

fike, 1 fīk; 2 fīk, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *t.* To give trouble to; perplex; annoy. **II.** *i.* To fidget.

fike's, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** Uneasiness; fidgetiness. **2.** Fussy, unnecessary, or annoying exactness, or any crotchety peculiarity. **fyke2.**

fike2, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A fyke-net. **fyke1.** [2†. A fig.

fike's, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A wound or bruise on the foot. **2.** [Scot.] Trifling or unsatisfactory employment; trifles. **fy'ker-let.**— **fī'ky,** *a.* Very particular. **fī'kie.**

fi-la'ceous, 1 fī-lē'shus; 2 fi-lē'shus, *a.* Consisting of threads or thread-like parts; filamentous. [< L. *filum*, thread.]

fil'a-cer, 1 fil'ə-sər; 2 fil'a-cer, *n.* *Eng. Hist.* One of the officers of the English courts of Common Pleas, King's Bench, and Chancery, who, prior to 1837, issued processes, attachments, etc., upon original writs, filing writs. [< OF. *flacter*, < *flace*, file for papers, < L. *filum*, thread.]

fil'a-del'fi-a, 1 fil'ə-dĕl'fi-ə; 2 fil'a-dĕl'fi-a, *n.* A town in Pennsylvania.

fil'a-dère', 1 fil'ə-dyār'; 2 fil'ə-dyâr', *n.* [F.] A small flat-bottomed boat of the Garonne.

fil'a-gree, 1 fil'ə-grē; 2 fil'a-grē, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of low woolly herbs of the aster family. *F. germanica* is the cotton-rose or herb impious. [< L. *filum*, thread.]

fil'a-greed, *a.* Filigreed.

fil'a-ment, 1 fil'ə-ment or -mənt; 2 fil'a-ment, *n.* **1.** A fine thread, fiber, or fibril; any thread-like structure or appendage.

There on the trembous bridge, that from beneath
Hall seem'd a streamer filament up in air.
TENNYSON *Loser's Tale* st. 12.

2. *Bot.* The stalk or support of an anther.

The *filament* or stalk of the stamen answers to the footstalk of a leaf. ASA GRAY *How Plants Grow* p. 66. [s. c. a. 1859.]

3. *Ornith.* One of the thread-like barbs of a downfeather. **4.** *Geom.* A line regarded as a movable object, generating surface by its motion. [< LL. *filo*, spin, < L. *filum*, thread.]— **graphitized or metallized filament,** a carbon filament for an incandescent electric lamp, which has been toughened by subjection to great heat.— **linin f.** (*Biol.*), same as LININ. **5.** Thin line mainly between the nucleus of a cell.— **seminal f.** (*Biol.*), a spermatozoon.— **fil'a-men'ta-ry,** *a.* Like, of the nature of, or consisting of a filament or filaments.— **fil'a-men'tar.**— **fil'a-mented,** *a.* Furnished with filaments or filamentary appendages.— **fil'a-men-tif'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing filaments.— **fil'a-men'toid,** *a.* Resembling a filament or filaments.— **fil'a-men'tous,** *a.* Like, consisting of, or bearing threads or filaments; thread-like; fringe-like; stringy. **fil'a-men'tose,** *a.*— **fil'a-men'tule,** *n.* The barbule of a down-feather.

fi-lan'der, 1 fi-lan'dər; 2 fi-lăn'der, *n.* **1.** An entozoon troublesome to hawks; the backworm. **2.** *pl.* A disease of hawks affecting the renal region and characterized by the presence of small intestinal worms or of thread-like clots of blood. **3.** The external membrane of the intestine of a sheep, or other animal, which is scraped off in making catgut. [< F. *filandre*, string, < *fil*, < L. *filum*, thread.]

fi-lan'dier, *n.* A small wallaby (*Macropus brunii*) of the Aru Islands: the cardinal-kangaroo: kangaroo: discovered by Cornelis de Bruyn in 1682. [Corruption of Malay, *pelan dog.*]

Fil'ian-ge'ri-a, 1 fil'an-jē'ri-ə; 2 fil'ăn-jē'ri-a, *n.* Same as **Gaetano** (ä/in1752–7/in1788). An Italian publicist; *Science of Legislation.*

fil'ar, 1 fī'lər; 2 fī'lar, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by a thread or threads; thread-like. **2.** Having fine threads across the field of view; as, a *filar* microscope. [< L. *filum*, thread.]



Filander. 1/30

fil'a-ree', 1 fil'ə-rē'; 2 fil'a-rē', *n.* 1. The pile-driver (*Scirpus cyperinus*): a corruption of *alfilaria*, the common form of *alfilerilla*. See ALFILERILLA. **2.** A congener of the preceding (*Scirpus moschatus*), more abundant on the Pacific coast.

Fil-la'ri-a, 1 fi-lē'ri-ə; 2 fi-lâ'ri-a, *n.* *Helminth.* **1.** A genus typical of *Filariidæ*. **2.** [c-] [< L. *filum*, 1–4; 2 < *fil*.] A nematode or threadworm of this genus, parasitic in man and other animals. *F. medinensis* is the guinea-worm. [< L. *filum*, thread.]— **fi-la'ri-al,** 1 fi-lē'ri-ən, *a.*— **fil'a-ri'a-sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* A disease caused by filaria.— **fi-lar'i-ate,** *v. t.* To cause to be infested with filaria.— **fi-lar'i-form,** *a.* Having the form of a filaria.— **Fil'a-ri'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* A family of parasitic nematode worms. **Fil'a-ri'a-dæ.**— **fi-lar'i-ous,** *a.* Infected with filariæ.

fil-lasse', 1 fi-lăs'; 2 fi-lăs', *n.* Prepared vegetable fiber, as distinguished from raw fiber. [F., < L. *filum*, thread.]

fil'late, 1 fil'ĕt; 2 fil'ăt, *a.* Having a filament and without appendages, as the antennæ of certain flies. [< L. *filum*, thread.]

filate margin (*Anatom.*), a margin divided from the area it encloses by a minute groove.

fil'a-tor, 1 fil'ə-tər or fī'lə-tər; 2 fil'a-tôr or fī'la-tor, *n.* An organ in silkworms which determines the size and form of the silk-fiber. [< L. *filum*, thread.]

Fil'a-tow's disease, 1 fil'ə-tōz'; 2 fil'a-tōz', *n.* Inflammation of the lymphatic glands of the neck in children.

fil'a-ture, 1 fil'ə-chur or -tyur; 2 fil'a-chur or -tur, *n.* **1.** The art or process of forming threads, or of reeling off raw silk from cocoons. **2.** An apparatus, machine, or establishment for reeling or spinning silk or thread, especially for winding off raw silk from cocoons.

Not only had the silk manufacture degenerated in Turkey], but even the *filatures* for unwinding the raw silk had ceased to operate. H. C. CAREY *Social Science* p. 155. [n. s. a c.]

[< L. *filatura*, act of spinning, < *filo*; see FILAMENT.]

fil'bert, 1 fil'bərt; 2 fil'bert, *n.* **1.** The edible nut of the European or the Oriental hazel (*Corylus avellana* or *C. pontica*), especially of the cultivated varieties. **2.** The bushy shrub or tree that bears the filbert nut. [Perhaps named after St. *Philibert.*] **fil'berd.**— **fil'bert gall'** *n.* A filbert-shaped gall on grape-vines, produced by a gnat, probably (*Cecidomyia*).— **f. moutse,** *n.* The chermouse.— **f. nail,** a finish small having the contour or outline of a filbert: regarded as a beauty.— **f.-nut',** *n.* A filbert.

filch, 1 filch; 2 filch, *v.* To steal, especially slyly and in small amounts; pilfer.

The ruling passion of an Arab is providence of gold, which he will clutch from the unarmed stranger, or filch from an unassisting friend. LAMAN *Book of Arabs* p. 230. [n. s. a. 1892.]

[Perhaps related to ME. *felen*, < Icel. *fela*, = Goth. *filhan*, hide, bury.] Syn: see STEAL.— **filch't,** *a.* That which is filched; the act of filching; also, a hooked stick used in filching, as from a window.— **filch'er,** *n.*— **filch'er-y,** *n.*— **filch'ing-ly,** *adv.*

filcht, *pp.* Filched. S. S.

filch'y, *a.* Filching. S. S.

file1, 1 fīl; 2 fīl, *n.* [FILED; FIL'ING.] **I.** Tool for smooth with a file; reduce or sharpen with a file; hence, figuratively, to sharpen, as one's wits and perception. **2.** [Local, U. S.] To travel; to go. **3.** To remove from: with *away*; as, to file *away* rust. **4.** [Archaic.] To make smooth; polish; improve; refine; as, *filed* phrases.

file2, *n.* [FILED; FIL'ING.] **1.** *t.* To put on a file for preservation; string or transfix with a wire or thread; hence, to arrange systematically in numbers or otherwise, as papers for reference. **2.** To present in the regular way, as to a judicial or legislative body, so that it shall go upon the records or into the order of business; as, to *file* a bill. **3.** *Law.* To put in evidence in court or public office, and pay the fees prescribed therefor, as a paper or document; as, the lawyer *filed* the will. (2) To indorse the fact and date of filing of (a document). **II.** *i.* To march or move in file, one behind another, as in military evolutions.

I have seen the clouds *file* as straight across the sky toward a growing storm . . . as soldiers marching to the . . . attack or defense. BUNCOMBE *Insects and Wild Animals* p. 279. [n. s. a. 1879.]

—to file off (*Mil.*), to move in file; especially, to wheel off and march at right angles to the first course.— **to f. with,** to keep pace with; be on terms with.

file3, *n.* [Archaic.] [FILED; FIL'ING.] To defile; sully.

And O, think on the cauld, cauld moole, That *file* my yellow hair. MORTIMER COLLINS *Idyll and Lyric* p. 67.

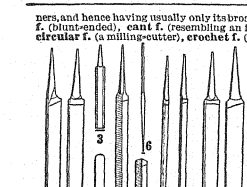
[< AS. *fylan*, < *fūl*, foul.]— **filet,** *a.* Vile.

file4, *n.* **1.** A hard steel abrading or smoothing instrument having its principal surfaces sharply ridged when soft by indentations with a hardened chisel, so as to form cutting edges or teeth. **2.** Figuratively, anything used to abrade, smooth, or polish; as, the critic's *file*. **3.** *Entom.* Any finely ridged surface by means of which stridulation is produced, as in the cricket or katydid. **4.** [Local, U. S.] A cloth used for washing or rubbing a floor. [< AS. *feōl.*]

—file'-blank', *n.* A piece of steel shaped for a file, before cutting.— **f.-card,** *n.* A wire brush for cleaning the teeth of files.— **f.-cleaner,** *n.* A file-card or other device for cleaning file-teeth.— **f.-cloth,** *n.* Same as FILE, *n.*, 4.— **f.-cutter,** *n.* A person who cuts teeth in files.— **f.-cutters' disease** (*Pathol.*), lead-poisoning, caused by the dust from the lead upon which the files are laid in cutting.— **f.-finishing,** *n.* Smoothing or finishing with files.— **f.-guard,** *n.* A file-handle.— **f.-hardened,** *a.* So tough or highly tempered as to be file-proof.— **f.-shell,** *n.* A phalad: so called from its rough shell.— **f.-stripper,** *n.* A person who cleanses file-blanks by hand or machine, preparatory to cutting the teeth.

Files are named (1) from their shape (usually of cross-section) or construction; as, **auriform file** (small GREAT AMERICAN FILE), **barrette f.** (of rant crosssection, for use in cor-

ners, and hence having usually only its broad face cut), **blunt f.** (blunt-ended), **cant f.** (resembling an isosceles triangle), **circular f.** (a milling-cutter), **crochet f.** (small, flat, round-



Files.

1. Cross-cut. 2. Half-round. 3. Screw-head. 4. Knife Manicure File. 5. Three-square. 6. Marking File. 7. Barc-saw File. 8. Round. 9. Square. 10. Crossing. 11. Knife. 12. Featherdge. 13. Hand File. 14. Shoe Rasp. File Cuts: *A*, Double Cross-cut; *B*, Single Cross-cut; *C*, Rasp.

edged, cross-cut, and with tapering point: used by diesinkers), **cross-f.** (curved on both sides), **crossing-f.** (same as cross-file), **curry-comb f.** (see curry-comb), **double f.** (a checkering-file), **double half-round f.** (same as cross-file), **double-stanged f.** (with tang at each end), **dovetail-f.** (thin, with a grooved back), **featherdge f.** (a sharp-edged file, of which the cross-section forms an acute angle, for use on feather or sear springs, in narrow spaces of locks, curry-combs, etc.), **five-cant f.** (three-cornered with one angle), **flat f.** (double-cut, flat on both sides and usually slightly tapering), **gin-saw f.** (tapering, of knife cross-section, for filing gin-saws), **great American f.** (with cross-section a curved-based triangle), **guilleting f.** (single-cut, rounded and parallel-edged, for use on the concave cuts of the teeth of gullet-saw or brier-toothed saws), **half-round f.** (convex on one side and flat on the other), **half-tailed f.** (a rubbing file having one convex and three flat sides), **hollow-edged f.** (with one cutting side concave), **increment-cut f.** (so cut that the ridges shall avoid the scratches made in the work by those immediately preceding), **knife-f.** (thin and tapering, with one straight and very acute edge and curving back), **lightning f.** (a five-canted file), **lozenge f.** (one of which the cross-section has the shape of an ornamental shield), **mill f.** (same as gin-saw file), **ongiette f.** (same as lozenge file), **oval f.** (of approximately elliptical cross-section), **parallel f.** (of uniform size), **perforated f.** (having holes to permit the escape of the material removed by it, as in marble-working), **pippin f.** (small great American file), **pīsaw f.** (tapering, of half-round cross-section, somewhat bulky in form and with uncut point), **potance or pottance f.** (flat, usually of cross-cut bastard surface, and tapering both ways from the middle in its width), **rat-tail f.** (round, slender, tapering), **reaper f.** (single-cut, or with one face cross-cut and of various shapes), **round-edge f.** (having one convex cutting face: for dressing between gear-teeth), **round f.** (usually, of circular cross-section), **safe-edge f.** (having one or more uncut edges), **six-cant f.** (with the obtuse angle of its isosceles-shaped cross-section that of a regular hexagon), **slotting f.** (for use on metal wedges), **square f.** (of square cross-section, usually tapering), **stave-saw f.** (parallel-edged and of square-cut cross-section), **taper f., three-square, triangular, or three-square f., topping-f.** (round and parallel-edged, flat, with uncut point, of triangular cross-section); (2) from their fineness of cut, varying in relative closeness of teeth, for each length, from **rough-cut, smooth, middle-cut, bastard, second-cut, smooth,** and **dead smooth** (or **superfine**), in the order named; (3) from their manner of serration; as, **single-cut f.** or **float** (having but one series of cuts on any one side), **double-cut f.** (having two sets of cutting ridges crossing each other at an oblique angle; (4) from their purpose, manner of use, a specific class of work for which they are used; as, **arm-file** (a hand-file), **banking f.** (blunt and triangular: used by watchmakers), **barrel-hole f.** (thin, rectangular, parallel, for watchmakers), **cabinet-f.** (smooth single-cut, for wood), **checkering-f.** (made of two files riveted together, the edge of one projecting beyond the other, for checkering gun-stocks, etc.), **clock-pinion f., cutler- or coltering-f.** (narrow, straight-sided), **cross-f.** (curved on both sides), **dental f.** (for dentists: embracing **bicuspid, lateral, molar, plug, separating, stump, vulcanite,** etc., **diamond f.** (consisting of diamond-dust embedded in copper), **drill f.** (same as joint-file), **needle-f.** (very slender, adapted to jewelers' work), **entering-f.** (narrow, flat, tapering, and starting a groove for other files), **equaling- f.** and **equalizing-f.** (thin, flat, of uniform thickness but tapering in width), **finishing-f.** (for giving a smooth finish), **hack-f.** (a slitting-file), **joint-f.** (for dressing pivot-holes, ends of hinges), **key-f.** (for filing notches in keys), **lock-f.** (for working out key-wards), **mill-f.** (flat, for filing mill-saw teeth), **molding-f.** (having one concave cut face), **nail-f.** (for finger-nails), **nicking-f.** (for slotting screw-heads), **pillar-f.** (a narrow file, with thickness half of width), **pivot-f.** (for dressing watch-pivots), **rubber-f.** (flat, double-cut, large), **saw-f.** (triangular or oval), **shouldering-f.** (flat, safe-edged, narrow sides, parallel), **slitting-f.** and **topper-f.** (comb-makers'), **stub f.** (for flat and wide surfaces: set in the fingers), **tumbler-f.** (for shaping the tumblers of locks, of thick oval shape, tapered and cross-cut), **turn-f.** (tool for making burrs on comb-makers' files, its teeth filed instead of chisel-cut), **warding-f.** (flat, of uniform thickness, cut only on one edge).



Dentists' Finishing-files.

file², *n.* **1.** Any device to keep papers or letters in order for reference; especially, hooked wire so used.

It is upon a *file*, with the duke's other letters, in my tent.
Shakespeare *All's Well that Ends Well* act. iv, sc. 3.

2. A collection of papers or documents arranged systematically for reference, usually with title, date, etc., indorsed upon each; also, a collection, as of periodicals, containing the successive issues in their order.

The school-master . . . with a rolled-up *file* of the Daily Advertiser in his hand.
Aldrich *Stillwater Tragedy* p. 28. [ʀ. ᴍ. ᴀ. & co. 1880.]

3. Any orderly succession or line of men or things. Especially: (1) A line or row of men standing or marching one behind another; in military use, two men, a front-rank man and the corresponding man of the rear rank, whether placed one behind the other or side by side; (2) a small detachment: corporal's guard.

A *column of files* is a double or single rank faced toward a flank (that is, either to the right or to the left). When a company of 100 soldiers is formed in two ranks, there are 50 files *front*. **Half a file** is one man.

(3) *Chess.* A vertical line of squares running directly across the board from one player to the other, and known by the name of the piece occupying the first square; as, king's *file*, rook's *file*, etc

4. A roll; list.

I have a *file* Of all the gentry.
Shakespeare *Macbeth* act v, sc. 2.

5. *Law.* (1) A paper, or collection of papers, filed in a court or public office. (2) [Rare.] A docket or court calendar. **6.** *Her.* A label. **7.** [Eng.] A hare's runway. **8.** [Rare.] Rank and file. See below. **9†.** The thread, course, or tenor, as of thought or narrative; narration. [F., < L. *filum*, thread.]— **blank file,** a file that has no rear rank.— **file-closer,** *n.* *Mil.* An officer, or noncommissioned officer, posted two paces in rear of the line, to rectify mistakes and to insure steadiness and promptness in the ranks.— **f.-firing,** *n.* *Mil.* The firing of small arms by successive files, one file at a time, or by different files independently.— **f.-leader,** *n.* *Mil.* The front-rank man of a file.— **f.-marching,** *n.* *Mil.* The act of marching by files, so as to form a single or double column, as to the right or left.— **f.-mark,** *n.* An indentation made by the fingers, as of the time of filing.— **flank f.,** the outside file upon either the right or the left of a body of troops.— **Indian f.,** single file: so called from the order in which the American Indians usually proceed.— **left by f., right by f.** (*Mil.*), a movement in which the formation changes from a column of twos or fours to a column of single rank files.— **on f.,** arranged or laid up, as for reference; on record.— **open f.** (*Chess.*), a file on which there are no pieces or pawns, and which may be commanded by the playing of a queen or castle on any one of its squares.— **rank and file,** the common soldiery, or the privates and the corporals, who stand in the ranks and files; hence, those who form the bulk or general mass of any body of persons, as commercially, or party, as distinguished from its leaders.— **single f.,** an arrangement of persons or things one behind another in a continuous single line.

file³, *n.* A rascal; a knave; a rogue; a scamp; a hard and cunning man; also, a fellow, especially one who is odd. **2.** [Slang.] A thief, especially a pickpocket. **3†.** A worthless person or wretch. [Obs.]

file⁴, *v.* I. *t.* To play a Scottish air on the bagpipes.

file⁵, *v.* I. *t.* To defile. [Obs.]

file⁶, *v.* I. *t.* To foul; to defile. *n. Ir. Hist.* A poet: one of the superior order of poets in old Irish society, above the bards. There were seven grades, and they were held in great honor and yielded much influence.

file-blank, **f.-card**, **f.-guard**, etc. See under file¹, *n.*

file-fish, 1 foil'fish'; 2 fil'fish', *n.* A balistoid fish: named from the roughly granulated skin, which is sometimes used instead of sandpaper. *Monacanthus hispidus* is the common filefish of the coast of the eastern United States, and *Aluterа schæpfi* is the orange filefish.

file'-wood, 1 fīl'-wud; 2 fīl'-wood, *n.* [Rare.] Having the color of a dead leaf; russet-yellow. **II†.** *n.* The color of a dead or faded leaf. See *Notes and Queries* [London], sixth series, Feb. 16, 1884, p. 134. [< F. *feuille-mort*, < L. *folium*, leaf, + *mortuus*, dead.] **filet** (fil'et), *n.* See fillet.

fil'er, 1 foil'er; 2 fīl'er, *n.* One who or that which files.

file'-shell', **f.-stripper.** See under file¹, *n.*

fil-let, 1 fil'et; 2 fi-lē', *n.* [F.] **1.** A decorative line serving to separate portions of surface or colors or to outline an edge. **2.** Same as fillet, *n.*, 2.

Fil'ey, 1 fil'i; 2 fī'li, *n.* A coast town and summer resort in northeastern Yorkshire, England.

fil'fot, 2 fil'fot; 2 fil'fōt, *n.* A fylfot.

fil'-fat, 1 fil'-fă; 2 fil'-fā, *a.* [a-t'ed; -at'ing.] **1.** To adopt as a child. **2.** *Law.* Same as affiliate. **3.** Figuratively, to assign the authorship of. [< L. *filius*, son.]

fil'-fa'tion, 1 fil'-fā'shon; 2 fil'-fā'shon, *n.* **1.** The relation of a child to a parent: correlative of *paternity*. **2.** *Law.* The judicial determination of parentage, as of an illegitimate child; affiliation. **3.** Adoption. **4.** Causal connection or relationship.

Many events without any *filiation*.
Voltaire in J. Morley's *Voltaire* ch. 6, p. 316. [a. 1872.]

fil'-beg, 1 fil'-beg; 2 fil'-bēg, *n.* [Scot.] A kilt of the modern fashion, distinguished from the earlier great kilt, which covered the body. [< Gael. *feileadh-beag*, < *feileadh*, kilt, + *beag*, small.] **fil'i-beg.**

Fil'i-bran'chi-a, 1 fil'i-brăn'ki-ą; 2 fil'i-brāṅ'ki-ą, *n. pl.* *Conch.* An order of bivalve mollusks possessing tubiform filamentary gills. **Fil'i-bran'chi-a'ta**, — **fil'i-branch**, *a.* & *n.* **fil'i-bran'chi-ate.**

fil'i-bus'ter, 1 fil'i-bus'tər; 2 fil'i-bŭs'tər, *v.* **I.** *t.* To obtain by or as by buccaneering or freebooting.

II. *i.* **1.** To act the part of a filibuster or buccaneer.

Ostensibly we were intended to prevent *filibustering* into Texas, but really as a menace to the authorities of Mexico.
Gen. U. S. Grant *Personal Memoirs* vol. i, p. 53. [c. l. w.]

2. [U. S.] To delay or prevent legislation or obstruct the action of a majority, as a party of dilatory tactics.

[Dilatory motions known in common parliances as '*filibustering*,' were made at every step of the count.
S. S. Cox *Three Decades* p. 604. [l. ʀ. 1885.]

fil'i-bus'ter, *n.* **1.** A freebooter, especially one of those infesting the West-Indian and Spanish-American coasts in the 17th century; a buccaneer. **2.** Hence, an adventurer who takes part in an unlawful military expedition into a foreign country in aid of revolution or with the object of annexation, personal aggrandizement, or plunder: applied to the participants in the Lopez expedition from New Orleans against Cuba in 1850–'51 and to the bands led by William Walker into Mexico and Nicaragua in 1853–'58. **3.** One who attempts to obstruct legislation by filibustering. **4.** An act of filibustering. [< Sp. *filibustero*, < F. *flibustier*, < D. *vrij-bueter*, freebooter, < *vrij*, free, + Middle D. *bueter*, plunderer, < *buet*, booty.] **fil'i-bus'ter-ər†**; **fil'li-bus'-ter†**; **fil'i-bus-tier'†**. — **fil'i-bus'ter-ism**, *n.* The practises of filibusters. — **fil'i-bus'ter-ous**, *a.* Engaged in or promoting filibustering.

S. S.

fil'i-ca'les, 1 fil'i-kē'lēz; 2 fil'i-cā'lēz, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of vascular cryptogamous plants, the true ferns. The plant-body consists of fronds usually raised on stalks (*stipes*) from a creeping or erect rootstock, and circinate in vernation. Reproduction is asexual by the production of sporules, usually on the back of the fern-plant, and sexual by the production of male and female organs on a prothallus which is developed from the spore. The order is generally divided into two groups, the leptosporangiate and the eusporangiate ferns. [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern.] **Fil'i-ces.** — **fil'i-cal**, *a.* — **fil'i-cau'line**, *a.* Having the stem thread-like.— **fil-lic'i-form**, *a.* Fern-shaped.— **fil'i-cite**, *n.* A fossil fern or fern-like plant.— **fil'i-cold**. **I.** *a.* Resembling a fern; fern-like. **II.** *n.* A plant that resembles a fern.— **fil'i-col'o-gy**, *n.* The study or science of ferns; pteridology.— **fil'i-col'o-gist**, *n.* **fil-lic'ic**, 1 fi-lis'ik; 2 fi-lic'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from a fern or the ferns.— **filicic acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_{16}O_7$) contained in the root of the common male-fern (*Aspidium filix-mas*).

fil'i-cide, 1 fil'i-sēid; 2 fil'i-cīd, *n.* One who kills his child. [< L. *filius*, son, *filia*, daughter, + *cædo*, kill.] — **fil'i-ci'dal**, *a.*

fil'im, 1 fil'i-im; 2 fil'i-im, *n.* A strongly-scented constituent present in the root of *Aspidium filix-mas*, or male-fern. [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern.] **fil'i-cinet.**

Fil'i-pin'o-s, 1 fil'i-sun'i-ī; 2 fil'i-pin'ō-s, *n. pl.* A former subdivision of the *Pteridophyta*, made by some botanists, including two groups, the true ferns, or *Filices*, and the *Equisetaceæ*, or *Hydropterideæ*. [< L. *filix* (*filic-*), fern.] **Fil'i-cor'ni-a**, 1 fil'i-kēr'ni-ą; 2 fil'i-cēr'ni-ą, *n. pl.* Same as Adephaga. [< Fil- + L. cornu, horn.]

Fil'i-des, 1 fil'i-dēz; 2 fil'i-dēz, *n.* [L.] See Phyllis.

fil'ière, 1 fil'yar'; 2 fil'yār', *n.* [F.] A gage for measuring needles.

fil-li'er-a, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* The *Flagellata*.— **fil-lig'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing flagella; flagellate.— **Fil'i-gra'da**, *n. pl.* *Arach.* An extinct superfamily or suborder of spiders having one jointed tarsal with single claws, as in *Phalangiidæ*.— **fil'i-grade**, *a.* & *n.*

fil'i-gree, 1 fil'i-grē; 2 fil'i-grē, *a.* To adorn with filigree-work; work in filigree.

fil'i-gree, *a.* Made of or adorned with filigree; consisting of ornamental openwork; hence, fanciful.

When the great *filigree* fan of feathers was placed on her, she and her awful sister will never issue therefrom into this little world of history. Thackeray *Vanity Fair* p. 10. [l.]

fil'i-gree, *n.* **1.** Delicate jewelry resembling lacework formed of intertwisted gold or silver wire soldered together and sometimes to a solid back, and often ornamented with little beads or grains of metal; hence, any ornamental openwork. **2.** Anything too fanciful and delicate to be durable or serviceable.

There should be a little *filagree* about a woman — something of a coquette. George Eliot *Middlemarch* vol. i. p. 95. [n.]

[< F. *filigrane*, < Sp. *filigrana*, < *filo*, thread, + *grana*, grain.] **fil'i-grain**† [Archaic]; **fil'i-grane**† [Archaic]. — **fil'i-gree-glass'**, *n.* See glass. — **f.-work**, *n.* Filigree; applied objectively to architectural openwork or to any delicate carving regarded as fragile or trivial.— **fil'i-greed**, *a.* Ornamented with or as with filigree. **fil'i-grained**† [Archaic]; **fil'i-graned**† [Archaic].

fil'ing, 1 fail'in; 2 fīl'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of using a file. **2.** A particle removed by a file; as, *brass-filings*.— **fil'ing-block'**, *n.* A board used to hold work while being filed, usually covered with sole-leather, the filing surface horizontal. **fil'ing-board'**†.— **f.-gap**, *n.* The space between the electrodes of a coherer which is filled with the filings that renderit operative.— **f.-machine**, *n.* A machine in which a file is given a reciprocal motion, as for sharpening saw-teeth or reducing the edges of planchets.

fil'o-nym'ic, 1 fil'o-nim'ik; 2 fil'ō-ṅym'ic, *n.* [Rare.] A name taken from a son's; the reverse of *patronymic*.

fil'o-op'e-tis'tic, 1 fil'o-op'ə-tis'tik; 2 fil'ō-op'ē-tis'tic, *a.* Endowed with filial piety. [< filial piety.]

Fi'lo-que, 1 fil'o-kwē'; 2 fī'lō-kwē', *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* The clause stating the procession of the Holy Ghost from the Son as well as from the Father, added by the Latins to the Nicene Creed, at the Council of Toledo (589), and vanishing one of the causes of the great schism between the Greek and Roman churches: literally "and from the Son." [L.; *filio*, abl. s. of *filius*, son; *que*, and.]

fil'ip'i, *n.* Same as fillip.

Fil'ip'i, **Fil'ip'pi**, *n.* See Philip; Philippi.

fil'i-pen'du-la, 1 fil'i-pen'dū-lą; 2 fil'i-pēn'dū'la, *n.* *Bot.* A species of *Spiræa* (*S. filipendula*), the dropwort.— **fil'i-pen'du-lous**, *a.* Suspended by or as by threads; as, the *filipendulous* tubers on the rootlets of some plants.

Fil'i-pe'pi, Sandro. See Botticelli.

Fil'i-pi'na, 1 fil'i-pī'nə; 2 fil'i-pī'nā, *n.* [Sp.] A female inhabitant of the Philippine Islands.

Fil'i-pi'no, 1 fil'i-pī'no; 2 fil'i-pī'nō, *n.* [Sp.] A male inhabitant of the Philippine Islands; specif., a member of the Christianized tribes. [Sp., < *Filipinas*, the Philippines.]

fil'-punc'ture, *n.* *Surg.* Puncture for the purpose of introducing wire or thread into an aneurismal cavity.— **Fil'i-ra'di-a**, *n. pl.* *Arach.* A family of bubitelarian spiders having three tarsal claws, the head and thorax confluent, labrum continuous with sternum, and mandibles connected.

Fil-is'ta-ta, *n.* (ŧ. z.) — **fil-is'ta-tid**, **fil-is'ta-toid**, *a.* & *n.*

fil'i-ter, *n.* A filister.

fil'i-tan'ic, 1 fil'i-tan'ik; 2 fil'i-tān'ic, *a.* Denoting the active glucosid principle found in the root of the male-fern.

fil'ix, 1 fail'iks; 2 fī'lix, *n.* A tartan sickness powder, consisting of grains in the form of threads. [L. *filum*, thread.]

fil'ius, 1 fil'i-us; 2 fil'i-ŭs, *n.* [L.] A son; an offspring.— **filius familias** [*Rom. Law*], a son under paternal authority. See Patria potestas.

Fil'ix, 1 fail'iks; 2 fī'lix, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of delicate polypodiaceous ferns with 2-3 pinnate fronds, the lobes cut-toothed. There are five species, all natives of north temperate regions. *F. bulbifera*, found in the eastern U. S., is the well-known bladder-fern; *F. fragilis*, the brittle fern, is very widely distributed.

fill, 1 fil; 2 fīl, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make full; cause the whole available space or capacity of to be occupied; put, pack, or pour into until no more can go in; charge sufficiently or to repletion; as, to *fill* a church with people. **2.** To occupy the whole available space or capacity of; pack; pervade; as, the odor *fills* the room. **3.** To

supply with enough; feed to the full; satisfy; glut; as, to *fill* a hungry man; to *fill* the heart with hope.

The number of kings assassinated *fills* the soul with horror.

W. RUSSELL *Modern Europe* vol. i, p. 44. lb. 1845.]

4. To furnish with or occupy as an incumbent; perform the duties pertaining to, especially in an adequate manner; as, your place is *filled*. **5.** To bring to the desired shape or make smooth by introducing other material; hence, to adulterate; as, *filling* cheeks with putty; to *fill* sheep. **6.** To engross; monopolize; as, to *fill* an order. **7.** *Naut.* To distend by blowing; as, the wind *filled* the sails. **8.** *Civ. Engin.* To build up or increase the height of, as a bank or dike, by adding stone, rock, gravel, etc. **9.** *Pharm.* To compound; as, to *fill* a prescription. **10.** *Poker.* To make complete by drawing the needed cards, as a full house, flush, etc. **11.** [Archaic or Obs.] To pour a liquid into (a vessel) with the idea of filling it; hence, to pour (wine, etc.) out. **12†.** To accomplish; perform; perfect. **13†.** To impregnate.

II. *i.* **1.** To take in enough to charge, saturate, satiate, or satisfy the capacity or lack; become full or replete; become plump or distended; as, rivers *fill* in a rainy time; corn *fills* poorly in a dry season; the sails *fill* to the breeze. **2.** To pour enough for a drink into a glass, cup, or other vessel; draw or pour a vessel full. **3.** *Poker.* To draw the desired or supplementing cards. [< AS. *fyllan*, < *ful*, FULL.] **fill⁺** = **to fill away** (*Naut.*), to trim the yards so that the sails shall catch the wind.— **to f. in.** **1.** To fill up (an excavation, a crevice, or the like). **2.** To insert (something omitted or left blank); as, to *fill in* a date.— **to f. out.** **1.** To make complete or full; add what is required to complete; distend; as, to *fill out* a dress or a writ; to *fill out* a design. **2.** To become full; become plump, distended, or rounded out. **3.** To pour out; as, to *fill out* wine.— **to f. the bases, bags, or sacks** (*Baseball*), to cause first, second, and third bases to be occupied by runners.— **to f. the bill** (Colloq. U. S.), to meet requirements; to do or what is desired or promised.— **to f. the sails** (*Naut.*), to arrange the yards so as to cause the wind to blow on the after side of the sails.— **to f. up.** **1.** To make full or complete; occupy fully; as, to *fill up* a well with earth; to *fill up* a blank. **2.** To become full; as, the room is *filling up*.— **fill'a-ble(-ə-bl)**, *a.*

fill, *n.* **1.** That which fills or is sufficient to fill; a full or satiating supply; as, "I'll sing at eve and drink mine *fill*." SCOTT *Lady of the Lake*. Specif. (*Engin.*): (1) Anything used to fill in a depression in the soil. (2) Any structure tending to level or artificially strengthen a depressed roadway or the like; an embankment. (3) That heading or roadway so treated. **2.** [Rare or Obs.] The source of a river or stream. [< AS. *fyllu*, fulness, < *full*, FULL.]

fill'a, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A thill.—**fill'-horse"**, *n.* A shaft-horse or thill-horse.

fill'ā, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A field.

fill'ā, *adv.* [Scot.] Same as WHILE.

fill'a-gree', *n.* Filigree.

Fil'an, Saint, *i.* fil'ən; *a.* fil'an. A Scottish abbot of the 8th century. The water in his holy pool at Strathfillan was formerly credited with power to heal.

fill'beard", *n.* Same as FILBERT, 1. [Eng.] Same as FILBERT.

fill'er¹, *i.* fil'ər; *2* fil'ər, *n.* **1.** One who or that which fills or is used for filling. Specif.: (1) A funnel. (2) A composition for filling pores or holes in wood, preparatory to painting or varnishing. (3) Any extra support or bracelet in construction; a block or tube through which a bolt passes and which is connected at either end with two parallel pieces of timber, so that by its means they will be held in spaced relation. (4) *pl.* Tobacco used for the inside of cigars and for plug tobacco: usually different from the wrapper and often of inferior quality. (5) An apparatus for injecting liquids and dry substances into bags and bottles. (6) A compact substance which is added to adhesive semifluid materials to strengthen them and render the mass solid.

2. *Forestry.* A tree of standard which is taller than the coppice: usually used in the plural.— **fill'er-vase"**, *n.* An ancient Greek funnel-like vessel, supposed to have been used in filling cans or bottles.

fill'er², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A thill-horse.

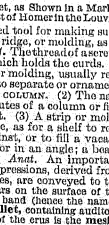
fil'let, *1* fil'et; *2* fil'et, *st.* **1.** To bind with a fillet or band; furnish or adorn with a fillet or fillets.

Vain was the *filleted* victim, the solemn libation!

BROWNING *Pied Piper* sts. 6.

2. *Cooking.* To slice into fillets; use as a fillet.

fil'let, *n.* **1.** A narrow band for encircling the head or binding the hair, or any similar band, as those with which altars or sacrificial victims were adorned. **2.** A piece or slice of muscle or lean meat; especially, a piece of the tenderloin of beef, of the fleshy part of a leg of veal or mutton, or of the breast of a fowl; also, a thick flat slice of fish without the bone. **3.** A ribbon or thin band or strip, as of metal for coin, or of paper for telegraphic messages, etc. **4.** A band of gold-lace, or a plain line or Fillet, as Shown in a Marble band, as on a picture-frame, Bust of Homer in the Louvre. or book-cover. **5.** A wheel-shaped tool for making such lines or bands. **6.** A raised rim, ridge, or molding, as at the muzzle or breech of cannon. **7.** The threaded screw. **8.** The cushion of a chess-piece, which bears the cords. **9.** *Arch. & Carp.* (1) A small band or molding, usually rectangular, narrow, and flat, used to separate or ornament larger moldings or members. See COLUMN. (2) The narrow ridge or strip between the flutes of a column or filling any similar function; a facet. (3) A strip or molding fastened to a wall or the like, as for a shelf to rest upon or for a door to close against, or to fill a vacant space, as between two spaces or in an angle; a bead. **10.** *Art.* Same as FILET. **11.** *Anat.* An important nerve-tract by which sensory impressions, derived from the spinal cord and cranial nerves, are conveyed to the higher cerebral centers. It appears on the surface of the cerus cerebri as a faintly marked band (hence the name). This is properly only the **lateral fillet**, containing auditory fibers. Deeper in the substance of the crus is the **mesial fillet**, comprising fibers that convey impressions from the spinal cord and from the cranial nerves, the latter being sometimes called the **fillet flock**. See LEMNISCUS.



12. In midwifery, a variety of bandage that can be looped over any portion of the fetus that protrudes, for the purpose of accelerating parturition by traction. **13.** *Entom.* (1) A narrow transverse mark, or an encircling band of color. (2) The space between the eyes and the cheliceræ of a spider. **14.** *Her.* A diminutive ordinary occupying the lower fourth part of the chief. **15.** *Mahogany.* The loins of a horse, back of the hinder part of the saddle. **16†.** A liverbolter. [OF., < LL. *filettum*, dim. of L. *filum*, thread.]— **fil'let-cut"ter**, *n.* A tool or machine for cutting or working out fillets in wood, marble, etc.— **f. on bordering**, a small fillet.— **f. of muscle**, a fillet; also, a small band on a shield designating bastardy.— **f.-strap**, *n.* A hip-strap.— **fil'et-er**, *n.* One who deeks with a fillet or fillets; one who cuts, produces, or employs a fillet of any variety.

fil'let-ing, *1* fil'et-iŋ; *2* fil'et-iŋ, *n.* **1.** Material for or fillets, or cuts, produces, or employs a fillet of any sort.

fil'let-ing, *1* fil'et-iŋ; *2* fil'et-iŋ, *n.* **1.** Material for making fillets. **2.** Fillets collectively. **3.** A stay-tape. **4.** *Arch.* The protecting of a joint by means of cement, etc.: used between roofs and walls.

fill'ie, *n.* [Scot.] A filly.

fill'ing, *1* fil'iŋ; *2* fil'ing, *pa.* Serving or used to fill; causing a feeling of fulness; cloying, as rich food.

fill'ing, *n.* **1.** Something used to fill a cavity or vacant space; as, a *filling* of gold for a tooth. Specif.: (1) In cookery, the mixture of bread, cracker-crums, etc., with meat or oysters and seasoning, used for stuffing a bird, etc. (2) The wood of a woven fabric. (3) Any substance used to fill up pores or cavities in the surface of wood or metal or any fabric; a filler. **2.** An embankment made by filling; a raised way. **3.** In lace-patterns, open stitches used in the spaces free of design. **4.** *Brewing.* A treated wort used to cleanse ale. **5.** Plaster applied to the under ceiling, used when parts of the floorspace is covered by rugs. **6.** A piece of wood which fills up part of the space between the frames of a ship, thus adding strength.— **fill'ings-sce"ne**, *n.* An upright cylinder or can in which the silver condensed by a doubler is had.— **f. engine**, *n.* A machine used in silk-making to disentangle and straighten the fiber of the waste, etc.— **f. pattern**, *n.* In cotton-manufacture, any reduplication as to color or count of filling-yarns.

—**ly**, *adv.*

fill'ip, *1* fil'ip; *2* fil'ip, *n.* *t.* **1.** *Tr.* To strike by or as by a flip. Obsolescent thumbnail-nip and without mercy *filliped* their noses. BECKFORD *Vathek* trans., p. 116. [Lib. M.]

fill'ip, *n.* **1.** A snap or blow with a finger held tense against the thumb and then suddenly released; as, to give one a *fillip*.

The instant twisted off, . . . and in a *fillip* of the finger was down in the gardens of Kin Gu.

GILBERT *Japanese Fairy World* p. 150. [L. n. s. 1880.]

2. That which serves as an incitement or impelling force; as, a *fillip* to the languishing cause. **3.** [Rare or Obs.] An unimportant or valueless thing. **fil'lip-ing†**, **fil'li-pee'ing**, *i* fil'i-piŋ; *2* fil'i-pēŋ', *n.* Same as PHILOPENA.

fill'ip-ly, *adv.* Filliping.

fil'lis-ter, *1* fil'is-tər; *2* fil'is-tər, *n.* **1.** A plane for making grooves; a rabbet-plane. **2.** A rabbet on a sash-bar, for receiving the edge of the glass and tip putty.— **fillister screw**, a screw-bolt having a cylindrical or flattened or dome-topped, and having a slot. **fillister screw-head†**.

Fill'more, *1* fil'mōr; *2* fil'mōr, *n.* **1. Millard** (1/1800–3/8 1874), 13th President of the United States, succeeding on the death of Zachary Taylor. **2.** A county in S. E. Minnesota; 825 sq. m.; county-seat, Preston. **4.** A county in S. E. Nebraska; 568 sq. m.; county-seat, Geneva.

Fill'more City, A city in Millard county, Utah.

fil'low-ite, *1* fil'o-ait; *2* fil'o-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A greasy, waxyellow, hydrous manganese, iron, calcium, sodium phosphate (Ca(FeNa)$_4$(PO$_4$)$_3$), occurring in the monoclinic system. [< A. N. *Fillow*, of Connecticut.]

fil'ly, *1* fil'i; *2* fil'y, *n.* [PLU. -LIES, *1* fil'iz; *2* fil'yz, *pl.*] **1.** A young mare; a female colt. **2.** A young woman; a bold or lively girl. **3.** *pl.* *Obs.* *fofa*, < *fat*, foal.]— **fil'y-tail"**, *n.* A cloud resembling a horse's tail; mare's-tail.— **fil'ly†**, *v.* To foal.

film, *1* film; *2* film, *n.* *t.* *i.* **1.** To cover with or as with a film. **2.** To photograph (on a film). **II.** *i.* To become covered or obscured by or as by a film; as, the glass *films* in the smoke.

film, *n.* **1.** A delicate viscous, watery, or opaque coating or layer; a thin membrane; a pellicle; as, a *film* of oil. **2.** *Phot.* (1) A thin coating of sensitized material spread upon some support for receiving a picture by the agency of any one of many processes; also, the same coating including the picture after the production. (2) A flexible support, as of celluloid, to receive a sensitized coating for making pictures; also, the support bearing the completed picture. (3) Hence, a narrow strip of such sensitized material for photographing and reproduction of a series of pictures, as in the motion-picture; colloquially, the motion-picture itself. **3.** A delicate filament, as of a cobweb. [< AS. *filmen*, cp. ICEL. *filma*, a) = MHG. *felmen*, *felm*, a] **4.** Adhesive force of a thin film; the force necessary to separate two surfaces which have a thin film between them.— **stripping film**, *Photog.* A film consisting of a temporary support, as of paper or celluloid, from which, after development, it can be easily removed and transferred to a glass plate or other suitable support for printing.— **surface-f.**, *n.* An elastic film of skin formed by a mixture of a multimer in a fluid mass, occurring at the surface of all liquids; the layer of either of two fluids, at their common boundary, that exhibits surface tension. See SURFACE-TENSION.

filmd, *pp.* Filmed. S. S.

Fil'mer, *1* fil'mər; *2* fil'mer, **Sir Robert** (—1/ 1653). An English advocate of the divine right of kings: *Patriarcha*.

fil'mi-form, *a.* fil'mi-fōrm; *2* fil'mi-fōrm, *a.* [Rare.] Resembling a film; membranous.

fil'mo-gen, *1* fil'mo-jen; *2* fil'mo-ĝēn, *n.* *Pharm.* A waterproof film obtained by dissolving pyroxylin in collodion and castor-oil, that spreads over and retains in contact with the skin a medicative agent with which it is combined.

film'y, *1* film'i; *2* film'y, *a.* Having the nature or appearance of a film; gauzy; unsubstantial.— **film'i-ly**, *adv.*— **film'i-ness**, *n.*

filo., *gibr.* Filozele.

fil'o-bas-te'ri-um, *1* fil'o-bas-tē'ri-um; *2* fil'o-bās-tē'ri-ŭm, *n.* [PLU. -A, *pl.*] A bacterium that assumes a filamentous form.

fil'o-dos"y, *1* fil'o-dos'; *2* fil'o-dōs', *n.* Soft, fine embroidery-thread. [< FR. *filoselle*, < L. *filum*, thread.]

fil'o-plume, *1* fil'o-plōm; *2* fil'o-plūm, *n.* A thread-feather. [< L. *filum*, thread, + *pluma*, feather.]

fil'o-plu'mal. — **fil'o-plu-ma'ceous**, *a.* Composed of or like thread-feathers; as, *Rhipidurinæ* plumage.

fil-lo'sa, *1* fi-lō'sə; *2* fi-lō'sə, *n. pl. Protoz.* A section of gymnomyxans with extensible thread-like pseudopodia, including the *Labyrinthulidæ*, *Heliozoa*, *Reticularia*, and *Radiolaria*. [< L. *filum*, thread.]

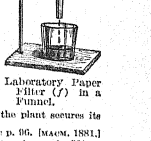
fil'ose, *1* fil'ōs; *2* fi'ōs, *a.* **1.** Thread-like; having a thread-like appendage. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Filosa*. [< L. *filum*, thread.]

fil'o-selle', *1* fil'o-sel'; *2* fil'o-sēl' (xim), *n.* [F.] A kind of flosssilk; programs-yarn or -thread; ferret.

fils, *1* fis; *2* fēs, *n.* [PLUS, *pl.*] [F.] Son: analogous to *junior* when used after a name, as Dumas *fils*; *i. e.*, the younger Alexander Dumas: opposed to *père*.

fil'ter, *1* fil'tər; *2* fil'ter, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To purify, as a liquid, by passing through some medium that retains the solid impurities; defecate; strain. **2.** To separate, as a precipitate, from a liquid by passing through a filter. **II.** *i.* To pass through or as through a filter; percolate. [< F. *filtrer*, < LL. *filtre*; see FILTRE, *n.*]

fil'ter†, *n.* Any contrivance, apparatus, or porous substance arranged or used for straining impurities, solid particles, or coloring-matter from a liquid or aeriform body, or for freeing a precipitate or other solid from liquid; a strainer; hence, a medium through which only rays of a certain kind will pass, as a colored glass, a solution of bichromate of potassium, etc.



Laboratory Paper Filter (*f*) in a Funnel.

The filtering-material may be paper, cloth, sand, gravel, porous stone, charcoal, or other medium, and the filter may operate by gravity, by the admission of air, or by expulsion through centrifugal force. Filtering-paper does not ordinarily extend above the rim of the filtering-vessel.

The roots are covered with . . . fine hairs, and it is through these minute *filters* that the plant secures its purified supplies of food.

H. TANNER *Astric. Practice* p. 96. [MACM. 1881.]

Filters are named (1) from the fluid filtered; as, **air-filter**, **oil-f.**, **water-f.**; (2) from the object to be aided in filtering; as, **aerated f.**, **capillary f.**, **centrifugal f.**, **pressure-f.**, **vacuum-f.**; (3) from mechanism or arrangement; as, **bag f.**, **funnel-f.**, **reversible f.**, **tube-f.**, **Bunsen f.**, **Bush-f.**; (4) from the name of their inventor; as, **Pasteur f.**, **Chamberland f.**, **Dumont f.**, **Gooch f.** [< F. *filtre*, < LL. *filtrum*, felt, < LG. *filt*, felt.] **fil'ter-a-ble**, *a.* **fil'ter-bed**, *n.* A reservoir having a sandy bottom through which the water is filtered, or the layer of filtering-material in such a place.— **f.-flask**, *n.* **1.** A flask adapted to receive filtered liquid and usually provided with a side spout, or attachment to a filter-pump. **2.** A porous bottle or flask which is immersed in a liquid that filters through to its interior, usually aided by a filtering-pump.— **f.-gallery**, *n.* An underground conduit for collecting or intercepting the water that filters through gravel or sand, as from a stream.— **f.-mass**, *n.* A filtering medium consisting of cotton, linen, asbestos, cellulose, or wool, packed into a suitable receptacle, and used for the purpose of removing from beer any suspended matter, such as yeast, bacteria, resinous matter, or albuminoids.— **f.-paper**, *n.* Any soft paper used for filtering.— **f.-plate**, *n.* An earthenware plate forming part of a filtering plant or apparatus, and perforated.— **f.-press**, *n.* **1.** A press with many corrugated plates, supporting a filter, held together by a screw, the liquid being introduced by hydraulic pressure. **2.** A pressure-filter.— **f.-pump**, *n.* An aspirator for hastening the process of filtering by creating a partial vacuum.

fil'ter-, n. A philiter. S. S.

fil'ter-ing, *pp.* Filtered.

fil'ter-ing, *1* fil'tər-iŋ; *2* fil'ter-iŋ, *n.* The act or process of purifying by or as by straining; used in various self-explaining compounds, the second element naming the agency employed: as, **filtering-bag**, **f.-cup**, **f.-funnel**, **f.-paper**, **f.-press**, **f.-stone**, **f.-tank**, **f.-tube**.

filth, *1* filth; *2* filth, *n.* **1.** Anything that soils or makes foul; that which is foul or dirty; also, the state or quality of being foul; nastiness; dirt. **2.** Anything that defiles or makes impure the spiritual nature; moral defilement; obscenity. **3†.** A foul or evil thing. **4.** *Law.* *fil*; see FOUL, *a.*] **felthe†**; **filthe†**.— **filth'-dis-ease"**, *n.* Any disease due to or connected with filthy conditions.

filth'fa-ly, *1* filth'fi-fel; *2* filth'fy-fel, *n.* [Rare.] To befoul.

filth'y, *1* filth'i; *2* filth'y, *a.* [FILTH'I-ER; FILTH'I-EST.] **1.** Of the nature of or containing filth; dirty; nasty; hence, vitiated by contact with impurity; morally unclean or depraved; foul; obscene; as, a *filthy* street; *filthy* tastes. **2.** [Archaic.] Coarse; base; despicable. Syn.: see FOUL.— **filth'i-ly**, *adv.*— **filth'i-ness**, *n.*

These months imagined that holiness was often proportioned to a man's *filthiness*. J. PETTIGREW *Curiosities of Lit., Legends* in vol. i, p. 151. [MU. & CO. 1863.]

fil'trate, *1* fil'trēt; *2* fil'trāt, *st.* & *vt.* To filter.

fil'trate, *n.* The liquid separated by filtration.

fil'tra'tion, *1* fil-trē'shən; *2* fil-trā'shən, *n.* The act or process of filtering; separation of the solid particles or removal of impurities, etc., from a liquid or aeriform substance by passing it through a filter. **fil'tra-tur†**.

Water, rendered brown by peaty matter, was found to be purified by *filtration* through sand.

S. W. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* p. 171. [O. J. CO. 1879.]

fil'trum, *1* fil'trum; *2* fil'trŭm, *n.* [PLU. -TRA, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Anat.* A thread or thread-like structure. See SPERMATOZOON, **2.** *Mus.* The stem of a note. **3.** A hairy formation on the radius of a downfeather of certain birds.

fim, **fimm** (**fimm**), **fimme**, see FIMBRIAL COMB, under FIMBRIAL.

fim'u-me'na, *1* fi'yu-mē'nə; *2* fi'yu-mē'nə, *n. pl.* **1.** Florence Nightingale: so called by Longfellow. **2.** An early Christian martyr, whose inscription was discovered in the Roman Catacombs in 1802, and who became the object of a widely spread cultus among Roman Catholics in the 19th century. **fil'u-me'na†**.

fim'u-lene, *1* fi'mu-len; *2* fi'mŭl-ēn, *n.* *Norse Myth.* A servant of Ægir, the sea-god; signifying the cap of phosphorescent waves in the dark; slain by jealous Loki. Literally, the nimble one.

fim'ble, *1* fim'bl; *2* fim'bl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] To fumble.

fim'ble, *n.* The male plant or plants of hemp, which are smaller and mature earlier than the female plants. [< MD. *femel*, or G. *femel*, a kind of hemp.]

fim'ble-fam'ble, *1* fim'bl-fam'bl; *2* fim'bl-fām'bl, *n.* [Slang.] A provarieating answer or excuse.

fim'ble-hemp", *n.* Same as FIMBLE.

fim'bri-a, *1* fim'bri-ə; *2* fim'bri-ə, *n.* [-æ, *1* -i; *2* -ē, *pl.*] A fringe or fringe-like structure; as, one of the segments or parts of a fringe; especially, in anatomy, a white band in the lateral ventricles of the brain. [LL., border, < L. *fimbriæ*, fringe, perhaps < *fibra*, fiber.]— **fim'bri-al**, *a.*

fim'bri-ate, *1* fim'bri-ēt; *2* fim'bri-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To furnish with a fringe or border; fringe: hem. [< L. *fimbriatus*, < *fimbriæ*; see FIMBRIA.]— **fim'bri-ate**, *a.* Fringed; laciniate; fimbriated. **fim'bri-eate†**.

fim'bri-at"ed, 1 fim'bri-ā̆t"ĕd; 2 fim'bri-ā̆t"ĕd, *pa.* 1. Having a fringe, or fringe-like processes, as the Falciparian tubes: fimbriate. 2. *Her.* Bordered or edged with a narrow band. **fim'bri-cat"ed**†.

fim"bri-a'tion, 1 fim'bri-ē'shan; 2 fim"bri-ā'shon, *n.* 1. The state of being fimbriated, or that which is fimbriated; a fringe, or fringe-like structure or part. 2. *Her.* A narrow border around a bearing.


Fimbriated.

fim-bril'la, 1 fim-bril'ə; 2 fim-bril'a, *n.* [L.E., 1-2, pl.] One of the parts that make up a diminutive fringe. [Dim. of L. *fimbria*: see FIMBRIA.] **—fim-bril'late**, *a.*

A blue bend, fimbriated with gold, upon a silver field. (*Berry.*)

fim'bril-lif'er-ous, 1 fim'bri-lif'ər-əs; 2 fim'-bri-lif'er-ŭs, *a.* Bearing fimbrillæ. [< FIMBRILLA + L. *fero*, bear.]

fim'bril-lose, 1 fim'bri-lōs; 2 fim'bri-lōs, *a.* Provided with or diminishing into a fine fringe; finely ciliated.

fim"bri-o-den'tate, 1 fim'bri-o-den'tāt; 2 fim'bri-o-dĕn'tāt, *a. Anat.* Relating to both the corpus fimbriatum and the dentate convolution (of the brain); as, the *fimbrodentate* fissure. [< FIMBRIATE + DENTATE.]

fim'bul, 1 fim'bul; 2 fim'bul, *a. Norse Myth.* Huge or great of its kind; extraordinary. [< Ice. *fimbul*, great.] **—fim'bul-fam"be**, *n.* A great or extraordinary fool; one so foolish or thickheaded that he could be used as a sledge hammer. **fim'bul-fam"bi.** **Fimbul-fambi**, *n. Norse Myth.* 1. A mighty, talkative man, who conveys sophistic wisdom. **Fim'bul-thu'leri.** 2. A river of heaven; literally, the mighty murmurer. **Fimbul-ty'r**, *n. Norse Myth.* Mighty helper: a title of Odin.— **fim'bul-win"ter**, *n. Norse Myth.* The terrible winter, three years long, which is to precede the end of the world.

fi-mic'o-lous, 1 fi-mik'o-lus; 2 fi-mĭc'o-lŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Inhabiting dung. [< L. *fimus*, dung, + *colo*, dwell.]

fin, 1 fin; 2 fin, *v.* [FINNED, FIND; FIN'NING.] **I.** *t.* To cut up or trim off (a fish). **II.** *i.* To turn on the back and beat the water with the fins, as a whale in dying.— **to fin out** (*U. S. Nav. Acad.*), to stand with the little fingers at the seams of the trousers and the palms front.

fin', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The chin.

fin‡, *n.* 1. A membranous extension from the body of a fish, generally supported by rays or rods, and serving to propel, balance, or steer it in the water.

The pectorals and ventrals are the paired or **horizontal fins**, homologous with the hands and feet respectively of higher vertebrates, and the dorsal, anal, and caudal are the **median, unpaired, or vertical fins**. The **caudal fin** only is the principal organ of propulsion in most fishes. The pectorals generally are placed on either side of the body, close to the head, but the ventrals are found in different positions in various families, and are known as abdominal, thoracic, and jugular, according to their location. In some species the fins are strengthened by horny rays which are supported by the internal skeleton, but in many families the ventral fins are altogether missing. See illus. under FISH. 2. An analogous organ of other aquatic animals, as the flipper in seals, turtles, and pteropods. 3. Any fin-like or projecting part, appendage, or attachment. (1) A longitudinal projecting strip, as a tongue on the edge of a board or a feather upon a shaft or arbor. (2) A projection or ridge on a casting at points where the parts of the mold should have joined. (3) A fin-like appendage to a submarine boat or the like; a fin-keel. (4) The front or cutting edge of a plow-colter. (5) A vertical fin-like structure fixed to an aeroplane or air-ship, to secure stability. (6) *Mech. (a)* The metal forced through the collars of the rolls in the process of metalrolling. (*b*) A projecting rib on the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine. (7) *Elec.* A contact piece abutting from the central cylinder of a controller. (8) [Slang.] A hand; as, tip us your *fin*. 4. Fish'; as, fur, *fin*, and feather abound here. [< AS. *fin*.] **finback**, *n.* See *finner*, 2. **finbone**, *n.* A whalebone, a heavy chain, with attached rings and hooks, used for raising the fin and head, and facilitating the cutting up of a whale. **—fin'fish"**, *n.* 1. A fish with fins, as a whale. — **fin fish**, *n. pl.* True fish: opposed to *shellefish*.— **fin-fold**, *n. Zoöl.* A fold of the embryonic skin in which fin-rays are developed.— **fin'foot"**, *n.*, pl. -FOOTS', *pl.*] A sumbird or helionithid. — **fin-footed**, *n.* [FIN-FEET, *pl.*] *Crust.* A pleiopod or swimming-foot.— **fin-footed**, *a.* 1. Web-footed; natimiped. 2. *Ornith.* Lobe-footed; pinnatiped, as a grebe, coot, or finfoot. 3. *Conch.* Pteropod. — **fin-keel**, see KEEL.— **fin-spike**, *n.* A polypteroid fish, as the bichir of the Nile.— **fin-ray**, *n.* One of the rods or rays supporting the fin of a fish.


Finfoot or Sunbird. 1/8

Ordinary *finrays* are composed of a horn-like, or more or less calcified, substance, and are simple at the base, but become jointed transversely, and split up longitudinally, toward their extremities.


Head and foot of *Heliornis surinamensis*.

—fin-spine, *n.* A spine, or spinous ray, of a fish's fin.— **finned**, *a.* Fin-footed.— **fin-whale**, *n.* A finback.

fin‡, *n.* [F.] 1. An end or ending. 2†. Satisfaction. 3†. A fine. **Fin**, *abbr.* Finland; Finnish.

fin, *abbr. Ad finem* (at the end).

fin'a-ble,] 1 fin'a-bl; 2 fin'a-bl, *a.* Liable to a fine: **fin'a-ble**,] involving a penalty or fine; as, a *finable* misdemeanor.

fin'al-ē(ē)", *a.* Capable of being refined or purified.

fi'nal, 1 fai'nəl; 2 fi'nal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or coming at or as the end; conclusive; ultimate; last; as, the *final* issue; a *final* session. 2. Precluding, or making unnecessary, further action or controversy, either absolutely or so far as concerns the given tribunal, place, cause, or circumstances; completing; ending; conclusive.

We accept as *final* the arbitrament of the sword to which our fathers appealed. H. W. GRADY *New South* p. 271. [S. a. 1890.]

3. Relating to or consisting in the end or purpose aimed at: principally in the phrase *final cause*. See CAUSE. 4. *Polit. Econ.* Representing the last of a series of increments: proposed by Jevons. [F., < LL. *finalis*, < L. *finis*, end, < *findo*, separate.] **fi'nal-ly**, *adv.*

Syn.: complete, conclusive, decisive, definite, finished, last, latest, terminal, ultimate. "*Final* designates simply the circumstance of being the last; *conclusive* the mode of finishing or coming to the last; a determination is *final* which is to be succeeded by no other; a reasoning is *conclusive* that puts a stop to further question. The *final* is arbitrary; it depends upon the will to make it so or not; the *conclusive* is relative; it depends upon the circumstances and the understanding; a person gives a *final* answer at option; but in order to make an answer *conclusive*, it must be satisfactory to all parties." CRABB *English Synonymes*.— ANT.: current, experimental, first, inaugural, inchoate, incipient, incomplete, initial, initiative, nascent, opening, partial, rudimental, rudimentary, unfinished.

— final clause, f. **record**, f. **utility**, and all law terms, such as **judgment**, **note**, **process**, **remedy**, and **writ**, see the substantive.

fi'nal, *n.* 1. Something that is terminal, last, or final; that which makes an end; a finale. 2. A final cause. 3. *Mus.* The note in the ecclesiastical modes corresponding to the tonic or key-note in the modern scale, being the lowest note in the authentic and the corresponding middle note in the plagal modes. 4. In athletics, the deciding heat of a contest, as between a number of persons, in which only the winners of previous heats are allowed to participate. 5. *pl.* In education, the last public examinations for undergraduates, as at Oxford.

fi-na'le‡, 1 fi-nā'li; 2 fi-nā'le, *n.* [It.] 1. The last act, part, piece, or scene, as in a performance or exhibition, or as mentioned in a program; hence, any conclusion or concluding performance; termination; close; end.

There is nothing in the whole circle of song more fertile than the *finale* of this vigorous poem.

CHAS. MORRIS *Arvan Race* p. 257. [S. c. a. 1888.]

2. *Mus.* The last movement of a symphony, sonata, or the like; also, the concluding numbered or operatic act.

From the most recent form of opera, that of Wagner, the *finale* like the air, the duet, the trio or other self-contained movement, has entirely disappeared. GROVE *Dict. Music.*

Syn.: see END.

fi-na'le'si, *n.* A manufacturing town in Ferrara province, Italy.

fi-nal"i-ty, 1 fai-nal'i-ti; 2 fi-nāl'i-ty, *n.* [C.E.D., 1-4; 2-tis, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being final or conclusive; the state of being fully settled or finally arranged.

The scientific man is forbidden, by the very nature of his studies, to assume *finality* for his propositions.

CHARLES GORE in *Lux Mundi* p. 50. [U. S. a. 1889.]

2. That which is final; a final, conclusive, or decisive act, determination, declaration, offer, or arrangement. 3. The doctrine of final causes. See CAUSE. [< LL. *finalita(t)s*, < *finalis*; see FINAL.]

fi'nal-ly, 1 fai'nəl-i; 2 fi'nal-y, *adv.* 1. At or in the end; in conclusion; at last; ultimately; lastly. 2. Completely; irreparably; as, ruined *finally*.

fi-nance', 1 fi-nans'; 2 fi-nănç', *n.* [FI-NANCED'; FI-NANC'ING.] **I.** *t.* To manage the finances or monetary affairs of; conduct financial negotiations for; to provide funds or capital for; to finance a combination. **II.** *i.* To manage financial affairs (for oneself or others); devise ways to meet obligations, as by securing loans.

fi-nance', *n.* **1.** The science of the profitable management of money and of monetary affairs; the systematic control and regulation of revenue and expenditure; pecuniary management or methods; as, an approved system of finance. 2. Money; funds. 3. Pecuniary resources; funds on hand or coming in; revenue; income: usually in the plural; as, the *finances* of an empire or an individual. 3†. A fine; ransom; final payment of an obligation. [F., < LL. *financia*, < *finare*, pay a fine, < L. *finis*; see FINE, *n.*] **—high finance** [U. S.], financial interests of first magnitude.

fi-nan'cial, 1 fi-nan'shal; 2 fi-năn'shal, *a.* Of or pertaining to finance; monetary: as, *financial* affairs.

Syn.: fiscal, monetary, pecuniary. *Monetary* relates to actual money, coin, currency; as, the *monetary* system; a *monetary* transaction is one by which money is transferred. *Pecuniary* refers to that in which money is involved, but less directly: we speak of one's *pecuniary* affairs or interests, with no special reference to the handling of cash. *Financial* applies especially to governmental revenues or expenditures, or to private transactions of considerable moment; we speak of a *pecuniary* reward, a *financial* enterprise; we give a needy *pecuniary* assistance, a needful *financial* assistance. It is more common in America to speak of the *fiscal* rather than the *financial* year, as is customary in England.— **fi-nan'cial-ist**, *n.* A financier.— **fi-nan'cial-ly**, *adv.* In a financial manner; in respect to finance.

fi"nan-cier', 1 fi"an-sir' *or* fi-nan'sir; 2 fi"ăn-çēr' *or* fi-năn'çēr (sēr), *n.* [F.] 1. One who manages the financial affairs; a sort as financier for; financier. **II.** *v.* To engage in or conduct financial operations; endeavor to raise money by negotiations.

fi"nan-cier', *n.* 1. One skilled in or occupied with financial affairs or operations; one who understands methods of financiering and finance; one skilled in money matters. 2. One who conducts or controls financial affairs, public or private; one who manages revenues and disbursements; sometimes, formerly, a receiver or farmer of revenues. [F., < *finance*; see FINANCE.] **fi-nan'ci-an**‡; **fi-nan'ci-st**, *n.* [Rare.]

fin'an-cier'ing, 1 fin'an-sir'ing, 2 fin'ăn-çēr'ing, *n.* Financial operations or their conduct; the practises of financiers. **fi-nan'ci-er-y**†.

fin'a-ry, *n.* Same as FINERY†.

Fin'a-var'a, 1 fin'a-vär'; 2 fin'a-vär', *n.* Same as FINDBAR.

fin'back", 1 fin'bak'; 2 fin'băk', *n.* A rorqual or baleanopterine whale having a well-developed dorsal fin: hence the name. *Sibbaldius tectirostris* is common on the North Atlantic ocean. See BORQUAL.


Pacific Finback 1/300

fin'ca, 1 fin'ka; 2 fin'ca, *n.* [P. L.] 1. Real property; an estate. 2. Any immovable property. [Sp., < *fincar*, to acquire property, < L. *figo*, fix.]

finch‡, 1 finch; 2 finch, *n.* **1.** A small seed-eating conical fringilloid bird, as a bunting, sparrow, or grosbeak; especially, a fringilline, as a bullfinch, goldfinch, or canary; specif. the chaffinch. 2. One of various other small birds, as a weaver-bird. [< AS. *finc*.] — **caïf'on-finch'**, *n.* The towhee. **caïf'on-tow"hee**†.— **finch'-backed"**, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Streaked and spotted on the back: said of cattle. **finched**†.— **f.-falcon**, *n.* An East-Indian falcon (genus *Hierax*) about the size of a finch and feeding mainly on birds and mammals, as the Bengal falcon (*H. carnivaceus*).— **f.-lanager**, *n.* A tanager, as of the genus *Habia*.— **f.-larris**, **f.-lark**, the black-headed sparrow. **—Nevada f.**, the artemisia-sparrow.— **painted f.**, the nonpareil (*Passerina ciris*) of the southern United States. **— rosy f.**, any one of various finches comprising the genus *Leucosticte*, distributed over eastern Asia and North America.— **finch'er-y**, *n.* [Eng.] A finch-trapping place and equipment.


Green-finch. 1/3

Finch', *n.* See NOTTINGHAM, EARL OF.

Finch'ley, 1 finch'li; 2 finch'ly, *n.* A suburban parish in the north of London, England.

find, 1 faind; 2 find, *v.* [FOUND; FIND'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To discover or meet with by accident; chance upon; fall in with; as, to *find* a purse in the street. **2.** To discover, ascertain, or come upon by search, study, or special effort of any kind; attain; acquire; learn; as, to *find* a bullet by probing; to *find* a planet; to *find* the way to a man's pocket or a woman's heart.

Through paths where wolves would fear to prey
If *and* its way
BYRON *Giaour* st. 32.

3. To discover through the perceptions or feelings; learn by experience; perceive; ascertain; as, to *find* oneself ill; to *find* that honesty is the best policy.

I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand, as in what direction we are moving.

HOLMES *Autocrat* p. 105. [c. a. c. 1871.]

4. To reach either in a natural way or perforce; arrive at; as, the drunkard *finds* his way to the gutter. **5.** *Law.* To decide after judicial investigation; as, to *find* the defendant guilty; to *find* a true bill. **6.** To furnish; provide; supply; as, to *find* money.

Sir, I have *found* you an argument, but I am not obliged to *find* you an understanding. JOHNSON in Boswell's *Johnson*, *1784* vol. v. p. 178. [c. e. a. 1824.]

7. To maintain; support; provide for; as, he works for fifty dollars a month and *finds* himself.

I have sailed in many vessels, but never in one that was more comfortable or better *found*.

MALLOPPE *West Indies* p. 320. [c. 1860.]

8. To reach the fancy or feelings of; appeal to effectively; as, the Bible is divine, for it *finds* me. **9.** [Local, U. S.] To give birth to: said euphemistically of domestic animals. **10.** [Prov. Eng.] To compose. **II.** *i.* *Law.* To arrive at and express in form a judicial conclusion upon an issue presented; as, to *find* for the plaintiff. 2. *Hunting.* To discover game. [< AS. *findan*.] Syn.: see DISCOVER.— **find'ing-place**, *n.* The place where an object has been found; the locality of a discovery.— **to f. fault with**, to blame.— **to f. itself**, to become settled into accustomed routine or manner, or tuned up for best service: said of newly built ships, machinery, etc.— **to f. one's account in a thing**, to find it profitable.— **to f. oneself.** 1. To discover oneself; to be; as, to be in health; do; as, how do you *find yourself* to-day? 2. To become aware of one's power; reach a state favorable to one's ability.— **to f. one's feet**, see FEET.— **to f. them**; arise.— **to f. out** (or **up**†), to detect; discover; catch.

find, *n.* A thing found or discovered; especially, a valuable discovery; as, a *find* of timber or of minerals.— **find'a-ble**‡, *a.* Capable of being found.

Find'bar, 1 fin'bar; 2 fin'bär, *n. Jr. Myth.* In the second or heroic cycle of Irish legend, the daughter of Mesdithh, Queen of Connaught, whose hand was sought and offered by Meadhbh to many warriors to induce them to join her forces. **Fin'bari.**

Fin'den, 1 fin'dĕn; 2 fin'dĕn, *n.* **1. Edward** (1792–3/4 1857), an English engraver; brother of William. 2. **William** (1787–9/16 1852), an eminent English steel-engraver.

find'er, 1 faind'or; 2 find'er, *n.* One who or that which finds. Specif., (1) A small telescope, by the side of a large one, used to locate a particular object for astronomical observation which may then be examined through the larger glass. (2) A device on a microscope, so divided by finely graduated lines that any point of interest can be identified readily. (3) A supplementary lens attached to a camera, to locate the object in the field of view. (4) A searcher. (5) A finder-out. (6) A pole.

fin de siè'cle, 1 fañ də syĕ'kl; 2 făñ dĕ syĕ'cl. [F.] Literally, end of the century; up to date: an expression used during the closing years of the nineteenth century, and was most progressive, novel in fashion, or advanced in ideas.

find'ing, 1 faind'ing; 2 find'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of finding, or that which is found; discovery. 2. *Law.* The conclusion as to matters of fact arrived at through testimony heard before an official or a court; as, the *finding* of a jury. **3.** Support; maintenance; expense. **4.** *pl.* The small tools and supplies used by a workman; particularly, the supplies, as findings, of a saddler or bridler, used by a shoemaker: in the United States, usually limited to shoemakers' supplies (excluding leather) or to the various small accessories to a dress used by a dressmaker, as buttons, lining, braid, etc. **—find'ing-list"**, *n.* A library catalog in which the titles of books are entered very briefly, imprint, contents, etc., being usually omitted.— **f.-store**, *n.* A store where findings are sold; grindery warehouse.— **special f.** (*Law*), a special verdict.

fin'djan, 1 fin'jan; 2 fin'jăn, *n.* [Turk.] A small porcelain coffee-cup rounded at the bottom and supported in a metal stand called a *zarf*. **fin'gan**.

The *fingan* is a small blue and gold cup, or of any color, of an ounce's caliber, borne upon an exquisitely wrought support of gold or silver. G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* p. 55. [c. 1851.]

Find'lay, 1 find'li; 2 find'la, *n.* A city, the county-seat of Hancock county, Ohio; seat of Findlay College (Church of God), founded 1882.

Find'ley Peak. A summit in California; 7,470 ft. high.

fin'don-had"dock, 1 fin'don-had'ok; 2 fin'don-hăd'ok, *n.* A finnan-haddock: so called from Findon, whence it originally came.

fine‡, 1 fain; 2 fin, *v.* [FINED; FIN'ING.] **I.** *t.* To lay a pecuniary penalty upon, because of some breach of the laws or other offense; punish by fine; amerce; as, to fine a clerk for late attendance. 2†. To pay as a fine. 3†. To finish. 4†. To pawn. 5†. To condemn.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To pay a fine. 2†. To cease.

fine‡, *n.* [FINED; FIN'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To purify from extraneous or impure matter; clarify; refine; as, to *fine* gold; to *fine* wine.

Fined and finished in the crucible of suffering. BUSHNELL *Moral Uses of Dark Things, Physical Pain* p. 108. [c. 1868.]

2. To prolong and sharpen; taper; as, to *fine* the forebody of a vessel. 3. To make less coarse, as soil. **4.** [Rare.] To refine or polish gradually.

II. *i.* 1. To become purified, clarified, thin, or slender: with *down*; as, ale *fines down*. 2. To melt or fade gradually; as, the mist *fines* away before noon. **fyne**†.

fine, *a.* [FIN'ER; FIN'EST.] 1. Excellent or admirable in quality, character, form, or appearance. 2. Beautiful in form or appearance; handsome: hence, superior, suitable, fit, or proper; as, a *fine* woman: a *fine* view; a *fine* entertainment; a *fine* quality. (3) Having special attainments; accomplished: brilliant; acute; subtle; skil-

ful; as, a *fine* debater. (3) Suggesting or embodying delicacy or daintiness; elegant; choice; as, *fine* workmanship.

I know of no other poem in English so replete as this [As You Like It] with the heart's *fine* fragrance. H. N. Hudson *Lect. on Shakespeare* vol. i, p. 279. [n. s. ser. 1848.]

(4) Characterized by or expressing refinement or cultivation; polished; as, *fine* manners; *fine* compliment. (5) Bright; pleasant; as, *fine* weather; in Great Britain often merely in the sense, free from rain; as, if it be *fine* [that is, if it do not rain] I shall go for a drive.

2. Suggesting or exemplifying lightness, tenuity, delicacy, etc.; not coarse, gross, heavy, or dull. (1) Having the constituents expanded; tenuous; subtile; as, a *fine* gas. (2) In minute particles; pulverized; powdery.

To-morrow about this time shall a measure of *fine* flour be sold for a shekel. *2 Kings* vii, 1.

(3) Not thick; slender; thin; as, *fine* thread. (4) Having sharpness; keen; as, a *fine* edge. (5) Having a delicate texture; made of delicate materials; as, *fine* linen. (6) *Billiards.* Very light; said of the touch of the object-ball by the cue-ball where a very slight deflection is needed to complete the stroke; as, a *fine* carom.

3. Brought to perfection in form or quality; finished; consummate. **4.** Showy in dress or appearance; pretentious; ostentatious; showy.

Paris is the *fine* gentleman, and the pattern voluptuary, of the heroic ages.

Gladstone *Juventus Mundi* p. 516. [l. b. & co. 1869.]

5. Delicate of perception; discriminating; refined; sensitive; as, a *fine* ear for music; a *fine* sense of honor. **6.** Of subtle character; casuistic; nice; as, a *fine* point in argument. **7.** Free from extraneous matter; containing no dross; refined; pure; unalloyed; as, *fine* gold. **8.** Containing a given proportion of pure metal; as, gold 18 carats *fine*. **9.** [Eng.] Backed up by the highest credit; gilt-edged; said of commercial paper. **10.** *Sports.* Trained to the highest point of efficiency; in condition; an athlete, a horse, etc. **11.** Distinguished or noteworthy in some way; hence, enjoyable; pleasant: often used ironically; as, we had a *fine* time; you led us a *fine* chase. [< F. *fin*, < L. *finitus*, pp. of *finire*, finish, < *finis*, limit, < *findo*, cleave.]

Syn.: beautiful, clarified, clear, comminuted, dainty, delicate, elegant, excellent, exquisite, canny, keen, minute, nice, polished, pure, sensitive, smooth, subtile, tenuous, thin. *Fine* (i. *finis*, end) denotes that which has been brought to a full end, finished. From this notion arose many derivative meanings, running out, among words quite remote from each other to be alike synonyms of *fine*. That which is truly finished, brought to an ideal end, is *excellent* of its kind, and *beautiful*, if a thing that admits of beauty; as, a *fine* woman, *fine* trees, a *fine* woman, a *fine* morning; if a thing that admits of the removal of impurities, it is not finished till these are removed, and hence *fine* signifies *refined* and *purified*; as, *fine* gold. That which is finished is apt to be *polished*, smooth to the touch, minutely exact in outline; hence *fine* comes to be a synonym for all words that denote *delicate exquisite*; as, *fine* manners, a *fine* touch, *fine* perceptions. As that which is *delicate* is apt to be small, by an easy extension of meaning *fine* becomes a synonym for *minute, comminuted*; as, a *fine* thread, *fine* sand; or for *slim, tenuous, thin*; as, *fine* lace, *fine* wire; and as a *thin* edge is *keen, sharp, fine* becomes also a synonym for these words; as, a *fine* point, a *fine* edge. See BEAUTIFUL, CLEVER, DELICATE, and compare big, blunt, clumsy, coarse, great, heavy, huge, immense, large, rude, stout, thick.

Fine, from its shortness and apparent simplicity of meaning, is used with great freedom and variety to express delicacy, slenderness, or appreciation or approbation in general, through lack of care or disregard for accuracy in selecting an adjective that would more exactly describe the subject of commendation. It is the first element in numerous compounds, many of which are self-explaining; as, *fine*-featured, *fine*-grained, *fine*-hatched, *fine*-spoken.

—fine′-arsch″, *n.* A small glass-fritting furnace.— **f. as a fiddle** [Colloq.], in fine condition; very fine.— **f.-ax**, *n.* To dress the surface of stone with an ax-hammer.— **f. blue**, rosanilin.— **f.-bore**, *n. Mech.* To give a fine finish to the bore of a gun.— **f.-cut**. I. *a.* **1.** Finely cut; delicately chiseled; as, *fine-cut* features. **2.** Cut fine; as, *fine-cut* chewing-tobacco. **II.** *n.* Tobacco that is cut fine.— **f.-drawn**, *a.* **1.** Drawn out finely, as wire; hence, developed very subtly or too subtly; as, *fine-drawn* reasoning. **2.** *Sporting.* Trained to the last particular.— **f.-fingered**, *a.* Expert in the kind of work that requires delicacy of touch with the fingers.— **f.-hadyism**, *n.* Affectation of fashionable graces and display on the part of a woman; over nicety of manner.— **f.-nosed**, *a.* Having a keen sense of smell.— **f.-spoken**, *a.* Speaking politely, fairly, or grandiloquently.— **f.-spun**, *a.* Drawn or spun out to an extreme degree of tenuity; hence, subtile; metaphysical.— **f.-still**, *n.* Low, small (alcoholic liquors) from fermented molasses or the like.— **f.-stiller**, *n.* — **f. stuff**, a creamy lime solution used for a coat in plastering.— **f.-webbed**, *a.* Of extreme tracery.— **to sail** *f.* (*Naut.*), to sail as close to the wind as possible.— **to train** *f.* (*Sporting*), to reduce the weight of flesh to the last degree consistent with health and strength.

fine, 1 fain; 2 fin, *n.* **1.** A pecuniary amercement inflicted as a penalty for an offense against the criminal law, for some neglect of official duty, or for other offense; the money so required; as, a *fine* for disorderly conduct. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* An amicable adjustment of a suit either actual or fictitious, by permission of the court; a final agreement as for the possession of lands, especially employed for barring estates tail. The following procedure was observed: the person who was to take title entered suit against the holder for wrongfully keeping him out of possession; the plaintiff's right was acknowledged by the defendant, whereupon an adjustment was entered in the court records, the particulars being set out in the *foot of the fine*. See FOOT.

A *fine* is so called because it puts an end, not only to the suits thus commenced, but also to all other suits . . . concerning the same matter. Blackstone *Commentaries* bk. ii, p. 349.

3. *Feudal Law.* (1) [Rare.] A final agreement between landlord and tenant, or the equivalent, concerning the rent and tenure of lands. (2) A fee paid by the tenant or vassal to the lord in addition to the rent, as on the transfer or alienation of the tenant-right; hence, money paid to secure a profitable right.

If the tenant aliened his land, he was liable to pay a *fine* to the lord, for the privilege of selling. Kent *Comm.* vol. iii, p. 504.

4. *Ir. Hist.* An old Irish family the members of which were subject to one chief. **5.** A charge imposed upon a member of an organization, as of a building and loan association, labor union, theatrical troupe, etc., who is delinquent in the payment of his dues, or who otherwise infringes its rules. **6**†. End; conclusion; death. **7**†. Atonement; penance; compensation. [< F. *fin*, final payment, < L. *finis*, see FINE, *a.*] **fine**′-**endowment** (*Eng. Hist.*), the fine paid to the lord by the widow of a vassal on receiving dower.— **f. of lands**, see FINE, 2, above.— **fine′-roll″**, *n. Eng. Hist.* A register or roll containing fines due the sovereign for sale of land, exemption from service, etc. — **fresh f.** (*Old Eng. Law*) a fine levied within a year.— **in f.**, finally; in conclusion.— **joint f.** (*Old Eng. Law*), a fine which is leviable upon the whole of a village.

fine, *adv.* **1.** [Sc.] Delicately; with caution; as, to fish *fine*; to aim *fine*, as in shooting. **2.** [Colloq.] Very much; finely; well; as, I am getting along *fine*. [n. s. *Billiards.* In a manner producing a fine carom, touch, etc. See FINE, *a.* 2 (6).

Fine-don, 1 fin′-don; 2 fin′e-don, *n.* A borough town in Northamptonshire, England.

fine′draw″, 1 fain′drô″; 2 fin′drą″, *vt.* **1.** To sew or close up, as a rent or seam, with fine threads and delicate workmanship, so that the joining is nearly or quite imperceptible. **2.** To sew or close up, as a hole, rent, or fault in a fabric, by inserting sound yarns or missing threads with a needle. **3.** To draw out, as wire, to an extreme degree of tenuity.— **-cer**, *n.* — **-ing**, *n.*

Fi-neer′ the Rover, 1 fe-nir′; 2 fi-nēr′. A famous Irish sea-captain and leader of the 16th century. He was chief of the O'Driscolls, lord of Baltimore and of Dunnalong Castle, Skerkin Island, Cork county, Ireland.

fine′-nee′r, 1 fe-nir′; 2 fi-nēr′, *vi.* To run in debt by getting goods made up so as to be unsuitable for others, and then declining to take them except on credit. [< Middle F. *finer*, make money, < *finance*, money, < F. *finance*; see FINANCE.]

fine′-fin′gered, **f.-hadyism**, etc. See FINE, *a.*

fine′ness†, *n.* Subtilty; end.

Fi-nel′la, 1 fi-nel′e; 2 fi-nel′a, *n.* A feminine personal name. [Celt., whitecheadriced.]

fine′ly, 1 fain′li; 2 fin′li, *adv.* In a fine manner, in any sense of the word *fine*.

fine′ment, 1 fain′ment; 2 fin′ment, *n.* [Rare.] Refinement.

fine′ness, 1 fain′nes; 2 fin′nes, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being fine. **2.** The weight of an alloy, as expressed fractionally or in carats. **3.** [Archaic.] Finesse.

Fi-ne′o, 1 fi-nē′o; 2 fi-ne′o, *n.* [It.] See Phineas.

fin′er, 1 fain′er; 2 fin′er, *n.* A refiner.

fin′er-y, 1 fain′er-i; 2 fin′er-i, *n.* [-ies, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, *pl.*] **1.** That which is used to decorate the person or dress. **2.** [Rare.] Beauty; agreeableness; fineness.

fin′er-y, *n.* [-ies, *pl.*] A charcoal-hearth in which cast iron is taken and converted into malleable iron from pig iron: now in disuse. **fin′a-ry**†; **fin′er-y**-**fur″nace**†.

fines, 1 fainz; 2 fins, *n. pl. Mercl.* Ores in too fine or pulverulent a condition to be smelted in the ordinary way.

fi-nesse′, 1 fi-nes′; 2 fi-nēs′, *v.* [FI-NESSED′; FI-NESS′ING.]

I. *t.* In whist-playing, to play as a finesse; as, to *finesse* the queen. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make use of finesse or artifice.

A lawyer . . . finesses with those people, as the gamester did with the devil. D'Aubigné *Hist. Reformation* tr. by White, vol. i, p. 130. [c. & amos. 1870.]

2. In whist-playing, to make use of finesse for the purpose of taking a trick.

fi-nesse′, *n.* [P.] **1.** Subtle contrivance used to gain a point; artifice; stratagem.

Some parts of Stephen's letters, about reinforcements, . . . were only meant as a *finesse* in case they should fall into the enemy's hands. Washington in Sparks's *Writings of Washington* vol. ii, p. 158, n. a. ser. 1834.]

2. The quality of being dexterous, artful, or skilful. **3.** In whist-playing, an attempt on the part of the third player (and occasionally of the second) to take a trick with a lower card when he holds a higher (as a queen when he holds the next), in the hope that the opposing hand yet to play will not hold a taking card (as the king).

Syn.: see ARTIFICE, DECEPTION.— **fi-ness′er**, *n.*

fine′-off″, see FINE, *n.*

fine′top″, *n.* Same as REDTOP. **fine′top″-grass″**†.

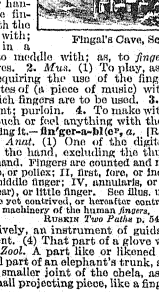
fin′ga, 1 fig′ge; 2 fig′ga, *n.* [E. Ind.] A drongo.

Fin-gal′, 1 fin-gāl′ or fig′gal; 2 fin-gal′ or fig′gal, *n.* **1.** Hero of ancient Scottish poetry.

Fingal; authorship yet in dispute. See MACPHERSON'S and JAMES, and OSSIAN.

2. A district in Dublin county, Ireland. [Colloq.]

Fin′gal's Cave, a large basaltic cavern in Staffa Island, on the west coast of Scotland, partly filled with seawater.



Fingal's Cave, Scotland.

fin′gent, 1 fin′jent; 2 fin′gent, *a.* [Rare.] Forming; making; molding.

fin′ger, 1 fing′ger; 2 fig′ger, *n.* **1.** *t.* **1.** To touch or handle with the fingers or as with the fingers; toy with; sometimes in a bad sense. **2.** To meddle with; as, to *finger* papers; to *finger* motives. **2.** *Mus.* (1) To play, as a musical instrument requiring the use of the fingers. (2) To mark the notes of (a piece of music) with indications showing what fingers are to be used. **3.** To take with thievish intent; purloin. **4.** To make with the fingers. **II.** *i.* To touch or act anything with the fingers, as a piano in playing it.— **fin′ger-a-bil′ce**, *a.*

fin′ger, 1. *Anat.* (1) One of the digits or terminal members of the hand, excluding the thumb. (2) Any digit of the hand. Fingers are counted and named distally: I, the thumb, or pollex; II, first, fore, or index-finger; III, medius, or middle finger; IV, annularis, or ring-finger; V, auricularis (ear), or little finger. See illus. under HAND.

No machine yet contrived, or hereafter contrivable, will ever equal the fine machinery of the human *fingers*.

Ruskin *Two Paths* p. 54. [w. & s. 1881.]

(3) Figuratively, an instrument of guidance or of accomplishment. (4) That part of a glove which covers a finger. **2.** *Zoöl.* A part like or likened to a finger, as the terminal part of an elephant's trunk, a ray of a starfish, or the smaller joint of the chela, as of a crab. **3.** *Mech.* A small projecting piece, like a finger. (1) A rod or bar to support or stop a piece or to limit its motion. (2) A gripper, as in a printing-press. (3) A guide or support, as for the knife of a harvester. (4) One of the levers by which a key in a mechanical piano-player is struck or depressed. **4.** A measure of length. (1) A finger-breadth. (2) The length of the middle finger. **5.** A handful of dressed flax. **6.** A measure of depth, equal to the width of the finger, as of drink in a glass or powder in a gun.

Some says three *fingers*, some says two,—
I'll leave the choice to you.
John Hay *The Mystery of Gilpal* st. 5.

7. *Mus.* Fingering; execution, as on the piano. [< *fin*, *finger*.]

— fin′ger-al″pha-bet, *n.* An alphabet made by certain motions and positions of the hands and fingers, used by and in talking to deaf-mutes.— **f.-and-toe**, *n.* See DACTYLOLOGIA.— **fingers-and-thumbs**, *n.* The bird's-foot trefoil. — **fingers-and-toes**†.— **f.-bar**, *n.* A bar that supports the fingers and knives in a mower.— **f.-benediction**, *n.* A blessing with the thumb and first two fingers, which symbolize the Trinity; used in the Greek and Roman churches and by some Anglican bishops.— **f.-berry**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The high blackberry.— **f.-board**, *n.* **1.** A guideboard bearing a pointing finger. **2.** In stringed instruments, as a violin, the strip of wood above which the strings are strained and upon which they are pressed by the fingers of the player. **3.** In instruments of the piano or organ class, a keyboard.— **f.-bowl**, *n.* A bowl, usually of glass, containing water for cleansing the fingers at table after eating. **f.-glass**†.— **fin′ger-breadth″**, *n.* A measure of length; the breadth of a finger; one-quarter of a palm.— **f.-brush**, *n.* A brush used by bookbinders in sizing the covers of books.— **f.-coral**, *n.* A millepore (*Millepora alcicornis*).— **f.-crystals**, *n. pl.* Cassiness. — **f.-fern**, *n.* The cetterach.— **f.-fish**, *n.* A starfish; five finger.— **fin′ger-flow″er**, *n.* The foxglove.— **f.-gage**, *n.* A self-acting check for keeping sheet metal in place, regulating its advance and directing its course to the press.— **f.-grass**, *n.* A grass (*Panicum sanguinale*) with slender digitate spikes; crabgrass. See TABLE OF GRASSES.— **f.-grip**, *n.* An instrument for removing from a bore, as of a well, a broken rod or dropped tool.— **f.-guard**, *n.* The hemispherical part extending over the grip of a sword; a knuckle-guard.— **f.-hole**, *n.* One of a series of holes in the tube of a musical instrument, as the flute, which are stopped by the ends of the fingers.— **f.-key**, *n.* A key operated by the touch of the finger, as in opening and closing an electric circuit.— **f. lake** (*Geog.*), one of a group of lakes, in some valleys radiating from a center not unlike the fingers of an open hand.— **f.-language**, *n.* Communication by the fingers; dactylology; finger-speech.— **fin′ger-leaf″**, *n.* The five-finger (*Potentilla canadensis*).— **f.-length**, *n.* The measurement, usually the length of the middle finger; about four and a half inches.— **f.-lime**, *n.* [Austral.] A native citrus tree, the *Citrus australasica*.— **f.-length**, *n.* Same as *finger-breadth*, *q. v.*— **f.-muscle**, *n.* A muscle which operates the muscles of the hand and forearm.— **f.-mark**, *n.* A stain left by a finger, or the impression of a finger or thumb on paper, for personal identification; a finger-print. — **f.-mask**, *n.* A small mask worn on the fingers and held before the face.— **f.-mirror**, *n.* A dental hand-mirror which may be held by inserting a finger in a hole in the handle.— **f.-mail**, *n.* A nail growing on a finger.— See SAU.— **f.-parted**, *a. Bot.* Having five finger-like lobes; palmate. — **f.-plate**, *n.* A plate on a door, near the handle, to protect it from finger-soiling.— **f.-post**, *n.* A pointing guide-boards, as at a crossroad, often with pointing hands.

A *finger-post*, which points the way to others, but stands still itself. Disraeli Contarini Fleming vol. ii, p. 88. [n. 1855.]

— f.-print, *n.* An impression of the inner surface of the digits of both hands, that, on account of its varying lines in every individual, is valuable for identification purposes.— **f.-print system**, a system for the identification of persons by their finger-prints. See BERTILLON SYSTEM.— **f.-puff**, *n.* In hair-dressing, a puff made by rolling the hair over a finger.— **f.-reading**, *n.* Reading of raised letters with the finger tips, as practised by the blind.— **f.-ring**, *n.* A ring worn, as for ornament, on a finger. See RING.— **f.-root**, *n. Bot.* The foxglove.— **f.-shell**, *n.* The European piddock (*Pholas dactylus*).— **f.-shield**, *n.* A shield to protect the left forefinger against the point of a needle, or the like, as used by the hand in quilting or cutting by the thread.— **f.-speech**, *n.* Same as FINGER-LANGUAGE.— **f.-sponge**, *n.* Any slender finger-shaped sponge; a glove-sponge.— **f.-stall**, *n.* A sheath for a finger when sore, or during dissections, etc.— **f.-steel**, *n.* A small steel on which carriers whet their knives.— **f.-stone**, *n.* **1.** A stone of the right size for manual use. **2.** A belemnite.— **f.-talk**, *n.* Same as FINGER-LANGUAGE.— **f.-tip**, *n.* **1.** *Archery.* A cover protecting the end of the forefinger from injury by the bow-string. **2.** *Bot.* (California.) An edible stonecrop (*Sedum spathulifolium*), with fleshy, tufted leaves.— **hammer f.**, a permanent flexion of the little finger at its second joint corresponding to hammer toe in the foot. — **hippocratic fingers**, bulbous enlargements of the ends of the fingers with longitudinal curvature of the nails, seen in chronic diseases in which the circulation is weakened.— **his fingers are all thumbs**, he handles his hands awkwardly. — **leech-f.**†, *n.* The ring-finger, referring to the old notion that from that finger a vein ran to the heart.— **mechanical f.**, a delicate instrument used by microscopists to separate a minute object from a mass of matter under examination.— **Morse f.**, a finger affected by telegraphers' cramp.— **to give one the f.**, to disappoint one after holding out hopes that his desires would be fulfilled; to treat slightingly.— **to have a f. in the pie**, to have a share in whatever is going forward; take part in an affair or business.— **to have at one's f.-tips**, to be perfectly familiar with.— **to put a f. in one's eye** [Ir.], to outwit, or cheat by guile.

fin′gered, 1 fing′gerd; 2 fig′gerd, *pa.* **1.** Possessed of **fin′gerd**, 1 fingers; as, *fingered* and thumbed. **2.** *Mus.* (1) Having music so notes, to show where fingers are to be used in playing them. (2) Played or produced by the fingers. **3.** Subjected to the act of fingering. **4.** *Biol.* Digitate.

fin′ger-er, 1 fing′ger-er; 2 fig′ger-er, *n.* One who fingers; a pilferer.

fin′ger-ing, 1 fing′ger-ing; 2 fig′ger-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of touching or feeling with the fingers.

The slow result of patient Nature's pains,
And plastic *fingering* of her busy mains.
Whittier *Panorama* st. 2.

2. *Mus.* (1) The method or order of using the fingers on fingered instruments, as the flute or piano. (2) Any notation for indicating what fingers are to be used. 3. Fine work done by the fingers. 4. (Gt. Brit.) A coarse woolen knitting-yarn, used for stockings, etc. **5†.** A motioning with the finger.

fin'ger-less, 1 fin'ger-les; 2 fiŋ'ger-lĕs, *a.* Having no fingers: said of a hand, or glove.

fin'ger-ling, † fiŋ'ger-liŋ; 2 fiŋ'ger-liŋ, *n.* **1.** A young fish, especially a young trout, no bigger than a man's finger. **2.** A being of very small size: used as a translation of German *Däumerling.* **3†.** A glove-finger; a finger-covering; a thimble.

fin'ger-smith'', † fiŋ'ger-smith'; 2 fiŋ'ger-smith', *n.* [Slang, Eng.] **1.** A midwife. **2.** A pickpocket.

fin'ger-y, *a.* Parting into finger-like divisions; digitiform.

fin'gle-fan'gled, *a.* [Colloq.] A mere trifle. — **f. -fangled†,** *a.*

fin'gram, † fiŋ'grom; 2 fiŋ'gram, *n.* [Scot.] Worsted spun on a small wheel, from combed wool.

fin'gri-go, 1 fiŋ'gri-gō; 2 fiŋ'gri-gō (XIII), *n.* [Jamaica.] *Bot.* A West-Indian shrub (*Pisonia aculeata*) of the four-o'clock family (*Nyctaginaceæ*), annoying to travelers because its hooked spines catch their clothes and flesh.

Fin'gu, † fiŋ'gū; 2 fiŋ'ĝu, *n.* A Kafir belonging to an outcast tribe. **Fin'go†.**

fin'i-al, 1 fin'i-al; 2 fin'i-al, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* An ornament at the apex of a spire, pinnacle, or the like. A common form in pointed architecture is that of a bud about to open. **2.** *Decorative Art.* Any terminal part pointing upward, as of a sprig of leaves.

They wore too the plumes of birds as the most perfect top, or *finial*, of costume.

HAMERTON *Chapters on Animals* p. 214. [n. bros. 1882.]

[< L. *finis*; see FINE, *a.*] — **fin'i-aled,** *a.*

Fin'i-as, † fin'i-as; 2 fin'i-as, *n.* [Ir.] One of the four mythical cities in the south of Ireland from which the Tuatha Dé Danaan came.

fin'i-cal, † fin'i-kal; 2 fin'i-cal, *a.* Overnice or fastidious in dress, manners, and the like; as, a *finical* old maid.

Here's a *finical* fellow, Jack! What a brave fair-weather captain of a ship he would make! WYCHERLEY *Plain Dealer* act i, sc. 1. [Var. of FINICKIN.] **fin'i-cal-ly,** adv. Spruce-affected, dandyish, fastidious, foppish, spruce.— Ant.: see synonyms for FLUFF. — **fin'i-cal'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The characteristic of being finical. **2.** That which is finical.— **fin'i-cal-ness,** *n.*— **fin'i-elsm,** *n.* Extreme scrupulousness.

fin'ick-ing, 1 fin'ik-iŋ; 2 fin'ik-iŋ. **I.** *a.* Exact in trifles; finical. **II.** *n.* Finicalness; fussiness.— **fin'ick-ing-ly,** *adv.*

fin'ick-y, 1 fin'ik-y; 2 fin'ik-y, *a.* [<FINICK-ING.] [Colloq.]

fi-nif'te, 1 fi-nif'ti; 2 fi-nif'te, *a.* [Rare.] Making finite; limiting. [To make fine. [< FINE, *a.*, + -FY.]

fin'i-fy, 1 fin'i-fi; 2 fin'i-fy, *v.* [<FINE + -FY.] [Colloq.]

Fi'ni-gue'ra, 1 fi'ni-gwe'ra; 2 fi'ni-gwē'ri, **Tommaso** (1424?–1475?). An Italian artist and goldsmith, who first engraved on copper.

fin'i-kin, 1 fin'i-kin, *a.* Daintily precise about dress, manner, language, etc.; finical; as, a *finikin* toilet; a *finikin* gentleman. [Cp. Middle D. *finkens*, precisely, < *fijn*, fine.]

fin'i-kin, *n.* A pigeon with a mane-like crest.

fin'ing, 1 fain'iŋ; 2 fin'iŋ, *n.* **1.** A substance, as isinglass, used in clarifying liquids, as wine or beer. **2.** The process of clarifying or becoming clear: said of wine. **3.** The tapering or sharpening of the forward part of a vessel's hull, below the water-line. **4.** In the manufacture of glass, the formation of a clear fusion by maintaining a high temperature in the melting-pot. **5.** The conversion of cast iron into wrought iron by heating it in the presence of charcoal.— **fin'ing-forge",** *n.* A reheating- or refining-furnace.— **f.-pot,** *n.* A refining-vessel.— **f.-roller,** *n.* A cylinder of wire cloth in a paper-making machine, for separating the fine ground pulp from coarse fibers and refuse.

fi'nis, 1 fai'nis; 2 fi'nis, *n.* [L.] **1.** The end; a word formerly often placed at a colophon at the close of a book, and still occasionally so used. **2.** Aim in sight; goal.

fin'ish, 1 fin'ish; 2 fin'ish, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To complete or bring to an end; as, to *finish* life's journey. **2.** To perfect finally or in detail, as a picture; complete by doing all things requisite or desirable; hence, specif., to trim, polish, varnish, etc.; as, to *finish* a house.

And I'm to be '*finished*'? by travel.

BEAST HAMET *Her Letter* st. 9.

3. [Colloq.] To kill or make powerless; defeat; as, to *finish* an enemy: often with *off*.

II. *i.* To reach or come to an end; terminate; cease; die. [< OF. *finiss-*, *fenis-*, stem of *finir*, < L. *finio*, < *finis*, end.]

fyn'issh†.

Syn.: cease, close, complete, conclude, end, expire, stop, terminate. That *ends*, is *ended*, or which there is no more, whether or not more was intended or needed; that is *closed*, *completed*, *concluded*, or *finished* which has come to an expected or appropriate end. A speech may be *ended* almost as soon as begun, because of the speaker's illness, or of tumult in the audience; in such a case, the speech is neither *closed*, *completed*, nor *finished*, nor, in the strict sense, *concluded*. An argument may be *ended* with nothing proved: when an argument is *concluded* all that is deemed necessary to prove the point has been stated. To *finish* is to do the last thing there is to do; as, "I have *finished* my course." *2 Tim.* iv, 7. *Finish* has come to mean, not merely to *complete* in the essentials, but to perfect in all the minor details, as in the expression "to add the *finishing* touches." The enumeration is *completed*; the poem, the picture, the statue is *finished*. To *terminate* may be either to bring to an arbitrary or to an appropriate end; as, he *terminated* his English lectures *terminated* in a cross. See ACCOMPLISH, ACHIEVE; CEASE.— Ant.: see synonyms for BEGIN.

fin'ish, *n.* **1.** The conclusion or last stage of anything; as, the *finish* of a race; the *finish* of a baseball-match.

I have drained the mortal cup
Unto the *finish* and all.

ADAM LINDSAY GORDON *Lay Me Low, My Work is Done* st. 5.

2. The process or effect of perfecting or beautifying anything; as, the *finish* of a statue; cloth of a fine *finish*. **3.** *Building.* (1) The joinery and cabinetwork necessary to complete the interior of a building; as, a hard-wood *finish*. (2) The stationary fittings of a house. Called also, **standing finish.** **4.** The final part of any mechanical work; as, an ornamental scratch-*finish* on polished metal-work. **5.** [Slang, Eng.] A refreshment house licensed to keep open all night. Syn.: see CESSATION; END.— **beaver finish** (*Textile*), in woolen manufacture, a finish in which the nap is laid in one direction, thus resembling beaver-fur.— **blind f.,** the stamped finish of a book-cover without gold-leaf.— **brush f.,** the last process to which brasswork is submitted in order to produce on the surface an antique lusterless appearance.— **cabinet f.,** see FINISH, 3.— **curled f.,** ornamentation produced on bright metal by rubbing it circularly with an oilstone or with Arkansas stone and water.— **dead f.** [Austral.], an impassable obstacle which compels a halt; also, the halt thus enforced. — **frosted f.,** a number of processes for finishing silver articles by rubbing them with a mixture of powdered pumice and oil, or by subjecting them to the action of a fine scratch-brush.— **hard f.,** a third and last coat in plaster, made of fine stuff well smoothed.— **inside f.** (*Arch.*), all that interior work in a house not essential to its structure but intended to give elegance of appearance or convenience within, such as wainscot, trims of doors and windows, interior cornices, etc.— **magazine f.** (*Engr.*), artistic tooling of half-tone plates.— **outside f.,** the corner-boards, window-casings, and the like necessary for completing the outside of a wooden building.— **sand f.** (*Plastering*), a finish of the mortar coat produced by rubbing the surface smooth.— **slip f.,** same as CURLED FINISH.— **stone f.,** a lumber finish, not so delicate as a grease finish, given to metals by rubbing them with pumice-stone; a matt finish.— **velvet f.,** a soft finish put on the flesh side of coarse leather. See LEATHER. — **water f.** Same as CURLED FINISH.

fin'ished,] 1 fin'ish†; 2 fin'ish†, *pa.* Carried to a high **fin'isht,**] degree of perfection; of a superior quality; complete; as, a *finished* work of art; a *finished* poem.

This work [the Georgics] has been pronounced the most *finished* poem in the entire range of Latin literature.

P. N. MORRIS *Anc. Hist.* p. 443. [n. & co. 1888.]

fin'ish-er, 1 fin'ish-ar; 2 fin'ish-er, *n.* **1.** One who finishes or perfects anything; as, a leather-*finisher*; a *finisher* in bookbinding or in electrotyping; in machine-work, one who does the last grinding.— **2.** In machine, the last machine of a series of carding-engines. **3.** [Colloq.] One who or that which ends or settles something; as, that blow was a *finisher*.— **fin'ish-er-speel",** *n.* The spool-shaped roll containing the warp-threads; beam-roll.

fin'ish-ing, 1 fin'ish-iŋ; 2 fin'ish-ĭng, *ppr & verbal n.* of FINISH, *v.*: used in self-explaining compounds; as, **finishing coat** or **coater** (the last coat or coater of a series), **f.-edge** (paint, plaster, etc.), **f.-machine,** see FINISHER, 2, **f.-s press** (for book-covers), **f.-rolls** (for rolling iron), **f.-school** (for preparing young ladies for society), **f.-stove** (for heating bookbinders' finishing tools), **f.-tap** (in screw-cutting, a cylindrical tap without a tapering end), **f.-tool** (in bookbinding, a bread or fine tool), etc.

fin'ish-turn", *vt.* In lathe-work, to make the last cut on.

Fin'is-terre', 1 fin'is-ter'; 2 fin'is-ter', *n.* **1.** Cape, the most westerly point of Spain, on the coast of Coruña province. **2.** A department of France; capital, Quimper.

Fin'is-terre', 1 fin'is-ter'; 2 fin'is-tĕr', *n.* A cape, most westerly point of Spain, on the coast of Coruña province.

fi'nit, *a.* and *n.* Finite. [< L. *finitus*, pp. of *finire*, to place or keep in finite condition; limit.

fi'nite, *a.* **1.** Having bounds, ends, or limits, as opposed to that which is infinite; limited; bounded; as, *finite* distance; *finite* quantity. **2.** Subject to the conditions of existence, especially those that affect human life; as, *finite* mind; *finite* relations; conforming to or susceptible of definition or circumscription. **3.** *Gram.* Limited by number and person, as the indicative, subjunctive, optative, and imperative modes: opposed to *infinitive*; as, a *finite* verb. [< L. *finitus*; see FINE, *a.*]— **finite canon** (*Mus.*), a canon that comes to an end in its own subject.— **f. existent,** one of the existent and limited existence of all created beings, as distinguished from the eternal self-existence of God.— **f. in its kind,** having finite existence.— **f.-term,** *n.* In logic, a term not containing a negative particle, as *ego*, opposed to *non-ego*. **2.** In mathematics, a term not expressed by an infinite series.— **fi'nite-ly,** *adv.*

fi'nite-ness,] fai'nait-nes; 2 fi'nit-nĕs, *n.* The state or **fi'nit-nes,**] quality of being finite; physical or temporal limitation; as, the *finiteness* of man.

Finiteness consists in a series of privations, a boundary of time, a restriction of place, a duration, a narrower horizon of knowledge. MARTINEAU *Types of Ethical Theory* vol. i, p. 317. [macm. 1886.]

fin'i-tes'i-mal,] 1 fin'i-tes'i-mal; 2 fin'i-tĕs'i-mal, *a.* Math. **fin'i-tes'i-mal,** 1 fin'i-tes'i-mal; 2 fin'i-tĕs'i-mal, *a.* Math. Denoted by the ordinal of a finite number.

fin'i-tude, 1 fin'i-tūd; 2 fin'i-tūd, *n.* The mode or fact of being finite; finiteness. [< L. *finitus*; see FINE, *a.*, + -TUDE.]

axiom of infinitude (*Math.*), the assumption made by some writers that there is no finite limit to any quantity, such that, given any one of the kind, there is a greater of the same kind; opposed to the axiom of finitude, or the condition of being in a finite ratio.

fin-jan', 1 fin-jān'; 2 fin-ĝān', *n.* [Ar.] A demi-tasse without a saucer, used in Asia Minor.

fink, *n.* [U. S.] One who engages as a strike-breaker but is inexperienced in the work to be done.

finkel, *n.* Same as FENKEL.

finks, *n.* Same as FENKS.

Fin'land, 1 fin'land; 2 fin'land, *n.* **1. Gulf of,** N. E. arm of northern Norway; 18,295 sq. m.; capital, Hammerfest.

Fin'land, 1 fin'land; 2 fin'land, *n.* **1.** Independent since Dec. 6, 1917; declared a republic, June 14, 1919; 125,689 sq. m.; capital, Helsingfors.— **Fin'land-er,** *n.* Same as FINN, 2, 3.

Fin'lay, 1 fin'li; 2 fin'li, **George** (1791–1871). An English historian who fought for Greek independence.

fin'let, 1 fin'let; 2 fin'lĕt, *n.* A little fin; specif., the detached hinder rays of a dorsal or anal fin, as in the mackerels.

Fin'ley, 1 fin'li; 2 fin'ly, **James Bradley** (1781–9/1856), an American Methodist minister and writer. 2. **John Huston** (10/11863–), an American educator and author, president of the College of New Rochelle, 1903–1913; *Taxation in American States*. 3. **Robert** (1772–16/1817), an American minister; founder of the American Colonization Society. [oar.

fin'like', 1 fin'laik'; 2 fin'lik', *a.* Shaped like a fin, as an

Fin-mark', *n.* Same as FINMARKEN.

Fin-mar'ken, 1 fin-mār'ken; 2 fin-mār'kĕn, *n.* A province in northern Norway; 18,295 sq. m.; capital, Hammerfest.

Finn', 1 fin; 2 fin, *n.* **1.** A member of the general Finnic or Finno-Hungarian or Ugrian-Scythian family. See FINNIC, *n.*

The *Finns* are to some degree intermediate between the blond and the Mongolian types, though much nearer the former.

CHAS. MORRIS *Aryan Race* p. 22. [s. c. g. 1888.]

2. A member of the specific Finn race of Finland and northwestern Russia; a Suomi. **3.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Finland. See SCYTHIAN; TURANIAN; UGRIAN. [< AS. *Finnas*, Finns.] **Fin,**

The *Fin* Hypothesis. This means that just as a Keltic population preceded the German, so did a Ugrian population precede the Keltic. All Europe, according to this view, was once Ugrian or *Fin*— all Europe and much of Asia. R. G. LATHAM *Engl. Language* vol. i, p. 361. [wa. & m. 1865.]

finn's, *n. Helminth.* A cysticercus or larva of a tapeworm.

Finn's, *n.* Same as FIONN.

Finn., *abbr.* Finnish.

Fin'na-bra', 1 fin'a-brā'; 2 fin'a-brā', *n.* Same as FINDBAR

fin'nac, 1 fin'ak; 2 fin'ac, *n.* [Scot.] The white variety of the brown trout (*Salmo fario*, var.). See FINNOCK.

fin'nan-had"dock, 1 fin'an-had'ak; 2 fin'an-hăd'ŏk, *n.* [Scot.] Smoked haddock; especially, haddock cured in peat-smoke, originally at Findon, Scotland. **fin'nan-had"die.**

finned,] 1 find; 2 find, *a.* Having fins or fin-like extensions; **find'ed,**] specif., in heraldry, having fins different in tincture from the rest of the fish.

fin'ner, 1 fin'ar; 2 fin'er, *n.* A finback whale.

fin'ner, *n.* [Scot.] The finch, especially the linnet.

fin-nes'ko, *n.* Same as FINNSKO.

Fin'ney, 1 fin'i; 2 fin'y, *n.* A county in S. W. central Kansas, 1,280 sq. m.; county-seat, Garden City.

Finn'ic, 1 fin'ik; 2 fin'ic. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Finns or their language. **II.** *n.* The language of the Finns, the class embracing the Ugric, Bulgaric, Permic, and Chudic branches of the northern division of the Turanian languages.

Finn'i-cize, 1 fin'i-saiz; 2 fin'i-cīz, *vt.* [Rare.] To render in the Finnish language; to give a Finnish form to.

Finn'ick-ing, *a.* & *n.* See FINICKING.

fin'ni-ken, *a.* Same as FINIKIN.

fin'ning, 1 fin'iŋ; 2 fin'ĭng, *n.* The struggles of an expiring fish, 1 fin'iŋ; 2 fin'ĭŋ, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A five-pound note.

Finn'ish, 1 fin'ish; 2 fin'ish. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Finland or the Finns. **II.** *n.* The language of the Finns proper, called by themselves *Suomi*, belonging to the Chudic class of Finno-Hungarian languages. See FINN, *n.*, 2.

Fin'nis Point, 1 fin'is; 2 fin'is. A United States fort; in Salem county, N. J. Has a cemetery of Confederate prisoners, 1861–1865.

Fin'no-, 1 fin'o-; 2 fin'o-. Designating relationship to the Finnish race: a combining form. [Finn², n.]— **Finn'o-no-Hun-ga'ri-an,** *a.* Same as FINNO.— **Finn'o-Slav",** *a.* Of or pertaining to Finn and Slavic blood, as the people of Great Russia in the north. **Finn'o-Slav'‡.**— **Finn'o-Ta'tar,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the family of mankind that includes the peoples of Finnish blood in Europe and the Mongolo-Tatars of Asia. **2.** More narrowly, pertaining to the Finns and Turks. The term is specially ethnic, while its synonyms, *Uralo-Altaic* and *Finno-Turkic*, are linguistic.

Finn'o-Ug'ri-an, *a.* Same as FINNO-TATAR.

finn'sko, 1 fin'shō; 2 fin'shŏ, *n.* [Norwegian.] A boot made of birch-tanned reindeer-skin with the hair on: worn stuffed with dry grass and over heavy stockings; foot-gear very serviceable in Arctic travel when kept dry.

fin'ny, 1 fin'i; 2 fin'y, *a.* **1.** Having fins; finned; fish-like. **2.** Abounding in fishes.

With patient angle trolls the *finny* deep.

GOLDSMITH *Traveller* l. 187.

fi-no'chi-o, 1 fi-nō'ki-ō; 2 fi-nō'ki-ō (XIII), *n. Bot.* Sweet fennel (*Pæniculum dulce*), whose stems are used as a vegetable in France and Italy. [< It. *finocchio*, < L. *feniculum*; see FENNEL.] **fin'i-choi; fi-noc'chi-o†.**

Fi-no'la, *n.* Same as FIONNULA.

fi'nos, 1 fi'nos; 2 fi'nŏs, *n. pl.* Wool of the second grade from merino sheep. [< Sp. *fino* = FINE, *a.*]

fin'pike', 1 fin'paik'; 2 fin'pik', *n.* A polypteroid fish, the bichir (*Calamoichthys calabaricus*), of North London, England.

Fins'bur-y, 1 finz'ber-i; 2 finz'bĕr-y, *n.* A borough in **Fin. Sec.,** *abbr.* Financial Secretary.

Fin'sen, 1 fin'sen; 2 fin'sĕn, **Niels Ryberg** (1860–9/1904). A Danish physician and originator of the treatment of diseases with decolorized light-rays; awarded the Nobel prize in medicine, 1903.— **Finsen light,** a light obtained either from an electric lamp or by passing sunlight through an ammoniacal solution of copper sulfate. It is strong in actinic rays and is used for the treatment of certain skin-diseases.

fin'sko, *n.* Same as FINNSKO.

Fin'ster-aar'horn, 1 fin'ster-ār'hōrn; 2 fin'stĕr-ār'hôrn, *n.* A mountain; the highest peak of the Bernese Alps, Switzerland; 14,022 ft. high.

fin'ta, 1 fin'ta; 2 fin'ta, *n.* [Pg.] A tax, in Spain and Portugal, paid to the synagog: so called by the Sephardim.— **fin'ta-dor,** *n.* A collector of this tax.

fin'to, 1 fin'to; 2 fin'to, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* Feigned.

fin'tock, 1 fin'tak; 2 fin'tŏk, *n.* [Scot.] The cloudberry.

Fi-on-i-de, 1 fi-on'i-di; 2 fi-on'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of pelagic polybranchiate gastropods with an elongate body, many dorsal papillæ, mucous bags, and no jaws or lingual teeth. **Fi-o'na,** *n.* (t. g.) — **fi'o-nid,** *n.*— **fi'o-noid,** *a.*

Fionn, 1 fin; 2 fin, *n.* [Ir.] In the third or Fenian cycle of Irish legend, the commander of the Fenna, about the beginning of the 3d century A. D. He was the father of Oisin (Ossian), identical with the Fingal of Macpherson, and has been described as a great hero and a giant.

Fion'nu-al'a, 1 fin'u-al'a; 2 fin'u-ăl'a, *Ir. Myth.* The daughter of Lir and eldest of his four children, who were turned into swans by their jealous stepmother, in the story of *The Children of Lir*.

Fio-nu'la, 1 fi-nū'la; 2 fi-nū'la, *n.* Same as FIONNUALA.

fiord, 1 fyōrd; 2 fyôrd, *n.* A long and narrow arm of the sea, having usually high rocky banks. [< Norw. *fjord*.]

fi'o-rin, 1 fai'o-rin; 2 fi'o-rin, *n.* The white bent-grass (*Agrostis alba*), a valuable meadow-grass, naturalized from Europe. [< Ir. *fiorlhan*, a coarse grass.]

fi'o-rite, 1 fai'o-rait; 2 fi'o-rīt, *n. Mineral.* A globular, botryoidal, stalactitic, pearly concretion of opal formed from the decomposition of siliceous minerals of volcanic rocks. [< Santa *Fiora*, Tuscany, + -ITE².]

fio'ri-tu'ra, 1 fyō'ri-tū'ra; 2 fyô'ri-tu'ra, [-RE, 1, -re; 2 -re, *pl.*] [It.] In music, the embellishment of a melody, as by a trill or turn; used mostly in the plural.

fip, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A fippenny bit.

fip'pence, 1 fip'ens; 2 fip'ĕnc, *n.* Fivepence.— **fip'pen-ny,** *a.* Short for FIVEPENNY.— **fippenny bit,** fivepence: a Spanish or Mexican silver piece worth 6¼ cents, current in the United States before the Civil War: formerly so called in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and some Southern states; withdrawn from circulation in 1857. Compare also FOURPENCE; HALFPENNY; PICAYUNE; SIXPENCE.

fip'ple, 1 fip'l; 2 fip'l, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] The lower lip. **2†.** A stopper. [Society.

F. I. P. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Incorporated Phonographic

fir, 1 fir; 2 fir, *n.* **1.** Any tree of the genus *Abies*, of the pine family. **2.** The wood of the fir, or of certain related conifers. Firs vary greatly in size and appearance and

are prized chiefly for their resin and timber. A few are used for ornamental purposes. Their popular names are derived from (1) their exudation, as the **balsam-fir**, or **balm-of-Gilead fir**, of the eastern United States (see BALSAM); **Fraser's, or she, balsam-fir** (*A. fraseri*) of the southern Alleghenies; Oregon balsam-tree or **Alpine fir** (*A. lasiocarpa*) of high altitudes, from Arizona to Alaska, and eastward to Colorado and Idaho; (2) the color of the foliage, or under side of the leaves, or inner bark, as the **balsam (silver) fir; silver, grand, great California,** or **Oregon white fir** (*A. grandis*); **Lowlade white fir** (*A. concolor*), common **European silver fir** (*A. pectinata*); **noble silver fir,** or **feather-cone red fir** (*A. nobilis*) of the Cascade range and the Shasta-yot Mountains; **Nordmann's fir,** or **Caucasian fir** (*A. nordmanniana*) of the Crimea and western Caucasus; **California red fir,** or **Shasta fir** (*A. mauniflca*), the largest tree of the genus; **red silver fir** (*A. amabilis*) of the Cascade and coast ranges; (3) some horticultural characteristic, as the **bristle-cone fir** (*A. venusta*), a silver fir of Monterey county, Cal., and the **lovely fir,** or **red silver fir,** notable for the symmetrical growth of its branches; (4) the uses to which they are put, as the **oyamel, sacred,** or **Mexican fir** (*A. religiosa*), a silver fir with which churches are decorated.

The spruce-firs are of the genus *Picea*, as the Norway spruce (*P. excelsa*), the white spruce (*P. alba*), and a black spruce (*P. nigra*). The Scotch, Douglas, and umbrella "firs" are pines (*Pinus sylvestris, Pseudotsuga douglasii,* and *Sciadopitys verticillata*, respectively), the Indian fir is a masticree (*Polyanthia longifolia*), and the hemlock-spruce or **fir** is the American hemlock (*Tsuga canadensis*). The fir-tree of the Old Testament is, in most instances, probably, the *Abies cilicica* of the alpine and subalpine zones of Mount Lebanon. [< Icc. *fura*, fir.] **firrt.—fir'sconе'**, *n.* *Bot.* The cylindrical cone-fruit of the fir. **fir-apple** [Dial.], same as **cone**, n. See CANKER, worm. **— fir'bal'sam**, *n.* Any timber built into a wall, as a lintel, bond-timber, or wall-plate.— **fir'coll**, *n.* Fir-wood oil.—**fir'parrot**, *n.* The crossbill (*Loxia curvirostra*).—**fir'tree**, *n.* Of or pertaining to, or inhabiting firs. **II.** *n.* A fir.—**fir'wood**, *n.* A fibrous material made by pounding the leaves of various European firs and pines, especially *Pinus sylvestris*; used in local application in rheumatism.—**fir'wool oil**, see in table under OIL.—**fir'y-ree'**, *a.* Built or made of fir.—**fir'ry**, *a.* Pertaining to the fir; made of fir; wooded with firs; as, a *firry* island.

fir., *Heb.* Firkin.

Fira-Kana, *n.* See KANA.

Fir'bolg, 1 fir'bolg, 2 fir'bōlg, *n.* One of a traditional Irish tribe, a branch of the Gaedhelic-Celtic division of Ireland, settled in Greece but subsequently returned and were almost annihilated in a battle with the Tuatha De Danaan. They are usually classed with the Belgæ of Gaul; mostly of short stature, and of supposed Iberian origin.

Fir-dau'si, 1 fir-dau'sē; 2 fir-dou'sī, *n.* Pseudonym of **Abul Casim Mansur** (0397–1020), the greatest of Persian epic poets; author of the *Shah-Nameh* (Book of Kings).

fire, 1 fīr; 2 fir, *v.* [FIRED; FIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To set on fire, or subject to the heat of fire; kindle; bake; as, to *fire* brushwood; to *fire* porcelain. **2.** To explode, discharge, or impel as by means of fire; as, to *fire* gunpowder, or an electric spark; as, to *fire* a cannon; to *fire* a mine; hence, to impel as if from a gun; as, to *fire* a stone.

We heard rifles . . . the pieces must have been *fired* on or quite near to the shore. Lieut. Greely, *Harper's*, Dec., 1879.

3. To inflame the feelings or thoughts of; excite intensely; as, to *fire* the imagination; to *fire* one with indignation. **4.** To make shine as if on fire; cause to glow; illuminate.

'Tis morning; and the sun, with ruddy orb
Ascending, *fires* the horizon. COWPER *Task* bk. v, l. 2.

5. [U. S.] To tend the fire of; serve, as coal to a furnace; as, to *fire* a boiler or an engine. **6.** *Vet. Surg.* To cauterize. **7.** [Slang, U. S.] To put out by force; fling out; hence, to discharge from employment; as, *fire* out the incumber; to *fire* a workman. **8.** [Rare.] To drive away by fire.

II. *i.* **1.** To take fire, or to show the appearance of fire; be kindled; become inflamed or excited.

Watching the sunset as it kindled and *fired* in it *fired*.
A. LANG *Letters to Dead Authors* p. 177. [a. 1886.]

2. To discharge firearms; throw missiles; as, they *fired* at the house. **3.** To ring, as a bell; to ring all bells at once, as in a peal. **5.** To become blotched or yellow, as if burned: said of flax or grain. **6.** *Bowling.* To make a sacrifice shot, for scattering an opponent's bowls. [< AS. *fȳrtan*, *v.* *fȳr*, fire.]—**a ball fired** (*Amer.*), a globe with a hollow breathing from the center—**fire away**, go ahead; go on.—**fired'-off'**, *a.* **1.** Having the fire burned out, as a brick-kiln; burned-off. **2.** Discharged, as a gun.—**fire'-at-will**, *n.* The opportunity of one ship or another on the best opportunity.—**to f. in section**, to fire one piece after another in regular order.—**to f. up.** **1.** To start a fire in a furnace. **2.** To get angry.

fire, *n.* **1.** The evolution of heat and light by combustion; also, the combustion thus manifested, especially the flame, or the fuel as burning; as, *fire* in a stove; a building on *fire*; a bonfire.

If we find aught, meaning *fire*, in Sanskrit, and ignis, meaning *fire*, in Latin, we may safely conclude that *fire* was known to the undivided Aryans. MAX MÜLLER *Science of Lang.* 2d ser. p. 23. [L. c. *a.* c. 1883.]

2. The discharge of firearms; firing.

A down-hill *fire* of infantry is worthless, while a *fire* up a slope is singularly effective.
N. S. SHALER *Kentucky* p. 208. [ti. m. *a.* c. 1886.]

3. One or more sparks, especially as emitted by iron or stone struck by a substance hard enough to tear it.

Mar. Perished in winter-winds till one smote *fire*.
From flinty knees. TENNYSON *Death of Asta* st. 10.

4. Any light, luster, or flash resembling fire; as, the *fire* of the eye; the *fire* of a diamond. **5.** Liveliness or intensity of thought, feeling, or action; ardor; passion; vivacity; as, the *fire* of youth. **6.** Any raging evil; a severe affliction; sore trial; as, the *fires* of persecution. [< AS. *fȳr.*] SYN.: blaze, burning, combustion, conflagration, flame. — *Combustion* is the essential fact which is at the basis of the visible phenomenon which we call *fire*; *combustion* being the chemical combination evolving heat, and extending from slow processes, such as those by which the heat of the human body is maintained, to the processes producing the most intense light, also, as in a blast-furnace, or on the surface of the sun. *Fire* is always attended with light, as well as heat: *blaze, flame*, etc., designate the mingled light and heat of a *fire*. *Combustion* is the scientific, *fire* the popular term. A *conflagration* is an extensive *fire*. Compare synonyms for LIGHT.

—**ascending fires**, fireworks that rise in the air, as rockets and girandoles.— **automatic fire**, a compound that takes fire on being exposed to the sun.— **Bengal f.**, a colored fire varying in composition, which may be blasted as follows: sulfur 4, meal-powder 4, antimony 2, lampblack 16 parts. **Bengal light;**— **blind f.**, fuel so arranged on the grate as to be readily lighted.— **central f.** **1.** According to the Pythagoreans, a fire at the center of the universe. Copernicus and others identified the central fire with the sun. **2.** The molten matter at the center of the earth.— **colored f.**, a mixture of easily combustible ingredients, as sulfur with some mineral salt that burns with a colored light, used for signals, fireworks, etc. The following are typical mixtures: *Blue*, potassium chlorate 15, potassium nitrate 10, copper oxid 30, and sulfur 15 parts; *green*, barium chlorate 12, potassium nitrate 10, copper oxid 30, and sulfur 15 parts; *red*, strontium nitrate 40, potassium chlorate 10, sulfur 13, and antimony sulfid 4 parts; *yellow*, ammonium nitrate 24, sulfur 7, and sodium nitrate 24 parts; *white*, potassium nitrate 24, sulfur 7, and arsenic sulfid (red) 2 parts; *white* (dazzling) is produced when powdered magnesium or aluminum is burned. The system of night-signals by means of colored fires containing chlorates, invented by F. F. Coston, an American naval officer, is used in the United States navy, and has also been adopted by the French and German governments. See under LIGHT.— **curved f.** (*Gunnery*), fire directed at an upward angle usually over 30 degrees, so as to cause the projectile to drop upon the object of aim.— **enfilading f.**, artillery fire lengthwise of a line of troops or of a work.— **false f.**, a fire carried on shipboard, or used ashore, for the purpose of deceiving an enemy or for private signaling in war.— **fire'-ac'tion**, *n.* *Mil.* The fire of small arms or artillery estimated as a force in attack or defense.— **f. alarm**, *n.* **1.** An alarm calling attention to a fire or its whereabouts. **2.** An apparatus for giving an alarm of fire by telegraphic alarm. See ALARM.— **f. altar**, *n.* An altar dedicated to the service or burnt offerings, as opposed to one used only for incense.— **f. annihilator**, *n.* A fire-extinguisher.— **f. arm**, *n.* One of various portable weapons of offense, as a rifle or musket.— **f. arrow**, *n.* An arrow with combustibles bound upon it, formerly used for incendiary purposes.— **f. bag**, *n.* A bag containing fuel, or such as will burn with a fire or detach his pipe.— **f. balloon**, *n.* **1.** A hot-air balloon, supplied by fire attached underneath, particularly a paper toy balloon carrying a fuel-ball or lamp. **2.** A balloon carrying fireworks to ignite at a certain height.— **f. bar**, *n.* A grate-bar or furnace-bar.— **fire'bare'**, *n.* A beacon.— **f. barrel**, *n.* A cylinder for carrying combustibles on a fire-ship.— **f. basket**, *n.* A small pyramidal grate.— **f. bath**, *n.* An incendiary bundle made of brushwood dipped in pitch and fastened to the side of a fire-ship.— **f. beacon**, *n.* **1.** A fire built on a hill or in a high place as a signal. See BEACON. **2.** *Her.* A beacon used as a bearing.— **f. beetle**, *n.* A firefly; especially, the cucujo or a related species, of Brazil.— **f. bell**, *n.* A large bell for giving a fire-alarm. See ALARM.

The deep, measured strokes of the pondérous *fire-bell*.
H. W. BEECHER *Star Papers*, p. 215. [c. *a.* p. 1855.]

— **f. bellied**, *a.* Red-bellied: specif. applied to a small and conspicuous group of birds of the family *Pipridæ* found in Europe, whose under parts bear large irregular red or orange-red blotches on a black ground. It is the *snake* of the Germans.— **f. bill**, *n.* *Zoöl.* A bill showing the situation to be that of the nostrils and men of a ship in case of alarm of fire.— **f. bird**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** The Baltimore oriole. **2.** The scarlet tanager.— **f. blast**, *n.* A dense gloom of heated or smoky air.— **f. blaze**, *n.* A fire-beacon. **2.** *Her.* A beacon used as a bearing.— **f. bleedle**, *n.* A firefly; especially, the cucujo or a related species, of Brazil.— **f. bolt**, *n.* A large ball for giving a fire-alarm. See ALARM.

The deep, measured strokes of the ponderous *fire-bell*.
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— **f. bellied**, *a.* Red-bellied: specif. applied to a small and conspicuous group of birds of the family *Pipridæ* found in Europe, whose under parts bear large irregular red or orange-red blotches on a black ground. It is the *snake* of the Germans.— **f. ball**, *n.* *Zoöl.* A bill showing the situation to be that of the officers and men of a ship in case of alarm of fire.— **f. bird**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** The Baltimore oriole. **2.** The scarlet tanager.— **f. blast**, *n.* A dense gloom of heated or smoky air.— **f. blaze**, *n.* A fire-beacon. **2.** *Her.* A beacon used as a bearing.— **f. beetle**, *n.* A firefly; especially, the cucujo or a related species, of Brazil.— **f. bolt**, *n.* A large ball for giving a fire-alarm. See ALARM.— **f. boom**, *n.* One of a series of long booms extending from a ship's side near the water's edge, and connected at the outer ends by a rope or chain, as a protection from fire-rafts or fire-craft.— **f. boom**, *n.* Same as **f. beacon**.— **f. boss**, *n.* The superintendent, in a mine, of all the apparatus and precautionary measures relating to fire-damp, or to fires and their extinguishing.— **f. box**, *n.* *Naut.* The small allowance of needful fire-wood to which the tenant was entitled from the forests of the lands he occupied.— **f. bowl**, *n.* The fire-pot in which the fuel of a locomotive is burned. See also under BOILER. It has a grate for a bottom, a crown-sheet for a top, a flue-sheet for a back, and water-legs for sides and front.— **f. brand**, *n.* [*Lycosura pygmæa domestica*] found about ovens, fireplaces, etc.— **f. break**, *n.* [U. S.] A strip of plowed or cleared land made to prevent the spread of fire in wooded or grass lands.— **f. brick**, *n.* Same as **f. stone**.— **f. bridge**, *n.* A crosswise partition of fire-brick in a furnace, over which the flames, etc., pass to the flues.— **f. brief**, *n.* A circular asking for subscriptions in behalf of sufferers by fire.— **f. brigade**, *n.* The whole body of firemen of a town or a district.— **f. brush**, *n.* A brush for sweeping a hearth.— **f. bucket**, *n.* A water-bucket, usually of leather or canvas, for extinguishing fires.— **f. bug**, *n.* The cabbage-bug.— **f. cage**, *n.* An iron skeleton basket for containing a signal-fire; a cresset.— **f. chamber**, *n.* That part of a furnace which contains the fire, as in a gas-melting furnace.— **f. chemiset**, *n.* A combustible cloth used in firing an enemy's vessel.— **f. chum**, *n.* Same as FIRE-BRICK.— **f. clay**, *n.* Same as **f. stone**.— **f. coat**, *n.* A coating on metallic surfaces by oxidation due to the action of heat.— **f. cock**, *n.* The cock of a fire-hydrant.— **f. command**, *n.* *Mil.* A number of guns or batteries of which one officer is in supreme command; the smallest tactical unit of fire-control.— **f. company**, *n.* **1.** A company of men having the management of fire-extinguishing apparatus, as one brigade. **2.** A fire-insurance company.— **f. control**, *n.* *Naval & Mil.* A system for regulating and controlling the fire of the guns on board a war-vessel or in fortifications.— **f. crest**, *n.* Same as **f. comb**.— **f. crown**, *n.* [Eng.] A fireman's hook at the end of a long pole used in pulling down buildings.— **f. cross**, *n.* See FIERY CROSS, under CROSS.— **f. cure**, *n.* Same as **f. curing**.— **fire'crested**, *a.* **f. cured**, *pa.* Seasoned by the heat of a wood fire, as tobacco: opposed to *sun-cured*.— **f. dog**, *n.* An andiron.— **f. door**, *n.* **1.** The feeding- or stoking-door of a furnace. **2.** An iron door made to resist the spread of a conflagration in buildings.— **f. dress**, *n.* A fire-proof dress composed of a light metallic gauze on the outside, with a woolen or cotton garment underneath made incombustible by some saline solution.— **f. drill**, *n.* **1.** The drilling of a fire-company. **2.** Drilling, as of pupils in a school, to accustom them to proper action in case of fire. **3.** A drilling-apparatus designed to produce fire by friction between pieces of dry wood.— **f. drum**, *n.* [Scots., Eng.] A drum used as a fire-alarm.— **f. eater**, *n.* **1.** A juggler who pretends to eat red-hot coals, melted sulfur, etc. **2.** A restless, daring person, always ready to fight, as a duelist; in the United States, before the Civil War, a violent southern partisan.

The newcomer proved to be a very genial and agreeable gentleman, an F. F. V., and, as he pleasantly acknowledged, a Southern *Fire-Eater*.
HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home*, p. 48. [ti. m. & co.]

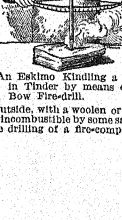
— **f. eating**, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Pertaining to or having the spirit of a fire-eater.— **f. edger**, *n.* A thin fire-tempered edge of a blade or weapon. **2.** Hence, an ardent disposition.— **f. escape**, *n.* A ladder, chute, or other device for enabling persons to leave or be taken from a burning building.— **f. extinguisher**, *n.* An apparatus for putting out a fire in its early stages. A common form contains a small vessel filled with a mineral acid, which, by coming into contact with a solution of a bicarbonate, generates carbon dioxid. This gas, mixed with the water of the solution, is then thrown on the fire through a hose, by its own pressure.— **electric fire-extinguisher**, a device for turning water or carbon dioxid on a fire, when the temperature in an apartment reaches any dangerous or combustible heat, by means of a thermostat completing an electric circuit.— **f. eyes**, *n.* A South-American anteater-finch (*Geospiza leucopteva*), having red eyes.— **f. eyed**, *a.* [Poet.] Having eyes of or like fire.— **f. fan**, *n.* **1.** A portable forge-blast. **2.** A Malay palmet-fan designed for fanning open fires. **3**†. A fire-screen to be held in the hand.— **f. fanged**, *a.* **1.** Having a baked or dried-up appearance: specif., said (1) of mummies that have been exposed during the decomposition, or (2) of cheese swollen or cracked by being heated too much in drying.— **f. feeder**, *n.* A device for feeding a furnace fire.— **f. fiend**, *n.* **1.** Destructive fire personified. **2.** [Colloq.] An incendiary.— **f. finch**, *n.* Same as **f. bird**, **1**.— **f. finch**, *n.* A weaver-bird of the genus *Ruplectes*.— **fire'-fish'**, *n.* One of various East-Indian red scorpænoid fishes of the genus *Pterois* with long pectoral and ventral fins.— **f. fishing**, *n.* Fishing at night by aid of torches or a fire carried in a boat and used to attract the fish; torch-fishing; jacking.— **f. flaire** or **f. flare**, or **f. fleet**, *n.* A flash of lightning.— **f. flaw**, *n.* A flaw regarded as a signal of the use of fire.— **fire'flame"**, *n.* The red bandfish (*Cepola rubescens*).— **fire'flare"**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The European stingray (*Dasyatis pastinaca*).— **fire'fly'**, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] Same as **f. light**, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A flash of lightning, particularly heat-lightning. **2.** The aurora borealis.— **f. flaucht'**, — **fire'flirt'**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The redstart.— **f. fork**, *n.* A forklike implement for heaping fagots on a fire.— **f. free'**, *a.* Proof against fire.— **f. gilding**, *n.* Gilding with an amalgam of gold and mercury, from which, when it is heated, the mercury volatilizes, leaving a thin layer of gold.— **f. gilt**, *a.* Gilded by the fire-gilding process; as, a *firegilt* frame.— **f. god**, *n.* Fire personified as a god or spirit; the god of fire.— **f. grass**, *n.* Same as **f. weed**.— **f. grate**, *n.* The grate of a fireplace, furnace, heater, etc.— **f. grenade**, *n.* A hand-grenade.— **f. guard**, *n.* **1.** A fender. **2.** Same as FIRE-BREAK.— **f. hanghird**, the Baltimore oriole.— **f. hearth**, *n.* A cooking-range or stove; a kitchen.— **f. hook**, *n.* A perforated metal case for carrying a slow-burning fuse, formerly used by gunners.— **f. hole**, *n.* **1.** The hole or pit in which navigators kindle their fire for heating purposes. **2.** In arctic travel, a hole in the ice from which to draw water in case of fire. **3.** *pl.*†.

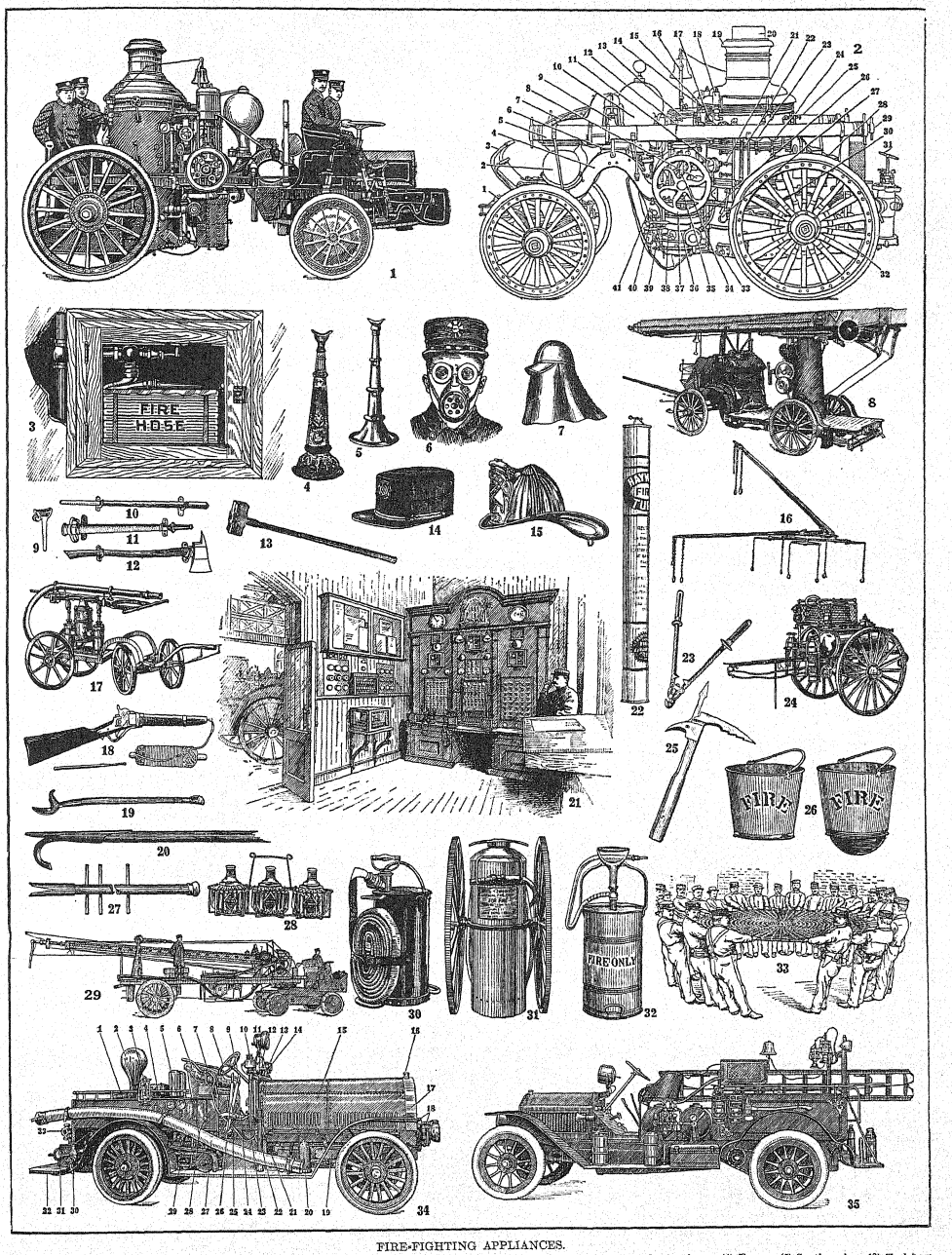
We pass on water from the *firehole* alongside.
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. i, p. 120. [c. *a.* p. 1857.]

3. The crater of a geyser: used specifically in the name *Firehole* Basin, in the Yellowstone National Park, U. S. A.— **f. hook**, *n.* A hooked pole for pulling down buildings in time of fire. **2.** A tool for stirring and raking a furnace fire.— **f. house**, *n.* **1.** A firecengine company's station. **2.** [Colloq. or Prov.] A dwelling-house, as opposed to an unwarned outbuilding.— **f. hunt**, *vi.* To go fire-hunting.— **f. hunt**, *n.* A fire-hunting expedition, especially in boats, for fish.— **f. hunting**, *n.* Hunting at night with torches or jacks, that lure fish, game or reptiles.— **f. jack**, *n.*; TORCHING; SHINING.— **f. hydrant**, *n.* A hydrant set up in a thoroughfare for use in extinguishing fires, having connections for hose.— **f. insurance**, *n.* Same as **f. loss**.— **f. iron**, *n.* **1.** An implement for tending a fire, as poker, shovel, or tongs; generally used in the plural. **2.** A piece of iron or steel for striking with flint, etc., a light.— **f. jack**, *n.* A heating-oven.— **f. ladder**, *n.* **1.** A ladder on a fire-escape. **2.** A firemen's ladder.— **f. laddie**, *n.* A fireman.— **f. lance**, *n.* Same as FIRE-BREAK.— **f. leaves**, *n. pl.* [Eng.] Leaves of the downy plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) and ribwort (*Scabiosa succisa*): so called because supposed to induce fermentation in fresh hay.— **f. lighter**, *n.* A composition or pitch and sawdust, for lighting fires.— **f. lighting**, *n.* **f. lights**, *n.* The municipal bounds within which no building may be erected except as allowed by the local regulations for prevention of fire.— **f. liquid**, *n.* Same as PHOSPHENE.— **f. loss**, *n.* A limit maintained by the police against approach to burning buildings.— **f. mace**, *n.* A medieval incendiary bomb of pottery or glass filled with combustible fluid, usually lighted by a wick-and-match.— **f. main**, *n.* A water-main or -pipe to be used in case of fire.— **f. marble**, *n.* Same as LUMACHELLE.— **f. master**, *n.* **1.** [Ch. Brit.] The chief of a fire-brigade. **2.** An officer charged with the charge of the making of fireworks.— **f. mist**, *n.* *Astron.* The nebulosities of the sky which may resolve into stars.— **f.-net**, *n.* A fireman's safety net.— **f. new**, *a.* Fresh from the fire; brand-new.

Soon *firenew* medinvals we shall see.
LOWELL *Indian-Summer Reverie* st. 24.

— **f. office**, *n.* [Eng.] The office of a fire-insurance company.— **f. of the periphery**, a fire that, according to the Pythagoreans, surrounds the universe.— **f. opal**, *n.* See OPAL; GIRASOL.— **f. ordeal**, *n.* Trial by fire. See ORDEAL.— **f. painting**, *n.* The painting of pottery in effect produced by kiln-heat on pottery washed with a metallic glaze.— **f. pan**, *n.* **1.** A pan for holding or carrying live coals; a brander. **2.** A fire-basket. **3.** The priming receptacle of a gun. **3.** A snuff-dish; a censer.— **f. patrol** [U. S.] (*Insurance*), a salvage corps maintained by the insurance companies of a city in conjunction with the local fire department.— **f. pike**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A poker.— **f. plow**, *n.* A pointed stick held in both hands and rubbed in a groove on a larger piece to produce fire by friction.— **f. plug**, *n.* A hydrant for use in case of fire. See HYDRANT.— **f. point**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A poker.— **f. policy**, a fire-insurance policy. See POLICY.— **f. pot**, *n.* **1.** That part of a stove, furnace, or heater in which the fuel is burned. **2.** A plumbers' furnace. **3.** A crucible. **4†.** An earthenware vessel containing combustible fluid, used in ancient warfare either as a handgrenade or projected from a military engine.— **f. quarters** (*Naut.*), the stations of a ship's crew in the event of a fire, or their assemblage in prescribed positions when an alarm of fire is given.— **f. raft**, *n.* A raft filled with combustibles and sent ablaze against


An Eskimo Kindling a Fire in Tinder by means of a Bow Fire-drill.



FIRE-FIGHTING APPLIANCES.

1. Steam fire-engine with tractor. **2.** Horse-drawn steam fire-engine: (1) Engine truck platform; (2) Water-tank; (3) Brake foot-lever; (4) Frame; (5) Suction-pipe; (6) Tool-box; (7) Driver's seat; (8) Vacuum-chamber; (9) Lantern; (10) Air-chamber; (11) Compound gage; (12) Oil-pump; (13) Steam-cylinder; (14) Exhaust-pipe; (15) Lubricator; (16) Bell; (17) Throttle; (18) Whistle; (19) Dome; (20) Smoke-stack; (21) Gage-cock; (22) Water-gage; (23) Water-pressure gage; (24) Steam-gage; (25) Blower-valve; (26) Feed-pump; (27) Brake-lever fulcrum; (28) Tool-box; (29) Suction-extension; (30) Brand-brake; (31) Hydrant-chuck; (32) Fuel-pan; (33) Blowoff-cock; (34) Piston-rod; (35) Cross-head; (36) Water-cylinder; (37) Balance-wheel; (38) Relief-valve; (39) Hose-train valve; (40) Discharge-gate; (41) Water-leg. **3.** Wall-cabinet for fire-rack and hose. **4 & 5.** Trumpets, parade and duty. **6.** Goggles and respirator as worn. **7.** Rubber cap with cape. **8.** Extension-ladder on a truck. **9.** Hose-spanner. **10.** Crowbar. **11.** Play-pipe. **12.** Hatchet and pick. **13.** Sledge. **14.** Fireman's service helmet. **15.** Life-line gun. **16.** Three-horse hitch. **17.** Village swanneck fire-engine. **18.** Tin-roof cutter. **20.** Hook. **21.** Watch-room showing annunciator-cabinet. **22.** Wall fire-extinguisher. **23.** Wire-cutter. **24.** Double-cylinder chemical fire-engine. **25.** Plaster-hook and Wall-cutter. **26.** Fire-buckets. **27.** Wall-cutter. **28.** Hand-grenades. **29.** Motor water-tower. **30** & **32.** Hand fire-pumps. **31.** Warehouse chemical engine. **33.** Life-net. **34.** Motor fire-engine: (1) Discharger-pipe; (2) Air-chamber; (3) Lantern; (4) Fire-pump; (5) Pressure- and vacuum-gages; (6) Driver's seat; (7) Bulb; (8) Steering-wheel; (9) Steering-column; (10) Lamp; (11) Search-light; (12) Bell; (13) Lamp; (14) Dash; (15) Hood; (16) Radiator filling-pipe; (17) Radiator; (18) Lamps; (19) Inspection cover; (20) Strainer; (21) Horn; (22) Play-pipe; (23) Clutch-pedal; (24) Brake-pedal; (25) Emergency-lever; (26) Gear-shift lever; (27) Suction-hose; (28) Water-gages; (29) Driving-chain; (30) Discharge-gate; (31) Suction-hose connection; (32) Step; (33) Tail-lamp. **35.** Combination motor fire-engine and hose-cart.

an enemy's ship or fleet.— **f. raising,** *n.* [Scot.] A setting on fire; arson.— **f.-red,** *a.* Red as fire.— **f.-red,** *n.* [Brit. Guiana.] The pigmy seed-eater (*Sporophila minuta*), a small brilliant fringilline song-bird of brushy places.— **f.-reel,** *n.* A reel or spool on which a fire-hose is coiled: either detached or mounted on a cart.— **f.-regulator,** *n.* An automatic device for controlling combustion, as in a steam-heating apparatus, by opening or closing a damper on a fire-door, according to the pressure of the steam or the temperature of the heated air.— **f.-risk,** *n.* **1.** The possible loss of property by fire. **2.** The risk incurred by a fire insurance company in taking a policy. **3.** A piece of property insured against fire.— **f.-roll,** *n.* *Naut.* The roll of a drum, or, in the United States navy, the rapid ringing of the ship's bell, summoning men to their quarters.— **f.-room,** *n.* The boiler-room on a steamship, where the firing of the furnace is done; stoke-hole.— **f. salamander,** *n.* The common spotted salamander (*Salamandra maculosa*) of Europe: in allusion to an ancient fable.— **f.-saw,** *n.* A thin strip of wood or bamboo drawn rapidly, saw-fashion, across a concave block of the same material, for producing fire by friction. The spark appears beneath.— **f.-screen,** *n.* **1.** Any screen used to protect from the heat of a fire, or from flying sparks. **2.** A fire-guard of baize or flannel in the passenger-car from an open powder-magazine.— **f.-set,** *n.* A set of fire-tools, consisting of shovel, poker, and tongs, with the holder.— **f.-setting,** *n.* A former method of cracking a working-face in a mine by building a fire against it and then rapidly cooling with cold water.— **f.-shield,** *n.* A fire-guard of sheet metal or asbestos, to protect workmen at a furnace or bremen at a fire from the intense heat.— **f.-ship,** *n.* A ship fitted with combustibles, fired and floated toward an enemy for the purpose of destroying ships, bridges, etc.— **f.-shovel,** *n.* A shovel used in the management of a fire.— **f.-silvering,** *n.* Plating with silver by applying silver amalgam or a mixture containing finely reduced silver, and, in either case, fixing the silver by heating, as in a muffle.— **f.-slash,** *n.* A gap in a forest caused by fire.— **f.-spirit,** *n.* Fire personified as a spirit.— **f.-spot,** *n.* *Archeol.* A bowl-shaped fireplace in the ground containing ashes, calcined bones, etc., common in Scandinavian countries: sometimes supposed to be a vestige of funeral pyres.— **f.-spots,** *n. pl.* Flame-colored specks in the iris of the eye.— **f.-steel,** *n.* A piece of steel to use with a flint in striking fire.— **f.-stick,** *n.* **1.** A firebrand or lighted stick: a burning piece of wood. **2.** Any form of hard dry stick used to obtain fire by friction, as a fire-drill.— **f.-stink,** *n.* The odor evolved by decomposing iron pyrites.— **f.-stone,** *n.* **1.** Flint or pyrites used for striking fire. **2.** A stone that will withstand the action of fire. **3.** A composition of niter, sulfur, resin, etc., used for charging incendiary shells. **4.** *Metal.* An infusible stone covering the furnace-front of a slag-hearth to within a few inches of the bedplate.— **f.-stop,** *n.* **1.** A fire-bridge. **2.** Any incombustible material used to fill in open parts of a building in order to prevent the passage of fire.— **f.-surface,** *n.* That part of the surface of a boiler which is exposed to the fire; the heating-surface.— **f.-swab,** *n.* A swab of rope-yarn, moistened and inserted in a cannon to remove or put out any glowing particles.— **f.-syringe,** *n.* A philosophical toy consisting of a closed cylinder in which tinder may be ignited by the compression of air caused by forcing in a piston. A similar instrument was formerly used practically by the Polynesians.— **fire'tail',** *n.* **1.** The redstart. **2.** A cuckoo-fly, or chrysalid hymenopter.— **f.-tailed,** *a.* Having a tail in color suggesting fire. See COMET.— **f.-teaser,** *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A stoker.— **f.-telegraph,** *n.* **1.** A telegraphic fire-alarm system. **2.** A system of beacon-fires for transmitting intelligence.— **f.-tidle,** *n.* A device used in a furnace, which is unaffected by great heat.— **f.-tongs,** *n.* Tongs for use about a fireplace.— **fire'top',** *n.* Same as FIREWORK.— **f.-tower,** *n.* A lighthouse. **2.** A watch-tower from which a conflagration can be seen and an alarm given.— **f.-trace,** *n.* Same as FIRE-BREAK.— **f.-trap,** *n.* A building notoriously inflammable, or one not provided with an escape for use in case of fire.— **f.-tree,** *n.* *Bot.* Any one of various trees, so called from their free like appearance when in flower, especially the pohutukawa (*Metrosideros tomentosa*), of the myrtle family of New Zealand, and the Australian flame-tree (*Nuytsia floribunda*), of the mistletoe family, or the Queensland tulip-tree.— **f.-tube,** *n.* In steam-boilers, a tube, usually one of many, for the passage of combustion-gases; a flue.— **f.-walk,** *n.* **1.** A medieval ordeal in which a suspected person walked through fire. **2.** A quasi-religious ceremony in which devotees walk barefooted on a red-hot bed of charcoal, a custom now practically extinct in Polynesia, but still prevailing in India. The fire-walkers usually pass through the ordeal unscathed. The writer has performed the Dasadhe at the annual worship of their god Rahu, who is believed to cause eclipses. In northern India Hindus walk through the Holi fire and in southern India perform the ordeal in honor of Saint Madar. **fire-walking!.**— **f.-wall,** *n.* A thick wall to check fire.— **f.-warden,** *n.* An officer who has charge of the prevention and extinguishing of fires. **f.-ward!.**— **f.-water,** *n.* U. S. Whiskey or spirits used by or attributed to the North-American Indians.— **f.-well,** *n.* A spring of inflammable gas.— **f.-wood,** *n.* Wood used, or fit to use, as fuel.— **f.-work,** *n.* **1.** An officer of artillery.— **f.-worm,** *n.* **1.** A glowworm. **2.** The larva of a tortricid moth, which devours the leaves of the cranberry, large numbers sometimes forcing **f.,** a conflagration caused in heavily wooded land, as by sparks from locomotives, etc.: frequent in the United States in March, April, and May, or in the summer, after long periods of drought. They are classified as (1) **surface** or **ground fires,** a burning of the litter of soil-covering, leaves, grass, etc.; (2) **crown fires,** attacking the foliage and upper branches; (3) **ground fires,** subterranean examples occurring in isolated hollow trees; and (4) **deep soil-fires,** the comparatively rare fires occurring in peaty moorlands, which can only be stopped by digging down to the mineral soil.— **Greek f.,** an incendiary composition used by the Byzantine Greeks: supposed to have been made of asphalt, saltpeter, and sulfur. It would burn on and under the water.— **Holy f.** (*Myst.*), discharge at a height or angle of more than 30°.— **hollow f.,** a furnace used in tin-plate manufacture for heating iron and preserving it from contamination by fuel and sulfur.— **holy f.** (*R. C. Ch.*), a flint-made fire kindled on Holy Saturday, and used to relight the church lights quenched on Good Friday.— **horizontal f.,** artillery fire delivered with little or no elevation.— **letters of f. and sword** (*Old Scots Law*), letters from the Privy Council by which the sheriff could invoke the assistance of the country in ejecting a tenant.— **liquid f.,** a flaming liquid, as oil accompanied by dense smoke ejected through a nozzled apparatus borne on the back of a flame-thrower (Ger. *flammenwerfer*) used by the German army during the Great War (1914–18).— **marsh-f.,** *n.* The ignis fatuus.— **on f.,** burning; ablaze (literally or figuratively).— **open f.** **1.** An exposed forge-fire as distinguished from one that is covered: made in the central hollow of the earth of a forge, with tuyère commonly water-jacketed. **2.** A fire in an open fireplace, as a grate, as distinguished from one in a stove.— **out of the frying-pan into the f.,** from bad to worse.— **plunging f.,** artillery fire delivered when the object of aim is below the level of the piece: a term used by Leonardo da Vinci according to Hamilton and others, fire out of which the universe was formed.— **raking f.,** firing that passes lengthwise of a vessel.— **red f.,** see COLORED FIRE.— **ricochet f.,** artillery fire delivered against the crest of a parapet or of a body of troops.— **ricochet or rolling f.,** artillery fire delivered with the axis of the piece nearly parallel with the ground, so as to cause ricocheting.— **running f.,** rapid discharge of firearms in succession along a line of troops, or a constant fire of musketry or cannon.— **St. Anthony's f.,** erysipelas.— **St. Francis's f.,** erysipelas.— **St. John's f.,** a bonfire lighted on Midsummer night (June 24) in certain parts of Europe: originally meant to drive off the evil spirits of disease and deformity.— **slant f.,** artillery fire in which the shot strikes the interior slope of a parapet, forming with it a horizontal angle not greater than 30°.— **to go through f., or through f. and water,** to pass through a severe trial; undergo extreme risk.— **to play with f.,** to trifle gaily or ignorantly with matters likely to cause trouble or suffering.— **to pour oil on the f.,** to make worse matters that are already bad; add fuel to the flames.— **to set on f.,** to kindle; inflame (literally or figuratively).— **to set the river on f.,** to do some remarkable or surprising thing; commonly used with a negative, to imply slowness or stupidity: as, he'll never *set the river on fire*. The most probable explanation of this phrase attributes it to an expression as to setting the river Thames on fire, which in its turn was a corruption or misunderstanding of a proverb concerning a slow workman who would not move the toms (a corn-sieve) fast enough to heat it.— **to strike f.,** to strike a match or make a spark by concussion.— **to take f.,** to begin to burn; become inflamed (literally or figuratively).— **under f.,** exposed to gunshot or artillery fire.— **vertical f.,** same as CURVED FIRE.

fire'arm', 1 fair'ärm"; 2 fīr'ärm", *n.* Any weapon from which a missile, as a bullet, ball, or shell, is handed by an explosive, as gunpowder. See list under GUN.

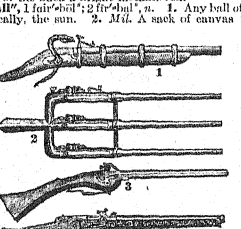
The elephants . . . flees the sound of *firearms*.
LIVINGSTONE *Missionary Travels in S. Africa*, p. 56. [U. S. w. d.]

fire'-assap'ont.— automatic firearm, a firearm in which the force of the recoil is utilized to eject the used shell and reload the barrel with a cartridge from a magazine in the stock.— **fire'armed',** *a.* Having or using firearms.

fire'ar'row, *n.* See under FIRE, *n.*

fire'back', 1 fair'bak"; 2 fīr'bak", *n.* **1.** The rear wall of a furnace or fireplace. **2.** One of various Malayan pheasants of the genus *Euplocomus*, having the plumage of the back a bright metallic red.

fire'ball", 1 fair'bôl"; 2 fīr'bôl", *n.* **1.** Any ball of fire; poetically, the sun. **2.** *Mil.* A sack of canvas filled



Ancient Firearms.
1. Matchlock arquebus. 2. Battlement culverin (10th cent.). 3. Musket, time of Louis XIII. (1640). 4. Flintlock musket (16th cent.). 5. Culverin (18th cent.).

with combustibles and used as a projectile to illuminate the works of the enemy or set fire to them. **2.** A ball of coal-dust, used in kindling fires. **4.** Globular lightning. **5.** A shooting star. **6.** *Her.* A grenade or bomb with flames issuing from the top.

fire'brand', 1 fair'brand"; 2 fīr'brand", *n.* **1.** A burning or glowing piece of wood or of any other substance. **2.** One who or that which sets on fire (literally or figuratively); an incendiary; a mischief-maker.

In order to establish authority in her school, it became necessary to remove the rebel, this time, the serpent, this *firebrand*.
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* p. 12. [s. e. & co. 1874.]

3. *Her.* A torch.

fire'brick', *n.* See under FIRE, *n.*

fire'bug', 1 fair'bug"; 2 fīr'bug", *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] An incendiary.

fire'cracker', 1 fair'krak"or; 2 fīr'crāk"er, *n.* A firework consisting of a small rolled paper cylinder charged with gunpowder, having a short paper-string fuse by which it is exploded: of Chinese origin.

The boy is generous and warm-hearted, but a perfect *fire-cracker* when excited.
MARRIOTT B. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* p. 301. [n. m. & co. 1890.]

— **floral firecracker** (*Bot.*), a low Illinoesian herb (*Bresoortia dasylirioides*) of California and Oregon, cultivated for its clusters of beautiful crimson flowers.

fire'crest', 1 fair'krest"; 2 fīr'crēst", *n.* The European fire-crested kinglet (*Regulus ignicapillus*). **fire-crested wren†.**

fire'crome", 1 fair'krōm"; 2 fīr'crōm", *n.* See under FIRE, *n.*

fire'damp', 1 fair'damp"; 2 fīr'damp", *n.* An explosive gas generated in coal-mines, consisting chiefly of light carbureted hydrogen (marsh-gas).

That explosive '*firedamp*' or light carbide of hydrogen, so often evolved spontaneously from the coal.
Westminster Review, October 13, p. 145. [n. 1870.]

fire department. That part of the public service which includes the buildings, fire-extinguishing apparatus, and men devoted to the prevention and extinction of fires.

In the United States the fire departments are, as a rule, much larger in proportion to the population of the cities they protect than is the case in Europe, owing to the fact that fires are much more frequent. These are undoubtedly due to the large percentage of frame buildings in the American cities, at least two-thirds of the fire losses being traceable to this cause. The average annual fire loss per capita in the United States is $2.67, while that of a number of the larger European cities in six countries is $0.53. The annual expense of maintaining the fire departments in American cities averages $1.53 per capita, while in London it is $0.19, in Paris $0.21, and in Berlin $0.31. The American fire departments are generally conceded, however, to be the best-organized and -trained bodies of their kind in the world, largely owing to the fact that they are so much more frequently called into action. Early fire-brigades, both in England and the United States, were composed of volunteers who were in some cases exempt from jury duty in return for their services. These have gradually merged into paid fire departments as the need for such establishments became apparent. The New York and London fire departments are both organizations of long standing. That of London was founded in 1832, as an amalgamation of the different independent companies, with 80 men and 19 stations, under the name of the "London Fire-engine Establishment." In 1865 a regular fire-brigade was established by the Metropolitan Fire-brigade Act. Under the direction of Captain (afterward Sir) Eyre Shaw (1861–1891) it developed into a highly efficient and serviceable body. Its title was changed in 1904 to the "London Fire-brigade." In New York the paid fire department was organized May 4, 1865, since which time the system has attained wonderful efficiency and has spread to all the large cities of the country, under the control of fire commissioners. International congresses are held from time to time, in which the fire fighters of the world meet so as to consider the best methods for the prevention of fires, exhibit the latest apparatus for combating them, etc. These have resulted in a high degree of perfection in the profession, and have tended to the great reduction of fire losses and the saving of many lives. The table given below presents a few facts about the fire departments of the leading cities of the world.

City.	Officers and Men.	Apparatus.	Stations.
Berlin.....	1,013	21 horse-engines 8 motor-engines	23
Chicago...	1,751	117 horse-engines	155
London....	1,354	76 horse-engines 8 motor-engines	84
New York	4,287	190 horse-engines and motor-engines	257
Paris.....	1,853	23 horse-engines 4 motor-engines	27
Vienna....	573 regulars 1,420 volunteers	21 motor-engines	45

fire'drake", 1 fair'drēk"; 2 fīr'drāk", *n.* **1.** A meteor; an ignis fatuus. **2.** A sort of firework. **3†.** One who works at a furnace. **4†.** A dragon or fiery serpent. [< AS. *fyrdraca*, < *fyr*, fire, + *draca*; see DRAKE, *n.*]

fire'-drill", **f.-eater,** etc. See under FIRE, *n.*

fire'-engine, 1 fair'-en"jin; 2 fīr'-en"jin, *n.* A machine for pumping water through hose, to extinguish fires.

The *steam fire-engine* is the most common form, consisting of a force-pump operated by a steam-engine, and mounted on wheels. The draft made by drawing the fire rapidly and full speed causes the previously heated water to make steam rapidly, so that the engine can be in operation within a very few minutes after the fire is lighted. The *chemical fire engine* is a light apparatus mounted on wheels and operating on the principles of a fire-extinguisher. The *hand fire-engine*, now in disuse, was a force-pump mounted on wheels and operated by levers worked by hand.

fire'fly", 1 fair'flai"; 2 fīr'flī", *n.* **1.** An insect capable of emitting light from some part of the body, especially a lampyrid beetle, as of the genera *Photuris*, *Photinus*, *Phingodes*, etc., or an elaterid (genus *Pyrophorus*) of the warmer parts of America. The common North-American fireflies or lightning-bugs of the genus *Photuris*, as *P. pennsylvanica*, have photogenic glands in the last abdominal segments, both sexes winged, and luminous larvæ. While the light emitted by the firefly is apparently phosphorescent, it has now been demonstrated that phosphorus has no part in its production. Photogenic substances seemingly exist in the cells of the luminous organs and may be in the nature of fats. These cells, under the control of the nervous system, secrete a substance which undergoes combustion, while the light shines, by combination with the oxygen conveyed to them by the numerous capillary vessels of the luminous body. The use to the firefly of the light has not been definitely determined, but it is probably either sexual or defensive.

Saw the *fireflie*, Wahwah-taysee,
Flitting through the dusk of evening.
LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* pt. iii, st. 12.

2. One of various neuropterous and pseudoneuropterous insects, as *Chauliodes pectinicornis* and *Perla dorsata*.— **fire'fly'-lamp",** *n.* In tropical America, a cage in which fireflies are confined to give light.

fire'-fork', **f.-gilding,** **f. hangbird,** etc. See under FIRE, *n.*

Fire Island. A long sand-beach on the south shore of Long Island, N. Y., separating Great South Bay from the ocean: a summer resort, and the site of a first-class lighthouse, the first seen by transatlantic voyagers approaching the harbor of New York.

fire'less, 1 fair'les; 2 fīr'lĕs, *a.* Having no fire.

fire'light", 1 fair'lait"; 2 fīr'līt", *n.* **1.** Light from a fire, especially from an open fire.

They were the strangest men . . . that ever *firelight* shone upon.
DICKENS *Dombey and Son* p. 131. [n. d. & l. 1886.]

2. A fire-lighter.

fire'-lighter, **f.-line,** etc. See under FIRE, *n.*

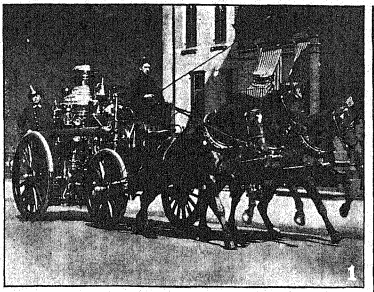
fire'lock', 1 fair'lok"; 2 fīr'lŏk", *n.* An old form of musket discharged by any device for producing sparks by friction or concussion; specif., a flintlock, as distinguished from a matchlock.

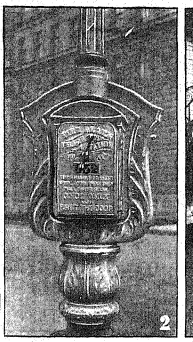
The musical plain of the Shannon was covered with *firelocks* and grenades which the fugitives had thrown away.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iv, p. 79. [r. s. & co. 1856.]

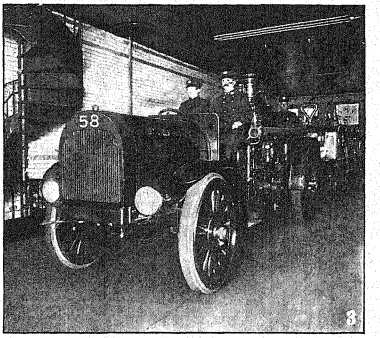
fire'man, 1 fair'man; 2 fīr'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A member of an organization for extinguishing fires. **2.** In the United States navy, one who aids in putting out fires in time of action. **3.** A fire-tender; a stoker. **4.** One who makes examination for fire-damp in a mine.

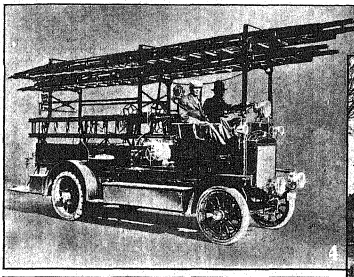
fire'man'ship, **f.-net,** etc. See under FIRE, *n.*

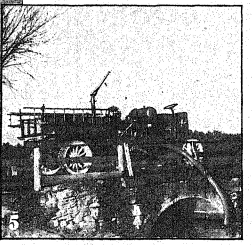
Fi-ren'ze, 1 fi-ren'tsē; 2 fi-rĕn'tsē, *n.* [It.] **1.** A province of Italy, part of old Tuscany; 2,205 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, the city of Florence.

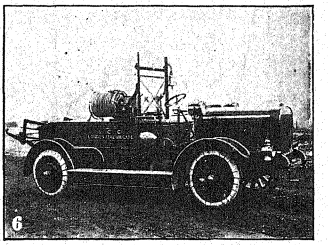


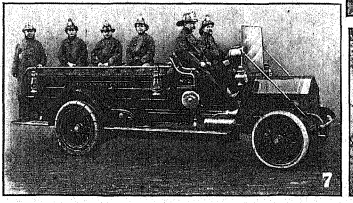


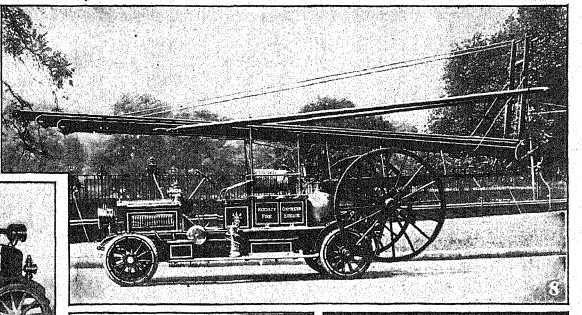


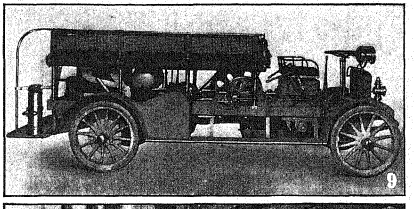


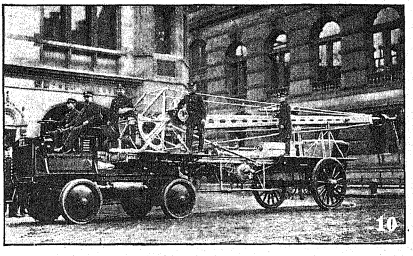




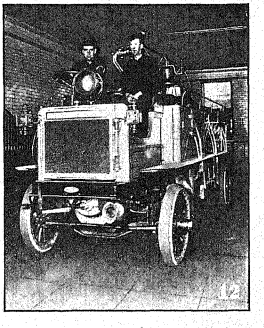








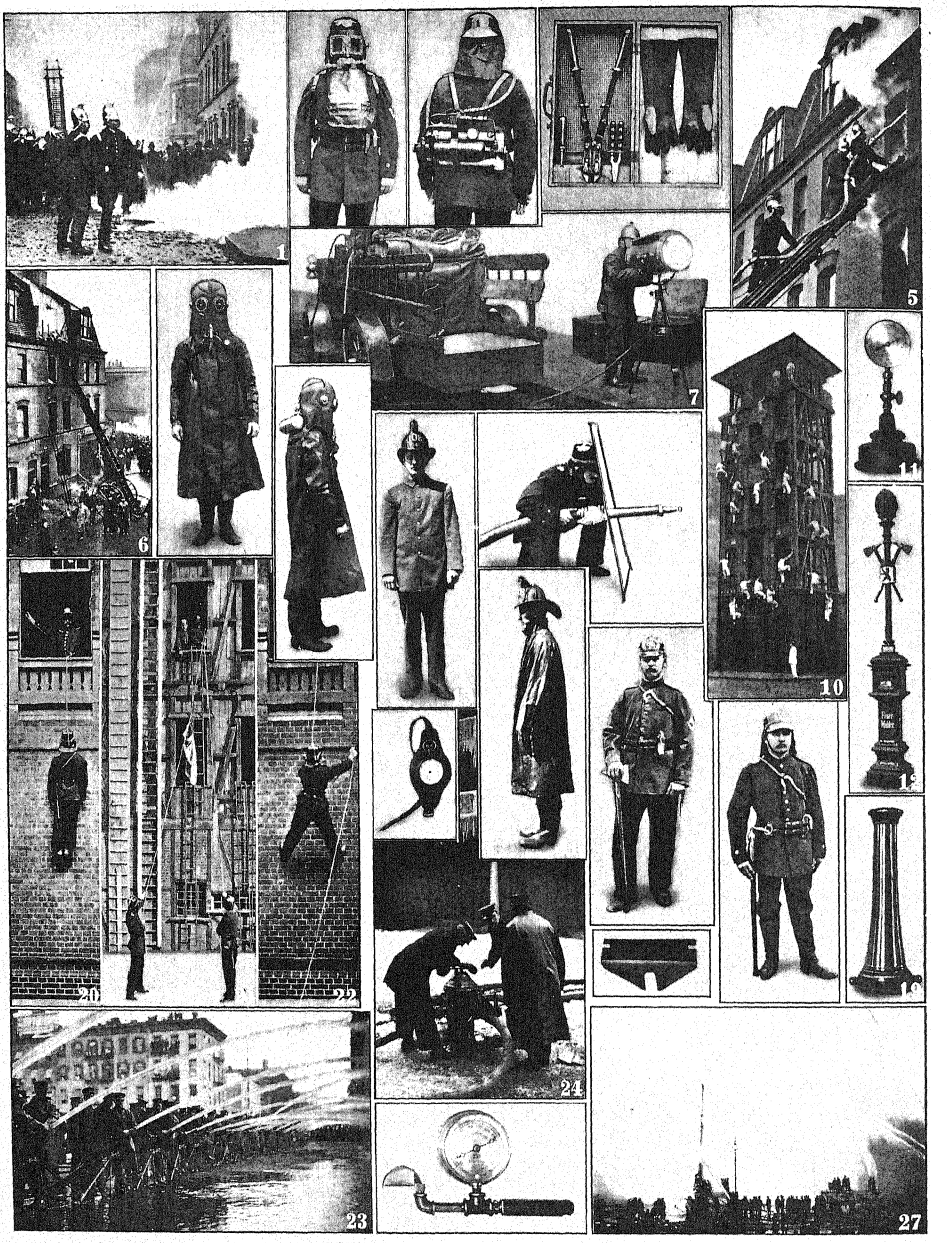




FIRE DEPARTMENT EQUIPMENT.—I.

1. Steam fire-engine. 2. Fire-alarm telegraph-station. 3. Tractor and pumping-engine. 4. Ladder-truck. 5. Pumping-engine in action. 6. Fire-tender. 7. Fire-insurance patrol. 8. Ladder-truck and chemical engine. 9. Combination pump and hose-cart. 10. Water-tower. 11. Water-tower in action. 12. High-pressure hose-cart.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT EQUIPMENT.—II.

1. English firemen with high-pressure hose. 2. German fireman wearing oxygen-helmet, front view. 3. Same, rear view. 4. American fireman's equipment for handling live electric wires. 5. English firemen entering burning building. 6. English firemen at work with ladder on truck. 7. French fireman with electric search-light. 8. German fireman with asbestos fire-screen. 9. Fireman's wrist-watch. 10. French firemen in scaling-drill. 11. Fire department steam-gage. 12. German fire-alarm box and lamp-post with telephone connection. 13. American fireman wearing oxygen-helmet, front view. 14. Same, side view. 15. American fireman in working uniform. 16. American fireman in raincoat. 17. German fireman (foreman). 18. German fireman (sapper). 19. High-pressure hose-nozzle. 20, 22. German firemen in life-line drill. 21. German firemen in rope- and sack-drill. 23. American firemen in high-pressure-service test. 24. American firemen with high-pressure-service hydrant. 25. Fire department test-gage. 26. Fire department gage-clamp. 27. American firemen in test of high-pressure service with water-tower.

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fire'-phi-los'o-phers, 1 fair'-fi-los'o-fərz; 2 fir'-fi-lŏs'o-fe s, *n. pl.* A fanatical sect of philosophers, who appeared in Europe (16th century), holding that the intimate essences of natural things were to be known only by a chemical or fire test. They are sometimes associated with Paracelsus.

fire'-spike", *n.* See under FIRE, n.

fire'place", 1 fair'plēs; 2 fir'plāc", *n.* A recess or structure in or on which a fire is built; especially, the part of a chimney that opens into a room.

It is a good thing to have an old-fashioned *fire-place* in the country; a broad-breasted, deep-hearted chimney-piece.

F. S. COZZENS, *Sparrowgrass Papers*, p. 76. (c. n. 1863.)

fire'-proof", 1 fair'-prūf"; 2 fir'-prōf", *a.* Made proof against fire; relatively incombustible; also, of a nature to protect from fire; as, *fire-proof* walls; *fire-proof* paint. The term *fire-proof* is frequently applied to materials or structures which are slow-burning and comparatively hard to ignite, but which are susceptible of destruction by fire if sufficient heat be brought to bear upon them for long periods of time. As applied to buildings, safes, vaults, etc., in modern parlance it represents a partial immunization from the effects of an ordinary fire. Combustible materials, such as textile fabrics and wood, may be rendered wholly or partly fire-proof by coating them with certain chemical preparations which provide a mineral crust that resists the action of the fire but does not prevent decomposition. Cotton and linen may be immersed in any saline solution, such as alum, borax, sodium tungstate, etc., while timber is rendered fire proof by impregnation with zinc sulfate, calcium chlorid, etc., or by painting it with preparations containing soluble silicate or zinc chlorid.—**fire'proof",** *v.* To render fire-proof.—**fire'proof'ing,** *n.* 1. The act or process of rendering fire-proof. 2. Material used for fire-proofing purposes.

fir'er, 1 fair'ər; 2 fir'er, *n.* 1. One who kindles fires; also, an incendiary. 2. A stoker.

fire'side", 1 fair'sēid"; 2 fir'sīd", *n.* The hearth or space about the fireplace; hence, the place of family cheer and home comfort: used also attributively; as, *fireside* tales.

The *fireside* is the earliest and most influential of schools.

MARTEN *Wendell Phillips* p. 25. (c. n. v. 1890.)

Syn.: see HOME.

fi-re'ro, 1 fi-rē'mō; 2 fi-rē'mo, *n. Logic.* Festino with premises transposed.

fire'-trench", *n. Mil.* A first-line trench or trench on the firing-line.

fire'-tug, 1 fair'vēd"; 2 fir'wēd", *n. Bot.* 1. A coarse annual plant (*Erechtites hieraciifolia*) of the aster family. 2. The common willow-herb. 3. The wild lettuce. 4. The thorn-apple, jimson, or Jamestown weed. 5. The hoary plantain. 6. The Canada fleabane. 7. Ragweed.

fire'work", 1 fair'wŭrk"; 2 fir'wŭrk", *n.* 1. Any device consisting of a case of pasteboard, paper, or the like, containing combustibles and explosives, such as niter, charcoal, and sulfur, and producing colored or white light or pyrotechnic illusions in burning: commonly in the plural.

Fireworks are used (1) for pleasure or display, through beautiful effects and designs in brilliant or colored fires, as rockets, Roman candles, and set pieces; (2) for signals, as blue-lights and rockets; (3) for illumination, as blue-lights and fire-balls; (4) in war, as projectile rockets and petards and to illuminate the field at night; (5) for insect-destroying diary purposes, as carcasses; (6) in the life-saving service, as rockets for carrying a line. See PYROTECHNICS; ROCKET.

2. *pl.* A pyrotechnic display. 3†. Work done by fire.

fire'-work'er, etc. See under FIRE, n.

fire'-wor"ship, 1 fair'-wŭr"ship; 2 fir'-wŭr"ship, *n.* 1. The worship of fire as a god, or as the abode or symbol of a god: often applied to the worship of the Fire-God by Persians or the Parsees. See below. 2. The use of sacred fire in family or public cult, as by the vestal virgins of Rome.

—**fire'-wor"ship-er,** *n.* One who worships fire, or who uses fire as a means of worship. Specifically, a follower of Zoroaster, a name strongly objected to by the Zoroastrians, because their supreme deity is not the fire, or Atar, but Ormuzd, the father of Atar, and because the fire is a symbol of the deity and as a sacrificial element. See GHEBER; PARSEE. **fire'-wor"ship-per†.**

fir'ing, 1 fair'iŋ; 2 fir'ing, *n.* 1. The act or process of applying fire or intensifying heat to anything, as (1) in stoking; (2) in burning, baking, or vitrifying, as bricks or pottery in a kiln; (3) in lighting and supplying a kiln-fire; (4) in cauterizing; (5) in discharging by fusion on glass or enamel; (6) in curing the leaves of tea.

Come, bring . . . The Christmas log to the *firing*.

HERRICK *Corinna to Christmas* st. 1.

2. The discharge of firearms. 3. Fuel, as wood or coal. 4. A scorched appearance, as upon tobacco and corn when injured by excessive rains; scorching. 5. In bell-ringing, a peal of all the bells together. —**close firing,** same as HEAVY FIRING.—**fir'ing-head",** *n.* An explosive box on an oil-well torpedo, by which the torpedo is exploded.—**f.-iron,** *n.* 1. A farrier's cauterizing-iron. 2. A stoker's fire-iron, a poker or shovel.—**f.-line,** *n.* The line of active engagement in battle; hence, any place of activity and stress. The firing-line is generally construed to be the main body of troops in a battle, as distinguished from those of the enemy, save for a few skirmishers. It is in advance of the remainder of the army which forms its supports and the reserves. Artillery is sometimes considered as being included in it, whatever its position. In modern practise the firing-line always moves in extended order.—**f.-order** (*Engin.*), the sequence in which the cylinders of a multiple cylinder internal-combustion engine.—**f.-party,** *n.* A military or naval detachment selected to show honor to a deceased person by firing over his grave, or to execute a sentence of death by shooting.—**f.-pin,** *n.* A striking pin used to discharge a cartridge. See RIFLE.—**f.-point,** *n.* The point of temperature producing spontaneous combustion in an inflammable substance.—**f.-proof,** *a.* Of a periodic charging of a furnace with large quantities of fuel: opposed to *light firing* or *open firing*. **thick f.,**—**mechanical f.,** the process of supplying a furnace with fuel by a mechanism.

firk, *v. t. & i.* 1. To carry or drive away; beat; rouse. 2. To cheat; rob. **II.** *v. t.* To fix or operate quickly or suddenly.

firk'er, 1 fĭrk'ər; 2 firk'er, *n.* 1. One that firks. 2. In LONDON College football, a player who stands facing away from the scrimmage and works the ball out along the wall. **firk'ert,**

fir'kin, 1 fĭr'kin; 2 fir'kin, *n.* 1. A wooden hooped vessel to hold butter, lard, etc. 2. [Eng.] A measure of capacity, usually one-fourth of a barrel.

The ale and beer firkin is 9 imperial gallons (10.8 U. S. gallons); a firkin of butter is 56 pounds, and a firkin of soap 64 pounds or 8 gallons. Anciently the firkin was much larger; in 1423 it was fixed by statute at 84 gallons.

[< D *vier*, four, + *dim.* suf. *-kin.*]

fir'lot, 1 fĭr'lot; 2 fir'lŏt, *n.* 1. An old Scottish dry measure, used also on the Isle of Man: from 1 to 1½ bushels. See MEASURE. 2. A vessel holding the equivalent of this measure. [< *fir*, for FOUR, + LOT, part.]

firm†, *v. t.* 1. To make firm; establish; confirm; ratify. **II.** To become firm or solid.—**fir-ma'tion†,** *n.*

firm, 1 fĭrm; 2 firm, *a.* 1. Solidly compacted together; close-knit in texture or fiber; unyielding; solid.

Under spread ensigns, moving nigh, in slow
But *firm* battalion.

MILTON *Par. Lost*, bk. vi, l. 534.

2. Fixedly settled; difficult to move; stable. 3. Full of or indicative of steadiness or strength; not shaky or weak; vigorous; as, a *firm* tread; a *firm* look. 4. Steadfast or determined in character; tenaciously confident; true; staunch; enduring; as, *firm* friend. [< F. *ferme*, < L. *firmus*, firm.] **firmet.** Syn.: close, compact, decided, determined, established, fast, fixed, hard, immovable, immutable, resolute, resolved, secure, sound, stable, stedfast, steady, strong, sturdy, unchanging, unfailing, unfaltering, unshaken. See FAITHFUL; OBSTINATE.—**firm'ly,** *adv.*—**firm'ness,** *n.* Solidungulous as the horse. **f.-hoofed†.**—**firm'less†,** *a.* Without firmness; unsteady.

firm, *n.* A union of two or more persons, dissoluble after a specified period or at the will or at the death of one or more of them. The name or style of conducting business; a commercial, industrial, or financial partnership; a business house; also, the style or title under which such a house carries on business; firmenamne; as, the *firm* of Brown, Jones & Robinson. Under English and American law a firm consists of the individuals composing it, and is not recognized as a legal person apart from them; in Scots and French law, however, the firm is considered as having a distinct personality apart from its members, the individual partners may be sued in proceedings directed against the firm.

It is stated that not one of one hundred *firms* on Long Wharf in Boston in forty years, only five escaped failure. H. W. CADMAN *Christian Life, United Conditions* p. 72. (c. n. s. v. 1886.)

[< LL. *firma*, signature, < L. *firmus*, firm.]

fir'ma, *n.* [LL.] *Law.* 1. A farm or lease. 2. A firm.

fir'ma bur'gi, 1 fĭr'ma bŭr'ji; 2 fir'ma bŭr'jī, *n.* [LL.] *Law.* [LL., the farm of the borough.] A conditional grant to burgesses of certain royal revenues.

fir'ma-ment, 1 fĭr'ma-ment or -mənt; 2 fir'ma-ment, *n.*

1. The expanse of heaven; sky.

The word was introduced from *firmamentum*, given in the Vulgate as a translation of the Hebrew *rakia*, the chief idea of which is expansion, but in its later use the element of solidity arising from this expansion is also implied.

And God called the *firmament* Heaven. *Gen.* i, 8.

2. *Old Astron.* The sphere of the fixed stars; the most remote celestial sphere; also, any of the crystalline spheres. 3. Anything that is outstretched or spread as the commode or tower. 4†. Foundation; basis. [F. < L. *firmamentum*, support, < *firmus*, firm.] —**fir"ma-men'tal,** *a.*

fir'man, 1 fĭr'man; 2 fir'man, *n.* A special decree or edict of a Turkish or other Oriental sovereign giving authority to travel, sanctioning an enterprise or undertaking, etc.; a grant or license. [< Per. *farmān*, mandate, < *farmūdan*, grant.]

fir-ma'ri-us, 1 fĭr-mā'ri-us; 2 fir-mā'ri-ŭs, *n.* [LL.] A farmer.

fir-ma'tion†, *n.* Confirmation.

firm'a-ture, 1 fĭrm'a-tūr; 2 firm'a-tūr. Extending and attached to each side of the shield; as, a cross patté *firmature*. 2†. Firm.

firm'er-chis'el, 1 fĭrm'ər-chĭz'l; 2 firm'er-chĭz'l, *n.* A cutting chisel, similar to but stouter and heavier than a paring tool: usually driven by a mallet.

Fir"mi'ny, 1 fĭr"mi'ni; 2 fir"mi'nȳ, *n.* A manufacturing village in Loire department, France.

Fir"mi-sŭr'ni-dæ, 1 fĭr"mi-sŭr'ni-dē; 2 fir"mi-sŭr'ni-a, *n. pl. Herp.* A superfamily or suborder of anurous amphibians, especially those with the sternal elements connected by a single median cartilage, as in the genus *Rana*. [< L. *firmus*, + STERNUM.] —**fir"mi-ster'nal,** *a.*—**fir"mi-ster'ni-al,** *a.* & *n.*—**fir"mis-ter'nous,** *a.*

firm'ly, 1 fĭrm'li; 2 firm'lȳ, *adv.* In a firm manner; solidly; fixedly; without wavering; decidedly; as, *firmly* bound.

The slave-holding interest kept all the land south of the Ohio *firmly* in its grasp. SCHERR *Clay* p. 25. [n. m. s. co. 1883.]

firm'ness, 1 fĭrm'nes; 2 firm'nĕs, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being firm; solidity; steadiness; resoluteness; constancy; courage; as, the *firmness* of a foundation; *firmness* of step; *firmness* of faith.

Firmness is then only a virtue when it accompanies the most perfect wisdom. BURKE *Works, Cause of Present Discontent* vol. i, p. 316. (c. n. 1889.)

2. *Phren.* The faculty that gives stability, persistency, and obstinacy.

Fir'mum, 1 fĭr'mum; 2 fir'mŭm, *n.* Fermo: the ancient name.

firn, 1 fĭrn; 2 firn, *n.* [Dial., G.] Snow, partly consolidated into ice, found in Alpine regions; glacier-snow; névé.

Fi-ro'za-bad', **Fi-ro'ze-sheh'ri-pur'.** Same as FEROZABAD, FEROZESHERIPUR.

fir'ring, *n. Carp.* Same as FURRING.

first, 1 fŭrst; 2 fĭrst, *a.* 1. Preceding all others in the order of numbering: the ordinal of *one*; as, the *first* volume of a book. 2. Preceding all others in importance or things earliest; as, the *first* snow of the season. 3. Nearest or foremost in place from a given point of view; as, the *first* street to your left. 4. Highest or foremost in character, rank, position, or the like; leading; best; as, the *first* scholar of a class; the *first* grade.

Sincerity, Thou *first* of virtues, let no mortal leave
To search thy path! HOME *Douglas* act i, sc. 1.

[< AS. *fyrst*, superl. of *fore*, FORE.]

The prevalent literary usage (almost universal in Great Britain) sanctions the following distinctions: "the *two strongest*," "the *two first*," "the *two last*," etc.; it is nevertheless more discriminating and would be better to say, as many now do say, in accordance with the suggestion of the grammarians, "the *last two*," etc., when the reference is to the two forms a first pair or group of persons or things, corresponding to or distinguished from a last pair or group. The *two first* should be used in referring to two persons or things each of which is at the head of its own series, or both of which are foremost in the same class not divided into pairs.

Syn.: chief, capital, foremost, from, highest, leading, original, primary, primeval, primitive, primordial, principal, pristine, supreme.—ANT.: hindmost, inferior, insignificant, last, least, lowest, secondary, subordinate, subsequent, subservient, subsidiary, trifling, trivial, unimportant.—**at** (or **at the**) **first blush,** on first presentation; at first thought, without mature consideration: as, at *first blush* the scheme promises well.—**at f. hand,** directly from the original source; without intervening assistance.—**f. act,** actus primus.—**f. aid,** surgical or medical treatment given by a layman while waiting for a physician.—**f. base,** in baseball, the base first reached by the player in running, at the right-hand angle of the diamond; also, the first baseman.—**f. baseman,** the player at first base.—**f. bass.** *Mus.* 1. The higher bass in a composition written for a male quartet or chorus. 2. One who sings this part.—**first'-chop",** *a.* Of the first class or quality; first-rate. See CHOP2, *n.*—**F. Citizen,** the pseudonym Charles Carroll, in controversy with Daniel Dulany.—**F. Consul,** a title of Napoleon I. See CONSUL.—**f. cousin,** see COUSINGERMAN.—**f.-day,** *n.* Sunday: so called by the Society of Friends.

Fair *First-Day* mornings, steeped in summer calm.

WHITTIER *Pennsylvania Pilgrim* st. 130.

—**f. digit,** the thumb or great toe of man, or parts corresponding in any pentadactyl limb.—**f. floor,** *n.* [Brit.] 1. The first who enters a house in the new year. 2. The first person or object sent on an important journey or enterprise.—**F. Gentleman of Europe,** Charles Edward Stuart, George IV. of England.—**f. good,** in ethics, the highest good: the chief goal.—**F. Grenadier of France,** Latour d'Auvergne: so named by Napoleon I.—**f. hand.** 1. A fishing-smack's mate. 2. *Card-playing.* The first player to any trick.—**f. name,** a Christian name.—**f. night,** the first public performance of a play or opera in a metropolis; also, the night of such a performance.—**f.-nighter,** *n.* [Colloq.] One who makes a point of attending the first public performances of plays.—**f. officer,** in the merchant marine, a first mate.—**f. point,** the most western point of a zodiacal sign.—**f. set,** the first thrust of a whaler's lance.—**f. shot** [Fr.], in distilling, slushings.—**the f.** [Colloq., U. S.], a single (object); one alone; the least or most primitive; any: as, he hasn't *the first* notion of it.—**first'hood†,** *n.* Priority; primacy.

first, *n.* 1. That which comes or is first; the beginning.

The moment we assume an origin in nature, a true beginning, an actual *first*—that moment we rise above nature, and are compelled to assume a supernatural power.

COLERIDGE *Works, Aids to Reflection* vol. i, p. 273. [n. 1858.]

2. *Mus.* (1) The leading or upper part, voice, or instrument. (2) A unison. 3. *Baseball.* The first base. 4. In English universities, the highest rank in examinations for honors; also, one taking the highest rank. See DOUBLE-FIRST, under DOUBLE. 5. A winning position in a contest. 6. *pl.* The best grade of certain products, such as butter, sugar, etc. 7. The first day of a month; the first year in a period or series. 8. *Astron.* The first point of Aries: the origin of celestial longitude and of right ascension.

first, *adv.* 1. Before all others in order, as in counting, time, place, or rank: the ordinal adverb of *one*. 2. Before, or in preference to, some proposed act or anticipated event; sooner; as, he will never confess: he would die *first*. 3. Least; smallest; any; as, I did not hear the *first* thing about it.

First is often introduced super-fluously; as, "I must *first* be invited before I attend"; *first* adds nothing to the sense.

—**at first,** or **first o' the f.,** at the beginning or origin.—**f. and last,** throughout; altogether: as, I have known him *first and last*, for ten years.—**f. or last,** at one time if not at another; as, you will have to do it *first or last*.

first'-be-got'ten. 1. Only begotten: applied specially to Christ as the eternal Son of the Father. **II.** *n.* The eldest child. **first'-be-got"t.**

first'born', 1 fŭrst'-bōrn'; 2 first'-bōrn', *I. a.* First brought forth; eldest; hence, first in order; first in rank or preeminent. **II.** *n.* The child first born; eldest child; hence, a first product or result.

first'-chop", *a.* See under FIRST, *a.*

first'-class", 1 fŭrst'-klas"; 2 first'-clăs', *a.* 1. Of the highest rank or best quality; first-rate. 2. Belonging to the first class; as, *first-class* mail-matter. 3. [Rare.] Belonging to the lowest in rank.—**first-class carriage,** on English or Continental railways, the most expensive of three or four grades of passenger-cars.—**first-class,** *adv.*

First'-day", **f.-foot.** See FIRST, *a.*

first'-fruit', 1 fŭrst'-frūt'; 2 first'-frūt', *n.* 1. The first gatherings of a season's produce. The Jewish law ordered in general that the first of all ripe fruits should be offered to God.

The *first-fruit* also of thy corn, of thy wine, and of thine oil . . . shalt thou give him. *Deut.* xviii. 4.

2. *pl.* The first outcome, effects, results, or rewards of anything; as, the *first-fruits* of one's labors. 3. *Eccl. & Feudal Law.* The first year's profits of a tenant, paid to the Pope, the crown, or a benevolent fund.

first'-hand", 1 fŭrst'-hand"; 2 first'-hănd', *a.* Obtained direct from the original source: said of *things* and *goods*; used also as an adverb; as, carpets obtained *first-hand*.

first'ling, 1 fŭrst'liŋ; 2 first'ling. **I.** *a.* First-born; first produced. **II.** *n.* 1. The first-born, as of a flock, especially when young; any first produce. **first'ling†.** 2. [Poet.] The first thought or production.

first'ly, *n.* The first part of a sermon or discourse.

first'ly, 1 fŭrst'li; 2 first'lȳ, *adv.* First in order of mention; in the first place: a term for the adverb *first*.

First, being itself an adverb, does not need the *-ly* that is frequently added. In an enumeration say *first, secondly, thirdly*, etc., rather than *firstly*, etc.

first'ness, 1 fŭrst'nes; 2 first'nĕs, *n.* The mode of absolute being, or being independent of anything else: a word used in his phenomenology, by C. S. Peirce. 2. (Rare.) The state or quality of being first.

first'night"er, *n.* See FIRST, *a.*

first'-rate', 1 fŭrst'-rēt'; 2 first'-rāt', *a.* Of the first class, quality, or character; possessing the highest merit or value; as, a *first-rate* book.

first'-rate", *n.* Something rated as in or of the first class in respect of power or importance; especially, a war-ship of the most powerful class: as, frigates and *first-rates*.

first'-rat'er, *n.* Same as FIRST-RATE, *n.*

first'-rate", *adv.* [Colloq.] With great pleasure or satisfaction; in a high degree; very well. **first'rate'ly†.**

first'ry, 1 fŭrst'ri; 2 first'rȳ, *n.* [Obs.] Dearth of the sen. See FIRTH.

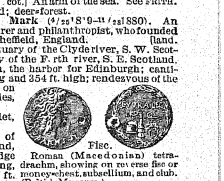
firth†, *n.* A park or wood; deer-forest.

Firth, 1 fŭrth; 2 firth, Mark (1821–1891–1821–1880). An English steel-manufacturer and philanthropist, who founded Firth College, etc., at Sheffield, England.

Firth of Clyde. The estuary of the Clyde river, S. W. Scotland.

Firth of Forth. Estuary of the F. rth river, E. Scotland.

Firth of Tay. Estuary of the river Tay, eastern Scotland, crossed by a railway bridge more than two miles long, and resting on 86 piers 77 ft. above water level.


Fisc.

Roman (Macedonian) tetradrachm, showing on reverse fisc or basket.

fisc, 1 fisk; 2 fĭsc, *n.* 1. [F.] The treasury of a kingdom or state; a treasury in general: money-chest. 2. *Scots Law.*

The crown revenue to which the estate of a rebel formerly escheated.

fis'cal, 1 fis'kəl; 2 fĭs'cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the treasury or public finances of a government; financial.

At forty-seven he [Alexander Hamilton] died; . . . his *fiscal* system was, and after a hundred years remains, the rule and policy of our government.
DEPEW *Orations and Speeches* p. 18. [CAS. CO. 1890.]

[F., < LL. *fiscalis*, < L. *fiscus*, state treasury.]— **fiscal lands,** such lands, among the Franks, as were reserved to supply a fund for the use of the crown.— **f. year,** the financial year of a national treasury or of a business, at the end of which the accounts are balanced. In the United States the fiscal year ends on June 30, in England and Germany on March 31, and in France on December 31.

fis'cal, *n.* **1.** A financial secretary or minister. **2.** In Spain or Portugal, the attorney-general. **3.** In Scotland, a public prosecutor. **4.** An African shrike of the genus *Fiscus*, as *F. collaris*. **5.** *Hist.* The chief officer of the law under the Holy Roman Empire. **6.** In the Netherlands and its colonies, a magistrate having jurisdiction over cases involving the violation of the revenue laws. **7.** [P. I.] A provincial prosecutor. **8†.** State or royal revenue.

fis-cal'i-ty, 1 fis-kal'ɪ-tɪ; 2 fĭs-căl'ĭ-ty, *n.* Financial greed.

fis'cal-ize, 1 fis'kəl-aiz; 2 fĭs'cal-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] [Rare.] To make profitable; treat as a matter of finance.— **fis"cal-i-za'tion,** *n.*

Fisch'art, 1 fish'art; 2 fĭsh'ärt, **Johann** (1545–1590). A German satirical poet.

Fisch'er, 1 fish'ər; 2 fĭsh'er, **Emil** (10/9 1852–8/30 1919). A German chemist, educator, author, and synthetic investigator; awarded the Nobel prize for chemical research, 1902.

fisch'er-ite, 1 fish'ər-ait; 2 fĭsh'er-īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, green, hydrous aluminum phosphate ($H_{16}Al_4P_2O_{19}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Dr. G. *Fischer*.]

fis'cus, 1 fis'kus; 2 fĭs'cŭs, *n.* Same as FISC, 1.

fise, 1 fais; 2 fīse, *n.* A flee. **fise'-dog"‡.**

fi-set'ic, 1 fi-set'ɪk; 2 fi-sĕt'ĭc, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from fustic. [< G. *fisetholz*, kind of fustic, < *fiset* = FUSTET.]— **fisetic acid,** a yellow, crystalline, volatile coloring-matter ($C_{23}H_{16}O_6$) extracted from young fustic (*Rhus cotinus*).— **fis'e-tin,** *n.* A form of fisetic acid ($C_{15}H_{10}O_6$).

fish, 1 fish; 2 fĭsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To catch or try to catch fish in; as, to *fish* a pool or stream. **2.** To lay hold of and lift; catch and take, as an object in the water, mud, or the like; hence, to search for or bring to light, as from some obscure or difficult place: usually with *up* or *out;* as, the facts were *fished out* of old records.

Bredness Voe [or creek] is not a bowl of punch, that a man can be *fished out* of like a toast with a long spoon.
SCOTT *Pirate* p. 179. [D. F. & CO.]

A genuine antique, *fished up*, . . . out of the wreck of the old world.
FROUDE *Short Studies* p. 338. [S. 1872.]

3. To catch (fish or anything similar); as, to *fish* lobsters for a living. **4.** To make use of in or for fishing, as a net. **5.** *Naut.* (1) To strengthen or mend, as a mast or spar, by fastening strips of wood or iron along a weak or broken place.

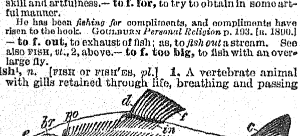
The Perseverance—for that was her name—was . . . cruising along as leisurely as ever, . . . her spars *fished* with old pipe staves.
H. MELVILLE *Typee* p. 17. [H. 1865.]

(2) To bring the flukes of (an anchor) to the gunwale or bill-board. **6.** To join (two pieces) end to end by fastening to them one or more strips or plates lengthwise, as boards in joinery or rails in railroad-laying. **7.** To spread fish on (land) as a fertilizer. **8.** To draw (electric wires, etc.) through conduits, or other narrow places, by means of a hook and line.
II. *i.* **1.** To catch or try to catch fish, as by a hook or net; be employed in catching fish. **2.** To be adjusted so as to catch fish; be able to catch fish. [< AS. *fiscian*, < *fisc*, fish.]— **to fish broad,** to fish beyond the three-mile limits within which fishing by foreign vessels is prohibited by the treaty of 1818 between the United States and Great Britain.— **to f. fine,** to practise, in angling, the utmost skill and artfulness.— **to f. for,** to try to obtain in some artful manner.

He has been *fishing for* compliments, and compliments have risen to the hook.
GOULBURN *Personal Religion* p. 193. [R. 1890.]

— **to f. out,** to exhaust of fish; as, to *fish out* a stream. See also FISH, *vt.*, 2, above.— **to f. too big,** to fish with an over-large fly.

fish[1], *n.* [FISH or FISH'ES, *pl.*] **1.** A vertebrate animal with gills retained through life, breathing and passing



Skeleton of a bony Fish (Teleostome).

Skeleton of a trout: *e*, eye-socket; *br*, brain-cavity; *ga*, branchiostegal rays; *io*, interoperculum; *o*, operculum; *po*, preoperculum; *so*, suboperculum; *ih*, interhemals; *in*, interneurals; *r*, ribs; *d*, dorsal fin; *c*, caudal fin; *an*, anal fin (*d*, *c*, and *an* are *median*); *a*, anus; *v*, ventral or pelvic fin (when placed far back called *abdominal;* when far forward of the normal position, *thoracic;* or, when near the gills, *jugular*); *p*, pectoral fin (*v* and *p* are paired); *f*, fin-rays.

its life in the water, and with the limbs, when present, modified as fins.

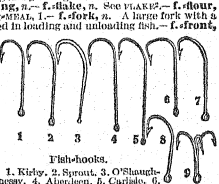
Fishes, in the broadest sense, include (1) teleostomes, (2) selachians, (3) marsipobranchs, and (4) leptocardians; but, in a narrower sense, are restricted to gill-bearing vertebrates with complete cranium (teleostomes and selachians), or, still more narrowly, to such of these as have membrane-bones overlying and added to the cranium (teleostomes), popularly called true or bony fishes.

The true *Fishes* form the second of the six "classes" into which the *Craniata* are divided . . . their distinctive characters may be concisely stated as follows:—Fresh-water or marine *Gnathostomata*, which in their shape and in method of breathing are adapted for an aquatic life. Throughout life their respiratory organs are in the form of vascular processes (gills) derived from the walls of the branchial clefts and supported by a series of branchial arches. The principal organ of locomotion is the powerful muscular tail; in addition, however, there are paired fins, pectoral and pelvic, corresponding to the fore- and hind-limbs of the terrestrial *Craniata*, and possessing a supporting cartilaginous or bony skeleton ('ichthyopterygium') which can not readily be compared with the limb-skeleton of the latter. *Fishes* also possess a system of median fins, supported by a special skeleton of their own. An exoskeleton of dermal spines or denticles, scales or bony plates, is usually present. Except in one group, the Dipnoi, the heart has but one auricle, and receives only venous blood, which it forces, first, through the blood-vessels of the gills, and thence, as arterial blood, through the vessels of the body generally. An air-bladder is frequently present, and serves as a hydrostatic organ or float, but in a few cases it may act as a lung, and helps the gills in the work of respiration. The paired olfactory organs rarely communicate with the oral cavity by internal nostrils. Peculiar cutaneous sense-organs are disposed in linear tracts along the sides of the body (lateral line sensory organs), and on the head, and appear to be specially associated with a life in water.
T. W. BRIDGE *Fishes* in *Cambridge Natural History* vol. vii, p. 148. [MACM. '10.]

2. An animal habitually living in the water, as a cetacean, crustacean, mollusk, or echinoderm. **3.** Some specific fish of special local importance, as the codfish along the northeastern American coast, and the whitefish on Lake Superior. **4.** The flesh of a fish used as food; as, a course of *fish:* not used in the plural in this sense. **5.** A fish-joint or fished joint. **6.** *Naut.* (1) A fish-tackle. (2) A strip used to strengthen or mend a spar. **7.** The twelfth zodiacal sign; Pisces. **8.** *Her.* One of the heraldic charges, as a barbel, herring, roach, pike, or dolphin. They are described as naiant, hauriant, uriant, embowed, etc. See these words. [< AS. *fisc*.]— **age of fishes** (*Geol.*), the Devonian period.— **a loose fish** [Colloq.], a dissolute person.— **an odd, a queer,** or **a strange f.** [Colloq.], an eccentric person.— **Atka f.,** a hexagrammoid fish (*Pleurogrammus monopterygius*) of the Bering sea.— **coarse f.** [Gt. Brit.], any sort of fish not a salmon or trout. **rough f.‡.**— **fish'-ar"row,** *n.* An arrow for shooting fish.— **f.-back,** *n. Naut.* A rope fastened to the fish-block, to aid in hooking the anchor.— **f.-backed,** *a.* Shaped like the back of a fish; as, a *fish-backed* spring.— **f.-bait,** *n.* Bait used in catching fish.— **f. bait,** fish or parts of fish used as bait.— **f.-ball,** *n.* A fried ball or cake composed of chopped fish (usually salt codfish) often mixed with mashed potatoes. **f.-cake‡.**— **f.-bar,** *n.* A bar used in splicing beams, etc. Compare FISH-PLATE.— **f.-basket,** *n.* **1.** A basket for carrying or measuring fish. **2.** An angler's creel. **3.** A fish-trap of basketwork, as an eel-buck.— **f.-beam,** *n. Mech.* A beam bulging, usually downward, like the belly of a fish.— **f.-bed,** *n. Geol.* A bone-bed in which fossil fish abound.— **f.-bellied,** *a.* Bulging out from the proper line.— **f.-block,** *n.* A large double or treble hoisting-block for fishing an anchor.— **f.-bolt,** *n.* A bolt for securing a fish-joint.— **f.-boom,** *n. Naut.* A boom for handling the fish-tackle in hoisting the anchor: usually swung to the foremast and laid aside when not in use.— **f.-breeder,** *n.* A fish-culturist.— **f.-breeding,** *n.* Fish-culture as an art or industry.— **f.-cake,** *n.* **1.** Same as FISH-BALL. **2.** A cake of fish-pomace.— **f.-can,** *n.* **1.** In fish-culture, a large metallic can in which fry are transported. **2.** A can in which preserved fish are packed.— **f.-car,** *n.* **1.** A submerged box in which fish may be kept alive. **2.** A railroad-car designed for carrying fish.— **f.-carver,** *n.* Same as FISH-KNIFE.— **f.-chum,** *n.* **1.** Chopped fish thrown out as a toll-bait. **2.** Fish-pomace.— **f.-coop,** *n.* [U. S.] In fishing through ice, a box that covers and shadows the angler, enabling him to see the fish lured to his hole, and thus to spear them.— **f.-crane,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The yellow-crowned night-heron.— **f.-crow,** *n.* A crow (*Corvus ossifragus*), of the Atlantic coast of the United States, that feeds mainly on fish.— **f.-culture,** *n.* The artificial breeding of fishes; pisciculture.— **f.-cultural,** *a.*— **f.-culturist,** *n.*— **f.-davit,** *n. Naut.* A single davit, usually of iron, used in fishing the anchor.— **f.-day,** *n.* A day on which fish is eaten to the complete exclusion of meat; a fast-day or day of abstinence, as Friday in the Roman Catholic Church.— **f.-disease,** *n.* A disease of fishes characterized by the growth of a parasitic fungus on the abraded places of the skin.— **f.-divinity,** *n.* A fish-god or -goddess.— **f.-driver,** *n.* In menhaden-fishing, one who closely follows a school of fish, and directs the setting of the net.— **f.-duck,** *n.* A merganser.— **f.-eagle,** *n.* An eagle or other rapacious bird that preys upon fish, as the bald eagle or the osprey.— **f.-eye,** *n.* **1.** A diamond cut so thin as to destroy the gem's brilliance. **2.** The apophyllite. — **f.-eyed,** *a.* Wall-eyed; having gray or fish-like eyes. — **f.-factory,** *n.* **1.** A house in which fish are preserved and packed for market; a fishery. **2.** A place where oil, fertilizer, or other article is made from fish; a fish-works.— **f.-fag,** *n.* [Eng.] A fishwife; hence, a scold or foul-mouthed woman.— **f.-fall,** *n. Naut.* The fall of the fish-tackle.— **f.-farm,** *n.* A place for breeding and growing fishes for market.— **f.-farmer,** *n.*— **f.-farming,** *n.*— **f.-flake,** *n.* See FLAKE[2].— **f.-flour,** *n.* Same as FISH-MEAL, 1.— **f.-fork,** *n.* A large fork with a short handle, used in loading and unloading fish.— **f.-front,** *n.* A curved piece of wood for strengthening or mending a weak or broken spar or beam.— **f.-fry,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A picnic where the principal meal consists of fish caught and cooked by the party.— **f.-fungus,** *n.* **1.** A red fungus (*Clathrocystis roseopersicina*) often found on salted codfish in warm weather. **2.** A fungus (*Saprolegnia ferax*) that attacks the salmon and other similar fishes.— **f.-garth,** *n.* A fish-weir. — **fish'gig",** *n.* A long wooden staff with steel prongs for spearing fish. **fis'gig"‡;** **fiz'gig"‡.**— **f.-globe,** *n.* A globular glass aquarium.— **f.-glue,** *n.* A glue made from the sounds, etc., of fish; isinglass. — **f.-god, f.-goddess,** *n. Myth.* A deity represented with the body of a man or woman and the tail of a fish, as Dagon, a national god of the Philistines, and Atargatis, his feminine counterpart.— **f.-guano,** *n.* Fish-manure. — **f.-hawk,** *n.* [U. S.] The osprey.— **f.-hook,** *n.* **1.** A hook for catching fish on a line. **2.** *Naut.* The hook of a fish-tackle.— **f.-horn,** *n.* [U. S.] A long tin horn used: (1) by fishing boats, as a fog-signal; (2) by fish-pedlers.— **f.-joint,** *n.* In railroads, a device for fastening two rails together, consisting of two iron or steel plates usually bolted to the outer and inner sides of two rails where their ends meet.— **f.-kettle,** *n.* A deep and narrow kettle specially designed for the purpose of boiling fish.— **f.-kid,** *n.* The flesh of a young goat.— **f.-killer,** *n.* A large belostomid water-bug that preys upon fishes.— **f.-knife,** *n.* A broad knife for serving fish. **f.-carver‡; f.-slice‡; f.-trowel‡.**— **f.-ladder,** *n.* Same as FISHWAY.— **fish'like",** *a.* Resembling fish or a fish; suggestive of fish; fishy.— **f.-line,** *n.* A fishing-line.— **f.-louse,** *n.* A small crustacean parasitic upon or in a fish or other aquatic animal, as a lernæid.— **fish'man",** *n.* A fish-dealer; fish-pedler.— **f.-manure,** *n.* A fertilizer made wholly or largely from fish.— **f.-market,** *n.*— **f.-maw,** *n.* The sound of a fish.— **f.-meal,** *n.* **1.** Ground fish-flesh: used in soups. **f.-flour‡.** **2.** A meal of fish; a lenten meal.— **f.-mold,** *n.* Salmon-disease.— **fish'mon"ger,** *n.* One who sells fish; a fish-dealer.— **fish'moth",** *n.* A fishtail.— **f. of paradise,** an East-Indian osphromenoid fish (*Macropodus viridiauratus*), of brilliant coloration: sometimes kept in aquariums.— **f.-oil,** *n.* Oil obtained from fish or marine mammals; specif., cod-liver oil.— **f.-owl,** *n.* A large owl of the Asiatic genus *Ketupa* or the African genus *Scotopelia*, having a covering of coarse spicules on the soles of the feet, like the osprey, and feeding largely on fish. See KETUPA.— **f.-pass,** *n.* A fishway.— **f.-pearl,** *n.* An imitation pearl of glass coated with wax.— **f.-pendant,** *n. Naut.* That part of the fish-tackle to which the fish-hook is attached.— **f.-pew,** *n.* [Nova Scotia.] A curved steel point fixed in a stout handle, used in handling pickled and dried fish, especially cod. **f.-pugh‡.**— **f.-pie,** *n.* A compost-heap of fish-scrap and earth.— **f.-plate,** *n.* One of the two plates in a fish-joint.— **f.-poison,** *n.* Any one of various vegetable products used to capture fish by stupefying them, as the fish-berry or the fishwood.— **Jamaica f.-poison,** the pounded leaves and young branches of a West-Indian leguminous tree (*Piscidia erythrina*).— **f.-pole,** *n.* An improvised fishing-rod, especially one of natural growth.— **f.-pomace,** *n.* The residuum of ground fish after the oil has been expressed, used as fish-manure. **f.-scrap†.**— **f.-pond,** *n.* A pond containing fish. **f.-pool†.**— **f.-pot,** *n.* A basket-like trap for catching fish or shell-fish, as eels and lobsters.— **f.-pound,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A fish-weir.— **f.-powder,** *n.* Fish that has been dried and pounded to a powder, as used on arctic and similar expeditions.— **f.-preserve,** *n.* **1.** A place where live fish are kept. **2.** A private fishery.— **f.-pricker,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A brass tube set in a handle, used to release the air from poke-blown fish.— **f.-prong,** *n.* Same as FISH-PEW. — **f.-room†,** *n.* A room in the after-hold of an English man-of-war for storing fish and occasionally spirits.— **f.-sauce,** *n.* A table-sauce for fish, as soy.— **f.-scrap,** *n.* Same as FISH-POMACE.— **f.-skin,** *n.* The skin of a fish or marine animal, as of a dogfish or shark (used for abrading), of a porpoise (tanned for leather), or the like.— **f.-skin disease,** ichthyosis.— **f.-slice,** *n.* Same as FISH-KNIFE.— **f.-slide,** *n.* [Southern U. S.] A fish-trap used in shallow rapids.— **f.-sound,** *n.* The air-bladder of a fish.— **f.-spear,** *n.* **1.** A spear for catching or killing fish; especially, a fishgig. **2.** A lance for bleeding captured whales.— **f.-story,** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] An extravagant or incredible narrative or yarn: in reference to the habit of exaggeration attributed to anglers.— **f.-strainer,** *n.* **1.** A colander with handles, for lifting fish out of a boiler. **2.** A piece of perforated earthenware set in the bottom of a dish to drain the water from boiled fish.— **f.-tackle,** *n.* A tackle used to raise an anchor to a horizontal position on the gunwale of a ship. See FISH-HOOK. **f.-tail,** *a.* Like the tail of a fish in shape or in action; as, a *fish-tail* burner; a *fish-tail* propeller.— **f.-tail,** *n.* The tail of a fish.— **fish'tail",** *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] A bristletail. **2.** One of several forms of tools used by wood-carvers.— **fish-tail wind,** in target-practise, a rear wind that is variable.— **f.-tongue,** *n.* A dentists' instrument used to extract wisdom-teeth.— **f. torpedo,** *n.* A spindle- or fish-shaped locomotive submarine torpedo for war. See TORPEDO.— **f.-trap,** *n.* A trap for fish, as a pen-trap, labyrinth-trap, fyke-net, or pound.— **f.-trowel,** *n.* Same as FISH-KNIFE.— **f.-warden,** *n.* A local officer to enforce laws relating to the protection of fish or fisheries. **f.-ward‡.**

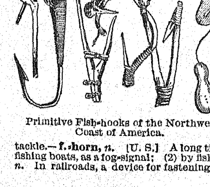
The minks were *fish-wards*, and the crows
Surveyors of highway.
WHITTIER *Cobbler Keezar's Vision* st. 1.

— **fish'way",** *n.* A sloping structure designed to enable fish to ascend a cataract or dam; a fish-ladder.— **f.-weir,** *n.* A weir or dam set in a river or an inlet of the sea for retaining or taking fish. **fish'ing-weir"‡.**— **f.-well,** *n.* A compartment, as in the hold of a fishing-smack, in constant contact with the water: used for storing live fish.— **f.-wheel,** *n.* A wheel set in a river, revolving with the current, and carrying buckets on its periphery so arranged as to dip up fish swimming up-stream underneath it. As the buckets rise, the fish slide down into a central cylinder and thence to a large receptacle.— **f.-whole,** *a.* Hearty as a fish.— **f.-wire,** *n.*

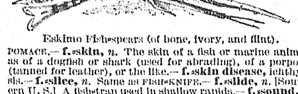


Fish-hooks.

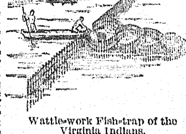
1. Kirby. 2. Sprout. 3. O'Shaughnessy. 4. Aberdeen. 5. Carlisle. 6. Kendal Snecked. 7. Limerick. 8. Sheepshead. 9. Treble.



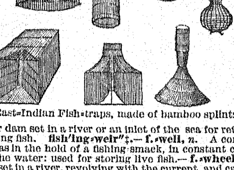
Primitive Fish-hooks of the Northwest Coast of America.



Eskimo Fish-spears (of bone, ivory, and flint).



Wattle-work Fish-trap of the Virginia Indians.



East-Indian Fish-traps, made of bamboo splints.

Same as WORM-WIRE.—**fish'wood"**, *n.* A West-Indian leguminous tree (*Piscidia erythrina*). The pounded leaves and branches are used in Jamaica as a fish-poison.—**f.-works**, *n.* **1.** An establishment for fish-culture. **2.** A fish-factory.—**fish'worm"**, *n.* Any fish-worm.—**flat-sided f.**, a fish having a flat laying side.—**four-eyed f.** **1.** A South-American pecilloid fish of the genus *Anableps*, whose eyes are divided into an upper and a lower section. **2.** A fish with 4 eye-like spots, as the eastern American flounders *Paralichthys oblongus* or *Ancylopsetta quadrocellata*.—**Indian f.** [Jamaica.] A chætodontoid (*Pomacanthus pars*). **2.** A centrarchid (*Chænobryttus gulosus*) of the eastern United States.—**isinglass-f.**, *n.* Any fish that produces isinglass, as certain polynemids, sturgeons, etc.—**jugular f.**, a fish with ventral-set fins in front of the pectoral.—**ripe f.**, a fish ready to spawn.—**rough f.** **1.** Same as COARSE FISH. **2.** [Local, U. S.] Any fish except a whitefish.—**round f.**, see under ROUND.—**San Pedro f.**, the opah.—**silver-bar f.**, the chirocentrid (*Chirocentrus dorab*).—**struck f.**, salted and smoked fish.—**to be neither f. nor flesh, or neither f., flesh, nor fowl**, to be neither one thing nor the other.—**to have other f. to fry** [Colloq.], to have other objects in view, or more important business to do.—**ugly f.**, [Local, U. S.] The great fork-tailed catfish: blue cat.—**fish'-full**, *a.* Abounding with fish.—**fish'less**, *a.* Destitute of fishes.

LIST OF PRINCIPAL FISHES.

For the pronunciation and definitions of the various words given below, see in alphabetical place in the body of the Dictionary.

alewife	crappie	kingfish	sea-bass
anchovy	cuiaca-fish	ling	sea-robin
angler	dab	loach	shad
archer-fish	dace	mackerel	shark
barbel	darter	mariposa	sheepshead
barracouda	dogfish	menhaden	shiner
bass	dollar-fish	minnow	skate
black b.	dolphin	mullet	smelt
calico b.	dory	mutton-fish	sole
rock b.,	drum	namaycush	spadefish
striped b.	eel	oarfish	spearfish
white b.,	flounder	opah	spot
etc.	flying-fish	paddle-fish	stickleback
bellows-fish	frostfish	paradise-fish	sturgeon
blackfish	gallywap	perch	sucker
blenny	garfish	pickerel	sunfish
bluefish	goby	pike	surf-fish
boarfish	graying	pilot-fish	surgeon-fish
bonito	grenadier	plaice	tench
bream	grunt	pollack	swordfish
bullhead	gudgeon	pompano	tarpon
burbot	gurnard	porgy	tench
butterfish	haddock	puffer	toadfish
butterfly-fish	hake	ray	topknot
carp	halibut	redfin	trout
catfish	herring	remora	tunny
channel cat	blue h.	ribbon-fish	turbot
char	common h.	roach	weakfish
chub	lake h.	rudd	whitebait
cisco	rainbow h.	sailfish	whitefish
cod	toothed h.	salmon	whiting
conger-eel	jewfish	sardine	window-pane
cowfish	John Dory	sawfish	wolf-fish
crappie	king-bake	scup	

fish², *n.* A counter used in various games. [< F. *fiche*, peg, < *ficher*, fix, perhaps < L. *figere*, fix.]

Fish, Hamilton (⁸/₁₂1808–⁶/₁₂1893). Governor of New York; Senator; Secretary of State, 1869–1877.

fish'-a-ble (fish'a-bl), *a.* [< FISH¹, *v.* + -ABLE.] Suitable for fishing or likely to yield fish; also, that may be lawfully fished in.

I then tried a little bit of *fishable* water in the middle of the rapids. *The Field* (London), Nov. 11, 1882, p. 683, col. 1.

fish'-ar"row, **f.-back**, etc. See under FISH¹, *n.*

fish'ber"ry, [fish'ber"; 2 fish'bĕr"y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rz; 2 -iz, pl.] **1.** The fish-poison berry of *Cocculus indicus*, the fruit of an East-Indian shrub (*Anamirta cocculus*), of the moonseed family: a common fish-poison.

fish'-block", etc. See under FISH¹, *n.*

fish'-bone", [fish'-bōn"; 2 fish'-bōn", *n.* **1.** A bone of a fish. **2.** The excessive thickness of the midrib of a honeycomb.—**fish'bone"-tree"**, *n.* [New Zealand.] A small tree (*Panax crassifolium*) of the ginseng family, having greenish flowers and peculiarly toothed leaves.

fish'-boom", **f.-cake**, **f.-day**. See under FISH¹, *n.*

fished, 1 fisht; 2 fisht, *a.* Well filled with fish: said of a fishing-hook.

fish'er, 1 fish'or; 2 fish'er, *n.* **1.** One that fishes, as an animal, a person, or boat; a fisherman; figuratively, one who purposely attracts or ensnares.

Our Nathanael Hazen was a *fisher of men*,' who came with a silken line and a golden hook, and God prospered him also.

COTTON MATHER, *Magnalia Christi* (p. 417, [ed. 5. A. 1855.])

2. A marten, the pekan (*Mustela pennanti*). [< AS. *fiscere*, < *fiscian*; see FISH, *n.*] **fish'ert**; **fish'eret.**—**fish'er-folk**, *n.* People who live by fishing.

Fish'er, **1. George Park** (⁹/₁₂1837–¹²/₁₂1909), an American author and professor of ecclesiastical history in Yale University: *History of the Reformation*, etc. **2. John** (1459–⁶/₁₂1535), an English cardinal and bishop, who burned Protestants and Lollards, and later was beheaded. **3. Sir John Arbuthnot** (¹/₁₂1841–⁷/₁₂1920), **Baron of Kilverstone** (1902), an English admiral of the fleet, 1905–20: First Sea Lord 1914–15. **4.** A county in N. W. Texas; 882 sq. mi.; (2) county-seat, Roby.

fish'er-man, 1 fish'er-man; 2 fish'er-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who catches fish, either for pleasure or for profit; a fisher; an angler.

I am afraid that there was something of the human nature of disappointed *fishermen* in the Galilæans that morning when they saw the grey dawn and had taken no fish.

WILLIAM C. PRIME *I Go A-Fishing* p. 12. [n. 1873.]

2. A vessel used in fishing; a fishing-boat. **3.** A merganser.—**fisherman's log** [E. S.], a logbook of the catch kept by deep-sea fishermen when bounties were paid.—**fisherman's luck**, hardship without profit, as when an angler gets wet and hungry and catches no fish.—**fisherman's Sunday** [Local, U. S.], Friday: so called in Pennsylvania when fishing was prohibited on that day.—**fisherman's weight**, weight guessed at.

Fisher-man Peak. A mountain in California; 14,488 ft. high.

Fisher's Hill. A locality 30 m. S. of Winchester, Shenandoah Valley, Va., where Sheridan defeated Early, Sept. 21, 1864.

Fisher's Peak. The highest of the Raton mountains, Las Animas county, Colo.; 9,460 ft. high.

fish'er-y, [fish'er-i; 2 fish'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** The business of catching fish or other aquatic animals; the fishing industry; as, the mackerel-*fishery*; whale-*fishery*; pearl-*fishery*. **2.** A place where fish or other aquatic animals are or may be taken regularly; fishing-grounds. **3.** The buildings and equipments generally required in any particular fishing business; a fishing establishment. **4.** *Law.* The right to take fish at a particular time or place: commonly applied to a place where a seine or net is used. A **common fishery** is the right of fishing in public waters. A **common of fishery** is a right of fishing which is not exclusive, but is enjoyed in common with others. A **several fishery** is the exclusive right of an individual, belonging to or obtained from the owner of the soil. A **free fishery** was formerly an exclusive right in public waters granted by royal patent. By the common law of England, the fisheries in all the navigable waters (that is, tidal waters) of the realm, while common to all the subjects, are, by prerogative, the property of the crown, and, consequently, to claim exclusive rights in these waters one had to establish it by grant or prescription. The present rule, however, is, in both the United States and Great Britain, that the fisheries in navigable waters belong to the state and non-navigable waters to the riparian owners.

5. The operation of fishing; the work of a fishing-season.—**Bank fisheries**, fisheries on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland and neighboring shallows.—**bay fishery**, a fishery in a bay; specif., the mackerel-fishery of the Gulf of St. Lawrence.—**coast or inshore f.**, a fishery within the legal three-mile limit.—**off-shore f.**, a fishery outside the three-mile limit.—**pelagic f.**, a deep-sea fishery beyond the three-mile limit.—**strand f.**, a coast fishery pursued from the shore in open boats.

fish'eye", **f.-flag**, **f.-hook**, etc. See under FISH¹, *n.*

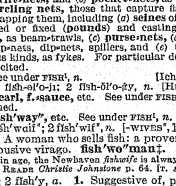
Fish'guard. [fish'gārd; 2 fish'gārd, *n.* A seaport on the N. coast of Pembrokeshire, Wales, where French invaders were repelled by yeomanry in 1797; since 1908 a port for transatlantic mail-steamers.

fish'i-fy, [fish'i-fi; 2 fish'ĭ-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To change to fish; render fishy, as a story. [< FISH¹, *n.*, + -FY.]

fish'ing, [fish'iŋ; 2 fish'ing, *n.* **1.** The art, sport, or pursuit of catching fish. **2.** A right of or a place for fishing: as, fishings in the sea, rivers, or ponds. **3.** (*a*) Joining rails, etc., with a fish-plate, or (*b*) of hoisting an anchor to the gunwale or bill-board.—**fish'ing-banks"**, *n.* Commonly shallow places in the sea where fish abound; specif., the banks of Newfoundland.—**f. bill** [Slang], a bill in equity based on vague allegations, and drawn for the purpose of seeking information, but subject to dismissal because of faulty drawing.—**f.-boat**, *n.*—**f.-brig**, *n.* A whaler's spreader sustaining snelled hooks, used in taking river-catfish.—**f.-crib**, *n. Naut.* An engine used in seine-fishing.—**f.-duck**, *n.* A merganser.—**f.-gear**, *n.* **1.** The engrey. **2.** An East-Indian fish-catching eagle (*Polioaëtus ichthyaëtus*).—**f.-float**, *n.* [U. S.] A scow used in seine-fishing, from which an anyon is let down for the bed stone in the river for more convenient handling of the seine.—**f.-fly**, *n.* An artificial fly for fishing.—**f.-frog**, *n.* The angler (*Lophius piscatorius*).—**f.-hawk**, *n.* The osprey.—**f.-line**, *n.* A line used in catching fish with a hook. **2.** *Zoöph.* A thread-like tentacle employed in capturing food, as in siphonophores.—**f.-net**, *n.* A fish-net.—**f.-place**, *n.* A place for fishing; specif., in the United States, a described piece of shore on which a seine may be hauled; a pool.—**f.-rod**, *n.* **1.** A long, slender rod to which the line is attached in angling. **2.** [Slang.] The trolley-pole on an electric car.—**f.-room**, *n.* [Newfoundland.] A prescribed part of the shore assigned to one proprietor for the curing and storing of fish.—**f.-smack**, *n.* A small sloop or other vessel used for fishing.—**f.-swivel**, *n.* A swivel at the end of a snood, to permit the hook to be rotated about its shank without tangling the line.—**f.-tackle**, *n.* The line, hooks, leads, and other appliances for fishing.—**f.-tube**, *n.* A glass tube to lift small objects from the water by drawing them within its lower end; a dipping-tube.—**f.-wand**, *n.* [Scot.] A fishing-rod.—**f.-weir**, *n.* A fish-weir.—**gorge-f.**, *n.* Fishing with a bait that the fish is intended to swallow.—**great-line f.**, hand-fishing done at a depth of 60 fathoms and over.—**large-line f.** [Local, Eng.], fishing with trawl-lines of great length, often 20 miles, now practised only by steam-trawlers.—**small-line f.** [Local, Eng.], the use of trawl-lines about 65 fathoms long, which are knotted together into a length of about 3 miles, as practised by cable-fishermen.

Fish'kill-on-the-Hud'son, *n.* A village in Dutchess county, N. Y., on the Hudson river. **Fish'kill Landing**, **1.** A village in Dutchess county, N. Y., on the Hudson river. **Fish'kill Landing**, **1.** A peak in Utah; 11,578 ft. high.

fish'net", [fish'-net"; 2 fish'-nĕt", *n.* A contrivance wholly or mainly of netting, to catch fish: also, any of various methods.



Fish-nets.

Fish-nets are made in a great variety of sizes, forms, and adaptations, almost every material capable of being woven into or tied into a meshed fabric, but mainly, in modern use, of flax or cotton twine, and of grass. Flat-bottomed landing-nets, S. Minnow-net. dredge, and are fixed, movable, or a part of some general mechanism. They may be classified according to use as follows: (1) **entangling nets**, those in which the fish are caught by the gills, or other part of the head, including (*a*) **landing nets**, as gill-nets, etc., held in a fixed position by stakes or anchors, (*b*) **drift-nets**, and (*c*) **pocket-nets**, as the trammel; (2) **encircling nets**, those that capture the fish by enclosing or entrapping them, including (*a*) **seines** of all kinds whether hauled or fixed (pounds) and casting-nets, (*b*) **trailing nets**, as bunt-nets, (*c*) **purse-nets**, (*d*) **lifting nets**, as scoop-nets, dip-nets, spillers, and (*e*) **trapping nets** of various kinds, as fykes. For particular definitions, see the names cited.

fish'-oil", *n.* See under FISH¹, *n.* [Ichthyology.

fish-ol'o-gy, [fish-ol'o-ji; 2 fish-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Humorous.]

fish'-owl", **f.-pearl**, **f.-sauce**, etc. See under FISH¹, *n.*

fish'y, [fish'i; 2 fish'y, *a.* **1.** Suggestive of, pertaining to, or like fish; as, a *fishy* smell. **2.** Abounding in fish; as, a *fishy* stream. **3.** [Colloq.] Of the nature of a fish story; incredible; as, a *fishy* statement. **4.** Vacant of expression; dull; as, a *fishy* eye. **5.** [Slang, Eng.] Worn out; seedy. **6.** [Scot.fishermen's Slang.] Having the qualities of a good fisherman; plucky and enduring or thorough and faithful; as, *fishy* to the back-bone.—**fishily**, *adv.*—**fish'i-ness**, *n.*

fis'ĭ, 1 fis'i; 2 fis'ĭ, *n.* [Swahili.] The spotted hyena.

fisk, *n.* Same as FISC.

fisk, 1 fisk; 2 fisk, *n.* **1. Bradley / Ben** (⁴/₁₂1854–), an American rear-admiral; inventor of range-finder, naval telescope, torpedo-plane, etc.: navigator of U. S. S. "Petrel" at battle of Manila Bay. **2. John** (³/₁₂1842–⁷/₁₂1901), an American scientist, philosopher, and historian: *Cosmic Philosophy*. **3. Minnie Maddern** (*née* Davey) (1865–), an American character actress, who first appeared in a juvenile role at three years of age.

fisk'er-y, 1 fisk'er-i; 2 fisk'er-y, *n.* Friskiness. [< FISK, *v.*, < SW. *fiska.*] — **fisk'i, ri.** To frisk.

Fismes, 1 fim; 2 fim, *n.* A town in Marne department, France; captured by American troops from the Germans August 4, 1918.

fiss, *n.* Same as FISC.

fis'sate, 1 fis'āt; 2 fis'āt, *a.* [Scot.] Fissured. [< L. *fissus*, pp. *fissure*, split.]

fis'sen-les, 1 fis'en-les; 2 fis'ĕn-lĕs, *a.* [Scot.] Weak: foisonless.

fis'si-, 1 fis'i-: 2 fis'ĭ-. From Latin *fissus*, cleft (see FISSILE): a combining form.—**fis'si-cele**, *n.* Same as ENTEROCELE.—**fis'si-cerci**, —**fis'si-cer'cate**, *a.* Having the clefts divided.—**fis'si-dac'tyl**, *a.* Having the digits divided. **fis'si-dac'tyle**.

Fis'si-dens, 1 fis'i-denz; 2 fis'ĭ-dĕns, *n. Bot.* A genus of acrocarpous mosses having the 16 teeth of the peristome in a row, and the 2-ranked leaves on the plagiotropic shoots, with the midrib of each leaf winged. The species are found in stiff soil, on the banks of or near streams, in both hemispheres, in various climates. [< L. *fissus*, cleft, + *dens*, tooth.]

fis'si-gem-ma'tion, *n. Biol.* A mode of reproduction intermediate between fission and gemmation.

fis'si-ped, 1 fis'i-ped; 2 fis'ĭ-pĕd, *a.* That may be split, cleft, or divided in the direction of the grain, or of natural joints; readily separated into layers, as slate and mica-schist. **2.** *Bot.* Tending to split, as the capsule of certain mosses. **3.** *Entom.* Formed of plates that may be spread apart.—**fissiped**, *n.* [< L. *fissus*, pp. of *findo*, cleave.] — **fis"si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**fis-sil'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Fissile character or quality. **2.** *Petrol.* Any rock the characteristic structure of which permits of its separation into parallel laminæ, as slate.

fis"si-lin'gual, *a.* Having a forked tongue: of or pertaining to the *Fissilingua*. [< FISSI- + LINGUAL.] — **Fis"si-lin'gua**, *n. pl.* *Hyp.* A division of lizards with an extensible tongue split at the tip, as in lacertids.

fis'sion, 1 fish'an; 2 fish'ŏn, *n.* **1.** The act of splitting or breaking to pieces. **2.** *Biol.* Spontaneous division of a cell or organism into 2 or more parts, especially as a mode of reproduction, as in infusorians and certain hydrozoans and worms; cell-division.

[< L. *fusio*(*n*-), < *fusus*; see FISSILE.] — **fis'sion-al"gæ**, *n. pl.* *Bot.* Same as SCHIZOPHYTA.—**f. fungi**, *n. pl.* Bacteria.—**f. plants**, *n. pl.* Same as SCHIZOPHYTA: they include both fission-algæ and fission-fungi.

fis"si-pal'mate, *a.* Partially web-footed; semipalmate, as a grebe.—**fis'si-pal-mat'ed-ness**, *n.*—**fis-sip'a-ra**, *n. pl.* Animals that reproduce by fission.—**fis-sip'a-rism**, *n.* *Biol.* Reproduction by fission. **fis"si-pa-ra'tion**; **fis'si-par'i-ty**.—**fis-sip'a-rous**, *a.* **1.** *Biol.* Reproducing by fission. **2.** Separating by fission.

The *fissiparous* tendency which has unfortunately rent the Methodists of England into three or four separate sects.

Review of Reviews Oct., 1891, p. 276.

—**fis-sip'a-rous-ly**, *adv.*—**fis"si-pa'tion**, *n.* Fissiparism.—**fis'si-ped**, **1.** *a.* & *n.* Same as FISSIPED.—**2.** *n. pl.* Terrestrial carnivores. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Fissipedia*.—**fis-sip'e-dal**; **fis"si-pe'di-al**, **II.** *a.* One of the *Fissipedia*.—**fis'si-pede**.—**Fis"si-pe'di-a**, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A suborder of carnivores with separate toes, adapted for walking: opposed to *Pinnipedia*.—**Fis-sip'e-dal**; —**fis'si-ros'tral**, *a.* Having a wide split beak.—**Fis"si-ros'tres**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A division of passerine birds characterized and limited, with wide-split mouths, as in swallows and goatsuckers.—**fis'si-ros'ter**, *n.*

fis'sive, 1 fis'iv; 2 fis'ĭv, *a.* Of the nature of or pertaining to fission.

fis'sive, 1 fis'i; 2 fis'ĭ, *a.* [Scot.] Same as FIZZLE. **2.** To make a faint continuous rustling or whistling sound; rustle. **3.** To bustle about.

fis'sle, *n.* [Scot.] Bustle.

fis-su'ra, 1 fi-si'ra; 2 fi-sū'ra, *n.* [-RAS, 1 -z; 2 -rȧ, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* A fissure.—**fissura of Rolando**, a fissure of the brain where the flocculus is attached to the cerebellum.—**f. parcellaris**, same as FISSURA PRIMA.—**f. prima**, a fissure separating the anterior lobe of the cerebellum from the rest of it: the most marked fissure in the middle portion of that organ. It persists in all the lower mammalia.—**f. rhinalis**, in some mammals, a fissure running from the anterior lobe to the Sylvian fissure. Its course runs from the temporal lobe to the back of the brain is known as the *postrhinal fissure*.—**f. secunda**, a fissure which divides the central from the posterior lobe of the cerebellum and runs parallel to the fissura prima; the prepyramidal sulcus of man.

fis'sure, 1 fish'ur; 2 fish'ur, *v.* **I.** *t.* To produce a fissure in; crack; cleave; split; fracture; as, a rock *fissured* by heat.

Streams of sweet mountain crystal babble down, Embellishing black glen and *fissured* cliff.

EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia*, p. 89. [e. a w. 1891.]

II. *i.* To open in fissures; split; crack.—**fis"su-ra'tion**, *n.* The act of fissuring or dividing; the state of being fissured.

fis'sure, *n.* **1.** A narrow opening made by the splitting of a substance, or appearing as if so produced; a crack or crack-like depression; a cleft, slit, or furrow; specif. (1) in anatomy, one of the furrows on the surface of the brain that involve its entire substance; (2) in geology, a simple fracture of strata without dislocation; (3) a lesion, as of a fractured bone or chapped lips.

1. It has indeed a grand portal, that same Gap, not fully fifty feet in width, and more than three times as high: a narrow *fissure*, in fact, as complete as though made by the stroke of a giant's scimitar. LAURA *Luttrell of Arren* p. 47. [n. 1865.]

2. *Zo.* A narrow bearing resembling the cleft of a fissure. [< L. *fissura*, < *findo*, split.] Syn.: see BREACH.—**amygdaline fissure**, a fissure on the tentorial surface of the temporal lobe of the brain, near the amygdaline nucleus.—**antesquamosal f.**, a fissure behind and nearly parallel to the fissure of Sylvius. It answers to the parallel fissure in *Simitidæ*.—**ape's-fis'sure**, *n.* Same as SIMIAN FISSURE.—**callosal f.**, the fissure between the callosal portion of the corpus callosum and the overhanging cortex. It has only one wall of gray matter.—**choroid f.** (*Embryol.*), a fissure in the secondary optic vessel, formed by the invagination of the primary vesicle. It admits an intrusive growth of mesoblastic tissue, which ultimately forms the vitreous humor, etc., of the eye.—**cranio-facial f.**, a fissure or gap, extending vertically, by which the mesethmoid is virtually divided into two parts.—**exocipital f.**, same as SIMIAN FISSURE.—**fis'sures-rup'tion**, *n. Geol.* An eruption of lava through a cleft or fissure,

usually of some length, in the crust of the earth.— **f.-needle,** *n.* *Surg.* A spiral needle by which the lips of a wound are brought together.— **f. of Rolando** (*Anat.*), a fissure that extends from near the vertex of the cerebrum downward and forward, separating the frontal from the parietal lobe.— **f. of Sylvius,** a widened fissure of the cerebrum extending from the base upward and backward, separating the frontal from the temporal lobe.— **f. ovein,** *n.* A vein of ore lying in a fissure.— **fissicostate** (*-kŏs'tāt*), *a.* Having the interval between the ilium and ischium which persists through life in struthionine birds, but in others fills up, leaving only the obturator foramen.— **fissidactyl** (*-dăk'tĭl*), *a.* Same as FISSIPED.— **frontal fissures.**— **inferofrontal f.,** a fissure between the middle and inferior frontal convolutions.— **intercerebral f.,** the great longitudinal fissure separating the right and left hemispheres of the cerebrum.— **interparietal f.,** same as INTRAPARIETAL FISSURE.— **intraparietal f.,** a fissure in the upper portion of the convex surface of the parietal lobe of the brain.— **longitudinal f.** The great longitudinal fissure that separates the two hemispheres of the brain. 2. A groove on the under surface of the liver.— **obturator f.** (*Ornith.*), same as ISCHIOPUBIC FISSURE.— **occipital f.,** same as PARIETO-OCCIPITAL FISSURE.— **parietal f.,** same as INTRAPARIETAL FISSURE.— **parieto-occipital f.,** a deep and constant fissure between the occipital and parietal lobes of the brain.— **posterior f.,** a fissure of the cerebellum behind the clivus.— **postgracile f.,** a fissure between the posterior slender lobe of the cerebellum and the inferior semilunar lobe.— **postiliac f.,** see under FISSURA RHINALIS.— **precival f.,** same as FISSURA PRÆCENTRALIS.— **Rivinian f.,** see under RIVINIAN.— **simian f.,** a fissure that is found in the brains of all *Quadrumana* between the occipital and parietal lobes. It is probably represented in the human brain by the exoccipital fissure or the sulcus lunatus.— **subfrontal f.,** same as INFEROFRONTAL FISSURE.— **supercentral f.,** a fissure on the convex surface of the frontal lobe of the brain, parallel to the upper portion of the central fissure.— **superior temporal f.,** same as ANTEROTEMPORAL FISSURE.— **Sylvian f.,** a fissure prominent in the caravivra, situated above the Sylvian fissure.— **fis'sur-al,** *a.* = **fis'sur-ri-form,** *a.* Fissure-like in form.— **fis'sure-less,** *a.*— **fis'sur-y,** *a.* Much fissured. **Fis'su-rel'la,** *n.* [fissure, 2 (b)+-*ella*.] *Conch.* 1. A genus typical of *Fissurellidæ*. 2. [*l-*] A gastropod of this genus; a keyhole-limpet. [Dim. of L. *fissura*; see FISSURE.]

Fis'sur-rel'li-dæ, *n. pl.* [fissurella+-*idæ*.] = **fis'sy-rel'lids,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of rhipidoglossate gastropods, especially those having a spiral shell perforated at the apex or with a slit in or near the anterior margin, as the keyhole-limpets.— **Fis'sy-rel-la'ce-a**†,— **fis'su-rel'lid,** *n.*— **fis'sy-rel'loid,** *a.*

fist, 1 fist; 2 fist, *a.* 1. To beat with the fist. 2. [Colloq., or Obs.] To grasp or handle with the fist.

fist†, *n.* 1. The hand closed tightly, especially closed for the purpose of striking; the clenched hand.

The law of England says that if one man holds his *fist* in the face of another, even though he does not strike it is an assault. H. Twiss *Lord Eldon* vol. ii, p. 198, fr. a n. 1844.] 2. [Colloq.] The hand thought of as capable of becoming a fist; as, he does not know how to *fist* as he ought aboard. 3. [Colloq.] Handwriting or its idiosyncrasies. 4. The claws of a bird of prey. 5. *Print.* An index-mark, ☞. 6. A handbreadth. [< AS. *fyst*, fist,] — **fist'-ball'**, *n.* = **fist'-stave,** *n.* A cudgel used by the fist; the law of might rather than right.— **f.-mate,** *n.* An antagonist in a fight.— **fist'ful,** *n.* [Colloq.] A handful.— **fis'ti-an'a,** *n. pl.* Pugilistic anecdotes or lore.— **fis'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to the fists, especially when used in boxing; hence, pugilistic; as, the *fistic* arena; a *fistic* career.— **fist'-wise,** *a.* Like a fist.— **fist'y,** 1. *a.* [Rare.] Relating to the fists or pugilism. 2. [Obs.] Full of fists.

fist, *n.* A pustball. [< Ice. *fisa*, break wind.] **fist'-ball'**†, **fist,** 1 fist; 2 fist, *n.* [S. & W. U. S.] 1. Same as FIGH. 2. A common species of pustball, sometimes applied to man. **fist'-e,** — **fist'y,** *a.* Bothersome; tiresome; annoying, as a persistent dog.

fis'tic†, *a.* Pugilistic.

fist'-cuff', 1 fist'i-kuf'; 2 fist'i-cĭf', *n.* A cuff with the fist: used generally in the plural, when it signifies a pugilistic encounter; as, to engage in *fisticuffs*.

The taste for pugilism, or the pummelling of the human frame into a pulp for the force of others, as a mode of enjoyment or entertainment, is a relapse into barbarism.

[Prop. *fisticuff*, < FISTIC + CUFF, *n.*] **fist'y-cuff'**†.— **fist'i-cuff'er,** *n.* A pugilist; boxer.— **fist'i-cuff'ing,** *n.* Fighting with fists; boxing.

fist'y-fy, *n.* [Rare.] = fisticuff with the fists.

fis-tu'ca, 1 fis-tū'kə; 2 fis-tū'ca, *n.* [L.] An ancient form of pile-driver; a rammer or beetle.

fis'tu-la, 1 fis'tiu-lə or -tiu-lə; 2 fis'tiu-lə or -tū-lə, *n.* [L.] 1. *Pathol.* (1) Any abnormal opening into a natural canal or hollow organ. (2) A long narrow canal caused by diseased action, and not disposed to heal, because of morbid conditions. 2. *Eccl.* A tube through which it was anciently the custom of communicants in the Roman Catholic Church to receive the wine of the sacrament: used now by the Pope alone when pontificating. 3. *Vet.* A deep-seated suppurative inflammation in the withers, ordinarily resulting from bruising. 4. *Entom.* The intermediate tube formed by the union of the two portions of the proboscis of a butterfly or moth. 5†. A reed or pipe.— **amphibolic fistula,** a fistula opened in the gall-bladder of an animal by means of which bile used in physiological study is obtained.— **black or purging f.,** same as PITCHING-CASSIA.— **branchial f.,** a fistula in the neck, caused by the vessels that have failed to close.— **coccygeal f.,** a fistula in close proximity to the coccyx communicating with a dermoid cyst.— **complete f.,** a fistula that has both an internal and an external opening.— **fecal f.,** a fistula that passes through the abdominal wall and communicates with the intestine.— **f. in ano,** a fistula within or near the anus.— **fis'tu-la-nee'dle,** *n.* A blunt probe-like instrument used to pass a thread or a seton through a fistulous tract.— **gastric f.,** an opening into the stomach through the abdominal wall, usually due to traumatic causes.— **Thiry-Vella f.,** an artificial communication made between the exterior and part of the intestine, with the object of obtaining some of the intestinal juice.— **vesical f.,** fistula of the urinary bladder. When it communicates with the abdomen, rectum, uterus, or other parts, it is separately distinguished as vesico-abdominal, vesico-rectal, vesico-uterine, etc.— **fis'tu-lar,** *a.* Resembling or of the nature of a fistula.— **fis'tu-lar-y**†.— **fis'tu-la'tion,** *n.* The formation of a fistula.— **fis'tu-la-tome,** *n.* A surgical instrument employed in cutting a fistula.— **fis'tule†,** *n.* A fistula.— **fis'tu-li-form,** *a.* Having the form of a fistula; tubular.— **fis'tu-lous,** *a.* 1. Cylindrical and hollow like a reed. 2. Fistular.

Fis'tu-la'ri-a, 1 fis'tiu-lə-ri'-ə or -tiu-lā'ri-ə, *n.* [Dim. of FISTULA, 5.] 1. A genus typical of *Fistularidæ*. 2. [*l-*] A fish of this genus; a tobacco-pipe fish. [< L. *fistularis*, pipelike, < *fistula*, pipe.]

Fis'tu-la-ri'i-dæ, 1 fis'tiu-lə-ri'-i-dē or -tiu-lā-rī'-i-dē; 2 fis'tu-lə-ri'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of aulostomoideans with a long subcylindrical body, rudimentary, protruded median tailrays, and without spines; tobacco-pipe fishes.— **fis'tu-la'ri-id,** *n.*— **fis'tu-la'ri-oid,** *a.*

Fis'tu-la'ta, 1 fis'tiu-lə'-tə or -tiu-lā'-tə; 2 fis'tu-lə-or -tū-lā'-tə, *n. pl.* *Ichth.* A section of lnadunate ordinals with a ventral sac.

fis'tu-late, 1 fis'tiu-lət or -tiu-lēt; 2 fis'tu-lət or -tū-lēt, *a.* 1. Hollow like a tube; tubular; fistulous.— **fis'tu-lat'ed†;** **fis'tu-la'tous.** 2. Of or pertaining to the *Fistulata*. [< L. *fistulatus*, < *fistula*, pipe.]

fis'tule†, *n.* See under FISTULA.

Fis'tu-li'na, 1 fis'tiu-lī'-nə or -tiu-lī'nə; 2 fis'tu-lī-or -tū-lī'na, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A genus of edible polyporaceous fungi, having the vertical hymenial tubes isolated and not closely packed together. The best-known species is the beefsteak-fungus (*F. hepatica*), growing on trunks of old oaks. When cut open it resembles a beef-root and drips with red juice. [Dim. of L. *fistula*, pipe.]

fis'tu-li-za'tion, *n.* Fistulation.

fit, 1 fit; 2 fit, *v.* [FIT'TED; FIT'TING.] I. *t.* 1. To render suitable, or adapt for some connection; bring into conformity with a purpose or use, or into some relation of agreement or harmony; as, to *fit* a shoe to the foot; to *fit* one's plans to one's circumstances.

The training of children should be so carried on, as not only to *fit* them mentally for the struggle before them, but also to make them physically fit to bear its excessive wear and tear.

Spencer *Education* p. 223. [a. 1880.]

2. To provide with something of the proper size, shape, etc.; as, a hatter *fits* a customer with a hat. 3. To provide with requisites; equip; qualify; prepare; as, to *fit* a ship for sea. 4. To be of the proper size and shape for; be adapted and adapted to; as, the dress *fits* you. 5. To be suitable to; suit; befit; be like; as, a dark day *fits* a dark deed. 6. *Soapmaking.* To treat unfinished soap with steam or water and allow it to stand. The process produces a smoothness in the product. 7. [Naval, & Prov. Eng.] To punish deservedly. 8†. To form in martial array. 9†. To bring to an end; settle.

II. *i.* 1. To be made of the proper size, shape, etc.; be rightly adjusted; as, if the cap *fits*, wear it. 2. To be suitable, agreeable, or becoming.

No, no; of my condition take no care;
It *fits* not; thou and I long since are twain.

Milton *Samson Agonistes* l. 922.

3. To take in or receive what is necessary; procure equipment. [ME. *fitten*, < Ice. *fita*, knit together.]

Syn.: accommodate, adapt, adjust, suit. — "The shoe *fits*, or *fits* the foot, which is made to the same; things *suit* which agree in essential qualities, or produce an agreeable effect when placed together; as, furniture is made to *suit*." Crabb *English Synonyms*. — ACCOMMODATE, ADAPT, COMPORT; PREPARE.— **to fit into,** to be in harmony with.— **to fit out,** to equip; accouter; used both transitively and intransitively.— **to fit up,** to furnish; provide with what is necessary; as, to *fit up* a house for one's residence.

fit, *n.* I. *t.* 1. To kick. 2. To tread. II. *t.* To kick. [C.] [Ult. < FOOT.]

fit†, *n.* The form or wrest as by a fit.

fit‡ [Dial.], *imp.* & *pp.* of FIGHT, *v.*

fit, *a.* [FIT'TER; FIT'TEST.] 1. Adapted to an end, aim, work, or design; adequate; competent; qualified; as, he is the *fittest* man I know to take charge.

Now, Richard's talents for the world were *fit*.

Crabbe *Parish Register* pt. i, st. 70.

2. Conformed to a standard of duty or taste; congruous; suitable; appropriate; as, words not *fit* to be repeated. 3. In a state of preparation; ready; as, *fit* for confirmation. 4. [Colloq.] As if; all but; well-nigh: expressive of a mood or condition; as, she cried *fit* to break her heart. 5. [Colloq.] In good physical condition; healthy: originally a sporting use. 6†. Of the proper size; close-fitting. [ME. *fit*, *fitte*, < *fitten*; see FIT, *v.*] Syn.: see ADEQUATE; APPROPRIATE; APT; BECOMING; CONVENIENT; SUITABLE.— **f. and proper,** a. In shipbuilding, a hooked iron rod for gaging the depth of a bolt-hole.— **fit to kill** [Colloq.], hardly; excessively; as, I laughed *fit to kill*.— **see fit,** to think right and proper.

fit, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Great; long.

fit‡, *n.* 1. An attack of disease attended with convulsions, like epilepsy; spasm; as, he is subject to *fits*. 2. An attack of paroxysm of any kind; as, my physical disorder; as, a *fit* of coughing; a *fit* of ague.

He had a fever late, and in the *fit*
He cursed thee and thine, both house and land.

Keats *Isle of St. Agnes* st. 12.

3. A sudden overmastering emotion or feeling, or the marked manifestation of it; a mood; as, a *fit* of rage, melancholy, weeping, or laughter. 4. Impulsive and spasmodic action; caprice; whim; as, a *fit* of industry. 5†. A stroke. [< AS. *fit*, struggle.]— **by fits,** or **by fits and starts,** spasmodically; irregularly.— **nine-day fits,** trouble; excitement.— **to give one fits** [Slang, U. S.], to rebuke or berate one soundly.

fit, *n.* 1. An adjustment or agreement in size, form, or the like; suitability; adaptation; as, the *fit* of a coat or gown. 2. A making suitable; preparation; as, a *fit* for college. 3. *Soapmaking.* Liquid soap at the point when it is about to assume the proper consistency. 4. *Mech.* (1) A part upon which something fits snugly; specif., that part of a cogwheel upon which the wheel is forced. (2) The closeness or completeness of contact in machine-parts. A fit in which the parts are easily adjusted is called a *snug fit* or *working fit*. If it be necessary to use great force in adjusting the parts it is called a *force fit* or *driving fit*. 5. [Prov. Eng.] One's match or equal.— **drive fit** (*Mech.*), a driving fit.

fit, *n.* [Archaic.] A song; canto; verse.

fit, *n.* [Scot.] A foot; step. [C.]

f. i. t., *abbr.* Free in truck; free of income tax.

fitch, 1 fich; 2 fich, *n.* 1. The fitchew or polecat. 2. The fur of the fitchew. 3. A fitch-brush. [< Old D. *vitsche*; = **fitch'-brush'**, *n.* A small brush or painters' pencil made of the hairs of the polecat; also, a similar brush of hog's hairs.

fitch†, *n.* [Archaic, or Dial., Eng.] A vetch: commonly in the plural. The plural form in the Bible represents two different Hebrew words, meaning in Isa. xxvii. 25, 27, black cummin, and in Ezek. iv. 9, spelt. [Old form of VETCH.]

fitch'e, *n.* *Basketwork.* A fetch.

Fitch'i, *n.* 1. **Asa** (1/2 1809–4/1879), an American economic entomologist. 2. **Charles Elliott** (2/1 1835–1/1918), an American journalist and educator; *History of Common School Education in New York from 1683 to 1904*. 3. **John** (0/1 1743–7/21798), an American inventor; father of steamer navigation; succeeded with his steamboat, 1790; introduced the screw propeller, 1794. 4. **William Clyde** (2/1 1865–4/1909), an American playwright; *The Climbers*, *Beau Brummell*, etc.

Fitch'burg, 1 fich'bûrg; 2 fich'bûrg, *n.* A city, the county-seat of Worcester county, Mass.

fit-che', 1 fi-chē'; 2 fi-che', *a.* *Her.* Sharpened or pointed: said especially of a cross pointed at its base; fixable. [< W. *fichi*, pp. of *ficher*; see FIGHT, *n.*] **fitched'; fi-chée't.**

fitch'er, 1 fich'ər; 2 fich'er, *n.* *Basketwork.* Fitches collectively.

fitch'er, 1 fich'ər; 2 fich'er, *vt.* *Mining.* To operate a drill so that, instead of cutting away the bottom of the hole regularly, it will make a wedge-shaped cavity in which the drill will stick.

fitch'ew, 1 fich'ū; 2 fich'ų, *n.* [Eng.] The European polecat. See fitch, under POLECAT.— **fitch'-cĕt; fitch'-ŏlet,** *n.* = **fitch'-pan,** 1 fich'pan; 2 fich'pan, *n.* *Basketwork.* Pitching.

fitch'y, 1 fich'i; 2 fich'y, *a.* Having fitches or vetches.

fitch'y‡, *a.* Pointed; in heraldry, same as PITCHY.

fit'ful, 1 fit'fuł; 2 fit'fųl, *a.* Occurring in fits; marked by fits or irregularities; spasmodic; wayward; unstable; as, a *fitful* existence; *fitful* gusts. Syn.: see FICKLE.— **fit'ful-ly,** *adv.*— **fit'ful-ness,** *n.*

fit'ified, 1 fit'i-fīd, *a.* [U. S.] Addicted to fits.

fit'ly, 1 fit'li; 2 fit'ly, *adv.* In a fit manner; properly.

Speak *fitly*, or be silent wisely.

Herbert *Jacula Prudentum* prov. 627.

Syn.: see ARIGHT.

fit'ment, 1 fit'ment or -mənt; 2 fit'ment, *n.* 1. Outfit; equipment; furniture; in the plural, fittings. 2†. The act of fitting; that which is befitting. 3†. That which is fit, proper, or adapted to an end or use.

fit'ness, 1 fit'nes; 2 fit'nės, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being fit; suitableness; adaptability; congruity, or aptitude of any means to accomplish an end; in ethics, a congruity, or suitableness, between the act and the relations in which, as a moral being, the agent stands (K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 200 [SIR. & CO. 1878]); as, the *fitness* of a speech for an occasion.

Can any man have a higher notion of the rule of right and the eternal *fitness* of things?

Fielding *Tom Jones* b. xi, ch. x. a. 1.

2. The state of being fitted or prepared; readiness; preparedness; qualification; as, *fitness* for an office.

Remember that your *fitness* for all future trust depends upon what you are now.

Ruskin *Crown of Wild Olive* p. 118. [w. & s. 1866.]

fit'ted-ness†.

fit'rod', *n.* See under FIT, *a.*

fitt, *n.* A fit.

fit'ta-ble†, *a.* [Rare or Obs.] Qualified for fitting.

fit'tage, 1 fit'ij; 2 fit'ąj, *n.* [Eng.] A fitter's commission.

fit'ten, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A false pretense. **fit'ton†.**

fit'ter, 1 fit'ər; 2 fit'er, *n.* I. [Scot.] To injure by treading down. II. *t.* [Prov. Eng.] To shuffle with the feet, as in anger. 2. To be in a rage.

fit'ter, *n.* 1. One who fits. Specif.: (1) One who adjusts pipes, as for heating, etc.; as, a *pipe-fitter*; a *gas-fitter*. (2) One who fits up parts, as of a machine, and adjusts them together. (3) In dressmaking, one who adjusts the shape of a garment to the figure. 2. In logging, one who marks trees and logs for cutting; also, a person who chops off the limbs and trims logs after felling trees. 3. One who supplies requisites; one who equips, as an expedition; an outfitter; specif. [Brit.], a coal-broker.

fit'ter, *n.* A brawl; dispute; quarrel.

fit'ter, *v.n.* A nutter-rag; fragment; flinder.

Fit'tig, 1 fit'iŋ; 2 fit'ig, **Rudolf** (2/1 1835–1910). A German chemist.— **Fittig reaction** (*Chem.*), a synthetic reaction, discovered (1864) by Rudolf Fittig, which is brought about when two haloген compounds, as a brominated benzene and an iodid or bromid of an alkyl, are subjected to the action of sodium in ether. It is an important method for the synthesis of the aromatic compounds.— **Fittig synthesis,** see *Fittig*, the.

fit'ting, 1 fit'iŋ; 2 fit'ing, *pa.* Fit or suitable; proper; appropriate; as, a *fitting* answer.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

fit'ling, *n.* 1. The act of adjusting or connecting properly. 2. Any article of permanent equipment or adjustment: used generally in the plural, as including fixtures and apparatus; as, *gas-fittings*; *steam-fittings*. 3. In making yellow soap, the final operation in which the curd is brought to the proper consistency, usually by the addition of water.— **fit'ting-shop',** *n.* The shop or department of a machine-shop where the parts of a machine are fitted together.— **f.-strip,** *n.* *Mech.* A chipping-piece.

Fitz'al-a, 1 fits'al-ə; 2 fits'al-a, *n.* [Dim. of Peruvian genus of herbs of the acanthus family, cultivated in hothouses for their brilliant foliage. [cions; filial.

fitz'ly, 1 fits'li; 2 fits'ly, *a.* Liable to have fits. 2. Capri-

fit'tyst, *a.* Fit; suitable.

fit'weed', 1 fit'wid'; 2 fit'wēd', *n.* A fetid medicinal herb (*Dryopteris fœtidum*) of the parsley family.

fitz, 1 fits; 2 fits, *n.* A son; the son (of): now used only as an element in surnames, but originally indicating paternity, especially of the illegitimate sons of kings and nobles; as, *Fitzroy*, son of the king; *Fitzclarence*, son of the duke of Clarence. [< F. *fils* (< L. *filius*), son.]

Fitz, 1 fits; 2 fits, **Richard.** An English clergyman, who took the degree of doctor of laws at Constantinople, 1608.

Fitz'-Boo'dle, 1 fits'-bū'dl; 2 fits'-bōō'dl, *n.* In Thackeray's *Fitz-Boodle's Confessions*, the hero of ludicrous loves-affairs.

Fitz-Clar'ence, **Viscount.** See CLARENCE, EARL OF.

Fitz'-ger'ald, 1 fits'-jer'əld; 2 fits'-jer'ald. 1. **Edward** (2/1 1809–4/1 1883), an English poet; translator of Omar Khayyam's *Rubáiyát*, etc. 2. **Shafto Justin Adair** (11/2 1850–10/2 1925). An English novelist and dramatist.

Fitz-ger'ald, *n.* 1. **Lord Edward** (1/4 1763–4/1798), an Irish conspirator, son of duke of Leinster; president of United Irishmen. 2. **Lady Edward** (1775–1831), wife of Lord Edward; his medium in conspiracy; her claim as a member of the Orleans family was not established. 3. **Mrs. Edward Arthur** (*née* Mélole Muriel Dowie and used as pen-name), an English traveler; *A Girl in the Carpathians*, etc. 4. **Katherine,** see DESMOND, COUNTESS OF. 5. **Percy Hetherington** (1834–), an Irish barrister and author. 6. **Vesey** (1653–7/21537), Lord Otmonthy and Baron of Kildare; an Irish rebel, who besieged Dublin Castle; surrendered and was hanged. 7. A city in Irwin county, Ga.

Fitz'gib'bon, 1 fits'gib'ən; 2 fits'gib'on, **John** (1748–5/as 1802). An earl of Clare and Lord High Chancellor of Ireland who advocated union.

Fitz-hee'bert, 1 fits-hī'bərt; 2 fits-hī'bert, **Maria Anne** (*née* Smythe) (5/1 1756–3/21837). An English Roman Catholic lady, privately married to George IV. before he was king.

Fitz'james, James. See BERWICK, DUKE OF.

Fitz'maur-ice, 1 fits'mor-is; 2 fits'mōr-is, **James** (1898–). An Irish military aviator; co-pilot of the German air-plane *Bremen*, in first East-West transatlantic flight, April 12–13, 1928.

Fitz'roy, 1 fits'roi; 2 fits'rŏy. *n.* **1. Robert** (*b*1805–*d* 15 1865), an English scientific naval officer who commanded the "Beagle" expeditions celebrated by Darwin's researches; established a system of storm-warnings. 2. A river in W. Australia, 300 m. long to King Sound. 3. A suburb of Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Fitz-ste'phen, 1 fits-stē'vĕn; 2 fits-stē'vĕn. *n.* **1.** Robert (—1183?), the first Norman invader of Ireland; captured Wexford, 1169. 2. **William** (—1191), an English monk; saw Becket murdered, and wrote his biography, with the oldest description of London.

Fitz'urse, 1 fits'ûrs; 2 fits'ûrs, **Reginald.** One of Becket's murderers (12th century).

Fi'z-wil'liam, 1 fi'zi-wĭl'yam; 2 fits-wĭl'yam, **Earl** (*b*1748–*d*1833). William Wentworth, an English statesman and a governor-general of Ireland.

Fi-u'me, 1 fi-ū'mē; 2 fi-ū'mę. *n.* A seaport on the Adriatic, occupied by Italian legionaries of D'Annunzio, Sept. 1919; entered by Italian regulars, Dec. 1920, and created an independent state by treaty; formerly an Austrian province; annexed to Italy, March 15, 1924. [It., river.]

five, 1 fiv; 2 fiv, *a.* [< AS. *fīf*, = Goth. *fimf*.] — **five'-back'er,** *n. Bowling.* A game resembling tenpins but played with the pins placed only on the spots numbered 7, 8, 9, 10, an i 6 or 4, with balls not larger than 5½ in. and with other differences of details.— **F. Codes,** same as CODE NAPOLEON.— **f.-cornered,** *a.* The fruit of an Australian shrub (*Styphelia triflora*), or the shrub.— **five'fin"ger,** *n.* **1.** (1) Cinquefoil. (2) Bird's-foot trefoil. (3) Oxlip. 2. A starfish with five arms, as *Asterias rubens.*— **five'leaf",** *n.* Cinquefoil.— **f.-leaved,** *a. Bot.* Having five leaflets, as seen in some hickory-trees and Virginia creepers. **f.-leafed;**— **f.-lined,** *a.* Having five lines; especially (Eng.), underscored with five lines, as an impressive summons to members of Parliament.— **F. Members,** the five English members of Parliament (Pym, Hampden, Holles, Haselrig, and Strode) whose arrest was attempted by Charles I. on Jan. 4, 1642, to stay the queen's impeachment.— **five'mouth",** *n.* A parasitic worm-like linguatuline arachnid.— **F. Nations** (*Am. Hist.*), five confederated tribes of Indians within the borders of what is now the State of New York, namely: Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. A sixth family (the Tuscaroras) returned from self-exile in 1712, and thus formed the famous *Six Nations,* who played an important part in the early history of New York.— **f.-or-nine,** *n.* A game somewhat resembling Pope Joan or matrimony. The first dealer commences by playing the five or nine of a suit, but no cards are spread out on the table.— **five'pence,** *n.* Five English pennies or their equivalent, about 10 cents; also, an American half-dime.— **five'per"ny,** *n.* Worth fivepence.— **F. Points,** a former notorious locality in the lower section of New York city.— **f.-shooter,** *n.* A five-chambered gun or revolver.— **f.-shutters,** *n.* The crossvert.— **f.-spot,** *n.* **1.** A playing-card having five spots. 2. [Slang, U.S.] A five dollar bill.— **f.-square,** *a.* Pentagonal.— **The F. Classics** (*Chinese Lit.*). A name sometimes given to the Confucian law embracing: (1) The Book of Changes (Yi Ching). (2) The Book of History (Shu Ching). (3) The Book of Odes (Shih Ching, or Shi King). (4) The Book of Rites (Li Chi, or Li Ki). (5) The Spring and Autumn Annals (Chun Chiu, or Chun Tsiu). The wish of this list formerly included the rites of the Chou dynasty, or Chou Li, so that until the middle of the 14th century the series was known as the "Six Classics."— **The F. Points of Doctrine.** *Theol.* **1.** Predestination or particular election. **2.** Irresistible grace. **3.** Original sin or total depravity of man. **4.** Particular redemption. **5.** Final perseverance of the saints. These are the chief Calvinistic tenets.

Various practically self-explaining compound adjectives have *five* as their first element; as, **five-barred, f.-fingered, f.-handed** (shared in by five), **f.-stringed,** etc.

five, *n.* **1.** The sum of four and one; a cardinal number. **2.** A symbol denoting this number, as 5 or V. **3.** Something composed of five parts. Specif.: (1) A five-spot. (2) A team having five players, as in basketball. **4.** Five o'clock; the hour of five. **5.** *pl.* Bonds bearing **5 per cent. interest.**— **the Big Five** [Colloq.]. The United States, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, or their official representatives, the powers in conference held in Paris in 1919.— **five'-twen"ty,** *n.* **1.** One of a series of bonds of the United States, issued in 1862, 1864, and 1865, bearing interest in gold at 6 per cent. a year, and redeemable within five years or payable in full after twenty years, collectively called *five-twenties.* **II.** *a.* Relating to such a bond.— **high five** (*Card-playing*), cinch.

five'-back", *n.* **f.-corner,** **five'fin"ger,** etc. See under FIVE, *a.*

five'fold", 1 fiv'fōld'; 2 fiv'fōld', *a.* Made up of five; five times as much or as great; quintuple.

five'fold", *adv.* In a fivefold manner or degree; so as to be quintuple or entirely involve five.

Five Forks. A village in Prince Edward county, Va., where Sheridan defeated the Confederates, April 1, 1865.

five hun'dred. A game of cards resembling whist. Called also *preference.* See PREFERENCE, *n.*, 4, (1) & (2).

five'leaf", *n.* See under FIVE, *a.*

five'ling, 1 fiv'ling; 2 fiv'ling. *Crystal.* A twin crystal, especially one consisting of five individuals.

five'mouth", **f.-or-nine,** **five'pence,** etc. See FIVE, *a.*

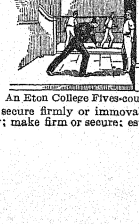
five'r, 1 fiv'ər; 2 fiv'ẹr, *n.* [Slang.] A five-pound note or a five-dollar bill. **2.** Something counting five; specif., a hit in cricket that wins five runs.

fives, 1, 2 fīvz; 2 fīvz, *n. pl.* **1.** A game similar to court-tennis, in which the hand is used as a racket: the origin of the name is obscure. See COURT-TENNIS.

2. [Slang.] The five fingers; fist.

Smart chap that oakman — handled his *fives* well. *Chesterwick Papers* p. 24. [c. a co.]

— fives'-court'r, *n.* **1.** A place for playing fives. **2.** [Slang.] A room or hall where boxing-matches take place.



An Eton College Fives-court.

fives', 1 fīvz; 2 fīvz, *n. pl.* The vives, a disease of the glands under a horse's ear. [Cor. of VIVES.]

five'score", 1 fiv'skōr'; 2 fīv'skōr', *n.* A hundred.

five'-shoot"er, **f.-sisters.** See under FIVE, *a.*

five'-spot", **f.-square.** See under FIVE, *a.*

five'y, 1 fiv'i; 2 fīv'i, *n.* [Scot.] A game played with small stones: the predecessor of the game of jackstones.

fix, 1 fiks; 2 fiks, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten, attach, or secure firmly or immovably; set or place permanently; make firm or secure; establish; as, to *fix* a statue upon a pedestal; to *fix* a criminal charge on a man; to *fix* one's thoughts on paper.

Few things *fix* a man so much as a share in a property which is *fixed* by nature. W. BAGEHOT *Postulates of Eng. Polit. Economy* n. 50. [a. e. 1858.]

2. Specif.: (1) To treat so as to prevent fading or deterioration; as, to *fix* dyes by a mordant; to *fix* a photographic negative, as by means of sodium hyposulfite. (2) To set or make firm, so as to bear a high degree of heat without volatilizing; deprive of volatility, or render less volatile; solidify; as, fluids are *fixed* by cold; to *fix* pottery-decorations by firing. (3) To prepare (harden) specimens for microscopic study. (4) To prepare (as puddling-furnace hearth) for receiving its charge. (5) *Biol.* To render permanent in animals or plants by selective breeding, as certain characteristics, qualities, etc. (6) *Chem.* To cause to form a non-volatile or solid compound; as, to *fix* free nitrogen in the soil. **3.** To arrest and hold firmly, as the eye of another or the attention of an audience. **4.** To fasten intently, as the gaze upon an object; set or direct steadily, as the attention upon a subject.

Foolish men are . . . apt . . . to *fix* their eyes upon those who are richer than themselves. ADDISON *Spectator* July 30, 1714.

5. To decide definitely; make sure; settle; determine; as, his fate will be *fixed* to-night.

The date of the destruction of Troy is not so easy to *fix.* A. H. SAYCE in Schliemann's *Troja* pref., p. 13. [a. 1884.]

6. To arrange in order or in array; adjust; specifically applied to the arrangement of one's dress or person; as, to *fix* the furniture of a room. **7.** [Colloq.] To repair; set, place, or adjust in the manner desired or most suitable; set to rights; as, to *fix* a wheel. **8.** [U. S.] To predispose in one's favor by bribery or similar means; procure the favor of; as, to *fix* a jury. **9.** [Colloq., U. S.] To settle or do for a person. **10†.** To transfix.

II. *i.* **1.** To settle down and remain in one spot; stop wandering. **2.** To become firm or solid, so as to resist volatilization; crystallize; congeal; solidify. [< LL. *fixo*, freq. of L. *figo* to fasten; thence, to stop.]

The best usage avoids such expressions as "*Fix* the furniture in the room," "*Fix* the books on the shelves," when the meaning is *set* or *arrange them*; nor, for a statue in its pedestal, a stone in the wall. *Fix* in the sense of *repair* is a provincialism. American and British colloquialism, rooted in popular use. In the United States, especially among mechanics and artificers, to *fix* a thing is to order it or work it without regard to make it answer its purpose, whether by arrangement, adjustment, repair, or otherwise; to *fix* a furnace, *fix* a clock, or the like, is to put it in order and set it to work by whatever process. *Up* is often added, and the expression is applied even to matters of business; as, "*Fix* that matter up somehow." Hence, a man who is in a position or employment that may dispose of it. The best speakers, while giving the popular term a certain colloquial license, prefer wherever practicable to substitute for the word or phrase. *Fix* in the sense of *disable, injure,* or *kill,* and *fix up* in the sense of *dress elegantly,* are vulgarisms.— **to fix or upon,** to decide upon; choose; select.

She knew no man she could **f.** upon. GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* p. 22. [N. m. & co.]

— to fix out [Colloq., U. S.], to fit out.— **to fix up,** to mend or fit out.— **to-fix'er,** *n.* One who or that which fixes; specif., a fixative.

fix'ĭ, *a.* **1.** Fixed; established. **2.** Made solid.

fix'ĭ, *n.* [Colloq.] A position involving embarrassment; dilemma; predicament; as, to be in a *fix.* **2.** In iron-manufacture, fettling-material. **3.** *Navig.* A ship's position as decided by reference to certain known points, or its determination. **4.** An iced drink made generally of spirits (sometimes of wine) flavored with lemon-juice or a fruit-syrup; as, a brandy *fix*; sherry *fix.*— **out of fix.** [Colloq., U. S.] **1.** Out of order, as a clock; disarranged. **2.** In poor health, or low spirits.

fix'ate, 1 fiks'ĕt; 2 fiks'āt, *v.* [-AT-ED; -AT-ING.] **I.** *t.* To render fixed or confined to a particular spot, state, or condition. **2.** To fix the position of; locate; as, to *fixate* a star. **3.** *Psychol.* To fix or concentrate the eyes on an object in such a way that the lines of sight passes through the point of regard. **4.** To render constant or enduring, as an idea. **II.** *i.* To become fixed. [< FIXATE, pp. *fixato*; see -ATE, *v.*]

fix-a'tion, 1 fiks-ā'shan; 2 fiks-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of fixing, or the state of being fixed; fixedness; stability; also, that which is in such a state.

Indian yogis seem to put themselves into the hypnotic state by means of *fixation* of the gaze.
A. MOLL *Hypnotism* ch. 1, p. 2, [s. a. w. 1899.]

2. A state of non-volatility, or the process of entering such a state; as, the *fixation* of a metal; the *fixation* of nitrogen in a nitrate by bacteria. **3.** *Psychol.* The act or process of focusing the eyes upon some object, and maintaining them in the same direction for a required time, so as to bring it to hold the retinal image upon the area of direct vision. **4.** The process by which dye-colors are made permanent. **5.** *Physiol. Optics.* The concentration of the gaze on an object, as when one is holding it steadily before the eyes. **6.** [Rare.] Fixed condition; habitation [F., < LL. *fixo*; see FIX, *v.*].— **fix-a'tion-cir"cle,** **-mark,** etc., a small circular or similarly-shaped object, or bright lighted spot, required to be used in experiments in physiological optics.— **f.-point,** *n. Optics.* The point upon which, in normal vision, the eyes converge; the object of vision. See FIXATION-MARK.— **inner f.-point** (*Psychol.*), that element of an idea most clearly fixated, and so recognized, as the idea "passes through" the mind.— **line of f.** (*Physiol. Optics*), a line in the range of observation on which the foundation of the eye turns, and as the focus is shifted from far to near or vice versa; it joins the point of regard with the *fovea centralis* of the observing eye.— **monocular f.-point,** the point of observation for a single eye.— **outer f.-point,** same as FIXATION-POINT.

fix'a-tive, 1 fiks'ə-tiv; 2 fiks'ā-tiv. **I.** *a.* Serving to **fix'a-tive,** render permanent or fixed. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which serves to render permanent, as a medium in dyeing; specif., a colorless varnish, as shellac, used in a spray to prevent crayon-colors from rubbing. **2.** The immune body of a serum. **3.** *Perfumes-manuf.* A substance used to prevent the rapid evaporation of a highly volatile constituent of a preparation and thereby to conserve its scent. **4.** Same as AMBOCEPTOR.

fix-a'tor, 1 fiks-ē'tər; 2 fiks-ā'tŏr, *n.* A holder; fastener.

fix'a-ture, 1 fiks'ə-chur or -tiur; 2 fiks'ā-chur or -tŭr, *n.* A mucilaginous substance used in hair-dressing, as bandoline.

fixed, 1 fikst; 2 fikst, *pa.* **1.** Of an established, unalterable, changing, or permanent character; settled; lasting; stable; as, a *fixed* body. 2. *Astron.* Not moving or diverging greatly or noticeably from a certain relative position; as, *fixed* stars. **3.** *Com.* Without days of grace; said of bills, notes, etc. **4.** *Zool.* Attached; not locomotory. **5.** *Bot.* Non-volatile; as, *fixed* carbon, *fixed* oils, etc. **6.** *Her.* Same as FIRMÉ. Syn.: see CHANGELESS; FIRM; OBSTINATE; PERMANENT.— **fixed air,** *n.* **1.** Alkali, etc., see the noun.— **f.** Any substance not easily volatilized or dissolved.— **fixed'-eyed",** *a.* Sessile-eyed: said of crustaceans.— **f. fact,** an incontrovertible fact.— **well fixed** [Colloq., U. S.], provided with means; well-to-do.— **fix'ed-ly,** *adv.*— **fix'ĭ-ty,** *n.*

fix'ed-ness, 1 fiks'ĕd-nes; 2 fiks'ĕd-nẹs, *n.* **1.** A state of being fixed; stability; steadfastness. 2. The character of a body that resists evaporation or volatilization by heat; firm coherence of parts. **fix-id'-ty†.**

fix'en†, *n.* Vixen.

fix'ĭng, 1 fiks'ĭng; 2 fiks'ĭng, *n.* **1.** The act or process of settling or establishing anything; the act of rendering permanent. **2.** The act of arranging, mending, or putting in order. **3.** *Metall.* The material used to prepare a puddling-furnace or boiling-furnace for its charge: made of ore, cinder, and scrap; fettling. **4.** *Phot.* The process of removing the unaffected silver halids in the film of a negative or positive that has been exposed and developed, or the unaltered silver halid from a positive picture on paper sensitized with salts of silver, or any of several other chemical operations designed for a kindred purpose. **5.** The metal lining adapted to carry a shaft-bearing, as a wall-box. **6.** In leather-making, the process of soaking leather in very much diluted nitric acid containing a small quantity of glycerin. **7.** [Colloq.] The act of arranging a house for housekeeping. **8.** *pl.* Furnishings, ornaments, or trappings of any kind; also, anything prepared for use; as, table-*fixings.*— **fix'ing-bath",** *n.* **1.** The chemical bath in which a photographic negative or print is fixed. See FIX, *v.*, 2 (1). **2.** A bath consisting of water, nitric acid, and glycerin: used in the process of leather-tanning with catechu.

fix'ĭ-ty, 1 fiks'ĭ-ti; 2 fiks'ĭ-tẹ, *n.* The state of being fixed; permanent character or condition; fixedness; stability.

Their tenure will there have a *fixity,*
Those knights of the Round Table.
J. TABDLE *The Proclamation Tree* st. 8.

2. *Physics.* The quality of a body which enables it to resist change by the action of heat or other agency. [< L. *fixus*, pp. of *figo*, fix.]

fix'ture, 1 fiks'chur or -tiur; 2 fiks'chur or -tŭr, *n.* **1.** Anything fixed firmly in its place, especially any part of the furniture of a house that is fixed firmly to it.

This (*fixture*), the modern corruption of *fixture*, was suggested, most probably, by mixture, with which, however, it is not in analogy. Mixture is not built on the English mix but on the stem of mixtus, and there is no fixus, but fix, as the stem of which to rear a legitimate substantive.
FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p. 313. [c. 1873.]

2. *Mech.* Any device, constituting an essential element of a machine, which holds in position either the work or the tool acting upon the work.

The terms *jig* and *fixture* are frequently used interchangeably, but they sometimes denote devices which perform a function identical with that of other devices, as the tool-post of a lathe, as a rule, is not a jig, but is strictly *fixture*, not *jig*. A *fixture* in serving its purpose completely dependent upon the action of the machine of which it forms a part, while the *jig* is not.

3. One who or that which is expected to remain permanently in its position; as, our servants have lived with us so long that we consider them *fixtures.*

In civilized nations the greatest part of mankind are . . . *fixtures* to the soil on which they were born. DANIEL BENTHAM *Works, International Law* in vol. ii, p. 542. [w. r. 1843.]

4. *Law.* An article of a personal or chattel nature affixed to the freehold by a tenant, and removable by him, if it can be taken away without material injury to the realty, as gas-fixtures in a mercantile house, or machinery or apparatus in trade and manufactures. KENT *Comm.* vol. ii, p. 343.

The decisions of courts show great confusion as to the legal signification of the word *fixture.* It is used in various cases to express exactly opposite meanings — in one case to mean what *is* removable, in another that the same thing *is not* removable, by the tenant. But all recent decisions grout in consonance with the well liberalized rule of reason of the common law, which regarded everything affixed to the freehold as appertaining to the real estate and passing to the landowner. Now the consideration is chiefly governed by the nature and use of the thing affixed and the manifest intention of the party affixing it in each particular instance; the decisions concurring in that the tenant may put the fixtures must be within the tenant's term and without causing serious damage or waste to the realty. Hence there exists the contradictory phrase *movable fixtures.*

Whenever the appendage is of such a nature that it is not part and parcel of the building, but may be removed without injury to the building, then it is a mere chattel, and does not pass with a conveyance of the freehold. If, however, it be so connected with the building that it cannot be severed from it without injury to the building, then it is part of the realty and passes with the conveyance of the soil. 95 *Ala.* 77.

5. A loan for a definite period. **6.** [Eng.] An appointment, especially about sports. **7.** [Rare.] Fixedness.

fix'ŭ, *n.* Fixed condition; firmness. See FIXTURE.

fizd, *vp.* Fizzed.

Fi-zeu', 1 fi-zœn'; 2 fi-zœn', *n.* A province of Kiushiu Island, Japan; capital, Saga.

fiz'gig", 1 fiz'gig'; 2 fiz'gig", *n.* **1.** A silly flirt; a giddy girl. What sputters green and blue, this *fizzing* called Fifine!
BROWNING *Fifine at the Fair* st. 33.

2. A firework that makes a fizzing noise when it goes off. [< FIZZ + GIG, *n.*]

fiz'gig", *n.* A fishgig.

fizz, 1 fiz; 2 fiz, *n.* To make a hissing noise; fizzle. [Cp. **fiz",** 1 fiz. *fisa*, break wind.] — **fizz'er,** *n.*— **fizz'y,** *a.*

fizz, *n.* **1.** A hissing noise, or something regarded as producing it. **2.** [Colloq.] Champagne: so called because of the hissing noise it sometimes makes when the cork is removed. **3.** A fancy effervescent drink; as, a whisky *fizz*; gin *fizz*. **fizt.**

fiz'zen†, *n.* [Scot.] Same as FOISON.— **fiz'zen-less**, *a.* Lacking vigor; tasteless.

fiz'zle, ı [fiz'z]; 2 fiz'l, *v.* [FIZ'ZLED, FIZ'ZLD†; FIZ'ZLING.]

fiz'T, ı [I. *t.* (College Slang.] To cause to fail, as by putting difficult questions; as, the professor *fizzled* the whole class.

II. *i.* 1. To make a hissing noise, as wet wood or gunpowder when burning. 2. [Colloq.] To fail ignominiously, especially in college recitations or examinations. [Freq. of FIZZ.]— to **fizzle out**, to fail after a promising beginning.

fiz'zle, *n.* [Colloq.] **I.** A wearied or harassed condition; stew; as, he is in a *fizzle* about his remittance. 2. An ignominious failure, especially in college recitation or examination; generally implying a promising start. 3. Champagne; fizz.

Fja'lar, ı [fyä'lär; 2 fyä'lär, *n. Norse Myth.* One of the two dwarfs who treacherously slew Kvaser, and out of his blood mixed with honey brewed the poetic mead.

Fja'lar, *n. Norse Myth.* The cock that crows at Ragnarok; signifying fire, the Norse expression still common for a conflagration being, "the red cock is crowing over the roof of the house."

Fja'lar, *n. Norse Myth.* A misnomer for Skrymer, viz.: *Utgard-holdt*, in whose mitten Thor took shelter.

fjeld, ı fyeld; 2 fyēld, *n.* [Norway.] A high and barren plateau or table-land, especially on the Dofrafield range. **field‡.**

F. J. I., *abbr.* Fellow of the Institute of Journalists.

fjord, *n.* Same as FIORD.

Fjor'gyn, ı fyôr'gun. *n. Norse Myth.* Same as JORD.

Fk., *abbr.* Frank.

F. K. C. L., *abbr.* Fellow of King's College, London.

F. K. Q. C. P. I., *abbr.* Fellow of King and Queen's College of Physicians, Ireland.

f. l., *abbr.* [L.] *Falsa lectio* (false reading).

Fl., *abbr.* Flamen; Flaminius; Flanders; Flavius; Flemish.

fl., *abbr.* Florin; flourished; flowers; fluid; fluorine; full.

fla, ı fläf; 2 flä, *v.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as PLAY?.

Fla., *abbr.* Florida (official).

flab, *n.* The pileus of a mushroom. **flap‡.**

flab'ber-gast, ı flab'er-gast; 2 flăb'er-*găst*, *v.* [Colloq. & Humorous.] To astound; confound, as by extraordinary news. [Perhaps connected with FLABBY, FLAP, and AGHAST.] **flab'er-gast‡.— flab'ber-gas-ta'tion**, *n.*

flab'by, ı flab'i; 2 flăb'y, *a.* **1.** Lacking muscle or healthy fiber; not firm or elastic; flaccid; as, *flabby* beef.

2. Lacking force or intellectual vigor; languid; feeble. [< FLAP, *v.*] **— flab'bi-ly**, *adv.— flab'bi-ness*, *n.*

fla-bel'i, ı fla-bel'; 2 fla-bĕl', *n.* [Lat.] **I.** *Ecl.* A fan; particularly (1) that used in the Greek Church to drive the flies from the chalice during the sacrament, and (2) that carried before the Pope in the Church of Rome. 2. *Crust.* An epipodite. 3. *Ich.* A serrula. 4. *Zool.* The proximal xcite.

5. *Zool.* A genus of simple corals of the order *Madreporaria*.



fla'brum, ı flē'brum; 2 flā'brŭm, *n.* [-BRA, *pl.* [LL.] Same as FLABELLUM, 1.

flac'cid, ı flak'sid; 2 flăc'cid, *a.* Lacking firmness or elasticity; relaxed; flabby; as a *flaccid* muscle. [< L. *flaccidus*, < *flaccus*, flabby.] **flac'cid-ly**, *adv.— flac'cid-ness*, *n.*

Alas! he is but the wreck of his old self. . . . raunt, and ruined, and waste—mere bones, and *flaccid* muscle. AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Barbara's History* ch. 12, p. 36, in. 1864.]

flac'ce'ra, ı flak'sē-dā'ra; 2 flă'cĕd-dĕd'ra, *n.* [It.] Same as FLACHERIE.

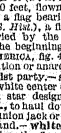
flac-cid'i-ty, ı flak-sid'ı-ty; 2 flăc-cĭd'ı-ty, *n.* 1. Flaccidness. 2. Flacherie.

Flac'cus, ı flak'us; 2 flăc'cus **Valerius** (? —87?). A Roman poet; *Argonautica* (unfinished).

fla'che-rie', ı fla'shə-rē'; 2 flă'shə-rē', *n.* [F.] A disease of silkworms caused by a bacterium (*Micrococcus bombycis*) in the intestinal canal.

Fla'cian, ı flā'shən; 2 flā'shan. *Ch. Hist.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Flacianism or its founder, Flacius. II. *n.* A believer in Flacianism. **Fla'cian-ist‡.**

Fla'cian-ism, ı flā'shən-ism; 2 flā'shan-ism, *n. Ch. Hist.* The theory of Flacius, that original sin is properly the essence of the natural man since the fall.



Medieval Flabellum of Ivory and Silk.

Fla'cĭ-us, ı flā'shu-us; 2 flā'shŭ-ŭs (correctly, **Vlacich**), **Matthias** (1520–1575). A German Lutheran theologian and controversialist; founder of Flacianism; *Clavis Scripturæ Sacræ*; often called **Illyricus**, from his birthplace, Albona, Illyria.

flack, ı flak; 2 flăk, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To thrash by flapping. **II.** *i.* 1. To hang loosely; droop. 2. To flutter.

flack, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A flap or tap; blow.

flack'er, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To flap or flutter, as a bird's wings.

flack'et, ı flak'et; 2 flăc'ĕt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] To flutter like a woman's skirts.

flack'et, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A barrel-shaped bottle; flask.

fla'con, ı flā'kŏn; 2 flā'-*cŏn*', *n.* [F.] An old form of stopper-bottle or flask.

Fla-cour'ti-a, ı flə-kur'ti-ə; 2 fla-cur'tı-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tropical African and Asiatic spiny shrubs or trees of the family *Flacourtiaceæ*, with dentate leaves and axillary clusters of small dicœious flowers. *F. septaria* is used for hedges in India, and *F. cataphracta* and *F. ramontchi* yield the fruits known as Indian and Madagascar plums respectively. [< *Flacourt*, French traveler.]

Fla-cour'ti-a'ce-æ, ı flə-kur'ti-ā'sē-ē; 2 fla-cur'tı-a'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of trees and shrubs of the order *Hypericales*. They are distributed chiefly in tropical regions, and have alternate leaves, often marked with transparent dots. The flowers are unisexual. Several of the species yield important drugs; edible fruits are obtained from others.— **fla'cour-ti-a'ceous**, *a.*

flad'brod, ı flad'brōd; 2 flăd'brŏd, *n.* [Norw.] A coarse bread eaten by the peasants of Norway.

Fladbrod is made from an unfermented dough of barley and oatmeal, often mixed with pea-flour.
DU CHAILLU *Land of Midnight Sun* vol. i, p. 303. in. 1882.]

flaff, ı flaf; 2 flăf, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To flap or flutter. **flaff'er‡.**

flaff, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A flap. **2.** A puff of wind. **3.** A brief space of time; an instant.

flag', ı flag; 2 flăg, *vi.* [FLAGGED, FLAGI‡; FLAG'GING.] **1.** To signal with a hand-flag; as, to *flag* a train. **2.** To decay, as games, by waving some object resembling a flag to attract the animal's attention. **3.** To place a flag or flags upon or over, as a house; decorate.

flag', *vt.* To pave with flagstones.

flag', *vt.* To stop up the seams of (a cask) with leaves of the cattail flags.

flag', *n. i.* [Hare.] **1.** To cause to droop. **2.** To tire out; weary.

II. *i.* **1.** To grow spiritless or languid; lose vigor; become tired; move weakly; droop; as, his good nature never *flags*. **2.** To hang loosely; bend down; droop.

The slack sail . . . *flag'd* around the mast.
MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Fire-Worshippers* pt. iii, st. 9.

3. To wave, as a flag. **4.** To grow stale or uninteresting. **5.** To be near failure; hesitate; fail.

'Twere long to tell . . . Who *flag'd* upon Bochastle's heath.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 6.

6. [Prov. Eng.] To flap. **7‡.** To flutter; fly feebly. [Var. of PLACK; cp. Ice. *flakra*, Old D. *vlacken*.] **flagr‡.** Syn.: see DROOP.

flag', *n.* **1.** A piece of cloth, commonly of bunting, and usually square or oblong, either plain or bearing a device; used as a standard, symbol, or signal, and generally displayed by being attached by one edge to a staff, or to a halyard by which it may be hoisted to a pole, the edge nearest the staff being known as the *hoist*, while the length from the staff to the fly is called the *fly*. Compare BANNER. See plates of FLAGS. The flag is most commonly used as an emblem of nationality, as in the army, navy, or merchant marine. The first flag of the United States, raised by Washington at Cambridge, Jan. 2, 1776, consisted of thirteen stripes, alternate red and white, as at present, with a blue canton embazoned with the crosses of St. George and St. Andrew, as in the British flag. In 1777 Congress resolved that the canton be thirteen white stars in a blue field. In 1794, after the admission of Vermont and Kentucky, the stripes and stars were each made fifteen. In 1818, at the suggestion of Samuel C. Reid, the original thirteen stripes were restored and Congress voted to add a new star on the 4th of July succeeding the admission of each new State.

The British flag is a combination of the three flags of England, Scotland, and Ireland. The old flag of England was the cross of St. George, a red cross on a white field; that of Scotland, St. Andrew's cross, a white saltire on a blue field. After the union these were blended by blazoning the cross of St. George on the Scottish flag. In 1801 the cross of St. Patrick, a red saltire on a white ground, was combined with the others. This union now fills the canton in the red, the white, and the blue ensigns. See ENSIGN.

2. *Naut.* The flag of a flag-officer, which, when hoisted on a ship, denotes his presence on board and his command. **3.** A flag-ship. **4.** A partition between the two grate-rooms of a glass-furnace. **5.** *Mus.* See HOOK, 4. **6.** The bushy part of the tail of a dog, as that of a setter. **7.** *Ornith.* The long feathers on the leg, as of a hawk or other bird of prey. **8†.** A bird's wing. [Cp. D. *vlag*, Dan. *flag*, Sw. *flagg*.]— **ab'sence-flag"**, *n.* A small blue flag flown on the starboard side of the spanker of a vessel when the owner is not on board.— **black f.**, the emblem of piracy and of no quarter: used also in prisons to announce the execution of a criminal.— **dipping the f.**, a salute or manifestation of friendly regard shown by lowering the flag and immediately hoisting it again.— **f. at half-mast**, the flag hoisted but halfway up its mast: a signal of death and mourning.— **flag'-bear"er**, *n.* One who carries a flag.— **f. captain**, *n.* See FLAG-OFFICER, 1.— **F. day**, see under **day**.— **f. dues**, a charge imposed, in addition to harbor dues, on a ship at some ports for flying the flag of a sovereign.— **f. officer**, *n.* 1. Formerly, the captain of a flagship. **2.** An admiral, vice-admiral, or rear-admiral: so called because he is privileged to display a flag denoting his rank.— **f. of truce**, a white flag displayed or carried forward by the enemy when it is desired to open a conference.— **f. pay** (*Brit. Navy*), the pay which a commodore or admiral receives while he flies his flag as commander of a squadron.— **flag'pole"**, *n.* Same as FLAGSTAFF.— **f.-rank**, *n.* The rank held by a flag-officer.— **f. share**, *n.* The flag-officer's share of prize-money.— **f.-ship**, *n.* The ship carrying a flag-officer and displaying his flag.— **f. side** (Scots), the side of a quay or dock that contains no bones.— **flag'staff"**, *n.* A pole or staff on which a flag is hung or displayed.— **f.-station**, *n.* A station on a railway at which certain stops only on signal.— **foul weather f.**, a flag raised as a warning of foul weather.— **garrison f.** (*U. S. Mil.*), the national flag of largest size, by 20 feet, worn at forts and garrisons.— **hospital f.**, a flag bearing the device of a nation.— **pine-tree f.** (*U. S. Hist.*), a flag with a green tree upon a white ground, carried by the first commissioned ships of the colonies at the beginning of the Revolution. See plate of FLAGS OF AMERICA, fig. 4.— **red f.**, a signal of danger or defiance, revolution or anarchy; also, the international emblem of the socialist party.— **service flag**, [U. S.] A flag with red border and white center on which one or more blue stars are sewed, each star designating a man in the service.— **to strike the f.**, to haul down the flag as a sign of surrender.— **union f.**, a union jack or national flag, as that of Great Britain and Ireland.— **white f.**, the flag of amity, of truce, or of surrender; also, the flag of the French legitimist monarchy.— **yellow f.**, the flag that signals contagious disease on board ship or in a hospital.— **Zionist f.**, a white flag with two horizontal blue stripes adopted by the Zionists.

flag', *n.* **1.** A broad, thick, flat stone, suitable for pavements; a flagstone.

2. *Geol.* Any fine-grained rock (usually a grit or sandstone) which can be split into flagstones; a stratum largely composed of such layers: often named from the location where found; as, Caithness *flags*; Penistone *flags*. **3.** The unwoven end of an uncut hair or bristle brush. **4.** The split end of a bristle. **5.** *Glass manfg.* A division between grate-rooms. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] A tuft of grass; sod. **7.** [Prov. Eng.] A snowflake. [< Ice. *flaga*, flag or slab of stone; cp. FLAKE, *n.*]

flag', *n.* Any one of various herbaceous plants mostly with sword-shaped leaves and growing in water or moist places; specif. (1) of the genus *Iris*, as the **blue flag**, the common iris (*Iris versicolor*), and **smaller blue flag** (*I. prismatica*); (2) of other genera, as the **cattail flag** (*Typha latifolia* and *T. angustifolia*), **sweet-flag** (*Acorus calamus*), and **corn-flag** (*Gladiolus segetum*).

Flags and rushes grow along its plashy shore.
HAWTHORNE *Mosses, The Old Manse* p. 15. in. M. & CO. 1891.]

[Perh. identical with FLAG, from its fluttering in the wind.]
— cooper's flag, the cattail flag. See FLAG, *n.*— **crimson f.** (*Bot.*), a plant (*Schizostylis coccinea*) with showy vermilion flowers. It is common in South Africa and belongs to the family *Iridaceæ*.— **flag'-root"**, *n.* The root of the sweet-flag (*Acorus calamus*).— **flag'worm"**, *n.* [Eng.] An aquatic worm or grub used as bait by anglers.— **poison-f.**, *n.* The larger blue flag (*Iris versicolor*).— **rattlesnake f.**, the rattlesnake-master, or button-snakeroot.

flag', *n.* [Scot.] A slovenly woman; a wench. **[fla-ga'ryt, fla-ga'rie**, ı flē-gā'rı; 2 flā-gā'rı, *n.* [Scot.] A whim; vagary. **flag'bear"er**, etc. See FLAG, *n.*

flagd, *pp.* Flagged. 8, 8,

flag'e-let, *n.* Same as FLAGEOLET.

flag-el'la, ı flə-jel'ə; 2 fla-ĝĕl'a, *n.* Plural of FLAGELLUM.

flag'el-lant, ı flaj'e-lant; 2 flăg'ĕ-lant, *a.* Using a scourge, or fitted for scourging; whipping; flagellating.

A schoolmaster naturally, then, divides trees into *flagellant* and non-*flagellant* trees. DARWIN *Movement*, p. 214. in. 1868.]
[< L. *flagellant(t-)s*, ppr. of *flagello*, scourge, < *flagellum*, see FLAGELLUM.]

flag'el-lant, *n.* **1.** [F.] *Ch. Hist.* One of a fraternity or body of morbid fanatics of southern and central Europe (13th and 14th centuries), who sought to secure the pardon of sin by walking in procession bared to the waist and scourging themselves, or being scourged, until the blood came: otherwise known as **Brothers of the Cross** (*Crucifratres*), **Crossbearers** (*Cruciferi*), **Brothers in White**, and **Independents**.

2. Any one who scourges himself or others, especially for religious discipline, as among the ancient Greeks and Egyptians, at various periods in the Christian church, and notably in New Mexico, United States.

fla-gel'lar, ı flə-jel'ər; 2 fla-ĝĕl'ar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a flagellum.

Flag"el-la-ri'a-ce-æ, ı flaj'e-lə-ri'-ē-ı; 2 flăg"ĕ-la-rı'a-ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A small family of monocotyledonous plants of the order *Pandanales*, with slender stems, allied closely to the *Juncaceæ*. It contains 3 genera and 7 species.

Flag"el-la'ri-a, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *flagellum*, scourge, dim. of *fragrum*, scourge.]— **flag"el-la'ri-a-ceous**, *a.*

Flag"el-la'ta, ı flaj'e-lā'tə; 2 flăg"ĕ-la'ta, *n. pl. Protog.* Same as FLAGELLIDA.

flag'el-late, ı flaj'e-lāt; 2 flăg'ĕ-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] To beat with a rod; whip. **I.** *a. flagellatus*, < *flagello*; see FLAGELLANT.] **— flag'el-la'tion**, *n.* **1.** A scourging. **2.** The development of flagella during protozoans. **flag'el-la-tive**‡, *a.— flag'el-la'tor*, *n.* One who or that which scourges or flagellates.— **flag'el-la-to-ry**, *a.*



Instruments of Flagellation.
1. Roman flagellum. (From a bas-relief in the Capitol at Rome.) 2. Ecclesiastic with flagellum. (From brass in Lowick Church, Huntingdonshire.)

Crabbe, then young, tremulously describes the terror that the sound have naturally startled the chaplain of a duke at the rigid discipline of Trinity College. *Gent. Mag.* CROKER *George IV.*, p. 63. in. 1831.]

flag'el-late, ı flaj'e-lāt; 2 flăg'ĕ-lāt, *a.* **1.** Having a lasso-cell or whip-like appendage or appendages; of or pertaining to the *Flagellidia*. **2.** Ivey Church, Huntingdonshire. *Bot.* Producing flagella or England.) **3.** Filamentlooking; whip-like; as, the flagellate branches, and "birch rod at Eton College.

flag'el-lat"ed‡, **II.** *n.* One of the *Flagellidia*. [< L. *flagellum*; see FLAGELLUM.]

Flag"el-lid'i-a, ı flaj"e-lid'ı-ə; 2 flăg"ĕ-lĭd'ı-a, *n. pl. Zoöl.* A subclass of protozoans of the class *Mastigophora*.

They possess a sharply defined monocellulate body with a definite anterior end bearing one to four permanent motile organs — the flagella — or formcolonies. They are naked but all have the power of encystment. Reproduction takes place by longitudinal fission. Some (termed holophytic) resemble plants in their mode of nutrition and are classed by botanists as plants. Parasitic forms live upon the juices of other living organisms. Others (holozoic) take in solid food as animals.

flag'el-lid, ı flaj'e-lid; 2 flăg'ĕ-lĭd, *n.* Same as FLAGELLANT.

flag-el'lu-la, ı flaj-el'yu-lə; 2 flă-ĝĕl'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, ı -lē; 2 -lē, *pl.*] *Protoz.* **1.** A nucleated cell-body having one or few large processes of vibratile protoplasm, characteristic of flagellate infusorians. **2.** The germ or nucleiform part of a *protozoan* with a flagelliform process. [Dim. of L. *flagellum*; see FLAGELLUM.]

fla-gel'lum, ı flə-jel'um; 2 fla-ĝĕl'ŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** *Biol.* A lash-like appendage, as the terminal part of an antenna; any protoplasmic motile process serving as an organ of locomotion, as in flagellate infusorians and bacteria; a large cilium. **2.** A whip with several lashes or thongs; a scourge. **3.** *Bot.* (1) A runner; a slender branch, as in the strawberry, which roots at the joints. (2) In *Hepaticæ*, a whip-like branch covered with minute or rudimentary leaves. [L., scourge, dim. of *fragrum*, scourge.]— **flag'el-lum-ous**, *a.* Having flagella; flagellate.— **fla-gel'li-form**, *a.* **1.** Long, slender, and flexible, like a whip-lash. **2.** *Bot.* Having the form of a flagellum or runner.

flag'e-o-let', ı flaj'e-ō-let'; 2 flăg'ĕ-o-lĕt' (XII), *n.* **1.** A musical instrument resembling the flute, but blown at the end instead of at the side, and producing sounds similar to those of a piccolo, but less shrill. It usually has six finger-holes, and the mouthpiece is constructed like a toy whistle. **2.** An organ-stop. [F., dim. of OF. *flageol*, < LL. *flauta*, < L. *flatus*; see FLUTE]. **— f.-player**, *n.* One who uses a flag.

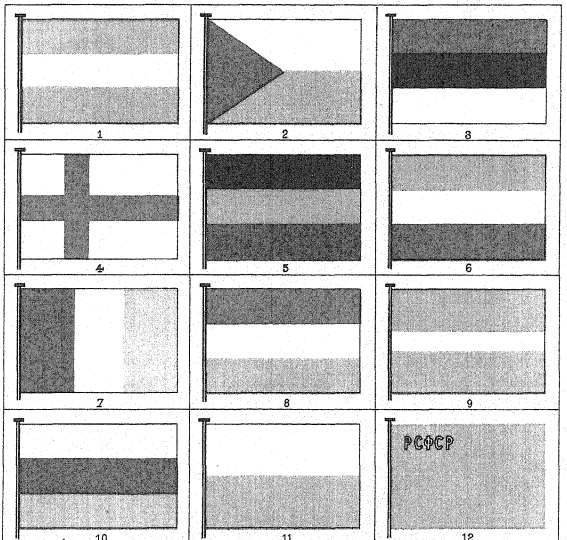
flag'ger, *n.* One who paves with flags.

flag'ging, ı flag'in; 2 flăg'ing, *pa.* Growing weak; becoming languid or exhausted; failing.— **-ly**, *adv.* Flagging.

flag'ging, *n.* A pavement of flagstones; flagstones collect. in the aggregate; also, the act of paving with flagstones.

flag'ging, *n.* The act of signaling with a flag or flags.

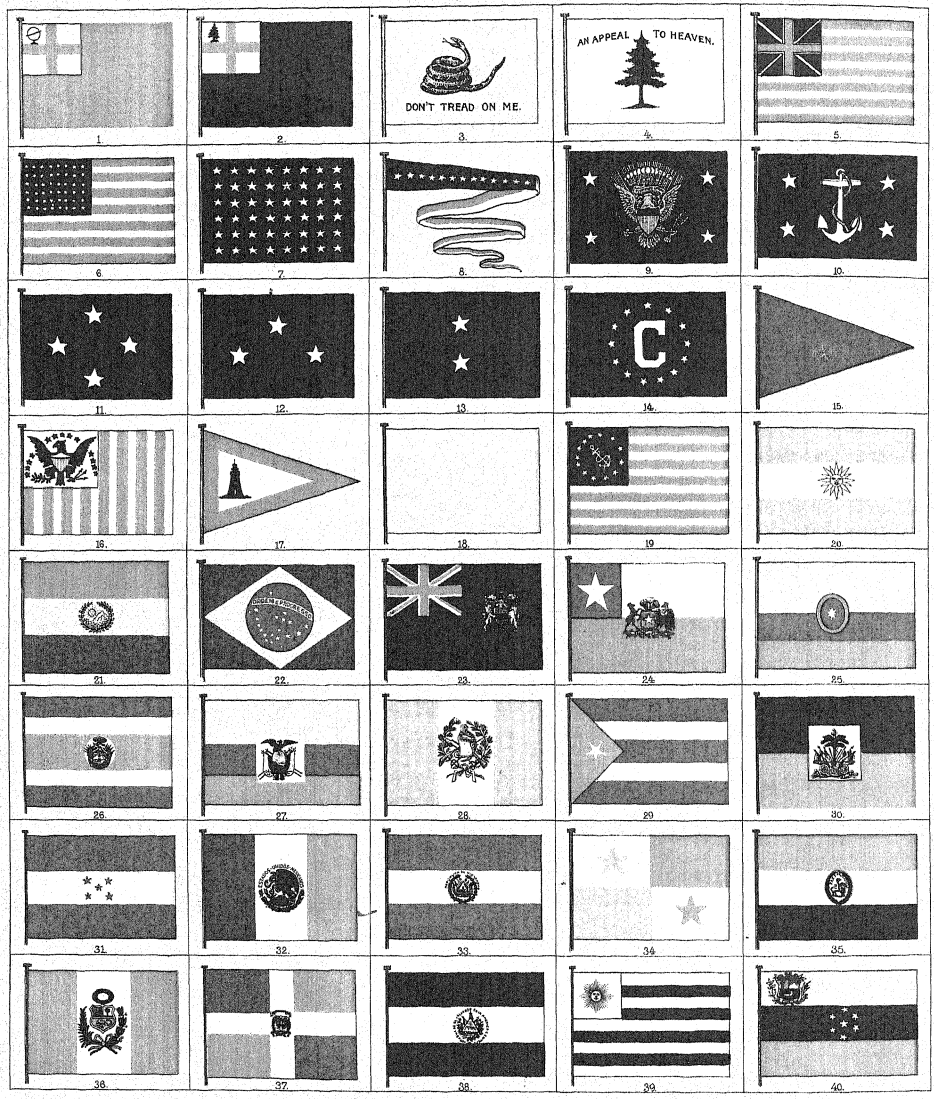
flag'gy, ı flag'i; 2 flăg'y, *a.* Resembling flagstone in cleavage and other characteristics. **flag'ginh.**



Recent Additions to the Flags of the World

1. Austria:
2. Czecho-Slovakia:
3. Esthonia:
4. Finland:
5. German-Republic:
6. Hungary:
7. Irish Free State:
8. Jugo-Slavia:
9. Latvia or Lettonia:
10. Lithuania:
11. Poland:
12. Russia:

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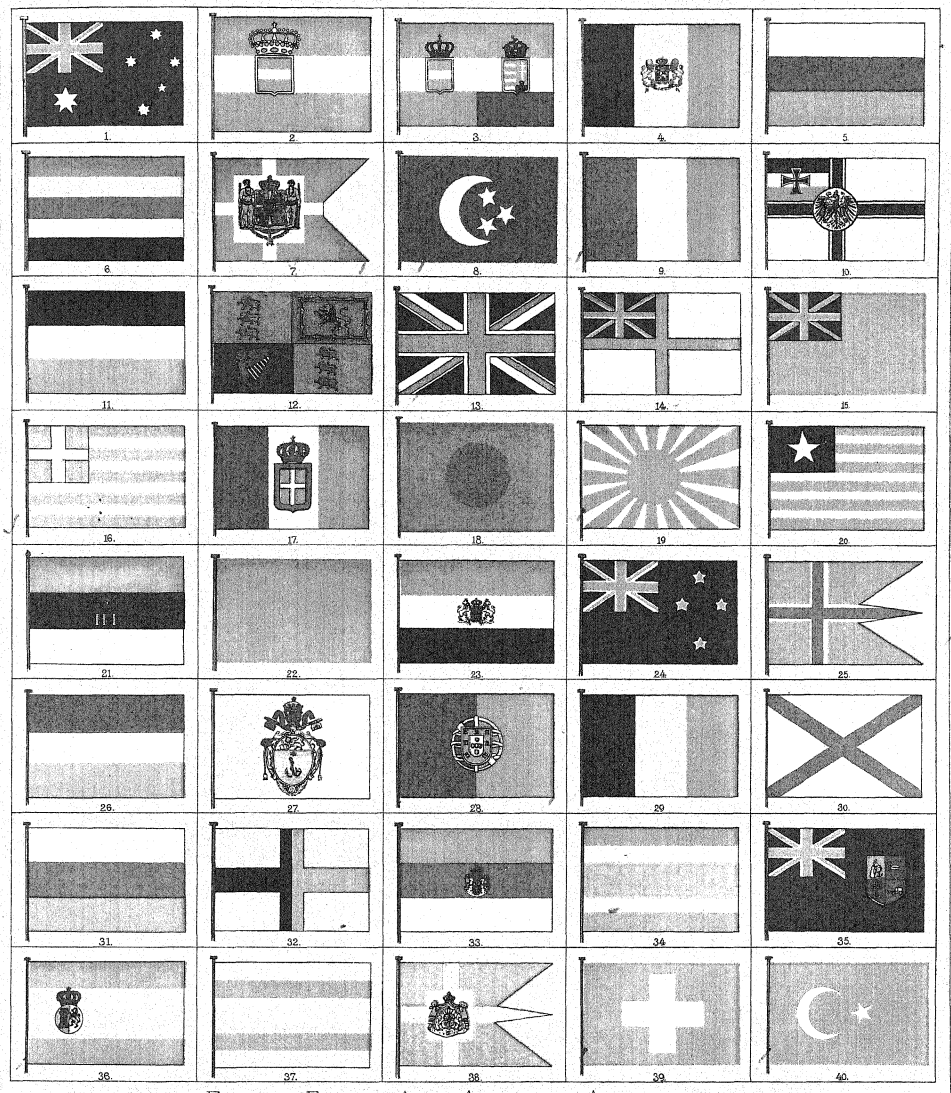


FLAGS OF AMERICA.

1. Flag of the Federated Colonies: *afterward United States of America.*
2. Flag carried at Bunker Hill, *June 17, 1775.*
3. Rattlesnake Flag of the Revolution.
4. Pine-tree Flag: *American Navy 1776-81.*
5. First National Ensign of the United States.
6. Present United States Ensign.
7. U. S. Union Jack: *one star for each State.*
8. U. S. Narrow Pennant: *for Man-of-War.*
9. U. S. President's Flag.
10. U. S. Secretary of the Navy's Flag.
Asst. Secretary of the Navy Flag is same design but the colors reversed.
11. Admiral U. S. Navy.
12. Vice-Admiral U. S. Navy.
13. Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy *(Senior).*
11, 12, 13. *Senior Flags, blue field.*
Junior Flags, red field.
14. Flag of the Consular Service *of the United States.*
15. Senior Officer Present.
16. U. S. Coast Guard Service.
17. U. S. Lighthouse Service.
18. Quarantine.
19. U. S. Yacht Ensign.
20. Argentine Republic: *Man-of-War Flag. Merchant Flag the same, omitting device.*
21. Bolivia: *Merchant Flag.*
22. Brazil: *Ensign.*
23. Canada: *Ensign.*
24. Chile: *both Merchant and Naval Ensign, is same design with Arms omitted.*
25. Colombia: *Merchant Flag.*
26. Costa Rica: *Man-of-War Flag. Merchant Flag lacks device.*
27. Ecuador: *National and Merchant Flag.*
28. Guatemala: *Man-of-War Flag. Merchant Flag lacks device.*
29. Cuba: *National Flag.*
30. Hayti: *Man-of-War Flag. Merchant Flag lacks the white Square and device.*
31. Honduras: *Merchant Flag.*
32. Mexico: *Man-of-War Flag. Merchant Flag lacks device.*
33. Nicaragua: *Ensign.*
34. Panama: *National Flag.*
35. Paraguay: *Man-of-War Flag. Merchant Flag has slightly different device.*
36. Peru: *Man-of-War Flag. Merchant Flag lacks device.*
37. Dominican Republic: *National Ensign. Merchant Flag lacks device.*
38. San Salvador: *National Flag. Merchant Flag lacks device.*
39. Uruguay: *Ensign Naval and Merchant Flag.*
40. Venezuela: *Merchant Flag lacks device.*

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Flags of Europe, Asia, Africa and Australasia.

1. Australia: *Ensign.*
2. Austria-Hungary: *Ensign.*[a]
3. Austria-Hungary: *Merchant Flag.*[a]
4. Belgium: *Royal Standard. Ensign, lacks device.*
5. Bulgaria: *Merchant Flag.*
6. Chinese Republic: *National Flag.*
7. Denmark: *Royal Standard. Man-of-War Flag the same omitting white square and Coat of Arms; Merchant Flag same as Man-of-War Flag, but rectangular.*
8. Egypt: *Standard of Khedive.*
9. France: *Ensign, "Tricolor."*
10. Germany: *Man-of-War Flag.*[a]
11. Germany: *Merchant Flag.*[a]
12. Great Britain: *Royal Standard.*
13. Great Britain: *Union Jack. Military Flag and Admiral of the Fleet.*
14. Great Britain: *Man-of-War Flag.*
15. Great Britain: *Merchant Flag.*
16. Greece: *Man-of-War Flag. Merchant Flag and Military Flag.*
17. Italy: *Man-of-War Flag. Merchant Flag lacks the crown surmounting shield.*
18. Japan: *Imperial Flag.*
19. Japan: *Man-of-War Flag. Naval Flag without rays.*
20. Liberia: *Ensign, and Merchant Flag.*
21. Montenegro: *Marine Flag.*[a]
22. Morocco: *Ensign. Also the Ensign of Zanzibar and several Arab Colonies, and the Merchant Flag of Tunis.*
23. Netherlands: *Royal Flag Ensign lacks Coat of Arms in the center.*
24. New Zealand, Dominion of: *Ensign.*
25. Norway: *Ensign; Merchant Flag same as Ensign but rectangular.*
26. Persia: *Ensign. Merchant Flag lacks device.*
27. Pontifical States: *Ensign.*
28. Portugal: *Ensign.*
29. Roumania: *Merchant Flag.*
30. Russia: *Man-of-War Flag.*[a]
31. Russia: *Merchant Flag.*[a]
32. Sarawak: *Ensign.*
33. Servia: *Merchant Flag.*[a]
34. Siam: *Merchant Flag.*
35. South Africa, Union of: *Ensign.*
36. Spain: *Man-of-War Flag.*
37. Spain: *Merchant Flag.*
38. Sweden: *Royal Flag. Man-of-War Flag lacks Coat of Arms. Merchant Flag same as Man-of-War Flag, but rectangular.*
39. Switzerland: *Ensign.*
40. Turkey: *Ensign, and Merchant Flag for Turkey, Egypt, and Tripoli. See 8*

[a] Before the World War, 1914-18. For additions and modifications since 1918, see Plate I.

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flag'gy², *a.* Like a flag; wide-spreading.

flag'gy³, *a.* Like or containing the plants called flags.

flag'gy†, *a.* 1. LAX; languid. 2. Having no flavor; tasteless. — **flag'gi-ness†**, *n.*

flag'i-tate, 1 flăj'i-tāt, 2 flăġ'i-tāt, *vt.* [Rare.] To demand or urge with force or passionate importunity. — **flag'i-ta'tion**, *n.* [Rare.] Fierce or extreme importunity.

fla-gi'tious, 1 fle-jish'us, 2 fla-jish'us, *a.* Flagrantly wicked or criminal; atrocious; heinous; said of persons, actions, or periods; as, a *flagitious* prince. [< L. *flagitiosus*, < *flagitium*, disgraceful act, < *flagito*, demand.] SYN.: see CRIMINAL; FLAGRANT. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

The very eve of his *flagitious* attempt. MACAULAY *Essays, Hallam's Constitutional Hist.* p. 79. [c. 1850.]

Flagler, 1 flag'ler, 2 flăġ'ler, **Henry M.** (1830–91), an American capitalist; developed Florida.

flag'-tien-ten'ant, flag'man', etc. See FLAG², n.

flag'on, 1 flag'un; 2 flăġ'un, *n.* A vessel with a handle and a narrow mouth or spout; used to serve liquors. 2. A measure equal to two quarts. [OF., < LL. *flasco* (*n-*), < *flascus*, flask.] — **flagon bun** [Scot.], a bun baked in a can or jar surrounded with hot water. — **flag'on-et**, *n.* A small flagon.

fla'gran-cy, 1 fla'grən-se; 2 fla'grăn-sy, *n.* 1. Notoriousness; heinousness. 2†. Inflammation. **fla'grancet**.

fla'grant, 1 fla'grənt; 2 fla'grănt, *a.* 1. Openly scandalous; notorious; heinous; as, a *flagrant* crime.

Flagrant evils cure themselves by being *flagrant*.
NEWMAN *Apologia* ch. v. p. 203. [L. a. a. c. 1864.]

2. Now going on; in progress; raging. 3. [Archaic.] Burning; blazing. 4†. Eager. [F., < L. *flagran(t-)s*, ppr. of *flagro*, burn.] SYN.: atrocious, disgraceful, enormous, flagitious, glaring, heinous, notorious, outrageous, scandalous, shameful, shocking. — ANT.: see synonyms for EXCELLENT. — **fla'grant-ness**, *n.*

fla-gran'te de-lic'to, [L.] While the crime or misdemeanor is or was being committed; in the very act; as, he was taken *flagrante delicto*.

fla-gra'tion†, *n.* A conflagration.

fla'grum, 1 flā'grum; 2 flā'grŭm, *n.* [PLA'GRA, *pl.*] [L.] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* A scourge. 2. *Crust.* A part of the mouth of some crustaceans.

flag'share', etc. See FLAG², n. [county, Ariz.

Flag'staff, 1 flag'staf; 2 flăġ'stăf, *n.* A town in Coconino

flag'stone', 1 flag'stōn'; 2 flăġ'stōn', *n.* 1. A broad, flat stone suitable for use in pavements. 2. *Geol.* Any fine-grained rock, as a grit or sandstone, capable of being split into slabs for pavements, especially for sidewalks.

Fla'hault' de la Bil'larde'rie', 1 flä'ō' de la bē'yärd'rē'; 2 flä'ō' de lä bē'yärd'rē', **Auguste Charles Joseph** (4'z; 1785–9/1870). A French soldier and diplomatist.

flaid, 1 flād; 2 flăd, *pa.* [Prov. Eng.] Flayed; put to flight.

flaik, *n.* Same as FLAKE.

flail, 1 flāl; 2 flāl, *n.* 1. *t.* 1. To strike with or as with a flail; thresh, as grain. 2†. To scourge. **II.** *i.* To use the flail; hence, to flap; wave.

flail, n. 1. An implement for threshing wheat, rye, oats, etc., separating the grain by beating. It consists of a wooden bar or handle, hinged or tied at the end by a leathern thong or the like to another wooden bar of like swingle), with which the grain is beaten out. 2. A medieval military weapon in which the swingle was a metal ball or piece set with spikes, the connecting thong a chain, and the handle also metal or partly of metal. [< L. *flagellum*; see FLAGELLUM.] **flail†.** — **flail'-joint'**, *n.* *Anat.* A joint in which, after resection, there is unusual freedom of motion.—**f.-stone**, *n.* A stone implement supposed to have been used in paleolithic times as a war flail swingle.

flailed, *pp.* Fluided. S. S.

flail'y†, *a.* Like a flail.

flain†, *pp.* of FLAY, *v.*

flaine†, *pp.* of FLAY, *v.* CHAUCER *P. T.* p. 155, col. 2, l. 62.

flair, *n.* The flure.

flair¹, 1 flār; 2 flăr, *n.* [Local, Scot.] 1. The skate (*Raia batis*). 2. The sting-ray; fireflair. **flaire†**.

flair'y, *n.* [F.] Sense of smell; scent; by extension, talent, aptitude. 2†. Odor.

flaitet, *vt.* To frighten or terrify. [< FLEE, *v.*]

flaith, 1 flēth; 2 flāth, *n.* [Ir.] A chief of an ancient tribe.

flak'age, 1 flā'kij; 2 flăk'ij, *n.* Flakes produced in the formation of implements of stone, as of flint.

flake, 1 flāk; 2 flāk, *n.* [FLAKED; FLA'KING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To divide or form into flakes; peel or chip off in flakes.

Their ghosts still attend . . .
Watching each fresco *flaked* and rasped.
BROWNING *Old Pictures in Florence* st. 24.

2. To spot with flakes; fleck. **II.** *i.* To peel off in flakes.

flake¹, *n.* 1. A small flat fragment or loosely cohering mass; a thin piece or chip of anything; scale; fleck; as, the *flakes* chipped off in making stone weapons.

The largest *flakes* of snow are produced when the atmosphere is loaded with moisture, and the temperature of the air is about 32°; as the cold increases, the flakes become smaller.
B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* § 984, p. 658. [c. n. a. c.]

2. A carnation having stripes of any single color on a white ground. 3. A gleam of light; flash. 4. The flat coil of a stowed cable.

The cable is arranged in flat coils occupying the whole space between the cone and the side of the tank; each coil is technically known as a *flake*. WEBB in *Electricity in Daily Life, Making a Cable* p. 178. [c. 1894.]

5. *pl. Brewing.* Corn, or specially prepared corn products, in which the starch has been made soluble by steaming, rolling, etc., a mixture of corn starch and dextrin: used as adjuncts to malt. [Scan.; cp. Norw. *flak*, slice, ice-floe, Ice. *flakna*, flake off.] — **flake'-feath'er**, *n.* A feather with long narrow webs, as the pectoral birds. — **f.-knife**, *n.* A knife made of a flake or chip of stone. — **f.-stand**, *n.* The tub in which the worm of a still is cooled. — **f.-white**, *n.* 1. Pure white lead in scales, used by artists as a pigment. When levigated it is known as *body-white*. 2. Same as PEARL-WHITE. — **icy f.**, a slight whitish crack on the cleavage-plane of a diamond, due to an illexplained temperature in the process of cutting. — **flake'let**, *n.* A little flake. — **flak'er**, *n.* 1. A workman who flakes flint. 2. *Archeol.* A pointed tool of bone, antler, or other material for flaking stone weapons and implements.

flakes', *n.* 1. A light staging or platform. Specif.: (1) A rack for drying fish, bacon, etc.

Wherever space could be found, were the *flakes* of the fishermen—light wooden platforms, supported by poles. BAYARD TAYLOR *At Home and Abroad* vol. i. p. 254. [c. p. r. 1860.]

(2) *Naut.* A painters' or calkers' stage hung over the side of a vessel. 2. A slab fence or hurdle.

3. A flap on the saddle to keep the rider's knee from the horse. [< Ice. *flaki*, *fleki*, hurdle.]

flak'ing, 1 flāk'iŋ; 2 flăk'iŋ, *n.* 1. The operation of striking flakes from a core of flinty stone, as in preparing flints for gun-locks. 2. *Biol.* The adventitious appearance of light spots or streaks on animals.—**flak'ing-ham'mer, n.** A hammer for chipping flints for guns. 2. A stone used by savages in flaking; hammer-stone. — **f.-rolls**, *n. pl. Milling.* A roller-mill which forms wheat or other cereals into thin flakes suitable for breakfast food.

flak'ing-box', 1 flāk'iŋ-boks'; 2 flăk'iŋ-bŏks', *n.* Same as FAKING-BOX.

flak'y, 1 flāk'i; 2 flăk'y, *a.* Resembling or consisting of flakes; splitting off in flakes; easily separable into flakes.—**flak'i-ly**, *adv.*—**flak'i-ness**, *n.*

flam¹, 1 flam; 2 flăm, *v.* & *n.* [Dial.] Flame. Compare FLAMB.

flam², 1 flam; 2 flăm, *n.* [FLAMMED, FLAMB'; FLAM'MING.] To deceive by imposture; delude: sometimes with *off*.

flam, *a.* Tending to deceive; false.

flam¹, *n.* 1. A false pretense; sham; falsehood; lie. 2. A freak or whim. 3. An appoggiatura on the drum. [Cp. G. dial. *flömesge* (dim.), delusion, AS. *flæm*, flight.]

flam², n. [Prov. Eng.] A swampy spot near a river.

fla'mant, 1 flē'ment; 2 flā'mant, *a.* *Her.* [OF.] Flaming; burning.

flamb, 1 flam; 2 flăm, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. [Scot.] To baste, as meat. 2†. To flame. **II.** *i.* Same as FLAMB.—**flamb†**, *n.* Flame.

flam'bage', 1 flam'bāj; 2 flăm'bāj', *n.* [F.] The process of passing a body or surface quickly over a flame, as for cauterizing, sterilization, or singeing.

flam'bant, 1 flam'bent; 2 flăm'bant, *a.* [OF.] *Her.* Burning with flame; on fire.

Flam'bard, 1 flam'bard; 2 flăm'bard, **Ranulph** or **Ralph** (—1128). An English prelate; bishop of Durham; adviser of William II.

flam'bé', 1 flăn'bē'; 2 flăn'bē', *a.* [F.] *Ceram.* Iridescent from heat, as some porcelains, or coated with a glaze which has accidentally run in the kiln. **flambé ware**.

flam'beau, 1 flam'bō; 2 flăm'bō, *n.* [-BEAUX *or*-BEAUS, 1 -bōz; 2 -bōz, *pl.*] [F.] 1. A torch, especially one made of a bundle of thick wicks covered with wax or pitch.

The king seized a *flambeau* with zeal to destroy.
DRYDEN *Alexander's Feast*, st. 6, chs.

2. A large decorated candlestick. 3. *Sugar-making.* [S. U. S.] In the set of kettles employed in the open-kettle process, the kettle that receives the greatest force of the flames.

flam'beau riv'er. A river in northern Wisconsin, 150 m. long to the Chippewa river. [berge'r.

flam'berg, 1 flam'berg; 2 flăm'bĕrg, *n.* [G.] A sword. **flam'bor-ough Head,** 1 flam'bur-o; 2 flăm'bŭr-o. A promontory in the East Riding, Yorkshire, 4 m. S. of Bridlington, 400 ft.

flam-boy'ant, 1 flam-boi'ant; 2 flăm-bŏy'ant, *a.* [F.] 1. Characterized by extravagance and in general by want of good taste; florid; showy; bombastic; as, a *flamboyant* style of decoration.

These *flamboyant* heroes will presently consume away every vestige of a rebel army.
WENDELL PHILLIPS *Brotherhood* pt. iii. p. 201. [r. a. r. 1862.]

2. Of or pertaining to the flamboyant style of architecture. 3. Bursting into flame; blazing.

'Twas not The whole sphere late *flamboyant* in your ken!
ROBERT BROWNING, *Fortunatus, Garnard De Mandeville* st. 7.

4. Having a wavy edge or outline, like that of flame: said of certain swords. — **flamboyant architecture**, a highly developed style of pointed architecture prevailing with the English Perpendicular, distinguished chiefly by intricate wavy tracery, comparable to flames, as of windows and open spandrels. See POINTED ARCHITECTURE, under POINTED. — **flam-boy'ance, flam-boy'an-cy**, *n.* — **flam-boy'ant-ism**, *n.* — **flam-boy'ant-ize**, *vt.* & *vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] [Rare.] To cause to become or become flamboyant. — **flam-boy'ant-ly**, *adv.*

flame, 1 flām; 2 flăm, *v.* [FLAMED; FLAM'ING.] **I.** *i.* 1. To cause to come in contact with or under the action of flame or fire; scorch; singe.

2. To cause to burn, glow, or sparkle by flaming. 3. To send a message by a flame of fire; to flash a signal. 4†. To inflame; excite.

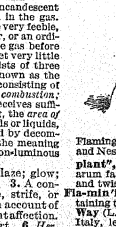
II. *i.* 1. To give out a flame; blaze or burn, as a gas emitted from substances in combustion; as, the fire *flamed* and fell. 2. To shine like a flame; shine with the brilliancy of flame; flash; as, the eye *flames* with passion. 3. To burst or rush forth, as in violence of passion; as, Mirabeau *flamed* from the tribune.

The Fictionists, as Mahomedan sect, *flamed* with all the fury of fanaticism. WM. RUSSELL *Modern Europe* vol. i. p. 115. [c. 1845.]

[< OF. *flamer*, < L. *flamma*, < *flamma*, flame.] SYN.: see BURN.—**flame flower**, a flower whose center is highly colored.—**to flame up, forth**, or **out**, to burst into sudden flame; become violently excited; hence, to display marked activity.

flame, *n.* 1. A stream of vapor or gas made luminous by heat, usually by the heat of its own combustion; as, the *flame* of a lamp; *flames* of hydrogen from the sun.

The light of flame is chiefly due to the incandescent solid particles (usually of carbon) suspended in the gas. When the combustion is perfect the light may be very feeble, being due to the glow from a Bunsen burner, or an ordinary gas-stove in which the air mixes with the gas before burning. Hydrogen produces an intense heat, yet very little light. The flame of an ordinary candle consists of three parts: (1) unburned vapor around the wick, known as the *area of no combustion*; (2) a luminous envelop consisting of oxygen, hydrogen and carbon, the *area of partial combustion*; and (3) the outer envelop where the carbon receives sufficient oxygen from the air to allow of its burning, the *area of complete combustion*. In the case of burning solids or liquids, as wood or oil, the flame is supplied by the decomposition of the burning substance. In physics the meaning of the word is sometimes extended to include non-luminous streams of gases undergoing combustion.


Flame.
a, area of no combustion; *b*, area of partial combustion; *c*, area of complete combustion.

2. An appearance or color like that of a blaze; glow; brilliancy; as, a *flame* came into his cheeks. 3. A condition of excitement proceeding from rage, strife, or inflamed passion; as, the people ran in a *flame* on account of the war news. 4. The passion of love; an ardent affection. 5. [Colloq.] One who is beloved; a sweetheart. 6. *Her.* Fire: usually represented as gules, and accompanying the salamander, phenix, or wyvern. 7. The tuft of cilia borne by the flame-cell and projecting into the cavity of the excretory canal in flatworms. 8. [Eng.] A luminous appearance emitted at night from a school of herrings. 9. [Ice.] A geometrid moth, *Anticlea rubidata*. [OE., < L. *flamma*, flame.] SYN.: see LIGHT.—**carbon flame**, in steel-making, the white flame due to burning carbon when all the silicon has been removed from the converter.—**flame'-arc'**, *n.* Same as ELECTRIC ARC.—**f.-band**, *n.* *Spectroscopy.* A bright spectrum-band due to a flame.—**f.-bearer**, *n.* 1. A torch-bearer. 2. A lumenless genus (*Lampyris*, or *Lasphorus*).—**f.-bed**, *n.* The space under a boiler occupied by the flame.—**f.-box**, *n.* In a gas-engine, a chamber containing the flame, which is drawn into the combustion-chamber periodically to ignite the charge.—**f.-bridge**, *n.* Same as FIRE-BRIDGE.—**f.-carpet**, *n.* A moth (*Cremnia propugnaria*) having wings marked like a carpet.—**f.-cell**, *n.* The excretory cell at the end of the excretory canal of a flatworm.—**f.-chamber**, *n.* A chamber in de la Ferrolle: a furnace, just beyond the fire-bridge, for "argent, 3 bombs complexing the combustion of the gases safely and flamed from the fuel.—**f.-clad**, *a.* Clothed with gules." or as with flame. **flame-clothed†**.—**f.-collector**, *n.* *Atmospheric Elec.* A collector in which the conductor is a flame, as from a gas-jet.—**f.-color**, *n.* The color of ordinary flame; reddish yellow.—**f.-colored**, *a.*—**f.-engine**, *n.* Formerly, a gas-engine.—**f.-eyed**, *a.* Having eyes that glow like flame, as with anger.—**flame'-flow'er**, *n.* Any one of various species of *Tritonia* (or *Kniphofia*), from South Africa, bearing tall spikes of orange-red flowers: sometimes termed *red-hot poker*.—**f.-flue**, *n.* The flue that conveys the flame away from the fire-box of a boiler.—**f. of the woods**, *n.* An East-Indian shrub (*Ixora coccinea*) of the madder family, bearing scarlet flowers.—**f.-plate**, *n.* The part of a fire-box in immediate contact with the flames of a furnace.—**f.-projector**, *n.* An apparatus consisting of a tank with pressed-in gas, by means of which ignited inflammable liquid is projected. See LIQUID FIRE, under FIRE.—**f.-proof**, *a.* Non-inflammable.—**f.-resection**, *n.* *Surg.* The testing for the presence of certain bodies, as sodium and copper, by the color they impart to a flame.—**f. test**, *n.* Same as FLAME, *n.* 8.—**f.-thrower**, *n.* A British portmil mob (*Lagrelle piscis*).—**f.-tuft**, *n.* (Rare.) A fire-bridge.—**f.-tight**, *a.* Capable of enclosing or excluding flame, as a safety-lamp.—**f.-tree**, *n.* 1. The fire-tree of Australia. See FIRE-TREE. 2. An Australian tree (*Brachychiton acerifolium*) of the cola-nut family, remarkable for its bright-red flowers.—**Koenig's flames**, manometric flames. See MANOMETRIC.—**oxidizing f.**, the outer extremity of a blowpipe-flame, capable of oxidizing or burning metals.—**reducing f.**, the inner portion of a blowpipe-flame, capable of reducing metallic compounds, as lead salts, to the metallic state.—**sensitive f.**, same as SINGING-GAS-jet, adjusted to the flaring-point, exhibiting great sensitiveness to certain sound-waves.—**flamed**, *a.* *Bot.* Showing markings that suggest flames; streaked.—**flame'less**, *a.* Having or producing no flame.—**flame'let**, *n.* A small flame.—**flam'er**, *n.*

fla'men, 1 flā'men; 2 flā'mĕn, *n.* [FLA'MENS *or* FLAM'I-NES *pl.*] L. *Rom. Antiq.* 1. One of a college of fifteen (originally three) priests who were devoted to the service of particular deities.

The three chief members were always patricians and were known respectively as the flamens of Jupiter, Mars, and Quirinus (called in Latin **flamen Dialis, flamen Martialis**, and **flamen Quirinalis**), of whom the highest, the flamen of Jupiter, was exceptionally privileged and occupied a seat in the senate. The remaining twelve members of the college were plebeians, and the lowest in rank was the flamen of Pomona. There were also flamens in provincial cities, and special flamens for the emperors after their deification.

Night and day there is always one *flamen*, at least, watching in the shrines of Isis.
BOURGET-LAGNY *Last Days of Pompeii* bk. ii. p. 128. [r. v. c.]

2. A pagan priest of any country, especially of ancient Britain.—**fla'men-ship**, *n.* The office or dignity of a flamen.

fla-men'co, 1 fla-men'ko; 2 fla-mĕn'co, *n.* [Sp.] A buttonmail fish (*Lutjanus guttatus*) of the Pacific coast of Mexico; one of the snappers. [flamingo.

fla'me-nes, 1 flā'me-nēz; 2 flā'me-nēs, *n.* [Porto Rican.] A

Fla'menq', 1 flā'menk'; 2 flā'mĕnk', **Frans** (1'z; 1831–9/1911). A French engraver and etcher.

flam'fewt, *n.* *pl.* Trumpery things; kickshaws.

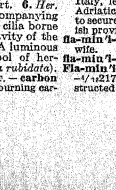
fla-min'e-ous, 1 fla-min'i-us; 2 fla-mĭn'e-us, *a.* Pertaining to a Roman flamen or his office or dignity. **flam'i-nal†**.

flam'ing, 1 flēm'iŋ; 2 flăm'ing, *pa.* 1. Emitting flames, or glowing like flame; blazing. 2. Tending to excite; passionate; as, a *flaming* exhortation. 3. Floridly or gaudily; ornate or showy.

What a tender, delicate, loving wife . . . such a flashing, *flaming* flirt must in the end make!
D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor* pt. i. p. 72. [c. 1851.]

4. Of the quality, color or brilliance of a flame; dazzling.—**flam'ing-ly**, *adv.* Vehemently; passionately.

fla-min'go, 1 fla-min'gō; 2 fla-mĭn'go, *n.* [-GOES, 1 -gōz; 2 -gōz, *pl.*] A long-necked, small-bodied phœnicopteroid bird, having very long legs, webbed feet, and a heavy bill lamellated somewhat like a duck's and abruptly downward about the middle. The prevailing color is pinkish or reddish. The American flamingo (*Phœnicopterus ruber*) occurs in Florida and Louisiana; *P. antiquorum* is the common Old World species.


Flamingos, Adult and Young Birds.

[< Pr. *flammant*, orig. ppr. of *flamar*, = OF. *flamer*, flame.] — **bastard flamingo**, same as FLAMINGO. — **fla-min'go-plant'**, *n.* A plant (*Anthurium scherzerianum*) of the arum family from Costa Rica, with a large scarlet spathe and twisted spadix.

Fla-min'i-an, 1 fla-min'i-an; 2 fla-mĭn'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Roman consul Caius Flaminius.—**Flaminian Way** (L., *Via Flaminia*), the great northern road of ancient Italy, leading from Rome to Arimium (Rimini) on the Adriatic, built during the censorship of Caius Flaminius to secure free communication with recently conquered Gaulish provinces; renewed by Augustus (27 B. C.)

fla-min'i-ca, 1 fla-min'i-ka; 2 fla-mĭn'i-ca, *n.* [L.] A flamen's wife. [FLAMINEOUS.

fla-min'i-cal, 1 fla-min'i-kal; 2 fla-mĭn'i-cal, *a.* Same as

Fla-min'i-us, 1 fla-min'i-us; 2 fla-mĭn'i-us, **Caius** (—/–217 B. C.), a Roman general; twice consul; censor; constructed the Via Flaminia and the Circus Flaminius; slain

in battle with Hannibal at Lake Trasimenus. **2. T. Quinctius** (230?-174 B. C.), a Roman general; conquered Epirus; freed Greece from the rule of Macedonia and became its patron and benefactor. [form of FLAWN.

flamm, *t.* flam; 2 flăm, *n.* [Rare.] A custard; a preserve.

flam'ma-bīet, *n.* Inflammable.—**flam''ma-bil'ĭ-ty,** *n.*

flam-ma'tion†, *n.* The act of setting on fire or inflaming. —**flam'ne-ous†,** *a.* Fiery; relating to flame.—**flam'mif'er-ous†,** *a.* Producing flame.

Flam'ma''ri'on', 1 flă'ma''rĭ'ŏn'; 2 flă''mă''rĭ'ŏn', **Camille** (9'a1858-1925). A French astronomer and editor; *The Planets; Flammarion Wonder Book.* [volcano.

flam-miv'o-mous, *a.* [Rare.] Belching forth flame, as a

Flam'mock, 1 flăm'ŏk; 2 flăm'ŏk, **Thomas** (-?1497). An English insurgent who led a peasant uprising to rebel against taxation, defeated at Blackheath; hanged.

flam'mu-lat''ed, 1 flam'yu-lēt''ĕd; 2 flăm'yu-lāt''ĕd, *a.* Reddish; tinged with red; as, the *flammulated* screech owl (*Megascops flammeolus*). [< L. *flammula*, dim. of *flamma*, flame.]

flam'mule, 1 flam'yūl; 2 flăm'yul, *n.* A little flame; flamelet; specif., a small flame serving in representations of Chinese and Japanese gods to indicate their celestial character. [< L. *flammula.*]

Flam'steed, 1 flam'stēd; 2 flăm'stēd, **John** (ı;1646-ı;1719). An English astronomer; first astronomer royal; revised astronomical tables, and introduced many modern methods; *Historia Cœlestis Britannica.*

flam'y, 1 flēm'i; 2 flăm'y, *a.* Relating to, composed of, or resembling flame; flaming; blazing.

And look: that flash of *flamy* wings — The fire-plumed oriole! HOLMES *After a Lecture on Wordsworth* st. 18.

flan', 1 flan; 2 flăn, *n.* [PLANNED, PLANS; PLAN'NING.] *t.* To splay within; as, to *flan* a door-jamb. [< OF. *flan*, loophole, < *flanc;* see FLANK, *n.*] [rushing]

flan', *vi.* To blow in gusts. [Perhaps ult. < ON. *flana*, to rush.]

flan', *n.* To flaw.

flan', *n.* A purse-net for covering the holes of rabbit-warrens previous to hunting the rabbits with ferrets.

flan', 1 flan; 2 flăn, *n.* Smoke blown down a chimney by a gust of wind.

flan', *n.* [F.] **1.** A piece of metal ready to be made into a coin by receiving the stamp of the die; a blank. **2.** A round cake containing eggs, milk, cream, or fruit.

flan', *n.* [PROV. ENG.] **1.** A sheal or shallow. **2.** A broad-brimmed hat.

flan'chard†, *n.* Plank armor for a war-horse. **flanch'ard†,**

flanch, 1 flanch; 2 flănch, *vi.* To flange. **flanche†,**

flanch, *n.* **1.** *Her.* Part of the field bounded by one side and by an arc connecting the upper angle and the base point of the side; as borne in pairs. **2.** A flange. [Var. of FLANK.]—**flanch'-chuck'',** *n.* A chuck made like a flange but having teeth by which the piece is secured in position.—**flanch'-ell,** *n.* A small coffee-grinder worked by hand, which can be regulated to crush the beans to a required size. **flanched,** *a. Her.* Having a pair of flanches.

Arms of Robert, Earl of Buckinghamshire: sable, a star of 8 points between 2 flanches ermine.

flan'cher†, *n.* Same as FLANCARD.

flan'co-nade'†, *n.* Same as FLANCARD; 2.

flan'co-nad'ə†, *n.* [F.] *Fencing.* A thrust at the flank or side.

flan''con-nade'‡, *n.* [F.] *Fencing.* A thrust at the flank or side.

flan'dan, 1 flan'dan; 2 flăn'dan, *n.* A pinner or between 2 or can-fastener used by the women of the 17th century.

Flan'der-er', *n.* A Fleming.

Flan'der-kin†, *n.* A Fleming. **II.** *n.* A Flemish.

Flan'ders, 1 flan'dərz; 2 flăn'dərz, *n.* **1. East,** a Belgian province; 1,158 sq. m.; capital, Ghent. **2. West,** a Belgian province; 1,249 sq. m.; capital, Bruges; scene of severe fighting between Belgians and Germans; and of German defeats by allied Belgians and British, 1914-1918.

Flan'ders, Moll. In Defoe's novel *Moll Flanders*, the heroine, a beautiful, dissipated woman, who dies penitent.

Flan'din', 1 flăn'dăn'; 2 flăn'dăn', **Eugène Napoléon** (?-?1809-1876). A French painter and archeologist.

Flan'ers, 1 flan'dərz; 2 flăn'dərz, *n.* A village in Moody county, S. Dak.

Flan''drin', 1 flan'drăn'; 2 flăn'drăn', **Jean Hippolyte** (?-?1809-?). A French painter; *Christ before Pilate's Palace.*

flă''ne-rie', 1 flă''ne-rī'; 2 flă''ne-rē', *n.* [F.] Lounging.

flă''neur', 1 flă''nûr'; 2 flă''nûr', *n.* [F.] A lounger; an idler.

flang, 1 flang; 2 flăng, *n.* [PLANGED; PLANG'ING.] Same as FLANGE, *n.* A miners' double-pointed pick.

flange, 1 flanj; 2 flănj, *v.* [FLANGED; PLANG'ING.] **I.** *t.* To supply with a flange; attach a flange to. **II.** *i.* To project out; flare. **flanged,** *a.* In the form of a flange.

—**flang'er,** *n.* **1.** *Railroad.* A vertical iron or steel bar for scraping snow and ice from the insides of rail-heads to make room for the wheel-flanges. **2.** A workman who makes metal flanges. **3.** A flanging-machine.—**flang'ing-clamp''**, *n. Forging.* A large clamp consisting of two parallel beams which secures large objects while they are being flanged.—**flanging-machine,** *n.* A machine for making flanges on metal tubes or hollow ware, consisting of a revolving mechanism, which runs around the rim and presses the edge back against the body. **2.** A machine for forming a flange, as on a metal plate, by pressure. **flang'ing-press''ə.**

flange, *n.* **1.** A projecting rim, edge, or rib, used to strengthen an object, to guide it, to keep the object or something else in place, to facilitate its attachment to another object, or for other purposes; as, the *flange* of an iron beam; the *flange* of a car-wheel; the *flange* of a rail. **2.** A plate or disc a projecting or other orifice; a blank flange. **3.** *Founding.* A tool used to shape flanges in the molds. [Var. of FLANCH, FLANK.]

—**blank or blind flange,** a plate entirely closing an orifice, as a pipe-opening. **2.** *Plumbing.* A no-thoroughfare.—**flange'-chuck'',** *n.* Same as FLANCH-CHUCK.—**f.-iron,** *n.* An iron bar or beam having a projecting rib or flange at one side, as a T or L iron. **2.** A joint made by bolting two flanges together.—**f. pipe,** *n.* A pipe having flanges at the end of its lengths, by which to join them. —**f.-rail,** *n.* A rail having on one side an elevated edge or flange to keep the wheels from running off.—**f.-steel,** *n.* Steel that contains little carbon and is so malleable as to be used for making flanges without splitting. Compare STEEL.

—**flange'way'',** *n.* A groove in which a wheel or the flange of a wheel may run.—**f.-wheel,** *n.* A wheel having a flange on one or both edges of its bearing-rim.

flank, 1 flăngk; 2 flăngk, *v.* **I.** *t.* To stand or be on either side or on both sides of; border.

An equestrian statue of Caligula, which was *flanked* by trophies of bronze. BULWER-LYTTON *Last Days of Pompeii* b. 60. [r. v. c.]

2. *Mil.* (1) To turn the flank of.

Meanwhile Van Dorn, by a quick and stealthy movement, *flanked* Curtis, and gained his rear.

LOSSING *Our Country* vol. iii, bk. vi, p. 1545. [r. & m. 1878.]

(2) To guard or command the flank of. (3) To attack or threaten the flank of. **3.** To flick, as a horse, with a whip; also, to crack, as a whip-lash.

II. *i.* To lie with side toward; to border; touch; with *on;* as, to *flank on* the sea. F. *flanquer*, < *flanc*, side; see FLANK, *n.*] —**flanked angle** (*Fort.*), the angle that the flank of a bastion or curtain forms with the face.

flank, *a.* Pertaining to the flank or side. (1) Cut from the side; as, a *flank* piece of meat. (2) Situated at the side; as, a *flank* troop of cavalry. (3) Coming from or toward the side; as, a *flank* attack.—**flank company,** troops drawn up on the side of a battalion, usually grenadiers, light infantry, or riflemen.—**f. defense** (*Fort.*), a projection of a work against an enemy's attack by means of the fire from other works crossing its front.—**f. march,** a march along the flank or parallel to the flank of an opposing army.

—**f. movement,** a march of a body of troops designed to turn the enemy's flank, or to attack him in the flank.

flank', *n.* **1.** The hinder part of an animal's side, between the ribs and the hip; also, the thin muscular flesh of this part. See illus. under BEEF.

The dew-drops from his *flanks* he ebook.

SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 2.

2. *Entom.* The side of the thorax; the pleura. **3.** The side, or the lateral portion on either side, of an army or of a division of an army, as of a brigade or a regiment. **4.** *Fort.* That part of a bastion between the curtain and the face, or any other part of a fortification that defends another work by a fire along its face; also, the lateral part of a fortification. **5.** That part of the working surface of a gear-tooth which lies within the pitch-line. **6.** The thin part of the hide, that comes from the side of an animal. **7.** The side or a lateral part of anything, as of a house, arch, or wall.

On the two *flanks* of this structure . . . stood two weather-beaten prisms.

G. KENNAN in *Century Magazine* Oct., 1889, p. 808.

8. *pl.* A wrench or other injury sustained by a horse in the back. [< F. *flanc*, < LL. *flancus*, < OHG. *hlanca*, *hlanka*.] **flanked,** *a.* **en potence** (*Her.*), a border part of the wing of an army thrown forward or backward at a projecting angle with the main line in order to protect it.—**flanker,** *n.* One who flanks or is a flanker.—**flanking,** *a.* Occupying as being projections on the boundary-line.—**open f.** (*Fort.*), that part upon the flank of a bastion which an orillon commands.

flank', *n.* Same as FLANKERET.

flank'ard, 1 flagk'ard; 2 flăgk'ard, *n. Hunting.* A knob or nut found in the flanks of a deer.

flanked, } 1 flagkt; 2 flăgkt, *a. Her.* Same as FLANCHED.

flank'ĕt†, *n.* **I.** *t.* To guard by flankers. **2.** To attack by the flank. **II.** *i.* To come on sidewise. **2.** To sparkle.

flanker, 1 flang'kər; 2 flăng'kər, *n.* One who or that which flanks; especially, one of a body of troops thrown out to protect the flank of an army, or the body as a whole; also, a fortification built to command the flank of an enemy's line. **2.** *pl.* In driving games, one of the men walking on the flanks of the line of drivers, to keep the birds in the desired line of flight. **3†.** A side-piece of timber.

flank'ey, 1 flang'ki; 2 flăng'ki, *n.* A spark, as of fire.

flank'y, 1 flagk'i; 2 flăgk'y, *a. Tanning.* Slack; loose; coarse; rough.

flan'nel, 1 flan'ĭ; 2 flăn'ĭ, *n.* **1.** A loosely woven stuff of entire wool or of cotton warp and wool weft, having a soft, napless surface; used for underclothing, dress-goods, etc. **2.** Plain cloth in the first stage of manufacture. **3.** *pl.* (1) Clothes made of flannel, as for outdoor exercise or underwear. (2) Underclothes made of flannel. **4†.** [Slang.] A drink made of hot gin, sugar, and beer, flavored with nutmeg, etc. **5†.** A person of uncouth appearance. [< F. *flanelle*, flannel; cp. W. *gwlanen*, < *gwlan*, wool.] **flannel,** *a.* Made of flannel.

flannel-fabric.—**Canton or cotton f.,** a cotton fabric, having a long nap, usually on one side only, used for undergarments, etc.—**f. basket,** a basket made of osier by Jews.—**f. bush,** a kind of griddle-cake made of wheat-flour and raised with yeast.—**flan'nel-flow''er,** *n.* **1.** The common mullen: so called from its flannel-like leaves and stem. **2.** An Australian plant (*Actinotus helianthi*), the type family of which shows pedicelled white flowers in umbels and a many-leaved involucre resembling white flannel.—**f.-mouth,** *n.* Any moth of the genus *Moxostoma*.—**f.-mouthed,** *a.* Having a large mouth. **2.** [Slang.] Talking thickly or with a brogue: also, loud-mouthed.—**f.-mouthed cat,** the great catfish (*Ameiurus nigricans*), common in North-American lakes and large rivers.—**f.-plant,** *n.* Same as FLANNEL-FLOWER.—**gauze f.,** a loose, open, porous flannel.—**opera f.,** a light unpressed flannel dress-goods.—**vegetable f.,** a fabric of pine-leaf fiber sewed with chemicals to free it from resin, etc.: pine-leaf fabric.—**zephyr f.,** a fine, soft woolen-and-silk stuff.—**flan'neled,** *a.* Swathed or wrapped in flannel. **flan'nel-ĕt, flan'nel-et,** *n.* A very soft narrow flannel or cotton flannel goods for underwear. **flan'nel-ette',** —**flan'nel-ly,** *a.*

flan'ner, *n.* Same as FLANNEL.

flan'ning, 1 flan'ĭŋ; 2 flăn'ĭng, *n.* The internal flare or bevel of a window-jamb or fireplace. [*n.*

flanque, 1 flank; 2 flăgk, *n.* [F.] *Her.* See FLANCH.—**flanqued,** **flan,** } 1 flăn, *v.* [FLANNED, FLANT; FLAN'NING.]

flant, } *I.* **1.** To strike with, or as with, a flap. **2.** To move or cause to move to and fro rapidly, as any broad loose hanging: generally implying the production of a noise as by impact; as, to *flap* the wings. **3.** To let fall or bring down the flaps of, as a hat. To attract the attention of, or remind, as by using a flapper. See FLAPPER, 2. **5.** To indicate or call to mind by flapping. **6.** To provide with a flap. **7.** [Colloq.] To turn over with a flapping sound or motion, as a pancake. **8†.** To strike; slap.

II. *i.* **1.** To move to and fro or up and down as if carried unsteadily, swinging in the wind, or striking something; also, the action of an envelop flaps folded down and gummed to the back in closing it. **2.** The act of flapping.

Up from the stream with a sluggish *flap*
Struggles the gull and floats away.
LOWELL *Summer Storm* st. 3.

3. An implement to brush away flies with, as from a table. **4.** A blow, as with the hand or a weapon: a slap. **5.** *Surg.* A piece of skin or flesh attached to the body only by its base, having been severed from other contiguous parts: generally said of the two segments of flesh left after an amputation, which are brought together to cover the end of the bone. **6.** The flapping tongue of a valve. **7.** *pl.* A disease of the lips of horses. **8.** *Falcon.* The flapping motion of the tongue, or the sound produced by it, in withdrawing after speaking the letter *l*. **9.** *Mech.* A hinged holder for the tool in a cutting-machine. **10.** [Slang.] A woman of loose character.—**flap'-jack'',** *n.* Same as JACK-RACK.—**f.-door,** *n.* A door hinged on the under side so that it opens downward; falling door.—**f.-eared,** *a.* Having broad flapping ears.—**f.-holder,** *n.* A surgical instrument for restraining or keeping back a flap in an operation.—**f.-keeper,** *n.* One employed to open the flaps of sewer-valves during low tide, so as to permit the escape of sewage.—**f.-mouthed,** *a.* Having loosely hanging lips, as a hound.—**flap'tail'',** *n.* Any American monkey having a non-prehensile tail.—**f.-stile,** *n.* A curved tile for forming a corner or receiving a drip.—**f.-valve,** *n.* A valve hinged on one side: a clack-valve.—**gill-f.,** *n.* A thin membranous covering for the gill-opening.

flap'doo''dle, 1 flap'dōō'dĭl; 2 flăp'dōō'dl, *n.* [Humorous.] The food on which fools are fed. **2.** Boastful talk, or that which conveys gross flattery; twaddle.—**flap'doo''dle,** *v.*

flap'drag''on, 1 flap'drag'an; 2 flăp'drăg'on, *n.* A game in which raisins or other edibles are snatched by the players out of burning spirits which are followed; snap-dragon; also, one of the articles thus used.

Thou art caster swallowed than a *flap-dragon.*

SHAKESPEARE *Love's Labour's Lost* act v, sc. 1.

—**flap'drag''on-ĭ,** *n.* The act of seizing and swallow, as in the game of flapdragon.

flap'jack'', 1 flap'jak'; 2 flăp'jăk', *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A griddle-cake or pancake that is tossed in the air when one side is done, and caught on the griddle or pan with the baked side up. **2.** A cake containing fruit; as, an apple *flapjack* or turnover.

flap'mip-so, 1 flap'mip-sō; 2 flăp'mĭp-so, *n.* A sciæderm fish (*Monacanthus ciliatus*) of the southern Atlantic, one of the filefishes.

flappet, *n.* Same as FLAP, *n.*

flap'per, 1 flap'ər; 2 flăp'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which flaps, as the swinging part of a flail. **2.** Anything used to arouse attention or jog memory; in allusion to the flappers of Laputa. See quotation.

This *flapper* is likewise employed to effectually attend his master in his walks, and upon occasion to give him a soft flap on his eyes, because he is always so wrapped up in contitation, that he is in manifest danger of falling down every precipice, and bouncing his head against every post.

SWIFT *Works, Gulliver* pt. iii, p. 165. (w. p. s. 1871.)

3. A young bird unable to rise in flight, especially a young wild duck. **4.** A flipper, as of a porpoise. **5.** A flapper-skate. **6.** *pl.* Ridiculously long shoes worn by negro minstrels. **7.** *pl. Carriage-building.* Hinged cloth supports attached to the front of a buggy-top, which sustain the windows when closed. **8.** [Slang.] The hand. **9.** A young girl, especially one worldly-wise.—**flap'per-skate',** *n.* [Eng.] A ray, especially *Icatida macrorhyncha.*

flap'pet†, *n.* **1.** A flap or lobe. **2.** A bit of finery; gewgaw.

flap'stile'', *t.*-valve. See FLAP, *n.*

flare, 1 flâr; 2 flâr, *n.* [FLARED; FLAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to burn with a sudden brilliant flame; hence to display ostentatiously; or as a signal. **2.** To expose to a flame or strong light.

II. *i.* **1.** To burn unsteadily, or with a wavering or fluttering flame.

Many a light *Flared*, here and there, from wealthy festivals.

KEATS *Lamia* pt. i, st. 8.

2. To emit a sudden dazzling, unsteady light; send forth a painfully bright light. **3.** To shine out in gaudy, glaring colors; be obtrusively showy. **4.** To open or spread outward like the mouth of a horn, or like the sides of a bowl. **5.** To project outward and upward; as, a ship's bows *flare.* [< Norw. *flara*, blaze; cp. Icel. *flarra*, *v.*]—**flare'-up',** *n.* A sudden shining out of flame or light; a showy display. **2.** A sudden outbreak of anger.—to **flare up,** to blaze up suddenly; figuratively, to fly into a passion.—**flar'y,** *a.*

flare†, *n.* **1.** A large, bright, but unsteady and flickering light; unsteady glare; hence, figuratively, ostentation; as, the *flare* of a torch.

The gusty wind did blow The night-lamp's *flare* across her face.

E. B. BROWNING *Isobel's Child* st. 2.

To walk with you through the Pair, . . . and that we should all come home after the *flare*, and the noise, and the gayety.

THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* p. 118. [o. & co. 1871.]

2. A widening, swelling, or spreading outward or upward; as, the *flare* of a tin funnel. **3.** *Phot.* An indistinct image of the appearance of the diaphragm in a camera; a ghost. **4.** *Naut.* (1) A sudden or repeated flash of light. (2) A torch-like night signal of tow attached to a stick, dipped into kerosene or the like, and ignited. (3) An oilcan with spout open, used for the same purpose. **5.** A painters' implement for softening and removing old paint by heat. **6.** Ostentatious show; magnificence.

Syn.: see LIGHT.—**flare'back',** *n. Ordnance.* A flame that sometimes issues from the breech of a cannon after discharge: due to unignited gas and prevented by blowing out all gas before opening the gun.—**f.-lamp,** *n.* A lamp with an open flame.—**f.-yard,** *n.* Leaf-land. Same as FLARE, *n.*, 4.—**f.-lime,** *n.* Lime made in a kiln in which the solid fuel does not come in contact with the limestone. —**f.-spot,** *n. Phot.* Same as FLARE, *n.*, 3.—**f.-tin,** *n.* Same as FLARE-PAN.—**flar'y,** *a.* [Rare.]

flare, *n.* A leaf of lard, etc.

flar'ing, 1 flâr'ĭŋ; 2 flâr'ing, *pa.* **1.** Blazing with a bright unsteady light; hence, ostentatiously showy.

Like *flaring* tapers, brightening as they waste.

GOLDSMITH *Traveller* l. 400.

2. Widening outward or increasing in diameter upward; also, overhanging; as, a *flaring* bowl; a *flaring* ship.—**-ly,** *adv.*

fla'ser, 1 flâ'zər; 2 flâ'ser, *n.* [G.] A rock that has been metamorphosed or changed by pressure, the rounded component parts being flattened out and elongated, thus giving the appearance of streaks.—**fla'ser-gab'bro,** *n. Petrol.* A gabbro so altered by dynamic metamorphism as to possess the flaser structure.—**f. structure** (*Petrol.*), a structure produced in granitoid rocks, especially in gabbros, by dynamic metamorphism and marked by small lenses of unaltered texture embedded in a schistose matrix.

flash', 1 flash; 2 flăsh, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to act, operate, or appear suddenly or brilliantly; as, to *flash* a

light; to *flash* powder; to *flash* a message over a wire. **2.** To test by burning a sample, as an explosive. **3.** *Glass-making.* (1) To cover with a thin coating of colored glass; as, to *flash* plain glass with ruby; also, to place colored glass upon; as, to *flash* ruby upon plain glass. (2) To cause to become iridescent. See FLASH, *n.*, 2. **4.** *Lace.* To treat (a carbon filament) by flashing. **5.** To form (steam) rapidly, as in a flasher. **6.** To protect portions of (a roof) by a flashing. See FLASHING², *n.*, 2. **7.** *Phot.* To coat with a thin layer of metal. **8.** [Slang.] To exhibit ostentatiously; as, to *flash* a roll of bank-bills. **9.** [Rare.] To give a flashy or tawdry appearance to. **10** †. To beat or hurl down.

II. *i.* **1.** To act, operate, be manifested, pass, or appear, with suddenness or brilliancy, in or as in a flash; as, the lightning *flashed;* an idea *flashed* into his mind; the hounds *flashed* by. **2.** *Glass-making.* To flatten out in order to form a sheet of glass, as with a blown globe of glass. **3.** [Colloq.] To appear showy in conduct or dress; to act ostentatiously. [Scan.; cp. Sw. dial. *flasa,* burn violently, Ice. *flasa,* rush.] — **to flash back,** to jump back, as when the flame of a Bunsen burner retreats down the tube and burns at the air-inlet. — **to f. over** (*Elec.*), to form an arc between successive commutator-segments. Syn.: see BURN. — **flash'ily,** *adv.* — **flash'ness,** *n.*

flash[2], *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** (1) To flush. (2) To move (floating matter) by a rush of water. **2.** To splash.

> The stream rejoicing free, . . .
> *Flashing* her sparkling waves abroad.
> SCOTT *Rokeby* can. 2, st. 6.

3 †. To sprinkle.

II. *i.* To splash, as the sea. [Perhaps < FLASH², *n.*]

flash[1], *a.* **1.** Of, relating to, or connected with thieves, vagabonds, etc.; also, relating to thieves' talk or slang. **2.** Cheap and tawdry; loud; vulgar; as, *flash* jewelry. **3.** [Slang.] Cracks; as, *flash* riders. [Perhaps = FLASHY.] — **flash'-house",** *n.* A house frequented by thieves, etc., where stolen goods are received.— **f. language,** thieves' jargon.

flash[2], *n.* Tasteless vapid.

flash[1], *n.* **1.** A sudden and transient blaze of flame or bright light; gleam; as, a flash of lightning; hence, a sudden outburst, as of wit, anger, or joy. **2.** Fig.

> Humor is the electric atmosphere, wit is the *flash.*
> H. R. HAWEIS *American Humorists* p. 7. (r. & w. 1883.)

2. The period of time occupied by a flash of light; a moment; instant; as, to do a thing *in a flash* all was over. **3.** A plant-sprout. **4.** A mixture of capsicum, caramel, etc., used as an adulterant of liquors. **5.** A sudden motion, as with a signal-dog. **6.** *Glass-making.* The coating of glass which is flashed upon other glass. **7.** [Slang, Eng.] Thieves' jargon. **8.** *pl.* [Prov. Eng.] The access of heat in a fever. **9.** [Rare.] (1) Display; pomp; specif., a vulgar display. (2) A flashy individual. **10†.** A flash-note. **11†.** [Slang.] A wig or peruke. Syn.: see LIGHT. — **a flash in the pan.** **1.** An explosion of the powder in the pan of a flint-lock musket that does not discharge the weapon. **2.** Hence, any abortive attack or weak outburst.— **flash'-boil"er,** *n.* A nest of heated iron tubes with little water-space, in which perchlorate water is transformed into steam and superheated: used in some steam-automobiles. — **f.-generator:** — **f.-lamp,** *n. Phot.* A lamp devised to produce a sudden flash of light.— **f.-light,** *n.* **1.** A light so arranged as to appear in flashes, recurring at regular intervals, as in lighthouses and in military signals. See illus. under LIGHTHOUSE. **2.** (1) A brief and brilliant light for photographs: commonly produced by powdered magnesium. (2) A photograph taken by means of a flash of light; also, the powder used for this purpose.— **flash'mon"ger,** *n.* One who uses thieves' jargon.— **f.-pan,** *n.* **1.** A pan in which powder is flashed in signalling; flare-tin. **2.** The priming-pan in a flint-lock.— **f.-pipe,** *n.* A supplementary gas-pipe perforated with holes through which gas may be burned to light a series of gas-burners.— **f.-point,** *n.* Same as FLASHING-POINT.— **f. spectrum** (*Astron.*), the spectrum of the chromosphere which appears the instant a total eclipse begins or ends.— **f.-test,** *n.* A trial to determine the flashing-point of volatile oils, as kerosene.— **f.-torch,** *n.* A device used in theaters to produce a flash of light.— **f.-tube,** *n.* A tube of fine inflammable powder through flame.— **green f.** (*Meteor.*), a bright green coloration of the upper edge of the sun's disk, occasionally seen for a moment after its appearance or before its disappearance below a sharply defined horizon.

flash[2], *n.* **1.** A pond; pool. **2.** A reservoir and sluice-way on a navigable stream, to furnish an additional supply of water when needed to float boats over a shoal. **3.** Water driven from a mill-dam; a splash. [< *flasche,* < Old D. *vlacke,* < *vlack,* flat.]— **flash'-board",** *n.* [U. S.] A board to increase the height of water, as at the top of a dam; a flood-board. [U. S.] — **flash'ing,** *n.* Material similar to the ordinary paddle-wheel: used in raising water.

flash'-boil"er, *n.* See FLASH, *n.*

flash'er[1], *n.* [flash'er; 2 flash'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which flashes; specif., a signal but pretentious person. **2.** A flash-boiler. **3.** A lobotoid fish (*Lobotes surinamensis*). **4.** *Elec.* A contrivance by which incandescent lamps are momentarily illuminated and extinguished, as in advertising signs. **5†.** A rower.

flash'er[2], *n.* Same as FLUSHER.

flash'ger"es-a"tor, *n.* See under FLASH!, *n.*

flash'-house", *n.* See under FLASH!, *a.*

flash'i-ly, 1 flash'i-; 2 flăsh'i-ly, *adv.* In a flashy manner.

flash'i-ness[1], 1 flash'i-nes; 2 flăsh'i-nĕs, *n.* Ostentatious display; gaudiness.

flash'-ness[2], *n.* Insipidness.

flash'ing[1], 1 flash'ing; 2 flăsh'ing, *n.* **1.** *Glass-making.* (1) A reheating of imperfectly formed glassware in a flashing-furnace. (2) The operation of heating a hollow globe of glass and rotating it with a swirling motion, by which the hole already made in it enlarges until it spreads suddenly into a flat disk. (3) The operation of fusing a thin coating of colored glass on plain glass. **2.** A treatment of the carbon conductors of an incandescent electric lamp to improve their electrical uniformity by depositing additional carbon in the pores and over their surfaces, at such parts as exhibit the greatest resistance to the current.

— **flash'ing-bot"tle,** *n.* A glass jar in which the carbon conductors of incandescent lamps are flashed.— **f.-furnace,** *n.* A furnace kept at a high temperature in which glassware is flashed.— **f.-point,** *n.* The specific temperature, lower than the burning-point, at which a volatile liquid gives off vapor in sufficient quantity to ignite momentarily with a slight explosion on the approach of a flame: now the standard commonly used in the testing of illuminants. The test is made in either (1) an *open cup,* in which the oil is gradually heated and a small flame passed over the surface of the oil at regular intervals during the rise in temperature, or (2) a closed apparatus, such as the *Abel tester,* which is the official apparatus for testing illuminating oil in England. The flashing-point standard in the United States is usually 110° Fahr. with the open cup; in England it is 73° Fahr. with the Abel tester, which is equivalent to 100° Fahr. with the open cup tester. See BURNING-POINT, under BURNING.— **flash'ing-li,** *adv.*

flash'ing[2], *n.* **1.** The act of flushing, as a stream or sewer. **2.** *Arch.* A tap-joint, or a turned-up flange, to keep a roof water-tight at an angle or where it joins a wall or chimney.— **flash'ing-board",** *n.* A flash-board.

flash'man, 1 flash'man; 2 flăsh'man, *n.* [Slang.] A rogue.

flash'mon"ger, flash'man, *etc.* See under FLASH!, *n.*

flash'ness, *pp.* Flashed.

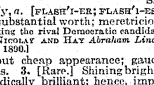
flash'y[1], 1 flash'i-; 2 flăsh'y, *a.* [FLASH!-ER; FLASH!-EST.] **1.** Brilliant, but of no substantial worth; meretricious.

> A series of articles attacking the rival Democratic candidates in very *flashy* rhetoric. NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i. ch. vii, p. 321. (c. cc. 1890.)

2. Having a showy but cheap appearance; gaudy; tawdry; as, a *flashy* dress. **3.** [Rare.] Shining brightly for a moment; spasmodically brilliant; hence, impulsive; impetuous. **4†.** Making a plash; splashing.

flash'y[2], *a.* Lacking in taste; spiritless; insipid.

flask[1], 1 flask; 2 flăsk, *n.* **1.** A small bottle or similar receptacle. Specif.: (1) A metal or horn vessel used by hunters to carry powder; a powder-flask. (2) *Chem.* A thin globular long-necked glass bottle for heating liquids, distilling, etc. (3) A flat bottle; now, especially, a flat glass or metal bottle for the pocket; whisky-flask. (4) A flat, long-necked glass bottle covered with straw, as for



Various Flasks (front and side views).

1, 2. Ancient Egyptian flasks. 3. Modern glass flask with cap.

oil. (5) An iron bottle, usually specific size, for holding mercury. **2.** *Founding.* (1) A wooden or iron frame for holding a sand mold in which a cast is to be made; a molding-flask. When made in halves, it is a *two-part flask,* the top half being called the *cope,* and the lower half the *drag.* When a mold is to be removed from the pattern in three or four parts, a *three-part* or *four-part* flask is used, the middle part being called the *cheeks.* (2) In stereotyping, a molding-frame with a movable bottom, fitting closely to the form around which it is placed. **3.** A strong steel chamber for compressed air in a pneumatic torpedo. **4†.** The cast-iron case in which the mold is formed for casting a gun. **5†.** A case for holding arrows or a set of arrows. [< AS. *flasce,* < LL. *flasca.*]

— **dental flask,** a brass, bronze, or iron box used for holding the model and the teeth in the vulcanized rubber process. It is generally made in two parts, secured at is hooked by pins and nuts.— **Dewar's f.,** a flask for liquid air, which contains a smaller vessel within separated from the outer vessel by a vacuum and which has its outer surfaces silvered to minimize the transmission of heat.— **Erlenmeyer f.,** a tapering, flat-bottomed, thin glass vessel, in which liquids may be shaken lately without spilling.— **f.-shaped,** *a.* Having the shape of a flask.— **f.-shell,** *n. Zoöl.* A bivalve (*Gastrochæna modolina*) possessed of a flask-shaped shell.— **Florence f.,** a round or pear-shaped bottle of thin glass in which liquids are heated; originally, a straw-covered glass flask in which olive oil was exported.— **Gay-Lussac's f.,** a flask for use in volumetric analysis, formed with an enlargement in the neck providing added capacity for standardizing.— **Ilter f.,** a glass flask used in volumetric analysis, which has a mark on the neck indicating the point to which it would be filled by a liter of liquid at a standard temperature.— **Marlotte's f.,** see MARIOTTE'S BOTTLE, under BOTTLE.— **miquel f.** (*Bacteriol.*), a specific flask for the study of the micro-organisms in the atmosphere.— **Soyka's f.** (*Dentistry.* A flask used for obtaining metallic impressions or models which can not be drawn from the impressions owing to irregularities of shape, etc. It is usually made in three sections, one of which is ruled to facilitate counting.



Flasks.

1. Erlenmeyer. 2. Culture: *a,* side view. sion upon the removal of a controlling pin.— **Soyka's bacteria-f.** (*Bacteriol.*), a culture-flask which has divisions, one of which is ruled in squares to facilitate counting.

flask[2], *n.* **1.** The side-plates forming the trail of a gun-carriage, as in a howitzer. **2†.** The bed of a gun-carriage. Cf. *flasque* = FLASK, 4.]

flask'er, 1 flask'er; 2 flask'er. I. *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To stifle; confuse. **II.** *tr.* To beat about; flutter, as a bird.

flask'et, *n.* A shallow basket, usually one used in laundries to hold clothes. **2.** A small powder-flask. **3.** A platter for serving food. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A low washtub of oval shape.

flasque, 1 flask, 2 flăsk, *n.* [F.] *Her.* A voider that encroaches on the field less than a flanch.

flat[1], 1 flat; 2 flăt, *a.* [FLAT'TER; FLAT'TING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** *Mus.* Below pitch (a tone) specif., lower by a half-step. (2) To indicate such change in (a line or space) by a flat placed on it. (3) To sound (a note) slightly lower than it is written, or than standard pitch. **2.** To become lower or depressed in general. **3.** To until the gloss of (paint) with turpentine, or cover (a surface) with a glossless paint.

In cities, the glossy surface of paint is discontinued for inside work; and instead a *flatted* white is laid on. H. W. BEECHER *Plain and Pleasant Talk, Mixing Paint* p. 188. (b. & i. 1859.)

4. To make flat or smooth; as, to *flat* a bar of silver or an ingot of gold. **5.** *Leather-manuf.* To pare off or render even the inner side of (a pelt). **6†.** To raze.

II. *i.* **1.** *Mus.* To sing or play below the pitch. **2.** To become flat; sink to or be depressed into an even surface. **3.** To become stupid or vapid.— **to flat out,** to fail after a promising beginning.

> The great surge of numbers rolls up noisily and impressingly, but *flats out* on the shore and slides back into the mud of oblivion.
> BUSHNELL *Work and Play, Growth of Law* p. 123. (s. 1864.)

flat[2], *n.* [Scot.] To flatter.

flat, *a.* [FLAT'TER; FLAT'TEST.] **1.** Having a surface that is a horizontal plane, or nearly so; level; without unevenness or inclination; also, without prominences or depressions; not curved or round or uneven; as, a *flat* country.

> The *flat* roof and the colonnade are typical of all Grecian temples.
> AGASSIZ *Methods of Study* ch. 4, p. 44. [r. & v. 1863.]

Flat is the first element in many self-explaining compound adjectives; as, *flat*-billed, *flat*-bottomed, *flat*-breasted, etc. **2.** Lying prone upon the ground; prostrate; hence, overthrown; ruined; as, to lie *flat* on the floor. **3.** Not qualified or softened in any way; positive; absolute; as, a *flat* contradiction or refusal. **4.** Deficient in distinctness, form, or interesting qualities; monotonous; stupid; tasteless; dull; insipid; as, a *flat* sermon or book; a *flat* manner; *flat* wine. **5.** In paper-making, laid or packed without folds or creases; as, *flat* paper; *flat* cap; *flat* letter. **6.** *Mus.* (1) Below pitch. (2) Minor or diminished; as, a *flat* third. (3) Having flats in the signature; as, a *flat* key. **7.** *Phon.* Rounded; voiced: opposed to *sharp* (whispered or breathed); as, the *flat* consonants are *b, d, g, z, v,* while the sharp consonants are *p, t, k, s, f.* **8.** *Fine Arts.* (1) Without gloss, as a painted surface. (2) Uniform in tint; as, a *flat* wash. (3) Lacking in contrast; without distinguishing light and shadow: an effect often aimed at in mural painting, but considered as a fault in landscape or portrait work. (4) *Engraving.* Lacking accent; wanting sharpness: said of a print or proof from a worn plate, where the flat impression of the press and not the overlay used to develop contrasts. **9.** *Cotton-manuf.* Not packed; not compressed: said of cotton that has not been baled by machinery for shipping in compresses. **10.** *Falconry.* Having the head set at a very obtuse angle to the shaft: said of a club; as, this club has a *flat* lie. **11.** *Hort.* Flattened endwise (depressed): said of certain fruits. **12.** Without a bevel, as the edge of a chisel or planing. **13.** *Gram.* Having no inflectional or distinguishing ending or mark, as an adjective used adverbially, or a noun used as an adjective without the addition of a characterizing suffix, as in such expressions as to breathe *deep,* the *sister* arts, *etc.* **14.** *Com.* Not varying with changing conditions; uniform: as, a *flat* rate. **15.** *Meteor.* Having no pronounced areas of high or low pressure: said of a weather-map. **16.** Fixed; sure in tonal quality: said of a sound or accent. [< Ice. *flatr.*]

Syn.: absolute, characterless, downright, dull, empty, even, horizontal, insipid, level, lifeless, mawkish, pointless, spiritless, stupid, tasteless, vapid. As a dead level is monotonous and uninteresting, we have a *flat* joke, a *flat* remark, for one that is *dull, insipid, pointless.* As what is perfectly *level* is without variation or gain, we have a *flat* refusal, in the sense of what is absolute. See LEVEL.

— **flat'bill",** *n.* A flat-billed bird. (1) A tody. (2) A tyrant-flycatcher of either of the genera *Platyrhynchus* and *Blacicus.*— **flat'boat",** *n.* [U. S.] A broad, shallow boat, formerly much in use on Western rivers for freighting merchandise.— **f.-cap†,** *n.* **1.** A cap with a flat crown. **2.** The wearer of such a cap.— **f. chest,** a chest compressed from before backward.— **f.-clam,** *n.* A bivalve mollusk (*Semele decisa*) common on the Californian coast.— **f.-compounded,** *a. Elec.* So regulated as to make the terminal voltage uniform, irrespective of load: said of a compound dynamo.— **f.-cut,** *a.* So forme i that all parts of the sole touch the ground in standing on it.— **flat'foot",** *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* The deformed condition of a flat foot. **2.** [Slang.] A policeman.— **f.-footed,** *a.* **1.** Having flat feet. **2.** [Colloq.] Determined; resolute; positive. **3.** [Slang.] *Racing.* Standing still at the moment of a horse when the jockey is not on the qui vive and expecting a start.— **f.-headed,** *a.* Having a head flattened or flat.— **f.-house,** *n.* See APARTMENT-HOUSE; FLAT, *n.*, 2.— **f. iron,** *n.* An iron with a smooth, polished surface for smoothing cloth: sad-iron.— **f.-knot,** *n.* Same as REEF-KNOT.— **f.-minded,** *a.* Lacking mental power, imagination, or feeling; devoid of prominent characteristics.— **f.-mill,** *n.* A species of lichen (*Rocella fusiformis*) used for dyeing.— **f.-peach,** *n.* The pecneto, a flattened Chinese peach.— **f.-pole,** *n. Mining.* A rod connecting motive power from an engine to machinery, as a pump, in a distant shaft.— **f.-rope,** *n.* A plaited braid-like rope, as sennit, gasket; also, a hoisting-rope or shroud, as for a mine: made by fastening ropes side by side.— **f. sheets** (*Geol. & Mining*), thin beds, flat veins, or blanket veins or deposits, of some mineral usually different from the adjacent layers; often, contact-deposits.— **f.-square,** *a.* Designating a file whose teeth are rectangular.— **f. tint,** in water-colors, a coat of uniform tint.— **f.-tool,** *n.* **1.** A tool used in flat chasing. See CHASING. **2.** A turning-chisel ground flat at the end and sides.— **flat'top",** *n.* The ironweed (*Vernonia noveboracensis*).— **f.-ware,** *n. Ceramics.* Dishes that are flat, as plates and saucers, as opposed to hollow-ware, distinguished from bowls, tureens, and other hollow ware.— **f. work,** *n. Laundry.* Articles that are not to be starched, as, sheets or pillow-cases, in distinction from starched articles, as, shirts, collars, etc.— **f.-works,** *n. Mining.* Cavernous spaces or fissures in rocks, caused by dissolution or rupture, filled with ores or minerals.

flat[3], *n.* **1.** A plane surface; specif., a level field or plain. **2.** A bank over which a tide flows; shoal; shallow; bar; specif., in the United States, a low-lying plain near tide-water or a river; an intervale: commonly in the plural; as, the *Jersey Flats.*

3. Anything that is flat. (1) A flat car; platform car; a wheeled platform, such as is used in processes. (2) A keeless, flat-bottomed boat or barge, often used for making a button. (4) A narrow flat card above a carder-cylinder. (5) A picture-frame mat. (6) A low-crowned, broad-brimmed straw hat for women. (7) [Ir.] A low shoe or sandal. (8) A small tanning-establishment. See TAN-YARD. **4.** The flat or plane side of a thing; as, the *flat* of one's hand; to strike with the *flat* of a sword. **5.** [Colloq.] One who can be deceived easily; a simpleton; gull.

Their only way of getting at a city was to make one. W. BESANT in *Harper's Monthly* Jan., 1892, p. 302.

6. *Mus.* (1) A character (♭) used on a natural degree of the staff to make it represent a pitch or half step lower. (2) A tone a half step lower than a tone from which it is named; as, E *flat.* (3) On a pianoforte: (a) The next lower key. (b) One of the black keys: a loose use in the phrase "sharps and flats." **7.** [Eng.] *Mining.* A lateral branch of a vein in a lead-mine. **8.** The horizontal part of a sharply folded coal-seam (as in Belgium). **9.** *Theat.* A vertically divided half of

a piece of scenery; one of the slides which together make a flat scene as distinguished from a side scene. **10.** *Ship-building.* (1) A flat piece or part in a curve; a curveless timber in a general curve. (2) One of a number of equal frames forming a straight middle body in a ship's hull. **11.** *Math.* An extension without curvature, as a plane: used chiefly in the geometry of hyperspace; as, a *4-flat* or an *8-flat* (that is, an extension of 5 or 8 dimensions analogous to a plane). **12.** A coat of sizing put over gilding. **13.** A flat place, as in a cart wheel tread. **14.** *Paper-making.* Paper which comes from the mill without the usual surface finish. **15.** *Print.* A proof taken off a flat without the addition of an overlay, as in a woodcut. **16.** *Elec.* A depression of a commutator-segment, due to sparking or to irregularity of extraction. **17.** *Arch.* A roof or part of a roof which is horizontal or nearly so: sometimes, as in northern countries, covered with lead or tin. **18.** *Astron. & Optics.* A plane mirror or reflector. **19.** *Hort.* A wide, low box, used for growing seedlings, rooting cuttings, and also for carrying pots. **20.** *Mach.* A bar of iron or other metal of uniform rectangular section. **21.** *Horse-racing.* [Eng.] (1) Country that is level and unbroken by ditches or hedges. (2) A level piece of turf at the finish of a steeplechase-course. (3) The race-courses in general. **22.** *House-painting.* (1) A surface painted with little or no gloss, presenting a dead appearance. (2) The pigment used to give this effect. **23.** *pl.* [Slang.] *Games.* (1) Paving-pieces. (2) Sharps. Shoes put to facilitate cheating. **24†.** *Agric.* (1) A portion of the common field; a square furlong. (2) An arable tract. **25†.** Contradiction. — **double flat** (*Mus.*), two flats (*bb*) placed before a note, thereby flatting the eighth note, indicating a tone another half step lower. It is counteracted by a cancel and a flat (*♮b*). — **flat-waste**, *n.* *Cottonmanuf.* The cross-seam or waste refuse that comes from the flats of a cotton-spinning machine, and also on these of the clearing flats of a drawing-frame. — **from the** *f.* (*Art*), from a flat surface, as a canvas: as, *drawing from the flat*: opposed to *from the round*. — **gold** *f.*, in bindery-finishing, a flat strip of gilt wood projecting over the mount, and beyond the frame, between which it is inserted. — **heel of the** *f.*, the upper portion of the flat of a counting-machine, which is next to the principal cylinder. — **mahogany** *f.* [Slang], a bedbug. — **on the** *l.*, on a smooth surface, as canvas: said of painting, and opposed to *in relief*.

flat², *n.* **1.** A floor or portion of a floor, especially one divided into rooms and fitted for the occupancy of a single family; apartment. **2.** A house containing several such flats or apartments; a flat-house. [< AS. *flet*.]

flat³, *n.* [Scot.] A dolt.

flat, *adv.* **1.** In a level state or position; so as to be flat; flatly; as, he fell *flat* on his back. **2.** *Mus.* Below the true pitch. **3.** Without interest; as, bonds sold *flat*; stocks loaned *flat*; credit given *flat*. **4.** Exactly; precisely: used of amounts, distances, and the like; as, it weighed ten pounds *flat*. **5.** [Rare.] Absolutely; positively.

> When forward we should fare, he *flat* refused
> To take me up (as this young man did see)
> Upon his steed.
>
> SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. vi. can. 2. st. 22.

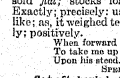
— **flat aft**, hauled aft as far as possible: said of the sheet of a fore-and-aft sail.

flat'bot'tom, *n.* [Rare.] A boat with a flat bottom.

Flat'bush, *i.* flat'bush; 2 flăt'bysh, *n.* A former village, now part of the borough of Brooklyn, New York city; scene of the battle of Long Island, 1776.

flate, *t.* flēt; 2 flīt, *v.* [Rare.] To produce with flatus or breath alone, without tonation. [< L. *flo*, pp. *flatus*, blow.]

flat'fish', *i.* flat'fish'; 2 flăt'fish', *n.* A heterosomatous fish having a compressed body with the sides diversified or unsymmetrical and the eyes on one side, as flounder, halibut, turbot, plaice, or sole.

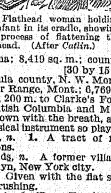


The Common American Flatfish, or Winter Flounder. ⅓ns

Flatfishes form a large group (some 300 species), found in all seas and at depths as great as 1,000 fathoms. A few species range into fresh water. See HETEROSOMATA. **2.** Same as INDIAN-FISH.

flat'head', *i.* flat'hĕd'; 2 flăt'hĕd', *a.* **1.** Having a flat head, or a head flattened artificially, as among the Chinook Indians of Oregon. **2.** [P-] Of or pertaining to the Chinookan stock of Indians. **3.** [P-] Of or pertaining to the Salishan stock of North American Indians, who are erroneously called Flatheads.

flat'head', *n.* **1.** [P-] (1) One of the Salishan stock of Indians. (2) One of the Chinookan Indians. **2.** A hognosed snake (*Heterodon*). **3.** A flat-headed adder. **4.** One of various fishes. (1) [Austral.] The barramunda. (2) [Austral. & Tasm.] A platycephaloid fish; as, the black *flathead* (*Platycephalus cinereus*); the red *flathead* (*P. bassensis*). (3) [New Zealand.] A notothenioid fish of the genus *Notothenia*. **5.** A worm which burrows in dead wood, especially that of pine-trees. **6.** *Arch.* A Romano-Byzantine ornament; a flat uncarved surface used as an architectural



A Flathead woman holding water flathead [Tasmania], an infant in its cradle, showing a perceptual fish (*Liparis* the process of flattening the *urvillii*); sandy. forehead. (After *Cattin.*)

Flat'head, *n.* A county in Montana; 8,419 sq. m.; county-seat, Kalispel.

Flat'head Lake. A lake in Missoula county, N. W. Mont.; 30 by 15 m.

Flat'head Pass. A pass of Bridger Range, Mont.; 6,760 ft. high.

Flat'head riv'er. A stream in British Columbia and Montana, 150 m. long, flowing into Clark's Fork.

flat'ile, *i.* flăt'il; 2 flăt'il. *I. a.* Blown with the breath, as a musical instrument. **II.** *n.* A musical instrument so played.

flat'land, *i.* flat'land; 2 flăt'land, *n.* **1.** A tract of flat land. **2.** Space of two dimensions.

Flat'lands, *i.* flat'landz; 2 flăt'landz, *n.* A former village, now part of the borough of Brooklyn, New York city.

flat'ling, *i.* flat'lin; 2 flăt'ling, *adv.* Given with the flat side of a weapon; hence, oppressive; crushing.

flat'lings, *i.* flat'linz; 2 flăt'lingz, *adv.* = FLATLONG. [Prov. Eng.] Positively; peremptorily. **2.** [Scot.] Flatlong.

flat'long", *i.* flat'lŏn"; 2 flăt'lŏng", *adv.* With the flat side; as, to strike *flatlong* with a sword. **flat'ling†.**

flat'ly, *i.* flat'li; 2 flăt'li, *adv.* In a flat or level manner. (1) Horizontally; evenly. (2) Positively or peremptorily.

> Unjust, thou say'st, *Flatly* unjust, to bind with laws the free.
>
> MILTON *P. L.* bk. v. l. 819.

(3) Spiritlessly.

flat'man, *i.* flat'man; 2 flăt'măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A man who uses or operates a flatboat.

Flat Mar'ket. A settlement in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming.

flat'ness, *i.* flat'nes; 2 flăt'nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being flat, in any sense. Specif.: (1) Levelness. (2) Lack of interest or animation; dulness.

> The *flatness* of our own insanity.
>
> GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. ii. p. 35. [n.]

(3) Lack of taste or flavor; insipidity. (4) *Mus.* Depression in tone below the true written or given pitch; imposed on *sharpness*. (5) Completeness. — **flatness of field** (*Phot.*), a condition in which the image of a distant object is equally in focus whatever part of the background it occupies. See CURVATURE OF FIELD.

Fla-to'ni-a, *i.* fla-tō'ni-ə; 2 fla-tō'ni-ə, *n.* A city in Fayette county, Tex.

flat'-pench', **f.-rod**, etc. See under FLAT, *a.*

flat'ted, *i.* flat'ed; 2 flăt'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** [Scot.] Built or apportioned into flats: said especially of a building where the flats have different owners. **2.** Having the top of the shank flattened, as one style of nail-head.

flat'ten, *i.* flat'n; 2 flăt'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to have an even or level surface; make flat or flatter; hence, to make even; as, to *flatten* crumpled paper. **2.** To cause to become more nearly level with the ground; hence, to depress; dull; dispirit. **3.** To make tasteless or without flavor; render insipid. **4.** *Mus.* To lower in tone. Same as FLAT¹, I. 5. *Optics.* To free from an appearance of distortion. To diverge. **3.** To become flat. **4.** To lose or be deprived of luster, as paint. (2) To deaden the gloss of (a freshly painted surface) with another coat of color. **8.** *Leathermanuf.* To shave (a skin) at right angles to the skivving.

II. *i.* **1.** To grow even or level; as, the country *flattens* as we proceed. **2.** To become flavorless or stale. **3.** *Mus.* Same as FLAT, I. [< FLAT.] — **to flatten a sail**, to make a sail flatter by hauling in the sheet or tack. — **to a sail**, to so haul in the clews of a sail that it offers more resistance to the wind. — **flat'tened**, *pa.* Made flat or flatter.

— **flat'ten-er**, *n.* In glass-making, the workman who flattens the split cylinders into sheets. **2.** *Wiredrawing.* Same as FLATTER, *n.*

flat'ter, *a.* Foolish; silly-looking.

flat'tend, *pp.* Flattened. S. S.

flat'ten-ing, *i.* flat'n-iŋ; 2 flăt'n-ing, *n.* The act or process of making flat or flatter. — **flat'ten-ing-fur"nace**, *n.* A furnace in which the glass is flattened into sheets. — **f.-lovent**. — **f.-hearth**, *n.* The hearth of a flattening-furnace. — **f.-mill**, *n.* A mill in which metal is rolled into sheets. — **f.-paper**, *n.* Paper of fine substance with a smooth polished upper surface on which split cylinders of glass are flattened out by the aid of a flattening-tool. — **f.-plate**, — **f.-tool**, *n.* A tool consisting of a long iron rod with a wooden piece at the end, used for flattening split cylinders of glass.

flat'ter, *i.* flat'er; 2 flăt'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To try to please, win over, or gain the favor of by complimentary speech or conduct; practise adulation toward; fawn on; cajole.

> I would no more *flatter* a great man than a mob.
>
> THACKERAY *Pendennis* vol. ii. p. 324. [n. a. v. 1884.]

2. To succeed in so pleasing or winning over; as, she was *flattered* by his attentions.

> A man whom it is proper to praise cannot be *flattered*, and a man who can be *flattered* ought not to be praised.
>
> HOLLAND *Lessons in Life* p. 273. [a. 1802.]

3. To cause to believe something pleasant or agreeable; encourage, especially with hopes or beliefs that may prove false; persuade: usually with the reflexive pronoun; as, he *flattered* himself he might be king. **4.** To cause to seem better than the original, or to give an appearance more beautiful than the reality.

> Full many a glorious morning have I seen
> *Flatter* the mountain-tops with sovereign eye.
>
> SHAKESPEARE *Sonnets* sonnet xxxiii, l. 2.

5. [Archaic.] To cause to flutter.

II. *i.* **1.** To make use of fulsome compliments or undue praise.

> An air so respectful, that, when he *flatters* most, he never discomposes.
>
> FRANCES BURNEY *Evelina* p. 334. [Anna Eddy.]

2†. To show delight; fawn: said of a dog, etc. [ME. *flateren*; cp. MD. *flatteren*, Ice. *fladhra*, flatter, G. *flattern*, flutter.] SYN.: see CARESS; PRAISE. — **flatter-blind"**, *a.* [Rare.] Very blind. — **f.-cap**, *n.* An instrument for cocaxing child. — **flat'ter-a-bi(e)**, *a.* That may be flattered.

flat'ter, *n.* One who or that which flattens. (1) *Wiredrawing.* A flat-holed draw-plate through which watch-spring, skirt-wire, etc., are drawn. (2) A flat-faced hammer used by blacksmiths on flat work.

flat'terd, *pp.* Flattered. S. S.

flat'ter-er, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Any one of several aquatic plants, as the pondweed, or the common yellow water-lily.

flat'ter-er, *i.* flat'er-er; 2 flăt'er-er, *n.* One who flatters.

flat'ter-ess, *i.* flat'er-es; 2 flăt'er-ĕs, *n.* A female flatterer.

flat'ter-ing, *i.* flat'er-iŋ; 2 flăt'er-ing, *pa.* Practising adulation; pleasing by adulation; encouraging hope; causing to appear better or more beautiful than the reality; as, a *flattering* tongue; *flattering* prospects; a *flattering* picture. — **flat'ter-ing-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

flat'ter-y, *i.* flat'er-i; 2 flăt'er-y, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] The act or practise of the flatterer; the trying to influence another by the use of false or excessive praise; insincere complimentary language or conduct; obsequiousness; adulation. [< F. *flatterie*, < *flatter*; of Teut. origin; cp. FLATTER, *v.*] **flat'ter-ing†.**

SYN.: adulation, blandishment, cajolery, compliment, fawning, slick-talk, soft-soap, wheedling. Compare synonyms for PRAISE. — ANT.: abuse, calumny, defamation, ridicule, satire, slander.

flat'ting, *i.* flat'iŋ; 2 flăt'ing, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or operation of making or becoming flat or smooth. Specif.: (1) A rolling out of metal into sheets between cylinders. (2) In leather-making, a way of dressing hides by shaving. (3) In glass-making, the operation of flattening split cylinders of glass. (4) *Mus.* The act or habit of sounding a note slightly lower than true pitch. (5) The painting of a house in such a way as to leave the work without gloss. **2.** A coat of size laid over gilding to preserve it; also, the method of thus preserving gilding. — **flat'ting-coat"**, *n.* A glossless or lusterless finishing coat of paint. — **f.-furnace**, **f.-hearth**, etc. Same as FLATTENING-FURNACE, etc. — **f.-mill**, *n.* **1.** A roller-mill for flattening grain, as in the high-milling process, without flouring it. **2.** A rolling-mill for breaking down bar metal to a sheet form; especially, in coining, the ribbon from which planchets are cut. **3.** A roller-mill for flattening grains of metal and reducing them to dust. — **f.-tool**, *n.* **1.** A tool used by plumbers in flattening or shaping sheet lead. **2.** Same as FLATTENING-TOOL.

flat'tish, *i.* flat'ish; 2 flăt'ish, *a.* Rather flat.

flat'-tool', etc., *n.* See under FLAT, *a.*

Flat Top. A mountain-ridge of the Alleghanies, separating Mercer and Raleigh counties, W. Va.; 3,875 ft. high; also, a coal-mining district.

flat'ty, *i.* flat'i; 2 flăt'y, *n.* **1.** [Slang.] A foolish person; a flat. **2.** A flatdish. **3.** [Brit.] A brickmaker's helper.

flat'u-lence, *i.* flat'yu-lĕns; 2 flăch'u-lens; 2 flăt'yu-lĕns; 2 flăch'u-lĕns, *n.* The state of being flatulent, or full of gas; accumulation of gas in the stomach and bowels; windiness; hence, the state of being puffed up with conceit; vanity. **flat'u-len-cy†.**

> Their conversation . . . has all the pertness and *flatulency* of champagne, without its spirit or flavor.
>
> SYDNEY SMITH *School for Scandal* act iii, sc. 3.

flat'u-lent, *i.* flat'yu-lent; 2 flăch'u-lent; 2 flăt'yu-lĕnt; 2 flăch'u-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Affected with wind in the stomach and bowels; distended with air; full of gas. **2.** Tending to produce flatulence; causing wind in the stomach or bowels. **3.** Full of pretense without substance or reality; puffy; vain; pretentious; empty-headed. [< L. *flatus*, a blowing, < *flo*, blow.] **flat'u-lent-ly**, *adv.*

flat'u-ous, *i.* flat'yu-lus; 2 flăt'yu-lus; 2 flăch'u-lus, *a.* Flatulent. [< L. *flatus*, wind.] **flat'u-ous-ness**, *n.* *Med.* **1.** The condition of suffering from flatulence. **2.** The quality of causing flatulence.

flat'us, *i.* flat'us; 2 flăt'ŭs, *n.* [L.] **1.** A breath; puff of wind. **2.** Windiness; wind or gas in the stomach or bowels. **3.** The condition of being puffed out with wind; inflation. — **flatus vo'cis** [L.], breath of the voice: a deri-ve designation for an old metaphysical tenet that ideas existed only as utterances.

flat'ware', etc. See FLAT, *a.*

flat'ways, *i.* flat'wāz; 2 flăt'wāz, *adv.* With the flat side downward or next to another object; opposed to *edgewise*. **flat'ways"†.**

flat'worm", *i.* flat'wŭrm"; 2 flăt'wŭrm", *n.* Any platyhelminth, as a tapeworm, trematode, or turbellarian.

Flau'bert', *i.* flō'bĕr'; 2 flō'bĕr', **Gustave** (b'tăv21–1880). A French novelist; *Madame Bovary*.

flaunch, *i.* flänt; 2 flänt, *n.* [Scot.] To card into thin flaunts; flakes or rolls; as, to *flaunch* wool.

flaunch', *i.* ən. [Scot.] **1.** A flight or flock of birds. **2.** A flutter.

flaunch', *i.* ter, as of a bird.

flaunch'er, *i.* flänch'er; 2 flänt'er. [Scot.] **1.** *n.* To strip off, as sod; to skin. **II.** *n.* A strip of sod. See DROT.

flaught'er', *i.* flăt'er; 2 flăt'er, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** A flake of fire; spark. **2.** Snowflake. **3.** A handful. **4.** A carded flake or roll of wool. **5.** *pl.* Tools for carding wool. **flaut'**, — **flaught'bred**, *adv.* [Scot.] With outspread wings; hence, eagerly.

flaught'ers, *i.* flăt'er or flänt'er; 2 flăt'er or flänt'er, *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *t.* To scare; flurry. **II.** *i.* To flicker; flutter. — **flaught'er'y**, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Flutter.

flaunt, *i.* flänt or flĕnt; 2 flänt or flănt (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* To make an ostentatious display of; show in an impudent manner; as, she is always *flaunting* her charms.

> Unthankfully We *flaunt* our blessings in the face of heaven.
>
> LUCY LARCOM *A White Sunday* st. 35.

II. *i.* **1.** To make an ostentatious or gaudy display in dress or equipage of any kind; behave in an ostentatious manner; make a vulgar show; parade; as, to *flaunt* through the streets.

> In my garden's narrow bound *Flaunt* no costly tropic blooms.
>
> JULIA C. R. DORR *Bishop* st. 2.

2†. To wave or flutter in the wind. Perhaps cognate with Sw. dial. *flanta*, waver; *flakta*, wave. SYN.: bosse, display, exhibit; flourish, flutter, parade, vaunt, wave. — **flaunt'a-flaunt"†**, *a.* Shown in a flaunting manner. — **flaunt'er**, *n.* — **flaunt'ing**, *pa.* Showy; ostentatious; gaudy. — **flaunt'ing-ly**, *adv.* — **flaunt'y**, *a.* **1.** Flaunting. **2.** [Scot.] Eccentric; peculiar; capricious.

flaunt, *n.* **1.** The act of flaunting. **2.** A boast; vaunt. **3.** [Rare.] Anything displayed for show, as in dress.

flau-tan'do, *i.* flau-tän'do; 2 flou-tän'do, *a.* [It.] With harmonies or flageolet-tones: a word used in violin-playing. **flau-tan'te**, *i.* flau-tän'te.

flau-ti'no, *i.* flau-ti'no; 2 flou-ti'no, *n.* [It.] **1.** A little flute; piccolo. **2.** A little accordion. **3.** A flute-stop in an organ. — **flau-to'ne**, *n.* [It.] A bass flute-stop whose pitch is an octave below the regular flute-stop.

flaut'ist, *i.* flôt'ist; 2 flaut'ist, *n.* One who plays the flute; a flutist.

flau'to, *i.* flou'to; 2 flou'to, *n.* [It.] A flute. — **flauto piccolo**, a piccolo. — **f. traverso**, the German flute, blown at the side, as distinguished from the flute à bec, which it superseded about 1720.

flav-, | *i.* flav-, flav'i-, flav'o-; 2 flăv-, flăv'i-, flăv'o-. From **flav'i-**, | L. *flavus*, yellow: combining forms. — **fla-van'i-lin, fla-van'il-line**, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline coal-tar dyestuff ($C_8H_8O_3$), derived from coniferin, and imparting a yellow color to cotton, wool, and silk.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Flav-, *abbr.* Flavius.

fla-ve'do, *i.* fla-vē'do; 2 fla-vē'do, *n.* A disease in plants which changes the green color to yellow. [< L. *flavus*, yellow.]

Flav'el, *i.* flav'el; 2 flăv'el, **John** (1630?–*fl.*1691). An English non-conformist clergyman and religious writer.

flav'en-ol, *i.* flav'en-ōl or -ol; 2 flăv'en-ōl or -ol, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless crystalline derivative ($C_{15}H_{12}NO$) of quinolin.

fla-ve'ri-a, *i.* fla-vī'ri-ə; 2 fla-vē'ri-ə, *n.* *Bot.* A small mainly Central-American genus of yellow-flowered plants of the same tribe as the family. *F. contrayerba*, of Peru, furnishes a yellow dye. [< L. *flavus*, yellow.]

fla'ves-cate, *i.* flā'ves-kāt; 2 flă'ves-kāt, *a.* To give a yellow color to. — **fla-ves'cent**, *a.* Turning yellow; yellowish.

Fla'vi-an, *i.* flā'vi-on; 2 flă'vi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the emperor Titus Flavius Vespasianus (Vespasian) or to his sons and successors Titus and Domitian (A. D. 69–96). Of the three called the *Flavian Cæsars*, the first two built the great Flavian amphitheater (dedicated A. D. 80). See AMPHITHEATER; COLOSSEUM.

Fla'ves-ta'nus, *i.* flā'vi-ĕs'tənus; 2 flă'vi-ĕs'tə-nus, *n.* An archbishop of Constantinople in the 5th century, who was deposed by the "Robber Synod" and died from maltreatment.

flav'i-cant', *a.* Yellow. — **fla-vic'o-mous†**, *a.* Having yellow hair; blond.

flav'id, *i.* flā'vid; 2 flă'vid, *a.* Yellow, like gold.

fla'vin, *i.* flā'vin; 2 flă'vin, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** A yellow-brown compound used as a dyestuff. It is formed by the action of sul

furic acid on quercitrin, and is contained in tea, heather, and certain tree-roots; quercitin. 2. A yellow crystalline compound ($C_7H_{12}N_2O$) obtained by reducing dinitrobenzophenon. **fla'vine,** —**flav'in-dīn,** *n. Chem.* A pale-yellow crystalline compound isomeric with indigo blue and indin, formed by treating indin with potash. **flav'in-dine‡.**— **flav'in-line,** *n.* A dye of the coal-tar group that contains chlorid of antimon and produces a light-yellow hue.

Fla'vi-us,] ſlē'vi-us; 2 flā'vi-ŭs, *n.* **1.** In Shakespeare's *Timon of Athens,* Timon's steward. 2. In Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar,* a tribune of the people.

fla"vo-cas-ta'ne-ous, *a.* Chestnut-colored.— **fla"vo-co'balt-ic,** *a.* Descriptive of certain nitromium salts of cobalt.— **fla"vo-ly'a-line,** *n. Chem.* Insoluble, tasteless, yellowish like amber.— **fla'vol,** *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{12}O_2$) derived from anthracene.— **fla'vo-lin,** *n. Chem.* A crystalline synthetic derivative of quinolin, having the composition $C_{13}H_{12}N$. **fla'vo-line‡.**— **fla'vone,** *n. Chem.* A colorless, crystalline parent-substance of certain yellow dyes ($C_{15}H_{10}O_2$), as chrysin, quercitin, etc.— **fla"vo-pal'lid,** *a.* Pale-yellow.— **fla"vo-phe'nin,** *n.* Chrysamine.— **fla"vo-pur'pu-rin,** *n. Chem.* A crystalline coal-tar dye ($C_{14}H_8O_4$) isomeric with purpurin and similar to alizarin, that it produces colors with a yellowish tinge. **fla"vo-pur'pu-rine‡.**

fla'vor,] flē'vur; 2 flā'vur, *vt.* **1.** To impart flavor to; also, to add a flavoring substance to; as, the vanilla *flavors* the cake; to *flavor* ice-cream with lemon. **2.** Hence, to communicate any distinguishing quality to. **3.** [Rare.] To taste; test the flavor of.

fla'vor, *n.* **1.** The quality of anything specific or delicate quality, of a thing as affecting the sense of taste or the senses of taste and smell; rarely, a quality affecting smell alone; the peculiar taste of a thing, especially if it be pleasant; as, the *flavor* of fruit or of oysters.

> The princess . . . drank the milk and ate the fruits, and thought them of a higher *flavour* than the products of the valley.
> Rasselas p. 71. (Ras. M.)

2. The quality of a thing that pleases or in any way affects the mental taste; especially, the esthetic quality of a literary production; as, the *flavor* of a book. **3.** Flavoring. **4†.** A bright color. [< OF. *flaveur* (influenced in meaning by L. *flavor,* color), < LL. *flavor,* yellowness, < L. *flaveo,* be yellow, < *flavus,* yellow.] **— fla'vor-less,** *a.* Having no flavor or taste of any kind.— **fla'vor-ous,** *a.* **1.** Pleasantly flavored; agreeable to the smell or taste. **2.** [Rare.] Having a flavor or quality of a particular kind.— **fla'vor-some,** *a.* Full of flavor.

fla'vored,] ſlē'vurd; 2 flā'vurd, *p.* Having a (particular) **fla'vord‡,**] flavor; generally in compounds; as, high-*flavored.*

fla'vor-ing,] flē'vur-iŋ; 2 flā'vor-ing, *n.* A substance for giving a flavor to anything; specif., an essence or extract, as of vanilla or lemon, for flavoring puddings and the like.

fla'vo-tes-ta'ceous,] flē'vo-tes-tē'shus; 2 flā'vo-tēs-tā'shŭs, *a.* Dark-yellow; orange.

fla'vour, fla'voured, fla'vourless, fla'vour-ous, etc. Flavor, etc.: the usual spelling in England.

fla'vous†, *a.* Yellow. **flawet.**

fla'vo-vi-res'cent,] flē'vo-vi-res'ent; 2 flā'vo-vi-rēs'ĕnt, *a.* Greenish-yellow.

flaw,] flô; 2 flą, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To make flaws in; cause defects in; mar; crack.

> There have been commissions
> Sent down among them, which hath *flaw'd* the heart
> Of all their loyalties. Cardinal Pandulf in K. John v. iii. 1, sc. 2.

2. To make invalid; break. **II.** *i.* To become cracked.

flaw[1], *n.* **1.** An inherent defect, as in construction or constitution, especially one that destroys or impairs strength, force, or validity; weak spot; crack; fissure; as, a *flaw* in a piece of iron.

> A haughty high soul, yet with various *flaws,* or rather with one many-branched *flaw* and crack running through the texture of it.
> Carlyle Frederick the Great bk. ii. p. 92. In. 1872.]

2. Specif.: (1) *Law.* Something in an instrument rendering it invalid; as, a *flaw* in a will or a title. (2) In weaving, a dropped stitch, tangle, or bore. (3) *Blacksmithing.* In wrought iron, a defect such as the result of imperfect welding; in cast iron, one resulting from gases formed in the mold, which leave bubbles. **3†.** A flake; fragment. **4†.** A thin cake. [ME. *flawe,* < Sw. *flaga,* crack.] **flaw't.** Sym: see FLAKE, *n.* **flaw'-gem,** *n.* The outside board cut from a log; a slab.— **flaw'less,** *a.* Having no flaw.

Milton . . . in the sure and *flawless* perfection of his rhythm and diction . . . is as admirable as Virgil or Dante. Matthew Arnold *Essays in Crit.* second series, p. 61. (Macm. 1888.]

flaw'less-ly, *adv.*— **flaw'y,** *a.* Having flaws; cracked; defective; unhomogeneous.

flaw[2], *n.* **1.** A sudden puff of wind; a transient but violent wind-storm. **2†.** A tumult. **3†.** A sudden commotion of mind. [< Norw. *flaga.*]

S. S.

flawd, *pp.* Flawed.

flawn†, *n.* A kind of custard pie.

flaw'y,] flē'i; 2 flą'y, *a.* Subject to flaws or puffs of wind.

flax,] flăks; 2 flăks, *n.* [Now Eng.] **I.** *t.* To beat; thrash. **II.** *i.* To bustle; as, to *flax* around.

flax, *n.* **1.** The soft silky fiber obtained from the bark of the flax-plant. **2.** An annual plant (*Linum usitatissimum*) of the family *Linaceæ,* with stems about 2 feet high, having linear-lanceolate leaves, blue flowers, mucilaginous seed, called *linseed* or *flaxseed,* and a bark which yields the flax of commerce. **3.** Any plant of the genus *Linum.* **4.** Any one of several plants of other genera, mostly resembling flax, as white flax or false flax, toadflax, and New Zealand flax or flax-bush. [< AS. *flæax*; perhaps < root of PLY, **flext.**— **broad-leaved flax-lily,** a fiber-plant (*Dianella tasmanica*) of the lily family, found in Australia and southern Asia.— **cathartic f.,** same as PURGING FLAX.— **devil's f.,** the yellow toadflax (*Linaria linaria*).— **dwarf f.,** same as PURGING FLAX.— **false f.** *Bot.* **1.** A pod-bearing weed (*Camelina microcarpa*), naturalized from Europe. **white f.†.** 2. The golde-of-pleasure.— **flax'-thrift'**, *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] The goldinch (*Spinus tristis*). **2.** The scarlet tanager (*Piranga rubra*). **3.** [Local, Eng.] The whitethroat.— **f.-wife blade,** *n.* A leaf of the New Zealand flax.— **f. brake,** *n.* A machine for breaking up the woody parts of flax to facilitate removal from the fiber.— **f.-bush,** *n.* The New Zealand flax (*Phormium tenax*), a stemless, sword-leaved plant of the lily family, the leaves of which yield a strong fiber useful for making ropes, mats, etc.— **f.-comb,** *n.* A hatchel.— **f.-cotton,** *n.* Flax that has been cottonized.— **f.-dresser,** *n.* One who or that which prepares flax for the spinner.— **f.-dresser's disease,** a form of pneumonokonosis caused by inhalation of the shreds of flax.— **f.-drop,** *n.* Flax-dodder. **f.-vine‡.**— **f.-lily,** *n.* Same as FLAX-BUSH.— **f.-mill,** *n.* A factory where flax is spun or made into cloth.— **f.-plant,** *n.* Same as FLAX, 2.— **f.-puller,** *n.* A machine for pulling flax-plants by horse-power.— **f.-spiple,** *n.* A toothed instrument for cleaning flax of boils or seeds.— **f.-starwort,** *n.* The *Stellaria Lysimachioides* (*Lysimachia lanium*) of the primrose family, from Italy, bearing green flowers.— **flax'tail',** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The cattail.— **f.-tree,** the New Zealand flax.— **flax'weed',** *n.* Same as FLAX-BUSH.— **f.-wench,** *n.* A woman who spins flax; a low woman.— **Lewis's wild f.,** the common blueflowered wild flax (*Linum lewisii*).— **native f.** [Austral.] **1.** A conqueror of the common flax (*Linum marginale*). **2.** The New Zealand flax.— **New Zealand f.,** the flax-bush. Flaxes are also named from the districts in which they grow; as, **Courtrai f., Dutch f., Indian f., Rocky Mountain f.,** etc.; or from some characteristic; as, **blue f., evergreen f., perennial f., wild f., yellow f.,** etc.

flax'en,] flăk'sn; 2 flăks'n, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] To flax; beat.

flax'en, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or made of flax; as, *flaxen* thread. **2.** Like flax in color or texture; of a light golden or straw color: said especially of the hair.

> Ere children's *flaxen* tinges shaden into sand
> To black and brown on kindred brows.
> Tennyson *In Memoriam* lxxvii, st. 4.

[< AS. *flæax,* flax.] **flaxed‡.**

Flax'man,] flaks'man; 2 flăks'man, **John** (?/±1755–†1826). An English sculptor and designer; monument of Nelson in St. Paul's Cathedral.

flax'seed",] flaks'sēd"; 2 flăks'sēd", *a. Entom.* Resembling flaxseed; as, the *flaxseed* pupa of the Hessian fly.

flax'seed", *n.* **1.** The mucilaginous seed borne by the common flax-plant. **2.** A European herb (*Hudsonia millegrana*) of the flax family, having similar seed-vessels.

flaxt, *pp.* Flaxed. S. S.

flax'wax',] flaks'wăks'; 2 flăks'wăx', *n.* any plant of the flax family (*Linaceæ*).

flax'y,] flaks'i; 2 flăks'y, *a.* Like flax; fair; flaxen.

flay',] flē; 2 flą, *vt.* **1.** To strip the skin from; skin. **2.** To torture; deprive of possessions. **3†.** To pare; take off the surface of; strip. **4†.** To scare. **5†.** To undress. [< AS. *flean,*]— to flay a flint†, to drive a hard bargain.— to f. the fox†, to vomit.

flay'a-ble,] flē'a-bl; 2 flą'a-bl, *a.* Liable to flee. **2.** To terrify. **If.** *t.* To be terrified or scared.— **flay'ı,** *n.* **1.** Terror; fear. **2.** A random slap or kick, as in ill-humor; a fit of crossness.— **flay'er,** *n.*— **flay'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of scaring. **2.** A wraith or goblin.— **flay'some,** *a.* Fearsome; fearful; dreadful.

flay[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An attachment for a plow, to shave or pare the surface of the ground. [< FLAY[1], *v.*]

flay'a, *n.* Thrush. S. S.

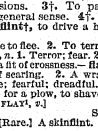
flay'flint",] flē'flint"; 2 flą'flint", *n.* [Rare.] A skinflint.

Fl. E., *abbr.* Flemish ells.

flay'er,] flē'ur; 2 flą, *vt.* [Rare.] To rid of fleas.

flea[1]†, *vt.* To play; skin.

flea, *n.* **1.** A pulicid insect, parasitic upon a mammal or bird, having a compressed body, two simple eyes, and limbs adapted for leaping. The head has a mandibular apparatus and a suctorial proboscis for piercing and sucking the juices of its host. These insects are now commonly regarded as constituting a distinct order, *Aphaniptera,* containing a single family, *Pulicidæ.* The common flea of Europe (*Pulex irri-*


A Flea.
a, larva; b, pupa.

tans) is rarely met with in the dwellings of the United States, the flea prevalent upon human beings in the New World being the dog- or cat-flea (*Ctenocephalus canis*). Foxes, rats, squirrels, and other animals have separate species, of which about one hundred have been described. Fleas undergo a complete metamorphosis. The larva, a slender, worm-like, and legless creature, subsists upon animal particles in the dust or excrement of the body. The pupa is enclosed in a tiny silk cocoon, from which the perfect flea emerges. Fleas have been identified as the bearers of several diseases, as leprosy, bubonic plague, and the pernicious chigoe. **2.** A flea-beetle. **3.** Any saltatorial amphipod; a beach-flea or sandhopper. [< AS. *flēa,* prob. < root of *flēon;* see FLEE, *v.*]— **a flea in one's ear,** a warning; caution sometimes, an irritating reply or rebuff.

> When the French ambassador . . . ventured to suggest that the incident . . . might be utilized as an occasion for war against Germany, he met with a *flea in his ear.*
> W. T. Stead in *Review of Reviews* Jan., 1892, p. 675.

— **flea-bite",** *n.* **1.** The bite of a flea, or the red spot produced by it. **2.** Hence, a trifling vexation; something likethat caused by the bite of a flea. **3.** A minute quantity, or as much as a flea can bite. **flea'bit"ing†.**— **flea'bi"ten,** *a.* **1.** Bitten by a flea; full of fleas. **2.** Of a horse, flecked with bay or sorrel spots or streaks; said of the color of a horse.— **f.-bug,** *n.* A flea-beetle.— **f.-glass,** *n.* An early form of the microscope which a single lens; so called because it often bore in the focus of the lens a bit of glass with a crushed flea affixed to it.— **f.-hopper,** *n.* A flea-beetle; specif., the striped flea-beetle (*Haltica ignita*).— **f.-louse,** *n.* A small aphidlike psyllid, *Scolopterum pulicarium,* found in Europe.— **f.-pox,** a jumping plant-louse.— **f.-lugged,** *a.* [Scot.] Flighty; careless.— **f.-mint,** *n. Bot.* Same as PENNYROYAL, 2.— **flea's-seed',** *n.* Same as PLANTAIN-SEED. [Corrupted from AS. oak-gall, which in August becomes detached and seems to hop about, owing to the movements of the larval gall-fly within.

— **f.-weed,** *n.* Any one of the smaller weeds, especially the leaf-teeders; as, the apple-leaf *fleaweed* (*Orchestes pallicornis*), which injures American apple-trees.— **flea'wort',** *n.* **1.** A European plant (*Plantago psyllium*) formerly a reputed repellent of fleas. **2.** A herb (*Plantago psyllium*) of the plantain family, whose seeds are used medicinally.

flea'bane',] flī'bān'; 2 flē'bān', *n.* Any one of various plants of the aster family, erroneously supposed to be useful for driving away fleas; especially, the common fleabanes (*Erigeron annuus* and *E. philadelphicus*) and the daisy-fleabanes (*E. ramosus* and *E. annuus*) in the United States. In England the fleabanes are species of *Pulicaria* and *Inula,* as well as of *Erigeron.*— **Canada fleabane,** same as HORSEWEED.— **salt-marsh f.,** a herbaceous annual (*Pluchea camphorata*) of the aster family. It occurs in salt marshes from Massachusetts southward to Florida.

flea'-bee'tle,] flī'-bī'tl; 2 flē'-bē'tl, *n.* A small, black-ish, leaf-eating chrysomelid beetle of *Haltica* or a related genus, with hind legs adapted to leaping. The species are numerous; native or naturalized in all the temperate parts of the world; attack nearly every cultivated plant, and some kinds infest many plants. Among the most common examples are the **cucumber flea-beetle** (*Crepidodera cucumeris*), destructive to cucumbers and other vegetables; the **eggplant f.** (*Epitrix fuscula*), parasitic on the eggplant, potato, and cabbage; the **grape-vine f.** (*Haltica chalybea*), which destroys the buds and leaves of the vine; the **hop-vine f.** (*Phyllotreta armoracia*), destructive to cruciferous plants and vegetables; the **straw-berry f.** (*Haltica ignita*), which infests strawberry-vines; the **striped f.** (*Haltica vittet*), injurious to most garden vegetables; and the **tobacco f.** (*Epitrix parvula*), which infests tobacco-plants.


A Striped Flea-beetle.
Larva and adult; both greatly enlarged.

fleak,] flēk; 2 flęk, *n.* A staging or frame; a flake.— **fleak-ing,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A light roof-covering of reeds under the regular thatch coat.

fleam[1],] flēm; 2 flęm, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* A lancet; an instrument sometimes used for bleeding or lancing the gums: usually a spring-lancet. **2.** *Iter.* A bearing resembling a fleam or lancet, or more probably representing a builders' iron cramp. [< OF. *flieme,* < LL. *flebotomus,* < Gr. *phlebotomon,* < *phleps* (*phleb-*), vein, + *temnō,* cut.]

fleam'-tooth", *n.* A comparatively long and narrow tooth, as of a cross-cut saw, having cutting edges of equal length: peg-tooth. [stream.

fleam[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A watercourse; a ditch. **2†.** A

fleche,] flēsh; 2 flęsh, *n.* [F.] *Arch.* Any spire; more particularly, one over the intersection of the nave and transepts; a broach. 2. *Fort.* The simplest kind of field-fortification, usually consisting of two faces forming a salient angle at the foot of a glacis, open at the gorge. **3.** In decorative art, a representation of a spire. **4.** Any one of the twenty-four pieces in the gymnion-board.

Fleche, La. A city in Sarthe department, France.

fle'chette",] flē'shet'; 2 flę'shĕt', *n.* [Fr.] A dart-like steel missile dropped from an aëroplane; arrow.

fleck,] flek; 2 flĕk, *n.* **1.** To spot; variegate with flecks or spots; streak or stripe; dapple. [< FLECK[2], *n.*] **II.** *t.* [Archaic.] To fly low; flit; flutter. [< FLICKER, *v.*] **fleck'ert.**

fleck, *n.* A dot or spot of color; a streak. Cloud

> The burning eyes with *flecks* of blood and streaks of fire are stained. Morris *Jacobs of Virol* bk. ii, l. 210.

[< ME. *flekke.*] **flekt;** — **fleck'ed,** *a.* Having flecks; variegated with spots; dappled. **fleck'ed-ness,** *n.* Quality of being flecked.— **fleck'less,** *a.* **1.** Spotless; stainless.

> Children demand that their heroes should be *fleckless.*
> George Eliot *Middlemarch* bk. vi. vol. i. p. 176. 1876.]

2. Hence, without guilt or blame; innocent.— **fleck'y,** *a.*

fleck, *n.* A flake, as of wool.

fleck, *n.* **1.** A flitch, as of bacon. **2.** Lard; bacon-fat.

fleck'ed,] flekt; 2 flĕkt, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Doubled; quilted; **fleckt**[2],] streaked; marked with flecks. **2†.** Intoxicated.

fleck'er,] flek'er; 2 flĕk'er, *vt.* To fleck; spot. [Freq. of FLECK, *v.*]

flec'node,] flek'nōd; 2 flĕc'nōd, *n* A node of a curve that is also a point of inflection. [< L. *flecto,* bend, + *nodus,* node.]— **flec'no-dal,** *a.* Pertaining to a flecnode.

fleet'land, *a.* COF. **fleet'-land.**— **fleet'ed†.**

flec'tion,] flek'shan; 2 flĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of bending. **2.** A curved or bent part. **3.** A turning, as of the eye; glance; cast. **4.** *Gram.* The variation of a word, as by conjugation or declension. See INFLECTION.

> Most adverbs with the dative or locative *flection* express not only the relation of rest, . . . but also the direction whither.
> Archbp. Trench *Study of Words* p. 147. note. In. 1855.]

In medical and physiological nomenclature the form **flexion** is preferred. [< L. *flexio(n-),* < *flecto,* bend.] **flex'ion,**— **flec'tional,** *a.* Pertaining to flection or inflection, especially that of words by declension, etc. In medicine and physiology the form **flexional** is preferred. **flex'tion,**— **flec'tion-less,** *a.* Without flection or terminal modification. **flex'tional.**

flec'tor,] flek'tor *or* -tor; 2 flĕc'tor, *n.* A flexor muscle. [Cor. of FLEXOR.]

fled,] flĕd, *imp. & pp. of* FLEE, *v.*

fled, *a. Ceram.* Likely to crack at a late stage of manufacture, as from sudden changes of temperature.— **fled'ware',** *n.* Ware cracked after the bisque firing.

fledge,] flĕj; 2 flęj, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as FLEDGY, ING.]. **I.** *t.* **1.** [Rare.] To furnish with feathers or with any soft covering resembling plumage. **2.** To bring up (a young bird) until its feathers are sufficiently developed for flight. **II.** *i.* To acquire full plumage or feathers enough for flight: sometimes with *out;* as, the goslings *fledged out.*

> O me! I must not letr stray sorrows out;
> They are ill to *fledge.*
> Swinburne *Chastelard* act ii, sc. 1.

[Ult. < AS. *fetegan,* fly, < *fetedrifle,* a wing, < *fetha,* bird.] **— fledget,** *a.* Fledged; feathered; able to fly.— **fledged,** *pa.* **1.** Provided with feathers; able to fly. **2.** Provided with a soft covering, as of feathers, as a beast; in this sense, also *fledged.* **3.** Equipped as if with wings; made ready for flight, as time. **4.** Come to maturity; ripe.— **fledge'less,** *a.* Not yet fledged.— **fledg'ling,** *a.* Just fledged; little known; *fledgling* poet.— **fledgling,** *n.* **1.** A young bird just fledged. **fledge'ling†.**— **fledg'y,** *a.* **1.** [Poet.] Feathery; downy; as, the *fleagy* breast of a pigeon. **2†.** Fledging.

flee'i,] flē; 2 flę, *v.* [pret. FLED; pp. FLED.] **I.** *i.* To run away from; shun; avoid; as, to *flee* temptation. **2.** To forsake; abandon; as, to *flee* the country.

II. *i.* **1.** To run away from danger; seek safety in flight; as, he *fled* from the field of his enemy. **2.** To cease to be visible; disappear; dissolve; scatter; as, the smile *fled* from his face. [< AS. *flēon.* The pret. *fled,* < Ice. *flýtti,* pret. of *flýja,* flee.] flet. Syn.: see ESCAPE; FLY.

flee'i, *n.* To carry or be carried by flight.

flee' [Scot.] **I.** *v.* To fly. **II.** *n.* A fly.

fleece,] flīs; 2 flęç, *vt.* [FLEECED; FLEECING.] **1.** To cut or shear off the fleece or coat of wool from. **2.** To deprive entirely of money or property by unjust means.

> Ho . . . *fleeced* him out of every halfpenny he had.
> Dean M. Chare *King Arthur* p. 31. In. 1886.]

3. To cover as with a fleece or coat of wool. Syn.: see CHEAT.— **fleec'er,** *n.* One who fleeces; especially, one who takes by fraud.— **fleec'ing,** *n.* The act of stripping a person of money by trickery.

fleece, *n.* **1.** The woolly covering of a sheep or similar animal; also, the entire coat of wool sheared from a sheep; sometimes used for the animal; as, there were thirty *fleeces* in the flock. Wool sheared from a live animal is known commercially as **fleece-wool,** and that from a dead animal as **dead-wool. 2.** Anything resembling a fleece in quality or appearance, as a cloth with a soft nap.

> And the Sun Burst from a swimming *fleece* of winter gray.
> Tennyson *Demeter and Persephone* st. 1.


Flower of the Flax (*Linum usitatissimum*).

3. *Anat.* A felt-like arrangement of fibers surrounding the dentate nucleus of the cerebellum. **4.** A textile fabric with a soft silky pile, used for linings, etc. **5.** *Her.* A sheepskin adorned with its wool and suspended by a ring, as in the badge of the Golden Fleece. **6.** A web of carded fibers removed by a doffing-knife or comb. **7.** [U. S.] The meat that lies along the ribs of a bison. **8†.** A snatching. [< OE. *flēos*, *flīes*, fleece, a fleece of an unhealthy animal.—**golden f.** (*Gr. Myth.*), the fleece of the ram that carried Phrixus from Orchomenus to Colchis, where it was given by Phrixus to Æetes and kept by King Æetes and guarded by a sleepless dragon. It was recovered by Jason with the connivance of Medea, the King's daughter, after he had fulfilled the conditions imposed by Æetes. A large amount of Greek myth and legend is woven about this story, which formed a theme for several ancient poets. See ARGONAUT.—**Order of the Golden F.**, an order of knighthood in Austria and Spain, founded by Philip III., duke of Burgundy and the Netherlands, in 1429, on the occasion of his marriage with Isabella of Portugal. It was instituted for the protection of the church, the badge adopted for it being a golden ram pendant from a ring passed round its body and attached to a jewel of elaborate design, with the motto *Pretium laborum non vile* (no mean reward of labor). The office of grand master passed from the house of Burgundy to the Hapsburgs in 1477. After the death of the Emperor Charles V. (1558) it was exercised by the kings of Spain, but Austria again claimed it after the cession of the Spanish Netherlands to them in 1715. Since that time the order has existed independently in Austria and in Spain. Only sixteen of the highest blood or of the highest nobility are eligible to it.—**fleece'less**, *a.* Destitute of fleece.—**fleec'lings**, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Curds separated from whey.—**fleec'y**, *a.* Pertaining to, like, or covered with a fleece or wool; as, *fleecy* flocks; *fleecy* clouds.—**fleec'y**, *n.* A loosely twisted netting-yarn.

fleeced, 1 flēst; 2 flēçt, *a.* **1.** Furnished with a fleece. **2.** Stripped of fleece; often: figuratively, stripped of money or property by fraud or robbery. [**ment**, *n.*

fleech, 1 flēch; 2 flēch, *vt.* [Scot.] To cajole; coax.—**fleech'ment**, *n. Naut.* A slab cut of timber.

fleed, 1 flēd; 2 flēd, *n.* Lard, esp. leaf lard.

fleed, a. [Prov. Eng.] Fleek; lard-fat.

fleen, *n.* Plural of FLEA.

fleep, 1 flīp; 2 flīp, *n.* [Scot.] A clodhopper; lout; clown.

fleer, 1 flēr; 2 flēr, *v. I. t.* To make a mock of; jeer at; deride. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make a wry face in contempt, or to grin in scorn; deride; mock; sneer. **2.** To grin with an air of civility; fawn. [ME. *flerien*, < Norw. *flira*, titter, giggle.] **flūr'i.**

fleer', *n.* **1.** Derision or scorn or look.

A thing for laughter, *fleers*, and jeers In American aristocracy. SAXE *Americans Aristocracy* st. 1.

2. A grin expressive of civility; a leer.

fleer', *n.* One who flees; a fugitive.

fleer', *n.* [Local, Eng.] A floor.

fleer'er, 1 flēr'er; 2 flēr'er, *n.* One who fleers, gibes, or mocks.

fleer'ing, 1 flīr'ing; 2 flēr'ing, *pa.* Mocking or derisive.

fleer'ing, *n.* The act of scoffing.

fleer'ing-ly, 1 flīr'ing-lı; 2 flēr'ing-lı, *adv.* Mockingly.

fleer'ish, 1 flīr'ish; 2 flēr'ish, *n.* [Scot.] The steel of a flint-and-steel.

fleet, 1 flīt; 2 flēt, *v. I. t.* **1.** To fly or skim swiftly over the surface of. **2.** To cause to pass away quickly and pleasantly. **3.** *Naut.* To change the position of; as, to *fleet* a rope or a body of men; to *fleet* the blocks of a tackle, or the turns of rope on the capstan: always used with an adverbial limitation.

II. *i.* **1.** To fly or pass swiftly. **2.** *Naut.* (1) To move from one place to another; change place: said of sailors at work. (2) To slip, as a cable, on the whelps of a capstan. (3) To be moved freely, as a block. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To gutter, as a candle. **5.** To lie, or be transported upon, a fluid; specif., to float; sail; swim.

Since life *fleets*, all is change; the Past gone, seize to-day! *Rab Ben Ezra* st. 26.

6. [Archaic.] To vanish; fade: generally with *away*. **7†.** To overflow. **8†.** To drift, as a cloud; fluctuate. [< AS. *flēotan*, < root of FLOW, *v.*] Syn.: see FLY.—**to fleet aft** (*Naut.*), to go aft, as a boat.—**to f. the messenger** (*Naut.*), to shift the eyes of the messenger past the capstan.

fleet', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** *Naut.* To skim fresh water from the surface of (the sea), as at the mouth of a river. **2.** To skim, as cream from milk.—**fleet'-milk'**, *n.* Skimmed milk.—**fleet'-face'**, *n.* One having a blanched face; hence, a coward.

fleet', *a.* Moving or capable of moving swiftly; rapid; nimble; swift; as, a *fleet* steed. [Cp. Ice. *fljōtr.*] Syn.: see SWIFT.—**fleet'-foot'ed**, *a.* Swift of foot; rapid.—**f.-winged**, *a.* Swift of wing.—**fleet'ly**, *adv.* Rapidly; swiftly.—**fleet'ness**, *n.* The quality of being fleet; rapidity in motion; swiftness; hence, transitoriness.

For things so heavenly have such *fleetness!*
MOORE *Lalla Rookh*, *Light of the Harem* st. 20.

fleet', *a.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Thin; not deep, as soil.

fleet', *n.* **1.** Several vessels sailing in company under one command, especially ships of war, or something likened to or resembling such a collection; as, a *fleet* of merchantmen; a *fleet* of canoes, a *fleet* of airships or airplanes. **2.** The entire number of vessels of an investment or one company; in a stricter sense, in the tactics of the United States navy, an assemblage of two or more squadrons.

It will be remembered that England then [1776] had a *fleet* of a thousand sail; superior, probably, in all the world's navies of the world. J. S. C. ABBOTT *Paul Jones* p. 31. [p. m. a. c. 1874.]

3. In the Newfoundland fisheries, a standard trawl of 100 hooks. **4.** [Local, Eng.] Several boats moored together in a line. [< AS. *flēot*, ship, < *flēotan*, float.]—**fleet captain**, in the United States, an officer appointed to act temporarily as chief of staff to the commander-in-chief of a fleet; in the British navy, a title formerly given to the chief of staff to the flag-officer in command.—**f. in being**, a fleet whose power and activity must be taken into account in any plan of naval strategy. It is usually applied to an inferior fleet.—**f. surgeon, paymaster, engineer, marine o fficer**, the senior officer of each of these corps that is attached to a fleet. They are on the staff of the admiral commanding, and in turn direct the other officers of their respective corps in the fleet.—**mosquito f.**, an assemblage of small craft.

fleet', *n.* [Local, Scot.] A flute.

fleet', *n.* An inlet or creek: now only an element in place-names; as, *Fleet* street (London); North *fleet*. [< AS. *fleot*, boat, < *flēotan*, float.]—**fleet marriages**, clandestine marriages formerly performed without banns or license by needy clergymen (**Fleet parsons**) in Fleet prison and recorded in the **Fleet Books** prohibited in 1753.—**F. prison**, a famous debtors' prison of London, burnt and rebuilt 1780–1782, abolished in 1845: so named from its having stood near a ditch, the Fleet. **The Fleet'r.**

fleet'er, 1 flīt'er; 2 flēt'er, *n.* One of a fleet of fishing-boats which remain a long time on the fishing-grounds, sending their catch to land, and receiving supplies by a tender.

fleet'ing, 1 flīt'ing; 2 flēt'ing, *pa.* Passing quickly; hastening by; transient; transitory; as, the *fleeting* years. Syn.: see TRANSIENT.—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

fleet'lings, 1 flīt'ingz; 2 flēt'ingz, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Curds.

Fleet'wood, 1 flīt'wụd; 2 flēt'wụd, *n.* **1. Charles** (——1/4 1692), an English general who married Cromwell's daughter; he recalled Long Parliament in 1659; favored restoration. **2.** A seaport in Lancashire, England; a military station.

fleg, 1 flēg; 2 flēg. [Sco.] I. *vt.* To affright. **II.** *n.* A stroke.

Flem., *abbr.* Flemish.

fle'mens-dirthf', *n.* **1.** A place of refuge for outlaws. **2.** The offense of harboring an outlaw.

Flem'ing, 1 flem'ıng; 2 flēm'ing, *n.* A native of Flanders, either of the ancient district of that name now divided among France, Belgium, and Holland, or of the modern Belgian provinces of East and West Flanders; one of Flemish blood and speech; especially, in modern use, any Belgian of Dutch descent. [< OD. *Vlaemingh*, Fleming.]

Fleming, *n.* **1.** George (1858–1901), pen-name of Julia C. Fletcher, novelist and dramatist. **2. John** (1785–11/12 1857), Scotch naturalist; author of *History of British Animals*. **3. John Ambrose** (1/11845–1945), English physicist and writer on and teacher of electrical engineering. **4.** Sandy [dim. of ALEXANDER], 319 sq. m.; county-seat, Flemingsburg.—**Fleming's rule** (*Elec.*), a handy method of remembering the correct relation existing between the tions in the two diagrams. *A*, electric strain, its direction of line of electric force; *B*, motion motion; and the magnetic flux magnetic strain line; *C*, resultant in a dynamo or motor, the right hand being used in the case of a dynamo, and the left in the case of a motor. The thumb, forefinger, and middle finger are held as nearly as possible in the direction of three coordinate axes mutually at right angles. If the direction of the forefinger is considered as representing that of the electric flux, and that of the middle finger the thumb the direction of its motion in space, then the direction of the middle finger will indicate the direction of the resultant magnetic flux.



Fleming's Rule as Applied to a Dynamo.

fle-min'gin, 1 fle-min'jin; 2 flē-min'gin, *n.* An orange-red crystalline substance ($C_{15}H_{12}O_5$), occurring with honoflemingin in the leaves of the plant *Flemingia congesta* (*Moghanta c.*): useful in dyeing. < John *Fleming.*]

Flem'ing-ton and Ken'sing-ton. A borough in Victoria, Australia.

Flem'ish, 1 flem'ish; 2 flēm'ish, *v.* **I.** *t.* To coil down (a rope) in a flat spiral. **II.** *i.* To wave the tail in suppressed excitement; feather: said of a hound when hunting.

Flem'ish, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Flanders, its people, literature, or language. **2.** Descriptive of a Jacobean style of furniture which originated in Flanders in the 17th century. [< OD. *Vlaemsch*, Flemish.]

Flem'ish, *n.* **1.** Languages collectively: with the definite article. **2.** The language of Flanders, belonging to the Low German branch of the Teutonic class of Aryan languages. See LOW GERMAN, under GERMAN. Flemish was the language of the court of Flanders and Brabant in the 14th century. It is nearly allied to the Dutch, but is archaic in spelling. It was extinct as a literary language until its revival by recent writers in Belgium and its rehabilitation in Belgian schools. **3.** Flemish dialects or variations that are short.—**F. beauty**, a variety of pear.—**F. coil** (*Naut.*), a flat coil (or rope) no part of which overlies another.—**F. glass**, a superior quality of the Belgian window glass.—**F. horse.** **1.** A Belgian horse. See plate of HORSES, fig. 10. **2.** *Naut.* A short foot-rope on a topsail yard-arm.—**F. loop**, see fillua, under LOOP.—**F. school**, a school of painting that flourished in Flanders in the 16th and 17th centuries, distinguished by technic and brilliant coloring, exemplified in the works of Rubens and Van Dyck.—**F. stitch**, a stitch used in knitting and in polishing.

flen'der, 1 flen'dər; 2 flēn'der, *vi.* [Local, So. U. S.] To go fast.

Flens'burg, 1 flens'bụrh; 2 flēns'bụrh, *n.* An ancient town in Schleswig.

flense, 1 flens; 2 flēns, *vt.* [FLENSED; FLENS'ING.] *Naut.* To strip the blubber or the skin from, as a whale or a seal. [< Dan. *flense*, cut up.] **flench**†.

flen'ses, 1 flen'sez; 2 flēn'sez, *n. pl.* [L.] Literally, weepers: the mourners among the penitents admitted to Church penance according to the early church ordinances.

flen'ser, 1 flen'sər; 2 flēn'ser, *vt.* [FLEN'SERED; FLEN'SER-ING.] To split, as slate.

Flers, 1 flēr; 2 flēr, *n.* A manufacturing town in Orne department, France.

flesh, 1 flesh; 2 flēsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To glut with or as with flesh; satiate; also, to inure; accustom; harden.

His victorious army, *fleshed* with spoil, And bold of conquest. MARVELL *Duke of Milan* act i, sc. 2.

2. Originally, to give a taste of flesh to as an incentive to work: said of a hawk or dog in training, and figuratively of a weapon.

Like the soldier whom *Tasso fleshes* his first spear in battle. BRAMWELL *Martyrs of Science*, *Galileo* ch. 1, p. 19. [n. 1847.]

3. Hence, to make eager with a foretaste of anything; embolden with success; flush; as, such attention *fleshed* his appetite for the coveted prize. **4.** In currying, to scrape the flesh from, as a hide or a skin.

II. *i.* [Colloq.] To acquire flesh; grow fleshy or fleshier: chiefly with *up*; as, he is *fleshing* up.

flesh, *n.* **1.** The portion of an animal body that consists of the muscular tissue, especially the muscular parts of the body, tho the fats are often included: distinguished from the fluids, bones, and integuments. Flesh is composed principally of muscular fiber and albuminous matter. **2.** Animal food or meat as distinguished from vegetable; in a restricted sense, the meat of mammals and birds as distinguished from fish.

God's clouds, like ravens, bring us both bread and *flesh*.
SYDNEY SMITH *Peace of Amiens* par. 1. [n. d.]

3. The material part of man as distinguished from the spiritual; the body as opposed to the soul or otherwise.

They were descendants, according to the *flesh*, and fellow-partakers, according to the spirit. HENRY ALFORD *Greek Testament*, *Acts* iii, 25.

4. Mankind in general; the human race; as, all *flesh* is grass. **5.** In Scriptural and theological use, human nature; specif., the carnal nature of man as affected with evil inclinations; as, the world, the *flesh*, and the devil. **6.** Sympathy; kind-heartedness; gentleness of nature. **7.** Animal life as a whole. **8.** [Archaic.] Kin; family stock: in the phrase *flesh and blood*. **9** The soft, pulpy parts of fruits and vegetables, as distinguished from skin, etc. **10.** *Tanning.* The inner surface of a skin. **11.** *Chr. Sci.* An error of physical belief; a supposition that life, substance, and intelligence are in matter; an illusion; a belief that matter has sensation. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health* with *Key*, p. 586. [< AS. *flǽsc*.]

—**after the flesh**, after the manner of the carnal nature.—**an arm of f.**, human aid or power.—**f. and blood.** **1.** The human or carnal nature. **2.** Children; progeny.—**flesh's an'l-mals**, *n. pl.* The *Vertebrata*.—**f.-ax**, *n.* [Archaic.] A cleaver.—**f.-bird**, *n.* **1.** A carrion-eating bird. **2.** [Canada.] The Canada jay.—**f.-broth**, broth made from flesh.—**f.-brush**, *n.* A brush for scrubbing the skin and producing stimulation by friction.—**f.-color**, *n.* A light pink or rosy brown similar to that of the skin of a white person.—**f.-colored**, *a.*—**f.-coloured**, *a.*—**f.-crow**, *n.* The carrion-crow.—**f.-fibrin**, *n.* Same as FIBRIN, 2.—**f.-flea**, *n.* The chigoe.—**f.-fly**, *n.* A carnivorous dipterous insect, as of the genus *Sarcophaga*, that deposits its eggs or living larvæin decaying meat or other animal matter.—**f.-glove**, *n.* A rough rubbing-glove for use in the bath.—**f.-hewer**, *n.* A butcher.—**f.-hook**, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] A hook used in taking meat from a vessel. *1 Sam.* ii, 13, 14. **2.** *Her.* A triple hook as a bearing.—**f.-hoop**, *n.* The hoop over which the skin constituting a drumhead is stretched.—**f.-knife**, *n.* A two-handled knife having a blunt blade with a convex edge: used in fleshing hides.—**f.-meat**, *n.* Butchers'-meat.—**flesh'mon'ger**, *n.* One who Flesh-fly. 2/1 deals in meat; a butcher. **2.** A procurer.—**f.-pot**, *n.* **1.** A pot to cook flesh in. **2.** *pl.* [Archaic.] Food; also, any sensual indulgence. See *Ex.* xvi, 3.—**f.-proof**, *a.* Such as a bearing.—**flesh'quake'†**, *n.* A tremor of the flesh.—**f.-red**, *n.* The color of raw flesh.—**f.-spicule**, *n. Spong.* A spicule that does not form a part of the supporting skeleton.—**f.-split**, *n. Leather-manuf.* The flesh side of split sheepskin.—**f.-tint**, *n. Art.* A tint in the color of the human skin.—**f.-tooth**, *n.* A secretorial tooth.—**f.-worm**, *n.* **1.** A maggot bred in and devouring the larvæ of the blow-fly. **2.** The trichina. **3.** A black-head.—**f.-wound**, *n* A wound that goes no farther than the fleshy tissues: a slight neglect or hurt.—**flesh'y**, *a.* Of flesh; as, husband and wife become *one flesh* by marriage.—**proud f.**, a granulated growth resembling flesh in a wound or sore in process of healing.—**to be full of f.**, to be gross or plump.—**to be in the f.** 1. To be living. **2.** [Archaic.] To be controlled by the carnal nature.—**to go the way of all f.**, to die.—**fleshed**, *a.* Covered with flesh; fat; obese.—**flesh'ed**, *a.* Abounding in flesh; fat.—**flesh'ed**, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] The state of being in the flesh; incarnation.—**flesh'less**, *a* Destitute of flesh; also, lean.

flesh'en, 1 flesh'ən; 2 flēsh'en, *v. t.* To flesh; put on flesh.

II. *a.* Formed or made of flesh.

flesh'er, 1 flesh'ər; 2 flēsh'er, *n.* **1.** Same as FLESH-KNIFE. **2.** One who fleshes hides. **3.** [Scot.] A butcher.

David Selvaze, *Flesher* by profession.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. ii, p. 381. [n.]

3. *Bookbinding.* The inner or flesh side of split leather: opposed to *grain side*; a fleshspilt. **4.** A headsman.—**spring flesher**, a long, flexible scraper with a handle at both ends, used in preparing skins.

flesh'ı-ness, 1 flesh'ı-nes; 2 flēsh'i-nēs, *n.* The condition of being fleshy or plump; corpulence.

flesh'ing, 1 flesh'ıng; 2 flēsh'ing, *n.* **1.** *Leather-manuf.* The process of removing the loose flesh from a hide. **2.** The arrangement or condition of the animal's flesh.—**flesh'ing-beam'**, *n.* A wooden brace upon which a hide is hung to be dressed.—**f.-knife**, *n.* Same as FLESH-KNIFE.—**f.-machine**, *n.* A machine provided with a series of knives for removing flesh from skins.—**green f.**, the process of removing particles of flesh from untanned hides.

flesh'lings, 1 flesh'ıngz; 2 flēsh'ings, *n. pl.* **1.** Flesh-colored tights; also, tights in a sculptor's study. **2.** The group of English poets represented by William Morris, A. C. Swinburne, and Rossetti, applied because of the sensuous character of their verse.

flesh'ly, *adv.* Carnally. [success.

flesh'ment†, *n.* The state of being fleshed or flushed with

flesh'mon'ger, flesh'-spot, etc. See FLESH, *n.*

flesh'y, 1 flesh'ı; 2 flēsh'y, *a.* [FLESH'I-ER; FLESH'I-EST.] **1.** Having much flesh; plump; fat; corpulent. **2.** Pertaining to or composed of flesh. **3.** Pertaining to the fleshly or carnal nature. **4.** *Bot.* Consisting of firm pulp; succulent.

Fle'ta, 1 flī'ta; 2 flē'ta, *n.* A 13th-century book on English law, unsigned and believed to have been written in the Fleet prison. [< FLEET, *n.*]

fletch'er, 1 flech'ər; 2 flēch'er, *n.* One who fletches arrows; an arrow-maker. [< OF. *flechier*, <*fleche*, < MD. *fitse*, arrow.]—**fletch**, *n.* To provide with feathers, as arrows.

Fletch'er, 1 flech'ər; 2 flēch'er, *n.* **1. Andrew** (1655–1716), a Scottish publicist; took part in Monmouth rebellion; went to England with William of Orange. **2. Giles** (1548/9–1611), an English dramatic poet; brother of the Younger. **3. Giles** (1588?–1623), an English divine and poet; brother of Phineas. **4. Horace** (9/11849–1/11910), an American writer and lecturer. See FLETCHERISM. **5. John** (12/11579–9/11625), an English dramatic poet; brother of Giles; collaborator of Beaumont. **6. John William** (9/11729–8/11785), a Swiss-English divine (born Flechère) associated with John Wesley; a voluminous writer. **7. Phineas** (1582–1650), an English divine and poet; son of Giles; brother of Giles the Younger. *Christ's Victory and Triumph.*

Fletch'er-ize, 1 flech'ər-aiz; 2 flēch'er-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ-ING.] To masticate to the point of complete pulpefaction.—**Fletch'er-ism**, *n.* A theory, advocated by Horace Fletcher, that perfect health requires, and is maintained by, complete mastication or a chewing of the food into pulp; also, the practise of this theory.—**Fletch'er-ite**, *n.* One who practises Fletcherism.

fletc'h, *n.* To float; swim. Same as FLEET'H, *vt.*

fleth'er, 1 flech'ər; 2 flēth'er, *v.* [Scot.] To flatter.

fleuk, 1 flūk; 2 flụk, *n.* [Scot.] A fluke or flatfish.

fleur'-de-lis', 1 flūr'-de-lī'z; 2 flụr'-de-lī's, *n.* [FLEURS'-DE-LIS', *pl.*] [F.] **1.** The iris. **2.** A heraldic device of

disputed origin, best known as the bearing of the royal family of France: and of Florence. **fleur"-de-lys'‡.** The fleur-de-lis, which is of frequent occurrence in Egyptian and Oriental art, has been variously explained: as the flower of the lotus, the white lily, and the iris; as a lance-head; as a rebus on the name of Louis VII., who is said to have adopted it as his seal in 1137; and as an emblem of the Trinity, etc.



fleured, 1 flūrd; 2 flūrd, *pa.* Decorated with a conventional flower pattern.

fleu'ret, 1 flū'rĕt; 2 flū'rĕt. A light fencing-foil.

fleu'ret-té, *a.* [*Her.* Royal arms of France.

fleu'ron', 1 flū'rŏn; 2 flū'rŏn, *n.* *Anc. Art.* 1. The rose-like flower or ornament surrounded by leaves occurring in the center of the abacus of Corinthian capit. Also, the so-called honeysuckle pattern. See HONEYSUCKLE. 2. A link or part of a chain, bracelet, or the like, resembling a floral design.—**fleu'ron-né',** *a.* *Her.* Terminating in rounded leaves or in buds.

Fleu'rus', 1 flū'rŭs'; 2 flū'rŭs', *n.* A village in Hainault province, Belgium; the scene of many important battles.

fleu'ry, 1 flū'rĭ; 2 flū'ry, *a.* *Her.* Terminating in the three leaves of, or strewed with, the fleur-de-lis. See illus. under cross. **fleu'rie‡.**

Fleu'ry', 1 flū'rĭ'; 2 flū'rĭ', *n.* 1. **André Hercule de** (‡/₂₂ 1653–1/₂₂1743), a French cardinal, the chief minister of Louis XV. 2. **Claude** (‡/₂₂1640–1/₂₂1723), a French prelate and historian; confessor to Louis XV.

Fleu'ry' de Cha"hou'lon', 1 da sha"bū'lŏn'; 2 de chā"bu"lŏn', **Pierre A. E.** (1779–‡/₂₂1835). A French writer who was private secretary to Napoleon.

flew, 1 flū; 2 flu, *imp.* or *n.* 1. *t.*

flew, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Shallow.

flew', *n.* Nap; down. See FLUE‡.

flew', *n.* Same as FLUE‡, 4.

flewed, 1 flūd; 2 flud, *a.* Having large flews or chops; deep-mouthed, as a bloodhound.

flew'it, 1 flū'ĭt; 2 flu'ĭt, *n.* [Scot.] A box on the ears; a slap.

flews, 1 flūz; 2 flus, *n. pl.* The large chop or hanging upper lip of certain dogs, as the bloodhound.

flex, 1 flĕks; 2 flĕks, *v.* 1. *t.* To bend; subject to flexure. **II.** *i.* 1. To bend. 2. *Chem.* To undergo polymerization. [< L. *flexus*, pp. of *flecto*, to bend.]

flex', *n.* 1. A curving; turn. 2. *Chem.* The degree of polymerization.

flex', *n.* 1. [Local, Eng.] Fleece: fur. 2†. Flax.

flex-an'-mous, *a.* [Rare.] Bending or influencing the mind.

flexed, 1 flĕkst; 2 flĕkst, *a.* *Her.* Bent, curved, or bowed, as an arm or leg.

Flex"i-bil'i-a, 1 flĕks"i-bĭl'-ə; 2 flĕks"i-bĭl'-a, *n. pl.* An order of dioecilic crinoids with a flexible tegmen: ranging from the Paleozoic to recent times.—**flex'i-bil'i-an,** *a.*

flex"i-bil'i-ta ce're-a, 1 flĕks"i-bĭl'i-ta sē'ri-ə; 2 flĕks"i-bil'-ta (sē're-a. [L.] A wax-like, moldable condition of the muscularture in cataleptic hypnosis, by which the limbs can be bent into positions that are retained for an abnormally long period of time.

flex"i-bil'i-ty, 1 ĭe s/₂ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ; 2 flĕks"i-bil'-i-ty, *n.* The quality or condition of being flexible, in any sense; pliableness; manageableness; plasticity; as, the *flexibility* of a bow, a disposition, or a language. [< LL. *flexibilita(t-)n*, < L. *flexibilis*; see FLEXIBLE.]

flex'i-bl(e), 1 flĕks'i-bl; 2 flĕks'i-bl, *a.* 1. Capable of being bent, turned, twisted, or warped without breaking; pliable; pliant; as, a *flexible* withe; *flexible* cords.

The Bear has a well-developed body with a flexible chest.
AGASSIZ *Methods of Study* p. 114. ɪx. ed. P, 1863.]

2. Tractable under any influence; yielding to persuasion; manageable; compliant; as, a *flexible* mind.

3. Susceptible of modification or variation; easily conformed or adapted; plastic; as, a *flexible* style.

A language at once so precise and so *flexible* as the Greek.
LOWELL *Democracy* p. 226. [n. ʏ. & co. 1887.]

[< L. *flexibilis*, < *flexus*; see FLEX.] — **flexible wheel-base,** a wheel base having movable axles, thus allowing for a radial position of the axles when rounding a curve.—**flex'i-bly,** *adv.* [Flexibility.

flex'i-bl(e)-ness', 1 flĕks'i-bl-nes; 2 flĕks'i-bl-ns, *n.*

flex"i-cos'tate, *a.* [Rare.] Having ribs flexed or curved. [< L. *flexus* (see FLEX.) + COSTATE.]

flex'il(e)‡, 1 flĕks'il; 2 flĕks'il, *a.* Flexible.

The steady force of will whereby Her *flexile* grace seems sweeter.
WHITTIER *Among the Hills* st. 70.

[< L. *flexilis*, < *flexus*; see FLEX.] — **flex-il'i-ty,** *n.*

flex'ion, 1 flĕk'shən; 2 flĕx'shon, *n.* 1. *Physiol.* A movement decreasing the angle between two segments of the body or of a limb; opposed to EXTENSION. 2. *Surg.* Treatment of aneurism by bleeding or keeping the affected limb firmly flexed. 3. *Obstet.* The inclining forward of the fetal head in the movements of parturition. [< L. *flexio(n-)*, < *flecto*, bend.] Compare FLECTION.

— **flex'ion-al,** *a.*— **flex'ion-less,** *a.* Without flexion.

Flex'ner, 1 flĕks'nar; 2 flĕks'ner, **Simon** (‡/₂₂1863–). An American bacteriologist; chief of the Rockefeller Institute, New York.

flex'or, 1 flĕks'ər or -ɔr; 2 flĕks'or, *n.* *Anat.* A muscle that operates to produce flexion; as, the *flexors* of the fingers. The word *flexor* is used in the names of different muscles; as: (1) **flexor brevis** (or **perforatus**) **digitorum pedis,** a muscle in the sole of the foot; (2) **flexor carpi ulnaris,** a superficial muscle used on the ulnar side of the forearm; (3) **flexor digitorum profundus** (or **perforans**), one occurring in the ulnar part of the forearm, and connected by tendons to the last phalanges of the fingers, but not the thumb; (4) **flexor digitorum sublimis** (or **perforatus**), one occurring in the front part of the forearm, and connected by tendons to the second phalanges of the fingers, but not the thumb; (5) **flexor longus** (or **perforans**) **digitorum pedis,** one occurring on the tibial side of the leg, and connected by tendons to the last phalanges of the four lesser toes; (6) **flexor longus hallucis,** one situated on the fibular side of the leg, and connected by tendon to the last phalanx of the big toe. [< L. *flexus*; see FLEX.] — **flexor perforans.** See above.

flex'u-ose, 1 flĕk'shu-ōs or flĕks'yu-ōs; 2 flĕk'shu-ōs or flĕks'yu-ōs, *a.* 1. *Bot.* Bending to and fro in opposite directions; *zigzag.* 2. Flexuous.

flex'u-ous, 1 flĕk'shu-əs or flĕks'yu-us; 2 flĕk'shu-ŭs or flĕks'yu-ŭs, *a.* 1. Winding or turning about; having bends or turns. 2. Unsteady; wavering; as, *flexuous* flame. 3. Roundly notched or almost *zigzag*, as a margin. 4. *Bot.* Flexuose. [< L. *flexuosus*, < *flexus*; see FLEX.] — **flex'u-os'i-ty,** *n.*— **flex'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*

flex'u-ral, 1 flĕk'shu-rəl or flĕks'yu-rəl; 2 flĕk'shu-ral or flĕks'yu-ral, *a.* Of or pertaining to flexure; of the nature of or characterized by flexure.—**flexural strength,** degree of resistance to bending.

flex'ure, 1 flĕk'shur or flĕks'yur; 2 flĕk'shur or flĕks'yur, *n.* 1. The act, process, or mode of bending; the state of being bent or flexed; specif., in mechanics, the bending of planes into cones or cylinders. 2. A bent part; fold; turn; curve.

The *flexures* of the many-jointed worm.
HOLMES *Wind-Clouds and Star-Drifts* pt. viii. st. 1.

3. *Geol.* A bending or folding of strata under pressure. The usual and important forms of flexure are: (1) *antictinal*, where the sides dip away from the axial plane; (2) *synclinal*, where the sides dip toward the axial plane; (3) *monoclinal*, where the dip is toward the axial plane from both sides; (4) *Dinta type*, a variety of the monoclinal where two horizontal portions of a series of strata at different levels are united by a monoclinal flexure, semi-arch; (5) *undertbrust*, in which the lower or trough limb has been pushed under the upper or arch limb; (6) *unsymmetrical*, where the dip of the sides of the fold are unequal.

4. *Ornith.* The bend of the wing. 5. *Phys. Sci.* The change of shape of an instrument from its own weight, or a correction for such change. 6†. The quality of being bendable. [< L. *flexura*, < *flexus*; see FLEX.]

— **cerebral f.,** one of the flexures that occur at an early stage of the development of the brain.— **cervical f.,** a flexure of the neural tube of the embryo that occurs at the juncture of the brain and spinal cord about the third week of fetal life.— **compound f.,** a folding or twisting of strata made up of a number of minor flexures.— **cranial f.,** a cerebral flexure.— **f. fault** (*Geol.*), a fault along a line of flexure.— **mesencephalic f.,** the primary cephalic flexure by which the forebrain becomes bent around the end of the notochord.— **flex'ured,** *a.*

flex'us, 1 flĕks'us; 2 flĕks'us, *n.* [L.] A bend, folding, or flexure.

fley, 1 flē; 2 fle, *v.* [Scot.] To affright.— **fley'd,** *pp.* Affrighted.— **fley'ed-ly,** *adv.*— **fley'ed-ness,** *n.*— **fley'some,** *a.* Frightful.

fley'land, 1 flē'land; 2 fle'land, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* Land assigned to a villein to cultivate under feudal tenure.

flĭ'aum, 1 flaĭ'əm; 2 flĭ'am, *n.* The orange rockfish.

flib'ber-gib, 1 flĭb'ər-jĭb; 2 flĭb'er-gib, *n.* [Colloq.] A glib or plausible talker; an oily knave. **flib'ber-gib"ber‡.**

flib'ber-ti-gib"bet, 1 flĭb'ər-tĭ-jĭb'ĕt; 2 flĭb'er-ti-gib'ĕt, *n.* 1. An unruly, gossipy, restless, flighty person. 2. [*cap.*] (1) In Shakespeare's *King Lear*, a fiend. (2) In Scott's *Kenilworth*, Dickon Sludge, who takes the part of an imp in plays arranged by the Earl of Leicester for Queen Elizabeth.

flib'ber-di-gib"bit‡; flib'ber-ty-gib"bet‡.

flĭ'bus-tier', *n.* Same as FILIBUSTER. [pated blows.

flĭ-flăm', 1 flĭ-flăm'; 2 flĭ-flam', *n.* [F.] A sound and empty

flich'ter, 1 flĭch'tər; 2 flĭch'ter, *vi.* [Scot.] To flutter; flicker.

flich'tered, 1 flĭch'tərd; 2 flĭch'terd, *pa.* [Scot.] Variable; changeful; terrified.

flick, 1 flĭk; 2 flik, *n.* **I.** *t.* 1. To flip lightly with a whip or the like; as, to *flick* a horse; to *flick* dust from a coat.

Lowndes gathered up his whip, and . . . *flicked* Mottram's mare on the flanks.
KINGSLEY *Miss Gain Perole* p. 100. [n. ʏ. ed.]

2. To pluck, as fur from a rabbit; knock out; set flying, as fur or feathers with shot. 3. To fleece; flay. 4. [Thieves' Cant.] To cut. **II.** *i.* To flit; flutter. [Var. of FLACK; cp. Ice. *flakka*, OD. *vlacken*.]

flick', *n.* 1. A quick light stroke or flip, as with a whip, or the sound made by it. 2. *Cricket.* A sudden twist of the arm given in round-arm bowling. 3. A streak or splash.

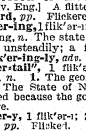
flick, *n.* [Dial.] Flitch; fleck. flint or dust.

flick', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. Light fluffy fur. 2. Flocculent fleck'er, 1 flĭk'ər; 2 flĭk'er, *v.* **I.** *i.* To cause to tremble or waver. **II.** *i.* To be unsteady or wavering, as a flawy wind; alternately flash and die out or flit, as a candle about to expire; as, life *flickered* feebly in his frame. 2. To vibrate the wings quickly; flutter, as a bird over her nest. 3. [Prov. Eng.] To blush. 4. [Local, Eng.] To fondle or fawn. 5†. To caress. 6†. To shiver or tremble. [< AS. *flicerian*.]

flick'er', *n.* 1. A waving or fluctuating light; a flickering or fluttering motion; as, the *flicker* of the firelight.

"Tyrants *Among the Hills* st. 70.

2. A woodpecker (genus *Colaptes*), especially the golden-winged woodpecker (*C. auratus*) common in eastern North America, having a red nuchal crescent, a black crescent on the breast, and the lower parts pale spotted with black. [Imitative of the bird's note.]



Flicker, with a Section of Nest and Young

— **flick'er-mouse',** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bat; the flittermouse.

flick'erd, pp. Flickered. S. S.

flick'er-ing, 1 flĭk'ər-ĭŋ; 2 flĭk'er-ing, *n.* The state of burning unsteadily; a flicker.— **flick'er-ing-ly,** *adv.*

flick'er-tail'‡, 1 flĭk'ər-tēl'; 2 flĭk'er-tel', *n.* The ground squirrel (*Spermophilus richardsonii*) of the State of North Dakota: so called because the gopher is abundant there.

flick'ery, 1 flĭk'ər-ĭ; 2 flĭk'er-y, *a.* Flickering; unsteady.

flickt, *pp.* Flicked. S. S.

flid'der, 1 flĭd'ər; 2 flĭd'er, *n.* [Local, Eng.] An edible limpet.

Flied'ner, 1 flēd'nər; 2 flēd'ner, **Theodor** (‡/₂₂1800–‡/₂₂1864). A German philanthropist, who established the first Protestant deaconesses.

fli'er, 1 flaĭ'ər; 2 flĭ'er, *n.* 1. That which flies; a flying fly'er, 1 flaĭ'ər; 2 flĭ'er, *n.* 1. That which flies; a flying bird or the like. 2. A rapidly moving piece in a machine, used for regulating motion or for guiding a thread. 3. That part of a windmill which turns the cap when the wind changes. 4. A printing-press fly; also, a boy who takes the sheets as they come from the press and piles them up; sometimes employed on difficult work that has to be printed very slowly. 5. A single step in a straight flight; in the plural, a straight flight of stairs, as distinguished from a winding series. 6. [Colloq.] One who or that which moves or can move with great speed; as, the express-train was a *flier*. 7. One who flees; a fugitive. 8. [Colloq., U. S.] An essay, trial, or venture, especially an unimportant one; a feeler; as, to take a *flier* in stock. 9. [U. S.] A very small dodger, usually printed on both sides of the sheet. 10. [Local, U. S.] The round sunfish (*Centrarchus macropterus*). 11. *Aero.* (1) An aeroplane: a term brought into use by the Wright brothers. (2) One who operates an aeroplane; an aviator. 12. Same as FLY‡, *n.* 1 (5).— **fli'er-frame",** *n.* Same as THROSTLE, 2.— **f.-lathe,** *n.* *Weaving.* A suspended lay for beating and compacting the weft.

flies, 1 flaĭz; 2 flĭz, *n. pl.* 1. Plural of FLY. 2. *Theat.* The space over the stage, including the upper mechanism and the galleries on each side. See FLY‡, *n.* 5.

flig'ger, 1 flĭg'ər; 2 flĭg'er, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A young bird; a fledgling.

flight', 1 flaĭt; 2 flit, *vi.* [Archaic.] 1. To migrate or move in flights, as migratory birds; flee or take to flight. 2. To shoot at wild fowl flying overhead.

flight', *vt.* 1. To cause to flee; scare off. 2. To shoot (wild fowl) on the wing. 3. To feather (an arrow).

flight‡, *v.* & *n.* Flite.

flight', *n.* 1. The act, process, or power of flying; movement through the air by means of wings; volitation; as, the *flight* of birds. 2. Swift passage through the air or other medium; swift movement of any kind, literal or figurative; specif., rapid motion as a result of projectile force; any form of rapid onward movement; also, the distance traveled by a projectile; as, the *flight* of a shell. 3. A collection, flock, or group of creatures or



The Flight into Egypt, after the Painting by Rubens.

things, especially of birds or insects moving together, as in an annual or semiannual migration of wild fowl; the migratory birds of one season collectively; as, the last *flight* of plovers; a *flight* (volley) of arrows. 4. Figuratively, a soaring forth; a sustained superlative effort or activity; any excursion beyond ordinary bounds; a sally; as, a *flight* of fancy.

The *flights* of genius, or the maniac ravings to minds not elevated to the same spiritual level.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* third series, p. 259. ɪt. 1870.]

5. *Arch.* An ascent or continuous series (of stairs or steps). 6. A short projecting board, one of a series arranged in screw-fashion about a central shaft, as in a grain-conveyer. 7. The inclination of the arm of a crane. 8. A wing or sail. 9. *Archery.* The art of shooting at moving marks rather than at targets; longbow practise or sport in general; also, the distance or path in which an arrow flies. 10. The husk or external covering of some seeds and berries, as oats and waffle-beans. 11. The tail of a bell-clapper. 12. [Holland.] A canal-boat for passengers; fly-boat. 13. *Angling.* The arrangement of hooks on a spinning-trace; a spinning-flight. 14. *Falconry.* A pursuit of quarry by a falcon.

Old German works make much mention of the use of the Iceland falcon for taking the great bustard, a *flight* scarcely alluded to by English writers.
RADCLIFFE in *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. x, p. 141.

15. The distance covered by a bird on the wing, or the height the bird flies over the ground. 16. A chain of canal locks. 17. *Aero.* The art of traveling through the air in an aeroplane or a gasless machine: never used in connection with aerial locomotion by means of balloon. 18. A material which is vitalized during the smelting of lead. 19. *Naut.* A sudden ascending of the lines or parts of a ship. 20†. Fear; agitation. [< AS. *flyht*, < *flēogan*, fly.] Syn.: see CAREER.— **flapping f.** (*Aero.*), the progress of an aerial vehicle by aid of reciprocating wing-surfaces.— **flight'a'r"row,** *n.* *Archery.* A light, blunt, barbless arrow, especially one suitable for flights and for the longbow. **f.-shaft;.— f.-bird,** *n.* A bird, as a woodcock, that has recently arrived in the autumn migration.— **f.-conveyer,** *n.* A conveyer using flights or scrapers to push the material along.— **f.-feather,** *n.* A large feather, especially one of the quills.— **f.-head†,** *n.* A giddy person.— **f. of ideas,** a mental condition in which there is a rapid succession of ideas, the mind being unable to concentrate its attention upon any one of them.— **f. of the soul,** the transport of the soul in the higher degrees of ecstasy: a phrase used by mystics.— **f.-shaft,** *n.* *Archery.* The practise of shooting light arrows to the greatest possible distance with the longbow. 2. Shooting at flying flocks of birds.— **f.-shot,** *n.* A bow-shot; the distance to which a flying arrow can be **soaring f.** (*Aɛ o.*) a sustained flight on apparently motionless wings: probably due to the utilization of rising currents of air. Compare SOAR, *vt.*

flight', *n.* The flock of fleeing; a running away; as, the enemy was put to *flight*; his *flight* saved his life.

2. *Law.* The evading of justice by, or as the result of, going away. [< AS. *flyht*, < *flēon*, flee.]

flight'ed, 1 flaĭt'ĕd; 2 flĭ'ted, *a.* 1. *Her.* Feathered, as an arrow. 2†. Flying.

flight'er, 1 flaĭt'ər; 2 flĭt'er, *n.* In brewing and distilling, a vane on a rotating vertical shaft, for skimming the surface of wort and cooling it.

flight'y, 1 flaĭt'ĭ; 2 flĭt'y, *a.* [FLIGHT'I-ER; FLIGHT'I-EST.] 1. Of a capricious or giddy nature or tendency; given to light-headed fancies or caprices; volatile in speech or conduct; slightly delirious; as, a *flighty* girl; a *flighty* imagination. 2. [Rare.] Fleeting; passing swiftly.— **flight'i-ly,** *adv.*— **flight'i-ness,** *n.*

Fli'go, *n.* See FIGO.

flim'flam', 1 flim'flam'; 2 flim'flăm', *n.* [Slang.] A deception; sham; pretence; specif., a process of cheating a person, while he is making change for a bill, by distracting or confusting him so that he pays out more than the proper sum.

— **flim'flam',** *v.t.* To cheat; to deceive.

flim'mer, 1 flim'ər; 2 flim'ər, *vi.* [Rare.] To burn unsteadily; flicker. [< FLAME + GLIMMER.]

flim'sy-ball', 1 flim'zi-; 2 flim'zi-bąl', *n.* A cataclast, a protozoan (*Magosphæra planula*).

flimp, 1 flimp; 2 flimp, *vi.* [Thieves' Slang.] To hustle; rob.

flim'sy, 1 flim'zi; 2 flim'zi, *a.* [FLIM'SI-NESS; FLIM'SI-SHIP.]

1. Lacking material texture or structure; without solidity, coherence, or strength; thin and weak; easily torn; as, a *flimsy* curtain. 2. Figuratively, having little substance, strength, or force; ineffective; as, a *flimsy* excuse. [< W. *llymsi,* slow.] — **flim'sh-ly,** *adv.*— **flim'si-ness,** *n.*

flim'sy, *n.* [FLIM'SIES, 1-ziz; 2-giz, pl.] **1.** A thin transferpaper by means of which, when properly prepared, several copies can be made at once. **2.** [Newspaper Cant.] A dispatch or article received on transferpaper. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] A banknote.

flinch', 1 flinch; 2 flĭnch, *vi.* **1.** To shrink back or hesitate on account of pain or danger; show lack of nerve; waver in courage; shrink; weaken; wince; as, he *flinched* when the bullets began to fly. **2.** In croquet, to allow the foot to slip from a ball in making a tight-croquet stroke. [Prob. < O. *Fr. fenchir,* < L. *fessus;* see FEAT.] Syn. blench, quail, recoil, shrink, shudder, shy, start, swerve, wince.— Prep.: to flinch *at* pain; to flinch *from* an operation.

— **flinch'er,** *n.*—**flinch'ing-ly,** *adv.*

flinch', *n.* Same as FLENSE. **flench‡.**

You cutters and slashers . . . think as little of slicing a man as we do of flinching a whale. *Secret Pirate* v. 195. [b. p. a. co.]

2. *Ship-building:* A bevel like an oval snape.

flinch, The act of flinching, in any sense. S. S.

flinch't, *pp.* FLENCHED.

flin'der, 1 flin'dər; 2 flĭn'dər, *vi.* [Scot.] To flutter about.

— **flin'der-mouse'ı,** *n.* A flittermouse; bat. **flin'ty-mouse'ı.**

flin'der, *n.* A small fragment; splinter; as, the house was blown to *flinders.* **flin'ner** [Scot.] (< NORW. *flindra,* splinter; cp. D. *flenters,* rags.]

Flin'ders, 1 flin'dərz; 2 flĭn'dərz, **Matthew** (?/1774–?/1814). An English navigator, who explored the eastern coast of Australia; *Voyage to Terra Australis.*

Flin-der'si-a, 1 flin-dēr'si-ə; 2 flĭn-dēr'si-ə, *n.* A small genus of mainly Australian trees of the figwort family, with showy tubular flowers, and hard, woody capsules. The wood is hard, close-grained, and durable, and is used for shingles, staves, boat-building, and cabinetwork. *F. australis,* the flindosa, is the best-known species.

flin-do'sa, 1 flin-dō'zə; 2 flĭn-dō'sə, *n.* [Austral.] Same as RASP-POD.

flin-dō'sa, 1 flin-dō'zə; 2 flĭn-dō'sə, *n.* [Austral.] The beech, ironwood, or ash (*Flindersia schottiana*).

fling, 1 flig; 2 flĭng, *v.* [FLUNG; FLING'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cast forth with force or suddenness; throw impatiently, passionately, or contemptuously; hurl; sling; as, to *fling* a ball; he *flung* his coat off; he *flung* himself into a chair.

Slight withal may be the things which bring
Back on the heart the weight which it would *fling*
Aside for ever. BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 4, st. 23.

2. To throw to the ground, as in wrestling; throw from the saddle, as a horse; throw down; overpower.

Never a man could *fling* him; for Willy stood like a rock.
TENNYSON *The Grandmother* st. 3.

3. To send forth; give out; emit freely; as, flowers *fling* their fragrance on the air. **4.** [Slang.] To cheat. **II.** *i.* **1.** To throw a missile of any sort; hence, figuratively, to cast aspersions; make sneering remarks; flout; as, he is always *flinging* at something. **2.** To kick out, as a horse; struggle with violent or quick movements; as, the beast *flung* and *flung.* **3.** To start and rush with impatience or passion; dash impetuously; flounce; as, to *fling* out of a room.

And so his Majesty *flung* out, seeking Katte, and vanished.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. ii. p. 207. [R.]

4. [Archaic.] To move in haste; rush; fly. **5†.** To smite; let fly. [ME. *flyngen, flengen,* < Icc. *flengja,* whip, ride furiously.] — **fling'ing,** *n.* One who kicks up the heels; a low woman; street-walker.— **fling'ing-tree',** *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A flail. **2.** A timber hung between horses in a stall. — **to f. about,** to scatter around. — **to f. away,** to throw away; discard. — **to f. in one's face,** to refer to in one's presence sneeringly, or to mention harshly and rudely by way of reproof, rebuke, or insult.— **to f. off. 1.** To discard; get rid of. **2.** To escape. — **to f. open** or **to,** with suddenness and force.— **to f. out. 1.** To cast out forcibly. **2.** To speak violently.— **to f. the helve after the hatchet,** to become reckless in all in an effort to retrieve losses; act with desperation.— **to f. up,** to abandon; relinquish.

fling, *n.* **1.** The act of casting out, down, or away; a throw; as, he gave the stone a *fling.* **2.** A sneering insinuation; aspersion; sarcastic expression; jibe; as, a sly *fling* at theology; a *fling* at the president.

A stormy debate followed, yielding by the *flings* and taunts of John Randolph. *Webster* v. 134, n. & a co. 1887.]

3. A kick, flounce, leap, or the like; as, the beast gave a *fling* with his heels. **4.** A fit of anger. **5.** Liberty of moving about or acting; opportunity for action or unrestrained indulgence of one's will or pleasure; adventure; free range; as, to let one have his *fling.* **6.** Daring or dashing freedom of movement; dash; swagger.

About his ordinary bearing there was a certain *fling,* . . . a confidence in his own powers.
GEORGE ELIOT *Middlemarch* vol. i. p. 137. [b. 1873.]

7. A lively Scotch dance, usually performed by one person; especially in the form known as the *Highland fling.* **8.** A flock of sandpipers, especially dunlins. **9†.** A trifle.— **full fling,** recklessly.

fling'er, *n.* 1. One who flings. **2.** One who dances a fling.

fling'y, 1 flin'zi; 2 flĭn'zi, *a.* Inconvenient.

flink'ing-comb', 1 flink'in-kōm'; 2 flĭnk'ing-cōm', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A toilet-comb.

flink'ite, 1 flink'ait; 2 flĭnk'it, *n. Mineral.* A subvitreous dull hydrous manganese arsonate ($H_4Mn_3AsO_8$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

flint, 1 flint; flĭnt, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A subvitreous dull colored variety of quartz resembling chalcedony but more opaque, and when found in the Chalk consisting largely of the remains of diatoms and sponges. **flint'stone'ı.**

Because of its hardness and the ease with which it is chipped into fragments with a sharp cutting edge, flint was used in prehistoric times for pointed weapons and cutting-implements, and flint arrow-heads, axes, knives, etc., are among interesting of Paleolithic and Neolithic remains. Its readiness in striking fire with steel made it the almost universal fire-producer before the invention of lucifer-matches. **2.** A piece of flint or flint-like stone, especially a small piece of flint shaped for some purpose; specif., one for striking fire, as in a tinder-box or flint-lock.

The long black *flints* found at Marathon have been supposed to be Ethiopian arrow-heads.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. iv, p. 55. [a. 1885.]

3. Figuratively, anything very hard, obdurate, or cruel; as, a heart of *flint.* [< AS. *flint.*] — **flint age,** see STONE AGE.— **f. brick,** a hard brick made of pulverized flint; fire-brick.— **flint'-dried',** *a.* Dried by exposure to the sun: said of leather.— **f. glass,** *n. Archæol.* A piece of flint used for making implements and weapons; also, a fragment chipped off in the making of these.— **f. glass,** see GLASS.— **f.-hearted,** *a.* Hard-hearted. **f.-heart'ı.**— **f. implements,** tools and weapons made of flint or similar hard stone in both Paleolithic and Neolithic times, often found with extinct animals. They are still in use among some savage tribes.— **f.-knapper,** *n.* One who works in flint; a maker of gun-flints or strike-a-lights. **f.-knack-er.**— **f.-knapp'er-y,** *n.* In prehistoric times, a place where flint was chipped.— **f.-lapping,** *a.* & *n.*— **f.-mill,** *n.* **1.** A potters' machine for grinding flints for mixing with clay. **2.** A safety device formerly used in mines for illuminating by means of a stream of sparks produced by flints fixed on a wheel: a safe method, fire-damp not being affected by sparks.— **f.-paper,** *n.* A paper covered with powdered flint, resembling sandpaper.— **f.-parting,** *n. Geology:* A shaliint; parsimony.— **f.-rope,** *n.* The stem of a glass-sponge.— **f. sponge,** *n.* A Japanese glass-sponge (*Hyalonema mirabilis*).— **flint's-stone',** *n.* [Rare.] Flint.— **f. wall** [Prob.], a wall built of flintstones, with the broken faces outward.— **flint'ware",** *n.* Pottery made from clay in which ground flint has been mixed.— **flint'weed',** *n.* Any of several useful trees (*Eucalyptus pilularis*) of New South Wales.— **liquor of flints,** a solution of sodium glass in water.— **thumb-f.,** *n.* Same as SCRAPER.— **to skin a f.,** to do or be capable of any miserly act; get rich by a mean or hard-hearted way.

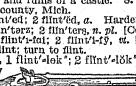
Flint, *n.* **1. Austin** (⁰⁰/₂₁812–?/₂1886), an American physician, medical teacher, and writer. **2. Austin** (?/₂1836–?/₂1915), son of the preceding, physician and author; son of Austin. **3. Charles Wesley** (¹¹/₂1/1878–). An American educator; Chancellor of Syracuse University, 1922– **4. Timothy,** (?/₂1780–1840), an American missionary and writer. **5.** A river in S. W. Georgia, flowing 400 m. to the Chattahoochee. **6.** A county in Wales; 266 sq. m. **7.** A county in Michigan; 1,000 sq. m., with factories, lead-mines, and ruins of a castle. **8.** A city, county-seat of Genesee county, Mich.

flint'ed, 1 flint'əd; 2 flĭnt'ĕd, *a.* Hardened.

flint'er-ous, 1 flin'tər-əs; 2 flĭn'tĕr-ŭs, *a.* [Coined.] Flinders.

flint't-fy, 1 flint'ı-fai; 2 flĭnt'ı-fy, *v.* [FIED; -FY'ING.] To make like flint; turn to flint.

flint'-lock', 1 flint'-lŏk'; 2 flĭnt'-lŏk', *n.* A gun-lock in which the impact of a flint held in the jaws of the cock, on the steel cover of the pan, opens the pan and produces sparks that ignite the touch-powder in it. The flint-lock, invented in Spain about 1625, superseded the match-lock, and was superseded about 1840 by the percussion-lock.



1. Prussian Flint-lock Gun, used in the army of Frederick the Great, 2. 17th century Flint-lock of French make.

flint'lock', *n.* A firearm with a flint-lock.

flints, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Refuse barley in malting. [C.]

flint'y, 1 flint'ı; 2 flĭnt'y, *a.* [FLINT'I-ER; FLINT'I-EST.]

Made or consisting of flint; containing or resembling flint; flint-like; hard; figuratively, hard-hearted; cruel; obdurate.

A rock is said to be *flinty,* when it is hard, close-grained and breaks with a smooth or conchoidal fracture like flint.
ARCH. GREKIE *Text-Book Geology* p. 91. [MACM. 1832.]

SYN.: see HARD.— **flint'i-ness,** *n.* The state, quality, or degree of flintiness; hardness; callousness.

flip', *n.* A quick movement of the hand or finger; sudden toss; snap; slip; flick; as, a *flip* of the thumb.

flip', *n.* **1.** A hot drink, chiefly of ale spiced and sugared, Flip was formerly made of beer, spice, and a liberal dash of Jamaica rum, . . . mixed with . . . a great iron 'loggerhead,' . . . heated in the fire until red hot and then thrust into the liquid.
GEORGE ELIOT *Romola* bk. i. ch. 11. [b. 1821.]

2. A cold drink in which an egg, sugar, and liquor are beaten together.— **flip'-dog',** *n.* An iron used red-hot for stirring and heating flip.

flipe, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A fold or lap. **2.** The brim of a hat. **3.** A flake of snow. **4.** A small detached piece, as of skin. [< FLAP.] **flypet.**

flip'-flap', 1 flip'-flap'; 2 flĭp'-flăp', *n.* **1.** A repeated flapping, as the motion made by it, or something that makes it, as a leathern tongue in a valve. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The hellgrammite. **3.** [Slang.] A somersault. [Reduplicated form of FLAP.]— **flip'-flap',** *adv.*

flip'jack', 1 flip'jak'; 2 flĭp'jăk', *n.* A flapjack.

flip'pan-cy, 1 flip'an-si; 2 flĭp'an-cy, *n.* The state or quality of being flippant; inconsiderate volubility; pertness; as, he criticized with great *flippancy.* **flip-pant-ness‡.**

flip'pant, 1 flip'ənt; 2 flĭp'ant, *a.* **1.** Having a light, pert, trifling disposition; characterized by vain self-confidence or frivolous audacity, and especially by thoughtless or reckless levity of speech; shallow and impertinent; pert; talkative; said of persons or of their expressions and doings.

The young . . . begin to indulge themselves in *flippant* sneers; and with supercilious brow, and impudent tongue, . . . call to naught the wise.
H. W. BEECHER *Lectures to Young Men* p. 116. [b. a. p. 1855.]

2†. Fluent; free of speech. [< Ice. *flespa,* prattle.]

— **flip'pant-ly,** *adv.*

flip'pant, *n.* [Rare.] A flippant person.

flip'per, 1 flip'ər; 2 flĭp'ĕr, *n.* **1.** A limb used to swim with, especially when broad and flat, as in seals, walruses, cetaceans, sirenians, and marine turtles. **2.** [Slang.] The hand. **3.** A flapjack. **4.** A reversible flat, wing, or other portion of a stage scene: used in pantomimes and the like.

flip'per-y†, *n.* Same as FRIPPERY.

flip'pit, 1 flip'it; 2 flĭp'ĭt, *n.* A lively person.

flip'-flap', 1 flip'-flap'; 2 flĭp'ı-flăp', *n.* [FLIP'I-FLAP'S.] In a fluttering and flopping manner.

flird, 1 flird; 2 flĭrd, *vi.* [Scot.] **1.** To jeer. **2.** To flutter.— **flird'e,** *a.* Giddy; skittish.— **flird'och,** *n.* A flirt.

flird, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Anything of a flimsy nature, especially an article of dress. **2.** *pl.* Worn-out clothing.

flire', *v.* & *n.* Same as FLEER.

flirk, 1 flirk; 2 flĭrk, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To jerk; flirt.

flirk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A jerk; flirt.

flirt, 1 flirt; 2 flĭrt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fling out or away with a light, quick, and sudden movement; jerk or wave lightly and quickly through the air; toss or throw or move about suddenly; as, to *flirt* water in one's face.

Not one to *flirt* a vemon at her eyes,
Or pinch a murderous dust into her drink?
TENNYSON *Vivien* st. 20.

2. To jeer at; flout. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To scold. **4.** To reject; dismiss. **5†.** To deride or defy by a snap of the fingers.

II. *i.* **1.** To engage in or practise flirtation; make love for mere amusement or for the pleasure of conquest; pay or accept attentions insincerely; coquet; as, to *flirt* with an admirer. **2.** To fly about with sudden jerky motions; flout; flounce; as, the flag *flirts* in the breeze. **3.** To act with giddy or trivial lightness; as, to *flirt* about carelessly. **4.** To jeer; scoff. **5.** *Archery:* To shoot uncertainly in any manner, as an arrow. [Also *flurt;* both for *flird,* < AS. *fleard,* foolish thing.— **flirt'er,** *n.* — **flirt'ish,** *a.* Inclined to flirt. **flirt'y‡.**— **flirt'ish-ness,** *n.*

flirt, *n.* **1.** A person, especially a woman, who flirts; a coquette; trifler; as, a heartless *flirt.* **2.** A flirting motion; sudden toss or fling; also, that which is flirted; as, a *flirt* of water.

Finally she arose and went out of the room with a *flirt.* MARY E. WILKINS *New England Nun, Sister Liddy* p. 85. [n. 1891.]

3. A jeer. **4†.** A shrew.— **flirt'-gill'ı,** *n.* A gill-flirt. See GILL, *n.*, **2.**— **f.-gillian.**

flir-ta'tion, 1 flir-tē'shən; 2 flĭr-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of pretending an affection that is not felt; insincere love-making; coquetry; as, a seaside *flirtation.* That frivolous shame of the sweetest things which is called *flirtation.* AMELIA E. BARR *Daughter of Fife* p. 54. [b. m. & co.]

2. [Rare.] A flirting motion.— **flir-ta'tion-al,** *a.*

flir-ta'tious, 1 flir-tē'shəs; 2 flĭr-tā'shus, *a.* [Colloq.] Disposed to flirt. **flirt'a-bl(e)‡.**— **flir-ta'tious-ness,** *n.*

flirt'i-gig, 1 flir't-gig; 2 flĭr't-gĭg, *n.* A flirting girl; a wanton. [< FLIRT + GIG, *n.*]

flirt'ing, 1 flir't-iŋ; 2 flĭr't'ing, *n.* **1.** Coquetry; flirtation. **2.** Rapid or jerking motion.

flisk, 1 flisk; 2 flĭsk, *v.* [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To whip or kick lightly. **2.** To fret; hasten.

II. *t.* **1.** To caper; skip. **2.** To act uncasily under a collar, yoke, or the like, as a horse.

flisk, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A caper; nimble movement. **2.** A whisk for brushing away flies. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A coarse comb.— **flisk'ma-hoy,** *n.* [Scot.] A giddy, impulsive girl.

flisk'y, *a.* [Scot.] Unsettled; whimsical; flighty.

flis'sa, 1 flis'ə; 2 flĭs'a, *n.* [Ar.] A straight Algerian sword with slightly curved edge: used by the Kabyles. **flis'sat.**

flit, 1 flit; 2 flĭt, *v.* [FLIT'TED; FLIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Scot.] To remove from one place to another; also, to dispossess. **2†.** To set in motion. **II.** *i.* **1.** To fly or move rapidly and lightly from place to place; pass lightly and swiftly along; dart; skim; scud; as, the bat *flitted* by; the shadows *flit* across the wall.

Opportunities *flit* by while we sit regretting the chances we have lost. JAMOMA *Idle Thoughts, On Memory* p. 213. [n. AL. 1890.]

2. [Scot.] To remove from one dwelling to another, especially with one's household goods. **3.** To flutter. [ME. *flitten,* < Sw. *flytta,* flit.] **flitter.** SYN.: see FLY.

flit, *a.* Fleet; swift.

flit, *n.* A flitting; action of flitting.

flitch, 1 flich; 2 flĭch, *vt.* To cut, as halibut, into flitches.

flitch, *n.* **1.** A side (of a hog) salted and cured. **flitch'-bacon.** **2.** A strip or steak cut from the side of certain fishes, especially halibut, when cut or adapted for smoking. **3.** *Carp.* (1) One of the parts of a compound beam. (2) A board or plank sawed from a log, but still joined by the stub-short. **4.** A piece of metal added to a girder to give strength at a weak point. **5.** [Colloq.] The side of one's body. [< AS. *flicce.*] **flichet.**

— **flitch'-beam',** *n.* **1.** A slab or plank. **2.** Compound beam made of planks bolted together side by side.— **f.-plate,** *n.* A piece of rolled metal used to join the ends of a beam.

flitch, 1 flich; 2 flĭt. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To scold; scream. **II.** *n.* A quarreling; dispute. **flytch'.**— **flit'er,** *n.*

flit'ter, 1 flit'ər; 2 flĭt'ĕr, *vt.* & *vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** To flutter. **2.** To droop.

flit'ter†, *vt.* To scatter; dissipate.

flit'ter-ly, *a.* One who flits.

flit'ter, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A shred; rag; tatter; flinder. **2.** A thin bit or bits of tin, brass, or the like, used in decorative work. [Cp. G. *flitter,* spangle.]

flit'ter-mouse', *n.* [Manx.] The common bat. **flid'dert.**

flit'ter, 1 flit'ər; 2 flĭt'ĕr, *n.* [Dial. Eng.] A small pancake; usually in the plural. **2.** [U.S.] A thin slice of cooked dough fried brown in pure grease. [The ring-ouzel.

flit'ter-chack', 1 flit'ər-chak'; 2 flĭt'ĕr-chăk', *n.* [Orkneys.]

flit'terd, *pp.* Fluttered. S. S.

flit'ter-ing, 1 flit'ər-iŋ; 2 flĭt'ĕr-ĭng, *pp.* Floating. CHAUCER *Boethius* iii.

flit'ter-mouse', 1 flit'ər-maus'; 2 flĭt'ĕr-mous', *n.* [-MICE, **flit'tern,** 1 flit'ərn; 2 flĭt'ĕrn, *n.* The bark of young oaks.

flit'ters, 1 flit'ərz; 2 flĭt'ĕrs, *n. pl.* [C.] Shreds; rags.

flit'ting, 1 flit'iŋ; 2 flĭt'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of flying, fluttering, or moving lightly and swiftly; as, there were *flittings* to and fro. **2.** [Scot. & North. Eng.] The act or process of removal from one dwelling to another; also, rarely, the household goods in process of removal.

Soon you are in all the worry of what in Scotland we call a *flitting:* the house and all its belongings are turned upside down.
A. K. H. BOYD *Recreations* vol. ii, p. 16. [c. a. 1870.]

flit'ting-ly, *adv.* In a flitting manner.

flit'ty†, *a.* Fluttering; flighty.— **flit'ti-ness†,** *n.*

fliv'ver, [flĭv'er; 2 flīv'er. *I. ed.* [Colloq. U. S.] To fail; to come short of. **II.** *n.* [Colloq. U. S.] **1.** A motor-car of cheap grade. **2.** (Colloq.) A'failure: a bungle. **3.** [Naval slang.] A destroyer of 750 tons or less.

flix†,] flĭks; 2 flīks, *n.* The down of animals; soft fur.

2. [Rare.] The wavy or flossy quality of hair; fluffiness. [Allied to FLOSS‡, *n.*]

flix†-, *n.* Dysentery; flux.— **flix'weed",**] flĭks'-wēd', *n.* The herb sophia-mustard.— **flix'wort"†.**

Flo., *abbr.* Florence.

float,] flōt; 2 flōt, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To bear up in or on any liquid or gas; hold up and cause to move on or near the surface of a liquid; as, the rising fish *floats* the shaky line corks *floated* the child. **2.** To cause to move without effort or will; convey; carry as by floating.

I have been *floated* into this thought, this hour, this connection of events, by secret currents of night and mind. EMERSON *Essays, Intellect* in first series, p. 259. [R. M. & CO. 1890.]

3. *Finance.* To put in circulation; sell or dispose of, or find a market for; secure assistance or insuring support for; as, to *float* a scheme; to *float* bonds.

As late as '78 Georgia issued as per cent. bond. She has since *floated* a four per cent.

H. W. GRADY *New South* p. 180. [R. M. & CO. 1890.]

4. To smooth the surface of (soft plaster) with a wetted float. **5.** To place on a platform for fattening; as, to *float* oysters. **6.** To apply a thin coat of plaster-material to, as pottery. **7.** To subject (a pigment or the like, as graphite) to the action of a current of water or air, so that the finer portions may be separated from the coarser. **8.** To hunt, as deer, by means of a boat at night. **9.** To irrigate; flood. **10.** To file, as a horse's teeth. **11.** *Elec.* To connect up (a storage battery) as a floating battery. **12.** *Phot.* To lay a sheet of paper on a sensitizing solution. **13.** *Stereotyping.* To cover (a form) with plaster of Paris and cloth, to form loose plaster before making a mold. **14.** To cause (a rumor or report) to circulate.

II. *v. i.* To rest on the surface of a fluid, without or with slight movement; to be supported or carried along by a fluid, either liquid or gaseous; as, the cork *floats* on the water; a feather *floats* in the air; to *float* with the current; to be suspended in a fluid, as particles of matter; also, to move freely under the surface.

Victorious banners were already *floating* on the marsin of the Great Desert. De Quincey *The Cæsars* p. 242. [R. & P. 1854.]

2. To move lightly and without effort, as if buoyed up; as, she *floated* away in the waltz. **3.** To move on with any course of things; drift about passively or without purpose; as, he *floats* about, living on his friends.

Parliament had *floated* to power because he personified order as opposed to anarchy.

S. R. GARDINER *Thirty Years' War* p. 111. [S. 1880.]

4. *Weaving.* To pass, as a weft-thread, under or over several warp-threads at a time. [< AS. *flotian*, < *flēotan*, float.] SYN.: swim. An object *floats* when upborne in a fluid without action; a living being *swims* when borne up, or borne onward, in a liquid by action of its own; one *swimming* may rest himself by *floating*; a cork *floats* on water; the hawk seems to *float* in the upper air.— ANT., drown, sink.— **to float** a form, to solder on the inside; as, to *float up* the ends of tin cans.

float, *n.* **1.** An object that floats on a liquid, or buoys up something. Specif.: (1) A cork or other light object attached to a fishing-line or seine to mark its position, keep a hook at a required depth, or show when fish are biting or caught. (2) A buoyant device to float a person in the water; a life-preserver. (3) A small boat used in gunning. (4) A raft, or raft-like construction, as a heavy drag for smoothing land, a light harrow for loosening the surface of a race-track, etc.; by extension, a floating wharf. (5) A piece of ivory floated on the mercury in a barometer-tube. (7) A floating member, as a hollow metal or glass globe working a ball valve or plug valve; specif., in a steam-trap or in the float-feed-mechanism of a gasoline-engine, as of an automobile. (8) A variety of fishing-float. (9) A floating hydrometer. (10) The limb by aid of which differences in the level of the liquid in a burette are measured. (11) A platform on which oysters are fattened for market. (12) A floating island.

2. One of various classes of appliances. (1) A float-board. (2) A plasterers' spreading-trowel, or rule; a float-rule. (3) A single-cut file, usually coarse; a float-cut file; also, a shoemakers' rasp used to take away the end s of nails, etc. (4) A marble-workers' polishing-block or runner. (5) The cover of a gunners' tar-bucket. (6) [Eng.] A coal-cart. (7) [Eng.] A low-bodied crank-axled dray for carrying heavy articles. (8) A wheeled platform used in a pageant or procession, upon which a spectacular display is arranged; a flat. (9) [Eng.] A wooden frame used on a cart or wagon to give greater carrying capacity.

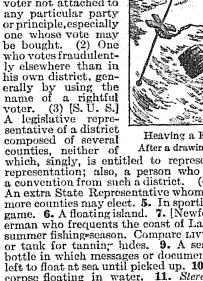
3. A dock or basin in which a ship is floated. **4.** *Geol.* & *Mining.* Stray pieces of rock, ore, or gems that have been detached from the parent ledge and carried to a distance. Such pieces often lead to the discovery of mines. **5.** In weaving, the passage of a filling-thread under or over several warp-threads without being engaged by them. **6.** *Zool* (1) A hollow or inflated part or organ in an animal to buoy it up in water, as the appendage to the foot of a violet-snail or janthinid, or the pneumatocyst of a hydrozoan, as the Portuguese man-of-war. (2) A sailless man or velellid hydrozoan. **7.** A low, broad vat for brewing. **8.** An arrangement for hardening steel with a copious jet of water. **9.** *Ceram.* A wash, slip, or covering coat. **10.** *Theat.* (1) A mechanical contrivance for elevating performers above the level in spectacular plays. (2) *pl.* The footlights, because, when wicks were used, they floated in an oil-filled trough. **11.** *Stereotyping.* An iron plate that floats in the melted type-metal, and is adjusted to the plane of the surface so as to regulate the thickness of the stereotype. **floating-plate†,** **12.** An irrigating-ditch. **13.** *Her.* A flat, toothed tool represented in the arms of the London Bowyers' Company. **14.** [U. S.] A piece of attention to prevent empt public land. (2) [Mex.] A certificate giving the holder authority to enter a certain amount of land. **15.** [U. S.] A political floater. **16.** *pl. Agric.* Mineral phosphates of low grade ground very fine and used as fertilizers. **17.** Weeds, ice, etc., floating in the mass. **18†.** A flux; flood. **19†.** A wave. **20†.** The process of floating. [< AS. *flota*, ship, < *flēotan*, float.]

flote†,— Erdmann's float (Chem.), a short glass cylinder sealed at each end and small enough to permit of introduction into a burette, in which it moves up or down as the liquid is poured in or drawn off. By means of a transverse mark on the cylinder, the amount of liquid drawn off during any operation is readily observed.— **float'-board",** *n.* One of the paddles or buckets of a water-wheel or of a paddle-wheel.— **f.-boat,** *n.* A ship's long-boat or launch: formerly so called because often tied astern: a lighter for transferring passengers or cargo: a raft.— **f.-carburetor,** *n.* See FLOAT-FEED, *n.*— **f.-case,** *n.* **1.** A device for elevating burdens by the pressure of water upon an air-tight case in a well or shaft. **2.** *Hydraul.* A caisson.— **f.-chamber,** *n.* Any reservoir, tank, or chamber in which a float operates.— **f.-coat,** *n.* A thin wash of plaster of Paris on a mortar coating.— **f.-copper, f.-gold,** etc. See FLOAT-MINERAL.— **f.-feed,** *n.* *Mech.* Automatic feed controlled by a float; specif., said of the float-carburetor of a gasoline-engine. **II.** *n.* A device, as the carburetor in a motor-car, or in an internal-combustion engine, in which the feed of the liquid is regulated by a float.— **f.-file,** *n.* A single-cut file.— **f.-gage,** *n.* A floating gage. See GAGE.— **f.-grass,** *n.* Any of several species of marsh-grass or wet meadow-grasses, as manna-grass and floating foxtail-grass.— **f.-key,** *n.* A sliding key; a projecting ridge or spline fixed to a pulley but movable along a keyseat in a shaft: a key that is movable axially.— **f.-man,** *n.* One who takes care of a float, as in hunting water-fowl.— **f.-mineral,** *n.* Small fragments of any ore carried away from the ore bed by the action of water or by gravity alone, often leading to the discovery of mines; also, metallic particles detached in stamping ore, and suspended in water. **f.-ore†,— f.-road,** *n.* *Logging.* A cleared channel in a swamp.— **f.-rule,** *n.* See FLOAT, *n.*, 2 (2).— **f.-stage,** *n.* A raft of timber and casks; a floating platform moored to a ship on which sailors train petitioned Congress. (2).— **f.-water,** *n.* A well-head in which a float forms a part, as for bottom-fishing.— **f.-trap,** *n.* In a steam-engine, a trap in which the rise of the level of the water of condensation raises a ball which operates a valve to discharge accumulated water.— **long f.,** a plasterers' float requiring two men to handle it.

float'a-ble,] flōt'a-bl; 2 flōt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being floated.— **float'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The condition of floatage; navigable by boats or rafts.— **float'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **float'i-ness†.**

float'age, float'ant, float-a'tion. Same as FLOTAGE, etc.

float'er,] flōt'er; 2 flōt'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which floats or causes to float. **2.** Specif., a float for registering the height or level of a liquid. **3.** One who moves about, taking temporary employment; specif., a substitute at elections. [Slang, U. S.] (1) A voter not attached to any particular party or principle; specially one whose vote may be bought. (2) One who votes fraudulently elsewhere than in his own district, generally by using the name of a rightful voter. (3) [U. S.] A legislative representative of a district composed of several counties, and to which, singly, is entitled to representation or extra representation; also, a person who is a delegate to a convention from such a district. (4) [Miss. & Tenn.] An extra State Representative whom either of two or more counties may elect. **5.** In sporting, one who floats a game. **6.** A floating island. **7.** [Newfoundland.] A fisherman who frequents the coast of Labrador during the summer season, returning to St. John's, N. F., in a vessel or tank for tanning hides. **9.** A sealed case, cask, or bottle in which messages or documents are placed and left to float at sea until picked up. **10.** [Slang, U. S.] A corpse floating in water. **11.** *Stereotyping.* Same as FLOAT, *n.*, 11. **12.** *Insur.* An open or floating policy. **13.** [Cant, Eng.] An exchequer bill, railway bond, etc., accepted as security, especially one given by a bank.



Heaving a Floater (def. 9).
After a drawing by G. Matania.

float'ing,] flōt'ing; 2 flōt'ing, *pa.* **1.** Buoyed up or carried along by a liquid or gas; borne on the surface of a liquid; as, a *floating* battery; a *floating* Bethel; *floating* dust. **2.** Unattached to moorings or any fixed anchorage; free to move about; not fixed; as, a *floating* island; a *floating* rib. **3.** Moving about; not settled, fluctuating; temporary; as, the *floating* population of a city.

Our *floating* fancies not determined by outward circumstances or by some fixed purpose, move like clouds in the sky.

MCCOSH *Emotions* bk. i, ch. 3, p. 72. [S. 1880.]

4. *Finance.* (1) Not funded; due at various times and in various amounts; said of a debt. (2) Not fixed. (3) Not invested permanently at interest or for income; not fixed, in circulation; ready for use: said of funds or capital.— **float'ing-board",** *n.* A corrugated wrought-iron can from the inside; a floating-plate.— **f. cartilage,** a loose body, variously constituted, found in the knee-joint, usually as a result of injury.— **f. fly,** a dry fly.— **f. garden,** a kind of garden common on the lakes near the city of Mexico: used for growing vegetables, flowers, etc. Such gardens are usually made of mat rafts made of aquatic vegetation, and are towed from one part of a lake to another by means of a rope.— **f. island,** (1) A mass of earth or of vegetation, broken away from the side of a lake and drifting from place to place: called by the creoles in Louisiana a *flottant* or floater. **2.** An artificial island, made, as on Chinese rivers, by heaping earth on matted aquatic growths, or a framework of wood, finally the island is anchored with poles driven through to the bottom.— **f.-land,** *n.* A dessert consisting of boiled custard with the beaten white of eggs floating on its surface.— **f. rib,** a rib, either of two horizontal brake-levers used under the center of a car-body.— **f.-plate,** *n.* **1.** Same as FLOAT, *n.*, 11. **2.** Same as FLOATING-BOARD.— **f. pulley** (*Insur.*), an open policy; a floater. See POLICY.— **f. reef** (*Mining*), masses of float-ore.— **f.-ring,** *n.* *Mech.* A packing-ring held in place by the piston-rings.— **f.-screed,** *n.* A strip for guiding a plasterers' float.— **f.-star,** *n.* A frostflower.

float'ing, *n.* **1.** The act, operation, or process of floating, in any sense of the verb. **2.** A filling-thread (weft) that spans several warp-threads without being engaged by them. **3.** (1) The spreading of plaster or stucco with a float. (2) A second coat of plastering, especially where there are three coats. **4.** The process of fattening oysters or scallops by means of a float.

float'ing-ly, *adv.* So as to float; in a buoyant manner.

float'-key", **f.-man,** etc. See *compounds* of FLOAT, *n.*

float'some,] flōt'sam; 2 flōt'sam, *n.* [Dial.] Flotsam.

float'stone',] flōt'stōn'; 2 flōt'stōn', *n.* **1.** *Mineral* A variety of opal that floats on water: found in light spongy concretionary or tuberose masses. **2.** A brick-layers' rubbing-stone for working out the defects in a brick that has been cut.

float'-tack"le, etc. See FLOAT, *n.*

float'y,] flōt'i; 2 flōt'y, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Tall, as grass. **2†.** Buoyant.

flob,] flŏb; 2 flŏb, *v.* **I.** *i.* [Prov. Eng.] To swell up, puff out; cause to puff. **II.** *t.* [Rare.] To move about clumsily or heavily. [< FLOP.]

floc"cil-la'tion,] flŏk"sĭ-lā'shan, 2 flŏc"çi-lā'shon, *n.* *Pathol.* A stage in delirium, as in fevers, in which a patient picks at the bedclothes with the fingers: regarded as a grave symptom. [< L. *floccus*, lock of wool.]

floc'ci-pend't, *a.* To deem valueless.

floc'cose,] flŏk'ōs or flŏk-ōs'; 2 flŏc'ōs or flŏc-ōs', *a.* **1.** Woolly: especially, in botany, composed of or bearing tufts of soft hairs or wool. **2.** *Ornith.* Flocculent. [< L. *floccosus*, < *floccus*, lock of wool.]— **floc'cose-ly,** *adv.*

floc'cu-lar,] flŏk'yu-lər; 2 flŏc'yu-lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a flocculus, especially of the cerebellum.

floc'cu-late,] flŏk'yu-lāt; 2 flŏc'yu-lat, *v.* *Geol.* To be joined together in small lumps, as some soils. **2.** *Chem.* & *Phys.* To gather into flaky masses

floc'cu-late,] flŏk'yu-lāt; 2 flŏc'yu-lat, *a.* Having a flocculus or tuft of hairs.

floc"cu-la'tion,] flŏk'yu-lā'shan; 2 flŏc"yu-lā'shon, *n.* The act or process of becoming or causing to become flocculent; specif., in chemistry and physics, the process of gathering into flakes the particles of any substances performed by agitating the particles in a liquid.

floc'cule,] flŏk'yūl; 2 flŏc'yul, *n.* A loose tuft, like wool; specif., in chemistry and physics, a loosely joined fluffy mass obtained by flocculation.

floc'cu-lence,] flŏk'yu-lens, 2 flŏc'yu-lēnç, *n.* **1.** The state of being flocculent. **2.** *Entom.* The soft, waxy substance ejected from certain insects, as leaf-hoppers and plant-lice.— **floc'cu-len-cy,** *n.*

floc'cu-lent,] flŏk'yu-lent; 2 flŏc'yu-lənt, *a.* **1.** Resembling wool; woolly; floccose. **2.** *Ornith.* Of, pertaining to, or like flocculence. **3.** Covered with flocculence. **4.** Coalescing in flakes. **5.** *Bot.* Pubescent, as the life-everlasting or the edelweiss.— **flocculent precipitate,** a precipitate that remains suspended in liquid as a loose, cloud-like mass.

floc'cu-lus,] flŏk'yu-lus; 2 flŏc'yu-lŭs, *n.* [-LI,] -lī; 2 -lī, *pl.*] **1.** A little flake, as in a flocculent precipitate; a flock. **2.** *Anat.* A small lobe in the inferior part of the cerebellum. **3.** A small tuft of wool or wool-like hairs, as on a plant or the leg of a bee. **4.** *Astron.* One of the gaseous cloud-like masses shown by spectroscopic examination to exist in the surface of the sun. [Dim. of L. *floccus*, lock of wool.— **floc'cu-lose,** *a.* Woolly; specif., in botany, diminutively floccose. **floc'cu-lous†.**

floc'cus,] flŏk'us; 2 flŏc'ŭs, *n.* [-CI,] -sī; 2 -çī, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A tuft of wool or wool-like hairs, as at the end of the tail in some quadrupeds. **2.** *Ornith.* The downy covering of first-formed part of the plumage of a young bird. **3.** *Bot.* (1) A tuft of woolly hairs. (2) *pl.* The hyphal threads or mycelium of the smuts.

floc'cy,] flŏk'i; 2 flŏc'y, *a.* Same as FLOCCOSE.

flock',] flŏk; 2 flŏk, *v.* **I.** *i.* To come together in a flock; go or be together; associate gregariously; assemble; crowd; as, the sparrows *flock* in winter.

A polyglot crowd of tourists came *flocking* into the small waiting-room. ALDRICH *Queen of Sheba* p. 165. [C. & C. 1877.]

II. *t.* [Archaic.] To gather together; bring together.

2†. To bring together.— **flock'ing-fowl",** *n.* [U. S.] A scaup.

flock', *n.* **1.** To cover with flock, as in making flock-paper. **2.** To fill with flocks or fine pieces of cloth, as a cushion.— **flock'ing-mach"ine,** *n.* A machine for spreading flock on paper coated with size.

flock', *n.* **1.** A company or collection of animals, particularly of small animals, as sheep, goats, birds, or bees. Specif.. (1) When unqualified, a collection of sheep or goats; as, firstlings of the *flock*

Our *flocks* are white on many a hill.

MACAULAY *Prophecy of Capys* st. 12.

(2) Among sportsmen, a company of wild fowl.

A *flock* of wild swans passed, voyaging north
To their nest places on Himilaut.

EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. I, st. 15.

2. Figuratively, the persons belonging to a congregation, church, parish, or diocese, under the care of their spiritual guide or pastor. See SHEPHERD.

Late in the evening the minister came home from Hornby. He had been called on to visit a sick member of his *flock*.

ELIZABETH C. STARKEL *Cousin Phillis* p. 40. [S. & CO. 1870.]

3. A company of persons, especially when regarded as unorganized or as blindly following a leader; a crowd; as, a *flock* of people; a *flock* of sheep. **4.** [Rare.] A family of children in relation to their parents, or a number of persons under tutelage. [< AS. *flocc*, orig. of birds, < root of *flōgan*, fly.]

flock', *n.* [Obs. except in compounds.] Flocculent wool, hair, down, or the like, as the fluff of cloth, etc.; specif., in dyeing, the refuse of wool, cotton, or silk, used in making flock-paper.

flock'-bed", *n.* A bed filled with flock.

flock'-down", *n.* [Local, U. S.] A scaup.— **flock'-man,** *n.* A herder; shepherd.— **flock'mas"ter,** *n.* One who owns or oversees a flock: especially [Austral.], a breeder of improved stock.— **f.-walk†,** *n.* A sheep-range.

flock'-pa"per, *n.* **1.** Finely ground wool, cloth, rags, felt, or vegetable fiber, used for coating wall-paper; wool-dust. See FLOCK-POWDER and FLOCK-PAPER. **2.** A tuft of

wool or the like; a lock. **3.** Short refuse wool. **4.** A flock bed. **5.** *Chem.* Any small tufted or flake-like mass of matter floating in a solution, especially if produced by precipitation. [Cp. L. *floccus*, lock of wool.] —**flock bed,** a bed stuffed with flock, or with flocks of wool or hair.—**flock'-cut"ter,** *n.* A machine for making flocks. —**f.-duster,** *n.* A machine for cleansing flock by removing ordinary dust.—**f.-opener,** *n.* A machine for loosening out bunches of wool-dust or other flock, in order that it may feed properly to paper that is being flocked.—**f.-paper,** *n.* Wall-paper sized and covered or figured with flock; velvet-paper.—**f.-pated**†, *a.* Thick-headed; stupid.—**f.-powder,** *n.* **1.** Powdered or ground wool or cloth used for coating flock-paper. **2**†. Flock used for giving substance to cloth. —**f.-printing,** *n.* A process of printing in size for ornamentation, and dusting with flock while wet: employed for making ornamental signs on cardboard or the like.

flock, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A hurdle; flake.

flock'et†, *n.* A loose robe worn by women in the 16th century.

flock'ing, 1 flek'ɪŋ; 2 flŏk'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of removing flocks from a fabric. **2.** A mass of damaged or broken cotton-fibers formed on the combing-needles of a cotton-combing machine when improperly adjusted.

flockt, *pp.* Flocked. S. S.

Flock'ton, 1 flek'tən; 2 flŏk'ton, *n.* A borough in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

flock'wise, 1 flek'waiz; 2 flŏk'wīs, *adv.* After the manner of a flock; in flocks. **flock'ly**†.

flock'y, 1 flek'ɪ; 2 flŏk'y, *a.* **1.** Resembling flock; floccose. **2.** Rich in flocks.

flo-coon', 1 flə-kūn'; 2 flŏ-cōōn', *n.* A threadlike woolly or stringy substance frequently found as a covering on the bodies of some insects, as aphids. [< L. *floccus*, lock of wool.]

Flod'den, 1 flɒd'n; 2 flŏd'n, *n.* A hill in the Cheviot Range, Northumberland, England; scene of the decisive defeat of the Scots under James IV. by the English under the Earl of Surrey, Sept. 9, 1513, described in Scott's *Marmion*.

flode†, *n.* A flood.

flodge, 1 floj; 2 flodġ, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A puddle. [< FLOOD.]

floe, 1 flō; 2 flō, *n.* A collection of masses of floating polar ice; also, a separate mass of such ice, or a large individual field of ice with a comparatively level surface.

And steel-muscled Bartlett . . . at the wheel of the Roosevelt hammering a passage through the *floes.* ROBERT E. PEARY *Discovery of the North Pole* p. 20. [F. A. S. & CO. '10.]

[< Dan. *flage*; cp. FLAW[1], FLAKE[1].]—**floe'-berg",** *n.* Floe-ice in large masses, heaped up and compacted together, as distinguished from an iceberg proper.—**f.-ice,** *n.* Floating ice on the surface of the sea.—**f.-rat,** *n.* The ringed seal. —**f.-till,** *n.* *Geol.* See TILL.

floek, 1 flūk; 2 flük. [S.-Afr. D.] **I.** *vt.* To swear. **II.** *n.* An oath.

flog, 1 flog; 2 flŏg, *v.* [FLOGGED, FLOGD[S]; FLOG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To chastise by striking with a whip, birch rod, ferule, or the like; whip; lash; beat. See illus. under FLAGELLATION. **2.** To lash (the water) with the line in fishing. **3.** *Carp.* To cut roughly into shape preparatory to a more accurate treatment. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] To outdo; excel. **II.** *i.* To flap violently: said of a sail. [Cp. AS. *flocan*, strike, L. *flagello*, whip.] Syn.: see BEAT.—**to flog a dead horse,** to try to arouse fresh interest in a dead question.—**to f. round** (or **through**) **the fleet,** to give (a sailor) a specified number of lashes as he is brought alongside each ship of the fleet: an obsolete mode of naval punishment.—**to f. the clock,** to push the hands ahead so as to lessen the time for work.—**flog'ga-bl(e**[P], *a.* Ready for or deserving a flogging.—**flog'ger,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which flogs. **2.** A bung-starter. **3.** [Racing Slang, Eng.] A cut whip.—**flog'mas"ter,** *n.* One whose office it is to flog, or direct the flogging of, prisoners.—**flog'ster,** *n.* [Rare.] One addicted to flogging, as of children or pupils.

flog, *n.* A sound resembling the impact of a blow.

flog'ging, 1 fleg'ɪŋ; 2 flŏg'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of beating or thrashing with a whip, lash, ferule, or the like; a whipping; lashing. **2.** In angling, a thrashing of the water with the line.—**flog'ging-chis"el,** *n.* A heavy chisel used in chipping iron castings.—**f.-hammer,** *n.* A large hammer used with a flogging-chisel.—**flog'ging-ly,** *adv.*

floit†, *vt.* To play the flute.

floit, 1 floit; 2 flŏit, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A flatterer. **2.** A petted person. **3.** A flute. **4.** A fight; contest.

flong†, *imp.* & *pp.* of FLING, *v.*

flong, 1 fleŋ; 2 flŏng, *n.* [Eng.] The sheets of prepared paper used for making matrices in stereotyping by the papier-maché process; also, a matrix of such paper.

flood, 1 flud; 2 flŏd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pour an abundance of water or other liquid upon, over, or into; inundate; deluge; as, to *flood* a meadow; to *flood* the eyes with tears. **2.** Figuratively, to supply abundantly or in excess; as, to *flood* the city with advertisements.

II. *i.* **1.** To rise to or be at the flood, as the sea; rise and overflow, as a stream; as, in the spring rains the river *floods.* **2.** To bleed copiously after childbirth; flow; also, to have an excessive menstrual discharge.

flood, *n.* **1.** An unusually abundant flow of water in a stream, rising, and overflowing land not commonly covered with water; an inundation, freshet, or deluge; as, the *flood* burst the dam. **2.** The state or condition of water, or of that which may be likened to water, in overflow: as, a stream at its *flood.*

Our love at its highest *flood* rushes beyond its object, and loses itself in the sense of divine mystery.
GEORGE ELIOT *Adam Bede* p. 45. [T. 1859.]

3. Specif., the Noachian deluge. See DELUGE, *n.*, 1.

The tradition of *the Flood* may . . . be properly regarded as universal. HUGH MILLER *Testimony of Rocks* p. 299. [G. & L. 1858.]

4. The semi-diurnal coming in of the tide, as opposed to the *ebb*; especially, the tide at its height; high tide.

Unsure the ebb and *flood* of thought.
EMERSON *The Poet* pt. ii, st. 15.

5. Anything that moves or seems to move in a full stream; a copious flow or outpouring, as of sunlight. **6.** An abundant supply (of anything); especially, an overbundance or plethora; as, a *flood* of callers.

Our century has been distinguished by a rising *flood* of inventions. STRONG *Our Country* p. 4. [B. & T. CO. 1885.]

7. Any great body of water; the sea; a river.

Down the sable *flood* we glided.
CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Villete* p. 52. [P. & C.]

8. Excessive menstrual flow. [< AS. *flōd*, < *flōwan*; see FLOW, *v.*]—**flood'-an"chor,** *n.* The down-stream anchor of a ship riding in a tideway: from the ship holding by that anchor on the flood-tide.—**f.-board,** *n.* One of several pieces of timber laid horizontally between stays or supports to form a temporary dam or bulkhead for confining water in times of flood.—**f.-cock,** *n.* *Naut.* A cock by means of which sea-water can be admitted to powder-magazines, etc., so as to flood them.—**f.-dam,** *n.* Same as SPLASH-DAM. **flooding-dam**‡.—**f.-flanking,** *n.* A way of covering or making an embankment by piling up lumps of moist stiff clay, which are compacted by the force with which they are thrown together, the crevices caused by shrinkage being afterward filled with mud.—**f.-gate,** *n.* **1.** A gate for regulating the flow of water, as in a raceway: sometimes arranged to be raised and lowered at will; often swinging on hinges, and permitting flow one way while restricting it the other way. **2.** Figuratively, any wide opening or vent for an outpouring as of a flood. **f.-gum,** *n.* Same as YARRAH.—**f.-hatch,** *n.* A flood-gate sliding in vertical grooves in a dam in such a way as to be easily raised in time of flood to afford an outlet for the surplus water.—**f. loam,** the silt or fine sand left upon the flats adjacent to a stream after a flood.—**f.-mark,** *n.* A high-water or high-tide mark. In England it defines the Admiralty's jurisdiction.—**f.-pipe,** *n.* A pipe by means of which a place may be flooded.—**f.-plain,** *n.* *Geol.* A plain bordering the present or former course of any river or stream and built of alluvial material deposited at times of flood.—**f.-plane,** *n.* The maximum height reached by an influx of water during an inundation: usually indicated by a series of marks cut into a stone wall, building, etc.—**f.-stage,** *n.* The lowest stage of a river at which overflow will begin; now the official designation, in the U. S. Weather Bureau, of what was formerly called the *danger-line.*—**f.-tide,** *n.* Same as FLOOD, 4.—**magazine f.-pipe** (*Nav.*), one of a set of pipes by which sea-water can be admitted to the ammunition-rooms of a war-ship, when the flood-cocks are opened.—**main f. 1.** High tide. **2.** A large sheet of water. **3.** The ocean.—**Noah's f.,** or **the F.,** see DELUGE, *n.*, 1.

Flood, Henry (1732–[1]/[2]1791). An Irish orator and politician; the rival of Grattan.

flood'age, 1 flʊd'ɪj; 2 flŏd'aġ, *n.* [Rare.] Inundation.

flood'er, 1 flud'ər; 2 flŏd'er, *n.* **1.** A person who irrigates or floods. **2.** A stream or river that overflows periodically.

flood'ing, 1 flud'ɪŋ; 2 flŏd'ing, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Hemorrhage of the womb, especially after childbirth. **2.** The act of overflowing or copiously streaming; inundation.

flood-om'e-ter, 1 flud-om'ɪ-tər; 2 flŏd-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the height attained by a flood.

flook, *n.* Same as FLUKE[1], *n.*—**flook'y,** *a.*

flook'an, *n.* Same as FLUCAN. **flook'ing**‡.

floor, 1 flēr; 2 flōr, *vt.* **1.** To cover or provide with a floor; as, to *floor* an apartment. **2.** To throw down to or as to the floor; overthrow; defeat; figuratively, to vanquish in debate; as, to *floor* an opponent in an argument.

The other day I was what you would call *floored* by a Jew.
COLERIDGE *Table Talk* July 8, 1830.

3. To place near or on the floor; cause to rest on the floor, as a picture. **4.** To spread and turn (grain), as in malting. **5.** [Univ. Slang, Eng.] To do thoroughly; finish successfully; as, to *floor* an examination-paper.—**floor'er,** *n.* One who floors, defeats, or overthrows.

floor, *n.* **1.** The bottom surface in a room or building, on which the inmates walk, and which supports the movable articles of furniture, etc.: usually constructed of boards or planks, but sometimes of tiles or bricks, or of iron or other metal. **2.** The space between two adjacent floors of an entire building; a story. **3.** Any natural area made smooth or level, corresponding in character or use to a floor; a limited horizontal surface, analogous in position to the floor of a house; as, the *floor* of the skull; the *floor* of a cavern.

See, love, my boat is moored for thee, By ocean's weedy *floor.*
BRYANT *Arctic Lover* st. 3.

4. In any parliamentary body, the part of the hall occupied by members; hence, the right or privilege to address the house during a given time and to the exclusion of other speakers; as, on the *floor* of the Senate.

The Conservatives get what American politicians call 'the *floor*.'
MCCARTHY *Our Own Times* vol. iv, p. 48. [T. 1880.]

5. The main business hall of an exchange, open to members only, with its accompanying privileges. **6.** *Ship-building.* (1) The nearly horizontal interior part of a vessel's bottom on each side of the keel. (2) *pl.* Timbers of the frame lying across the keel and usually bolted through it and the keelson; floor-timbers. **7.** *Mining.* (1) A flat ore-mass. (2) Horizontal rock beneath an ore-body. **8.** *Malting.* A batch or quantity of grain laid at one time for steeping; piece. **9.** [Colloq., Eng.] Something that defeats or overwhelms. **10**†. A unit of measure in earthwork, a mass one foot deep and about six yards square. [< AS. *flōr*: cp. L. *planus*, level, plane.] **floorth**†. —**ceil'ing-floor",** *n.* *Arch.* The framework supporting the ceiling when the latter is constructed separately from the floor immediately beneath it.—**first f., second f.,** etc., see STORY.—**f.-cloth,** *n.* A cloth used to wipe a floor; also any fabric used to cover floors, as oilcloth, or a fabric laid over a carpet proper, or a temporary substitute for carpet, as canvas or crash.—**f.-cramp,** *n.* A cramp for forcing matched floor-boards together before nailing down. **f.-clamp**‡; **f.-dog**‡.—**f.-frame,** *n.* **1.** The frame of a railway-car floor, composed of the sills, body-bolsters, and needle-beams. **2.** A member in an iron or steel vessel, corresponding to a floor-timber in a wooden one.—**f.-hanger,** *n.* **1.** *Mech.* A shaft-bearing clamped to a floor. **2.** *Arch.* A stirrup-iron used for hanging the framed timbers of a floor. —**f.-head,** *n.* The outer end of a ship's floor-timber or floor-frame.—**f.-hollow,** *n.* A curved templet for the floor-timbers or floor-frames and lower futtocks of a vessel.—**f.-light,** *n.* A window in a floor.—**floor'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] Same as FLOOR-WALKER.—**f.-plan,** *n.* **1.** *Building.* The plan of a story of a house, showing form, arrangement, and dimensions of rooms, thickness of partitions, positions of flues, etc. **2.** *Ship-building.* A plan of the bottom timbers of a ship.—**f.-plate,** *n.* A plate set in or secured to a floor; specif., a rotating bedplate of a boring-machine when set flush with the floor of the shop.—**f.-push,** *n.* *Elec.* A push-button or the like in a floor, to be operated by the foot.—**f.-rest,** *n.* A stand placed on the floor which supports a slide or other rest attached to a lathe.—**f.-ribbon,** *n.* *Ship-building.* The ribbon directly below the floor-heads.—**f.-timber,** *n.* One of the main timbers in or under a floor; in ship-building, a bottom framing-timber lying directly across the keel.—**f. trader** [U. S.] (*Finance*), a stock-exchange member who trades on the floor of the house.—**f.-walker,** *n.* A person employed in a large retail establishment to walk about and give information to customers, watch for thieves, report inattention of employees, etc.—**floor'way",** *n.* The part of a bridge that forms the roadway; the rails and ties of a railroad bridge.—**lightened f.,** a ship's floor perforated to economize weight.—**to get in on the ground f.** [Slang], in commerce, to enter a scheme at its inception; obtain an exceptionally profitable interest in a project.—**to have** or **get the f.,** in parliamentary parlance, to have or get the right to address the house; have the opportunity to speak.

floor'age, 1 flēr'ɪj; 2 flōr'aġ, *n.* The area of a floor; floor-space.

floord, *pp.* Floored. S. S.

floor'ing, 1 flēr'ɪŋ; 2 flôr'ing, *n.* **1.** Material from which to make a floor. **2.** Floors collectively; a floor. **3.** The process of spreading and turning grain while malting so as to limit its germination.—**floor'ing-cramp",** *n.* A floor-cramp. **f.-clamp**‡.—**f.-plate,** *n.* A plate beneath an ambulacral groove of an edriasteroid crinoid.—**naked f.** (*Arch.*), the unboarded joists of a floor.

floor'less, 1 flēr'les; 2 flōr'lĕs, *a.* Having no floor.

flop, 1 flep; 2 flŏp, *v.* [FLOPPED, FLOPT[S]; FLOP'PING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to strike or slap, as something flexible and flat; fling or throw so as to unfold with a jerk or to strike with a flat surface; as, to *flop* the wings.

II. *i.* **1.** To tumble about or over heavily; fall loosely and flatly; as, to *flop* down on the ground.

A dirty grey sky, a still dirtier grey sea *flopping* up on our weather bow.
ANNIE BRASSEY *Last Voyage* p. 222. [L. G. & CO. 1889.]

2. To toss about loosely, as a wounded bird, or the flexible rim of a hat. **3.** To break down or give in suddenly; collapse. [Another form of FLAP.]—**flop'wing",** *n.* The lapwing.—**to flop over,** to turn over suddenly; hence, to go over from one side or party to another.

flop, *n.* **1.** The act of flopping, in any sense. **2.** [Rare.] Something that flops or may flop. **3.** A soft hat with a brim that flaps.

flop, *adv.* [Slang.] With a flop or slap; suddenly.

flop'per, 1 flep'ər; 2 flŏp'er, *n.* One who or that which flops. Specif.: (1) A young duck; flapper. (2) One who easily or frequently changes his opinions or party, as in politics. (3) [Police Cant, U. S.] One who feigns a fit by falling on the sidewalk to play on the sympathy of the passers-by.

flop'py, 1 flep'ɪ; 2 flŏp'y, *a.* Having a tendency to flop.

flor-, } 1 flōr-, flō'rɪ-; 2 flōr-, flō'ri-. From L. *flos*, flower:
flo'ri-, } combining forms.

Words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Flor., *abbr.* Florida.

flo'ra[1], 1 flō'rə; 2 flō'ra, *n.* **1.** The aggregate of plants growing without cultivation in a country or district, or indigenous to a particular geological formation; as, a desert *flora.* **2.** A work systematically enumerating all the plants of a country, district, or geological formation; as, Gray's "*Flora* of North America."

Flo'ra[2], *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. D. It. **Flo'ra,** 1 flō'ra, 2 flō'rä; F. **Flore,** 1 flōr, 2 flōr. **2.** *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of flowers and spring, an ancient Italian deity, whose festival, the *Floralia,* was celebrated at the end of April and the beginning of May with games, mimes, and much license. The festival originated about 240 B. C., but the cult of the goddess was established at Rome in very early days. **3.** A city in Clay county, Ill. **4.** A town in Carrol county, Ind. [L., flower.]

Flo'ra, Mount. A peak in Colorado; 12,878 ft. high.

flo'ral, 1 flō'rəl; 2 flō'ral, *a.* Of or pertaining to flowers; like or consisting of flowers; as, a *floral* offering. [< L. *floralis*, < *flos* (*flor-*), flower.]—**floral envelop,** the perianth of a flower.—**f. leaf,** an individual sepal or petal.—**f. organs,** the perianth and essential organs of a flower.—**flo'ral-ly,** *adv.* In a floral manner; with flowers.

Flo-ra'li-a, 1 flo-rē'lɪ-ə; 2 flo-rā'li-a, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* The festival of Flora, goddess of flowers, held in the spring-time.

flo'ral-ize, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To decorate with flowers.

Flo'ra McFlim'sey. See MACFLIMSEY.

flo'ra-mour†, *n.* Any one of several species of amaranth. **flo'ra-mor**†.

flo'ran, 1 flō'rən; 2 flō'ran, *n.* *Mining.* Fine-grained tin ore, or tin ore that is stamped very fine.

Flor and Blanche"flor', 1 flōr, blansh"flōr'; 2 flōr, blänch"-flōr'. The title of a minnesong of Arabian or Persian origin, written by Conrad Fleck, about 1220. It relates the story of two children in love with each other. Flor, who is the son of a pagan king, is brought up with Blancheflor, who is a stolen child. Anxious to part them, the king sells Blancheflor to some eastern traders. Flor searches for her and succeeds in finding her in the palace of a sultan who is a sorcerer, and reaches her by hiding in a basket of roses. When discovered the sultan orders both to be cast into the flames, but is so moved by their love that he sets them free and they return home and marry. The romance, which was adopted by Boccaccio in his *Il Filocolo,* has been reproduced in various languages, as English, French, German, and Spanish.

flo'ra-scope, 1 flō'rə-skōp; 2 flō'ra-scōp, *n.* An optical instrument used in examining flowers. [< FLOR- + -SCOPE.] **flor'i-scope**‡; **flor'o-scope**‡.

Flo"rē"al', 1 flo"rē"āl'; 2 flō"re"äl', *n.* [F.] The eighth month in the calendar of the first French republic. See CALENDAR.

flo're-ate, 1 flō'rɪ-ēt; 2 flō're-āt, *v.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] **I.** *t.* *Art.* To decorate or ornament with flower designs, or the like. **II.** *i.* To bloom; flower. [< L. *floreus*, flowery, < *flos*, flower.] **floriate**‡.—**flo're-ate,** *a.*—**flo"re-a'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Floral decoration. **2.** *Mus.* A flourish.

flor'ec†, *n.* A blue dyewood-scum used in painting. **flo'rey**‡.

flo'rein†, *n.* Same as FLORIN. **flo'ren**†.

flor'ence[1], 1 flor'ens, 2 flŏr'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** [F-] A red wine from Tuscany. **2.** A florin. See COIN. **3.** A thin silk taffeta. [< *Florence* in Italy.]

Flor'ence[2], *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. Dan. G. **Flo-renz',** 1 flo-rents', 2 flo-rĕnts'; D. **Flo-ren'ti-a,** 1 floren'tsɪ-a, 2 flo-rĕn'tsĭ-ä; F. **Flo"rence',** 1 flō"räns', 2 flō"räns'; It. **Fi"o-ren'za,** 1 fī"o-ren'dza, 2 fī"o-rĕn'dzä; Sp. **Flo-ren'ci-a,** 1 flo-ren'thɪ-a, 2 flo-rĕn'thĭ-ä; Sw. **Flo-renz',** 1 florens', 2 flo-rĕns'. **2. F. of Worcester** (–[7]/[7]1118), an English Benedictine monk and historian, compiler of a chronicle dating from the creation. **3. William Jermyn** (original name, **Bernard Conlin**) ([7]/[26]1831–[11]/[21]1891), an American comedian and playwright. **4.** A county in E. South Carolina; 630 sq. m. **5.** Its county-seat. **6.** A county in N. E. Wisconsin; 498 sq. m. **7.** Its county-seat. **8.** An ancient city, capital of Firenze province, Italy, and former capital of Tuscany and of Italy; noted for its art treasures and former prominence in literature and art. **Fi-ren'ze**‡ [It.]. **9.** A city, county-seat of Lauderdale county, Ala. **10.** A town, county-seat of Pinal county, Ariz. **11.** A city in Fremont county, Colo. **12.** A city in Marion county, Kan. [L., flourishing.]

Flor'en-tine, 1 flor'en-tīn; 2 flŏr'ĕn-tīn (XIII). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the city of Florence, Italy.—**Florentine school,** a school of painting which owed its prominence in the 14th century to Giotto di Bondone (1276–1337), and in the following century became the leading school of the world. Several of its artists were sculptors also, and their paintings show the influence of Florentine sculpture. The painters which this school produced were very numerous, including Fra Angelico, Botticelli, Masolino, and Masaccio. Among the sculptors of the school Brunelleschi, Donatello, and Michelangelo were perhaps the most prominent.

No sculptor save Michael Angelo, more potently influenced *Florentine* art and architecture than did Donatello.
Youth's Companion [Boston], Apr. 23, 1891, p. 247.

II. *n.* **1.** An inhabitant or native of Florence, or his dialect of Italian. **2.** [f-] (1) A stout and durable kind of silk dress-goods. (2)† Same as FLORENCE[1], 3. **3.**

[Prov. Brit.] [-f-] (1) A kind of meat pie without under crust. (2) A large apple pie drenched with ale. 4. Cassimere-twill. See under CASSIMERE. [< L. *Florentinus*, < *floren(t-)s*, ppr. of *floreo*; see FLOWER, v.]

flo-ren'ti-ans, 1 flo-ren'ti-anz, *n.* [< L. *Florentius*, < *florens*, ppr. of *floreo*; see FLOWER, v.] Co-cur's *Confessio Amantis*, a knight eager to learn "what all women desire most," who marries an old hag for the sake of the truth: "Sovereignty of man's love." Thereupon the hag is released from enchantment and becomes a beautiful maiden. Chaucer's *Wife of Bath's Tale* is founded on this legend.

flo'res', 1 flō'riz; 2 flō'rēz, *n. pl. Com.* The first quality of indigo dye. [Pl. of L. *flos*, flower.]

Flo'res', 1 flō'res; 2 flō'rēs, *n.* 1. An island in the Malay Archipelago, south of Celebes; 7,000 sq. m. 2. An island of the Azores group; capital, Santa Cruz. 3. A department of Uruguay; 1,744 sq. m.; capital, Trinidad.

flo-res'cence, 1 flo-res'ens; 2 flō-rēs'ĕns, *n. Bot.* 1. The state of being in blossom; anthesis. 2. Inflorescence. Intellect is the *florescence*, the complete development of the germ of the human plant.

Journeys Thoughts tr. by Calvert, p. 49. [w. v. a. 1867.]

[< L. *florescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *floresco*, inceptive of *floreo*, bloom; see FLOWER, v.]—**flo-res'cent**, *a.* Flowering.

flo'ret, 1 flō'ret; 2 flō'rĕt, *n.* 1. *Bot.* A little flower; one of the small individual flowers that make up a dense cluster or head, as in the sunflower, daisy, dandelion, and other flowers of the aster family. See illus. under DISK.

Each *floret* has its own little store of honey.

GRANT ALLEN *Flowers and their Pedigree* p. 35. [A. 1884.]

2. A silk yarn or floss spun from the highest grade of waste. **flo'ret-silk'**, 3. [Archaic.] A fencing-foil. 4. *Entom.* A flosculus. 5. F. *floraille*. [< LL. *floretus*, dim. of L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.]—**disk'-flo'ret**, *n.* Any floret in the disk of a composite plant of the family *Asteracea*.—**flo-ret'ta**, *n.* Flosselle.

flo'ret-ed, 1 flō'ret-ed; 2 flō'rĕt-ĕd, *a. Arch.* Ornamented with carved figures of small flowers.

flo-rette', 1 flo-ret'; 2 flō-rĕt', *n.* See COTN.

flo'ret-ty, 1 flō'ret-i; 2 flō'rĕt-y, *a. Her.* Same as FLEURY. [< OF. *fleuretté*, < *fleurette*, FLORET.]

flo-re'tum, 1 flo-rī'tum; 2 flo-rē'tŭm, *n.* A botanical garden set apart for flowers. [< L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.]

The *Floretum*, or Flower Garden [Shaw's Garden], . . . contains almost every flower that can be grown in this latitude.

Guide to G. a. and Canada, St. Louis p. 363. [A. 1892.]

flo'ri-aget', *n.* Bloom.

Flo'ri'an, 1 flō'ri'an; 2 flō'rĭ'ăn, *n.* 1. **Jean P. C.** (1755–1794), Chevalier de, a French writer; *Fables*, etc. 2. A suburb of Valetta, Malta; the residence of English families.

Flo'ri-an-op'o-lis, 1 flō'ri-an-op'o-lis; 2 flō'rĭ-an-ŏp'o-lĭs, *n.* A town on Santa Catharina Island, Brazil; capital of Santa Catharina province.

flo'ri-come, 1 flō'ri-kōm; 2 flō'rĭ-kōm, *n. Spong.* A hexaster spicule having rays with a terminal bunch of curved branches. [< L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower, + L. *coma*, hair.]—**flo-ric'o-mous**, *a.*

flo'ri-cul-ture, 1 flō'ri-kul-chur *or* -tiur; 2 flō'rĭ-cĭl-chur *or* -tiur (XIII), *n.* The cultivation of flowers or ornamental plants.—**flo'ri-cul'tur-al**, *a.*—**flo'ri-cul'tur-al-ly**, *adv.*—**flo'ri-cul'tur-ist**, *n.*

flor'id, 1 flor'id; 2 flŏr'id, *a.* 1. Having a bright color; especially, of a lively reddish hue; flushed with red; as, a *florid* complexion. 2. *Rhet.* Over-ornamented with figures of speech; ornate; profusely embellished; as, a *florid* style. 3. *Arch.* Full of richly ornamental phrases. 4. *Arch.* Elaborately ornate; enriched with decoration, as the buildings of the 14th and 15th centuries. See PERPENDICULAR. 5. In full flower, or covered with flowers; blooming.

Onward, my friends, to that bright *florid* isle.

R. C. DIENNET *The Voyager's Sonnets* st. 2.

[< L. *floridus*, < *flos* (*flor-*), flower.]—**flo-rid'i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being florid. **flor'id-ness'**, *n.*—**flor'id-ly**, *adv.*

Flor'i-da, 1 flor'i-də; 2 flŏr'ĭ-dă, *n.* 1. An orange grown in, or resembling one from, Florida. 2. One of the South Atlantic states of America; 58,666 sq. m.; capital, Tallahassee. 3. A department of Uruguay; 1,271 sq. m.; its capital.

Flo-ri'da Blan'ca, 1 flo-rī'də blăn'kə; 2 flo-rē'dă blăn'că. 1. **Count of** (1728?–1801?), José Moñino, a Spanish statesman: chief minister of Charles III. and IV. 2. A town in Pampanga province, Luzon Island.

Flor'i-da Keys. A chain of islands and sand-banks extending for 220 miles along the southern extremity of the State of Florida. Ft. Loct.

Flor'i-da Pass. A pass in New Mexico; height, 4,600 ft.

Flor'i-da Peak. A mountain in New Mexico; height, 7,305 ft.

flo-rid'e-æ, 1 flo-rid'i-ē; 2 flo-rĭd'ē-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as RHODOPHYCEÆ. [< L. *floridus*; see FLORID.]—**flo-rid'e-ous**, *a.*

Flo-rid'i-an, 1 flo-rid'i-ən; 2 flo-rĭd'ĭ-ăn. I. *a.* 1. Relating to or originating in Florida. 2. *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the group of strata forming the Pliocene series as developed in the Atlantic and eastern Gulf coast region of the United States, or to the corresponding geologic age. II. *n.* 1. A native or resident of Florida. 2. *Geol.* The Floridian group of strata.

flo-rif'er-ous, *a. Bot.* Bearing flowers.—**flo-rif'er-ous-ness**, *n.*—**flo-ri'fi-ca'tion**, *n. Bot.* The state of being in flower; the opening of buds into flowers.—**flo-ri'form**, *a. Bot.* Shaped like a flower.—**flo-rig'er-ous**, *a.* [Rare.] Flower-bearing.—**flo-rig'ra-phy**, *n.* The symbolism of flowers as set forth in historical literature.—**flo'ri-graph'ic**, *a.*

flo'ri-kan, 1 flō'ri-kən; 2 flō'rĭ-kăn, *n.* A small Indian bustard, as *Houbaropsis bengalensis*. **flo'ri-cant**; **flo'ri-kint.**—lesser florikan, the smaller of the two Indian bustards, *Sypheotis aurita*.

flo'ri-lege, 1 flō'ri-lej; 2 flō'rĭ-lĕj, *n.* [P.] [Rare.] 1. Same as FLORILEGIUM. 2. The culling of flowers.

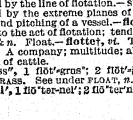
flo'ri-le'gi-um, 1 flō'ri-lē'ji-əm; 2 flō'rĭ-lē'jĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] An anthology. [< L. *florilegus*, flower-culling, < *flos*, flower, + *lego*, cull.]

flo'ri-ma'ni-a, 1 flō'ri-mē'ni-ə; 2 flō'rĭ-mā'nĭ-ă, *n.* [Rare.] An abnormal fondness for flowers.—**flo'ri-ma'nist**, *n.*

Flor'i-mel, 1 flor'i-mel; 2 flŏr'ĭ-mĕl, *n.* Literally, honey flower; specif., in Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, a character illustrative of womanly delicacy and sweetness.

flo'ri-mer'i, *n.* Same as FLORAMOUR.

flor'in, 1 flor'in; 2 flŏr'ĭn, *n.* One of several European gold and silver coins. See COIN. **flor'ence't.**



A Silver Florin. 1/2

The gonfalonier was assigned for his whole salary four hundred golden *florins* a year. JOHN ADAMS *Defence of Constitution* vol. ii. p. 124. [L. & & CO. 1851.]

[F., < It. *fiorino*, < *fiore*, < L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.]—**Godless florin**, an English florin issued, 1849, by a Roman Catholic master of the mint named Shiel, who omitted F. D. from the legend on the coins.

Flo'ri-o, 1 flō'ri-ō; 2 flō'rĭ-ō, **John** (1553?–1625). An English teacher and writer; translator of Montaigne's *Essays*.

flo-rip'a-rous, 1 flo-rip'a-rus; 2 flo-rĭp'a-rŭs, *a.* Bearing flowers. [< L. *florifer* + -OUS.]

flo'ri-pon'di-o, 1 flō'ri-pon'di-ō; 2 flō'rĭ-pŏn'dĭ-ō, *n.* [Sp.] A South-American plant (*Datura sanguinea*), a congener of the common stramonium. The various poisonous, its seeds are used by the Peruvians as the basis of an intoxicating infusion, which, taken in excess, produces delirium.

Flo'ris, 1 flō'ris; 2 flō'rĭs, **Frans** (1520–1570). A Flemish painter; *Nativity*.

flo-ris'sant, 1 flo-ris'ənt; 2 flo-rĭs'ănt, *n. Geol.* A formation, composed of shale of Miocene age, near Florissant, Colo., noted for abundant fossil plants, insects, and similar delicate remains.

flo'rist, 1 flō'rist; 2 flō'rĭst (XIII), *n.* 1. One skilled in the art of raising flowers; a grower of flowers for market; floriculturist. 2. A dealer in flowers. [< L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.]—**florists' flower**, any flower or plant cultivated by florists; in England, a plant whose parent species are no longer known or cultivated, as the gladiolus, dahlia, etc.

flo-ris'tics, 1 flo-ris'tiks; 2 flō-rĭs'tĭks, *n.* The study of plants with reference to their relative abundance and distribution. [< FLORA.]—**flo-ris'tic**, *a.*—**flo-ris'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

flo'ris-try, *n.* The practise of the skill or art of the florist.

flo'ri-su-gent, 1 flō'ri-sū-jent; 2 flō'rĭ-sū'jĕnt, *a.* Sucking flowers, as a bird or insect.

Flor'i-zel, 1 flor'i-zel; 2 flŏr'ĭ-zĕl, *n.* 1. The pseudonym employed by George IV., when Prince of Wales, in his letters to Mrs. Fitzherbert. 2. In Shakspere's *Winter's Tale*, a prince of Bohemia in love with Perdita.

flo'roon', *n.* A border worked with flowers.

flo'rous, 1 flō'rus; 2 flō'rŭs, *suffix.* Used to denote the possession of flowers; as, *uniflorous*, *multiflorous*, etc. [< L. *florus*, < *flos*, flower.]

flo'ru-la, 1 flō'ru-lə; 2 flō'rŭ-lă, *n.* A small floret; a systematic enumeration of floret tribes. [DIM. of L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.]

My limited *florula*, gathered as I made a few hasty walks . . . may be worth a notice. KANE *Grinnell Exp.* p. 45. [A. 1854.]

flo'ry, 1 flō'ri; 2 flō'rĭ, *a. Her.* Flowery; decorated. Same as FLEURY.

Flo'rus, 1 flō'rus; 2 flō'rŭs, **L. Annæus.** A Roman historian of the 2d century.

flo'ry, 1 flō'ri; 2 flō'rĭ, *a.* 1. *Her.* Fleury. 2. Conceited.

flo'ry, *n.* A small boat for carrying passengers between a vessel and the shore. **fl.'ry-boat'**.

flo'sflle, 1 flo'sel; 2 flŏs'ĕl, *n. Entom.* An arrangement of ambulacra in a subpetaloid manner, accomplished by ornamentation of the tumid interradial peristomial margins, as in *Echinoneidæ*. [Dim. < L. *flos*, flower.]

flo'sa-mor'phi, 1 flō'sa-mōr'fī; 2 flō'să-mŏr'fĭ, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of rhizote rotifers having the trochal disk lobate or cleft, and a long ringed foot. Flos'cu-la'ri-a, *n.*—**flos'cu-la'ri-an**, *a.* and *n.*—**flos'cu-la'ri-dæ**, *n. pl.*—**flos'cu-la'ri-id**, *n.*—**flos'cu-la'ri-oid**, *a.*

flo'sculet, 1 flos'kiul; 2 flŏs'kŭl, *n. Bot.* A floret. [< L. *flosculus*, dim. of *flos* (*flor-*), flower.]

flo'sculi-fer, 1 flos'kiu-li-fer; 2 flŏs'kŭ-lĭ-fĕr, *n.* 1. Made up of florets. 2. Consisting only of tubular flowers; said of flower-heads in the *Compositæ*. **flos'cu-lose'**; **flos'cu-lous**, *a.*—**flos'cu-lus**, *n.*

flos'cus-lus, 1 flos'kiu-lus; 2 flŏs'kŭ-lŭs, *n. Entom.* A small, tubular, lunulate anal organ with a central style, in certain lamellicorn or fulgorids. [L.; see FLOSCULE.]—**flos'cu-lus'ter**, *n. Botrum.* Having the form of a floret.

flos fer'ri, 1 flos fer'ai; 2 flŏs fĕr'ĭ. *Mineral.* A variety of aragonite, suggesting coral. [L., flower of iron.]

flosh, 1 flosh; 2 flŏsh, *n. Prov. Eng.* To pour; splash.

flosh'i, *n.* [Scot.] 1. A swamp or weedy marsh. 2. A pool.—**flosh'-hole'**, *n.* A hole into which the surplus water of a millpond flows.—**flosh'in**, *n.* [Scot.] A shallow pool; puddle. **flosh'an't.**

flosh'2, *n.* A box in which ore is placed for stamping. [Perhaps connected with Ch. *Flosse*, a trough in which ore is washed.]

floss', 1 flos; 2 flŏs, *n.* 1. Floss-silk. 2. The silk of Indian corn and some other plants.

Shocks of yellow hair, like the silken *floss* of the maize, hung Over his shoulders. LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. 1. ii. st. 1.

3. [Scot.] The common rush, or red canary-grass. 4. The stray silk on the outside of cocoons of silkworms and of spiders. 5. < OF. *flosche*, < It. *floccia*, soft, < L. *floccus*, flock, down. 6. [Scot.] A slight disturbance, a fuss. 7. An embroidery done with floss-silk or with similar thread, as a linen floss.—**f.-silk**, *n.* A soft, downy embroidery-silk of glossy, unwisted fiber. **floss'-silk'** (ilsk); **f.-thread** or **f.-yarn**, *n.* A soft yarn made from floss-silk.

floss'2, *n.* 1. A slag of melted earths and oxids that floats on the molten metal in a puddling-furnace. 2. Same as *bole*. Prob. < G. *floss*, raft.]—**floss'-hole'**, *n.* The hole in a blast-furnace or puddling-furnace through which the slag is taken out.

flosh, 1 flosh, [Eng.] A small stream of water.

Flos'sie, 1 flos'i; 2 flŏs'ĭ, *n.* Diminutive of FLORENCE.

flos'si-fi-ca'tion, 1 flos'i-fi-kē'shən; 2 flŏs'ĭ-fĭ-cā'shŏn, *n. Bot.* Same as FLORIFICATION.

floss'ing, 1 flos'iŋ; 2 flŏs'ĭng, *n.* In machine sewing, a free embroidery stitch used on decorative fabrics.

floss'y, 1 flos'i; 2 flŏs'y, *a.* Downy; light; downy.

flot, 1 flot; 2 flŏt, *n.* [Scot.] 1. Scum, or floating fat, on broth or the like. 2. A flock.—**flot'ket**, *n.* Scum; flot. **flot'-wheye't**, *n.* Whey in which curds float.

flo'ta, 1 flō'tə; 2 flō'tă, *n.* [Sp.] A fleet or enchantment; especially, the fleet that formerly sailed between Vera Cruz and Cadiz to carry to Spain the Spanish-American products.

flo'tage, 1 flō'tij; 2 flō'tăj, *n.* 1. Anything that floats, collectively, as driftwood. 2. The capacity of anything to buoy up or to float. [< F. *flottage*, < *flotter*; see FLOTANT.]

flo'tant, 1 flō'tənt; 2 flō'tănt, *a. her.* Floating, as a flag or a bird, or swimming as a fish. [< F. *flottant*, ppr. of *flotter*, < L. *fluctuo*; see FLUCTUATE.] **flot'ant't.**

flo-ta'tion, 1 flo-tē'shən; 2 flō-tā'shŏn, *n.* 1. The act or state of floating. 2. The science of bodies that float. 3. *Finance.* The act of floating or financing, as of an issue of bonds, etc., by bankers. [< F. *flottaison*, waterline, < *flotter*; see FLOTANT.]—**center of flotation**, the central point of a plane of flotation.—**curve of f.**, a horizontal line marking the distance to which a floating body sinks into liquid; the water-line.—**plane of f.**, a horizontal plane bounded by the line of flotation.—**surface of f.**, the surface bounded by the extreme planes of flotation caused by the rolling and pitching of a vessel.—**flo'ta-tive**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the act of flotation; tending to float.

flote', *n. & n.* Float.—**flotter**, *vt.* To float.

flote', *n.* A company; multitude; also, a shoal, as of fish; a herd, as of cattle.

flote'-grass', 1 flot'-gras'; 2 flŏt'-grăs', *n. Bot.* Same as FLOATGRASS. See under FLOAT, *n.*

flo"ter-nel', 1 flo"ter-nel'; 2 flō"tĕr-nĕl', *n.* [OF.] A defensive doublet; a kind of gambeson (14th and 15th centuries).

flot'ter-nel't, *a.* Flowing; fluttery.

flo-til'la, 1 flo-til'ə; 2 flō-tĭl'ă, *n.* [Sp.] A fleet of small vessels; a small fleet.

Seven boats were arranged as a *flotilla*, and placed in charge of Lieutenant Lessing *Story of U. S. Navy* p. 135. [n. 1881.]

Flo'tow, 1 flō'to; 2 flō'tō, **Friedrich F. A.** von (1812–1883). A German opera-composer; *Martha*, *Zilda*, etc.

flots, 1 flots; 2 flŏts, *n. pl. Needlework.* Trimmings of lace or thin cotton arranged in wavy, overlapping rows. [< F. *flot*, a wave, < L. *fluctus*, wave.]

flot'sam, 1 flo'səm; 2 flŏt'săm, *n. Law.* 1. Goods cast or swept from a vessel into the sea and found floating. The ownership of such property is not lost, but it is liable for salvage. *Jetsam*, *flotsam*, and *ligan* are words of kindred meaning. Compare JETSAM.

This boat she smashed open with her axe, and took a summal to one hundred guineas English, which, having well secured in a pillow case, she then lashed firmly to the raft. Now, this, you know, though not *flotsam*, because it would not float, was certainly by maritime law 'jetsam.' DE QUINCEY *Narrative Papers, Spanish Nun* in vol. i, p. 153. [r. & r. 1856.]

2. Any objects floating on the sea and carried by its currents. [< F. *flottsam*; see FLOTATION.] **flot'som't**; **flot'sam't**; **flot'zam't.**

flot'ta-bil'ə, 1 flot'ə-bil; 2 flŏt'ă-bĭl, *a.* In French law, floatable; navigable.

flought, *pt. & pp. irreg. imp.* of FLOW, *v.*

flough, 1 flō; 2 flŏ, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Cold; bleak. **flowt.**

flounce', 1 flouns; 2 flouns, *vt.* [FLOUNCED; FLOUNC'ING.] To furnish with flounces; put flounces on; as, to *flounce* a skirt.

flounce', *v.* [FLOUNCED; FLOUNC'ING.] I. *i.* To fling oneself about with a sudden or impatient motion; throw the limbs or body round with a jerk: usually implying ill temper; as, to *flounce* down on the sofa.

Upon which My Lady *flounced* out of the room.

CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. vi. p. 174. [n.]

II†. *t.* To throw violently. [< Old Sw. *flunsa*, plunge.]

flounce', *n.* 1. A gathered or plaited strip sewed by its upper edge to a dress or garment, especially about the bottom, the lower edge being left free. 2. *Mil.* The leathern flap of a holster-pipe. [For *frounce*, < F. *fronce*, < *froncer*, wrinkle, < L. *frons*, forehead.]

flounce', *n.* The act of flouncing; a flinging about of the body or of a body with a loose flopping motion.

"Why, whose should it be?" cried I, with a *flounce*.

GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* p. 4. [Globe ed. Jenison I. 41.

flounc'ing, 1 flouns'iŋ; 2 flounc'ĭng, *n.* 1. Material for flounces. 2. Flounces collectively.

floun'der, 1 flouṅ'dər; 2 flouṅ'dĕr, *vi.* To stumble or struggle, as being prevented from steady progress by the weakness of one's limbs, uncertain footing, or some cause of embarrassment or obstruction; move with difficulty and uncertainty and with changing direction while striving to make headway; as, to *flounder* in the water, as to *flounder* in the mire; to *flounder* in an argument. [Nasalized form of D. *flodderen*, dangle, flap, splash.]

floun'der, *n.* 1. A pleuronectoid flatfish. The flounder is a valuable food-fish, of which there are many species; as, the **summer flounder** (*Paralichthys dentatus*) and **four-spotted f.** (*Paralichthus oblongus*), which are found chiefly along the Atlantic coast of America. 2. The **common** or **winter f.** (*Pseudopleuronectes americanus*) is found in great schools north of Cape Cod. Among other species of the North-Atlantic coast are the sole or deepsea f. (*Glyptocephalus cynoglossus*), which frequents the deep waters off the coasts of New England and Nova Scotia and is a superior food-fish, and the **English f.** (*Pleuronectes flesus*). On the Pacific coast are the **diamond f.** (*Hypsopsetta guttulata*) and the **Californian** or **starry f.** (*Platichthys stellatus*) are among the best-known. The Arctic f. (*Liopsetta glacialis*) is peculiar to the Yukon, and the **peacock f.** (*Platophrys lunatus*) to the West Indies.

2. A tool for forcing leather for boot-uppers upon a blocking-board. 3. A flounder-shaped fish, the halibut [Eng.], a bottlenose whale.—**f.-boom**, *n.* Same as FLOUNDER-TERN.—**f.-fish**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The flounder or the plaice.—**f.-mouth**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A big mouth.

floun'der, *n.* A floundering motion; a stumbling.

flown'dered, *pp.* Floundered. S. S.

flour, 1 flour; 2 flour, *v.* I. *t.* 1. To grind into flour or the like; pulverize or powder; as, to *flour* wheat. 2. To sprinkle flour upon; as, to *flour* a dough-board.

II. *i.* 1. *Mining.* To break up into minute globules that do not unite with the precious metal: said of mercury in the amalgamating process. 2†. To flower.

flour, *n.* 1. The ground and bolted substance of wheat. In the United States the unqualified term has this meaning both in common and in commercial usage.

For if the *flour* be fresh and sound, . . .
Who careth in what mill 'twas ground?

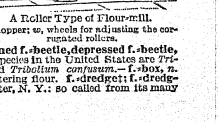
LOWELL *Under the Willows* pt. 4. *Interlude*, st. 2.

2. The finely ground substance of any cereal, usually as separated from the husk: in this sense the kind of cereal used is generally specified; as *rye-flour*; buckwheat-*flour*.

3. Any finely powdered substance; as, *flour* of emery. 4. Loose finely crystallized condition of saltpeter, used in making gunpowder. [Earlier spelling of FLOWER.]

flour't, *n.* Flour'.

flour'ba'con, 1 flour'bē'kən; 2 flour'bā'kŏn, *n.* Any of several small tenebrionid beetles, found in flour, meal, and stored manufactured cereals. They are widely distributed throughout the world, and are known by various names according to their form and habits, as **broad-horned flour-beetle**, **small-eyed f.**, **hopper**, **w.**, wheels for adjusting the corrugated rollers.



A Roller Type of Flour-mill.

f.-beetle, **rust-red f.-beetle**, **slender-horned f.-beetle**, **depressed f.-beetle**, etc. The best-known species in the United States are *Tribolium ferrugineum* and *Tribolium confusum*.—**f.-box**, *n.* A dredging-box for scattering flour. **f.-dredger**; **f.-dredger.**—**F. City**, Rochester, N. Y.: so called from its many

flour-mills.—**f. dresser,** *n.* A machine for bolting or grading flour; bolting-chest.—**f. emery,** *n.* Powdered emery or corundum as used for polishing gems.—**f. gold,** *n.* Placer gold found in minute particles.—**f. mill,** *n.* A mill where flour is made from wheat.—**f. mixing-mill'ɘr.**—**f. mite,** *n.* A mite found in flour, as a cheese-mite.—**f. of powder,** gunpowder in fine powder before granulation, commonly used in pyrotechny; meal powder.—**f. packer,** *n.* A machine for packing flour into barrels.—**f. sifter,** *n.* A spatula for smoothing samples of flour to show the color and texture.—**f. sifter,**—**f. sieve,** *n.* Same as FLOUR-DRESSER.—**f. worm,** *n.* The larva of a flour-beetle.—fossil **f.,** fossil meal; infusorial earth.—**Graham f.,** unbolted wheat-flour; shop.—**roller f.,** finely triturated rocky material, a product of glacial erosion. **glacial f.**+.

flourd, *pp.* Floured.

flour'ɘs, *n.* Flowerless. CHAUCER *C. D.* l. 1,860.

flour'ɘs, 1 flaur'ɘs; 2 flou'ɘs, [Prov. Eng.] Made of flour.

Flou'rens, 1 flu'rãns'; 2 flų'rãns', *n.* 1. **Gustave** (ᵍ/₁₁1838–ᵍ/₁1871), a French writer and communist; killed in battle near Paris. 2. **Marie Jean Pierre** (ᵍ/₁₁1794–ᵍ/₁1867), a French writer on physiology.

flour'ish, 1 flur'ish; 2 flûr'ish, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To swing, brandish; flaunt; as, he *flourished* his whip. **2.** To give flourishes to; embellish, as with ornamental lines or figures, or produce by making flourishes; as, to *flourish* a manuscript. **3**†. To cause to thrive. **4**†. To gloss over. **5**†. To embroider flowerson. **II.** *i.* **1.** To grow or fare prosperously; develop well; be well situated or influenced; be thriving or prosperous; also, simply to exist in full development and maturity; as, the plant *flourishes* in good soil; his business *flourishes.*

The righteous shall *flourish* like the palm tree.
Ps. xcii, 12 (R. V.).

2. To move with a flourishing or brandishing motion; swing or whirl about; as, the sword *flourished* in the air. **3.** To write flourishes; ornament or embellish writing or the like with fanciful designs. **4.** *Mus.* (1) To improvise or play in a brilliant and dashing style. (2) To sound a fanfare. **5**†. To blossom; be in flower. **6**†. To *flourir.* < L. *floresco,* inceptive of *floreo;* see FLOWER, *n.*] SYN.: advance, blossom, flower, gain, grow, increase, prosper, thrive. See BRANDISH; FLAUNT.—ANT.: see synonyms for PEACE; FAIL.—**flour'ishɘr,** *n.* Having flourishes.

flour'ish, *n.* **1.** A mark or design, especially a sweeping stroke, given or added, as in writing or embroidery, merely for ornament or show; hence, anything done for display or ornament.

On the breast of her gown, in fine red cloth, surrounded with an elaborate embroidery and fantastic *flourishes* of gold-thread, appeared the letter A.
HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p. 73. [N. M. & C. ed. 1880.]

2. The act of brandishing or waving; a swinging or whirling movement; as, a *flourish* of a whip or sword. *Mus.* A passage of display merely; also, a fanfare, as of trumpets. **4.** [Sect. & Eng.] The blossom on fruit-trees. **5**†. A flourishing condition.—**flour'ish-ɘr,** *n.*

flour'ish-ing, 1 flur'ish-ing; 2 flûr'ish-ing, *pa.* **1.** Thriving. **flur'ish ing-,** 1 fing; prosperous; as, a *flourishing* community.—**flour'ish-ing-ly,** *adv.*

flour ish, *pp.* Flourished. S. S.

flour'-moth', 1 flaur'-mŏth'; 2 flur'-mòth', *n.* A tineid moth (*Ephestia kuehniella*) found in flour and similar substances, which it felts around its cocoons. A very destructive moth; its larvæ form lumps in the flour, which may stop the working of the mill. **Mediterranean flour-moth'.**

flour'y, 1 flaur'i; 2 flour'ẏ, *a.* **1.** Sprinkled or covered with flour. **2.** Resembling or consisting of flour.

floush, 1 flaush; 2 floush, *vt.* & *vi.* To splash; flosh. [Var. of PLUSH, *v.*] **flouse†.**

flout, 1 flaut; 2 flout, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To reject contemptuously; scoff at; jeer; as, to *flout* me to my face; to *flout* a hypothesis. **II.** *i.* To behave or speak disdainfully; scoff; jeer; mock; as, to *flout* at religion.

But the women,—how they flutter and *flout!*
O. SCHREINER *A Xanadu* st. 7.

[Ult. < MD. *fluyten,* jeer, play the flute.] SYN.: see MOCK.—**flout'ing-stock',** *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] A laughing-stock. **2**†. A gibe.—**flout'ɘr,** *n.*—**flout'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a flouting manner; scoffingly.

flout, *n.* A contemptuous or mocking act or remark; gibe; scoff; as, a *flout* at metaphysics.

A great master of ideas and of keen *flouts.*
J. MCCARTHY *Our Own Times* vol. ii. p. 416. [c. & w. 1880.]

flout, *n.* **1.** A whistle. **2**†. A flute. [< OF. *flaüte;* see FLUTE.]

flow, 1 flō; 2 flō, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To inundate or cover with water; overflow; flood; hence, to treat with any liquid caused to flow over a surface; as, to *flow* a cranberry patch; to *flow* a plaster of plaster of Paris. **2.** In casting, to cause to pass through the mold long enough to free from bubbles, etc.: said of molten metal. **3.** [Rare.] To carry along, as a current; yield a flow of. **4.** *Naut.* To ease off or slack the sheet of (a sail).

II. *i.* **1.** To move along smoothly by gravity or some other force, as a stream or current; pass or pour along or through any channel, over a bed, through an orifice, or along a conductor: said of a fluid, or of any form of energy; as, the Hudson *flows* to the sea; work done by electricity will *flow* through a copper bar. **2.** To proceed from a source or follow as a consequence; issue; come forth; result; as, love *flows* from the heart. **3.** To come in; rise in and be moved: said of the tide, and opposed to *ebb;* as, the morning tide begins to *flow.* **4.** To sway or drift as in a breeze; wave or hang loosely and sweepingly; float; as, his gray hair *flows* in the wind. **5.** To move along as with the smooth movement of a stream; glide; as, his verse *flows* musically.

The wit of Vanbrugh *flows* rather than flashes. CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Dramatic Writers* in vol. ii. p. 274. [s. 1890.]

6. To abound plentifully in something, or to exist in full supply. **7.** To have a flux; discharge blood, as in excessive menstruation. **8.** *Mach.* To increase or decrease continuously, as a variable. **9**†. To melt; subside. [< AS. *flōwan;* cn. Gr. *plōō,* sail, swim, L. *pluo,* rain; SYN.: abound, glide, issue, run, stream. See ARISE.—ANT.: see ABATE.

flow, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Bleak; cold.

flow, *n.* **1.** The act of flowing, or that which flows; the movement of fluid or anything analogous in a continuous current, or the stream or current itself; as, the *flow* of a river; the *flow* of emigration.

A man of accurate judgment can not have a great *flow* of ideas.
KAMES *Elements of Criticism* p. 21, [ed. a. co.]

2. The incoming of the tide, or anything resembling it. There is indeed a tide in the affairs of men, . . . and the ebb always balances the *flow.*
THOREAU *Week on Concord, Monday* p. 133. [c. & w. 1868.]

3. *Hydraul.* The quantity, as of water, that passes through an orifice or by a given point in a given time; as, a *flow* of ten gallons a second. **4.** A copious outpouring; abundant supply; generous stream or current; as, a *flow* of joy; *flow* of spirits; *flow* of language.

5. *Mach.* The feed or supply of material. In engraving, a flux used to make a volatilizing color or glaze fuse or blend in firing. **6.** An enclosed source, as a reservoir, from which a liquid flows. **7.** A free and unbroken outline; grace of form, contour, or arrangement: said of the lines in pictures or of imagery.—SYN.: see CURRENT.—**flow'-blue',** *n. Ceram.* A blue color which diffuses readily through the glaze.—**f.-dike,** *n.* A ditch made to carry off water in draining land.—**f.-gate,** *n. Founding.* A riser.—**f.-glaze,** *n. Ceram.* A colored glaze applied to the neck of a vessel and allowed to run down the sides, giving a variegated appearance.—**f.-lines,** *n. pl. Geol. & Petrol.* Lines of structure in igneous rocks indicating a flowing movement of the material immediately preceding final consolidation.—**f.-structure** (*Geol.*), a structure found in some igneous rocks and produced by flow of the molten mass immediately previous to or during the first stages of consolidation: fluxion-structure; fluidal structure; flowage.—**line of f.,** an imaginary curve so drawn in a moving liquid or in a conductor of heat or electricity that at some particular instant the flow at every point along it is in the direction of the curve at that point: not identical with the path of a single particle, unless the flow is steady.

flow', *n.* [Scot.] A wet or marshy tract of ground; morass.—**flow'-bog',** *n.* [Scot. & Ir.] A bog of peat or moss that rises and falls with water.

flow', *n.* [Sc.] A particle or small part of anything. [< AS. *flot,* bit.]

flow'age, 1 flō'ij; 2 flō'aj, *n.* **1.** The act of flowing or overflowing, or the state of being overflowed. **2.** *Geol.* Same as FLOW-STRUCTURE. **3.** *Mech.* Deformation of a solid body by internolecular movement like that of a viscous fluid: distinguished from or opposed to *fracture.* See FRACTURE, *n.*, 2. **4.** The amount of the portion of the earth's crust below the depth at which the strength of the rocks is exceeded by the weight of the overlying material, and the rocks are therefore rendered plastic by pressure.

flow'and', *a.* Flowing; fluctuating.

flowd, *pp.* Flowered. S. S.

flow'ɘr, 1 flau'ɘr; 2 flow'ɘr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cover or decorate with flowers or flower-work; as, to *flower* lacework.

Ann *flowered* me a most lovely collar. MISS. CARLYLE in Froude's *Life of Carlyle* vol. ii. p. 95. [s. 1883.]

II. *i.* To put forth flowers; come into or be in bloom; blossom; as, the rose-bush *flowers* in June. **2.** [Archaic.] To develop a bead or froth, as beer; gather as froth. **3**†. To flourish, as a whip or sword. **4.** To *flour* (*flow*), flower.]

—**flow'ɘred,** *pa.* Covered or decorated with flowers, or consisting of flowers; as, a *flowered* pattern.—**flow'ɘr-er,** *n.* A plant that flowers or blooms.

flow'ɘr, *n.* [Rare.] (1) Thrive. [< OF. *flor,* flower.]

flow'ɘr-ing, 1 flau'ɘr-ing; 2 flow'ɘr-ing, *pa.* **1.** Producing flowers; bearing flowers; blossoming. **2.** Ornamented with flowers; figured; as, a *flowering* pattern.—**flow'ɘr-ing-ly,** *adv.*

flow'ɘr-less, 1 flau'ɘr-les; 2 flow'ɘr-les, *a.* Destitute of flowers; said of plants and of flowerless fabrics, especially of cryptogamous as distinguished from phenogamous plants.—**flow'ɘr-less-ness,** *n.*

flow'ɘr-y, 1 flau'ɘr-i; 2 flow'ɘr-ẏ, *a.* **1.** Abounding with flowers. **2.** Decorated or adorned with flowers; figured; as, *flowery* lacework. **3.** (1) Highly embellished; figurative; florid. (2) Using florid language; as, a *flowery* orator.

—**flow'ɘr-y-dit'tied,** *a.* [Rare.] Adorned with garlands.—**flow'ɘr-i-ly,** *adv.*—**flow'ɘr-i-ness,** *n.*

Flower-y King'dom. China: a translation of the native name, *Hwakwo.*

flow'ing, 1 flō'ing; 2 flō'ing, *pa.* **1.** Moving in or as in a stream, or sending out a stream; pouring forth.

Water, in such a climate, was the first necessary of life, and *flowing,* or living, water implied the highest attainable degree of prosperity. GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. ii. ch. 50, p. 298. [A. 1880.]

2. Waving as in a breeze; falling; hanging and sweeping down loosely; swaying about; as, *flowing* locks; *flowing* garments.—**flowing battery,** *n. Electr.* See BATTERY.—**f. hope,** forlorn hope: incorrect use attributed to the mispronunciation of authors.—**f. sheets,** the sheets of force-and-aft sails when drawing abaft the beam.—**f. water** is running with a fair wind.—**f. well,** a petroleum-well that overflows naturally.—**flowing-ly,** *adv.*—**flowing-ness,** *n.*

flow'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or state of that which flows. **2.** A flux. **3**†. An overflowing; flood.—**flow'ing-fur'nace,** *n.* [Rare.] An iron-melting furnace: a cupola; also, a reverberatory furnace used in smelting lead ores.

flowk, 1 flauk; 2 flowk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A flatfish; duke.

flowk'wort', 1 flauk'wɘrt'; 2 flowk'wɘrt', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Fluke-worm.

flow'-moss', *n.* Same as FLOWAGE.

flown, 1 flōn; 2 flōn, *pp.* of FLY, *v.*

flown, *a.* **1.** Coated, as a glaze, with color freely blended or flowed. **2.** *Naut.* Eased off; slack, as a sheet. **3**†. Flooded; steeped. [< AS. *flōwen,* pp. of *flōwan,* flow.]

flow'rel-ry'ri, *n.* Ornamentation with flowers; flowerage.

flow'fet, *v.* & *n.* Flute. **floyt**†; **floytet.**

Floyd, 1 floid; 2 floyd, *n.* **1. John Buchanan** (ᵍ/₁1807–ᵍ/₁₁1863), an American Confederate general; Secretary of War, 1857–1860; commanded at Fort Donelson. **2. William** (ᵘ/₁₁1734–ᵍ/₁1821), an American patriot; signed the

flow'ɘr-age, 1 flau'ɘr-ij; 2 flow'ɘr-aj, *n.* **1.** The act or state of flowering.

The *flowerages* of so many centuries of preparation [the Elizabethan age]. H. N. HUDSON *Lect. on Shakespeare* vol. i, lect. iii. p. 99. [A. & SCH. 1848.]

2. An ornamentation of flowers, or flowers collectively.

flow'ɘred, *pp.* Flowered.

flow'ɘr-er, 1 flau'ɘr-ɘr; 2 flow'ɘr-ɘr, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] Formerly, a woman engaged to decorate pottery. **2.** A plant that blossoms at a certain time in a particular season.

flow'ɘr-et, 1 flau'ɘr-ɘt; 2 flow'ɘr-ɘt, *n.* A small flower or a floret. [< OF. *florete,* < LL. *florettus,* < L. *flos (flor-),* flower.] **flow'rɘt,**

flow'ɘr-ful, 1 flau'ɘr-ful; 2 flow'ɘr-ful, *a.* [Rare.] Full of flowers.

flow'ɘr-ing, 1 flau'ɘr-ing; 2 flow'ɘr-ing. **I.** *pa.* Possessing flowers; said of phenogamous as opposed to cryptogamous plants. **II.** *n.* **1.** A flower, or flowers collectively; also, the act or state of flowering.

The ancients called beauty the *flowering* of virtue.
EMERSON *Essays, Love* in first series, p. 144. [N. M. & C. ed. 1890.]

2. The surface spawning of sea-fishes. **3.** A bluish-green coloration of the surface of fresh water due to algæ.

—**flowering box,** same as COWBERRY.

flow'ɘr-less, 1 flau'ɘr-les; 2 flow'ɘr-les, *a. Bot.* Destitute of flowers; said of plants and of flowerless fabrics, especially of cryptogamous as distinguished from phenogamous plants.—**flow'ɘr-less-ness,** *n.*

flow'ɘr-y, 1 flau'ɘr-i; 2 flow'ɘr-ẏ, *a.* **1.** Abounding with flowers. **2.** Decorated or adorned with flowers; figured; as, *flowery* lacework. **3.** (1) Highly embellished; figurative; florid. (2) Using florid language; as, a *flowery* orator.

—**flow'ɘr-y-dit'tied,** *a.* [Rare.] Adorned with garlands.—**flow'ɘr-i-ly,** *adv.*—**flow'ɘr-i-ness,** *n.*

Flow'ɘr-y King'dom. China: a translation of the native name, *Hwakwo.*

flow'ing, 1 flō'ing; 2 flō'ing, *pa.* **1.** Moving in or as in a stream, or sending out a stream; pouring forth.

Water, in such a climate, was the first necessary of life, and *flowing,* or living, water implied the highest attainable degree of prosperity. GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. ii. ch. 50, p. 298. [A. 1880.]

2. Waving as in a breeze; falling; hanging and sweeping down loosely; swaying about; as, *flowing* locks; *flowing* garments.—**flowing battery,** *n. Electr.* See BATTERY.—**f. hope,** forlorn hope: incorrect use attributed to the mispronunciation of authors.—**f. sheets,** the sheets of force-and-aft sails when drawing abaft the beam.—**f. water** is running with a fair wind.—**f. well,** a petroleum-well that overflows naturally.—**flowing-ly,** *adv.*—**flowing-ness,** *n.*

flow'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or state of that which flows. **2.** A flux. **3**†. An overflowing; flood.—**flow'ing-fur'nace,** *n.* [Rare.] An iron-melting furnace: a cupola; also, a reverberatory furnace used in smelting lead ores.

flowk, 1 flauk; 2 flowk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A flatfish; duke.

flowk'wort', 1 flauk'wɘrt'; 2 flowk'wɘrt', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Fluke-worm.

flow'-moss', *n.* Same as FLOWAGE.

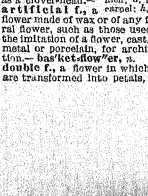
flown, 1 flōn; 2 flōn, *pp.* of FLY, *v.*

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Flower.

1. Whole flower. 2. Section showing floral parts. 3. Cross-section showing floral arrangement. *a,* sepal; *b,* petal; *c,* stamen; *d,* filament; *e,* anther; *f,* pistil; *g,* stigma; *h,* ovary; *i,* ovule; *k,* style.



FLOWERS.—I. (CULTIVATED.)

1. Begonia. **2.** Common wisteria. **3.** Herbaceous calceolaria. **4.** Mariposa lily. **5.** Small-flowered carrion-flower. **6.** Large-flowered allamanda. **7.** Bird-of-paradise flower. **8.** American Beauty rose. **9.** Rayed lycoris. **10.** Marked teedia. **11.** Two-edged lælia. **12.** Axil-flowering leucothoe. **13.** Tulip, striped red and white. **14.** Plantain-lily. **15.** Poet's narcissus. **16.** Fig-marigold. **17.** Indian-shot. **18.** Pansy. **19.** Gladiolus. **20.** Pitcher-plant.

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Prepared under the direction of DR. WILLIAM A. MUSHILL, *from photographs by* MRS. CORNELIUS VAN BRUNT.



FLOWERS.—II. (WILD.)

1. Jerusalem artichoke. **2.** Monkey-flower. **3.** Showy orchis. **4.** Marsh-marigold. **5.** Slender blue-flag. **6.** Common harebell. **7.** Colorado columbine. **8.** Wild cyclamen. **9.** Painted trillium. **10.** Pickerel-weed. **11.** Touch-me-not. **12.** Coneflower. **13.** Mountain-laurel. **14.** Northern clintonia. **15.** Oswego tea. **16.** Purple-fringed orchis. **17.** Forget-me-not. **18.** Leopard-spotted lily. **19.** Naked-flowered azalea. **20.** Fireweed.

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KEY 1: aisle; au = out; eil; iu = feud; chin; go; jet; ŋ = sing; so; ship; thin, this; agure; F. bon, dîne; x = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
KEY 2: book, boot; full, rule, cure, but, burn; oil, boy; e = k; ç = s; go, gem; ink; s = z; thin, this; F. bon, dîne; x = loch.

A PARTIAL LIST OF FLOWERS WITH THEIR SYMBOLIC MEANINGS.

The following is a list of the principal flowers, and the sentimental philology, amusing if not instructive, associated with them. In some cases the different sentiments given to the same flower are not at all compatible, and occasionally a flower seems to have been grossly misinterpreted. The pronunciation and descriptive particulars of the words are given in their vocabulary places.

abutilon (*meditation*).
acacia (*friendship, platonic love*).
acacia, rose or white (*elegance*).
acacia, yellow (*secret love*).
acanthus (*the fine arts; artifice*).
achilea (*war*).
aconite, crowfoot (*false security*).
aconite, wolfsbane (*misanthropy*).
adder's-tongue (*jealousy*).
adonis (*sad memories*).
ageratum (*confidence*).
agrimony (*gratitude*).
almond, common (*indiscretion*).
almond, flowering (*hope*).
almond, laurel (*perfidy*).
alsipice (*compassion*).
aloe (*grief; misplaced devotion*).
althea (*consumed by love*).
alyssum, sweet (*exemplary modesty*).
amaranth (*immortality*).
amaranth, coxcomb (*foppery*).
amaranth, globe (*unchangeable*).
amaryllis (*beautiful, but timid; pride*).
ambrosia (*love returned*).
anemone (*fading hope*).
angelica (*inspiration; magic*).
apocynum (*falsehood; I don't believe you*).
apple-blossom (*preference*).
arbor-vitæ (*I never change; live for me*).
arbor-vitæ, American (*immortality*).
arbutus (*you only do I love*).
arum (*soul*).
asclepias (*sorrowful remembrance*).
ash (*prudence; with me you are safe*).
aspen (*excess of sensibility; fear*).
asphodel (*memorial sorrow*).
aster, China (*afterthoughts*).
auricula (*wealth is not always happiness*).
auricula, scarlet (*pride*).
azalea (*temperance; moderation*).
bachelor's button (*celibacy; hope in love*).
balm (*sympathy; social intercourse*).
balsam (*impatience*).
barberry (*sharpness of temper*).
basil (*hatred*).
basil, sweet (*good wishes*).
bayberry (*instruction; discipline*).
bay-leaf (*I change but in death*).
bee-orchis (*industry; error*).
begonia (*deformity*).
bellflower (*constancy; gratitude*).
bellwort (*hopelessness*).
betony (*surprise*).
bilberry (*treachery*).
bittersweet (*truth*).
blackthorn (*difficulty*).
bluebell (*sorrowful regret; constancy*).
bluebottle (*delicacy*).
bluet (*timidity*).
borage (*bluntness; talent*).
bramble (*lowliness; remorse*).
broom (*humility; neatness*).
bryony (*prosperity*).
burdock (*importunity*).
buttercup (*riches*).
butterfly-orchis (*gaiety*).
butterfly-weed (*let me go*).
cactus (*grandeur; warmth*).
calla-lily (*beauty; maiden modesty*).
calycanthus (*benevolence*).
camellia, red (*innate worth*).
camellia, white (*perfected loveliness*).
camomile (*energy in adversity*).
campanula (*coquettishness*).
candytuft (*indifference*).
canterbury-bells (*acknowledgment*).
cape jasmine (*I am too happy*).
cardamine (*paternal error*).
cardinal-flower (*distinction*).
catalpa (*beware of the coquet*).
catchfly (*pretended love; snare*).
cattleya (*mature charms; maternal grace*).
cedar (*think of me; I live but for thee*).
celandine (*joys to come*).
centaury (*delicacy*).
cereus, creeping (*modest genius*).
cherry-blossom (*spiritual beauty*).
chestnut-blossom (*do me justice*).
chickweed (*rudeness*).
chicory (*frugality*). [*cheerfulness*].
chrysanthemum, Chinese (*loveliness and cheerfulness*).
chrysanthemum, red (*I love*).
chrysanthemum, white (*truth*).
chrysanthemum, yellow (*dejection*).
cineraria (*always delightful*).
cinquefoil (*maternal affection*).
cistus or rock-rose (*popular favor*).
citron (*ill-natured beauty*).
clematis (*mental beauty*).
clematis, evergreen (*poverty*).
clianthus (*worldliness; self-seeking*).
clothur (*keenness*).
clover, crimson (*not only gay, but good*).
clover, four-leaved (*be mine*).
clover, red (*industry*).
clover, white (*think of me*).
cloves (*dignity*).
cobæa (*gossip*).
coltsfoot (*justice shall be done*).
columbine (*desertion; folly; inconstancy*).
convolvulus (*uncertainty*).
convolvulus, great (*despondency*). [*tion*].
convolvulus, pink (*worth sustained by affection*).
corchorus (*return quickly*).
coreopsis (*always cheerful*).
coriander (*hidden worth*).
corn-blossom (*riches*).
corn-cockle (*peerless and proud*).
cornel (*success crown you*).
corn-flower (*delicacy; refinement*).
cowslip (*winning grace; comeliness*).
crab-apple blossom (*irritability*).
cranberry (*cure for heartache*).
cress (*stability; power*).
crocus (*gladness; abuse not*).
crowfoot (*ingratitude*).
crown imperial (*pride of birth*).
cuckoo-flower (*ardor*).
cudweed (*unceasing remembrance*).
currant (*your frown will kill me*).
cusouta (*meanness*).
cyclamen (*diffidence*).
cypress (*despair; mourning*).
daffodil (*deceitful hope; unrequited love*).
dahlia (*elegance and dignity; forever thine*).
daisy (*innocence*).
daisy, Michaelmas (*farewell*).
daisy, white wild (*I will think of it*).
dandelion (*love's oracle; coquetry*).
daphne (*glory; fame*).
darnel (*vice*).
dew-plant (*a serenade*).
dicitalis (*ardor*).
dionsea (*your simple elegance charms me*).
dittany of Crete, white (*passion*).
dock (*patience*).
dodder of thyme (*baseness*).
dogbane (*falsehood*).
dogrose (*pleasure and pain*). [*faithfulness*].
dogwood (*love undiminished by adversity; beauty shall not last*).
edelweiss (*noble memories*).
eglantine (*poetry; talent; I wound to heal*).
elder (*compassion; zealousness*).
endive (*frugality*).
eschscholtzia (*do not refuse me*).
eupatorium (*delay*).
everlasting (*always remembered*).
eyebright (*clear up*).
fennel (*strength; worthy of praise*).
fern (*fascination; magic; sincerity*).
fig (*argument; I keep my secret*).
filbert (*reconciliation*).
fir (*time*).
flax (*domestic industry; fate*).
flower-of-an-hour (*delicate beauty*).
fly-orchis (*error*).
forget-me-not (*true love; constancy*).
four-o'clock (*timidity*).
foxglove (*youth; insincerity*).
foxtail grass (*sporting*).
frog-lily (*disgust*).
fuchsia (*confiding love; taste*).
fumitory (*spleen*).
furza (*love for all seasons; anger*).
gardenia (*refinement*).
gentian, closed (*sweet be thy dreams*).
gentian, fringed (*I look to heaven*).
geranium (*gentility*).
geranium, dark (*melancholy*).
geranium, fish (*failure*).
geranium, ivy (*bridal favor*).
geranium, lemon (*unexpected meeting*).
geranium, nutmeg (*expected meeting*).
geranium, oak (*true friendship*).
geranium, pencilled (*ingenuity*).
geranium, rose (*preference*).
geranium, scarlet (*comforting*).
geranium, silver-leaved (*recall*).
geranium, wild (*steadfast piety*).
gillyflower (*lasting affection; she is fair*).
gladiolus (*ready-armed*).
goldenrod (*encouragement; precaution*).
gooseberry (*anticipation*).
grape, wild (*charity; mirth*).
grass (*submission*).
handflower (*warning*).
harebell (*grief; submission*).
harlequin (*laugh at trouble*).
hawkweed (*quick-sighted*).
hawthorn (*hope*).
hazel (*reconciliation*).
heath (*solitude*).
helenium (*tears*).
heliotrope (*devotion; eagerness*).
hellebore (*calumny; scandal*).
hemlock (*you will cause my death*).
hemp (*fate*).
hibiscus (*delicate beauty*).
holly (*domestic happiness; I am I forgotten?*).
hollyhock (*ambition; fruitfulness*).
honesty or satinflower (*fascination*).
honey-flower (*love sweet and secret*).
honeysuckle (*bonds of love*).
honeysuckle, coral (*fidelity*).
honeysuckle, wild (*inconstancy*).
hop (*injustice*).
hornbeam (*ornament*).
horse-chestnut (*luxury*).
housleek (*vivacity; domestic industry*).
houstonia (*contentment*).
hyacinth, blue (*constancy*).
hyacinth, purple (*jealousy; sorrow*).
hyacinth, red (*modest loveliness*).
hydrangea (*a boaster; heartlessness*).
hyssop (*cleanliness*).
ice-plant (*an old beau; rejected*).
iris (*message; my compliments*).
iris, German (*flame; I burn*).
ivy (*fidelity; friendship; wedded love*).
Jacob's ladder (*come down*).
jasmine, Carolina (*separation*).
jasmine, Indian (*I attach myself to you*).
jasmine, night-blooming (*love's night*).
jasmine, Spanish (*sensuality*).
jasmine, white (*amiability*).
jasmine, yellow (*grace and elegance*).
jonquil (*can you return my love? I desire a return of affection*).
Judas-tree (*betrayal; unbelief*).
laburnum (*pensive beauty; forsaken*). [*me*].
lady's-slipper (*capricious beauty; win and wear*
lady's-tresses (*bewitching grace*).
lantana (*I am inflexible*).
lapageria (*there is no unalloyed good*).
larch (*audacity; boldness*).
larkspur, pink (*levity*).
larkspur, purple (*haughtiness*).
laurel (*treachery*).
laurel, green (*perseverance*).
laurel, mountain (*ambition*).
laureolina (*a token; I die if neglected*).
lavender (*acknowledgment; distrust*).
lemon (*discretion*).
lettuce (*cold-hearted*).
lichen (*dejection; refusal; solitude*).
lilac, purple (*first love; fastidiousness*).
lilac, white (*youthful innocence*).
lily-of-the-valley (*perfect purity*).
lily, white (*purity and sweetness*).
lily, yellow (*gaiety; coquetry; flirtation*).
linden (*conjugal love*).
live-oak (*liberty*).
liverwort (*confidence*).
lobella (*arrogance; malevolence*).
locust (*affection beyond the grave*).
London-pride (*frivolity*).
lotus (*estranged love*).
love-in-a-mist (*perplexity*).
love-lies-bleeding (*hopeless, not heartless*).
lucerne (*life*).
lupine (*torsciousness*).
lupine, blue (*dirtress*).
lupine, white (*always happy*).
madder (*backbiting*).
madder, wild (*calumny*).
magnolia (*high-souled*).
magnolia, swamp (*perseverance*).
mallow (*mildness*).
manchineel (*falsehood*).
mandrake (*I wound to soothe*).
maple (*reserve; retirement*).
marigold (*cruelty is love; inquietude*).
marjoram (*blushes*).
marshmallow (*beneficence; consent*).
meadow-saffron (*my best days are past*).
meadow-sweet (*sweetness*).
mesembryanthemum (*idleness*).
mezereon (*desire to please*). [*charms*].
mignonette (*your qualities surpass your*
milfoil (*war*).
milk-vetch (*comfort*).
mimosa (*exquisite; fastidious*).
mint (*let us be friends again; virtue*).
mistletoe (*you are a parasite*).
mock-orange (*counterfeit*).
monarda (*your whims are unbearable*).
monk's-hood (*chivalry*).
moonflower (*I but dream of love*).
morning-glory (*affectation*).
moss-plant (*weakness*).
moss (*maternal*).
motherwort (*concealed love*).
mountain-ash (*prudence*).
mourning-bride (*I am but all*).
mudwort (*happiness; peace*).
mulberry, black (*I shall not survive you*).
mulberry, white (*wisdom*).
mullein (*take care*).
musk-plant (*be bolder*).
mustard (*I smart*).
myrtle (*love; absence*).
nandina (*my love will grow warmer*).
narcissus (*egotism; you love yourself too well*).
nasturtium (*patriotism*).
nettle (*you are spiteful; slander*).
night-blooming cereus (*transient beauty*).
nightshade (*your thoughts are dark*).
oak (*hospitality*).
oat (*I love your music*).
oleander (*beware*).
olive (*peace*).
orange-blossom (*you are pure and worthy*).
orchid (*you are a belle; you flatter me*).
osier (*to patience*).
palm (*victory*).
pansy (*pleasant thoughts; think of me*).
parsley (*festivity; useful knowledge*).
pasqueflower (*you have no claims*).
passion-flower (*holy love; religious fervor*).
pea, everlasting (*appoint a meeting*).
pea, sweet (*departure; remember me*).
peach-blossom (*I am your captive*).
pear-blossom (*get altogether lovely*).
pelargonium (*honesty*).
pennyroyal (*you had better go*).
peony (*anger; indignation*).
pepper-flower (*satirical thoughts*).
periwinkle, blue (*early friendship*).
periwinkle, white (*pleasures of memory*).
petalanda (*variety*). [*and by*].
pheasant-eye (*I can not forget you*).
phlox (*unanimity*).
phlox, starshipped (*trying to please you*).
pimpernel (*assignation; change*).
pine (*pity*).
pink, carnation (*woman's love*).
pink, double red (*ardent love*).
pink, Indian (*always lovely*).
pink, mountain (*aspiration*).
pink, variegated (*refusal*).
pink, white (*fascination; talent*).
plumbago (*holy wishes*).
plum-blossom (*keep your promises*).
plum-blossom, wild (*independence*).
polyanthus (*purse proud*).
pomegranate blossom (*mature elegance*).
poppy, red (*consolation*).
poppy, scarlet (*fantastic extravagance*).
poppy, variegated (*inviration*).
poppy, white (*forgetfulness*).
potentilla (*I claim at least your esteem*).
pride-of-China (or India) (*dissension*).
primrose (*believe me; youth and sadness*).
primrose, evening (*inconstancy*).
primrose, red (*neglected merit*).
prince's-feather (*I blush for you*).
privet (*prohibition*).
pyxie (*life is sweet*).
quaking-grass (*my heart is agitated*).
quamoclit (*busybody*).
quince-blossom (*temptation*).
ragged-robin (*ardor*).
ranunculus (*dazzled by your charms*).
raspberry-blossom (*remorse*).
reseda (*tenderness*).
rhododendron (*I am dangerous; beware*).
rocket (*rivalry*).
rose, Austrian (*you are all that is lovely*).
rose, bridal (*happy love*).
rose, Burgundy (*unconscious beauty*).
rose, cabbage (*ambassador of love*).
rose, Carolina (*love is dangerous*).
rose, China (*beauty always new*).
rose, damask (*young and brilliant*).
rose, deep-red (*admiration; bashful embarrassment*).
rose, full-blown (*engagement*).
rose, Guelder (*age; winter*).
rose, half-blown (*timid love*).
rose, Jacqueminot (*I am true*).
rose, Japan (*beauty is your only attraction*).
rose, Maréchal Niel (*yours, heart and soul*).
rose, moutiflora (*grace*).
rose, musk (*capricious beauty*).
rose, thornless (*ingratitude*).
rose, white (*I am worthy of you; silence*).
rose, white [withered] (*I am in despair*).
rose, wild (*charming simplicity*).
rose, yellow (*let us forget; jealousy*).
rose, York-and-Lancaster (*conflict*).
rosebud, moss (*confession of love*).
rosebud, red (*initiated to love*).
rosebud, white (*too young to love*).
rose-leaf (*you may hope*).
rosemary (*remembrance; remember me*).
rudbeckia (*impartiality*).
rue (*disdain*).
saffron (*beware of excess*).
sage (*domestic virtues*).
sainfoin (*you confuse me*).
Saint-John's-wort (*animosity*).
salvia, blue (*wisdom*).
salvia, red (*uniting energy*).
saxifrage (*affection*).
scabious (*unfortunate love*).
scabious, sweet (*widowhood*).
sensitive-plant (*fine sensibility*).
shamrock (*loyalty*).
shepherd's-purse (*I offer you my all*).
snapdragon (*presumption; no*).
snowball (*bound; thoughts of heaven*).
snowdrop (*friendship in trouble; hope*).
sorrel, wild (*ill-timed wit*).
sorrel, wood- (*secret sweetness*).
southern-wood (*jesting; jest*).
speedwell (*womanly fidelity*).
spiderflower (*not so bad as I seem*).
spiderwort (*counterfeit, but not love*).
star-of-Bethlehem (*atonement*).
starwort (*afterthought*).
stephanotis (*come to me*).
stock (*lasting beauty*).
stonecrop (*tranquillity*).
strawberry-blossom (*be on the alert*).
sumac (*a shall survive the change*).
sunflower, dwarf (*adoration*).
sunflower, large (*your are splendid*).
sweet pea (*take modesty*).
sweet-william (*grant me one smile*).
syringa (*you shall be happy yet*).
tamarisk (*crime*).
tansy (*resistance*).
teazel (*misanthropy*).
thistle (*misanthropy*).
thistle, Scotch (*retaliation*).
thorn-apple (*delusive beauty*).
thrift (*sympathy*).
thyme (*courage*).
tiger-lily (*I dare you to love me*).
trillium (*modest ambition*).
trumpet-flower (*fame*).
tuberose (*you are perfectly lovely*).
tulip, red (*declaration of love*).
tulip, variegated (*your eyes are beautiful*).
tulip, yellow (*hopeless love*).
turnip-blossom (*rural happiness*).
turnsole (*adoration; churlish*).
tussilago (*you shall hear justice*).
valerian (*an accommodating disposition*).
Venus's looking-glass (*flattery*).
Venus's looking-glass (*flattery*).
verbena (*tender and quick emotion*).
Veronica (*fidelity*).
vervain (*enchantment; superstition*).
violet, blue (*love; faithfulness*).
violet, white (*modesty; candor*).
Virginia creeper (*I cling to you*).
virgin's-bower (*filial love*).
wa ze-robin (*ardor; zeal*).
wallflower (*fidelity in misfortune*).
water-lily (*purity of heart*).
wax-plant (*susceptibility*).
wheat (*prosperity*).
wich-hazel (*mysticism; inspiration*).
wistaria (*cordial welcome*).
woodbine (*fraternal love*).
wormwood (*absence*).
xanthium (*rudeness; pertinacity*).
yarrow (*cure for heartache*).
zephyranthes (*expectation*).
zinnia (*thoughts of absent friends*).

Declaration of Independence. **3.** A county in N. W. Georgia; 506 sq. m.; county-seat, Rome. **4.** A county in S. E. Indiana; 150 sq. m.; county-seat, New Albany. **5.** A county in N. E. central Iowa; 504 sq. m.; county-seat, Charles City. **6.** A county in E. Kentucky; 387 sq. m.; county-seat, Prestonsburg. **7.** A county in W. central Texas; 1,036 sq. m. **8.** A county in S. W. Virginia; 383 sq. m. **9.** A town, its county-seat. [Missouri.

Floyd's River. A river in northwest Iowa; 1,100 m. to the Sioux River.

floy'ene, *n.* A kind of ship. E. *Dict.*

floynet, *n.* [Cp. *floy*, ship.] Containing or like flue; downy; fluffy.

F. L. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Linnæan Society.

FLT., *abbr.* Flat; without interest; used on stock-tickers.

flu, *i.* [Colog.] Influenza; a popular contraction.

flu'a-ta-tion, *i.* flū"ə-tē'shən; 2 flū"ā-tā'shon, *n.* The application of the preservative fluate.

flu'ate, *i.* flū'ēt; 2 flū'āt. [< FLUE, -ATE-INC.] To supply.

flu'ate, *n.* **1.** A solution of silicofluorid, brushed upon stone to protect from weathering. **2?.** Same as FLUORID. [< FLUOR.]

floy'a-vil, *i.* flōi'ə-vil; 2 flō'ə-vil, *n. Chem.* A yellow resin (C$_{20}$H$_{30}$O) contained in gutta-percha, from which it is extracted by alcohol and similar solvents. **flu'an-ite.**

flub, *i.* flŭb; 2 flŭb, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To slam; flop.

flub, *n.* Same as FOOTBALL, **2.**

flub'dub, *i.* flŭb'dŭb; 2 flŭb'dŭb, *n.* **1.** Drivel; twaddle; flapdoodle. **2.** *Print.* An insignificant stock ornament.—**flub-dub'der-y,** *n.* The act or process of producing flubdub; also flubdub collectively.

flue'an, } *i.* flū'ən, *flūin*; 2 flų'ən, flū'an, *n.* [Corn-**flue'can,** } wall.] *Mining.* A soft clay-like material, usually found between the hard rock wall of a vein and the ore.

The fluccan is the half-decomposed rock adjoining a vein.

DANA *Geology* pt. ii, p. 1, ed. ii, b. a. co. 1880.)

—flue'an-coarse'n, *n.* Fluccan filled with fluean.

flue, *i.* flūz; 2 flų, *n.* A copper coin, the fulus.

flue'tu-ate, *i.* flūk'chu-ēt or -tiu-ēt; 2 flūk'chu-āt or -tā-ēt, *v.* [-AT-IN-; -AT-INC.] **1.** *t.* To throw or put into a state of fluctuation. **2.** *i.* To be in a state of rolling waves.

II. *i.* **1.** To move like a wave with successive rise and fall; have the appearance of rolling waves; undulate.

The surface rolls and *fluctuates* to the eye.

THOREAU *Excursions* p. 211, ed. 1863.

2. To pass backward and forward irregularly from one state or degree to another; waver; oscillate; as, the market *fluctuates*; a fever *fluctuates*. [< L. *fluctuatus*, pp. of *fluctuo*, < *fluctus*, wave.]

SYN.: hesitate, oscillate, swerve, undulate, vacillate, vary, veer, waver. A pendulum *oscillates*: waves *fluctuate* or *undulate*, a light or a flame *wavers*; a frightened steed *swerves* from the course; *veers* or *wavers* on either the mark or line; the temperature *varies*; the wind *veers* when it suddenly changes its direction. That which *veers* may steadily keep in the new direction; that which *fluctuates*, *undulates*, or *wavers* returns upon its way. As regards mental states, he who *hesitates* sticks (L. *hæreo*) on the verge of decision; he who *wavers* does not stick to a decision; he who *vacillates* decides now one way, and now another; one *vacillates* between contrasted decisions or actions; he *wavers* between decision and indecision, or between action and inaction. Persons *waver*; things *waver*: feelings *fluctuate* or *vary*.—ANT.: abide, adhere, hold fast, persist, stand fast, stay, stick.

—flue'tu-ant, *a.* Tending or liable to fluctuate.—**flue'tu-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**flue'tu-an-cy†,** *n.* Tendency to fluctuate.—**flue'tu-ant,** *a.* **1.** *Med.* Showing fluctuations, as a tumor. **2.** Moving or shaped like a wave.

flue'tu-a-tile, *i.* flūk'chu-ə-til; 2 flūk'chu-ə-tīl, [or -tā-]ə'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of fluctuating; frequent irregular change back and forth from one state or degree to another; varying movement or action.

The alternate periods of activity and depression which have affected the industries of this country . . . have been mere *fluctuations* or ebbs and flows in the great rising tide of progress.

H. GEORGE *Science of Political Economy* Jan., 1887, p. 434.

2. A wavering or change, as of opinion; also, a rising and falling, as of prices. **3.** *Med.* An undulating motion that may be induced in a fluid, as pus in a cavity, as perceived by the hand. **4.** *Biol.* A non-heritable variation in organisms: opposed to *heritable mutation*. [< L. *fluctuatio(n-)*, < *fluctuo*; see FLUCTUATE.] **—fluctuation structure,** same as FLOW-STRUCTURE.

flue'tu-os'i-ty, *n.* A wavy condition.

flue'tu-ous†, *a.* Of or pertaining to waves.

flue, *i.* flū; 2 flų, *vi.* [FLUED; FLU'ING.] To widen, spread, or slant, like the jambs of a fireplace.

flue, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Shallow. **flewt.** [Prov. Eng.] **2.** Lacking in strength; sickly.

flue', *n.* **1.** A channel or passage for smoke or air, or for gases of combustion. Specif.: (1) A smoke-duct in a chimney; sometimes, the chimney itself. (2) A fire-tube in a boiler, fastened to the crown-sheet or to the fire-box sheet and to the smoke-box, surrounded by water, and designed to increase the heating surface. (3) A hot-air passage in a wall.

The chimney-sweep . . . cried when he had to climb the dark *flues*, rubbing his poor knees and elbows raw.

KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* ch. 1, p. 4. [MACM., 1872.]

2. An organ-pipe of flute or open diapason quality. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A gable coping or end-wall coping. **4.** A fishing-net of various designs. **flewt. 5.** [Rare.] The spiral cavity of a sea-shell. [Cp. OF. *flue*, a flowing (< L. *fluo*, flow), and *floop*, crease, fold, and *flouet*, a flute.] **6.** A steam-boiler having interior flues.—**f. bridge,** *n. Metal.* A wall of fire-brick in a reverberatory furnace, at the other end of the hearth from the fire-bridge and between the hearth and the flue.—**f.-chamber,** *n.* An enlargement of the exhaust-flue used for the oxygenation of the fuel-gases or the precipitation of suspended solid matter.—**f.-cinder,** *n.* Slag from a boiling- or puddling-furnace.—**f.-cure,** *n.* A method of curing tobacco by means of drying-flues distributed in the barn: used especially on yellow tobacco.—**f.-cutter,** *n.* An implement for cutting out the flues.—**f.-dust,** *n.* The dust, more or less metalliferous, collected in the flue of a metallurgical furnace.—**f. gas,** *n.* The complex gaseous mixture found in the flues of coal-fired smelting furnaces.—**f.-hammer,** *n.* A coopers' hammer used in rounding out the edge of an iron hoop to fit it to a cask.—**f.-heater,** *n.* **1.** An arrangement for heating air in a ventilating-shaft. **2.** A heater, as for feed-water, placed in the flues of a furnace.—**f.-nct,** *n.* Same as FLUE, **4.**—**f.-pipe,** *n.* A tipped organ-pipe, as distinguished from a reed-pipe.—**f.-plate,** *n.* A boiler-sheet in which the ends of flues are fastened. **f.-sheet†.**—**f.-register,** *n. Organ-building.* A flue-stop.—**f.-scraper,** *n.* A device provided with metal edges or brushes used for cleaning the flues of a furnace.—**f.-stop,** *n.* A flute-stop in an organ.—**f.-surface,** *n.* The heating-surface of the flues of a steam-boiler.—**flue'way",** *n.* A passage traversing a flue; also, a flue of any description.—**f.-work,** *n.* The flue-stops of an organ collectively, as distinguished from the reed-stops.—**Fox flue,** a flue commonly used in Scotch marine boilers, peculiar in being made of corrugated plate. **Fox tube†.**—**flue'ful,** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Full to the flue; brimful.—**flue'less,** *a.*

flue, *n.* The linty or downy matter that flies or is scraped from cloth, yarn, or wool; flyings; any fine flock-like refuse material or the like. [< OF. *flue*, < *fluer*, flow.]

Your tasmony . . . is not worth a tuft of *flue*.

MACDONALD *Weighed and Wanting* ch. 5, p. 53. [H.]

[Cp. F. *flou*, light. < G. *flau*, weak.]

—flue'y, *a.* Containing or like flue; downy; fluffy.

flue, *n.* A fluke or barb, as of a harpoon or anchor.

flued, *a. Whaling.* Barbed or fluked, as a harpoon.

flue's, *n. Rare.* Influenza.

flues, *n.* [Morocco.] A money of account. See COIN.

flue'sholl'er, f.-chamber, etc. See FLUE, **2**, **n.**

flue'sholl'er, *n.* [Cp. *flue*, flow.] Shakespeare's *Henry V.*, a pedantic and hot-tempered but brave Welshman.

flu-el'lin, } flū-el'in; 2 flų-ēl'in, *n. Bot.* **1.** Pointed bast-**flu-el'lum,** } flax, or cancerroot. **2.** Rounded-leaved toadflax. **3.** The common speedwell. **4.** The germander-speedwell. **5.** The European mountain-parsley. **flu-el'lum†.**

—female fluellin, a figwort (*Linaria spuria*).

flu'el-lite, *i.* flū'el-ait; 2 flų'ēl-īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white, hydrous aluminum fluorid (H$_3$AlF$_5$O), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< FLUOR + -LITE.]

flu'ence†, *n.* **1.** A stream. **2.** Fluency.

flu'en-cy, *i.* flū'ən-si; 2 flų'ən-sy, *n.* **1.** The quality of being fluent, or of readily and easy flow; especially, readiness and ease of speech or expression.

Perhaps St. Paul spoke Aramaic with equal or greater *fluency* than he spoke Greek himself.

FARRAR *St. Paul* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 2, p. 10. [S. P. b. 1880.]

2†. Affluence; fullness. [< L. *fluentia*, < *fluens(t-)*, ppr. of *fluo*, flow.]

flu'ent, *i.* flū'ənt; 2 flų'ənt, *a.* **1.** Having a ready or easy flow of words or ideas; speaking or writing with facility; voluble; copious.

Oratory is an accomplishment in which Europeans believe that American women excel, and that this is the opinion of the Americans themselves, although they are too modest to express it, may be gathered from the eagerness they betray when they find an English*man fluent* before an audience.

BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, ch. 111, p. 651. [MACM., 1890.]

2. Marked by or proceeding from a facility of speech or writing; flowing; smooth; as, *fluent* speech. **3.** Of a character or consistency adapted to moving or flowing freely; hence, mobile; changeable; as, *fluent* ideas.

It is only the most liquid that runs out of the mouth of animals and moulds. **†** BENCH *Study of Words* lect. v, p. 202. [L. r. a. co. 1888.]

4. Same as FLUENTIAL. [< L. *fluen(t-)s*; see FLUENCY.]

—flu'ent-ly, *adv.* In a fluent manner; with easy continuity; as, to converse *fluently*.—**flu'ent-ness,** *n.*

flu'ent, *n.* **1.** *Math.* In fluxions, the variable quantity, considered as increasing or decreasing. **2†.** A stream; flumen.—**flu-en'tial,** *a.* Pertaining to a fluent.

flu'ent-ness, *n.* Fluency. [< FLUENT, *a.*, -NESS.]

fluff', *i.* flŭf; 2 flŭf, *v.* **I.** *t.* To treat or cover as with fluff or down. **2.** To spread, as feathers or down, so as to give an expanded appearance.

II. *i.* **1.** To do such a work as to cause a puffing out, as if of feathers. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] (1) To give a shortage of change, as among bookings-clerks. (2) To have a part imperfectly learned, as on the stage.

fluff, *n.* [< *fluff*, *v.*] **1.** Soft downy matter not under pressure; flash; as, to *fluff* gunpowder on a plate.

fluff', *n.* **1.** The nap or down of anything; flue. **2.** Anything downy or fluffy. **3.** (1) The downy feathers on a fowl's rump. (2) The down near a quill's root. **4.** [Slang, Eng.] (1) A shortage of change, as among booking-clerks. (2) *Theat.* Imperfectly memorized lines, as of a part in a play. [Cp. FLUFF, *n.*]

fluff', *n.* **1.** A flash or slight puffing explosion, as of unconfined gunpowder. [Scot.] A puff; whiff. [Imitative.] **—fluff'-gĭb',** *n.* [Scot.] A squib.

fluff'ing, *i.* fluf'in; 2 flŭf'ing, *n. Leather-manuf.* The process of smoothing skins on an emery-wheel. **—fluff'ing-wheel',** *n.* A wheel used in smoothing skins.

fluff'ment, *i.* flŭf'ment *or* -mənt; 2 flŭf'ment, *n.* **1.** Anything loose or light. **2.** A bustling manner or fussy style of dress.

fluff'y, *i.* flŭf'i; 2 flŭf'y, *a.* [FLUFF'I-ER; FLUFF'I-EST.] **1.** Consisting of or covered by down or feathers, specif., in an expanded condition; soft and loose, as down; feathery.

The roof has a protecting slope to it: as one looks at the house, it is like a fluffy old hen with her feathers ruffled up, and the short grass in the sunshine to cover her chickens.

Atlantic Monthly June, 1883, p. 856.

2. [Slang, Eng.] (1) Indistinct. (2) *Theat.* Liable to forget the lines of a part; of poor memory.—**fluff'i-ness,** *n.*

flu'gel, } flū'gel, } flŭg'el, *n.* [G.] **1.** A grand piano. **2.** A harpsi-**flu'gle,** } chord. **3.** [Cap.] A Hussite. **4.** A hunting-horn; a bugle.

Flü'gel, Johann Gottfried (1^{11}/$_{12}$1788–1855). A German lexicographer and linguist; *German-English Dict.*, etc.

flü'gel-man, *i.* flü'gel-man; 2 flü'gĭl-man, *n.* A fugleman.

flugle, *i.* flū'gl, *vi.* [SCOT. FLUGLED; FLU'GLING.] To flutter; flicker.

flu'id, *i.* flū'id; 2 flų'id, *a.* **1.** Composed of particles that move over one another without apparent resistance; capable of flowing; liquid or gaseous; as, the *fluid* particles of water; *fluid* lava.

To be round or square, to be solid or *fluid*, to be great or little, . . . are modes of material existence all equally alien from the nature of the immaterial mind.

JONATHAN EDWARDS *Freedom of the Will* pt. iv, sec. 3.

2. [Rare.] Flowing; also, fluent with words. [< L. *fluidus*, < *fluo*, flow.] **—flu'id-com-pressed",** *a.* Compressed while molten and during solidification, as steel.—**f. extract,** a concentrated solution containing the active principle of a drug; stronger than a tincture.—**f. inclusions,** minute cavities in crystals, containing water, liquid carbon dioxid, or hydrocarbons.—**f. lubrication,** lubrication by pressure, pressure of a fluid or resemblance that of a fluid, being invariable and uniform upon all sides.—**flu'id-drachm,** *n.* Same as FLUID-DRAM.—**f.-dram,** *n.* In weighing, the process of deadening the force of a shot in an oil-well by filling the bore with water.

flu'id, *n.* **1.** A substance that, like water or air, yields to any force however small, that tends to change its form; a liquid (inelastic fluid) or gas (elastic fluid); in common language, always, a liquid. **2.** One of several imponderable substances whose existence was formerly assumed to account for phenomena that are now referred to forms of energy; as, the caloric *fluid*; the electric or magnetic *fluid*. The term is still employed in the case of electricity, the act necessarily with its former meaning: applied also to the soul by Ulrici.

SYN.: liquid. A *liquid* is a body in that state in which the particles move freely among themselves, but remain in one mass, keeping the same volume, but taking always the form of the containing vessel; a *liquid* is an inelastic *fluid*: a gas is an elastic *fluid* that tends to expand to the utmost limits of the containing space. All *liquids* are *fluids*, but not all *fluids* are *liquids*; air and all the gases are *fluids*, but they are not *liquids* under ordinary circumstances, the capacities of being reduced to a liquid state by special means, as by cold and pressure. Water at the ordinary temperature is at once a *fluid* and a *liquid*.

—flux of a fluid (*Physics*), the rate of flow through an ideal plane within its mass: usually given in cubic centimeters per second.—**Herman's f.** (*Micros.*), a solution of acetic acid, osmic acid, and platinic chlorid, used as a fixative.—**Margery's f.,** copper sulfate in solution, used to preserve timber.—**nervous f.** (*Pathol.*), a hypothetical fluid formerly supposed to permeate nervous structures and to be indispensable for nervous action.—**Rochelle f.** (*Pharm.*), a mixture composed of one per cent. in volume of formaldehyde with 70 per cent. alcohol, used as a preservative.—**Steiner's f.,** a solution at first made of ammonia, sugar, and water mixed with the ashes of yeast and used in the culture of micro-organisms.—**perfect f.,** a hypothetical fluid that yields immediately and without resistance.—**viscous f.,** a fluid that, like molasses, requires time to flow. Some substances, as shoemakers' wax, that appear to be solids, are really very viscous fluids, for they flow steadily by their own weight, the with extreme slowness. All known fluids, even gases, have some viscosity: no really perfect fluid has been found.—**flu'id-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a fluid; fluidlike. **flu-id'ic.**—**fluidal structure,** see FLOW-STRUCTURE.—**flu'id-al-ly,** *n.* [Rare.] In a fluidal or fluid-like manner.—**flu-id'i-form,** *a.* **1.** Having the form or appearance of a fluid; ethereal. **2.** Astral, as used in theosophy.—**flu-id'i-fy,** *v.* To convert to a fluid state; make fluid.—**flu-id'i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**flu-id'i-fi"er,** *n.*—**flu'id-ly,** *adv.*

flu'id-ism, *i.* flū'id-izm; 2 flų'id-izm, *n.* **1.** *Occult.* The theory that a so-called fluidic body is associated with and surrounds the actual tangible body of living beings, and is capable of producing effects beyond the contact of the solid body: a method of accounting for so-called animal magnetism. **2.** *Med.* A theory attributing disease to changing conditions of the fluids of the body.—**flu id-ist,** *n.* One who adopts a fluid in his hypothesis; specif., one who adopts fluidism in either sense.

flu'id-i-ty, *i.* flū'id-i-ti; 2 flų'id-i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being fluid; as, the *fluidity* of the air. **flu'id-ness†.**

2. [Rare.] The quality of flowing smoothly and evenly, as language; fluency. **flu'id-ness** (see par. 1).

Instead of the *fluidity* of Chaucer's manner, the manner of Burns has spring, bounding swiftness. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism* second series, *Burns*, p. 200. [MACM., 1883.]

flu'i-gram, *i.* flū'i-gram; 2 flų'ĭ-gram, *n.* One cubic centimeter. [< FLUID + GRAM.] **flu'i-grammet.**

flu'ing, *i.* flū'in; 2 flų'ing, *n.* The splay of a window-jamb.

flu'ing, *i.* flū'-ing; 2 flų'-ing, *n. Bot.* Floating, as an aquatic plant. [< L. *fluito*, ppr. *fluitan(t-)s*, float, < *fluo*, flow.]

fluke, *i.* flūk; 2 flųk, *n.* [FLUKER; FLUK'ING.] *Whaling.*

I. *t.* To cut off or disable the flukes of; also, to secure, as a dead whale, by a chain or rope around the body near the flukes. **II.** *i.* To use the flukes in swimming, as a whale.

fluke', *n.* [Slang.] In competitions or games of skill, as billiards and pool, to score by accident; scratch; hence, to achieve or get anything by luck. [< FLUKE'S, *a.*]

fluke', *n.* **1.** The part of an anchor that catches on the bottom and holds; palm. See illus. under ANCHOR. **2.** One of the lobes of the tail of a whale: named from its shape. **3.** One of the barbs on the head of a harpoon or lance-iron; fluc. **4.** A tool for enlarging a blast-hole. **5.** [Local, Eng.] An automatic attachment in the furnace which dips into the revolving calciners and spreads and mixes the arsenopyrite in the production of arsenic. [Perhaps connected with *fluke*, flat, fluke of an anchor, wing. < *fliegen*, fly.]—**fluke'-chain",** *n.*—**rope,** *n.* A chain or rope used in fluking a whale.—**f.-spade,** *n.* A spade-shaped cleaver used in cutting off a whale's flukes.—**mushroom f.,** the hemispherical or flat-topped part of a mushroom anchor. See ANCHOR, fig. 4.—**fluk'y‡,** *a.* Having flukes; fluke-shaped.

fluke', *n.* **1.** A parasitic trematode worm, as the liver-fluke of sheep, the cause of the destructive disease known as rot, or the bilharzia. Flukes have a flattened leaflike body provided with suckers, usually two. They mostly infest the internal organs of warm-blooded animals, but are also found on the gills and other parts of the exterior of fishes, etc. Compare ROT.

Fluke-disease or rot . . . is caused by flat, leaf-shaped parasites, *Distomum hepaticum*, which, after having been swallowed with food or water, migrate to the liver and destroy the substance of that organ. The eggs deposited by the flukes are carried out with the manure, but the embryos that are hatched from them must pass a period in certain snails (*Limnæus truncatulus*), and another stage in the water bugs in which they are found infesting sheep. T. A. KLEIN in BAILEY'S *Cyc. of Am. Agriculture* vol. iii, p. 604. [MACM., '03.]

2. [Irish.] A flatfish, or flounder, especially *Pleuronectes flesus*. [< *AS. fluc*, a kind of plaice.] **—bronchial fluke,** same as LUNG-FLUKE. **—cat-f.,** *n.* A trematode (*Opisthorchis felineus*), lodging in the liver and producing the disease known as opisthorchiasis in cats and dogs. **—lung-fluke,** including man.—**fluke'worm",** *n.* Same as FLUKE', *n.*, **1.**—**fluke'wort",** *n.* A British species of pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*) commonly accidental in sheep's livers.—**Indian liver-f.,** an East-Indian fluke (*Opisthorchis noverca*) about ½ inch in length, affecting men and dogs.—**lung-f.,** *n.* A fluke (*Distoma ringeri*) infesting the lungs of animals.—**fluke'less,** *a.*

fluke', *n.* **1.** [Slang.] A lucky stroke in billiards or pool; a chance score; any lucky or accidental gain. **2.** A fluke; fasseo; as, the yacht-race was a *fluke* for want of wind.—**fluk'y‡,** *a.*—**fluk'i-ly,** *adv.*—**fluk'i-ness,** *n.*

fluke, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Cotton waste. **2.** A lock of hair.

fluke, *n.* [Jer.] **1.** A little more or less; a trifle. **2.** Nothing.

fluked, *a.* **1.** Due to luck rather than skill. **2.** Infected with flukes, as sheep or cattle.

fluk'ing, *i.* flŭk'ing, *pa.* [Colloq.] *Naut.* Running before the wind, as a yacht sailing fast with the aid of a strong breeze: commonly **a-fluking** or **all fluking.**

flum, *i.* flŭm; 2 flŭm, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] **1.** Flummery; blancmange. **2.** Deceit; flattery.

flum'a-did"dle, *i.* flŭm'a-did"l; 2 flŭm'ə-did"l, *n.* **1.** [SLANG, U. S.] Nonsense; humbug. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A mess composed of salt pork, molasses, bread, and spices, mixed into a cake. **flum'ma-dad"dle‡.**

flume, *i.* flūm; 2 flųm. [FLUMED; FLUM'ING.], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** *Mining.* To drain away or divert by means of a flume, as the water of a stream. **2.** To move by means of a flume, as logs. **II.** *i.* To build or work a flume.

flume, *n.* **1.** A conduit, usually a wooden structure, for conveying water to be utilized, as for a mill-wheel or an ore-washer.

And the great wheel that tolls amid the hurry
And rushing of the flume.
LONGFELLOW *Flower-de-Luce* st. 2.

2. [U. S.] A narrow passage or gap through which a torrent passes. **3.** A chute. **4**†. A river. **5.** [OF. *flume*, < L. *fumen*, < *fuo*, flow.] — **flume's car**, *n.* A car that travels along an open flume. It has wheels resting on the edges of the sides of the flume, and it is propelled against the direction of the water by the current acting upon the floats of a water-wheel on the side. — **rating f.**, a rectangular conduit in an irrigating canal designed to register the flow of water. — **by the f.** [slang] W. U. S.], dead; vanished; departed.


Flume (def. 1).

Flume Mountain. An elevation in New Hampshire; 4,340 ft. high.

flum'ing, 1 flūm'iŋ; 2 flųm'iŋg, *n.* **1.** The diversion of a stream by means of a flume for placer-mining. **2.** A modern aqueduct.

flu'mi-nous, 1 flū'mi-nus, 2 flų'mi-nŭs, *a.* Of or pertaining to rivers; watered by streams. [< L. *flumen* (*flumin-*); see FLUME.]

flum'mer, 1 flum'ėr; 2 flŭm'er, *st.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To beguile; humbug; cheat.

flum'mer, 1 flum'ėr; 2 flŭm'er, *n.* [Obs.] To bewilder; embarrass; perplex. **II.** *t.* [U. S.] To give up or give out; tail. **flum'mox'**.

flump, 1 flump; 2 flŭmp, [Colloq.] *I. vt. & vi.* To throw down heavily or clumsily; flop; plump. **II.** *n.* The act of flumping or the sound so produced. [Onomatopoetic.]

flung, 1 flųŋ; 2 flŭng, *imp. & pp.* of FLING, *v.*

flunk, 1 flųnk; 2 flŭnk, *v.* [Slang, U. S.] *I. t.* **1.** To make a failure of; shirk; as, to *flunk* a recitation. **2.** To cause to fail. **II.** *i.* To break down; fail utterly; back down or out; as, he *flunked* in the examination. [Perhaps a form of FUNK², *n.*; cp. Old Flem. *fonck*, agitation.] — **flunk'er**, *n.*

flunk, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A complete failure; a giving up or backing out; disgraceful retreat.

flunk'y, 1 flųnk'i; 2 flŭnk'i, [Slang, U. S.] — FUNK'IES, 1 -iz; 2 -iş.

flunk'ey, *y pl.*] **1.** An obsequious or fawning fellow; a servile imitator or flatterer; toady. **2.** (1) [Colloq.] A servant in livery, as a footman: used contemptuously. (2) A table servant in construction camps. **3.** [U. S.] A foolish, inexperienced speculator: formerly commercial slang.

The lambs that we have in the Street these days were called *flunkies* when I was on Change, some forty-five or fifty years ago. *New-York Tribune* (Mar. 2, 1893, p. 4, col. 5.

[Allied to FLANK, *v.*] — **flunk'y-dom**, *n.* A community of flunkies; the condition of being a flunky. **flunk'ey-domi.** — **flunk'y-hood**, *n.* **flunk'ey-hood.** — **flunk'y-ish**, *a.* **flunk'ey-ishi.** — **flunk'y-ism**, *n.* The character of a flunky; worship of rank or wealth; toadyism. **flunk'ey-ismt.**

This action of the English Societies did in effect strike a damp like death through the heart of *flunkeyism* universally in this world. CARLYLE *Cromwell* vol. 1, pt. iv, p. 308. [n.]

— **flunk'y-ls'tic**, *a.* **flunk'ey-istt.** — **flunk'y-ite**, *n.* **flunk'ey-itet.** [like a flunky. **flunk'ey-izet.**

flunk'y-ize, 1 flųnk'i-aiz; 2 flųnk'y-iz, *vt.* [Rare.] To make **flu'o-**,] 1 flū'o-, flū'or-; 2 flų'ō-, flų'ōr-, *Chem.* From **flu'or**,] FLUOR: combining forms indicating either combination with fluorin, or fluorescence. — **flu'o-a-lu'mi-nate**, *n. Chem.* A compound of aluminum fluorid with a fluorid of a metal, such as sodium. **flu'or-a-lu'mi-nate.** — **flu'o-am'mo-nate**, *n. Chem.* A compound of a fluorid and an arsenate. — **flu'o-ben'zene**, *n. Chem.* A colorless benzene derivative (C_6H_5F) formed by substituting an atom of fluorin for one of hydrogen. — **flu'o-bo'rate**, *n.* Same as FLUOBORID. — **flu'o-bo'ric**, *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or combined with fluorin and boron. — **bo'ro-flu'or-ic**, *a.* — **flu'or-bo'ric.** — **flu'or-hy'dric**, *a.* — **flu'or-hy'dric.** — **flu'or-hy'drate**, *n.* A compound of hydrofluoric acid with a more electropositive metal fluorid. — **flu'o-phos'phate**, *n.* A double salt of hydrofluoric and phosphoric acids.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

flu'or, 1 flū'or; 2 flų'ōr, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A cleavable, vitreous, variously colored, transparent to subtranslucent, brittle calcium fluorid, phosphorescing when heated, and crystallizing in the isometric system.

The *fluor* of Chamouni is rose-coloured, and in octahedrons, while the *fluor* of Weardale is green, and in cubes.
RUSKIN *Ethics of the Dust* vii, p. 75, n. 2 s. co. 1867.]

2†. A liquid state. **3**†. A menstrual flux. [LL., < L. *fluo*, flow.] — **fluor albus** (*Pathol.*), leucorrhea.

flu'or-ad'e-lite, *n.* Same as FLUADELITE. [< FLUOR- + Gr. *ἀδῆλος*, concealed.] — **flu'or-am'id**, *n. Chem.* An oily, explosive, liquid compound, obtained from ammonium fluorid by anhydrous evaporation. **flu'or-a-mide.** — **flu'or-an'thene**, *n. Chem.* A crystalline anhydrid ($C_{32}H_{18}O_3$), fluorescing in solution, formed as a by-product in making phenolphthalein. **flu'or-anet.** — **flu'or-an'thin**, *n. Chem.* A complex crystalline compound ($C_{15}H_{14}$) contained in the higher fractions of coal-tar. — **flu'or-ap'a-tite**, *n. Mineral.* Apatite in which fluorin but little or no chlorin is present. — **flu'or-ate**, *n.* A salt of fluoric acid; a fluorid. — **flu'or-at'ed**, *pa. Chem.* Combined or treated with hydrofluoric acid or fluorin. — **flu'or-ben'zene**, *n.* Same as FLUOBENZENE. — **flu'or-ene**, *n. Chem.* A white, crystalline compound ($C_{13}H_{10}$) with violet fluorescence when impure, contained in coal-tar. **flu'o-rescet**, 1 flū'o-res'; 2 flų'ō-reş', *vt. Physics.* To become fluorescent; exhibit fluorescence. — **flu'o-res'ce'n**, *n.* **flu'o-res'ce-in**, 1 flū'o-res'i-in; 2 flų'ō-reş'e-in, *n. Chem.* A dark-red crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{12}O_5$), obtained by heating phthalic anhydrid with resorcin at 200° C., and subsequent separation. It dyes silk and wool yellow, but it is seldom used, as the colors are not fast. See quotation under FLUORESCENCE. **flu'o-res'ce-line**†.

flu'o-res'cence, 1 flū'o-res'ens; 2 flų'ō-reş'ŋg, *n. Physics.* 1. The property, possessed by some bodies, of giving off, when illuminated, light of a color differing from their own and from that of the incident light. The light given off is usually of greater wave-length than the incident light, and the violet and ultra-violet rays are the best exciters of it.

Its alkaline solution [that of fluorescein] possesses a . . . green *fluorescence* . . . so intense that 1 part dissolved in alkali, and diluted with 2,000,000 parts of water, still shows a *fluorescence*.
ROSCOE AND KNECHT *Chemistry of Coal-Tar Colours, Pathelicins* p. 162.

2. The light resulting from this property; as, the blue *fluorescence* of a solution of sulfate of quinin. — **fluorescence absorption**, the additional absorption of light by a substance when it has been rendered fluorescent.

flu'o-res'cent, 1 flū'o-res'ent; 2 flų'ō-reş'ent, *a.* Showing or produced by fluorescence. — **fluorescent lamp**, a lamp consisting of a glass bulb coated on the interior with a tungstate or the like, which exhibits fluorescence when an electric discharge of high potential is passed through it.

flu'o-res'et-ge'nic, *a.* Producing or promoting fluorescence: said of certain bacteria. — **flu'o-res-cig'e-nous**, *a.* Able to induce fluorescence, as ultra-violet rays and cathode rays.

flu'o-res'tin, 1 flū'o-res'tin; 2 flų'ō-reş'tin, *n. Chem.* A white amorphous compound ($C_{28}H_{16}O_2$) formed by reducing fluorescein. **flu'o-res'cine**†.

flu-or'ic, 1 flū-or'ik; 2 flų-ōr'ik, *a. Chem.* Pertaining to or derived from fluorin or fluor. — **fluoric acid**, see HYDRO-FLUORIC ACID.

flu'o-rid,] 1 flū'o-rid, -rid or -raid; 2 flų'o-rid, -rid or -raid, **flu'o-ride**,] -rid (XIII), *n. Chem.* A binary compound of fluorin: sometimes regarded as a salt of hydrofluoric acid. **flu'or-atet.** — **sodium fluorid**, shining crystals (NaF) soluble in water, used in malaria and epilepsy.

flu'o-rim'e-try, 1 flū'o-rim'e-tri; 2 flų'ō-rim'e-tri, *n.* *Mineral.* The conversion of other minerals into fluorid.

flu'o-rin,] 1 flū'o-rin, -rin or -rin; 2 flų'o-rin, -rin or **flu'o-rine**,] -rin, *n. Chem.* A pale-greenish gaseous element. See ELEMENTS. [< FLUOR, 1.]

Fluorine is the only element known which forms no compound with oxygen. ELIOT AND STORER *Inorganic Chemistry* ch. 5, § 98, p. 66. h. e. 1874.

flu'or-in'dln,] 1 flū'or-in'din, -din or -din; 2 flų'ōr-in'din, **flu'or-in'dine**,] -din or -din, *n. Org. Chem.* A class of crystalline, complex dyestuffs, generally green, showing a red fluorescence in alcoholic solution, and a weak basic character. — **flu'or-in'do-sty'ril**, $C_{28}H_{18}N_4$. [< FLUORIDE + INDIGO.]

flu'or-ite, 1 flū'or-ait; 2 flų'ōr-it, *n.* Same as FLUOR, 1.

flu'or-ize, 1 flū'or-aiz; 2 flų'ōr-iz, *vt.* To measure fluorin in a compound. — **flu'or-o-form**, *n. Chem.* A volatile liquid (CHF_3) of high specific gravity, analogous to chloroform and possessing similar properties. It corrodes glass and etches etching glass. — **flu'or-o-o'for'mol**, *n.* A watery solution of fluoroform used in tuberculosis and lupus. **fluoroform water**, — **flu'or-o-gen**, *n. Chem.* The methyl group, CH_3, found with hydrofluoric acid. — **flu'or-old**, *n. Crystal.* A tetrahexahedron. — **flu'or-ol**, *n.* Same as SODIUM FLUORID. — **flu'or-pho'ra**, *n.* A base ($C_{13}H_{13}N$) present in paraffin oil, obtained from lignite coal-tar. **flu'or-o-phore**†. — **flu'or-ome'ter**, *n.* A device for estimating the fluorin in combination by treating the given substance and powdered quartz with sulfuric acid and measuring the resulting tetrafluorid. — **flu'or-o-phore**, *n. Chem.* An atomic group in a molecule, as certain ring structures, supposed to be the cause of fluorescence.

flu'or-o-scope, 1 flū'or-o-skōp; 2 flų'ōr-o-seōp, *n.* A device for observing the shadows of objects cast by Roentgen rays, or of bodies that in different parts transmit rays of different degrees. It usually consists of a box, shaped at one end to fit around the eyes and exclude light, while the opposite end is closed by a screen covered with some slightly fluorescent substance, such as platino-barium cyanid, or calcium tungstate. The object to be examined is placed on the outside between a source of Roentgen rays and the fluorescent screen. The rays penetrate different parts of the object in different degrees, and falling upon the crystals excite a fluorescent light which is less where a shadow is denser and vice versa, and this shadow is readily visible to the eye when looking through the box. [< FLUOR- + -SCOPE.] — **flu'or-o-scop'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or conducted by means of a fluoroscope. — **flu'or-os'co-py**, *n.* The use of the fluoroscope in examination conducted by means of a fluoroscope; cryloscopy.

flu'or-o-type, 1 flū'or-o-taip; 2 flų'ōr-o-tīp, *n.* A photographic process in which a sensitive film is employed.

flu'or-ous, 1 flū'or-us; 2 flų'ōr-ŭs, *a. Chem.* Derived from or combined with fluorin.

flu'or-spar', 1 flū'or-spār'; 2 flų'ōr-speār', *n.* Same as FLUOR, 1.

flu'or-sul'phu-ric, *a. Chem.* Of hydrosulfuric acid: also, by extension, in mineralogy, a silicate containing fluorin. — **flu'o-si-lic'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing fluorin and silicon. — **flu'o-sil'i-cate**, *n. Chem.* A colorless suffocating gaseous compound ($SiF_4.2HF$) formed by the action of hydrofluoric acid on silica. — **flu'o-sul-ton'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to a weak, colorless acid ($HSbF_6$) obtained from sulfur trioxid or hydrofluoric acid. — **flu'o-tan'ta-late**, *n.* A salt made by combining the salts of tantalum and of other metals. — **flu'o-tan'tic**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing fluorin and tantalum. — **fluotantalic acid**, a compound formed by the action of hydrofluoric acid on a salt of tantalum. — **flu'or-tan'ate**, *n.* A salt of fluotantalic acid. — **flu'o-tet'ra-hed'ron**, *n. Chem.* Pertaining to or containing titanium and fluorin. — **fluotitanic acid**, a compound (H_2TiF_6) formed by the action of hydrofluoric acid on a salt of titanium. — **flu'o-zir'con-ate**, *n.* A salt resulting from the combination of oxids with zirconium fluorid.

flur, 1 flūr; 2 flųr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] To sneer.

flurr, 1 flūr; 2 flųr, *n.* [Rare.] *I. t.* To throw; toss; as, a ship *flurrs* spray. **II.** *i.* To whirr; flutter.

flur'ried, 1 flur'id; 2 flŭr'id, *pa.* Confused; agitated.

flur'ry, 1 flur'i; 2 flŭr'i, *n. pl.* FLUR'RIES; FLUR'RY-ING.] To bewilder or confuse, as by haste; agitate; fluster.

Poor Jemima trotted off, exceedingly *furried* and nervous.
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* ch. 1, p. 10. [n. 1876.]

— **flur'ried-ly**, *adv.* With flurry; in a flurried manner.

flur'ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -iz; 2 -iş, *pl.*] **1.** A sudden commotion or excitement; a state of perturbation; nervous agitation; flutter; hurry; as, a *flurry* on 'change; all in a flurry. **2.** A brief agitation of the air; a light gust or squall.

We therefore trusted ourselves to the mercy of the waves, and in about half an hour that was overset by a sudden *flurry* from the north.
SWIFT *Works, Gulliver* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 114. [w. n. s. 1871.]

3. A transient confused movement of light objects or particles; as, a *flurry* of dry leaves; a *flurry* of snow. **4.** *Whaling.* The spasmodic contortions of a dying whale. **5.** The scum which gathers upon indigo-blue in the dye-vat. [< Sw. *flurig*, disordered, dissolute.]

flush, 1 flųsh; 2 flŭsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to color, as with a rush of blood; redden suddenly; as, wine had *flushed* his face.

The lights of sunset fall: *Flushing* the warm and crimson air.
LETITIA E. LANDON *The Unknown Grave* st. 1.

II. *i.* To become overspread with color; grow red in the face; glow; hence, to bloom; as, he *flushed* angrily. [Mlb. *Flusen*, redden, < Sw. *flossa*, flame; cp. FLASH, *v.*]

flush, 2, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To deluge with water; wash out by a flow of water, as a sewer. **2.** To flood intermittently with water, as a placer-mine.

II. *i.* **1.** To flow and spread suddenly; become suffused; rush; as, the blood *flushes* in his veins. **2.** To become filled as with water; as, the pipes *flush* readily. [Form of FLASH², *v.*]

flush, *v.* **I.** *t.* To drive from cover; cause to take wing: said of gamebirds; as, to *flush* a covey of quail.

My spaniels worked the bush thoroughly as we proceeded along the route, occasionally *flushing* two or three red-legged partridges. BAKER *Cyprus* ch. 5, p. 103. [MACM. 1879.]

II. *i.* To fly up suddenly, as birds when alarmed. [MIr. *flusshen*, for *flyschen*, strike against; cp. FLISK, v., a var. of FRISK, v.]

flush†, *vt.* To encourage and excite, as with success; elate: chiefly in the past participle. Compare FLESH.

[Cor. of FLESH, v.]

flush, *vt.* **1.** To make flush or even; fill up to the level of a surface: often with *up*; as, to *flush up* a joint in masonry. **2.** To pass (a filling-thread) over several warp-threads, as in twill-weaving; float.

flush, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A young bird, esp. a fledgling.

flush†, *vt. Arch.* **1.** To crumble under overweight, as a stone, at the edges. **2.** To squeeze out from joints, as cement by excessive pressure.

flush†, *a.* **1.** Having the surfaces in the same plane; adjusted to a correct level; even; as, a *flush* door-frame. **2.** *Naut.* Of or pertaining to a ship with a flush deck. [< FLUSH†, *a.*, filled up even.] — **flush box**, a box set flush with the surface of a road-bed, above and connected with a conduit, for convenience in getting at conductors, etc., in an underground electric system of cars. **f. deck**, an uninterrupted deck extending in one level from stem to stern. — **flush'-riv'et-ed**, *a.* Having its rivet-heads not projecting beyond its surface: said of the hull of an iron vessel.

flush†, *a.* **1.** Quite full; copious; abounding. **2.** Specif., abundantly supplied with money; spending freely.

Speaking in the fashion of the street, sometimes Mr. Rosenstein was *flush*, and sometimes he was very, very dry.
E. E. HALE *Ups and Downs* ch. 14, p. 150. [n. bros. 1884.]

[< FLUSH†, *v.*] — **flush'ness**, *n.* Fulness; abundance.

flush, *a.* **1.** Full of life; vigorous; blooming. **2.** Powerful and direct, as a blow.

Both appeared quite *flush* and confident of victory.
HENRY BROOKS ADAMS *The Feud of Anxiety* vol. 1, p. 143. [NYC.]

3. [Prov. Eng.] Sultry; heavy, as the atmosphere. [< FLUSH†, *v.*]

flush, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Full-fledged; feathered.

flush†, *n.* **1.** A heightening of color or reddening; warm glow or coloring; blush; as, the *flush* deepened in her cheek; the sunset *flush*. **2.** An access of sudden elation or excitement; animation; thrill; as, a *flush* of joy. **3.** A blooming or healthy appearance. **4.** A new growth having leaves large enough to pick. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] The hot stage in intermittent fever. — **hectic flush** (*Pathol.*), same as HECTIC, *n.* **2.**

flush, *n.* **1.** The act of flushing a bird; a bird or a flock of birds startled from cover.

flush, *n.* In poker, cribbage, or piquet, a hand of cards all of one suit; used also attributively; as, a *flush* hand or player. [< OF. *flux*, < L. *fluxus*; see FLUX, *n.*] — **bobtail flush**, in poker, a hand that lacks one card of being a flush. — **four f.**, a bobtail flush. — **monkey f.**, in poker, four cards of the same number or denomination. — **royal flush** headed by the ace. — **straight f.**, in poker, a flush that is also a straight or sequence.

flush†, *n.* **1.** A sudden gush or rush of water. **2.** [Scot.] A dissolving mass of snow; a slush. (2) A morass; bog. (3) A watercourse; run. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A rise of water in a stream; flood. — **flush'board'**, *n.* A board or plank placed on a dam to increase the water-supply. — **f.-box**, *n.* Same as FLUSHING-BOX. — **f.-tank**. — **f.-gate**, *n.* A gate or valve which may be opened to flush a pipe or a channel. — **f.-rim**, *n.* A hopper-rim in a water-closet so made as to allow water to flow from it at once for flushing. — **f.-wheel**, *n.* An ancient form of waterwheel; noria.

flush†, *n.* **1.** Abundance. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A large number. [< FLUSH†, *v.*]

flush†, *n.* A surface which is flush.

flush, *adv.* **1.** With level, unbroken surface or form. **2.** In a direct manner; squarely; straight.

flush, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To wash; as, a person who cleans sewers by flushing. **flush'er-man**†. **2.** An apparatus made to throw radiating streams of water, used to flush sewers. **3.** [Local, Eng.] The red-backed shrike.

flush'ing, 1 flųsh'iŋ; 2 flŭsh'iŋg, *n.* The act of drenching or washing out. — **flush'ing-box'**, *n.* A cistern or box for supplying water-closets or urinals with a sudden rush of water. — **f.-rim**, *n.* Same as FLUSH-RIM.

flush'ing², *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A thick, coarse shoddy cloth. **2.** *Weaving.* Same as FLOATING.

flush'ing³, *n.* Same as FLASHING.

flush'ing-ly, 1 flųsh'iŋ-li; 2 flŭsh'iŋg-ly, *adv.* With a flush; in a flushing manner.

flush'ness, 1 flųsh'nes; 2 flŭsh'nĕs, *n.* Fulness; abundance.

flush-om'e-ter, 1 flųsh-om'i-tėr; 2 flŭsh-om'e-ter, *n.* A gauge for water as applied to accomplish all the flushing in a building from one tank.

S. S.

flush'y, *a.* Having a flush.

flusk, 1 flųsk; 2 flŭsk, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To fly out abruptly. **2.** To quarrel. [Cp. FLISK.] — **flusk'er**, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To fly unsteadily or irregularly. **2.** To be flustered.

flus'ter, 1 flųs'tėr; 2 flŭs'ter, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw into a flurried or confused state; cause to lose presence of mind; flurry; as, nothing ever *flustered* him. **2.** To flush or befuddle with drink; make tipsy.

But a matter of four pints [of wine] now *flusters* me.
SCOTT *Quentin Durward* ch. 26, p. 323. [D. P. & CO.]

II. *i.* **1.** [Rare.] To be or become flurried, heated, or agitated. **2.** To act blusteringly. [< Ice. *flaustra*, be flustered, *flaustr*, fluster, hurry.] Syn.: see AGITATE.

flus'ter, *n.* A confused or agitated state of mind; flurry; also, excitement caused by drink; as, she was helpless with anxiety and *fluster.* **flus'trum‡** [Colloq.].

S. S.

flus'tered, *pp.* Flustered.

flus'ter-er, 1 flŭs'ter-ər; 2 flŭs'ter-er, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The American coot.

flus'ter-y, 1 flŭs'ter-ɪ; 2 flŭs'ter-y, *a.* [S. U. S.] Flustered; agitated; confused.

flus'trate, 1 flŭs'trāt; 2 flŭs'trāt, *n.* pl. [FLUS'TRAT-ED; FLUS'TRAT-ING.] [Colloq.] To fluster; befuddle. **flus'ter-ate.**

—**flus'ter'ion, flus-tra'tion,** *n.* **flus'ter-ment,** *n.*

Flus-trel'li-dæ, 1 flus-trĕl'ɪ-dē; 2 flus-trĕl'ɪ-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of ctenostomatous polyzoans with zooecia embedded in a gelatinous crust. **Flus-trel'la,** *n.* (t. g.)

Flus'trid-æ, 1 flŭs'trɪ-dē; 2 flŭs'trɪ-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of cellulariadan polyzoans, especially those having the zooecia membranaceous in front and without a raised border, the avicularia vicarious, and the zoarium expanded.

Flus'tra, *n.* (t. g.) [Cp. AS. *flustrian,* plait, weave.]—**flus'trid,** *n.*— **Flus-tri'na,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A subdivision of radicellate polyzoans, including *Flustridæ, Membraniporidæ,* etc.—**flus'trine,** *a.*— **flus'troid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Flustridæ.*

flute, 1 flūt; 2 flut, *n.* [FLUT'ED; FLUT'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To play, sing, or utter with flute-like tones. 2. To form parallel channels, grooves, or flutings in; provide with flutings; corrugate; crimp; as, to *flute* a column.

II. *i.* To play on a flute; produce a flute-like sound, as with the voice.

Sometimes a bob-bird *fluted* far away.
MRS. J. G. WILSON *The Forty-Mile Bush* st. 1.

flute's, *n.* 1. A tubular windinstrument of small diameter in which the vibrations of tone are produced by opening and closing holes along the sides.

The modern *orchestral, German, transverse,* or *cross flute* is sounded by blowing into a hole in the side of the tube near the upper end or head; the *fipple* or *beaked flute* is sounded by means of a mouthpiece in the end of the tube, as in the flageolet. Some ancient flutes consisted of two tubes. These pierced the underlip and blew on the edge of three octaves, with all the semitones. Its peculiarly sweet and mellow tone is practically simple, the fundamental being accompanied by very few and distinguishable upper partials. The older, or conical form, now used principally in military bands, has a cylindrical head-joint, the remainder of the instrument tapering gradually toward the foot. The modern type has a hand-piece with closed keys, invented by Boehm in 1832, the other three-fourths being cylindrical. It has a system of rings and levers combined with keys to facilitate fingering.

2. A flute-stop in an organ; flue. 3. *Arch.* A concave groove, usually of semicircular section, and separated from those on each side by a narrow fillet; a fluting, as in a column or pilaster of the Doric and Corinthian orders. Compare CHANNEL (Doric).

Here and there a *flute,* a pedestal, a cornice, a column not quite broken.—BISHOP SOUTH *Sermons* ser. i, p. 3, Ed. lxi. a. c. 1839.]

4. A corrugation; orinarily, one of a series. 5. Same as FLUTING, 6. 5. A shuttle used in tapestry-looms. 6. An elongated French breakfast roll. 7. A tall, slender wine-glass. 8. *Founding.* A molders' tool for making grooves. 9. [Slang, Eng.] Opf. *flatte,* < *flatter,* blow, prob. < L. *flatus;* see FLATULENT.] —**ancient flute,** same as DOUBLE FLUTE.— **bass'-flute",** *n. Organ-building.* An 8-foot flute-stop having a full, rich tone. —**clarinet-a.** *Mus.* An organ-stop somewhat resembling a clarinetta and of the same pitch as a flute-stop.— **corno-d.,** *n.* A manual 8-foot organ-stop of a very soft tone.— **double f.,** a flute consisting of two distinct tubes united into one mouthpiece. —**flute à bec,** a beaked flute. See note to def. 1.— **flute's bird",** *n.* [Austral.] The piping crow (*Gymnorhina tibicen*).—**f.-bit,** *n.* A bit having holes in hard woods such as those used for wind-instruments, having two lips and a square seating. Great use in point.—**f.-douce,** Capitoline Muse. 1. An ancient seam. Rome, high relief. 2. African flute, flute provided used in Wyanda. 4. Manner of playing the with a mouth-piece. 3. Same as FLUTE-SCREW.— **f.-glass†,** *n.* A tall wine-glass.— **flute'mouth",** *n.* An autostomoid fish.— **f.-pipe,** *n.* An organ-flue of flute quality.— **f.-player,** *n.* 1. A flutist. 2. A South-American wren (genus *Cyphorhinus*).— **f.-shrike,** *n.* A gaudy African shrike (genus *Lanarius*).

—**f.-stop,** *n.* A stop of flute quality and usually of four-foot pitch in an organ flue-pipe.— **f.-tool,** *n.* Same as FLUTING-TOOL.— **f. traverse(s),** a cross flute. See note to def. 1.— **f.-work,** *n.* In organ-building, flue-work.— **German f.,** the transverse or modern flute.— **hohl'flute",** *n.* A flute-stop in an organ giving a deep, full, hollow tone, using open pipes of 8-foot pitch.— **onion f.,** a musical toy of a round-ish form, as the kazoo.— **Swiss f.** 1. A flute-stop having open metal pipes of penetrating tone. 2†. Same as FLUTE-GLASS.— **traverse f.** (*Mus.*), the transverse flute.— **flute'like,** *a.*— **flut'ist,** *n.* A small three-holed flute of a primitive type, resembling a piccolo-pipe; galoubet.— **flut'y,** *a.* Resembling a flute in tone.

flute³, *n.* 1. A narrow-sterned flyboat having a round-ribbed after part.

The Dutch were fortunate in getting aboard the *flute* 'la Marie.' KINGSFORD *Canada* vol. iv, bk. xiv, ch. 4, p. 375. [n. & n. 1890.]

2. A war-vessel without full equipment, used as a transport or store-ship. [< F. *flûte,* store-ship, < D. *fluit,* a kind of vessel.]

flut'ed, 1 flūt'ed; 2 flut'ĕd, *pa.* 1. Exhibiting parallel grooves or flutes; furrowed; as, a *fluted* column; a *fluted* ruffle; a *fluted* reamer. Compare CHANNELED. 2. Having a shrill quality or tone of a flute; mellow.

The koil's *fluted* song, the bulbul's hymn.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. vi, st. 26.

flut'er, 1 flūt'er, 2 flut'er, *n.* 1. One who plays the flute. 2. One who makes fluted work.

fluth'er, 1 flŭth'er, 2 flŭth'er, *n.* [Sco.] 1. Bustle; confusion. 2. A confusing superfluity.

flu-ti'na, 1 flū-tī'nə; 2 flu-tī'na, *n. Mus.* An instrument of the accordion class, having lever fingerpieces. [< FLUTE¹, *n.*]

flut'ing, 1 flūt'ɪng; 2 flut'ing, *n.* 1. *Arch.* A flute. 2. A similar groove cut spirally, as on a baluster or ornamental support. 3. A flute-shaped crimp, as in a woman's ruffle. 4. A lengthwise channel in a screw-cutting tap, or a reamer. 5. Flutes collectively; fluted work; as, the *fluting* of a column of the. 6. The act of making a flute, as by carving a column or crimping a dress-trimming. 7. Flute-like shading, as of a design. 8. A series of appearances produced by shading as in a spectrum.— **flut'ing-cyl'in-der,** *n.* A lengthwise corrugated roll in a fluting-machine.— **f.-iron,** *n.* 1. A laundry iron with corrugated surfaces for goffering or crimping. 2. An implement for goffering-iron. 2†. Of plain-scissors.— **f.-machine,** *n.* 1. A machine having grooved cylinders for fluting fabrics or sheet metal. 2. A fluting-lathe.— **f.-plane,** *n.* A carpenters' plane used in fluting wood. —**f.-scissors,** *n. pl.* Scissors-blades open-ing like a pair of scissors, having on one side two prongs between which a single prong on the other side presses a piece of fabric to form a crimp.— **magnestum f.,** the fluted spectrum of magnesium.

A Fluting-Iron.

flut'ist, 1 flūt'ist; 2 flut'ist, *n.* One who plays on the flute.

flut'ter, 1 flŭt'er; 2 flŭt'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To cause to move rapidly and irregularly to and fro; agitate; vibrate; as, to *flutter* the wings.

I waved a handkerchief to them, and one of them . . . *fluttered* something white in return.
BLACK *Kilmeny* ch. 22, p. 194. [n. 1877.]

2. To throw into an agitated state; flurry; fluster.

II. *i.* 1. To vibrate with rapid irregular motions; move rapidly and irregularly; swing or flap quickly; be agitated; as, *fluttering* hair; a heart *fluttered* feebly.

Our pine flag *fluttering* still.
BRET HARTE *Off Scarborough* st. 9.

2. To make the wings vibrate rapidly; hover or move with or as with quivering, beating motion of the wings. 3. To move lightly and fitfully; behave with levity or inconstancy; trifle. 4. To quiver or tremble with excitement or uncertainty. [< AS. *flotorian* (freq.); cp. FLOAT, v. 1, FLOTE, AGOTE, FLOTTER.]—**flut'ter-ment,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A toy water-wheel, either overshot or undershot.— **f.-wheel,** *n.* A water-wheel at the lower end of a chute, having rapidly and with a fluttering motion.

—**flut'ter-a-ble,** *a.*—**flut'ter-a'tion,** *n.*— **flut'ter-er,** *n.* **flut'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*— **flut'ter-ment,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A fluttering agitation; fluster.— **flut'ter-y,** *a.* Inclined to flutter; unsteady.— **flut'ter-stomet.**

flut'ter, *n.* 1. The act of fluttering; vibration of the wings with rapid irregular motion; any rapid, irregular, or uncertain vibration. 2. An agitated state; confusion or tumultuous emotion; as, a *flutter* of excitement. 3. The passage of mingled steam and water, as from the gage-cocks of a boiler. 4. Fluctuation in stocks. 5. A spasmodic effort or burst of speed, as of a hunted animal. 6. Betting or gambling. 7†. Show; ostentation.— **flut'ter-less,** *a.*

Flut'ter, Sir Fopling. In Etherege's *The Man of Mode,* the chief character; a simpering dandy.

flut'y-ing, *n.* Fluting.

S. S.

Flu-van'na, 1 flū-van'ə; 2 flu-vān'a, *n.* A county in central Virginia; 289 sq. m.; county-seat, Palmyra.

flu'vi-al, 1 flū'vɪ-əl; 2 flu'vi-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to rivers or streams; formed by a river; as, *fluvial* navigation; *fluvial* deposits. [< L. *fluvialis,* < *fluvius,* river, < *fluo,* flow.]— **flu'vi-al-ist,** *n.* One who explains geological phenomena, to a great extent, by the action of streams.

Flu'vi-a'les, 1 flū'vɪ-ā'lēz; 2 flu'vi-ā'lēs, *n. pl. Bot.* A group of aquatic plants proposed by Ventinat, embracing the orders *Typhaceæ, Alismaceæ,* and *Hydrocharidaceæ.* [< L. *fluvio,* flow.]

flu'vi-a-tile, 1 flū'vɪ-ə-tīl; 2 flu'vi-a-tīl, *a.* Growing near or belonging to rivers or fresh water; caused or produced by the action of a river; fluvial.

The rate of the *fluviatile* deposit [of the Nile valley] is from three to five inches in a century.
LYELL *Prin. Geol.* Amer. *Mist.* pt. i, p. 15. [n. & co. 1888.]

[< L. *fluviatilis,* < *fluo,* flow.] **flu'vi-at'ic†.**

Flu'vi-co-il'ne, 1 flū'vɪ-ko-īel'nɪ; 2 flu'vi-co-īl'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Tenuipetræ.* **Flu-vi'o-la,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *fluvius* (*fluo*), river.] + -*ola,* dim. suffix.]—**flu'vine,** *a.*

flu'vi-o-, 1 flū'vɪ-o-; 2 flu'vi-o-. From Latin *fluvius,* river (see FLUVIAL); a combining form.— **flu'vi-o-gla'cial,** *a. Geol.* The same as *glacio-fluvial.*— **f.-glacial theory** (*Geol.*), the theory of land-formation by the combined action of glacial ice, water, and winds, explaining certain deposits, as of the loess of China.— **flu'vi-o-graph,** *n.* Same as FLUVIOMETER.— **flu'vio-la-cus'trine,** *Geol.* Of or pertaining to deposits formed jointly by streams and lakes, as lake-deltas which mingle with beaches.— **flu'vi-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of the streams of water, as rivers in relation to their forms, changes, and effects.— **flu'vi-o-ma-rine',** *a. Geol.* Formed by or pertaining to the joint action of the waters of rivers or ocean and those of inflowing streams, as delta deposits.— **fluviomarine series,** the general name given by Edward Forbes to the strata of Oligocene age in the Isle of Wight.— **flu'vi-o-me'ter,** *n.* A mechanical contrivance for measuring the rise and fall of a river. —**flu'vi-ose,** *a.* Flowing, as a river. **flu'vi-ous†.**—**flu'vio-ter-res'tri-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the land and fresh waters of the earth; as, *fluvio-terrestrial* deposits.

flux, 1 flŭks; 2 flŭks, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To melt, or make fluid. 2. *Med.* To cause to evacuate; purge; cleanse. 3. To treat with a flux, such as borax, in order to permit or facilitate fusion or to prevent the forming of oxids. 4†. To cause to flow; overflow.

II. *i.* 1. To rise: said of the tide. 2. [Rare.] To flow; move; change. 3. [Rare or Obs.] To liquefy; melt. 4†. To suffer a flux of blood; have a hemorrhage.— **flux'ing-bed",** *n.* The lower and slightly concave hearth of the furnace, used in making sodaash.

flux, *n.* [Rare or Archaic.] Subject to change; flowing.

Considering the frequent vicissitudes that occur, and the *flux* nature of all things here.
BARROW *Sermons* vol. i, ser. xi, p. 440, [c. c. n. 1845.]

flux, *n.* 1. A continuous flowing, actual or figurative; a state of constant movement, change, or renewal; as, the *flux* of the tide; the *flux* and reflux of forces.

We live in a transient period, when forms and fashions and ideas are in a state of *flux.* BARING-GOULD *Germany, Present and Past* ch. 9, p. 288, [n. m. & co.]

2. *Med.* An abnormal flow of some fluid of the body; a morbid discharge of fluid matter; also, rarely, matter that is discharged, whether morbid or natural; excretion.

Illness depressed the troops, some suffering from *fluxes,* some from swellings in the throat.
KINGSFORD *Canada* bk. viii, ch. 1, p. 91. [n. & n. 1889.]

3. *Chem. & Metal.* A substance, as borax or an alkali, that promotes the fusing of minerals or metals; as, in soldering tinware, rosin is commonly used as a *flux.*

When the presence or absence of these alkali-metals is to be determined, . . . pulverized silicate must not be fused with carbonate of sodium, but with some decomposing *flux.* Free from alkali. ELIOT AND STORER *Qualitative Chem. Anal.* p. 118. [c. n. & co. 1879.]

4. The process of melting; fusion. 5. *Math.* A vector referred to a unit of surface. 6. *Physics.* The rate of flow or transfer of water, heat, electricity, energy, etc.; the quantity that crosses a unit area of a given surface in a unit of time. 7. In the philosophy of Heraclitus, the eternal motion and mutability of all things. 8. Any readily fusible glass or enamel used as a base or ground in ceramic-work. 9. [Archaic.] The flowing of people together; concourse.

Thou art he Whom all the *flux* of nations come to see.
HERBERT *Good Friday* l. 22.

[F., < L. *fluxus,* < *fluxus,* pp. of *fluo,* flow.] SYN.: see CURRENT.— **Baumé's quick flux,** powder of fusion.— **bilious f.,** a discharge of bile.— **black f.,** a mixture of potassium carbonate and charcoal, produced by igniting one part niter and two parts cream tartar.— **bloody f.,** see BLOODY.— **f. function** (*Math.*), the function that forms the left-hand term of the equation of stream-lines in a fluid, the right hand term being a constant.— **flux'me'ter,** *n. Elec.* A device used to measure the flux in a magnetic circuit or field.— **f.-sweep,** *n.* 1. The decurrent butterfly-weed (*Asclepias decumbens*). 2. The common butterfly-weed or pleurisy-root (*A. tuberosa*). —**f.-spoon,** *n.* A small ladle used to dip out molten metal for examination.— **f. turn,** same as LINKAGE. 4.— **f. turns** (*Elec.*), the product of the flux in a magnetic circuit with the number of turns in the coil which carries the magnetizing current.— **flux'weed,** *n.* Any of various plants supposed to be a specific for flux. See FLIXWEED.— **gold f.,** same as AVENTURIN, 1.— **light-f.,** *n. Photom.* The entire beam of light, including the rays of all kinds of luminous energy to the time of duration.— **magnetic f.,** the number of magnetic lines of force passing through a magnetic circuit. See MAGNETIC CIRCUIT.— **Mohr f.,** a clear leaf glass used for fusitat on diamonds and other gems and stones variously colored.— **menstrual f.,** the menses.— **salivary f.,** salivation.— **white f.,** a mixture of equal parts of niter and cream of tartar burned until white, consisting essentially of potassium carbonate.

flux-a'tion, 1 flŭks-ā'shən; 2 flŭks-ā'shon, *n.* The act or process of flowing; flux.

flux'i-bil'i-ty, 1 flŭks'ɪ-bĭl'ɪ-tɪ; 2 flŭks'i-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being fluxible; fusibility.

flux'i-ble'*, 1 flŭks'ɪ-bl; 2 flŭks'i-bl, *a.* 1. Capable of being fluxed or fused; fusible. 2†. Subject to flux or change; flowing.—**flux'i-bl.e-ness†,** *n.* Fluxibility.— **flux'i-bly,** *adv.*

flux'ile, flux-il'i-ty†. Fluxible; fluxibility.

flux'ion, 1 flŭk'shən; 2 flŭk'shon, *n.* 1. The act of flowing or melting; that which flows or melts.

The philosophy we want is one of *fluxions* and mobility. EMERSON *Representative Men, Montaigne* p. 131. [c. m. & co. 1890.]

2. *Math.* (1) The rate of flow or change in a variable or changing mathematical quantity; a differential coefficient, especially where time is the independent variable: introduced by Newton. The fluxion was denoted by a dot placed over the fluent. (2) *pl.* The method of fluxions. See phrase below. 3. *Med.* A morbid determination of blood to any one organ; as, a *fluxion* to the brain. 4. A constantly varying record, or indication, as in a sundial. [F., < L. *fluxio(n-),* < *fluxus,* pp.; see FLUX, *n.*]— **flux'ion-struc'ture,** *n.* 1. Same as FLOW STRUCTURE, under FLOW. 2. Same as FLOWAGE. **fluxional structure†.** 3. A structure that includes such phenomena as flow-lines, parallel cleavage, metallic crystallization, elongation of vesicles, etc.— **inverse method of fluxions** (*Math.*), that part of Newton's method of fluxions corresponding to the modern integral calculus.— **method or calculus of fluxions,** that form of infinitesimal calculus invented by Newton, in which fluxions were used instead of differentials.— **flux'ion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to or due to fluxions. 2. [Rare.] Of a nature to flow; fluxible.— **flux'ion-al-ly,** *adv.*— **flux'ion-a-ry,** *a.* 1. *Math.* Fluxional. The labours of Peter Fermat . . . approached almost nearer to the *fluxionary* calculus. BREWSTER *Life of Newton* ch. 19, p. 1. [c. 1830.]

2. *Med.* Relating to or produced by fluxion.— **flux'ion-list,** *n. Math.* A skilled student of fluxions. [constant.

flux'ive, *a.* 1. Flowing; lacking solidity. 2. Variable; fluxional.

fluxt, *pp.* Fluxed. S. S.

fluxt'ure, *n.* 1. The flow of a fluid; flux. 2. Fluidity; fluid matter.

fly¹, 1 flī; 2 fly, *n.* [PLEW; FLOWN; FLY'ING.] **I.** *i.* 1. To cause to float or rise in or move through the air; cause to take flight; as, to *fly* an airplane; to *fly* pigeons. 2. To get swiftly away or escape from; flee from; avoid; shun; as, to *fly* the face of a foe. 3. To float in air; float (sheets as printed) and lay (them) in proper position. See FLY², *n.*, 1 (2). 4†. To attack or hunt by flight, as of a hawk.

II. *i.* 1. (1) To pass through or move or rise in the air by or as by using oars or a propelling contrivance; as, the swallow *flies* homeward. (2) To travel through the air in a flying-machine or aeroplane. 2. To move or go quickly or violently, as from some sudden impulse or before the wind; hasten; rush; dart; run; dart; as, the arrow *flies;* the door *flew* open; the sparks *fly* from the stone; I *fly* to your aid. 3. (1) To go away by or as by flight; attempt to escape; pass away or disappear quickly; flee; depart; as, I must *fly* from you; justice is wealth had *flown.* (2) To shift or change quickly, as the wind. 4. To stream or float in air or water; wave; flutter; as, the banner *flies* from its standard.

Flag of the heaven! that flies on high,
The sign of hope and triumph high.
DRAKE *The American Flag* st. 3.

5. To be violently rent or broken; burst or separate suddenly; shiver; as, the cracked bell *flew* to pieces. 6. To pass suddenly or violently, as if without self-control; as, he *flew* into a rage. 7. To fade or disappear: said of a color.

And in our own blood drenched the pen,
As if such colors could not *fly.*
E. B. BROWNING *My Heart and I* st. 2.

8. *Falconry.* To hunt with, as with a hawk. 9. To have an undeviating direction, as stairs. 10. *Baseball.* To bat a fly: usually with *out.* [< AS. *flēogan.*] SYN.: flee, fleet, flit, haste, hasten, run, soar, speed. See ESCAPE.

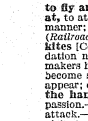
— **fly'-by-night",** *n.* 1. One given to nocturnal rambles or to being out at night. 2. One who cheats a creditor by decamping at night. 3. Same as FLY², *n.*, 4. *Naut* A square sail like a studding-sail, used by sloops in sailing before the wind; also, a jib used as a studdingsail and reaching from the topmast-head.— **fly-title,** *n. Print.* A half-title.— **fly-up-the-creek,** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] 1. The green heron (*Ardea virescens*). 2. A frivolous capricious person. 3. [Colloq., U. S.] One born in Florida.— **to fly about** (*Naut.*), to keep veering and shifting: said of the wind.—

to fly around or round, to move about briskly.— **to fly at,** to attack or assault suddenly; rush toward in a hostile manner; attempt to bite, scratch, or injure.— **to fly in** (*Railroad.*), to shunt, as cars, by a flying switch.— **to fly kites** [Coin. Slang], to issue checks, drafts, or promissory notation notes or by exchanging checks when one or both makers have no money to meet them.— **to fly off.** **1.** To become suddenly dissevered; dart away; hence, to disappear; evaporate. **2.** To rebel against; revolt.— **to fly off the handle** (Colloq.), to lose control of oneself through passion.— **to fly on or upon,** to pounce upon; seize; assail; attack.— **to fly open,** to open freely, suddenly, or in a violent manner.— **to fly out.** **1.** To rush, run, or shoot out quickly. **2.** To break away from moral restraint; burst forth. **3.** To give way in passion. *Baseball.* To knock a fly that is caught.— **to fly the black flag,** to practise piracy; hence, to show no quarter.— **to fly the coop** [Slang, U. S.], to decamp; quit.— **to fly to, up in, or up into the wind** (*Naut.*), to turn suddenly so as to take the wind, as when going about, or to come up quickly to the wind after running free or wearing.— **to let fly.** **1.** To utter, throw, or discharge violently; as, to *let fly* an oath. **2.** *Naut.* To let go suddenly, as the sheets of a sail.— **to make the fur or feathers fly** [Colloq.], to attack a person or thing vigorously and with effect.— **fly'a-bl(ĕ)**, *a.*

fly³, *vt.* & *vi.* To convey or ride in a fly.

fly, *a.* [Slang.] Not easily imposed upon; fully aware of what is wanted or intended; knowing; sharp; wide-awake; as, a very *fly* salesman.

fly¹, *n.* [FLIES, 1 flăiz; 2 flīg, *pl.*] **1.** A dipterous or two-



1a

1. A Muscid Fly (*Musca domestica*). 1a. Foot of the same, magnified. 2. A Syrphid Fly (*Syrphus pyrastri*).

winged insect, as a sand-fly or black-fly; especially, a brachycerous insect with short, usually 3-jointed antennæ, as a crane-fly or gadfly; more especially, a muscid, as the common house-fly. See the compound words noted.

Flies, and other insects which in not strictly flies resemble them, receive their popular names chiefly from: (1) the time when they appear or are abundant, as **harvest-fly, May-fly;** (2) the habits of their life, as **fish-fly;** (3) the places they frequent, as **house-fly, lake-fly, sand-fly;** (4) their color, as **black-fly, green-fly;** (5) their annoying or destructive habits, as **deer-fly;** (6) the animals they attack, as **deer-fly, horse-fly;** (7) the places where they lay their eggs as **carrion-fly;** (8) some special characteristic, as **lace-winged fly.**

2. Some other flying insect; as, a Spanish *fly* or cantharid beetle; a lace-winged *fly;* a May-*fly.* **3.** A fish-hook more or less concealed by feathers, silk, etc., arranged to imitate some insect, and used by anglers as a lure in the mode of fishing called fly-fishing.

Fish are we that love the mud, Rising to no fancy-flies.
TENNYSON *Vision of Sin.* div. iv, st. 10.

4. [FLYS, 1 flaiz; 2 flīg, *pl.*] A light carriage or hackney-coach; a quick-running vehicle for passengers.

In the morning we took a *fly*, (an English term for an exceedingly sluggish vehicle,) and drove up to the Minster. HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Pilgrimage to Boston* p. 171. [c. A. 1863.]

5. Something insignificant or worthless. **6.** A fly-shaped ornament, as a patch for the face or a pin for the hair. **7.** [F-] *Astron.* Same as MUSCA. **8†.** A familiar spirit. [< AS. *flēoġe*, < *flēoġan*, fly.]

—ant-decapitating fly, a fly (*Apocephalus pergandei*) which lays its egg on the abdomen of the black carpenter-ant. The burrowing of the larva into the head finally causes the decapitation of the ant.— **artificial fly,** same as FLY, *n.*, 3.— **Berna fly,** a breeding acaroform fly that lays its eggs in wounds and in the nostrils of man and other animals.— **big-eyed fly,** a fly with unusually prominent eyes, especially any one of the *Pipunculidæ.*— **circling-seam fly,** any fly belonging to the *Cyclorrhapha:* so called from the manner in which the chrysalis opens.— **Columbatz fly** (*Zool.*), a fly (*Simulium columbaczense*) pestilent in the Danube countries and akin to the buffalo-gnats.— **fish-fly¹,** *n.* An insect of the family *Sialidæ.*— **fly'-a-gar'lic,** or **fly'-am"a-ni"ta,** *n.* A common but deadly species of mushroom (*Amanita muscaria*) studded with white or yellow warts, and found in birch-woods: used in a decoction for destroying flies.— **fly-anchor,** *n* [Local, Scot.] A sea-anchor; drogue.— **fly-bait,** *n.* A fly or flies fastened to a hook for fishing.— **fly-ball,** *n. Mech.* Having balls or weights that are thrown out centrifugally, as in the governor of an engine.— **fly'bane",** *n. Bot.* **1.** The fly-agaric. **2.** The rhamnaceous shrub, any of several species of plants belonging to the genus *Stilene.*— **fly-bitten,** *a.* Marked with or as with bites of flies.— **fly-blister,** *n.* A blister of cantharides.— **fly-book,** *n.* A pocket-book in which to carry anglers' flies.— **fly-bug,** *n.* A large European bug (*Reduvius personatus*), said to devour the bedbug.— **fly-case,** *n.* The casing of an insect, especially the elytra or wing-cases of a beetle.— **fly-caster,** *n.* A fly-fisher.— **fly-casting,** *n.*— **fly-catching,** *a.* **1.** Habitually pursuing insects upon the wing, as a bird; catching flies. **2.** Musicianship.— **fly-cheat,** *n.* Any of a fly-book.— **fly-dressing,** *n.* The act, art, or process of making and mounting artificial flies for angling.— **fly-eater,** *n.* [Austral.] A small insectivorous honey-sucker.— **fly-fish",** *n.* A brilliantly colored rockfish (*Sebastichthys rhodochloris*) of the California coast.— **fly-fisher,** *n.* One who practises fly-fishing.— **fly-fisherman,** *n.* = fly-fisher, *n.* The art, act, or sport of fishing, as for trout, with natural or artificial flies.— **fly-flap.** **I.** *n.* & *vi.* To use a fly-flap upon; to drive away, as flies with a fly-flap. **II.** *n.* A flapper for driving away or killing flies. **2.** A variety of somersault. **3†.** A stroke with the instrument; hence, a successful move.— **fly-flapper,** *n.* **1.** A fly-flap.

The tail of the giraffe looks like an artificially constructed *fly-flapper.* DARWIN *Origin of Species* p. 174. [A. 1869.]

2. One who uses a fly-flap. **3.** One who turns a fly-flap (somersault).— **fly-flick,** *n.* A broad-wire broom to kill flies with.— **fly-fringe,** *n.* A kind of fringe, with tassels supposed to resemble flies, used on women's dresses (18th century).— **fly-fungus,** *n.* See AMANITA.— **fly-honeysuckle,** *n.* An upright bushy American shrub (*Lonicera ciliata*) bearing straw-yellow flowers and red berries; also, a similar British shrub (*L. xylosteum*).— **fly-hook,** *n.* A fish-hook adapted for or furnished with an artificial fly.— **fly-line,** *n.* **1.** A line suitable for fishing with an artificial fly; a line armed with a fly-hook. **2.** The customary course of a bird in migration.— **fly-maker,** *n.* One who makes artificial flies; a fly-tier.— **fly'man,** *n.* The driver of a fly or light passenger-coach.— **fly-mould,** *n.* The fungus *Empusa muscæ.* See EMPUSA.— **fly-mushroom,** *n.* The fly-agaric.— **fly-net,** *n.* **1.** A net worn by horses to keep off flies. **2.** Any netting, as in a window, for excluding insects.— **fly-orchis,** *n.* An English orchid (*Ophrys muscifera*) having flowers suggestive of a fly.— **fly-paper,** *n.* An adhesive paper or one impregnated with poison for catching or killing flies.— **fly-poison,** *n.* Poison suitable for killing flies. **2.** A wild plant (*Amianthium muscætoxicum*) of the eastern United States. A preparation from the bulb has been used to poison flies.— **fly-powder,** *n.* A powder, usually arsenical, for destroying flies.— **fly-rod,** *n.* A light, jointed, flexible rod, suitable for fly-fishing. See FISHING-ROD.— **fly-rubbish,** *n.* One portion of **fly-snap"per,** *n.* **1.** A fly-catching pitlogonatoid bird (*Phitotrepcla nitens*) of Mexico and adjacent parts of the United States, related to the waxwings. The male is glossy-black with white on the inner webs of the quills, the female brownish-gray. **2.** A myiagrine fly-catcher.— **fly-speck,** *vt.* To mark or soil with fly-specks.— **fly-specked,** *a.* **1.** The dot made by the excrement of an insect, especially that of the house-fly; hence, any insignificant speck. **2.** *Vet. Pathol.* A disease of the apple, pear, and other plants, forming small black specks on the fruit; caused by the numerous rhapidaceous fungus *Lipothyrium pomi.*— **fly-stone,** *n.* A mineral containing arsenic and cobalt, used, when powdered and mixed with sweetened water, for poisoning flies.— **fly-tackle,** *n.* The apparatus of rod, reel, line, hooks, etc., used in fly-fishing; especially, the arrangement of leader, snells, and hooks.— **fly-taker,** *n.* A fish that will bite at a fly.— **fly-tick,** *n.* A parasitic mite (*Tyroglyphus parasiticum*) that lives on the house-fly; a small red tick.— **fly-tier,** *n.* A maker of artificial flies.— **fly-tip,** *n.* The tip or tinpiece of a fly-rod.— **fly-trap,** *n.* A trap for catching flies. **2.** *Bot.* The spreading dogbane (*Apocynum androsæmifolium*); also, the Venus's fly-trap. **3.** [Slang] The mouth.— **Venus's fly-trap,** see VENUS, 6.— **fly-water,** *n.* A solution, usually poisonous, for killing flies.— **fly-weevil,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The grain-moth (*Galechia cerealella*).— **golden-eyed lace-winged fly,** a chrysopa.— **grass-stem fly,** any fly belonging to the *Oscinidæ*, the larvæ of which infest the stems of grains and grasses.— **green bottle-fly,** *n.* Same as GREENBOTTLE.— **greenhouse white fly,** an insect (*Aleyrodes vaporariorum*) infesting greenhouse plants.— **hessian fly,** same as GRANNOM. **greentail!:**— **hippelates fly,** a minute fly, belonging to the genus *Hippelates*, that hovers round the eyes of men and animals and is believed to carry the causative organisms of "pinkeye."— **humpbacked fly,** a fly belonging to the family *Phoridæ.*— **larder-fly,** *n.* Same as BACON-BEETLE.— **long-legged fly,** a fly belonging to the *Dolichopodidæ.*— **melon fly,** a fruit-fly (*Dacus cucurbitæ*) common in the Hawaiian Islands, which produces a maggot destructive to melons and cucumbers.— **midge-like fly,** a nemocerous gnat-like fly.— **moth-like fly,** a fly belonging to the *Psychodidæ.*— **motucа-fly,** *n.* Same as MOTUCA.— **night-fly,** *n.* **1.** A fly that goes about at night. **2.** A fly used by night in fishing.— **orange-fly,** *n.* Any one of various trypetine dipterous insects whose maggots burrow into oranges, as *Trypeta ludens.*— **peach-fly,** *n.* A trypetine fly (*Carattis ovitata*) of warm countries whose maggots eat into peaches as well as other fruit.— **salt-water fly,** a brine-fly.— **screw-worm fly,** see SCREW-WORM.— **sereot-fly,** *n.* A tabanid fly of Africa capable of inflicting a venomous bite.— **small-headed fly,** a fly belonging to the *Acroceridæ.*— **spear-winged fly,** a fly belonging to the *Lonchopteridæ.*— **stem-eyed fly,** an American fly (*Syrphopsis fenestrata*) found on skunk-cabbage; the eyes are placed on small projections at the side of the head.— **tangle-veined fly,** a fly belonging to the *Nemestrinidæ.*— **tent-fly,** *n.* **1.** A fly for one person or thing] [Slang, U. S.], he (or it) has no blemishes, or is not behind the times.— **thick-head fly,** a fly belonging to the *Conopidæ.*— **tobacco white fly,** a homopteron (*Aleyrodes tabaci*) infesting tobacco.— **typhoid fly,** the common fly (*Musca domestica*): so called as the carrier of the disease.— **white fly.** **1.** A fly (*Bibio albipennis*) common in the spring. **2.** A fly (*Chionea valga*) of the family *Ephemeridæ.* **3.** (1) The adult insects belonging to the *Aleyrodidæ.* (2) The fly (*Aleyrodes citri*) infesting the orange-, yellow-fever epidemic. **4.** The mycetophilid genus *Sciara* whose appearance in large numbers in the United States coincided with a yellow-fever epidemic.

fly², *n.* **1.** The part of various machines that move or swing rapidly through the air, or have some relation to such motion. (1) A speed-regulating device, usually consisting of vanes upon a rotating shaft: used in music-boxes, and in the delicate adjustment of clocks. (2) An elongated frame oscillating quickly upon a horizontal axis, taking the sheets from the tapes or cylinder of a printing-press and delivering them upon the table. (3) The whole apparatus that takes sheets from a press. (3) A knitting-machine latch. (4) A fly-shuttle. (5) The length of a flag, measured from the staff or attachment to the outer edge. (6) That part of a flag farthest from the staff, or beyond the canton. (7) The swinging portion of a vane for showing the direction of the wind. (8) A fly-wheel. (9) Any fly-arm, or other mechanical device involving the fly-wheel principle. (9) † A compass-card.

2. A strip of cloth on a garment, to contain or to cover the buttonholes; hence, something used to cover or connect; a flap, as of a bootee. **3.** An upper covering to a ridge-pole tent (see FLY-TENT); also, the flap at the entrance of a tent, forming a door when closed.

Sometimes the kitchen and dining-room were put opposite each other, with a *fly* covering the space between.
ELIZABETH B. CUSTER *Boots and Saddles* p. 236. [c.]

4. The condition or movement of a ball when sent flying through the air, before it strikes the earth or any fixed object, as in baseball, also, the ball thus flying; as, to catch a *fly;* to be out on a *fly.* **5.** Waste cotton. **6.** The hinged board over the keyboard of a piano or organ. **7.** *Naut.* That part of a mechanical log which trails in the water. See LOG. **8.** The act or state of flying; flight. **9.** A public carriage; also, a delivery-wagon. **10.** *Theat.* The space above the stage and behind the proscenium containing the borders, the mechanism for handling and setting the scenery, the overhead lights, etc. [< FLY¹, *v.* In sense 8 < AS. *flyge*, < *flēogan*, fly.] **flyer.**

—fly ball (*Baseball*), same as FLY¹, *n.*, 4.— **fly'-block",** *n.* The upper block of the topsail-halyards, or any block which changes its position with the operation of working parts.— **fly-board,** *n. Print.* A board to receive sheets from the fly; delivery-board.— **fly-boy,** *n. Print.* A boy who removes printed sheets as they come from the press, or straightens them as they leave the fly.— **fly-cap,** *n.* A cap with wing-like projections, once worn by women.— **fly-cutter,** *n. Mech.* A high-speed machine cutter.— **fly-finish,** *n.* To fit together the movable parts of (a piano).— **fly-finisher,** *n.*— **fly-finishing,** *n.*— **fly-frame,** *n.* A machine for spinning and smoothing slate glass.— **fly-gallery,** *n.* One of the galleries in the flies of a theater, from which parts of the scenery are moved.— **fly-governor,** *n. Mech.* An old form of governor having vanes instead of weights.

— **fly-leaf,** *n.* [FLYLEAVES, *pl.*] A blank leaf at the beginning or end of a book, pamphlet, or the like.

Autographs of famous names were to be seen in faded ink on some of the *fly-leaves.*
HAWTHORNE *Mosses, The Old Manse* p. 28. [N. M. A. c. 1891.]

— **fly'man,** *n.* A man who works the ropes of the drop-scenes and borders, etc., in a theater.— **fly-nut,** *n.* A nut with wings or projections, or shaped so as to be turned on its screw with the fingers; a thumb-nut.— **fly-spanning,** *n.* The successive pressing of an obtuse cutting-tool over another of a tract of land, to manure it.— **fly-spress,** *n.* A hand screw-press having a fly-wheel or a heavily weighted lever to enable it to acquire momentum before striking the blow: used in striking medals, etc.— **fly-spulley,** *n.* A loose pulley.— **fly-sail,** *n.* A bar or bracket drawn or turned out to support the hinged leaf of a table.— **fly-reed,** *n. Textile.* A fly-shuttle loom-reed, the blow of which is limited in force by springs.— **fly-rollway,** *n. Logging.* A way down which logs may roll.— **fly-rope,** *n.* The rope used in the telodynamic transmission of power.— **fly-sheet,** *n.* A small sheet of paper such as is used for printing handbills, etc.; also, an advertising slip; a handbill.— **fly-shuttle,** *n.* A loom-shuttle driven by a picker-stick and cord.— **fly-table,** *n.* The receiving table of a printing-press, on which the printed sheets are piled by the fly.— **fly'tail",** *n.* [Local, U. S.] An unweighted gill-net for small fish.— **fly-tent,** *n.* A tent having two canvas roofs, one above the other, touching each other only at the ridge-pole.— **fly-title,** *n. Brit. Print.* Same as BASTARD TITLE.— **fly'-wagon,** *n.* Same as FLY, *n.*, 9.— **fly-weight,** *n.* Having small size or balls that spring out by centrifugal action while revolving.— **on the fly,** while flying; in the act or process of flight.

fly³, *n.* A swamp; vly.

fly'-a-gar'lic, *etc.* See under FLY¹, *n.*

fly'a-way", 1 flaĭ'ə-wē'; 2 flī'ə-wā', *a.* [Colloq.] Disposed to flightiness or to run or blow away; flying around; fluttering; restless; harum-scarum; giddy; as, a *fly-away* girl.

Telling the wild, *fly-away* looking Arabs to fasten on astern, we towed our pilots in. J. L. MOTLEY *Rise of the Dutch Republic* vol. 1, p. 4. [N. 1859.]

fly'a-way", *n.* One who or that which is flighty, swift, or elusive; as, the colt is a regular *flyaway.*

But, Truth is such a *flyaway*, such a slyboots, so untransportable and unhandselable, that it is hard to get it to be caught in light. EMERSON *Nature, Literary Ethics* p. 166. [N. M. A. c. co.1889.]

— fly'-a-way"-grass", *n.* A delicate bent-grass (*Agrostis scabra*) of the United States, having a loose purplish panicle, readily scattered by the wind; hair-grass; rough hair-grass.

fly'-ball", *etc.* See under FLY², *n.*

fly'blow", 1 flaĭ'blō'; 2 flī'blō', *v.* [FLY'BLOWN'; FLY'-BLOW'ING.] **I.** *t.* To deposit flyblows upon; taint with or as with flyblows; hence, to contaminate; damage; corrupt; spoil; foul; render offensive or unfit for use. **II.** *i.* To lay eggs in meat or the like, as a fly.

fly'blow", *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a flyblow; damaging; impure.

I am a woman of repute;
No *flyblow* gossip ever spoiled my fame.
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. iv, l. 265.

fly'blow", *n.* The egg or young larva of a fly, especially a flesh-fly or house-fly.

fly'blown", 1 flaĭ'blōn'; 2 flī'blōn', *a.* Tainted with flyblows; damaged; contaminated; spoiled.

fly'board", *n.* See under FLY², *n.*

fly'boat", 1 flaĭ'bōt'; 2 flī'bōt', *n.* **1.** A large flat-bottomed Dutch coasting-boat. **2.** A narrow flat-bottomed English canal-boat; swift-boat. **3.** A swift sailboat. [Cp. D. *vlieboot.*]

fly'book", *etc.* See under FLY¹, *n.*

fly'-by-night", 1 flaĭ'bī-naĭt'; 2 flī'-bī-naĭt', *n.* **1.** [Slang.] One who defrauds his creditors by decamping in the night. **2.** One given to making nocturnal excursions. **3.** *Naut.* A square sail, resembling a studdingsail, sometimes used on the yards when running before the wind.

fly'-catch"er, 1 flaĭ'-kach"ər; 2 flī'-kach"ər, *n.* One who or that which catches flies.

fly-catch"er, *n.* **1.** Any bird that habitually captures insects upon the wing. (1) A small thrush-like muscicapoid oscine bird of the Old World, having a weak, flattened bill with prominent rictal bristles; the spotted flycatcher (*Muscicapa grisola*). (2) An American tyrannoid diamastrine bird, a true flycatcher, as the least flycatcher (*Empidonax minimus*), king-bird, peewee, great-crested flycatcher. (3) An American fly-catching warbler, as the Canada warbler, the American redstart.— **paradise fly-catcher,** a paradise-flycatcher.— **restless f.,** a small Australian flycatcher (*Sisura inquieta*).

Golden-haired Flycatcher. 1/3

fly'-catch"ing, fly-dressing, etc. See under FLY¹, *n.*

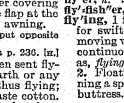
fly'-dung", 1 flaĭ'-dŭng'; 2 flī'-dŭng', *n.* Excrement of flies. To subject rapidly and for the first time to the process of dunging.

fly'er, *n.* Same as FLIER.

fly'-fish"er, fly-fishing, etc. See under FLY¹, *n.*

fly'ing, 1 flaĭ'iŋ; 2 flī'ing, *pa.* **1.** Intended or adapted for swift or easy motion, or motion through the air; moving with or as with wings; hence, moving rapidly or continuously; making only short stops; fleeting; as, *flying* artillery; a *flying* bird; a *flying* trip or visit. **2.** Floating or suspended so as to float in the air; spanning a space through the air; as, a *flying* banner; a *flying* buttress. **3.** Extending or being beyond the ordinary; extra; as, a *flying* jib.

—**flying army,** a body of troops equipped for rapid movements, and continually maneuvered to harass the enemy and protect its own garrisons.— **f. at hack,** in falconry, flying at large; hence, figuratively, as a trained hawk.— **f. bister,** a



Flying-fish. 1/21

blister used merely to redden the skin, and moved from place to place.— **f. cat.** **1.** A flying lemur. **2.** A flying squirrel; taguan.— **f. colors,** flags and banners carried aloft or waved in the air, as in triumph.— **f. doe** [Austral.], a young female kangaroo.— **f. Dutchman,** see DUTCHMAN.— **f. fall** (*Wrestling*), the act of a wrestler, thrown so that both his shoulders strike the ground, who recovers a standing position before his opponent can take advantage of his momentary fall. WM. MULDOON.— **fly'ing-dish",** *n.* **1.**



Flying Fox. 1/5

An exoccetine fish with very large pectoral fins buoying it up while it moves through the air. The distance traversed varies from a few rods to over 200 yards. Flying-fishes are found in the open sea in greatschools. The *flying-fishes* . . . emerge from the water, and spreading their broad wing-like fins sail through the air and dispense in all directions. AUDUBON in Ann. Audubon's *John James Audubon* p. 120. [C. P. P., 1879.]

2. A flying gurnard.—**f. fox,** a large fruglvorous pteropodoid bat, especially of the genus *Pteropus*, of the warmer parts of the Old World, with foxlike snout; fox bat.—**f. frog,** a ranoid tree-frog (*Rhacophorus marmoratus*) of Borneo, having elongated webbed toes serving as parachutes.—**f. gecko,** an East-Indian gecko-lizard (*Ptychozoon homalocephalum*) having wing-like expansion of the skin along the sides and legs and between the toes, acting as a parachute.—**f. gurnard,** a dactylopteroid marine fish having very long functional pectoral fins divided into a smaller upper and a longer lower or posterior portion. They are able to flutter for short distances in the air. *Dactylopterus volitans* is common in the Atlantic.—**f. handicap,** see HANDICAP.—**f. liny** [Southern U. S.], a merry-go-round.—**f. kite,** any upper sail carried by a sailing ship during light winds.—**f. lemur,** a galeopithecoid insectivore having the fore and hind limbs connected by a fold of skin, by the aid of which it makes flying leaps.—**f. lizard,** a dragon-lizard.—**f. mare** (*Wrestling*), a throw secured by subduing one's opponent by the wrist, turning about, and jerking him over one's shoulder.—**f. marmot,** the tagnan.—**f. mouse,** the pigmy flying phalanger (*Acrobates pygmæus*).—**f. parts,** the small body of soldiers, equipped for rapid movements, whose duty it is to harass an enemy.—**f. phalanger,** an arboreal phalangerine marsupial of either of the genera *Petaurus, Acrobates*, etc., having a flying membrane along the sides; a petaurist.—**f. pinion,** a vane or fly as used in spring clocks; flyspinion.—**f. robin,** a flying gurnard.—**f. spider,** a ballooning spider.—**f. squid,** a squid (genus *Ommastrephes*) having broad lateral fins by means of which it can spring high out of the water.—**f. squirrel.** 1. A squirrel of either of the genera *Sciuropterus* and *Pteromys*, having on each side a fold of skin forming a parachute, by the help of which the animal can make long sailing leaps from tree to tree. The species of *Sciuropterus*, as the common flying squirrel (*S. volans*) of North America, have a broad, flat, laterally expanded tail. 2. [Austral.] A flying phalanger.—**f. torch,** a torch attached to a pole and used as a military night-signal.—**f.-watchman,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The dor-beetle.—**to come off with f. colors.** 1. To march out, as the garrison of a besieged town, with flags flying: a token of honorable defeat. 2. To be triumphantly successful; gain the victory, as in an argument or contest; as, *he came off, as the disputation, with flying colors.*

Flying Gurnard. 1/6

Flying Squirrel. 1/5

fly'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of flight; flight, as of a bird. **2.** *pl.* Loose material, as fibers, flocting in the air.—**fly'-ing-boat',** *n.* A hydroaeroplane.—**f.-machine,** *n. Aëro.* A heavier-than-air aerial vehicle which is sustained in the air by aerodynamic forces. ORVILLE WRIGHT.

fly'-leaf', fly'man', fly-nut, etc. See under FLY, *n.*

Flynt, 1 flint; 2 flynt, **Josiah.** Pen-name of Josiah Flynt Willard.

fly'-off', 1 flī'-ôf'; 2 flī'-ôf', *n.* The amount of rainfall drawn up into the air by the sun; in contradistinction to *run-off* which is that portion of the rainfall discharged from the land by streams.

Flysch, 1 flīsh, *n.* [Swiss.] *Geol.* A thick group of strata, chiefly sandstone, extending from southwestern Switzerland through the northern Alps to the Vienna basin, where it is often called the *Vienna sandstone.* The Flysch is in part Upper Cretaceous, in part Eocene.

fly'-tail', 1 flī'-tāl'; 2 flī'-tāl', *n.* [Southern U. S.] A small gill-net formerly in use for perch, etc.

fly'-weight, *n.* [Sport.] A boxer weighing 112 lbs.: the lightest weight class.

fly'-wheel', 1 flī'-hwēl'; 2 flī'-hwēl', *n.* A heavy wheel which, by its revolution, assists in securing uniform motion to machinery, resisting sudden accelerations of speed by its inertia, and sudden retardations by its momentum; as, the *fly-wheel* of a steam-engine.—**segmental fly-wheel,** a heavy fly-wheel made up of iron sectors. See illus. under SPOKE.

fly'wort', 1 flī'wûrt'; 2 flī'-wûrt', *n.* Any species of *Catasetum*, a genus of tropical American orchids, remarkable for their manner of ejecting pollen.

F. M., f. m., etc. See ABBREVIATION.

fmese', *vt.* To breathe heavily; snore.

Fo. or **fo.,** *abbr.* Folio.

foal, 1 fōl; 2 fōl, *n.* & *t.* To give birth to: said of a mare or other equine animal. **II.** *i.* To bring forth a foal.

foal, *n.* **1.** The young of an equine animal, as a horse, and also of some other mammals, as a camel.

2. A boy helper in English collieries. [< AS. *fola;* cp. L. *pullus*, any young animal.] **foaler.**—**foal'foot',** *n.* Coltsfoot.—**f.-teeth,** *n. pl.* The first teeth of a horse: analogous to the human milk-teeth.—**to be in f.** or **with foal,** to be pregnant, as a mare or a camel.

foald, *pp.* Foaled. S. S.

foam, 1 fōm; 2 fōm, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To cause to foam. **2.** [Rare.] To express with rage or violence; as, to *foam* out threats. **II.** *t.* To gather, produce, or emit foam, or become full of foam; froth.

A hundred neighing steeds . . .
That bound and *foam* and champ the golden bit.
CONGREVE *Mourning Bride* act i, sc. 1.

[< AS. *famen*, < *fām*, foam.]—**foaming boiler,** a sectional boiler having tubes so arranged as to generate steam with violent ebullition.—**foam'ing-ly,** *adv.* Frothily.

foam, *n.* **1.** A collection of minute bubbles resulting from strong agitation of a liquid, or from fermentation, and forming a frothy, somewhat adhesive, and usually whitish mass; also, a similar formation from the saliva in an animal's mouth, as when over-driven, irritated, or diseased; froth; spume; scum.

The wrath sea's waves are edged
With *foam*, white as the bitten lip of Hate.
BROWNING *Paracelsus* pt. v, l. 688.

2. Figuratively, rage or fury. 3†. The raging sea; a seething billow. 4†. Seum, as of a molten metal. [< AS. *fām.*] **fom†; fome†; foom†.**—**foam'-bow,** *n.* The arch, similar to a rainbow, formed by sunlight on foam or spray.—**f.-collector,** *n.* A scum-catcher in a steam-boiler.—**f.-spar,** *n.* Same as APHRITE.—**f.-wreath,** *n.* Crested foam, as of a breaker.—**foam'less,** *a.* Having no foam.—**foam'y,** *a.* Covered with or like foam; frothy.

For busy thoughts, the stream flowed on in *foamy* agitation.
WORDSWORTH *Yarrow Revisited* st. 3.

foamd, *pp.* Foamed. S. S.

foard, 1 fōrd; 2 fōrd, *n.* A county in N. Texas; 636 sq. m.; county-seat, Crowell.

fob[1], 1 fŏb; 2 fŏb, *n.* [FOUBED, FOBB[3]; FOB'BING.] To put into one's fob; pocket; obtain.

fob[2], *n.* **1.** The advantage of a cheat; trick. 2†. To beat or ill-treat. [< D. *foppen.*]—**to fob off,** to dispose of slightingly or by artifice; get rid of cunningly; palm off.

fob[3], *vt.* To breathe heavily; pant; gasp.

fob[4], *n.* **1.** A watch-pocket in the waistband of trousers.

I had a fair tay at a charming gold watch. Pox take the tailors for making the *fobs* so deep and narrow!
GAY *Beggar's Opera* act i, sc. 1.

2. A fob-chain. [Cp. G. dial. *fuppe*, pocket.]—**fob'-ac'tion,** *n.* A sham action at law: frequently arranged so as to result in an injunction.—**f.-chain,** *n.* A watch-chain, commonly a broad ribbon of woven silk ornamented with gold, hanging free from a fob.—**fob-watch,** *n.*

fobb[1], *n.* [Local, Eng.] A fop; froth.

fobb[2], *n.* **1.** A cheat; trick; also, a swindler. **2.** A tap on the shoulder; a malicious arrest.

f. o. b., *abbr.* Free on board.

fo'cal, 1 fō'kal; 2 fō'cal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, situated at, or constituting a focus; as, the great *focal* points of history. [< L. *focus*, hearth.]—**focal disease or lesion,** a disease conducted to a limited portion of tissue.—**f. distance or length,** the distance from the optical center of a lens or mirror to the point where the rays converge; in a telescope, the distance to the distance of the mirrored image from the object-glass.—**f. plane,** a plane through the focus of a lens, perpendicular to its axis, on which the images of distant points near the axis are formed.—**fo'cal-ize,** *vt.* To bring or adjust to a focus.—**fo'cal-i-za'tion,** *n.*—**fo'cal-old,** *n.* The shell between the surface of two confocal ellipsoids.

Foch, 1 fōsh; 2 fōch *or* fŏsh. **Ferdinand** (b/1851–/a 1929). French field-marshal; generalissimo (1918) of armies of the Allies in Europe during the World War (1914–1918).

fo'ci, 1 fō'sī; 2 fō'sī, *n.* Plural of FOCUS.

fo-cim'e-ter, 1 fo-sim'i-ter; 2 fo-cim'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the focal lengths of lenses or combinations of lenses. [< FOCUS + -METER.] **fo-com'e-ter.**—**fo-cim'e-try,** *n.* **fo-com'e-try.**—**fo'cō-met'ric,** *a.* Relating to focimetry. **fo'co-met'ric.**

fock'le, 1 fŏk'l; 2 fŏk'l, *n.* [Ir.] A large torch formed by burning a sheaf of straw on the top of a pole.

fo'cod, 1 fō'kŏd; 2 fō'cŏd, *n. Meth.* Either of the two circular points at infinity. [< FOCUS + -OID.]

Foc-sa'ni, 1 fok-sē'ni; 2 foc-sā'ni, *n.* Town in N. Roumania, 90 miles northwest of Galatz; the capital of Vrancea.

fo'cus, 1 fō'kus; 2 fō'cus, *vt.* [FO'CUSED or FO'CUSSED, FO'CUS†; FO'CUS-ING or FO'CUS-SING.] **1.** To adjust (the eye or an optical instrument) so that the focus shall be in the best position for distinct vision or a distinct image, as in a camera.

We are so in the habit of *focusing* our spy-glasses on our human neighbors that it seems an easy matter to label them. F. A. MERRIAM *Birds Through an Opera-Glass* p. 1. [M. M. & CO. 1889.]

2. To bring to a focus or point, as rays; direct toward the same point; concentrate. Syn.: see CONCENTRATE.

Focuses of Lenses.

1. Conjugate foci (*f* and *g*). 2. Principal or stellar focus. 3. Virtual focus of a concave-concave lens: the full lines show actual paths of rays; those on the right of the lens seem to diverge from a point, as if continuations of the imaginary dotted lines.

fo'cus, *n.* [FO'CUS-ES or FO'CI, 1 -sī; 2 -ʃī, *pl.*] **1.** A point of meeting of a system of rays after passing through a lens or being reflected by a mirror; the place where an image is formed, as in a camera: said usually of light and radiant heat, more rarely of sound and electromagnetic radiation; as, an acoustic *focus.*

If we hold a common burning-glass (which is a biconvex lens) up to the sun, the rays will be brought to a *focus.*
J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astron.* p. 232. [A. 1880.]

2. *Geom.* (1) One of two points the sum or difference of whose distances from any point of a conic section is constant; in a hyperbola, the difference of the distances; in a parabola one focus is at infinity, and the other is a point whose distance from any point on the curve is equal to the perpendicular distance of the latter point from the directrix. In an elliptical mirror rays from a source of light at one focus are reflected to the other; in a parabolic mirror rays from the focus are rendered parallel on reflection, and rays nearly parallel, as those from the sun, are reflected to the focus; in a hyperbolic mirror rays from one focus appear, after reflection, to diverge from the other.

(2) By extension, a point in some other curve, as a Cartesian oval, having similar properties. 3. *Geol.* The subterranean point of origin of an earthquake-wave; the centrum. 4. Figuratively, any central point, as of interest or historical importance. 5. *Pathol.* The region of morbid affection; the chief injury or lesion. [L., hearth.]—**actinic focus,** the focus of more refrangible light-waves as used in photography.—**conjugate foci,** two points such that rays from either, after refraction or reflection, either pass through the other or would so pass if their directions were reversed.—**depth of f.** (*Optics*), the facility of a lens of producing at the same time clear impressions of objects both far and near: a property of lenses of small aperture.—**equivalent f.,** the magnifying power of a compound lens referred to that of a single lens.—**front'-fo'cus,** *a. Phot.* Focused, as a camera, by moving the lens: opposed to *back-focus.*—**in f.,** placed or adjusted so as to secure distinct vision or a sharp image; resulting from such adjustment; as, the sitter is not *in focus.*—**out of f.,** not in focus.

Kant sometimes had his ideas drawn *out of focus* by the concentration of his thought on his immediate talk.
CAIRD *Kant* vol. i, p. 244. [MACM. 1889.]

—**principal, solar,** or **stellar f.,** the focus for parallel incident rays; roughly, the point where the sun's rays are concentrated by a lens or mirror.—**virtual f.,** a focus where diverging rays would meet if their directions were reversed.

fo'cus-ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of FOCUS, *v.*—**fo'cus-ing-cloth',** *n.* A cloth thrown over a photographic camera and the operator's head and shoulders to exclude light other than that coming through the lens.—**f.-frame,** *n.* In a camera, the frame that holds the ground-glass on which the image is focused.—**f.-glass,** *n.* **1.** A small magnifying-glass for examining the image on the ground-glass of a camera. **2.** Same as FOCUSING-FRAME.—**f.-screen,** *n. Phot.* The screen, usually made of finely ground glass, upon which the images in the camera are focused.

fod'der, 1 fŏd'er; 2 fŏd'er, *vt.* **1.** To feed with coarse food, as corn-stalks and hay. 2†. To pasture.—**fod'der-er,** *n.*

fodder, *n.* Coarse feed or "long feed" for horses, cattle, sheep, etc., as corn-stalks, hay, vegetables, etc.; specif., in the United States, the stalks and leaves of maize or Indian corn as used for feeding cattle; corn fodder.

For fodder all they foundered were in wool. A. J. WAUTERS *Stanley's Emin Pasha Expedition* p. 167. [L. 1890.]

[< AS. *fōddor*, < *fōda*, food.] **fod'cert.**—**fod'der-mill',** *n.* **1.** A mill for grinding grain coarsely for feed. **2.** A mill for cutting fodder short to make it feed more readily, or facilitate mixing it with bran.—**to pull f.,** to remove leaves from maize or Indian corn while growing in the field, a practise now being seriously superseded.

fod'derd, *pp.* Foddered. S. S.

fod'der-ing, 1 fod'er-ing; 2 fŏd'er-ing, *n.* A feed of or as of fodder.

Endless heavy *fodderings* of Jesuit theology, poured on him and round him by the wagon-load.
CARLYLE *Essays, On Diderot* in vol. iv, p. 353. [n. m. & co.]

fodge, 1 fŏj; 2 fŏdj, *n.* [Scot.] A fat person. Compare FADGE[2]. **fudger.**—**fodg'el.** **I.** *a.* Fat; corpulent. **II.** *n.* A fat person. **fog'gel'.**

Fodh'la, 1 fō'la; 2 fō'la, *n.* [Ir.] An ancient name for Ireland, after a queen of the mythological period. **Fo'la†.**

fo'di-ent, 1 fō'di-ent; 2 fō'di-ent. **I.** *a.* **1.** Digging or burrowing: fossorial. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Fodientia.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Fodientia.* [< L. *fodiens(t-)s*, ppr. of *fodio*, dig.]

fo'di-ent'il-a, 1 fō'di-en'il-a; 2 fō'di-en'shil-a, *n. pl. Mam.* A suborder of edentates having hoof-like claws, with many vertical pulp-canals, and zonary placenta, as the aard-varks. [< L. *fodiens(t-)s*; see FODIENT.]

fod'nell, 1 fod'nel; 2 fŏd'nĕl, *n.* [Scot.] A measure or weight (70 lbs.) for lead.

fod'o-rate, 1 fod'o-rēt; 2 fŏd'o-rāt, *a.* [Rare.] *Numis.* Coated or sheathed. [< L. *foderatus*, < *fodrus*; see FORREL.]

foe†, *vt.* To treat as a foe.

foe, 1 fō; 2 fō, *n.* **1.** One who entertains resentment, grudge, or malice against another; especially, one actively hostile, with desire or purpose to injure; a personal enemy. **2.** A hostile force or any member of it; an enemy in war; an adversary.

And we heard the distant and random gun
That the foe was sullenly firing on.
CHAS. WOLFE *Burial of Sir John Moore* st. 7.

3. One who or that which opposes, hinders, or injures; as, a *foe* to morality; a *foe* to growing crops. [< AS. *fā, fāh, fāg*, < *fōn*, hate.] **foe'-hate,** *n.*—**foe'-hood'†,** *n.* Hostility. **foe'like,** *a.* Like a foe.—**fo'ist,** *n. pl.* Foes.

foe'-man, 1 fō'man; 2 fō'măn, *n.* Same as FEDERAL, etc.

foehn, 1 fūn; 2 fūn, *n.* [i.] A warm and dry southerly wind descending into the valleys north of the Alps. **fōhn†.**

This wind, first studied and explained in Switzerland by Hann, where it is called the *Foehn*, is known in other countries as local winds in other parts of the world.
A. W. GREELY *American Weather* p. 106. [D. M. & CO.]

—**fehn'-wall',** *n.* The fringe of cloud along the summit of a mountain ridge over which a foehn is blowing.

foe'man, 1 fō'man; 2 fō'măn, *n.* FOE'MEN, *pl.*] An active or open enemy, as in war or combat.

Foe-nic'u-lum, 1 fē-nik'ū-lum; 2 fē-nĭk'ū-lŭm, *n. Bot.* An Old World genus of biennial or perennial herbs of the parsley family. It has four species, including the common fennel and the sweet fennel. [< L., fennel, dim. of *fenum*, hay.]

Foer'ster, 1 fûr'ster; 2 fûr'ster, **Wilhelm** (1832–1/—1921). A German astronomer and educator.

foe'tal, etc.-**tus,** etc. See FETAL, etc.

fog[1], 1 fŏg; 2 fŏg, *n.* [FOGGED, FOGD[3]; FOG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** [Rare.] To surround with or as with fog; render misty, gloomy, or obscure; befog; cloud. **2.** *Phot.* To cloud over with an obscuring coating, as a plate in development. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become foggy. **2.** *Phot.* To become indistinct, as a picture, by a cloud or an obscuring film. **3.** [Eng.] To set railway fogsignals.

fog[2], *n.* **1.** *t.* To pasture in fog or aftermath, as cattle; clear of the fog or fogwage by pasturing, as land. **II.** *i.* [Scot.] To become overgrown with fog or moss.

fog[3†], *vt.* To engage in mean or tricky practises for gain. Compare FOGGERY.

fog, *a.* [Dial.] Fat; clumsy.

fog[4], *n.* **1.** Condensed watery vapor suspended in the atmosphere at or near the earth's surface. Fog differs from cloud only in being close to earth or sea, and from mist in the greater fineness of its watery particles. **2.** Bewilderment; confusion; perplexity; as, to raise a *fog.* **3.** *Phot.* A cloud or coating obscuring a developed plate: usually the result of impurities in the chemicals, or of accidental exposure to actinic light. [< Dan. *fog*, spray, storm; cp. Ice. *fok*, spray.] Syn.: see CLOUD.—**chemical fog,** a fog caused by some fault in the composition of the solutions used by photographers.—**coarse fog,** matter of a nebulous nature; a nebula.—**dry fog,** a fog occurring

when the temperature of the air is above the dew-point. —**Edem fog-signal,** *n.* An instrument used by ships during hazy weather to distinguish the source or locality of approaching sounds.— **fog'-bank",** *n.* A mass of fog seen at a distance, especially at sea, sometimes resembling land: often used figuratively.— **fog-belt,** *n.* A stretch of ocean in which fogs are more or less continuous.— **fog-bound,** *a.* Prevented or hindered by fog from proceeding: — said of a vessel or a vehicle.— **fog-bow,** *n.* A faint whitish or rosy-tinted bow, somewhat resembling a rainbow, seen in fog. **fog-scoffer.**— **fog-buoy,** *n.* A buoy fitted with a bell formerly in use on a warship, during a fog, making a flapping noise which enables a ship following to keep a proper distance.— **fog-chamber,** *n.* A chamber or receptacle containing filtered air saturated with a vapor for observing the condensation of the latter upon nuclei introduced for the purpose.— **fog-dispeller,** *n.* Any device for dissipating fog, as by means of a jet of hot air, Hertzian waves, or otherwise.— **fog-dog,** *n.* A clearing spot in a fog-bank, indicating the lifting of the fog.— **fog-drip,** *n.* The water which runs off vegetables and trees after a fog.— **fog-eater,** *n.* A fog-dog or fog-bow.— **fog-limit,** *n. Physics.* The difference between the pressure of air outside a vessel, and of filtered, saturated air within at the point where the moisture begins to condense.— **fog-meal,** *n.* [Ir.] An over-meal; a heavy repast.— **fog-mull,** *n.* [U. S.] A heavy fog-bank.— **fog-pond,** *n.* Same as NEW-POND.— **fog-ring,** *n.* A circular fog-bank: frequent off Newfoundland.— **fog-scale,** *n. Meteor.* Any scale of fog-intensities. In the U. S. Weather Bureau a *dense fog* is one that obscures objects at a distance of 1,000 feet; a *light fog,* one that does not; a scale of five degrees is used in Great Britain.— **fog-smoke,** *n.* [Poet.] Fog; mist.— **fog-tin,** *n. Railroad.* A tin receptacle in which detonators are placed on the track of a railroad are placed. They were invented in England as part of a fog-signal.— **pea-soup fog** [Colloq.], a thick, yellowish fog occurring in smoky towns, esp. in London.— **radiation fog,** fog formed by night in lowlands and valleys over ground cooled by rapid radiation.— **red fog.** 1. *Phot.* A discoloration of parts of negatives, due to overdevelopment, impure solutions, or other causes. 2. A cloud of fine sand, taken up from the Sahara desert, often observed at sea off the west coast of Africa.— **woolly fog** (Alaska), a stratum of fog that rests on the lower portion of a mountain at night.— **Yorkshire fog** (*Bot.*), the meadow soft grass or velvet-grass (*Holcus lanatus*).

Other compound words that contain the first element name things used for warning during a fog; as, **fog-gun, fog-horn** (see SIREN), **fog-signal, fog-trumpet, fog-whistle.**

fog', *n.* **1.** Aftergrass; also, dead or decaying grass, as that remaining on the ground throughout the whole winter. **2.** [Scot.] Moss. [Celtic; cp. W. *fwg,* dry grass.]

fog'gage†; **fogget**.— **fog'-mist,** *n.* [Eng.] Cheese from the milk of cows fed on aftergrass.— **fog'fruit',** *n.* An American creeping plant of the genus *Lippia,* of the vervain family (*Verbenaceæ*), bearing dense round heads of bluish-white flowers, especially *L. lanceolata.*

Fo'ga-ras', 1 fō ga-rash'; 2 fō'ga-rāsh', *n.* **1.** A county in Transylvania, Hungary; 720 sq. m.

foge, 1 fōj; 2 fōġ, *n.* [Corrupt, Eng.] A forge for smelting tin.

Fo'gel-berg, 1 fō'gel-bĕrn; 2 fō'ġĕl-bĕrn, **Bengt Erland** (8/41786–12/21854). A Swedish sculptor; *Thor and Baldur,* etc.

fo'gey, fo'gey-ism, etc. See FOGY, etc.

fog'ger, 1 fog'er; 2 fōġ'er, *n.* [Eng.] A farm-hand who fodders cattle.

fog'ger, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A huckster. (2) A groom. (3) A species of middleman in the English nail-making trade.

Its multiplication of little masters and of middlemen (*'foggers'*). D. F. SCHLOSS in *Fortnightly Review* Jan., 1893, p. 58.

(4) *Railroad.* One who places fog-signals on a track. **2.** A petitfogger; cheat.

Fog'gia, 1 fo'jȧ; 2 fōġ'ĭa, *n.* **1.** A province of Apulia, Italy; 2,688 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

fog'gie, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] A humblebee.

fog'gy', 1 fog'i; 2 fōġ'y, *a.* [FOG'GI-ER; FOG'GI-EST.] **1.** Full of or marked by the presence of fog; as, a *foggy* day. **2.** Obscure; confused; also, stupid; as, a *foggy* intellect. **3.** *Phot.* Fogged. See FOG, *v.,* **4.** [Colloq.] Muddled; tipsy.— **fog'gi-ly,** *adv.* In a fogy manner; dimly or obscurely.— **fog'gi-ness,** *n.* A foggy state or condition; as, mental *fogginess.*

fog'gy², *a.* **1.** Overgrown with fog or moss. **2.** [Scot.] Rank or coarse, as grass.

fog'gy', *a.* Fat; gross.— **fog'gy-bee",** *n.* The carder-bee.

fo'gie, 1 fō'gi; 2 fō'ġi, *n.* Thieves' Slang.] A pocket-handkerchief.— **fo'gie-hunt'er,** *n.* A pickpocket.

fog'less, 1 fog'les; 2 fōġ'lĕs, *a.* Being without fog.

fog-lie'to, 1 fōl-yet'o; 2 fōl-yā'tō, *n.* [Ital.] *Mus.* The part of a score for the first violin, frequently used by the conductor instead of the full score.

fog'ligged", 1 fog'-logd'; 2 fōġ'-lōġd', *a. Railroad.* Delayed or stopped by fog.

fog'man, 1 fog'man; 2 fōġ'man, *n.* Same as FOGGER, *n.* (4).

fo'go', 1 fō'go; 2 fō'ġo, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A fog, smoke, or dust; as, to raise a *fogo.*

Fo'go², 1 fō'go; 2 fō'ġo, *n.* An island of the Cape Verde group; capital, Nossa Senhora da Luz.

fog'ram', *n. a.* Antiquated; behind the times. **II.** *n.* 1. [Colloq.] A fogy. **2.** *Naut.* Liquor, especially poor liquor.

fog'rum',— **fo'gram-ite',** *n.*— **fo-gram'-ty',** *n.*

fo'gy, 1 fō'gi; 2 fō'ġy, *n.* [FO'GIES, 1; 2 -ġiz, *pl.*] **1.** [Colloq.] A person of antiquated notions and opposed to progress; an old-fashioned fellow: commonly with *old.*

'What has the world come to,' said Thackeray out loud to the table, 'when two broken-nosed *old fogies* like you and me sit talking about love to each other?' THOMAS HUGHES *M. Thackeray* p. 61. [IMACM. 1879.]

2. [Scot.] An invalid or garrison soldier. JAMIESON *Dict.*

3. [Colloq.] Extra pay for long service; specif. (*U. S. Army & Navy*), an increase of pay for commissioned officers, for each five years of service to an prescribed limit. [Cp. G. *vogt,* Sw. *fogde,* steward.] **fo'gie†.— fo'gy-dom,** *n.* The condition or state of a fogy; fogies as a body.— **fo'gy-ish,** *a.* Characteristic of a fogy.— **fo'gy-ism,** *n.* The characteristics or principles of fogies.

Foh, 1 fō; 2 fō, *n.* 1. The Chinese name for Buddha. **2.** A dog-like emblem in Chinese decoration. **Foh'-tu'ism.— Foh'ism,** *n.* The Buddhism of China. **Fo'ism‡.— Foh'ist,** *n.* A Chinese worshiper of Foh or Buddha. **Fo'ist‡.**

foh, *interj.* An exclamation of contempt, dislike, or disgust. [Var. of FAUGH.]

Foh'at, 1 fō'at; 2 fō'ăt, *n.* [Tibetan.] The Bridge; the medium between mind and matter; the connecting link by which material atoms are inspired with life; primordial light. Occultists speak of it as energizing and guiding intelligence in the universal electric or vital fluid.

Foh'mann, 1 fō'man; 2 fō'măn, **Vincenz** (6/11794–12/21837). A Belgian anatomist.

foi'blet,] 1 foi'bl; 2 fŏi'bl, *n.* **1.** A personal weakness or **foi'ble',**] failing; slight fault of character.

The discussing the characters and *foibles* of common friends is a great sweetener and cement of friendship.

HAZLITT *Table Talk* vol. ii, p. 45. [n.]

2. The portion of a sword- or foil-blade between the middle and the point. [F., < OF. *feble;* see FEEBLE.] **foy'blet.— foy'bleness,** *n.* Failing, frailty, imperfection, infirmity, peccadillo, weakness.— **foi'blet,** *a.* Feeble or weak.

Foi'bles², *n.* In Congreve's comedy *The Way of the World,* Lady Wishfort's intriguing maid.

Foi'gard', 1 fwa'gär'; 2 fwā'ġär', **Father.** In Farquhar's comedy *The Beaux' Stratagem,* a thief disguised as a priest.

foil, 1 foil; 2 fŏil, *v.* **1.** To render ineffectual; frustrate, balk, or baffle; as, to *foil* another's plans; to *foil* an antagonist. **2.** To blunt, dull, or deaden, as a scent in hunting. **3†.** *Arch.* To enrich or adorn with foils. **4†.** To trample down or under foot. **5.** To plow [land] after a period of fallowing. [< F. *fouler,* < LL. *fullo,* f. ll cloth, < L. *fullo,* fuller.] SYN.: see BAFFLE.— **foil'a-bl(e",** *a.*— **foil'er,** *n.*

foil, *n.* **1.** Metal in very thin pliable sheets or leaves; as, tin-*foil;* gold-*foil.* **2.** A highly burnished and colored leaf of metal placed by jewelers beneath an inferior or imitation gem to heighten the color or luster. **3.** Hence, figuratively, anything serving by contrast to adorn or set off to advantage something different or superior.



Foils.

The jet-black Africans know that gold never looks so well as when set off by their dark skins. HOLMES *Elsie Venner* p. 251. [n. m. a. c. 1857.]

4. The reflecting amalgam on the back of a mirror. **5.** A leaf-like division in architectural or carved ornamentation; a lobe, as in tracery. Grace Church Chantry. A. gives *foil* = two, *trefoil;* of four, *quatrefoil;* of five, *cinquefoil;* and so on according to the number of divisions. **6†.** A leaf. [OF., < L. *fol.um, folium,* a leaf; see FOLIATE.] **7.** Anything that serves to set off to advantage; a relief. See DUTCH.— **foil'-scar"ri-er,** *n.* A pair of pliers for carrying gold-foil, etc., in filling teeth.— **f.-stone,** *n.* An imitation gem.

Foliated tracery in one of the windows of Grace Church Chantry, A. New York, *n. d.*

foil², *n.* **1.** An animal's trail. **2.** An incomplete fall in wrestling. **3†.** Failure when on the point of succeeding; frustration.— **to run a foil,** to run back over the same track, as the game-animals, to baffle the hounds; hence, to puzzle; mislead.

foil³, *n.* A light, straight, tapering strip of steel, usually quadrangular, with a button on its end, and mounted like a sword, for use in fencing. [< F. *fleuret,* < OF. *floret,* < L. *flos,* flower.]

foiled,] *a. Arch.* Having foils, as a window.

foil³ed,]

foil'ing', 1 foil'in; 2 fŏil'ĭng, *n.* Architectural work consisting of foils; also, a foil.

foil'ing², *n. Hunting.* A faint deer-track on the grass.

foin', *v.* **I.** *t.* To run through as with a sword-stab. **II.** *i.* To lunge or thrust with or as with a weapon.— **foin'ing sword"†,** *n.* A sword for thrusting.— **foin²†,** *n.* A thrust or pass with a weapon; lunge. **foyne†.— foin'er-y†,** *n.* The use of the foil; fencing. **foin'ing†.**

foin³, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The beech-marten (*Mustela foina*), or its fur. [< OF. *foine,* polecat, < LL. *fagine,* beech-marten.]

foi'son, 1 foi'zon; 2 fŏi'zon, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] Abundance. **2†.** Power; strength.— **foi'son-less†,** *a.* Feeble; weak.

foi'sonne-ment, 1 foi'zon-ment *or* -mant; 2 fŏi'zon-ment, *n.* [F.] Increased bulk of excavated earth.

foist, 1 foist; 2 fŏist, *vt.* **1.** To thrust in wrongfully or slyly; insert improperly; palm off: followed by *in, into,* or *upon;* as, to *foist* an unfit person *into* a position; to *foist* a candidate *upon* a party. **2†.** To falsify; cheat; do poor work. [< OF. *foistir,* fizzle; cp. Ital. *fistio,* fart.]

foist'er.— foist'er, *n.* **1.** One who foists. **2†.** A pickpocket.

foist's, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To have a fusty smell.

foist'y, 1 foist'i; 2 fŏist'y, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] musty; fusty. **foist'y†, foisti'ness,** *n.* **1.** A juggling trick; cheat. **2.** A cutpurse.

foist'ı, *n.* A light, swift galley.

fol'ken, 1 fōl'ken; 2 fōl'kĕn, *vt.* [Scot.] To confuse; puzzle.— **fol'ker,** *n.* Perplexity; riddle.

Foix, 1 fwä; 2 fwā, *n.* 1. **Gaston III., Comte de** (1331–1391), a French warrior, who delivered the royal family from the power of Navarre (1358). 2. **Gaston de** (1489–1512), duke of Nemours; a French general who defeated the Spanish and Papal armies and fell at Ravenna, April 11, 1512. **Jodelle de,** Gaston de Foix, an ancient town, capital of Ariège department, France.

Fok'ker, 1 fok'er; 2 fŏk'ĕr, *n.* A Dutch tractor monoplane constructed for speed with climbing power: named for its maker.

Fo'ki-en, *n.* Same as FUKIEN.

fol., *fol., abbr.* Following.

Fol'ard', 1 fol'ärd'; 2 fŏl'ärd', **Jean Charles de** (8/21669–1/21752). A French soldier and writer on tactics.

folc, folc'ge-mote", etc. Same as FOLK, FOLKMOTE, etc.

fold', 1 fōld; 2 fōld, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay or bend over upon itself; double the upper part of; as, to *fold* a napkin; lap: often with *up;* as, to *fold up* cloth; to *fold* a newspaper.

Swinges the scaly horror of his *folded* tail. MILTON *Ode on Nativity* l. 172.

2. To place together by folding or as by folding; cause to meet and overlap; as, to *fold* the hands; a butterfly *folds* its wings. **3.** To clasp or infold; embrace. **4.** To enwrap within folds; wrap up; envelop; as, to *fold* anything in a parcel. **5.** [Archaic.] To hide in or as in a fold. **II.** *i.* To double or close together with the parts touching or facing one another; shut in folds, as a fan *folds.*

Shamed be the hands that idly *fold.*
WHITTIER *The Summons* st. 5.

[< AS. *fealdan,*] **foldet.— fold'net",** *n.* A bird-net formed of two folds.

fold², *v.* **I.** *t.* To shut up in a fold or pen, as sheep.

Fold me with the sheep.
BEN JONSON *Sad Shepherd* iv. Mercy, 1. 51.

II. *i.* **1.** [Rare.] To gather sheep into the fold. **2.** To pen sheep upon land as a means of fertilizing it.

fold', *n.* **I.** A bend in or as in flexible material; one part doubled over another; a plait; ply; as, a *fold* in a garment; goods arranged in long *folds.* **2.** One of the flexures of a snake. **3.** That which encircles or envelops; an embrace; a clasp. **4.** *Geol.* (1) Strictly, a strong flexure of a stratum, with steeply inclined sides. (2) Loosely and more commonly, any flexure of a stratum. **5.** [North. Eng.] A bundle of straw; a sheaf. **6.** A radiating median elevation of the dorsal valve of a brachiopod. **folder',** *n.* **carinate fold,** same as ISOCLINE FOLD.— **conjunctival f.,** the fornix of the conjunctiva, a fold formed by the reflection of the conjunctiva from the eyelid to the eyeball.— **Douglas's fold,** the ligamentous line, a crescentic line seen on the deep surface of the rectus muscle of the abdomen, showing the boundary of the part where the sheath of the muscle is deficient.— **Gerlach's fold,** James Douglas, an English physician.— **epigastric f.,** the fold of peritoneum that covers the epigastric vessels.— **fan-f.,** *n. Geol.* A fold expanded at the top, so that a cross-section is pyriform; typically exhibited in the Swiss Alps.— **f. of Bro-ca,** see PERICULUM.— **head-f.,** *n. Embryol.* The fold made by the blastoderm at the cephalic end of the embryo.— **Houston's folds** (*Anat.*), transverse folds of mucous membrane in the rectum serv ng a valvular function.— **imaginal f.,** same as IMAGINAL DISK.— **isoclinic f.** (*Geol.*), a pinched, overturned fold having parallel sides.— **lime f.** [Rare.] (*Tanning*), a line or streak in a skin caused by the action of lime.— **linen f.** (*Arch.*), a decoration molded or carved to resemble gracefully folded napery: common on wainscoting.— **Marshall's f.,** a crescentic fold of the serous membrane surrounding the heart, containing the remains of the left superior vena cava of fetal life: the vestigial fold named for John Marshall, an English anatomist.— **medullary f.,** a pair of folds in the embryo which by uniting enclose the medullary or neural groove.— **opercular f.,** a fold in an embryonic fish, which ultimately becomes an operculum.— **overturned f.** (*Geol.*), a fold of which the axial plane is inclined so that the strata on one side are in an inverted position.— **tail-f.,** *n. Embryol.* The fold enclosing the hindmost part of the vesicle embryo.— **fold'a-bl(e",** *a.* Capable of being folded.— **fold'less,** *a.* Free from folds.— **fold'y,** *a.* Having folds; full of folds.

fold², *n.* **1.** A pen for certain domestic animals, especially sheep.

The Assyrian came down like a wolf on the *fold.*
BYRON *Destruction of Sennacherib* st. 1.

2. A flock of sheep; also, figuratively, a church, or the whole Christian church. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A farmsteed. **4†.** A boundary. [< AS. *fald.*] **—fit'-fold",** *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A portable fold which is built to travel about, as for sheep.— **fold'-course"†,** *n.* **1.** A sheep-walk. **2.** Land to which pertained the right of faldage; also, this right itself.— **f.-dyke,** *n.* [Scot.] A wall of turf around a sheepfold.— **f.-garth,** *n.* [North. Eng.] A farmyard.

fold', *n.* The world; ground. [< AS. *folde.*]

-fold, *suffix.* Appended to adjectives indefinite or number to convey the sense of indefinite extension or amplification, as *manifold;* or to cardinal numbers to indicate multiplication, or increase in a geometrical ratio, as *three-fold, four-fold,* etc. [< AS. *-feald;* akin to *fealdan,* fold.]

fold'age, *n. Her.* A doubling, as of a mantle.

folde't, *pp.* Folded. **fold'ent.— fold'ed-ly†,** *adv.*

fold'er, 1 fōld'er; 2 fōld'ĕr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which folds. Specif.: (1) A flat knife-shaped instrument for folding paper. (2) A map, time-table, or other printed paper so made that it may be readily folded or readily spread out. (3) A machine, or one attachment to a larger than the other leaves of a book into which it is folded and secured. (4) A folding-machine. (5) A folding sight on a firearm. (6) An attachment to a sewing-machine which folds the material before it is sewn.

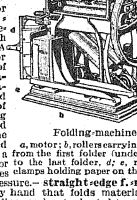
2. An insect that folds leaves; a leaf-folder.

fol'-de-rol", 1 fol'di-rol'; 2 fŏl'de-rŏl', *a.* Absurdly foolish; nonsensical.

Get rid of your *fol-de-rol* notions about art.
G. W. CURTIS *Trumpe* p. 41. [n. 1881.]

fol'de-rol", *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] Silly nonsense; gammon. **2.** *pl.* Trifling ornaments; gewgaws.

fold'ing, 1 fōld'ing; 2 fōld'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or operation of making a fold; specif., the doubling of a newspaper or book-sheet so that the pages will appear in proper relation. **2.** A fold or doubling.— **fold'ing-boards",** *n. pl.* Cage-shuts used in Scotch mines.— **f.-chairs,** *n.* Adjustable chairs with implements for bending the edges of sheet metal.— **f.-machine,** *n.* **1.** A machine for folding printed sheets, consisting of tapes for making the folds, and rollers and tapes for carrying the sheets: often attached to printing-presses; a from the first folder (under table, *a*) folder. **2.** A machine for to the last folder, *d;* s, receiver; *f,* shaping hollow articles from material supplied from sheet metal by pressure.— **straight-edge f.-machine,** a machine operated by hand that folds material such as leather along straight lines and is adapted to creases and circles.— **f.-stage,** *n.* [Scot.] The gate of a fold.— **f. star,** a star that rises about the time the flocks are folded: the evening star.— **intermittent f.** (*Geol.*), the periodical plication of strata.



Folding-machine.

fold'ings, 1 fōld'ingz; 2 fōld'ĭngs, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Drawers; kilts.

fold'urer, *n.* The act of folding.

Földs'var', 1 fōlds'vär'; 2 fōlds'vär', *n.* A town in Tolna county, Hungary. **Du'na Föld-var'†.**

fol'ewet†, *v.* To follow. **fol'wer.**

Fol'ey, 1 fōl'i; 2ō'ly, **John Henry** (8/21818–8/21874), an Irish sculptor; R. A.: *Prospero and Miranda,* etc. **2. Sir Thomas** (1757–1/1833), an English admiral, who distinguished himself with Nelson at St. Vincent, the Nile, and Copenhagen.

fol'eyet†, *v.* To fool.

fol'ger-ite, 1 fōl'jar-ait; 2 fōl'ġer-īt, *n. Mineral.* A light-yellow tremolitic mineral (Fe,Mn)SiO$_3$ that crystallizes in the isometric system. [< W. M. *Folger.*]

Fo'li, 1 fō'li; 2 fō'lĭ, **Signor** (8/21837–8/21899). Allen James Foley, an American sculptor.

fol'ia-s, 1 fō'li-as; 2 fō'lĭ-ȧs, *n.* [Obs.] Same as FOLIUM.

fo-li'a², 1 fō-li'e; 2 fō-lĭ'ȧ, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A Spanish dance for a single person. **2.** Music for such a dance, written in slow triple time.

fo'li-a'ceous, 1 fō"li-ē'shus; 2 fō"lĭ-ā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Of the nature or form of a leaf. Specif.: *Bot.* (1) Leaf-like. (2) Having leaves. **2.** *Zool.* Having leaf-like processes or lamellæ.— **foliaceous lichen,** a lichen with leaf-like thallus.— **fo'li-a'ceous-ness,** *n.*

fo'li-age, 1 fō'li-ej; 2 fō'lĭ-aġ, *n.* [Rare.] To ornament with foliage; fashion into imitation of leaves.

fo'li-age, *n.* **1.** Any growth of leaves; leaves collectively; as, spring *foliage.*

The air was mild and the grass and *foliage* green and dewy.
CABLE *The Grandissimes* p. 42. [S. 1882.]

2. A cluster of leaves, flowers, and branches; a representation of leaves, flowers, and branches, used in architectural ornamentation. [< F. *feuillage,* < *feuille* (< L. *folium*), leaf.] — **fo'li-age-plant'',** A plant valued for its handsome foliage, as the coleus. — **f. trees,** A broad-leaved tree, as the oak: distinguished from one with needle-shaped leaves, as the pine.— **fo''li-a'geous,** *a.*


Foliage (2).

fo'li-ar, 1 fō'li-ər; 2 fō'li-ăr, *a.* Of, pertaining to, consisting of, or resembling leaves. [< L. *folium,* leaf.] — **fo'li-ar'i-ty,** Foliated foliage gap, an interval or opening in the style. (Winchester) — **f. bundle,** or **f. trace,** a fibrovascular tissue about 1300.) bundle or collection of bundles passing from the fibrovascular system of the stem to the leaf; a leaf-trace.— **fo'li-a-ry,** *a.* Foliar.

fo'li-ate, 1 fō'li-ĕt; 2 fō'li-ĭt, *p.* **I.** *t.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To beat or form into a leaf or thin plate, as gold. **2.** To coat with a thin layer of amalgam, as the back of a mirror. **3.** To number (book-leaves). **4.** *Arch.* To adorn with, or ornament with, foils or foliage. **II.** *i.* **1.** To split into laminæ. **2.** To produce leaves. [< LL. *foliatus,* pp. of *folio,* < L. *folium* leaves, < L. *folium,* leaf.]— **fo'li-a''tor,** *n.* One who foliates a book.

fo'li-ate, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Provided with leaves; leafy. **2.** *Zool.* Leaf-shaped. **3.** Beaten into a leaf, as metal; foliated. [< L. *foliatus,* leafy, < *folium,* leaf.]

fo'li-at''ed, 1 fō'li-ĕt''ed; 2 fō'li-ĭt''ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Beaten or made into a leaf or plate, as metal. **2.** *Art.* Decorated with leaf-patterns or leaf-like ornaments. **3.** Having foils, as an ornamental cusp. **4.** Coated with amalgam, as the back of a mirror. **5.** Consisting of laminæ or thin plates, as a mineral or a shell; laminated; lamellar.

The real types of *foliated crystals* is thin thing, Mica.
RUSKIN *Ethics of the Dust* p. 60. [S. n. & co. 1867.]

6. *Her.* Adorned with leaves or foliations. **7.** *Mus.* Ornamented with added notes above or below, as a plain-song melody. **8.** Numbered, as book-leaves. **9.** *Joinery.* United in a close joint; rabbeted.

fo''li-a'tion, 1 fō'li-ē'shən, 2 fō'li-ă'shən, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The leafing out of plants. **2.** The act or process (1) of making into leaves, or (2) of covering or backing with foil, as a mirror. **3.** *Arch.* Ornamentation or treatment with cusps, lobes, or foliated tracery. See illus. under FOIL. **4.** The state of being foliaceous or foliated. **5.** *Geol.* A crystalline segregation of certain minerals in a rock, in dominant planes, sometimes like those of stratification (*stratification-foliation*), of joints (*joint-foliation*), of shearing (*cleavage-foliation*), or of fracture under the strain of flexure (*faulting-foliation*). **6.** The numbering of the leaves of a book instead of its pages. [< LL. *foliatus:* see FOLIATE, *v.*] **fo''li-a-ture,** *n.*

fo'li-er, 1 fō'li-ər; 2 fō'li-ĕr, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Goldsmiths' foil; also, foil of precious stones. **2.** A leaf; a sheet of paper.

Fo-li'gno, 1 fō-lē'nyō; 2 fō-lē'nyo, *n.* A manufacturing town in Perugia province, Italy.

fo'li-i-. 1 fō'li-ĭ-; 2 fō'li-ĭ-. Derived from Latin *folium,* leaf: a combining form. — **fo''li-e'ous,** *a.* Leafy; growing on leaves.— **fo''li-if'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing leaves or leaf-like expansions. **fo-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Leaf-shaped. — **fo''li-a'ceous,** *a. Bot.* Producing only leaves, as certain buds.

fo'li-o, 1 fō'li-ō; 2 fō'li-ō (XIII), *st.* To number the pages or locate the folios of (a book or manuscript) in order.

fo'li-o, *a.* Consisting of or resulting from a sheet or sheets folded once; of the size of such sheets; having two leaves; as, a *folio* newspaper; a *folio* size.

fo'li-o, *n.* **1.** A sheet of paper folded once, or of a size adapted to folding once: used in names of sizes of paper; as, *Foolscap folio,* 13½ × 17 inches. **2.** A book, periodical, or the like, composed of sheets folded but once, and so having four pages to the sheet; hence, a book of the largest size.

The term now comes when the mouldering remains of a *folio* will attract as much philosophical astonishment as the bones of the mammoth. BULWER-LYTTON *Eugene Aram* p. 208. [S. n. s.]

3. The size of a book so made up; as, a book in *folio.*

The Rudolphine Tables were published at Ulm in one volume *folio.* BREWSTER *Martyrs of Science* p. 247. [S. M. 1841.]

4. A page of a book; sometimes, in bookkeeping, two opposite pages numbered alike. In *Print.* The number of a page, the even folios being on the left-hand pages, the odd on the right-hand. **5.** *Law.* A certain number of words recognized as a unit for estimating the length of a document, generally 72 words; by act of United States Congress, 100 words, counting each figure as a word; in English parliamentary proceedings, 90 words. **7.** A leaf of manuscript. **8.** A case for sheet music, engravings, loose papers, etc. [L., abl. of *folium,* leaf.]

fo'li-o-branch, fo''li-o-bran'chi-ate, 1 fō'li-o-brank, -brang'ki-ĕt; 2 fō'li-o-brăng, -brăng'ki-ĭt, *a. Zool.* Having foliose gills. < L. *folium,* leaf, + BRANCHIA.]

fo'li-ole, 1 fō'li-ōl; 2 fō'li-ōl, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A leaflet. **2.** *Zool.* Any small leaf-like appendage; specif., one of the rigid anal appendages of certain dragon-flies. [Dim. < L. *folium,* leaf.] **fo-lif'er-ous, fo'li-o-lif'er-ous,** *a. Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of leaflets: used in composition: as, *bifoliolate,* composed of two leaflets.— **fo''li-o-lif'er-ous,** *a. Zoöl.* Having folioles, as a dragon-fly.

fo'li-ose, 1 fō'li-ōs; 2 fō'li-ōs, *a.* Bearing leaves or leaf-like appendages. [< L. *foliosus,* < *folium,* leaf.]

fo''li-os-i'ty, 1 fō'li-os'i-ti; 2 fō'li-ŏs'i-ty, *n.* The state or character of being foliose; the fullness of foliage; hence, ponderousness of style or subject.

fo'li-ot, *n.* A mischievous spirit; goblin.

Fo'liot, 1 fol'i-ət; 2 fŏl'i-ŏt, **Gilbert** (—1187). A bishop of London, who opposed Becket, and was a friend of Henry II.

fo'li-ous, 1 fō'li-us; 2 fō'li-ŭs, *a.* **1.** [Rare.] Leaf-like or leafy; thin; unsubstantial. **2.** Foliose. [< L. *foliosus,* < *folium,* leaf.]

fo'li-um, 1 fō'li-um; 2 fō'li-ŭm, *n.* [L-I-A, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A leaf. **2.** A lamina, or thin plate, as of the cerebellum. **3.** *Geol.* A thin layer or stratum: usually plural.

Here is a brown six-sided crystal; . . . it is entirely built of *folia* of mica, one laid above another.
RUSKIN *Ethics of the Dust* p. 74. [S. n. & co. 1867.]

— **f. cæcuminis** (*Anat.*), a band-like fold on the surface of the cerebellum, connecting the posterior superior lobules.— **f. of Descartes** (*Geom.*), a plane cubic curve having one anode, one asymptote, and one real inflexion at infinity: its equation is $(4-y)(y-1)^2 = 3x^2y$.

4. *Geom.* A looped curve.

folk, 1 fōk; 2 fŏk, *n.* **1.** People, collectively or distributively: originally alike in singular and plural, but later *folks* is often used, especially colloquially and with an adjective (see note below); as, *folks* used to do differently; poor *folks.*

The plain common *folk,* the Democracy of Britain.
CARNEGIE *Triumphant Democracy* p. 9. [S. 1886.]

2. *pl.* [Colloq., U. S.] Those of one's family; one's own people; relatives; as, the *folks* at home; his *folks* are of Dutch descent. **3.** A nation or race; a people: rare in the plural. **4.** [Archaic.] The people; commons. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] Friends.

As used in Old English *folk* is a collective noun meaning "people," having a plural of the same form meaning "peoples." In later English the plural form *folks* was introduced. In present usage the two plurals have become differentiated in sense, so that *folk* means "peoples," or, as a collective, "people," and *folks,* especially with an adjective (widely used colloquially in spite of the drawing-room fastidiousness of some writers), means "persons," and the two are no longer to be employed indiscriminately. We say "the common people *folk* [not *folks*] call it so," but *folks* (not *folk*) at home"; "*Folks*lore is an interesting study." [< AS. *folc;* cf. **folket**.— **folk'craft'',** *n.* Skill or arts peculiar to or developed by the race or people. — **f. dance,** *n.* A national dance, derived from the people, especially the peasantry.— **f.-fire,** *n.* Free: said of a lawful fireman.— **f.-laws,** *n. pl. Hist.* The laws of the common people; specif., the laws of the Saxon Folk-moots. Compare SALIC LAW.— **f.-medicine,** *n.* Remedies and practices current among a people and transmitted traditionally.— **f.-right,** *n. Eng. Law.* Common right of the people.

Other portions were held . . . not by any definite grant from the lord, but by customary or *folk right.*
MAINE *Ancient Law* p. 228. [S. 1864.]

— **f.-speech,** *n.* The language of common people.— **f.-state,** *n.* A state whose inhabitants belong essentially to one nation or race, as Denmark: in contradistinction to one made up of several different nationalities, like England.— **f.-story,** *n.* A popular tale or legend. **f.-tale'.**— **f.-wont,** *n.* Popular custom.

Folke'stone, 1 fōk'stōn; 2 fōk'ston, *n.* An ancient seaport and modern watering-place in Kent, England.— **Folkestone pillars** (*Meteor.*), tall columnar clouds seen off the south coast of England.

Fol'ke-thing, 1 fōl'kə-ting; 2 fōl'ke-ting, *n.* [Dan.] The lower branch of the Danish Rigsdag or diet, as distinguished from the Landsthing or upper house.

folk'ish, 1 fōk'i-shi; 2 fōk'i-shi, **folk'y,** 1 fōk'i-mōt'-ē; 2 fōk'i-mŏt'-ē, *a.* The definition of words based on the usage of the common people and often due to substitution or transformation, as *mushmelon* for "muskmelon," or *sparrowgrass* for "asparagus."

folk'land, 1 fōk'land''; 2 fōk'lănd', *n. Old Eng. Law.* Land of the folk or people, of the community, or of the nation: opposed to *bookland.*

Land held by folk-right under the Anglo-Saxons appear to have been the same as among the Teutonic races on the Continent. Part of the land was granted to individuals by deed or charter, in inheritable estates; a rest remained in the people. The former was called *bookland,* which meant land held by book, or an instrument in writing; the latter was called *folkland,* and was occupied in common or by folk-right, subject to whom the community might grant temporary occupancy. Gradually, folkland was converted into bookland, first, by the community itself through the consent of all its members; later, by the King with the consent of his witan or council; and later still, after the Norman conquest, when folkland was held to be the King's land, by the King at his own pleasure.

Among the Anglo-Saxons bookland (allodial land) was allowed to pass to a woman, but not so *folkland.* BARING-GOULD *Germany* [S. n. & co. 1881.] p. 82. [S. n. & co. 1881.]

The *folkland* of England and the seor publious of Rome are the same thing. . . . They both express the land which still belongs to the community as a whole, and of which individuals cannot be more than the occupiers.
E. A. FREEMAN *Norman Conquest* vol. i. p. 57. [MACM. 1873.]

[For AS. *folcland,* < *folc,* folk, + *land,* land.] **folc'land'',** **folk'land'',** **folk'lond'',** *n.* The traditions, beliefs, and customs of the common people, or the knowledge of these; specif., the branch of ethnology treating of these and including (1) traditions, (2) proverbial sayings, and (3) popular beliefs and practices. It throws much light upon the branch of sociology that treats of primitive ethics. See SOCIOLOGY.

The work of the brothers Grimm . . . made the *folk-lore* of the Teutonic race a subject of scientific study, showing that in many cases the nursery-tale which delights the little child to-day, traced through a thousand changes, is found to be a relic of primeval times. HOSMER *Short Hist. German Lit.* p. 330. [S. 1891.]

— **folk'lor''ic,** *a.* Having to do with folk-lore.— **folk'lor''ist,** *n.* One devoted to the study of folk-lore.— **folk'lo-ris'tic,** *a.*

folk'mote, 1 fōk'mōt'; 2 fōk'mŏt', **folk'mot'-ē,** 1 fōk'mōt'-ē; 2 fōk'mŏt'-ē, **folk'moot'',** 1 fōk'mōt''; 2 fōk'mŭth'', *n.* [Incorrect form]. A general assembly of the people of a shire or county, or of a city or town, formerly held to consider and order matters of the commonwealth.

A *folkmote* or primary assembly, had shrunk into what was virtually a witenagemote. FISKE *Am. Polit. Ideas* p. 70. [S. 1885.]

[For AS. *folcgemōt, folc, folk,* + *gemōt,* meeting.] **folk'-mote'',** **folk'moot'er,** *n.* One who frequents folkmotes. **folk'moot''er''; folk'muth''s** [Incorrect form].

Fol'ko, 1 fōl'kō; 2 fōl'ko, *n.* In De la Motte Fouqué's *Sintram and his Companions,* the Knight of Montfaucon, who inspires Sintram to heroic deeds.

folks'' glove'', *n.* Same as FOXGLOVE.

folk'song'', 1 fōk'sōng'; 2 fōk'sŏng', *n.* A song or ballad originating and current among the common people, and illustrating the common life with its interests and enthusiasms as derived from legend or story; also, a lyric poem on a popular or familiar theme in the style of such a ballad.

Germany is rich in *folk-songs,* . . . but The Lorelay is the people's favorite. MARK TWAIN *Tramp Abroad* p. 140. [AM. P. CO. 1880.]

folks'y, 1 fōks'i; 2 fōks'y, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Popular; unpretending.

Folk'wang'', 1 fōlk'wāng'; 2 fōlk'wäng', *n. Norse Myth.* Paradise, the "folk-field," in which stands Sessrumner, the mansion of Freya, goddess of love, to whom come half of the slain, the other half going to Odin. **Folk'vang''.** [ICE.]

Fol'len, 1 fol'ən; 2 fŏl'ĕn, *n.* **1. Charles Theodore Christian** (¹⁴/₁₇96–¹⁰/₁₈40), a German-American Unitarian divine and social reformer. **2. Hubertine Lee** *Onke* (Cabot) (⁸/₁₈1787–¹/₁₈60), wife of Charles; an antislavery advocate, writer, and editor; *Poems,* etc.

fol'li-cle, 1 fol'i-kl; 2 fŏl'i-kl, (Cal., U. S.) A disease peculiar to the vines, caused by excessive heat and its action on the soil. [< F. *feuillelage,* paste, ult. < L. *folium,* leaf.]

fol-lif'a, 1 fōl-lē'fə; 2 fōl-lĭf'ə, *n.* [L.] A series of ingenious and intricate variations on a musical theme.

fol''li-ce'tum, *n. Bot.* A whorl or aggregation of follicles.

fol''li-cle, 1 fol'i-kl; 2 fŏl'i-cl, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A minute **fol''li-cle,** cavity, sac, or tube; as, a hair*follicle;* especially, a simple gland or glandular cavity; as, a sebaceous *follicle.* See illus. under HAIR. **2.** *Bot.* (1) A dry seed-vessel of one carpel, which opens only by the ventral suture to discharge the seeds, as in the columbine. (2) Any capsular fruit. **3.** *Entom.* A cocoon. [< L. *folliculus,* dim. of *follis,* bag.] — **agminate follicles,** same as PEYERIAN GLANDS.— **ciliary follicles,** same as MEIBOMIAN GLANDS.— **dental follicle,** the sac in which a developing tooth is formed.— **fol''li-cel'lu-la,** *n.* A cell that aids in the formation of a follicle or of sac.— **follicles of Lieberkühn,** same as LIEBERKÜHN'S GLANDS.— **Graafian follicle,** an ovisac; one of the small round bodies in the cortex of the ovary in which the ovum develop.— **Meibomian follicles,** same as MEIBOMIAN GLANDS.— **Nabothian follicles,** small, cystoïdlike bodies produced by distention of the mucous follicles in the canal of the neck of the uterus; ovules of Naboth.— **fol-lic'u-lar,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a follicle; having or consisting of follicles; as, a *follicular* sac; a *follicular* disease.— **fol-lic'u-late,** *a.* Having a follicle or a cocoon; follicular. **fol-lic'u-lat-ed; fol-lic'u-lif'er-ous,** *a.* **fol-lic'u-li'dis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the follicles.— **fol-lic'u-lin,** *n.* A substance consisting of the nature of a follicle. **fol-lic'u-lous,** *a.* **fol-lic''u-lo'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Follicular conjunctivitis: a form of inflammation of the lining membrane of the eyelid, in which it is studded with enlarged follicles; granular lids.

fol'li-cule, 1 fol'i-kiūl; 2 fŏl'i-cūl, *n.* **1.** A follicle. **2.** A wind-bag; hence, an inflated or conceited person.

fol'lis, 1 fol'is; 2 fŏl'is, *n.* [L.] A purse.

fol-lic'u-lus, 1 fo-lik'yu-lus; 2 fo-lĭc'yu-lŭs, *n.* [L.] [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] *Entom.* A cocoon.

fol'low, 1 fol'ō; 2 fŏl'o, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To go or come after and in the same direction; move or proceed after; also, to accompany, as a principal person or thing, in his or its progress or movements; attend; as, to *follow* a king. **2.** To succeed in time or in order; be next in succession; as, spring *follows* winter. **3.** To pursue; chase. **4.** To seek to overtake; pursue; as, to *follow* a stag in the chase. **5.** To move or act under the leadership, control, or authority of; espouse the opinions or cause of; as, he *follows* Plato. **6.** To regulate one's conduct by; conform to or comply with; pattern after; as, to *follow* a good example.

It is always much easier, however, to *follow* a pattern than a precept. GARNER *Life of Napoleon* [S. n. & co. 1882.] p. 81. [S. 1882.]

6. To engage in the regular duties of; employ oneself in; pursue; as, to *follow* a business or a trade. **7.** To note the progress or connection of intelligently; watch or observe, as a moving object; keep the thread of, as a discourse; as, to *follow* a speaker; to *follow* a sparring vessel with one's eyes. **8.** To come after, as a consequence; result from; as, disease *follows* vice. **9.** To strive to attain; endeavor after; as, to *follow* fame.

11. *v. i.* **1.** To go or move in the rear and in the direction of; come after or in the rear, as of something that leads or shows the way; pursue.

If the power to lead is in you, other men will *follow;* if it is not in you, nothing will make them follow.
E. E. HALE *What Care?* p. 27. [A. BROS. 1879.]

2. To be a natural or logical consequence; as, it *follows* that he is wrong. [< AS. *folgian, folgian.*]

Syn.: accompany, attend, chase, come after, ensue, escape after, imitate, obey, observe, pursue, result, succeed. Anything that *comes after* or *goes after* another, either in space or in time, is said to *follow* it. A *servant follows* or *attends* his master; a victorious general may *follow* the retiring enemy merely to watch and hold him in check; he *chases* or *pursues* with intent to capture and destroy. the chase is closer and hotter than the pursuit. One event may *follow* another either with or without special connection; it *ensues,* if there is some orderly connection; as, the *ensuing* year; if it *results* from another, there is some relation of effect, consequence, or inference. A clerk *observes* his employer's directions. A child *obeys* his parent's commands, *follows* or *copies* his example, *imitates* his speech and manners. The compositor *follows* copy; the incoming *succeeds* the outgoing official.

— **fol'low-board'',** *n.* A board on which the pattern and the flask are laid in molding.— **f.-my-leader,** *n.* A children's game in which each participant follows the steps and imitates the feats of a leader, under penalty for error. — **f. on rule** (*Cricket*), a rule by which a team that scores 150 more runs in the first innings than its opponents may elect that the opponents shall take their second innings first. — **f.-up letter,** in commercial usage, a circular letter or a circular intended as a second appeal when no reply is received to a first circular.— to **f. first innings** (*Cricket*), to play a second innings immediately after the first: of a team which in its first innings has scored not more than one-third the number of runs made by its opponents.— **to f. home,** to follow up with persistency and energy.— **to f. one's tracks,** to proceed immediately after one; hence, to take advantage of an example set.— **to f. suit,** to play a card of the same suit as that led; hence, to follow another's example.— **to f. the hounds,** to hunt with hounds.— **to f. the string,** to become slightly bent (with use) toward the string, as the longbow.— **to f. through** (*Golf*), to let a club swing through the air to the full extent of a stroke, after having struck the ball.— **to f. up,** to pursue or prosecute with vigor, as an advantage.— **to play f.** *dick* [Scot.], to follow in a gentle, teadying manner.— **fol'low-a-bl(e''),** *a.* Able to be followed.

fol'low'ı, *n.* **1.** A stroke in billiards that causes the cue-ball, after impact, to follow the object-ball; also, a similar stroke in croquet. **fol'low-check'y'',** *a.* **-stri'ed,** *a.* **2.** The difference in the diameter of a helical or spiral spring when free and when loaded. The closing of the spring widens the diameter.— **follow-through,** *n. Golf.* A stroke that is continued to the end of the swing of a club after the club has struck the ball.

fol'low, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Only in the phrase **to burn a follow,** meaning to burn stumps and brush on land where the timber has been taken off. Perhaps from *fire following* the ax, perhaps a corruption of *fallow.*

fol'lowd, *pp.* Followed.

fol'low-er, 1 fel'o-ər; 2 fŏl'o-er, *n.* **1.** One who follows, accompanies, or attends: an adherent or dependent; a disciple or imitator: as, a knight's *followers*; the *followers* of Plato. **2.** [Colloq.] An admirer, especially, a maid servant's beau.

The pretty, neat servant maids had their choice of desirable *followers*. ELIZABETH C. GASKELL *Cranford* p. 53. (n. 1868.)

fol'low-ing, *n.* A body of followers, disciples, adherents, or attendants; disciples or supporters collectively. **2.** Business or calling; profession.

fol'low-ing-ly†, *adv.* Next; presently.

fol'low-up, *n. Com.* A supplementary letter sent to a prospect for the purpose of urging favorable action on a business proposal made in an earlier communication. Used also adjectively: as, a *follow-up* system; a *follow-up* letter.

fol'ly, 1 fel'i; 2 fŏl'y, *vt.* [Rare.] To commit folly; act foolishly†; *vt.* [Ir. & Prov. Eng.] To follow.

fol'ly, *n.* [=LIRS, ↑=IZ; 2 =is, *pl.*] **1.** The condition or state of being foolish, or understanding; foolishness; foolish conduct or a foolish act; senselessness; as, the *folly* of useless complaints; a life of *follies*. **2.** The result of a ruinous undertaking or enterprise, as a costly and useless structure for pleasure. Immoral conduct; wantonness. F *folie*, < *fol*, *fou*, *n.*] **3.** An object of foolish or vicious attention or pursuit; as, dime novels and other *follies*. 4†. Immoral conduct; wantonness. F *folie*, < *fol*, *fou*, *n.*] **fol'y†.** Syn.: see IDIOCY. [Moldavia, Roumania.

Fol"ti-sche'ni, [fŏl"ti-shē'ni; 2 fol"ti-shę'ni, *n* A town in

fol'wet, *vt.* To follow.—**fol'wert,** *n.*

fo'mal-haut, 1 fō'mal-hôt; 2 fō'mą-ls; 2 fō'mal-hat *or* fō'ma-ls, *n.* A star of the first magnitude in the constellation Southern Fish (Piscis Australis). See STAR. [< Ar. *fomalhāk*, < *fam*, mouth, + *al*, the, + *hût*, large fish.]

fo-ment', 1 fo-ment'; 2 fo-ment', *vt.* **1.** To bathe with warm or medicated lotions; treat with hot water or a poultice: as, to *foment* a sprained ankle. **2.** To stir up to heat or violence; instigate or incite; abet, as, to *foment* strife. 3†. To cherish with heat. [< F. *fomenter*, < L. *fomento*, < *fomentum*, warm lotion, < *foveo*, warm.]

fo"men-ta'tion, 1 fō"men-tē'shon, 2 fō"mĕn-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of fomenting, warming, or cherishing. **2.** *Med.* (1) Treatment with hot water, either simple or medicated, as of a diseased part; generally by means of cloths or sponges; also, the cloth or sponge used in application, as a poultice. (2) The lotion or substance applied. **3.** Instigation or incitement, as of mutiny. [< L. *fomentatio(n-)*, < *fomentatus*, pp. of *fomento*; see FOMENT.]

fo-ment'er, 1 fo-ment'er, *n.* **1.** One who foments, instigates, or incites. **2.** A contrivance for applying heat to the body, usually a tin vessel, of shape suitable for application, for holding hot water.

fo'mes, 1 fō'mēz; 2 fō'mēs, *n.* [=FOMI-TES, ↑=FOMI-TĒZ; 2 fō'mi-[or fō'mī-]tēz, *pl.*] *Med.* **1.** A substance capable of retaining contagious germs and thus propagating infectious disease, as woolen garments and bedclothing. **2.** [*pl.*] *Bot.* A genus of fungi formerly included in *Polyporus*. [L., timber, < *foveo*, warm.]

Fo'morș, 1 fō'morz; 2 fō'mōrș, *n. pl. Ir. Myth.* A race of deformed giants from the sea or beyond the sea, who invaded Ireland, but were defeated with their helpers, the Firbolgs by the Tuatha De Danaan: regarded as beings typical of darkness and malignant forces.

fon†, *a. & n.* Foolish; silly; dotting. **II.** *n.* A fool; simpleton.

Fon-blanque', 1 fon-blangk'; 2 fŏn-blăngk', **Albany William** (1793–$^{12}/_{11}$1872). An English journalist.

fond†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To fondle. **II.** *i.* To be fond or doting.

fond, *pp.* of FIND.

fond, 1 fond; 2 fŏnd, *a.* **1.** Disposed to love or to regard with pleasure, tenderness, or desire, enamored; having a strong liking or relish: followed by *of*, formerly by *on*, rarely by an infinitive: as, *fond of* exercise.

A man will hardly boast that he is very *fond of* eating, but he has no hesitation in acknowledging that he is very *fond of* music. LADY CLUTTERBUCK *Morals* vol. i, p. 87. (n. 1873.)

2. Loving or affectionate, devotedly attached; as, a *fond* husband: sometimes with an implication of unwise or doting tenderness, or weak indulgence; as, a *fond* and foolish mother. **3.** [Rare.] Cherished or regarded with affection.

Oh! Ever thus, from childhood's hour,
I've seen my *fondest* hopes decay.
MOORE *Lalla Rookh*, *Fire-Worshippers* pt. i, st. 9.

4. Foolishly prized; trivial; trifling; as, *fond* toys. **5.** [Archaic.] Foolish or simple; silly.

Grace I may never prove so *fond*
To trust man on his oath or bond.
SHAKESPEARE *Timon of Athens* act i, sc. 2.

6. [Prov. Eng.] Cloying with sweetness; luscious, as fruit or sweetmeats. [M.E. *fond*, *fonned*, pp. of *fonnen*, act as a fool, < *fonne*, < Sw. *fåne*, fool.] **fonned†.** Syn., affectionate, attached, devoted, doting, enamored, foolish, loving, silly, tender, weak. See AMOROUS.—**fond'head',** *n.* [Eng.] A foolish doting person; a blockhead.—**fond'ish,** *a.* **fond'like†** [Scot.]

fond, 1 fŏnd. *n.* [*pl.*] **1.** A groundwork or background, as of lace. **2.** Gravy from braised meats or viands. 3†. A fund. 4†. A bottom.

fon'das, 1 fon'dz; 2 fŏn'dăș, *n.* [Sp.] A hotel or inn. **da-ca'‡.**

Fon'da, 1 fŏn'dą; 2 fŏn'da. *n.* **1.** A town in Pocahontas county, Ia. **2.** A village in Montgomery county, N. Y.

fon'da-mento, 1 fon'da-men'to; 2 fŏn'da-mĕn'tō, *n.* A landing-place, as a jetty or quay. [< It. *fondamento*, < L. *fundamentum*, a foundation.]

fon'dant, 1 fon'dant; 2 fŏn'dănt', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Stooping, as an eagle, for prey.

fon'dant, 1 fŏn'dant *or* (*F.*) fôn'dôn'; 2 fŏn'dănt *or* (*F.*) fôn'dôn', *n.* [F.] A soft molded confection.

By treatment of this kind [the addition of cream of tartar or glucose to the sugar] the sugar is obtained in a wide range of confectionery, from soft and creamy, as in *fondants*, to charmed hard, as in barley sugar. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. vi., p. 808.

Fond' du Lac', 1 fon' du lak'; 2 fŏn' du lăc'. **1.** A county in S. Wisconsin; 720 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat.

fonde, *vt. & i.* To FOND.

fon'dle, 1 fon'dl; 2 fŏn'dl, *v.* [FON'DLED, FON'DLP'; **fon'dl'.** 1 FON'DLING.] **I.** *t.* To treat with fondness; handle tenderly and lovingly; caress; as, to *fondle* a child. **II.** *i.* To display fondness, as by caresses. [< FOND, *a.*] Syn.: see CARESS.—**fon'dler,** *n.* One who fondles.—**fon'dle-some,** *a.* Given to caressing.—**fon'dling,** *n.* **1.** A fond, foolish, or weak-minded person. **2.** One who or that which is fondled or caressed.

fond'ly, 1 fond'li; 2 fŏnd'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a fond or affectionate manner; tenderly. **2.** [Archaic.] Foolishly; simply; credulously.

fond'ness, 1 fond'nes; 2 fŏnd'nĕs, *n.* **1.** Extravagant or foolish affection; doting attachment; as, the *fondness* of a lover. **2.** Strong preference, liking, or relish.

The Solitary Sandpiper . . . appears to have a special *fondness* for stagnant pools in and about the woods. B. H. WARREN *Birds of Pennsylvania* *Sandpiper* p. 90. [FONS, com. 1890.]

3. [Archaic.] Foolishness; silliness. Syn.: see LOVE.

fon-dón', 1 fen-dōn'; 2 fŏn-dŏn'. *n.* [Sp.] A wooden or stone tub or kettle with a copper bottom, used for grinding and amalgamating silver ores.

fon'du, 1 fŏn'dü'; 2 fŏn'dü', *a.* [F.] **1.** Dissolved: blended. **2.** *Decorative Art.* Melting into or blending imperceptibly with one another, as colors.

fon'due', *n.* [F.] A seasoned pudding made of grated cheese, bread, butter, and eggs.

fon'duk, 1 fon'duk, 2 fŏn'dŭk, *n.* [N. Afr.] A caravansary; a lodge, combined hotel-store and business exchange for traveling traders: also, in some cases, a general agency.

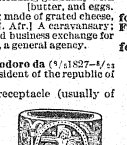
fon'dy†, *adv.* Fondly; foolishly.

Fon'ęa, 1 fon'sē-a; 2 fŏn'sē-a, **Deodoro da** (°/$_{11}$1827–°/$_{23}$ 1892). The liberator and first President of the republic of Brazil

font, 1 font; 2 fŏnt, *n.* **1.** A receptacle (usually of stone) for the water used in baptizing.

It does not appear that baptism, . . . or indeed any of the sacraments were performed in the earliest ages in the baptistery, though in later ages that was introduced even into cathedrals. — **-cnamp,** *n.* A baptismal name.—**font'stone"†,** *n.* A stone baptismal font.

font, *n.* [F.] *Print.* A complete or sufficient assortment of type of a particular nick, face, and body, the quantity of each character being in a certain proportion to the others required, as in Stanhope-type, by the proportional number of A's or a's; as a three-A or a four-A *font*; an eight-a *font*. **2.** [Rare.] A casting or founding. [< F. *fonte*, < *fondre*, melt, < L. *fundo*, pour.]


Norman Fontin Colesbill Church, Warwickshire, England. Erected about 1150.

Font'aine', 1 fŏn'tēn'; 2 fŏn'tăn', *n.* **1. Jean de la,** see LA FONTAINE. **2. Pierre F. L.** (°/$_{21}$1762–°/$_{11}$1853), a French architect who served four French rulers, and built an extension to the Louvre.

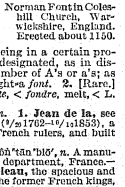
Fon"taine'bleau', 1 fŏn'tēn'blō', 2 fŏn'tăn'blō', *n.* A manufacturing town in Seine-et-Marne department, France.—**Forest and Palace of Fontainebleau,** the spacious and magnificent park and residence of the former French kings, near Fontainebleau; the palace founded by Robert the Pious in 998, and embellished in the 12th century by Francis I., enlarged by Henry IV., and restored by Napoleon I.: now a treasure-house of national art and the resort of painters.

fon'tal, 1 fon'tal; 2 fŏn'tăl, *a.* [F. < L.] Pertaining to a font or fountain, and hence to an origin or source; original. **2.** Baptismal. **II.** *n. Her.* A font, fount, or vase from which a stream flows. [OF., < LL. *fontalis*, < L. *fons*(*font-*), fountain.]—**font'al-ly,** *adv.*

Fon-ta'na, 1 fon-tē'na; 2 fŏn-tă'nă, *n.* **1. Domenico** (1543–1607), an Italian architect and engineer; builder of the Lateran's sacristy and of the Vatican library. **2.** [*l. c.*] A fountain.

font'a-nal, 1 fon'ta-nal; 2 fŏn'ta-năl, *a.* Fountain-like. [< LL. *fontana*; see FOUNTAIN.]—**fontanal decussation,** an intercrossing of nerve-fibers in the upper part of the cura of the brain.

fon"ta-nel', 1 fon"ta-nel'; 2 fŏn"ta-nĕl', *n.* **1.** *Anat.* An interval between the incomplete angles of the membranous bones of the cranium existing before ossification is completed. It is enclosed by membrane, and exhibits pulsation. There are six fontanels in the human fetus, of which the largest, the anterior or bregmatic, is just above the forehead between the defective corners of the bones of the unmitted frontal and the parietals. This fontanel lasts the longest after birth and causes the "soft spot" which can be felt just above the forehead of an infant.



Fontanel.
Skull of a young child showing *a*, *a*, two halves of the frontal bone; *b*, *b*, parietal bone; *c*, occipital bone; *d*, anterior fontanel; *e*, posterior fontanel.

2. Some similar membranous space or interosseous interval. **3.** *Pathol.* An artificial issue; a seton; fonticulus. [< F. *fontanelle*, dim. of *fontaine*; see FOUNTAIN.] **fon"ta-nelle',—mandibular fontanel** (*Ornith.*), a pit on each ramus of the lower jaw of birds.—**supraorbital f.,** one of the cranial fontanels above the orbit.

fon'- **Fon'tanes',** 1 fôn'tăn', 2 fôn'tăn', **Louis, Comte de** (°/$_{21}$ 1757–°/$_{11}$1821). A French writer and statesman

fon'tange', 1 fŏn'tĭnj'; 2 fŏn'tănzh', *n.* [F.] A tall headdress worn in France and England in the 17th and 18th centuries.


Fontange, as worn in the time of Queen Anne.

fon"ta-nier', *n.* A fountaineer.

fon'tein, 1 fon'tin *or* -tēn; 2 fŏn'tin *or* -tęn, *n.* [S. AFR.] A fountain or spring.

Fonte'nay', 1 fônt'nę'; 2 fônt'nă', **Marquise de.** Thérèse de Cabarrus. See TALLIEN.

Fonte'nay-le-Comte', 1 fônt'nę'-lŭ-kôNt', 2 fônt'nă'-lŭ-kôNt', *n.* A town in Vendée department, France.

Fonte'nay-sous-Bois', 1 fônt'nę'-sōō-bwä', 2 fônt'nă'-sōō-bwä', *n.* A town in Seine department, France.

Fonte'nelle', 1 fônt'nel'; 2 fônt'nĕl', **Bernard le Bovier de** (°/$_{11}$1657–°/$_{11}$1757). A French man of letters; nephew of Corneille; *Dialogues of the Dead*, etc.

Fon'te-noy, 1 fon'te-noi *or* (*F.*) fônt'nwä'; 2 fŏn'ti-nŏy *or* (*F.*) fônt'nwä', *n.* A village in Hainaut province, Belgium, where Saxe defeated Cumberland, May 11, 1745.

fon-tic'u-lus, 1 fon-tik'yu-lus; 2 fŏn-tĭc'yu-lŭs, *n.* [-*li*, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Surg.* A small ulcer produced artificially as a remedial means for deep-seated disorders, as by a seton, a pea, or other foreign substance. **2.** The depression at the lower part of the nape next above the crease bone. **3.** A fontanel.

Fon"ti-na-la'ce-æ, 1 fon"ti-na-lē'sē-ī; 2 fŏn"ti-na-lā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of mosses, the type genus comprising *Fontinalis* and *Dichelyma*.—**fon"ti-na-la'ceous,** *a.*

Fon"ti-na'li-a, 1 fon"ti-nē'li-a; 2 fŏn"ti-nā'li-a, *n. pl. Rom. Relig.* Festivities held on Oct. 13, in honor of the genii of springs and fountains.

Fon"ti-na'lis, 1 fon"ti-nē'lis; 2 fŏn"ti-nā'lĭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of water-mosses typical of the family *Fontinalaceæ*. They occur usually in streams and are characterized by the anotheridia appearing first as apical growths and later in place of leaves. *F. antipyretica* grows submerged. [L., of a fountain.]

fon"ti-nel', 1 fon"ti-nel'; 2 fŏn"ti-nĕl', *n.* **1.** A little fountain. **2.** Same as FONTANEL. [< OF. *fontenele*, *F. fontanelle*; see FONTANELLE.]

font'let, 1 font'let; 2 fŏnt'lĕt, *n.* A little fountain.

Foo'chow', 1 fū'chou'; 2 fōō'chow', *n.* A walled city, capital of Fukien province, China, on the Min river. See CHAU'.

food, 1 fud; 2 fōōd, *n.* **1.** That which is eaten or drunk for nourishment; aliment; nutriment, in the scientific sense; any substance that, being taken into the body of animal or plant, serves, through processes of assimilation, to build up normal structure or supply the waste of tissue; nutriment; aliment, as distinguished from condiment.

The substances that nourish the body are largely identical with those that compose it, consisting of a number of chemical elements, such as oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, calcium, phosphorus, sulfur, etc., which form a great variety of compounds, as water, fat, starch, and the like. These substances are classified as follows. **I. Edible.** (1) INORGANIC. (*a*) *Water*, forming about 60 per cent. by weight of the body and of most organic matter, which, the physiologically of the utmost importance, does not build tissues nor produce energy. (*b*) *Mineral matter* or *ash*, such as phosphate of lime, potash, soda, etc., which yields little or no energy but is indispensable to the body, as it shares in the formation of bone, aids the digestion, etc. (2) ORGANIC. (*a*) *Proteids*, including all compounds containing nitrogen, as the white of eggs (*albumen*), the curd of milk (*casein*), the lean and gristle of meat, and the gluten of wheat, which forms the organic basis of bone, muscle, and other tissues and is also burned in the body as fuel, for the production of energy, and in some cases transformed into fat. The proteids compounds are most abundant in the animal foods, the cereals contain them to a considerable degree, especially dried peas and beans. (*b*) *Fats*, occurring chiefly in the animal foods, as meat, fish, butter, etc., in some cereals, as oats, maize, and wheat, and also in nuts, and also in some vegetable products, as olives and cottonseed, which are stored as fat, forming a reserve to be drawn upon when the food supply is short. (*c*) *Carbohydrates*, including sugar, starch, the cellulose and fiber of plants, etc., as cereal grains, potatoes, milk-sugar, etc., which are easily digested and form a ready source of energy, being also transformed and stored as fat in the body. These different materials can to some extent perform one another's work, protein serving as fuel in the place of fats and carbohydrates, while the latter, when not in excess, nourish tissue-builders, protect the albuminoids from consumption by being themselves consumed. **II. Refuse,** as bones, egg-shells, skin and seeds of fruits, etc., usually rejected as inedible and would afford no nutriment if they were eaten. Carbohydrates are, as a rule, more digestible than protein and fats, and the proteids of animal food more than of vegetable foods, fats being probably the least digestible of all. Cooking enhances the digestibility of food to a great degree, both by rendering it more palatable and thus stimulating the flow of gastric juices and also by releasing the contained nutritive elements and combining them in more easily assimilable forms. Animal foods are largely composed mainly of complex carbon compounds belonging to four groups, carbohydrates, proteids, amids, and fats. Plants derive nutriment from carbonic acid and water, which their green cells use as the raw material from which the foods are manufactured by photosynthesis. To these may be added various inorganic salts, whose action upon plants is not altogether understood at the present time.

The average daily diet for an adult 5 feet 8 inches in height, weighing 154 pounds, should contain:	In 100 parts.	Each 24 hours.		
		lbs.	oz.	grs.
Water	81.5	5	3	320
Albuminoids or flesh-formers	3.9	0	4	110
Starch, sugar, etc.	10.0	0	11	178
Fat	3.0	0	3	337
Common salt	0.7	0	0	325
Phosphates, potash salts, etc.	0.3	0	0	170

The total daily ration is here shown to weigh 6 pounds, 13 ounces, 128 grains. Of this amount 1 pound, 4 ounces, 245 grains is actual dry food-substance, the remainder, more than 5½ pounds, being water. A. H. CHURCH *Food* pt. i, p. 49. [c. & H.]

Of all the physical agents by which the increase of the laboring classes is effected, that of *food* is the most active and universal. BUCKLE *Hist. Civilization* vol. i, p. 40. [c. 1880.]

2. Nourishment taken in solid as opposed to liquid form, the latter being differentiated as *drink*.

The term *food*, as used herein, shall include all articles used for food, drink, confectionery, or condiment by man or other animals, whether simple, mixed, or compound.

The Food and Drugs Act, June 30, 1906, § 6

In the United States the **Food and Drugs Act**, sometimes called the **National Pure Food Bill** (June 1, 1906), directed against foods which are adulterated, misbranded, or which contain poisonous or deleterious substances, has been supplemented by pure-food laws in most of the States where such laws were not already in existence. If foods are below standard grade, or if they are artificially colored or preserved, these facts must now be stated on the label. In England the **Sale of Food and Drugs Act** covers practically the same ground as to the sale or manufacture of adulterated foods, beverages, drugs, etc., either in general or specifically.

3. That which increases, keeps active, or sustains; something to work on; material; fuel; as, *food* for anger; *food* for reflection; *food* for thoughts.

Fiction is the only intellectual *food* of thousands.
KIPLING in *Edinburgh Review* July, 1891, p. 132.

4. One brought up or needing to be provided for; a creature. [< AS. *fōda.*] **fodet**; **foodet.**

Syn.: *feed*, *fodder*, and *provender* are used only of the food of the lower animals, *feed* denoting anything consumed, but more commonly grain, *fodder* denoting hay, cornstalks, or the like; sometimes called "long feed"; *provender* is dry *feed*, whether grain or hay, straw, etc. *Forage* denotes any kind of *food* suitable for horses and cattle, primarily as obtained by a military force in scouring an enemy's country. See *ant.*

—food'-ad"junct, *n.* A substance which is neither a true food nor used primarily for nutritive purposes, as a beverage, seasoning, etc.—**f.-chopper,** *n.* A kitchen utensil for cutting up meat, vegetables, etc.—**f.-dish,** *n.* A fish adapted for human food.—**f.-groove,** *n.* **1.** In brachiopods, a ciliated groove along an arm from the mouth. **2.** In crinoids, a groove along the surface of one of the pedila.—**f.-rent',** *n.* Rent paid in kind.—**f.-rope,** *n. Zool.* In tunicates, an aggregate of food-substances coherent by a secretion of the endostyle and which the cilia push forward to the mouth.—**food'-stuff',** *n.* Material for food, especially human food. Compare BREADSTUFF.

The home demand of the great wheat-exporting population of Australasia, Canada and the United States for *foodstuffs* is falling noticeably upon the grain exports of these countries.
Review of Reviews June, 1891, p. 499.

—f. vacuole, *n.* A clear space in certain protozoans enclosing a particle of food in process of digestion.—**f. yolk,** *n.* The nonorganizable part of the yolk of an egg, which nourishes the embryo; deutoplasm.—**food'ful,** *a.* Full of or yielding food.—**food'ing,** *n.* Food.—**food'less,** *a.* Without food; barren.—**food'less-ness,** *n.* [Rare.] The condition of being without food.—**food'y†,** *a.* Edible; full of food.

food', *n.* Fond; hatred.

foo'a', 1 fū'ə"; 2 fōō'-ə", *n.* **1.** [Negro.] Dough made of plantains. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] A person unworthy of notice; one beneath contempt.

Foo-foo-ze, foo"foo-ō'zē. Same as FUKUI, etc.

fool, 1 fūl; 2 fōōl, *n.* **1.** *t.* To impose upon; make a fool of; gull; cheat; deceive.

Worse than being *fool'd* Of others, is to *fool* one's self.
TENNYSON *Lucretius* and *Lyrette* st. 127.

2. [Rare.] To render foolish; infatuate.

II. *i.* [Colloq.] To act the fool; play the buffoon; behave idly and foolishly; trifle; jest; as, he is *fooling.* [< OF. *foler*, < *fol*, F. *fou*, a fool.] **—to fool away,** to waste or spend foolishly, as money.—**to f. with** [Slang, U. S.], to meddle carelessly with; as, don't *fool with* that gun.

fool, *a.* [Colloq.] Foolish; as, a *fool* remark.

fool', *n.* **1.** A person lacking in common sense or judgment; one who acts without wisdom; a stupid or silly person; simpleton; as, he was such a *fool* as to do it.

The *fool* was stupefied.
RUDYARD KIPLING *The Vampire* st. 5.

2. A person, fantastically dressed and equipped, formerly kept at court and in great households to make sport; a jester. See BAUBLE, FOOL'S CAP; MOTLEY.

The licensed *fool* retain'd his jest.
Scots Marmion can. 5, st. 7.

3. One who is fooled or made a fool of; a plaything or tool; butt; victim; as, the *fool* of fortune. **4.** [Rare.] A weak-minded person; an idiot; imbecile.

The Highland *fool* was the special property of the district in which he lived. N. MACLEOD [AL. A. 1867.]

5. [Archaic.] One without spiritual wisdom; a wicked person.

Fools, because of their transgression, and because of their iniquities, are afflicted.
Ps. cvii. 17.

[< F. *fol*, < L. *follis*, wind-bag.] **foolet.** SYN.: see CLOWN; IDIOT.—**All Fools' day, April fool,** etc. See ALL, etc.—**fool'-begged",** *a.* Foolishly begged.—**f.-bold,** foolishly bold; foolhardy.—**f.-born,** *a.* Born of or originating from a fool.—**f.-bornet'.—f.-duck,** *n.* The ruddy duck.—**f.-dangle,** *n.* [Rare.] A foolish trifle.—**fool'fish',** *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] A Massachusetts flounder (*Hapsetta putnami*) which readily takes any bait. **2.** A trigger-fish or balistid (*Monacanthus hispidus*) of eastern America, which often swims mouth open upward, with a wriggling motion.—**fool'hap"pyt,** *a.* Lucky without exercising judgment.—**fool'hap"pyt,** *n.* Manifesting foolish haste.—**f.-hen,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A game bird noted for stupidity in the presence of the gunner, as the dusky grouse.—**f.-killer,** *n.* [Humorous, U. S.] An imaginary being assumed to rid society of fools, and mentioned by way of severe criticism, as the *fool-killer* would have been in town lately.—**f. large†,** *a.* Foolishly liberal.—**f. largesse†,** *n.* Foolish liberality; wastefulness.—**f.-plow†,** *n.* A rude implement in which a share is dragged by the merry-makers.—**f.-proof,** *a.* So simple as to be understood or operated even by fools; as, a *fool-proof* machine.—**f.-quall,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The Massena quail.—**f.-sage†,** *n.* A court jester.—**fool's cap.** **1.** A grotesque pointed headdress, commonly with bells attached, formerly worn by jesters; a cap and bells. **2.** A conical paper cap worn in school as a penalty for bad behavior. **3.** Such a cap. Compare FOOLSCAP, *n.*, 1.—**fool's-cicely,** *n.* Same as DOG-PARSLEY.—**fool's-coat,** *n.* The European goldfinch.—**fool's-crotchet,** *n.* Foolish idea or action.—**fool's festival,** see FEAST OF FOOLS, under FEAST.—**fool's gold,** pyrite, a mineral with a color and glitter suggesting gold.—**fool's mate.** Checkmate resulting from the moves P-KKt4, P-K4; P-KB3, Q-R5.—**fool's paradise,** a place in the world of spirits formerly considered as the abode of vanity and nonsense; the limbo of vanities; hence, any state of deceptive bliss, or happiness founded on vain hopes.—**fool's-parsley,** *n.* A herb. See DOG-PARSLEY.—**f.-trap,** *n.* A trap or snare for catching fools.—**to make a f. of,** to render ridiculous; put into a false position; deceive; disappoint.—**to play the f.,** to behave foolishly.—**fool'ess,** *n.* [Rare.] A female fool.

fool', *n.* **1.** A dish composed of crushed fruit scalded or stewed, with whipped cream and sugar; as, gooseberry *fool.* **2†.** A thin paste of flour and water. **3†.** Custard. [< OF. *foulez*, < *fouler*, press; see FOIL†, *n.*]

foold, *pp.* Fooled.

fool'dom, 1 fūl'dəm; 2 fōōl'dəm, *n.* A place or abode of fools.

fool'er-y, 1 fūl'ər-ı; 2 fōōl'ər-y, *n.* [-ER3, 1 -ɪz; 2 -ĭs, *pl.*] **1.** A foolish act, practise, or belief. **2.** Foolish conduct, utterance, or habit; foolishness; absurdity.

There is no estimating or believing, till we come into a position to know it, what *foolery* lurks latent in the breast of very sensible people.
HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home* p. 25, fr. v. 9. 1883.]

fool'-fan"gle, fool'hap"pyt, etc. See under FOOL†, *n.*

fool'har"dy, 1 fūl'här"dı; 2 fōōl'här"dy, *a.* Bold without consideration or judgment; recklessly daring or adventurous; devoid of prudence and of sense. [< OF. *fol hardi*; see FOOL† and HARDY.] **fool'ish-har'dyt.** SYN.: see IMPRUDENT.—**fool'har"di-ly,** *adv.*—**fool'har"di-ness,** *n.* **fool'har"di-hood†;** **fool'har"di-ment†;** **fool'har"di-se†;** **fool'har"di-ship†.**

fool'haste"†, *n.* Senseless haste. **fool'hast"i-ness†.**

fool'ing, 1 fūl'ıng; 2 fōōl'ing, *n.* Foolish or ridiculous speech or conduct; jesting or banter; playfulness; sport; foolery; also, idle meddling.

fool'ish, 1 fūl'ısh; 2 fōōl'ish, *a.* **1.** Being or resembling a fool; showing folly; wanting in judgment; trifling.

The first duty of a citizen is to think neither weak nor foolish himself.
W. T. MILLS *Science of Politics* p. 30. [r. a. w. 1888.]

2. Lacking full intelligence; weak-minded. **3.** Characterizing or befitting a fool; characterized by or indicating folly. **4.** Contemptible; sorry; as, to cut a *foolish* figure. **5.** Resulting from folly or stupidity. **6.** Ridiculous; nonsensical. **7†.** Insignificant; small; humble. SYN.: see ABSURD.—**fool'ish-wit"ty†,** *a.* Wise in folly.—**fool'ish-ly,** *adv.*

fool'ish-ness, 1 fūl'ısh-nes; 2 fōōl'ish-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The character or quality of being foolish; folly. **2.** A foolish act, practise, or notion. SYN.: see IMPROPRIETY.

fool'ify†, 1 fūl'ə-fı; 2 fōōl'ə-fy, *v.* [-IFY.]

fool-oc'ra-cy, *n.* [Rare.] A government by fools.

fool-om'e-ter, 1 fūl-om'ə-tər; 2 fōōl-om'e-ter, *n.* [Humorous.] A silly pretender to philosophic wisdom.—**fool-os'o-phy,** *n.*

fool'pen"ny†, **f.-quall,** **f.-sage†,** etc. See under FOOL†, *n.*

fools'cap", 1 fūlz'kap"; 2 fōōlz'căp", *n.* **1.** Writing-paper about 13 by 16 inches in size, usually folded to make pages 13 by 8 inches: it was formerly watermarked with a fool's cap and bells, whence the name; in England, also, a printing-paper of the same size. **2.** A heart-cockle (*Isocardia cor*).—**flat foolscap,** a size of paper. See PAPER.

fool'ship, 1 fūl'ship; 2 fōōl'ship, *n.* The state or condition of being foolish.

fool'-trap", *n.* See under FOOL†, *n.*

foor, 1 fūr; 2 fōōr, *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Fared; went.

foor', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A ford.

foor', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A strong odor.

foor's, *n.* [Scot.] A furrow.

Foors'day, 1 fūrz'dē; 2 fōōrz'dā, *n.* [Scot.] Thursday.

foose, 1 fūz; 2 fōōs, *n.* [Scot.] A housesleek.

foost, 1 fūst; 2 fōōst, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Nausea.

foost'er, 1 fūst'ər; 2 fōōst'er, *v.* [Irr.] **I.** *t.* To stir about; to work well. **2.** To make a fuss over nothing.—**foost'er,** *n.*

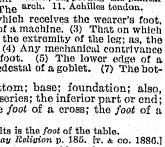
foot, 1 fut; 2 fōōt, *n.* **I.** *t.* To tread, as in walking or dancing; set the foot upon; as, to *foot* the dusty road. See TO FOOT IT, below. **2.** To add and place the sum at the foot: commonly with *up*; as, to *foot up* a column of figures. **3.** To furnish with a foot or feet; as, to *foot* stockings. **4.** [Colloq.] To pay, as a bill. **5.** To strike with the foot; kick. **6.** [Rare.] To track. **7†.** To set on the feet; establish firmly; settle. **8†.** To seize with feet or talons.

II. *i.* **1.** To go afoot; walk; step.

Next Cæsar, reverend sire, went *footing* slow.
MILTON *Lycidas* l. 103.

2. [Colloq.] To sum up; amount when computed or added: commonly with *up*; as, the receipts will *foot up* to $500. **3.** *Yachting.* To sail faster: in windward sailing, frequently used to distinguish mere speed from closer pointing. **4.** In falconry, to seize the game in the talons and kill it, as a hawk. **5†.** To tread in time, or to music; dance: trip.—**to foot her up,** to keep the lower edge (of a fishing-seine) down by treading upon it as it is hauled in.—**to f. it.** **1.** To walk. **2.** To dance.

foot, *n.* [pl. FEET, 1 fēt; 2 fēt, *n.*] **I.** The terminal segment of the limb of a vertebrate animal upon which the body rests in standing; the part below the ankle (pes) in man, or below the ankle or wrist (manus or pes) in other vertebrates. The human foot consists of three parts, the ankle or tarsus, the instep or metatarsus, and the toes or phalanges.



Longitudinal Section of Right Foot of Man.
1. Tibia. 2. Astragalus. 3. Calcaneum. 4. Naviculare. 5. Intersal cuneiform bone. 6. First metatarsal. 7, 8. Phalanges of great toe. 9. Inferior cuneiform bone. 10. Second metatarsal bone. 11. Plantar fascia, supporting the plantar arch. 12. Achilles tendon.

2. Zool. Any part serving as or likened to a foot, as the leg of a crustacean, the tube-foot of an echinoderm, a pseudopodium, or a protozoön; specif., the muscular under surface of the body of a mollusk upon which the animal rests or moves. **3.** Any thing corresponding in form, position, or use, or position to an animal's foot. Especially: (1) The arch. part of a column, pedestal, etc., which receives the wearer's foot. (2) A supporting piece, as of a machine. (3) That on which a piece of furniture stands; the extremity of the leg; as, the *foot* of a table or chair. (4) Any mechanical contrivance in a machine likened to a foot. (5) The lower edge of a four-sided sail. (6) The pedestal of a goblet. (7) The bottom of a basket.

4. The lowest part; bottom; base; foundation; also, the last of a row, line, or series; the inferior part or end; as, the *foot* of a hill; the *foot* of a cross; the *foot* of a bed; the *foot* of a class.

Where we have seen man sits is the *foot* of the table.
J. F. CLARKE *Every-Day Religion* p. 185. fr. a. c. 1886.]

5. (1) The most familiar measure of length: originally based on the length of the human foot, now defined as one-third of a yard. It differs slightly in different countries, the French foot being nearly 1/10 longer than the English or American, which equals .3048 of a meter, or 12 inches. In real-estate transactions the word *foot* frequently implies frontage, with explained depth; as, the land sold at $100 a *foot* (i. e., $100 for each front foot, with the depth of the lot — say 125 feet — included). A somewhat similar rule is customary in some places in mining measurements. See the second quotation following.

The *foot* prevails as a dimension throughout Europe, and has done so since the time of the Romans, by whom, indeed, it was used; its length in different places varying not much more than men's feet vary.
HERBERT SPENCER *Recent Discussions* p. 202. [a. 1884.]

A *foot'* is twelve inches in length on the west, including its centre width, whether six inches or sixty feet, and its whole depth down toward the earth's center.
A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* p. 375. [a. c. 1857.]

(2) The unit of board-measure. See BOARD-FOOT. (3) The unit of measure for grindstones: found by adding together the diameter and thickness of the stone in inches and dividing the result by 8: thus a stone 20 inches in diameter and 4 inches thick is known as a 3-foot stone.

6. Soldiers, collectively, who march and fight on foot: distinguished from *cavalry*; as, a company of *foot.*

The Macedonian army consisted of thirty thousand *foot* and two thousand horse.
KNIGHTLEY *Greece* pt. iii, p. 402. [r. a. c.]

7. *Pros.* A primary measure of poetic rhythm, corresponding to a *bar* in music; a group of syllables marked by an ictus or stress on one of them and forming a time-unit in a verse. The regular recurrence of such time-units produces meter, which distinguishes verse from prose. In Greek and Latin prosody the syllables in a foot are long or short, arranged in a certain order, and quantity is the chief factor of the foot. In English the syllables are heavy or light, and the stress or metrical accent is the chief factor of the foot, or measure. The name *foot* comes probably from the movement of the foot in dancing or marking time. In English poetry the principal feet are iambic, trochaic, anapestic, or dactylic, to agree with the classical feet of corresponding names. See ANAPESTIC; DACTYL; IAMBUS; TROCHEE. Some modern critics hold that the term *foot* is not strictly applicable in English verse. Compare METER.

8. *Mus.* (1) A drone-bass. (2) A refrain or chorus; a burden. (3) The measure of the pitch of an organ-stop, as compared with the length of an open pipe of the second C below middle C, which is eight feet; as, a two-*foot* pipe, *i. e.*, one sounding two octaves above the normal pitch of the digitals. (4) A tube through which wind enters an organ. **9.** *Bot.* (1) In bryophytes, the basal part of the seta: it rests in the archegonium. (2) In pteridophytes, a bulbous organ situated at the base of the sporangium, which draws food for the growing plant from the gametophore.

10. One of the small plates of the carapace of a tortoise-shell. [C.] **11.** [Rare.] A blow with the foot. **12.** [Rare or Archaic.] A footing; plan; basis: only in the singular. **13†.** Animal or par value. **14†.** Sediment; feces. [< AS. *fōt*, pl. *fēt*.] **—anterior foot,** one of the paired swimming-appendages in the nauplius larva of a crustacean, which later develop into antennæ.—**at a;** recently born; as a mare with her foal *at foot.*—**at one's feet,** on the ground before one, indicating submission; as, to have an enemy *at one's feet.*—**by f.,** by walking.—**cam'el's-foot",** *n.* The mucopodium of a gastropod (*Glean.*), the area of a circle one foot in diameter.—**cleaning-f.,** *n.* An attachment present in some species of crustaceans, used as an instrument for freeing the branchial chambers of foreign substances.—**cubic f.,** the cube the edge of which measures a foot or its equivalent volume. See MEASURE.—**f.-and-mouth disease,** a contagious disease (eczema contagiosum) of domestic animals, in which affections appear about the mouth and hoofs.—**foot'-ar-til"ler-y,** *n.* See ARTILLERY.—**f.-ballster†,** *n.* An archer on foot.—**f.'s hand,** *n.* A hand of footsoldiers.—**f.-bank,** *n. Fort.* An elevated way along the inside of a parapet.—**f.-barracks,** *n. pl.* Barracks for foot-soldiers.—**f.-base,** *n. Arch.* The molding above a plinth.—**f.-bass,** *n.* An instrument on which a bass is played by the feet.—**f.-bath,** *n.* A bath for the feet; also, a vessel for bathing the feet.—**f.-bellows,** *n.* Bellows worked by the foot.—**f.-bench,** *n.* A low bench for the feet when sitting.—**f.-blanket,** *n.* A foot-bellows or a fan-blower driven by foot-power.—**f.'s blast†.—f.-board,** *n.* Something to rest the feet upon, to step upon, or at the foot of something: specif.: (1) A foot-rest in a boat or carriage. (2) An upright piece at the foot of a bedstead. (3) A treadle. (4) The footman's platform behind a carriage. (5) The foot-plate of a locomotive. (6) The brake-step of a freight-car. (7) A step running the whole length of a passenger-car, as on English railways.—**f.-boat,** *n.* A small boat used to carry foot-passengers. In *Naval Encyc.*—**f.-band,** *n. Mach.* Electric connection between the ends of two adjoining rails on a trolley-road.—**foot'boy",** *n.* A boy in livery; a page.—**f.-brake,** *n.* A brake, as on a machine, worked by the driver's foot.—**f.-breadth,** *n.* The breadth of a foot; an area that can be covered by a man's foot. **f.-bredet.—f. bridge,** *n.* A bridge for persons on foot. **f.-brigt.—f.-candle,** *n.* The intensity of the light of a standard candle at the distance of one foot: a photometric unit.—**f.-cchne,** *n. Naut.* A cleat at the foot of a sail or hammock.—**f.-cushion,** *n. Rotom.* A pad.—**f.-cycle,** *n.* Same as BICYCLE.—**f.-dlsk,** *n.* The surface for attachment of an anthozoan (sea-anemone).—**f.-drop,** *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of the muscles flexing the foot, so that it remains constantly extended.—**foot'fast",** *a.* Fettered. **II.** *n.* A captive.—**f.-fight,** *n.* A fight by persons foot.—**f.-folk,** *n.* [Archaic.] Footsoldiers.—**f.-follower†,** *n.* An attendant on foot.—**f.-gear,** *n.* Footwear.—**f.-gelds†,** *n. Old Eng. Law.* A tax for not expediating dogs in a royal forest.—**f.-gland,** *n. Zool.* A group of granular cells around a hollow at the base of the pedil in some polyzoans.—**f.-gold†,** *n.* A kind of garter stocking.—**f.-grease,** *n.* Crushed cottonseed after the oil has been expressed.—**f.-grist,** *n.* A foot-trap.—**f.-gin†;** **f.-grenet.—f.-guard,** *n.* **1.** A horse's boot to obviate wounding in interfering. **2.** *pl.* [Eng.] The nine battalions of infantry attached to the household troops, issuing from the four regiments known as the Grenadier, Coldstream, Scots, and Irish Guards.—**foot'halt",** *n.* A disease of the feet of sheep.—**f.-handed,** *a.* Having hand-like feet; pedimanous, as an opossum.—**f.-hawker,** *n.* One who hawks merchandise on foot; a pedlar.—**f.-hedge,** *n.* A hedge of thorns. A temporary hedge of dry thorns to protect a young hedge.—**f.-hill,** *n.* A low hill at the base of a mountain or higher hill.

As the eastern *foothills* sink to plain, the forest disappears, only a few scattering pines remaining in the valleys.
H. H. BANCROFT *Oregon* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 3. [inst. pub. co. 1886.]

—f.-hot, *adv.* In great haste; with all speed; immediately.—**f.-hout,** *n.* **1.** A shackle for the foot. **2.** A footstep.—**f.-it,** *n.* [London, Eng.] A boys' jumping game, like leap-frog.—**f.-jaw,** *n.* A limb modified into a mouth-part: as maxilliped.—**f.-key,** *n.* An ornament.—**foot'knave"†,** *n.* A lackey.—**f.-landraker†,** *n.* A tramp; vagrant.—**f.-length,** *n.* [Eng.] *Angling.* A snell.—**f.'s level,** *n.* A combination level. See LEVEL.—**f.-lover,** *n.* A lover worked by the foot.—**f.-licker,** *n.* A mean flatterer; toady; fawner.—**f.-line,** *n.* **1.** The lower line of a fishing-seine; lead-line. **2.** *Print.* The last line of a page, particularly an added line, as for the signature.—**f.-lining,** *n. Naut.* A horizontal strengthening piece of canvas on the

bottom of a square sail.— **f.-lock,** *n.* A device used on ships to prevent cattle from slipping and falling when the ship rolls; also, the cleats on a gangplank to keep passers from slipping.— **f.-loose,** *a.* Unimpeded; free.— **f.-maker,** *n.* One who makes supporting parts of articles, as glass dishes, etc.— **f.-mange,** *n. Vet.* See MANGE.— **f.-manteline,** *n.* An outer garment formerly used for protecting the clothes in riding.— **f.-mark',** *n.* A footprint.

The footmarks of the Chariot of God.
WHITTIER *Chapel of the Hermits* st. 69.

— **f.-muff,** *n.* A muffler or fur bag for the feet.— **f.-note,** *n. Print.* A note of explanation or comment at the foot of a page or column.— **f. of the fine** (*Old Eng. Law*), the fifth section or final clause of a fine, which embraced the entire matter, setting forth the names of the litigants, the day, year, and place where and the person before whom, the document was acknowledged.— **f.-pace,** *n.* **1.** A slow or walking pace. **2.** A staircase landing. **3.** A dais or raised platform, especially one supporting an altar. **4†.** A hearthstone. **5†.** Something on which to rest the feet; a mat.— **f.-pad,** *n.* **1.** A pad for the sole of a horse's foot, to prevent balling in the snow. **2.** A horse-block. **3.** *Entom.* A cushion-like tarsal appendage, especially an onychium. Compare FOOTPAD, *n.*, in vocabulary.— **f.-cushion.**— **f.-page,** *n.* A boy in waiting; a page.— **f.-pan,** *n.* In a foot-bath. **2.** A foot-warmer.— **f.-passenger,** *n.* One who passes or goes on foot, as over a toll-bridge.— **foot'path',** *n.* A path for persons on foot.— **f.-pavement,** *n.* A paved walk for foot-passengers.— **f.-phenomenon,** *n.* Convulsive, rhythmical movements caused by suddenly pushing up the ball of the foot when the limb is extended: a sign of spinal or cerebral disease.— **f.-pick,** *n.* A railroad pick with head pointed at one end and having a crosspiece like a foot at the other, whereby ballast may be packed under the rails and sleepers.— **f.-piece,** *n.* An iron for picking dirt, etc., from a horse's foot.— **f.-plate,** *n.* **1.** A carriage-step. **2.** An iron platform on a locomotive for the engineer and fireman to stand on. **3.** A vessel's iron plowfoot.— **f.-post,** *n.* A post or messenger on foot, or the mail carried in this manner.— **f.-pound,** *n. Physics.* The ordinary unit of mechanical work, being the work done in moving through one foot against a resistance of one pound, as in raising a pound weight one foot.— **f.-poundal,** *n.* An absolute unit of work, being the work done in moving through one foot against a force of one poundal. See POUNDAL.— **f.-pound-second,** *a. Physics.* Of or pertaining to a system in which the units are the foot, the pound, and the second. See UNIT.— **f.-power,** *n.* Power (as of driving a machine) furnished by muscular exertion with the foot.— **f.-press,** *n.* ANY press operated by the foot; a treadle-press.— **f.-pump,** *n.* A pump operated by the foot; a treadle-pump.— **f.-rail,** *n.* A bar or rail, as under a railway-car, to rest the feet on. **2.** A crosspiece or bar, near the floor, in a table, chair, etc. **3.** A railway-rail with wide-spreading foot-flanges. **4.** [Eng.] Same as *foot-rail.*— **f.-rest,** *n.* **1.** A footstool. **2.** A foot-rail for a horse's foot while he is being shod.— **f.-rope,** *n. Naut.* **1.** A rope stretched under a yard-arm or jib- or spanker-boom for sailors to stand on while reefing or furling the sail. **2.** A rope used to the lower edge of a sail. **3.** The rope along the lower margin of a fish-net; lead-line.— **f.-rot,** *n.* **1.** *Vet. Surg.* An inflammatory disease affecting the hoofs of cattle and sheep. **2.** *Bot.* A disease attacking citrus-plants, as the orange, at the stem and roots near the ground, causing the exfoliation of the bark, and finally of severe, the death of the tree.— **f. rule,** a rule one foot long.— **f.-scab,** *n. Vet.* See SCAB, *n.*, 2.— **f.-scald,** *n. Vet.* A diseased condition of the sole of a horse's foot caused by injury from shoeing, etc.— **f.-scent,** *n.* The scent left by the feet on the ground.— **f. scraper,** *n.* A scraper, at the outer door of a house, for removing mud, etc., from the soles of shoes.— **f.-screw,** *n.* A screw attached to the foot of a table, chair, or the like, for altering its length, so that it may stand properly on an uneven surface.— **f.-second,** *n. Mech.* A measure of velocity: one linear foot per second.— **f.-secretion,** *n. Zooph.* Sclerobasic coral substance: opposed to *tissue-secretion.*— **foot'set',** *n.* A temporary hedge of thorns; a foothedge. — **foot'sheet'ē,** *n.* A sheet over which the chair occupied during a toilet. **2.** A sheet at the bottom of a bed.— **f.-slope,** *n.* The lower ascent of a mountain.— **f.-soldier,** *n.* An infantryman.— **f.-space rail,** that rail in a ship's balcony upon which the balcony rest.— **f.-spore†,** *n.* A footprint.— **foot'stake'†,** *n.* The base or foot on which anything rests, as a pillar.— **foot'stall',** *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The base of a column or pillar. **2.** The stirrup of a side-saddle.— **f.-step,** *n.* A plate-like step attached to the back crosstimber of a locomotive, by which to get into the cab.— **f.-stick,** *n. Print.* A wooden or strip placed between the chase and the foot of the imposed columns or pages to receive the pressure of the locking-up screws or quoins.— **f. stock,** *n.* A footstool. **2.** A plate upon which the foot is placed. **3.** In turning or boring machinery, a tall-stock or loose head-stock. **3†.** (1) The vertical timbers in a ship. (2) A footstock. Bearer for fulling cloth: used by fullers.— **foot'stone',** *n.* **1.** The stone at the foot of a grave: distinguished from the *headstone.* **2.** (1) A stone used as a foundation. (2) A stone placed at the foot of a gable-slope to receive the pressure from the coping-stones above. **3†.** A pedestal.— **f.-stove,** *n.* A small box for containing live coals, and serving as a footstool: formerly used in churches where it was not properly heated.— **f.-stump,** *n.* Same as FOOT-TUBERCLE.— **f.-sugar,** *n.* In sugar-manufacture, the sediment in the refining processes.— **f.-ton,** *n.* The work done in moving a body a foot against a force of one ton, as in raising a ton a foot against gravity.— **f.-tone,** *n. Organ-building.* The pitch of organ-stops or -pipes in relation to the pitch of the keys.— **f.-torch,** *n.* A miner's night signaling, the light indicating the position of the operator.— **f.-trap†,** *n.* A trap for the feet; the stocks.— **f.-tub,** *n.* A vessel in which to bathe the feet.— **f.-tubercle,** *n. Hemiuth.* A parapodium.— **f. valve,** *n.* **1.** The valve in a steam-engine between the condenser and the air-pump. **2.** An upward-opening valve at the lower end of a pipe, to prevent liquid escaping therefrom.— **f.-vise,** *n.* A vise closed by a treadle.— **foot'wal'ling,** *n.* A ship's inside planking below the lower deck.— **foot'wall',** *n.* A sidewall.— **f.-wall,** *n. Mining.* The rocky wall on the lower side of a mineral vein or of a fissure or fault.— **f.-warmer,** *n.* Any contrivance for warming the feet or for keeping them warm, as a foot-stove or foot-muff.— **foot'wash'ing,** *n.* **1.** The washing of a guest's feet by order of the host; an ancient act of hospitality. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* (1) *N. T.* The washing of the disciples' feet by JESUS. (2) The washing of the feet of poor persons by prelates or monarchs, or of one another's feet by the members of some churches: a ceremony now observed annually on Maundy Thursday. **3.** [Scot.] The custom of washing the feet on the eve of a wedding; hence, a wedding eve.— **foot'way',** *n.* **1.** A path or passage for pedestrians; footpath. **2.** *Mining.* A ladder for use in going into and out of a shaft.— **foot'wear',** *n.* Clothing for the feet; boots or shoes and stockings.— **foot'work',** *n.* Any game or exercise in which the feet are to be used or are of use, as in football, boxing, etc.— **f.-worn,** *a.* **1.** Weary with walking. **2.** Worn by the feet, as a path.

The chains lie silent on the *footworn* stones.
BRYANT *Last Hymn of Sir A. Jones* st. 41.

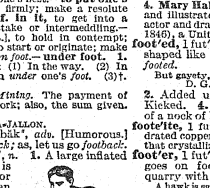
— **fungus f.** (*Pathol.*), myeotoma. **Madura f.†,** = *great f.* (*Gr. & Lat. Pros.*), in classic prosody, a poetic foot which is composed of syllables or measures differing only in quality and not in quantity from the ordinary foot of the same type.— **mandibular f.,** in crustaceans, one of the second pair of thoracic appendages of the nauplius larva which becomes a mandible in the adult.— **Morton's f.,** neuralgia of the nerves of the foot caused by their compression by the metatarsal articulations.— **off its feet** (*Print.*), out of perpendicular: said of composed type.— **on f.** 1. On the feet; afoot. 2. Able to be about; in health; active. 3. In course of accomplishment; going on.— **on one's feet,** out of pecuniary embarrassment.— **reed-f.,** *n.* A form of clubfoot (talipes equino-varus) in which the plantar side of the foot has a flat formation instead of concave.— **square f.,** a square the side of which measures a foot, or any equivalent area.— **to brace the feet,** to understand or be informed as to anything; a sailors' expression.— **to change the feet** [Scot.], to make a change of shoes and stockings.— **to cover the feet,** in Scripture, to go to stool.— **to die on one's feet** [Scot.], to expire suddenly without any long sickness.— **to fall on one's feet,** see FALL.— **to keep the feet,** in Scripture, to be circumspect; maintain proper conduct.— **to know the length of a person's f.,** to know or understand him thoroughly; gage him accurately.— **to or on one's feet,** to or in a standing position; as, the call brought him quickly *to his feet.*— **to pause the feet into** [Scot.], to push the feet into; kick.— **to pull f.** [IR.], to make haste; hurry.— **to put one's best f. foremost,** to do one's best; show oneself at one's best.— **to put one's f. down,** to express one's mind firmly; make a resolute determination.— **to put one's f. in it,** to get into a difficulty or scrape, as by a mistake or intermeddling.— **to set beneath the feet** [Scot.], to hold in contempt; regard as lower.— **to set on f.,** to start or originate; make a beginning of; as, to set a plan *on foot.*— **under foot.** 1. Under the feet. 2. Figuratively: (1) In the way. (2) In one's power; as, to have a person *under* one's *foot.* (3)†. Down par.

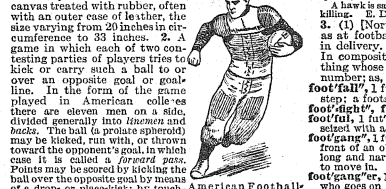
foot'age, 1 *fut'ij;* 2 *fo͝ot'ag, n. Mining.* The payment of miners by the running foot of work; also, the sum given. COMPOUND, *FOOTAGE.*

Foo'ta-Jal'lon, *n.* Same as FUTA-JALLON.

foot'back', 1 *fut'bak';* 2 *fo͝ot'bāk', adv.* [Humorous.] Backward, as arranged to go back; as, let us go *footback.*

foot'ball', 1 *fut'bal';* 2 *fo͝ot'bal', n.* **1.** A large inflated ball to be kicked in games. It is now composed of india-rubber or canvas treated with rubber, often with an outer case of leather, the size varying from 20 inches in circumference to 33 inches. **2.** A game in which each of two contesting parties of players tries to kick or carry such a ball to or over an opposite goal or goal-line. In the form of the game played in American colleges there are eleven men on a side, divided generally into *linemen* and *backs.* The ball (a prolate spheroid) may be kicked, run with, or thrown toward the opponent's goal, in which case it is called a *touch-down.* Points may be scored by kicking the ball over the opposite goal by means of a drop or place-kick; by touching the ball to the ground behind the opposite goal-line (called a *touch-down*); and by forcing the

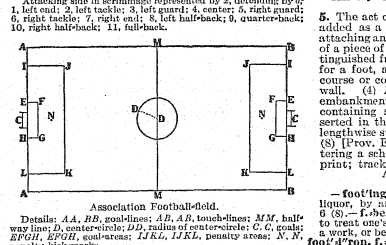

American Football-player in Uniform.



American Football-field, showing position of players in regular formation for scrimmage in center of field.

Details: *AA′B′B,* playing-field; *A′B′E′D′,* endzones; *AB, A′B′,* goal-lines; *C, C′,* goals; *FG, F′G′,* 5-yard lines; *HI, H′I′,* 25-yard lines; *KL,* center-line. Dimensions: *DD′,* 360 feet; *AA′,* 300 feet; *D′E′,* 160 feet; *A′F′, FF′,* etc., 5 yards; width of goals, 18 feet 6 inches; height of cross-bar of goal, 10 feet.

Attacking side in scrimmage represented by *x,* defending by *o:* 1, left end; 2, left tackle; 3, left guard; 4, center; 5, right guard; 6, right tackle; 7, right end; 8, left half-back; 9, quarter-back; 10, right half-back; 11, full-back.



Association Football-field.

Details: *AA, BB,* goal-lines; *AB, AB,* touch-lines; *MM,* half-way line; *D,* center-circle; *DD,* radius of center-circle; *C, C,* goals; *EFGH, EFGH,* goal-areas; *IJKL, IJKL,* penalty areas; *N, N,* penalty kick-marks.

Dimensions: *AA, BB,* from 100 to 80 yards; *AB, AB,* 130 to 100 yards; *DD,* 10 yards; *EF, EF, HG, HG,* 6 yards; *EH, EH, FG, FG,* 20 yards; *IJ, IJ, LK, LK,* 18 yards; *IL, IL, JK, JK,* 44 yards; distance from *N* to *AA* and from *N* to *BB,* 12 yards; height of *C, C,* 8 feet; width of *C, C,* 8 yards.

opposite side so to touch the ball behind their own goal-line (called a *safety*). A touch-down gives the side that makes it the privilege of trying to kick the ball over the goal without interference from their opponents, save under certain specified conditions. Football in England is played under rules promulgated by two societies, the Football Association and the Rugby Union, and the game is known as **Association** (Soccer or Rugby) **Football.** In American f. the game is decided by the number of points made. In Association it is decided by the number of goals scored. In this game the goal-keepers only may handle the ball. The Rugby is the form from which the American game is derived, but is played by 15 men on a side.

I want to be A 1 at cricket, at *football,* and all the other games.
T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Rugby* p. 335. [o. & co.]

3. Among the Indians of western North America, a game played by women and girls, in which a light ball is kept in the air by being tossed again and again with the foot and shin, she who can count the most times winning. **4.** Figuratively, a person or thing kicked about, or compelled to undergo many hardships or vicissitudes.— **football coat,** an ear deformed by hemorrhage following an injury in football.

foot'-cloth', 1 *fut'-klôth';* 2 *fo͝ot'-klôth',* *n.* **1.** A cloth or carpet to walk upon on occasions of ceremony.

Then on the ground, while trumpets sound their loudest point of war,
Fling the red shreds, a *footcloth* meet for Henry of Navarre.
MACAULAY *Battle of Ivry* st. 6.

2. A deep housing or caparison for a horse; a sumptercloth.

foot'-clue', *f.-disk,* etc. See under FOOT, *n.*

Foote, 1 *fut;* 2 *fo͝ot, n.* **1. Andrew Hull** (9/11:1806–8/28 1863), a United States admiral, prominent in the Civil War. **2. Arthur** (1/4:1753–1837), an American wit and song-writer. **3. Maria** (1/2:1797–12/27:1867), Countess of Harrington; an English actress, daughter of Samuel. **4. Murray Hallock** (2/14:1847–), an American novelist and illustrator. **5. Samuel** (1720–10/21:1777), an English actor and dramatist. **6. Samuel Augustus** (11/23:1780–9/18 1846), a United States senator; Governor of Connecticut.

foot'ed, 1 *fut'ed;* 2 *fo͝ot'ed, a.* **1.** Having feet; as, *footed* like a fox; shaped like a foot: generally in composition; as, *four-footed.*

But gayety, mail-*footed,* creeps back to the household.
D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor* p. 41. [s. 1851.]

2. Added up, as a column of figures. **3.** [Colloq.] Kicked. **4.** Made in two pieces, as for the insertion of a rock of harder material: said of a tree.

foote'lite, 1 *fut'ait;* 2 *fo͝ot'īt, n. Mineral.* A deep-blue hydrated copper hydroxid and chlorid ($Cu_2(OH)_3Cl+H_2O$), in short crystal lines in the monoclinic system. [< A. S. *Foote.*]

foot'er, 1 *fut'er;* 2 *fo͝ot'er, n.* [Colloq.] A person who goes on foot. **2.** *Falconry.* A hawk that seizes its quarry with its talons.

A hawk is said to . . . be a 'good *footer*' when she is successful in killing. E. D. RADCLIFFE in *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. x, p. 142.

3. (1) [North. Eng.] A kick or stroke with the foot, as at football. (2) A mat on which a bowler stands in delivering. **4.** [Prov. Eng. and Colloq.] In composition with a cardinal number, a person or thing whose height or length, in feet, is denoted by that number; as, he is a six-*footer;* the boat is a thirty-*footer.*

foot'fall', 1 *fut'fal';* 2 *fo͝ot'fal', n.* The sound of a footstep; a footstep; tread.

foot'gight'†, *f.-gear,* etc. See under FOOT, *n.*

foot'ful, 1 *fut'ful;* 2 *fo͝ot'ful, n.* The quantity that can be acted with a foot.

foot'gang', 1 *fut'gan';* 2 *fo͝ot'gāng', n.* **1.** [Scot.] A step in front of an old-fashioned high bed, made in the form of a long and narrow chest. **2.** A space large enough for one to move in.

foot'gang'er, 1 *fut'gan'ər;* 2 *fo͝ot'gāng'er, n.* [Scot.] **1.** One who goes on foot. **2.** [S. Afr.] A locust whose wings have not yet developed.

foot'halt', etc. See under FOOT, *n.*

foot'hold', 1 *fut'hōld';* 2 *fo͝ot'hōld', n.* **1.** A place where a person may or does stand firmly; firm support for the feet; secure footing or standing; established position; as, a *foothold* on slippery ground; a *foothold* in business.

A few evergreens still hardly hold their own on the mound . . . there. HAWTHORNE *Mosses, Sketches from Memory* p. 477. [s. M. & co. 1890.]

2. An india-rubber overshoe not covering the heel; a sandal: tip. PUTTOCK.

foot'hook', 1 *fut'hu͝k';* 2 *fo͝ot'hōōk', n. Naut.* Same as *foot'ing,* 1 *fut'iŋ;* 2 *fo͝ot'iŋg, n.* **1.** A place to stand or walk on; ground or rest for the foot, hence, position or condition; especially, secure position; foothold; basis.

There is no road or *footing* any farther, and the abyss yawns sheer!
CARLYLE *Past and Present* bk. i, ch. 3, p. 9. [n.]

2. A recognized condition of social relations; an established mode of mutual consideration and treatment.

He . . . mixed with them on a *footing* of the most entire and perfect equality. MACAULAY *Hist. Eng.* ch. 3. [o. & c.]

3. The adding of a column or columns of figures, or the sum thus obtained. **4.** A footstep; tread; especially, measured tread; dancing.

This way—I hear some *footing*—pray you soft.
HENRY BROOKE *Gustavus Vasa* act iii, sc. 2.

5. The act of adding a foot to anything; that which is added as a foot. **6.** Specif.: (1) A parallel strip for attaching an edging to a garment; also, the straight edge of a piece of lace or the like sewed to a garment, as distinguished from the free scalloped edge. (2) Material for a foot, as of a stocking. (3) *Arch.* A spreading course or courses forming the foot or foundation of a wall. (4) *Engin.* The lower outer slope of a seam-embankment. (5) Fine refuse of whale-blubber still containing some oil; boots. (6) A wooden piece inserted in the shaft of an arrow at the nock. (7) A lengthwise strengthening-strip on the bottom of a boat. (8) [Prov. Eng.] An entertainment given by one entering a school, office, or the like. **8.** [Rare.] A footprint; track; path.

And fragrance in thy *footing* treads.
WORDSWORTH *Ode to Duty* st. 6.

— **f.-ing-ale',** *n.* Liquor or a sum of money given for liquor, by an initiate, to pay his footing. See FOOTING, 6 (8).— **f.-beam,** *n.* A roof tie-beam.— **to pay one's f.,** to treat one's fellow workmen, students, etc., on joining in a work, or being admitted to a trade, society, etc.

foot'd'ron, *f.-jaw,* etc. See under FOOT, *n.*

foot'le, 1 *fut';* 2 *fo͞ot'l. v. i.* [< PROV. Eng. *foot'ling.*] To talk or act in a silly or foolish manner. **III.** *a.* Nonsensical.

foot'less, 1 *fut'ies;* 2 *fo͝ot'les, a.* **1.** Having no feet. **2.** Having no footing or basis.

foot'lights', 1 *fut'laits';* 2 *fo͝ot'līts', n. pl.* Lights in a row near the front of the stage, as in a theater, and

nearly level with the performer's feet.— **to appear before the footlights,** to appear on the stage.— **to smell of the f.,** to affect the characteristics or manners of professional actors.— **to smell the f.,** to become stage-struck.

foot'ing, 1 fut'ing; 2 fo͝ot'ing, *a.* & *adv.* *Obsolet.* Having or with the feet foremost: said of the position of the fœtus at birth: as, a *footling* presentation. [one's foot.

foot'ling, *n.* A small foot; also, something no larger than

foot'man, 1 fut'man; 2 fo͝ot'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A man or male who attends a carriage or the door, or waits at table. **2.** A *foot-soldier.* **3.** A lithosiid moth; as, the banded *footman* (*Cisthene unifascia*), leaden-colored and pink, with a conspicuous yellow band, of the Atlantic coast region of the United States. **4.** [Rare.] A pedestrian. **5†.** A servant who ran before his master's carriage. **6†.** A metal stand before a fire for holding anything to be kept hot.— **foot'man's-dun"t,** *n.* A mean lodging-place.— **foot'man-ship,** *n.* A footman's art or occupation. **foot'man-hood:.**

foot'-man"tled, foot'mark", etc. See under FOOT, *n.*

foot'pad", 1 fut'pad'; 2 fo͝ot'pad", *n.* A highwayman or robber on foot.

foot'print", 1 fut'print"; 2 fo͝ot'print", *n.* An impression of a foot.— **fossil footprint** (*Geol.*), the solidified impression of an animal's foot, made originally in soft sand or mud which afterward became solid rock. The matrix of such an impression, standing out in relief, is called by the same name, tho it is really a cast of the under and lower part of the foot.

foot'-rail", etc. See under FOOT, *n.*

foot'rill", 1 fut'ril"; 2 fo͝ot'ril", *n.* [Eng.] *Coal-mining.* The entrance to a mine by means of a level or inclined tunnel driven into a hillside. [< FOOT + HILL.]

foots, 1 futs, *n. pl.* Settlings or sediments, as of molasses or oil. [*Pl. of obs.* foll.

foot'sam, 1 fut'sam; 2 fo͝ot'sam, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Neat's-foot

Foots'cray, 1 futs'krē; 2 fo͝ots'krā, *n.* A borough in Victoria, Australia.

foot'score", 1 fut'sōr"; 2 fo͝ot'sōr", *n.* Having sore or tender feet, as from walking.— **foot'sore"ness,** *n.*

foot'stalk", 1 fut'stâk"; 2 fo͝ot'stâk", *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The petiole of a leaf, or the pedicel of a flower. **2.** *Zoöl.* A stem or part supporting any thing, as the body, as of a crinoid, or supporting an organ, as the eye of certain crabs; a peduncle.

In some of the crabs the *footstalk* of the eye remains, though the eye is gone. SPENCER *Biology* vol. i, p. 247. [A. 1891.]

3. The lower part of a millespindle. [< FOOT + STALK.]

foot'stall", etc. See under FOOT, *n.*

foot'step", 1 fut'step"; 2 fo͝ot'step", *n.* **1.** The action of the foot in stepping; also, the sound of a step; tread; footfall; as, tottering *footsteps*; to hear *footsteps.* **2.** The impression or mark of a foot; footprint; track. **3.** A step on which to ascend or descend. **4.** *pl.* Figuratively, a course of action; a way, or its results or traces; as, the *footsteps* of God. **5.** *Mech.* A bearing supporting a vertical shaft; a step-bearing.

foot'stool", 1 fut'stūl"; 2 fo͝ot'stōōl", *n.* A low stool to rest the feet on while sitting. **2.** Figuratively, any downtrodden or oppressed person or thing; an abject menial.— **God's footstool, the footstool,** the earth: in allusion to Isa. lxvi, 1, and parallel passages.

foot'-tow"l, 2 **wal'ing,** etc. See under FOOT, *n.*

foot'y, 1 fut'ı; 2 fo͝ot'y, *a.* Having or consisting of settlings.

foot'y, *a.* [Dial.] Foolish; insignificant; worthless.

foo'ſ, *n.* [Obs. *pl.* FOOFS.] [Low.] **1.** An infantryman. **2.** A foolish or worthless person or thing.

foo'zle, 1 fū'zl; 2 fo͞o'zl, *v.* I. *t.* To handle or execute awkwardly or unskilfully. Hence, II. *i.* To be awkward or display awkwardness; exhibit a want of skill or cleanliness of manipulation; fumble, especially in golf. **2.** To waste one's time; fool.— **foo'zler,** *n.*

foo'zle, *n.* **1.** The act of bungling; a fumble, mis-stroke, or misplay, especially in golf. **2.** [Colloq.] A blundering, tiresome person; foozler.

fop, *n.* A small moth; fopper.

fop, 1 fop; 2 fŏp, *n.* **1.** A man who is affectedly fastidious about his attire and deportment; one who is unduly devoted to dress and the niceties of manners; a dandy. **2.** A ridiculous dandy; a coxcomb, jackanapes, prate-cheat.] — **fop'doo"dle,** *n.* [Rare.] A simpleton; contemptible fellow.— **fop'ling,** *n.* A petty fop.

fop'per-y, 1 fop'er-ı; 2 fŏp'er-y, *n.* [-ries, 1 -ız; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** The conduct or practises of a fop; dandyism. **2.** Frivolous or showy ornament; gewgaws. **3.** Male, frivolous, or foolish conduct in general; foolery.

Fop'ping-ton, 1 fop'ıng-tən; 2 fŏp'ing-ton, **Lord.** In Vanbrugh's *The Relapse,* an empty-headed coxcomb; also adopted by Sheridan in his *A Trip to Scarborough,* and by Clibber in his *Careless Husband.*

fop'ish, 1 fop'ısh; 2 fŏp'ish, *a.* Characteristic of a fop; befitting or belonging to a fop, as, *foppish* behavior. SYN.: see FINICAL.— **fop'ish-ly,** *adv.*— **fop'ish-ness,** *n.*

for, 1 fôr; 2 fŏr, *prep.* [A word of wide application indicating generally time, place, or relation, as the object sought.] **1.** Because or by reason of; on account of; as, he was respected *for* his virtues; to take medicine *for* a cold. **2.** With a view to; in order to effect, reach, benefit, please, etc.; the purpose, cause or object sought in the following ways: (1) As a matter of use or enjoyment: with the design of; appropriate to; as, ships *for* transporting grain; the tools *for* the plants. (2) As something to be reached or attained: in order to reach or bring about; toward; as, studying *for* the ministry; I did it *for* your good; waiting *for* the verdict; he sailed *for* Liverpool. (3) As a person whose welfare or enjoyment is desired, or as a wished-for event: opposed, in general, to *against;* in favor or behalf of; as, I voted *for* him; to provide *for* one's family; attorney *for* the plaintiff; my voice is *for* war. (4) As something toward which one has an inclination: tending toward; reaching after; as, a passion *for* jewelry; a taste *for* music.

Bound *for* the isles of Javan or Gadire.
MILTON *Samson Agonistes* l. 715.

ARE you *for* freedom or are you *for* slavery? SUMNER *Speeches and Addresses, Slave Oligarchy* p. 550. [N. A. r. 1856.]

3. In place of; instead of; in the character of; as the equivalent of; as being; as, I gave a dollar *for* it; blow *for* blow; I took you *for* a gentleman; left *for* dead. **4.** With reference or regard to; in relation to; in proportion to; as, *for* the present; as *for* me, I do not care; tall *for* his age; cramped *for* space. **5.** To the extent or number of; to the amount of; during the time of; as, he failed *for* a half-million; he was imprisoned *for* life. **6.** In spite of; without taking into consideration; notwithstanding; as, I will do it, *for* all you may say.

The owl, *for* all his feathers, was scold.
KEATS *Eve of St. Agnes* st. ..

7. Belonging to; to be given or assigned to; in the province or scope of; as, the doll is *for* you; good fortune is not *for* such as I. **8.** In honor of; by the name of; as, the boy is named *for* his uncle. **9†.** In order to prevent; against. **10†.** Before, in time or place; fore. **11†.** Because of; from. [< AS. *for, fore,* before, for.] — **for all that,** in spite of that; nevertheless.— **for all the world,** exactly; truly.— **for ever,** eternally; for all time. See FOREVER.— **for good,** once for all; to remain.— **for it,** for the emergency; addressed to a dog.

There was nothing *for* it but to give way. FROUDE *Hist. Essays, Erasmus and Luther* lect. i, p. 25. [L. D. A. 1858.]

— **for me,** or **for all me,** as far as I am concerned; as, you may go *for* all me.— **for one,** for the part of me, if my life depended on it.— **for short,** by way of abbreviation or contraction; as, they called him Joe *for short.*— **for that,** because; on account of.— **for to,** in order to; if I be **for to,** if, were it not **for,** or were it not **for,** leaving out of consideration; but for the fact of; as, *if it were not for* your folly, we should not be in this predicament.— **for why,** would that I might have as, *O for* the wings of a dove!"

for, 1 fôr; 2 fŏr, *conj.* [*For* is used chiefly in causal coordinate sentences in which the last sentence expresses the reason or cause of the preceding. It was formerly used also to introduce a reason for something yet to be presented, or a consequence or conclusion.] **1.** In view of the reason that; seeing that; since: giving the speaker's reason for confidence in his statement; as, it will rain, *for* the barometer is falling. **2.** Owing to the fact that; because: giving the cause of the fact stated; as, he would not venture, *for* he was afraid. **3.** [Archaic.] In view of the reason; inasmuch as; seeing: used elliptically with *that.*

So death passed upon all men, *for that* all have sinned.
Rom. v, 12.

4†. In order that; expressing purpose; also, so that; expressing consequence or conclusion. [Abbr. in every phrase *for that,* where *for* is the preposition.] SYN.: see BECAUSE.— **for because†,** because.— **for why** [Colloq. or Obs.], why.

for, *n.* One who favors something; as, a count was taken of the *fors* and againsts. **2.** That which is said in favor of something.

for-, *prefix,* with values as follows: **for-1.** Thoroughly, greatly: used with negative, pejorative, alterative, and intensive force.

In the following words the prefix is merely intensive, meaning greatly, extremely, thoroughly, utterly: as, *fordry,* extremely dry; *forfighten,* to frighten greatly.

forbathet, *vt.* forhungered†, forspend†, *vt.* forwear, *vt.*
forbind†, *vt.* forstormed†, *a.* forweary†, *a.*
forblack†, *a.* forsoaked†, *a.* forswallow†, *n.* forwoman, *n.*
forburn†, *vt.* forleave†, *vt.* forsatter†, *vt.* forweep, *vt.*
forburst†, *vt.* forslighten†, *vt.* fortaxt, *vt.* forwither†, *vt.*
forchest, *vt.* forsset, *vt.* forthirst, *vt.* forwoe, *a.*
fordry†, *a.* forpampered†, fortired†, *a.* forwound†, *vt.*
fordrunken†, *pp.* fortroddent, *& vt.*
forgrist†, *vt.* forwrapt, *vt.*
forfaint†, *a.* forpined, *vt.* forwaste†, *vt.*

[< AS. *for-.*] **for-2.** See FORE-1. **for-3.** Outside. [< L. *foris.*]

for, *abbr.* Foreign.

f. o. r., *abbr.* Free on rail; f. e., delivered without charge at the

fo'ra, 1 fō'rə; 2 fō'ra, *n.* [L.] Plural of FORUM.

for'age, 1 for'ij; 2 fŏr'ag, *n.* [FOR'AGER; FOR'AG-ING.] **I.** 1. To collect provisions; search for provisions; strip of provisions; as, to *forage* a country. **2.** To provide with forage or fodder; as, to *forage* cattle. **3.** To procure for forage; obtain or provide by or as by foraging; as, to *forage* food from the country.

II. *t.* To overrun a region for procuring supplies by seizure or impressment, as a body of troops living by provisions captured or seized on the way; collect food for men and horses by roving search; now generally of obtaining provisions; strip of provisions; as, to *forage* a country. **2.** To maraud; pillage; plunder; as, the soldiers *foraged* the farmhouses.

for'ager, *n.* **1.** A soldier employed to forage or collect provisions; strip of provisions; as, to *forage* a country. **2.** To provide with forage or fodder; as, to *forage* cattle. **3.** To procure for forage; obtain or provide by or as by foraging; as, to *forage* food from the country.

for'aging-cap", *n.* A cap worn by soldiers when foraging.

for'age-ry, *n.* One who or that which forages.

for'age, *n.* **1.** Any food suitable for horses or cattle.

Let each . . . Give to his swift-footed steeds
Their ample *forage.* HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Bryant, l. 470.

2. The act of foraging; as, to subsist by *forage.* [< OF. *fourage,* < *fourer,* forage, < *fore,* < LL. *fodrum,* fodder, < Dan. and Sw. *fodr.*] **for'age-cap",** *n.* A small low cap formerly worn by officers and privates when not in full dress. Compare KEPI. **foraging-cap†.—** **f. guard,** *n.* A guard of troops protecting foragers.— **f. master,** *n.* An officer in charge of forage and foraging.— **f. poisoning,** *n. Vet.* Staggers (in horses).— **f. press,** *n.* A baling-press for hay, straw, etc.

For'aker, 1 fôr'ak-ər; 2 fŏr'ak-er, **Joseph Benson** (1/2 1846–1/2 1917). An American army officer, judge, Governor of Ohio, 1885 and 1887, and U. S. Senator from Ohio, 1897–1909.

for'a-lite, 1 fo͝r'ə-lıt; 2 fōr'a-lit, *n.* [Archaic.] A marking found in sandstone and other formations, possibly due to the burrowing of a worm; a boring in a stone. [< L. *foro,* bore, + -LITE.]

fo-ra'men, 1 fo-rā'men; 2 fō-rā'mĕn, *n.* [-RAM'I-NA, 1 -ram'ı-nə; 2 -ram'i-na, *pl.*] *Anat.* An orifice or short passage, as in a bone; an opening, aperture, as through the outer integuments of the ovule of a seed, or in the abdomen of an insect, giving passage to the funiculus.

His occipital *foramen* is situated more backward in relation to the total projection of the skull.
WINCHELL *Preadamites* p. 199. [S. C. A. 1890.]

Foramina are numerous, many occurring in the lower animals, or in embryonic conditions, known in animals of higher rank or more advanced stages of development. They are named, in most cases, from their situation or function; in others from their first definer. New need special mention. [L., < *foro,* BORE, + *-men,* one of the openings in the occipital bone of the skull anterior to a condyle; condyloid foramen.— **cetepicondyiar f.,** a foramen above the external condyle of the humerus seen in some reptiles.— **f. cæcum,** a short blind passage or depression, especially one at the base of the tongue (see illus. under TONGUE), or one below the internal crest of the frontal bone of the skull.— **f. centrale, or of Sœmmering,** a mark at the yellow spot on the retina of the eye which resembles an aperture.— **f. ovale,** or **Botalli,** or **foramen,** one of the openings in the occipital bone of the skull anterior to a condyle; condyloid foramen.— **cetepicondyiar f.,** a foramen above the external condyle of the humerus seen in some reptiles.— **f. cæcum,** a short blind passage or depression, especially one at the base of the tongue (see illus. under TONGUE), or one below the internal crest of the frontal bone of the skull.— **f. centrale, or of Sœmmering,** a mark at the yellow spot on the retina of the eye which resembles an aperture.— **f. ovale,** or **Botalli,** or **Winslow,** the aperture by which the greater and lesser cavities of the peritoneum communicate. See illus. under PERITONEUM.— **f. lacerum anterius,** see SPHENOIDAL FISSURE.— **f. lacerum medium,** the irregular gap between the body of the sphenoid bone and the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, closed during life by fibrous tissue.— **f. lacerum posterius,** the jugular foramen.— **f. magnum,** the large orifice by which the spinal cord passes into the skull and becomes continuous with the medulla oblongata.— **f. of Magendie,** an interval in the ala mater that roofs the fourth ventricle of the brain, affording communication between the subarachnoid space and the ventricular cavities.— **f. of Monro,** the opening by which each lateral ventricle of the brain communicates with the third ventricle. See illus. under VENTRICLE.— **f. ovale,** one of various oval openings, as between the auricles of the fetal heart at the base of the great wing of the sphenoid bone through which passes the superior maxillary nerve.— **f. spinosum,** the hole at the base of the greater wing of the sphenoid bone by which the middle meningeal artery reaches the interior of the cranium.— **jugular f.,** the large opening between the temporal and occipital bones by which the cranial sinuses discharge the blood into the jugular vein and by which the ninth, tenth, and eleventh cranial nerves have their exit; the foramen lacerum posterius.— **palatine foramina,** holes in the bone of the palate, traversed by vessels and nerves, small in man, but of great size in some mammals.— **fo-ram'i-nate,** *a.* Having perforations or foramina; cribrate.— **fo-ram'i-na-ted,** *a.* Same as FORAMINATE.— **fo-ram'i-nous,** *a.* [Rare.] Containing foramina; foraminated; porous. **fo-ram'i-nose†.— fo-ram'i-nule,** *n.* **1.** A minute foramen. **2.** The ostiolum of certain fungi.— **for'a-min'u-lose,** *a. Bot.* Pierced with small holes. **for"a-min'u-late†; for"a-min'u-lous†.**

Fo-ram'i-nif"er-a, 1 fo-ram'ı-nif"er-ə; 2 fo-ram'i-nif"er-a, *n. pl. Protoz.* A large division of protozoans; especially, an order of rhizopods having an imperforate primitive shell and anastomosing filiformpseudopods, and generally secreting a shell perforated by many minute apertures. This shell may be calcareous, arenaceous, or chitinous, but it is never siliceous. The chitinous shells are all *imperforate;* the *arenaceous* and *calcareous shells are found both perforate* and *imperforate.* The shells are very various in form, and the monothalamous shells being ovate, spherical, stellate, spindleshaped, or tubular, while the polythalamous shells are correspondingly complex and irregular. The majority of the *Foraminifera* are distinguished entirely by their shells. They are chiefly marine and with rare exceptions are virtually microscopic. Geologically the *Foraminifera* are traced from the Cambrian period, but have been most abundant since the end of the Paleozoic era.

The *Foraminifera* are almost all marine animals, living in the sea, from the surface to great depths, sometimes free and sometimes attached to other bodies.
BUTLER *Anat. Invert.* p. 79. [A. 1889.]

[< L. *foramen (foramin-)* (see FORAMEN) + *fero,* BEAR1, 1.]
— **fo'ra-min'i-fer,** *n.*— **fo-ram'i-nif"er-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing *Foraminifera,* as ooze.— **fo-ram'i-nif"er-ous,** *a.* Foraminiferal.

fo-ram'i-no-op'tic, 1 fo-ram'ı-no-op'tik; 2 fo-ram'i-no-ŏp'tic, *a.* Pertaining to the foramen magnum and the optic foramen: specif., in craniometry, designating a line connecting them.

fo-rance', 1 fo-rēn'; 2 fo-rān', *a.* Of or pertaining to anything remote. [< F. *forain;* see FOREIGN.]

for"as-much', 1 fər"az-mu͝ch'; 2 fŏr"as-much', *conj.* Seeing or considering that; since that: with *as.*

for'ay, 1 for'ē; 2 fŏr'ā (XIII), *vt. & vi.* To ravage; pillage. [Var. of FORAGE.]— **for'ay-er,** *n.* One who forays or pillages: a raider.— **for'ay-ing,** *n.*

for'ay, *n.* **1.** The act of foraying; depredation. **2.** A marauding expedition; a raid. **for'ray†.**

for-bad (er"), 1 for-bad'; 2 fŏr-bād', *imp.* of FORBID, *v.*

for-bear', 1 for-bā'; 2 fŏr-bā'r, *v.* [FOR-BOME'; FOR-BORNE'; FOR-BEAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To refrain or abstain from; avoid voluntarily; as, I could not *forbear* laughing.

I have known many superstitiously and foolishly to *forbear* the making of their wills.
M. HALE *Contemplations* p. 3. [BUNOW. 1682.]

2. [Archaic.] To treat with indulgence and patience; excuse; tolerate; spare.

Forbearing one another and forgiving one another, if any man have a quarrel against any. *Col.* iii, 13.

II. *i.* To refrain or abstain from some particular action or course; decline doing; to *forbear* from evil.

Forbear O *forbear* have patience! leave my wife to settle!
LANDOR *Imag. Conv., Elizabeth and Anjou* in vol. ii, p. 176. [MOR. 1853.]

2. To refrain from feelings of resentment or measures taken in retaliation; be patient, as under provocation; as, to bear and *forbear.* [< AS. *forberan,* < *for-* (see FOR-) + *beran,* BEAR1, *v.*] **for-bear't.— for-bear'a-bl(e²,** *a.*

for-bear', *n.* An ancestor; forebear.

for-bear'ance, 1 for-bā'ərns; 2 fŏr-bā'rans, *n.* **1.** The act or trait of forbearing; especially, patient endurance or toleration of offenses; from refraining from retaliation or retribution; lenity; indulgence; as, *forbearance* toward the weak.

The *forbearance* of tyrants is not that of mercy, but of convenience. JANE PORTER *Scottish Chiefs* p. 124. [P. & C.]

2. *Law.* A refraining from claiming or enforcing a right, as the collection of an overdue debt.

Nor is it necessary that the *forbearance* should extend to an entire discharge; any delay which is real and not merely colorable is enough. PARSONS *Contracts* vol. i, p. 307. [L. & A. co.]

3†. Avoidance. SYN.: see LENITY.— **for-bear'ant,** *a.*

for-bear'ant, 1 for-bār'ənt; 2 fŏr-bār'ant, *a.* Exercising forbearance; forbearing; indulgent.— **-ly,** *adv.*

for-bear'ing, 1 for-bā'ıng; 2 fŏr-bā'ring, *pa.* Disposed to forbear; long-suffering; patient; as, a *forbearing* creditor.— **for-bear'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **for-bear'ing-ness,** *n.*

Forbes, 1 fôrbz; 2 fŏrbs, *n.* **1. Alexander** (1/2 1678–1/2 1762). Lord Forbes of Pitsligo, Scotland: a Jacobite. **2. Alexander Penrose** (1/2 1817–1/2 1876). A Scottish divine, prosecuted for heresy; acquitted. **3. Archibald** (1/2 1838–1/2 1900), a Scottish-English war correspondent and author: *Chinese Gordon.* **4. Athol,** the pseudonym of the Rev. Forbes

Alexander Phillips. **5. Duncan** (11/ii1685–11/vi1747), a Scottish lawyer and Jacobite. **6. Edward** (5/xi1815–11/ix1854), a British marine zoologist. **7. James David** (1/x1809–11/ii1886), a Scottish physicist and Alpine explorer; *Papers on the Theory of Glaciers*, etc. **8. Sir John** (9/ix1787–11/ii1861), a Scottish physician and writer. **9.** A town in New South Wales.

forbes'ite, *n.* (forbz'īt, -ĭt) 2 fôrbz'īt, *n. Mineral.* A dull, grayish-white, hydrous nickel-copper arsenate ($H_2(NiCo)_3As_2O_8 \cdot 8H_2O$), having a dihorocrystalline structure. [< David *Forbes*, chemist.]

Forbes"Rob'ert-son, 1 (fôrbz'-reb'ərt-sən; 2 fôrbs'-rŏb'ərt-sən, Sir Johnston (1/ii1853–). An English actor and theatrical manager.

for-bid', 1 for-bid'; 2 fôr-bĭd', *vt.* [FOR-BADE'; FOR-BID'DEN or FORBID'; FOR-BID'DING.] **1.** To bid or command against (the doing of something); say, with authority, concerning (an act) that (it) must not take place; prohibit; interdict; as, to *forbid* the use of firearms. **2.** To command not to do; prohibit from doing; seek to prevent by prohibiting; as, to *forbid* a man to trespass. **3.** To have the effect of preventing; hinder or oppose effectually; as, justice *forbids* my interference; the storm *forbids* us to proceed. **4†.** To challenge. [< AS. *forbēodan*, < *for-* (see FOR-4) + *bēodan*, BID.] SYN.: see PROHIBIT.—Prep.: not "I *forbid* you *from* doing," but "I *forbid your doing*," or "I *forbid you to do*."— **God, heaven,** or **the saints forbid,** a form of solemn, earnest, or emphatic protest or deprecation.— **for-bid'-ful** (ər, *a.* Capable of being forbidden.— **for-bid'danee,** *n.* [Rare.] The act of forbidding; prohibition. **for-bid'dal;.— for-bid'der,** *n.*

for-bid'den, 1 for-bid'n; 2 fôr-bĭd'n, *pa.* Not allowed; **for-bid'n,**] prohibited; as, *forbidden* fruit. **1.** The fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and evil in the Garden of Eden. **2.** Figuratively, any unlawful or sinful pleasure. **3.** Various species of cactus like Turtus: especially, *C. paradist.* **4.** A cordial composed of grapefruit and flavored with some essence.— **for-bid'den-ly,** *adv.*— **for-bid'denness,** *n.*

for-bid'ding, 1 for-bid'ŋ; 2 fôr-bĭd'ŋg, *pa.* Such as to repel; unfriendly and repellent in manner; also, repulsive, or causing aversion; as, a *forbidding* countenance.— **for-bid'ding-ly,** *adv.*— **for-bid'ding-ness,** *n.*

for-bite', *vt.* To bite in pieces.

for-blow', *vt.* To blow away; to inflate.

for-bod', *n.* A forbidding; prohibition. **for-bode'†.**

for-bore', 1 for-bōr'; 2 fôr-bōr', *imp.* of FORBEAR, *v.*— **for-borne',** *pp.*

for-break', *vt.* To break in pieces.— **for-bruise',** *vt.* To bruise badly.— **for-bid',** *vt.* To beg off.

for-by', 1 for-bai'; 2 fôr-bĭ', *adv.* & *prep.* **1.** [Scot.] Besides; over and above. **2†.** (1) Near; hard by. (2) Past. **fore-by'†.**

For'cade', 1 fôr'kād'; 2 fôr'sād', **Eugene** (1800–11/i1890), A French journalist and historian, who founded *La Revue Nouvelle.*

for"cat', 1 for'sat'; 2 fôr'cat', *n.* [F.] In France, a convict; especially, one of a class formerly condemned to enforced labor in the galleys, now to deportation.

force, 1 fōrs; 2 fōrç, *v.* [FORCED; FOR'CING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to act or move, or to continue action or motion, by the application of force or constraint; drive; compel; constrain; as, to *force* a lock or a bolt; to *force* back the current; to *force* one to confess or to keep silence. **2.** To drive or impress forcibly upon some object or into some position; especially, to impose upon one without consent; as, to *force* one's opinions on another.

Falsehood in *forced* on people by circumstances.
H. CONWAY *Called Back* p. 181. Ill., & CO. 1884.]

3. To accomplish by force, main strength, or violence; produce (an effect) or bring to pass (a result) by or as by force, effort, or exertion; with a following adverb, as *away, along, into, out, through*, before the secondary object; as, to *force* a smile; to *force out* a bolt; to *force* a passage *through* the mountains. **4.** To compel by mental or moral force, as by strength of evidence; as, to *force* conviction on one's mind. **5.** To compel or coerce forcibly; compel to yield to force; as, to *force* the gates of a city; hence, to commit a rape upon.

Absalom hated Amnon, because he had *forced* his sister.
2 Sam. xiii, 22.

6. To stimulate artificially; cause to develop by extraordinary or extranatural means; hasten by pressure of influence or methods; as, to *force* plants in a hothouse. **7.** *Cards-playing.* (1) In whist, the forcing or compelling of a trick by (one's partner), by playing a suit of which he has none. (2) To play so as to compel (a player) to reveal the strength of his hand. (3) In cutting, to lay or dispose (a card) in such a manner that it almost certain to be selected; as, to *force* a card in legerdemain. **8†.** To supply with a force; reenforce, as a garrison. **9†.** To enforce; put in force, as a law. **10†.** To regard as important; care for.

II. *i.* **1.** To hesitate; scruple. **2.** To use force. **3.** To be of importance. [< F. *forcer*, < LL. *fortio*, < *fortis*; see FORCE, *n.*] FORSE†. SYN.: see COMPEL; MAKE.

force'1, 1 fōrs; 2 fōrç, *vt.* [FORCED; FOR'CING.] To clip; particularly, to remove the upper and more hairy parts of: said of wool. [< F. *forces*, shears, < L. *forpex*, tongs.]

force', *vt.* [FORCED; FOR'CING.] To farce; stuff; as, *forced* meat. [FORM of FARCE.]

force', *n.* **1.** Any cause that produces, stops, changes, or tends to produce, stop, or change the motion of a body; mechanical power as exerted in pulling, pushing, pressing, attracting, or repelling; especially, that cause which we are conscious of setting in action when we make a muscular effort, and which may be measured in pounds or other units of weight.

Force, properly speaking, is that which is manifested in any change of motion. We know nothing practically of absolute rest, bodies that we consider at rest being actually in motion with the earth. Change of motion, therefore, involves what we call (1) the *production*, or motion, (2) its *increase*, (3) its *diminution*, (4) its *cessation*, and (5) its *deviation* from a straight line. When we observe any of these changes we say that a *force* is acting on the moving body, and measure its total influence during any time by the total change of motion in that time multiplied by the mass of the body. The total force thus measured is known as the **impulsive force** when the change is sudden. The force at any instant, or **accelerating force**, is proportional to the acceleration, or rate of increase of velocity at that instant, multiplied by the mass of the body. (For cases in which there is no change of motion, owing to a balance of forces, see EQUILIBRIUM.) Change of motion in a body or particle, in every case that we can observe, is due to the presence of another body or particle, and this always simultaneously moves in such a way as to show that the force acting on it must be equal and opposite to that acting on the first body. A change of motion therefore implies two forces, which may be called the *action* and the *reaction*, or both may be considered together and called a *stress*. A change of motion also implies always a *transference of energy*, but the energy possessed by a body is quite another matter, for the same force exerted on it by it, which force is equal to the rate at which energy is given to the body or taken from it, per unit of distance. Force has directions, energy has not. Some writers on physics object to the use of the word *force* in any way that implies its objectivity, and declare that energy is the objective thing considered, and that *force* is merely its rate of change. See ENERGY.

What I have already said . . . leaves absolutely no doubt as to the only terms and correct translation of the word *Force*. It is obviously to be applied to any pull, push, pressure, tension, attraction or repulsion. TAIT *Recent Advances* p. 354. [MACM. 1876.]

2. Moral beauty, any operating or operative energy; any active agency or power tending to change the state of matter; as, the *force* of heat or of electricity. **3.** A tendency or power in action that seems analogous to physical force; any moral, social, or political cause or aggregate of causes; as, the *forces* by which a republic was created; the *forces* that shaped Christianity.

Call it religion, patriotism, sympathy, the enthusiasm for humanity, or the love of God—give it what name you will—there is yet a *force* which overcomes and drives out selfishness; a *force* which is the electricity of the moral universe; a *force* beside which all others are weak.
HENRY GEORGE *Progress and Poverty* p. 416. [H. &]

4. Power or energy, whether physical or mental, as called in an individual agent, usually a person, by which resistance is overcome or purposes or results accomplished; strength; vigor; as, a preacher of great *force*. **5.** Power or energy considered as exerting constraint or compulsion upon another person or object; the ability to coerce; coercion; as, they captured him by *force*; persuasion is better than *force*.

The end of war is to procure by *force* the justice which cannot otherwise be obtained. Henry Clay *Amer. Orator.* vol. i. p. 80.

6. That quality in anything which tends to produce an effect on the mind or will; the capacity to convince, convict, or move; significance; weight; import; as, the *force* of an argument; the force of a word.

There are some impressions that come upon us with the *force* of prophecies. H. W. BEECHER *Norwood* p. 142. [s. 1868.]

7. *Law.* (1) Binding effect; efficacy; validity; as, the *force* of a contract or a treaty.

It [a promise] is nevertheless of no *force* unless founded upon a consideration. PARSONS *Contracts* vol. i, p. 466. [L. n. & co.]

(2) Lawful violence; as, a message sent by *force* of arms. **8.** An organized or aggregated body of individuals, as of persons or animals, considered as capable of exerting power unitedly; especially, a military aggregate; an army; usually, a great force of ants; an embodied force of a police *force*. **9.** *Rhet.* The quality of style that gives vigor to discourse; energy; animation; strength. See ENERGY. **10†.** Importance; weight; consequence. [F., < LL. *fortia*, < L. *fortis*, strong.] SYN.: see ENERGY; FORCIBLY; IMPULSE; POWER.— **active electromotive force** (*Elec.*), in an alternating circuit, an electromotive force equal to the difference between the instantaneous values of electromotive forces at any given instant) which is effective in producing a current in that circuit.— **central f.,** a force constantly directed toward the same point, called its center.— **centrifugal f.,** the reaction of a body against a force that is causing it to move in a curved path; a fictitious force apparently balancing a central force.— **centripetal f.,** a force directed toward a center, as toward a point or curve.— **chemical f.,** that power which holds together or tends to unite unlike chemical atoms; chemical affinity.— **coercive f.** or **coercive f.,** see COERCIVE.— **conservative f.,** a force that depends only on the relative position of the bodies concerned, as gravitation and electric and magnetic attraction.— **directive f.,** a couple or a single force which maintains a body to point in a definite direction and maintains it in that position.— **force'-function,** *n. Math.* A function expressing the energy of a system of bodies in terms of the relative positions of its parts.— **f.-line,** *n.* A line of force. See LINE.— **f.-nozle,** *n.* A pipe that discharges the exhaust steam into a chimney, thereby creating a forced draft.— **fresh f.,** in *Scots law*, a respite of assault committed within the preceding 40 days.— **in f.,** still living; enforceable, as a law.— **living f.,** the kinetic energy of a moving body, or, formerly, also this energy, being the power of turning into the square of the velocity; the vis viva.— **molar f.,** a force, as gravitation or magnetic attraction, acting between masses of matter.— **molecular f.,** a force acting between molecules, as cohesion, which is insensible at sensible distances.— **tangential f.,** a force acting in the direction of the tangent to the curved path in which a body moves, at the point where the force is at the instant.

force', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A cascade; waterfall.

Force, Peter (1/ii1790–11/ix1868). An American historian; collector of Force's *American Archives*.

force'a-ble,] 1 fôrs'a-bl; 2 fôry'a-bl, *a.* That may be **force'a-bl";**] forced.

forced, 1 fōrst; 2 fōrçt, *pa.* **1.** Done or produced with great exertion of physical force or by force of will against the feelings; strained; affected; as, *forced* gaiety.

By *forced* and rapid marches We took the shortest way,
A crow-flight through the forest And reached it by day.
R. H. STODDARD *Ballad of Valley Force* st. 22.

2. Compulsory; as, a *forced* move in chess.— **force'ed-ly,** *adv.*— **force'ed-ness,** *n.*

force'ful, 1 fōrs'ful; 2 fōrç'ful, *a.* **1.** Having or indicating force; acting with force; strong; potent; as, a *forceful* style. **2.** Given or sent with force; effective; violent.

This sailing noon; and, vertical, the Sun
Darts on the head direct his *forceful* rays.
THOMSON *The Seasons, Summer* l. 433.

— **force'ful-ly,** *adv.*— **force'ful-ness,** *n.*

force'less, *a.* Having little or no force; feeble; weak.

force'-line", *n.* See under FORCE, *n.*

force me"ject, 1 fōrs'mi-jĕkt'; 2 fōrç'mi-jĕkt'. [F.] Main irresistible force; in law, the virtual equivalent of *act of God* or *inevitable accident.*

force'meat", 1 fōrs'mīt'; 2 fōrç'mēt', *n.* Finely chopped meat served separately or used as stuffing; farce. [< FORCE2, *v.*, + MEAT.]

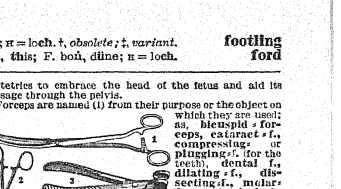
force'ment†, *n.* The act of forcing.

for'ce-nā'ē, 1 fōr'sə-nē'; 2 fōr'çe-nę', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Rampant and of a horse.

for'ceps, 1 fōr'sĕps; 2 fōr'çĕps, *n.* **1.** Pincers for grasping or removing bodies that can not well be otherwise reached or handled.

Forceps are used by dentists in extracting teeth; by watchmakers to pick up and hold such objects as the minute parts of watches; by surgeons in removing splinters or other foreign substances, as from a gunshot wound; in compressing arteries, separating parts, etc., in operations; and in obstetrics to embrace the head of the fetus and aid its passage through the pelvis.

Forceps are named (1) from their purpose or the object on which they are used; as, **bullet f.'s, cataract f.'s, compressing** or **plunging f.'s** for the teeth, **dental f.s, dilating f.'s, dissecting f.s, molar f.s, obstetrical f.s, torsion f.** (for twisting); (2) from their mechanism or appearance; as, **bone f.s, bulldog f.s, clamp f.s, fixation f.s** (for holding the eyeball steady during an operation), **gouge f.s, lithotomy f.s, screw f.s, speculum f., tubular f.** (surgical, used through a tube).



Surgical Forceps.
1. Arterial. 2. Tongue-scizing. 3. Bone-2. *Zool.* A forcipating. 4. Nasal. 5. Bone-holding. 6. *copulative* part or intestinal. structure, as the diverging fibers that pass from the corpus callosum of the brain forward (*forceps exterior* or *major*) and backward (*forceps posterior* or *minor*); also, the anal appendages of earwigs. [L., prob. < *formus*, warm (< *fornus*, oven), + *capio*, take.] — **for'ceps-tail",** *n.* An earwig.

force'-pump", 1 fōrs'-pump"; 2 fōrç'-pump", *n.* A pump that delivers fluid at a pressure greater than that at which it receives it. The bucket valve of the suction-pump is replaced by a solid ram, which alternately creates a vacuum into which the liquid flows through the suction-valve, and forces it out through the delivery-valve. To a. insure a continuous flow force-pumps are made double-acting. These employed for high pressures are called *test pumps* and *hydraulic force-pumps*.



Side-suction force-pump. a, air-chamber; b, brake; d, discharge-pipe; p, piston-rod; s, stand.

for'cer, 1 fōrs'er; 2 fōrç'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which forces. **2.** Specif.: (1) A small handy-pump used in Cornish mining. (2) The solid piston of a force-pump. (3) A bar for forcing windows.

for'cer-y, *n.* A chest; locker.

for'cet,] 1 fōrs'et; 2 fōrç'et, *n.* **for'chet,**] SYN.: see FOURCHE.

for'cher-ite, 1 fōr'shər-sīt; 2 fōr'çhər-īt, *n. Mineral.* An orange-yellow opal colored with orpiment. [< V. *Forcher*, Austrian chemist.]

for'ci-ble,] 1 fōr'sə-bl; 2 fōr'çi-bl, *a.* **1.** Accomplished, **for'ci-bl";**] effected, or brought about by the employment of force; as, a *forcible* arrest; a *forcible* entry. **2.** Characterized by the use of force; bodily or mental; violent; vigorous; energetic; cogent; as, a *forcible* blow; a *forcible* speech.

When he talked, he clothed his wit and his sense in *forcible* and natural expressions. MACAULAY *Essays* p. 44. [D. & W. 1850.]

SYN.: see COGENT.— **for'ci-ble-fee"ble.** **I.** *a.* Intended to be vigorous, but actually weak or insipid. **II.** *n.* One who uses a forcible-feeble style.— **for'ci-ble-fee"ble-ness,** *n.* The quality of being forcible; force. **for"ci-bil'i-ty†.— for'ci-bly,** *adv.* In a forcible manner; by the use of force; so as to exert force.

Resecius . . . could not conceive how any man could reason so *forcibly* without feeling the cogency of his own arguments.
Chamber Examiner p. 86. [C. & W. 1850.]

fore'ing, 1 fōrs'ŋ; 2 fōrç'ŋg, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of FORCE, *v.*— **fore'ing-bed",** *n.* An excavation covered with glass and containing fermenting material for producing bottom-heat to force plants.— **f.-bit;** 1 fōrs'-bĭt; 2 fōrç'-, *n.* A bor into which, when it is placed over a hive, bees are driven or drummed. **driving-box;.— f.-engine,** *n.* A fire-engine in disuse.— **f.-house,** *n.* A greenhouse for forcing plants.— **f.-lict,** *n. Mech.* The eatch through which impulse is in making a forced draft.— **f.-machine,** *n.* A machine for forcing a wheel, pulley, or the like, on or off its axle or shaft.— **f.-pump,** *n.* A force-pump.— **force'-ful-ness,** *n.*

for'cip-,] 1 fōr'sip-, fōr'si-pi-; 2 fōr'çip-, fōr'çi-pi-, **for'ci-pi-,**] From Latin *forceps (forcepi-)* (see FORCEPS), forceps: combining forms.— **for'ci-pal",** *a.* Forceps-like.— **for'ci-pate,** *a. Bot. & Zool.* Forcepslike; as, the branches of some algæ or the anal appendages of earwigs. **for'ci-pat"ed†.— for"ci-pa'tion,** *n.* **1.** Torture with forceps. **2.** The state of being forcipated. **for'ci-pe'form,** *a.* Shaped like a forceps, as some bifurcate pedicellaria. **for-cip'i-tate†.— for"ci-pres'sure,** *n.* [Rare.] *Surg.* Pressure with forceps; to stop hemorrhage. **for-cip'u-late,** *a. Zool.* Forcipate. An order of starfishes with pedunculate forcipiform pedicellariæ, as in the asterids.— **for-cip'u-late,** *a.* **for'cite,** 1 fōr'sait; 2 fōr'çit, *n.* See EXPLOSIVE, 2 (5).

for'ck-en-bek,] fork'en-bek; 2 fork'en-bĕk, **Max von** (12/ix1821–5/ix1892). A German statesman.

for-close', *vt.* To foreclose.

for'cy, 1 fōrs'i; 2 fōrç'y, *a.* **1.** [Scot.] Fair; desirable: said of weather in harvest. **2†.** Forceful.

ford, 1 fōrd; 2 fōrd, *vt.* To wade across; cross (a stream or body of water) by walking on the bottom, or by some conveyance that touches along the bottom; in distinction from swimming; as, to *ford* a stream, either on foot or in a carriage.

They waded through swampy ground, streams, encountered ponds, struggled through thickets, tearing clothing and skin.
J. S. C. ABBOTT *Miles Standish* p. 89. [D. M. & CO. 1873.]

— **ford'a-bl(e",** *a.*— **ford'a-bl(e-ness",** *n.*— **ford'y,** *a.* [Rare.] Having many fords.

ford's, *n.* **1.** A crossing in a stream where it is habitually forded by men or animals; a place where a stream or other body of water may be crossed by wading.

A runaway slave or a tory soldier was generally found to point out the *ford*, or furnish the key to the morass.
H. S. RANDALL *Thomas Jefferson* vol. i. p. 244. [D. & I. 1858.] **2.** [Poet. or Archaic.] A stream; river; ferry. [< AS. *ford*, < *faran*, go.]— **ford'less,** *a.* Having no ford; not fordable.

Ford, *n.* **1. Henry** (⁷/₃₀1863–), an American manufacturer and publicist. **2. John** (c/-1536–1639?), an English dramatist; *The Broken Heart.* **3. John Thomson** (⁴/₁₁1829–⁸/₁1894), an American theatrical manager and mayor of Baltimore. Built Ford's Theater at Washington, D. C., in which J. W. Booth shot Abraham Lincoln. **4. Mrs.,** in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, one of the wives to whom Falstaff makes love. **5. Paul Leicester** (⁷/₂₃1865–ᵈ/₁902), an American author; *The Honorable Peter Stirling*, etc. **6. Richard** (17ᵈ–ᵈ/₁1858), an English traveler and writer; *Spain.* **7. Worthington C.** (⁷/₂₃1858–), an American historian and writer. **8.** A county in Illinois; 480 sq. m.; county-seat, Paxton. **9.** A county in W. Kansas; 1,000 sq. m.; county-seat, Dodge City.

Ford City, A borough in Armstrong county, Pa.

for'ded, ¡ for'did; 2 fôr'did, *a.* [Scot.] Beforehand, ahead.

for-dele' *n.* A fore-lock.

For"di-cid'i-a, ¡ fôr"di-sid'i-ə; 2 fôr"di-cid'i-a, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A festival celebrated in ancient Rome, on April 15, in honor of Mother Earth, the personification of productive nature, at which it was customary to sacrifice a pregnant cow. [in Hampshire, England.

Ford'ing-bridge, ¡ fôrd'ing-brij; 2 fôrd'ing-brĭdg, *n.* a town

for-de'i, ¡ for-di"; 2 for-de', *n.* [Scot.] **1.** To overcome with fatigue; wear out. **2†.** To destroy; undo. **for-de'd'.**

for-dronk'en, *a.* Thoroughly drunk; very drunken. CHAUCER *C. T.* ll. 3,122, 12,698.

For'dun, ¡ fôr'dun; 2 fôr'dŭn, **John de.** A Scottish historian of the 14th century.

fore-dwyne'†, *vi.* To dwindle.

For'dyce, ¡ fôr'dis; 2 fôr'dīs, *n.* **1. George** (¹¹/₁₂1736–⁵/₂₈1802), a Scotch physician. **2.** A town in Dallas county, Ark.

fore†, *n. imp.* of FARE. Came. CHAUCER *C. T.* ll. 7,217.

fore, ¡ fôr; 2 fōr, *a.* **1.** Being the forward part; situated at or near the forward part; set or placed before some corresponding thing; front; as, the *fore* legs of a horse. **2.** Occurring earlier; prior; former; first; as, the *fore* part of the night. [Scot.] — **fore edge,** the front edge of a folded sheet or book.— **f. edge painting,** the decorating of fore edges of a book with pastoral scenes or conventional designs done in colors.— **f. end,** The forward or preceding end; specif., in a firearm, that part of the stock under the barrel and before the trigger. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] The spring of the year.

fore!, *n.* **1.** The foremost portion; the conspicuous or leading place. **2.** *Naut.* The foremast.— **at the fore,** on the *foremast*; in the foremost position.— **to the f.,** to the front; forward; advanced; easily observed; prominent.

The April morn, too, has the merit of bright tening the marshes, when in fullest force the frog-world comes to the fore.

C. A. Warner *Outing at Old Times* p. 106. [a. 1890.]

fore²†, *n.* A way; course; fare.

fore, *adv.* **1.** *Naut.* At or toward the bow; chiefly in the phrase *fore and aft.* **a.** Before; forward; in front.

— **fore-and-aft,** *a.* & *adv.* Lying or going in the direction of the ship's length; as, to rake a ship *fore-and-aft. A fore-and-aft* sail stands with its edge instead of its middle to the mast. **b.** Fore-and-aft sail. See under **fore-and-aft,** *a.*

fore-and-aft, *a.* A vessel having only fore-and-aft sails. **2.** A cocked hat worn with the peaks in front and behind.

fore, *prep.* Before. [< AS. *fore* (*ep. foran*, before), a form of *for, fer.*] — **fore** (*sing.*

fore, *interj. Golf.* Before: a warning to any person that stands in the way of a stroke or of the ball.

fore-, *prefix,* with various subsenses. Before. [< AS. *fore-, for-, < fore,* before.] **fore-²,** = FOR-¹. **fore-'s** = FOR-³.

The following is a partial list of self-explaining words beginning with *fore-*:

forecast	foredoomer	forenotice	foreresemble
foreadapt	foredrawn	foreorder	forescent
foreadmonish	foredone	forepayment	foresight.
foreallege	foreedge	forepiece	foreskin.
forealleged	foreedging.	forepitch	foreskirt.
foreannounce	foreflow	forepiece	foreslack.
foreanswer	foregame	forepiece	foreslack.
foreappoint	foregoing.	forepiece	foreslack.
foreappointment	foregues	forepiece	foreslack.
forebelief	forehear	forepiece	foreslack.
forebemoan	foreimagination	forepiece	foreslack.
forebemoaned	foreimagine	forepiece	foreslack.
forebespeak	foreimpel	forepiece	foreslack.
forebitter	foreinclination	forepiece	foreslack.
forecatching	foreinclined	forepiece	foreslack.
forechosen	foreinfluence	forepiece	foreslack.
forechosen	foreinfluenced	forepiece	foreslack.
forecited	foreing	forepiece	foreslack.
forecited	foreintend	forepiece	foreslack.
forecommend	foreintended	forepiece	foreslack.
forecommended	forelief	forepiece	foreslack.
forecondemn	forelift	forepiece	foreslack.
forecondemned	forelifting.	forepiece	foreslack.
forecondemner	forelifter	forepiece	foreslack.
forecondemning	forelifters	forepiece	foreslack.
foreconsent	forelive.	forepiece	foreslack.
foreconsenting	foremarch.	forepiece	foreslack.
forecontrive	foremarch.	forepiece	foreslack.
forecontrived	foremarch.	forepiece	foreslack.
forecontriver	foremarch.	forepiece	foreslack.
foredate	foremarch.	forepiece	foreslack.
foredeck	foremarch.	forepiece	foreslack.
foredesign	foremarch.	forepiece	foreslack.
foredispose	foremarch.	forepiece	foreslack.
foredo	foremarch.	forepiece	foreslack.

Words not self-explanatory beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

fore'a-gainst', *prep.* Facing; opposite to. **fore"a-gain't,** **fore-a'ry,** ¡ fôr-ā'ri; 2 fôr-ā'rĭ, *adv.* To arm beforehand; make ready. [< FORE-¹ + ARY, *a.*]

fore'arm", *n.* The part of the arm that is between the elbow and the wrist. [< FORE-¹ + ARM.] — **fore'back"ward-ly†,** *adv.* Backwardly. **fore'bay",** *n.* The part of a mill race or the water discharges upon the wheel; also, the canal or reservoir from which the water is taken. **2.** *Naut.* The distance on a ship.— **fore'beak"†,** *n.* The head or prow of a vessel.

fore-bear, ¡ for-bâr'; 2 fōr-bâr', *n.* An ancestor.

Every freeman's life is colored by this shadow. . . . The wrong he has done to his *forebears* is a source of sensitiveness and self-mistrusting evil. A. W. TOURGEE in *The Forum* Dec., 1888, p. 410.

[< FORE-¹ + BE, *n.*] **for-bear'†; fore-bear'er†.**

fore-bode', ¡ for-bōd'; 2 fōr-bōd', *n.* BOOD'ER; -BOD'ING.]

I. *i.* **1.** To be an omen or warning sign of, especially of evil; presage; augur; as, this action *forebodes* trouble. **2.** To have a premonition of; especially, to have an uneasy anticipation of (evil to come); feel or prophesy (usually something evil); foresee; presage; as, to *forebode* death.

II. *t.* To prognosticate; foretell, especially evil.

There can be, if I *forebode* aright, no proof, short of the Divine mercy, to disclose . . . the secrets that may be buried with a human heart.

HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p. 161. [a. a. c. 1889.]

[< AS. *forebodian*, < *fore,* before; and see BODE', *v.*] Syn.: see AUGUR.— **fore-bode't,** *n.*— **fore-bode'ment,** *n.*— **fore-bod'er,** *n.*— **fore-bod'ing-ly,** *adv.*

fore-bod'ing, ¡ for-bōd'ing; 2 fōr-bōd'ing, *n.* The expectation or prophecy of a future event, especially of a future evil; presage of evil or misfortune; ominous anticipation; as, a *foreboding* that the ship will be wrecked. Syn.: see ANXIETY.

fore'bod"y, *n.* That part of a vessel's hull forward of the dead flat. [< FORE-¹ + BODY.] — **fore'boom",** *n.* The boom of a schooner's foresail.— **fore'brace",** *n.* A brace of the foreyard.— **fore'brain",** *n.* The first primitive cerebral vesicle, from which develop the hemispheres and parts about the third ventricle; especially, the prosencephalon or first secondary cerebral vesicle. See illus. under CEREBRUM.

fore'-brest", *n.* [Scot.] The front part of anything; specif., in mining, the face of the working.— **fore'-brunt',** *n.* The forefront.— **fore-by'†,** *adv.* Hard by; near.— **fore'cabin,** *n.* The forward cabin, often for accommodating passengers.— **fore-caddie,** *n. Golf.* A caddie employed to go ahead to watch where the balls go. [< FORE-¹ + CADDIE.]— **fore'cas"tle,** *n.* Forward cabin.— **f. bicycle** Same as **f. tricycle,** and used by a single passenger.— **fore-carriage,** *n.* The forward running-gear of a carriage; the fore axle, etc.

fore-cast', ¡ for-kust'; 2 fōr-cāst', *vt.* [-CAST'ER; -CAST'ING.] **1.** To apprehend, as a future event, by the mind; calculate beforehand; foresee; also, to predict: used intransitively by ellipsis of the object; as, to have great ability to *forecast*; *to forecast* all the weather. **2.** To plan in advance; contrive beforehand; as, to *forecast* provision for winter. **3.** To presage; foreshadow.

It's fate, or we That doth so oft *forecast* a destiny Against ourselves! A. CARY *Lover's Diary* pt. vii, No. vi. l. 5.

4†. To cast out; drive forth. [< FORE-¹ + CAST, *v.*]

for-kast'†. Syn.: see ANTICIPATE.— **fore-cast'en,** *pa. [Neglected.]* — **fore-cast'er,** *n.* — **fore-cast'ing-ly,** *adv.*

fore'cast", *n.* **1.** A calculation regarding the future; antecedent determination; foresight; prediction; specif., in meteorology, a statement of the probable weather for the following day or days; as, a *forecast* of the coming year.

Anger with *forecast* of its end Girded his armor on. WHITTIER *Within the Gate* st. 3.

2. Previous provision; precaution against the future; preparation; providence; forethought; previsions.

A man of *forecast* and of thrift. LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* bk. iii, *Cobbler of Hagenau* st. 2.

Syn.: see PROVIDENCE.— **forecast district,** in the United States Weather Service, the district for which a single forecasting office makes predictions.— **seasonal f.,** a prediction of the weather to be expected during a forthcoming season.

fore'cast"er, ¡ fôr'kast'er; 2 fōr'cāst'er, *n.* One who forecasts; specif., an official whose duty it is to make predictions, usually daily, of the weather probabilities for the district or locality. The chief forecasters of the United States Weather Bureau are designated **district forecasters** and **local forecasters.**

Weather conditions may so much that . . . the most skilled *forecaster* cannot say with absolute confidence what will be the coming weather for certain localities, even for a period of eight hours. *Century Dictionary, Weather Bureau,* p. 6,511, col. 3.

fore'cas"tle, ¡ fōk'sn't or (*Naut.*) fōk'sl; 2 fōr'cas"l or (*Naut.*) fōk'sl, *n. Naut.* **1.** That part of the upper deck of a ship forward of the after fore-shrouds. **2.** In a merchant vessel, that part of the living space that is forward of the foremast; specif., the compartment where the seamen sleep and eat.

There were three other men in the *forecastle*, and they were in more like shadows than men.

HARRY CASTLEMON *Frank Nelson in the Forecastle* p. 74. [v. a. c.]

3. A short upper deck of a war-vessel, originally elevated above the main deck to annoy the enemy's sailors. [< FORE-¹ + CASTLE.]— **fore'cas"tle-deck",** *n.* A short deck over the main-deck at the bow.— **fore'cas"tle-man,** *n.* One of a section of a ship's crew who are stationed on the forecastle, especially the most trustworthy men.

fore'chain", *n.* See CHAIN, *n.*, 7.— **fore'chase",** *n.* **1.** The opening assault. **2.** The van of the hunt.— **fore's-chase",** *n.*

fore-close', ¡ fôr-klōz'; 2 fōr-clōz', *vt.* [FORE-CLOSED'; FORE-CLOS'ING.] **1.** *Law.* To shut out or bar; specif., to bar by judicial or other proceedings the equitable right of (a mortgagor) to redeem (a mortgaged property. **2.** To exclude in general; bar out.

A command in the form of a promise, which at once instructs us in our duty and *forecloses* every possible objection to its performance.

COLERIDGE *Works, Lay Sermon* in vol. vi, p. 161. [a. 1858.]

3. To claim exclusively. [< FORE-¹ + CLOSE, *vt.*, *forclore*, < *for-*, away, *forth*, out, + *clorre* (< L. *claudere*), to close.]

fore-close't.— to foreclose a mortgage (*Law*), to obtain a judgment for the payment of an overdue mortgage, and, in default of such payment, a decree for the sale of the mortgaged property.— **fore-clos'a-bl(e)r,** *a.* Capable of being foreclosed.

fore-clo'sure, ¡ fôr-klō'zur; 2 fōr-clō'zhur, *n. Law.* The act of foreclosing, or the state of being foreclosed; specif., a proceeding to bar out or extinguish an equity of redemption; as, *foreclosure* of a mortgage, or of a mechanic's lien.— **legal foreclosure** (*U. S. Law*), a method of proceeding in a mortgage foreclosure common in the States, which bars the equity of redemption and in which action is taken by writ of *scire facias* or of entry or ejectment.— **strict f.,** a foreclosure which is sometimes completed in the mortgage without recourse to the courts: so called because it must conform to the provisions of the statutes which regulate such proceedings.— **tax f.,** a judicial proceeding whereby an equity of redemption is barred or extinguished; as, *strict foreclosure* of a mortgage.

fore'con-ceit", *n.* A preconception.— **fore'course",** *n.* In a square-rigged vessel, the foresail.— **fore'court",** *n.* A court opening directly from the street; an atrium.— **fore's cov"ert†,** *n.* Defense in front.— **fore-date',** *vt.* To antedate.— **fore'day",** *n.* [Scot.] The forenoon.— **fore'day',** *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Toward noon; also, toward night.— **fore'deal",** *n.* Benedt.— **fore'deck",** *n.* The forward part of a deck, especially of the forecastle.— **fore-deem',** *vt.* To predestine.— **fore-des'ti-ny,** *n.*— **fore'de-ter"miner,** *n.* To determine or ordain before.

fore-do', ¡ for-dū'; 2 fōr-dū', *vt.* To undo in advance; predoom.— **fore'doom",** *n.*— **fore-doom'er,** *n.*

fore'door", *n.* [Archaic.] The front door.— **fore'-el"der,** *n.* An ancestor.— **fore'-en"try,** *n.* A front entry. **fore'en"tresse†.**

fore'drop", *n.* An ornamental pendant of a brow-band.

fore'fare†, *n.* Fore fate; bodily. CHAUCER *R. R.* l. 5,388.

fore'fa"ther, ¡ fôr'fä'ther; 2 fōr'fâ'thĕr (XIII), *n.* One who precedes another in the line of direct descent, usually in a remote degree; an ancestor, especially a male ancestor.

Yonder in that chapel, slowly sinking now into the ground, Lies the warrior, my *forefather.*

TENNYSON *Sixty Years After* st. 14.

[< FORE-¹, for FOR-², + FATHER; cp. ME. *forfader.*]— **Forefathers' day** [U. S.], the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Mass. (Dec. 21, 1620), usually celebrated on Dec. 22, through an error due to changing from the Old Style calendar to the new Style, in New England, and by Congregationalist churches throughout the United States.— **fore'fa"ther-ly,** *adv.*

fore'feel", ¡ for'fil'; 2 fōr'fēl', *vt.* [-FELT'; -FEEL'ING.] To have a premonition of; feel beforehand.— **fore'feel-ing,** *n.* 1. *Psychol.* An anticipatory feeling, as a tactual image aroused by a visual or auditory stimulus. **2.** A presentiment or foreboding.

A strong *forefeeling* that much of my destined life in this world was yet to come. KINGLAKE *Eothen* p. 309.

fore-fend', ¡ for-fend'; 2 fōr-fĕnd', *vt.* Same as FORFEND.

fore'find", *n.* Mining. Forebreast.

fore'fin"ger, ¡ for'fin'ger; 2 fōr'fĭn'gĕr, *n.* The digit next to the thumb; the index-finger.

fore'flank", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The fat upon a sheep's ribs.

fore'foot", ¡ for'fut; 2 fōr'fŭt, *n.* **1.** A fore foot: improperly written as a compound.

The carrying about of a ring made of the hoof of an ass's right *forefoot* being esteemed of virtue.

J. BERARD *Pop. Antiq., Amulets* p. 757. [c. a. w. 1888.]

2. *Conch.* The propodium of a gastropod. **3.** *Naut.* The bow or cutwater of a vessel. [< FORE-¹ + FOOT.]

fore'front", ¡ for'frunt'; 2 fōr'frŭnt', *n.* The foremost position; the extreme front; as, the *forefront* of the battle. [< FORE-¹ + FRONT.]— **fore"front',** *vt.* [Rare.] To make a front part to.

fore'gaff", ¡ for'gaf'; 2 fōr'găf', *n.* The gaff of a schooner's foresail or of a foretopsail.

fore'gang"er, ¡ for'gang'er; 2 fōr'găng'ĕr, *n.* **1.** One who goes or has gone before; a predecessor.

King William was a man of more than ordinary vigor, more worldsagacity and strong than any of his *forerunners.*

LINGARD *England* vol. ii, p. 55, [a. c. 1827.]

2. A rope fastened to a sail to suggest reefing, and having an eyesplice in the free end. **3.** A short length of heavier cable connecting an anchor with the main cable. [< AS. *foregenga*n, = *foregan*, forego, < *fore*, FORE-¹ + *gān*, go.]

fore'gate", *n.* A chief entry. **2.** [Scot. or Prov. Eng.] The highway.

fore-gath'er, ¡ fôr-gath'er; 2 fōr-găth'ĕr, *vi.* **1.** To enter into close or intimate relations; associate: followed by *with.* Compare FORGATHER.

Now do you comprehend the reluctance of Americans to *foregather* with people to whom they have not been introduced?

SALA *Diary in America* vol. ii, p. 203. [a. mos. 1865.]

2. To come together; assemble.

Wood-crowned eminences topped by ancient farms, and healthy knolls where pretty cottages *foregathered.*

HALE *Fathers of Boston that Kind* p. 20. [n. s. a. c. 1886.]

— **fore-gath'er-ing,** *n.*

fore'gift", *n. Eng. Law.* A premium paid by a tenant as improved rent on renewal of his lease; forehand rent.— **fore'girth",** *n.* A martingale.— **fore'gleam",** *n.* A gleam from or glimpse of the future; as, *foregleams* of immortality.— **fore'glide",** *n. Phonol.* A sound made in passing from vowel to consonant and vice versa.— **fore'glimpse",** *n.* A glimpse of the future, or a glance directed forward at the outset.— **fore'glow",** *n.* A glow observed in advance, as if constituting an omen or by way of prevalence; an approaching glow; as, the *foreglow* of another life.

fore-go', ¡ for-gō'; 2 fōr-gō', *v.* [FORE-WENT'; FORE-GONE'; FORE-GO'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To refrain from doing or enjoying; deny oneself the pleasure or profit of; renounce; resign: usually said of things not yet possessed or enjoyed; as, to *forego* an opportunity. **2.** To give up; relinquish; leave. **II.** *i.* To give over; cease. [See FORGO.]— **fore-go'er,** *n.*— **fore-go'ing-ness,** *n.*

fore'go"er, *n.* **1.** One who renounces or gives up. **2.** A forerunner.

fore-go'ing, *n.* **1.** *p.* In advance of; preceding.

And over half the earth a lovely light *Foresent* the morn.

EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. i, st. 4.

II. *i.* **1.** To go before; occur beforehand: obsolete except in the participles; as, a *foregoing* event. **2.** To overlook; neglect; remain. **3†.** To go forward or ahead. [< AS. *foregān*; see FORERUNNER.]— **fore-go'er,** *n.* **1.** One who goes before; a predecessor; an ancestor. **2.** Same as FOREGOING, *n.*, **3†.** The king's purveyor. **4†.** An example; one who leads.

fore-go'ing, ¡ for-gō'ing; 2 fōr-gō'ĭng, *pa.* Said, written, or done previously; preceding; antecedent; as, the *foregoing* statement is correct. Syn.: see PRECEDING.

fore-gone', ¡ for-gōn'; 2 fōr-gŏn', *pa.* Determined

fore-gon"er, ¡ already; decided beforehand; as, a *foregone* conclusion.— **fore-gone'ness,** *n.* [sire;

fore'good'sire†, [Scot.] A forefather. **fore"grand'-fore'ground",** ¡ for'grund'; 2 fōr'grŭnd', *n.* That part of a landscape or picture situated or represented as nearest the spectator: opposed to *background.*

One man's horizon is another man's foreground.

C. VAN NORDEN *Outermost Rim* p. 18. [BAN. & s. 1882.]

fore'gut", *n. Embryol. & Zool.* **1.** The anterior part of the primitive alimentary canal, or that portion of the blastodermic cavity by the growth of the cephalic fold of the embryo. **2.** The anterior portion of the alimentary canal, resulting from the invagination of the ectoderm.— **fore'-guy",** *n.* The guy holding the boat-boom in place when extended.— **fore'hall",** *n.* A large front hall.— **fore'han"mer,** *n.* [Scot.] A blacksmith's sledge, as the hammer that strikes first, before the other one.

fore'hand", *a.* **1.** Done prior to. **2.** [Scot.] Front; specif., the leading stone in curling. **3†.** Former.

fore'hand", *n.* **1.** The part of a horse before the rider. **2.** A forehanded stroke. **3.** [Archaic.] A chief part. **4.** [Archaic.] Superiority; advantage.

fore'hand"ed, ¡ for'hand'ed; 2 fōr'hănd'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Done in good time; seasonable. **2.** [U. S.] Having money saved up; possessed of means or property; thrifty; as, a *forehanded* mechanic. **3.** Formed in the forehand or fore parts, as a horse. **4.** In such games as tennis, designating a forward stroke at the ball, the player holding the racket with his palm toward the front: opposed to *backhand.*— **fore-hand'ed-ness,** *n.*

fore'hard", ¡ for'hārd'; 2 fōr'hârd', *n.* The proper twist in the individual strands of a rope.

fore'hatch", ¡ for'hach'; 2 fōr'hăch', *n.* The forward hatchway usually aft of the foremast in a ship.

fore'head, ¡ for'ed; 2 fōr'ĕd (XIII), *n.* **1.** The upper face; the part of the face, between the eyes and the hair; the fore part of the head; front; brow: also figuratively. **2.** Brazen assurance; effrontery; audacity. Compare FACE and CHEEK.

The villain whose life they had preserved had the heart and the *forehead* to appear as the principal witness against them.

MACAULAY *England* vol. i, p. 523. [p. s. a. c. 1849.]

KEY 1: ăisle; aŭ = out; ĕell; ĭll = feud; ch̆in; go; jet; ŋ = sing; s̆ŏn; s̆hip; th̆in, this; ą̈gure; F. boñ, dūne; n = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
KEY 2: bo͝ok, bo͞ot; fu͡il, ru͡le, cū̆re, bu͡t, bu͡rn; o͡il, b6y; ę = k; ç = s; g̊o, g̊em; i͡nk; s̆ = z; th̆in, this; F. boñ, dūne; n = loch.

[< AS. *forhæfod*, < *for-* (see FORE-[1]) + *hæfod*; see HEAD.] **fore'head-ed,** *a.* **1.** Having a forehead; as, high-*foreheaded*. **2†.** Brazen-faced; impudent.

fore'hearth', *n.* **1.** The forward part of the hearth of a blast-furnace. **2.** A steel furnace having an appliance attached in front to obviate the use of the casting ladle.—**fore'heat''er,** *n.* A pan in which seawater was first boiled in making sea-salt.—**fore-hend'†,** *vt.* To overtake; seize. **fore-hent'†,**—**fore-hew',** *vt.* To hew the front of.—**fore'hold',** *n.* The hold or forward part of a ship's hold.—**fore'hold'ing†,** *n.* Prediction; augury.

fore'hood, *n.* One of the forward hood-members of a ship's hull.—**fore'hook',** *n.* A V-shaped strengthening member in the bows of a vessel.—**fore'horse'†,** *n.* The leader in a (tandem) team.

for'eign, | 1 fŏr'in; 2 fŏr'in, *a.* **1.** Belonging to, situated for'en§, | in, or derived from another country; not native; alien; exotic; as, a *foreign* people; the *foreign* population of New York. **2.** Connected with other countries; bearing a relation to other countries; as, *foreign* trade. In the administration of law all the States of the United States are foreign to each other, the usually the courts of the several States recognize the laws of sister States, while the Federal courts of the United States invariably take judicial notice of the laws of all the States. A corporation is *foreign* to all jurisdictions except that under whose laws it was organized, those organized in any one State being foreign to other States; while those organized in England are *foreign* to her colonies and vice versa. The word is often so used in the phrases *foreign* assignment, *foreign* bill of exchange, *foreign* corporation, etc., etc. **3.** Of, pertaining to, or resulting from some person or thing aside from that under discussion. **4.** Improperly or abnormally introduced from without; not belonging to that place or body in which it is found; as, *foreign* substances in the stomach. **5.** Having only remote relation or no relation; not pertinent; irrelevant; as, your argument is *foreign* to the question; kept aloof; excluded; as, a person out of sympathy with local sentiment is *foreign* to his neighbors. **6.** *Law.* Not subject to the laws or jurisdiction of a country; extraterritorial. **7†.** Exiled; banished. **8†.** In the open air. **9†.** Outside one's family circle. [< *forain*, < *fors*, < *foris*, adv., < L. *foranews*, < L. *foras*, out of doors, < *foris*, door.] SYN.: see ALIEN, *a.*—**foreign bill,** a bill of exchange drawn in one country or state and made payable in another country or state.—**for'eign-built',** *a.* Built in a foreign country, as a vessel.—**fi. decree** or **judgment,** an adjudication pronounced by a tribunal of a different and independent jurisdiction.—**F. Office,** the department of the government that has charge of its foreign affairs: originally English, but now widely applied, especially in reference to China and Japan.—**for'eign-ism,** *n.* Foreign thing, custom, or idiom. **2.** A foreign peculiarity, idiom, or custom.—**for''eign-i-za''tion,** *n.* The act of rendering foreign.—**for'eign-ize,** *v.* **I.** *t.* To make foreign in character or connection; to denationalize. **II.** *i.* To become foreign.—**for'eign-ly,** *adv.* In the manner of foreigners.—**for'eign-ness,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being foreign. **2.** Alienation from connection or relation; extraneousness.—**for'eign-ship,** *n.*

for'eign-er, | 1 fŏr'in-er; 2 fŏr'in-er, *n.* **1.** An unnatural-**for'en-er§,** | ized person of foreign birth and nationality; a citizen of a foreign country; an alien.

The entry of *foreigners* . . . is not an absolute right, but only one of imperfect obligation, and it is subject to the discretion of the government which tolerates it.
KENT *Commentaries* vol. i, pt. i, lect. ii, p. 35.

2. A thing of foreign origin, or relating to some foreign land; as, specif. (1) a ship built or sailing under an alien flag; (2) a bond or other security issued by another government. **3†.** One not a member of a certain society, association, or the like; an outsider. **for'eign†,** SYN.: see ALIEN, *n.*—**for'eign-ry,** *n.* A foreigner.

for'einer, *n.* Same as FOREIGN.

fore'jin-tes''tine, *n.* *Entom.* That portion of an insect's alimentary canal from the crop forward.—**fore'judge',** *vt.* To judge of before hearing evidence; prejudge.—**fore-judg'ment,** *n.*—**fore-judge'r,** *n.*—**fore'kid'ney,** *n.* The pronephros.

fore-know', | 1 fōr-nō'; 2 fōr-nō', *vt.* To know before-**fore-know'n,** | hand. [< FORE-[1] + KNOW.]—**fore-know'a-bl(e),** *a.*—**fore-know'er,** *n.*—**fore-know'ing-ly,** *adv.*

fore-known'edge, *n.* Foreknowledge. [< FORE-[1] + KNOWLEDGE.] Knowledge of a thing before it exists or of an event before it takes place; prescience. **2.** *Theol.* The prescience of God, by which he foresees from all eternity every being—especially every free being—that will exist and every event in his history, as well as all other events whatsoever. Compare FOREORDINATION.

The *foreknowledge* of God has then no influence upon either the freedom or the certainty of actions; it is only another reason, that is in knowledge, and not influence.
R. WATSON *Theological Institutes* pt. ii, p. 380. [c. 1 P.]

[< FORE-[1] + KNOWLEDGE.] SYN.: see PREDESTINATION.

for'el, *n.* [Obs.] A parchment used for book-covers. **2.** [PROV. Eng.] A handkerchief-border. **3†.** A case for manuscripts. [< OF. *forel*, dim. of *forre*, < LL. *fodrus*, < Goth. *fōdr*, sheath.]

fore'la'dy, *n.* [U. S.] Same as FOREWOMAN.

fore'land', | 1 fōr'land'; 2 fōr'länd', *n.* **1.** A projecting **fore'land,** | point of land; cape; promontory; headland. **2.** *Fort.* A piece of ground between the wall and the ditch of a fortification. **3.** *Hydraul. Engin.* A portion of a shore outside an embankment which protects it from the shock of the waves. **4.** In international politics, territory situated in front of, or opposite to, a *hinterland*. [< FORE-[1] + LAND.] —**North** and **South Forelands,** headlands at the eastern extremity of Kent, England.

fore-lay'†, 1 fōr-lē'; 2 fōr-lā', *v.* To plan or lay down beforehand.

fore-lay'r, *vt.* **1.** To waylay. **2.** To obstruct; embarrass. Compare FORLAY.

fore'lead'er, *n.* One who leads by example; a guide.—**fore'leech'** *n.* Naut. A spencer's forward edge.

fore'lle, 1 fōr'l; 2 fōr'l, *n.* A variety of trout.

fore'lock'[1], 1 fōr'lŏk'; 2 fōr'lŏk', *n.* **1.** An iron pin or wedge passed through the end of a bolt or the like, to prevent its withdrawal; a split pin; linchpin; key. **2.** A catch or clasp, as used on medieval armor. [< FORE-[1] + LOCK[1], n.]—**fore'lock'-bolt'†,** *n.* A bolt having in one end a hole for a key.—**f.-hook,** *n.* A winch in a rope-machine.—**to pull the forelock,** to salute a superior by an awkward imitation of uncovering the head.—**fore-lock',** *vt.* To fasten, as a bolt, by a forelock.

fore'lock'[2], *n.* A lock of hair growing over the forehead, especially of a horse or similar animal. [< FORE-[1] + LOCK[2], n.]—**to take or seize time or occasion by the forelock,** to seize an opportunity; act promptly.

fore-look', 1 fōr-lŭk'; 2 fōr-lōōk', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To observe; foresee; keep watch upon. **2†.** To cast an evil spell upon by a glance. **II.** *i.* To look forward; exercise foresight.—**fore-look'er,** *n.* **1.** Prudent forethought. **2.** [U. S.] A look ahead.—**fore-look'ers,** *n. pl.*—**fore'loop'er,** *n.* [S. Afr.] A boy who goes before oxen, guiding them by a thong fixed to the horns; a forecunner.—**fore-lope',** *vi.* [S. Afr.] To work as a fore-looper'.—**fore-loop'ing,** *n.*—**fore-lop'er,** *n.* A fore-looper. **fore-loup'er†.**

fore'man, 1 fōr'măn; 2 fōr'măn, *n.* [FORE'MEN, *pl.*] **1.** The head man; chief man. Especially: (1) The spokesman of a jury. (2) The overseer of a body of workmen. **2†.** An ancestor. [< FORE-[1] + MAN.]—**fore'man,** *vt.* [Rare.]—**fore'man-ship,** *n.*

fore'mast', 1 fōr'măst'; 2 fōr'mȧst', *n.* The foremost mast of a vessel. [< FORE-[1] + MAST, *n.*]—**fore'mast''man,** *n.* A sailor before the mast; also, a man on a war vessel who attends to the foremast-gear. **fore'mast'hand''.**—**fore'mast''ing,** *n.* [Archaic.] A petty officer in the merchant service, as a boatswain or sailmaker.

fore-mean', *vt.* [Archaic.] To intend. **fore-mind'†.**—**fore'mil'ch,** *n.* Milk secreted just before or after giving birth; colostrum.

fore'most, 1 fōr'mōst; 2 fōr'mōst, *a.* First in place, time, rank, or order; chief. [Double superl., < AS. *forma*, first, < *fore*, before, + superl. suf. *-mȧ*.] **fore'mest†.** SYN.: see FIRST.

fore'most, *adv.* In the first place; at the head; soon-**fore'mostly,** *adv.* est; first.

fore'moth'er, *n.* A female ancestor.—**fore-name',** *vt.* To name before; mention previously.—**fore'name'',** *n.* A name given before the family name or surname; a prenomen.—**fore-named',** *a.*

Fō'ren-di-haz'', 1 fō'ren-di-hȧz'; 2 fō'ren-de-hȧz', *n.* The twenty-first month of the lesser Jewish year. [Heb. *Yerachmeel* (*Jerahmeel*) *Chronicles*, 1801–02 p. 177.

fore-nenst', 1 fōr-nenst'; 2 fōr-nēnst', *prep.* [Dial., Brit.] Opposite to; over against.

fore'night', 1 fōr'nīt'; 2 fōr'nīt', *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The night before. **2.** The evening, from dark till bedtime.

fore'noon', 1 fōr'nūn'; 2 fōr'nōōn', *a.* Of, pertaining to, or taking place in the forenoon.

fore'noon'', *n.* The period of daylight preceding midday; the morning, especially the part before noon.

fore'note'', *n.* *Mus.* Appoggiatura.

fo-ren'sic, 1 fo-ren'sik; 2 fo-rĕn'sic, *a.* Pertaining to courts of justice or to public disputation; relating to or used in forensics; belonging to the bar; legal; relative or discussion; argumentative; as, *forensic* eloquence. [< L. *forensis*, < *forum*, market-place, forum.] **fo-ren'sal,** [Rare.] **fo-ren'sic-al-ly,** *adv.*—**fo-ren'sic-ism,** *n.* [Rare.]—**forensic medicine,** medicine as related to law; medical jurisprudence.—**f. oratory,** see ORATORY.—**fo-ren''si-cal'i-ty,** *n.*—**fo-ren'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*

fo-ren'sics, *n.* In some american colleges, an argumentative thesis; an oral argument; a debate.

No thesis substituted for a *forensic* will be counted for Honorable Mention, unless approved by the Committee on Forensics.
Harvard University Catalogue, 1891–92 p. 177.

fore'oath'n, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* An oath ordinarily required of a plaintiff in a suit preliminary to taking any legal action.

fore'or-dain', 1 fōr'ôr-dān'; 2 fōr'ôr-dān', *vt.* To ordain or appoint beforehand; predetermine; predestinate.

Some . . . are *foreordained* to be mathematicians; in childhood, Euclid is their story-book.
STARR KING *Substance and Show* p. 57. [A. & CO. 1877.]

[< FORE-[1] + ORDAIN.] **fore-or'di-nate** [Rare].—**fore''or-dain'ment,** *n.* Foreordination.—**fore-or'di-nance'†,** *n.*—**fore-or'di-na'tion,** | 1 fōr-fōr'dē-nā''shan; 2 fōr-fôr'dē-nā''shon, *n.* *Theol.* Previous ordination or appointment; predestination; predetermination.

Foreordination is an act of the infinitely intelligent, foreknowing, righteous, and benevolent will of God from all eternity determining the certain futurition of all events of every class whatsoever that come to pass, and especially necessitating the certain futurition of events, while *foreordination* makes them certainly future.
A. A. HODGE *Outlines of Theol.* pp. 201–2. [c. & BROS. 1879.]

SYN.: see PREDESTINATION.

fore-pale', *vt.* & *vi.* To foregnole.—**fore'par''ents,** *n. pl.* [Colloq., U. S.] Ancestors, immediate or remote.—**fore'part',** *n.* The fore part: an erroneous form.—**fore'par''ty†,** *n.* The fore part.—**fore'pas''sage,** *n.* *Naut.* A passage to a ship's forepeak; also, one leading from the hatchway to the forward magazine.—**fore'past'†,** *a.* Past; bygone.—**fore'peak',** *n.* *Naut.* The extreme forward part of a ship's hold; the lowest interior.—**fore'-piece',** *n.* **1.** A front part; specif., the flap at the front of a side-saddle for guarding the dress. **2.** [Rare.] *Theat.* A curtain-raiser. **3.** [Rare.] One of the carpenters' plane intermediate between the jack-plane and the smoothing-plane.—**fore'-plate'',** *n.* In rolling bloom-iron, a shelf-like plate or rest in front of the roughing-rolls.—**fore-pole',** *v.* *Mining.* **I.** *t.* To shore up, by placing poles or other supports in front of, so as to prevent caving when undermined. **II.** *i.* To secure and strengthen an excavation by shoring, or adjusting forepoles.—**fore'pole'r,** *n.*—**fore'post',** *n.* A gate-post; advanced post.—**fore'rake',** *n.* *Naut.* The angle of inclination of a ship's stern; also, the extent of the overhang.—**fore'ran,** *pret.* of FORERUN.—**fore'reach',** *vt.* To gain upon or pass; beat in sailing. **II.** *i.* To shoot ahead after the propelling power has been stopped; forge ahead: said of a ship when sailing.

You must give her room in stays, for she *forereaches*, as if she would put out the wind's eye.
COOPER *Pilot* p. 24. [z. r. c.]

fore'rent', *n.* [Scot.] Rent due six months after taking possession, when it is first crop in the case of land.—**fore'rib',** *n.* The front rib.—**fore-ridc'†,** *vt.* To ride in advance of.—**fore-rid'er†,** *n.* An advanced rider; outrider; especially, a courier.—**fore'right'ing,** *n.* The fore-shrouds.—**fore'right''s,** *a.* **1.** Straightforward; directly favorable. **2.** Abrupt; blunt.—**fore'right'ness,** *n.* Inordinate boldness, the right of transgressions.—**fore'right''s,** *adv.* Directly forward.—**fore'room'',** *n.* [Prov.] A front room in a house, for receiving guests; parlor.

fore-run', 1 fōr-run'; 2 fōr-rŭn', *vt.* FORE-RAN'; FORE-RUN'; FORE-RUN'NING; FORE-RUNS'.] **1.** To run in advance of; precede (a person or thing following). **2.** To go before as introducing or ushering in; announce; prognosticate.

Actions begun in cheerfulness display
The merry herald that *forerunn* success.
G. H. BOKER *Anne Boleyn* act iv. sc. 3.

fore-run'ner, 1 fōr-run'er; 2 fōr-rŭn'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which precedes a person or event, especially as a sign or a warning; a precursor; messenger; herald; prognostic; as, Wycliff was the *forerunner* of the Reformation; moral corruption is the *forerunner* of national decline. **2.** *Naut.* (1) A piece of colored material on a log-line to indicate the time for turning the glass. (2) A rope used to fasten a harpoon to the main coil. **3.** *pl.* An avance-guard. **4†.** An ancestor. SYN.: see HERALD.—**fore'run-ship,** *n.*

fo'res, 1 fō'rēz; 2 fō'rēz, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The valves of a door; doors.

fore'said', 1 fōr'sed'; 2 fōr'sĕd', *a.* Aforesaid.

fore'sail', 1 fōr'sēl' or (*Naut.*) fō'sl; 2 fōr'sāl' or (*Naut.*) fō'sl, *n.* **1.** A square sail, bent to the foreyard; the lowest sail on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel. **2.** The fore-and-aft sail on a schooner's foremast, set on a boom and gaff. **3.** The forestaysail of a cutter or sloop. **4.** The forward sail in a spritsail-rigged craft.

fore-say', *vt.* To say beforehand.

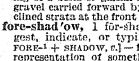
fore'see', 1 fōr-sē'; 2 fōr-sē', *v.* [-SAW'; -SEEN'; -SEE'ING.] **I.** *t.* To discern, as tho by sight, beforehand; foreknow; anticipate. **II.** *i.* To have foresight. [< AS. *forseōn*, < *for-* (see FORE-[1]) + *seōn*, see.]—**fore-see'a-bl(e),** *a.*—**fore-see'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**fore'see'er,** *n.*

fore-seen'†, *conj.* On condition that; provided: more strictly a past participle.—**fore-set'†,** *vt.* **1.** Same as FORSET. **2.** To predetermine; arrange (a matter) in advance.—**fore-set'ting,** *n.*—**fore-set',** *a.* Set forward.—**foreset beds** (*Geol.*), the beds constituting the main deposit in the building of a delta or glacial sand-plain, consisting of sand and gravel carried forward by the stream and deposited in inclined strata at the front of the delta.

fore-shad'ow, *v.* & *n.* Foreshadow; 2 to suggest.

fore-shad'ow, *vt.* Foreshadow; 2 to suggest, indicate, or typify beforehand; prefigure. [< FORE-[1] + SHADOW, *n.*]—**fore'shad''ow,** *n.* The indistinct representation of something to come; a prefiguration.—**fore-shad'ow-er,** *n.*—**Foreshadowing,** *n.*

fore'shaft', 1 fōr'shaft'; 2 fōr'shȧft', *n.* A supplemen-


Foreshaft.

1. An Eskimo arrow with foreshaft and head. 2. Side view showing structure. *a*, foreshaft; *b*, head or point.

tary part of the shaft of an arrow, or harpoon, carrying the head.

fore'sheet'', 1 fōr'shēt'; 2 fōr'shēt', *n.* *Naut.* **1.** The rope by which the lee clew of a foresail is held when the sail is set. **2.** *pl.* The space forward of the foremost thwart in a boat: often covered with a grating.

fore-sight', *n.* Same as FORESIGHT.

fore-shield'†, *vt.* To ward off; forfend.—**fore-shift'ed,** *a.* Moved forward: said, in zoology, of appendages of a recent animal now anterior to the position occupied by them in the primitive type.—**fore-shin'ing,** *n.* Foreland. **2.** To throw light forward.—**fore'shine'',** *n.* [Rare.] A shining object seen ahead.—**fore'ship'',** *n.* The forward part of a vessel; the bow; the forepart.—**fore'shock',** *n.* A shock uncovered at low tide; also, a projecting piece of shore.

fore-short'en, 1 fōr-shôrt'n; 2 fōr-shôrt'n, *vt.* **1.** *Art.* In drawing or painting, to represent parts in apparent contention of (an object), on a surface, so as to give the proper impression concerning its form and proportions. This is necessary in regard to all lines passing through an object which are not perpendicular to a line from the eye of the spectator to the center of the object. **2.** Figuratively, to affect the visual or mental perception of (an object) by any other means, as by change of position, so as to produce the impression of having suppressed by foreshortening. [< FORE-[1] + SHORTEN.]—**fore-short'en-ing,** *n.* *Art.* The art of representing objects on a plane surface as they appear to the eye in true perspective.

fore'shot', 1 fōr'shŏt'; 2 fōr'shŏt', *n.* A metallic liquid, containing considerable fusel-oil, that comes over at the beginning of the distillation of low wines. **2.** The spirit that is first drawn from a still in the distillation of whisky. **3.** [PROV. Eng.] The projecting upper part of a building. [< FORE-[1] + SHOT[1], *n.*]

fore-show', *vt.* To exhibit beforehand; prophesy.—**fore-show'er,** *n.*—**fore'shrouds,** *n. pl.* [Contr. from **fore'shrouds'',** *n. pl.* Shrouds of the lower foremast.—**fore'-side'',** *n.* **1.** The front. **2.** [New Eng.] The foreshore.

fore'sight'†, 1 fōr'sait'; 2 fōr'sīt', *n.* **1.** The act or capacity of foreseeing; foresight.

The sagacious man can foresee, because he can see. Insight is the only *foresight*.
J. F. CLARKE *Every-Day Religion* p. 194. [z. & r. 1886.]

2. Thoughtful care regarding the future; provision against harm or need; prudence; precaution. **3.** *Surv.* Any forward reading of a leveling-staff; a forward bearing taken by a compass. **4.** The projecting weight of a gun. [< FORE-[1] + SIGHT.] SYN.: see ANTICIPATION; PRUDENCE.—**fore'sight'ed,** *a.* Having the quality of prudent foresight; provident.—**fore'sight'ed-ness,** *n.*—**fore'sight'ful-ness,** *a.*—**fore'sight'less-ness,** *n.*

fore-sig'nif-fy, 1 fōr-sig'ni-fī; 2 fōr-sĭg'nĭ-fī, *vt.* To foreshow; typify.—**fore-sig'ni-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

fore'skin', 1 fōr'skin'; 2 fōr'skĭn', *n.* *Anatomical.* A peculiar white hydrated calcium-sodium-aluminum silicate ($H_{12}CaNa_4Al_2(SiO_3)_{12}H_2O$), that crystallizes in the monoclinic system, and belongs to the zeolite family. [< G. F. *Forzit*, of Porto Ferrajo, Elba.]

fore'sketch', 1 fōr'skech'; 2 fōr'skĕch', *n.* *Art.* A preliminary sketch or study.—**fore'skin',** *n.*

fore'skin', 1 fōr'skin'; fōr'skĭn', *n.* The loose skin that covers the glans penis; the prepuce. [< FORE-[1] + SKIN, *n.*]

fore'skirt', *n.* The front part of a skirt, etc.—**fore'sleeve',** *n.* The lash end of a whip.—**fore'slee've,** *n.* That part of a sleeve below the elbow; also, formerly, an ornamental sleeve or half-sleeve differing in color and material from the garment.—**fore-slow'†,** *vt.* & *i.* To retard the progress of: hinder: delay. **2.** To disregard; omit. **II.** *i* To procrastinate.—**fore-snaf'let,** *n.* To forbid; restrain.

fore'speak', 1 fōr'spēk'; 2 fōr'spĕk', *v.* [PROV. Eng.] To foretell. **2.** To bless or consecrate. **3.** [Scot.] To bespeak. **4†.** To speak out; proclaim.—**fore'speak'er†,** *n.* That which insures interest or wins favor.—**fore'speak''ing†,** *n.* **1.** A foretelling. **2.** A preface.—**fore'speech'†,**

fore-sped', *vt.* [Rare.] To surpass in speed; outrun.—**fore'spen'cer,** *n.* See TRYSAIL.—**fore-spent',** *a.* [Archaic.] Gone by; past.—**fore'spok'en†,** *p. a.* Foregent.—**fore-spur'rer†,** *n.* One who rides in advance, as a herald.

fer'est, 1 fer'est; 2 fōr'ĕst, *vt.* **1.** To overspread with woods or trees. **2.** To establish a forest in, either by natural or artificial means. **3.** [Rare.] To secrete in a forest.

fer'est, *n.* **1.** A large tract of land covered with a natural growth of trees and underbrush; a large wood; woodland, often with intervening spaces of open ground. **2.** *Law.* (1) [Eng.] Wild land generally belonging to the crown and kept for the protection of game for the royal chase: now chiefly used as public pleasure-grounds.

For words not given above see FOR-, *prefix*, page 958; FORE-, *prefix*, page 960.

(2) A franchise consisting of the right of keeping wild game on ground set apart for the chase. [O.E., < L.L. *forestis*, < L. *foras*: see FOREIGN.] — **all-aged forest**, see MANY-AGED FOREST, below. — **communal f.**, same as TOWN FOREST. — **composite f.** (*Forestry*), a forest in which both seedlings and sprouts occur in favorable numbers. — **crown f.**, a forest, the property of the British government. — **culled f.** (*Forestry*), a forest thinned by the removal of selected trees. — **cut-over f.** (*Forestry*), a forest from which all or most of the merchantable timber has been cut. — **even-aged f.**, a forest in which the trees are of regular growth. — **federal f.**, a forest owned by the United States. — **for'est-dwell'er**, *n.* A woodland inhabitant. — **f. capital** (*Forestry*), the capital which a forest represents: (1) the forest land; (3) the stand. — **f. courts** (*Eng.*), courts, now obsolete, for the enforcement of the forest laws. — **f.-cover**, *n.* *Forestry.* All trees and other plants in a forest. — **f.-engineer**, *n.* See ENGINEER. — **f. extension**, *n.* *Forestry.* Forestation. — **f.-fever**, *n.* — **f.-finance**, *n.* *Forestry.* Determination of money returns from a forest. — **f.-fire**, *n.* *Forestry.* See under FIRE. — **f. flour** (*Forestry*), the deposit of vegetable matter on the ground in a forest, consisting of (1) *litter*, the upper, slightly decomposed portion of the forest floor; (2) *humus*, the deeper, more decomposed layer. — **f.-fly**, *n.* A blood-sucking hippoboscid fly or horse-tick, frequenting woodlands, especially *Hippobosca equina*. 2. A horse-fly or tabanid. — **f.-folk**, *n.* Inhabitants of the forests, whether human beings, animals, or creatures of the imagination. — **f.-green**, *n.* Lincoln green. See GREEN. — **f.-grown**, *a.* *Forestry.* Grown in the forest from self-sown seed. — **f.-gum**, *n.* Same as YARRAH. — **f. laws** (*Eng.*), a system of laws, now obsolete, for the preservation of the royal forests. — **f.-lizard**, *n.* A fossil saurian (*Hylæosaurus oweni*) discovered in the forest of Tilgate, England. — **f. mahogany**, *n.* Same as CEDRELA. — **f. management**, *n.* *Forestry.* (1) the tallow wood or stringy bark; (2) the red gum or red mahogany. — **f. management**, the practical application of the principles of forestry: see FORESTRY. — **f. mensuration** (*Forestry*), the determination of the present and future product of a forest. — **f. nursery**, *n.* A nursery in which young trees are grown for forestry planting. — **f.-oak**, *n.* (*Australia*) A shrub. — **f. organization**, *n.* *Forestry.* The preparation of plans for establishing and managing a forest. — **f.-ox**, *n.* A small wild ox, the anoa. See illus. under ANOA. — **f.-pansy**, *n.* Same as WOODNYMPH. — **f.-pigmy**, *n.* A member of one of the dwarf forest-dwelling races of equatorial Africa. — **f.-plantation**, *n.* *Forestry.* A young forest established by setting out young trees or by sowing seed. — **f.-products**, *n. pl.* *Forestry.* *Major products*, including all wood harvested for any purpose: *minor products*, all minor products except wood. — **f.-ranger**, *n.* [U.S.] One who guards a forest reserve against depredation and fire. — **f.-rat**, *n.* The black rat (*Mus rattus*) prehistorically introduced into New Zealand; Maori name, **kiore-ngutu**. [Australia] — **f. reserve**, *n.* A piece of several valuable timber species of *Eucalyptus*, especially *E. rostrata* and *E. tereticornis*. — **f.-school**, *n.* A school where forestry is taught. 2. A school of the Forest Service, the same as BUREAU OF FORESTRY. — **f.-steading**, *n.* The dwelling and offices of a forester. — **f.-tree**, *n.* A tree commonly found in a forest, especially a timber-producing tree, a cultivated fruit-tree. — **f.-type**, *n.* *Forestry.* A forest, or part of one, possessing distinctive forest characteristics. — **high f.** (*Forestry*), same as HIGH FOREST. — **Hoffmeister's f.** (*Verse Mystery*), the wood in which Lif and Lifthraser, parents of the new human race, were preserved during Ragnarok, the flame of Surt being unable to destroy it. — **Indian f.**, same as TROPICAL FOREST. — **irregular f.** (*Forestry*), a forest in which trees differ considerably in age. — **many-aged f.** (*Forestry*), a forest where trees of many different classes and ages tend to distribute themselves. — **mature f.** (*Forestry*), a forest in old but true phase, in height is at an end, and growth in diameter is decreasing. — **mixed f.** (*Forestry*), a forest composed of trees of two or more species. — **normal f.** (*Forestry*), same as NORMAL FOREST. — **overmature f.** (*Forestry*), a forest in which, as the result of age, tree-growth has ceased, and deterioration has begun. — **park f.** (*Forestry*), a forest in which the trees are scattered singly or in small groups. — **protection f.** (*Forestry*), a forest whose chief value is to regulate stream-flow, prevent erosion, or serve any other than timber purpose. — **pure f.** (*Forestry*), a forest composed chiefly of trees of one species. — **regular f.** (*Forestry*), a forest in which the trees are approximately of the same age. — **seed f.** (*Forestry*), a forest grown from seed. — **semiregular f.** (*Forestry*), a forest in which rapid growth in height has culminated, but growth in diameter is not diminishing. — **sown f.**, same as SEED FOREST. — **submarine or subtidal f.**, a submerged land-surface, not older than the Quaternary, covered with tree-stumps surrounded by peat, etc. — **town f.** (*Forestry*), a forest which is the property of a city, town, or village. — **two-storied f.** (*Forestry*), a natural forest composed of trees of different species, where the taller trees form an overwood, or upper story, and the shorter trees an underwood, or lower story. — **uneven-aged f.** (*Forestry*), same as IRREGULAR FOREST. — **veteran f.** (*Forestry*), a forest of trees exceeding two feet in diameter. — **virgin f.** (*Forestry*), a natural forest untouched by the ax. — **for'eal**, *a.* Relating to or accruing from forests; as, *forestal* rights; *forestal* revenues. — **fo-res'tial**, *a.* Forestine. — **for'est-ine**, *a.* Native to or found in forests; as, *forestine* birds or animals. — **for'est-less**, *a.* Destitute of forests. — **for'est-ry†**, *a.* Covered with forests; wooded.

Forest's, *n.* Miles, an English murderer: helped to kill the princes in the Tower of London (1483); died in sanctuary. 2. A county in N. W. Pennsylvania; 410 sq. m.; county-seat, Tionesta. 3. A county in N. E. Wisconsin; 1,421 sq. m.; county-seat, Crandon. 4. A village in Hardin county, O.

fore'staff, *for'-staf*; 2 *fōr'-staf*, *n.* 1. A cross-staff. 2. An instrument for measuring latitude, in which direct sight was taken, as distinguished from the back-staff, in which the image was seen by reflection.

for'est-age, 1 *for'est-ij*; 2 *fŏr'est-āj*, *n.* *Eng. Law.* 1. A duty paid to the king's foresters. 2. Tribute payable to a forester. 3. A forester's service to the king.

fore-stall', 1 *fōr-stôl'*; 2 *fōr-stal'*, *vt.* 1. To hinder or guard against by preparation; render unnecessary or unavailing by preoccupation; get ahead of; anticipate: as, to *forestall* criticism; to *forestall* public opinion.

> He dies to-night: and thus my father but *forestalls* my purpose.
> N. LEE *Rival Queens* act i, sc. 2.

2. To buy up or to effect or monopolize (the market) in advance of the trade generally; practise, to preoccupy or control in one's own favor by anticipatory measures; as, to *forestall* the grain-trade.

The 18th of Charles II., c. 7 . . . supposes that there is a certain price at which corn is likely to be *forestalled*, that is, bought up in order to be sold again soon after in the same market.
ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* b. 4 17. iv. [L. *a.* & *c.*]

3. To shut up or obstruct (a road); stop or intercept on the way, as dealers going to market; prevent further progress on or of. 4. To anticipate and realize beforehand. 5†. To deprive by action taken in advance of: with *of*. [< FORE-† + INSTALL, v.] — **for-stall'er**, *n.*

fore'stall'ment, *n.* The spy sent in advance of a garroter and his victim. — **fore-stall'ry**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An outlying piece of ground near a farm. — **fore'stall'ŏr**, *n.* The foot-board of a cart.

fore-stall'ing, 1 *fōr-stôl'ing*; 2 *fōr-stal'ing*, *n.* *Law.* The common-law offense of intercepting persons dealing in provisions on their way to markets and buying up their supplies, dissuading them from proceeding, or persuading them to enhance the price when at market. This was an indictable offense at common law in England, and by statutes 5 and 6 Edw. VI. c. 14, but is no longer so since the passage of the statutes 7 and 8 Vict. c. 24. — **fore-stall'er**, *n.*

fore'star'ling, 1 *fōr'-stär'lin*; 2 *fōr'-stär'ling*, *n.* A pile or other device to guard the starling of a bridge from ice.

for'est-a'tion, 1 *for'est-ā'shən*; 2 *fŏr'est-ā'shon*, *n.* 1. The rearing of forest in treeless or insufficiently wooded areas; afforestation; forest extension. 2. Practical forestry.

fore'stay, 1 *fōr'stē*; 2 *fōr'stā*, *n.* *Naut.* A guy from the foremasthead to the stem. — **fore'stay'sail**, *n.* *Naut.* A triangular sail in front of the foremast, hoisted on the forestay: in some rigs called *forestaff*.

For'est Can'tons. The Swiss cantons of Lucerne, Schwyz, Unterwalden, and Uri.

For'est Cit'y, 1. A town in Winnebago county, Iowa. 2. A town in Rutherford county, N. C. 3. A borough; Susquehanna county, Pa. 4. Cleveland, Ohio. 5. Portland, Me. 6. Reno, Nev. Ga.

fore'step'', *n.* 1. A footstep in advance. 2. Precedence.

for'est-er, 1 *for'est-ər*; 2 *fŏr'est-er*, *n.* 1. One who has charge of a forest or of its timber.



Eight-spotted Forester Moth. 4/5

2. One of various zygaenid moths; as, the eight-spotted *forester* (*Alypia octomaculata*), the larva of which feeds on the grape. 4. [F.] A member of an order of Foresters. [Rare.] 5. [*pl.*] [*cap.*] [*construed as pl.*] < L.L. *forestarius*, < *forestis*; see FOREST.] — **Ancient Order of Foresters.** 1. A friendly society founded in England in 1745. An American branch was established in 1836. 2. An American friendly society founded in 1832, and having a membership of upward of a quarter of a million. — **Independent Order of Foresters**, an American fraternal organization founded in 1874, and having a membership of nearly a quarter of a million.

for'est-fe'ver, f.-green, etc. See under FOREST, *n.*

For'est Grove. A city in Washington county, Ore.; seat of Pacific University (non-sectarian), founded in 1849.

fore'stick'', 1 *fōr'stik'*; 2 *fōr'stik'*, *n.* A log that rests on the andirons in an open fire.

For'est-on, 1 *for'est-on*; 2 *fŏr'est-on*, *n.* A town in Ogle county, Ill. [forestry.

for'es-tral, 1 *for'es-trəl*; 2 *fŏr'es-tral*, *a.* Pertaining to

fore'stroke'', *n.* 1. *Fencing.* A forward stroke. 2. In bell-ringing, the pull in the direction of the bell, alternating in musical time with a *backstroke*.

for'est-ry, 1 *for'est-ri*; 2 *fŏr'est-ry*, *n.* 1. The art of developing or managing forests. The main branches of forestry are forest history, silviculture, forest measurements, forest protection, and forest utilization. Three great systems of forest management are distinguished: (1) the coppice system; (2) the selection system; (3) the clear-cutting system. The seed system includes the stand method, group method, strip method, patch method, strip-stand method, group-seed method, strip-seed method, single-tree method, reserve-seed method, and clean-cutting method. The sprout system is based on the sprout method. The composite system includes the reserve-sprout method. See METHOD, *n.*

> The object of *forestry* is to discover and apply the principles according to which forests originate and grow. It is distinct from arboriculture, which deals with individual trees. CLINTON *Procuc Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 173.* GOVT. PRINT. OFF. 1904.

2. Forestage. 3. [P.] The institutions, rites, and principles of the orders of Foresters. 4. *Scots Law.* A privilege formerly granted by the crown, permitting use of the royal forests. — **for'es-trie**, *a.* Of or pertaining to forestry.

for'est-tree, *n.* See under FOREST, *n.*

fore'sum'mer, *n.* The early part of summer. — **fore'sun''**, *prep.* [Scot.] The early evening. — **fore'swift'er**, *n.* The foremost of the fore-shrouds. [ordnance.

fo-ret', 1 *fō-rē'*; 2 *fō-re'*, *n.* [P.] A tool for drilling vents in

fore'tack', *n.* *Naut.* The tack of the foresail. — **fore'tackle**, *n.* *Naut.* The tackle connected with the foremast. — **fore'talk, fore-talk'ing**, *n.* [Rare.] A preface; foreword.

fore-tas'te, 1 *fōr-tāst'*; 2 *fōr-tāst'*, *vt.* [FORE-TAST'ED; FORE-TAST'ING.] 1. To have some experience or enjoyment of before possessing; taste by anticipation; as, to *foretaste* joys. 2. [Rare.] To taste before some one else. [< FORE-† + TASTE, *v.*] SYN.: see ANTICIPATE. — **foretas'ter**, *n.*

fore'taste'', *n.* A taste or brief experience beforehand; enjoyment by anticipation. SYN.: see ANTICIPATION.

fore'tast'ing, *n.* The role of a taster on a vessel.

fore-tell', 1 *fōr-tel'*; 2 *fōr-tĕl'*, *v.* [-TOLD; -TELL'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To tell of or about in advance; utter a prophecy of; predict. 2†. To command or inform beforehand, as a person. **II.** *i.* To tell of an event in advance.

> The idea of *foretelling* is secondary; first, insight; second, foresight. A. T. PIERSON *Many Infallible Proofs* p. 35. [P. H. R.]

[< FORE-† + TELL, *v.*] SYN.: see AUGUR; PROPHESY. — **fore-tell'er**, *n.*

fore'think', *vt.* & *vi.* To think over or out in advance. — **fore-think'er†**, *n.*

fore'thought', 1 *fōr'thôt'*; 2 *fŏr'thŏt'*, *n.* 1. Deliberation or consideration beforehand; prescience; premeditation; as, without malice or *forethought*.

> To God Pertains the eternal *forethought*.
> BONAR *My Old Letters* lix. fi, l. 447.

2. Prudent care for the future; foresight. [< FORE-† + THOUGHT, *n.*] SYN.: see ANTICIPATION; CARE; PRUDENCE. — **fore-thought'ful**, *a.* [Rare.] Possessing forethought.

fore'thrift', *n.* Thrift in reference to the future. — **fore'-time''**, *n.* Time gone by; the past. — **fore-time'd**, *a.* 1. Timed in advance. 2. Antedated. — **fore-to'ken**, *n.* To foreshow or presage; foreshadow. — **fore'to'ken**, *n.* A token in advance. — **fore-to'ken-ing**, *n.* — **fore'-tooth''**, *n.* 1. An incisor. 2. A tooth of the first set.

fore'top'', 1 *fōr'top'*; 2 *fōr'tŏp'*, *n.* 1. The hair on the front part of the head; specif., the forelock of a horse. 2. An old style of arranging the front part of the natural hair, or of a wig, consisting of a heavy lock brushed up from the forehead.

> The gray wig with the scorched *fortop*.
> MACAULAY *Essays, Boswell's Johnson* p. 151. [A. 1880.]

3. *Naut.* The top or platform at the head of the foremast. 4. [U. S.] The front seat of a vehicle. 5†. The forehead. [< FORE-† + TOP, *n.*]

— **fore'top-gal'lant-mast**, *n.* The section of a mast above the foretopmast. — **fore'top-gal'lant-sail**, *n.* — **fore'top-gal'lant-yard''**, *n.* — **fore'top-man**, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] *Naut.* A man stationed in the foretop of a man-of-war. — **fore'top''mast**, *n.* The section of a mast, above the foremast, stepped upon the fore-trestletrees. — **fore'top''-sail**, *n.* [type.

fore'try''sail, *n.* See TRYSAIL. — **fore'type''**, *n.* A prototype. — **fore'top-gal'lant-mast**, *n.* — **fore'top-gal'lant-sail**, *n.* — **fore'top-man**, *n.* — **fore'top''mast**, *n.* — **fore'top''-sail**, *n.* — **fore'try''sail**, *n.* See TRYSAIL. — **fore'type''**, *n.* A prototype. — **for-ev'er**, 1 *for-ev'er*; 2 *fōr-ĕv'er*, *n.* Eternity. — **for-ev'er**, *adv.* [According to English usage, and following the etymology, *forever* and *forevermore* are separated each into two words, as, *for ever* and *for evermore*. American usage favors the forms here given.] 1. Throughout eternity; without end. 2. To the end of time or of life; during an unlimited period; interminably. 3. At all times; incessantly.

> Jurisprudence is *forever* appealing to fundamental principles, and inquiring how they apply to a given case.
> McCOSH *Divine Govt.* 56. [A. & S. 1869.]

[< FOR, *prep.*, + EVER.] — **forever and a day, forever and ever, forever and forever**, to all eternity: emphatic forms. — **for-ev'er-more**, *adv.* For all time and eternity.

for'wale'', *n.* The smaller wales of the bow. — **fore'wall''**, *n.* An outside wall. — **fore'ward**, *a.* Forward. — **fore'ward-ly**, *a.* The front; van. — **fore'ward-ness**, *n.* Agreement.

fore-warn', 1 *fōr-wôrn'*; 2 *fōr-warn'*, *vt.* To admonish or caution previously; inform or instruct beforehand; give warning to; as, he was *forewarned* of his danger.

> Whenever nature has commissioned one animal to prey upon another, she has preserved the balance by *forewarning* the other creature of what she has done.
> BENJAMIN *Birds and Poets* p. 51. [L. M. & CO. 1889.]

[< FORE-† + WARN.] SYN.: see ADMONISH. — **fore-warn'er**, *n.* — **fore-warn'ing**, *n.*

fore'wand', *pt.* Forewoned.

fore'wa'ters, *n. pl.* Midwives' name for hydrorhœa gravidarum, a disease that sometimes occurs from the pregnant uterus before delivery when the secretion of the uterine glands is excessive. — **for'ward'**, *adv.* Forth. Eng.] A highway. — **fore'weŏ'ing†**, *n.* Foreknowledge. — **fore'wind''**, *n.* 1. A wind that speeds a vessel directly forward: a favoring wind. 2. [Rare.] A foretaste. — **fore'wo'man**, 1 *fōr'wu'mən*; 2 *fōr'wo'mən*, *n.* [-WOMEN, 1 -wim'en; 2 -wĭm'en, *pl.*] A woman who oversees the employees in any office or factory. 2. The spokeswoman of a jury.

fore'word'', *n.* [Rare.] A preface; introduction. — **fore'-world''**, *n.* The antediluvian world.

fore-worn', 1 *fōr-wôrn'*; 2 *fōr-wŏrn'*, *a* [Archaic.] Worn out.

fore-wot', *pres. ind. 3d per. sing.*, of FOREWIT, *v.*

fore'yard', 1 *fōr'yärd'*; 2 *fōr'yärd'*, *n.* [Abbr. of *foreyard*, 1872].

A French field-marshal, distinguished in the Crimea.

fore'yard''s, *n. pl.* Naut. The lowest yard on the foremast of a square-rigged vessel. — **forge**, *n.* [*pl.* -GES.] The front yard of a house, temple, etc. — **fore'year''s**, *n. pl.* The first past a year.

For'far, 1 *fōr'fər*; 2 *fŏr'far*, *n.* 1. A county in Scotland; 875 sq. m. **For'far-shire**. 2. Its capital. 3. [*l.*] A heavy, coarse, linen fabric which originated in Forfarshire, Scotland. **for'farsʰ**.

for-fare'†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To bring to an end; destroy. **II.** *t.* **1.** To depart. 2. To fare hardly; undergo hardship; perish. — **for-fear'†**, *vt.* To terrify greatly. **for-fer'†**.

for'feit, 1 *fōr'fit*; 2 *fŏr'fit*, *n.* **I.** *t.* To lose title to or **for'fit**,) possession of through failure to fulfil some obligation or condition; become liable to loss because of some fault, omission, misconduct, or crime; as, a slothful employee *forfeits* his place; to *forfeit* respect.

> To render ourselves insensible to pain we must *forfeit* also the possibility of happiness.
> J. LUBBOCK *Pleasures of Life* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 9. [MACM. 1887.]

2. *Law.* To lose and surrender to an individual or the state (something that belongs to one) for misconduct, crime, or breach of duty; lose title to as a penalty; as, to *forfeit* a bond. 3. [Rare.] To render forfeitable. 4. *Mist.* To cause one to suffer forfeiture (of estates etc.); to cause to become forfeited or confiscated; to confiscate, as an estate.

II†. *i.* To commit a sin; offend; transgress; fail in duty. [< OF. *forfait*, pp. of *forfaire*, < L.L. *forisfacio*, < L. *foris*, out of doors, + *facio*, do.] SYN.: see LOSE. — **for'feit, a.** Forfeited. — **for'feit-a-bl'e†**, *a.* That may be forfeited, in any sense. — **for'feit-er**, *n.*

for'feit, n. 1. *Law.* (1) A thing lost to its owner by way of penalty for some default in duty or crime, the lands, tenements, or hereditaments passing to the party injured.

> And he that bows not to it as a god . . . Makes *forfeit* of his head.
> BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER *The Prophetess* act iv, sc. 5.

(2) A stipulation in a contract that on a breach or failure the party in default shall pay a specified sum as penalty. 2. *pl.* Any game in which some piece of personal property is taken as a fine for a breach of the rules, and is redeemable by some playful penalty. The article so taken is called a *forfeit*. 3. Forfeiture. 4†. A crime; fault. 5†. One whose life is forfeited. [< OF. *forfait*, < L.L. *forisfactum*, neut. pp. of *forisfacio*; see FORFEIT, *v.*]

for'fei-ture, 1 *fōr'fi-chur or -tiur*; 2 *fŏr'fi-chur or -tŭr*, *n.* The act of forfeiting, or that which is forfeited; specif., in law, a penalty for misconduct, crime, or breach of duty, whereby that which belongs to one is lost to him. Forfeiture for crime has never been general in the United States and is almost unknown. Forfeiture for treason is limited to the life of the person attainted, by the

United States Constitution. In 1870 Great Britain abolished forfeiture for treason and felony, but excepted outlawry; in 1879 outlawry in civil cases was abolished: distinguished from *escheat*, which is a natural reversion of an estate. [< OF. *forfeture*, < LL. *forisfactura*, < *forisfacio*; see FORFEIT, v.] **for'feit-ment.**

for-fend', *t.* for-fend'; 2 fôr-fend', *vt.* **1.** [Chiefly U. S.] To protect by means of precaution or forethought; defend. **2.** [Archaic.] To war I off; prevent; as, Heaven *forfend!*

for'fex, *n.* See SCISSORS.

for'fex, *pl.* [< fôrfeks, n. [FOR'FI-CES, 1 -fi-sēz; 2 -fi-cēz, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A pair of scissors. **2.** *Entom.* A pair of anal appendages that cross at the tips when closed, as in certain staiid neuropterous insects (*Raphidia*).—**for'fi-cate,** *a.* Deeply furcate, as the tail of a frigate-bird. **for'fi-cat'ed;** **for-fi'ci-late.**—**for'fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**for'fi-ci-form,** *a.* Having the form of a forfex.

For'fi-cu'li-dæ, 1 fôr'fi-kū'li-dē; 2 fôr'fi-cū'li-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* The only family of cuplexopterous insects, comprising the earwigs. **For-fic'u-la,** *n.* (L. g.) [L., dim. of *forfex*, scissors.] **For-fic'u-li'na.**—**for-fic'u-lid,** *a.* & *n.*—**for-fic'u-loid,** *a.*

for-gat', *imp.* of FORGET, *v.*

for-gath'er, 1 for-gath'ėr; 2 fôr-gäth'er, *vi.* [Scot.] Foregather: the etymologically correct form.

for-gave', 1 for-gāv'; 2 fôr-gāv', *imp.* of FORGIVE, *v.*

forge', 1 fōrj or fôrj; 2 fôrge or fôrj, *n.* [FORMERLY] FORD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To shape (metal) with a hammer or machine; beat or stamp into shape; as, to *forge* iron clamps with a dropp-press.

Hamilton *forged* the links and welded the chain which binds the Union. DEPEW *Orations, Nov. 23, 1880* p. 226. [CAS. CO.]

2. *Law.* To make in false and fraudulent imitation of something which if genuine would import legal efficacy; commit the crime of forgery in anything; as, to *forge* coins; to *forge* a promissory note. **3.** To fashion or form in any way; frame; invent; as, to *forge* a word or a report. **II.** *i.* **1.** To work as a smith. **2.** To be guilty of forgery. [< F. *forger*, < L. *fabricor*, < *fabrica*; see FABRIC.] Syn.: compare COUNTERFEIT, *a.* FORGERY.

forge², *v.* **I.** *t.* To force or impel forward: usually with *off*, *on*, or *over*.

II. *i.* **1.** To go slowly, with difficulty, or simply by momentum, as by reason of little wind or by having the wind ahead: said generally of a vessel.

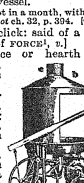
The craft wouldn't *forge* ahead a knot in a month, with all her jibs hoisted over. COOPER *Pilot* ch. 32, p. 304. [N. Y. C.]

2. To overreach by forging; to click: said of a horse. See FORGING, 1. [Perhaps cor. of FORCE¹, *v.*]

forge, *n.* **1.** An open fireplace or hearth with forced draft for heating iron, steel, etc., as a blacksmith's *forge;* a smithy.

Forges are named (1) from their mechanism or construction, as **double-blast forge, fan-f.** (having a rotating fan instead of a bellows), **hooded f.** (having a hood to catch the smoke, etc.), **portable f.** (so named from their use or purpose; as, **battery-f.** (on wheels for use with artillery), **bench-f.** (for use on a bench), **enameling-f., fining-f.** (a finery), **rivet-** or **riveting-f.**

2. A place where metal is forged, either a smithy or a large iron-working establishment; hence, figuratively, a place where anything is made; a workshop. **3.** A hearth or furnace for making wrought iron direct from the ore; a bloomery. **4†.** The working or manufacturing of iron or steel. [P., < L. *fabrica*; see FABRIC.] **5.** = **American forge,** a forge for the direct production of wrought iron from pulverized ore.—**Biscayan** or **Catalan f.** = next. **6.** = **forge'-ham'mer,** *n.* Slag or refuse from a bloomery or forge.—**f.-hammer,** *n.* A power-hammer employed in forging.—**f.-lime,** *n.* *Metal.* Lime for a forge-wash.—**forge'man,** *n.* [Eng.] A blacksmith superior to and having oversight of a hammerman; one who works at the forge, as distinguished from a striker or hammerman.—**forge'-mas'ter,** *n.* The proprietor or overseer of a forge or iron-works.—**f.-pig,** *n.* Pig iron suitable for use in a forge or puddling-furnace.—**f.-roll,** *n.* One of the series of rolls used in making puddled bars.—**f.-scale,** *n.* A loose coating of oxid which forms on heated iron during the process of forging; iron-scale; hammer-scale.—**f.-test,** *n.* The testing of forged bars or plates as to bending strength.—**f.-train,** *n.* The sets of rolls that convert blooms into bars.—**f.-wagon,** *n.* *Mil.* A portable smithy that accompanies cavalry or artillery. **f.-water,** *n.* Water in which a blacksmith's hot irons have been immersed: sometimes used for medicinal purposes.—**forge'ful,** *a.* [Rare.] Productive.



Portable Hooded Forge.

forge'a-ble, 1 fôrj'a-bl or fûrj'a-bl; 2 fôrg'a-bl or fôrg'a-**forge'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* bl, *a.* That may be forged, in any sense.—**forge'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

forg'ed-ly†, *adv.* Deceitfully; artfully.

forg'er, 1 fôrj'ėr or fûrj'ėr; 2 fôrg'er or fûrg'er, *n.* **1.** One who makes a false imitation of anything; one who counterfeits, as for fraudulent purposes; especially, one who commits forgery. **2.** One who fashions; specif., one who forges with the hammer. **3.** = **forg'er-ess,** *n.*

forge'roll", *n.* See under FORGE, *n.*

for'ger-y, 1 fôr'jėr-i or fûr'jėr-i; 2 fôr'ger-y or fûr'ger-y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, *pl.*] *Crim. Law.* **1.** The act of falsely making or materially altering, with intent to defraud, any writing which, if genuine, might be of legal efficacy or the foundation of a legal liability.

Various statutory definitions have materially modified the commonlaw definition of *forgery* as applied to written instruments, a "writing" having been construed to include an impression made with printers' type, a brush, or other instrument. *Forgery* is a misdemeanor at common law, but additional punishment has been provided by statute. See CRIMEN FALSI; PERJURY.

2. The act of counterfeiting coin. **3.** A spurious article bearing a false signature, as a painting or a book. **4.** [Rare.] The act of working metal; forging. **5†.** The exercise of invention. [< F. *forgerie*, < *forge;* see FORGE, *n.*] **for'ger-yer.**

Syn.: counterfeiting. Imitating or altering a coin or a note which passes as currency or money is *counterfeiting:* the making of a fraudulent writing, or the material alteration of a genuine writing with intent to defraud, is *forgery:* the changing of the figures in a genuine note or check, the unauthorized appending of another's signature, the transferring of a genuine signature to a document for which it was not intended, are all instances of *forgery;* the making of spurious coins, the raising of government notes, bonds, etc., to higher denominations, are instances of *counterfeiting.*

forge'scale", *n.* See under FORGE, *n.*

for-get', 1 for-get'; 2 fôr-ġet', *v.* [FOR-GOT'TEN; FOR-GET'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To lose, either permanently or temporarily, the power of bringing back into consciousness (something once present in the mind); be unable to recall; banish or slip from the memory; as, he *forgot* his lesson; his kindness was *forgotten.*

To *forget* is the opposite of to get, but signifies only a mental loss. WHITNEY *Life and Growth of Lang.* p. 89. [a. 1830.]

2. To lose interest in or regard for; cease to know or think of; neglect wilfully; overlook; as, God never *forgets* his creatures.

Judge of the Nations, spare us yet,
Lest we forget—lest we forget!
RUDYARD KIPLING *Recessional* st. 3.

3. To slight unintentionally, neglect, pass over, or disregard; to fail to take, or leave through forgetfulness; as, the parcel was *forgotten.*

II. *i.* **1.** In a poetic sense, to neglect or omit inadvertently; as, the storm *forgot* to rage. **2.** To fail to notice, regard, or remember. [< AS. *forgitan*, < *for-* (see FOR-¹) + *gitan*, GET.] **for-get't',—to forget oneself.** **1.** To lose the consciousness of one's condition or the perception of one's surroundings; become rapt. **2.** To forget self-control; be guilty of something unbecoming. **3.** To be unselfish.—**for-get'a-bi(c)e,** *a.* Liable to be forgotten; as, an insignificant and *forgetable* thing. **for-get'ta-bi(c)e'ness,** **for-get'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Liability to forgetfulness or oblivion. **for-get'ėl',—for-get'ful-ly,** *adv.*

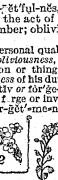
for-get'ful-ness, 1 for-get'ful-nės; 2 fôr-ġet'ful-nės, *n.* The quality of being apt to forget, or inattentive; forgetting. **2.** A complete ceasing to remember; oblivion.

3. Negligent omission; inattention.

Syn.: obliviousness. *Forgetfulness* is a personal quality; as, he was remarkable for his *forgetfulness;* *obliviousness,* the stronger word, is a state into which a person or thing has fallen or passed completely; as, his *obliviousness* of his duties.

for'ge-tive, 1 fôr'jė-tiv; 2 fôr'ġet-iv or fôr'ġe-tiv, *a.* [Archaic.] Having powcr to f rge or invent.

for-get'-me-not", 1 for-get'-mē-not"; 2 fôr-ġet'-me-nŏt", *n.* **1.** A perennial herb (*Myosotis palustris*) of the borage family, from 9 to 20 inches high, with linear-oblong leaves and small sky-blue flowers marked with a yellow center, growing in wet or damp places.



The sweet *forget-me-nots* That grow for happy lovers.
TENNYSON *The Brook* st. 19.

2. One of various other plants, as *Myosotis arvensis*, a veronica, and the ground-pine, a British labiate plant.

3. The germander-speedwell. **4.** The yellow bugle.

for-gette', 1 for-ġet'; 2 fôr-ġhĕt', *n.* In glove-making, a fourchette. [< F. *fourchette*, dim. of *fourche*, a fork, < L. *furca*, fork.] **for'ġett‡.**

forge'wag"on, etc. See under FORGE, *n.*

forg'ing, 1 fôrj'ing or fûrj'ing; 2 fôrġ'-ing or fûrġ'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or art of working or walking, a kind of overreaching in which the horse hits the heel of a forward shoe with the toe of one of his hind shoes: distinguished from *dea*, shoeing to *overreaching* proper. Compare plant. **2.** Flowers of INTERFERING; OVERREACHING. *M. palustris.*



Forget-me-nots.

In *forging*, a horse merely hits one of his forward shoes with one of his hind shoes, making a disagreeable noise, but does not cut or injure his feet as in overreaching.

HOWDEN *Horse Shoeing Stand. Dict.* Feb. 6, 1892.

2. A piece or mass of metal shaped by hammering; as, steel *forgings* were used throughout the machine. **3.** The act of one who uses a forge. **4.** The act of one who counterfeits.—**forging-machine',** *n.* A machine for drop- or pressure-forging. Compare STEAM-HAMMER.—**f.-press,** *n.* A machine for forging iron by pressure between formers.

for-giv'a-ble, 1 for-giv'a-bl; 2 fôr-ġiv'a-bl, *a.* That **for-giv'a-bil',** may be forgiven.

for-give', 1 for-giv'; 2 fôr-ġiv', *v.* [FOR-GAVE'; FOR-GIV'-**for-giv'',** EN; FOR-GIV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To release from punishment or from obligation to make amends; cease to cherish displeasure or resentment toward; pardon; as, Christ *forgave* his crucifiers. Compare PARDON.

The magistrate may *forgive* a man without exacting satisfaction. The law knows no forgiveness.
FROUDE *Bungan* p. 10. [N. 1880.]

2. To forego the penalty for; pass without censure or punishment; excuse; as, to *forgive* an offense. **3.** To remit, as a debt. **4†.** To grant. **5†.** To give up; resign.

II. *i.* To show forgiveness in spirit or conduct.

To err is human—to *forgive*, divine.
POPE *Essay on Criticism* pt. II, l. 526.

[< AS. *forgiſan*, < *for-* (see FOR-¹) + *gifan*, GIVE.] Syn.: see ABSOLVE; PARDON.—**for-give'ness,** *n.* Unpardoning.—**for-giv'er,** *n.*—**for-giv'ing,** *pa.* Disposed to forgive; compassionate; merciful.—**for-giv'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**for-giv'ing-ness,** *n.*

for-give'ness, 1 for-giv'nes; 2 fôr-ġiv'nės, *n.* **1.** The **for-giv'ness†,** act of forgiving, or the state of being forgiven; pardon; remission. **2.** A disposition or inclination to forgive. [< AS. *forgifenes*, < *forgifen*, pp. of *forgifan;* see FORGIVE.] Syn.: see MERCY.

for-go', 1 for-gō'; 2 fôr-ġō', *v.* [WAS FOR-WENT'; FOR-**for-gone',** FOR-GON'; FOR-GO'ING.] To go without; deny oneself; refrain from; quit. *Forgo*, tho the better etymological spelling, is now rare. See FOREGO. [< AS. *forgān*, < *for-* (see FOR-¹) + *gān*, go.] **for-go'er,** *n.*

for-got', 1 for-got'; 2 fôr-ġŏt', *imp.* & *pp.* of FORGET, *v.*

for-got'ten, *pp.* of FORGET, *v.*

for-grow'n†, *a.* Overgrown.

for-hew'†, *vt.* To cut in pieces; hew down.

for-how', 1 for-hau'; 2 fôr-how', *vt.* [Scot.] To forsake. **for-howy'.**

for-hun'gered†, *a.* Famished.

for-rin'ser†, *a.* *Feudal Law.* **1.** Foreign; alien; relating to the labor, military service, etc., claimed by a feudal lord as a charge upon land held by a mesne lord and his subtenants. **2.** Alien; foreign. **for-rin'se-cal†.**

for'ris-fa-mil'i-ate, 1 fôr'is-fa-mil'i-āt; 2 fôr'ris-fa-mil'i-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] *Scots Law.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To separate (a child) from the family of his father, by the latter's assigning to him, with his consent, a part of the heritage as a final portion. **2.** To emancipate (a child) from parental control and authority at the child's request. **II.** *t.* To renounce all right to a further share in a father's estate. [< L. *foris familiatus*, pp. of *forisfamilio*, < *foris*, outside, + *familia*; see FAMILY.] **—for'ris-fa-mil'i-a'tion,** *n.*

for-les'kit, 1 for-les'kit; 2 fôr-les'kit, *a.* [Scot.] Exhausted by labor.

for-joust'†, *vt.* To unhorse in a tilting-match; to vanquish.

for-judge', 1 for-juj'; 2 fôr-jŭdġ', *vt.* [FOR-JUDGED'; FOR-JUDG'ING.] **1.** To deprive, as of a right, by judgment of court; expel (an attorney or officer) from court for some offense. **2†.** To judge wrongfully or without fair trial; forejudge. [< OF. *forjuger*, confiscate, < LL. *forisjudicio*, < L. *foris*, outside, + *judico*, JUDGE, *n.*] **for-judg'er,** *n.* *Eng. Law.* A judgment of exclusion from or deprivation of some specific thing; judgment of expulsion, as of an attorney from the bar.

fork, 1 fôrk; 2 fôrk, *n.* & *v.* **I.** *n.* **1.** To lift or toss with a fork; as, to *fork* hay. **2.** To dig with a fork, as a garden-bed. **3.** To make sharp or pronged, as a stick. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] To pump (water) out of a mine.

II. *i.* **1.** To divide and subdivide, resembling the tines of a fork; branch off; bifurcate; as, the branch of a tree *forks;* a road or river *forks.*

As no boughs diminish where they do not *fork*, so they can not *fork* without diminishing.
RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. i, p. 383. [w. & s. 1858.]

2. *Chess.* To make a move by which two pieces are attacked at the same time, so that only one can escape, as in giving check, and at the same time attacking another piece.—**to fork out, over,** or **up** [Slang], to hand over; pay.

fork, *n.* **1.** A device consisting of a handle and two or more tines or prongs. Specif.: (1) A pronged agricultural or mechanical implement for tossing, carrying, digging, impaling, lifting, etc.: as, a pitch*fork;* hay-*fork.* (2) A pronged table utensil for conveying food to the mouth, or for use with a knife in cutting the food.

While with their knife . . . they cut the meate . . . they fasten their *forke* . . . upon the same piece . . . that they are feeding. I understand is generally used in all places of Italy, their *forkes* being for the most part made of yron or steele, and some of silver, but those are used only by Gentlemen.
CORYAT *Crudities* vol. i. p. 106. [cor. 1776.]

Forks are named (1) from the thing handled or impaled; as, **barley-fork, hell-f.** (for conveying bolt on a pallet), **dung-f., earth-f., manure-f., muck-f., net-f.** (for upholding a tennis-net at the center), **oyster-f., pie-f.** (having one tine widened into a cutting blade), **rail-f.** (for lifting the ends of rails), **salad-f., straw-f.** (having wooden tines); (2) from their mechanism or motive power; as, **corkscrew f.** (a hay-fork that screws into its load), **horse-f.** (a hay-fork for horse-power); (3) from their use; as, **spading-f., straining-f.** (for stretching a fabric over a saddle-seat); **thatching-f.** (for raising bundles of thatch in building thatch roofs).

2. Anything of like shape or use. (1) Same as FORK-CHUCK. (2) See TUNE-FORK. **3.** A two-pronged forked lever used in a lever-escapement in a timepiece. (4) Forks.

1. Barley. 2. Stable. 3. Manure. 4. Hell. (a) See HELL-FORK. 5. Table: a, tines; b, shank; FORK. (b) † A weapon c, handle.

with two prongs for thrusting. (c) † A musket-rest. **3.** A diverging branch; also, the angular opening or place of division; crotch; as, the *fork* of a river or road; the *fork* of a tree.

No sharp rebellious *fork* of fiery lightning.
BONAR *My Old Letters* bk. vii, l. 16.

4. The forked part of the human body; the juncture of the legs. **5.** *Mining.* The bottom of a sump. **6.** *Chess.* A simultaneous attack on two pieces, as by a knight. **7.** A dilemma. **8†.** The barb of an arrow. **9†.** A gibbet. **10†.** *Mil.* [cf. Sc. *fork*, < L. *furca*, fork.] **—Caudine Forks,** a crushing defeat or disaster; the name of a defile near Caudium, in Samnium, where the Roman army was intercepted by the Samnites, in the second Samnite war, and compelled to pass under the yoke as a sign of utter defeat.—**fork'-beam",** *n.* *Naut.* A forked timber introduced to reenforce or support something, as the deck.—**f.-chuck,** *n.* A forked lathe-center, used in woodturning.—**f.-head,** *n.* **1.** *Mach.* The forked end of a rod in a knuckle-joint or the like. **2†.** The p nt of an arrow.—**f.-rest,** *n.* A forked device for holding up a fishing-rod.—**f.-tailed,** *a.* Having a forked tail; swallow-tailed; as, an American *fork-tailed* flycatcher.—**f.-tined,** *a.* *Zool.* Having antlers without a brow-tine, and forking equally; as the antlers of deer of the American genus *Cariacus* or *Odocoileus.*—**in f.** (*Mining*), having all the water pumped out: said of a mine when the bottom of the engine-shaft is clear of water.—**fork'ful,** *n.* The amount (of anything) a fork can carry.—**fork'i-ness,** *n.* The condition of being forked.—**fork'less,** *a.* Without forks.—**fork'y,** *a.* Like a fork; abounding in forks; forked.

The blue blossom of the flax.
CHATTERTON *Narva and Mored* st. 1.

fork'beard", 1 fôrk'bird"; 2 fôrk'bērd', *n.* A European gadoid fish. (1) The hake's-beard (*Phycis blennioides*), having ventral fins with two elongated rays: the great *forkbeard.* (2) The tadpole-fish (*Raniceps raninus*): the lesser *forkbeard.* **forked'-beard'ed.**

forked, 1 fôrkt or fôrk'ed; 2 fôrkt or fôrk'ėd (ɔ̈ɪɪ), *a.* **fork'ĕd,** } **i.** Having a fork, or shaped like a fork; diverging into two branches; furcated; pointed; zigzag; as, a

forked radish; a *forked* tongue; *forked* lightning; *forked* shoes. **2.** [Archaic.] Having a twofold meaning; equivocal.—**fork'ed-ly,** *adv.*— **fork'ed-ness,** *n.*— **forked' head',** *n.* An arrow-head with barbs.

For'kel, 1 fôr'kel; 2 fôr'kĕl. **Johann Nikolaus** (?/₁₁1749–¹/₁₇ 1818). A German musician and writer; *General History of Music,* etc.

fork'er, 1 fôrk'er; 2 fôr'ker, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] *Naut.* A person living near a navy-yard for the purpose of stealing or receiving stolen goods therefrom. **2.** A person who forks.

fork'tail", 1 fôrk'tāl"; 2 fôr'k'tāl", *n.* **1.** (1) A kite; specif., in the United States, *Elanoides forficatus.* (2) The fantailed flycatcher (*Miltiades tyrannus*) of the warmer parts of America. **2.** An East-Indian henicuroid bird resembling a wagtail, with 10 primaries, booted tarsi, and long deeply forked tail. **3.** One of various fishes with a forked tail; specif., a fourth-year salmon.

fork'y, 1 fôrk'ı; 2 fôr'k'y, *a.* Two-pronged; bifurcate.

for-la'na, 1 for-lā'na; 2 fôr-lā'na, *n.* [It.] A lively Venetian dance, similar to the tarantella; also, its music. **for-la'ne** [Fr.]: **fur-la'na‡.**

for-lay'‡, *v.* To lie in wait for; waylay.

for-leave', 1 for-lēv'; 2 fôr-lēv', *v.* [Archaic.] To abandon.

for-let'‡, *n.* To leave or let go entirely; quit; forsake.

for-lete'‡.

For-li', 1 fôr-lē'; 2 fôr-lē', *n.* **1. Melozzo da,** see MELOZZO. **2.** A province in Emilia, Italy; 723 sq. m. **3.** Its capital, a walled city.—**Forli pottery,** a majolica made of tin-enamel at Forli, Italy, in the 15th and 16th centuries.

for-lie', 1 for-lī'; 2 fôr-lī', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A swoon or other lying upon, as a child. **2‡.** To lie with: lie in front of.

for-lore', 1 for-lōr'; 2 fôr-lōr', *a.* [Archaic.] Forlorn.

I shall not die, but live *forlore*.

JEAN INGELOW *Seven Times Five* st. 5.

for-lorn', 1 for-lôrn'; 2 fôr-lôrn', *a.* **1.** Left without help or hope in the midst of affliction or distress; miserable; pitiable; as, a *forlorn* army; a *forlorn* object. **2.** Characterized by or indicating unhappiness or loneliness; as, a *forlorn* abode; a *forlorn* hermitage. **3.** [Rare.] Ludicrously or contemptibly small. **4.** [Archaic or Poet.] Bereft; deprived; as, *forlorn* of friends. **5†.** Forsaken; lost; as, *forlorn* of God. [< ME. *forlorn,* pp. of *forlēsan,* < *for-,* FOR-1, + *lēsan,* lose.] Syn.: see ABANDONED.—**forlorn hope.** **1.** *Mil.* A detachment commissioned or volunteering for some extraordinary enterprise or desperate service, as to lead a storming party or to enter a breach; also any member of such detachment. **2.** Hence, any enterprise having little prospect of success. **for-lorn'ly,** *adv.*— **for-lorn'ness,** *n.*

for-lorn', *n.* **1.** An abandoned, lonely, or wretched person **2†.** *Mil.* A forlorn hope; vanguard.

for-loyne', *v.* To lose; forfeit; leave out; delay. **for-leygne't,**— **for-loyne't,** *n.* [F.] Gone away: said of quarry in the chase. CHAUCER *Du* 386.

form, 1 fôrm; 2 fôrm, (NEW.) *n.* & *t.* **1.** To make or construct from given materials; construct out of existing elements. Specif.: (1) To produce or derive from physical, visible, or tangible materials; as, God *formed* man out of the dust. (2) To construct from existing impressions or conceptions; devise; conceive; as, to *form* ideas or plans.

2. To put into a particular or specified form. (1) To shape or fashion with the hand or tools; give shape to; mold.

Like wax it yielded to the *forming* hand.

DRYDEN *Blended* l. 221.

(2) To combine or arrange so as to produce a certain shape or use; as, he *formed* the company in a square. (3) To shape by mental or moral influences; mold; train; as, education *forms* the mind.

Behold your judge, the Numidian prince,
With how much care he *forms* himself to glory.

ADDISON *Cato* act i, sc. 1.

(4) *Gram.* To make by adding or combining elements; as, to *form* an adverb by adding *-ly* to an adjective; to *form* a compound word. (5) *Elec.* To change the surface of the plates of (a secondary or storage cell of the Plantē type) and reduce the thickness of the active charging current through the cell many times in alternate directions.

II. *i.* **1.** To assume a specific form; take shape.

Ice *forms* to the thickness of more than a foot of an inch in our tea-kettle. KENNAN in *Century Mag.* Aug., 1888, p. 526.

2. [Rare.] To run to or sit in a form, as a hare. [< F. *former,* < *l. forma,* < *forma,* form.] Syn.: see CONSTRUCT.

form, *n.* **1.** The visible shape and figure of a body as distinguished from its substance or color; the peculiar configuration by which an object is recognized by the sight or touch; figure, especially of a person.

Colony-dependents of great Britain, including a continued pleasure. BREWSTER *Kaleidoscope* p. 158. [*j. m.* 1858.]

2. Established or prescribed method; hence, an established or conventional rule of observance; procedure, or practise, as in judicature; ritual; ceremony; as, *forms* of worship. **3.** The appearance or character in which a thing presents itself. (1) Likeness; image; as, the tempter took the *form* of an angel. (2) Instrument of manifestation; vehicle. **4.** The nature of a thing as perceived by the senses or the intellect; hence, kind, state, or variation; as, cohesion is a *form* of attraction; disease in all its *forms.* **5.** Style or manner of expression, as opposed to the matter expressed; as, music and literature; in esthetics, the shape that an idea takes when embodied in matter, rendering it recognizable to the senses; orderly arrangement; symmetry; shape; especially (archaic) comeliness.

The three constituent elements of beauty are . . . matter, idea, *form.* . . . *Form* is the revelation itself of idea in matter.

H. N. *Day Science of Aesthetics* p. 12. [c. c. c. 1872.]

6. (1) A mold, templet, supporting frame, in which a thing is shaped, or a model after which it is fashioned. (2) A paper with spaces left to be filled with dates, names, and descriptive details, for specific constitution; organization; system; as, a *form* of government. **8.** Originally, a long seat in the nave of a church. The name is supposed to be derived from the sculptured and knitted figures, called *forms* or *pews,* with which they were ornamented. Hence: (1) Any long bench without a back. **2.** [Eng.] A class in a public school. (3) The seat on which the pupil or the shoe of a class is placed. **9.** *Biol.* A natural kind included within a larger group or species. **10.** *Bot.* (1) Ecologically, a plant-structural variation regarded as below a subspecies. (2) One of several regularly appearing plant states or conditions. (3) The flower-bud of the cotton-plant. See VARIATION. **11.** *Crystal.* The sum of those planes whose presence is required by the symmetry of the crystal when one of them is present. **12.** *Math.* (1) The mode of structure of an algebraic expression. Two such expressions are said to be *of the same form* when one can be changed into the other by changing the symbols of quantity, leaving those of operation unaltered. (2) A quantic. (3) A definable combination of real or imaginary elements. **13.** *Gram.* The specific structure of a word as marked by inflectional elements; as, the infinitive *form;* a derivative *form.* **14.** *Print.* Type, engravings, plates, etc., imposed in a chase; as, a *form* of eight pages. **15.** *Metaph.* (1) The collective qualities or attributes which determine the true conception of a thing, or the arrangement of the constituent factors which make the thing to be what it really is, as distinguished from other things. Hence, every actual concrete existence was said by the scholastics to be a realization of the two principles of form and matter, or the existing thing was regarded as the joint product of a certain "staff" and certain internal or outside formative activities: opposed to *matter.* **essential form**‡; **substantial form**‡.

Although there can be no *form* without matter, yet as it is the *form* which makes the thing what it is, the word *form* came to signify essence or nature. K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 201. [ed. & co. 1878.]

(2) *Kantianism.* The a priori ways of the mind's functioning which give shape to the impressions of sense and are essential to all experience, such as the arrangement of these impressions under the intuitions, space, and time, under the categories of the understanding, and according to the ideas of reason. (3) The mental image or subjective view of an object; mode of knowing. **16.** *Engin.* A gabion. **17.** The slight depression made in grass or the like by a hare instead of a burrow.

The blue hare of moorland . . . does not burrow nor make a *form,* but shelters itself in natural crannies of the rock.

GRANT ALLEN *Colin Clout's Calendar* p. 142. [c. & w. 1883.]

18. *Mus.* The distributive distribution of harmonies and melodies in a musical composition so as to produce on the hearer the impression of unity and consistency. The earliest example is the rondo, from which diverged arias, fedier, strophic airs, later and more complex examples are suites, sonatas, and symphonies. The tendency of musical *form* is to take one key as central in a group comprising many subsidiary transitions.

19. In libraries, the manner or style of the contents of a book: distinguished from *subject:* used in various subscribing compounds; as, **form-catalog, f.-class, f.-entry,** etc. **20.** *Zoöl.* A race or local division; as, a form of a race-horse or a boat-crew. **21.** Deportment or conduct, especially as judged by the canons of fashion.

22. Something regarded as having shape without substance, or as having shape distinguishable by its mere appearance; as, a *form* in the darkness; it was the *form* of her son. **23†.** Definite directions; as, a prescription; recipe. **24‡.** A class or rank, as in order of merit or standing; as, the first *form* in the highest *form.* [< OF. *forme,* < l. *forma,* form.] **former.**

Syn.: ceremonial, ceremony, formality, observance, rite, ritual. See BODY; FIGURE; FRAME.—**binary f.** *m. (alg.).* A form containing two terms.—**f. of the body.** The anatomical center of a body. See CENTER, 4.—**common f.** **1.** A shape peculiar to a species. **2.** *Eng. Law.* Proof *ex parte* of a writ so called now by 1857 common **forms** (*Law*), the forms of pleading in common-law actions such as covenant, debt, assumpsit, replevin, forcible and simple detainer, and ejectment in use in parts of the United States.—**conjugate f.** (*Bot.*), in the *Desmidiales,* any alga in which the gametes come together by means of a tube connecting two distinct cells. *Spirogyra* best illustrates this peculiar mode of reproduction.—**first f.** In the lowest class, as in an English school. **2.** *Print.* The form that is printed first, usually including the first page of the sheet.—**form (card'),** *n.* A grade of pasteboard, ranging from the coarser pulp used by packers, bookbinders, etc. —**f.-class,** *n. Forestry.* All trees in a stand so similar in shape that they may be classified in determining the value of their actual volume. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [GOV. PRTG. OFF. 1905.]—**f.-clone,** *n.* Any element aiding to impart a distinctive character; as, lime is a *f.-element* of the soil.—**f. factor,** *n.* **1.** *Elec.* The ratio between the effective and the average alternating current. **2.** *Forestry.* The ratio, expressed decimally, between the volume of a tree, or portion of a tree, and of a cylinder of the same height and diameter. The volume of this cylinder multiplied by the form-factor gives the volume of the tree or the stem of a body. See GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [GOV. PRTG. OFF. '05.]—**f.-genus,** *n. Biol.* A group-genus of one or more form-species.—**f.-maker,** *n. Baking.* One who feeds dough to a biscuit-cutter.—**f. of forms,** the idea which rules over and shapes all other ideas; the *nous* of Plotinus.

The soul may be called the *form of forms.*

BACON *Physical Fables* ii, Expl.

—**f.-quality,** *n. Psychol.* A mental factor which groups and unifies the presentations of successive objects into identical content, which remains unchanged even when its separable elements are altered.—**forms of address,** a synopsis of the correct modes of addressing, or of superscribing letters, etc., to persons of distinction.

Proper phraseology should be used in addressing letters to persons distinguished officially or otherwise. In Great Britain etiquette in the observance of such matters is more strict than in the United States, the far less so than in the last generation and times preceding. The forms are frequently modified by changes in persons of the ruling house, and varies among intimate friends and kindred they are now mostly dispensed with, the retained in addressing letters.

Ambassador.—A foreign ambassador is officially addressed as "His Excellency the French Ambassador." Letters commence "Your Excellency," as also in personal address. A United States ambassador to a foreign country is addressed officially as "Mr." or "Hon. ——."

Archbishop.—Letters are addressed: "His Grace, the Lord Archbishop of ——," and commence: "My Lord Archbishop." When personally referred to, an archbishop is styled "Your Grace," not "Your Lordship."

Archbishops' wives and other members of their families, as such, are addressed as Archbishop.

Army Officer.—Letters are addressed: "The Commander-in-Chief, Army of the United States," or "Lieutenant-General ——, Commanding Officer Army of the United States," or "Colonel ——, U. S. A.," or "Mr. ——, Lieutenant, U. S. A." Letters commence: "Sir." Use highest rank. In case of retired officers, omit "U. S. A."

Assistant Secretary, t. s., Assistant to a Cabinet Officer. See HONORABLE.

Attorney-General. See CABINET OFFICER.

Auditor of Treasury. See HONORABLE.

Baron.—Addressed: "The Right Honorable Lord ——", referred to as "His Lordship" or "Your Lordship."

Baron's Daughter.—"The Honorable Mary ——"; or, if married, "The Honorable Mrs. ——." Letters commence: "Madam."

Baron's Son.—"The Honorable John ——." Letters commence: "Sir."

Baron's Son's Wife.—"The Honorable Mrs.——." Letters commence: "Madam."

Baron's Wife, and *Baroness* in her own right.—"The Right Honorable Lady ——" In strictness, but more commonly, "The Lady ——." Letters commence: "Madam," and address her as "Your Ladyship."

Baronet.—"Sir John ——, Bart." Letters commence: "Sir."

Baronet's Wife.—"Lady ——." Unless she has a title as the daughter of a peer, no Christian name is used. She is addressed personally as "Your Ladyship."

Bishop.—"The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of ——." Letters commence: "My Lord." Occasionally the address is simply: "The Lord Bishop of ——." American bishops are addressed: "The Right Reverend Bishop of ——," or "The Right Reverend John ——, Bishop of ——." Letters commence: "Right Reverend Sir" or "Right Reverend and Dear Sir." *M. E. Church.*—Letters are addressed: "The Reverend ——." Letters commence: "Dear Sir."

Bishops' wives and children, as such, have no titles.

Cabinet Officer.—Letters are addressed: "The Honorable the Secretary of ——," or "The Honorable the Postmaster-General," etc., or "The Honorable ——, Secretary of State." Letters commence: "Sir."

Canon, Same as DEAN.

Cardinal.—Letters are addressed: "His Eminence Cardinal ——," or "His Eminence John, Cardinal ——." Letters commence: "Eminence," "Most Eminent," "Most Eminent and Most Reverend Sir."

Clergyman.—Letters are addressed: "The Reverend John ——" ("Rev. and Mrs. J.——").

Clerk of Senate or House. See HONORABLE.

Commissioner of Barrows; as U. S. Commissioner of Education. See HONORABLE.

Congressman. See HONORABLE.

Countess.—"The Right Honorable the Countess of ——." Letters commence: "Madam," and address her as "Your Ladyship."

Dean.—"The Very Reverend the Dean of ——." Letters commence: "Very Reverend Sir."

Doctor.—Recipients of regular and honorary degrees should be addressed in writing by name, followed by abbreviation of degrees in the order A. B., A. M., Ph. D., M. D., D. D., L. H. D., LL. D. (The A. B. and A. M. are not ordinarily written unless in connection with educational or other special work.) A physician or surgeon is addressed in writing and spoken of and to as "Dr. ——." A clergyman is addressed in writing and spoken of usually as "The Rev. ——," and spoken to as "Dr. ——." If a doctor of divinity, he may be addressed in writing as "——, D. D," or "The Rev. ——, D. D.," and spoken of and to as "Dr. ——." (Compare ARCHBISHOP; BISHOP; CARDINAL; MONSIGNOR; etc.) A holder of any doctor's degree, as Ph. D., D. S., Litt. D., L. H. D., or LL. D., may be spoken of and to as "Dr. ——."

Duke.—"His Grace the Duke of ——." Letters commence: "My Lord Duke," and he is addressed personally as "Your Grace."

Duchess.—"Her Grace the Duchess of ——." Letters commence: "Madam," and address her as "Your Grace."

Duke's Daughter.—"The Right Honorable Lady Mary ——"; or, less formally, "The Lady Mary ——." Letters commence: "Madam," and address her as "Your Ladyship." If she is married to a person of inferior rank, her surname only is changed.

Duke's Eldest Son.—Use the second or some other title of his family by courtesy, and he is addressed as if he held the title by law, the in formal documents he is called "——, Esq.," commonly called "The Marquis [*or* Earl of ——]" (as the case may be).

Duke's Younger Son.—"The Right Honorable Lord John ——"; or, less formally, "The Lord John ——." Letters commence: "My Lord," and address him as "Your Lordship."

Duke's Younger Son's Wife.—"The Lady John ——," unless she has a title in her own right. Letters commence: "Madam," and address her as "Your Ladyship."

Earl.—"The Right Honorable the Earl of ——," or, less formally, "The Earl of ——." Letters commence: "My Lord," and address him as "Your Lordship."

Earl's Wife. See COUNTESS.

Earl's Daughter.—Like DUKE'S DAUGHTER.

Earl's Eldest Son.—As the eldest of the title which he holds in courtesy were a title in law.

Earl's Younger Son.—Like BARON'S SON.

Earl's Younger Son's Wife. See BARON'S SON'S WIFE, unless of superior rank to her husband.

Esquire.—Lawyers and justices of the peace are commonly addressed in writing as "——, Esq.," and any gentleman may be similarly addressed.

Governor.—In Massachusetts by law and in other States by courtesy, the Governor is addressed as "His Excellency the Governor of ——," or "The Governor of ——," or "Hon. ——, Governor of ——." Letters commence: "Sir" or "Dear Sir." The Governor is formally spoken to as "Your Excellency."

Governor, Lieutenant-.—Letters are addressed: "The Honorable ——, Lieutenant-Governor of ——." Letters commence: "Sir" or "Dear Sir."

Honorable.—Various officials of the United States, as Senators, Cabinet Officers and their assistant officers, Commissioners of Bureaus, members of State Legislatures, heads of State Departments and Bureaus, receive this title. Letters are addressed: "The Honorable" (or "Hon.") ——, U. S. Commissioner of ——." Letters commence: "Sir" or "Dear Sir."

King.—"The King's Most Excellent Majesty." Letters commence: "Sire," and address him as "Your Majesty"; or, in less formal notes, thus: "Mr. —— presents his duty to your Majesty."

Lord Mayor.—"The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor." Letters commence: "My Lord," and address him as "Your Lordship."

Marquis.—"The Most Honorable the Marquis of ——," not "The Most Noble." Letters commence: "My Lord Marquis"; but when personally addressed, he is styled "My Lord" and "Your Lordship."

Marchioness.—"The Most Honorable the Marchioness of ——." Letters commence: "Madam," and address her as "Your Ladyship."

Marquis's Daughter.—Like DUKE'S DAUGHTER.

Marquis's Eldest Son.—Like DUKE'S ELDEST SON.

Marquis's Younger Son.—Like DUKE'S YOUNGER SON.

Mayor.—In formal documents, in Great Britain, "The Right Worshipful the Mayor ——"; but in letters, simply "The Mayor." For U. S., see HONORABLE.

Member of Parliament.—The letters M. P. are added to his usual name.

Monsignor.—Letters are addressed: "The Right (or Very) Reverend Monsignor ——." Letters commence: "Right (or Very) Reverend Sir."

Naval Officer.— Letters are addressed: "The Admiral of the Navy of the United States," or "Admiral ——, Commanding United States Navy," or "Captain ——, U. S. N." Letters commence: "Sir." (In the Navy the name, title, and place are at the end of the letter.)

Officers of the Navy and Army.— Their rank in the service, if above subalterns, is always prefixed to any other title they may possess: thus, "Captain the Lord John ——." See ARMY OFFICER; NAVAL OFFICER.

Pope.— Letters are addressed: "His Holiness, the Pope," or "Our Most Holy Father, Pope ——." Letters commence: "Most Holy Father."

Postmaster-General. See CABINET OFFICER.

President.— Letters are addressed: "The President, White House," or "The President of the United States, White House," or "His Excellency the President of the United States." Letters commence: "Mr. President" or "Sir."

President of U. S. Senate.— Letters are addressed: "The Honorable the President of the Senate of the United States," or "The Honorable ——, President of the Senate." Letters commence: "Sir."

President of State Senate.— Letters are addressed: "The Honorable ——, President of the Senate of ——. Letters commence: "Sir."

President of College or University.— Letters are addressed: "Pres. ——, ["D. D." or the like]," or "——, President of ——College." Letters commence: "Sir" or "Dear Sir."

Prince.— "His Royal Highness Prince ——," or "His Royal Highness the Duke of ——," when the Prince is also a Duke. In practice the initials H. R. H. are usually substituted for the words. A letter begins "Sir," not "My Lord Duke"; and the mode of reference is "Your Royal Highness."

Princess.— "Her Royal Highness the Princess ——," or "The Duchess of ——" (as the case may be). Letters commence: "Madam," and address her as "Your Royal Highness."

Prince's Wife, the of inferior rank, like a Princess by birth.

Privy Councilor.— "The Right Honorable ——."

Privy Councilors' wives and children, as such, have no titles.

Professor.— Letters are addressed: "Prof. ——, ["D. D." or the like]." Letters commence: "Sir," "Dear Sir," "Dear Prof. ——."

Queen.— "The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty." Letters commence: "Madam," and address her as "Your Majesty," or "The Lord ——— presents his duty to your Majesty."

Representative. See HONORABLE.

Secretary of Agriculture, State, War, etc. See CABINET OFFICER.

Senate, Officers of. See HONORABLE.

Senator, Federal or State. See HONORABLE.

Speaker of the House.— Letters are addressed: "The Honorable the Speaker of the House of Representatives." Letters commence: "Sir" or "Mr. Speaker."

Supreme Court: Chief Justice.— Letters are addressed: "The Chief Justice of the United States," or "The Honorable ——, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States." Letters commence: "Mr. Chief Justice," "Sir," or "May it please your Honor."

Supreme Court; Associate Justice.— Letters are addressed "Honorable ——," Associate Justice of the Supreme Court." Letters commence: "Mr. Justice," or "Sir," or "Your Honor."

Vice-President.— Letters are addressed: "The Vice-President," or "The Honorable the Vice-President of the United States," or "The Hon. ——, Vice-President of the United States." Letters commence: "Mr. Vice-President," or "Sir."

Viceroy.— Letters are addressed: "His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland" ["the Viceroy of India" or "the Governor-General of Canada"].

Viscount.— "The Right Honorable Lord Viscount ——," or, less formally, "The Lord Viscount ——." Letters commence: "My Lord," and address him as "Your Lordship."

Viscountess.— "The Right Honorable the Viscountess ——," or, less formally, "The Viscountess ——." Letters commence: 'Madam," and address her as "Your Ladyship."

Viscount's Daughter.— LADY'S DAUGHTER.

Viscount's Son.— LORD BARON'S SON.

Viscount's Son's Wife.— Like BARON'S SON'S WIFE.

The Constitution of the United States provides that no title of nobility shall be granted by the Government, and that no person holding any office of profit or trust under it shall, without the consent of Congress, accept any title, etc., from any king, prince, or foreign state. The President of the United States and the Governor of Massachusetts are the only citizens possessing as officials a title by legislative act, and in both cases the word is "Excellency." Governors of other States are given the same title by courtesy.

Custom formerly added the titles of various officials to the names of their wives when used in introductions or conversation: "Mrs. President ——," "Mrs. Justice ——," "Mrs. Governor ——," but the usage does not extend to daughters. The disposition on the part of the government and the most cultured citizens is to ignore titles as far as propriety will permit.

-f. *species, n. Biol.* A species provisionally founded on a single stage of development; used until the complete or perfect stages necessary for a proper classification are discovered, as, a *formæspecies* of bacteria or fungi. **-f.-word,** *n.* An independent word, used in the same function as a prefix or suffix; a word used as a grammatical modifier, as an auxiliary verb. **—general f.,** *n. Phil.* A generic form. **—ground-f.,** *n. Gram.* A word-stem: the German *Grund form.*— **Hudson f.** (*Math.*), same as INDETERMINATE FORM.— **inner or inside f.** (*Print.*), a form taking in the second page in its half sheet.— **open f.,** the form of a solid, as a prism, which does not completely enclose a space. **—syncli'nal f.** (*Astron.*), one of the ovate or elongated forms in the sun's corona that seem to curve in together to the surface of the sun.— **thrallon f.** (*Optics*), the outline traced by the light-vector.— **form'a-ture,** *n.* [Rare.] The act of shaping or molding.— **form'ful,** *a.* [Rare.] Quick in forming or creating; imaginative.— **form'ly,** *adv.* In a formal manner.

form-. Derived from the Latin *formica*, ant: a combining form indicating the presence of the chemical radical formyl (CHO): as compound: as, *formaldehyde.*

form, *suffix.* Like; in the shape of. [< L. *-formis*, -like. < *forma*, form.]

form'a-ble,] 1 fôrm'a-bl; 2 fôrm'a-bl, *a.* **1.** That may act; **form'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*— **form'a-bly,** *adv.*

for'ma-coll,] 1 fôr'ma-kol; 2 fôr'ma-côl, *n.* Formalin gelatin. [< FORMALDEHYDE + Gr. *kolla*, glue.]

for'mal,] 1 fôr'mal; 2 fôr'mal, *a.* **1.** Made, framed, or done in accordance with regular and established forms and methods, or with proper dignity and impressiveness; orderly; as, a *formal* discussion; a *formal* transfer of property.

These *formal* rules [of law] derive their whole power and value from the principles which they explain or enforce and perpetuate. PARSONS *Contracts* vol. 1, p. 16, n. 1, ed. 1873.

2. Of or pertaining to the external appearance or form as opposed to real substance; having outward show, but lacking reality; outward; mechanical; as, *formal* obedience; *formal* analogy; a *formal* change.

Prayer, always prescribed in exact words, was in fact multiplied till it was in danger of becoming too often *formal* and mechanical. GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. 1, p. iv. ed. 1877.1

3. Having regard to or done in accordance with a scrupulous observance of social forms, customs, and etiquette; punctilious; ceremonious. **4.** Of or pertaining to form as opposed to matter; as, the *formal* laws of thought. See MATTER; CAUSE.

Formal cause and final cause must be identical and the world-process must be a revolution of the lineaments of the pure form or pure self-activity that causes it to be and to change.

W. T. HARRIS *Hegel's Logic* p. 32. [a. c. o. 1890.]

5†. Normal; sound; sane; like, shapely; handsome. **6†.** Represented in form; personified. [< F. *formel*, < L. *formalis*, < *forma*, form.] SYN.: see CEREMONIOUS.— **formal abduction** (*Logic*), a process which is abduction only in form, and subject to but little error, as in abstraction.— **for'mal-ness,** *n.* [Rare.] The character or condition of being formal; as, the *formalness* of a letter.

for'mal'de-hyde,] for-mal'de-hîd; 2 fôr-mal'de-hîyd, *n.* A colorless gas (CH_2O) obtained variously by the partial oxidation of methyl alcohol, largely used as an antiseptic and as a disinfectant, for which it is prepared by solution in water or mixture with glycerin; also used in forming such trade preparations as *formalith, formalol,* etc. Compare FORMIC ALDEHYDE. [< FORM(-IC) + ALDEHYDE.]— **formaldehyde bisulfite** (*Chem.*), a crystalline, anhydrous derivative of sodium bisulfite and formaldehyde.— **f. generator,** a formaldehyde lamp.— **f. regenerator,** a portable machine for making formaldehyde gas and introducing it into a room for disinfecting purposes.

— **f. tannin-albuminate,** a compound of tannin, albumin, and formaldehyde, an antiseptic astringent insoluble in the stomach but decomposed in the intestines. **—f. tanno-albuminate†,—f. urea,** a derivative of formalin and urea.

for'mal-esque',] for'mal-esk'; 2 fôr'mal-ésk', *a.* Tending toward a type of form; specif., in landscape-painting, not influenced or affected by surrounding architectural or engineering features.

for'ma-lin,] fôr'ma-lin; 2 fôr'ma-lin, *n.* An aqueous solution of formaldehyde: a trade name.— **formalin gelatin** (*Chem.*), a coarse powder derived by evaporation from a solution of gelatin treated with formalin. **formaldehyde gelatin.**— **for'ma-lin-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZING.] *Bacteriol.* To apply formalin to (a culture); imbue with formalin.

for'ma-li'na,] 1 fôr'ma-lî'na; 2 fôr'ma-lî'na, *n.* A compound of lead and formaldehyde, used as an inhalant in consumption. [< FORMALDEHYDE.]

for'mal-ism,] 1 fôr'mal-izm; 2 fôr'mal-îşm, *n.* **1.** Scrupulous and critical observance of forms, rules, and conventional usages, especially in religious worship or in social life. **2.** *Philos.* (1) The doctrine that ascribes all real existences to the formative activity of preexisting ideas; Platonic or ancient idealism. (2) "The doctrine that the accepted forms of logic explain every mode of conception and inference. SYN.: see AFFECTATION.

for'mal-ist,] 1 fôr'mal-ist; 2 fôr'mal-îst, *n.* **1.** A scrupulous observer of forms; especially, one to whom form is merely given to the forms and not to the substance of religion. **2.** *Philos.* One who holds the doctrine that matter is non-existent, but that the preexistent formative ideas are the only reality; also, [*cap.*] *formalists.* < *formal*; see FORMAL.]— **for'mal-is'tic,** *a.* Characterized by formalism.

for'mal'i-ty,] for-mal'i-ti; 2 fôr-mal'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tîz.] **1.** The state or character of being formal; close adherence to any fixed forms or standards; conventionality. **2.** A mere form without spirit or vital power; an unmeaning ceremonial or conventionality. **3.** A proper order of action; a fixed and customary method or practise; as, *formalities* of business. **4.** *Art.* Rigid observance of rules so as to sacrifice life and originality. **5.** *Philos.* (1) With Duns Scotus and his followers, a formal but not intrinsic mode of being, as the quality or quantity of things. (2) With Kant, (*a*) any active principle which shaped knowledge so as to give to it universality and necessity; (*b*) the character of pertaining to the necessary and universal form of thought. **6†.** Customary conduct or appearance. **7†.** Soundness; validity. **†.** *pl.* Academic or other official dress. SYN.: see FORM.

for'mal-ize,] fôr'mal-iz; 2 fôr'mal-îz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZING.] *I. t.* **1.** To make formal. **2.** [Archaic.] To give form to; reduce to form. **3†.** To cavil at. *II. i.* **1.** [Rare.] To become formal. **2†.** To make use of forms or express forms. **for'mal-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a formal way, as to state a case *formally.* **2.** In an authorized and proper manner.

form-am'id,] fôrm-am'id, -id *or* -ăid; 2 fôrm-âm'id, -id *or* -aid. **for'mam-ide,**] -id, *n.* **1.** A clear colorless oily liquid ($CH(CO.NH_2)_2$), obtained from ethyl formate. [< FORMATE + AMIDE.]— **form-am'i-din,** *n. Chem.* A hypothetical substance, $CH(NH.NH_2)_2$, existing only in the form of its derivatives. **form'am'i-dine†.**

form-an'i-lid,] 1 fôrm-an'i-lid, -lid *or* -laid; 2 fôrm-ân'i-lid, -lid *or* -laid. **for'man-i-lide,**] -lîd *or* -laid, *n. Chem.* A yellow insoluble compound ($C_6H_5N_2O$), resulting from the action of formic acid on anilin. [< FORMIC + ANILID.]

for'mant,] 1 fôr'mant; 2 fôr'mant, *n. Phon.* The tone of constant pitch of a vowel sound, as spoken vowels, independent of the tone in which it is sung; also, its characteristic resonance. E. W. SCRIPTURE *Exper. Phonetics* p. 39. [a.] L. *formans*, pres. part. of *formare*, form.]

for-mat',] for-mat' *or* (*F.*) fôr'mâ'; 2 fôr-mât' *or* (*F.*) fôr'mâ', *n.* [F.] The form, size, and general style of the get-up of a book, including the face of type, the quality of the paper, and the character of the binding used.

for'mate,] 1 fôr'mêt; 2 fôr'mât, *n. Chem.* A salt of formic acid.

for-ma'tion,] for-mê'shon; 2 fôr-mâ'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of forming or of making by the combination of materials; also, the taking on of specific form; development; as, the *formation* of crystals; the *formation* of theories. **2.** The arrangement of parts so as to give distinctness and individuality; relative disposition of parts; manner in which anything is shaped or composed.

It is a cardinal principle in elocution that the *formation* of sentences determines the mode of *delivery.*

A. J. UPSON in *Homiletic Review* Mar., 1890, p. 208.

3. *Mil.* The disposition of troops as in column, line, or square; as, the usual *formation* is in line, or in two and in triple line. FROUDE *Cæsar* ch. 22, p. 388. **4.** Anything that is formed; a thing regarded in reference to form or structure; as, a curious or beautiful *formation.* **5.** *Geol.* (1) Enduring or mineral masses, or rock-masses, named with reference to mode of origin; as, an alluvial *formation.* (2) A series of associated rocks, having similar conditions of origin, or some common physical character; as, the Silurian *formation.* (3) [Init.] A subdivision of rocks of the same geological age. (4) *U. S. Geol. Survey.* The stratigraphic unit adopted for representation on geologic maps, consisting of an assemblage of beds of uniform or uniformly varying lithologic character, differing from the beds above and below.

Altho a subdivision of a system, and usually of a series, it is properly a cartographic unit, and not of fixed taxonomic rank, as a formation in some areas may be stratigraphically equivalent to several formations, or even to a whole series, in other areas.

Some formations are named from the locality where typically displayed, as the **Clinton** (N. Y.) **formation,** the **Wind River** (Wyo.) f.; others are named from the character of the rock in addition, the word *formation* being omitted, as the **Potsdam sandstone,** the **Edwards limestone.** See CHART OF GEOLOGICAL HISTORY, under GEOLOGY. **6.** *Biol.* Anaggregation of plants occupying a special habitat or situation; as, an aquatic *formation.* [< L. *formatio(n-)*, < *formo*; see FORM, *v.*]— **climatic formation** (*Physiog.*), a plant formation that has been conditioned by the amount of rainfall. **disclimax, edaphic f.,** a plant formation that has been controlled by soil influences rather than climatic conditions. **fluvial f.,** any geological formation composed of river-sediment or due to river-action.— **free-cell f.,** a mode of internal cell-division comprising the forming of cell-walls about protoplasmic nuclei, the cells being unattached and part of the mother-cell cytoplasm being left unused. A common example is the formation of the ascospores of many fungi and lichens.— **plant'-for'ma'tion,** *n.* See PLANT SOCIETY.— **Stockton f.** (*Geol.*), the lowest formation of the Newark group in the Connecticut and adjoining States.— **for'ma-tion-al,** *a.* Relating to formations.

form'a-tive,] 1 fôrm'a-tiv; 2 fôrm'a-tîv, *a.* **1.** Having form'a-tîv,] power to form, shape, or mold; tending to definite development; plastic; as, *formative* influences. **2.** Of or pertaining to formation or development.

Communities and commonwealths, like men, have their childhood, which is the *formative* period.

STRONG *Our Country* p. 145. [a. s. v. o.]

3. Having an inherent capacity for growth and development; germinal; living; as, *formative* protoplasm. **4.** *Gram.* Serving or aiding to form, as a prefix, suffix, combining form, or inflectional ending; as, a *formative* element.

The whole body of suffixes, of *formative* endings, is divided into two principal classes: first, primary, or such as form derivatives directly from roots; second, secondary, or such as form derivatives from other derivatives, from themes containing already a *formative* element.

W. D. WHITNEY *Lang. and the Study of Lang.* p. 255. [s. 1867.] [< F. *formatif*, < L. *formo*; see FORM, *v.*]— **form'a-tiv(e-ly),** *adv.*

form'a-tive, *n. Gram.* Any element added to a word to give it a new and special form and character, as a prefix or suffix.

for-ma'tor, *n.* Same as CONFORMATOR.

for'ma-to're,] fôr'ma-tô'rē; 2 fôr'ma-tô'rē, *n.* [It.] An artist who makes casts from models.

for'mé, fôr-mē',] for'mē', 2 fôr'mē', *a. Her.* See under PATTÉ and CROSS.

forme,] fôrm; 2 fôrm, *n. Print.* Same as FORM, *n.*, 13.

formed,] 1 fôrmd; 2 fôrmd, pa. t. *Astron.* Disposed in **formd,**] order. **2.** *Her.* Seated, as a hare. **3.** *Biol.* (1) Having possibilities of development or sure organized; as, the *formed* elements. (2) Produced by formative matter: said of non-living or non-germinal material of an organ or tissue.

for'den-fort, *n. Eng. Law.* An action that formerly lay for any one interested in an entailed estate to prevent his interest from being defeated through alienation by the tenant in tail.

for'mel†, *n.* A female falcon. [< FORMIC.] **for'mel†.**

for'mene,] fôr'min; 2 fôr'mēn, *n. Chem.* Methane.

For'mes-te're,] fôr'mes-tē'ru; 2 fôr'mēs-tē'rĭi, *n.* One of the Balearic Islands.

for'mer,] fôr'mər; 2 fôr'mer, *a.* **1.** Going before or preceding in the order of time; antecedent.

Consciousness may be a function limited to any *former* existence. HAMILTON *Metaphysics* p. 189. [c. a. t., 1859.]

2. Being before in mention or discussion, etc.; specif., being the first in a series of two: opposed to *latter.*

A blind man is a poor man, but blind a poor *man*—

For the *former* seeth no man, and the latter no man sees.

LONGFELLOW *Poetic Aphorisms, Poverty and Blindness* l. 2.

3. Belonging to a period long past; ancient.

So sleeps the pride of *former* days.

MOORE *The Harp that Once* st. 1.

4†. Foremost; first. [Common in ME. as *forma*; see FOREMOST.] **for'mer‡.** SYN.: see ANTECEDENT; ANTERIOR.— **former adjudication** (*Law*), a plea of *res adjudicata.*

form'er, *n.* **1.** One who forms, shapes, molds, makes, or produces; a maker; author.

To be the *former* of wise and great minds is as much more noble than to be wise and great, as the creator is higher than the created.

H. MANN *Lectures on Education* p. 100. [PUB. FOR US. 1867.]

2. A pattern or mechanical device for shaping an article in manufacture, as a templet, gage, or die; specif., a stand on which to make coils of wire for electric armatures and the like. [< OF. *formeor*, < L. *formator*, < *formo*; see FORM, *v.*] **form'our‡.** SYN.: see AUTHOR, maker. See CAUSE. Compare synonyms for ARCHITECT.

for'me-ret,] fôr'mē-ret; 2 fôr'me-rēt, *n.* [OF.] *Arch.* An arched rib lying between the wall and parallel with it, in a ribbed vaulting.

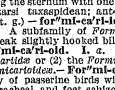
for'mer-ly,] fôr'mər-li; 2 fôr'mer-ly, *adv.* **1.** At a time indefinitely distant in the past; some time or a long time ago. **2†.** At a time immediately preceding the present; just now. **3†.** Before all; first of all.

For'mes,] fôr'mes; 2 fôr'mēs, *n.* **1. Karl Johan** (8/9 1816–16/28 1880), a German bass singer. **2. Theodor** (8/20 1826–16/4 1874), a German tenor singer; brother of Karl.

for'mic,] fôr'mik; 2 fôr'mic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or derived from ants. **2.** Of or derived from formic acid;

as, *formīa* ethera. [< L. *formica*, ant.]— **formic acid**, a colorless corrosive liquid compound ($HCO.OH$) with a penetrating odor, found in the bodies of ants, in the hairs and other parts of certain caterpillars, and in stinging nettles, and made commercially from oxalic acid with glycerin.— **f. aldehyde**, a liquid compound (CH_2O) obtained by the dry distillation of calcium formate.— **f. anhydrid**, same as CARBONIC OXID.— **f. ether**, a class of compounds in which the hydrogen of formic acid is replaced by an alcohol radical; as, ethyl *formic ether* (C_2H_5. $COOH$), or *ethyl formate*.

for'mic-. Derived from Latin *formica*, ant: a combining form noting relation to or derivation from ants: in the case of birds, feeding upon ants.— **For-mi'ca**, *n.* 1. *Entom.* A genus typical [c-] of the *Formicary*. A disease of a hawk's bill.— **for'mi-ca'ri-an**, *a.* Of or pertaining to ants.— **for'mi-cant**, *a. Med* Like the creeping of an ant beneath a thin fabric: said of a very small unequal pulse.— **For'mi-ca'ri-æ**, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Heteropina*.— **for'mi-ca'ri-an**. I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the ants or *Formicaria*. 2. Formicaroid. II. *n.* One of the *Formicarioidea* or *Formicariæ*.— **For'mi-ca-ri'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A Neotropical family of tracheophonine passerine birds having the sternum with one pair or posterior notches and the tarsi transversely ant-like sculptured.— **For'mi-ca'ri-us**, *n.* (t. g.) — **for'mi-ca'ri-id**, *n.*— **For'mi-ca'ri-i'næ**, *n. pl.* A subfamily of *Formicariidæ* with moderate tarsi and weak slightly hooked bill.— **for'mi-ca'ri-ine**, *a.* & *n.*— **For'mi-ca'ri-oid**, *a.* & *n.* Of pertaining to (1) the *Formicariidæ* or (2) the *Formicarioidea*. II. *n.* One of the *Formicarioidea*.— **For'mi-ca-ri'oi-dea**, *n. pl.* A superfamily of passerine birds with the ambiens muscle, syringeal and tracheal, and foot schizopelmous; *Tracheophonæ*. **For'mi-ca-ri'oi-de-il**.— **for'mi-ca'ri-oi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*— **for'mi-ca'ri-um**, *n.* [pl. -IA.] *Entom.* Same as *formicary*.— **for'mi-ca'roid**, *a.* Formicarioid.— **for'mi-ca-ry**, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*]


Formicivora strigillata. 1/4

A nest of ants; an ant-hill.— **for'mi-cate**, *vt.* [-CAT'ED, -CAT'ING.] To creep in swarms; be thronged or crowded, as with ants.— **for'mi-cate**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an ant.— **for'mi-ca'tion**, *n.* Act or state of formicating.— **for'mi-ca'tion**, *n. Med.* An itching sensation like the creeping of ants.— **for'mi-ca'te**, *a.* Of or pertaining to formication.— **for'mici**, *n.* An ant.— **For-mi'ci-dæ**, *n. pl. Entom.* Same as FORMICIDÆ.— **For-mi'ci-dæ**, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of heterogynous hymenopters, especially those with a bifid antepenultimate tarsus and distinct mandibles.— **for'mi-cid**, *a.* & *n.*— **for'mi-coid**, *a.*— **for'mi-cide**, *n.* A preparation that destroys ants; an anticide.— **for'mi-cif'er-ous**, *a.* (t. g.) — **for'mi-civ'o-rant**, *a.* & *n.*— **for'mi-civ'o-rous**, *a.* Ant-eating; said of animals that live on ants and small insects.— **For'mi-cof'o-dæ**, *n. pl. Entom.* A superfamily of *Hymenoptera* embracing the ants.— **for'mi-cof'o-rid**, *n.*

for'mi-da-ble,] I fôr'mi-da-bl; 2 fôr'mi-da-bl, *a.* Ex- **for'mi-da-bl'**,] citing or tending to excite fear or discouragement by the exhibition of unwonted strength or overwhelming numbers; apt to accomplish harm; dangerous to encounter: said of persons and things; as, a *formidable* adversary.

Before the gates there sat On either side a *formidable* shape. MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii. l. 649.

[F., < L. *formidabilis*, < *formido*, fear.]

SYN.: dangerous, terrible, tremendous. That which is *formidable* is worthy of fear if encountered or opposed; as, a *formidable* army of troops, or of evidence. *Formidable* is a word of more dignity than *dangerous*, and suggests more calm and collected power than *terrible*; *formidable* is less overwhelming than *tremendous*. A child can be *dangerous*; a park of artillery is *formidable*; a charge of cavalry is *terrible*; the full shock of great armies is *tremendous*. A *dangerous* man is likely to be carefully watched; a *formidable* man may not be *dangerous* if not attacked; an enraged mastiff is *terrible*: the force of ocean waves in a storm is more than *tremendous*. Ocean waves are *tremendous*.— ANT.: contemptible, despicable, harmless, helpless, powerless, weak.— Prep.: formidable *by* or *in* numbers; *in* strength; formidable *to* the enemy.— **for'mi-da-bil'i-ty** [-tăr], for'**mi-da-bl'-ness**, *n.*— **for'mi-da-bly**, *adv.*

For'mi'gny',] I fôr'mi'nyŕ; 2 fôr'mi'nyŕ, *n.* A town in Calvados department, France, where the French defeated the English 1/15 1450.

for'min,] fôr'min; 2 fôr'min, *n. Chem.* 1. A white crystalline powder (CH_6N_4), obtained by the action of formaldehyde on ammonia, used as an antiseptic. 2. Either of two glyceryl salts of formic acid obtained by heating glycerin with oxalic acid and designated as **monoformin** ($C_3H_5(OH)_2(HCO_2)$, and **diformin** ($C_3H_5(OH)(HCO_2)_2$). [< FORM-.]

for'mine, *n.* Same as UROTROPIN.

form'ing,] fôrm'iŋ; 2 fôrm'iŋ, *n.* The act or process of making into or making by a fixed form or workshop; specif., the exact shaping of ship-timbers after their conversion.— **form'ing-ŕ'ron**, *n.* A blacksmiths' swaging-block.— **f.-machine**, *n.* A machine which forms the material it passes into a fixed shape.— **f.-tool**, *n.* The rolls belonging to a forming-machine; also, the machine itself.— **f.-tool**, *n.* A special lathe-tool which cuts work to a required shape.

form'less,] fôrm'les; 2 fôrm'lĕs, *a.* Having no determinate form; wanting regular shape; shapeless.— **form'-less-ly**, *adv.*— **form'less-ness**, *n.*

Europe receives as its law of the highest principle, perfect form, rather than perfect *formlessness*, perfect fulness of being, rather than perfect emptiness. W. T. HARRIS *Hegel's Logic* p. 105. [s. c. a. 1890.]

for'mo-form,] fôr'mo-fôrm; 2 fôr'mo-fôrm, *n.* A disinfectant which contains oxid of zinc, starch, thymol, and formaldehyde. [< FORMALDEHYDE + FORM-.]

for'mo-gua-nam'ine,] I fôr'mo-gwa-nam'in, -in *or* -ĭne: **for'mo-gua-nam'ine**,] 2 fôr'mo-gwa-nâm'in, -in *or* -ĭne, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_4H_7N_5$), formed by heating guanidin at 200° C.

for'mol,] fôr'mŏl *or* -mōl; 2 fôr'mŏl *or* -mōl, *n. Chem.* Same as FORMALIN. [< FORM- + -OL.]

for'mo-ni'trile,] fôr'mo-nī'trĭl; 2 fôr'mo-nī'trĭl, *n. Chem.* Same as HYDROCYANIC ACID. [< FORMIC + NITRILE.]

for'mo-py'rin,] I fôr'mo-pyŕ'rin, *-run or -rĭn*; 2 fôr'mo-pyŕ'-**for'mo-pyr'ine**,] rin, *-rĭn, or -rīn, n.* A crystalline condensation product formed by mixing formaldehyde with antipyrin. It is used as an antipyretic and has antiseptic properties. [< FORM (ALDEHYDE) + (ANTI) PYRIN.]

For-mo'sa, 1 for-mō'sa; 2 fôr-mō'sa, *n.* 1. An island in the China Sea; ceded to Japan by China, May 8, 1895; 13,458 sq. m.; now called Taiwan. See TAIWAN. 2. A territory in Argentina. [< Pg. *formosa*, beautiful.]

For-mo'san, 1 for-mō'san; 2 fôr-mō'san, *n.* 1. A native or resident of the island of Formosa, especially one of the Malaic branch of the Turanian languages.— **For-mo'san**, *a.*— **The Formosan**, same as GEORGE PSALMANAZAR.

for'mo-sin,] fôr'mo-sĭn; 2 fôr'mo-sĭn, *n. Chem.* A mixture of at least two sugars obtained by the polymerization of formaldehyde under the action of caustic lime.

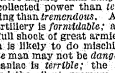
for'mous, *a.* Beautifully graceful. [< FORM-.]— **for-mos'i-tief**, **for-mos'i-ty**, *n.*

for'mu-la,] fôr'miu-la; 2 fôr'mū-la, *n.* [-LAS or -LÆ, 1 -li; 2 -lē, pl.] 1. An exact method or form of words prescribed as a model for use in any action, negotiation, or statement, or to be used on certain occasions or under certain circumstances; fixed rule or set form. 2. *Eccl.* A confession of faith, or a formal statement of doctrine; a written creed.

It requires but to read the two *formulæ* [of St. Paul and St. John] side by side to perceive the characteristic differences. Farrar, *Early Days of Christianity* p. 505. [s. c. a. p. d.]

3. *Med.* A prescription; recipe. 4. *Math.* A rule expressed in algebraic symbols. 5. *Chem.* A group of symbols showing the composition or structure of a definite compound.

Chemical formulæ are (1) **empirical, or composition formulas**, when only the constituents and their proportions are shown, as in CH_2O, the empirical or simplest atomic formula for acetic acid; or (2) **rational formulas**, or **constitutional** when the composition of a compound is shown (a) by its separation into radicals as in $H_2O.SO_4$, the constitutional formula for sulfuric acid, or (b) by the connecting bonds, as in H—O—H, the constitutional formula of water. In the latter case they are called also **graphic** or **structural formulas**. For **linkage f.** and **valence f.** see the qualifying words and additional *formulæ* see below. 6. *Rom. Law.* Directions sent from a higher court to a lower, as from the pretors, who sat as magistrates, to a judge, for the adjudication of cases not covered by the regular order of procedure. The *formula* usually consisted of the following three sections: the *demonstratio*, which set forth the facts alleged by the plaintiff; the *intentio*, containing the demand made against his adversary by the plaintiff, and which was compelled to meet the law governing the facts alleged, and the *condemnatio*, which directed the judge to either condemn or absolve in accordance with the facts. This system was superseded by the *extraordinaria judicia*, which prevailed in the third period of the Roman system and by which the supreme authority assumed the decision of all questions. 7. *Philol.* A *formula*, form.] SYN.: see LAW.— **Clippoletti's, D'Arcy's, Francis's, or Kutter's formula**, algebraic formulas employed by hydraulic engineers in computing or determining the flow of water at a given point.— **Descartes's f.** (*Optics*), a formula for expressing the equation between the angles of incidence and refraction.— **dimensional f.** (*Alg.*), a formula for measuring the relation between the fundamental units of time, length, and mass, and the units of other physical quantities.— **dualistic f.** (*Chem.*), a formula based on the dualistic theory of chemical combination, that all electrolytic compounds are possessed of opposite electrical properties.— **Fechner's f.** (*Psychophys.*), a formula based on the law that the intensity of a sensation is proportional to the stimulus applied. **Fechner's fundamental f.**†.— **Fechner's metric f.** (*Psychophys.*), a formula demonstrating that the intensity of a sensation increases as the logarithm of its stimulus.— **Ferrel's** and **Mc'Cleary's f.**, a formula expressing the relation between barometric gradient and accompanying winds.— **f. of Arcmarius**, the algebraic formula deduced by the author of Arcmarius's method of finding the generated force varies with the metals employed in the couple.— **f. of Stefan** (*Physics*), a formula expressing the relation between the energy of a black body and the absolute temperature.— **Fresnel's f.** (*Optics*), a formula for computing the intensity of a reflected ray in terms of the angle of incidence and the interior index of refraction.— **Gerard's f.**, same as MUSSELMAN FORMULA.— **Gordan's f.** (*Inorg.*), an empirical formula relative to the strength of struts, worked out by Gordon and modified by Rankine. It agrees best with those forms of construction where the struts of normal proportions when certain coefficients are



treated as empirical constants. It is $p = \frac{P}{S}\left(1 \pm \alpha \frac{l^2}{b^2}\right)$, where a is a constant depending upon the form of section and the composing material, p the axial load in pounds, P the induced stress, S the cross sectional area of the strut, l the length of the strut, and b the least radius of the cross section.— **Holmes's f.**, a formula for the expansion of the thermoelectric force at the junction of two differently heated portions of a metal.— **hypsometric f.**, a formula expressing the above phenomena in terms of the density and pressure of the mercury in the hypsometer.— **Huygbert's f.** (*Meteor*), a formula for computing the mean wind-direction: in its original form introduced by J. H. Lambert in 1777.— **Lame's f.** (*Math.*), for measuring the strain in a cylindrical body subjected to pressure from within and without.— **Le Chatelier's f.**, see LE CHATELIER'S LAW.— **Mallard's f.**, a formula for calculating the chemical formula expressing molecular weight in addition to percentage composition.— **Moseley's f.** (*Nav. Arch.*), a formula for determining the displacement of a vessel corresponding to a given angle.— **muscle f.**, Garrod's method of expressing the leg-muscle formation in birds: the letters A, B, X, Y representing the important muscles, and + or — the presence or absence of the same.— **nerve f.**, a means for describing the plan of the spinal nerves among the lower vertebrates. In certain fishes some of the nerves seem to have become lost owing to their confinement in the circles of the pelvis and pectus.— **Neumann's f.**, a modification of Fresnel's formula.— **phalangeal f.**, a means of enumerating the joints in the digits of the fore and hind limbs, as of certain reptiles, reckoning from the inside to the outside.— **Van der Waal's f.** (*Physics*), a formula expressing the relation between volume and pressure in gases. It differs from Boyle's law by taking into consideration the attraction of the molecules of the gas on one another.— **for'mu-la'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a formula.— **for'mu-lar**. I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to a formula. 2†. In proper form: formal. II†. *n.* An example; pattern.— **for'mu-lar-is'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to or exhibiting formularization.— **for'mu-lar-ize**, *vt.* To reduce to or express in a formula; formulate.— **for'mu-lar-is¢'t—or'mu-lar-i-za'tion** *or* **-sa'tion**, *n.*

for'mu-la-ry, 1 fôr'miu-lē-ri; 2 fôr'mū-la-ry, *a.* 1. Exactly stated or clearly prescribed, as in a formula; having the nature of a formula; exact; precise; formal; rigid, ritual. 2. [Rare.] Rigidly observant of set forms or rules.

for'mu-la-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -riz, *pl.*] 1. A compilation or collection of forms, formulas, doctrines, or precedents; as, the National *Formulary* of Unofficial [pharmaceutical] Preparations. 2. Specif., a church ritual.

Let us so treat unspirited *formularies* as to subject them, in the minds of the popular feeling, to the inspired standards, no more, no less. AUSTIN PHELPS *Theory of Preaching* p. 53. [s. 1882.

3. A prescribed form; formula.

The Press . . . echoes back the prescribed *formularies* of the government. SPENCER in *Am. Century* p. 508. [c. n. s. n. 1888.]

for'mu-late, 1 fôr'miu-lēt; 2 fôr'mū-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] To express in or as in a formula; put or state in exact, concise, and systematic form; make a formula of or for; fix determinately.— **for'mu-la'tion**, *n.* The act, process, or result of formulating.— **for'mu-la-to-ry**, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to formulation.

for'mu-lism,] I fôr'miu-lizm; 2 fôr'mū-lĭzm, *n.* Observance or use of or adherence to formulas.

Yes, hollow *Formulism* . . . is visibly and even rapidly declining. CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* p. 208. [s. 1870.]

for'mu-list, *n.*— **for'mu-lis'tic**, *a.*

for'mu-lize,] I fôr'miu-lēiz; 2 fôr'mū-lĭz, *vt. & vi.* [-LIZED; -LIZ'ING.] 1. To make formal. 2. To formulate. **for'mu-list'—for'mu-li-za'tion** *or* **-sa'tion**, *n.*— **for'mu-liz'er** *or* **-lis'er**, *n.*

form'y, 1 fôrm'i; 2 fôrm'y, *a. Her.* Same as PATTÉ.

for'myl, 1 fôr'mil; 2 fôr'mĭl, *n. Chem.* The hypothetical univalent radical CHO, constituting the base of formic acid. [< FORM- + -YL.]— **for'myl-ic**, *a.*

fornt, *adv.* Fore.— **forn-cast'**†, *vt.* To forecast.

For'na-ca'li-a, 1 fôr'na-kā'li-a; 2 fôr'na-cā'li-a, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The annual festival of the Fornacalia, or ovens and of the baking of bread, held at Rome in February.

for-nac'le, 1 for-nas'lk; 2 fôr-nāc'le, *a.* [Rare.] Belonging to or of the nature of a furnace or oven. [< L. *fornax*, furnace.]

For'na-ri'na, 1 fôr'na-rī'na; 2 fôr'nā-rī'nā, La. *Art.* 1. A portrait of Margherita, the daughter of a baker of Rome, painted by Rafael and now in the Barberini Pal. in Rome. 2. One of several other similar paintings, generally ascribed to Sebastiano del Piombo, of which the most notable is in the Villa Borghese.

For'nax, 1 fôr'naks; 2 fôr'nāks, *n. Rom. Myth.* 1. A goddess, the patroness of bakers: recognized as identical with Vesta. 2. A constellation near Cetus. [L., lit. furnace.]

fornet, *n.* Former.

for-nens't, *prep.* Same as FORENENST. **for-nent'**†.

for'ni-cal, 1 fôr'ni-kŏl; 2 fôr'ni-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to a fornix.

for'ni-cate, 1 fôr'ni-kēt; 2 fôr'ni-cāt, *vi.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] To commit fornication; have illicit sexual intercourse: said of unmarried persons. [< LL. *fornicatus*, pp. of *fornicare*, < L. *fornix* (*fornic-*), brothel.]— **for'ni-ca'tion**, *n.*

for'ni-ca'tor, *n.*— **for'ni-ca'tress**, *n.* **for'ni-ca'trix**†.

for'ni-cate, *a.* 1. Arched; vaulted; overarched, as by the scales overarching the mouth of the corolla in hound's-tongue (*Cynoglossum*). 2. Resembling a fornix. 3. Of, pertaining to, or near the fornix; as, the *fornicate* convolution. [< L. *fornicatus*, < *fornix* (*fornic-*), arch.]

for'ni-ca-ted†; **for-nic'i-form**†.

for'ni-ca-tion, 1 fôr'ni-kā'shon; 2 fôr'ni-cā'shon, *n.* 1. Illicit sexual intercourse of unmarried persons; also, loosely, such intercourse of an unmarried person with a person of the opposite sex, whether married or unmarried. 2. In Scriptural usage, often, adultery or harlotry, or incest; hence, idolatry.

All acting for pleasure before use, or instead of use, is, in one word, *Fornication*.† That is the accurate meaning of the words 'harlotry,' or '*fornication*,' as used in the Bible, wherever they occur spoken of nations. RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol. vi, p. 111. [w. & s. 1886.]

[F., < LL. *fornicatio(n-)*, < *fornicatus*; see FORNICATE.]

for'ni-ca-tor, 1 fôr'ni-kā'tor; 2 fôr'ni-cā'ctor.

for'ni-ca'tress, *n.* The state of being fornicate or vaulted; a vaulting or arching over. [< L. *fornicatio(n-)*, < *fornicatus*; see FORNICATE, *a.*]

for-nic'i-form, 1 for-nis'i-fôrm; 2 fôr-nic'i-fôrm, *a.* Fornicate.

for'ni-col'um, 1 fôr'na-kol'um; 2 fôr'ni-cōl'um, *n.* [Rare. Same as FORNIX, 3.

for'nix, 1 fôr'niks; 2 fôr'nĭks, *n.* [FOR'NI-CES, 1 -ni-sīz; 2 -ni-cēs, *pl.*] [L.] 1. *Anat.* A vaulted or reflected surface; as, the *fornix* or roof of the pharynx; also, the bands of white fibers that arch from before backward over the ventricles of the brain. See illus. under TELA. 2. *Conch.* (1) The arched part of a bivalve shell under the umbo. (2) The arched upper valve of a bivalve that has unequal valves. 3. *Bot.* A very small arched scale or crest in the throat of some corollas. 4. *Arch.* A vault or arch, commonly one within a building.

Forn'jot, 1 fôrn'yŏt; 2 fôrn'yŏ, *n.* In early Finnish or Celtic mythology, an ancient giant, father of Ægir, the god of the deep sea, of Loge, the flame, and of Kvare, the wind. **For'vi'ci**, *n.*

for'pam'per†, *vt.* To pamper to excess.— **for-pass't**, *v. I. t.* To pass by unobserved. II. *t.* To excel; outstrip.

for'pet, 1 fôr'pĕt; 2 fôr'pĕt, *n.* [Scot.] The fourth of a peck.

for'prize',] I fôr'prēz'; 2 fôr'prīz', *n.* [Archaic.] An exception or a reservation. **fore'prize'**†; **fore'prize'**†.

for'ra, 1 fôr'a; 2 fôr'a, *a.* [Scot.] Farrow; as, a *forra* cow.

for'rage, *n.* Same as FORAGE. **for'rit**†.

for'rat, 1 for'at; 2 fôr'at, *a.* [Dial.] Forward. **for'ret**†.

For'res, 1 for'es; 2 fôr'ĕs, *n.* An ancient manufacturing town in Inverness-shire, Scotland: residence of early Scottish kings; part of the action of *Macbeth* takes place there.

for'rest, 1 for'est; 2 fôr'ĕst, *n.* 1. **Edwin** (1/1830–12/1872), an American tragic actor. 2. **Sir John** (2/1847–7/1918), an Australian explorer, surveyor, and statesman: first premier and treasurer of Western Australia, 1890–1901. 3. **Nathan Bedford** (7/1821–3/1877), a Confederate general; took Fort Pillow, 1864. 4. A city, county-seat of St. Francis county, Ark.

for'rest, *n.* Same as FORREST, *n.*

For'rester, 1 for'es-tar; 2 fôr'ĕs-tĕr, **Fanny.** The pen-name of Emily C. Judson.

for'rit-some, 1 for'it-sem; 2 fôr'it-sŏm, *a.* [Scot.] Forward; officious; inquisitive.

for'row, 1 for'o; 2 fôr'o, *n.* [Scot.] Not with calf: farrow.

fors‡, *t.* 3 fōrs, 2 fōrs, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Rough sheep's hair.

for-sake', *t.* for-sēk'; 2 fōr-sāk', *n.* FOR-SOOK'; FOR-SAK'EN or (Poet.) FOR-SOOK'; FOR-SAK'ING.] **1.** To leave or withdraw from (a person, place, association, etc.); abandon; depart from; desert; also, to cast off; reject; as, to *forsake* one's friends; his courage *forsook* him.

Horror hath taken hold upon me because of the wicked that *forsake* thy law *Ps.* cxix, 53.

2†. To decline to grant; deny. [< AS. *forsacan*, < *for* (see FOR-) + *sacan*, contend.] Syn.: see ABANDON.—**for-sak'en**, *pa.* Deserted; abandoned; hence, forlorn.—**for-sak'en-ly**, *adv.*—**for-sak'en-ness**, *n.*—**for-sak'er**, *n.*

for-say'‡, *vt.* To renounce; forbid.—**fors-com'fist**, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Exhausted by heat. **2.** Overcome by a strong odor.—**fors-ed'**, *pa.* [Prov. or Archaic.] **1.** To look down upon; overlook; neglect. **2.** To see clearly.

for-set', 1 for-set'; 2 fōr-sēt', *vt.* To get in the way of; impede hostilely. [< AS. *forsettan*.]

For-set'e, 1 for-set'i; 2 fōr-sēt'e, *n. Norse Myth.* The peace making god, dwelling in Glitner. All disputants who seek his tribunal depart reconciled. See GLITNER. **For-set'it.**

Fors For-tu'na, 1 fōrz for-tū'nə; 2 fōrz fōr-tū'na. [L.] Same as FORTUNA.

for-shape'‡, *vt.* To change or mar the shape of; transform.

For'shey, 1 fōr'shi; 2 fōr'shy, **Caleb Goldsmith** (?/1812–?/1881). An American engineer and Confederate officer.

Fors'kal, 1 fōrs'kal; 2 fōrs'kăl, **Peter.** (?/1732–?/1763) A Swedish naturalist and botanist.

for-slack'‡, *v.* **I.** *t.* To neglect through idleness; lose by inattention. **II.** *i.* To be remiss; idle.—**for-slack'er**‡, *n.* To lose by idleness or sloth. **for-sleuth'**‡; **for-sloth'**‡; **for-slip'**‡, *vt.* To permit to slip or escape.—**for-slow'**‡, *v.* **I.** *t.* To hinder; check; postpone. **II.** *i.* To be slow; loiter.

for-song'ent, *a.* Tired by singing. [SAKE, *vt.*

for-sook', 1 for-sŭk'; 2 fōr-sŏŏk', *imp.* & (poet.) *pp.* of FOR-SOOTH'‡, 1 for-sŭth'; 2 fōr-sōōth', *adv.* In truth; certainly: now used chiefly in irony. [< FOR, *prep.*, + SOOTH.] —**for-sooth'ly**, *a.* To address deferentially with the word *forsooth*.—**for-sooth'ness**, *n.* One given to the use of the word *forsooth*; a ladies' man.

for-speak', *vt.* **1.** [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] (1) To pronounce a spell on: bewitch. (2) To overpraise to one's harm. **2**†. To forbid.—**for-spend'**, *vt.* To weary utterly; tire out; exhaust. [Prussia.

Forst, 1 fōrst; 2 fōrst, *n.* A town in Brandenburg province.

for-stand', 1 for-stand'; 2 fōr-stănd', *vt.* **1.** To stand against. **2.** To comprehend.

forst'er‡, *n.* A forester.

For'ster, 1 fōr'stər; 2 fōr'ster, **n. 1. George** (–1792), an English traveler: *Journey* (overland) *from Bengal to England*. **2. Johann Georg Adam** (?/1754–?/1794), a German naturalist: son of the following. **3. Johann Reinhold** (?/1729–?/1798), a German clergyman; traveler; naturalist. **4. John** (?/1812–?/1876), an English journalist and biographer. **5. William Edward** (?/1818–?/1886), an English statesman; Chief Secretary for Ireland.

fors'ter-ite, 1 fōr'stər-īt; 2 fōr'ster-īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, transparent, yellowish olivine (Mg$_2$SiO$_4$), member of the olivin group, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< J. *Forster*, mineralogist.]

for-straught'‡, *pp.* & *a.* Distracted. [SWAT'‡; **for-swat'**‡; **for-swat'**‡, *a.* Covered with sweat. **fore-swar'**‡; **fore-swear'**, 1 for-swār'; 2 fōr-swâr', *v.* [FOR-SWORE', FOR-SWORN'; FOR-SWEAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To renounce upon oath; reject solemnly; renounce; abjure; to *forswear* gambling. 2. To deny under oath. **II.** *i.* To swear falsely; commit perjury: often reflexively. [< AS. *forswerian*. See FOR-1 and SWEAR.]—**for-swear'er**, *n.* **1.** One who renounces on oath. **2.** A perjurer.—**for-sworn'**, *pa.* Perjured.—**for-sworn'ness**, *n.*

For-syte' Sa'ga, 1 fōr-sait' sā'gə; 2 fōr-sīt' sā'gə. A trilogy of novels by John Galsworthy, the author describing the frustrating and suppression of the instinct of possession. The first, "The Man of Property," was published in 1906; the second, "In Chancery," in 1920, and the third, "To Let," in 1922. They tell of the fortunes of a middle class family in the Victorian period.

For-syth', 1 for-saith'; 2 fōr-sīth', **n. 1. Alexander John** (?/1769–?/1843), a Scottish clergyman, chemist; inventor of the percussion-cap. **2. John** (?/1780–?/1841), an American lawyer; minister to Spain; Secretary of State. **3.** A county in N. W. corner of Georgia; 252 sq. m.; county-seat, Cumming. **4.** A county in N. W. central North Carolina; 309 sq. m.; county-seat, Winston. **5.** A city in Monroe county, Ga.

For-sy'thi-a, 1 for-sai'thi-ə or -sith'i-ə; 2 fōr-sī'thi-a or sīth'i-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of slender shrubs of the olive family, natives of China and Japan, having in earliest spring a profusion of yellow flowers with 4-parted calyx, and bell-shaped, 4-cleft corolla. Two species, *F. viridissima* and *F. suspensa*, are widely cultivated. **2.** [l-] A plant of this genus. [< Wm. FORSYTH, British botanist.]

fort‡, *vt.* & *vi.* To secure by or protect with a fort; fortify: also, to assign to or station in a fort to perform garrison duty.

fort, 1 fōrt; 2 fōrt, *n.* [< F. *fort*. A single enclosed work capable of independent defense, either a detached outwork of a fortress or a fortified enclosure containing guns for the defense of a town or the command of an entrance or passage; any fortification having a scarp and ditch, parapet, stockade, or the like, held by a garrison. **2.** The strong part of a sword-blade; a rapier; forte. **3.** [U. S. & Canada.] An Indian trading-post: originally always fortified. [F., < L. *fortis*, strong.] **4.** Forte. Syn.: see FORTRESS.—**fort royal**, a great fortification.—**fort'age** (-ij), a work having several faces and alternate salient and reentrant angles.


A Round Fort.

fort, *abbr.* Fortification, fortified.

For'ta-le'za, 1 fōr'tə-lā'zə; 2 fōr'ta-lē'za, **n.** Same as CEARA.

fort'a-lice, } 1 fōrt'ə-lis; 2 fōrt'a-līç, *n.* An outwork of a **fort'a-lis**‡. } fortification; a small fort, as in Scotland in the Middle Ages.

[< OF. *fortalesa*, < LL. *fortalitia*, < L. *fortis*, strong.]

Fort At'kin-son. A city in Jefferson county, Wis.

Fort Bend. A county in S. E. Texas; 897 sq. m.; county-seat, Richmond.

Fort Bragg. A city in Mendocino county, California.

Fort Brook. A town in Hillsboro county, Fla.

Fort Church'ill. A trading post on the W. shore of Hudson Bay, Keewatin district, Canada.

Fort Col'lins. The county-seat of Larimer county, Colo.: has a state agricultural college.

Fort'-de-France', 1 fōr'-də-frāns'; 2 fōr'-de-frâns', *n.* A fortified seaport town; capital of Martinique, French West Indies; has a naval arsenal and law school; birthplace of the Empress Josephine; devastated by a cyclone in August, 1891.

Fort De-pos'it. A town in Lowndes county, Ala.

Fort Dodge. A city; capital of Webster county, Ia.

forte‡, 1 fōrt; 2 fōrt, *n.* [< F. *fort*, strong.] **1.** That for which one has a special faculty or in which he chiefly excels; a strong point; chief excellence; as, his *forte* is music. **2.** The strongest part of a sword-blade, between the middle and the half-sword: opposed to *foible*. [< F. *fort*, strength < *fort*, strong, < L. *fortis*, strong.] **fort'e.**

for'te, 1 fōr'tē; 2 fōr'te, *a.* [It.] **1.** *Mus.* A passage to be performed loudly. **2.** A slide in a harmonium which may be opened to increase the sound.—**for'te, a.** & *adv. Mus.* Loud; often as a direction to the player.—**for'te-mer'te**, *adv. Mus.* Loudly; vigorously.—**for'te-pi-a'no.** **1.** *a.* Loud, then soft, strongly accented. **II.** *n.* The pianoforte.

Fort Edward. A village and township in Washington county, N. Y.

Fort E'rie. A village in Welland county, Ontario province, Canada, taken by the American forces, June 3, 1814; evacuated Nov. 5.

for'tes-cue, 1 fōr'tes-kiū; 2 fōr'tes-cū, *n.* [Austral.] A scorpenoid fish (*Pentarege marmorata*) armed with numerous spines that inflict intensely painful stings.

Fortes-cue, Sir John (1394?–1476?). An English jurist.

Fort Fair'field. A village in Aroostook county, Me.

Forth, 1 fōrth; 2 fōrth, *n.* A river in Scotland; length, 170 m.: from ben Lomond to Firth of Forth.

forth, 1 fōrth; 2 fōrth, *adv.* **1.** Forward, in place, time, or order; indefinitely onward; to the end; in advance; ahead; as, to stretch *forth* the hand; from this time *forth*. **2.** Out, as from concealment, confinement, or an embryo state; into notice or view; also [Scot.], outdoors; as, the cattle bring *forth* young; to give *forth* fragrance; the buds burst *forth*.

Come *forth* into the light of things. Aeschylus be your teacher. WORDSWORTH *Tables Turned* st. 4.

3. Away; out; abroad: used alone, or followed, formerly by *from*, now by *of*, as, *forth* (*from* or *of*) *from* home.

Israel shall surely go into captivity *forth* of his land. *Amos* vii. 17.

4†. From beginning to end; completely. [< AS. *forth*, < *for*, before.]—**and so forth**, and other things: and the rest; and so on: often represented by *etc.*, *&c.* (*L. et cetera.*)—**forth'by'**‡, *adv.* Forby.—**forth-call'**, *vt.* To irritate; to summon.

Forth-calling all with which boon earth is fraught.
THOMSON *Castle of Indolence* ii, 12.

—**forth'cut'**‡, *vt.* To cut; carve; engrave.—**forth'draw'**, *vt.* To draw out or forth.—**forth'gang'**‡, *n.* A going forth.—**forth'gong'**‡.—**forth'gaze'**, *vi.* To look out.—**forth'i-ness**, *n.* [Eng.] Impertinence; forwardness.—**forth'ly**, *a.* Hale; having vitality.—**forth'on'**, *adv.* [Dial., Eng.] Onward continuously.—**forth'pass'**‡, *vt.* To pass along.—**forth'push'ing**, *a.* Pushing forward; aggressive; intrusive.—**forth'put'**, *vt.* To put forward.—**forth'reit'**, *vi.* [Rare.] To relate; publish.—**forth'ward**, *adv.* Forward. **forth'y**, *prep.* Forth from; out of.

Fort Hall. A fort near Fort Hall Buttes, Ind., defended against the Indians by Zachary Taylor Sept. 4, 1812.

forth'com'ing, 1 fōrth'kum'iŋ; 2 fōrth'cŏm'ing, *a.* [Eng.] Forth; ready or about to appear; making an appearance, especially when due; as, the money will be *forthcoming*; a *forthcoming* book.

Keeper, this prisoner I will see *forthcoming*.
MASSINGER AND FIELD *Fatal Dowry* act ii, sc. 2.

forth'com'ing, *n.* **1.** A coming forth. **2.** *Scots Law.* An action whereby the arrestment of goods or debts is made effectual.—**forth'com'er**, *n.*—**forth'com'ingness**, *n.*

forth'go'ing, 1 fōrth'gō'iŋ; 2 fōrth'gō'ing. **I.** *a.* Going forth; departing. **II.** *n.* That which goes forth; an utterance.

for-think'‡, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to be sorry for or regret: used chiefly reflexively; as, it *forthinketh* me that I did it. **2.** To regret. **II.** *i.* To repent. **fore-think'**‡; **for-think'**‡.—**for-think'er**‡.

Fort How'ard. A city in Brown county, Wis.; suburb of Green Bay.

forth'ing, 1 fōrth'put'iŋ; 2 fōrth'pŭt'ing, *n.* **1.** Putting forth; developing. **2.** [Colloq.] Disposed to put one self forward; bold; presumptuous.

forth'put', *n.* A putting forth; production. **2.** Disposition to be forward or presumptuous.

forth'right', 1 fōrth'rait'; 2 fōrth'rīt', *a.* [Archaic.] Straightforward; direct.

Softer arts . . .
That teach our *forthright* tongue to lisp and mince.
SIR JOHN DENHAM *Sophy* (1642) act iii.

forth'right', *n.* [Archaic.] A direct path or course.

forth'right', *adv.* **1.** Straight forward; with directness. **2.** At once; straightway.

Say what ye be! Yea, speak from thence and stay your steps *forthright*. WM. MORRIS *Æneids of Virgil* bk. vi, l. 359.

[< AS. *forthriht*, < *forth* (see FORTH, *adv.*) + *riht*, right, < *rihtan*, right.]—**forth'right'ness**, *n.* Straightforwardness; outspokenness.

forth'with', 1 fōrth'with'; 2 fōrth'with' (xiii), *adv.* **1.** Without delay; immediately; directly. **2.** *Law.* Within a reasonable time in view of the nature of the act required; with all convenient dispatch; usually, within twenty-four hours.

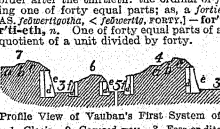
forth'y, 1 fōrth'i; 2 fōrth'y, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Forward; frank.

forth'y‡, *conj.* For this; therefore. **forth'ī.**

for'ties, 1 fōr'tiz; 2 fōr'tiz, *n. pl.* See FORTY.

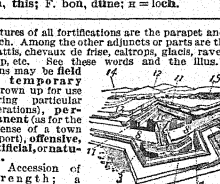
for'ti-eth, 1 fōr'ti-əth; 2 fōr'ti-ĕth, *a.* **1.** Tenth in order after the thirtieth: the ordinal of *forty*. **2.** Being one of forty equal parts; as, a *fortieth* part. [< AS. *feówertigotha*, < *feówertig*. Fort.]—**for'ti-eth-ly**, *adv.*

for'ti-eth, *n.* One of forty equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by forty.


Profile View of Vauban's First System of Fortification.

1. Glacis. 2. Covered way. 3. Foss or ditch. 4. Ravelin. 5. Main foss. 6. Tenail. 7. Curtain: *a*, *b*, banquettes; *c*, parapet; *d*, revetment; *e*, scarp; *f*, counterscarp.

for'ti-fi-ca'tion, 1 fōr'tə-fi-kā'shən; 2 fōr'ti-fi-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act, art, or science of fortifying or strengthening places against hostile attacks, by means of walls, mounds, etc. **2.** Any military defensive work, especially one having a ditch and a parapet; a fortified place; fort. The chief features of all fortifications are the parapet and the foss or ditch. Among the other adjuncts or parts are the following: abatis, chevaux de frise, caltrops, glacis, ravelin, tenaille, tête-de-loup, etc. See these words and the illus. Fortifications may be field (temporary, prepared (thrown up for use during particular operations), **permanent** (as for the defense of a town or port), **offensive, artificial, or natural.**



3. Accession of strength; a strengthening of any kind. [F., Bird's-eye View of Modern System of < LL. *fortificatio(n-)*, < *fortificare*.] Fortification.

for'ti-fi'er, 1 fōr'tə-fai; 2 fōr'ti-fī'er, **n.** [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To provide with defensive works; build or strengthen fortifications for the defense of; as, to *fortify* a town. **2.** To give strength or power to; enable to resist; encourage; confirm; as, to *fortify* the will. **3.** To reenforce so as to make stronger, as a ship's hull with timbers. **4.** To increase the strength of (wine), as by adding alcohol. **5**†. To screen.

II. *i.* To use defensive works. [< F. *fortifier*, < LL. *fortifico*, < L. *fortis*, strong, and *-ficare*, < *facere*, make.]—**for'ti-fi'a-bl(e)**, *a.* That may be fortified.—**for'ti-fi'er**, *n.* One who or that which fortifies or strengthens.—**for'ti-fy'ing**, *a.* A support; a strengthening.

fort'i-lage‡, *n.* Same as FORTALICE.

fort'in, *n.* A Turkish unit of weight. See under MEASURE.

For'tin-bras, 1 fōr'tin-brās; 2 fōr'tin-brâs, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, a prince of Norway.

for-tis'si-mo, 1 fōr-tis'i-mō; 2 fōr-tĭs'i-mō, *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Very loud.

for-ti'tion, 1 for-tish'ən; 2 fōr-tish'on, *n.* Fortuitous selection; casual choice; a trusting to chance; a spurious form for SORTITION. [< L. *fort(i-)s*, chance.]

for'ti-tude, 1 fōr'ti-tiud; 2 fōr'ti-tūd, *n.* **1.** Strength or firmness of mind to endure pain and adversity patiently, or to encounter danger undismayed; patient and constant courage.

Active *fortitude* is demanded where evils are to be encountered and overcome. It comprehends resolution or constancy, and intrepidity or courage. . . . Passive *fortitude* is demanded where evils are to be not only endured, but endured . . . without . . . humility. . . . meekness.
D. S. GREGORY *Christian Ethics* p. 214. [B. & P. 1875.]

2. [Archaic.] Physical strength or force; power to resist or attack.

While the palaces of the other cities of Italy were lifted into sullen *fortitudes* of rampart . . . the sands of Venice never sank under the weight of a war tower.
RUSKIN *Stones of Venice* vol. i, p. 11. [w. & s. ed.]

3. *Astrol.* Any event or accident of dignity strengthening the effect of a planet. [< L. *fortitudo*, < *fortis*, strong.]

Syn.: courage, endurance, heroism, resolution. *Fortitude* has been defined as "passive *courage*," which definition, but not complete. *Fortitude* might be termed "still *courage*," or "enduring *courage*"; it is that quality which is able and willing to endure pain or peril, but steadily to confront dangers that can not be actively opposed, or against which one has no adequate defense; it takes *courage* to charge a battery, *fortitude* to stand still under an enemy's fire. *Resolution* is the act of mind; *endurance* is partly physical; it requires *resolution* to resist temptation, *endurance* to resist hunger and cold. See COURAGE; PATIENCE. Compare also FIRMNESS.

—**for'ti-tu'di-nous**, *a.* [Rare.] Having or showing fortitude; courageous.

Fort Kent. A town in Aroostook county, Me.

Fort Leav'en-worth, 1 lev'en-wūrth; 2 lĕv'en-wŭrth. A village and military post in Leavenworth county, Kansas; headquarters and supply depot of the Department of Missouri, and seat of army schools and army prisons.

fort'let, 1 fōrt'let; 2 fōrt'lĕt, *n.* A little fort.

Fort Madi'son, 1 mad'i-sən; 2 măd'i-son. A city, county-seat of Lee county, Ia.

Fort Me-Hen'ry, 1 mek-hen'ri; 2 mac-hĕn'ry. An old fort on Whetstone Point, the southern extremity of Baltimore, Md., bombarded by the British, 1814–15, the battle which inspired Francis Scott Key's *The Star-spangled Banner*.

Fort Mill. A town in York county, S. C.

Fort Mon-roe', 1 mon-rō'; 2 mon-rō'. A fort near Old Point Comfort, Va.; Jefferson Davis imprisoned here after Civil War. Fortress Monroe.

Fort Mont-gom'er-y, 1 mənt-gum'ər-i; 2 mont-gŏm'er-y. N. end of Lake Champlain; Clinton county, N. Y.; captured by the British, Oct. 6, 1777.

fort'night', 1 fōrt'nait' *or* fōrt'nit; 2 fōrt'nīt' *or* fōrt'nit (xiii), *n.* A period of two weeks; fourteen days. [Contr. < ME. *fourten night*, < AS. *feówertyne* (see FOURTEEN) + *niht*, night.]

fort'night'ly, 1 fōrt'nait'li; 2 fōrt'nīt'ly, *a.* Occurring, coming, or issued every fortnight; as, a *fortnightly* paper.

fort'night'ly, *adv.* After the interval of a fortnight; once a fortnight; as, a result *fortnightly*.

fort'ō, 1 fōr'tō; 2 fōr'to. [Colloq.] *Interj.* Up to. **II.** *conj.* Until.

fort'o-lin, 1 fōr'tə-in; 2 fōr'to-in, *n.* A yellowish tasteless crystalline substance ($C_{14}H_{12}O_3$ or $C_{14}H_{10}O_2$), resulting from the action of formaldehyde on cotoin. [< FOR(MALDEHYDE) + (CO)TOIN.]

Fort Pace. A city, county-seat of Dekalb county, Ala.

Fort Plain. A village in Montgomery county, N. Y.

fortravail'‡, *vt.* To exhaust with hard work.

for-tread'‡, *vt.* To tread down; crush. **for-trod'den**‡, *pp.*

Fort Re-cov'er-y. A village in Mercer county, O.

for'tress, 1 fōr'tres; 2 fōr'trĕs, *vt.* To furnish or strengthen with a fortress; fortify; entrench.

Fortressed in conscience and impregnable will.
LOWELL *To W. L. Garrison* st. 9.

for'tress, *n.* A large permanent fort or a fortified place; a stronghold; a castle; hence, any place of defense or security; fort. The only application of the word in America is **Fortress Monroe,** the name given to Fort Monroe, the

fortification in Virginia at the junction of James river with Chesapeake Bay.

The Lord is my rock, and my *fortress*. *Ps.* xviii, 2.

[< F. *forteresse*, < LL. *fortalitia*, < L. *fortis*, strong.]

Syn.: castle, citadel, fort, fortification, stronghold. *Fortification* is the general word for any artificial defensive work; a *fortress* is a *fortification* of especial size and strength; a *citadel* is a *fortification* within a city, or the fortified inner part of a city or *fortress*, within which a garrison may be placed to overawe the citizens, or to which the defenders may retire if the outer works are captured; the medieval *castle* was the fortified residence of a king or baron. *Fort* is the common military term for a detached fortified building or enclosure of moderate size occupied or designed to be occupied by troops. The *fortifications* of a modern city usually consist of a chain of *forts*. Any defensible place, whether made so by nature or by art, is a *fastness* or *stronghold*.— **maiden fortress,** a fortress that never has been taken.— **the F.,** in the Crimean war, Sebastopol.

Fort Ri'ley, 1 rɑi'lɪ; 2 rī'ly. A United States military post and town in Riley county, Kan.; cavalry school.

Fort Scott. A city, county-seat of Bourbon county, Kan.

Fort Sher'i-dan, 1 sher'ɪ-dən; 2 shĕr'i-dan. A village and military post in Lake county, Ill.

Fort Smith. A city, county-seat of Sebastian county, Ark.

Fort Sum'ter, 1 sum'tər; 2 sŭm'ter. A fort in Charleston harbor, S. C.; surrendered to the Confederates Apr. 14, 1861 (this event marked the beginning of the Civil War); evacuated by them Feb. 17, 1865.

Fort Ta'tas. Same as BANJERMASIN.

Fort Ti-con"der-o'ga. See TICONDEROGA.

for-tu'i-tism, 1 fər-tiū'ɪ-tizm; 2 fŏr-tū'i-tism, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The doctrine that natural causes operate fortuitously rather than in accordance with intelligent design: opposed to *teleology*. **2.** More precisely, the theory that evolution may be regarded as a series of unceasing fortuitous changes, controlled only by the inherent impossibility of an indefinite number of changes either favorable or opposed to the direction which the evolution actually takes.— **for-tu'i-tist,** *n.* [Rare.] A believer in fortuitism.

for-tu'i-tous, 1 fər-tiū'ɪ-tus; 2 fŏr-tū'i-tŭs, *a.* Occurring by chance, as opposed to design; pertaining to events that are without any cause, or, loosely, without any known or assignable cause; accidental; casual.

Name the progress of life evolution, development, or what you will, it is not *fortuitous* but methodical, the utterance of sublimest intelligence.
C. VAN NORDEN *Outermost Rim* p. 64. [RAN. & S. 1882.]

[< L. *fortuitus*, < *for(t-)s*, chance.] **for'tu-it†.**— **fortuitous cause,** a contingent or accidental cause.— **for-tu'i-tous-ly,** *adv.*— **for-tu'i-tous-ness,** *n.*

for-tu'i-ty, 1 fər-tiū'ɪ-tɪ; 2 fŏr-tū'i-ty, *n.* Chance occurrence; fortuitousness; also, an accident; casualty. Syn.: see ACCIDENT; HAZARD.

For-tu'na, 1 fer-tiū'nə; 2 fŏr-tū'na, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of chance or fortune, assimilated with the Greek *Tyche*. She was worshiped under various names, as **Fors Fortuna,** to whom a temple was raised by Servius Tullius on the banks of the Tiber; **Bona** or **Fortuna Virgo,** goddess of chastity and womanhood; **Fortuna Primigenia,** in reference to her being the first-born daughter of Jupiter; **Nortia** or **Nurtia** in Etruria. The goddess Fortuna figured more in the lives of the Romans than of the Greeks, and altars were dedicated to her under her various aspects. The most famous of these Roman Fortunas was the **Fortuna Redux,** "the Fortune that leads back," commemorating the return of Augustus in 19 B. C.

for'tu-nate, 1 fēr'chu-[*or*-tiu-]nɪt; 2 fôr'chu-[*or* -tū-]nat, *a.* **1.** Happening by a favorable turn of fortune; bringing good from an unlooked-for or uncertain source; lucky. **2.** Favored with or promising good fortune; marked by singular success; prosperous; as, a *fortunate* career.

The *fortunate* man is he who, born poor, or nobody, works gradually up to wealth and consideration, and having got them, dies before he finds they were not worth so much trouble.
CHAS. READE *Christie Johnstone* ch. 1, p. 5. [T. & F. 1864.]

[< F. *fortuné*, < L. *fortunatus*, pp. of *fortuno*, < *fortuna*; see FORTUNE.] **for'tu-na-ble†.**

Syn.: favored, happy, lucky, prospered, prosperous, successful. A man is *successful* in any case if he achieves or gains what he seeks; he is known as a *successful* man if he has achieved or gained worthy objects of endeavor; he is *fortunate* or *lucky* if advantages have come to him without or beyond his direct planning or achieving. *Lucky* is the more common and colloquial, *fortunate* the more elegant word; *fortunate* is more naturally applied to the graver matters, as we speak of the *fortunate*, rather than the *lucky* issue of a great battle; *lucky* more strongly emphasizes the element of chance, as when we speak of a *lucky* hit, a *lucky* guess, or of one as "born under a *lucky* star." *Favored* is used in a religious sense, implying that one is the object of divine favor. *Happy*, in this connection, signifies possessed of the means of happiness. One is said to be *happy* or *prosperous* whether his prosperity be the result of fortune or of achievement; *prospered* rather denotes the action of a superintending Providence. See AUSPICIOUS.— Ant.: broken, crushed, fallen, ill-starred, miserable, unfortunate, unhappy, woful, wretched.— **for'tu-nate†,** *n.* A person who is fortunate; especially, in astrology, a propitious sign or planet.— **for'tu-nate-ly,** *adv.*— **for'tu-nate-ness,** *n.*

For'tu-nate Isles. The Canaries, in the N. Atlantic ocean; mythically, "Islands of the Blessed." **Fortunate Islands‡.**

For"tu-na'tus, 1 fēr"tiu-nē'tus; 2 fôr"tū-nā'tŭs, *n.* [L.] The hero of a European folk-tale, who possessed an inexhaustible purse and a wishing-cap that could transport him wherever he desired to go, gifts that finally wrought his ruin. The tale was dramatized in German by Hans Sachs, and in English by Thomas Dekker.

for'tune†, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fix the fate of. **2.** To bestow wealth upon. **3.** To presage. **II.** *i.* To happen; come by chance; befall.

for'tune, 1 fēr'chun *or* -tiun; 2 fôr'chun *or* -tūn, *n.* **1.** That which happens or comes to one as if drawn by lot; luck; chance; specif., favorable chance or that which it brings; success; as, it was his *fortune* to find friends; bad *fortune*; good *fortune*; *fortune* followed his venture.

But *fortune*, good or ill, as I take it, does not change men and women. It but develops their character.
THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* p. 106. [H.]

2. A fictitious power regarded as bestowing good or ill or controlling one's lot: often personified; as, if *fortune* favors. **3.** A large estate; wealth; as, he inherited a *fortune*; a young lady of *fortune*. **4.** A forecast of the future of one's life. **5.** [Colloq.] A possessor of or an heir or heiress to great wealth; especially, a marriageable heir or heiress; as, she is a great *fortune*. **6.** *Astrol.* A fortunate planet, as Jupiter, Mercury, or Venus. **7†.** An opportunity. [F., < L. *fortuna*, < *for(t-)s*, chance.] — **for'tune-book",** *n.* A fortune-telling book.— **f.-hunter,** *n.* One who seeks to marry a fortune.— **f.-hunting,** *a.* & *n.*— **f.-tell,** *vt.* [Rare.] To tell the fortune of; act as fortune-teller to; as, to *fortune-tell* one's life.— **f.-teller,** *n.* One who pretends to a knowledge of futurity, and foretells the events of one's life, as by palmistry or cards.— **f.-telling,** *a.* & *n.*— **for'tu-nal†,** *a.* Fortuitous. **for'tu-nel†.**— **for'tuned,** *a.* Favored by fortune: in combination; as, full-*fortuned*; ill-*fortuned*.— **for'tune-less,** *a.* **1.** Without a fortune or inheritance. **2†.** Luckless.— **for'tu-nize†,** *vt.* To determine the fortunes of; make fortunate.— **for'tu-nous†,** *a.* Casual; fickle.

For'tune Bay. A large bay of the Atlantic, on the S. coast of Newfoundland, the resort of deep-sea fishermen.

For'tunes of Ni'gel, 1 nɑi'jel; 2 nī'gĕl. A novel by Sir Walter Scott.

For-tu'ni-o, 1 fər-tiū'nɪ-ō; 2 fŏr-tū'ni-ō, *n.* A feminine character in many fairy-tales, who goes disguised into military service in place of her father, and, aided by a fairy, has marvelous adventures.

For-tu'ny, 1 fər-tū'nɪ; 2 fŏr-tu'ny̆, **Mariano** (6/11 1838–11/21 1874). A Spanish painter.

Fort Val'ley. A town in Houston county, Ga.

Fort'ville, 1 fērt'vil; 2 fôrt'vil, *n.* A town in Hancock county, [Ind.

Fort Wayne. A city, county-seat of Allen county, Ind.; seat of Concordia College (Lutheran), founded in 1839.

Fort Wil'liam. **1.** A fortress in Calcutta, around which the city has grown. **2.** A village and fort on Loch Eil, Inverness-shire, Scotland. **3.** A city in Thunder Bay and Rainy River district, Ontario province, Canada.

Fort Worth. A city, county-seat of Tarrant county, Tex.; seat of Texas Christian University (Disciples) founded in 1873.

for'ty, 1 fēr'tɪ; 2 fôr'ty, *a.* **1.** Consisting of ten more than thirty, or of four times ten: a cardinal numeral. **2.** A large or indefinite number of; many. [< AS. *feōwertig*, < *feōwer* (see FOUR) + *-tig* (see FIFTY).] **four'ty†.** — **Forty Days' Court** (*Eng. Hist.*), an ancient civil court held once in forty days under the authority of the Charter of the Forest (1217).— **f. hours** (*R. C. Ch.*), a service of special devotion in honor of the Blessed Sacrament, lasting for forty hours and during which the Host is exposed in the monstrance on the high altar, attended continuously by acolytes and priests in prayer. **f. hours' devotion‡.** — **for'ty-legs",** *n.* [Austral.] A myriapod. **f.-claw‡.**— **f.-spot,** *n.* The forty-spotted diamond-bird.— **f. winks** [Colloq.], a brief nap.— **great f. days.** **1.** The days between the resurrection and the ascension of Jesus. **2.** *Eccl.* The interval between Easter day and Ascension Sunday.— **the F.-five,** the year (1745) of a Scottish Jacobite uprising. — **the F.-one,** a council which elected the Doge of Venice. — **for'ty-fold",** *a.* & *adv.*

for'ty, *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and thirty; four times ten: a cardinal number. **2.** A symbol representing this number. See NOTATION. **3.** A quarter of a quarter-section of land; forty acres. See SECTION. **4.** In lawn-tennis, three points scored. Compare FIFTEEN. **5.** [Colloq.] A large amount or degree; as, it hurt like *forty*. **four'ty†.**— **for"ty-five',** *n.* A game of cards in which the winning count is 45 points. **f.-fives‡.**— **the F.,** any one of sundry groups of men for public service, composed of forty members, as the forty "immortals" of the Institute of France.— **the roaring forties.** **1.** The rough part of the Atlantic ocean between 40° and 50° north latitude. **2.** That part of the South Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian oceans between 40° and 50° south latitude.

For'ty Fort. A borough in Lucerne county, Pa.

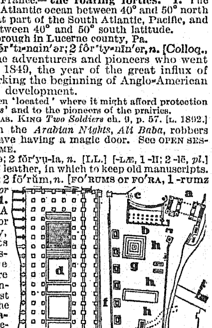
For"ty-nin'er, 1 fēr"tɪ-nɑin'ər; 2 fôr"ty-nīn'er, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] One of the adventurers and pioneers who went to California in 1849, the year of the great influx of gold-seekers marking the beginning of Anglo-American domination and development.

The post had been 'located' where it might afford protection to the '*Forty-Niners*' and to the pioneers of the prairies.
CHAS. KING *Two Soldiers* ch. 9, p. 57. [L. 1892.]

For'ty Thieves. In the *Arabian Nights*, *Ali Baba*, robbers who lived in a cave having a magic door. See OPEN SESAME, under SESAME.

for'u-la, 1 fer'yu-lə; 2 fŏr'yu-la, *n.* [LL.] [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] A case, usually of leather, in which to keep old manuscripts.

fo'rum, 1 fō'rum; 2 fō'rŭm, *n.* [FO'RUMS *or* FO'RA, 1 -rumz *or* -rə; 2 -rŭms *or* -ra, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A public place or square in a city, where markets and popular assemblies were held, and where justice was administered. The most celebrated was the **Forum Romanum,** in Rome, between the Palatine Mount and the Capitoline.



Roman Forum.

a, Arch of Septimius Severus; *b*, Rostra; *c*, Golden Milestone; *d*, Julian Basilica; *e*, site of the Temple of Castor; *f*, Via Sacra (Sacred Way); *g*, Column of Phocas; *h*, *h*, *h*, Forum proper.

The *forum*, in its primitive idea and original signification, was merely an open space surrounded by buildings and porticoes. Ancient Rome contained no less than nineteen *fora* of importance. HILLARD *Six Months in Italy* vol. i, p. 293. [T. & F. 1854.]

2. Any judicial assembly or place for public meeting and speaking; tribunal; court.— **law of the forum,** legal rules of a particular court, or of a particular jurisdiction.

Limitation and prescription are applied only according to the *law of the forum*. PARSONS *Contracts* vol. ii, p. 103. [L. B. & CO. 1860.]

for-wan'der†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To tire out with wandering. **II.** *i.* To wander till tired out.

for-wan'dered, *a.* [Scot.] Not to be found; strayed.

for'ward, 1 fēr'wərd; 2 fôr'ward, *vt.* **1.** To send on, ahead, or on the way to a designated place or address; transmit: now said especially of one to whom something is sent to be redispatched to its proper destination; as, to *forward* a package; my bankers will *forward* my letters. **2.** To help onward; further; encourage; as, to *forward* a plan.

I left Edinburgh . . . a wretched infidel place; not one man that could *forward* you, cooperate with you in any useful thing.
CARLYLE in Froude's *Thomas Carlyle* vol. ii, p. 280. [S. 1882.]

3. To hasten the growth of, as a plant. **4.** *Bookbinding.* To supply (a book) with a sewed plain cover preparatory to finishing. The process includes putting on the covers and back-rounding, edge-trimming, banding, and lining. Syn.: see PROMOTE.— **forwarding merchant,** a forwarder.— **forwarding note,** a descriptive note with goods forwarded.

for'ward, *a.* **1.** Located at or near the front or fore part of anything; in advance of something else; anterior; fore; as, the *forward* seat in a car: specif., in a ship, ahead of the foremast. **2.** Advancing or advanced in comparison with a usual or lower rate of progress, growth, attainment, or the like; as, a *forward* season or crop; a *forward* student.

I had grown distrustful of too *forward* Springs.
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. iii, l. 264.

3. Moving or moved in a direction onward from the front; as, a *forward* leap; a *forward* turn of a wheel. **4.** Positive or zealous in action or disposition; eager; hasty; hence, commonly, impertinent; bold; presumptuous; as, a *forward* child.

Every one is *forward* to complain of the prejudices that mislead other men or parties, as if he were free, and had none of his own.
LOCKE *Conduct of Understanding* § 10, p. 29. [CL. P. 1891.]

5†. Far gone. **6†.** Foremost. **fore'ward†.**— **for'ward-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a forward position; anteriorly. **2.** In a forward manner; impertinently.— **for'ward-ness,** *n.*

for'ward, *n.* **1.** A player, as in football, basketball, hockey, polo, etc., who plays the aggressive in advance of other members of the team to which he belongs. Called, according to the position he occupies, **right forward** or **left f.** Compare BACK, *n.* **2.** *Naut.* The fore part of a ship. **3†.** In wrestling, a trick throw by which an opponent is thrown on his face.

for'ward, for'wards, 1 fēr'wərd, -wərdz; 2 fôr'ward, -wards, *adv.* Toward the front or some advanced position in place or time; ahead; onward: opposed to *backward*: often used as an interjection or command with an imperative understood; as, *forward*, my men!

Conjecturing *forward*, though the Present lay
Like Eden round us. E. C. STEDMAN *The Freshet* st. 5.

The original and proper distinction was that *forward* referred to motion, *forwards* to position or manner.

[< AS. *foreweard*, < *fore*, before, + *-weard*, -WARD.] — **to go forward** [Scot.], to take holy communion.— **for'wardsome,** *a.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Of an impertinent, pushing nature; cheeky. **for'rit-some‡.**

for'ward-er, 1 fēr'wərd-ər; 2 fôr'ward-er, *n.* **1.** *Com.* A person, firm, or corporation whose business it is to receive goods for transportation and send them to their destination; a forwarding merchant or agent.

Forwarding merchants, or *forwarders*, are a class of business men who store and forward goods by other agencies, they receiving a commission from the owner for their trouble in storing, and in selecting such carrying agencies.
E. WHARTON *Law of Negligence* p. 552. [K. & BRO. 1878.]

2. One who carries forward or promotes anything, as a reform. **3.** *Bookbinding.* One who forwards a book. See FORWARD, *v.*, 4.

for'ward-ing, 1 fēr'wərd-ɪŋ; 2 fôr'ward-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of promoting or hastening; the sending forward of goods, etc. **2.** [U. S.] *Bookbinding.* The processes of trimming and covering a book and preparing it for the finisher.

for-waste'†, *vt.* To lay waste.

for'we†, *n.* Same as FURROW.

for-wear'†, *vt.* To use up; exhaust.— **for-worn',** *pp.*

for-wea'ry, *vt.* [Archaic.] To tire out.— **for-wea'ried†,** *pp.*

for-weep'†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To tire out with weeping. **II.** *i.* To bleed, as a vine.

for-welk'†, *vt.* To wither away.

for-we'rie†, *a.* Very weary. CHAUCER *R. R.* l. 3,336.

for-why'†, *conj.* Because.

for-wrap'†, *vt.* To wrap up.

for'za, 1 fēr'dzɑ; 2 fôr'dzä, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* Emphasis; force: in the phrase *con forza*, a direction to the player.— **for-zan'do,** *a.* *Mus.* Sudden and strong accent, indicated by the sign > or by the abbreviation *sfz.*, *sf.*, or *fz.* **for-za'to‡; sfor-zan'do‡.**— **for-za're,** *v.* *Mus.* To strengthen.

Fos'broke, 1 foz'bruk; 2 fŏs'brok, **Thomas Dudley** (5/27 1770–1/1 1842). An English clergyman and antiquary.

Fos-ca'ri, 1 fos-kā'rī; 2 fŏs-cä'rī, **Francesco** (1372?–10/31 1457). A doge of Venice; made three wars with Milan. See TWO FOSCARI.

Fos"ca-ri'ni, 1 fos"kɑ-rī'nɪ; 2 fŏs"cä-rī'nī, **Marco** (1/30 1696–3/31 1763). A doge of Venice; historian.

Fos'co-lo, 1 fos'ko-lō; 2 fŏs'co-lō, **Ugo** (1/26 1778–10/10 1827). An Italian poet; dramatist; essayist.

fosh'la, 1 fosh'lə; 2 fŏsh'la, *n.* [Ir.] A marshy place, with rushes, etc.; especially, the land remaining after peat-bogs have been cut away.

Fo'site, *n.* See FORSETE.

foss[1], 1 fos; 2 fŏs, *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A ditch or moat, usually full of water, between the scarp and the counterscarp of a fortification, below the rampart and extending around the place that is to be defended. See FORTIFICATION. **2.** An artificial or enlarged watercourse; canal; ditch. **3.** *Anat.* A fossa. [< F. *fosse*, < L. *fossa*, < *fodio*, dig.] **fosse‡.**— **foss'age†,** *n.* The obligation on the part of the inhabitants of a fortified town to clean out the foss; also, a tax paid in lieu of such service.— **foss'way",** *n.* One of the great roads built by the Romans in England with a ditch or foss on each side. **fosse'way"‡.**

foss[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A waterfall. **forse‡.**

Foss, 1 fos; 2 fŏs, **Sam Walter** (6/10 1858–2/26 1911). A poet and lecturer; *Back Country Poems.*

fos'sa[1], 1 fos'ə; 2 fŏs'a, *n.* [FOS'SÆ, 1 -ī, 2 -ē, *pl.*] *Anat.* A shallow depression, pit, or cavity. [L., < *fossus*, pp. of *fodio*, dig.] — **amygdaloid fossa,** the depression between the anterior and posterior pillars of the fauces where the tonsil is situated, now called the sinus tonsillaris.— **clavicular fossæ,** depressions at the lower part of the neck above the clavicle. The **greater** (fossa supraclavicularis major) is behind the insertion of the sternomastoid muscle; the **lesser** (fossa supraclavicularis minor) is between the sternal and the clavicular insertions of that muscle.—**crotaphite f.,** the temporal fossa, especially in a bird's skull. — **cubital f.,** a hollow on the surface of the arm in front of the elbow. **antecubital f.‡.**— **epigastric f.,** the pit of the stomach, the depression at the lower end of the sternum.— **f. cerebelli,** the posterior cranial fossa.— **f. intercondyloidea,** same as INTERCONDYLOID FOSSA.— **f. navicularis.** **1.** The dilated part of the penile urethra near its distal end. **2.** A depression at the lower posterior part of the vestibule in the female genitals.— **fossæ of the skull** or **cranium** (*Anat.*), the cranial fossæ, three large depressions, anterior, middle, and posterior, on the interior or upper surface of the base of the skull in which rest the frontal and temporal lobes of the cerebrum, and the cerebellum.— **f. of the antihelix** (*Anat.*), the fossa triangularis, a shallow hollow of the external ear, enclosed between two ridges that fork from the upper end of the antihelix.— **f. ovalis** (*Anat.*), a depression, a vestige of the fetal foramen ovale, on the interauricular septum of the right auricle of the heart.— **Harderian f.,** a depression on the nasal side of the orbit occupied by the Harderian gland of the eye in animals having a nictitating

membrane.—**hypotrochanteric f.**, a fossa at the upper end of the femur below the trochanter, sometimes seen in prehistoric man and the anthropoid apes.—**incisive f.** (*Anat.*), a depression on the front part of the upper maxilla above the incisor teeth. **incisor f.**, **-interdondyloid f.** I. A depression between the two condyles at the lower end of the femur. 2. Either of two depressions (anterior and posterior) between the condyles of the tibia. **intercondylar f.**, **-mesencephalic f.**, in birds, the hollow at the base of the cranium occupied by the medulla.—**olfactory f.**, the cavity inside the cranium in which the olfactory lobes are situated.—**patellar f.**, the hyaloid fossa.—**pituitary f.**, a depression below the olivary process of the sphenoid bone, lodging the pituitary body.—**quadratojugal f.**, the space contained within the quadratojugal of a bird's skull, the palatine, and the anterior end of the mandila.—**subscapular f.**, a fossa or cavity on the internal surface of the scapula.—**subtrochanteric f.**, the hollow at the caudal aspect of the anterior end of the humerus, in birds: the pneumatic foramina there present debouch into it.—**Sylvian f.**, a depressed area on the lateral surface of the cerebrum at an early stage that becomes gradually concealed by the growth of the brain. It contains the insula, and the approximation of the sides of the mantle over it forms the fissure of Sylvius. **fossa cerebri lateralis**.—**tonsillar f.**, same as AMYGDALOID FOSSA.—**urachal f.**, a hollow which separates the urachus from the hypogastric artery in the interior lining of the abdomen, now called the **supravesical fossa**.

fos'sa, *n.* A civet or viverrine carnivore (*Fossa daubentoni*) of Madagascar, with the tail incompletely ringed, and without a scent-pouch. [< FOUSSA.] **fos'sanet.**

fos'sak, 1 fos'ak; 2 fŏs'ăk, *n.* A variety of the common European trout (*Salmo fario*) found in tidal estuaries.

Fos-sa'no, 1 fos-sē'no; 2 fŏs-sē'no, *n.* A town in Cuneo province, Piedmont, Italy.

fos'sar, 1 fos'er; 2 fŏs'ar, *n.* A univalve of the genus *Fossarus*.

Fos-sa'ri-an, 1 fo-sē'ri-on; 2 fŏ-sē'ri-an, *n.* 1. *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect of eremites (15th century) who celebrated their rites in ditches or caves. 2. [*l.c.*] In the early church, a cleric of the humblest class, whose occupation was grave-digging. [< LL. *Fossarii*, < L. *fossa;* see FOSS-.]

fos-sar'i-de, 1 fo-sar'i-dē; 2 fŏ-sär'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of taenioglossate gastropods having a proboscidiform head, the median teeth cuspidate, the lateral wide and denticulate, the marginal minute, and the shell turriculate.

Fos'sa-rus, *n.* (t. g.) = **fos'sa-rid,** *n.*—**fos'sa-roid,** *a.*

fos'set, *n.* A faucet.

fos-sette', 1 fo-set'; 2 fŏ-sĕt', *n.* [F.] 1. A dimple or small depression, as in the crown of a tooth. 2. *Pathol.* An ulcer on the cornea.

fos'sick, 1 fos'ik; 2 fŏs'ĭk, *vi.* 1. [Austral.] (1) *Mining.* To dig out crevices with knife and pick; also, to work out the pillars of abandoned claims, or work over wasteheaps in hope of finding gold. (2) Hence, to rummage about or seek for any kind of profit; as, to *fossick* for clients. 2. [Prov. Eng.] To be troublesome.—**fos'sicker,** *n.* A miner who fossicks.

fos'si-form, 1 fos'i-fôrm; 2 fŏs'ĭ-fôrm, *a.* Formed like a fossa.

fos'sil, 1 fos'il; 2 fŏs'ĭl, *a.* and *n.* [F. *fossile*, < L. *fossilis*, of the nature of a fossil; derived from fossils; fossiliferous; also, petrified; as, *fossil* iron ore.

Fossil evidence furnishes the chief means of comparing the relative chronological value of the rocks of each . . .

ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geology* p. 637. [IMACM. 1885.]

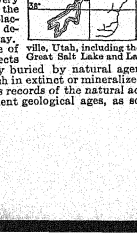
2. Preserved by burial in the earth's crust, in rocks or earthy deposits; fossiliferous; as, *fossil* cephalopods, reptiles, ferns, or forests. 3. Dug out of the earth; excavating subterraneously; as, *fossil* salt. 4. Belonging to or produced by the activities or phenomena of a former age, usually prehistoric; belonging to remains or art of something long extinct; as, *fossil* ripple-marks, rainmarks, cities, river-channels, or lakes. 5. Hence, belonging to, suited to, or suggesting that which is outworn or out of date; as, *fossil* literature. [< F. *fossile*, < L. *fossilis*, < *fossus;* see FOSSA.] **fos'silet.**

—**fossil copal,** same as COPALIN.—**f. cork, f. flax, f. paper,** varieties of asbestos.—**f. farts,** burgundy pitch, meat.—**f. ivory,** ivory obtained from the frozen remains of prehistoric mammoths in northern Siberia.—**f. oil,** petroleum.—**f. ore** (*Mining*), red hematite-bearing fossils.—**f. water,** water found in strata of rock, and believed to have been there before the petrification of the sediments.

—**f. wax,** ceresin.

fos'sil, *n.* 1. Any organic body so situated in the earth, as by being buried in solid rock or in earthy deposits, as to be capable of indefinite preservation; especially, such a body of prehistoric times.

Fossils may consist of hard substances, as bones or teeth preserved nearly in their original state, or of perishable substances fossilized. In general, fossilization takes place by the decomposition of that part of the organic structure which is least permanent and its replacement with some mineral matter. New products are usually formed, either by chemical combination in the course of the decomposition, or by entire substitution and alteration of texture, as when a shell, wood, etc., is changed into a siliceous fossil by subjecting the organism to the action of water containing silica in solution. The mineral matter is frequently calcium carbonate, sometimes iron oxid or pyrite, and rarely fluorite, barite, apatite. The mineral matter very slowly fills the cells of the organic structure, replacing each particle as it decomposes and passes away.



2. Less generally, one of ville, Utah, including the present certain inorganic objects Great Salt Lake and Lake Utah.
or substances, usually buried by natural agencies in the earth's crust, which in extinct or mineralized forms preserve in themselves records of the natural activities or phenomena of ancient geological ages, as solidified ripple-marks; also, buried records of human activities, even within historic times.

The flowing mud . . . has made *fossils* of cities, of which Herculaneum and Pompeii are examples.

DANA *Characteristics of Volcanoes* p. 19. [n. w. & co. 1890.]

3. Hence, a person or thing that is behind the times, antiquated, or out of date; one whose ideas have failed to keep up with human progress. 4†. Anything dug out of the earth, as any mineral. **fos'silet.**—**dystome fossil,** a fossiliferous iron ore of the Clinton formation.—**index f.** (*Geol.*), a fossil species (or genus) indigenous to or characteristic of a certain bed, zone, formation, or horizon.—**fos'silage,** *n.* An accumulation or arrangement of fossil objects.—**fos'sil-at'ed,** *p. a.* Fossilized. **fos'sil-ed.**—**fos'sil-if'er-ous,** *a.* Containing fossils naturally embedded.

The 'Potsdam sandstone' . . . was long regarded as the oldest *fossiliferous* rock in America.

WINCHELL *Sketches of Creation* p. 77. [n. 1870.]

—**fos-sil'i-fy,** 1 fos'il-ī; 2 fŏs'ĭl-ī, *t.* To fossilize. **fos'sil-ize.** To become a fossil.—**fos-sil'i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**fos'sil-ism,** *n.* 1. Fossilship. 2. Paleontology.—**fos'sil-ist,** *n.* A paleontologist. **fos-sil'o-gist;** **fos'sil-ol'o-gist;** **fos-sil'l-ty,** *n.* The state of being fossil; the nature of a fossil.—**fos'sil-o-log'ical,** *a.* Pertaining to fossilology.—**fos'sil-ol'o-gy,** *n.* Paleontology.—**fos'sil-o-gy.**

fos'sil-ize, 1 fos'il-gīz; 2 fŏs'ĭl-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] I. *t.* 1. To convert into a fossil; petrify (an organic substance).

Fossilized remains, indicative of torrid heats, are found underlying the upper strata of ore and earth lands.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Barbara's History* p. 178. [n. 1864.]

2. To render antiquated like a fossil; cause to become fixed, and so unable to change, or grow with the growth of the times; as, age tends to *fossilize* religious thought. II. *i.* 1. To become changed into a fossil. 2. To become antiquated like a fossil; become fixed and set, and so unable to grow with the times. 3. To search for or gather fossils. **fos'sil-ized.**—**fos'sil-i-za'tion,** *n.*—**fos'sil-a'tion.**

Fos'sil Lake. A pass in Nevada: 8,023 ft. high.

fos'sor, 1 fos'er; 2 fŏs'or, *n.* [FOS-SO'RES, 1 fo-sō'rēz; 2 fŏ-sō'rēz, *pl.*] [L.] 1. A grave-digger; fossarian; sexton. 2. One of the *Fossores:* a digger-wasp.

Fosso'res, 1 fo-sō'rēz; 2 fŏ-sō'rēz, *n. pl. Entom.* A tribe or superfamily of hymenopterous insects having the abdominal petiole simple and the hind tarsi subcylindrical, as in wasps, &c. [L., pl. of *fossor*, digger, < *fodio*, dig.] **Fos-so'ri-al.**

fos-so'ri-al, 1 fo-sō'ri-ol; 2 fŏ-sō'ri-al, *a.* 1. Digging; burrowing. 2. *Zoöl.* Specially adapted for digging in the earth, as the legs of certain insects. 3. Of or pertaining to the *Fossores;* as, *fossorial* hymenopter. [< L. *fossorius*, < *fossor* (see FOSSORES.)] **fos-so'ri-ous.**

fos-so'rymph, *n.* A burying animal.

fos'su-la, 1 fos'yu-lə; 2 fŏs'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lē; 2 -lē, *pl.*] [L.] A little fossa. **fos'sulet.**—**fos'su-late,** *a.* Having shallow grooves or furrows.—**fos'sule,** *n. Entom.* An elongated shallow groove.

fos'ter, 1 fos'ter; 2 fŏs'ter, *a.* **I.** *t.* 1. To provide with nourishment; feed; hence, to rear; bring up.

To foster another's child was in Rome regarded as an acknowledgment of inferiority.

H. H. BOYESEN *Norway* ch. 5, p. 73. [n. d. & r. 1886.]

2. To promote the growth of; forward; as, plants *fostered* by the sun. 3. To give aid or encouragement to; sustain, promote, or cherish; as, to *foster* genius.

II†. *t.* To feed; nourish; or cherish. [< AS. *fōstrian*, < *fōstor*, nourishment; cp. FOOD.] Syn: see AID, CHERISH.—**fos'ter-babe'**, *n.* A foster-child in infancy.—**f.-brother,** *n.* A male child nursed at the same breast or brought up in the same family with another, not his own brother or sister.

Foster-brothers were those who in their youth had been brought up together — the sense of the relation and tie fostered by them.

DU CHAILLU *Viking Age* vol. ii, p. 61. [n. 1889.]

—**f.-child,** *n.* A child reared by one who is not its parent; a foster-son, or -daughter. 2. A woman who rears a child that is not her offspring.—**f.-daughter,** *n.* A female foster-child.—**f.-earth,** *n.* Earth in which a plant that is not indigenous to the soil is reared.—**f.-father,** *n.* One who acts as a father toward one not his offspring.—**f.-land,** *n.* 1. One's adopted land. 2†. Land set apart for the maintenance of a person or monastic body; a glebe.—**f.-lamb,** *n.* Pelt for bringing up a foster-child; also, perhaps, a wife's jointure.—**f.-mother,** *n.* One who acts as a mother toward one not her offspring.—**f.-nurse,** *n.* A nurse-child.—**f.-parent,** *n.* One who acts as parent, tho not so in fact.—**f.-sister,** *n.* One reared as a sister, tho not so in fact. See FOSTER-BROTHER.—**f.-son,** *n.* A male foster-child.—**f.-son(-in)-law,** *n.* = **foster-age,** *n.* 1. The care of a foster-child; the act or custom of fostering; adoption. 2. The state or condition of a foster-child.

This was *Fosterage*, the giving and taking of children for nurture. H. S. MAINE *Early Hist. Institutions* p. 241. [c. m. 1875.]

—**fos'ter-er,** *n.* 1. One who nourishes, cherishes, or promotes; as, a *fosterer* of sedition. 2. [Ir.] A foster-brother.—**fos'ter-ess,** *fos'tress,* *n.*—**fos'ter-hood,** *n.* The state of fostering or of being fostered; relationship constituted by fostering.—**fos'ter-ship;** —**fos'ter-ling,** *n.* 1. Fosterage. 2. Nourishment; food. **fos'tring†.**—**fos'ter-ling-ly,** *adv.*—**fos'ter-ling,** *n.* A foster-child.

fos'ter-ite, *n.* 1. Forsterite. 2. One who fosters.

fos'ter‡, *n.* A forester.—**fos'ter-ship†,** *n.*

Fos'ter, 1. **Frank P.** (1/21841–2/11911), an American physician; editor of *New York Medical Journal* and of *Illustrated Encycl. Medical Dict.* 2. **Henry** (1/21796–2/11831), an English erotic and antarctic explorer; drowned. 3. **James** (1/21697–1/21753), an English Baptist divine. 4. **John** (1/21770–1/21843), an English writer; born in Canada. 5. **John** (1780?–3/21846), an English architect. 6. **John Gray** (1/21818–1874), a United States general and Military Engineer; present at defense of Fort Sumter, April, 1861. 7. **John Watson** (2/21838–11/21917), an American general; Secretary of State, 1892–1893. 8. **Jan Wills** (1/21815–1/21873), an American song-writer. 9. **Lafayette Sabine** (1/21806–9/21880), a United States senator. 10. **Sir Michael,** K. C. B. (1/21836–1/21907), an English physiologist and author; professor of physiology in Trinity College, Cambridge. 11. **Myles Birket** (2/21825–1/21899), an English aquarellist and landscape artist; illustrated Longfellow's poems and American and English books. 12. **Stephen Collins** (7/21826–1/21864), an American song-writer; *Old Kentucky Home, Old Folks at Home,* and many other popular songs. 13. A county in central North Dakota; 641 sq. m.; county-seat, Carrington. 14. A town, capital of Providence county, R. I. S. S.

fos'tered, *pp.* Fostered.

fos'tic, 1 fos'tik; 2 fŏs'tĭk, *n.* A powder composed of steatite and sulfate of copper, for destroying fungi: trade name.

fos'took, 1 fos'tuk; 2 fŏs'tŭk, *n.* [Chin.] A middleman; commission agent.

Fos-to'ri-a, 1 fos-tō'ri-ə; 2 fŏs-tō'ri-a, *n.* 1. A village in Warren county, Miss. 2. A city in Seneca county, O. F. O. T., or f. o. t., *abbr.* Free on train.

fotch, 1 foch; 2 fŏch, *a.* [Dial., U. S.] To bring; fetch.

fote†. A foot.

foth'er, 1 foth'er; 2 fŏth'er, *vt.* To stop (a leak in the hull of a ship) by drawing a sail or other canvas or tarpaulin over it from the outside, so that the pressure of the water will hold it against the sides of the aperture; also, to prepare (a mat or cloth) for this purpose. [< Ice. *fōðra*, < *fōðr*, lining.] **foth'ering.**

foth'er, *n.* 1. An old unit of weight. See WEIGHT. 2. A pig of lead used for ship's ballast. 3†. A load or cart-load. [< AS. *fōther*, load.] **fod'der†; foth'ur.**

Foth'er-gill, 1 foth'er-gil; 2 fŏth'er-gĭl, **John** (?/21712–1780). An English physician and medical writer.—**Fothergill's disease,** tic douloureux.—**Fothergill's sore throat,** same as SCARLATINA ANGINOSA.

Foth'er-gil'la, 1 foth'ar-gil'ə; 2 fŏth'er-gĭl'a, *n. Bot.* A genus of low branching shrubs native in the southern Allegheny states and belonging to the family *Hamamelideæ*. The flowers are perfect, covered with scale-like bracts. There are only two species, *F. gardeni* and *F. major*, both cultivated. [< John *Fothergill.*]

Foth'er-in-gay, the, 1 foth'ar-in-gā; 2 fŏth'er-in-gā. In Thackeray's *Pendennis*, the stage-name of Emily or Millie Costigan.

Foth'er-in-gay Cas'tle. A castle in Northamptonshire, England, the prison and place of execution of Mary Queen of Scots; razed by James I.

fou, *n.* A measure of lead weighing 70 pounds. S. S.

fou'-a-graf, *pp.* Photographed. S. S.

fou, 1 fū; 2 fu, *a.* [Scot.] Full; drunk.

foud, 1, 2 fud, *n.* [Scot.] A bushel.

fou'ę, *n.* [Grenada W. I.] A booby (*Sula sula*).

fou'age', 1 fū'ij; 2 fu'ăzh', *n.* Same as FEUAGE.

Fou'eade', 1 fu'ād; 2 fu'ĭād', *n.* Same as FOUGADE.

Fou'eault', 1 fū'ō; 2 fu'ō', **Jean Bernard Léon** (9/21819–1/21868). A French physicist; measured the velocity of light by means of a revolving mirror; devised the pendulum that bears his name; inventor of the GYROSCOPE.

Fou'ché', 1 fū'shē'; 2 fu'chĕ', **Joseph** (1/21763–12/21820). Duke of Otranto, a French administrator who joined in suppressing Robespierre; twice minister of police, and finally exiled.

fou'd, 1 foud; 2 foud, *n.* In the Faroe, Orkney, and Shetland Islands, a bailiff, a magistrate, or a governor; formerly, the president of the Supreme Court in Orkney and Shetland.

fou'dre†, *n.* Lightning. CHAUCER *H. F.* bk. ii, l. 27.

fou-droy'ant, 1 fu-droi'ənt or (*F.*) fū'drwȧ'yŏñ'; 2 fu-droy'ant or (*F.*) fu'drwȧ'yŏñ', *a.* [F.] Sudden and overwhelming, as lightning; hence, in pathology, beginning in an aggravated form, as a disease.

fou'dy, 1 fū'di; 2 fu'dĭ, *n.* [Scot.] The housekeek. **fou'ats†; fou'atsel; fou'etsi.** [bird.

fou'fou, 1 fū'fū; 2 fu'fu, *n.* [French W. I.] A humming-

fou'fou'de', 1 fū'fū'dē'; 2 fu'fu'dĭē', [F.] A small wellfire mine for repelling attack or for blowing up works on abandoning them. **fou'gasse't.**

'Twas not dumb chance that, to discover the *foupade*, or powder-plots, contrived in the bottom of the tower.

T. BROWNE *Works, Religio Medici* vol. ii, p. 342. [n. d. & n.1852.]

Fou'gères', 1 fū'zār'; 2 fu'zĭăr', *n.* A town in Ille-et-Vilaine department, France.

Fou'ge-rolle', 1 fū'zə-rōl'; 2 fu'zhe-rōl', *n.* A town in Haute-Saône department, France.

fought, *interj.* Ball! shame! contempt or disgust.

fought, 1 fōt; 2 fŏt, *imp. & pp.* of FIGHT, v.

fought'en, 1 fō'tn; 2 fŏt'n, *pa.* 1. [Scot.] Jaded; worked. 2†. That has been fought; fought.—**foughten field,** a battle-field.

fought'y, 1 faut'i; 2 fout'y, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Musty or moldy; stale. **fought'ie.**

fou'dar, 1 fau'dər; 2 fou'dăr, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A police magistrate; police commissioner.—**fou'dar-y,** *n.* The court or district of a foudar. **fou'dar-i†; fou'dar-ry†.**

foul, 1 foul; 2 foul, *a.* [< AS. *fūl*, < *fūlian*, rot.] **Syn.** of *Agnostic.* To come into collision with, especially so as to impede or entangle.

He managed even to get into Illey lock on the way up without *foul*ing the gates.

T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* vol. i, p. 29. [r. & r. 1869.]

2. To make foul or dirty; befoul; as, to *foul* a nest; to clog, as a ship with barnacles; also, to disfigure, as the countenance.

Beware of lust; it doth pollute and *foul*
Whom God in baptism washed with His own blood.

HERBERT *Temple, Church Porch* st. 2.

3. *Athletic & Sport.* To commit a foul against, as in running; also, in pugilism, to deliver a foul blow upon, or, in wrestling, to violate a rule to the damage of (an opponent), as by striking with the elbow. 4. To dishonor; discredit.

II. *i.* 1. To become foul or dirty, as a gun; specif. (*Naut.*), to become covered with marine growths, as the bottom of a ship. 2. To collide, as boats, or become clogged or entangled, as lines. **foul'ed.** 3. *Sport.* To strike a foul. [< AS. *fūlian*, become foul, < *fūl*, foul.] **foul'ing-point",** *n. Railroad.* The point where a siding begins to turn toward the main track; alluding to the danger of collision in the future.—**to foul off** (*Baseball*), to strike the pitcher's delivery so as to make a foul or fouls.—**to f. out** (*Baseb'll*), to strike a fowl that is caught by an opponent, who thus puts out the striker.

foul, *a.* 1. Offensive or loathsome to the physical or moral sense; covered or filled with offensive matter; unsavory; noisome; filthy; vile; as, *foul* odors.

Foul words is but *foul* wind, and *foul* wind is but a *foul* breath, and *foul* breath is noisome.

SHAKSPERE *Much Ado About Nothing* act v, sc. 2.

2. Obstructing or injuring by clogging, entangling, or otherwise opposing; obnoxious; contrary; disagreeable; as, *foul* winds or weather; *foul* weeds.

It takes a good many *foul* days in Scotland to breed one fair one.

BENJAMIN *Noah Felix* p. ix. [n. m. & co. 1885.]

3. Impeded or encumbered by anything that clogs or is harmful or annoying; choked; entangled; encumbered; as, a *foul* chimney; the fisheine is *foul* of a snag. 4. Not according to justice, rules, or custom; unfair; dishonest; irregular; as, a *foul* blow; *foul* play.

If not by fair means, then by *foul*— if not of your consent, then by brute force! SHAKSPERE *Julius Cæsar* act iii, sc. 1. [B. & SH. 1886.]

5. *Print.* (1) Full of errors; inaccurate; dirty; as, a *foul* proof. (2) Having the characters badly mixed; said of a type-case. 6. [Rare.] Unfortunate; unfavorable; unlucky; also, harsh; rough; as, a *foul* augury. 7†. Coarse; gross. 8†. Ugly; homely. 9†. Unclean ceremonially: said of persons and food. 10†. Sluggish.

as a horse needing exercise. [< AS. *fūl*; cp. Skt. *√ pū*, stink, rot.] **foule**†. Syn.: defiled, dirty, filthy, gross, impure, indelicate, muddy, nasty, obscene, odious, offensive, soiled, stained, sullied, unclean, vile. See ABOMINABLE; NOISOME.—Ant.: see synonyms for PURE.—Prep.: *with*.

—foul ball. 1. *Baseball.* A ball struck so that it falls outside the foulelines. 2. *Bowling.* A ball delivered by a player who crosses the foulline before the ball reaches the pins.—**f. berth,** the anchoring-place of a ship in a harbor when it is so situated that the ship can not swing at anchor without fouling another ship.—**f. bill of health,** a bill of health for a vessel specifying that it sails from a port where a contagious disease prevails, or that some on board are infected.—**f.-brood',** *n.* A highly contagious and destructive disease of bees, both larval and adult, caused by a bacterium (*Bacillus alvei*) and characterized by a foul smell.—**f. chain,** same as FOUL-HAWSE.—**f. coast,** a coast studded with breakers and reefs.—**f.-faced,** *a.* 1. Having a foul or dirty face. 2†. Having an evil countenance or disposition.—**f. fish,** a fish or fishes when spawning.—**f. hand** (*Card-playing*), a hand containing more or less than the requisite number of cards.—**f. hawse,** a hawser contorted or entangled from the ship's swinging round at anchor.—**f.-hawse,** *v. Basketball.* One of two divisions of a court, each bounded by two lines, six feet apart, perpendicular to the end-lines, and by a major arc of a circle with a six-foot radius drawn from the center of the foulline.—**f.-line,** *n. Bowling.* A line drawn across the alley at a distance of sixty feet from the center of No. 1 pin spot.—**f.-lines,** *n. pl.* 1. *Basebull.* Lines drawn from the home base through the first and third bases to the limits of the field. 2. *Basketball.* Two lines, two feet long, parallel to and fifteen feet from the nearer end-line.—**f.-mouthed,** *a.* Using abusive, profane, or obscene language; habitually scurrilous.—**f. play,** (*a*) *Sports.* Violation of the rules of a contest. (*b*) *Law.* Unfair dealing; fraud.—**f. spoken**†; **f.-tongued**†.—**f.-mouthedness,** *n.*—**f. play,** any conduct that is intended or calculated to take another at an unfair advantage.—**f. shore,** same as FOUL-HAWSE.—**f. stroke,** a blow struck when the batsman stands outside his prescribed position. 2. A foul counted as a strike except on a third strike.—**f. tip** (*Baseball*), a foul caused by a mere grazing of the ball by the bat.—**f. water,** the water in which the soundings are unequal and the bottom rocky and dangerous to navigate.—**to get or fall f. of.** 1. *Naut.* To collide with. The line of demarkation between Affiance *got foul* of each other. A. S. MACKENZIE *Pall Mall Gazette* vol. i, p. 148. [n. 1875.]

2. To assault: also with *upon* instead of *of*.

At the same time that the storm beats upon the whole species, we are *falling foul* upon one another.

ADDISON *Spectator* Sept. 13, 1711.

—to make f. water, to stir up the mud at the bottom so as to render the water unfit for use, as a vessel or of its keel, paddle-wheels, or screw.—**foul'ish,** *a.*

foul†, 1 foul; 2 foul, *n.* 1. An act or state of fouling, collision, or becoming entangled; a foul. 2. Any foul contest in any game or contest. 2. Anything that is foul. 3. *Baseball.* A foul hit. 4. [North. Eng.] An ulcer in a cow's foot, or a disease that produces ulcers. 1. *Jur.* —**f. chain a foul,** to maintain that an opponent in a contest has made a foul: done either to obtain the award of victory or to prevent an adverse decision.

foul†‡, *a.* A fowl. **foule**†.

Foul'ah, *n.* Same as FULAH.

fou-lard', 1 fū-lärd'; 2 fụ-lärd', *n.* [F.] 1. A soft, fine, untwilled, washable silk dress-goods, not dyed in the yarn. 2. A silk-and-cotton dress-goods resembling this. 3. A silk handkerchief, generally used to tie around the neck or over the head.—**fou'lar-dine',** *n.* A cotton imitation of foulard.

fould, *pp.* Fouled. S. S.

Fould, 1 fụ; 2 fu. **Achille** (¹¹/₁₁1800–⁰²/₁867). A French statesman; twice minister of finance.

foul'der†, *vt.* To flash, as lightning; lighten; burn.

fou'de'ı, 1 fū'dē'; 2 fụ'dę', *n.* [F.] A light-weight glossy woolen cloth.

foul'er, 1 foul'er; 2 foul'er, *n.* A fowler.

foul'ly, 1 foul'i; 2 foul'y, *adv.* In a foul manner. **foul**†; **fould**†. [being foul.

foul'ness, 1 foul'nes; 2 foul'nes, *n.* The state or quality of

fou'mart, 1, 2 fou'mart; 2 fou'r fụ'mart, *n.* The European polecat; fitchew. [ME. *fulmart*, < *ful*, FOUL, + AS. *mearth*, marten.] **fou'll-mart**†; **foul'mart**†.

found', 1 found; 2 found, *v.* **I.** *i.* 1. To lay the foundation of; fix, set, or place firmly on a foundation; establish on a basis; ground; base; as, to *found* a house upon a rock. 2. To begin to raise or build; give origin to; establish; originate; set up; as, to *found* a college or a hospital. 3†. To endow. 4†. To attach. **II.** *t.* To form and base one's belief or opinion, or to rest as on a foundation: with *on* or *upon*; as, religion *founds on* faith.

No philosophical theory can pretend to truth except that . . . which comprehends and develops the fact of consciousness on which it *founds*. HAMILTON *Metaphysics* p. 198. [d. a. t., 1859.]

[< F. *fonder*, < L. *fundo*, < *fundus*, base.]

found‡, *n.* To form by the casting of cast iron, by melting the metal and pouring; cast. 2. In glass-manufacture, to melt the ingredients or to form glass by fusing. [< F. *fondre*, < L. *fundo*, pour.]

found‡, *pp.* or *p. a.* Founded.

found†‡, *v.* **I.** *t.* To seek; prove; test. **II.** *i.* To hasten; go to seek something.

found, *pp.* supplied; supported; provided; specif., provided with supplies or food and lodging, as a ship.

found', *n.* [Rare.] The act or operation of casting metal, glass, etc.; cast.

found', *n.* A thin, single-cut file: used in comb-making.

foun-da'tion, 1 foun-dā'shon; 2 foun-dā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of founding or establishing; as, the *foundation* of a family. That on which anything is founded and by which it is supported or sustained. 3. A fund obtained either from donation or legacy for the permanent maintenance of an institution, eleemosynary or other, or for some particular object, as the public support for a college professorship; also, the institution or object so supported; an endowment, or endowed institution.

Many of these almshouses are very old *foundations*, as in the case of Sutton's Hospital, commonly called the Charterhouse, founded in 1148.

ELIZABETH BISLAND in *The Cosmopolitan* July, 1891, p. 266.

4. A structure upon which a building or a machine is erected, usually wholly or principally of masonry; that part of a building below the surface of the ground, or the portion that constitutes a base; sometimes, a platform, on which the upper portions rest. **5.** The first stitches in crocheting or knitting. **6.** The body of a hat, to which the finer parts are added. **7.** A stiffening piece, as of muslin, in a garment. [< F. *fondation*, < LL. *fundatio(n-)*, < L. *fundo*; see FOUND', *v.*] **foun-da'cion**†. Syn.: base, basis, beginning, cause, ground, groundwork, substratum.—**Carnegie Foundation.** 1. An endowment made by Andrew Carnegie, consisting of $15,000,000, with which to provide retiring pensions for aged or disabled teachers of non-sectarian colleges, universities, and schools in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland. 2. A body incorporated by the Legislature of New York State, June 9, 1911, "for receiving and maintaining a fund to promote the diffusion of knowledge among the people of the United States." Its object is to found and aid libraries and educational institutions, to establish hero funds and scientific research funds. An endowment of $25,000,000, producing an income of $1,250,000 a year, was set aside for this purpose by Andrew Carnegie on Nov. 10, 1911. **Carnegie Corporation**†; **Carnegie Fund**†.—**foun-da'tion-bolt'**, *n.* A bolt for fastening a heavy machine to its foundation.—**f. chain,** *n.* A foundation in crocheting or knitting.—**f. course,** *n.* A base-course.—**f. muslin,** *n.* **f. net,** *n.* Muslin or net gummed for stiffening a garment.—**f. plate,** *n.* **1.** A bed-plate of a steam-engine or heavy machine. **2.** A base-plate upon which ornaments are arranged in a stamping-press or embossing-press.—**f. ring,** *n.* In locomotive bolsters, a rectangular distance-piece which joins the inside and outside shells of a fire-box at the bottom; a mud-ring.—**f.-school,** *n.* An endowed school.—**f.-square,** *n. Diamond-cutting.* One of eight squares cut in two sets of bevel planes about the table of a brilliant, their adjacent corners being afterward cut away so as to leave only triangular facets.—**f.-stone,** *n.* One of the stones of the foundation of a building or other structure; especially, the corner-stone.—**f.-stop,** *n.* An organ-stop according in pitch with the digitals or varying from them in some uniform degree: an eight-foot stop is known as the *f.* The foundation systems of weaves (the plain weave, the twills, and the satin-weaves) that are the foundation of all weaves.—**foun-da'tion-al,** *a.* Foundational.—**foun-da'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*—**foun-da'tion-a-ry,** *a.*—**foun-da'tion-er,** *n.* [Eng.] One who is supported on a foundation or endowment.—**foun-da'tion-less,** *a.*

Great masses of cloud hung beyond the edge of the world, and here and there towered *foundationless* in the sky.

MARY HARTWELL CATHERWOOD *Lady of Fort St. John* p. 293. [n. d. c.]

foun'der, 1 faun'der; 2 foun'der, *v.* **I.** *i.* 1. *Naut.* To sink by causing to fill with water; as, the heavy seas *foundered* the ship. 2. To render the feet of sore, inflamed, and lame: said of a horse or of his feet. 3. To dismay; astonish. 4. *Golf.* To drive (a ball) into the turf. 5†. To remove the support of; undermine.

II. *i.* 1. *Naut.* To fill and sink, as a vessel. 2. Hence, to fail; miscarry; be ruined.

She could not leave a sullied soul To *founder* in the dark.

E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. iv, l. 39.

3. To go lame, as a horse, by reason of an inflammation in the feet. **4.** To fall or slide down; stumble. **5.** [U. S.] To break down by overfeeding. [< OF. *afondrer*, sink, < *fond* (< L. *fundus*), bottom.]

found'er, 1 faun'der; 2 foun'der, *n.* One who founds, establishes, or endows; an originator; author; maker. [< OF. *fondeur*, < *fondre*, < L. *fundere*; see FOUND', *v.*] **founda'tor**†; **found'our**†.—**founder's share,** a share of stock allotted to a founder or promoter of a corporation, as payment or reward for the goodwill, plant, or other valuable property assigned, or for services rendered: distinguished from shares constituting the paid-up capital of the company.

found'er, *n.* One who founds or practises the business of founding; one who makes castings; as, an iron *founder*. [< F. *fondeur*, < LL. *fundator*, < L. *fundo*, pour.]—**found'er-ship,** *n.*

found'ers, *n. pl. Obs.* or *Sc.* 1. Inflammation of the interstitial tissue in the foot of a horse; specif., inflammation of the sensitive parts of a horse's hoof; the closh or laminitis. Compare CHEST-FOUNDER. 2. A digestive derangement in cattle characterized by distention of the first stomach with unassimilated food.

foun'dery, *n.* [Local, Eng.] *Lead-mining.* One who discovers a mine; the part which the discoverer of a vein receives; also, the discoverer's shaft first.—**found'er-shaft'**, *n.* [Eng.] The first shaft sunk in a mining operation or enterprise.

foun'dered, *pp.* Foundered. S. S.

foun'der-ous, 1 faun'der-us; 2 foun'der-ŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Causing to founder; lame, tending to upset; perplexing.

foun'der-ous-ly, *adv.* [Rare.] So as to founder.

foun'det, 1 fūn'dit; 2 fụn'det, *n.* [Ir. & Scot.] None at all; nothing: used with a negative. **foun'dit.**

found'ing, 1 faund'in; 2 found'ing, *n.* The science, art, process, or occupation of casting metals; the business of making articles of cast iron, brass, etc., as carried on in a foundry.

found'ling, 1 faund'ling; 2 found'ling, *n.* A deserted infant whose parents are unknown; a child with no one to claim it.

A *Foundling*, which word, though only differing from Fondling by one vowel's length, is very different in meaning. DICKENS *Christmas Stories.—Seven Poor Travellers* p. 224. [a. a. t., 1859.]

[ME., also *fundling*, < *funden*, pp. of *finden*, find, < AS. *findan*, find.] **—found'ling-hos'pi-tal,** *n.* An establishment where foundlings are received and cared for.

found'ment†, *n.* A foundation.

found'rer, *n.* To founder.

found'ress, 1 faund'res; 2 found'rĕs, *n.* A woman who founds or endows a school or hospital. **found'er-ess**†.

foun'dry, 1 faun'dri; 2 foun'dry-. *n.* [FOUN'DRIES, 1 -driz; 2 -dris, *pl.*] **1.** A manufacturing establishment in which articles are cast from metal; as, an iron-*foundry*; brass-*foundry*. See illus. under CUPOLA-FURNACE, 2†. The act or operation of founding. [< F. *fonderie*, < *fondre*, see FOUND', v.] **foun'der-y**‡.

The following list embraces some of the principal terms used in foundries, for which the terms not self-explaining are defined in their appropriate places. Definitions of additional terms will be found under those printed in small capitals in this list.

AIR	burn, b. on	cleaner	dead-melting
annealing-furnace	burned sand	cliché	delivery
arch	case	coke-mill	draft
back	CAST	cold-shut	drag
bellows	CASTING	compression	drain
blackening	chamber	casting	draw
black lead, b-wash	chickened core	contraction	drawback
blast	chill	core	draw-taper
blower	chaplet	cope	drier
blow	charcoal	cope	DRY
blow	charge	cotter-plate	drying-stove
blow-hole	cheek	crane	dump
bot-stick	chill	CRUCIBLE	face-dust
box	chilled casting	cupola	facing
breaking	cire perdu	cut up	facing-sand
breast	clamp	dam-plate	false-part
brick-dust	clay, c.-wash	dead-head	feeding-head
fettle	matrix	regenerator	spill-trough
fin	metal	reverberator	spray
flask	MOLD	riddle	sprue
flask-clamp	MOLDER	ridge	stack
flaw	mold-facing	riser	staple
flow-gate	MOLDING	run	steady-pin
flux	new-sand	runner, r.-head	stopping off
follow-board	nowel	stick	stove
founders' dust	oven	run-through	strickle
founders' lathe	odd side	safe-mold	strike up
foundry-crane	old-sand	sag	sullage
FURNACE	oven	sanger	swab-pot
ganger	overdrum	sand, s.-sweep	tamper
GATE	PARTING	burned	taper
git	pattern	scab	tap-hole
grains	pease-meal	score	tapping-bar
greensand	perle	shanks	tedge
grunter	picker	short	temper
head-metal	pickle	shrinkage	thickness
heat	pig	sleeper	tie
ingate	pit	shuttle	trestle
ladle	plate	sleve	trumble
lantern	plasm	sinking-head	tumbler
lift	potty	skeleton pattern	TUMBLING
limestone	pot, p.-metal	tern	tuyère
lingot	pouring-gate	skimming-gate	undercut
LOAM	print	soldier	vent
loosening-bar	rammer	slag	vent-wire
malleable	rap	slick	waste-mold
mantle	rattle-barrel	slicker	waster
match-plate	reel-shovel	sow	weighting

—foun'dry-i'ron, *n.* Iron containing a sufficient proportion of carbon to be valuable for castings.—**f.-ladle,** *n.* In foundling, a long-handled receptacle in which molten metal is transported.—**found'ry-man,** *n.* [-men, *pl.*] One who labors at founding.—**f.-proof,** *n. Print.* A final proof of composed type just before stereotyping or electrotyping.

fount, 1, 2 fount, *n.* [Rare.] A font. [< F. *fonte*.]

fount‡, 1 faunt; 2 fount, *n.* A spring of water; fountain; hence, any source. [< OF. *font*, < L. *fon(t-)s*, fountain.]

fount'‡, *n.* A font, as of type.

foun'tain, 1 faun'tin; 2 foun'tin, *n.* **1.** A natural spring of water; the source whence a stream flows forth.

From the dry and feverish soil leaped out
A living *fountain*. HARRIS *Padre Junipero* st. 7.

2. An artificial basin containing water for drinking or other useful purposes; also, such a basin connected with an arrangement of tubing or pipes through which water is forced, often in ornamental jets; an artificial stream of water.

The *fountains*, . . . fed from the adjacent hills, . . . were supplied with abundance of water.

H. M. FIELD *Bible and New Spain* p. 218. [n. 1888.]

3. An originating cause; source of supply.

Wordsworth gratefully pierces the homely crust of earth to find the rich *fountains* of life in the Eternal Mind.

HERVEY ALLEN *Shelley and Poe* p. 119. [MACM. 1880.]

4. *Her.* One of the seven roundels, barry wavy of six argent and azure. See ROUNDEL. CUSSANS *Handbook of Heraldry*. **5.** A supply-vessel or compartment for holding ink, oil, etc., as in a lamp, fountain pen, inkstand, or on a printing-press. **6.** A strong metal vessel containing carbonated or aerated water to be served for drinking; also, the ornamental structure from which it is served; soda-fountain. [< F. *fontaine*, < LL. *fontana*, < L. *font(-)s*, fountain.] Syn.: see CAUSE; SOURCE.—**fountain brush, inkstand, lamp, pen,** or **syringe,** a brush, inkstand, lamp, pen, or syringe fed from a reservoir. —**f. dues** (*Navy*), port dues paid by a vessel for fresh water.—**foun'tain-dish',** *n.* A cenophoran.—**foun'tain-head',** *n.* The spring from which a stream flows: hence, an originating cause; primal source.—**F. of Lions,** an alabaster fountain supported by lions sculptured of marble in the Court of Lions in the Alhambra. See illus. under ALHAMBRA.—**f. of youth,** a fabled fountain renewing the youth of those who bathed in its waters.—**f.-plant,** *n.* A cuttivated flowering plant (*Lagerstræmia indica-fotlvus*), much used for lawn-decoration.—**f.-pump,** *n.* A pump throwing a spray like a small fountain: for use in a room.—**f.-runner** (*Wyandting*), a gate running under and supplied from below the point where the metal flows into the mold.—**f.-shell,** *n.* Any large West-Indian cone-shell (*Strombus gigas*). **2.** A watering-pot (*Aspergillum*).—**f. spirits,** *n. pl. Occult.* The matrices of nature.

See the Eternal Nature and Powers of Life,' or 'Active Principles,' or 'Fountain-Spirits' (Quellgeister), or 'Mothers of Existence,'—typified in the seven golden candlesticks of the Apocalypse. R. A. VAUGHAN *Hours with the Mystics* vol. ii, p. 80. [r. w. r. 1856.]

fou'tah, 1, 2 fou'tä, *n.* [India.] The deodar. **2.** A Brazilian tree (*Cæsalpinia pluviosa*) which yields a drinkable fluid. **3.** The water-vine. **4.** A large West-Indian cone-shell (*Strombus gigas*). **2.** A watering-pot (*Aspergillum*).—**f. spirits,** *n. pl. Occult.* The matrices of nature.



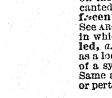
Fou'tah Ji'a-lo', 1 fū'tä jē'ä-lō'; 2 fụ'tä jē'ä-lō', *n.* A small genus of spiny plants constituting the family *Fouquieriaceæ*, native in northern Mexico and the southwestern United States. Leaves (few) clustered in the axils of the spines and funnel-shaped, 5-lobed flowers are distinguishing characteristics. In Mexico the plants are used in making hedges. [< Dr. Pierre Eloi *Fouquier*, Paris.]

Fou'qui-e'ri-a, 1 fū'kē-ē'ri-ə; 2 fụ'kĭ-ē'rĭ-ə, *n.* Same as FOUQUIERIA.—**Fou'qui-e'ri-a-ceæ,** 1 fū'kē-ē'ri-ā'sē-ē; 2 fụ'kĭ-ē'rĭ-ā'cę-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of desert plants of the order *Hypericales*. See FOUQUIERIA.—**Fou'qui-e'ri-a'ceous,** *a.*

Fou'quier'-Tin'ville, 1 fū'kē-tăn'vil'; 2 fụ'kyĕr'-tăn'vil', **Antoine Quentin** (⁶/₁₇46–⁸/₁795). A French lawyer: public accuser at the Revolutionary Tribunal; guillotined.

four, 1 fōr; 2 fōr, *a.* Consisting of one more than three, or of twice two; a cardinal numeral. [< AS. *fēower.*]

fower.—**four'-back",** *n. Bowling.* A game resembling tenpins, but differing in that it is played with pins on those spots only which are usually numbered 7, 8, 9, and 10, but which in this game have the numbers 4, 3, 2, and 1 respectively and count, when knocked down, according to their numbers.—**f.-ball,** *a. Golf.* Characterized by the use of four balls, as in the game of a best-ball match; as, a *four-ball* match.—**f.-boater,** *n.* A whaling-vessel having four boats on the cranes.—**f.-cant.** *a.* Having four strands: four-canted: said of a rope. **II.** *n.* A four-stranded rope.—**f.-centered,** *a.* Described from four centers: said of an arch. See ARCH.—**f.-corners,** *n.* A form of the old game of bowls in which a pin is set up in each of the four corners.—**f.-coupled,** *a.* Having four connected driving-wheels on each side, as a locomotive.—**f.-course,** *a.* Requiring four years: said of a system of cooperation.—**f.-cycle,** *n. Thermodynamics.* Same as OTTO CYCLE.—**f.-dimensional,** *a.* Consisting of or pertaining to four dimensions; as, *four-dimensional* space.



Four-horned Antelope (*Chikara*). 1/25

—**f.-eyed fish.** 1. A fish with an eye-spot (of color) near the tail, as *Chætodon capistratus* of Bermuda. 2. [Colloq.] A spectacled person.—**f.-eyes,** *n.* Same as FOUR-EYED FISH.—**f.-flush.** *Cardplaying.* 1. *n.* To bluff. **II.** *n.* A bluff: a term originating in the bobtailed "flush," a poker hand one card short of being a flush.—**f.-flusher,** *n.* 1. A bluffer. See FOUR-FLUSH, *n.* 2. A person whose abilities and performance are inferior to his pretensions.—**f.-foot.** I. *a.* Having four feet; measuring four feet; as, a *four-foot* rule. **II.** *n.* A four-footed animal; mammal.—**f. genii of Ament,** four guardian spirits of Amenti, the Egyptian nether world, whose heads were often sculptured on the lids of canopic vases.—**f.-handed,** *a.* Having or played by four hands; as, a *four-handed* mammal: a *four-handed* game of cards.—**f.-hand!.**—**f.-horned,** *a.* Having four horns, as the chikara.—**f.-horse,** *a.* Consisting of or drawn by four horses.—**F. Hundred,** The, the exclusive fashionable social circle of a place: originally applied by Ward McAllister to the wealthiest residents of New York city, as limited by its arbiters.—**f.-jointer,** *n.* A four-footed animal.—**f.-jointed,** *a.* Same as **f.-noked!.**—**f.-knave,** [Scot.] Having four corners; square.—**f.-oar,** *n.* 1. A four-oared boat. 2. A racing-shell rowed by four men, each having an oar.—**f.-oared,** *a.* & *n.*—**f.-on,** *n.* A method of printing by which four colors are printed simultaneously.—**f.-part,** *a.* Having four parts; as, a *four-part* flask; a *four-part* song.—**f. pawa,** same as DOUBLE COUPLETS. See under COUPLET, 1. [U. S.] (*Cent.*)—**f.-poster,** New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.—**f.-poster,** *n.* A bedstead with tall posts.—**f.-pounder,** *n.* 1. A cannon carrying a four-pound ball. 2. A gun weighing four pounds, as a fish.—**f.-square.** I. *a.* Having four equal sides and angles: hence, figuratively, strong like a stone tower; immovable. **II.** *n.* A figure having four equal sides and angles.—**f.-squarewise!,** *adv.*—**f.-stick,** *n.* A guessing game played in various forms among the American Indians, the players betting on the position in which one of four marked sticks will come under a mat, basket, or other cover.—**f.-toes,** *n.* The American everlasting.—**f.-tooth,** *n.* A sheep two years old.—**f.-valved,** *a.* Having four valves, as a pump.—**f.-wheel,** *n.* A wheel having four wheels; particularly, a cab of that class.—**F. White Swans, the,** see CHILDREN OF LIR.—**four'wings",** *n.* An African goatsucker of either of the genera *Macrodipteryx* or *Cosmetornis,* having certain of the wing-quills greatly elongated.

Various self-explaining compound adjectives have *four* as their first element; as, **four-cornered,** *a.* **f.-edged,** *f.* **footed,** *f.* **legged,** *f.* **-petaled,** *f.* **-pronged,** etc.

four, *n.* 1. The sum of three and one; twice two: a cardinal number. 2. A symbol representing this number. 3. Any group of four persons; especially, a crew of four oarsmen; as, the varsity *four.* 4. *pl.* Four to the pound, as candles, designated long *fours* and short *fours.* 5. *Games.* (1) A playing-card with four spots. (2) A face on a die or domino having four spots. 6. A team of four horses; a four-in-hand. 7. Same as FOURINGS.—**the Big Four** (*Polit.*). **1.** The United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy or their representatives at the conference held to consider the claims of Bruno Bruni. **2.** A group of brokerhoods of railroad men comprising the locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors, and trainmen.—**to be on all fours,** figuratively, to be equivalent to.—**to go all fours,** to go as a quadruped on four feet, or on hands and feet.

fourb'er-y†, *n.* Cheating. **furb'er-y†.**

Four'cham'bault', 1 fūr'shaṅ'bō'; 2 fōr'chaṅ'bō', *n.* A town in Nièvres department, France.

four-ché', 1 fūr-shē'; 2 fōr-chē', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Forked at the end, as a cross. **four-chi'†; fur-chy.**

Fourche la Fave, 1 fūrsh la fāv; 2 fūrch la fāv. A river in W. Arkansas; 150 m. long to the Arkansas river.

four'cher, 1 fūr'sher; 2 fūr'cher. *Old Eng. Law.* A system of obstruction pursued by a pair of codefendants, who, only being compelled to plead jointly, appeared at alternate hearings singly. [< F. *fourche,* fork.]

four'chette', 1 fūr-shet'; 2 fōr-chet', *n.* [F.] 1. *Surg.* A small forked instrument used for raising and supporting the tongue in operating. 2. *Glove-making.* A forked piece between glove-fingers, uniting the front and back parts. 3. The furcula or wish-bone of a bird. 4. The frog of a horse. 5. *Anat.* A fold of mucous membrane forming the posterior commissure of the vulva. 6. A disposition of troops in furcated lines. 7. *Whist.* The holding of the card next higher and the card next lower than the one led. An **imperfect f.** is the holding of the card above and the second lower than the lead.

fourch'ite, 1 fūrsh'cit; 2 fūrch'it, *n. Petrol.* A felsophyric igneous rock, allied to basalt, having augite phenocrysts in a ground-mass consisting of microlitic augite and analcite or analcite glass. [< *Fourche,* mountain in Arkansas.]

Four-drin'i-er, 1 fūr-drin'i-er; 2 fūr-drin'i-er, *n.* A paper-making machine, the first to make a continuous web, invented by Louis Robert of Essonnes and patented by him in France, but improved in England by Henry and Sealy Fourdrinier early in the 19th century.—**Fourdrinier cloth,** a special brass-wire fabric used for draining pulp in the Fourdrinier machine.—**F. loom,** a machine in which this fabric is made. [ironac to Magellan Straits.

Four E'van-gel-ists. A group of islets, at the eastern en-

four'fold", 1 fōr'fōld'; 2 fōr'fōld', *a.* Made up of four; quadruplicate; quadruple. [< AS. *fēowerfeald,* < *fēower,* four, + *-feald,* -fold.]

four'fold", *n.* That which is four times as many or as much.

four'fold", *adv.* In quadrupled measure.

four'gon', 1 fūr'gōṅ'; 2 fur'gōṅ', *n.* [F.] 1. An ammunition-wagon; tumbril. 2. A French baggage-wagon.

The traveling carriage with the furgon were eight in number. VICTORIA *Prince Consort* p. 240. [H. 1867.]

four'-hand'ed, etc. See under FOUR, *a.*

Four'ier-ism, 1 fūr'i-er-izm; 2 fur'i-er-izm, *n.* The communistic system advocated by F. M. C. Fourier, based upon his peculiar social scheme; phalansterianism.

The central idea was that a scheme of life in which free play was given to all the feelings and passions would necessarily result in social concord, through the spontaneous formation of social groups composed of sympathetic individuals. Fourier proposed to associate people into phalanges, each one a body of about 1,800 persons, divided by affinities into groups of 24 to 32, composed of persons attracted to each other by one of the four affective passions — friendship, love, ambition, and familism. Each of these groups was to occupy a phalanstery, a beautiful and commodious structure in the center of a highly cultivated and practically self-supporting farm of one league square. From the results of the labor of all each member was to have his share, and the residue was to be divided into 12 shares, 5 of which went to labor, 4 to capital, and 3 to talent. The system was tried without success in France and by the Brook Farm community in the United States.

—**Four'ri-er-ist,** *n.* An advocate of Fourierism. **Four'ri-er-ite,** **Four'ri-er-ist,** *a.* Relating to or smacking of Fourierism. **Four'ri-er-ite†.**

four'ings, 1 fōr'inz; 2 fōr'ingz, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] A meal taken by cheesemakers at four o'clock. **four-hours'; four†.**

four'-in-hand", 1 fōr'-in-hand'; 2 fōr'-in-hand', *n.* **1.** A four-horse team driven by one person; as, a well-matched *four-in-hand.* **2.** A long necktie, often lined or given body, worn tied in a knot that leaves the ends hanging vertically.—**four-in-hand,** *a.*

four'-in-hand", *adv.* With a team of four horses; as, to drive *four-in-hand.*

four Lakes, a chain of connected lakes in Dane county, Wis., including Mendota, Menona, Waubesa, and Kegonsa.

four'ling, 1 fōr'liṅ; 2 fōr'liṅg, *n.* 1. One of four children born at a single birth. 2. *Zoöl.* Same as *Tetraplus.* 3. *Mineral.* A twin crystal consisting of four individuals.

Four Mas'ters. The Irish historians of the 17th century who compiled the *Annals of the Four Masters.*

four'mies', 1 fūr'mī'; 2 fur'mī', *n.* A town in Nord department, France.

four'neau', 1 fūr'nō'; 2 fur'nō', *n.* [FOUR'NEAUX, 1 -nōz'; 2 -nōs', *pl.*] [F.] *Pyrot.* A powder-chamber in a mine.

Fourn'ier', 1 fūr'nyēr'; 2 fur'nyē', **Pierre Simon** (?/11712–10/1768). A French engraver and type-founder.

four'-noked", **f.-oar,** etc. See under FOUR, *a.*

four'-o'clock", 1 fōr'-o-klok'; 2 fōr'-o-klok', *n.* **1.** *Bot.* An ornamental herb (*Mirabilis jalapa*) from Peru with flowers of a great variety of color that bloom from about 4 P. M. till the next morning. Its calyx, from its brilliance, is commonly mistaken for a corolla. **2.** (1) The friar-bird. (2) The mangrove-cuckoo. —**California four-o'clock,** a plant (*Mirabilis californica*) with numerous small azalea-like flowers.



6.

four'pard', *n.* See under FOUR, *a.*

four'pence, 1 fōr'pens; 2 fōr'pēns, [Engl.] fōr'pens, [Amer.] *n.* Four-o'clock. **four'pens.** [Engl.] **four'sh'.** A sum of four pennies. **2.** A silver piece of that value, no longer coined; fourpenny bit; groat.

four'penn'ahalf'pen-ny, *n.* A fip or half-real; picayune: so called formerly in New England.

four'pen-ny, 1 fōr'pen-i; 2 fōr'pēn-y, *a.* Valued or for sale at fourpence; as, *fourpenny* calico.—**four'pen-ny,** *n.* A fourpence.

four'rier, 1 fūr'ir *or (F.)* fūr'yē'; 2 fur'ēr *or (F.)* fu'ryē', *n.* [F.] 1. A quartermaster. 2. A royal harbinger.

four'sc', 1 fōr'sk'; 2 fōr'sēk', *a.* Four times twenty; eighty; a cardinal numeral.

four'score", *n.* Twenty multiplied by four; eighty.

Fourscore, like twenty, has its tasks and toys.
HOLMES *The Broomstick Train* st. 22.

four'scorth'†, *a.* Eightieth.

four'some, 1 fōr'sem; 2 fōr'sŏm, *a.* [Scot.] Consisting of four: said of anything in which four take part together, as in golf.

four'sum†.

Come from the cleaving of an oak with *foursome* driven wedge.
Chambers's Encyclopædia of World lit. vii. 1, 502.

four'some, *n.* A game, especially of golf, in which four players take part, two on each side. In golf the partners play alternately with the same ball.—**mixed foursome** (*Golf*), a foursome consisting of a man and woman on each side.

four-teen', 1 fōr-tīn'; 2 fōr-tēn', *a.* Consisting of four more than ten, or of twice seven: a cardinal numeral. [< AS. *feowertēne, feowertyne,* < *fēower,* four, + *-tēne, tyn,* TEN.] **four'-tenet.**—**four-teen'fold",** *a., n., & adv.*

four-teen', *n.* **1.** The sum of ten and four; twice seven: a cardinal number. **2.** A symbol representing this number.

four-teen'fer, *n.* A verse containing fourteen syllables (seven iambi): the old English ballad-measure.

The first of the so-called historians, William Warner, belongs to the pre-Spenserian period, and like its other exponents employs the *fourteener.*
SAINTSBURY *Elizab. Lit.* p. 132. [MACM. 1887.]

four-teenth', 1 fōr-tīnth'; 2 fōr-tēnth', *a.* 1. Fourth in order after the tenth: the ordinal of *fourteen.* **2.** Being one of fourteen equal parts; as, a *fourteenth* part.—**four-teenth'ly,** *adv.*

four-teenth', *n.* **1.** One of fourteen equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by fourteen. **2.** *Mus.* (1) An interval compounded of an octave and a seventh. (2) A note separated from another by this interval; also, the two notes sounded or written together. See INTERVAL. [< AS. *fēowertēotha,* < *fēowertēne;* see FOURTEEN.]

fourth, 1 fōrth; 2 fōrth, *a.* **1.** Next in order after the third: the ordinal of *four.* **2.** Being one of four equal parts; as, a *fourth* part. [< AS. *fēortha,* < *fēower,* four.]

fourth'sheet', *n.* In whist, the fourth card reckoning from the highest held, or from the highest played.

1. Belonging to the class next below or after the third. **2.** Belonging to the class next before or higher than the third: so used in the civil service of the United States.—**f.-class matter** [U. S.], mail-matter consisting of merchandise.—**F.-day,** *n.* Wednesday: so called by the Friends.—**f.-dimensional,** *a.* Of or relating to the fourth dimension; as, *fourth-dimensional* space.—**f. dimension of space,** see under DIMENSION.—**f. nerve,** the pathetic or trochlear nerve; a cranial motor nerve that supplies the superior oblique muscle of the eye.—**f. estate,** *n.* Belonging to the fourth rate or class. A fourth-rate man-of-war formerly carried from 50 to 70 guns. Now ships are rated according to displacement.

fourth, *n.* **1.** One of four equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by four; a quarter. **2.** *Mus.* (1) The interval between any note and the fourth note above it in the diatonic scale, counting the first as the starting point as one. See SCALE. (2) A note at this interval above or below any other, considered in relation to that other; specif., the fourth above the key-note; the subdominant. (3) Two notes at this interval written or sounded together; the consonance thus produced. See INTERVAL.—**the Fourth** (U. S.), July 4th; Independence Day. See under INDEPENDENCE.

fourth'er, 1 fōrth'er; 2 fōrth'er, *n.* [School Slang, Eng.] A boy in the fourth form.

fourth'ly, 1 fōrth'li; 2 fōrth'ly, *adv.* In the fourth place.

fous'dar, *n.* Same as FOUDAR.

fou'sel-oil, *n.* Same as FUSEL-OIL.

fous'sa, 1 fūs'a; 2 fus'a, *n.* [Malagasy.] A catlike carnivore (*Cryptoprocta ferox*) of Madagascar, with an elongated unspotted body and long cylindrical tail.

fou'ter, 1 fū'ter; 2 fūt'er, *n.* [Scot.] To bungle.

fou'ter, *n.* [Scot.] An unskilful person; bungler.

fou'ter†, *n.* A fig: expressing contempt. **fur'fra.**

fou'te-reau, 1 fū'te-rō; 2 fū'te-rō, *n.* The American mink.

Fou'ville', 1 fū'vil'; 2 fū'vil', **Jean Baptiste** (?/1765–1837). A French naturalist who explored Brazil, the Kongo, etc.: killed by negroes.

fo-ve-a, 1 fō'vē-a; 2 fō'vē-a, *n.* [-æ, 1 -ē; 2 -ē, *pl.*] [L.] 1. A shallow, rounded depression; as, the central *fovea* of the retina directly in the axis of vision; a fossa. See illus. under CHAMBERS OF THE EYE. 2. *Bot.* A pit; in *Isoetes,* a large depression in the sinking-in of the base of the leaf in which the sporangium is developed.—**fovea cardaca** (*Embryol.*), the cavity in the early stages of the embryo which later is filled by the heart.—**f. centralis** (sen'tra-lis), the central pit of the yellow spot of the retina, the area of most distinct vision.—**fo've-al,** *a.*—**fo've-ate,** *a.* Having fovew; covered with little pits; fossulate.—**fo've-i-form,** *a.* Pitted.—**fo've-o-la,** The development of pits, as in the marks left by smallpox.—**fo've-i-form,** *a. Zoöl.* Having the appearance of a fovea.

Fo'vea'ux', 1 fō'vō'; 2 fō'vō', **Strait,** a strait between South and Stewart Islands, New Zealand.

fo-ve'o-la, 1 fō-vē'o-la; 2 fō-vē'o-la, *n.* [-læ, 1 -lē; 2 -lē, *pl.*] A small fovea or pit: specif., in botany, the pit in *Isoetes,* above the fovea, out of which the ligule arises. [Dim. of *fovea,* pit.] **fo've-o-let.**—**fo-ve'o-late** (xiii), *a.* Having fovewlæ or little pits. **fo've-o-la'ri-ous†.**—**fo've-o-late-pune'tate,** *a. Entom.* Deeply pitted, as the wingelytra of some beetles.—**fo've-o-let,** *n. Entom.* A small pit.

fo-vil'la, 1 fō-vil'a; 2 fō-vil'a, *n. Bot.* The protoplasmic contents of a pollen-grain. < L. *fovea,* pit, + *villus,* hair.

fow, 1 fau *or* fū; 2 fou *or* fu, *a.* [Scot.] Same as FOUL; FULL.

fow, 1 fau; 2 fow, *n.* [Swahili.] A rhinoceros. Rare.

The caravan porter always uses the word fow for rhinoceros.
PATTERSON *In the Grip of the Nyika* p. 21. [M. '09.]

f. o. w., *abbr. Chartering.* First open water.

Fow'chow', 1 fau'chou'; 2 fou'chou', *n.* A city in Szechwan province, China; a former opium mart. **Feu'chow'†.**

fowde, *n.* Same as FOUD.

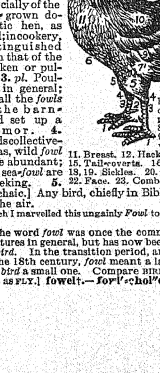
Fow'ey, 1 fau'i; 2 fow'y, *n.* A historic seaport in Cornwall, England, with important harbor and forts; attacked by the Parliamentary forces in 1644 and by the Dutch in 1667.

fowk, 1 fōk; 2 fōk, *n.* [Scot.] Folk.

Fowke, 1 fouk; 2 fowk, **Francis** (?/1823–10/1855). An English captain of royal engineers; architect; inventor.

fowl, 1 foul; 2 fowl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To pursue the sport of fowling upon or in: as, to *fowl* a moor. **II.** *i.* To shoot or kill wild fowl. [< AS. *fugelian,* < *fugol,* fowl.]

fowl, *n.* **1.** The common domestic cock or hen (*Gallus domesticus*), of which the East-Indian jungle-fowl (*Gallus ferrugineus*) is probably the original. See table on following page. 2. The flesh of fowls, especially of the full-grown domestic hen, as food: cookery, distinguished from that of the chicken or pullet. 3. *pl.* Poultry in general; as, all the *fowls* in the barnyard set up a clamor. **4.** Birds collectively: as, wild *fowl* were abundant; the *fowl* of the sea-*fowl* are 18, 19. Sickles. 20. Ear-lobe. 21. Wattles, shrieking. 5. 22. Face. 23. Comb. [Archaic.] Any bird, chiefly in Biblical use; as, the *fowls* of the air.



Nomenclature of the Fowl
½ (Cock of *Gallus domesticus*)

1, 1. Toes
2, 2. Claws
Spur. 3, 3.
Shank. 4, 4.
4, 4. Knee-joints
or hocks. 5, 5.
Thighs. 6. Point of
breast-bone. 7. Primaries
or flight-feathers: wing-
points. 7'. Flight-coverts.
8. Secondaries: wing-bay.
9. Wing-coverts, forming
wing-bow. 10. Wing-
11. Breast. 12. Hackle. 13. Back. 14. Saddle.
15. Tail-feathers. 16. Sickles. 17. Tail-coverts.

Much I marvelled this ungainly *Fowl* to hear discourse so plainly.
FOR *The Raven* st. 9.

The word *fowl* was once the common term for feathered creatures in general, but has now been replaced in this sense by *bird.* In the transition period, and as late as the middle of the 18th century, *fowl* meant a large feathered creature and *bird* a small one. Compare BIRD. [< AS. *fugol;* same root as FLY.] **fowel†.**—**Fow'l-schol'er-a,** etc. See CHICKEN-

SOME VARIETIES OF FOWLS.
(Including only such as are recognized by the American Poultry Association.)

EXPLANATIONS.

b	= black	L	= laced	s	= small
b	= best	l	= large	s	= shaped
b	= blue	M	= mottled	Sl	= slaty
bn	= bay	m	= medium	V	= vulvaped
b'rd	= barred	n	= naked	v	= very
bu	= buff	o	= orange	v	= variegated
E	= ermine	P	= pencilled	W	= willow
f	= feathered	p	= pea	w	= white
fl	= flesh-colored	p	= purplish	y	= yellow
G	= golden	r	= red or reddish	y	= fifth toe
g	= good	r	= rose	(1)	= crestal
g	= gray	S	= silvery	(2)	= bearded
in	= inferior		+ = also a rose-comb variety		

NAMES.	Size.	Color.	Legs.	Comb.	Eggs.	Layers.	Flesh.
An-co'na	m	B.M.W	y.s	s	m	g	m
An'da-lu'sian, blue	m	sl	b.s	l.s	m	g	m
Ban'tam, or "in-mon'tal bout'ed, white	s	w	w.f	s			
Brah'ma, dark	s	w.S,y.B	y.f	p	s		
Brah'ma, light	s	E.B.W	y.f	p	s		
Co'chin, black	s	B	b.f	s	s		
Co'chin, buff	s	bu	y.f	s	s		
Co'chin, par'tridge	s	r.P.B	y.f	s	s		
Co'chin, white	s	w	y.f	s	s		
Jap'a-nese', black	s	B	y. & b	s	s		
Jap'a-nese', black'-tailed	s	w. & B	y.s	s	s		
Jap'a-nese', white	s	w	y.s	s	s		
Po'lish, bea'rded white (1) (2)	w	w	sl.s	V	s		
Po'lish, buff-laced' (1) (2)	s	G.bu.L	b.s	V	s		
Po'lish, non'-beard'ed (1)							
rose-comb, black	s	B	b.s	r	s		
rose-comb, white	s	w	w.s	s.r	s		
Se'bright, gold'en	s	G.B.L	sl.s	r	s		
Se'bright, sil'ver	s	W.B.L	sl.s	r	s		
Brah'ma, dark	l	g	y.f	p	l	g	g
light	v.l	E.B.W	y.f	p	l	g	g
Buck'eye	l	r	y.s	p	l	g	g
Co'chin, black	l	B	b.f	s	l	m	g
buff	l	bu	y.f	s	l	m	g
par'tridge	l	r.P.B	y.f	s	l	m	m
white	l	w	y.f	s	l	m	m
Cor'nish, dark	l	r.B.P	y.s	p	m	m	g
white	l	w	y.s	p	m	m	g
Crève'cœur (1) (2)	ml	B	b	V	m	m	m
Dom'i-nique'	ml	g.b'rd	y.s	r	l	g	g
Dor'king, colored *	l	g	w.s	s	l	g	g
silver-gray'*	ml	S.w.B	w.s	s	l	g	g
white *	ml	w	w.s	r	l	g	g
Fris'zle	m	g			m	m	m
Game, Brich'en	m	S.B	B.s	s.s	m	m	m
black	m	B	B.s	s.s	m	m	m
black'-breast'ed red	m	o. & B	W.s	s.s	m	m	m
brown red	m	r	W.s	s.s	m	m	m
gold'en duck'wing	m	e	W.s	s.s	m	m	m
Ma-lay', black'-breast'ed red	l	r. & B	y.s	s.r	m	m	m
red pile	m	o.r.w	y.s	s.s	m	m	m
sil'ver duck'wing	m	s	W.s	s.s	m	m	m
Su-ma'tra, black	m	B	B.s	p.s	m	m	m
white	m	w	y.s	s.s	m	m	m
Game Bantam							
Ham'burg, black	s	B	b.s	r	m	g	in
gold'en-pen'cilled	s	ba.B.P	b.s	r	s	g	in
gold'en-span'gled	s	ba. & B	b.s	r	s	g	in
sil'ver-pen'cilled	s	S.w. & B	b.s	r	s	g	in
sil'ver-span'gled	s	S.w.B	b.s	r	s	g	in
white	s	w	b.s	r	s	g	in
Hou'dan* (1) (2)	nl	B.& w	fl.&b.	V	l	g	g
Ja'va, black	l	B	B.s	s	l	g	g
mot'tled	l	B.M.W	y.&b.s	s	l	g	g
La Flèche	ml	B	B.s	V	m	g	m
Lang'shan, black	l	B	B.f	s	l	g	g
white	l	w	b.f	s	l	g	g
Leg'horn, black	m	B	y.s	s	u	g	m
brown	m	r.B.P	y.s	s. +	m	g	m
buff	m	bu	y.s	s. +	u	g	g
sil'ver duck'wing	m	e	y.s	s	m	g	m
white	m	w	y.s	s. +	m	g	g
Mi-nor'ca, black	l	B	B.s	l.s +	l	g	g
white	l	w	fl.w.s	l.s.	l	g	g
Or'ping-ton, black	l	B	b.s	s	l	g	g
buff	l	bu. B	w.s	s	l	g	g
er'mine	l	E.B.&w	w.s	s	l	g	g
ju'bilee	l	e	w.s	s	l	g	g
white	l	w	w.s	s	l	g	g
Plym'outh Rock, barred	l	g.b'rd	y.s	s.s	l	b	b
buff	l	bu	y.s	s.r	l	b	b
Co-lum'bi-an	l	G.B.&w	y.s	s.s	l	b	g
par'tridge	l	ba.B	y.s	s.s	l	g	g
sil'ver-pen'cilled	l	S.w.B	y.s	s.s	l	g	g
white	l	w	y.s	s.s	l	b	b
Po'lish, bead'ed gold'en (1) (2)	m	ba.B	b.s	s.V	s	m	m
bead'ed sil'ver (1) (2)	m	w. & B	b.s	s.V	s	m	m
bead'ed white (1) (2)	m	w	b.s	s.V	s	m	m
buff-laced' (1) (2)	m	bu	b.s	s.V	s	m	m
gold'en (1)	m	G.ba.B	b.s	s.V	s	m	m
sil'ver (1)	m	S.w.B	b.s	s.V	s	m	m
white (1)	m	w	b.s	s.V	s	m	m
white'-crest'ed, black (1)	m	B.w.(1)	b.s	s.V	s	m	m
Red'cap*	m	r. & B	sl.b.s	l.r	m	m	m
Rhode Is'land Red	ml	r. & B	y.s	s.s. +	l	b	g
Sil'ky* (1)	s	w	B.f	s.r.p	s	m	in
Span'ish, white'-faced' black	ml	B	B.s	s	m	m	m
Sul'tan* (1) (2)	s	w	b.f	v.s.V	s	in	in
Wy'an-dotte, black	ml	B	w.to y.s.r	r	l	g	g
buff	ml	bu	y.s	r	l	b	b
Co-lum'bi-an	ml	E.B.w	y.s	r	l	b	b
gold'en-laced	ml	G.ba.B	y.s	r	l	g	g
par'tridge	ml	ba.&P	y.s	r	l	g	g
sil'ver-laced*	ml	w. & B	y.s	r	l	g	g
sil'ver-pen'cilled	ml	w. & B	y.s	r	l	g	g
white	ml	w	y.s	r	l	g	g

[1] Same as the game varieties, but very small.
[2] Same as Polish bearded, but without beard.

CHOLERA, etc.—**f.-pest**, *n.* An infectious European disease, resembling fowl-cholera and fatal to poultry. **f.-plague**†.—**f.-pock**, *n.* Same as HEN-POX.—**f.-tick**, *n.* Any of several mites infesting poultry, as *Argas persicus* of South Africa and *A. miniatus* of America.—**lady-f.**, *n.* [Eng.] The widgeon.

fowl'er, 1 faul'er; 2 fowl'er, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] One who catches or kills wild birds for sport or food. **2**†. A small cannon for firing stones; a veuglaire. [< AS. *fuglere*, < *fuglian*; see FOWL, *n.*]

Fow'ler, n. Lorenzo Niles (1811–†1896), an American phrenologist, writer and lecturer upon phrenology. **2. Orson Squire** (10/11 1809–†1887), an American phrenologist, lecturer, and writer; brother of preceding. **3.** A town, county-seat of Benton county, Ind.

fow'ler-ite, 1 fau'ler-oit; 2 fowl'er-it, *n. Mineral.* A clevelandite, red, zinkiferous rhodonite, (MnFeCaZnMg)SiO$_3$, crystallizing in the triclinic system. [< Dr. Samuel *Fowler*, of New Jersey.]

Fowler's so-lu'tion. *Pharm.* An aqueous solution of potassium arsenite containing one per cent. of arsenious acid. [< Dr. *Fowler*, of England.]

fowl'er-y, 1 faul'er-; 2 fowl'er-y, *n.* **1.** A poultry-yard. **2.**

fowl'ing, 1 faul'ing; 2 fowl'ing, *n.* The capturing or killing of birds as a sport or for food.—**fowl'ing-net'**, *n.* A net for catching birds.—**f.-piece**, *n.* **1.** A light smooth bore shotgun for bird-shooting. **2.** A picture of poultry or game.

fox, 1 fŏks; 2 fŏks, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Eton College Slang, Eng.] To steal. **2.** [Slang.] To watch on the sly; shadow.

II. *i.* **1.** To hunt the fox. **2.** To play the fox; dissimulate. **3.** [Slang.] To act as a spy.

fox, *a.* To furnish with fusing. See FOXING.

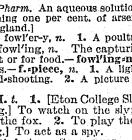
fox, *n.* **I.** *t.* To make sour; as, to *fox* beer in fermenting.

II. *i.* **1.** To become discolored; particularly, to turn reddish: said of timber, paper, leather, etc. **2.** To become sour: said of beer and the like. **3.** [E. S.] To fox-hunt. [Prob. < FOX^1, *n.*, in allusion to the color.]

fox^4, *vt.* or *vi.* To make or become drunk. [Cp. FOX^3, *v.*, FOX^5, *n.*]

fox^1, *n.* **1.** A canine mammal somewhat smaller than a wolf, having an elongated, pointed muzzle, relatively short legs, long bushy tail, and the pupils of the eyes vertically elliptical when contracted.

The fox was formerly included in the genus *Canis*, but is now assigned to several genera, that of *Vulpes* is the principal. The com-


Red Fox. 1/10

(From a specimen in the New York Zoological Park.)

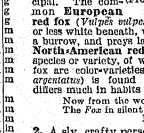
mon **European red fox** (*Vulpes vulpes*) is reddish-brown above and more or less white beneath, with a white-tipped tail. It inhabits a burrow, and preys largely on poultry, rabbits, etc. The **American red fox** (*Vulpes fulvus*) is a very similar species or variety, of which the cross-fox and black or silver fox are color-varieties. The **gray fox** (*Urocyon cinereo-argenteus*) is found from Pennsylvania southward, and differs much in habits from the red. Female, *vixen*.

Now from the woods mistrustful and sharp-eyed,
The *Fox* in silent darkness seems to glide.
BLOOMFIELD *Farmer's Boy, Winter* st. 6.

2. A sly, crafty person.

Go ye, and tell that *fox* [Herod], Behold, I cast out devils.
Luke xiii. 32.

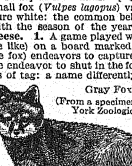
3. Some animal likened to a fox; as, the flying *fox*; in the Bible, often, the jackal. **4.** (1) A foxfish. (2) Same as THRESHER, n., 3. **5.** The fur of a fox. **6.** A culvert bent under a road or watercourse. **7.** *pl.* [Eng. Sec Fox.] **8.** *Naut.* A small rope made by hand of two or more rope-yarns twisted and rubbed backward and forward with canvas or sacking, for


Arctic Fox. 1/12

(From a specimen in the New York Zoological Park.)

parceling; used for seizings, gaskets, etc. **9.** [F.] Same as VULPECULA. **10.** [Slang, Eng.] An artificial sore. **11.** [College Slang, U. S.] A freshman. [< AS. *fox*.]

—**Arctic f.**, a small fox (*Vulpes lagopus*) varying from a bluish-gray to a pure white: the common belief that the fur varies in color with the season of the year is not well founded.—**f. and geese.** A game played with 14 to 18 men (checkers or the like) on a board marked in squares. The central man (the fox) endeavors to capture the others (geese), and the geese endeavor to shut in the fox. **2.** Any one of various games of tag: a name differently applied in different localities.—**fox'-bat'**, *n.* A flying fox.—**fox'ber"ry**, *n.* A trailing evergreen shrub; bearberry.—**fox'bird**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The black-crowned night-heron.—**fox'-bolt**, *n.* A wooden bolt split at the point to receive a wedge, which spreads the end of the bolt, making it fast in the bottom of a hole.


Gray Fox. 1/12

(From a specimen in the New York Zoological Park.)

—**fox'brush**, *n.* The tail of a fox.—**fox'-case**, *n.* The skin of a fox prepared for market.—**fox' chase**, *n.* A fox-hunt.—**fox'-chop**, *n. Bot.* The figwort-gold.—**fox'-dog**, *n.* See FOX-WOLF.—**fox'-earth**, *n.* A hole in the earth in which a fox conceals itself when pursued.—**fox'evil**, *n.* A disease of the scalp; baldness; alopecia.—**fox-farming**, *n.* Rearing foxes in captivity for the sake of their fur; principally confined to the breeding of the blue or Arctic fox on certain of the Aleutian Islands.—**fox-feet**, *n. Bot.* The fir club-moss (*Lycopodium selago*).—**fox-finch**, *n.* Same as FOX-SPARROW.—**fox-finger**, *n.* Same as FOXGLOVE.—**fox'fish'**, *n.* **1.** The common dragonet. **2.** The fox-shark.—**fox-geranium**, *n. Bot.* The herb robert.—**fox-goose**, *n.* The Egyptian goose (*Alopochen aegyptiaca*).—**fox-grass**, *n. Bot.* A salt-meadow grass (*Spartina patens*).—**fox-head**, *n.* **1.** A fox's head, especially when mounted as a trophy. **2.** A drinking-cup of the 18th century in the shape of a fox's head.—**fox-hunt**, *vi.* To chase the fox with hounds.—**fox-hunter**, *n.*—**fox-hunting**, *a.* & *n.*—**fox-ikey**, *n.* A slitter, the ends of which are kept apart by a wedge to prevent withdrawal. **fox'-lathe**, *n. Mech.* A turret-lathe used in brass-finishing, with device for spiral thread-cutting.—**fox-light**, *n.* The will-o'-the-wisp.—**fox'like**, *a.* Like a fox; cunning; artful. **fox'ish**† [Rare]; **fox'ly**†.—**fox's-tail**, *n.* A large European bombycid moth (*Lasiocampa rubi*).—**fox-poison**, *n. Bot.* The spurge laurel.—**fox's ears** [Local, U. S.], a tobacco-disease. See WALLOON.—**fox's-foot**, *n.* The orchard-grass.—**fox-shark**, *n.* The thresher (*Alopias vulpes*) or sea-fox.—**fox-sleep**, *n.* A pretended sleep; a fox's sleep.—**fox-snake**, *n.* A large harmless serpent (*Coluber vulpinus*) of the southern United States, light-brown with chocolate blotches.—**fox-sparrow**, *n.* A large North-American sparrow (*Passerella iliaca*) much streaked with rusty red. **foxy sparrow**†.—**fox-tail**, *n.* The tail or brush of a fox.—**fox-tailed**, *a.* Possessing a brush-like tail similar to that of a fox.—**to give one a flap with a fox-tail**†, to make a fool of one.—**fox-tongue**, *n. Bot.* The heart-tongue fern.—**fox-trot**, *n.* **1.** A pace, with short steps, as in changing from trotting to walking. **2.** [F.] A modern dance-step of syncopated two-four time: so called from a musical master named Fox.—**fox-wedge**, *n.* A wedge for a fox-bolt or the like. **foxtail-wedge**†.—**fox-wedging**, *a.* & *n.*—**fox-wolf**, *n.* A South-American canine mammal of either of the genera *Lycalopex* and *Pseudalopex*, of foxlike aspect; a bush-dog.—**hill-fox**, *n.* A pale, tawny, noisy fox (*Vulpes himalaicus*) of the higher regions of India.—**silver fox**, see SILVER.—**Spanish fox**, the twisted rigidity in the direction opposite to its natural lay (that is, left-handed) and rubbed smooth: used for seizing.

fox^2, *n.* Foxing.

fox^3†, *n.* A sword.

Fox^4, *n.* **1. Charles James** (1/24 1749–†1/21 1806), an English orator and statesman; twice Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; buried in Westminster Abbey. **2. George** (†1/24 1691), an English religious reformer and founder of the Society of Friends; several times imprisoned. **3. Gustavus Vasa** (4/15 1815–†2/26 1883), an American statesman; assistant secretary of the United States navy; negotiated purchase of Alaska. **4. Jesse** (1819–1894), an American mathematician; first surveyor-general of Utah. **5. Richard**, see FOXE. **6. Sir William** (1/14 1812–†1893), an English lawyer and statesman; premier of New Zealand.

fox'bane', 1 fŏks'bān'; 2 fŏks'bān', *n.* The European herb *Aconitum vulparia*.

Fox'boro, 1 fŏks'bur-o; 2 fŏks'bŏr-o, *n.* A town in Norfolk county, Mass.

Fox'croft, 1 fŏks'krŏft; 2 fŏks'krôft, *n.* A town in Piscataquis county, Me.

Fox'e, 1 fŏks; 2 fŏks, *n.* **1. John** (1516–†1/21 1587), an English divine, reformer, and historian; *Book of Martyrs*. **2. Richard** (1448?–†1/28 1523), an English prelate and diplomat; founder of Corpus Christi College, Oxford.

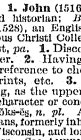
foxed, 1 fŏkst; 2 fŏksd, *p. a.* Discolored by decay: applied to timber, paper, etc. **3.** Having light-brown stains or spots: used with reference to chemical stains on the paper of books, prints, etc. **3.** Repaired or ornamented with a foxing, as the upper-leather of a shoe.

fox'er-y†, *n.* Foxlike character or conduct. **fox'er-let**.

Fox'es, 1 fŏks'ez; 2 fŏks'ĕz, *n. pl.* An Algonkin tribe of North-American Indians, formerly inhabiting the neighborhood of Green Bay, Wisconsin, and long ago combined with the Sauks; Outagamies. See AMERICAN.

fox'fire†, 1 fŏks'fair'; 2 fŏks'fīr', *n.* The phosphorescent light emitted by fungi or rotten wood.

fox'glove", 1 fŏks'gluv"; 2 fŏks'glŏv", *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Digitalis*, especially the English *D. purpurea*, having flowers in long one-sided racemes and leaves of medicinal value. **2.** Any one of various kindred species, as of *Gerardia*; as, the yellow or the downy *foxglove* (*G. flava* and *G. quercifolia*). **3.** [cf. AS. *foxes glōfa*] *Spec.*, pron. as if AS. *fox, fox*; *glōfa*, glove.]—**false foxglove**, see DASYSTOMA.—**lousewort f.** (*Pedicularis canadensis*), the American lousewort or wood-betony.


Foxglove.
a, flower laid open, showing didynamous stamens.

fox'grape", 1 fŏks'grēp"; 2 fŏks'grāp', *n.* Any one of several species of American grapes; especially, the **northern fox-grape** (*Vitis labrusca*), dark-purple or amber in color, with a tough, musky pulp, the original of the Isabella, Catawba, Concord, and other varieties; also, in the southern United States, *V. rotundifolia*, from which has been developed the southern scuppernong grape or **southern fox-grape**.

fox'hound", 1 fŏks'hound"; 2 fŏks'-hound", *n.* One of a breed of dogs trained for fox-hunting, noted for keenness and power of scent. See plate of DOGS.

Their dash and vigour in the chase is much greater than that of the bloodhound, *foxhounds* casting forwards when they have lost the trail. *Encyc. Brit.*, 11th ed., vol. xiv. p. 816.

Fox'i-an, 1 fŏks'i-an; 2 fŏks'ī-an, *n.* A follower of George Fox; a Friend.

Those poor *Foxians* say that he (Christ) did not come again to them. GEORGE FOX AND JOHN BUNYEAN *A New England Firebrand Quenched* p. 127. [1678.]

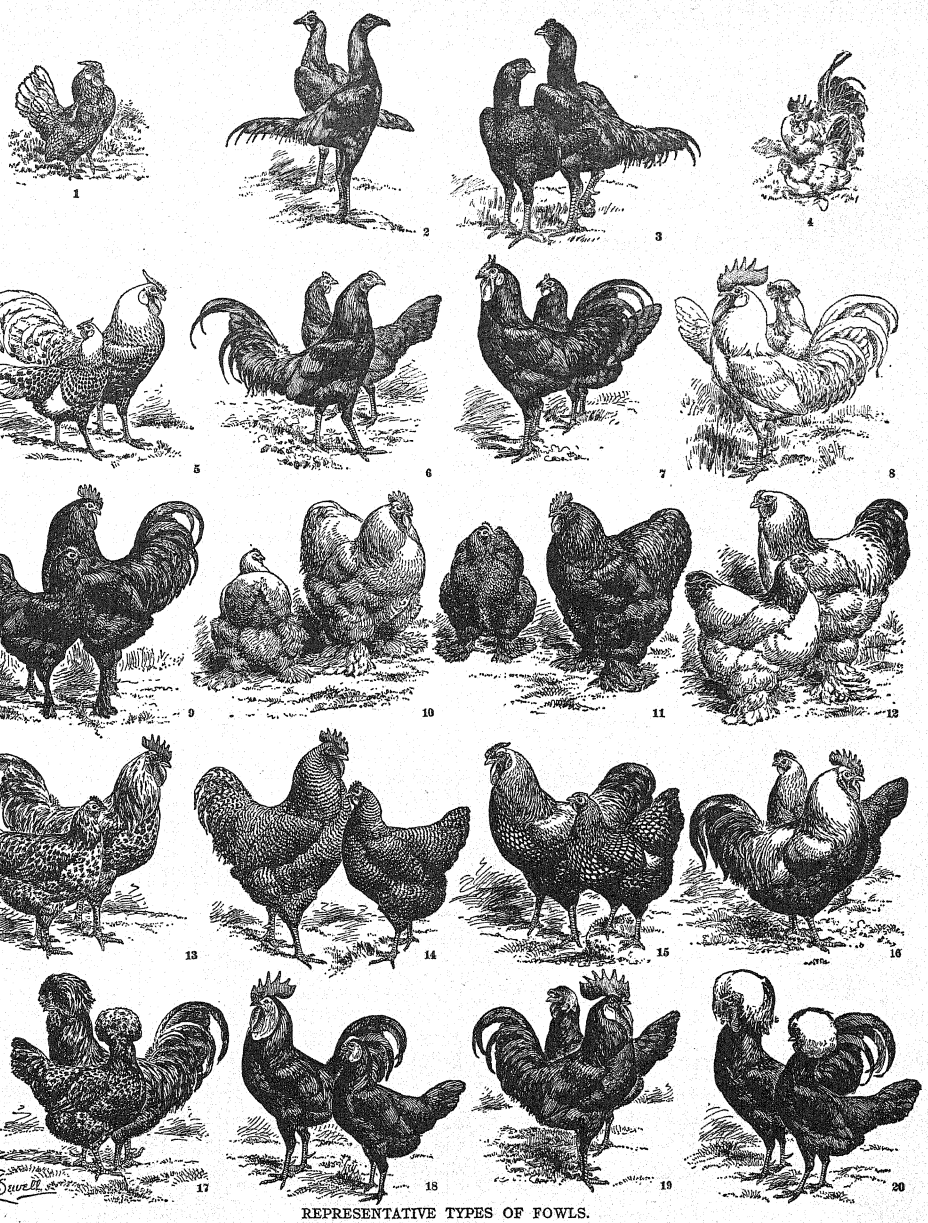
fox'i-ness‡, 1 fŏks'i-nes; 2 fŏks'ī-nĕs, *n.* The condition or quality of being foxy. **2.** Slyness; cunning; craft. **(2)** Muskiness of taste and smell, as in fox-grapes.

fox'i-ness‡, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being foxed or decayed, as timber, or discolored, as books. **2.** The state or quality of possessing a sour, fermented taste: said of beer or wine.

fox'ing, 1 fŏks'ing; 2 fŏks'ing, *n.* A piece of leather applied over the upper-leather of a shoe or boot, along the edge next to the sole, either for repair or for ornament.

Fox'ite, 1 fŏks'īt; 2 fŏks'īt, *n. Eng. Hist.* A follower of Charles James Fox.

Fox river. 1. A river in N. E. Wisconsin; 250 m. long to Lake Michigan. **2.** A river in S. E. Wisconsin and N. E.



REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF FOWLS.

1. Sebright Bantams.
2. Exhibition Black-breasted Red Games.
3. Dark Cornish or Indian Games.
4. Japanese Bantams.
5. Silver-spangled Hamburgs.
6. Pit Games.
7. La Flèche.
8. White Leghorns.
9. Black Langshans.
10. Buff Cochins.
11. Partridge Cochins.
12. Light Brahmas.
13. Mottled Javas.
14. Barred Plymouth Rocks.
15. Silver-laced Wyandottes.
16. Silver-gray Dorkings.
17. Houdans.
18. White-faced Black Spanish.
19. Black Minorcas.
20. White-crested Black Polish.

Illinois; 220 m. long to the Illinois river. Both take their names from the Fox Indians.

fox'ship, *n.* The characteristics of a fox; cunning.

fox'-squir"rel, 1 fołks'-skĭw'ĭr-əl; 2 fŏks'-skĭw'ĭr-əl, *n.* A large arboreal squirrel of the eastern and southern parts of the United States, prevailingly reddish in color, and having a large and bushy tail. The typical western species (*Sciurus hudsonicanus*), now nearly extinct, varies from rusty gray to orange and sometimes black, with white under parts; the southern species (*S. niger*) varies from pale gray to jet-black, the top of the head being always black, and the ears and nose white.

fox'tail, 1 fołks'tēl; 2 fŏks'tīl, *n.* 1. *Metal.* The last cinder obtained in the Welsh process of refining iron in a charcoal forge. 2. Any one of various species of grass bearing a dense cylindrical spike of flowers suggestive of a fox's tail; especially, in the United States, various species of *Alopecurus* and *Chaetochloa*; as, **meadow-foxtail** (*A. pratensis*); **floating foxtail** or **water-foxtail** (*A. geniculatus*); **bristly foxtail** (*C. glauca*). Compare GRASS. **foxtail-grass**, 3. [Prov. Eng.] A club-moss (*Lycopodium clavatum*). [C.] 4. See FOX-EARL under FOX.—**fox'tail-grass,** *n.* Same as FOXTAIL 2.—**fox'wedge,** *n.* See FOX-WEDGE.

fox'ter, 1 fołks'tər; 2 fŏks'tẽr, *n.* [Scot.] The foxglove.

fox'ter"ri-er, 1 fołks'tər-ĭ-ər; 2 fŏks'tẽr-ĭ-ẽr, *n.* One of a breed of short-coated mainly white terriers, used to drive foxes from their earths: now kept largely as pets. See plate of DOGS.

Fox'-type", 1 fołks'-tīp"; 2 fŏks'-tīp", *n.* The washout relation process of photoengraving developed by H. Fox Talbot, or a picture produced by this process [< H. Fox Talbot + -TYPE.]

fox'wood", 1 fołks'wụd"; 2 fŏks'wo͝od", *n.* Decayed or foxed wood; specifically, that which emits a phosphorescent light.

fox'y, 1 fołks'ĭ; 2 fŏks'ĭ, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a fox; tricky; crafty; in a better sense, alert; knowing.

Dunstan . . . was too *foxy* to be caught napping.
H. BURNHAM'S *Zigzag Journeys* p. 55. [*L. & L.*]

2. Of the color of a red fox; reddish-brown; rufous.

The white oak's *foxy* leaves began to appear.
BAYARD TAYLOR'S *Garden-Mint* st. 14.

3. Having the odor of a fox; strong-smelling; rank.

4. Having a musty taste or smell, like a fox-grape.

fox'y, *a.* **1.** Soured; impaired; fermented, as wine. **2.** Discolored or stained; foxed, as a badly dyed fabric.

foy‡, *n.* Faith; fealty.—**foy'al**†, *a.* Feal.

foy‡, *n.* A feast given before or after going on a journey.

foy‡, *n.* A tradesmen's check.

Foy, 1 fwē; 2 fwā, **Maximilien Sébastien** (?/ā1775–11/ā2 1825). A French general; at Austerlitz, in the Peninsular war, and at Waterloo.

foy'a-lite, 1 foi'ə-līt; 2 fŏy'ə-līt, *n. Petrol.* 1. A variety of nephelite syenite characterized by minor amounts of augite or hornblende. (Shim, 1893.) 2. Nephelite syenite. 3. Any variety of nephelite syenite having a trachytic texture, as contrasted with dittroite, having a granular texture. [< Monte *Foya*, Portugal.]

foy'er, 1 fwȯ'ər, fȯi'ər; 2 fwā'γę or fȯγ'ẽr, *n.* [F.] **1.** A public room, lobby, or meeting-place in a theater or opera-house, usually near the auditorium. **2.** The basin or depression containing the molten metal in a furnace.

foyle†, *v.* & *n.* Same as FOIL.

foynet, *vt.* To push; thrust.

foy'son†, *n.* Same as FOISON, *n.* **foyst**†.

foy'son†, *n.* Foison; plenty.

foze, 1 fōz; 2 fōz, *n.* [Scot.] To acquire mold; lose flavor.

fo'zy, 1 fō'zi; 2 fō'zy, *a.* [Scot.] Lacking substance; spongy; without pith or stamina. **fo'zier.—fo'zi-ness,** *n.*

F. P., *abbr.* Fire plug.

f. p., *abbr.* Fine paper; foot-pound; fully-paid.

fp., *abbr. Mus.* Forte-piano.

f. p. a., *abbr. Insur.* Free of particular average.

f. pil., *abbr. Pharm.* [L.] Fiat pilula. (Let a pill be made.)

F. P. S., *abbr.* Fellow of (1) the Philological Society; (2) the Philosophical Society.

f. p. s., *abbr. Physics.* Foot-pound-second system.

F. R., *abbr.* **1.** [Austral.] Forest Reserve. **2.** [L.] Forum romanum. (The Roman forum.) [Friday.

fr., *abbr.* France; French; *Fray* (Mrs., wife); French; friar; *fr.*, *abbr.* Fragment; franc; frequent; frequently; from.

fr., *fragm.*, *abbr. Math.* Fraction; fragmentary.

fra, 1 frā; 2 frā, *n.* [It.] Brother; a friar's title.

fra, 1 frā; 2 frā, *adv.* & *prep.* [Scot.] From; fro.

Fraa-nag'reer", 1 frē'ŋŋ-ər'rēr"; 2 frē'ŋŋ-nāŋ'ẽr-ẽrę", *n. Norse Myth.* The cascade, or force, into which Loki leaped, disguised as a salmon, and where the gods searched for him with a net and numbers.

frab, 1 frab; 2 frāb, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To harass; nag; plague.—**frab'bit,** *a.* Feevish.

frab'jous, 1 frab'jŭs; 2 frāb'jŏs, *a.* A nonsense word with adjectival force, denoting fair and joyous; a portmanteau word formed by C. L. Dodgson (Lewis Carroll) and used by him in *Through the Looking-glass*. See quotation under NONSENSE WORD.—**frab-jous'ness,** *n.*

fra'cas, 1 frē'kəs or (*F.*) frā'kȧ; 2 frā'cəs or (*F.*) frā'cȧ (XIII), *n.* **1.** A general fight; noisy quarrel; brawl; row.

In the *fracas* our brave commander got his remaining well eye badly damaged.
Scott Adventure of Nigel v. p. 141. [*L. & L.*]

2. Noisy disturbance; uproar; tumult.

Without the degree of *fracas* incidental to such occasions.
Scott Old Mortality ch. v. p. 206. [*L. & L.*]

frac'ca-ture, 1 frak'kə-tūr; 2 frāk'cə-tūr, *n.* [< F. < L. *fractus*: see INFRA-.] = *cassure*, shatter, < L. *quasso*, freq. of *quatio*, shake.] Syn.: see ALTERCATION.

frache, 1 frēsh; 2 frēch, *n.* *Ceramography.* An iron pan for holding glassware in an annealing-oven. [Perhaps < F. *fraîche*, f. of *frais*, fresh, < OHG. *frisc*, fresh.]

frach'ti†, *n.* Overpayment; interest; in botany, pappus.

frack, 1 frak; 2 frāk, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] *a. t.* To overflood. **II.** *t.* To throng or swarm. **H.** *Dict.*

frack, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Strong, firm, or vigorous, physically or mentally. **2.** Characterized by readiness; forward; audacious.

frack, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A hole in a garment. **H.** *Dict.*

Frack'ville, 1 frak'vil; 2 frāk'vil, *n.* A borough in Schuylkill county, Pa.

frac'ta-ble, 1 frak'tə-bl; 2 frāc'tə-bl, *n. Arch.* A gable-head.—**frac'ta-bly**, *adv.* In the general outline of the gable, as by steps or crenelles. [< L. *fractus*; see FRACTION.]—**frac'ta-ling**†.

fract'ed, 1 frak'təd; 2 frāc'tẽd, *a.* **1.** *Her.* Broken off or divided, as a fesse or chevron. Compare FAILLIS. **2**†. Broken. [< L. *fractus*; see FRACTION.]

frac'tile, 1 frak'til; 2 frāc'til, *a. Geol.* Pertaining to cleavage; of rock or breakage, as in stone. [< L. *fractus*; see FRACTION.]

frac'tion, 1 frak'shən; 2 frāc'shən, *vt.* To fractionate; separate into fractions.

frac'tion, *n.* **1.** A disconnected part or separated portion; a fragment.

All London-born men . . . seem to me narrow bulls, . . . rather *fractions* of a man.
CARLYLE & SCOTT'S *Thomas Carlyle* vol. ii. p. 361. [*L. 1883.*]

2. *Math.* (1) *Arith.* (*a*) A quantity less than a unit. (*b*) A quantity expressed as the sum of any number of aliquot parts of a unit.

The shade of the moon, the moment of an eclipse, can be determined to the *fraction* of a second.
EMERSON'S *Conduct of Life, Worship* p. 172. [N. & co. 1883.]

(2) *Alg.* A quotient of one algebraic quantity divided by another, expressed in the form of a vulgar fraction.

Fractions are classified as: (a) **common** or **vulgar**, expressed by two numbers, a *denominator*, indicating a number of equal parts into which the unit is to be divided, and a *numerator*, indicating the number of those parts to be taken. These may be divided either into (*a*) **proper fractions**, in which the numerator is less than the denominator, and (*b*) **improper fractions**, in which it exceeds the denominator, or into (*a*) **simple fractions**, in which the numerator and denominator are whole numbers, and (*b*) **compound fractions**, fractions of fractions, or (*c*) **complex fractions**, in which either numerator or denominator is a fraction, including **continued fractions** (see CONTINUED). (b) **decimal**, expressed by writing a number of tenths, hundredths, etc., the denominators being understood. See DECIMAL.

(3) *Symbol. Logic.* A fractional representation of the relation of logical classes to each other, expressed in the algebraic manner. **3.** [Rare.] The act of breaking, or the condition of being broken, as by force; a fracture.

Their *fraction* is more our wish than their faction.
SHAKESPEARE'S *Julius and Cleopatra* act ii. sc. 3.

4. *Eccl.* The rite of breaking the eucharistic bread. **5.** *Chem.* The distillates obtained by fractionating. [F., < L. *fractio(n-)* < *fractus*, pp. of *frango*, break.] Syn.: see PART.

frac'tion, *vt.* [< F. *fractionner*, < *fraction*, n.] To separate the proportion of dry steam in the whole in a quantity of wet steam; thus, if the dryness fraction be .79, there is 21 per cent. of free moisture present in it.—**axial fraction**, a fraction considered as expressing the relative depth in the direction of assemblages having a known order. Thus $^4/_5$ is ordinal, in that it comes between $^1/_5$ and $^2/_5$ in a series of which all three are equal parts; **partial fraction**, the fractions whose sum may be reduced to the original fraction.—**vanishing fr.**, a fraction with a variable numerator and denominator which become zero at the same instant.

frac'tion-al, 1 frak'shən-əl; 2 frāc'shon-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or constituting a fraction; especially, being one or more of the equal or aliquot parts of a unit; hence, broken; small; as, *fractional* numbers; *fractional* currency. **2.** Pertaining to fractionation; as, *fractional* distillation. **3.** *Stock Exchange.* Having reference to or being a number less than the unit of regular transactions, which for shares is 100 and for bushels of grain 5,000; as, *fractional* quotations.—**crystallization, fr.**, separation of a substance from other bodies by repeated crystallization from successive solutions.—**f. distillation**, fractionation.—**f. precipitation** (*Chem.*), fractionation by precipitation.—**frac'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

frac'tion-al, *n. Gram.* An ordinal numeral (except *first* and *second*) used to denote a part of a whole taken, as a *third*, a *hundredth*. See ORDINAL.

In this sense they [ordinals] are called *fractionals*. The *fractional* corresponding to two is half instead of second; and instead of fourth, quarter is commonly used.
W. D. WHITNEY *Essentials of Eng. Grammar* p. 94. [*c. & co.* 1877.]

frac'tion-a-ry, 1 frak'shən-ĕ-rı; 2 frāc'shon-a-ry, *a.* **1.** Fractional. **2.** Schismatic; heretical. **3.** Relating to or worked by fractionation.

frac'tion-ate, 1 frak'shən-ēt; 2 frāc'shon-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] *Chem.* To separate (a mixture, as a liquid by distillation) into fractions having more or less fixed properties but not necessarily definite compounds: applied also to mixtures of rare earths.

frac'tion-a-tion, 1 frak'shən-ē'shən; 2 frāc'shon-a'shon, *n. Chem.* The act of separating by successive processes the apparent components of a mixed body; fractional distillation.

frac'tion-a"tor, 1 frak'shən-ē"tər *or* -tọr; 2 frāc'shon-ā"tọr, *n. Chem.* An apparatus for fractionation by distillation.

frac'tion-ize, 1 frak'shən-īz; 2 frāc'shon-īz, *vt.* & *vi.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To divide into fractions.

frac'tion-let, *n.* [Rare.] A little fraction.

frac'tious, 1 frak'shəs; 2 frāc'shŭs, *a.* Apt or disposed to be fractious; peevish; cross; violently out of humor; unruly; as, a *fractious* steed. [< Prov. Eng. *fratch*, scold.] Syn.: see FRETFUL.—**frac'tious-ly**, *adv.*—**frac'tious-ness**, *n.*

frac'to-, 1 frak'tō-; 2 frāc'tō-. From Latin *fractus*, broken; a combining form used in mineralogical nomenclature.—**frac'to-cu"mu-lus**, *n.* Ragged, detached fragments of cumulus cloud.—**frac'to-stim"bus**, *n.* Fragments of cirrostratus as are seen moving rapidly beneath a rain-cloud; scud or rack.—**frac'to-stra"tus**, *n.* A broken and frayed stratus cloud. See CLOUD.

frac'tu-os'i-ty, 1 frak'tŭ-ŏs'ĭ-tı; 2 frāc'tŭ-ŏs'ĭ-ty, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] The condition of being fractured or broken. [< L. *frango*, pp. *fractus*, break.]

frac'ture, 1 frak'chər *or* -tiur; 2 frāc'chụr *or* -tĭr, *v.* [FRAC'TURED; FRAC'TUR-ING.] **I.** *t.* To separate the parts of with violence; break; as, to fracture a rib.

II. *i.* To admit of or undergo fracture; as, glass *fractures* readily. Syn.: see BREAK.

frac'ture, *n.* **1.** The act, mode, or result of breaking, or the state of being broken; a break; especially, the breaking, either partial or complete, of a solid body by application of force. Specif.: (1) *Surg.* The breaking of a bone; a break in a bone. It is **simple** or **closed fracture** when only the bone is broken without external wound; **compound f.**, when an external wound communicates with it; **comminuted f.**, when the bone is broken into several pieces; **complicated** or **compound and comminuted f.**, when in addition to a fragmentary fracture of the bone, there is lesion of the soft parts, including blood-vessels or nerves; **spiral f.**, when produced by a twisting movement, giving the broken ends a spiral appearance.

Pain . . . is penalty, and comes from the bruises which we receive from avoidable collision with Law, but the Law itself sustains not the least *fracture*.
H. WOOD in *The Arena* Jan., 1892, p. 201.

(2) *Mineral.* The form or kind of surface obtained by breaking in a direction other than that of the cleavage in crystallized minerals, and in any direction in massive minerals. **2.** S. DANA *Text-book Mineral.* 1ā ıs **conchoidal fracture** when the surface is curved; **even f.**, when the surface is nearly plane; **uneven f.**, when the surface is rough and irregular; **hackly f.**, when the surface is sharp or jagged. **2.** [Rare.] Disagreement; rupture; as, a family *fracture*. **3.** *Phon.* Same as BREAKING, *n.*, 2. [F., < L. *fractura*, < *fractus*; see FRACTION.] — **Colles's fracture** (*Surg.*), a fracture, just above the wrist, of the ulnar and backward displacement of the broken fragment: so called from A. *Colles*, Irish physician.—**depressed f.**, one by which a fragment of a bone of the skull is forced below its normal position.—**extracapsular f.**, fracture of a bone near the joint but outside of the capsular ligament.—**fir'-tree' box"**, n. A box arranged to support and prevent any motion of a broken limb.—**greenstick f.**, a fracture in which the bone is bent, but not completely broken.—**hickory fracture**†.—**impacted f.**, a fracture in which one fragment of the bone is driven into the other.—**incomplete f.**, a fracture in which the bone is only partially broken through, as in greenstick fracture.—**intra-articular f.**, a fracture of a joint.—**linear f.**, a fracture without displacement of the fragments of the bone.—**multiple f.**, a fracture of more than one bone, or of a single bone in several distinct places.—**spontaneous f.**, a fracture due to a diseased condition of the bone and produced by a trifling strain, as by muscular contraction.—**sprain f.**, a tearing away of a sliver of bone by the action of a tendon.—**willow f.**, same as GREENSTICK FRACTURE.—**frac'ture-a-bil(e)**, *a.* Susceptible of fracture; fragile.—**frac'ture-al**, *a.* Consequent on a fracture; involving fracture; as, a *fractural* injury.

Fra Di-a'vo-lo, 1 frä di-ä'vo-lō; 2 frä di-ä'vo-lō. Sobriquet of Michele Pezza, in his younger days an Italian friar under the name of Fra Angelo, and later a bandit chief, who was captured and hanged at Naples in 1806; made the hero of *Fra Diavolo*, an opera by Auber. [It., brother devil.]

frae, 1 frē; 2 frē, *prep.* [Scot.] From. fra.

frae'n-ŭa, frae'n-ŭar, frae'n-ŭm, frae'num, etc. Classical forms of FRENUM, etc.

fra-ga'ri-a, 1 frə-gā'rĭ-ə; 2 frə-gā'rı-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of plants of the rose family, of 6 or 8 species; the strawberries. [< L. *fraga*, strawberries.]

frag'gie, 1 frag'ĭ; 2 frāg'ı, *a.* [Southern U. S.] To cheat; rob.

frag'ile, 1 fraj'ĭl; 2 fraj'ĭl, *a.* [Rare.] Composed of little frag'ĭls; strength or toughness; easily broken; frail; delicate; as, a *fragile* structure. **2.** Weak in morals; unable to resist temptation. [< L. *fragilis*, < *frango*, break.]

fra-gil'i-ty, 1 frə-jil'ĭ-tı; 2 frə-jĭl'ı-ty, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] Brittle, delicate, frail, tender, infirm, slight, tender, weak.—Ant.: burly, hardy, stout, strong, sturdy, tough.—**frag'ile-ness**, *n.*

frag'i-lin, 1 fraj'ĭ-lin; 2 fraj'ı-lin, *n. Chem.* A compound substance obtained from *Sphaerotheca fragilis*, which crystallizes in red or reddish-yellow needles. [< L. *fragilis*; see FRAGILE.] **frag'i-linet.**

frag'i-tas, 1 fraj'ĭ-tas; 2 fra-jĭl'ı-tas, *n.* [L.] *Pathol.* Fragilbity; brittleness.—**fragilitas crinum** [L.], an atrophic condition of the hair in which a cleavage of the individual hairs occurs.—**f. ossium**, a brittleness of the bones.

fra-gil'i-ty, 1 fra-jil'ĭ-tı; 2 fra-jĭl'ı-ty, *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being fragile or easily broken; brittleness; liability to fail; frailness.

How unspeakably delicate is the *fragility* of female friendship!
WILKIE COLLINS *Man and Wife* p. 291. [*L.*]

2†. The tendency to give way to temptation; weakness in character or virtue. [< F. *fragilité*, < L. *fragilitat(i)s*, < *fragilis*; see FRAGILE.] **frag'il(e-ness**‡.

Fra Gio-van'ni da Fi-e'so-le. See ANGELICO.

fragm., frgm., *abbr.* Fragmentary; fragment.

frag'ment, 1 frag'ment *or* -mənt; 2 frag'ment, *vt.* To break into pieces.

frag'ment, *n.* A part broken off or otherwise detached from that which is intended or supposed to be complete and entire; hence, something left unfinished and incomplete; as, a *fragment* from an ancient ruin; the poem was but a *fragment*.

The belief that the human soul is a detached *fragment* of the Deity . . . led to the belief that after death it would be reabsorbed in the parent Spirit.
LECKY *Hist. Europ. Morals* vol. i. p. 192. [L. 1873.]

[F., < L. *fragmentum*, < *frango*, break.] Syn.: see PART.—**Vatican fragments**, sections of the Roman law discovered by Cardinal Angelo Mai (1782–1854).

The *Vatican Fragments* were discovered by Mai in a palimpsest in the Vatican in 1820,—evidently part of a book of practise compiled in the Western empire.
Encyc. Britan. 9th ed., vol. xx, p. 731.

—**frag'men-ta-ri-ly**, *adv.*—**frag'men-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

frag'men-tal, 1 frag-men'tal; 2 frāg-mẽn'tal. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of fragments; specif., in geology, composed of the fragments of preexistent rocks or of ejected volcanic material.

The presence of minutely cellular fragments is characteristic of most volcanic *fragmental* rocks, and also structures may sometimes only be observed in the microscopic fragments and filaments of glass.
ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geology* bk. ii. p. 173. [MACM. '03.]

II. *n. Geol.* A fragmental rock.—**frag'men-tal-ly**, *adv.*

frag'men-ta-ry, 1 frag'men-tē-rı; 2 frāg'mẽn-tā-ry, *a.* **1.** Composed of fragments; broken; hence, incomplete; disconnected; as, *fragmentary* discourse. **2.** *Geol.* Fragmental.

frag'men-ta'tion, 1 frag'men-tē'shən; 2 frāg'mẽn-tā'shon, *n.* Separation into fragments or parts; specif., in biology, fission.

Frag-men'ta Vat"i-ca'na, 1 frag-men'tə vat'ĭ-kā'nə; 2 frāg-mẽn'tə vāt'ı-cā'na. [L.] The Vatican fragments.

frag'ment-list, *n.* [Rare.] One who writes fragments, or incomplete compositions in place of complete ones.

frag'men-ti'tious, 1 frag'men-tish'ŭs; 2 frāg'mẽn-tish'ŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Broken into fragments; fragmental.

frag'ment-ize, 1 frag'men-tīz; 2 frāg'mẽn-tīz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To divide into fragments; to fracture.

Fra'go"nard, 1 fra'gō"närd; 2 frā'gō"nārd', **Jean Honoré** (1732–1806). A French painter.

fra'gor, 1 frē'gər *or* -gọr; 2 frā'gọr, *n.* [Rare.] A crashing or rending noise. [L., < *frango*, break.]

fra'grance, 1 frē'grəns; 2 frā'grans, *n.* The state or quality of being fragrant; the quality of matter that pleasantly affects the olfactory nerves; sweetness of smell; agreeable odor; especially, natural perfume; as, the *fragrance* of roses. [< L. *fragrant(-)s*, ppr. of *fragro*, smell sweet.] Syn.: see BALMY.—**fra'grant-ly**, *adv.*—**fra'grant-ness**, *n.*

Frā'gua, 1 frā'gwə; 2 frā'gwa, **a.** A river in Colombia, South America; length, 180 m. to the Japura river.

Frāhn, 1 frēn; 2 frān, **Christian Martin** (?/ā1782–8/ā1851). A German Orientalist and numismatist; introduced the study of Oriental languages into Russia.

frai†, *v.* Same as FRAY.

frai†, *n.* Same as FRAY².

fraight†, *a.* Same as FRAUGHT.

frail, 1 frēl: 2 frāl, *a.* [Scot.] To adulate; wheedle; cajole.

frail, *n.* [Scot.] 1. One who cajoles. 2. Adulation; blandishment. 3. A species of gull.

frail, *vt.* [Local, U. S.] To whip vigorously; beat; thresh, as grain.—**frailing**, *n.*

frail, 1 frēl; 2 frāl, *a.* 1. So made as to be easily broken, injured, or destroyed; fragile; perishable; hence, delicately constituted or organized; infirm. 2. Deficient in moral strength; liable to be led astray; especially, of easy virtue; as, a *frail* woman.

All dust is *frail*, all flesh is weak.
Wanderings Church of the Hermits st. 85.

3. [Prov. Eng.] Mentally weak. 4†. Tender. [< F. *frêle*, < L. *fragilis*; see FRAGILE.] SYN.: see FRAGILE.—**frail'ish**, *a.* Somewhat frail.—**frail'ly**, *adv.*—**frail'ness**, *n.*

frail, *n.* 1. A basket made of rushes: used chiefly for containing dried fruits.

And out upon all the flat house-roofs, where split figs lay drying,
The girls took the *frails* under cover.
BROWNING *The Englishman in Italy* st. 2.

2. The quantity of raisins contained in such a basket, usually 32, 56, or 75 pounds. 3. A rush used in basket-weaving. 4. [Eng.] A glaziers' wooden frame for the carriage of sheets of glass. 5. [Local, U. S.] A flail. [< OF. *frailel*, basket.]

fra'ile, 1 frā'-ēl; 2 frā'-īl, *n.* [Sp.] A member of a religious order; a friar.

frail'ty, 1 frēl'ti; 2 frāl'ty, *n.* [FRAIL'TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] 1. The state or condition of being frail; liability to be broken or destroyed; frailness; hence, moral or intellectual weakness; fragility. 2. That which is the *frailty* of glass; the *frailty* of human resolutions. 2. A weakness of character; especially, a moral infirmity; a fault or a foible; as, to confess a *frailty*. [< F. *fragilité*; see FRAGILITY.] SYN.: see FAULT.

frain†, *n.* The ash-tree.

fraine, 1 frēn; 2 frān, *a.* [Obs. or Prov. Eng.] To ask.

frain'ey, 1 frān'i; 2 frān'y, *n.* [Scot.] A weekly child.

frais'eheurt, *n.* [OF.] Freshness; coolness.

fraise†, 1 frēz; 2 frāz, *vt.* 1. To enlarge, as a drill-hole in stone. 2. *Mil.* To defend by means of a fraise. [< FRAISE, *n.*, 2.] **frazer**, **frais'ing-machine'**, *n.* A routing-machine used in carving such articles as cane- and umbrella-handles and tobacco-pipes.

fraise†, *n. & vt.* [Scot.] Same as adulate; wheedle.

fraise†, *n.* [F.] 1. A defense of pointed stakes planted in a rampart horizontally or in an inclined position. Compare FRIEZE.

On the left of the center was a hornwork, with a ditch, a row of *fraise* and an abatis. H. W. HARRISON *Battles of the Republic, Yorktown* p. 138. [< *a.* cf.]

2. A marble-workers' grooved conical tool for enlarging drill-holes. 3. A ruff of the kind worn in Europe in the 16th century.

fraise†, *n. Her.* A strawberry-leaf, as in a ducal coronet. [F., strawberry, < L. *fragum*, the plant.]

fraise†, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A pancake containing bacon.

fraise†, *n.* 1. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] A fight; fuss; disturbance. 2. [Scot.] Blandishment; coaxing; cajolery.

fraised, 1 frēzd; 2 frāzd, *a. Fort.* Protected with a fraise.

fraiser†, *n.* A conical dining-table. **frai'ser**†.

frak'en†, *n.* A freckle. **frak'ne**†.

Frak-tur', 1 frak-tūr'; 2 frak-tur', *n.* [G.] *Print.* A variety of German type characterized by the pointed ends of the letters: used in ordinary German books and newspapers.

This is Fraktur type.

F. R. A. M., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music.

fram'a-ble, } 1 frām'a-bl; 2 frām'a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Capable
fram'a-bil, } of being framed. **frame'a-ble**†.—**fram'a-bil(-ness)**, *n.*

fram-be'si-form, 1 fram-bī'si-fōrm; 2 frām-bē'si-fōrm, *a.* **fram-be'si-formt**.—**fram-be'si-old**, *a.*

fram-be'si-a, 1 fram-bī'si-ē; 2 frām-bē'si-a, *n. Med.* A contagious eruption peculiar to the negro, characterized by raspberry-like tumors due to *Treponema pertenue*; the yaws. Compare VERRUGAS. [< F. *framboise*, raspberry, < D. *brambezie*, < *braam*, bramble, + *bezie*, berry.] **fram-be'si-at**.—**fram-be'si-al**, *a.* **fram-be'si-at**.

frame, 1 frēm; 2 frām, *v.* FRAMED; FRAM'ING. I. *t.* 1. To put together; construct or adjust for some specific use; hence, in general, to give definite shape; arrange in due order; plan; arrange; devise; compose; contrive; as, to *frame* a plan of action; to *frame* a shelter.

It is ridiculous to *frame* rules of health with a view to those who are fit objects only for the physician or the mezzistrete.
COLERIDGE *Works, The Friend* n. vol. ii, p. 292. [n. 1858.]

2. To conform to a pattern; adapt to a purpose; make fit or suitable; as, *framed* to the admirations. 3. To put together the parts, especially the principal constituent parts, of; form by adjusting or fitting in place the principal parts of, as a building or a machine. 4. To surround with or put a frame on.

A little merit passes for a great deal when it is *framed* in gold.
FROUDE *Hist. Sketches, Norway Fjords* p. 88. [r. & v. 1853.]

5. *Ship-building.* To place the framework of a ship in position at the shipyard. 6†. To perform; execute. 7†. To bring about; cause. 8†. To support; reenforce. 9†. To adorn, as with jewels; prepare. 10†. To direct, as one's foot-steps; guide.

II. *i.* 1. To wish, or work out ore-slimes by the use of a frame. 2. [Prov. Eng.] To move. 3†. To manage; contrive. 4†. To fit; suit. 5†. To profit. 6†. To go. 7†. To prosper. 8†. To show promise. [< AS. *framman*, perform, do, < *fram*, forward, bold; cp. FROM.] SYN.: see CONSTRUCT; MAKE.—**to frame up** [Slang], to predetermine the outcome of (an event); specif., to plan in secret, especially for sinister purposes, or to fake. Hence, a **frame-up**, anything that has been prearranged.

frame, *n.* 1. Anything composed or constructed of parts, whether physical or mental, united and adjusted to one another in a system; a fabric or structure; as, man's mortal *frame*.

And set me upon a very high mountain, by which was as the *frame* of a city on the south.
Esdr. xi, 2.

2. The general arrangement, construction, form, or constitution of a thing; as, the *frame* of a law.

In aristocracies there is more wisdom to be found, than in the other *frames* of government. BLACKWOOD *Comm.* intro., §2, p. 50.

3. Specif., the physical constitution of a body; structure or build, as of a person; as, a feeble *frame*. 4. The supporting and formative parts of a structure, put together so as to sustain and give shape to the whole; as, the *frame* of a building, vessel, or machine; also, any skeleton-like structure designed to give support to things in or about it. Specif.: (1) *Carp.* The skeleton of a building, consisting of beams, posts, joists, rafters, sills, sleepers, and studding. (2) *Hort.* A shallow box, covered with a glazed sash, for protecting young plants. (3) *Mining.* A table of boards so inclined as to allow water to pass slowly over its surface: used for washing ore. (4) *Ship-building.* A pair of abutting ribs, or an equivalent member of the skeleton or framework of a ship. (5) *Supholst.* A temporary or removable sides: used for molding soap. (6) *Weaving.* The head of a loom-batten. (7) *Print.* (a) An open framework with sides inclined at a slope, to support compositors' type cases. (b) By extension, the place of an employed compositor; as, he has a *frame* on the News. (8) A founder's flask. (9) *Agriculture.* An open box of slats, generally four-cornered, in which is built compost, and which may be removed from the hive at pleasure. (10) *Auto. & Aer.* That part of an automobile or flying-machine which supports the body, the motor, and the transmission-gear; chassis.

5. A machine characterized by a wooden framework or structure; as, a stocking-*frame* or a silk-*frame*. 6. A case or border made to enclose or surround a thing. 7. A mental state or condition; constitutional temperament; also, mood; as, a happy *frame* of mind. 8. Working order; proper condition. 9. In tenpins and bowling, a division of the game during which a player bowls at one setting of the pins. The bowling of two balls usually constitutes a frame. 10. *Pool.* (1) The triangular frame in which the balls are bunched ready for the break. (2) The balls as thus arranged. (3) One game played with such a set of balls. 11†. Forth; proportion. 12†. The act of contriving or inventing. 13. [Dial., Eng.] A skeleton. 14†. Benefit; advantage. [< AS. *fremu*, advantage, < *fremman*; see FRAME, *v.*]

SYN.: frame, form, body, order, structure, system.

frame, *n.* **A frame**, a frame shaped like the letter A, supporting the cylinder-beam and cross-head guides of a vertical steam-engine. **bagasse's**, a stand on which bagasse are fixed, the electric current passing through, and the cells reacting electromagnetically.—**binder f.** (*Mach.*), a suspended frame used to incline the axis of shafting.—**braced f.**, same as TRUSS-FRAME.—**bridge f.**, same as BOX-FRAME. See under BOX, *n.*—**compound f.** (*Engin.*), a frame in which one or more of its cross-sections become a factor of a number of consecutive spaces. **deep f.** (*Ship-building*), a frame for a cargo-ship which has no lower deck: so called because half as deep again as in a vessel having hold-beams.—**flexible f.**, a vehicle-frame in which the main springs are so arranged as to avail of to give easy motion.—**f. angle-bar** (*Ship-building*), in iron ships, the outer bar to which the plating is rivetted. **f. assembling**, the fastening together of frames.—**f. bar**, *n.* [Eng.] One who breaks frames: applied to weavers who attempted by force to stop the introduction of power-looms.—**f. bridge**, a bridge built of timber.—**f. bridgwa**, *n.* a diagram of a frame, as of a bridge, showing by points and intermediate lines the positions of the axes of the joints, their connections and the forces that act on them.—**f. building**, *n.* the business of erecting wooden frames, as those built of boards on a wooden framework.—**f. house**, *n.* A house where articles are framed or put together.—**f. knitting**, *n.* weaving or knitting mechanically performed by means of a frame or board bearing projecting pins.—**f. level**, *n.* A masons' long level.—**f. lifter**, a leather strap attached to the bolsters of a carriage by means of which it can be raised or lowered.—**f. liner**, *n. Ship-building.* A plate equal in width to the flange of the frame-bar and used to fill the space between the frame and the plating. **f. plate**, a raised and sunk stricker.—**f. plate**, *n.* A transverse plate between the frames of a locomotive.—**f. saw**, *n.* A saw-blade stretched in a frame to stiffen it; also, a machine employing such a saw.—**f. set**, *n. Ship-building.* A bar of steel or iron of small cross-section, bent to the curvature of a ship's frame, for transferring the shape to the bending slabs.—**f. shifter**, *n.* A planing-machine with which the side-frames of a locomotive are finished.—**f. slotting machine**, see SLOTTING.—**f. space**, *n. Ship-building.* In moral ships, the space between the moldings of the timber-frame work.—**f. work**, *n.* Fancy-work made with thread drawn across a frame in two directions, and knotted at the intersections.—**full f.** (*Ship-building*), a frame-section in which diagonal bracing and mortised timbers are used.—**hopper-f.**, *n. Building.* A casement for windows, particularly suitable for hospital use, having one or more frames folded or its lower edge and opening inward.—**imperfect f.** (*Engin.*), a frame constructed so that it will retain its shape only under certain conditions of loading; opposed to a perfect frame, which will retain its shape under varying conditions of loading.—**in f.** (*Ship-building*), denoting a ship on the building-slip having the frames complete but without the outside plating.—**inside f.** (*Ship-building*), a frame added between two ordinary frames to increase the strength of a vessel.—**pedestal f.** (*Auto.*), a frame for an automobile having the axles supplied with depending guides.—**relief f.** (*Engin.*), a device employed in a steam-chest above the slide valve in certain large engines to relieve pressure and friction.—**square f.**, a frame in a vessel's hull, square with the keel-line.—**web-f.**, *n. Ship-building.* A frame reinforced by angle-bars bolted to the back of the web-plate and frame-bar.

frame-a, 1 frām-a; 2 frām'me-a, *n.* [L.] [> -ę, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] 1. An ancient spear with a short, sharp iron head, used by the Franks for hurling and thrusting.

A *framea* and shield were given to each man on coming of age.
SMITH *Dict. Gr. and Rom. Antiq.*

2. *Archeol.* A frame-shaped celt.

frame'less, 1 frēm'les; 2 frām'les, *a.* Having no frame.

fram'er, 1 frām'er; 2 frām'er, *n.* One who frames or constructs; a contriver; maker.

The *framers* of the Constitution were wise and careful men who . . . understood the language which they employed. SPENCER *Sociology, Political Institutions* p. 630. [r. & v. 1856.]

frame'work', 1 frēm'wŭrk'; 2 frām'wŭrk', *n.* 1. A structure or frame for supporting or enclosing anything, or to be the basis for a more complete structure; hence, figuratively, the constitution or arrangement of the principal parts; as, the *framework* of a ship; the *framework* of society. 2. See FRAME-WORK, under FRAME, *n.*

fram'ing, 1 frēm'ing; 2 frām'ing, *n.* 1. The act of erecting or putting together a frame or skeleton. 3. *Metal.* The act or operation of grading slimes on a frame; ragging.

—**fram'ing-mum'ber**, *n. Ship-building.* The first of Lloyd's numbers that regulates the size of the frames, etc., of a ship, and is the sum, in feet, of half of her beam and girth respectively and of her depth.—**f.-piece**, *n.* A wooden plank on the under surface of a carriage that runs in the middle line from the fore to the hind wheels, and at right angles to the axles.—**f.-table**, *n.* An inclined table, used in separating ore slimes by running water; a miners' frame.

Fram'ing-ham, 1 frām'ing-am; 2 frām'ing-am, *n.* A market-town in Suffolk, England.

fram'mit, 1 fram'it; 2 frām'it, *a.* [Scot.] Foreign; strange.

Fram'ness, 1 frām'nes; 2 frām'nēs, *n. Norse Saga.* A promontory in Norway, north of Bergen, the site of Hjalfof's estate.

fram'pler, 1 fram'plər; 2 frām'plər, *n.* [Rare.] A blusterer; brawler. Scott *The Monastery* p. 340. [L. N. & C. B. 1883.]

fram'pold, 1 fram'pōld; 2 frām'pōld, *a.* Obs. or Prov. Eng.] Peevish; unruly. **fram'pel**†, **fram'pal**†.

fram'ward†, *adv.* Same as FROMWARD.

Fra-nang'rs-fors. See ÅNANGERSFORS, etc.

franc, 1 frank; 2 frāŋc, *n.* 1. A silver coin weighing five grams, of the value of 19.3 cents; the French and usual English name for the monetary unit of the Latin Union.



Obverse and Reverse of a Franc of the Third French Republic. 1/2

Madame de Pompadour . . . is reckoned to have cost him [Louis XV.] thirty-six million *francs*. P. PARSMAN *Montcalm and Wolfe* vol. i, p. 15. [L. n. & co. 1884.]

2. A French gold piece, first coined in 1360; a silver piece, first coined in 1575. See COIN. [< OF. *franc* (so named from the device *Francorum rex*, king of the Franks, on the coin), < LL. *Francus*; see FRANK, *n.*] **frank**†.

franc'ar'cher, 1 frāŋ'kär'shər; 2 frāŋ'kär'che, *n.* [FRANCS'ARCHERS, 1 frāŋ'kärz'shərz; 2 frāŋ'kär'che, *pl.*] One of a body of archers organized by Charles VII. of France and exempted from taxes. [F., < *franc* (see FRANK, *a.*) + *archer*; see ARCHER.]

Fran'ca-vil'la al Ma're, 1 fran'ka-vil'la al mā'rē; 2 frāŋ'ka-vil'la al mā'ra. A manufacturing town in Le Marche, Italy.

Fran'ca-vil'la di Si-cil'ia, 1 dī sī-chil'yə; 2 dī sī-chil'yä. A commune in Messina province, Sicily, Italy.

Fran'ca-vil'la Fon-ta'na, 1 fon-ta'nə; 2 fōn-tä'nä. A commune in Lecce province, Italy.

Francel, 1 frans; 2 frāns, *n.* A republic in W. central Europe; 212,659, sq. mi.; containing 90 departments, and the territory of Belfort; capital, Paris.

France†, 1 frāns; 2 frāns, **Anatole** (¹³/₁₁1844–¹⁰/₁₀1924). Pseudonym of Jacques Anatole Thibault, a French liberal critic, novelist and humorist; elected to the Academy, 1896.

Fran'ces, 1 fran'ses; 2 frān'çis, *n.* A feminine personal name.

Fanny, Frank (dims.). Dan. Di. Pg. **Fran-cis'ca**, 1 fran-sis'ə; 2 frān-çis'a, It. **Fran'cesca**, 1 fran'ses-kä; 2 frāŋ'çes-kä. **Fran'cesque**, 1 fran'sesk'; 2 frāŋ'çesk'. **Fran-cis'ca**, 1 fran-sis'kə; 2 frān-sis'kä; It. **Fran-ces'ca**, 1 fran-ches'kə; 2 frān-çhes'ka; Sp. **Fran-cis'ca**, 1 fran-this'kə, 2 frān-this'ka; Sw. **Fran-cis'ka**, 1 fran-sis'ka, 2 frān-sis'ka. [Teut., free.] [FOUNDER, 4.

Fran'ces-ca, 1 fran-ses'kə; 2 frān-çes'ca, *n.* Same as **Francesca**, 1 fran-ches'kä, **Pietro della** (¹⁴/₁₃1415?–1492). An Italian painter and geometrician.

Fran-ces'ca da Ri'mi-ni, 1 ri'mi-ni; 2 rē'mi-ni. An Italian lady; daughter of Giovanni Malatesta of Rimini; married the Lame, son of Malatesta, lord of Rimini; his brother Paolo won her affection, and, being caught together (1285), her husband slew both. Dante has been the subject of several poems, tragedies, and pictures.

Fran-ces'co Ra'l-bo-l'ni Glo-ran'ni da Bo-lo'gna (1450–¹⁷/₁₈1518). An Italian painter, sculptor, and goldsmith; founded Bolognese school.

Franche'-Com'té, 1 frānsh'-kŏn'tē'; 2 frānch'-cŏn'tē'. A former province of France; capital, Besançon; now absorbed in the departments of Doubs, Haute-Saône.

Fran'chet' d'Es'pe-rey', 1 frān'shā' des'pe-rē'; 2 frān'shē' des'pe-re'. **E. M. F.** (1856–). French general; defeated Germans on the Meuse river (Aug. 25, 1914); defeated Bulgars and Germans on the Vardar, in the Balkans, Aug. 1918; Marshall of France. [a franchise.

fran'chi-sal, 1 fran'chi-zəl; 2 frān'chi-zal, *a.* Relating to

fran'chise, *vt.* [Archaic.] To make free; enfranchise.

fran'chise, 1 fran'chiz *or* -chiz; 2 frān'chis *or* -chīs (XIII), *n.* I. A political or constitutional right reserved to or vested in the people, or the right of suffrage. See ELECTIVE FRANCHISE, below.

At that time [1880] there was no popular *franchise* in Ireland.
MCCARTHY *Modern England* vol. iv, p. 629.

2. *Law.* A special privilege emanating from the government by a legislative or royal grant, and vested in an individual person or in a body politic and corporate. *Franchises* are only granted by the sovereign power, and in the United States they are usually held by the corporations created for the purpose and can be held only under legislative grant. 3. Power; authority; prerogative. 4. Land.

3. A person or body to whom a franchise is granted

Corporations, or bodies politic, are the most usual *franchisees* known in our law. BLACKSTONE *Comm.* bk. ii, ch. xxxvii, p. 459.

4. The territory or boundary of a special privilege or immunity; as, the inhabitants of a *franchise*. 5. A place of refuge or asylum, securing freedom from arrest; as, ancient monasteries. 6. Immunity from taxation. 6. [Eng.] In insurance law, a percentage below which the underwriter incurs no responsibility. 7. [Archaic.] Exemption from constraint; liberty. 8†. [F.] Openness; generosity. CHAUCER *Cant. Tales* Prol. see FRANK, *a.*] **fraun'chiser**,—**elective franchise**, the right or privilege of voting for public officers in an election; the right of suffrage.

The general assembly . . . would listen to no proposition except for an engagement of fidelity . . . as a condition of exercising the *elective franchise*.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, p. 432. [L. n. & co. 1876.]

—**household f.** [U. K.], the right of voting in parliamentary or other elections enjoyed by householders.

fran'chise-ment, 1 fran'chiz-ment *or* -mənt; 2 frān'chis-ment (XIII), *n.* [OF.] A release from restriction; enfranchisement.

fran'chis-er, 1 fran'chiz-ər; 2 frān'chis-er, *n.* [Rare.] One who exercises the right to vote; one who holds a franchise.

Fran'cia, 1 fran'chə; 2 frān'chä, *n.* 1. Pseudonym of Francesco Raibolini Giovanni, in Bologna. 2. **José Gaspar Rodriguez** (otherwise known as *Dr. Francia*) (1756–⁹/₂₀1840), dictator of Paraguay.

Fran'cis, 1 fran'sis; 2 frān'çis, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **Frank**. Dan. **Frants**, 1 frānts; 2 frāns; Dan. D. **Fran-cis'cus**, 1 fran-sis'kus; 2 frān-çis'cus; F. **Fran'çois**, 1 frāⁿ'swä'; 2 frāⁿ'swä'; G. **Fran-cis'cus**, 1 fran-tsis'kus, 2 frān-tsis'cus; **Franz**†; It. **Fran-ces'co**, 1 fran-ches'kō, 2 frān-ches'co; **Fran'çois**†; Pg. **Fran-cis'co**, 1 fran-sis'kō, 2 frān-çis'co; Sp. **Fran-cis'co**, 1 fran-this'ko, 2 frān-this'co; Sw. **Franz**, 1 frānts; 2 frāns. 2. **F. I.** (⁸/₁₇1494–⁷/₁₈1547), a king of France; married Mary Queen of Scots. 4. **F. I., Stephan of Lorraine** (¹⁸/₁₉1708–⁴/₁₈1765), emperor of Holy Roman Empire; married Maria Theresa. 5. **F. Ferdinand** (¹⁸/₁₉1863–⁴/₁₈1914), the Archduke of Austria-Este; assassinated with his wife at Serajevo. 6. **F. Joseph**

I. (8/18 1830–11/21 1916), Emperor of Austria from 1848; king of Hungary from 1849. **7. Saint F. de Sales** (8/21 1567–12/28 1622), a French theologian; Bishop of Geneva; canonized by Alexander VII., 1665. **8. Saint F. of Assisi** (1182–10/4 1226), an Italian mendicant preacher; founded the Franciscans; canonized by Gregory IX. **9. John** (9/3 1780–8/30 1861), an English sculptor; *Bust of Queen Victoria*, etc. **10. John Wakefield** (11/17 1789–2/8 1861), an American physician. **11. F. II., Joseph Karl** (2/12 1768–3/2 1835), Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire and (as Francis I.) of Austria; resigned empire of Germany, Aug. 6, 1806. **12. Sir Philip** (10/22 1740–12/23 1818), an English political writer; *Letters of Junius*(?), etc. See JUNIUS. [Teut., free.]

fran-cis'ca, 1 fran-sis'kə; 2 frăn-çis'ca, *n.* [LL.] A battle-ax used by the ancient Franks, with a slightly curved, long, narrow head, and an outwardly curved edge, the head forming a slightly obtuse angle with the pole. **fran-cisque'**‡.

Fran-cis'can, 1 fran-sis'kən; 2 frăn-çis'can, *a.* Belonging to the order of St. Francis.— **Franciscan Brothers,** the Brothers of the Third Order (Regular) of St. Francis; a confederation of laymen who apply themselves to the furtherance of benevolent projects, especially of educational institutions.— **F. nun,** a Clarisse.— **F. tertiaries,** the third order of St. Francis.



Franciscans.
1. Monk. 2. Nun.

Fran-cis'can, *n. Ch. Hist.* A member of a mendicant order (called also *Minorites* or *Lesser Brethren*, and in England *Gray Friars*), founded about 1208 by St. Francis of Assisi in Italy, and devoted to preaching, mission-work, care of the sick, etc. They are barefooted except for sandals, dress in coarse dark brown with hood and girdle, and are governed by a general residing in Rome. The stricter Franciscans are called *Observantines;* the others are called *Conventuals.* The Tertiaries, Capuchins, and Discalced orders are offshoots of the Franciscans, whose great rivals were the Dominicans. See CONVENTUAL; DISCALCED; FRIAR; MINORITE; MONASTIC ORDERS, under ORDER; OBSERVANTINE; RECOLLECT.

In the thirteenth century arose the different orders of Friars, as the *Franciscans* and Dominicans, . . . who professed more complete poverty than older orders, and gave themselves much to preaching. FREEMAN *General Sketch* p. 170. [H. H. & CO.]

— **Fran-cis'can-ism,** *n.* Doctrine of the Franciscans; state of being a Franciscan.

fran-cis'ce-in, } 1 fran-sis'ı-in, -in *or* -īn; 2 frăn-çis'e-ĭn, -īn *or*
fran-cis'ce-ine, } -īn, *n. Chem.* A purgative diuretic alkaloid contained in the Brazilian manaca-root (*Franciscea uniflora*). It is probably identical with manicin. [< *Francis* I. of Austria.]

Fran'cis Full'wood. The pen-name of Richard Baxter.

Fran'cis Os-bal'di-stone. In Sir Walter Scott's *Rob Roy*, a cousin of Diana Vernon, with whom he falls in love and whom he saves from the unscrupulous **Rashleigh Osbaldistone,** who is slain by Rob Roy.

Fran'cize, 1 fran'saiz; 2 frăn'çīz, *vt.* To Frenchify.— **Fran"ci-za'tion,** *n.*

Franck, 1 frūŋk; 2 fräŋk, *n.* **1. Adolph** (10/9 1809–4/11 1893), a French philosopher; educator in international law; editor and author. **2. César** (12/10 1822–11/8 1890), a Belgian composer; *Les Béatitudes.*

Franck'e, 1 frūŋk'ə; 2 fräŋk'e, **Kuno** (9/27 1855–   ). A German educator and author in America; curator of the Harvard Germanic Museum.

Franck'e-an, 1 fraŋk'ı-ən; 2 frăŋk'e-an, *a.* Pertaining to the system of pedagogics founded by Augustus Hermann Francke (1663–1727), who set down Christian piety as the foundation and aim of education.

francke'ite, 1 fraŋk'ait; 2 frăŋk'īt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic black lead-tin-antimony sulfid that is found massive. [< Carl and Ernst *Francke*, mining engineers.]

franck'lin, *n.* Same as FRANKLIN.

Fran'co-, 1 fraŋ'ko-; 2 frăŋ'co-. French: a combining form, used as in *Franco*-German, *Franco*-Prussian (noting both France and Germany, France and Prussia), etc. [< LL. *Francus;* see FRANK¹, *n.*]— **Fran'co-An"a-mese'. I.** *a.* Relating to France and Anam. **II.** *n.* The offspring of French and Anamese parents.— **Fran'co-Ca-na'di-an. I.** *a.* Relating to France and Canada. **II.** *n.* A descendant from both French and Canadian ancestors.— **Fran'co-Chi-nese",** *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of France and China.— **Franco-Chinese decoration,** a method of adorning enameled pottery, adapted by the French from the Chinese in the 18th century. See SINCENY, under WARE.

fran'co-lin, 1 fraŋ'ko-lin; 2 frăŋ'co-lin, *n.* An Old World partridge of *Francolinus*, or a related genus having richly colored plumage and a rather long tail and bill. *F. vulgaris*, now extinct in Europe, is common in India and elsewhere. [F., prob. dim. of Pg. *frango*, chicken.]



Francolin. 1/12

fran'co-lite, 1 fraŋ'ko-lait; 2 frăŋ'co-līt, *n.* A variety of apatite found at Wheal Franco, in Devonshire, England.

Fran-co'ni-a, 1 fraŋ-kō'nı-ə; 2 frăŋ-cō'ni-a, *n.* An ancient duchy; formerly a circle in the German empire.

Fran-co'ni-a moun'tains. The western part of the White Mountains, Grafton county, N. H.

Fran-co'ni-an, 1 fraŋ-kō'nı-ən; 2 frăŋ-cō'ni-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Franconia, an old duchy divided in 1806 among Baden, Hesse, Saxony, and Bavaria. Since 1837 the three northern provinces of Bavaria have been called Upper, Lower, and Middle Franconia. **II.** *n.* An inhabitant or native of Franconia.— **Franconian dynasty of emperors,** the German dynasty established by Conrad in 1027, which became extinct at the death of Henry V. in 1125.

Fran'co-phile, 1 fraŋ'ko-fil; 2 frăŋ'co-fil. [Rare.] **I.** *a.* Characterized by extreme friendliness for the French. **II.** *n.* One who is so affected. [< FRANCO- + Gr. *phileō*, love.]

Fran'co-phobe, 1 fraŋ'ko-fōb; 2 frăŋ'co-fōb. **I.** *a.* Being in fear of France, or of the French. **II.** *n.* A person who dreads anything that is French.— **Fran"co-pho'bi-a,** *n.*

Fran'co-phone, 1 fraŋ'ko-fōn; 2 frăŋ'co-fōn, *n.* [Rare.] A person who speaks French.

Fran"co-Prus'sian, *a.* Relating to France and Prussia; as, the *Franco-Prussian* war.

franc'-ti"reur', 1 frūn'-tī"rūr'; 2 frän'-tī"rûr', *n.* [FRANCS'-TI"REURS', 1 frūn'-tī"rūr'; 2 frän'-tī"rûr', *pl.*] [F.] A French soldier, either one of the sharpshooters of the light troops or one of a company of guerrillas.



Franc-tireur of 1870.

Fran-cuc'ci, 1 fraŋ-kū'chī; 2 frăŋ-cu'chī, **Innocenzo** (1490?–1549?). An Italian painter. [tures.

fran'gent, *a.* [Rare.] Producing fractures.

fran'gi-ble, } 1 fran'jı-bl; 2 frăn'ġi-bl,
fran'gi-blP, } *a.* Capable of being broken; fragile; as, *frangible* bones. [F. < L. *frango*, break.] Syn.: see FRAGILE.— **fran"gi-bil'i-ty, fran'gi-bl(e-ness**P, *n.*

fran"gi-pan'i, 1 fran"jı-pan'ı; 2 frăn"ġi-păn'i, *n.* **1.** A perfume derived from or imitating the odor of the West-Indian red jasmine. **2.** Same as FRANGIPANI-PLANT. **3.** Cream pastry, usually flavored with almonds. [< Marquis *Frangipani*, the inventor.] **fran'gi-pane**‡; **fran"gi-pan'ni**‡.— **fran"gi-pan'i-plant",** *n.* The red jasmine (*Plumiera rubra*).

fran'gu-la, 1 fraŋ'giu-lə; 2 frăŋ'gū-la, *n.* The bark of the alder-buckthorn, used medicinally as a purgative.

fran'gu-lin, 1 fraŋ'giu-lin; 2 frăŋ'gū-lin, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline coloring-matter ($C_{21}H_{20}O_9$?) contained in the bark of alder-buckthorn (*Rhamnus frangula*) and allied species. **fran'gu-line**‡.— **fran'gu-lic,** *a.*— **frangulic acid** ($C_{14}H_8O_4$), a yellow crystalline compound similar to alizarin, contained in frangulin.—**fran"gu-lin'ic,** *a.* Frangulic.

fran'lon†, *n.* A companion of loose character.

frank, 1 fraŋk; 2 frăŋk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To dispatch or cause to be transported free of charge under a privilege, as by an official signature; as, to *frank* a letter; hence, to secure free or ready passage of (anything). **2.** To obtain immunity for; exempt. **II.** *i. Carp.* To form a miter-joint in a sash-frame at the intersection of a crosspiece, by cutting a notch in the sash. [< FRANK, *a.*, 3.]— **frank'a-bl(e**P, *a.*— **frank'er,** *n.*— **frank'ing,** *n.* — **frank'ing-ma-chine",** *n.* A machine that cuts the bars of window-sashes, making the joints look as if they were mitered.

frank, *a.* **1.** Candid and open in manner and disposition; free from concealment; using no disguise; unreserved; ingenuous; as, a *frank* youth; a *frank* confession.

There is no fear for any child who is *frank* with its father and mother; none for men or women who are *frank* with God.
RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol. vii, p. 92. [W. & L. 1886.]

2. [Rare.] Giving freely; generous; liberal; profuse. **3.** *Law.* Free, in the sense of privileged, exempt, or unhindered in action. **4.** [Rare.] Unrestrained; in a bad sense, licentious; loose. **5.** Free from admixture; pure. **6**†. Possessing great vitality; luxuriant. **7**†. Fruitful in a high degree; excellent in quality. **8**†. Unvarying; steady: said usually of wind. [< OF. *franc*, frank, free, unreserved, < LL. *francus*, free, < OHG. *Franko;* see FRANK¹, *n.*] **franck**†; **franke**†. Syn.: see BLUFF; CANDID; HONEST.— **frank'-bank",** *n.* See FREE-BENCH.— **f.-chase,** *n. Eng. Law* A liberty of free chase.— **f.-fee,** *n. Eng. Law.* **1.** A species of tenure in fee simple. **2.** Freehold lands exempt from service, but not from homage.— **f.-ferm,** *n. Eng. Law.* Lands the tenure of which had been converted from knight-service to certain yearly acknowledgments.— **f.-fold,** *n. Eng. Law.* A privilege to feed or fold sheep.— **f.-hearted,** *a.* Possessed of a frank, open nature.— **f.-heartedness,** *n.*— **f.-law,** *n.* English common law, or the rights under it.— **f.-marriage,** *n. Eng. Law.* Formerly, a tenure of lands granted by the owner to a man marrying his daughter, they and the heirs begotten of the marriage to hold such lands free of all service or rent down to the fourth generation: a species of entailed estate.— **f.-pledge,** *n. Eng. Law.* A system of mutual suretyship that required all men to combine in associations of ten to stand as sureties for one another's good behavior.

The collective *frank-pledge* has long passed away, but the principle of relying on one person as a pledge for the obedience of another is yet preserved by us, and is in constant use.
POMEROY *Municipal Law* pt. ii, p. 241. [A. 1864.]

— **f.-service,** *n.* Service rendered by freemen.— **f.-tenant,** *n. Law.* A freeholder.— **f.-tenement,** *n. Law.* A freehold estate; freehold property.— **f.-tenure,** *n. Law.* Freehold tenure; a holding in fee simple.

Frank¹, *n.* **1.** A member of one of the Germanic tribes settled on the Rhine under this title early in the Christian era. The Salian Franks in the 5th century mastered the Romans in Gaul and gave their name to France.

The one word 'frank' . . . is used . . . to express aught that is generous, straightforward, and free. The *Franks* . . . were a powerful German tribe . . . honorably distinguished by their love of freedom, their scorn of a lie.
TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. i, p. 10. [K. P. & CO. 1888.]

2. In the Orient, any European: so called from the French of the crusades. See FERINGEE. **3.** [f-] A French coin, the franc. [< AS. *Franca*, < LL. *Francus*, < OHG. *Franko*, < *franko*, = AS. *franca*, javelin.]

frank², *n.* **1.** An authorized signature that exempts mail-matter from payment of postage; also, the right to send matter free of postage under such signature.

It was evident . . . that *franks* were in great request, and were even used as a means of paying debts by needy members of Parliament. ELIZABETH C. GASKELL *Cranford* p. 99. [H. 1868.]

2. The letter or package thus sent free by mail.

frank³, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The heron (*Ardea cinerea*).

frank⁴†, *n.* A pigsty or pen for fattening animals.

frank'al-moigne, 1 fraŋk'al-moin; 2 frăŋk'ăl-mŏin, *n. Eng. Law.* A tenure whereby a religious corporation, aggregate or sole, holds lands of its donor, free of all services except religious, as prayers or the distribution of alms. [< OF. *franc* (see FRANK, *a.*) + *almoigne*, < LL. *eleemosyna;* SEE ALMS.] **franc'al-moigne**‡; **frank'al-moin**‡; **frank'al"mon-age**‡.

Fran'kau, 1 fraŋ'kau; 2 frăŋ'kou, **Julia** (*née* Davis) (7/30 1864–3/17 1916). An English author, novelist, and expert in lithography; pseudonym, "Frank Danby"; *Eighteenth Century Color Prints; The Heart of a Child.*

Fran'ke-an, *a.* Same as FRANCKEAN.

Fran'ken-berg, 1 frūŋ'ken-berн; 2 frăŋ'kĕn-bĕrн, *n.* A manufacturing town in Saxony.

Fran-ke'ni-a, 1 fraŋ-kī'nı-ə; 2 frăŋ-kē'ni-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of small maritime subshrubs or perennial herbs, typical of the family *Frankeniaceæ*, and distinguished by having the petals furnished with claws equal in length to the calyx-tube. [< John *Frankenius*, professor at Upsala.]

Fran-ke"ni-a'ce-æ, 1 fraŋ-kī"nı-ē'sı-ī; 2 frăŋ-kī"ni-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of shrubby, perennial, polypetalous herbs belonging to the order *Hypericales*, and having small opposite leaves and perfect flowers. There are 4 genera and about 35 species, all growing near the sea.— **fran-ke"ni-a'ceous,** *a.*— **fran-ke'ni-ad,** *n.* Any plant of the order *Frankeniaceæ.*

Frank'en-stein, 1 fraŋk'en-stain; 2 frăŋk'ĕn-stīn, *n.* **1.** In Mary Godwin Shelley's *Frankenstein*, a medical student who fashions a man monster from materials collected from graveyards and dissecting-rooms who, being rendered furious by cravings unappeased, commits numerous atrocities, and finally slays its maker. **2.** A synonym for a person whose own works cause his destruction: often incorrectly employed as denoting the monster itself.

Fran'ken-thal, 1 frūŋ'ken-tāl; 2 frăŋ'kĕn-täl, *n.* A manufacturing town in Rhenish Bavaria.

Frank Fair'legh, 1 fār'lı; 2 fâr'le. A pen-name of Francis E. Smedley, an English novelist; *Frank Farlegh*, etc.

Frank For'es-ter. Pen-name of Henry William Herbert, an English-American writer on sports.

Frank'fort, 1 fraŋk'fərt; 2 frăŋk'fort, *n.* [G. **Frank'furt,** 1 frūŋk'furt; 2 fräŋk'furt.] **1.** A government in Brandenburg province, Prussia; 7,382 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a former fortress; had six sieges; seat of a University, 1506–1811. **Frank'fort-on-the-O'der**‡. **3. F.-on-the-Main,** an ancient commercial city, capital of Hesse-Nassau province, Prussia; formerly a free city and capital of the Empire; birthplace of Goethe. **4.** A city, capital of Kentucky; county-seat of Franklin county. **5.** A city, county-seat of Clinton county, Ind. **6.** A village in Herkimer county, N. Y. **7.** A city in Marshall county, Kan. **8.** A village in Benzie county, Mich.— **Frankfort agreement,** a code of principles relating to craniometry drawn up at the Anthropological Congress at Frankfort, 1882.— **F. black,** see BLACK.

frank'furt-er, 1 fraŋk'fərt-ər; 2 frăŋk'furt-er, *n.* A highly seasoned sausage of mixed meats, similar to the bologna. [< *Frankfurt*, city in Germany.] **Frankfurt sausage**‡.

Frank'i-fy, 1 fraŋk'ı-fai; 2 frăŋk'i-fȳ, *vt.* [Rare.] To Frenchify.

frank'in-cense, 1 fraŋk'ın-sens; 2 frăŋk'in-çĕns, *n.* A gum or resin which on burning yields aromatic fumes; thus: used largely as an incense in religious services. See table of GUMS. In Eastern countries the exudation of the *Boswellia serrata*, called *olibanum*, is chiefly used, but in the United States the term applies to the exudation of coniferous trees. It is somewhat uncertain from what particular trees the frankincense of the Scriptures was derived. [< OF. *franc encens*, < LL. *francum incensum; francum*, neut. s. of *francus* (see FRANK, *a.*); *incensum;* see INCENSE, *n.*] **frank'in-cence**†.

— **Cayenne frankincense,** same as TACAMAHAC.— **frank'in-cense-pine",** *n.* Loblolly-pine (*Pinus tæda*).— **West-African f.,** same as BUMBO¹.

Frank'ish, 1 fraŋk'ısh; 2 frăŋk'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Franks, or, in the Orient, to Europeans in general. **Fran'cic**‡.

Frank'ist, 1 fraŋk'ist; 2 frăŋk'ist, *n.* Same as ZOHARITE.

frank'land-ite, 1 fraŋk'lənd-ait; 2 frăŋk'land-īt, *n. Mineral.* A white hydrated calcium-sodium borate ($CaNa_2B_6O_{11}.7H_2O$) that is found massive. [< Dr. *Frankland*, English chemist.]

frank'lin¹, 1 fraŋk'lın; 2 frăŋk'lin, *n.* **1.** In England, a freeholder; formerly, one of large holdings and eligible to certain dignities; now, a small landholder. **2.** A freeman. [ME. *frankelein*, < OF. *frankeleyn*, < LL. *franchilanus*, < *francus;* see FRANK, *a.*] **franke'leyn**†; **frank'ling**†.

Frank'lin², *n.* **1. Benjamin** (1/17 1706–4/17 1790), an American printer; writer; patriot; diplomat; physicist; born in Boston; signer of the Declaration of Independence; twice envoy to England; once to France; president of Pennsylvania; proved identity of electricity and lightning. **2. Sir John** (4/16 1786–6/11 1847), an English arctic explorer; went with two expeditions; died during the second, 1845–1847; facts learned, 1859. **3. William** (1729–11/17 1813), natural son of Benjamin; last Colonial Governor of New Jersey. **4. William Buel** (2/27 1823–3/8 1903), an American general who served in the Mexican and Civil wars. **5.** A county in N. W. Alabama; 689 sq. m.; county-seat, Bel Green. **6.** A county in N. W. Arkansas; 637 sq. m.; county-seat, Ozark. **7.** A county in N. W. Florida; 731 sq. m.; county-seat, Appalachicola. **8.** A county in N. E. Georgia; 344 sq. m.; county-seat, Carnesville. **9.** A county in S. central Illinois; 436 sq. m.; county-seat, Benton. **10.** A county in S. E. Indiana; 394 sq. m.; county-seat, Brookville. **11.** A county in N. central Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Hampton. **12.** A county in E. central Kansas; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Ottawa. **13.** A county in N. E. central Kentucky; 234 sq. m.; county-seat, Frankfort. **14.** A county in N. E. Louisiana; 616 sq. m.; county-seat, Winnsborough. **15.** A county in W. central Maine; 1,764 sq. m.; county-seat, Farmington. **16.** A county in N. W. Massachusetts; 721 sq. m.; county-seat, Greenfield. **17.** A county in S. W. Mississippi; 555 sq. m.; county-seat, Meadville. **18.** A county in E. Missouri; 880 sq. m.; county-seat, Union. **19.** A county in S. Nebraska; 568 sq. m.; county-seat, Bloomington. **20.** A county in N. E. New York; 1,717 sq. m.; county-seat, Malone. **21.** A county in N. E. central North Carolina; 471 sq. m.; county-seat, Louisburg. **22.** A county in central Ohio; 479 sq. m.; county-seat, Columbus. **23.** A county in S. central Pennsylvania; 731 sq. m.; county-seat, Chambersburg. **24.** A county in S. Tennessee; 610 sq. m.; county-seat, Winchester. **25.** A county in N. E. Texas; 325 sq. m.; county-seat, Mount Vernon. **26.** A county in N. W. Vermont; 645 sq. m.; county-seat, St. Albans. **27.** A county in S. W. central Virginia; 690 sq. m.; county-seat, Rocky Mount. **28.** A county in S. E. Washington; 1,251 sq. m.; county-seat, Pasco. **29.** A city, county-seat of Venango county, Pa. **30.** A town in Norfolk county, Mass. **31.** A town in Merrimack county, N. H. **32.** A city, county-seat of Johnson county, Ind.; seat of Franklin College (non-sectarian), founded in 1834. **33.** A village in Warren county, O. **34.** A city, county-seat of Simpson county, Ky. **35.** A town, county-seat of Williamson county, Tenn. **36.** A town, county-seat of St. Mary parish, La. **37.** A town in Southampton county, Va.— **Franklin's plate.** Same as FULMINATING PANE. See under PANE¹, *n.*

Frank'lin, Mount. A peak in the White Mountains, N.H.; 4,924 ft. high.

Frank-lin'i-an, 1 fraŋk-lin'ı-ən; 2 frăŋk-lĭn'i-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Benjamin Franklin (1706–1790). **Frank-lin'ic**‡. **II.** *n.* One who adheres to Benjamin Franklin's electrical theory, or is a follower of his. **Frank'lin-ist**‡.— **Frank-lin"i-a'na,** *n. pl.* Documents, books, anecdotes, notable sayings, etc., relating to Benjamin Franklin.— **Franklinic electricity,** frictional electricity. **Frank'lin-ism**‡.— **frank'lin-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] To deal with or treat after the manner adopted by Benjamin Franklin.— **frank"lin-i-za'tion,** *n. Med.* Therapeutic application of frictional electricity.

frank'lin-ite, 1 frąk'lin-ōit; 2 frăk'lin-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* metallic, iron-black, opaque, brittle, slightly magnetic spinel (FeMnZn) (FeMn)$_2$O$_4$, crystallizing in the isometric system; a valuable ore of iron. [< *Franklin* Furnace, N. J.]

Frank'lin-ite, 1 frank'lin-īt; 2 frăk'lin-īt, *n.* A village in Cattaraugus county, N. Y.

frank'ly, 1 frąk'li; 2 frăk'li, *adv.* 1. In a candid, open, or unreserved manner; ingenuously; without concealment. 2. [Rare.] Willingly.

frank'-mar'riage, f.-pledge, etc. See FRANK, *a.*

frank'ness, 1 frąk'nes; 2 frăk'nĕs, *n.* **1.** The quality of being frank; candor; ingenuousness. 2†. Liberality.

frankt, *p.* Franked.

Frank'ton, 1 frąk'tən; 2 frăk'tŏn, *n.* A town in Madison county, Ind.

fran'tic, 1 fran'tik; 2 frăn'tic, *a.* **1.** Manifesting excessive excitement, as from anger, fear, or grief; mad; distracted; frenzied; as, a *frantic* man; *frantic* gestures. 2. Manifesting or springing from mental disorder or violent passion; as, *frantic* efforts to escape. [< OF. *frenetique*, < LL. *freneticus*, < L. *phreneticus*, < Gr. *phrenētikos*, < *phrēn* (*phren-*), brain.] **fran'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* In a frantic manner; frenziedly. **fran'tic-ly†,** **fran'tic-ness,** *n.*

fran'tic-mad'ly, *a.* Raving mad.

Franz, 1 frănz; 2 frănts, **Robert** (1^{2}/$_{29}$1815–^{10}/$_{21}$1892). A German musical composer and song-writer.

Franz" Jo'sef Land, 1 frants'-yō'zef; 2 frănts'-yō'sĕf. An archipelago in the Arctic ocean; N. of Nova Zembla.

Franz'os, 1 frăn'tsōs; 2 frăn'tsŏs, **Emil** (1^{6}/$_{31}$1848–1^{9}/$_{04}$). A German-Jewish novelist and journalist; born in Podolia, Ukraine, near Austria: *Young Lore.*

franz'y, 1 fran'zi; 2 frăn'zy, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Frantic; fractious.

frap, 1 frap; 2 frăp, *v.* [FRAPPED, FRAPT'; FRAP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Naut.* To draw or bind together so as to strengthen, as by passing ropes around a strained vessel or around two spars; undergird.

This consisted in undergirding, or, to use the modern and technical term for a practice which is now but rarely resorted to, in '*frapping*' it. FARMER *St. Paul* xxvi. 373. [n. s. o.]

Once we *frapped* a ship and she labored woundily.

RUDYARD KIPLING *Just Chantey* st. 7.

2. In a general sense, to bind, gird, draw tightly; as, to *frap* the cords of a drum; to *frap* down a manifest. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To smite; strike. **4.** [Scot.] To blast; destroy. **frape†.**

II. *i.* [Prov. Eng.] To go into a rage. [< F. *frapper*, strike, of Teut. origin; cp. FLAP.]

frap, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A fit of anger.—**frap'plsh†,** *a.*

frap'ler, *n.* A bully.

frap'pant', 1 fru"pŏn'; 2 frā"pŏñ', *a.* [Rare.] Impressive or striking, as figure of speech. [F., < *frapper*; see FRAP.]

frap-pé', 1 fra-pē"; 2 frā-pé', [FRAP-PĒ', *fem.*] [F.] **I.** *a.* Made very cold while chilled. **II.** *n.* A mixture or beverage, of various flavors, frozen soft and served in glasses, as a waterice.

frap'ping, 1 frap'ing; 2 frăp'ĭng, *Naut.* A lashing or other device for roping spars, etc., tightly together. [< FRAP, *v.*]

F. R. A. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Asiatic (or Astronomical) Society; also, of the Royal Academy.

Fra'ser, 1 frē'zər; 2 frā'sẽr, *n.* **1. Charles** (8/$_{29}$1782–^{10}/$_{8}$1860), an American lawyer and painter. **2. James Baillie** (8/$_{31}$1783–^{9}/$_{7}$1856), a Scottish traveler and novelist. **3. Simon** (17–?–^{9}/$_{1}$1777), a British general, second in command with Burgoyne in New York; fell at Stillwater.

Fra'ser-a, 1 frē'zər-ə; 2 frā'sẽr-ă, *n.* A genus of western North-American genus of stout herbs of the gentian family, usually large with erect stems, whorled leaves, and large densely flowered clusters of greenish flowers. The thick, bitter root of *F. carolinensis* is used as a tonic. [< John *Fraser*, English botanist.] Compare CALUMBA.

Fra'ser-burgh, 1 frē'zər-bur-o; 2 frā'sẽr-bŭr-o, *n.* A seaport in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Fra'ser Range. Mountains S. of Victoria Springs, South

Fra'ser riv'er. A stream in British Columbia; 1,000 m. long to the Gulf of Georgia, an arm of British Columbia.

Fra'ser-ville, 1 frē'zər-vil; 2 frā'sẽr-vĭl, *n.* A town in W. Temiscouata county, Quebec province, Canada. Known also as *Riv-ère du Loup en Bas.*

fra'si-ber, 1 frē'zi-bər; 2 frā'zĭ-bẽr, *n.* Same as FRAISE², *n.*

fra'sil, 1 frā'sil; 2 frā'sĭl, *n.* [Ar.] An Arabic weight. See WEIGHT.

Fras'nan, 1 fras'nən; 2 frăs'nĭ-ən. *Geol.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the lower of the two groups of strata comprised in the Upper Devonian series in western Europe, or to the corresponding geologic age. **II.** *n.* The Frasnian group of strata. [< *Frasne*, Belgium.]

frass, 1 fras; 2 frăs, *n.* **1.** Larval excrement. **2.** The refuse that a wood-boring insect leaves behind. [< G. *frass*, food.]

frat., *abbr.* [College Slang. U. S.] Fraternity.

fratch, 1 frach; 2 frăch, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) To quarrel (2) To frolic. 2†. To creak.—**fratch,** *n.* **1.** A quarrel. **2.** A brawler. **3.** A mischievous child.—**fratched,** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Contentious; quarrelsome: said of a horse hard to control; vicious.— **fratch'eous,** *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Fractious; irascible; fractious. **fratch'et-y;** **fratch'y;** **fratch'er,** *n.* A scold. [monk.

fra'ter, 1 frā'tər; 2 frā'tẽr, *n.* [LL.] A brother; specif., a friar; **fra-ter'nal,** 1 frə-tûr'nəl; 2 frā-tẽr'năl, U. S.] The great crested kingbird (*Myiarchus crinitus*).

fra'ter, 1, 1 frē'tər; 2 frā'tẽr, *n.* [L.] A friar.

fra'ter-i, *n.* Same as BRATHER.

fra'ter-cule, 1 frē'tər-kūl; 2 frā'tẽr-ĭl-kūl, *n.* *Ornith.* A species or variety differing from another only, or chiefly, in being smaller. [< L. *fraterculus*; see FRATERCULA.]

fra-ter"cu-li'nus, 1 frə-tûr"kū-lī'nəs; 2 frā-tẽr"ĭ-lī'nŭs, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of alcoid birds; puffins. **Fra-ter'cu-la,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *fraterculo*, swell up alike (as breasts), < *fraterculus*, dim. of *frater*, BROTHER.] — **fra-ter'cu-line,** *a.* & *n.*

fra'ter-house"†, *n.* A fratter. **fra'ter-y†;** **fra'try†.**

fra-ter'nal, 1 frə-tûr'nəl; 2 frā-tẽr'năl, **1.** Of, pertaining to, or befitting a brother or brethren; like brothers; brotherly; as, *fraternal* affection.

Not content With fair equality, *fraternal* state.

MILTON *P. L.* bk. xii, l. 26.

2. Of or pertaining to a fraternal order or association; as, *fraternal* insurance. [< LL. *fraternalis*, < L. *fraternus*, < *frater*, BROTHER.] Syn.: see BROTHERLY.—**fraternal society,** an association for the attainment of some joint object by mutual efforts; specif., a benefit society. See BENEFIT. **f. association†.** **fra-ter'nal-ism,** *n.*— **fra-ter'nal-ist,** *n.*— **fra-ter'nal-ly,** *adv.* In a brotherly manner. [Fraternization. **fra't'er-nism†.**

fra'ter-nate, *v.* [Rare.] To fraternize.— **fra'ter-na'tion,** *n.*

fra'ter-nize, *v.* Same as FRATERNIZE.

fra-ter'ni-ty, 4 fra-tĭr'nə-ti; 2 fra-tẽr'nĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The state, condition, or relation of brotherhood; hence, that sympathy and affection which should characterize the brotherly relation; brotherhood or sisterhood in general.

The Stoics . . . taught, in the most emphatic language, the *fraternity* of all men.

LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, p. 200. [A. 1873.]

2. A body of persons associated or held to be associated together by common interests or characteristics.

The booksellers' *fraternity* are a set of men whose movements are for the most part regulated by the question of profit and loss.

F. SAUNDERS *Salad for the Solitary* p. 178. [p. c. s. 1872.]

3. An organized body or society; a brotherhood or sisterhood. Compare GREEK-LETTER FRATERNITIES. **4.** Specif., in the Roman Catholic Church, a society of laymen organized for charity and piety; a confraternity; [< F. *fraternité*, < LL. *fraternitā(t-)s*, < L. *fraternus*; see FRATERNAL.] **fra-ter'nl-tor,** Syn.: see ASSOCIATION.—**Greek-letter fraternities** [U. S.], college literary or social organizations known by the initial letters of a Greek motto or the like, and consisting usually of affiliated chapters: very numerous in American colleges, where they often own costly halls or club-houses, which in some instances include dormitories for their members.

frat'er-nize, 1 frat'ər-nīz; 2 frăt'ẽr-nīz (XIII), *v.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] **I.** *i.* To bring into brotherly sympathy or relations. **II.** *i.* To hold fellowship; associate and sympathize fraternally; mingle as companions; as, to *fraternize* with the populace. [< F. *fraterniser*, < LL. *fraternizo*, < L. *fraternus*; see FRATERNAL.]—**fra'te-ry†,** *n.* Same as FRATRY.—**frat'er-ni-za'tion,** **—frat'er-ni-zer,** *n.*

Frat'i-cel'li, 1 frat'i-sel'i; *or* (*It.*) fra'ti-chel'lē; 2 frăt'ĭ-cĕl'ĭ *or* (*It.*) frā'tĭ-chĕl'lē, *n. pl.* **1.** *Ch. Hist.* Originally, in Italy, any of the members of a monastic order, particularly mendicants and solitaries; specif., certain heretical sects that flourished from the 13th to the 15th century. **2.** A party, the so-called Spiritual Franciscans, led by Angela da Clarino in the 13th century, that separated from the Franciscan order and asserted that they alone were the true observers of the Gospel. **3.** The schismatic party of Inhocent or Caesena which opposed Pope John XXII. and defended the doctrine of the imitation of absolute poverty of Christ and the Apostles. [It., pl. of *fraticello*, dim. of *frate*, monk, < L. *frater*, BROTHER.] **frat'i-cel'li-an,** **frat'i-cel'li-ism,** **frat'i-cel'li-sant.**

Frat'res Ar-va'les. See ARVAL BRETHREN, under ARVAL².

frat'ri-ageˊ, *n. Law.* **1.** A younger brother's inheritance. **2.** A division of an inheritance between brothers.

frat'ri-cide, 1 frat'ri-sīd; 2 frăt'rĭ-cīd (XIII), *n.* **1.** One who kills or murders his brother. **2.** The act of murdering or killing a brother. [F. Def. 2 < L. *fratricidium*, < *frater*, BROTHER, + *-cidium*, < *caedo*, kill.] — **frat'ri-ci'dal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or guilty of fratricide: as, a *fratricidal* war.

frat'ry†, *n.* A brotherhood. **2.** Same as FRATTER.

Frat'ta-mag-gio're, 1 frăt'tə-mə-jō'rē; 2 frăt'tă-mă-jō're, A town in Napoli province, Campania, Italy.

frau, 1 frau; 2 frou, *n.* [FRAU'EN, 1 -ən; 2 -ĕn, *pl.*] [G.] **1.** Mistress; Mrs.; a title: as, Frau Schmidt. **2.** A married woman; as, an old *frau* came to the door.

fraud, 1 frôd; 2 frąd, *n.* **1.** An act of deliberate deception, connected with the object of gaining something to the prejudice of another; a trick or stratagem intended to obtain an unfair advantage; craft; circumvention; trickery.

The ancient sorcerers sometimes practise all sorts of *frauds* upon their credulous followers, by pretending to swallow live coals, and to pierce their bodies with knives.

Bot. Ancient Times in Siberia p. 213. [o. p. r. 1873.]

2. *Law.* (1) Any artifice or deception practised to cheat, deceive, or circumvent another to his injury. (2) *Equity.* Any act, omission, or concealment that involves a breach of duty, or the reposing or claiming of which is injurious to another, or by which an undue advantage is taken of another.

No action may be maintained for *fraud* unless damages can be proved, and, in actions on contract, when fraud has been established it renders the contract void from the beginning.

3. [Colloq.] One who acts fraudulently; a pretender; humbug; cheat; specif., in the postal service, a person, firm, or corporation declared by the Postmaster-General, under authority of law, to be engaged in obtaining money by means of false representations, fictitious representations, or promises, and therefore debarred from obtaining payment of money orders or the delivery of registered letters. **4.** [Colloq.] A deceptive or spurious thing. **5†.** A sham; a plot. [< F. *fraude*, < L. *fraus* (*fraud-*), deceit.]

Syn.: artifice, cheat, cheating, deceit, deception, dishonesty, duplicity, imposition, imposture, pretense, trickery, treason. A *deceit* or *deception* may be merely to gain some end of one's own, with no intent of harming another: an *imposition* may be to gain some advantage over others, or simply to make another ridiculous. An *imposture* is designed to obtain money, credit, or position to which one is not entitled, and may be practised by a street beggar or by high officials of state. All action that is base and unjust is *dishonesty*, but the term *dishonesty* is generally applied in business, politics, etc., to deceitful practises which are not directly criminal. *Duplicity* implies double *deceit*, and does not reach the gravity of *fraud*; a *cheat* is of the nature of *fraud*, but of a petty sort; a *swindle* is more serious than a *cheat*, involving larger values and more elaborate action. *Fraud* is commonly actionable at law: *cheating* and *swindling* are for the most part out of the reach of legal proceedings. *Treason* is chiefly used of *dishonesty* toward the state or sovereign, social relations, government, or war; *treachery* may be more harmful than *fraud*, but is not so gross, and is not ordinarily open to legal redress. *Treason* is a specific form of *treachery* or a subject to the government to which he owes allegiance, and is definable and punishable at law. See ARTIFICE; DECEPTION.— ANT.: fairness, good faith, honesty, integrity, truth, uprightness.

—**actual fraud,** a fraud in fact; positive, intentional fraud.—**badge of f.** (*Law*), in relation to fraudulent conveyances, a document which, while apparently innocent on its face, is associated with certain suspicious circumstances, as payment of an insufficient consideration, or indebtedness of the grantor.— **constructive f.,** fraud inferred by law from acts or contracts which, tho not intentionally fraudulent, are prohibited because of their evil tendency. **equitable f.,** in order (*Pendl Service*), an order from the central authority to a local official, prohibiting the delivery of letters to a firm or individual suspected of making an illegal use of the mails. **pious f.,** a deception intended to bring about a good result, as to benefit the person deceived. **2.** [Colloq.] One who shams piety.— **statute of frauds and perjuries** (29. Car. II. c. 3). a statute requiring all contracts for conveyance of land or its consideration of marriage, all agreements that are not to be performed within one year, all undertakings to be answerable for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another, and all contracts for the sale of goods for the price of ten pounds and upward, to be in writing unless in the case of the sale of goods where receipt of part of the goods, or payment of earnest-money, renders writing unnecessary. The statute, or one practically similar to it, has been reenacted in nearly every one of the United States.— **Yazoo f.** (U. S.), the transaction by which, under an act passed in 1795, the State of Georgia sold the Yazoo companies 35,000,000 acres of land for $500,000. As it was ascertained that every member but one of the Legislature was a stockholder in one of the companies, the act was repealed in 1796. The U. S. Supreme Court held the last act unconstitutional, and in 1814 Congress paid $5,000,000 to the companies.

—**fraud'ful,** *a.* Abounding in fraud; fraudulent.— **fraud'ful-ly,** *adv.*— **fraud'less,** *a.* Free from fraud.— **fraud'less-ly,** *adv.*— **fraud'less-ness,** *n.*— **frauds'man†,** *n.* A cheater.

fraud'u-lence, 1 frôd'yu-lens; 2 frąd'yu-lĕnç, *n.* The quality of being fraudulent; unfairness; deceitfulness; as, the *fraudulence* was apparent. [OF., < L. *fraudulentia*, < *fraudulentus*; see FRAUDULENT.] **fraud'u-len-cy†.**

fraud'u-lent, 1 frôd'yu-lent; 2 frąd'yu-lĕnt, *a.* 1. Based on, proceeding from, or characterized by fraud; intended or operating to defraud. 2. Practising, planning, or addicted to fraud.

The *fraudulent* party cannot himself assert his fraud, and claim . . . any advantage resulting from it.

PARSONS *Contracts* vol. ii, p. 279. [t. n. & co. 1860.]

[OF., < L. *fraudulentus*, < *fraus* (*fraud-*), fraud.] Syn.: see COUNTERFEIT.—**fraudulent conveyance,** a conveyance the object, tendency, or effect of which is to defraud another, or the intent of which is to avoid some debt or duty.— **fraud'u-lent-ly,** *adv.*— **fraud'u-lent-ness,** *n.*

fraught, 1, *cf.* fra; 2 frąt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To freight. **II.** *n.* Freight; cargo. **fraught'age†—fraught'ing†,** *n.* Composing the freight.

fraught, 1 frēt; 2 frąt, *a.* Freighted or laden; hence, charged; pregnant; full; as, *fraught* with mischief.

How guarded should he be who converses with a boy, forgetting with what readiness he *fraught*s, by the mere force of years. LEVER *Tom Burke of "Ours"* p. 69. [t. a. s.]

[< Dan. *fragte*, load.]

Fraul Roll'e, 1 frau hol'e; 2 frou hŏl'e. *G. Folklore.* The feminine spirit who leads the souls of the dead in their aerial flight, and who is also a patroness of fertility.

frau'lein, 1 froi'lain; 2 froi'līn, *n.* [G.] An unmarried woman; as a form of address, equivalent to the English *miss*.

Fraun'ces's Tav'ern. A building at the S. E. corner of Broad and Pearl streets, New York city; formerly a mansion of the Delanceys; headquarters of Washington after the British evacuation of New York, and scene of his farewell to the troops, Dec. 4, 1783; New York Chamber of Commerce organized here in 1768; purchased as historic memorial by the city in 1902.

fraun'chise†, *v.* & *n.* Same as FRANCHISE.

Fraun'ho-fer, 1 froun'hō-fər; 2 froun'hō-fẽr, **Joseph** (^{6}/$_{13}$1787–^{6}/$_{7}$1826). A German optician and physicist; mapped dark lines in the solar spectrum.— **Fraunhofer's lines,** see LINE; SPECTRUM.

frav'a-shi', 1 frav'ə-shī'; 2 frăv'ă-shī', *n.* [Zend.] According to the Zend-Avesta, one of the numberless guardian angels of creation; the spiritual counterpart or genius of each individual, living or dead, and also of inanimate things or archetype of man. Sometimes they are identified with the stars.

frax'e-tin, 1 fraks'i-tin; 2 frăks'ĕ-tĭn, *n.* *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_9H_8O_5$) obtained by decomposing fraxin.

frax'in, 1 fraks'in; 2 frăks'ĭn, *n.* *Chem.* A white crystaline compound ($C_{15}H_{16}O_{10}$) occurring in the Fine European ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) and in that of the horse-chestnut (*Æsculus hippocastanum*).

frax'i-nel'la, 1 fraks'i-nel'ə; 2 frăks'ĭ-nĕl'ă, *n.* A European genus of the genus *Lonicera*, of the rue family, especially *D. alba*, cultivated for its fragrant leaves. It exudes an oil ignitable in hot weather. [< L. *fraxinus*, ash-tree.]

Fra'xi-nus, 1 fra'ksi-nəs; 2 frā'ksĭ-nŭs, *n.* *Bot.* An important genus of trees of the olive family — the ashes — natives of temperate regions of the northern hemisphere, with light wood, opposite pinnate leaves, and panicles of flowers from the axils of last year's leaves. Compare ASH. [L., ash.]

fray¹, 1 frē; 2 frā, *n.* **1.** *t.* To wear and break the surface or margin of; fret (cloth) at the edge so as to loosen or break the threads; as, the

The dress was . . . travel-worn and *frayed* with hard usage.

J. L. STEPHENS *Egypt* vol. ii, p. 120.

2†. To rub.

II. *i.* To loosen from wear, as textures or cordage; ravel at the edge, often with *out*; as, this cloth will *fray*. [< F. *frayer*, < L. *fricu*, rub.]

fray², fr. [Archaic.] To affright; terrify: alarm.

She comes again, like ring-dove *fray'd* and fled.

KEATS *Eve of St. Agnes* st. 22.

fray³, *cf.* [Archaic.] To fight; contend.

fray⁴-ī, *cf.* To defray.

fray¹, *n.* A fretted spot in a cloth, cord, or the like, where the threads are loosened by wear; a chafe.

fray², n. [Archaic.] An affray or disturbance of the peace; a melée; riot; broil.

When tumults arise, and the constable is called for, he will commonly be found in the thickest of the *fray*.

MARY R. MITFORD *Village Life* vol. i, p. 5. [m. & co. 1828.]

2. [Archaic.] A combat; contest; assault. **3†.** Alarm; anxiety; fear. [Abbr. of AFFRAY, *n.*] Syn.: see FRUD.

fray'an-ite, 1 frā'ən-īt; 2 frā'ăn-īt, *n.* A pen-name of Washington Irving; *Granada.*

frayd, *pp.* Frayed. S. S.

fray'ed¹, *p.* & *a.* frayed'ness, *n.* See FRAY¹, *v.*

fray'ing¹, *n.* The velvet rubbed from a deer's horn.

fray'ing², *n.* A panic; alarm.

fray'sleeve", *n.* [U. S.] In oil-well appliances, a brace or bit. [Mink.

Fra'zee, 1 frē'zi; 2 frā'zē, *n.* A village in Becker county.

fra-zil', 1 fra-zil'; 2 fra-zĭl", *n.* [Canada F.] Anchor-ice.

fra'zle, 1 fra'zl; 2 frā'zl, *n.* [FRAZ'ZLED, FRAZ'ZLT; FRAZ'ZLING.] **I.** *t.* To fray or fret, as cloth at the edge; tatter. **II.** *i.* To become unraveled or frayed.— **fraz'zlings,** *n. pl.* Frayed out pieces or ends.

fraz'zle, *n.* The state of being frazzled, literally and figuratively; frayed ends; a shred; remnant.

F. R. G. I., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute.

F. R. C. O., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal College of Organists.

F. R. C. P., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians (of Edinburgh).

F. R. C. P. E., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh.

F. R. C. S. (E. I, or L), *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons (of Edinburgh, Ireland, or London).

F. R. G. V., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons

fre, i. frī; 2 frē. [Scot. or Obs.] *n. & a.* Free; noble; beautiful.
II. *n.* A noble or bountiful person; a lady.
Fr. E., *abbr.* French ells.
Frea, *n.* Same as FREYA.
freak, 1. frīk; 2 frēk, *n.* To mark with spots or flecks; streak; variegate. [Cp. FRECKLE.]

Her garments, drifting o'er the fallen leaves,
Are *freaked* with sparted purple of the vats.
Tennyson, Lucretius.

freak, *n.* 1. [Scot.] To run sportively; frolic; gambol.
freak, *n.* 1. A sudden causeless change of mind; a capricious prank; whim; vagary; as, a childish *freak.* 2. A marked deviation from the normal type; a sport; malformation; monster; as, a *freak* of nature. 3. Specif., in the show-business, a monstrosity or living curiosity of any kind; as, the *freaks* in a museum. [Prob. < AS. *frec,* bold, rash.] Syn.: see FRAKISH, WHIM.—**freak'dom,** *n.* The state of being a freak.—**freak'er-y,** *n.*
freak, *n.* A fleck; splash; streak.
freak, *v. t.* [Scot.] A young man; fellow. 2†. A strong man.
freak'ful, 1 frīk'ful; 2 frēk'ful, *a.* Freakish.
freak'ish, 1 frīk'ish; 2 frēk'ish, *a.* 1. Inclined to freaks; eccentric; frolicsome. 2. Like a freak; capricious; prankish. **freak'ing-ly,** *adv.* [Colloq.]—**freak'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**freak'ish-ness, freak'i-ness,** *n.*
freakt, *pp.* Freaked.
freak'y, 1. Same as FREFT, *a.*
freate, *n.* Same as FRETT, *n.*
freath, 1 frīth *or* frēth; 2 frēth *or* frēth, *n.* 1. [Scot.] 1. To cause to foam; to work up into foam. 2. To give clothes a slight washing. 3. With *out,* to unravel; to unpick. See FRAY†, *v.*, 1. **II.** *t.* To foam; to froth; to lather.
freath, *n.* [Scot.] Lather; froth.
Fréchette, Louis Honoré (†/₂ 1839–†/1908). A French-Canadian M. P.; journalist, poet, and dramatist.
freck, *a.* [Scot.] Free; bold; ready.
freck, *v.* [Rare.] To variegate with spots; **freck,** *a.* [Scot.] 1. Full of vigor; active. 2†. Bold. 3†. Eager; quick.—**freck'ly†,** *adv.* 1. Eagerly. 2. Hurriedly.—**freck'ness†,** *n.*
freck'en, 1 frek'n; 2 frēk'n, *vt.* [Prov. Eng. & Ir.] To freshen.
freck'en, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A freckle. **freck'on†,** **freck'ened,** *a.*
freck'le, 1 frek'l; 2 frēk'l, *n.* [FRECK†LED; FRECK†LING.]
freck'l†, *v. t.* To mark or spot with or as with freckles.
II. *i.* To become marked or disfigured with freckles; as, a fair complexion *freckles* quickly.
freck'le, *n.* 1. A small brown skin due to increase of coloring-matter in the epidermis. Freckles commonly occur in large numbers, and may be either inborn or caused by exposure to the sun. 2. [Rare.] Any small discoloration. [For synonyms, see BLEMISH, *n.*] 3. [Rare.] A person.
freck'led, *pp.* & *a.* Freckled.
freck'led-ness, *n.* The quality of being freckled.
F. R. Econ. Soc., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Economic Society.
Fred, **Fredk.,** *abbr.* Frederick.
fred-dine', fred-din'; 2 frēd-dēn', *n.* [F.] A prune; an imp.
Fred'e-gun'da, 1 fred'ı-gun'da; 2 frēd'e-gūn'da, *n.* (545–597.) The mistress of Chilperic I., king of Soissons; became his wife; instrumental in his murder.
Fred'er-ic, 1 fred'er-ık; 2 frēd'er-ic, **Harold** (†/₂1856–10/₂12 1898.) An American novelist and journalist; *The Damnation of Theron Ware,* etc.
Fred'er-ick, 1 fred'er-ık; 2 frēd'er-ic, *n.* 1. A feminine personal name. **F. Fré'dé'rique',** 1 frē'dē'rīk'; 2 frē'dē'rik'; G. **Fried'e-rik';** G. **Fried'e-rich,** 1 frīd'ē-rīkh, 2 frēd'ē-rēkh'; It. **Fe'de-ri'co,** 1 fē'dā-rē'kō, 2 fē'dā-rē'kō; Sp. **Fe'de-ri'ca,** 1 fē'dā-rē'kä, 2 fē'dā-rē'kä. **Frederick-Augustus,** 1 frīd'ē-rīk'-ô'gus'tus; Pg. Sp. **Fe'de-ri'co,** 1 fē'dā-rē'kō, 2 fē'dā-rē'kō. 2. Any one of several medieval emperors of the Holy Roman Empire. Especially: **F. I. Barbarossa** (Redbeard) (1121–†/₂ 1190), emperor of Germany; invaded Italy five times; conqueror of Poland. (2) **F. II.** (9/₂1194–12/₂1250), emperor of Germany and king of Sicily; founded the University of Naples; deposed by innocent IV. (3) **F. V.,** "the Pacific" (9/₂1415–†/₂1493), emperor of Germany; claimed crown of Hungary; became a wanderer. 3. **F. Augustus I.** (1670–†/₂ 1733), elector of Saxony; king of Poland. 4. **Charles, Prince** (†/₂1828–9/₂1885), a nephew of William I., German emperor; field-marshal in Franco-Prussian war; took Metz, Orleans, Le Mans. 5. **Frederick Hohenstaufen** (1194–†/₂ 1440), the governor or elector of Brandenburg; founded royal family of Prussia. 6. **F. III.,** "the Wise" (1/₂1463–†/₂1525), elector of Saxony; founded the University of Wittenberg; protector of Luther. 7. **F. William** (1620–†/₂1688), Elector Palatine; king of Bohemia; acceptance of the crown led to Thirty Years' war. 8. **F. I.** (7/₂1657–†/₂1713), first king of Prussia; joined the Spanish Succession war, also Berlin Academy of Painting and of Science, 1707. 9. **F. II.,** "the Great" (†/₂1712–†/₂1786), king of Prussia; military genius (Seven Years' war); patron of literature. 10. **F. I.** (†/₂ 1754–10/₂1816), first king of Wurttemberg; made king by Napoleon; joined the allies, 1813. 11. In Shakespeare's *As You Like It,* the usurping duke. 12. A county in N. W. Maryland; 662 sq. m.; county-seat, Frederick. 13. A county in N. Virginia; 425 sq. m.; county-seat, Winchester. [Teut., peaceful ruler.]
Fred'er-ick-berg. An island S. W. of New Guinea; triangular; nearly as large as Sicily.
Fre'de-rics-borg, 1 frē'dē-rıks-bôrg; 2 frē'de-rik-bôrg, *n.* 1. A suburb of Copenhagen, Denmark. 2. A village, 21 m. from Copenhagen; a summer residence of the royal family.
Fred'er-icks-burg', 1 fred'er-ıks-bûrg; 2 frēd'er-ics-bûrg, *n.* 1. A village, in Olive Western Cluff region, of the Comanchean, or Lower Cretaceous series of strata in the western Gulf of Mexico region.
Fred'er-icks-burg', *n.* 1. A manufacturing city in Spottsylvania county, Va.; home of Mary, mother of Washington; Lee defeated Burnside, Dec. 13, 1862. 2. A town, county-seat of Gillespie county, Tex.
Fred'er-ick-sted, 1 fred'er-ık-stēd; 2 frēd'er-ik-stēd, *n.* A town in Santa Cruz Island, Virgin Islands, has a fort and good roadstead.
Fred'er-ick-town, 1 fred'er-ık-taun; 2 frēd'er-ik-town, *n.* A city in Madison county, Mo.
Fred'er-ick William, 1. "The Great Elector" (†/₂1620–†/₂1688), elector of Brandenburg; secured independence of Prussia. 2. Encouraged religious toleration. 2. Any one of several kings of Prussia. Especially: (1) **F. W. I.** (†/₂1688–†/₂1740), father of Frederick the Great; abolished feudal tenures. (2) **F. W. II.** (†/₂1744–†/₂1797), a nephew and successor of Frederick the Great; made war with the French Republic, 1792–1795. (3) **F. W. III.** (9/₂1770–8/₂1840); had two wars with Napoleon; founded University of Berlin; reopened the University of Bonn and Breslau. (4) **F. W. IV.** (10/₂1795–4/₂1861); refused to grant a constitution, 1841; issued one, 1850; abolished it, 1851–1854. (5) **Frederick III** (8/₂1831–15/₂1888), a German emperor and King of Prussia; known as **Frederick III.,** in Danish, Austrian, and Franco-Prussian wars.
Fred'er-ic-ton, 1 fred'er-ık-tun; 2 frēd'er-ic-ton, *n.* A city, capital of New Brunswick province, Canada.
fred'e-rik, *n.* Same as FREDERICK D'OR. See COIN.
Fre-de'ro-ga, 1 frē-dē'rō-gä; 2 frē-dē'rō-ga, *n.* A village in Chautauqua county, N. Y. 2. A city, county-seat of Wilson county, Kan. 3. A village in Ozaukee county, Wis.
Fre-don'yer Peak, 1 frē-dōn'yer; 2 frē-dōn'yer. A mountain in California, 9,965 ft.
fred'ric-ite, 1 fred'rık-īt; 2 frēd'ric-īt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of tennantite that contains also iron, lead, silver, and tin. [< *Fredrik,* adult of Faluns, Sweden.]
Fre'driks-hald, 1 frē'drıks-hâl; 2 frē'driks-hâl, *n.* A manufacturing town in Smaalenene province, S. E. Norway.
Fre'drik-stad, 1 frē'drık-stâd; 2 frē'drik-stâd, *n.* A fortified seaport town in Smaalenene province, S. E. Norway.
free, 1 frī; 2 frē, *a.* [FREED; FREE'ING.] **1.** To set free; release from bondage, constraint, or imprisonment; emancipate; liberate. 2. To relieve. 2. To rid or relieve; as from that which confines, hinders, limits, or restrains; extricate; clear; disentangle; as, to *free* one from surveillance; to *free* it of crops. 3†. To remove. 4†. To absolve from blame. 5†. To give frank. 6†. To set subject to the control of external force or authority; at liberty; independent; as, the former slave is *free;* *free* will; *free* speech and *free* press. Compare VOLUNTARY; MOTIVE.

O'er the glad waters of the dark blue sea,
Our thoughts as boundless, and our souls as *free.*
Byron, Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, canto i., st. 1.

2. *Ethics.* Self-determining, whether as implying the absence of control through external causes in the form of physical forces, legal commands, or moral influences, or as manifesting the mysterious, spontaneous, and spasmodic of the Self as possessed of so-called *free* will. 3. *Polit.* Having, conferring, or characterized by political liberty; not subject to despotic or arbitrary rule; living under a government based on the consent of the people; as, a nation; a constitution; a ballot.

The . . . best condition of a nation is when it is not only independent, but *free;* that is, when it owns no master abroad, and when each individual is protected in the enjoyment of his rights by the law.
Lecky, Moral Philosophy (ed. 1871), vol. ii., p. 296. [W. E. G. 1884.]

4. Liberated, by reason of age, from the authority of parents or guardians; as, at 21 years a man is *free.* 5. Invested with certain franchises; enjoying certain immunities; given or allowed all privileges: with *of;* as, he was made *free* of the city. 6. Not under obligation; not subject to; not dominated by; not exposed to; clear of: followed by *from,* or rarely by *of;* as, *free* from contagion, *from* pain, or *from* interruption.

As free from passion as the gods *from* pain.
JOHN WEBSTER *Appius and Virginia* act i, sc. 1.

7. Characterized by disregard of conventionality, ceremony, or formality; accessible; frank; ingenuous. 8. Characterized by undue disregard of the rights of others; forward; impertinent, indelicate, or immodest; careless; reckless. 9. Without impediment or restraint; moving or ranging at will; not repressed, checked, or hampered; unobstructed; unimpeded; as, a *free* motion; as, a *free* channel; a *free* current; *free* winds; *free* utterance; a *free* step; a *free* foot, as in skating, the foot in poise that serves as a guide. 10. Without restriction; especially, without charge or cost; open; gratuitous; as, *free* seats; tuition *free.*

There is something touching in the constancy with which men attend *free* lectures. LOWELL. *My Study Windows, Good Word for Winter* (ed. A. & co. 1871.)

11. Employing or giving unrestrainedly or without parsimony; liberal; generous; as, to be *free* with one's money. 12. Expending energy without stint; ready and prompt; hearty; as, a *free* worker. 13. Unrestrained; ready; eager; spirited; as, a *free* horse. 13. Not closely bound to an original or pattern, nor limited by strict technical rules; exercising some liberty or discretion; as, a *free* sketch; a *free* rendering of a problem.

We have given a *free* translation here, in order to show the meaning more clearly. ARTHUR *Homer's Iliad* bk. i. p. 170. [R. 1855.]

14. Not attached, bound, or fixed; capable of moving; loose; as, the end of a rope. Especially: (1) *Zoöl.* Unattached; as, the *free* larval form of a barnacle. (2) *Chem.* Uncombined; as, *free* hydrogen. (3) *Bot.* Not adnate or adhering; separate: said of floral whorls, stipules, etc. 15. Not subject to duty or taxation; as, an ornament; in the round. 16. *Naut.* Favorable: applied to winds more than six points from being dead ahead. 17. *Phon.* (1) Not restricted to any one part of a word, variable; said of accent. (2) In an open syllable: said of vowels. [< AS. *frēo,* orig. loving, beloved; cp. FRIEND.] fre†.

Syn.: at liberty, clear, emancipated, exempt, independent, unchecked, unclaimed, unfettered, unhindered, unimpeded, unobstructed, unrestrained, untrammeled.—Ant.: bound, clogged, dependent, enslaved, fettered, hindered, impeded, in subjection, restrained, restricted, shackled, subdued, subjected, subjugated. See GENEROUS.—Prep.: free *from* (rarely *of*) restraint, pain, etc.; free *to* action, *in* communication, *in* statement; free *with* his money, *with* his tongue; free *with* one's friends, servants, etc.; admission is free *to* all; the highway is free *for* all; he was made free *of* the city of London.

—**free agency,** the power or capacity of an agent, or moral personality, acting freely in the ethical sense. See WILL.—**f. agent,** a rational agent; a person regarded as self-determining and so capable of responsible choice, and whose actions are determined by his own unconstrained will.

If man is not *a free agent,* he is not the author of his actions, and has, therefore, no responsibility, no moral personality at all.
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. ii. p. 24. [c. a. s. 1859.]

—**f. alms** (*Eng. Law*), see FRANKALMOIGNE.—**f. alongside ship** (*Finance*), free of charges up to delivery (on the dock or wharf) at the side of the outgoing ship: said of the weight due sold on such terms. Contracted *F. A. S.* Distinguished from *F. O. B.* (free on board).—**f. and easy** [Colloq.], marked by or exhibiting little restraint; informal; unceremonious; unrestrained.—**f. and easy,** *n.* 1. A club or organization whose members are free from conventional restraint; also, the place where its meetings are held. 2. [Eng.] A smoking-concert, as at a club.—**f. association** (*Psychol.*), association which is made freely by the observer, i. e., without control or suggestion of any sort from the side of the experimenter; distinguished from *ambiguous* or *constrained* association.—**free'-bench",** *n. Eng. Law.* A species of dower assigned to a widow in copyhold lands.—**frank'-bank",** —**f.-board,** *n.* 1. *Naut.* That part of a vessel's side between the water-line and the upper side of the deck, or (where there are several decks) of the uppermost full deck. 2. *Eng. Law.* Land immediately adjoining and just outside the fence or outer boundary of a park or forest which might be claimed to a distance not exceeding 21/₂ feet from the fence.—**f.-boarder,** *n.* [Slang, New Zealand.] A cow from which not enough milk is obtained to pay for keeping her.—**f.-born,** *a.* Not born in slavery.—**f.-borough,** *a.* Not responsible for the good conduct of themselves and others: applied to the men of a borough not under the control of a frank-pledge.—**f.-chase,** *n.* Same as FRANK-CHASE.—**f. church.** 1. A church in which the sittings are free. 2. A church not under State control.—**f.-churchman,** *n.*—**Free Churchman,** *n.*—**F. Church of England,** an Episcopal church founded in 1844, enrolled in the Court of Chancery in 1863.—**F. Church of Scotland,** see under CHURCH.—**United F. Church of Scotland,** a body composed of members of the Free Church and of the United Presbyterians who amalgamated in 1900.—**f. city,** a city having an independent government, as certain German cities which still are virtually small republics. See HANSEATIC.—**f. coinage,** general liberty to use the mint for the coinage of bullion; also, such coinage when ascertained at a fixed rate for mintage. The free coinage of silver at the United States mint was discontinued in 1900.—**f. companion,** see FREELANCER, 1.—**f. company,** a company of medieval mercenaries; a troop of condottieri.—**Free Congregations,** a body of German Rationalists who seceded in 1841 from the established church of Prussia.—**free'cost",** *n.* Freedom from cost or charges.—**f. countenance,** *n.* [*Mus.*] Harmony according to modern principles and unrestricted by the rules which formerly governed it: opposed to *strict counterpoint.*—**F. Democratic party** (*U. S. Polit.*), a name assumed by the Free-soilers in 1852.—**f.-denizen,** *n.* To make a free citizen of.—**f. electricity,** electricity that is free to pass off to an adjacent conductor: opposed to *bound electricity,* which is held by the charged body by virtue of opposite sign near by.—**f.-fall,** *n.* An arrangement in a string of drilling-tools that enables the bit to fall freely. Called also *jar.*—**f.-fight** (Cockfighting), a battle between cocks without general scuffle.—**f.-fishery,** see FISHERY, 4.—**f.-fooder,** *n. Polit.* One who disapproves of taxes on foodstuffs.—**f.-footed,** *a.* Swift and easy in the use of the feet; hence, unrestricted in action: as, a *free-footed* rogue.—**f.-for-all,** *n.* [Slang.] A competition open to all comers.—**f. fugue** (*Mus.*), a fugue into which episodes and ideas foreign to the subject are introduced, thus interfering with the strictness of subject and counterpoint.—**f. gold,** gold against which there is no obligation: sometimes (in 1894–1896) said of gold in the United States Treasury in excess of the gold held as reserve against United States note (greenback) circulation.—**f. goods,** goods not subject to a tariff.—**f. gymnastics,** gymnastics without appliances; calisthenics.—**f.-hand,** *a.* Executed with the hand without the use of instruments or drawing-instruments; as, *free-hand* drawing.—**f.-handed,** *a.* 1. Having the hands free or unrestricted. 2. Open-handed; generous.—**f.-handedness,** *n.*—**f.-hearted,** *a.* Generous; frank; open-hearted.

In that mansion used to be *Free-hearted* Hospitality.
GOLDSMITH *The Deserted Village* l. 57.

—**f.-heartedly,** *adv.*—**f.-heartedness,** *n.*—**f. house** [Eng.], a public house whose landlord is not obligated to handle the beer of any particular brewer: opposed to *tied house.*—**f. labor,** labor performed by persons not restrained from slave labor.—**f.-laborer,** *n.* [Eng. & Colonial.] A non-union man.—**f.-lance,** *n.* 1. One of a class of professional soldiers of the middle ages, usually without permanent connection, who sold their services. 2. One who is careless of conventionalities or who acts in general in a manner to suit himself; especially, one who speaks or writes with freedom or acrimony.

Half statesman, half soldier, and wholly *free-lance.*
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. i. can. 3, st. 8.

—**f.-lances,** see FREELANCER, 1.—**f. lights** or **f. views,** see LIGHTS. See under LIGHT.—**f. list.** 1. *Com.* A list of goods that are not subject to tariff charges. 2. A list of persons accorded admission, or other privileges, gratis.—**f.-liver,** *n.* One who gratifies his appetite without restraint; one given to indulgence in eating and drinking.—**f.-living,** *a. & n.* 1. Living freely and without restraint. 2. *Biol.* Living free from and independent of the environment: as, a *free-living* worm.—**f. love,** the doctrine or custom of unrestrained choice in sexual relations or of promiscuous sexual intercourse, held by some persons or communities as, often, a religious or supreme form of religion.—**f.-lover,** *n.* One who advocates or practises the doctrines of free love.—**f.-loving,** *a.* Indulging in free love.—**f.-lovism,** *n.* The doctrine or practise of free love.—**f.-milling,** *a.* Closely worked: said of an ore that does not need roasting.—**f.-minded,** *a.* Unvexed by care.—**f. of general average and f. of particular average** (*Com.*), exempt from liability for general or partial loss. See AVERAGE, 3.—**f. on board,** free delivery of goods to the conveyance by which they are to be shipped by the consignor. Abbr. *f. o. b.*; distinguished from *free alongside ship.*—**f. overside** (*Com.*), exempt from charges until unloaded from a vessel.—**f. part** (*Mus.*), a separate part incorporated to complete the harmony of a fugue or other piece.—**f. port,** a port for trading vessels of all nations, or a port where no duties are levied on articles of commerce.—**f. public house** [Gt. Brit.], a saloon or tavern not owned or controlled by a brewer or distiller, and where the landlord is at liberty to brew for himself or to purchase where he pleases: opposed to *tied house.*—**f.-quarter,** *n.* The right of troops to demand board and lodging without pay; the injunction to provide such lodging for troops.—**f.-quarter,** *vt. & vt.*—**f.-quarterer,** *n.*—**f. reed,** see REED.—**f. school,** a public school for the instruction of children within a district, the cost of maintenance being met by a general tax instead of a tuition-fee; any school in which there is no tuition-fee.—**f.-select,** *a.* [Australia.] Same as SELECTED.—**f.-selection,** *n.*—**f.-selector,** *n.*—**f. service,** service suitable for a freeman under

feudal institutions; service rendered by a freeman to the lord of the manor, as in time of war.— **f. ship.** 1. A ship belonging to a neutral power, and hence free from liability to seizure in time of war. 2. [U. S.] A ship that, the foreign-built, may receive United States registry when owned by a citizen or citizens of the United States. 3†. A piratical vessel.— **f.-silver,** *n. Politi.* Favoring the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a fixed ratio to gold; specif., designating that part of the Democratic party in the United States which, in 1896, advocated the free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1.— **f. sister** [Eng.], a woman who has acquired the freedom of the city of London, either by apprenticing herself or by inheritance.— **f. skating,** skating that embraces the various combinations of steps and flowing figures that eventually lead to figure-skating.— **f.-spoken,** *a.* Unreserved or frank in speech; outspoken.— **f.-spokenness,** *n.*— **F.-Stater,** *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of the Orange Free State, province South Africa; applied to the white inhabitants only.— **f. States** [U. S.], before the Civil War, the States where slavery did not exist.— **f. stock,** in grafting, a stock of the same species as the graft.— **f. stuff,** wood that is free from knots; clear timber.— **f.-swimmer,** *n.* A fish that swims habitually near the surface.— **f.-swimming,** *a.* Swimming freely, as an aquatic animal: said especially of one that is attached or immovable during a part of its existence.— **f.-tailed,** *a.* Having the tail free from the flying membrane, as in an emballonurid bat.— **f.-tongued,** *a.* Free-spoken.— **free verse.** Verse characterized by freedom of thought and discarding the metrical rhythm.— **free ward.** A ward, as in a hospital, where patients are treated without charge.

The free wards are crowded with laboratories.
E. M. ANSCOMBE in *Hospital Management*, Aug. 1926, p. 5.

— **free'war'ren,** *n. Eng. Law.* The exclusive right of killing game within warren.— **free'wheel,** *n.* Same as **freewheeling.** — **free'wheel'er,** *n.* A person who rides a freewheeled bicycle. 2. To run on by the action of the freewheel when the pedals are unmoved, as a bicycle. **II.** *n.* A device by which the back wheel of a bicycle is driven by the pedals when they are moved forward, but is released and allowed to run freely when the pedals are stopped, and is retarded or braked when the pedals are worked backward; a coaster-brake.— **free'wheel'er,** *n.*— **free'woman,** *n.* A woman not a slave.— **f.-writer,** *n.* [Rare.] One who writes as a freethinker.— **to make f. with,** to make use of with undue freedom; take liberties with. *He has made free with his uncle's money.*— **to sail f.** (*Naut.*), to sail with the wind directly or nearly astern.

free, *adv.* 1. Gratuitously. 2†. Willingly.

free'boot', 1 fri'bŭt'; 2 fré'bōōt', *vt.* [Rare.] To behave like a freebooter.— **free'boot'y,** *n.* Robbery.— **free'boot'ing,** *a.* & *n.* Plundering; plunder.— **free'boot'y,** *n.* Pillage by freebooters.

free'boot'er, 1 fri'bŭt'ər; 2 fré'bōōt'er, *n.* One who makes a business of roaming about in search of plunder; a robber; a pirate. Syn.: see ROBBER.— **free'boot'er-y,** *n.* = *boit*, *booty.* Syn.: see ROBBER.— **free'boot'er-y,** *n.* The act or practise of freebooting; plunder.

Free'born, 1 fri'born; 2 fré'bôrn, *n.* county in S. Minnesota; 720 sq. mi.; county-seat, Albert Lea.

Free'burg, 1 fri'bŭrg; 2 fré'bŭrg, *n.* A village in Clark county, Ill.

freed'man, 1 fri'măn; 2 fréd'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who has been a slave and has been given or has secured his freedom; as, a Roman *freedman*; a *freedman* of the Southern States.— **freed'wo'man,** *n.*

free'dom†, 1 fri'dŭm; 2 fré'dŭm, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being free; liberty; independence; immunity; exemption; as, our *freedom* is secured by liberal laws; *freedom* from care, disease, or sorrow. Compare FREE, *a.* **2.** Facility or ease in execution or manner; as, the rudder steered with *freedom*. **3.** Possession or allowance of particular privileges or immunity. **4.** Lack of conventionality or constraint; openness; ingenuousness; in a bad sense, undue familiarity; as, the *freedom* of his discourse was most pleasing; his *freedom* was disgusting. **5.** *Math.* Possibility of motion in space or of change of value. [Obs.] **6.** *Ethics.* The possession of self-determining power; the condition of being ethically free. See FREEDOM OF THE WILL below, and compare RESPONSIBILITY; MOTIVE. **7.** [Rare.] A free grant or privilege. **8†.** Liberality; generosity. [< AS. *frēodōm*, < *frēo*, free, + *dōm*; see -DOM.]

free'dom†. Syn.: see LIBERTY.— **degree of freedom.** *Math.* **1.** A possibility of motion or change in any determining element of space, etc., which a body can possess more than six degrees of freedom. **2.** *Phys. Chem.* In any system, the number of variables, such as temperature, pressure, concentration, etc., which can be changed independently without destroying any of the phases.— **economic f.,** see under ECONOMIC.— **f. fine,** money paid on entry into an incorporated trade.— **f. of the city,** formerly, possession by a non-member of the documents conferring this distinction, usually presented in a valuable casket; as, the *freedom of the City* of London.— **freedom of the seas,** in war, exemption from seizure and search of the vessels of a belligerent of all private property of neutrals except contraband of war, as proposed at The Hague in 1907.— **f. of the will,** the power of self-determination claimed by some of man as responsible moral agent, involving, in its more complete conception, both freedom from external constraint or compulsion and also freedom from the dominance of passions, desire, or other forms of motive which constitute the so-called motives to volition and action. Determinism as opposed to freedom of the will has customarily urged as causes to account fully for actions either the total of the forms of influence specified above. In considering the arguments *pro* and *con*, it should not be forgotten that freedom of will is a matter of degree, and a subject of development. If, then, on the one hand external causes must be looked upon as compelling or constraining the mental states, on the other hand it is equally true that they easily definable limits, that the Self chooses its external environment and decides the weight of its influence; and, again, if it is true that motives influence the will, it is not less true that the will decides which of the motives which one shall be given control. Compare FREE; LIBERTY; DETERMINISM, 1 (2); INHIBITION.

Free'dom, *n.* A borough in Beaver county, Pa.

free'dom-ism, 1 fri'dŭm-izm; 2 fré'dŭm-ĭzm, *n.* [Rare.] Same as LIBERTARIANISM.

free'fin'ned, *a.*-hand, *n.* See under FREE, *a.*

free'hold', 1 fri'hōld'; 2 fré'hōld', *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of freehold; possessed by freehold.

free'hold'ᵉr, *n.* **1.** *Law.* An estate in lands either of inheritance or for life.

Such estate, therefore, and no other, as requires actual possession of the land, is, legally speaking, *freehold*.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. ii, p. 104.

2. Land held by a full legal tenure; also, the tenure by which such possession is held; hence, any absolute ownership or possession.

In Virginia none could vote save those who possessed such a *freehold* of fifty acres.
FISKE *Critical Period Am. Hist.*, p. 70. [U. S. & CO. 1890.]

— **free'hold'ing,** *n.* [Rare.] Possessing a freehold.

Free'hold², *n.* A town county-seat of Monmouth county, N. J.; scene of the battle of Monmouth Court House, June 28, 1778.

free'hold'ᵉr, 1 fri'hōld'ər; 2 fré'hōld'er, *n. Law.* The owner of a freehold estate.— **chosen freeholder,** in New Jersey, one of a body of officers that manages the business and finances of a county. It corresponds to the boards of supervisors and county commissioners of other States.— **free'hold'er-ship,** *n.*

free'fish, 1 fri'fish; 2 fré'fish, *a.* Somewhat free.

free'lage, 1 fri'lĭj; 2 fré'lăj, *n.* [Rare.] The legal status of a freeman; franchise. **free'leg†.**

Free'land, 1 fri'land; 2 fré'land, *n.* A borough in Luzerne county, Pa.

free'ling, 1 fri'lĭn; 2 fré'lĭng, *n.* An Anglo-Saxon freeman of the lowest rank; a churl.

Around this homestead, . . . each in its little croft, stood the lowlier dwellings of *freelings* or *georls*.
GUMMERE *Hist. Eng. People* vol. i, p. 8. [U. 1882.]

free'lȳᵉr, etc. See FREE, *a.*

free'ly, 1 fri'li; 2 fré'lĭ, *adv.* **1.** In a free manner; without restraint, restriction, or interference; as, he mingled *freely* in his guests. **2.** Without stint; liberally; abundantly; as to give *freely*; water flows *freely*. **3.** With frankness or ingenuousness; openly; as, to comment *freely* on affairs of state. **4.** With ready compliance; willingly; as, he *freely* engaged in work. [Scot.] Altogether; quite; entirely. **6†.** Excellently.

free'man¹, 1 fri'măn; 2 fré'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A man who is free; opposed to *slave*; hence, one who is not under subjugation to the will of another. **2.** One who enjoys the privileges of citizenship. **3.** In Anglo-Saxon times, a ceorl or churl; a landowner. **4.** *Rom. Antiq.* An ingenuous or free-born person: distinguished from a *libertinus*, or manumitted slave. **5.** [C-.] Member of a workingmen's society of a union. [< AS. *fre man*, free-born man, < *frēo*, free, + *man*, MAN.]— **freemen s songs** (*Mus.*), short songs of the 17th century, arranged in three parts, and sung by the freemen of London, in their guild-hall.

free'man², 1 fri'măn; 2 fré'man, *n.* A female calf twinned with a male calf and generally barren.

Free'man, 1 fri'măn; 2 fré'man, *n.* **1.** A member of an ancient and extensive secret order or fraternity, dating from the middle ages: originally confined in membership to skilled artizans, but now having a far wider range of inclusion and possessing branches or lodges in all civilized countries.

The term *Freemason* grew out of the fact that only craftsmen not under the control of guilds were eligible. As the election was required to be unanimous, the members demoted themselves *Free and Accepted Masons*. The present form of organization is said to have been settled in London in 1717, with the avowed principles of charity, brotherly love, and mutual assistance. In 1725 Freemasonry was introduced into France, and in 1730 the first American lodge was founded. The order is divided into three principal degrees, of three grades, viz., apprentice, fellow-craft, and master-mason, each with its peculiar initiatory rites.

2. [*f.-*] A freemason. **3.** [*f.-*] A freemason's apron. **4.** [*f.-*] A member of the corporation of *freemasons* was not sufficiently organized to have had much influence on art.
JAS. FERGUSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. i, p. 527. [D. M. & CO. 1883.]

— **Free'ma'son's-cup',** *n.* A drink made of sherry and Scotch ale, with a trifle of brandy, nutmeg, and sugar.— **Free'ma'son-ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Freemasonry.— **Free'ma'son-ry,** *n.* The institutions, rites, and principles of Freemasons; hence, instinctive sympathy or community of interests in general.

Then, with the wonderful *freemasonry* of childhood, kissed one another, and made friends immediately.
DINAH M. CRAIK *King Arthur* p. 126. [D. 1880.]

free'ness, 1 fri'nes; 2 fré'nĕs, *n.* The state, condition, or quality of being free, in any sense; ingenuousness; liberality.

Free'port, 1 fri'pōrt; 2 fré'pōrt, *n.* **1.** Sir **Andrew,** a dilettante character in the Number 2 of the Spectator Club and a model of industry and good sense. **2.** A city, county-seat of Stephenson county, Ill. **3.** A town in Cumberland county, Me. **4.** A borough in Armstrong county, Pa. **5.** A village in Nassau county, N. Y.

Free'si-a, 1 fri'zi-ə *or* -si-ə; 2 fré'zhi-a *or* -si-a, *n. Bot.* Same as NYMANNIA. [< E. M. *Fries*, Swedish botanist.]

free'soil', 1 fri'-soil'; 2 fré'-sŏil', *a.* Of or pertaining to the Free-soilers or Free-soilism.

Free'-soil'ᵉr, 1 fri'-soil'ər; 2 fré'-sŏil'er, *n. U. S. Hist.* A member or supporter of the Free-soil party, organized at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1848, as a coalition of the Liberty party and the Barnburners, to oppose the further extension of slavery: merged with the Republican party in 1856.

free'-soil'ism, 1 fri'-soil'izm; 2 fré'-sŏil'ĭşm, *n.* The principles advocated by the Free-soilers.

free'spo'ken, etc. See FREE, *a.*

free'stone', 1 fri'stōn'; 2 fré'stōn', *n.* **1.** Any sandstone or gritstone that is sufficiently even-grained and easily worked to be a good building-stone; especially, soft fine-grained sandstones and limestones, such as those of Berea in Ohio and Caen in Normandy.

2. Any variety of ordinary *freestone*, though capable of being treated with delicacy and refinement by the chisel of a practiced sculptor, does not admit of that minute elaboration which we admire in wax-work.
C. L. EASTLAKE *Hints on Household Taste* p. 46. [O. & CO. 1876.]

2. A peach easily freed from its pit, as distinguished from a clingstone.— **free'stone',** *a.* Having a pit from which the pulp easily separates; as, a *freestone* peach.— **free'stone'-col'or-ed,** *a.* Light-chocolate in hue; colored like Connecticut freestone.— **f.-coloured,**— **f.-spring** [U. S.], a spring yielding water free from lime.— **F. State,** Connecticut, from its freestone-quarries.

Free'stone, 1 fri'stōn; 2 fré'stōn, *n.* county in N. E. Texas; 947 sq. m.; county-seat, Fairfield.

freet, 1 frit; 2 frēt, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The superstitious belief in good and bad omens or signs. **2.** A superstitious practise.
fret†; fret'ər.— **free'ty,** *a.* [Scot.] Superstitious. **fret'ər-ly; frei't'y†.**

free'think'ᵉr, 1 fri'thĭgk'ər; 2 fré'thĭgk'er, *n.* One who is inclined or addicted to freethinking; especially, one who rejects authority or instruction in religion: originally applied to the deists of England. Syn.: see SKEPTIC.

free'think'ing. **I.** *a.* Holding the opinions of a freethinker; hence, skeptical. **II.** *n.* The practise of rejecting all authority, especially that of the Bible, in religion.

free thought. Thought unrestricted by conventional rules, opinions, or dogmas; frequently, however, thought opposed to prevailing tradition or recognized authority, especially in matters of morals and religion.

free'town, 1 fri'taun; 2 fré'town, *n.* A seaport town, capital of the British colony of Sierra Leone, West Africa.

free trade. 1. Commerce unrestricted by tariff or customs. **2.** The trade system of a country whose duties are levied only to obtain revenue and without regard to their effect on home industries. Compare PROTECTION.

This policy [*free trade*] was originally advocated in France, . . . but Great Britain stands alone among the great commercial nations of the world in having adopted it systematically from 1846 onwards. . . . The doctrine of *free trade* maintains that in order to secure the greatest possible mass of goods in the world as a whole, and the greatest possibility of immediate comfort for the consumer, it is expedient that there should be no restriction on the exchange of goods and services either between individuals or communities. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xxvi, p. 88.

3. Formerly, in N. W. Canada, trading (with the Indians) in defiance of the chartered rights of the Hudson Bay Company. **4.** [Gt. Brit.] Smuggling: a euphemism.

free'trad'ᵉr, 1 fri'trēd'ər; 2 fré'trād'er, *n.* **1.** An advocate of or believer in free trade. **free'trad'ĭst†.** **2†.** (1) One privileged to trade without paying taxes. (2) [Canada.] See FREE TRADER, 3.

free'will', 1 fri'wil'; 2 fré'-wĭl', *a.* **1.** Made or done without constraint, and of one's own free choice; voluntary; as, a *free-will* offering. **2.** Relating to, holding, or connected with the doctrine of the freedom of the will; as, a *free-will* theology. See FREEDOM; WILL.

— **free'-willed,** *a.* Endowed with a free will.— **f.-willer,** *n.* **1†.** An immigrant into the colonial province and in Maryland, who sold his labor for a term of years. **2.** [F-] [U. S.] A Baptist of the Free-will sect.

free will. The power of self-determination regarded as a special faculty. It is much preferable and is now customary, however, to speak of the person, or self, as free or not free.

In the controversy over the doctrine of the freedom of the will, theology has opposed to it a form of determinism which either, like Mohammedanism, makes all human action depend upon the direct volition of the divine Will, or, like some forms of Christian theology, considers man's will to have lost its freedom and to be dependent upon an act of divine grace for its restoration to the power of choosing the highest good. Determinism, naturally in modern times, it is denied by a physiological or psychophysical theory which maintains that the conscious volitionary acts, even including the subtler forms of deliberate choice, are only epiphenomena, or secondary manifestations of the really causative energies and their effects in changes of the states of the brain.

freeze, 1 friz; 2 frēz, *v.* [FROZE; FROZ'EN, FREEZ'ING.] **freez²,** *j. i. t.* 1. To convert into ice, as water; harden with cold; congeal. 2. To stiffen, injure, or kill by frost; as, a *frozen* ear.

At Yakutsk, in eastern Siberia, the earth is *frozen* to a depth of 700 feet. WINCHELL *Walks* pt. i, ch. 17, p. 99. [CHATT. 1886.]

3. To affect as if by frost; give an intense feeling of chilliness to; hence, to check the warmth, ardor, or conduct. **4.** To stick by reason of expansion caused by heat of friction: said of a journal and bearing. **5.** *Billiards, etc.* To make (a ball) to lie in actual contact with a cushion or with another ball.

II. *i.* **1.** To be converted from a fluid to a solid state by cold; be hardened into ice; as, the stream *froze* to the bottom. **2.** To be at or below the temperature of congealing water, as the weather; as, it froze last night. **3.** To be stiffened, injured, or killed by cold; as, five of the party *froze* to death. **4.** To be affected as if by cold. **5.** *Billiards, etc.* To lie at rest against a cushion or another ball: said of a ball in play.

6. To adhere through extreme cold; as, it *froze* to the ground. [< AS. *frēosan*, perhaps orig. 'itch'; cp. L. *prurio* (for **prurio*), itch; *prurigo*, hoar frost.] **freeze on** or **to** = **f. freeze in,** to enclose or render immobile by ice.— **to f. on to** or **to** [Slang], to cling fast or keep close to, as a person; take fast possession of, as a thing.

Freeze on to the nearest duke and ran to the palisade, shoving him in front of me.
KIPLING *Mine Own People* p. 209. [U. S. & CO.]

— **to f. out.** 1. [Colloq., U. S.], to shut out or drive away, as by cold or unfavorable treatment. **2.** [Stock Exchange Slang.] To fail.— **to f. up,** to enclose or immobilize in ice; freeze solid: figuratively, to assume a cold and formally reserved manner.— **freez'a-bl(ᵉ)ness,** *n.* That can be frozen; as, mercury is *freezable*.— **freeze,** *n.* [Colloq.] The act or process of freezing; also, a freezing temperature.

freeze'out', 1 friz'-aut'; 2 frēz'-out', *n.* **1.** An exclusion, usually as by being outmaneuvered; specif., a deprival, by cunning methods, of a due or expected share in the ownership of a corporation. **2.** *Cards.* A form of poker in which all the players invest equal amounts in the pool, and play on the understanding that each shall withdraw as soon as he has lost his quota, leaving the whole to the last survivor in the game.

freez'er, 1 friz'ər; 2 frēz'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which freezes. See illus. under REFRIGERATOR. **2.** A machine for freezing cream or other food-substances; as, an *ice-cream freezer*. **3.** [Austral.] A sheep, the mutton of which is intended for export after it has been frozen; also, the raiser and exporter.

freez'ing, 1 friz'iŋ; 2 frēz'ing, *pa.* **1.** Such or so as to freeze; having a degree of cold as low as 32° F.; hence, very cold; as, a *freezing* blast. **2.** Figuratively, chilling or frigid, as in manner or action; as, a *freezing* bow.

His [Adams's] virtue was *freezing*, cold of touch, and forbidding in its looks. SCHURZ *Henry Clay* p. 292. [D. M. & CO. 1888.]

— **freez'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a freezing manner.

freez'ing, *n.* The act of turning to ice; congelation.

— **freez'ing-box',** *n.* A box for freezing fish.— **f.-chamber,** *n.* [S. Austral.] A room in which the dressed carcasses of cattle and sheep are frozen before shipment.— **f.-machine,** *n.* An ice-machine; a machine for the reduction

of temperature to or below the freezing-point.— **f.-mixture,** *n.* A mixture, as of ice and salt, which in liquefying absorbs sufficient heat to lower the temperature of a substance in contact or contiguity therewith below the freezing-point. — **f.-point,** *n.* The temperature at which a liquid freezes, especially the degree at which water freezes under ordinary conditions: 32° above zero in the Fahrenheit and 0° in the centigrade and Réaumur scales.— **f. process.** *Civil Engin.* **1.** The freezing of areas of unstable soil, such as quicksand, by means of refrigerating agents conveyed through subterranean pipes, in order that shafts or tunnels may be safely excavated. **2.** *Mining.* The process by which, in winter, a shaft is dug in marshy ground by repeatedly softening the frozen ground by fire, allowing the walls to freeze again, and then repeating the operation.— **f.-tank,** *n.* The tank of an ice-machine where the cans of water are placed for freezing.

Fre-gat'i-dæ, 1 frɪ-gat'ɪ-dī; 2 fre-găt'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of steganopodous birds; frigate-birds, or man-o'-war birds. **Fre-ga'ta,** *n.* (t. g.) [< F. *frégate;* see FRIGATE.] — **fre-ga'tid,** *n.*— **fre-ga'toid,** *a.*

fre"gi-a-tu'ra, 1 frē"ji-ɑ-tū'rɑ; 2 fre"ġi-ä-tu'rä, *n.* [-RÆ, 1 -rī; 2- re, *pl.*] [It.] *Mus.* An ornament; embellishment.

Freg"i-li'næ, 1 frej"ɪ-lai'nī; 2 frĕg"i-lī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of corvoid birds having the nostrils nearer the edge than the culmen of the bill; choughs. **Freg'i-lus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **freg'i-line,** *a.* & *n.*

Fre'gi-us†, *n.* Phrygius. CHAUCER *Du* I. 1,070.

Frei'berg, 1 frai'berн; 2 frī'bĕrн, *n.* A mining and manufacturing town in Saxony, containing a famous school of mines.

frei'berg-ite, 1 frai'bŭrg-ait; 2 frī'bĕrg-īt, *n. Mineral.* An argentiferous variety of tetrahedrite. [< *Freiberg.*]

Frei'burg, 1 frai'burн; 2 frī'burн, *n.* **1.** A district in Baden; 1,830 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a manufacturing city. **3.** A canton in Switzerland; 644 sq. m. **4.** Its capital, a walled manufacturing town. **5.** A manufacturing town in Silesia, S. W. of Breslau. **Frey'borg‡.**

Frei"en-wal'de, 1 frai"en-vɑl'də; 2 frī"ĕn-väl'de, *n.* A mining town in Brandenburg province, Prussia.

frei"es-le'ben-ite, 1 frai"es-lē'ben-ait; 2 frī"ĕs-le'bĕn-īt, *n. Mineral.* A light steel-gray metallic lead-silver sulfantimonite, $(PbAg_2)_5Sb_4S_{11}$, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< J. K. *Freiesleben,* a Saxon geologist.]

freight, 1 frēt; 2 frét, *vt.* **1.** To load, as a ship or railroad-car, with goods for transportation. **2.** To hire or charter for the carriage of freight, as a ship. **3.** To transport as freight; as, to *freight* live stock. **4.** To load or burden as with a cargo; as, *freighted* with care.

freight, *n.* **1.** Commodities composing a vessel's cargo, or any goods transported by public carriers; figuratively, that with which anything is laden or filled.

In England the term *freight* is restricted to goods carried by vessels (*i. e.,* cargo), merchandise transported by land being known as *goods.*

2. The price paid for the transportation of goods in vessels, railway-cars, or other public vehicles; the earnings of the proprietor of a vehicle for carrying goods.

The master cannot detain the goods on board the ship until the *freight* be paid. KENT *Comm.* vol iii, p. 214.

3. [U. S.] A freight-train. [< ME. *freit, freight,* < OF.* *freit, fret,* < LL. *frecta, fretta,* < OHG. *frēht,* wages.] Syn.: see LOAD.— **by freight** [U. S.], by the ordinary transportation provided by railroad companies: distinguished from quicker and dearer transportation *by express.*— **freight'-a"gent,** *n.* An agent of a transportation company employed to take charge of freight.— **f.-car,** *n.* A railway-car for the transportation of freight: distinguished from a *passenger-car.* The covered *box car* and the open *platform car,* variously shaped, are the kinds generally in use.— **f.-engine,** *n.* [U. S.] See ENGINE.— **f. house,** *n.* [U. S.] A depot where freight is received and temporarily stored.— **f.-mile,** *n. Railroad.* The amount of freight carried by a railroad in a given time, divided by the number of miles of transportation.— **f.-mileage,** *n.*— **f.-note,** *n.* [Eng.] *Com.* A notice sent to a shipper by a ship-broker of the amount of charges due on freight.— **f.-ton,** *n.* Forty cubic feet by measurement: the unit for charge by seagoing vessels on all ordinary goods, except heavy machinery, copper ingots, bullion, etc.— **f.-tonnage,** *n. Com.* Accommodation on a vessel for cargo measured in freight-tons.— **f.-train,** *n.* [U. S.] A train of freight-cars, as distinguished from a passenger-train: called in England a *goods-train.*— **f.-truck,** *n.* A two-wheeled hand-truck used in loading and unloading freight-cars: when four-wheeled, called a *wagon-truck.*— **line f.** (*Railroad.*), transportation conducted by an outside company over specified trunk lines.— **lump-sum f.,** freight for which a given sum is paid regardless of whether the whole amount is shipped.— **trimming f.** (*Railroad.*), making safe stowage.

freight'age, 1 frēt'ɪj; 2 fret'aġ, *n. Com.* **1.** A cargo; lading.

It mattered little that one wreck should float off in safety, if upon the wreck that perished were embarked the human *freightage.* DE QUINCEY *Misc. Essays* p. 193. [T. & F. 1856.]

2. The price charged or paid for carrying goods. **3.** The transportation of merchandise.

freight'er, 1 frēt'ər; 2 fret'er, *n. Com.* **1.** One who has freight transported, or one who contracts to transport freight for others; especially, the charterer of a ship for carrying merchandise; a shipper. **2.** [U. S.] The owner, conductor, or attendant of a wagon or train of wagons carrying merchandise. **3.** A freight-carrying vessel.

freight'ing, 1 frēt'ɪŋ; 2 fret'ing, *n. Com.* The business of carrying or transporting freight; as, a ship-owner engaged in *freighting;* also, freightage or freight.

freight'less, 1 frēt'les; 2 fret'lĕs, *a* Having no freight.

frei'herr, 1 frai'her; 2 frī'hĕr, *n.* [G.] A baron.

Frei'lig-rath, 1 frai'lɪн-rɑt; 2 frī'liн-rät, **Ferdinand** (6/17 1810–3/18 1876). A German lyric poet and translator; exiled for political opinions; *Gedichte,* etc.

Freind, 1 frend; 2 frĕnd, **John** (1675–7/26 1728). An English physician, scholar, and writer; *History of Physic,* etc.

Fre'i-re, 1 frē'ɪ-rē; 2 fre'i-re, **Francisco Jozé** (1/3 1719–7/5 1773). A Portuguese historian and philologist; often known as "Candido Lusitano."

Frei'schütz, 1 frai'shüts; 2 frī'shüts, *n.* In Weber's opera *Der Freischütz,* a German legendary hunter who has a charmed bullet. [Ger., free-shooter.]

freit, 1 frit *or* frēt; 2 frĕt *or* fret, *n.* [Scot.] Freet.— **-ty** or **-y,** *a.*

fre'jol, 1 frē'hōl; 2 fre'hōl, *n.* Same as FRIJOLE.

Fre'ke, 1 frē'ke; 2 fre'ke, *n. Norse Myth.* Literally, the voracious one; the one of Odin's two wolves to which, as he needs no food, he gives his meat. **Fre'ki‡** [Ice.].

Fre'ling-huy"sen, 1 frī'lɪŋ-hoi"zen; 2 frē'ling-hȳ"sĕn, *n.* **1. Frederick** (4/13 1753–4/13 1804), an American soldier; statesman; at Trenton and Monmouth; member of the Continental Congress; Senator. **2. Frederick Theodore** (8/4 1817–5/20 1885), an American statesman; nephew of preceding; Secretary of State. **3. Theodore** (3/28 1787–4/12 1862), an American lawyer; son of Frederick; captain of volunteers in the War of 1812; Whig statesman; Senator.

frem, **fremd,** 1 frem, fremd; 2 frĕm, frĕmd, *a.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] Alien; strange; hostile; extraordinary. **frem'it‡; fren‡.**— **the fremd** [Scot.], the outside world: opposed to *home.*

Fre'man-tle, 1 frī'man-tl; 2 frē'măn-tl, *n.* **1. Sir Edmund Robert** (6/15 1836–), an English admiral; naval writer and biographer. **2. William Henry** (12/21 1831–12/24 1916), an English divine and author; dean of Ripon; *The Gospel of the Secular Life.* **3.** A seaport in Western Australia.

fre-mes'cence, 1 frɪ-mes'ens; 2 fre-mĕs'ĕnç, *n.* [Rare.] The murmuring that presages or precedes a riot.— **fre-mes'cent,** *a.* [Rare.] Noisy; tumultuous.

Fré"miet', 1 frē"myē'; 2 fre"mye', **Emmanuel** (12/15 1824–9/11 1910). A French sculptor; *Joan of Arc,* etc.

frem'i-tus, 1 frem'ɪ-tʊs; 2 frĕm'i-tŭs, *n.* [-TUS, *pl.*] [L.] *Med.* A palpable vibration, as in a hydatid: a resonant thrill.— **bronchial fremitus,** the resonance caused by the vibration of the bronchial tubes in breathing.— **vocal f.,** a diffused vibratory resonance of the voice, perceived on placing a hand on the chest-walls when one is speaking.

Fré-mont', 1 frɪ-mont'; 2 frē-mŏnt', *n.* **1. John Charles** (1/11 1813–7/13 1890), "The Pathfinder" (of the Rocky Mountains); an American explorer; general; first Republican candidate for the United States Presidency. **2.** A county in S. central Colorado; 1,478 sq. m.; county-seat, Cañon City. **3.** A county in S. W. Iowa; 514 sq. m.; county-seat, Sidney. **4.** A county in W. central Wyoming; 12,653 sq. m.; county-seat, Lander. **5.** A city, county-seat of Sandusky county, Ohio. **6.** A city, county-seat of Dodge county, Neb. **7.** A village in Newaygo county, Mich. **8.** A county in S. E. Idaho; 6,745 sq. m.; county-seat, St. Anthony. **9. Pass,** a pass over the Main range, in Colorado, 11,313 ft. high. **10. Peak,** a summit in the Wind River Mountains, Wyo., first ascended by Gen. Frémont; 13,790 ft. high. [Teut., < Fr. *masc.,* peace, protection.]

Fre-mon"to-den'dron, 1 frɪ-mon"to-den'dron; 2 fre-mŏn"to-dĕn'dron, *n. Bot.* A genus of Californian shrubs or small trees of the family *Sterculiaceæ.* They have alternate palmately lobed leaves and large yellow flowers. *F. californica* is the only species. **Fre-mon'ti-a‡.** [< J. C. *Frémont,* Am. explorer.]

Frem'stad, 1 frem'stɑt; 2 frĕm'stät. **Anna Olive** (2/– 1872–). An American operatic and concert soprano, of Swedish birth, who made her début at Cologne in 1895.

Fre-na'tæ, 1 frɪ-nē'tī; 2 fre-nā'tē, *n. pl. Entom.* A division of *Lepidoptera,* characterized, in distinction from *Jugatæ,* by the presence of a frenulum. [< L. *frenatus,* bridled.]

fre'nate, 1 frī'nēt; 2 frē'nāt, *a.* Having a frenulum, as the hind wing of a lepidopterous insect.

French, 1 french; 2 frĕnch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To prepare, as a chop, by partially cutting the meat from the shank and leaving bare the bone for convenient handling. **2.** In general, to prepare or cook in the style or manner of the French. **3.** [f-] *Naut.* To renew; as, to *french* ballast. **4.** To turn into French, as a word. **5.** To give a French form or flavor to. **II.** *i.* [f-] To curl downward: said of tobacco-leaves.

French, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to France, its people, or its language. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Uncommon; foreign. See WELSH, 2. [< AS. *Frencisc,* < *Franca;* see FRANK¹, *n.*] — **French brier,** see BRIER-ROOT.— **F. cambric,** an exceedingly fine quality of cambric used for handkerchiefs, etc.— **F.-Canadian,** *n.* **1.** A French settler in Canada or a descendant of the French settlers in that country. **2.** A habitant of Canada.— **F. canvas,** a grenadine used for women's dresses.— **F. casement,** a French window. See WINDOW.— **F. column** (*Distilling*), a device used in fractional condensation, which includes a series of U tubes and a chambered column.— **F. crown.** **1.** A French coin. See COIN. **2.** Baldness as a disease (*morbus Gallicus*).— **F. disease,** syphilis.— **F. fall,** a falling-band.— **F. fry,** raw potatoes cut into small portions or thin strips and fried.— **F. horn,** see HORN.— **F. leave,** an informal or omitted leave-taking, as by one who has stolen something or eloped. The phrase arose from the French (and to some extent English) custom in the 18th century of departing from a social gathering without taking leave of the host and hostess.— **F. measles,** same as RUBELLA.— **F. pie,** the great tufted woodpecker (*Dryobates major*).— **F. polish,** a varnish for wood composed of shellac, sometimes mixed with other gums, dissolved in alcohol; also, the glossy finish produced by the use of the varnish.— **F. purple,** a dyestuff obtained from lichens: used without mordants.— **F. red,** rouge.— **F. rice,** amelcorn.— **F. roof,** a modified Mansard roof of American origin, unknown in France.— **F.-tub,** *n.* A dyeing-mixture of logwood and stannous chlorid.— **F. varnish,** French polish.

French¹, *n.* **1.** The language of France, belonging to the Romanic group of the Greco-Roman division of Aryan languages. See ROMANCE.

French is the descendant of the rustic or colonial Latin, spoken in the camps and colonies of Gaul. The original Celtic language of Gaul gave way to or blended with this, and in the 5th century the Franks, having conquered the country, introduced further foreign elements into the language, which they adopted as their own, giving it their name — *French.* In 854 the language acquired its first written document, the "Oaths of Strasburg." The period of **Old French** reaches to the 14th century; **Middle French** from then to the 16th century; and **Modern French** to the present time. Old French had two especially important dialects, the *langue d'oïl,* spoken north of the Loire, and the *langue d'oc* or Provençal, spoken south of it. See PROVENÇAL. Modern French descends from the former. In the Norman form the latter passed to England at the Conquest in 1066, and blended so intimately with Anglo-Saxon that French and English are identical in innumerable words. See ENGLISH; NORMAN FRENCH. Since the Middle French period French has been the language of diplomacy, fine art, cookery, and the European aristocracy.

The *French* or Frankish language is now a Romanic dialect, and its grammar is but a blurred copy of the grammar of Cicero. MAX MÜLLER *Science of Lang.* second series p. 280. [S. 1875.]

2. The people of France.

French², *n.* **1. Alice** (3/19 1850–), an American novelist; pseudonym, "Octave Thanet"; *The Heart of Toil,* etc. **2. Daniel Chester** (4/20 1850–), an American sculptor; *The Minute Man,* etc. **3. John Denton Pinkstone** (9/28 1852–5/22 1925), Viscount of Ypres and High Lake, a British field-marshal; commander-in-chief of British Expeditionary Forces in Belgium and France (1914–15) in the World War. **4. Nicholas** (1604–8/23 1678), an Irish divine and author.

French Bight of Be-nin' Set'tle-ments. A French colony, including Agoué, Grand-Popo, Kotonu, and Porto-Novo, Guinea, West Africa; 15,000 sq. m.; capital, Porto-Novo.

French Broad riv'er. A river in North Carolina and Tennessee; 250 m. long to the Holston river.

French Co'chin-Chi'na. See COCHIN-CHINA.

French Creek. A stream in New York and Pennsylvania, 140 m. long to the Alleghany river; the trail between Fort Duquesne and Canada followed its course.

frenched, **frencht^s,** 1 frencht; 2 frĕncht, *a.* Injured or attacked by frenching: said of plants.

French Equatorial Africa. A French possession, formerly **French Congo,** in West and Central Africa, comprising four colonies; 912,049 sq. m.; capital, Libreville.

French'er, *n.* A Frenchman; a sobriquet.— **French'er-y,** *n.*

French Gui-a'na, 1 gɪ-ɑ̄'nə; 2 ġi-ä'na. A French colony in N. E. South America; 32,000 sq. m.; capital, Cayenne.

French Guin'ea, 1 gin'ɪ; 2 ġin'e. A French colony on the W. coast of Africa, north of Sierra Leone; 93,000 sq. m.; capital, Konakry.

French'i-fy, 1 french'ɪ-fai; 2 frĕnch'i-fȳ, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To make or become French; affect with French characteristics, as in manners, tastes, and expressions. [< FRENCH + -FY.] **French'ize‡.**

Already there was a faction of *Frenchified* Saxons in the court of the unnational English sovereign. I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit., Anglo-Normans* in vol. i, p. 75. [W. J. W. 1866.]

French In'di-a. That part of India under French control, consisting of the towns Chandernagar, Karikal, Mahé, Pondicherry, and Yanaon, with adjoining territory; in all 196 sq. m.

french'ing, 1 french'ɪŋ; 2 frĕnch'ing, *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] A peculiar stunted or diseased condition of plants, as peach-trees, maize, or tobacco. In colonial times spindling, good-for-nothing tobacco-plants were called "Frenchmen" in the Chesapeake region; hence, probably, the term. **2.** [F-] A method of cooking. See FRENCH, *v.,* 2.

French'ism, 1 french'izm; 2 frĕnch'ism, *n.* A French custom, idiom, or characteristic; Gallicism.

French'man, 1 french'mən; 2 frĕnch'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A native of France; one of the French people. **2.** A ship built or rigged in France. **3.** [Eng.] A red-leg partridge. **4†.** [Virginia.] A poor, spindling tobacco-plant. Compare FRENCHING.

French'more, 1 french'mōr; 2 frĕnch'mōr, *n.* A kind of dance much in vogue in England in the time of Charles I. and Charles II.

French Pass. A pass in Colorado; 12,044 ft. high.

French Peak. A mountain in Nevada; 10,779 ft. high.

French riv'er. A river in Ontario, Canada; 55 m. in length to Georgian Bay.

French Shore. Parts of the coasts of Newfoundland; included in the French fishing-treaty and open to French fishermen.

French Su"dan'. French military territories in W. Africa; 617,600 sq. m.

French'town, 1 french'taun; 2 frĕnch'town, *n.* **1.** A borough in Hunterdon county, N. J. **2.** A village in Monroe county, Mich.; site of the battle of the River Raisin (1813).

French'ville, 1 french'vil; 2 frĕnch'vĭl, *n.* A town in Aroostook county, Me.

French West In'dies. Islands, including Martinique, Guadeloupe, Désirade, Marie Galante, Les Saintes, Saint Barthélemy, and part of St. Martin; 1,220 sq. m.; comprised in the colonies of Martinique and Guadeloupe; capitals, Basse-Terre and Fort-de-France.

French'wo"man, 1 french'wu"mən; 2 frĕnch'wo"man, *n.* [-WO"MEN, 1 -wim"en; 2 -wĭm"ĕn, *pl.*] A woman of the French race.

French'y, 1 french'ɪ; 2 frĕnch'y. [Colloq.] **I.** *a.* [-I-ER; -I-EST.] Having or assuming French characteristics: sometimes with approbation; as, a *Frenchy* gown; but commonly with implied derogation; as, a *Frenchy* book or gesture. **II.** *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] A Frenchman: in contempt.— **French'i-ly,** *adv.*— **French'i-ness,** *n.* The condition or quality of being Frenchy.

Fre-neau', 1 frɪ-nō'; 2 fre-nō', **Philip** (1/2 1752–12/18 1832). An American poet, editor, and sailor; *Poems of the American Revolution.*

fre-net'ic, 1 frɪ-net'ɪk; 2 fre-nĕt'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or accompanied by mental disorder. **2.** Frenzied; distracted; frantic.

How the pennon from its dome,
Frenetic to be free, makes one red stretch for home.
BROWNING *Fifine at the Fair* st. 5.

[< OF. *frenetique;* see FRANTIC.] **fre-net'i-cal‡; phrenetic†.**— **fre-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

fre-net'ic, *n.* Same as PHRENETIC.

Fren-ta'ni, 1 fren-tɑ̄'nɪ; 2 frĕn-tä'nī, *n. pl.* An ancient Italian people; on the coast of the Adriatic.

fren'u-la, 1 fren'yu-lə; 2 frĕn'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] *Anat.* A small frenum. [Dim. of FRENUM.]

fren'u-lar, 1 fren'yu-lər; 2 frĕn'yu-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to the frenulum.

fren'u-lum, 1 fren'yu-lum; 2 frĕn'yu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A band or fold that serves to restrain the organ to which it is attached; as, the *frenulum* of the epiglottis. **2.** *Entom.* (1) A frenum. (2) The triangular lateral piece on the mesonotum which connects with the trochlea in cicadids. (3) A spine on the cephalic border of the hind wing of certain lepidopters, as moths, which catches a hook or fold on the fore wing, holding the two wings together in flight. [Dim. of L. *frenum,* bit.]

fre'num, 1 frī'num; 2 frē'nŭm, *n.* [FRE'NA, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Anat.* A restraining band or fold; as, the *frenum* of the tongue. **2.** *Entom.* (1) A lunate or triangular portion at the inner and hinder base of the wing in dragon-flies and caddis-flies. (2) A frenulum. **3.** *Zool.* A bridle-like stripe. **4.** *Ich.* An interval at the chin between the lower lips, as in certain holconotids.— **frenum of Morgagni,** a thickening of the wall of the colon extending from the edges of the ileocæcal valve.

fren'zel-ite, 1 fren'zel-ait; 2 frĕn'zĕl-īt, *n.* Same as GUANAJUATITE. [< A. *Frenzel,* who analyzed it.]

fren'zi-cal, 1 fren'zɪ-kəl; 2 frĕn'zi-cal, *a.* Characterized by frenzy.

fren'zied, 1 fren'zɪd; 2 frĕn'zid, *pa.* Affected with frenzy or madness; frantic. Syn.: see INSANE.— **-ly,** *adv.*

Frenzied discussion never settles anything.
AUSTIN PHELPS *English Style* lect. xv, p. 235. [S. 1888.]

fren'zy, 1 fren'zɪ; 2 frĕn'zy, *vt.* [FREN'ZIED; FREN'ZY-ING.] To make frantic; throw into frenzy.

fren'zy, *n.* [FREN'ZIES, 1 -zɪz; 2 -zis, *pl.*] Violent agitation approaching or constituting temporary delirium; fury; madness.

Of all diseases *frenzy* is the most dangerous, yet the patient feeleth it not. HOOPER *Declaration of Christ* p. 76. [P. B. P.]

[< OF. *frenesie,* < L. *phrenesis,* < Gr. *phrenēsis,* < *phrēn* (*phren-*), mind.] **fren'e-sy†; fren'sie†; fren'sy†.** Syn.: fanaticism, fury, insanity, madness, mania, raving. See ENTHUSIASM; INSANITY. — **Ant.:** composure, coolness, equanimity, equipoise, sanity, sobriety.

freq., *abbr.* Frequent; frequentative; frequently.

fre'quence, 1 frī'kwens; 2 frē'kwĕnç, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] Frequency; abundance. **2.** [Archaic.] A crowd; concourse. [< L. *frequentia,* < *frequen(t-)s,* frequent.]

fre'quen-cy, 1 frī'kwen-sɪ; 2 frē'kwĕn-cy, *n.* [-CIES, pl.] **1.** The property of being frequent or of repeated occurrence; common occurrence; as, the *frequency* of rains in the tropics. **2.** The ratio of the actual to the possible number of occurrences of an event; the comparative

number of any kind of occurrences within a given time or space; as, the *frequency* of tornadoes in New York is very small. **3.** *Physics.* The number of regularly happening events in unit time; especially, in acoustics, the number (of vibrations of a sounding body) in a second.

Frequencies up to 10,000 cycles are said to be *audio frequencies.* These limits were established by the Institute of Radio Engineers and are accepted by the proper authorities.

SLOANE & WATSON *Standard Electrical Dict.* p. 990.

4. *Elec.* The number of complete periods per second of an alternating electric current. **5†.** A crowd; thronging; frequence. [< L. *frequentia*, throng, < *frequent(-)s*, crowded.] — **fre'quen-cy-in'di-ca'tor,** *n. Elec.* Any device for indicating or measuring the frequency of an alternating current. **f.-meter**; **f.-teller**. — **group-f.,** *n.* The frequency of the reappearance of a characteristic in a group of organisms. — **modal f.,** the relative frequency of the occurrence of a certain type of character considered as a series of individuals in a given population.

fre-quent', 1 fri-kwent'; 2 fre-kwĕnt', *vt.* **1.** To visit or repair to often; resort to habitually; as, pickpockets *frequent* crowds. **2.** [Scot.] To associate with; accompany. **3†.** To fill up; crowd; throng. [< OF. *frequenter*, < L. *frequento*, < *frequent(-)s*, frequent.] — **fre-quent'a-bl(e),** *a.* [Rare.] Accessible. — **fre'quen-ta'tion,** *n.* The practise of frequenting or resortin ; frequent visiting. — **fre-quent'er,** *n.* One who frequents.

fre'quent, 1 fri'kwent; 2 fre-kwĕnt', *a.* **1.** Occurring or appearing often; recurring again and again, or at brief intervals; as, *frequent* storms. **2.** Repeating or inclined to repeat an act often; reiterating; as, *frequent* in prayer. **3.** [Scot.] Plentiful; in heaps. **4†.** Crowded; full; thronged. **5†.** Told repeatedly; commonly reported. [OF., < L. *frequent(-)s*, frequent.]

SYN.: common, constant, general, numerous, recurrent, recurring, repeated, reiterated. See COMMON. — ANT.: few, occasional, rare, scanty, solitary, uncommon, unusual. — **fre'quent-ly,** *adv.* **1.** Many times, or often, with only short intervals intervening; at frequent intervals. **2†.** Thickly; populously. — **fre'quent-ness,** *n.* The character of being frequent; frequency.

fre-quen'tage, 1 fri-kwen'tij; 2 fre-kwĕn'tăj (xm), *n.* [Rare.] The practise of frequenting, or the places frequented.

Upland paths Remote from *frequentage.*
SOUTHEY *Roderick* con. 10, l. 38.

fre-quen'ta-tive, 1 fri-kwen'ta-tiv; 2 fre-kwĕn'ta-tiv, *a.* — **fre-quen'ta-tive,** *n. Gram.* Denoting repetition; as, a *frequentative* verb. **II.** *n.* A verb denoting repeated action. [< L. *frequentativus*, < L. *frequento*; see FREQUENT, *v.*]

frere†, *n.* A friar.

Frere, 1 frir; 2 frēr, *n.* **1. Sir Henry Bartle Edward** (1815–1815)–1884), a British administrator, born in Westgovernor of Bombay and of Cape Colony. **2. John Hookham** (1769–1846), an English diplomat; humorist; translator. [A French genre painter.

Frere, 1 frēr; 2 frer, **Pierre Édouard** (1819–1886).

frère Jacques, 1 frĕr zŏk; 2 frer zhăc. [F.] The candle; literally, brother James. [A shady place; cool walk.

fres-cade', 1 fres-kād' or -kăd'; 2 fres-kād' or -kăd', *n.* [Rare.]

fres'co, 1 fres'ko; 2 frĕs'co, *vt.* To paint in fresco.

Nature paints not
In oils, but *frescoes* the great dome of heaven
With sunsets. LONGFELLOW *M. Angelo* pt. ii, div. iv.

fres'co, *n.* [-COES or -COS, 1 -koz; 2 -cōs, *pl.*] **1.** *Arch.* (1) The art of painting on a surface of plaster, particularly on walls and ceilings.

In true fresco the pigment is applied while the plaster is fresh, not hardened, the object being to permit the color to sink into the plaster so-called dry fresco is painting on hardened plaster, in body-colors mixed with albumin, the surface being previously smoothed and dampened.

(2) A picture made on plaster by either of these methods. **2.** [Rare.] Freshness of the air; coolness; shade; chiefly in the phrase *al fresco.* [It., < OHG. *frisc*, fresh.] — **fres'co-paint'er,** *n.* **fres'co-er'**; **fres'co-ist,** — **f.-painting,** *n.* **1.** The art or process of painting in fresco. **2.** A picture in fresco. **fres'co-sing'.** — **spirit f.,** a kind of fresco-painting in which wax is the medium.

Fres'co-bal'di, 1 frĕs'ko-bäl'di; 2 frĕs'co-bäl'di, **Girolamo** (1583–1643). An Italian musical composer and organist.

Fre-se'nl-us, 1 frē-zē'nī-us; 2 frē-sē'nī-us, **Karl Remigius** (1818–1897). A German chemist.

fresh, 1 fresh; 2 frĕsh, *a.* **1.** Newly prepared, gathered, or produced; unwithered; unfaded; hence, having undiminished excellence or unimpaired strength; as, *fresh* flowers; *fresh* vegetables. Not stale, decayed; unspoiled; untainted; as, *fresh* mutton. **3.** Of reviving or pleasing coolness or purity; refreshing; as, *fresh* water; *fresh* air. **4.** Having new and unimpaired or newly recovered force, vigor, or freshness; refreshed; reinvigorated; as, a *fresh* voice; a *fresh* horse: specif. used of a cow that has recently calved and whose milk-supply is therefore greatly increased.

The Old Testament will be a New Testament to him who comes with a *fresh* desire for information.
FULLER *Good Thoughts in Bad Times* ch. 15, p. 35. [R. a. p. 1663.]

5. Hence, moderately strong; brisk; as, a *fresh* breeze. **6.** Of recent date or occurrence; newly received; new and additional; hence, unsoiled or unworn; unused; as, *fresh* impressions; a *fresh* dress.

They're *fresh* from the hand of God.
CAMPBELL *My New Child-Sweetheart* st. 1.

7. Retaining the original vividness or distinctness; as, facts still *fresh* in the mind. **8.** Inexperienced or unpractised; as, a *fresh* recruit or crew. **9.** Unsalted or unpickled; not brackish; as, *fresh* fish; *fresh* water.

The waters of the Baltic are nearly *fresh;* they contain only about half as much salt as water does generally.
M. F. MAURY *Physical Geog. of the Sea* p. 37. [R. 1855.]

10. [Slang.] (1) Full of ignorant conceit and presumption; forward or meddlesome, because without knowledge or experience; lacking the sense of propriety; presumptuous; bold; as, he is rather *fresh.* (2) Tipsy. **11.** [Scot.] (1) Free from drink; sober. (2) Without frost; open; as, a *fresh* winter. **12†.** Brilliant. [ME. *fresh*, *fersh*, < AS. *fersc* (for *fersc*).] — **fresh'ly,** *adv.* — **fresh'ness,** *n.*

SYN.: blooming, bright, cool, green, new, novel, recent, renewed, ruddy, undimmed, unfaded, unimpaired, unskilled, untarnished, untried, unworn, verdant, vigorous, young, youthful. See MODERN. — ANT.: blasé, decayed, dim, dull, exhausted, faded, jaded, moldy, musty, pallid, putrid, seedy, stale, tarnished, weary, worn.

— **fresh'-blown',** *a.* Newly blown or blossomed; as, a *fresh-blown* rose. — **f. breeze** (*Naut.*), a breeze of about twenty miles per hour. — **f.-colored,** *a.* Having a bright, healthy color; as, a *fresh-colored* complexion. — **f.-new',** *a.* Unpractised. — **f.-run.** I. *a.* Newly come from the sea into a river or creek; said of fish. **II.** *n.* A fresh-run fish. — **f.-shot,** *n.* The discharge of fresh water from a great river into the sea, often extending miles from land, as at the mouth of the Amazon. — **f.-water,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or living in fresh water; as, *fresh-water* fish. **2.** Experienced in sailing on fresh water only: hence, untrained; of no experience; as, a *fresh-water* sailor. — **f.-watered,** *a.* **1.** Supplied with fresh water. **2.** Newly watered. — **f. way,** increased speed, as of a vessel in motion. — **fresh'ish,** *a.* Inclined to be, or in some degree, fresh.

fresh, *n.* **1.** An overflow or current; an abnormal flow; flood. **2.** A fresh-water stream or spring. **3.** The mingling of fresh and salt water in baysandstreams; anebbtide current strengthened by a flood of fresh water. **4.** The fresh part of any period, as of a day, year, etc. **5.** [Local.] A fresh-water stream flowing into tide-water; also, that portion of such a stream which is not salty. **6.** [College Slang.] A freshman. **7.** [Scot.] Open or thawing weather; a day of such weather. — **fresh'-sophˈo-more,** *n.* A student who enters a college in the sophomore year.

fresh'en, 1 fresh'n; 2 frĕsh'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make fresh or less salty, as water or meat. **2.** *Naut.* To relieve; as a rope, by changing the position of the part liable to chafing; as, to *freshen* the nip. **3.** To refresh or renew; revive; as, to *freshen* one's spirits. **4.** *Surg.* To denude surfaces preparatory to joining them.

II. *i.* **1.** To become brisk or vigorous; as, the breeze *freshens;* vegetation *freshens.* **2.** To become fresh or less salt. — to freshen ballast, to shift ballast. — to f. the way, to increase the speed, as of a vessel. — **fresh'en-er,** *n.*

fresh'end, *pp.* Freshened. S. S.

fresh'er, 1 fresh'er; 2 frĕsh'er, *n.* **1.** [Univ. Slang, Eng.] A college freshman. **2.** [Colloq., Eng.] A fresh breeze. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A frog.

fresh'et, 1 fresh'et; 2 frĕsh'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A sudden flood caused by rains or melted snow, especially in a small stream; as, a spring freshet. **2†.** A fresh-water stream; a brook. [< OF. *freschet*, fresh, dim. of *fresche*, f. of *fres* (< OHG. *frisc*), fresh.] — **pond'-fresh'et,** *n.* [U. S.] Pond-water used in order to float loaded barges; an artificial freshet.

fresh'ly, 1 fresh'li; 2 frĕsh'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a fresh manner; newly; recently. **2.** Coolly or strongly; as, the breeze blows *freshly.*

fresh'man, 1 fresh'man; 2 frĕsh'man, *n.* [FRESH'MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A college student in the first year of the course.

At fifteen Webster became a *freshman* in Dartmouth College. STEAR KING *Substance and Show* p. 305. [U. S., 1871–21. A novice. — **fresh'man-hood,** *n.* The state or period of being a freshman. — **fresh'man-ship,** *n.* — **fresh'man-ic,** *a.*

fresh'ness, 1 fresh'nes; 2 frĕsh'nĕs, *n.* The state, quality, or degree of being fresh.

fresh'run'ner, **f.-shot,** **f.-water,** etc. See FRESH, *a.*

Fresh'wa-ter, 1 fresh'wa-ter; 2 frĕsh'wa-tĕr, *n.* A seashore village in the W. end of the Isle of Wight, England.

fresh'wo'man, 1 fresh'wu'man; 2 frĕsh'wo'man, *n.* [-WOMEN, *pl.*] A female student in the first year of the course: the correlative of *freshman:* very little used, *freshman* being applied to both male and female students.

fres'nel'son, 1 fra-nel'san; 2 fre-sĕl'son, *n. Logic.* A valid mood of the fourth figure. See MOOD. [Coined.] [France.

Fresne, 1 frēn; 2 frĕn, *n.* A town in the Nord department, **Fresné',** 1 fra-nā'; 2 frĕs-nē', *n. Her.* Rearing, as a horse. See FORCENÉ.

Fres'nel', 1 frē'nel'; 2 frĕs-nĕl', **Augustin Jean** (1788–1827). A French physicist; experimented on diffraction and polarization of light and invented the biprismatic lens.

Fres'no, 1 frez'no; 2 frĕs'no, *n.* **1.** A county in central California; 6,152 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat.

fret, 1 fret; 2 frĕt, *v.* [FRET'TED; FRET'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To wear or eat away, as by friction or corrosion; rub; chafe; as, to fret the skin with a hard collar. **2.** Hence, to irritate or excite in; worry; gall; vex; as, do not *fret.*

Small sorrows *fret* us, great ones overawe.
BENJAMIN *Lucile* pt. ii, l. 395.

3. To cause to ripple; make rough; agitate; as, to *fret* the surface of a pond. **4†.** To devour.

II. *i.* **1.** To be worn away by friction or corrosion; chafe; fray.

To wear but till the gilding *frets* away?
BYRON *The Corsair* can. 3, st. 8.

2. To be irritated, worried, or vexed; utter complaining expressions; as, the child frets. **3.** To be violently agitation or commotion, as boiling or rippling water; hence, to rankle, as angry feelings; as, the murderous instinct that *frets* within him.

Rivulets of silvery sound, . . . *Fretting* over stony ground.
ALICE CARY *A Lesson* st. 9.

4†. To ferment. [< AS. *fretan*, contr. < *foretan* (= Goth. *fraitan*, devour), < *for-* (= Goth. -*fra-*) + *etan*; see EAT.] SYN.: see ANNOY. Compare FRETFUL; ANXIETY. — to fret in, to mix one kind of wine with another.

fret', *n.* To ornament with or as with fretwork.

fret', *n.* To ornament; adorn: confused with FRET'.

fret', *n.* To fasten or to strengthen; replenish.

fret', *n.* To ornament; adorn: confused with FRET'.

fret', *n.* **1.** The act of fretting; an abrasion, corrosion, or wearing away. **2.** An abraded, worn, or eroded spot; as, a *fret* in the insulation of an electric wire. **3.** A state of irritation, ill temper, or vexation.

No *fret* of life can here intrude, To vex the sylvan solitude.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Poet's Journal* second evening, st. 3.

4. The commotion of the surface of a liquid, the result of fermentation or effervescence, of boiling, of a breeze or the like; as, the *fret* of beer. **5.** A composition used by potters as a glaze; frit. **6.** *Pathol.* (1) Tetter or herpes. (2) A chafing, especially between folds of the skin. **7.** A side of a river-bank. **8.** The wearing away of water as to expose a vein of ore, or where the accumulation of minerals indicates the proximity of such a vein. **8†.** A flurry, as of wind.

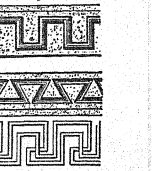
fret', *n.* **1.** Ornamental work in relief, done by carving, cutting, or embossing; in a broad sense, perforated or interlaced ornamental work in wood or stone or in painting: used also figuratively.

Of the greenest was their sward, embossed with its dark-brown *frets* of crag. CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* p. 95. [c. 8.]

2. *Art.* An ornament much used in Greek art and copied with modifications in later art, characterized by angular interlocked or interlacing lines of various patterns.

The church at Kouthala . . . is adorned externally with reed-like pilasters and elaborate *frets.*
JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. ii, p. 470. [n. m. a. c. 1883.]

3. *Her.* A figure formed by two narrow bands in saltire, interlaced with a mascle. [< OF. *frete*, iron band < LL. *ferrata*, iron grating, < *ferro*, bind with iron. < L. *ferrum*, iron.] — **curvilinear fret,** fretwork in curved lines. — **diamond f.,** a medieval molding consisting of a pattern of diamonds or rhombs interlacing and overlapping. — **dovetail f.,** a fret that consists of diagonal lines, giving a wedge-shaped instead of a square appearance. — **f.-f.'-board'',** *n. Mus.* A finger-board when bearing frets. — **f.-saw,** *n.* A saw with a narrow blade and fine teeth: used for fine work, scrollwork, etc. — **fret'-saw'',** *n.* & *t.* — **fret'work',** *n.* Interlaced ornamental work composed of frets; perforated architectural work. — **lozenge f.,** a Romanesque architectural fret in which diagonal ribs enclose lozenge-shaped panels; a diamond fret. — **triangular f.,** a dovetail molding.



Fret.
1. Examples of the fret in architectural and decorative art.
2. Fret-saw.

fret', *n.* One of the slight orative art. ridges or bars on musical instruments of the guitar and fiddle class between which the strings may be stopped by finger pressure. [Cp. OF. *frete*, iron bar; see FRET', *n.*]

fret' *n.* A coil of wire of precious metal, often ornamented with gems: worn by women in medieval times.

fret'-y, *a.* A frith; estuary.

fret'chard, *n.* One who is fretful or peevish.

fretet, *n.* To eat up; devour. — **fretewil,** *a.* Rapacious.

fret'ful, 1 fret'ful; 2 frĕt'fŭl, *a.* **1.** Inclined to fret; showing vexation; disposed to peevishness; ill-tempered. **2.** Indicative of or characterized by fret, ill humor, or worry; as, a *fretful* temper. **3.** Agitated or tossing; as, the *fretful* waves. **4†.** Corroding; abrading; wearing.

SYN.: complaining, cross, fractious, fretting, impatient, irritable, peevish, petulant, petulous, snuffy, snuffing, testy, touchy, vexed, waspish, worried, worrying. — ANT.: forbearing, genial, gentle, kind, lovely, loving, meek, mild, patient, sweet, uncomplaining. — **fret'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **fret'ful-ness,** *n.*

fret'less', 1 fret'les; 2 frĕt'lĕs, *a.* Untroubled.

fret'-saw', *n.* & *t.* See under FRET', *n.*

fret'some, *a.* [Rare.] Disposed to be fretful.

fret'ted, *pa.* See FRET', *v.* 5 and 7.

fret'tage, 1 fret'ij; 2 frĕt'ăj, *n.* [F.] **1.** The operation of strengthening the breech of a cannon by shrinking on frettes. **2.** Frettes collectively.

fret-ta'tion, *n.* [Rare.] Annoyance.

frette', 1 fret'e; 2 frĕt'ē, *n. Her.* **1.** Ornamented with fretwork. **2.** *Her.* Covered with fretwork or interlaced bars, usually eight. See TRELLIS. **fret'ty†.**

frette', 1 fret'e; 2 frĕt'ē, *n.* A band or hoop of steel or wrought iron designed to be shrunk on the breech of a cannon. The loop is made smaller than the cannon-breech, and then expanded by heat and forced on.

fret'ted, 1 fret'ed; 2 frĕt'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Having fretwork.

The cunning hand . . . That carved this *fretted* door.
JANE TAYLOR *The Squire's Pew* st. 3

2. *Her.* Interlaced. **fret'ted†.**

fret'ten†, *a.* Marked as with smallpox.

fret'ter, 1 fret'er; 2 frĕt'er, *n.* One who or that which frets.

fret'ty, 1 fret'i; 2 frĕt'y, *a.* **1.** Inclined to fret. **2.** [Colleq.] Rubbed; inflamed, as a sore. **3†.** Covered with fretwork.

fre'tum, 1 fri'tum; 2 frē'tŭm, *n.* [FRE'TA, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A strait. **2.** *Anat.* & *Zoöl.* A connecting passage; as, one of the embryo between the aortic bulb and the ventricle.

fret'ways, *adv.* In the manner of fretwork. **fret'wiset.**

fret'work, 1 fret'; 2 frĕt'wŭrk, *n.* From **frewerk.**

Freud, 1 froit; 2 froit, **Sigmund** (1856–1939). Austrian neurologist, founder of modern theory of sexual psychoanalysis; *Interpretation of Dreams.* — **Freud'-an-ism,** *n.* [Rare.] The theories or doctrines of Sigmund Freud, especially regarding the cause and cure of hysteria, and the significance of dreams. — **Freud'-an-ism,** *n.*

frev, 1 frev; 2 frĕv, *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Early.

Frey', 1 frē; 2 fre, *n. Scan. Myth.* The son of Njord; god of rain and sunshine, and specif. of fruitfulness and prosperity, at which character all phallic worship was referred to him. His union with the giantess Gerth is a myth probably typifying the awakening of plant-life in the spring. He was worshiped principally at Upsala. See FREYR.

Frey, 1 frai; 2 frī, *n.* **1. Albert Romer** (1858–), an American author, who refuted the Donnelly cipher theory of Shakespearian authorship. **2. Emil** (1838–1912), a Swiss statesman: served in the Union army in the American Civil War; imprisoned in Libby Prison: returned to Switzerland; minister to United States, 1882–1888; president of Switzerland, 1888–1897. **3. Johann Jakob** (1681–1752), a Swiss engraver.

Frey'a, 1 frē'a; 2 frā'a, *n. Norse Myth.* The goddess of love; daughter of Njord and sister of Frey. She is represented by some as the goddess of sensual love, corresponding to the Roman Venus, and by others as pure and very different from that name. Half of those who are killed in battle belong to her; the other half go to Odin. Often confused with *Frigga.* [< Icc. *Freyja.*] **Freia**; **Frey'lat**; **Frey'la.**

frey'-like, 1 frē'lik; 2 frē'lĭk, *a.* Resembling fresh coral.

frey'ne, *n.* A silicate of thorium and cerium, found in Norway.

Frey"ei-net', de, 1 frē"ā-nē'; 2 frē"ĕ-nĕ', **Louis Claude de Saulses** (1778–1842), a French navigator.

Frey"ei-ne'ti-a, 1 frē"ā-nē'shi-a; 2 frē"ĕ-nē'shi-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical dioecious plants bearing flowers in spikes. *F. banksii* produces large, fleshy, edible fruits. [< L. C. *Freycinet*, French explorer.]

Frey'tag, 1 frai'tag; 2 frī'tăg, **Gustav** (1816–1895). A German novelist and historian; *Die Ahnen.*

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Fri., *abbr.* Friday.

fri'a-ble, 1 fri'a-bl; 2 fri'a-bl, *a.* Easily crumbled or fri'a-bl', 1 pulverized; as, *friable* earth or stones. [< L. *friabilis*, < *frio*, rub.] — **fri'a-bil'i-ty,** n. **fri'a-bl(e)-ness†,**

fri'and', 1 fri'ănd'; 2 fri'ănd'. [Archaic.] **I.** *a.* **1.** Delightful to the taste; delicious. **2.** Fond of dainty food. **II.** *n.* An epicure. [F. < *friand*, fry.]

fri'ar, 1 frai'er; 2 frī'ar, *n.* **1.** A brother or member of one of the mendicant monastic orders. The best-known are the Augustinians or Austin Friars, Carmelites or White Friars, Dominicans or Black Friars, and Franciscans or Gray Friars.

2. Hence, loosely, a member of a monastic or military order. **3.** (1) The friar-bird. (2) A sand-smelt or silverside, especially *Menidia notata*. (3) The friar skate. (4) [ir.] The angler (*Lophius piscatorius*). **4.** *Print.* A light patch caused by imperfect inking of the form. [< F. *frère*, < L. *frater*, brother.] — **begging friars, mendicant friars**, = Cruciferi, Crouched, or Crossed Friars. **1.** The Trinitarian order: so named from the cross worn by its members on their habits and staves. **2.** A street in London, England.— **fri'ar-bird'**, *n.* An Australian honeyeater or meliphagine bird (genus *Tropidorhynchus*); especially, *Tropidorhynchus corniculatus*, having a bare head and a stout bill surmounted by an excrescence.— **f.-rush'y**, *n.* A kind of Cyperus grass.— **f.'s balsam**, see BAISAM.— **friar's-cap**, *n.* Monk's-hood (*Aconitum napellus*).— **friar's-chicken**, *n.* [Sect.] Chicken broth with eggs dropped in it. — **fri'ar-chicken'**, **friar's-cowl**, *n.* The English wake-robin (*Arum maculatum*), from the shape of its spathe; also, other species of *Arum*.— **friar's-crown**, *n.* An Old World thistle (*Cnicus eriophorus*).— **f.-skate**, *n.* The European white skate (*Raia alba*).— **friar's-lantern**, *n.* The ignis fatuus.— **Gray F.**, formerly in England a Franciscan: so called from the gray habit.— **F. Minor**, see MINORITE, *n.*— **Red F.**, a knight templar.— **Reformed f.**, a member of a reformed religious order, especially of the Franciscan order of Observantines. — **friar-hood**, *n.* The condition of a friar; friars in general.— **fri'ar-ling†**, *n.* A little friar. **fri'er-ling†**, **fri'ar-ly**, *a.* Like a friar; unworldly; inexperienced. **fri'er-ly†**.

Fri'ar Ba'con. The friar Roger Bacon. See BACON, 9.

Fri'ar Dom't-nic,] dom'i-nic; 2 dŏm'i-nic. In Dryden's comedy *The Spanish Friar*, the principal and most comic character, satirizing the friar type.

Fri'ar Gor'und,] ger'und; 2 gĕr'ŭnd. An absurd popular orator, the chief character in Padre Isla's *Gerundio*, a romance satirizing the preaching of the period 1750.

Fri'ar John. In Rabelais's *Gargantua*, an outspoken, happy-go-lucky friar, Jean des Entommeures.

Fri'ar Lau'rence,] lŏ'rens; 2 la'rens. In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, the friendly friend of Romeo and Juliet, a Franciscan, who marries them.

Fri'ar Tuck. A jovial priest; associate and confessor of Robin Hood. He plays a prominent part in SCOTT'S *Ivanhoe*.

fri'ar-y,] frə'ər-i; 2 fr'ar-y, *a.* Pertaining to friars or to a friary.

fri'ar-y, *n.* **1.** A monastery of a mendicant order. **2.** The institution or practises of friars; monkery.

frib,] frĭb; 2 frĭb, *n.* A detached lock (of wool).— **frib'by**, *a.* Short; bobbed: said of wool. [Architects.

F. R. I. B. A. Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

frib'ble,]] frĭb'l, *n.* [FRIB'BLED, FRIB'LD†; FRIB'BLING,]] BLING.] **1.** *t.* To treat or dispose of triflingly; fritter; as, to *fribble* away time. **2.** *i.* To act in a frivolous way; as, to *fribble* with religion. **2.** To totter; as, the old man *fribbles*.— **frib'bler**, *n.* One who fribbles; an insignificant trifler.— **frib'bler-y**, *n.*— **frib'blish**, *a.*

He was an empty *frib'blish* fellow, always laughing about nothing at all. *Benvenuto Cellini* tr. by J. A. Symonds, vol. i, bk. i, p. 210. (s. 1883.)

frib'bly, *a.* Of little value or importance; frivolous; silly; contemptible. [Cp. FRIVOLOUS.]

frib'ble, *n.* An insignificant or trifling action or characteristic; also, a trifler.

A port *Fribble* of a poet. THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* bk. iii, p. 213. (L.)

Fri'bourg, *n.* Same as FREIBURG.

fric'-a-dill,] frĭk'ə-dĭl; 2 frĭk'ə-dĭl'ə, *n.* A ball made of forced meat; croquette. [< FRICANDEL.] **fric'a-delt** [G.], **fric'an-deau',**] frĭk'ən-dō'; 2 frĭc'an-dō', *n.* [-DEAUX',] -dōz'; 2 -dōz', pl.] [F.] A cutlet of veal or other meat, fried or stewed, usually dressed with herbs, and served with sauce. **fric'an-do't**.

fric'an-del',] frĭk'ən-dĕl'; 2 frĭc'an-dĕl', *n.* [OF.] A dish of veal, prepared with eggs and spices. **fric'an-delle't**, **fric'as-see',**] frĭk'ə-sē'; 2 frĭc'a-sē', *vt.* To make into a fricassee. **fric'as-see't**.

fric'as-see', *n.* A dish of rabbit, chicken, or other meat, cut into pieces, stewed or fried, and served with a gravy. [< F. *fricassée*, pp. f. of *fricasser*, fricassee; cp. L. *frico*, rub.] **fric'a-see'**; **fric'a-see't**.

fric'a-see't, *n.* Also, a part-song of the 16th century.

2. A French dance of the 18th century, with pantomimic interpolations.

fric-a-tion', *n.* Friction; rubbing. **fric'a-cle't**.

fric'a-tile,] frĭk'ə-tĭl; 2 frĭc'a-tĭl, *a.* **1.** Character-

fric'a-tive,] ized or produced by friction: said of those consonant sounds which are produced by the forced escape and friction of the breath through a narrowed aperture, as *sh*, *zh*, *th*.

Cheth, defined as a '*fricative* faucal,' was a strongly marked continuous guttural sound produced at the back of the palate. ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. i, p. 385. (s. a. & co. 1883.)

2. Sounded by friction, as some musical instruments.

[< L. *fricatus*, pp. of *frico*, rub.]

fric'a-tiv'es, *n.* A fricative consonant.

fric'a-tor't, *n.* A friction-article; harlot.

fricht, *n.* [Sect.] Fright.

Frick,] frĭk; 2 frĭk, **Henry Clay** (12/ı/1840–ı/ı/1919). An American coke-and-coal magnate and capitalist.

frick'le,] frĭk'l; 2 frĭk'l, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bushel basket.

fric'tion,] frĭk'shən; 2 frĭc'shon, *n.* **1.** The rubbing together of two bodies; the rubbing of one body against another; attrition; as, *friction* produces heat. **2.** *Mech. & Physics.* Resistance to motion due to the contact of surfaces. The force required to move a solid body, when lying upon another, varies directly as the force pressing the two surfaces together, but is independent of the area of contact. The ratio of the former force to the latter is known as **the coefficient of statical friction**. This motive force, which varies also with the roughness of the bodies concerned, is greatly reduced by lubricants. The force required to maintain uniform speed of movement in one body sliding over another through a fluid medium is a force causing the adhesion, which is termed **the coefficient of kinetic friction**. The resistance encountered when a wheel rolls on a plane surface is not friction, but a flattening of the wheel or a distortion of the surface. The resistance offered in this case is small compared to that in sliding friction. In all friction heat is developed, with corresponding loss of energy. Were friction absent from the mechanism of motions would be impossible, as the walking of a man on the ground, the running of a car on rails, etc. Friction between liquids or gases causes dimi nution of the speed of motion in the moving layers and imparts motion to the adjoining quiescent layers, both finally coming to rest with an increase of temperature. Friction between lubricated surfaces is very resistance to friction between liquids. Friction between a solid and a liquid does not in reality take place, the actual friction being between a layer of the liquid adhering to the surface of the solid and the remainder of the liquid. In a solid in which vibrations have been set up, as a spring, a moving or slipping over each other of the layers takes place, which is termed **internal friction**, accompanied by increased temperature and gradual cessation of motion.

3. Figuratively, an irritating conflict of opinions or views; lack of harmony; as, the discussion was attended with some *friction*.

There had already been *friction* between the President and the secretary on the subject of nominations. CARPENTER *Recollections of Lincoln* p. 374. (L. 1891.)

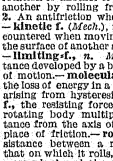
[F., < L. *frictĭo(n-)*, < *frictus*, pp. of *frico*, rub.]

Syn.: abrasion, attrition, chafing, fretting, grating, grinding, interference, rubbing, wearing.— **angle of friction**, the maximum angle which the resultant of a pressure can have without sliding down.— **external f.**, the resistance to motion that exists between any two bodies in contact.— **f. at rest**, the amount of friction between two counting bodies that are relatively at rest. The friction is less when one moves over the other.— **fric'tion-ax'is**, *n.* The line of direction of the resultant of all the forces acting on a link with friction at its joints.— **f.-balls**, *n. pl. Mech.* Metal balls of extreme hardness, usually of hardened steel: used to reduce friction in bearings. Iron friction-balls are used under swing-bridges.— **f.-block**, *n. Mech.* In a brake, a block applied to the revolving body to retard its motion.— **f.-brake**, *n.* **1.** A brake that operates by means of friction. **2.** A form of dynamometer invented by Prony. **3.** An instrument for testing the antifriction qualities of a lubricant.— **f.-breccia**, *n.* Same as FAULT-ROCK. See FAULT.— **f.-card**, *n.* A card exhibiting the indicator-diagram of a steam-engine, showing the power developed without load.— **f.-checks**, *n. pl.* Brakes for raising a gun-carriage off its wheels after discharge, to prevent recoil.— **f.-circle**, *n. Mech.* A circle whose radius is that of a pin-joint multiplied by the sine of the angle of friction: used in graphic solution of problems concerning the equilibrium of pin-joints.— **f.-clutch**, *n. Mach.* A form of friction-coupling, designed to permit quick application or disconnection of power.— **f.-composition**, *n.* A mixture of such chemicals as will readily ignite on rubbing, as that used on the ends of matches, fuses, etc.— **f.-cone**, *n. Mach.* A form of friction-coupling in which one cone is thrust into another, securing a large frictional surface.— **f.-coupling**, *n. Mach.* A device for connecting two shafts in line, for transmitting rotation from one to the other, while permitting ready connection and disconnection.— **f.-disk**, *n. Mach.* A form of friction-gear in which a disk is set in motion by contact with a wheel at right angles with its face.— **f.-drive**, *n.* An extension of power by means of friction-gearing.— **f.-factor**, *n. Mech.* The coefficient of friction.— **f.-fremitus**, *n.* [NL.] A rubbing sensation felt on palpation, observed in cases of pleurisy and pericarditis, and caused by rubbing together surfaces of inflammatory exudation.



Friction-disk Clutch.

The two disks are the roughened surfaces of the serous faced with rubber or membranes.— **f.-fuse**, *n.* A fuse ig-leather, so that when nited by friction.— **f.-gear**, *n. Mach.* pressed together their impinging rotation from frictional ornament one shaft to another not in line there-will cause a transmis-with, by rolling frictional contact, be-sion of motion tween the peripheries of two disks.— the rotating disk to — **f.-gearing**, *n.* A system of friction-the other. gears, or friction-gears taken collectively or in the abstract.— **f.-grinding**, *n.* Paper-grinding by means of two rollers, revolving more quickly than the other, between which the rough paper is inserted.— **f.-hammer**, *n. Mech.* A drop-hammer raised for each blow by friction-rollers.— **f.-head**, *n. Hydraul.* The loss of pressure in a column of water due to friction.— **f.-hoist**, *n. Mech.* A small hoist containing a friction device constructed to slip if the load be too heavy for the motive power.— **f.-ism**.— **f.-machine**, *n.* A machine for generating static electricity by friction, generally between glass or hard rubber and pads, assisted with a conductor, usually metallic. A match tipped with a chemical mixture that ignites by friction.— **f.-meter**, *n.* An instrument for measuring the coefficient of friction of lubricants.— **f. of a rubber belt** (*Mech.*), the mutual adhesion between the plies of a rubber belt.— **f.-plate**, *n.* **1.** *Mach.* A metal plate to save frictional wear on important parts of a machine: properly an antifriction plate. **2.** A plate on a gun-carriage to assist in checking the recoil.— **f.-powder**, *n.* Same as FRICTION-COMPOSITION.— **f.-primer**, *n. Mil.* A primer used in field-guns, in which friction-powder is ignited by friction. **f.-tube**.— **f.-ring**, *n. Mech.* The flexible band of an expanding brake.— **f.-roller**, *n. Mach.* A roller introduced between bearing-surfaces to reduce friction: properly an antifriction roller.— **f.-slip**, *n. Mech.* The slip of a friction-clutch or coupling.— **f.-socket**, *n.* [U. S.] An implement designed to clutch a tool dropped in an oil-well and bring it to the surface by an overpull.— **f.-tight**, *a. Mach.* So perfectly adjusted, as friction-cones, that when one is moved friction is exerted at every point of contact.— **f.-wheel**, *n.* **1.** A wheel transmitting rotation to another or receiving it from another by rolling frictional contact. **2.** An antifriction wheel; a trunnion-roller.— **kinetic f.** (*Mech.*), the resistance encountered when moving one solid along the surface of another at uniform speed.— **limiting f.** (*Mech.*), the kinetic resistance developed by a body on the point of motion.— **molecular magnetic f.**, the loss of energy in a magnetic circuit arising from hysteresis.— **moment of f.**, the resisting force of friction on a rotating body multiplied by the perpendicular from the axis of rotation to the place of friction.— **rolling f.**, the resistance between a rolling body and that on which it rolls, as that between a car-wheel and the rail: opposed to **sliding f.**, as that between a journal and its bearings.— **starting or static f.**, same as FRICTION AT REST.



Friction-wheels. The two large wheels are driven in opposite directions.

fric'tion-a-bl(e), *a.* Liable to, or subject to friction.

fric'tion-al,] frĭk'shən-əl; 2 frĭc'shon-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by friction.— **fric'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

fric'tion-ize,] frĭk'shən-ĭz; 2 frĭc'shon-ĭz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZING.] To rub.

fric'tion-less,] frĭk'shən-lĕs; 2 frĭc'shon-lĕs, *a.* Without friction.— **fric'tion-less-ly**, *adv.*

Fri'day,] frī'dı; 2 frī'dy, *n.* The sixth day of the week.

The ancient Scandinavians, Anglo-Saxons, and Germans all named this day from a goddess of the character of the Roman Venus, translating the Latin name *dies Veneris*, an astrologic naming. It was regarded as the lucky day. The Mohammedans observe Friday as their day for worship or assembly. The Roman Catholic Church, the Greek Church, and the Anglican Church recognize it as a day of abstinence, in memory of the crucifixion of Christ. Hence Friday is popularly regarded as an unlucky day. It is sometimes called "hangman's day," as the day commonly selected for the execution of criminals.

But once, on a *Friday* ('tis ever, they say,
A day when misfortune is aptest to fall).
SARA *Good Day of Brethl* st. 3.

[< AS. *frigedæg*, < *Frigu* (the goddess Frigga) + *dæg*, day.]

— **Black Friday.** **1.** Any Friday marked by a public calamity, as in England by the defeat of the Pretender to Derby (Dec. 6, 1745) or by the financial panic of May 11, 1866, and in the United States by similar disasters in New York on Sept. 24, 1869, and Sept. 19, 1873. **2.** Good Friday, from the color of the vestments worn on that day by the clergy.— **Fri'day-faced't**, *a.* Dejected; melancholy. — **Good F.**, the Friday before Easter, specially observed by many Christian churches in commemoration of the death of Our Lord: called **Great Friday** in the Greek Church.

Fri'day's, *n.* In Defoe's *Robinson Crusoe*, Crusoe's native servant, a savage whom he rescues from a cannibal feast on a Friday. Hence, **his, my, or your man Friday** [Colloq.], one's assistant; in politics, a henchman.

fridge†, *vt.* To rub; fray.

fridg'et, *vi.* To frisk about; fidget.

Fri'dl-la,] frĭ'dl-lə; 2 frĭ'dl-lä, *n. Teut. Myth.* One of the Harlungen brothers, keepers of Freya's necklace. See HARLUNGEN.

fri'et, *vt.* To taunt; censure; rebuke.

fri'-del'te,] frĭ-dĕl'tē; 2 frē-dĕl'tē, *n. Mineral.* A rose-red manganese chlorarsenate (H.MnCaAsO5), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< *Friedel*, French chemist.]

Fried'land,] frēd'land or (*G.*) frĭt'lant; 2 frēd'land or (*G.*) frēt'lant, *n.* A town in East Prussia; the scene of Napoleon's defeat of the Russians, June 14, 1807.

Fried'län-der,] frĭd'land-ər or (*G.*) frĭt'lent-ər; 2 frēd'land-er or (*G.*) frēt'lant-er, **Michael** (1/2/1833–12/4/1910). An Anglo-German scholar, teacher, and translator; principal of Jew's College, London, from 1865; *The Jewish Religion*.

Fried'land-er's dis-ease'. A disease characterized by inflammation of the tissues of the arteries with proliferations which obliterate the lumen of the vessels.

Fried'reich's dis-ease'. **1.** A congenital disease characterized by irregular gait and incoordination of the movements, without marked disturbances of the sensory functions, due to sclerosis of the postero-lateral columns of the spinal cord; hereditary ataxia. **2.** An affection characterized by clonic contractions of paired groups of muscles occurring in rapid succession and causing a convulsive tremor, probably due to lack of cortical control.

Fried'rich,] [G.] See FREDERICK.

Fried'rich-sha,] frĭ'drĭns-shä; 2 frĭ'drĭns-shä, *n.* A village in the Rhine province, Prussia.

friend, *vt.* To befriend.

friend,]] frend; 2 frĭnd, *n.* **1.** One who entertains

frend'',] affection, regard, or respect for another, and takes a strong interest in his welfare; an intimate and trustworthy companion. **2.** One who regards a subject, institution, sect, or the like, with favor; a promoter; as, a *friend* of prohibition. **3.** One not a foe; one of the same nation or party; an adherent; ally; as, political *friends*.

Ham.: Who's there?
Mach.: A *friend*. SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act ii, sc. 1.

4. A term of salutation; as, good morning, *friend*. **5.** [F.] A member of the Society of Friends.

The next year Penn himself came over in the ship Welcome with one hundred emigrants, mostly *Friends*.
A. GILMAN *American People* p. 39. (s. n. & co. 1883.)

6†. A lover of either sex. [< AS. *frēond*, prop. ppr. of *frēon*, love.] Syn.: adherent, ally, associate, benefactor, chum, companion, comrade, confidant, familiar, lover. See ALLY; ASSOCIATE; BENEFACTOR. Compare FRIENDSHIP.— **Court** see synonyms for ATTACHMENT.— **a friend at court**, a person of sufficient influence or interest in any quarter to serve another.— **candid f.**, one who says unpleasant things to the name and under the guise of friendship.— **friend's back'**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A hang-nail; back-friend. H. *Dict.*— **friend'like''**, *a.* Friendly.— **Friends of God**, a brotherhood of German mystics (14th and 15th centuries) who sought a more vital type of religion than existed in the church. The name was derived from John xv, 15.— **Friends of Light**, same as FREE CONGREGATIONS. See under CONGREGATIONALISM.— **Jerusalem Friends**, same as PHILADELPHIANS, 2.— **King's friends** (*Eng. Hist.*), the name given to the supporters of George III. in his efforts to enlarge the crown's authority.— **lady's f.** (*Colloq.*), a member of the House of Commons who, prior to the passing of the Divorce Act (1857), looked after the interests of the wife in parliamentary divorces.— **next f.** (*Law*), one appointed by a court to represent an infant or married woman in a lawsuit.— **Society of Friends, a** Christian body commonly known as *Quakers*, originating in Great Britain under the leadership of George Fox (1624 to 1690). They believe in simplicity of forms of worship, reject a paid ministry and the observance of the sacraments as church rites, lay special stress upon the presence and control of the Holy Spirit, and condemn war and the taking of oaths. Prominent sects are Orthodox, the Hicksite or Reformed, and the Wilburite or Primitive Friends. See HICKS and WILBUR.

Friend's, n. 1. Sir John (— –1696), an English Jacobite; plotted against William III.; executed. **2.** A village in Salem county, Neb.

friend'less,] frend'lĕs; 2 frĕnd'lĕs, *a.* Having no friends; forsaken; forlorn.

The more solitary, the more *friendless*, the more unsustained I am, the more I will respect myself.
CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Jane Eyre* p. 336. (s. n. & co. 1887.)

— **friend'less-ness**, *n.*

friend'li-hood†, *n.* Friendship.

friend'li-ly,] frend'li-li; 2 frĕnd'li-ly, *adv.* In a friendly manner.

friend'li-ness,] frend'li-nes; 2 frĕnd'li-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being friendly; good will.

friend'ly,] frend'li; 2 frĕnd'ly, *a.* [-LIER; -LI-EST.] **1.** Of or pertaining to a friend; characterized by love or kindly feeling; befitting friendship; amicable; as, a *friendly* act. **2.** Having the disposition of a friend; ready to act the part of a friend; kind; favorable.

Friendly was he to behold, and glad as the heralding angel Walked he among the crowds.
LONGFELLOW *Children of the Lord's Supper* l. 50.

3. Promoting prosperity or success; favorable; propitious; as, a *friendly* wind. **4.** Not hostile; on good terms; disposed to peace; as, a *friendly* competitor. **5.** [F.] Pertaining to the Society of Friends. **friend'ly-ish**; **friend'lich**; **friend'some**.

Syn.: accessible, affable, amicable, brotherly, companionable, complaisant, cordial, favorable, genial, kind, kindly, neighborly, sociable, social. **friendly**, as

said of persons, signifies having the disposition of a friend; as act of acts, is signifies befitting or worthy of a friend. The adjective *friendly* does not reach the full significance of the nouns "friend" and "friendship"; one may be *friendly* to those who are not his friends, and to be in *friendly* relations often implies little more than not to be hostile. In its application to persons, *accessible* is used of public and eminent persons, who might, if disposed, hold themselves at a distance from others. *Companionable* and *sociable* refer to manner and behavior; *cordial* and *genial* express genuine kindliness of heart. We speak of a *cordial* greeting, a *favorable* reception, a *neighborly* call, a *sociable* visitor, an *amicable* settlement, a *kind* interest, a *friendly* regard, a *hearty* welcome. The Saxon *friendly* is stronger than the Latin *amicable*; the latter may be merely formal; the *friendly* is from the heart. *Fond* is commonly applied to an affection that becomes, or at least appears, excessive. *Affectionate*, *devoted*, and *tender* are almost always used in a high and good sense; as, an *affectionate* son; a *devoted* friend; "the *tender* mercy of our God," *Luke* i, 78. See AMICABLE. Compare FRIENDSHIP.—ANT.: adverse, alienated, antagonistic, disaffected, estranged, hostile, ill-disposed, inimical, unfriendly, unkind.—**friendly lead** (Eng.), an entertainment organized among neighbors for the benefit of some needy person.—**f. society**, see BENEFIT.

friend'ly, *a.* [-LIES, 1 -li; 2 -dli, pl.] A person of friendly disposition; one not an enemy; especially, a native kindly disposed to explorers or invaders.

friend'ly, *adv.* With friendly intention; amicably.

Friend'ly Is'lands. See TONGA ISLANDS.

friend'ship, *n.* [FRIEND + -SHIP.] **1.** Mutual liking, esteem, or regard cherished by kindred minds, as the basis of the mutual interchange of kind offices; mutual interest resulting from congeniality of sentiments or community of pursuits, or from a close intimacy or acquaintance, and leading to sympathy or helpfulness. **2.** The state of being in such friendly relations.

Female *friendships* are of rapid growth.
THACKERAY, *Duke* p. 56. [A. 1870.]

3. [Archaic.] An act of friendly assistance; aid; relief; as, he has helped me often with his *friendships*. **4.** *Phren.* The faculty that gives social feeling and fraternity; as, in this race *friendship* is largely developed. †**5.** Tendency toward unity; conformity; affinity.

Syn.: affection, amity, attachment, comity, consideration, devotion, esteem, favor, friendliness, good will, love, regard. *Friendship* is a feeling of confidence, enduring, *affection*, founded upon mutual respect and *esteem*. *Friendship* is always mutual; there may be unreciprocated *affection* or *attachment*, unreciprocated *love* is unrecognized and unappreciated *devotion*, but never unreciprocated or unrequited *friendship*; one may have friendly feelings toward an enemy, but while there is hostility or coldness on one side there can not be *friendship* between the two. *Friendliness* is a quality of friendly feeling, without the deep and settled *attachment* implied in *friendship*. *Comity* is mutual kindly courtesy, with care of each other's right, and *amity* a friendly feeling and relation, not necessarily implying special *friendliness*; as, the *comity* of nations, or *amity* between neighboring countries. *Affection* may be purely natural: *friendship* is a growth. *Friendship* is more intellectual and less emotional than *love*; it is easier to give reasons for *friendship* than for *love*; *friendship* is more calm and quiet, *love* more fervent; *love* often rises to intensest passion; we can not speak of the passion of *friendship*. *Friendship* implies a certain degree of equality, while *love* does not; we can speak of man's *love* toward God, not of his *friendship* for God. (There is more latitude in the use of the concrete noun *friend*: Abraham was called "the friend of God"; Christ was called "the friend of sinners.") See ACQUAINTANCE; ASSOCIATION; ATTACHMENT; LOVE.—ANT.: see synonyms for *enmity*.—Prep.: the friendship *of* one person *for* or *toward* another, or the friendship *between* them.

friend'ship, *n.* A village in Allegany county, N. Y.

fri'er, *a.* [COMP. of FRY, *a.*] One who or that which fries.

fri'er+z', *n.* A friar.—**fri'er-fy',** *n.* Friary.

Fri'esh Bar'net, 1 frɪ'ɛsh bär'nɛt; 2 frɪ'ɛrn bär'nɛt. A town and parish in Middlesex, England.

Fries, 1 frɪs; 2 frɛs, *n.* **1. Elias Magnus** (*b*'1794–*d*'1878), a Swedish botanist. **2. Jakob Friedrich** (*b*'1773–*d*'1843), a German philosopher.

Fries., *abbr.* Friesian, Friesic.

friese†, *vt.* To breathe heavily; pant.

frie'se-ite, 1 frɪ'zə-ɪt; 2 frɪ'ge-ɪt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic brown to black silver-ore, Ag_2FeS_2, that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system, and is closely related to sternbergite. [< F. M. von *Friese.*]

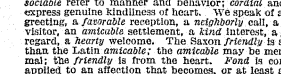
Frie'sian, 1 frɪ'ʒən; 2 frɪ'ən, *a.* & *n.* Of or pertaining to the people or language of Friesland. **II.** *n.* **1.** The language of the Frisians, belonging to the Low German group and intermediate between Old Saxon and Anglo-Saxon. See LOW GERMAN, under GERMAN. **Friese†; Fries'le†; Fries'lish†.** **2.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Friesland; especially, a member of a Teutonic people which from prehistoric times has lived in Friesland and the vicinity. **Friese†.**

Fries'land, 1 frɪz'land; 2 frɪ'slənd, *n.* The most northerly province of the Netherlands, 1,249 sq. m.; capital, Leeuwarden.—**Fries'land-er,** *n.* A native or denizen of Friesland; Frisian.

frieze, 1 frɪz; 2 frɪz, *vt.* [FRIEZER; FRIEZ'ING.] **1.** To frize†, to provide with a frieze. **2†.** To embroider; border.—**friez'ing-ma-chine",** *n.* A machine used to decorate moldings.

frieze, *vt.* To produce a nap on, as cloth; friz; curl: used generally in the past participle; as, a *frieze*d garment.—**frieze'er,** *n.*

frieze, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The middle division of an entablature; that part above the architrave and below the cornice. It may be flat and plain, as in the Roman Tuscan order; conventionally ornamented, as in the Greek Doric; or highly enriched with sculpture. See ENTABLATURE.

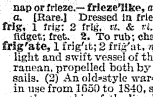

High on the sculptured *frieze* the swallow builds.
GOETHE *Wanderer* tr. by T. Martin, st. 27.

2. Any ornamented horizontal band or strip in a wall. **3.** That part of a carriage-body between the eaves and the window-tops. [< F. *frise*, for *frize*, a ruff, < LL. *phrygium*, lit. Phrygian work, < L. *Phrygius*, Phrygian; see PHRYGIAN; but cp. FRIEZE², *n.*]—**frieze'-cut'-er,** *n.* An edge-molding machine.—**f.-panel,** *n. Carp.* One of the top panels of a door that has at least three rows of panels.—**f.-rail,** *n. Carp.* In a door of six panels, the rail next the top rail.

frieze², *n.* **1.** A coarse woolen cloth with a shaggy nap on one side: used principally for outer garments. **2.** A tender spot or imperfection in leather. [< OF. *frize*, perhaps a stuff from *Friesland.*]—**friezed,** *a.* Shaggy with nap or frieze.—**frieze'like,** *a.* Resembling frieze.—**friez'y,** *a.* [FRIEZE.] Dressed in frieze.

frig, *v.* [FRIG², *n.*] *Obs.* or *vi.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] **1.** To fidget; fret. **2.** To rub; chafe. **frigg†; frig'gle†.**

frig'ate, 1 frɪg'ɪt; 2 frɪg'at, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) Originally, a light and swift vessel of the Mediterranean, propelled both by oars and sails. (2) An old-style war-vessel, in use from 1650 to 1840, smaller than a ship of the line but larger than a corvette, carrying twenty-four to fifty guns on the main-deck and on a raised quarter-deck, etc. **Cupelicans f.-built,** *a.* and forecastle, now called the *spar-deck*.


The United States Frigate "Constitution."

The word [*frigate*] is thus used of the large open boats, without guns, used for war purposes by the Portuguese in the East Indies during the 16th and 17th centuries. — The Seven Years' War (1756–1763) marked the definite adoption of the *frigate*, as a standard class of vessel, coming next to ships of the line, and used for cruising and fighting purposes.
Encyc. Brit., 11th ed., vol. xi, p. 231.

The **double-banked frigates**, which frequently carried as many as fifty guns, had flush upper decks and carried batteries on two decks. The advent of steam-power was accompanied by a marked increase in the size of frigates, and the **steam-frigate** became the most powerful of warships. In 1870 it was regarded as the type.
He was placed in command of this our first *frigate* on the same day when Congress designated the Stars and Stripes as our national flag.—U. S. C. Admiral *Paul Jones* p. 19, in M. A. de Wolfe, 3d ed. A steam war-vessel of high speed and great fighting capacity, used from 1850 to 1870. **2.** A frigate-bird. **f.-bird,** *n.* **f.-duck,** *n. Anseranas*, prob. < L. *fabricata*, f. pp. of *fabrico*; see FABRICANT.] **frig'at†.—frig'ate-bird",** *n.* A large raptorial tregatold bird, having the upper mandible hooked, the tarsi or shanks very short, and the wings and tail very long, the latter deeply forked, as *Fregata aquila* of most tropical and subtropical seas, and *F. minor* of the tropical South Pacific. It feeds upon fish obtained by robbing other birds. **Capelican f.-bird,** *n. Naut.* Built like a frigate, with a quarter-deck and forecastle above the main deck.—**f.-mackerel,** *n.* A large scombroid fish, *Auxis thazard*, of the Atlantic and in the North Atlantic.—**hen f.** [Slang.] A vessel on board of which the captain's wife interferes with the management.

frig'a-fact'ion+, *n.* [< L. *frigefacio*, < *frigo*, cool, + *facio*, *factum*, *a.* A Venetian square-sterned sloop of war, having a mainmast, jiggermast, and bowsprit. **2.** A ship-rigged sloop of war. [< It. *Fregatone*, < *fregata*, frigate.]

frig'e-fac'tion†, *n.* The process of cooling.—**frig'e-fac'tive†,** *a.* Tending to cool. **frig'i-fac'tive†.—frig'e-fy†,** *vt.* **frig'e-rate†,** *vt.* To cool.—**frig'e-ra'tor,** *n.* [< L. *frigero*, cool, + -ATOR.] A refrigerator or cooling-chamber. [< L. *frigeratus*, pp. of *frigero*, cool, < *frigus*, cold.]—**frig'er-ate,** *vt.* To cool.

fri-ges'cent, 1 fri-jɛs'ənt; 2 fri-gɛs'ənt, *a.* [Rare.] Cold.

Frig'ga, 1 frɪg'a; 2 frɪg'a, *n. Norse Myth.* The goddess of marriage, from whom Friday is named; one of the three wives of Odin, mother of Balder and other gods. She presides with Odin over the counties. *Frigga* knows the future, but does not prophesy. Often confused with *Freya*. [< Ice. *Frigg.*] **Friat; Frig'a†; Frigg:.—Frigga's Distaff,** Orion's Belt; an asterism.

fright, 1 frɪt; 2 frɪt, *vt.* [Archaic or Poet.] To put in sudden fear or alarm; terrify; scare; affright; frighten. [< AS. *fyrhtan*, frighten.]—**fright'a-bil(e†,** *a.*—**fright'ment,** *n.* Fright.

fright, *n.* **1.** Sudden and violent fear; a state of transient terror; as, overcome with *fright*.

The hero is not he who has no fear, but he who feels the fear or the mealbag or other object as soon as he can be induced to smell it.
BURROUGHS *Birds and Poets* p. 73. [n. m. & co. 1899.]

2. Anything ugly, ridiculous, or shocking in appearance, producing a vexation or alarm. [< AS. *fyrhtu.*]

The former a knave, and a *fright* to behold.
SAINT *Polyphemus and Ulysses* st. 1.

Syn.: affright, dismay, dread, fear, horror, panic, terror. *Fear* is the generic term; it may be sudden or lingering, in view of imminent peril or of distant and only possible danger; in the latter sense it is sometimes used. *Horror* involves a shock to the feelings and sensibilities, and may exist without *fear*, as when one suddenly encounters some ghastly spectacle; or may of a desperate but detested animal. *Terror* is looked upon him with *horror*. Where *horror* includes *fear* it is *fear* mingled with abhorrence. (See ABHOR.) *Affright*, *fright*, and *terror* are always sudden, and in actual presence of that which is terrible. *Affright* is a vivid sense of danger; one to desperate defense; *fright* and *terror* render one incapable of defense; *fear* may be controlled by force of will; *fright* and *terror* sometimes produce a nervous paralysis; one may cause one to fly, to scream, or to swoon. *Fright* is largely a matter of the nerves; *fear* of the intellect and the imagination; *terror* of the faculties, *bodily* and mental. *Panic* is a sudden *fright*, affecting numbers at once; vast armies or crowded audiences are liable to *panic* upon slight occasion. *Dismay* is a temporary loss of self-control from some overwhelming peril or sorrow. *Dismay* is more reflective, enduring, and despairing than *fright*; a horse is subject to *fright* or *terror*, but not to *dismay*. See AWE.—ANT.: see synonyms for STRANGE; compare **precordial fright** (*Pathol.*), fright due to a sudden pain about the heart.—**to take f.,** to become suddenly afraid.

frit'ful, 1 frɪt'fəl; 2 frɪt'fəl, *pa.* [A frightened. **fright'y†,** *a.*

frigh'ten, 1 frɪt'n; 2 frɪt'n, *vt.* To throw into a state of fear suddenly; alarm suddenly; terrify; scare.

To *frighten* flocks of crows and blackbirds from the grain.
HALLECK *Wyoming* st. 5.

Syn.: affright, alarm, appall, browbeat, cow, daunt, dismay, intimidate, scare, terrify. One is *frightened* by a sense of fear addressed directly and suddenly to the senses; he is *intimidated* by an apprehension of contingent consequences dependent on some act of his own to be done or forborne; the means of intimidation may act through the senses, or may appeal only to the intellect or the sensibilities. The sudden rush of an armed madman may *frighten*; the quiet leveling of a highwayman's pistol *intimidates*. A savage beast is *intimidated* by the keeper's whip. Employers may *intimidate* their employés from voting contrary to their will by threat of discharge; a mother may be *intimidated* through fear for her child. To *browbeat* or *cow* is to bring into a state of submissive fear; to *daunt* is to give pause or check to a violent, threatening, or even a brave spirit. To *scare* is to cause sudden, unnerving fear; to *terrify* is to awaken fear that is overwhelming. See AFFRIGHT; APPAL.—**fright'en-a-bl(e†,** *a.*—**fright'en-er,** *n.* One who or that which frightens. **fright'er†.**

fright'ened, *pp.* Frightened. S. S.

fright'ful, 1 frɪt'fʊl; 2 frɪt'fəl, *a.* **1.** Full of or displaying that which causes fright; apt to induce terror or alarm; dreadful: as, a flood is a *frightful* calamity. **2.** Shocking to behold or encounter; grotesque; disagreeable: used hyperbolically; as, a *frightful* tramp. **3†.** Impressed with fright; full of terror. **fright'some†.**

Syn.: alarming, appalling, awful, direful, dreadful, fearful, hideous, horrible, horrid, portentous, shocking, terrible, terrific. See AWFUL.—ANT.: alluring, attractive, beautiful, cheering, encouraging, fair, lovely, pleasing, reassuring, sweet, winning, winsome.—**-ly,** *adv.*

fright'ful-ness, *n.* [FRIGHTFUL + -NESS.] A method of uncivilized warfare, characterized by brutality, bestiality, and terrorism, practised by German armies in the Great War of 1914–18.

frig'id, 1 frɪj'ɪd; 2 frɪg'ɪd, *a.* **1.** Lacking warmth; of low temperature; cold; wintry; as, the *frigid* climate of Iceland. **2.** Cold in temperament; lacking in warmth of feeling; stiff, formal, and forbidding; as, a *frigid* style. **3.** Lacking in generative warmth or vigor; impotent. [< L. *frigidus*, < *frigeo*, be cold.] SYN.: see APATHETIC; COLD.—**frigid zones,** the portions of the earth within the polar circles. They extend 23° 27′ from the poles.—**frig'id-ly,** *adv.*—**frig'id-ness,** *n.*

frig"i-da-ri'um, 1 frɪj'ɪ-də-rɪ'ʊm; 2 frɪg'ɪ-dä'ri-ʊm, *n.* [-i-a, *pl.* 1. *Rom. Antiq.* A cool apartment open to the outside air and containing a piscina of cold water, connected with a Roman bath. See illus. under THERMÆ. **2.** A cold-storage room. [L., < *frigidus*; see FRIGID.]

fri-gid'i-ty, 1 fri-jɪd'ɪ-tɪ; 2 fri-jɪd'ɪ-ty, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being frigid; coldness; lack of warmth; as, the *frigidity* of arctic winters. **2.** Coldness of feeling, affection, or manner; want of vivacity, animation, or ardor in speech or action; stiffness; formality; dullness; as, *frigidity* of address, of a reception, or of worship.

I felt myself continually thrown back upon the world by the *frigidity* and pomp of the reception round me.
IRVING *Sketch-Book* p. 131. [G. P. P. 1860.]

3. Want of generative heat; impotency.

fri-gif'er-ous, 1 fri-jɪf'ər-ʊs; 2 fri-gif'er-ʊs, *a.* [Rare.] Bearing or bringing cold.

frig'i-fy, 1 frɪj'ɪ-fɪ; 2 frɪg'ɪ-fy, *vt.* [Rare.] To make reserved, formal, or cold.

frig"o-fa'ci-ent, 1 frɪj"o-fe'ʃɪ-ənt; 2 frɪg"o-fä'ʃi-ənt, *a.* & *n.* An evergreen shrub (*Sophora secundiflora*) of the bean family, with violet flowers, of Mexico and Texas. [Mex. Sp.]

frig'or'ic, 1 frɪj-gɔr'ɪk; 2 frɪg-gɔr'ɪk, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to the application of cold: as, *frigoric* apparatus.

fri-gor'ic†, *n.* In medieval theory, the material principle of cold: opposed to *calor*.

frig"o-ri'fic, 1 frɪj"o-rɪf'ɪk; 2 frɪg"o-rɪf'ɪc, *a.* Producing cold. [< L. *frigorificus*, < L. *frigus*, cold, + *facio*, make.]

frig"o-ri'fi-cal†, *a.* [-CAL, -LY.] Frigorific.

frig"o-rim'e-ter, 1 frɪj"o-rɪm'ɪ-tər; 2 frɪg"o-rim'e-ter, *n. Physics.* [Rare.] A cryometer. [< L. *frigus* (*frigor-*), cold, + -METER.]

frig"o-sten'shon, 1 frɪg"o-ten'shən; 2 frɪg"o-stɛn'shon, *n. Mech.* The overstraining of the elastic limit to give firmness and a greater uniformity of tension to a material. [< L. *frigus*, cold, + TENSION.]

frig"o-ther'a-py, 1 frɪg"o-ther'ə-pɪ; 2 frɪg"o-thɛr'a-py, *n. Pathol.* Treatment of disease by applying cold.

Fri'ja, *n.* Same as FREYA.

fri'jole, 1 frɪ'hōl or frɪ-hō'lɪ; 2 frɪ'hōl or frɪ-hō'lɪ, *n.* **1.** [Mex.] Any cultivated bean used as food, especially *Phaseolus hernandezii*. **2.** The beans of any one of several closely related plants, as the Mexican bean, which are an important part of the diet of Hispano-American peoples, forming a principal ingredient of many dishes. **fri'-jol.**

fri"jo-lil'lo, 1 frɪ"ho-lɪ'yo; 2 frɪ"ho-lɪ'yo, *n.* **1.** [Mex.] An ornamental evergreen tree (*Loncheocarpus latifolius*) of the bean family of tropical America, with purple flowers and lance-shaped pods. **2.** [W. I.] Any one of several plants of the bean family, as *Dolichos minimus*, etc.

frij"ol-ho'ta, 1 frɪj"ol-ho'tə; 2 frɪg"ol-hō'ta, *n.* A tree (*Sophora secundiflora*) of New Mexico, Texas, and Mexico, with odd-pinnate leaves, fragrant flowers, and moniliform pods. [Sp. dim., < Sp. *frijol*, bean.]

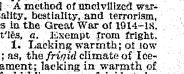
frik'a-del, 1 frɪk'a-dɛl; 2 frɪk'a-dɛl, *n.* [S. Afr.] Minced **frik'ka-del,** } mutton and bread-crums, baked or fried. Compare FRICANDEL.

frilled, *pp.* Frilled. S. S.

frill, 1 frɪl; 2 frɪl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make into a frill or **frill',** ruffle; flute; as, to *frill* a collar. **2.** To put frills on, as an ornament or dress. **3.** To form into a pucker, or raise (a film) into flutes like a frill. **II.** *i.* To become frilled. **2.** *Phot.* To wrinkle at the edges, as a gelatin film.

frill'er, *n.* To shiver; said of a bird. [< OF. *friller*, < *frilleuz*, cold, < L. *frigidulus*, dim. of *frigidus*; see FRIGID.]

frill'ing, *n.* **1.** An ornamental band of textile fabric, gathered in folds on one edge, the other edge being left loose; a flounce; ruffle. **2.** *pl.* [Colloq., U. S.] Affected airs and manners; fripperies of dress and ornament. **3.** *Zool.* A ruff or frill-like part, process, appendage, fold, or the like, as of elongated feathers on the neck of the male ruff in the breeding season, or long hairs on the neck of some dogs, and of membrane on the frill-lizard. **4.** A loosening and bulging of a photographic film around the edge of a plate; frilling. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] The European sea-lion. [< FRILL, *n.*] **frill'back,** *n.* A goldfish of a mesticated East-Indian race, having a very short beak and the feathers of the whole body turned forward.—**frill'dra'gon,** *n.* An Australian agamoid adult tree-lizard (*Chlamydosaurus kingi*) about 3 feet long, having on each side of the neck underneath the head a broad erectile membrane. **frilled lizard.**—**f. pattern,** in ceramics, a decoration formed by lines of slip laid side by side on the edge of the surface.—**f. shark,** *n.* A long, very slender shark of the deep sea, most common around Japan but wide-ranging elsewhere; sole representative of the family *Chlamydoselachidæ*.—**frill'er-y,** *n.*


The Frill-lizard. 1/18

frilly, *a.* A shivering with cold, as by a bird; a puffing or turning forward of the feathers in a chill. [< FRILL², *v.*]

frill'ing, 1 frɪl'ɪŋ; 2 frɪl'ing, *n.* **1.** Gathered trimming in general; ruffles; frills. **2.** Same as FRILL, 4.

frill'y, 1 frɪl'ɪ; 2 frɪl'y, *a.* Frilled, or like a frill.

frim, 1 frɪm; 2 frɪm, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Flourishing; vigorous.

Fri'maire', 1 frɪ'mär'; 2 frɪ'mär', *n.* [F.] The third month in the calendar of the first French republic. See CALENDAR

frim'itts, 1 frim'its: 2 frim'itts, *n. pl.* [Prov. S. Eng.] Rapid throbs; nervous trembling; as, to give one the *frimitts.*

Frim'ley, 1 frim'li; 2 frim'ly, *n.* A village in Surrey, England.

frim'sel, 1 frim'sel; 2 frim'sĕl, *n.* [Heb.] A vermicelli soup: said to be esteemed by English Jews. (Cent. of Vegetables.)

frinc, 1 frinh; 2 frin, *vi.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] To fret or whimper.

fringe, 1 frinj; 2 frinj, *vt.* [pr.pa. frinjeing; pa. frinjed.] To border or ornament with or as with a fringe or fringes.

Fresh grasses *fringe* the meadow-brooks.
Whittier *Funeral Tree of the Sokokis* st. 7.

2. To travel or put so as to form a fringe; as, to *fringe* the edge of a napkin.—*fringed bog-bean,* an aquatic plant (*Limnanthemum lacunosum*) of the gentian family, admired for its funnel-shaped yellow-fringed flowers.— **fringed gentian,** the blue-flowered gentian (*Gentiana crinita*).— **fringed leaf,** a leaf having soft parallel hairs on the edges.— **fringing reef,** a coral reef close to the shore.

fringe, *n.* I. An ornamental border or trimming of pendent cords, loose threads, or tassels.

The Jews were commanded to wear *fringes* on the borders of their garments. B. Prof. in *Homiletic Review* Mar., 1889, p. 200.

2. Any fringe-like or other border, edging, or margin on the outer or bounding portion; in geology, a thin sprinkling of isolated or grouped erratics in front of the extreme terminal moraine of a glacier; as, a *fringe* of shrubs in a garden; a *fringe* of land seen in the distance.

This *fringe* is destined to play an important part in glacial geology. H. C. Lewis *Terminal Moraine* p. 201. [b. o. a. 1884.]

3. *Bot.* A margin or border of slender appendages or teeth. 4. *Optics.* One of the bands, usually light and dark bands produced by the interference of light, as in diffraction. 5. *Zool.* (1) A marginal edging of fine hairs or hair-like processes, as on the wing of a moth. (2) A row of membranous processes along the side of a toe, as in many birds. 6. *Phot.* A thickened belt on the edge of a sensitized wet plate, where the sensitized liquid has been poured off: less sensitive to light than the rest. [< F. *frange* < L.L. *franga* < L. *frangere* to break.] — **allegheny fringe,** the climbing fumitory (*Adlumia fungosa*).— **fringe's flow'er,** n. I. Any species of *Schizanthus,* a genus of Chilean herbs of the nightshade family. The flowers are cut or fringed and variously colored. 2. The flower of the fringe-tree.— **f.-loom,** *n.* A loom that makes its weft into loops outside the border.— **f.-poppy,** *n.* A California plant (*Eschscholtzia lacinitata*) of the family *Bracteoeae,* with fringed pods.— **f.-tree,** *n.* A small tree (*Chionanthus virginica*) of the olive family, of the eastern United States; often planted for ornament, most of its dense pendulous panicles of snow-white flowers with long linear-lobed petals.— **false f.-tree,** the European smoke-tree or Venetian sumach (*Cotinus Coggygria*).— **Venetian fringes** (*Anat.*), see SYNOVIAL FOLDS.— **Herschell's fringes** (*Optics*), fringes of light noticeable at the point where totally reflected and ordinarily reflected light separate, when given out by a prism standing upon a mirror.— **interference f.** (*Optics*), see FRINGE, n., 4.— **purple f.,** the smoke-tree.— **white f.,** the fringe-tree.— **wood-f.,** n. The Allegheny fringe.

fringe'less, 1 frinj'les; 2 frinj'lĕs, *a.* Having no fringe.

fringe'let, 1 frinj'let; 2 frinj'lĕt, *n.* A little fringe.

frin'gent, 1 frin'jent; 2 frin'jĕnt, *a.* Appearing like a fringe; fringing.

fring'es, 1 frin'jes; 2 frinj'ĕs, *n. pl.* [Ir.] A civic procession in Dublin analogous to the Lord Mayor's show; as, riding the *fringes* is corruption and bribery.

frin-gil-, 1 frin-jil-; 2 frin-gil-. From Latin *fringilla,* a small bird (probably the chaffinch): a combining form.

— frin'gil-la'ceous, *a.* Fringillina.— **Frin-gil'li-dæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of oscine birds, especially those having nine primaries and a conoid bill notched near the end, with bristles at the gape: includes finches, buntings, sparrows, etc. **frin-gil'li-na,** [n. s.] = **frin-gil'lid,** *n.*— **frin-gil'liform,** *a.* Having the appearance of a finch; fringillid.

— Frin-gil'li-for'mes, *n. pl. Ornith.* A group of oscine birds with a fringilline bill: the *Conirostres.*— **Frin'gil-lil'ine,** *a.* = *Ornith.* A subfamily of the *Fringillidæ,* including those having the nasal bones little produced backward and the mandibular angle very slight; finches.— **frin-gil'line,** I. *a.* Finchlike; of or pertaining to the *Fringillidæ* or, specif., the *Fringillinæ.* II. *n.* One of the *Fringillinæ.*

— frin-gil'loid, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Fringillidæ.*

fring'y, 1 frinj'i; 2 frinj'y, *a.* Suggestive of or resembling fringe; fringelike; as, the *fringy* leaves of shrubs.

Fri'o, 1 fri'o; 2 fri'o, *n.* A county in S. central Texas; 1,064 sq. m.; county-seat, Frantsall.

frip'per, 1 frip'er; 2 frip'ĕr, *n.* A dealer in frippery or old clothes; as, a *fripper's* shop. [< OF. *fripier, < fripper,* wear to rags.] **frip'ter'; frip'per-er'.**

frip'per-y, 1 frip'er-i; 2 frip'ĕr-y, *a.* Having little value; trifling; contemptible; trumpery.

Bare and grim to tears is the lot of the children in the novel I saw yesterday; yet not the less they hung it around with *frippery* romances. Emerson *Conduct of Life* p. 248. [b. u. a. 1860.]

frip'per-y, *n.* [-ies, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] 1. Mean or worthless things; trumpery; tawdry finery; gewgaws.

. . . Away sad colors! Only *frippery* is the mode.
Whittier *Kenoza* st. 11. [b. u. s. v. 1862.]

2. Cast-off or old clothes; as, a gatherer of *frippery.* 3. Traffic in old clothes, or a place where they are sold; as, he makes a living by *frippery.* [< OF. *fripierie, < fripper,* wear to rags.] **frip'ter-er.**

Fris., *abbr.* Frisia; Frisian.

frisch, 1 frish; 2 frish, *a. Mus.* Lively. (G., = FRESH.)

Frisch, Johann Leonhard, (1/5 1666–1/5 1743). A German naturalist and lexicographer; founded the silk-industry in Brandenburg.

frisch'es Haff, 1 frish'es hĭf; 2 frish'ĕs hĭf. A lagoon in East Prussia; 5 by 57 m. (city).

Fris'co, 1 fris'ko; 2 fris'co, *n.* [Colloq.] San Francisco (the city).

frise, *n.* Friesland. Chaucer *R.* 1,094.

frise'ite, *n.* Same as FRIESITE.

fris'ĕs-o-mo'rum, 1 fris'es-o-mō'rum; 2 fris'ĕs-o-mō'rŭm, *n.* Logic. Fresison: an irregular form. See MOOD. [Coined.]

frise'sur', 1 fris'sūr'; 2 fris'sūr', *n.* Same as FRIZZETTE. [F. *frisse;* see FRIEZE, n.]

fri-set'ta, 1 fri-set'a; 2 fri-sĕt'a, *n.* Same as FRIZZETTE.

fri-seur', 1 fri-sēr'; 2 fri-sēr', *n.* [F.] A hair-dresser.

Fris'ian, *a.* & *n.* = **Fri'sic(k),** *n.* Same as FRISIAN.

frisk, 1 frisk; 2 frisk, *a.* & *adv.* [Rare.] To fritter away idly: squander in search of pleasure; as, to *frisk* away opportunities; to move briskly or playfully. 2. [Slang, U. S.] To run the hand rapidly over (a person's clothing), as in a search for concealed weapons or smuggled goods. II. *v.* To leap or skip about playfully; gambol: frolic. Syn.: caper, dance, frolic, gambol, play, sport. — Ant.: droop, mope, muse, repose, rest.

frisk, *n.* A playful leaping or skipping about; a gambol; frolic; frisking; as, the *frisks* of a kitten.

Then do the savage beasts begin to play Their pleasant *frisks.*
Spenser *Faerie Queene* bk. iv, can. 10, st. 46.

[< F. *frisque,* lively, < OHG. *frisc,* fresh.] — **frisk'ful,** *a.* Full of friskiness; playful; lively.

frisk'er, *n.* One who frisks; hence, a fickle or frivolous person. **frisk'ful.**

frisk'et, 1 frisk'et; 2 frisk'ĕt, *n. Print.* 1. In a platen press or hand press, a light frame between the tympan and the form, to hold in place the sheet to be printed. 2. A sheet stretched over any device so as to prevent portions of a form from printing, as in cut-printing. 3. A frame attached to presses of the Washington type on which a sheet may be attached and cut out so that only selected portions of the form will print. [< F. *frisquette,* < *frisque,* lively.] S. S.

frisk'ing, 1 frisk'ing; 2 frisk'ing, *n.* A frolicking or capering; frisky play.— **frisk'ing-ly,** *adv.*

frisk'y, pa. Frisked.

frisk'y, 1 frisk'i; 2 frisk'y, *a.* Lively or playful in action; frolicsome; as, a *frisky* lamb. **frisk't.**— **frisk'i-ly,** *adv.*— **frisk'i-ness,** *n.*

friss, 1 friss; 2 friss, *vt.* [Rare.] 1. To sell on credit. 2. To put off for a time.— **fris't,** *n.* Respite.

fris'sure, 1 fri'zhūr'; 2 fri'zhūr', *n.* [F.] Hair-dressing.

Fris'well, 1 friz'wel; 2 friz'wĕl, **James Hain** (5/41825–3/21 1878). An English writer.

frit', 1 frit; 2 frit, *vt.* [FRIT'TED; FRIT'TING.] To decompose and partly melt; as, to *frit* glass-making materials before final and perfect fusion.— **frit'ting-ma'chine,** *n.* The reverberatory furnace in which the materials for making glass are fritted.

frit', *n.* [Rare.] = waste: fritter.

frit, *n.* 1. An imperfectly vitrified mass formed by the partial fusion of sand and fluxes, from which glass is made by melting. 2. The material from which soft porcelain or artificial paste is made. 3. = *frittle, q. v.* [< It. *fritta,* t. pp. of *friggere,* < L. *frigo,* roast.] — **frit'body,** *n.* A pottery-body formed of materials that have been vitrified and ground up with clay.— **frit'brick',** *n.* A brick made of frit.

frit'dy', 1 frit'-fīnī'; 2 frit'-fīn', *n.* A small fly of the genus *Oscinis.* The larva of *O. assatur* of Europe arrests the growth of the young wheat-plant, killing the head. The American *O. variabilis* bores into the stem, destroying the joint.

frith, } 1 frith, fŭrth; 2 frith, fĭrth, *n.* [Scot.] An

firth, } arm of the sea; also, the mouth of a tidal river.

The *frith* that glimmers in the warrior's shield.
Wordsworth *Artegal and Elidure* st. 26.

2. A form of sheriff. [ME. *firth,* < Icc. *fjördhr,* firth, bay; cp. FORD.]

frith, *n.* 1. A civil or legal security; peace: a term used in treating of Anglo-Saxon law. 2. [Prov. Eng.] Ground covered with underbrush; a coppice. 3†. A game-park or game-forest. 4†. A small field fenced from a common. [< A.-S. *fri(e)d,* = E. *free.*] — **frith'-bote,** *n. Old Eng. Law.* One of the tithings or associations of ten men into which the hundred was divided; a frank-pledge.

— frith'-gild, *n. Old Eng. Law.* A union of friendly householders as mutual sureties for good behavior. **frith'-guild'.**— **frith'so'ken,** *n. Old Eng. Law.* The obligation resting on a tithing to keep the peace by virtue of the frith-pledge.— **frith'-spōt,** *n.* = **frith'spot,** *n.* A piece of ground about some sacred object, as a well, to which criminals might flee for refuge.— **frith'stool,** *n.* A seat near the altar of a church, the last and most sacred place of refuge from violence.

Frith, n. John (1503?–7/1533), an English Protestant martyr. **William Powell** (1/1818–1/1909), an English painter and Royal Academician; *The Derby Day.*

Frith't-gern, 1 frith'i-gern; 2 frith'ĭ-gĕrn, *n.* A leader of the Visigoths, who defeated the Romans in the battle of Adrianople, Aug. 9, 378.

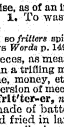
Frith'lof, 1 frith'yōf; 2 frith'yŏf, *n.* The hero of Tegnér's *Frithiof's Saga;* lover, then husband of Ingeborg; based on an Icelandic saga of the 13th or 14th century. [Ice. spoiler of peace.] **Frith'jof'.**

frith'le, 1 frith'l; 2 frith'l, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A flexible twig or prop; withe.

frith'work', 1 frich'wŭrk'; 2 frith'wŭrk', *n.* Wattle-work.

Frit'il-la'ri-a, 1 frit'i-lā'ri-a; 2 frit'ĭ-lā'ri-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of arctic or north-temperate bulbous plants of the lily family, with erect leafy stems and large nodding bell-shaped flowers. The crown-imperial (*F. imperialis*) is the best-known species in cultivation. [< L. *fritillus,* dice-box.]

frit-il-lar'y, 1 frit'i-lā-ri; 2 frit'ĭ-lā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] 1. *Bot.* A plant of the genus *Fritillaria,* especially the snake's-head or guinea-hen flower (*F. meleagris*), which the flowers are checkered with pale and dark purple. 2. *Zool.* One of various nymphalid butterflies of the genera *Argynnis* and *Melitæa,* whose



Regal Fritillary. 1/4 caterpillars feed on the violet and related plants; as, the Diana *fritillary* (*A. diana*), a conspicuous example of sexual dimorphism; the great spangled *fritillary* (*A. cybele*); the Gulf *fritillary* (*Agraulis vanillæ*); the meadow *fritillary* (*Brenthis bellona*); the silver-washed *fritillary* (*A. paphia*). See plate of BUTTERFLIES.

frit'ling-ness, *n.* The chirping noise, as of an insect.

frit'ter, 1 frit'or; 2 frit'ĕr, *vt.* 1. To waste or disperse little by little.

There is hardly anything which so *fritters* spiritual energy as talk which is unreal. Emerson *Worship* p. 149. [b. o. a. 1877.]

2. To cutor break into small pieces, as meat for cooking.

— **to fritter away,** to waste in a trifling manner or little by little; as, to *fritter away* time, money, etc.: used in recent science to describe the dissipation of mechanical energy into useless heat by friction.— **frit'ter-er,** *n.*

frit'ter, *n.* 1. A small cake made of batter, often with bits of meat or fruit in it, and fried in lard; as, oyster *fritters;* apple *fritters.* 2. A small piece or fragment; a shred. 3. *pl.* Fibrous strips or scraps of whale-blubber after the oil has been rendered from them: used as fuel. 4. A chocolate. 5. One who frits glass-making materials, etc. [< OF. *friture,* a frying, < L. *frictus,* pp. of *frigo,* fry.]

frit'terd, *pp.* Frittered.

Fritz, 1 frits; 2 frits, *n.* [Soldiers' Slang.] 1. A German soldier. 2. A German shell. 3. A German war-plane.

Fritz'iez,—on the fritz [Slang, U. S.], no good; worthless.

Fri-u'li, 1 fri-ū'li; 2 fri-ū'lĭ, *n.* An ancient duchy in N. Italy, now partly included in Austria.— **Fri-u'li-an,** *a.* & *n.*

friv'ol, 1 friv'ol; 2 friv'ŏl, *v.* [FRIV'OLED OR FRIV'OLLED; FRIV'OLING OR FRIV'OLLING.] I. *i.* [Scot.] To set aside; annul.

II. *i.* [Colloq.] To behave frivolously; trifle. **friv'oler.**

fri-vol'i-ty, 1 fri-vel'i-ti; 2 fri-vŏl'ĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] 1. Frivolousness. 2. A trifling act, thought, saying, or practice. [< F. *frivolité,* < *frivole,* < L. *frivolus,* silly; cp. *frto,* rub.] **friv'o-lism†.**— **friv'o-lize,** *vt.* To render frivolous.

friv'o-lous, 1 friv'o-lus; 2 friv'ŏ-lŭs, *a.* 1. Void of significance or reason; petty; trivial; as, a *frivolous* excuse. 2. Characterized by lack of seriousness, sense, or reverence; trifling; silly.

Mankind at large always resemble *frivolous* children: they are impatient of thought, and wish to be amused.
Emerson *Lect. and Biography. Sketches* p. 109. [b. u. s. a. c. o. 1889.]

3. Law. In pleading, manifestly insufficient; as, a *frivolous* answer, which controverts no material allegation in the complaint and presents no tenable defense. [< L. *frivolus;* see FRIVOLITY.] **friv'al†; friv'ol†.**

Syn.: careless, empty, gay, heedless, idle, light, purposeless, silly, trifling, trivial.— Ant.: busy, decided, determined, eager, earnest, fervid, firm, industrious, intense, resolute, serious, strong, studious, thoughtful.— **—ly,** *adv.*— **—ness,** *n.*

Friz'ing-ton, 1 friz'in-tun; 2 friz'ing-tŏn, *n.* A town in Cumberland, England.

frizz, 1 friz; 2 friz, *n.* [FRIZZED, FRIZZD; FRIZZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **friz'z.** 1 To give a crinkled, fluffy appearance to by crimping or crisping, and then combing or brushing; frizzle.

He wore his hair, to the last, powdered and *frizzed* out.
Irving *Sketch-Book, Lawn Sleeve of Rhetoric* p. 6. [b. u. s. a.]

2. Specif.: (1) In clothmanufacture, to raise a heavy nap on; frieze. (2) In leather-manufacture, to remove the grain and soften by rubbing with pumice-stone or a blunt knife, as in manufacturing wash-leather. 3. To fry with a sputtering noise. **II.** *i.* To be frizzy or fluffy: said of hair. [< OF. *friser;* cp. Old Fries. *fritele,* hair of the head.] **friz‡.**

frizz, *n.* That which is frizzed, as hair. **friz‡.**— **fri-zette',** *n.* A frizz of hair, especially a band of frizzed hair, worn as a bang. **friz-zet't.**

frizz'ing, *n.* A tufted or napped finish given to certain fabrics, as Petersham cloth. **friz'ing-ma-chine',** *n.* **friz'ing-ma-chine',** *n.* I. A machine for napping or tufting fabrics. 2. A machine with a rotating cutter-head for dressing tenons. **friz'ler,** 1 friz'li; 2 friz'lĕr, *n.* = **friz'zler,** *n.* **friz'l‡.**

friz'l‡, } [ZLING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to crinkle or curl, as

friz'zle, } the hair; frizz. 2. To cause to curl up or become crisp over a fire; as, to *frizzle* bacon or dried beef. **II.** *i.* To become curled up or crisp. [Freq. of FRIZZ.] **friz'eli.**

— **frizzled fowl,** a variety of fowl the feathers of which curl outward.— **friz'zling-ly'ron,** *n.* A curling-iron. **friz'ling-ly'ron†; friz'ling-ly'ron†.— friz'zler,** *n.*— **friz'ly,** *a.* **friz'zle,** *n.* 1. A frizzled lock or mass of hair. 2. The state of being frizzed. 3. A ribbed steel plate receiving the blow of the flint in a flint-lock gun. **friz'el†.**

F. R. Met. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society.

F. R. M. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Microscopical

fro, 1 frō; 2 frō, *adv.* Away from; back: the opposite of *toward:* used in the expression *to and fro,* meaning forward and away, or hither and thither. [ME. *fro, fra,* < Icc. *frá,* from.]

fro†, *prep.* From.

frō, *conj.* Since; when.

Fro-be'ni-us, 1 fro-bē'ni-us; 2 fro-bē'nĭ-us, **George** (12/21 1849–2/1917). German mathematician, originator of method of saturating linear differential equations by substituting the connection between two solutions found.

Frob'ish-er, 1 frob'ish-er or frō'bish-er; 2 frŏb'ish-er or frō'bish-er, **Sir Martin** (1535?–11/1594). An English navigator; pioneer explorer of the region north of Labrador. He was knighted for bravery in action against the Spanish Armada, July 26, 1588. [Frobisher, 1576.

Frobisher Bay. A bay in S. E. Baffin Land, discovered by **Frob'ish-er Strait.** A strait, 240 m. long, connecting Hudson Bay and Northumberland Inlet.

frock, 1 frok; 2 frŏk, *vt.* To furnish with or put on a frock; hence, to make a monk or other ecclesiastic of. Compare UNFROCK.

frock, *n.* 1. The principal outer garment of women and girls, especially one opening at the back; a dress.

In English provincial use a *frock* is a light loose dress for the ordinary wear of children and young girls, and a *gown* a more elaborate robe, such as is worn by women. In London, as in the United States, a *frock* is commonly called a *dress.*

A straw hat, a fine ribband, or perhaps a white *frock,* gave symptoms of city innovation.
Irving *Sketch-Book, Sleepy Hollow* p. 439. [b. p. p. 1861.]

2. A monk's robe, with loose sleeves, reaching the feet. The friar . . . had huddled a friar's *frock* over his green cassock. Scott *Kenilworth* ch. 17. [b. o. a. 1576. p. c. 1.]

3. A coarse loose outer garment worn by laborers, brewers, butchers, etc.; as, a smock-*frock.*

It was not the man of her dreams, out there in his coarse farmer *frock.* Lucy Larcom *Idyl of Work* pt. x. p. 2.

4. [Scot.] A coarse worsted garment worn by sailors instead of or over a shirt; as, a Guernsey *frock.* 5. In English military service, an undress regimental coat. 6. A frock coat. 7. = F. *froc,* a cowl, < L. *floccus,* a lock of wool.] — **frock coat,** a coat for men's wear, usually double-breasted, and having sewed-on skirts that fall below the knee; a Prince Albert coat.— **frock'ing,** *n.* A cloth suiting for laborers' frocks.— **frock'less,** *a.*

S. S.

frockt, pp. Frocked.

Froc'ha, 1 frō'cha; 2 frō'chă, *n.* In De la Motte Fouqué's romance *Aslauga's Knight,* the hero, who is destined to stand to the spirit of Aslauga, typifying the ideal, instead of to an earthly love.

Froe'bel, 1 frō'bel; 2 frō'bĕl, *n. Dan. Myth.* Same as FROTHI.

froet, *n.* A slovenly woman; slattern; frow.

Froe'bel, 1 frō'bel; 2 frō'bĕl, **Friedrich Wilhelm August** (4/21782–4/1852). A German educator; founder of the kindergarten system. See KINDERGARTEN. **Fro'be'l-.**

— Froe-bel'li-an, *a.* & *n.*— **Froe'bel-ism,** *n.*— **Froe'bel-ist,** *n.*

frog, 1 frog; 2 frŏg, *n.* [FROGGED, FROGD; FROG'GING.] To attach frogs to; as, to *frog* a coat.

He had on a magnificent foreign foraging cap,—and a *frogged* surtout. Disraeli *Vivian Grey* bk. iv, ch. 1, p. 141. [b. o. a. c. o.]

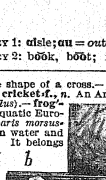
frog, *vt.* To hunt frogs.

frog', *n.* 1. A firmisternial tailless amphibious animal, especially a ranid: distinguished from a *toad.*

The common frogs have teeth on the upper jaw and usually on the lower also. The feet are completely webbed and the hind legs adapted for extensive leaping. The typical frog may be easily distinguished from the typical toad (genus *Bufo*) by its smooth, webbed feet, and greater leaping and swimming powers; there are, however, many intermediate frogs known by either name. *Rana virescens* is the common **American spotted frog, green frog,** or **leopard-frog,** and is of a prevailing green. *R. temporaria* is the common **European grass-frog,** and *R. esculenta* the edible European species.

2. One of various other tailless amphibians; as, a tree-*frog.* 3. [U. S.] A misshapen prune. 4. The indent in the side of a brick. [< AS. *frogga, frocga.*] — **Catholic frog** [Austral.], a frog (*Notaden bennettii*) bearing on the back a

dark marking in the shape of a cross.— **Cohnheim's f.**, same as SALT FROG.— **cricket-f.**, *n.* An American tree-frog, or hylid (*Acris gryllus*).— **frog-bit**, *n.* 1. A little aquatic European plant (*Hydrocharis morsus-ranæ*) which floats on water and bears white flowers. It belongs to the family *Vallisneriaceæ*. 2. An American plant (*Limnobium spongioides*) of the same family, found in stagnant water. **frog's-bit.** **f.-cheese,** *n.* One of the larger puffballs when young.— **f.-clock,** *n.* A frog-hopper.— **f.-crab,** *n.* A ranhoid crab.— **f.-eater,** *n.* One who eats frogs; specif., a Frenchman: used as a term of contempt by the English and Scotch.— **f.-eating,** *a.* Characterizing one who habitually eats frogs.— **f.-eye,** *n.* A disease of tobacco, produced by a fungus (*Cercospora nicotianæ*) and characterized by minute circular whitish spots.— **f.-face,** *n.* A flattening of the face produced by a polypus in the nose.— **f.-farming,** *n.* The industry of raising frogs for market; frog-culture.— **frog'fish',** *n.* 1. An antennatoid fish. 2. The angler.— **f.-flower,** *n.* A buttercup.— **f.-fly,** *n.* A frog-hopper.— **frog'foot',** *n.* 1. A minute floating aquatic plant of the genus *Lemna*; duckmeat. 2†. Vervain.— **f.-grass,** *n.* 1. A species of glasswort or saltwort (*Salicornia herbacea*). 2. The toad-rush.— **f. in the throat,** a slight laryngeal hoarseness with mucus on the vocal cords: popular name.— **f.-lily,** *n.* The yellow pond-lily (*Nymphæa lutea*).— **f.-lung,** *n.* A china mug having a model of a frog inside, designed to startle the drinker.— **f.-plate,** *n.* A device for placing a living frog's foot under a compound microscope so as to exhibit the circulation of blood in the web.— **f.-plant,** *n.* The orphin (*Sedum telephium*).— **frog's-bladder,** *n.* Same as FROG-PLANT.— **f.-shell,** *n.* A ranelline univalve.— **frog's jelly** [*pl.*], the gelatinous substance enveloping frog's eggs.— **frog's-march,** *n.* [Slang.] In Great Britain, a way of carrying a drunken or violent prisoner, face downward, by his four limbs.— **frog's-spawn,** *n.* The eggs of a frog. 2. Frog-spit. 3. A destructive fungus occurring in European sugar-factories. [C.]— **f.-spit,** *n.* The frothy exudation from the larva of a froghopper; cuckoo-spit; toad-spittle.— **f.-spittle†.**— **frog'stool',** *n.* Same as TOADSTOOL.— **f.-tortoise,** *n.* A chelyoid tortoise.— **green f., leopard f.,** see **true f.**— **mid-wife f.,** see MIDWIFE, 2.— **nurse f.,** see NURSE.— **pickerel f.,** a small frog (*Rana palustris*) of eastern North America.— **salt f.,** a frog from the vascular system of which all blood has been extracted and replaced by normal saltsolution.



Development of the Frog.
a, eggs; *b*, *b*, aquatic young (tadpoles) in various stages of growth; *c*, adult.

frog², *n.* **1.** The triangular prominence, notched behind, in the middle of the hinder part of the sole of a horse's foot. **2.** A section of a railway-track where one rail crosses or diverges from another, so as a switch; generally made as a solid piece, the various parts bolted together and to a bedplate. It has various forms, and when used at a crossing is called a *cross-frog*. **3.** (1) A device for connecting trolleywires above a switch in the line to reduce the danger of the trolley leaving the wire in turning. (2) A device for guiding a flangeway through a rail. **4.** *Logging.* The junction of two branches of a flume: also, a guiding timber at a flumecoutlet. **5.** A projecting piece in a loom; on some looms, a buffer which checks motion at a certain point. **6.** The solid triangular central support in the structure of a plow.— **frog'-boot',** *n.* A piece of felt inside a horseshoe to protect the sensitive frog.— **f.-motion,** *n.* A mechanism for operating a frog or catch in a loom.— **jump-f.,** *n. Railroad.* A movable frog, with a piece overlapping the running rail, operated like a switch for opening and closing the main line.— **spring-rail f.,** a frog with a movable rail-point which springs back to close the line after the passage of a train.— **trolley-f.,** *n.* See FROG², 3.

A Railway Frog.

frog³, *n.* **1.** A spirituous ornament or toggle and a corresponding loop, each surrounded with ornamental braiding, used to fasten a cloak or a coat. **2.** The loop of a scabbard. **3.** A sailor's coat or frock. [< Pg. *froco*, < L. *floccus*, lock or tuft of wool.]

frog'bit', *f.* **-cheese,** etc. See FROG¹, *n.*

frog'ger-y, 1 frog'ger-y; 2 frŏg'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -ĭz, pl.] A place frequented by frogs, or where frogs are raised; also, a collection of frogs. **frog'er-y†.**

frog'gi-ness, 1 frog'i-nes; 2 frŏg'i-nĕs, *n.* Froggish character.

frog'ging, 1 frog'ĭn; 2 frŏg'ĭng, *n.* The sport of catching frogs. 2. The sport of fishing with a live frog as bait.

frog'ging', *n.* Ornamentation of frogs, as on a cloak.

frog'gish, 1 frog'ish; 2 frŏg'ĭsh, *a.* Resembling a frog.

frog'gy, 1 frog'i; 2 frŏg'ĭ, *a.* Abounding in frogs; also, froggish. **2.** Having overhanging lips, as the bulldog.

frog'gy, *n.* 1. A little frog. 2. [F-] [Slang.] A Frenchman: from a reputed fondness for frogs as food.

frog'hood, 1 frog'hud; 2 frŏg'hŏod, *n.* The condition of being a frog.

frog'hop'per, 1 frog'hop'ər; 2 frŏg'hŏp'ẽr, *n.* A cercopid bug, or leafhopper, resembling a frog in outline and leaping power, as *Helochara communis*. The larvæ of many species are enclosed in a frothy mass. See FROG-SPIT.

frog'land', *n.* 1. Frog-ridden land. 2. [F-] *Humorous.* Holland.— **Frog'land'er,** *n.*

frog'ling, *n.* See FROG², *n.*

frog'ling, 1 frog'ling; 2 frŏg'lĭng, *n.* A little frog.

Frog'more, 1 frog'mōr; 2 frŏg'mōr, *n.* An English royal palace in Windsor park, Berkshire, England; has a mausoleum where the bodies of the Prince Consort and Queen Victoria lie.

frog'mouth', 1 frog'mouth'; 2 frŏg'mouth', *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* An East-Indian podargoid bird (genus *Batrachostomus*) with very broad, deeply cleft bill; found also in Australia, where it is called locally the *mopoke*. **frog's'-mouth'‡.** **2.** The plant snapdragon.

frog'-plate', *f.* **-shell,** *f.* **-tortoise,** etc. See FROG¹, *n.*

frog'wort', 1 frog'wûrt'; 2 frŏg'wûrt', *n.* The bulbous buttercup (*Ranunculus bulbosus*).

fro'har, 1 fō'ər: 2 frō'ər, *n.* Same as FRAVASHI. **fro'harst.**

Froh'man, 1 frō'man; 2 frō'man, **Charles** (⁶/₁₇1860–⁴/₁915). An American theatrical manager, went down in "Lusitania."

froise, 1 frēz; 2 frōz, *n.* [PROV. ENG.] A large pancake, sometimes containing bits of bacon. **fraise‡.**

Frois'sart', 1 frwä'sär'; 2 frwä'sär', Jean (1333–1419). A French poet and chronicler: "the knight errant of history."

frokket, *n.* Same as FROCK, *n.*, 6.

fro'lic, 1 frol'ĭk; 2 frŏl'ĭc, *n.* [FROLICKED, FROL'ICTS; FROL'ICKING.] **1.** L. [Rare.] To indulge to be merry. **II.** *v. t.* To play mirthful pranks; engage in merrymaking or fun: frisk; sport. Syn.: see FRISK.— **frol'ick-er,** *n.*

frol'ic, *a.* Full of or characterized by mirth or playfulness; merry; sportive; as, *frolic* fairies. [< MID. *frolick*, < *fro*, glad, gay, + *lick*, -ly.]

frol'ic, *n.* **1.** A scene or occasion of gaiety or prankish sports; as, a children's *frolic*. **2.** A gay or sportive outburst or act; a prank; as, the kitten is full of *frolics*. **3.** [U. S.] Same as BEE¹, 4.

The logs are to be rolled . . . or the corn is to be husked. Forthwith, all assemble, and the work . . . is made a *frolic* of. CAREY *Past, Present, and Future* p. 228. [n. d. & co. 1869.]

4†. A plaything. **frol'ick‡.**

Syn.: amusement, caper, carousal, carouse, entertainment, festivity, fun, gambol, game, gaiety, jark, merrymaking, prank, spree, sport: also, using the word *time*, a gay, lively, merry, etc., time. See AMUSEMENT.

frol'ic-some, 1 frol'ik-sum; 2 frŏl'ĭc-sum, *a.* Full of **frol'ic-sum²,** *j* frolic; prankish; mirthful; as, a *frolicsome* boy. **frol'ic-ful** [Rare]: **frol'ick-some†**; **frol'ick-y†.**— **frol'ic-ly,** *adv.*— **frol'ic-ness,** *n.*

Frol'ło, 1 fō lō'; 2 fō lō', **Claude.** In Victor Hugo's *Notre Dame de Paris*, an archdeacon and philosopher who, after he reputed saintly, falls in love with and pursues a gipsy girl.

from, 1 from; 2 frŏm, *prep.* [A word of wide application, indicating primarily removal or separation in space or time, and, by extension, cause, or instrumentality.] **I.** Having as a starting-point of motion, actual or implied: noting the point of departure, origin, withdrawal, view, etc.; out of; starting at; leaving behind; as, he traveled *from* York to Lyons; he fled *from* the view *from* Mt. Tom.

That continual flow of emigration, which . . . is always impelling the Indo-European races *from* the east to the west. MOTLEY *Rise of Dutch Republic* i. 1. [n. y. & co.]

2. Having as a starting-point in time: noting the beginning of a period or of some series regarded as occupying time; beginning with; after; as, *from* birth till death.

From morn to noon he fell, *from* noon to dewy eve. MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 743.

3. Having as a starting-point of change, variation, or diversity: noting that point from which change proceeds or to which it is opposed; in such a way as to be adverse relation to; as, *from* grave to gay; it is far *from* true; secure *from* harm; different *from* his brother. **4.** Having as a cause, reason, or origin: noting the source, foundation, or occasion; as, to suffer *from* a cold; by reason of; by aid of; by means of; as, his skill comes *from* practise; a quotation *from* Shakespeare; reasoning *from* false premises; *from* his own hand.

From is sometimes apparently used for *of*: "He died *from* cholera" should be "He died *of* cholera." But we say correctly "He died *from the effects of*," etc., where *effect* suggests the idea of cause from which the cause proceeds.

The expression *from . . . to . . .* is used with a repeated substantive to indicate regular succession or recurrence, as *from day to day*.

The knights were brave *from* gallantry of spirit; the Puritans *from* the fear of God. BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, p. 408. [n. y. & co. 1850.]

The phrase "*from* A *to* B" excludes both starting-point and terminus, as in surveying. *Above, below, beyond*, etc., are used similarly. *Without* differs, as *from beyond*. *From* is sometimes used pleonastically with *whence, thence, hence*; as, *from thence*.

From and *since* are an instance of excess of expression in the way of syntax: inasmuch as the -se denotes direction *from* a place, and the preposition does the same.

R. L. LATHAM *Engl. Language* vol. ii, p. 416. [wa. & m. 1855.] [< AS. *from*, *fram*.] — **from this out,** from now on; henceforth.

from†, *conj.* Since. CHAUCER *R. R.* l. 850.

From†, 1. frŏm; 2 frŏm, *n.* An ancient market-town in Somersetshire, England.

From², *n.* 1. A county in South Australia. **2.** A lake in the same province. **3.** A river in South Australia, 60 m. long.

Fro"men'tin', 1 frō"mäⁿ'tăⁿ'; 2 frō"mäⁿ'-ăⁿ', **Eugène** (⁹/₁₂1820–³/₁1876). A French painter and writer.

from'ward, 1 frum'wẽrd; 2 frŏm'wẽrd, *a.* Away from.

fronde, 1 frond; 2 frŏnd, *n.* [F.] *F. Hist.* A political party that precipitated civil wars in France (1648, 1650, 1651) during the minority of Louis XIV., by attacking the court party and the measures of the minister Mazarin.

It was not the Fronde against the French government was a despotism tempered by epigrams; and as speeches and lampoons were launched at the ministers who tried to govern in the name of a child, some one compared them to children with a sling (*fronde*), who let fly a stone and run away.

MOTLEY *Rise of Dutch Republic* p. 136. [n. y. & co. 1870.]

fronde'ad, 1 frond'ed; 2 frŏnd'ĕd, *a.* Provided with fronds; leafy. **frond'entt.**

fron-desce', 1 fron-des'; 2 frŏn-dĕs', *vi.* [FRON-DESCED'; FRONDESC'ING.] To unfold leaves, as plants. [< L. *frondesco*, inceptive of *frondeo*, become green, < *frons*, leaf.]

fron-des'cence, 1 fron-des'ens; 2 frŏn-dĕs'ĕnç, *n. Bot.* **1.** The period or act of leafing. **2.** The conversion of organs into leaves; phyllody. **3.** Leaves collectively.

fron-des'cent, 1 fron-des'ent; 2 frŏn-dĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Springing into foliage, or so appearing.

Fron'deur', 1 frŏⁿ'dûr'; 2 frŏⁿ'dûr', *n.* [F.] **1.** *F. Hist.* A member of the party called the Fronde. **Fronde'ist.** **2.** Hence, a member of the opposition in general; a political opponent.

fron-dif'er-ous, 1 fron-dif'er-us; 2 frŏn-dĭf'ẽr-ŭs, *a.* Frond-bearing. **fron-dig'er-ous‡.**

fron'di-form, 1 fron'di-fôrm; 2 frŏn'dĭ-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a frond.

fron-dip'a-rous, 1 fron-dip'a-rus; 2 frŏn-dĭp'a-rŭs, *a. Bot.* Producing leaves instead of fruit, abnormally.

Fron"di-por'i-dæ, 1 fron'di-por'i-dē; 2 frŏn"dĭ-pôr'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of cyclostomatous polyzoans having the zoarium massive and often ramose, and cells aggregated into fasciculi. **Fron-dip'o-ra,** *n.* (*z.*) [< L. *frons*(*d-*), leaf, + *porus*, pore.] — **fron-dip'o-rid,** *n.*— **-roid,** *a.*

fron-div'o-rous, 1 fron-div'o-rus; 2 frŏn-dĭv'o-rŭs, *a.* Feeding on fronds or foliage. [< L. *frons*, leaf, + *vora*, eat.]

frond'let, *n.* A diminutive frond.

fron'dose, 1 fron'dōs or fron-dōs'; 2 frŏn'dōs or frŏn-dōs', *a.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) Like a leaf or frond; foliaceous. (2) Thalloid. (3) Frond-bearing. (4) Coniferous. **2.** *Zoöl.* Foliaceous. [< L. *frondosus*, < *frons* (*frond-*), leaf.] **fron'dous.**— **fron-dos'ely,** *adv.*— **fron-dos'i-ty,** *n.*

fronș, 1 frōnz; 2 frŏnz, *n.* [PROV. ENG.] From'tree; the front forehead; anterior and upper part of the head. See illus. under BIRD.

front, 1 frunt; 2 frŏnt, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To have the front.

front², *j* opposite to or over against; face toward; as, the church *fronts* the square. **2.** To furnish with a front; as, the shop is *fronted* with glass. **3.** To face in opposition; meet face to face; encounter; withstand. With Stupidity and Sound discretion, man may fight much.

CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* p. 112. [s. & w. 1871.]

4. *Phon.* To move the place of articulation forward, as the *ĕ* in combination with the first vowel in *keep*. **II.** *i.* **1.** To have the front or face turned in a specified direction.

Who, *fronting* to the foe, trod back. MOORE *Lalla Rookh* pt. iv. st. 23.

2. (1) Turn to the front; stand facing the front: a military command. **front face†.** (2) [U. S.] Come to the desk: a hotelclerk's summons to the pages. **3.** [Slang, or Dial. Eng.] To puff up as boiling meal. **4†.** To be foremost or at the front. **5†.** To be opposed.

front, *a.* **1.** Situated at the front; as, the *front* windows. **2.** Considered from the front; as, a *front* view. **3.** Measured along the front; as, hand *front* by the *front* foot. **4.** Pertaining to the face or forehead; frontal. **5.** *Phonol.* Uttered by use of the front or centermost portion of the upper side of the tongue. **6.** [U. S.] First in turn: a term of the game of tag, when the boy awaiting orders. Syn.: see ANTERIOR; FIRST.— **front matter** (*Print.*), all matter in a book that precedes the text or bodymatter, including title-page, preface, and table of contents.

front, *n.* **1.** The foremost or forward part or surface of anything; the most conspicuous or important part or side; that which moves in advance or which is first encountered; as, the *front* of a house; the *front* of an army. **2.** Position directly before or in the path of something: chiefly in the phrase in *front*; as in *front* of the church. **3.** The forehead; the brow; by extension, the visage as expressing the mind or feelings.

His fair, large *front* and eye sublime, declared
Absolute rule. MILTON *P. L.* bk. iv, l. 300.

4. Hence, the manner of confronting a person or a situation; as, he met the accusation with a bold *front*; put the best *front* you can on the matter. **5.** Bold or brazen assurance; effrontery. **6.** False hair covering the fore part of the head only: worn chiefly by women. **7.** A dickey or false shirt-bosom. **8.** [Poet.] The beginning.

More black than ashbuds in the *front* of March.
SHAKSPERE *Midsummer-Night's Dream* ii. 2.

9. *Bot.* In the description of diatoms, the face that presents the girdle to the observer. **10.** *Eccl.* A hanging for the face of an altar. See FRONTAL. **11.** *Arch.* The principal façade of a building, or that part that contains the chief entrance; or, with a qualifying word, any elevation; as, the west *front* of the cathedral is finer than the east *front*. **12.** The auditorium of a theater, as being before the curtain. **13.** That between the center and the tip; also, the hard palate. **19.** *Phonol.* A sound produced by front articulation. [F., < L. *frons* (*front-*), brow.]— **armored front,** a plate used as a protection for a machine-gun, consisting of a beckfront having a molding corresponding to that of the door. — **bastioned f.** (*Fort.*), a curtain connecting two halfbastions.— **closed f.** (*Tactics*), the arrangement of the blast-furnace without a forehearth.— **dry f.,** *a.* Denoting microscopic work with a dry lens. See IMMERSION SYSTEM, under IMMERSION.— **f. of fortification,** all the work constructed on any one side of a regular polygon. *F. Mil. Encyc.*— **f. of operations** (*Mil.*), all that part of the theater of operations in front of the successive positions occupied by an army as it moves forward.— **flying f.** (*Phot.*), an appliance in a camera by which the lens may be set at an angle.— **the f.** (*Mil.*), the position nearest and facing the enemy; the scene of war in the field; hence, the most advanced position in any enterprise.— **front'ed,** *a.* Having a front. [of the body.

front'ad, 1 frunt'ad; 2 frŏnt'ăd, *a. Anat.* Toward the front

fron-tal'i-form, 1 fron-tal'ĭ-fôrm; 2 frŏn-tăl'ĭ-fôrm, *a. Ich.* Having the body extended in the direction of the forehead, as in fishes of the genus *Patæcus*. [< L. *frons* (*-t-*), front, + *ad*, to, + -FORM.]

front'age, 1 frunt'ij; 2 frŏnt'ăg, *n.* **1.** Linear extent of front; as, the *frontage* of a lot on a street. **2.** The fact or action of facing or fronting in a certain direction; outlook; exposure.

front'ag-er, 1 frunt'ij-ər; 2 frŏnt'ăg-ẽr, *n.* **1.** A dweller on the frontier; as, the *frontagers* of Canada. **2.** *Law.* One who owns land having a frontage on a road or on water.

fron'tal, 1 fron'tal or frunt'al; 2 frŏn'tal or frŏnt'al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to the front; as, the *frontal* effect of a fine building. **2.** (1) Of or pertaining to the forehead or anterior part of the skull; as, the *frontal* bone; the *frontal* eminences. (2) Of or pertaining to the frontal bone. **3.** Having the same general direction as the front of the body in many of the *frontal* planes. [< L. *frons* (*front-*), brow.]— **frontal apron,** see APRON, 3.— **f. gland,** same as HEAD-GLAND.— **fron'tal-ly,** *adv.*

fron'tal, *n.* **1.** A bone of the anterior part of the skull, forming the skeleton of the forehead. **2.** One of the two parts in the human infant at birth and in many mammals and lower vertebrates. See illus. under CRANIUM. **2.** Something worn on the forehead; a frontlet. **3.** *Eccl.* A movable hanging of some rich fabric used to cover the front, or upper part of the front, of an altar, lectern, or pulpit, and made in the color appropriate to the festival or season: formerly, such a cover of metal or wood. **4.** *Arch.* A small pediment or other front piece above a minor door or window. **5.** *Her.* (1) The front, as of a helmet. (2) The forehead: used as a bearing.

6†. *Med.* An ointment or other preparation to be applied to the forehead. **7.** A curtain of a bed. [< OF. *frontil*, < LL. *frontale*, < L. *frons* (*front-*), forehead.] — **fron'tal-pon'tine,** *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the frontal lobe of the brain and the pons; as, the *frontal-pontine* tract.

fron-ta'lis, 1 fron-tē'lis; 2 frŏn-tā'lis. *n. Anat.* That part of the occipitofrontal muscle situated on the forehead.

fron'tate, 1 fron'tāt; 2 frŏn'tāt, *a. Zoöl.* Having a prominent forehead. **2.** *Bot.* Widening gradually toward the apex and ending there in a straight line; said of a leaf. [< L. *frons* (*front-*), forehead.] **fron'tat-ed.**

Front'ē de Bœuf', 1 frōn'tē dē bûf'; 2 frŏn'tē dē bŭf'. In Scott's *Ivanhoe*, a brutal and reckless Norman baron, a follower of Prince John.

Front'e-nac', 1 frōn'tē-nāk' *or* fron'tē-nak; 2 frŏn'tē-nāc' *or* frŏn'tē-nac, *n.* **1. Count of** (1621–1698), Louis de Buade, a French administrator; Governor of Canada. **2.** A district in Ontario province, Canada; 1,595 sq. m.; **3.** A city in Crawford county, Kan.

fron'tes, 1 fron'tēz; 2 frŏn'tēz, *n.* Plural of FRONS.

fron'tier', *n.* & *a.* 1, 2. To form a frontier; abut as a frontier.

II. *t.* To surround as a frontier; border. **fron'tert.**

fron-tier', 1 fren-tir' *or* fron'tir; 2 frŏn-tēr' *or* frŏn'tēr (XIII), *a.* **1.** Pertaining or relating to the boundary or limits of a country, or of its settled or civilized region; as, *frontier* garrisons. **2.** Opposite.

fron-tier', *n.* **1.** The part of a nation's territory that abuts upon another country; the border; confines: commonly designated by the name of the bordering country or colonies; as, the Russian *frontier* of Germany; the Franco-Italian *frontier*.

2. That portion of a country between a civilized and an unsettled region; the confines of civilization.

Railroads have obliterated the old *frontiers* with their long and dangerous routes of supply.

W. P. SHERMAN in *North American Review* AUG., 1890, p. 136.

3†. The front of anything. **4†.** A fort. [< F. *frontière*, < LL. *frontaria*, < L. *frons* (*front-*), forehead.] **fron'ter.** Syn.: see BOUNDARY.

Fron'tier, *n.* A county in S. W. Nebraska; 980 sq. m.; county-seat, Stockville.

fron-tiers'man, 1 fron-tirz'man *or* fren'tirz-man; 2 frŏn-tērz'man *or* frŏn'tērz-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who lives on the frontier of a country, or beyond the borders of civilization. **fron-tier'mant.**

Fron"ti-gnan', 1 frōn"tē'nyän'; 2 frŏn"tē'nyăn', *n.* **1.** A muscat wine made at Frontignan, France. See WINE. **2.** A variety of grape. **Fron"ti-gnac';** **Fron"ti-nac'†.**

fron't ing, 1 frun'tiŋ; 2 frŏn'tĭng, *n. Phon.* Preparation for uttering a front sound. See FRONT, *a.*, 5.

front'ing-ly†, 1 frun'tiŋ-lē; 2 frŏn'tĭng-lĭ, *adv.* In an opposing or facing position or manner.

Fron-ti'no, 1 fron-tē'nō; 2 frŏn-tē'nō, *n.* In Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, the horse of the pagan Sacripante, a paragon of his species. The hero, Ruggiero, also had a horse of this name.

fron-ti'nus, 1 fron-tē'nus; 2 frŏn-tī'nŭs, **Sextus Julius** (40–103). A Roman governor in Britain; conquered the Silures.

Fron"ti-ros'tri-a, 1 fron"tī-rŏs'trī-ə; 2 frŏn"tĭ-rŏs'trĭ-ə, *n. pl. Entom.* Same as HEMIPTERIDEA.

front'is-piece', 1 frun'tis-pēs'; 2 frŏn'tĭs-pēs', *n.* To use as or furnish with a frontispiece.

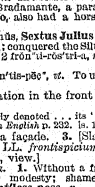
fron'tis-piece', *n.* **1.** An illustration in the front of a book, facing the title-page.

Frontispiece, used of a book, formerly denoted . . . its 'title page.' FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p. 232. ls. 1873.]

2. *Arch.* An ornamental front; a façade. **3.** [Slang.] The face. [< F. *frontispice*, < LL. *frontispicium*, < L. *frons* (*front-*), front, + *specio*, view.]

front'less, 1 frunt'les; 2 frŏnt'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Without a front. **2.** [Archaic.] Without shame or modesty; shameless; brazen. — **front'less-ly†,** *adv.* — **front'less-ness,** *n.*

front'let, 1 frunt'let; 2 frŏnt'lĕt, *n.* **1.** A band or ornament worn on the forehead; a brow-band. Especially: (1) A phylactery worn by Jews on the forehead. (2) A jewel or a head-dress worn in the 15th century.



In the tent he found a maiden sitting, with a golden *frontlet* on her forehead.
BULWER *Last of the Barons* bk. 2, ch. 1.

2. *Ornith.* The forehead when distinguished by color or the like.

3. A decorative fronting piece; façade. **4.** A frontstall. **5.** [Rare.] The appearance of the forehead. **6.** [Rare.] A frown. **7†.** The forehead.

Frontlet worn by English woman of the 13th Century.

fron'to-, 1 fron'tō-; 2 frŏn'tō-. From Latin *frons*, forehead: a combining form, in adjectives signifying of or pertaining to the frontal bone or frontal lobe of the skull and some other region or part indicated by the word used in combination: in obstetrics, used to distinguish the position of the child during delivery. **fronto-anterior** (with forehead toward the front); **f.-posterior** (toward the rear); **f.-cotyloid** (toward the acetabulum of the mother). Other examples: **f.-cerebellar, f.-cerumbular, f.-genital, f.-malar, f.-marginal, f.-maxillary, f.-mental, f.-nasal, f.-occipital, f.-orbital, f.-sphenoidal, f.-squamosal, f.-temporal.**

fron'ton, 1 fron'tən; 2 frŏn'tŏn, *n.* [FRON-TO'NES, 1 -tō'nēz; 2 -tŏ'nēz, *pl.*] [F.] *Arch.* A pediment or frontal.

Close to it is a small cave, the whole portico of which over the doorway is occupied by a great bituminous Naga. JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Ind. and East. Arch.* vol. i, p. 139. (D. M. & C. 1891.]

fron-tō'n, 1 fren-tōn'; 2 frŏn-tōn', *n.* [Sp.] A pelota-court.

fron"to-pa-ri'e-tal, 1 fron"tō-pə-rī'ə-tal; 2 frŏn"tō-pə-rī'ĕ-tal. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the frontal and the parietal bones; as, the *frontoparietal* suture. **2.** Consisting of or representing a frontal and a parietal bone; as, the *frontoparietal* bone of a frog. **II.** *n.* A frontoparietal bone. — **frontoparietal index,** see table of indexes under CRANIOMETRY.

fron"to-pon'tine, 1 fron"tō-pon'tin; 2 frŏn"tō-pŏn'tĭn, *a. Anat.* Pertaining to or connecting the frontal lobe of the brain and the pons Varolii; said of a tract of nerve-fibers.

fron"to-sphe'noi-dal, 1 fron"tō-sfē'noi-dal; 2 frŏn"tō-sfē'-nŏi-dăl, *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the frontal bones and the sphenoid.

Front Range. The easternmost range of the Rocky Mountains, extending from the Arkansas river north nearly to South Pass, fronting upon the plains, and containing Pike's, Gray's, Long's, and several other peaks exceeding 14,000 ft. in height.

Front Royal. A town in Warren county, Va.

front'stall", *n. Archæol.* A head-plate for a horse, perforated over the eyes and nostrils.

front'stead", 1 frunt'sted"; 2 frŏnt'stĕd", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A front yard or garden.

front'ward, 1 frunt'ward; 2 frŏnt'ward, *adv.* **1.** Toward the front. **2.** Frontwise; with the front. **front'wardst.**

front'wise, 1 frunt'wīz; 2 frŏnt'wīz, *adv.* So as to front.

froach, *n.* & *v.* Same as FRUTCH.

froof†, *n.* An auger-handle. **froofe†.**

froom, 1 frūm; 2 frōom, *a.* Pious: used by the Jews. [< G. *fromm*, pious.]

frop'fish†, *a.* Touchy; peevish. — **frop'pish-ness†,** *n.*

frore, 1 frōr; 2 frōr, *a.* [Archaic.] Frozen. **fro'rous; frorat.**

frore'ness, *adv.* Frostily.

fro'ry, 1 frō'ri; 2 frō'rĭ, *a.* [Archaic.] 1. Frozen; frosty. 2. Covered with frost-like froth: frothy.

frosh', 1 frosh; 2 frŏsh, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A trog. **frosch†; frosk‡.**

frosh'2, *n. sing.* & *pl.* [College Slang.] A freshman; freshmen.

fros'ling, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Anything frost-bitten.

Frost'ard, 1 fros'ārd; 2 frŏs'ärd, **Charles Auguste** (1/2 1807–9/1875). A French general in the Crimean, Italian, and Franco-Prussian wars.

frost, 1 frōst; 2 frŏst (XIII), *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover with hoar frost; hence, figuratively, to give the appearance of being so covered; apply frosting to; as, age *frosts* the head; to *frost* a cake; to *frost* silver or glass. **2.** To injure by frost; frost-bite; as, my toes are *frosted*. **3.** To sharpen the calks of (a horse's shoe). **4.** To prepare (a horse) for frozen roads, by sharpening (his) shoe-calks; as, I have had my horse *frosted*.

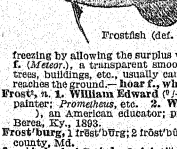
II. *i.* To freeze; hence, to assume the appearance of being covered with frost.

frost, *n.* **1.** Minute crystals of ice formed directly from atmospheric water-vapor, as on nights when the dew-point is below the freezing-point: seen in early morning covering the ground or objects on its surface, or on the inner surface of window-panes. Compare RIME; SNOW. **2.** The meteorological conditions that produce frost; freezing weather; the freezing-point. **3.** The state or condition of a porous substance in which the contained moisture has frozen; as, the *frost* is still in the ground. **4.** The act of freezing; formation of ice: said of water. **5.** Coldness and austerity of manner. **6.** A frigid reception, as of a play or book; a failure; snub. [MD. *frost*, *forst*, < AS. *forst*, for, *frost*, < *frēosan*, freeze.]

— **black frost,** an intense cold without hoar frost, but freezing vegetation until it turns black. — **degrees of f.,** the number of degrees of temperature below the freezing-point, whether Fahrenheit or centigrade; as, at zero Fahrenheit we have 32° of *frost*. — **frost'-bear'er,** *n.* A cryophorus. — **f.-bird,** *n.* [Prov. Eng. S.] A kingfisher. **f.-bite,** *n.* The Newfoundland sandpiper. — **f.-bitе,** *v.* To injure by frost or by partial freezing. — **f.-bitе,** *n.* The condition of having some part of the body, the ear or fingers, partially frozen. — **f.-blite,** *n.* Pigweed or lamb's-quarters (*Chenopodium album*); also, a species of *Atriplex*, of the same family. — **f.-bound,** *a.* Bound or confined by frost; frozen; as, a *frost-bound* stream. — **f. bows,** *n.* Same as FROST-RAINBOW. — **f.-cake,** *n.* Same as CAKE, *n.*, 4. — **f.-crack,** *n.* A crack caused by sudden frost; specif., such a crevice in tree-bark. — **f. fair,** a fair held on the ice, especially during a period of exceptional cold. The famous frost fairs were held on the Thames in 1683–1684, 1715, 1740, 1788, and 1814. — **f.-figure,** *n.* Same as FROSTWORK. — **frost'fish',** *n.* **1.** The tomcod: so named from its appearance in autumn with the coming of the first frosts. **2.** [Local, U. S.] (1) The smelt. (2) The round whitefish (*Coregonus quadrilateralis*). **3.** [New Zealand and Tasmania.] The sea-lizard-fish (*Leptopus caudatus*). — **f.-flower,** *n.* Any species of *Aster*. **2.** A small bulbous plant (*Milla biflora*) with scape 6–18 inches high, bearing starlike, fragrant, white, waxy flowers. It occurs in Mexico and the southwestern United States. — **f.-fog,** *n.* Same as FROST-SMOKE. — **f.-giant,** *n.* See HRIMTHURSAR. — **f.-grape,** *n.* A wild grape (species *Vitis vulpina*) of the eastern and southern United States, with small, dark, tart berries; chicken-grape. — **f.-hardy,** *a.* Able to withstand frost, as a plant. — **f.-hole,** *n.* A depression or hollow in the earth particularly liable to frosts; an ice-cave. — **f.-house,** *n.* A house formed by condensation of atmospheric vapor, as, especially, on refrigerating pipes. — **f.-lamp,** *n.* An oil-lamp burned beneath an Argand lighting-burner to keep its oil from thickening or congealing. — **f.-lifting,** *n. Forestry.* An upheaval of the soil caused by sudden alternate frosts and thaws. — **f.-line,** *n.* A boundary-line which fixes the depth of frost-rind. — **f.-rain,** *n.* The recent or fossil impression made by frost on the surface of sediments. — **f.-mist,** *n.* Concealed vapor visible in the atmosphere in frosty weather. — **f.-nail,** *n.* A projecting nail in a horse's shoe, serving as an ice-calk. — **f.-nipped,** *a.* Bitten by frost; as, *frost-nipped* ears; a *frost-nipped* flower. — **f.-rime,** *n.* *Pl. Forestry.* Ridges caused by a tree's effort to heal the fissures made by the previous winter's frosts. — **f.-ridges†. frost'root",** *n. Bot.* The fleabane (*Erigeron philadelphicum*). — **f.-shake,** *n. Forestry.* An injury to trees caused by frost-cracks. — **f.-signal,** *n.* [U. S.] *Meteor.* A white flag with black center indicative of expected frost or increased cold. — **f.-smoke,** *n.* A mist of ice-crystals near the surface of large bodies of water in high latitudes or in extremely cold weather. **f.-rime†.**

A dark, misty-looking cloud which hung over it (technically termed *frost-smoke*) was indicative of much open water in that direction. KANE *Oriental Exped.* p. 201. (D. & C. 1857.]

— **f.-snipe,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The stilt. — **f.-valve,** *n.* A supplementary valve in hydrants and water-pipes, to prevent



Frostfish (def. 1). 1/4

freezing by allowing the surplus water to pass off. — **glazed f.** (*Meteor.*), a transparent smooth coating of ice covering trees, rocks, etc., usually caused by rain freezing as it reaches the ground. — **hoar f., white f.,** same as FROST, *n.*, 1.

Frost, *n.* **1. William Edward** (2/1810–4/1877), an English painter; *Feyerabend*, etc. **2. William Goodell** (7/1854–), an American educator; president of Berea College, Berea, Ky., 1893.

frost'burg, 1 frōst'bûrg; 2 frŏst'bûrg, *n.* A town in Allegany county, Md.

frost'ed, 1 frōst'ed; 2 frŏst'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Covered with frost or frosting; iced; as, *frosted* cake. **2.** Presenting a rough or lustreless surface resembling frost; as, *frosted* silver; *frosted* glass. **3.** *Zoöl.* (1) Covered with glistening particles like hoar frost, as the wings of some insects. (2) Silvery-white, as plumage. **4.** Frost-bitten.

frost'i-ly, 1 frōst'i-lē; 2 frŏst'ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* With frost or excessive cold; hence, in a frigid manner; chillingly; as, *frostily* courteous.

frost'i-ness, 1 frōst'i-nes; 2 frŏst'ĭ-nĕs, *n.* The state of being frosty.

frost'ing, 1 frōst'iŋ; 2 frŏst'ĭng, *n.* **1.** A mixture of white pulverized sugar and white of egg, used to cover cake. **2.** The rough surface produced on metal, glass, etc., in imitation of frost. **3.** Coarsely powdered glass, etc., used for decorative work usually in the plural.

frost'itch, 1 frōst'ich; 2 frŏst'ĭch", *n. Pathol.* Winter-itch.

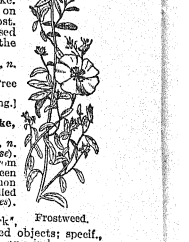
frost'less, 1 frōst'les; 2 frŏst'lĕs, *a.* Free from frost.

frost'ling, 1 frōst'liŋ; 2 frŏst'lĭng, *n.* [Eng.] A layer of crystals on slaked lime.

frost'mark", **f.-nail, f.-ribs, f.-shake, f.-valve,** etc. See FROST, *n.*

frost'weed, 1 frōst'wēd"; 2 frŏst'wēd", *n.* The rock-rose (*Helianthemum canadense*). In late autumn ice-crystals shoot from near the root where the bark has been ruptured by freezing. This phenomenon is also observed in, and the name applied to, the dittany (*Cunila origanoides*).

frost'work", 1 frōst'wûrk"; 2 frŏst'wûrk', *n.* Hoar frost deposited upon exposed objects; specif., the delicate tracery formed by frost on window-panes, hence, any surface ornamentation in imitation of such effect.



Frostweed.

Frostwork.

Forms assumed by frost on glass. 1. Spongiform. 2. Filicoid. 3. Stellate.

frost'y, 1 frōst'i; 2 frŏst'y, *a.* [FROST'I-ER; FROST'I-EST.] **1.** Attended with frost; freezing; icy; as, *frosty* weather. **2.** Affected by or covered with frost; frozen; as, the *frosty* pane; hence, figuratively, lacking in warmth; frigid in manner; chilling; distant.

He [Jeffrey] now writes to Jane in the *frostiest* . . . manner.
CARLYLE in Froude's *Carlyle* vol. ii, p. 307. ls. 1882.]

3. Having the appearance of frost; hoary: used specifically in entomology; as, a *frosty* head; a *frosty* wing. [< AS. *fyrstig*, < *forst*; see FROST.]

frot, *n.* *t.* & *i.* To rub; stroke. **II.** *t.* To sound rough; grate. — **frot'er-er†,** *n.* A rubber.

froth, 1 frōth; 2 frŏth (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to foam; cover with froth; as, to *froth* beer; a horse *froths* his bridle. **2.** Figuratively, to spit out or give vent to, as anger. **II.** *i.* To foam or throw out froth; as, ale *froths*.

froth, *n.* **1.** A mass of bubbles resulting from fermentation, effervescence, or agitation; any foamy excretion or oxidation; foam; spume. **2.** Figuratively, light, unsubstantial matter; vain or senseless display of wit or rhetoric; idle pleasure; vanity. [ME., *frothe*, < Ice. *frotha*.]

— **froth'-fly",** *n.* A froghopper. **f.-insect†; f.-worm†.** — **f.-spit,** *n.* Frog-spit. — **froth'er-y,** *n.* [Rare.] Empty display; triviality. — **froth'ing,** *n.* Empty and inflated declamation; bombast. — **froth'less,** *a.* — **froth'some,** *a.*

fro'thi, 1 frō'thi; 2 frō'thī, *n. Norse Myth.* A king, under whom an era of unexampled prosperity was enjoyed, known as **Frothi peace.** Subsequent ruin and disaster, ground out for him by the giantesses whose mills had previously supplied him with gold, were called **Frothi's meal.** **Fro'thet.**

froth'ful, *pp.* Frothed.

froth'y, 1 frō'thi; 2 frŏth'y, *a.* [FROTH'I-ER; FROTH'I-EST.] Consisting of, covered with, or full of froth; hence, figuratively, unsubstantial; trivial; empty; as, *frothy* bilows. — **froth'i-ly,** *adv.* — **froth'i-ness,** *n.*

Frothy or highly-spiced fiction . . . did much to spoil the popular palate. BRYCE *Am. Com.* vol. ii, p. 839. [MACM. '71.]

fro'ting, 1 frō'tiŋ; 2 frō'tĭng, *n.* [PROV. ENG.] Continuous industry.

frot'to-la, 1 frot'tō-lə; 2 frŏt'tō-lä, *n.* [It.] [-LE, 1 -lē; 2 -lā, *pl.*] **1.** *Mus.* A comic or sentimental ballad of 16th century, occupying a position midway between the complicated madrigal and the simple villota or villanelle. **2.** An early Italian popular entertainment, in which the characters, instead of being mostly fictitious, were taken from life.

Froude, 1 frūd; 2 frōod, n. **1. James Anthony** (4/1818–20/1894), an English essayist and historian; Regius professor of modern history, Oxford, 1892–94. *History of England.* **2. Richard Hurrell** (2/1803–2/1836), an English theologian; prominent in the Oxford Tract movement. **3. William** (1/1810–4/1879), an English engineer.

frou'-frou", 1 frū'-frū"; 2 frŭ'-frŭ", *n.* [F.] A rustling, as of silk; the swish of a woman's dress; also, ruffles and lace or other fancy trimming such as may produce a rustling sound.

frough, 1 frou *or* frō: 2 frou *or* frō, *a.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] **1.** Brittle, as wood or flax. **2.** Spongy, as soil.

frough'y, 1 frou'i *or* frō'i; 2 frou'y *or* frō'y, *a.* [Prov. Eng. & U. S.] **1.** Musty; stale. **2.** Brittle; spongy.

frounce, 1 frauns; 2 frounc, *v.* [PROUNCED; FROUNC'ING.] [Archaic.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To decorate with trimming, as a dress. **2.** To curl, as hair. **3.** To wrinkle; plait.

II. *i.* To contract the brow; frown. [< F. *froncer*, < L. *frons* (*fronc-*), forehead.]

frounce, *n.* **1.** A disease of hawks in which frothy matter about the beak. **2.** A disease of horses in which warty pimples appear on the palate. **3†.** A flounce; wrinkle; also, an affected ornament; frill. [see FROUNCE, *v.*]

frounce'less†, *a.* Unwrinkled; smooth.

frount†, *n.* Front.

frou'zy, *a.* Same as FROWZY.

frow, 1 frou; 2 frow, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Liable to break; crisp.

frow, 1 frō; 2 frō, *n.* A cleaving-knife with blade at right angles to the handle and in the same plane, used for riving shingles, staves, etc. **frow'er†.**

frow'y, *n.* [Eng.] Potato-flour, used in bread-dough.

frow, 1 frō *or* frou; 2 frō *or* frow, *n.* 1. [Colloq.] A Dutch or a German dame; a married woman **2.** [North. Eng.] A lusty

woman; a slattern. [< MD. *prowwe*, < OHG. *frouwa*, woman, lady.]

fro'ward, 1 frō'ward; 2 frō'ward, *a.* 1. Turned from or holding out against what is required; reluctant to yield to authority; refractory; perverse; wayward; ungovernable. 2†. Turned aside or away. [M.E. *froward*, < AS. *fromweard*, < *from*, from, + *-weard*, -ward.] Syn.: see PERVERSE.—**fro'ward-ly**, *adv.*—**fro'ward-ness**, *n.*

frow'ey, *a.* Same as FROUZY.

frow'ings, *n. pl.* Making coarse or rank.

frow'ish†, *a.* Rank; rancid. See FROWY.

frowl, 1 frōul or frōl; 2 frowl or frōl, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The gemsbuck.

frown, 1 *frau*n; 2 frown, *v.* I. *t.* To repress, repel, or rebuke by looks or words showing sternness, severity, or displeasure: often with *down*; as, to *frown down* a scheme. **II.** *i.* 1. To wrinkle or knit the brow as in irritation, disapprobation, or austerity, or as when absorbed in thought; wear a stern expression; scowl. 2. To wear a disapproving or threatening aspect; manifest disfavor or displeasure; lower: as, the heavens *frown*; they *frowned* upon our plans. [< OF. *-frogner* (F. *refrogner*), of Scand. orig.; cp. Norw. *frøyna*, Sw. dial. *fryna*, make a wry face.]—**frown'er**, *n.*—**frown'ing-ly**, *adv.*

frown, *n.* A knitting or wrinkling of the brow, as in dislike, disfavor, anger, or mental absorption; hence, in general, any manifestation of displeasure or lack of favor.—**frown'ful**, *a.* [Rare.] Wearing a frown or scowl.—**frown'less**, *a.*—**frown'y**, *a.* [Archaic.] Having a habit of frowning.

frowned, *pp.* Frowned. S. S.

frows, 1 frousst *or* frōst; 2 frowst *or* frōst, *n.* [Eng.] To rest or repose lazily; loll. [Cp. FROWZY.] **frousty**.

frow'y, 1 frou'; 2 frow'y, *a.* 1. *Carp.* Brittle and soft, as wood. 2. [Archaic or Prov. Eng.] Musty. **frow'ey**; **frow'ie**. [< FROW, *a.*; cp. MD. *tro*, G. *froh*, gay.]

frowze†, Dial., or Obs. Eng.] I. *n.* To frizz or ruffle hair. **II.** *n.* A frizz of hair. [untidy.

frow'zled, 1 frou'zld; 2 frow'zld, *a.* Crumpled; disarranged; **frow'zy**, 1 frau'zi; 2 frow'zy, *a.* [FROW'ZI-ER; FROW'ZI-EST.] 1. Slovenly in appearance; unkempt; untidy; dirty; as, *frowzy* children. 2. Frowy. [Prov. Eng.] Froward. [Cp. E. dial. *frousti*, musty smell.] **frou'zy**; **frow'sy**; **frows'ty**†; **frue'some**†.—**frow'zi-ly**, *adv.*—**frow'zi-ness**, *n.*

froze, 1 frōz; 2 frōz, *imp.* of FREEZE, *v.*

fro'zen, 1 frō'zn; 2 frō'zn, *pa.* 1. Solidified, benumbed, or killed by cold; changed into or overspread with ice; as, a *frozen* river; *frozen* limbs. 2. [Poet.] Lacking warmth of feeling, sympathy, or congeniality; as, *frozen* hearts.

O, I see the *frozen* sneer.
Owen Meredith (E. R. Lytton), *Lucile's Tragedy* pt. i, st. 24.

3. Subject to extreme cold or frost; icy, as a climate or region; as, the *frozen* north. 4. Immovable by reason of expansion consequent upon imperfect lubrication: said of a journal and its bearing. 5. In billiards, touching one another or the cushion: said of balls. [< AS. *froren*, pp. of *frēosan*, freeze.]—**fro'zen-ness**, *n.*

F. R. P. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Photographic Society.

fr. pr., *abbr.* Freezing point.

F. R. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Society.

F. R. S. A., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland.

F. R. S. C., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada.

F. R. S. E., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

F. R. S. L., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature; Fellow of the Royal Society (London).

F. R. S. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.

F. R. S. S. A., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts. [Scotland.

F. R. S. S. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of Scotland.

frub†, *n.* To rub.—**frub'ber**†, *n.*

frub'lish†, *a.* To finish. **frub'blsh**†.

frucht'schie-fer, 1 frunt'shī-fər; 2 frunt'shē-fer, *n.* [G.] *Petrol.* A variety of spotted slate: so called from a supposed resemblance to a fruit-cake or seed-cake. See SPOTTED SLATE, under SLATE, *n.*

fruct-, 1 frukt-, fruk'tu-, fruk'tū-; 2 frŭct-, frŭc'tu-, frŭc'tū-, frŭc'tu-. From L. *fructus*, fruit, < *frucr*, enjoy the fruit-, joy), combining form. — **fruct'ed**, *a.* *Her.* Bearing fruit.—**fruc'tes-cence**, *n.* The bearing or ripening of fruit, or the time of so doing.—**fruc-tes'cent**, *a.* [Rare.]—**fruc'ti-cist**, *n.* A botanist who classifies plants according to the character of their fruit. **fruc'tist**.—**fruc-tic'u-lose**, *a.* Fruticulose: erroneous form.—**fruc'ti-cul'tur-al**, *a.* Relating to the cultivation of fruit.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Fruc'ti'dor, 1 frŭk'ti'dōr'; 2 frŭc'ti'dōr', *n.* [F.] In the calendar of the first French revolutionists the 12th month; literally, gifts of fruit.—**Fructidor Constitution**, the rules of government made by the French revolutionists on the 5th of Fructidor (Aug. 22, 1795), overthrown by Napoleon, 1799.

fruc-tif'er-ous, *a.* Fruit-bearing.—**-ly**, *adv.*

fruc'ti-fi-ca'tion, 1 frŭk'ti-fi-kē'shən; 2 frŭc'ti-fi-cā'shon, *n.* 1. The act of fructifying; fecundation.

The colours and scents of flowers, through their attraction for winged insects, [are] an essential means for the *fructification* of plants. James Martineau *Types of Ethical Theory* vol. ii, p. 150. [A.D.M. 1891.]

2. *Bot.* (1) The act of fruiting. (2) The fruit of a plant. (3) The organs of fruiting or reproduction.

fruc'ti-form, 1 frŭk'ti-fōrm; 2 frŭc'ti-fōrm, *a.* Fruit-shaped.

fruc'ti-fy, 1 frŭk'ti-fī; 2 frŭc'ti-fī, *v.* [FRUC'TI-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* To render fruitful; fertilize. **II.** *i.* To yield fruit; fruit.

The good deed or word will live, even though we may not see it *fructify*. Smiles *Self-Help* p. 396. [i.]

[< F. *fructifier*, < LL. *fructificare*, < L. *fructus*, fruit, + *facio*, make.]—**fruc'ti-fi"a-bi-e"**, *a.* That may bear fruit.—**fruc'ti-fi-es-tiv'e**, *a.* Having power to fructify.—**fruc'ti-fi"er**, *n.*

fruc-tip'a-rous, *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Producing a greater number of fruits from a single flower than is usual. **fruc-tiv'o-rous**, *a.* Living or feeding upon fruit.—**fruc'tose**, *n.* A variety of levulose or sugar obtained from fruits or honey; fruit-sugar. See SUGAR.—**fruc'tu-ar'i-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* The presence of fruit-sugar in the urine.—**fruc'tu-al**, *a.* [Rare.] Fruitful.—**fruc'tu-a-ry**. I. *a.* *Rom. Law.* Usufructuary. **II.** *n.* One who reaps or enjoys the fruit of anything.—**fruc'tu-ate**†, *v.* To yield, or come to, fruit.—**fruc'tu-a'tion**, *n.*—**fruc'tu-ous**, *a.* 1. [Archaic.] Productive; fertile.

Contrast the *fructuous* and sterile eras.
Browning *Old Pictures in Florence* st. 34.

2†. Fertilising. **fruc'tu-ose**;—**fruc'tu-ous-ly**†, *adv.*—**fruc'tu-ous-ness**†, *n.*—**fruc'ture**, *n.* One of the parts of a compound fruit.

fru'gan-dal, 1 frū'gən-dal, frū'gən-div; 2 frų'gən-dal, frų'gən-div, *a.* [L. *frugi*, fruit, < *frui*, enjoy.] Devoted to the satisfaction of desires; as, *frugandal* wealth. [< L. *frugi*, enjoy.]

fru'gal, 1 frū'gal; 2 frų'gal, *a.* 1. Exercising economy in the use or appropriation of money, goods, or provisions; avoiding waste; economical; parsimonious; sparing; as, *frugal* of time; a *frugal* steward. 2. Marked by or resulting from economical care; as, a *frugal* home; a *frugal* repast. [F., < L. *frugalis*, < *frux*, *frug-*, fruit, < *frui*, enjoy.]—**fru'gal-ly**, *adv.*

fru'gal-ism, 1 frū'gal-izm; 2 frų'gal-izm, *n.* Frugality, broadly considered; self-restraint and a certain austerity in the conduct of life.—**fru'gal-ist**, *n.*

fru-gal'i-ty, 1 fru-gal'i-ti; 2 frų-găl'i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] 1. Frugalness; prudent economy in the care of money or goods; good husbandry or housewifery.

Money is almost always a curse to those who have not won it by their own industry and *frugality*.
W. Gladden *Applied Christianity* p. 21. [n. m. a. c. 1887.]

2. Wise and sparing use appropriate to any, *frugality* of praise. [< F. *frugalité*, < L. *frugalita(t-)s*, < *frugalis*; see FRUGAL.]

Syn.: economy, miserliness, parsimoniousness, parsimony, providence, prudence, saving, scrimping, sparing, *thrift*. *Economy* is a wise and careful administration of the means at one's disposal; *frugality* is a withholding of expenditure, or *sparing* of supplies or provision, to a noticeable and often to a painful degree; *parsimony* is excessive and unreasonable *saving* for the sake of *saving*. *Frugality* exalted into a virtue is the present theme. *Miserliness* is hatred of money to an end, becomes the vice of *parsimony*. *Miserliness* is the denying oneself and others the ordinary comforts or even necessaries of life, for the mere sake of hoarding money. *Prudence* and *providence* join to qualify and sacrifice the present to the future, saving as much as may be necessary for that end. (See PRUDENCE.) *Thrift* seeks not merely to save, but to save with increase. *Frugality* saves, *providence* plans, *thrift* at once earns and saves, with a view to wholesome and profitable expenditure at a fitting time. See also ECONOMY.—Ant: abundance, affluence, liberality, extravagance, liberality, luxury, opulence, riches, waste, wealth.—Prep.: *of*; more rarely, *in*.

frug'al-ness, 1 frū'gal-nes; 2 frų'gal-nes, *n.* Frugality.

frug'can, 1 frug'en; 2 frŭg'an, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A fork or pole for stirring the ashes in an oven. **frug'gin**†; **frug'on**†.

fru-gif'er-ous, *a.* [L. *frux*, *frug-*, fruit, + *ferre*, bear.] Bearing fruit; grain-producing; fruitful.—**-ness**†, *n.*

Fru-giv'o-ra, 1 fru-jiv'o-ra; 2 fru-jĭv'o-ra, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A suborder of bats having molars with mostly smooth crowns, and the incisors in three unequal planes and a terminal claw: including flying foxes or fox-bats, etc. [< L. *frux* (*frug-*), fruit, + *vora*, devour.]

frugiv'o-rous, 1 fru-jiv'o-rus; 2 fru-jĭv'o-rus, *a.* 1. Fruit-eating; feeding upon succulent fruits, as many animals. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Frugivora*.

Fruguglio, frų-gōō'lyō, **Carlo Innocenzio** (1ª/ı 1692–1ª/ı1768). An Italian poet; court poet at Parma.

F. R. U. I., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal University of Ireland.

fruit, 1 frūt; 2 frųt, *n.* & *t.* To produce as fruit; produce fruit; bear fruit. **II.** *t.* To fruit a new pear. **III.** *i.* To yield fruit.

Trees are made to *fruit* while still quite small by cutting their roots. Spencer *Biology* vol. i, p. 225. [a. 1891.]

—**fruit'ing**. I. *a.* Producing fruit. **II.** *n.* The production of fruit.

fruit, *n.* 1. The edible pulpy mass covering the seeds of various plants and trees, as the orange, apple, pear, berry, etc.

Emerson, I believe, has spoken of the apple as the social *fruit* of New England.
Bunrovghs *Winter Sunshine* p. 124. [n. a. n. 1876.]

2. Any vegetable product used as food, or otherwise serviceable to man, as grain, cotton, or flax; also such products collectively, as, the *fruits* of the earth. 3. *Bot.* (1) In flowering plants, the ripened ovary, ovules, and its contents, together with such accessory or external parts of the inflorescence as seem to be integral with them. (2) In cryptogams, the spores with their envelopes and accessory organs.

Fruits may be classified as (1) *fleshy*, including berries, gourds, mel ns, oranges, apples, etc.; (2) *druppaceous*, such as the cocoanut, the peach, the cherry, and the olive; and (3) *dry*, including nuts, capsules, achenia, follicles, legumes, etc. (See these words.) By another method of classification fruits may be divided into (1) *simple*, (2) *aggregate*, (3) *multiple*, (4) *collective*, and (5) *accessory*, in which the true fruit is produced, as the young of man or animals, the product of manufacture, etc.; as, *fruit* of the loom. This is consequence or result of any cause; any outcome, effect, or result; as, the *fruit* of evil deeds.

Let a man do his work: the *fruit* of it is the care of Another than he. Carlyle *Heroes* lect. iii, p. 65. [L. & T.]

[F. < L. *fructus* (*frui*-), < *fructus*, or *fruitus*, pp. of *frucr*, enjoy.] **fruict**†.

Syn.: berry, grain, nut, root, tuber, vegetable. *Fruit* (L. *fructus*, *frucr*, enjoy, the same sit related in the kindred word *fruition*) originally denoted any profitable or enjoyable result or product, as "the *fruits* of righteousness," *Phil.* i, 11; and especially any vegetable or animal product of a healthful, agreeable or enjoyable kind; as, "Blessed shall be the *fruit* of thy body, and the *fruit* of thy ground, and the *fruit* of thy cattle," *Deut.* xxviii, 4. Gradually the word became restricted to edible products of plants, including all *grains*.

Fruit of all kinds, in coat
Rough, or smooth rind, or bearded husk, or shell.
Milton *P. L.* bk. v, l. 341.

In botany, a *fruit* of a flowering plant is the matured seed-vessel and its contents, together with such accessory parts as become finally incorporated with them. Thus, in the botanical sense, not only apples, pears, peaches, tomatoes, figs, nuts, but all berries, nuts, grains, beans, pumpkins, squashes, cucumbers, and melons, as well as pinecones, the samaras or winged seeds of the maple, ash, or elm, and many other products, are *fruits*. Popular usage has, however, become much narrower. The grains have been dropped, and the tendency is to drop nuts also, so that a *fruit* is now generally understood to be the fleshy and juicy product of some plant, usually tree or shrub (and nearly always containing the seed), which, when ripe, is edible without cooking, and adapted for use as a dessert rather than as a salad. The quince, however, tho usually cooked before eating, is classed among *fruits*, and we sometimes speak of poisonous *fruits*, as the *berries* of the nightshade. A *vegetable*, in the popular sense, is any part of a herbaceous plant commonly used for culinary purposes, and may consist of the *root*, as in the beet and turnip; the stem, as in the asparagus, celery, and rhubarb (or pie-plant); a *tuber*, or underground stem, as in the potato; the *foliage*, as in cabbage and spinach; or of that which is botanically the *fruit*, as in the tomato, bean, pea, and eggplant. Thus the tomato is both a *fruit* and a *vegetable*, tho for table use and in the garden and market it ranks as a *vegetable* only. In like manner the pumpkin and squash, which are botanically *fruits*, are classed as *vegetables*; while the melon, which is of the same family, is termed a *fruit*. "The *fruits* of certain [w-growing perennial plants are specifically termed by horticulturists small *fruits*,' including the strawberry, raspberry, blackberry, gooseberry, currant, huckleberry, and cranberry. The term includes grapes, but excludes cherries." Century *Dict. of Bot. Terms* 1902. Edible products that grow under ground are commonly classed as *vegetables*, whether edible *roots*, as the beet, turnip, and carrot, or potatoes and onions, which are not true *roots*, but modified stems. Peanuts (groundnuts or goobers) are true *fruits*, the ripening underground. The *fruit* of the potato is the seed-ball produced, which is botanically a *berry*. The terms *roots* and *root-crop* are used specifically in the agricultural sense of beets, turnips, carrots, mangel-wurzels, etc., especially as designed for feeding cattle. Compare HARVEST.

—**ballistic fruit**, a fruit which, when ripe, hurls its seeds broadcast. **catapult fruit**.—**cannon-ball f.**, see CANNON-BALL TREE.—**compound f.**, same as COLLECTIVE FRUIT.—**confluent f.**, a collective fruit.—**false f.**, same as PSEUDOCARP.—**fruit'al**†**co-hol**, *n.* Ethyl alcohol derived from fruit.—**f.-bat**, *n.* A frugivorous bat; a flying fox.—**f.-bearer**, *n.* Anything that produces fruit.—**f.-bearing**, *a.*—**f.-borer**, *n.* An insect which burrows into fruit, as the caterpillar of the Japanese codling moth (*Nephopteryx rubrizonella*), which is extremely destructive to pears.—**f.-box**, *n.* A box made of thin wood, strawboard, or splints, used for carrying small fruits, of which it contains a measured quantity.—**f.-bud**, *n.* A bud containing a fruit-germ.—**f.-button**†.—**f.-bug**, *n.* A bug injurious to fruit or fruit-trees, as the Australian heteroptcrous larlequin (*Dindymus versicolor*), which infests apple orchards.—**f.-cake**, *n.* 1. A cake containing fruit, generally raisins, currants, and citron. 2. *Biol.* A cake-like response formed by various fungi, especially the genus *Exoascus*.—**f. chafer**, *n.* A cetonid fruit-eating beetle, as *Euphoria inda*.—**f.-crow**, *n.* A South-American grumbodrine cotingoid bird, *Ibycter americanus*.—**f.-dried**, *a.* Same as SOFTUS.—**f.-drier**, *n.* An oven or building in which fruits or vegetables are dried by heat from a fire; an evaporator.—**f.-fly**, *n.* A muscid fly whose larvæ are found in soft fruits, preserves, etc., as the cherry-fly and apple-fly of the subfamilies *Oralinæ* and *Trypetin æ*.—**f.-frame**, *n.* [Eng.] A trellis on which to train a fruit-tree, vine, or bush; an espalier.—**f.-gather er**, *n.* One who gathers fruit; also, an implement for raising fruit and removing it without bruising.


Fruit-crows.

1. Bald fruit-crow (*Gymnoderus foetidus*). 2. Head of *Querula cephalus calvus*.

—**f.-house**, *n.* A house for storing and preserving fruit or for drying it.—**f.-jar**, *n.* A jar for preserved fruit, especially one adapted to air-tight sealing.—**f.-knife**, *n.* A knife with a blade made of a material (usually silver) that is not affected by fruit-acids: used for cutting and paring fruit.—**f.-loft**, *n.* An upper floor on which fruit is stored.—**f.-meter**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] An officer formerly employed in directing the collection of dues levied by the Corporation of the City of London on fruit, potatoes, and roots delivered within the city jurisdiction.—**f.-piece**, *n.* A picture, still-life study, or sculpture representing fruit.—**f.-pigeon**, *n.* A paleotropical fruit-pigeon with greenish plumage and feeding on soft fruits.—**f.-press**, *n.* An apparatus for pressing the juice from fruit. **f.-mill**.—**f.-rot**, *n.* A rot or decay of fruit, as of stone trees; specif., that due to *Monilia fructigena*.—**f.-separator**, *n.* A machine or device for grading fruits; a seed separator.—**f.-sister**, *n.* A caspule, or branch whose growth is arrested for the development of fruit-buds.—**f.-stalk**, *n.* A peduncle.—**f.-stall**, *n.* A stall in a street or market where fruit is sold.—**f.-sugar**, *n.* Same as FRUCTOSE.—**f.-tree**, *n.* Any tree that bears fruit; specif., a tree, producing an edible, succulent fruit, as a peach-tree.—**f.-trencher**†, *n.* A small wooden fruit-dish formerly used.—**f.-trencher's**, *n.* [Obs.] A dainty dish in an orchard.—**f.-woman**, *n.* 1. A female fruit-seller. 2†. A strumpet.—**f.-worm**, *n.* The larva of any insect injurious to fruit; as, the gooseberry fruit-worm, the larva of a saw-bird moth (*Dakruma convoluella*), or the Morelos (Mex.) orange *fruit-worm*, the maggot of a fruit-fly (*Trypeta ludens*).—**king's f.**, the mangosteen.—**marmalade f.**, the marmalade plum.—**small fruits**, fruits raised in market-gardens. See synonyms above.—**fruit'ed**, *a.* Fruit-laden.

For thee, dear friend, no golden fruits, no fruited vines,
But a homely field of grain and scanty flocks.
No luscious Wine of Life—no *fruited* Fame.
Garnett Wellen *Marcus Clarke* st. 3.

-fruit'en†, *t.* To render fruitful. **-fruit'er**, *n.* A vessel in the fruit-carrying trade.—**fruit'er-er**, *n.* A dealer in fruits.—**fruit'er-ess**, *n.* A female fruit-seller. **fruit'es-teret**.—**fruit'i-ness**, *n.* Fruity character or taste.—**fruit'ist**, *n.* One who grows fruit.—**fruit'let**, *n.* A small fruit.—**fruit'ling**, *n.* A small fruit.—**fruit'y**, *a.* 1. Like fruit in taste, odor, quality, etc. 2. [Rare.] Fruitful.—**fruit'age**, 1 frūt'ij; 2 frųt'ij, *n.* [Rare.] Fruit collectively or generally. 2. The production of fruits or results; any result or effect of action. 3. A picture or sculptured representation of fruit. [OF., < *fruit*, < L. *fructus*; see FRUIT.]

fruit-a'ri-an, 1 frūt-ē'ri-ən; 2 frųt-ā'ri-an. *n.* [Eng.] 1. One who eats fruits and nuts only. 2. One who sells refreshments or meats suitable for fruitarians.—**fruit-a'ri-an-ism**, *n.* The theory and practice of fruitarians, who consider a diet composed almost entirely of uncooked fruits, including nuts, to be best for man. Compare VEGETARIANISM.

fruit'er-y, 1 frūt'er-i; 2 frųt'er-y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -riş, *pl.*] [Rare.] 1. Fruits collectively. 2. A garden or greenhouse in which fruit is grown. 3. A repository for fruit; a fruithouse.

fruit'ful, 1 frūt'ful; 2 frųt'ful, *a.* 1. Bearing fruit or offspring abundantly; fertile; prolific; as, a *fruitful* tree; a *fruitful* race. 2. Favoring or causing productiveness; producing vegetation abundantly; as, *fruitful* showers.

The valley of the Nile, the largest in Africa and most *fruitful*.
Bishop *Hist. World* vol. i, p. 33. [M. & S. c. 1885.]

3. Producing abundant results; as, a *fruitful* discussion; a doctrine *fruitful* in crime. 4†. Abundant; copious.

Syn.: see PROLIFIC.—**fruit'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**fruit'fulness**, *n.*

fru-i'tion, 1 frū-ish'ən; 2 frų-ĭsh'on, *n.* The bearing of fruit; the yielding of natural or expected results; realiza-

tion; fulfilment; also, possession or enjoyment springing from realization; as, the *fruition* of a good life.

The hours we pass with happy prospects in view are more pleasing than those crowned with *fruition*.

Goldsmith *Vicar of Wakefield* p. 38. [s. & w.]

[OF., < L. *fruitus*, pp. of *fruor*, enjoy.] — **fru't-tiv(ce)**, *a.* [Rare.] Resulting from or relating to fruition.

fruit'less, 1 frūt'ĕs; 2 frut'lĕs, *a.* 1. Bearing no fruit or offspring; barren; sterile; as, a *fruitless* tree; a *fruitless* season. 2. Yielding no good results; without advantage or profit; useless; idle; as, a *fruitless* scheme.

— **fruit'less-ly**, *adv.* — **fruit'less-ness**, *n.*

fruit'-shut'er, fruit-shut'er, *n.* See **fruit**, *n.*, **worm**, etc. See FRUIT, *n.*

frum, 1 frum or frum; 2 frŭm or frum, *a.* Same as FRIM.

frum-men'tum, 1 frum-men'tum; 2 frŭm-ĕn'tum, *n.* [L.] Any grain, especially wheat. **fru'ment**†. — **fru'men-ta'ceous**, *a.* Belonging to the cereals; resembling or made of cereal grain, as wheat. **fru'men-ta'ry** [Rare]. — **fru'men-ta'tion**, *n.* *Hom. Antiq.* A public gift of grain to the needy or ill-satisfied populace.

fru'men-ty, 1 frū'men-ti; 2 frŭ'men-ty, *n.* 1. A seasoned dish of hulled wheat boiled in milk.

The squire made his supper of *frumenty*, . . . a standing dish in old times for Christmas eve.

Irving *Sketch-Book, Christmas Eve* p. 248. [o. p. v. 1861.]

2. A brewer's mash of wheat. 3†. Grain. [< OF. *frumentee*, < L. *frumentum*, grain; cp. *frux*, fruit.] **frumenty**†. **fru'ment**†. **fru'me-ta-ry**†.

frum'me-ty, 1 frum'ĕ-ti or frum'i-ti; 2 frŭm'ĕ-ty or frum'e-ty, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Due to nervous agitation; as, *frummety* sweat.

frump, 1 frump; 2 frŭmp, *v.* 1. *t.* [Dial., Eng.] 1. (1) To cast about. (2) To gossip. 2. To make causeless complaints. 11†, *t.* 1. To ridicule; to embarrass; as a story. 2. To treat with rudeness; snub; rebuke. — **frump'er**†, *n.* A mocker.

frump, *n.* 1. An unsuitably or dowdily dressed woman, especially if old, vulgar, or ill-tempered.

He glanced down at the *frump* on the sofa near, and realised that she had been making a long speech to him.

Howells *Indian Summer* ch. 6, p. 85. [c. & r. p. 1886.]

2†. A snub or taunt; jeer. 3†. A flout. — **frump'er-y**, *a.* Old-fashioned and ill-tempered. — **frump'er-y**†, *n.* Jeering; abuse; reproach. — **frump'ish**, *a.* 1. Ill-tempered; sneering. 2. Old-fashioned in dress. **frump'y**†. — **frump'ish-ness**, *n.*

frun'dle†, *n.* A dry measure equal to two pecks. **frun'dle**†.

frush†, *v.* 1. To beat down; to crush; shatter. 2. To strike down. 11. *t.* To rush forward; dash.

frush, 1 frush; 2 frŭsh, *a.* [Prov. or Obs.] Lithe to splinter and break; brittle; short of wind.

frush†, *n.* [Archaic.] 1. A rushing together; collision; crash; noise. 2. Broken pieces; débris. **frusshef**.

frush'y†, *n.* The frog of a horse's foot. 2. Thrush.

frust, 1 frust; 2 frŭst, *n.* 1. [Rare.] A frustum. 2. A part or section.

frus-tra'ne-ous†, *a.* Vain; profitless; useless. — **ly**†, *adv.*

frus'trate, 1 frus'trĕt; 2 frŭs'trat-ed. — **frus'trate-ly**, *adv.* In vain. — **frus'tra-tiv(ce)**, *a.* Having a tendency to frustrate; defeating; disappointing. — **frus'tra-to-ry**, *a.* Making or tending to defeat.

frus'tule, *n.* 1. Without effect; vain or profitless; useless; null; void. 2. Frustrated; baffled.

Not in Hades alone Doth Sisyphus roll, ever *frustrate*, the stone.

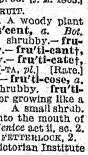
Lowell *Amaranth* p. 1, can. 5, st. 1.

frus-tra'tion, 1 frus-trē'shan; 2 frŭs-trā'shon, *n.* The act of frustrating; baffilement; disappointment; defeat.

frus'tu-la'tion, 1 frus'tu-lā'-tin-lē'shon; 2 frus'tu-lā'-[*or* -tin-lē'shon; *n.* *Zoöl.* The separation from lateral branches of nonciliated pinnula-like patches which may become attached and originate new colonies. [< FRUSTULE.]

frus'tule, 1 frus'chül *or* -tül; 2 frŭs'chul *or* -tül, *n.* 1. *Bot.* The siliceous covering or shell of a diatom. 2. [Rare.] A small piece. [< L. *frustulum*, dim. of L. *frustum*, bit.] — **frus'tu-lent**, *a.* [Rare.] Resembling in small pieces. — **frus'tu-lose**, *a.* *Bot.* Of or pertaining to small frustules.

frus'tum, 1 frus'tŭm; 2 frŭs'tŭm, *n.* [FRUS'TUMS *or* FRUS'TA, 1 -tums *or* -ta; 2 -tŭms *or* -ta, *pl.*] 1. *Geom.* (1) That which is left of a solid, usually a cone or pyramid, after cutting off the upper part, or that including the vertex, by a plane parallel to the base. (2) That part of a solid included between any two planes, or, in the case of a sphere, that part between two parallel planes. 2. *Bot.* Any piece; especially, a broken shaft of a column. [L., bit.]


Frustum of a Pyramid.

If he [an architect] finds a few Gothic bases in situ, with a few mouldings or *frusta* of columns, he forthwith proceeds to trace the age, the size, the purposes of the building before him.

James Fergusson *Hist. Arch.* vol. i, p. 35. [l. m. 1805.]

frut'age, **frute**†, *n.* Same as FRUITAGE; FRUIT.

fru'tex, 1 frū'teks; 2 frut'ĕks, *n.* *Bot.* A woody plant smaller than a tree; a shrub. — **fru-tes'cent**, *a.* *Bot.* Being or becoming woody or shrub-like; shrubby. — **fru-tes'cence**, *n.* — **fru'ti-bul**, *a.* — **fru'ti-cant**†, *a.* Full of shoots; tending to be shrubby. — **fru'ti-cate**†, *vi.* To germinate. — **fru'ti-ce'tum**, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] [Rare.] An arboretum for fruit-trees or shrubs. — **fru'ti-cose**, *a.* Of or pertaining to shrubs; shrub-like; shrubby. **fru'ti-cous**. — **fru-tic'u-lose**, *a.* Relating to or growing like a small shrub. — **fru-tic'u-lus**, *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] A small shrub.

fru'ti-fy†, *vt.* To notify: a blunder put into the mouth of Launcelot Gobbo. Shakespeare *Mer. Venice* act ii, sc. 2.

fruti'less, 1 frut'ĭ; 2 frut'ĭ, *a.* *Her.* Same as FETTERLOCK, 2.

F. R. V. I. A., *abbr.* Fellow of the Royal Victorian Institute of Architects.

fry, 1 frī; 2 frȳ, *n.* [FRIED; FRY'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To cook by immersing in hot fat, as melted lard or butter, olive-oil etc.; also, in popular use, to cook with such substance in an open pan above the fire, but without immersion. See SAUTÉE, 1†. 2. To vex; worry. 3†. To parch.

II. *i.* 1. To be cooked in or with lard, butter, or fat; hence, to be subjected to great heat. 2†. To ferment, either in the stomach or the mind. 3†. To be worried or greatly moved; boil. [< F. *frire*, < L. *frigo*, fry.]

— **fry'er**, *n.* One who or that which fries; also, game, fish, etc., suitable for frying. — **fry'er-y**, *n.* A place where things are fried and sold.

fry†, *n.* [FRIES, 1 frūz; 2 frīz, *pl.*] 1. A dish of anything fried; as, an oyster *fry*. 2. The viscera or testes of an animal fried and served for the table; as, calf's *fry* (pluck); pig's *fry* (liver); lamb's *fries* (testes). 3. [Collog.] A state of worry or excitement; as, to be fretted in a *fry*. Compare STEW.

fry†, *n. sing. & pl.* 1. The very young of a fish.

The destruction of the spawn . . . far exceeds the losses while in the state of *fry*.

Rep. U. S. Fish Commission p. 62. [gov. prg. off. 1874.]

2. A group of persons or objects of small importance; little things taken collectively: now usually in the phrase *small fry*. 3†. Offspring. [< Ice. *frȳ*, *frý*.]

— **hog-mouthed fry**, an ungnathidoid fish (*Eurycaulis chærostomus*) common in the Bermuda Islands; one of the anchovies.

fry', *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A drain. 2†. A kind of sieve.

Fry', *n.* 1. **Elizabeth** (*née* Gurney) (⁵/₃₁1780–²⁰/₃₁1845), an English Quaker preacher and prison-reformer. 2. **William Henry** (¹/₃₁1815–¹²/₃₁1864), an American musical composer.

Frye, William Pierce (7/₃₁1831–⁸/₃₁1911). An American lawyer; senator from Maine; member of the Peace Commission, Paris, 1898.

fry'er, fry'er-y, *n.* See FRY, *n.*

fry'ing, *n.* The act of frying, or the process of being fried. — **fry'ing-pan**", *n.* A shallow metal pan, usually with a long handle, used for frying food. — **frying-pan brand**, *n.* A round, broad brand with which thieves efface the marks on stolen cattle to prevent identification.

frym, *n.* Same as FRIM, *n.*

fryne†, *n.* Same as FRIZE1, *vt.*

fryth, *n.* Same as FRITH1.

Fryth, 1 frith; 2 frȳth, **John.** See FRITH.

Fry'th'ell, 1 frī'thĕl; 2 frȳ'thĕl, **Andrew** (⁷/₃₁1705–³/₃₁1881). A Swedish clergyman, teacher, and historian; *Contributions to Swedish History*, etc.

F. S., *abbr.* 1 fest Surgeon.

F. S., *abbr.* Fraternal Spasms.

f.-s., *abbr.* Foot-seconds.

F. S. A., *abbr.* Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; Fellow of the Society of Arts.

F. S. A. E. [f. or Scot.], *abbr.* Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Edinburgh [Ireland or Scotland].

F. S. A. S., *abbr.* Free Sons of Israel; Fellow of the Surveyors' Institute; Fellow of the Sanitary Association.

F. S. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Statistical Society.

F. S. Sc. A., *abbr.* [Eng.] Fellow of the Society of Science and Art.

F. S. S. I., *abbr.* Fellow of the Statistical Society of Ireland.

Ft., *abbr.* Fort.

ft., *abbr.* Foot; flat; foot; fortified.

fth., fthm., *abbr.* Fathom.

F. T. W., *abbr.* Free Trade Wharf.

fu, 1 fū; 2 fu, *n.* A provincial department in China and Japan formed by several districts united for governmental purposes. Compare KEN. **foo**†.

fu', 1 fū; 2 fu, *a.* [Scot.] Full; intoxicated.

Fu'a-tan, 1 fū'a-tan; 2 fu'a-tan, **Juan.** 2. **Fa-shin'**, 1 fū-shĭn' pa-shīn'; 2 fu-shĭn' pa-shīn', **Mehemed** (¹/₃₁1814–³/₃₁1869). A Turkish soldier and statesman.

fu-a'to, 1 fū-ā'tō; 2 fu-ā'to, *n.* [Mex.] A third, the noddy.

fu'ar, 2 fū'ar, 2 fu'ar, *n.* [Scot.] Same as FRUAR.

fub†, *n.* 1. To put upon; deceive; trick. 2. To acquire; filch. [< FOB, *v.*] — **fub'ber-y**†, *n.* Trickery; cheating.

fub, 1 fub; 2 fŭb, *n.* The portion of wool from a sheep.

fub'by†, *a.* Chubby; plump. **fub'sy**†.

Fu'ca, 1 fū'kə; 2 fu'cə. **Juan de.** A sobriquet of Apostolos Valerianos (~1602), a Greek navigator; 40 years a pilot in Spanish America; discovered Juan de Fuca Strait.

fu-ca'ce-æ, 1 fū-kē'sē-ī; 2 fū-cā'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A small class of large coarse olive-green seaweeds of the class *Phæophyceæ*, dichotomously branching fronds which are often provided with air-bladders. Reproduction is sexual. [< FUCUS.] — **fu-ca'ceous**, *a.*

fu'ca-ter, *n.* [Rare.] A fucus-eater.

fu'cate, 1 fū'kĕt; 2 fū'cat, *a.* Disguised, especially with paint; hence, dissembling. [< L. *fucatus*, pp. of *fuco*, paint, < *fucus*, rock-lichen, < Gr. *phykos*, seaweed.]

fu'ca-tion, 1 fū-kā'shan; 2 fū-cā'shon, *n.* 1. Rouging. 2. Double-dealing. — **fu-ca'tor**†, *n.* One who rouges.

Fu'chaur', *n.* See FOOCHOW. [a sword-hilt.

fu'chil, 1 fū'chĭl; 2 fu'chĭl, *n.* [Jap.] The ring about the base of

fuchs, 1 fūks; 2 fŭks, *n.* [G.] A fox: a name applied to a first-year student in a German university.

Fuchs, 1. Emil (⁹/₃₁1866–¹/₃₁1929). An Austrian painter, sculptor, and engraver in Italy and America. 2. **Leonhard** (¹/₃₁1501–⁹/₃₁1566). A Bavarian physician and botanist. See FUCHSIA. **Fuch'si-a**†.

Fuch'sia, 1 fiū'shə *or* fūks'i-ə; 2 fiū'sha *or* fuxs'i-a (XIII), *n.* *Bot.* 1. A notable genus of shrubs or small trees of the family *Onagraceæ*, mostly natives of Mexico and South America, with axillary flowers, usually pendulous, having a funnel-shaped, colored calyx, often with a very long tube, and four petals set in the mouth of the calyx-tube. Many highly ornamental forms are in cultivation. 2. [l-] A plant of this genus. [< Leonhard *Fuchs*, Bavarian botanist.] — **fuchsia, humming-bird's**, the humming-bird's trumpet. See HUMMING-BIRD. — **Cape f.**, a beautiful shrub (*Phygelius capensis*), from 3 to 4 feet high, native in South Africa, and belonging to the family *Scrophulariaceæ*. It has red, tubular, bilabiate flowers borne in forked cymes. — **native f.** 1. In New Zealand, a native species of the genus *Fuchsia* (*F. excorticata*), known as the *kotukutuku* of the Maoris. **fuchsia-tree**. 2. In southern and eastern Australia and Tasmania, any species of *Correa*, a genus of evergreen shrubs of the rue family, whose flowers resemble those of the true fuchsias. See CORREA. 3. In Queensland, a shrub (*Eremophila maculata*) of the family *Myoporaceæ*.


Fuchsia gracilis.

Fuchs'i-an, 1 fūks'i-an; 2 fuxs'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to Lazarus Fuchs, a German mathematician (b. 1833). — **Fuchsian function** (*Math.*), a function that remains constant when any linear substitution of the corresponding group is substituted for its argument. — **F. group**, a group of linear substitutions by which a fundamental circle is transformed into itself.

fuch'sin, 1 fūk'sĭn *or* -sin; 2 fŭk'sin *or* -sin, *n.* [Rare.] **fuch'sine**, 1 fūk'sīn *or* -sin; 2 fŭk'sin *or* -sin, *n.* N_2HCl) superficially green in the solid state, but deepred in solution. It is obtained by treating rosaniln with hydrochloric acid; used to dye silk and wool and for printing on cotton. [< FUCHSIA.] — **acid fuchsin**, acid magenta. — **fuchsin-bod'ies**, *n. pl.* Small, round, or oval hyaline corpuscles, stainable by acid fuchsin, found in cancerous tumors and surmised by some to be the cause of the disease. — **f. S**, a dye produced when fuchsin is sulphonated.

fuch-sin'o-phil, 1 fūk-sin'o-fil; 2 fŭk-sin'o-fil. **fuch'si-phil**. **I.** *a.* Taking a stain from fuchsin dye. **fuch-sin'o-phil'ic**; **fuch'si-noph'i-lous**†. **II.** *n.* A leucocyte staining readily with fuchsin.

fuchs'ite, 1 fuks'eit; 2 fues't, *n.* *Mineral.* A bright-green chromiferous variety of mica, allied to muscovite. [< J. N. von *Fuchs* (1774–1856), German chemist.]

fu"ci-ni'za, 1 fū"chĭ-nī'zə; 2 fu"chi-nī'za, *n.* A chlodinteroid fish (*Apogon timbertis*) found in the Mediterranean and neighboring waters.

fu-civ'o-rous, 1 fiu-sĭv'o-rus; 2 fū-cĭv'o-rŭs, *a.* Feeding on seaweed. [< L. *fucus* (see FUCATE) + *voro*, devour.] **fu-cif'a-gous**†.

fu'coid, 1 fiū'koid; 2 fū'cŏid, *a.* *Bot.* 1. Resembling or belonging to the *Fucaceæ*. 2. Containing fucoids or impressions of them; as, *fucoid* sandstones. [< L. *fucus* (see FUCATE) + -OID.] **fu-coi'dal**; **fu'cous**†.

fu'coid, n. *Bot.* 1. A seaweed resembling or belonging to the *Fucaceæ*. 2. A plant, either living or fossil, that resembles a seaweed.

fu'cose, 1 fiū'kōs; 2 fū'cōs, *n.* *Chem.* A sugar ($C_6H_{12}O_5$) derived from certain sea-plants. It is isomeric with rhamnose. [< L. *fucus*; see FUCATE.]

Fu'cus, 1 fiū'kəs; 2 fū'cŭs, *n.* [L.] 1. *Bot.* (1) A genus of large olive-green seaweeds. (2) [f-] A seaweed of this genus. 2. [f-] A paint or dye; hence, shamˌ pretense. — **fu'cust**, *v.* To paint; dye. — **fu'cus-ol**, *n.* *Chem.* A volatile oily compound (C_8H_8O) resembling furfurol, obtained by distilling seaweeds with dilute sulfuric acid.

fud, 1 fŭd; 2 fŭd, *n.* [Scot.] 1. The scut or tail of a hare, rabbit, or the like. 2. Woolen waste; the refuse of the scribbling process; fub.

fud'der, *n.* Same as FOTHER.

fud'dle, 1 fŭd'l; 2 fŭd'l, *n.* [FUD'DLED, FUD'DLE; FUD'DLING.] **I.** *t.* To confuse or make stupid with drink; intoxicate. **II.** *i.* To become intoxicated. [Cp. G. *dial. futtele*, *fiddle*, cheat (in playing).] — **fud'dle-cap**", *n.* [Eng.] One who drinks hard; a drunkard. — **fuddler**, *n.* One who fuddles. — **fud'dler**, *n.* A drunkard. — **fud'dling-cup**", *n.* An old-fashioned English drinking-vessel, which consisted of several china cups joined together, yet communicating.

fu'de, 1 fū'de; 2 fū'de, *n.* [Jap.] The brush pen used by the Chinese and Japanese.

fudge, 1 fŭj; 2 fŭdj, *n.* [FUDGED; FUDG'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To accomplish, fabricate, or contrive in a careless or blundering manner; slight; shirk; arrange confusedly; bungle.

He never seemed to do much except *fudge* his reports.

Kipling *Light that Failed* p. 47. [v. a. s. co.]

2. To ornament (edges of shoesoles) as with a wheel. 3. [Prov. Eng.] To provide with a nick. 4. To insert; foist.

II. *i.* 1. To get along with improvised or imperfect methods and appliances. 2. To slight one's work.

He had, however, one blemish, an addiction to '*fudging*,' which rendered the severest overseeing necessary.

R. F. Burton *Lake Regions of Cent. Africa* p. 105. [h. 1860.]

3. [U. S.] To play a trick; cheat; specif., in playing marbles, to reach beyond the shooting-line. 4. [Sailors' Slang.] To fake an observation; to make a false or alleged position at sea by mathematics, not by observation. 5. *Print.* To print a fudge. 6. To talk nonsense. — **fudge'-wheel"**, *n.* A tool for ornamenting the edges of shoe-soles. — **fudg'er**, *n.*

fudge, *n.* 1. A nonsensical story; humbug; rubbish: frequently used as an interjection indicating contempt. 2. *Print.* An attachment to a rotary newspaper-press, for printing late news, usually on a separate sheet from the remainder of the publication; also, the news so printed. 3. A soft, sweet confection made by boiling together butter, sugar, milk, chocolate, and auxiliary ingredients. [< Prov. E. *fudge*, *fadge*, *fodge*, contempt, < LG. *futsch*, begone.] — **fudge'-box"**, *n.* Any blank space on the front page of a newspaper where fudge may be printed. — **f. mould**, *n.* A linotype-mold adapted to casting a fudge-slug. — **f.-slug**, *n.* A linotype formed so that it may be fastened readily in a late-news fudge.

Fudge Fam'i-ly. In Moore's *Fudge Family Abroad*, a traveling party: a satire on British tourists.

fudg'y, 1 fuj'i; 2 fŭdj'y, *a.* 1. Showing weakness and imperfection; awkward and bungling.

There is some fashion in a *fudgy* country way, here in Munich.

W. Winans *Saunterings* p. 156. [n. n. & co. 1883.]

2. [Eng.] Fussy; fidgety.

Fue-gi'an, 1 fu-ē'jĭ-an; 2 fū-ē'ji-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Fuegia, or Tierra del Fuego, or to the native race of Fuegia, a degraded people embracing the Alikuluf, Ona, and Yahgan stocks. See AMERICAN. [< Sp. *fuego*, fire, < L. *focus*, fireplace.]

Fue'go, 1 fwē'go; 2 fwē'go, *n.* An active volcano in Guatemala; 12,075 ft. high. 2. Same as FOGO. 3. [u-] 1 fu-ī'go; 2 fū-ē'go. A mountain in Oregon; 7,020 ft. high.

fu'el, 1 fiū'el; 2 fiū'el, *n.* 1. [Archaic.] Firewood or supply with fuel; as, to *fuel* a fire; to *fuel* a house. **II.** *t.* To get fuel. — **fu'el-er**†, **fu'el-ler**†, *n.*

fu'el, n. 1. Combustible matter used to kindle or sustain fire or produce heat, as oil, wood, etc.

"Tis easier to build two chimneys than to keep one in *fuel*.

B. Franklin *Poor Richard's Almanac* p. 11. [j. n. a. 1889.]

2. Whatever serves to inflame passion or emotion, or to sustain any process of consumption.

Men . . . were to him [Napoleon] as *fuel* to swell the blaze on the altar of that ambition of which he was at once the priest and deity.

Matthews *Words* p. 95. [s. c. 1884.]

[< OF. *fouaille*, < LL. *focale*, < L. *focus*, fireplace.] — **artificial fuel, patent f.**, pressed f., see BRIQUET, 1. — **fu'el-dri'er**, *n.* An oven for drying briquet. — **f.-economizer**, *n.* A feed-water heater consisting of pipes around which the gases of combustion from a furnace pass. — **f.-feeder**, *n.* A mechanical stoker. — **f. gas**, gas used for heating or cooking, as distinguished from illuminating-gas. — **f. oil**, oil used for fuel in boiler furnaces, internal-combustion engines, and the like, as distinguished from oil used as a lubricant, or as an illuminant. — **f.-ratio**, *n.* The heating power of a fuel compared with that of a standard fuel, usually pure carbon. — **f.-value**, *n.* The amount of heat-energy imparted to the animal organism by an article of food through oxidation. — **gaseous f.**, an inflammable gas used as fuel. — **liquid f.**, an inflammable liquid, as oil, used as fuel.

fu'el, pp. Fueled. S. S.

Fuen'tes, 1 fwen'tēs; 2 fwēn'tes, **Count of** (1535–?1610). Don Pedro Henriquez d' Azevedo, a Spanish general; killed at Rocroy.

Fuen'tes-de-O-no'ro, 1 fwen'tēs-dē-ō-nō'ro; 2 fwēn'tes-dē-o-nō'ro. *n.* A town in Salamanca province, Spain, where Wellesley repulsed the French, May 3 and 5, 1811.

fue'ro, 1 fwē'ro; 2 fwę'ro, n. [Sp.] *Sp. Hist.* 1. A code, charter, constitution, or grant of privileges: as, the *Fuero Juzzo*, embodying the legislation of the Gothic kings of Spain. 2. A custom having the force of law. 3. A judicial tribunal, or the seat of such tribunal.

Fuerst, 1 fūrst; 2 fūrst, **Julius** (⅛/₁₁1805–²/₃1873). A German Orientalist; *Hebrew and Chaldaic Dictionary.*

Fuer'te-ven-tu'ra, 1 fwer'tē-vēn-tōō'rä; 2 fwęr'te-ven-tū'rä, *n.* One of the Canary Islands; 758 sq. m.; capital, Betancuria.

Fuess'li, John Henry. Same as FUSSLI, JOHN HENRY.

fuff, 1 fuf; 2 fŭf. *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To puff.

fuff, *n.* 1. [Rare.] A burst of flame or smoke; puff. 2. [Scot.] (1) An exhilirator of punch, flame. (2) The spitting of a cat.— **fuff'y,** *a.* Puffy; fluffy.

fuf'dit, 1 fuf'it; 2 fŭf'it, *n.* [Scot.] The long-tailed titmouse.

fuf'fle, 1 fuf'l; 2 fŭf'l, *vt.* [Scot.] To ruffle; disheve; curfuffle.

fu'fu'', 1 fū'fū''; 2 fu'fu'', *n.* A sailor's dish of barley and molasses.

fug, 1 fūg; 2 fŭg, *n.* [Scot.] Same as FOG.

fu'ga, 1 fū'gə; 2 fu'gä, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A fugue.

fu-ga'cious, 1 fiu-gē'shus; 2 fiu-gā'shŭs, *a.* 1. Having a tendency to flee away or disappear; transitory; volatile.

The wealth acquired by speculation and plunder is *fugacious* in its nature, and fills society with the spirit of gambling. JEFFERSON in Randall's *Thomas Jefferson* vol. i, p. 485 [b. & z. 1858.]

2. *Med.* Appearing and disappearing quickly; ephemeral; brief: said of symptoms, diseases, etc. 3. *Bot.* Falling or perishing very early, as the petals of a poppy. [< L. *fugax (fugac-)*, < *fugio*, flee.] **fu'ga-tiv'e-ty,** *n.*

—fu-gac'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being fugacious.

fu-ga'cious-ness; = **fu-gac'i-ty,** *adv.*

fu'gæ-war'rant, 1 fiū'jı-wor'ənt; 2 fū'gę-war'ant, *n.* Same as FUGIE-WARRANT. See under FUGIE.

fu'gal, 1 fiū'gəl; 2 fū'gal, *a. Mus.* Like or pertaining to a fugue.— **-ly,** *adv.*

His [Abt Vodler's] elementary playing never failed to create an impression, and in the elevated *fugal* style he easily distanced all rivals. *Grove's Dict. Music* vol. v, p. 368.

fu'ga-ta, 1 fu-gā'tə; 2 fu-gā'tä, *n.* [It.] An organ-stop having metal pipes that give sharp tones like those of a stringed instrument; usually a octave above those properly belonging to the keys depressed.

fu-ga'to, 1 fu-gā'tō; 2 fu-gā'to, *adv. Mus.* In the fugue style, but not according to strict rules. [It., < *fuga*, fugue, < L. *fuga*, flee.]

fu'geand†, *a.* Same as FUGENT.

Fu'ger, 1 fiū'gər; 2 fū'ger, **Johannes F.** (1368–1409). A Bavarian weaver; founded the family of rich German princes and counts who, since 1300 years, owned 60 estates.

fug'ger-ite, 1 fug'ər-aīt; 2 fŭg'er-īt, *n. Mineral.* A green mixture of skeermanite and gehlenite in which part of the calcium is replaced by magnesium and iron; crystallizes in the tetragonal system. [< E. *Fugger*, Salzburg.]

fugh, 1 fo or fū; 2 fu or fŭ, *interj.* Faugh; phew: expressive of disgust.

fu-ghet'a, 1 fu-gę'tə; 2 fu-gĕt'ä, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A brief, condensed fugue.

fu'gie, 1 fiū'jı; 2 fū'gi, [Scot.] A runaway; coward; absconder.— **fu'gie-war'rant,** *n. Scots Law.* A writ of arrest issued against a debtor to prevent his absconding.

fu'gile, 1 fiū'jil; 2 fū'gil, *n. Pathol.* 1. An abscess, specif. one near the ear. 2. A convulsive suspension in or deposition from the urine. 3. Ear-wax.

fu'gi-o, 1 fū'ji-ō; 2 fu'gi-ō, *n.* A fugio cent. See CENT.

fu'gi-tate, 1 fū'ji-tēt; 2 fŭ'ji-tāt, *a.* 1. *Scots Law.* To outlaw for fugitation. **II.** *i.* To flee away; decamp.— **fu'gi-ta'tion,** *n.* A sentence of outlawry pronounced against an accused person who absconds and fails to appear to answer a criminal prosecution. [< L. *fugitatus*, pp. of *fugito*, freq. of *fugio*, flee.]

fu'gi-tive, 1 fiū'ji-tiv; 2 fu'gi-tiv, *a.* 1. Fleeing or

fu'gi-tive, 1 having fled, as from pursuit, danger, control, or arrest; escaping or escaped, as from bondage, service, or duty; runaway; as, a *fugitive* slave; a *fugitive* animal.

2. Liable or tending to disappear or flee away; not fixed or lasting; transient; fading; evanescent; volatile; fugacious; as, *fugitive* colors. 3. Wandering; not person held to service in one State shall be discharged from such service on escaping to another State. Both acts provided for the rendition to the owner of slaves escaping to another State than that wherein they were held to service.— **fu'gi-tiv(e-ly's,** *adv.* In a fugitive manner.— **fu'gi-tiv(e-ness's,** *n.* The quality of being fugitive or fugacious. **fu'gi-tiv'i-ty†.** **fu'gi-tiv-ism,** *n.* The state of being a fugitive.

fu'gi-tive, *n.* 1. One who or that which flees, as from pursuit, danger, bondage, restraint, or duty; a runaway or deserter; as, a *fugitive* from justice. 2. One who or that which is hard to catch or to hold. 3. An exile; a refugee. **fu'gi-tours,** *n.* *Fugitive* from justice (*Internat. Law*), one who absconds from the jurisdiction, or has left it, where it is sought to prosecute him for crime.

fu'gle, 1 fiū'gəl; 2 fū'gl, *n.* [SY'GLED; FU'GLING.] To act or to perform acts like a fugleman.

A certain handy and correct young fellow, . . . about seventeen, who already knew his *fugling* to a hair's breath, was Drill-master. CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. i, p. 358. [b.]

fu'gle-man, 1 fiū'gəl-man; 2 fū'gl-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] 1. An expert soldier who stands in front of a line or body of men and leads them in the military exercises; a file-leader.

The heaviest pieces of artillery were made to fly out and in, or wheel round, with almost the celerity of a musket in the hands of a *fugleman*. COOPER *Pathfinder* p. 323. [b. 1851.]

2. One who leads or sets an example in anything; especially, one employed by politicians or others to act with seeming independence in their interest. [Prop. *fugelman*, < G. *flügelmann*, < *flügel*, wing, + *mann*, man.]

fu'gel-man, = **fu'gle-man-ship,** *n.*

fu'gler, 1 fiū'glər; 2 fū'gler, *n.* [Rare.] A model; signal.

fugue, 1 fiūg; 2 fūg, *n.* [F.] *Mus.* A composition in the strictest polyphonic style, in which a theme introduced by one part is repeated and imitated by the others in succession. The usual divisions or elements of a fugue are: (1) The subject; (2) the answer; (3) the counter-subject; (4) the exposition; (5) the episodes; (6) stretto; and (6) pedal point. The terms **free fugue** and **strict fugue** denote respectively incompleteness and regularity in construction. The **double fugue** has two subjects.— **f. renvers.-e,** an inverted fugue.— **master f.,** a fugue in which counterpoint of difficult construction is used, the subject appearing at the middle and frequent intervals.— **real f.,** a fugue the answer to which is in exact opposition at the interval of a fourth below or a fifth above.— **single f.,** a fugue having only one subject: distinguished from *double fugue*.

fugued, 1 fiūgd; 2 fūgd, *a. Mus.* In the style of a fugue.

fugu'ist, 1 fiūg'ist; 2 fūg'ist, *n.* A composer or a performer of fugues.

Fuh'nen, *n.* Same as FUNEN.

fuh'-tshan', *n.* Same as FAT-SHAN.

fu-i'a, 1 fu-ē'ə; 2 fu-ī'a, *n. Ornith.* [Samoa.] The metallic starling (*Sturnoides atrigena*).

fuidh'ir, 1 fwih'ir; 2 fwih'ĭr, *n. Ir. Hist.* A stranger or refugee who became a tenant of a chief and when the chief settled on a portion of the common tribeland.— **fuidh'ir,** *n.* Now, the *Fuidhir* tenant was exclusively a dependant of the Chief. MAINE *Early Hist. Institutions* p. 175. [c. m. 1875.]

Fu'ji, 1 fū'ji; 2 fŭ'ji, *n.* An extinct volcano on Hondo Island, Japan; height, 12,365 ft.; sacred to Japanese. **Fu''ji-san't; Fu''ji-ya'ma†.**

Fu'-kee', 1 fū'ki-ē'; 2 fŭ'ki-ē', *n.* A province of E. China; 46,332 sq. m.; capital, Fuchun.

Fu'ku-i, 1 fū'kū-ī; 2 fŭ'kŭ-ī, *n.* 1. A ken in Japan; 1,622 sq. m. 2. A seaport in Fuku Island, Japan.

Fu'ku-o'ka, 1 fū'kōō'ō-kä; 2 fŭ'kŭ-ō'kä, *n.* 1. A ken in Japan; 1,893 sq. m. 2. A city in N. Kiushiu Island, Japan.

Fu'ku-ru'-jiu', 1 fū'kū-rōō-jiū'; 2 fŭ'kŭ-rōō-jiū', *n.* One who lives to old age; a centenarian. See SEVEN GODS OF HAPPINESS, under SEVEN.

Fu'ku-shi'ma, 1 fū'kū-shī'mə; 2 fŭ'kŭ-shī'ma, *n.* **Baron Yasumasa** (⁹/₁₁1838–1901). A Japanese general, diplomat, and traveler; commanded Japanese contingent against Boxer uprising in China; knighted by King Edward VII. of England. **2.** A ken in Japan; 5,039 sq. m. **3.** Its capital. [S. W. end of Hokkaido Island, Japan.

Fu'ku-ya'ma, 1 fū'kū-yä'mə; 2 fŭ'kŭ-yä'ma, *n.* A city of

Fu'ku-zu'wa, 1 fū'kū-zū'wə; 2 fŭ'kŭ-zū'wä, **Yukichi** (⁹/₁₁ 1834–1901). A Japanese author, journalist, and promoter of interest in Western civilization among his people.

-ful, *suffix.* 1. Full of; abounding in; containing; as, *mouthful*, beautiful. 2. As much as the quantity or number that will fill; as, a cup*ful*; a spoon*ful*.

Nouns having this suffix form the plural by a terminal *s*: as, *cupfuls*, *pailfuls*. The forms *cupsful*, etc., are not in accordance with the rule for plurals in compounds. *Cups full*, etc., are correct for "more than one cup, each being full."

ful'a-ful, 1 fū'lə-fūl; 2 fŭl'a-fŭl, adj. suffix, < *ful*, full. (2) < AS. *-full*, noun suffix, < *ful*, full.]

ful'a-ta'ri, 1 fū'lə-tā'rī; 2 fŭl'a-tä'rī, *n.* [Brit. New Guinea.] A masked, nocturnal secret society which enforces the taboo of certain nuts, etc., in times of threatened famine.

Ful'bah, 1 fūl'bə; 2 fŭl'ba, n. [Also FULAHS, 1 -hz; 2 -hŭz, *pl.*] [F.] 1. One of the dominant races of the Sudan, black or light-colored, and variously described as negro, negroid, Hamite, or as of Semitic origin with hair much less woolly than that of the negro.

The unanimous theory is that they [the *Fulahs*] are a mixture of Berber and Negro. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xi, p. 291.

2. The language of this race, which recognizes no masculine or feminine, but distinguishes all things in the *animate* or *rational* and *brute* or *irrational* genders. **Fulat; Ful'-bet.—Ful'lah,** *a.*

Ful'bert, 1 fūl'bər; 2 fŭl'bĕr, *n.* –1028?). A French prelate and hymn-writer; as canon of Paris he ordered the punishment of Abelard for betrayal of Héloïse.

fulch, *n.* Same as FOULCH.

fulc'rate, 1 fūl'krēt; 2 fŭl'krāt, *a. Bot.* Furnished with a fulcrum.

fulcra, *n.* pl. of FULCRUM.

ful'cral, 1 fūl'krəl; 2 fŭl'cral, *a.* Pertaining to a fulcrum.

ful'crate, 1 fūl'krēt; 2 fŭl'crāt, *a. Bot.* Same as FULCRATE.

ful'crum, 1 fūl'krəm; 2 fŭl'crum, *n.* [-CRUMS, *pl.*] [L.] 1. Any support on or against which a lever rests, or the point or pivot about which it turns.

It is usual to divide levers into three classes, according to the position of the *fulcrum* in relation to the power and weight.

B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* p. 83. [z. s. & co.]

2. [RARE.] Any prop or support. 3. *Bot.* An accessory appendage or organ, as a tendril, stipule, or bract. 4. *Ich.* One of the spine-like scales along the anterior edge of the fins in ganoid fishes. 5. In trilobites, the bend near the end of each pleuron which forms the edge of the thorax-shield. 6. *Zoöl.* A chitinoid part in the pharynx of insects. 7. In rotifers, the incus. [L., bed-post, < *fulcio*, prop up.]— **ful'crum-age,** *n.* The service of a fulcrum.

ful'crum-ate, *a.* Same as FULCRATE. S. S.

Ful'da, 1 ful'də; 2 fŭl'da, *n.* An ancient manufacturing town in Hesse-Nassau province, Prussia; seat of abbey founded the 8th cent.-cy.

fule', 1 fūl; 2 fūl, *n.* [Scot.] A fool.

fule'ry, *n.* Same as FOWL.

ful'fil', 1 fūl-fil'; 2 fŭl-fĭl', *vt.* [FUL-FILLED', FUL-FILD'ş; FUL-FIL'ING.] 1. To cause to correspond, in execution or effect, with that which has been promised or foretold; bring to pass; make good the provisions or purport of; accomplish; complete; perform; as, to *fulfil* a promise or a duty; the prophecy was *fulfilled*.

2. To complete or fill the time, course, or measure of, or that which is required or desired; make full; fill out; as, to *fulfil* a term of office. 3. [Archaic.] To fill fully or completely; fill up. 4†. To satisfy completely; to fill to the full. 5†. To occupy, as a position. [< AS. *fulfyllan*, < *ful*, FULL, + *fyllan*; see FILL, *v.*] SYN.: see ACCOMPLISH; ARCHIVE; FREE.— **ful-fil'er,** *n.*

ful-fil'ment, } 1 ful-fil'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ful-fil'ment, *n.*

ful-fill'ment, } The act or process of fulfilling, the state of being fulfilled, or that which fulfils; accomplishment; execution; full performance; consummation. **ful'fil'ling.**

In 1864, the *fulfillment* of the thousand-year dream of German unity was apparently as far off as ever.

EDWARD BELLAMY *Looking Backward* p. 334. [H. M. & CO.1890.]

SYN.: see END.

ful'gent, 1 ful'jənt; 2 fŭl'gĕnt, *a.* Beaming or shining brightly; radiant; dazzling; gleaming; effulgent; resplendent.

Just as the sun's slow orb forsook the *fulgent* west.

TASSO *Jerusalem Delivered* tr. by Wiffen, can. 4, st. 55. [< L. *fulgent(t-)s*, ppr. of *fulgeo*, gleam.]— **ful'gen-cy,** *n.* The state or quality of being fulgent; effulgence; brightness.

ful'gent-ly, *adv.*— **ful'gent-ness,** *n.* Same as FULGENCY.

Ful-gen'tius, 1 ful-jen'shəs; 2 fŭl-gĕn'shŭs, **Fabius Claudius Gordianus** (468–†/533). A Latin Father and saint; born at Leptis, North Africa.

fulgid, 1 ful'jid; 2 fŭl'gid, *a.* 1. Fulgent. 2. *Entom.* Fiery-red, or giving out flashing red reflections, as colorspots. [< L. *fulgidus*, < *fulgeo*, gleam.]— **ful-gid'i-ty,** *n.*

ful'gor, 1 ful'gər; 2 fŭl'gor, *n.* [Rare.] Dazzling brightness; effulgence.

Ful'gor-i-de, 1 ful-gor'ı-dē; 2 fŭl-gŏr'i-dĕ, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of auchenorhynchan homopterous insects, especially those having strongly areolated wings, and the ocelli (usually two) and antennæ beneath the eyes: including lantern-flies. [< L. *Fulgora*, goddess of lightning, < *fulgeo*, flash.] **Ful'go-ra,** 1 ful-gō'rə; 2 fŭl-gō'ra, *n. pl.* A subfamily of *Fulgoridæ* containing the typical genera.— **ful'go-rid,** *n.*— **ful'go-roid,** *a.*

ful'gur-, 1 ful'gur-; 2 fŭl'gŭr-. Derived from Latin *fulgur*, lightning (< *fulgeo*, flash): a combining form.

—ful'gu-ral, *a.* [Rare.] Of

or pertaining to lightning.— **fulgural sclence,** prediction by means of lightning.— **ful'gu-rant,** *a. Heraldry:* Flashing; lightning-like.— **ful'gu-rant-ly,** *adv.*— **ful'gu-ra'ta,** *n.* A tube or apparatus used for observing the spectra of products set free from solutions by the passage of electric discharges.

— **ful'gu-rate,** *vt.* To flash or throw out flashes, as of lightning.— **ful'gu-rat'ing,** *pa.* Flashing; emitting flashes; darting; lancinating: said of pains. — **ful'gu-ra'tion,** *n.* 1. The act of flashing or lightening. 2. A sudden glistening of molten gold or silver, at the close of cupellation. Compare BLICK.— **ful'gu-ra'tor,** *n.* An apparatus by which sparks are passed through vapors for spectroscopic observation.

ful'gu-rite, 1 ful'gū-raīt; 2 fŭl'gū-rīt, *n.* A vertical tube with fused walls formed in sand, rarely in compact rock, by the passage of lightning; a lightning-tube. [< L. *fulgur*; see FULGUR-.]

ful'gu-rite', *n.* Same as EXPLOSIVE, *n.*, 2 (5).

ful'gu-rous, 1 ful'gū-rus; 2 fŭl'gū-rŭs, *a.* Flashing, moving, or acting like lightning.

ful'hami, 1 ful'əm; 2 fŭl'am, *n.* A fullam.

Ful'ham², *n.* A parish in S. W. London, England; contains the palace of the Bishop of London.

Ful'ica-ri-a, 1 fūl'ı-kā'rı-ə; 2 fŭl'i-cā'rĭ-ä, *n. pl. Ornith.* In Sclater's classification, a group of rallirform birds including the *Rallidæ* and *Heliornithidæ*.— **ful'li-ca'ri-an,** *a.*

Ful'ica'rine, 1 ful'ı-kā-raīn'; 2 fŭl'i-cā'rīn, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of ralloid birds: coots. **Ful'ica,** *n.* (z. & l., coot.)— **ful'li-cine,** *a.* & *n.*

ful-lig'i-nous, 1 fu-lij'ı-nus; 2 fŭ-lĭj'i-nŭs, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or like soot; sooty or smoke, or having the color of soot; sooty-brown; as, a *fuliginous* tongue; the *fuliginous* tern.

The flame of alcohol produces no smoke or *fuliginous* matter. FARADAY *Chemical Manipulation* p. 110. [L. & 1842.]

2. Dark as if shrouded in smoke; gloomy; as, *fuliginous* melancholy. 3†. Denoting in old medical science the character of certain injurious vapors supposed to arise from organic decay.— **ful-lig'i-nos'i-ty,** *n.*, < L. *fuliginosus*, < *fuligin-*, soot; cp. *fumus*, smoke.] **ful-lig'i-nat'ed†;** **ful-lig'i-noset.**— **ful-lig'i-nos'i-ty.** The state or quality of being fuliginous, or that which is fuliginous; sootiness; gloom.— **ful-lig'i-nous-ly,** *adv.*— **ful-lig'i-nous-ness,** *n.*

ful-lig'o, 1 ful-lig'ō; 2 fŭ-lĭg'o, *n.* [L.] Soot; grime.— **fu-ll'-go-ka'li,** *n.* A black empyreumatic substance obtained by evaporating a solution of potassium hydroxid in which soot has been boiled: used internally and externally in scrofulous, rheumatic, and cutaneous affections.

Ful-liz''u-li'næ, 1 fū-lı-liz'yu-lī'nē; 2 fŭ-lĭz'yu-lī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of ducks: sea-ducks. **Ful-liz'u-la,** *n.* (L. g.) [Dim. of L. *fuligo*, soot.]— **ful-liz'u-line,** *a.* & *n.*

fulk, 1 fuk; 2 fŭlk, *n.* In playing marbles, an unfair forward reaching in shooting.

Ful'ot of Mar'seilles, –1231). A bishop of Toulouse, who persecuted the Albigenses.

full, 1 ful; 2 fŭl, *a.* 1. *t.* 1. To give fulness to; make full. 2 full, as by gathering the cloth on one side of a seam; as, to *full* a sleeve. 3†. To fulfil.

II. *i.* 1. To become full or filled up or out; reach the full; as, the moon *fulls* to-night. 2. To show fulness; draw up, gather, purse; as, the garment *fulls* badly. [< AS. *fullian*, fill, < *full*, FULL, < *full*, full.]

full², *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to become thicker and more compact (and thus firmer, stronger, and of smoother surface) at the expense of the length and breadth, as by any process that will cause felting of the fibers, especially in a fulling-mill; cleanse and thicken; mill; as, to *full* cloth. **II.** *i.* To become thicker and more compact by shrinking, as woolen cloth when felted with soap. [< OF. *fouler*, trample on, < LL. *fullo*, full, < L. *fullo*, fuller.]

full, *a.* 1. Containing or having all that can or all that would be admitted; having no empty or vacant space; filled; as, a *full* tub or table; a *full* list of names.

A pine bucket *full* is just as *full* as a hogshead.

GAIL HAMILTON *Among my Books* first series, p. 9. [c. & co. 1871.]

2. Abounding in something; having a large or sufficient quantity; also, engrossed or excited as with some thought, consideration, or feeling: with *of*; as, a field *full of* thistles; a mind *full of* projects. 3. Perfectly sufficient, adequate, or complete; plentiful; ample; comprehensive; as, a *full* supply; his *full* rank. 4. Ample in extent or volume; well filled or rounded out; hence, showing the entire range of impressions; in the case of the moon, having the disk wholly illuminated.

And when you say the moon is *full*, What is it full of, pray?

EMMA H. NASON *A Small Boy's Questions* st. 4.

5. Filled or satisfied with or as with food or drink; satiated; hence, colloquially, intoxicated. 6. Filled with emotion or with knowledge; ready to overflow with information or with sentiment.

Like Johnson, Burke, and the *full* as distinguished from the learned men, he was always a random reader.

LOWELL *Among my Books* first series, p. 9. [c. & co. 1871.]

7. Heavy or pregnant, as with spawn or young. 8. High, as the tide. 9. Possessing depth or volume: said of sounds. 10. Unbleded; pure: said of color. 11. Having plenty of body: said of wines, etc. [< AS. *ful*.] **full; fullet.** SYN.: see ABUNDANT; AMPLE; ENOUGH; ENTIRE.

— full and by (*Naut.*), close to the wind but with the sails full: said of a ship.

We . . . kept her *full and by* as near as she would lie.
SWIFT *Works, Gulliver* p. 138. [W. & M. 1871.]

— full'-back", *n. Football.* The position or player farthest from the opponent's goal.—**f.-bagged**†, *a.* Rich.—**f. band**, or **f. orchestra**, a band or orchestra that embraces all the instruments in ordinary use.—**f.-bellied**, *a.* **1.** A binding for books in which the whole of the outside of the sides and back is of leather, as distinguished from half-binding. **2.** The act or process of putting on the last hoops and tightening up a barrel, as of fish.—**f.-blooded**, *a.* **1.** A person or animal of unmixed breed.—**f.-blooded**, *a.* **1.** Having a large supply of blood. **2.** Of pure or unmixed blood; thoroughbred.—**f.-blown**†, *a.* **1.** Fully expanded or blossomed out; as, a *full-blown* rose. **2.** Fully matured, perfected, or attired.—**f.-bloomed**†.

Pharisees . . . had come from Jerusalem in *full-bloom* official dignity. GILKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i. p. 402. [A. 1880.]

—f.-blown', *a.* Filled with wind.—**f.-born**, *a.* Entitled by birth to the full rights of citizenship; especially, nobly born.—**f.-bottom**, *n.* That which is full-bottomed; a full-bottomed wig.—**f.-bottomed**, *a.* **1.** Having a large, full bottom. **2.** Comparatively wide and flat, or of large capacity below the water-line; as, a *full-bottomed* vessel.—**f.-bowed**, *a. Naut.* Convexed in the forebody; specif., having overhanging bows.—**f.-brilliant**, *a.* Cut in brilliant style, with 58 facets; said of a diamond.—**f.-brimmed**, *a.* **1.** Having a wide brim, as a hat. **2.** Full to the brim.—**f. brother, f. sister**, a brother or sister having the same father and mother; distinguished from *half-brother* and *half-sister*.—**f. butt** [Colloq.], with a sudden and violent collision.—**f. cadence**, a perfect cadence.—**f.-centred**, *a. Arch.* Of circular outline and struck from a semicircular arch or vaulte.—**f. chisel** [Slang, U. S.], at full speed.—**f. chord**, a chord of which all the notes properly belonging to it are sounded.—**f. court**, all the judges sitting together: a session at which all the judges or justices of the court participate.—**f. dress**, the costume required to be worn at court receptions or at formal social gatherings.—**f.-dress**, *a.* Pertaining to or requiring full dress; as, a *full-dress* reception.—**f. drive** [Colloq.], with great force, speed, or vigor.—**f.-eared**, *a.* Having the ears full or perfect: said of a horse.—**f.-eyed**, *a.* Having large eyes.—**f.-face**, *n. Print.* A full-faced type.—**f.-faced**, *a.* **1.** Having a plump chubby face. **2.** Facing directly toward one; with the face turned toward the observer. **3.** *Print.* Of the form of standard body-type, but having the heavy lines very thick; bold-faced: said of type like that in which the words and phrases defined in this dictionary are printed.—**f.-formed**, *a.* Shaped to the full proportions of the body to be covered.—**f.-fed**, *a.* Fed to the full; in a plump condition.—**f.-fledged**, *a.* Fully developed; having attained full organization.—**f.-fleshed**, *a.* Fleshy; fat.—**f.-flowing**, *a.* **1.** Flowing fully or freely: said of robes. **2**†. Having full vein.—**f.-formed**, *a.* Having full size or figure; plump, as a *full-formed* woman.—**f.-fortuned**, *a.* Very prosperous; at the height of one's fortune.—**f.-fraught**, *a.* Fully laden.—**f. hand**, in poker, three of a kind and a pair, a hand next in value below four of a kind.—**f.-handed**, *a.* **1.** Having the hands full, as of gifts. **2.** Having all the hands or assistants needed: having every place filled; as, the ship is *full-handed* now.—**f.-headed**, *a.* Full of pluck; courageous. **2.** Having the heart full of feeling or emotion.—**f. house.** **1.** A session, as of a legislative or deliberative body, in which all or most of the members are present in their usual capacity: also, any large audience. **2.** [Colloq.] In poker, a full hand.—**f.-jewelled**, *a.* Having all the watch-holes jewelled: said of watches.—**f. land** (*Old Eng. Hist.*), a yard-land, or such as the common measure or type of a peasant holding.—**f. line.** **1.** A complete stock or assortment, as of some kind of goods. **2.** *Print.* A line full of type to the width of the column or page, as opposed to a *break-line* or *catch-line*.—**f. moon**, the moon when it shows its whole earthward side or disk illuminated, or the time when this occurs.—**f.-mouthed**, *a.* One who talks continually or too much; a chatterer.—**f.-mouth**, *adv.* With open mouth; eagerly; in full cry.—**f.-mouthed**, *a.* **1.** Having a loud voice; loud-voiced. **2.** Relating to or proceeding from a mouth filled with wind; as, a *full-mouthed* blast. **3.** [Rare.] Having abundance of food; as, *full-mouthed* Easter.—**f. nelson**, see NELSON.—**f. orbed**, *a.* Having the orb or disk filled: complete in roundness; having a full-moon appearance.—**f. organ**, the full power of the organ: used as a direction to organists.—**f.-pitch**, *n. Cricket.* A ball that does not touch the ground before it is hit by the batsman or strikes his wicket.—**f. point**, in punctuation, a period.—**f. stop**†.—**f.-sailed**, *a.* Having all sails set; hence, with extreme velocity.—**f. sap** (*Mil.*), a double sap.—**f. score** (*Mus.*), a score complete for all parts and instruments.—**f. sea**, high tide; high water.—**f. sight** (*Gunnery*), an arrangement such that the front sight can be seen through the rear one.—**f.-souled**, *a.* Having a magnanimous disposition; noble-minded.—**f. speed**, the greatest attainable velocity: used also adverbially.—**f.-spirited**, *a.* Having vigor or impetuosity.—**f. stock** (*U. S. Finance*), stock having a par value of $100.—**f.-summed**, *a.* Having a full complement or outfit; complete.—**f. swing**, unrestrained liberty or license; free course; full or untrammeled operation or speed. **2.** *Golf.* A swing of a club so far around that it is horizontal over the player's head.—**f.-side**, *a.* Being at full tide, as ocean hence, plenteous; overflowing; profuse; abundant.—**f.-tuned**, *a.* In tune; concordant; harmonious; uniform.—**f. villain** (*Eng. Hist.*), a villain having a full share of villainy.—**f.-winged**, *a.* Having powerful or complete wings.—**keep her f.** (*Naut.*), keep the sails filled: an order to the helmsman.

Many self-explaining compounds not here have *full* as the first element: as, **full-armed, f.-bound, f.-gorged, f.-grown, f.-hot**†, **f.-length, f.-manned, f.-rigged, f.-stock, f.-tuned, f.-voiced.**

full, *n.* **1.** The highest state, point, or degree; complete measure; fullest or utmost extent; fulness; as, the *full* of the tide; fed to the *full*. **2.** The phase (of the moon) when the whole earthward side is illuminated.

It was their custom ever to march from home but at the *full* of the moon. KEIGHTLEY *Greece* pt. i. p. 93. [H. G. & c. to 1839.]

3. In the game of poker, a full hand. **4.** [Eng.] A bank or ridge of pebbles, piled up by sea-waves. **5.** [Ir. & Scot.] The contents of a vessel filled to its utmost capacity; as, give me the *full* of the pitcher. [< AS. *fulle*, < *ful*, full.] **— at full, at the f.**, in, at, or during the time of the height, fullest state or the like; complete; completely; thoroughly; in full.

I thought our love at *full*. LOWELL *Sonnets* sonnet xxvii.

— in f., of, for, or containing the full value or amount; without reduction, abatement, or omission; not abridged; as, payment *in full*.— **to the f.**, to the uttermost.

full, *adv.* Without abatement, diminution, reserve, or qualification; in full, good, or equal measure or degree; fully; completely; equally; quite; exactly; directly; precisely; very; as, *full* as good; to run *full* fast. **full**†.

The thought of sixand-eighteence Did make his heart *full* gay.
THACKERAY *King of Brentford's Testament* st. 3.

Ful'la, 1 ful'ə; 2 fūl'a, *n. Norse Myth.* One of Frigg's maidservants. Her flowing hair and golden fillet represent the fulness of the earth in harvest.

full'age, 1 ful'ij; 2 fūl'aj, *n.* The price for fulling cloth.

ful'lam, 1 ful'əm; 2 fūl'am, *n.* **1.** [Gamblers' Slang.] A false or fraudulent die. **2.** Any sham or fraud. [< *Fulham*, a London suburb infested with gamblers.]

full'-bagged"†, *etc.* See under FULL.

full'er, 1 ful'ər; 2 fūl'er, *n.* To form a groove or cause in by the use of a fuller. See FULLER-², *n.*—**fuller a** bonedshate. See FULLER-², *n.*—**full'er-ing-tool"**, *n. Mech.* A kind of widepointed calking-iron.

full'er, 1 ful'ər; 2 fūl'er, *n.* One who fulls cloth. **2.** The stamp of a fulling-mill or of a cloth-stamping machine.—**fullers' board**, see MILLBOARD.—**fullers' earth**, a non-plastic clay used in fulling cloth and to remove grease. **fullers' chalk**†.—**Fuller's Earth** (*Geol.*), a formation in the Lower Oolite series of Jurassic strata in England. See GEOLOGY.—**full'er's-herb"**, *n.* The common soapwort or bouncing-bet (*Saponaria officinalis*), useful in removing stains from cloth.—**fuller's-teasel**, *n.* A stout coarse herb (*Dipsacus fullonum*) resembling a thistle, with opposite connate leaves, and oblong heads of flowers. See DIPSACUS.—**fuller's-thistle**†: **fuller's-weed**†. **full'er-y**, *n.* A place where cloth is fulled or milled.

full'er², *n.* A blacksmith's tool with a round edge, for grooving or spreading hot iron; a swage or cæsar.

Fullers.
a, anvil; *f, f*, top and bottom fullers.

Full'er, **1. Andrew** (ā'-/1754–^{6}/$_{12}$ 1815), an English clergyman. **2. George** (1⅔–1834), an American painter. **Romany Rye** (1857), etc. **3. Melville Weston** (ō/ō-1833–^{7}/$_{10}$1910), an American lawyer, editor, and chief justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1888. **4. Sarah Margaret** (ō/ō-1810–^{7}/$_{19}$1850), a distinguished woman, an American writer: *Women in the Nineteenth Century*. **5. Thomas** (1608–^{8}/$_{16}$1661), an English divine; chaplain to Charles II., 1660; *Worthies of England*, etc.

Full'er-ton, 1 ful'ər-tən; 2 fu'er-ton, *n.* A city in Nance

full'ing, 1 ful'ing; 2 fūl'ing, *n.* The act of becoming full.

full'ing-mill", *n.* The act, process, or operation of compressing (shrinking) woolen cloth by the action of heat and moisture; milling. See FULL², *v.*—**full'ing-mill"**, *n.* **1.** A machine for fulling woolen cloth. **2.** A mill where cloth is fulled.—**full'ing-stock"**, *n.* Material for fulling. **2.** A mallet or arrangement of mallets for hammering oil into hides.

full'ish, *a.* [Rare.] Almost full.

full'y-fed", **f.-mouthed**, *etc.* See under FULL.

full'om, *n.* A fullam.

Ful-lo'ni-an, 1 fu-lō'ni-ən; 2 fū-lō'ni-an, *n. Geol.* Same as FULLER'S EARTH.—**Ful-lo'ni-an**, *a.*

full'y, 1 ful'i; 2 fūl'y, *adv.* **1.** In full or complete manner or degree; entirely; adequately; sufficiently; without lack or defect; as, to be *fully* convinced. **full'iche**†.

ful'mar, 1, 2 fūl'mar; 2 fūl'mar, *n.* A large petrel-like sea-bird of *Fulmarus* or a related genus, inhabiting polar coasts in vast assemblages and feeding upon fish and floating carrion. The common arctic fulmar (*F. glacialis*) resembles a herring-gull in plumage, and its eggs and oil are taken in great quantities in the outer Hebrides. *Ossifraga gigantea* is the **giant fulmar** of southern seas. [< FOOLMART.]


a

ful'mart, *n.* A foumart.

ful'men, 1 ful'mən; 2 fūl'men, [Rare.] A thunder-bolt. [L., < *fulgeo*, flash.]

ful'mi-nant, 1 ful'mi-nənt; 2 fūl'mi-nant, *a.* **I.** *a.* Thundering and lightning; fulminating. **II.** *n.* That Giant Fulmar, from a specimen in which illustrates or the American Museum of Natural History. ½2 *fulminant*(-s), ppr. of *fulmino*, lighten, < *fulgeo*, flash.]—**ful'mi-nan-cy**, *n.*

ful'mi-nate, 1 ful'mi-nēt; 2 fūl'mi-nāt, *n.* [-NĀT-ING.]—NAT-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to explode. **2.** To utter or issue, as a threat or menace, especially in ecclesiastical condemnation.

Another example of the construction was then *fulminated*.
LINGARD *England* vol. iii. p. 53. [H. c. 1827.]

II. *i.* **1.** To lighten or thunder; hence, to explode with a loud report; detonate. **2.** To issue denunciations or denunciations, either with authority or upon a pretense of authority; issue strong threats or menaces.

The Judaizers against whom Paul *fulminated*, were people who set Moses on a level with Christ.
MATTHEW ARNOLD *Literature and Dogma* p. 15. [o. & co. 1873.]

3. To assume suddenly a bright uniform color; said of gold at the end of the refining process. [< *L. fulminatus*, pp. of *fulmino*; see FULMINANT.] — **ful'mi-na'tion**, *n.* The act of fulminating, or that which is fulminated; a thundering-out; denunciation. [L.] Those who fulminates: specif. [F., Jove, as god of thunder.— **ful'mi-na-to"ry**, *a.* Uttering fulminations; striking terror.

ful'mi-nate, *n.* **1.** A salt of fulminic acid. Fulminates explode violently, and some are used to make percussion-caps. **2.** A mixture containing such a salt, used to produce an explosion, as *fulminate* of mercury. **3.** [Rare.] A violent explosion.

ful'mi-na"ting, 1 ful'mi-nāt"ing; 2 fūl'mi-nāt"ing, *pa.* **1.** Thundering; also, suddenly and noisily exploding. **2.** Making loud threats. **3.** Having a sudden and violent onset: said of a disease.—**fulminating cap**, a percussion-cap.—**f. powder**, gunpowder; a mixture capable of violently exploding when struck;— **f. oil**, nitroglycerin.

ful'mine, 1 ful'min; 2 fūl'min, *v.* [FUL'MINED, FUL'-MIN-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To dart and thunder like lightning; shoot with explosion. **2.** To utter or proclaim authoritatively or vehemently; fulminate. **II.** *i.* To thunder; hence, to speak in a vehement and authoritative manner.

We would not forgive an Milton's Virgilius '*fulmined* over Greece,' where the verb in English conveys at once the idea of flash and reverberation, but avoids that of riving and shattering.
LOWELL *Among my Books* first series p. 152. [o. & co. 1871.]

[< F. *fulminer*, < L. *fulmino*; see FULMINANT.] — **ful-min'e-ous**, *a.* Of or concerning thunder. **ful'mi-nous**†.

ful-min'ic, 1 ful-min'ik; 2 fūl-min'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, relating to, or producing a detonation. [< L. *fulmen (fulmin-)*, lightning, < *fulgeo*, flash.] — **fulminic acid**, an unisolated compound ($C_2N_2O_2H_2$) that unites with bases to form explosive salts, called fulminates. The mercury salt ($Hg(C_2N_2O_2)$) is used for percussion-caps.

ful'mi-nu'rate, *n.* [ful'mi-nū'rāt, *n.* 2 fūl'mi-nū'rat, *n. Chem.* A salt produced from fulminuric acid.

ful'mi-nu'ric, 1 ful'mi-nū'rik; 2 fūl'mi-nū'ric, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from fulminic and uric acids.—**fulminuric acid**, a dibasic acid compound ($H_2C_4N_4O_4$) known by its salts and other compounds.

ful'ness, 1 ful'nes; 2 fūl'nes, *n.* The state or quality of being full; the fulness of time, the appointed or destined time.

ful'some, 1 ful'səm; 2 fūl'som, *a.* **1.** Offensive from fulness; cloying. **2.** [Rare.] Abundant; plentiful.

ful'some, 1 ful'səm; 2 fūl'som, *a.* **1.** Offensive from fulness; cloying. **2.** [Rare.] Abundant; plentiful.

ful'sum', [Colloq.] excess of praise or commendation; hence, coarse; disgusting.

No adulation was too *fulsome* for her [Elizabeth].
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 376. [H. 1875.]

2†. Full; fat; satiated. **3**†. Lustful; wanton. [ME. *fulsum*, < *ful*, FULL, *a.*, + *-sum*, -SOME.] — **ful-sum'ly**, *adv.*— **ful'some-ness**, *n.*

Ful'stone, 1 ful'stən; 2 ful'ston, *n.* A village in West Wight Yorkshire, England.

Ful'ton, 1 ful'tən; 2 ful'ton, *n.* **1. Robert** (1765–^{2}/$_{24}$1815), an American engineer, inventor, and artist, born in Pennsylvania. He launched the first steamboat on the Seine, Aug. 9, 1803, and the "Clermont," the first on the Hudson river, Aug. 11(?), 1807. **2.** A county in N. Arkansas, 622 sq. m.; county-seat, Salem. **3.** A county in N. W. Georgia; 174 sq. m.; county-seat, Atlanta. **4.** A county in W. Illinois; 828 sq. m.; county-seat, Lewistown. **5.** A county in N. E. Indiana; 382 sq. m.; county-seat, Rochester. **6.** A county in S. W. Kentucky; 200 sq. m.; county-seat, Hickman. **7.** A county in N. E. New York; 486 sq. m.; county-seat, Johnstown. **8.** A county in N. W. Ohio; 419 sq. m.; county-seat, Wauseon. **9.** A county in S. central Pennsylvania; 416 sq. m.; county-seat, McConnellsburg. **10.** A city, county-seat of Callaway county, Mo.; seat of Westminster College (Presbyterian), founded in 1849. **11.** A village in Oswego county, New York. **12.** A post-village in Whiteside county, Ill. **13.** A town in Fulton county, Ky.

ful'ves'cent, 1 ful'ves'ənt; 2 fūl-ves'ent, *a.* Somewhat fulvous. [< L. *fulvus*, tawny.]

Ful'vi-a, 1 ful'vi-ə; 2 fūl'vi-a, *n.* [L.] **1.** The mistress of Curius, one of Catiline's conspirators, who revealed the plot to Cicero. **2.** (-ə-lā. C.), the wife of Mark Antony.

ful'vous, 1 ful'vus; 2 fūl'vus, *a.* Reddish-yellow; tawny. [< L. *fulvus*, < *fulgeo*, gleam.] **fulvet**†; **ful'vid**†. **ful'vo-ge'nic-ous**, *a.* Brassy, with a tinge of brownish-yellow.—**ful'vo-hy'a-line**, *a.* Glassy-yellow; amber-like.—**ful'vo-ru'fous**, *a.* Orange-red.

ful'wa, 1 ful'wə; 2 ful'wa, *n.* [E. Ind.] The Indian butter-tree (*Bassia butyracea*), and the solid butter obtained from it. See BUTTER. [England.

Ful'wood, 1 ful'wud; 2 ful'wōd, *n.* A town in Lancashire,

ful'yie†, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** To overthrow; injure. **2.** To violate (a woman).

ful'yie, *n.* [Scot.] Refuse; manure.— **ful'yie-man**, *n.* A

fum†, *n.* To thrum, as upon a liddle.

fum, *n.* Same as FUMET.

fu-ma'cious, 1 fiu-mē'shus; 2 fū-mā'shūs, *a.* Smoky; hence, given to smoking tobacco. [< L. *fumus*, smoke.] **fu-ma'ceous**†.

fu-ma'do, 1 fiu-mē'dō; 2 fū-mā'dō, *n.* [Sp.] A smoked pilchard or other fish. **fu-made'**†.

fu'mage†, *n.* A chimney-tax; hearth-money.

fu'ma-gine, 1 fiu'mə-jin; 2 fū'ma-gin, *n.* A dark sooty coating on the leaves of higher plants, caused by a fungus (genus *Fumago*). [< L. *fumus*, smoke.]

Fu-ma'go, 1 fiu-mē'gō; 2 fū-mā'go, *n.* [L. A form-genus of fungi forming the conidial stage of perisporiaceous ascomycetous fungi.

fu'mant, 1 fiu'mənt; 2 fū'mant, *a.* [F.] *Her.* Emitting smoke.

fu'mar, 1 fiu'mər; 2 fū'mar, *n.* [F.] *Her.* Emitting smoke. BOUTELL. [acid.

fu'ma-rate, 1 fiu'mə-rēt; 2 fū'ma-rāt, *n.* A salt of fumaric

fu'ma're-a, 1 fiu-mē'ri-ə; 2 fū-mā're-a, *n.* The fog of spray that prevails over the Adriatic when a bora is blowing. [< L. *fumus*, smoke.] **fu-ma'ri-a**†.

Fu-ma'ri-a-ce'æ, 1 fiu-mē'ri-ē'si; 2 fū-mā'ri-a'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of polypetalous herbs of the fumitory family — closely allied to the poppy family, having dissected leaves and irregular flowers with 4 united petals and 6 diadelphous stamens. It embraces 7 genera and about 103 species. **Fumar'i-a** (ē.æ) [< L. *fumus*, smoke.] **fu-ma'ri-ē**†. **fu-ma'ri-æ**†.

fu-ma'ric, 1 fiu-mar'ik; 2 fū-mār'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or occurring in fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*).— **fumaric acid**, a white crystalline compound contained in fumitory, and formed by decomposing malic acid.

fu'ma-rin, 1 fiu'mə-rin, -in *or* -in; 2 fu'ma-rin, -in *or* **fu'ma-rine**, -in, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline bitter alkaloid extracted from fumitory (*Fumaria officinalis*).

fu-ma'ri-um, 1 fiu-mē'ri-um; 2 fū-mā'ri-ūm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.* [LL.] A smoke-chamber in an ancient Roman house for drying wood and smoking meat and wine.

fu'ma-roid, 1 fiu'mə-roid; 2 fū'ma-roid, *a. Chem.* Of the character of fumaric acid. [< FUMARIC + -OID.]

fu'ma-role, 1 fiu'mə-rōl; 2 fū'ma-rōl, *n.* A small hole from which volcanic vapors issue. [< It. *fumaruolo*, < LL. *fumarium*, dim. of *fumarium*, chimney, < L. *fumus*, smoke.] — **fu'ma-ro'lic**, *a.*

fu'ma-ryl, 1 fiu'mə-ril; 2 fū'ma-ryl, *n. Chem.* The bivalent radical $C_2H_2(CO)_2$; as, *fumaryl* chlorid ($C_2H_2C_2O_2Cl_2$).

fu'ma-to'ri-um, 1 fiu'mə-tō'ri-um; 2 fū'ma-tō'ri-ūm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] An ancient Roman chimney, flue, fireplace, or apparatus, etc., to contain gases or the like, with which to destroy insects, scales, etc.; a fumigatory. [< L. *fumus*, smoke.] **fu'ma-to'ry**†.

Fum'bi, 1 fum'bi; 2 fūm'bi, *n.* A town in Aruwimi department.

fum'ba, 1 fum'bə; 2 fūm'ba, *n.* [Afr.] A sleeping-bag of matting used by natives in south-central Africa.

fum'ble, 1 fum'bl; 2 fūm'bl, *v.* [FUM'BLED, FUM'BLING.]

fum'bler, 1 fum'blər; 2 fūm'bler, *n.* [FUM'BLING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To handle clumsily or blindly; finger in a purposeless manner or with thoughtless repetition.

He could not think of a word to say; and twisting and *fumbling* his cap, did not know how to go.
GEORGE W. CURTIS *Trumpa* p. 59. [H. 1861.]

2. To stop or catch (a ball) in a clumsy manner, causing a delay, as in baseball or cricket.

II. *t.* **1.** To feel about blindly or clumsily; use one's hands in an aimless, nervous, or awkward manner; grope about with uncertainty: often used figuratively.

With such clumsy tools as argument and logic, men only *fumble* at the lock of the spiritual world.
ARNOLD E. BARR *Friend Olivia* p. 432. [o. & co.]

2†. To stammer; stutter. [< D. *fommelen*.] — **fum'ble-fist"ed**, *a. Naut.* Awkward in handling ropes, etc.

— **fum'ble, n.** **1.** *Baseball.* The act of fumbling a ball. **2.** [Rare.] The act of searching aimlessly.— **fum'bler**, *n.*— **fum'bling-ly**, *adv.*

fume, 1 fūm; 2 fūm, *v.* [FUMED; FUM'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To subject to the action of smoke, vapor, or fumes; specif., to expose to the fumes of ammonia or other volatile chemical, to develop or improve, as in some photographic processes and in treatment of cabinet woods. 2. To fill, as a room, with vapors or smoke. 3. To exhale, as odoriferous or noxious gases. 4. To flatter inordinately. 5. [College slang.] To smoke (tobacco). 6†. To perfume, as with incense. **II.** *i.* 1. To emit smoke in burning; smoke. 2. To throw off gases. 3. To pass off in a mist or vapor.

Naught else but smoke, that *fumeth* soon away.
SPENSER *Colin Clout's Come Home Again* l. 120.

4. To express irritation or anger in manner, looks, or words; exhibit fretful passion. 5†. To be carried away by emotions or excesses as if by liquor or narcotic vapors. [< F. *fumer,* < L. *fumo,* < *fumus,* smoke.] Syn.: see BLUSTER.—**fum'er,** *n.* 1. One who fumes. 2†. One who perfumes.

fume, 2 fūm, *n.* [pearance; smoke-colored.

fu'mē, 1 fū'mē; 2 fū'mā, *pa.* [F.] Of smoky or hazy appearance.

fume, *n.* 1. Vapor, visible or invisible, especially as having narcotic, choking, or other sense-affecting qualities; reek; smoke; as, the *fumes* of sulfur. 2. Any state of mind that confuses or stupefies; especially, fretful anger.

'How dare ye, sir, speak to me in this tone?' cries the Doctor in a great *fume.* THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* p. 234. [R.]

3. Anything unsubstantial or evanescent; idle fancy. Nature was all smiling, and by a kind of sympathy she drew me in to laugh with her, and all my melancholy went off in *fume.*
WEBSTER in *Priv. Corresp.* vol. i. p. 118. [R. a. o. 1857.]

4. *Metal.* Metallic vapor, or metallic compounds as vapor, given off by gases from a smelting furnace, or the solid matter they deposit. 5. [Rare.] A person who fumes. 6. [Archaic.] Smoke. 7†. Excessive praise; flattering incense. 8†. Incense. [OF., < L. *fumus,* smoke.] —**fume'-chamber,** *n.* A chamber which gathers and discharges foul odors from a laboratory.—**lead fume,** *n.* Dust of various oxids, carried off with the gases evolved in smelting lead ores.

fu'mer-el, 1 fū'mar-el; 2 fū'mer-el, *n. Arch.* Same as FEMERELL.

fu-mette', 1 fū-met'; 2 fū-mēt', *n.* 1. The scent or high flavor of [wa-keep venison or other game. 2. The savory odor of meats while cooking.

Such a *fumette* from plump partridges and roasting pigs.
ROBERT JAMESON *Letters to your Beau* act i, sc. 3.

[< F. *fumet,* < OF. *fum,* vapor, < L. *fumus,* smoke.]

fu-met'z, 1 fū-met'z; 2 fū-mēt', *n.* A fumitory.

fume 'wort', 1 fūm'wŭrt'; 2 fūm'wôrt', *n.* A fumitory.

—**pale fumewort,** *n.* The colewead (*Corydalis glauca*).

fu'mid, *a.* Fuming.—**fu-mid'i-ty†, fu'mid-ness†,** *n.*

fu'mi-duct, 1 fū'mi-dukt; 2 fū'mi-dŭkt, *n.* A smoke-vent.

fume'-duct',

fu-mif'er-ous, 1 fu-mif'ar-us; 2 fu-mif'er-ŭs, *a.* Sending forth smoke. [< L. *fumifer, + fumus,* smoke, + *fero,* bear.]

fu-mif'u-gist, 1 fu-mif'ū-jist; 2 fu-mif'yū-jist, *n.* [RARE.] One who or that which expels fumes or smoke. [< L. *fumus,* smoke, + *fugo,* cause to flee, < *fugio,* flee.]—**fu-mif'u-gant,** *a.*

fu'mi-fy†, *vt.* To fumigate or fill with smoke.

fu'mi-gate, 1 fū'mi-gēt; 2 fū'mi-gāt, *vt.* [-GA'TED; -GA'TING.] 1. To subject to the action of smoke or fumes, especially for disinfection or smoke. 2. To perfume. [< L. *fumigatus,* pp. of *fumigo,* fumigate, < *fumus,* smoke, + *ago,* drive.]—**fu'mi-gant†,** *a.* Fuming.—**fu'mi-ga'tor,** *n.* One who or an apparatus that fumigates; especially, a lamp for disinfecting by fumes.—**fu'mi-ga-to'ri-um,** *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] 1. A censer. 2. A fumatorium.—**fu'mi-ga-to-ry,** *a.* Cleansing by smoke.

fu'mi-ga'tion, 1 fū'mi-gē'shan; 2 fū'mi-gā'shon, *n.* 1. The act of fumigating, or disinfecting with fumes; specif., the destruction of germs by means of some disinfecting vapor, as that of chlorin or sulfur. 2. Smoke or fumes. 3. Incense, or the burning of it.

fu'mi-ga'cious, *a.*

fum'ing, 1 fūm'ing; 2 fūm'ing. **I.** *pa.* Emitting or producing fumes. **II.** *n.* 1. The act of smoking or impregnating with smoke. 2. The act of fuming in festation of irritation. 3†. Idle fancy; vaporing.—**Cadet's fuming liquid,** same as ALKARSIN.—**fum'ing-box',** *n.* A box for exposing sensitized photographic paper to ammonia-fumes.—**fuming nitric acid.** See **I. liquid of Libavius,** fuming stannic chlorid ($SnCl_4$). By addition of water it forms butter of tin.—**f. nitric acid,** concentrated nitric acid, containing varying quantities of N_2O_5 dissolved in it.—**f. spot,** *n.* A censer or brazier.—**fum'ing-ly,** *adv.* In an angry manner; ragingly.

fu'mi-to-ry, 1 fū'mi-tō-ry; 2 fū'mi-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -riz, *pl.*] Any species of the genus *Fumaria;* especially, *F. officinalis,* now naturalized in the United States, a low herb with terminal racemes of rose-colored flowers; fume-colewort. [< F. *fumeterre,* < L. *fumus terræ,* smoke; *terræ,* gen. s. of *terra,* earth.]—**climbing fumitory,** a delicate biennial papaveraceous vine (*Adlumia fungosa*) that climbs over other plants by means of twining leaflstalks: cultivated for its white or purplish flowers.

fu-miv'o-rous, 1 fū'miv'o-rus; 2 fū-miv'o-rŭs, *a.* Arranged to consume (its own) smoke.

fum'mel, 1 fum'el; 2 fŭm'el, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A blany.

fu'mous, 1 fū'mus; 2 fū'mŭs, *a.* 1. *Bot.* Smoke-colored; grayish-brown. 2†. Fumy. 3†. Producing fumes or causing excitations. [< F. *fumeux,* < L. *fumosus,* < *fumus,* smoke.] **fu'mose†.—fu-mos'i-ty†,** *n.* 1. Smokiness: characterized by fumes. 2. Fumes of strong drink; excitations. **fu-mose'-ness,** *n.* [RARE.]—**fu'mous-ly,** *adv.*

fum'y, 1 fūm'i; 2 fūm'y, *a.* Yielding or containing fumes; smoky; vaporous.—**fum'i-ly,** *adv.* Smokily; with fume.

fun, 1 fun; 2 fŭn, *vt.* [FUNNE'D, FUNN'D; FUN'NING.] [Colloq.] To indulge in fun; make sport; jest.

fun, *n.* 1. That which excites merriment; comical or frolicsome doings; jollification; also, the mirth and enjoyment derived therefrom; frolic; jollity. 2. That ruder or more boisterous quality of wit and humor, whether colloquial or literary, that excites hilarity or glee; whimsicality; drollery; joke; as, the wit of Sydney Smith, the humor of Douglas Jerrold, and the *fun* of Thomas Hood. [Of Celt. orig.; cp. Gael. Ir. *fonn,* delight.] Syn.: see AMUSEMENT; FROLIC.—**for fun,** for amusement; with no serious purpose.—**in fun,** sportively; not in earnest.—**like fun** [Colloq.], in lively, energetic, or thorough fashion.

fu'na, 1 fū'na; 2 fū'nä, *n.* [Japan.] A goldfish.

fu-nam'bu-list, 1 fu-nam'bū-list; 2 fū-nām'bū-llst, *n.* A performer on a tight or slack rope; rope-walker. [< L. *funambulus,* < *funis,* rope, + *ambulo,* walk.] **fu-nam'bu-lant†; fu-nam'bu-lo†; fu-nam'bu-lust.—fu-nam'bu-late†,** *vi.* To walk a rope.—**fu-nam'bu-la'tion,** *n.* [Rare.]—**fu-nam'bu-la'tor†,** *n.—***fu-nam'bu-la-to'ry,** *a.* Of, or pertaining to a rope-walker or rope-walking.—**fu-nam'bu-lism,** *n.* Rope-walking.

Fu-na'ri-a, 1 fū-nā'ri-a; 2 fū-nā'ri-ä, *n. Bot.* A genus of acrocarpous mosses, having a pear-shaped capsule with peristome single, double, or entirely wanting, and vesicular calyptra. *F. hygrometrica,* a cosmopolitan species, has its seta very hygroscopic, twisting when dry and straightening when moist.—**f.** *fusiis,* rope.]

Fun-chal', 1 fun-shēl'; 2 fun-chäl', *n.* A seaport town; capital of Madeira Island; a winter health resort.

Funck'-Bren-ta'no, 1 fungk'-brē-tā'nō; 2 fŭngk'-brĕn-tä'no, **Franz** (fränts'1862–.). A French librarian and historian.

func'tion, 1 fungk'shan; 2 fŭnc'shon, *vi.* To perform a function; act; as, the legs in some crustaceans *function* as gills.

func'tion, *n.* 1. Any specific power of acting or operating that belongs to an agent, or the specific work accomplished by it; as, the *functions* of the mind.

The soul in man . . . has a *function* called memory, or faculty of memory, of calculation, of comparison. EMERSON *Essays, Over-Soul* 1st first series, p. 215. [M. a. co. 50.]

2. An office or work properly belonging or assigned to a person in a particular station or character; an activity rightfully belonging to a person or thing; one's proper business, duty, part, or office.

It is one of the undisputed *functions* of government to take precautions against crime before it has been committed.
MILL *On Liberty* p. 185. [v. a ☞. 1863.]

3. The proper activity or employment of any faculties or powers.

Every man . . . is by God endowed with competent abilities to discharge some *function* or other necessary in life.
BARROW *Sermons* vol. i. p. 560. [v. c. ☞. 1845.]

4. Any property or fact depending upon or varying with another. 5. *Physiol.* A special office in the animal economy; the work done by any instrument a specific organ or system of organs; the normal action of any organ or set of organs. 6. A public or official ceremony; specif. (*Eccl.*), a service with full ritual and elaborate music; also, a sumptuous or formal social entertainment.

At night, in the Season, it is a sight to see the long line of carriages setting out for Almack's, or for some of the many masquerades, who are attending some great *function* in some great house.
A. LANG in *Scribner's Magazine* Aug., 1891, p. 150.

7. *Math.* A quantity whose value is dependent on the value of some other quantity or quantities; also, the variables, or independent variables, varying when they vary and remaining constant when they are constant; any algebraic expression containing one or more indeterminate variable quantities. 8. *pl.* The powers of the Dionysius. See HIERARCHY. 9†. Action; doing; producing. [OF., < L. *functio(n-),* < *functus,* pp. of *fungor,* execute.]—**Abelian function.** *Math.* A hyperelliptic function. 2. a ratio of double theta functions.—**algebraic f.** 1. A function whose value is derived from the value of its variables by algebraic operations. 2. One that is expressed as the solution of an algebraic equation.—**alternate f.,** one that changes its sign when any two of the variables are interchanged.—**analytic f.,** one that can be expressed by the symbols of analysis.—**Appell's functions** (*Math.*), of any two variables, the functions which are hypergeometric. [Named for P. E. *Appell,* French mathematician.]—**cancellation f.** (*Math.*), a function ϕ whose defining equation is $\phi^m(x+1) - \phi^m(:) = m.^{m-1}$.—**Carnot's f.,** that expressing the relation between the heat given off by a body and the work it can do.—**characteristic f.** 1. thermodynamics, a function expressing all the properties of a system in equilibrium, in terms of its generalized coordinates, generalized forces, temperature, energy, and entropy.—**circular f.** (*Math.*), one which, like certain animals, as the chameleon, of changing color to resemble surrounding objects.—**circular f.,** an angle or are considered as dependent on the ratio of the trigonometrical function.—**complex f.** (*Math.*), a function of a complex variable.—**cyclic f.** (*Math.*), a function that increases by a constant when any two variables are continuously through a cycle of values.—**decreasing f.,** a function that decreases as its independent variable increases.—**derived f.,** a function equal to a differential coefficient.—**diaphoric f.,** see DIAPHORIC.—**discontinuous f.,** one that does not continuously vary with any of the variables.—**doubly periodic f.,** one that returns to the same value when the variable changes by either of two constant quantities, no one and the same variable.—**elliptic f.,** one that is the inverse of an elliptic integral.—**empiric f.,** one found by observation, expressing the relation between two quantities.—**entire f.,** one whose function requires only addition, subtraction, and multiplication.—**equipotential f.,** one denoting equality of potential.—**even f.,** one that remains unchanged when the variables change its sign.—**explicit f.** (*Math.*), a function expressed directly in terms of other quantities.—**fractional f.,** one which has no algebraic form for its values out of a finite portion, as $Ence's$ *Brit.* **meromorphic f.**†.—**func'tion-rails',** *n. pl. Railroad.* Switch-rails.—**Green's f.,** any one of a number of functions, due to Green, which are of service in finally solving problems of electrostatics.—**harmonic f.** (*Math.*), any real function, V, that satisfies Laplace's equation, especially by employing only two variables.

—**homogeneous f.,** a function which, when its terms are all of the same degree in the variables.—**hyperbolic f.,** any one of a series of functions bearing the same relation to a hyperbola that hyperbolic functions do to a circle, and called the hyperbolic sine (s'nh), hyperbolic cosine (cosh), etc.—**implicit f.,** one the determination of whose value requires the solution of one or more equations of condition.—**increasing f.,** a function that increases when its variable increases.—**inverse f.** or **inverse of a f.,** that formed from any function by making the variable the function and vice versa without changing the relation between them.—**irrational f.,** one involving the extraction of an indicated root which can not be expressed as a rational function.—**lacunary f.** (*Math.*), a function that ceases to exist over a part of a plane called a *lacunary space,* because at each point in such part it possesses an essential singularity.—**linear f.** (*Math.*), a function whose variables are of the first degree, and which are only added or subtracted from each other or multiplied by constants.—**octahedron f.,** a function of the fourth degree such that its fourth derivation is identically = 0, the canonical form, being $xy(x^3-y^3)$.—**odd f.,** one that changes its sign, but not its absolute value, when the algebraic sign of its variable is reversed.—**periodic f.,** one whose value is unchanged when the variable is increased or diminished by a certain constant called the *period.*—**perturbative f.,** the expression for the potential of a force that disturbs the elliptic motion of a planet around the sun.—**rational f.,** one formed by the operations of addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division only.—**symmetric f.,** one whose value is not altered by interchanging the variables.—**transcendental f.,** one that is not algebraic.

func'tion-al, 1 fungk'shan-al; 2 fŭnc'shon-al, *a.* 1. Of or belonging to the proper office or work of an agent. 2. *Physiol.* Pertaining to organic action or the functions of an organ.

It would appear . . . that the lachrymal glands do not . . . come to full *functional* activity at a very early period of life.
DARWIN *Emotions* p. 164. [A. 1873.]

3. Performing the functions of an organ; not rudimentary 4. *Math.* Pertaining to, indicating, or depending on a function. [< LL. *functionalis,* < L. *functio(n-)*: see FUNCTION.]—**functional adaptation** (*Biol.*), the self-adaptation of an organism to a new environment.—**f. disease,** a disorder affecting the functions of an organ as distinguished from the substance of the organ.—**f. equation** (*Math.*), an equation defining an operator instead of a magnitude.—**f. phenomena,** those manifestations or symptoms produced by some modification, normal or abnormal, in the action of an organ or organs.—**func'tion-al-ly,** *n.* The condition of being or possessing a function.—**func'tion-al-ize,** *vt.* [Rare.] To give a function or office to.—**func'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

func'tion-a-rism, 1 fungk'shan-a-rizm; 2 fŭng'shon-a-rĭsm, *n.* The estate or quality of a functionary.

func'tion-a-ry, 1 fungk'shan-a-ri; 2 fŭng'shon-ā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -riz, *pl.*] A person who has a public function; an official.

Beside the ministers, there was another *functionary* whom the king's opponents assailed with much bitterness.
H. TWISS *Lord Eldon* vol. ii. p. 72. [c. & ☞. 1844.]

[< L. *functio(n-)*: see FUNCTION.]

func'tion-ate, 1 fungk'shan-et; 2 fŭng'shon-āt, *vi.* [-A'TED; -A'TING.] To perform a function; serve an office; act; officiate. **func'tion; func'tion-ize†** [Rare]. [function.

func'tion-less, 1 fungk'shan-les; 2 fŭng'shon-lĕs, *a.* Without

fund, 1 fund; 2 fŭnd, *n.* 1. To convert into a single fund, as various items of indebtedness, so as to form more or less permanent debt bearing a fixed rate of interest; as, to *fund* a public debt.

The funded debt of a government consists of stock issued for a term of years, or sometimes of perpetual securities, bearing a fixed rate of interest. A floating debt is funded by such loans in order to redeem treasury bills or warrants or to discharge forced loans or to tide over temporary distresses.

The plans which Hamilton made for *funding* the debt, . . . met at the time with terrible opposition.
E. B. HALE *United States* p. 254. [CHAUT. 1887.]

2. [Eng.] To invest in the funds. 3. To furnish money for; finance (an enterprise). 4. [Rare.] To amass; store.—**fund'a-ble,** *a.*

fund, *n.* 1. A sum of money or stock of convertible wealth employed in, set aside for, or available for a business enterprise or other purpose. 2. Specif., (1) The quick capital or available means of a business firm or corporation; as, the *fund* or *funds* of a bank.

A *fund* may be seeking for productive employment, and find none adapted to the inclinations of its possessor: it then is capital still, but unemployed capital. J. S. MILL *Pol. Econ.* bk. i. p. 68.

(2) An invested capital the income from which is devoted to a special object; a charitable trust; a foundation. (3) Money gathered for or to be appropriated to a specific object; as, the *fund* raised for a public charity. 3. Money lent to government; a funded debt: used in the plural; as, the *funds* have risen. 4. *pl.* [Colloq.] Money; as, he is out of *funds.* 5. A reserve store; an ample stock; as, an unfailing *fund* of humor. 6†. Bottom. [< F. *fond,* < L. *fundus,* bottom.]—**consolidated revenue fund,** in the autonomous British colonies, a general revenue fund created under the provisions of the Constitution Act, which can be disbursed only for certain specific purposes indicated in that act and is subject to certain charges.—**f. and lease,** see LEASE.—**contingent f.** (*Com.*), an amount reserved or laid aside with which to meet specific exigencies.—**fun'd'hold'er,** *n.* An investor in the public funds; a holder of public securities.—**f. monger,** *n.* [Rare.] A dealer or speculator in funds; a stock-broker.—**f.-mongering,** *a.* & *n.*—**public funds.** 1. The money on hand or immediately available in the government treasury. 2. Public securities (as those in England) standing in the form of annuities redeemable at the pleasure of the government. Compare *fund,* n., 3.

fund'a, 1 fun'da; 2 fŭn'da, *n.* [Gael.] A kind of basket of a long compress split at each end nearly to the middle; used in fracture of the lower jaw. [L., sling.]

fun'dage†, *n.* Foundation. [fundus.

fun'dal, 1 fun'dal; 2 fŭn'dal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the

fun'da-ment, 1 fun'da-ment *or* -mant; 2 fŭn'da-ment, *n.* 1. A fundamental principle or element; as, an important *fundament* in this department of learning is the resolution of their center distances into simple units of measure. 2. The part on which the body rests in sitting; buttocks; also, the anus. 3. An angle. 4†. Foundation. [< OF., < L. *fundamentum,* < *fundus,* bottom.] **fun'de-ment†.**

fun'da-men'tal, 1 fun'da-men'tal; 2 fŭn'da-mĕn'tal, *a.* 1. Relating to or fulfilling the purpose of a foundation or groundwork; indispensable; primary; essential; basal. 2. *Geol.* Located at the bottom; constituting the lowest stratum or formation; as, *fundamental* rock. 3. *Music.* Radical; applied to that tone of a chord, considered as being its foundation or root, or to the tone produced by the whole of a vibrating body as opposed to the higher tones produced by its parts, which are called *harmonics.* [< L. *fundamentum;* see FUNDAMENT.]

fundamental bass, a bass part that contains the fundamental notes of chords.—**f. body,** a body that can not rotate; a hypothetical motionless object on which all motion is relative: postulated by certain German thinkers in support of the theory of Leibnitz that space and motion are purely relative.—**f. forces,** opposing theory space itself is the thing without motion.—**f. colors,** the primary colors.—**f. equation,** any one of three partial differential equations expressing the relations between the six fundamental magnitudes of a surface.—**f. tissue,** the unmodified or slightly modified tissue of plants; the typical parenchyma.—**f. tones,** the tones from which harmonic chords arise.—**fun'da-men'tal-ist,** *n.* One who believes in the basic truths of the Bible; distinguished from *modernist.*—**fun'da-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*—**fun'da-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*—**fun'da-men'tal-ness,** *n.*

fun'da-men'tal, *n.* 1. Anything that serves as the foundation or basis of a system of belief, as a truth, law, or principle; a primary and necessary truth. 2. *Mus.* The note on which a chord is formed. 3. *Acoustics.* A note considered with reference to its overtones.

fun'da-to'ri-al, 1 fun'da-tō'ri-al; 2 fŭn'da-tō'ri-al, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a founder.

fund'ed, 1 fund'ed; 2 fŭnd'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Converted into a permanent loan or into bonds or the like payable at a future time with interest; as, a *funded* debt. Compare FUND', *v.* **2.** Accumulated and invested; especially invested in public securities.

The traditions and habits of society are to a great extent what might be called *funded* or accumulated good feeling.
T. W. HIGGINSON *Women and Men* ch. 15, p. 77. [in. 1888.]

fund'er, 1 fund'er; 2 fŭnd'er, *n.* One who funds or is in favor of funding a public indebtedness; one who favors a sinking-fund; especially, a citizen of Virginia who after the Civil War was in favor of funding and paying the whole State debt, instead of repudiating part of it.

fun'di, 1 fun'di; 2 fŭn'dē, *n.* A small millet-like grain (*Paspalum exile*), cultivated for food. **fun-dun'gi-,** **fun-dic'o-lar,** 1 fun-dik'o-ler; 2 fŭn-dĭk'o-lar, *a. Zool.* Dwelling on the bottom of the seat opposed to *littoral*. L. *fundus*, bottom, + *colo*, inhabit.

fun'dil-form, 1 fun'di-fôrm; 2 fŭn'dĭ-fôrm, *a. Anat.* Sling-like; as, the *funduliform* ligament of the tarsus. [< L. *fundus*, sling, + *forma*, form.]

fund'ing, 1 fund'in; 2 fŭnd'ĭng, *n.* **1.** The act or process of changing a floating debt or debts into a permanent loan, or of providing a sinking-fund.

The practice of *funding* has gradually enfeebled every state which has adopted it. Bowen *Polit. Econ.* ch. 17, p. 419. [s. 1889.]

2. Investment in government funds.—**funding system,** a system of public finance that converts floating indebtedness into a funded debt. See FUND, *v.* & *n.*

fund'less, 1 fund'les; 2 fŭnd'lĕs, *a.* Destitute of or without funds.

fun'duck, 1 fun'duk; 2 fŭn'dŭk, *n.* [N. Afr.] Same as **Fun'du-li'ne,** 1 fun'diu-li'ni; 2 fŭn'dū-lī'nē, *n.pl. Ich.* A subfamily of pecilioid fishes, containing the killifishes.

Fun'du-lus, *n.* (c. g.) [< *fundus*, bottom.] —**fun'du-line,** *a.*

fun'dus, 1 fun'dus; 2 fŭn'dŭs, *n.* [L.] **1.** The bottom, base, back part, or depth of anything; as, the *fundus* of a cup, or of a forest. **2.** *Anat.* The innermost part or bottom or farther end or part of a hollow organ; the portion at a distance from the entrance; as, the *fundus* of the eye. **3.** *Rom. Law.* Land.

Fund'y, 1 fun'di; 2 fŭn'dĭ, **Bay of.** A bay between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick where tides often rise 70 ft.

fu-ne'bri-al, *a.* Funereal. **fu-ne'brat;** **fu-ne'bri-ous†.**

Fü'nen, 1 fü'nen; 2 fü'nĕn, an island in the Baltic Sea, N. E. of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia; 1,335 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

fu'ner-al, 1 fiū'ner-al; 2 fū'nĕr-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or suitable for a funeral or the interment of the dead; as, *funeral* rites. [OF., < LL. *funeralis*, < L. *funus (funer-)*, funeral, < *ƒu in fumus*, smoke.] —**funeral car,** a carriage, hearse, or the like, for the conveyance of a dead person, posted on a pole or other prominent place.—**f. pile,** a mass of combustible material upon which a corpse is or may be burned; a pyre.

fu'ner-al, 1 fiū'ner-al; 2 fū'nĕr-al, *n.* **1.** The formal conveyance of a dead person to his grave or tomb and the final disposal of the body; more especially, the ceremonies and accompanying services and ceremonies; obsequies: formerly written in the plural. **2.** A gathering or procession of persons on the occasion of a burial; as, a large *funeral*. 3†. A funeral discourse or sermon: often in the plural 4†. death. [< *fu'ner-al*, *a.*]—**fu'ner-al-ize',** *v.* t. To make funereal.—**f.-director,** *n.* Anundertaker.—**f. hatchment,** *n.* The armorial bearings of one deceased; hatchment.—**f. letter,** *n.* [Scot.] A formal invitation to a funeral.



Funeral-hatchment in Norton Church, Worcestershire, England.

fu'ner-al-ize, 1 fiū'ner-al-aiz; 2 fū'nĕr-al-īz, *v.* t. [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] [Local, Southern U. S.] To conduct a funeral service or ceremony for (a person deceased): especially in use among negro committees and pastors, in connection with church services for one who has died and been buried away from his home, and the like.

fu'ner-al'i-ty, *adv.* In the manner of a funeral.

fu'ner-a-ry, 1 fiū'ner-a-ri; 2 fū'nĕr-a-rȳ, *a.* [Rare.] Relating to a funeral.

fu-ne're-al, 1 fiu-ni'ri-al; 2 fū-nē'rē-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or suitable for a funeral; hence, solemn; mournful; lugubrious.

The darkness of the superb groves of camphor and cryptomeria produces absolutely funereal effects. ISABELLA L. BIRD *Unbeaten Tracks in Japan* vol. ii, p. 288. [c. p. e.]

[< L. *funereus*, < *funus (funer-)*; see FUNERAL, *a.*] —**fu-ne'real-ly,** *adv.*

fu-nest', 1 fiu-nest'; 2 fū-nĕst', *a.* [Rare.] Portending or causing death or evil; sad; doleful; lamentable.

Angelo: Not events
Exasperate me, but the *funest* conclusions
I draw from these events.
LONGFELLOW *Michael Angelo* pt. iii, div. ii.

Fünf'haus, 1 fünf'haus; 2 fünf'hous, *n.* One of the twenty wards of Vienna, Austria.

Fünf'kirch-en, 1 fünf'kirch-en; 2 fünf'kĭrch-ĕn, *n.* A city; capital of Baranya county, S. W. Hungary. Pécs.

fung', 1 fun; 2 fŭng, *n.* **1.** A whizzing or popping sound, as when a cork is drawn. **2.** A blow; a stroke. [E.] —**fung,** *v.i.*

fung', *n.* [Chin.] The male of the fung-hwang.—**fung'-hwang',** 1 fun'-hwŏng'; 2 fŭng'-hwĭng', *n.* [Chin.] *Chin. Myth.* A large and graceful pheasant-like bird, richly colored. It is said to foretoken the advent of an age of virtue and to have last appeared in the day of Confucius; often mentioned by Chinese writers and displayed in Chinese and Japanese decoration. See illus. under PHENIX.

fung-e, 1 fun-ge'; 2 fŭng-ē', *n.* [Cuba.] Same as **fun'gi.** Derived from

fun'gi-,] Latin *fungus*, mushroom: a combining form. —**Fun-ga'ce-a,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Fungida* as a suborder.—**fun-ga'ce-an,** *a.*—**fun-ga'ceous,** *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of fungi. **fun'gal,** *a.* **1.** Fungous. **II.** *n.* A fungus, or a fungous plant.—**Fun-ga'les,** *n. pl.* A former division of cryptogams once supposed to be more extensive than *Fungi*, and later regarded as coextensive with them.—**fun'gate,** *vt. Pathol.* To grow rapidly into or produce fungous forms; produce granulations rapidly. —**fun'gate,** *n. Chem.* A salt of fungic acid. **fun'gi-late',** Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

fun'ger, *n.* A blockhead; fool. **2.** A mushroom or fungus.

Fun'gi-a, *n. Zoöph.* **1.** A genus typical of *Fungiidæ*. **2.** [l-] A coral of this genus. —**fun'gi-an.** **I.** *a.* Pertaining to the *Fungiidæ*. **II.** *n.* A fungian coral.

fun'gi-ble,] fun'ji-bl; 2 fŭn'gĭ-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of **fun'gi-bl',** being replaced in kind, as movables; that may be measured, counted, or weighed; also, consumable; used but to such things as can be used only by permanently alienating them, as perishable goods. An obligation to pay in specie is not fungible, as specie payment alone will satisfy it, but an obligation to provide an article of a certain quality or kind is fungible, as any similar object of like kind can be substituted for it.

2. [Rare.] Interchangeable. [< LL. *fungibilis*, < L. *fungor*, perform, discharge.] —**fun'gi-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

fun'gi-ble, *n.* **1.** Anything fungible. **2.** *Law.* Anything of such character that one portion may be taken or used in the place of another portion to fulfil an obligation, especially in contracts of matutuum.

fun'gic, 1 fun'jik; 2 fŭn'jĭc, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from mushrooms or other fungi.—**fungic acid,** a mixture of citric, malic, and phosphoric acids found in several species of mushrooms.—**fun'gi-cide,** *n.* Anything that kills fungi or destroys their germs; especially, any chemical compound used for this purpose. The action of most fungicides is prevent've rather than curative. Sulfur and copper salts have proved most effective.—**fun'gi-cid'al,** *a.*—**Fun-gic'o-læ,** *n. pl. Entom.* The *Endomycetalia*.

—**fun-gic'o-lous,** *a.* [L. Eating fungi or living in or upon them. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Fungicolæ*.—**Fun'gi-da,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* A section of madreporarian corals having septa and septo-costæ with synapticulæ, and the interseptal and intercostal loculi, including *Fungiidæ*.

fun'gi-form, 1 fun'ji-fôrm; 2 fŭn'gĭ-fôrm, *a.* Having a form or a head like that of a mushroom or fungus.

Fun'gi-fra'ta, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A group of Madreporaria corals without dissepimental endotheca and with the wall synapticulate, perforated, and echinulate: including mushroom corals. **Fun'gi-dæ,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* [< L. *fungus*, + *-idæ*.] A family of *Fungida*.—**Fun'gi-form,** *a.* Same as FUNGIFORM.—**fun'gin,** **fun'gine,** *n.* Fungus-cellulose. See FUNGUS.—**fun'gi-nous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a fungus or the fungi.—**fun'gi-o,** *n.* [< L. *fungus*, or like a fungioid coral.—**fun-giv'o-rous,** *a.* Feeding upon fungi, as many insects.

fun'go, 1 fun'go; 2 fŭn'gō, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A game of ball in which one player bats the ball into the air for the others to catch; knock-up-and-catch.

fun'goid, 1 fun'goid; 2 fŭn'gŏid, *a.* **1.** Resembling a mushroom or fungus; of the nature of a fungus, or fungiform. **2.** [Rare.] Characterized by fungous growths; as, a *fungoid* disease: used also substantively.

The mildew is a *fungoid*, which grows and grows upon the stalks.
SMILES *Duty* p. 55. [n. c. & co. 1885.]

fun-goi'o-gist, *n.* A mycologist.—**fun-goi'o-gy,** *n.* The science or study of fungi; a treatise on fungi; mycology.—**fun'go-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**fun-gos'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being fungous; a fungus growth; proud flesh.

fun'gous, 1 fun'gus; 2 fŭn'gŭs, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a fungus; spongy. **2.** Growing up in a sudden or unsubstantial manner, like a mushroom; springing up suddenly. **3.** Characterized by the presence of fungi or fungoid growths. [< L. *fungosus*, < *fungus*, a fungus.]

fung'shui',] fun'-shwi'; 2 fŭng'-shwĭ', *n.* [Chin.] The **fêng'shui',**] system of geomancy practised by the Chinese in their selection of sites for dwellings and for graves. dwellings, etc. The location of burial-places has, according to this doctrine, a very important influence upon the fortunes of the living, in so far as it meets with the approval or disapproval of certain spiritual influences, winds, and waters. Belief in these agencies is still widespread among the masses of the population, and much of the local feeling manifested during the lower classes' opposition to railroads and as the railroad and the telegraph are traceable to it. [Chin. *fung*, wind, + *shui*, water.]

Fung'tian, 1 fung'tian. Same as MUKDEN.

fun'gus, 1 fun'gus; 2 fŭn'gŭs, *n.* [FUN'GI, 1 -jai; 2 -jī, or FUN'GUS-ES, pl. **1.** *Bot.* A thallophytic plant destitute of chlorophyl, and deriving nourishment wholly or almost wholly from organic compounds, as a mushroom, toadstool, puffball, mold, or mildew.

The fungi reproduce chiefly by sexual spores. They are divided (1) morphologically, into 3 classes: *Phycomycetes*, *Ascomycetes*, and *Basidiomycetes*; and (2) physiologically, as *parasites* and *saprophytes*. Their chemical composition is complex and variable. They contain proteids, cellulose, sugars, gums, resins, acids, alcohols, alkaloids, and various pigments, but no starch. More than 40,000 species have been described, many of them microscopic. Some are edible, others poisonous; the antidote being atropin, stimulants, etc. Many have an economic interest, others cause diseases of plants and animals.

2. *Pathol.* A soft, spongy, morbid growth or abnormal excrescence. [< L. < Gr. *sphongos*, sponge.] —**fungus bird** (*Bot.*), any phycomycetous fungus. See PHYCOMYCETES.—**brack'et-fun'gus,** *n.* A fungus of the order *Agaricales* growing on a tree-trunk, resembling an inverted bracket, as others do a toadstool.—**f. cellulose,** *n.* Fungus which is in panded part, called the pileus, or cap, supported by a stem; a mushroom or toadstool.—**fungi imperfecti** (*Bot.*), imperfectly developed fungi, or those whose reproductive forms and relationships are unknown: 400 genera are included in the three orders, *Sphæropsidales*, *Melanconiales*, and *Mucedinales*, which they have been divided.—**fun'gus-ine,** *n.* A beetle that lives in or upon fungi, as an endomycid or mycetophagid.—**f. cellulose,** *n.* The cellulose found in fungi: a term used by De Bary and others. It always resists the action of nitric acid and copper oxid, but has the same chemical composition as ordinary cellulose.—**f. cerebri** (*Pathol.*), hernia of the brain.—**f. disease,** *n.* Mycetoma.—**f. fungin,** *n.* A nitrogenous proteid gum, which forms an inhabit fungi.—**f. midget,** *n.* **f. hematodes,** a soft bleeding or ulcerating carcinomatous tumor of rapid growth.—**f. pit,** *n.* A pit or cavity containing fungus or other fungi.—**f. spawn,** *n.* A mass of earth and mycelium, used for propagation (as of the *Polyporus tuberaster* in Italy).—**f.-tinder,** *n.* Tinder made from a fungus, as from *Polyporus igniarius*.—**hedge-hog f.,** same as HEDGEHOG.—**horsehead f.,** same as HORSETAIL MUSHROOM.—**house-f.,** *n.* Any saprophytic fungus growing on moist wood in houses.—**milk-f.,** *n.* Any species of *Lactarius*, a genus of agarics yielding white or colored juice. *L. volemus* and *L. deliciosus* are edible.—**shelf-f.,** *n.* A fungus attached to its supporting surface like a shelf.

fun'gus-y, *a.* Diseased or overspread with fungus.

fu'nic, 1 fiū'nik; 2 fū'nĭc, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to the funis or umbilical cord; funicular; as, the *funic* murmur.

fu'ni-cle, 1 fiū'ni-kl; 2 fū'nĭ-cl, *n.* **1.** A small cord, cord-like appendage, ligature, or fiber. **2.** *Entom.* That portion of an antenna between the pedicel and the club. **3.** *Anat. & Bot.* A funiculus. [< L. *funiculus*, dim. of *funis*, rope.]

fu-ni'ic-u-lar, 1 fiu-nik'yu-lar; 2 fū-nĭc'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, consisting of, or like a funicle or funiculus; produced by a cord or rope. **2.** *Anat.* (1) Pertaining to a cord or funiculus; as, the *funicular* artery of the spermatic cord. (2) Composed of or resembling funiculi or **ular action,** the drawing force exerted by a rope or cord the ends of which are fastened, when it is pressed or pulled transversely, as in the case of a bowstring.—**f. cord** (*Anat.*), the umbilical cord.—**f. curve,** a curve, as illustrate the mechanical principles of the block and fall.—**f. railway,** a cable-railway, more frequently one for the ascent of mountains.—**f. tissue** (*Zoöl.*), the connective tissue of the endocyst of a polyzoan, so called because generally one or more strands have the form of a funiculus. [way.

fu-ni'ic-u-lar, *n.* **1.** A funicular polygon. **2.** A cable-rail-

fu-ni'ic-u-late, 1 fiu-nik'yu-lēt; 2 fū-nĭc'yu-lāt, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Provided with funicles. **2.** *Zoöl.* Forming a narrow ridge.

fu'ni-cule, 1 fiū'ni-kiūl; 2 fū'nĭ-cūl, *n.* A funicle or funiculus.

Fu-nic'u-lin'e-æ, 1 fiu-nik'yu-lin'i-i; 2 fū-nĭc'yu-lĭn'ē-ē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A subsection of spicate polyps with polyps on both sides of the rachis in distinct rows.—**fu-nic'u-lin'e-an,** *a.*

fu-nic'u-li-ti'tis, 1 fiu-nik'yu-lai'tis or -li'tis; 2 fū-nĭc'yu-lī'tĭs or -lī'tĭs, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the spermatic cord. [< L. *funiculus*.]

fu-nic'u-lus, 1 fiu-nik'yu-lus; 2 fū-nĭc'yu-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A cord, small rope, or the like. **2.** *Anat.* (1) A small cord-like structure, especially one composed of fibers enclosed in a tubular sheath; as, the *funiculi* of a nerve. (2) The umbilical cord. **3.** *Bot.* (1) The cord or stalk that connects the ovule or seed with the placenta; a funicle. (2) The hyphal band connecting the peridioium with the inner wall of the pericarp in the *Nidulariaceæ*. **4.** *Entom.* (1) The main tendon of the abductor muscle of the third joint of the antenna lying between the scape and the club. **5.** *Zoöl.* A cord, ligament, or the like, as in certain myrinpods, connecting the embryo with the amnion: in polyzoans, connecting the stomach with the body-walls. **6.** In early German law, a rope used in measuring land. **7.** *Physics.* A self-contracting ether: formerly assumed by some to account for phenomena now known to be due to the elasticity of the ether. **8.** [l-] *Anat.* (1) The funiculus umbilicalis in embryonic ruminants, a cord temporarily joining the amnion and chorion after they become closed.—**f. cuneatus,** a bundle of fibers in the medulla oblongata and spinal cord. **f. gracilis,** a strand of fibers in the spinal cord and in the medulla oblongata, extending along the posterior median fissure from the middle of the back to the cerebellum.—**f. of Rolando** (*Anat.*), in the medulla oblongata, a longitudinal eminence on each side of the funiculus cuneatus: named for L. Rolando (1773–1831), an Italian anatomist.—**f. spermaticus** (*Anat.*), the spermatic cord.—**f. teres** (*Anat.*), a bundle of fibers from the facial nerve that causes a projection on either side of the median line in the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

fu'nis, 1 fiū'nis; 2 fū'nĭs, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* A cord or cord-like structure. **2.** *Embryol.* The umbilical cord.—**fu'ni-form,** *a.* Having the form of a cord or rope.—**fu'nil'i-form,** *a.* Resembling a cord or rope; tough; flexible; formed of cord-like fibers. **fu'ni-cal'i-form†.—fu'ni-pen'du-lous,** *a.* Like a hanging cord; of or pertaining to a simple pendulum.

Fun'je, 1 fun'je; 2 fŭn'jĕ, *n.* The chief negroid people of Senaar province in the Sudan.

funk', 1 funk; 2 fŭnk, *n.* [Dial. or Slang.] **I.** *t.* To stifle with a strong smell or smoke. **II.** *i.* To emit a bad smell.

funk', *n.* [Scot. or Slang.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw into a state of funk; scare. **2.** To shrink from; flinch; back out: often with *out*.

Funking, indeed, was quite a thing
Beside its function.
THOMAS HOOD *Jack Hall* st. 11.

funk', *n.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To strike or kick by kicking: kick: with *off*. **II.** *i.* To kick backward. **2.** To take offense.

funk', *vi.* [C.] To sparkle; emit sparks.

funk', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Live cross. [smoke.]

funk', *n.* A strong smell, as of smoke. [Cp. OF. *funkier*, to smoke.] **2.** [Slang.] Shrinking or cowardly fear; panic; as, to be in a blue *funk*; also, a person so affected.—**funk'-ness,** *n.*

funk's, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Spirit; mettle. **2.** Ill humor; anger.

funk's, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Funk.

funk's, *n.* [C.] A spark; fire.

Funk, Isaac Kaufman, 1839–4/1912), an American publisher, editor, lexicographer, and author; *A Standard Dictionary of the English Language* (1891–1893, 1903, 1908–1912); founder of *The Literary Digest* and *The Review of Reviews*.

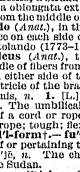
funk'er, 1 funk'er; 2 fŭnk'er, *n.* One who funks.

funk't-a, 1 funk't-a; 2 fŭnk't-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of plants of the lily family—the days- or plantain-lilies—natives of China and Japan, having a short, thick, fibrous-rooted stem, large ovate or cordate leaves, and a terminal raceme of white or blue lily-like flowers; by some botanists referred to *Hosta*. **2.** [l-] A plant of this genus. [< H. C. *Funck*, German botanist.] [out; timid.

funk'y', 1 funk'i; 2 fŭnk'ĭ, *a.* Inclined to shrink or back

funk'y, *a.* [Slang.] Inclined to kick; quick-tempered. **2.** [U. S.] Decayed; foul-smelling; old.

fun'nel, 1 fun'el; 2 fŭn'ĕl, *n.* **1.** A wide-mouthed



Funnels.

1. Glass funnel with olivery tip. 2. Separatory funnel. 3. Hot-filtering-funnel. 4. Filter funnel.

vessel usually conical, terminating at the apex in a tube, used for filling close vessels with liquids, in filtering, etc.; tunnel.

The truth is, the inquisitive are the *funnels* of conversation; they do not take in anything for their own use, but merely to pass it to another.
SYDNEY *The Spectator* Nov. 21, 1711.

2. A chimney; smoke-stack: specif. of a steamship. **3.** The inside of a chimney-shaft. **4.** A trough of iron band on a masthead, around which the rigging is fitted. **5.** The gate or **2.** *Separatory funnel.* **3.** *Hot-filtering-funnel.* **4.** *Filter funnel.* pouring-hole of a mold. [MIDDLE ENGLISH.] **6.** *Bot.* In heterosporous ferns, the space below the thick outer coats of the macrospore, into which the apical papilla projects. **7.** *Zoöl.* A funnelform part or process: an infundibulum, as of a cuttlefish. **8.** [l-] *Anat.* (1) The *infundibulum*, < *in*, into, + *fundo*, pour.] **fun'nel†.—Buechner's funnel,** a porcelain funnel with a perforated bottom, used by chemists for filtering.—**fun'nel-box',** *n.*

A square funnel forming one of a series of gradually increasing size, for separating metal-bearing slimes according to fineness.—**f.-breast,** *n.* Same as FUNNEL-CHEST.—**f.-bucket,** *n. Auto.* A bucket-like funnel designed for filling the gasoline-tanks of motor-cars.—**f.-chest,** *n. Pathol.* A deformity of the thorax in which it is markedly depressed at the lower end of the sternum: a translation of Ebstein's name, "Trichterbrust."—**f.-cloud,** *n. Meteor.* A funnel-shaped cloud-formation characteristic of tornadoes.—**f.-net,** *n.* A net shaped like a funnel.—**f.-shaped,** *a.*—**f.-top,** *n.* A funnel-shaped tip: used on fishing-rods.—**f.-tube,** *n.* The tube into which a funnel is inserted.—**f.-twister,** *n. Entom.* A rhynchitid weevil (*Rhynchites betulæ*) that constructs funnel-shaped nests by rolling up leaves.—**Meyer's f.,** a glass funnel to be inverted over a vapor, which catches the condensed liquid in a bent-in rim leading to a receptacle.—**septal f.** (*Zool.*), in medusæ, a pit-like depression in each gastric ridge.—**thistle f.,** a funnel having a cup resembling a thistle-head in outline.—**fun'neled,** *a.* Provided with a funnel or funnels; funnel-shaped. **fun'nelled,** *a.* **fun'nel-form,** *a.* Shaped like a funnel, as the corolla of the morning-glory.

fun'nel, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A binny; funnel.

fun'neld, *pp.* Funneled. S. S.

fun'ni-ment, 1 fun'i-ment *or* -mant: 2 fŭn'i-ment, *n.* [Colloq.] A funny saying or action; jest.

fun'ning, 1 fun'ĭŋ; 2 fŭn'ĭŋ, *n.* Fun-making; joking.

The girl sizzled out her pleasure in his *funning.*

HOWELLS *Hazard of New Fortunes* vol. i, p. 214. [n. 1890.]

fun'ny, 1 fun'i; 2 fŭn'i. *a.* [FUN'-NI-ER; FUN'NI-EST.] 1. Affording fun; provoking laughter; comical; ludicrous; facetious; as, *funny* pictures; a *funny* writer. 2. [Colloq.] Causing surprize or interest; puzzling; curious; queer; odd; as, his conduct is certainly *funny.*

A funny friend is a nice young man to *fun* with.

WILLIS *Lady Jane* can. 1, st. 100.

SYN.: see QUEER.—**fun'ny-bone',** *n.* [Colloq.] The part of the inner condyle of the humerus where the ulnar nerve is exposed at the elbow; the crazy-bone.—**f. business** [Slang], foolery; nonsense; sometimes, in a bad sense, suspicious action; trickery.—**f. man** [Colloq.], a humorist; specif., one who writes humorous articles for a newspaper; sometimes, a circus clown.—**fun'ni-ly,** *adv.* In a funny or comic manner; laughably.—**fun'ni-ment,** *n.* Jesting; fun-making.—**fun'ni-ness,** *n.*

fun'ny, *n.* [-NIES, *pl.*] **1.** [Eng.] A long, narrow, light, clinker-built pleasure-boat, rowed with a pair of sculls.

Swung up through the waves, scooped him into his *funny.*

BARHAM *Ingoldsby Legends, Sir Rupert the Fearless* st. 17.

Fun'ston, 1 fun'stən; 2 fŭn'stən, **Frederick** (8/1865–5/1917). **An American general and explorer,** chief of the Filipino leader Aguinaldo. [Chinese white porcelain.

fun'-ting', 1 fun'-tĭŋ'; 2 fŭn'-tĭŋ', *n.* [Chin.] A hard

fur, 1 fûr; 2 fŭr, *n.* [FUR'RING.] 1. To cover, line, or trim with fur; as, to *fur* a coat.

The cloak I got dyed a more sober colour and lined and *furred.*

JANE CARLYLE in Froude's *Carlyle* vol. ii, p. 180. [n. 1852.]

2. To cover with a foul coating; as, a *furred* tongue.

3. To nail strips upon, as joists, in order to secure a level surface for lathing. **4.** To remove scale from, as the inside of a boiler. **5.** To line (walls) with hollow tiles so as to prevent dampness coming through. **II.** *i.* To become coated with scale, as the interior of a steam-boiler. [< OF. *forrer,* < *forre;* see FUR], *n.*]

furr, *n.* **1.** The short, soft, fine coat thickly covering the skin of many mammals: distinguished from *hair.* Fur is a superior non-conductor of heat, resists water, and is most perfect on certain aquatic and arctic carnivores.

2. *pl.* (1) Skins of fur-bearing animals; peltry. The natural supply of furs is drawn from the *Carnivora, Ungulata, Rodentia,* and *Marsupialia* of which the more common varieties are the **badger,** used for carriage-rugs and the brush trade; the **brown bear** for rugs and mats; the **grizzly bear** and **white bear** for floor-rugs; the **civet cat** for coat linings; the **cheetah** for mats; the **chinchilla** for stoles and trimmings; the **ermine** for robes and trimmings of the British dominions for legal robes; the **blue, common, gray, red, silver** (highly esteemed), and **white fox** for coats and rugs; the **hamster** for linings; the **hare** for coats and collars; the **jaguar** for hearth-rugs; the **kangaroo** for the leather trade; the **leopard** for saddle-cloths, skating-jackets and floor-rugs; the **lynx** for gown-trimmings; the **beech, black-Japanese,** and **stone-marten** used for cheap boas and muffs; **mink** for linings, boas, and trimmings; the **mole** for coats; the **musk-ox** for sleighing-rugs; the **muskrat** or **musquash** for ladies' driving-coats; the **nutria** for coats, boas, and gloves; the **opossum** for trimmings, stoles and muffs; the **otter** for cuffs and collars of men's coats; **Russian** or **Tatar pony** for mats; coats; the **raccoon** for stoles and muffs and coachmen's capes; the various **sables** (some of which are trade names for marten) for coats and linings; the **seal** for coats; the **hair-seal** for caps and rugs; the **skunk** for stoles and boas; the **squirrel** for collars, cuffs, gloves, and muffs; the **tiger** for floor-rugs; the **vicuna** for carriage-rugs; the **wolf** for carriage-aprons; the **wombat** for rough coats and foot-bags.

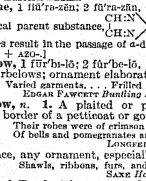
(2) Articles of apparel or ornament made of fur: used also collectively in the singular in both senses.

To obtain *furs* the Dutch settled New York, the French Canada.

C. C. COFFIN *Building the Nation* p. 366. [n. 1883.]

3. A fuzzy covering. (1) Down on a peach. (2) Coating on the tongue. (3) A crust deposited by a liquid, as wine. (4) Boiler-scale. (5) The coating on lumber. (6) Half-hollow tiles protecting a wall against dampness. **4.** Wild quadrupeds collectively; as, *fur,* fin, and feather. **5.** *Her.* One of the three kinds of tinctures employed in heraldry. The furs, which are represented by dots, lines, or geometric figures on coats, are ermine, ermines, vair, counter-vair, ermined, pean, potent, counter-potent. See these words, also TINCTURE. **6.** *Arch.* A piece of wood nailed under a bent rafter to straighten it. [ME. *furre, farre,* < OF. *forre;* see FOREL.]—**fur-bearers,** *n. pl.* The weasel family (*Mustelidæ*), whose members furnish the greater part of the valuable furs worn except sealskin.

The *furbearers* . . . small carnivores whose coats are of that thick and soft pelage which we call fur—the **martens, weasels, badgers, ratels, skunks, otters,** and their kin of the family Mustelidæ. ERNEST INGERSOLL *Life of . . . Mammals,* 2d ed., p. 162. [MACM. '07.]


Examples of Heraldic Furs.
1. Ermine. 2. Vair. 3. Potent.

—**fur-cutter,** *n.* A machine or an implement for removing fur-fibers from a skin.—**fur-moth,** *n.* A small moth infesting fur: especially, the clothes-moth.

fur-ra, [Scot.] A furrow. **furet.**

fur., *abbr.* Furlong.

fu-ra'cious†, *a.* Thievish.—**fu-rac'i-ty†,** *n.* [**fu'rant.**

fu'rane, 1 fiû'rēn; 2 fiu'rān, *n. Chem.* Same as FURFURANE.

Fu-ra'ra, 1 fiû-rä'rä; 2 fiu-rä'rä, *n.* A Negrolid race of Darfur, Eastern Sudan.

fu'ra-zane, 1 fiû'ra-zēn; 2 fiu'ra-zān, *n. Org. Chem.* A hypothetical parent substance, $C_4H_4N_2O$, some of whose derivatives result in the passage of α-dioxims into anhydrids. [< FUR + AZO-.]

fur'be-low, 1 fûr'bi-lō; 2 fŭr'be-lō, *vt.* To deck or trim with furbelows; ornament elaborately.

Varied garments, . . . Frilled and *furbelowed.*

EDGAR FAWCETT *Bundling Bull* p. 6. [n. & w. 1885.]

fur'be-low, *n.* **1.** A plaited or puckered flounce; a plaited border of a petticoat or gown: now used.

Their robes were of crimson silk with rows
Of bells and pomegranates and *furbelows.*

LOWELL *Low Three Kings* st. 3.

2. Hence, any ornament, especially in feminine dress.

Shawls, ribbons, furs, and *furbelows.*

SARA *How the Money Goes* st. 2.

3. [Local, Eng.] A large seaweed (*Laminaria bulbosa*). [Cor. < F. *falbala,* furbelow.] **fur'be-loet.**

fur'bish, 1 fûr'bish; 2 fŭr'bish, *vt.* To make bright by rubbing, polishing, etc.; burnish; hence, to clear from taint or stain; restore brightness or beauty to; renovate: sometimes with *up.*

With *furbish'd* arms, and new supplies of men.

LONGFELLOW *Three Kings* st. 3.

[ME. *fourbischen,* < OF. *fourbiss-,* a stem of *fourbir,* polish, < OHG. *furban, furpan,* clean.] **—fur'bish-a-bl(e),** *a.*—**fur'bish-er,** *n.* One who furbishes; a burnisher.—**fur'bish-ment,** *n.*

fur'bisht, *pp.* Furbished. S. S.

fur'ca', 1 fûr'ka; 2 fŭr'ca, *n.* [FUR'CÆ, 1 -sē; 2 -cē, *pl.*] [L. < Rom. *furca,* a fork-shaped yoke for criminals; also, a similar whipping-post or gallows. 2. *Entom.* The terminal appendage of a podurid; an elater. 3. *Zool.* Divergence in two lines from a given point: spectroscopy.—**fur'cate,** *a.* Forked; divide into diverging parts. **II.** *a.* Forked. **fur'cal†; fur'cat-ed†.**—**fur'cate-ly,** *adv.*—**fur-ca'tion,** *n.* A forking; a branching like the fork of a fork, or that which so branches.—**fur'ca-to'ri-un,** *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] The furcula or wishbone.—**fur-cel'late,** *a.* Somewhat forked.—**fur-cif'er-ine,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a group of Central American deer (subgenus *Furcifer*), having antlers not longer than the head, with a large anterior tine curving forward at right angles to the simple posterior one.—**fur-cif'er-ous,** *a. L. Entom.* Bearing a fork-shaped yoke for criminals; also, a similar whipping-post or gallows. 2. *Entom.* The terminal appendage of a podurid; an elater. 3. *Zool.* Divergence in two lines from a given point: spectroscopy.—**fur'cle,** *n.* A furcula. **fur'cles,** *pl.* Diverging parts.

fur'cu-la, 1 fûr'kiu-la; 2 fŭr'cu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lē; 2 -lē, *pl.*] [L.] I. *Ornith.* The forked bone formed by the united clavicles of a bird; merrythought; wishbone. 2. *Entomol.* A forking process of a larval insect. 3. *Embryol.* A forked prominence with a median groove that appears between the third and fourth visceral arches of the two sides in the embryo, developing into the epiglottis. 4. *Bot.* A forked process; specif., an osmeterium. **fur'cu-lum†.**

fur'cu-lar, 1 fûr'kiu-lar; 2 fŭr'cu-lar, *a.* Fork-shaped; **fur'cu-lite,** 1 fûr'kiu-lit; 2 fŭr'cu-lit, *n.* A microscopic fossil or microlite forked at each end.

fur'cu-lum, 1 fûr'kiu-lum; 2 fŭr'cu-lŭm, *n.* The united clavicles of a bird; the wish-bone.

fur'dar, *n.* [Dial.] Further.

fur'del†, *vt.* To make into a bundle; furl. **fur'delt.**

fur'fur, 1 fûr'fur; 2 fŭr'fŭr, *n.* [-FU-RES, 1 -fiu-rīz; 2 -fu-rēz, *pl.*] [L.] *Pathol.* Dandruff, or bran-like scales of skin or scurf.—**fur'fu-ra'ceous,** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or made of bran. **fur'fu-rous†.** 2. *Med.* Scurfy: said of a skin-eruption where the scarf-skin falls off in small scales resembling bran. 3. *Bot.* Covered with a meal-like powder; scurfy.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**fur'fu-rac'ry-lu'ric,** *a. Chem.* Characterizing an acid obtained from urine when furfurol has been taken.—**fur'fu-ra'ted,** *a. Chem.* Impregnated.

—**fur'fu-ram'id, fur'fu-ram'ide,** *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_5H_4N_2O$) formed by the action of concentrated ammonia on furfurol. **fur'fu-ra-mide'.**—**fur'fu-rane,** *n. Chem.* A colorless oily liquid compound (C_4H_4O) formed variously, as by decomposing barium pyromucate with soda. **fur'fu-ran'.**—**fur'fu-ra'tion,** *n.* Act of bran. The falling off of the scarf-skin in bran-like scales.—**fur'fu-rin, fur'fu-rine,** *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_{12}O_4N_2$) formed by the action of potassium cyanid on furfurol.—**fur'fu-rol,** *n. Chem.* A colorless, aromatic, volatile, oily compound (C_5H_4O), gradually darkening, formed by distilling bran, starch, sugar, etc., with dilute acids. **fur'fu-ral†; fur'fu-role'.**—**fur'fu-ryl,** *n. Chem.* The monovalent radical $C_4H_3OCH_2$, as in furfurybenzyl ($C_4H_3OCH_2CH_2C_6H_5$).

fur'gon, 1 fûr'gan; 2 fŭr'gŏn, *n.* [Archaic.] A rod or poker for a fire or an oven. [< F. *fourgon,* < *fourche,* < L. *furca,* fork.]

fu'ri-ant, 1 fiû'ri-ant; 2 fiu'ri-ant, *n. Music.* I. A swift, wild dance, with irregular rhythm and accent. 2. A fiery movement of the scherzo kind: a term used by Dvořák.

fu'ri-bund, 1 fiû'ri-bund; 2 fiu'ri-bŭnd, *a.* [Rare.] Filled with rage or fury; raging; furious. **fu'ri-bun'dal.**

fu'ri-cane†, 1 fiû'ri-kēn; 2 fiu'ri-cān, *n.* Same as HURRICANE.

Fur'id-pur', 1 fur'id-pûr'; 2 fŭr'id-pur', *n.* **1.** A district in Bengal, Division, Bengal, British India; 1,524 sq. m. 2. Its capital. [furious.

fu'ried, 1 fiû'rid; 2 fiu'rid, *a.* [Rare.] Filled with fury;

fu'ri-fy, 1 fiû'ri-fai; 2 fiu'ri-fī, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY-ING.] [Rare.] To enrage; to render furious.

fu'ril, 1 fiû'ril; 2 fiu'ril, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{17}H_{12}O_3$) formed by oxidizing furoin. [< FURFUROL + BENZIL.] **fu'rile‡.**—**fu-ril'ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or formed from furil.—**furilic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_{13}H_8O_3$) formed by heating furil with potassium hydroxid. [BANCROFT.

fu'ri-o'sant, 1 fiû'ri-ō'sant; 2 fiu'ri-ō'sant, *a. Her.* Same as **fu'ri-os'i-ty,** 1 fiû'ri-os'i-ti; 2 fiu'ri-ŏs'i-ti, *n.* [Rare.] The condition or quality of being furious.

fu'ri-o'so, 1 fiû'ri-ō'so; 2 fiu'ri-ō'so. [It.] I. *a. Mus.* Vehement; energetic. **II.** *n.* A person of violent temper.

—**fu'ri-o'so-man'ic,** *adv. Mus.* With energy.

fu'ri-ous, 1 fiû'ri-us; 2 fiu'ri-us. *a.* **1.** Full of fury; overcome with rage or passion; violent; frantic.

Make a man *furious* in debate, and you make him harmless.

AUSTIN PHELPS *English Style* p. 218. [n. 1883.]

2. Moving with or as if moved by fury; wildly rushing or raging; tempestuous; as, a *furious* gale or torrent.

3†. Insane. [< L. *furiosus,* < *furo,* rave.] **fu'ri-al†.**

SYN.: see FIERCE.—**fu'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* With fury; violently; fiercely.—**fu'ri-ous-ness, fu'ri-os'i-ty,** *n.*

fu'ri-son, 1 fiû'ri-sən; 2 fiu'ri-sŏn, *n.* [Her. or Obs.] The steel in a flint-and-steel. [< D. *fuur,* fire, + *ijzer,* iron.]

furk, *vt.* Same as FIRK.—**furk'er,** *n.* Firker.

furl, 1 fûrl; 2 fŭrl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To gather into a roll and secure to something, as a sail to a spar; wrap about a staff, as a flag.

The star-flowering banner must never be *furled.*

HOLMES *Brother Jonathan's Lament* st. 8.

II. *i.* To fold up or curl, as in being furled. [Contr. of FURDEL, = *fardle,* pack up, < OF. *fardeler,* bundle, < *fardel,* a bundle, < Sp. *fardo,* < Ar. *farāḍ,* package.]—**furl'ing-line',** *n.* Same as the spirally wrapping a furled sail; a sea-gasket.—**furl'a-ble(-a-),** *a.*

furl, *n.* **1.** Anything furled or gathered into a roll. **2.** The act of furling, or state of being furled.

furl'an'do, *n. Mus.* Same as FURLANA. **fur-la-no't.**

furld, *pp.* Furled. S. S.

fur'less, 1 fûr'les; 2 fŭr'les, *a.* Lacking fur. S. S.

fur'lined, *pp.* Furlonghed. S. S.

fur'long, 1 fûr'lŏŋ; 2 fŭr'lŏng, *n.* A measure, one-eighth of a mile; theoretically, the side of a square containing ten acres.

I have shed sweat enough, left flesh and bone
On many a flinty *furlong* of this land.

BROWNING *An Epistle* st. 2.

2. A stadium or running-course. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A road or boundary upon which the lot sin an unenclosed field or plot of land abut. (2) An indefinite division of a field. (3) The strip of newly plowed land lying between two main furrows. (4) The line or length of a furrow. [< AS. *furlang,* lit. 'length of a furrow,' < *furh,* furrow, + *lang,* long.]

fur'lon, *n.* Same as FURLONG.

fur'lough, } 1 fûr'lō; 2 fŭr'lō, *vt.* To grant a furlough or **fur'loe,** } leave of absence to; as, to *furlough* a soldier.

With outward senses *furloughed* and head bowed
I followed some fine instinct in my feet.

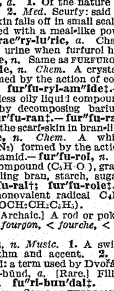
LOWELL *The Cathedral* st. 9.

fur'lough, *n.* **1.** A temporary absence of a soldier or sailor by permission of the commanding officer. In the English army used for the leave of absence granted to both officers and enlisted men, and used in the same way in the Continental army to enlisted men, officers being granted *leave of absence.* In the United States navy a furlough is an extended leave of absence granted to an officer, or a suspension from duty by executive order. In the former case the officer is *on furlough,* in the latter *furloughed.* In the Indian Civil Service it is equivalent to a leave of absence. 2. By extension, a holiday or vacation. **3†.** A permit or passport. [< D. *verlof,* < Dan. *forlov,* < *for-* (= FOR-) + *-lov,* < Ice. *lof,* leave, < *-lofa,* in *orlofa,* allow.] **fur'loet.**

fur'men-ty, 1 fûr'men-ti; 2 fŭr'mĕn-ty, *n.* Same as FRUMENTY. **fur'mi-ty‡.**

fur'nace, 1 fûr'nes; 2 fŭr'nac, *vt.* [FUR'NACED; FUR'NACING.] **1.** To heat, fuse, or refine in or as in a furnace. **2†.** To throw out as flames or sparks from a furnace.

fur'nace, *n.* **1.** A structure or apparatus containing a chamber for heating, fusing, hardening, etc., by means of a fire beneath, as for melting metal, baking pottery, evaporating water, etc. See list below. **2.** The fire-box or fire-chamber of a steamboiler, locomotive, etc. **3.** Short for *iron-furnace.* **4.** A severe test or trial. **5.** A volcano or its fires. **6.** *Mining.* A large fire used to create a current of air for ventilating shafts, galleries, etc. **7†.** An incubator. [OF. *fornais,* < L. *fornax (fornac-),* < *furnus,* oven.]—**fur'nace-bar',** *n.* A grate-bar.—**f.-bridge,** *n.* Same as BRIDGE', *n.*, 4.—**f.-charger,** *n.* A weighing apparatus for feeding into a furnace-mouth the proper proportions of ore, fuel, etc.—**f.-gas,** *n.* Gas produced in a furnace.—**fur'nace-man,** *n.* One who attends to a furnace. **fur'nac-er†.**—**f.-plate,** *n.* Rolled iron or steel proper for making a fire-box.



Domestic Heating-furnace.
a, ash-pit; *ab,* air-box; *b,* body feeding into a furnace-mouth the fire-pot; *h, h,* hot-air pipes; *r,* radiator; *s,* smoke-flue; *w,* water-front.

PARTIAL LIST OF FURNACES.

Furnaces are named (1) from the service performed, use, or business in which they are used; as, **air-heating furnace, annealing-f., arsenic-f.** (for reducing arsenical pyrites in white arsenic), **alkali-f.** (in the manufacture of soda), **assay-f.** (a cupeling-furnace, or the like), **bar-heating f.** (for iron or steel preparatory to rolling), **blister-f.** (for smelting blister-copper), **blowing-f.** (a furnace in which glass objects are reheated to soften them, or a glass-furnace from which the melted material is taken to be blown), **boiler-f.** (for heating water in a steam-boiler), **calcining-f.** (a reverberatory furnace, as for calcining ore or gypsum), **carbonizing-f.** (for wood, electric-lamp filaments, etc.), **cementation-f., cementing-f.,** or **converting-f.** (for converting wrought iron into steel by carbonizing), **cupeling-f., cupellation-f.** (for testing ore by melting in cupels), **decarbonizing-f.** (for cast iron or steel), **decomposing-f.** (used in soda-making to decompose salt), **dental or dentists' f.** (for vitrifying porcelain teeth), **desulfurizing-f.** (for ore or metals), **enameling-f., evaporating-f., flashing-f.** (for flashing glass), **flattening-f.** or **flatting-f.** (for flattening split glass cylinders, as in making window-glass),

fritting-f. (for melting glass-making material), **garbage-f.** (a destructor), **hardening-f.** (for stiffening hat-bodies), **improving-f.** (a calcining and refining furnace), **liquation-f.** or **liquidation-f.** (for separating metals of different melting-points), **melting-f.** (for glass, etc.), **mercury-f.** (for obtaining mercury by sublimation), **soldering-f.**, **plumber's f.** (a portable soldering-furnace), **pot-f.** (for hot-tile-glass), **reducing-f.** (for ores), **refining-f.**, **regenerating-f.**, **regenerative f.**, or **regenerator f.** (a metallurgical furnace in which the outgoing gases heat the incoming air), **reheating-f.** (for blooms), **reverberatory f.** (see REVERBERATORY), **roasting-f.** (for ore), **scaling-f.** (for removing scale from sheets, as in the manufacture of tinplate), **smelting-f.**, **soldering-f.** (for melting solder), **spreading-f.** (a flattening-furnace), **sweating-f.** (a liquation-furnace), **tempering-f.**, **test-f.** (a cupelling or refining-furnace for argentiferous alloys), **welding-f.**, etc.: (2) from some mechanical feature, arrangement, or characteristic: as, **arc f.** (in which an electric arc is used for melting steel, etc.), **blast gas-f.** (gas-burning, with forced draft), **block-f.** (a bloomery), **blowpipe f.** (having powdered fuel blown through a pipe), **crucible f.** (for reducing ore, etc.), **cupola f.** (for melting iron, etc.: see CUPOLA), **diaphragm f.** (for roasting ores while they drop from one shelf to another), **dumb f.** (for ventilating a mine), **electric f.** (a smelting-furnace in which the heat is caused by an electric current), **engine-f.** (a boiler-furnace), **flowing-f.** (a cupola furnace), **gallery f.** (used in vitriol distillation), **induction f.** (in which an iron ring or circular channel, forming a secondary circuit, is used to fuse metals, as iron or steel, when an alternating current is applied to a primary circuit), **injection f.** (a laboratory furnace heated by a flame of gas and air), **lamp-f.** (for laboratory use), **muffle-f.** (a cupelling-furnace having a muffle), **open-hearth f.**, **reflecting-ure f.** (acting by heat reflected from a vertical arc), **revolving f.** (for roasting ore), **second-furnace** (for smoothing irons), **rotary f.** (see ROTARY), **shaft-f.** (an ore-reducing furnace in which the charge falls through the flames in a chimney), **thermal f.**, **tank-f.**, **wind-f.** (for melting, having a powerful natural draft), etc.: (3) from the substance treated or produced: as, **cast-steel f.** (a cementation furnace for rendering steel homogeneous), **gypsum-f.** (for calcining sulfate of lime), **lamp-black-f.** (for imperfect combustion of dead-oil, etc., in making lampblack), **lead-f.**, **malleable-iron f.**, **nitric-acid f.** (for salt-evaporation), **slag-f.** (reducing), **soda-f.**, **sulfate-f.** (for making salt-cake), **sugar-f.** (evaporating cane-juice), **wrought-iron f.** (a puddling-furnace), etc.: (4) from the inventor or place of origin: as, **Almain, aimond,** or **German f.** (for separating metals from cinders), **Belgian f.** (for heating zinc ores to liberate the metal), **Bicheroux's f.** (a regenerating furnace), **Castillan f.** (a circular smelting-furnace for lead ores and slags), **Catalan f.** (for making wrought iron directly from the ore), **Danks f.** (a rotary puddling-furnace), **Exeli f.** (a cylindrical mercury condenser), **Flintshire f.** (reverberatory, for the simultaneous roasting and reduction of lead ore), **Herreshoff's f.** (a blast-furnace for copper-smelting), **Mactear f.** (with a revolving hearth, for making carbonate of soda), **Perrot f.** (steel-making), **Ponsard f.** (open-hearth regenerative, for steel-making), **Rhenish f.** (a combination of the Belgian and Silesian models), **Scotch f.** (a lead-smelting arrangement), **Siefstroem's f.** (a small but powerful blast-furnace used in chemical and metallurgical laboratories), **Siemens f.** (regenerating, for iron, steel, glass, etc.), **Silesian zinc f.** (a muffle-furnace for the manufacture of zinc), **Spanish** or **Bolivian f.** (for reducing hand-furnace), **Stretefeldt f.** (for reducing argentiferous ores to chlorid of silver), **Wedding f.** (for developing an excessive heat from a gas-flame under a forced draft); (5) from the fuel employed; as, **charcoal-f.**, **gas-f.**, **hydrocarbon-f.**, **petroleum-f.**

fur'nage†, *n.* **1.** The process of baking. **2.** Payment for baking. **3.** *Feud. Law.* a tax levied by an overlord for granting the right to bake in ovens not under his control.

Fur-na'ri-i'næ, 1 fûr-nā"ri-ī'nē; 2 fûr-nā"ri-ī'nē. *n. pl.* A subfamily of dendrocolaptoid birds having soft tail-feather; outer toe free, and tarsi lengthened: including the Southeastern American ovenbirds. [< L. *furnus*, oven.]—**Fur-na-ri'ne,** *a.* *Ornith.* Pertaining to a family of American tracheophone passerine birds with two pairs of tracheo-bronchial muscles, tarsal envelops endiaspidean, and anterior little crural feathers. **Fur-na'ri-na,** *n. pl.* [L. *fem. pl.*]—**fur-na'ri-id,** *a.* & *n.*—**fur-na'ri-ine,** **fur-na'ri-ne,** *a.* & *n.*

Furnas, 1 fûr'nas; 2 fûr'nas, *n.* A county in S. Nebraska; 715 sq. m.; county-seat, Beaver City.

Fur-neaux' Is'lan-ds, 1 fûr-nō'; 2 fûr-nō'. A group of islands in Bass Strait, Australasia; principal island, Great Island, 35 by 10 m.

Fur'ness, 1 fûr'nes; 2 fûr'ŧs. *n.* **1. Horace Howard** (1*/1833–1/1912), an American lawyer; editor of Variorum Shakespeare. **2.** A district in Lancashire, England; a "manorial liberty"; chief town, Barrow-in-Furness.

Fur'ness Ab'bey. Ruins between Dalton- and Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, England; founded by Stephen, afterward King of England, in 1127.

fur'ni-ment, *n.* Furniture. **fur'na-ment.**

fur'nish, 1 fûr'nish; 2 fûr'nish, *v.* **1.** To equip or fit out; supply what is necessary or fitting: with *with*: as, to *furnish* the body *with* raiment.

So far as I am able to see, the precept 'First form the mind, then *furnish* it,' is an absurdity and an impossibility. The true conception is, that the mind is formed while being *furnished*.
W. H. PAYNE *Contrib to Sci. of Education* p. 73. [n. 1886.]

2. To supply for use or as a product; give a supply of; afford; yield; as, to *furnish* tools to workmen. **3.** To provide with furniture; as, to *furnish* a house.

In determining the colors to be used in *furnishing* a room, the amount of light is an important consideration.
YOUMANS *Hand-Book Household Science* p. 105. [A. 1857.]

4. To place the men properly upon; supply with men; as, to *furnish* a backgammon-board.

Il. *i.* **1.** In racing slang, to improve in flesh and appearance, as a horse. **2.** To fit oneself out. [< OF. *fourniss-*, a stem of *fournir*, *furnir*, < OHG. *frumjan*, perform, provide, < *frama*, utility, profit.] **fur'nish; fur'nesh; fur'ŋish.** SYN.: ACCOMMODATE; EQUIP; PROVIDE.—**to furnish out,** to make complete provision for.—**fur'nish-a-bl(e)†,** *a.*—**fur'nish-er,** *n.* **1.** One who furnishes, fits out, or provides; specif., one who furnishes a house, as one who deals in furniture: also, a gentlemen's *furnisher*. **2.** In calico-printing, a roller that supplies the dye.—**fur'nish-ment,** *n.* **1.** The act of furnishing. **2.** A supply of things needed.

fur'nished, } 1 fûr'nisht; 2 fûr'nisht, *pa.* **1.** Fitted
fur'nisht*, } with what is appropriate or necessary; specif., supplied with furniture; as, *furnished* rooms. **2.** *Her.* (1) Caparisoned, as a horse. (2) Armed. (3) Equipped, as a ship. **3.** [Poultry Fanciers' Cant.] Well developed with respect to comb, hackle, tail, etc.: said of a cockerel.—**fur'nished-ness,** *n.*

fur'nish-ing, } 1 fûr'nish-iŋ; 2 fûr'nish-iŋ, *n.* **1.** *pl.*
fur'nish-in, } Fixtures or fittings, as hardware for cabinet-work. **2.** The act of providing with furniture. **3.** Decoration; adornment. **4.** A sum of money expended; a supply.—**fur'nish-ing-goods*,** *n.* *Com.* Small articles of wearing-apparel and the like: chiefly in the phrase *gentlemen's furnishing-goods*.

Fur'niss, 1 fûr'nis; 2 fûr'nis. **Harry** (1854–). An Irish artist, cartoonist, humorous lecturer, and writer long attached to the staff of *Punch*, and of *The Illustrated London News*; *Confessions of a Caricaturist*.

fur'ni-ture, 1 fûr'ni-chur *or* -tûr; 2 fûr'ni-chur *or* -tûr, *n.* **1.** That with which anything is furnished or supplied; equipment or outfit; specif., household articles, especially the main movables used in the living-apartments, and made chiefly of wood, as chairs, tables, and desks; also, similar equipments of an office or public building: distinguished from *furnishings*.

We will consider the stock in trade, the moral and mental *furniture*, with which you will start upon your journey.
FREDERIC HARRISON, *Education* second ser., p. 317. [c. 1872].

The style, decoration, etc., of furniture have varied from time to time with changes in the popular taste, so that the furniture of every nation and epoch has its distinguishing characteristics. In Europe during the middle ages domestic furniture was a scarce luxury, what there was being of the prevailing ecclesiastical style, which attained its highest point in the **decorative Gothic** of the 14th century, to be superseded by the **Renaissance** style, a revival of Greek and Roman methods of design, which remained dominant for nearly two centuries. This in turn was superseded by the **Louis-Quatorze** style, named after the French king Louis XIV., its principal patron. This style aimed at novelty and ornate decoration, and is distinguished by elaborate inlaid work, incrustation of broken scroll panel-work, etc. Its great masters were **Boule, Coutlier,** and **Riesner,** whose names are still associated with the furniture of their design. **Louis-Quinze** was a further development of this manner, with which the **Cordian** and **Old Colonial** style in England and America were contemporary, heavy mahogany forms, under becoming more ornate after the French model. Then succeeded the work of **Chippendale,** also based upon the French manner, and that of **Hepplewhite** and **Sheraton,** which showed a more severely artistic taste. In the past century the styles in furniture have been largely eclectic, with occasional attempts at novelty, as in the famous **Empire** style of France, an attempt on the parts of a few designers to please Napoleon I.; or reversions to simplicity, as in the **Morris** furniture of 1865 or the modern **Mission** style.

2. Ornamental appendages or external adjuncts that go to complete anything. Specif.: (1) *Carp.* Builders' hardware, as hinges, locks, and knobs. (2) *Mil.* The mountings of a rifle. (3) *Naut.* A ship's masts and rigging; also, her tackle and apparel, including her outfit of provisions. (4) *Print.* Wooden or metal strips of less than type-height put around and between pages of type to make proper margins, and fit the spaces between the pages and the chase. (5) The trappings of a horse: formerly used in the plural.

This worthy churchman rode upon a well-fed ambling mule, whose *furniture* was highly decorated.
SCOTT *Ivanhoe* vol. i, p. 49. [H. M. & CO.]

(6) Coverlets and linen for a bed.

3. *Mus.* One of the miscellaneous stops in an organ. **4†.** The action of providing for, equipping, or furnishing. < F. *fourniture*, < *fournir*; see FURNISH.] **—fur'ni-ture-boy,** *n.* **1.** A bristetail. **2.** A bedbug. **3.** A lepisma.—**f.-car,** *n.* A car, wagon, or van for carrying furniture.—**f.-pad,** *n.* An elastic fender on a piece of furniture to keep it from injuring walls, etc.—**f.-picture,** *n.* A picture that is showy and decorative rather than artistic.—**f.-piush,** *n.* Plush of mohair, or mohair and cotton, used for covering furniture.—**f.-print,** *n.* Chintz adapted for covering furniture.—**f.-silk,** *n.* A silk or silk-faced fabric suitable for covering furniture.—**f.-stone,** *n.* Limestone in an organ.—**labor-saving f.** (*Print.*), furniture cut to permit the ready combination of different sizes.—**Mission f.** [U. S.], a style of furniture of solid wood, very heavy and in imitation of the rude chairs and tables made formerly by the Indians of the Spanish missions in California.

Fur'ni-val, 1 fûr'ni-vəl; 2 fûr'ni-val, **Frederick James** (1/1825–7/1910). An English philologist, Shakespearian scholar, Christian socialist, and athlete; founder of the Early English Text and Chaucer Societies.

fu'ro-di-az'ole, 1 fū"ro-dī-az'ōl; 2 fū"ro-dī-az'ōl, *n.* *Chem.* Same as FURAZANE.

fur'o-in, 1 fûr'o-in; 2 fûr'o-in, *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline volatile compound, $C_{10}H_8O_4$, formed by boiling furfuraldehyde. [< FURFUR.]

fu-role', 1 fu-rōl'; 2 fu-rōl', *n.* St. Elmo's fire; a corposant. [OF., dim. of *feu*, fire, < L. *focus*, fireplace.] **fu-rol'ŧ.**

fu'ro-mon-az'ole, 1 fū"ro-mon-az'ōl; 2 fū"ro-mōn-az'ōl, *n.* *Chem.* An intramolecular anhydrid, as $CH : N \rangle O$, of β formylketone or β-diketone; isoxazol.

fur-on'ic, 1 fûr-on'ik; 2 fûr-on'ik, *a.* *Chem.* Characterizing a colorless crystalline acid ($C_5H_4O_3$), derived by oxidation from furfurpinoinic acid. [< FURFUR.]

fu'ror, } 1 fū'ror, -rôr; 2 fū'rŏr, -rōr, *n.* Overmaster-
fu'rore, } ing passion or mania for anything; rage; great excitement or enthusiasm.

Their loyalty to the Union created a *furor* wherever they appeared.
MARY A. LIVERMORE *Story of the War* p. 252. [A. D. W. 1888.]

< L. *furor* (> It. *furore*), < *furo*, rage.]

furr'sa-hin*, 1 fur'ə-hin"; 2 fûr'ə-hin", *n.* [Scot.] The off hind plow-horse, which walks on the furrows.

furr'chuck*, 1 fûr'-chuk'; 2 fûr'-chŏk', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The furzechat.

furred, } 1 fûrd; 2 fûrd, *a.* **1.**
furd*, } Covered with fur, or with something resembling fur; coated; as, a *furred* tongue.

As with rich *furred* conies, their cases are far better than their bodies. *Boston Acad. Medan.* p. 474. [U. W. M. 1851.]

2. *Carp.* Provided with furring so as to form an air-space between the wall and the plastering; as, a *furred* wall.

Fur-reed'kote, *n.* Same as FARMERCOTE. **Furr'old'kote.**

fur'ri-er, 1 fûr'i-ər; 2 fûr'i-er, *n.* A dealer in or maker of fur goods; fur-dresser. [< OF. *fourreor*, < *fourre*, *forre*: see FUR, v.] **fur'rour†.**

fur'ri-er-y, 1 fûr'i-ər-i; 2 fûr'i-er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, pl.] **1.** Furs in general. **2.** The business of a furrier.

fur'ring, 1 fûr'iŋ; 2 fûr'iŋ, *n.* **1.** Fur or fur trimmings, or the act of applying them. **2.** A morbid condition of the tongue. **3.** Deposit of scale in a steam-boiler; also, the process of removing this deposit. **4.** *Carp.* (1) Flat pieces of wood to bring irregular or interrupted work to a regular or even arrangement or surface, or to produce a curve. (2) Strips of wood nailed to a solid wall, on which to lath. (3) Double planking on a ship's side. (4) *pl.* The pieces attached to the rafter-feet for carrying the eaves beyond the wall-line. (5) The act or process of shaping and applying furring. (6) The act or applying or adjusting any of the above. **5.** The rough splintered surface of a sawn plank.

fur'row, 1 fur'o; 2 fŭr'o, *n.* *i.* **1.** To plow, groove, or cut in furrows; mark with channels or wrinkles. **II.** *v.* To plow. [< AS. *furan*, < *furh*, furrow.]—**fur'row-er,** *n.*

fur'row, *n.* **1.** A trench made in the earth by a plow; any long depression in the earth. **2.** Any groove or wrinkle, as on a metal surface, on wood, or on the human face.

His face bore the marks of former storms, but present fair weather; its *furrows* had been worn into an habitual smile.
LAURENCE *Stocks-and-Stones* p. 407. [D. & CO. 1861.]

3. *Biol.* Specif., a longitudinal shallow groove in a surface or part, as in the stem of *Equisetum*, or, as in embryos, indicating the place of developing parts. **4.** *Agric.* A furlong. [MDE. *furwe*, < AS. *furh*; cp. L. *porca*, ridge between two furrows.] **—fur'ŧ-ful-ness,** *n.* **—f.-ŧ,** *Agric.* To turn one furrow back upon the preceding one, leaving a trench at each side.—**dead furrow,** a double furrow made by throwing two furrow-slices in opposite directions from a given line.—**flat f.,** a furrow thrown flat, as the first one turned.—**fur'row-drain*,** *n.* To drain (land) by means of open furrows.—**f.-faced,** *a.* Having a face or surface marked or crossed by furrows.—**f.-slice,** *n.* The strip of sod or earth thrown from a furrow by the plow.—**f.-weed,** *n.* A weed growing on plowed ground.—**f.-wheel,** *n.* A small wheel supporting the front of a plow.—**glutеal f.,** the deep groove between the nates.—**intervenтricular f.,** a longitudinal depression on each side of the surface of the heart marking the partition between the ventricles.—**lap f.,** a plowed furrow which leans upon the preceding one.—**lunoid f.** (*Geol.*), a glacial trough.—**neck-f.,** *n.* The hindmost of the transverse furrows of a trilobite's glabella. **nuchal f.†.**—**to draw a straight f.,** to lead a correct life; live virtuously.—



Types of Furniture.

1. Gothic chair. 2. Renaissance chair. 3. Boule cabinet. 4. Old Colonial sofa. 5. Chippendale table. 6. Hepplewhite chair. 7. Sheraton sideboard. 8. Empire mirror.

to strike the furrows [Eng.], to fecr.— **vitelline f.** (*Embryol.*), the first indication on the ovum of segmentation. **yolk-f.**, ↓

fur'rowed, ↓ 1 fur'od; 2 fûr'od, *a.* Having furrows; **fur'rowed,** ↓ specif., in anatomy, marked with longitudinal grooves on the surface of the cerebellum.— **furrowed band,** a tract of gray matter on the surface of the cerebellum connecting the uvula with the amygdale.

fur'row-ing, 1 fur'o-ing; 2 fûr'o-ing, *n.* 1. The act or process of making a furrow. 2. (*Embryol.* Eggsegmentation, as in amphibians, which produces furrows on the egg. 3. Corrosion of metallic surfaces caused by electrolysis. Blocks of zinc are suspended in the water of steam boilers to prevent this action.— **fur'row-ing-ma-chine",** *n.* A millstone-dresser.

fur'row-y, 1 fur'o-i; 2 fûr'o-y, *a.* [Rare.] Furrowed.

fur-ruch'a-bad', *n.* Same as FARUKHABAD.

fur'ry, 1 fûr'i; 2 fûr'y, *a.* 1. Covered with or clad in fur; consisting of or resembling fur. 2. Coated with a fur-like deposit; furred, as the tongue.— **fur'ri-ly,** *adv.*

fur'ry-day", 1 fur'i-dā"; 2 fûr'i-dā", *n.* [Local, Eng.] The eighth day of May, celebrated with ceremonies resembling the ancient May-day feasts; also, a dance peculiar to that occasion. **fur'ry-i.**

furse, *n.* [S. U. S.] Clamor, uproar.

fur'seal", 1 fûr'sēl'; 2 fûr'sēl', *n.* An eared seal that yields a fur of commercial value, as the northern *Callorhinus ursinus*, or the southern *Arctocephalus*; a sea-bear. *Callorhinus ursinus*, Fur-seal. 1/9



fur'sed, ↓ 1 fûrst; 2 fûr'sed, *a.* [G.] A title of nobility ranking below *herzog*, or duke, and above *graf*, or count, generally; translated *prince*. Its bearers, mediatized princes and nobles of the former German and Austrian empires, are distinguished from princes of the blood royal, who have the title of *prinz*, of which the English equivalent is the same.

Für'sten-wal'de, 1 fiir'sten-vil'da; 2 fiir'stën-vil'de, *n.* A manufacturing town in Brandenburg province, Prussia.

Fürth, 1 fürt; 2 fûrt, *n.* A manufacturing town in Bavaria.

furth com'ing, 1 fûrth'kum'ing; 2 fûrth'cŏm'ing, *n.* [Scot.] Forthcoming.

fur'ther, 1 fûr'ther; 2 fûr'ther, *vt.* 1. To help or put forward; aid to reach a nearer attainment, success, completion, or the like; push on; advance; promote.

Mary had used Darnley as a tool . . . *to further* her policy. GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 391. [L. 1875.]

2†. To help or succor. [< AS. *fyrthrian*, < *further;* see FURTHER, *adv.*] SYN.: see PROMOTE.— **fur'ther-er,** *n.* One who furthers or promotes.

fur'ther, *a. compar.* [Positive wanting; *superl.* FURTHEST.] 1. More distant or advanced; also, opposite or yon, denoting the number of two things: opposed to *hither;* as, the *further* side. 2. Wider or fuller; additional; as, *further* remarks. Compare FARTHER.

fur'ther, *adv.* More remotely, or to a greater distance; farther; also, in addition; besides; moreover. [< AS. *further*, compar. of *forð*, before.]

fur'ther-ance, 1 fûr'ther-ans; 2 fûr'ther-anç, *n.* 1. The act of furthering or promoting; advancement. 2. That which furthers.

furthend, *pp.* Furthered. S. S.

fur'ther-more, 1 fûr'ther-mōr; 2 fûr'ther-mōr, *adv.* In addition or continuation; besides; moreover.

He told us *furthermore* the most magnificent temple. LANDOR *Works, Pericles and Aspasia* vol. ii. p. 376. (MOX. 1853.]

fur'ther-most, *a.* Furthest, or most remote.

fur'ther-some, 1 fûr'ther-sum, *a.* 1. [Scot.] Rash; venturesome. 2. [Rare.] Tending to further or advance; promotive; helpful.

fur'thest, 1 fûr'thest; 2 fûr'thĕst, *a. superl.* Most distant, remote, or advanced. Compare FURTHER.

fur'thest, *adv.* At or to the greatest distance.

furth'y, 1 fûrth'i; 2 fûrth'y, *a.* [Scot.] Same as FORTHY.— **furth'i-ness,** *n.*

fur'tive, 1 fûr'tiv; 2 fûr'tiv, *a.* 1. Stealthy or sly, like **fur'tīve,** ↓ the actions of a thief; secret; elusive; as, *furtive* glances. 2. Gained by or as by theft; appropriated. [< F. *furtif*, < L. *furtivus*, < *fur*, thief.]— **fur'tīve-ly,** *adv.*— **fur'tīve-ness,** *n.*

fu'rum, 1 fū'rum; 2 fū'rum, *n.* [L.] Theft or robbery.

fu'run-cle, 1 fiū'rung-kl; 2 fiū'rŭng-cl, *n. Pathol.* A boil. < L. *furunculus*, dim. of *fur*, thief.]

fu-run'cu-lar, *a.* Pertaining to or marked by furuncles.— **fu-run'cu-loid,** *a.* Having the shape or characteristics of a furuncle.— **fu-run'cu-lose,** *a.* Prone to the production of boils in succession.— **fu-run"cu-lo'sis,** *n.* The production of boils in successive crops.

fur'wa, 1 fûr'we; 2 fûr'wa, *n.* [Ar.] A chamois-skin.

He ordered the latter to bring the Koran, which he laid on a *furwa*, and called on us to swear eternal allegiance to him. SLATIN PASHA *With Fire and Sword* p. 221. [e. a. 1897.]

fur'ry, 1 fiū'ri; 2 fiū'ry, *a.* [Rare.] To make furious; infuriate.

fur'ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -ris; 2 -rig, *pl.*] 1. A state of vehement and uncontrolled anger; ungovernable rage; also, a storm of anger; a fit of raving passion; as, "Beware the *fury* of a patient man!" DRYDEN *Absalom* pt. i, l. 1,005. 2. Violent action or agitation; disastrous activity; impetuosity; fierceness; frenzy; as, a madman's *fury;* the *fury* of the storm; the *fury* of war. 3. Intense passion of any kind; impassioned or frenzied mental excitement; inspiration; enthusiasm; as, prophetic *fury*.

It was said of Kokespierre's audience, that though they understood not the words, they understood a *fury* in the words, and caught the contagion. EMERSON *Letters and Social Aims, Eloquence* p. 127. [e. a. 1876.]

4. [F.] *Class. Myth.* (1) One of the avenging goddesses. (2) [Rare.] One of the Fates or Parcæ; specif., ATROPOS. See illus. under ERINYS.

Comes the blind Fury with the abhorrèd shears. MILTON *Lycidas* l. 75.

The *Furies* [*Furiæ* or *Diræ*] of the Romans were the Hellenic deities Alecto, Tisiphone, and Megæra, called by the Greeks the Erinyes or Eumenides. Sharing the office and attributes of the Parcæ or Fates, they have sometimes been confounded with the latter.

5. A passionate, turbulent woman; a termagant; virago; also, vengeance, passion, or violence personified; an avenging agent or principle.

[< F. *furie*, < L. *furia*, < *furo*, rave.]

The household *Fury* sprinkled with blood. TENNYSON *Maud* six, st. 4.

SYN.: see ANGER; FRENZY.

—**French fury,** the storming of Antwerp by the Duke of Anjou, Jan. 17, 1583.— **Spanish f.,** the three days' pillage of Antwerp by the Spaniards, Nov. 4, 1576.

furze, 1 fûrz; 2 fûrz, *pl.* FURZES; FURZ'ING.] To become furz'y, twisted or tangled, as silk threads. [< FURZ.]

furze, ↓ *n.* 1. A spiny shrub (*Ulex europæus*) of the

furz'y, ↓ family *Fabaceæ*, having many branches and yellow flowers. It abounds in western Europe, and is used as fuel, and its young shoots as fodder. **furz'ent.** 2. Any of several other species of this genus; as, the dwarf furze (*Ulex nanus*) etc. 3†. A frizz. [< AS. *fyrs*.]— **French furze,** the dwarf furze (*Ulex nanus*).—**furze'bush",** *n.* Furze.— **f.-cat',** *n.* A hare.



Furze. 1/3
a, a single flower.

furze'cat", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The whinchat. **f.-chick';** **f.-chitter';** **f.-hacker,**—**f.-lecker,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The brambling. **f.-chucker.**— **f.-lark,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The meadow-pipit.— **f.-linnet,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The common linnet.— **f.-owl,** *n.* A cockehafer.— **f.-pig,** *n.* A hedgehog.— **f.-prick,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The Dartford warbler (*Melizophilus undatus*).— **f.-tit'lin-gale,** *n.* [Austral.], an evergreen shrub (*Hakea ulicina*) of the family *Proteaceæ*.— **furzed,** *a.* Furzy.— **furz'ery,** *n.* Land pertaining to or having furze.— **furz'er-y,** *n.* Furze in general; a group of furze-bushes.

furz'y, *a.* Covered with furze.

fus., *abbr.* Fusileers.

fus'ain', ↓ 1 fiū'sāñ'; 2 fū-sāñ', *n.* A crayon of fine charcoal, or a drawing made with it. [F., spindle-tree, < L. *fusus*, spindle.]

fus'an, ↓ 1 fiū'sēn'; 2 fu-siñ', *n.* One of the treaty ports of

Fu-sa'ri-um, 1 fiū-sā'ri-um; 2 fū-sā'ri-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of fungi containing saprophytic as well as parasitic species. Several are known to occasion serious injury to crops, among the cotton-plant, orange- and lemon-trees, the tomato, and other cultivated vegetables. [< L. *fusus*.]— **fu-sa'ri-al,** *a.*

fus'ate, 1 fiū'sēt; 2 fiū'sĕt, *n. Arch.* An astragal. [< F. *fusarole*, < It. *fusajuola*, < *fuso*, spindle, < L. *fusus*.]

fu'sa-rol†,

fu'sate, 1 fiū'sēt; 2 fiū'sĕt, *a.* Same as FUSIFORM.

Fus-ber'ia, 1 fus-ber'i-a; 2 fus-bĕr'i-a, *n.* In Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, the sword of Rinaldo.

fuse, 1 fiūz; 2 fiūz, *a.* [Rare.] Tawny; fuscous.

fuse, 1 fiūz; 2 fiūz, *n.* [< L. *fusus*, dusky; a combining form.— **fus-ca'tion†,** *n.* Anobscuration.— **fus-ces'cent,** *a.* Somewhat swarthy; approaching dark-brown. [package.

fu'schang, 1 fū'shan; 2 fū'shaṅ, *n.* [Scot.] A loose heap or

fus'cin, 1 fus'in; 2 fŭs'in, *n. Chem.* A dark-colored compound obtained from various animal oils when they are decomposed by heat; specif., the brown pigment derived from the retinal epithelium. Also **fuscine.**

fus'co-, 1 fus'ko-; 2 fŭs'co-. A combining form. See FUSC.— **fuscocobaltic chlorid** (*Chem.*), a complex cobalt salt ($CoS_2NH_3Cl_4(OH)_2.2H_2O$).— **fus"co-fer-ru'gi-nous,** *a. Entom.* Brownish reddish-brown.— **fus"co-fla'vous,** *a.* Dimly transparent: applied to wings of insects.— **fus"co-pi'ceous,** *a.* Blackish; dark-gray.— **fus"co-pun'cate,** *a. Entom.* Dotted with dots, as an insect's wing.— **fus"co-tes-ta'ceous,** *a. Entom.* Dull reddish-brown.

fus'cous, 1 fus'kus; 2 fŭs'cŭs, *a.* 1. Grayish-brown or tawny. 2. Of a dark hue; dusky. [< L. *fuscus*, dusky.]

fuse, 1 fiūz; 2 fiūz, *vt.* To melt or fuse; reduce to a liquid; the like. BURKE *Essays* p. 91. (CAS. CO. 1887.]

fuse'-vi'o-la'ceous, *a.* Dark-violet or purple.

fuse'y, 1 fiūz; 2 fiū, *n.* Same as FEWSTER. *t. t.* 1. To

fuze', ↓ liquefy (a solid) by heat; melt; make fluid. 2. To unite or blend as by melting together.

Railroads and steam vessels . . . have gone far to *fuse* into one homogeneous body the different elements in each nation. BRYCE in *Contemp. Rev.* Jan., 1891, p. 19.

II. *i.* 1. To become fluid by heat; melt.

2. To combine or blend, as if melted together; as, the two parties *fused* in one. [< L. *fusus*, pp. of *fundo*, pour.]

—**fus'ing-disk',** *n.* A thin, toothless metal disk, which, when rotated at high speed, can cut through and thin by rubbing it hard through the metal.— **f.-point,** *n.* The temperature at which a substance fuses or liquefies.

fuse', *n.* To equip with a fuse, as a projectile.

fuse, 1 fiūz; 2 fiūz, *n.* A tube filled with a combustible compound, or a cord or tape saturated with such a compound, usually slow-burning, and intended to convey fire to an explosive or combustible mass slowly or without danger; also, the apparatus for lighting it; also, any device performing practically the same functions. See illus. under CONCUSSION-FUSE.

Fuses are named (1) from their mode of use; as, **concussion-fuse, detonating f., electric f., friction-f., percussion-f., time-f.** (requiring time for its action, as distinguished from one that acts instantaneously, as by percussion); (2) from their materials; as, **tape f., wooden f.;** (3) from the purpose for which used; as, **blasting-f., bomb-f.;** (4) from their position; as, **base f., point f.** (used for exploding projectiles).

—**A safety-piece** of fusible metal in an electric circuit, that melts when the current is too strong. See FUSE-WIRE. [Abbr. of FUSEE.]

—**Abel fuse,** a fuse to be ignited by electricity: composed of potassium chlorate and a copper salt: invented by Sir Frederick A.bel.— **Bickford f.,** a blasting-fuse, consisting of a long cylindrical mass of explosive substance, so enclosed in a varnished wrapping of fiber as to burn at a regular rate.— **chemical f.,** a fuse ignited by chemical action.— **combination f.,** a military shell-fuse having in its case both a time-fuse and a concussion-fuse.— **common f.,** same as BICKFORD FUSE.— **electric f.,** a device for electrically igniting a charge.— **fuse'-au'ger,** *n.* An instrument for regulating the time of burning of a fuse by removing a certain portion of the composition. It has a movable graduated scale, which regulates the depth to which the auger should penetrate.— **f.-extractor,** *n.* An implement for extracting wooden fuses from shells.— **f.-gage,** *n.* An instrument for cutting time-fuses to length.— **f.-hook,** *n.* The hole in a shell for the reception of a fuse.— **f.-link,** *n.* Same as FUSE-WIRE.— **f.-lock,** *n.* A friction-lock by which a miner may fire the free end of a blasting-fuse by a lanyard, or a similar means of igniting it by an electric spark.— **f.-mallet,** *n.* A mallet used in connection with a fuse-setter in fixing a wooden fuse into a shell.— **f.-plug,** *n.* The plug or case that holds the fuse of a shell.— **f.-punch,** *n.* A punch or drift used in connection with a fuse-mallet in setting or fixing a fuse in a shell.— **f.-wheel,** *n.* Same as FUSEE², 1.— **f.-wire,** *n.* A short piece of wire, made of an alloy of less current-carrying capacity than the remainder of the circuit, that melts at a low temperature, and thus opens the circuit in the event of an excessive current: used in electrical circuits to protect instruments, etc., from too strong currents.— **f.-wrench,** *n.* A T-shaped wrench used in fixing a fuse-plug in a shell.— **magazine f.** (*Elec.*), an arrangement which protects an electric circuit from excessive currents, and in which a fresh fuse automatically replaces one that has melted.— **safety-f.,** *n.* A fuse-wire.

fuse'au, 1 fiu-zō'; 2 fū-zō', *n.* [P.] The spindle-shaped grip of a sword-handle.

fu-see', 1 fiu-zē'; 2 fū-zē', *n.* 1. A match made of cardboard soaked in niter and tipped with the same substance as the ordinary friction-match. 2. A wooden match having a comparatively large bulb of inflammable material at its end, tipped with a friction igniter, and not extinguishable by wind: used for lighting pipes and cigars in the open air. 3. A flare used as a railroad night signal. 4. A fuse.

My train is laid, and waiting for the *fusee*. *Wisdom While You Wait* p. 128. [e. a. r. 1862.]

5†. A flint-lock musket; fusil. [< F. *fusil*, < LL. *focile*, < L. *focus*, fireplace.] **fu-ste'†.**

fu-see', n. 1. *Horol.* A spirally grooved cone, as in a watch or a spring-clock, about which is wrapped a chain or cord, which is also wound about a cylindrical barrel containing or driven by a spiral spring. Its use is to give the spring increasing leverage as its power lessens by unwinding. Now largely superseded by the isochronous balance. See WATCH. 2. A sort of splint on a horse's leg. **3†.** A fusiform figure. [OF., thread, < LL. *fusata*, spindleful, < *fusa*, use a spindle, < L. *fusus*, spindle.] — **fu-see'-ma-chine",** *n.* A machine for manufacturing fusees.— **f.-windlass,** *n.* A pump-windlass having a conical barrel.

fu-see-lage, 1 fiū'si-lāj; 2 fū'se-laj', *n.* The framework of an airplane; so called from its spindle-like shape.

fu'se-li, 1 fiū'se-li; 2 fū'se-li, **John Henry** (?1742–?1825). A Swiss scholar and painter, became an English R. A.; *Francesca da Rimini*, etc.

fu'sel-oil", 1 fiū'zel-oil"; 2 fū'zĕl-ōil", *n. Chem.* 1. A volatile poisonous oily compound, consisting largely of amyl alcohol, and having a disagreeable taste, obtained when corn- or grain-spirits are rectified. Antidote: strong coffee. See OIL. 2. Amyl alcohol. [< G. *fusel*, spirits of inferior quality, + OIL.]

fush, 1 fush; 2 fŭsh, [Local, U. S.] An exclamation of incredulity or contempt.

fu-shan', 1 fū-shān'; 2 fu-shăn', *n.* A city in Kwangtung, China. **Fat-shan';** **Fo-shan.**

Fu'shi-ki, 1 fū'shi-ki; 2 fu'shĭ-ki, *n.* A seaport on Toyama Bay, N. coast of Hondo Island, Japan. [Island, Japan.

Fu'shi-mi, 1 fū'shi-mi; 2 fu'shĭ-mi, *n.* A town in Hondo

fus'il, 1 fiūz'il; 2 fiūsh, *intr.* [Scot.] Rush! Push! whisk!

fu'si-ble, ↓ 1 fiū'zi-bl; 2 fū'si-bl, *a.* Capable of being

fu'zi-bl', ↓ fused or melted by heat. [F., < L. *fusus*, pp. FUSE, v.] — **fu'si-bil'i-ty,** **fu'zi-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Fusibleness; also, the property of alloy, usually one containing bismuth, which melts at a comparatively low temperature. **f. alloy.**— **f. plug,** a plug of fusible metal inserted in the boiler of a steam-vessel or electric circuit, so as to prevent any danger that might arise from low water or excess of current.— **f. precious stone,** same as CRYOLITE GLASS.— **fusibility,** the relative fusibility of minerals according to readiness in fusing (1, stibnite; 2, natr lite; 3, almandin garnet; 4, actinolite; 5, orthoclase; 6, bronzite) as a standard of fusibility.— **fu'si-bil-ize,** *vt.*

Fu'si-cla'di-um, 1 fiū'si-klā'di-um; 2 fū'si-clā'di-ŭm, *n.* A genus of parasitic fungi, of which some species cause the peach of apples and pears. [< L. *fusus*, spindle, + Gr. *klados*, branch, < *klaō*, break off.]

fu'si-form, 1 fiū'si-fōrm; 2 fū'si-fŏrm, *a.* Tapering from the middle toward each end; spindle-shaped.

fu'sil, 1 fiūz'il; 2 fū'zil, *n.* [F.] A flint-lock musket. 2. A steel for igniting tinder. **fu-see'†;** **fu'sel†.**— **fu'sil-mer'tar,** *n.* A small mortar having a stock like a musket, once used in firing signals.

fu'sil, *n. Her.* A narrow elongated lozenge. [< L. *fusus*, spindle.] **fu splicl;** **fu-sille'†.**

fu'sil-ier', ↓ 2 fū'si-lir'; 2 fū'si-lēr', *n.*

fu'si-lier', ↓ [Formerly, an infantry soldier who carried a fusil or flintlock. The name is still borne by some of the British infantry. [< F. *fusilier*, < *fusil*, see FUSEE².]

See LOZENGE.

Under a *fusilade* of questions from a class of sharpshooters, the instructor has to look well to his defences.

MARTINEAU *Types of Ethicel Theory* vol. i. prel., p. 11. [MACM. 1891.]

—**fu'sil-lade',** *n.* To attack or kill by a fusillade. **fu'sil-lade'†.**

fus'ing, 1 fiūz'ing; 2 fūg'ing, *n.* A process, attended by partial destructive distillation, to which coal and amber are subjected in order that they may be rendered suitable for varnishes.

fu'sin-list, 1 fū'zan-list; 2 fū'sin-lst, *n.* One who draws with charcoal crayons. [< F. Officer of the *fusinière*, < *fusain;* see FUSAIN.] Royal Scots Fusiliers.

fu'sion, 1 fiū'zhon; 2 fū'zhon, *n.* 1. The act or process of changing, or the state of being in course of change, from a solid into a liquid by the agency of heat; melting.

The base of limestone is metallic in character, susceptible therefore of fusion.

AGASSIZ *Methods of Study* p. 162. [e. a. r. 1863.]

2. A state of fluidity due to the action of heat; the condition resulting from the melting process. **3.** The act of blending, or the state of being blended throughout; complete union of parts as if through melting and mingling; as, the *fusion* of the races of Sabinea.

Oratory has been well described as the *fusion* of reason and passion. McCarthy *Our Own Times* p. 40. [c. a. w. 1879.]

4. Specif., the act of coalescing of two political parties, or the state of coalescence; used also attributively; as, a *fusion* ticket. **5.** *Biol.* Union or coalescence, as of adjacent parts or tissues. **6.** *Psychol.* A combination of elementary psychical processes, more intimate than association, in which the result itself closely resembles a quite simple process, and is therefore difficult or impossible of analysis; a welding or blend in one of a number of psychical factors. Such fusions are called **intensive** when, being of similar quality, they blend in one; as, a musical siang is a fusion of tones and overtones; or **extensive**, when, as in the fusion of sensations of color and of movements of the eye, they result in perceptions of space. **7†.** Profusion; plenty. [F., < L. *fusio(n-)*, < *fusus*; see FUSE, *v.*] **—aqueo-igneous fusion**, fusion by the joint action of water and heat. **— aqueous or watery f.**, the liquefying of crystals in their own water of crystallization. **— dry f.**, the liquefying of crystalline salts after the expulsion of the water of crystallization. **— fu'sion-disk''**, *n.* A tungsten disk. See under FUSE, *v.* **— f.-point**, *n.* Same as MELTING-POINT. **— heat of f.**, see LATENT HEAT, under HEAT. **— hydrothermal f.**, same as AQUEO-IGNEOUS FUSION. **— powder of f.**, a mixture of nitre, sulfur, and sawdust, which in a certain combination generates chemical heat sufficient to melt silver embedded in it. **— primary f.** (*Embryol.*), the coalescence of two embryos in the same egg, which results in a double monster. **— secondary f.** (*Embryol.*), the union of two embryos at a comparatively late stage of growth. **— tonal f.** (*Psychol.*), the tone perceived as the result of combining a number of simple sensations. **— tripie f.** (*Bot.*), double fertilization in phanerogamous plants: so called because three fusions occur in the embryo sac, one in forming the embryo and two in forming the primary endosperm-nucleus.

fu'sion-ism, *n.* [fū'zhən-izm], *n.* The doctrine, advocacy, or practice of fusion in politics. — **fu'sion-ist**, *n.* One who favors fusion; *specif.*, one who belongs to a fusion party; *esp.*, one who belongs to the Fusion party of Connecticut.

fu'sion-less, *a.* [fū'zhən-les; ə fū'zhən-lės, *a.* [Scot.] Having no substance; weak.

fu'sold, *a.* [fū'sōld; ə fū'sōld, *a.* Fusiform. [< L. *fusus*, spindle, + Gr. *eidos*, form.]

fu'some, *a.* [fū'sum, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Handsome.

fuss, *n.* [fus, *n.* I. *t.* To trouble or perplex with trifles. **II.** *i.* To make a great ado or bustle about trivial matters; fret; worry; as, he *fussed* continually.

fuss, *n.* An unsettled, worrying, fidgeting display of activity or energy about trivial matters; bustle; ado; also, the resulting tumult or confusion.

So full of figure, so full of *fuss*, . . .
She seem'd to be multiplied by bustle.
Hood *Miss Kilmansegg* pt. iii, st. 12.

2. [Rare.] One who worries about trifles. **fuss'er†**, **3†.** Same as FUSSOCK. [Apparently due to FUSSY. < AS. *fūs*, ready.]

fuss'ball'', *n.* [fus'bôl'; ə fus'bul', *n.* A puffball; fuzzball.

fuss'-budg'et, *n.* [Dial., U. S.] A fidgety, nervous person.

fuss'-ly, *a.* [fus'-lē; ə fus'-lē, *a.* [Vulgar.] To make a fuss.—**fuss'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

fuss'ock, *n.* [fus'ok; ə fus'ok, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A big, fat woman. **2.** [Scot.] A fluffy mass of hair. **fuz'zock-ing**, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Fat; unwieldy.

fuss'y, *a.* [fus'i; ə fus'y, *a.* [FUSS'I-ER; FUSS'I-EST.] **1.** Making a great ado about small matters; incessantly and unnecessarily active; fidgety; fretful. **2.** Troublesome to do or make.—**fuss'i-ly**, *adv.*—**fuss'i-ness**, *n.*

fust, *i.* [fust; ə fust, *n.* [Archaic.] To become *musty* or moldy.

fust, *n.* [fust, *n.* The stem of a column. **3.** [Local, Eng.] The ridge of a roof. [OF., < L. *fust.s*, club.]

Fust, i. fust; 2. fust, **Johann** (——1466?). A German printer; partner of Gutenberg, whom he supplied with capital to carry out his inventions. S. S.

fust, *pp.* Fussed.

fus'tu-nelle', *i.* [us'tə-nel'; ə fis'tə-nēl', *n.* The short white skirt worn by Albanian soldiers. [< LL. *fustanella*, < Modern Gr. *phoustani*, petticoat, < It. *fustagno*, < LL. *fustanum*; see FUSTIAN.] **fus'ta-nel'la†.**

fus'tee, *i.* fus'ti; 2 fus'ti. [W. Ind.] The offspring of a white and a mestee. **fus'tic†.**

fus'ter†, *n.* One who makes saddle-trees.

fus'tet, *n.* Same as FUSTIC.

fus'tet, *i.* fus'tet; 2 fus'tet, *n.* **1.** The Venetian sumac or smoke-tree (*Cotinus cotinus*); also, its wood. **2.** Young fustic. See FUSTIC. [F., kind of tree, < L. *fustis*, cudgel.]

fus'tian, *i.* [fus'chən; ə fus'tyan, *n.* **1.** A kind of cotton fabric. He wore a broad-skirted *fustian* coat, perplexed with half a hundred pockets. IRVING *Sketch-Book* p. 405. [c. p. r. 1861.] **2.** Making use of or characterized by fustian; pompous; bombastic. **3.** Of no value; good-for-nothing.

fus'tian, n. **1.** Formerly, a kind of stout cloth made of cotton and flax; now, a coarse twilled linen or cotton fabric, such as corduroy or velveteen.

Sensible men is to be found who would not behave with more civility to a knave in broadcloth than to a knave in *fustian*.
THACKERAY *Memoirs, Memoirs of Mr. Yellowplush* (Ch. Lx. 1886.]

2. A style of writing or speaking characterized by the use of words or metaphor far beyond the dignity of the thought or subject; pretentious or pompous verbiage; bombast. **3.** [Eng.] A drink made of the yolks of *eggs*, liquor or wine, lemon, and spices. [< OF. *fustaine*, < LL. *fustanum*, < Ar. *Fustāt*, a suburb of Cairo, in Egypt.] Syn.: see BALDERDASH: BOMBAST. — **fus'tian-ist**, *n.* A writer of fustian. — **fus'tian-ize**, *v.i.* [Rare.] To write fustian.

fus'ti-bale, *i.* fus'ti-bēl; 2 fus'ti-bāl, *n.* A staff-sling. [< L. *fustis*, staff, + Gr. *ballō*, throw.] **fus-tib'a-list.**

fus'tic, *i.* fus'tik; 2 fus'tic, *n.* The wood of the *Chlorophora tinctoria*, of the family *Moraceæ*, of South America and the West Indies, used as a yellow dyestuff; yellowwood; old fustic. [< F. *fustoc*, < Sp. *fustoc*, < Arabic, smoke-tree, < L. *fustis*, club.] **fus'tick**; **fus'toc.** — **American fustic**, the yellowwood of the southern United States (*Cladrastis tinctoria*).— **old f.**, same as FUSTIC.— **young f.**, the wood of *Cotinus cotinus*, the Venetian sumac, used as a yellow dyestuff. **fus'tet.**

fus'ti-gate, *i.* fus'ti-gēt; 2 fus'ti-gāt, *v.* [-GAT'ED; -GAT'-ING.] To beat with a stick; cudgel. [< L. *fustigatus*, pp. of *fustigo*, < *fustis*, club, + *ago*, drive.] **— fus'ti-ga'tion**, *n.* **— fus'ti-ga'tor**, *n.*

Nothing could be more hearty than the blows . . . except the applause with which this satire, composed of actual *fustigation*, was received. *Mortlay Dutch Repub.* vol. i, p. 420. [H. 1862.]

fus'ti-lu'ri-an†, *n.* A low fellow; scamp.

fus'ti-lug'†, *n.* A fat, unwieldy person. **fus'ti-lugs'†.**

fus'tin, *i.* fus'tin; 2 fus'tin, *n.* A dyeing principle (C₂₅ H₂₂O₁₀) in young fustic: used to produce yellow colors.

fus'tle, *i.* fus'l; 2 fus'l. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] I. *i.* To move about quickly; bustle. **II.** *n.* A fuss.

fust'y, *i.* fus'ti; 2 fust'y, *a.* [FUST'Y-ER; FUST'Y-EST.] **1.** Musty; moldy; rank. **2.** Meddlesome; officious.

I could not forgive the praise, *Fusty* Christopher.
TENNYSON *To Christopher North* l. 9.

3. Old-fashioned; fogyish. **4†.** Moping; troubled. [< [OF. *fusté*, < *fuste*, stick, < L. *fustis*, staff.] **fousé'†.**

— fust'i-ly, *adv.*— **fust'i-ness**, *n.*

Fu'su-lin'i-dæ, *i.* fū'sū-lin'ı-dē; 2 fū'sū-lin'ı-dē, *n. pl.* *Paleon.* A family of Carboniferous perforate foraminifers, having a fusiform or spherical test divided interiorly by wavy partitions into primary and secondary chambers. [< FUSULUS.] **Fu'su-li'na**, *n.* (g. g.)—**lin'id**, *n.*—**lin-oid'**, *a.*

fu'sus-lus, *i.* fū'sus-ləs; 2 fū'sus-ləs, *n.* [-LI, *i.* -lī; 2 -lī.] *Entom.* One of the labial spinnerets of many larvæ. [Dim. of L. *fusus*, spindle.]

fu'sus-ma, *i.* fū'sus-mä; 2 fū'sus-mä, *n.* [Jap.] The thick paper door separating room from room.

fu'sure, *i.* fū'zur; 2 fū'zhur, *n.* [Rare.] Fusion.

fu'sus, *i.* fū'səs; 2 fū'sūs, *n.* [-si, *i.* -sī; 2 -sī, *pl.*] **1.** A fusoidaloid gastropod (genus *Fusus*). **2.** An anal spincaret. [< L. *fusus*, spindle.]

fut, *i.* fut; 2 fūt, *n.* [F.] *Arch.* The shaft of a column or pilaster.

fut., *abbr.* Future.

fu'ta, *i.* fū'tə; 2 fū'tä, *n.* A Mohammedan territory in Senegal, Africa, on the S. side of the Senegal river. **Foo'ta.**

Fu'ta-Jal'lo', *i.* fū'tə-jal-lō'; 2 fū'tä-jäl-lō', *n.* A mountainous district in French Guinea; capital, Timbo.

futch'el, *i.* fuch'el; 2 fūch'el, *n.* A piece of wood lengthwise of a gun carriage, supporting the splinter-bar and the pole. **futch'ell†.**

fute, *i.* fūt; 2 fūt, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The Eskimo curlew.

futhe, *i.* fūth; 2 fūth, *n.* Obs. I. A foot. 2. Food.

fu'thore, *i.* fū'thūr; 2 fū'thōre, *n.* The runic alphabet. See RUNE. [< its first six letters, *f*, *u*, *th*, *o*, *r*, *c*.] **fu'thork.**

Our ancestors had an alphabet called runes, before they learned the so-called Roman characters. The runic stave-crow was a *futhore* (*f*, *u*, *th*, *o*, *r*, *c*), not an alphabet (A, B) as in Greek or Latin. ANDREW *Norse Myth.* p. [Ed. 1. 1884. 1873.]

fu'tile, *i.* fū'tıl; 2 fū'tīl (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of no avail or effect; done in vain or to no purpose; useless; as, a *futile* negotiation.

It is a matter of precise logical chain of relations between the beginning of a movement and its end.
J. MORLEY *Voltaire* p. 80. [a. 1872.]

2†. Frivolous; trivial. **3†.** Loquacious. [< L. *futilis*, that easily pours out, < *fut* in *fundo*, pour.]— **fu'tile(-ly)**, *adv.*— **fu'tile(-ness)**, *n.*— **fu-til'i-ta'ri-an.** I. *a.* Devoted to futile measures. II. *n.* One so addicted.— **fu'til-ize**, *v.* [Rare.] To make futile.— **fu'ti-lous**, *a.* [Archaic.] Aimless; futile.

fu-til'i-ty, *i.* fū-tıl'ı-tı; 2 fū-tīl'ı-ty, *n.* [-TIES, *i.* -tız; 2 -tīz, *pl.*] The quality of being futile.

The *futility* of the speculative method.
LEWES *Problems of Life and Mind* p. 73. [H. M. & CO. 1879.]

2. Anything that is futile.

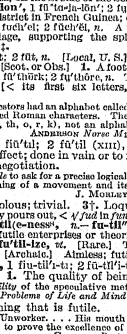
Mankind . . . His mouth full of loud *futilities*, and arguments to prove the excellence of his Corn-law.
CARLYLE *Past and Present* bk. i, p. 5. [a.]

3†. Loquacity. [< L. *futilitai(t-)s*, < *futilis*; see FUTILE.]

Fut'teh-poor', *n.* Same as FATEHPUR.

fut'ter-ll, *n.* [Eng.] Same as FOOTRILL.

fut'tock, *i.* fut'ək; 2 fut'ok, *n.* *Naut.* One of the curved or crooked timbers in the built-up rib or frame of a wooden vessel, extending from the floor, half-floor, or cross-timber outward and upward to the top-timber. [Perhaps < FOOT + *-ock* (as in BUTTOCK).] **foot's hook''†.** — **fut'tock-band'**, *n.* A futtock hoop.— **f.-hole**, *n.* A hole in the top-rim for the futtock-plates.— **f.-hoop**, *n.* A band around a mast below its head to which the lower ends of the futtock-shrouds are attached.— **f.-plank**, *n.* The first ceiling-plank next the keelson. — **f.-plate**, *n.* One of the iron plates by which are fastened the deadeyes of the topmast-rigging and the upper ends of the futtock-shrouds.— **f.-shrouds**, *n. pl.* The iron extending from the futtock-plates to a band on the mast below.— **f.-staff**, *n.* A short iron bar passing through the futtock-shrouds and lower rigging, abreast of the futtock-shrouds, to prevent chafing of the rigging. — **f.-stave†**.— **f.-timbers**, *n. pl.* The futtocks.



Futtock-shrouds.
a, *a*, futtock-shrouds; *b*, *b*, futtock-plate; *c*, futtock-hoop; *d*, top-mast; *e*, *e*, mast; *f*, *f*, deadeyes; *g*, lower rigging; *h*, cross-trees; *i*, futtock-staves; *k*, chock, or hound; *l*, lower-mast.

fut'ure, *i.* fū'chur or -tur; 2 fū'chur or -tūr, *a.* Such as will or may be hereafter; that will be or occur at any time later than the present; pertaining to some future time to come; as, *future* changes or events. [< F. *futur*, < L. *futurus*, fut. p. of *sum*, am.]— **future perfect tense**, *Gram.*, that tense which portrays as past with reference to a point in the future; as, "I shall have gone."— **f. tense**, that tense of a verb or verbal form that expresses future action or time.— **f. yield** (*Forestry*), the amount of wood which given trees upon given area will contain after a given period.— **f. yield table** (*Forestry*), a tabular statement or record of future yield. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [GOV. PTG. OFF. '05.]— **fu'ture-ly†**, *adv.* In the future.— **fu'ture-ness**, *n.* Futurity.— **fu'tur-ize**, *vt.* [Rare.] To express futurition or futurity.

fu'ture, *n.* **1.** The time yet to come; time later than the present; that which will be or occur in time subsequent to the present; as, to live in the *future*; to reveal the *future* (*Addis.*), the state of the soul after death. **2.** Prospects or outlook; future career.

A great man without a past, if he be not an impossibility, will certainly have no *future*. LOWELL *Among my Books, Lessing* in first ser., p. 302. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

3. *Com.* Any security or commodity sold or bought upon an agreement for future delivery; as, to deal in *futures*.

Senator Washburn introduced a bill dealing 'options' and '*futures*' and imposing special taxes on dealers therein.
New-York Tribune Dec. 15, 1891, p. 2, col. 3.

4. *Gram.* The future tense. **5.** [Colloq.] One's betrothed.— **second future** (*Gram.*), the future perfect tense. See under FUTURE, *a.*

fu'ture-less, *i.* fū'chur-les; 2 fū'chur-lės, *a.* Having or knowing no future; lacking foresight or forethought.

Fu'ture-ism, *i.* fū'chur-ızm; 2 fū'chur-ızm (*or* -tūr-) ızm, *n.* **1.** A succession in art, music, and literature originating in Italy in 1910, and aiming at originality, intensity, and force unhampered by tradition. **2.** *Theol.* A doctrine that advocates futurist views. See FUTURIST, *n.*

fu'tur-ist, *i.* fū'chur-ıst; 2 fū'chur-ıst, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** An expectant whose hopes lie in the future, not the present. **2.** *Theol.* One who believes that certain Biblical prophecies are yet to be accomplished: with special reference to the Book of Revelation. **3.** [F-.] A follower of Futurism.

fu'tur-i-tā'tal, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to futurity.

fu'tur-i-ti'on, *i.* fū'chur-ish'ən; 2 fū'chi-rish'on, *n.* Actualization in the future of something foretold.

Pure certainty in a future event is the *futurition* of the event.
WILSON *Freedom of Will* p. 57. [M. n. c.]

fu-tu'ri-ty, *i.* fu-tū'rı-tı; 2 fū-tū'rı-ty, *n.* [-TIES, *i.* -tız; 2 -tīz, *pl.*] **1.** Time to come; the future, especially the distant future; hence, eternity; as, to face *futurity*. **2.** The state or quality of being future; as, the *futurity* of an event. **3.** The world, and especially the people, of the future; as, how will *futurity* regard us? **4.** A future event or possibility; as, to plan for *futurities*.

O centuries That roll in vision your *futurities*
My future grave shall know.
E. B. BROWNING *Virgin Mary to the Child Jesus* st. 6.

— futurity race (*Racing*), a race for futurity stakes.— **f. stakes.** *Racing.* **1.** Stakes to be raced for at some future date, other than entrance fees or nominations are made. **2.** [Colloq.] A race so arranged.

Fut'wa', *i.* fut'wə; 2 fūt'wä, *n.* A town in Patna division, Bengal Province, Bengal, on the Ganges.

fut'wa', *n.* *Hindu & Mohmn. Law.* The opinion or sentence of a court, judge, or teacher of law. [< Ar. *fatwā.*] **fut'wah.**

fu-ur'wa, *i.* fū-ūr'wə; 2 fū-ūr'wä, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] Same as ITERBERED.

fu'ye, *i.* fū'yē; 2 fū'ye, *n.* [Jap.] A flute.

fuze, **fu-zee'**, **fu'zil**, **fu'zile**. Same as FUSE, FUSEE, FUSIL.

fuzz, *i.* fuz; 2 fūz, *vi.* To fly off in a fuzz. [Cp. FUZZY.]

fuzz, *i.* *n.* Fine loose particles of down, wool, cotton, fuze, or similar stuff, or of any downy vegetable fiber, as on cloth, or on the surface of a fruit.

Oh, men spin clouds of fuzz where matters end.
BROWNING *Bishop Blougram's Apology* st. 33.

2†. A puffball. **— fuzz'-ball''**, *n.* A puffball.— **fuzz'y**, *a.* Coated or covered with fuzz; resembling fuzz; fluffy. [Cp. FUSTY.]— **fuzz'-ly**, *adv.* In a fuzzy style or manner; as, hair arranged *fuzzily*.— **fuzz'i-ness**, *n.*

fuz'zen, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as FUSSOCK.

fuzz'ing, *i.* fuz'ıŋ; 2 fūz'ing, *n.* *Card-playing.* In shuffling, the simultaneous removal (between the finger and thumb) of one card from the top and another from the bottom of the pack.

fuz'zl-type, *i.* fuz'l-taip; 2 fūz'l-tīp, *n.* [Colloq.] A photograph that has been intentionally blurred. [< FUZZY + -TYPE.]

Fuz'zy-Wuz'zy, *i.* fuz'ı-wuz'ı; 2 fūz'y-wūz'y, *n.* [Slang.] A black warrior of the Egyptian Sudan: so called by British soldiers. **Fuz'zy-wuz'zy.**

An' 'ere's to you, Fuzzy-Wuzzy, with your 'ayrick 'ead of 'air—
You big black boundin' beggar—for you broke a British square.
RUDYARD KIPLING *Fuzzy-Wuzzy* st. 4.

f. v., *abbr.* [L.] *Folio verso* (turn the page).

F. W., *abbr.* Fresh water: designating one of the load-lines on Plimsoll's mark.

Fwam'bo, *i.* fwam'bo; 2 fwäm'bo, *n.* A station of the London Missionary Society in N. W. Rhodesia, South Africa, S. E. of Lake Tanganyika.

F. W. B., *abbr.* Free Will Baptists.

fy, *i.* fai; 2 fī, *interj.* I. Same as FIE. 2. [Scot.] Make haste.

-fy, *suffix.* Make. [< OF. *-fier*, < L. *-fico*, < *facio*, do, make.]

fyce, *i.* fais; 2 fīs, *n.* A small cur; fice.

Fyen, *n.* Same as FÜNEN. **Fynˆ.**

fyke, *i.* faik; 2 fīk. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *n.* To vex; perplex; fidget. **II.** *n.* Restlessness; fidgets; a fidget.

fyke, *n.* A fish-trap consisting of several successive conical nets with wide-stretched mouths; a bag net; bow net. [Perhaps < D. *fuik*, bow net.] **fyke'-net''†.** — **fyke'dish''-es-tua**, *n.*

fy'ky, *i.* fui'ki; 2 fī'ky, *a.* Finikin.

fyle, *i.* fail; 2 fīl, *n.* [Scot.] To defile.

fyl'fot, *i.* fil'fot; 2 fīl'fōt, *n.* A heraldic and religious symbol, secret emblem, or ornament in the form of a Greek cross with arms continued at right angles, all in the same direction: very ancient, used by peoples of widely separated origin and locality, and of doubtful import. Compare SWASTICA. [< AS. *fyl*, *fiðerfōte*, four-footed, < *fyðer-*, four, + *fōt*, foot.] **fyl'foil.**

fyl'ke, *i.* fil'ki; 2 fīl'ke, *n.* *Norse Saga.* A territorial division of Norway, capable of raising and supporting fifty warriors, and having an independent chieftain; the modern amt.

fynet, *vt.* & *n.* Same as FINE.

fynt, *vt.* To find.

fyord, *n.* Same as FIORD.

fyr, *n.* Fire.— **fyr'yi**, *a.* Fiery.

fyrd, *i.* fird; 2 fīrd, *n.* [AS.] *Anglo-Saxon Hist.* The national military force, comprising all the men able to bear arms.

fyrd'ung, *i.* fird'ʉŋ; 2 fīrd'ung, *n.* [AS.] The army under arms or in camp.

fyrk, *i.* firk; 2 fīrk, *n.* [Dan. & Sw.] A copper coin, the 1/192 of a rix-dollar; formerly current in Denmark and Sweden.

fysh, *i.* fish; 2 fīsh, *n.* A small dog. [= FISH.] **fystˆ.**

fytte, *i.* fit; 2 fīt, *n.* [Archaic.] A song, canto, or verse; a fit.

Fy'vie, *i.* fai'vi; 2 fī've, *n.* A parish in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

fyx, *v.* & *n.* Same as FIX.

Fz., *abbr.* [G.] Franz.

F. Z. A., *abbr.* Fellow of the Zoological Academy.

F. Z. S., *abbr.* Fellow of the Zoological Society.

KEY 1: ə/sle; aʊ = out; oi/oil; īū = feud; ch/in; go; jet; ŋ = sing; sō; ship; th/in, this; ązure; F. boñ, dūne; ʜ = loch. †, *obsolete*; ‡, *variant*.
KEY 2: bo͞ok, bo͞ot; fųll, rųle, cūre, bŭt, bŭrn; ŏll, bŏy; ē = k; ç = s; ġo, ġem; iŋk; ş = z; th/in, this; F. boñ, dūne; ʜ = loch.

G

Gg Roman. Gg Black Letter. *Gg* Script.

G, g, gee, 1 jī; 2 ġē, *n.* [GEES, G's, or *Gs*, 1 jīz; 2 ġēş, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the seventh in the English, Latin, and Romanic alphabets. Its Latin name, still used by the Germans, was *gay*, which shows its original sound. This sound, popularly called 'hard' *g* and technically described as a voiced guttural mute, is made by bringing the back surface of the tongue into close contact with the opposite part of the soft palate, the vocal cords being tense and vibrant. Unvoiced, *i. e.*, without the vibration, the sound becomes *k*. The point of contact for *g* varies with the character of the following vowel, being farther back in *go* than in *geese*. If the closure is imperfect (without the final click) the result is a guttural spirant not heard in standard English, but common in German and other languages. Uttered with the nasal passage open *g* becomes the guttural nasal *ng* (as in *sing*), which is not a compound of *n* and *g*.
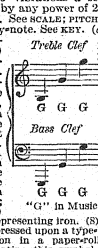
Before *n* and *m*, *g* is sometimes silent, as in *sign*, *phlegm*. Double *g* is pronounced like single *g*, as in *dagger*, save where the first *g* results from assimilation, as in *suggest*.

What is called 'soft' *g* (the sound heard in the English name of the letter) is a composite consonant consisting of a variety of *d* combined with a variety of *z*, as in *azure*. Phoneticians denote it by *dzh* or *dz*. In the ordinary spelling this sound is denoted by *j*, as in *jet*; by *g* before *e*, *i*, and *y*, as in *gem*, *gist*, *gypsy*; by *ge* final, as in *age*, *siege*, *adage*; and by *dg*(*e*), as in *judge*, *judg*(*e*)*ment*. This sound usually derives from an earlier guttural (*g*), which, being followed by a high vowel or semivowel (*y*), became first palatal and then supradental, by the moving forward of the point of contact (see under C).

When the old name *gē* had become *jī*, and the feeling had taken root that *g* ought to be 'soft' before *e*, *i*, and *y*, a tendency set in to use *gh* or *gu* for the old 'hard' sound, but the idea was never fully carried out: *gessen* and *gest* became *guess* and *ghost*, but *geten* and *goos* kept the simple *g*. The most of these alien *gh*'s and *gu*'s have been discarded for simple *g*, but a few still remain. Where *gh* is of old Germanic origin it represents a guttural spirant, which either became silent, as in *though* and *brought*, or was labialized, as in *laugh*.

g and **ng** each stand for .79 of one per cent. of the sounds on the pages of English literature, and are the 31st, 32d in frequency: soft *g* = *j* sounds average .47. WHITNEY *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series, p. 297 (a. 1874).

Capital G is from Latin **C**, a rounding of Greek Γ, gamma (7th cent. B.C.). Latin **C** represented the sounds of both *g* and *k* till the 3d century B. C., when a slight modification of the character **G** (*i. e.*, G) was made for the *g* sound. For the further history of the character, see C. **2.** An abbreviation: (1) [G] George; Grace; etc. (other personal names beginning with G). (2) [G] Groundeswell; [g] gloomy weather: employed in nautical log-books. For other abbreviations, see below. **3.** A symbol, noting: (1) *Mus.* (*a*) One of a series of tones, at intervals of an octave, given, in modern International or French pitch, by about 783 vibrations a second or by 783 multiplied or divided by any power of 2; the fifth tone in the scale of C major. See SCALE; PITCH. (*b*) The key having this tone for a key-note. See KEY. (*c*) On a keyed instrument, any key giving this tone. See KEYBOARD. (*d*) In written music, any note representing this tone. See STAFF. (*e*) In the fixed system of solmization, the fifth tone in the scale of C major. (*f*) In Greek music, the final tone of the Mixolydian mode. (2) [g] *Physics.* The rate of acceleration of gravity; about 32 feet a second. (3) [Rare.] *Chem.* Glucinum: now usually Gl. (4) A Roman numeral, 400; with a dash over it (Ḡ), 400,000. (5) The seventh dominical letter in the church calendar. (6) The seventh in a class, order, group, or series; seven as a number or numeral. (7) *Astron.* A line in the spectrum representing iron. (8) The seventh letter of the alphabet impressed upon a type-body or type-bar; also, the perforation in a paper-roll for machine-cast composition representing this symbol. (9) An arbitrary designation for explanatory purposes applied to persons. See D, *n.*, 3 (8). (10) In the international code of signals for ships, the letter denoted by a yellow and blue triangular pennant, to be worn toward the tip being blue. See plate of SIGNAL FLAGS. (11) *Elec.* Conductance. **4.** An object shaped like the capital G.



— **G clef**, see CLEF.— **G (Gē)**, a tone which is half a step below G.— **G flat major**, a major scale or key indicated by six flats.— **G major**, a major scale or key indicated by one sharp.— **G minor**, a minor key or scale to which B flat major is relative: indicated by two flats.— **G sharp** (Gē), a tone which is half a step above G.— **G sharp minor**, a minor key or scale to which B major is relative: indicated by five sharps.— **G string.** **1.** *Mus.* The first string of the double-bass, the third of the violoncello, viola, and guitar, and the fourth of the violin and mandolin. **2.** A strip of cloth worn by savages around the waist and between the legs.

G., *abbr.* Galus; Gallia; Gellius; German; Germany; Grand; Gulf.

g. or **G.,** *abbr.* *Gauche* (left); *gage*; *gelb* (yellow); gelding; -genitive; gram; grand; gravity; great; green; guide; guinea; guineas.

G‡, *abbr.* *Lib. Cat.* George.

G—, *abbr.* *Lib. Cat.* Grace.

G. A. or **g. a.,** *abbr.* Garden area; General Assembly; general average; Grand Almoner or Grand Architect (*Freemasonry*).

Ga, 1 gā; 2 ġä, *n.* A linguistic group of Gold Coast Negroes at Akkra, West Africa.

Ga. Gallium: a chemical symbol.

Ga., *abbr.* Gaelic; Gallic; Georgia (official).

gaal, 1 gāl; 2 ġāl, *n.* Same as GUL².

Ga'al, 1 gē'el; 2 ġā'al, *n.* *Bib. Judges* ix, 26.

Ga'ash, 1 gē'ash; 2 ġā'ash, *n.* *Bib.* A mountain in Ephraim; burial-place of Joshua. *Josh.* xxiv, 30. [Heb., quaking.]

gaatch, 1 gāch; 2 ġāch, *n.* [Ir.] An affected movement or gesture; grotesque attitude.

gab, 1 gab; 2 ġāb, *n.* [GABBED, GABB⁸; GAB'BING.] **I.** *t.* To say, especially to say falsely. **II.** *i.* 1. [Colloq.] To talk much or idly; mouth; prate; as, the old crone *gabbed* all day. **2.** To be in jest; exaggerate; boast; lie. [< Ice. *gabba*, mock.]

gabi, *n.* [Colloq.] Idle talk; loquacity; gabble; as, his *gab* tires me. **gabber,** — **gift of gab, gift of the gab** [Colloq.], fluency in speaking.

Our folks will show their *gift of gab*.
ELIZABETH B. STODDARD *Two Men*, p. 28, (a. c. 1874).

gab², *n.* *Mech.* A hook; specif., in steam-engines, the hook on an eccentric-rod catching on the rock-shaft pin, in a valve-motion.— **gab'-le'ver,** *n.* *Mech.* A device for disengaging the gab on the eccentric-rod of a steam-engine from the rock-shaft.— **gab-shifter,** — **gab-motion,** *n.* *Mech.* The reversing valve-gear in a steam-engine.— **gab-pin,** *n.* A pivot-pin in a valve-rod on which the sliding block of a link-motion oscillates.— **gab-window,** *n.* A long, narrow, vertical window.

gab³, *n.* [Scot.] The mouth.

Ga'ba, 1 gā'ba; 2 ġā'ba, *n.* *Bib. Josh.* xviii, 24.

Gab'a-a, 1 gab'ā-a; 2 ġāb'a-a, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Gab'a-ath, 1 gab'ā-ath; 2 ġāb'a-āth, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Gab'a-el, 1 gab'ā-el; 2 ġāb'a-ĕl, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Gab'a-el, 1 gab'ā-el; 2 ġāb'a-ĕl. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). **1.** An ancestor of Tobit. *Tob.* i. 1. **2.** A poor Jew to whom Tobias lent ten talents. *Tob.* i, 14.

gab'bard wood, 1 gab'bärd-wud'; 2 ġāb'bärd-wo͝od', *n.* Bar-wood.

Gab'a-on, 1 gab'ā-on; 2 ġāb'a-ŏn, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Gab'a-on-ites, *n. pl.* *Bib.* (Douai).

gab'ar-dine, 1 gab'ar-dēn'; 2 ġāb'ar-dīn', *n.* **1.** A long loose gown or cloak of coarse material; in the middle ages, the prescribed garment of Jews. **2.** A raincoat or cloth of which to make it. **3.** A corrugated woolen fabric. [< Sp. *gabardina*, gabardine, < *gabán*, greatcoat: allied to CABIN, *n.*]

ga-barre', 1 ga-bär'; 2 ġa-bär', *n.* [F.] *Naut.* A Mediterranean lighter.

gab'a-taf, *n.* *Eccl.* A hanging vessel in a church, presumably for holding a light.

Gab'a-thas, 1 gab'ā-thas; 2 ġāb'a-thăs, *n.* *Bib.* (Apoc.). Same as BIGTHAN. *Esth.* xii, 1.

Gab'a-thon, 1 gab'ā-thon; 2 ġāb'a-thŏn, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

gab'a-tha, 1 gab'ā-tha; 2 ġāb'a-thą, *n.* [MANKALAH.]

ga-bat'ta, 1 ga-bat'a; 2 ġa-bät'a, *n.* See **gab'back,** 1 gab'ak; 2 ġāb'ak, *n.* A dogfish, *Squalus acanthias*. **gab'burbi.**

Gab'ba-i, 1 gab'ā-ī or ga-bē'ī; 2 gāb'a-ī *or* ga-bā'ī, *n.* *Bib. Neh.* xi, 8.

gab'bard, 1 gab'bärd; 2 ġāb'bärd, *n.* [Dial.] A flat river-lighter having a long hatchway. **gab'bart.**

Gab'ba-tha, 1 gab'a-tha; 2 ġāb'a-thą, *n.* *Bib.* Place of Pilate's judgment-seat. *John* xix, 13. [Heb., elevated place.]

Gab'be, 1 gab'ī; 2 ġāb'ē, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* v, 20.

gab'ber, 1 gab'ėr; 2 ġāb'ėr, *n.* **1.** One who gabs or talks idly; a prater. **2.** [Rare.] A writer or actor of burlesque.

Gab'ba-ri, 1 gā-bā'rī; 2 ġä-bä'rī, **Antonio Domenico** (1652–1726). An Italian painter and engraver; *Dance of the Gentl.*

gab'ble, 1 gab'l; 2 ġāb'l, *v.* [GAB'BLED, GAB'LD²; GAB'BLING.] **I.** *t.* To utter rapidly and incoherently, or without regard to sense. **2.** To affect by gabbling; as, you *gabble* me crazy. **II.** *i.* **1.** To talk with rapidity and incoherence; chatter foolishly; jabber. **2.** To utter a clatter of inarticulate sounds, as a bird.

The noisy geese that *gabbled* o'er the pool.
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 119.

[Freq. of GAB, *v.*] **gab'bret,** SPEL: see BABBLE.

gab'ble, *n.* **1.** Noisy and incoherent or foolish talk. **2.** Rapid and cackling sounds, as of geese.— **gab'ble-ment,** *n.* Senseless prating.

gab'ble-ratch'e, etc. Same as GABRIEL RATCHET.

gab'bock, *n.* [Local, Brit.] Same as GABBACK.

gab'bro, 1 gab'rō; 2 ġāb'ro, *n.* [It.] *Petrol.* An igneous rock of granular texture, consisting essentially of pyroxene, usually augite or diallage, and plagioclase, commonly labradorite, ordinarily with magnetite, and in many varieties with olivine. Varieties with monoclinic pyroxene are called norite. — **gab'bro-di'o-rite,** *n.* *Petrol.* A variety of gabbro characterized by a large amount of hornblende, and therefore intermediate between gabbro proper and diorite. The hornblende may be secondary after augite, when the rock is really a metagabbro.— **gab-bro'ic,** *a.* *Geol.* Of or consisting of gabbro.— **gab'bro-id(ic)** — **gab'broid,** *n.* *Petrol.* Having a texture, appearance, or mineral composition similar to or related to that of gabbro. Also, used of a rock-magma, having the character or composition requisite for the formation of gabbro.— **gab'bro-mite,** *n.* *Mineral.* A bluish-gray variety of altered wernerite. [ious.

gab'by, 1 gab'ī; 2 ġāb'y, *a.* [Colloq.] Given to talk; loqua-

Gab'des, 1 gab'dēz; 2 ġāb'dĕş, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 20.

ga'be, 1 gā'be; 2 ġā'bĕ, *n.* [Tag.] The taro. **ga'bi'; ga'by.**

Gab'ʼees, 1 gab'ī-ēz; 2 ġāb'ē-ĕş, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

gab'bel, 1 gab'bel; 2 ġāb'bĕl, *n.* In old English and European law, a tax, excise, impost, or duty; especially, in French history, a tax on salt, abolished in 1790. **gab'bell; gabelle'.**

Some provinces are allowed to compound for the *gabelle* or salt-tax; others are exempted from it altogether.
ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* vol. ii, bk. v, p. 249. [ca. P. 1869.]

[< F. *gabelle*, prob. < AS. *gafol*, tribute.]— **ga'bel, ɴt.** [Rare.] To tax.— **ga-belled',** *pa.*— **ga'bel-er,** *n.* [Rare.] A collector of the gabel; a tax-collector. **ga'bel-ler‡; ga-bell'er‡.**— **ga'bel-man,** *n.* Same as GABELLER. **ga-belle'man‡; ga'bell-man‡.**

Ga'be-lentz, 1 gā'be-lents; 2 ġā'bĕ-lĕnts, **Hans Conon von der** (b⁷1807–d⁸1874). A German philologist; learned 80 languages.

ga-bel'la, 1 ga-bel'a; 2 ġa-bĕl'a, *n.* [LL.] The peasantry or the peasant-holdings of an early English or Teutonic hamlet: probably from the *gabel* or rent paid in kind or labor.

Gab'e-lus, 1 gab'ī-lus; 2 ġāb'ē-lŭs, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

gab'er-dine, gab'er-dine, *n.* Same as GABARDINE.

gab'er-lun'ʼie, 1 gab'ėr-lūn'ʼī, -lun'ʼī, -lūn'ī; 2 ġāb'ėr-lŭn'ʼī, -lŭn'ʼī, -lūn'ī, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A gaberdine; tarpaulin. **2.** A wallet or pouch carried by beggars. **gab'er-lun'zie‡.**

gab'er-lun'ʼzie-man", *n.* [Scot.] A beggar who carries a bag or pouch; also, one who can not pay for his entertainment. **gab'er-lun'zie-man'‡.**

Ga'bes, 1 gā'bēs; 2 ġā'bĕş, **Gulf of.** An inlet of the Mediterranean sea, on the E. coast of Tunis.

Gab'hra, 1 gou'ra; 2 ġow'ra, *n.* [Ir.] The combat in which Caibre, high king of Ireland, broke the power of the Fianna, or standing army of Ireland, in the 3d century A. D.

ga'bi, 1 gē'bi; 2 ġā'bi, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] An East-Indian ox, the gayal.

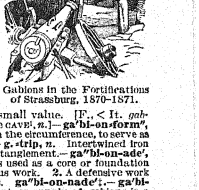
ga'bi-an, 1 gē'bi-an; 2 ġā'bi-an, *n.* *Chem.* A variety of petroleum obtained at Gabian, department of Hérault, France.

ga'bi-lan', 1 gā'bi-lān'; 2 ġā'bi-lăn', *n.* An eagle-ray (*Rhinoptera steindachneri*) of the Gulf of California.

ga-bil'la, 1 ga-bil'a *or* ga-bil'yə; 2 ġa-bil'a *or* ġä-bil'yą, *n.* [Cuba.] In Cuba, a parcel of tobacco consisting of 36 to 40 leaves.

ga'bi-on, *st.* To furnish with gabions. **ga'bi-on-ate‡.**

ga'bi-on, 1 gē'bi-on; 2 ġā'bi-on, *n.* **1.** A bottomless wicker cylinder or basket, from 20 to 70 inches in diameter and from 33 to 72 inches high: used (1) in fortification, filled with earth, to shelter men from fire while they are digging a trench; (2) in engineering, when filled with stones, to form the foundation of a jetty; and (3) to revet batteries.


Gabions in the Fortifications *Writings of Washington* vol. xii, p. 16. In. o. a. co. 1834.).

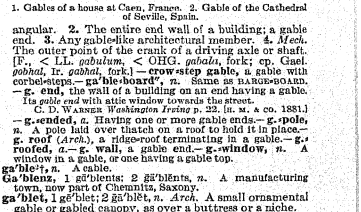
I am glad you thought of bringing the fascines and *gabions* within the works upon the Point. WASHINGTON *Writings of Washington* vol. xii, p. 16. In. o. a. co. 1834.).

2. [Rare.] A curiosity of small value. [F., < It. *gabbione*, < *gabbia*, < L. *cavea*; see CAVE², *n.*]— **ga'bi-on-form",** *n.* A wooden disk, notched on the circumference, to serve as a guide in making gabions.— **ga-bi'on-ing,** *n.* Intertwined iron gabion-rings: used as an entanglement.— **ga"bi-on-ade',** *n.* **1.** A structure of gabions used as a core or foundation for a jetty or other submerged work. **2.** A defensive work formed principally of gabions. **ga"bi-on-nade'‡.— ga'bi-on-age,** *n.* The arrangement or supply of gabions in a fort.— **ga'bi-oned,** *a.* Furnished with gabions.

ga"bla-te'res, 1 gā'bla-tē'rēz; 2 ġā'bla-tē'rĕş, *n. pl.* *Eng. Hist.* Tenants under the gabel system. [LL.; see GABEL.]

ga'ble, 1 gē'bl; 2 ġā'bl, *vt.* & *vi.* To build with gables; add gables to a structure.— **ga'bled,** *p. a.*

ga'ble‡, *n.* *Arch.* **1.** The upper part of an end wall, above the level of the eaves, beneath the end of a ridge-roof that is not hipped or returned on itself: commonly tri-


Gables.

1. Gables of a house at Caen, Normandy. 2. Gable of the Cathedral of Seville, Spain.

angular. **2.** The entire end wall of a building; a gable end. **3.** Any gable-like architectural member. **4.** *Mech.* The outer point of the crank of a driving axle or shaft. [F., < LL. *gabulum*, < OHG. *gabalo*, fork; cp. Gael. *gobhal*, Ir. *gabhal*, fork.]— **crow-step gable,** a gable with corbel-steps.— **ga'ble-board",** *n.* Same as BARGE-BOARD.— **g.-end,** the wall of a gable on an end having a gable.

Its gable end with attic window towards the street.
C. D. WARNER *Washington Irving* p. 22. [n. m. a co. 1881.]

— **g.-ended,** *a.* Having one or more gable ends.— **g.-pole,** *n.* A pole laid over the ridge-pole of a tent to form a place.— **g. roof** (*Arch.*), a ridge-roof terminating in a gable.— **g.-roofed,** *a.*— **g. wall,** a gable end.— **g.-window,** *n.* A window in a gable, or one having a gable top.

ga'ble-t‡, *n.* A cable.

Ga'blenz, 1 gā'blents; 2 ġā'blĕnts, *n.* A manufacturing town, now part of Chemnitz, SAXONY.

ga'blet, 1 gē'blet; 2 ġā'blĕt, *n.* *Arch.* A small ornamental gable or gabled canopy, as over a buttress or a niche.

An old monument . . . lifted its *gablet*, carved to look like a canopy. MACDONALD *Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood* v. 20. [n. a s. 1871.]

gab'lock, 1 gab'lok; 2 ġāb'lŏk, *n.* A metal spur fastened to the shank of a game-cock; a gaff. [Same as GAVELOCK, < AS. *gafeluc*, spear.]

2. A state of fluidity due to the action of heat; the condition resulting from the melting process. **3.** The act of blending, or the state of being blended throughout; completion of parts as if through melting and mingling; as, the *fusion* of the Romans and Sabines.

Oratory has been well described as the *fusion* of reason and passion. McCARTY *Great Orators* viii. 21. (N. A. w. 1879.)

4. Specif., the act of coalescing of two political parties, or the state of coalescence: used also attributively; as, a *fusion* ticket. **5.** *Biol.* Union or coalescence, as of adjacent parts or tissues. (In *Psychol.*) A combination of elementary psychical processes, more intimate than association, in which the result itself closely resembles a quite simple process, and is therefore difficult or impossible of analysis; a welding or blend in one of a number of psychical factors. Such fusions are called **intensive** when, being of similar quality, they blend in one; as, a musical clang is a fusion of tones and overtones; or **extensive**, when, as in the fusion of sensations of color and of movements of the eye, they result in perceptions of space. **7†.** Profusion; plenty. [F., < L. *fusio(n-)*, < *fusus*; see FUSE, *v.*] — **aqueo-igneous fusion**, fusion by the joint action of water and heat. — **aqueous or watery f.**, the liquefying of crystals in their own water of crystallization. — **dry f.**, the liquefying of crystalline salts after the expulsion of the water of crystallization. — **fu'sion-disk'**, *n.* A fusing disk. See under FUSE, *v.* — **f.-point**, *n.* Same as MELTING-POINT. — **heat of f.**, see LATENT HEAT, under HEAT. — **hydro-fermal f.** (same as AQUEO-IGNEOUS FUSION). — **powder of f.**, a mixture of niter, sulfur, and sawdust, which in a certain combination generates chemical heat sufficient to melt silver and platinum. — **rotary f.** (*Embryol.*), the coalescence of two embryos in the same egg, which results in a double monstrosity. — **secondary f.** (*Embryol.*), the union of two embryos so as to compensatively late stage of growth. — **tonal f.** (*Psychol.*), the tone perceived as the resultant of combining in a mber of simple tonal stimuli. — **triple f.**, triple alliance. **fu'sion-ism**, *n.* In phanerogamous plants; so called because three fusions occur in the embryosac, one *in forming* the embryo and two *in forming* the primary endosperm-nucleus.

fu'sion-ist, *n.* [F. *fusionniste*.] 2 fū'zhon-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine, advocacy, or practise of fusion in politics. — **fu'sion-ist**, *n.* [no pith or marrow; weak.

fu'sion-less, *l.* fū'zon-les; 2 fū'zhon-lĕs, *a.* [Scot.] Having fu'sold, *v.* fū'sŏld; 2 fū'sōld, *a.* Fusiform. [< L. *fusus*, spindle, + Gr. *eidos*, form.] [notable.

fu'some, *l.* fū'sum; 2 fū'sum, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Handsome; fuss, *l.* fŭs; 2 fŭs, *n.* [Cf. Scot. *fash*.] Trouble or perplex with trifles. **II.** *i.* To make a great ado or bustle about trivial matters; fret; worry; as, he *fussed* continually.

fuss, n. **1.** An uncalled-for and annoying display of activity or worry about trifling matters; bustle; ado; also, the resulting tumult or confusion.

So full of figure, so full of *fuss*. . . .
She seem'd to be the universal bustle.
Hood *Miss Kilmansegg* pt. iii, st. 12.

2. [Rare.] One who worries about trifles. **fuss'er†**. **3†.** Same as FUSSOCK. [Apparently due to FUSSY. < AS. *fūs*, ready.]

fuss'hall', *l.* fus'bŏl'; 2 fŭs'bal', *n.* A puffball; fuzzball.

fuss'-bndg'et, *n.* [Dial., U. S.] A fidgety, nervous person.

fuss'-fi-fy, *l.* fŭs'i-fī; 2 fŭs'ĭ-fī, *a.* [Colloq.] To make a fuss. — **fuss'-fi-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*

fuss'cock, *l.* fus'ŏk; 2 fŭs'ŏk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A big, fat woman. 2. [Scot.] A fluffy mass of cotton. **fuz'zocket.**

fuss'cudgeon, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A fussy person.

fuss'y, *l.* fus'i; 2 fŭs'y, *a.* [FUSS'-ER; FUSS'-IEST.] **1.** Making a great ado about small matters; incessantly and annoyingly active; worrying; overfretful. **2.** Troublesome to do or make. — **fuss'-l-ly**, *adv.* — **fuss'-l-ness**, *n.*

fust, *l* fust; 2 fŭst, *vi.* [Archaic.] To become musty or moldy.

fust, *n.* **I.** *Arch.* The shaft of a column. **2.** [Local, Eng.] The ridge of a roof. [< L. *fustis*, club.]

Fust, *l* fust; 2 fust, **Johann** (—1466?). A German printer; partner of Gutenberg, whom he supplied with capital to carry out his inventions. S. S.

fust, pp. Fussed.

fust'a-nelle', *l.* fus'te-nel'; 2 fŭs'ta-nĕl', *n.* The short white skirt worn by modern ballet-girls. [< F. *fustanelle*, < Modern Gr. *phoustani*, petticoat, < It. *fustagno*, < LL. *fustānum*: see FUSTIAN.] **fus'ta-nel'la‡.**

fust'fee, *l.* fus'fī; 2 fŭs'fē, *n.* [W. Ind.] The offspring of a white and a mestee. **fust'fie‡.**

fust'ert, *n.* One who makes saddle-trees.

fust'er-ic, *n.* Same as FUSTIN.

fus'tet, *l.* fus'tet; 2 fŭs'tĕt, *n.* **1.** The Venetian sumac or smoke-tree (*Cotinus cotinus*); also, its wood. **2.** Young fustic. See FUSTIC. [F., kind of tree, < L. *fustis*, cudgel.]

fus'tian, *l.* fus'chan; 2 fŭs'tyan, *n.* **1.** Pretentious bombast. He wore a broad-skirted *fustian* coat, perplexed with half a hundred pockets. IRVING *Sketch-Book* p. 405. [a. F. p. 1851.]

2. Making use of or characterized by fustian; pompous; bombastic. **3.** Of no genuine worth; pretentious.

fus'tian, n. **1.** Formerly, a kind of stout cloth made of cotton and flax; now, a coarse twilled linen or cotton fabric, such as corduroy or velveteen.

Scarcely a man is to be found who would not behave with more civility to a knave in broadcloth than to a knave in *fustian*.
BURNEY *Evelina, Morals of Trade* p. 143. [a. 1816.]

2. A style of writing or language characterized by the use of words or metaphor far beyond the dignity of the thought or subject; pretentious or pompous verbiage; bombast. **3.** [Eng.] A drink made of the yolks of eggs, liquor or wine, lemon, and spices. [< OF. *fustaine*, < LL. *fustanum*, < Ar. *Fustāt*, a suburb of Cairo, in Egypt.] SYN.: see BALDERDASH; BOMBAST. — **fus'tian-ist**, *n.* A writer of fustian. — **fus'tian-ize**, *vi.* To write fustian.

fus'ti-bale, *l* fus'ti-bēl; 2 fŭs'tĭ-bāl, *n.* A staff-sling. [< L. *fustis*, staff, + Gr. *ballō*, throw.] **fus-tib'a-list.**

fus'tic, *l.* fus'tik; 2 fŭs'tĭk, *n.* The wood of the *Chlorophora tinctoria*, of the family *Moraceæ*, of South America and the West Indies, used as a yellow dyestuff; yellowwood; old fustic. [< F. *fustoc*, < Sp. *fustoc*, < *fuste*, smoke-tree, < L. *fustis*, club.] **fus'tik‡; fus'toc.** — **American fustic**, the yellowwood of the southern United States (*Cladrastis tinctoria*). — **old f.**, same as FUSTIC. — **young f.**, the wood of *Cotinus cotinus*, the Venetian sumac, used as a yellow dyestuff. **fus'tet‡.**

fus'ti-gate, *l* fus'ti-gāt; 2 fŭs'tĭ-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT'ED; -GAT'-ING.] To beat with a stick; cudgel. [< L. *fustigatus*, pp. of *fustigo*, < *fustis*, club, + *ago*, drive.] — **fus'ti-ga'tion, n.** — **fus'ti-ga'tor, n.**

Nothing could be more hearty than the blows . . . except the applause with which this satire, composed of actual *fustigation*, was received. MOTLEY *Dutch Repub.* vol. i, p. 420. [a. 1856.]

fus'ti-la-ri-an†, *n.* A low fellow; scamp.

fus'ti-lug'†, *n.* A fat, unwieldy person. **fus'ti-lugs'†.**

fus'tin, *l.* fus'tin; 2 fŭs'tĭn, *n.* A dyeing principle (C_{35} $H_{42}O_{22}$) in young fustic: used to produce yellow colors.

fus'tle, *l* fus'l; 2 fŭs'l. [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] **I.** *v.* To move about quickly; bustle. **II.** *n.* A fuss.

fust'y, *l.* fus'i; 2 fŭst'y, *a.* [FUST'-I-EST.] **1.** Musty; moldy; rank. **2.** Meddlesome; officious.

I could not forgive the praise, *Fusty* Christopher.
Noctes Ambrosianæ iv. 73. (*Tait's Edinburgh Magazine*, *March*, 1834.)

3. Old-fashioned; fogyish. **4†.** Moping; troubled. [< [OF. *fusté*, < *fuste*, cask, < L. *fustis*, staff.] **fousty†.** — **fust'i-ly**, *adv.* — **fust'i-ness**, *n.*

Fu'su-lin'i-des, *l* fū'zu-lin'ĭ-dēz; 2 fū'sū-lin'ĭ-dēz, *n. pl.* *Falcon.* A family of Carboniferous perforate foraminifers, having a fusiform or spherical test divided interiorly by wavy partitions into primary and secondary chambers. [< FUSULINA.] **Fu'su-li'na**, *n.* (t. g.) — **-li'nid**, *n.* — **-lin-oid'**, *a.*

fu'su-lus, *l* fū'sū-lus; 2 fū'sū-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, *l* -lī; 2 -lī, *pl.*] *Entom.* One of the jailed spinnerets of many larvæ. [Dim. of L. *fusus*, spindle.]

fu'su-ma, *l* fū'su-ma; 2 fū'su-mā, *n.* [Jap.] The thick paper door, separating room from room.

fu'sure, *l* fū'sur; 2 fū'zhur, *n.* [Rare.] Fusion.

fu'sus, *l* fū'sus; 2 fū'sŭs, *n.* [-SI, *l* -sī; 2 -sĭ, *pl.*] **1.** A fasciolarioid gastropod (genus *Fusus*). **2.** An anal spinneret.

fut, *l* fut; 2 fŭt, *n.* [F.] *Arch.* The shaft of a column or pilaster.

fut., abbr. Future.

Fu'ta, *l* fū'ta; 2 fū'tä, *n.* A Mohammedan territory in Senegal, Africa, on the S. side of the Senegal river. **Foo'ta†.**

Fu'ta-Ja-lon', *l* fū'ta-ja-lŏn'; 2 fū'tä-ja-lōn', *n.* A mountainous district in Guinea; capital, Timbo.

futch'el, *l* fuch'el; 2 fūch'ĕl, *n.* A piece of wood lengthwise of a carriage, supporting the splinter-bar and the pole. Also FUTCHEL.

fute, *l* fūt; 2 fūt, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The Eskimo curlew.

fute†, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] **1.** A foot. **2.** Food.

fu'thore, *l* fū'thōr; 2 fū'thōre, *n.* The runic alphabet. See RUNE. [< its first six letters, *f*, *u*, *th*, *o*, *r*, *c*] **fu'thork‡.**

Our ancestors had an alphabet called runes, before they learned the *futhorc*. LONGFELLOW *Poems*, Runic Poems, Introd. The runic staves were a *futhorc* (f, u, th, o, r, k), not an alphabet (A, B) as in Greek or Latin. ANDERSON *Norse Myth.* p. 254. [a. c. a. 1879.]

fu'thu, *l* fū'thū; 2 fū'thŭ, *n.* [CUNEIFORM.] **1.** Of no avail or

fu'tile, *j* effect; done in vain or to no purpose; useless; as, a *futile* negotiation.

It is *futile* to ask for a precise logical chain of relations between the beginning of a movement and its end.
J. MORLEY *Voltaire* p. 89. [a. 1872.]

2†. Frivolous; trivial. **3†.** Loquacious. [< L. *futilis*, that easily runs out, < *fudi* (in *fundo*, pour.) — **fu'til-ly**, *adv.* — **fu'til-ness**, *n.* — **fu-til'i-ta'ri-an.** **I.** *a.* Devoted to futile enterprises or theories. **II.** *n.* One so addicted. — **fu'til-ize**, *vt.* [Rare.] To make futile. — **fu'tilous, a.** [Archaic.] Aimless; futile.

fu-til'i-ty, *l* fū-til'i-ti; 2 fū-tĭl'ĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES, *l* -tiz; 2 -tĭz, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being futile.

The *futility* of the speculative method.
LAWRIE *Problems of Life and Mind* p. 73. [a. M. & CO. 1879.]

2. Anything that is futile.

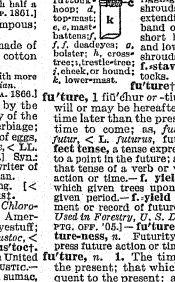
Master Unworker. . . . His mouth full of loud *futilities*, and assortments to prove them. CARLYLE *Past and Present* bk. i, p. 5. [a.]

3†. Loquacity. [< L. *futilita(t-)s*, < *futilis*; see FUTILE.]

Fut'teh-poor', *n.* Same as FATEHPUR.

fut'ter-il, *n.* [Eng.] Same as FOOTRILL.

fut'tock, *l* fut'ŏk; 2 fŭt'ŏk, *n.* *Naut.* One of the curved timbers used in the built-up rib or frame of a wooden vessel, extending from the floor, half-floor, or cross-timber outward and upward to the top-timber. [Perhaps = FOOT + -OCK, as in BUTTOCK.] **foot's-hook'‡.** — **fut'tock-band", n.** A futtock-plate. — **f.-plate**, *n.* A hole in the top-rim for the futtock-plates. — **f.-hoop**, *n.* A band around a mast below its head to which the lower ends of the futtock-shrouds are attached. — **f.-plank**, *n.* The first ceiling-plank next the keelson. — **f.-plate**, *n.* One of the iron plates to which are fastened the deadeyes of the topmast-rigging and the upper ends of the futtock-shrouds. — **f.-shroud**, *pl.* Shrouds extending from the futtock-plates to a band on the mast below. — **f.-staff**, *n.* A staff formerly placed to the topmast-shrouds and lower rigging, abreast of the futtock-shrouds, to prevent chafing of the rigging. **f.-stave**†. — **f.-timbers**, *n. pl.* The futtock, lower-mast.



fu'ture, *l* fū'chur or -tūr; 2 fū'chur or -tŭr, *a.* Such as will or may be hereafter; that will be or occur at any time that succeeds the present; relating to or expressing time to come; as, *future* changes or events. [< F. *future*, < L. *futurus*, fut. p. of *sum*, am.] — **future perfect**, the tense which represents action as past with reference to a point in the future; as, "I *shall* have gone." — **f. tense**, that tense of a verb or verbal form that expresses future action or time. — **f. yield** (*Forestry*), the amount of wood which given trees upon a given area will contain after a given period. — **f.-yield table** (*Forestry*), a tabular statement or record of future yield. CLIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 67*. [copy. PUB. OFF. '05.] — **fu'ture-ly†**, *adv.* In the future. — **fu'ture-ness**, *n.* Futurity. — **fu'tur-ize**, *vt.* [Rare.] To express future action or time.

fu'ture, *n.* **1.** The time yet to come; time later than the present; that which will be or occur in time subsequent to the present; as, to live in the *future*; to reveal the *future*; specif. (*Relig.*), the state of the soul after death. **2.** Prospects or outlook; future career.

A great man without a past, if he be not an impossibility, will certainly have no *future*. LOWELL *Among my Books, Leasing* in first ser., p. 302. [a. M. & CO. 1886.]

3. *Com.* Any security or commodity sold or bought upon an agreement for future delivery; as, to deal in *futures*.

Senator Washburn introduced a bill defining 'options' and 'futures' and imposing special taxes on dealers therein.
New York Tribune Dec. 15, 1891, p. 2, col. 3.

4. *Gram.* The future tense. **5.** [Colloq.] One's betrothed. — **second future** (*Gram.*), the future perfect tense. See under FUTURES, *a.*

fu'ture-less, *l* fū'chur-les; 2 fū'chur-lĕs, *a.* Having or knowing no future; lacking foresight or forethought.

Fu'tur-ism, *l* fū'chur-[or -tur-]izm; 2 fū'chur-[or -tur-]ĭsm, *n.* **1.** A secession in art, music, and literature originating in Italy in 1910, and aiming at originality, intensity, and force unhampered by tradition. **2.** *Theol.* A doctrine that advocates futurist views. See FUTURIST, *n.*

fu'tur-ist, *l* fū'chur-ist; 2 fū'chur-ĭst, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** An expectant whose hopes lie in the future, not the present. **2.** *Theol.* One who believes that certain biblical prophecies are yet to be accomplished: with special reference to the Book of Revelation. **3.** [F.] A follower of Futurism.

fu'tur-i'tial, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to futurity.

fu'tu-ri'tion, *l* fū'chu-rish'on; 2 fū'chū-rish'on, *n.* Actualization in the future of something foretold.

Pure certainty in a *futurition* even is the *futurition* of the event.
WHEDON *Freedom of Will* p. 57. [a. c. c.]

fu-tu'ri-ty, *l* fu-tū'ri-ti; 2 fū-tū'rĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES, *l* -tiz; 2 -tĭz, *pl.*] **1.** Time to come; the future, especially the distant future; hence, an age, to face *futurity*. **2.** The state or quality of being future; as, the *futurity* of an event. **3.** The world, and especially the people, of the future; as, how will *futurity* regard us? **4.** A future event or possible occurrence. **5.** *Horse-racing.*

O centuries That roll in vision your *futurities*
My future grave athwart.
E. B. BROWNING *Virgin Mary to the Child Jesus* st. 6.

— **futurity race** (*Racing*), a race for futurity stakes.— **f. stakes.** *Racing.* **1.** Stakes to be raced for at some future date, often long after the entries or nominations are made. **2.** [Colloq.] A race for futurity stakes.

Fut'wai, *l* fut'wa; 2 fŭt'wa, *n.* A town in Patna division, Behar province, Bengal; a place of pilgrimage.

fut'wa, *n.* [Arab.] *Hindu & Mohamm. Law.* The opinion or sentence of a court, judge, or teacher of law. [< Ar. *fatwā*.] **fut'wah‡.**

fu-ur'nus, *l* fū-ur'nus; 2 fū-ŭr'nŭs, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] Same as VESTERPERD.

fu'ye, *l* fū'ye; 2 fū'ye, *n.* [Jap.] A flute.

fuze, fu-zee', fu'zil, n. Same as FUSE, FUSEE, FUSIL.

fuzz, *l* fuz; 2 fŭz, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as FUZZY.]

fuzz, *n.* **1.** Fine loose particles of down, wool, cotton, **fuz²**, *j* or similar stuff, or of any downy vegetable fiber, as on cloth, or on the surface of some fruits.

Oh, men spin clouds of fuzz to cover our ignorance.
BROWNING *Bishop Blougram's Apology* st. 33.

2†. A puffball. < FUZZY.] — **fuzz'ball", n.** A puffball. — **fuzz'y, a.** Coated or covered with fuzz; resembling fuzz; fluffy. [Cp. FUSTY.] — **fuzz'i-ly**, *adv.* In a fuzzy style or manner; as, hair arranged *fuzzily*. — **fuzz'i-ness**, *n.*

fuz'zen, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as FOISON.

fuzz'ling, *l* fuz'ling; 2 fŭz'lĭng, *n.* *Cardeplaying.* In shuffling, the simultaneous removal (between the finger and thumb) of one card from the top and another from the bottom of the pack.

fuz'zi-type, *l* fuz'i-tīp; 2 fŭz'ĭ-tīp, *n.* [Colloq.] A photograph that has been intentionally blurred. [< FUZZY + -TYPE.]

Fuz'zy-Wuz'zy, *l* fuz'i-wuz'i; 2 fŭz'y-wŭz'y, *n.* [Slang.] A black warrior of the Egyptian Sudan: so called by British soldiers. **Fuz'zy‡.**

An' 'ere's to you, *Fuzzy-Wuzzy*, with your 'ayrick 'ead of 'air —
You big black boundin' beggar — for you brok a British square.
RUDYARD KIPLING *Fuzzy-Wuzzy* st. 4.

f. v., abbr. [L.] *Folio verso* (on the back of the page).

F. W., abbr. Fresh water: designating one of the load-lines in Plimsoll's mark.

fwam'bo, *l* fwam'bo; 2 fwäm'bo, *n.* A station of the London Missionary Society in N. W. Rhodesia, South Africa, S. E. of Lake Tanganyika.

F. W. B., abbr. Free Will Baptists.

fy, *l* fī; 2 fĭ, *interj.* [< F.] Same as FIE.

-fy, *suffix.* Make. [< OF. *-fier*, < L. *-ficō*, < *facio*, do, make.]

fy'ke, *l* fīk; 2 fĭk, *n.* A small cur; fice.

Fyen, *n.* Same as FÜNEN. **Fynø.**

fyke, *l* fīk; 2 fĭk. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *v.* To vex; perplex; fidget. **II.** *n.* Restlessness; fike.

fyke, *n.* A fish-trap consisting of several successive conical nets with wide-stretched mouths; a bag net; bow net. [Perhaps < D. *fuik*, bow net.] **fyke'net'‡.** — **fyke'dish'er-man**, *n.*

fy'ky, *l* fī'ki; 2 fĭ'ky, *a.* Fikin.

fyle, *l* fīl; 2 fĭl, *vt.* [Scot.] To defile.

fyl'fot, *l* fīl'fŏt; 2 fĭl'fŏt, *n.* A heraldic and religious symbol, secret emblem, or ornament in the form of a Greek cross with arms continued at right angles, all in the same direction: very ancient, used by peoples of widely separated origin and locality, and of doubtful import. Compare SWASTIKA. — **fyl'fot-cross**, **fyl'fot-footed**, < *fyl'fot*-, four, + *fōt*, foot.] **fyl'foil‡.**

fyl'ke, *l* fīl'ki; 2 fĭl'ke, *n.* *Norse Soga.* A territorial division of Norway, capable of raising and supporting fifty warriors, and having an independent chieftain; the modern amt.

fyne†, *vt. & n.* Same as FINE.

fynt†, *vi.* To find.

fyord, n. Same as FIORD.

fyr†, *n.* Fire. — **fyr'fy†**, *a.* Fiery.

fyrd, *l* fird; 2 fŭrd, *n.* [AS.] *Anglo-Saxon Hist.* The national military force, comprising all the men able to bear arms.

fyrd'ung, *l* fird'ūng; 2 fŭrd'ŭng, *n.* [AS.] The army under arms or in camp.

fyrk, *l* fĭrk; 2 fŭrk, *n.* [Dan. & Sw.] A copper coin, the $^1/_{32}$ of a rix-dollar; formerly current in Denmark and Sweden.

fyst, *l* fīst; 2 fŭst, *n.* A small dog. [= FIST.] **fyster.**

fytte, *l* fit; 2 fŭt, *n.* [Archaic.] A song, canto, or verse; a fit.

Fy'vie, *l* fī'vi; 2 fĭ'vye, *n.* A parish in Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

fy'ze, *v. & n.* Same as FIZE.

Fz., abbr. Fellow of the Zoological Academy.

F. Z. S., abbr. Fellow of the Zoological Society.

G

Gg Roman. Gg Black Letter. Gg Script.

G, g, gee, 1 ji; 2 gē, *n.* [GEES, G's, or *Gs*, 1 jiz; 2 gēs, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the seventh in the English, Latin, and Romanic alphabets. Its Latin name, still used by the Germans, was *gay*, which shows its original sound. This sound, popularly called 'hard' *g* and technically described as a voiced guttural mute, is made by bringing the back surface of the tongue into close contact with the opposite part of the soft palate, the vocal cords being tense and vibrant. Unvoiced, i. e., without the vibration, the sound becomes *k*. The point of contact for *g* varies with the character of the following vowel, being farther back in *go* than in *geese*. If the closure is imperfect (without the final click) the result is a guttural spirant not found in standard English, but common in German and other languages. Uttered with the nasal passage open *g* becomes the guttural nasal *ng* (as in *sing*), which is not a compound of *n* and *g*.
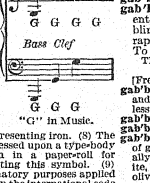
Before *n* and *m*, *g* is sometimes silent, as in *sign*, *phlegm*. Double *g* is pronounced like single *g*, as in *dagger*, save where the first *g* results from assimilation, as in *suggest*.

What is called 'soft' *g* (the sound heard in the English name of the letter) is a composite consonant consisting of a variety of *d* combined with a variety of the *z* in *azure*. Phoneticians denote it by *dž*ı or *dʒ*. In the ordinary spelling this sound is represented by *j* or *ge*, final, as in *age*, *aisle*, *adage;* and by *dg*(*e*), as in *judge*, *judg*(*e*)*ment*. This sound usually derives from an earlier guttural (*g*), which, being followed by a high vowel or semivowel (*y*), became first palatal and then supradental, by the moving forward of the point of contact (see under C).

When the old name *gē* had become *jī*, and the feeling had taken root that *g* ought to be 'soft' before *e*, *i*, and *y*, a tendency set in to use *gh* or *gu* for the old 'hard' sound, but the idea was never fully carried out: *geesen* and *goet* became *guess* and *ghost*, but *gate* and *goos* kept the simple *g*. The most of these alien *gh*'s and *gu*'s have been discarded for simple *g*, but a few still remain. Where *gh* is of old Germanic origin it represents a guttural spirant, which either became silent, as in *though* and *brought*, or was labialized, as in *laugh*.

g and *ng* each average .79 of one per cent. of the sounds on the pages of English literature, and each 31st, 324d in frequency: soft *g* = *j* sounds average .47. WHITNEY *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series, p. 274. [8. 1874.]

Capital G is from Latin **C**, a rounding of Greek Γ, gamma (7th cent. B.C.). Latin **C** represented the sounds of both *g* and *k* till the 3d century B. C., when a slight modification of the character **C** (*i. e.*, G) was made for the *g* sound. For the further history of the character, see C. **2.** As abbreviation: (1) [G] George; Genius etc. (other personal names beginning with G). (2) [G] Ground-swell; [g] gloomy weather: employed in nautical log-books. For other abbreviations, see below. **3.** A symbol, noting: (1) *Mus.* (*a*) One of a series of tones, at intervals of an octave, given, in modern International or French pitch, by about 783 vibrations a second or by 783 multiplied or divided by any power of 2; the fifth tone in the scale of C major. See SCALE; PITCH. (*b*) The key having this tone for a key-note. See KEY. (*c*) On a keyed instrument, any key giving this tone. See KEYBOARD. (*d*) In written music, any note representing this tone. See STAFF. (*e*) In the fixed system of solmization, the fifth tone in the scale of G major. (*f*) In Greek music, the final tone of the Mixolydian mode. (2) [g] *Physics.* The rate of acceleration of gravity: about 32 feet a second. (3) [Rare.] *Chem.* Glucinum: now usually Gl. (4) A Roman numeral, 400; with a dash over it (Ḡ), 400,000. (5) The seventh dominical letter in the church calendar. (6) The seventh in a class, order, group, or series; seven as a number or numeral. (7) *Astron.* A line in the spectrum representing iron. (8) The seventh letter of the alphabet impressed upon a type-body or type-bar; also, the perforation in a paper-roll for machine-cast composition representing this symbol. (9) An arbitrary designation for explanatory purposes applied to persons. See D, *n.*, 3 (8). (10) In the international code of signals for ships, the letter denoted by a yellow and blue triangular pennant, the hal yellow and the tip blue. See plate of SIGNAL FLAGS. (11) *Elec.* Conductance. **4.** An object shaped like the capital G.



— **G clef,** see CLEF.— **G flat** (*Gb*), a tone which is half a step below G.— **G flat major,** a major scale or key indicated by six flats.— **G major,** a major scale or key indicated by one sharp.— **G minor,** a minor key or scale to which B flat major is relative: indicated by two flats.— **G sharp** (*G♯*), a tone which is half a step above G.— **G sharp minor,** a minor key or scale to which B major is relative: indicated by five sharps.— **G string,** 1. *Mus.* The first string of the double-bass, the third of the violoncello, viola, and guitar, and the fourth of the violin and mandolin. **2.** A strip of cloth worn by savages around the waist and between the legs.

G., *abbr.* Gains; Gallia; Gellius; German; Germany; Grand; Gulf.

g. or **G.,** *abbr. Gauche* (left); gage; *gelb* (yellow); gelding; genitive; gram; grand; gravity; great; green; guide; guinea; guiness.

G‡, *abbr. Lib. Cat.* George.

G..., *abbr.* Lib. Cat. Grace.

G. A. or **g. a.,** *abbr.* Garden area; General Assembly; general average; Grand Almoner or Grand Architect (*Freemasonry*).

Gã, 1 gā; 2 gã, *n.* A linguistic group of Gold Coast Negroes at Akkra, West Africa.

Ga. Gallium: a chemical symbol.

Ga., *abbr.* Gaelic; Gaelic; Georgia (official).

gaal, 1 gāl; 2 gāl, *n.* Same as GUELDER.

Ga'al, 1 gē'al; 2 gē'al, *n. Bib. Judges* ix, 26.

Ga'ash, 1 gē'ash; 2 gā'ash, *n. Bib.* A mountain in Ephraim; (probably) place of Joshua. *Josh.* xxiv, 30. [Heb., quaking.]

gaatch, 1 gāch; 2 gāch, *n.* [Ir.] An affected movement or gesture; grotesque attitude.

gab, 1 gab; 2 gāb, *v.* [GABBED, GABB'S; GAB'BING.] **I.** *i.* [Colloq.] To talk much or idly; mouth; prate; as, the old crone *gabbed* all day. **2†.** To be in jest; exaggerate; boast; lie. [< Ice. *gabba*, mock.]

gab's, *n.* [Colloq.] Idle talk; loquacity; gabble; as, his *gab* tires me. **gabber.**— **gift of gab, gift of the gab** [Colloq.], fluency in speaking.

Our folks will show their *gift of gab*.
ELIZABETH B. STODDARD *Two Men* p. 28. [CAS. CO.]

gab', *n. Mech.* A hook; specif., in steam-engines, the hook on an eccentric-rod, catching on the rock-shaft pin, in a valve-motion.— **gab-le'ver,** *n. Mech.* A device for disengaging the gab on the eccentric-rod of a steam-engine from the rock-shaft. **gab-lifter‡.— gab-motion,** *n. Mech.* The reversing-gear in a steam-engine.— **gab-pin,** *n.* A pivot-pin in a valve-rod on which the sliding block of a link-motion operates.— **gab-window,** *n.* A long, narrow window.

gab', *n.* [Scot.] The mouth.

Ga'ba, 1 gē'ba; 2 gā'ba, *n. Bib. Josh.* xviii, 24.

Gab'a-s, 1 gab'a-s; 2 gāb'a-s, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Gab'a-ath, 1 gab'a-ath; 2 gāb'a-ath, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Gab'a-e, 1 gab'a-ē; 2 gāb'a-ē, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Gab'a-el, 1 gab'a-el; 2 gāb'a-ĕl, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). **1.** An ancestor of Tobit. *Tob.* i, 1. **2.** A poor Jew to whom Tobias lent ten talents. *Tob.* i, 14.

ga-ban'-wood', 1 ga-bān'-wud'; 2 ga-bān'-wŏd', *n.* Bar-wood.

Gab'a-on, 1 gab'a-on; 2 gāb'a-on, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Gab'a-on-ites, *n. pl. Bib.* (Douai).

gab'ar-dine, 1 gab'ar-dīn'; 2 gāb'ar-dīn', *n.* **1.** A long loose gown or cloak of coarse material; in the middle ages, a prescribed garment of Jews. **2.** A raincoat or cloth of which to make it. **3.** A serge-like woolen fabric. [< Sp. *gabardina*, gabardine, < *gabardo*, greatcoat: allied to CABIN, *n.*]



ga-barre', 1 ga-bār'; 2 gā-bār', *n.* [F.] *Naut.* A Mediterranean lighter.

gab'-a-let, *n.* [Obs.] A hanging vessel in a church, presumably for holding a light.

Gab'a-tha, 1 gab'a-tha; 2 gāb'a-tha, *n. Bib.* (Apoc.). Same as BIGTHAN. *Esth.* xii, 1.

Gab'a-thon, 1 gab'a-thon; 2 gāb'a-thōn, *n. Bib.* (Douai). [MANKALAH.

ga-bat'ta, 1 ga-bat'a; 2 ga-bă't, *n.*

gab'back, 1 gab'ak; 2 gāb'ak, *n.* A dogfish; specif., the piked dogfish. **gab'buchi‡.**

gab'bai, 1 gab'i-ai or ga-bā'i; 2 gāb'a-ī *or* ga-bā'ī, *n. Bib. Neh.* xi, 8.

gab'bard, 1 gab'ard; 2 gāb'ard, *n.* [Dial.] A flat river-lighter having a long hatchway.

Gab'ba-tha, 1 gab'a-tha; 2 gāb'a-tha, *n. Bib.* Place of Pilate's judgment-seat. *John* xix, 13. [Heb., elevated place.]

Gab'be, 1 gab'i; 2 gāb'e, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* v, 20.

gab'ber, 1 gab'er; 2 gāb'ĕr, *n.* **1.** One who gabs or talks idly; a prater. **2.** [Rare.] A writer or actor of burlesque.

Gab'bi-a'ni, 1 gāb'bi-ā'ni; 2 gāb'bi-ā'nī, **Antonio Domenico** (1692–1726). An Italian painter and engraver; *Dance of the Gentt*.

gab'ble, } 1 gab'l; 2 gāb'l, *v.* [GAB'BLED, GAB'LD; GAB'-
gab'l'r, } BLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To utter rapidly and incoherently, or with vain regard to sense. **2.** To utter by babbling; as, you *gabble* me crazy. **II.** *i.* **1.** To talk with rapidity and incoherence; chatter foolishly; jabber. **2.** To utter a clatter of inarticulate sounds, as a bird.

The noisy geese that *gabbled* o'er the pool.
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 119.

[Freq. of GAB, *v.*] **gab'ber‡.** SYN.: SEE BABBLE.

gab'ble, *n.* Noisy and incoherent or foolish talk. **2.** Rapid and cackling sounds, as of geese.— **gab'ble-ment,** *n.* Senseless prating.— **gab'bler,** *n.*

gab'ble-ratch'et, *n.* Same as GABRIEL RATCHET.

gab'bock, *n.* [Local, Brit.] Same as GABBACK.

gab'bro, 1 gab'ro; 2 gāb'ro, *n.* [It.] *Petrol.* An igneous rock of granular texture, consisting essentially of pyroxene, usually augite or diallage, and plagioclase, commonly labradorite, ordinarily with magnetite, and in many varieties with olivine. Varieties with rhombic pyroxene are called norite. — **gab'bro-di'o-rite,** *n. Petrol.* A variety of gabbro characterized by a large amount of hornblende, and therefore intermediate between gabbro and diorite. The hornblende may be secondary, resulting from augite, when the rock is really a metagabbro.— **gab-bro'ic,** *a. Geol.* Of or consisting of gabbro. **gab'bro-it'ic‡.— gab'broid,** *a. Petrol.* Having a texture, appearance, or mineral composition similar to or related to that of gabbro. Also, used of a rock-magma, having the character or composition requisite for the formation of gabbro.— **gab'bro-ite,** *n. Mineral.* A blush-gray variety of altered wernerite. [ctous.

gab'by, 1 gab'i; 2 gāb'y, *a.* [Colloq.] Given to talk; loqua-

Gab'des, 1 gab'dīz; 2 gāb'dēs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 20.

ga'be, 1 gē'be; 2 gē'bē, *n.* [Tag.] The taro. **ga'bi‡; ga'by‡.**

Gab'e-e, 1 gab'i-ē; 2 gāb'e-ē, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

ga'bel, 1 gē'bel; 2 gē'bĕl, *n.* In old English and European law, a tax, excise, impost, or duty; especially, in French history, a tax on salt, abolished in 1790. **ga'bell‡; gabelle'‡.**

Some provinces are allowed to compound for the *gabelle* or salt-tax: others are exempted from it altogether.
ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* vol. ii, bk. v, p. 249. [ca. p. 1869.]

[< F. *gabelle*, prob. < AS. *gafol*, tribute.] — **ga'bel,** *vt.* [Rare.] To tax.— **ga-belled',** *pa.*— **ga'bel-er,** *n.* [Rare.] A collector of the gabel; a tax-collector. **ga'bel-ler‡; ga-bell'ler‡.— ga'bel-man,** *n.* Same as GABELER. **ga-belle'man‡; ga'bell-man‡.**

Ga'be-lentz, 1 gā'be-lents; 2 gā'bĕ-lĕnts, **Hans Conon von der** (b'n 1807–9/1874). A German philologist; learned 80 languages.

ga-bel'la, 1 ga-bel'a; 2 ga-bĕl'a, *n.* [LL.] The peasantry or the peasant-holdings of an early English or Teutonic hamlet: probably from the *gabel* or rent paid in kind or labor.

Gab'e-lins, 1 gab'i-lins; 2 gāb'e-lĭns, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

gab'er-dine, gab'er-dine, *n.* Same as GABARDINE.

gab'er-lun'yie, 1 gab'er-lun'yi, -lŭn'yi, -lun'i; 2 gāb'er-lūn'yi, -lŭn'yi, -lūn'i, *n.* [Scot.] 1. A gaberlunyie-man. **2.** A wallet or pouch carried by beggars. **gab'er-lun'zie‡.**

gab'er-lun'yie-man', *n.* [Scot.] A beggar who carries a bag or pouch; also, one who can not pay for his entertainment. **gab'er-lun'zie-man'‡.**

Ga'bes, 1 gā'bes; 2 gā'bĕs, **Gulf of.** An inlet of the Mediterranean sea, on the E. coast of Tunis.

Ga'bha, 1 gou'ra; 2 gou'ra, *n.* [Ir.] The combat in which Cairbre, high king of Ireland, broke the power of the Fianna, or standing army of Ireland, in the 3d century A. D.

ga'bi, 1 gē'bi; 2 gā'bī, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] An East-Indian ox, the gayal.

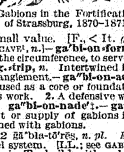
ga'bi-an, 1 gē'bi-an; 2 gā'bi-an, *n. Chem.* A variety of petroleum obtained at Gabian, department of Hérault, France.

ga'bi-lan', 1 gā'bi-lān'; 2 gā'bi-lān', *n.* An eagle-ray (*Rhinoptera steindachneri*) of the Gulf of California.

ga-bil'la, 1 ga-bil'a *or* ga-bil'ya; 2 ga-bĭl'a *or* ga-bĭl'ya, *n.* [Cuba.] In Cuba, a parcel of tobacco consisting of 36 to 40 leaves.

ga'bi-on, *vt.* To furnish with gabions. **ga'bi-on-ate‡.**

ga'bi-on, 1 gē'bi-on; 2 gā'bi-on, *n.* **1.** A bottomless wicker cylinder or basket, from 20 to 70 inches in diameter and from 30 to 72 inches high: used (1) in fortification, filled with earth, to shelter men from fire while they are digging a trench; (2) in engineering, when filled with stones, to form the foundation of a jetty; and (3) to revet batteries.



I am glad you thought of bringing the fascines and *gabions* within the works upon the Point. WASHINGTON in Sparke's *Writings of Washington* vol. xii, p. 16. [n. d. a. c. 1835.]

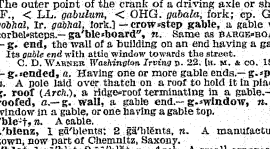
Gabions in the Fortifications of Strassburg, 1870–1871.

2. [Rare.] A curiosity of small value. [F., < It. *gabbione*, < *gabbia*, < L. *cavea*, see CAVE, *n.*, 1.]— **ga'bi-on-form',** *n.* A wooden disk, notched on the circumference, to serve as a guide in making gabions.— **g.-trip,** *n.* Intertwined iron gabion-wrings: used as an entanglement.— **ga'bi-on-ade',** *n.* **1.** A structure of gabions used as a core or foundation for a jetty or other subaqueous work. **2.** A defensive work formed principally of gabions. **ga'bi-on-nade'‡.— ga'bi-on-age,** *n.* The arrangement or supply of gabions in a fort.— **ga'bi-oned,** *a.* Furnished with gabions.

ga'ble-to'res, 1 gē'bl-tō'ris; 2 gā'bl-tō'rĕs, *n. pl. Eng. Hist.* Tenants under the chief serjeant. [L., see GABEL.]

ga'ble, 1 gē'bl; 2 gā'bl, *vt. & pt.* To build with gables; add gables to a structure.— **ga'bled,** *pa.*

ga'ble, *n. Arch.* **1.** The upper part of an end wall, above the level of the eaves, beneath the end of a ridge-roof that is not hipped or returned on itself: commonly triangular. **2.** The entire end wall of a building; a gable end. **3.** Any gable-like architectural member. **4.** *Mech.* The outer point of the crank of a driving axle or shaft. [F., < LL. *gabulum*, < OHG. *gabala*, fork; cp. Gael. *gobal*, ir. *gabhal*, fork.]— **crow-step gable,** a gable with corbel-steps.— **ga'ble-board",** *n.* Same as BARGE-BOARD.



Gables.

1. Gables of a house at Caen, France. 2. Gable of the Cathedral of Seville, Spain.

— **g. end,** the wall of a building on an end having a gable. *Its gable end* with attic window towards the street.
C. D. WARNER *Washington Irving* p. 22. [n. m. & co. 1881.]
— **g.-ended,** *a.* Having one or more gable ends.— **g.-pole,** *n.* A pole laid over thatch on a roof to hold it in place.— **g. roof** (*Arch.*), a ridge-roof terminating in a gable.— **g.-roofed,** *a.*— **g. wall,** *n.* gable end.— **g.-window,** *n.* A window in a gable, or one having a gable top.

ga'ble-t, *n.* A gablet.

Ga'blenz, 1 gā'blents; 2 gā'blĕnts, *n.* A manufacturing town, now part of Chemnitz, Saxony.

ga'blet, 1 gē'blet; 2 gā'blĕt, *n. Arch.* A small ornamental gable or gabled canopy, as over a buttress or a niche.

An old monument . . . lifted its *gablet*, carved to look like a canopy. MACDONALD *Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood* p. 20. [n. & a. 1871.]

gab'lock, 1 gab'lok; 2 gāb'lŏk, *n.* A metal spur fastened to the shank of a game-cock; a gaff. [Same as GAVELOCK, < AS. *gafeluc*, spear.]

Gab'le-nee, *n.* Same as GABLONZ.

Ga'blonz, 1 gä'blonts; 2 gä'blōnts, *n.* A town in Bohemia.

Ga-boon', *n.* Same as GABUN.

Ga"bo'ri-au', 1 ga"bō'ri-ō'; 2 gä"bō'ri-ō', *Émile* (¹³/₁₄1835–⁸/₁₀1873), French author, writer of detective stories: *The Lerouge Affair*; *Monsieur Lecoq.*

Ga'bri-as, 1 gā'bri-as; 2 gä'bri-äs, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha): *Tob.* i, 19; iv, 20.

Ga'bri-el, 1 gā'bri-el; 2 gä'bri-ĕl, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Gabe** (dim.). **F. Ga"bri"el',** 1 ga"bri'el', 2 gä"bri'ĕl'; *n.* **Ga'bri-el,** 1 gā'bri-el, 2 gä'bri-ĕl; 11. **Ga"bri-el'lo,** 1 gä"bri-ĕl'lō; 2 gä"bri-ĕl'lō; L. **Ga'bri-i;** Fg. Sp. **Ga"bri-el',** 1 ga"bri-el', 2 gä"bri-ĕl'; Sw. **Ga'bri-el.** 2. *Bib.* An angel charged with a message from God, as to Daniel and the Virgin Mary. *Dan.* viii, 16; *Luke* i, 19. In the Bible he appears as an archangel. In Jewish literature he is associated most frequently with the archangel Michael, but is of inferior rank. In Christian tradition he is the angel of mercy; in Jewish, chiefly the angel of judgment and death. He is the Supreme Being, the Holy Spirit, etc., in Modern Illuminism, while the Koran represents him as the agent through whom Mohammed obtained his "prophetic lore." [Heb., hero of God.] — **Gabriel bell** [Eng.], a church bell commonly rung in the early morning and at evening, admonishing hearers to make certain prayers. — **G. hounds** [Prov. Brit.], fantom hounds popularly supposed to hay at night. See GABRIEL RATCHET, 1—**G. ratchet** [Prov. Eng.] *I.* A noise heard at night, like the baying of hounds, probably made by wild geese, but regarded superstitiously. **2.** The nightjar. **3.** A noisy child; an incessant talker; a gabbler.

Ga'bri-el Chan'nel. A channel near Dawson Island in Tierra del Fuego; has precipitous coast-boundaries and is subject to violent winds.

Ga'bri-el-ite, 1 gā'bri-el-āit; 2 gä'bri-ĕl-īt, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of the followers of Gabriel Scherling, who founded an Antagonistic sect in Pomerania in 1530. They opposed military service, oath-taking, etc.

Ga"bri"elle' d'Es"trées', See Estrées, 1.

Ga"bri"elli, 1 gä"bri-ĕl'lē; 2 gä"bri-ĕl'lē, **Caterina** (¹¹/₂1730–⁶/₇1796). An Italian singer who had a voice of remarkable range.

Ga-bun', 1 gə-bün'; 2 gä-bun', *n.* **1.** A river in W. Africa, which enters the Atlantic ocean near the equator. **2.** A French colony in W. Africa, now part of the French Kongo; 121,862 sq. m.; capital, Libreville.—**Gabun chocolate dillenia,** see *Dillenia*"*s*, *p.* 70. The Bantu natives of the Gabun valley, French Kongo, whose language is much used in trade.

ga'by, 1 gā'bi; 2 gā'by, *n.* (GA'BIES. 1 -biz; 2 -biz, *pl.*) [Colloq.] A foolish gaping fellow.

I dare say I made a *gaby* of myself to the world: pray, my good friend, hast thou never done likewise?

THACKERAY *Pendennis* (*in* Webster p. 12. [1849.]

[< Ice. *gapi*, reckless man, < *gapa*, gape.]

ga'by, 1 gā'bi; 2 gā'by, *n.* [P. L.] Night.

ga-ché'ta, 1 ga-ché'tə; 2 ga-ché'tä, *n.* A small lark-plover (*Actodromas maritima*), numerous on open plains in South America, and esteemed as a game-bird.

gach'u-a, 1 gach'u-ə; 2 gäch'ü-ä, *n.* [Hind.] A walling-fish (*Ophiocephalus gachua*) of India, much used as food.

gad, 1 gad; 2 gäd, *vi.* (GAD'DED; GAD'DING.) **1.** To roam abroad idly for diversion or idle curiosity.

Whoever has no work at home, will be *adding* to seek entertainment abroad. DARROW *Works* vol. i, p. 549. [c. a. d.]

2. To climb, as a creeping plant; ramble; stray.

Round her tall Elm with dewy fingers twine
The *gadding* tendrils of the adventurous Vine.

ERASMUS DARWIN *Botanic Garden, Econ. of Veg.* can. 4, l. 571.

3†. To leap or run restlessly as if stung by a gadfly, as cattle. [Prop. 'to run as if stung by gadflies,' < GAD', *n.*, 7.] — **gad about,** = GADABOUT, 2.—**gad-bushes,** *n.*

gad², *vt.* (GAD'DED; GAD'DING.) **1.** *Mining.* To break up or get out with a gad, as coal. See GAD', *n.* **2.** [New Eng.] To use a gad or rod upon; beat or drive with a gad. [Prov. Eng.] To fasten with a gad-nail. **4.** To furnish with a gad or gads.—**gad'ding-pin',** *n.* *Mining.* A gad.

gad', *n.* **1.** *Mining.* (1) An iron or steel pointed tool, as for opening cracks in rock. (2) An iron punch with a wooden handle for breaking up masses of ore or coal. (3) A percussion-drill; a jumper. **2.** [Colloq.] A sharp-pointed stick or tool to drive cattle; a goad; hence, any small rod or switch, especially one used for punishing children. **3.** [Anglo-Ir.] A rope-like band made from twisted strands of straw or from intertwined filamentous twigs. **4.** Same as GAD-NAIL. **5.** Any pointed bar or piece of metal, as a spear or spearhead, or a spike on armor. **6.** A wedge-shaped bar of metal. **7.** [Prov. Eng.] A gadfly. **8.** [Local, Eng.] (1) A rod for measuring land. (2) A piece of land so measured, of varying dimensions: in Lincolnshire, 240 feet wide. [< Ice. *gaddr*, good, spike.] — **gad'-bee",** *n.* A gadfly.— **gad-cracking',** *n.* Whip-cracking.— **gad-hook,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A hooked pole, attached to a bucket, for drawing soil from streams of logs and other debris. **gad-crook†.**— **gad-nail,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A long stout nail.—**gads'man,** *n.* One who drives with a goad.—**gad-steel,** *n.* A superfine steel; so called because wrought in gads or wedges.—**gad-stick,** *n.* A goad or goad.—**gad-staff:**—**gad-wand,** *n.* An ox-goad.—**gad-whip,** *n.* A heavy, long-thonged carter's whip; a gad-stick.—**gad-whip service,** an ancient service connected with the old tenure of lands, observed previous to 1845 in Calstor Parish, Lincolnshire, England, in which a special great whip was brought to church on Corpus Christi Sunday. The ceremony was called gad-cracking, and the lands so held gad-meadows.—**gad'ded,** *a.* Provided with gads, as a gauntlet.

gad², *n.* The act of gadding or walking about; preceded by *on*; as, I have been on the *gad* every evening this week. **2.** Same as GADABOUT.

gad³, *n.* God: a corrupt form used in oaths.—**gad-zooks,** *interj.* An exclamation probably meaning "God's hooks" (the nails with which Christ was fastened to the cross).

Gad, 1, *n.* *Bib.* **1.** Jacob's seventh son; also, the tribe descended from him, or its territory E. of Jordan. *Gen.* xxx, 11. [Heb., fortune.] **2.** A Hebrew prophet and adviser of David. *1 Chron.* xxi, 9. **3.** The god of fortune, a deity honored by Semitic peoples; possibly identical with Jupiter.

Gad'a-ba, 1 gad'ə-bə; 2 gäd'ä-bä, *n.* A Munda language of Southern India, belonging to the Dravido-Munda group, spoken by the Gadabas of Ganjam and Visagapatam.

gad'a-bout", 1 gad'ə-baut"; 2 gäd'ä-baut', **1.** *n.* Fond of gadding. **II.** *n.* **1.** One who gads continually or habitually; a gadder. **2.** A light uncovered wagon; runabout.

Ga-dag', 1 gə-dŭg'; 2 gə-dăg', *n.* A town in Dharwar district, S. Bombay province, India.

Gad'a-ra, 1 gad'ə-rə; 2 gäd'ä-rä, *n.* An ancient city or region E. of the Sea of Galilee: **Gad'a-renes,** *n. pl.* The inhabitants of Gadara. *Luke* viii, 26.

Gad'dar'ā-n, 1 ga-dar'ə-n; 2 ga-dăr'ä-n, *n.* A shepherd caste of Bengal and Central India. The practise of karao obtains among them.

gad'-bush", 1 gad'-bush"; 2 gäd'-bush", *n.* A leafless parasite (*Arceuthobium gracile*) of Jamaica, of the mistletoe family.

Gad-danes', 1 ga-dēnz'; 2 gä-dānz', *pl.* [P. L.] A tribe of Gadarenes, or Gadarenes of Tadeo. **2. Tadeo** (1300?–after 1366), an Italian painter and architect; builder of the Ponte Vecchio, Florence.

Gad'el-ĕl, 1 gad'ə-ĕl; 2 gäd'ĕ-ĕl, *n.* *Bib. Num.* xiii, 10.

gad'ding-ly, *adv.* In a roving or gadding manner.

Gad'dis, 1 gad'is; 2 gäd'ĭs, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* ii, 2.

gade, 1 gēd; 2 gād, *n.* A gadoid fish. [< GADUS.]

gade, *n.* [Local, Scot.] The eel or pike.

Ga'de, 1 gō'də; 2 gā'de, **Niels Wilhelm** (²/₃1817–²¹/₃1890). A Danish composer, choral music; *Zion.*

Ga'dea, 1 gā'di-ə; 2 gā'de-a, *n.* One of the *Gadidæ.*

gade'lyngt, *n.* Same as GADLING', *n.* [*Bib.* (Doual).

Ga-de'rōth, 1 ga-di'rōth or -rōth; 2 ga-dē'rōth or -rōth, *n.* *Bib.* *Josh.* xv, 41.

Gadh, *n.* Same as GADJ.

gad'fly', 1 gad'flī'; 2 gäd'flī', *n.* [-FLIES', 1 -flīz'; 2 -flīz'.] **1.** A tabanid fly, as of the genera *Tabanus chrysops*, etc., the female of which is very annoying and bloodthirsty, attacking domestic animals; a horse-fly or breeze-fly. **2.** A bot-fly or cestrid. **3.** Figuratively, one who annoys, as by teasing a gadabout; a restless busybody, especially one given to annoying others persistently.


Gadfly (*Tabanus lineola*).

gad'get, 1 gad'jet; 2 gäd'jĕt, *n.* [Slang, U. S. Navy.] Some kind of thing: the name can not be recalled; a thingamabob.

Gad'he-lic, 1 gad'ə-lik or ga-del'ik; 2 gäd'ĕ-lic or ga-dĕl'ic, *a.* Belonging or relating to the Gaelic, Erse, or Manx branch of the Celtic race or speech, as distinguished from the Cymric. Compare CELTIC; CYMRIC. [< Gael. *Gaidhealach*; see GAELIC.]

Gad'he-lic, *n.* The language of the Goidel or Gael in general, including Highland Scotch, Irish or Erse, Manx, and (if these be regarded as dialects) the Celtic class of the northern division of Aryan languages. See INDO-EUROPEAN. **Gæd'he-lic, gad'hi-lic.**

gad'hi, 1 gŭd'hi; 2 gäd'hi, *n.* [Marathi.] A cushion, especially a pad or cushion on the seat of horse and distinction; by extension, a cushioned throne. **gaddi**†; **gad'dhī.**

Gad'hi, 1 gad'hi; 2 gäd'hi, *n.* *Bib.* *2 Kings* xv, 14.

Gad'i-dæ, 1 gad'i-dē; 2 gäd'ĭ-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of fishes, chiefly marine, especially anacanths with well-developed isocercal caudal in, submedian anus, jugular ventrals, and many spinate soft dorsal and anal fins and related species. The body is somewhat elongated, the dorsal and ventral fins are diversiform, the mouth is large, and the gill-openings are wide. [< GADUS.] — **gad'id,** *n.* — **gad'ine,** *n. pl. Ich.* A subfamily of *Gadidæ*, especially those with three dorsals and two anals, including the codfish, pollack, haddock, whiting, etc. **Ga-dī'ni.**— **gad'ine,** *a.* & *n.*

gad'ol-ēt, *n.* An oily or oily-red fatty oil derived from codfish oil. **gadoleate.** **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Gadinæ.* **gad'ĭc; gad'-din'ic.**— **gadinic acid,** a crystalline fatty compound ($C_{20}H_{38}O_2$) contained in codfish oil.

gad'i-min, 1 gad'i-min, -min or -min; 2 gäd'ĭ-min, -nin or **gad'i-nin,** 1 gad'i-nin, -nin or -nin; 2 gäd'ĭ-nin, -nin or -nin, *n.* *Chem.* A non-poisonous ptomain ($C_{11}H_{17}NO$), formed in decomposing corpses, potato fungus, etc. **gadinin; gad'i-nine.**

Gad'i-ni'i-dæ, 1 gad'i-ni'i-dē; 2 gäd'ĭ-nī'ĭ-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of basommatophorous gastropods having a limpet-like shell and living by the seashore. **Ga-din'i-a,** *n.* (L. g.)

Gad'i-nus, name of a species of *Gadinia.*] — **ga-din'i-id,** *n.*—**ga-din'i-oid,** *a.*

gad'i-nin, 1 gad'i-nin, -nin or -nin; 2 gäd'ĭ-nin, -nin or **gad'i-nin,** 1 gad'i-nin, -nin or -nin, *n.* *Chem.* A ptomain ($C_8H_{17}NO$) contained in putrefying fish, especially cod. [< GADUS.]

Gad'i-nus, 1 gad'i-nəs; 2 gäd'ĭ-nŭs, *n.* (L. g.) Pertaining to the ancient Phenician city of Gades (modern Cadiz) in Spain, or to its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* A citizen of Gades or Cadiz. **Gad'i-ra.**

Gad'ite, 1 gad'it; 2 gäd'īt, *n.* *Bib.* A descendant of Gad; member of the tribe of Gad. *2 Sam.* xxiii, 36.

gad'ling', *a.* Given to gadding or roving.

gad'ling', *n.* [Local, Eng.] A vagabond; an idler.

gad'ling², *n.* A spike on a gauntlet; a goad.

gad'nail", *n.* See under GAD', *n.*

gad'o-lin-ite, *n.* *Mineral.* See under GADJ', *n.*

Ga'dold, 1 gā'dold; 2 gā'dōld. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gadidæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Gadidæ*, as a cod. [< GADUS and -OID.]

Ga-dol'de-a, 1 ga-dol'di-ə; 2 ga-dōl'de-a, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A superfamily of anacanthine fishes with the hypercoracoid imperforate, including *Gadidæ*, *Macruridæ*, etc.— **ga-dol'oid,** *a.* & *n.*

gad'o-lin-i-um, 1 gad'o-lin'i-um; 2 gäd'o-lĭn'ĭ-ŭm, *n.* A metallic element found in the mineral gadolinite. See EMMERYL. [< GADOLINITE and -IUM.] — **gad'o-lin-ite,** *n.* A rare earth consisting of gadolinium oxid.—**gad'o-lin'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing gadolinium; as, *gadolinic* acid.—**gad'o-lin-ite,** *n.* *Mineral.* A black, vitreous, subtranslucent mineral of the yttrium earths ($FeY_2Be_2Si_2O_{10}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system.

Gad'o-pŝi-dæ, 1 gad'o-pē'si-dē; 2 ga-dōp'sĭ-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* An Australian family of acanthopterygian fishes, with the dorsal and anal fins anteriorly spinigerous, and narrow thoracic pectorals. [< GADUS and -OPSIS, *n.* (L. g.) Gr. *opsis*, look.] — **ga-dop'sid,** *n.*— **ga-dop'soid,** *a.* & *n.*

Gads'den, 1 gadz'den; 2 gädz'dĕn, *n.* **1. Christopher** (1724–¹⁴/₂₅1805), an American patriot; in Continental Congress; captured at Charleston, S. C. **2. James** (⁹/₁₁1788–⁹/₁₁1858), an American soldier; diplomat: grandson of preceding; made treaty with Mexico in 1853, effecting the Gadsden Purchase, an area of 45,535 sq. m., now mainly within Arizona and New Mexico; price $10,00,0,000. **3.** A county in N. W. Florida; 500 sq. m.; county-seat, Quincy. **4.** A town, county-seat of Etowah county, Ala.

Gads'hill, 1 gadz'hil; 2 gädz'hĭl, *n.* **1.** An elevation and locality north of Rochester, Kent, England; residence of Dickens; scene of Falstaff's encounter with the men in buckram. **2.** In Shakespeare's *1 Henry IV.*, a thief and a companion of Falstaff.

Gad'ski, 1 gat'ski; 2 gät'skĭ, **Johanna.** Professional name of Mme. H. Tauscher (⁷/₁₁1871–). A German operatic soprano.

gad'sot, *interj.* Same as GADZOOKS.

gad'staff", etc., *n.* See under GAD', *n.*

gad'u-in, 1 gad'yu-in; 2 gäd'yü-ĭn, *n.* *Chem.* A yellow amorphous compound ($C_{33}H_{54}O_8$) contained in cod-liver oil. [< GADUS.] **gad'u-inet.**

gad'u-ol, 1 gad'yu-ol or -ōl; 2 gäd'yü-ōl or -ŏl, *n.* *Med.* An alcoholic extract of cod-liver oil. [< GADUS + -OL.]

Ga'dus, 1 gē'dus; 2 gā'dŭs, *n.* *Ich.* A genus typical of *Gadidæ.* [< Gr. *gados*, a fish.]

gad'wall, 1 gad'wôl; 2 gäd'wŏl, *n.* A large fresh-water duck (*Anas strepera*) of the northern hemisphere, with black and white markings and numerous fine lamellæ on the bill: highly esteemed as game. [Perhaps < GADJ', *v.*, or WELL, *adv.*] **gad'-well.**

gad'-zook'ers, *interj.* Same as GADZOOKS. See under GAD³, *n.*


Gadwall. 1/3

gae, 1, gē; 2 gā, *vt.* [GAED; GAE'ING; GAEN.] [Scot.] To go. Compare GANG.—

gae'-down", *n.* The GIVE, 8.

gaet, 1 gēt; 2 gāt, *n.* A drinking-bout. **gae'-doun't.**

gae', [Scot.], *imp.* of GIVE, 8.

gae'ing, [Scot.] Tolerably; gey.

Ge'a-, 1 jī' ə, jī; 2 gē'a, gē, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The goddess of Ge. Earth and mother of Uranus, the Titans, Cyclops, giants, etc. She exerted influence over marriage, death, and the lower world. At Rome she was worshiped as *Tellus*. [< Gr. *Gaia*, Earth.]

-gæa. The termination of some words in zoogeography; as, *Arctogæa*, Dendrogæa, Notogæ. [< Gr. *gaia*, earth.]

Gael'ic, 1 gā'lik; 2 gāl'ĭc, *n.* A Celtic Scottish Highlander.

Gael., *abbr.* Gaelic.

Gael'ic, 1 gā'lik; 2 gāl'ĭc (xim). **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to the Celtic Gaels, or Highland Scotch, or their language. **II.** *n.* **1.** The Celtic language of the Scotch Highlanders. **2.** Gadhelic. [< Gael. *Gaidhealach*, < *Gaidheal*, Gael.] — **Gaelic League,** a league founded in Ireland in 1893 to revive the language and literature, now colloquially, commercially, and artistically, of the Gaelic language. **Connradh na Gaedhilge†.**

Gael'ic-ism, 1 gā'lik-izm; 2 gāl'ĭc-ĭzm, *n.* A Gaelic idiom or form of expression.

Gael'i-cist, 1 gā'li-sist; 2 gāl'ĭ-cĭst, *n.* **1.** One learned in the Gaelic language and antiquities. **2.** One who advocates the continued study and use of Gaelic as a living language.

Gael'i-cize, 1 gā'li-saiz; 2 gāl'ĭ-cīze, *vt.* To turn into or make like Gaelic.

Gaert'ner, 1 gert'ner; 2 gĕrt'ner, **Friedrich von** (¹²/₂₃1792–⁴/₂₁ 1847). A German architect who built the royal palace at Athens, etc. **Gärt'ner.**

gaf, *n.* [Scot.] Manner; way; gate.

Ga-e'ta, 1 gə-ē'tə; 2 gä-ā'tä, *n.* **1. Gulf of,** a gulf on the W. coast of Italy. **2.** A fortified seaport town in Caserta province, Italy, near which is the gulf.

Gæ-tu'li, 1 ji-tū'lī; 2 gē-tū'lī, *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient Libyan Hamitic race.—**Gæ-tu'li-an,** *a.*

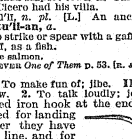
gaff, 1,) 1 gaf; 2 gäf, *v.* **I.** *t.* To strike or spear with a gaff, or [**gaff',**) hard by means of a gaff, as a fish.

He amused himself *gaffing* the salmon.

LEVER *One of Them* p. 53. [n. & s.]

II. *t.* To use a gaff.

gaff', *v.* **I.** *t.* [Prov. Brit.] To make fun of; jibe. **II.** *t.* To laugh noisily; guffaw. **2.** To talk loudly; joke, **gaff,** *n.* **1.** A strong pointed hook at the end of a short pole or handle: used for landing large fish, as salmon, after they have been caught by hook and line, and for handling fish, blubber, etc. **2.** *Naut.* A spar for extending the upper edge of a stayless fore-and-aft


Fishing-gaff of the Best Form.

sail and the lower edge of a gaff-topsail. Its lower end is connected with the mast by a jaw or sliding chock working on a batten.

Their *gaffs* are all the same as young booms, and spread a broad head to their mainsails. COOPER *Pilot* p. 200. fr. v. c.]

gaff, 1 gaf; 2 gäf, *n.* [< Ice. *gaffall*, fork, < *gafa*, grab, take.] — **gaff'-band",** *n.* A spring-band; fastened by a screw-bolt, around a gaff or spar.—**g.-hook,** *n.* Same as GAFF', 1.—**g.-net,** *n.* An angler's landing-net.—**g.-sail,** *n.* *Naut.* A fore-and-aft sail on a gaff.—**g.-topsail,** *n.* A boat-hook.—**gaffs'man,** *n.* An angler's assistant who gaffs the fish caught. **gaff'man.**—**g.-topsail,** *n.* *Naut.* A light sail set above a gaff and having its foot extended thereby. **2.** A catfish (*Felichthys marinus*) of the eastern and southern coast of the United States: so named from its elevated dorsal fin. **g.-topsail schooner,** etc.—**standing g.,** a gaff, kept hoisted, to which a fore-and-aft sail is fastened.

gaff, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] **1.** An outburst of laughter; a guffaw. **2.** Noisy, insulting talk; rudeness. **gaffa†.**

gaff', *n.* [Slang, Gt. Brit.] A low penny theater.

gaf'fer, 1 gaf'ər; 2 gäf'ĕr, *n.* **1.** An old man; especially, a countryman; formerly a term respectful, but latterly applied familiarly, and rather contemptuously, to aged rustics. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] (1) A foreman of laborers, especially navvies or longshoremen. (2) *Sporting.* One who trains or manages a pedestrian or prize-fighter. **3.** A finisher in a glass-factory. **4.** [Ir.] A boy; a youth. [Contr. of *gramfer*, contr. of GRANDFATHER.]

gaff'er², *n.* A gaffsman. See GAFF², *n.*

gaff'le, 1 gaf'l; 2 gäf'l, *n.* **1.** A forked rest for a heavy **gaf'l,**) ancient musket. **2.** A steel lever formerly used to bend a crossbow. **3.** A steel spur attached to the shank of a game-cock. [< D. *gafel*, fork, = GABLE, *n.*] **gaf'fle-rest.**—**gaf'let.**

Gaff'ney, 1 gaf'ni; 2 gäf'nĭ, *n.* A city in Cherokee county, S. C.

gaf'ol, *n.* Same as GAVEL.

gag, 1 gag; 2 găg, *n.* [GAGGED, GAGD²; GAG'GING.] **I.** *t.* To stop the mouth of with or as with a gag, in order to prevent speech or outcry; hence, to silence by force or despotic authority; deny freedom of speech or expression to; as, to gag a public speaker; to *gag* the press.

Truth . . . at first persecuted, *gagged*, silenced, crucified, cries out from the prison, the rack, the stake, the cross, until at last her voice is heard. SUMNER *Works* vol. iv, p. 478. [c. & s. 1875.]

2. To cause to retch or heave with nausea. **3.** To choke up; fill up, as a passage or channel; hence, to close firmly, as a valve, or to close the valves of; as, to *gag* an engine.

In a New England winter . . . everything is *gagged* with snow, as if some gigantic physical geographer were taking a cast of the earth's face in plaster.

LOWELL *Fireside Travels* p. 162. [c. & r. 1864]

4. To pry open or distend (the mouth) by means of a gag. See GAG, *n.*, 3. **5.** [Slang.] *Theat.* To introduce one's own speeches or words into; as, to *gag* a part. **6.** [Slang.] To make fun of; guy; hoax; impose upon. **7.** *Mech.* To straighten with a gag, as rails, etc.

II. *i.* **1.** To heave with nausea; retch. **2.** [Slang.] *Theat.* To introduce one's own words or business into a part; as, he *gags* cleverly. [ME. *gaggen*; perhaps imitative.]

gag, *n.* **1.** Any appliance for silencing a person by obstructing the vocal organs, especially by closing or filling the mouth; hence, any restraint put upon free speech by force or authority.

A Friar . . . ordered them to run an iron *gag* through his lips, that he might speak no more.
J. WESLEY *Sermons* vol. ii, p. 464. [n. d. m. 1818.]

2. That which produces retching and choking, as a lump of fat meat. **3.** *Surg.* An instrument for holding open the jaws when an operation is to be performed. **4.** *Mech.* (1) A sledge used in straightening rails. (2) Something that obstructs a valve. **5.** [Slang.] A practical joke; hoax. **6.** [Slang.] *Theat.* A word, speech, or piece of business interpolated by an actor in a play, usually a local or personal allusion. **7.** *Coal-mining.* A wooden chip in a sump. **8.** *Building.* The distance between the battens for slating and tiling. **9.** [tr.] A dandy; coxcomb; fop. **10.** *Falconry.* To check up a horse's head unusually high.— **gag-law,** *n.* Any law to prevent free discussion, shut off proper debate, nullify the right of petition, etc.; specif., in U. S. history, a rule of the House of Representatives, in force 1838-45, which provided that antislavery bills and petitions should be tabled "without debate, without printing, without reference"; introduced as a resolution by Charles G. Atherton of New Hampshire, hence known as "the Atherton gag."— **gag-rein,** *n.* A rein passing through a gag-curb and pulling the bit upward and backward.— **gag-resolution,** *n.* Law. A resolution by a legislative body prohibiting some contemplated action. **2.** *U. S. Hist.* See GAG-LAW.— **gag-runner,** *n.* A loop hanging from the throat-latch of a bridle and forming a throat-lash.— **gag-strap,** *n.* A strap or chain used as a horse's curb.

gag², *n.* [Cuba.] *Ich.* The agnuji.

gage¹,]] gēj; 2 gāj, *n.* [AGGER and GAUGE; GAG'ING or **gauge,**] GAU'ING.] **1.** To determine by measurement or other test the contents, dimensions, quantity, capacity, or power of; measure; test; as, to *gage* a cask; to *gage* the velocity of wind; to *gage* the height of a mountain. **2.** To note or measure the mental or moral qualities, capacity, force, or behavior of; estimate; appraise; as, he *gages* men accurately.

The character of a man's teaching or preaching may be *gauged* more fairly by his emphasis than by his words. H. C. TRUMBULL in *Sunday School Times* [Phila.] Nov. 7, 1891, p.·705, col. 3.

3. To gather with thread, as a fabric, in uniform pockets. **4.** To cut or rub bricks or stones so accurately that they become uniform in size. **5.** To cause (plaster, etc.) to dry quickly or slowly by mixing in the right proportions; also, to add a definite quantity of plaster of Paris (to mortar) to make it set quickly. [< OF. *gauger*, measure; perhaps allied with GALLON, or < LL. *qualificō*; see QUALIFY.]

gage¹, *vt.* [GAGED; GAG'ING.] **1.** [Archaic.] To give as a pledge or security for some act; pawn; wager; stake.

A guide sent to them by the headman of this place *gaged* his life as a forfeit. G. W. COX *Gen. Hist. Greece* p. 510. [n. 1876.]

Gage not thy promise . . . lightly.
SCOTT *Ivanhoe* p. 363. [BL. 1891.]

2. To bind or secure by a pledge. [< F. *guyer*, OF. *wayier*; see WAGE, *v.*]

gage¹,] *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring, indicating, **gauge,**] or regulating the capacity, quantity, dimensions, power, amount, proportions, etc., of anything; hence, a standard of comparison; as the *gage of* the boiler; and, figuratively, as, the *gage* of his genius. See list below. Gages for mechanical work that is interchangeable are made in pairs and are constructed within limits above and below standard size, being known as *low* and *high*, or *inside* and *outside gages*. **2.** A standard measurement, dimension, quantity, or amount. (1) The distance between rails or between wheel-treads, as in a railway. See BROAD-GAGE and NARROW-GAGE. (2) The exposed length of a tile, slate, or shingle. (3) The amount of gypsum added to lime plaster to hasten its setting. (4) The composition of pieces of Portland cement used in making certain mouldings, decorations, etc. (5) The fineness of a textile or netted fabric, as lace. (6) The diameter of the bore of a gun. (7) A material by which the capacity of, or amount of anything is measured. **3.** Gas for measuring. **4.** Gage for ascertaining. **5.** *Naut.* (1) The position of a vessel with regard to the wind and to another vessel. When to windward of another vessel, a ship is said to have the *weather gage*; when to leeward, the *lee gage*. **4.** [Cant.] (1) A quart pot. (2) A pipeful of tobacco. [< OF. *gauge*, < *gauger*; see GAUGE, GAUGE, *v.*] **American gage,** see WIRE-GAGE, under WIRE.— **differential g.,** a gage for testing the difference in diameter between two pieces that are to have a shrink fit or a drive fit.— **flat g.,** a male gage for testing wire-gage notches.— **fog g., g.-chat,** *n.* An adjuster for regulating the depth of the cut in sawing lumber.— **g.-block,** *n.* An iron adjuster used in marble-cutting to affix and regulate the saws.— **g.-box,** *n.* A box in which shingles are laid to facilitate counting and benching.— **g.-brick,** *n.* A wedged-shaped brick.— **g.-cock,** *n.* A stop-cock screwed into a receptacle, as a boiler, to indicate the height of the liquid therein.— **g.-concussion,** *n.* The striking of the flanges of railway-car wheels against the rails, due to lateral vibration.— **g.-door,** *n.* A wooden door in a mine-passage, to regulate ventilation.— **g.-field,** *n. Astron.* A restricted area of the heavens photographed so as to gage the number or density of the stars therein observed.— **g.-glass,** *n.* A strong vertical or nearly vertical glass tube connected at its ends with the inside of a steam-boiler, showing the water-level.— **g.-knife,** *n.* A knife whose cut is regulated by a gage.— **g.-ladder,** *n.* A herringbone to support planks for scaffolding, etc., in excavating.— **g.-lath,** *n. Building.* Any lath placed to support a slate, tile, etc.— **g.-lathe,** *n.* A lathe for producing articles of a given size and shape.— **g.-notch,** *n. Engin.* A testing notch of standard size in a weir-board by which the flow of a stream is measured.— **g.-penny†,** *n.* A gager's fee.— **g.-pin,** *n.* A pin for use on the planet of a printing-press to hold the sheet in proper position.— **g.-punch,** *n.* A device used on cutting-or punching-machinery, to insure uniformity in size, of pieces cut, or in position, of holes punched.— **g.-plug,** *n.* The excess of the trackgage over the wheel-gage in a railway.— **g.-point,** *n.* The diameter of a cylinder one inch high and containing a standard unit of volume; used in cask-measurements.— **g.-rod,** *n.* A graduated rod used in determining the capacity of casks, etc.— **g.-saw,** *n.* A saw fitted with a gage by which the depth of cut is regulated.— **g.-stuff,** *n.* A plaster containing gypsum: used for mouldings, etc. **gaged stuff.**— **g.-tube,** *n.* The connecting tube between a gage and the vessel containing that which is to be measured.— **g.-weir,** *n.* A weir composed of movable wickets by the adjustment of which the height of water above it can be regulated.— **g.-wheel,** *n.* A wheel attached to a plowbeam to regulate the depth of the furrow.— **standard g.** A standard of capacity.— **standard g.** 1. A gage for determining whether tools, etc., are of a recognized standard size, or a size that is standard. **2.** [U. S.] *Railroad.* A track-width of 56½ inches.

PARTIAL LIST OF GAGES.

Gages are named (1) from the thing measured or gaged; as, **air-gage** (for pressure in a closed vessel), **angle-gage, axle-g.** (for setting the spindle at the proper angle with the axle), **barrel-g.** (for gun-bores; also, a barrel-filling gage), **boiler-plate g.** (for measuring the thickness of sheet metal), **butter-g., cathetometer-g.** (a device graduated to show the diameter by a measure of the circumference of a cylinder or a cylindrical article such as rope, etc.), **clapboard-g.** (for the clapboards accurately), **current-g.** (for measuring the velocity of currents), **depth-g.** (for measuring the depth of bored holes), **flame-g.** (for measuring the light-giving part of a flame by adapting its image upon a screen), **fog-g.** (for measuring the density of a fog), **grain-g.** (for weighing a standard measure of grain), **hydrometer-g.** (for measuring specific gravity), **miter-g., page-g.** (for gaging the length of pages of type), **plate-g.** (for measuring the thickness of metal plates), **pressure-g.** (for steam, air, water, gas, etc.), **salt-g.** (a salinometer), **sheet-metal g.** (for thickness), **shot-g.** (for round shot), **shrinkage-g.** (for driving-wheel tires, etc.; also, a pattern-makers' gage having arbitrary graduations), **sirup-g., spectacle-g.** (for the lenses in spectacles or spectacle-lenses), **speed-g., spoke-g.** (for testing the set of spokes in a hub), **steam-g., string-g.** (for diameter of planoconvex lenses, etc), **tide-g.** (for gaging air-pressure in a pneumatic tire), **tool-g.** (for testing the angularity of the cutting surface of a lathe-tool), **vacuum-g., wave-g., wire-g.** (for the diameter), **zero-g.** (2) from their mechanism or arrangement; as, **combination g.** (for showing two different kinds of measures such as both temperature and pressure), **compound g.** (a combination gage indicating more than two measures), **cylinder g.** (a cylinder for sizing gun-bores or other round openings), **decimal g.** (marked in decimals of an inch), **female g.** (for measuring inside or male diameters), **float-g.** (for testing the level of a liquid), **hook g.** (for measuring the height of liquids, and consisting of a vernier scale with a hook attached to it, fine adjustment being obtained to touch the surface of the liquid from the under side thereby avoiding errors due to capillary action), **index-g.** (having a dial), **internal g.** (for making internal measurements), **male g.** (for measuring inside or female diameters), **mercurial g.** (employing a column of mercury), **plug g.** (a plug for measuring the diameter of bored holes), **recording g.** (a self-recording gage), **stepped g.** (a male gage of constantly increasing diameters), **thermometer-g.** (for indicating steam-pressure by temperature), (3) by certain trades; as, **carpenters'** or **joiners' g.** (a scribing-gage), **glass-cutters' g.** (a scratching-gage), **marking-g.** (a scribing-gage), **marking-g.** (for marking a line parallel to an edge or to another line), **rip-g.** (for guiding a saw in ripping), **scribing-g.** (a gage having a scribing-point for marking its measurements), **shingling-g.** (for laying shingles accurately), **stitching-g.** (for basting in stitching), **test-g.** or **testing g., tucking-g.** (for tucks, as in garments), **weighing-g.** (for showing weight of rainfall or snowfall in a given time); (4) from the inventor, manufacturer, or owner; **Bourdon g.** (for the measurement of fluid pressure based on the principle that increase of pressure in a fluid contained in a curved tube tends to straighten it), **Casella g.** (for determining low pressures of gas by compressing a given volume of the gas and measuring its new pressure and volume, when by Mariotte's or Boyle's law the original pressure may be calculated; **Rodman's pressure-g.** (for determining pressure by the depth to which a steel knife is forced into copper now superseded); (5) from their appearance; **bird's-eye g.** (a gage; **grasshopper g.** (a carpenter's gage having a long fence with one round and one flat face, adapted to mark a line parallel to a concave edge or over a projection).

gage², *n.* That which is given or deposited as security for some act; a pledge; pawn.

Representative pledges are assurances or *gages* given by a candidate, respecting his future course as a representative, should he be elected.
F. LIEBER *Political Ethics* vol. ii, p. 264. [c. 1850.]

2. Anything, as a gauntlet, pocket-glove, etc., as a invitation to combat and to be accepted by the party challenged; hence, a challenge in general; defiance.

'The kings threaten us,' said Danton; ' we hurl at their feet as *gage* of battle the head of a king.'
R. MACKENSIE *Nineteenth Century* p. 28. [tr. n. 1889.]

[< OF. *gage, wage*; see WAGE, *n.*]— **in gage,** in pledge or pawn: as security.

gage³, *n.* One of several varieties of plum; as, the green *gage*; golden *gage*. [< Sir William *Gage*, 1725.]

Gage, *n.* **1. Lyman Judson** (⁵/₁₁1836–), an American banker, Secretary of the Treasury, 1897–1902. **2. Thomas** (1721–⁴/₁787), a British general and administrator; Governor of Massachusetts, 1774–1775; commanded the British army at Bunker Hill. **3.** A county in S. E. Nebraska; 864 sq. m.; county-seat, Beatrice.

Ga'ge-a,] gē'ji-ə; 2 gā'ge-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of Old World bulbous herbs of the lily family with radical linear leaves and yellow-ish flowers on a scape. *G. lutea*, a British species, is the yellow star-of-Bethlehem. [< Thos. *Gage*, English botanist.] [etc.

gage'a-ble-ness, *n.* Capable of being gaged, as by measuring.

gage'-box', *n.* **-cock,** etc. See under GAGE¹, *n.*

gaged,]] gējd; 2 gājd, *pa.* **1.** Measured or fitted by **gauged,**) or as by a gage. **2.** Properly proportioned or compounded: said of plasterers' mortar-composition. **3.** Gathered; tucked or puckered.— **gaged work** (*Building*), bricks carefully prepared and cemented together, the edges being jointed with putty.

gage d'a'mour',] gēj dᵘ-mûr'; 2 gāzh dᵘ-mur'. [F.] A pledge of love; love-token.

ga-gee',] gē-ji'; 2 gā-gē'. *n. Law & Hist.* The recipient of a gage or pledge.

gage'like', *a.* Resembling a gage.

gage'-notch', **g.-play,** etc. See under GAGE¹, *n.*

gag'er,]] gē'jer; 2 gāj'er, *n.* One who gages; specif., **gaug'er,**) a person officially appointed in the revenue service to measure the contents of casks, etc.— **gag'er-ship,** *n.* The office or position of a gager.

Gages,] gāzh; 2 ĝāzh, **Jean B. D., Count de** (²/₁₁1682–⁵/₁₁1753). A Spanish general who defeated the Austrians at Campo Santo, Feb., 1743.

gage'-stuff', **g.-work,** etc. See under GAGE¹, *n.*

gagget, *v.* & *n.* Same as GAG.

gag'ger,] gag'er; 2 gāg'er, *n.* **1.** One who gags. **2.** A piece of iron used to keep a core in its place in a mold; a chaplet.

gag'ger-y,] gag'er-i; 2 gāg'er-y, *n.* Hoaxing; deception.

gag'gle,]] gag'l; 2 gāg'l, *vi.* [GAGGLED, GAG'GLING; GAG'GLING.] **gag'le,**] **1.** To utter the cackle of the goose; gabble. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To laugh or talk in a gaggling way. [A freq. word of imitative orig.; cp. GAG, *v.*] **gag'let.**

gag'gle, *n.* A flock of wild geese; a noisy or chattering company.

gag'gler,] gag'ler; 2 gāg'ler, *n.* One that gaggles; a goose.

gag'ling,] gag'ling; 2 gāg'ling, *n.* **1.** The act of measuring. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A young goose. **3.** A small bank of slack or other rubbish at the mouth of a mine-heading, to fence it off. **3.** Gypsum, used in plaster to cause it to set. **4.** The addition of gypsum to plaster. **gaug'ling.**

gag'ling-scal'lop-per, *n.* A combining cutter with a graduated scratch-gage.— **g.-sline,** *n.* The graduated scale on the rod or rule employed in determining the capacity of barrels, etc.— **g. stuff,** *n.* Same as GAGE-STUFF.

gag'-law', **gag'-rein,** etc. See under GAG¹, *n.*

Gag'ra, *n.* Same as Gogra.

gag'root',] gag'rōōt'; 2 gag'rōōt', *n.* Indian tobacco (*Lobelia inflata*), a strong emetic and poison.

gag'-run'ner, gag-strap. See under GAG¹, *n.*

gag'-tooth'y, *n.* A toothed projects.— **gag'-toothed'†,** *a.*

Ga'ham,] gē'ham; 2 gā'ham, *n. Bib.* Gen. xxii, 24.

Ga'har,] gē'här; 2 gā'här, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 47.

Ga'har-a,] gē'här-ə; 2 gā'här-ə, *n. Bib.* Same as **gah'er-la:.**

Ga'her-la:,] gē'her-la:; 2 gā'her-la:, *n.* In King Arthur's Round Table, the brother of Sir Gawain.

Gahn,] gän; 2 gān, **Joseph Gottlieb** (¹⁵/₁₆1745–¹²/₁818). A Swedish mineralogist and chemist; discovered phosphorus in bone.

gahn'ite,] gän'īt; 2 gān'īt, *n. Mineral.* A zinc aluminate ($ZnAl_2O_4$), anisometric, octahedral, opaque, and varying in color from green to black and brown, crystallizing in the isometric system. [< J. G. *Gahn*, Swedish chemist.]

Gai'a,] gē'ə; 2 gā'ə, *n.* [Gr. *Gaia*.] *Myth.* Same as GE, 2.

ga'iac,] gē'yak; 2 gā'yāc, *n.* **1.** The tonka-bean of French Guiana. **2.** Guaiac or lignum-vitæ: the French name, sometimes used in English, of various Brazil woods.

gai-as'sa,] gī-as'ə; 2 gī-ās'ə, *n.* A high-stemmed latten-rigged vessel, used on the Nile for freight. [< Ar. *Ghāyasah.*]

gaid†, *v.* [Dial., Eng.], *pret.* of GO.

gai'dic,] gā'dik; 2 gā'dic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from (1) the carthanic (*Acarthis hygrogea*); (2) hypogeic acid. [< Gr. *gaïa*, earth; + -*id* + -*ic*.]— **gai'dic-ate,** *n.* A crystalline compound ($C_{24}H_{36}O_8$) derived from and isomeric with hypogeic acid.

gai'e-ty,]] gā'i-ti; 2 gā'e-ty, *n.* [-TIES,] -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] **gay'e-ty,**]] The state or quality of being gay; doings prompted and inspired by a spirit of merriment or light-heartedness; lively entertainment; merrymaking; festivity; fun: often used in the plural.

Goldsmith . . . had a constitutional *gaiety* of heart: an elastic hilarity; and, as he himself expresses it, 'a knack of hoping.'
DR. QUINCEY *Essays on Eccl. Biography* p. 105. [c. e. 1859.]

2. Gay appearance; finery; show; as, *gaiety* of attire. [< F. *gaieté* < *gai*; see GAY, *a.*] Syn.: see ANIMATION.

gaig,] gāg; 2 gāg. [Scot. & Prov. Brit.] To chap; split; roughen. **II.** *n.* A crack; split.

Gaik'war,] gaik'wär; 2 gāk'wär, *n.* [Marathi.] Literally, "cowherd"; specif., the title of the native rulers of Baroda; in the 18th century, the ruler over the Mahratta kingdom. **Gaik'o-war', Guic'o-war'.**

Gail'lac',] gā'yäk'; 2 gā'yāc', *n.* A town in Tarn department, France.

gail'lard'†, *a.* & *n.* Same as GALLIARD.

Gail'lard',] gā'yär'; 2 gā'yär', **Gabriel Henri** (²/₁₁1726–²/₁₁1806). A French historian.

Gail'lard Cut,] gē'lərd; 2 gā'lard. Same as CULEBRA CUT.

Gai-lar'di-a,] gē-lär'di-ə; 2 gā-lär'di-ə, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of extratropical American herbs of the aster family with alternate resinous-dotted leaves and large and showy terminal heads of yellow, purple, or red-purple flowers. Several are in cultivation. **2.** [g-] A plant of this genus. [< *Gaillard*, French botanist.]

gail'leen,] gā'lēn, *n.* [Ir.] A small bundle of rushes, used to assist a person learning to swim.— **giving a galleen** [Ir.], keeping the head of a novice in swimming above water, while he attempts the strokes.

gail'y,] gā'li; 2 gā'ly, *a.* In a gay or joyous **gay'ly,**] manner; merrily; blithely.

A thousand flowers . . . Nod *gaily* to each other.
BRYANT *Among the Trees* in *Harper's Monthly* vol. 1. 43.

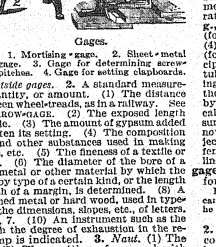
2. With show or splendor; finely; showily. **3.** [Old Eng. & Scot.] Tolerably; passably. [< GAY, *a.*]

gain¹,] gēn; 2 gān, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To secure or obtain by or as by effort; secure as profit or earnings; acquire; get; as, to *gain* wealth; he *gained* some notoriety.

To *gain* truth, which is the great object of the understanding, I must seek it disinterestedly.
CHANNING *Works, Self-Culture* p. 16. [a. u. a. 1883.]

2. To achieve by competition, or against opposition; be victorious in; win; as, to *gain* a lawsuit or a prize. **3.** To achieve progress or increase in or to the amount of; secure more of; as, he *gained* a half-mile. **4.** To arrive at; attain to; reach; as, to *gain* a shelter; *gain* a harbor. **5.** To bring to one's side or opinions; secure or win over; propitiate; now usually with *over*; as, to *gain* adherents. **6.** To be the cause of being bestowed; as, bravery *gains* the admiration of all. **7.** [Archaic.] To have as a result; incur, as a fall. **II.** *i.* **1.** To make progress; increase; improve: with *in*; as, to *gain* in health.

A thought *gains in* energy in proportion as it is expressed in fewer words.
MATHEWS *Words* p. 134. [s. c. o. 1877.]



Gages.

1. Mortising-gage. 2. Sheet-metal gage. 3. Gage for determining screw-threads. 4. Gage for setting clasknives.

2. To come forward by degrees; draw nearer; advance; encroach; also, to obtain the advantage: with *on* or *upon*; as, a runner *gains upon* another. [< Ice. *gagna* (confused with OF. *gaigner*, < OHG. *weidanjan*, *weidenōn*, pasture, < *weida*, pasture), < *gagn*, gain.]

SYN.: achieve, acquire, attain, conquer, earn, flourish, get, learn, master, obtain, procure, realize, reap, win. See ACHIEVE; ATTAIN; FLOURISH; GET.—ANT.: fail of, forfeit, give up, lose, miss, surrender.

—**gained day**, the day gained in circumnavigating the globe from west to east.—**gain'ing-twist'**, *n.* In rifled firearms, a twist of the grooves that increases regularly toward the muzzle. **gain'-twist'**, —**gain'-worked**, *a.* A pinion-gear on a spinning-mule which by the increase of speed of outward traverse upon the delivery-rollers of the spindle-carriage causes an additional drawing of the rove.— to **g.-the wind** (*Naut.*), to get to windward of another ship.—

gain'a-bi(e), *a.*—**gain'er**, *n.*

gain'-a, *n.* Cuts made in gains or notches, or cut gains in, as floor-timbers.—**gain'ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine with a rotating cutter, the **gaining-head**, for cutting gains.

gain, *a.* 1. [Prov. Eng.] (*l*) Convenient; advantageous. (2) Cheap. (3) Easy. (4) Dexterous. **2†.** Direct; straight.

gain, *n.* 1. Acquirement or increase of any form of advantage or profit; the satisfaction of desire won by exertion; specif., commercial profit or emolument; as, the *gains* of business; love of *gain*.

Spend one penny less than they clear *gain*. B. FRANKLIN *Life and Manners, in Make Money Plenty* p. 132. [b. m. a. c. 1852.]

2. Amount of increase; any addition; relative encroachment, growth, or the like; accession: opposed to *loss* in both senses; as, a *gain* of a mile an hour; a *gain* of a pound. 3. The pursuit or the acquisition of riches. [< Ice. *gagn*, gain, advantage.] See GAIN, *v.*

gains, *n. Carp.* A groove across a board or plank; a cut to receive a timber; a beveled shoulder in a binding-joist. [< W. *gan*, mortise, < *genu*, open.]

gain, a'n. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] 1. Tolerably; fairly. 2. Conveniently.

gain'age, 1 gān'ij; 2 gān'ăj, *n. Old Eng. Law.* **1.** The implements and animals used in husbandry and exempted from amercement. 2. The profits of tillage; tilled lands. [< OF. *gaignage*, < *gaigner*; see GAIN†, *v.*]

gain'call", *n.* To call back; recall. **II.** *n.* Opposition; counter-claim.

gaind, *pp.* Gained. S. S.

gaine, 1 gān; 2 gān, *n.* [F.] 1. A sheath or close covering. 2. *Sculp.* A pedestal diminishing by a reduction of base and tapering downward in the general form of the human figure.

gain'er-y, *n.* Same as GAINAGE.

Gaines, 1 gānz; 2 gānz, **Edmund Pendleton** (?–1777–*b* 1849), an American general; defended Fort Erie, Aug., 1814. 2. A county in Texas; 1,590 sq. m.

Gaines'ville, 1 gānz'vil; 2 gānz'vĭl, *n.* 1. A city, county-seat of Cooke county, Tex. 2. A city, county-seat of Hall county, Ga. 3. A city county-seat of Alachua county, Fla.; seat of University of Florida (non-sectarian), founded in 1905.

gain'ful, 1 gān'fụl; 2 gān'fụl, *a.* Profitable; lucrative; profitable.—**gain'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**gain'ful-ness**, *n.*

gain'fŭl†, *a.* Contrary; inactious.

gain'gear', 1 gān'gēr'; 2 gān'gēr', *n.* [Scot.] The movable machinery of a mill; going-gear.

gain'giv'ing†, *n.* A misgiving.

gain'ing-head, *n.* See gains, GAIN, *v.*

gain'less, 1 gān'les; 2 gān'lĕs, *a.* Profitless.—**ness**, *n.*

gain'ly†, *a.* 1. Well built; comely. 2. Convenient.

gain'ly†, *adv.* Conveniently; decorously.

gain'say', 1 gān'sā' or gān'sā'; 2 gān'sā' or gān'sā', *pt.* [-SAID'; -SAY'ING.] To speak against; contradict; dispute; controvert; as, no one can *gainsay* truth. [ME. *geinsein*, < AS. *gein-*, *gegn*, against, + *secgan*, say.]

—**gain'say'er**, *n.* One who gainsays.

gain'say', 1 gān'sā'; 2 gān'sā', *n.* [Rare.] Contradiction or opposition.

Gains'borough, 1 gānz'bur-o; 2 gānz'bŭr-o, *n.* **1. Thomas** (1727–*b* 1788), an English portrait-painter; R. A. **2.** A town in Lincolnshire, England.

gain'shire, 1 gān'shīr; 2 gān'shīr, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A barbed tang, as of a knife-blade, to secure it in the handle.

gain's'omes, 1 gān'səmz; 2 gān'sŭmz, *a.* 1. [Archaic.] Gainful. **2†.** Prepossessing; gainly; of use.

'gainst, 1 genst; 2 gĕnst, *prep.* Against: an abbreviated **gain'stand'**, 1 gēn'stand' or gĕn'stand'; 2 gān'stănd' or gĕn'stănd', *vt.* [Poet & Archaic.] To stand against; resist. [< *gain-* (see GAINSAY) + STAND.]

gain-strive'†, *vt. & vi.* To strive against.

gain'wheel", *n.* See under GAIN, *vt.*

Gai-lu'rin, 1 gī-lū'rĭn; 2 gī-lū'rĭn, *n.* A town in Camarines province, Luzon, P. I.

gair, 1 gār; 2 gâr, *n.* [Scot.] A gore.

Gairdner, 1 gārd'nėr; 2 gârd'nėr, **James** (?–1828–1912), a Scottish historian, biographer, and editor.

Gaird'ner Lake. A salt lake in S. South Australia; 100 by 40 m.

gair'fish", 1 gār'fĭsh"; 2 gâr'fĭsh", *n.* A porpoise.

gair'ish, gair'ish-ly, etc. Same as GAIRISH, etc.

gais'ling, 1 gēs'lĭng; 2 gās'lĭng, *n.* [Scot.] Gosling.

gait, 1 gāt; 2 gāt, *n.* 1. The manner or fashion of moving; as, to take a particular gait; as, to *gait* a horse. 2. [Scot.] To shock, as grain. —**gait'ing-pole"**, *n.* A device for keeping a horse straight in the shafts of a carriage, consisting of a short pole on which is a roller which rubs against the horse when he swerves.

gait, *v. I.* The manner of going on the legs; carriage of the body in going; manner or rate of walking or running; step; pace; as, an ambling *gait*; a rapid *gait*. 2. A walk; way; course. [Same as GATE†, < Ice. *gata*, way.]

—**diagonal g.**, see DIAGONAL, *n.* 1.—**open g.**, a manner of very rapid trotting in which the horse when moving places the hind feet outside the fore feet.—**paralytic g.**, a walk characteristic of partially paralyzed persons, in which one drags the fore part of the foot instead of lifting it from the ground.—**spastic g.**, a gait with short, sudden steps, due, usually, to lateral spinal sclerosis.—**steppage-g.**, a walk, sometimes seen in conjunction with muscular paralysis, characterized by very high stepping. **stepping-g.**;.

gait, 1 gāt; 2 gāt, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] 1. A sheaf of grain. 2. A charge for pasturage; agistment.

gait'ed, 1 gāt'ed; 2 gāt'ĕd, *a.* 1. Having a (particular) gait: used in composition: as, *slow-gaited*.

gait'er, 1 gāt'ėr; 2 gāt'ėr, *vt.* To furnish with gaiters.—**gait'er-ess**, *adv.*

gai'ter†, *n.* 1. A cloth or leather covering for the leg or ankle buckled or buttoned at the side, and usually held down by a strap running under the foot; a spatterdash or an over-gaiter. 2. A shoe covering the ankle, having no opening in front and usually elastic sides; originally, a shoe having a cloth top. [< F. *guêtre*, OF. *guestre*, through *weatre*, possibly < Goth. *waatē*, garment, < *wasjan*, clothe.]

gai'ter-ing, *n.* Gaiters.

gai'ter-pit, *n.* A pit for tanning gaiters.

gai'ter-y, *n.* Gaiters.

gait'ing, *pp.* Gaitered.

gait'ner, 1 gāt'nėr; 2 gāt'nėr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] One who binds grain into gaits.

gaitt, 1 gāt; 2 gāt, *n.* [Scot.] A small child; brat: applied contemptuously.—**gait'ling**, *n.*

Ga'ius, 1 gē'yus; 2 gā'yŭs, *n. Bib. Acts* xix, 29.

Ga'ius', *n.* A Roman jurist and writer, flourished between 130–180: *Institutes*.

gaiz, 1 gēz; 2 gāz, *n.* [F.] *Petrol.* A fine-grained sandstone found in the Cretaceous rocks of France and England, and containing a large proportion of silica soluble in alkalis.

gal-, **-gal**. An affix designating a foreigner, by Irish use, an Englishman: as, *Galway*, the town of foreigners in place-names; as, *Galwally*, the town of the Englishmen; *Donegal*, fortress of the foreigners. [< Ir. Gael. *gall*, stranger.]

gal†, 1 gal; 2 gal, *n.* A gravelly mixing rock; gossan.

gal‡, *n.* [Prov. or Vulgar.] Girl: a corruption.

Gal., gal., gall., etc. See ABBREVIATION.

ga'la†, 1 gē'le; 2 gā'la, *n.* A festive show or pomp; festivity.

Convent and Town and all the west side of Suffolk was in *gala*. CARLYLE *Past and Present* p. 83. [< OF. < It. *gala*, festive attire; cp. GALANT, *a.*]—**ga'la-day'**, *n.* A holiday observed with festivity and rejoicing.—**g.-dress**, *n.* Gay costume for gala-days.

ga'la‡, 1 gē'le; 2 gā'la, *n.* A Scotch textile fabric. [Prob. < *Galashiels*, town in Scotland.]

Gal'a-ad, 1 gal'a-ăd; 2 gāl'a-ăd, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Macc.* v, 9.

ga'lach, 1 gē'lŏk; 2 gā'lăk, *n.* [Heb.] Literally, shorn; a clergyman; formerly, a monk, from his tonsure.

ga-lact'-, } 1 ga-lăk'-, ga-lăk'to-; 2 gā-lăct'-, ga-lăc'to-.

ga-lac'to-, } [From Gr. *gala* (*galakt-*), milk; combining forms.—**ga-lac'ta-gog**, *n.* A medicine which promotes the secretion of milk.—**ga-lac'ta-gog.** *Med.* **I.** *a.* Promotive of the flow of milk. **II.** *n.* Any medicine promoting the secretion of milk.—**ga-lac'ta-ce'ous**; **ga-lac'to-gous**.—**ga-lac'ta-fu'gin**.—**ga-lac'ta-ma.** *Pathol.* Milk-abscess; broken breast; milk-ulcer.—**ga-lac'tase**, *n. Physiol. Chem.* A milk-enzym resembling trypsin, it liquefies gelatin.—**gal'act-he'mia**, *n. Pathol.* Secretion of milk. An artificial condition due to the presence of milk in the blood. **gal'-ac-te'mi-al**; **gal'act-hae'mi-al**; **ga-lac'to-hae'mi-al.**—**ga-lac'tic**, *a. Chem.* Of, from, or pertaining to milk.—**g. acid**, a gum of prostrate or twining herbs or erect shrubs of the family *Fabaceæ*—the milk-peas —growing mostly in the warmer regions of both hemispheres. They have pinnate leaves and racemes of papilionaceous flowers in racemes.—**ga-lac'ti-a'**, *n. Med.* An abnormal condition of the milk-secretion, either redundant or deficient.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

ga-lac'tic, 1 ga-lăk'tik; 2 gā-lăc'tĭc, *a.* **1.** *Med.* Pertaining to milk. **2.** Obtained from milk; lactic. **2.** *Astron.* Pertaining to the Galaxy.

Telescopic stars . . . are least numerous in the regions most distant from the *galactic* belt, and grow thicker as we approach it. SIR JOHN HERSCHEL *Outlines of Astronomy* p. 620. 20th ed. 1871.

[< Gr. *galaktikos*, milky, < *gala*, milk.]—**galactic acid**, a sirupy, tetrabasic acid ($C_6H_{10}O_9$) produced by the oxidation of lactose.—**g. circle**, the great circle passing centrally along the Milky Way.—**g. plane**, the plane of the galactic circle.—**g. poles**, the poles of this circle.

gal'ac-tin-ŭr'ia, *n. Pathol.* Milky perspiration. **gal'-act-hi-dro'sis**; **ga-lac'tin**, *n.* **1.** A gelatin-like body similar to peptone, contained in milk, blood, etc. **2.** An amorphous compound ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) contained in seeds of leguminous plants.—**ga-lac'to-cele**, *n. Pathol.* Same as GALACTOPLANIA, 1.—**gal'ac-tom'e-ter**, *n.* Same as LACTOMETER.—**gal'ac-ton'ic**, *a. Chem.* Obtained from gum-arabic.—**gal'ac-to-pha'gous**, *a.* Medical word meaning.—**gal'-ac-top'a-thy**, *n.* **1.** Same as GALACTOTHERAPY. **2.** Treatment of infectious fevers by warm milk-peak.—**gal'ac-toph'a-gist**, *n.* [Rare.] One who lives on milk.—**gal'ac-toph'a-gous**, *a.* Same as **gal'ac-toph'a-gic**, *a.*—**gal'ac-to-pho'bi-a**, *n.* Dread of milk as causing milk.—**ga-lac'to-phore**, *n.* One of the ducts of the milk-secreting glands.—**gal'ac-toph'o-rit'is**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the milk-ducts. **2.** Ulceration of the nipples.—**gal'ac-toph'o-rous**, *a.* Milk-carrying; as, the *galactophorous* ducts of the mammary glands.—**gal'ac-toph'thi-sis**, *n. Pathol.* Emaciation of nursing children from nursing children too long at the breast.—**gal'ac-toph'y-gous**, *a.* Stopping secretion of milk.—**ga-lac'to-pla'si-a**, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Secretion of milk elsewhere than in the mammary glands. **2.** Extravasation of milk into the cellular tissue.—**ga-lac'to-po'e-sis**, *n.* The secretion of milk.—**ga-lac'to-pol'e-sis**†.—**ga-lac'to-po-et'ic.** *Med.* **I.** *a.* Milk-producing. **II.** *n.* That which promotes the secretion of milk.—**ga-lac'to-pol-et'ic**†.—**ga-lac'to-po'sis**, *n. Med.* Milk diet as curative of disease.—**gal'ac-to-py'ra**, *n. Pathol.* Milk-fever.—**ga-lac'to-py're'tic**.—**ga-lac'to-rœ'-et'ic**, *a.*—**ga-lac'tor-rhe'a**, *n. Pa hol.* A redundant or too persistent flow of milk. **ga-lac'tor-rhœ'a**.—**gal'ac-tos'a-mine**, *n.* The phenyl hydrazin derivative of galactose.—**ga-lac'to-scope**, *n.* An instrument for testing the quality of milk.—**ga-lac'tose**, *n.* A sweet crystalline glucose ($C_6H_{12}O_6$) obtained when milk-sugar is treated with dilute acids.—**ga-lac'to-sid**‡.—**gal'ac-to-sim'e-ter**, *n.* Same as GALACTOMETER.—**gal'ac-to-sis**, *n. Med.* The secretion or production of milk.—**gal'a-cto-tel'ic**, *a.* Same as GALACTOPOIETIC.—**gal'ac-to-the'ca**, *n.* Collection of milk in a part.—**ga-lac'to-ther'a-py**, *n. Med.* **1.** Treatment of disease by means of milk. **gal'ac-top'a-thy†**. **2.** Medical treatment of nursing infants by drugs administered to their nurses.—**ga-lac'to-tox'i-con**, *n.* A toxin found in impure or spoiled milk.—**ga-lac'to-tox'in**, *n.* A poisonous substance developed in stale milk.—**ga-lac'to-ze-mi'a**, *n.* Waste of milk by dribbling from the nipple. **2.** Failure of the secretion of milk.—**ga-lac'to-zyme**, *n. Pathol.* The product of the fermentation of milk by yeast, used in Russia as a remedy for consumption; kumiss.—**gal'ac-tu'ri-a**, *n. Pathol.* Same as CHYLURIA.

ga'la-fa'ta, 1 gā'le-fā'te; 2 gā'la-fā'ta, *n.* Same as CALAFATE.

ga'la-ga'†, *n.* A galosh.

Ga-lag'i-ni'næ, 1 ga-lăj'i-nī'nē; 2 ga-lăg'i-nī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Lemuridæ* with very long proximal tarsal bones; the galagos. [< GALAGO.] **Gal"a-gi'næ**†.—**ga-lag'in(e)**, **ga-lag'i-nin** (e), *a. & n.*

ga-la'go, 1 ga-lē'go; 2 ga-lā'gō, *n.* **1.** A galaginine lemur, as the squirrel-lemur (*Galago senegalensis*) and the thick-tailed **galago** (*G. crassicaudatus*) of Africa. **2.** [G–] A genus typical of *Galagininæ*. [F., of Afr. origin.]



Galago. 1/12

ga'lah, 1 gā'le; 2 gā'la, *n.* [Australia.] The gray, rose-breasted cockatoo; native name.

Gal'a-had, 1 gal'e-had; 2 gāl'a-hăd, *Sir*, a famous knight of the Round Table, son of Sir Lancelot, who accomplished the quest of the Holy Grail: a type of purity of life.

gal"a-hep'tite, 1 gal'e-hep'tīt; 2 gāl'a-hĕp'tīt, *n. Chem.* A polyhydric alcohol ($C_7H_{16}O_7$) derived from galaheptose.

gal"a-hep-ton'ic, 1 gal'e-hep-ten'ik; 2 gāl'a-hĕp-tŏn'ĭc, *a. Chem.* Characterizing a crystalline acid ($C_7H_{14}O_8$) produced by oxidating galactose. It yields a sugar on reduction. [< Gr. *gala*, milk, + *hepta*, seven.]

gal"a-hep'tose, 1 gal'e-hep'tōs; 2 gāl'a-hĕp'tōs, *n.* A sugar ($C_7H_{14}O_7$) obtained from galaheptonic acid.

Ga'lai, 1 gē'lai; 2 gā'lai, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ix, 15.

Ga'lai-al, 1 gal'e-lai; 2 gāl'a-i-al, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ga-lam', 1 ga-lăm'; 2 gā-lăm', *n.* A country in French Africa, along the Senegal river.

Ga'la-nas, 1 gal'e-nas; 2 gāl'a-năs, *n.* The Welsh wergild, or fine for homicide.

ga-lan'gal, 1 go-lag'gal; 2 gā-lăn'gal, *n.* **1.** The aromatic stimulant rootstocks of various East-Indian herbs of the ginger family (*Zingiberaceæ*), especially, several species of *Alpinia*, as *A. galanga*, *A. officinarum*, and *A. racemosa*, and a species of *Kæmpferia*, *K. galanga*. **2.** A sedge. See GALINGALE. [MD. *galingale*, *galingale*, < *galingale*, *galange*, < LL. *galanga*, < Ar. *khalanjān*, < Chin. *Ko-liang-kiang*.—**Ko** in Canton,—*liang*, mild, + *kiang*, ginger.] **ga-lan'ga-ta**; **galange't**.—**edible galangal**, a species (*Cyperus esculentus*) that spreads extensively by means of its tuber-bearing rootstocks and often proves a pest in cultivated fields; the yellow nut-grass.—**lank g.**, a perennial cyperus (*Cyperus virlpeus*) with tuber-like corms and culms 1–3 feet high; found in wet places in the eastern United States.

ga-lang"ga-lang', 1 ga-lĭng'ge-lĭng'; 2 ga-lăng'gă-lăng', *n.* [Austral.] A clematis vine.

ga-lan'gin, 1 ga-lan'jin; 2 ga-lăn'jĭn, *n.* A yellow crystalline substance ($C_{13}H_{10}O_5H_2O$) found in galangal-root and used to flavore. [< GALANGAL.]

ga'lant, 1 ga''lănt'; 2 gā''lănt', *n.* [F.] **1.** *Music.* A style of composition which varies the melody freely between the parts in order to produce the desired tonal effect, without regarding the older and stricter laws of counterpoint. **2.** A ribbon bow worn in former times on costumes or as a headdress.

ga'lant"te-rie', 1 ga'lănt'te-rī'; 2 gā'lănt'e-rē', *n.* [F.] *Mus.* **1.** A grace or embellishment. **2.** An elaborate or highly embellished style of composition. **3.** A free style of contrapuntal writing, not adhering to ancient rules.

Ga-lan'thus, 1 ga-lăn'thus; 2 ga-lăn'thŭs, *n. Bot.* A small genus of hardy, bulbous plants — the snowdrops — of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*, with solitary drooping flowers which have three outer segments of the perianth larger than three inner ones. See SNOWDROP. [< Gr. *gala*, milk, + *anthos*, flower.]

ga'lan-line, } 1 gal'an-tin; 2 gāl'an-tĭn, *n.* **1.** *Cookery.*

gal'an-tine, } A cold preparation of chicken, veal, etc., boned, seasoned, and boiled, and served in its own jelly. **2†.** A spiced sauce for meats. [F., < LL. *galatina*, < L. *gelatus*; see GELATIN.]

Gal'a-os, 1 gal'e-ŏs; 2 gāl'a-ŏs, *n.* In the Amadis cycle, the gay dashing brother of the solemn Amadis de Gaul.

gal'a-pa'go, 1 gal'e-pē'go; 2 gāl'a-pā'gō, *n.* [Sp.] A manatee, or shield in military accoutrements; boss.

Ga-la'pa-gos, 1 ga-lē'pe-gos; 2 gā-lā'pā-gŏs, *n.* A group of thirteen islands in the Pacific ocean; 730 m. W. of Ecuador; 4,600 sq. m.; remarkable for faunal and floral characteristics.

gal'a-pee-tree", 1 gal'e-pē-trē'; 2 gāl'a-pē-trē", *n.* A small West-Indian tree (*Sciadophyllum ecladophyllum*) of the family *Araliaceæ*, with large digitate leaves.

Ga'lar, 1 gā'lar; 2 gā'lăr, *n. Norse Myth.* One of the two dwarfs, brothers, who treacherously slew Kvaser, and out of his blood mixed with honey brewed the poetic mead. See FJALAR‡.

Gal'a-shiels', 1 gal'e-shīls'; 2 gāl'a-shēls', *n.* An ancient manufacturing town in Selkirkshire, Scotland.

Gal'a-te'a, 1 gal'e-tē'e; 2 gāl'a-tē'a, *n.* A superior white cotton fabric striped with blue and red. [< L. *Galatea*, < Gr. *Galateia*, sea-nymph.]

Gal'a-te'æ, *n. Gr. Myth.* **1.** A sea-nymph loved by Polyphemus, but herself in love with Acis. **2.** An ivory statue of a woman fashioned by Pygmalion, who fell in love with his own creation. At his request Aphrodite gave it life. **3.** In Vergil's *Third Eclogue*, a shepherdess who fled to the willows, yet desired to be seen: a type of a coquet.

Gal'a-the'i-dæ, 1 gal'e-thē'i-dē; 2 gāl'a-thē'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of trichobranchiate macrurans with a depressed body and the first pair of feet imperfectly chelate. **Gal'a-the'i-a**, *n.* [< Gr. < *Galateia*; see GALATEA.]—**gal'a-the'id**, *n.*—**gal'a-the'oid**, *a.*

Ga'la-tia, 1 ga-lē'shi-a; 2 gā-lā'shĭ-a, *n. Bib.* An ancient country in Asia Minor, including parts of Phrygia and Cappadocia; conquered and settled by a Celtic tribe, about 235 B. C. **Ga-la'ti-a**‡ [Gr.].

Ga-la'tian, 1 ga-lē'shan; 2 gā-lā'shan, *I. a.* Belonging or relating to the ancient Galatia. **II.** *n.* **Gal'a-tic'i.** *n. Bib.* A native of ancient Galatia. *Gal.* ii, 1.—**Epistle to the Galatians**, a letter written by the Apostle Paul, about A. D. 56, to the churches of Galatia, showing the impossibility of salvation by the ceremonial law.

Ga'latz, 1 gā'lats; 2 gā'lăts, *n.* A commercial city in Moldavia, Roumania.

Gal'ax, 1 gāl'aks; 2 gāl'ăks, *n. Bot.* A genus of stemless evergreen herbs of the family *Diapensaceæ*, with a creeping rootstock, heart-shaped leaves at the base of a tall scape bearing a raceme of white flowers. The only representative, *G. aphylla*, is found in mountainous woods from Virginia to Georgia; its leaves are much used for decoration. **2.** [g-] A plant of this genus; the beetleweed. [< Gr. *gala*, milk.]

Ga-lax'i-a, 1 ga-laks'i-e; 2 ga-lăks'i-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of ornamental South-African dwarf herbs of the iris family, with a bulbous rootstock, and short stem bearing a cluster of funnel-shaped yellow or purple flowers. **2.** [g-] A plant of this genus. [Ult. < Gr. *gala*, milk.]

ga-lax'i-an, 1 ga-laks'i-on; 2 ga-lăks'i-an, *a.* [Rare.] Similar

Gal'ax-i'dæ, 1 gal'aks-ai'-di; 2 găl'ăks-ĭ'-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of malacopterygian fishes of a trout-like form, with posterior opposite dorsal and anal fins: characteristic of the southern hemisphere. **Ga-lax'i-as,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *galaxias*; see GALAXY.] — **gal'ax-id'i-an, ga-lax'i-id,** *n.* — **ga-lax'i-oid,** *a.*

Gal'ax-y, 1 gal'aks-i; 2 găl'ăks-y, *n.* **1.** *Astron.* An irregular luminous band encircling the heavens, appearing as a succession of cloud-like masses of light, cleft at one point into two great branches, but really consisting of numberless stars too small to be seen separately by the naked eye: known, in popular usage, as the *Milky Way.* See COAL-SACK.

The Galaxy has been supposed to be not an actual, but only an optical cluster, being the result of the distribution of our star-system in space, the stars appearing crowded together where the line of sight traverses the system in the directions where its thickness is greatest, according to Herschel's hypothesis our sun and planetary system form part of the Galaxy.

Democritus and Pythagoras divined the truth that the *Galaxy* is nothing more or less than a vast assemblage of very distant stars. J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astron.* p. 26. (A. D. 1889.)

2. [*g-*] [<ɪᴇs., *pl.*] Any brilliant circle or group; as, a *galaxy* of beauties or of gems. **3.** Same as GALAX. [< F. *galaxie,* < L. *galaxias,* < Gr. *galaxias,* < *gala,* milk.]

gal'ba, 1 gal'bə: 2 găl'bă, *n.* [Trinidad.] The wood of a lofty West-Indian tree (*Calophyllum calaba*) of the gamboge family (*Guttiferæ*), valued for its strength and durability. [< L. *galba,* little worm.]

Gal'ba, *n.* **1. Publius Sulpicius,** a Roman general; defeated Philip V., king of Macedon, about 200 B. C. **2. Servius Sulpicius** (3 B. C.–A. D. 69), a Roman emperor; general in Africa and Spain: killed by his soldiers.

gal'bu-lin, 1 gal'bə-lin; 2 găl'bŭ-lĭn, *n.* [L.] A bitter and odorous gum, used as a stimulant, expectorant, and antispasmodic: albetad. See GUM. **gal'ban‡.**

galbe, 1 galb; 2 gălb, *n.* [F.] The general contour or outline of a rounded object, such as a vase or baluster.

Gal-bu'li-dæ, 1 gal-biū'li-di; 2 găl-bŭ'lĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A Neotropical family of jacamars: jacamars. **Gal'bu-la,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., dim. prob. of *galbus,* yellow.] — **gal'bu-lid,** *n.* — **gal'bu-loid,** *a.* — **Gal'bu-li'næ,** *n. pl.* A subfamily of *Galbulidæ,* sometimes given the full spiral-tailed name, **Galbulinæ.**

gal'bu-lus, 1 gal'biu-ləs; 2 găl'bŭ-lŭs, *n.* [<ʟt., 1 -lus; 2 -lŭ, *pl.* 1. *Bot.* A modification of the cone in which the scales are outwardly thickened or fleshy: as in the cypress and juniper. **2.** Yellowness of the skin not due to disease. [L., a sort of cypress-tree.]

Gal'chas, 1 gal'chas; 2 găl'chăs, *n.* **1.** A member of a north-Arabian grave-cursed Pamir race. **2.** The language of this people, an Indo-European dialect. **Gal'chaн;—Gal'chic,** *a.*

gald, *pp.* Galled. S. S.

gale, 1 gēl; 2 gāl, *n.* **1.** A wind-storm less violent than a hurricane, but stronger than a stiff breeze; also, any brisk wind or any breeze.

We sailed early in the evening, with a brisk northerly breeze, which chopped round to the south-west, and so blew a *gale.* ISABELLA L. BIRD *Unbeaten Tracks* vol. i, p. 404. (A. D. 1881.)

2. *Meteor.* Specif., a wind having a velocity of 40 to 70 miles an hour. **3.** Merriment; hilarious excitement; mingled mirth and noise. [Scot.; cp. Dan. *gal* (said of storm), furious.] — **mackerel gale,** a gale that ripples the water; a gale favorable to mackerel-fishing by moving the bait on the surface of the water. — **straight-line gale.** *Meteor.* a long-continued gale: (1) Of uniform direction. (2) Having no relation to isopiestic lines.— **topgallant g.,** a gale in which a vessel may carry her topgallants.

gale', *n.* A branching shrub (*Myrica gale*). See SWEET-GALE. [< AS. *gagel.*] — **gale beer,** a drink made from bark or twigs of birch, spruce-twigs, sassafras, etc., and molasses.

gale', *n.* **1.** A payment, at certain stated intervals, such as rent, interest, etc. **2.** The right of a free miner to hold and work a specified plot of land. — **gale'day',** *n.* [U. K.] Rent-day. — **ga-lee',** *n.* A coachman having a ‡ on the box of Dean, England. — **gal'er,** *n.* **1.** One who collects gale. **2.** An official who grants mining licenses.

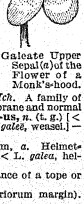
Gale, Theophilus (1628–1678). An English non-conformist divine.

ga'le-a, 1 gē'li-ə; 2 gā'le-a, *n.* [<ʟ, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A helmet or casque; so called from its likeness to a helmet, as in a hornbill, cassowary, or gallinule. (1) *Entom.* The outer terminal lobe of the maxilla. (2) *Bot.* A hollow, vaulted, helmet-like organ, as the upper sepal of *Aconitum,* or the upper petal of a bilabiate corolla. (3) *Anat.* The caul. **2.** *Pathol.* A headache affecting the whole head. **3.** *Surg.* A head-bandage: a term used by Galen. **4.** *Rom. Archeol.* A helmet or casque, sometimes one of skin or leather in distinction from the metal helmet (cassis).

gale'age, 1 gē'li; 2 gā'le-ăj, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Same as GALLIAGE.

gal'le-an-thro-py, 1 gē'li-an'-thro-pi; 2 gă'le-ăn'-thro-py, *n.* A maniacal delusion in which the subject thinks he is a cat.

ga'le-ate, 1 gē'li-ēt; 2 gā'le-āt, *a.* **1.** Covered with or wearing a helmet; having a galea, casque, or helmet-like part or process. **2.** Helmet-shaped. **ga'le-a-ted,** *a.*


Woman of Ancient Rome, wearing a Galerum.

ga'le-at'i-form, 1 gē'li-at'i-fôrm; 2 gā'le-āt'i-fôrm, *a. Zoöl.* Helmet-like, as certain brachiopods: galeate.

ga'le-che', 1 ga-lesh'; 2 ga-lĕch', *n.* A catlash. **gal'esh't.**

Gal'ed-ed, 1 gal'i-ed; 2 găl'e-ĕd, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxi, 47.

ga-lee'ny, *n.* A guinea-fowl. **ga-lī'ny†.**

Ga-le'ga, 1 ga-lī'gə; 2 ga-lē'ga, *n. Bot.* A small genus of erect perennial Old World herbs of the family *Fabaceæ,* with odd-pinnate leaves and blue or white flowers in racemes. *G. officinalis* is the common goat's-rue. See GOAT'S-RUE. [< Gr. *gala,* milk, + *agō,* lead.]

Ga'le-i, 1 gē'li-ī; 2 gā'le-ī, *n. pl. Ich.* A suborder of sharks with entire pectorals, excluding the squatinids. [Pl. of GALEUS.]

Ga'le-id'æ, 1 gē'li-id'-di; 2 gā'le-ĭd'-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of sharks, especially those with nictitant membrane and normal head, including topes and dogfishes. **Ga'le-us,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *galeos,* shark: marked like a weasel, < *galeē,* weasel.] — **ga'le-id, ga-le'i-dan,** *n.*

ga'le-i-form', 1 gē'li-i-fôrm; 2 gā'le-ĭ-fôrm, *a.* Helmet-shaped: resembling a casque or galea. [< L. *galea,* helmet, + -FORM.]

ga'le-i-form³, *a. Ich.* Having the appearance of a tope or galeid. [< GALEUS + -FORM.]

Ga'lem, 1 gē'lem; 2 gā'lĕm, *n. Bib.* (Variorum margin). *Josh.* xv, 59.

ga-lem'pung, 1 ga-lem'puŋ; 2 gă-lĕm'pung, *n.* A Javanese musical instrument, like a zither. **ga-lem'pong‡.**

Ga'len, 1 gē'len; 2 gā'lĕn. **Claudius** (131–201). A Greek medical writer and philosopher. **Klau'di-os Ga-le-nos'i** [Gr.].— **Ga-le'ni-an,** *a.* **Ga-le'nic** [-ɪᴄ], **Ga-le'ni-cal‡,**—**Galenian figure,** the fourth figure of the syllogism, said to have been invented or discovered by Galen.— **Galenic pharmacy,** the preparation of medicines by physical means, as infusion and decoction, as opposed to chemical, as synthesis and decomposition. **Ga'len-ism,** *n.* — **Ga'len-ist,** *n.*

ga-le'na, 1 ga-lī'nə; 2 ga-lē'na, *n. Mineral.* **1.** A metallic lead-gray cleavable lead sulfid (PbS), crystallizing in the isometric system. **ga'len-ite‡.**

Almost all the lead which is employed in the arts is extracted from native lead sulphide, PbS, the mineral *galena.*

EDGAR AND STORER *Inorganic Chem.* p. 248. (ʟ. ɴ. & ᴇ.)

Crystals of Galena (Galenite).

2. Apoison-antidote. SEE THERIACA. [L., < Gr. *galēnē,* lead ore, literally calm.] — **false galena** (*Mineral*), sphalerite. — **ga-len'ic‡,** *a.* Of or pertaining to galena. **ga-len'i-cal‡:**—**Galenic galena.** *a.* Yielding galena.— **ga-le'noid,** *a.* Resembling galena: specif., designating an irregular form of crystal sometimes occurring in galena.

Ga-le'nus, *n.* **1.** A city, county-seat of Joe Daviess county, Ill. **2.** A city in Cherokee county, Kan.

Ga-le'na Mount'ain. A peak in S. W. Colorado; 13,290 ft. high; silver-mines.

Ga'len-ite, 1 gal'en-ait; 2 găl'ĕn-īt, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of the followers of Galen Abraham de Hnan, who founded in 1664 a Mennonite sect, the Arminian division of the Waterlanders.

ga-le''no-bis'mut-ite, 1 ga-lī'no-biz'mut-ait; 2 ga-lē'no-bĭs'mut-īt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic tin-white lead subbismuthite (PbBiSiO₅), either crystalline or massive. [< GALENA + BISMUTH.]

Ga'len-stock, 1 gā'len-stɔk; 2 gā'lĕn-stŏk, *n.* A mountain-pass in Switzerland; 11,000 ft. high.

Ga'le-o-dæs, 1 gē'li-ō-di'z; 2 gā'le-ō-dē'ēs, *n.* 1. *Arch.* A genus typical of *Galeodidæ.* **2.** *pl.* The sharks. [< Gr. *galeōdēs,* of the nature of a shark, < *galeos,* shark, + *eidos,* form.]

Ga'le-od-i'dæ, 1 gē'li-od-i'-di; 2 gā'le-ŏd'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of solpugideon arachnids having the abdomen long and segmented, and pedipalps simulating legs: weasel-spiders. **Ga'le-o-did,** *n.* — **ga-le'o-dine,** *a.*

ga'le-old, 1 gē'li-oid; 2 gā'le-ŏid, *a.* 1. Like a weasel. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Galeoidei.* **3.** Of or pertaining to the *Galeoidæ.* [*Galeoidæ* + -OID.]

Ga'le-om-mi'dæ, 1 gē'li-om-i'-di; 2 gā'le-ŏm'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Crunch.* A family of cyrenacean bivalves having the mantle redeveloped over the siphons, the pallial gills, and shell with an internal cartilage in a median pit. **Ga'le-om'ma,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *galeē,* weasel, + *omma,* eye.] **Ga'le-om-mat'i-dæ,**—**Ga'le-om'ma-toid,** *a.*

Ga'le-o-pi-the'ci-dæ, 1 gē'li-o-pi-thi-si-di; 2 gā'le-o-pĭ-thē'sĭ-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* The only family of dermopterous insectivores, characterized by pectinated gills, absence of teeth on the fore and hind legs, and pectinated lower incisors; flying lemurs. [< GALEOPITHECUS.] — **ga'le-o-pi-the'cid,** *n.*— **ga'le-o-pi-the'cine,** *a.*— **ga'le-o-pi-the'coid,** *a. & n.*

Ga'le-o-the'cus, 1 gē'li-o-pa-thi'kus; 2 gā'le-o-pă-thē'kŭs, *n. Mam.* 1. A genus typical of *Galeopithecidæ.* **2.** [*g-*] An insectivore of this genus. [< Gr. *galeē,* weasel, + *pithēkos,* ape.]

Ga'le-op'sis, 1 gē'li-op'sis; 2 gā'le-ŏp'sĭs, *n. Bot.* A small genus of Old World herbs of the mint family known as hemp-nettles. The species, the common hemp-nettle (*G. tetrahit*) and the red hemp-nettle (*G. ladanum*), are naturalized in the United States. [< Gr. *galiopsis,* < *galeē,* weasel, + *opsis,* appearance.]

Ga'le-o-rhin'i-dæ, 1 gē''li-o-rin'i-di; 2 gā'le-o-rĭn'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Galeidæ.* **Ga'le-o-rhi'nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *galeos,* shark, + *rinos,* snout, shark.] — **ga'le-o-rhin'id,** *n.* — **ga'le-o-rhin'oid,** *a. & n.*

Ga'le-os, 1 gal'or-; 2 găl'ĕr-. From Latin *galerum,* cap: a combining form:— **Ga-le'ra,** *n.* 1 A genus of *Mustelidæ,* including the ratel. — **ga'le-ri-cine,** *a.* **gal'e-ri-form,** *a.* Covered with or having a small galea.— **gal'e-ric'u-lum,** *n. Rom. Antiq.* A wig. See GALERUM.— **Gal'e-ri'dæ,** *n. pl.* The family of pyralidan moths, related to *Crambidæ,* but with maxillary palpi not triangular. **Ga-le'ri-a,** *n.* (t. g.) **Gal'e-ri'di-æ;**—**ga-le'ri-id,** *a. & n.* — **gal'e-rite,** *n.* A gasteromycetous fungus of the genus. — **Gal'e-rit'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Echin.* The *Echinometridæ.* **Gal'e-ri'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) — **gal'e-ri'toid,** *a.*

Ga'le-ro, 1 ga-lē'ro; 2 gă-lā'rō, *n.* Same as MAXIMINUS, 2.

ga-ler'na, 1 ga-ler'nə; 2 gă-lĕr'na, *n.* [Prov.] A northwest squall on the Bay of Biscay. **gal'er-n.**

ga-le'rum, 1 ga-lī'rəm, -rum; 2 ga-lē'rŭm, -rŭs, *n.* [ʟA or ga-le'rus,) -ŭs, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* 1. A close-fitting cap of skin or fur worn by rustics, hunters, gymnasts, and priests. **2.** A wig or head-dress worn by both men and women: often used by profligates as a disguise. See GALEA. [L. < *galea,* helmet.]

Gal'e-sau'ri-dæ, 1 gal'i-sɔ'ri-di; 2 găl'ĕ-sa'rĭ-dē, *n. Paleon.* A family of diminutive theriodont reptiles, the skull of which is known from imperfect remains in the Karoo formation, S. Africa. **Gal'e-sau'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *galeē,* weasel, + *sauros,* lizard.] — **gal'e-sau'roid,** *a. & n.*— **gal'e-sau'roid,** *a.*

Gales'burg, 1 gālz'bûrg; 2 gālz'bûrg, *n.* A manufacturing city; county-seat, Knox county, Ill.; seat of Knox College (non-sectarian), founded in 1837, and of Lombard College (Universalist), founded in 1851.

ga'let', 1 gā'let; 2 gā'lĕt, *n.* The foussa. [< Gr. *galeē,* **ga'let',** *n.* Same as GALLET.

Gale'ton, 1 gē'tən; 2 gā'tŏn, *n.* A borough in Potter county, Pa. [pastry. 2. Hardtack.

ga-lette', 1 ga-let'; 2 ga-lĕt', *n.* [F.] 1. A thin flat cake of

Gal'fri-dæ, 1 gal'fri-di; 2 găl'frĭ-dē, *n.* Same as GALLFRIDÆ.

Gal'fri-det, *n.* Geoffrey of Monmouth. CHAUCER *F. Ill.* 1, 380.

Gal'ga-la, 1 gal'gə-lə; 2 găl'gă-la, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha), 1 *Esd.* ix, 2.

Gal-gu'li-dæ, 1 gal-giū'li-di; 2 găl-gŭ'lĭ-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of cryptocerate paglopodous bugs having a depressed body and legs not natatorial. **Gal'gu-lus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< small bird.] — **gal'gu-lid,** *a. & n.*— **gal'gu-loid,** *a.*

ga'li-age, 1 gē'li-ij; 2 gā'li-ăj, *n.* The fee paid by a galee. See GALE².

ga'li-an-o-nism, 1 gē'li-an'ko-nizm; 2 gā'lĭ-ăn'ō-nĭzm, *n.* An atrophied condition of the arms producing abnormal shortness.

ga'li-a'nest, *n. pl.* Medicinal drinks: so called from Galen. CHAUCER *Pard. Prol.* 1. 20.

Ga'li-a'ni, 1 ga'li-ā'ni; 2 gă'lĭ-ā'nĭ, **Ferdinando** (12/1728–10/11/1787). An Italian abbé and economist.

Ga'li-a'no, 1 gā'li-ā'no; 2 gă'lĭ-ā'nō, *n.* A town in Benguet district, Luzon, P. I.

Ga'li'bis', 1 ga''li'bi'; 2 gă''lĭ'bĭ', *n. pl.* A native tribe of French Guiana of Caribbean stock. [< CARIB.]

Gal'i-cia, 1 ga-lish'i-ə; 2 gă-lĭsh'ĭ-a, *n.* A former province in Austria, annexed from Poland in 1772; divided between Poland and Ukraine under treaty of St. Germain, June 1919; 30,307 sq. m.; capital, Lemberg. **Gal'i-cian,** *a. & n.*

Ga-li'ci-a², *n.* An ancient kingdom, afterward a province, in N. W. Spain, now divided into the provinces Coruña, Lugo, Orense, and Pontevedra. **Gal'i-cic** [-ɪᴄ], **Gal'i-cal,** *a.* Belonging or relating to Spanish Galicia. **II.** *n.* 1. A native of Spanish Galicia; a Galician. **2.** The dialect of this district; Gallegan speech.

Gal'i-die''ti-i'næ, 1 gal'i-di''ti-i'ni; 2 găl'ĭ-dē''tĭ-ī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of viverroid carnivores without alisphenoid canals; *Galidiinæ.* **Gal'i-die'tis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *galidesi* (dim. of *galeē,* weasel) + *iktis,* marten.] — **gal'i-die'tine,** *a.*

Ga-lid'i-i'næ, 1 ga-did'i-ai'ni; 2 ga-lĭd'ĭ-ī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of viverroid carnivores with subplantigrade feet, retractile claws, and large upper tubercular molars. **Ga-lid'i-a** or **Ga-lid'e-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *galideus,* young weasel, < *galeē,* weasel.] — **ga-lid'i-ine,** *a. & n.*

Ga'li-gna'ni, 1 ga'li-nyā'ni; 2 gă'lĭ-nyä'nĭ, **1. John Anthony** (9/10 1796–12/13 1873), an English publisher and philanthropist of Italian descent; resided in Paris; editor of *Galignani's Messenger.* **2. William** (1/14 1798–11/1 1882), brother of John Anthony.

Gal'i-lee, 1 gal'i-lī; 2 găl'ĭ-lē, *n. Bib.* 1. A Roman province north of Samaria. **2.** A district in Israel. IX, 15. See *of.* Same as TIBERIAS, 2. [Gr. < Heb. *Galil,* circuit, circle.] — **Galilee porch** (*Eccl. Arch.*), a porch or chapel at the west end of some abbey churches, where corpses were deposited before burial, where the worthy dead were buried, where ecclesiastics might meet women on business, etc.; sometimes, the western part of the church. **Gal'i-lee'an,** ɴᴏᴛʜᴇx. **Gal'i-lee';—Gal'i-le'an.** **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Galilee. **II.** *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of Galilee. **2.** A Jew who refused to accept the Christ; also, a Herodian. **3.** A Christian: so called opprobriously in ancient times by the Jews. **Gal'i-le-an';— the Galilean,** Jesus Christ.

Gal'i-le'i, 1 ga''li-lē'i; 2 gă''lĭ-lē'ī, **Galileo,** usually called **Gal'i-le'o** (2/15 1564–8/8 1642). An Italian astronomer and physicist; invented the astronomical telescope; discovered the moons of Jupiter, the phases of Venus, and properties of the pendulum; supported Copernican system and was condemned by the Inquisition, but abjured.— **Gal'i-le'an',** *a.* Of or belonging to **Galilean telescope,** a telescope with a concave eyepiece.

The opera-glass consists generally of two *Galilean telescopes,* placed near together, with their eyepieces on both eyes. B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* p. 353. [ʙᴜ. & ᴄᴏ.]

ga-lim', 1 gə-lim'; 2 gă-lĭm', *n.* Same as GELEEM.

gal'i-ma'tias, *n.* [F.] A medley of nonsense; a confused jumble. **gal'i-ma'tia‡.**

gal'i-ma'ta-wood'', 1 gal'i-mə'tə-wud''; 2 găl'ĭ-mă'tă-wŏd'', *n.* [W. Ind.] The wood of a tree (*Diplotelis salicifolia*) of the family *Sapindaceæ.*

Ga'lin, 1 gə'lan'; 2 gă'lăN', **Pierre** (1786–1822). A French musician.— **Galin-Paris-Chevé system,** a method of teaching vocal music in the schools of France, Belgium, and similar to the English tonic sol-fa system: named after its inventor, Pierre Galin, and perfecters.

gal'in-gale, 1 gal'in-gēl; 2 găl'ĭn-gāl, *n.* 1. Same as GALANGAL. **2.** [*G-*] *Bot.* A perennial and rare sedge (*Cyperus longus*), of southern England, with aromatic tuberous roots; also, any species of the sedge genus (*Cyperus*). [See GALANGAL.]

Gal'i-on, 1 gal'i-ən; 2 găl'ĭ-ŏn, *n.* A manufacturing city in Crawford county, O.

gal'i-on-gee', 1 gal'i-ən-jī'; 2 găl'yon-jē', *n.* [Turk.] A canoe-shaped man.

gal'i-ot, 1 gal'i-ət; 2 găl'ĭ-ŏt, *n.* **1.** A galley propelled by sails and oars, intended chiefly for pursuit. **2.** A two-masted Dutch or Flemish merchant vessel.

Gal'i-pee', 1 gal'i-pī'; 2 găl'ĭ-pē', *n.* The tall beating about in their old *galiot* off the Spanish coast. MONMOUTH *Mem. of War* I. p. 155. (ʟ. ᴍ. & ᴄ. 1883.)

3. A bomb-ketch. [F., < LL. *galeota,* dim. of *galea,* galley.] **gal'e-ot**‡; **gal'i-ote**‡.

Gal'i-pe'a, 1 gal'i-pī'ə; 2 găl'ĭ-pē'a, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical American trees of the order Rutaceæ. See rue family. Some species furnish medicinal barks.

gal'i-pe'in, 1 gal'i-pī'in; 2 găl'ĭ-pē'ĭn, *n.* A crystalline bitter principle, obtained from Cusparia bark. **Angustura bark,** *Galipea cusparia.* **gal'i-pe'din**‡; **gal'i-pin**‡; **gal'i-pine.**

gal'i-pot, 1 gal'i-pot; 2 găl'ĭ-pŏt, *n.* [F.] The white turpentine-resin formed on the bark of pine-trees by evaporation of exuding sap. When refined it is called *white, yellow,* or *Burgundy pitch.* **gal'li-pot.**

Gal'is-so'nière', 1 gal'is-sɔ'nyar'; 2 găl'ĭs-sō'nyĕr', **Roland Michel Barrin, Marquis de la** (11/1 1693–10/21 1756). A French naval commander; governor of Canada, 1745–1749; defeated the British under Byng off Minorca, May 20, 1756.

Ga'li-um, 1 gē'li-əm; 2 gā'li-ŭm, *n. Bot.* 1. An immense genus of slender bluish herbs, commonly called, popularly known as *bedstraw, cleavers,* and *goose-grass.* They are mostly annuals, with square stems, whorled leaves, and minute 4-parted usually white flowers. The roots of several species yield a red dye. See MADDER. [< Gr. *galion,* < *gala,* milk.]

gall, 1, gɔl; 2 găl, *v. t. & i.* 1. To break or injure the skin or surface of by rubbing; render sore by friction; abrade; excoriate; as, a heavy collar *galls* a horse's neck. **2.** To fret into opposition, passion, or anger; chafe; irritate; as, the people were *galled* by taxation. **3.** To harass, as by desultory warfare; weary; molest.

I . . . shall draw a part of General Sullivan's troops to reinforce our right, leaving the remainder to *gall* the flank and rear of the enemy. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington* vol. iv, p. 464. (ʟ. & ᴍ.)

II. *i.* To be irritated; worry. **2.** To indulge in galling conduct or speech. **gaul†.**

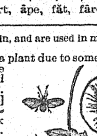
gall², *n.* To treat with an infusion or decoction of galls; as, to *gall* silks.

gall, *n.* **1.** An excrescence on plants, due to insects, mites, worms, or certain bacteria, slime-molds, and fungi. It is most frequently produced by a hymenopter (as a gall-fly or dipter (as a gall-midge), puncturing the surface of the bark or leaf and depositing its egg in the cavity. The subsequent growth, constituting the gall, is the effect either of some virus deposited with the egg, or of the irritation caused by the larva, which lives in the gall till its development into an insect. The galls of commerce are the product of a gall-fly (*Cynips*) which lays its eggs in the soft twigs of an oak (*Quercus infectoria*) of western Asia and southern

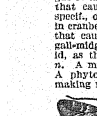
Europe. They contain tannin, and are used in making ink, dyeing, tanning, etc.

2. [Rare.] A deformity in a plant due to some parasitic fungus. **3.** An excrescence on a mammal or bird caused by bots or scarids.

galle, < L. *galla*, gallnut.] **~ gall'ap'ple,** *n.* The gall or oak-apple of the gallnut (*Quercus infectoria*); gallnut. **~ g.-beetle,** *n.* A beetle that produces gall. **~ g.-berry,** *n.* The ink-berry (*Ilex glabra*). **~ g.-berry land** [U. S.], a type of black soil obtained near the Dismal Swamp of Virginia, rich in organic matter, which in its natural state bears a growth of gallberry. **~ g.-flower,** *n. Bot.* A flower of a male fig-tree in which the fig-insect, *Blastophaga psenes*, breeds. **~ g.-fly,** *n.* A gall-making insect; specif., a cynipid hymenopter. **~ g.-fungus,** *n. Bot.* Any fungus of the order *Chytridiaceæ* that causes galls in plants; specif., one (*Cynophirium sparganioides*) that produces a disease in cranberries and related plants. **~ g.-insect,** *n.* An insect that causes galls by puncturing plants, as a gall-wasp or gall-midge. **~ g.-maker,** [~ *n.*] **~ g.-house,** *n.* A gall-making animal, as the phylloxera (*Phylloxera vastatrix*). **~ g.-midge,** *n.* A minute gall-making cecidomyid fly. **~ g.-mite,** *n.* A phytoptid mite; a tarsonemid. **~ g.-moth,** *n.* A gall-making moth, as a tineid or tortricid. **~ gall'nut',** *n.* A gall-apple. **~ g.-oak,** *n.* The oak (*Quercus infectoria*) on which are produced the galls of commerce. **~ g.-of-the-earth,** *n.* Either of two herbs (*Prenanthes serpentaria* and *Lactuca floridana*), of the aster family. **~ g.-wasp,** *n.* A gall-making hymenopterous insect, as a cynipid. **~ g.-weevil,** *n.* A gall-making weevil (*Craniorhynchus sulcicollis*) which injures the stalks of cabbages and turnips.



Gall-fly (*Cynips quercus-tinctis*) and Oak-galls.



Gall-moth (*Getechia pinifolia*). 2/1

gall, *n.* **1.** An abrasion or excoriation, as by the friction and pressure of harness, saddle, etc., on a horse. **2.** [Local, Eng.] A blemish; defective part or place. **3.** In stone-cutting, a hollow resulting from change in the direction of the cutting. **4.** *Weaving.* A part of a piece of cloth without weft. **5.** A heavily made barren by the wasting away or exhaustion of the soil. **6.** [So. U. S.] Low-lying wet land, matted with vegetable fibers, spongy, and sour; as, a *bay-gall*. [< AS. *gealla*, gall (on a horse); cf. Ir. *gal*, valor, gallnut.] **~ galled; gauł.— gall'-backed",** *a.* Having the back rubbed sore; covered with galls. **gall'-backed",** *n.* A wind. **~ water-gall,** *n.*

gall², *n.* **1.** The viscid, bitter fluid secreted by the liver; bile. See BILE. **2.** Specif., in water-color painting, a clarified preparation of ox-gall, mixed with the pigments to make them flow freely upon a greasy surface; much used in miniature-painting and for paper transparencies. **3.** Any intensely bitter feeling, as malignity, deep hatred, or malice; also, any bitter and trying experience; formerly used in the plural to signify feelings of envy.

Rabelais is all fun at human weakness; Thersites all *gall* at human depravity.

E. P. Whipple, *Literature and Life* lect. iv. p. 126. [r. & r. 1850.]

4. The gall-bladder. **5.** [Slang.] Cool impudence; assurance; cheek. **6.** Glass-gall. See GLASS. [< AS. *geal-la*: said to be connected with YELLOW.] **~ gall'-blad'der,** *n.* A membranous sac for the temporary retention of the lower edge of the liver. See LIVER. **~ g.-cyst:** *n.* **~ g.-duct,** *n.* One of the membranous tubes by which bile is conveyed either from the liver or from the gall-bladder to the intestine. **~ g.-pipe:** *n.* **~ g.-sickness,** *n.* A form of remittent fever, complicated with jaundice, common in the Netherlands.— **g.-stone,** *n. Pathol.* A solid substance found in the gall-bladder, liver, or hepatic ducts; biliary calculus.

gall³, *n.* A Cambodian silver coin worth about eight cents. United States money.

Gall', *n.* **1. Franz Joseph** (⁹/₁₀1758–⁸/₁₁1828), a German physician and criminologist; founder of phrenology. **2. Saint** (550?–⁹/₁₀645), "Apostle of the Swiss"; born in Ireland. **Gal'lo; Gal-lu'nus; Gal'lus.**

Gal'la, 1 gal'a; 2 gäl'a, *n.* **1.** One of a partially civilized equatorial African race, allied to the Abyssinians in language and origin. **2.** The language of the Galla, of the Ethiopian group of Hamitic languages. See ABYSSINIAN.— **Galla ox,** the sanga.

gal-la'te-ne'none, 1 ga-la't-te-ti'nōn; 2 gă-lăt'e-te-tē'nōn, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline powder ($CH_2COC_6H_2(OH)_3$) employed as a dye and also locally in medicine; especially in dermatology; alizarin yellow C. [< GALLIC + ACETIC + PERETYL.]

gal-lac'tu-con, 1 ga-lăk'tu-kon; 2 gă-lăc'tū-cŏn, *n.* A colorless, crystalline compound ($C_6H_{12}O$) derived indirectly from *Lactuca altissima*, lettuce.]

gal'lagh-gun'ly, 1 gal'on-gun'li; 2 găl'an-gūn'ly, *n.* [Ir.] The harvest-home.

Gal'lait', 1 ga'lā'; 2 gä'lā', **Louis** (³/₄1812–¹¹/₁₂1887). A Belgian historical painter.

gal-lam'in, } 1 ga-lam'in, -in or -in; 2 găl-lăm'in, -in or -ĭn, *n.* **gal-lam'ine,** } A prepared from gallic acid and ammonia.

gal-lan'il, 1 ga-lan'il; 2 gă-lăn'il, *a.* Derived from or containing a combination of gallic acid and anilin; said of dyes. **gal-lan'ilid,**

gal-lan'il-ate, } 1 ga-lan'il-ild, -id or -ĭd; 2 gă-lăn'il-ĭld, -ĭd **gal-lan'il-ide,** } or -ĭd, *n.* A compound ($C_6H_2(OH)_3CO.NHC_6H_5$) formed by gallic anilin acting upon gallic acid: used as a preservative for food.

gal'la-nol, 1 gal'a-nol or -nōl; 2 găl'a-nŏl or -nōl, *n. Pharm.* A compound of gallic acid and anilin: used in skin-diseases.

gal-lan'il-ĭd; **gal'il-noł,** *n.*

gal-lant', 1 ga-lant'; 2 gă-lănt', *v.* **I.** *i.* To attend as a gallant; accompany; attend to or wait upon as a gallant.

Ladislaw *gallants* her about sometimes.

GEORGE ELIOT *Middlemarch* vol. ii, p. 78. [n. 1877.]

To handle or use modishly, as a fan. **3.** [Rare.] To array gallantly or finely. **II.** *i.* To play the gallant or lover.

gal'lant, 1 gal'ant; 2 găl'ănt (XIII), *a.* **1.** Possessing a brave or chivalrous spirit; daring; heroic; chivalrous; as, a *gallant* soldier. **2.** [Archaic.] Marked by showiness, ornamentation, or decorative effect; gay: said chiefly of attire. < OF. *galant*, prop. ppr. of *galer*, rejoice, < *gale*, show, festivity. Perhaps of Germanic orig.: cp. Goth *gal-jan*, rejoice.] Syn.: see BRAVE.— **gal'lant-ness,** *n.* [Archaic.]

gal-lant', 1 ga-lant'; 2 gă-lănt' (XIII), *a.* Showing distinguished courtesy and polite deference, especially to women; courteous.

gal'lant, 1 gal'ant; 2 găl'ant, *n.* **1.** A person of gay and dashing dress: usually applied to a man of fashion; beau. **2.** [Archaic.] A young man with bold, daring, undaunted spirit.

gal-lant', 1 ga-lant' or gal'ant; 2 gă-lănt' or găl'ant, *n.* A man who pays court and attention to women: used both in a good and a bad sense.

gal'lant-ize, 1 gal'ant-aiz; 2 găl'ant-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *i.* To play the gallant toward (a woman). **II.** *t.* To act like a gallant.

gal'lant-ly, 1 gal'ant-li; 2 găl'ant-ly, *adv.* **1.** With heroic or generous spirit; bravely; as, the soldiers stood their ground *gallantly*. **2.** [Archaic.] With fine or showy effect; gaily. **3.** Like a gallant or suitor; politely.

gal'lant-ry, 1 gal'ant-ri; 2 găl'ant-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -ris; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] **1.** Brave, heroic, or magnanimous spirit or bearing; dashing courage; valor; heroism.

To show with what desperate *gallantry* the Confederates were led, it need only be said that six generals were killed on or near the parapets.

NICOLAY AND HAY *Lincoln* vol. x, p. 20. [c. co. 1890.]

2. Courtesy and deferential attention shown to some one regarded as weaker or in need of protection, especially a woman.

His assiduities she ascribed partly to the habitual *gallantry* of a soldier, and partly, perhaps, to her own pretty face.

GEORGE *Pathfinder* ch. 14, p. 126. [H. & B. 1872.]

3. Excessive attention paid to women without serious purpose, or with evil intent; intrigue. **4.** Showy appearance; finery. **5.** Collectively, gallants; < F. *galanterie*, < *galant*; see GALLANT, *a.*] **gal'lant-ise†.**

SYN.: see COURAGE; PROWESS.

gal'lant-show'ry (gal'an-sho'ri)†; **2 găl'an-ty-shō'**, *n.* A shadow pantomime in miniature, the shadows being cast by figures cut from paper; Chinese shadows. [Cor. of *galantry-show*.] **gal'ant-ty-show'ry; gal'lan-tee-show"†.**

gall'-bird, *n.* See under GALL², *n.*

gal'late, 1 gal'ēt; 2 găl'āt, *n. Chem.* A salt of gallic acid.

gal'la-tin, 1 gal'a-tin; 2 găl'a-tĭn, *n.* The heavy oil of coal-tar used in the Bethell process for the preservation of timber; dead-oil. **gal'lo-tin†.**

Gal'la-tin, 1 gal'a-tin; 2 găl'a-tĭn, *n.* **1. Albert** (⁷/₁₈1761–¹²/₂₅1849), an American statesman; born in Geneva, Switzerland; Secretary of the Treasury; envoy to Russia, England, and France. **2.** A county in S. E. Illinois; 335 sq. m.; county-seat, Shawneetown. **3.** A county in N. Kentucky; 106 sq. m.; county-seat, Warsaw. **4.** A county in S. W. Montana; 2,583 sq. m.; county-seat, Bozeman. **5.** A manufacturing town; county-seat of Sumner county, Tenn. **6.** A river in Montana county.

Gal'la-tin Moun'tain. A summit in Gallatin county, Mont.; 10,967 ft. high.

Gal'la-tin'er, *n.* A river in Montana; 170 m. long to Jefferson river, which with it and the Madison form the Missouri.

gal'la-ture†, *n.* The chaiaza or tread of an egg.

Gal'lau-det', 1 gal'e-det'; 2 găl'a-dĕt', **Thomas Hopkins** (¹²/₁₇1787–⁹/₁₀1851). An American clergyman; introduced instruction of deaf-mutes into the United States, and founded the first institution at Washington.

gal-laz'in, 1 ga-laz'in; 2 gă-lăz'ĭn, *n.* A blue mordant dye belonging to the oxazin group. **gal-laz'inet.**

gall'-beet'er, *n.* See under GALL², *n.*

Galle, 1 gal; 2 găl, *n.* A harbor and town near Ceylon **Point de Galle.**

Gallé, 1 gal'ā; 2 găl'e. **Johann Gottfried** (⁹/₁₀1812–⁷/₈ 1910). A German astronomer; discovered Neptune, ¹/₂₃ 1846, following calculations by Le Verrier.

gal'le-ass, 1 gal'e-as; 2 găl'e-ăs, *n.* A large galley, with 3 masts, 40 or 50 oars more on each side, and usually 20 guns: used formerly on the Mediterranean. [< OF. *galeasse*, < It. *galeazza*, < *galea*, GALLEY.] **gal'e-as'ti gal'li-ast.**

From ancient *galleasses*, each carrying fifty guns. SAMUEL *Mem. of Navigation* p. 18. [n. 1885.]

galled, 1 gäld; 2 găld, *p. a. Agric.* Unproductive from exhaustion or removal of soil. **2.** Bearing galls or afflicted with galls.

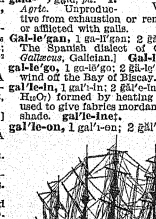
Gal-le'gan, 1 gal'ē'gan; 2 gă-lē'gan, *n.* **1.** A Galician. **2.** The Spanish dialect of Galicia. [< Sp. *gallego*, < L. *Gallæcus*, Gallician.] **Gal-le'go†.**

gal-le'go, 1 gal-ē'go; 2 gă-lē'gō, *n.* [Sp.] A cold northerly wind off the Bay of Biscay.

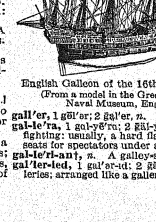
gal'le-in, 1 gal'e-in; 2 găl'e-ĭn, *n. Chem.* A coal-tar dye ($C_{20}H_{10}O_7$) formed by heating pyrhallic acid with pyrogallol: used to give fabrics mordanted with iron or alumina a blue shade. **gal'le-inet.**

gal'le-on, 1 gal'e-on; 2 găl'e-ŏn, *n.* A large ship (15th to 17th century), especially a Spanish or Mediterranean three-decker.

The diplomatic contest between the two [Elizabeth and Philip II.] was like the fight which England was soon to see between the ponderous Spanish *galleon* and the light pinnace of the buccaneer. GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 412. [n. 1889.]



Venetian Galleass of 1690.



English Galleon of the 16th Century. (*From a model in the Greenwich Naval Museum, Eng.*)

gal'ler, 1 gäl'er; 2 găl'er, *n.* One who or that which galls.

gal-le'ra, 1 gal-yē'ra; 2 găl-yĕr'a, *n.* [P. I.] A ring for cock-fighting: usually, a hard flat plot of ground surrounded by seats for spectators under a nipa awning, and a fence.

gal-le'ri-an†, *n.* A galley-slave.

gal'ler-ied, 1 gal'er-id; 2 găl'er-ĭd, *a.* Furnished with galleries; arranged like a gallery.

Gal'le-ri'dæ, etc. Same as GALERIDÆ, etc.

Gal'ler-y, 1 gal'er-i; 2 găl'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -ĭz, *pl.*] **1.** An elevated floor within a church, theater, or other large building, to give more space or afford a place of observation, commonly projecting from the walls, sustained by pillars, surrounded by a balustrade, and furnished with seats; also, the people seated in such a place; as, thronged *galleries*; the *gallery* applauded.

The word is often used figuratively to mean the popular part of an audience, in allusion to the usual occupants of the upper galleries of a theater or to spectators in general; as, a political speech intended for the *gallery*; playing to the *gallery*.

2. A passageway open at one side, sometimes projecting from the inner or outer walls of a building, and supported by corbels or by pillars. It may be simply for ornament, as occasionally in medieval churches, or serve as an ambulatory, veranda, or passageway. **3.** A room long in proportion to its width and serving to connect different rooms of a building; often adorned with pictures, statues, etc.; a corridor or hall. In old English houses such an apartment was used for dancing and other amusements.

In my life's lonely *galleries* never
Will be silenced thy lightest footfall.
OWEN MEREDITH *Wanderer, Cordelia* st. 5.

4. A room or building used for the display of statues, paintings, etc.; a museum; hence, a collection of works of art; as, the *galleries* of the Louvre and the Vatican. **5.** A triforium or a passageway in the thickness of a wall. **6.** An underground passage. (1) *Mil. Engin.* A passage communicating with a mine or other part of a fortification. (2) *Mining.* A driftway; heading. (3) *Zool.* A passage, burrow, or the like, bored or excavated by an animal. **7.** *Naut.* A balcony-like projection from the after part of a ship's hull.

The chain plates broke, and the mast . . . falling aft, carried with it the mizzen-mast and one of the quarter *galleries*.
A. S. MACKENZIE *Perry's Japan Expedition* ch. 29. [n. 1878.]

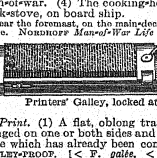
8. A railing around the top of a cabinet or other piece of furniture. **9.** [Canada & So. U. S.] A piazza; veranda. **10.** *Court-tennis.* Any one of the openings under the penthouse-roof. **11.** A narrow, elevated platform for examining or selling the upper parts of a large engine. **12.** In jewel y, a setting having perforated sides. **13.** A ring or circle of brass for supporting a lamp-globe. **14†.** A walk in a garden bordered or enclosed with trees or bushes. [< OF. *galerie*, *galerie*, porch, < *gale*; see GALLANT, *a.*] **~ branch gallery,** an auxiliary underground military gallery.— **gal'ler-y-fuł"nace,** *n.* A kind of furnace formerly used in chemistry for evaporating mineral ores. **~ g. gods** [Slang], spectators in the gall ry of a theater.— **g. picture,** a picture too large to be displayed anywhere but in a gallery.— **g. road,** a road running along the side of a hill so as to project like a gallery.— **infiltration g.,** a drain for seepage of low land.— **listening-g,** *n. Mil. Mining.* A gallery extended from a fortification to discover any underground operations of the enemy.— **play to the g.,** to try to win praise from the multitude; to court the applause of the least cultured.

gal'less, 1 gal'les; 2 găl'ĭs, *a.* [Rare.] Having no gall.

gal'let, 1 gal'et; 2 găl'ĕt, *n.* A small piece of stone struck from the block by a mason's chisel. [< F. *galet*, dim. of OF. *gal*, stone.] **~ gal'let,** *vt.* To fill the joints of (a wall) with bits of stone; garret. **gar'ret.— gal'let-ing,** *n. Building.* Stone splinters in the joints of coarse masonry; garreting. **gal'let-ting†.**

gal'ley¹, *n.* Same as GALLIVAT.

gal'ley, 1 gal'i; 2 găl'y, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) A seagoing vessel propelled partly or wholly by oars. In ancient times this was the ordinary form of vessel, and was sometimes provided with several tiers of oars one above the other. The rowing was commonly done by mercenaries, later by slaves, and afterward by convicts. Compare BIREME; PENTECONTER; QUADRIREME, QUINQUEREME; TRIREME. See also GALLEY-SLAVE, below. (2) A barge of state or pleasure. (3) A rowboat; especially, in the English navy, such a boat, larger than a gig, for the use of a captain on a man-of-war. (4) The cooking-house or room, also the cook-stove, on board ship.



Modern (1800–1825) Galley of the Mediterranean.

War the foremast, or the main-deck, is the *galley* or cooking-range. NORDHOFF *Man-of-War Life* p. 46. [D. M. & CO. 1883.]



Printers' Galley, locked at end and side.

2. *Print.* (1) A flat, oblong tray, commonly of brass, flanged on one or both sides and at one end, for holding type which has already been composed. (2) Short for GALLEY-PROOF. [< OF. *galie*, < LL. *galea*, gal'e(y)t; *galiyt*.— **gal'ley-arch",** *n.* A covered embrasure for galleys in port. **g.-house†.— g.-hulk,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A beam or bar in a chimney from which to hang pot-hooks. **~ g.-bird,** *n.* A woodpecker. **~ g.-knife,** *n. Print.* A cabinet to contain printers' galleys.— **g.-foist†,** *n.* A state barge. **gal'ly-foist"†.— g.-gun,** *n. Naut.* A culverin.— **~ halfpenny†,** *n.* An Italian silver coin illegally circulated in England in the 15th century: so named because it was brought, mostly from Genoa, in galleys.— **g.-house†,** *n.* A boat-house of galleys.— **g.-man,** *n.* **1.** One who rows in a galley. **2.** One who has charge of a galley. 3†. Formerly, in London, a merchant who landed goods from galleys.— **g.-news,** *n.* [Naut. Slang.] Idle report.— **g.-packet,** *n.* [Naut. Slang.] A fictitious boat supposed to circulate nautical news.— **g.-pepper,** *n.* The soot or ash from the galley cook-stove sometimes found in the food on shipboard. **~ g.-press,** *n. Print.* A proof-press.— **g.-proof,** *n.* An impression taken from type on a galley.— **g.-punt,** *n.* An open boat for carrying passengers, between the shore and ships: used in England.— **g.-rack,** *n. Print.* A series of inclined supports for galleys.— **g.-rest,** *n. Print.* **1.** Two inclined brackets to hold a galley. **2.** A ledge on a compositor's case to support a galley.— **g.-slave,** *n.* **1.** A convict sentenced to labor at the oar of a galley. This punish-

ment, dating from ancient times, terminated in France in 1789. 2. [sing.] A compositor in a printing-office. — **g.-slice,** *n.* The sliding bottom of a printers' slice-galley. — **g.-stoker,** *n.* [Naut. Slang.] An idler or shirk in a crew. — **g.-tile,** *n.* A small diamond earthenware tile for wall-decoration. — **g.-trough,** *n.* [Scot.] The char.-g.-wasp. **Gal-lin,** *n.* [Brit. W. I.] A digger-wasp; bembecid. 2. The gallwasp. 3. The lizard-fish (*Synodus fœtens*). — **g.-work,** *n.* Pottery, especially of a coarse kind. — **g.-worm,** *n.* One of various myriapods or millipeds. — **g.-yarn,** *n.* A wild tale, such as is heard on shipboard.

gall-bey-weist, † **gall-bey-wiest,** *adv.* [Slang.] To destruction or confusion; as, plans knocked *galley-west.*

gall-sfly, etc. See under GALL, *n.*

gall-grass, *n.* [Bot.] A tetramer catalectic composed of Ionics *a minore* (⏑⏑— —), with or without anacliasis; so called because used by the Galli, Phrygian priests of Cybele. Called also *metrolacan.*

Gal'i-an, *a.* See GALLIC.

gal'lard, † gal'yard; 2 gāl'yard, *a.* [Archaic.] Full of gaiety; dashing; jaunty; spirited; also, brave; robust. **gay'lard-ly,** *adv.* He was . . . full of sake and gallantry, and *gallard* in the extreme, and prone to every kind of wild adventure.

LATHOM *Cowper. Four new Months of Madness* (O. P. P. 1861.)

— **gal'lard-ise†,** *n.* Merriment. **gal'lard-ize†,** *v.i.*

gal'lard‡, *n.* [Archaic.] 1. A gay or brisk person. 2. An old-fashioned dance of brisk movement; also, the music for such a dance. **gay'lard‡.**

gal'lard‡, *n.* [Eng.] A hard flinty rock used for road-metal.

Gal'lec, † gal'ik; 2 gāl'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Gaul or modern France; as, the *Gallic* wit.

[< L. *Gallicus*; see GALLICAN.] **Gal'li-an‡.**

gal'lic², † gal'ik; 2 gāl'ic (XIII), *a. Chem.* Of or derived from gallnuts. — **gallic acid,** a white crystalline organic compound ($C_7H_6O_5$) found widely distributed in the vegetable kingdom, as in the astringent principle of sumac, gallnuts, tea, and dividivi. It is made usually by decomposing tannin of gallnuts by fermentation. With iron salts it gives a dark color, and hence finds extensive use in the making of inks. It is also used in medicine as an astringent.

gal'lic², *a. Chem.* Of or derived from gallium.

Gal'li-can, † gal'i-kan; 2 gāl'i-can. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Gaul or France, or the Gauls in France, especially a former party of the Roman Catholic Church there. **II.** *n.* A Roman Catholic in sympathy with Gallicanism: opposed to *Ultramontane.* [< L. *Gallicus,* < *Gallia*; see GAUL.] — **Gallican Church,** the Roman Catholic Church in France, especially that part of it which held the principles of Gallicanism. — **G. Confession** (*Ch. Hist.*), the creed or symbolical book of the Reformed Church of France, adopted by the first National Synod in 1559 and continuing in authority till 1685. — **G. liberties,** the peculiar privileges claimed for the French Roman Catholic Church, giving it some independence of the Pope. — **G. rite** (*Ch. Hist.*), the rite which existed in Gaul up to the end of the 8th century: allied to that in use in Spain.

Gal'li-can-ism, *n.* [< GALLICAN + -ISM, *n.*] The doctrine of the national party in the Roman Catholic Church of France, adopted March 19, 1682, leading to restriction of the papal power and extension of that of the national church: opposed to *Ultramontanism.* In the theory of Gallicanism the church is a constitutional monarchy, of which the Pope is the responsible head, but whose power is limited by (1) the power of princes, (2) the authority of the general council and that of all the bishops collectively, (3) the canons of certain native or national churches. — **Gal'li-can-ist,** *n.*

It is important to remark at the outset that the warmest and most accredited partisans [of *Gallicanism*] by no means contested the pope's primacy in the church, and never claimed for their ideas the force of articles of faith.

Cath. Encyc. vol. vi, p. 351. [n. a. '09.]

Gal'li-cec, 1 gal'i-sē; 2 gāl'i-sē, *adv.* In French. [< L. *Gallice,* < *Gallicus,* GALLICAN.]

gal'li-cin, 1 gal'i-sin; 2 gāl'i-cin, *n.* An antiseptic dusting-powder derived from gallnuts.

Gal'li-cism, 1 gal'i-sizm; 2 gāl'i-cįsm, *n.* A French form of expression, or idiom, used in any other language; a French mode of speech. Compare BRITICISM.

Gal'li-cize, 1 gal'i-sīz, *v.* [GE2IZE; -CIZ'ING.] To make like the French; Frenchify. **Gal'li-cis‡.**

The children of all those who passed to the country districts, whatever their place of birth, became French Canadians, and bore names being *Gallicised.*

KINGSFORD *Canada* bk. iv, ch. 11, p. 502. [n. a. n. 1890.]

Gal'li-co-An'gli-an, 1 gal'i-sō-ang'gli-an, *n.* An Englishman favorably disposed to the French.

gal-lic'o-la, 1 ga-lik'o-lə; 2 gā-lic'o-la. *n.* The gall-making form of phylloxera. [< L. *galla,* gallnut, + *colo,* dwell.] — **gal'll-cole,** *a.*

gal-lic'o-lous, 1 ga-lik'o-lus; 2 gā-lic'o-lus, *a.* Inhabiting galls, as a gallfly or gallworm; of or pertaining to the gall-flies. [< L. *galla,* gallnut, + *colo,* dwell.]

gal'li-cul'ture, 1 gal'i-kul'chur *or* -tiur; 2 gāl'i-cūl'chur *or* -tiur, *n.* The fancy breeding of cocks. [< L. *gallus,* cock, + CULTURE.]

Gal'li-Cur'ci, 1 gal'i-kūr'chi; 2 gāl'i-cur'chi, **Amelita** (11/15 1880–). An American coloratura soprano of Italian birth and Italian-Spanish parentage.

gal'lied, 1 gal'id; 2 gāl'id, *pa. t.and p.* Flurried; harassed and confused; said of stricken whales.

gal'lié'ni, 1 gal'i-ē'ni; 2 gāl'ię'ni, **Joseph** (4/5 1849–1/10 1916). A French general; governor of Paris, 1914–1915.

Gal'li-e'nus, 1 gal'i-ē'nus; 2 gāl'i-ē'nus, **Publius Licinius Valerius** (218–268), a Roman emperor; son of Valerian; killed by his own soldiers.

Gal'lif'fet', 1 gu'lif'fē'; 2 gā'lif'fē', **Gaston Alexandre Auguste, Marquis de** (1830–†1909). A French general; supressed Commune.

gal'li-fi-ca'tion, 1 gal'i-fi-kā'shon; 2 gāl'i-fi-cā'shon, *n.* The production of galls. [< L. *galla,* gallnut, + *facio,* make.]

gal'li-form, 1 gal'i-fōrm; 2 gāl'i-fōrm, *a.* Resembling a cock; gallinaceous; galline. [< L. *gallus,* cock, + -FORM.]

Gal'li-for'mes, 1 gal'i-fōr'mēz; 2 gāl'i-fōr'mēz, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* An order of birds now embracing the gallinaceous families, the *Mesitæ* and the *Opisthocomi.*

gal'li-gas'kins, 1 gal'i-gas'kinz; 2 gāl'i-gās'kins, *n. pl.* 1. Long loose hose worn in the 16th century; gregs; venetians; gaskins. 2. Loose breeches.

He was generally seen strong like a colt at his mother's heels, equipped in a pair of his father's cast-off *galligaskins.*

IRVING *Sketch-Book, Rip Van Winkle* p. 48. [O. P. P. 1881.]

3. A sportsman's leather leggings.

He wears a huge pair . . . of *galligaskins,* . . . made of thick stiff leather. THOLOTH *West Indies* i. 140. [n. 1866.]

[< OF. *garguesques,* < It. *Grechesco,* Grecian, < *Greco,* < L. *Græcus*; see GREEK.]

Gal'lim, 1 gal'im; 2 gāl'im, *n. Bib. 1 Sam.* xxv. 44.

gal'li-mau'fry, *n.* A hash or hodgepodge; hence, a medley of any kind, also, paraphernalia, as of war. **gal'ly-maw'fry†.**

gal'lin, 1 gal'in; 2 gāl'in, *n. Chem.* A crystalline coal-tar coloring-matter ($C_{20}H_{14}O_7$) formed by reducing gallein.

Gal'li-na'ce-æ, 1 gal'i-nā'si-ē; 2 gāl'i-nā'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A division of birds, variously ranked and limited: *Rasores, Gallinæ.* [< L. *gallinaceus,* gallinaceous, < *gallus,* cock.]

Gal'li-na'ce-ŏus, *a.* = **gal'li-na'ce-an,** *a.* & *n.* — **gal'li-na'ceous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gallinaceæ* or *Gallinæ.*

Gal-li'næ, 1 ga-lin'i; 2 gā-lin'ę, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* An order or suborder of schizognathous birds, especially those having the hallux raised, double-notched sternum, scaled nostrils or feathered fossæ, and four toes with blunt claws, adapted for walking. It includes the common hen, turkey, guinea-fowl, grouse, partridges, and curassows. [< L. *gallina,* hen, < *gallus,* cock.] — **gal'li-nine,** *a.* & *n.*

Typical Head and Spurred Foot of a Galline Bird.

gal'li-nip'per, 1 gal'i-nip'ər; 2 gāl'i-nip'ęr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The common sandpiper, pertaining to poultry. [< L. *gallina,* hen, + *voro,* devour.]

gal'lin'ring, 1 gal'in; 2 gāl'ing, *pa.* Chafing and rendering sore; hence, irritating; harrowing; as, *galling* torture.

As the British line advanced slowly and in exact order, the guides opened a *galling* fire. COOPER *Spy* p. 93. [J. B. M. 1885.]

— **gal'ling-ly,** *adv.* — **gal'ling-ness,** *n.*

gal-li'nha, 1 ga-li'nyo; 2 gā-li'nyą, *n.* [Pg.] West-African money consisting of cowries or small shells. See illus. under COWRY.

gal'li-nip'per, 1 gal'i-nip'ər; 2 gāl'i-nip'ęr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The common sandpiper, pertaining to poultry. [< L. *gallina,* hen, + *voro,* devour.]

gal'li-nip'per-ous, 1 gal'i-nip'ər-us; 2 gāl'i-nip'ęr-ŭs, *a.* Feeding upon poultry. [< L. *gallina,* hen, + *voro,* devour.]

gal'lin'ŏ-ceous, 1 gal'i-nō'shus; 2 gāl'i-nō'shŭs, *a.* [L. *gallinaceus,* gallinaceous, < *gallina,* hen.] — **gal'li-nu'la,** 1 gal'i-nū'lə; 2 gāl'i-nū'la, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of rail-bird birds having a shield-like extension on the forehead and without lateral toe-flaps; gallinules. **Gal-lin'u-la,** 1, (e. g.) [L.; see GALLINULE.] — **gal-lin'u-line,** *a.* & *n.*

Gal'li-o, 1 gal'i-ō; 2 gāl'i-ō, *n. Bib.* Acts xviii. 12, 14, 17. A proconsul of Achaia in the 1st century, of whom it is said, in Acts xviii. 17, "And *Gallio* cared for none of those things": hence careless Gallio, signifying an indifferent, careless person.

Gal-lip'o-li, 1 ga-lip'o-li; 2 gā-lip'o-lī, *n.* A peninsula between the Gulf of Saros and the Dardanelles, on which Australians and New Zealanders landed, fought and Purple Gallinule. 1/12 above beach the Turks from April 26, 1915, to Jan. 8, 1916, when they evacuated it. A seaport and naval station on the Dardanelles. 3. A seaport, Lecce province, Apulia, Italy; an ancient mart.

gal'lip-o-li'ta, 1 gal'i-po-lē'tə; 2 gāl'i-po-lē'ta, *n.* A manufacturing city, county-seat of Gallia county, O.

gal'li-pot, 1 gal'i-pot; 2 gāl'i-pōt, *n.* A small glazed earthenware jar used by apothecaries to hold ointments and similar preparations. [Cor. of OD. *gleypot,* < *gley,* shining potter's clay, + *pot,* pot.] **gal'ly-pot†.**

gal'li-sin, 1 gal'i-sin; 2 gāl'i-sin, *n. Chem.* An unfermentable carbohydrate, analogous to starch and obtained by fermenting commercial glucose. [< G. < *gallisieren,* GALLIZE.]

gal'li-sīze, 1 gal'i-sīz; 2 gāl'i-sīz, *v.t.* Same as GALLIZE.

gal-li'to, 1 gu-ly'to; 2 gā-ly'to, *n.* [Sp.] In Porto Rico, a bullinch or related bird, as *Pyrrulagra portoricensis.*

Gal'li-um, 1 gal'i-əm; 2 gāl'i-ŭm, *n.* A borough and township in Cambria county, Pa.

gal'li-um, 1 gal'i-um; 2 gāl'i-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A metallic element, found above 86° Fahr. As elementum its properties were predicted, in advance of its discovery, by the chemist Mendeleeff, in his announcement of the periodic law. See ELEMENT, table of.

gal'li-vant, 1 gal'i-vant' *or* gal'i-vant; 2 gāl'i-vant' *or* gāl'i-vant (XIII), *vi.* [Colloq.] To gad about, especially with the opposite sex, in frivolous pleasure-seeking; as, *gallivanting* by day, courting by night. [Prob. var. of GALLANT, *v.*] **gal'a-vant'‡; gal'li-vant'‡.**

gal'li-vat, 1 gal'i-vat; 2 gāl'i-vāt, *n.* [E. Ind.] A large row-boat, of about 70 tons, having a triangular sail, and often armed with swivel-guns, used by Malay pirates.

gal'liv'o-rous, 1 ga-liv'o-rus; 2 gā-liv'o-rŭs, *a. Entom.* Feeding upon the interior of galls, as the larva of a gall-maker. [< L. *galla,* n., + L. *voro,* devour.]

gal'li-wasp, 1 gal'i-wosp; 2 gāl'i-wąsp, *n.* 1. An anguloid lizard (*Diploglossus occiduus*) of Jamaica, greatly feared, tho harmless. 2. Same as SNAKEFISH, *n.*, 2. [Appar. W. Ind.] **gal'ly-wasp‡.**

gal'lize, 1 gal'o'iz; 2 gāl'ię, *vt.* [GAL'LIZED; GAL'LIZ-ING.] In wine-making, to dilute (unfermented grape-juice) with water and then add sugar to bring (it) up to a scientifically determined standard before fermentation: a process for improving a poor quantity and quality devised by Dr. Gall of Treves. — **gal'li-za'tion,** *n.*

gall'-louse', **g.-midge,** etc. See under GALL', *n.*

gal'lo-¹, 1 gal'o-; 2 gāl'o-. From Latin *galla,* gallnut: a combining form, used in chemistry.

Gal'lo-². From Latin *Gallus:* a combining form signifying (1) Gaulish; relating to the Gauls or to Gaul; (2) relating to the French, as in *Gallo-*British.

Gal'lo-A-mer'i-can, 1 gal'o-ə-mer'i-kan; 2 gāl'o-a-mēr'i-can. I. *a.* Relating to or derived from both France and America. **II.** *n.* 1. An American of French descent. 2. A Frenchman naturalized in the United States.

Gal'lo-Brit'on, 1 gal'o-brit'an; 2 gāl'o-brit'on, *n.* 1. A person of British ancestry born on French soil. 2. A British who favors France and things French. — **Gal'lo-Brit'ish,** *a.*

gal'lo-bro'mol, 1 gal'o-brō'mōl *or* -mol; 2 gāl'o-brō'mōl *or* -mol, *n. Chem.* A gray crystalline powder ($C_7Br_2O_2H_2$) obtained from bromine and gallic acid, and used as a dyestuff formed by acting an aqueous alcoholic solution of gallic acid. [< GALLIC² + L. *bromus,* yellow.]

Gal'lo-for'min, 1 gal'o-fōr'min; 2 gāl'o-fōr'min, *n.* A condensation product of gallic acid and hexamethylene tetramin ($C_6H_6(OH)_3COOH.C_6H_{12}N_4$): used as an antiseptic. [< GALLIC + FORMALDEHYDE + -IN².]

Gal'lo-Ger'man, 1 gal'o-jūr'man; 2 gāl'o-gę'man. I. *a.* Belonging to both France and Germany. **II.** *n.* 1. A person of French and German descent. 2. A German who favors France.

Gal'lo-Gre'cian, Gal'lo-Greek', *n.* A Galatian.

Gal'lo-man, *n.* Same as GALLOMANIAC.

Gal'lo-ma'ni-a, 1 gal'o-mā'ni-ə; 2 gāl'o-mā'ni-a, *n.* A craze for imitating French manners, fashions, etc. [< L. *Gallus* (see GAUL) + MANIA.] — **Gal'lo-ma'ni-ac,** *n.*

gal'lon, 1 gal'un; 2 gāl'un, *n.* [In English and American liquid measure of various capacities. (1) The Winchester gallon or wine-gallon of 231 cubic inches: the common standard of the United States. (2) The Imperial gallon of the British Act of 1877, a unit-measure, defined as the volume of ten pounds of water at 62° Fahr. (3) The beer-gallon of 282 cubic inches.

N'ot I not why, that me were lever to sleep,
Than the best *gallon* of ale that is in Chepe?
CHAUCER *C. T., Manciple's Prologue* l. 24.

2. An English dry measure of capacity of about one-eighth of a bushel. **3.** *pl.* [Colloq.] The butter-bur or butterdock (*Petasites petasites*). **4.†** A measure-pan supposed to be as much as would require a gallon of grain for sowing. [F.; cp. GILL⁴, *n.*] **gal'oun†.** — **gal'lon-age,** *n.* Capacity reckoned in gallons.

gal'lo-ni'trate, 1 gal'o-nī'trēt; 2 gāl'o-nī'trāt, *n.* A salt formed from a compound of gallic and nitric acids.

gal'loon', 1 ga-lūn'; 2 gā-lūn', *n.* 1. A closely woven worsted lace, used for trimming. 2. A fine material made of cotton or silk embroidered, sometimes with a scalloped edge. 3. A narrow metallic tape woven in silk, worsted, or cotton: used on uniforms, etc.; as, silver *galloon.* [< F. *galon,* < Sp. *galon,* contr. of *galano,* < *gala,* = OF. *gale*; see GALLANT², *a.*] **ga-loon'†, gal-loon'-gal-lant',** *n.* A gallant wearing galloon: a term of contempt. — **gal-looned',** *a.* Provided or ornamented with galloon. **ga-looned'†.**

gal'lop, 1 gal'əp; 2 gāl'op, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to move at a gallop; as, he *galloped* the horse the whole way home.

II. *i.* 1. To go in the gait of a horse. See GALLOP, *n.* 1.

2. To ride a horse at a gallop.

I sprang to the stirrup, and Joris and he:
I *galloped,* Dirck *galloped,* we *galloped* all three.
BROWNING *How they Brought the Good News* st. 1.

3. To hurry along; proceed rapidly; as, to *gallop* over a subject.

To *gallop* through book after book is to turn intellectual Gilpins.
GREIER *Entering on Life, Reading* p. 243. [J. F. r. 1889.]

[< OF. *galoper,* for *waloper,* < OLD FL. *walop,* gallop, < *walden,* holt, + *-op,* perhaps = UP.] **gal'lup†; gal'op†.**

gal'lop, *n.* 1. The fastest and most rapid gait of the progressive quadrupedal motion (sometimes erroneously called the *run*), in which the animal springs into the air from a fore foot and lands upon the diagonal hind foot.

If the notation of a gallop is required, the gallop begins with the landing of a hind foot upon the ground, as, for example, the left hind foot, the right hind will next strike the ground and at a little distance before it, and then follow in succession the left fore foot and the right fore foot, at a distance from each other sometimes equal to the height of the animal, the transverse line of the foundations of support (beginning the notation as above) are: (1) the left hind foot; (2) both hind feet; (3) the right hind foot; (4) the right hind and left fore feet; (5) the left fore foot; (6) both fore feet; (7) the right fore foot, from which the animal will spring into the air. In this last phase (the only one of the gallop when the animal is entirely off the ground) all the legs are flexed under the body, the left fore foot to strike the ground will be the hind foot diagonal to that from which the spring was effected. See MOVEMENT for illustration of movements of the gallop.

The *gallop* . . . has in all ages been employed by artists to convey the impression of great speed, although, curiously enough, the phase in which the horse has been almost invariably depicted is one which is impracticable during uniform progressive motion.
EDWARD MUYBRIDGE *Science of Animal Locomotion* p. 11. [n. y. or. BRIT.]

2. The act of riding, or a ride at a gallop; as, we had a *gallop* through the field. **3.** same as GALLOP, 1. [< F. *galop,* < OF. *galoper*; see GALLOP, *v.*] — **Canterbury gallop,** see CANTERBURY, *n.* — **gallop of practice,** a gallop for exercise. — **g.-rhythm,** *n. Med.* A rapid cardiac rhythm comparable to the footfall of a galloping horse.

gal'lo-pade', 1 gal'o-pād' *or* -pād'; 2 gāl'o-pād' *or* -pād', *n.*

1. To gallop or move as in a gallop. 2. To dance the gallopade.

gal'lo-pade', *n.* 1. A sidewise gallop, or curveting motion, as of a horse. 2. A brisk dance in double measure; also, the music of such a dance. [< F. *galopade,* < OF. *galoper,* see GALLOP, *v.*] **gal'o-pade'‡; gal'op-pade'‡.**

gal'lop-er, 1 gal'ap-ər; 2 gāl'op-ęr, *n.* 1. One who or that which gallops: a galloping horse; hence, a person who hurries to attain his end disregarding all conventionalities. 2. A dispatch-carrier in war, mounted or unmounted. 3. An aide-de-camp. 4†. A cane-carriage without a limber, for carrying a small field-piece. 5†. A gun borne on such a carriage; a galloper-gun.

Gal'lo-phile, 1 gal'o-fil; 2 gāl'o-fil, *n.* A person not French, who favors French principles, policy, etc. [< L. *Gallus,* a Gaul, + Gr. *philos,* loving.] **Gal'lo-phil‡.** — **Gal-loph'i-lism,** *n.*

Gal"lo-pho'bi-a, 1 gal"o-fō'bi-a; 2 găl"o-fō'bi-a, *n.* Hatred or dread of anything French. [< L. *Gallus*, a Gaul, + Gr. *phobos*, fear.] — **Gal"lo-phobe,** *n.*

gal'lo-pin, 1 gal'o-pin; 2 găl'o-pin, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A kitchen-boy; a scullion. **gal'o-pin†.**

gal'lop-ing, 1 gal'op-in; 2 găl'op-ing. I. *pa.* Going at a gallop; hence, progressing rapidly; said of quick consumption. II. *n.* The motion of a horse in a gallop; a gallop.

gal'lopt, pp. Galloped. S. S.

gal"lo-tan'nate, 1 gal"o-tan'ēt; 2 găl"o-tăn'āt, *n. Chem.* A salt of tannomic acid.

gal"lo-tan'nic, 1 gal"o-tan'ik; 2 găl"o-tăn'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the tannin of nut-galls. [< GALL, *n.*, + TANNIC.] — **gallotannic acid,** the tannin of nut-galls. [TANNIC ACID.

gal"lo-tan'nin, 1 gal"o-tan'in; 2 găl"o-tăn'in, *n. Chem.* See **gal"lo-tan'nic"ry,** 1 gal"o-tan'ri; 2 găl"o-tăn'ry, *n.* The black crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*); curleweberry. [< *gallon*, curlew, + BERRY.]

gal"lout-bird", 1 gal"o-tbûrd"; 2 găl"ŭ-tbîrd", *n.* A curlew, especially *Numenius borealis*. < *ga low*, curlew, + BIRD.]

Gal"lo-vid'i-an, 1 gal"o-vid'i-an; 2 găl"o-vid'i-an, *a.* & *n.* Same as GALWEGIAN.

gal'low†, *vt.* To terrify; gally.

gal'lo-way†, 1 gal'o-wē; 2 găl'o-wā, *n.* **1.** A small horse (originally of a breed cultivated at Galloway, Scotland, now nearly or quite extinct) between 13 and 15 hands high, showing activity and endurance under the saddle.

The knights and esquires are well mounted on large bay horses, the common people on little *galloways*.
SIDNEY LANIER *Boy's Froissart* bk. i, p. 25. [a. 1879.]

2. [G-] A breed of dark cattle indigenous to Galloway, Scotland. See plate of CATTLE.

The term *Galloway* is sometimes applied to the eye is rather dull and sleepy; the ear is thick and very hairy; the back is straight; the head is covered with a semi-spherical knob, tufted with hair; the legs are short and strong. E. A. MARKHAM *In House Ex. Doc. 1882–1883* p. 63. [GOV. PTG. OFF. 1883.]

Gal'lo-way², *n.* A former district in S. W. Scotland; now including Wigtownshire and Kirkcudbrightshire.

gal'low-glass†, *n.* An armed soldier or servant of a chief of ancient Ireland or some other Gaelic country. **gal'lo-glass†.**

gal'low-grass", 1 gal'o-grus"; 2 găl'o-grăs", *n.* [Old Slang.] Hemp: from the use of hemp ropes on the gallows.

gal'lows, 1 gal'ŏs; 2 găl'ŏs, *a.* [Slang.] Reckless; dashing; showy. **gal'lust.— gal'lows-ness,** *n.*

gal'lows, 1 gal'oz; 2 găl'ŏz (XIII), *n.* [GAL'LOWS-ES, 1 -oz; 2 -ăz, *pl.*] **1.** A framework of one or two posts with a cross-beam, used for the execution of criminal by hanging. **2.** A stand of corn-stalks forming a core or center for a shock, commonly made by setting the stalks of four corn-hills together near their tops. **3.** Two Irish Gallowglasses.


(From an original 16th-century drawing in the Bodleian Library.)

4. The main frame of a beam-engine; gallows-frame. **5.** [North. Eng.] A frame propping the roof of a mine, consisting of two uprights and a cross-piece. **6.** Gallows-bitts. **7.** Any contrivance from or upon which things are hung; as [Austral.], the frame on which butchers place a carcass to cut it up. **8.** *pl.* [Scot. & Colloq., U. S.] Suspenders for trousers. **gal'lus-bird.** **9.** A criminal or gallows-bird. [< AS. *galga*.] **gal'wes†.— gal'lows-balk",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A chimney crane.— **g.-bird,** *n.* One who either has been hanged or deserves hanging; an abandoned criminal. **g.-clapper†.— g.-bitts,** *n. pl. Naut.* A strong wooden frame formed like a gallows with two uprights and a cross-beam hollowed centrally on the upper side. A pair of these are fastened on the deck of a vessel to support spare masts and yards. **g.-stanchions†; g.-top†.— g.-faced,** *a.* Looking like a criminal.— **g.-frame,** *n.* **1.** The frame of a gallows. **2.** [Eng.] Same as THE structure, over a shaft, supporting the hoisting-apparatus. **3.** Same as GALLOWS, 4. **4.** Gallows-bitts.— **g.-free,** *a.* Free from the danger of being hanged.— **g.-long,** *adv.* & *a.* [Colloq.] Long and locks of straight hair.— **g.-pin†,** *n.* The beam of a gallows.— **g.-ripe,** *a.* Ready for the gallows.— **g.-strings†,** *n. pl.* The cords of a gallows.— **g.-tree,** *n.* [Rare.] A stand for holding clockwork during repairs or fittings.— **g.-tree,** *n.* A gallows. **gal'low-tree"†.**

Have they cut down the *gallowstree*?
Worcester *Cotton Keasar's Vision* st. 40.

— kind g. [Scot.], the gallows at Crieff, Perthshire. The reason of the designation is unknown.

gal'lows, 1 gal'ŏz; 2 găl'ŏz, *adv.* [Slang.] Very; as, he is *gallows* mad. **gal'lust.**

gall'some†, *a.* Full of gall; malignant. **gall'somet.**

Gal'lup, 1 gal'up; 2 găl'ŭp, *n.* A town in McKinley county, N. M.

Gal'lus, 1 gal'us; 2 găl'ŭs, *n.* [L.] *Ornith.* A genus of *Phasianidæ* including the common fowl.

Gal'lus, *n.* [L.] **1. Cornelius Gallus,** A eunuch priest of Cybele. **2. Calus Aquillius,** a Roman senator of the 1st century B. C.; colleague of Cicero in the prætorship. **3. Caius Cornelius** (66–26 B. C.), a Roman poet and soldier; destroyed Antony's fleet. **4. Calus Sulpicius,** a Roman statesman; astronomer; consul; lived about 168 B. C. **5. Calus Vibius Trebonius** (?257–253?), a Roman emperor; killed by his soldiers.

Gal-luz'zo, 1 gal-lûd'zo; 2 găl-lud'zo, *n.* A commune and village in Florence province, Italy.

gall'-vessel, *etc.* See under GALL², *n.*

gall'weed", 1 gŏl'wid"; 2 găl'wēd", *n.* The stiff gentian.

gall'wort", 1 gŏl'wûrt"; 2 găl'wîrt", *n.* Same as TOADFLAX.

gal'ly, 1 gal'i; 2 găl'y, *v. Naut.* To frighten; as, to *gally* a whale. See GALLOWL. [< AS. *á-gælwian*, astonish.]

gall'y, 1 gŏl'i; 2 găl'y, *a.* Like gall; bitter.

gal'ly, *a.* Having galls or sore spots; as, a *gally* lawn.

gal'ly-worm", *n.* Same as GALLEY-WORM.

gal'ma-l, 1 gal'ma-l; 2 găl'ma-l, *n. Mineral.* Silicate of zinc; hemimorphite. See CALAMINE.

gal'nes, *n.* Same GALINAS. **gal'nys†.**

Ga'lo-fa'ro, 1 gā'lo-fā'ro; 2 gā'lo-fă'ro, *n.* A whirlpool in the Strait of Messina; the ancient Charybdis; opposite the rock of Scylla, Sicily.

Ga'lois', 1 ga'lwā'; 2 gă'lwă', **Evariste** (é/₂₉1811–ᵐ/₂₉1832), French mathematician; founder of the theory of groups; killed in a duel.— **Galois group** (*Math.*), the group of substitutions among the roots of an equation corresponding to the group of the Galois domain of that equation.— **G. resolvent** (*Math.*), that resolvent of an equation whose roots remain the same when the group of the equation is permuted in any way whatever.

Gal-ol'si-an, 1 gal-wōl'si-an; 2 găl-wŏl'si-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Galois or his work.— **Galoisian corpus** (*Math.*) a corpus identical with each of its conjugates; a normal corpus.

ga-lon', *n.* [F.] Same as GALLOON.

gal"on-ier', *n.* [F.] A table-trousseau.

ga-loot', 1 ga-lût'; 2 gă-lŭt', *n.* [Slang.] **1.** [Eng.] A raw recruit. **2.** [U. S.] An awkward or uncouth fellow: often used as a term of good-natured depreciation. **gal-loot†.**

gal'op, 1 gal'op or ga-lō'; 2 găl'op or gă-lō', (XIII), *n.* [F.] **1.** A lively dance in double measure, or the music for such a dance. **gal'o-pade'†.** **2†.** A gallop.

gal'o-pin†, *n.* [F.] A cook's boy; scullion.

ga-lore', 1 ga-lōr'; 2 ga-lōr', *a.* Very many; abundant: used always after the noun; as, apples and nuts *galore*. [< Ir. *guleor*; go, particle prefixed to adj. to form adv., *leor*, enough.]

ga-lore', *n.* [Rare.] Abundance.

Of pretty girls there came *galore*.
WHITWOOP *Edwin Brotherton's* pt. 1, p. 54. [R. & P. 1862.]

ga-lore', *adv.* In abundance.

ga-losh', 1 ga-losh'; 2 ga-lŏsh', *n.* To cover or edge with strong or water-proof material, as a shoe. [C.]

ga-losh', 1 ga-losh'; 2 ga-lŏsh' (XIII), *n.* **1.** A wooden sole or pattern fastened with latchets: worn in the middle ages over the shoes. **2.** [Eng.] Hence, any overshoe. **3.** A legging or high gaiter. [< F. *galoche*, < LL. *calopedia*, < Gr. *kalopedion*, < *kalon*, wood (< *kalō*, burn), + *pous*, foot.] **ga-loche†.**

Gal-phim'i-a, 1 gal-fim'i-a; 2 găl-fim'i-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tropical and subtropical American evergreen shrubs of the polypetalous family *Malpighiaceæ*, with small opposite leaves and terminal racemes of yellow or reddish flowers. Several species are in ornamental cultivation. [Anagram of MALPIGHIA.]

gal'pen, 1 gal'pĕn; 2 găl-pĕn', *n.* [S. Am.] A building on a farm for the use of laborers.

galt', 1 gŏlt; 2 gălt, *n.* 1. *Geol.* Clay-beds between the Upper and Lower English Greensand. See table under GEOLOGY. 2. [Prov. Eng.] Firm and compact clay; brick-clay. [< Norw. *gald* hard earth.] — **galt'y,** *a.*

Galt², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bear pig.

Galt, *n.* **Sir Alexander Tilloch** (?/₄1817–?/₁₀1893), a Canadian statesman and author; son of John; Minister of Finance and High Commissioner. **2. John** (?/₄1779–?/₁₀ 1839), a Scottish novelist; author of *Annals of the Parish*, etc. He founded the town in Waterloo S. district, Ontario province, Canada.

Gal'ton, 1 gal'tŏn; 2 găl'tŏn, **Sir Francis** (?/₁₀1822–?/₁₀1911). An English traveler, anthropologist, and statistician proposed by Galton to account for ancestral inheritance, which assigned to the parents one-fourth each, to the grandparents one-fourth of one-fourth, or one-sixteenth each, and so on.— **Galton's formula,** a formula from which the natality can be estimated by subtracting the combined age of the parents from the constant 91¼.— **Galton's method,** a speedy and satisfactory method of collecting material for scientific research by distributing tables of questions among a number of persons and comparing the answers to determine the problem under investigation: the method of the questionary.— **Galton's weights** (*Psychophys.*), a set of brass weights used in experiments for establishing Weber's law.— **Galton's whistle,** a whistle capable of giving a very high note used in experiments for determining the highest audible pitch.

Gal-to'ni-a, 1 gal-tō'ni-a; 2 gal-tō'ni-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of bulbous herbs, the summer hyacinths. They belong to the lily family and have tunicated bulbs and drooping bell-shaped fragrant flowers on tall leafless scapes. [< Prof. Francis *Galton*.]

gal'tropt, *n. Her.* Same as CALTROP.

ga'lu'chat', 1 ga'lū'shă'; 2 gă'lū'chă', *n.* [F.] Chagreen made into an ornamental leather.

Galvani-graph, *n.* [< GALVANI, *pt.* To proceed joyfully and exultantly: a telescope-word invented by Lewis Carroll, combining "gallop" and "triumph."

He left it dead, and with its head
He went *galumphing* back.
LEWIS CARROLL *Through the Looking Glass* i. 22. [MACM. 1872.]

ga-lun'cha, 1 ga-lun'cha; 2 ga-lun'cha, *n.* [Hind.] An exchange of compliments. **gal'un-ga.** A diuretic property, from two East-Indian plants (*Tinospora cordifolia* and *T. crispa*) of the moonseed family (*Menispermaceæ*); also, applied to the plants themselves.

ga'luth, 1 gā'luth; 2 gā'luth, *n.* [Heb.] Exile; used in accounts of the exile of the Jews from the Holy Land. **go'lust.**

galv., *abbr.* Galvanic; galvanism.

Gal'va, 1 gal'vo; 2 găl'va, *n.* A town in Henry county, Ill.

Gal-va'ni, 1 gal-vē'ni; 2 găl-vā'ni, **Luigi** (?/₂1737–¹²/₂1798). An Italian physiologist and physicist, who discovered galvanism.

gal-van'ic, 1 gal-van'ik; 2 găl-văn'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining or relating to galvanism, or electricity produced by chemical action; voltaic.

The term *Galvanic* fluid is justly applied to animal electricity, which Galvani was the first to discover.
SIR H. DAVY *Elements of Chem. Phil.* p. 684. p. 571. [BL. & CO.]

2. Resembling the movements of a limb of a dead animal subjected to an electric current; spasmodic; unreal; as, a *galvanic* movement. [< *Galvani*, of Bologna.] **gal-va'ni-form.— galvanic pile,** a pile of disks of two metals, one more oxidizable than the other, placed alternately, and having between them paper moistened with acids: used by Volta in his electric experiments.— **gal-van'i-ted,** *a.*

gal'va-nism, 1 gal'va-nizm; 2 găl'va-nĭşm, *n.* **1.** Current electricity, especially that arising from chemical action, as distinguished from that generated by heat or induction; a name for voltaic electricity. **2.** The branch of electric science that treats of such currents. **3.** *Med.* The application of a continuous electric current from voltaic cells, as distinguished from *faradism* and *franklinism*. [< F. *galvanisme*, < *Galvani*, professor of anatomy at Bologna.] — **gal'va-nist,** *n.* One proficient in galvanism.— **gal"va-nis'ti-cal,** *a.*

gal"va-ni-za'tion, *n.* **1.** The process of covering with a metallic coating by a galvanic process; electroplating. **2.** The act of treating with or the state of being physically affected by a voltaic current. **gal"va-ni-sa'tion†.**

gal'va-nize, 1 gal'va-naiz; 2 găl'va-nīz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZING.] **1.** To treat with a continuous voltaic electric current, as from a galvanic battery: specif., to use voltaic electricity for restoring the consciousness or exciting the muscular action of, as a corpse.

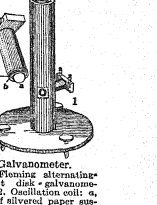
You may *galvanize* the nerve of a corpse till the action of a limb startles the spectator with the appearance of life.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* third series, ser. ix, p. 513. [M. 1870.]

2. Hence, to imbue with factitious life or animation; as, to *galvanize* a forgotten issue. **3.** To coat with metal by the galvanic process; electroplate.— **galvanized iron,** iron coated with tin by galvanic process and then immersed in a zinc-bath: frequently but almost always the sheets are coated with zinc by immersion in a molten bath of that metal, without galvanization.— **gal'va-niz"er, gal'va-nis"er,** *n.*

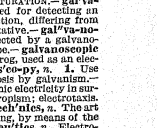
gal"va-no-, 1 gal'va-no-; 2 găl'va-no-. Derived from the name *Galvani*: a combining form.— **gal"va-no-cau'ter-y,** *n.* Pertaining to the heat caused by an electric current employed in cauterization.— **gal"va-no-cau"ter-i-za'tion,** *n.* The operation or result of cauterizing by electricity. **gal"va-no-cau'ter-y‡.— gal"va-no-chem'i-cal,** *a.* Noting the chemical effect of a galvanic current.— **gal"va-no-cu"rent-tilt-y,** *n. Physiol.* Muscular contractility caused by stimulus of the galvanic current.— **gal-van'o-glyph,** *n.* A relief printing-surface produced by electrotyping from an etched copper or zinc plate; also, a picture printed from such a plate.— **gal-va'no-gal'va-nom'e-ter,** *n.* The art or process of making galvanoglyphs. See GLYPHOGRAPHY.— **gal"va-no-glyph'ic,** *a.*— **gal'va-no-graph,** *n.* A printing-surface resembling an engraved copperplate, produced by an electrotype process from a drawing made with viscid ink on a sheet of zinc; also, an impression taken from such a plate.— **gal"va-nog'ra-phy,** *n.*— **gal"va-no-graph'ic,** *a.*— **gal"va-nol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of galvanic phenomena.— **gal"va-no'l-gist,** *n.*— **gal"va-no-mag-net'ic,** *a.* Same as ELECTROMAGNETIC.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

gal"va-nom'e-ter, 1 gal"va-nom'i-ter; 2 găl"va-nŏm'e-ter, *n. Elec.* An apparatus for measuring current-strength or potential difference, usually having a magnetic needle freely suspended within a wire coil, so that an electric current in the latter causes a deflection of the magnet increasing with the strength of the current. [< GALVANO- + Gr. *metron*, measure.]— **absolute galvanometer,** a galvanometer having absolute calibration, and permitting the current to be determined directly from the deflection of a needle. — **aperiodic g.,** a non-oscillating or dead-beat galvanometer.— **cosine g.,** a galvanometer registering the strength of the current as proportionate to the cosine of the angle of the deflection of its needle.— **damped or dead-beat g.,** one in which the needle as-sumes its deflection without os-cillation.— **detector g.,** one of low deflected by oscillations resistance, for testing electrical tro through coil; *b*, wire wires.— **differential g.,** one hav- winding of coil.


Galvanometer.

ing two coils so wound as to tend to deflect its needle equally but in opposite directions: for measuring the comparative strength of currents.— **gal"va-nom'e-ter-shunt",** *n.* A shunt circuit placed around a sensitive galvanometer to protect it from a strong current or to diminish its sensitiveness.— **mirror g.,** one in which the magnet's movements are shown by the movements on a graduated scale of a ray reflected from a mirror borne by it. **reflecting g.†.— oscillation g.,** one used for detecting and measuring electric waves in wireless telegraphy: invented by Ewing.— **sine g.,** one having a vertical coil that can be turned about a vertical axis so as to follow the needle in its deflection until the needle lies in the plane of the coil. The strength of the current is proportionate to the sine of the angle between the magnetic meridian and the final position of the coil.— **tangent g.,** one with a deflecting coil around a short needle supported at the center. The strength of the current is proportionate to the tangent of the needle's angle of deflection.— **gal"va-nom'et-ric,** *a.* Pertaining to, measured by, or using a galvanometer. **gal"va-no-met'ri-cal†.— gal'va-no-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*


Tangent Galvanometer.

gal'va-nom'e-try, 1 gal'va-nom'i-tri; 2 găl'va-nŏm'e-try, *n.* The science, art, or process of measuring electric currents; rheometry.

gal"va-no-mo'tive, *a.* Having the movements regulated by a galvanic current; said of a needle.— **gal"va-no-plas'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to galvanoplasty.— **gal"va-no-plas'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **gal"va-no-plas'tics,** *n.* The electric working of art made by electrocoating with metal a plaster model and removing the core. **2.** A process for decorating glassware by galvanoplasty.— **gal"va-no-plas'ty,** *n. Elec.* The reproduction of the forms of objects by electrodeposition: electrotypy. **gal'va-no-plas'tics†.— gal'va-no-plat'er,** *n.* An electrotyper.— **gal'va-no-pune'ture,** *n.* Same as ELECTROPUNCTURE.— **gal'va-no-scope,** *n.* An instrument employed for detecting an electric current and showing its direction, differing from a galvanometer in being only qualitative.— **gal"va-nos'co-pic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or detected by a galvanoscope; also, constituting a galvanoscope.— **galvanoscope frog,** the hind legs of a frog recently killed, used as an electroscope or galvanoscope.— **gal"va-nos'co-py,** *n.* **1.** Use of the galvanoscope. **2.** *Med.* Diagnosis by galvanism.— **gal"va-no-surger-y,** *n.* Use of galvanic electricity in surgery.— **gal"va-no-tac'tic,** *a.*— **gal"va-no-tech'nics,** *n.* The art of depositing metals, as in electroplating, by means of the electric current.— **gal"va-no-ther'a-peu'tics,** *n.* Electrotherapeutics. **gal"va-no-ther'a-py†.— gal"va-no-ther-mom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the heat generated by an electric current, for measuring the current by the heat it generates.— **gal"va-no-ther"my,** *n.* Production of heat by galvanism.— **gal"va-not'o-nus,** *n.* Same as ELECTROTONUS.— **gal"va-no-ton'ic,** *a.*— **gal"va-no'type-plasm,** *n. Biol.* The movements first set in organisms, especially very simple forms, by the passage of electric currents through them. The curvature is usually toward the positive electrode.— **gal"va-no-type'ic,** *a.*

gal'yer, 1 gal'yer; 2 găl'yer, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To move rapidly. **gal'ver-ly†,** *adv.* Nimbly; quickly.

Gal'ves-ton, 1 gal'ves-tun; 2 găl'ves-tŏn, *n.* **1.** A county on the S. E. coast of Texas, on the western side of Galveston Bay, a large inlet from the Gulf of Mexico; 835 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat, the principal seaport of Texas, on a low islet at the mouth of the bay; ruinously inundated in 1900.

Gal'way, 1 gôl'wē; 2-gal'wā, n. **1. Lord** (1647–1720), Henry de Massue, Marquis de Ruvigny; an English general; born in France; fought at the Boyne. **Gal'lo-way.** 2. A county in Connaught province, Ireland; 2,342 sq. m. 3. Its capital; three times besieged. **4. G. Bay,** a bay between Galway and Clare counties, W. Ireland; 30 by 18 m.

Gal-we'gian, 1 gāl-wē'jăn; 2 gāl-wē'ġĭ-ăn, n. & a. Of or pertaining to Galloway. **II.** n. A native of Galloway.

Gal'zieh-te, 1 gāl'zĭh-tē; 2 gāl'zēh-tē, n. An African cattle-disease resulting from a trypanosome (*Trypanosoma Duttoni*).

gam, 1 gam; 2 găm, v. [GAMMED, GAMM'D; GAM'MING.] *Naut.* **I.** *t.* To make a call upon; exchange visits or other courtesies with: said especially of calls or visits exchanged by officers and sailors of fishing- or whaling-vessels.

On Sept. 20 we met the bark Atlantic of New Bedford and *'gammed'* her. J. H. B. ROBINSON in *The Sun* [New York] May 1, 1892, p. 1, col. 2.

II. *i.* To congregate in a school, as whales; collect and swim together. 2. To visit or call; exchange courtesies: said of fishing-vessels or their crews. [VAR. of JAM, *v.*]

gam, *n.* **1.** A herd of whales. 2. An exchange of visits between whaling-vessels and their crews.

What does the whale do when an enemy another whaler in any sort of decent weather? She has a *'Gam,'* a thing so utterly unknown to all other ships that they never heard of the name even.

H. MELVILLE *Moby-Dick*, p. 267. [c. 1853.]

ga'ma1, 1 gō'mə; 2 gā'ma, *n. Bot.* A tropical American mimosaceous tree (*Inga laurina*) which bears large pods filled with an edible, watery, sweetish pulp. The gama is much grown in northern South America as a shade-tree for coffee-shrubs.

Ga'ma2, 1 gō'mə; 2 gā'ma, **Vasco da** (1469?–1525). A Portuguese navigator; commanded the first expedition to circumnavigate Africa and reach India wholly by sea.

Gam'a-el, 1 gam'ā-el; 2 găm'a-ēl, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *I Esd.* viii. 29.

ga'ma-grass'', 1 gō'mə-grus'; 2 gā'ma-ġras', *n.* A grass (*Tripsacum dactyloides*) with very large culms from 4 to 7 feet high: used for fodder in the southern United States.

gamahé', *n.* A cameo; also, a talismanic stone. **gamaieu'.**

Ga-ma'li-el, 1 gə-mā'lĭ-el; 2 ga-mā'lĭ-ēl, *n. Bib.* **1.** A prince of Manasseh in the Exodus. *Num.* x, 23. **2.** A Pharisee; preceptor of St. Paul, *Acts* v, 34, [Bib., God is avenger.]

Ga-ma'li-el Smith. Pen-name of Jeremy Bentham.

Gam'a-ri'as, 1 gam'ə-rī'əs; 2 găm'a-rī'as, n. *Bib.* (Douai).

ga-mash'es, *n. pl.* Leggings for high boots; short spatter-dashes worn by horsemen, especially in Scotland. **gamach'es; gra-mash'es.**

Ga-mas'i-dæ, 1 ga-mas'ĭ-dē; 2 ga-mās'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of metastigmatous acaridans with chelicerate mandibles and filiform palpi; beetle-mites or spider-mites. **Gam'a-sus,** *n.* (t. g.)—**gam'a-sid,** *a. & n.*—**gam'a-soid,** *a.*

ga-mass', 1 ga-mas'; 2 ga-măs', *n.* Same as CAMASS.

gamb, 1 gamb; 2 găm, *n.* A leg; shank; in heraldry, the entire fore leg of a beast. [F. *gambe*, < It. *gamba*, leg, hoof; cp. L. *camur*, crooked, and W. *cam*, crooked.] **gambe; jambet.**

gam'ba1, 1 gam'ba; 2 găm'ba, *n.* [GAMB-AE; -BI; 2 -bē, *pl.*] The metacarpus or metatarsus, as in ungulates. [< LL. *gamba*, hoof: see GAMB.]

gam'ba2, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* **1.** Same as VIOL DA GAMBA.—**gamba bass** (*organ-building*), a 16-foot organ gamba. **double gamba; gamba major;**—**gam'ba-work'',** *n.* The gamba-stops collectively.

gam-bade', 1 gam-bād', -bē'do; 2 găm-bād', -bā'do, *n.* **1. gam-ba'do,** 1 A legging to protect from mud; a spatterdash. 2. *pl.* Boot-like leathers attached to a saddle, protecting the feet and serving as stirrups. **3.** An unreckoning, prank, or flourish. [< It. *gamba*, leg, < LL. *gamba*, leg; see GAMB.]

gam'ba-goose'', 1 gam'bə-gūs'; 2 găm'ba-ġūs', *n.* A spur-winged goose.

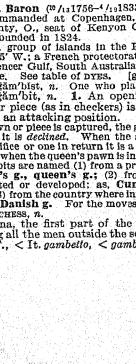
gam'bang, 1 gŭm'bəng; 2 găm'băng, *n.* A Javanese xylophone of wood or metal, resembling the marimba.

gam-beer', 1 gam-bir'; 2 găm-bēr', *vt.* To gaff (smekeree) when they are swimming: said of a boat beside a vessel. **gam-beer'ing-d''ron,** *n.* A smackerel-gaff.

gam'be-son†, *n.* An old-time defensive coat of leather or of cloth stuffed and quilted.

gam'bet, 1 gam'bet; 2 găm'bĕt, *n.* A sandpiper of the genus *Totanus*: specif.: the European redshank. (*T. calidris*). [< F. *gambette*, dim. of OF. *gambe*, leg; see GAMB.] **gam'bet-snipe'',**

Gam-bet'ta, 1 gam-bet'ə or (F.) gaṅ'be'tä'; 2 găm-bĕt'a or (F.) găṅ'bē'tä', **Léon Michel** (1838–82). French lawyer, statesman, and premier.



gam-bette', 1 gam-bet'; 2 găm-bĕt', *n. Organ-building.* A four-foot gamba.

Gam'bi-a, 1 gam'bĭ-ə; 2 găm'bi-a, *n.* **1.** A river in Gambia; 700 m. long to the Atlantic ocean. **2.** A British crown colony in West Africa, about 14° N. lat.; colony proper, 4 sq. m.; protectorate, 4,130 sq. m.; capital, Bathurst.

gam'bier, 1 gam'bir; 2 găm'bēr, *n.* [Malay.] Pale catechu. **gam'bi-a1;** **gam'bir.** Man-at-arms Wearing Quilted Gambeson. (End of 14th century.)

Gam'bier, *n.* **1. James, Baron** (30/31 1756–4/11 1833), an English admiral who commanded at Copenhagen, 1807. **2.** A town in Knox county, O., seat of Kenyon College (Protestant Episcopal), founded in 1824.

Gam'bier Is'lands. **1.** A group of islands in the Pacific, lat. 23° 8′ S., long. 134° 58′ W.; a French protectorate. **2.** A group of islands in Spencer Gulf, South Australia.

gam'bin, *n.* A coal-tar dye. See table of DYES. [gamba. **gam'bist,** 1 gam'bist; 2 găm'bĭst, *n.* One who plays the

gam'bit, 1 gam'bĭt, *n.* **1.** In opening in chess in which a pawn or piece (as in checkers) is sacrificed or risked to obtain an attacking position.

When the proffered piece is captured, the gambit is *accepted*; if otherwise, it is *declined*. When the second player offers the first sacrifice or one in return it is a **counter-gambit,** as when the opponent's pawn is involved a **center-g.** Other gambits are named (1) from a principal piece involved; as, **king's g., queen's g.;** (2) from the player by whom originated or developed; as, **Cunningham's g., Evans g.;** or (3) from the country where invented and chiefly practised; as, **Danish g.** For the moves of the best-known gambits, see CHESS, n.

2. In the game of hnefatafl, the first part of the game, which consists in getting all the men outside the squares originally occupied. [F., < It. *gambetto*, < *gamba*, leg; see GAMBADE.]

gam'ble, 1 gam'bl; 2 găm'bl, *v.* [GAM'BLED, GAM'BLD†; **gam'bl†,** 1 GAM'BLING.] **I.** *t.* To lose, squander, or dispose of by gaming; followed by *away*; as, to *gamble away* a fortune.

II. *i.* To play a game, especially a game of chance, for stakes; risk money or other possession on an event, chance, or contingency; pretend to buy or sell, depending upon chance variations in prices for gain; as, to *gamble* for drinks; to *gamble* on the turn of a card. [Prop. *gamm*, freq. of ME. *gamenen*, < AS. *gamentan*: see GAME, *v.*]—**gam'bling-hell'',** *n.* A resort for gambling.—**gambling-house,** *n.* A gambling-hell.

For a government supported by the profits of a *gambling-hell* . . . what Englishman can feel sympathy?

THOLLOPE *West Indies* p. 125. [c. 1860.]

—**gam'ble-some,** *a.* Given to gambling; disposed to gamble.—**gam'ble-some-ness,** *n.*

gam'ble1, *n.* [Collog.] A gambling venture or transaction; hence, anything in which there is a feature of chance.

gam'ble2, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A leg; shank.

gam'bler, 1 gam'blər; 2 găm'bler, *n.* One who gambles; especially, one who makes gambling his business.

As in every Spanish American country, the natives are inveterate *gamblers*. A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* p. 251. [ca. a. co. 1867.]

gam'bo, 1 gam'bō; 2 găm'bo, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sledge-like vehicle used in farming, lumbering, etc.

gam-boge', 1 gam-bōj'or -bōj'; 2 găm-bōġ' or -bōġ' (XIII), *n.* A brownish gum resin obtained from species of *Garcinia* in Siam, Cochin China, and Ceylon. It occurs in commerce in sticks or rolls, and when powdered is used as a yellow pigment. Medicinally it is a drastic cathartic. Siam gamboge is produced by *G. hanburii*, Ceylon gamboge by *G. morella*. *G. pictoria* yields Cambodge an f an oil. [< *Camboja*, Cambodia, in Farther India.]

gam-booge'r.—**American gamboge,** a yellow gum resin obtained from several species of *Hypericum*, especially *V. guianensis*, *V. baccifera*, and *V. cessiliflora*.—**extract of g.,** a pigment consisting of gamboge and alumina.—**false g.,** a gum resin yielded by an East-Indian clusiaceous tree (*Garcinia pictoria*).—**Mexican g.,** a resin like gamboge, obtained from a Mexican tree (*Vismia mexicana*).—**gam-bo'gi-an, gam-bo'gic,** *a.*—**gam-bo'gi-ate,** *n.* A salt of gamboge acid.

gam-bo'gic, 1 gam-bō'jĭk; 2 găm-bō'ġĭc, *a. Chem.* Characterizing an acid present in gamboge. **gam-bo'dic.**

gam'bol, 1 gam'bəl; 2 găm'bol, *n.* Quilted or padded as a gambeson; especially, quilted in folds so as to be stiffer in one direction than in another: said of leather or fabrics. [< OF. *gambeçon*, *gambaçon*, *gambaison*, *gambeson*(-), < OHG. *wamba*, belly.] **gam'boi'se-rie',** *n.* [F.] Gamboised work.

gam'boi, 1 gam'boi; 2 găm'boi, *vi.* [BOLED or -BOLLED, -BOILD†; -BOL-ING or -BOI-LING.] To skip spottively about, as children or lambs; frisk and leap in play; caper; frolic. Syn.: see FRISK.

gam'boi, *n.* A skipping about in sport; playful leaping. [< OF. *gambois*, < It. *gamba*, leg, < LL. *gamba*, leg; see GAMB.] Syn.: see FROLIC.

gam'bone†, *n. & n.* Same as GAMMON2.

gam'bre1, 1 gam'bre; 2 găm'brĕ, *vt.* [-BRELED or -BRELLED; -BREL-ING or -BREL-LING.] **1.** To hang up by means of a gambrel. **2.** To give a crook or curb to, as a rod; make with a double pitch. **gam'brif.**

gam'bre1, *n.* **1.** The hock of a horse or other animal. **2.** The crooked piece which like a horse's hind leg, used to hang up an animal's carcass while dressing it. **3.** A gambrel roof. [< OF. *gambe*; see GAMB.]

gam'brel, *n.* **gambrel roof,** having its slope broken by an obtuse angle: double-pitched roof; curb roof.

Gam-bri'nus, 1 gam-brī'nŭs; 2 găm-brī'nŭs, *n.* (1251–1294) Duke of Brabant; reputed inventor of beer. **2.** A figurative name for a king holding a foaming glass. [Possibly a corruption of *Jean Primus*, "John the First."]

gam'brook1, 1 gam-brūk'; 2 găm-brūk', *n.* 1. A light, well-built cloth of worsted and linen, used for linings. **2.** A twilled linen lining-material. [< *Gombroon*, Per. seaport.]

gam'dc-boo, 1 gam'də-bū; 2 găm'de-bōō, *n.* [Afr.] A small tree (*Celtis brevistylosa*) of the elm family of South Africa, having a tough fiber; stinkwood.

game, 1 gēm; 2 ġām, *n.* [GAMED; GAM'ING.] **I.** *t.* To lose or wager at play; gamble. **II.** *i.* To gamble with cards, dice, or the like; play a game for money or other wager.

As the plague takes away life, doth *gaming* goods.

BOURNE *Antiquities of Newcastle* p. 181. [c. a. co. 1857.]

2†. To engage in any sport or diversion; play. **3†.** To rejoice; be glad: in Old English frequently impersonal with dative. [< AS. *gamenian*, < *gamen*, sport.]

game1, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to game. (1) Suitable for hunting; as, a *game* animal. (2) Composed of the flesh of such animals; as, a *game* pie. **2.** Having the pluck or unyielding spirit of a game-cock; ready to begin or to continue a fight or struggle; unflinching; courageous; to be *game*: sometimes used in a sense approaching the adverbial.

Hale mounted the scaffold saying only that he wished he had another life to lose to his country. . . . Hale was a brave man, and standers to observe that he met his fate like a brave man—that, as a more vulgar criminal would have said, he 'died *game*.'

BENJAMIN GAY *United States* p. 97. [a. 1881.]

3. [Slang.] Ready; willing: followed by *for* or an infinitive; as, *game* to go; *game for* a run.

game2, *a.* [Collog.] Lame or crooked; as, a *game* leg.

game, *n.* **1.** A contest for recreation or amusement, to be won by chance, skill, or endurance, or by any or all combined; also, a particular kind of such contest, or the method or art employed in it; as, a *game* of dominoes; baseball has been a favorite *game*.

The expression **games of chance** is used to describe those contests the outcome of which is largely governed by chance, as in cards, dice, and gambling games generally, and in opposition to **games of skill** the result of which depends largely upon the dexterity of the contestant.

2. *pl.* Specif., athletic contests, especially those held at stated times; as, the spring *games* at a college. **3.** Any exercise for diversion or amusement; a play.

And with hearts warmer grown as your heads grow more cool,
Play over the old *game* of going to school.

WHITTIER *Quaker Alumni* st. 1.

4. The number of points that must be scored to win a match; sometimes, as in tennis, the final point that wins the game; as, 100 is the *game*. **5.** A point, in certain games of cards, added to the score of that player whose cards count up the highest. **6.** Any plan or scheme pursued, particularly with the design of surpassing or defeating others; a struggle or contest in general; project; as, to see through one's *game*; the *game* of politics. **7.** Success in any match, contested sport, or struggle; as, the *game* is yours.

Napoleon has himself said that in war the *game* is with him who commits the fewest faults. C. H. VINCE *Three Centuries of Modern History* p. 570. [A. 1878.]

8. Jest as opposed to earnest; joke; sport; as, his talk is mere *game*; to make *game* of one. **9.** Wild animals collectively, or any wild animal hunted or taken for sport, or for its meat or fur; the edible or prepared flesh of such an animal; specif., pheasants, partridges, grouse, bustards, etc.; as, to dine on *game*.

The country around is full of large *game*, especially elephants.

R. F. BURTON *Lake Regions Cent. Africa* p. 54. [a. 1887.]

10. Figuratively, any object of pursuit; person or thing aimed at; as, the *game* has escaped us. **11.** The chase, falconry, or similar field-sport. **12.** A game-cock; game-fowl. **13†.** A flock (of swans). **14†.** Amorous play; intrigue; gallantry. [< AS. *gamen*, sport.] Syn.: see FROLIC; sport.—**big game,** the larger hunted quadrupeds; also, any great object of risky struggle.—**brace g.,** a concerted arrangement by two players—usually cadet and banker in a gambling-place—to cheat a third person.—**call g.,** a game, specifically billiards or pool, in which the player calls out the intention of his next shot, and does not score unless he fulfils it.—**close g.** (*Chess*), a method of initiating play in which the center of the board is occupied by the pawns and in which the king's pawn is generally moved forward only one square. For the openings which take this form of the game, see CHESS, n.—**duck-wing g.,** a game-fowl with wing-bars simulating the mirrors of a duck.—**g. at odds,** a handicap: a term used in horse-racing.—**game-bag',** *n.* A bag to hold a sportsman's game; also, all the game taken.—**g.-ball,** *n.* In court-tennis, rackets, etc., a score after which the side making the score needs but one more point.—**g.-bird,** *n.* Any bird commonly hunted as game, as turkey, wild duck, or partridge.—**g.-cart,** *n.* A light four-wheeled open vehicle with one seat in front and a groom's seat behind: originally designed for use on the Scottish and Welsh moors.—**g.-cock,** *n.* The male of the game-fowl, bred and trained for fighting.—**g.-egg,** *n.* An egg laid by a game-hen, or which may yield a game-cock.—**g.-fish,** *n.* A choice, gamy food-fish; any fish the capture of which requires skill and affords sport.—**g.-fowl,** *n.* One of several breeds of fancy poultry remarkable for their courage. The principal breeds are known as **pit games,** bred with more regard to courage and muscularity than color, and **exhibition games,** having exceptionally long legs and neck, and small tail-feathering.—**g.-gall,** *n.* A cutting retort.—**g.-hawk,** *n.* [Scot.] The peregrine falcon, which preys upon grouse and other game.—**g.-hole,** *n.* In mining, the mining hole or passage.—**g.-house,** *n.* A gambling-house.—**game-keep'er,** *n.* A person having the care of game, especially in a preserve or park.—**g. law,** *n.* A law to preserve game by regulating the seasons and the manner of taking it.—**g. preserve,** *n.* A park or other tract in which game takes refuge and is preserved and protected from sportsmen.—**g.-preserver,** *n.*—**g.-fished** (-fisht), *n.* One who rents the privilege of shooting and fishing over an estate or tract.—**gum g.** [Slang, U. S.], an attempt to deceive.—**head of g.,** the stock of game in a preserve.—**long g.** driving, driving and playing full shots through the green.—**open g.** 1. *Chess.* The tactics by which both players move their king's pawns, each to its fourth square, at the opening of the game. A gambling game where unlimited betting is permitted. 3. *Football.* The use of kicking and running tactics as opposed to scrimmages and close formations.—**round g.,** a game, usually of cards, in which each of the several participants plays for himself.—**short g.** (*Golf*), approaching and putting.—**the g. is up.** *Hunting.* The game is started. 2. [Colloq.] The plan has fallen through; the scheme is a failure.—**game'ful,** *a.* **1.** Full of games; sportive. 2. Abounding in game animals.—**game'less,** *a.* Having no game.—**game'some,** *a.* Playful; sportive; frolicsome.—**game'some-ness,** *n.*—**game'ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a game manner; pluckily. **2†.** Gally; sportively.—**game'ness,** *n.* Pluck; bravery; courage.

game'-fowl', *n.* **gall, g.-hawk,** etc. See GAME.

game'sel, 1 gam'sel; 2 găm'sĕl, *vi.* [Dial. or Obs.] To play games; frolic.

game'ly1-on, 1 gə-mē'lĭ-ən; 2 ga-mē'lĭ-ŏn, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* The seventh Attic (marrying) month. See CALENDAR.

ga-menc', 1 ge-mānt'; 2 ga-mēn', *n.* Madder that has been dried and powdered without removing the rind.

game's'ome, 1 gēm'səm; 2 ġām'som, *a.* Playful; sportive; **game'sum'e,** } gay; merry.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.*

game'ster, 1 gēm'stər; 2 ġām'ster, *n.* One who is addicted to games of chance; a gambler. 3. [Prov. Eng.] A competitor at athletic games. **3†.** A gay, sportive person. **4†.** A prostitute. **5†.** A swan-keeper.—**game'stress,** *n. fem.* [Rare.]

gam'ete, 1 gam'ĭt; 2 găm'ēt, *n. Biol.* A sexual reproductive cell, naked or invested with a membrane, motile or nonsmotile; a generat.ve cell. Gametes are developed from mother-cells in the testes and ovary. By the conjugation, or fusion, of two gametes a new cell is produced. A sexual process similar to conjugation occurs in some protozoans, and in these the reproductive cells are termed gametes, as are the sexual cells of higher organisms. In algæ and fungi, the gametes being externally similar, conjugation is isogamous and sexuality is not known as a separate fact. In higher plants the gametes are differentiated into male (*spermatozoid*) and female (*egg*), and their fusion is called *fertilization*. The product is termed a *zygote* or *oospore*. Free-swimming isogamous reproductive cells are usually somewhat club-shaped, ciliated, and destitute of a wall (*Ulothrix*, *Botrydium*) and are termed *planogametes*. Similar gametes, nonciliated, are found in *Spirogyra*.

This process of fusion between the two kinds of reproductive cells, which are termed *gametes* . . . is the process sometimes spoken of as the fertilization of the female cell, and as the result is the establishment of a new individual.

Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. ix. p. 315.

[< Gr. *gamete*, wife, < *gamos*, marriage.] **—gam'e-tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a gamete. **ga-me'tic1-al-ly,** *adv.*—**gam'e-tan'gi-um,** *n.* [-a, *pl.*] The cell or organ in which gametes are produced. **gam'e-tangef.**—**gam'e-toid,** *a.* Having the form of, but not the ability to become, real gametes.

gam'e-to-gen'e-sis, 1 gam'ĭ-tō-jen'ə-sĭs; 2 găm'e-to-ġĕn'e-sis, *n.* Reforming or reproducing through gametes or generative sperm- and egg-cells.—**gam'e-tog'e-nous,** *a.* Relating to or resembling gametogenesis; producing sperm- and egg-cells, or gametes.—**gam'e-tog'eny,** *n. Biol.* The formation of gametes. **gam'e-to-gen'e-sist.**—**gam'e-to-go'ni-um,** *n. Zool.* A gametocyte.—**gam'e-to-phore,** *n. Bot.* A modified branch or filament which bears reproductive organs or gametes, as in certain liverworts.—**gam'e-to-phyll,** *n. Bot.* A modified leaf on which reproductive organs are borne.

gam'e-to-phyte, 1 gam'ĭ-tō-fīt; 2 găm'e-to-fīt, *n.*

Bot. That phase or generation of a thallophytic plant which produces the sexual organs: distinguished from the asexual form. The gametophyte is the haplogamic phase in the life-history of a plant, and is composed of simple cells not in a condition of prolonged sexual fusion: contrasted with *sporophyte*. [< Gr. *gamet* (see GAMETE) + *phyton*, plant, < *phyō*, grow.] —**gam'e-to-phyt'ic**, *a.*

game'y, *a.* Same as GAMY.

gam'ic, 1 gam'ik; 2 găm'ic, *a.* 1. Pertaining to or produced by the congress of the sexes; sexual. 2. Capable of development only after fecundation; as, *gamic* ova. [< Gr. *gamikos*, < *gamos*, marriage.]

gam'in, 1 gam'in *or* (*F.*) ga'măn'; 2 găm'in *or* (*F.*) gă''măn', *n.* [F.] A precocious and mischievous lad who runs about the streets and public places of a city, usually living precariously; a street arab.

gam'ing, 1 gēm'in; 2 găm'ing, *n.* The act of playing games for stakes; gambling.

I have always, so far as it was in my power, endeavoured to discourage *gaming* in the camp. WASHINGTON in Sparke's *Writings of Washington, Feb. 8, 1758*: vol. ii. pt. i. p. 132. [*n. a.* & *co.* 1834.]

—**gam'ing-house'**, *n.* A gambling-house.—**g.-room**, *n.*—**g.-table**, *n.* A table used in gambling, especially one furnished with apparatus for gaming.

Gam'ka, 1 găm'ka; 2 găm'ka, *n.* A river in Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa. **Great Lion't.**

gam'la, 1 gām'la; 2 găm'la, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] An earthen water-jar; gumlah.

gam'ma, 1 gam'a; 2 găm'a, *n.* 1. The third letter (Γ, γ) and second consonant in the Greek alphabet, sounded like *g* in *go*, and as a numeral representing 3. 2. Mus. Same as GAMUT. **gam'met'**, 3. A common European noctuid moth (*Plusia gamma*), having a silvery v-shaped spot on the wing. [L., < Gr. *gamma*.] —**gam'ma-gran'ule**, *n.* A granule staining with basic dyes found in the white corpuscles of patients suffering from leucocythemia.

gam'ma-cism, 1 gam'a-sizm; 2 găm'a-cĭsm, *n.* Inability to utter such consonants as *g*, *k*: guttural stammering. [< Gr. *gamma*.] **gam'ma-cis'mus**, *n.*

Gam'ma-dīm, 1 gam'a-dim; 2 găm'a-dĭm, *n. pl. Bib. Ussh.* xxvii, 11. **Gam'ma-dīm'ī**, *pl.*

gam-ma'di-on, 1 ga-mē'di-on; 2 gă-mā'dĭ-ŏn, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] [Gr.] A capital gamma, formerly used as an ornament on Greek and other ecclesiastical vestments; in the plural, a cross formed of four such figures. **gam-ma'di-on'ī**. See illus. under SYMBOL, fig. 3.

Gam-mar'i-dæ, 1 ga-mar'i-dē; 2 gă-mär'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of gammaridean amphipods, comprising those having perfect maxilliped, the posterior caudal segments distinct, and the seventh laminar. [< GAMMARUS.] **Gam'ma-rif'ni-**—**gam'ma-ri'na**, *n. pl. Crust.* A tribe or subtribe of amphipods, with a fully developed pleon, six pairs of pleopods (the sixth with endopodites), and maxilliped. **Gam'ma-rin'e-a**, *n. pl. Crust.* Same as —**gam'ma-rid'e-an**, **gam'ma-roid'e-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**Gam'ma-ri'na**, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Gammaridea*.—**gam'ma-rine**, *a.*—**gam'ma-roid**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gammaridæ*.

gam-mar'ite, 1 ga-mar'īt; 2 gă-mär'īt, *n.* A fossil crustacean like a gammarus or a crawfish. [< L. *gammarus* (see GAMMARUS) + -LITE.]

Gam'ma-rus, 1 gam'a-rus; 2 găm'a-rŭs, *n. Crust.* 1. A genus typical of *Gammaridæ*. 2. [*g.*] An amphipod of this genus. [L., < Gr. *kammaros*, kind of lobster.]

gam'ma-tism, 1 gam'a-tizm; 2 găm'a-tĭsm, *n. Compar. Anat.* An element in the structure of the head of the *Palæospondylus*, a Devonian fish: so named from its resemblance to the Greek gamma, Γ.

gam'mer, 1 gam'er; 2 găm'er, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To idle.

gam'mer, *n.* [Colloq.] An old woman; grandmother: correlative of *gaffer*. [Contr. of *grammer*, short for GRANDMOTHER.]

gam'mer-sting, 1 gam'er-sting; 2 găm'er-stĭng, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A slim and awkward person, usually a woman; also, a rude, wanton girl. **gam'mer-stangue**; **gam'mer-stagg**; **gam'mer-stell**.

gam'mock, 1 gam'ak; 2 găm'ŏk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Fun; a game of jest; frolic; nonsensical sport. **gam'mot**.

gam'mon, 1 gam'an; 2 găm'ŭn, *vt.* [Colloq.] To impose upon by improbable stories; practise deception upon; hoodwink; deceive, as by flattery.

Lord Bacon couldn't have *gammon*'d her better.—
With flatteries plump and direct.
HOOD *Tale of a Trumpet* st. 28.

2. In the game of backgammon, to obtain a gammon over. See GAMMON, *n.*, 2. [Eng. and Colloq.] To play a part; pretend. **2.** To gamble. **gam'meet**.

gam'mon, *vt.* 1. To cure by salting and smoking: said of bacon. 2. *Naut.* To make fast to the stem by means of gamming: said of bowsprits. —**gam'mon-shack'les**, *n. pl. Naut.* Shackles for securing gammoning.

gam'mon, *n.* 1. [Colloq.] An imposition or hoax; any deceitful game or trick; as, that is all *gammon*.

My story of treasure trove was received at, as the sheerest *gammon*. D. G. MITCHELL *Dream Life* p. 27. [*n.* 1851.]

2. In backgammon, a defeat in which the winner throws off all his men before the loser has thrown off any. [ME. *gammen*, < AS. *gamen*, sport.] **gam'meet**.

gam'mon, 2. A cured ham; a ham-haunch for curing. Thou never had'st in the house, to stay men's stomaches, A piece of bacon or *gammon*. B. JONSON.

MASSINGER *New Way to Pay Old Debts* act iv, sc. 2.

[< OF. *gambon*, < *gambe*, < see GAMB.] —**gam'mon-knee'**, *n. Naut.* A knee timber fayed and bolted to the stem, a little below the bowsprit.

gam'mond, *pp.* Gammoned. S. S.

gam'mon-er, 1 gam'en-er; 2 găm'ŏn-er, *n.* One who gammons.

gam'mon-ing, 1 gam'en-ing; 2 găm'ŏn-ĭng, *n. Naut.* A rope lashing, a chain, or an iron band or strap fastening the bowsprit down to the stem of a vessel. **gam'mon-ing-fash'ion**, *n. Naut.* A kind of lashing like that formerly used in securing a bowsprit.—**g.-fish**, *n. Naut.* The fish-piece to which a bowsprit is gammoned.—**g.-hole**, *n.* A scuttle in the knee of the head of a ship through which to pass the gammoning.—**g.-plate**, *n.* An iron plate on a ship's stem to which to fasten the shackles. [upon.

gam'mon-ing?, *n.* [Colloq.] The act of hoaxing or imposing

gam'my, 1 gam'i; 2 găm'y, *a.* [Eng.] 1. [Colloq.] Deformed or lame: same: only in the phrase *a gammy leg*. 2. [Slang.] Cross; ill-natured; perverse. 3. [Slang.] Worthless; spurious.

gam'o-, 1 gam'o-; 2 găm'ŏ-. From Greek *gamos*, marriage: a combining form. —**g.-an'thi-um**, *n. Bot.* The mode of reproduction which occurs after the acquisition of generative organs by organisms that have been developed in a series of forms (alternation of generations), different from the adult parent, thus bringing about a return to the parent form.—**Gam'o-both'ri-dæ**, *n. pl.* A family of tetraphyllidean tapeworms with a phyllidia united by lateral margins to form a disciform or globular mass, occurring in the intestines of selachians.—**gam'o-gas'trous**, *a. Bot.* Having the ovaries united while the styles and stigmas are free: said of a compound pistil.—**gam'o-gen'e-sis**, *n. Biol.* Sexual generation.

We find . . . another method of generation, in which the development of the germ into an organism resembling the parent depends on influences exerted by living matter different from the germ. This is *gamogenesis*. HUXLEY *Anat. Invert.* p. 31. [A. 1888.]

—**gam'o-ge-net'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resulting from gamogenesis.—**gam'o-ge-net'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**gam'o-on-ni-a**, *n. pl.* Insanity characterized by a desire to propose matrimony. 2. A condition in which the ovaries of a pistil are practically united while the styles and stigmata are free.

Gam'o-pe'ta-læ, *n. pl.* A division of dicotyledonous plants in which the flowers possess both calyx and corolla, the latter with petals more or less united into one piece. [From *Gamopetalum*.] **Co-rol'lif'lo-rous**.

Mon'o-pet'a-læ.—**gam'o-pet'a-lous**, *a.*—**gam'o-phyl'lous**, *a. Bot.* Having cohering perianth-leaves.—**gam'o-sep'a-lous**, *a. Bot.* Having the sepals more or less united; monosepalous.—**g. a'mo-s te'le**, *n. Bot.* A stele composed of two or more steles (vascular strings) coalesced.—**gam'o-ste'le**, *a.*—**gam'o-ste'ly**, *n.*

ga-mot', 1 ga-mŏt'; 2 gă-mŏt', *n.* [P. l.] A drug: medicine: Tagalog term.

-gamous, *suffix.* Derived from Greek *gamos*, marriage, and used extensively in botany and zoology, signifying marrying, or uniting for reproduction; as, *polygamous*, *cryptogamous*, etc.

gamp, *n.* [Scot.] To eat greedily; gulp.

gamp, 1 gamp; 2 gămp, *n.* [Colloq.] A large heavy umbrella: in allusion to that carried by Mrs. Sairey Gamp in Dickens's novel *Martin Chuzzlewit*.

gam'phrel, 1 gam'frel; 2 găm'frĕl, *n.* [Scot. or Archaic.] A stupid person or fellow; a contemptible one.

Gamp'so-nych'i-dæ, 1 gamp'so-nik'i-dē; 2 gămp'sō-nĭk'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of Carboniferous fossil amphipods without a carapace and with six pairs of thoracic legs. **Gamp-so'nyx**, *n.* (t.g.) [< Gr. *gampsonyx*, crooked claw, < *gampsos*, curved, + *onyx*, claw.]

gamp-son'y-chid, *n.* **gamp-son'y-choid**, *a.*

gam'st-gra'dite, 1 gam'a-gra'dit; 2 găm'ă-grā'dīt, *n.* A black horublende first found at Gamsgrad in Servia.

Gam-toos', 1 gam-tōōs'; 2 găm-tōōs' *or* găm-tōs', *n.* A river in Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa; 200 m. long to St. Francis Bay. **Groo'tet.**

Ga-mu'ing, 1 ga-mōō'ing; 2 gă-mōō'ĭng, *n.* A town in Isabela de Luzon province, Luzon, P. I. [*Chron*, xxiv, 17.

Ga'mul, 1 gā'mul *or* gam'ul; 2 gā'mŭl *or* găm'ŭl, *n. Bib. I* **Ga-mun'gan**, 1 ga-mun'gan; 2 gă-mun'găn, *n. pl.* A Malay people of Cayagan, Luzon, P. I. **Ga'mu-nan-ga'nest.**

gam'ut, 1 gam'ut; 2 găm'ŭt, *n.* 1. *Mus.* (1) A complicated musical scale from G, so called from Guido d'Arezzo, who was used as long as the system of hexachords was recognized. In the modern system the heavy-faced figures indicate the various hexachord from the lowest to the highest, counting upwards from the lowest note (*ut*) of the base staves. (2) † The lowest note of Guido's scale, for which he used the Greek letter gamma. (3) † As used by old English church writers, the key of G.

E	la	
D	sol fa	
C	sol	
B	fa	
A	la mi re	
G	sol re ut	
F	fa ut	7
E	la mi	6
D	la sol re	
C	sol fa ut	
B	mi	5
B	fa	
A	la mi re	
G	sol re ut	
F	fa ut	4
E	la mi	3
D	sol re	
C	sol fa ut	
B	mi	2
A	re	
G	ut	
	1	

Gamut of Guido d'Arezzo.

2. Figuratively, the whole range or sequence; as, the entire *gamut* of theology.

[< LL. *gamma ut*; *gamma* (< Gr. *gamma*), third letter of the Greek alphabet; *ut*, syllable used for first note in singing (now called *do*), < L. *ut*, that.] **gam'mut**; **gam'ut-ist**.

gam'y, 1 gēm'i; 2 gām'y, *a.* [GAM'E-ER; GAM'E-SEST.] 1. Having the flavor of game, especially when kept uncooked until more or less tainted; "high": a condition esteemed by epicures. 2. [Colloq.] Full of pluck; disposed to fight; game.

-gamy, *suffix.* Derived from Greek *-gamia*, < *gamos*, marriage: used largely in botany and zoology, applying chiefly to union for reproduction; as, *polygamy*, etc.

gan', 1 gan; 2 găn, *va.* [Dial.] To yawn or gape. GANE'.

gan[2], *imp. of* GIN, *v.*

gan', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A gannet.

gan[2], *n.* The mouth. [KOKO.

ga'nan, 1 ga'nan; 2 gă'năn, *n.* [Abyssinia.] Same as AMEN.

ga-nan'cial, 1 ga-nan'shal; 2 gă-năn'shal, *a. Law.* Designating a system of Spanish law relating to the community of interest in the property of husband and wife. The system is in vogue in the States acquired by the United States from Spain, and is similar to the French community system, with the exception that the disposition of the community fund may be made by parties by mutual agreement, and its devolution can be changed only by order of the court. [< Sp. *ganancia*, gain.] —**ga-nan'ci-a'les**, *n. pl. Law.* Same as *gananc*.

Gan'a-noque', 1 gan'a-nōk' *or* gan'a-nok'wa; 2 găn'ă-nŏk' *or* găn'ă-nŏk'wē, *n.* A manufacturing town in Leeds district, Ontario, Canada; port of entry. [ohun.

gan-ar'a-hun, 1 gan-ar-ka'hun; 2 găn-ăr-kā'hŭn, *n.* [Ir.]

ganch[1], 1 ganch; 2 gănch, *vt.* To drop from a height upon hooks or stakes; impale, as in an Asiatic punishment. [< F. *gancher*; cp. It. *gancio*, hook, perhaps < Turk. *gancha*, claw.] —**gan'ch**, *n.* The act or process of impaling upon hooks or stakes: also, any appliance involved.

ganch[2], 1 gănch; 2 gănch, *vt.* [Scot.] To snatch or snap at anything.—**ganch'in**, *n.* A snap or snatch with open jaws; a bite or bitten wound.

Gand, *n.* [F.] See GHENT.

Gan-dak', *n.* See GUNDUK.

gan'der, 1 gan'dar; 2 găn'dĕr, *vi.* [Colloq.] To walk slowly or aimlessly; meander; wander.

gan'der, *n.* A male goose. [< AS. *gandra*, for *ganra*.] —**gan'der-grass**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The male orchis.—**g.-grass**, *n.* A plant, supposed to be *Orchis mascula*.—**g.-party**, *n.* [Slang.] A convivial party at which men only are present.—**g.-pull**, *n.* [Southwestern U. S.] A cruel rustic sport consisting in the attempt to seize and tear off the head of a gander while riding at full speed past the place where the bird is fastened. **g.-pullingt**.—**g.-teeth**, *n. Bot.* The sensitive brier.

Gand-har'va, 1 gund-hur'wa; 2 gŭnd-hŭr'wa, *n. Hind. Myth.* A purely mythical being in the Veda, possibly a personification of the fire of the sun. The Gandharvas of later times have charge of the soma drink, are skilled in music and medicine, and are extremely fond of women, over whom they exercise a mystic power. In the Mahābhārata they appear to be a hill-people. The **Gandharva marriage** was a marriage of mutual inclination after elopement, without consulting relatives, and according to a special rite.

Gan'dhi, 1 gän'di; 2 gän'dĭ, **Mohanlas Karamchad** (1869–). Hindu lawyer; political leader of the so-called Nationalists in British India; imprisoned by the British, 1922.

gan'dhi, 1 gän'di; 2 gän'dĭ, *n.* The African tsetse (*Glossina palpalis*), a fly which carries sleeping-sickness among natives.

Gan'do, 1 gan'do; 2 găn'dō, *n.* A native town and district in the interior of British Nigeria; a former sultanate.

gandoor'a, 1 gan-dōō'ra; 2 găn-dōō'ra, *n.* A sleeveless undergarment usually of striped linen, worn beneath the burnoose by natives of eastern Africa. **gan-du'rah**t.

gan-dum', *n.* See table under WEIGHT.

Gand'vik, 1 gänd'vik, *n. Norse Myth.* A name of the tortuous White Sea; literally, the Serpent Bay.

Ga''he-lon', 1 ga''he-lōn'; 2 gä''he-lŏn', *n.* In the Charlemagne romances, a count of Mayence, a false knight of Charlemagne, whom he betrayed at the battle of Roncesvalles. **Ga''he-lone't.**

Ga-ne'sa, 1 ga-nē'sa; 2 gă-nē'sa, *n. Hind. Myth.* The Hindu god of policy and prudence, and the patron of literature: represented as having the head of an elephant. **Gan'esh**t.



Ganesa.

gang, 1 gang; 2 găng, *vi.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] To go.—**gang'-by'**, *n.* [Scot.] The go-by.—**g.-bye'**.—**gang'ing-plea'**, *n.* [Scot.] A hereditary lawsuit or plea; a suit handed down from father to son.—**g.-there-out**. [Scot.] **f.-a.** Disposed to roam; vagabondish; gaddish. **II.** *n.* A gangrel.

gang, *n.* 1. A company or band of persons, or sometimes of animals, going or acting together; a group or squad: sometimes implying cooperation for evil or disreputable purposes; as, a *gang* of laborers; a *gang* of burglars; he set the whole *gang* at work.

Although neither of us had ever seen one of the *gang* before, we knew these disturbers of the public peace to be what in truth they were.
COOPER *Redskins* ch. 13, p. 209. [*n. a.* & *t.* 1857.]

2. A set of tools or other objects of one kind operated together or belonging together for any kind of work; as, a *gang* of drills or saws. **3.** *Mining.* Gangue. **4.** [Scot.] The range of pasture allowed to cattle. **5.** As much as is fetched at one trip; as, a *gang* of milk. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] A passage; watercourse; hence, a ravine. **7†.** The act of going or walking. **8†.** A privy. **9†.** A walk; as, a *gang*, a going, < *gangan*, go.] Syn.: see CABAL; CREW.—**flat gang**, a gang of saws for slitting up a log from the sides of which flat slabs have been removed.—**gang'-and-fol'low**, *n. Mech.* Characterizing a system in which a piece of work may be subjected to several simultaneous or rapidly successive operations in a machine.—**gang'board**, *n.* A gangplank.—**g.-cask**, *n.* A small cask used for bringing water aboard ship in boats.—**g.-day**, *n.* [Eng.] Any one of the days in Rogation week, during which the clergy and others went in procession to survey the parish boundaries: now seldom observed.—**g.-drill**, *n.* A set of drills in the same machine operated together.—**g.-edger**, *n.* A gang of circular saws for splitting and edging boards.—**g.-farmert**, *n.* One who cleans privies.—**gang'flow'er**, *n.* [Eng.] The milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*), which blooms in gang-week.—**g.-ladder**, *n.* A herring-hook.—**gang'man'ter**, *n.* The master or employer of a gang of workmen; a gang-foreman.—**g. of nets**, a series of nets constituting a pound; a hook of nets.—**g.-plank**, *n.* A board or plank, usually provided with cleats, forming a gangway for laborers between a vessel and the wharf. Called also *gangboard*.—**g.-plow**, *n.* A plow in which from two to six shares are made to work in succession or simultaneously operated by steam.—**g.-press**, *n.* A press designed to operate on or make several objects at once.—**g.-punch**, *n.* See PUNCH.—**g.-rider**, *n.* One who rides on mining-cars to mark the haulage-clips.—**g.-road**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The shore or water-front road or highway.—**g.-saw**, *n.* A machine having several saws set in one frame and all operated simultaneously.—**gangs'man**, *n.* A gangmaster.—**g.-spill**, *n. Naut.* A windlass used for raising an anchor.—**g.-toothf**, *n.* A tooth that projects.—**g.-trimmer**, *n.* A multiple trimmer having various saws which can be used in different combinations to cut lumber to required variations of length.—**g.-week**, *n.* The second week before Whitsuntide; Rogation week. **g.-yoke**, *n.* A yoke for the spacing of saws for making thin boards out of high-grade timber.—**round g.**, a gang of saws for slitting a round log.

gan'ga, 1 gŏng'ga; 2 gŏng'ga, *n.* [Sp.] 1. A sandy-grouse, especially *Pterocles alchata*. 2. A South-American caracara or carrion-buzzard of the genus *Ibycter*.

gan'ga, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A gratuity; tip.

gang'a-bil'ee, 1 gan'a-bi; 2 găn'ă-bĭ, *a.* [Scot.] Passable.

gan'gan, 1 gan'gan; 2 găn'găn, *n.* [Austral.] A slate-gray cockatoo (*Callocephalon galeatum*), the male of which has a yellow crestlike crest. **gang'gang**.

Gan'ga-pu'tra, 1 gŏng'ga-pū'tra; 2 găn'ga-pu'tra, *n. pl.* [Ind.] Brahmans who preside over the ablutions of the pilgrims in the Ganges at benares.

gan'ga-ra, 1 ganj'go-ra; 2 găn'gă-ra, *n.* [Gr.] A sponge-boat which uses a trawl.

gange, 1 ganj; 2 gănj, *vt.* [GANGED; GANG'ING.] **1.** To fasten (a fish-hook) to a ganging-line. **2.** To wrap wire round a fishing-line.

gang'er, 1 gang'er; 2 găng'er, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A chain connecting an anchor with a hawser. **2.** [Eng.] (1) The foreman of a gang. (2) A man who hauls coal through a gangway in a mine. **3.** [Scot.] A goer; walker.

Gan'ges, 1 gan'jiz; 2 găn'gēz, *n.* A river in N. India, flowing 1,560 m. from the Himalaya mountains to the Bay of Bengal; venerated by Hindus.

Gan-get'ic, 1 gan-jet'ik; 2 găn-gĕt'ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Ganges or country near it, or to the Hindu-Aryan branches of Turanian languages. See HIMALAYAN, *n.* **Gan'gic**.

gang'-farm'er, etc. See under GANG, *n.*

Gan'ges, 1 gan'jiz; 2 găn'gēz, *n.* A town in Palermo province, **gang'ing**, 1 gan'jin; 2 găng'ĭng, *n.* 1. The act or method of attaching a fish-hook to its line. 2. A part of a fishing-line to the free end of which a hook is fastened. It may be of fine thread for taking brook-trout, or of wire or small chain for capturing a shark. **gang'ing-line'**t.

gan'glon, 1 gan'jon; 2 găn'glŏn, *n.* A short fish-line attached to a trawl; a gang.

gang'lah, *n.* Same as GUNJA. **gan'ja†.**

gan'glet, *rt.* To jangle; wrangle.

Gang'ĕs-ree, *n.* [găn'tĭs-rē, *n. Norse Myth.* 1. A name of Odin in *Grimner's Lay.* 2. A name taken by Gylfe, king of Svithod, when he journeyed to Asgard to be instructed by Odin in the ancient faith. **Gan'gĕr-ĭt.**

gan'gli-ac, 1 gan'gli-ak; 2 găn'glĭ-ăc, *a.* Ganglionic. **gan'gli-al†; gan'gli-ar†.**

gan'gli-at'ed, 1 gan'gli-ā'tĕd; 2 găn'glĭ-āt'ĕd, *a.* Possessing ganglia; as, the *ganglíated* cord (the sympathetic nerve). **gan'gli-at'ed; gan'gli-on-at'ed†.**

The longitudinal *ganglíated* chain of articulated animals is often distinguished as the ventral cord.

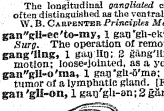
W. B. CARPENTER *Principles Mental Physiology* p. 52. [A. 1883.]

gan'gli-ec'to-my, 1 gan'gli-ĕk'tō-mi; 2 găn'glĭ-ĕc'to-my, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of removing ganglion.

gang'ling, 1 gaŋ'lĭŋ; 2 găng'lĭng, *a.* [Colloq.] Awkward in motion; loose-jointed, as a young calf. **gang'ly†.**

gan'glo-'ma, 1 gan'gli-ō'mą; 2 găn'glĭ-ō'mą, *n. Pathol.* A tumor of a lymphatic gland. *D. Med. Dict.* [< GANGLION.]

gan'gli-on, 1 gan'gli-on; 2 găn'glĭ-on, *n.* [-ONS, -A, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* (1) A nodular enlargement consisting of an aggregation of nerve-cells that receives and sends forth nervous impulses and serves to stimulate organic and psychical action.

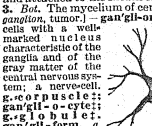


Small Ganglion from the Bladder of a Rabbit.

In its general application *ganglion* signifies any special nerve-centre. (2) A centre of nervous action, and in its widest sense it may include the brain and the spinal cord. Ganglia are named: (*a*) from their situation on some organ or part of the body, as **basal** (with reference to the brain), **branchial, buccal, cardiac, carotid, cephalic** (connected with the fifth nerve), **cerebral, cervical, ciliary, facial, jugular, lumbar, pneumogastric,** etc. (*b*) from some characteristic, as **fimpar** (the unequal ganglion at the tip of the coccyx in which the two lines of sympathetic ganglia terminate), **semilunar** (in the solar plexus), etc. (*c*) from the name of a discoverer, as, **Arnold's ganglion** (the otic), **Meissner's ganglion,** or the **ganglion of Ribes** (regarded as the anterior terminus of the sympathetic system).

(2) A glandiform organ consisting of agglomerated globules enclosed in a cellular membrane and richly supplied with blood-vessels, as the spleen. 2. *Pathol.* A hard, indolent, encysted, globular tumor proceeding from and attached to the sheath of a tendon; a weeping sinew.

3. *Bot.* The mycelium of certain fungi. [L., < Gr. *ganglion*, tumor.] — **gan'gli-on-cell"**, *n.* One of the large cells with a well-marked nucleus characteristic of the ganglia and of the gray matter of the central nervous system; a nerve-cell. **g. corpuscle; gan'gli-o-cyte†; g. globule†. gan'gli-form**, *a.* Shaped like a ganglion. **gan'gli-o-form†.— gan'gli-o-blast**, *n. Embryol.* One of the cells of the medullary plate that form the spinal ganglia. **— gan'gli-oid**, *a.* Resembling a ganglion.— **g a n' g l i-on-a-ry**, *a.* Composed of ganglia. — **Gan'gli-o-neu'ra**, *n. pl. Zool.* A division of the sub-kingdom of animals with a ganglionary system, including the mollusks and articulates. — **gan'gli-o-neu'ral**, *a.* Having a ganglionary system; cerebrospinal nervous system; of or pertaining to the *Ganglioneura.* — **gan'gli-o-neu'ron**, *n.* A neuron of a ganglion-cell. — **gan'gli-on'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, characteristic of, or provided with, or having the nature of ganglia; as, the *ganglionic* (sympathetic) nervous system; the *ganglionic* (gray) columns of the spinal cord. — **gan'gli-on'i-ca**, *n. pl. Med.* A class of medical agents used to affect the parts having ganglionic sensibility. — **gan'gli-o-ni'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of a ganglion, either nervous or lymphatic. — **gan'gli-ŏl'o-gy**, *n. Anat.* A diffuse network of nerve-fibers interspersed with ganglion-cells, as in sympathetic nerve-plexuses. — **gan'gli-ous**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a ganglion; ganglionic.



Ganglion-cells.

1. Bipolar cell from the anterior horn of the spinal cord of a spike. 2. Bipolar cell from the spinal ganglion of a human embryo. 3. Multipolar cell from the anterior horn of the spinal cord: *ax*, axis-cylinder process. 4. Pyramidal cell from the cortex of the human cerebrum; *a*, apical process.

Gan'goh, 1 gaŋ'gō; 2 găn'gō, *n.* A town in Meerut division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.

gan-go'sa, 1 gan-gō'sa; 2 găn-gō'sa, *n. Pathol.* A name applied in the island of Guam to syphilitic ulceration of the nose and palate, usually of a hereditary character. [Sp., = snuffing or speaking through the nose.]

Gan-go'tri, 1 gan-gō'trĭ; 2 găn-gō'trĭ, *n.* A village and place of pilgrimage in Garhwal, N. India; 10,319 ft. above the sea.

gang'plank", etc. See GANG, *n.*

Gang-pur', 1 gaŋ'gą-pur'; 2 găng'gą-pur', *n.* A native state in Chutia Nagpur, British India, 2,484 sq. m.; capital, Sundargarh.

gan'grel, 1 gaŋ'grĕl; 2 găŋ'grĕl, *a.* Vagabond; vagrant.

gan'grel, *n.* 1. An ill-bred fellow. 2. [Scot.] A wanderer; vagrant; also, a child learning to walk. [< AS. *gangan*, go.]

gan'grell†.

gan'grene, 1 gaŋ'grĭn; 2 găŋ'grēn, *n.* [GAN'GRENED; GAN'GRENING.] **I.** *t.* To cause gangrene or mortification in; hence, figuratively, to infect with corruption, viciousness, or decay; as, vice *gangrenes* large cities. **gan'grene-nate†.**

II. *i.* To become mortified. **gan'green†.**

gan'grene, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* The death of or partial cessation of vitality in a part, leading to its decay and corruption; the first stage of mortification. It may be due to infection, or to deficiency in blood-supply or circulation, old age, etc.; and may manifest itself in one or in several places; as a dry shriveling of the skin; in moist putrefactive areas; or as bed-sores, suppurative wounds, etc., the last-named being **hospital gangrene.**

Not every inflammation passes into suppuration or *gangrene*, but it is none the less inflammation because it stops short of its worst stages.

MAUDSLEY *Responsibility in Mental Disease* p. 131. [A. 1875.]

2. *Bot.* Putrid decay. [OF., < L. *gangræna*, < Gr. *gangraina*, < *graiō*, gnaw.] — **gan'gre-nes'cent**, *a. Pathol.* Becoming mortified; assuming or tending to a gangrenous condition. — **gan'gre-nous**, *a. Pathol.* Relating to, affected with, or partaking of gangrene.

Frequently the phrase would remain in the flesh and cause *gangrenous* sores. WATERLAND *Moody's Lenity Exp.* p. 251. [A. 1696.]

gang"sa', 1 gaŋ'sä"; 2 găng'sä", *n.* A gong or drum of bronze used by the Igorots. It is about 15 inches in diameter, is held by a cord attached to a human hair-loop, and is beaten with a short padded stick.



gang'saw", etc. See GANG, *n.*

gang'ster, [ST. S.] A member of a gang, as of roughs, thieves, etc.

gang'ue', 1 gaŋ; 2 găng, *n.* [F.]

1. *Mining.* The nonmetalliferous minerals found in a vein of ore; veinstone.

The mineral or rock-material accompanying the ore in a vein is called the *gangue.*

DANA *Geology* p. 113. [E. D. & A. ed. 1876.]

2. The foreign material or impurity found in minerals under analysis.

Gan-gue'la, 1 gan-gē'la; 2 găn-gē'la, *n.* A name of a group of tribes in Angola, noted for their superior civilization.

gang'way", 1 gaŋ'wē"; 2 găng'wā", *n.* **1.** A passageway, as to or out of any enclosure. Specif.: (1) A temporary passageway to a building in course of construction: formed of planks, with cleats nailed across. (2) A passageway between rows of seats; as, the *gangway* in the British House of Commons, which separates members of the government, or ex-ministers who are in opposition, from the rank and file of their parties. 2. *Naut.* (1) An opening in a vessel's bulwarks to afford entrance for passengers or freight, as by the gangplank or steps leading to it.



Gangsa, Showing Human Jaw Handle.

The officers . . . are at the *gangway*, handing the passenger up on the side. DICKENS *American Notes* p. 10. [F. & F. 1867.]

(2) The waist or lowest deck-way along one side of the upper deck. 3. *Condemning.* The main level in a coal-mine, or any passage from which breasts are opened. 4. *Logging.* The gradient up which logs are conveyed into the sawmill. — **gang'way-lad'der**, *n.* A ladder descending from a vessel's gangway. — **to bring to the g.**, to punish by flogging at the gangway, as a sailor. — **to sit below the g.** [Colloq.] To sit on one of the seats in the British House of Commons which are below the gangway, where adherence to the ministry or to the leaders of the opposition is not indicated by the seat occupied, as it is by the occupation of the seats that are nearer the Speaker and above the gangway. — **gang'way-man**, *n. Naut.* Thu man in charge at the ship's gangway in loading.

gan'ĭ, 1 gan'ĭ; 2 găn'ĭ, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A brittle limestone.

gan'is-ter, 1 gan'ĭs-tər; 2 găn'ĭs-ter, *n.* 1. *Geol. & Mining.* A very siliceous clay-rock of the lower coal-measures of England, used for the infusorial refractory furnace-linings. 2. A mixture of ground quartz and fire-clay used in lining Bessemer converters. [< MHG. *ganster*, spark.] **gan'nis-ter†. — gan'is-ter'beds"**, *n. pl.* Coal-bearing beds of the lower coal-measures of England. — **g.-disease**, *n.* Chalicosis.

Gan-jam', 1 gun-jĭm'; 2 gŭn-jăm', *n.* A district in Madras presidency, India; 8,369 sq. m.; capital, Berhampur.

gan-kin'na, 1 gan-kin'ə; 2 găn-kin'a, *n.* [Ir.] A leprechaun; fairy. [France.

Gan'nat', 1 ga-nā'; 2 gă-nā', *n.* A town in Aller department.

gan'nen, 1 gan'ĕn; 2 găn'ĕn, *n.* [North. Eng.] An inclined gangway in a coal-mine.

gan'net, 1 gan'ĕt; 2 găn'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A soluid bird related to the pelicans. The common gannet (*Sula bassana*) of the North Atlantic coasts has the lower jaw, chin, and throat densely feathered, and is of a white color, with dusky wing quills and blackish feet. It feeds on fish, which it catches by plunging on them. See BOOBY. **2.** [Florida.] The woodpikes. [< AS. *ganot*; cp. GANDER.]



Brown Gannet from a specimen in the New York Zoological Park. 1/24.

gan'nis-ter, *n.* Same as GANISTER.

Ga'no, 1 gä'nō; 2 gă'nō, *n.* Gandhola.

Gan"o-ceph'a-li, 1 gan'o-sef'a-lĭ; 2 găn'o-cĕf'a-lĭ, *n. pl. Herp.* Carboniferous division of extinct amphibians, especially an order of stegocephalians with one occipital cotyloid articulation and intervertebræ and centra. [Gr. *ganos*, brightness, + *kephalē*, head.] **Gan"o-ceph'a-lan**, *a.* & *n.* — **gan"o-ceph'a-lous**, *a.*

Gan'o-don'ta, 1 gan'o-dŏn'ta; 2 găn'o-dŏn'ta, *n. pl. Paleon.* A primitive order of mammals.

Some rather obscure fossils of the lowest Eocene rocks of North America, described as Mesozoic allies ancestral to the Edentata, are classified in an order *Ganodonta.*

E. INGERSOLL *Life of . . . Mammals* 2 ed., p. 484. [MACM. '07.]

[< Gr. *ganos*, brightness, + *odous*, tooth.] — **gan'o-dont**, *a.* & *n.*

gan'oid, 1 gan'oid; 2 găn'oid, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Ganoidei*, a group of fishes characterized by their enameled scales of ganoid fishes. **gan'oi-dal†.**

gan'oid, *n.* One of the *Ganoidei.*

Ga-no'i-dei, 1 ga-nō'ĭ-dē; 2 gă-nō'ĭ-dē-ĭ, *n. pl. Ich.* A large division of fishes, especially a subclass having a contractile arterial cone, optic nerves not crossing free gills, and single gill-openings; including ganoïdes, sturgeons, lizzbirs, bowfins, paddle-fishes, and many extinct forms. [< Gr. *ganos*, brightness, + *eidos*, appearance.] **Ga-noi'de-a†.—**

ga-noi'de-an, ga-noi'di-an, *a.* & *n.* Ganoid.

gan'o-line, 1, gan'o-in; 2 găn'o-ĭn, *n.* The compound bony tissue that imparts an enamel-like luster and transparency to the scales of ganoid fishes. **gan'o-lue†.**

ga-non'o-lite, 1 ga-non'o-līt; 2 ga-nŏn'o-līt, *n. Mineral.* A white lead manganese silicate ($PCa(CaMn)_3Si_3O_{11}$) that occurs massive and in crystals of the tetragonal system. [< Gr. *ganōma*, luster + *lithos*, stone.] **— ga-non'o-lit'ic**, *a.*

gan'sey thief, 1 gan'ĭ-thīf; 2 găn'ĭ-thīf, *n. Mineral.* A brown hydrous manganese aluminum silicate ($H_{12}Mn_4Al_8Si_9O_{37}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Gr. *ganōma*, luster, + *phyllon*, leaf.]

ga-no'sis, 1 ga-nō'sĭs; 2 ga-nō'sĭs, *n.* [Gr.] *Anc. Sculp.* The art of subduing the glitter of newly cut marble, as in statues.

gan'ster-man'ry, 1 gan'ĭs-wən'ri-an; 2 găn'ĭs-wăn'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the gentile system of marriage and consanguinity of American Indians, in which a man was obliged to marry outside his tribe, and descent was usually in the female line. [< Iroquois *gano*, arrow, + *wa'-ă-no'*, bow.]

gant, 1 gănt; 2 gănt, *rt.* [Scot.] To yawn.

gant, *a.* [Dial. or Obs.] Lean; gaunt.

gan-tā', 1 gan-tē'; 2 găn-tē', *n.* [F. I.] A measure. See table under MEASURE. **gan-tang"s; gan-ton"s.**

Gan-tang' Pass, 1 gan-tan'; 2 gan-tăng'. A pass in the Himalaya mountains at the source of the Sutlej river; 18,286 ft. high. [ganting.

gant'let, 1 gant'lĕt; 2 gănt'lĕt, *a. Railroad.* To form a

gant'let, 1 gant'lĕt, gănt'lĕt *or* gônt'lĕt; 2 gănt'lĕt, gănt'lĕt, *or* gônt'lĕt, *n.* **1.** A punishment or torture, in vogue with the soldiery of former times, and among some savage or half-civilized tribes, wherein the offender or victim is obliged to run between two rows of men armed with whips, clubs, etc., with which they strike him as he passes.

Yet, if the pupil be of a texture to bear it, the best university that can be recommended is a man of ideas is the *gauntlet* of the mob. EMERSON *Society and Solitude* p. 82. [E. M. & CO. 1889.]

2. Hence, a series of unpleasant events. **3.** *Engin.* A narrowing of two single railways tracks almost into the space of one, as on a bridge or in a tunnel, without breaking the continuity of either track by a switch, the two tracks overlapping each other. [Prop. GANTLOPE, confused with GAUNTLET.] **gant'lope†. — to run the gantlet.** 1. To suffer the punishment of the gantlet. 2. To be exposed to a series of hostile attacks or criticisms, or a succession of unpleasant incidents.

Books, like character, are tested by time, and must *run the gauntlet* of criticism to gain enduring celebrity. A. BRONSON ALCOTT *Concord Days, April* 25 p. 52. [B. BROS. 1872.]

gant'let, *n.* Same as GANTLET, *n.* [Scot.]

gant'line", 1 gant'lĭn"; 2 gănt'lĭn", *n. Naut.* A rope rove through a block at the masthead for temporary use in rigging and unrigging.

gant'lope, 1 gant'lōp; 2 gănt'lōp, *n.* Same as GANTLET, 1; the original form. [< Sw. *gatlopp*, < *gata*, lane, + *löpa*, leap.] **gan'tle-lope†.**

gan'tress, 1 gan'trĕs; 2 găn'trĕs, *n.* A plural of GANTRY, used as a singular.

gan'try, *n.* Same as GAUNTRY. **gan'tree†.**

Gan'y-mede, 1 gan'ĭ-mēd; 2 găn'ĭ-mēd, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The son of Ilacmedon and Callirrhoe, a beautiful boy who succeeded Hebe as cupbearer to Zeus, who, in the form of an eagle, carried him to Olympus.

Tall striding youths the clad, of fairer hue
Than *Ganymed* or Hylas. MILTON *P. R.* bk. ii. l. 353.

2. Hence, a cupbearer. **3.** *Astron.* The third satellite of Jupiter. See SATELLITE. [< *Ganymēdēs*, < Gr. *Ganymēdēs.*] **Gan'y-med†.** [Arshak]. [stories. **gan'sa'-gan'za'**, *n.* A mythical wild goose, referred to in legendary tales. **gan'zel**, 1 gan'zĕl; 2 găn'zĕl, *n.* [Guam.] A prepared arrowroot of *Tacca pinnatifida*; a Chamorro term.

gaol, gaol'bird", gaol'er, etc. Same as JAIL, etc.

ga'on, 1 gē'on; 2 gĕ'on, *n.* [GA'ON-IC.] **1.** [GE'ON-IC.] A head of the Talmudical schools. **2.** [GE'ON-IC.] A Jewish rabbi or doctor belonging to an order that appeared after the closing of the Talmud.

gaour, n. Same as GAUR.

gap, 1 gap; 2 găp, *n.* [GAPPED, GAPT*; GAP'PING.] **1.** To nick or notch, as the edge of a knife. **2.** To make an opening or cause a hiatus or breach in.

gap, *n.* **1.** An opening or parting in anything; a vacant space or interstice; passage; breach; hiatus; breach; hiatus; chasm. **2.** Specif., a deep notch or ravine in a mountain ridge; called an *airgap* or a *windgap* if dry and of moderate depth; a *notch-gap* if deep enough to give passage to an important stream. **3.** A break in continuity; interruption. [< Ice. *gap*, gap, abyss, < *gapa* gape.] Syn.: see BREACH; HOLE. — **gap'-bridge"**, *n.* A piece made to bridge or close the gap in the bed of a gap-lathe. — **gap-lathe**, *n.* A lathe having an opening in its bed to allow increased swing. — **gap-stick**, *n.* The pole placed across the entrance of a temporary fold to close it. — **gap-toothed**, *a.* Having gaps or openings between the teeth; lacking some of the teeth. — **gap-window**, *n.* A long narrow window. — **to stand in the gap**, to take a dangerous place, or a place of danger at need. — **to stop a gap**, to fill up a breach or repair a defect. — **gap'py**, *a.*

Gap', 1 gap; 2 găp, *n.* A town in Hautes-Alpes department, France.

Ga-pan', 1 ga-pąn'; 2 gă-păn', *n.* A town in Nueva Ecija province, Luzon, P. I.

gap'-bridge", etc. See under GAP, *n.*

gape, 1 gap *or* gāp (XIII), *vi.* [GAPED; GAP'ING.] **1.** To open the mouth wide, (1) as a result of weariness or drowsiness; (2) as an expression of astonishment or admiration; stare open-mouthed; or (3) in eager desire; as, young birds *gaping* for food.

Merry crowds *Gaped* on the sword-players and the posturers. LEIGH HUNT *Stories from the Italian Poets* bk. i. s. 7.

2. To split or crack open wide; exhibit a fissure or chasm; yawn. **3†.** To call out; shout. [< AS. *geāpan*, gape, open wide, < *ĕeāp*, wide.] — **gap'ing-stock"**, *n.* Something to be gaped at; an object of wonder or curiosity.

gape, *n.* **1.** The act of gaping; a yawn. **2.** *Zool.* (1) The expanse of the open mouth, as in birds. (2) The opening between the shells of a bivalve the edges of which do not naturally close, as in the soft clams. **3.** The principal fissure in shaken timber. **4.** A gap; vacant space.— **gape'sgaze"**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] To stare with the mouth open; to gape and stare.

The European bass.— **gape'seed"**, *n.* **1.** [Slang or Colloq.] Anything that causes wonder or astonishment to the ignorant or simple. **2.** One who stares in a gaping manner.— **gape'worm"**, *n.* A nematode worm (*Syngamus trachealis*) that causes the gapes.— **the gapes.** **1.** A fit of gaping or yawning. **2.** A disease of young fowls, caused by the presence of gapeworms obstructing the breathing and causing much gaping.

gape'-gaze, *vi.* See under GAPE, *n.*

gap'ĭ, 1 gap'ĭ *or* gāp'ĭ; 2 gap'ĭ *or* gāp'ĭ, *n.* **1.** One who gapes. **2.** [Eng.] A soft clam, especially *Mya truncata.* **3.** A broadbill; as, the blue-billed *gaper* (*Cymbirhynchus macrorhynchus*), a bird of Sumatra and Borneo. **4.** A serranoid fish, the cabrilla. **5.** A tortoise (*Emys orbicularis*).

gape'seed", gape'worm". See under GAPE, *n.*

gap'ing, 1 gap'ĭng; 2 gāp'ĭng, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The act of gaping or gazing about.

gapes'-nesť'ing, 1 gāps'-nest'ĭŋ; 2 gāps'-nĕst'ĭng, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Loss of time and trouble; a wilderness chase.

gap'ing-ly, 1 gap'ĭŋ-lĭ *or* gāp'ĭŋ-lĭ; 2 gap'ĭng-lĭ *or* gāp'ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* In a gaping manner.

gap'ing-stock", *n.* See under GAPE, *rt.*

ga'py, 1 gā'pi *or* gē'pi; 2 gā'pĭ *or* gĕ'pĭ, *a.* Affected with the

gar, 1 gär; 2 gär, *vt.* [Scot.] To cause; make; force.

gar, *n.* **1.** A garpike; as, the alligator-*gar* (*Lepidosteus tristachus*), the broad-nosed *gar* (*Lepidosteus platystomus*), or the long-nosed *gar* (*Lepidosteus osseus*). **2.** A gar-fish; as, the silver *gar* (*Tylosurus marinus*). **3†.**

A spear: an element in some names of Anglo-Saxon origin; as, Edgar. [< AS. *gār*, spear.]

gar², *n.* 1. [W. Scot.] Soil; mud; river or ocean ooze. 2. Vast. Same as *scads*.

Gar³, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *I Esd.* v, 34.

G. A. R., *abbr.* Grand Army of the Republic.

ga'rage', 1 ga'räzh' or -räj' (Angl. ga'räzh' or gar'äj) (Am. gə räzh'); 2 gä'räzh' or (*Angl.*) gär'äg. [F.] **I.** *n.* 1. A building for the stabling or storing of motor-vehicles of all kinds. 2. A shed or hangar in which air-planes are kept. **3.** A canal-siding.

Gar'a-man'tes, 1 gar'ə-man'tēz; 2 gär'ə-man'tēs, *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient nomadic people of Fezzan and the Sahara.

gar'ance, 1 gar'əns; 2 gär'ənc, *n.* [F.] Madder.

gar'an-cin, 1 gar'ən-sin; 2 gär'ən-cin, *n.* *Chem.* A coloring-matter made by treating madder with sulfuric acid. It is practically alizarin, and is better adapted for use than madder. [< *garance.*] **gar'an-cux'**; **gar'an-cine'**.

ga-ran'gan, 1 gə-ran'gən; 2 gə-ran'gən, *n.* [E. Ind.] A mangrove (*Heritiera fomentosa*).

ga'ra-pa'ta, 1 gä'rə-pä'tə; 2 gä'rə-pä'tä, *n.* [Sp. Am.] Same as CAPATAZ.

Gar'ast', 1 gə'rȧ'; 2 gä'rä', **Dominique Joseph** (b'/s1749–12/s1833). A French revolutionist and writer.

gar-rau', 1 gə-rou'; 2 gä-rou', *n.* [Ar.] A valuable mullet (*Mugil saratus*) of the Egyptian lakes.

gar'a-vance', 1 gar'ə-vans'; 2 gär'ə-vänc', *n.* The gram or chick-pea. [Cp. Sp. *garbanzo*, < Basque *garbantsua*, < *garau*, grain, + *antza*, dry.]

garb, 1 gȧrb; 2 gärb, *n.* The array in garments; clothe.

garb¹, *n.* **1.** The complete dress of a person; costume; style of apparel, especially as characteristic of some office, rank, condition, country, or period; as, clerical *garb*; the *garb* of the first empire.

Dressed in the motley *garb* that Jesters wear.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn*, *Robert of Sicily* st. 3.

2. Figuratively, the outward form or expression of a literary work; as, Faust in English *garb* (that is, translated into English). 3†. External seeming; appearance; demeanor; manner. 4†. Custom; style. [< OF. *garbe*, *garb*, gracefulness, < OHG. *garawi*, preparation, garb, < *garo*, prepared, complete.] SYN.: see DRESS.

garb², *n.* 1. A sheaf or bundle, as of arrows. 2. *Her.* A sheaf of grain, always of wheat unless the kind is specifically mentioned. [< OF. *garbe*, < OHG. *garba*, sheaf.] **garbe†**.

gar'bage†, *n.* To eviscerate. **gar'bagge**; **gar'bish†**.

gar'bage, 1 gär'bij; 2 gär'bəg, *n.* 1. Animal refuse; offal: hence, kitchen waste, or, loosely, waste of any kind.

Here they subsisted for some time on frogs, the entrails of fish, and other *garbage*.
F. PARKMAN *Jesuits in N. A.* p. 227. [1. n. s. c. 1883.]

2. A thing discarded or condemned, worthless or offensive; low or vile persons or things collectively. Perhaps connected with GARB, dress. **gar'bash†**; **gar'bidge†**; **gar'blish†**. **gar'bage-grease'**, *n.* Fatty matter deposited in waste-pipes, sewer-traps, etc., which is collected and refined in Europe.

garbd, *pp.* Garbed. S. S.

gar'bel, 1 gär'bel; 2 gär'bəl, *n.* A garboard-plank.

gar'bill', 1 gär'bil'; 2 gär'bil', *n.* [Local, U. S.] A merganser.

gar'blage, 1 gär'blij; 2 gär'blaj, *n.* **1.** The office or business of a garbler or sifter. 2†. Refuse; sittings.

gar'ble, 1 gär'bl; 2 gär'bl, *vt.* [GAR'BLED, GAR'BLING; **gar'bl'**, / GAR'BLD'S.] To change (a document or writing), usually with evil intent, by suppression or elision: mutilate; pervert; falsify; as, a *garbled* text.

A *garbled* quotation may be the most effectual perversion of an author's meaning. DE QUINCEY *Style* p. 14. [c. s mss. 1858.]

2. To cull or assort; bolt or sift; especially, to separate the good portions or parts of so as to leave the inferior; formerly, to separate the inferior so as to leave the good: still in use only as a trade term; as, to *garble* the coinage (see under COINAGE); to *garble* spices. [< OF. *grabeller*, sift, < Sp. *garbillo*, sieve, < Ar. *ghirbal*, sieve.] SYN.: color, disguise, distort, falsify, misquote, misrepresent, misstate, mutilate, pervert.

gar'ble, *n.* 1. *pl.* The impurities separated from drugs, spices, etc.; refuse; trash. **gar'blings†**. 2. Same as GARBLING, 1. 3†. A room containing drugs or waste; also, anything that has been sifted, especially after removal of its coarser parts.

gar'bler, 1 gär'blər; 2 gär'blər, *n.* 1. One who garbles or mutilates. 2†. Specifically, a former municipal officer in London who inspected groceries, drugs, etc. **gar'bel-ler†**.

gar'bling, 1 gär'bling; 2 gär'bling, *n.* 1. The act of garbling in any sense. 2. *pl.* Same as GARBLE, *n.*, 1.

gar'board, 1 gär'bord; 2 gär'bôrd, *n.* *Naut.* One of the planks on a ship's bottom next to the keel. **gar'board-plank'**. **gar'board-plate'**, *n.* *Ship-building.* The strake-plate next to the keel. See KEEL. **g.-strake**, *n.* The row or strake of planks nearest to the keel on the outside of a ship's bottom. **g.-streak**.

gar'bull, 1 gär'bul; 2 gär'bul, *vt.* To create confusion or tumult in. **II.** *n.* Tumult; disorder.

gar'brall, 1 gär'brēl; 2 gär'brəl, *n.* *Her.* A piece of armor.

gar'bure', 1 gär'bür; 2 gär'bür', *n.* [F.] A soup of bacon and vegetables, or with cheese added.

gar'by-ite, 1 gär'bi-īt; 2 gär'by-it, *n.* *Mineral.* Enargite.

garce, 1 gärs; 2 gärc, *n.* An Indian measure. See MEASURE.

Gar-cé'a, *n.* 1. [GAR-CÉ'A, *n.*, 2.] **Intrigue Calixto** (1832–12/s1898), a Cuban patriot; general. 2. 1 gar-thē'ə; 2 gär-thē'ä, **Manuel** (3/s1805–7/s1906), a Spanish educator in music and investigator in vocal physiology; son of Manuel. 3. **Manuel del Popolo Vicente** (6/s1775–4/s1832), a Spanish tenor; composer; father of Malibran. 4. **Pauline**, see MALIBRAN-GARCIA.

Gar-cí'a Mo-rē'no, 1 gär-thē'ə mō-rā'nō; 2 gär-cē'ä mō-rē'nō, **Braz** or **Blaise** (1596–1656). A Portuguese poet.

Gar-cí'a Her-nan'dez, 1 gär-thē'ə her-nän'dēz; 2 gär-cē'ä her-nän'dez. A town in Bohol, P. I.

Gar-cí'as, 1 gär-thī'əs; 2 gär-cī'äs, **Pedro**. In the preface to Lesage's *Gil Blas*, a mythical character, used to point the moral of the novel.

Gar'cí-la'so de la Ve'ga, 1 gär'thē-lä'sō dē lä vā'gə; 2 gär'cē-lä'sō de lä vē'ga. [1503–4/s1536), a Spanish poet and soldier; "the Spanish Petrarch"; 2. (1540–1616), "the Inca"; a Spanish historian; *Origin of the Incas*, etc.

Gar-clin'i-a, 1 gar-sin'i-ə; 2 gär-clin'i-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of tropical African and Asiatic trees of the gamboge family (*Guttiferæ*), with yellow resinous juice, coriaceous leaves, and perfect tetramerous flowers. *G. morella*, a small tree of Siam, produces gamboge, and *G. mangostana* of the Moluku Islands, the mangosteen. Several others yield valuable fruits or nuts. [< Laurent *Garcin*, French botanist.]

gar'con', 1 gar'sōn'; 2 gär'cōn', *n.* [F.] A boy; also, a waiter or table-servant.

The *garçon* pocketed the franc I gave him with the air of having expected a napoleon. HOLMES *Our Hundred Days in Europe* p. 267. [n. m. s. c. 1888.]

gar'crow', *n.* A jackdaw.

gard, *n.* & *v.* Same as GUARD.

gard¹†, *n.* A yard; garden; gravelly sand.

gard²†, *n.* Trimming or binding, as on a garment.

Gard, 1 gär; 2 gärd, *n.* A department in S. France, famous for its mines, vineyards, and silk-culture; 2,270 sq. m.; capital, Nimes.

Gar'da, 1 gär'də; 2 gär'dä, *n.* A picturesque mountain lake of Tyrol and Upper Italy; 35 m. by 2 to 10 m.

Gar-dai'a, 1 gar-dī'ə; 2 gär-dī'ä, *n.* A walled fortified town in the Sahara, Algeria.

gar'dant, 1 gär'dənt; 2 gär'dant, *a.* [F.] *Her.* Looking with the full face toward the spectator: applied to beasts. See GAZE; APPROWÉ.



Gardant.

garde, 1 gärd; 2 gärd, *n.* [F.] Guard: used as the first element in compound names, usually those of protecting devices, the last element stating the part or thing to be protected.— **garde's bras'**, *n.* A piece of armor for the defense of the elbow. **g.-bras'**.— **g.-collet**, *n.* A rim rising from the pauldron or shoulder-piece of plate armor, designed to protect the neck from blows that might glance from the pauldron. **g.-cou'**.— **g.-faude**, *n.* Same as GARDE-REINE.— **g.-gorge**, *n.* A piece of armor for the protection of the back of the neck.— **g.-queue**, *n.* Armor for the protection of the tail of a horse.— **g.-reine**, *n.* In mediæval armour, a shield to protect the rider's sheath for covering the root of the tail.— **g.-reine**, *n.* A piece of armor for the protection of the back below the waist. See illus. under ARMOR.— **g.-robe†**, *n.* **1.** A wardrobe. **2.** Same as CASTLE-GUARD. **3.** A covering for the dress.— **g.-visure**, *n.* *Her.* The vizor.

Arms of Llewellyn ap Dorchock, Prince of Wales: "Azure a lion rampant or, armed, langued and passant guardant, or."

gar'den, 1 gär'dn; 2 gär'dn (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* To cultivate as a garden; as, a *gardened* hillside. **II.** *i.* To lay out or till a garden; cultivate vegetables, flowers, etc.

But he can potter about and *garden*, being a Grigus by birth.
HAGGARD *King Solomon's Mines* p. 30. [n. 1887.]

gar'den², *n.* **1.** Ground set apart for the cultivation of flowers, fruits, vegetables, or small plants of any kind; hence, a fertile or highly cultivated territory or any region remarkable for the beauty of its vegetation.

The district is little less than continuous *garden*.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. i, p. 437. [a. 1885.]

Gardens are usually named (1) from their use or from the plants grown in them; as, **flower-garden**, **kitchen-g.**, **pleasure-g.**, **vegetable-g.**, or (2) from their location; as, **roof-garden**, **window-g.**

2. A place of amusement ornamented with plants; as, a beer-*garden*; a music-*garden*. 3. *pl.* *garden*, *gardin*, < OHG. *gartin*, *garto*, gen. dat. of *garo*, YARD, garden.] **gar'din†**.— **botanic or botanical garden**, a collection of growing plants serving to illustrate botany; also, a place in which such plants, beds, borders, and boundaries are arranged in geometrical patterns.— **gar'den-balm'**, *n.* See BALM.— **g.-balsam**, *n.* An ornamental plant (*Impatiens balsamina*).— **g.-bed**, *n.* A plot in a garden.— **g.-beds**, *n. pl.* Remains of gardens laid out by a race that preceded the red men on the North-American continent.— **g.-bill**, *n.* A pruning-bill.— **g.-brassicart**.— **g.-bond**, *n.* Same as BLOCK-BOND. **g.-wall bond**.— **g.-buttercup**, *n.* The fair-maids-of-France (*Ranunculus acontifolius*).— **g.-celandine**, *n.* Same as CELANDINE, 2.— **g.-cress**, *n.* The blue mellot.— **g.-cress**, *n.* Peppergrass.— **g.-dormouse**, *n.* The lerot (*Eliomys nitela*).— **g.-egg**, *n.* [W. Ind.] Eggplant.— **g.-engine**, *n.* A pump on wheels, for use in gardens.— **g.-fence**, *n.* Same as a flea-beetle.— **g.-fly**, *n.* A bibionid fly.— **g.-garth**, *n.* Peppergrass.— **g.-gate**, *n.* 1. The pansy. 2. [PROV. Eng.] The hedge-sparrow.— **g.-gladiole**, *n.* Garden-poppy.— **g.-glass**, *n.* 1. A large dark-colored or silvered glass globe placed in a garden so as to reflect surrounding objects. 2. A bell-shaped glass for covering plants.— **g.-hedge**, *n.* A summer-house in a garden or garden-like spot. 2. [So. U. S.] A privy. 3†. A brothel.— **g.-husbandry**, *n.* The business of gardening for profit.— **g.-hyssop**, *n.* The common hyssop.— **g.-mills**, *n.* A harvest-fish.— **g.-mold**, *n.* Rich earth used in or suitable for a garden. **g.-s mould†**.— **g.-nail**, *n.* A nail used for fastening vines to trellises.— **g.-net**, *n.* A net for the protection of fruit from insects or birds.— **G. of Eden**, see EDEN.— **G. of England**, the county of Kent or Worcester.— **G. of Erin**, Carlow, in Leinster.— **G. of Europe**, Italy.— **G. of France**, the department of Indre-et-Loire, specif., Amboise.— **G. of Irem**, a garden designed by Sheddad, King of Ad, to surpass that of Paradise. Sheddad and his garden perished by a touch of the death angel's wand.— **G. of Italy**, the island of Sicily.— **G. of the Gods**, a foot-hill valley at the eastern base of Pike's Peak, Colorado, between Colorado Springs and Manitou Springs, filled with highly colored and fantastically shaped rocks, the result mainly of wind-sculpture.— **G. of the West**, Illinois or Kansas.— **G. of the World**, the Italian upland region.— **g. orpin**, the live forever (*Sedum telephium*). See ORPIN.— **g.-parly**, *n.* An open-air social party; a company entertained on a lawn or in a garden-party.— **g.-pea-louse**, *n.* The pulse-louse.— **g.-patch**, *n.* [So. U. S.] A garden.— **g.-pea**, *n.* The dock (*Rumex patientia*).— **g.-pepper**, *n.* Cayenne pepper.— **g.-peppercress**, *n.* Peppergrass.— **g.-persicary**, *n.* The prince's-feather.— **g.-pink**, *n.* A cultivated flower of the genus *Dianthus*. 2. The pheasant's-eye.— **g.-plague**, *n.* The goutweed.— **g.-plot**, *n.* A plot of ground adapted for or used as a garden.— **g.-pot**, *n.* A watering-pot.— **g.-poultry**, *n.* Garden-quail.— **g.-purslane**, *n.* The garden-portulaca.— **g.-seat**, *n.* 1. A seat in or suitable for a garden. 2. Hence, in England, the front seat on the top of a coach, because it gives a view over the walls into the gardens.— **g.-scated**, *a.*— **g.-shears**, *n.* See SHEARS.— **g.-shrew**, *n.* A small shrew (*Crocidura russula*) of continental Europe.— **g.-snail**, *n.* A common European snail (*Helix aspersa*).— **Gardens of Adonis** (*Class. Myth.*), baskets or jars of earth, in which rapidly growing plants were carefully tended for eight days at the Adonia, before being allowed to wither, when they were cast into the sea, together with images of Adonis. The custom, which was of Semitic origin, was undoubtedly symbolical of the annual return of spring.— **gardens of the sun**, the East-Indian or Malayan Archipelago.— **g.-sorrel**, *n.* The common sorrel or sour dock (*Rumex acetosa*), sometimes cultivated for salad.— **g.-spider**, *n.* A spider living in gardens; especially, the common cross-spider (*Epetra diadema*).— **g.-sprange**, *n.* The cypress-spurge.— **g.-squirt**, *n.* A squirt for watering or sprinkling plants.— **g.-stand**, *n.* A stand for holding flower-pots.— **g.-stuff**, *n.* Garden produce; vegetables.— **g.-truck†**; **g.-ware†**.— **g.-sweep**, *n.* A curved driveway through a garden.— **g.-syringe**, *n.* See SYRINGE.— **g.-warbler**, *n.* The pettichaps (*Sylvia hortensis*).— **g.-white**, *n.* A pieridine butterfly, one of the cabbage-butterflies.— **g.-worm**, *n.* **1.** An earthworm; angleworm. **2.** A webworm (*Lozostege similalis*), a pest of vegetables in the Gulf States.— **rock g.**, a garden arranged for plants native in rocky places.— **The G.**, see PHILOSOPHY OF THE GARDEN.— **wild g.** **1.** A garden of wild flowers. **2.** A place where wild flowers especially abound, as if in a garden.— **gar'den-a-bi'e'r**, *n.* Suitable for being made into a garden.— **gar'den-age†**, *n.* **1.** Gardening. **2.** Garden-stuff.— **gar'dened**, *a.* Having a garden or gardens; made into or like a garden.— **gar'den-esque'**, *a.* Resembling a garden, especially in the symmetrical laying out of beds.— **gar'den-hood**, *n.* [Rare.] Garden-like character or appearance.— **gar'den-ize**, *v.* *t.* To make into a garden. **II.** *i.* [Rare.] To garden.— **gar'den-less**, *a.* Having no garden.— **gar'den-ly**, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to, like, or suitable for a garden; as, a *gardenly* appearance.

Gar'den², *n.* **1. Alexander** (17307–4/s1791), a Scottish-American physician; botanist. **2. Alexander** (3/s1757–7/s1829), an American soldier; writer; son of preceding; aide-de-camp to Gen. Greene in the Revolutionary war. **3. Mary** (?/s1877–), an American prima donna; soprano; made her début as *Louise* in Paris, 1901; principal rôles, *Aphrodite*, *Melisande*, *Thaïs*, etc. **4.** A city in Finney county, Kan. **5.** A county in Nebraska.

Gar'den Cit'y. 1. Chicago, Ill.: so called from the fertility of the surrounding country. **2.** A village in Queens county, N. Y.; has an Anglican cathedral and seminary.

gar'dened, *pp.* Gardened.

gar'den-er, 1 gär'dn-ər; 2 gär'dn-er, *n.* One skilled in the art or engaged in the work of gardening; specif., one whose professional occupation is to make and tend a garden, or to lay out and manage gardens. **gard'ner†**.

The *gardener's* ears no lewd tales storm.
MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI *Song for a May Day Festival* st. 3.

[< F. *jardinier*, < OHG. *gartinâri*, < *garto*, garden.] — **gar'dener-bird'**, *n.* The bower-bird (*Ailuroedus crassirostris*) of New Guinea.— **gardener's-delight**, *n.* The mullein pink. **gardener's-eye†**.— **gardener's-garters**, *n.* A variety of reed-grass (*Phalaris arundinacea* var. *picta*). See RIBBON-GRASS.— **gar'dener-ship**, *n.* Gardening.

Gar-de'ni-a, 1 gar-dē'ni-ə; 2 gär-dē'ni-a. *n.* *Bot.* A considerable genus of mainly tropical shrubs or trees of the family *Rubiaceæ*, frequently spiny, with opposite usually small leaves, and large and fragrant yellow or white axillary flowers. The Cape jasmine (*G. florida*) is the best-known cultivated species. [< Dr. Alex. *Garden*, American botanist.]

gar-den'le, 1 gar-den'lik; 2 gär-dēn'lic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from plants of the genus *Gardenia*.— **gardenic acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{18}O_8$) prepared from gardenin.

gar'de-nin, 1 gär'di-nin; 2 gär'de-nin, *n.* A product ($C_{17}H_{12}O_6$) extracted from the resin (dikamali) of *Gardenia lucida*. [< GARDENIA.]

gar'den-ing, 1 gär'dn-ing; 2 gär'dn-ing, *n.* The art of planning and executing garden-work: horticulture. **gard'en-ry†** [Rare]; **gar'den-ship†**. SYN.: see AGRICULTURE.

Modern gardening simply is another name for improved methods of farming.
P. T. QUINN *Money in the Garden* p. 14. [c. s. c. 1886.]

—formal gardening, a style of gardening which employs terraces, balustrades, steps, tall poplar- and cypress-trees, artificial lakes, sunken flower-beds, and lawns arranged in geometric designs. It originated in Italy, was fashionable in France during the reign of Louis XIV., and has recently been introduced into the United States.

Gar'den Beach, a town in Bengal, India.

garde'vi-ancet, *n.* [F.] **I.** A safe for meat. **2.** A chest for valuables; also, a trunk or a wallet.

garde'vin, 1 gärd'vin; 2 gärd'vin, *n.* [Scot.] A large wine-measure; also, a case or closet for wine-bottles. **gard'vin**.

Gar'di-ner, 1 gär'di-nər; 2 gär'di-ner, *n.* **1. James** (1/s11 1688–9/s21745), a British soldier who fell at Prestonpans, 1745. **2. Stephen** (1483–20/s1555), an English prelate; introduced in Shakespeare's *Henry VIII*. **3.** A city in Kennebec county, Me. **4. Mount**, a peak in the Sierra Nevada, Inyo county, Cal.; 14,000 ft. high.

gard'nap†, *n.* A mat or the like for protecting a table-cloth.

Gard'ner, 1 gärd'nər; 2 gärd'ner, *n.* **1. Alan, Lord** (4/s12 1742–1/s1809), a British administrator; with Rodney and Hood, in 1782, in Grundy county, Mo. **2.** A village in Worcester county, Mass. **4.** A British island of the Phœnix group in the Pacific ocean.

gar'don, 1 gär'dən; 2 gär'dən, *n.* [Sp.] A cyprinoid fish, the id.

Gar'dun, 1 gär'dən; 2 gär'dən, *n.* [Sp.] A cyprinoid fish.

Gar'dur-a, 1 gär'dur-ə; 2 gär'dur-a, *n.* [ice.] *Norse Myth.* Literally, the Fence-breaker; a mountain-jotun, dam of Gnaa's horse Hofvarpner, which can run through air and water.

gar'dy, 1 gär'di; 2 gär'dy, *n.* [Scot.] The arm.

gare¹, 1 gā; 2 gā, *n.* [Scot.] Gear; tackle. [Scot.] Beware of the water: formerly said in Edinburgh, to warn passers-by to avoid slops thrown from a window.

gare², *vt.* To stare: gape open-mouthed.

gare³, 1 gär; 2 gär, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Coarse wool grown on sheeps' legs.

gare⁴, *n.* Same as GAREFOWL.

gare⁵, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A triangular piece; gore.

gare⁶, 1 gär; 2 gär, *n.* 1. A pier, wharf, or the like, on a river or canal. 2. [F.] A railroad station; as, the *Gare* St. Lazare, Paris.

gare⁷†, *n.* Eagerness.

gare⁸†, *a.* Same as GARISH.

gare'fowl', 1 gā'fou'l; 2 gā'fôul', *n.* [Scot.] The great auk; also, the razor-billed auk. See illus. under AUK. [< Ice. *gierfugl*.] **gar'fowl'**; **gare†**; **gar'fowl'†**.

Gare Loch, 1 gär lox; 2 gär lôc. A branch of the Firth of Clyde, Scotland; 7 m. long.

Gar'e-lol, 1 gar'i-lol; 2 gär'e-lôl, *n.* An island of the Andreanof group, Aleutian Islands, Alas.; formerly known as Burnt Island.

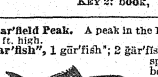
Gar'eth, 1 gar'əth; 2 gär'ēth. *n.* In Tennyson's *Gareth and Lynette*, the hero, nephew of King Arthur, who wins Lynette by recovering her sister. In the story, as given by Sir T. Malory, Gareth marries Lynette's sister, to whom he rescues from Castle Perilous.

Gar'field, 1 gär'fild; 2 gär'fēld, *n.* **1. James Abram** (11/s12 1831–4/s1881), a United States general and statesman; 20th President of the United States; shot by Charles Guiteau, July 2, 1881. **2.** A county in N. W. Colorado; 3,049 sq. m.; county-seat, Glenwood Springs. **3.** A county in Oklahoma; 1,086 sq. m.; county-seat, Enid. **4.** A county in N. E. central Nebraska; 568 sq. m.; county-seat, Burtwell. **5.** A county in S. Utah; 5,103 sq. m.; county-seat, Panguitch. **6.** A county in S. E. Washington; 725 sq. m.; county-seat, Pomeroy. **7.** A borough in Bergen county, N. J.

Gar'field, Mount. A peak of the Rocky Mountains in Idaho; 9,704 ft. high.

Gar'field Peak. A peak in the Elk range, Colorado; 12,136 ft. high.

gar'fish', 1 gär'fĭsh'; 2 gär'fish', *n.* A fish with a long spear-like snout. (1) A belonoid fish. *Belone belone* or *vulgaris* is the common European, *Tylosurus marinus* the common American garfish. (2) A garpike. (3) [New Zealand.] An exocetoid fish (*Scomberesox forsteri*.) [< GAR, *n.*, + FISH.]



Garfish (*Belone belone*). 1/24

gar'ĭa, 1 gär'fĭa: 2 gär'fĭä, *n.* [N. Afr.] A desert caravan, on the routes between the Sudan and Tripoli.

garg., *abbr. Gargarisma* (gargle).

Gar'ga'melle', 1 gär'ga'mel'; 2 gär'ga'mĕl', *n.* In Rabelais's *Gargantua*, the wife of Grangousier and mother of Gargantua.

gar'ga-ney, 1 gär'ga-ni; 2 gär'ga-ay, *n.* A teal (*Anas querquedula*) of Europe and southern Asia, having a broad white line on each side of the head and neck.

Gar-gan'tu-a, 1 gar-gan'tŭ-a or (*F.*) gar'gaN'tüA'; 2 gär-gän'tŭ-a or (*F.*) gär'gäN'tüA', *n.* In Rabelais's satire *Gargantua*, the hero, a giant of great longevity with a phenomenal appetite. He has many wonderful adventures, and founds the abbey of Thélème. He is the father of Pantagruel by Badebec. See PANTAGRUEL.— **Gar-gan'tu-an,** *a.*

gar'ga-rism, 1 gär'ga-rizm; 2 gär'ga-rizm, *n. Med.* A gargle.

Gar'ger-y, 1 gär'jar-e; 2 gär'jer-e, *n.* In Dickens's *Great Expectations*, a good-natured blacksmith, friend of Pip, the hero of the novel. His patient kind-heartedness contrasts strongly with the temper of his termagant wife.

2. Mrs. Joe, wife of the preceding.

gar'get, 1 gär'get; 2 gär'gĕt, *n.* **1.** A distemper in cattle and swine characterized by swelling of the throat. **2.** Inflammation and hardening of the udder in cows. **3.** *Bot.* (1) The pokeweed. (2) The hellebore. **gar'get-plant'**; **g.-root.** **4.** The throat. [< OF. *gargate*, throat, < *gorge*, *goinis*; influenced in form by *gargariser*, to gargle.] **gar'gĭl**; **gar'gle**; **gar'golt.**

gar'gĭl, 1 gär'gil; 2 gär'gĭl, *n.* **1.** A head-distemper among geese, often fatal. **2.** Same as GARGOIL. [< GARGET.]

gar'gle, 1 gär'gĭl; 2 gär'gl, *n.* [GAR'GLING.] **gar'gĭl**; **gar'gl,** } GAR'GLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Med.* (1) To rinse (the throat) with a liquid agitated by air from the windpipe and so prevented from passing through the esophagus. (2) To use as a gargle; as, to *gargle* red-pepper tea. **2.** [Rare.] To warble. [< OF. *gargouiller*, gargle, < *gargouille*; see GARGOYLE.] **II.** *i.* **1.** To use a gargle. **2.** To make a sound similar to gargling.

gar'gle, *n.* **1.** Any liquid, especially if medicinal, applied by gargling to the tonsils and upper parts of the throat. **2.** [Slang.] A drink, as of wine.

gar'gou-lette', *n.* Same as GURGLET.

gar'goyle, 1 gär'goil; 2 gär'gŏyl, *n. Arch.* A projecting stone spout, usually carved with a grotesque figure, used in medieval architecture to throw the roof-water clear of the walls.

The projection of the *gargoyles* [of Westminster Abbey] is a characteristic of the Early English style. The *gargoyles* themselves, in their grotesque and fantastic wildness, represent the demons who are excluded from the sacred precincts. Farrar in *Sunday Magazine* Jan., 1891, p. 21.

[< OF. *gargouille*, throat, < L. *gurgulio(n-)*, gullet.] **gar'geit**; **gar'golt**; **gar'gleĭt**.— **gar'goyled,** *a.* Furnished with gargoyles.



Gargoyles of the 15th Century.

1. From St. Cuthbert's Church, York. 2. From Stony Stratford.

Garh-wal', 1 gur-wäl'; 2 gŭr-wäl', *n.* **1.** A district in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India; 5,629 sq. m.; capital, Garhwal. **2.** A native state adjacent to the above; 4,164 sq. m.; capital, Tehri.

gar'i-al, 1 gar'i-al; 2 gär'i-al, *n.* A gavial.

gar'ĭ-bal'dĭ, 1 gar'ĭ-bal'dĭ; 2 gär'ĭ-bäl'dĭ (XIII), *n.* **1.** A loose blouse-waist resembling those of red worn by the soldiers of Garibaldi. **2.** A fur peacoat. **Garibaldi** (*Hypsopsis rubicundus*) of California.

Ga'rĭ-bal'dĭ, 1 gä'rĭ-bäl'dĭ or (*Angl.*) gar'ĭ-bal'dĭ; 2 gä'rĭ-bäl'dĭ or (*Angl.*) gär'ĭ-bäl'dĭ, **Giuseppe** (*?*/1807–*?*/1882). An Italian patriot; fought for and secured Italian unity.— **Gar'ĭ-bal'dĭ-an,** *a. & n.*

Ga-rier' rīv'er, 1 ga-rīr'; 2 gä-rēr'. Same as ORANGE, 2.

ga-rin'ding, 1 ga-rin'ding; 2 gä-rin'ding, *n.* [Java.] An oboe.

gar'ing, 1 gar'ĭŋ; 2 gär'ing, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A row or furrow made in a gare or gore of land. **gare'ing.**

gar'ish, 1 gar'ĭsh; 2 gär'ish, *a.* Dazzled by a dazzling or blinding glare; as, the *garish* sun.

They drove along between the fields of yellowing corn, all in the *garish* sunshine. C. E. CRADDOCK *In the Tennessee Mts.* p. 58. [tn. M. & CO. 1885.]

2. Displaying a gaudy effect, and so offensive to good taste; ostentatious; flashy; as, a *garish* dress.

A *garish* flag, To be the aim of every dangerous shot. SHAKESPEARE *King Richard III.* act iv, sc. 4.

3. Extravagantly conceited or vain; flighty. [Cp. Early E. *gare*, stare, a form perhaps of GAZE.] — **gar'ish-ly,** *adv.* — **gar'ish-ness,** *n.* [2 *Mac.* v, 25.

Gar'ĭ-zim, 1 gar'ĭ-zim: 2 gär'ĭ-zim, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

gar'la-com, 1 gär'la-kom; 2 gär'la-cŏm, *n.* [Ir.] A lingering disease in cattle, probably caused by eating some plant.

gar'land, 1 gär'land; 2 gär'land, *vt.* **1.** To deck or festoon with a garland or garlands; as, pillars ivy-*garlanded*.

They [nations] . . . have thought it enough to *garland* the tombstone when they had not crowned the brow. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. i, p. 7, [w. a s. 1858.]

2. [Rare.] To wreath in a garland. SYN., see CROWN.

gar'land, *n.* **1.** A wreath, festoon, or string of leaves, flowers, or the like, especially when used as an adornment, decoration, or token of rejoicing or victory; hence, any token of honor given in recognition of success.

But to him who nobly bears, Is the victor's *garland* sure. WHITTIER *Burial of Barbour* st. 9.

2. A collection of literary gems, as of choice bits of poetry or prose; also, a chap-book containing songs or ballads. **3.** The best or choicest part of anything. **4.** *Arch.* (1) A sculptured ornament representing a festoon of flowers, fruits, and leaves. (2) A band of ornamental work surrounding a spire. **5.** *Naut.* (1) A wreath-like loop of rope lashed to a spar, to aid in hoisting or handling it; a grommet or selvagee; also, a band to hold cannon-shot in place. (2) A sailor's netted provision-bag. (3) A wreath of hoops decked with ribbons, hoisted on a mast or stay in token of a wedding. **6.** *Mining.* (1) A curbing or groove in the outside of the wall of a shaft to drain away any water that has percolated from adjacent strata. (2) A frame or hoop by which the sands on a roof are kept in place. **7.** *Her.* A wreath of laurels or of olive-leaves and acorns: distinguished from a *chaplet*.

A Chaplet should be composed of four Roses . . . and a *Garland* should be formed of laurel or oak leaves, interspersed with acorns. J. E. CUSSANS *Handbook of Heraldry* p. 105. [BOT. 1869.]

8. *Rom. Antiq.* A priest's fillet or headband, usually of wool, worn as evidence of consecration. **9†.** A royal crown; also, a martyr's crown. [< OF. *garlande*, supposed to be < MHG. **wierelen*, freq. of *wieren*, adorn, < *viere*, refined gold, ornament.]

— **gar'land-flow'er,** *n.* **1.** Any one of various tropical herbs of the genus *Hedychium*, of the ginger family (*Zingiberaceæ*), from Asia, grown in greenhouses for their beautiful and fragrant flowers. **2.** Some one of various other plants, as *Daphne cneorum*.— **gar'land-age,** *n.* [Rare.] Garlands or garland-like festooning.— **gar'land-less,** *a.*— **gar'land-ry,** *n.* Anything wreathed into garlands or garland-like form; filleting. [country-seat, Hot Springs.

Gar'land, *n.* A county in W. central Arkansas; 652 sq. m.; **garle,** *n.* [Dial., Eng., or Sc.] To speckle, spot, or streak.

gar'lic, 1 gär'lĭk; 2 gär'lic, *n.* **1.** A hardy bulbous perennial (*Allium sativum*) of the lily family. Its bulb is compound, being composed of 10 or 12 small ones, called *cloves*. It has a very strong odor and pungent taster and in the south of Europe, where it is indigenous, it has been used in cookery from the earliest times.

The *garlic* came originally from Sicily. T. T. LYNCH *Money in the Garden* p. 150. [c. a. co. 1886.]

2. A popular jig or farce in vogue with the 16th century. [< AS. *gārleac*, < *gār*, spear, + *leac*, LEEK.]

— **fake a garlic,** [Scot.] To speckle, spot, or streak.

— **gar'lic-bird,** *n.* The bobolink, a North American plant (*Nothoscordum bivalve*) nearly allied to *Allium*, but havin r very little odor.— **g.-cress,** *n.* Same as *g.-mustard*, *n.*— **g.-eater,** *n.* A Frenchman.— **g.-flavored,** *a.* Tasting of garlic; especially, *Pharmacol.*, having the odor of garlic; as, *g. tapia*.— **g.-mustard,** *n.* Hedge-garlic.— **g.-oil,** *n.* See OIL.— **g.-pear,** *n.* The fruit of a small evergreen tree (*Crataegus tomentosa*) of the cane family, which has a strong odor of garlic; also *C. tapia*.— **g.-sauce,** *n.* Sodden garlic, vinegar, and mountain-sage.— **g.-shrub,** *n.* **1.** A square-stemmed shrubby climber, the garlic-scented trumpet-flower (*Adenocalymma allicea*) of Guiana and the West Indies, emitting from the bruised leaves and branches a powerful odor of garlic. **2.** One of several species of *Petiveria*, of the pokeweed family, which give out an odor like that of garlic; especially, *P. alliacea*.— **g.-tree,** *n.* [Jamaica.] The garlic pear (*Crataeva tapia*).— **gar'lic-wort',** *n.* Same as HEDGE-GARLIC.— **honey-g.,** *n.* A Eurasian plant (*Allium descendens*), having nutritious bulbs and honey-secreting flowers.— **wild g.,** a troublesome Old World weed (*Allium vineale*), with slender, hollow, rush-like leaves, sheathing the tall scape halfway up, and greenish-pink flowers, the latter often replaced by bulblets: extensively naturalized in the United States.— **gar'lick-y,** *a.* Containing, resembling, or having the odor of garlic; as, *garlicky* milk.



Garlic.

a, stalk, and leaves; *b*, spathe, containing an umbel of flowers intermixed with small bulbs; *c*, compound bulb (root), consisting of numerous bulbs or cloves'; *d*, a clove.

gar-ło'pa, 1 gur-lō'pə; 2 gär-lō'pa, *n.* [Sp.] A serranoid fish (*Mycteroperca xenarchus*) of the west coast of Mexico.

Garm, 1 gärm; 2 gärm, *Norse Myth.* A monster dog, bloody-breasted and ferocious, which at Ragnarok breaks loose from his chains, attacks and kills the god Tyr, but is instantaneously killed by him. **Garmr**; see GARM, *n.*

gar'ment, 1 gär'mĕnt or -mənt; 2 gär'mĕnt, *vt.* [Rare.] To clothe with or as with a garment: used chiefly in the past participle.

There were three men with her, each *garmented* With gold and shod with gold upon the feet. SWINBURNE *Ballad of Life* st. 3.

gar'ment, *n.* **1.** An article of clothing, or customary dress; a vestment: usually limited to the larger articles, as coats and gowns. **2.** *Eccl.* A chasuble. [ME. *garnement*, < OF. *garnement*, < *garnir*; see GARNISH.]

garment-lent, See under LENT, *n.*— **gar'ment-lure,** *n.* [Rare.] Garments collectively; clothing.

Gar'nate, 1 gär'nāt; 2 gär'nat, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 19.

Garn'ett, 1 garn'ĕt, *n.* [North. Eng.] The worsted.

Gar'neau', 1 gur'nō'; 2 gär'nō', **François Xavier** (*?*/1809–*?*/1866). A Canadian historian. [meal-chest.

gar'nel, 1 gär'nel; 2 gär'nĕl, *n.* [Scot.] A granary; also, a **gar'ner,** 1 gär'nər; 2 gär'nẽr, *n.* **I.** *t.* To store for preservation, as in a granary; gather: often with *up*.

The early Greek philosophers . . . chose to gather in travel the wisdom which was *garnered* in the temples, and among the priests of Egypt and India. O. M. MITCHEL *Planetary and Stellar Worlds* p. 78. [o. s. a. co. 1870.]

II. *i.* [Rare.] To be or become stored up.

gar'ner, *n.* A place or building on a farm for the storage of grain; a granary; hence, a gathered store of anything, as of wisdom, or its repository: now chiefly poetic and figurative; as, a rich *garner* of experience.

Many a white-walled farm-house, And many a *garner* brown. WHITTIER *Cobbler Keezar's Vision* st. 28.

[< F. *grenier*, < L. *granarium*; see GRANARY.] — **gar'ner-age,** *n.*

Gar'ner, *n.* A town in Hancock county, Ia.

gar'nerd, *pp.* Garnered. S. S.

Gar'nerin', 1 gär'ne-răN'; 2 gär'ne-răN', **André Jacques** (1769–1823). A French aeronaut; first to use a parachute.

gar'net', 1 gär'net; 2 gär'nĕt, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A vitreous to resinous, transparent to subtransluscent, red, brown, yellow, white, green, or black, brittle, nonelectrable silicate, crystallizing in the isometric system. See GEM.

Its composition is represented by the formula $R'_3R''_2SiO_4$, where $R' = Ca, Mg, Fe$, or Mn, either singly or two or more together, and R'' = Al, Fe, or Cr. Garnets include the following: I. The aluminum garnets, subdivided into (1) *grossularite*, the calcium-aluminum garnets, sometimes used for gems and varying in color from white through yellow to brown — sometimes green — as (a) *cinnamon* or *cinnamon-stone*, yellow to brown, (b) *succinite*, amber-colored, (c) *romanzovite*, brown, and (d) *xalite*, pale-green; (2) *pyrope*, the magnesium-aluminum garnets, which are of a dish to black, are cut as gems, and otherwise known as *Bohemian garnets*; (3) *almandite*, the iron-aluminum garnets, which are reddish to black, are cut into gems and then called *noble*, *oriental*, or *rose garnets*, or *almandine*; (4) *spessartite*, the manganese-aluminum garnets, which are dark hyacinth-red to brownish-red, and are frequently called *manganesian garnet* and *spessartine*. II. The iron garnets, including (1) *andradite*, the calcium-iron garnets, which are of various colors, as (a) *topazolite*, topaz-yellow to green, (b) *colophonite*, brownish-yellow to dark reddish-brown, (c) *melanite*, black, (d) *pyrenelle*, grayish-black, (e) *jelletite*, green, and (*f*) *demantoid*, bright-green; (2) the manganese-calcium-iron garnets, as (a) *rothofite*, yellowish-brown to liver-brown, (b) *allochroite*, light-green to black, (c) *polyadelphite*, brownish-yellow to green, and (d) *aplome*, yellowish-green through green to brown; (3) *pitchstone*, the yttrium-calcium-iron garnet; (4) *bredbergite*, the calcium-magnesium-iron garnet. III. The chromium garnets, including *uvarovite*, the calcium-chromium garnet, which is emerald-green. The lighter and clearer varieties of all these classes are called *hyacinths* when cut; the yellowish, *facinalia* or *hessonite*; the yellowish-crimson, *guarnacciona* or *vermeille*, sometimes *hyacinths*; the red variety with a violet tinge, *rubino di rocca* or *grenat syrian*; and the deep clear red (either pyrope or almandine), *precious garnet*. The latter when cut en cabochon are called *carbuncles*.

2. A shade of color; deep red. See SPECTRUM. **3.** A humming-bird (*Lampornithinæ rhami*) of the highlands of Mexico and Guatemala, green above with purplish-red throat and under parts. [< F. *grenat*, < LL. *granatus*, < L. *granum*, seed.] — **gar'net-ap'plet,** *n.* The pomegranate.— **gar'net-ber'ry,** *n.* The common red currant.— **g.-blende,** *n.* Zinc-blende containing manganese.— **g.-paper,** *n.* A polishing-paper made with crushed garnet instead of sand.— **g.-rock,** *n. Geol.* A granular-crystalline rock consisting mainly of garnet, often forming seams in crystalline schists.— **gar'net-work',** *n.* Ornamentation composed chiefly of garnets.— **gar'net-lif'er-ous,** *a. Geol.* Containing or yielding garnets; as, *garnetiferous* schists.

gar'net', *n.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) A garnet-tackle. (2) In old-style sailing warships, a tackle passed through a hole in the spar-deck to aid in getting the guns in and out of the gun-deck ports. (3) A rope fastened to the lower corner of a square mainsail or foresail is hauled to the yard; a clew-garnet. **2.** A garnet-hinge. See HINGE.— **gar'net-tackle,** *n.* A purchase formerly used to the mainstay of a merchantman to aid in handling cargo.

Gar'net, Henry (1555–*?*/1606). A superior of the English Jesuits; hanged as an accomplice in the Gunpowder Plot.

gar'nett, *vt.* To clean and card cotton or wool.— **g.-machine,** a machine.— **Garnett machine,** a machine, the cylinders or rollers of which are fitted with a special kind of tooth, named from its inventor: used in worsted carding and cotton mills for pulling or dressing worsted waste, shoddy, etc.— **Garnett tooth,** a saw-tooth used in Garnett machines.

Gar'nett, 1 gär'net; 2 gär'nĕt, *n.* [F.] Garnished.

gar'nĭ', 1 gar'nĭ'; 2 gär'nĭ', *pa.* [F.] Garnished.

gar'nĭ-er-ite, 1 gär'nĭ-er-ait; 2 gär'nĭ-er-it, *n. Mineral.* An amorphous, light apple-green, hydrous nickel magnesium silicate (H$_2$(NiMg)SiO$_4$+Aq), valuable as an important ore of nickel. [< M. *Garnier*, French geologist.]

Gar'nier'-Pa'gès', 1 gär'nyē'-pȧ'zhes'; 2 gär'nye'-pȧ'zhĕs', **Louis Antoine** (*?*/1803–*?*/1878). A French statesman; *Histoire de la Révolution de 1848*.

gar'nish, 1 gär'nĭsh; 2 gär'nish, *vt.* **1.** In cookery, to surround with additions for embellishment or for a relish; dress for the table: said of any dish; as, to *garnish* a roast with sprigs of celery.

Garnish your dishes, but remember that the point in the main point to consider, not the garnishing. SOUTHSON *Lect. to my Students* p. 222. [sm. & co. 1835.]

2. To decorate with ornaments; adorn; embellish; as, to *garnish* an erection with marble pillars.

He . . . closed his eyes on his *garnished* rooms, To dream of meadows and clover-blooms. WHITTIER *Mabel Martin* st. 7. [HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO. *Mutter* st. 37.

3. *Law.* To give warning to appear and answer to an action; notify. **4.** To supply or fit, especially for defense; fortify; garrison.

The Chateau was strong and *garnished* with a hundred and fifty troops. D. G. MITCHELL *The Battle Summer* p. 46. [D. A. 1853.]

5. [Slang, Eng.] To fit with fetters. [< OF. *garnisse-*, a stem of *garnir*, for *warnir*, warn, garnish. < WOLG. *warn*(*j*)*an*, SYN.: adorn, beautify, deck, decorate, ornate, embellish, furbish, ornament. See ADORN.— ANT.: blemish, deface, denude, disfigure, dismantle, spoil, strip.

gar'nish, *n.* **1.** Any small objects or pieces, as of fruits, stalks, or leaves, placed around a dish for ornamentation or a relish; as, a *garnish* of lemon-peel.

The *garnishes* for game are fresh or preserved barberries, currant jelly, sliced oranges, and crisp parsley. *Buckeye Cookery, Game* p. 169. [n. p. c. 1866.]

2. Anything added as an ornament; embellishment; decoration; array. **3.** A set of dishes; a service. **4.** A set of table-crockery, commonly of twelve pieces. **5†.** A fee: formerly, a prison fee paid by a newcomer.— **gar'nish-ee',** *n.* A bolt with a pierced or chamfered head.— **g.-money,** *n.* See def. 5, above.

gar'nished, } 1 gär'nĭsht; 2 gär'nisht, *a. Her.* Adorned; also, **gar'nisht,** } armed, as a human limb.

gar'nish-ee', *n. Law.* 1 gär'nĭsh-ī'; 2 gär'nish-ē', *vt.* [-EED'; -EE'ING.] *Law.* **1.** To secure by garnishment (any debt or property, in the hands of a third person, which is due or belonging to the defendant in attachment). **2.** To warn (a person) by garnishment.— **-ment,** *n.* [Rare.]

gar'nish-ee', *n. Law.* A person warned; especially, a debtor or person in whose hands the effects of another are attached, who is warned not to pay or deliver to a creditor money or property due or belonging to the latter until the result of the suit is known.

gar'nish-er, 1 gär'nĭsh-ər; 2 gär'nish-er, *n.* **1.** One who garnishes. **2.** *Law.* A creditor who garnishes a debtor of one whom he himself is suing for debt.

gar'nish-ment, 1 gär'nĭsh-ment *or* -mənt; 2 gär'nish-ment, *n.* **1.** The act of garnishing, or that which garnishes. **gar'nish-ry†.** **2.** *Law.* A warning or summons;

specif., a notice not to pay or deliver money or effects to a defendant, but to appear and answer the plaintiff's suit or judgment. Garnishment differs from the ordinary form of attachment in that the attached property is not seized.

gar'nal-sont, *n.* A garnisan. [< garnison + -sont, as in *parasont*, etc.]

gar'nal-ture, 1 gär'nal-chur or -tûr, *n.* Same as garniture.

to garnish, *v.* Anything used to garnish; garnishes collectively; embellishment. [F., < *garnir*; see GARNISH.]

Night will come up with *garniture* of stars.
E. B. BROWNING *Prometheus Bound* l. 26.

Ga'ro, 1 gā'ro. 2 gä'ro, *n.* A member of one of the Mongoloid tribes of the Garo Hills, Assam; also, their language.

Ga'ro-Hills, 1 gā'ro-hilz; 2 gä'ro-. Sovereign Thio (1481–91?1559). An Italian painter; assisted Raffael at the Vatican.

Ga'ro Hills, 1 gā'ro; 2 gä'ro. A district in Assam, British India; 3,150 sq. m.; capital, Tura. **Gar'ront.**

Ga'ronne', 1 ga'ron'; 2 gä'ron', *n.* A river in S. W. France; length 384 m. from the Pyrenees to the Dordogne river.

gar'-nook, 1 gar'o-nuk; 2 gär'o-nōōk, *n.* *Ich.* [Brit.] The saury.

gar'roo, 1 gar'ū; 2 gä'ro, *n.* Agallochum. **ga'roo-wood'†,** **ga-loo'kuh,** 1 ga-rū'kuh; 2 ga-rōō'kuh, *n.* [E. Ind.] A shore-keeled trading- and fishing-vessel of the Persian Gulf and the west coast of Hindustan. [garoon-shell.

ga-roon'-shell', 1 ga-rōōn'-shel'; 2 ga-rōōn'-shĕl', *n.* The

ga-rote', **ga-ro'ter.** Same as GARROTE, etc. [garum.

ga'rous, 1 gā'rus; 2 gä'rus, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like

gar'pike', 1 gär'pik'; 2 gär'pīk', *n.* **1.** A large lepidosteid ganoid fish of the fresh waters of eastern North America, having elongated billelike jaws, as the alligator-gar. *Lepidosteus osseus* is the common garpike, ranging from the Great Lakes to Mexico. **2.** A garfish or belonid. [< GAR, *n.*, + PIKE.] **gar'pipe'†.**

garr, 1 gär; 2 gär, *n.* An oozy growth on a vessel's bottom.

gar'ra, 1 gar'an; 2 gär'an, *n.* A Galloway horse. [< Gael. *garran*, gelding.] **gar'ron†.**

Gar'rard, 1 gar'ard; 2 gär'ard, *n.* **1. Marcus (Mark)** (1635–?). A Flemish painter, active in London in England. **2.** A county in the central Kentucky; 234 sq. m.; county-seat, Lancaster.

gar'ret, 1 gar'et; 2 gär'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A story or room whose ceiling and sides are partly or partly formed by a sloping roof or roofs: generally the uppermost story of a house. Compare ATTIC, COCKLOFT. **2†.** A watch-tower: turret. [ME. *garite*, < OF. *garite*, place of refuge, watch-tower, < *garir*, for *warir*, preserve, < OHG. *werian*, protect, defend.]

gar'ret†, *n.* The color of decayed wood.

gar'ret-ed, *a.* Having garrets.

gar'ret-eer', 1 gar'et-ēr'; 2 gär'ĕt-ēr', *n.* One who lives in a garret: said humorously of impecunious authors or the like.

The Edinburgh Review . . . the property of the *garreteers*, was projected in a garret. J. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, Sydney Smith* vol. i, p. 145. (A. 1848.)

gar'ret-ing-fit'ter, 1 gar'et-ing-fit'er; 2 gär'ĕt-. Same as GARRET-MASTER, *n.* [Eng.]

gar'ret-mas'ter, 1 gar'et-mas'ter; 2 gär'ĕt-, *n.* **1.** A furniture-maker, in a small way, who sells his wares to the dealers. **2.** The master of a sweatshop; a sweater. [W.]

Gar'rett, 1 gar'et; 2 gär'ĕt, *n.* **1. Edward,** pseudonym of Mrs. John B. Many (née Isabella Fyvie). **2.** A county in N. W. Maryland; 660 sq. m.; county-seat, Oakland. **3.** A town in DeKalb county, Ind. [Teut., firm spear.]

Gar'rett-sville, 1 gar'ets-vil; 2 gär'ĕts-vil, *n.* A village in Portage county, Ohio.

Gar'rick, 1 gar'ik, *n.* **1. David** (?1716–?1779), an English actor and manager. **2. Eva Maria** (?1724–?1822), a dancer; wife of the foregoing.

gar'rigue, 1 ga'rig; 2 gä'rig', *n.* [F.] In southern France, calcareous land uncultivated and overgrown with scrub-oak and pine. **ga'rigue.**

gar'ri-son, 1 gar'i-sn; 2 gär'i-sn, *n.* **1.** To man with troops; put a force of soldiers in; man for defense; as, to *garrison* a town. **2.** To put into a fortress or town, as for its defense: as, to *garrison* soldiers.

gar'ri-son, *n.* The military force stationed in a fort, town, or other place for its defense or control; also, such a place or station alone, or including the troops; as, the *garrison* was starving; to sally defended *garrison*.

In Charleston Harbor stood Fort Sumter, commanded by Major Anderson, with a *garrison* of fifty-seven men.
A. C. COYNE *Builders of the Nation* p. 373. (N. 1883.)

[ME. *garnison*, < OF. *garnison*, < *garnir*; see GARNISH.]

—gar'ri-son-ar-til'ler-y, *n.* Siege-artillery. **—g. prisoner,** *n.* [U. S. Army.] A prisoner serving a sentence for an offense not entailing a dishonorable discharge. **—g. town,** a town in which a garrison is stationed.

Gar'ri-son, William Lloyd (1805–?1879). An American abolitionist and philanthropist; president Antislavery Society, and leader in the antislavery agitation in the United States just previous to the civil war.—**Gar'ri-so'ni-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Gar'ri-son-ism,** *n.* **Gar'ri-son-ism†.**

gar'ri-sond, *pp.* Garrisoned. S. S.

gar'ron, 1 gar'an; 2 gär'an, *r.* [Prov., U. K.] An inferior kind of cart-horse: as, to ride a *garron*. **—gar'ron-bane'** or **g.-baun,** *n.* A white horse.— to **show the g.-bane,** to be wanting in pluck; to show the white feather.— **g.-more,** *n.* A big horse; hence, a strong, thickset person.

gar'rot†, 1 gar'et; 2 gär'ĕt, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* A compressing bandage formed of a band and a twisting-stick; a tourniquet. **2.** A square-headed arrow; a quarrel. **3†.** A lever for a crossbow. [F., Sp. *garrote*; see GARROTE, *n.*]

gar'rot², *n.* A sea-duck, the goldeye, especially *Glaucionetta clangula*. [Orig. unknown.] **gar'rok.**

gar-rote', 1 ga-rōt'; 2 gä-rōt' (XIII), *v.* [GAR-ROT'ER; GARROTING.] *t.* & *i.* To execute by strangling with or as with a garrote.

On the 1st of September the bold, enthusiastic adventurer Lopez was *garrotted* in Havana. H. VON HOLST *Constitutional Hist. U. S.* tr. by Lalor, vol. iv, p. 57. (C. A. co. 1885.)

2. To seize by the throat in order to strangle and rob.

III. 4. To conceal cards in the vest for the purpose of cheating, in gambling with cards.

gar-rote', *n.* **1.** An instrument for capital punishment: used in Spain, Portugal, and parts of the West Indies. As formerly used it simply strangled by the tightening of a cord. In the modern garrote the neck is enclosed in an iron collar containing a point or blade which, secret execution of by the turning of a crank, is forced into the base of the brain, the spine at the base of the brain. signs at Valladolid



Garrote.

As used at the

2. The mode of punishment inflicted by in 1570.

the garrote, and, in general, strangulation by any means. [< Sp. *garrote*, cord, cudgel, < *garra*, claw, < Brct. *gar*, leg.]

gar-rot'er, 1 ga-rōt'er; 2 gä-rōt'ĕr, *n.* A strangler; especially, a highwayman who chokes his victim before he can cry for help.

Gar'ru-li'næ, 1 gar'u-lī'nē; 2 gär'u-lī'nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of corvoid birds; jays. **Gar'ru-lus,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., < *garrio*, prattle.] **—gar'ru-line,** *a.* & *n.*

gar-ru-li'ty, 1 ga-rū'li-ti; 2 gä-rū'li-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being garrulous; inconsequent talkativeness.

The landlady, . . . with the *garrulity* of her class, poured forth all they had encountered from sickness and privation.
GRACE AGUILAR *Woman's Friendship* p. 102. (A. 1852.)

[< L. *garrulita(t)-s*, < *garrulus*; see GARRULOUS.]

gar'ru-lous, 1 gar'u-lus; 2 gär'u-lus, *a.* **1.** Given to constant trivial talking; habitually loquacious; wordy. **2.** *Zool.* Having a strident harsh note: said of birds. [< L. *garrulus*, chattering; see GARRULOUS.]

SYN. Loquacious, talkative, talkative, verbose. We speak of a *chattering* monkey or a *chattering* idiot, a *talkative* child, a *talkative* or *loquacious* woman, a *garrulous* old man, a *verbose* writer. The *talkative* person has a strong disposition to talk, with or without an abundance of words. or many ideas; the *loquacious* person has an abundant flow of language and much to say on any subject suggested; the *garrulous* person is tedious, repetitious, petty, and self-absorbed. *Verbose* is applied to utterances more formal than conversation, as to writings or public addresses. Compare synonyms for CONVERSATIVE.—ANT.: laconic, reserved, reticent, silent, speechless, taciturn.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.*

gar-ru'pa, 1 ga-rū'pa; 2 gä-rū'pa, *n.* One of various scorpænoid and serranoid fishes; especially, a rockfish of either of the genera *Sebastodes* and *Sebastichthys*. **ga-rou'pa†.**

Gar'ry, 1 gar'i; 2 gär'y, *n.* A lake near the arctic circle in N. W. Territory, Canada; 200 by 50 miles.

Gar'ry-a, 1 gar'i-a; 2 gär'y-a, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of American shrubs of the dogwood family, with 4-angled branches opposite, evergreen leaves. Several species are in ornamental cultivation. [< Michael *Garry*, of the Hudson Bay Company.]

gar'sil, 1 gär'sil; 2 gärsil, *n.* [North. Eng.] Brushwood sed for making fences; also for fuel. [field; paddock.

gar'ston, 1 gär'stan; 2 gär'ston, *n.* [Archaic.] A grassy

Gar'ston†, *n.* A town in Lancashire, England.

gar'ter, 1 gär'ter; 2 gär'tĕr, *n.* **1.** A band to hold up a garter upon; fasten with a garter. **—gar'tet†** [Scot.], **2.** To invest with the badge of the Order of the Garter.

gar'ter, *n.* **1.** A band worn around the leg to hold the stocking closely, loosely, or as a stocking-supporter. **2.** The distinctive badge of the Order of the Garter, the order itself, or membership therein: always with the definite article.

A new order was raise his hero to the peerage: he may even confer *the Garter* upon him.
DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Gulwin* p. 214. (E. A. P. 1859.)

3. A musical plate that engages with an annular groove in the screw of a bench-vise, serving to aid in opening it. **4.** One of the tapes that a circus-performer leaps over. **5.** *Her.* A strap or ribbon fastened with a buckle to the shield and having the end depending. **6.** [Slang.] A leg: usually in the plural. [< OF. *gartier*, *garet*, < Brct. *gar*, leg.] **gar'tet** [Scot. & N. Eng.].—**gar'ter-fish'**, *n.* The scabbard-fish (*Lepidopus caudatus*).—**g. king-of-arms,** the head of the College of Heralds (London). **—g. snake,** a mammal: instituted 1417.—**g.-ring,** *n.* A ring for the finger made in imitation of a strap buckled in a circle.—**g. robes,** *n. pl.* The official robes of a Knight of the Garter.—**g. snake,** *n.* [U. S.] A harmless American striped colubrine serpent (genus *Eutænia*), especially *E. sirtalis*, the most common and widely distributed species. The American snakes, variously greatly in striping.—**g.-webbing,** *n.* A narrow elastic webbing enclosed in a covering of silk ribbon: used for garters.—**Order of the G.,** the highest order of knighthood in Great Britain. It was instituted in January 1350, by Edward III., in honor of the Holy Trinity, the Virgin Mary, Saint Edward the Confessor, and Saint George. The last named has been the military patron of England, he other was designated as the Order of Saint George, a name which it bore until the reign of Edward VI. The popular tradition that the order was instituted upon the occasion of the Countess of Salisbury at a ball and placed it on his own knee, saying, "Honi soit qui mal y penss" (May he be shamed who evil thinks), dates back to the reign of Henry VI. The order is composed of 25 knights companions exclusive of the sovereign, royal family, and foreign princes and was originally composed of the king, the Black Prince, and 24 knights chosen for their prowess in a special tournament for the purpose of selecting suitable candidates. See ORDER.—**prick the g.,** an old indoor game, a variety of "fast and loose," or of the trick "drink o' the loop."

S. S.

gar'tered, *pp.* Gartered.

gar'ter-ing, 1 gär'ter-ing; 2 gär'tĕr-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of binding or furnishing with a garter. **2.** Material for garters.

garth¹, 1 gärth; 2 gärth, *n.* [Archaic & Poet.] A yard; garden; homestead. **2.** A fish-weir. [< Ice. *gardhr*, yard, garden.] **—garth'stead',** *n.* A homestead.—**garth'man,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The owner of a fish-weir.

garth², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A hoop; girth. [and poet.

Garth, Sir Samuel (1661–?1719). An English physician

Garthia, *n.* Same as GARTHIA.

Gar-tok', 1 gar-tok'; 2 gär-tŏk', *n.* A hamlet in W. Tibet; a treaty mart, opened 1906. **Kotakoh'.**

gar'u-lin, 1 gar'ū-lin; 2 gär'u-lin, *n.* The wet fog of the rainless Peruvian coast, prevailing from May to October.

ga-ru'ba, 1 ga-rū'ba; 2 ga-rụ'ba, *n.* [S. Am.] A large yellow Brazilian parakeet (*Conurus luteus*).

Gar-uda, 1 gar-ū'da; 2 gär-ụ'da, *n.* [Skans.] A demigod of the Hindus represented as having the head and wings of a bird and the body and legs of a man: emblem of strength and swiftness.

ga'rum, 1 gē'rum; 2 gä'rŭm, *n.* *Class. Antiq.* A Roman relish of small fish pickled or preserved. [L., < Gr. *garon*.]

gar'vey, 1 gär'vi; 2 gär'vy, *n.* A lighter, small punt, used on Barnegat Bay, N. J., in oyster-culture.

gar'vie, 1 gär'vi; 2 gär'vy, *n.* [Scot.] A sprat. gar'vock†.

Gar'vin, 1 gär'vin; 2 gär'vĭn, *n.* A surname.

Ga'rw. 1 gā'ru; 2 gä'ru, *n.* A town in Glamorganshire, Wales.

Ga'ry, 1 gē'ri; 2 gā'ry, *n.* **1. Elbert Henry** (15)1846–?1927), an American lawyer and financier; president of the U. S. Steel Corporation. **2.** A manufacturing city in N. W. Indiana.—**Gary plan,** a plan by which scholastic studies, vocational work, manual training, and recreation are so timed as to afford class-room accommodation for all pupils in school-houses of limited capacity. Originated by William A. Wirt, of Gary, Ind.

Gas, 1 gas; 2 gäs, *n.* [Texas; 321 sq. m.

Gar'za, 1 gär'sə; 2 gär'za, *n.* A county in N. W. central

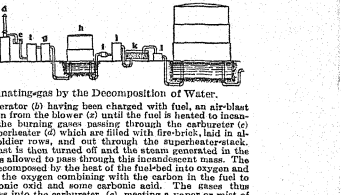
Gar-zon'ī-dæ, 1 gar-zon'i-dē; 2 gär-zŏn'i-dē, *n. pl.* An extinct American family of small marsupials of uncertain character. **Gar-zo'ni-a,** *n.* (t. g.)

gas, 1 gas; 2 gäs, *v.* [GASSED, GAS'ᵉD; GAS'SING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To expose to the action of a gas-flame or a heated surface so as to free from loose fibers; singe: as, to *gas* lace. **2.** To saturate with gas, as lime in chlorination. **3.** [Slang.] To impose upon by idle tales or boastful speech; "fool." **4.** *Mil.* To poison by gas or gas-fumes. **II.** *i.* **1.** To form and give off gas: an indication of certain chemical conditions. **2.** [Slang.] To talk nonsense, vapor. **3.** *Mil.* To be poisoned by gas or gas fumes.

gas, *n.* **1.** Matter in the aeriform state; that fluid form of matter which is elastic and tends to expand indefinitely. See FLUID, and KINETIC THEORY, under KINETIC. A *gas* is in nearly all cases, under ordinary conditions, characterized by great transparency and such extreme tenuity as to be imperceptible to touch when at rest.

2. (1) An aeriform mixture used as illuminant or fuel.

Gas used for illuminating is essentially hydrogen enriched by carbon. It is **natural gas** or **coal-gas** when found in nature beneath the earth's surface, as when liberated by boring; it is **illuminating-gas** or **lighting-gas** when used for lighting, in distinction from fuel-gas, used for heating or cooking. **Coal-gas** is distilled from coal, and **oil-gas** and **naphtha-gas,** from hydrocarbon oils; **air-gas** and **water-gas** are air and steam, respectively, passed through a mixture of hydrocarbons. Many gases, having some special quality or use, are named after inventors, as **Blau gas,** used in the arts, for lighting and heating, and, in combination with oxygen, for piercing steel plates, and a liquid form of improved Pintsch gas discovered by a German physicist Hermann *Blau*. Antidotes for gas poisoning are artificial respiration, oxygen, and coffee.



Illuminating-gas by the Decomposition of Water.

The generator (*b*) having been charged with fuel, an air-blast is turned on from the blower (*c*) until the fuel is heated to incandescence, the burning gases passing through the carburetor (*e*) and the superheater (*f*) which are filled with fire-brick, laid in alternate soldier rows, and out through the regenerator (*g*) and stack. The air-blast is then turned off and the steam generated in the boiler (*a*) is allowed to pass through this incandescent mass. The steam is decomposed by the heat of the fuel-bed into oxygen and hydrogen, the oxygen combining with the carbon in the fuel to form carbonic oxid and some carbonic acid. The gases thus formed pass into the carburetor (*e*) meeting a vapor or mist of hydrocarbon oils supplied through an atomizer at the top of the chamber (*e*). The mixture of gases and hydrocarbons then passes through the chambers (*e*) and (*d*), coming in contact with the incandescent fire-brick, or checkers, which give up their heat, breaking up or "cracking" the oil-vapors into fixed hydrocarbon gases and tars. From the superheater (*d*) the gas passes through a tube (*h*) down into the washer (*e*), where part of the unfixed oils and water-vapors are removed by bubbling the gas through water. It then passes through the hot-scrubber (*f*) and condenser (*g*), where more of the condensable vapors are removed, and then into the relief-holder (*k*), which acts as a balance for the system. The gas is then drawn from the relief-holder by the exhauster (*i*) and forced through the purifier (*l*), meter (*m*), and station-meter (*n*), into the storage-holder (*m*), then through mains to the consumers.

(2) Chlorin or other highly poisonous or asphyxiating, pressure-element. Proposed and used in warfare by Germany, April 22, 1915. **3.** In mining, a mixture of atmospheric air with fire-damp. **4.** [Colloq.] (1) A gaslight; as, to turn down the *gas*. (2) Laughing-gas; nitrous oxid. **5.** [Colloq.] Empty boasting; frothy chatter. **6.** Gasoline, a carburetor. [Coined by the Leigian chemist Van Helmont (1577–1644).]

—Dowson gas, a water-gas made from red-hot coal treated with jets of steam.—**dry gas,** power-gas made without steam.—**gas'-a-nal'y-sis,** *n.* Gasometric analysis.—**gas analyzer,** *n.* An apparatus for the analysis of illuminating-gas.—**gas-bacillus,** *n.* The *Bacillus œrogenes capsulatus*, found in blood-vessels of sufferers from thoracic aneurism. It produces gas in culture-media.—**gas-bag,** *n.* **1.** A bag suitable for holding gas. **2.** A rubber bag introduced into a weak in a gas-main and inflated to stop the flow of gas. [Colloq.] **3.** A loquacious person.—**gas-bath,** *n.* A bath the contents of which may be heated by gas.—**gas battery** (*Elec.*), a voltaic battery the active elements of which are gases.—**gas black,** see BLACK.—**gas-blast,** *n.* A strong blast that feeds a gas-flame.—**gas-bleaching,** *n.* Bleaching by the use of sulfur dioxid or chlorin.—**gas-boiler,** *n.* A boiler heated by gas.—**gas-bracket,** *n.* A bracket for compressed gas. **2.** A retort.—**gas-box,** *n.* That portion of an internal-combustion engine between the rubbing compartment and the explosion-chamber.—**gas-brake,** *n.* A bracket bearing one or more gas-burners.—**gas-burette,** *n.* *Chem.* A graduated glass burette or other container suitable for gas, by means of which the volume upon them of reagents can be measured.—**gas-burner,** *n.* A tube or tip, usually attached to a gas-fixture, for regulating the flame of the gas consumed.—**gas-calorimeter,** *n.* A device for ascertaining the amount of heat-energy set free by the burning given amount of a certain gas, thence determining its heat-value.—**gas-cap,** *n.* *Elec.* A glass cover to protect the carbons of an arc-lamp from too much air, thus lessening the rate of combustion.—**gas-carbon,** *n.* A compact amorphous carbon deposited in the retorts of gas-works. It is a good conductor of heat and electricity, and is used for battery-plates and in the electric arc-light.—**gas-cavity,** *n.* In crystals, a cavity filled with gas, as nitrogen or carbon dioxid.—**gas-check,** *n.* A device for preventing the escape of gas at the breech of a gun.—**gas-coal,** *n.* Bituminous coal from which illuminating-gas may be made.—**gas-coke,** *n.* Same as GAS-CARBON.—**gas company,** a company formed for manufacturing illuminating-gas and distributing or fuel-gas to a community.—**gas-compressor,** *n.* A pumping device for compressing gas into portable reservoirs.—**gas-condenser,** *n.* An apparatus for condensing vapors from illuminating-gas in its manufacture.—**gas-conductor,** *n.* A pipe for leading combustion-gases from the mouth of a blast-furnace to a hot-blast stove.—**gas-cock,** *n.* A cock. Any cyst containing gas; usually, the product of gas-producing bacilli.—**gas-detector,** *n.* A device to show the presence of fire-damp, etc., in a mine.—**gas-disease,** *n.* A pathological condition among fishes resulting from an excess of gas and manifested especially in the bulging of the eyeballs designated as popeye.—**gas-distributor,** *n.* *Chem.* A laboratory device for controlling by a cock or stopcock the distribution of illuminating or other gas to lights or to pieces of apparatus requiring light or heat.—**gas-drain,** *n.* A drain for carrying off drainage from gas-producing.—**gas-dyer,** *n.* Same as GASOLIER.—**gas-equation,** *n.* A formula for determining the ratio between volume and pressure in a gas.—**gas-field,** *n.* A region producing natural gas.—**gas-fired,** *a.* Heated by burning gas; as, a *gas-fired* furnace.—**gas-firing,** *a.*—**gas-fitter,** *n.* One who cuts, fits, and puts up pipes and fixtures for gas-lighting.—**gas-fittings,** *n. pl.* The appliances used in connecting gas-pipes.—**gas-fixture,** *n.* A device, usually ornamental, for connecting with a gas-pipe, as in a ceiling or wall, and bearing one or more burners and stop-cocks for controlling the flow of gas.—**gas-gage,** *n.* A gage for measuring the pressure of gas.—**gas-generator,** *n.* An apparatus for generating gas.—**Babo's gas-generator**

(*Chem.*), an instrument consisting of two glass bulbs so arranged on a tilting support that either can be depressed at will. One bulb is intended for the solid chemical, as iron sulfid; the other for the acid, as sulfuric acid. When not in use, the acid-compartment is maintained at a lower elevation than the other.—**Kipp's gas-generator** (*Chem.*), an apparatus of glass for the economical evolution of such gases as sulfureted hydrogen, carbon dioxid, sulfur dioxid, hydrocyanic acid, etc., and consisting of a system of three globular compartments, the lower two communicating directly, the upper and lower by means of tubular extension from the former. The middle compartment carries the delivery tube and is intended also to contain the solid material, as iron sulfid. When not in action, the liquid occupies both lower and upper compartments. The spent liquid can be withdrawn from the lower compartment at will.—**gas-globe,** *n.* A globe for surrounding a gaslight.—**gas-governor,** *n.* A device for regulating the flow of gas in a main or fixture.—**gas-grate,** *n.* A grill or grate made to burn gas through many small apertures; as (1) in place of a coal-grate; (2) in a gas-stove.—**gas-gun,** *n.* A pipe for exploding gas in making experiments.—**gas-harpoon,** *n.* A harpophone.—**gas-heater,** *n.* Any contrivance for using gas as a fuel.—**gas-holder,** *n.* A receptacle in which gas is stored for use; a gasometer.—**Mitscherlich's gas-holder,** a vessel so arranged that by emptying it of water gas will be drawn in, after which, by introducing water into the vessel, the gas may be compressed and drawn out as desired.—**gas-indicator,** *n.* An instrument for showing the presence of gas in a pipe or for detecting fire-damp in a mine.—**gas-jet,** *n.* 1. A tip or burner on a gas-fixture. 2. The jet of flame on a gas-burner.—**gas-lamp,** *n.* A lamp burning gas.—**gas-light,** *n.* 1. Light produced by gas. 2. A gas-jet or -burner.—**gas-lighted,** *a.*—**gas-lighting,** *n.*—**gas-lime,** *n.* A dry-slaked lime used as a purifying agent in the manufacture of illuminating-gas.—**gas-liquor,** *n.* Same as AMMONIACAL LIQUOR. See under AMMONIACAL.—**gas-log,** *n.* A gas-burner for a fireplace consisting of a perforated iron cartridge having the appearance of a log or a pile of logs.—**gas-machine,** *n.* An air-carbureter for producing illuminating-gas.—**gas-main,** *n.* A trunk gas-pipe for conveying gas to the service-pipes.—**gas-man,** *n.* One who manufactures or supplies gas for lighting. 2. A gas-fitter. 3. In mining, one who superintends ventilation and guards against fire-damp. 4. *Theat.* The person in charge of the gas and light effects.—**gas-meter,** *n.* An apparatus for measuring the quantity of gas consumed in a given place and time.—**gas-motor,** *n.* A gas-engine.—**gas-oil,** *n.* See OIL.—**gas-oven,** *n.* An oven heated by gas.—**gas-oxygen,** *n.* Same as OXYCOAL-GAS.—**gas-pillar,** *n.* The part of a gas-burner that is screwed to the fixture-tube and carries the tip, or burner proper, at the top.—**gas-pipe,** *n.* A pipe for supplying gas, especially illuminating-gas.—**gas-plant,** *n.* 1. A gas-works. 2. Fraxinella (*Dictamnus fraxinella*), a heavy-scented ornamental plant giving out from its glandular foliage an inflammable vapor.—**gas-plate,** *n.* A steel disk in the breech-block of a gun to receive the impact of the gases of explosion.—**gas-plot,** *n.* The diagram of gas-pipes and fixtures in a theater.—**gas-pocket,** *n.* Any small hollow in which gas has collected: as, (1) in a volcanic ranean strata, whence it may be tapped by a well soon exhausted; or (2) in a furnace when it is likely to explode.—**gas-pore,** *n.* A gas-bubble in a metal.—**gas-port,** *n.* An opening permitting access to an underground valve or cock of a gas-pipe.—**gas-producer,** *n.* An apparatus for making fuel-gas, usually for immediate use in an adjacent furnace.—**gas-prover,** *n.* A pump for testing the tightness of gas-pipes and stoves.—**gas-pump,** *n.* 1. A pump driven by a gas-engine. 2. A gas-compressor.—**gas-radiator,** *n.* A radiator attached to a gas-heater.—**gas-range,** *n.* A gas-stove for cooking.—**gas-regulator,** *n.* An apparatus for recording gas-pressure.—**gas-regulator,** *n.* A gas-governor.—**Reichert's gas-regulator,** a kind of thermostat used to keep an even temperature in certain scientific apparatus by regulating the flow of gas. It is self-regulating, and is kept from any possibility of leakage and explosion by the use of a by-pass which keeps one small flame in constant use.—**gas-ring,** *n.* A chamber in which gas is generated by heat.—**gas-ring,** *n.* A metal ring used as a gas-check.—**gas-sand,** *n.* Any sand stone that contains or yields natural gas.—**gas-saver,** *n.* A gas-burner that economizes gas.—**gas-spurt,** *n.* *Geol.* One of numerous little heaps resembling worm-burrows on the surface of certain layers of rock. They are supposed to have resulted from the intermittent escape of gas from decomposing organic matter in the original mud.—**gas-stove,** *n.* A stove in which gas is used for fuel.—**gas-table,** *n.* A table near the apparatus for controlling the gaslights of a theater.—**gas-tank,** *n.* A gasometer.—**gas-tar,** *n.* See COAL-TAR.—**gas-thermometer,** *n.* See THERMOMETER.—**gas-tight,** *a.* Not permitting the escape of gas: said of gas-pipes, gas-burners, etc.—**gas-tip,** *n.* A plug or cap fitted to a gas-burner to regulate, by the shape and size of its opening, the shape and size of the flame produced. A common form is cut from flint and known as a lava tip.—**gas-trap,** *n.* A trap to prevent sewer-gas from backing up in a pipe.—**gas-washer,** *n.* An apparatus for removing ammonia from illuminating-gas.—**gas-water,** *n.* Gas-liquor. See AMMONIACAL.—**gas-well,** *n.* A well from which natural gas issues in quantities. See illus. under PACKER.—**gas-works,** *n.* An establishment in a gas-works.—**gas-works,** *n.* A commercial establishment in which gas (usually illuminating-gas) is manufactured.—**generator gas,** producer gas.—**ground gases,** underground gases as distinguished from atmospheric gases.—**hydrocarbon gas,** the gaseous mixture resultant from the action of steam (usually steam and air) at high temperature upon many vein-containing carbon and hydrogen to be set free.—**ideal gas.** Same as PERFECT GAS.—**incandescent gas-lamp,** a gas-lamp provided with a wire-gauze or similar mantle which becomes brilliantly incandescent.—**irrespirable gas,** any gas which causes difficulty in breathing or stricture of the larynx.—**Mond gas,** a special process generator gas.—**mustard gas,** a poisonous gas, dichlorethyl sulfid ($(ClH_2C)_2S$), that affects the eyelids and skin.—**oleflant gas** (*Chem.*), same as ETHYLENE.—**pan gas,** hydrochloric acid gas, as produced by the action of sulfuric acid on salt in iron pans, in the first stage of the Leblanc process of soda-making. Compare ROASTER GAS.—**perfect gas,** a gas such that all the external work done upon it is transformed into molecular energy of heat. No such gas exists in nature. Compare PERFECT FLUID, under FLUID.—**Pintsch gas,** an illuminating-gas made by a special process from petroleum: used especially for lighting railway cars.—**pit-gas,** *n.* Fire-damp (CH_4).—**portable gas,** gas compressed in reservoirs and served therein to consumers.—**power-gas,** *n.* Fuel-gas.—**roaster gas,** a gas akin to pan gas, produced in the second stage of Leblanc soda-making by roasting niter-cake mixed with brick containers. Compare PAN GAS.—**semi-water gas,** a gas made by forcing a mixture of air and steam into a producer; intermediate between producer gas and water-gas.

Gas², *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *I Esd*, v, 34.

Gas-san', *n.* A town in Mindoro Island, P. I.

Gas City. A city in Grant county, Ind.

Gas-cologne', *n.* [*gas-kōn'*; 2 *gȧs-kōn'*. *n.* **1. George** (1625?–1677?), an English poet and satirist. 2. Sir **William** (1350–1419), an English chief justice; sent Prince Henry (afterward Henry V.) to prison for striking him while on the bench.

Gas'con, [*gas'kon*; 2 *gȧs'con, a.* Of, belonging to, native of, or pertaining to Gascony.

Gas'con, *n.* [P.] **1.** A native or inhabitant of Gascony, whose inhabitants have the reputation of being boasters and blusterers. Compare BASQUE. **2.** [*g-*] Hence, a boaster; gasconader.

The Canadians, . . . who, with their constitutional vivacity, have a considerable dash of *gascon*, were hugely amused.
IRVING *Astoria* p. 50. [*c. p. r.* 1861.]

3. A tunny.

gas'con-ade', [*gas'kon-ād'*; 2 *gȧs'con-ād', vi.* [-ADED; -ADING.] To vaunt oneself; bluster.—**gas'con-ad'er,** *n.*

We smile at his [Webster's] boyish Federalism describing Napoleon as 'the *gascoading* pilgrim of Europe.'
H. C. LODGE *Daniel Webster* p. 22. [N. Y. a. c. 1887.]

gas'con-ade', *n.* Boastful behavior.

Pitt had learned from Chatham that which he seldom condescended beneath the awkward manner and the occasional *gasconade* of the young soldier [Wolfe].
JAMES *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 725. [N. 1875.]

[F., < *Gascon*, < L. *Vascō(n-)*, an inhabitant of *Vasconia*, now Gascony.]

Gas'con-ade', *n.* Same as GASCONADE.

Gas'con-ade', *v.* Same as GASCONADE.

Gas'con-ism, *n.* Same as GASCONADE.

Gas'co-ny, [*gas'kō-ni*; 2 *gȧs'co-ny, n.* A former province in S. W. France; now included in four departments; it belonged to England, 1154–1453. **Gas'cogne'**,—**Gascony sauce,** a sauce of truffles, capers, and eggyolk.

gas'cromh, *n.* [Scot.] A cæsarean. **gas'crome†.**

gas'e-ous, [*gas'i-us*; 2 *gȧs'e-us* (xiii), *a.* **1.** Having the nature or form of gas; aeriform.

It is next to certain that the sun is mainly *gaseous*.
C. A. YOUNG *The Sun* ch. 6, p. 211. [A. 1881.]

2. Figuratively, light and insubstantial; superficial.—**gas'e-ous-ness,** *n.*—**gas-e'i-fy†** [*gas'e-i-fy*; 2 *gȧs'e-i-fy*†.

gash', [*gash*; 2 *gȧsh, vt.* To make a long deep cut in: said particularly of flesh; as, his arm was *gashed*. [< OF. *garser*, < Gr. *charassō*, scratch.] SYN: see CUT.

gash², *vi.* [Scot.] To talk idly: tattle; gossip.

gash', *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Fluent; intelligent. **2.** Neat; trim.

gash⁴, *a.* [Scot.] Ghastly.

gash, *n.* **1.** A long deep incision made by a sharp instrument; specif., a flesh-wound. **2.** *pl.* [Rare.] Cirrus clouds.—**gash'y,** *a.*

gash-helmet, *n.* A protective head-piece covering the face and worn by firemen and soldiers to protect them from poisonous gases. See illus. under HELMET.—**gas-mask†.**

gash'ful, [*gash'ful*; 2 *gȧsh'fûl, a.* [Dial., Scot.] Having a long or projecting chin.

gash'ly, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Inspiring horror or dread; ghastly.

gash'ness, [*gash'nes*; 2 *gȧsh'nes, n.* [Dial., Scot.]

Gash'mu, [*gash'mu*; 2 *gȧsh'mu, n.* *Bib. Neh.* vi, 6.

gas'shold'er, gas'sh'ld-er, gas'shold'er-ess etc. See under GAS.

gassi, *pp.* Gashed.

gas'sing, [*gas'ing*; 2 *gȧs'ing, n.* Gaseous.

gas'i-fy, [*gas'i-fi*; 2 *gȧs'i-fy, v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To make gas from; convert into gas, as by heat or chemical means. [< GAS + -FY.] —**gas-i-fi'a-ble,** *a.* Capable of gasification.—**gas'i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*—**gas't-fi'er,** *n.*

gas'ket, [*gas'ket*; 2 *gȧs'ket*. **Elizabeth C.** (*née* Stevenson) [F. 1816–]—Wife of Alexander Gasket. An Episcopal clergyman.

gas'ket, [*gas'ket*; 2 *gȧs'ket, n.* To fasten (furled sails, etc.) with gaskets.

gas'ket, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* (1) A thin, flat, annular packing-piece of gutta-rubber, leather, or sheet metal, placed between two flat surfaces, as a manhole-plate and a boiler-head, to make their joint water-tight. (2) A packing of hemp or other fibrous stuff, or of lead, between the ball of one pipe and the spigot or nade end of another. **2.** *Naut.* A tapering rope plaited up of foxes, used to confine furled sails to the yard or boom.

They [sailors] spent the time . . . in making gaskets, that were to confine the unruly canvas to the prescribed limits.
COOPER *Pilot* p. 40. [N. Y. c.]

[Appar. < F. *garcette*, cat-o'-nine-tails, < Sp. *garceta*,—]

gas'ket-t'ron, *n.* A tool for tamping gaskets in the bolts of socket-pipes.

gas'kin, [*gas'kin*; 2 *gȧs'kin, n.* The hinder part of a horse's thigh between the stifle and the hock. [< GALLIGASKINS.]

gas'king, [*gas'king*; 2 *gȧs'king, n.* Packing of hemp or the like. [< GASKET.]

gas'kins, *n. pl.* **1.** Same as GASKING. **2†.** Same as GALLIGASKINS.

gas'less, [*gas'les*, 2 *gȧs'les, a.* Having no gas.

gas'light, [*gas'lit*, etc. See under GAS.

gas-mo'bile, [*gas-mō'bil*; 2 *gȧs-mō'bil, n.* An automobile propelled by a gasoline-engine.

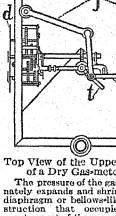
gas'o-cen'tric, [*gas'ō-sen'trik*; 2 *gȧs'o-ce-ẽn'trik, a.* *Auto.* Relating to or designating automobile propulsion in which an electric motor and a gas-line-engine are used.

gas'o-gen, [*gas'ō-jen, -jin*; 2 *gȧs'o-ĝẽn, -ĝin, n.* A portable gas-engine, like contrivance for producing gas for aerating water, by the action of an acid on a bicarbonate. [< F. *gazogène*, < *gaz*, gas, and see -GENE.] **gas'o-gene†.**

gas-o-ge'neous, [*gas-ō-jē'nus*; 2 *gȧs-ō-ĝẽ'nus, a.* Gas-producing.

gas'o-lier', [*gas'ō-lir'*; 2 *gȧs'o-lēr', n.* A pendant fixture, usually ornamental, having branches curving in gas-burners; a gas-chandelier. **gas'a-lier'†; gas'e-lier'†.**

gas'o-line, [*gas'ō-lin or -lin*; 2 *gȧs'o-lin or -lin* (XIII), *n.* A colorless, volatile, inflammable product of the distillation of crude petroleum, having a specific gravity of .629 to .667 (95° to 80° B.). It is used as fuel in vapor-stoves and for carbonizing air and water-gases.



Top View of the Upper End of a Dry Gas-meter.

The movements of the gas alternately expands and shrinks the diaphragm or bellows-like construction that occupies the greater part of the space in the meter, below the mechanism here shown, which measures a certain quantity of gas at each operation. The arms *g*, *g*, attached to the top of the diaphragm, receive from it a wavering rectilineal motion, assisted by the tangent screw *t*, driving the clockwork and operating the dials.

We find *gasoline* in use in the states in the hands of hundreds of persons who do not know that the vapor arising from it, when mixed with the atmosphere in the proper proportion, is one of the most dangerous explosives.
Rep. Sec. of Mich. State Bd. of Health, 1888 p. 200. [1889.]

[< GAS + -OL.] **gas'o-lene†.—gasoline forge,** a gasoline torch with two jets which may be brought to bear on the same spot.

gas-om'e-ter, [*gas-om'i-ter*; 2 *gȧs-ôm'e-ter, n.* **1.** A tank for storing gas, consisting usually of an iron cylinder closed at the top and open at the bottom, resting in a water-tank in which it rises or falls as gas is admitted or withdrawn. *Chem.* **2.** Any apparatus adapted to collecting, holding, or mixing gases. (2) More properly, an apparatus for measuring gases, used in chemical manipulations. [Gas + Gr. *metron*, measure.]—**Bunsen's gasometer,** a graduated glass container for gases which is so arranged as to collect and hold them until they are drawn off. The gas as it enters displaces the mercury or water which fills the container.—**gas'om'e-try,** *n.* The measurement of gases.

gas'o-met'ric, [*gas'ō-met'rik*; 2 *gȧs'o-met'rik, a.* Or or pertaining to the measurement of gases.—**gas'o-met'ri-cal†.—gasometric analysis,** a method of estimating the quantity of gases, either singly or in mixture, by burning them and measuring the product, or by direct use of absorbents.

gas'o-scope, [*gas'ō-skōp*; 2 *gȧs'o-scōp, n.* An instrument for showing the presence of inflammable gas.

gasp, [*gasp*; 2 *gȧsp, n.* **1.** The act of breathing with gaping mouth, as in fear or in dying; followed by *out* or *away*.

II. *t.* **1.** To struggle for breath with open mouth; breathe convulsively, as from exhaustion or fear.

He could not speak
When shipwrecked forms might *gasp* amid the waves,
And not a cry be answered from the shore.
T. FESSENDEN *Harmony Petrel* st. 5.

2. To express eager desire, as with gasps: with *for* or *after*. [< Icc. *geispa*, yawn.]

gasp, *n.* An act of gasping; labored and difficult breathing; a struggling to get a full breath.—**the last gasp,** the last breath in dying; hence, the final struggle or last extremity.

—gasp'er, *n.*—**gasp'i-ness,** *n.*—**gasp'y,** *a.*

Gas'par, [*gas'par*; 2 *gȧs'par, n.* **1.** One of the Three Kings of Cologne. See under KING¹. **2.** Same as JASPER.

Gas'pard',

Gas'par'rin', [*gas'pa-ran'*; 2 *gȧs'pa-rȧn', Agénor Étienne, Count de* (7/12 1810–8/14 1871). A French publicist; religious liberty and antislavery advocate.

Gas'pé', [*gas'pā'*; 2 *gȧs'pā', n.* A peninsula in E. Quebec province, Canada; fisheries. **2.** A district in Quebec, Canada; 4,703 sq. m.; capital, Percé.

gas'pe-reau, [*gas'pe-rō*; 2 *gȧs'pe-rō, n.* [Canadian F.] The alewife (*Clupea pseudoharengus*). **gas'pe-rōt.**

gas'per-gou, [*gas'per-gū*; 2 *gȧs'per-gu, n.* [Local, U. S.] The fresh-water drum (*Haploidonotus grunniens*).

gasp'ing, [*gasp'ing*; 2 *gȧsp'ing, n.* Convulsive or laborious exertion in breathing; a gasp.—**gasp'ing-ly,** *adv.*

gas't-plant', **gas'-range',** etc. See under GAS.

gaspi, *pp.* Gasped. S. S.

gas'rang, [*gas'ran*; 2 *gȧs'rȧng, n.* A small Arab coin.

Gas'sen'di', [*gas'sen'di'*; 2 *gȧs'sȧn'di', Pierre* (7/21 1592–9/14 1655). A French savant; first to detect a transit of Mercury.—**Gas-sen'dist,** *n.* A disciple of Gassendi in propagating Epicureanism.

gas'ser, [*gas'er*; 2 *gȧs'er, n.* **1.** One who talks nonsense. **2.** A well that produces gas, especially an oil-well that yields much gas. **3.** One who manipulates a gassing-frame.

Gas'ser-i-an, [*gas-sē'ri-an*; 2 *gȧs-sē'ri-an, a.* Pertaining to the German physician J. L. Gasser.—**Gas-se'ri-an'** (pe-ronеus).—**Gasserian artery,** the small branch of the carotid artery which supplies the Gasserian ganglion.—**Gasserian ganglion,** the large ganglion on the root of the fifth nerve.

gas'sing, [*gas'in*; 2 *gȧs'ing, n.* **1.** The act or process of singeing off the loose diverging fibers from thread, cloth, etc., by means of gas. **2.** Exposure, as cotton to the action of a gas, as lime to chlorin in preparing bleaching-powder. **3.** [Slang.] The act of indulging in pretentious or boastful talk. **4.** Partial suffocation induced by the presence of chlorin or kerosene by workmen. **5.** The agitation of the acid in a storage-battery.—**gas'sing-frame',** *n.* A machine for winding and unwinding yarns, threads, etc.: used in gassing.

gas'sour', [*gas'our*; 2 *gȧs'our, n.* [Slang.] A mineral soap.

gas'spurt', **gas'ta'ble,** etc. See GAS.

gas'sy, [*gas'i*; 2 *gȧs'y, a.* **1.** Characteristic of or impregnated with gas, especially coal-gas, as by gassy smell. **2.** [Slang.] (1) Addicted to pretentious or boastful talk; vaporing. (2) [Eng.] Quick to flare up; irascible.—**gas'si-ness,** *n.*

gast, [*gast*, *vt.* To terrify. Compare AGHAST. **gast'er†.**

gas-tal'dite, [*gas-tal'dit*; 2 *gȧs-tȧl'dit, n.* *Mining.* A variety of glaucophane. [< B. *Gastaldi*.]

Gas'tein, [*gas'tīn*; 2 *gȧs'tīn, n.* A valley in the Noric Alps, Salzburg province, Austria; 30 m. long; has mineral springs.

gas'ter, [*gas'ter*; 2 *gȧs'ter, n.* **1.** [Rare.] The stomach or abdomen. **2.** *Ent.* The abdomen, exclusive of petiole: said of ants, wasps, and the like.

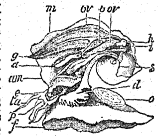
gas'ter-al'gi-a, [*gas'ter-al'ji-a*; 2 *gȧs'ter-ȧl'ji-a, n.* Same as GASTRALGIA.

gas'ter-as-the'ni-a, [*gas'ter-as-thi'ni-a*; 2 *gȧs'ter-ȧs-thē'ni-a, n.* *Pathol.* Debility of the stomach-muscles or of the gastric functions. **gas'tras-the'ni-a†.**

gas'ter-ic, *a.* [Rare.] Same as GASTRIC.

gas'ter-o-, [*gas'ter-o-*; 2 *gȧs'ter-o-.* From Gr. *gastēr*, stomach: a combining form of GASTER. **gastro-.** **Gas'ter-o-com'bi-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Echin.* A Devonian family of larviform insidumate crinoids having a dicyclic base, the anus dorsal and between two of the radials, and ambulacra arborescent or widely divergent. **Gas'ter-oc'o-ma,** *n.* (*t. g.*).—**gas'ter-oc'o-mid,** *n.*—**Gas'ter-oc'o-moid,** *a.*—**Gas'ter-o-il-che'tes,** *n. pl.* *Bot.* A group of fungi in which plasmogamy is supposed to be formed by the union of algal cells and a gasteromycetous fungus.—**Gas'ter-o-my-ce'tes,** *n. pl.* *Bot.* The angiocarpous division of the basidiomycetous fungi, having the hymenia produced inside the fructification, instead of covering a free outer surface, as in the Hymenomycetes. The carthamar (*Geaster*) and the puffball (*Lycoperdon*) are the best-known examples.—**gas'ter-o-my-ce'tous,** *a.*—**Gas'ter-o-peg'ma-ta,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* A suborder of hyopomatous brachiopods with the ventral valve attached to foreign bodies, as in *Crania*.—**gas'ter-oph'i-lus,** *n.* Same as GASTROPHILUS.—**gas'ter-o-pod,** *a.* & *n.* Gastropod.—**Gas'ter-op'o-da,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* A division of mollusks, especially a class having a headlike extension of the body, generally carrying tentacles, and a foot arising from the ventral surface: including all snails and slugs.—**gas'ter-op'o-dan,** *a.* & *n.*—**gas'ter-op'o-dous,** *a.*—**Gas'ter-op-ter'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of testibranchiate gastropods with extremely large lateral natatory lobes and a

small nautiliform shell. **Gas″ter-op′ter-on,** *n.* (t. g.)— **gas″ter-op′ter-id,** *n.*— **gas″ter-op′ter-oid,** *a.*— **Gas″ter-o-ste′i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of gasterosteoidean fishes having subthoracic ventrals, each with a spine and ray, and a convex or subtubular snout; sticklebacks. **Gas″ter-os′te-us,** *n.* (t. g.) — **gas″ter-os′te-id,** *n.*—**gas″ter-os′te-oid,** *a.* & *n.*— **Gas″ter-os″te-i-for′mes,** *n. pl. Ich.* A division of acanthopterygian fishes with ventrals, and with abdominal and dorsal spines (when present) isolated, as in *Gasterosteidæ.*— **gas″ter-os′te-i-form,** *a.* — **Gas″ter-os″te-oi′de-a,** *n. pl. Ich.* A superfamily of hemibranchiate fishes having anterior vertebræ little enlarged, and ventrals subthoracic, with enlarged spines.— **gas″ter-os″te-oi′de-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **Gas″ter-o-sto′mi-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of digeneous trematode worms with the oral sucker submedian and ventral and an anterior sucker. **Gas″ter-os′to-mum,** *n* (t. g.) — **gas″ter-os′to-mid,** *n.*— **gas″ter-os′to-moid,** *a.*— **gas″ter-o-the′ca,** *n.* [-CÆ, *pl.*] *Entom.* The case or sheathing of the abdomen of a pupa.— **gas″ter-o-the′cal,** *a.*— **Gas″ter-ot′ri-cha,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A division of worms, variously ranked, especially an order of rotifers with two ventral ciliated bands, a simple cerebral ganglion, two twisted water-canals, simple muscle-cells, and anus dorsal: including *Chætonotidæ.*— **gas″ter-ot′ri-chan,** *a.* & *n.*— **gas″ter-ot′ri-chous,** *a.*— **gas″ter-o-zo′oid,** *n. Zooph.* A zooid, having a mouth and a gastric cavity.



One of the *Gasteropoda.*

Anatomy of a pectinibranchiate gastropod (*Turbo pica*) taken out of the shell; *f*, foot; *o*, operculum; *p*, proboscis; *ta*, tentacles; *e*, eye; *m*, mantle, cleft longitudinally so as to open the respiratory cavity; *am*, anterior edge of the mantle, which, in the natural position, covers the back and leaves an opening admitting water to the gills; *g*, gills; *bv*, branchial vein, proceeding to the heart (*h*); *b*, branchial artery; *a*, anus; *i*, intestine; *s*, stomach and liver; *ov*, oviduct; *d*, fringe of the mantle.

gast′ful†, gast′ful-ness†, etc. Same as GHASTFUL, etc.

gast′ness†, *n.* Terror; ghastliness.

Gas′ton, 1 gas′tən; 2 găs′ton, *n.* A county in W. S. W. North Carolina; 359 sq. m.; county-seat, Dallas.

Gas″ton′ de Foix. See FOIX, GASTON DE.

Gas-to′ni-a, 1 gas-tō′nı-ə; 2 găs-tō′ni-a, *n.* A town in Gaston county, North Carolina.

Gas-tor′nis, 1 gas-tōr′nıs; 2 găs-tôr′nis, *n. Ornith.* **1.** A genus typical of *Gastornithidæ.* **2.** [g-] A fossil bird of this genus, as *Gastornis parisiensis* from the Paris basin. [< *Gaston* Planté, the discoverer, + Gr. *ornis*, bird.]

Gas″tor-nith′i-dæ, 1 gas″tər-nith′ı-dī; 2 găs″tôr-nith′i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* An Eocene family of ostrich-like birds of uncertain relations, with persistent cranial sutures, three front toes, and a hind toe.— **gas-tor′ni-thid,** *n.*— **gas-tor′ni-thoid,** *a.*

gas″tor-rhe′a, -rhœ′a, *n.* Same as GASTRORRHEA.

gas′tr-, 1 gas′tr-; 2 găs′tr-. From Greek *gastēr*, stomach: a combining form. See also GASTERO-, GASTRO-.— **gas-trad″e-ni′tis,** *n. Pathol.* Same as GASTROADENITIS.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

gas-træ′a, 1 gas-trī′ə; 2 găs-trē′a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] *Biol.* A hypothetical primitive gastrula-like animal form assumed by Haeckel to have been the ancestor of higher animals or metazoans and represented in the transitionary gastrula stage of their development. The gastræa is supposed to have arisen from a protozoan colony in the form of a hollow sphere by a gradual deepening of a depression. [< Gr. *gastēr* (*gastr-*), stomach.] — **gastræa theory,** the hypothesis given above. — **Gas-træ′a-da,** *n. pl. Zool.* A hypothetical primitive type of animals with the characters of a gastrula. **Gas-træ′a-dæ‡.**— **gas′træ-ad, gas′tre-ad,** *n.*— **Gas-træ′a-des,** *n. pl. Zool.* A division of sponges with a persistent gastrula stage, including *Haliphysemidæ.*— **gas-træ′al,** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the gastræa. **gas-tre′al‡.**

gas-træ′um, 1 gas-trī′um; 2 găs-trē′ŭm, *n. Ornith.* The under side of a bird; both the uræum and stethiæum, as opposed to the notæum.

gas′tral, *a.* Of or pertaining to the stomach or belly; gastric. — **gas-tral′gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Neuralgia in the stomach; gastric pain; bellyache. **gas-tral′gy‡.**— **gas-tra′li-um,** *n. Spong.* A spicule in the gastral wall.— **Gas-trech′mi-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* A superfamily or suborder of firmisternial frog-like amphibians having the scapulæ articulating with condyles of exoccipitals, including *Hemisidæ.*— **gas-trech′mi-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **gas″trec-ta′si-a,** *n. Med.* Dilatation of the stomach. **gas-trec′ta-sis‡.**— **gas-trec′to-my,** *n. Surg.* An operation to remove a portion of the stomach.— **gas″trel-co′sis,** *n. Pathol.* Ulceration of the stomach.

gas-trep″a-ti′tis, *n.* Same as GASTROHEPATITIS.

gas′tric, 1 gas′trık; 2 găs′tric, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or near the stomach. [< L. *gaster*, < Gr. *gastēr*, stomach.] — **gastric catarrh,** same as WATER-BRASH.— **g. digestion,** the rendering soluble of the food in the stomach by the action of the gastric juices.— **g. fever. 1.** A bilious remittent fever; harvest-fever. **2.** Acute dyspepsia.— **g. juice** or **juices** (*Physiol.*), a thin acid fluid secreted by the glands of the stomach, consisting of dilute hydrochloric and lactic acids with pepsin. It is the chief digestive fluid, acting mainly on proteids.— **gas′tri-cism†,** *n.* A medical theory which ascribed diseases to foulness of the stomach or bowels.— **gas-tric′o-lous,** *a.* Parasitic in the stomach.

gas-tril′o-qual, 1 gas-tril′o-kwəl; 2 găs-tril′o-kwal, *a.* [Rare.] Speaking or sounding from the stomach. **gas″tri-lo′qui-al‡.**— **gas-tril′o-quism,** *n.* [Rare.] Ventriloquism. **gas-tril′o-quy‡.**— **gas-tril′o-quist,** *n.* A ventriloquist. — **gas-tril′o-quous,** *a.*

gas″tri-mar′gism†, *n.* Gluttony. **gas″tri-mar′gy†.**

gas-trit′ic, 1 gas-trit′ık; 2 găs-trit′ic, *a.* Pertaining or tending to gastritis.

gas-tri′tis, 1 gas-trai′tıs *or* -trī′tıs; 2 găs-trī′tis *or* -trī′tis, *n.* Inflammation of the stomach. [< Gr. *gastēr* (*gastr-*), stomach.] — **arthritic gastritis,** same as GASTROARTHRITIS. — **atrophic g.** (*Pathol.*), gastritis which causes an atrophy of the mucous membrane and its secreting glands.— **catarrhal g.,** same as GASTRIC CATARRH.— **follicular** or **glandular g.** (*Pathol.*), inflammation of the gastric glands.— **hypertrophic g.,** a chronic gastritis resulting in a permanent thickening of the mucous membrane.— **mycotic g.,** inflammation due to a fungus in the stomach.— **phlegmonous g.,** a form of gastritis attacking principally the submucous coat of the stomach, and characterized by the presence of abscesses.

gas′tro-, 1 gas′tro-; 2 găs′tro-. From Greek *gastēr*, stomach or belly: a combining form. See also GASTERO-, GASTR-.— **gas″tro-ad″e-ni′tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the gastric glands.— **gas″tro-a-nas″to-mo′sis,** *n. Surg.* An operation for the relief of hour-glass contraction of the stomach, by forming a communication between the cardiac and pyloric pouches. **gas″tro-gas-tros′to-my‡.**— **gas″tro-ar-thri′tis,** *n.* Stomachic gout.— **gas″tro-bro′sis,** *n. Pathol.* Ulcerous perforation of the stomach.— **Gas″tro-cam′py-li,** *n. pl. Paleon.* A subdivision of ammonoid cephalopods containing much-compressed, tightly coiled forms (of the former family *Clymenidæ*), in which the siphuncle runs along the dorsal side of the body.— **gas′tro-cele,** *n. Pathol.* Hernia of the stomach.— **gas″tro-cen′trous,** *a. Zool.* Having intercentral pieces between the vertebræ below, as in certain extinct reptiles and amphibians.— **gas″tro-ceph″a-li′tis,** *n. Pathol.* Simultaneous inflammation of stomach and brain.— **Gas″tro-chæ′ni-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of myacean bivalves, especially those having a gaping shell, umbones scarcely prominent, a toothless hinge, and external marginal ligament. **Gas″tro-chæ′na,** *n.* (t. g.) — **gas″tro-chæ′nid,** *n.*— **gas″tro-chæ′noid,** *a.*— **gas′tro-chene,** *n.* One of the *Gastrochænidæ.*— **gas″tro-che′nite,** *n.* A fossil of or resembling a gastrochænid.— **gas″troc-ne′mi-us,** *n.* [-MI-I, *pl.*] *Anat.* A large muscle of the leg that assists in extending the foot. See illus. under MUSCLE.— **gas″troc-ne′mi-al,** *a.*— **gas′tro-cœl,** *n. Biol.* The archenteron. **gas′tro-cœle‡.**— **gas″tro-cœ′lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] *Entom.* One of a pair of lateral pits at the base of the second abdominal tergite, as in certain ichneumon-flies.— **gas″tro-col′ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or attached to the stomach and the transverse colon; as, the *gastrocolic* omentum.— **gas″tro-co-li′tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the stomach and colon.— **gas″tro-co-los′to-my,** *n. Surg.* The operation of making an opening between the stomach and colon.— **gas″tro-col-pot′o-my,** *n.* Same as GASTRO-ELYTROTOMY.— **gas″tro-cys′tis,** *n.* The blastodermic vesicle of a mammal.— **gas″tro-cys′tic,** *a.*— **gas″tro-di-al′y-sis,** *n.* A sloughing of the coats of the stomach.— **gas″tro-di′a-phane,** *n.* A tube furnished with an electric light, used in internal examination of the stomach. — **gas″tro-di-aph′a-ny,** *n.* Examination of a patient by means of a gastrodiaphane.— **gas″tro-did′y-mus,** *n. Terat.* A double monster united at the abdomen.— **gas′tro-disc,** *n. Embryol.* A disk-like plate of cells found at the germinal area during the blastula stage. **gas″tro-dis′cus‡.**— **gas″tro-du″o-de′nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the stomach and duodenum.— **gas″tro-du″o-de-ni′tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the stomach and duodenum.— **gas″tro-du″o-de-nos′to-my,** *n. Surg.* The operation of making an incision between the stomach and duodenum. — **gas″tro-dyn′i-a,** *n. Pathol.* Pain in the stomach; gastralgia.— **gas″tro-el″y-trot′o-my,** *n. Surg.* The operation of cutting through the abdomen and anterior wall of the vagina in order to effect the delivery of a child, where a natural parturition is impossible: used instead of the Cæsarean operation.— **gas′tro-en″ter-al′gi-a,** *n.* Pain in stomach and intestines.— **gas″tro-en-ter′ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the stomach and the intestines. **gas″tro-in-tes′ti-nal‡.**— **gas″tro-en″ter-i′tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the stomach and bowels. **gas″tro-en″ter-o-co-li′tis‡.**— **gas″tro-en″ter-it′ic,** *a.*— **gas″tro-en″ter-os′to-my,** *n.* An operation by which a passage is formed between the stomach and the intestine.— **gas″tro-en″ter-ot′o-my,** *n. Surg.* Incision of the stomach and intestine through the abdominal wall.— **gas″tro-ep″i-plo′ic,** *a.* Of, belonging to, or pertaining to both the stomach and the epiploon; as, the *gastro-epiploic* arteries.— **gas″tro-e″so-phag′e-al,** *a.* Of, belonging to, or pertaining to the stomach and the esophagus.— **gas″tro-gas-tros′to-my,** *n.* Same as GASTRO-ANASTOMOSIS.— **gas″tro-gen′i-tal,** *a. Zool.* Having reproductive organs connected with the radiating canals, as in leptomedusans.— **gas′tro-graph,** *n. Med.* An instrument for recording the motions of the stomach and the movements of the food in it. The patient swallows a ball to which is attached a tape, connecting with recording mechanism.— **gas″tro-hel-co′sis,** *n.* Ulceration of the stomach.— **gas″tro-he-pat′ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the stomach and the liver.— **gas″tro-hep″a-ti′tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the stomach and liver.— **gas″tro-hy″per-neu′ri-a,** *n. Pathol.* An abnormal activity of the stomach, resulting from nervous derangement.— **gas″tro-hys″ter-ec′to-my,** *n.* An operation by which the uterus is removed through an incision in the abdominal wall.— **gas″tro-hys′ter-o-pex″y,** *n. Surg.* An operation by means of which a displacement of the uterus is remedied by attaching it to the anterior wall of the abdomen.— **gas″tro-hys″ter-ot′o-my,** *n. Obstet.* The Cæsarean section. See CÆSAREAN. — **gas′troid,** *a.* Like a belly or stomach.— **gas″tro-il′e-al,** *a.* Belonging or referring to both the stomach and the ileum.— **gas″tro-in-tes′ti-nal,** *a.* Gastro-enteric.— **gas″tro-je-ju′nal,** *a.* Relating to both the stomach and jejunum.— **gas″tro-je″ju-nos′to-my,** *n. Surg.* An operation by which a passage is formed between the stomach and the jejunum (of the small intestine).— **gas-trol′a-ter,** *n.* A worshiper of the belly; a glutton.— **gas-trol′a-trous,** *a.*— **Gas″tro-lep″i-dot′i-dæ,** *n. pl. Paleon.* A family of Carboniferous and Permian stegocephalians having a ventral armor of stout scales.— **gas″tro-li-e′nal,** *a.* Same as GASTROSPLENIC.— **gas′tro-lith,** *n.* A calculus or stony formation in the gastric region, especially a crab's-eye. **gas-trol′i-thus‡.**— **gas″tro-li-thi′a-sis,** *n. Pathol.* The formation of, or the condition of having, a morbid concretion in the stomach.— **gas″tro-lo′bin,** *n. Chem.* A glucosid found in young plants of *Gastrolobium bilobum.*— **Gas″tro-lo′bi-um,** *n. Bot.* A large genus of West-Australian shrubs of the family *Fabaceæ*, with opposite or whorled leaves and handsome yellow or reddish-purple flowers in ornamental cultivation. The foliage is poisonous to cattle.— **gas-trol′o-gy,** *n.* **1.** The science of gastric diseases and their treatment. **2.** The science of eating; gastronomy.— **gas-trol′o-ger,** *n.*— **gas″tro-log′i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to gastrology; devoted to examinations in gastrology.

Gastrological rooms where all oesophageal . . . examinations are made. E. Muriel Anscombe *The Jewish Hospital of St. Louis* in "Hospital Management," Aug. 1926. p. 5.

gas-trol′o-gist, *n.*— **gas-trol′y-sis,** *n. Surg.* The severing of abnormal adhesions between the stomach and neighboring organs.— **gas″tro-ma-la′ci-a,** *n. Pathol.* Softening of the substance of the gastric organs, especially the stomach. **gas″tro-ma-lax′i-a‡.**— **gas′tro-man″cy,** *n. Antiq.* **1.** Divination by ventriloquism. **2.** Divination by means of large-bellied, transparent vessels, within which figures were supposed to appear by magic. **gas′tro-no-man″cy‡.**— **gas′tro-margue,** *n.* A barrigudo.— **gas-trom′e-lus,** *n. Terat.* A monster whose limbs spring from the abdomen.— **gas″tro-me′ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* A vicarious menstruation from the gastric mucous membrane.— **gas″tro-me-trot′o-my,** *n.* Cæsarian section.— **gas″tro-my′ces,** *n.* Bacteria or a fungoid growth in the stomach.—**Gas″tro-my-ce′tes,** *n. pl.* Gasteromycetes.— **gas″tro-my-co′sis,** *n.* Any disorder of the stomach caused by fungi.

gas-tron′o-mer, 1 gas-tren′o-mər; 2 găs-trŏn′o-mer, *n.* One proficient in gastronomy; a judge of good eating; an epicure. **gas′tro-nome‡; gas-tron′o-mist‡.**

The author [Brillat Savarin] of the 'Physiology of Taste' was a vigorous rather than a delicate eater and a speculative rather than a practical *gastronomer.*
T. Child *Delicate Feasting* p. 2. [H. 1890.]

gas″tro-nom′ic, 1 gas″tro-nem′ık; 2 găs″tro-nŏm′ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to gastronomy. **gas″tro-nom′i-cal‡.**

Lord Ashburton offered his guests the cream of culinary perfection and the *gastronomic* art, with the rarest wines.
Ben: Perley Poore *Reminiscences* vol. i, p. 284. [W. A. H. 1886.]

— **gas″tro-nom′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

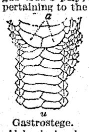
Life in a Kamtchatkan settlement, *gastronomically* considered, is not altogether so disagreeable as we have been led to believe. Kennan *Tent Life in Siberia* p. 66. [G. P. P. 1873.]

gas-tron′o-my, 1 gas-tren′o-mı; 2 găs-trŏn′o-my, *n.* The art of preparing and serving appetizing food; hence, good cheer; epicurism.

A man is none the worse for loving a good dinner. *Gastronomy* is as much one of the fine arts as trout-fishing or sculpture.
W. C. Prime *I Go A-Fishing* p. 256. [H. 1876.]

[< F. *gastronomie*, < Gr. *gastronomia*, book by Archestratus, < *gastēr*, stomach, + *nomos*, law, < *nemō*, regulate.] — **gas-tron′o-mous,** *a.* Devoted to gastronomy.

gas-tron′o-sos, *n. Pathol.* Any disease of the stomach. **gas-tron′e-sus‡.**— **gas″tro-o-men′tal,** *a.* Gastro-epiploic. — **gas″tro-pan″cre-at′ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the stomach and the pancreas.— **gas″tro-pa-ral′y-sis,** *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of the stomach.— **gas″tro-pa-ri′e-tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the stomach and the body-wall.— **gas-trop′a-thy,** *n. Pathol.* Disease of the stomach.— **gas″tro-path′ic,** *a.*— **gas′tro-pex″y,** *n. Surg.* An operation for attaching the stomach to the abdominal wall.— **gas′tro-phile,** *n.* [Rare.] A glutton. **gas′tro-phil-ite‡; gas′tro-phil-ist‡.**— **gas′tro-phil-ism,** *n.* Gluttony.— **Gas-troph-i-lus,** *n.* A genus of œstrid flies; the horse-bots.— **gas″tro-phre′nic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the stomach and the diaphragm.— **gas″tro-phthi′sis,** *n. Pathol.* Progressive emaciation due to gastric disease.— **gas′tro-plas″ty,** *n. Surg.* Plastic operation on the stomach to correct deformity.—**gas″tro-ple′gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of the stomach.— **gas″tro-pli-ca′tion,** *n. Surg.* The operation of folding back and stitching together the coats of the stomach in order to reduce dilatation.— **gas″tro-pneu-mon′ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the stomach and the lungs. **gas″tro-pneu-mat′ic†.**— **Gas-trop′o-da,** *n. pl. Conch.* Same as GASTEROPODA. — **gas′tro-pod,** *a.* & *n.* **gas-trop′o-dan‡.**— **gas-trop′o-dous,** *a.*— **gas′tro-pore,** *n.* The orifice of a gastrozooid.— **gas″trop-to′sis,** *n. Pathol.* Downward displacement of the stomach.— **gas″tro-pul′mo-na-ry,** *a. Pathol.* Of or pertaining to the lungs and the stomach.— **gas″tror-rha′gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Hemorrhage from the stomach. **gas″tro-hem″or-rha′gi-a‡.**— **gas-tror′rha-phy,** *n. Surg.* **1.** The operation of sewing up wounds of the abdominal walls or of the stomach. **2.** Operation for the cure of gastric fistula.— **gas″tror-rhe′a,** *n. Pathol.* Catarrh of the stomach. **gas″tror-rhœ′a‡.**— **gas-tros′chi-sis,** *n. Pathol.* Congenital fissure of the abdominal wall.— **gas″tro-scir′rhus,** *n. Pathol.* Cancer of the stomach.— **gas′tro-scope,** *n. Surg.* An electrical apparatus for illuminating and inspecting the human stomach.— **gas-tros′co-py,** *n. Med.* An examination of the abdomen to discover disease.— **gas″tro-scop′ic,** *a.*— **gas-tro′sis,** *n. Pathol.* Generic name for a disorder of the stomach.— **gas′tro-soph,** *n.* [Rare.] Same as GASTRONOMER. **gas-tros′o-pher‡.**— **gas-tros′o-phy,** *n.* [Rare.] — **gas″tro-sple′nic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the stomach and the spleen.— **gas′tro-stege,** *n. Herp.* One of the abdominal scales of a serpent.— **gas-tros′te-gal,** *a.*— **Gas″tro-ste′i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* The *Gasterosteidæ.*— **gas″tro-ste′i-form,** *a. Ich.* Having the appearance of a gasterosteid or stickleback; of or pertaining to the *Gasterosteiformes.*— **Gas″tro-ste″i-for′mes,** *n. pl. Ich.* The *Gasterosteiformes.*— **gas″tro-ste-no′sis,** *n.* Contraction of the cavity of the stomach.— **Gas-tros′te-us,** *n.* Same as GASTEROSTEUS.— **Gas-tros′to-mus,** *n. Ich.* A genus of the family *Eurypharyngidæ;* the pelican fish.— **gas-tros′to-my,** *n. Surg.* The making of a permanent opening in the stomach for the introduction of food.— **gas-tros′to-mize,** *vt.*— **gas″tro-suc″cor-rhe′a,** *n.* A morbid condition due to oversecretion of gastric juice. **-rhœ′a‡.**— **gas″tro-the′ca,** *n. Entom.* A gasterotheca.— **gas″tro-the′cal,** *a.*— **gas″tro-tho-rac′ic,** *a.* Referring or belonging to both the thorax and the stomach or abdomen.— **gas-trot′o-my,** *n. Surg.* **1.** The operation of the Cæsarean section. **2.** The cutting into the abdomen to relieve hernial strangulation. **3.** The opening of the stomach by incision, as to remove a foreign substance.— **gas″tro-tom′ic,** *a.*— **gas″tro-tox′in,** *n. Med.* A substance that has a specific toxic action upon the cells of the mucous membrane of the stomach.— **Gas-trot′ri-cha,** *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Gasterotricha.*— **gas-trot′ri-chan,** *a.* & *n.*— **gas-trot′ri-chous,** *a.*— **gas″tro-tro′cha,** *n.* [-CHÆ, *pl.*] *Helminth.* A larval chætopodous annelid with ventral half-rings of cilia.— **gas″tro-tro′chal,** *a.*— **gas″tro-tym″pa-ni′tes,** *n. Pathol.* Distention of the stomach with gas.— **gas″tro-vas′cu-lar,** *a.* Serving both a circulating and a digestive function; of or pertaining to organs having such a function; as, the *gastrovascular* body-cavity of a cœlenterate.— **gas″trox-yn′sis,** *n. Pathol.* Extreme acidity of the stomach. **gas-trox′i-a‡.** — **gas″tro-zo′oid,** *n.* Same as GASTEROZOID.

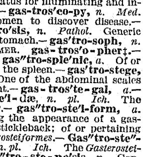


Gastrostege.

Abdominal scales (gastrosteges) of a serpent (*Heterodon*): *a*, anal plates; *u*, urosteges.

gas′tru-la, 1 gas′tru-lə; 2 găs′trụ-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] That embryonic form of metazoic animals which consists of a two-layered sac enclosing a central cavity or archenteron and having an opening or blastopore at one end. The gastrula in *Amphioxus* and many invertebrates is formed by invagination of the blastula, the hypoblast being pushed within the epiblast.

If we employ the term *gastrula* in the broad sense defined above, it may be truly said that every metazoon passes through the *gastrula* stage in the course of its development.
Huxley *Anat. Invert.* p. 584. [A. 1888.]



Gastrula.

epi, epiblast; *h*, hypoblast; *b*, balstopore; *a*, archenteron.

[Dim. of L. *gaster*, < Gr. *gastēr*, belly.] — **gas′tru-lar,** *a.*— **gas′tru-la″ted,** *a.*— **gas″tru-la′tion,** *n.* The formation of a gastrula.

gas′tru-late, *vi.* To undergo gastrulation.

Gas-tru′ra, 1 gas-trū′rə; 2 găs-trụ′ra, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Stomatopoda.* [< GASTR- + Gr. *oura*, tail.] — **gas-tru′ran,** *a.* & *n.*— **gas-tru′rous,** *a.*

gas'-wash"er, etc. See GAS.

Gas-sza'n'ski, 1 ga-shin'ski, 2 ğă-eh'n'ski, **Konstantin** (2/10 1809–10/4 1866). A Polish novelist.

gatt, *imp.* of GET, *v.* Got. **gatet.**

gat¹, 1 gat; 2 ğăt, *n. Naut.* A ship-canonnal in an otherwise smallow place. [stream.

gat², *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A gap or hole, as in the bank of a

Ga'tan, 1 ğă"sam; 2 ğă'tan, m. *Bib. Gen.* xxxvi, 11.

gatch, 1 gach; 2 ğăch, *n.* Plaster. [< Per. *gach.*]—**gatch'dec"o-ra"tion,** *n.* In Oriental art, molded work in plaster.—**gatch'work,** *n.* Work executed in gatch; in a collective sense, articles molded in plaster. [of tin.

gatch'ers, 1 gach'ərz; 2 ğăch'ərz, *n. pl. Mining.* Leavings

gate¹, 1 gēt; 2 ğāt, *n.* [gat'ən; gat'ənz.] **1.** To furnish with a gate. **2.** To keep within the gates: a punishment in English universities; as, the dean *gated* him at 7 o'clock for the rest of the week.

Drysdale . . . dismissed punishment and *gating* from his mind.
T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* p. 141. [v. a. c.]

3. *Pattern-making.* To furnish, as a pattern, with additional parts, in order that it may mold the requisite gates; also, to furnish (a mold) with gates. **4.** To send outside the gates; remove from the competition, as at a horse-show; as, the judge *gated* half the entry at once.

gate², gat. **1.** To set in working order (as a machine, especially for weaving). **2.** To put into a loom ready for the shuttle: said of the warp, when it is stretched on the loom.

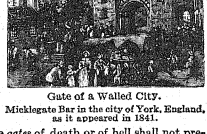
gate³, *n.* **1.** A movable barrier, commonly swinging on hinges, closing a passage or an opening, as in a wall, fence, or dam: often distinguished from a door by having openwork; as, the *gate* to a garden.

Gates are named (1) from their mechanism; as, **fall-gate, hoisting-g., lift-g.** or **lifting-g.**; (2) from the place of use or the thing to which they afford entrance; as, **farm-g., garden-g., yard-g.**

The children climb the slats and wait
To see him drive past the dooryard *gate.*
THOMPSON *Tom's Come Home* st. 1.

2. An opening or passageway in a barrier, fence, wall, or enclosure, often with its surrounding masonry or woodwork; a gateway; seaway; specif., a large entrance to an imposing edifice or a city; a portal; as, he passed through the *gate* of the palace. **3.** A contracted natural entrance or passageway, as through mountains: often used in proper names; as, the Iron *Gates* of the Danube.

After we had crossed the summit of the first ridge we dashed down the *gate* of a magnificent cañon. G. D. WARNER *In the Levant* p. 175. [R. M. & CO. 1883.]



Gate of a Walled City.

Micklegate Bar in the city of York, England, as it appeared in 1841.

4. *Script.* That which gives or affords access; hence, power; supremacy; as, the *gates* of death or of hell shall not prevail. **5.** A frame in which a saw (or set of saws) is stretched to prevent buckling. **6.** A valve controlling the admission of water to a water-wheel or to a conduit. **7.** A pouring-hole in a mold; an ingate; a gate-channel; also, a sprue or waste piece on a casting, formed in a pouring-hole; a sullage-piece. See GEAT; *GT.* **8.** *Mining.* A gate-road. **9.** A notch in the tumbler of a lock. **10.** The closing-piece in a stop-valve, also a similar part in the firing-mechanism of some guns. **11.** The hinged iron collar securing the bowl of a topgallantmast. [< AS. *geat,* gate, opening, < *gītan,* get.] Syn.: see ENTRANCE.—**aft gate** (*Hydraulic Engin.*), a tail-gate, as of a canal-lock.—**bear-trap g.,** a square crib of logs, filled with stone, built in or by a stream to control the current.—**by-pass g.,** a valve placed in a by-pass tube or pipe, as in a pipe that connects with a main pipe-line, near the meter.—**flash-board g.,** the mechanism of a flash-board in a sluiceway.—**gate'-bill",** *n.* In English universities, the record of a student's absence from college limits beyond the prescribed hours.—**g.-box,** *n.* A box enclosing a pipe-valve.—**g.-catch,** *n.* A metal piece on a riding-crop by which a rider can lift the latch of a gate, without dismounting.—**g.-chamber,** *n.* A niche or other recess into which a gate may swing.—**g.-channel,** *n.* See GATE, 7.—**g.-send,** *n.* The inby end of a mine-gate.—**g.-fine,** *n.* In English universities, a fine for the violation of gating restrictions.—**g.-hook,** *n.* A hook for hanging a gate.—**g.-house,** *n.* A house, over a gateway, as a toll-house, a porter's lodge, or a medieval defensive structure.—**gate'keep"er,** *n.* **1.** One in charge of a gate, as at railway-crossing, turnpike, or entrance to a park.—**gate'man;** *g.-tender.* **2.** A European butterfly (*Satyrus megera*).—**g.-meeting,** *n.* [Eng.] A gathering to witness an athletic exhibition or race, where gate-money is received.—**g.-money,** *n.* The admission-fees received at the gate to an exhibition, especially at an athletic contest.—**g.-motion,** *n.* A device for taking skeins of yarn from the fly of a reeling-mechanism.—**g.-net,** *n.* A net hung loosely across a gateway, for the purpose of catching hares driven at night.—**g.-night,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] Hallow'en: when gates and other wooden articles are carried away by bands of boys for bonfires.—**g.-nut,** *n.* The nut securing the slides of a gate-valve.—**g. of justice,** the gate of a city, castle, or other fortress, in former times, justice was administered.—**g.-penny,** *n. Eng. Hist.* A tax paid by tenants for right of way through an overlord's gates.—**g.-pin,** *n. Founding.* A pin through which molten metal is poured into the gates.—**g.-post,** *n.* Either of two posts between which a gate is swung.—**g.-road,** *n. Mining.* A road connecting a stall with a main road.—**g.-row,** *n.* [Rare.] A street.—**g.-saw,** *n.* A saw stretched in a gate.—**g.-shutter,** *n. Founding.* A paddle-like implement used to shut off the flow of metal from a mold, and to divert it to other molds.—**g.-table,** *n.* A table with legs which may be swung back, permitting the dropping of broad leaves and the folding of the whole into a narrow space.—**gate-legged table:** see **-legged.**—**g.-tower,** *n.* A tower beside or over a gate, as of a city or castle, in medieval times, for defense.—**g.-valve,** *n.* A valve with a sliding gate; stop-valve.—**g.-vein,** *n.* The portal vein.—**gat'ward",** *n.* A gatekeeper.—**g.-wheel,** *n.* A wheel operating a gate; specif., a wheel-mechanism opening and closing the gates (1) at a railway crossing; (2) in a sluiceway.—**horse-g.,** *n. Old Eng. Law.* The right of pasturage for one's horses.—**to stand in the gates** (*Script.*), to occupy a vantage-ground: appear in a public or conspicuous place, as for the utterance of a prophecy.—**gate'sage,** *n.* A use of gates, as in conducting the flow of water; also, the gates used. **2.** Area of gate-opening, as of a turbine-gate.—**gat'ed,** *a.* Having gates.—**gate'less,** *a.* Lacking a gate.—**gat'ward,** *adv.* Toward the gate; in the direction of a gate. **gate'wards‡.**—**gate'wise,** *adv.* So as to resemble a gateway.

gate², gat, *v.* [Scot.] (1) Method of doing; manner; way: often used adverbially with *this, that, other, all,* etc.

That is just ane o' my auld-fashioned *gates,* as you ca' them, Reuben. *Scots Hymn of Middle-Lothian* p. 601. [ib. 1855.]

(2) A course or path; street: frequent in street-names in cities of Scotland and northern England; as, Cannongate (Edinburgh), Stonegate (York), etc. **2†.** Progress on a route. **3†.** Style of walking; gait. **4†.** Space for moving.

gate³, *n.* [Dial. or Archaic.] A goat.

ga"teau', 1 ga"to'; 2 ğă"to', *n.* [F.] A cake.—**gateau St. Honoré',** a cake of pastry or sponge, filled with cream, usually Bavarian cream. **gateau de Princesse Louise‡.**

Gate City. 1. Atlanta, Georgia: so named by Jefferson Davis from its strategic importance. 2. Keokuk, Iowa: because at the foot of the Mississippi rapids. 3. Omaha, Nebraska: because formerly all trade to Western United States passed through its portals.

gate-crasher, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A person who elbows his way into a party or entertainment uninvited.

Gate of Tears. See BAB-EL-MANDEB.

Gates, 1 gāts, **Horatio** (1728–4/19 1806), an American general who defeated Burgoyne under Gen. Schuyler's plans at Saratoga. 2. A county in N. E. North Carolina; 356 sq. m.; county-seat, Gatesville.

Gates'head, 1 gēts'hed; 2 gāts'hĕd, *n.* A seaport and manufacturing town in Durham co., England; has Roman remains.

Gates' Mills of Mountain Laurel, *U. S. Hist.* The gorge of the Missouri river, near Helena, Montana. [Tex.

Gates'ville, 1 gēts'vil; 2 gāts'vil, *n.* A city in Coryell county,

gate'way", 1 gēt'wē"; 2 ğāt'wā", *n.* **1.** An opening, passage, or archway for one to pass through a wall or fence; an entrance; as, the *gateway* in a wall. **2.** That which is regarded as an opening or means of ingress or egress; avenue; approach. **3.** The guides in which a sash-frame plays. **4.** *Coal-mining.* A gate-road. **5.** A harbor entrance. Syn.: see ENTRANCE.

Gath, 1 gath; 2 ğath, *n. Bib.* A Philistine city, Judah. *1 Sam.* xvii, 4.

ga'tha, 1 gā'thə; 2 ğā'tha, *n.* [Ir.] A Miss Nancy: an effem-

Ga'tha, 1 gā'thə; 2 ğā'tha, *n.* [Zend.] In the sacred writings of the Persees, one of five metrical compositions by Zoroaster.

The *Gâthas* . . . generally express philosophical and abstract thoughts about metaphysical subjects.
M. HAUG *Essays on the Parsis* p. 142. [TR. & CO. 1878.]

gath'er, 1 gath'ər; 2 ğăth'er, *v.* I. *t.* **1.** To collect into one place or into one aggregate body; bring together; cause to assemble; aggregate; collect; accumulate; as, to *gather* up the fragments of a feast; I have *gathered* a fortune. **2.** To deduce by mental process: as from different facts or considerations; conclude; infer; as, I *gathered* from their conversation that they were going. **3.** To select, as that which is of choice from that of less value; also, to take (things) from any place where they grow or are found in quantity, with little or no idea of selection; pick; cull; as, to *gather* fruit or flowers; to *gather* pebbles on the shore. **4.** To bring the parts of closer together; draw into folds or plait, as by shirring; as, the dressmaker *gathered* the skirt; he looked with *gathered* brow. **5.** To acquire in increasing amount or degree; gain; as, the stone *gathered* speed as it rolled.

For how can we *gather* strength, but by exercise?
COLERIDGE *Works, The Friend* in vol. ii, p. 108. (n. 1858.]

6. (1) *Bookbinding.* To collect and place in consecutive order the printed sheets of (a book or pamphlet). (2) *Glass-manuf.* To collect (molten glass) from a pot on the end of an iron tube. (3) *Naut.* To haul up or take in, as a rope, or some part of the sheets of a sail, so as to bring the parts of nearer together, as the upper part of a fireplace where it narrows to the flue.

7. To impel (a horse) to greater speed. **8†.** To winnow. II. *i.* **1.** To form an assemblage or aggregation by coming together, or to be so formed, as an aggregate body; assemble; congregate; unite; as, we *gathered* together; a crowd *gathered.* **2.** To grow by natural accumulation; extend or grow by accretion; accumulate.

Suspicion . . . *gathers* in the breast like balls of snow.
DAVENANT *Circil Brother* act iii, sc. 1.

3. To come to a head; concentrate: as, a sore *gathers.* **4.** To adjust to one another, as teeth of gearings in machinery. **5.** To keep in the track: said of the wheels of a vehicle. **6.** To contract; close in: said of a drain or ditch. **7.** To make a rapid advance. **8†.** To reap. *gadrian, gaderian,* < *gador, geador,* together, < *ġeā,* compare. Syn.: see AMASS: CONCENTRATE; CONVOKE.—**to be gathered to one's people,** to be reunited to one's deceased parents, to die. *Gen.* xxv, 8; *Judg.* ii, 10.—**to g. oneself together,** to prepare for an effort; summon up a reserve of strength.—**gath'er-a-bil(e)†,** *a.* Capable of being gathered.

gath'er, *n.* **1.** A fold in cloth, held by a thread passing through the folds. **2.** The slight forward inclination given to a tapering axle-skein to cause the wheel to run evenly. **3.** *Arch.* The under surface of the masonry required in gathering a chimney or the like.

gath'erd, *pp.* Gathered. S. S.

gath'er-er, 1 gath'ər-ər; 2 ğăth'ĕr-er, *n.* One who or that which gathers; as, a *gatherer* of rents. Specif., (1) A sewing-machine attachment for gathering cloth. (2) One who collects molten glass on the end of an iron tube in glass-blowing. (3) One who collects and places in consecutive order the printed sheets to make up a book, or a device assisting him. (4) One who harvests a crop. (5) One who receives the admission-fees to a theater. (6) *pl.* The incisors of a horse; nippers.

gath'er-le, 1 gath'ər-əl; 2 ğăth'er-il, *n.* [Ir.] **1.** A piece of logwood burned for a toreh. **2.** A little cake, usually covered with molasses, peddled on market-days.

gath'er-ing, 1 gath'ər-iŋ; 2 ğăth'er-iŋ, *n.* **1.** That which is gathered or brought together. Specif.: (1) An assemblage. (2) An abscess. (3) A collection or contribution. (4) The contraction of a chimney, drain, flue, etc. (5) An assemblage of beams supporting a scuttle. **2.** The act or operation of collecting, assembling, or concentrating.

Before the *gathering* of the autumn sheaves.
GREKIE *Life of Christ* vol. ii, p. 50. [a. 1880.]

Specif.: (1) The act of collecting molten glass on the end of an iron pipe in glass-blowing. (2) The act of collecting in consecutive order the sheets that go to make up a book. (3) The act of making rathers, as in cloth. [< AS. *gadering,* < *gadorian,* see GATHER, v.] Syn.: see ASSEMBLY; COLLECTION.—**gath'er-ing-board",** *n.* A table or assembling-table on which the sheets of a book are collected. **g.-table.**—**g.-coal,** *n.* [Scot.] A large piece of coal used to keep a fire through the night. Compare CATHERINGS-PEAT, below.—**g.-hair,** *n. Entom.* One of the tongue-hairs found in bees and wasps. These are flattened and have hooked ends.—**g.-hoop,** *n.* A temporary hoop used by coopers to shorten the ends of the staves, as of a barrel, into position for a permanent hoop.—**g.-iron,** *n.* The iron used in taking vinegar from the melting-pot.—**g.-lime,** *n. Tanning.* Lime-liquor, used continuously, strengthened by new lime for each lot of skins.—**g.-machine,** *n. Bookbinding.* An automatic device for gathering and holding the folded sheets.—**g.-note,** *n. Mus.* In chanting, a note held on a syllable near the end of a recitative, to make sure that the voices of the chorus shall begin the cadence together.—**g.-pallet,** *n.* A pallet, in clock-mechanism, that checks the strikingapparatus at the proper time.—**g.-peat,** *n.* [Scot.] 1. A peat used to maintain a fire all night, hot embers being gathered about it. **2†.** Burning peat sent around as the signal for a gathering of borderers.—**g.-rod,** *n.* Same as GATHERING-IRON.—**g.-string,** *n.* A string, cord, or ribbon run through folds or tucks, to gather a fabric. **gath'er-string"‡.**—**g.-table,** *n. Bookbinding.* A board or table of a horseshoe shape upon which sheets are laid for gathering.—**g.-thread,** *n.* The thread used by a seamstress to hold a gather in place.

Gath-he'pher, 1 gath-hi'fər; 2 ğăth-hē'fer, *n. Bib.* A town of lower Galilee (*Josh.* xix, 13); the modern El Meshed.

Gath'mann, 1 gat'mən; 2 ğăt'man, **Louis** (6/13 1846–4/5 1917). A German-American engineer and inventor of the gun bearing his name. See GUN.—**G. torpedo-shell,** a large-caliber thin-walled shell filled with an explosive, such as wet guncotton, designed to explode with the shock of impact.

Gath-rim'mon, 1 gath-rim'ən; 2 ğăth-rim'on, *n. Bib. Josh.* xxi, 24.

ga'ti, 1 gā'ti; 2 ğā'ti, *n.* [E. Ind.] A cotton diaper cloth.

Gat'i-neau, 1 gat'i-nō or (F.) ga"ti-nō'; 2 ğăt'i-nō or (F.) ğă"ti-nō', *n.* A river in Quebec province, Canada; 400 m. long to the Ottawa river at Ottawa.

gat'ing, 1 gēt'iŋ, 2 ğāt'iŋ, *n.* **1.** See GATE, *v.* **2.** A gate or a collection of gates for the passage of the water.

ga-ti'ra, 1 ga-tī'rə; 2 ğa-tī'ra, *n.* A dhow: so called on the Red Sea and the Arabian coast. SLATIN PASHA.

Gat'is-den†, *n.* John Gatesden, author of a medical work, *Rosa Anglicana,* of the 14th century. CROOKE *C. of.* 436.

Gat'ling, 1 gat'liŋ; 2 ğăt'ling, **Richard Jordan** (9/15 1818–2/4 1903). An American physician: inventor of various machines and devices, notably the Gatling gun.

ga'to, 1 gā'to; 2 ğā'to, *n.* [Sp.] Any of several small sharks of tropical American waters, as *Musielus lunulatus* of the west coast of Mexico: a dogfish. [labbreviation.

ga'tor, 1 gē'tər; 2 ğā'tor, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] Alligator: an

gat'ter, 1 gat'ər; 2 ğăt'er, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] Beer; liquor.

Gat'ti, 1 gat'i; 2 ğăt'i, **Bernardino** (1495?–1575). An Italian painter; pupil of Correggio.

Gat'ti-Ca-saz'za, 1 ka-zät'sa; 2 ca-zăt'sa, **Giulio** (6/1 1869–). An Italian impresario of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

gat"fine', 1 ga-tfin'; 2 ğa-tfīn', *n.* [F.] A disease of the silk-

gat'-fothed", *a.* A word of doubtful meaning: probably either *ungoothed* (having spaces between the teeth) or *gootoothed* (lustful).

Gat'tu, 1 gat'ü; 2 ğăt'u, *n.* [S. Ind.] A patois or dialect of Coorg, spoken in Visagapatam.

Gat'ty, 1 gat'i; 2 ğăt'y, *n.* Diminutive for GERTRUDE.

Gatun, 1 ga-tün'; 2 ğa-tun', *n.* A town in the Canal Zone on the Panama railroad. See PANAMA.—**Gatun dam,** a dam of the Panama Canal, 115 feet above mean tide, nearly 8,000 feet long, one-half mile wide at the base and 100 feet wide at the top.—**Gatun lake,** an artificial lake formed by Gatun dam; area, 171 sq. m.

gau, 1 gau; 2 ğou, *n.* [G.] A division of ancient Germany.

Gau, 1 gou; 2 ğou, *n.* [Jav.] The edible fruit of an East-Indian persimmon (*Diospyros embryopteris*).

gauche, 1 gōsh; 2 ğōch, *a.* [F.] **1.** Left-handed; hence, awkward; clumsy; boorish. **2.** *Math.* (1) Not in one plane. (2) Deviating from symmetry with respect to one of half the parts. (3) Skew: said of a surface. See SKEW.—**main gauche** [F.] (*Mus.*), the left hand.—**gauche'ly,** *adv.* [Rare.]—**gauche'ness,** *n.* [Rare.]

gauche'rie', 1 gōsh'ri"; 2 ğōch'ri", *n.* [F.] **1.** An awkward action. **2.** Tactlessness; clumsiness.

Gau'cho, 1 gau'cho; 2 gou'cho, *n.* [<cros, 1 -choz; 2 -chōs, *pl.*] [S.-Am. Sp.] **1.** A native of South American pampas of Spanish ancestry; a rider or cowboy, especially in the Argentine Republic and Uruguay. **2.** [Chili.] An inhabitant of the coastal islands of mixed Indian and Spanish blood.

gau'cie, 1 gā'si; 2 ğa'ci, *a.* [Scot.] Plump; jolly; lusty. **gau'cy‡.**

gaud, *v.* I. *t.* To deck with gauds or trinkets; paint, as the cheeks; bedizen. II. *i.* To make merry.

gaud¹, 1 gâd; 2 ğăd, *n.* **1.** A piece of cheap, showy ornament; a trinket; an article of vulgar finery. **2†.** A jest; pastime; joke; trick. **3†.** A holiday. [< L. *n.* **2.** [< L. *gaudium,* joy, < *gaudeo,* rejoice.] Syn.: bauble, finery, gewgaw, gimcrack, kickshaw, toy, trinket, trumpery.—**a gaud'-day",** *n.* A gaudy day. **gaud'y‡.**

gaud², *n.* Scot.] A gad or goad.—**gauds'man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [Scot.] A gadsman.

Gau-da'fi-an, 1 ga-dā'fi-ən; 2 ğa-dē'fi-an, *n. Geol.* A subdivision of the strata of the Scythian series of the Triassic system in India.—**Gau-da'fi-an,** *a.*

gaud'e-a'mus, 1 gâ'di-ā"mus; 2 ğa'de-ā"mus, *n.* [L.] A college students' merrymaking: so called from the first word of the song beginning "Gaudeamus igitur" (Let us therefore rejoice).

Gau'den, 1 gâ'dən; 2 ğă'den, **John** (1605–9/20 1662). An English prelate and writer; wrote part of *Eikon Basilike.*

Gau'denz-dorf, 1 gau'dents-dôrf; 2 gou'dents-dōrf, *n.* A village of Austria; suburb of Vienna.

gaud'er-y, 1 gâd'ər-i; 2 ğăd'er-y, *n.* Finery; showy ornament. **gaud'ry‡.**

To be by tarnish'd *gaudery* known.
DRYDEN *Prol. at Opening of New House, 1674* l. 11.

Gau-de'te, 1 ga-dī'ti; 2 ğa-dē'te, *n.* [L.] *Eccl.* The third Sunday in Advent: so called from the first Latin word of the introit, translated "Rejoice ye."

gaud'ful, *a.* [Rare.] Joyful. **gaud'lsh,** *a.* Tending toward gaudiness.—**gaud'lsh-ly,** *adv.*—**gaud'lsh-ness,** *n.*

Gau'din, 1 gō'dan'; 2 ğō'dăn', **Martin Michel Charles** (2/11 1756–13/14 1841), Duke of Gaeta; a French minister of finance.

gaud'less, 1 gâd'les; 2 ğăd'les, *a.* Without gauds or finery.

gaud'y¹, 1 gâd'i; 2 ğăd'y, *n.* [Rare.] To deck with finery.

gaud'y, *a.* [GAUD'I-ER; GAUD'I-EST.] **1.** Brilliant in color; gay; garish; hence, vulgarly showy; flashy.

2. [Archaic.] Joyous; merry. **gaud'ish**, *a.*

— gaud'y-day', *n.* A holiday. **— gaud'-night**, *n.* A festal or joyous night. **— gaud'-ly**, *adv.* **— gaud'i-ness**, *n.*

gaud'y, *n.* [GAUDIUS, *pl.*] **1.** [Eng. Univ. Slang.] A feast or festival; an entertainment. **2.** One of the large beads in a rosary. **3†.** Gaudiness. **4.** A taper burned in commemoration of the five joyful mysteries of the Virgin. [Waffle.

gauf'er, *i.* [GŌF'ER; **2** gāf'er, *n.* [Prov. U. S.] A batter-cake; **gauf'fer-ing**, *etc.* Same as GOFFER, *etc.*

Gau'fri-dē', *n.* Geoffrey of Monmouth. CHAUCER *C. T.* 1.15,353. [Barefooted person.

gauge, *n.* [GŌJ; **2** GŌUJ, *n.* [Ir.] A sore fissure in the heel of a

Gau"ga-me'la, *n.* [GŌ"GA-MĒ'LA; **2** GŌU"GA-MĒ'LA, *n.* An ancient village in Assyria near Arbela, where Alexander the Great defeated Darius, 331 B. C.

gauge, **gaug'er**, *etc.* Same as GAGE, *etc.*

Gau'guin', [GŌ'GAN'; **2** GŌ"GĂN', **Paul** (1848–1903). A French painter of Javan and Tahitian subjects of striking originality and coloring.

Gau-ha'ti, [GAU-HÄ'TI; **2** GOU-HÄ'TI, *n.* A town, capital of Kamrup district, Assam, India. **Gow-hat'ty**.

Gaul, [GÂL; **2** GÄL, *n.* **1.** A native of ancient Gaul or Gallia, which embraced what is now northern Italy, France, Belgium, and parts of Holland, Switzerland, and Germany. As described by Cæsar and other classical writers the Gauls were a tall, fair-haired race, the Celts of northern Gaul, but modern ethnologists distinguish between them and other Celtic-speaking races of this region, classifying them as the *Belgic* Gauls.

The *Gauls* were . . . of the same Celtic race as that which already occupied the island of Britain. — S. R. GARDINER *Student's Hist. Eng.*, vol. I, p. 8, [a. d. 80–1890.]

2. Specif., a Frenchman. [< OF. *Gaule*, < L. *Gallus*, < Gr. *Gallos*, a Gaul.] — **Dying Gaul** (*Sculp.*), a representation in marble of a gladiator dying from a spear wound: the original, which is of the Pergamene school, is preserved in the Capitoline Museum at Rome. — **Gaul'ic**, *a.* **Gallic.** — **Gaul'ish**, *a.* Pertaining to Gaul or the Gauls; Gallic. — **Gaul'ish**, *n.* The branch of Celtic spoken in ancient Gaul, of which there are exceedingly few inscriptions now remaining. Little is known regarding its alphabet, which was probably derived from the Greek. See INDO-EUROPEAN; LANGUAGE.



Dying Gaul, in the Capitoline Museum at Rome.

gaul', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A handspike; lever. **gaulet**.

Gaul, Alfred Robert (1/2a1837–9/11913). An English writer of church music.

Gaul'ey riv'er, [GÔL'I; **2** GÄ'LY. A river in S. E. West Virginia, 120 m. long to Kanawha river.

gau'lin, [GÔ'LIN; **2** GÄ'LIN, *n.* [W. Ind.] A heron.

Gau'lo-mite, [GÔ'LO-MIT; **2** GÄ'LO-MIT, *n.* Same as GALILEAN, 2.

Gauls, [GÔLS; **2** GÄLS, *n. pl. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Mac.* viii, 2.

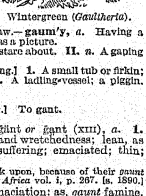
gaulsh, [GÔLSH; **2** GÄULSH, *vi.* [Ir.] To recline languidly.

gault, [GÔLT; **2** GÄLT, *n.* [Local, Eng.] *1. t.* To cover (land) with gault obtained from the undersoil. **II.** *t.* To dig gault.

gault, *n. Geol.* Same as GAULT'-**gault**, *n.*

gaul'ther-ase, [GÔ'THER-ĀS; **2** GÄ'THER-ĀS, *n. Chem.* A gaultherin-splitting enzym, accompanying this glucosid and capable of decomposing same into oil of wintergreen (methyl salicylate) and glucose.

Gau-the'ri-a, [GÔ-THĒ'RI-ə; **2** GÄ-THĒ'RI-ə, *n. Bot.* A large genus of aromatic shrubs or undershrubs of the family *Ericaceæ*, mainly American and Asiatic, with thick, leathery evergreen leaves and axillary white or rose-colored nodding flowers. The wintergreen (*G. procumbens*) and salal (*G. shallon*) are the best-known North-American species. [< NL. Dr. *Gaulthier*, a Canadian physician.] — **gaul-the'ri-a-ol'ic**, *n.* Wintergreen oil. See OIL.



Wintergreen (*Gaultheria*).

gaul'ther-in, [GÔ'THER-IN; **2** GÄ'THER-IN, *n. Chem.* A glucosid ($C_{17}H_{26}O_7 \cdot H_2O$) a constituent of the natural oils of sweet birch (*Betula lenta*) and of wintergreen (*Gaultheria procumbens*).

gaum', [GÔM; **2** GÄM, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To understand; perceive; appreciate. — **gaum'-ish**, *a.* Quick-witted; intelligent. — **gaum'less**, *a.* Without sense or wit. — **gaum'-like"**, *a.* Sensible.

gaum's, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To smear with something sticky or gummy; daub; gum.

2. To handle awkwardly; paw. — **gaum'y**, *a.* Having a dauby or smeary appearance, as a picture.

gaum', [GÔM; **2** GÄM, *t. i. vt.* To stare about. **II.** *n.* A gaping idler; an oaf. **gawm'**.

gaun, [GÔN; **2** GÄN, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A small tub or firkin; twelve pounds of butter. **2.** A lading-vessel; a piggin. [Contr. of GALLON.] **gawn'**.

gaun, [SCOT.] *ppr.* of GO, *v.*

gaunt, [GÔNT; **2** GÄNT, *n.* [Ir.] To gant.

gaunt', *vi.* To emaciate.

gaunt, [GÔNT *or* GÄNT; **2** GÄINT *or* GÄNT (XIII), *a.* **1.** Characterized by lankness and wretchedness; lean, as from lack of food or from suffering; emaciated; thin; as, a *gaunt* figure.

The men were hideous to look upon, because of their gaunt unkemptness. — STANLEY *Dutch Republic*, vol. I, p. 267, [a. 1890.]

2. Producing leanness or emaciation; as, *gaunt* famine. [Also *gant*, prob. Scan.; cp. Norw. *gand*, thin stick, tall and thin man.] Syn.: emaciated, famished, hungry, lank, lean, meager, pinched, thin, wan, wasted. — **gaunt'ly**, *adv.* — **gaunt'ness**, *n.*

gaunt, *n.* The great crested grebe.

Gaunt, [GÄNT; **2** GÄINT, *John of.* In Shakespeare's *Richard II.*, Duke of Lancaster, uncle to the king.

gaunt'let', [GÔNT'LĒT *or* GÔNT'LĒT; **2** GÄINT'LĒT *or* GÄNT'LĒT (XIII), *n.* **1.** In medieval armor, a leather glove covered with metal plates, sometimes studded with gad-lings. It was in use in various forms from the 13th to the 17th century, at first without separate fingers, and worn under the mail to prevent chafing; the palm was then slit, and the hand could slip out through the opening. See illus. under ARMOR.

He plucked the *gauntlet* off his right hand, and flung it down on the floor. — SCOTT *Quentin Durward* p. 141, [a. a.]

2. In modern attire, a glove with long wrist-extension; specif., one used in fencing. See illus. under FENCING.

3. The wristlet of such a glove. **4.** *Surg.* A glove-like surgical bandage. **5.** A mitt. [Also *gantlet*, < OF. *gantelet*, dim. of *gant*, < LL. *wantus*, < G. *wanta*, mitten.] — **gaunt'let-guard"**, *n.* A basket-hilt guard of a sword or dagger. — **g.-shield**, *n.* A glove-shield — **g.-sword**, *n.* A sword having a gauntlet-guard. — to take **up the g.**, to accept a challenge, especially in defense of another. — to **throw** or **fling down the g.**, in medieval times, to challenge to combat; hence, in modern use, to challenge to any contest.

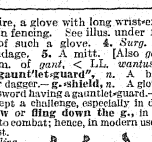
He refused to *fling down the gauntlet* for treaty. T. ROOSEVELT *Conservation Morality* p. 338, [a. a. d. 1888.]

gaunt'let, *n.* Same as GANTLET.

gaunt'let-ed, [GÔNT'LĒT-ED; **2** GÄINT'LĒT-ED, *a.* Wearing or having a gauntlet.

gaunt'let-ted.

gaun'try, [GÔN'TRI; **2** GÄN'TRY, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] *Mech.* **1.** The frame of a traveling crane, or the crane and framework as a whole. **2.** A structure upon which railway signaling devices are mounted. **3.** A frame laid parallel horizontally.



Railway Signal Gauntry.

— g. crane, *n.* = TREE. **gawn'tree**.

gau'pus, [GÔ'PUS; **2** GÄ'PUS, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A gawk.

gaur', [GOUR. To stare; gape. **gaure**.

gaur, [GOUR, *n.* [Ind.] A large dark-colored East-Indian ox (*Bos gaur*), related to the gayal, having stout, somewhat flattened horns, with a broad convex crest between them.



The Gaur. 1/30

Gau'ra, [GÔ'RA; **2** GÄ'RA, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus containing about 20 species of annual, biennial, and perennial herbs of the family *Onagraceæ*, natives of the southern United States and Mexico, *G. coccinea*, the only species in general cultivation, bears pink or white flowers in long spikes. **2.** [*n.*] Any plant of this genus. [< Gr. *gauros*, majestic.]

Gau'ri, [GOU'RI; **2** GOU'RĒ, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A feast celebrated exclusively by women, in or about the month of August, annually, in honor of Parvati in her guise as Gauri, "the Fair-one." See DEVI; PARVATI.

Gau'ri-san'kar, [GOU'RI-SUN'KAR; **2** GOU'RĒ-SÄN'KAR, *n.* Mount Everest. See EVEREST.

gauss, [GOUS; **2** GOUS, *n. Elec.* The intensity due to a unit magnetic pole at a centimeter's distance: a proposed unit to measure the intensity of magnetic fields. [< Karl F. *Gauss.*] — **gauss'age**, *n. Elec.* The flux-density at a point in a magnetic field expressed in gausses per square centimeter. — **gauss-ī'ty**, *n.* The intensity of magnetizing force as expressed in gausses per square centimeter.

gauss's, [GOUS'; **2** GOUS. **Karl Friedrich** (1/2a1777–9/2a1855). A German mathematician, astronomer, and physicist.— **Gauss'i-an**, *a.* Invented or investigated by Karl F. Gauss. — **Gaussian series** (*Math.*), the hypergeometric series.

gau'ster, [GÔ'STER; **2** GÄ'STER. [Dial., Brit.] **I.** *vi.* **1.** To bluster; brag. **2.** To talk noisily; gossip. **3.** To storm with rain or wind. **II.** *n.* **1.** Brag; gossip; swagger. **2.** A loud laugh; an uproar. **3.** A swaggerer; hooligan.

Gau'ta-ma, [GÔ'TA-MA; **2** GÄ'TA-MA, *n.* **1.** The family name of a famous Hindu sage, a clan of which claimed descent from Buddha was descended. **2.** Buddha. **3.** One of various personages, especially the author of the Nyāya-Sūtras. Compare GOTAMA.

gau'te-lite, [GÔ'TE-LĪT; **2** GÄ'TE-LĪT, *n. Petrog.* A felsophyric igneous rock having phenocrysts of plagioclase, with hornblende, augite, and biotite, in a felsophyric ground-mass rich in orthoclase. [< *Gauté*, Sweden.]

Gau"tier', [GŌ"TYĒ'; **2** GŌ"TYĒ', *n.* **1.** See WALTER. **2.** **Marguerite**, the heroine in Dumas's play *La Dame aux Camélias*. **3.** [GŌ"TYĀ'; 31-10-1/2a1872), a French novelist; *Mademoiselle de Maupin*.

gauve, [GŌV; **2** GÄV, *vt.* See GAUM; GAWP.

gauze, [GÔZ; **2** GÄZ, *n.* **1.** A light perforated cotton, silk, wool, worsted, or silk fabric in which the warp threads are crossed or twisted around the filling. **2.** Any slight open-woven material, as wire gauze; any semitransparent material or medium. **3.** A mist; light fog. [< F. *gaze*, gauze, perhaps < *Gaza* in Syria; but cp. Hind. *gazī*, thin cloth.] — **antiseptic gauze** (*Med.*), cheese-cloth saturated with carbolic acid, paraffin, and resin. — **empress gauze**, transparent silk or silk-and-linen stuff with a silk pattern woven in. — **gauze'-dress"er**, *n.* One who stiffens gauze. — **g.-ring**, *n.* See CRAPE-RING, under CRAPE. — **g.-wave**, *n.* The nebenkern. See LACHESIS.

— **g.-weaving**, *n.* A method of weaving in which some of the warp-threads are twisted around others and held by a filling, producing a thin, open-mesh fabric, as in curtains, etc. — **gauze'wing"**, *n.* An insect, the lacewing.

— **millers' g.**, bolting-cloth.

gauz'y, [GÔ'ZI; **2** GÄZ'Y, *a.* Thin and diaphanous like gauze. — **gauz'i-ness**, *n.*

ga"vage', [GÄ"VÄZH'; **2** GÄ"VÄZH', *n.* [F.] A method of fattening poultry for the market by forcing them to swallow a prepared fluid; hence, in medicine, a method of forcing patients to eat.

Ga'var"ni', [GÄ'VAR"NĪ'; **2** GÄ'VÄR"NĪ', *n.* Pseudonym of Sulpice Paul Chevalier (7/11801–11/2a1866), a French caricaturist.

ga-vaul', [GA-VÔL'; **2** GA-VÄL', *vi.* [SCOT.] To carouse; revel.

Ga-vaz'zi, [GA-VÄD'ZI; **2** GÄ-VÄD'ZĒ, **Alessandro** (1/2a1809–1/21883). An Italian priest, orator, and reformer.

gave, *imp.* of GIVE, *v.*

gav'el, [GAV'EL; **2** GÄV'EL, *n.* [GAV'ELED or **-ELLED**, **-ELS**; GAV'ELING or **-EL-ING**.] To divide up and distribute equally; sald of lands.

They '*gavelled*' the lands of Papists. H. S. MAINE *Early Hist. Institutions* lect., vii, p. 205, [a. a. d. 1888.]

gav'el, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] To bind into sheaves, as grain.

gav'el, *n.* **1.** To let or lease (land). **II.** *t.* To lend (money) at interest.

gav'el, *n.* **1.** A masons' setting-maul. **2.** A mallet used by a presiding officer for rapping, as to attract attention, call to order, and the like. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] An unbound sheaf or bundle of grain. [< OF. *gavelle*, sheaf, ult. < L. *capio*, take.]

ga'vel, *n.* **1.** In Saxon history, a form of tenure by which an estate passed, on the death of the holder, to all the sons equally; also, the resultant partition. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* (1) Customs duties; tribute. (2) Rent; payment: usually paid in products such as corn, bread, etc., or work, as plowing, etc.: hence the terms *garde-bread*, *gavel-corn*, *gavel-earth* (payment by plowing), etc. [< AS. *gafol*, tribute; cp. W. *gafael*, Gael. *cabhail*, a taking.] — **gav'el-kind"** (KIND), *n.* A tenure of lands now peculiar to Kent and a few other counties in England, whereby the tenant at fifteen can sell and convey or devise the land by will, the estate can not be escheated, and on an intestacy the lands descend to all the sons in common. — **gav'el-kind"er**, *n.* A gavelman. — **gav'el-man**, *n.* A tenant who holds land in gavelkind. — **gav'el-med'ı**, *n. Old Eng. Law.* The duty of a tenant to cut grass or mow meadow-land for his lord. — **gav'eled**, *a. Old Eng. Law.* Held, as lands, under the tenure of gavelkind. **gav'elled**. — **gav'el-er**, *n.* A crown agent empowered to grant sales in tracts not otherwise occupied to free miners in the Forest of Dean, England. **gav'el-ler**. — **gav'el-et**, *n. Old Eng. Law.* An ancient custom in Kent whereby a tenant in gavelkind forfeited his lands to the lord by withholding rents and services due.

gav'el, *n.* [SCOT.] A gable of a house.

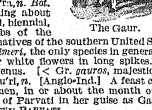
gav'lock, [GAV'LOK; **2** GÄV'-LOK (XIII), *n.* **1.** [North. Eng.] An iron crowbar. **2†.** A pike; spear; dart. Compare GARLOCK. **— gaff'lock**; **gaf'-lock**; **gav'e-loc**; **gav'e-lochet**.

ga'ver-tick, [GÄ'VER-IK; **2** GÄ'VER-IK, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The red gurnard.

Gav'es-ton, [GAV'ES-TON; **2** GÄV'ĒS-TON. **Piers** (-9/13 1312). Earl of Cornwall, favorite of Edward II. of England; murdered by the barons.

Ga'vi-a, [GĀ'VI-A; **2** GĀ'VI-Ə, *n. pl. Ornith.* A group of birds including the gulls and terns. [L., sea-mews.]

ga'vial, [GĀ'VI-AL; **2** GĀ'VI-Əl, *n.* The great Indian crocodile (*Gavialis gangeticus*), having long, slender jaws, the upper one knobbed at the end; a gavial. [< Hind. *ghaṛiyāl*, crocodile.]



The Gavial. 1/30

ga'vi-al, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A masculine personal name.

gav'ot, [GAV'OT *or* GA-VOT'; **2** GÄV'OT *or* GA-VŌT' (XIII), *n.* A dignified tho vivacious French dance, resembling the minuet; also, a dance-tune in common time, and in two periods, each repeated.

Mr. Byles Gridley looked on gravely, thinking of the minuets and the *gavots* of his younger days. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* p. 311. [ed. n. d., 1883.

[< F. *gavotte*, < *Gavot*, inhabitant of *Gap*, town in France.]

ga-vot'ta; **ga-votte'**.

Ga'vroche', [GA'VRŌSH'; **2** GÄ'VRŌCH'. In Hugo's *Les Misérables*, a typical street urchin of old Paris.

gaw', [GÔ; **2** GÄ, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A mark on the skin from pressure or a stroke; also, a crease in cloth. **2.** A layer of soil differing from the bed in which it is found.

gaw', *n.* [SCOT.] A ditch or trench; springy hollow.

Ga'wain, [GÄ'WIN; **2** GÄ'WIN, *n.* **1.** A Knight of the Round Table; nephew of King Arthur. **2.** In Lalbeira's *Amadis of Gaul*, a knight renowned for his exploits.

gaw'by†, *n.* A dunce; baby.

gawd'y, **gawd'y†**. Same as GAUD, etc.

gawf, [GÔF; **2** GÄF, *vi.* [Slang, Eng.] To laugh boisterously; guffaw.

gawf, [GÔF; **2** GÄF, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A cheap red apple made to appear of superior quality by rubbing with a cloth.

gawk, [GÔK; **2** GÄK, *n.* **1.** A clumsy or otherwise behave awkwardly and stupidly; gape; gaum.

The whole table stared as we seated ourselves. . . . 'How they smoke at you,' whispered Temperance. ELIZABETH B. STODDARD *The Morgesons* p. 68. [CAS. co. 1889.]

gawk, *n.* **1.** An awkward, stupid fellow; a booby; simpleton. **gawk'y†**. **2.** [Scot. & North Eng.] A cuckoo. [MS. *gowke*, < Ice. *gaukr*, cuckoo.] — **gawk'-ham'mer**, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A simpleton. — **g.-handed**, *a.* Left-handed. — **gawk, a.** Foolish. — **gawk'ish**, *a.*

gawk'y, [GÔK'I; **2** GÄK'Y. **I.** *a.* Being or resembling a gawk; awkward and stupid; clownish; clumsy. **II.** *n.* [GAWK'IES, *pl.*] A gawk. — **gawk'i-hood**, *n.* — **gawk'i-ness**, *n.*

gaw'nook, [GÔ'NUK; **2** GÄ'NOOK, *n.* [Scot.] A fish, the saury.

gawp, [GÔP; **2** GÄP, *vi.* [Colloq.] **1.** To stare; to gape with open mouth. **2.** To gape. [Var. of GAPE.] **gaup'**.

gawp', *vt.* To eat or swallow greedily. [Cp. GULP.]

gaw'y, [GÔ'I; **2** GÄ'Y. **I.** *a.* Streaked; variegated. **II.** *n.* [GAW'IES, **1**, -IZ; **2** -IS, *pl.*] A stupid starer; an open-mouthed wonderer.

"They are a terrible set of fellows," he said, 'these open-mouthed wonderin*g gawpies*, who lodge you for the sake of looking at you.' FROUDE *Carlisle in London* vol. i, p. 261. [a. 1834.]

gaw'sy, *n.* Same as GAUZE. **gaw'zy**.

gaw'sie, [GÔ'SI; **2** GÄ'SI, *a.* [Dial., Brit.] **1.** Comely; well-conditioned; said of people. **2.** Ample; pleasant; comfortable; said of things.

gay, [GĀ; **2** GĀ, *a.* **1.** Filled with, indicating, or inspiring light-hearted mirth or good spirits; cheerful or cheering; merry; sportive; as, a *gay* company; a *gay* time. **2.** Brilliant in color or appearance; showily dressed; brightly adorned; *gaudy*. [Obs. or Archaic.]

Gay colors pleased him. . . . Over a red blanket or a patchwork quilt the sedate and dignified savage would go into raptures of delight. — MCMASTER *Hist. People of U. S.*, vol. I, p. 6, [a. 1783.]

3. Loving pleasure, especially forbidden pleasure; wanton; as, a *gay* young widow.

Modern refinement in demoralization has selected a term of some attraction to describe a profligate and he is said to be '*gay*.' J. A. JAMES *Young Man's Friend* p. 106, [c. a mids. 1870.]

4. [Prov. Eng.] Rapid; quick. [< OF. *gai*, < OHG. *gāhi*, quick, sudden.] Syn.: see AIRY; CHEERFUL; FRIVOLOUS; MERRY. — **gay'be-seen"†**, *a.* Appearing gay; gaily dressed. — **gay'bine**, *n.* Any one of several showy climbing plants, as the honeysuckle and cypress-vine. — **gay'-feath"er**, *n.* Either of two species of button-snake-root (*Lacinaria*), *Lacinaria scariosa* and *L. spicata*. — **gay'-wings"**, *n. Bot.* The fringed milkwort, or flowering wintergreen. — **the gay science†**, amatory poetry. — **gay'ish**, *a.* Somewhat gay. — **gay'ness**, *n.* Gaiety. — **gay'some**, *a.* Joyous; merry.

gay', *n.* **1.** Brightness; show. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A picture; print. (2) Noontime or morning; the earlier and brighter part of the day. **3†.** An ornament; a gaud; also, a gay or beautiful lady.

gay', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A rut in a path.

Gay, 1 gē; 2 ā, n. **Edward** (1821–7–), an Irish-American landscape painter; *Brand Acres*. **2. John** (1685–1732), an English poet; *Beggar's Opera*, etc. **3. Sydney Howard** (1814–1888), an American writer and editor.

gay, 1 gā; 2 ā, *adv.* [Scot.] Fairly; considerably; tolerably; as, *gay* tired.— **gay'lies**, *adv.* [Scot.] Quite well; fairly.

Ga-ya', 1 gīī'ya or gaī'a; 2 ā'ya or ā'a, *n.* 1. A district in Patna division, Behar, Bengal; 4,713 sq. m. 2. Its capital; a famous place of pilgrimage.

gay'al, 1 gaī'al; 2 ā'al, *n.* [E. Ind.] An East-Indian ox (*Bos frontalis*) with white legs, short blackish horns, and a flat forehead; now known only in a semidomesticated condition, and often deemed a variety of the gaur.

Gay'ar'ré', 1 gē'a'rē'; 2 gā'ā'rē', **Charles Étienne Arthur** (1805—1895). An American lawyer; historian of Louisiana.

Ga'ya-tri, 1 gīī'ya-trī; 2 gīī'ya-trī, *n.* [Sans.] A famous hymn that for more than three thousand years has been the daily prayer of every Brahman. MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. II, lect. I, p. 19. [S. 1874.]

gay'dī-ang, 1 gē'dī-aŋ; 2 gā'dī-āŋ, *n.* [Anam.] An Anamese junk-like freight-vessel having a curved deck and two or three masts with triangular sails.

gay'e-ty, *n.* Same as GAIETY.

Gay-fe'ros, 1 gaī-fē'rōs; 2 gā-fē'rōs, **Don.** In Spanish romance, a knight, nephew of Roland and lover of Melisendra, whom he rescues from captivity.

Gay Head. A promontory at the W. end of Martha's Vineyard Island, Mass. [Mich.

Gay'lord, 1 gē'lord; 2 gā'lord, *n.* A village in Otsego county,

Gay''-Lus''sac', 1 gē''-lü''sāk'; 2 gā''-lü''sāk', **Joseph Louis** (1778—1850), a French chemist and physicist.—

Gay-Lussac alcoholometer, an alcoholometer graduated to show the percentage by volume of alcohol, at a temperature of 15° C.— **Gay-Lussac hydrometer,** a hydrometer graduated so as to give the specific gravity when the readings are divided by 100.— **Gay-Lussac's law,** the law formulated on the observation that gases enter into chemical action in simple proportion by volume, the volumes of the participating gases being measured under the same external conditions of pressure and temperature.— **Gay-Lussac's tower,** see under TOWER.

Gay'lus-sa'ci-a, 1 gē'lu-sā'shi-a or -si-a; 2 gā''lü-sā'shi-a or -ci-a, *n. Bot.* A large genus of shrubs of the family *Vaccinieæ* of eastern North and South America, with commonly resinous-dotted leaves, and blue or black edible fruit; the huckleberries. [< *Gay-Lussac.*]

gay'lus-site, 1 gē'lus-sīt; 2 gā'lus-sīt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white, brittle, hydrous sodium-calcium carbonate ($Na_2Ca(CO_3)_2 + 5H_2O$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< *Gay-Lussac.*]

gay'ly, *adv.* Same as GAILY.

gay'-yous, 1 gaī'-yous; 2 gā'-yous, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A narrow, flat-bottomed Assamese boat with outrigger, two or three masts with square sails, and movable roof amidships.

Gaz., *abbr.* Gazette; gazetteer.

Ga'za, 1 gē''za; 2 gā''za, *n. Bib.* A town 48 m. S. W. of Jerusalem, Palestine, where Titus was defeated by the British, March 27, 1917. [Heb., strong place.]

Gaz'e-bar, 1 gaz'e-bär; 2 gāz'ā-bär, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

gaz'un-ga-hin', 1 gaz'un-ga-hin'; 2 gāz'ŭn-gā-hīn', *n.* [Per.] Hebrew manna. See under MANNA.

Ga-za'ni-a, 1 ga-zē''ni-a; 2 ga-zā''ni-a, *n. Bot.* A considerable genus of South-African plants of the aster family, often cultivated for their large and showy yellow or orange heads. [< *Gaza*, a Greek scholar in Italy.]

Ga-za'ra, 1 ga-zē'ra; 2 ga-zā'ra, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Mac.* iv, 15.

Ga'zath-ites, 1 gē'za-thaits; 2 gā'zăth-īts, *n. pl. Bib. Josh.* xiii, 3.

gaze, 1 gēz; 2 gāz, *n.* [GAZED; GAZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To view attentively; look fixedly and earnestly at.

Where all things *gaze* themselves, and doubt
If they be in it, or without.
MARVELL *Appleton House* l. 641.

II. *i.* To look earnestly and steadily; fix the eyes with intentness or scrutiny, as in admiration or concern.

And still they gazed and still the wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew.
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 215.

[ME. *gasen*, < Sw. dial. *gasa*, stare.]— **gaz'ing-stock'**, *n.* A person or thing gazed at curiously or scornfully; something regarded with wonder or abhorrence. Compare LAUGHING-STOCK.

gaze, *n.* [< A continued or earnest look, as of admiration, scrutiny, wonder, or curiosity. **2.** Something gazed at. **gaze'ment**.— **at gaze.** **1.** In a gazing attitude; in the act of looking round with fear or apprehension, as a stag on hearing hounds; standing with a staring or watchful gaze. **2.** By sight: said of a dog hunting game. **3.** *Her.* Standing with face turned directly from the shield, as a stag.— **gaze'hound'**, *n.* A hound that hunts by sight rather than by scent; especially, the greyhound.

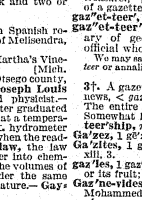
gaze'hound'ī-, gaze'ful, *a.* Gazing intently.— **gaze'less**, *a.*— **gaz'er**, *n.*

ga-ze'bo, 1 ga-zī'bo or gaz'i-bō; 2 ga-zē'bo or gāz'ē-bō, *n.* [-BOS, 1 -bōz; 2 bōs, *pl.*] **1.** A summer-house commanding an extended view; a belvedere. **2.** [P.] Anything notably tall, as a building; a tall man. **3.** A turret on the roof of a house. **4.** A projecting window or balcony. [< GAZE, hinting a Latin form of future sense.]

ga-zel', 1 ga-zel'; 2 ga-zēl', *n.* A small, delicately

ga-zelle', formed antelope (genus *Gazella*) with lyrate or recurved horns, a white streak on each side of the face, and large, mild eyes.

The best-known species is the **common gazel** (*Gazella dorcas*) of northern Africa and Arabia, which most closely exhibits the typical characters of the group. Others are the **Arabian g.** (*G. arabica*), **Grant's g.** (*G. granti*), of East Africa; the **Indian g.** (*G. bennetti*), of the Indian peninsula to the Persian gulf; the **Isabella g.** (*G. isabella*), of the Red Sea littoral; the **Persian g.** (*G. subgutturosa*), of western Asia; and **Thomson's g.** (*G. thomsoni*), of British and German East Africa.



Gazel (*Gazella dorcas*).
1/12

No person who has seen the *gazelles* in confinement . . . can form an idea of the beauty of the animal in its native desert.
BAKER *Nile Tribs. Abyssinia* p. 33. IMACM. 1886.]

[OF., < Ar. *ghazāl*, gasel.]— **ga-zel'deer''**, *n.* Same as GAZELLE.

gaz'el, *n.* A poem or piece of music. Same as GHAZAL.

Gaz'el-li'næ, 1 gaz'e-laī'nē; 2 gāz'ē-lī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of slender *Bovidæ* with lyrate or recurved horns, generally united with *Antilopinæ*. **Ga-zel'la**, *n.* (t. g.) [< *Ar. ghazāl.*]— **ga-zel'line**, *a.*

ga'zen, 1 gē'zn; 2 gā'zn, *a.* [Ir.] Denotine the open-jointed state of a wooden receptacle shrunk by heat. **ga'zened†.**

Ga'zer, 1 gē'zər; 2 gā'zər, *n. Bib.* 2 *Sam.* v, 25.

Ga-zi'ra, 1 ga-zī'ra; 2 ga-zē'ra, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* v, 15.

ga-zette', 1 ga-zet'; 2 ga-zēt', *vt.* [GA-ZET'TED; GA-

ga-zet'te, 1 ZET'TING.] To publish or announce in a gazette, especially an official British gazette; report or announce officially; honor by appointment.

He was actually *gazetted* to a captaincy in a marching regiment.
MARK TWAIN in *Harper's Monthly* Aug., 1891, p. 408.

ga-zette', *n.* **1.** A newspaper, or printed account of current events issued periodically; specif. [C-], the official biweekly government newspaper of London, Edinburgh, or Dublin, containing lists of bankrupts, dissolution of partnerships, and announcements of honors, promotions, and appointments. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] Hence, any regular or official announcement or report. [< It. *gazzetta*; either < *gazzetta*, dim. of *gazza*, magpie, or < *gazzetta*, small coin, < L. *gaza*, < Gr. *gaza*, treasure.] **ga-zet'-, ga-zet'tist**, *n.* [Rare.] The editor of a gazette.

gaz'et-teer', [Rare.] To describe or enter in a gazetteer.

gaz'et-teer', 1 gaz'e-tir'; 2 gāz'ē-tēr', *n.* **1.** A dictionary of geographical names. **2.** A newswriter; an official who publishes news by authority.

We may say that three kinds of men write history:—the *gazetteer* or annalist, the statesman, and the philosopher.
J. MORLEY *Voltaire* p. 290. IA. 1872.]

3†. A gazette; newspaper. [< It. *gazzettiere*, writer of news, < *gazzetta*; see GAZETTE, *n.*]— **gaz'et-teer'ship**, *n.* The entire body of gazette-writers.— **gaz'et-teer'ish**, *a.* Somewhat like a gazetteer, or of a news-writer.— **gaz'et-teer'ship**, *n.* The office or employment of a gazetteer.

Gaz'ez, 1 gē'zez; 2 gā'zēz, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ii, 46.

Ga'zites, 1 gē'zaits; 2 gā'zīts, *n. pl. Bib.* (R. V.). *Josh.* xiii, 3.

gaz'les, 1 gaz'lz; 2 gāz'lz, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The black currant or its fruit; also, the wild plum. **gaz'el†; gaz'elst.**

Gaz-za'vides, 1 gaz-za'vidz; 2 gāz'ze-vīdz, *n. pl.* The first Mohammedan dynasty in India, 997–1145.

gaz'o-gene, *n.* Same as GASOGEN.

gaz'o-lyte, *n. Old Chem.* One of a class of elements that, as Berzelius supposed, exist in the gaseous form; a member of one of the four classes of Berzelius, the other three being metalloids, metalloids, and halogens. [< F. *gazolyte*, < *gaz*, gas, < Gr. *gaza*, treasure, + *lytos*, dissolved.]

ga-zon', 1 ga-zūn' or (*F.*) gā'zōn'; 2 ga-zŭn' or (*F.*) gā'zōn', *n.* [F.] *Fort.* Sod or turf, cut wedge-shaped, for lining the outside of parapets and other earth bank.

gaz''o-phy-la'ci-um, 1 gaz''o-fi-lē'shi-um; 2 gāz''o-fy-lā'shi-um, *n.* A treasure-house or storehouse; a valuable collection. [< L., < Gr. *gazophylakion*.] **gaz''o-phi-lac'i-, gaz'y, 1** gē'zi; 2 gā'zy, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Addicted to gazing. **2.** Offering a wide prospect; as, a *gazy* hill.

Gaz'zan, 1 gaz'zan; 2 gāz'zăn, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 48.

gaz-zet'ta, 1 ga-zet'o; 2 ga-zēt'a, *n.* [It.] See COIN.

GB., *abbr.* [Stock Market.] Gold bonds.

g. b., *abbr.* [Slang, U. S.] Grand bounce.

G. B. & I., *abbr.* Great Britain and Ireland.

G. C., *abbr.* Grand Chancellor; Grand Chapter; Grand Conductor.

g. c., *abbr.* Gram calories.

G. C. B., *abbr.* Grand Cross of the Bath.

g. c. d., *abbr.* Greatest common divisor.

g. c. f., *abbr.* Greatest common factor.

G. C. G., *abbr.* Grand Captain-General; Grand Captain Guard.

G. C. I. E., *abbr.* Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.

g. c. m., *abbr.* Greatest common measure.

g. cm.², *abbr.* Gramcentimeter square. [George.

G. C. M. G., *abbr.* Grand Cross of St. Michael and St.

G. Com., *abbr.* Grand Commander; Grand Commandery.

G. C. S. I., *abbr.* Grand Commander of the Star of India.

G. C. V. O., *abbr.* Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.

G. C. Z., *abbr. Astron.* Gould's Cordova Zones.

Gd. Gadolinium: a chemical symbol.

G. D., *abbr.* Vendon (*F. gouvernonp*); Grand Duchess; Grand Duke; gravimetric density.

gd., *abbr.* Good.

G. D. G., *abbr. Freemasonry.* Grand Director of Ceremonies.

Ge, 1 jī or gē; 2 jē or ge, *n. Gr. Myth.* Same as GÆA.

Ge. Germanium: a chemical symbol.

ge-, An obsolete prefix of verbs. [Elect.

G. E., *abbr. Freemasonry.* Grand Encampment; Grand

g. e., *abbr. Bookbinding.* Gilt edges.

G. Ed., *abbr.* Vendon (*F. gouvernonp*); Grand Duchess; Grand Duke; gravimetric density.

Geaner, *n.* The Old English name for Genoa: applied formerly to objects of Genoese art.

Gē'ant', 1 zē'ōn'; 2 zhē'ŏn', *n.* 1. A mountain in the Pennine Alps, France; 13,180 ft. high; 4° 1′ m. N. E. of Mt. Blanc. **2.** Col de la, a pass between Mts. Géant and Blanc; 11,146 ft. high.

ge-an'ti-cline, 1 jī-an'ti-klain; 2 gē-ăn'tī-clīn, *n. Geol.* A vast upward flexure of the earth's crust, having sometimes a breadth of hundreds of miles: opposed to *geosynclinal*. Compare ANTICLINAL.

Flexure implies both upward and downward bendings, *geanticlinal* and geosynclinal. But the movement is rather to the other.
DANA *Geology* pt. i, p. 817. (t. n. & co.]

[< Gr. *gē*, earth, + ANTICLINAL.] **ge-an'ti-cli'nal**.— **ge-an'ti-cli'nal**, *a.*

gear, 1 gēr; 2 gēr, *n.* **I.** *t.* To put gear on; make ready; harness; dress.

The tents were struck, the mules *geared* up, and our horses saddled. G. W. UPTON *John G. Fremont* p. 55. [t. s. r. 1856.]

2. *Mech.* To put into gear; mesh together; engage; as, to *gear* cog-wheels.

II. *i. Mech.* To come into or be in gear; fit into each other; as, those cog-wheels *gear* accurately.— **to gear up, down, or level** (*Mech.*), to arrange a pair of gears or a gear-train so that the speed of the driven part will be (respectively) higher than, less than, or equal to that of the driver.

gear, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* The moving parts or appliances collectively that constitute some mechanical whole or set, linked, meshing, or fitted together, and commonly serving by their interaction to transmit motion or change its rate or direction; as, the steering-*gear* of a steamship; a 73½-*gear* in a bicycle (an arbitrary designation, indicative of speed-capacity, obtained by multiplying the number of teeth in the front sprocket by the diameter in inches of the wheel, and dividing by the number of teeth in the rear sprocket). **2.** A gear-wheel.



Gear-wheels.

1. Ordinary form of spur-gears. 2. Bevel-gears. 3. Spur-and crown-gears. 4. Square gears. 5. Frictional gears. 6. Helical and double-helical gears. 7. Elliptical gears. 8. Annular gear.

Gear-wheels or gears are named (1) from their shape or arrangement; as, **cam-gear**, round-bar, or eccentric; **elliptical g.**, **face-g.** (having teeth upon the flat surface instead of the rim), **miter-g.** (a bevel-gear of 45°; see BEVEL-GEAR); or (2) from their use or mechanical construction; thus, **change-g.** (a change-wheel or set of such wheels), **ratchet-g.** (having ratchet-teeth and arranged to be driven by a pallet). For other gears, see phrases.

3. The state of being engaged, or fitted with to cause; (2) the capacity of being so fitted together as to act and react harmoniously; a good or fit condition; in mechanics, the state of being in working order.

The position of the workwoman of an engine is called **backward g.** when such as to drive the engine backward; **forward g.**, when such as to drive the engine ahead; **full g.**, when having or affording the greatest play in a given direction, as **full forward g.** or **full backward g.**; **mid-g.**, when such as to cause no motion of the valve, and none of the engine to the crank.

He who makes can also mend His own work if it gets out of *gear*.
KINGSLEY *Out of the Deep* p. 56. [MACM. 1880.]

4. Whatever is prepared or arranged for preparation; hence, accouterments or tools, also the tackle of draft-animals. **5.** Clothes; apparel; garb.

His servants had gone down the road before him, to be ready in waiting at Pathankote with a change of *gear*.
KIPLING *Plain Tales, Arrest of Lieut. Golightly* p. 91. [M. 1.]

6. [Scot. or Obs.] Property; possessions; goods. **7†.** Affair; business. **8.** Undress; rubbish.— **g. and tackle.** Worthless stuff; rubbish. [< AS. *gearwe* (pl.), equipment, < *gearu*, ready.]— **a-light'ing-gear''**, *n. Aero.* Any device consisting of wheels, skids, or a combination of the two, secured to the under side of an aeroplane to absorb shock when alighting and serve as a base when at rest.— **annular g.**, a ring toothed on the inner circumference.— **change-speed g.** (*Auto.*), a device for varying the speed of motor vehicles or other machines. This mechanism, when placed in the low-speed notch, gives greater leverage in hill-climbing.— **compensating g.** 1. Mechanism in the steering-gear of a ship through the agency of which each equal angular change in the position of the rudder can be effected with the same expenditure of work. **2.** Same as DIFFERENTIAL GEARING.— **cone g.**, same as CONE DRIVE. See CONE.— **conical g.**, a bevel-gear.— **crown g.**, *n.* A gear-wheel in which the teeth project at right angles to the plane of the wheel.— **differential g.**, a device—train of few parts capable of producing a high or low velocity ratio, as in a differential pulley. **2.** A change-wheel as on a lathe. **3.** Same as DIFFERENTIAL GEARING.— **differential screw-g.**, *n.* Any device for effecting a disengagement of parts; specif. (1) that actuated by the governor which throws out the hook in a Corliss valve-gear, permitting the valve to close; (2) the reversing mechanism in certain types of marine engines.— **double-helical g.**, a gear having double-helical teeth, the uniting of which resembles a herring-bone.— **eccentric g.**, *n.* A gear-wheel mounted eccentrically. **2.** A valve-gear containing eccentrics.— **equalizing-g.**, *n.* An epicycloidal gear in the driving-mechanism of self-propelled fire-engines to allow the driving-wheels to turn independently of each other.— **flanged g.**, a gear having flanges that engage the sides of its teeth.— **shrouded** or **shrouding g.**, **free g.**, a gear, as a freewheel, that engages in one direction only.— **gear'-box''**, *n.* A box containing or protecting gear-wheels.— **g.-case**, *n.* Same as GEAR-BOX. **2.** Any protective enclosure round gears.— **g.-cutter**, *n.* 1. A serrated disk for cutting gear teeth. **2.** A gear-cutting machine. **3.** One who cuts gears.— **g.-plate**, *n.* Same as GEAR-WHEEL.— **g.-rail**, *n.* A series of at least three transmitting gears. See TRAIN. *n.* 6.— **g.-wor't-**, **g.-wheel**, *n.* A wheel having teeth that may mesh with another toothed wheel or with a toothed rack, etc., to transmit motion. See note under def. 2, above.— **half-speed g.**, an arrangement of mechanism to control or drive an engine at half speed, consisting of two gear-wheels teeth out on the principle of a spiral gear but with shorter pitch, so that they appear practically straight.— **herring-bone g.**, same as double-helical g.— **internal g.**, a gear, same as SPIRAL GEAR.— **individual-clutch g.**, a change-speed gear in which the gears of each set are always in mesh and under the control of an individual clutch, the gears running idly until the clutch is operated.— **in full g.**, with the valve-gear mechanism set to work the valve at full stroke.— **inside** or **internal g.**, an annular gear.— **irregular g.**, a rotating gear having other than a circular pitch-line.— **Joy's g.**, a valve-gear with no eccentrics, there being link connection between the connecting rod and a pivoted block, which is also connected by a link on the valve-rod. By varying the position of the pin in the slot, the cut-off may be regulated.— **knuckle-g.**, *n.* Gear provided with knuckle-teeth. See KNUCKLE-TOOTH.— **meshing-spur g.**, same as INDIVIDUAL-CLUTCH GEAR.— **mutilated g.**, a gear-wheel that has teeth on only a portion of its pitch-line.— **Obry g.** (*Arch.*), in the Whitehead torpedo, a steering-apparatus in which the action of a gyroscope controls an air-motor which operates the rudder: named from its inventor, Ludwig Obry, an Austrian engineer.— **out of g.**, not in working order.— **quick g.**, a gear which produces a more rapid motion than is necessary to the work.— **radial g.**, a valve gear having radial rods instead of a link motion.— **screw g.**, same as SPIRAL GEAR.— **sliding g.**, a gear which slides along a shaft or axle, and thus can be instantly disconnected; used in pairs in automobiles to control the speed.— **spiral g.**, a gear having teeth arranged spirally or worm-fashion about its circumference.— **split g.**, a gear-wheel made in halves for convenience in mounting on its shaft.— **star g.**, a variable-speed gear, having a lobed periphery suggesting

a star.—**throw-out g.**, the mechanism involved in disengaging parts of mechanism; specif., in some types of marine engines, the reversing-mechanism.—**variable-speed g.**, see under VARIABLE.—**gear'less**, *a. Engin.* Having the motor armature fitted directly to shaft or axle.

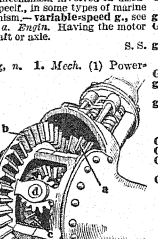
S. S.

geard, *pp.* Geared.

geare, *n.* To jeer; scoff.

gear'ing, *n.* gir'in; 2 gēr'ing, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* (1) Power-transmitting toothed wheels or racks. (2) Gear in general; working parts; gears collectively. Compare GEAR, 2. *Naut.* Ropes and tackle.

—**angular gearing**, toothed gears, other than racks, for transmitting rotary motion with varying velocity; sometimes called bevel-gearing.—**differential g.**, a coupling consisting of an epicyclic train used to connect collinear shafts, as in the driving axle of an automobile, so that a rigid union is effected when moving in a straight line, but permitting of independent motion when describing a curve.—**frictional g.**, see FRICTION-GEARING.—**gear'ing-chain'y**, *n.* Gearing.



Differential Gear on an Automobile, with Section of Case Removed.
a, driving bevel gear; *b*, gear secured to axle; *c*, differential gears; *d*, differential pinions.

An endless chain having specially designed links for transmitting power or rotary motion from one toothed wheel to another.—**humpage g.**, a device for changing rotary speed or angular velocity by means of a compound bevel-gear drive.—**intermittent g.**, an arrangement of geared wheels adapted to produce or receive intermittent movements.—**watch g.**, a pair or train of gears in which the gear-wheels are of equal size.—**train of g.**, a gear-train in which the gears may be of any type, such as spur, bevel, or worm, and in which motion is not necessarily transmitted by direct engagement of one gear with another, but may be communicated from a driver gear to a driver by means of a common shaft.

ge-ark'site, *i.* ge-ärk'sīt; 2 gē-ärk'sīt, *n. Mineral.* An earthy, white, hydrous aluminum-calcium fluorid ($H_3CaAl(F,OH)_{10}$), resembling kaolin in appearance. [< Gr. *gē*, earth, + ARKSYTE.]

Gea'ry, *n.* ji'ri; 2 gē'ry, *n.* **1. John White** (12/29.1819–3/29.1873), a United States general in the Mexican and Civil wars. 2. A county in N. E. central Kansas; 398 sq. m.; county-seat, Junction City.

Ge-as'ter, *i.* ji-as'tər; 2 gē-ăs'ter, *n. Bot.* A genus of fungi of the order *Lycoperdales* — the earth-stars — in which the outer peridium splits when spreading horizontally and presenting the appearance of a conventional star. [< Gr. *gē*, earth, + *astēr*, star.] **Ge-as'trum**‡.

geat, *i.* ji; 2 gēt, *n.* **1.** The hole in a mold through which the metal is poured in casting. 2. The spout of a type-casting ladle. [Apparently a form of GATE, *n.*, 7.]

Geat, *i.* yō'-ăt; 2 yō'ăt, *n. pl.* The Swedish tribe of which Beowulf was a member, and whose king he became.

Ge-au'ga, *i.* ji-ô'gə; 2 gē-ô'gą, *n.* A county in N. E. Ohio; 412 sq. m.; county-seat, Chardon.

Ge'ba, *i.* gē'bə; 2 gē'ba, *n. Josh.* xxi, 17.

Ge'bal, *i.* gē'bal; 2 gē'bal, *n. Bib. Ps.* xxxiii, 7.

ge-bang', *i.* gə-bang'; 2 gē-bäng', *n.* [Native.] The gebang-palm (*Corypha gebanga*) of Celebes.

Geb'ba-l, *i.* geb'ə-əl; 2 gēb'a-l, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Geb'be-thon, *i.* geb'i-thon; 2 gēb'e-thŏn, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

geb'ble, *i.* geb'l; 2 gēb'l, *n.* [Scot.] The crop of a fowl; also, the human stomach.

geb'el, *n.* Same as JEBEL.

Ge'ber, *i.* gē'bər; 2 gē'ber, *n. Bib. 1 Kings* iv, 13.

Ge'ber, *i.* gē'bər *or* geb'ər; 2 gē'ber *or* gēb'er, *n.* Pseudonym of Abu-Mussah-Jaafar-al-Oan, an Arabian alchemist of the 8.h century.

Ge-bel'-al-i, *i.* ji-bal'-ə-di; 2 gē-bēl'-ă-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of thalassinidean shrimp-like macrurans. **Ge-bel'-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *gē*, earth, + *bios*, life.] **Ge'bi-dæ**‡.—**ge'bi-id**, *n.*, & *a.*—**ge'bi-oid**, *a.* & *n.*

Ge'bim, *i.* gē'bim; 2 gē'bim, *n. Bib. Isa.* x, 31.

Ge'bir, *i.* jī'bir *or* gē'bir; 2 gē'bir *or* gē'bir, *n.* In Eastern legend, a prince said to have invaded Africa. Gibraltar was formerly regarded as named after him.

ge-bur', *i.* gə-bûr' *or* ye-bûr'; 2 gē-bur' *or* yē-bur', *n. Eng. Hist.* In the early English community, a tenant-farmer. See GENEAT.

Ge-bur'ah, *i.* gə-bûr'ə; 2 gē-bur'ä, *n. Occult.* See SEPHIRA.

Geb'wel-ler, *i.* geb'vol-ər; 2 gēb'vl-ler, *n.* A manufacturing town in Alsace, German Empire.

Ge'car-cin'i-dæ, *i.* ji'kar-sin'i-di; 2 gē'car-cin'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of grapsoidean crabs having a transverse body without nest-roofing rostrum on the sides, deep orbits with short eyestalks, and unridged palate; landcrabs. **Ge-car'ci-nus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *karkinos*, crab.] —**ge'car-cin'i-an**, **ge-car'ci-nid**, *n.*—**ge-car'ci-noid**, *a.* & *n.*

gec'co, *i.* gek'o; 2 gēc'o, *n.* **1.** A gecko. 2. [C-] *Herp.* A genus typical of *Gecconidæ*. [< GECKO.]

Gec-con'i-dæ, *i.* gec-on'i-di; 2 gēc-ŏn'i-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of lizards, especially those with biconcave vertebræ, minute scales, and toes with adhesive disks; geckos; wall-lizards.—**gec'co-nid**, *n.* & *a.*—**gec'co-noid**, *a.* & *n.*—**Gec-cot'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Gecconidæ*.—**gec-co'tian**, **gec'co-tid**, **gec'co-toid**, *a.* & *n.*

geck, *i.* gek; 2 gēc, *n.* [Eng. & Scot.] To show contempt; toss the head; jeer. Hf. *t.* To fool; cheat.

geck, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] 1. Scorn or derision; a contemptuous toss of the head; jeer. 2. An object of contempt; dupe; guy. Compare GAWK.

geck'o, *i.* gek'o; 2 gēk'o, *n.* [-os or -oes, 1 -os; 2 -ōs, *pl.* **1.** A gecconoid lizard; wall-lizard.

This creature has adhesive disks at the ends of its toes through which it is enabled to run up smooth walls and cling to ceilings. The common gecko or wall-lizard (*Platydactylus muralis*) of southern Europe, the *Phyllodactylus xanti* of Lower California, and the *Sphærodactylus notatus* of Florida and Cuba are examples. For the *flying gecko*, see FLYING, *pa.*


Gecko (*Platydactylus muralis*). 1/10

The *gecko* creeps stealthy and catches from his hollow tree, and utters his harsh gecke. P. H. GOSSE *Romance Nat. Hist., NightsSounds* p. 28. (t. a. r. 1862.)

2. [C-] The genus *Gecco*. [Imitative.] —**geck'oid**, *a.*

Geck-on-i'dæ, *i.* gec-on-i'di; 2 gēc-ŏn-i'dē. Same as GECCONIDÆ, etc.—**geck-o'tian**, *a.* & *n.* Gecconoid.

ged, *i.* ged; 2 gēd, *n.* [Scot.] A fish, the pike. **gedd**‡.

Ged, *i.* ged; 2 gēd, **William** (1690–9/11 1749). A Scottish goldsmith and printer who invented stereotyping.

ged'dack, *i.* ged'ək; 2 gēd'ăk, *n.* [Shetland dialect.] *Ornithol.* The fulmar.

ged'dage, *i.* ged'ij; 2 gēd'ăj, *n.* The fossil gum-resin of Denmark. *a.*—**geddie acid**, an acid derived from gum geddas, containing salts of calcium, magnesium, and potassium.

Ged'del, *i.* ged'-el; 2 gēd'-ĕl, *n. Bib.* (Douai). [v. 31.

Ged'dur, *i.* ged'ər; 2 gēd'ûr, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* **Ge'deh**, *i.* gē'di; 2 gē'dē, *n.* A volcano in Java; 46 m. S. S. E. of Buitenzorg; 9,800 ft. high.

Ged'e-li'as, *i.* ged'i-ai'əs; 2 gēd'e-lī'as, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

—**Ged'e-on**, *i.* ged'i-ən; 2 gēd'e-ŏn, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

—**Ged'e-on**, *i.* ged'i-ən; 2 gēd'e-ŏn, *n. Bib. Judg.* vi, 11.

—**Ge-de'ra**, *i.* gi-di'rə; 2 gē-dē'ra, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

—**Ge-de'rah**, *i.* gi-di'rə; 2 gē-dē'ra. *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 36.

—**Ge-de'ra-thite**, *i.* gi-di'rə-thait; 2 gē-dē'ra-thīt, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xii, 4.—**Ge-de'rite**, *i.* gi-di'rait; 2 gē-dē'rīt, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxvii, 28.—**Ge-de'roth**, *i.* gi-di'roth *or* -rōth; 2 gē-dē'rŏth *or* -rōth, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 41.—**Ge-de'ro-thaim**, *i.* gi-di'rō-or *or* ged'i-rō-thē'im; 2 gē-dē'ro- *or* gēd'e-rō-thē'im, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 36.—**Ge'dor**, *i.* gī'dər; 2 gē'dor, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 58.

ged'rite, *i.* ged'rait; 2 gēd'rīt, *n. Mineral.* An aluminous variety of amphibole, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.—[< *Gédre*, in French Pyrenees.]

Ged'ta-lia, *i.* ged'tā'li-ə; 2 gēd'tā'lĭ-a, *n. Occult.* See SEPHIRA.

geet, *i.* ji; 2 gē, *v. t.* & *i.* [Scot.] Same as GIE, *v.*

geet'hing, *i.* jī'hing; 2 gē'thing, *n.* [Austral.] The fruit of various species of *Persoonia*, a genus of shrubs of *Proteaceæ*, a native tree. 2. The tree itself. 3. [Slang.] An old resident. **gī'bong**‡.

geez'geer', *i.* jī'zgī'ər; 2 gē'zgēr', *n.* [Colloq.] A horse.

geez'jee, *i.* jī'jī; 2 gē'jē, *n.* [Austral.] A hard-wooded resinous tree (*Acacia homalophila*).

geezle, *i.* jī'zl; 2 gē'zl, *n.* [Scot.] A wild duck (*Anas fuscirostris*). [toria, Australia.

Gee-long', *i.* gi-lŏŋ'; 2 gē-lŏng', *n.* A seaport town in Victoria, Australia, on Corio Bay; 22 m. S. W. of Melbourne. A prominent Indian ocean, on the coast of Western Australia. 2. A bay in N. W. New Guinea, 150 m. wide.

geg'ee, *i.* geg'i; 2 gēg'ē, *n.* European wild cherry: the gean.

gee'nagh, *i.* gī'nəh; 2 gē'nąh, *n.* [Ir.] Hungry; avaricious; greedy.

geer', *v. & n.* Gear,—**geer'ling**‡, *n.* Same as GEARING.

geer'ish, *n.* Same as GIREH. See MEASURE.

Geer-trui'da, *n.* [D.] See GERTRUDE.

geese, *i.* gīs; 2 gēs, *n.* Plural of GOOSE.

geest, *i.* gīst; 2 gēst, *n. Geol.* Material derived from rock-decay *in situ*. 2. High, gravelly land. 3†. Gravel.

Gees'te-mün'de, *i.* gēs'tə-mün'də; 2 gēs'te-mün'de, *n.* A seaport town in Hanover province, Prussia.

gee'throw', *i.* jī'-thrō'; 2 gē'-thrō', *n.* [U. S.] *Lumbering.* A massive from-pointed wheel.

Ge-ez', *i.* gi-ez' *or* gīz; 2 gē-ēz' *or* gēz, *n.* [Ethiopic.] The ancient still used as a liturgical and literary language. See ABYSSINIAN. **Ge-es'ti**‡. **Ghe-ez'**‡. **Gi-ez'**‡.—**Geez Version** (of the Bible), see GHEZ.

gee'zer, *i.* gī'zər; 2 gē'zer, *n.* [Slang.] An old or elderly person: a derisive designation.

Gef'jon, *i.* gef'yon; 2 gĕf'yŏn, *n. Norse Myth.* A maiden goddess, to whom all who die maids become maid servants. In the *Younger Edda* is told a beautiful story about her, relating to the origin of the Danish island Zealand. **Gef'jun**‡. **Gef'ion**‡. **Gef'yon**‡. **Gef'yun**‡.—**Gef'le**, *n.* A seaport town in Sweden; 7,418 sq. m.; capital, Gefle, a fortified seaport.

ge'gen-schein, *i.* gē'gen-shain; 2 gē'gĕn-shīn, *n.* [G.] *Astron.* A faint, luminous spot observable at night on the ecliptic, 180° from the sun: possibly due to reflection from many asteroids or similar bodies.

gegg, *i.* geg; 2 gĕg, *n.* [Scot.] A hoax or a practical joke.

geg'ger, *i.* geg'ər; 2 gĕg'er, *n.* [Archaic, Scot.] The under lip.

Ge'har'a-shim, **Ge'ha-har'a-shim**, *n.* Same as CHARASHIM.

Ge'hel, *i.* gi-hel'zəi; 2 gē-hĕl'zī, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* iv, 12.

Ge-hen'na, *i.* gi-hen'ə; 2 gē-hĕn'a, *n.* **1.** The place of future torment; hell; hell-fire; originally, the valley of Hinnom near Jerusalem, the place where the city offal was burned, and kept burning for centuries. **2.** A prison or torture-chamber. [LL., < Gr. *Geenna*, Heb. *gē-hinnōm*, valley of Hinnom.] —**Ge-hen'ni-cal**, *a.*

Ge-hi'nom, *i.* gi-hai'nəm; 2 gē-hī'nŏm, *n.* [Heb.] The valley of Hinnom. See GEHENNA.

geh'len-ite, *i.* gē'lən-ait; 2 gē'lĕn-īt, *n. Mineral.* A resinous aluminous silicate ($Ca_2Al_2SiO_8$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [< *Gehlen*, *Chemiker*, German chemist.]

Ge'hy-droph'i-la, *i.* ji'hai-drof'i-lə; 2 gē'hī-drŏf'i-la, *n. pl. Conch.* A superfamily or suborder of stylommatophorous pulmonates with lophine integuments, mostly amphibious or living on the seashore, including *Auriculidæ* and *Otinidæ*. [< Gr. *gē*, earth, + *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water, + *phileō*, love.] —**ge'hy-droph'il-an**, *n.*—**ge'hy-droph'i-lous**, *a.*

ge'ic, *i.* jī'ik; 2 gē'ic, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to the brown or black substance or mixture of substances produced by the oxidation of humic matter. [Gr. *gē*, earth.]—**geic acid**, same as HUMIC ACID. **ge'in**‡; **ge'line**‡.

geig, *i.* jig; 2 gēg, *vi.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] Same as CREAK.

Gei'ger, *i.* gai'gər; 2 gī'ger, **Lazarus** (2/21829–9/21870). A German philologist.

gei'ger-tree'', *i.* gai'gər-trī''; 2 gī'ger-trē'', *n.* A small tree (*Cordia sebestena*) of the borage family, of tropical America, having dark, heavy wood.

Gei'jer, *i.* yē'yer; 2 yē'yer, **Erik Gustaf** (1/21783–4/21847). A Swedish poet and historian.

Gei'ki, *i.* gē'ki, *n.* Same as GEIKIE, *n.*

Gei'kie, *i.* gē'ki; 2 gē'kī, *n.* **1. Sir Archibald** (12/1835–11/11 1924), a British geologist and writer; scientist; Dir.-Gen. of the Geological Survey. **2. James** (5/21839–4/11915), a Scottish geologist and author; brother of Sir Archibald.

geil'kie-lite, *i.* gī'ki-lait; 2 gē'kĭ-līt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic bluish-black manganesian titanite ($MnTiO_3$), that crystallizes in the hexagonal system. [< Sir A. *Geikie.*]

geil'li-ne, *i.* gī'li-ni; 2 gē'lĭ-ne, *n.* [Ir.] A division of the ancient Irish clan. **geilli'na**‡.

geilli, *i.* jil; 2 gēl, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] Jelly.

ge-i'ra, *i.* gē-ī'rə; 2 ghē'ĭ-ra, *n.* [Pg.] See MEASURE.

Geir'rod, *i.* yai'rod; 2 yī'rŏd, *n. Norse Myth.* A foster-son of Odin. Odin assumes the name of Gimner and visits him, but is treated so inhospitably that he foretells the death of Geirrod who, finally, is killed by his own sword. 2. A giant who locked Loki in a chest for three months, and was pierced by Thor with a red-hot wedge. He represents the intense heat producing thunder-storms. **Geir'röthr**‡.

geis, *i.* gesh *or* gēsh; 2 ghēsh *or* ĝesh, *n.* Ir. [Ir.] GRAS'A, 1 *gis'a*; 2 *ĝăs'a, pl.*) An obligation of honor, generally restrictive, attaching to a rank, order, or individual in the ancient Irish aristocracy.

Every man who entered the Fenian ranks had four *geasa* laid upon him. 'The first never to marry a woman with a wife, but to choose her for good manners and virtues; the second, never to offer violence to any woman; the third, never to refuse any one for anything he might possess; the fourth, that no single warrior should ever flee before nine [i. e., before less than ten] champions.' J. DOUGLAS HYDE *Hist. Irish Lit.* p. 373. (r. r. v. '06.)

geis'ha, *i.* gē'shə; 2 ghē'sha, *n.* Jap. A Japanese girl especially trained to furnish entertainment at convivial and social gatherings, by her posturing, dancing, and playing.

gei'son, *i.* gai'sən; 2 gī'son, *n.* [Gr.] The projecture of the cornice eaves of a Greek or Greco-Roman building beyond the vertical plane of the wall; specif., the ledge or shelf at the base of a pediment, formed by the horizontal cornice: often used of the cornice itself. The gisson of the Parthenon is nearly three feet in depth.

gei'so-therm, *i.* gī'si-sō-thûrm; 2 gī'ĭ-so-thêrm, *n. Phys. Geog.* Same as ISOCHEIMENE. **gei'so-ther'mal**, *a.*

Geiss'ler, *i.* gais'lər; 2 gĭs'ler, **Heinrich** (3/21814–4/21879). A German mechanician and physicist; inventor of an air-pump, tubes (see TUBE), and other important apparatus.

Geis'so-lo'ma, *i.* gai'so-lō'mə; 2 gī'so-lō'ma, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of South-African low shrubs, constituting the family *Geissolomaceæ*. The only species, *G. marginatum*, is characterized by imbricated perianth-lobes, 3 stamens, and pendulous ovules. [< GEISSON + LOMA.]

Geis'so-lo-ma'ceæ, *i.* gai'so-lo-mē'si-ē; 2 gī'so-lo-mā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A monotypic family of shrubs. See GEISSOLOMA.

—**geis'so-lo-ma'ceous**, *a.*

Geis'so-rhi'za, *i.* gai'so-rai'zə; 2 gī'so-rī'za, *n. Bot.* A genus of African iridaceous herbs, with linear, plaited, narrow setaceous or sword-shaped leaves, and simple or branched stem bearing large showy flowers in one-sided spikes. Several are in cultivation. [< Gr. *geisson*, roof.]

geis'so-sper'min, *i.* gai'so-spûr'm ən; 2 gī'so-spêr'mĭn, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid ($C_{13}H_{21}N_3O_2 + H_2O$), obtained from the bark of *Geissospermum leave*. **geis'sine**‡; **geis'so-sper'mine**‡.

Geis'so-sper'mum, *i.* gai'so-spûr'məm; 2 gī'so-spêr'mŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical South-American trees of the family of *pocynaceæ*. It contains but the two known species, the more important one, *G. laeve*, having a tonic febrifugal bark. [< Gr. *geisson*, hem, + *sperma*, seed.]

geist, *i.* gaist; 2 gīst, *n.* [G.] Spirit, hence, inspiring or dominating principle, as of an age. Compare ZEITGEIST.

gei'te, *i.* jī'ait; 2 gē'tĕ, *n.* The matter composing the nucleus of the earth: a proposed name. [< Gr. *gē*, earth.]

geit'je, *i.* nit'ye; 2 nĭt'ye, *n.* [D.] **1.** A gecconoid lizard of South Africa (*Pachydactylus mariquensis*) popularly reputed venomous, but actually harmless. **2.** A little gecko.

gel'to-nog'a-my, *i.* gal'to-nog'ə-mi; 2 gĕl'to-nŏg'a-my, *n. Bot.* Fertilization of a flower by pollen from another flower of the same plant. [< Gr. *gelōn*, neighbor, + *gamos*, marriage.] —**gel'to-no-gam'ic**, **gel'to-nog'a-mous**, *a.*

gel'zen, *vt.* See GIZZEN.

gel, *i.* jel; 2 gĕl, *vt. Biol.* To set into a protoplasmic aggregation of tissue: congulate by coagulating jelly: congulate protoplasm of nerves. [< L. *gelo*, freeze.]

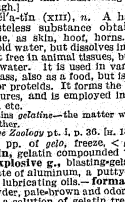
gel, *n. Biol.* Protoplasm comprising gelatin or albumen in a jelly-like state; a colloidal substance in a congulated condition forming protoplasmic nerve-material. See HYDROGEL. When formed of gelatin it will redissolve by heating, and is then called **reversible gel**. Egg-albumen forming protoplasm, not being thus resoluble, is called **irreversible gel**.

Ge'la, *i.* gē'lə; 2 gē'la, *n.* An ancient city in Sicily; founded 690 B. C.

gel'a-ble, *i.* jel'ə-bl; 2 gĕl'a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being congealed or jellied. [< L. *gelo*; see -BLE.]

—**gel'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

gel'a-da, *i.* jel'ə-də; 2 gĕl'a-da, *n.* (Abys.) An Abyssinian baboon (*Theropithecus gelada*), having the nostrils not terminal, a heavy brown mane, and a tufted tail.

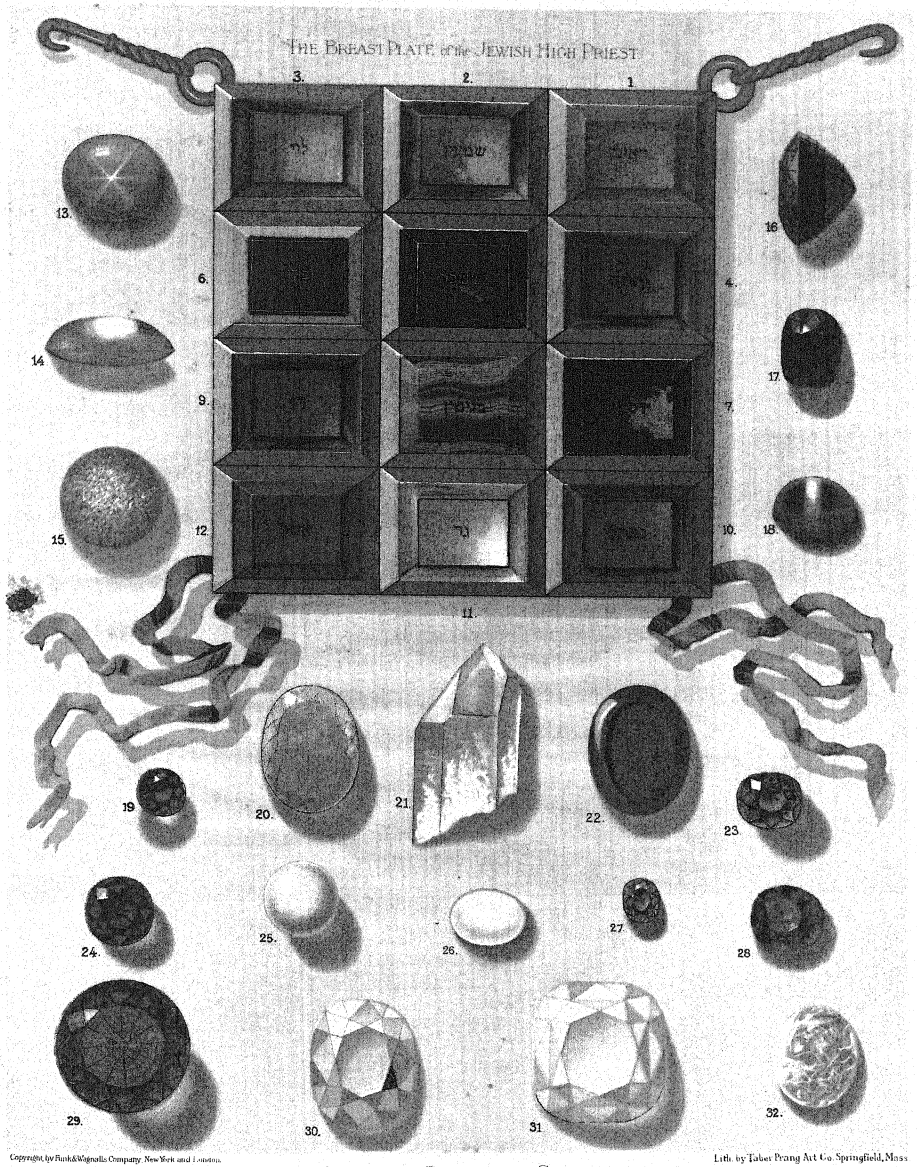

Gelada. 1/10

ge-las'tan, *i.* ji-las'tən; 2 gē-lăs'tan, *n.* A jelly-like mass in cold water, but dissolves in hot water. Gelatin does not exist free in animal tissues, but is formed by the action of hot water. It is used in various forms, as glue, size, and isinglass, also as a food but it is not a perfect dietary substitute for proteids. It forms the base of various bacteriological cultures, and is employed in different photographic processes.

Connective Tissue . . . contains *gelatine*—the matter which tans when hide is made into leather.

—JAS. GEIKIE *Geomorphological Geology* pt. 1, p. 36. (r. 1880.)

[< F. *gélatine*, < L. *gelatus*, pp. of *gelo*, freeze, < *gelu*, frost.] —**chromatized gelatin**, gelatin compounded with bichromate of potassium.—**explosive g.**, blasting-gelatin. See BLASTING.—**fluid g.**, oleate of aluminum, a putty-like substance used for thickening lubricating oils.—**formaldehyde g.** (*Chem.*), a coarse powder, pale-brown and odorless, derived by evaporation from a solution of gelatin treated with formalin. Under certain conditions it gives off free formaldehyde.—**g. of Florkowsky** (*Bacteriol.*), a medium proposed for the cultivation of typhoid bacilli, consisting of 33 grams of gelatin and 5 grams of peptone to 1 liter of normal urine.—**g. paper**, paper gelatinized, as for use in photography.—**g. plate** (*Phot.*), a plate prepared with gela-



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GEMS AND PRECIOUS STONES.

1. Carnelian. *East Indies.*
2. Peridot. *Levant.*
3. Emerald.
4. Ruby. *Burma.*
5. Lapis-lazuli. *Persia.*
6. Onyx. *East Indies.*
7. Sapphire. *Ceylon.*
8. Banded Agate. *East Indies.*
9. Amethyst.
10. Topaz. *Ceylon.*
11. Beryl. *Ceylon.*
12. Jasper. *Persia.*
13. Asteria. *(Lacryngite.) Ceylon.*
14. Moonstone. *Kandy, Ceylon.*
15. Sunstone. *Norway.*
16. Alexandrite. *Kandy, Ceylon.*
17. Alexandrite. *Kandy, Ceylon. (by artificial light.)*
18. Cat's-Eye, Precious. *(Chrysoberyl variety) Ceylon.*
19. Precious Garnet *(Pyrope.) Arizona.*
20. Chrysoprase. *Silesia.*
21. Quartz. *(Rock Crystal.) Arkansas.*
22. Bloodstone. *(Heliotrope.) East Indies.*
23. Tourmaline. *Paris, Maine.*
24. Almandite Garnet. *India.*
25. Pearl. *(Oriental.) Ceylon.*
26. Turquoise. *New Mexico.*
27. Demantoid. *(Green Garnet.) (Brownish Garnet, Oriental Emerald.) Ural Mountains, Russia.*
28. Essonite. *(Cinnamon Garnet.) Ceylon.*
29. Spanish Topaz. *(Occidental Quartz.) Jews.*
30. Hope Blue Diamond.
31. Tiffany Yellow Diamond. *(Weight 128⅝ carats.) South Africa.*
32. Fire Opal. *Mexico.*

Prepared under the direction of Geo. F. Kunz, Gem Expert with Messrs. Tiffany & Co.

tin emulsion. See DRY PLATE.— **g. process.** **1.** A photo-engraving process in which a negative is made on a gelatin film containing a bichromate, as of potassium or ammonium. The gelatin is hardened and made insoluble by the action of light, and the portions not so acted on may be swelled by water (the *swell* process) or washed away (the *wash-out* process), after which a cast is taken, making a relief-printing plate, as in the Moss process, or the gelatin film itself may be used in printing, as in the artotype. **2.** A method of copying and multiplying a writing or drawing by tracing or impressing the original on paper, in an oily, diffusible anilin ink, then transferring this to a surface of a compound of gelatin, glycerin, etc. The coloring-matter sinks into the gelatin surface, which may be used as a printing-surface by simple pressure of paper against it, as with the hand. See ENGRAVING.— **g. relief** (*Phot.*), an image formed in relief on a gelatin film.— **g. sugar,** same as GLYCOCOLL.— **glyc′erin-gel″a-tin,** *n.* *Bacteriol.* A mixture of gelatin and glycerin, used as a culture-medium for bacteria.— **Japanese g.,** agar-agar.— **nutrient g.,** a mixture of bouillon gelatin and a nourishing substance, as bouillon used as a culture-medium for bacteria.— **vegetable g.,** same as GLIADIN.— **wort-g.,** *n.* A nutrient gelatin prepared with a malt-infusion.— **gel″a-tig′e-nous,** *a.* Yielding or producing gelatin. **gel″a-tin-if′er-ous**‡.— **gelatigenous tissue,** connective animal tissue yielding gelatin when boiled with water.— **ge-lat′i-nase,** *n.* A vegetable ferment capable of dissolving gelatin. — **gel″a-tin′i-form,** *a.* Having gelatin-like properties or character.— **gel″a-tin′i-fy,** *vt.* To make gelatinous.— **Gel″a-ti-nig′er-a,** *n. pl.* *Protoz.* An order of infusorians with cell-units secreting a gelatinous investment, and forming large colonies.— **gel″a-tin-ig′er-ous,** *a.* **1.** Gelatigenous. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Gelatinigera.*— **gel″a-tin′i-ty,** *n.* The state of being gelatinous.— **ge-lat′i-nize** or **-nise,** *vt.* **1.** To gelatinate. **2.** To treat or overlay with gelatin.— **ge-lat″i-niz′a-bl(e**P, *a.* Capable of being or of becoming gelatinized.— **gel″a-tin″o-bro′mid, gel″a-tin″o-chlo′rid,** *a.* *Phot.* Of or pertaining to that which, as a film or an emulsion, is sensitized by a bromid or chlorid in a vehicle of gelatin.— **gel″a-tin-og′ra-phy,** *n.* The process of printing from gelatin-relief plates.— **gel″a-tin′o-type,** *n.* **1.** The process of printing from a gelatin-relief. **2.** A print, as of a newspaper illustration, made in this way.

ge-lat′i-nate, 1 jı-lat′ı-nēt; 2 ġe-lăt′i-nāt (XIII), *v.* [-NAT″ED; -NAT″ING.] **I.** *t.* To convert into a jelly-like substance. **II.** *i.* To become changed into gelatin or a gelatin-like mass.— **ge-lat″i-na′tion,** *n.* The act or process of converting or being converted into gelatin or a jelly-like substance. **ge-lat″i-fi-ca′tion**‡; **ge-lat″i-ni-za′**[o-r **sa′**]**tion**‡.— **ge-lat′i-noid.** **I.** *a.* Gelatiniform; jelly-like. **II.** *n.* A gelatin-like substance.— **ge-lat″i-no′sa,** *n.* *Anat.* A collection of neuroglia near the apex of the posterior horn of the spinal cord.— **gel″a-tin″o-sul′fur-ous** or **-phur-ous,** *a.* *Chem.* Composed of gelatin and sulfur.

ge-lat′i-nous, 1 jı-lat′ı-nus; 2 ġe-lăt′i-nŭs, *a.* Consisting of or of the nature of gelatin; similar to jelly.

When first perceptible, the muscles are *gelatinous*, pale, yellowish, transparent, and indistinguishable from their tendons.
SPENCER *Biology* vol. i, pt. ii, p. 141. [A. 1872.]

[< L. *gelatus;* see GELATIN.] **gel′a-tine**‡.— **gelatinous tissue** (*Bot.*), a slimy fungoid tissue whose cell-walls are soft and mucilaginous.— **ge-lat′i-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **ge-lat′i-nous-ness,** *n.*

ge-la′tion, 1 jı-lē′shən; 2 ġe-lā′shon, *n.* Solidification, especially by cooling.

Wonderful phenomena of congelation, regelation, degelation and *gelation* pure without preposition, take place whenever a schoolboy makes a snowball.
RUSKIN *Deucalion* vol. i, p. 44. [G. A. 1879.]

[< L. *gelatio(n-)*, freezing, < *gelu,* frost.]

gel′a-tose, 1 jel′ə-tōs; 2 ġĕl′a-tōs, *n.* *Chem.* An albuminous product of the digestion of gelatin.

Gel-bo′e, 1 gel-bō′ı; 2 gĕl-bō′e, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

geld, 1 geld; 2 gĕld, *vt.* [GELD′ED or GELT; GELD′ING.] **1.** To castrate; emasculate: said especially of horses. **2.** To remove the old comb from: said of a beehive. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To level and scatter (an ant-hill) for fertilizer. **4**†. To deprive of essential or of objectionable features. [< Ice. *gelda,* castrate; perhaps connected with Goth. *giltha,* sickle.] — **geld′er,** *n.*

geld, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Not with young; farrow; as, a *geld* cow. **2**†. Barren. **3**†. Castrated. **4**†. Needy.

geld, *n.* A tax or tribute; pay: chiefly in composition; as, Dane-*geld* (a tribute exacted by the Danes).

Power came to him with travail and through toil, the *geld* of craft and of force.
BULWER-LYTTON *Harold* vol. i, p. 299. [T. 1848.]

[< AS. *geld,* < *geldan,* YIELD.] — **gel′dant,** *a.* *Eng. Hist.* Paying geld, or tribute.

geld′a-ble , } **geld′a-bl**P, } 1 geld′ə-bl; 2 gĕld′a-bl, *a.* Capable of being or fit to be castrated.— **geld″a-bil′i-ty,** *n.*

geld′a-ble †, *a.* Subject to tribute.

Gel′der-land, 1 gel′dər-land *or* (*D.*) Hel′dər-lant; 2 gĕl′der-lănd *or* (*D.*) Hĕl′der-lănt, *n.* A province in the Netherlands; 1,965 sq. m.; capital, Arnhem.

geld′er-rose″, *n.* Same as GUELDER-ROSE.

geld′ing, 1 geld′ıŋ; 2 gĕld′ing, *n.* **1.** A castrated animal, especially a horse. **2**†. A eunuch. [< Ice. *geldingr,* < *geldr,* barren.]

Ge-le′chi-a, 1 jı-lī′kı-ə; 2 ġe-lē′ei-a, *n.* A genus of tineid moths injurious to stored cereals, etc. See GRAIN-MOTH (with illus.), under GRAIN. [< Gr. *gēlachēs,* sleeping on the earth, < *gē,* earth, + *lechos,* bed.]— **Ge″le-chi′i-dæ,** *n. pl.* A family of moths, of which one species is included in the genus *Gelechia.*— **ge-le′chi-id,** *a.* & *n.*

ge-lée′, 1 ʒə-lē′; 2 zhə-le′, *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* Jelly.

ge-leem′, 1 gı-līm′; 2 ge-lēm′, *n.* A thin, pileless, goat's-wool carpet having the same pattern on both sides. [< Per. *gilım,* blanket.]

Gel′ert, 1 gel′ərt; 2 gĕl′ert, *n.* In Welsh legend, the hound of Llewellyn, which he slew thinking that it had killed his child, in whose defense the faithful beast had slain a wolf.

Gel″fo-mi′no, 1 jel″fo-mī′no; 2 ġĕl″fo-mī′no, *n.* [It.] A character in Italian masked comedy.

gel′id, 1 jel′ıd; 2 ġĕl′id, *a.* [Poet.] Very cool or cold; icy.

Now and again, if you read Molière wisely and deeply, you find your laughter at comedy fairly frozen in your throat, by a *gelid* horror seizing you.
W. C. WILKINSON *Classic French Course* p. 76. [CHAUT. 1890.]

[< L. *gelidus,* cold, < *gelum,* cold.] — **gel-id′i-ty,** *n.* The state of being cold; frigidity; iciness.— **gel′id-ly,** *adv.*

Ge-lid′i-um, 1 jı-lid′ı-um; 2 ġe-lid′i-ŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of red algæ with gelatinous branching fronds. Several species are eaten by Japanese and Chinese. [< L. *gelidus,* cool.]

gel′ig-nite, 1 jel′ıg-nait; 2 ġĕl′ĭg-nīt, *n.* An explosive containing nitroglycerin. See list of HIGH EXPLOSIVES (4), under EXPLOSIVE, *n.* [< *gel-* (in GELATIN) + L. *ignis,* fire.]

ge-li′lah, 1 gı-lai′lə; 2 ge-lī′la, *n.* [Heb.] The ceremony of rolling the scroll of the law after reading, so that it may be covered with the mantle. [*Josh.* xviii, 17.

Ge-li′loth, 1 gı-lai′loth *or* -lōth; 2 ge-lī′lŏth *or* -lōth, *n.* *Bib.*

Ge′li-mer, 1 gē′lı-mer; 2 ġe′lĭ-mĕr, *n.* The last king of the Vandals, 530–534; defeated and captured by Belisarius.

ge-lin′e-æ, 1 jı-lin′ı-ī; 2 ġe-lin′e-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* Algal cells that secrete a vegetable jelly. [< L. *gelum,* frost.] [grouse.

gel′i-notte, 1 jel′ı-nət; 2 ġel′ı-nŏt, *n.* [F.] The hazel-

gé″li-vure′, 1 ʒē″lī″vūr′; 2 zhe″lī″vür′, *n.* [F.] A crack in a tree, stone, or the ground, due to intense frost.

Gell, 1 gel; 2 gĕl, **Sir William** (1777–2/4 1836). An English antiquary and scholar; *Pompeiana,* etc. [Ge″lée′.

Gel″lée′, 1 ʒe″lē′; 2 zhe″le′, **Claude.** See CLAUDE LORRAIN.

Gel′lert, *n.* Same as GELERT.

Gel′lert, 1 gel′ərt; 2 gĕl′ert, **Christian Fürchtegott** (7/4 1715–12/13 1769). A German poet and prose-writer.

Gel′li, 1 jel′lī; 2 ġĕl′lī, **Giovanni Battista** (8/12 1493–7/24 1563). An Italian writer and moralist.

Gel′li-us, 1 jel′ı-us; 2 ġĕl′i-ŭs, **Aulus** (117?–180?). A Roman writer; *Attic Nights.*

gel′ly†. **I.** *a.* Clotted. **II.** *n.* Jelly. **gel′le**†.

gel′ly-watte†, *n.* The captain's boat; jolly-boat.

gel″o-gen′ic, 1 jel″o-jen′ık; 2 ġĕl″o-ġĕn′ic, *a.* Laughter-provoking. [< Gr. *gelos,* laughter, + -GEN.]

Ge′lon, 1 jī′lən; 2 ġē′lon, *n.* (–478 B. C.) A king of Syracuse. [the Lamaistic hierarchy.

gel′ong, 1 gel′oŋ; 2 gĕl′ŏng, *n.* An order of priesthood in

ge-los′co-py, 1 jı-los′ko-pı; 2 ġe-lŏs′co-py, *n.* The art of divining one's character or future from his way of laughing. [< Gr. *gelōs,* laughter (< *gelaō,* laugh), + -SCOPY.]

ge′lose, 1 jī′lōs; 2 ġē′lōs, *n.* An amorphous gummy compound ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) in Chinese moss and seaweeds; agar-agar: used for finishing cotton goods, and for soups and jellies in China and other Eastern countries. [< GELATIN.]

gel′o-sin, } **gel′o-sine,** } 1 jel′o-sin, -sin *or* -sīn; 2 ġĕl′o-sin, -sin *or* -sīn, *n.* A mucilage obtained from certain kinds of agar-agar. It resembles gelose, and is used in bacterial cultures and as an excipient for powders, etc. [< GELOSE.]

ge″lo-ther′a-py, *n.* The laughter-cure.

ge″lo-tos′co-py, *n.* Same as GELOSCOPY.

gel′ous†, *a.* Jealous. **gel′us**†.— **gel′ous-le**†, *n.*

Gel-se′mi-um, 1 jel-sī′mı-um; 2 ġĕl-sē′mi-ŭm, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A small genus of climbing shrubs of the family *Loganiaceæ,* with opposite membranaceous leaves and large yellow flowers. *G. sempervirens* is the yellow jasmine of the southern United States. **2.** [g-] The poisonous root of this plant or an officinal preparation made from it. [< It. *gelsomino,* < Ar. *yesmin,* < Per. *yāsmin,* jasmine.] **Gel″se-mi′num**‡.

Gelsemium usually kills by a paralysis of the respiration.
H. C. WOOD *Therapeutics* p. 313. [L. 1889.]

— **gel-sem′ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from yellow jasmine (*Gelsemium sempervirens*). **gel″se-min′ic**‡.— **gelsemic acid,** a colorless crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_{10}O_5$) resembling esculin.— **gel′se-min,** *n.* A white, bitter, amorphous alkaloid ($C_{22}H_{26}N_2O_4$) used as a medicine in spasmodic and neuralgic affections. **gel-se′mi-a**‡; **gel″se-mi′na**‡; **gel′se-mine**‡.— **gel-sem′i-nin, gel-sem′i-nine,** *n.* A resinous alkaloid that accompanies gelsemin and is similarly derived, but possesses different chemical and physical properties.

Gel′sen-kirch″en, 1 gel′zen-kirH″en; 2 gĕl′sĕn-kirH″ĕn, *n.* A town in Westphalia province, Prussia.

gem, 1 jem; 2 ġĕm, *vt.* [GEMMED, GEMD[s]; GEM′MING.] **1.** To adorn or decorate with or as with gems; bedeck.

And yellow buttercups that *gem* the fields.
R. H. STODDARD *Hymn to Flora* st. 3.

2. To search for gems; work (a mine) for precious stones. **3.** [Archaic.] To put forth in the form of buds.— **gem′mer,** *n.* One who searches or mines for gems.

gem[1], *n.* **1.** A precious stone, usually when cut and finished ready for wearing or setting as an ornament, as the diamond, ruby, and sapphire; a jewel. In gem-cutting, when the top or crown or upper part of the gem has 12 or 16 facets, and the pavilion, base, or back, has the same number, it is known as **single brilliant;** when 8 additional skill or skew facets are added to the crown of a true brilliant, making 66 facets, or 8 additional ones are added on the back or pavilion, or base, making 74 facets in all, it is known as **double brilliant;** when the top of the gem is domed without a table, or consists of 12 or 20, or more facets on the upper part without a table, the back being the same as that of a true brilliant, it is known as **rose-top.** See BRILLIANT; PRECIOUS STONE.

The following are the principal gems and the symbolic meanings associated with them from the earliest times: Agate (*health; longevity; wealth*), alexandrite (*undying devotion*), amethyst (*deep and pure love*), beryl (*happiness; everlasting youth*), bloodstone (*courage; wisdom*), carnelian (*prevents misfortune*), cat's-eye (*warns of danger*), chalcedony (*disperses melancholy*), chrysolite (*gladdens the heart*), diamond (*preserves peace*), emerald (*immortality*), garnet (*power and victory*), hyacinth (*gives second sight*), jacinth (*modesty*), jasper (*courage; wisdom*), moonstone (*good luck*), onyx (*conjugal felicity*), opal (*innocence; ill omen*), pearl (*purity; innocence*), ruby (*charity; dignity; divine power*), sapphire (*constancy; truth; virtue*), sardonyx (*conjugal happiness*), topaz (*friendship; happiness*), turquoise (*prosperity; soul-cheerer*).

2. Any rare or perfect object or quality comparable to a precious stone; as, the priceless *gem* of purity.

If neither pearls nor oysters, yet is patience itself a *gem* worth diving deeply for. LOWELL *Biglow Papers* first series, ix, con.

3. A carved or engraved semiprecious stone. **4.** Specif., anything, as a work of literature or art, small and very perfect or highly finished; as, the poem is a *gem.* **5.** A geometrid moth (*Comptogramma fluviata*). **6.** [Eng.] A size of type between brilliant and diamond, about 222 lines to the foot. **7.** A light cake somewhat like a muffin. **8**†. A bud. [< F. *gemme,* < L. *gemma,* bud.] — **gem′-cut″ting,** *n.* The art of cutting gems.— **gem-engraving,** *n.* The art of engraving figures on gems, either in raised work or in intaglio.— **gem-fruit,** *n.* The false miterwort.— **Gem of the Mountains,** Idaho.— **gem-pan,** *n.* A pan with several round or oval divisions for baking gems.— **gem-peg,** *n.* A rest for the gem-stick, in gem-cutting. **gim-peg**‡.— **gem-ring,** *n.* *Her.* A jeweled ring used as a bearing.— **gem-stick,** *n.* A stick on the end of which a gem is cemented while being cut.— **gem-stone,** *n.* A precious stone; a mineral suitable for cutting as a gem.

Ge-mal′li, 1 gı-mal′ai; 2 ge-măl′ī, *n.* *Bib.* *Num.* xiii, 12.

Ge-ma′ra, 1 gı-mē′rə; 2 ge-mä′ra, *n.* [Heb.] The second part of the Jewish Talmud, an exposition of the first part (Mishna).

In Babylonia the Aramaic noun 'gemar' (emphatic state, '*gemara*') has the meaning of 'learn.' This substantive accordingly designates that which has been learned, and the learning transmitted to scholars by tradition, although it is used also in a more restricted sense to connote the traditional exposition of the Mishnah. *Jew. Encyc.* vol. xii, p. 3.

— **Ge-mar′ic,** *a.*— **Ge-mar′ist,** *n.* A teacher or skilled student of the Gemara.

Gem″a-ri′ah, 1 gem″ə-rai′ə; 2 gĕm″a-rī′a, *n.* *Bib.* *Jer.* xxxvi, 12.

ge-ma′tri-a, 1 gı-mē′trı-ə; 2 ge-mā′tri-a, *n.* [Heb.] A cabalistic method of interpreting the Hebrew Scriptures by interchanging words whose letters have the same numerical value when added.

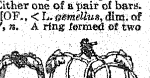
Gematria is a metathesis of the Greek word grammateia. It is based on the relative numerical value of words.
Kabbala Denudata tr. by Mathers. p. 7. [G. R. 1887.]

— **ge-mat′ric,** *a.* Of or pertaining to gematria. **ge-ma′tri-al**‡; **ge-mat′ri-cal**‡.

Gem Cit′y, 1 jem; 2 ġĕm. **1.** Dayton, O. **2.** Quincy, Ill. **3.** St. Paul, Minn. [gemel.

gem′el, 1 jem′el; 2 ġĕm′ĕl, *a.* *Her.* Paired; coupled; as, bars

gem′el, *n.* **1.** A twin: now used only in composition or combination. **2.** *Her.* Either one of a pair of bars. **gem′ew**‡. **3**†. A gimbal. [OF., < L. *gemellus,* dim. of *geminus,* twin.]— **gem′el-ring″,** *n.* A ring formed of two rings, sometimes of three or more; a twin or double ring. — **g.-window,** *n.* A window having two bays.— **gem′eled,** *a.* Coupled; paired.— **Gem″el-la-ri′i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of cellularoidean polyzoans having the zoœcia unarmed, back to back in pairs, and zoarium submembranaceous and continuous. **Gem″el-la′ri-a,** *n.* (t. g.) — **gem″el-la′ri-id,** *n.* — **gem″el-la′ri-oid,** *a.*— **ge-mel′li-one,** *n.* *Archeol.* Either one of a pair of wash-bowls used before meals; an ornamental basin.— **gem″el-lip′a-rous,** *a.* [Rare.] Twin-bearing.— **ge-mel′lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] One of the two muscular slips that arise from the back part of the pelvis and unite with the tendon of the obturator internus.


Mexican Gemel- or Puzzle-ring in four parts.

ge′ment, 1 jī′ment; 2 ġē′mĕnt, *a.* Sighing; groaning. [< L. *gemo* (ppr. *gemen(t-)s*), groan.]

gem′in-, } **gem′i-ni-,** } 1 jem′ın-, jem′ı-ni-; 2 ġĕm′in-, ġĕm′i-nī-. From Latin *geminus,* a twin: combining forms.— **gem′i-nal**†, *n.* A pair; couplet.— **gem′i-nate,** *v.* [-NAT″ED; -NAT″ING.] [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To double. **II.** *i.* To become double.— **gem′i-nate.** **I.** *a.* *Bot.* Occurring in pairs; twin; two, side by side, as leaves, flowers, ocelli. **II.** *n.* *Phon.* A doubled consonant; one repeated through the intaking of breath during its utterance, as the *tt* in *boat-train.*— **gem′i-nate-ly,** *adv.*

gem″i-na′tion, 1 jem″ı-nē′shən; 2 ġĕm″i-nā′shon, *n.* The act of doubling or duplication; repetition. Specif.: (1) *Rhet.* The emphatic repetition of a word; epizeuxis, as in "Fly! fly! save yourself!" (2) *Philol.* The doubling of a letter, especially of a consonant through the influence of accent or a following vowel or consonant, as *redder,* from *red;* also, a pair of letters thus doubled. (3) *Anat.* The concrescence of two teeth normally separate, owing to union of their pulps. [< L. *geminatio(n-)*, < *geminus,* twin.] — **dissimilated gemination,** a doubling in which one of the letters is changed: frequent when a nasal is doubled before *l* or *r,* or final; L. *numerus,* > *number* for *nummer;* AS. *spinl,* > *spindle* for *spinnel;* L. *tyrannus,* > *tyrant.*

gem′i-na-tiv(es, 1 jem′ı-nē-tıv; 2 ġĕm′i-nā-tiv. **I.** *a.* Exhibiting gemination. **II.** *n.* A doubled letter.

Gem′i-ni, 1 jem′ı-nai; 2 ġĕm′i-nī, *n. pl.* **1.** *Astron.* (1) The third sign of the zodiac, extending from 60° to 90° of longitude. (2) A zodiacal constellation, the Twins. See CONSTELLATION. **2.** [g-] A mild oath, either derived from the Roman oath by the twins Castor and Pollux, or, as considered by some, a corruption of *O Jesu Domine.* **gem′o-ny**‡. **3**†. A couple or pair, especially of eyes: sometimes singular. **gem′i-ny**‡. [Pl. of L. *geminus,* twin.]

Ge″mi-ni-a′ni, 1 jē″mī-nī-ā′nī; 2 ġe″mī-nī-ä′nī, **Francesco** (1680–9/17 1762). An Italian violinist and composer.

gem′i-nid, 1 jem′ı-nid; 2 ġĕm′i-nid. **I.** *a.* *Astron.* Of or pertaining to the variable star Zeta (ζ) Geminorum. **II.** *n.* *Astron.* One of the meteoric bodies that radiate from the constellation Gemini, usually early in December.

gem″i-ni-flo′rous, *a.* *Bot.* Producing flowers in pairs.— **gem′i-ni-form,** *a.* [Rare.] Twin-like; geminous.— **gem″i-ni-po′lar,** *a.* *Anat.* Having two similar poles, side by side: said of some nerve-cells. **gem″i-no-po′lar**‡.— **gem′i-nous,** *a.* United or occurring in pairs; double.

Gem″i-to′res, 1 jem″ı-tō′rīz; 2 ġĕm″i-tō′rēs, *n. pl.* *Zool.* The Columbæ. [< L. *gemo,* groan.] — **gem″i-to′ri-al,** *a.*

gem′ma, 1 jem′ə; 2 ġĕm′a, *n.* [GEM′MÆ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A bud. (1) *Zool.* The bud-like product of gemmation. See GEMMATION. (2) *Bot.* (*a*) A leaf-bud. (*b*) A discoid lenticular mass of parenchymatous cells separated from the mother plant in certain mosses and liverworts, and serving as a means of propagation. **2.** *Biol.* A theoretical unit of living tissue. Compare BIOGEN; IDIOBLAST. **3.** A knob or similar surface irregularity. **4.** [G-] The star Alphecca. See STAR.— **gem-ma′ceous,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of leaf-buds.

gem-mai′za, 1 je-mai′zə; 2 ġĕ-mī′za, *n.* [Ar.] The sycamore or wild fig-tree.

Under the shade of a wide-spreading *gemmaiza* tree [he] sat and read the Kuran.
SLATIN PASHA *Fire and Sword in the Sudan* p. 265. [E. A. 1897.]

gem′ma-ry, 1 jem′ə-rı; 2 ġĕm′a-ry. **I**†. *a.* Of or relating to gems. **II.** *n.* **1.** [Rare.] The science of gems. **2**†. A house or receptacle for gems or jewels; also, gems collectively. **gem′me-ry**†. **3**†. An engraver of gems.

gem′mate, 1 jem′ēt; 2 ġĕm′āt, *a.* Bearing buds; reproducing by buds. [< GEMMA.]

gem′mat-ed, 1 jem′ēt-ed; 2 ġĕm′āt-ĕd, *a.* **1.** Set or adorned with gems or jewels. **2.** Having buds.

gem-ma′tion, 1 je-mē′shən; 2 ġĕ-mā′shon, *n.* **1.** *Zool.* Asexual reproduction by a bud-like outgrowth which becomes an independent individual, wholly or partly separate from the parent stock, as in polyps and ascidians; budding. Its various manifestations are named according to the part or structure from which they severally arise.

Generation by fission and by *gemmation* is not confined to the simplest forms of life. HUXLEY *Anat. Invert.* p. 30. [A. 1888.]

2. *Bot.* The period of the expansion of buds; vernation; also, their disposition on the plant. [< L. *gemmatus,* pp. of *gemmo,* bud, < *gemma,* bud.] **gem″mu-la′tion**‡.— **cœnenchymal gemmation,** increase by budding from cœnenchymal tissue between older polyps, as in many coralligenous polyps.— **septal g.,** increase by budding from one of the septa, as in corals.— **tabular g.,** increase by budding from the tabulæ upward, as in tabulate corals.— **gem′ma-tiv(e**s, *a.*

gem′mel, *n.* Same as GEMEL.

gem′me-ous, 1 jem′ı-us; 2 ġĕm′e-ŭs, *a.* Relating to, having the nature of, or resembling gems, or something gemmed; as, the *gemmeous* dragonet (a fish). **gem′mous**‡.— **gem-mos′i-ty**†, *n.* Resemblance to a gem; abundance of gems.

Gem′mi, 1 gem′mī; 2 gĕm′mī, *n.* A mountain pass in the Bernese Alps, Switzerland; 7,640 ft. high.

gem′mi-cule, *n.* *Bot.* In plants, the part of an embryo from which growth proceeds.— **gem-mif′er-ous,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* & *Zool.* Bearing gemmæ or buds; gemmiparous. **2.**

Æthereal. Bearing precious stones; yielding gems.—**gem-mif'er-ous-ness,** *n.* **gem'mi-fi-ca'tion,** *n. Biol.* The production of a bud.—**gem'mi-flo'rate,** *a. Bot.* Having bud-like flowers.—**gem'mi-form,** *a.* Bud-shaped; gemmuliform.—**gem'mi-fy,** *v.* [PARONYMUS.

Gem-min'gi-a,] *n.* [mi-nij'ə-ə; 2 ĝĕ-min'ĝi-a, *n. Bot.* Same as **gem-min'y-a-ra,** *n. pl.* Cosmingorous animals. **gem-min'a-ra;** **gem-min'y-a-ted,** *a.* Budded; germinated. **gem-min'y-a-tes,** *n. pl.* Germs or gemmules. **gem'mi-ty,** *n.* The quality of being gemmiparous; reproduction by budding, as in polyps.—**gem-mip'a-rous,** *a.* Producing gemmæ or buds; reproduced by buds, as in fungus or geneagenesis.—**gem'moid,** *a.* Resembling a gemma.

gem-mol'o-gy,] *n.* [mi-luj'; 2 ĝĕm'ŏl-o-ji; 2 ĝĕm-ŏl'o-ĝy, *n.* The study of precious stones.

gem'mule,] *n.* [mi-lul; 2 ĝĕm'ŭl, *n. Biol.* A small bud or gemma. Specif.: (1) One of the minute hypothetical granules that, according to the doctrine of pangeneus, reproduce the cells or organic units from which they are thrown off, and are supposed to be transmitted from parent to offspring. (2) *Bot.* (*a*) In bryophytes, same as GEMMA. (*b*) A plumule or an ovule. (*c*) A yeast-like vegetative cell produced by certain molds. [< LL. *gemmula,* dim. of L. *gemma,* bud.]

gem'mu-la-ri,] **gem'mu-lar,** *a.*—**gem'muled,** *a.* Knobby.—**gem'mu-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing or producing gemmules or small buds.

gem'my,] *a.* [mi-; 2 ĝĕm'y, *a.* Full of, set with, or containing gems; like a gem; bright; sparkling.—**gem'mi-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being gemmy.

gem'my, *a.* [Slang, Eng.] Spruce; jemmy.

gem'o-nies,] *n. pl.* [jem'o-niz; 2 ĝĕm'o-nis, *n. pl. Rom. Antiq.* A flight of steps leading from the Mamertine Prison to the northern angle of the Forum Romanum, in ancient Rome, down which corpses of criminals were cast before they were dragged to the Tiber. [< L. *gemonius,* steps, < *gemo,* groan.]

ge-mot',] *n.* [ĝi-mōt'; 2 ĝe-mōt', *n. Eng. Hist.* **1.** A public assembly; as, the folk-*gemot.* **2.** A local court.

The word occurs in the shire-*gemot,* or county court; hundred-*gemot,* or the court of a district constituting a "hundred." *Witenagemot* was anciently the name for the great national assembly, later the parliament.

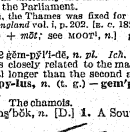
In a *gemot* of the whole nation, the Thames was fixed for the common boundary. LINGARD *England* vol. i, p. 202. [n. d. 1827.]

[< AS. *gemōt,* < *ge-* (see A-⁵) + *mōt;* see MOOT, *n.*] ĝe-mot'.

Gem-pyl'i-dæ,] jem-pil'i-dē; 2 ĝĕm-pyl'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of scombroidean fishes closely related to the mackerel, but with the dorsal longer than the second and with enlarged teeth. **Gem'py-lus,** *n.* (t. g.) —**gem'pylid,** *n.*—**gem'py-loid,** *a. & n.*

gems,] gemz; 2 ĝĕmz, *n.* [pl.] The chamois.

gems'bok,] gemz'bok; 2 ĝĕmz'bŏk, *n.* [D.] **1.** A South-African antelope (*Oryx gazella*) having long, sharply straight horns. It is rusty-gray, whitening on the under parts, with black patches on the sides, back, legs, and head. The **bastard gemsbok** is the roan antelope. **2.** One of other similar oryxes.



Gemsbok. 1/20

gems'horn,] gemz'hôrn'; 2 ĝĕmz'hôrn', *n.* [G.] **1.** A musical instrument made of a chamois's horn. **2.** An alpenhorn with a horn-like tone produced by tapering metal pipes.

ge-mul',] ĝi-mŭl'; 2 ĝe-mul', *n.* [S. Am.] A South-American fallow deer, as *Cariacus rufinalis.*

gen.] jen; 2 ĝĕn, *n. Biol.* A minute hypothetical particle supposed to be the bearer of hereditary qualities. **genet.** See GEMMULE. (2).

-gen. A suffix used with the meaning (1) 'producing,' as in the chemical terms oxygen, nitrogen, glycogen, etc.; (2) 'produced,' as in such biological terms as endogen, exogen, etc. (*a*) < L. *-genus,* < *gigno, geno,* bear; (*b*) < Gr. *-γενής,* < *γίγνομαι,* be born.]

Gen., gen. See ABBREVIATION.

ge'nal,] jē'nal; 2 ĝē'nal, *n.* [GENÆ, 1 -nī; 2 -nē, *pl.*] [L.] The cheek. Specif.: (1) *Entom.* That part of the head between the eyes and the mandibles. (2) *Crust.* One of the lateral parts of the cephalic shield of a trilobite.—**ge'nal,** *a.*—**ge-nal'a,** *n. n.*

ge-nappe',] ĝe-nap'; 2 ĝē-nap', *n.* A smooth worsted yarn used with silk in fringes, braid, etc. [< *Genappe,* in Belgium, where first made.]

gend, *obs.* Gender.

gen'darme',] ĝan'därm' *or* jen-därm'; 2 zhăn'därm' *or* ĝĕn-därm', *n.* [GEN'DARMES', GENS D'ARMES, *pl.*] [F.] **1.** In continental Europe, particularly in France, a uniformed and armed police officer.

In all uninspired literature what is finer than the scene between the Bishop and Valjean, when the *gendarmes* bring the arrested guest and offer back to him the symbol of superhuman hospitality?

E. S. PHELPS *Struggle for Immortality* p. 190. [n. m. & co.]

2. Originally, in France, a mounted and fully armed knight or feudal soldier; afterward, a member of a company of mounted lancers, and, later still, of the king's mounted body-guard. **3.** A rock-tower; projecting piece of rock. **gen'darme't,—gen'dar'me-rie',** *n.* The whole force of gendarmes. **gen-dar'mer-y;** **gen-dar'mo-ryt;** **gens'dar'me-rie't.**

gen'der,] jen'dər; 2 ĝĕn'dĕr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To generate or beget; engender: hence, to give rise to.

But foolish and unlearned questions avoid, knowing that they do *gender* strifes. *2 Tim.* ii, 23.

II. *i.* [Archaic.] To copulate; breed.

A cistern, for foul toads to breed and *gender* in!

SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act iv, sc. 2.

(< OF. *gendrer,* < L. *genero,* beget, < *genus (gener-);* see GENUS, GEN'DER]—**gen'der-er,** *n.*—**gen'der-ing,** *n.* That which may be generated.—**gen'der-et',** **gen'dret',** *n.*

gen'der,] *n.* **1.** *Gram.* (1) A property of certain words whereby they indicate the sex or lack of sex of that which they represent. In English gender is expressed by endings (as *emperor, empress; widow, widower; he, hit,* > *it*), by qualifying words or prefixes as *man, woman (he wolf, she wolf; man servant, maid servant; tom-cat),* or by words exclusively used for males or females, especially in pairs (as, *father, mother; son, daughter; he, she*); and any object may be spoken of in gender by using for it gender-pronouns. Some neuters have a second gender of this kind: *sun,* masculine; *ship,* feminine. Animals distinguished by distinct names for male and female are given in the following list: *buck, doe; boar, sow; bull, cow; cock, hen; colt, filly; dog, bitch; drake, duck; fox, vixen; gander, goose; grandsire, grandam; hart, roe; horse, mare; milter, spawner; ram, ewe; ruff, reese; stre, dam; stag, hind; steer, heifer.*

(2) A distinction of words into masculine, feminine, neuter, and other classes as they agree in forms and syntax.

Many languages have gender-forms for adjectives, pronouns, and articles, which agree with the nouns they qualify; so also verbs in some languages. Some tongues have many sets or forms of this sort which are called genders; some have but two, as the Semitic masculine and feminine, and irrational objects. The Indo-European languages distinguished three genders originally, the Semitic two; so also French now classes all nouns as masculine or feminine.

Words that have the same form for the masculine and feminine are said to be of **common gender.** The **grammatical g.** of a word is the gender assigned it by grammatical usage as masculine, feminine, the fox; the **natural g.** of a word is that which corresponds to the sex or lack of sex of the thing for which it stands.

2. [Colloq. or Humorous] Sex; as, two persons of the feminine *gender.* **3†.** A kind; genus. [< OF. *gendre,* kind, < L. *genus;* see GENUS.] **gen'dret.**

SYN.: sex. *Sex* is a distinction among living beings: it is also the characteristic by which most living beings are distinguished from inanimate things, which are of no *sex; gender* is a distinction in language partially corresponding to this distinction in nature; while there are but *two sexes,* there are in some languages, as in English and German, three *genders.* We speak of the masculine or feminine *gender,* the male or female *sex.*

[origin. ĝĕnz, Form of -GEN in words simulating a French **gen'der,** *n.* A Javanese musical instrument having a row of parallel metallic plates supported horizontally by two cords through their nodal lines. Under each is a bamboo tube to add resonance to the tone emitted when the plate is struck.

gen'dered, *pp.* Gendered. S. S.

gen'der-less,] jen'dər-les; 2 ĝĕn'dĕr-l-ĕs, *a.* Destitute of gender; as, the modern Persian is a *genderless* language.

Gene, *n.* See EUGENE.

gen-e-a-gen'e-sis,] jen'ə-ə-jen'ə-sis; 2 ĝĕn'e-a-ĝĕn'e-sis, *n. Biol.* A form of alternation of generations. See ALTERNATION. [< Gr. *γενεά,* race + *genesis,* generation; both < *gignomai,* be born.]—**gen'e-a-ge-net'ic,** *a.*

geneal., *abbr.* Genealogist; genealogy.

gen'e-al-o-gy,] jen'ē-ol'ə-ji; 2 ĝĕn'e-ŏl'o-ĝy; 2 ĝĕn'e-[or ĝē'ne-]ăl'o-ĝy (xiii), *n.* [-GIES, 1 -jiz; 2 -ĝiz, *pl.*] **1.** A record of individual or family descent from some ancestor; especially, a list, in like order of succession, of ancestors, and their descendants.

According to the Mosaic *genealogy,* the Mosehi were descendants of Abraham. EVANSHEAD *Colonies* vol. iv, p. 182. [n. d. 1885.]

2. Descent in a direct line from a progenitor; lineage.

No chance-child was he, for he could trace his *genealogy* all the way back to his parents, who lived in Nazareth.

DICKENS *Oliver Twist* p. 33. [n. a. s.]

3. The science that treats of tracing pedigrees; genealogical research; as, he is very fond of *genealogy.* **4.** [Rare.] Consanguinity; community of descents. [< F. *généalogie,* < LL. *genealogia,* < Gr. *genealogia,* < *genea* (see GENEAGENESIS); and see -LOGY.] —**gen"e-al'o-gist,** *n.* One who studies or is versed in genealogies; a tracer of pedigrees.—**gen"e-al'o-gize,** *v.* [-GIZED; -GIZING.] To trace or treat of family lineage. **gen"e-al'o-gis:er.**—**gen"e-al'o-giz-er,** *n.* A genealogist.

gen'e-ar-ch,] jen'ē-ar-k; 2 ĝĕn'e-ăr-k, *n.* The head of a family or clan: a tribal chief. [< Gr. *genearchēs,* < *genea* (see GENEAGENESIS) + *archō,* rule.]

ge-ne'as,] jē-nē'əs *or* jē-nē'ăs; 2 ĝe-nē'as *or* ye-ne'as, *n.* An Anglo-Saxon vassal, or tenant by villeinage. [< AS. *geneat,* companion, < *nēotan,* use.—**ge-ne'at-land,** *n.* Anglo-Saxon land held in villeinage.

gen"e-clex'is,] jen'ē-kleks'is; 2 ĝĕn'e-clĕks'is, *n. Sociol.* Natural selection, as opposed to intentional selection. Compare TELECLESIS. [< Gr. *genos,* kind, + *eklexis,* selection.]

ge-ne'ri-ca,] jē-ner'ik; 2 ĝe-ner'ik, [Jap.] The best-trained and most efficient soldiers who form the first line in the Japanese army.

Genet, *n.* Same as GANELON. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 15,233.

gen'ep,] jen'ep; 2 ĝĕn'ĕp, *n. Bot.* The genip-tree.

ge'nè-pi',] jē'nē-pē'pī; 2 zhə'ne'pī', *n.* [F.] A sweet absinthe made from spearmint and *génépi.*

gen"e-pis'ta-sis,] jen'ē-pis'tə-sis; 2 ĝĕn'e-pis'ta-sis, *n. Biol.* Separation of the organic world into species. [< Gr. *genea,* race, + *epistasis,* observation.] **gen"e-pis'ta-sy†,—gen-ep'is-tat'ic.**

Gener, *n.* Same as GANELON. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 15,233.

gen'er-a-ble,] jen'ər-ə-bl; 2 ĝĕn'ĕr-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being generated.—**gen'er-a-bly,** *adv.*—**gen'er-a-cy,** *n.* Generation; genesis. [< *genero;* see GENERATE.] —**gen'er-a-bil'i-ty,** **gen'er-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

gen'er-al,] jen'ər-al; 2 ĝĕn'ĕr-al, *n.* [-ALED *or* -ALLED, -ALS; -AL-ING *or* -AL-LING.] To direct as commander or leader; marshal; manage.

gen'er-al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a genus or kind; pertaining in common to all, as of a class, group, order, or community; as, a *general* direction.

So spake our *general* mother. MILTON *P. L.* bk. iv, l. 492.

2. Pertaining to the majority; common to the greater number but not to all; true of a large number or proportion; wide-spread or prevalent, as distinguished from universal; as, a *general* practice; *general* rainfall. **3.** (1) Lacking in exactness, meaning, or connotation; not restricted in application or jurisdiction: opposed to *particular* or *special;* hence, indefinite or vague; as, a *general* examination. (2) Universal, or applicable to all the elements, individuals, or objects, sections, or judgments, within a given group or class. In this meaning the highest laws of the positive sciences are *general,* because they are generalizations framed to cover all the individuals with which science has thus far become acquainted.

In this sense *general* is used in official titles commonly but illogically written as compounds, the adjective being the last element, in imitation of French usage; as, *attorney-general; postmaster-general.* Owing to this position of the adjective, it is sometimes mistaken for the noun, and the officials so named are improperly given the title of *general.*

4. Usual or customary; as, one's *general* habit. **5.** Viewed all together, or as a whole; taken all in all; as, one's *general* behavior. **6.** [Archaic.] Related to public or daily affairs; common and vulgar. [OF., < L. *generalis,* of or belonging to a kind, < *genus (gener-);* see GENUS.]

SYN.: common, universal. *Universal* applies to all, without exception; *general* applies to all with possible or comparatively slight exceptions; *common* applies to very many without deciding whether they are even a majority. A *common* remark is one we often hear; a *general* experience is one that comes to the majority of people; a *universal* experience is one from which no human being is exempt. It is dangerous for a debater to affirm a *universal* proposition, since that can be negatived by a single exception, while a *general* statement is not invalidated even by adducing many exceptions. We say a *common* opinion, *common* experience, a *general* rule, a *universal* law.—ANT.: exceptional, infrequent, rare, singular, uncommon, unknown, unusual.

—**general agent,** in law, one appointed to a principal to act for him in all his affairs or in all affairs of a particular class.—**G. Court,** the official name of the legislature in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.—**g. dealer,** a shopkeeper who deals in all kinds of goods.—**g. epistle,** an epistle addressed to the whole church; a catholic epistle.—**g. failure of issue,** lack of issue to succeed to an estate occurring at no definite period fixed by the devise.—**g. gaudes,** two sergeants placed to the right and left of a line of troops to preserve accuracy in marching.—**g. issue,** the issue formed by a general denial of the plaintiff's allegations.—**g. officer,** a military officer having rank above a colonel.—**g. orders,** in military parlance, orders from headquarters to be made known to and affecting generally the whole command.—**g. practitioner,** any physician not a specialist.—**g. term,** in logic, a term that is the sign of a general conception.—**g. name.**—**g. verdict,** a verdict that finds simply for the plaintiff or for the defendant when a general issue has been joined.—**g. warrant,** formerly, a warrant (now illegal) for the arrest of suspected persons without specifically mentioning names.

A general warrant to apprehend all persons suspected, without naming or particularly describing any person in special, is illegal and void for its uncertainty.

BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iv, p. 291.

gen'er-al, *n.* **1.** *Mil.* An officer who commands an army or any body of troops not below a brigade; an officer with a chief or general command; the highest military officer ordinarily commonly with a word prefixed indicating the rank. See BRIGADIER; LIEUTENANT-GENERAL; MAJOR-GENERAL; MARSHAL.

In the United States the title of *general* (without qualifying word) has at times been created by a special law, and conferred only on the acting commander-in-chief of the armies. It has been held by George Washington, Ulysses W. T. Sherman and Sheridan. It is now held by Tasker Howard Bliss, John Joseph Pershing, and Peyton Conway March. In the armies of Europe this grade is usually the highest except that of marshal or field-marshal. [erale½ [F.].

2. *Mil.* A roll of the drum to call troops together. **gen'eral of the** *General'* is the signal for packing up, striking tents, and loading the wagons for marching.

ELIZABETH B. CUSTER *Following the Guidon* p. 7. [n. 1880.]

3. That which includes all of a class or kind; a whole; totality; genus. **4.** A chief minister of religion or of all the houses or congregations under one rule; as, the *general* of the Franciscans. **5.** The people or the public; the vulgar.—**in general,** for the most part; in the main.—**small generals** [New Eng.], the articles forming the crew of a fishing-vessel, comprising provisions, hooks, lines, etc.: distinguished from **great generals,** which are furnished by the owner of the vessel.—**the general,** [Rare.] A general's office or jurisdiction; a generalship.—**gen'er-als,** *n.* **1.** The position or tenure of office of a general. **2.** The body of generals collectively.—**gen'er-al-ess,** *n.* A female general or commander.—**gen'er-al-is'ti-ca.** Pertaining to a general or to generalship.

gen'e-ra-le',] jen'ə-rē'lī; 2 ĝĕn'e-ra-lē'ĕ, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** Anything general or pertaining to generality. **2.** The usual commons in a religious house. [L.]

gen'er-ale't, *n. Mil.* Same as GENERAL, *n.*, 2.

gen'er-al-ish, *a.* Somewhat general. Making or causing what is general. COLERIDGE. [ization.

gen'er-al-ism,] jen'ər-al-izm; 2 ĝĕn'ĕr-al-izm, *n.* A general-

gen'er-al-is'si-mo,] jen'ər-al-is'i-mō; 2 ĝĕn'ĕr-al-is'i-mo, *n.* [It.] A supreme military commander; commander-in-chief.

The king is considered *generalissimo,* or the first in military command, within the kingdom.

BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. i, p. 262.

gen'er-al-ist,] jen'ər-al-ist; 2 ĝĕn'ĕr-al-ist, *n.* One whose studies, interests, and information are extensive or widely distributed; one not a specialist.

gen'er-al-i-ty,] jen'ər-al'i-ti; 2 ĝĕn'ĕr-al'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** The bulk or main body; the principal portion; majority; as, the *generality* of voters. **2.** Anything general, impractical, or not specific; especially, a vague general statement or expression; as, to deal in *generalities.*

The sentence was a string of vague *generalities,* intolerably long. MONTHLY *John of Barneveld* vol. ii, p. 356. [n.]

3. The state or quality of being general or generalized.

Scientific knowledge is characterized by certainty, exactness, and *generality.* SULLY *Hand-book of Psych.* p. 16. [n. 1887.]

4. Formerly, in France, a tax-district.

5†. *pl.* The affairs or interests of a person or community.

ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* vol. ii, p. 465. [n. r.]

5†. *pl.* The affairs or interests of the general public. **6†.** A district governed by a general. [< F. *généralité,* < LL. *generalita (t-)s,* < L. *generalis;* see GENERAL.] **gen'er-al-ty†** [Rare].

gen'er-al-i-za'tion,] jen'ər-al-i-zā'shən; 2 ĝĕn'ĕr-al-i-zā'shon, *n.* **1.** The process or act of generalizing; thinking in terms of the concept or schematized idea.

Generalization is a term employed to denote that the modified idea which results from thinking has become capable of being applied, with equal propriety, to a number of sufficiently similar objects.

G. T. LADD *Psychol. Descrip. and Explan.* p. 436. [n.]

2. The result of generalizing; a notion, rule, or law derived by analysis of individual examples or instances; a general inference; an induction.

One of the most striking *generalizations* of recent science is that even LAWS have their Law.

DRUMMOND *Natural Law* intro., p. 37. [r. p. 1888.]

3. *Math.* The process of obtaining a law of wider scope by dropping some specific characteristic of a subject or antecedent term. **4.** *Pathol.* The spread throughout the system of a diseased condition which began as a local disorder. **gen'er-al-ea'tion†.**

gen'er-al-ize,] jen'ər-al-iz; 2 ĝĕn'ĕr-al-iz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To reduce to a genus or to genera; consider as belonging to a general class; treat so as to obtain a general principle; as, to *generalize* facts. **2.** To apply generally or more generally; use with a wider

meaning; make of universal application; as, to *generalize* a term; to *generalize* a mathematical problem.

The axioms (of geometry) are *generalized* statements of self-evident truths. ALDEN *Intell. Philos.* p. 208. [A. 1866.]

3. To infer (a general rule or law) from particulars or single facts. **4.** To popularize; bring into general use. **5.** *Painting.* To depict general characteristics rather than individual peculiarities. **6.** *Pathol.* To change from a localized into a general disease.

II. *i.* **1.** To form objects into genera or classes; form general ideas or notions.

The mind begins to *generalize* as soon as it knows that several perceived objects are different as individuals, and yet not in any one respect alike. PORTER *Human Intellect* p 383. [a. 1890.]

2. Loosely, but commonly, to draw general inferences; proceed by induction. [< F. *généraliser*, < OF. *general*: see GENERAL.] **gen'er-al-ise**;— **gen'er-al-iz'or** (or -is"ia-bl(e", *a.*— **gen'er-al-ized**, *pa. pt.* *Biol.* Combining structural characters that are distributed among more specialized or less primitive forms; undifferentiated; synthetic, as, the brachiopods are a *generalized* type.— **gen'er-al-iz"er, -is"er,** *n.*

gen'er-al-ly, 1 jen'er-ą-l; 2 ğĕn'er-ą-ly, *adv.* **1.** For the most part; in general; in most but not all cases; commonly; ordinarily; as, he is *generally* successful. **2.** Without going into detail; without specifying; as, *generally* speaking. **3.** So as to include or apply to all, in a body; collectively or universally.— **gen'er-al'i.**

gen'er-al-ship, 1 jen'er-ą-l-ship; 2 ğĕn'er-ą-l-ship, *n.* **1.** A general's office or rank. **2.** A general's military skill or management. **3.** A good *generalship*. **3.** Figuratively, management or leadership generally.

gen'er-ant, 1 jen'er-ant; 2 ğĕn'er-ant, *a.* **1.** Producing or begetting; generating.

gen'er-ate, *v.* **1.** *Math.* Same as GENERATRIX. **2.** Anything that generates or begets.

gen'er-ate, 1 jen'er-et; 2 ğĕn'er-ĕt, *a.* [-an"ep; -an"tep.] **1.** To produce or cause to exist; bring forth; bring into being; originate; create; as, filth *generates* disease. **2.** To bring into being as a parent; beget; procreate.

Every part of the candor of an ingrafted tree, and consequently of all trees, can *generate* or produce a new plantula. ERASMUS DARWIN *Zoonomia* vol. ii, p 284. [*c. r* 1801.]

3. *Math.* To trace by motion; as, a point *generates* a line, or a line a surface. [< L. *generatus*, pp. of *genero*, beget, < *genus*, see GENUS.]

gen'er-a'tion, 1 jen'er-ĕ'shon; 2 ğĕn'er-ĕ'shon, *n.* **1.** The process, act, or function of begetting or procreating; reproduction; propagation.

The conservation of the species by *generation* after its kind seems natural because we are accustomed to it, but is really as mysterious as would be the continuity of the individual force.

HOSKINS *Power of Mind* p. 252. [a. 1813.]

2. Production or origination by any process; a bringing into being; a giving rise; creation; as, the *generation* of electricity; the *generation* of crime. **3.** A step or degree in natural descent; also, all the persons conceived in the same degree from an ancestor; hence, the body of persons existing at the same time or period; as, unto the third *generation*. **4.** *Petrol.* The body of crystals, of one or more mineral species, in an igneous rock, that separates from the magma during the same period of its cooling and solidification. **5.** The average lifetime of the persons in a community: commonly estimated as coincident of a century.

It is upon the bright things of life we must fix our gaze if we would be of use in our day and *generation*.

CARNEGIE *Round the World* p. 313. [a. 1884.]

6. *Math.* The formation of a geometrical magnitude by the motion of a point, line, or surface. **7.** Race or family; stock or breed; kind, class.

For they descent thee, and thine, a low and inconsiderable *generation*. BUNYAN *Works, Grace Abounding* p 29. [b. o. & co.]

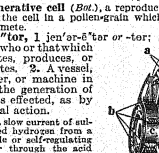
8. That which is generated or begotten; progeny; offspring **9.** *Theol.* (1) The name given to the relation between the Father and the Son in the Trinity. (2) In the traducianist theory, the term applied to the propagation of each human soul by the parents, as opposed to the creationist theory. [OF., < L. *generatio(n-)*, < *genero*; see GENERATE.] **gen'er-a'tion-al,** *a.*— **alternate generation,** see ALTERNATION.— **filial g.** (*Biol.*), the first generation extending from the appearance of the seedling to the maturity of the seed. This is limited in plumbaginoid worts as the F_1 generation, the second generation as F_2, etc.— **spontaneous g.,** same as ABIOGENESIS.— **gen'er-a'tion-al,** *a.* [Rare.]— **gen'er-a'tion-ism,** *n.* *Theol.* Same as TRADUCIANISM.

gen'er-a-tive, 1 jen'er-ą-tiv; 2 ğĕn'er-ą-tĭv, *a.* **1.** *Biol.* **gen'er-a-tive,** { Of or pertaining to generation or procreation; having power to produce offspring. **2.** Figuratively, having the power to originate.

A historian needs a peculiar discernment for that which is important and *generative* in human affairs. A. W. AND J. C. HARE *Guesses at Truth* second series, p. 446 [MACM. 1866.]

— **generative cell** (*Bot.*), a reproductive cell or gamete; specif., the cell in a pollen-grain which develops into the male gamete.

gen'er-a"tor, 1 jen'er-ĕ"tor *or* -tor; 2 ğĕn'er-ĕ"tor, *n.*



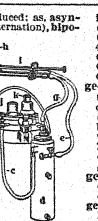
Direct Current Generator.

Pass a slow current of sulphuretted hydrogen from a gas-bottle or self-regulating *generator* through the acid liquid in the beaker. ELIOT AND STORER *Qualitative Chem. Anal.* p. 7. [w. n. & co.]

3. *Chem.* A compound from which a more complex substance is formed. **4.** *Mus.* The fundamental tone of a chord, or one upon which a series of harmonics is tator; *d*, armature; *e*, armature-formed. **5.** *Math.* A connections; *f*, field-connections.

generatrix. **6.** *Elec.* (1) A source of electricity, especially one that transforms heat or mechanical work directly into electric energy, as opposed to a voltaic battery; as, a thermoelectric or a pyromagnetic *generator*. (2) A dynamo, as distinguished from a motor. Generators are named from the characteristics of their construction, or from the type of current produced: as, **asynchronous generator** (one without fixed alternation), **bipolar g.** (a directcurrent dynamo with two poles-pieces and an armature revolving between), **closed-coil g.**, **differential g.**, **double-current g.**, **induction g.**, **monocyclic g.**, **motor-g.**, **open-coil g.**, **polyphase g.**, **pulsating-current g.**, **single-phase g.**, **tri-** (or **three-**) **phase g.** [L. *g. generator*: see GENERATE.]

— generator unit, an independent generatorin an electric plant, that can be operated or stopped without influencing the remainder of the plant.



Edison Oxygen Generator.

a, tank containing water and a chemical compound which on contact generates oxygen gas. This gas passes to the needle-valve (*b*) and through the tube (*c*) to the saturator (*d*), which is packed with an absorbent material saturated with sulfuric ether. The introduction of the oxygen causes the vaporization of the ether, which passes through the tube (*e*) to the goose-neck jet (*f*). The pure oxygen, freed from water vapor by passing through the coils within the generator, passes through the tube (*g*) to the gooseneck jet. *h*, lime; *i*, burner; *k*, pressure-regulator; *l*, connecting valve.

gen'er-a"trix, 1 jen'er-ĕ'triks; 2 ğĕn'er-ĕ'triks, *n.* [-TRIX, 1; -trix; 2 -tris, *pl.*] The quality of being generous; liberality, as of sentiment or conduct; a disposition to give liberally or to bestow favors heartily. **2.** The act or practise of giving freely and kindly; beneficence. **3.** A generous act. [Archaic.] Nobleness of birth and lineage; by extension, the nobility of character once assumed to be a necessary heritage of those nobly born.

The Virginians especially lay claim to this *generosity* of lineage. LOWELL *Among My Books* second series, p. 3. [1870.]

[< F. *générosité*, < L. *generositat(s)-s*, < *generosus*; see GENEROUS.] SYN.: see BENEVOLENCE. Compare synonyms for GENEROUS.

gen'er-ous, 1 jen'or-us; 2 ğĕn'er-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Giving or bestowing heartily and munificently; freely and self-sacrificingly liberal; munificent; as, a *generous* contribution. **2.** Of noble or honorable birth; high-bred; high-minded; as, a *generous* nature. **3.** Characterized by fulness or liberality; abundant; overflowing; large; bountiful; as, *generous* fare. **4.** Of good descent; well gifted or favored by circumstances. Hence, noble-spirited; courageous; mettlesome; as, a *generous* steed. **5.** Having stimulating qualities; strong; as, *generous* wine. [OF., < L. *generosus*, < *genus*; see GENUS.]

SYN. bountiful, munificent, princely, free, free-handed, liberal, magnanimous, munificent, noble, open-handed, open-hearted. As regards giving, *generous* refers rather to the disposition or nature of the giver, *liberal* to the amount of the gift; a child may show himself *generous* in the gift of an apple, a millionaire makes a *liberal* donation; a *generous* gift, however small, is commended for both ample and hearty. A *munificent* gift is vast in amount, whatever the motive of its bestowal. One may be *free* with another's money; he is *generous* only with his own. *Disinterested* suggests rather the thought of one's own self-denial; *generous*, of one's hearty interest in another's welfare or happiness. One is *magnanimous* by a greatness of soul that rises above injury or insult; he is *generous* by a kindness of heart that would rejoice in the welfare rather than in the punishment of the offender. See ABUNDANT.— ANT. ignoble, illiberal, illiberal, miserly, parsimonious, petty, stingy.— **gen'er-ous-ly,** *adv.*— **gen'er-ous-ness,** *n.*

Ge-ne'sar,]i-ni'sar;]ğe-ni'sar, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha; Douai).

Gen'e-see', 1 jen'e-sē'; 2 ğĕn'e-sē', *n.* A river in New York, ravania and New York; length, 140 m. to Lake Ontario. **2.** A county in S. E. central Michigan; 648 sq. m.; county-seat, Flint. **3.** A county in N. W. New York; 484 sq. m.; county-seat, Batavia.

Gen"e-se'o, 1 jen"i-sī'o; 2 ğĕn"e-sē'o, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing city in Henry county, Ill. **2.** A village, county-seat of Livingston county, N. Y.

Ge-ne'si-ac, 1 ji-ni'si-ak; 2 ğe-ni'si-ăc, *a.* Of or relating to the Book of Genesis. **Gen"e-si'a-cal,** *a.*

ge-ne'sial, 1 ji-ni'sĭal; 2 ğe-ni'sĭ-al, *a.* Same as GENETIC.

ge-ne"si-ol'o-gy, 1 ji-ni"si-ol'o-ji; 2 ğe-ni"si-ŏl'o-ğy, *n.* The study of heredity of organisms.

gen'e-sis, 1 jen'e-sis; 2 ğen'e-sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sīz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] **1.** The act, process, or mode of producing, begetting, or originating; generation or procreation; creation; beginning. See REPRODUCTION.

A study of the internal structure of crystals throws light not merely on their own *genesis*, but on that of the rocks of which they consist. A. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geology* p. 95. [MACM. 1882.]

2. An account or explanation of the source or origin of anything. **3.** [*cf.*] The first book of the Old Testament and the first of the five books of Moses: called in Hebrew *B'reshith*. It is the book of origins, containing the account of the origin (1) of the universe, including the earth and the human race; (2) of the fundamental human institutions, including the family, church, and government; (3) of human history, including sin and redemption; and (4) of the nations, including the chosen family and race. **4.** *Math.* Same as GENERATION. **5.** [L., nativity.< *Gr. genesis*, origin. < *gignomai* (*y/ gen*), become.] **Little Genesis,** the Book of Jubilees.— **Gen"e-sit'le,** *a.* [Rare.] Of, relating to, or written in the Book of Genesis.

ge-ne't', 1 ji-ne't'; 2 ğe-ne't', *n.* Same as JENNET, 1. [< *Gr genete*, < Sp. *ginete*, nag, perhaps < Ar. *Zenâta*, a town of Barbary.] **ge-nette'; gen'net.**

ge-neth'li-ac, 1 ji-neth'ĭ-ak; 2 ğe-neth'lĭ-ăc, *a.* *Astrol.* Relating to nativities or their calculation; showing the position of the stars at a birth; determined by astrologers; hence, pertaining to a birthday.

The great gift of Syrian science was the boon of *genethliac* astrology. G. W. COX *Gen. Hist. Greece* p. 54. [a. 1876.] [< LL. *genethliacus*, < Gr. *genethliakos*, < *gignomai*, be born.] **ge"neth-li-a-cal'; ge-neth'li-ac.** *n.* **1.** A birthday poem. **ge-neth'li-a-con.** **2.** A person skilled in genethliac calculations and prognostications. **ge-neth'li-ack'.— ge"neth-li'a-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **ge"neth-li'a-cism,** *n.* The drawing of horoscopes.— **ge-neth"li-al'o-gy,** *n.* The art of casting nativities, or determining horoscopes; astrology. **ge-neth'li-acs;.— ge-neth"li-a-log'ic, ge-neth"li-a-log'i-cal,** *a.*— **ge-neth"li-al'o-gist,** *n.* [Rare.] One who casts nativities. **ge-neth'li-ack'.— ge-neth'lic,** *n.* [Rare.]

ge-net'ic, 1 ji-net'ik; 2 ğe-net'ĭc, *a.* **1.** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or dealing with, or based on genesis; pertaining to creation, generation, or origin; as, a *genetic* definition.

After all, is it quite so certain that a *genetic* relation may not underlie the classification of elements? HUXLEY *Lay Sermons* p. 309. [a. 1871.]

2. *Biol.* Of or pertaining to evolution, speciation, or heredity of organisms. **3.** Of or pertaining to genetics. **II.** *n.* [Rare.] A remedy or application for stimulation of the sexual organs. [< Gr. *genesis*; see GENESIS.] **ge-net'i-cal;— genetic aggregation** (*Sociol.*), a group of persons who have lived continuously in the same place for many successive generations, increasing in density; hence, alt more or less related.— **g. method,** a method of investigation, either in science, history, or philosophy, which endeavors to throw light upon the nature and laws of any kind of being by tracing its origin and early stages of growth.— **g. pit** (*Biol.*), one of the two opposed pits in adjacent cells of delicate tubes, the delicate strands of protoplasm intercommunicate.— **g. progress,** in L. F. Ward's dynamic sociology, a philosophy of progress due to unconscious, involuntary evolu-


Genet. $1/10$

tion, without human intervention.— **g. selection** (*Psychol.*), natural selection as it affects a specific birth-rate.— **g. spiral,** a spiral line which passes through the point of attachment of an equivalent lateral member on each node, from lowest to highest, as leaves on a stem, scales on a cone, etc.— **ge-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ge-net'les, 1 ji-net'ĭs; 2 ğe-net'lĭs, *n.* **1.** That portion of evolutionary science dealing with natural development uncomplicated by human interference: contrasted with *felics*. **2.** *Biol.* The experimental study of evolution, heredity, and speciation of organisms.

gen'et-ling, gen'it-ling, *n.* Same as JENNETING, 1.

gen'e-top'a-thy, 1 jen'e-top'a-thĭ; 2 ğĕn'e-tŏp'a-thy, *n.* *Pathol.* Disorder of the reproductive functions.

gen'e-to-pho'bi-a, 1 jen'i-to-fō'bi-a; 2 ğĕn'e-to-fō'bi-a, *n.* A shrinking from or avoidance of a consideration of the genesis of life.

gen'e-tous, 1 jen'i-tus; 2 ğĕn'e-tŭs, *a.* Of a hereditary nature; inherit fundamental. *Ex. genitor, genitus, genitrix.*

gen'e-trix', *n.* [GEN'E-TRI'CES, *pl.*] A mother.

Ge-neu'ra,]i ge-neu'ra *or* ge-nū'ra;]ğe-neu'ra *or* ge-nū'ra, *n.* Same as GENEVRA.

Ge-ne'va,]i ji-ni'va;]ğe-ne'va, *n.* Geneva, especially Holland gin. [< F. *genièvre*, < L. *juniperus*, JUNIPER.]

Ge-ne'va, *n.* F. Ge-nève',]ge-nēv',]ğe-nēv'; G. **Genf,**]genf,]ğenf. **1.** A canton in Switzerland; 108 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, an ancient manufacturing and commercial city. **3. Lake of,** the largest lake in Switzerland; 225 sq. m. **4.** A county in S. E. Alabama; 662 sq. m. **5.** Its county-seat. **6.** A manufacturing city in Ontario county, N. Y.; seat of Hobart College (non-sectarian, founded in 1822, and of William Smith College (non-sectarian), founded in 1908. **7.** A manufacturing village in Dekalb county, O. **8.** A manufacturing city, county-seat of Kane county, Ill. **9.** A city, county-seat of Fillmore county, Neb. **10.** A town in Adams county, Ind.— **Geneva commission,** a convention of the representative organic chemists of different countries held at Geneva, 1892. See OFFICIAL NOMENCLATURE.— **G. convention** (*Law*), the treaty of 1864 between members of the League of Nations held at Geneva, 1921–26.— **G. cross,** see CROSS.— **G. gown,** see GOWN.— **G. name** (*Chem.*), any name formed in accordance with the rules of nomenclature adopted by the Geneva Commission.— **G. point,** the style of typography employed in Geneva Bibles.— **Ge-ne'van,** *n.* One of or pertaining to Geneva in Switzerland, or the theology taught there by Calvin.— **Ge-ne'van,** *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Geneva. **2.** A Calvinist.— **Ge-ne'van-ism,** *n.* The theology taught in Geneva by Calvin and his successors; Calvinism.— **Gen'e-vize,** *vi.* To promulgate the doctrines of the Reformed Church of Geneva.— **Gen'e-viz"er,** *n.*

Ge-ne'va Peak. A mountain in Nevada; height, 11,077 ft.

Gen"e-vese', 1 jen'i-vēs' *or* -vīz'; 2 ğĕn'e-vēs' *or* -vēş', *a.* & *n.* Same as GENEVAN. **Gen"e-vese'ly,** *adv.*

Gen'e-vet'ta, 1 jen'i-vet'ą; 2 ğĕn'e-vĕt', *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. See WINIFRED. **2. Saint** (4242?–1512), a French nun; became the patron saint of Paris. In mediæval story, the wife of Count Palatine Siegfried of Mayenfeld, in Brabant, during the period of Charles Martel. Condemned to death by her husband upon a false accusation of infidelity, she escaped into the forest of Ardennes, whence she was rescued after her innocence had been proved.

Ge-ne'vra,]i ji-nev'ra;]ğe-nĕv'ra, *n.* In Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, a lady in whose defense Ariodantes fights a duel.

gen'e-vrette', 1 jen'i-vret'; 2 ğĕn'e-vrĕt', *n.* A European wildcruft wine flavored with juniper-berries. [< F. *genevrier*, juniper, < *genièvre*; see GENEVA.]

Genf, *n.* [G.] Same as GENEVA².

Gen'ga, 1 jeŋ'gə; 2 gĕn'gä, **Girolamo** (1476–1551). An Italian architect.

Gen'ghis Khan, 1 jen'gis kän (1164–1227). A Mongol warrior; conquered N. China, Tartary, and Persia; caused the death of five million persons. **Gen'ghizi.** [Very mighty ruler.]

ge'ni-al', 1 jī'ni-əl or jīn'yəl; 2 jē'ni-al or jēn'yəl (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of a warm and kindly disposition; cheerful and sympathetic; cordial and pleasant in manner; as, a *genial* friend; a *genial* nature. **2.** Imparting warmth, comfort, or life; supporting life; soft; mild; cheering.

The great logs blazed with a *genial* roar.
A. W. STORY *Gismond* st. 3.

3. Pertaining to or contributing to generation or procreation; pertaining to or presiding over marriage; generative; nuptial. **4.** [Rare.] Natural; native; inborn.

A theologue more by read than *genial* bent.
DRYDEN *Hind and Panther* pt. iii, l. 1148.

5. [Rare.] Exhibiting or relating to genius. [< L. *genialis*, of one's birthday etc., < *genius*; see GENIUS.] Syn.: SEABLAND; CHEREVIL; FRIENDLY.—**genial gods** (*Class. Myth.*), the gods that preside over marriage.—**ge'ni-al-ize,** *vt.* To make pleasant or genial.—**ge'ni-al-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a genial manner. **2.** By nature or genius; naturally.

ge-ni'al², 1 ji-ni'əl; 2 jē-ni'al (XIII). [< *a.* Of, pertaining to, or near the chin; as, the *genial* tubercles of the jaw. **II.** *n. Herp.* A genial scute. [< Gr. *geneion*, chin, < *genys*, chin.] **ge-ne'al; gene'al; ge-ni'an; ge'ni-al'i-ty,** 1 jī'ni-al'i-ti; 2 jē'ni-äl'i-ty, *n.* The quality or state of being genial; kindliness of disposition; sympathetic cheerfulness.

Geniality and courtesy are not small factors in smoothing the rough way of life.
S. G. W. BENJAMIN *Persia and Persians* p. 16. [v. a. v. 1887.]

-genic, *suffix.* From the Greek *genesis:* used in the sense of relating to gene-ation.

ge-nic'u-late, 1 ji-nik'yu-lēt; 2 jē-nic'yu-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] To bend or bow like a genuflexion; as, *geniculating* twin crystals. [< L. *geniculatus*, pp. of *geniculo*, < *genu*, knee.]—**ge-nic'u-lar;** *a.* [Rare.]

ge-nic'u-late, 1 ji-nik'yu-lit; 2 jē-nic'yu-lat, *a.* Having knee-like joints or projections; bent abruptly like a bent knee. **ge-nic'u-late'd;**—**geniculate body,** one of two knee-shaped structures near the two optic thalami at the base of the brain.—**g. ganglion** = GANGLION of the segmental organ on the facial nerve.—**ge-nic'u-la'tion,** *n.* **1.** The state of having knee-like joints or bends; a knee-shaped part or process. **2.** The act of bending.—**ge-nic'u-la'tum,** *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* A geniculate body of the brain.

ge-nic'u-lum, 1 ji-nik'yu-lum; 2 jē-nic'yu-lūm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] **1.** A small knee-like structure; especially, a bend in the facial nerve in its passage through the temporal bone. **2.** *Bot.* The node of a stem. [L., dim. of *genu*, knee.]

ge'nie, 1 jī'ni; 2 jē'ni, *n.* Same as JINNEE.

ge'nies, *n.* [OF.] Genitals (*Rabelais*). **gé'nieˑ.**

Ge'nie, *n.* Diminutive of EUGÉNIA.

Ge'nie, Mount. A mountain in Wyoming; height, 12,546 ft.

ge'ni-i, 1 jī'ni-ī; 2 jē'ni-ī, *n. pl.* Plural of GENIUS. **2.** Jinn: by confusion with the Latin *genii* and the French *génie*. See JINNEE.

ge'ni'o-, 1 jī'ni'o-; 2 jē'ni'o-. Derived from Greek *geneion*, chin (see GENIAL²): a combining form.—**ge-ni'o-glos'sal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the chin and the tongue.—**ge-ni'o-hy'o-glos'sus,** *n.* [-si, *pl.*] A muscle of the floor of the mouth arising from the genial spine and inserted into the hyoid bone and the tongue.—**ge-ni'o-hy'o-glos'sal,** *a.*—**ge-ni'o-hy'oid,** *n.* A muscle of the floor of the mouth, arising from the inner surface of the chin and into the hyoid bone, which it draws forward. **ge-ni'o-hy-oi'deus.**—**ge-ni'o-hy-oi'de-an,** *a.*

ge'ni-o'la-try, 1 jī'ni-ol'a-tri; 2 jē'ni-ōl'a-try, *n.* The worship of genii: applied to the nat-worship of Burma. [< GENII + Gr. *latreiā*, worship.]

ge-ni'on, 1 ji-ni'on; 2 jē-ni'ōn, *n.* A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY. [< Gr. *geneion*, chin, < *genys*, jaw.]

ge-ni'o-plas'ty, 1 ji-ni'o-plas'ti; 2 jē-ni'o-plās'ty, *n. Surg.* Plastic operations about the chin.

Gen'i-pa, 1 jen'i-pə or jə-nip'ə; 2 jen'i-pa or jē-nip'a, *n.* [W. Ind.] *Bot.* **1.** A genus of small tropical American trees of the family *Rubiaceæ*, with sessile leaves, axillary clusters of large flowers, and large edible acid fruits. The seven-year apple (*G. daulifolia*), found in Cuba, is the best-known. **2.** [*g.*] A tree of this genus, especially *G. americana*.

gen'i-pap, 1 jen'i-pap; 2 jēn'i-pap, *n.* [Guiana.] **1.** The edible fruit of the genipa (*Genipa americana*). It is about the size of an orange, has greenish-white rind, dark-purple juice, and a somewhat acrid flavor. **2.** The tree itself.

gen'ip-ene, 1 jen'ip-ēn; 2 jen'ip-ēn, *n.* A tree of the genus *Genipa*. **2.** In Jamaica, the honoberry-tree of Guiana (*Meltocca bifurgi*), of the family *Sapindaceæ*.

gen'i-sa'ro, 1 jen'i-sā'ro; 2 jēn'i-sä'ro, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A large tropical American tree (*Cedrela odorata*, *cunaui*) of the bead family. Its pods, 8 inches long and an inch in width, containing a sweetish pulp, serve as food for cattle.

gen'ism, 1 jen'izm; 2 jēn'izm, *n. Biol.* The science of generation.

Ge'nist, 1 jī'nist; 2 gē'nist, *n. Jewish Hist.* One of an ancient Jewish sect who, having taken as strange wives during the Babylonian captivity, claimed to be pure-blooded descendants of Abraham.

Even down to the fifth century there continued to be . . . 'Genoists,' or Jews by race.
FARRAR *Early Days of Christianity* p. 407. [N. P. D.]

[< LL. *Genistæ*, < L. *genu*, be born.] **Ge'nitei.**

Ge-nis'ta, 1 ji-nis'tə; 2 jē-nis'ta, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A genus, widely distributed genus of shrubs of the family *Fabaceæ*, frequently with spines, having simple or trifoliolate leaves and abundant yellow flowers. *G. tinctoria*, the common dyer's-greenweed, produces the once celebrated Kendal green dye.

ge-nis'te-in, 1 ji-nis'ti-in; 2 ge-nis'te-in, *n.* Same as DYER'S BROOM GENISTA.

genit., *abbr.* Genitive.

gen'i-tal, 1 jen'i-təl; 2 jēn'i-tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the animal reproductive organs or to the process of generation. [OF. < L. *genitalis*, < *genitus*, pp. of *gigno*, beget.]—**genital band,** an interior ventral band of germinal cells, as in sophyrozans.—**g. cord,** a cord formed in the fetus by the apposition of the Müllerian and Wolffian ducts. From it in part are developed the passages of the male and female genital organs.—**g. gland** (*Zool.*), an ovary or testis.—**g. ridge** (*Embryol.*), a small eminence on the Wolffian body, indicating the beginning of the genital organs.—**gen'i-tal,** *n. pl.* The external organs of generation; sexual organs. **gen'i-ta'li-ai; gen'i-to-ries'.**

gen'i-tive, 1 jen'i-tiv; 2 jēn'i-tiv. **I.** *a. Gram.* Indicating the case in the classical languages corresponding in part to the English possessive. **II.** *n.* The genitive case.

This verb governs the *genitive* here, because that case expresses the object which calls forth the activity of the subject.
ARTHUR *Homer's Iliad* bk. i, p. 134, note. (N. 1856.]

[< L. *genitivus*, < *genitus*, pp. of *gigno*, beget.]

Besides various idiomatic uses often certain verbs and adjectives govern the genitive, as in Greek and in English by the use of the preposition *of* before the noun, is used with other nouns to express different relations; as, **appositive genitive,** where the noun is in apposition, as *city of Paris*; **descriptive genitive,** as *a work of merit*; **partitive genitive,** where the genitive expresses the whole and the word used with it the part, as *the elder of the brothers*; **objective genitive,** as *fear of God*; and **subjective genitive,** as *the return of spring*. The **adverbial genitive** is preserved in a few archaic phrases.—**genitive absolute** (*Gram.*), a Greek construction similar to the *ablative absolute* in Latin.—**gen'i-ti'val,** *a.* Pertaining to the genitive case; having a genitive form; as, a *genitival* ending.—**gen'i-ti'val-ly,** *adv.*

gen'i-to-, 1 jen'i-to-; 2 jēn'i-to-. From L. *genitus*, pp. of *gigno*, beget: a combining form, indicating relation to the genitals.—**gen'i-to-a'nal,** *a. Zool.* Relating to both genitals and anus.—**gen'i-to-cru'ral,** *n. Zool.* A brood-pouch.—**gen'i-to-cru'ral,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the external genital organs and the crural nerve; as, the *genitocrural* nerve.—**gen'i-to-en-ter'ic,** *a. Anat.* Relating to both entrails and genitals.—**gen'i-tor,** 1 jen'i-tər or -tōr; 2 jēn'i-tor, *n.* [Rare.] A progenitor. **2†.** *pl.* The genitals.—**gen'i-to-ri-al,** *a.*

gen'i-to-spi'nal, *a.* Relating to both spinal cord and genital organs; applied specifically to a spinal nerve-center which is closely related to the activity of the genital organs, and also in lesser degree to the bladder and intestines.

gen'i-to-uri'na-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to the genital and the urinary organs.

gen'i-trix', *n.* A mother. **gen't-tresse'.**

gen'i-tum, 1 jen'i-təm; 2 jēn'i-tum, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] [L.] *Math.* **1.** In the Newtonian mathematics, an algebraic quantity considered as formed by the continual addition of infinitesimal increments; now called an *integral*. **2.** Any geometric or numerical quantity.

gen't-ure, 1 jen't-chur *or* -tūr; 2 jēn't-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* **1.** Birth; in astrology, nativity. **2.** Virility. **3.** *pl.* The genitals. [OF. < L. *genitura*, < *genitus*, beget.]

ge'niusˢ, 1 jī'ni-yus; 2 jē'ni-yūs (XIII), *n.* **1.** Very extraordinary gifts or native powers, especially as displayed in original creation, discovery, expression, or achievement; the natural endowment specially and distinctively independent of instruction or training; as, a poet, painter, orator, inventor, or soldier of *genius*. Compare CONSTRUCTION; CONSTRUCTIVE FACULTY.

Genius and talent do not form but a combination of great powers.
E. P. WHIPPLE *Lit. and Life, Genius* p. 158. [n. m. & co. 1887.]

2. Remarkable endowment or aptitude for some special pursuit, art, or study: a distinguishing natural capacity or tendency; as, the *genius* of history; a *genius* for art.

The sixteenth century was an age of surpassing poetic *genius*, because it had the grandest possible training in artistic constructions.
D. S. JORDAN *Footfalls on Boundary Known* Jan., 1884, p. 15.

A *genius* for hard work is the best kind of *genius*.
HARRIET B. STOWE *My Wife and I* p. 49. [c. p. v. 1870.]

3. [*cap.*] A personage, real or imaginary, of unusual abilities, or extraordinary and original powers for productivity in science, art, philosophy, literature, war, or statesmanship; as, such a *genius* as Newton, Mozart, Shakespeare, or Napoleon. **4.** The dominant influence or the essential principle of anything; as, the *genius* of modern civilization; the *genius* of the age of Elizabeth. **5.** A representative type; impersonation; embodiment; as, the very *genius* of solitude and desolation. **6.** The traditional, inherent character of a locality or place. [L., one's tutelar spirit, inborn nature, < *gigno*, beget.]

SYN.: talent, talents. *Genius* is higher than *talent*, more spontaneous, more original and instinctive, less amenable to training; *talent* is largely the capacity to learn, acquire, appropriate, adapt oneself to demand. Yet the *genius* that has won the largest and most enduring success has been joined with tireless industry and painstaking. Compare synonyms for ABILITY; INGENUITY.—ANT.: dulness, folly, imbecility, senselessness, stupidity.

ge'ni-us, 1 jī'ni-us; 2 jē'ni-us, *n.* [-I, *pl.*; 2-I, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A beneficent spirit or demon supposed to accompany a man through life, or either of two attendant spirits, one good and the other bad; a guardian deity, as of a person, family, or locality. Thus there were the **genius domus,** the protective genius of the house, or rather of the head of the house, whence the **g. familiæ,** or genius of the household as a whole; the **g. loci,** or genius of a place. Roman piety became impaired, the *genius familiæ* became **g. loci,** of the place, not the person, and finally only the vague idea of protecting spirit remained. Thus there were the **g. tutelæ** or goddess Tutela. *Genius loci* has come to mean the spirit pervading a community or institution, or the associations a place recalls.

Socrates had his constecting *Genius*, which always told him what not to do. JOSEPH COOK *Conscience* p. 136, fo. a. to 1879.]

2. Same as JINNEE. [Same as GENII².]

ge'ni'um, 1 jī'ni-əm; 2 jē-gī'nium, *n.* [-IA, *pl.*] [L. < *geni-*, < Gr. *geneion*, chin.] *Anat.* The chin.

gen'na, 1 jen'ə; 2 jēn'a, *n.* A small room, closet, or other repository for damaged manuscripts and sacred relics, attached to most synagogues. The contents of a genna in the church of these many synagogues in ancient Oriental synagogs has contributed to scholars valuable additions to a knowledge of Scriptural texts and early commentaries. **gen'n'zat.**

"The Library of Solomon Schechter, on May 13, 1896, of a fragment of the original Hebrew of Ecclesiasticus drew so much attention to the *geniza* whence it came that the term 'genizah' is now applied exclusively to the chamber of old rubbish, out of Fostat, near Cairo."
Jew. Encyc. vol. v, p. 612.

gen'n-za'ra, 1 jen'i-zā'rə; 2 gĕn'i-zä'ra, *n.* A West-Indian wrasse (*Cryptotæ parra*).

gen, 1 gen; 2 gĕnj, *n.* [Sudan.] A common cloth. Compare DAMUR.

Gen-na, *abbr.* General.

Gen'lis', 1 jān'lis'; 2 zhän'lis', **Stephanie Félicité, Comtesse de** (*née* Ducrest de Saint-Aubin) (1½1746–¹²/21830). A French novelist.

Gen-na'di-us, 1 je-nā'di-us; 2 gĕ-nä'di-us, **of Marseilles** (470–500). A Latin ecclesiastical writer.

Genoese, 1 je-nō'ēz; 2 jē-nō'ēs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). 2 *Mac.* xii, 2. Same as JENNETING.

Gen'na-ken, 1 hen'ə-kən; 2 hĕn'ä-kĕn, *n.* An Indian of an almost extinct Argentina tribe.

Gen-nes'e-ret, 1 ge-nes'ə-ret; 2 gĕ-nĕs'a-rĕt, *n. Bib.* **1.** Sea of or Lake. See TIBERIAS, 2. **Gen-nes'a-reth.** 2. A region on its shore. **Gen-ne'sart.**

gen'net-ing, *n.* Same as JENNETING.

Genne'vil'liers', 1 jen'vi'yē'; 2 gĕn-nĕ'vi'yĕ', *n.* A town in Seine department, France.

Gen'o-a, 1 jen'o-ə; 2 jēn'o-a, *n.* It. **Gen'o-va,** 1 jen'o-və, 2 gĕn'o-vä. **1.** A province in Liguria, Italy; 1,582 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a flourishing seaport on the Gulf of Genoa; supposed birthplace of Columbus. **3.** A village in Dekalb county, Ill.—**Genoa cake.** **1.** [Eng.] A small cake made of flour and eggs, flavored with nuts and glazed with sugar and white of egg. **2.** A currant-cake ornamented with almonds.

gen'o-blast, 1 jen'o-blast; 2 jēn'o-blast, *n.* The nucleus of the ovum after impregnation, considered as containing the potentialities of both sexes. [< Gr. *genos*, race, sex (< *gignomai*, be born), + *blastos*, germ, < *blastanō*, grow.]—**gen'o-blas'tic,** *a.*

Gen'o-ese', 1 jen'o-ēz' or -ēs'; 2 jēn'o-ēz' or -ēs' (XIII). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Genoa, Italy. **II.** *n.* A native or legally constituted citizen of Genoa: used both as singular and as plural, and collectively. **Gen'o-ese'.**

The cry That told the Indian isles were nigh
To the world-seeking *Genoese*.
HALLECK *Marco Bozzaris* st. 6.

gen'o-hol'o-type, 1 jen'o-hol'o-tip; 2 jēn'o-hŏl'o-tīp, *n.* The type-species of a genus, as fully illustrating the genus.—**gen'o-lec'to-type,** 1 jen'o-lek'to-tip; 2 jēn'o-lĕc'to-tīp, *n.* Any one of a group of species chosen to typify an already determined genus.

gen'o-syn'type, 1 jen'o-sin'tip; 2 jēn'o-sĭn'tīp, *n.* Any one of the group of species used in determining a genus, where no single species is the genotype.

gen'o-type, 1 jen'o-tip; 2 jēn'o-tīp, *n.* **1.** The typical species from which the genus is described. **2.** A race of organisms differing from another in its hereditary qualities: contrasted with *phenotype*.

[< GENUS + -TYPE.]

ge-nouil'lère', 1 ge-nū'yâr'; 2 zhe-nu'yĕr', *n.* [F.] **1.** A metal knee-cover in armor. See illus. under ARMOR. **2.** *Fort.* (1) The inner slope of a parapet, up to the sills of an embrasure. (2) In a barbette battery, the parapet above the banquette.

-genous, *suffix.* Used with the meaning 'born,' 'produced,' 'generating,' 'yielding'; it has an active and a passive signification. [(1) < L. *-genus*; see -GENIC (2) < Gr. *-genēs*, < *genesthai*, be born, < *genos*, race, sex + -OUS.]

Gen'no-ve'si, 1 jĕ'no-vē'zi; 2 gĕ'no-vē'si, **Antonio** (1)1712–²/1769). An Italian philosopher and economist.

gen'o-ve, 1 jen'o-və; 2 zhĕn'o-va, *n.* [Jap.] The elder statesmen. See under ELDER.

gens, 1 jenz; 2 gĕns, *n.* [GEN'TES, 1 jen'tiz; 2 gĕn'tĕs, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Ethnol.* In primitive society, a body of blood-kindred, descended from a common ancestor, having a common gentile name, and distinguished by a totem or crest.

The Grecian *gens* . . . the Roman *gens*, . . . the Irish sept, the Scottish clan, phrara of the Albanians and the Sanskrit . . . ganas are the same the American Indian *gens*.
L. H. MORGAN *Anct. Society* p. 63. [h. h. & co. 1877.]

2. *Rom. Antiq.* A clan or house composed of several families having common religious rites and claiming a traditional descent from a common ancestor, by whom the clan was named: a subdivision of a curia or tribe. **3.** *Zool.* [Rare.] A group intermediate between family and suborder; a superfamily.

Gensan', 1 gen'sän'; 2 gĕn'sän', *n.* A treaty port on the E. coast of Chosen.

Gen'ser-le, 1 jen'sər-lē; 2 gĕn'sər-le, *n.* (4067–477.) A king of the Vandals; took Carthage; conquered N. Africa, and sacked Rome.

Gen'son'nē', 1 jen'so'nē'; 2 zhĕn'sō'nē', **Armand** (8/18 1758–10/11793). A French lawyer; Girondist leader; guillotined.

gent', *a.* Of gentle birth; genteel; refined; noble; also neat; **gent,** 1 jent; 2 gĕnt, *n.* [Vulgar.] Short for *gentleman*.

gen'teel', 1 jen'tēl'; 2 gĕn'tēl', *a.* [-ER; -EST.] Well-bred or refined; elegant; polite; as, a *genteel* appearance. **2.** Suitable for or pertaining to the station or needs of well-bred persons; as, a *genteel* fortune. **3.** Stylish or fashionable. This word is no longer used by good authors except in ironic or humorous sense. [< F. *gentil*; see GENTLE.] Syn.: see POLITE. **gen'teel'; gen-tile'i.**—**gen-teel'ish,** *a.*—**gen-teel'ize,** *vt.* [Rare.] To make genteel.—**ly,** *adv.*—**ness.**

gen'thite, 1 gen'thait; 2 gĕn'thīt, *n. Mineral.* A reniform, pale apple-green, hydrous magnesium-nickel silicate ($(H_2Mg)_2NiSiO_5$) that is found as an amorphous incrustation.

Gen'ti, 1 jen'ti; 2 gĕn'ti, *n.* [Hindu.] A mixed caste.

gen't'ian, 1 jen'shən; 2 gĕn'shan, *n.* Any herb of the genus *Gentiana*. The roots of the **yellow gentian** (*G. lutea*), a tall, profusely flowering European species, have tonic properties. [< OF. *gentiane*, < *gentianca*, < *Gentius*, an Illyrian king.]

—barrel gentian, blind g., bottle g., or **closed g.,** the *Gentiana andrewsii*, having purplish-blue flowers and calyx lobes shorter than the calyx-tube, and the corolla oblong and nearly or quite closed. A white-flowering variety is cultivated.—**bastard g.** 1. The *Gentiana amarella* of the north temperate zone. **2.** A species of St.-John's-wort (*Hypericum sarothra*).—**blue g.** 1. The soapwort gentian. **2.** The fringed gentian.—**g. bitter,** an impure gentiopicrin sometimes used as a substitute for bone in making the color.—**g. spirit,** a fermented infusion of gentian, used as a liquor in Switzerland.—**gen'tian-wort',** *n.* Any herb of the family *Gentianaceæ*.—**marsh g.,** a fringed gentian (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*) with dark-blue racemose flowers; found in mountain marshes.—**spurred g.,** a gentianwort (*Halenia deflexa*) with spurs from the nectariferous glands of the sepals.—**stiff g.,** a common species (*Gentiana quinquefolia*) of the eastern United States and Canada, with stiff stem 1–2 feet high, and pale-blue flowers, usually in fives.

Gen't'ia-na, 1 jen'shi-ē'nə; 2 gĕn'shi-ä'na, *n. Bot.* An immense genus of erect, bitter herbs of the family *Gentianaceæ*, with opposite often sessile leaves, and conspicuous variously colored flowers; the gentians. [< GENTIAN.]

Gen't'ia-na'ce-æ, 1 jen'shi-ə-nē'ə-i; 2 gĕn'shi-a-nā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of smooth annual or perennial gamopetalous herbs—the gentian family—with opposite (rarely whorled) colorless bitter juice, opposite simple leaves, and showy, perfect, regular flowers. It is widely distributed over the world, especially in temperate regions, and embraces 50 genera, and about 500 species. **Gen't'i-a'ne-æ;**—**gen't'ian-a'ceous,** *a.*—**gen't'ian-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the gentians.

Gen't'i-a-na'les, 1 jen'shi-ə-nē'liz; 2 gĕn'shi-a-nā'lĕs, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of dicotyledonous plants with distinct ovaries and generally opposite leaves. It comprises the families *Oleaceæ*, *Loganiaceæ*, *Gentianaceæ*, *Menyanthaceæ*, *Apocynaceæ*, and *Asclepiadaceæ*. In the classification of Lindley and some other botanists, a cohort or alliance embracing the gentian-like plants.

gen'tian-el'la, 1 jen'shən-el'ə; 2 gĕn'shan-ĕl'a, *n.* **1.** A European alpine dwarf gentian (*Gentiana acaulis*) having attractive blue flowers. **2.** Hence, a shade of blue. [Dim. of GENTIANA.] See illus. on opposite page.

gen'tian-in, 1 jen'shan-in; 2 gĕn'shan-in, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline bitter compound ($C_{14}H_{16}O_8$) contained in the yellow gentian (*Gentiana lutea*). **gentianic acid;** **gen'tian-inc.** — **gen'ti-an'ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from gentianin.

gen'tian-ose, 1 jen'shan-ōs; 2 gĕn'shan-ōs, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline dextrorotatory sweet compound ($C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$) contained in yellow gentian (*Gentiana lut a*).

gen'til, 1 jen'tĭl; 2 gĕn'tĭl, *n.* A falcon; a gentle. [GENTLE, *n.*, 2.]

gen'tile, 1 jen'tīl; 2 gĕn'tīl (xim), *a.*

1. [G-] Belonging to a people not Jewish; pagan; ethnic; also, of or pertaining to non-Mohammedans or non-Mormons. 2. *Gram.* Denoting race or locality; as, "German" is a *gentile* adjective. 3. Of or pertaining to a gens or clan.

The *gentile* name (in Rome) . . . was common to all those connected with the gens, women, clients, and freedmen.

SEYFFERT *Dict. Antiq.* Gentianella.

4†. Pertaining to any nation; national. **5†.** Of gentle birth. **6†.** Gentle. [< L. *gentilis.* Def.s. 5 and 6, < F. *gentil.* See GENTIL, *a.*] **gen-til'ei;** **gen-til'ish,** *a.*

gen'tile, *n.* **1.** [G-] (1) Among the Jews, a person of a non-Jewish race or faith; one not a Jew. (2) Among the Christians, one who is neither Jew nor Christian; a pagan; heathen. (3) Among the Mormons, one not a Mormon: opposed to *saint.* (4) In India, a non-Mohammedan. Compare GENTOO. 2. *Gram.* A noun or an adjective denoting race, country, or locality. 3. *Rom. Law.* A member of a gens or clan; in civil affairs, one not a Roman.

The cognisance of Wills by the Comitia was connected with the rights of the *Gentiles.*

H. S. MAINE *Ancient Law* p. 194. [H. R. & CO. 1887.]

Syn.: heathen, idolater, pagan. All who are not Jews are *Gentiles,* but the name *Gentile* is chiefly used of the non-Jewish nations of Scripture and history. The nonChristian people or nations of classic lands and times are distinctively called *pagans* or pagan nations; the idolatrous peoples of modern times are known as *heathen.* Among the people of Christian lands *heathen* is distinctly a term of reproach; as, "Do you take me for a *heathen?*"

—gen'til-ism, *n.* Heathenism or pagan.— **gen'til-il'tious,** *a.* **1.** Belonging or peculiar to a gens, tribe, or nation; tribal; national. **2.** Descending in the family; hereditary. **gen'til-ital,** *a.*

gen'til-esse', 1 jen'tĭ-les'; 2 gĕn'tĭ-lĕs', *n.* [Archaic.] Gentle birth or manners; courtesy. **gen'tĭl-lesse'†.**

Gen-til'is, 1 jen-tĭ'lĭs; 2 gĕn-tĭ'lĭs, **Alberico** (?/13 1551–86/a 1608). An Italian jurist; founded international law. **Gentil'li.**

gen'til-ism, 1 jen'tĭl-izm; 2 gĕn'tĭl-izm, *n.* **1.** [G-] The character of being a gentile; the gentile spirit; hence, formerly, the worship of false gods; heathenism.

The inward loss of Judaism was an inward attraction towards *Gentilism.* MARTINEAU *Types of Ethical Theory* vol. i, bk. i, p. 253. [LACM. 1886.]

2. Attachment to one's gens; clannishness. **3.** *Ethnol.* That form of society in which the gens is the unit.

gen-til'i-ty, 1 jen-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ; 2 gĕn-tĭl'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* [pl. -TIES; 1 -tĭz; 2 -tĭs, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being genteel or well-bred; the characteristics of one who is well-bred; refinement of manners.

All true *gentility* depends, not upon the accident of birth, but upon the character of the individual.

BULFINCH *Age of Chivalry* pt. iv, p. 90. [S. W. & J.]

2. Social pride; fashionable exclusiveness. **3.** Dignity of birth; good extraction. **4.** [Pl.] A well-born or well-bred person, or such persons collectively; the fashionable world.

Our first *gentilities* do not care anything about our literature; they have no more concern in it than they have in our politics.

W. D. HOWELLS in *Harper's Monthly Nov.,* 1891, p. 965.

5†. The state of belonging to a particular clan or gens; also, a clan; stock; tribe. **6†.** Gentilism. [< F. *gentilité,* < L. *gentilita(t-)s,* < *gentilis;* see GENTILE.]

gen'til-ize, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To make gentile or genteel.

2†. To act or play the gentleman: used with *it.* **II†.** *i.* To live like a heathen or gentile.

Gen'til'y'ī, 1 jon'tĭ'yĭ'; 2 zhăn'tĭ'yĭ', *n.* A southern suburb of Paris, France.

gen'tĭle-bī'sase, 1 jen'tĭ-lē-bā'sēs; 2 gĕn'tĭ-o-bī'sēs, *n. Chem.* A gentiobiose-splitting ferment or enzym.

gen'tĭo-bī'ose, 1 jen'tĭ-o-bī'ōs; 2 gĕn'tĭ-o-bī'ōs, *n. Chem.* A dextrose derivative obtained from gentian.

gen'tĭ-og'e-nin, 1 jen'tĭ-o-jĭ'-nin; 2 gĕn'tĭ-og'e-nin, *n.* An amorphous, yellowish-brown substance ($C_{11}H_{18}O_9$) occurring combined as gentiopicrin in roots of the yellow gentian (*Gentiana lutea*). [< GENTIAN + GEN.]

gen'tĭl-ol, 1 jen'tĭ-ōl or -ol; 2 gĕn'tĭ-ōl or -ol, *n.* A chemical compound ($C_{22}H_{12}(OH)_2$) derived from *Gentiana verna.*

gen'tĭo-pĭc'rin, 1 jen'tĭ-o-pĭk'rin, 2 gĕn'tĭ-o-pĭc'rin, *n. Chem.* A bitter crystalline compound ($C_{32}H_{38}O_{17}$) contained in the root of gentian (*Gentiana lutea*). [< GENTIAN + Gr. *pikros,* pungent.] **gen'tĭo-pĭc'rite.**

gen'tĭ-sate, 1 jen'tĭ-sēt; 2 gĕn'tĭ-sāt, *n.* A salt of gentianin.

gent'ish, 1 jent'ĭsh; 2 gĕnt'ĭsh, *a.* [Vulgar.] Having the manner or characteristics of a gent.

gen-tis'ic, 1 jen-tĭs'ĭk; 2 gĕn-tĭs'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from gentian (*Gentiana lutea*).— **gentisic acid,** a yellow crystalline compound ($C_7H_6O_4$) usually prepared synthetically.

gent'ĭ-sin, 1 jent'ĭ-sin; 2 gĕnt'ĭ-sin, *n.* Same as GENTIANIN.

gen'tle, 1 jen'tĭ; 2 gen'tĭl, *n.* [GENT'LED, GEN'TLING; 1 jen'tĭ-lĭ'ing.] **1.** To make gentle or kind. [Colloq.] Specif., to train; subdue; as, to *gentle* a colt. **3.** [Poet. or Rare.] To make easy; soften. **4†.** To raise to gentle rank.

gen'tle, *a.* [GEN'TLER, GEN'TLEST.] **1.** Mild in disposition, or of well-bred manners; free from sternness or rudeness; kindly; refined; as, a *gentle* mother; *gentle* actions. **2.** Free from roughness or harshness in impression or effect; not violent or boisterous; soft; peaceful; calm; blend; as, a *gentle* breeze. **3.** Free from wildness or fierceness; tame; docile; as, a *gentle* beast. **4.** Not steep, sharp, or abrupt; easy; as, a *gentle* ascent; *gentle* curves. **5.** [Archaic.] Considerate; kindly inclined: used in address, with the aim of conciliating; as, *gentle* reader; *gentle* sir. **6.** Of honorable family; noble; distinguished by blood, birth, or station; as, of *gentle* birth.

Yet shew'd some token of his *gentle* blood
By gentle usage of that wretched dame.

SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. iv, can. 5, st. 2.

7. Connected with, or resorted to by, fairies; as, a *gentle* bush. **8†.** Of cultivated stock, as a tree; amenable to training, as a falcon or a hound. Compare GENS; GENTEEL; GENTILE; GENTLEMAN; JAUNTY. [< F. *gentil,* noble, < L. *gentilis* of the same clan, < *gen(t-)s,* race, < *gigno,* beget.] **gen'tĭll†.** Syn.: see BLAND; DOCILE; HUMANE; MERCIFUL.— the **gentle art,** fishing.— the **gentle craft.** 1. Shoemaking. 2. Angling. — the **g. passion,** love.— the **g. people** (Ir.), fairies.— the **gentler sex,** women collectively.— **gen'tle-folk'†,** *n. pl.* People of gentle breeding; persons of good family: now more commonly *gentlefolks.*— **gen'tle-hearted,** *a.* Mild and tender in disposition; kind.— **g.-heartedness,** *n.* — **gen'tle-hood,** *n.* [Rare.] Gentle rank or breeding.— **gen'tle-ship,** *n.* Gentility.

gent'le, *n.* **1.** A well-born person; gentleman. **2.** A trained falcon: a falcon-gentle. **3.** [Eng.] The larva of the fleshfly, used as a bait in angling.

gen'tle-man, 1 jen'tĭ-mon; 2 gĕn'tĭ-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*]

gen'tĭl-man,] **1.** A well-bred and honorable man; a man of education, high principles, courtesy, and kindness; a man of honor.

George Washington . . . was in the highest sense of the word a *gentleman* and a man of honour, and he carried into public life the severest standard of private morals.

LECKY *Eng. in Eighteenth Cent.* vol. iii, p. 471, [A. 1888.]

2. In ordinary usage, any respectable and well-behaved man; as, ladies and *gentlemen* (the usual form of address in public assemblies). **3.** A man of the higher classes of gentle extraction. In England: (1) Any man above the condition of yeoman. (2) In a narrower sense, a man of the upper classes, by birth, connection, and landed property, one of the landed gentry, or following one of the honorable professions, as arms, the church, or law, a distinction sometimes drawn between a *gentleman* born and one whose profession gives him the title.

The education he [Plato] describes is only for the persons we shall 'gentlemen'—that is to say, landholders, living in idleness on the labour of slaves.

RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol. vii, letter 82, p. 200. [W. & S. 1886.]

(3) Leadership and popularity, a man having a large private income; one who lives without labor. (4) In the old and strict sense, a man without a title of nobility who is descended from a gentleman of arms, and who holds a social position between the yeoman and the nobility. Contrary to English usage, the term is not recognized in the laws of the United States.

A *gentleman* is defined to be one . . . who bears coat armour, the grant of which adds gentility to a man's family.

BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. i, p. 406.

4. [Humorous.] The body-servant of a gentleman of rank.

I might be excused for caring little at the moment whether my friend was taken for a gentleman, or a gentleman's *gentleman.*

N. P. WILLIS *Gipsy Life of Borrow* p. 35. [S. 1856.]

5. *Sports.* An amateur as distinguished from a professional; as, a *gentleman* jockey. **6.** A rotating pedestal of adjustable height, used in soft-modeling pewters in wax. **7.** In the gambling-saloons of Harmony, Ind., One of forty-six gentlemen who attend the sovereign on various state and solemn occasions: instituted as *gentlemen protectors* by Henry Vilas, a large (Humorous), one who has lost his position and is out of work.— **g. farmer,** one who owns or manages a farm, largely for pleasure, but does not actually labor on it himself.— **g. George,** a. Sobriquet of George IV. of England. **2.** U. S. Senator George H. Pendleton.— **g. of the chapel royal,** a lay singer in the choir of the Chapel Royal (England).— **g. usher,** a gentleman officiating as usher, as at a court; later, an upper servant. — the old **g.** [Slang.] 1. The devil. 2. One's father.— **gen'tle-man,** *v. t.* [Rare.] The state or character of a gentleman.— **gen'tle-man-ism,** *n.* [Rare.] The state of being a gentleman; affectation of gentility.— **gen'tle-man-ize,** *v. t. & i.* [Rare.] To train to be or act like a gentleman; affect the manners of a gentleman.— **gen'tle-man-like,** *a.* Gentlemanly.— **gen'tle-man-ly,** *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or befitting a gentleman; polite or well-behaved; courteous.— **gen'tle-man-li-ness,** *n.*— **gen'tle-man-ship,** *n.*

gen'tle-ness, 1 jen'tĭ-nes; 2 gĕn'tĭ-nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being gentle. (1) Softness and sweetness of disposition; politeness; docility.

Sprague's . . . quiet pictures of fireside joys and sorrows . . . illustrate the truth that *gentleness* is power. E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews* vol. i, p. 164. [J. R. & CO. 1849.]

(2) Absence of roughness or difficulty. (3) Dignity of birth; gentility. Syn.: see LENITY; MERCY.

Gen'tle Shep'herd. In Allan Ramsay's pastoral drama, the title of a character: applied by Pitt, in Parliament, to George Grenville.

gen'tle-wo'man, 1 jen'tĭ-wu'mon; 2 gĕn'tĭ-wo'man, *n.* [-WO'MEN, *pl.*; 1 -wĭ'mĭn; 2 -wĭn, *pl.*] **1.** A woman of good birth and breeding; a woman of superior social training and manners; a lady. Compare GENTLEMAN.

It is now long since the women of England, . . . having once seen in the habit of accosting the simple title of *gentlewoman,* as correspondent to that of gentleman, insisted on the privilege of assuming the title of 'Lady,' which properly corresponds only to the birth of Lord.

RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* p. 111. [W. & S. 1867.]

2. A maid of honor.— **gentle-woman-ly,** *a.* [Rare.] Like or befitting a gentlewoman; indyke.— **gen'tle-wo'man-like†.**— **gen'tle-wo'man-li-ness,** *n.*

gent'ly, 1 jent'lĭ; 2 gĕn'tlĭ, *adv.* **1.** Without roughness, sternness, disruption, or violence; softly; tenderly; gradually. **2.** In a manner characteristic of the gentry or of gentle blood; as, *gently* born and bred.

Gen-too'†, 1 jen-tū'; 2 gĕn-tōō', *n.* **1.** A Hindu; especially, a Telugu. **2.** The language of the Gentoos.

The word 'gentio,' gentile, was originally applied to the Hindus as heathen by the Portuguese, and *Gentoo,* the Anglicized form, was common in the 18th and early part of the 19th century, but is now obsolete except locally in Madras.

[< Pg. *gentio,* < L. *gentilis;* see GENTILE.] **Gen-tu'i-.** — **Gen-too'i-,** *a.* Of or relating to the Hindus; Hindu.

gen'too' [-TOOS'], *n.* The genteo penguin (*Eygoscelis tentatus*), of the Falkland and Kerguelen Islands.

gen'trice, 1 jen'trĭs; 2 gĕn'trĭc, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] Good birth; gentility; family; descent. **2.** [Obs.] **gen'trise;** **gen'trise,**

gen'try, 1 jen'trĭ; 2 gĕn'tryi, *n.* **1.** People of good position or birth; people of means and leisure; specif., in England, the upper class exclusive of the nobility. See GENTLEMAN.

In their general tone of character, the lowland aristocracy of Virginia resembled the cultivated landed *gentry* of the mother country. RANDALL *Thomas Jefferson* vol. i, p. 4, fn. a. [A. 1858.]

2. Any class of people: commonly an ironical term; as, light-fingered *gentry* (pickpockets). **3†.** Gentle birth or condition. **4†.** Good breeding; affability. **5†.** A noble act or quality. **6†.** Birth; family. [< OF. *gentrise, < gentil;* see GENTLE.] **gen'trie†.**

Gen'try², *n.* A county in N. W. Missouri; 492 sq. m.; county-seat, Albany.

gen'ty, 1 jen'tĭ; 2 gĕn'tĭ, *a.* [Scot.] Of elegant form; trim; jaunty.

Gentz,] gents; 2 gĕnts, **Friedrich von** (?/1764–5/1832). A German publicist and historian.

ge'nu, 1 jī'nū; 2 gē'nū, *n.* [GEN'U-A, 1 jen'yu-ə; 2 gĕn'yu-ə, *pl.*] [L.] The knee, or a knee-like structure, as a bend of the corpus callosum of the brain.— **genu recurvatum** (*Pathol.*), a malformation of the knee in which the angle at the joint is reversed, opening in front instead of behind.— **g. valgum,** incurvature of the knees; knock-knee. **g. introrsum;** g. **inversum;** — **g. varum,** outcurvature of the legs at the knee. — **g. arcuatum;** g. **eversum;** g. **excurvatum†;** g. **extrorsum;** — **gen'u-al.** 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the genu or knee. II. *n.* The fourth joint of a spider's leg.— **gen'u-ate,** *a. Her.* Kneeling.— **gen'u-clast,** *n.* A surgical instrument for forcibly separating adhesions in the knee-joint.— **gen"u-cu'bi-tal,** *a. Surg.* Resting on knees and elbows: said of a posture in operation. — **gen'u-flect,** *vt.* To kneel, as in worship.— **gen"u-flec-ten'tes,** *n. pl.* Catechumens in the early church who remained after the audients were dismissed.— **gen"u-flec'tion,** *n.* A bending of the knee, especially in worship. **gen"u-flec'tor,** *n.*— **gen"u-flec'tor,** *n.*— **gen"u-flec'to-ry,** *a.*— **gen"u-flex'u-ous,** *a. Bot.* Geniculately bent. [20. **Ge-nu'bath,**] ja-nū'bath; 2 gē-nū'bath, *n. Bib. I Kings* xi. **gen'u-ine,**] jen'yu-in; 2 gĕn'yu-in, *a.* **1.** Belonging to **gen'u-ine,** the original or true stock; having the character or origin represented; not false, factitious, or adulterated; as, *genuine* art. **2.** Written by the author whose name it bears; said of a writing; not counterfeit or pretended; real. Compare AUTHENTIC. **3.** *Zoöl.* Typical; not aberrant from type. **4.** Natural; free from true character and feelings in speech and action; not affected or hypocritical; frank; true; as, his manner was *genuine.* [< L. *genuinus,* innate, < *gen(t-)s,* race, < *gigno,* beget.] Syn.: see ACTUAL; AUTHENTIC; HONEST; PURE.— **gen'u-in-(e-)ly,** *adv.* — **gen'u-in-(e-)ness,** *n.* The quality of being genuine, especially of having been produced by its reputed author: to be distinguished from *authenticity* (which see below).

The *genuineness* of the leading Epistles of Paul has not been questioned at the present day by the most learned skeptics.

G. P. FISHER in *Century Magazine Dec.,* 1889, p. 280.

gen"u-pec'to-ral,] jen"yu-pek'to-ral; 2 gĕn'yu-pĕk'to-ral, *a. Surg.* Resting on knees and chest, as in a position for an operation.

ge'nus,] jī'nus; 2 gē'nŭs, *n.* [GEN'E-RA,] jen'ĭ-ro; 2 gĕn'ĕ-ra, *pl.*] **1.** *Biol.* A classificatory group of animals or plants embracing one or more species.

Usually, in classification, a genus is the rank next above a species and next below a subfamily. The generic and specific names constitute the scientific name of an animal or plant, the generic name standing first and being written with a capital letter; thus, *Equus caballus* is the horse, and *Quercus alba* is the white oak.

2. *Logic.* (1) A class of similars divisible into two or more subordinate classes, or species.

A genus may be a species with reference to a higher genus and a species may be a genus in relation to lower species. The **summum genus,** or highest genus, according to any classificatory system is that which includes all the other classes and is not itself included in any; an *infimum species* is that which is divided only into individuals; and which therefore is not a genus in relation to any other species. **Intermediate or subaltern genera** and species are those subordinate to the *summum genus* and superordinate to the *infima species.* The genus immediately superordinate to any particular species is the *proximate.* (2) The nature or system of characters by which distinguishable members of a comprehensive class. **3.** *Mus.* A kind or class, particularly of scales; as, the diatonic, chromatic, and enharmonic *genera.* [L., origin, < *√ gen* of *gigno,* beget.]

— **genus of a curve** (*Math.*), the number of a curve's intersections with some other that can be induced by other specific intersections with that other. It can not exceed $½ (m - 1) (m - 2)$, where *m* is the order of the curve.

-geny, *suffix.* Production. [< L. *-genia,* < Gr. *-geneia,* < *√ gen* in *gignomai,* become.]

geo'-, *prefix.* [Gr. *gē,* < *gaia,* earth.] Earth; as in GEOLOGY.

Geo., *abbr.* George; Georgia.

ge'o-,] jī'o-; 2 gē'o-. From Greek *gē,* earth: a combining form.— **ge"o-bi'o-lo'gic,** *a.* Relating to the geobios or to geobiology.— **ge"o-bi-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The study of the geobios.— **ge"o-bi'os,** *n.* The complex of animal and plant life on land as contrasted with the life in the waters.— **ge"o-blast,** *n.* [Rare.] *Bot.* An embryo whose plumule rises from underground in germination, the cotyledons remaining buried.— **ge"o-bot'a-ny,** *n.* Phytogeography.— **ge"o-bo-tan'ic-al,** *a.*— **ge"o-bot'a-nist,** *n.*

Other words beginning with *geo-* may be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

ge'o-car"py,] jī'o-kär"pĭ; 2 gē'o-cär"py, *n. Bot.* The process of ripening fruit underground. See PEANUT. [< GEO- + Gr. *karpos,* fruit.]— **ge"o-cen'tric,** *a.*

ge"o-cen'tric,] jī"o-sen'trik; 2 gē"o-cĕn'tric, *a.* Relating to the earth as a center; measured from the earth or the earth's center.

The apparent position of a body as seen from the earth is called its *geocentric* place.

NEWCOMB AND HOLDEN *Astronomy* p. 86. [H. & CO. 1887.]

[< GEO- + CENTER.] **ge"o-cen'tri-cal.**— **ge"o-cen'tri-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **ge"o-cen'tric,** *n.* An advocate of geocentricism.— **ge"o-cen'tri-cism,** *n.* The ancient theory, whether physical or theological, that the earth is the central body of the planetary system, or the central object of divine providential care.

ge"o-cer'ite, *n. Mineral.* A white wax-like carbonaceous material found in brown coal.

ge"o-chem'i-cal, *a.* Showing the results of both geological and chemical action.— **ge"o-chem'ist,** *n.* Chemical geology, as distinguished from affinity, considered as that agent in producing present forms and conditions of materials in the earth's crust.— **ge"o-chem'is-try,** *n.* Chemistry as applied to geology; chemical geology.— **ge"o-chem'ist,** *n.*— **ge'o-chrone,** *n.* A time-unit for measuring geological periods.— **ge"o-chron'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to geological time.— **ge"o-chro-nol'o-gy,** *n.* The study of the time-measurement of the geological periods; geological chronology.— **ge-och'ro-ny,** *n. Geol.* The chronological classification of the earth's history.— **ge"o-clch-lin(e),** *a.* Of or pertaining to turdine birds (genus *Geoclchla*) or those with outside webs of secondaries white and axillaries partly-colored.— **Ge"o-coc'cyx,** *n.* A genus of cu-

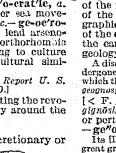
culine terrestrial birds of the southwestern United States, represented by the roadrunner.— **Ge″o-cor″i-sæ,** *n. pl.* A division of heteropterous insects comprising those living on land. **Ge″o-cor″ous,** *a.* See **-cris.** — **ge″o-cra″ic,** *a. Geol.* Denoting the prevalence of earth over sea movements and conditions: opposed to *hydrocratic.*— **ge-oc″ro-nite,** *n. Mineral.* A metallic lustred leaden-gray lead arsenosulfantimate (Pb4SbAsS8), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.— **ge″o-cul″tur-al,** *a. Ethnol.* Relating to culture as exhibited in regions characterized by cultural similarity.

The order of arrangement was *geoculturel. Report U. S. National Museum,* '09, p. 61. (oor. rro. orr. ″10.)

— **ge″lo-ge″ic,** *a.* Relating to or illustrating the revolution of the earth. 2. Revolving periodically around the earth.

geod, *abbr.* Geodesy.

ge″ode, 1 j-ōd; 2 gē″ōd, *n.* *Geol.* **1.** A concretionary or nodular stone having a cavity lined with crystals. **2.** The cavity itself together with its contents. **3.** In mining, any cavity set around with crystals, in a vein. **4.** *Zool.* A cavity in rock made, or adapted to its use, by a sea-urchin. [< L. *geodes,* certa n precious stones, < Gr. *gēōdēs,* earthy, < *gē,* earth, + *eidos,* form.]



Geode of Agate, lined with Quartz Crystals and containing Crystals of Sulfate of Lime (gypsum).

— **ge″o-dal,** *a.*— **ge-od′ic,** *a.*— **ge″o-dif′er-ous,** *a.* Producing or containing geodes.— **ge″o-dist,** *n.* A student of geodes.— **ge″o-dize,** *vt.* To change into a geode: chiefly in the past participle; as, a *geodized* fossil.

Ge″o-deph′a-ga, 1 j-ō-def′a-gə; 2 gē″ō-dēf′a-gə, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Geadephaga.*— **ge″o-deph′a-gous,** *a.*

ge″o-ded″ic, 1 j-ō-ded′ik; 2 gē″ō-dēd′ik, *a.* Same as GEODETIC. **ge″o-des′tel-cat,.** geodesic ellipse (*Math.*), a curve, on a surface, each of whose points is distant from two curves on the surface (its focal parabola) by lengths (measured geodesically) whose sum or difference is constant. **g. hyperbola:**— **g. line** (*Math.*), a curve, on a surface, each elementary part of which is the shortest line, on that surface, between its two ends: — **g. parallels** (*Math.*), geodesics that are perpendicular to the same arbitrary curve of a surface.— **g. parallel system** (*Math.*), a group of geodesic parallels that are perpendicular thereto. — **g. polar system** (*Math.*), a group of geodesics all passing through the same point, together with lines cutting them at right angles.

— **g. surface** (*Math.*), a pencil composed of geodesics.— **g. torsion (of a curve)** (*Math.*), torsion of the geodesic tangent to the curve at a point in a surface.— **ge″o-des′le,** *n.* A geodetic line.

ge-od″e-sist, 1 j-od′i-sist; 2 gē-ōd′e-sist, *n.* A person versed in geodesy. — **ge″o-de′si-an,** *n.*

ge-od′e-sy, 1 j-od′i-si; 2 gē-ōd′e-sy, *n.* The science and art of measuring portions of the earth's surface by triangulation and astronomical observations: the determination of the magnitude and figure of the earth: distinguished from *surveying,* which is concerned only with limited tracts, as farms or counties.

Eratosthenes, . . . the founder of *geodesy,* who first raised geography to science, considered the globe an immovable sphere. A. GUMAN *American People* p. 2. [o. s. co. 1883.]

[< Gr. *geodaisia,* act of mensuration, < *gē,* earth, + *daiō,* divide.] — **ge″o-ded″si-an,** *n.*— **ge″o-ded′ic,** *a.*

ge″o-det′ic, 1 j-ō-det′ik; 2 gē″ō-dēt′ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or determined or effected by geodesy; as, a *geodetic survey.* **ge″odetic level,** a surface for the determination of differences of level of widely separated points by trigonometrical methods. **g. line,** the shortest line between two points on a surface of the earth, or of any geometric solid.— **ge″o-det′ical-ly,** *adv.* By means of or in accordance with geodesy.— **ge″o-de-ti′cian,** *n.* An expert in geodesy.— **ge″o-det′ics,** *n.* Same as GEODESY.

Ge″o-dil′e-ca, 1 j-ō-dil′i-kə; 2 gē″ō-dēl′e-kə, *n. pl. Entom.* A division of heteropterous insects, especially trochalopods with terminal claws, as in common buga.— **ge″o-dil′e-can,** *a.*

ge″o-duck, 1 j-ō-duk; 2 gē″ō-dŭk, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A large edible clam (*Glycymeris veneroea*) of the Pacific coast of North America.

ge″o-dy-nam′ic, *a.* Of or relating to the forces affecting the structure and modification of the earth; telluric. **g″eo-dy-nam′ics,** — **ge″o-dy-nam′ics,** *n.* Geodynamic science. — **ge″o-eth′nic,** *a.* Pertaining to the geographical relations of peoples and tribes.

Geof., *abbr.* Geoffrey.

Ge″o-fræ′a, 1 j-ē-frē′ə; 2 gē″ō-frē″a, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical American trees of the family *Fabaceæ,* with odd-pinnate leaves, fetid yellow flowers, and edible seeds. *G. superba* yields a wood of the color of mahogany.

[< E. F. *Geoffroy,* French physician.] **Ge″of-froy′a†.**

Geof′frey, 1 jef′ri; 2 gēf′ry, *n.* A masculine personal name.

Geof′frey Fray′on, ksq. Pseudonym of Washington Irving; *Sketch-Book.*

Geof′frey of Mon′mouth, surnamed **Arthur** (1110?–1154?). An English historian; *Historia Britonum.*

Geof″froi′, *n.* [F.] See GEOFFREY.

Geof″froy′-Saint′-Hi′laire′, 1 zē″frwȧ′-sănt′-i′lâr′; 2 zhō″frwȧ′-sănt′-i′lâr′, *n.* 1. **Étienne** (1/12772–1/11844), a French naturalist and philosopher; *Essai Philosophy,* etc. 2. **Isidore** (1/21805–1/21861), a French zoologist; son of preceding.

ge″o-form, 1 j-ē″o-fôrm, *n.* Same as CREOFORM.

geog., *abbr.* Geographer; geographical; geography.

Ge″o-gal′i-dæ, 1 j-ō-gal′i-di; 2 gē″ō-găl′i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A Madagascan family of contentoid insectivores having a mouse-like aspect, molars widening backward and with V-shaped cusps, and tibia and fibula distinct. **Ge-og′a-le,** *n.* (t. g.) — **ge-og′a-lid,** *n., a.*— **ge″o-ga-loid,** *a. & n.*

ge″og-e-ny, *n.* Rare.] The study of the genesis or formation of the earth. **ge-og′o-nyt.**— **ge″o-gen′ic, ge″o-gon′ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to geogeny.— **ge-og′e-nous,** *a.* Growing in or directly nourished by the soil: said of some fungi.— **Ge″o-glos′sum,** *n. Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi — the earthtongues — belonging to the family *Geoglossaceæ.* They project from the ground from 1 to 3 inches. There are 10 species, a few being common in meadows in the northern United States. See EARTH-TONGUE.— **ge″o-glyph′ic,** *a. Geol.* Denoting fossil markings in rocks, as indentations, burrowings, etc., regarded as records of past life and conditions.

ge′og-nost, 1 j′ōg-nost; 2 gē′ŏg-nŏst, *n.* [Rare.] One having knowledge of geognosy; a geologist.

ge-og′no-sy, 1 ji-og′no-sy; 2 ge-ŏg′no-sy, *n.* Knowledge of the materials of the earth; specif.: *Geol.* (1) The study of the successions, independently of their mutual stratigraphic relations. (2) An investigation of the materials of the earth's substances. (3) The study of the structure of the earth, or the arrangement of its materials; structural geology.

A discussion of the geological changes which our planet has undergone, such to be produced by a study of the materials of which the planet consists. This latter branch of inquiry is termed *geognosy.* ARCH. GIKIE *Text-Book Geol.* p. 30. [MACM. 1882.]

[< F. *géognosie,* < Gr. *gē,* earth, + *gnōsis,* knowledge, < *gignōskō,* know.] **ge″og-no-sis′t.**— **ge″og-nos′tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to geognosy; geological. **ge″og-nos′ti-cal†.**— **ge″o-g-nos′ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Its [Dieso's] general *geognostical* structure is determined by a great green-stone dike which crosses its entire length, and is continued conformably over the Wartz.

KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* p. 47. [D. 1854.]

ge″o-gram, 1 j′ō-o-gram; 2 gē″o-grăm, *n. Geol.* A diagrammatic representation of a continuous series of stratified rocks that may serve as a scale in estimating geologic time.

ge-og′ra-pher, 1 j-o-gr′a-fer; 2 ge-ŏg′ra-fer, *n.* One **ge-og′ra-fer†,** who is proficient in geography; a writer on geography.

ge″o-graph′i-cal, 1 j-ī″o-graf′i-kol; 2 gē″o-grăf′i-cal, *a.* **ge″o-graf′i-cal†,** Of or pertaining to geography; relating to topographical facts and influences. **2.** Map-like; blotched in colors. **ge″o-graph′ic†.**

Italy was again, in the language of Prince Metternich, nothing more than a *geographical* expression. R. MACKENZIE *Nineteenth Century* [U. S.] p. 55. [N. 1883.]

— **geographical variation,** in biology, the variation from type in color, form, or habits in a species or variety of animal or plant due to local climatic and geographical influences.— **g″eo-graph′ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

ge″o-graph′i-cals, 1 j-ī″o-graf′ik-olz; 2 gē″o-grăf′i-cals, *n.* The science of geography.

ge-og′ra-phize, 1 ji-og′ra-fiz; 2 ge-ŏg′ra-fīz, *vt.* [Rare.] To determine the geography of; describe geographically.

ge-og′ra-phy, 1 ji-og′ra-fi; 2 ge-ŏg′ra-fy, *n.* [-PHIES, **ge-og′ra-fys,** -fiz; 2 -fīs, pl.] **1.** The science that describes the surface of the earth, with its various peoples, animals, and natural products. See phrases below. **2.** A book, especially a text-book, containing such a description. **3.** The general aspect of a place, geographically considered. [< L. *geographia,* < Gr.



Geology.

Ideal section of the earth's crust, showing the manner in which various eruptives penetrate the overlying strata: *I,* underlying molten and igneous rocks, acidic (as granite) and basic (as basalt); *L,* Laurentian; *P,* pre-Cambrian; *C,* Cambrian; *S,* Silurian; *D,* Devonian; *Cr,* Carboniferous; *M,* Mesozoic; *T,* Tertiary; *Q,* Quaternary; *B,* Recent; *b,* a batholithy; *co,* coral reef encircling a submarine volcano; *ls,* a laccolith; *o,* ocean; *g, g,* granite intrusions and overflows.

gēōgraphia, < *gē,* earth, + *graphō,* write.] — **applied geography,** commercial geography. — **astronomical or cosmical g.,** the science that treats of the earth as a member of the solar system.— **biological or organic g.,** biogeography.— **botanic g.,** phytogeography.— **commercial g.,** the science dealing with the relation of geographical facts to commerce; the location of commodities, local conditions, routes of trade, etc., with particular reference to the demands and possibilities.— **mathematical g.,** the departments of geographical science that require the use of mathematics, including astronomical geography, geodesy, topography, and cartography.— **physical g.,** the branch of g ography that treats of the physical features of the earth, more especially those of its surface, including the atmosphere, form and character of the surface under the operation of existing physical agencies, the distribution and flow of water, and the distribution of the forms of animal and plant life, and the relations among these.

— **political g.,** the branch of geography that treats of the earth as divided into different states or governments, or into countries with their boundaries, political and social organization, etc.

ge″o-hy-drol′o-gy, 1 ji″o-hai-drol′o-ji; 2 gē″o-hy-drŏl′o-gy, *n.* The science dealing with subterranean waters.

ge″oid, 1 j-ī′oid; 2 gē″ōid, *n.* The earth considered as a geometrical solid whose surface coincides with the mean level of the ocean. [< Gr. *geoidēs,* < *gē,* earth; and see -OID.]

— **g″eoi-dal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the geoid.

ge″o-i′so-therm, 1 ji″o-ai′so-thûrm; 2 gē″o-ī′so-thêrm, *n.* An **geol.,** *abbr.* Geological; geologist; geology.

ge-ol′a-try, 1 ji-ol′a-tri; 2 ge-ŏl′a-try, *n.* The worship of the earth or of terrestrial objects. [< GEO- + *latreia,* worship.]

ge″o-lo′gi-an, 1 ji″o-ló′ji-an; 2 gē″o-lō′ji-an, *n.* [Rare.] A geologist. — **ge-ol′o-ger.**

ge″o-log′ic-al, 1 ji″o-loj′i-kol; 2 gē″o-lŏj′i-cal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from geology. **ge″o-log′ic†.**

— **ge″o-log′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ge-ol′o-gist, 1 ji-ol′o-jist; 2 ge-ŏl′o-jist, *n.* One versed in geology, or engaged in geological study or investigation.

The world is the *geologist's* great puzzle-box. He stands before it like a child to whom the separate pieces remain a mystery till he detects their relation and sees where they fit, and then his fragments grow at once into a connected picture beneath his hands.

ARABELLA GREW *Sketches* sketch 1, p. 11. [c. s. w. 1. 1866.]

ge-ol′o-gize, 1 ji-ol′o-jaiz; 2 ge-ŏl′o-jīz, *vi.* [-GIZED; -GIZ-ING.] To make geological investigations, especially in the field; to study or discourse upon geology. **ge-ol′o-gize†.**

ge-ol′o-gy, 1 ji-ol′o-ji; 2 ge-ŏl′o-gy, *n.* [-GIES, 1 -jiz; 2 -gīs, *pl.*] **1.** The department of natural science that treats of the present constitution and structure of the earth, and the operation of its physical forces, also of the history of the developments of this structure in the past, including the causes and modes of physical changes, and the occurrence and development of organisms. It embraces physical geography in part, but is not concerned with merely descriptive geographical details.

Geology embraces in general: (1) *physiographic geology,* including *areal, geomorphic,* and *surface geology;* (2) *lithological geology,* (3) *historical geology,* including *formational* and *stratigraphic geology* and *paleontology;* and (4) *dynamical geology,* including *anthropic, biatic, diastrophic, glacic, hydric,* and *structural geology.*

2. A treatise on the structure and history of the earth. [< GEO- + -LOGY.] — **anthropic geology,** the study of geological phenomena resulting from the presence or agency of man.— **architectonic g.,** structural geology.— **areal g.,** the study of the areal distribution of formations, rocks, and minerals.— **astronomical g.,** that part of geology dealing with the earth as a planet. **cosmical g.†.**— **biologic g.,** paleontology.— **biotic g.,** the study of geological phenomena resulting from the presence or agency of plant and animal life.— **diastrophic g.,** the study of the phenomena of deformation of the earth's crust.— **dynamical g.,** the study of the agencies that have produced geological changes, their laws, and modes of action.— **economic g.,** the study of the geological relations of the useful minerals, as ores, buildingstones, etc. **applied g.†.**— **experimental g.,** the science of demonstrating geologic changes and results by developmental experiments.— **formational g.,** same as STRATIGRAPHIC GEOLOGY.— **geochronic g.,** same as HISTORICAL GEOLOGY.— **geomorphic g.,** geomorphogeny.— **geotectonic g.,** structural geology. **geotectonic g.†.**— **glacial g.,** the study of phenomena of glacial action and deposits.— **historical g.,** the study of the chronological succession in the development both of rock-formations and of organisms, and of contemporaneous events and phenomena during these stages of progress. It embraces both what is usually (as restricted) and paleontological geology. Sometimes called *stratigraphic geology.*— **hydric g.,** the study of the phenomena of crystal deformation, sculpture, and degradation, and of deposition, by aqueous agencies.— **lithological, petrographical, or petrological g.,** the study of rocks and their constituent materials, their genesis, condition, and alterations; sometimes made to include structural geology.— **paleontologic g.,** that branch of geology treating of the nature, development, and distribution of organic life during such geological epochs as fossils afford data for; the facts, causes, and laws of the earth's physical history: nearly equivalent to historical and dynamical geology divested of paleontology.— **physiographic g.,** the study of the origin and development of the features of the earth's surface, and of the processes which are at present modifying them; physiography.— **stratigraphic g.,** or **stratigraphy,** the study of the chronological order of succession in rocks masses, and their present order of superposition and mutual relations: sometimes made to include paleontological geology, as equivalent to historical geology.— **surface g.,** the study of the origin and development of the structures revealed in the rocks of the earth's crust. See MONOLOGY.— **surficial g.,** the study of the more superficial phenomena of the earth's crust, as of the glacial drift and of alluvial deposits. **surficial g.†.**

The accompanying Table of Geological History is provisional, but represents approximately the general consensus of geologists at present, including the latest well-established views. For the United States it is based largely, but not wholly, on the usage of the U. S. Geological Survey. For Europe it has been prepared from a comparison of the leading works in English, French, and German. No table of strata can be constructed in a limited space that will completely fit even one continent. Each geologic province has its own stratigraphic subdivisions, and the correlation from one province to another is often difficult, and is at present by no means completely worked out. The names of the larger subdivisions, down to epoch and series, are used both for the stratigraphic divisions and for the corresponding intervals of geologic time; the same is true to some extent of the names of minor subdivisions.

The amount of space given to each subdivision of the Table is based on the number of formation-names used, and is not intended to show the relative thickness of the strata or the relative length of time represented. Formations on the same line are at approximately the same horizon, but in many cases only approximately so, and in many others the correlation is yet uncertain, especially that of formation with European formations. Formations in the same column were, as a rule, deposited in the same general region in the order here shown, but are seldom found in full sequence at any one locality, and in a few cases formations of rather widely separated areas are given in the same column. A name in parentheses following a brace indicates that the formation is the equivalent, in another area, of those bracketed. Names of formations separated by a comma, or by the word *and,* indicate formations in general distinct, but, as a rule, the in some cases not strictly equivalent. In the column of European formations names separated by a semicolon indicate formations approximately equivalent but occurring in different regions.

The following explanations refer to the superior figures occurring in the column of formations: 1 The correlation of these deposits with the various glacial stages is yet almost wholly conjectural. 2 The formations under this heading were deposited largely in separated basins and are by all found in sequence anywhere. They overlap one another to some extent in time of deposition, but their general order of age is as given. 3 The formations in the column in the Cambrian, Ordovician, and Silurian systems are British. 4 Geologists are not yet agreed regarding the systems to which these formations should be assigned, some authorities placing them in the underlying or overlying system as the case may be. 5 The horizon of these formations is only approximately known. The Terrace and Sierran stages were times of elevation and erosion, and no deposits formed as those times are as yet definitely recognized. The Sierran elevation, however, may have begun in the Pliocene and probably continued throughout a considerable part of the Pleistocene epoch.

KEY TO FOSSILS ILLUSTRATED IN TABLE (pages 1024, 1025).

The fractions following the names indicate the approximate scale of the drawings.

PLEISTOCENE: 21. Skeleton of mastodon (*Mastodon americanus*) (1/40). 22. Molar tooth of mastodon (1/4). 20. Head of great Irish elk (*Megaceros giganteus*) (1/30). 2d. Megatherium (*Megatherium cuvieri*) (1/30). The mastodon and Irish elk also existed during the early part of the Holocene or Recent epoch but became extinct in prehistoric times. PLIOCENE: 3a. Head of sivatherium (*Sivatherium giganteum*) (1/15). MIOCENE: 3b. Skull of dinotherium (*Dinotherium giganteum*) (1/12). EOCENE: 4a. Tooth of Zeuglodon (*Basilosaurus cetoides*) (1/12). 4b. Skeleton of Tinoceras (*Uintatherium ingens*) (1/30). 4c. Shell of nummulite (*Assilina exponens*) (1/2). 4d. Gastropod (*Cerithium giganteum*) (1/2). 4e. Pelecypod (*Ostrea selmornota*) (1/4). CRE-

TACEOUS: 5a. Skeleton of primitive toothed bird (*Ichthyornis victor*) (1/16). 5b. Skeleton of herbivorous dinosaur (*Iguanodon bernissartiensis*) (1/240). 5c. Ammonite (*Schlœnbachia rostrata*) (1/5). 5d. Pelecypod (*Trigonia elisæ*) (1/6). 5e. Aberrant form of ammonite (*Ancyloceras spinigerum*) (1/30). 5f. Scallop (*Pecten quinquecostatus*) (1/6). 5g. Leaf of primitive oak (*Quercus primordialis*) (1/2). 5h. Belemnite (*Belemnitella mucronata*) (1/8). JURASSIC: 6a. Partial skeleton of flying lizard (*Rhamphorhyncus muensteri*) (1/18). 6b. Skeleton of Archæopteryx (*Archæopteryx macrura*) (1/20). 6c. Skeleton of marine lizard (*Ichthyosaurus communis*) (1/275). 6d. Crinoid (*Encrinus liliiformis*) (1/6). PERMIAN: 7a. Restoration of fish (*Palæoniscus macropomus*) (1/5). PENNSYLVANIAN or DEMETIAN: 7b. Portion of bark of a lycopodiaceous tree (*Sigillaria utschneideri*) (1/6). 7c. Branch of a lycopod (*Lepidodendron sternbergi*) (1/10); in the lower left-hand corner is the Lepidostrobus (about (1/12); in the lower right-hand corner are twigs with the needle-like leaves. 7d. Fossil nut (*Trigonocarpum ornatum*) (1/2). 7e. Limuloid or king-crab (*Prestwichia danæ*) (1/5). 7f. Brachiopod (*Productus nebrascensis*) (1/4). MISSISSIPPIAN or DINANTIAN: 7g. Cephalopod (*Goniatites lyoni*) (1/8). 7h. Blastoid (*Pentremites pyriformis*) (2/5). 7i. Bryoxoan (*Archimedes wortheni*) (1/3). 7j. Brachiopod (*Athyris lamellosa*) (2/5). 7k. Brachiopod (*Chonetes ornata*) (1/4). DEVONIAN (UPPER): 8a. Primitive fish-like vertebrate (*Asterolepis ornatus*) (1/6). 8b. Brachiopod (*Spirifer mucronatus*) (1/2). 8c. Pelecypod (*Pterinea flabella*) (1/4). 8d. Primitive fish (*Cephalaspis lyelli*) (1/8). DEVONIAN (MIDDLE): 8e. Cup coral (*Heliophyllum halli*) (1/5). 8f. Brachiopod (*Athyris spiriferoides*) (1/4). 8g. Pelecypod (*Orthonota undulata*) (1/6). DEVONIAN (LOWER): 8h. Trilobite (*Phacops rana*) (2/5). 8i. Honeycomb coral (*Favosites goldfussi*) (1/3). 8j. Brachiopod (*Spirifer arrectus*) (1/3). 9a. Brachiopod (*Eatonia singularis*) (1/2). 9b. Brachiopod (*Pentamerus galeatus*) (2/5). SILURIAN: 9c. Pteropod (*Tentaculites gyracanthus*) (1/3). 9d. Trilobite (*Lichas boltoni*) (1/20). 9e. Limuloid (*Eurypterus remipes*) (1/23). 9f. Brachiopod (*Leptæna rhomboidalis*) (1/4). 9g. Cystoid (*Caryocrinus ornatus*) (1/3). ORDOVICIAN: 9h. Trilobite (*Calymene senaria*) (1/2). 9i. Brachiopod (*Rafinesquina alternata*) (1/3). 9j. Gastropod (*Schizostoma complanata*) (1/4). CAMBRIAN (UPPER): 10a. Trilobite (*Dikellocephalus minnesotensis*) (1/5) drawing incomplete. 10b. Brachiopod (*Lingulepis pinneformis*) (1/2). CAMBRIAN (MIDDLE): 10c. Trilobite (*Paradoxides bohemicus*) (1/6). 10d. Brachiopod (*Obolella prima*) (1/2). 10e. Trilobite (*Olenoides curticei*) (1/4). CAMBRIAN (LOWER): 10f. Pteropod (*Hyolithes communis*) (1/3). 10g. Brachiopod (*Kutorgina cingulata*) (2/5). 10h. Trilobite (*Olenellus asaphoides*) (1/20). 10i. Trilobite (*Microdiscus speciosus*) (1/2). ARCHEAN: 11. Foraminifer (not certainly a fossil) (*Eozoon canadense*) (1/4).

ge'om, 1 gē'ūm; 2 ḡe'ūm, *a.* [S.-Afr. D.] Tilled; broken.

geom., *abbr.* Geometer; geometrical; geometry.

ge-om'a-lism, 1 jı-em'a-lizm; 2 ġe-ŏm'a-liṣm, *n.* *Biol.* The tendency of an organism to respond to the force of gravitation by equal lateral growth. [< GEO- + Gr. *homalos*, even.] **ge-om'a-ly‡.— ge"o-mal'ic,** *a.*

ge'o-man"cy, 1 jī'o-man"sı; 2 ġē'o-măn"çy, *n.* Divination by means of some aspect of the earth, particularly by the observation of points and lines on the earth, or on paper, or by means of the figures formed by pebbles or particles of earth thrown down at random. [< F. *géomancie*, < LL. *geomantia*, < Gr. *gē*, earth; and see -MANCY.] **ge'o-mance†; ge'o-man"ty†.— ge'o-man"cer,** *n.* One who is skilled in geomancy. **ge'o-mant†.— ge"o-man'tic,** *a.* Pertaining or relating to geomancy. **ge"o-man'ti-cal‡.— ge"o-man'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ge-om'e-ter, 1 jı-em'ı-tər; 2 ġe-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* **1.** One versed or skilled in geometry; a geometrician; mathematician. **2.** A measuring-worm; geometrid. There are many varieties of geometers named either on account of their markings, or after the plant on which they feed; as, **chain-dotted geometer, chickweed-g., notch-winged g.,** etc. **3†.** A gager. [< L. *geometres*, < Gr. *geōmetrēs*, < *gē*, earth, + *metron*, measure.]

ge"o-met'ric, ge"o-met'ri-cal, 1 jī"o-met'rık, -rı-kəl; 2 ġē"o-mĕt'rie, -ri-cal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to geometry; according to the rules or principles of geometry; done by geometry; as, a *geometric* surface; a *geometrical* treatise. Where the rules of geometry are used in solutions instead of those of algebra, the expression *geometric* is employed, as opposed to *algebraic*.

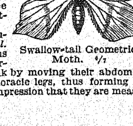
Who shall parcel out His intellect by *geometric* rules.
WORDSWORTH *Prelude* bk. ii, st. 6.

Of the real existence of its object, *geometrical* reasoning tells us nothing. MANSEL *Metaph., Real in Cosmol.* p. 308. [A. 1871.]

2. Forming or consisting of regular lines, curves, and angles; as, *geometrical* markings on an insect or on primitive pottery, specif., that of the Mycenæan era, which is recognizable by its rectilinear decorations in the form of bands, triangles, zigzags, etc.— **geometric pen,** a pen or scribing-tool arranged with a crank-mechanism so as to draw on a rotating disk lines similar to the lathe-work on a bank-note. **— g. plane,** in perspective, a ground-plane.— **g. probability,** local probability. See under LOCAL.— **g. radius,** the radius at the pitch-line of a gear-wheel.— **g. shadow** (*Physics*), a shadow as outlined by straight lines drawn from the source of light through the edges of the opaque body, taking no account of diffraction.— **g. spider,** an orbitelarian spider that spins an orb-shaped web, as an epeirid or garden-spider.— **g. stairs,** stairs whose steps are built into the wall at one end and left unsupported at the other.— **G. style,** a style of English architecture, the second phase of the Pointed as developed in England, intervening between the Early English and the Decorated styles. It is characterized by comparatively simple tracery in windows wider than those of the preceding style, and by greater use of wall-decoration and sculpture. Its period is in the middle of the 13th century. See plate of ARCHITECTURE.— **g. tracery,** or **g. decoration,** tracery or decoration in essentially simple or geometrical lines or curves.— **geo"-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.* According to geometry or its rules or principles.

ge-om"e-tri'cian, 1 jı-em"ı-trish'ən; 2 ġe-ŏm"e-trish'an, *n.* A person versed in geometry; a geometer.

When a bee makes its comb so geometrically, the geometry is not in the bee, but in the great *Geometrician* who made the bee.
T. C. UPHAM *Mental Philos.* vol. ii, p. 122. [H. 1850.]



Swallow-tail Geometrid Moth. 4/7

ge"o-met'ri-cize, 1 jī"o-met'rı-saiz; 2 ġē"o-mĕt'ri-çīz, *vi.* [-CIZED; -CIZ"ING.] To become geometrical; to apply geometric methods or principles.

Ge"o-met'ri-dæ, 1 jī"o-met'rı-dī; 2 ġē"o-mĕt'ri-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of moths whose larvæ are called measuring-worms, because they walk by moving their abdominal and anal feet up to the thoracic legs, thus forming the body into a loop, giving the impression that they are measuring the space below them. **Ge-om'e-tra,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *geōmetrēs*, land-measurer, < *gē*, earth, + *metron*, measure.] — **ge-om'e-trid,** *a.* & *n.* **ge"o-me-trid'e-ous‡.— ge"o-met'ri-form",** *a.* *Entom.* Having the aspect of a geometrid moth.— **Ge-om"e-tri'na,** *n.* A superfamily of moths embracing the *Geometridæ* and allies.— **ge-om'e-trine,** *a.*

ge"o-me-trog'ra-phy, 1 jī"o-mı-trog'ra-fı; 2 ġē"o-me-trŏg'ra-fy, *n.* *Math.* The analysis of geometric operations into their simplest elements, to determine their simplicity and exactness. [< GEOMETRIC + -GRAPHY.] — **ge"o-me-tro'graph-ic,** *a.*

Ge-om"e-troi'de-a, *n.* Same as GEOMETRINA.— **ge-om'e-troid, ge-om"e-troi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

ge-om'e-try, 1 jı-em'ı-trı; 2 ġe-ŏm'e-try, *n.* [-TRIES, 1 -trız; 2 -triṣ, *pl.*] **1.** The branch of pure mathematics that treats of space and its relations; the science of the mutual relations of points, lines, angles, surfaces, and solids, considered as having no properties but those arising from extension and difference of situation. **2.** A text-book or treatise on this branch of mathematics.

Geometry may be classified (1) according to the method of reasoning used, as *synthetic* and *analytic*; (2) according to the subject-matter, as *plane*, *spherical*, and *solid*; (3) according to the treatment or its purpose, as *descriptive*, *projective*, and *metric*; or (4) according to the axioms with which it sets out, as *Euclidean* and *non-Euclidean*, the latter embracing *elliptic* and *hyperbolic*. See phrases below.

[< OF. *geometrie*, < L. *geometria*, < Gr. *geōmetria*, < *geōmetrēs*; see GEOMETER.]

— absolute, Bolyaian, or **Lobachefskian geometry,** hyperbolic geometry.— **analytic g.,** geometry in which position is indicated by algebraic symbols, and the reasoning conducted by analytic operations. See AXIS; COORDINATE. — **characteristic** or **geodesic g.,** geometry of points and lines on which the geodesic line takes the place of the straight line of ordinary geometry.— **circle g.,** geometry in which the circle is taken as a basis, space being considered six-dimensional and the plane three-dimensional.— **denumerative g.,** the investigation of incidences and coincidences in configurations determined by given conditions. **enumerative g.‡.— descriptive g. 1.** That application of geometry in which the relations of lines and figures in space are studied through their projections on two planes. **2.** Graphic or projective geometry.— **differential g.,** geometry in which the differential and integral calculus is applied to curves and surfaces.— **elliptic g.,** that branch of non-Euclidean geometry which assumes that every pair of parallel lines will meet if produced a certain distance.— **Euclidean g.,** geometry based on the axioms and postulates of Euclid.— **g. of an algebraic curve,** or **surface,** geometry which takes into account only those properties that belong to all curves or surfaces related birationally to the curve or surface in question.— **g. of compasses,** a geometry that postulates the use of compasses in construction but not that of a ruler.— **g. of forces,** the treatment of forces as represented graphically by vectors.— **g. of position. 1.** The theory of change of a locus's position, as determined by change in the corresponding equation: so used by Carnot. **2.** Modern projective geometry: so called because it does not deal with metrical properties.— **graphic** or **projective g.,** that which considers only those properties and relations of figures which are unchanged by projection, as collineations, tangencies, and anharmonic ratios.— **higher g.,** any geometry not elementary.— **hyperbolic g.,** that branch of non-Euclidean geometry which assumes that every pair of parallel lines gradually diverge from each other in both directions.— **kinematic g.,** geometry in which properties of curves and surfaces are treated as functions of the velocities of moving lines.— **line g.,** the geometry of Plucker, which regards the line rather than the point as the element of space.— **non-Euclidean g.,** any system of geometry developed from the assumption that the axioms of Euclid are not all true, especially those about parallel lines.— **plane g.,** that branch of geometry which reasons only about relations in a plane.— **rational g.,** geometry that does not use irrational numbers or ratios.— **Riemannian g.,** geometry in which the straight line is not regarded as infinite.— **solid g.,** or **g. of three dimensions,** that part of geometry which includes all three dimensions of space in its reasoning.— **spherical g. 1.** The geometry of figures drawn upon the surface of a sphere. **2.** [Rare.] Riemannian geometry.— **straight g.,** line geometry.— **synthetic g.,** projective or graphic geometry treated by reasoning upon figures without using analytic (algebraic) operations. **— ge-om'e-tral,** *a.* [Rare.] Geometrical.— **ge-om'e-trize,** *vi.* To study or practise geometry; investigate or proceed according to geometrical principles.

ge"o-mor-phog'e-ny, 1 jī"o-mer-fej'ı-nı; 2 ġē"o-mŏr-fŏġ'e-ny, *n.* *Geol.* The study of the origin and development of topographic features.— **ge"o-mor"pho-gen'ic,** *a.*— **ge"o-mor-phog'e-nist,** *n.* **ge'o-mor"phist‡.**

Geomorphology, or physiography, is the study of the topographical features of the earth, and of the means by which, and the manner in which, they have been produced. In this country the term physiography, or physiographical geology, is firmly established and very widely used. This is unfortunate, because the term was originally proposed and still continues to be employed in a very different sense. It would be an advantage in clearness and precision of nomenclature, if *Geomorphogeny*, which is extensively made use of in Germany, could be substituted.
WM. B. SCOTT *Introd. to Geology*, 2d ed., p. 435. [MAC. '09.]

ge"o-mor-phol'o-gy, *n.* Same as GEOMORPHOGENY.— **ge"o-mor"pho-log'i-cal,** *a.*— **ge"o-mor"phol'o-gist,** *n.* **ge'o-mor"phist‡.— ge'o-mor"phy,** *n.* The theory of the earth's form.— **ge"o-mor'phic,** *a.*— **Ge"o-my'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Mam.* An American family of saccomyoidean rodents having a heavy rat-like form, external cheek-pouches, and massive skull with extended squamosals and tubular tympanics; pocket-gophers or pouched rats. **Ge'o-mys,** *n.* (t. g.) — **ge-om'y-id,** *n.*— **ge-om'y-oid,** *a.* & *n.*— **Ge"o-my-i'næ,** *n. pl.* *Mam.* The *Geomyidæ* as a subfamily of *Saccomyidæ*. **— ge-om'y-ine,** *a.* & *n.*

Ge'on, 1 gī'en; 2 ḡē'ŏn, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Eccl.* xxiv, 27.

ge"o-nav"i-ga'tion, *n.* The science or art of navigation by dead-reckoning.

Ge-on'o-ma, 1 jı-en'o-mə; 2 ġe-ŏn'o-ma, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A large genus of graceful tropical American palms. The fruit is a berry. **2.** Any tree of this genus.

ge-on'o-my, 1 jı-en'o-mı; 2 ġe-ŏn'o-my, *n.* *Geol.* The science of the physical laws of the structure and development of the earth. [< GEO- + Gr. *nomos*, law, < *nemō*, assign.] — **ge"o-nom'ic,** *a.*

ge-oph'a-gy, 1 jı-ef'ə-jı; 2 ġe-ŏf'a-ġy, *n.* The practise of eating clay, chalk, or infusorial or other earth.

Morbid appetite and depraved taste including: (a) *Geophagy* — dirt- or earth-eating. W. L. LINDSAY *Mind in the Lower Animals* vol. i. p. 40. [A. 1880.]

ge-oph'a-gism‡.— ge-oph'a-gist, *n.* One who eats earth; a dirt-eater.— **ge-oph'a-gous,** *a.* Earth-eating; as, *geophagous* races.

Ge"o-phap'i-dæ, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A family of Australian ground-pigeons. **Ge'o-phaps,** *n.* (t. g.) — **ge-oph'a-pid,** *n.*— **ge-oph'a-poid,** *a.*— **Ge-oph'i-la,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* A suborder or other division of pulmoniferous gastropods with eyes at the extremities of the tentacles, including slugs and land-shells.— **ge-oph'i-lan,** *a.* & *n.*— **ge"o-phil'i-an,** *a.*— **Ge"o-phil'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of chilopodous myriapods having very numerous subequal segments, short feet with single-jointed tarsi, and antennæ with about fourteen joints. **Ge-oph'i-lus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **ge-oph'i-lid,** *a.* & *n.* — **ge-oph'i-loid,** *a.*— **ge-oph'i-lous,** *a.* Ground-loving; of or pertaining to the *Geophila*.— **ge"o-phys'ics,** *n.* The science that treats of the external physical features of the earth; physiography; physical geography.— **ge"o-phys'i-cal,** *a.*— **ge"o-phys"i-og'no-my,** *n.* The physical conformation of the earth's surface.— **ge'o-phyte,** *n.* **1.** A plant growing in earth. **2.** A plant that buds under the ground. Compare HYDROPHYTE and EPIPHYTE.— **Ge"o-plan'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of monogonoporous planarians having a long flat body, a pedal disk, and a protractile campanuliform esophagus; land-planarians. **Ge"-o-pla'na,** *n.* (t. g.) — **ge"o-pla'nid,** *n.*— **ge"o-pla'noid,** *a.* — **ge"o-po'lar,** *a.* *Astron.* Of or belonging to the pole of the earth, as contrasted with that of the sun. See HELIOPOLAR.— **ge"o-po-lit'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to the political development of a people as influenced by their position and surroundings.— **ge"o-pon'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of agriculture. **ge"o-pon'i-cal†.— ge"o-pon'ic†,** *n.* A tiller of the soil.— **ge"o-pon'ics,** *n.* [Rare.] The art or science of agriculture.— **ge-op'o-nist†,** *n.* A farmer. — **ge"o-ra'ma,** *n.* A hollow globe on the inside of which are representations of the earth's natural divisions, to be viewed from within.

geor'die, 1 jōr'dı; 2 ġôr'di, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** (1) A coal-miner. (2) A sailing collier. **2.** A guinea: from the figure of St. George on it. **3.** A miners' safety-lamp invented by George Stephenson. [Dim. of *George*.]

ge"o-ret'ic, 1 jī"o-ret'ık; 2 ġē"o-rĕt'ic, *a.* Designating a crystalline, waxy acid ($C_{12}H_{22}O_4$), made from a species of German lignite. [< GEO- + Gr. *rhētic*, resin.]

george¹, 1 jōrj; 2 ġôrġ, *n.* **1.** [G-] A jeweled figure of St. George slaying the dragon, one of the insignia of Knights of the Garter. **2.** A George-noble. **3.** The neck part of a coat or vest. **4.** A large wig worn in the 18th century. **5.** *Naut.* The gorge or groove of a pulley. [< *George*, proper n., < F. *George*, < LL. *Georgius*, < Gr. *geōrgos*, farmer, < *gē*, earth, + *ergon*, work.] **— brown george** [Eng.], see BROWN.— **George'-no"ble,** *n.* A noble bearing the figure of St. George, minted in England during the reign of Henry VIII. **— lesser G.,** an oval plate of enamel, surrounded by a buckled garter, which bears a golden figure of St. George, and is worn on a breast ribbon. **little G.‡.**



St. George and the Dragon, after the Painting by Raffael in the Louvre, Paris.

George², 1 jōrj; 2 ġôrġ, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Geor'gie, Geor'die** (*dim.*). **Geor"gi-an'a** (*fem.*). Dan. G. Sw. **Ge'org,** 1 gē'erg, 2 ḡe'ōrg. F. **Georges,** 1 ʒōrʒ, 2 zhōrzh. **Geor"get',** 1 ʒōr"ʒē', 2 zhōr"zhe'; Hung. **Gyorgg,** 1 jəg, 2 ġōġ; It. **Gior'gio,** 1 jōr'jo, 2 ġôr'ġo; L. **Geor'gi-us,** 1 jōr'jı-us, 2 ġôr'ġi-ŭs; Pg. **Jor'ge,** 1 ʒōr'ʒē, 2 zhōr'zhe; Sp. **Jor'ge,** 1 hōr'hē, 2 hōr'he. **2. G. I.,** either of two kings: (1) **Lewis** (5/28 1660–6/11 1727), king of England; elector of Hanover. (2) **Christian William Ferdinand Adolphus** (12/24 1845–3/18 1913), king of Greece from 1863; assassinated at Saloniki. **3. G. II.** (1) **Augustus** (11/10 1683–10/25 1760), king of England; son of George I.; fought at Oudenarde and Dettingen. (2) (7/19 1890–), eldest son of ex-King Constantine of Greece; King of Greece, Sept. 27, 1922–24. **4. G. III., William Frederick** (6/4 1738–1/29 1820), king of England; ruled during American Revolution. **5. G. IV., Augustus Frederick** (8/12 1762–6/26 1830), king of England; son of George III. **6. G., Prince of Denmark** (4/21 1653–10/28 1708), consort of Queen Anne of England. **7. G. V.,** either of two kings: (1) (5/27 1819–6/12 1878), last king of Hanover; dethroned 1866. (2) **Frederick Ernest Albert** (6/3 1865–), king of England; son of Edward VII.; coronation 6/22 1911. **8. Henry** (9/2 1839–10/29 1897), an American economist; writer and exponent of the single-tax idea; *Progress and Poverty*. **9. Saint,** martyred A. D. 303 in Cappadocia, who became in the middle ages a legendary hero, reputed slayer of a dragon which held captive a princess; patron saint of England since the time of Edward IV. **10.** A lake in Warren and Washington counties, N. Y., 36 m. long and 1 to 4 m. wide; a scenic and summer resort. **11.** A county in Mississippi.

George-a-Green, *n.* A mythical character frequently appearing in Elizabethan literature, most familiarly as the hero of the play *George-a-Green, the Pinner of Wakefield;* ascribed to Robert Greene.

George'mas, 1 jōrj'məs; 2 ġôrġ'mas, *n.* St. George's day, [April 23.

Geor'ges-man, 1 jōr'jez-mən; 2 ġôr'ġĕṣ-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [Local, U. S.] A schooner that fishes for cod on the George's Banks.

George'town, 1 jōrj'taun; 2 ġôrġ'town, *n.* **1.** A county in S. E. South Carolina; 827 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat. **3.** A seaport city, capital of British Guiana. **4.** A town in Sussex county, Del. **5.** A seaport town, capital of Penang, Malay Peninsula. **6.** A suburb of Washington, D. C. **7.** A town, county-seat of Williamson county, Tex. **8.** A village in Essex county, Mass. **9.** A mining town, county-seat of Clear Creek county, Colo. **10.** A town in Scott county, Ky., seat of Georgetown College (Baptist), founded in 1829. **11.** A village in Brown county, O. **12.** Same as SAINT GEORGE, 4.

George'town Pass. A pass in California; 8,119 ft. high.

Geor'gi-a, 1 jōr'jı-ə *or* -jə; 2 ġôr'ġi-a *or* -ġa, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A S. Atlantic State; one of the 13 original states: 59,263 sq. m.; capital, Atlanta. **2.** An ancient independent country in south-eastern Europe; a republic since 1918; capital, Tiflis. **3.** A village in Franklin county, Vt. **4. Gulf** or **Strait of,** a body of water between Vancouver Island and the mainland of British Columbia. **5. Pass,** a pass in the front range of the Rocky Mountains, near Georgetown, Colo.; 11,811 ft. high.—**Georgia bark,** same as FEVER-TREE, 2.

Geor'gi-an¹, 1 jōr'jı-ən; 2 ġôr'ġi-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the reigns or period of the four Georges in

H I J K L

Prepared by LAURENCE LAFORGE in consultation with

PERIOD OR SYSTEM.	ERA OR GROUP.	EPOCH OR SERIES.	AGE OR STAGE.	PRINCIPAL FORMATIONS OF EUROPE.	AGE OR STAGE.	EPOCH OR SERIES.	PERIOD OR SYSTEM.	ERA OR GROUP.
				(Great Britain.)				
QUATERNARY.	CENOZOIC.	Recent.	Alluvial.	Alluvium, etc.	Contemporary.	Holocene.	*NEOGENE.*	CENOZOIC OR TERTIARY.
		Pleistocene or Glacial.	Terrace.[1]	Freshwater, etc.	Mecklenburgian.	Pleistocene.		
			Champlain.	River gravels, etc.	Scanian.			
			Wisconsin.	Postglacial deposits.	Neuhevician.			
			Iowan.	Young or Upper drift.	Pelasgian.	Pliocene.		
			Champlain.					
			Wisconsin.	Later Loess.	Helvetian.	Miocene.		
			Iowan drift.					
			Champlain.	Middle drift.	Saxonian.	Oligocene.	*PALEOGENE.*	
			Illinoian.					
			Illinoian drift.	Older Loess; Rixdorf beds.	Lower Rembler clay.			
			Yarmouth.					
			Kansan.	Old or Lower (Saxonian) drift.	Arctic Freshwater bed.	Eocene.		
			Kansan drift.					
			Aftonian.	Paludinenbank.	Cromer Forest bed.			
			Nebraskan drift.		Norfolkian.			
				Glacial or Scanian drift.	Scanian.			
				Older drift (older Decksenmoutier).				
				(Various European formations.)[2]				
				Alluvium.	Astian.	Pliocene.		
				Red Crag.	Pliocenian.			
				Coralline Crag. Lenham beds.	Pontian.	Miocene.		
					Vindobonian.			
				(Wanting.)	Langhian.			
					Aquitanian.			
				Boxey Tracy beds.	Stampian.	Oligocene.		
				Hamstead beds.	Thyrniocerine series.	Eocene.		
				Bembridge beds.				
				Osborne beds.				
				Headon beds.				
				Barton sand.				
				Barton clay.				
				Barton beds.				
				Bournemouth and Alum Bay beds.				
				Lower Bagshot sand.				
				London Clay.				
				Blackheath and Oldhaven beds.				
				Woolwich and Reading beds.				
				Thanetsand.				
				(Wanting.)	Montian.[4]			
				(Wanting.)	Danian.	Upper.	*CRETACEOUS.*	MESOZOIC OR SECONDARY.
				(Wanting.)	Senonian.			
				White chalk with many flints.	Turonian.			
				Chalk Rock.				
				Soft chalk with few flints.	Cenomanian.	Lower.		
				Upper Greensand (Malmstone).				
				Gault, and Hunstanton red chalk.	Albian.			
				Lower Greensand.				
				Sandgate beds.	Aptian.			
				Hythe beds.				
				Atherfield beds.	Barremian.			
				Weald Clay; Hastings sand.	Neocomian.			
				Purbeck beds.[3]	Purbeckian.[4]			
					Portlandian.	Upper Oolite.	*JURASSIC.*	
				Portland stone.	Kimeridgian.	Middle Oolite.		
				Kimeridge clay.				
				Coral Rag.	Sequanian.			
				Coralline oolite.	Corallian.			
				Oxford clay.	Oxfordian.			
				Kellaways beds.	Callovian.	Lower Oolite.		
				Cornbrash.	Bathonian.			
				Forest Marble and Bradford clay.				
				Bath oolite and Stonefield slate.				
				Fuller's Earth.				
				Great Oolite. Northampton sand.	Bajocian.	Inferior Oolite.		
				Upper Lias.	Toarcian.	Lias.		
				Middle Lias or Marlstone.	Pliensbachian.			
				Lower Lias.	Sinemurian.			
				White Lias.[4]	Hettangian.[4]	Rhetic.	*TRIASSIC.*	
				Paper shale and Penarth beds.	Rhetian.	Infra-Lias.		
				(Wanting.)	Jurassic.	Keuper.		
				Upper Keuper marl.	Norian.			
				Lower Keuper sandstone.	Carnian.	Trias.		
				(Wanting.)	Anisian.	Bunter.		
				Upper Mottled sandstone.	Hydaspian.			
				Pebble beds.	Scythian.			
				Lower Mottled sandstone.	Brahmanian.			
				(Wanting.)				

PERIOD OR SYSTEM.	ERA OR GROUP.	EPOCH OR SERIES.	AGE OR STAGE.	PRINCIPAL FORMATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES. *(Superior figures refer to notes on p. 1032.)*
				(California.)
QUATERNARY.	CENOZOIC.	Recent.	Alluvial.	Alluvium.
		Pleistocene or Glacial.	Terrace.[1]	Terrace stage.
			Champlain.	Beaches formed during Lahontan.)
			Wisconsin.	Highest beaches, "Big Bone Lick," Tallout
			Iowan drift.	formed as time Natchez,
			Champlain.	lakes were Connet Fissure."
			Iowan drift.	
			Illinoian drift.	Tufas formed during
			Yarmouth.	early shrinkage and
			Columbia.	drying up of lakes.[1] Tyrrwemite
			Kansan drift.	Old beaches formed
			Aftonian.	at this high stage.[1]
			Nebraskan drift.	
TERTIARY.		Pliocene.	Blanco,	*(California.)*
			Florida.	Merced.[4]
		Miocene.	Chesapeake.	San Diego.[5]
				S. Pablo (Carrizo).
				San Benigmita.
				Tejon.
				Vaqueros.
		Oligocene.	Appalachicola.	San Lorenzo.[6]
			Vicksburg.	Butano.[4]
		Eocene.	Jackson.	
			Claiborne.	Tejon.[3]
			Wilcox.	Martinez.[4]
			Midway.	
			Shoshone.[4]	
CRETACEOUS.		Upper.	Laramie.	Chico.
			Montana.	
			Colorado.	
			Dakota.	
		Lower.	Washita.	Horsetown.
			Fredericksburg.	
			Trinity.	
			Arundel.	Knoxville.
JURASSIC.	MESOZOIC.			Colfax.
				Mariposa.
				Placerville.
				Hinkman.
				Bickmil.
				Mormon.
				Thompson.
				Hardgrave.
				Trail (Medin).
TRIASSIC.			Newark.	*(Wanting.)*
				Swearinger.
				Horsekus.
				Pit.
				Santa Ana.

AGE OR STAGE.	PRINCIPAL FORMATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.	PERIOD OR SYSTEM.	ERA OR GROUP.
	(Eastern Gulf.)		
Alluvial.	*(Atlantic coast.)*		
Terrace.[1]	Recent alluvium.		
Champlain.	Terrace stage.		
Wisconsin.	Wisconsin drift.		
Iowan.	Peorian soil.		
Champlain.	Iowan drift.		
Illinoian.	Sangamon soil.		
Kansan.	Illinoian drift.		
Aftonian.	Yarmouth soil.		
Nebraskan drift.	Kansan drift.		
	Aftton soil.		
	Nebraskan drift.		
Pliocene.	*(Atlantic coast.)*		
Blanco.	Recent alluvium.		
	Terrace stage.		
Florida.	Lafayette.[6]		
	Floridian.		
Chesapeake.	Yorktown (Jackson).		
	Saint Mary's.		
	Pamunkey.		
	Calvert.		
Appalachicola.	Alum Bluff.		
Vicksburg.	Chattahoochee.		
Jackson.	Jackson.		
Claiborne.	Claiborne.		
Wilcox.	Wilcox (Lignite).		
Midway.	Porters Creek.		
	Clayton.		
Shoshone.[4]	*(Wanting.)*		
Laramie.	*(Wanting.)*		
Montana.	Navarro.		
Colorado.	Taylor.		
Dakota.	Benton, Eagle-Ford, Woodbine, Tuscaloosa (of western Alabama).		
Washita.	Buda.		
Fredericksburg.	Denton.		
Trinity.	Fort Worth.		
Arundel.	Preston.		
	Kiamichi.		
	Comanche Pk.		
	Paluxy.		
	Glen Rose.		
	Travis Peak.		
	Tuscaloosa (of eastern Alabama).		
	Arundel and Patuxent.		
	(Atlantic slope.)		
Newark.	Brunswick.		
	Lockatong.		
	Stockton.		

AGE OR STAGE.	PRINCIPAL FORMATIONS OF EUROPE.	PERIOD OR SYSTEM.	ERA OR GROUP.
	(North German region.)		
Alluvium.	Alluvium.		
Postglacial deposits.	Postglacial deposits.		
Young or Upper drift.	Young or Upper drift.		
Later Loess.	Later Loess.		
Middle drift.	Middle drift.		
Older Loess; Rixdorf beds.	Older Loess; Rixdorf beds. Hitting breccia.		
Old or Lower (Saxonian) drift.	Mixed drift (Younger Decksenmoutier).		
Paludinenbank.	Glune-Minded interval.		
Oldest or Scanian drift.	Glune drift (oder Decksenmoutier).		
	(Various European formations.)[2]		
Alluvium.	Alluvium.		
Red Crag.	Scaldesian; Maximinox tuff.		
Coralline Crag. Lenham beds.	Diestian; Knocheusand.		
(Wanting.)	Antwerpian; Rubbrian (Messinian).		
	Sarmatian; Mascheufeuel.		
	Lithathalk; St. Gallen.		
	Aquitanian; Red Molasse.		
	Stampian; Rupelian.		
Hamstead beds.	Ejeda beds.		
Bembridge beds.	Montmartre gypsum.		
Osborne beds.	Saxis gypsum.		
Headon beds.	Weissenau beds.		
Barton sand.	Brandlian.		
Barton clay.			
Barton beds.			
Bournemouth and Alum Bay beds.			
Lower Bagshot sand.			
London Clay.	Argile d'Ypres; Paniselian.		
Blackheath and Oldhaven beds.	Argile plastique; Landenian.		
Woolwich and Reading beds.			
Thanetsand.	Rilly Limestone.		
(Wanting.)	Vitrollian de Meaux.[4]		
	Calcaire de Meaux.[4]		
	Vulleau de Gigby.[4]		
(Wanting.)	Sparnacian; Cuisian.		
White chalk with many flints.	Maestrichtian.		
Chalk Rock.	Campanian; Ober-Quader.		
Soft chalk with few flints.	Santonian.		
White chalk (lower chalk).	Angoumian.		
	Ligerian.		
Gray chalk without flints.	Carentonian; Tilnor.		
Tottenham marl.	Rotomagian or Rouen chalk.		
Chalk marl (Chloritic marl or Upper Greensand).			
Upper Greensand, and Gait, and Hunstanton red chalk.	Gaize de l'Argonne.		
	Sables verts; Blaiseamargel.		
Lower Greensand.	Aptian.		
Sandgate beds.	Urgonian; Gargasmergel.		
Hythe beds.	Urgonian; Hils.		
Atherfield beds.	Hauterivian; Valanginian; Deister.		
Weald Clay; Hastings sand.			
Purbeck beds.[3]			
Portland stone.	Tithonian; Plattenkalke.		
Portland sand.	Berriasian.		
Kimeridge clay.	Argovian and Pterocerian.		
Coral Rag.	Astartian and Rauracian.		
Coralline oolite.	Calcareous grit.		
Oxford clay.	Oxfordian.		
Kellaways beds.	Callovian.		
Cornbrash.	Forest Marble and Bradford clay.		
Bath oolite and Stonefield slate.	Bathonian.		
Fuller's Earth.	Cancellate limestone.		
Great Oolite. Northampton sand.	Bajocian; Aalenian.		
Upper Lias.	Toarcian.		
Middle Lias or Marlstone.	Pliensbachian.		
Lower Lias.	Sinemurian.		
White Lias.[4]	Hettangian.[4]		
Rhetian.	Rhetic.		
Jurassic.	Infra-Lias; Marne de Jamolgnes.		
Keuper.	Jurassic; Jamolgnes.		
Upper Keuper marl.	Norian; Tyrolian.		
Lower Keuper sandstone.	Hauptmuschelkalk.		
Carnian.	Longobardian; Passanian.		
Anisian.	Wellenkalk; Muschelkalk.		
Hydaspian.	Bush or Upper Bunter.		
Scythian.	Middle Bunter.		
Brahmanian.	Lower Bunter; Gaudarian.		

AGE OR STAGE.	PRINCIPAL FORMATIONS OF EUROPE.	PERIOD OR SYSTEM.	ERA OR GROUP.
(White Jura or Malm.)	(Brown Jura or Dogger.) (Black Jura.)		
Portlandian.	Purbeckian.		
Kimeridgian.	Portlandian; Plattenkalke.		
Sequanian.	Berriasian.		
Corallian.	Kimeridge clay.		
Oxfordian.	Argovian and Pterocerian.		
Callovian.	Astartian and Rauracian.		
Bathonian.	Callovian.		
Bajocian.	Oxfordian.		
Toarcian.	Argovian. Neuvizyan.		
Pliensbachian.	Corallian.		
Sinemurian.	Divesian.		
Hettangian.[4]	Callovian.		
	Cancellate limestone.		
	Cæca stone; Oolithic Miliare.		
	Bajocian; Aalenian.		
	Longwy limonite.		
	Vinarco limestone.		
	Arietenschichten.		
	Infra-Lias; Marne de Jamolgnes.		
	Jurassic; Jamolgnes.		
	Norian; Tyrolian.		
	Hauptmuschelkalk.		
	Longobardian; Passanian.		
	Wellenkalk; Muschelkalk.		
	Bush or Upper Bunter.		
	Middle Bunter.		
	Lower Bunter; Gaudarian.		

AGE OR STAGE.	PRINCIPAL FORMATIONS OF EUROPE.	PERIOD OR SYSTEM.	ERA OR GROUP.
(Muschelkalk.)	(Werfen.)		
(Alpine region.)			
Alluvium.			
Post-Wurm moraines. Wurm drift.			
Riss-Wurm interval.			
Riss drift.			
Hitting breccia.			
Mixed drift (Younger Decksenmoutier).			
Glune-Minded interval.			
Glune drift (oder Decksenmoutier).			
(Various European formations.)[2]			
Alluvium.			
Scaldesian; Maximinox tuff.			
Diestian; Knocheusand.			
Antwerpian; Rubbrian (Messinian).			
Sarmatian; Mascheufeuel.			
Lithathalk; St. Gallen.			
Aquitanian; Red Molasse.			
Stampian; Rupelian.			
Ejeda beds.			
Montmartre gypsum.			
Saxis gypsum.			
Weissenau beds.			
Brandlian.			
Argile d'Ypres; Paniselian.			
Argile plastique; Landenian.			
Rilly Limestone.			
Vitrollian de Meaux.[4]			
Calcaire de Meaux.[4]			
Vulleau de Gigby.[4]			
Sparnacian; Cuisian.			
Maestrichtian.			
Campanian; Ober-Quader.			
Santonian.			
Angoumian.			
Ligerian.			
Carentonian; Tilnor.			
Rotomagian or Rouen chalk.			
Gaize de l'Argonne.			
Sables verts; Blaiseamargel.			
Aptian.			
Urgonian; Gargasmergel.			
Urgonian; Hils.			
Hauterivian; Valanginian; Deister.			
Tithonian; Plattenkalke.			
Berriasian.			
Argovian and Pterocerian.			
Astartian and Rauracian.			
Argovian. Neuvizyan.			
Divesian.			
Callovian.			
Cancellate limestone.			
Cæca stone; Oolithic Miliare.			
Bajocian; Aalenian.			
Longwy limonite.			
Vinarco limestone.			
Arietenschichten.			
Infra-Lias; Marne de Jamolgnes.			
Jurassic; Jamolgnes.			
Norian; Tyrolian.			
Hauptmuschelkalk.			
Longobardian; Passanian.			
Wellenkalk; Muschelkalk.			
Bush or Upper Bunter.			
Middle Bunter.			
Lower Bunter; Gaudarian.			
Gangetian.			

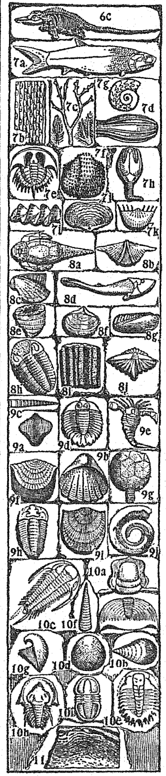
TYPICAL FOSSILS. *(For names, see pages 1032, 1033.)*

HISTORY (PROVISIONAL).

Various Geologists of the U. S. Geological Survey and Others.

Era	Period	Epoch	Series	(Colorado.)	(Central West.)	(Ohio Valley.)	(Southern Appalachians.)	(Northern Appalachians.)
PALEOZOIC.	CARBONIFEROUS.	Permian.		Chugwater (lower part).	Kiger. Salt Fork. (Double Mntn.) Sumner (Clear Fork).	(Wanting.)	(Wanting.)	(Wanting.)
			Dunkard.	Cutler. Rico.	Chase (Wichita). Missourian.	Greene. Washington. Monongahela. Conemaugh. Allegheny.		Greene. Washington. Monongahela. Conemaugh. Allegheny.
		Pennsylvanian.	Pottsville.	Hermosa. Molas.	Des Moines. Arkansan.	Pottsville.	Anderson. Wartburg. Briceville. Lee.	Pottsville.
		Mississippian.	Tennesseean.	(Wanting.)	Chester: Birdsville. Tribune. Cypress. Meramec: Ste. Genevieve. St. Louis. Spergen. Warsaw.	Maxville. (Wanting.)	(Newman.) Bangor: Parkwood. Pennington. Hartselle. St. Louis. Warsaw.	Mauch Chunk and Greenbrier.
			Waverlyan.	Leadville (Ouray).	Osage: Keokuk. Burlington. Kinderhook: Hannibal. Louisiana.	Waverly: Logan. Blk. Hand. Cuyahoga. Sunbury. Berea.	Fort Payne. Grainger.	Pocono: Burgoon. Cuyahoga. Corry.
	DEVONIAN.	Upper.	Chautauquan. Senecan.	Elbert.[6]	State Quarry. Lime Creek. Sweetland Creek.	Ohio: Bedford.[4] Cleveland.[4] Chagrin. Huron. Olentangy.	Chattanooga.	(Jennings.) Catskill. Chemung. Portage. Genesee. Tully.
		Middle.	Erian. Ulsterian.		Milwaukee. Cedar Valley. Wapsipinicon.	Delaware. Columbus.	(Wanting.)	(Romney.) Hamilton. Marcellus. Onondaga. Schoharie. Esopus.
		Lower.	Oriskanian. Helderbergian.		(Wanting.)	(Wanting.)	Frog Mountain. Giles (generally wanting south of Virginia).	Oriskany. Helderberg: Port Ewen. Becraft. New Scotland. Coeymans.
	SILURIAN.	Cayugan.	Cayuga.	(Wanting.)	Waubakee.	Monroe.		(Lewistown.) Manlius. Rondout. Salina. (Shawangunk.)
		Niagaran.	Niagara.* Clinton.		Gower. Hopkinton.	Louisville. Osgood. Dayton. Brassfield.	Hancock (in northeastern Tennessee). Clinton (Rockwood).	Guelph. Lockport. Rochester. Brassfield.
		Oswegan.	Medina.		Maquoketa.[5]	Richmond.[5]	Clinch (Tuscarora).	Medina (Oneida).
	ORDOVICIAN.	Cincinnatian.	Lorraine. Utica.	(Yule.) Fremont. Harding. Manitou.		(Potomac Valley.) Juniata. Martinsburg.	Bays. Sevier.	Lorraine. Utica.
		Mohawkian.	Trenton.		Galena-Trenton.	(Shenandoah.) Chambersburg.	(Chickamauga.) Tellico. Athens.	Trenton. Black River.
		Canadian.	Chazy.		Platteville.	Stones River.	Lenoir.	Chazy.
			Beekmantown.	(Wanting.)	Lower Magnesian: St. Peter. Shakopee. N'w Richm'd Oneonta.	Beekmantown.	Knox.	(Kittatinny.) Beekmantown.
	CAMBRIAN.	Saratogan.		Sawatch (Ignacio).	Jordan. St. Lawrence. Dresbach.	Conococheague.	(Conasauga.) Nolichucky. Maryville. Rogersville. Rutledge.	Potsdam.
		Acadian.		(Wanting.)	(Wanting.)	Elbrook.		Braintree slate; also part of Stockbridge lmstn.
		Georgian.			Lake Superior.	Waynesboro. Tomstown. Antietam. Harpers. Weverton. Loudoun.	Ocoee: Watauga (Rome). Shady (Murphy). Valleytown. Brasstown. Tusquitee. Nantahala. Great Smoky. Hiwassee. Snowbird.	Represented in various areas by Weymouth and Georgia slates, "Red Sandrock," and Chickies, Poughquag, and Hardyston quartzites.
PROTEROZOIC.	ALGONKIAN.			(Grand Cañon, Ariz.) "Grand Cañon series." Chuar. Unkar.	(Northern Rocky Mts.) Belt. Cherry Creek.	(Lake Superior region.) Keweenawan. Upper Huronian. Middle Huronian. Lower Huronian.	(Southern Appalachians.) Various schists and pyroclastic rocks, with effusive volcanic rocks.	(Northeastern States.) (Not yet certainly recognized.)
ARCHEOZOIC.	ARCHEAN.			"Vishnu series." Granites, gneisses, and schists.	Granites and gneisses.	Laurentian. Keewatin (Marinescan; Thessalon).	Various granites. Roan gneiss. Carolina gneiss.	Various granites, etc. Sedimentary gneisses, schists, and limestones.

PALEOZOIC OR PRIMARY.



Era	Period	Epoch	Series	(Great Britain)		(Continent)
PALEOZOIC OR PRIMARY.	CARBONIFEROUS.	Permian.	Thuringian.	Upper red sandstone. Magnesian limestone. Marl slate and Hilton shale. (Wanting.)		Zechstein: Upper Zechstein. Rauchwacke and Asche. Kupferschiefer.
			Lodevian.	Penrith sandstone and Brockram.		Rothliegende: Kreuznach and Monzig. Sötern conglomerate.
			Autunian (Artinskian).	(Wanting.)		Lebach. Cusel. (Artinskian of Russia.)
		Demetian.	Stephanian.			Ottweiler (Uralian of Russia).
			Westphalian (Moscovian).	Upper Coal Measures (Ardwick). Middle Coal Measures (Pennant). Lower Coal Measures (Gannister). Millstone Grit and Pendleside beds.		Saarbrücken. Namurian. (Moscovian of Russia.)
		Dinantian.	Bernician.	Carboniferous Limestone series: Yoredale beds. Great, or Scaur, or Mountain limestone.		Culm or Calcaire Carbonifere: Visean: Vise. Limon. Haut Banc. Namur. Bachant.
			Tuedian.	Limestone shale. Calciferous sandstone.		Tournasian: Waulsort. Anseremme. Dinant. Ecaussines. Avesnelles.
	DEVONIAN.	Condrusian.	Famennian.	(Old Red Sandstone.) Pilton group.		Condruz sandstone. Famenne slate.
			Frasnian.	Baggy group. Pickwell Down sandstone.		Matagne slate. Frasne slate and limestone.
		Eifelian.	Givetian.	Ilfracombe slate.		Givet limestone; "Stringocephalus" zone.
			Couvinian.	Plymouth and Torquay limestones.		Couvin shale and limestone; "Calceola" zone.
		Rhenan.	Coblenzian.	Hangman or Staddon grit.		Hierges and Ems graywackes.
			Taunusian.	Lynton slate and Meadfoot beds.		Hundsrück slate; Taunus quartzite.
			Gedinnian.	Morte slate, Looe slate, Foreland grit, and Dartmouth slate.		Saint Hubert slate. Mondrepuit slate. Haybes arkose. Fepin conglomerate.
	SILURIAN.	Downtonian.	Downton.	Downton sandstone. Ledbury shale. "Tilestones." Upper Ludlow shale and "Bone-bed."		Kirkby Moor flags.[3]
		Salopian.	Ludlow.	Aymestry limestone. Lower Ludlow shale.		Hay Fell flags. Bannisdale flags. Coniston grit.
			Wenlock.	Dudley or Wenlock limestone. Wenlock shale. Woolhope limestone.		Coniston flags: Coldwell beds. Brathay flags.
		Valentian.	Llandovery.	Tarannon shale. Upper Llandovery or Mayhill sandstone. Lower Llandovery grit.		Stockdale shale: Browgill beds. Skelgill beds. Gala beds. Birkhill shale.
	ORDOVICIAN.	Caradocian.	Ashgill.	Ashgill shale.	Keisley limestone.[3]	Hartfell shale.[3]
			Caradoc.	Caradoc sandstone and Bala slate.	Coniston limestone.	
		Llandeilian.	Llandeilo.	Llandeilo sandstone and slate.	Borrowdale volcanic series.	Glenkiln shale.
		Skiddavian.	Arenig.	Arenig slate.	Skiddaw slate.	
	CAMBRIAN.	Tremadocian.	Shumardia zone.[4]	Tremadoc slate.[4]	Shineton and Bronsill shales.[3]	
			Olenus zone.	Lingula flags.	Stockingford shale.	
		Menevian.	Paradoxides zone.	Menevia slates and flags. Solva grits and flags.	Comley limestone and Hollybush sandstone.	
		Devillian.	Olenellus zone.	Represented in various districts in Great Britain by the Caerfai and Comley sandstones, Harlech grit, Hartshill and Malvern quartzites, Llanberis slate, and the lower part of the Durness limestone.		
PROTEROZOIC.	ALGONKIAN.			(Northern Scotland.) Torridonian: Cailleach Head. Aultbea. Applecross. Diabaig.	(Bavaria and Bohemia.) Various schists, etc. Hercynian gneiss.	(Finland.) Jottnian. Jatulian. Kalevian. Bottnian.[4]
ARCHEOZOIC.	ARCHEAN.			Lewisian (Hebridian.): Intrusive igneous rocks. Fundamental complex of gneisses and schists.	Bojan gneiss.	Katarchean. Ladogian. Fundamental gneisses.

L K J I H

England (1714–1830). 2. Of or pertaining to the State of Georgia, or to the republic Georgia. 3. [Eng.] Designating that style of architecture commonly called colonial in America. See COLONIAL. **II.** *n.* 1. A native or inhabitant of the State of Georgia. 2. A native of transcaucasian Georgia, belonging to the Caucasoid type of mankind: Grusian. See KARTVELIAN.

Geor'gi-an². I. *a. Geol.* Of or pertaining to the earliest of the epochs comprised in the Cambrian period, as subdivided by American geologists, or to the series of strata deposited during that epoch. **II.** *n. Geol.* The Georgian or Lower Cambrian series of strata, characterized by the Olenellus fauna; also, the Georgian epoch. [< *Georgia*, Franklin county, Vt.]

Geor'gi-an'a, 1 jôr'ji-an'ə; 2 gôr'ji-an'ə, 2 jôr'-. A feminine personal name. **Geor-gi'na,** 1 jôr-ji'nə, 2 gôr-gī'na. F. **Geor'gine',** 1 zhôr'zhēn', 2 zhôr'zhēn'. **Geor'gette',** 1 zhôr'-jet', 2 zhôr'zhēt'. G. **Ge'or-gi'na,** 1 gē'or-gī'nə, 2 gē'or-gī'nə; 1 *Glor'gia,* 1 jôr'ja, 2 gôr'ja. [Gr., peasant woman.]

Geor'gian Bay. A bay in the N. E. part of Lake Huron, Ontario; 110 by 50 m.

geor'gic, 1 jôr'jik; 2 gôr'jic. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to husbandry; relating to rural affairs. **geor'gi-cal.** **II.** *n.* A poem on husbandry.

Virgil . . . next wrote his *Georgics*, a didactic poem on agriculture. REICHTLEY *Roman Empire* pt. i, p. 18. ii. *a.* o. ca. 1841.]

[< L. *georgicus*, < Gr. *geōrgikos*, < *geōrgos*: see GEORGE.]

Geor-gi'na, 1 jor-ji'nə; 2 gôr-gī'na. *n.* See GEORGIAN.

Geor'gi-um Sī'dus, 1 jôr'ji-um sai'dus; 2 gôr'gi-ŭm sī'dŭs. The Georgian star, the name first given by the discoverer, Sir William Herschel, to the planet Uranus, in honor of George III. [NL.; see GEORGE and SIDEREAL.]

Ge'orgs-wal'de, 1 gē'örgz-väl'də; 2 gē'örgz-väl'de, *n.* A town in Bohemia.

Ge'o-rys'si-de, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of clavicorn beetles having contiguous coxæ, the anterior oval, and the prosternum membranaceous, and including a few roundish species.

Ge''o-rys'sus, *n.* (t. g.) **Ge''o-ris'si-ta.** — **ge''o-rys'sid,** *a.* & *n.* — **ge'o-rys'soid,** *a.* — **Ge''o-sce-let'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of nematoid entozoans without pseudo-hæmal canal, with one or more pairs of sperm-cases. **Ge''o-sce'lex,** *n.* (t. g.) **Ge''o-sce-let'i-dæ.** — **ge''o-scol'e-cid,** *n.* — **ge''o-scol'e-cid,** *a.* — **ge-os'co-py,** *n.* The study of the depths or of its surface material, gained by observation. — **ge''o-scop'ic,** *a.* — **ge''o-se-len'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the earth and moon conjointly; as, *geoselenic* attraction. — **ge'o-sphere,** *n. Phys. Geog.* The solid earth as distinguished from air and water. — **ge''o-sta'lic,** *a.* Capable of withstanding the pressure of earth from all sides; as, a *geostatic* arch. — **ge''o-stat'ics,** *n.* That branch of rigid bodies. — **ge''o-syn'cline,** *n. Geol.* A vast downward flexure of the earth's crust. See SYNCLINAL, and compare GEANTICLINE. **ge''o-syn-cli'nal,** — **ge''o-syn'cli-nal-ly,** *adv.* — **ge''o-sta'tic,** *a.* — **ge''o-tec-ton'ic,** *a. Geol.* Relating to the structure of the rock-masses of the earth's crust and to their shape, composition, and distribution. **ge''o-tec'to-nics.** — **Ge''o-teu'this,** *n. Paleon.* A genus of fossil cuttlefish whose ink-bags are numerous in the Upper Lias of southern Europe. — **ge'o-therm,** *n.* A subterranean isotherm. — **ge''o-ther'mal,** *a.* & *n.* — **ge''o-ther'mic,** *a.* Pertaining to the earth's internal heat. — **ge''o-ther-mom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring subterranean temperatures. — **ge''o-ther''mo-met'ric,** *a.* — **Ge-oth'y-la,** *n.* A genus of North-American wood-warblers, familiarly represented by the Maryland yellowthroat (*G. trichas*). — **ge-ot'ic,** *a.* Terrestrial. — **ge-ot'ro-pism,** *n. Plant-physiol.* The tendency or position of an organ with respect to gravity. — **ge'o-ton ic,** *a.*

ge-ot'ro-pism, 1 ji-ot'ro-pizm; 2 gē-ot'ro-pism, *n. Biol.* A tendency (*positive geotropism*) exhibited by organisms, especially growing organs, to direct the roots, to turn toward the center of the earth, as distinguished from *negative geotropism*, or *apogeotropism*, the tendency to turn away from the earth.

Knight long ago found gravitation to be the cause of *geotropism*. C. E. BESSEY *Botany* pt. i, ch. 11, p. 195. [tr. n. & co. 1881.]

[< Gr. *gē*, earth, + *tropos*, turning, < *trepō*, turn.] **ge-ot'-ro-pic,** *a.* — **ge-ot'ro-pism,** *n.*

Geph'y-re'a, 1 jef'i-ri'ə; 2 gēf'y-rē'a, *n. pl. Helminth.* A division of worms, especially a class with a nervous esophageal ring and ventral cord, no distinct segments or legs, and a terminal or dorsal anus. [< Gr. *pephyra*, bridge.] **Geph'y-re'al.** — **geph'y-re'an,** *a.* & *n.* — **ge-phyr'e-oid,** *a.*

ge-phyr'o-cer'cal, 1 ji-fai'ro-sir'kəl; 2 gē-fī'ro-cēr'cal, *a.* Having the caudal fin formed by the dorsal and anal uniting over the shorted axis of the body, as in moloid sunfishes. [< Gr. *pephyra*, bridge, + *kerkos*, tail.] — **ge-phyr'o-cer'cy,** *n.*

Geph'y'rhi'na, 1 jef'i-rai'nə; 2 gēf'y-rī'na, *n. pl. Zool.* Vertebrates with two external nostrils on each side separated by a bridge, including most mammals. [< Gr. *pephyra*, bridge, + *rhi(n)-*s, nose.] — **geph'yr-rhin'e,** *a.*

Geph'y-rus, 1 gef'i-rus; 2 gēf'y-rus, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha K. V.) *2 Mac.* xii. 13.

Gep'i-de, 1 jep'i-di; 2 gēp'i-dē, *n. pl.* A Teutonic tribe of Scandinavian descent, connected with the Goths and finally merged in the Lombards.

ger, 1 jēr, *n.* [GERM., 1 ger'im; 2 gēr'im, *pl.*] [Heb.] A Jewish proselyte.

Ger., Germ., *abbr.* German, Germany.

ger., *abbr.* Gerund.

Ge'ra, 1 gi'rə; 2 gē'ra, *n. Bib. Gen.* xiv, 21.

Ge'ra, 1 gē'rə; 2 gē'ra, *n.* A walled manufacturing town in the republic of Thuringia, Germany.

ge'rah, 1 gi'rə; 2 gē'ra, *n.* [Heb.] *Jewish Antiq.* A unit of weight and money, one-twentieth of a shekel. *Exek.* xlv, 12.

Ge-rai'nt, *Sir,* 1 ji-reint'; 2 gē-rānt', in Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*, a Knight of the Round Table.

Ger'ald, 1 jer'əld; 2 gēr'ald, *n.* A masculine personal name.

Gar'ge, (corrupt), **Ge-rard'** or **Ger'ard:** **Ger'al-dine** (*fem.*). Dan. **Ger'hard,** 1 ger'hart; 2 gēr'härt; D. **Ge'rard,** 1 hē'rart, 2 hē'rärt; F. **Ge'rard',** 1 zē''rär', 2 zhē''rär'. **Gerard'** (G. **Ger'hard'**), **Gil'bert** (G. **Ger'hart**), **Gil'ray,** 1 ger'hart, 2 gēr'härt. **Ge'rolt, Ger'har-di'na** (*fem.*), 1 ger'har-di'nə, 2 gēr'här-dī'na; It. **Ge-rar'do,** 1 jē-rär'do, 2 gē-rär'dō. **Ghe-rar'do;** **Gi-ral'do,** 1 jē-räl'do, 2 gē-räl'dō. **Gi-ral'da** (*fem.*), jē-räl'da, 2 gē-räl'dä; L. **Ge-rar'dus, Ge-ral'dus;** Sw. **Ger'hard,** 1 ger'hard, 2 gēr'härd. [Teut. *mase.*, spear-power.]

Ger'ar'dēr, 1 zē'rar'dā'; 2 zhē'rär'dā'. **Joseph Marie, Baron de** (?/₁1772–11/₁21842). A French philosopher and statesman.

Ge-ra'ni-a'ce-æ, 1 ji-rē'ni-ē'si-i; 2 gē-rā'ni-ā'cē-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of polypetalous herbs, shrubs, and trees — the geranium family — of the order *Geraniales*, usually with obdiplostemonous dideciduous and axillary pedunculesof oftenshowy perfect flowers. It embraces eleven genera, and about 350 species, widely scattered in temperate and subtropical regions. [< L. *geranium*; see GERANIUM.] — **ge-ra'ni-a'ceous,** **ge-ra'ni-al,** *a.*

ge-ra'ni-al, 1 ji-rē'ni-əl; 2 gē-rā'ni-al, *n.* Same as CITRAL.

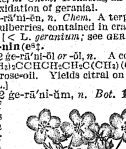
Ge-ra'ni-a'les, 1 ji-rē'ni-ē'liz; 2 gē-rā'ni-ā'lēz, *n. pl. Bot.* 1. An order of dicotyledonous plants distinguished by pendulous ovules. The typical family is *Geraniaceæ*. 2. According to Lindley, an alliance including the geraniums and allied plants. [< L. *geranium*.]

ge-ran'ic, 1 ji-ran'ik; 2 gē-rān'ic, *n. Chem.* Denoting an acid ($C_6H_8O_3$) produced by the oxidation of geranial.

ge-ra'ni-ene, 1 ji-rē'ni-in; 2 gē-rā'ni-ēn, *n. Chem.* A terpene ($C_{10}H_{16}$) having the odor of mulberries, contained in cranesbill (*Geranium maculatum*). [< L. *geranium*; see GERANIUM.] — **ge-ra'ni-in** (or -ēn).

ge-ra'ni-ol, 1 ji-rē'ni-ol; 2 gē-rā'ni-ōl or -ol, *n.* A colorless, odorous constituent, $(CH_3)_2CCHCH_2CH_2C(CH_3)(OH)CHCH_2OH$, of geranium-oil and rose-oil. Yields citral on oxidation. [< GERANIUM + -OL.]

ge-ra'ni-um, 1 ji-rē'ni-um; 2 gē-rā'ni-ŭm, *n. Bot.* 1. A familiar cultivated plant of many species and varieties of the genus *Pelargonium* (closelyrelated to *Geranium*; seedel.,2),mostlyfromSouth Africa, known as **musk-geranium, horse-geranium.** etc. 2. [*G.*-] A large genusofherbaceousorshrubby plants of the family *Geraniaceæ*, distinguished from allies by having 10 perfect stamens. *G. maculatum* is found in woods in the United States, and is often cultivated in country gardens under the name of *cranesbill*. 3. A plant of the genus *Geranium*. 4. The rhizom of *Geranium maculatum*, used in medicine as an astringent. [L., < Gr. *geranion*, < *geranos*, crane. **Alpine geranium,** a cold-climate species (*Geranium sibiricum*) with very small whitish flowers. **father of the Jerusalem oak** (*Chenopodium botrys*). — **fish g.,** a low, evergreen plant (*Erodium cicutarium*), a native of South Africa bearing scarlet flowers. From this species and its ally, *P. zonale*, another smooth-leaved plant, are derived our common garden pelargoniums. — **ivy-leaved g.,** a commonly cultivated plant (*Pelargonium peltatum*), with slender stems and lobed peltate leaves. — **Lady Washington g.,** a pelargonium with large, showy flowers. — **rose g.,** *n.* Any species of several species of *He ch ra* or alumroot. — **spotted g.,** same as SPOTTED CRANESBILL. — **wild g.** [Australian], a native species of pelargonium (*P. australe*).


Spotted Cranesb'll (*Geranium maculatum*).

Ge'ra-pe'tra, 1 jē'ra-pē'trə; 2 gē'ra-pē'tra, *n.* A port in the island of Celebes.

ge-rar'a-chy, 1 ji-rar'ə-ki; 2 gē-rār'a-cy, *n.* [Gr. *gēras*, old age, + *archē*, rule.] — **ge-rar'a-chic,** **ge-rar'a-chi-cal,** *a.*

ge-ra'ri-a, 1 ji-rē'ri-ə; 2 gē-rā'ri-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of annual or perennial herbs of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, with mainly opposite entire leaves and showy purple, red, or yellow flowers. Its species number nearly two hundred, few are in cultivation. [< John *Gerard*, English herbalist.]

Ge''rard'mer', 1 zē''rär'mär'; 2 zhē''rär'mēr', *n.* A watering-place in the Vosges department, France.

Ge''rard' Tum, or Tenque (?/₁1040?–1120?). An Italian merchant who founded the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

Ge-ra'sa, 1 jə-ra'sə; 2 gē-rā'sa, *n.* A Roman city in Syria.

Ger'a-senes, 1 jer'ə-sinz; 2 gēr'a-sēnz, *n. Bib.* Douai).

ge-ras'ti-an, 1 ji-ras'ti-ən; 2 gē-ras'ti-an, *a.* [Rare.] Suitable to the aged.

ger'a-ted, 1 jer'ə-tid; 2 gēr'a-tēd, *a. Her.* Covered with small bearings; semé. [Prob. < F. *géro*, carry, < L. *gero*, carry.] **ger'a-tyt.** — **ger'a-te-ly,** *adv.*

ge-ra'tic, 1 ji-rat'ik; 2 gē-rāt'ic, *a.* [Rare.] Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of old age. [< Gr. *gēras*, old age.] **ge-ras'ti-an;** **ge-ron'tic.**

ger'a-to-logy, 1 jer'ə-tol'ə-ji; 2 gēr'a-tōl'o-gy, *n.* The study of the phenomena of deterioration and decay, as in animal species. [< Gr. *gēra(t)-s*, old age, + -OLOGY.] — **ger''a-to-log'ic,** **ger''a-to-lo'gi-cal,** *a.* — **ger''a-tol'o-gist,** *n.*

gerbe, 1 jērb; 2 gērb, *n. Her.* A sheaf; a garb. 2. A firework that emits a shower of fire resembling a sheaf.

gerbe'fuse', *n.* A fuse used in pyrotechnics in producing a gerbe. [F., < *gerbe*, sheaf, + *fuse*, fuse.]

ger'bil, 1 jēr'bil; 2 gēr'bil, *n.* One of the *Gerbillinæ*. **ger'-bil-li'næ,** 1 jēr'bi-lai'nē; 2 gēr'bi-lī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* An old World subfamily of rodents with enlarged hind-limbs, long hind legs, hairy tail, and naked nostrils. **Ger-bil'lus,** *n.* (t. g.) [Dim. of *gerbua*, JERBOA.] — **ger'bil-lin(e),** *a.* & *n.*

Ger'bo'a, *n.* [Soldiers' Slang.] A German.

ger'crow', 1 gir'krō'; 2 gēr'crō', *n.* A gor-crow.

Ger'da, 1 ger'də; 2 gēr'da, *n. Norse Myth.* A beautiful giantess, beloved by Frey.

gere'i, *n.* An outburst of anger or emotion.

Gere, 1 ger; 2 gēr, *n. Norse Myth.* One of Odin's two wolves.

Ger'e-ford, 1 jer'ə-fərd; 2 gēr'e-fŏrd, *n.* A town in Texas.

ge-re'fa, 1 gi-ri'fə or ye-ri'və; 2 gē-rē'fa or yē-rē'va, *n.* [AS.] *Anglo-Saxon Hist.* An officer of the shire, hundred, and town: a reeve. See REEVE; SHERIFF; TOWN-REEVE.

The *gerefa* of the shire was a royal functionary, who assisted the ealdorman and represented him in his absence.

POLLOCK *Municipal Law* p. 233. [A. 1864.]

ge-ren'da, 1 ji-ren'də; 2 gē-rēn'da, *n. pl.* [L.] Items of business to be transacted; agenda.

ge'rent, 1 jī'rent; 2 gē'rənt. I. *a.* Carrying on; conducting; ruling: now chiefly in combination: as, *belligerent.* **II.** *n.* [Rare.] A governing power; a doer or performer. [< L. *gerens(-s)-*s, ppr. of *gero*, carry on.]

ger'ge-nuk, 1 gēr'ge-nuk; 2 gēr'gē-nŭk, *n.* A gazelline antelope (*Lithocranius walleri*) of Somaliland, having a long neck and dense stonywhite texture of the woolly coat. **gēr'a-nookt,**

ger'fal'con, 1 jīr'fō'kn or -fal'kon; 2 gēr'fā'cn or -fal'-con, *n.* A large falcon of northern regions, having the shanks feathered for their whole length anteriorly and for the upper twothirds of the others: much used in falconry; as, the white *gerfalcon* (*Falco islandus*); the gray *gerfalcon* (*F. rusticolus*). [< OF. *gerfaucon*, < LL. *hierofalco(n-)*, sacred falcon, < Gr. *hieros*, sacred, + LL. *falco(n-)*, FALCON.] **gīr'fal-con.**

ger'ful', *a.* Changeable. **gere'ful'ness;** **ger'lish'ness.**

Ger'ga-sites, 1 gēr'ga-saits; 2 gēr'ga-sīts, *n. pl. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Jud.* v, 16. — **Ger'ga-site,** *n.*

Ger'ge-senes, 1 gēr'gi-sinz or gīr'gi-sinz'; 2 gēr'gē-sēnz or gēr'gē-sēnz', *n. pl. Bib. Mat.* viii, 28.

Ger'ge-site, 1 gēr'gi-zait; 2 gēr'gē-sīt, *n.* Bib. (Douai).

Ger'hardt, 1 ger'härt; 2 gēr'härt, **Paul** (?/₁1607–?/₁1676). A German protestant divine and religious poet.

ger'hardt-ite, 1 ger'härt-ait; 2 gēr'härt-īt, *n. Mineral.* A dark-green, transparent, hydrous copper nitrato ($Ha_2Cu_3(NO_3)_2$, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Gerhardt*, a chemist.]

ge ri-a'trics, *n.* [Recent.] The scientific study of senescence and the diseases of the aged. Compare PEDIATRICS.

Ge'ring, 1 gē'riŋ; 2 gē'ring, **Ulrich** (— 1510). A Swiss printer who introduced printing into France.

Ger'i-zim, 1 ger'i-zim or gi-rai'zim; 2 gēr'i-zim or gē-rī'zim, *n. Bib.* A mountain in Samaria, Palestine. *Deut.* xi. 29.

Ger'ki, 1 ger'ki; 2 gēr'ki, *n.* A town in Sokoto, West Africa.

Ger''lī'er's' dis-ease', Paralyzing vertigo. [GERLIER.]

ger'ling, 1 gir'liŋ; 2 gēr'ling, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Same as **germ,** 1, form; 2 gērm, *n.* 1. The rudimentary vital element. (1) *Biol.* (*a*) The substance which is to develop a new individual, as the formative protoplasm of an egg or ovum, or of an ovule; the earliest stage of an organism. (*b*) A gamete; germecell.

The notion that all the kinds of animal and plants may have come into existence by the growth and modification of primordial *germs* is as old as speculative thought.

Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. x, p. 31.

(2) *Bot.* Specif.: (*a*) A growing point, as a young bud. (*b*) The embryo. (*c*) The ovary; germen. 2. Figuratively, the primary source of anything; that from which a thing may be developed as from a seed.

In Mr. Burke's writings lessons for the germs of almost all political truths may be found. COLERIDGE *Works, Biographia Literaria* ix. vol. ii, p. 303. [a. 1834.]

3. A micro-organism; microbe; especially, one likely to cause disease. 4. Any slightly developed organism; an embryo; as, a bud is but the *germ* of the flower. 5. *Math.* An independent variable occurring only in the integral of a differential equation.

We may therefore consider *x* germ as being a new independent variable, i.e., an independent variable contained in the differential equation itself, but only in its integral.

S. EARNSHAW *The Doctrine of Germs* p. 5. [SELL. 1881].

[< F. *germe*, < L. *germen*, *germin-*, sprout, germ; < *gerere*, bear, produce.] **germ'-ap'pa-ra-tus,** *n. Biol.* Egg-apparatus. — **ge-ease',** *n.* A sac or sheath enveloping a reproductive cell or germ. — **g.-cell,** *n.* The parent-cell from which an organism is developed; a gamete. — **g.-disease,** *n. Med.* Any disease caused by a microscopic organism. — **g.-disk,** *n.* 1. A germinal area. 2. *Bot.* In some liverworts, the disk-like apex of the germ-tube. — **g.-gland,** *n.* A mass of generative tissue that is to become either an ovary or a testis. — **g.-mass,** *n.* A mass of germ-cells in their first stages. — **g.-nucleus,** *n. Biol.* The nucleolus of a germ-cell. — **germ'-pit,** *n.* A gemmule. — **g.-poly'-nu-cle-us,** *n.* A polyp originating from budding. — **g.-pore,** *n. Bot.* The opening in the walls of a spore through which the germ-tube is protruded. — **g.-sac,** *n.* That part of a fertilized ovum from which a specified organ or member is to grow. — **g.-sac,** *n.* A germ-case. — **g.-shield,** *n.* A notaspis. — **g.-spot,** *n.* The nucleus of an ovum. — **g.-stock,** *n. Zool.* Any part of the base or stalk of a simple organism from which buds arise, as an asexidian, from which reproductive buds may arise. — **g.-theory,** 1. *Med.* The theory that zymotic diseases, as phthisis and typhoid fever, are caused by the development and multiplication in the body of micro-organisms, as bacteria. 2. The doctrine that living matter can be produced only from living germs or seeds: biogenesis. 3. Specif., in Weismann's theory, the set of cells which transmit the power to reproduce the species. — **g.-tube,** *n. Bot.* The tube emitted from a spore in germination, which by apical growth may become a promycelium or may develop directly into a mycelium. — **g.-variation,** *n.* Diversity arising among germ-cells in respect to their capacity for transmitting parental characteristics: a postulate of the Weismann theory of heredity. — **g.-yolk,** *n. Embryol.* The germinative vesicle of an egg as distinguished from the food-yolk. — **germ'less,** *a.*

Germ., *abbr.* German; Germany.

germ'al, 1 jīrm'əl; 2 gērm'al, *a.* [Rare.] Germinal.

Ger'man', 1 jīr'man; 2 gēr'man, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the principal Teutonic race of central Europe. 2. Of or pertaining to Germany, its people, or its language. See GERMAN, *n.* Compare TEUTONIC. [< L. *Germanus*, German: said to be of Celtic origin.] — **German Baptist,** 1. Same as DUNKER. 2. A member of the German branch of Calvinistic Baptists. — **G. Catholic,** a German member of a short-lived religious sect that separated from the Roman Catholic Church in Germany in 1844. — **G. Evangelical Protestant Church,** a German church in the United States having a congregational or independent mode of government. — **G. Evangelical Synod of North America,** a religious body, representing in America the Prussian State Church, admitting both Lutheran and Reformed Church tenets, maintaining the Bible as the one standard of faith and conduct, and recognizing the Augsburg Confession and the catechisms of Luther and of Heidelberg in so far as they agree. — **G. knot,** a figure-of-eight knot. See illus. under KNOT. — **G. paste,** a food for singing birds, prepared from meal, boiled eggs, and sugar. — **G. silver,** a white alloy of nickel, zinc, and copper, used for mathematical instruments and as a foundation for plated ware, etc.: so called because first made at Hildburghausen. German-y. — **G. text,** in typography, a black letter resembling Old English and modern German.

This line is in German text.

— **G. tinder,** same as AMADOU. — **G. wool,** Berlin wool. — **Ger''man-esque',** *a.* Possessing or displaying German characteristics. — **Ger'man-hood,** *n.* The state of being German. — **ger-man'ly,** *a.* [-LIER, -LIEST.] To make German-like. — **Ger'manish,** *a.* Suggesting German origin. — **Ger'man-is'tic,** *a.* Relating to the study of Germanic philology. — **Ger-man'i-ty,** *n.* 1. German qualities. 2. Interest in German affairs.

ger'man², *a.* 1. Having the same grandparents, or born of the same parents: used after the noun; as, cousins *german*; brothers *german*. 2. Germane; familiar.

I . . . now, right gladly, escape to other matters more *german* to my hand. Kennedy *Swallow Barn* p. 436. [G. P. P. 1854.]

[< OF. *germain*, < L. *germanus*, near akin; cp. *germen*, germ.] — **cousins german,** children of brothers or sisters; full cousins.

ger'man¹†, *n.* One descended from the same stock; a full brother, sister, or cousin.

Ger'man², *n.* **1.** A native or legally constituted citizen of Germany. **2.** The language of Germany, a branch of the Teutonic group of the Indo-European languages.

German is divided geographically into: (1) **Low German,** German of the Netherlands, including Friesian, Dutch, Flemish, and Old Saxon. (2) **High German,** including the Thuringian, Franconian, Swabian, Alsatian, Swiss, and Bavarian dialects. **High German** is divided into the following periods: (*a*) **Old High German** (from 750 to 1150); (*b*) **Middle High German** (from 1150 to 1450); (*c*) **Modern High German** (since 1450). The last was made the literary language of Germany by Luther's translation of the Bible, and is known simply as **German.**

Luther ennobled the dialect he used in his beautiful translation of the Bible, and made the *High German* the literary language of all German-speaking people. The *Low-German* dialects of the Continent are yielding to its influence. R. Morris *Hist. Outlines Eng. Accidence*, p. 5. [MACM. 1872.]

3. [g-] [U. S.] The cotillion, or a dancing-party at which it is the chief feature. See COTILLION, 3. **4.** [g-] [Eng.] A straw filled with gunpowder and used as a blasting-fuse. **ger-mane'‡.**

ger-man'der, 1 jər-man'dər; 2 ġer-măn'der, *n.* A herb of the genus *Teucrium*, of the family *Menthaceæ*; especially, the **American germander** or wood-sage (*T. canadense*), and in England *T. chamædrys*. The **Madeira g.** (*T. betonicum*) is a native of Madeira. [< OF. *germandree*, < L. *chamædrys*, < Gr. *chamaidrys*, < *chamai*, on the ground, + *drys*, tree.] — **bastard** or **seaside germander,** a figwort (*Stemodia maritima*).— **water-g.,** *n.* *Teucrium scordium*.— **wood-g.,** *n.* *Teucrium scorodonia*.

ger-mane', 1 jər-mēn'; 2 ġer-mān', *a.* **1.** Near akin; german. **2.** Hence, in close relationship; appropriate; relevant; pertinent; as, the statement was *germane* to the argument. **3.** [Rare.] Genuine; thorough. [< L. *germanus*, akin.]

Ger'man East Af'ri-ca. A former German territory or protectorate between Lake Tanganyika and the Indian ocean; 384,180 sq. m.; capital, Dar-es-Salaam; conquered by General Smuts, May, 1917; under British and Belgian rule since 1919; the British part now known as Tanganyika Territory.

Ger'man Em'pire. An empire (203,176 sq. m.) in central Europe; proclaimed January 1, 1871; abrogated Nov. 9, 1918; capital, Berlin. See GERMAN REPUBLIC.

ger"ma-ni'a¹, 1 her"mɑ-nī'ɑ; 2 hĕr"mä-nī'ä, *n.* The jargon or cant of a fraternity, as of gipsies, thieves, etc.

Ger-ma'ni-a², 1 jər-mē'nɪ-ə; 2 ġer-mā'ni-a, *n.* [Poet.] Germany, especially as personified.

Ger-man'ic, 1 jər-man'ɪk; 2 ġer-măn'ic. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Teutonic race or to any of the Teutonic peoples. **2.** Of or pertaining to Germany; German. **3.** [g-] Containing germanium. **II.** *n.* The language of the Germanic peoples; Teutonic.

Ger-man'i-cus Cæ'sar, 1 jər-man'ɪ-kus; 2 ġer-măn'i-cŭs (⁹/- 15 B. C.-A. D. ¹⁰/₁₉19). A Roman general who defeated the Germans in three campaigns.

Ger'man-ism, 1 jūr'mən-izm; 2 ġĕr'man-ĭşm, *n.* **1.** The characteristic German spirit; love or admiration for Germany; anything copied after German customs, ideas, or institutions. **2.** *Gram.* An imitation of a German idiom; a word or phrase of German origin or form. **3.** A German idiom. **4.** German culture, development, control, or population.

Ger'man-ist, 1 jūr'mən-ist; 2 ġĕr'man-ĭst, *n.* **1.** One learned in the German language or in Teutonic philology. **2.** An advocate of the theory that Germanic ideas have had a predominating influence in molding European thought.

ger-ma'ni-um, 1 jər-mē'nɪ-um; 2 ġer-mā'ni-ŭm, *n.* *Chem.* A grayish-white metallic element. See EKASILICON and ELEMENT. [< L. *Germania*, Germany.]

Ger'man-ize, 1 jūr'mən-aiz; 2 ġĕr'man-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to conform to German speech or customs; assimilate to the German model. **2.** [Rare.] To translate into German.
II. *i.* To conform oneself to German ideas, speech, etc.; as, *Germanizing* philosophers. **Ger'man-ise‡.—Ger"man-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.*

Ger'ma-no-, 1 jūr'mə-no-; 2 ġĕr'ma-no-. Derived from Latin *Germanus*, German: a combining form.— **Ger"ma-no-ma'ni-a,** *n.* A mania for German ways; overfondness for or imitation of things German by a person not German.— **Ger"ma-no-ma'ni-ac,** *n.*— **Ger"ma-noph'i-list,** *n.* An ardent admirer or upholder of the Germans.— **Ger'ma-no-phobe,** *n.* One who hates or distrusts Germany, or that which is German. **Ger"ma-no-pho'bist‡.— Ger"ma-no-pho'bi-a,** *n.*— **Ger"ma-no-pho'bic,** *a.*

Ger'man O'cean. Same as NORTH SEA.

Ger'man Re-pub'lic. A country of central Europe, formed from the German Empire, and proclaimed a republic Nov. 9, 1918; area estimated at 181,720 sq. m.; capital, Berlin.

Ger'man South'west" Af'ri-ca. A former German protectorate between Angola and the Cape of Good Hope, except Walfisch Bay; 322,450 sq. m.; capital, Windhoek; conquered by British South African forces under General Botha, July 9, 1915, and administered by the Union of South Africa as the **Protectorate of Southwest Africa.**

ger'man-town¹, 1 jūr'mən-taun; 2 ġĕr'man-town, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A four-wheeled covered wagon drawn by one horse. It was first built in 1816 by J. C. Junkurth, at Germantown, Pa., for James Duval, of the same place.

Ger'man-town², *n.* **1.** The N. suburb (22d ward) of Philadelphia; scene of Washington's attack on the British under Howe, Oct. 4, 1777, and of his retreat with a loss of 152 killed and 521 wounded. British loss, 535. **2.** A village in Clinton county, Ill. **3.** A village in Montgomery county, Pa.

Ger-ma'nus, 1 jər-mē'nus; 2 ġer-mā'nŭs (380-⁷/₃₁448). A Gallic saint and lawyer; born at Auxerre; twice in Britain.

Ger'ma-ny, 1 jūr'mə-nɪ; 2 ġĕr'ma-ny, *n.* A republic, formerly an empire, in central Europe; 181,720 sq. m.; capital, Berlin.

ger-ma'ri-um, 1 jər-mē'rɪ-um; 2 ġer-mā'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] An ovary, especially the ovary proper of a flatworm, as a fluke or a tapeworm. [< L. *germen*, germ.]

germ'-case", **g.-disease,** etc. See under GERM, *n.*

ger'men, 1 jūr'men; 2 ġĕr'mĕn, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] A germ; an egg. **2.** [Rare.] The ovary: a Linnean use. **3†.** A sprout. [< L. *germen* (*germin-*), sprout.] **ger'min†.**

germ'-gland", *n.* See under GERM, *n.*

ger'mi-cide, 1 jūr'mɪ-said; 2 ġĕr'mi-çīd, *n.* That which is capable of killing germs; any agent used to destroy disease-germs or other micro-organisms.

The ill effects oftentimes arising from a too free use of the so-called *germicides* in efforts to procure asepsis. *New York Medical Journal* July, 1889, p. 105.

[< GERM + L. *cædo*, kill.] — **ger'mi-ci"dal,** *a.*

ger'mi-cul"ture, 1 jūr'mɪ-kul"chur *or* -tiur; 2 ġĕr'mi-cŭl"chur *or* -tūr, *n.* The artificial cultivation of bacteria or disease-germs for scientific research. [< GERM + CULTURE.] — **ger"mi-cul'tur-ist,** *n.*

ger-mig'e-nous, 1 jər-mij'ɪ-nus; 2 ġer-miġ'e-nŭs, *a.* Germ-producing. [< GERM + GEN.]

ger'mi-na-bl(e^p, 1 jūr'mɪ-nə-bl; 2 ġer'mi-na-bl, *a.* Capable of germination.— **ger"min-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

ger'mi-nal, 1 jūr'mɪ-nəl; 2 ġĕr'mi-nal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, of the nature of, or constituting a germ; germinative, in a literal or figurative sense; as, the *germinal* membrane.

The *germinal* idea of Anglo-Saxon polity was that of local self-government. Pomeroy *Municipal Law* p. 81. [A. 1884.]

[< L. *germen* (*germin-*), germ.]— **germinal cells,** rounded cells with considerable clear protoplasm found in the spinal cord of the early embryo, from which, according to His, the neuroblasts or primitive nerve-cells are developed.— **g. epithelium,** the epithelium of the genital ridge of the embryo, from which the ova or spermatozoa are eventually derived. — **g. layer,** a germ-layer.— **g. spot,** the nucleolus of the animal ovum. See OVUM.— **g. vesicle. 1.** The nucleus of the animal ovum. See OVUM. **2.** *Bot.* The oosphere within the embryo-sac of the ovule.

Ger"mi"nal', 1 ʒer"mī"n ī'; 2 zhĕr"mī"näl', *n.* [F.] The seventh month in the calendar of the first French Republic. See CALENDAR.— **Germinal Insurrection** [*F. Hist.*], a Parisian revolt, April 1, 1795; suppressed by Pichegru.

ger'mi-nant, 1 jūr'mɪ-nənt; 2 ġĕr'mi-nant, *a.* Beginning to grow; sprouting; germinating.

Jesus wrought miracles only where there was already a *germinant* faith. G. P. Fisher in *Century Mag.* Mar., 1890, p. 784.

[< L. *germinan(t-)s*, ppr. of *germino*; see GERMINATE.]

ger'mi-nate, 1 jūr'mɪ-nēt; 2 ġĕr'mi-nāt, *v.* [-NAT"ED; -NAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To cause to sprout. **II.** *i.* **1.** To begin to vegetate, as a plant; sprout. **2.** To begin to develop into an embryo or higher form, as a germ. [< L. *germinatus*, pp. of *germino*, sprout, < *germen* (*germin-*), sprout.] **ger'mint‡; ger'mine‡.— ger'mi-nat"ing-cham"ber,** *n.* A germinator.

ger"mi-na'tion, 1 jūr"mɪ-nē'shən; 2 ġĕr"mi-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of germinating; the first act of growth in a seed, spore, pollen-grain, or ovum; the early development of a germ. **2.** *Brewing.* The act or process of sprouting barley for the purpose of making albuminoids more soluble. [< L. *germinatio(n-)*, budding, < *germino*; see GERMINATE.]

ger'mi-na-tive, } 1 jūr'mɪ-nə-tiv; 2 ġĕr'mi-na-tĭv, *a.* **1.**
ger'mi-na-tiv^s, } Of, pertaining to, or tending to produce germination; germinal.

For his was the most *germinative* mind England has this century given birth to. J. C. Shairp *Poetry and Philos.*, p. 142. [H. & H. 1872.]

2. Capable of germinating; having power to assume a definite living form.— **ger'mi-na-tiv(e-ly^s,** *adv.*

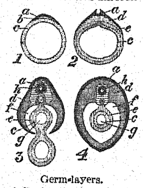
ger'mi-na"tor, 1 jūr'mɪ-nē"tər *or* -tor; 2 ġĕr'mi-nā"tor, *n.* One who or that which causes or is connected with germination; specif., an instrument used in testing the germinating power of seeds. **ger'mi-nat"er‡.**

ger"mi-nip'a-rous, 1 jūr"mɪ-nip'ə-rus; 2 ġĕr"mi-nip'a-rŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Producing herbs or seeds. [< L. *germen*, sprout, + *pario*, bear.]

ger"mi-par'i-ty, 1 jūr"mɪ-par'ɪ-tɪ; 2 ġĕr"mi-păr'i-ty, *n.* *Biol.* Reproduction through germs. [< GERM + L. *pario*, produce.]

ger-mip'a-rous, 1 jər-mip'ə-rus; 2 ġer-mĭp'a-rŭs, *a.* **1.** Germ-producing. **2.** Breeding by means of germ-cells.

germ'-lay"er, *n.* *Embryol.* One of the several differentiated layers of cells from which the embryo is shaped. After invagination has occurred, the outer layer of the gastrula cavity in the embryo is known as the ectoderm or epiblast, and the inner layer as the endoderm or hypoblast. From the former are developed later by differentiation the various sense-organs, nervous system, epidermis, teeth, hair, nails, feathers, etc., while from the latter arise the digestive canal and all its outgrowths, as lungs, liver, etc., and in vertebrates, the notochord. A number of loose migratory cells now appear, which enter the blastula cavity and are known collectively as mesenchyme, while in the higher animals a double layer of cells is formed between the ectoderm and the endoderm, called the mesoderm or mesoblast. This in the higher types, is composed of two epithelial layers, which assist in the formation of the somatopleure and the splanchnopleure, and embrace the body cavity or cœlom. It later forms the muscles, bones, vascular system, genito-urinary parts, etc.



Germ-layers.

1. Section of embryo showing the three primitive layers. 2. The middle layer has split into two, of which the inner extends around the whole ovum. 3. The two outer layers have separated from the two inner and grown in upon them so as to produce a constriction. 4. The outer layers have united on the middle line, cutting off the constricted part. This is the condition at birth. *a*, ectoderm; *b*, mesoderm; *c*, entoderm; *d*, somatopleure; *e*, splanchnopleure; *f*, body-cavity or cœlom; *g*, intestinal canal; *h*, spinal canal.

germ'-mass", **g.-nucleus,** etc. See under GERM, *n.*

ger'mo-gen, 1 jūr'mo-jen; 2 ġĕr'mo-ġĕn, *n.* *Biol.* A multinuclear mass of protoplasm giving rise to ova and not divided into separate cells. [< GERM + -GEN.]

germ'-peg", *n.* Same as GEM-PEG.

germ'-plasm", *n.* *Embryol.* The part of the cell-protoplasm that, according to Weismann, is the material basis of heredity and is transferred from one generation to another. [< GERM + Gr. *plassō*, form.] **germ'-plas"ma‡.— accessory germ-plasm,** according to Weismann, the protoplasm which is accountable for the growth of a new organism from a bud. **blastogenic germ-plasm‡; reserve germ-plasm‡.— sporogenic g.,** in the Weismann theory, the germ-plasm of a spore, as differentiated from that of an ovum.

germ'-pol"yp, g.-region, g.-sac, g.-tract, etc. See GERM, *n.*

ger'mule, 1 jūr'miūl; 2 ġĕr'mūl, *n.* *Biol.* An incipient or little germ.

germ-yolk", *n.* See under GERM, *n.*

gern, 1 gern; 2 gĕrn, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Grin.

ger"o-co'mi-a, 1 jer"o-kō'mɪ-ə; 2 ġĕr"o-cō'mi-a, *n.* *Med.* The hygiene of old age; the science of prolonging life. [< Gr. *gerōn*, old man, + *komeō*, take care of.] **ge-roc'o-my‡.— ger"o-com'i-cal,** *a.* [Rare.]

ger"o-ma-ras'mus, 1 jer"o-mə-raz'mus; 2 ġĕr"o-ma-răş'mŭs, *n.* *Pathol.* A wasting of tissue associated with old age. [< Gr. *gēras*, old age, + *marasmos*, wasting.]

Gé"rôme', 1 ʒē"rōm'; 2 zhe"rōm', **Jean Léon** (⁵/₁₁1824-¹/₁₀1904). A French painter.

ger"o-mor'phism, 1 jer"o-mōr'fizm; 2 ġĕr"o-mŏr'fĭşm, *n.* *Pathol.* The condition of seeming older than one's years. [< Gr. *gerōn*, old man, + *morphē*, form.]

Ge'ron, 1 gī'ron; 2 ġē'rŏn, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha, margin). [*2 Mac.* vi, 1.

Ge-ro'na, 1 hē-rō'nɑ; 2 he-rō'nä, *n.* **1.** A province in Catalonia, Spain; 2,272 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, an ancient fortified manufacturing city. **3.** A town in Tarlac province, Luzon, P. I.

Ge-ron'i-mo, 1 jɪ-ron'ɪ-mō; 2 ġe-rŏn'i-mō, *n.* **1.** See JEROME. **2.** (-²/₁₇1909). A North-American Indian chief of the Chiricahua band of Apaches; insurrectionary leader. Captured by General Miles in 1886 and confined on reservations in Florida, Alabama, and, lastly, at Fort Sill, Okla.

Ge-ron'o-mite, 1 jə-ron'o-mait; 2 ġe-rŏn'o-mīt, *n.* A follower of St. Jerome; a monk of the Hieronymic order; Hieronymite. [< Sp. *Geronomo*, Jerome.] **Ger-on'y-mite‡.**

ger"on-tar'chi-cal, 1 jer"on-tār'kɪ-kəl; 2 ġĕr"ŏn-tär'ei-eal, *a.* Of or pertaining to gerontocracy. See GERONTOCRACY. [< Gr. *gerōn* (*geront-*), old man, + *archō*, rule.]

Ge"ronte', 1 ʒē"rōnt'; 2 zhe"rônt', *n.* A simple-minded old man who figures in several French comedies, such as Corneille's *Le Menteur* and Molière's *Le Medecin Malgré Lui*.

ge-ron'tes, 1 ge-[*or* je-]ron'tɪz; 2 ġē-[*or* ġĕ-]rŏn'tēş, *n. pl.* Members of the supreme court of law, or gerousia, of ancient Sparta, all of whom were past sixty years of age. [< Gr. *gerontes*, pl. of *gerōn* (*geront-*), old man.]

ge-ron'ti-, } 1 jɪ-ron'tɪ-, jɪ-ron'to-; 2 ġe-rŏn'ti-, ġe-rŏn'-
ge-ron'to-, } to-. Derived from Greek *gerōn* (*geront-*), old man: combining forms.— **ge-ron'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to senility.— **ge-ron'ti-kon,** *n.* [-KA, *pl.*] *Gr. Ch.* A collection of the sayings of old men, or of anecdotes concerning them.— **ge-ron'tin,** *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* An isomer of cadaverin ($C_5H_{14}N_2$) from the liver and kidneys; especially of old dogs.— **ge-ron'tism,** *n.* *Biol.* Normal old age. — **ger"on-toc'ra-cy,** *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] Government conducted by old men.— **ge-ron"to-ge'ous,** *a.* *Bot.* Indigenous in the Old World, as certain plants.— **ger"on-tol'o-gy,** *n.* The study of the phenomena of old age.— **ger"on-tox'on,** *n.* *Med.* An opacity of the margin of the cornea, occurring in old age.

ger"o-pig'i-a, 1 jer"o-pij'ɪ-ə; 2 ġĕr"o-pĭġ'i-a, *n.* An adulterant of wines, made in Portugal, composed chiefly of brandy and unfermented grape-juice. [Cor. of HIERA-PICRA; cp. Pg. *geropiga*.]

-gerous, *suffix.* Bearing; producing. It occurs in a few words derived from Latin forms, as corni*gerous*, lani*gerous*, and is added freely to Latin stems in modern scientific nomenclature, as in frondi*gerous*, always with *i* as the combining vowel. [< L. *-ger*, < *gero*, bear.]

Ger-re'ni-ans, 1 ge-rī'nɪ-ənz; 2 ġĕ-rē'ni-anş, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *2 Mac.* xiii, 24. **Ger-rhe'ni-ans‡.**

Ger"rho-sau'ri-dæ, 1 jer"o-sō'rɪ-dī; 2 ġĕr"o-sa̧'ri-dē, *n. pl.* *Herp.* An African family of lacertoidean lizards with single premaxillaries and bony plates on the back. **Ger"rho-sau'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *gerrhon*, shield, + *sauros*, lizard.] — **ger"rho-sau'rid,** *n.*— **ger"rho-sau'roid,** *a.* & *n.*

ger'rick, 1 ger'ɪk; 2 ġĕr'ic, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The garfish.

Ger'ri-dæ¹, 1 jer'ɪ-dī; 2 ġĕr'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of percoidean fishes with very protractile jaws, abounding in tropical seas. **Ger'res,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., salted sea-fish.] — **ger'rid,** *n.*— **ger'roid,** *a.* & *n.*

Ger'ri-dæ², *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of hydrodromican bugs with a moderately long head and ocelli and scutellum. **Ger'ris,** *n.* (t. g.) [Cp. Gr. *gerrhon*, shield.] **Ger'ri-des†.**

ger'rock, 1 ger'ək; 2 ġĕr'oc, *n.* [Local, U. S., & Scot.] The coalfish. **ger'rack‡; ger'rocks‡.**

Ger'ry, 1 ger'ɪ; 2 ġĕr'y, **Elbridge** (⁷/₁₇1744-¹¹/₂₃1814). An American statesman; signer of the Declaration of Independence; Vice-President of the United States.

ger"ry-man'der, 1 ger"ɪ-man'dər; 2 ġĕr"y-măn'der, *vt.* **1.** *U. S. Polit.* To alter the political map of, as a State, so that the voting-districts are unfairly or abnormally arranged, for the purpose of advancing the interests of a particular party or candidate.

There are many States so completely *gerrymandered*, that they have a majority vote in favor of one political party, and a congressional delegation with a majority in favor of another. *Century Magazine* Oct., 1891, p. 953.

2. Hence, to garble and misconstrue, as the premises in an argument, so as to arrive at a forced conclusion; as, he *gerrymandered* the question. **3.** [Rare.] To divide into crooked or tortuous parcels, as a district or region. [< Gov. Elbridge *Gerry*, the supposed inventor of gerrymandering, + *-mander* in SALAMANDER (the shape of one of the districts in Massachusetts, formed while Gerry was governor, being thought to resemble a salamander).] — **ger"ry-man'der-er,** *n.*

ger'ry-man"der, 1 ger'ɪ-man"dər; 2 ġĕr'y-măn"der, *n.* *U. S. Polit.* An unnatural and arbitrary redistricting of a State or county, involving such changes in the political map as are unfair to a party or a candidate.

Mr. KcKinley . . . was warmly supported by the popular vote, gaining considerably in his district, and he was defeated only by a *gerrymander*. G. W. Curtis in *Harper's Weekly* Mar. 28, 1891.

Gers, 1 ʒer; 2 zhĕr, *n.* A department in S. W. France; 2,425 sq. m.; capital, Auch.

Gers'dorf, 1 gers'dōrf; 2 ġĕrs'dôrf, *n.* A village in Saxony.

gers'dorf-fite, 1 gūrz'dōrf-ait *or* gers'dorf-ait; 2 ġĕrş'dôrf-īt *or* ġĕrs'dorf-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A silver-white to steel-gray nickel sulfarsenid (NiAsS), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< *Gersdorf*, owner of the mine.]

Ger'sem-e, 1 ger'sem-ə; 2 ġĕr'sĕm-e, *n.* *Norse Myth.* One of Freya's two daughters. [Ice., the precious one.] **Ger'sem-i‡.**

Ger'shom, 1 gūr'shəm; 2 ġĕr'shom, *n.* *Bib.* *Ex.* ii, 22. Heb., a stranger there.

Ger'shon, 1 gūr'shən; 2 ġĕr'shon, *n.* *Bib.* *Gen.* xlvi, 11.

Ger'shon-ite, 1 gūr'shən-ait; 2 ġĕr'shon-īt, *n.* *Jew. Antiq.* A member of one of the three great families of the Levites, and a descendant of Gershon, a son of Levi. [viii, 29.

Ger'son, 1 gūr'sən; 2 ġĕr'son, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.*

Ger"son', 1 ʒer"sōn'; 2 zhĕr"sôn', **Jean Charlier de** (1363-⁷/₁₂1429). A French ecclesiastic.

gerss, *n.* [Scot.] Grass.

Ger'staeck-er, 1 ger'stek-ər; 2 ġĕr"stĕk-er, **Friedrich** (⁵/₁₀1816-⁵/₃₁1872). A German traveler and novelist. **Ger'stäck-er‡.**

Ger'ster, 1 ger'stər; 2 ġĕr'ster, **Etelka** (⁶/₁₆1857-1920). Professional name of Mme. Gardini, a Hungarian operatic soprano and educator in singing.

ger'ston, *n.* [Archaic.] A garston.

Gert., *abbr.* Gertrude.

Gerth, 1 gerth; 2 ġĕrth, *n.* *Scan. Myth.* A giantess, the wife of [Frey.

Ger'trude, 1 gūr'trūd; 2 ġûr'trud, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Gat'ty‡. Ger'tie, Tru'dy** (dims.). D. **Geer-trui'da,** 1 hēr-trei'dɑ, 2 hēr-trōi'dä; F. **Ger"trude',** 1

ger'trūd', 2 zhĕr'trūd'; G. **Ger'traud**, 1 ger'trout, 2 gĕr'trout, **Ger'trud**, 1 ger'trūt, 2 gĕr'trut; It. **Ger-tru'de**, 1 jer-trü'dā, 2 gĕr-trü'dā; **Gel-tru'da**; Pg. **Ger-tru'des**, 1 ger-trü'dĕs, 2 zhĕr-trü'dĕs; Sp. **Ger-tru'dis**, 1 her-trü'dĭs, 2 hĕr-trü'dĭs; Sw. **Ger'trut**, 1 ger'trūt, 2 gĕr'trūt. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, the queen of Denmark, and mother of Hamlet. [Teut., spear-maiden.]

Ger'trude of Wy-o'ming. In Campbell's poem, *Gertrude of Wyoming*, the heroine, killed by Indians in 1778.

ger'und, 1 jer'ŭnd; 2 gĕr'ŭnd, *n. Gram.* **1.** A neuter verbal noun used only in the oblique cases of the singular and governing the same case as its verb. Compare GERUNDIVE. **2.** *Anglo-Saxon Gram.* A verbal noun ending in *e*, used after the preposition *tō* in order to denote purpose or end; the dative infinitive. **3.** *Eng. Gram.* Sometimes, the so-called infinitive in *-ing*.

The infinitive in ing is by some called the 'gerund.' W. D. Whitney *Essent. of Eng. Grammar* p. 106. [o. & co. 1877.]

[< LL. *gerundium*, < *gerundus*, form of L. *gerendus*, gerundive of *gero*, carry.] — **ger'und-grind"er**, *n.* A pedantic schoolmaster: used humorously. — **ger-grinding**, *a.* & *n.*

ge-run'di-al, 1 jə-run'dĭ-əl; 2 gə-rŭn'dĭ-əl, *a.* Of or pertaining to a gerundive. [< LL. *gerundivus*, < LL. *gerundivus*, < *gerundus*; see GERUND.] — **ge-run'di-al-ly**, *adv.*

ge-run'di-al, *n.* Same as GERUNDIVE.

ge-run'dive, 1 jə-run'dĭv; 2 gə-rŭn'dĭv, *n. L. Gram.* The **ge-run'dive**, } adjective form of the gerund; the future passive participle in *-dus*, expressing obligation, fitness, or necessity; as, *regendus*, that must or should be ruled. German, Sanskrit, etc., recognize a form with similar functions. Compare GERUND, < LL. *gerundivus*, < *gerundus*; see GERUND.] — **ge-run'dīv-al**, *a.* — **ge-run'dīv-ely**, *adv.*

Ge-ru'sa-lem'me Li'be-ra'ta, 1 jə-rü'sə-lem'mē lĭ'bē-rā'tə; 2 gə-rü'sä-lĕm'mē lĭ'bē-rī'tä. [Ital.] Literally, Jerusalem delivered, the title of a poem by Torquato Tasso, on the deliverance of Jerusalem by Godfrey de Bouillon.

ge-ru'si-a, 1 jə-rŭ'shĭ-ə; 2 gə-rŭ'sĭ-a, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Hist.* A legislative and judicial body of several of the ancient Dorian states, Sparta in particular. See GERONTES. **2.** The Sanhedrim of Jerusalem. [Gr. *gerousia*, < *gerōn* (*geront-*), old man.]

Ge'ruth Chim'ham, 1 gē'rŭth kĭm'həm; 2 gē'rŭth chĭm'ham. *Bib. Jer.* xli. 17.

ger-va'o, 1 ger-vā'ō; 2 gĕr-vä'o, *n.* [Braz.] A tropical American herb (*Valerianoides jamaicensis*) of the family *Verbenaceæ*, reputed medicinal.

Ger'vase, 1 jûr'vəs; 2 gĕr'vas, *n.* An English historian; lived in the 13th century. **D. Ger'vaas**, 1 her'vas, 2 hĕr'väs; **F. Ger'vais'**, 1 jer'vē', 2 zhĕr'vā'; **LL. Ger-va'si-us**, 1 jer-vā'shĭ-us, 2 gĕr-vä'sĭ-us.

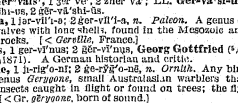
Ger-vil'li-a, 1 jər-vĭl'ĭ-ə; 2 gər-vĭl'ĭ-a, *n. Paleon.* A genus of fossil bivalves with long cardinal hinge in the Mesozoic and Tertiary rocks. [< *Gervillé*, France.]

Ger-vi'nus, 1 ger-vī'nus; 2 gĕr-vī'nus, **Georg Gottfried** (ᵍ/₁₂ 1805–ᵍ/₁₈71). A German historian and critic.

ges-ry'o-nes, 1 jə-rī'ō-nēz; 2 gə-rī'ō-nēz. Any bird of the genus *Geryone*, small Australasian warblers that feed on insects caught in flight or found on trees; the flycatchers. [< Gr. *gēryonas*, horn owl.]

Ge'ry-on, 1 jĭ'rī-ən; 2 gĕ'ry-ŏn, *n. Gr. Myth.* A monster of Hesperia with three heads; killed by Hercules.

Ger'y-on'i-dæ, 1 jer'ĭ-o-nŏn'ĭ-dē; 2 gĕr'y-o-nĭd'-i-dē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of trachomedusans with 4 or 6 radial tubes, bell-shaped gonads, long stomachpedicel, and 3 or 12 marginal peronia. **Ger'y-on'ia**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *Geryon*, < Gr. *Gēryŏn*, Geryon, giant with three bodies, shouter, < *gēryō*, shout.] **Ger'y-on'i-dæ**, — **ger'y-o-nĭd'ĭ-a**, — **ger'y-o-nĭd'ĭ-dē**, *n. pl.*



Combat of Geryon and Hercules, from a vase painting.

Ger'ites, 1 gĭr'ītz; 2 gĕr'ītz, *n. pl. Bib. Sam.* xxvii, 8.

Ges, 1 ges; 2 gĕs, *n. pl.* Certain South-American Indian tribes, of low civilization living along the Xingu and Araguaya rivers: thought by some to belong to Tupian stock, by others to be a distinct division. **Ges'an**; **Ges'ans**.

Ge'sem, 1 gē'səm; 2 gē'sĕm, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Jud.* 1, 9.

Ge-se'ni-us, 1 gə-sē'nĭ-us or gē-sē'nĭ-us; 2 gə-zē'nĭ-us or ge-ge'nĭ-us, **Heinrich Friedrich Wilhelm** (1786–ᵍ/₁₈42). A German Orientalist and Biblical critic.

Ge'sham, 1 gĭ'shəm; 2 gĕ'sham, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ii, 47. **Geshani**.

Ge'shem, 1 gĭ'shəm; 2 gĕ'shĕm, *n. Bib. Neh.* ii, 19.

Ge'shur, 1 gĭ'shur; 2 gĕ'shŭr, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xv, 8.

Ge-shu'ri, 1 gə-shū'rĭ; 2 gə-shŭ'rĭ, *n. Bib. Deut.* iii, 14.

Ge-shu'rites, 1 gə-shū'rīts *or* gesh'yu-rīts; 2 gə-shŭ'rīts *or* gĕsh'yu-rīts, *n. pl. Bib. 1 Sam.* xxvii, 8.

ge-sith', 1 gə-sĭth'; 2 gə-sĭth', *n.* [AS.] *Anglo-Saxon Hist.* One of a body of dependents and followers of the king or of a noble, particularly the former. **ge-sith'cund"man**; — **ge-sith'cund**, *n.* The body or class of gesiths.

ges'ling, *n.* Prov. Eng. or Obs. A gosling.

Ges'ner or Gess'ner, 1 ges'nər; 2 gĕs'ner, *n.* **1. Conrad von** (ᵍ/₁₂1516–ᵍ/₁₂1565), a Swedish physician and naturalist. **2. Salomon** (1730–1787), a Swiss poet; landscape-painter; engraver.

Ges'ner-a, 1 jes'nər-ə; 2 gĕs'ner-a, *n.* Same as GESNERIA.

Ges-ne'ri-a, 1 jes-nĭ'rĭ-ə; 2 ges-nē'rĭ-a, *n. Bot.* A large genus of tropical American perennial herbs of the family *Gesneraceæ*, often cultivated for their handsome leaves, which usually color, or in their various species and varieties from purplish and scarlet to yellow and white. [< Conrad von *Gesner*.]

Ges'ner-i-a'ce-æ, 1 jes'nər-ĭ-ā'sē; 2 gĕs'ner-i-ā'sē-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of gamopetalous herbs, shrubs, or rarely trees— the gesneroert family of the order *Polemoniales*—with opposite wholly or partly leaves and showy monosymmetrical flowers. It embraces about 85 genera and 1,000 species, mostly natives of the tropics. [< GESNERIA.] — **ges'ner-i-a'ceous**, *a.*



Genera lacerata.

Ges-ne'ri-an, 1 ges-nĭ'rĭ-ən; 2 ges-nē'rĭ-an, *a.* Relating to Conrad von Gesner.

ges'ner-wort", 1 jes'nər-wŭrt"; 2 gĕs'ner-wŭrt', *n.* Any plant of the order *Gesneraceæ*. **ges'sa-mine, ges'se-mine.** Variant spellings of jasmine.

gesset, *vt.* To guess. CHAUCER, *C. T.* ll. 2595, 3467.

ges'ser-ant, *n.* A coat of mail. **ges'ser-ont.**

Gess'ler, 1 ges'lər; 2 gĕs'ler, **Hermann.** An Austrian bailiff said to have been killed by William Tell. See TELL.

ges'so, 1 jes'sō; 2 gĕs'so, *n.* [It.] *Art.* A ground of prepared plaster for painting; hence, any ground or surface similarly prepared to be painted on. **2.** Plaster, *opus a fine*, hard plaster used in Italy for sculpture, bas-reliefs, and the like, which are stained and framed in imitation of terra-cotta.

Ges-sri'ti, 1 ges-srĭ'tī *or* ges'yu-rī; 2 gĕs-srī'ti *or* gĕs'yu-rī, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

gest, 1 jest; 2 gĕst, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** A tale of adventure; a romance. **2.** Something accomplished; an achievement.

Arm'd at all points, and prompt for knightly *gest*.
SPENSER *Vision of Don Roderick* st. 28.

gest, 2, *n.* [Archaic.] A gesture. **2†.** Carriage; bearing.

gest[2], *n.* [Archaic.] A halting-place; gist. **2.** An itinerary, especially of a royal progress.

ges'tant, 1 jes'tənt; 2 gĕs'tant, *a.* [Rare.] Bearing something within; pregnant: followed by *with*. **2.** Figuratively, to evolve as the by gestation; as, to *gestate* a scheme. **II.** *n.* In process of gestation.

ges-ta'tion, 1 jes-tā'shən; 2 gĕs-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of carrying young or ova, especially of carrying a fetus in the uterus; pregnancy. **2.** [Rare.] Exercise by which one is carried or borne. **3†.** The act of bearing. [< L. *gestātiōn-*, carrying, < *gestātus*, freq. of *gerō*, carry.] — **abdominal gestation**, same as ABDOMINAL PREGNANCY. See PREGNANCY. — **ectopic g.**, same as EXTRA-UTERINE PREGNANCY. See PREGNANCY. — **interstitial g.**, development of a fetus within the walls of the uterus, due to the arrest of the ovum in the intramural portion of the Fallopian tubes. — **tubal g.**, development of the fetus to some extent in one of the Fallopian tubes.

ges'ta-tive, 1 jes'tə-tĭv; 2 gĕs'ta-tiv, *a.* Of or pertaining to gestation.

ges'ta-to-ri-al, 1 jes'tə-tō'rĭ-əl; 2 gĕs'ta-tō'ri-al, *a.* Same as GESTATORY: found only in the expression **gestatorial chair**, a ceremonial chair used for the conveyance of the Pope. [< L. *gestātōrius*, < *gestātus*, freq. of *gerō*, carry.]

ges'ta-to'ri-um, 1 jes'tə-tō'rĭ-um; 2 gĕs'ta-tō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-ri-a, *pl.*] [LL.] *Archeol.* Any portable object; specif., a portable chair used by the Roman ladies.

ges'ta-to-ry, 1 jes'tə-tō-rĭ; 2 gĕs'ta-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to gestation or pregnancy. **2†.** That may be carried or worn. [Archaic.] Adapted for or pertaining to carrying.

gest'ed, 1 jes'tĭd; 2 gĕs'ted, *a.* Bedecked or graced with gesture; illustrated by or attended with gesture.

gest'ent, *v.* **I.** *t.* To welcome as a guest. **II.** *i.* To receive or entertain guests. To come as guests.

gest'ic, 1 jes'tĭk; 2 gĕs'tic, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to motion, especially dancing.

ges-tic'u-lant, 1 jes-tĭk'yu-lənt; 2 gĕs-tĭc'yu-lant, *a.* Addicted to gesticulation; gesticulative. **ges-tic'u-la'cious**; **ges-tic'u-la'ri-ous**†.

ges-tic'u-late, 1 jes-tĭk'yu-lāt; 2 gĕs-tĭc'yu-lāt, *v.* [-LAT-ED; -LAT-ING.] **I.** *i.* [Rare.] To represent by gestures or gesticulations; act. **II.** *t.* To make gestures or motions, as in speaking, or in place of speech; illustrate one's words with gestures, as of the hands and arms, or with postures designed to express the idea of violent or excessive gesture; as, he emphasized his remarks by *gesticulating* with his fist.

Italy, both ancient and modern, exhibits a *gesticulating* people of comedians. D. M'Isaac *Curiosities of Lit., Pantomimical Characters* in vol. ii, p. 280. 1st. a. c. 1862.]

[< L. *gesticulatus*, pp. of *gesticulor*, < *gestus*, gesture, < *gerō*, carry.]

ges-tic'u-la'tion, 1 jes-tĭk'yu-lē'shən; 2 gĕs-tĭc'yu-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** A motion of the body or limbs designed to illustrate speech; a gesture, especially when excessive or violent. **2.** The act of gesticulating. **3.** *Pantomime.* The cameleer . . . is apt to give utterance to his wrath in loud words and fierce *gesticulations*.
REID *On the Desert* p. 56. [s. 1883.]

2. The act or art of making gestures.

It is well known that persons skilled in *gesticulation* can communicate by it a long series of ideas and even complicated trains of thought. MATTHEWS *Words* p. 25. [s. c. o. 1877.]

— **ges-tic'u-la'tion-ist**, *n.* [Rare.] — **ges-tic'u-la'tive**, *a.* Characterized or accompanied by gesticulation; gesticulatory. — **ges-tic'u-la'tor**, *n.* Same as GESTICULANT, *n.* One who gesticulates; a posturer; also, a strolling medieval player. — **ges-tic'u-la-to-ry**, *a.* Of or pertaining to gesticulation. **ges-tic'u-lous**.

ges'tion, 1 jes'chən; 2 gĕs'chon, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** Management; operation. **2.** *Law.* Administration. **3.** *Scots Law.* The doing or management of one who serves as heir, especially without an order of law.

Ges-to'la, 1 jes-tō'lə; 2 gĕs-tō'la, *n.* An elevation in the Caucasus mountains, Russia; 16,550 ft. high.

ges'ture, 1 jes'chər; 2 gĕs'chur *or* -tūr, *n.* [GES-TURED; GES'TUR-ING.] **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To accompany with gesture or action; as, the speaker *gestured* his speech. **II.** *i.* To make gestures; gesticulate; as, the orator *gestured* with frantic energy, *n.*

ges'ture, *n.* **1.** A motion of the body, head, or limbs, especially a movement or action of the hands or face, expressive of some idea or emotion, or illustrative of some utterance; any posture or movement used to emphasize or enforce an argument or opinion. **2.** Such motions or postures collectively, or the art of making them properly; as, he is studying *gesture*.

While Speech is the voluntary manifestation of thought and feeling, *gesture* is the silent, but no less eloquent expositor of the same workings of the soul.
J. W. SHOBERLAW *Elocution, Gesture* p. 141. [NAT. sc. 1883.]

3†. Carriage of the body; deportment. **4.** [Recent.] Action or simulation of action; mere pretense. [< LL. *gestura*, motion, < L. *gerō*, carry.]

Syn.: Gesticulation. *Gesticulation* often conveys the idea of sudden or unreasonable motions; *gesture* usually that of deliberate or dignified motions.

— **ges'ture-speech"**, *n.* The use of manual signs or gestures for the purpose of communicating ideas, in place of vocal speech, or the body of signs so used: said especially of the sign-language of the American Indians and of the deaf and dumb. See DEAF AND DUMB ALPHABET. **g.-language**; — **ges'tur-al, ges'tur-less**, *a.*

ge-sund'heit, 1 gə-sunt'hīt; 2 gə-sŭnt'hīt, *n.* [G.] Health: a salutation to a person who has sneezed; a toast.

get, 1 get; 2 gĕt, *v.* [GOT (GAT†); GOT or GOT'TEN, GOT'NE†; GET'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To gain or come into possession of; obtain in any way, especially by labor or effort; come by, receive; procure; earn; as, to *get* land, wealth, or land; to *get* good wages. **2.** [Colloq.] Hence, with *have* (to *have got*), to possess; also, with the infinitive as object, to be obliged (in the sense of either *ought* or *must*); as, she *has got* brown hair; I *have got* to go. **3.** To commit to memory; learn; as, to *get* a lesson. **4.** To beget; procreate.

I had rather to adopt a child than *get* it.
SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act i. sc. 3.

5. To procure or cause to be; bring into some specified state, condition, or place, as by persuasion, compulsion, or effort; as, to *get* the work done; *getting* the crops in; he *got* the man home. **6.** To prevail on; induce; persuade; as, to *get* one to sign a temperance pledge. **7.** Reflexively, to place in some specified location; betake; as, *get* thee behind me; *get* you gone.

II. *i.* **1.** To acquire wealth; gain profits or possessions: an elliptical use.

His one ambition still to *get* and *get*,
He would arrest your very shoes for debt.
LOWELL *Fitz Adam's Story* st. 15.

2. [Colloq.] To arrive at a specified state, place, or position; become (what one was not); come to be; as, to *get* over the road; to *get* home; to *get* drunk; by ellipsis of a reflexive pronoun. **3.** [Local, U. S.] To find time, means, or opportunity; as, to *get* to go. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] To go or start quickly; as, you *get!* (often in form *git!*). See [Slang.] To *get* out! To go. *Phila.*]

Syn.: achieve, acquire, attain, earn, gain, obtain, procure, receive, secure, win. *Get* is a most comprehensive word. A person *gets* whatever he comes to possess or experience, whether with or without endeavor, whether by purchase, barter, or gift; he *gets* a bargain, a blow, a fail, a fever; he *gains* what he comes to by effort or striving; the swimmer *gains* the shore; a man *acquires* by continuous and long-sustained industry or diligence; as, one *acquires* a foreign language; he *earns* what he gives an equivalent of labor for, the he may not *get* it. The temptation to all dishonesty is to desire to *get* a living or a fortune without *earning* it. When one *gets* the object of his desire, he is said to *obtain* it, whether he has *gained* or *earned* it or not. In fourteen contest, with a suggestion of chance or hazard; pointedly a prize is often said to *win* a lawsuit, or to *win* in a suit at law, but in legal phrase he is said to *gain* his suit, case, or cause. In *receiving*, one is strictly passive; he may *get* an estate by his ancestor's death or by inheritance; in the latter case he is said to *receive* it. One *obtains* a thing commonly by some direct effort of his own; he *procures* it commonly by the intervention of the service of one else; he *procures* a dinner or an interview; he *secures* what has seemed uncertain or elusive when he *gets* it firmly into his possession or under his control. See ATTAIN; GAIN; LEARN; MAKE; for *get off* or *get away*, see ESCAPE; for *get to*, see ARRIVE. — Ant.: see synonyms for ABANDON; LOSE.

— **get'-a'noth"ing**, *n.* [Rare.] One who earns nothing: an idler. — **get-penny**†, *n.* Anything by which money is gained; a catchpenny; especially, a successful play. — **get'-up**, *n.* [Colloq.] The manner in which a thing is put together; style or arrangement; general appearance; composition; make-up; dress. — **to get about.** **1.** To become known; be spread abroad. **2.** To become able to move about, as in convalescence. — **to get a hair between one's neck** [Scot.], to pay off an old score; best some one. — **to get around** [Colloq. U. S.], to surpass; beat. — **to get a mile, etc.**, to advance a mile, etc. — **to get among**, to become one of. — **to get at.** **1.** To go to; reach; attack; find out; as, to *get at* the man; to *get at* one's work; to *get at* the truth. **2.** To corrupt (a legislator, etc.); injure (a horse, dog, etc.), as to prevent its winning a race or a prize. **3.** [Colloq., Eng.] To make sport of; quiz. — **to get away**, to free oneself; leave; escape, as a hunted fox; start, as a race-horse. — **to get away with** [Slang], to carry off: make away with, hence, to overcome; conquer. — **to get a wiggle on** [U. S.], to hustle; hasten. **to get a gait on.** — **to get back**, to return to the place one has left. — **to get behind.** **1.** To penetrate; become acquainted with the secrets of. **2.** To lose ground; lag. — **to get by heart**, to learn by rote or so as to repeat word for word; commit to memory. — **to get clear**, to become disengaged, freed, or absolved. — **to get forward**, to make progress; advance. — **to get ground of**, to trench upon another's territory or place; overreach. — **to get home**, to reach one's home, goal, or purpose; hence, to cause to arrive at a spot intended; as, to *get home* a blow. — **to get in.** **1.** To arrive at a destination: said of a boat or train. **2.** To gain (seeds). **3.** To make effective; accomplish; as, to *get in* a blow. **4.** To comprise. **5.** *Falconry.* To be with the hawk when it has killed its prey. **6.** To set type close. **7.** To put stock, vote cattle, or harness horses. — **to get in behind** [Local, U. S.], to interrogate in detail; chastise. — **to get into.** **1.** To enter; hence, to arrive at; reach the point of; as, to *get into* a rage. **2.** To secure entrance; as, he *got into* society. **3.** [Colloq.] To acquire a habit of; as, he *got into* muscle. **4.** [Colloq.] To put on; vest; dress in; as, to *get into* one's clothes. **5.** To acquire a manner or habit; as, to *get into* a way of running. **6.** To take training, or methodically; as, he *got into* training. — **to get in with.** **1.** To become intimate with. **2.** *Naut.* To approach near to. — **to get it** [Colloq.], to be punished in some way; be reprimanded or scolded; catch it. — **to get left** [Slang], to fail or be disappointed by reason of one's own neglect or folly, or, in general, to be disappointed. — **to get loose or free**, to arrive at an unbound condition; become liberated. — **to get near**, to approach closely. — **to get next to** [Colloq., U. S.], to see a thing clearly; understand; to secure the advantage of an enterprise. — **to get off.** **1.** To remove; take off. **2.** To send away; get rid of. **3.** To secure the acquittal of. **4.** To utter, as a joke or a speech. **5.** To escape; get clear. **6.** To be relieved or free from; as, to *get off* duty. **7.** To remove; take off. **8.** To descend or alight, as from a horse. **9.** To leave; depart; as, the air-ship *got off*. — **to get on.** **1.** To invest oneself with; put on, as boot or glove. **2.** To proceed; succeed; fare. **3.** To mount or enter, as a horse or a vehicle. **4.** To back a race-horse. **5.** To get along with or without (assistance, means, etc.). **6.** To harmonize.

Cleverness and happy nature get on without learning.
FROUDE *Hist. Essays, Erasmus and Luther*, p. 63. [J. A. 1886.]

— **to get one's way or ways.** **1.** To do as one wishes, or to act according to one's pleasure. **2†.** To depart; go away. — **to get on for, to, or toward** [Colloq.], to draw near; approach: said of time; as, it is *getting on* for supper-time. — **to get on one's nerves** [Colloq.], to irritate; annoy; haunt one's thoughts. — **to get on to** [Slang], to comprehend, after some difficulty; "catch on"; "tumble to." — **to get on with**, to live or work in harmony with: keep on good terms with: as, it is hard to *get on with* a deceitful man. — **to get out.** **1.** To depart; escape; as, he was told to *get out*. **2.** To become known; get abroad: said of something secret. **3.** To publish; as, the magazine was *got out*. **4.** To express or utter with difficulty; as, he finally *got out* his thanks. **5.** To learn by

questioning; elicit; as, she *got out* the reason for his action. **6.** To hedge, as on a race-horse.—**to get out of.** **1.** To obtain from. **2.** [Colloq.] To escape; evade.—**to get over,** to overcome; recover from; get through with; finish; win over (over cover (a distance).—**to get religion** [Colloq., U. S.], to become converted.—**to g.-t round.** **1.** To circumvent; avoid; enjole; evade. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] To be skilful; to arrive.—**to get shed, shet or shut of** [Dial. or Colloq.], to be rid of.—**to get there** [Slang], to accomplish one's purpose.—**to get through with,** to complete.—**to get to.** **1.** To start; as, *to get to* telling stories. **2.** To arrive at, as *to get to* the bank.—**to get together.** **1.** To collect; assemble; amass; as, to *get* facts or goods *together*; to meet; assemble; said of persons. **2.** [Colloq.] To come to an agreement.—**to get under,** to master; suppress.—**to get up.** **1.** To prepare and arrange for; stir up; devise; invent; plan; construct; compile. **2.** To make up, dress; disguise.

He was well *got up* for effect.
CHAS. MERIVALE *Gen. Hist. Rome* p. 597. [n. 1879.]

3. To rise, as from sleep or rest. **4.** To go higher; ascend. **5.** To begin to increase or to show movement or violence; as, the storm *got up*. **6.** To raise; up; cause to be raised; as, *to get up* the anchor. **7.** To develop; as, *to get up* an enthusiasm. **8.** To regain (something lost); recoup. **9.** To study for a special reason or by special endeavor. **10.** *Cricket.* To rise higher than usual from the pitch; to kick up: said of a ball. **11.** To launder. **12.** To garner; rick. **13.** *Hunting.* To start from cover; flush.—**to get up and dig** [Colloq., U. S.], to hurry; hasten.—**to get up and dust.**—**to get up and get** [Slang, U. S.], to clear out; depart.—**to get wind of,** to receive information concerning; hear of accidentally.—**to get with child,** to cause pregnancy in.

get, *n.* **1.** The act of begetting, or that which is begotten; breed; progeny; as, the *get* of a stallion. **2.** [Scot.] A child; brat: a contemptuous expression. **3.** *Coal-mining.* The produce of a colliery during a stated season or period. **4.** [Prov.] Gainings; specif., a blacksmith's earnings.

get‡, *n.* A mineral, jet.

get, *n.* Among the Jews, a written bill of divorce prepared according to prescribed forms and rules, the divorce itself. The bill is usually written in the Talmudic idiom, by a scribe appointed by the husband, and it is customary, the not essential, for him to place it in the woman's hands in the presence of ten witnesses. [Aram.]

ge'ta, 1 gē'tə; 2 ġē'tä, *n. pl.* The wooden street-shoes of the Japanese. [Jap.]

Ge'ta, 1 jē'tə; 2 ġē'tä, **Septimus Antonius** (?/?189–?/212). A Roman emperor; son of Severus; killed by his brother and colleague Caracalla.

Ge'tae, 1 jē'tē; 2 ġē'tē, *pl.* See DACIAN.

Ge-ta'fe, 1 hē-tä'fĕ; 2 he-tä'fe, *n.* A town in Bohol, P. I.

get-at'a-bl(e), 1 get-at'a-bl; 2 ġet-at'a-bl, *a.* That one may get at or reach; obtainable; accessible.—**get-at'a-bil-i-ty,** *n.* **get-at'a-bl(e-ness".**

get'a-way", 1 get'a-wē"; 2 ġet'a-wa", *n.* An escape, as of a fox from covers; the start, as of a horse in a race.

get'ent, pp. of GET, *v.* Got; gotten.

geth‡, *3d per. sing. pres. ind.* of GO, *v.* Goeth.

Geth-le-ma, 1 geth'lē-m, 2 ġeth'le-ma, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ge'ther, 1 gē'thər; 2 ġē'ther, *n.* *Bib. Gen.* x, 23.

Geth-he'pher, 1 geth-hī'fər; 2 ġeth-he'fer, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Geth-sem'a-ne, 1 geth-sem'a-nē; 2 ġeth-sem'a-ne, *n.* *Bib.* A garden or orchard, place at the foot of the Mount of Olives; scene of Christ's agony. *Matt.* xxvi, 36. [Gr., < Heb.]

Geth-sem'a-ni, 1 geth-sem'a-ni; 2 ġeth-sem'a-ni, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

get'ling, 1 get'liŋ; 2 ġet'tiŋg. *n.* [Scot.] Same as GET‡, *n.*, 2.

get'men"ny, *n.* See under GET, *v.*

getŧ, *n.* A gait.

get'ter, 1 get'ər; 2 ġet'er, *n.* **1.** One who gets or acquires; often in composition; as, a money-*getter*. **2.** One who begets. **3.** [Local, Eng.] A miner who gets out coal or ore.—**get'ter-up",** *n.* One who makes, arranges, invents, or contrives anything.

get'ting, 1 get'iŋ; 2 ġet'ting, *n.* **1.** The act or process of obtaining or acquiring; acquisition. **2.** That which is gained or gotten; gain; profit. **3.** A begetting; procreation. **4.** [Eng.] In coal-mining, the actual working or removal of the coal.—**get'ting-rock',** *n* *Mining.* Impure iron ore obtained from the roof of a seam.

Get'tys-burg, 1 get'iz-bûrg; 2 ġet'ys-bûrġ, *n.* A borough; county-seat of Adams county, Pennsylvania; Meade defeated Lee, July 1–3, 1863, ending the invasion of Pennsylvania; seat of Pennsylvania College (Lutheran), founded in 1832; national cemetery.

Ge-tu'li-a, 1 gē-tū'li-ə; 2 ġe-tū'li-a, *n.* An ancient coast-region of N. Africa. [xiii, 15.

Geu'el, 1 giū'el or gy-yū'el; 2 ġēū'el or ġe-yu'el, *n.* *Bib. Num.*

Ge'um, 1 jī'um; 2 ġē'um, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of perennial, temperate-zone herbs of the family *Rosaceæ*, usually with odd-pinnate leaves, purple, yellow, or white flowers, and the fruit a head of dry achenes. There are about 40 species. See AVENS.

Ge-vaer', 1 ge-vār'; 2 ġe-vaer', **François Auguste** (?/?1828–?/?1908). A Belgian organist, operatic composer, author, and director of the Brussels Conservatory, 1871.

gew'gaw, 1 giū'ġô; 2 ġēū'ga, *n.* Showy, gaudy.

gew'gaw, *n.* **1.** A gaudy trifle; flashy useless ornament; bauble; trinket; toy

How poor, and cheap and trivial, these *gewgaws* seem.
MARK TWAIN *Innocents Abroad* p. 178. [AM. P. CO. ED.]

2. [Prov. Brit.] A jew's harp. [Cor. of M.E. *giregove*, reduplicated form of AS. *gifa*, gift, < *gifan*, give.]

gew'gaw‡, — **gew'gawed,** *a.* Ornamented with gewgaws.—**gew'gaw-ish,** *a.* Showy.—**gew'gaw-ry,** *n.* Tawdry showiness.—**gew'gaw-y,** *a.* Cheaply.

gey, 1 gē; 2 ġe, *adv.* [Scot.] Moderately; rather

gey'an, 1 gē'ən; 2 ġe'an, *adv.* [Scot.] Tolerably; sufficiently; fairly; passably; conveniently.

gey'ĕr-ite, 1 gaī'ər-aīt; 2 ġey'ĕr-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of lollingite containing sulfur. [< *Geyer*, Saxony.]

gey'ser, 1 gaī'zər *or* gaī'sər; 2 ġey'ser *or* ġey'ser, *n.* **1.** A hot spring from which water or mud is periodically or irregularly ejected in a fountain-like column, sometimes to the height of 200 feet. The sudden eruption is caused by the explosive boiling of the water, which becomes heated, under pressure, to a temperature above that of the boiling-point. The period of eruption may be exceedingly variable. Geysers usually deposit a cone of geyserite; a few deposit travertin.


Geyser in Action.

From a photograph of "Old Faithful" in Yellowstone National Park, by the U. S. Geological Survey.

Geysers occur in volcanic regions, and within limited areas. The most celebrated are on the Yellowstone National Park, and New Zealand.
LE CONTE *Elem. Geol.* p. 14. [CENT. DICT.]

2. An apparatus for the rapid heating of water by means of injected steam, as in a bath. [< Ice. *geysir*, < *geysa*, gush, < *ôjôa*, gush.]

gey'sir,—**gey'ser.**

ha'ĝin, *n.* An area in which geysers are grouped.—**water-and-gas g.,** a spring from which cold water is ejected by natural gas.—**gey'ser-ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, originating in, or like a geyser.—**gey'ser-ine;** **gey'ser-ite.**—**gey'ser-ite,** *n.* *Mineral.* A concretionary stalactitic filamentous opaline quartz deposited in various forms around the orifices of geysers and hot springs, sometimes forming terraces; used also attributively.

Gey'ser Springs. A summer resort in Sonoma county, Cal. It has in a deep cañon and has 500 boiling springs.

ge'yu-rith, 1 gē'yū-rith; 2 ġe'yu-rith, *n.* [Heb.] Among the Jews, a female proselyte. **ge'yu-ris-ta.**

gey'ze, 1 gaī'ze; 2 ġey'ze, *v.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] To warp; leak, as boat whose seams are open.

Ge'zer, 1 gē'zər; 2 ġe'zer, *n.* *Bib. Josh.* x, 33.

Ge-ze'ron, 1 ge-zī'ron; 2 ġe-ze'rŏn, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Gez'rites, 1 gez'raits; 2 ġez'rīts, *n. pl.* *Bib. 1 Sam.* xxvii, 8.

G. F. S., *abbr.* Girls' Friendly Society.

g. gr., *abbr* Great gross.

G. H., *abbr.* Queensland.

ghaf'ir, 1 gaf'ir; 2 ġaf'ir, *n.* [Anglo-Egypt.] A native policeman.

gha'gra, 1 gā'grə; 2 ġa'gra, *n.* [Hind.] A long skirt now worn by many Hindu and Jain women: adopted from the Mohammedans.

ghaist, 1 gēst; 2 ġāst, *n.* [Scot.] A ghost.

gha't-mā", 1 gā'nī-mā"; 2 ġā'ni-mā", *n.* [Ar.] Booty.

gha'nī-mah't.

Thousands of women and children were declared to be *ghanima*, and dragged as booty by main force.
SLATIN PASHA *Fire and Sword in the Sudan* p. 265. [n. a. 1897.]

Gha'ra, 1 gā'rə; 2 ġa'ra, *n.* A river in the Punjab, India; part of the Sutlej river; 260 m. long to the Chenab river.

Gha-ŝa'ra, 1 gā-sā'rə; 2 ġa-ŝa'ra, *n.* A province in Lower Egypt; 2,534 sq. m.; capital, Tanta.

Ghar-da'ia, 1 gar-dē'yə; 2 ġar-dā'yä, *n.* Same as GARDAIA.

ghar'ry, 1 gar'i; 2 ġar'ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -iz; 2 -īs, *pl.*] [Anglicized] A wheeled vehicle generally; a cart or carriage. [< Hind. *gṛī*, cart.] **gar'ri; gar'ry.**

gha-sab', 1 gə-zab'; 2 ġa-sāb', *n.* [Ind.] *Moham.* Law. The acquirement of another's property by force: a form of tenure exemplified in the Dera-Ghazi Khan district.

Ghas-sa'ni, 1 gə-sā'nī; 2 ġa-sā'ni, *n.* An Arab monarchy of Palestine lasting from the 1st to the 7th century; under the suzerainty of the Roman and Byzantine emperors.—**Ghas-san'id,** *n.*


One Type of Hindu Gharry.

ghast, *v.* To make aghast; frighten. **gast†.**

ghast, 1 gēst; 2 ġāst, *a.* [Poet.] Ghastly; awful.—**ghast'ness,** *n.* Ghastliness; affright; amazement.

ghast'ful†, *a.* Causing or feeling fear; terrifying; fearful.—**ghast'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**ghast'ful-ness†,** *n.*

ghast'ly, 1 gēst'li; 2 ġāst'ly, *a.* **1.** Having a death-like, haggard, or horrible appearance; hideous.

If the grave had yielded its dead, their appearance could not have been more ghastly.
MARY A. LIVERMORE *My Story of the War* p. 238. [A. D. v. 1889.]

2. Terrifying or shocking, as by association with death; horrible; as, a *ghastly* crime. < AS. *gæstlic*, < *gæstan*, terrify; < *gæst*, spirit, demon. See GHOST. —**Syn.** Deathly, livid, pale, pallid, spectral, wan.—**Ant.:** blooming, bright, buxom, comely, fresh, ruddy.—**ghast'li-ly,** *adv.*—**ghast'li-ness,** *n.*

Ghastly appearance.
MARY A. LIVERMORE *My Story of the War* p. 238. [A. D. v. 1889.]

ghast'ly, 1 gaast'li; 2 ġāst'ly, *adv.* Like a specter; horribly; fearfully. **ghastfully.** **ghast'li** [Rare].

ghat, 1 gāt; 2 ġat, *n.* [Hind.] **1.** A stairway, often monumental, leading to a river; a path on a riverbank, leading to a temple or pagoda; a landing-place or wharf. **2.** A mountain pass, or a way of descent from a mountain range or table-land. **3.** A mountain; mountains or hills, or the scarped wall of a table-land. **gautt.**

—**burn'ing ghat',** *n.* [Hind.] A wide step or space on a ghat on which dead bodies are burnt for the dead.—**Eastern Ghats, Western Ghats,** the principal mountain ranges of western India, parallel to its coasts. The Eastern Ghats are 600 m. long, highest point about 5,000 ft.; the Western Ghats 1,000 m. long, highest point about 8,700 ft. [ɾrict, Bengal

Gha-tal', 1 gə-tāl'; 2 ġa-tāl', *n.* A town in Midnapur district, Bengal, 1,492 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

ghat'wal, 1 gāt'wəl; 2 ġat'wal, *n.* [Hind.] A landowner in Bengal whose lands were originally granted for keeping the mountain passes and river ferries, and who still is called upon to perform certain police duties; literally, guardian of the pass.

gha-wa'zee, 1 gə-wā'zē; 2 ġa-wā'zē, *n. sing. & pl.* [Ar.] A low **gha-wa'zi,** } caste or class of street performers in Egypt who dance where in public for money. Compare ALMA.

gha-zī'yeh†.

ghaz'al, 1 gaz'əl; 2 ġaz'al, *n.* **1.** [Ar.] A Persian lyric poem, amatory ode, drinking-song, or religious hymn.

The Persian ghazal consists usually of not less than five, or more than fifteen couplets, all with the same rhyme.
W. M. ALGER *Poetry of the East* pref., p. 9. [n. BROS. 1866.]

2. *Mus.* A piece in which a simple theme is constantly recurring. **ghaz'el; ghaz'elt.**

gha'zi, 1 gā'zi; 2 ġā'zi, *n.* [Ar.] A Mohammedan hero: a title bestowed in Turkey on eminent commanders, especially on fanatics who have fought; a champion against infidels; a fanatic.—**gha'zism,** *n.* The dominating habits, customs, and practices of the ghazis.

Gha'zi-pur', 1 gā'zi-pûr'; 2 ġā'zi-pur', *n.* **1.** A district in Benares, India; 1,402 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Ghaz'ni, 1 gaz'ni; 2 ġaz'ni, *n.* A walled and fortified town in Afghanistan.

Ghe'ber, 1 gē'bər *or* gī'bər; 2 ġe'ber *or* ġī'ber, *n.* A fire-worshiper or Parsee: a Zoroastrian: so called by Mohammedans. < Per. *gabr*.] **Ghe'bret.**

ghee, 1 gē; 2 ġe, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **1.** Butter clarified by boiling or heating and skimming or straining until it becomes a liquid or semisolid oil capable of being kept for many years: largely used in India, in cookery and medicine and in religious rites. **2.** A solid white oil obtained from the seeds of the *Bassia butyracea*, a tree of northern India.

In India ghee is one of the commonest articles of diet, and indeed enters into the composition of everything eaten by the Brahmans.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. xi, p. 918.

[< Hind. *ghī*, < Sans. *ghṛita*, butter.] **ghī.**

Gheel, 1 gēl; 2 ġel, *n.* A commune and town in Antwerp province, Belgium.

Ghent, 1 gent; 2 ġent, *n.* [F. **Gand,** 1 gāñ; 2 ġañ.] An ancient commercial and manufacturing city; capital of East Flanders province, Belgium.

Ghe'rar-des'ca, 1 gē'rar-des'kə; 2 ġe'rär-des'ca, **Ugolino della** (1220–1289). An Italian count; leader of the Ghibellines; died of starvation: introduced in the *Inferno*.

Ghe-rar'do, *n.* [It.] See GERALD.

gher'kin, 1 gər'kin; 2 ġer'kin, *n.* **1.** A small prickly cucumber, especially the young oval and spiny fruit of *Cucumis anguria*, fresh or pickled; any small cucumber used for pickling. **2.** A cucumber-like holothurian; sea-cherkin. [< D. *augurkje*, < Hob. *okurka*, cucumber; prob. of Ar. origin.] **ger'kin; gir'kin†.**

ghess†, *v.* To guess.

ghetch'oo, 1 gech'ū; 2 ġech'ōō, *n.* [E. Ind.] An East-Indian aquatic plant (*Aponogeton monostachyon*) of the pondweed family (*Natadaceæ*), or its small edible tuber. **gheeh'oo.**

ghet'to, 1 get'ō; 2 ġet'o, *n.* [GHET'TI or GHET'TOS, 1 -tī or -tōz; 2 -ti or -toş, *pl.*] [It.] The part of a city or town formerly set apart for the residence of Jews, as in Rome or Frankfort-on-the-Main; the Jews' quarter.

ghib'ber, *n.* Same as GIBBER, *n.*

Ghib'el-line, 1 gib'ə-lin; 2 ġib'e-lin, *n.* A supporter of **Ghib'el-lin‡,** } the German emperor in Italy from the 11th to the 14th century; one of the imperial and aristocratic party opposed to the papal and popular party. Compare GUELF.

Conrad had several wars with the Saxons and others who disliked his election, and in one of the sieges the warcry of the rebels was WOLF, after their leader, Duke Welf or Guelph of Bavaria; on the King's men shouted Waiblingen, the name of a village where their leader, Duke Frederick of Swabia, the king's brother, had been brought up. These names, known in Italian fashion, became Guelfs and *Ghibelins*: the Guelfs meaning those who supported the Popes, and the *Ghibelins* those who supported the Emperors.
FREEMAN *Hist. Sketch* p. 177. [n. d. s. c.]

[< It. *Ghibellino*, < G. *Waiblingen*, in Wurttemberg; see quotation.] **Ghib'el-lin-ic,** *a.*—**Ghib'el-lin-ism,** *n.* The policy and principles of the Ghibellines.

Ghi-ber'ti, 1 gi-ber'ti; 2 ġi-ber'ti, **Lorenzo** (1378–?12/?1455). An Italian sculptor and painter; bronze doors of the Baptistery, Florence; son of Bartolo Ghiberti.

Ghi'lan', 1 gi'lān'; 2 ġi'lañ', *n.* A province of Persia; 4,250 sq. m.; capital, Resht.

ghi'li, 1 gi'li; 2 ġi'li, *n.* [Austral.] A depression of the ground, which retains rain-water; deeper than a clay-pan. [Native name.]

Ghil'zai, 1 gil'zī; 2 ġil'zi, *n. sing. & pl.* An Afghan tribe believed to be of Turkish origin.

Ghir'lan-da'jo, 1 gir'lən-dä'yō; 2 ġir'lan-dä'yo, **Domenico Bigordi** (1449–?1/?1494). An Italian painter who taught Michelangelo.

gho-lam', 1 gō-lām'; 2 ġo-lām', *n.* [Per.] A servant, especially a public servant, or messenger, as one connected with the post or with legations. [< Ar. *ghulām*, slave] **ghu-lam'‡.** [at night.

ghoom, 1 gūm; 2 ġōōm, *n.* [Ind.] To hunt big game alone

ghoonl, 1 gūn; 2 ġōōn, *n.* [Ind.] One of a breed of small tough mountain ponies of the East Indies.

During winter the *ghoonl* live on the roots of the stunted bushes, and are very expert at scraping the snow off them with their fore feet.
BALFOUR *Cyc. of India* vol. i, p. 1200.

Ghoor'ka, *n.* Same as GURKHA.

ghor, 1 gōr; 2 ġōr, *n.* A valley; specif., [G—] the valley of the Jordan; as, the plain of the *Ghor*.

ghor's-pod, 1 gor'ə-pod; 2 ġōr'a-pŏd, *n.* A varanoid lizard (*Veranus bengalensis*) of India.

ghos'amp, 1 gos'əmp; 2 ġōs'amp, *n.* The East-Indian monitor lizard (*Monitor draconu*).

ghost, *v.* **1.** *t.* To haunt as a specter. **2.** *i.* To give up the ghost; expire.

ghost. } 1 gōst; 2 ġōst, *n.* **1.** A disembodied spirit; the **gosts,** } apparition of a deceased person; apparition.

Is the blast of the life of man, as it is, a *ghost*, that, as long as men believe in them, they will appear; the demand brings the supply.
MCCOSH *Christianity and Positivism* p. 110. [c. a BROS. 1882.]

2. The soul or spirit; the undying principle in man; the breath of life; as, to give up the *ghost*. **3.** A shadow or semblance; slight trace; unsubstantial imitation; fantom: as, the *ghost* of a smile; not a *ghost* of a chance.

The result [of confederation] was not a government, but a *ghost*.
DEWEY *Orations and Speeches, Apr. 30, 1889* p. 3. [CAS. CO.]

4. A spirit of any kind; demon. **5.** *Optics & Phot.* A false or secondary image, or a flare, cloud, circle, or glimpse of light, as from a defect in a lens or instrument. **6.** *Pathol.* A red blood-corpuscle deprived of hemoglobin. **7.** One who does brain-work which another person takes the credit; especially in art or literature. **8.** *Physics.* A line in a diffraction spectrum, due not to the peculiarities of the light source, but to periodic irregularities in the diffracting grating. Ghosts are seen usually in pairs, one on each side of a conspicuous line. **9†.** A corpse. [< AS. *gāst*; cp. AGHAST.]

—**Cock Lane ghost,** the alleged ghost of a Mrs. Kent, haunting No. 33 Cock Lane, London, in 1762, which was proved to be a fraud on the part of a family named Parsons: noticed by Dr. Johnson in the *Gentleman's Magazine* vol. xxxii, p. 43.—**ghost'-bird,** *n.* Local, U. S. A white American yellow-breasted chat (*Icteria virens*).—**g.-candle,** *n.* A candle kept alight in a death-chamber for the purpose of keeping away ghosts.—**g.-coal,** *n.* Anthracite coal, which, in burning, yields a fixed white light.—**g.-dance,** *n.* A ceremonial dance of a North-American Indian tribes, in which both sexes take part, believed by the actors to bring them into communion with the spirits of the dead. These ideas and the ceremonies associated with them originated in Utah and spread as far east as the Mississippi, being most potent about the year 1890. They took their rise from the doctrines of the Paiute Woroka, and other messianic Indian prophets, who preached the near approach of an Indian millennium, in which both the dead and living should participate, and the removal of the oppressive white domination by the action of the gods without any uprising on the part of the tribes. The movement was pacific, no outbreaks occurring save in the case of the Sioux, and then only from other causes.—**g.-demon,** *n.* *Folk-lore.* A ghost that has become demonized.—**g.-fed,** *a.* Fed by ghosts. They are supposed variety (*Inornatus*) of the wrymouth (*Cryptacanthodes maculatus*).—**ghost'flow"er,** *n.* Same as INDIAN-PIPE.—**g.'food,** *n.* Food set out to be eaten by the spirit of the dead.—**ghost'land",** *n.* The region of the supernatural; the home

of spirits.—**ghost'like'**, *a.* Resembling a ghost: deathlike; ghastly.—**g.-lodge**, *n.* [Am. Ind.] Among the Sioux a lodge containing a lock of hair from a dead son, and thought to be haunted by and to shelter his spirit.—**g.-moth**, *n.* An eyelid moth, especially *Hepialus humuli*, the male of which is large and white, and hovers with nonclashing motion over the place where the brightly colored female is concealed. —**g.-ophthalmoscope**, *n.* An ophthalmoscope in which a sheet of glass deflects the course of the efferent rays, giving a direct image.—**g.-plant**, *n.* The tumbleweed, or witch pigweed (*Amarantus albus*).—**ghost's candle**, a belemnite.—**g.-seer**, *n.* One who sees or invokes ghosts or specters.—**g.-show**, *n.* [Slang.] A spiritualistic séance.—**g.-sonnet**, *n.* A fantom likeness of a person, supposed to reside in his body but to be able to leave it and appear to others.—**g.-story**, *n.* 1. A story about ghosts; a tale involving mystery or the supernatural.

A *ghost-story*, to be a good one, should unite, as much as possible, objects such as they are in life with a preternatural spirit.

Lamb, *Essays, Christmas Carol*, p. 316. [w. s. 1887.]

2. [Colloq.] Hence, any false or exaggerated story.—**g. theory**, the theory of Herbert Spencer that the idea of a god or of gods is an evolution from the superstitious belief in ghosts, based upon the appearance of the dead to their survivors, in dreams.—**g. train** [Railroad Cant.], a freight-train run without being recorded in the books, the profits of which are divided between the officials and employees of the company.—**g.-word**, *n.* A false word with no real meaning or application, due to the errors of printers, scribes, editors, and the like; a typographer's mistake. "*pool-set-ree* and harp." for *psaltery* and harp.—**Holy G.** see HOLY.—**the g. walks** [Theat. Slang], salaries are paid.—**ghost'ess**, [Humorous] A female ghost.—**ghost'hood**, *n.* The state of being a ghost.—**ghost'ism**, *n.* [Colloq.] A belief in ghosts, spirits, etc.—**ghost'less**, *a.* [Rare.] Without soul or life.—**ghost'like**, *a.* Like a ghost; ghostly.—**ghost-of-a-spy**, *n.* [Humorous.] The science of the supernatural.—**ghost'ship**, *n.* The state or quality of a ghost; hence, the title by which ghosts may be supposed to be addressed.

ghost'ly,] 1 gōst'li; 2 gōst'ly, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to **gost'lyş**,] the soul or to religion; not carnal or secular; as, *ghostly* adversaries; *ghostly* consolations. 2. Of or pertaining to ghosts or spirits; supernatural. **ghost'ly.**

—**ghost'li-ness**, *n.*—**ghost'ly**, *adv.* Spectrally; spiritually.

ghoul,] gōl; 2 gul, *n.* An evil spirit supposed to rob graves and prey on human bodies; an ogre; by extension, a person who robs dead bodies, or the like. [< *Ar. ghūl*, demon of woods.] **ghoic.—ghoul'ish**, *a.* Like a ghoul; fiendish; unnatural.—**ghoul'ish-ly**, *adv.*

G. H. P., *abbr.* Grand High Priest.

ghur'i-al,] gur'i-al; 2 ğūr'i-al, *n.* Same as GAVIAL.

ghur'ry,] 1 gur'i; 2 ğūr'y, *n.* [-RIES, 1-2ş; 2-3ş, *pl.*] 1. [E. Ind.] A dray or wagon for carrying goods. 2. [Anglo-Indian.] A conveyance for passengers.

ghuṛi,] gur'i; 2 ğūr'i, *n.* In Hindu custom, the 60th part of a day and night, or 24 minutes; in Anglo-Indian custom, an hour. [< Sans. *ghaṭī*.] **ghur'ry.**

Ghuz'zeh,] 1 guz'e; 2 ğuz'e, *n.* A town, 48 m. S. W. of Jerusalem, on the site of ancient Gaza.

ghyll,] gil; 2 ğil, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A ravine; gully; dingle.

gi., *abbr.* Gills.

Gia'co-mo, *n.* See JAMES.

gi'ah,] gē'i; 2 ğē'i, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* ii, 24.

gial'lo-lino,] jal'lo-lī'no; 2 ğal'lo-lī'no, *n.* [It.] Naples yellow. See YELLOW.

giam'beux, *n. pl.* Armor for the legs. **glam'beauxt.**

Gi-an'sar,] ji-an'sär; 2 ğē-an'sär, *n.* A white under STAR.

gi'ant,] jī'ant; 2 gī'ant, *a.* Having gigantic size or properties.—**giant cane**, a woody grass (*Arundinaria macrosperma*) with culms 10–20 feet high and leaves 1–2 inches broad. Its forms extend over canebrakes in the southern United States.—**g. clam.** 1. A very large East-Indian chamoid bivalve (*Tridacna gigas*). 2. The geoduck.—**g. puffball**, a fungus (*Lycoperdon giganteum*). See PUFFBALL.

gi'ant, *n.* 1. *Myth.* A being of human form, but of monstrous size and commonly of great ugliness; in classical mythology, one of a race of such beings descended from Uranus and Ges or Terra, as the Titans and Cyclopes. Having assaulted the gods, they were imprisoned by them, with the help of Hercules, under Etna and other volcanoes. They are regarded as personifications of natural powers—fire, volcanic action, etc.; hence the word is used of anything personified and possessing superior or unusual power. Similar beings are mentioned in late mythologies, as the Scandinavian, and are common in folklore. See CYCLOPS; TITAN; TROLL, 3.

Automatic machines are the *giants* who do the work.

Cameron, *Princess of Thule*, xxvii. [s. 1888.]

2. Any person or thing of great size, either physically, mentally, or figuratively; also, any imaginary person of gigantic proportions.

The *giants* were farther than the *giant*, when he has the *giant*'s shoulders to mount on.

Coleridge, *Works, Friend* in vol. ii, p. 226. [n. 1858.]

3. In hydraulic mining, a large nozzle mounted on a swivel, through which water is discharged under high pressure. [< OF. *geant*, < *L. gigas* (*gigant-*), < Gr. *gigas* (*gigant-*), giant.]—**g.-cell**, *n.* 1. One of certain multinucleated cells found in the marrow of bones and in certain pathological conditions. 2. One of the ganglionic cells of great size found in the deeper layers of the cortex of the brain.—**G. Despair**, in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, the occupant of Doubting Castle who seizes and imprisons Christian and Hopeful.—**G. Grim**, in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, a giant slain by Greatheart.—**g. nebula**, a constellation in Orion.—**g.-kettle**, *n.* One of the numerous very large pot-holes (moulins) on the coast of Norway, probably formed by torrential water.—**g.-killer**, *n.* In folk-lore, one who destroys giants; hence, one who overcomes brute force by cunning and prowess.—**g.-quellert.—G. Pagan**, in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, a dead giant passed by Christian in the Valley of the Shadow of Death.—**g. pine**, the sugar-pine (*Pinus lambertiana*).—**G. Pope**, in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, an infirm old giant who has the desire but not the power to slay pilgrims.—**g. powder**, a variety of dynamite.—**G. Slaygood**, in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, a giant robber-chief, personifies Evil, killed by Greatheart.—**giant's strides**, a gymnastic contrivance consisting of a mast with a revolving head, from which depend ropes, each of which is provided with a short bar to be grasped by the hands of the performers. When the players run around the mast, the centrifugal force throws them out in a constantly widening circle, with lengthening strides, their feet touching the ground only at long intervals.—**g. swing**, the feat of swinging the body around a horizontal bar at the full length of the arms.—**waltzing giants**, sand-whirls with a dancing motion.—**gi'ant-ess**, *n.* A female giant.—**gi'ant-ish**, *a.* Like a giant; abnormally large.—**gi'ant-ize**, *vt.* To behave like a giant.—**gi'ant-ly**, *a.* Giant-like.—**gi'ant-ry**, *n.* The giant-world; the giants of any mythology collectively.—**gi'ant-ship**, *n.* The state or quality of being a giant.—**gi'ant-ism**†.

Gi'ant's Causeway, A prismatic basaltic formation on the N. coast of Ireland, making a platform extending 700 ft. into the sea.

giaour,] jaur; 2 ğaur, *n.* An infidel: the name applied by Moslems to all who do not believe in the Mohammedan religion, especially to Christians and Persians.

The city won for Allah from the *Giaour*.

Byron, *Childe Harold* can. 2, st. 77.

[It. spelling of Turk. *jaur*, < Per. *gâwr*, form of *gabr*, infidel.]

giar'di-net'to,] jär'di-net'o; 2 ğär'di-nēt'o, *n.* [-TI, 1-tī; 2-ti, *pl.*] [It.] An imitation of a spray or bouquet of flowers in precious stones, arranged for a ring or jewel.

Giar-di'ni,] jär-dī'ni; 2 ğär-dī'ni, **Felice** (1716–1796). An Italian violinist and composer.

Giar're,] jär'rē; 2 ğär'rē, *n.* A town in Catania, Sicily.

gib†,] jib *or* gib; 2 ğib *or* ğīb, *vt.* [GIBBED; GIB'BING.] To fasten by one or more gibs; supply with a gib.

gib†,] gib; 2 ğib, *n.* 1. [Local, U. S.] To disembowel. 2†. To castrate, as a cat. **Ht.** *t.* To behave like a tomcat.—**gib'-tub**†, *n.* A tray in which fish are laid to be gibbed or disemboweled.—**gib'-keel'er**†; **gib'-tub'r**†.

gib,] 1 jib; 2 ğib, *vt.* To balk. [< OF. *gibber*, struggle, perhaps < Sw. dial. *gippa*, jerk.]

gib†,] jib *or* gib; 2 ğib *or* ğīb, *n.* 1. A wedge-shaped or other piece of metal that holds another in place or presses two pieces together. 2. A bearing surface, usually of brass, let into the crosshead of a steam engine to take the wear. 3. The same as CAT, *n.*

—**gib and key** (*Mach.*), a two-part tightening wedge, one part, the gib, being fixed while the other part, the key or cotter, is adjustable lengthwise.—**gib'-plate**†, *n.* A washer placed behind the gib, against which plate the wedge or set-screws bear.

gib†,] jib; 2 ğib, *n.* 1. A projecting crane-arm; jib. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A share or prop for the toe of a mine. 3. [Prov. Eng.] A hooked stick. [< OF. *gibbe*, sort of arm; cp. Dan. *gibbe*, jib, Sw. dial. *gippa*, jerk.]—**gib'-boom**†, *n.* A jib-boom.—**gib'-fish**, *n.* A male salmon.—**gib's staff**†, *n.* 1. A rod with which to gage water or to pole a boat. 2. A weapon once used in fighting beasts on the stage.

gib†,] gib; 2 ğib, *n.* and *a.* Usually a castrated cat. [Abbr. of *Gilbert*.] **gib'-cat'**†—**gib'-ship**†, *n.* The state of being a gib or tomcat.

gib†,] jib; 2 ğib, *n.* [Slang.] Jail.

gib†,] gib; 2 ğib, *n.* 1. A lump on the lower jaw of a male salmon or trout in breeding-time or afterward. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A male salmon.

gi-ba'ro,] ji-bä'ro; 2 ğē-bä'ro, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A mestizo.

gib'ba-daun,] gib'o-dôn; 2 ğib'a-dȧn, *n.* [Ir.] A careless trifler.

gib'bar,] gib'ar; 2 ğib'är, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 20.

gib-bar'tas,] ji-bär'tas; 2 ğī-bär'tas, *n.* A fimbach whale. [Cp. *L. gibber*, humpbacked.] **gib'bart**†.

gibbed,] 1 gibd; 2 ğibd, *p. a.* [< GIB, *v.*] Provided with gibs.

gibbs,] gibs, *n.* Wedge-shaped pieces, which, by the degree to which they are driven in or withdrawn, cause adjustment of bearings in a direction at right angles to that in which the gibs are moved.—**gibbed way**, a guiding surface provided with gibs for adjustment.

gib'ber,] gib'er; 2 ğib'er, *vi.* To talk gibberish; speak rapidly and unintelligibly; jabber.

Little birds fly in and out *gibbering* to each other in sweet detached sentences. Bebchick *Steer Papers* p. 235. [c. c. o. 1855.]

[Varied form of GABBER, *vit.* (see *gabble*, *mock*).]

gib'ber, *n.* [Australian.] One who disembowels fish.

gib'ber†, *n. Bot.* A swelling out on one side at the base of a calyx, or the like. [L., < *gibbus*, hunched.]

gib'ber,] gib'er; 2 ğib'er, *n.* A horse that gibs or balks.

gib'ber,] gib'er; 2 ğib'er, *n.* 1. [Austral.] A rock or stone: an aboriginal word. 2. *Geol.* A detritus.

gib'ber, *n.* Gibberish. S. S.

gib'ber-gun'yah,] gib'er-gun'yə; 2 ğib'er-ğun'ya, *n.* [Austral.] A hollow under an overhanging rock; rock-shelter; cave-dwelling.

gib'ber-ish,] gib'er-ish; 2 ğib'er-ish, *n.* Without meaning; incoherent.—**gib'ber-ish-ing**, *a.* Unintelligible.

gib'ber-ish, *n.* Speech that is so rapid, confused, or disguised as to be unintelligible; incoherent or inarticulate talk; jargon.

gib'ber-oset, *a.* Gibbous.

gib'ber-os'i-ty,] gib'er-os'i-ti; 2 ğib'er-ōs'i-ty, *n.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Gibbosity.

gib'ber-y,] jib'or-i; 2 ğib'er-y, *n.* [Scot.] Gingerbread.

gib'bet,] jib'et; 2 ğib'et, *vt.* 1. To hang and expose on a gibbet or any similar contrivance; execute by hanging.

The Statutes *gibbeted* the Covenanters because they denied the rights of a civil sovereign to frame liturgies, and to impose constitutions on a spiritual association.

Blackie *Lay Sermons* p. 239. [s. 1881.]

2. To hold up to public notice; especially, to expose to public execration or ridicule.

gib'bet, *n.* 1. An upright timber with a crosspiece projecting at right angles from its upper end, upon which criminals were formerly hanged; hence, any gallows. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A club used to throw into trees to beat down fruit. 3. A horizontal projecting pulley-beam for hoisting sacks. [< OF. *gibet*, gibbet. < *gibbe*; see GIB†, *n.*]—**gib'bet-gab'**†, *n.* [Scot.] The double hook on a chimney-crane.—**g.-pan**, *n.* [Scot.] The largest pot, which gibbet-hook hangs on the chimney-crane.—**g.-post**, *n.* A gibbet or gallows.—**Halifax g.**, an English apparatus, resembling the guillotine.—**year of three gibbets**, 1777, the darkest year known in the American Revolution: in allusion to the three 7's.

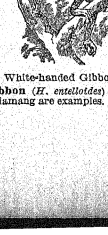
Gib'be-thon,] gib'i-thon; 2 ğib'e-thōn, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 44.

gib'ble-gab'ble, *n.* Gabble. **gib'ber-gab'ber**†.

gib'bles,] gib'lz; 2 ğib'ls, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Articles for sale; tools; odd things.

gib'bol,] gib'ol; 2 ğib'ol, *n.* [Ir.] A rag.

gib'bon,] gib'an; 2 ğib'on, *n.* [F.] An arboreal hylobatine anthropoid ape of southern Asia and adjacent islands, having a slender form, very long arms (which may touch the ground when the animal walks erect), and rachitic calosities. The **white-handed gibbon** (*Hylobates lar*) or Tenasserim, the **dusky-colored gibbon** (*H. entelloides*) of the Malay archipelago, and the siamang are examples.


White-handed Gibbon. 1/12

The *gibbons* . . . are the only apes which habitually walk in an upright position. Flower and Lydekker *Intro. to Study of Mammals* p. 728. [n. 1891.]

gib'bon², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sand-eel.

Gib'bon, Edward (⁸/₁₁1737–¹/₁₆1794). An English historian: *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, etc.

Gib'bons,] gib'anz; 2 ğib'ons, *n.* 1. **Grinling** (⁷/₁₆1648–⁹/₂ 1720), an English sculptor and wood-carver. 2. **James** (⁷/₂₇1834–²⁶/₁021), an American Roman Catholic prelate and author; created cardinal in 1886. 3. **Orlando** (1583–⁵/₁625), an English composer of anthems, madrigals, etc.

gib-bos'-ty,] gi-bos'-ti; 2 ğī-bōs'-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1-tiz; 2-tiş, *pl.*] 1. The state of being gibbous, rounded, or convex. 2. A rounded protuberance; hump.

gib'bous,] gib'us; 2 ğī'bus, *a.* 1. Irregularly rounded; swelling; convex, as the moon and inferior planets when less than full and yet more than half full, or as certain corollas and shells.

The dim face of the *gibbous* moon showed like the ghost of a planet.

Bayard Taylor *Lands of the Saracen* p. 268. [c. p. v. 1855.]

2. Having a hunch upon the back; humpbacked. [< *L. gibbosus*, hunched, < *gibber*, humped.] **gib'bose.**—**gib'bous-ly**, *adv.*—**gib'bous-ness**, *n.*

Gibbs,] gibz; 2 ğibs, *n.* 1. **Josiah Willard** (²/₁₁1839–⁴/₂₈ 1903), an American physicist and educator: expert on thermodynamics. 2. **Oliver Wolcott** (¹/₂₀1822–¹²/₂1908), an American chemist; educator and investigator in physics.

gibbs'ite,] gibz'ait; 2 ğibş'īt, *n. Mineral.* A pearly-white, transparent, tough aluminum hydroxid (H_3AlO_3), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< George *Gibbs*, American mineralogist.] [of the kidney.

gib'bus,] gib'us; 2 gib'ŭs, *n.* [Rare.] The outer convex edge

gib'by,] 1 jib'i; 2 gib'y, *a.* [-BIER, -BIEST; -BI-LY, -BI-NESS, *adv.*, GIB†, *n.* 2. An article of confectionery made in the form of a hooked stick. [< OF. *gibbe*, sort of arm; see GIB†, *n.*] **gib'by-stick**†.

gibe,] 1 jeib; 2 ğīb, *v.* [GIBED; GIB'ING.] *t.* To speak to or about in a sneering or sarcastic manner; mock in contempt or ridicule; mock; deride; taunt; scoff at.

II. *t.* To make use of sarcastic expressions or ridicule; utter taunts or mockery; sneer; flout; rail; scoff.

The villain slave *gibes* at her misery.

Heywood *King Edward IV*. pt. ii, act iv, sc. 3.

[< Sw. dial. *gipa*, talk foolishly.] **—gib'er**, *n.*—**gib'ing-ly**, *adv.*

gibe², *vt. & vi. Naut.* To jibe.

gibe, *n.* An expression of mingled sarcasm and ridicule, and sometimes of contempt or scorn; taunt; sneer; also, an object of scornful ridicule.

Our forefathers became jest and *gibe* of fashion and power.

Sumner *Works, Speech*, in vol. iii, p. 247. [c. & s. 1875.]

Gib'e-a,] gib'i-ə; 2 ğib'e-a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ii, 49.

Gib'e-ah, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 57. [Heb., height.]

Gib'e-ath,] gib'i-ath; 2 ğib'e-ath, *n. Bib. Josh.* xviii, 28.

Gib'e-ath-haar-a-loth,] gib'i-ath-hä'ə-lōth; 2 ğib'e-ath-här-ä'lōth, *n. Bib. Josh.* v. 3. (R. V., margin.) [xiii, 2.

Gib'e-ath-ite,] gib'i-ath-ait; 2 ğib'e-ath-ī, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.*

Gib'e-on,] gib'i-on; 2 ğib'e-on, *n.* The ancient *Caracasa vulgaris*); especially, the variety sometimes called *Caracasa gibelio*. [< G. *gibel*.] **gi-be'li-o**; **gib'li-o**†.

Gib'e-on, *n.* Same as GIBBERING.

Gib'e-on,] gib'i-on; 2 ğib'e-on, *n. Bib. Josh.* ix, 3. [Heb., hill: height.]

gib'i-ce-on-ite,] gib'i-an-ait; 2 ğib'e-on-īt, *n.* One of the inhabitants of the city of Gibeon, condemned to be "hewers of wood and drawers of water"; hence, a drudge; slave's slave. See *Josh.* ix.

gib'ierne,] gi'bern; 2 zhī'bērn, *n.* [F.] *Mil.* A bag to hold grenades: formerly carried by grenadiers.

Gi'bert's' dis-ease',] ri'bərz'; 2 zhī'bērz'. A skin-disease characterized by small circumscribed areas on the trunk and limbs, from which the epidermis peels off.

gi-bier'†, *n.* [F.] Wild fowl; game. **gib'bi-er'.**

Gi'bil,] gī'bil; 2 ğī'bil, *n. Babylon. Myth.* Same as GIRRU.

gib'let,] 1 jib'let; 2 ğib'lēt, *n.* 1. One of the internal edible parts of poultry, as the gizzard, liver, or heart, cut away from the rest of the body in its preparation for cooking. 2. *pl.* Rags; tatters. [< OF. *gibelet*, entrails of fowls.]

gib'let-check',] jib'let-chek'; 2 ğib'lēt-chēk', *n.* A rabbet round the reveals of an entrance to a building or grounds, for the reception of a door or gate intended to swing outward. **gib'ict-check'**†.

gib'li,] gib'li; 2 ğib'li, *n.* [Ar.] A hot desert wind blowing from the Sahara over northern Africa. **ghi'bli.**

Gib'lites,] gib'laits; 2 ğib'līts, *n. pl. Bib. Josh.* xiii, 5.

Gi-bral'tar,] ji-brôl'tər; 2 ğī-bral'tar, *n.* 1. A lofty, fortified rock and town on the southern coast of Spain; three times besieged; a British possession since 1704; 2 sq. m.; 1,439 ft. high. 2. **Straits of**, S. of Spain; N. of Africa; width in narrowest part 8¹/₂ m. 3. [g-] A hard, white candy; rock candy. **gibraltar rock.**—**Gibraltar fever**, same as MALTA FEVER.—**G. of America**, the city of Quebec.

Gib'son,] gib'son; 2 ğib'son, *n.* 1. **Charles Dana** (⁹/₁₁1867–), an American artist and illustrator. 2. **John** (⁹/₂₁1790–¹/₂₈1866), a Welsh sculptor. 3. **John Bannister** (¹¹/₂₁1780–⁵/₂1853), an American jurist; Chief Justice Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. 4. A county in W. Indiana; 490 sq. m.; county-seat, Princeton. 5. A county in N. W. Tennessee; 625 sq. m.; county-seat, Trenton.

Gib'son-burg,] gib'son-bûrg; 2 ğib'son-bûrg, *n.* A village in Sandusky county, O.

Gib'son Cit'y, A town in Ford county, Ill.

Gib'son Crest,] gib'sən; 2 ğib'son. A mountain in Nevada; 13,000 ft. high.

Gib'son Peak. A mountain in Colorado; 13,720 ft. high.

gi'bus,] jaī'bus *or* (*F.*) jī'büs'; 2 ğī'bus *or* (*F.*) zhē'büs', *n.* A collapsible hat; an opera-hat. [< *Gibus*, the maker.] **gī'bus-hat'**†.

Gich'tel,] gin'tel; 2 ğin'tēl, **Johann Georg** (⁵/₁₁1638–¹/₁₁ 1710). A German mystic and theosophist; *Practical Theosophy*.—**Gich-te'ans**, *n. pl.* A follower of Gichtel; one belonging to the order of Angelic Brethren.

gid†,] gid; 2 ğid, *n.* [Local, Eng.] 1. The jack-snipe. 2. The ruff, or reeve.

gid², *n.* The staggers: a disease of sheep. [< GIDDY.]—**gid'-blad'der-worm**, *n.* A larval tapeworm (*Cœnurus cerebralis*), causing gid.

Gid-dal'ti,] gi-dal'ti; 2 gi-dȧl'ti, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxv, 4.

Gid'del,] gid'el; 2 ğid'el, *n. Bib. Ezra.* ii, 47.

gid'dhorn,] gid'hən; 2 ğid'hōrn, *n.* [Fr.] Restlessness; a half-frantic gallop, as seen in cows tormented by flies.

Gid'dings,] gid'ingz, *n.* 1. **Franklin Henry** (⁵/₁₁ 1855–), an American sociologist; university professor and writer. 2. **Joshua Reed** (⁶/₁₇1795–⁹/₁₇1864), an American lawyer and abolitionist. 3. A town, county-seat of Lee county, Tex.

gid'dy,] gid'i; 2 ğid'y, *a.* [GID'DIER; GID'DY-ING.] **I.** *t.* To make dizzy or unsteady.

My head
Swims with the *giddying* wheel of life about me.

Longfellow *Michael Angelo* pt. i, div. v.

II. *i.* To turn rapidly; whirl.

gid'dy, *a.* [GIDᵀDI-EE; GIDᵀDI-EST.] **1.** Affected with a whirling or swimming sensation in the head; reeling or wavering from such a sensation; dizzy; as, the motion made him *giddy*. **2.** Tending to cause the sensation defined above, as a great height or a whirling motion; as, a *giddy* precipice; a *giddy* wheel. **3.** Characterized by foolish recklessness, inconstancy, or levity; wild; volatile; frivolous; flighty.

Ah! My spirit hath been with the *giddy* throng.
Longfellow *Victory of Pleasure* st. 5.

4. [Prov. Eng.] Affected with the gid: said of a sheep. [ME. *gidi*, foolish; perhaps cognate with AS. *giddian*, sing, be merry, < *gid*, song.] **gid'dish:—gid'dy-head"ed,** *a.* Having a giddy head; frivolous; flighty. **—g.-pated:—g.-paced,** *a.* Having a giddy pace; reeling. **—g.-pate,** *n.* A giddy person. **gi'dy-head:—gid'di-fy,** *vt.* To make giddy. **—gid'di-ly,** *adv.* **—gid'di-ness,** *n.* **—gid'dy-ish,** *a.*

Gid'e-on, [gidᵀi-ən; 2 gidᵀe-on, *n. Bib.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **F. Gê"dê"on',** 1 gê"dê"ôñ', 2 zhe"dê"ôñ'; It. Ge"de-o'ne, 1 ge"de-o'ne, 2 ge"de-o'ne; L. Gid'e-on. **2.** A judge of Israel; lived about 1245 B. C. *Judges* vi. 11 [Heb., hewer; great warrior.]

Gid'e-o"ni, 1 gidᵀi-oᵀni; 2 gidᵀe-oᵀni, *n. Bib. Num.* i. 11.

Gi-de'ruth, 1 gəi-diᵀrəth *or* -roth; 2 gi-deᵀrōth *or* -roth, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

gid'gey, 1 giⁱdʒi, gidᵀzy; 2 gidᵀgē, gidᵀzy, *n.* [Austral.] **1.** A gin.

gid'yea, 1 *or* 2 gidᵀyē-ə, *n.* [Australian.] A tree (*Acacia cunninghamii*, Hooker) whose wood was used by the aborigines for spears, and later, on account of its hardness and fragrance, by the settlers for turners' work. The odor of the flowers is offensive to cattle; **gid'ya:** **gid'jeer.** **2.** A slender spear made by native Australians from the wood of the gidgee. See MYALL.

Gi'dom, 1 gaiᵀdom; 2 giᵀdōm, *n. Bib. Judges* xx. 45.

gie, 1 gē; 2 gē, *n.* [GA. or Ir. GIOB; GIEN; GIVᵀING.] [Scot.] To give.

Gi"en, 1 ziⁿdăⁿ; 2 zhiⁿdăⁿ, *n.* A town in Loiret department, France.

gier'ea"gle†, 1 jīrᵀ-iᵀgi; 2 gīrᵀ-eᵀgl, *n.* [Archaic.] A bird of prey, probably the Egyptian vulture (*Neophron percnopterus*). *Lev.* xi. 18.

Giers, 1 girs; 2 gērs, **Nikolai Karlovich de** (ᵇ/₁1820–ᵈ/₁1895). A Russian diplomat and statesman; negotiator with Great Britain on the Afghan boundary.

Gie'se-brent, 1 giᵍzə-brent; 2 gēᵍse-brĕnt, **Wilhelm von** (ᵇ/₁1814–ᵈ/₁1889). A German historian; *Geschichte der Deutschen Kaiserzeit.*

gie'se-lite, 1 giᵍzə-lait; 2 gēᵍse-lit, *n. Mineral.* A grayish-green or olive-green hydrous potassium-aluminium silicate: a variety of pinite. [< Charles *Giesecke*, mineralogist.]

Gie'se-ler, 1 giᵍzə-lər; 2 gēᵍse-lĕr, **Johann Karl Ludwig** (ᵇ/₁1792–ᵈ/₁1854). A German theologian and ecclesiastical historian.

Gies'sen, 1 giᵍsən; 2 gēᵍsĕn, A town in Upper Hesse, in the Republic of Hesse, northeast of Baden, having a castle, university, and observatory.

Gi-ot'ja, 1 giᵒtyə; 2 gēᵒtyä, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

gif, 1 gif; 2 gĭf, *conj.* [Eng., Ir., & Scot.] If; whether; in any case.

gif'-gaff'y, 1 gifᵀ-gaf"; 2 gĭfᵀ-găfᵀ, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] Give and take; tit for tat. **2.** [Scot.] Conversation.

gif'fin, 1 jifᵀin; 2 gifᵀin, *n.* A jiffy.

gif'fy†, 1 gifᵀi; 2 gĭfᵀi, *n.* A jiffy.

Gif'ford, 1 gifᵀərd; 2 gĭfᵀərd, *n.* **1. Robert Swain** (ᵇ/₁1846–ᵈ/₁1905), an American landscape-painter and etcher. **2. Sandford Robinson** (ᵇ/₁1823–ᵈ/₁2 1880), an American landscape-painter. **3. William** (ᵇ/₁1756–ᵈ/₁2 1826), an English critic; founded *Quarterly Review*.

Gi-fo'la, 1 giᵎfōᵎlə; 2 gēᵎfōᵎlä, *n. Bot.* A genus of woolly or tomentose herbs of the aster family. They are found in both temperate zones. The best-known species is *G. germanica*. [Anagram of FILAGO.]

gift, 1 gift; 2 gĭft, *vt.* **1.** To bestow or confer upon; as, a land *gifted* with fertility.

The intense purity of form with which Titian has *gifted* his flowers. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. i, pref. to 2d ed., p. 31. [w. a. e. 1858.]

2. To endow with a talent or faculty. **3.** [Archaic.] To bestow as a gift; donate; give.

gift, *n.* **1.** That which is given; something voluntarily bestowed without expectation of return; a donation; present. The act, power, or privilege of giving or bestowing; as, the office is in the *gift* of the Governor. **3.** An inborn quality or faculty; a natural endowment; talent; as, the *gift* of beauty; the *gift* of oratory.

O precious balm! O heavenly *gift* of Poesy!
Pestered be the heavenly *gift* of Poesy!
Beplastered be the Rev. *Rev. Killigrew* st. 4.

4. *Law.* The voluntary conveyance or transfer of property without consideration of money or of blood; also, the property so transferred.

Originally a gift comprised any form of alienation of property, but later came to mean the conveyance of an estate tail, as opposed to demise, feoffment, or lease. In modern usage it is the transfer of property without any consideration, or for a nominal consideration, and is opposed to sale. In order to complete a gift there must be intention on the part of the giver, a deed of transfer in the case of real estate or actual physical transfer in the case of personal property, and acceptance on the part of the recipient.

The English law does not consider a *gift* . . . in the light of a contract, because it is voluntary, and without consideration.
KENT *Commentaries* vol. ii. p. 437.

5. [Prov. Eng.] A white spot on the fingernail, popularly supposed to indicate a present. **6.** One of a series of educative toys or materials for play by the aid of which a child's powers of attention and observation are developed.

According to the general definition of the term, there are altogether twenty *gifts*, although most Kindergartners now limit the name to the first six or seven. BOARDMAN *The Educational Ideas of Froebel and Pestalozzi* p. 57.

7. [Slang, Eng.] (1) Something that has been purloined and is afterward sold at an extremely low price. (2) Something easily gained or accomplished. **8.** [Archaic.] (1) A bribe. (2) An offering. [< AS. *gift*, < *giefan*, give.]

Syn.: benefaction, boon, bribe, donation, grant, gratuity, present. *Gift* is almost always used in the good sense, *bribe* always in the bad sense; in Scriptural language *gift* is often used for *bribe*. A *benefaction* is a charitable *gift*, generally of large amount, and viewed as conducing to value, as an endowment for a college. A *donation* is something, perhaps of great, never of trivial value, given usually on some public ground, as to a cause or to a person representing a cause, but not necessarily of value beyond the immediate present; as, a *donation* to a pastor. A *gratuity* is usually something of moderate value and is always given as to an inferior, and as if from favor, not of right; as, a *gratuity* to a waiter. *Largess* is archaic for a bountiful *gratuity*, usually to be distributed among many, as among the heralds at ancient tournaments. A *present* is a *gift* of friendship, or conciliation, and given as to an equal or a superior; no one's pride is hurt by accepting what is viewed as strictly a *present*. A *bonus* is a *gift* that has been desired or craved or perhaps asked, or something that has been given to meets some great desire. A *grant* is commonly considerable in amount and given by public authority; as, a *grant* of public lands for a college. "The king by judgment establishes the land; but he that receiveth *gifts* overthroweth it." *Prov.* xxix. 4. A *bribe* is payment for a dishonorable service under the semblance of a *gift*.—ANT.: compensation, earnings, guerdon, remuneration, wages.

—gift'-en"ter-prise, *n.* A business that offers gifts or bonuses in excess of what is bought or subscribed for, in order to entice patrons or subscribers. **—g.-horse,** *n.* Literally, a horse given as a present; any gratuitous benefit.—**g.-rope,** *n. Naut.* A rope for towing a boat at the stern of a vessel.—**gift'wart"e,** *n.* Articles fitted for gifts.—**anerous g.** (*Law*), a gift or bequest depending upon the performance of something specifically required of the recipient. **—to look a g.-horse in the mouth,** to pick flaws in or find fault with a gift or favor.—**gift'less,** *a.*

gift'ed, 1 giftᵀed; 2 gĭftᵀĕd, *pa.* Possessing superior intellectual gifts; mentally well endowed; talented.

Syn.: see CLEVER.—**gift'ed-ness,** *n.*

gift'le, 1 giftᵀi; 2 gĭftᵀl, *n.* [Scot.] Faculty; power; gift.]

gift'ling, 1 giftᵀliŋ; 2 gĭftᵀlĭng, *n.* A small or pretty gift.

Gi'fu, 1 giᵎfū; 2 gēᵎfo͞o, *n.* **1.** A ken in Japan; 3,999 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

gig†, 1 gig; 2 gĭg, *v.* [GIGGED, GIGS; GIGᵀGING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to move rapidly. **II.** *i.* To use a gig-machine.

gig†, *n.* **1.** Anything whirled. **2.** To speak with a lisping gig. To catch, as mackerel, by means of a gig or arrangement of hooks. **II.** *i.* To fish with a gig.

gig'a, *vi.* To ride in a gig.

gig'a, *n.* To produce or beget (one of the same kind).

gig'a, *n.* **1.** A light, two-wheeled, topless, vehicle drawn by one horse and usually built to hold two persons.

"I considered him a very respectable hitch . . . What do you mean by respectable? "Why, to keep a *gig*." E. P. WHIPPLE *Literature and Life* p. 135. [c. a. e. 1871.]

Gig.

2. A machine for raising a nap on cloth by passing it over rotating cylinders armed with teasels. **gig'-mill"†.** **3.** (1) *Naut.* A ship's boat, 20 to 28 feet long, in which the oarsmen sit sea-fashion, or athwarts: usually reserved for the commanding officer.

I went around the edges of the lake in my *gig*, to hunt for a more favorable spot for the fishing.
HAWTHORNE *Mosses from an Old Manse* vol. i. p. 35. [c. a. e. 1856.]

(2) [Eng.] A modified form of a ship's gig, used on rivers, especially on the Thames, as a rowing-boat or for racing purposes. **4.** Any whirling toy; a whirligig; a top. **5.** A frolic; romp. **6.** In the game of policy, a combination of three numbers named to appear among either 12 or 13 numbers drawn from a wheel holding 78 numbers. See POLICY, 3. **7.** *Mining.* A two-box or chamber containing two compartments, one above the other, used for ascending and descending a mine-shaft. **8.** *Founding.* A portable center for a small stickle. **9.** *Mech.* A horizontal appliance for holding a piece of metal on a lathe at different angles to the cutting-tools, or for guiding tools in their work. **10.** A sham; humbug; first used in this sense by Carlyle.

It is the very *gig* and phantasm of democracy . . . ; the burning up, with unquenchable fire, of all the *Gigs* that are in the earth.
CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. iii. p. 274. [c. a. e. 1837.]

11. [Eng.] *Slang.* An odd, queer figure; oddity. **12.** [Slang.] A farthing. **13†.** A jig. **14†.** A fiddle. Compare JIG. **15†.** A fancy; whim; joke. [< Ice. *gigit*, fiddle; cp. *geiga*, rove at random, *giogra*, stagger.] **—gig'-back",** *n.* To mark in a sawmill carriage; a *gig-block* is *gibbed* into a slot in the carriage, and the timber to be cut is held in place by which a sawmill carriage is run back after the cut has been made, usually much more rapidly than during the forward motion. **—gig'-bit,** *n.* A shell-bit (see BIT, 3), which has rings at the ends together with side-hooks, for the reins when it is used as a curb. **gig'-cock†,** *n.* **—gig'-hook,** *n.* The upper hook from which by the tassels or wire clothing of a gig or napper. **—gig'-lamp,** *n.* **1.** A lamp attached to a *gig*. **2.** *pl.* [Slang.] Spectacles. **—gig'-machine,** *n.* A teasing- or napping-machine. **—gig'-mania,** *n.* Addiction to a single hobby. **—gig'-saw,** *n.* Same as JIG-SAW. **—gigs'man,** *n.* One of the crew of a gig.—**gig'ster,** *n.* A horse for use in a gig.—**gig'tree",** *n.* The framework of a gig-saw.

gig², *n.* **1.** Same as FISHGIG. **2.** An arrangement of four barbless hooks, fastened back to back, and attached to a hand-line, used for catching fish by dragging it through a school. [Cp. GIG, *n.*]

gig', *n.* A light or giddy girl; giglet. [< OF. *gigues*; cp. Ice. *gikkr*, pert person.] gigger.

gi-gan'te-an, 1 jaiᵍgăn'tē-ən; 2 gīᵍgăn-tēᵎən, *a.* Like a giant; mighty. [< L. *giganteus*, < Gr. *gigantikos*, < *gigas* (*gigant-*), giant.]

gi-gan'tic, 1 jaiᵍgan-tesk"; 2 gīᵍgăn-tĭskᵎ, *a.* [F.] Suited to giants; titanic. **gi-gan'tine;** [Rare].

The whole poem [Mayhew's "Conquest of Louisburg"] is tumultuous, gory, and *gigantine*.
M. C. TYLER *Hist. Am. Lit.* vol. ii, p. 53. [c. p. e. 1879.]

gi-gan'tic, 1 jai-gan'tik; 2 gī-găn'tĭc, *a.* **1.** Like a giant in dimensions; colossal; huge. **2.** Such as might be attributed to a giant; tremendous; extraordinary; as, *gigantic* schemes.

When descends on the Atlantic
The *gigantic* Storm-wind of the equinox.
LONGFELLOW *Seaweed* st. 1.

[< L. *gigas*; see GIANT.] **gi-gan'tal†; gi-gan'ti-cal†,** Syn.: see LARGE.—**gi-gan'ti-cide,** *n.* **—gi-gan'ti-cide,** *n.* **1.** One who kills a giant. **2.** The slaying of a giant.—**gi-gan'tic-ness,** *n.*—**gi-gan'tism,** *n. Biol.* Abnormal size.

gi-gan'tize, 1 jaiᵍgăn'tiz; 2 gīᵍgăn'tīz, *vi.* [GIGANTIZING.] **1.** To act like a giant; to make to seem gigantic.

gi-gan'to-, 1 jaiᵍgăn'to-; 2 gīᵍgăn'to-. Derived from Greek *gigas* (*gigant-*), giant: a combining form.—**gi-gan'to-blast,** *n. Hemonol.* A large red blood-corpuscle having a nucleus.—**gi-gan'to-cyte,** *n. Hematol.* An unusually large red blood-corpuscle, without a nucleus.—**gi-gan'to-lite,** *n. Mineral.* A fine-grained variety of pinite consisting of hydrated aluminum silicate: formed by the alteration of foliite.—**gi'gan-to'lo-gy,** *n.* A treatise on or an account of giants.—**gi'gan-to-log'i-cal,** *a.*—**gi'gan-to'ma-chy,** *n. Class. Myth.* The battle of the giants; the war of the giants against Zeus and the Olympian gods, in which the latter were triumphant. One of its most noted portrayals in art was in the great frieze of the altar of Zeus at Pergamus, the remains of which are now in Berlin. Compare TITANOMACHY. **gi-gan'to-ma'chi-an,** **gi'gan-to'ma-chic,** **gi'gan-to'ma-chi-an,** *a.* **gi'gan-to'ma-chist,** *n. pl. Crust.* The *Mesostomata*.—**gi'gan-tos'ta-can,** *a.* & *n.*—**gi'gan-tos'ta-cous,** *a.*

Gi-gan"to-ter'mes, 1 jai-gan'to-tĕrᵀmīz; 2 gī-găn'to-tĕrᵎmēz, *n. Paleon.* A genus of huge fossil white ants of the Jurassic period. [*provisional*, Mindanan, F. I.]

Gi-ga'quit, 1 bi-giᵍkit; 2 hī-gäᵍkĭt, *n.* A town in Surigao

Gig'ar-ti'na, 1 jigˈar-taiᵎnə; 2 gigˈar-tīᵎnä, *n. Bot.* A genus of red algæ with fleshy fronds. *G. mamillosa* of the Irish coast furnishes a form of carrageen or Irish moss. Other species, with those of *Gelidium* in the waters of China and Japan, furnish the jelly *agar-agar*. [< Gr. *gigarton*, grapestone.]

Gig'ar"ti-na'ceæ, 1 jigˈar"ti-naᵎsē-ə; 2 gigˈär"tĭ-näᵎsē-ĕ, *n. pl. Bot.* A large family of red algæ typified by the genus *Gigartina*.—**gi-gar"ti-na'ceous,** *a.*

gige, 1 gij; 2 gĭg, *n. Archæol.* The leather strap by which a knight's shield was slung over his shoulder. [< OF. *guige*.]

gi"ge-li'ra, 1 jiᵎjē-liᵎrə; 2 gĭᵎgē-lĭᵎrä, *n.* [It.] A xylophone.

gi"gen'ti-an, 1 jiˈjenᵀshi-ən; 2 gĭˈgĕnᵀshĭ-ən, [-EE-A, *pl.*] The gizzard or second stomach of a bird. [< L. *gigeria*, cooked entrails of poultry.]

gig'fal, 1 gigˈfal; 2 gĭgˈfăl, *n.* As many as a gig will hold.

gig'ger, *n.* Same as JIGGER.

gig'ger, 1 gigˈər; 2 gĭgˈĕr, *n.* One who fishes with a gig.

gig'ger's, *n.* One who works a gig or gigging-machine.

gig'ger's, *n.* Same as JIGGERS, 6.

gig'get†, *n.* Same as GIGOT.

gig'ging-ma-chine", *n.* Same as GIG-MACHINE.

gig'ging-stove", 1 gigˈgiŋ-stōᵛ; 2 gĭgˈgĭng-stōᵛ, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A stove used in cleaning wheat in a flour-mill.

gig'gish, 1 gigˈgish; 2 gĭgˈgĭsh, *a.* **1.** Partaking of the character of a gig; giglike. **2.** Favorable to the use of a gig; as, *giggish* aspirations. **3†.** Giddy; wanton.

gig'git, 1 gigˈit; 2 gĭgˈĭt, *v.* [New Eng.] **I.** *t.* To carry off rapidly, as in a boat or wagon: followed by *away*. **II.** *i.* To go rapidly.

gig'gle, 1 gigˈl; 2 gĭgˈl, *v.* [GIG'GLED, GIG'GLᵀD; GIG'GLᵀING, GIGLING.] **I.** *i.* To express by means of a giggle; utter with a laughing intonation.

II. *t.* To laugh in a jerky manner, with an effort at suppression, or with catches of the breath; titter. [A weakened form of GAGGLE.]—**gig'gle-ment,** *n.* The act of giggling.—**gig'gler,** *n.*—**gig'gle-sauce,** *n.* Given to giggling.—**gig'gling,** *n.*—**gig'glish,** *a.* Inclined to giggling.—**gig'gly,** *a.*

gig'le, *n.* [Scot.] Same as JOGGLE.

gig'gle, *n.* A convulsive laugh, as of an embarrassed girl or a child out of breath.

gig'gynet, *n.* The act of fastening the gige. **gig'gint.**

gig'let, 1 gigˈlet; 2 gĭgˈlĕt, *n.* [Scot.] A giddy girl; romp; minx; wanton. **gig'glet†; gig'lot†; gig'lotte†.**

Gi'gli, 1 jīᵎ; 2 gēᵎlē, **Beniamino** (ᵇ/₁1890–). An Italian operatic tenor.

gi"glio, 1 jiᵎlyō; 2 gēᵎlyo, *n.* [It.] A style of fleur-de-lis which forms the charge of the escutcheon of the city of Florence, Italy.

gig'man*, 1 gigˈmən; 2 gĭgˈmăn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who keeps a gig; specif., a narrow-minded person who thinks himself better than his neighbors because he lives in better style; so applied first by Carlyle.

This . . . we have but a *gigman*,—one who would 'always kept a gig,' two-wheeled or four-wheeled.
CARLYLE *Essays, Goethe's Works* in vol. iii. p. 177. [c. a. e. 1838.]

—gig-ma'ni-a, *n.* A mania for vulgar or commonplace respectability.—**gigman'ic,** *a.* Imbued with gigmanism; vulgar and arrogance.—**gig-man'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **—gig-man'i-fy,** *n.* That respectability which arrogates to itself especially the Law of Property because of the possession of small ones supporting worldly advantages.

Giglio. (After Donatello.)

gig'man's, *n.* [Southern U. S.] One who fishes with a gig.

gig'nate, *a.* [Rare.] To bring forth; to be the author of. **gig'na-tive,** *a.* [Rare.] (generative; productive. [< OF.

gig'ni-tive, ? *gignitif*, < L. *genus*, produce.]

gig'ot, 1 jigˈət; 2 gĭgˈŏt, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** A leg-of-mutton sleeve. **2.** A small piece of flesh; a slice; fragment. [OF., dim. of *gigue*, fiddle, thigh, < MHG. *gîge*.]

gig'gouxˈ, 1 giˈgūˈ; 2 gēˈgo͞oˈ. **Jean François** (ᵇ/₁1808–ᵈ/₁2 1894). A French portrait-painter and lithographer; *Héloïse and Abélard*. [Gallicized form of GIGG, 13.]

gig'ster, 1 gigˈstər; 2 gĭgˈstĕr, *n.* A horse driven, or used for

gigue, 1 gigˈ; 2 gēgˈ, *n.* [F.] *Mus.* **1.** A lively dance for one or more persons; a jig. **2.** A small medieval violin.

gi'gun-tal, 1 giˈgənˈtəl; 2 gīˈgŭnˈtăl, [Brit., *Slang.*] **1.** [Archaic.] Of gigantic proportions; huge. **2.** Of the nature of a giant.

gi'ke, 1 jaik; 2 gīk, *vi.* [GIKED; GIKᵀING.] [Scot.] To squeak.

Gil'a, 1 hilˈə; 2 hēlˈä, *n. Ich.* [U. S.] A genus of cyprinoid fishes of the Gila river, having a slender caudal peduncle; hardtails. *G. elegans* is the common species.

Gil'a, *n.* A river in New Mexico and Arizona, 520 m. long to the Colorado river. **2.** A county in S. E. central Arizona; 4,542 sq. m. [all, 36.

Gil'a-ite, 1 gilˈə-ait *or* gaiˈlə-it; 2 gĭlˈä-īt *or* gīˈlä-īt, *n. Bib. Neh.* **Gil'a mon'ster.** A large lizard (*Heloderma suspectum*) of Arizona, New Mexico, etc., having tubercular scales. The Gila monster and the similar Mexican *H. horridum* are the only poisonous lizards known. [< *Gila*, river in Arizona.]

Gila Monster. 1/4

gil'back"er, 1 gilˈbakˈər; 2 gĭlˈbăkˈĕr, *n.* A sea-catfish (*Tachisurus parkeri*) of northern South America. **gil'back"red; gil'bag"red;—gilbacker lisnglass,** fish-glue made in Guiana.

gil'bert, 1 gilˈbərt; 2 gĭlˈbĕrt, *n.* [Obs. Eng.] **1.** A gilt penny. **2.** A coin. The C. G. S. unit of magnetomotive force. See under UNIT. [< W. *Gilbert*.]

Gil'bert, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Gil** (dim.). Dan. **Gil'bert,** 1 gilˈbert, 2 gĭlˈbĕrt; **Gil'berˈt,** 1 gilˈbərˈt, 2 gĭlˈbĕrˈt, Dutch, Ger., Sw., & Norw. **Gil'bert,** 1 gilˈbert, 2 zhilˈbĕrˈ; **G. Gil'bert,** 1 gilˈbert, 2 gĭlˈbĕrt, **Gil'zel-bert,** 1 gilˈzəl-bert, 2 gĭlˈzĕl-bĕrt; **Gil-bert'o,** 1 gilˈbərˈto, 2 gĭlˈbĕrˈto, **Gil-ber'to,** 1 hilˈbərˈto, 2 hilˈbĕrˈto; Sw. **Gil-ber'tus,** 1 yilˈbərˈtus, 2 yilˈbĕrˈtus. **2. Cass** (ᵇ/₁1859–), an American architect; *Woolworth Building* in New York City. **3. Sir Humphrey** (1539–ᵈ/₁1583), an English navigator to America and occupied Newfoundland. **4. Sir John** (1817–ᵇ/₁1897), a British artist; R. A. **5. Sir John Thomas** (ᵇ/₁1829–ᵈ/₁1898), an Irish historian and librarian. **6. Maria Dolores Porres,** see LOLA MONTEZ. **7. Nicholas Joseph Laurent** (1751–ᵈ/₁1780), French satiric and lyric poet. **8. Saint G.,** of Sempringham (1083–ᵈ/₁1189), an English ecclesiastic. **9. William** (1540–ᵈ/₁1604), an English physician and physicist. **Gil'berd,** [**10. Sir William Schwenk** (ᵇ/₁1836–ᵈ/₁1911), an English humorous poet and dramatist; *Bab Ballads*; collaborator with Sir

Arthur Sullivan in comic operas; *H. M. S. Pinafore, The Mikado*, etc.

Gil'bert-ine, 1 gil'bert-in *or* -ın; 2 gil'bert-in *or* -ın, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of an English religious order founded in the 12th century by Gilbert of Sempringham and suppressed by Henry VIII., of which the nuns kept the rule of St. Augustine and the nuns that of St. Benedict.— **Gil'bert-ine,** *a.*

Gil'bert Is'lands. A group of islands on the equator in the Pacific ocean; 166 sq. m.; British.— **Gil'bert-ese',** *n.* A Malayo-Polynesian language spoken in the Gilbert Islands.

Gil'ber-ton. 1 gil'ber-ton; 2 gil'ber-ton, *n.* A borough in Schuylkill county, Pa.

Gil'bert Peak. A mountain in Utah; 13,687 ft. high.

Gil Blas, 1 gil blās; 2 zhil blās. In Le Sage's *Gil Blas*, the hero, a clever but weak and conceited fellow, who, in relating his various adventures, does not always exhibit himself in the best light.

Gil-bo'a, 1 gil-bō'ə; 2 gil-bō'ə, *n.* *Bib.* A hilly district east of Esdraelon, where Saul and Jonathan were slain. *1 Sam.* xxviii, 4. [Heb., bubbling fo rtain.]

Gil'christ, 1 gil'krıst; 2 gil'krist, **John Borthwick** (1759–1841). An English Orientalist.

Gil'christ's dis-ease'. A chronic inflammation of the skin due to a micrococcinum.

Gildı,] gild; 2 gild, *vt.* [GILT'ED or GILT; GILD'ING.] **1.** To wash over or overlay thinly with gold; coat with gold, either in leaf or powder or by electroplating; as, to *gild* a chandelier. **2.** To overlay with any other substance for the purpose of giving the appearance of gold. **3.** To impart a golden luster to; render bright; illuminate; as, *gilded* by the morning sunbeams. **4.** To give a fair and agreeable appearance to; recommend to favor or reception by wealth and artificial decoration; gloss over; as, to *gild* flattery or vice.

Seeming devotion does but *gild* a knave.
WALLER *Sir G. Hervey's Feast* l. 9.

5. To eliminate the alloy from (a low-grade gold) by means of acid. **6**†. To supply with money; enrich. **7**†. To flush with wine. **8**†. *Old Chem.* To impregnate with gold. [< Sp. *oxalato, oxalic acid*; comp. Sp. ENGLISH.— **To gild the pill,** originally, to coat a pill with gold-leaf to make it less disagreeable to the taste; hence, to gloss over anything unpleasant by associating with it some real or apparent advantage.— **gild'en,** *a.* [Archaic.]

Gilt: overlaid with gold.

gildı, *n.* To sell; barter.

gildı, *pp.* Gilded. S. S.

gildı,] *n.* [The spelling *guild* is that found in most **guild**,] modern literature. The form *gild* formerly prevailed, and has been revived recently as the simpler form.] **1.** A corporation or association of persons engaged in kindred pursuits for mutual protection and aid, known in England from the 7th century.

The merchant gilds were the most important. Each one met in a guildhall, and its workers were classified as masters, journeymen, and apprentices. The modern friendly societies and trades-unions have analogous functions, and it has been suggested that they are a hidden form of survival in connection with the gilds. Gilds were originally local associations of the inhabitants of particular towns for promoting the common interest of all. They existed in Europe from very early times, being known in England prior to the Norman conquest. It is possible that they were a survival of the trade corporations of the Roman Empire. The earlier gilds in England were of a social-religious nature and it was not until the twelfth century that the **trade gild** appeared, growing in power and importance along with the purely religious or ecclesiastical gilds. Both types were authorized by royal charters and obtained great influence. The religious gilds, which had become very wealthy under the Plantagenet kings, were permanently abolished by Henry VIII., who vested their property and revenues in the crown. The secular gilds, the germ of the modern boroughs or municipal corporations, were originally of the members of some particular trade, banded together for mutual assistance and protection. From this they gradually grew in wealth and importance, until their power or united gilds claimed special rights and privileges from the sovereign. These exclusive rights now no longer exist in England, having been abolished by the Municipal Corporation Reform Act in 1835 and the Companies Act of 1847. The surviving corporations, such as the great London Companies, retain very little of the character of the ancient gilds, and are not called by the name.

The institution of *gilds* or trading companies was essential to municipal liberties and contemporæ eous with them. Every freeman had to be sworn of a gild, and the only entrance to a *gild* was obtained by a seven years' apprenticeship.
THOMAS ROGERS *Story of Holland* p. 15. [c. p. p. 1883.]

Gild signified among the Saxons a *fraternity*, derived from the verb . . . to pay, because every man paid his share.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. i, p. 474. *note* p.

2. A church or religious organized for benevolent and other parish work. **3.** *Phytogeog.* (1) One of four groups of parasitic plants, namely, the lianes, epiphytes, saprophytes, and parasites. (2) A group of plants which, under certain ecological conditions, adapt themselves in mass to a new locality. **4**†. A gildhall. [Prop. *gild*, ME. *gilde*, for AS. *gegild*, < *gild*, payment, < *gildan*, pay.] — **gild'-ale'**,*n.* [Archaic or Obs.] An ale drunk as a festival celebrating the election of the officers of a gild. **2.** The festival held on such an occasion. **3**†. A drinking-bout in which each person pays an equal share. [S.] **gild'-bell,** *n.* A town bell.— **g.-brother,** *n.* An associate member of a gild.— **gild'hall",** **guild'hall",** *n.* The hall where a gild meets.— **gild'rent",** **guild'rent",** *n.* The rent paid by a gild to the crown.— **gild'ic, guild'ic,** *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a gild.— **gild'ry, guild'ry,** *n.* [Scot.] A gild or its members.— **gilds'man,** *n.* A man belonging to a gild.

gildı, *n.* Gilding; gilt.— **gild'ı-ness,** *n.* Upstart; foppery.

Gil'das, 1 gil'das; 2 gil'das, **Saint** (516?–570?) **"The Wise"**; a semilegendary British ecclesiastic and historian.

gild'en,] gild'ən; 2 gild'ən, *a.* [Scotch.] **1.** A horse-hair noose used as a bird-trap. **2.** A horsehair fishing-line.

gild'erı, 1 gild'er; 2 gild'er, *n.* One engaged in gilding.

gild'er², *n.* Same as GUILDER.

Gil'derı, *n.* **1. Jeannette Leonard** (1ˢ/₁1849–1ˢ/₁1916), an American editor, author, and lecturer; sister of R. W. Gilder. **2. Richard Watson** (1ˢ/₁1844–1ˢ/₁1909), an American poet; editor of the *Century Magazine*.

Gil'der-sleeve, 1 gil'dər-slīv; 2 gil'dər-slēv. **1. Basil Lanneau** (6ˢ/₁1831–5/₁1924). An American classical philologist, educator, and author; *Greek Syntax*. **2. Virginia Crocheron** (5ˢ/₁1877–). An American educator; Dean of Barnard College, 1911–

Gil'der-some, 1 gil'dər-səm; 2 gil'dər-səm, *n.* A town in the W. Riding of Yorkshire, England.

gild'ing, 1 gil'dıŋ; 2 gild'ing, *n.* **1.** The art of overlaying a surface thinly with gold, as by mechanical application or chemical deposition. **2.** The act, process, or operation of overlaying with any substance so as to give the appearance of gold. Some methods of gilding are named (1) from the character of the surface coating; as, **water-gilding**; (2) from the method employed; as, **burnishing-g.**; or (3) from the appearance of the surface; as, **matt-g.**

3. An overlay of gold; the gold put on in the process of gilding; gilt.

A bit of *gilding* here and there has a wonderful effect in enlivening a landscape.—*An Artist in Cuba* p. 208. [c. n. & co. 1891.]

4. Hence, any superficial coating put on to add brilliancy or luster, actual or figurative, to a thing.

They were not particularly cultivated or intelligent people, and all their *gilding* could not quite conceal the ordinary material of which they were made.
LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Little Women* p. 107. [n. rnos. 1880.]

5. The golden color given to herrings by smoking with hard wood. **gild**ı [Poet.].— **cold gilding,** gilding on silver, produced by dissolving gold in nitromuriatic acid, dipping a linen rag in it, burning the rag, and rubbing in the ashes with the finger, cork, or leather.— **chemical g., electric g., electro-g., German g.,** gilding by plunging an object into a bath of a gold salt and depositing the metal by the action of an electric current.— **gild'ing-met'al,** *n.* Sheet brass from which cartridge-shells are made.— **g.-press,** *n.* See PRESS.— **g.-size,** *n.* Sizing used in gilding with leaf or powder.— **g.-stool,** *n.* See STOOL.— **g.-wax,** *n.* In wash-gilding, a compound applied to the gilded surface to improve the color.— **hot g.,** gilding with amalgam which is heated during the process to sublimate the mercury.— **Japanner's g.,** gilding in which a pattern, made upon a flat surface with glue or varnish, is sprinkled or dabbed with gold-leaf.

Seeming devotion does but *gild* a knave.
WALLER *Sir G. Hervey's Feast* l. 9.

gild'ing-met'al, *n.* See under GILDING, *n.*

Gil'e-ad, 1 gil'ı-ad; 2 gil'e-ăd, *n.* *Bib.* **1.** Grandson of Manasseh; father of the Gileadites. *Num.* xxvi, 29. **2.** Father of Jephthah. *Judges* xi, 1. **3.** A mountain region E. of the Jordan; 30 by 60 m.; occupied by Reuben, Gad, and Manasseh. *Josh.* xii, 2. **4.** A mountain in the Gilead region. *Gen.* xxxi, 21. [Heb., strong, rocky.]

Gil'e-ad-ite, 1 gil'ı-ad-īt; 2 gil'e-ăd-īt, *n.* *Bib. Judges* xii, 4.

Giles, 1 jailz; 2 gīls, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. G. **E-gi'di-us,** 1 ē-gī'di-us, 2 ē-gī di-us; F. **Gilles,** gīl, 2 zhīl; **Ægi'di-us,** 1 ē'jī'dı-ŭs, 2 ē'jīd'-ĭ-ŭs; It. **Egi'dio,** 1 ē-jī'-dyo, 2 ē-gī'dyō; L. **Æ-gid'i-us,** 1 ı-jīd'ı-us, 2 e-gīd'ı-ŭs. **2.** A 7th-century hermit and saint, the patron of cripples; home, Provençale, London, near St. Giles's Church. **3.** **William Henry** (6ˢ/₁1765–7/₁1830), an American orator and statesman. **4.** A county in S. Tennessee; 605 sq. m.; county-seat, Pulaski. **5.** A county in S. W. Virginia; 349 sq. m.; county-seat, Pearisburg. [Cr. with the above.]

gi'let',] gi'let'; 2 zhī'le', *n.* [F.] A waistcoat; especially, the vest-like front of the bodice in a woman's dress.

Gil'ford, 1 gil'fərd, 2 gil'fərd, *n.* A manufacturing village in Belknap county, N. H.

Gil'gal, 1 gil'gal; 2 gil'gal, *n.* *Bib. Josh.* xiv, 6.

Gil'ga-mesh, 1 gil'gə-mēsh, 2 gil'gə-mĕsh, *n.* A mythical Babylonian king, hero of the Gilgamesh Epic. **Gil'ga-mesh.—Gilgamesh Epic,** an epic written on cuneiform tablets found in the brick library of Ashurbanipal, devoted to the adventures of Gilgamesh. He first visits the land of Uruk from the Elamites, and spurns the Goddess Ishtar. Smitten with the disease, he goes with his friend Eabani in search of eternal life. Many adventures. Eabani is slain, but Gilgamesh reaches the Source of Life and is healed. He obtains a branch from the Tree of Life, but the jealous gods send a serpent, which steals it from him. He feasts with his friend from the underworld and opens to it the paradise of heroes. The legend or epic is a combination of popular traditions and an author.

Gil-ghit', 1 gil-gīt'; 2 gil-ĭlt', *n.* A province in W. Tibet, at the N. W. angle of Kashmir; occupied by Dards.

gil-gow'an, 1 gil-gou'ən; 2 gil-gow'an, *n.* [Ir.] The cornmarigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*).

gil'guy, 1 gil'gəi; 2 gil'gī, *n.* *Naut.* A clumsy, temporary bit of rigging on a ship or about a derrick.— **to make a gilguy,** to work a vessel under inadequate sail.

Gil'ı-a, 1 jil'ı-ə; 2 gil'ı-a, *n.* *Bot.* A large American genus of herbs of the phlox family, a few species of which are cultivated for their bright-colored flowers. [< Philip *Gil*, Spanish botanist.]

Gil'lak, 1 jil'yak; 2 gil'yăk, *n.* A member of a hunting and fishing tribe inhabiting the lower Amur and the coast of the Sea of Okhotsk, and noted for their artistic needlework.

gil-lin'gan, 1 gi-lıŋ'gən; 2 gĭ-lĭŋ'găn, *n.* [P. I.] A handmill for grinding sugar-cane from the husk: Tagalog term.

gil'lick,] gil'ık, *n.* [Scot.] A vivacious young girl.

gillı,] 1 gil; 2 gĭll, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To catch by the gills, as **gill'**,] fish in a gill-net.

After a heavy rain . . . an hour the net was removed, and I found seventeen fish had been '*gilled*.'
C. C. ABBOTT *Upland and Meadows* p. 50. [n. 1884.]

2. To make level and even by running through a gill-ingenuity; to fall on (a person) with the fore-stays.

To eviscerate or prepare for cooking: said of fish. **4.** To remove the gills from: said of a mushroom. **II.** *i.* To swim so as to show the gills, as some fish.— **gill'er,** *n.* **1.** One who fishes with a gill-net. **2.** One who guts fish.

gillı,] 1 jil; 2 gĭl, *n.* **1.** To drink in small quantities and frequently; tipple.— **gill'ing,** *n.* A tippling.

gillı,] 1 gil; 2 gĭl, *n.* To comb (flax) with a hackle; rove and draw, as long wool.

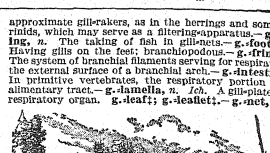
gillı, *n.* **1.** The organ for breathing the air dissolved in water. In aquatic vertebrates, as fishes and amphibians, the gills are leaf-like or thread-like vascular processes of mucous membrane on either side of the neck. Fishes take in water for this purpose through the mouth and force it out mostly through the gill-slits. The gills in invertebrates are situated variously.

All vertebrates except the amphibians have *gills* for a permanency; all above have lungs for a permanency.
WISCONSIN *Walks and Talks* p. 176. [Chaut. 1890.]

2. [Humorous.] The nose: applied to the human face.

What a careless, even deportment hath your borrower! what rosy *gills!*
LAMB *Essays of Elia, Two Races of Men* p. 35. [w. l. & co.]

3. A gill-like part. (1) The wattle of a fowl. (2) *Bot.* One of the thin radial plates (lamellæ) on the under side of the cap of a mushroom: called *free* when not attached at the stipe, [ME. *gile*, < Icel. *gæla*, *gæle*, < extrap. **primary gill,** a gill-like organ developed within the pulmonary chamber of an ancylid gastropod.— **gill'-arch',** *n.* A branchial arch.— **g.-bar,** *n.* A cartilaginous skeleton of the branchiæ, as of the lampreys.— **g.-bird,** *n.* Same as WATTLE-BIRD.— **g.-book,** *n.* A branchia, consisting of many leaf-like lamellæ, as in the limulids or horseshoe-crabs.— **g.-cleft,** *n.* A gill-slit.— **g.-comb,** *n.* *Conch.* A ctenidium.— **g.-cover,** *n.* *Ich.* The external covering or shield of the gills; the operculum. **g.-flap**ı; **g.-lid**ı.— **g.-ditter,** *n.* A system of slender and closely approximate gill-rakers, as in the herrings and some cyprinids, which may serve as a filtering apparatus.— **g.-fishing,** *n.* The taking of fish in gill-nets.— **g.-footed,** *a.* Having gills on the feet; branchiopodous.— **g.-fringe,** *n.* The system of branchial filaments serving for respiration on the external surface of a branchial arch.— **g.-intestine,** *n.* In primitive vertebrates, the respiratory portion of the alimentary tract.— **g.-lamella,** *n.* *Ich.* A gill-plate of the respiratory organ. **g.-leaf**ı; **g.-leaflet**ı.— **g.-net,** *n.* A



A Gill-net, as set across a River-bed.

net, set upright in the water, as by means of stakes, in the meshes of which fish become entangled by their gills.— **g.-netter,** *n.*— **g.-netting,** *n.* **1.** The act of fishing with gill-nets. **2.** Gill-net twine or netting. **gill'ing-thread"**ı.— **g.-opening,** *n.* A branchial aperture. **g.-fissure**ı.— **g.-plume,** *n.* *Conch.* A ctenidium; gill-comb.— **g.-pore,** *n.* In enteropneusts, a minute aperture for communication between a gill-pouch and the exterior.— **g.-pouch,** *n.* In enteropneusts, one of the visceral chambers behind the collar.— **g.-raker,** *n.* One of a row of processes projecting from the gill-arches and screening the gills from injurious substances. **g.-raker**ı.— **g.-slit,** *n.* A branchial aperture or branchial cleft.— **g.-cluft,** *n.* A cluft-like growth of branchiæ.— **tracheal gills,** the ramified gills of certain insect-larvæ which breed in water.

gillı,] gil; 2 gĭl, *n.* **1.** A narrow glen or ravine with a rivulet running through it.

He was termed . . . Thom of the *Gills*, or Narrow Valleys, from which his extensive domains derived their well-known appellation.
SCOTT *Talisman* vol. i, p. 108. [c. a. s. 1858.]

2. A corrugation; fold, as in a metal plate. [< Ice. *gil*, ravine; cp. GILL¹, *n.*]

gillı, *n.* **1.** A two-wheeled bodiless lumber-wagon. **2.** A gill-box.— **gill'-box",** *n.* In worsted- or flax-spinning, a machine for elongating and leveling the sliver. **g.-frame**ı; **g.-head**ı.— **g.-sheet,** *n.* The sheet formed by the strands or slivers of flax or wool in a gill-box.— **g.-teeth,** *n. pl.* The teeth of a gill-box.

gillı,] 1 jil; 2 gĭl, *n.* **1.** A liquid measure of one-eighth of a quart; in the United States, 7.219 cubic inches. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A half-pint of ale. **3.** *Obs. pelle*, measure for wine.] — **gill'-stoup",** *n.* [Scot. or Prov. Eng.] A deep narrow drinking-jug of five-ounce capacity.

gill², *n.* **1.** A girl, especially a wanton one; jill; doxy.

Fribbles, talk of thy *gills* somewhat else.
MIDDLETON *Chaste Maid in Cheapside* act iv, sc. 3.

2. The ground-ivy (*Nepeta glechoma*). **gill-over-the-ground**ı. **3.** Gill-beer. [Abbr. of JULLIAN.] — **gill'-beer",** *n.* Malt liquor medicated with leaves of ground-ivy.— **g.-burnt-tail**ı, *n.* The lgnis fatuus. **gill'ian-burnt-tail"**ı.— **g.-flirt,** *n.* A forward or wanton girl. **gill'ict.** [Colloq.].— **g.-hoister,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The barnowl. **gill'll-how'ler**ı.— **g.-house,** *n.* A house where gill-beer is sold; ale-house.

gill³,] 1 gil; 2 gĭl, *n.* [Slang.] A fellow: usually qualified; as, a queer *gill*; a flash *gill*. [< Gael. *gille*, lad.]

gill⁴,] 1 jil; 2 gĭl, *n.* [Jamaica.] The sum of three farthings: a popular monetary unit.

gill⁵, *n.* A leech.

Gill⁶, *n.* Diminutive of JULIANA.

Gill⁷,] 1 gil; 2 gĭl, *n.* **1. Sir David** (6ˢ/₁1843–1ˢ/₁1914), a Scottish astronomer, geodetic surveyor, and author; astronomer royal at the Cape of Good Hope, 1879–1907. **2. Theodore Nicholas** (7ˢ/₁1837–7/₁1914), an American naturalist, eminent in ichthyology and taxonomy; educator and author. **3.** A town in Franklin county, Mass.

gil'lach, 1 gil'ak; 2 gĭl'ăc, *n.* One of various scorpænoid or percoid fishes of the Red Sea.

gill'ie-roo', 1 gil'ı-rū'; 2 gĭl'ı-rōō', *n.* [Local, Ir.] An Irish variety of the European trout (*Salmo fario*), having a stomach strengthened like a bird's gizzard; a gizzard-trout.

gill'-over-the'-ground, etc. See under GILL.

Gil-le-ni'a, 1 ji-lī'nı-ə; 2 gĭ-lē'nĭ-a, *n.* *Bot.* A North-American genus of perennial herbs of the rose family with trifoliolate serrate leaves and panicles of white flowers. There are only two species, *G. trifoliata* and *G. stipulacea*, the roots of both of which are reputed emetic, cathartic, or tonic according to the dose. They are called *Indian physic* or *bowman's-root*, and the latter also *American ipecac*. [< Dr. Arnold *Gill*, German botanist.]

gil-le'lin, 1 ji-lī'nın; 2 gĭ-lē'ĭn, *n.* The supposed emetic principle of *Gillenia trifoliata* or American ipecac.

Gil-les'pie, 1 gi-les'pi; 2 gĭ-lĕs'pĭ, *n.* A county in S. central Texas; 1,140 sq. m.; county-seat, Fredericksburg. [Celt. *gille*, servant of the bishop.]

gil'let, *n.* [Collog.] Same as JILLET.

Gil'lette', 1 ji-let'; 2 gĭ-lĕt', **William** (7ˢ/₁1855–). An American actor and playwright; *Secret Service*.

gill'-frame", etc. See under GILL², *n.*

Gill'ham, 1 gil'əm; 2 gil'yam, *n.* A county in N. Oregon; 1,123 sq. m.; county-seat, Condon.

gil'liam, 1 jil'yəm; 2 gil'yam, *n.* A girl; doxy; jill. [Form of *Juliana*, < L. *Juliana*, < *Julia*, f. of *Julius*, a proper name.]

Gil'li-an², *n.* Same as JULIANA.

gil'lie, 1 gil'ı; 2 gil'ĭ, *n.* [Highland Scot.] A man servant: a boy or lad as an attendant; especially, a man or attendant who attends a sportsman in the field. **gil'ly**ı.

The stalker leads the way, the gillie follow in his track, the *gillies* either follow you or remain to signal.
Badminton Library, Shooting vol. ii, p. 83. [n. o. & co. 1889.]

— gillie-cas'tlachi", *n.* A chieftain's guardsman who carried his lord over fords. **gillie-ga'nup,** *n.* [Scot.] A tall, awkward fellow; gawk; booby; simpleton.— **g.-trush-barnish,** *n.* A porter or servant in charge of the baggage.— **gillie-Gow't,** *n.* A name in GILLIE-CASTLICUS. **2.** A barefooted Highland boy: a contemptuous epithet.

gil'lieı, 1 ıl'ı; 2 gĭl'ı, *n.* [Scot.] Same as GILL², *n.*

gil'lie², *n.* [Kans. Scot.] A mare. **2.** Same as GILL⁵. 1.

Gil'lies, 1 gil'ız; 2 gĭl'ĭs, **John** (1ˢ/₁1747–7/₁1836). A Scottish historian.

gill'ing, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A salmon of the second year.

gil'ling-bore", *n.* Same as KILMAGORE.

Gil'ling-ham, 1 gil'ıŋ-əm; 2 gĭl'ĭng-am, *n.* A town in Kent, England; suburb of Chatham.

gilling-tite, 1 gil'ıŋ-əit; 2 gĭl'ĭng-ĭt, *n.* *Mineral.* A dull-black hydrated iron silicate that is found in amorphous masses.
< *Gillinge*, mine, Sweden.]

gill'-in-tes'tine, g.-lamella, etc. See under GILL¹, *n.*

Gil'liss, 1 gil'is; 2 gil'is, **James Melville** (6/1811–4/1865). An American astronomer; founded the United States Nav. Observatory, Washington, D. C.

Gill'more, 1 gil'mōr; 2 gil'mōr, **Quincy Adams** (2/ni 1825–7/ 1888). United States general; bombarded Fort Sumter and Charleston in 1863.

Gil'lot, ‡ gi'lō'; ‡ zhi'lō', **Firmin** (1820–1872). A French engraver and inventor of a photographic process of engraving on zinc plates.—**gil'lot-age,** n.—**gil'lo-type,** n. A print made by Gillot's process.

Gill'ray, 1 gil'rē; 2 gil'rā, **James** (1757–6/1815). An English caricaturist and engraver. [Incorrect, Berquin, Belgium.

Gill'ty, 1 gil'ty; 2 zhi'ly', n. A mining town in Hainaut

gil'ly-flow'er, } 1 jil'i-flou'ər; 2 gil'y-flow'er, n. Any one

gil'li-flow'er, } of various plants of the mustard family; especially, the common stock (*Matthiola incana*), the wallflower (*Cheiranthus cheiri*), or the rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*). **winter gillyflower,** n. 2. A plant of the pink family; especially, the cloves or carnation-pink (*Dianthus caryophyllus*); the Middle English and Elizabethan sense; also, the **feathered gillyflower** (*Dianthus plumarius*), and ragged-robin (*Lychnis flos-cuculi*). **3.** One of several other plants of various families, as water-violet (*Hottonia palustris*) and thrift or sea-gillyflower (*Armeria vulgaris*). **4.** A variety of apple. [M.E. *gilofre*, for *clovegilofre*, < OF. *clou de gilofre*, clove of gillyflower; *gilofre*, < LL. *caryophyllum*, < Gr. *karyophyllon*, clove-tree, < *karyon*, nut, + *phyllon*, leaf.] **gill-over; gil'lo-flow'er; gil'ly-flow'er; gil'ly'i.—African gillyflower,** the African marigold.

Gil'man, 1 gil'man; 2 gil'man, n. 1. **Daniel Coit** (7/1831–), in 1901, an American educator; president of the University of California, 1872–1875, of Johns Hopkins University, 1875–1901, and of the Carnegie Institute, Washington, D. C., 1901–1904. A cry in Iroquois county, Ill.

Gil'mer, 1 gil'mər; 2 gil'mər, n. **1. Thomas Walker** (4/ 1802–2/a1844), an American statesman. 2. A county in N. W. Georgia; 450 sq. m.; county-seat, Ellijay. 3. A county in N. W. central West Virginia; 367 sq. m.; county-seat, Glenville.

Gil'more, 1 gil'mōr; 2 gil'mōr, n. **1. George William** (6/a1688–). an American educator, lexicographer, editor, and author. 2. **James Roberts** (6/ni1823–1903), an American author and editor; pseudonym, "Edmund Kirke."

Gil'loh, 1 gil'lo; 2 gil'lo, *n.* *Bib. Josh.* xv, 51.

Gi-lo'lo, 1 ji-lō'lo; 2 gi-lō'lo, *n.* An island N. E. of Celebes, Malay archipelago; 6,500 sq. m.

Gil'o-nite, 1 gil'ō-nīt; 2 gil'o-nīt, *n.* *Bib. 2 Sam.* xv, 12.

gilp, 1 jilp; 2 gilp. **I.** *v.* [Scot.] To move suddenly; spurt; to flow over, as liquids. **II.** *n.* A slight splash of water.

Gil'pin, 1 gil'pin; 2 gil'pin, n. **1. Bernard** (1517–4/1583), an English Protestant divine; reformer. **2. John,** in Cowper's ballad *John Gilpin's Ride*, the hero, a London linen-draper and captain of a trained band whose ludicrous adventures on horseback furnish the incidents of the tale. **3.** A county in N. central Colorado; 130 sq. m.; county-seat, Central City.

gil'py, } 1 gil'pi; 2 gil'py, *n.* [GIL'PIES, GIL'PEYS, 1-pi; 2-pis, **gil'pey,** } *pl.*] [Sc.] A lively, young person of either sex.

gil-rav'age, 1 gil-rav'ij; 2 gil-rav'ag, *n.* [Scot.] To engage in lawless plundering; also, spoil. **gil-rav'ager; gil-rav'itch.—gil-rav'age,** *n.* [Scot.] A disorderly frolic; boisterous merrymaking. **gill-rav'ager.—gil'rav'ag-er,** *n.* A plunderer. **gill-rav'ag-er;**

Gil'roy, 1 gil'roi; 2 gil'roy, *n.* A manufacturing town and township in Santa Clara county, Cal.

gilse, 1 gils; 2 gils, *n.* Same as SALMON-GILSE.

gil'son-ite, 1 gil'sən-īt; 2 gil'son-it, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as UINTAHITE. [< S. H. *Gilson*, Salt Lake City, Utah.]

gilt, *n.* Tar. to gild.

gilt, 1 gilt; 2 gilt, *a.* Gilded; covered with gold; yellow like gold.

The world is an old woman, and mistakes any *gilt* farthing for a gold coin. CARLYLE, *Sir Hugh of Lincoln*, bk. II. (s. a. w. 1871.)

gilt, *n.* **1.** The material used in gilding; gold laid over the surface of anything; gilding.

All, with one consent, praise new-born gawds . . .
And give to dust that is a little gilt,
More laud than *gilt* o'er-dusted.
SHAKESPEARE *Troilus and Cressida* act iii, sc. 3.

2. Fair or grand show, as opposed to solid worth.—**gilt'-bronze",** *n.* Gilded bronze or other metal used in the fine arts for decoration. See ORMOLU.—**g.-edge,** *a.* Having the edges gilded: said of books or paper either for writing or as bound in a book; hence, of the best quality or highest price; first-class; as, *gilt-edge* securities. **g.-edged‡.**

gilt', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A young sow.

gilt-e', *n.* Money; gelt.

gilt-et', *n.* A thief.

gilt'cup', 1 gilt'kup'; 2 gilt'cəp', *n.* A buttercup.

gilt'head', 1 gil'hed'; 2 gilt'hed', *n.* Any of various European fishes: (1) A sea-bream (*Sparus auratus*) of the Mediterranean, etc. **gilt'-poll'‡.** (2) A wrasse, the goldenmaid (*Crenilabrus melops*) of Britain and Europe.

gilt'tail', 1 gil'tēl'; 2 gilt'tāl', *n.* A yellow-tailed larva or

Gil Vi-cen'te, 1 gil vi-chen'tē; 2 zhil vi-chēn'tē (1485–1557). A Portuguese dramatist; the first Portuguese and Spanish dramatic literature: *The Judge of Beyra.*

Gil-ze'an-Reid', 1 gil-zi'ən-rēd'; 2 gil-zē'ən-rēd', **Sir Hugh** (6/a1836–11/a1911). An English journalist; founded the *North-Eastern Daily Gazette*, first halfpenny evening paper in the United Kingdom.

gim'bal, 1 jim'bəl; 2 gim'bal, *n.* **1.** A contrivance for allowing a suspended object to tip freely in all directions: used generally with compasses, on board ship, so that they remain level while the vessel is rolling and pitching. In its simplest form it consists of a horizontal ring free to turn about a diameter, the suspended object being so hung within that it can turn about a horizontal axis at right angles to this. The object is thus free to occupy a position parallel to any plane whatever.

A hanging lamp, that creaked uneasily on its '*gimbals*.'
KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* p. 25. [a. 1854.]

2†. An odd device; a contrivance. 3†. Gemel-ring. < OF. *gemelle*, twin, < L. *gemellus*; see GEMINI, TWIN.—**gim'bol.—gim'bal-jawed",** *a.* Jimber-jawed.—**g.-joint,** *n.* *Mech.* A joint embodying the principle of the gimbal.—**g.-ring,** *n.* A millsaw gimbal.

gim'bri, 1 gim'bri; 2 gim'bri, *n.* A small Moorish guitar with two or three strings, made of wood and skin. **gin'brit.**

gim'crack', 1 jim'krak'; 2 gim'crak', *n.* *a.* Cheap and showy. **II.** *n.* **1.** A pretty useless thing; gewgaw. **2.** [Rare.] A mechanical contrivance. 3†. A scheme; dodge; fantastic idea. 4†. A pert, pretty boy; coxcomb. [< ME. *gim*, a jump or fit + CRACK, *n.*, 12.] **—gim'crack'er-y,** *n.* Worthless ornaments or show.—**gim'crack'y,** *a.*

gime, 1 gīm; 2 gīm, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A hole washed in an embankment by a rush of water through a leak.

gim'el, 1 gim'əl; 2 gim'el, *n.* [Heb.] The third letter of the Hebrew alphabet: supposed to be so called from the resemblance of the oldest form of the letter to the humped back of a camel. Its numerical value is three. See ALPHABET.

gim'let, 1 gim'let; 2 gim'let, *n.* **1.** To make a hole in with a gimlet. **2.** To use as a gimlet.—**to gimlet the anchor** (*Naut.*), to turn an anchor swinging from a cat-head. See TURN, under CABLE, *n.*

gim'let, *n.* A small boring-tool for one hand, with a crossed-head, and a cutter-pointed screw-tip for drawing it into the wood or other material. Compare AUGER. < OF. *guimbelet*, < OLG. *wimpal*, tuck.—**gim'let-bit,** *n.* See BIT.—**g.-eye,** *n.* **1.** A squint-eye. **2.** A sharp eye; keen glances.—**g.-eyed,** *a.* Sharp-eyed.

Gim'li, 1 gim'li; 2 gim'li, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The highest heaven of the righteous, their abode after Ragnarök. **Gim'let.**

gim'ma-ces, 1 gim'ə-sez; 2 gim'ə-çēz, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Chains used in hanging criminals.

gim'mal, 1 gim'əl or jim'əl; 2 gim'al or gim'al, *a.* Composed of links locked together. **gim'naled;**

gim'mer, 1 jim'ər; 2 gim'er, *n.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] An unshorn ewe between one and two years old.

gimp, 1 gimp; 2 gimp, *n.* To make or border with gimp.

gimp', *n.* To indent; jag. [< GIMP, *n.*]

gimp, *n.* To strengthen (braid or cord) by running a wire into the weaving.

gimp, *n.* **1.** A narrow, flat, ornamental trimming, as of silk, cotton, wool, or beads, usually formed of or interlaced with cord or wire: used for dresses, furniture, etc.

gimp'ing‡. 2. A fish-line, as for pike, made of silk and wire. 3. A coarse thread for forming edges and outlines in pillow-lace. 4. A stomacher. 5. A nuns' neckerchief. [< OF. *guimpe*, *guinple*, < OHG. *wimpal*, robe, hair-fillet, but its sense being influenced by F. *guimpe*, vellum-lace, < root of Goth. *weipan*, crown.]

gim'ping, 1 gim'pĭng; 2 gim'ping, *n.* Gimp for weaving gimp and similar trimmings. **g.-loom‡.—g.-nail,** *n.* A small nail used by upholsterers.

gimp'y, 1 gim'pi; 2 gim'py, *a.* A gom-peg.

Gim'zo, 1 gim'zo; 2 gim'zo, *n.* *Bib. 2 Chron.* xviii, 18.

gin', 1 jin; 2 gin, *v.* [GINNED, GIND‡; GIN'NING.] **1.** To catch in or as in a gin or trap.

The subtle fowlers who had *ginned* this fine Belleisle bird.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. iv, p. 62. [a.]

2. To remove the seeds from (cotton) by means of the cotton-gin.

The cotton is dried in the sun one day, and then *ginned* to get the seeds out. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence, May 16, 1827* in vol. ii, p. 253. [a. n. a. co. 1857.]

gin‡, *n.* & *v.* To begin.

gin', *n.* **1.** A machine or contrivance by which a mechanical power is employed to second human effort. Specif.: (1) A machine for separating cotton-wool from the seeds. See illus. under COTTON-GIN. (2) A portable hoisting-machine having three or four legs and a winch and tackle. (3) A pump worked by a windmill. (4) [Eng.] A peak-hoisting machine; a whim. (5) A pile-driving machine. (6) † An instrument of torture.

2. A snare or trap.

I know thy trains,
Though dearly to my cost, thy *gins*, and toils.
MILTON *Samson Agonistes* l. 933.

3†. Artifice of any sort. [Contr. of ENGINE.]—**gin's beam",** *n.* [Eng.] *Mining.* The beam at the mouth of the pit which holds the tackle.—**gin-block,** *n.* A simple form of tackle-block attached to a gin.—**g.-cent,** *a.* Designating cotton ginned in the ordinary way.—**gin horse,** *n.* A horse working a gin or mill.—**gin-house,** *n.* A house for ginning cotton.—**gin-mill,** *n.* Same as *cotton-gin*.—**gin-pit,** *n.* A pit from which materials are hoisted by a gin-derrick.—**gin-power,** *n.* A form of horse-power for driving a cotton-gin.—**gin-pulley,** *n.* The pulley of a gin-staff.—**gin-race,** *n.* The circular path in which a gin-horse travels. **gin-ring‡.—gin-roller,** *n.* One of a pair of rollers used in ginning cotton.—**gin-saw,** *n.* One of a number of fine-toothed circular saws used in a cotton-gin to remove the fibers from the seeds.—**gin-tackle,** *n.* A tackle arranged for use with a gin; especially, a combination of a gin with a train pulley-block which multiplies by five the power exerted; a threefold purchase.—**gin-wheel,** *n.* **1.** In a cotton-gin, a wheel bearing curved teeth or bristles to drive the cylinder of an iron gin.

gin', *n.* An aromatic alcoholic liquor distilled from various grains and flavored with juniper-berries. The two important classes of gin are the Dutch gin, named **Hollands,** or **Schiedam** (from the city in Holland), and **Schnapps,** and the English gin known as **Old Tom.** The word *gin*, like *rum*, is sometimes used generically, in a bad sense, for alcoholic liquor. [Cor. of GENEVA.]

Gin had been discovered in 1684, and about half a century later England consumed seven millions of gallons. TAINE *Eng. Lit.* tr. by H. Van Laun, vol. ii, bk. ii, p. 46. [a. s. w. 1872.]

—**cordial gin,** gin sweetened and flavored with aromatics.—**gin fizz,** a drink made of gin, carbonated water, and lemon, often sweetened.—**gin-mill‡,** *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A liquor-saloon.—**gin-palace,** *n.* A barroom gaudily decorated and illuminated.

The *gin-palace*, like many other evils, although a poisonous, is still a useful institution. [Of our social conditions.]
Wm. Bodenu *In Darkest England* pt. i, ch. 6, p. 48. [s. a. w. 1890.]

—**gin rickey,** n. A gin fizz made with limes instead of lemons.—**gin-sling,** *n.* A cooling beverage consisting of gin, sling, a drink made of gin and water flavored and sweetened.—**gin-slinger,** *n.* [Slang.] A bartender. **2.** A gin-drinker.—**gin-soaked,** *a.* [Slang.] Addicted to gin-drinking, a drink made of gin and water flavored and sweetened.—**gin-slinger,** *n.* [Slang.] A bartender. **2.** A gin-drinker.—**gin-soaked,** *a.* [Slang.] Addicted to gin-drinking, a drink made of gin and water flavored and sweetened.—**gin-slinger,** *n.* [Slang.] A bartender. **2.** A gin-drinker.—**gin-swizzle,** *n.* [Slang, Eng.] One who distils spirits, or deals in liquors.

gin', *n.* [Austral.] A native woman; an old woman.

gin, ‡ *tin*; **2** gin, *prep.* [Scot.] By; against (a certain) time.

gin, *conj.* [Scot.] If; against.

Gi'nath, 1 gi'nath; 2 gi'nath, *n.* *Bib. 1 Kings* xvi, 21.

Gi'na-tu'fan, 1 hi'na-tu'fan; 2 hi'na-tu'fan, *n.* A town in Surigao district, Mindanao, P. I.

Gi-nes'de-ra'sa-mon'te, 1 hi-nes'de dā pā'sa-mōn'tē; 2 hi-nes' dē pā'sā-mōn'tē. A faithless slave in *Don Quixote*.

gi-ne'te, 1 hi-nē'tē; 2 hi-ŋē'te, *n.* [Sp.] A light-horse trooper: a Moorish jennet.

Gi-nev'ra, 1 ji-nev'rə; 2 gi-nēv'ra, *n.* **1.** Same as GUINEVERE. **2.** In Rogers's *Italy*, an Italian bride who hid herself and was imprisoned in a sepulchre locked on the skeleton she was found long afterward. See MISTLETOE BOUGH. **3.** In Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, a lady who marries Ariodante, a champion who defends her honor when she is falsely accused.

ging', *n.* A gang; company.

gin'gal, 1 jin'gal; 2 gin'gal, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A swivel-gun. See JINGAL.

gin'gall, 1 gin'gal; 2 gin'gal, *n.* To line (a shaft) with bricks or masonry. **ging'.**

gin'ge-ley, 1 jin'ji-li; 2 gin'ge-ly, *n.* The sesame. **gin'ge-li.**

gin'ger, 1 jin'jər; 2 gin'jer. I. *tr.* To treat with ginger. **II.** *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Easily broken, hurt, or spoiled; brittle; delicate; tender. **2. Gingerly.** 3. [Collog.] Colored like ginger.

gin'ger, *n.* **1.** The pungent, spicy rootstock of the tropical plant *Zinziber officinale*, either whole or pulverized: used in medicine and cookery. With the outer covering scraped off the rootstock is called *white ginger*, and is regarded as superior to the *Jamaican* or *black*, in which the covering is not removed. **2.** The plant *Zinziber officinale*, of the ginger family. **3.** Spirit; dash; energy; pluck; vim; snap; spunk. **4.** [Slang, Gt. Brit.] A red-headed person. [< F. *gingembre*, < L. *zingiber*, < Gr. *zingiberis*, ginger.] **gin'gi-ber‡.—Amada or mango ginger,** *Curcuma amada*, of the ginger family.—**Chinese g.,** *galangal.*—**Egyptian g.,** *Colocasia esculenta*, of the arum family.—**g. ale,** a beverage flavored with ginger and charged with carbon dioxid.—**g. beer,** a fermented and effervescing beverage compounded of ginger, sugar, yeast, and water.—**g. brandy,** a brandy flavored with strong ginger.—**g. cordial,** a cordial composed of ginger, lemon-peel, raisins, and water, with spirits sometimes added.—**gin'ger-grass',** *n.* An East-Indian grass (*Andropogon nardus*) yielding an essential oil with a strong odor of ginger; also, *Andropogon schœnanthus*, the source of the lemon-grass oil.—**g. jack,** a coarse Jamaica grass (*Panicum glutinosum*).—**gin'ger-leaf',** *n.* *Bot.* 1. (Local, U. S.) Wintergreen. **2.** A herb (*Eremocarpus setigerus*) common in California; used medicinally as a carminative agent.—**gin'ger-nut",** *n.* A small crisp cake flavored with ginger.—**g. pop,** an inferior variety of ginger beer.—**g. root,** the rootstock of ginger.—**g.-root,** *a.* Of the consistency of ginger-root.—**gin'ger-snap',** *n.* A small, flat, brittle cake or biscuit flavored with ginger.—**g. wine,** ginger beer fortified with brandy.—**gin'ger-work',** *n.* Gingerbread-work.—**gin'ger-wort",** *n.* Any plant of the ginger family.—**green g.,** fresh, undried ginger.—**Jamaica g.,** White ginger. See GINGER, *n.*, 1. **2.** *Pharm.* A tincture prepared from Jamaica and common ginger-plant (*Zinziber zinziber*).—**native g.,** an Australian plant (*Alpinia caerulea*) of the ginger family, the globular fruit of which is eaten by the natives, and the fleshy roots of which have the taste and smell of ginger. See GALANGAL.—**wild g.** [U. S.], a herb (*Asarum canadense*) of the birthwort family, with creeping rootstock and two long-stalked, radical, kidney-shaped leaves.—**gin'ger-ad',** *n.* An aerated drink flavored with ginger.


Root, Leaves, and Flower of Wild Ginger.
a, cross-section of the seed-vessel.

gin'ger-bread", 1 jin'jər-bred'; 2 gin'jer-bred', *n.* **1.** A light sweet cake usually made with molasses and flavored with ginger, and often baked in shapes to represent animals and other objects. **2.** Gaudy or unnecessary ornament; something tawdry or useless. **3.** [Scot.] Tansy. **4.** [Slang.] Money; riches.

—gingerbread alphabet, an alphabet made of gingerbread, which the pupil could eat letter by letter as he learned it.—**gin'ger-bread"-nut",** *n.* The gingernut.—**g.-palm,** *n.* A Texan doom-palm. **2.** A tree (*Parinarium macrophyllum*) of the rose family, of West Africa, bearing a fragrant and stone-fruit called the *gingerbread-plum*.—**g.-tree',** **g.-plum,** *n.* See GINGER-BREAD-PALM.—**g.-work',** *n.* Work cut, carved, or gilded for ornamentation; cheap and tawdry ornamental work.—**gin'ger-bread"y,** *a.*

gin'gerd, *pp.* Gingered. S. S.

gin'ger-line‡, *n.* A color like that of ginger or nutmeg.

gin'ger-ly, 1 jin'jər-li; 2 gin'jer-ly, *a.* Cautious, scrupulous, or fastidious: said especially of actions such as walking or handling. **2.** Gingerly, *adv.* Gingerly, *adj.*, go gently, freq. < Ice. *gangra*, go. Apparently confused with GINGER, *n.*]

gin'ger-ly, *adv.* In a cautious, scrupulous, or fastidious manner.

Gingerly, and as if treading upon eggs, Caddie began to ascend the well-known pass.
Scourge Old Mortality vol. ii, p. 53. [s. a s. 1867.]

gin'ger-ness, 1 jin'jər-nes; 2 gin'jer-nēs, *n.* The character of being cautious or fastidious.

gin'ger-o'il, 1 jin'jər-oi' or -oil; 2 gin'jer-ōl or -ōil, *n.* *Chem.* A reddish semifluid compound forming the active principle of ginger, and causing its pungency. [< GINGER, *n.*, + -OL.]

gin'ger-ous, 1 jin'jər-us; 2 gin'jer-us, *a.* Like ginger in color or taste; yellowish-brown; pungent.

gin'ger-y, 1 jin'jər-i; 2 gin'jer-y, *a.* Resembling ginger either in color or character; hence, spicy; hot-flavored.

gin'gham, 1 ging'əm; 2 ging'am, *n.* A cotton dress-goods woven of plain-dyed yarn usually in checks or plaids. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] A gingham umbrella; hence, any umbrella. [< F. *guingan*, cor. of *Guingamp*, a town in Brittany where this fabric was made.] **Madras gingham,** a gingham resembling a Madras handkerchief.

gin'gi-val, 1 jin'ji-vəl; 2 gin'gi-val, *a.* *pl.* [L.] The gums.—**gin'gi-val,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the gums; used with the aid of the gums; as, *gingival* sounds.—**gin'gi-vi'tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the gums.

gin'gi-vo-la'bi-al, 1 jin'ji-vo-lā'bi-əl; 2 gin'ji-vo-lā'bi-al, *a.* Belonging or referring to both lips and gums.

gin'gle, gin'gler. See JINGLE, etc.

gin'gly-mate, 1 jin'jər-gli-mēt; 2 gin'jer gly-mēt, *v.t.* [Rare.] To make a hinge.

gin'gly-mo-, 1 jin'jər-gli-mo-; 2 gin'jer-gly-mo-. Derived from Greek *ginglymos*, hinge (see GINGLYMUS): a combining form.—**gin'gly-mo-an-thro-del-a,** *n.* *Anat.* A joint so constituted as to admit the nature of a ginglymus and an arthrodia. When the lateral ligaments are tightened only a hinge-motion can be effected. When they are relaxed a gliding motion also is permitted.—**gin'gly-mar-thro'di-al:—Gin'gly-mo'di,** *n. pl.* *Ich.* The *Rhombopteridæ*.—**gin'gly-mo'di-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**gin'gly-moid,** *a.* *Anat.* Of the nature of a ginglymus; operating like a hinge; as, a *gingiymoid* joint. **gin'gly-form‡; gin'gly-moi'dal.—Gin'gly-mo-sto'mi-de,** *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of sevilloid malacoids with sharks with minute teeth in the mouth, and the first dorsal fin above or behind the ventrals: including tropical nurse-sharks. **Gin'gly-mos'to-ma,** *n.* [L. < Gr. *gingly-mos*, hinge + *stoma*, mouth.]—**gin'gly-mos'to-moid,** *a.* & *n.*

gin'gly-mus, 1 jin'jər-gli-məs; 2 gin'jer gly-məs. *n.* [-MI, 1 -mai; 2 -mi, *pl.*] *Anat.* A joint that permits flexion and extension in a single plane, as at the elbow and ankle; a hinge-joint. See illus. under JOINT. [< Gr. *ginglymos*, hinge-joint, perhaps < *glyphō*, carve.]

gin'gras, 1 jin'gras; 2 gin'gras, *n.* [Gr.] A small ancient flute of Phœnician origin. **gin'gri-na'.**

Gin'gue-né', 1 zan'gə-nē'; 2 zhăn'ge-ne', **Pierre Louis** (2/a1748–11/a1816). A French writer and critic.

Gin'kel, 1 gin'kel; 2 gĭn'kĕl, **Godart van** (1640–9/11703). The Earl of Athlone, a general with William of Orange.

gink'go, 1 gink'go or jĭnk'go; 2 gĭnk'go or gĭnk'go, *n.* **1.** A Japanese tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) often cultivated in the United States for its handsome foliage. **2.** [*G-*] A monotypic genus of the family (*Ginkgoaceæ*), the only species being *G. biloba*. Its broad, fan-shaped, fork-veined leaves resemble the maidenhair fern, and are thus lobed. [< Jap. *ginjitō*, < Chin. *yin-hing*, < *yin*, silver, + *hing*, apricot.] **ging'ko;** **gin'go;** **jing'ko;** **—gink'go-nut',** *n.* The fruit of the ginkgo-tree.— **gink-go'fic,** *a.* Extracted from the ginkgo. — **ginkgoic acid** (*Chem.*), an acid ($C_{22}H_{42}O_2$), found in the ginkgo-nut.



Ginkgo biloba.

Gink'go-a'ce-æ, 1 gink'go-ā'sē-ē; 2 gĭnk'go-ā'cē-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of gymnospermous plants—the ginkgo family—containing only one ge- *a*, leaf; *b*, nearly matured seed. nus, *Ginkgo*, formerly referred to *Taxaceæ*. See GINKGO. [< GINKGO.] — **gink'go-a'ceous,** *a.*

Gink'go-a'les, 1 gink'go-ā'lēz; 2 gĭnk'go-ā'lēz, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of gymnosperms constituted by the family *Ginkgoaceæ*. [< GINKGO.]

gin'kin, 1 jin'kin; 2 gĭn'kĭn, *n.* [Ir.] The parr.

Ginn, gin'nee. Same as JINN, JINNEE.

ginnet, *n.* To begin.—**gin'ning,** *n.*—**gin'ning-less†,** *a.*

gin'ner, 1 jin'ər; 2 gĭn'ẽr, *n.* One who operates a cotton-gin.

gin'ner'y, 1 gin'ər; 2 gĭn'ẽr, *n.* [Scot.] A fish's gill. **gin'net.**

gin'ner-y, 1 jin'ər-ē; 2 gĭn'ẽr-y, *n.* [=IRS, 1 =IZ; 2 ĭs, *pl.*] A place where cotton is ginned.

gin'ner-y², *n.* A place where gin is sold; barroom.

Gin'ne-tho, 1 gin'i-thō; 2 gĭn'e-thō, *n. Bib. Neh.* xii, 4.

Gin'ne-thoi', 1 gin'i-thoi; 2 gĭn'e-thōĭ, *n. Bib.* (R. V.).

Gin'ne-thon, 1 gin'i-thon; 2 gĭn'e-thŏn, *n. Bib. Neh.* x, 6.

gin'nie, 1 jin'i; 2 gĭn'ĭ, *n.* [Scot. or Ir.] To take with the hand, as fish; to tickle, as trout.

Gin'nun-ga-gap', 1 gin'ŭn yin'ŭn-ga-gāp'; 2 gĭn'ŭn yĭn'ŭn-gä-gäp', *n. Norse Myth.* The premundane abyss or chaos in which the supreme powers dwelt before the creation. The name was given in the 11th century to the sea between Greenland and America. **Gi'nun-ga-gap'†.**

gin'ny, 1 jin'i; 2 gĭn'y, *a.* Impregnated with or affected by gin.

gin'ny-car'riage, 1 jin'i-kar'ij; 2 gĭn'y-ẽr'ăj, *n.* [Eng.] A small railway-truck for transporting constructive materials.

gin'our', *n.* An executioner; a hangman; an engine of war.

Gins'burg, 1 ginz'bûrg; 2 gĭnz'bûrg, **Benedict William** (10/2 1859–). An English barrister and writer on naval subjects.

gin'seng, 1 jin'seng; 2 gĭn'sĕng, *n.* A herb of the genus *Panax*, having a root of aromatic and stimulant properties, in great esteem in China. The American ginseng of China is *P. ginseng* or *schinseng*. *P. quinquefolia* of the eastern United States is closely akin to it, and is exported to China in large quantities. [< Chin. *jinšan*, ginseng.]—**blue ginseng,** same as BLUE COHOSH.—**dwarf g.,** a groundnut (*Aralia trifolia*).



Ginseng.

Gio-bert', 1 jō-ber'd; 2 gō-bĕr'd, **Vincenzo** (1/11801–52). An Italian writer and statesman.

gio-ber'tite, 1 jō-bûr'tīt; 2 gō-bĕr'tīt, *n.* Magnesium carbonate.

Gio-con'do, 1 jō-kon'dō; 2 gō-cŏn'dō, **Fra Giovanni** (1435–7/1515). An Italian architect, antiquary, and engineer.

gio-co so, 1 jō-kō'sō; 2 gō-cō'sō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Playful; sportive: a direction to the performers.

Gio'ja, 1 jō'yə; 2 gō'yȧ, **Melchiorre** (9/11767–1/11829), an Italian economist. 2. A town in Bari province, Italy.

Gio'-da'ni, 1 jō'-dä'ni; 2 gō'-dä'nē, **Pietro** (1/11774–9/11848). An Italian novelist.

Gior-da'no, 1 jôr-dä'no; 2 gôr-dä'no, *n.* **1. Luca** (1632–1/12 1705), an Italian painter; popularly known as "Fa Presto"; frescos in the Escurial. 2. **Umberto** (9/11863–), an Italian operatic composer; *Andrea Chénier*.

Gior'gio, *n.* [It.] See GEORGE.

Gior-gio'ne, 1 jôr-jō'nē; 2 gôr-gō'ne, **da Castelfranco** (1478–1510). Giorgio Barbarelli, an Italian painter; rival of Titian.

Giot-tesque', 1 jot-tesk'; 2 gŏt-tĕsk', *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Giotto, or to his style or work. **2.** Resembling Giotto's style or work. **—Giot-tes'que†.**

Unsatisfied with traditional types, Giotto took nature for his teacher, and so gifted was he with imagination, pictorial invention, knowledge of painting, and above all, with dramatic expression, that he effected a transition for all time in art. *Nelson's Perpetual Encyc.* vol. v, p. 433.

Giot-tesque', *n.* [Rare.] A follower or imitator of Giotto.

Giot'to, 1 jot'tō; 2 gŏt'to, *n.* [It.] A masculine personal name. See GODFREY. **2. G. di Bondone** (1266–1/11337). An Italian painter and architect; friend of Dante.

Gio-van'ni, *n.* [It.] See JOHN.

Gio'van-ni'ni's dis-ease'. A disease of the hair characterized by scurvy excrescences and nodules.

gip, 1 jip; 2 gĭp, *n.* [=Prov. gipre; =Prov.] To disembowel (fish); gib.—**gip'club',** *n.* Same as GIB-CLUB.

gip, Same as GYP.

gip, *interj.* **1.** An exclamation denoting anger or expostulation. **2.** Get along! an expression of surprise or astonishment.

gi-pon', *n.* Same as JUPON. **gi-poun'†.**

Gipps'land, 1 gips'land; 2 gĭps'lănd, *n.* The S. E. part of Victoria, Australia, 13,898 sq. m.; chief town, Sale.

Gip'py, 1 jip'i; 2 gĭp'y, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] Egyptian.

gip'sire, 1 jip'sir; 2 gĭp'sīr, *n.* [Archaic.] A pilgrim's pouch attached to the girdle; also, any similar bag. **gip'ser†.**

All habited in garbs that merchants use,
With trader's band and *gipsire* on the breast.
EDWIN ARNOLD *King Saladin* st. 2.

gip'sy, 1 jip'si; 2 gĭp'sy, *n.* [GIP'SEN; GIP'SEY-ING.] **1.** To play the gipsy; camp out; picnic. **2.** To lead a roving life; tent with or as with Gipsies.

Gip'sy, *n.* [=SIRE, 1 -si; 2 -sĭ, *pl.*] **1.** A member of a wandering race known in Europe from 1417, and now in every part of the world. In language and origin the Gipsies are probably Indian. They speak a corrupt Sanskrit dialect, and are dark-skinned, dark-eyed, lithe, and sinewy. They are nomadic, living largely in tents, and are generally fortune-tellers, musicians, cattle-dealers, or tinkers. **2.** The language of the Gipsies. It contains about 5,000 words, is called by the Gipsies *Romanichêe* ("Gipsy tongue"), and is now classed (by Miklosich and Beames) as a modern Aryan Indian dialect. Its large percentage of Persian, Armenian, Slavonic, Roumanian, and Magyar words indicates the sojournings of the race during its wanderings westward. See ROMANY. Compare BOHEMIAN.

It is generally believed that English *Gipsy* is a mere jargon of the cant and slang of all nations; . . . but a very slight examination of the Vocabulary will show that during more than three hundred years in England the Gipsies have not adopted a single English word to what they correctly call their language. . . . Almost every word which my assistant declared to be *Gipsy* I have found either in Hindustanī or in the works of Pott, Liebich, or Paspati. Many words which appear to have been taken . . . from modern languages are in reality Indian.
CHARLES G. LELAND *English Gipsies* p. 9. (n. s. ed. 1873.)

3. [*g-*] Any unconventional, erratic, or tricky person; any one resembling a Gipsy; especially, a hoydenish girl. **4.** [*g-*] *Naut.* A gipsy-winch. **5.** [*g-*] A gipsy-moth. **6.** [*g-*] [North. Eng.] An intermittent spring of cold, clear water. [< EGYPTIAN, by spheresis.] **Gip'cy-an†; Gip'sey†; Gip'son†.—gip'sy-col'or,** *n. Poultry.* A blackish purple.—**g.-flower,** *n.* Same as GIPSY-ROSE.—**g.-gold,** *n.* A shade of yellow similar to the reflection of fire from gold.—**g.-hat,** *n.* A broad-brimmed hat, usually of straw, tied down on the sides with ribbon, etc., so as to flare out in front and at the back: formerly worn by women and children. **g.-bonnet†.—g.-head,** *n.* The smaller drum of a double-drum winch.—**g.-herb,** *n.* Same as GIPSY-WORT.—**g.-lettering,** *n.* [Local, Scot.] Fret patchwork.—**g.-rose,** *n.* The scabious.—**g. setting,** a method of mounting jewelry in which the stone is set flush with the metal without claws.—**g.-table,** *n.* A small table often a folding table having three legs crossed like the sticks supporting a gipsy's kettle.—**g.-wagon,** *n.* A road-vehicle resembling a freight-van; a dwelling on wheels: used by traveling photographers, surveyors, etc. **gipsy-cart.—g.-weed,** *n.* **1.** Same as GIPSY-HERB. **2.** Same as SPEEDWELL.—**g.-winch,** *n.* A small winch that may be established at any building either by a rotary motion or by the reciprocating action of a handle having a pair of pawls and a ratchet.—**gip'sy-wort',** *n. Bot.* A white-flowered herbaceous perennial (*Lycopus europæus*) growing about 2 feet high, native in Great Britain: supposed to have been used by gipsies to color the skin.—**gip'si-fy,** *v.* To cause to be or become a Gipsy. **gip'sy-fied.—gip'sy-ism,** *n.* The study of the Gipsy tongue, all its relations.—**gip-so'ic,** *a.*—**gip'sy-dom,** *n.* **1.** The Gipsy world or sphere of influence; the Gipsy life. **2.** Gipsies collectively.—**gip'sy-ing,** *n.* The act of living, with, or like Gipsies; dawdling; playing Gipsy; picnicking.—**gip'sy-ism,** *n.* The mode of life and spirit of the Gipsies, or any of their practises, such as fortune-telling, horse-trading, and deception. **gip'sism†.—gip'sy-ry,** *n.* A Gipsy camping-ground; a quarter occupied by vagabonds. **gip'ser-y†.—Gip'tian†,** *n.* A Gipsy.

gip'sys, *n.* Same as HALDBORNEN.

gip'sy-moth', 1 jip'si-mŏth; 2 gĭp'sy-mŏth, *n.* A European liparid moth (*Ocneria dispar*), naturalized in eastern New England about 1869, and highly destructive to foliage. The male, measuring in wing-expanse about 1 1/2 in., is light-brown, the larger female nearly white; both are marked on the upper surface with wavy transverse lines and a dark crescent near the front of the wing. The eggs are laid in large numbers in masses in crevices of the bark of trees, on old fences, unpainted buildings, etc., and are covered with a yellowish mass of hairs shed from the female's abdomen. These hatch with the first really warm weather of the next year, and the larvæ at once crawl upward, seeking edible food. The caterpillar bristles with tufted hairs, is dark-brown finely reticulated with pale yellow, and has narrow dorsal lines and many black or red tubercles. They molt four times, and when full-fed, including evenings, which rarely recover from defoliation. In spite of vigorous preventive efforts, undertaken at great expense by the several New England States affected, the ravages of these moths upon ornamental trees, orchards, and forests have been very great, and the pest is still slowly spreading. Preventive measures include spraying and scraping the trees, cleaning ground-cover, burning bushes and refuse, and the cultivation and naturalizing of parasites destructive to the species. See COCOON.



Gipsy-moth. 1/2
1. Male. 2. Female. 3. Caterpillar.

gi-raffe', 1 jē-raf'; 2 gē-răf' (XIII), *n.* **1.** A giraffid ruminant having a very long neck (due to the elongation of the 7 cervical vertebræ), and the hind limbs generally shorter than the fore ones. The most familiar species (*Giraffa camelopardalis*), now confined to northeast Africa, has two bony frontals (sometimes three pedicels) covered with skin, characteristically spotted coloration, and a terminally tufted tail. It sometimes reaches the height of 20 feet. It browses on mimoseæ, acacias, and other trees, not biting, but pulling off the foliage by means of its prehensile tongue. **2.** [*cap.*] The constellation Camelopardalis. See CONSTELLATION. **3.** [U. S.] A cage-like mine-car especially adapted for inclines, having the frame higher at one end than at the other. **4.** *Pathol.* A tropical fever; dengue. **5.** An upright spinet of the 18th century. [C.] [F., < Sp. *girafa*, < Ar. *zarāf*, giraffe.]—**gi-raffe'scam'el,** *n.* A fossil camel of the White River beds, Wyoming, named from its long neck and legs.—**gi-raf-esque',** *a.* Resembling a giraffe in marking, height, or otherwise.—**gi-raffe'ine,** I. *a.* Giraffe-like. II. *n.* Any giraffe-like animal.

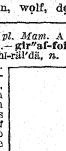


Giraffe. 1/30
a, the skull, showing bony processes.

Gi-raf'fi-dæ, 1 ji-raf'i-dē; 2 gĭ-răf'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of typical ruminants; giraffes or camelopards. **Gi-raf'fa,** *n.* (t. g.) [< GIRAFFE.] — **gi-raf'fid,** *n.*— **gi-raf'foid,** *a.* &

n.— **Gir'af-fol'de-a,** *n. pl. Mam.* A superfamily of ruminants, including *Giraffidæ*.—**gir'af-fol'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

gi-raf'das, 1 ji-raf'dz; 2 gĭ-răf'dăs, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A weathervane. **2.** Hence, specif.



La Giralda, Seville, Spain.

[G-], the tower of the cathedral of Seville, Spain, originally a Moorish minaret, on which, in the 16th century, was erected a bronze statue of Faith so pivoted as to turn [sp. *girar*] with the wind. A copy of this tower in New York bears a statue of Diana as its *girafda*.

Gi-ral'dès', 1 ji'rul'dez'; 2 zhĭ'răl'dĕs', **Joachim Albin Carlozo** (4/11808–11/11875). A French anatomist, surgeon, and author; born in Portugal.—**Gir'al-de'sian,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named after Giraldès.— **Gi-raldesian organ,** the paradidymis.

Gi-ral'do, *n.* See GERALD.

Gi-ral'dus Cam-bren'sis, 1 ji-ral'dus kam-bren'sis; 2 gĭ-răl'dŭs kăm-brĕn'sĭs (11467–12202). A Welsh ecclesiastical historian.

Gi'rald' de Bar'ri'. Bertrand de Born and Bertrand de Born pt. i, l. 934.

Gi-ran', 1 ji-rān'; 2 gĭ-răn', *n.* A district and city in N. E. Taiwan.

gir'an-dole, 1 jir'an-dōl; 2 gĭr'ăn-dōl (XIII), *n.* [F.] **1.** A branching chandelier, candelabrum, or branching bracket-light.

'Neath waxlight in a glorified saloon
Where mirrors multiply the *girandole*.
Brownings *Ring and Book* pt. i, l. 934.

2. A rotating firework; also, any rotating jet, as of water. **3.** *Fort.* A connection of several mines to defend the rendezvous of a covered way. **4.** A pendent piece of jewelry, usually having smaller pendants.

Gi-rard', 1 ji-rārd'; 2 gĭ-rärd', *n.* **1. Stephen** (2/11750–12/11831), an American merchant and banker; founded Girard College for orphan boys in Philadelphia, Pa. **2.** A village in Trumbull county, O. **3.** A city, county-seat of Crawford county, Kan. **4.** A city in Macoupin county, Ill. **5.** A city in Russell county, Ala.

Gir'ar'din', 1 jĭr'ar'dăn'; 2 gĭr'är'dăn', **de, Delphine** *de* (*née* Gay) (1/11804–9/11855), a French poet and miscellaneous writer; wife of Emile. **2. Emile de** (2/11806–4/11881), a French journalist; *La Presse*.

Gi'rar'don', 1 zĭ'rar'dŏn'; 2 zhĭ'răr'dŏn', **François** (1/12 1628–9/11715). A French sculptor.

Gi-rard'ville, 1 ji-lārd'vĭl; 2 gĭ-lärd'vĭl, *n.* A borough in Schuylkill county, Pa.

gir'a-sol, 1 jir'ə-sōl; 2 gĭr'ȧ-sōl (XIII), *n. Mineral.* A bluish-white translucent opal with reddish reflections: therefore sometimes called *fire-opal*. **gir'a-solet.**

The atmosphere has an opaline ashy-look: in the midst of which, like a huge *girasol*, flashes the round sun.
KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* p. 399. [c. a. P. 1857.]

[F., < It. *girasole*, sunflower, < *girare*, turn (< L. *gyro*; see GYRATE, v.), + *sole*, sun, < L. *sol*, sun.]

Gi-raud', 1 jē-rō'; 2 zhĭ-rō', *n.* 1. See GERALD. **2. Giovanni, Count** (10/11775–10/11834), an Italian dramatist of French extraction; *Teatro domestico*.

gir'ba, 1 gir'bə; 2 gĭr'bȧ, *n.* [Ar.] A vessel for holding water, made of stiff leather, having a broad flat base and terminating in a neck with a wooden stopper.

This is the unexceptional rule in African traveling—fill your *girbas* before starting. BAKER *Nile Tributaries* p. 96. (MACM. 1855.)

gird', 1 gûrd; 2 gĭrd, *n.* [GIRD'ED or GIRT; GIRD'ING.] (1) To bind around or about, as with a cord or belt, for the purpose of tying up or on, or of holding in place. (2) To clothe with a garment secured by a girdle; and metaphorically, to endow with power or capacity; hence, to accoutre as with the sword of knighthood. (3) [Scot. or Prov. Eng.] To bind or fasten with hoops. (4)† *Mil.* To besiege; surround with troops.

The wife who *girds* her husband's sword,
Mid little ones who weep or pray.
T. B. READ *The Brave at Home* st. 2.

2. To surround as if by a girdle; encompass; encircle. [< AS. *gyrdan*, allied to Goth. *gaírdan*, E. *yard*.]—**to gird oneself,** to fasten one's girdle; hence, figuratively, to brace oneself up for effort or trial.

gird', *n.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To speak sarcastically or reproachfully against; address with cutting taunts; gibe. **2†.** To smite. **II.** *i.* **1.** To speak sarcastically; mock; jeer.

The others began to mock, flout and *gird* at Panurge for his cowardice. A. LANG *Letters to Dead Authors* p. 68. (s. 1886.)

2†. To rush. [ME. *girden*, *gerden*, < *gerd*, < AS. *gyrd*, rod.]

gird', *n.* **1.** A sarcastic thrust; taunt; gibe; sneer.

I thank thee for that *gird*, good Tranio.
SHAKESPEARE *Taming of the Shrew* act v, sc. 2.

2†. A cutting stroke; hence, a pang. **3†.** A spurt; spasm; sudden outburst.

gird², *n.* [Scot.] A girth; a hoop.

gird³, *n.* Coarse thread used for binding the strands of wool in spinning yarn.

gird'er, 1 gûrd'ər; 2 gĭrd'ẽr, *n.* **1.** A principal horizontal beam, or a compound structure acting as a beam, receiving vertical load, and bearing vertically upon its supports. See *plate girder* under CONSTRUCTION. **2.** One who or that which girds, binds, or encompasses.— **bowstring girder,** a girder consisting of a curved rib or beam and a horizontal member arranged so as to cord thereto and connected with the beam by vertical tie-rods.— **box g.,** see BOX.— **continuous g.,** a girder with supports between those at its extremities.— **equivalent g.** (*Naval Arch.*), the dimensions of a proposed ship reduced to the terms of a hypothetical girder of equal length and square section, as a means of readily computing strains.— **gird'er-rail',** *n.* A girder-shaped steel rail used in street-railways.— **g.-saw,** *n.* A girder-like structure sustaining the roof of the fire-box under a steam-boiler.— **g.-tool,** *n. Founding.* A molder's flange having ends made with a flat curve.— **half-lattice g.,** a girder having horizontal upper and lower members, and divided into triangles by struts.— **lattice g.,** a girder having an upper and a lower member connected by latticework or by crossed diagonal bars. **open-web g.;** **skeleton. g.;—needle-g.,** *n.* Same as NEEDLE-BEAM.

—plate g., a girder having its web made entirely or principally of rolled plate.—**sandwich g.**, a girder having an iron-plate web between wooden beams.—**stiffening g.**, a girder for giving vertical stiffness, as to a suspension bridge.—**truss g.**, a girder stiffened or strengthened by latticework.—**tubular g.**, a hollow girder.—**Z g.**, a girder having a Z-shaped cross-section.—**gird'er-age**, *n.* A girder system; combined mass of girders.

gird'er², *n.* A person who girds.

gird'in, i. gird'in; 2 gird'in, *n.* [Scot.] Any encircling band; also, a saddle-girth.

gird'ing, 1 gûrd'in; 2 gird'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of binding or supporting with or as if with a girdle: used with *up*; as, the *girding up* of the loins. **2.** That with which girds or is girded on; as, a *girding* of sackcloth.—**gird'ing-beam'**, *n. Arch.* A girder.—**g.-hook**, *n.* A reaping-hook.

gir'dle, 1 gûr'dl; 2 gîr'dl, *n.* [gird, bind, girth, bolt, gird²] **1.** To fasten a girdle or belt around; bind as with a belt or cord; gird. **2.** To encompass as if with a girdle; encircle; surround.

O the radiant light that *girdled*
Field and forest, land and sea.
Arvoux *The Buried Flower* st. 6.

3. To take away living bark with an encircling cut.

gir'dle, *n.* **1.** A belt or zone used for girding a loose garment about the waist; specif., (*Eccl.*) the narrow belt, adorned with tassels, used to secure the alb.

The tunic of the Romans was . . . like a waggoner's frock. . . . When the wearer prepared for labour or a journey, he tied on his *girdle*, drew the upper part of his tunic over it, shortening it to the knees, and thus allowed free motion to the legs.
J. FLAXMAN *Lect. on Sculpture* p. 251. [c. m. 1829.]

2. Figuratively, that which encircles or encompasses in the manner of a belt; the *girdle* of the heavens.

3. The peripheral line of a cut gem, at which it is held by the setting. **4.** *Arch.* A small band or fillet encompassing a column. **5.** *Coalmining.* [Prov. Eng.] A thin sandstone stratum. **6.** *Naut.* (1) An extra planking over the wales or bands of a vessel. (2) A frapping for girding a vessel. **7.** *Bot.* (1) The overlapping edge of one of the two valves of a diatom. (2) A seaweed (*Laminaria saccharina*), having a long, round stalk. **8.** *Anat.* The ring-like arrangement of bones by which the limbs of a vertebrate animal are attached to the trunk. In man the thoracic or shoulder girdle is formed by the scapula and clavicle on either side, the pelvic girdle by the hip-bones. **9.** *Zool.* A cilethum. [< AS. *gyrdel*, < *gyrdan*; see GIRD, *v.*] **gir'dle**†, **gir'thelt**—**girdle belt**, a belt worn about the waist.—**g.-bone**, *n.* The sphenethmoid bone.—**g.-sensation**, *n. Pathol.* A sensation as of a tightly drawn belt experienced in certain diseases of the spine.—**g.-view**, *n.* The view of a section which presents the girdle: *front view.*—**g.-wheel**, *n.* A small wheel formerly attached to the girdle, for rotating a spindle in spinning.—**g.-worm**, *n.* An insect-larva which perforates, which girdles plants; specif., the larva of the cranberry-girdler.—**Neptune's g.** (*Med.*), a wet pack employed to reduce abdominal inflammation.—**under the g.**, under control.

gir'dle², *n.* [Scot.] A griddle.—**g.-cake**, *n.* A griddle-cake.

gir'dler, 1 gûr'dler; 2 gîr'dler, *n.* **1.** A maker of girdles or girdle-belongings, as clasps. **2.** One who or that which girdles. **3.** A cer-ambycid beetle; a twig-girdler.


The Pear-twig Girdler (*Oncideres cingulata*). 1/1
a, a branch girdled by the beetle.

gir'dle-stead, 1 gûr'dl-sted; 2 gîr'dl-stĕd, *n.* [Archaic.] The waist; lap.

gir'dling, 1 gûr'dlin; 2 gêr'dling, *n.* The act of cutting entirely around, as a tree: often done to kill the tree.

Gireh, see MEASURE.

Gir'el-li'ne, 1 lir'e-lin'ē; 2 gir'e-lī'nē, *n. pl.* A subfamily of kyphosoid fishes represented by some important food-fishes, especially in Australia. **Gir'el'i-a**, *n.* (t. c.) [< L. *gyrus*, gyre.] **—gir'el-line**, *a.* & *n.*

gir'ey, 1 jir'ge; 2 gîr'gĕ, *n.* [Scot., or Ir.] **1.** To creak. **2.** To gurgle.—**girgy**, *n.* Gurgling, as sewage.

Gir'ga-shite, 1 gûr'ga-shīt; 2 gîr'ga-shīt, *n. Bib.* One of an ancient Canaanitish people. *Gen.* x. 16 (R. V.). **Gir'ga-zite**†.

Gir'gehi, 1 jir'ge; 2 gîr'gĕ, *n.* **1.** A province in Upper Egypt; 575 sq. m.; capital, Suhag. **2.** A town on the Nile between Assiut and Keneh. **Gir'gen'ti**, *a.*

Gir-gen'ti, 1 jir-jen'ti; 2 gîr-gĕn'tī, *n.* **1.** A province in S. W. Sicily; 1,172 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, an ancient city; ruins of the Greek city Agrigentum are near by.

gir'i, 1 gîr'i, 2 gîr'i, *n.* [Scot.] A female infant; quiver.

girl, 1 gûrl; 2 gîrl, *n.* **1.** A female infant or child, or a young unmarried woman. **2.** [Colloq.] A maid servant, hired girl. **3.** [Colloq.] A young woman to whom one is paying attention; a sweetheart. **4†.** A child of either sex. **5†.** A roebuck in the second year. [ME. *girle*, girl, boy, dim. < L. *G. gor*, child.] **gir'el.**—**best girl**, one's sweetheart.—**girl-graduate**, *n.* The reading actress, or her part in a pantomime or burlesque.—**second g.** [U. S.], an assistant or second servant-girl, usually employed by a chamber-work.—**summer girl**, a girl that meets socially at a summer resort.—**girl'er-y**, *n.* [Rare.] Girls collectively.—**girl'ful-ly**, *adv.* [Rare.] With the force or energy peculiar to a girl.—**girl'ie**, *n.* A little girl: used as a term of endearment, as by one woman to another.—**girl'y**, *a.* Resembling or becoming a girl.—**girl'i-ness**, *n.*

girl-cen't, 1 gûrl-in'; 2 gîrl-ĕn', *n.* A little girl.

girl'hood, 1 gûrl'hud; 2 gîrl'hŭd, *n.* The state or time of being a girl; the condition of being a young maiden.

gir'ling, 1 gûr'ling; 2 gîr'ling, *n.* A young salmon.

girl'ish, 1 gûr'lish; 2 gîrl'lish, *a.* **1.** Like or characteristic of a girl; as, *girlish* ways. **2.** Pertaining to a girl or girlhood.—**gir'lish-ly**, *adv.*—**gir'lish-ness**, *n.*

gir'lond't, *n.* A garland.

girn, 1 gîrn or girn; 2 gîrn or gîrn. **I.** *tr.* [Scot.] To entrap by means of a girn; ensnare. **II.** *n.* [Scot.] A set noose used in ensnaring birds, fish, and animals. [Cp. GIN², *v.*]

girn, *n.* [Scot.] To snarl; grow and grumble.

girn, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A grin or a yawn; snarl. **gern**†.

gir'nall, 1 gûr'nal; 2 gîr'nal, *n.* [Scot.] A granary; a meal-chest. **gir'nel**†; **gir'nell-kist**†.

gi'ro, 1 jī'ro; 2 gī'ro, *n.* A circuit; stroll; trip; promenade.

Gi'ro'det'-Ber'teau', 1 zhē'ro'dĕ'-tėr'tō'; 2 zhī'ro'dĕ'-bĕr'tō'zŏn', **Anne Louis** (1)-1767—13/1824). A French painter.

gi'ro'fle†, 1 zhī'ro'flē'; 2 zhī'ro'flē', *n.* [F.] The clove-plant.—**essence of giroflé**, the oil of cloves.

Gi-ro'la-mo, *n.* See JEROME.

gi'ron, gi'ron-net'ty, gi-ron'ny. See GYRON, etc.

Gi'ronde', 1 zhī'rŏnd'; 2 zhī'rŏnd', *n.* **1.** An estuary in S. W. France; formed by the Garonne and Dordogne rivers; length, 45 m. **2.** A department in S. W. France; 4,141 sq. m.; capital, Bordeaux. 3. The moderate republican party during the first French Revolution (1792): so called from the department whence its earliest members were sent up as representatives.

Gi-ron'dist, 1 ji-ron'dist; 2 gi-rŏn'dist, *n.* A member of the Gironde (1791–93), and upholder of the new constitution in the French Revolution. Compare JACOBIN.

The new legislative body, the Assembly, met 1st October, 1791. Its more moderate members formed the party called the *Girondins*.
CHARLOTTE M. YONGE *France*, p. 168. [n. s. & co. 1876.]

[< F. *Girondiste*, < *Gironde*, a department of France.] **Gi-ron'dine**... **Gi-ron'dist**, *a.*

gi'ron'vette', 1 zhī'rŏ'vĕt'; 2 zhī'rŏ'vĕt', *n.* [F.] An inconstant person; weathercock.—**gi'ron-et't'ism**, *n.*

gîrr, 1 gir; 2 gîr, *n.* [Scot.] A hoop; a gird.

gir'rit, 1 gir'it; 2 gir'it, *n.* [Ar.] The yellow baboon.

gir'rock, 1 gir'ŭk; 2 gîr'ŭk, *n.* A kind of garfish. [Dim. of GAR, *n.*]

gir'roge', 1 gîr-ōz'; 2 gîr-ōz', *n.* [Ir.] A short furrow in a **Gir'ru**, 1 gir'ū; 2 gîr'ŭ, *n. Hab. Myth.* The fire-god; often appealed to against evil magic.

girsh, 1 gûrsh; 2 girsh, *n.* [Ir.] A girl: a contraction of *girrsheach*. **gir'sha**†.

girt, 1 gûrt; 2 gîrt, *n.* I. *t.* **1.** To gird. **2.** To measure the girth of. **3.** To make fast with a girth. **II.** *t.* **1.** To have a girth-measurement of. **2.** To measure by means of a line or girth.—**girt'-line'**, *n.* A gauge-line.—**hammock g.-line** (*Naut.*), a line on which hammocks are dried after scrubbing.—**hammock gant-line**†.

girt, *n.* Same as girth; specif., (1) in architecture, a fillet; (2) the transverse measure of a curved or broken surface.

girt, *n.* [Austral.] A pregnant sheep.

girt, pa. t. and pa. p. of GIRD.

girth, 1 gûrth; 2 gîrth, *n.* **1.** A band or strap for fastening a pack or saddle to a horse's back by passing under his belly; properly, a single encircling band; the horse and saddle, but sometimes merely a belly-band.

I turned in my saddle and made its *girths* tight.
BRET HARTE *How Brought the Good News* st. 2.

2. Hence, anything that girds or binds, encompasses or encircles, as a circular ditch or wall.

No stone is fitted in yon marble *girth*
Whose echo shall not tongue the glorious doom.
TENNYSON *Tiresias* st. 10.

3. The waist-measure of a person, or the circumference of any object, as a tree. **4.** A circular bandage. **5.** One of the two strips of leather or webbing which actuate the carriage of a hand printing-press. **6.** A small girder. **7.** A long horizontal timber about half-way up the side of a box car, bracing the posts and braces. **8†.** A barrel-hoop. [< Ice. *gjörth*, girdle, girth.] **—combination girth**, a broad leather band having buckles and straps at each end so arranged that the single band takes the place of the usual two separate girths on a harness.—**Fitzwilliam g.**, a broad webbing riding-saddle girth having two buckles at each end.—**girth'-beam'**, *n.* A cross-beam or girder.

girth, *t.* and *i.* Girdle.

Gir'tin, 1 gûr'tin; 2 gîr'tin, **Thomas** (?-1775—11-1/1802). An English water-color painter; notable for originality, and founder of the modern school.

Gir'van, 1 gûr'von; 2 gîr'van, *n.* A seaport town and river in Ayrshire, Scotland. [xvii. S.

Gir'zites, 1 gîr'zīts; 2 gîr'zīts, *n. pl. Bib.* (R.V.) = *Gezrites*.

Gis†, *n.* Jesus: a contraction used as an oath, found in old ballads. **Gisset**. [*Scots.*]

gis'ard, 1 jiz'ard; 2 gĭs'ĕr, *n.* A Nile fish (*Heterotis niloticus*), ‡, to pasture or feed. See AGIST.

gise'ment, *n. Law.* **1.** Same as AGISTMENT. **2.** Cattle supplied with pasturage. **3.** The position or manner in which anything lies.

Gi'shu, *n.* Same as WIJE.

Gis'lain, 1 gish'la'in; 2 gĭsh'la'ĭn, *n.* A Babylonian sungod, worshiped as the planet Jupiter.

Gis'li, 1 gis'l; 2 gĭs'l, *n. Norse Myth.* One of the ten horses of the gods. [Ice., a sunbeam.] *[moneys].*

gis'ler, 1 gis'ler; 2 gĭs'lẽr, *n.* A fish louse (*Brachiella, salgism*, 1 jizm; 2 gĭzm, *n.* [Rare.] A flux, as for soft solder.

gis-mon'dite, 1 jis-mon'dit; 2 gis-mŏn'dīt, *n. Mineral.* A colorless or white hydrous calcium-aluminium silicate (Is $CaAlSi_2O_8$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. It is classed as a zeolite, and includes two varieties, abrazite and scoulerite. [< *Gismond*, Italian mineralogist.]

Gi-sor'ti-a, 1 ji-sôr'ti-e; 2 gĭ-sôr'tĭ-a, *n. Paleon.* A genus of Tertiary platypodous gasteropods, with thick shells, members of the family *Ovulidæ*. [< *Gisors*, France.]

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Gis'ors, 1 gē'sôr; 2 zhē'sôr', *n.* A town in the department of Eure, France; population, 2,217. To represent.

gist, 1 jist; 2 jĭst, *n.* The substance or pith of a matter; in law, the essential cause of action; the main point.

gis-tac'ion, 1 jis-tā'shon; 2 jĭs-tā'shŭn, *n.* [Obs. or Rare.] Same as GIST.

gis'ti, 1 jis'ti; 2 jĭs'tĭ, *n.* [Scot.] Jesus: a contraction used as an oath, found in old ballads. **Gisset**. [*Scots.*]

gis'tle, 1 gis'l; 2 gĭs'l, *n.* [Scot.] A gristle.

Gis'to, *n.* [It.] See JUSTUS.

gis'tus, 1 gis'tus; 2 gĭs'tŭs, *n.* [L.] *Mus.* Strict; regular.—**a tempo giusto**, in exact time.—**giusto'so'so'te**, *adv.* Strictly; accurately.—**gius-tez'za**, *n.* Accuracy.

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give, 1 giv; 2 gĭv, *v.* [GAAPA GIV'EN, GIV'N; GIV'ING.]

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7. To communicate or impart; edify with; as, to *give* instruction; to *give* advice. **8.** To utter or declare by word or writing; deliver, as an engagement; announce; proclaim; pronounce; as, to *give* a shout; to *give* information. **9.** To put within one's power; enable; grant; as, to *give* permission or license; to *give* liberty; to *give* one to understand. **10.** To suppose, assume, or set forth as a known quantity or relation; also, to concede in a game, to make the sides more equally matched; allow; as, *a* and *b* are *given* to find *x*; *giving* odds. **11.** To yield to the power of another; surrender; relinquish; expose; as, he *gave* himself up to his pursuers. **12.** To yield as a product or result; render as a return; emit as a natural source; afford; as, the sun *gives* light; the seed *gives* large crops. **13.** To be the cause of; produce; occasion; bestow or supply as a quality or attribute; induce with; impart; as, to *give* motion to a body. **14.** To be the occasion of; excite; as, to *give* pain; to *give* offense. **15.** To yield as the result of calculation; as, four divided by two *gives* two. **16.** To manifest with distinctness; exhibit to the eye or mind; as, the sky *gives* promise of fair weather. **17.** To devote; apply; as, to *give* one's time and attention. **18.** To devote by an offering of; yield up; devote; as, he *gives* his time to study; they *give* their lives for their country. **18†.** To ascribe to; impute; assign. **19†.** To place; put. **20†.** To demonstrate; prove. **21†.** To represent. **22†.** To misgive. **23†.** To bear as a cognizance.

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Then stept a baron hostess forth, and sall'd,
Full-blown, before us into rooms which *gave*
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gît'tern, 1 gît'ern; 2 gît'ern. **I.** *n.* To play on a gittern. **II.** *n.* [Archaic.] A musical instrument, strung with wires; a zither or cithern. [< OF. *guiterne*, < L. *cithara*; see GUITAR.]—**gît'tern-er**, *n.*

When the palace-ladies, sitting . . . Round your *gittern*.
E. B. BROWNING *Catarina to Camoens* st. 13.

Git'tite, 1 git'oit; 2 gĭt'īt, *n.* A native or inhabitant of the ancient city of Gath in Philistia.

git'tith, 1 git'ith; 2 gĭt'ĭth, *n.* [Heb.] A musical instrument of uncertain signification, supposed to be of Gittite origin.

Giu'da, Giu-dit'a. See JUDAH, JUDITH. [province, Italy.

Giu-glia'no, 1 jū-lyä'no; 2 gū-lyä'nō, *n.* A town in Naples

Giu'lia, Gir'ti-a'na, etc. See JULIA, JULIANA, etc.

Giu'li-a. [It.] See JULIUS.

Giu'li-o Ro-ma'no, 1 jū'li-o ro-mä'no; 2 gū'li-o ro-mä'no. (1492—1/1546). Giulio Pippi de Giannuzzi, an Italian painter and architect.

Giu-luch', 1 jū-lük'; 2 gū-lųc', *n.* A mountain in the Caucasus range; 14,678 ft. high.

giun'ta, 1 jūn'ta; 2 gŭn'ta, *n.* [It.] *Hist.* **1.** A body of Venetian patricians whose duty was to act as assessors to the Council of Ten. **2.** The body of sixty *Pregadi* collectively, elected in the Venetian republic as the administrators of the affairs of state. [lit., junta, < L. *jungo*, join.]

Giu-o'co Pi-a'no, 1 jū-ō'ko pi-ä'no; 2 gū-ō'co pi-ä'no. *Chess.* A modification of the King's Knight's Opening. See CHESS, *n.*

Giur-ge'vo, 1 jûr-jē'vo; 2 gûr-gē'vo, *n.* A town on the Danube, 40 m. S. S. W. of Bucharest, Roumania. **Giur-giu'**.

Giu-sep'pa, Giu-seppe. See JOSEPHINE; JOSEPH.

giust†, *v.* & *n.* Same as JUST.

Giu'sti, 1 jūs'ti; 2 gŭs'tĭ, **Giuseppe** (?-1/1809—2/1/1850). An Italian satiric poet.

Giu-sti'na, Giu-ti'no. See JUSTIN, JUSTINA.

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or transferred for an equivalent; as, what will you *give* for that property? *Give* is often used of things not agreeable to the recipient; as, to *give* one a blow, or a refusal.— Prep.: see in phrases as defined.— **give′=and=take″.** **I.** *a.* *Sport.* [Eng.] **1.** Characterized by alternating conditions, as a partly hilly road. **2.** Designating a handicap (plate) in horse=racing. **II.** *n.* **1.** A variety of philopena in which either of the two eaters is privileged to speak the word and claim his present only when the other has taken some object from his hand. See PHILOPENA. **2.** The custom or practise of exchanging equivalents; making mutual concessions; as, a *give=and=take* spirit of debate. **3.** Interchange of thoughts and opinions, especially of good=natured jest or banter.— **g.=away,** *n.* **1.** [Slang.] An unconscious self=betrayal. See TO GIVE AWAY, below. **2.** A kind of checkers or chess, in which the object is to force one's adversary to capture men. — **g. me** [Colloq.], grant me; commend me to; I am for; I choose; I would rather have.

I know not what course others may take; but as for me, *give me* liberty or *give me* death! PATRICK HENRY's speech in the Virginia convention, March 23, 1775, in *World's Famous Orations* vol. viii, p. 67. [F. & W. '06.]

—**to g. a good account of,** to prove (one's) ability, or success in anything; comport (oneself) creditably; win decided commendation for (oneself).— **to g. a handle,** to supply an opportunity, or offer a hold.— **to g. and take. 1.** To reciprocate; compromise; show willingness to accept what you are disposed to give. **2.** *Com.* To average profits and losses.— **to g. a spoke** (*Naut.*), to slightly turn a steering wheel, causing a trifling change in the direction of the ship's head.— **to g. audience. 1.** To grant an interview: said of one in power or official position. **2†.** To give close attention.— **to g. away. 1.** To transfer the title or ownership of by gift.

'Tis heaven alone that is *given away.*
LOWELL *Vision of Sir Launfal* pt. i, prel., st. 5.

2. [Colloq.] To betray through carelessness or stupidity; hence, to betray in any way; as, to *give away* a joke or a pal.

Miss Youghal began crying; and Strickland saw that he had hopelessly *given* himself *away*, and everything was over.
KIPLING *Plain Tales, Miss Youghal's Sais* p. 35. [L. CO.]

3. To hand over, or deliver (a bride) at a marriage. **4†.** To lose by carelessness.— **to g. back. 1.** To restore or return to the owner. **2†.** To retreat.— **to g. best** [Colloq., Austral.], to acknowledge defeat.— **to g. birth to,** to bring forth; be the productive cause of; to originate.— **to g. bridle to,** to give loose rein to; to give one's thoughts free utterance. — **to g. down,** in milking, to let down: said of a cow.— **to g. ear to,** to give attention; heed.— **to g. fire. 1.** To give command to fire. **2.** To discharge.— **to g. forth. 1.** To report; publish. **2.** To emit, as a thrush, its notes, or a boiler, its steam.— **to g. in. 1.** To yield, as something demanded. **2.** To cease opposition; acknowledge oneself vanquished. **3.** To deliver or hand in (a resignation, report, etc.) to an official. — **to g. in one's adhesion to,** to give public or formal notification of acceptance of (principles, etc.).— **to g. in to,** to yield assent to; adopt.— **to g. it to one,** to administer flogging or reproof without stint.— **to g. leg=bail,** see LEG=BAIL, under LEG.— **to give (a) loose to,** to give liberty, free play, or action to.— **to g. off,** to send forth; emit.— **to g. on** (*Stock Exchange*) [Eng.], to pay contango.— **to g. (one) a black eye** [Colloq.], to disfigure one by striking him in the eye. Figuratively, to put one at a disadvantage.— **to g. (one) his revenge,** to give (a conquered adversary) a chance to redeem himself, or even up the score by another contest. — **to g. (one) line, or rope,** to allow (one) a certain amount of freedom until it is desirable to halt him.— **to g. oneself airs,** to assume haughtiness of speech or carriage; put on airs.— **to g. oneself up. 1.** To surrender oneself, as to a court of law. **2.** To despair of oneself; abandon hope.— **to g. one's hand. 1.** To present one's hand to be clasped as a token of friendship or confidence. **2.** To wed: said of women.— **to g. (one) the lie,** to denounce (one) as a liar.— **to g. out. 1.** To send forth; emit.

They [the stars and the sun] shine or *give out* light, because they are white hot. LOCKYER *Elements of Astron.* p. 12. [A. 1881.]

2. To serve out or distribute. **3.** To report; publish.

I *gave it out* that I was going to my borough in Devonshire.
J. TOWNLEY *High Life Below Stairs* act i, sc. 1.

4. To represent or pretend to be. **5.** To cease from exertion on account of exhaustion. **6.** To fail; as, the supply of provisions *gave out*. **7.** To fail to work, act, or operate, as a machine or a part of a machine. **8.** To announce a public meeting, a church service, etc.; to read the number or the words of a chant, hymn, etc., to be sung by a choir or congregation. **9.** *Mus.* To enunciate (a theme); to play over a piece before it is sung.— **to g. over. 1.** To cease to act. **2.** To abandon (an undertaking, etc.); desist from. **3.** To make over *to;* give up (anything) *to.* **4.** [Rare.] To give up as incurable. **5.** To give oneself up to.— **to g. place to. 1.** To yield to. **2.** See under PLACE, *n.*— **to g. points. 1.** To concede handicap terms. **2.** [Colloq.] To offer information or advice.— **to g. rise to,** to cause or produce; result in.— **to g. the lie to,** to denounce as untruthful, or to show to be false.— **to g. the slip to,** to escape from.

But it is ordinary for those that have professed themselves his servants, often to *give* him *the slip* and return again to me.
BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* p. 115. [B. G. & CO. 1874.]

— **to g. time,** to concede further time, as for payment of a claim; give an opportunity to.— **to g. tongue,** to bark: said by huntsmen, of hounds.— **to g. up. 1.** To yield or desist from as hopeless; as, to *give up* an undertaking.

John *gave it up*, ah, many a John
Has tried and failed as he did!
TROWBRIDGE *Story of a Barefoot Boy* st. 14.

2. To surrender or abandon, as a fortress. **3.** To cede, as territory. **4.** To lose all heart; cease to strive; abandon expectation of or hope concerning; as, to *give up* an expected guest; *give up* a sick person. **5.** To divulge; make public. **6.** To relinquish; as, the sea *gave up* its dead. **7.** To addict or devote oneself to; as, to *give* himself *up* to dissipation; *given up* to the study of languages. **8.** To make personal sacrifices **9†.** To breathe out; emit; as, to *give up* one's soul. **10†.** To deliver; report.— **to g. way. 1.** To yield to force; fail; break or fall; as, the bridge *gave way*. **2.** To withdraw; as, the crowd *gave way*. **3.** To begin rowing: usually in the imperative, as a command to a boat's crew, meaning to give headway to the boat. **4.** To concede; cease objecting or contending; make way for. **5.** To lose one's self=control; to break down or become shattered: said of health, the mind, etc. **6.** *Stock Exchange.* To drop in price.— **to g. way to,** to yield to.

give, *n.* **1.** The quality of being yielding; elasticity; the process or act of giving way. **2†.** Same as GYVE, *n.*

give′a-bl(eP, 1 giv′ə-bl; 2 gĭv′a-bl, *a.* That may be given.

give′ale, 1 giv′ēl; 2 gĭv′āl, *n.* *Eng. Hist.* A yearly feast formerly held in Kent, by virtue of the terms of some testator's will and at the expense of his estate. [< GIVE + ALE.]

giv′en, giv′nP, 1 giv′n; 2 gĭv′n, *pa.* **1.** Habitually inclined; devoted; addicted; as, *given* to hospitality; *given* to joking. **2.** Admitted as a fact or a premise; stated; known; specified; as, at a *given* rate; on a *given* day. **3.** Conferred without compensation; donated. **4.** Put into effect; executed; as, *given* under my hand and seal. **5.** *Math. & Logic.* Assumed; previously determined; as, a *given* magnitude, ratio, or premise. According to Euclid, a magnitude is *given* when another equal to it can be found; a ratio is *given* when one identical with it can be found; a position is *given* when it remains constant. A magnitude whose extent is determinable by reference to known magnitudes is also termed *given*.— **given name** [U. S.], the name given at baptism; all but the family name.— **giv′en-ness,** *n.* The state of being accepted as a fact.

giv′en, *n.* That which is given; especially (*Metaph.*), the datum, or group of data, on which an inference may be based, or which may be made the assumption, or point of starting, for the attempt to solve a practical or scientific problem, or to answer a question in philosophy.

giv′er, 1 giv′ər; 2 gĭv′er, *n.* **1.** One who gives, in any sense. **2.** *Stock Exchange.* [Eng.] One who buys an option. Syn.: see BENEFACTOR.— **Indian giver** [Colloq., U. S.], one who gives expecting an equivalent or many times as much value in return, or that the gift itself will be returned.— **giv′er-some,** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Greedy; sordid.

giv′ing, 1 giv′ıŋ; 2 gĭv′ing, *p. pr. & vb. n.* of GIVE. Specif.: *vb. n.* A giving way or up; a bestowing; a granting; a growing mild: said of the weather.

Gi″vors′, 1 ʒī″vōr′; 2 zhī″vōr′, *n.* A manufacturing town in the Rhône department, France. [pods.

gi′vre, 1 ʒī′vr; 2 zhĭ′vr, *n.* [F.] A whitish crust on vanilla=

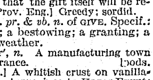
Gi′zeh, 1 gī′zə; 2 gī′ze, *n.* **1.** A province in Upper Egypt; 398 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; near the Pyramids.

Gi′zo-nite, 1 gai′zo-nait *or* gai-zō′nait; 2 gī′zo-nīt *or* gī-zō′nīt, *n.* *Bib.* *1 Chron.* xi, 34. [*1 Sam.* xxvii, 8.

Giz′rites, 1 giz′raits; 2 gĭz′rīts, *n. pl.* *Bib.* (R. V., margin).

gizz, 1 giz; 2 gĭz, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A tangled head of hair; a wig. **2.** The countenance; face; phiz.

giz′zard, 1 giz′ərd; 2 gĭz′ard, *n.* **1.** The pyloric part of the stomach when it has greatly thickened muscular walls, as in crocodiles and the great ant=eater; especially, the second or bulbous stomach of birds, in which the food is ground after being softened with gastric juice in the first or glandular stomach; the gigerium. **2.** *Entom.* The proventriculus or first stomach. **3.** A thickened muscular stomach, as in various tectibranchiates. **4.** [Colloq.] Stomach; "insides" (of a person); as, fret not thy *gizzard*. [< OF. *gezier*, F. *gésier*, < L. *gigeria*, cooked entrails of poultry.] **giz′zern‡** [Dial., Eng.]. — **giz′zard=fish″,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The common whitefish. — **g.=shad,** *n.* A dorosomoid fish, especially *Dorosoma cepedianum* of eastern North America.— **g.=stone,** *n.* One of the smooth pebbles found in the gizzards of fowls; specif., a pebble associated with remains of fossil or semifossil birds, as the great auk.— **g.=trout,** *n.* The gillaroo.



Gizzard=shad or Mud=shad. 1/15

giz′zen, 1 giz′n; 2 gĭz′n, *vi.* [Scot.] **1.** To shrink from dryness so as to leak; as, a pail *gizzens*. **2.** To wither; shrivel. **3.** [Local, U. S.] To wrinkle the face, as with pain or distress.— **giz′zened,** *a.*

giz′zen, *a.* [Scot.] Leaky.

giz′zen, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A chuckle, as in contempt; a sneer.

Gjal′lar=bridge″, 1 yŭl′lar=brij″; 2 yäl′lär=bridġ″, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The bridge over the river Gjol. It separates the realms of the living and the dead. **Gjal′lar=brū″‡.**

Gjal′lar=horn″, 1 yŭl′lar=hōrn″; 2 yäl′lär=hōrn″, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The horn blown by the god Heimdal at Ragnarök to arouse the gods, and heard throughout the universe.

Gjol, 1 yōl; 2 yŏl, *n.* *Norse Myth.* That one of the twelve poisonous ice=cold streams flowing out of Niflheim which passed nearest the gate of Hel's dwelling. [Ice.]

G. L., *abbr.* Grand Lodge.

Gl., gl. See ABBREVIATION.

gla-bel′la, 1 glə-bel′ə; 2 gla-bĕl′a, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The smooth prominence on the forehead just above the root of the nose; the mesophryon. **2.** A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY. **3.** *Crust.* The median convex lobe of the cephalic shield of a trilobite. [< L. *glaber*, smooth.] **gla-bel′lum‡.**— **gla-bel′lad,** *adv.* *Anat.* In a direction toward the glabella.— **gla-bel′lar, gla-bel′lous,** *a.*

gla′brous, 1 glē′brus; 2 glā′brŭs, *a.* Without hair or down; smooth. [< L. *glaber* (*glabr-*), without hair.] — **gla′brate,** *a.* Glabrous, or nearly or becoming so. **gla′bre†.**— **gla′bre-ate†,** *vt.* To remove the hair from; make smooth or bald. **gla′bri-ate†.**— **gla-bre′i-ty,** *n.* Freedom from hair; baldness; smoothness. **gla′bri-ty†.**— **gla-bes′cent,** *a.* Shedding hair; becoming glabrous.— **gla″bri-ros′tral,** *a.* *Ornith.* Having the mouth relatively free from bristles.

glace, 1 glēs; 2 glāç, *v.* [Scot. & Dial.] **I.** *t.* To float past or skim by; graze; shave. **II.** *i.* To glide. [< OF. *glacer*, slip, < *glace*; see GLACIER.] [also, to ice, as cakes.

gla″cé′, 1 gla″sē′; 2 glä″çe′. [F.] **I.** *vt.* [GLA″CÉD′; GLA″CÉ′ING.] To make glossy, as fruits; also, to ice, as cakes. **II.** *a.* **1.** Iced; also, frozen or cooled. **2.** Having a glossy surface or finish, as kid, silk, etc.; hence, highly polished, glossy.

gla″cé′, *n.* A thin, lustrous silk; glacé silk.

Only the beautiful young lady in Brussels point and white *glacé.* MRS. CHARLES *Winifred Bertram* p. 39. [D. M. & CO.]

gla′cia-ble†, *a.* Convertible into ice.

gla′cial, 1 glē′shəl; 2 glā′shal (XIII), *a.* **1.** *Geol.* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or caused by natural ice=masses, either as floating ice, or more commonly as glaciers or ice=sheets. **gla′cic‡.** **2.** Icy, or icily cold.

In making a New England visit in Winter was it ever your fortune to be put to sleep in the *glacial* spare=chamber?
HARRIET B. STOWE *Little Foxes* p. 98. [T. & F. 1866.]

3. Of or pertaining to the glacial epoch. **4.** *Chem.* Crystallizing or assuming an ice=like appearance at ordinary temperature: said of certain acids; as, *glacial* acetic acid. [< L. *glacialis*, < *glacies*, ice.] — **glacial boundary,** the boundary=line of the utmost extension of the lower margin of glacier land=ice in any region, often extending beyond the outer terminal moraine.— **G. epoch,** the earlier part of the Quaternary period, marked by rock=scoring and the transportation of drift by ice=agency: the ice=age. See GEOLOGY.

There are two sources of information concerning the depth attained by the ice in North America during the *Glacial period*. . . . It requires but a cursory examination to see that the highest point of Mount Desert Island, on the coast of Maine, was completely covered by the glacier, showing that at the very margin of the ocean the ice must have been considerably more than 1,500 feet deep. . . . Even Mount Washington, in New Hampshire, was either wholly enveloped by the ice=current, or if a pinnacle projected above the glacier it could have been no more than 300 or 400 feet higher. . . . Bowlders from the Laurentian axis of the continent, which stretches from Lake Superior northward to the west of Hudson Bay, have been transported westward a distance of seven hundred miles, and left upon the flanks of the Rocky Mountains at an elevation of something over four thousand feet.
G. F. WRIGHT *Ice Age in N. Am.* pp. 166–171. [A. 1889.]

— **g. erosion,** the erosion of earth and rocks produced by glacier=ice charged with detritus, and assisted by glacial streams.— **g. planing** and **polishing,** the leveling and smoothing of rock=surfaces by ice=erosion.— **g. scoring, grooving, scratches, striæ,** see ROCK=SCORING.— **g. theory** or **hypothesis,** the glacier theory. See GLACIER.— **gla′cial-ly,** *adv.* By the action of glaciers.

gla′cial-in, *n.* Same as BOROGLYCERID.

gla′cial-ism, 1 glē′shəl-izm; 2 glā′shal-ĭsm, *n.* *Geol.* The study of glacial action and history, especially with reference to the theory of a past continental glacier.

gla′cial-ist, 1 glē′shəl-ist; 2 glā′shal-ĭst, *n.* **1.** One who refers the phenomena of rock=planation and =scoring and of transported drift to the agency of ice. **2.** A specialist in glacial phenomena.

Had he [Rendu] added to his other endowments the practical skill of a land=surveyor, he would now be regarded as the prince of *glacialists.* TYNDALL *Forms of Water* p. 159. [A. 1872.]

gla′cial-ize, 1 glē′shəl-aiz; 2 glā′shal-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ″ING.] To subject to the action of ice.

gla″ci-a′ri-um, 1 glē″shı-ē′rı-um; 2 glā″shi-ā′ri-ŭm, *n.* [Rare.] An ice=floored skating=rink. [< L. *glacies*, ice.]

gla′ci-ate, 1 glē′shı-ēt; 2 glā′shi-āt, *v.* [-AT″ED; -AT″ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Geol.* To overspread with glacial ice, or to produce the phenomena of planation, rock=scoring, drift, etc.

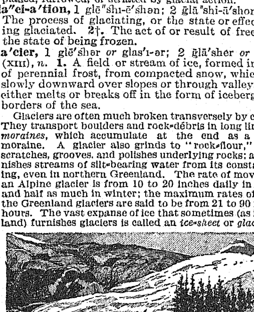
'Glacial drift' spreads over the low ground of the *glaciated* districts. A. GEIKIE *Text=Book Geol.* p. 688. [MACM. 1882.]

2. *Manuf.* To produce an ice=like effect on the surface of, as ironwork. **3†.** To convert into ice. **II.** *i.* To be changed into ice. [< L. *glaciatus*, pp. of *glacio*, < *glacies*, ice.] — **glaciated rocks** (*Geol.*), rocks planed, furrowed, or striated by glacial action.

gla″ci-a′tion, 1 glē″shı-ē′shən; 2 glā″shi-ā′shon, *n.* **1.** The process of glaciating, or the state or effects of being glaciated. **2†.** The act of or result of freezing, or the state of being frozen.

gla′cier, 1 glē′shər *or* glas′ı-ər; 2 glā′sher *or* glăç′i-er (XIII), *n.* **1.** A field or stream of ice, formed in regions of perennial frost, from compacted snow, which moves slowly downward over slopes or through valleys until it either melts or breaks off in the form of icebergs on the borders of the sea.

Glaciers are often much broken transversely by crevasses. They transport boulders and rock=débris in long lines called *moraines*, which accumulate at the end as a terminal moraine. A glacier also grinds to "rock=flour," while it scratches, grooves, and polishes underlying rocks; and it furnishes streams of silt=bearing water from its constant melting, even in northern Greenland. The rate of movement of an Alpine glacier is from 10 to 20 inches daily in summer, and half as much in winter; the maximum rates of some of the Greenland glaciers are said to be from 21 to 90 feet in 24 hours. The vast expanse of ice that sometimes (as in Greenland) furnishes glaciers is called an *ice=sheet* or *glacial sheet*.



Great Glacier of the Selkirks, British Columbia.

At the lower extremity of the *glacier* the ice is pure, blue, and transparent, but, as we ascend, it appears less compact.
AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* sketch viii, p. 223. [T. & F. 1866.]

2. A wine=cooler in which cracked ice is kept. [F., < *glace*, ice, < L. *glacies*, ice.] — **Alpine glacier,** a glacier occupying a mountain valley and fed by snow=fields in the higher mountains.— **cliff=gla′cier,** *n.* A small glacier occupying a depression in a mountain=side above the snow. —**continental g.,** a type of glacier covering a large portion of a continent; an ice=sheet, as the ice=cap of Greenland; specif., the ice=cap which covered the northern third of the globe at the height of the glacial epoch.— **Croll's g. theory,** a hypothesis put forward by Croll to account for the conditions postulated by the glacial theory; founded on the changes in the eccentricity of the earth's orbit, which reaches a maximum at intervals of about 150,000 years, causing a difference in the comparative length of the seasons, by which the winters last a month longer than at present. This refers to the northern hemisphere; the reverse is the case in the southern. Croll argued that the increased duration of the cold during such periods, together with the diminished length of the summer heats, would satisfactorily account for the phenomena of the glacial period.— **dead g.,** a stationary or fossil glacier.— **fossil g.,** one of the extensive layers of ice along the Siberian arctic coast, underlying the frozen soil (tundra) which has preserved it from melting since Pleistocene times, and in which have been preserved in great numbers the frozen carcasses of mammoths, woolly rhinoceroses, etc.— **gla′cier=bed″,** *n.* The hollow or channel occupied by a glacier, or denoting the site of a past glacier.— **g.=burst,** *n.* The breaking of a glacier=made ice=dam, and the resultant flood of water.— **g.=face,** *n.* The face of ice on the sea side of a tidal glacier.— **g.=grain,** *n.* **1.** The typical granular structure of glacial ice. **2.** A single grain of glacial ice.— **g.=lake,** *n.* A lake formed between the margin of a glacier and an encircling rim of hills, due to the damming of the natural drainage: a glacial lake.— **g.=milk,** *n.* The milk=white water, charged with fine white sediment, that issues from beneath glaciers.— **g.=mill,** *n.* Same as MOULIN.— **g.=mud** or **=silt,** *n.* The pulverulent material, produced by glacial erosion, that is washed out from beneath a glacier and deposited at lower levels by glacial streams.— **g.=snow,** *n.* The compacted mountain snow that is in the intermediate stage between ordinary snow and glacier=ice; névé.— **g.=table,** *n.* A tabular block of stone perched on a smaller column of ice on the surface of a glacier: a phenomenon produced by solar heat.— **g. theory** or **hypothesis,** the theory that large elevated portions of the temperate and frigid zones were covered during the early Quaternary, and perhaps during some earlier epochs, by slowly moving ice=sheets and glaciers, that transported vast masses of drift to lower latitudes, assisted by icebergs drifting along the coast.— **g.=wind,** *n.* A current of air issuing from a cavity in a glacier, due to the difference in temperature without and within.— **hanging g.,** a comparatively small glacier on an incline so steep that

the forefoot of the ice constantly breaks off and falls downward.— **malaspina g.,** any Piedmont glacier: so called from a coastal glacier, **Malaspina,** in Alaska, extending from Mt. St. Elias to the ocean, and covering about 1,500 square miles, which is typical of this class.— **piedmont g.,** that part of a glacier which debouches and spreads out at the base of a mountain, or a range which feeds its sources.— **plateau-g.,** *n.* An ice-sheet covering a lofty plateau, formed and renewed by snowfalls only: usually bordered by one or more descending valley glaciers.— **recemented g.,** a glacier formed by compacted masses of ice which have fallen from a hanging glacier on a cliff above. **regenerated g‡.**— **reconstructed g.,** a glacier formed by the compacting and freezing together of masses of snow and ice swept down by avalanches.— **tide-water g.** (*Geol.*), a glacier whose foot dips into tide-water, and which therefore produces icebergs. **tidal g.‡.**— **gla′cier-ist,** *n.* [Rare.] One possessed of special knowledge of glaciers.

gla″cière′, 1 gla″syār′; 2 glä″çyêr′, *n.* [F.] An artificial or natural cavity, in a temperate climate, in which a mass of ice remains unthawed throughout the year; an ice-glen.

gla′cier-et, 1 glē′shər-et; 2 glā′sher-ĕt, *n.* One of the ice-masses that in unusually dry seasons appear through the wasted névé at the summit of a glacier-bearing mountain: not certainly different from the glacier proper.

Gla′cier Mount. A mountain in Colorado; 14,243 ft. high.

Glacier National Park, a public park in northwestern Montana; 1,534 sq. m.; 60 small glaciers.

Gla′cier Peak. A summit in Colorado; lat. 39° 34′ N., long. 105° 52′ 18″ W.; 12,654 ft. high.

glac″i-fi-ca′tion, 1 glas″ɪ-fɪ-kē′shən; 2 glăç″i-fi-cā′shon, *n.* The action of overspreading with or freezing into ice. [< L. *glacies,* ice, + *facio,* make.]

gla′ci-o-, 1 glē′shɪ-o-; 2 glā′shi-o-. Derived from Latin *glacies,* ice: a combining form.— **gla″ci-o-a′que-ous,** *a.* Pertaining to or resulting from the combined action of ice and water.— **gla″ci-o-flu′vi-al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, produced by, or resulting from combined glacier-action and river-action. **gla″ci-o-flu′vi-a-tile‡.**— **gla″ci-o-la-cus′trine,** *a.* Combining glacial and lacustrine conditions, as in the case of deposits made in glacial lakes.— **gla″ci-ol′o-gy,** *n.* A subdivision of geology t eating of glaciers.— **gla″ci-o-log′i-cal,** *a.*— **gla″ci-ol′o-gist,** *n.* One who specializes in glacial phenomena.— **gla″ci-o-ma-rine′,** *a.* Pertaining to or resulting from the combined action of a glacier and of the sea.— **glac″i-om′e-ter,** *n.* Any device to measure glacial movement.— **gla″ci-o-na′tant,** *a.* Pertaining to, characterizing, or resulting from floating ice.

gla′cious†, *a.* Resembling ice; icy.

gla′cis, 1 glē′sɪs *or* (*F.*) gla″sī′; 2 glā′çis *or* (*F.*) glä″çī′ (XIII), *n.* [F.] **1.** An easy slope of earth directly in front of and designed to cover a fortification in such a way that attacking troops must necessarily climb it under the concentrated fire of all the guns on the ramparts of that side of the fort. See illus. under FORTIFICATION.

2. A defensive slope on a steel war-ship to cause glancing of missiles that strike it. **gla′cis-plate″‡.**

glack, 1 glak; 2 glăk, *n.* [Scot.] An angular opening; notch; specif., a mountain ravine.

gla″çure′, 1 gla″sür′; 2 glä″çür′, *n.* [F.] A thin glazing on fine pottery.

glad, 1 glad; 2 glăd, *v.* [GLAD′DED; GLAD′DING.] **I.** *t.* [Poet.] To make happy or joyous; gladden.

When Albion's lessening shores could grieve or *glad* mine eye.
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 3, st. 1.

II†. *i.* To be bright and joyful; be delighted. [< AS. *gladian,* < *glæd,* bright.]

glad, *a.* [GLAD′DER; GLAD′DEST.] **1.** Having a feeling of joy, gratification, or content over special circumstances or events; joyful; pleased; satisfied: frequently followed by *of, at,* or an infinitive; as, I shall be *glad of* your company; he was *glad at* the report of your success. **2.** Having an appearance of joy or brightness; gladsome; cheerful; as, a *glad* smile; *glad* springtime.

To-morrow 'll be the happiest time of all the *glad* New-year.
TENNYSON *May Queen* st. 1.

3. Suggestive of or exciting joy; as, a *glad* voice; *glad* tidings. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] Moving or operating with ease and smoothness.

The range of mind makes the *glad* writer.
EMERSON *Lectures and Biog. Sketches* p. 282. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

5†. Having an even or smooth surface; level. **6†.** Prosperous; thriving. [< AS. *glæd,* shining, glad (orig. smooth; cp. G. *glatt,* smooth).] **Syn.:** see HAPPY; MERRY.— **Prep.:** glad *of* the fact; *at* the tidings; *at* the sight.— **glad′ful†,** *a.* Full of joy or happiness.— **glad′ful-ness†,** *n.*— **glad′less,** *a.* Joyless.

Glad′bach, 1 glūt′baʜ; 2 glät′bäʜ, *n.* See MÜNCHEN-GLADBACH.

glad′den, 1 glad′n; 2 glăd′n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To make glad or joyous; please; inspirit; as, your coming *gladdens* me. **II.** *i.* To be or become joyful; rejoice.

Now I *gladden* in her sleep. HOOD *The Forsaken* st. 3.

[< AS. *gladian,* < *glæd;* see GLAD.] **glade†.** **Syn.:** see ANIMATE.— **glad′den-er,** *n.*

Glad′den, 1 glad′n; 2 glăd′n, **Washington** (2/11 1836–7/2 1918). An American Congregational clergyman and author, prominent in social reform.

glad′dend, *pp.* Gladdened. S. S.

glad′der†, *n.* One who gladdens. **glad′er†; glad′ere†.**

glad′don, *n.* **1.** One of various species of iris; especially, the fetid iris, or stinking gladwyn (*Iris fœtidissima*), of western Europe. **2.** The cattail. [< AS. *glædene,* < L. *gladiolus;* see GLADIOLUS.] **glad′den‡; glad′en‡; glad′er‡.**

glade¹, 1 glēd; 2 glād, *n.* **1.** A clearing or open space in a wood. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A smooth tract of uncovered ice, or an unfrozen open space surrounded by ice. **3.** An everglade: by apheresis. [< AS. *glæd,* bright.]— **glade′-net″,** *n.* [Eng.] A net for catching birds, especially woodcocks, in the glades of the forests.

glade², *n.* [Prov., Eng.] The buzzard (*Buteo vulgaris*).

glad′i-ate, 1 glad′ɪ-ēt; 2 glăd′i-āt, *a.* Sword-shaped. [< L. *gladius,* sword.]

glad′i-a″tor, 1 glad′ɪ-ē″tər *or* -ter; 2 glăd′i-ā″tor, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A man who fought with deadly weapons, especially in the amphitheater, for the amusement of the people. See illus. in next column.

Gladiators first fought at the funeral of Consul Junius Brutus Scæva, 264 B. C. Originally a gladiator was a slave, criminal, or prisoner. Later the performance became a mere spectacle, and knights, senators, and even women and emperors, entered the arena. Palms and presents were awarded as prizes. Gladiators were divided into classes according to their arms and modes of fighting: the *andabatæ* fought blindfolded, the *equites* on horseback, the *essedarii* from chariots, the *laquearii* with a lasso, the *retiarii* with net and trident.

2. Hence, one who enters into any kind of contest; especially, a combatant; controversialist.— **glad″i-a′trix,** *n. fem.*

Parliamentary history does not show his equal as a *gladiator.*
J. T. MORSE JR. *J. Q. Adams,* ch. 3, p. 230. [H. M. & CO. 1886.]

[L., < *gladius,* sword.]— **Dying Gladiator** (*Sculp.*), the Dying Gaul. See under GAUL.— **glad″i-a-to′ri-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to gladiators or their combats; as, *gladiatorial* shows. **glad″i-a-to′ri-an‡; glad′i-a-to″ry†.**— **glad′i-a″tor-ism,** *n.* The performance or skill of gladiators.— **glad′i-a″tor-ship,** *n.* The state or occupation of a gladiator.— **glad′i-a-ture†,** *n.* Fencing.

glad′i-fy, 1 glad′ɪ-fai; 2 glăd′i-fȳ, *vi.* [Rare.] To grow glad; rejoice.

glad′i-ole, } 1 glad′ɪ-ōl, -ō′lus; 2 glăd′i-ōl, -ō′lŭs, *n.* A
glad″i-o′lus¹, } plant of the genus *Gladiolus;* corn-flag; also, its bulb or flower.

gla-di′o-lus², 1 glə-dai′o-lus; 2 gla-dī′o-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *or* OLUSES, *pl.*] **1.** [G-] A large Old World genus of plants of the iris family (*Iridaceæ*), with a fleshy bulb, long, narrow, sword-shaped leaves, and spikes of very handsome variously colored flowers. They are much prized in ornamental cultivation. **2.** *Anat.* The body or blade-like portion of the sternum; the mesosternum. See THORAX. [< L. *gladiolus,* sword-lily, dim. of *gladius,* sword.]— **glad″i-o′lar,** *a.*

gla′di-us, 1 glē′dɪ-us; 2 glā′di-ŭs, *n.* [-I, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] [L.] A cuttlebone.

glad′ly, 1 glad′lɪ; 2 glăd′ly, *adv.* [GLAD′LI-ER; GLAD′LI-EST.] **1.** In a glad manner; joyfully; cheerfully. **2.** With pleasure; willingly.

glad′ness, 1 glad′nes; 2 glăd′nĕs, *n.* The condition or quality of being glad; a moderate degree of joy; a pleased or satisfied mental state; cheerfulness; also, the cause of such a state. **glad′head†; glad′ship†.**

Her coming was a *gladness.* ROGERS *Jaqueline* div. i, l. 74.

Glads′heim, 1 glūts′hēm; 2 gläts′hăm, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The residence of Odin: the largest and noblest of all dwellings.

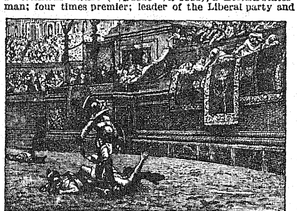
glad′some, } 1 glad′səm; 2 glăd′som, *a.* **1.** Causing or
glad′sum‡, } expressive of joy or cheerfulness; pleasing.

Began to comfort me in cheerful wise,
And means of *gladsome* solace to devise.
SPENSER *Mother Hubbard's Tale* l. 20.

2. Having a feeling of joy or pleasure; cheerful. **3†.** Clear; open.— **glad′some-ly,** *adv.*— **glad′some-ness,** *n.*

Glad′stone¹, *n.* **1.** A four-wheeled two-seated pleasure-carriage having a driver's seat and a dickey. **2.** A long, light, narrow leather traveling-bag opening very wide. **Gladstone bag‡.** **3.** Claret and other vintages of light French wines, originally rendered cheap in England by a customs act introduced by W. E. Gladstone in 1860. [< W. E. *Gladstone.*]

Glad′stone², 1 glad′stən; 2 glăd′ston, *n.* **1. Viscount** (1/7 1854-), Herbert John, an English statesman; son of William E.; first governor of Union of S. Africa. **2. William Ewart** (12/29 1809–5/19 1898), a British statesman; four times premier; leader of the Liberal party and advocate of free trade; first English minister to introduce a Home Rule bill for Ireland (April 8, 1886) and improve the systems of land-tenure in that country; popularly known as *The Grand Old Man.* **3.** A city in Delta county, Mich.



Gladiators, after J. L. Gérôme's painting *Pollice Verso.*

Glad-sto′ni-an, 1 glad-stō′nɪ-ən; 2 glăd-stō′ni-an, *a.* Relating to or characteristic of W. E. Gladstone.

Glad-sto′ni-an, *n.* A follower of Gladstone, particularly in regard to his Irish policy. **Glad′ston-ite‡.**— **Glad-sto′ni-an-ism,** *n.*

Glad′win, 1 glad′wɪn; 2 glăd′win, *n.* A county in N. central Michigan; 510 sq. m.; county-seat, Gladwin.

glad′wyn, *n.* Same as GLADDON.

glad′y, 1 glēd′ɪ; 2 glād′y, *a.* Containing glades.

Glad′ys, 1 glad′ɪs *or* glē′dɪs; 2 glăd′ys *or* glā′dys, *n.* A feminine personal name.

Glag′ol, 1 glag′ol; 2 glăg′ŏl, *a.* The liturgical alphabet of the Slovonians, Illyrians, Croatians, and Dalmatian Slavs: in use since the 9th century and older than the Cyrillic alphabet, which superseded it. It is still used in many Roman Catholic dioceses in Dalmatia and Croatia, where Slavonic is the liturgical language. [< Rus. *glagolŭ,* word.] **Glag″o-lit′za‡.**— **Glag″o-lit′ic,** *a.*

glaik, 1 glēk; 2 glāk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fool; mystify. **2.** To dazzle. **II.** *i.* To gape about one.— **glaik′er,** *n.*

glaik, 1 glēk; 2 glāk, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A fraud or trick. **2.** A passing gleam; glance. **3.** [*pl.*] A puzzle-game for children.— **glaik′it,** *a.* [Scot.] Unsteady; giddy; silly; stupid. **glaik′et‡.**— **glaik′et-ly,** *a.*— **glaik′et-ness,** *n.*

glain′-neid′r, 1 glain′-nēd′r; 2 glīn′-nēd′r, *n.* [Welsh.] An oval glass bead, supposed to have been used in Druid rites.

glair, 1 glār; 2 glâr, *n.* **1.** The white of egg: used as a size in bookbinding, gilding, etc. **2.** Hence, any slippery, slimy, or glairy matter; as, a *glair* of ice. [< F. *glaire,* < L. *clarus,* clear.] **glaire‡.**— **glair,** *vt.* To coat or treat with the white of egg, as the surface of a book-cover before gilding.— **glair′e-ous,** *a.* Of the nature of glair; glairy; as, a *glaireous* mixture. **glair′ous‡.**— **glair-ig′e-nous,** *a.* Yielding or depositing glairin. See BAREGIN.— **glair′in,** *n.* Same as BAREGIN. **glair′ine‡.**— **glair′ing,** *n.* **1.** A size made of white of egg. **2.** The process of sizing with glair.— **glair′y,** *a.* Like or consisting of glair, or partaking of its qualities; exhibiting glair.— **glair′i-ness,** *n.*

Glai′sher, 1 glē′shər; 2 glā′sher, **James** (4/7 1809–2/7 1903). An English aeronaut, meteorologist, and scientific writer who, on Sept. 5, 1862, attained a height of 37,000 feet in a balloon.

glaive, glaived, etc. Same as GLAVE, etc.

glai′zie, 1 glē′zɪ; 2 glā′zi, *a.* [Scot.] Glossy; sleek.

glam†, *n.* Noise; shouting; a cry.

gla′ma, 1 glē′mə; 2 glā′ma, *n.* [L.] *Pathol.* An accumulation of gummy matter at the edges of the eyelids.

glam′ber″ry, 1 glam′ber″ɪ; 2 glăm′bĕr″y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -ɪz; 2 -ĭṣ, *pl.*] A small tree occurring in the West Indies and southern Florida (*Byrsonima lucida*), and belonging to the family *Malpighiaceæ.* It bears a fleshy fruit surrounding a hard three-seeded stone.

glame, 1 glēm; 2 glām, *n.* The essence of vital matter.

Gla′mis, 1 glā′mɪs *or* glam′ɪs; 2 glä′mis *or* glăm′is, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Macbeth,* a castle near Strathmore, Scotland, the supposed scene of Duncan's murder. **Glam′mis‡.**

Gla-mor′gan-shire, 1 glə-mōr′gən-shɪr; 2 gla-môr′gan-shĭr, *n.* A county in S. Wales, noted for coal and iron; 808 sq. m.; capital, Cardiff. **Gla-mor′gan‡.**

glam′our, } 1 glam′ər; 2 glăm′or (XIII), *vt.* To cast a spell
glam′or⁸, } over; fascinate; as, *glamouring* speech.

glam′our, } *n.* **1.** Some charm or enchantment oper-
glam′er, } ating on the vision and causing things to seem different from what they really are, as, for example, a haze or other softening atmospheric effect; a magic spell; witchcraft. **2.** Any artificial interest or association by which an object is made to appear to the mental vision delusively magnified, exalted, or glorified; also, the effect of such cause; illusion; fascination; witchery.

The islands are all *glamour* and mirage. T. W. HIGGINSON *Oldport Days, Haunted Window* p. 61. [O. & CO. 1873.]

[Orig. Scot.; cor. of GRAMARY, a doublet of GRAMMAR, *n.*] **glam′or‡; glam′our-ie‡; glam′our-y‡.**— **glam′our-ous,** *a.* Filled with glamour; glamour-yielding; glamour-bound. **glam′or-ous‡.**— **glam′our-ous-ly,** *adv.*

glam′ord, *pp.* Glamored. S. S.

glamp, 1 glamp; 2 glămp, *vt.* [Scot.] To search out gropingly; grope.

glance, 1 glans; 2 glànç, *v.* [GLANCED; GLANC′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To shoot or dart suddenly or obliquely; direct momentarily; as, to *glance* the eye.

She . . . *glanced* her dark eye on the King.
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 5, st. 11.

2. [Rare.] To remark briefly; hint at.

II. *i.* **1.** To look at a thing briefly or hurriedly; give a quick or passing look; give transient observation.

His flashing eye *glanced* over a body of warriors on whom he had often relied, and who had never deceived him.
COOPER *The Prairie* p. 378. [H. M. & CO.]

2. To bound or slide off after striking obliquely or grazing; dart aside; as, the bullet *glanced* off. **3.** To touch upon a matter briefly or lightly in speech or writing; make allusion; hint.

The idea of resistance, by force, was nowhere *glanced* at in the most distant manner. WIRT *Patrick Henry* p. 61. [P. & C.]

4. To move rapidly into and out of view; appear and disappear, as light.

A . . . screen or net-work, behind which the dark forms of the natives were seen *glancing* to and fro.
PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. i, p. 276. [H. 1851.]

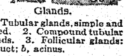
5. To flash forth a gleam of light or splendor.

I slip, I slide, I gloom, I *glance*
Among my skimming swallows.
TENNYSON *The Brook* st. 19.

Syn.: see LOOK.— **glanc′er,** *n.*— **glanc′ing-ly,** *adv.* In a glancing manner; at or by a glance; in passing.

glance, *n.* **1.** A quick or passing look of the eye; hence, a brief or hurried notice of anything; a transient thought; a glimpse; as, he saw the difficulty at a *glance.* **2.** A deflection of one object caused by striking another obliquely; as, the *glance* of a cricket-ball from a bat. **3.** A flash of light or splendor; a momentary gleam. **4.** A movement which produces a flash of light. **5.** A large fence or obstruction of logs serving to protect railroad-tracks by diverting avalanches and snowslides from their courses. **6.** *Cricket.* A glance-stroke. **7.** *Mining.* A lustrous ore; as, antimony-*glance;* copper-*glance.* [< Sw. or D. *glans,* splendor; cp. GLINT.]— **glance′-coal″,** *n.* Anthracite.— **g.-cobalt,** *n.* Same as COBALTITE.— **g.-copper,** *n.* Same as CHALCOCITE.— **glance′fish″,** *n.* The opah.— **g.-pitch,** *n.* A bituminous petroleum found in Barbados.— **g.-stroke,** *n.* *Cricket.* Same as GLIDE, *n.,* 6.— **northern g.** [Naut. Slang], the northern lights.

gland, 1 gland; 2 glănd, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* (1) An organ by means of which constituents are removed from the blood, either as a specific secretion or as an excretion, as the sebaceous, salivary, and gastric *glands,* the liver, pancreas, kidneys, etc.; also, an organ resembling a true gland, as the ductless *glands* (spleen, thyroid body, thymus, and suprarenal capsules) and the lymphatic *glands.* The **secreting glands** are **tubular** or **saccular, compound-tubular,** and **acinose** or **racemose,** and consist essentially of a layer of secreting cells covering a free surface.



Glands.

1. Tubular glands, simple and coiled. 2. Compound tubular glands. 3. Follicular glands: *a,* duct; *b,* acinus.

The principal glands, named either from their nature, or their position in the organism, or from the men who have specialized in their treatment, are: **adhesive glands,** the tubular glands connected with the poison-glands of bees and ants, identical with the glue-secreting glands of *Orthoptera;* **aggregate** or **agminated glands,** groups of lymphoid follicles occurring in the small intestine; **alluring gland,** a gland in male insects secreting an odorous substance that attracts the female; **anal glands,** tubular glands situated in the mucous membrane of the anal canal. These glands are well developed in many various animals, including insects, in the skunk furnishing the offensive secretion and in many gastropods a purple dye, believed to be protective; **Bartholin's glands,** vestibular glands; **Bowman's glands,** see OLFACTORY GLANDS; **Bruch's glands,** lymphoid follicles situated in the conjunctiva of the eyelids; **Brunner's glands,** granular, racemose glands in the mucous and submucous coats of the duodenum; **buccal glands,** small, compound tubular mucous glands situated in the submucous layer of the cheek; **byssus g.,** a gland on the posterior face of the foot of bivalve mollusks, from which is secreted a chitinous or shelly substance that forms the byssus; **carotid glands,** a minute mass of glandular tissue, of unknown function, situated near the bifurcation of the common carotid artery. It consists of a network of small vessels with many nervous filaments; **cervical glands.** **1.** The lymphatic glands of the neck lying mostly near the large veins. **2.** Mucous glands, of compound tubular structure, situated in the neck of the uterus; **Cowper's glands,** see COWPERIAN; **dental glands,** small, white bodies consisting of a thin area of epithelium situated on the jaw over the points where the teeth are about to erupt; **esophageal glands,** mucous, racemose glands in the submucous coat of the esophagus; **gastric glands,** the tubular glands in the mucous membrane of the stomach, classified as (1) **cardiac glands,** near the cardiac orifice; (2) **fundus, oxyntic,** or **peptic glands,** in the main body of the stomach, believed to secrete the pepsin and acid elements of the gastric juice; (3) **pyloric glands,** situated in the pyloric

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canal; **granular or granule g.**, a unicellular gland situated in the genital organs of flat-worms, which produces the refringent granules that mingle with the spermatozoa; **Henle's glands**, glands situated under the conjunctiva near the attached margin of the eyelid, which secrete the lubricating fluid; **hibernating glands**, masses of lymphoid and adipose tissue situated in the thorax of some insectivora, rodents, and bats which, it is believed, aid in the storing of nutritive material for the winter's sleep; **jugular glands**, lymphatic glands situated behind the clavicular insertion of the sternomastoid muscle; **labial glands**, small racemose glands in the submucous layer of the lips which secrete both the serous and mucous elements of saliva; **lenticular glands**, conglobate glands situated in the wall of the stomach; **lingual glands, anterior**, acinose glands occurring under the surface of and near the tip of the tongue; **Luschka's g.** see COCCYGEAL G.; **Moll's glands**, modified sudoriferous glands on the margin of the eyelids; **odoriferous glands**, see PREPUTIAL GLANDS; **olfactory glands**, glands of compound tubular structure situated in the olfactory region of the nose; **pectoral glands**, lymphatic glands occurring along the course of the long thoracic artery; **preputial glands**, sebaceous glands on the corona of the *glans penis* and on the prepuce; **Suzanne's g.**, a racemose mucous gland situated in the floor of the mouth near the median line; **Tyson's glands**, see PREPUTIAL GLANDS; **vestibular glands**, racemose glands opening on either side of the vestibule of the vagina, secreting a glairy, emaline fluid; **Virchow's g.**, see INGUINAL GLANDS; **Waldeyer's glands**, actinotubular glands, of unknown function, situated on the inner surface of the orbital edge of the eyelid; **Zeiss's glands**, sebaceous glands on the edges of the eyelids whose function is to lubricate the eyelashes.
(2) Same as GLANS, 1. 2. *Bot.* (1) A special secreting organ in plants, consisting usually of a cellular mass or masses of parenchymatous cells, which may be sunk in the texture, or raised on pedicels, hairs, etc.; also, any similarly shaped organ that does not secrete. (2) An acorn or the like; a cupule. (3) The fleshy or pulpy portion of a stuffing-box, having a tubular projection embracing the rod, extending into the bore of the box, and bearing against the packing. (2) The fixed engaging part of a pencil between clips. (3) A plate for holding the ends of a clip. (4) A bar hooked at both ends for clamping the parts of a molders' flask.
[< F. *glande*, < L. *glan(d-)s*, acorn.]

gland, *v.* t. gland-, *p.* glānd'ing. (1) The same as **glan'di-**, *v.* From L.

glan'di-, *v.* *glans(gland-)*, acorn: combining forms denoting relation to acorns or to glands.— **glan-da'ceous**, *a.* Acorn-colored.— **gland'aget**, *n.* The feeding of hogs on acorns in the woods.— **glan-dif'er-ous**, *a.* Acorn-bearing.

glan'der, 1 glan'dər; 2 glān'dər, *vt.* To affect with glanders.

glan'dered, 1 glan'dərd; 2 glān'dərd, *a.* Having glanders.

glan'der-ous, 1 glan'dər-əs; 2 glān'dər-əs, *a.* Affected with glanders; having the characteristics of glanders.

glan'ders, 1 glan'dərz; 2 glān'dərz, *n. Vet. Med.* A contagious disease affecting especially the membrane of the nose and air-passages of the horse, accompanied by a pustular eruption causing a profuse discharge from the nostrils. It is communicated to other animals, sometimes to man. Compare FARCY. See plate of BACTERIA.
[< GLAND.]

glan'des, 1 glan'dēz; 2 glān'dēs, *n.* Plural of GLANS.

glan-dif'er-ous, 1 glan-dif'ər-əs; 2 glān-dif'er-əs, *a.* Bearing acorns or similar fruit-nuts, as the oak, hazel, and chestnut. [< L. *glandifer*, < *glans (gland-)*, acorn, + *fero*, bear.]— **glan'di-form**, *a.* Acorn-shaped; formed like a gland.

Glan-din'i-dæ, 1 glan-din'i-dē; 2 glān-din'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of agnathous pulmonate gastropods with a turreted shell into which the animal can withdraw.
Glan-di'na, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *glans (gland-)*, acorn.]—
glan'di-nid, *n.*— **glan'di-noid**, *a.*


Glandina truncata. 1/3

glan'di-la, 1 glan'di-lə; 2 glān'dī-lə, *n.* [-L, 1 -il; 2 -ĭl, *pl.*] *Anat. & Zool.* A gland or glandule.
[L., dim. of *glans*, acorn.]— **glandula concatenatæ**, a chain of lymphatic glands of the neck, extending from skull to collar-bone, under the sternomastoid muscle.

glan'du-lar, 1 glan'dū-lər; 2 glān'dū-lar, *a.* Of, pertaining to, bearing, or of the nature of glands. **glan'dulose'**; **glan'dulous**, *a.* Glandular.— **glandular adenocarcinoma.**— **g. hair**, a hair terminating in a secreting organ or gland, as in the nettle.— **glandular-pus'tule**, *a.* Punctate with translucent internal glands.— **glan'dular-ly**, *adv.*— **glan'dular-ness**, *n.*

glan'du-la'tion, 1 glan'dū-lē'shən; 2 glān'dū-lā'shon, *n. Bot.* The glandular structure of plants.

glan'dule, 1 glan'dūl; 2 glān'dūl, *n.* [Rare.] A small gland.

glan'du-lif'er-ous, 1 glan'dū-lif'ər-əs; 2 glān'dū-lif'er-ŏs, *a.* Bearing glandules or glands. [< GLANDULA, + L. *fero*, bear.]— **glan'du-lig'er-ous**, *a.*

glan'du-li-form, 1 glan'dū-li-fôrm; 2 glān'dū-lī-fôrm, *a.* Glandiform.

glan'du-lose-ser'rate, 1 glan'dū-lōs-ser'ēt; 2 glān'dū-lōs-ser'ĕt, *a. Bot.* With serratures having gland-like tips.

glan'du-los'i-ty, 1 glan'dū-los'i-ti; 2 glān'dū-lŏs'i-ty, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being glandulous. 2. [Rare.] A collection of glandules or glands.

Gla-nen'che-li, 1 gla-nen'ki-lī; 2 gla-nĕn'ce-lī, *n. pl. Ich.* An order of physostomous fishes with a perfect cranium and no pterocranoid arch, as in the gadoid eel. [< GLANIS + Gr. *enchelys*, eel.]— **gla'nen-che'li-an**, *a.* & *n.*— **gla-nen'che-lous**, *a.*

gla-nid'i-an, 1 gla-nid'i-ən; 2 gla-nĭd'i-an, *n. Ich.* A nematognath or catfish. [< GLANIS.]

Glan'i-os-to-mi, 1 glan'i-es'tə-mī; 2 glān'ĭ-ŏs'to-mī, *n. pl. Ich.* An order or suborder of chondrostean fishes having interopercles and osseous branchial arches, as in sturgeons. [< GLANIS + Gr. *stoma*, mouth.]— **glan'i-os'to-mous**, *a.*

gla'nis, 1 glā'nis; 2 glā'nĭs, *n.* The Greek catfish (*Silurus aristotelis*). [< Gr. *glanis*, perhaps sheatfish.]

glans, 1 glanz; 2 glānz, *n.* [GLAN'DES, 1 -dz; 2 -dēs, *pl.*] [L.] 1. The rounded extremity of the penis or the clitoris. 2. *Bot.* The acorn or a similar involucrate fruit. 3. *Pathol.* Goitre. 4. *Surg.* A pessary.

Glan'ville, 1 glan'vil; 2 glān'vĭl, *n.* 1. **Joseph** (1636–11/80), an English divine and philosopher. 2. **Ranulf de** (–1190), an English lawyer; Justiciary of England; killed at Acre in the Crusades.

glanz'gold", 1 glanz'-gōld'; 2 glānz'-gōld', *n.* [G.] *Ceram.* Literally, bright or glittering gold; a pearl, gilding of a cheap grade, which is bright when taken from the kiln, and needs no additional treatment.

glar, 1 glär; 2 glär, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as GLAUR.

glare, 1 glār; 2 glār, *v.* [GLARED; GLAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To shine with a disagreeably intense light; give out a blinding or dazzling brilliancy. 2. To gaze fiercely and with wide-open eyes; stare: usually as in hostility; as, to *glare* like a tiger.

He stared at her from doorways, and *glared* at her from passages as she went about with her partners.
KIPLING *Plain Tales, Three and — an Extra* p. 14. [N. Y. 1890.]

3. To be excessively brilliant or gaudy in color or decoration; be overdressed or over-ornamented.

His 'lady' *glares* with gems whose vulgar blaze
The poor man through his heightened taxes pays.
J. GOWER *Tempora Mutantur* I. 63.

II. *t.* [Rare.] To flash forth or out, as a dazzling brightness. [ME. *glaren*; cp. AS. *glær*, amber.]

glare, *a.* [U. S.] Having a glossy, smooth surface, as ice; slippery; glair.

glare's, *n.* **1.** A dazzling or blinding light; a disagreeably intense brightness; as, the sun's *glare* on water.

The streets blazed with bonfires, and the *glare* of the flames was like that of a great conflagration.
MARY A. LIVERMORE *My Story of the War* p. 177. [A. D. W. 1889.]

2. An intense and piercing look or gaze, usually fierce or hostile; as, the *glare* of a madman. Syn.: see LOOK, *n.*

glare^2, *n.* [U. S.] A smooth or slippery surface; a glair; as, a *glare* of ice.

You notice how everything was covered with ice this morning; . . . the sidewalks were . . . a perfect *glare*.
MARIA S. CUMMINS *Lamplighter* p. 96. [N. M. & CO. 1888.]

[< F. *glare*, white of an egg, < *clair*, < L. *clarus*, clear.]

glar: [Scot.] Glair, or white of egg.

Glar"e-o-il'i-dæ, 1 glar"i-ō'i-dē; 2 glār"e-ō'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* An Old World family of charadriomorphic birds; pratincoles. **Glar"e-o'la**, *n.* (t. g.) [Dim. of L. *glarea*, gravel.]— **glar'e-ole, gla-re'o-lid**, *n.*— **gla-re'o-loid**, *a.*— **Glar"e-o'li"næ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Glareolidæ* as a subfamily.— **gla-re'o-line**, *a.*

glar'e-ose, 1 glar'i-ōs; 2 glār'e-ōs, *a.* Growing in a gravelly soil. [< L. *glareosus*, full of gravel, < *glarea*, gravel.]

glar'ing, 1 glā'ring; 2 glār'ĭng, *pa.* Same as GLARE, *v.*

glare'worm", 1 glār'wȯrm"; 2 glār'wŏrm", *n.* A glowworm.

glar'ing, 1 glā'ring; 2 glār'ĭng, *pa.* **1.** Emitting or reflecting an excessively brilliant light; hence, unpleasantly bright; staring; gaudy; as, the *glaring* sand; *glaring* colors.

Turner's color is *glaring* to one person's sensations, and beautiful to another's.
RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. i. p. 157. [W. & S. 1883.]

2. Plainly evident; easily seen; noticeable; notorious: used of wrong-doing and mistakes; as, a *glaring* error.

The deficiencies of the system . . . are too *glaring* to be concealed.
E. LODGE *Portraits* vol. ii. p. 79. [C. G. S. 1849.]

3. Characterized by a fierce, piercing stare; as, he had black *glaring* eyes.— **gla'ring-ly**, *adv.*— **glar'ing-ness**, *n.*

Glar'is, 1 glā'ris; 2 glār'ĭs, *n.* [A canton in Switzerland; 267 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a manufacturing town.

glar'y, 1 glā'ri; 2 glār'y, *a.* **1.** Characterized by a glare; glairy; shining; smooth. **2.** Same as GLARE, *a.* **3.** Smooth; glairy; as, *glary* ice. **g. glar'ier**.— **glar'i-ness**, *n.*

Glas'cock, 1 glas'kok; 2 glăs'cŏk, *n.* A county in N. E. central Georgia; 95 sq. m.; county-seat, Gibson.

glase^1, *v.* Same as **glas'en**^{1}, *a.* Glazen. **g. glas'sen**^{2}.

glase^2, *vt.* To glaze.

Gla'ser, 1 glā'zər; 2 glā'zer, *n. Norse Myth.* A shining grove outside of Asgard, in which all the leaves are red gold; hence, gold is often called **Glaser's leaves**. **Gla'sir**.

Gla-se'ri-an, 1 gla-sē'ri-ən; 2 gla-sē'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to or named in the genus anomiid. [< Glaser (1639–?).]

—Glaserian fissure, a slit in the temporal bone of the skull at the bottom of the articular cavity for the lower jaw.

gla'ser-ite, 1 glē'zər-īt; 2 glā'zer-ĭt, *n.* Same as APHTHITALITE.

Glas'gow, 1 glas'gō; 2 glăs'gō, *n.* **1. Elien Anderson Gholson** (?/21874–), an American novelist. **2.** A manufacturing and commercial seaport city at the head of navigation on the Clyde river, Scotland; it has a cathedral, university, and extensive shipyards. **3.** A town, county-seat of Barren County, Ky., seat of Liberty College (Baptist), founded in 1874. **4.** A city in Howard county, Mo.; seat of Pritchett College (non-sectarian), founded in 1855. **—Glasgow magistrate** [Local, Scot.], a red herring.— **G. penny**, a penny-piece, an opening in which the early moves are: 1i–1.5, 2d–1g, 3–11, 22–17, 11–16.

gla's'han, 1 glē'shən; 2 glā'shan, *n.* [Scot., N. Ir.] Same as COAGHEL, 1. [Gaelic.]

gla'sier, glas'ing. Same as GLAZIER, GLAZING.

Glas-nev'en, 1 glas-nev'ən; 2 glăs-nĕv'ĕn, *n.* A village in Dublin county, Ireland.

glass, 1 glas; 2 glăs, *vt.* **1.** To reflect as in a mirror or a mirror-like surface; mirror: often used reflexively; as, the flower *glasses* itself in the pool.

While myriad faces, like one changeless face,
With woe not love's shall *glass* thee everywhere.
E. B. BROWNING *Isobel's Child* st. 9.

2. To give a glassy or glass-like surface to; glaze. **3.** [Archaic.] To case or cover with glass. **4.** [Rare.] To furnish with spectacles or eye-glasses.

Eyes well-nigh glazed, long *glassed*, . . . explore ceaselessly some good sermon book.
THOREAU *Week on the Concord* p. 70. [R. & P. 1862.]

5. To render glassy; as, his vice *glasses* his eye. EMERSON. **6.** To dress, as leather, with a glassing-machine: often used with *out*.

glass, *n.* **1.** A fused mixture of silica, usually in the form of natural sand, and two or more alkaline bases such as soda, lime, or potash. It is generally transparent or translucent, is brittle and conveys sudden temperatures, and when heated becomes soft and ductile, finally melting. The point of fusion varies with its composition. It breaks with a conchoidal fracture, is called vitreous by mineralists, and is acted on by hydrofluoric acid, but not by ordinary solvents. Egyptian monuments show that the art of glass-making was practised 4,000 years ago, or before the Hebrew exodus. The art was common among the nations of the eastern continent, but curiously no traces of it have been observed among the earlier inhabitants of America. See list of varieties below.

VARIETIES OF GLASS, WITH EXPLANATIONS.

The principal methods of manufacture are those employed for window-glass, bottle-glass, and plate glass. In any process the first step is to fuse the ingredients in a pot or crucible. For **window-glass**, the material is blown into cylindrical form, slit, flattened, and cut to desired sizes. For **bottle-g.**, commonly termed **green g.**, the viscid melted glass is taken on the end of a tube and thrust into a mold, where it is blown into shape. For **plate g.**, the molten compound is poured out on a large iron table, rolled to the desired thickness, cooled, and subsequently polished. In all forms glass must be annealed before use. The predominating metallic oxid may give its name to the glass, as **soda g.** (called **kelp g.** when the alkaline metal is derived from kelp), **potash g.**, **lead g.**, and **lime g.**, or **half-crystal g.** Glass containing lead is called **crystal g.** or **flint g.**, and in England sometimes **heavy g.**, in distinction from **crown g.**, containing lime. Glass containing arsenic is called **arsenic g.** A milky-white opaque glass, made white by adding 20 per cent. calcium phosphate in the form of bone-ash, is called **bone g.** or **opal g.**, and when similarly colored by cryolite is called **milk g.** or **milk-stone g.**, while that white variety resembling alabaster is known as **alabaster g.** or **rice-stone g.**, and when rendered opaque, somewhat like porcelain, by exposure to a great heat, is called **devitrified g.** That made from the slag of an iron furnace is **slag g.** Mineral oxids are used to color glass, as **metz, blue, or cobalt g.**, made with cobalt oxid; **canary g.**, colored yellow with uranium oxid; and **ruby g.**, obtained by the use of copper or gold. When ornamented with colored threads it is **filigree g.**, a variety of which is **reticulated g.** One or more coatings, usually of colored glass, yield **cased, covered, coated, doubled, or flashed g.**, in distinction from **colored or pot-metal g.**, which is colored throughout while in a state of fusion. When superimposed glass is cut in relief to show the layers of colors it is **cameo-g.**, or **sculptured g.**, when resembling **onyx, onyx g.** Colored glass used decoratively, as in windows, is **stained g.**, sometimes **painted g.** when the colors are applied by means of vitrifiable pigments, or **enameled g.** when the colors result from enamel-painting. Sometimes such glass is called **mosaic g.**, from the numbers or small pieces of colored glass used to produce the design, and which are joined by strips of lead. These, when fused together, cut in accordance with a pattern, and united in one grand **millefiori g.**, commonly used for paper-weights and ornaments. When the pattern is stellate and opaque it is called **madrepore g.**, while **matted g.** is so called when made ornamental with pigments, and then fused, yielding a dull surface like ground glass. **Agate g.** is made by melting together waste bits of various colored glasses; **marbled g.** is immersed in water while hot, then reheated and expanded by blowing so as to produce a veined surface resembling marble; **halfclear g.** is partially devitrified glass; **silver g.** is colored pink in manufacture by a French process. **White g.** is a term in England for some brilliant uncolored glass containing no lead, and distinguished from *flint* or *crystal* glass. Glass containing flakes of metal, such as gold, silver, or platinum, scattered through it is **metalized g.**; when ornamented with white incrustations, producing a silvery surface, it is **argentine g.**; when the metal flakes are copper, it is **aventurine g.**; when treated so as to produce an iridescence, it is **favrile g.**, when suggesting bronze, it is **bronzed g.**; when ornamented to produce the effect of lace, or coated with a layer of either tin or silver amalgam, to produce a mirror, it is **silvered g.**; when the metal is platinum, it is **platinized g.**

The treatment of glass in its manufacture frequently suggests its name; as, **blown g.**, when blown; **cast or plate g.**, when cast in large thick plates; **rolled g.**, an inferior variety of plate glass, rolled out instead of cast and rolled to suitable thickness; **cylinder g., broad g., sheet g., spread g., German g.**, window-glass when manufactured by the cylinder process; **compressed g.**, when tempered by being pressed in chilled molds; while in **hardened, tempered, or toughened g.** the same result is produced by toughening in a bath of oil, as described in the article in Bastic. **Cut g.** is ornamented by cutting or grinding on a wheel of stone, iron, or wood into grooves, leaving prismatic and crystal-like elevations between them; a specially beautiful and costly variety is called **diamond-cut g.**, an imitation of which a cast variety called **diamond-molded g.** is made. When the surface is roughened it is **granulated g.**, and when smooth and polished, **plate g.** or **smooth g.** Other varieties are **kinkled g.**, having the surface raised in small rounded elevations; **ondoyant g.**, with a wave-like surface, usually in different colors; **ornamental or frilled g., opalescent g., pressed g.**, produced in a mold under pressure; **spun g.**, drawn out into thin hair-like forms; and **frosted g.**, having a roughened and frost-like surface.

Some varieties of glass are named from their uses; as, **bottle-g., mirror-g., optical g.**, and **window-g.**; others from localities; as, **Bar g.**, from Alsace; **Bohemian g.**, hard and ornamented glass from Bohemia, Austria, famous for its enamel decorations and clever engravings; **Murano, Venetian or Venice g.**, the finest ornamental varieties from Murano, near Venice; **Saint Gobain g.**, a plate glass made at Saint Gobain, France.

Glass being introduced into France from Venice for the first time about the year 1625, . . . [was] soon as far in height of luxury.
T. C. GRATTAN *Heiress of Bruges* vol. i, p. 167. [H. 1831.]

2. *Chem.* Any fused substance resembling glass, with a vitreous fracture; as, *glass of antimony*, a mixture of it and borax that has been fused; *glass of cobalt* (same as smalt). **3.** *Petrol.* Igneous rock-material that has been too rapidly solidified to permit of crystallization, and possesses, therefore, the isotropic character of amorphous substance. **4.** Any article made of glass. Specif.: (1) A square or pane of window-glass. (2) A drinking-vessel; as, a wine-*glass*; a beer-*glass*. (3) A mirror or looking-glass. (4) One of various optical instruments, as a telescope, opera-glass, or lens; specif., in the plural, spectacles or eye-glasses.

He thought that he could perceive, by means of his *glass*, that they were painting their faces, and otherwise arranging their toilets.
COOPER *Redskins* p. 204. [S. & T. 1857.]

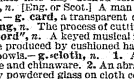
And *glasses* with horn bows
Sat astride on his nose, with a look of wisdom supernal.
LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. i, iii. st. 1.

5. An instrument in which glass forms a conspicuous part, as a thermometer or a barometer. **6.** Glasses for measuring time by the passage of sand or the like through an orifice are known as **hour-, log-, minute-, sand-, time-glasses. 6.** The contents of a glass or drinking-vessel; as, he drank a *glass* of wine.
Even the parson had his jokes And his *glass* like other folks.
WHITTIER *To my Old Schoolmaster* st. 6.

[< AS. *glæs*.]

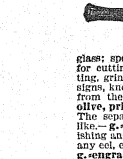
—anaclastic glass, binocular g., etc., see ANACLASTIC, etc.— **Appert g.**, a glass of unusual strength, which is unaffected by acids, electricity, or climatic variations. **—chipped g.**, a rough sheet glass prepared for screens and partitions and made to resemble frost-covered window-panes by a coating of glue, which, under excessive heat, curls up, drawing with it chips from the glass.— **copper g.**, see ALEXANDRIA BLUE, under BLUE.— **Fichtel g.** 1. A painted enamel glass of large size for drinking purposes, first made in the Fichtel Mountains, upper Bavaria. 2. A drinking-glass of the 17th and 18th centuries, ornamented with a representation of the Ochsenkopf, one of the Fichtel peaks, under an ox's head. **—figured fulled g.**, a glass unpolished, cast on a table in which a pattern is cut which imprints itself on the glass: used for partitions,

floors, and roofs, its light-diffusing quality being remarkable. — **Franklin g.**, a spectacle-glass so divided that the upper half differs in magnifying power from the lower half. — **glass'ar'go-naut**, *n.* A pterotracheid heteropodous mollusk. — **g.-blowing**, *n.* The process of blowing viscid molten glass into any desired form. — **g.-blower**, *n.*—**g.-breaker**, *n.* [Eng. or Scot.] A man who drinks frequently; a tippler. — **g. card**, a transparent card made of gelatin. — **g.-carving**, *n.* The process of cutting or etching on glass. — **glass'-chord'e**, *n.* A musical instrument in which the tones are produced by cushioned hammers striking on glass bars or bowls. — **g.-cloth**, *n.* **1.** A linen towel for wiping glassware and chinaware. **2.** An abrasive cloth made by sifting finely powdered glass on cloth covered with glue. **3.** A fabric woven of fine-spun glass thread. — **g.-coach'**, *n.* [Eng.] A coach for hire having glazed windows. — **g.-crab**, *n.* The flat transparent larva of a pallinurid or scyllarid shrimp. — **g. culture** (*Hort.*) the cultivation of plants under glass. — **g.-cutter**, *n.* One who or that which cuts



Glass-cutter.

glass; specif., a diamond-pointed or hard steel-pointed tool for cutting glass. — **g.-cutting**, *n.* The process of cutting, grinding, and polishing glassware in ornamental designs, known in the trade as cuts, which take their names from the forms represented, as fish, **hobnail**, **olive**, **prism**, **strawberry**, and **table diamond** cuts. **2.** The separation of glass by cutting with a diamond or the like. — **g.-dust**, *n.* Powdered glass used for grinding and polishing and for making glass-paper. — **g.-eel**, *n.* A larva of any eel, especially the conger; a leptocephalus. — **g.-fish'**, *n.* — **g.-engraving**, *n.* The process of marking or decorating glass with designs, letters, etc. — **g.-etching**, *n.* The process of etching on glass, as by hydrofluoric acid. — **g.-eyed**, *a.* Having a white eye, or one resembling a glass eye; wall-eyed; zoogle-eyed. — **g.-faced**, *a.* Having a glazed face. — **g.-furnace**, *n.* A furnace for fusing together the materials



Glass-furnace.

1. Side elevation: *b*, bridge; *be*, batch-chamber; *f*, doffor; *g*, grate; *i*, inlet for fuel; *n*, neck or passage; *p*, pot; *pc*, pot-chamber; *s*, stack; *t*, valve-chamber for altering the direction of the flame when desired. 2. Ground-plan: *a*, apertures for inserting or withdrawing pots.

of which glass is made, or one for remelting glass-frit and making it ready for working. — **g.-gall**, *n.* The scum of impurities that rises to the surface of the fused ingredients from which glass is made. See ANATRON; SANDIVER. — **g.-gilding**, *n.* The process of applying to glass a layer of platinum chloride mixed with oil of turpentine and plunging the object into a gold-bath after it has been fired. — **g.-glazed**, *a. Ceram.* Highly glazed; evidencing the glassy character of the coating. — **g.-house**, *n.* **1.** A factory where glass is made. **2.** A hothouse or greenhouse, with roof and sides of glass. **3.** A photographer's room with a glass roof. — **g.-infusion**, *n.* In crystals of igneous rocks, an inclusion of glass or some hybrid substance. — **glass'mak'er**, *n.* One who makes or manufactures glass. — **glass'man**, *n.* **1.** One who manufactures or deals in glass. **2.** One who inserts window-glass; a glazier. — **g.-metal**, *n.* The ingredients used in the manufacture of glass: so called while in a state of fusion. — **g.-mold**, *n.* A hinged mold in which glass is blown or pressed into form. — **g.-mounter**, *n.* A workman who adds the ornamental parts to glassware. — **g.-nose**, *n.* A variety of anthozoid, — **g.-oyster**, *n.* A bivalve mollusk found in the warm *x* South African waters. — **g.-oven**, *n.* A long furnace with a movable train on which articles of glass pass gradually from heat to ordinary temperature. — **g.-painting**, *n.* **1.** The art of applying colors on glass, to be burned in. **2.** A mosaic made up of small fragments of glass. — **g.-painter**, *n.* — **g.-paper**, *n.* A stout paper coated with powdered glass, used like sandpaper. — **g.-polishing**, *n.* The process of polishing glass by wooden or cork wheels, or by a machine made for the purpose. — **g.-pot**, *n.* A pot or crucible for melting glass, in which are fused the ingredients from which glass is made. — **g.-press**, *n.* A machine for molding solid articles of glass, as door-knobs. — **g.-printing**, *n.* The process of printing on gelatin cards. **2.** The art of printing on glass by the transfer process. — **g.-refiner**, *n.* A proposed process for making plate glass between rollers, invented by Bessemer. — **g. rope**, *n.* The column of spiral siliceous fibers supporting a glass-sponge. — **g.-sand**, *n. Geol.* Sand of quartz, suitable for glass-manufacture and nearly free from oxid of iron and other comm on and injurious substances. — **g.-shell**, *n.* **1.** A hyaloid pteropodous mollusk. **2.** A glass-snail. — **g.-shrimp**, *n.* A larval form of a stomatopodous crustacean, as a mantis-shrimp. — **g.-silk**, very fine long flexible glass threads. — **g.-silvering**, *n.* The deposition of a thin coating of tin or silver with mercury on the back of a sheet of glass, forming a mirror. — **g. slip**, an oblong strip of glass arranged for mounting an object to be inspected in a microscope. — **g.-snail**, *n.* A minute viviparid snail having a very high transparency. — **g.-snake**, *n.* **1.** A slender snake-like and nearly limbless lizard (*Ophisaurus ventralis*) of the southern United States, having a very brittle tail; a joint-snake. **2.** An Old World snakeskin lizard (genus *Pseudopus*). — **g.-soap**, *n.* — **g.-sponge**, *n.* An oxidizing substance, as manganese dioxid, added to glass by glass-makers to neutralize the green color due to iron salts. — **g.-soldering**, *n.* The process of soldering glass by partial fusion. — **glass-swallow**. — **g.-spinning**, *n.* The process of drawing molten glass into fine threads of great flexibility; used in making glass fabrics. — **g.-sponge**, *n.* A hexactinellid sponge having a supporting skeleton of siliceous fibers resembling spun glass, as *Hyalonema sieboldi* of Japan, or Venus's flower-basket (*Euplectella aspergillum*). — **g.-stage**, a glass platform in a microscope. — **g.-staining**, *n.* The coloring of glass during manufacture. — **g.-stainer**, *n.* — **g. tear**, a Prince Rupert's drop. — **g.-tile**, a glass imitation of clay tile. — **g.-tinner**, *n.* One who applies tin-foil to glass, in the manufacture of mirrors. — **g.-tongs**, *n. pl.* Tongs for handling hot glass-ware, in manufacture. — **g. trough**, in a microscope, a trough of glass, with divisions and wedges, for confining objects which it is desired to inspect while in water. — **glass'ware'**, *n.* Articles made of glass; as, laboratory *glassware*; table *glassware*. — **g.-wave**, *n.* A sound-wave produced in a glass tube. — **g.-welding**, *n.* The welding of glass by partial fusion; glass-soldering. — **glass'wing'**, *n.* Any butterfly with glassy, transparent wings, or with wings partly transparent. — **little glasswing**, a lesperid butterfly (*Eurybyrer serna*) having a row of translucent or white spots on the fore wing. It ranges from New York to Kansas.—

glass'work', *n.* **1.** The manufacture of glass articles, sheet glass, etc. **2.** Articles produced in a glass-factory. **3.** The part of a structure that is made principally of glass. **4.** [Slang.] Cheating by cardsharpers, by means of a concealed mirror. — **g.-worker**, *n.* — **g.-working**, *n.* Glass-making. — **g.-works**, *n. sing. & pl.* A glass-factory. — **g.-yarn**, *n.* A glossy-fibrous yarn. — **gold g.**, glassware decorated with engraving on gold-foil affixed to the glass subsequently covered by a glass film; manufactured to have originated in the 3d century. — **hammered g.**, glass so treated on one side as to look like hammered metal. — **hard g.**, glass which requires great heat to make it plastic. — **jealous g.'**, glass which, while translucent, is not transparent: formerly much used in China for casement windows. — **Jena g.**, a glass of exceptionally fine quality produced in several varieties at Jena, Germany; used for scientific instruments. — **lace g.**, *n.* A variety of Venetian glass in lacelike designs. — **ladled g.**, cullet. — **lady's g.** **1.** The corn violet. **2.** Venus's looking-glass. — **lacking g.**, *n.* An arrangement of mirrors by which lights are turned to the eye. — **liquid, soluble, or water g.**, potassium or sodium silicate in which the alkali predominates, and which is used for hardening artificial stone and for rendering fabrics incombustible. — **Lorrain g.**, tinted glass, named from the painter Claude Lorrain, the coloring of whose pictures it is supposed to reproduce. By opticians the term is applied to glass, ground in a peculiar manner, covered with a polished black composition, and so mounted as to reflect a landscape which can then be portrayed from the image upon the glass. — **mast g.**, thick crown sheet glass with a pattern in relief on one side. — **Müller's g.**, a variety of opal, hyalite. — **murrine g.**, an imitation in glass of ancient drinking-cups in onyx or agate. — **Nicholson's g.**, a pair of reflecting glasses, an instrument composed of a series of glass tubes, goblets, slips, or the like, graduated to the musical scale, and played by rubbing the rims with a moistened finger or with the moistened finger. — **natural g.** (*Geol.*), a volcanic formation, due to rapid cooling of masses of fluid rock from a high temperature. — **opaque g.**, glass containing tin oxid, or containing a high percentage of lead. — **quartz g.**, glass of which quartz is one of the chief ingredients. — **Sandwich g.**, American pressed glass, first made at Sandwich, Mass., in 1825: so called from its being packed in tin boxes and sent. — **Siemen's toughened g.**, glass hardened by the Siemens process of sudden cooling. — **soft g.**, glass which becomes plastic at a low temperature. — **Stiegel g.**, glass made at Stiegelhelm, Pa., by Baron H. W. Stiegel toward the end of the 18th century; transparent or blue, white, and purple in color, singularly free from flaw, and having a peculiar impression left by the molds in which it was blown. — **tin g.**, bismuth: used by glass-makers. — **to crush a g.**, to drink a glass together. — **to drink a g.** to test making before using. — **trial glasses**, a set of concave and convex lenses of regularly graded focal lengths: for testing vision. — **uviol g.**, glass which remains ultraviolet rays. — **Venice g.**, a fine goblet or drinking-cup of the purest quality, made near Venice, so fragile that, according to tradition, the pouring of poison into one would cause its destruction.

Glass, **i** *glăs*; **2** *Glas*. — **Charter** (*or* **Act**) **of** (*1735*—), an American statesman; Secretary of Treasury, 1919–20. **2. John** (*or in* 1695–*1*), 1773). A Scottish sectary; founded *Glassites*; deposed for opposing civil authority in Presbyterian religious affairs in 1728.

glass'ar'go-naut, **g.-blowing**, **g.-carving**, etc. See under GLASS, *n.*

Glass'cock, **1** glăs'kŏk; **2** *Glas'cŏk*. A county in N. Ireland, **1** *glăs*; **2** *Glas*, Mrs. Supposed pseudonym of the author of the famous cook-book first edited in 1747. Possibly the author's real name.

glass'en, **1** *glăs'n*; **2** *Glas'n*, *a.* **1.** [Local, Eng.] To coat with or as with a glaze. **2†.** To furnish or provide with glass.

glass'er, **1** *glăs'ẽr*; **2** *Glas'ẽr*, *n.* [Obs.] A glazier.

glass'eye', **1** *glas'aĭ'*; **2** *Glas'y'*, *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] A pike-perch (*Stizostedion vitreum*). **2.** The Jamaica thrush (*Turdus nigrescens*). **3.** The blesbok of the eye in horses.

glass flooring, etc. See under GLASS, *n.*

glass'ful, **1** *glas'fŭl*; **2** *glas'fŭl*, *n.* [GLASS'FULS, *pl.*] As much as can be contained in a drinking- or wine-glass.

glass'fe, **1** *glas'ĭ*; **2** *glas'i*, *n.* [Scot.] A taw, or boy's marble made of colored glass.

glass'ine, **1** *glas'in*; **2** *glas'in*, *n.* A strong tissue-like transparent paper, used like sulfite pulp or treated with resin instead of tissue-paper in wrapping goods, as for sanitary protection, for book-jackets, and for envelops. See WINDOW, *n.*, **2**.

glass'ing, **1** *glas'in*; **2** *glas'ing*, *n.* The act or operation of dressing leather with a glaze or agate burnisher or other implement. — **glassing-jack**, *n.* A glass or agate burnishing-tool for dressing leather. — **g.-machine**.

Glass'ite, **1** *glas'ĭt*; **2** *Glas'it*, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a small Christian sect, founded by John Glass, holding that faith is a mere assent to the truth of the gospel. See SANDEMANIAN (1718–71), the son-in-law of Glass, who founded the English and American branches of the sect.

glass'ite, **1** *glas'ĭt*; **2** *Glas'it*, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The coalfish.

glass'pox', **1** *glas'poks'*; **2** *glas'poks'*, *n.* Chicken-pox, hives, or varicella.

glass'wort', **1** *glas'wŭrt'*; **2** *Glas'wŭrt'*, *n.* Any one of several low saline seaside herbs of the genus *Salicornia*, of the family *Chenopodiaceæ*, with succulent, leafless, jointed stems, formerly used in glass-making; samphire. **glass'weed'**, same as **glass'wort**, *n.* — **g. joint'-grass'weed**, *n.* — **prickly glasswort**, the common saltwort (*Salsola kali*).

glass'y, **1** *glas'i*; **2** *Glas'y*, *a.* [GLASS'I-ER; GLASS'I-EST.] **1.** Composed of glass; of the nature of glass; vitreous; as, a *glassy* mass. **2.** Of the same property of glass, as transparency or clearness.

3. Having a hard, fixed, motionless appearance; as, a *glassy* stare. **4.** Very, see COLLOQ. — **glassy humor**, the vitreous humor of the eye. — **glassy sea**, as viewed by SOPPY HUMOR. — **glass'i-ly**, *adv.* So as to resemble glass in appearance or sensible effect. — **glass'i-ness**, *n.* The quality of being glassy or smooth.

Glast, *n.* Glastonbury.

Glas'ton-bur-y, **1** *glas'tŏn-bẽr-i*; **2** *glas'ton-bẽr-y*, *n.* **1.** An ancient town in Somersetshire, England; ruins of an abbey built on the site of the first Christian church in Britain, and of which St. Dunstan was abbot: the reputed burial-place of King Arthur and Queen Guinevere. **2.** A manufacturing village in Hartford county, Connecticut. **3.** A wooden chair, said of armchair modeled on one now preserved in Wells Cathedral and formerly belonging to the Abbot of Glastonbury.

glas'tun, **1** *glas'tŭn*; **2** *glas'tun*, *n.* Woad.

glas'ur-ite, **1** *glas'ur-ait*; **2** *glas'ur-it*, *n. Mineral.* A brownish-yellow hydrated iron silicate that occurs in layers in amygdaloidal cavities.

glas'ynger, *n.* Glazing; glass.

Glatz, **1** *glăts*; **2** *Glăts*, *n.* A walled and fortified manufacturing town in Silesia province, Prussia, 58 m. S. W. of Breslau; four times besieged.

Glau'ber, **1** *glŏu'bẽr* or (*G.*) *glou'bẽr*; **2** *Glau'bẽr* or (*G.*) *glou'ber*, **Johann Rudolf** (1604–1668). A German physician and alchemist who discovered muriatic acid and Glauber's salts.

glau'ber-ite, **1** *glŏu'bar-ait*; **2** *Glau'bẽr-it*, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, gray, saline calcium-sodium sulfate ($Na_2Ca(SO_4)_2$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< *Glauber.*]

glau-ces'cent, **1** *glŏ-sĕs'ent*; **2** *Glă-sĕs'ent*, *a.* Becoming glaucous; nearly glaucous. **glau'cine**. — **glau-ces'cence**, *n.*

Glau'chau, **1** *glau'nou*; **2** *Glau'hou*, *n.* A walled manufacturing town in Saxony, Germany.

glau'chi, **1** *glŏ'ki*; **2** *Glă'ki*, *n. Gr.* Pl. pertaining to, or derived from plants of the genus *Glaucium*. — **glaucic acid**, same as FUMARIC ACID: formerly so called.

Glau'ci-des, **1** *glŏ'si-dĕz*; **2** *Glă'ci-dĕz*, *n. pl. Conch.* A pelagic family of polyphyletic nudibranchiates having lateral lobes with linear marginal appendages, a mandible, and a single row of lingual teeth. — **glau'cid**, *n.* — **glau'coid**, *a.*

glau'cin, **1** *glŏ'sin*, *-sin or -sin*; **2** *Glă'cin*, *-cin or -çin*, *n.* **glau'cine**, **1** *Chem.* A white, crystalline, bitter alkaloid contained in the leaves of horned-poppy (*Glaucium luteum*).

Glau'ci-um, **1** *glŏ'si-um*; **2** *Glă'ci-um*, *n. Bot.* A small genus of herbs of the family *Papaveraceæ*, with saffron-colored acrid juice and lobed or dissected leaves. *G. luteum*, the horn-poppy, a native of Europe, is adventive in the United States. [Cp. L. *glaucion*, < Gr. *glaukion*, juice of a poppy-like plant, < *glaukos*, silvery, bluish-gray.]

glau'co-, **1** *glŏ'ko-*; **2** *Glă'co-*. From Greek *glaukos*, bluish-gray: a combining form. — **glau'co-chro'ite**, *n. Chem.* A bluish crystalline silicate of manganese and calcium found at Franklin Furnace, New Jersey. — **glau'co-lite**, *n. Mineral.* A grayish tinwhite cobalt-iron sulfarsenid, (Co,Fe)AsS, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. — **glau'co-pa'ri-um**, *n. Chem.* An obsolete element, a salt of didymium. — **glau'co-so-nid'i-um**, *n. Bot.* Same as GONIDIUM. — **glau'co-lite**, *n. Mineral.* A variety of serpentine having a blue or green color, as adventine in United States. [Cp. L. *glaucion*, < Gr. *glaukion*, juice of a poppy-like plant, < *glaukos*, silvery, bluish-gray.]

glau'co-ma, **1** *glŏ'kō-mă*; **2** *Glă'co-*. From Greek *glaukos*, bluish-gray: a combining form. — **glau'co-chro'ite**, *n. Chem.* A bluish crystalline silicate of manganese and calcium found at Franklin Furnace, New Jersey. — **glau'co-lite**, *n. Mineral.* A grayish tinwhite cobalt-iron sulfarsenid, (Co,Fe)AsS, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. — **glau'co-pa'ri-um**, *n. Chem.* An obsolete element, a salt of didymium. — **glau'co-so-nid'i-um**, *n. Bot.* Same as GONIDIUM. — **glau'co-lite**, *n. Mineral.* A variety of serpentine having a blue or green color, as adventine in United States. [Cp. L. *glaucion*, < Gr. *glaukion*, juice of a poppy-like plant, < *glaukos*, silvery, bluish-gray.]

glau'co-ma, **1** *glŏ-kō'mă*; **2** *Glă-co'ma*, *n. Pathol.* An affection of the eye characterized by steaminess of the cornea, augmented tension of the globe, increasing dimness of sight, diminution of the field of vision, and, if not controlled, ultimate blindness. [L., < Gr. *glaukōma*, < *glaukos*, bluish-gray.] — **glau'co-ma'tic**, *a.* Relating to, resembling, or affected with glaucoma. — **glau'com'a-tose**; **glau'com'a-tous**.

Glau'co-my'a-ria, **1** *glŏ'kō-*. *Conch.* A family of veneracean bivalves having an oblong shell, external ligament, three cardinal teeth in each valve, and no lateral teeth. **Glau'co'ma**, *n.* (t. p.) — **glau'co'ma-ry**, *n.* — **glau'co-bot'ra**, *n.* — **glau'co-nite**, *n. Mineral.* An amorphous olive-green loosely granular massive hydrous iron-potassium silicate: rarely found in pure, but usually as a constituent of varying composition; greensand. — **glau'co-nit'ic**, *a.* Consisting of, containing, or resembling glauconite. **glau'co-nit'ic-ate**. — **glau'co-nit'i-za'tion**, *n. Geol.* Same as GLAUCONIA. — **glau'co-su'ri-a**, *n. Pathol.* The excretion of bluish-green urine, due to the presence of indican. — **glau'cous**, **1** *glŏ'kus*; **2** *Glă'cus*, *a.* Light, watery, and bluish-green. **2.** *Bot.* Covered with a bluish-white bloom. [< L. *glaucus*, < Gr. *glaukos*, bluish-gray.]

glau'cus, **1** *glŏ'kus*; **2** *Glă'cus*, *n.* **1.** Same as BURGOMASTER, **3**. **2.** A nudibranchiate mollusk (*Æolidæ glaucus*) of the Indian seas and Mediterranean. **3†.** The sea-sickle-hack. [L., < Gr. *glaukos*, an edible gray-colored fish, < *glaukos*, gray.]

Glau'cus, **1** *glŏ'kus*; **2** *Glă'cus*, *n. Gr. Myth.* **1.** A son of Sisyphus; torn to pieces by his own horses. **2.** A great-grandson of the preceding; a friend of Diomed in the Trojan war; killed by AJAX. **3.** A son of Minos, king of Crete; smothered in honey; restored to life. **4.** The reputed fisherman of the Argo. **5.** A sea-god, with fish-like statury in metal; reputed inventor of soldering. **6.** In Lytton's *Last Days of Pompeii*, the chief character, of Greek descent.

glaum, **1** *glăm*; **2** *glam*, *v. i.* [Scot.] To grasp; snatch. — **glump**:— **to glaum at**, to reach or grasp after; aspire to.

glaum², *vt.* [Ir.] To seize with the whole hand; to maul.

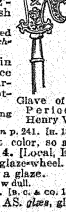
glaum', *vt.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] To paw, as a horse; stare.

glaums, **1** *glămz*; **2** *glamz*, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Instruments used by horse-gelders in their work.

glaur, **1** *glĕr*; **2** *glar*, *n.* [Scot.] To make glairy or slimy; be-mire. — **glaur**, *n.* [Scot.] Any slime, filth, or mire; glair.

Glaux, **1** *glăks*; **2** *Glaks*, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of the primrose family. See SEA-MILKWORT. [< Gr. *glaux*, < *glaukos*, milk-white.]

glave, **1** *glēv*; **2** *Glav*, *n.* **1.** A pointed cutting weapon



Glave of the Period of Henry VIII.

glaze, **1** *glāz*; **2** *Glaz*, *v.* [GLAZED; GLAZ'ING.] *v. t.* **1.** To set, cover, or furnish with glass; fit glass panes to.

The windows partly *glazed*, and partly patched with leaves of old copy-books. IRVING *Sketch-Book*, *Stage Coach*, p. 420, ed. 1848.

2. To overlay or incrust with any thin pellucid or smooth and shining surface or coating; give a glassy or glossy appearance to; coat with a glaze; as, to *glaze* pottery; to *glaze* a bun with white of egg.

Distance to open water, *glazed* over with young ice, two miles. KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* p. 241. [In. 1854.]

3. To cover thinly with transparent color, so as to modify the tone; said of a painting. **4.** [Local, Eng.] To polish roughly, as a knife, with a glaze-wheel.

II. *v. i.* To become glassy; take on a glaze.

When eyeballs glaze, and ears grow dull. HENRY GEORGE *Social Problems* p. 198. [n. d. & co. 1883.]

2†. To shine. [ME. *glasen*, < *glas*, < AS. *glæs*, glass.]

glaze[2], *vt.* [Dial.] To look or scan intently; gaze; glare.

glaze, *n.* **1.** A smooth, shining surface; a glossy or glassy coating; as, the *glaze* on pottery or tiles. **2.** Any substance used to produce a gloss or glossy coat; as, the cook made a *glaze* of white of egg; common salt is used as a *glaze* for pottery. **3.** A thin coating of transparent color laid on a painting to tone it. **4.** A glazing-oven. **5.** [Slang.] A pane of glass. **6.** [Local, U. S.] A sheet of ice; an icy surface.

—aventurine glaze, a brownish porcelain-glaze, having lustrous gold crystalline laminations.— **coral g.,** a Chinese porcelain-glaze, named from its color.— **crystalline g.,** a glaze for china which has a crystalline appearance, due to a peculiar method of firing.— **flashed g.,** a particolored Chinese glaze, which shows spots or splashes of different tone.— **flint g.,** a ceramic glaze in which pulverized flint is largely employed.— **fluid g.,** a liquid glaze, applied with a brush, or used as a solution into which the article is dipped.— **fritted g.,** a glaze made of materials which have been previously fused into glass and pulverized: opposed to **raw g.**— **galena g.,** see LEAD-GLAZE.— **glaze-ice',** *n.* [Local, U. S.] Thin surface-ice.— **g.-wheel,** *n.* A wheel for polishing cutlery; a glazer.— **glaze'work',** *n.* Glazing.— **g.-worm,** *n.* Same as GLOW-WORM.— **kaolinic g.,** a porcelain glaze made chiefly of kaolin (china-clay).— **Lang yao g.,** an iridescent Chinese ox-blood glaze, the invention of which is attributed to Lang-Ting-Tse, superintendent of the royal porcelain-works at Kingteh-Tsin in the latter part of the 17th century.— **liver g.,** a dull variety of ox-blood glaze, liver-colored, and usually not iridescent.— **lustrous g.,** a slightly glossy and very thin glazing coat on Greek and Egyptian pottery.— **marbled g.,** a glaze coating on pottery, having colored veins or mingled variegations.— **mat g.,** a glaze made of materials not previously fused. Compare FRITTED GLAZE.— **silicious g.,** a coating or glaze of glass, usually made with sand and potash.— **slip-ing g.,** a slow-trickling glaze which dries and runs unevenly over the outside of a vessel during the firing: originated in Japan.— **stanniferous g.,** same as TIN-GLAZE.— **tea-dust g.,** an Oriental blown glaze, tea-dust-green on a brown background.— **varnished g.,** a very thick coating of pottery-glaze.

glaze, 1 glēzd; 2 glāzd, *pa.* **1.** Covered with a glaze or glassy coating. **2.** Containing considerable silica: said of pig iron, which is thus made brittle and difficult to puddle. **3.** Made of or containing glass, as a window.

glaz'en, *a.* [Dial. or Obs.] Made of glass; glassy.

glaz'er, 1 glēz'er; 2 glāz'er, *n.* One who or that which applies or produces a glaze. Specif.: (1) An abrading wheel made of a wooden disk with the grain arranged radially: a glaze-wheel: used with emery. (2) A calendering-wheel or smoothing-wheel for fabrics.

glaz'ier, 1 glē'zher *or* -zi-er; 2 glā'zher *or* -zi-er, *n.* **1.** One who cuts and fits panes of glass, as for windows.

It is to me more *glaziers'* work,— putty and glass, and wood.
COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Aug. 20, 1830.

2. One who applies glaze to pottery. 3†. *n. pl.* [Slang.] The eyes. [< GLAZE.]

gla'zier-y, 1 glē'zher-i; 2 glā'zher-y, *n.* Same as GLASSWORK, 2. See under GLASS.

glaz'-ly, 1 glēz'-li; 2 glāz'-ly, *adv.* In a glazing manner.

glaz'-ness, 1 glēz'-nes; 2 glāz'-nės, *n.* The quality or condition of being glazy.

glaz'ing, 1 glēz'-ing; 2 glāz'ing, *n.* **1.** A glaze. See GLAZE, *n.* **2.** The act or art of applying a glaze to anything, such as pottery, gunpowder, or glass. **3.** Window-panes collectively; glass; glasswork. **4.** The act or art of setting glass; the business of a glazier.

—glaz'ing-bar'rel, *n.* A rotating barrel in which gunpowder is glazed with graphite. **—g.-machine,** *n.* A roller-press for calendering or polishing paper.— **g.-panel,** *n.* A leaded sash of stained glass for setting in a window.— **g.-roll,** *n.* One of a pair of rolls for calendering leather to make it glossy and to equalize its thickness.— **g.-sharp,** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Sharp-eyed; with keen vision.— **g.-wheel,** *n.* A glass-wheel.

Glaz'ou-nof, 1 glaz'ū-nof; 2 glăz'ū-nŏf, **Alexander Constantinovich** (4/11 1865–). A Russian instrumental composer.

glaz'y, 1 glēz'i; 2 glāz'y, *a.* Having a glaze.

gleam, 1 glim; 2 glēm, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To dart; shoot forth; as, to *gleam* light from the eyes.

II. *v. i.* To send out brightness, often suddenly or briefly; emit radiance; shine; glow; also, to appear clearly, as by a sudden illumination: implying a soft and pleasant light; as, fires *gleam.* 2†. To look; glance.

gleam[2], *vt.* To disgorge, as filth: said of a hawk.

gleam, *n.* **1.** Light; a shot or darted forth; a ray or radiance; an emission of light; a glimmer; glow; flash.

The far-off *gleams* of the Celestial City.
HAWTHORNE *Houses, Hall of Fantasy* p. 204. [N. M. & CO. 1860.]

2. Figuratively, something likened to a glow or ray of light; a burst; as, a *gleam* of merriment; a *gleam* of wit. **3.** [Rare.] Brightness; splendor. [< AS. *glǽm;* cp. GLIMMER.] Syn.: see LIGHT.

gleamd, *pp.* Gleamed. S. S.

gleam'y, 1 glim'i; 2 glēm'y, *a.* **1.** Sending forth gleams. **2.** Characterized by fitful gleams of sunlight; uncertain: said of the weather. **—gleam'iness,** *n.*

glean, 1 glin; 2 glēn, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To gather (leavings) from a field or vineyard after the crop has been removed; as, to *glean* wheat. **2.** To remove the gleanings from; as, to *glean* a field. **3.** To collect piece by piece or little by little; gather laboriously; as, to *glean* facts from history. **II.** *v. i.* To gather gleanings.

A morning in the fields in which Ruth *gleaned* with Boaz.
JOSIAH COOK *Orient* lect. i. p. 30. [N. M. & CO. 1888.]

2. To pick up or gather anything by degrees; collect. [< OF. *glener,* < LL. *glenо;* cp. AS. *gilm,* handful.]

glean, *n.* **1.** That which is gleaned; especially, a bunch of gleaned grain. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A bunch; collection; as, a *glean* of herrings.

gleand, *pp.* Gleaned. S. S.

glean'er, 1 glīn'er; 2 glēn'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which gleans. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A short-handled oyster-rake, used by a man while wading.— **The Gleaners,** a famous picture painted by Jean François Millet in 1857, now in the Louvre, Paris. See illus. in next column.

glean'ing, 1 glīn'i-ng; 2 glēn'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of a gleaner. **2.** *pl.* That which is collected by a gleaner, as the remains of a crop left in harvesting; hence, that which is collected laboriously here and there.

Thou shalt not wholly reap the corners of thy field, neither shalt thou gather the *gleanings* of thy harvest. *Lev.* xix. 9.

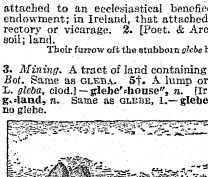
glease, gleas'ing, etc. Same as GLACE, GLACING, etc.

gle'ba, 1 glī'be; 2 glē'bą, *n. Bot.* The chambered spore-bearing tissue within the closed sac or peridium of a gasteromycetous fungus. [L., sod.]

glebe, 1 glīb; 2 glēb, *n.* **1.** [Gt. Brit.] A portion of land attached to an ecclesiastical benefice as part of its endowment; in Ireland, that attached to a Protestant rectory or vicarage. **2.** [Poet. & Archaic.] The turf; soil; land.

Their furrow oft the stubborn *glebe* has broke.
GRAY *Elegy* st. 8.

3. *Mining.* A tract of land containing mineral ore. **4.** *Bot.* Same as GLEBA. 5†. A lump or clod. [OF., < L. *gleba,* clod.] — **glebe'house",** *n.* [Ir.] A parsonage.— **gland,** *n.* Same as GLEBE, 1.— **gleb'less,** *a.* Having no glebe.



The Gleaners, after the painting by François Millet.

gle'bous, 1 glī'bus; 2 glē'bŭs, *a.* Pertaining to or like soil; abounding in glebe; turfy. **gle'bose';** **gle'by'.— glebos'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being glebous.

gleb'u-la, 1 gleb'yū-la; 2 glĕb'yu-la, *n.* GLA, 1 -il; 2 -ĭl, *pl.* See GLEBA. **2.** *pl. Bot.* Small roundish elevations of the thallus of certain lichens. **3.** *pl.* The spores of certain fungi. [L., dim. of *gleba,* clod.] — **gleb'u-lose,** *a.* Having glebulæ, as the thallus of some lichens.

Gle-co'ma, 1 gli-kō'mə; 2 gle-cō'mą, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of creeping plants of the family *Menthaceæ.* *Glecoma hederacea* is the common ground-ivy. [< Gr. *glēchōn,* pennyroyal.] **Gle-cho'ma†.**

gled'dyo, 1 gled'yo; 2 glĕd'yo, *n.* Same as CLEDDYO.

glede, 1 glīd; 2 glēd, *n.* The European kite; also, some similar bird, as the buzzard.

Haunt of *gledes* and restless players of the melancholy wall.
HENRY CLARENCE KENDALL *Cooctes* st. 1.

[< AS. *glida,* < *glidan,* GLIDE.]

gledge, 1 glej; 2 glĕdj, *vt.* [Scot.] To glance slyly; look askance.

gledge, *n.* [Scot.] A sly glance, or a knowing look.

Gle-dit'sI-a, 1 gli-dit'si-ə; 2 gle-dit'si-ą, *n. Bot.* A small genus of thorny trees of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ.* They have pinnate or twice pinnate leaves and greenish inconspicuous flowers, which are followed by long flat or oval leathery pods. The United States: *G. triacanthos,* the honey-locust, and *G. aquatica,* the water-locust. [< G. G. *Gleditsch,* German botanist.]



Glede. 1/18

gled'wing", 1 gled'-wiŋ"; 2 glĕd'-wing", *n.* An artificial fly.

gleed, *v., n., & adv.* Same as GLEY.

gleek, 1 glīk; 2 glēk, *n.* The feeling or expression of joy, mirth, or gaiety; merriment; exhilarating delight; as, to laugh with great *gleek;* the *gleek* became general. **2.** *Obs.* A composition for three or more voices, equal or mixed, one voice to a part, without accompaniment. 3†. The minstrel's art; music. 4†. A musical instrument. [< AS. *gleo.*] — **gleek'club",** *n. Mus.* An association for the singing of singing glees and similar music; loosely, any choral society of moderate size.— **g.-craft†,** *n.* The science or knowledge of music.— **g.-maiden,** *n.* [Archaic.] A female wandering minstrel. — **g.-woman†,** *n.*

glee'ful, *a.* Feeling or exhibiting glee; mirthful. **glee'some;** — **glee'ful-ly,** *adv.*— **glee'ish-ly,** *adv.* [Rare.] Gleefully.

gleed'y, *vt.* To glow; burn.

gleed, 1 glīd; 2 glēd, *n.* [Archaic.] A coal of fire; flame; cinder.

Festus: And his heart held these as a grate its *gleeds.*
BAILEY *Festus, Home* sc. 20.

[< AS. *glēd,* glowing coal, < *glōwan,* GLOW.]

gleed'i, *n.* The kite or glede. See GLEDE.

gleed'y, *a.* Burning; glowing. [sparrow-hawk.

glee'-glee", 1 glī'-glī"; 2 glē'-glē", *n.* [Antilles.] The American

gleek', 1 glīk; 2 glēk, *vt.* To get the better of in the game of gleek.

gleek', *vi. & vt.* To sport; jeer at; gibe; jest.

gleek', *n.* **1.** An old game of cards played by three persons; also, three cards of the same rank in this game, as three aces. **2.** A term of mocking. [< OF. *giic,* chance, lit. 'like,' < MHG. *gîch,* like.]

gleek't, *n.* **1.** Same as GLAIK. **2.** *Mus.* A glee.

glee'man, 1 glī'man; 2 glē'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [Archaic.] A wandering singer; minstrel; an early English bard. [< AS. *gleoman,* < *gleó,* GLEE, + *man,* MAN.]

gleen't, *vi.* To shine; gleam.

gleet', *vi.* **1.** To flow in a thin limpid humor; ooze. **2.** To flow slowly, as water.

gleet, 1 glīt; 2 glēt, *n. Pathol.* A slimy mucous discharge succeeding gonorrheal inflammation; a chronic discharge from any mucous membrane. **2.** *Vet.* A chronic discharge from the nasal cavities, as in horses. [< OF. *gleie,* mucus.] — **gleet'y,** *a.* Of the nature of or like gleet.

gleg, 1 glēg; 2 glĕg, *vt.* [Dial., Eng.] To look fondly at; ogle.

gleg, *a.* [Scot.] **1.** Quick of perception; alert or nimble; lively. **2.** Sharp; keen-edged. **3.** Smooth.— **gleg'ly,** *adv.* — **gleg'ness,** *n.*

gleg'-hawk", 1 gleg'-hôk"; 2 glĕg'-hak", *n.* [Scot.] The European sparrow-hawk.

gleich'en, 1 glei'hen; 2 glī'hĕn, **Victor, Count** (1/11 1833– 2/11 1891). A German prince and naval officer in the British service; sculptor.

Glei-che'ni-a, 1 glai-kī'ni-ə; 2 glī-cē'ni-ą, *n. Bot.* **1.** The typical genus of a fern with wide-spread fronds dichotomously divided, which thrives chiefly in Australia, China, Japan, and in tropical regions. **2.** [*p.*] A fern of this genus. [< Fred. W. *Gleichen,* German botanist.] — **glei-che'ni-a'ceous,** *a.*

gleid, 1 glīd; 2 glēd, *n.* [Scot.] A live coal; gleed.

Gleim, 1 glaim; 2 glīm, **Johann Wilhelm Ludwig** (4/15 1719– 2/11 1803). A Prussian poet.

Glelp'ner, 1 glelp'ner; 2 glĕlp'ner, *n. Norse Myth.* The last chain with which the Fenris wolf was bound, and which proved unbreakable.

Gleipner . . . was made out of six things, namely, the noise made by the footstep of a cat, the beard of a woman, the roots of the mountains, the sinews of the bear, the breath of the fish, and the spittle of birds.
R. B. ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* pt. ii, p. 384. [S. C. & A. 1879.]

gleir, *n.* Clair.

Glei'witz, 1 glī'vits; 2 glī'vits, *n.* A manufacturing town in Poland, formerly in Silesia, Prussia; made subject to plebiscite by the treaty of Versailles.

Glen'ford, 1 glenf'ord; 2 glĕnf'ord, *n.* A village in W. Suffolk County, England.

glen', 1 glen; 2 glĕn, *n.* A small valley; a secluded hollow among hills; dale. [< Gael. *gleann,* valley.] — **glen'pep"per,** *n. Bot.* Same as FIELD-CRESS.

glen', *n.* [Scot.] The wild lily; also, the daffodil.

Glen Camp'bell. A borough in Indiana county, Pa.

Glen-coe', 1 glen-kō'; 2 glĕn-cō', *n.* **1.** A valley in Argyllshire, Scotland; the scene of a massacre of Scottish people at the instigation of the Master of Stair, Feb. 13, 1692. **2.** A village in Cook county, Ill. **3.** A village, county-seat of McLeod county, Minn. [county, O.

Glen-dale', 1 glen-dāl'; 2 glĕn-dāl', *n.* A village in Hamilton

Glen-dfn'ning, 1 glen-dīn'iŋ; 2 glĕn-dĭn'ing, *n.* **1. Edward,** in Scott's *The Monastery* and *The Abbot,* a son of Elspeth Glendinning, who enters holy orders and ultimately becomes, under the name of Father Ambrose, the last abbot of St. Mary's Monastery. **2. Halbert,** in the same romances, the elder brother of Edward Glendinning; a reckless and adventurous youth who sobers down in later manhood, after his marriage with Mary Avenel, and becomes a firm supporter of the Regent Murray and the Protestant cause.

Glen'fo-veer', 1 glen'fō-vir'; 2 glĕn'fō-vēr', *n.* In Southey's *Kehama,* one of the spirits of the air, wholly male and beautiful.

Glen'dow-er, 1 glen'dau-ər *or* -dūr; 2 glĕn'dow-ėr *or* -dōor, **Owen** or **Owain** (1359?–1416?). A Welsh chieftain; introduced in Shakespeare's *King IV.* **Glyn'dwr-dŭr.**

gle'ne, 1 glī'ni; 2 glē'nė, *n. Anat.* **1.** A small socket or articular depression. **2.** The pupil of the eye; the eye. [< Gr. *glēnē,* pupil, eyeball, socket.]

Glen-elg', 1 glen-elg'; 2 glĕn-elg', *n.* A river in S. W. Victoria, Australia; 200 m. long to the Indian ocean.

Glen-gar'ry, 1 glen-gar'i; 2 glĕn-gar'y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ŗiz, *pl.*] **1.** One of two glens in Scotland — Inverness-shire and Perthshire — each with a river Garry. **2.** A district in E. Ontario, Canada; 462 sq. m.; capital, Cornwall. **3.** [*g.*] A woolen Scotch cap, high in front and sloping backward, adjusted to the size of the head by lacing ribbon at the back. **Glengarry bonnet†.**

The head bears about the same proportion to the rest of the body as does the tuft on his *Glengarry bonnet* to a six-foot Highlander.
DRUMMOND *Tropical Africa* p. 150. [S. & W. 1889.]

2. [*Glengarry,* valley in Scotland.]

Glen In'nes. A town in New South Wales.

gle-ni'tis, 1 gli-nī'tis *or* -ni'tis; 2 gle-nī'tis *or* -nī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the crystalline lens. [< Gr. *glēnē,* pupil.]

Glen-li'vet, 1 glen-li'vet *or* -liv'et; 2 glĕn-lī'vĕt *or* -lĭv'ĕt, *n.* A superior Scotch whisky: so called from Private of the Lonthe glen in Banffshire where it was originally made. **Glen-li'vat.** (Territorial), wearing

Glenn, 1 glen; 2 glĕn, *n.* A county in N. California; 1,370 sq. m.; county-seat, Willows.

glen'oe, 1 glī'no-; 2 glē'nō-, *a.* Having form of GLENOID.— **gle'no-hu'mer-al,** *a.* Attached to the glenoid fossa and to the humerus; as, the *glenohumeral* ligament.

gle'noid, 1 glī'noid; 2 glē'nŏid, *a.* Hollowed like a shallow pit: specif., said of articular cavities or fossæ, especially of the scapula and the temporal bone. See SCAPULA, 2. Having a glenoid cavity. [< Gr. *glēnoeidēs,* like a ball-and-socket joint, < *glēnē,* socket; and see -OID.] **gle-noi'dal:**

gle'no-ver'te-bral, *a.* Lying between the glenoid and the vertebral borders; as, the *glenovertebral* angle of the scapula.

Glen'rock. A borough in Essex county, N. J.

Glen Rock. A borough in York county, Pa.

Glens Falls, 1 glenz; 2 glĕnz, *n.* A village in Warren county, N. Y.

glent, 1 glent; 2 glĕnt, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as GLINT.

Glen-var'loch, 1 glen-vär'lok; 2 glĕn-vär'lŏh, **Lord.** Same as NIGEL OLIPHANT.

Glen'ville, 1 glen'vil; 2 glĕn'vil, *n.* A village in Cuyahoga county, O.

Glen Wood, 1 glen'wud; 2 glĕn'wŏod, *n.* **1.** A city, county-seat of Mills county, Ia. **2.** A village in Hope county, Minn. **3.** A city in St. Croix county, Wis.

Glen'wood Springs. A town, county-seat of Garfield county, Colo.

gleret, *n.* Same as GLAIR.

glet, 1 glet; 2 glĕt, *n.* [Scot.] A sticky, damp covering; soft mud; ooze.— **glet'y,** *a.* Muddy; greasy; slimy.

gleyet, *n.* Same as GLAVE. **gleyvet.**

gley', *n.* Same as GLEDGE.

gley, *a. & adv.* [Scot.] Same as GLEDGE.

gley, *a. & adv.* [Scot.] Onesided; asquint.

gleyed, 1 glēd *or* glīd; 2 glēd *or* glĕd, *pa.* [Scot.] Cross-eyed; squint-eyed; turned to one side; oblique.

gli'a, 1 glī'ə; 2 glī'ą, *n. Anat.* Neuroglia.— **gli'a-bac-te'ri-a,** *n. pl. Bacteriol.* The bacteria which form gluey masses of gelatinous material.— **g.-cell,** *n.* A stellate cell, the essential element of neuroglia.— **g.-fibre,** *n. Anat.* The supporting tissue of the central nervous system, composed of glia-cells and their interlaced processes.— **gli'a-coc'cus,** *n. Bacteriol.* Any of the *Coccaceæ* which form a jelly-like mass.— **gli'a-din,** *n. Chem.* A tough amorphous mass like gelatin or glue, extracted from gluten by alcohol. **gli'din;** — **gli'al,** *a. Anat.* Relating or referring to glia-cells.

glib', 1 glīb; 2 glĭb, *vt.* To render fluent or glib.

glib't, *vt.* To castrate.

glib, *a.* **1.** Speaking with smooth fluency; voluble; flippant; as, a *glib* tongue; a *glib* talker.

Glib as thou art of tongue, Thersites, cease.
HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Bryant, bk. ii. l. 308.

2. [Archaic.] Smooth; glassy; as, *glib* ice. [< D. *glibberen,* freq. of *glippen,* slide.] — **glib'gab"bet,** *a.* [Scot.] Smooth-tongued; voluble.— **glib'ber,** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Glib; smooth.— **glib'ber-y†,** *a.* Voluble; slippery; nimble.— **glib'ly,** *adv.*— **glib'ness,** *n.*

glib, *n.* [Gael.] [Archaic.] Thick, bushy hair hanging over the eyes; also, a person wearing such hair. **glibbit.**

His head was bare, and a large quantity of tangled locks, like the *glibbs* of the Irish, served to cover the head, and supplied all the purposes of a bonnet. SCOTT *Fair Maid* p. 56. [C. & H.]

glibd, *pp.* Glibbed. S. S.

glick†, *n.* A jest; gleek.

glid'den†, *pp.* of GLIDE, *v.* **glid'ent.**

glid'der†, *vt.* **1.** To make sleek or smooth. **2.** To coat, as a pond, with ice.

glid'der, 1 glid'der; 2 glid'er, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Slippery. **glid'der-y†.**

glid'der, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A loose rolling stone.

glide, 1 glaid; 2 glid, *v.* [GLID'ER or GLID; GLIŊ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to glide. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move, slip, or slide along with ease; flow without noise or violence; pass rapidly, smoothly, and often with the apparent effort; as, the boat *glides* on; the stream *glides* through the meadow; *gliding* in the waltz. **2.** To fly, without power, down a slant of air. ORVILLE WRIGHT. **3.** *Mus. & Phon.* To carry the voice from tone to tone without a break, or to prolong one instrumental note into another: slur. [< AS. *glīdan.*] SYN.: see FLOW.—**glid'ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of one who glides. **2.** *Aero.* A condition of flight in which the propelling force is derived from gravity.—**glid'ing-plane',** *n. Crystal.* A plane parallel to which a differential movement of the component parts of a crystal can take place without rupture.

glide'-plane",—**glid'ing-y,** *adv.*

glide, *n.* **1.** The act of gliding; a gliding motion; as, the skater moves with a *glide.* **2.** *Mus.* An unbroken passage from tone to tone, as by sounding successively every intervening tone either intentionally or involuntarily: a slur; portamento. **3.** *Phon.* A sound made in transition from vowel to consonant, from consonant to vowel, or from beginning to end of a diphthong or a diphthongal consonant. In pronouncing many sound-combinations, such as *oj,* not only the sounds of *o* and of *j* are pronounced, but an intermediate sound is uttered in passing from one position of the organs of speech to another, which is the glide; in the case cited the glide is practically equivalent to a rapidly voiced *i.* The glide from the first sound to the intermediate sound, as from the *o* to the *i* in *oj,* is called the **off-glide,** and that from the intermediate sound to the final sound the **on-glide.** Glides are described as *voice glides, voiceless* or *breath glides,* and *whisper glides,* according to the action required of the vocal organs in forming them.

4. A gliding or sliding step in waltzing; also, the variety of waltz in which the movement is used. **5.** A kite; glede. **6.** *Cricket.* A stroke by which the ball is deflected toward long-leg. **7†.** The moving part of a stream; a shallow. **8†.** *Necrosis, q. v.* Having no glide: passing from one sound-position to another without any transitional sound, as in the case of *n* and *i* in *dnd.*


Wright Glider.

glid'er, 1 glaid'er; 2 glid'er, *n.* **1.** A person or thing that glides. **2.** *Aero.* A motorless aeroplane dependent upon gravity for its propulsion. ORVILLE WRIGHT.

glide'wort", 1 glaid'wŏrt'; 2 glid'wŏrt', *n.* The hemp-nettle.

gliff, 1 glif; 2 glif, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To frighten; be terrified.

gliff, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Fright. **2.** A glimpse; moment. **3.** A look; likeness. **gliff'ing†.**

glim, 1 glim; 2 glim, *vt.* [Rare.] To gleam; glimmer. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To look askance; gley. **glime†.**

glim, *n.* **1.** [Slang.] (1) A light; candle. (2) An eye. **2.** [Rare.] A glance. **3.** *Gossamu,* brightness; gn. GLIMM, *n.* **] glimet.—glim'-fend"ers,** *n. pl.* [Slang.] **1.** Andirons. **2.** Handcuffs.—**glim'flash"ey,** *a.* [Slang, Eng.] Passionate; choleric.—**g.-gilbber,** *n.* [Prov. or Slang.] Jargon; cant.—**glim'ful,** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Full of sunshine.

glim'mer, 1 glim'or; 2 glim'er, *vi.* **1.** To send out feeble and flickering rays; shine faintly and unsteadily; scintillate waveringly; gleam fitfully; hence, figuratively, to show uncertain signs of existence: said of star *glimmers* in the dusk; the light *glimmers* on the waves.

Gone, *glimmering* thro' the dream of things that were.
TENNYSON *Childe Harold* can. 2, st. 2.

2. [Scot.] To look unsteadily; blink. [ME. *glimeren,* < Dan. *glimre,* freq. of Old Dan. *glimme,* shine.]

—glim'mer-ing-ly, *adv.*

glim'mer, *n.* **1.** A faint, wavering, unsteady light; an interrupted glow; sheen; gleam; as, the *glimmer* of a candle; the *glimmer* of a firefly. **2.** A momentary apprehension; glimpse; as, to have a *glimmer* of the truth.

I have had some *glimmer,* at times in my discontent woe,
Of a God behind all—after all. TENNYSON *Despair* st. 19.

3. *Mineral.* Mica. **4.** [Slang, Eng.] (1) A fire. (2) *pl.* The eyes. **glim'mer-ing†;** **glim'mer-y†;** **glym'er-yng†.**—SYN.: see GLIMMER, *n.*—**glim'mer-gowl",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An owl.—**glim'mer-ous,** *a.* [Rare.] Shining or lighted as with a glimmer; gleaming fitfully.—**glim'mer-y,** *a.* [Slang.] Watery. A decline idea; hazy: said of an actor who renders his part vaguely.

S. S.

glim'merd, *pp.* Glimmered.

glimpse, 1 glimps; 2 glimps, *v.* [GLIMPSED, GLIMPSING; **glimps'y,** GLIMPSING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To catch a glimpse of; see for an instant. **2.** [Rare.] To show a glimpse of. **II.** *t.* To look for an instant; glance.

When my lord had glimpsed at the corpse he did start to his feet. AMELIA RIVES *Brother to Dragons, Nurse Crumpet* p. 206. tr. 1888.]

2. To appear for an instant only. **3†.** To glimmer. [ME. *glimsen,* < *glim,* brightness, < AS. *gleomu.*]

glimpse, *n.* **1.** A rapid or instantaneous view; a quick act of observation; a momentary look; as, he caught a mere *glimpse* of the king as he passed.

Hast thou not *glimpses,* in the twilight here,
Of mountains where immortal morn prevails?
BRYANT *Return of Youth* st. 5.

2. A quick temporary gleam; a swift passing appearance; as, a *glimpse* of water in the moonlight. **3.** An inkling; adumbration. **4†.** A trace. **glimps'ing†.**

glin, 1 glin; 2 glin, *n.* Haze, or vapor on the horizon at sea, denoting a storm. [Cp. GLIEY, GLIM.]

glink, 1 glink; 2 glink, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To glance; gley.

Glin'ka, 1 glin'ka; 2 glin'ka, **Mikhail Ivanovich** (*t*/ĕ/ĭ/*n,* O. S.1803–*t*/1/1857. A Russian operatic composer.

glin'kite, 1 glin'kait; 2 glin'kit, *n. Mineral.* A variety of olivin or chrysolite found in talcose schist. [< Gen. *Glinka.*] **[glin'ey†.**

glinse, 1 glins; 2 glins, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Slippery; glary.

glint, 1 glint; 2 glint, *v.* **I.** *i.* To gleam as an effect of; reflect the flash of; as, the sword *glinted* back the sun's rays. **II.** *t.* To emit sudden successive gleams of light; glance; glitter; gleam; as, the stars *glint* through the trees. **2.** To glance aside, as an arrow from a tree. **3.** [Scot.] To appear and disappear quickly; pass suddenly. **4†.** To glance; look. [< Old Dan. *glinte,* or Sw. dial. *glinta,* shine.]

glinti, *a.* Slippery.

glint, *n.* **1.** A glance, flash, or shining appearance; as, a *glint* of sunshine. **2.** [Scot. or Archaic.] A glimpse. *Glints* of emotions under evanescencies. WALT WHITMAN *Specimen Days, Boat Men* p. 80. tr. n. d. ca. 1882.]

glio-ĕ'ma, 1 glai-ō'mă; 2 glī-ō'mă, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A tumor of rapid growth, containing elements similar to neuroglia, occurring in the connective tissue of the brain, retina, and auditory nerve. [< Gr. *glia,* glue.]

—glī"o-ma-to'sis, *n. Pathol.* Abnormal increase in neuroglia, especially about the central canal of the spinal cord.

—glī-om'a-tous, *a.*

glī"o-mi-o'ma, 1 glai"o-mai-ō'mă; 2 glī"o-mī-ō'mă, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A tumor resembling both glioma and myoma.

glī"o-ne-cro'ma, 1 glai"o-nar-kō'mă; 2 glī"o-nār-cō'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A malignant tumor developed in the connective tissue of the central nervous system and partaking of the characteristics of both glioma and sarcoma. [< Gr. *glia,* glue, + *narkosis,* a benumbing.]

glī-o'sis, 1 glai-ō'sis; 2 glī-ō'sis, *n. Pathol.* A cerebral disease, characterized by increase of neuroglia of the brain. [< Gr. *glia,* glue.]

Glī'res, 1 glai'rīz; 2 glī'rēz, *n. pl. Mam.* An order of Ineducabilian placentals: rodents or gnawers. [L., pl. of *glis (glīr-),* dormouse.]—**glir'i-form,** *a.* **I.** Having the form of a rodent. **2.** Resembling the teeth of rodents; as, a *glirtform* incisor.—**glī'rine.** **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Glires.* **2.** Of or like a dormouse. **II.** *n.* A rodent.

Glis'ʀ-fūnd"ers, 1 glis'ai-fun-dz; 2 glis'i-fŏr"mi-z, *pl. Zool.* [< L. *glis (glīr-),* dormouse, + *forma,* shape.] Same as HYRACOIDEA.

glis'ʀ-rhin, 1 glis'ai-rin; 2 glis'i-rin, *n.* A substance resembling mucin, found in urine, and due to the presence of the *Bacterium glischrogenes.* [< Gr. *glischros,* glutinous.]

glisk, 1 glisk; 2 glisk, [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** To gleam; glint. **2.** To look awry; gley. **glish.**

glisk, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A gleam of light; glimpse. **2.** Anything of a passing character, as a twinge of pain or a thrill of surprise. **3.** A quick, sharp movement. [< GLESK, *v.*, < AS. *glistan,* shine.]—**glisk'y,** *a.*

glisk†, *vt.* **1.** To dance. **2.** To glitter; shine.

glis-sade', 1 gli-sād' or -sād'; 2 glī-sād' or -sād', *vi.* **1.** In dancing, to take a gliding step. **2.** [Rare.] To slide or glide, as down a slippery incline.

Swiftly Amelia began to descend the sand, we half ran, half *glissaded,* and soon reached the bottom. AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Thousand Miles Up the Nile* p. 237. tr. n. s. 1884.]

glis-sade', *n.* [F.] **1.** The act of sliding or slipping down a slope, as on ice or snow.

The crossing of those rocks was a most awkward piece of work; a slip was imminent, and the effect of the consequent *glissade* not to be calculated. TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* p. 14. [A. 1871.]

2. A sliding step in dancing; glide. **3.** *Fort.* Same as GLISSADE.—**glis-sad'er,** *n.* One who glissades.

glis-san'do, 1 gli-sān'do; 2 glī-sān'do, *n. Mus.* **1.** The playing of a run on the pianoforte by sliding the fingers over the keys. **2.** A rapid run on violoncello. [As if It., < F. *glissant,* ppr. of *glisser,* slide, < OD. *glissen,* glide.]

glis-sa'to†; **glis-sē'ti;** **glis"s-can'do†;** **glis"s-ca-to'to.**

glis'sne, 1 glī-sēn'; 2 glī-sēn', *n.* [Local, Ir.] The coalfish.

glis-sette', 1 gli-set'; 2 gli-set', *n. Geom.* A curve generated by a point fixed in reference to two other points that slide continuously upon a fixed curve or upon two fixed curves. Compare ROULETTE. [< F. *glisser,* slip; see GLISSANDO.]

Glis'son, 1 glis'n; 2 glī'sŏn, **Francis** (1597–*n*/1677). An English physicist and anatomist.

glist, 1 glist; 2 glīst, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A dark, shining mineral resembling black tourmalin.

glis'ten, 1 glis'n; 2 glĭs'n, *vi.* To sparkle with light, usually by reflection; shine with bright scintillations; gleam; as, the lake *glistens* in the moonlight. [ME. *glistnen,* < AS. *glisnian,* < *glisn,* shine; *glis-ten'ing,* **glis-sent'; glist'y.** SYN.: see SHINE. Compare synonyms for LIGHT, *n.*—**glis'ten-er,** *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A gold coin. Compare GLISTER.

glis'ten, *n.* A scintillating brightness; glitter. **glist†.**

glis'tend, *pp.* Glistened. S. S.

glis'ter, 1 glis'ter; 2 glis'ter, *v.* **I.** *i.* [Archaic.] To be bright; sparkle; glitter.

His glorious face ! which *glistereth* else so bright.
SPENSER *Hymn of Heavenly Beauty* st. 17.
All is not gold that *glisters.*
BEN JONSON *Tale of a Tub* act ii, sc. 1.

II†. *t.* [Virginia.] To increase the hardness of (a brick-clay) by stirring the fire and supplying fuel. [< stem of AS. *glistan,* shine.]—**glis'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.* In a glistering manner.

glis'ter†, *n.* Archaic. A sparkle; radiance; luster.

glis'ter-ing, glis'ter-pipe", *etc.* Same as GLISTER, *etc.*

glis'terd, *pp.* Glistered. S. S.

glit', 1 glit; 2 glĭt, *n.* **1.** Fibrous phlegm. **2.** [Scot.] The slime in rivers. [Var. of GLEET.]

glit'a, *n.* [Ir.] Duckweed.

Glit'ner, 1 glit'ner; 2 glĭt'ner, *n. Norse Myth.* The heavenly mansion of Forseti, with golden columns and silver roof.

glit'ter, 1 glit'or; 2 glĭt'er, *vi.* **1.** To shine with a rapid succession of gleams; sparkle with light; glint; glisten; as, rems *glitter* in the sunlight. **2.** To be bright or brilliant; show a splendid appearance; shine; as, ornatury *glittering* with illustrations.

Shakes her bright plume, and *glitters* o'er the meads.
ERASMUS DARWIN *Bot. Garden, Loves of Plants* can. 4, l. 38.
[ME. *glitteren,* freq. < stem *glit-*; cp. OS. *glītan,* shine.]

glit'(e)r-en†.

glit'ter, *n.* The act or state of glittering; sparkle; brilliancy; radiance. **glit'ter-ance†;** [Rare]—**glit'ter-y,** *a.* Having, or shining with, a glitter. **glit'ter-ous†.**

glit'terd, *pp.* Glittered. S. S.

glit'ter-ing, *n.* **1.** A glitter. **2.** *pl.* Glittering ornaments.—**glit'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.* In a glittering manner.

glit-zade', 1 gli-zād'; 2 glĭt-zād', *n.* A movement in which a fencer's foot is swept with a gliding motion along his opponent's foil. See FENCING. [< F. *glissade,* < *glisser;* see GLISSANDO.]

gloam, 1 glōm; 2 glōm. *v.* **I.** *i.* To make or cause to appear dusky or gloomy. **II.** *i.* To become dusky like twilight or nightfall; hence, to present a gloomy or threatening appearance. [Var. of GLOOM.]

gloam'ing, 1 glō'ming; 2 glōm'ing, *n.* The dusk of early evening; twilight. **gloamz,** 2†. Gloomy mood; sullenness.—**gloam'in-shot",** *n.* [Scot.] The beginning of twilight.

gloar†, *n.* To glower; glore.

gloat, 1 glōt; 2 glōt, *vi.* **1.** To look steadily with low or malign satisfaction; exhibit evil pleasure, triumph, or exultation; as, he *gloated* over his helpless victim.

Your snarling critic *gloats* upon defects.
W. W. STORY *In St. Peter's* st. 1.

2. To look askance, gley. [< Ice. *glotta,* grin, smile scornfully.]

gloat, 1 glōt; 2 glōt, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A species of eel.

glo'bal, 1 glō'bal; 2 glō'bal, *a.* Of or belonging to a globe; hence, pertaining to the whole world; *world-wide.*

glo'bate, 1 glō'bet; 2 glō'bāt, *a.* Globular; spherical; hence, rounded; complete. [< L. *globatus,* pp. of *globo,* make into a ball, < *globus,* ball.] **glō'bat-ed†.** [tinellids.

glo'bate, *n. Zool.* A globiform spicule in certain tetra-

glob'ber, 1 glob'or; 2 glŏb'er, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A miser; gluttton.

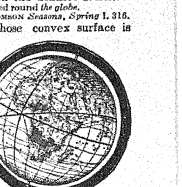
globe, 1 glōb; 2 glōb, *n.* & *vt.* [GLOBED; GLOB'ING.] [Rare.] To form into a globular shape; become round.

globe†, *n.* **1.** A round or spherical body; ball; sphere. **2.** Specifically, the earth: with the definite article.

A shoreless ocean tumbled round the *globe.*
THOMSON *Seasons, Spring* l. 316.

3. An artificial sphere on whose convex surface is drawn a representation of the geography of the earth or of the heavens.

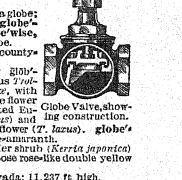
If it represents the earth, it is called a **terrestrial globe;** if the constellations in the heavens, a **celestial globe.**


Terrestrial Globe.

4. Any planetary or celestial body. **5.** A hollow globular vessel, or the like, as a round glass or porcelain lamp-shade, or a spherical aquarium. **6.** *Her.* Same as MOUND². **7.** A ball, usually of gold, held in the hand by monarchs, on state occasions, as an emblem of authority. **8†.** A body; mass; concretion. [F., < L. *globus,* ball.]

—epidermic globe, same as EPITHELIAL PEARL.

—Ferdinand's globe, an early and very rudimentary thermometer, made of hollow glass balls, submerged in a liquid, which would sink as it grew warm, and rise as it grew cooler.—**globe'-am"a-ranth,** *n.* A tropical herb (*Gomphrena globosa*) of the amaranth family, having round heads of purple-and-white flowers of remarkable durability; hence taken as an emblem of immortality.—**g.-animal,** *n.* A volvox. **g.-animalcule,**—**g. aspect,** the representation of features on the surface of a sphere as seen from without, as on an ordinary geographical map or globe: opposed to *sky aspect,* which presents the heavens as viewed from the interior of a sphere or globe.—**g.-bird,** *n.* **1.** A stopcock, as on a tank, operated by a globular float. **2.** A globe valve: a misnomer.—**g.-daisy,** *n.* A European plant (*Globularia vulgaris*) having small compact heads of blue flowers.—**globe'fish',** *n.* Any diodontoid or tetrodontoid fish able to inflate itself into a globular form, as the common puffer or swellfish (*Spheroides maculatus*).—**g. of compression** (*Mā.*), an over-turned cone, the base of which is a circle.—**g.-ranger,** *n.* A marine.—**g.-runner,** *n.* A gymnast who balances himself on a ball as he rolls it along under his feet.—**g.-sight,** *n.* A rifle-sight, placed over the muzzle, consisting of a minute globule set on the end of a vertical pin; a bead-sight.—**g.-slater,** *n.* A spheromoid isopod, named from its rolling itself into a ball.—**g.-thistle,** *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Echinops,* or aster family. They have thistle-like leaves covered with loose wool, and globular clusters of white or pale-blue flowers. See illus. under ACANTHEÆ. **2.** The globe-artichoke.—**g.-tube,** *n.* A spherical or very wide-angled photographic lens, mounted for a camera.—**g.-tulip,** *n.* Same as BUTTERFLY-TULIP.—**g.-valve,** *n. Plumbing.* **1.** A valve with approximately spherical chamber. **2.** A valve in which a ball is pressed against a seat to close it.—**spiral g.,** a twisted glass globe for use with gas or electric lights.


Globe Valve, showing European globe-flower (*T. europæus*) and ing construction. the spreading or American globe-flower (*T. laxus*). **globe'ra-nun"cu-lus†.** **2.** The globe-amaranth.

—Japan globe-flower, a slender shrub (*Kerria japonica*) with smooth green bark and globose rose-like double yellow flowers.

Globe Peak. A mountain in Nevada; 11,237 ft high.

globe'-trot"ter, 1 glōb'-trot'er; 2 glōb'-trŏt'er, *n.* [Humorous.] One who travels extensively over or around the world.

Circum-ambulate tourists have become so frequent . . . in Yucatan as to be recognized as a distinct class. . . . [and] are called *'globe-trotters.'* GARRETT *Mitchell's Travels* p. 339. tr.]

—globe'-trot"ting, *n.* World-wide traveling.

Globe'ville, 1 glōb'vil; 2 glōb'vil, *n.* A town in Arapahoe county, Colo.

glo'bi-, 1 glō'bi-; 2 glō'bi-. From Latin *globo-,*] *globus,* ball; having a shape like a ball: combining forms.—**glo'bi-cal,** *a.* **1.** *Her.* Bounded by a curve. **2.** Globular or circular.—**Glo"bi-ceph'a-li"næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of delphinoid cetaceans having pointed pectorals, with more than six joints in the second and third digits, as in *pilot* or *caaing-whales.*—**glo"bi-ceph'a-line,** *a. & n.*—**Glo"bi-ceph'a-lus,** *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Globicephalinæ.* **Glo"bi-ceph'a-lat.** **2.** [*g-*] (-*t*), *pl.*] A cetacean of this genus, as the blackfish (*G. melas*) of the North Atlantic.—**glo"bi-ceph'a-loid,** *a. Entom.* Terminally globular, as antennæ.—**Glo"bi-ger-i'na,** *n. Protoz.* **1.** A genus typical of *Globigerinidæ.* **2.** [*g-*] [-*n*, *pl.*] A foraminifer of this genus.—**glo"bi-ger-i'na-ma"ted,** **glo"bi-ger-i'na-ooze",** *n.* Mud or ooze from the sea-bottom encharged with shells of *Globigerinidæ,* which sink downward in immense numbers at the death of their occupants and carpet vast submarine areas.—**glo-big'er-ine.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Globigerinidæ.* **II.** *n.*

One of the *Globigerinidæ*. **glo'bi-ger-in'i-dan.** — **Glo'bi-ger-in'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Protoz.* A pelagic family of foraminifers, especially those which have the shell calcareous, perforate, and with few inflated chambers arranged in spiral fashion. — **glo''bi-ger'i-nid,** *n.* — **glo'bi-ger'i-nid'al,** *a.* — **glo''bi-ger'i-nid'e-an,** *a.* & *n.*



Globigerina bulloides.

glo'bin, 1 glō'bin; 2 glō'bin, *n. Chem.* A proteid constituent of red blood-corpuscles. [< *L. globus*, globe.]

glo''bo-cu'mu-lus, 1 glō''bo-kū'mū-lus; 2 glō''bo-kū'mū-lus, *n.* Globe-like or spherical; nearly globular. **glo'bose',** **glo'bōse',** *a.* — **glo'bose-ly,** *adv.* — **glo'bose-ness,** *n.* — **glo-bos'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being globe-shaped.

glo'bo-site, 1 glō'bo-sīt; 2 glō'bo-sīt, *n. Mineral.* A greasy yellowish hydrated fluoride and phosphate, closely related to beraunite. [< L. *globus*, ball.]

glo'bo-stel'late, 1 glō'bo-stel'ēt; 2 glō'bo-stel'āt. *Zool.* I. *a.* Having rays or points arranged in a globe-like formation, as in certain forms of sponges, etc. II. *n.* A sponge-spicule having such characteristics.

glob'u-lar, 1 glob'yu-lar; 2 glŏb'yu-lar, *a.* 1. Having the shape of a globe or of a sphere; spherical. **glo'bar.**

The typical form of the Nervecells or 'ganglion-globules' may be regarded as *globular*. W. B. CARPENTER *Principles of Mental Physiol.* bk. 1, p. 35. [< L. *globulus*, ball.]

2. Formed or composed of globules. [< L. *globulus*, dim. of *globus*, ball.] — **globular chart,** a chart made according to globular projection. See PROJECTION, 2, sailing, sailing on the arc of a great circle or by the shortest way. — **glob''u-lar-l-ty,** *n.* The state of being globular. **glob'u-lar-ness,** — **glob'u-lar-i-ty,** *adv.*

glob'u-lar-in'in, 1 glob'yu-la-rē'in; 2 glŏb'yu-la-rē'in, *n.* A resinous substance obtained from the leaves of *Globularia alypum*.

glob'u-lar'i-a, 1 glob'yu-lar'i-a; 2 glŏb'yu-lar'i-a, *n. Chem.* A compound ($C_{30}H_{50}O$) of globularin and certain acids.

Glob''u-la'ri-a, 1 glob''yu-lē'ri-a; 2 glŏb''yu-lā'ri-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of European shrubby or herbaceous plants of the family *Globulariaceæ*, frequent in ornamental cultivation: globe-daisies. [< L. *globularis*, see GLOBULAR.]

Glob''u-la''ri-a'ce-æ, 1 glob''yu-lē''ri-ē'se-ī; 2 glŏb''yu-lā''ri-ā'se-ī, *pl. Bot.* A family of perennial herbs and subshrubs (order *Polemoniales*) natives of the Mediterranean region. These are 4 genera and about 30 species characterized by obovate leaves and globular heads of flowers. **Glob''u-la'ri-a,** (G. g.) — **glob''u-la''ri-a'ceous,** *a.*

glob'u-la-rin, 1 glob'yu-la-rin; 2 glŏb'yu-la-rin, *n.* An amorphous glucosid ($C_{34}H_{54}O_{18}$), occurring in the leaves of *Globularia alypum*.

glob'ule, 1 glob'yul; 2 glŏb'yul, *n.* **1.** A small globe, sphere, or spherical particle of matter.

These minute *globules* of magnetic iron were sparks emitted from a burning meteor. WINCHELL *Walks* p. 60. [CHAPIN, 1890.]

2. *Biol.* A small spherical part or structure, as a blood- or lymph-corpuscle, or the antheridium of a characeous plant. **3.** A very small pill: used in homeopathy.

My father had not as much pride as a homeopathist could have put into a *globule*.

BULWER-LYTTON *Caxtons* vol. i, pt. iii, p. 113. [c. 1873.]

[F., < L. *globulus*; see GLOBULAR.]

globule of Morgagni's (*Pathol.*), small spherical bodies without nuclei found within the capsule of the lens of the eye: mostly in traumatic cataract. — **glob'u-let,** *n.* A minute globule. — **glob'u-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Containing, producing, or composed of globules. — **glob'u-li-form,** *a.* [Rare.] Globuloid. — **glob''u-li-gen'ic,** *a.* Productive of blood-corpuscles. — **glob''u-lig'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument used to measure the number of red corpuscles in the blood. — **glob'u-lism,** *n. Med.* The giving of medicine in globules; homeopathic practise. — **glob'u-list,** *n.* [Eng.] One who administers or uses globules; a medical practiser: applied with derogatory meaning to homeopathists.

glob'u-li-cide, 1 glob'yu-li-sīd; 2 glŏb'yu-li-sīd, *n. Med.* Anything that destroys globules. [< GLOBULE + L. *cædo*, kill.] — **glob'u-li-cī'dal,** *a.* Having a quality destructive of blood-globules, as the blood-serum of one animal dissolving the red blood-corpuscles of another animal.

glob'u-lin, 1 glob'yu-lin; 2 glŏb'yu-lin, *n. Chem.* Any one of a class of albuminous proteid compounds, insoluble in water but soluble in dilute saline solutions, contained in both animals and plants.

The animal globulins include *fibrinogen*, *serum-globulin* or *paraglobulin*, *globin*, *myosinogen*, *crystallins*, and *vitellin*. The vegetable globulins include *planiretellin*, *planimyosin*, and *vegetable pyrenin* (see these words). — **glob'u-lin-i'form,** *a. Pathol.* The presence of globulin in the urine.

glob'u-lite, 1 glob'yu-līt; 2 glŏb'yu-līt, *n. Petrol.* A minute drop-like crystallite, the most rudimentary form. — **glob''u-lit'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing globulites.

glob'u-lol, 1 glob'yu-lol; 2 glŏb'yu-lŏl, *a.* Shaped like a globule.

glob'u-lose, 1 glob'yu-lōs; 2 glŏb'yu-lōs, *n. Chem.* The variety of hemibasinose produced by digesting globulin with pepsin. [*F. Med. Dict.*] — **glob'u-lo-sest.**

glob'u-lous, 1 glob'yu-lus; 2 glŏb'yu-lus, *a.* Of the shape of a small globe; globular; spherical. **glob'u-lose,** — **glob'u-lous-ness,** *n.*

glob'u-lus, 1 glob'yu-lus; 2 glŏb'yu-lus, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lī; 2 -lī, *pl.*] *Helminth.* A zoœcium or an internode of a polyzoan. [< L. *globulus*; see GLOBULAR.]

glob'u-ly'tis, 1 glob'yu-lai'tis; 2 glŏb'yu-lī'tis, *n.* The destruction or breaking up of red blood-corpuscles.

glo'bus, 1 glō'bus; 2 glō'bus, *n.* (GLO'BI, 1 -bī; 2 -bī, *pl.*) [L.] **1.** A globose body; especially, either of the rounded extremities (the **globus major**, or head, and the **globus minor**, or tail) of the epididymis. **2.** *Her.* A mound.

— **globus hystericus** [L.] (*Pathol.*), a feeling of strangulation induced as by the rising of a globular body through the abdomen and esophagus: common with women in hysterics. — **g. pallidus,** the inner portion of the nucleus lenticularis, a collection of gray matter at the base of the brain, distinguished by its lighter color.

glob'y, 1 glō'bi; 2 glō'bī, *a.* Globe-shaped; globose.

Gloces'ter, 1 glos'ter; 2 glŏs'ter, *n.* A town in Providence county, R. I.

Glo-chi'ce-ras, 1 glo-kis'or-as; 2 glo-cī'er-as, *n. Falcon.* A genus of Jurassic cephalopods with smooth-chambered shells and tapering, sinuous sipho at the aperture.

glo-chid'i-um, 1 glo-kid'i-um; 2 glo-cid'i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Zool.* A larva of a unionid mussel with a bivalve embryonic shell provided with hooked processes by which it may attach itself to a fish and there pass a brief phase of its life. **2.** *Bot.* A barbed hair-like appendage on the massulæ of certain heterosporous pteridophytes by which they attach themselves to the macrospores. [< Gr. *glōchis*, arrow-point.] — **glo-chid'i-al,** *a. Conch.* Having the characteristics of a glochidium. **glo-chid'i-an,** — **glo-chid'i-ate,** *a.* Barbed, as set on with bristles. **glo-chid'i-date;** **glo-chid'e-ous;** **glo-chid'i-ous;** **gloch'i-nate,** —

glo'chis, 1 glō'kis; 2 glō'cis, *n.* [GLO'CHI-NES, 1 -kī-nēz; 2 -cī-nēz, *pl. Bot.* A barbed hair, bristle, spine, point, or the like. [< Gr. *glōchis*, point of an arrow.]

glock, 1 glok; 2 glŏk, *v.* [Scot.] 1. To swallow in huge gulps. 2. To bubble, or make a purling sound.

glock'en, 1 glok'en; 2 glŏk'en, *v.* [Scot.] To frighten; startle.

glock'en-spiel', 1 glok'en-spīl'; 2 glŏk'en-spēl', *n. G.* 1. A set of bells; a carillon. **2.** An instrument consisting of a series of small bells or metal bars that are struck with a small hammer or acted upon by means of keys. **3.** An organ-stop.

glock'er-ite, 1 glok'er-īt; 2 glŏk'er-īt, *n. Mineral.* A sparry or earthy, brown to ocher-yellow, hydrous ferric sulfate ($Fe_2(SO_4)_3 \cdot 5H_2O$). [< E. F. *Glocker*, mineralogist.]

glodet, *imp.* of GLIDE, *v.* **glod†.**

glo'ia, 1 glō'a; 2 glō'a, *n.* A glutinous secretion of many low organisms, as protozoans, to form a protective case. [< Gr. *glōia*, glue, birdlime.]

Glœ''o-cap'sa, 1 glī''o-kap'se; 2 glī''o-cāp'sa, *n. Bot.* A genus of schizophyceous bluish-green algæ with spherical cells within a large single or grouped colorless sheath of fresh water and marine. [< Gr. *gloia*, glue, + L. *capsa*, box, < *capio*, hold.] — **glœ''o-cap'sal,** *a. Chem.* A blue or red chromogen obtained from *Glœocapsa* and other algæ. — **glœ''o-cap'soid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to *Glœocapsa*.

Glœ''o-spo'ri-um, 1 glī''o-spō'ri-um; 2 glī''o-spō'ri-um, *n. Bot.* A genus of fungi (order *Fungi Imperfecti* or *Fungi perfecti*) embracing more than 100 species, many of which produce anthracnose in various fruits. The banana-anthracnose (*G. musarum*) produces blackish spots over the whole surface of the fruit, which causes it to rot. The currant-anthracnose (*G. ribis*) causes dark spots on the leaves, beneath the cuticle, which is thrust up, producing blister-like protuberances. Raspberry-anthracnose (*G. venetum*) is the cane-rust. *G. fructigenum* causes the serious disease known as apple-rot or ripe-rot. See CANE-RUST and MELANCONIALES. [< Gr. *gloios*, a sticky substance, + *sporos*, seed.]

glof, 1 glof; 2 glŏf, *vt.* [Scot.] To be alarmed; exhibit alarm.

glof'fen, 1 glof'en; 2 glŏf'en, *v.* [Scot.] To frighten; alarm.

Glo'gau, 1 glō'gau; 2 glō'gau, *n.* A fortified manufacturing town in Silesia province, Prussia.

glol'o-carp, 1 glol'o-kārp; 2 glŏl'o-cārp, *n. Bot.* The quadrinucleate fruit of the Florideæ. *Treas. of Bot.* p. 535. [< Gr. *gloia*, glue, + *karpos*, fruit.]

glombet, *v.* [Scot.] To gloom; be glum. **glomet,** II. *n.* Gloom.

glom, 1 glom; 2 glŏm, *n.* [Scot.] The prominences at the hinder part of the frog of a horse's foot. 2. A ball of thread. 3. *Bot.* A soredium. See GLOMERULE. [< L. *glomus*, ball of yarn.] — **glome of the heel,** the curve in a horse's foot which forms, in the hoof, the heel-prominence.

glom'er-ate, 1 glom'er-ēt; 2 glŏm'er-āt, *vt.* & *vi.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To gather or wind into a ball; collect into a spherical form or mass, as to *glomerate* yarn. [< L. *glomeratus*; see GLOMERATE, *a.*]

glom'er-ate, 1 glom'er-it; 2 glŏm'er-at, *a.* 1. *Biol.* Collected into a close head or mass, as flowers or colors spoted irregularly and confusedly: specifically said of fruits with closely packed acini. 2. *Entom.* Collected into spots or lines, as dots or other marks. [< L. *glomeratus*, pp. of *glomero*, make a ball, < *glomus* (*glomer-*), ball of yarn.]

glom'er-a'tion, 1 glom'er-ē'shan; 2 glŏm'er-ā'shon, *n.* [Archaic.] The act of glomerating, or the state of being glomerated.

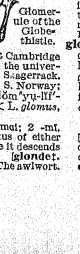
glom'er-el'i, *n.* 1. [Cambridge Univ.] A pupil in glomery at Cambridge in the middle ages. 2. *Old Eng. Law.* A commissioner to adjust differences between university students and the townspeople.

Glo-mer'i-dæ, 1 glo-mer'i-dī; 2 glo-mĕr'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of oniscomorphous chilognathous myriapods having the body capable of being rolled; specifically said of species rolling themselves into a ball, and having antennæ at the front of the head; pill-worms or wood-lice. **Glom'er-ris,** *n.* [-IS-ES, 1 -i-sēz; 2 -is-ēz, *pl.*] [< *glomer-*), ball of yarn.] — **glom'er-id,** *a.* & *n.* — **glom'er-oid,** *a.*

glom'er-o-por'phy-rit'ic, 1 glom'er-o-pōr'fi-rit'ik; 2 glŏm'er-o-pŏr'fy-rit'ic, *a. Petrog.* Characterized by the formation of phenocrysts in groups.

glom'er-ous, 1 glom'er-us; 2 glŏm'er-us, *a.* Glomerated; globed. [< L. *glomerosus*, < *glomus*, ball of yarn.]

glom'er-ule, 1 glom'er-ūl; 2 glŏm'er-ul, *n.* 1. *Bot.* (1) A cymose flower-cluster which is condensed into a head-like form. (2) Same as SOREDIUM. 2. *Anat.* A round cell. [< L. *glomerulus*, dim. of *glomus*, ball of yarn.] — **glom-er'u-lar,** *a.* Especially: (1) The tuft of vessels in a Malpighian body of the kidney. See URINIFEROUS TUBULES. (2) Pertaining to or composed of a sweat-gland. [Dim. < L. *glomus* (*glomer-*), ball of yarn.] — **glo-mer'u-late,** *a.* Gathered into small clusters. **glo-mer'u-lar;** **glo-mer'u-lous;** **glo-mer'u-lous-ly.** — **glo-mer''u-li'fer-ous,** *a.* Bearing soredia, as certain lichens. — **glo-mer''u-li'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the glomerulus of the Malpighian glomerules. — **glo-mer''u-lo-ne-phri'tis,** [< L. *glomerulus* + *nephritis*.] — **glo-mer'u-lus,** 1 glo-mer'u-lus; 2 glo-mĕr'u-lus, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lī; 2 -lī, *pl.*] *Anat.* A glomerule; an agglomeration of vessels forming a small ball. 2. *Bot.* One of the powdery masses on the surface of some lichens. COOKE *Manual of Bot. Terms.*



Glomerule of the Chinese thistle.

glom'er-y, *n.* Grammar; as, "master in *glomery*," the master of the grammar-schools at Cambridge in the middle ages. The word is found only in the university records. [280 *an.* long to S.agerrack.

Glom'men, 1 glom'en; 2 glŏm'en, *n.* A river in S. Norway: **glom'u-li'fer-ous,** 1 glom'yu-lif'er-us; 2 glŏm'yu-lĭf'er-us, *a.* Having clustered excrescences. [< L. *glomus*, ball, + *fero*, bear.]

glo'mus, 1 glō'mus; 2 glō'mus, *n.* [GLO'MI, 1 -mī; 2 -mī, *pl.*] *Anat.* A rounded coil of the choroid plexus of either lateral ventricle of the brain, at the point where it descends into the middle cornu. [L., ball of yarn.]

glomet, *imp.* of GLOMBET, *v.* **glomdet.**

glon'a-in, 1 glon'o-in; 2 glŏn'o-in, *n.* Nitroglycerin, especially as used in medicine: trinitrin. [< *gly-* (in GLYCERIN) + *o-* (in OXYGEN) + *n-* (in NITROGEN).] **glon'o-ine,** —

glood†, *imp.* of GLIDE, *v.* **glod†.**

gloom, 1 glūm; 2 glŏŏm, *n.* **1.** *Obs.* To fill with gloom; darken or obscure; as, forest-trees *gloom* the air. **2.** To fill with sadness or despondency; make gloomy, sad, or sullen.

The Moslem's Fate and Buddhists' fears
Have *gloomed* their worship this thousand years.
MARGARET J. PRESTON *A Bird's Ministry* st. 5.

II. *i.* **1.** To present a gloomy aspect; show or beget gloom; also, to be dismal or *lowering*; as, the clouds and years, with a dreadfully oppressive *gloom*, . . . never at all to know that this *gloom* is in their liver.

BUSHNELL *Moral Uses of Dark Things* p. 257. [s. 1881.]

3. Dark or disheartening circumstances or conditions collectively; as, the *gloom* of war or famine.

Lead, kindly light, amid the encircling *gloom*,
Lead thou me on! NEWMAN *Lux Benigna* st. 1.

4. A dark or gloomy place.

Many fair towns lie in the glorious *glooms*
Of Westminster they show.
JEAN INGELOW *Winstanley* st. 77.

5. [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] A sulky look; frown. **6.** A stove for drying gunpowder; drying-room. [< AS. *glōm*, < *glōwan*, GLOW.] — **gloom'ful,** *a.* — **gloom'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **gloom'ful-ness,** — **gloom'i-ness,** *n.* S. S.

gloomd, *pp.* Gloomed.

gloom'ing, 1 glūm'ing; 2 glŏŏm'ing, *n.* [Poet. & Rare.] 1. Gloaming. 2. A frown; sulky fit.

gloomth, 1 glūmth; 2 glŏŏmth, *n.* Gloom; gloominess.

gloom'y, 1 glūm'i; 2 glŏŏm'y, *a.* [GLOOM'I-ER; GLOOM'I-EST.] **1.** Overspread or shrouded with darkness or gloom; dark; dismal; obscure; as, a *gloomy* dell; a *gloomy* day. **2.** Affected with or productive of gloom or melancholy; morose; sorrowful; cheerless; sullen; depressed; as, a *gloomy* mood; *gloomy* prospects. **3.** Ominous; DARK: MOROSE. — **gloom'i-ly,** *adv.* — **gloom'i-ness,** *n.*

gloop, 1 glōp; 2 glŏp, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** *t.* To startle; cause to stare. **II.** *i.* To stare; gape.

glop'pen, 1 glop'n; 2 glŏp'n, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** *t.* To astound; terrify. **II.** *i.* To gaze in fear; be astonished. **glop'net.**

— **glop'ned-ly,** *adv.* Affrightedly; wonderingly.

glore†, *vt.* To glare; glower.

glore, 1 glōr; 2 glŏr. [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *a.* Fat; flabby. **II.** *n.* Stoutness; flabbiness.

glo'ri-a, 1 glō'ri-a; 2 glō'ri-a, *n.* **1.** An assertion of praise; particularly, a doxology sung or recited in the service of various churches. The two well-known glorias are the **Gloria Patri,** beginning in the English version with the words "Glory be to the Father," and the **Gloria in Excelsis,** beginning, "Glory be to God on high." **2.** A movement in a mass following the Kyrie. **3.** The music to which a gloria is sung. **4.** *Art.* A gloriole; glory; also, an ornament for the head in imitation of a gloriole. **5.** A mixture of silk and wool used as a substitute for silk in covering umbrellas, and in trimmings. [L., < Gr. *doxa*, glory.] — **glo'ri-a-ist,** *n.* One who sentence "Glory be to Thee, O Lord," said or sung after the announcement of the gospel for the day: the form used in the Eastern Church following the close of the gospel.

Glo''ri-a'na, 1 glō''ri-ē'ne; 2 glō''ri-ā'na, *n.* In Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, the Queen of Faery-land, representing Queen Elizabeth as sovereign.

glo''ri-a-tion', *n.* Vainglory; boasting.

glo'ried†, *a.* Honored.

glo''ri-fet'ed, 1 glō''ri-fet'; 2 glō''ri-fĕt', *a.* [Archaic.] **1.** An aureated decorated apartment, as in an ancient castle: used also attributively. [Dim., < OF. *glorie*, glory.] **glo''ri-el'i.** **2.** An ornate summer-house or pavilion in a park.

glo'ri-fi-ca'tion, 1 glō''ri-fi-kē'shan; 2 glō''ri-fi-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of glorifying, or the state of being glorified; the ascribing of glory; an honoring or lauding.

He indulged in a good deal of patriotic *glorification*.
H. C. LODGE *Daniel Webster* p. 22. [s. a. c. 1887.]

2. A sentence in which glory is ascribed; a doxology or a gloria; as, the *glorifications* at the end of a hymnal. **3.** [Colloq.] An occasion of rejoicing or jollity; celebration; jubilation; as, we had a regular *glorification*. [< LL. *glorificatio(n-)*, < *glorifico*; see GLORIFY.]

glo'ri-fy, 1 glō'ri-fai; 2 glō'ri-fī, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To magnify and honor as in worship; exalt in thought or speech; give or ascribe glory to; adore; worship.

That a rose is intended to *glorify* God in its color is to me as evident a truth, as that man is intended to glorify Him in wearing it.
PETER BAYNE *Essays, Recent Brit. Art* in first series, p. 226. [s. a. c. 1857.]

2. To exalt to a state of glory; raise to power and happiness; especially, to uplift to celestial honor and blessedness; beatify; as, "whom he justified, them he also *glorified*," *Rom.* viii, 30. **3.** To exalt or refine, as in quality, condition, or appearance; elevate in honor or consideration; shed glory on; as, to *glorify* common things. **4†.** To embellish or adorn. **II†.** *i.* To exult; boast. [< F. *glorifier*, < LL. *glorifico*, < L. *gloria*, glory, + *facio*, make.] — **glo'ri-fi'er,** *n.*

glo'ri-ole, 1 glō'ri-ōl; 2 glō'ri-ōl, *n.* A halo of glory. Compare AUREOLE; GLORY; NIMBUS.

As a *gloriole* about his head.
JEAN INGELOW *Brothers, and A Sermon* st. 7.

[< L. *gloriola*, dim. of *gloria*, glory.]

Glo''ri-o'sa, 1 glō''ri-ō'se; 2 glō''ri-ō'sa, *n. Bot.* A small genus of rubbous trees of Africa. They have handsome yellow or red flowers, and are favorites in hothouse cultivation. [< L. *gloriosus*; see GLORIOUS.]

glo'ri-ous, 1 glō'ri-us; 2 glō'ri-us, *a.* **1.** Full of glory; of exalted honor, dignity, or majesty; resplendent; illustrious; exalted; celebrated; as, a *glorious* potentate; a *glorious* career. **2.** [Colloq.] In a jubilant condition; hence, tipsy; drunk. **3.** [Colloq.] Extremely delightful; splendid; as, a *glorious* time. **4.** Eager for glory or distinction.

Most miserable Is the desire that's *glorious*.
SHAKESPEARE *Cymbeline* i, 7.

[OF., < L. *gloriosus*, < *gloria*, glory.] SYN.: see BRIGHT; CELEBRATED. — **the glorious Fourth** (U. S.), the Fourth of July as the anniversary of Independence day. — **glo'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **glo'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

glo'ry, 1 glō'ri; 2 glō'ry, *v.* [GLO'RIED; GLO'RY-ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To feel exultant pleasure or satisfaction; rejoice; take delight; as, to *glory* in adversity.

Lucifer Man is a military animal,
Glories in sunpowder, and loves parade.
BAILEY *Festus, A Metropolis* sc. 12.

2. To boast; take pride; as, to *glory* in one's strength.

We *glory* in Christianity as a religion of light not less than a religion of love. HOPKINS *Evidences* lect. v, p. 128. [N. & S. 1878.]

3. To surround like a halo or glory. **II.** *t.* [Archaic.] To *glorify.* [< OF. *glorier,* < L. *gloriari, gloria,* glory.]

glo'ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] **1.** Distinguished honor or ornament; illustrious condition or distinction; exalted reputation; fame; renown; as, the field of *glory;* Napoleon was a devotee of *glory.* **2.** Any attribute, quality, characteristic, or circumstance by which a person or thing is glorified or made illustrious; occasion of praise: in this sense often in the plural; as, peace and order are the *glories* of a republic. **3.** That which stands as the visible representative of power, rank, riches, and the like; splendor of state; grandeur; magnificence; as, Greece in the days of her *glory:* used also in exclamation.

O light, O *Glory* ! . . . is this death?
OWEN MEREDITH *Goode Night in the Porch* st. 62.

4. Praise, as of adoration; exaltation; as, *glory* be to God. *Glory* to Thee, my God, this night.
THOMAS KEN, *Evening Hymn* st. 1, l. 1.

5. The quality of being radiant or shining; brilliancy; brightness; luster; as, the *glory* of the sun. **6.** The effulgence of the Divine presence; hence, the heavenly state; the bliss of paradise; as, the saints in *glory.* **7.** In religious symbolism, the complete representation of an emanation of light from the person of a sanctified being, consisting of a combination of the aureole and the nimbus; also, the state of being in majesty or enthroned, or of appearing in such a glory. **8.** *Meteor.* A luminous ring or series of rings, due to diffraction, seen around the shadow of an observer's head, cast upon a cloud or fog-bank. It constitutes the *Brocken-bow* of the *Specter of the Brocken.* A phenomenon seen upon dewy grass and the like is properly called *Heiligenschein.* **9.** A sunburst; any ring of light; a halo. **10.** *Paint.* A pictorial representation of heaven. **11.** [Archaic.] A desire for glory; ambition. [< OF. *gloire,* < L. *gloria,* glory.]


Glory.
From stained glass window, Burgos Cathedral, Spain.

SYN.: see FAME.—**diffraction glory,** see HALO, *n.*, 1.—**glo'ry-flow'er,** *n. Bot.* Either of two fabaceous twining shrubs of the genus *Clianthus:* (1) *C. puniceus,* a red-flowered evergreen of New Zealand, the parrot's-bill. (2) *C. dampieri,* the Australian glory-pea, or glory-vine. It has red-tinged stems and racemes of large scarlet flowers. Both species are in cultivation.—**g.-hole,** *n.* **1.** An opening through which to observe the interior of a furnace. **2.** A place for concealing articles of value; hence, humorously, a cupboard for domestic utensils. **3.** [Naut. Slang.] (1) Same as LAZARETTO. **3.** (2) A room in the after part of a ship, used by the stewards as sleeping-quarters. **4.** *Mining.* A large cavernous opening to a mine; an open quarry.—**g. of angels,** the circles of angels and spirits with which the painters of the middle ages surrounded the figures of Jesus and the Virgin.—**g.-of-the-snow,** *n.* Same as SNOW-GLORY.—**g.-pea,** *n.* Either of two fabaceous plants (*Dorstenia punicea* and *D. spectoi* q.v.).—**g.-vine;—g.-tree,** *n.* Any one of various showy greenhouse or conservatory climbers of the genus *Clerodendron,* of the vervain family (*Verbenaceæ*).—**Old G.** [U. S.], the flag of the United States.—**Order of G.,** a Turkish order of merit, instituted by Mahmoud II. in 1837.—**to be in one's g.,** to be highly elated or jubilant over one's own doings or surroundings.

glose, *n.* & *v.* Same as GLOZE.—**glos'ert,** *n.*

gloss[1], 1 glōs; 2 glŏs, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To render the surface of (anything) smooth and lustrous or glistening; specif., to polish, particularly with a buffing-wheel.

Their wings with azure and purple *glossed.*
ANNA L. BARBAULD *To Mrs. P.* st. 6.

2. To give a false or artificial appearance to; cover the defects of; palliate; gloze: usually with *over;* as, to *gloss over* one's faults: now practically the same in use, tho not in origin, as GLOSS[2], v., 2.

Nothing is more serviceable for us than to perceive occasionally how those acts appear to others which we have *glossed over* to ourselves. C. REID *Heart of Steel* pt. iii, p. 492. [a. 1883.]

3. To steam and then twist when perfectly dry, for the purpose of separating double fibres and imparting a lustre: said of hanks of silk. **II.** *i.* To become shiny; as, silk *glosses* from age.

gloss[2], 1 glŏs; 2 glŏs, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To elucidate or explain by marginal or interlinear comment; interpret by interlineations or adjoined remarks; annotate; as, to *gloss* an edition of Shakespeare. **2.** To palliate by specious explanation. Compare GLOSS[1], v., 2.

II. *i.* **1.** To write marginal explanations; make explanatory notes; annotate or comment upon anything. **2.** To criticize a person's words or actions.

Bearing my words and doings to the lords
To *gloss* upon. MASSINGER *Samson Agonistes* l. 948

[< LL. *glosso,* < *glossa;* see GLOSS[3], *n.*] **gloss'er,** **gloss'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a glossing or specious manner; as a gloss.

gloss[1], *n.* **1.** The brightness or luster of a polished surface, especially of a textile fabric; smooth and shining or glistening appearance or quality; as, the *gloss* of hair. **2.** A specious appearance or representation; deceptive show; as, a *gloss* of respectability. Compare GLOSS[2], *v.*, 2.

To me more dear, congenial to my heart,
One native charm, than all the *gloss* of art.
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 254.

3. *n.* [Scot.] Same as GLOW, *n.*, 1. [< Ice. *glossi,* blaze, < *glōa,* glow.]—**egg-shell gloss** (*Paint.*), a dull finish.—**gloss-buffed',** *a.* Polished on a buffing-wheel.—**g.-kiln,** *n.* *Ceram.* Same as GLOST-OVEN.—**gloss'ful,** *a.* Glossy.—**gloss'less,** *a.*

gloss[2], *n.* **1.** A note or comment, especially a marginal or interlinear note or a footnote explanatory of something obscure, obsolete, or foreign in the text; also, a collection of such notes or explanations; a glossary.

Beside, he was a shrewd philosopher,
And had read every text and *gloss* over.
BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. i, can. 1, l. 127.

2. A superficial and plausible but misleading explanation, frequently intended to conceal a fault or defect. Compare GLOSS[1], *n.*, 2. **3.** An amplification of a stanza, taken from a poem, into several stanzas, of which each concludes with a line or couplet of the original stanza. **4.** [Rare.] An obsolete, obscure, or foreign word requiring explanation; also, such an explanation.

A *gloss* properly meant a word from a foreign language, or an obsolete or poetical word, or whatever required interpretation. It was afterwards used for the interpretation itself.
HALLAM *Lit. Europe* vol. i, p. 53. [a. 1834.]

[< LL. *glossa,* < Gr. *glōssa,* tongue.]

gloss., *abbr.* Glossary.

gloss'a, 1 glŏs'a; 2 glŏs'a, *n.* [GLOS'SÆ, 1 -ē; 2 -ē, *pl.*] The tongue; specifically, in entomology, the distal median portion of the labium. [< Gr. *glōssa,* tongue.]—**gloss'al,** *a.* Same as GLOSSATE.—**gloss-sal'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Neuralgia of the tongue; pain in the tongue. **gloss'sa-gra**[1]; **gloss-sal'gy.**—**gloss-sar'thrax,** *n. Vet. Med.* Anthrax of the tongue in cattle.—**gloss-sa'ri-um,** *n.* The tongue of a dipterous insect.—**gloss-sa'ta,** *n. pl. Entom.* The *Lepidoptera.*—**gloss'sate,** *a.* Having a tongue or tongue-like part; of or pertaining to the *Glossata.*—**gloss-sec'to-my,** *n. Surg.* Excision of the tongue.

gloss'an, 1 glŏs'an; 2 glŏs'an, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The coalfish.

gloss'sa-rize, 1 glŏs'a-rūz; 2 glŏs'a-rīz, *tr.* [-RIZED; -RIZ'ING.] To incorporate with commentary in a glossary.

gloss'sa-ry, 1 glŏs'a-ri; 2 glŏs'a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] **1.** A collection of the obsolete, peculiar, or foreign words of a work or an author; an explanatory vocabulary dealing with a class of words, as those of a dialect or a science. **2.** A compilation of glosses or marginal notes. **3.** [L. *glossarium.*] Same as *glossarium,* < *glossa;* see GLOSS[2], *n.*] SYN.: see DICTIONARY.—**gloss-sa'ri-al,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a gloss or glossary.—**gloss'sa-ri-al-ly,** *adv.*—**gloss'sa-rist,** *n.* One who writes glosses or commentaries; also, one who compiles a glossary. **gloss-sa'ri-ant; gloss-sa'rer.**

gloss'sec-o-lite, 1 glŏs'i-ko-lit; 2 glŏs'e-co-lit, *n. Mineral.* A milkwhite and earthy halloysite that is strongly adhesive to the tongue. [< Gr. *glōssa,* tongue, + L. *collitus,* < *collĕre,* besmear.]—**gloss'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, or foreign words of a work or an author; an explanatory vocabulary dealing with a class of words, as those of a dialect or a science. **2.** A compilation of glosses or marginal notes. **3.** [L. *glossarium.*] Same as *glossarium,* < *glossa;* see GLOSS[2], *n.*] SYN.: see DICTIONARY.—**gloss-sa'ri-al,** *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a gloss or glossary.—**gloss'sa-ri-al-ly,** *adv.*—**gloss'sa-rist,** *n.* One who writes glosses or commentaries; also, one who compiles a glossary. **gloss-sa'ri-ant; gloss-sa'rer.**

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glossed'[1], 1 glĕst; 2 glŏst, *a.* **1.** Presenting a deceptive appearance. **2.** Having glosses.

glossed'[2], 1 glŏs'ēd; 2 glŏs-ēd'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] [Gr.] An obscure or rare word requiring special note: a gloss.

gloss'er[1], 1 glŏs'er; 2 glŏs'er, *n.* A polisher, particularly one who works with a buffing-wheel.

gloss'er[2], *n.* A glossarist.

gloss'er[3], *n.* A glutton.

Gloss'ic, 1 glŏs'ik; 2 glŏs'ic, *n.* A phonetic system of spelling in which no new characters are employed, each letter or digraph representing its usual or commonest sound. See the quotation. [< Gr. *glōssa,* tongue.]

Inasmuch *Glosik* is verÿ easi too read. With proper training, a child ov four yeerz old kan bee taut too giv dhi egzakt sound ov eni dhing whitch iz printed too him. ALEXR. J. ELLIS *Early Eng. Pronunciation, Glosik* pt. iii, p. 13. [fu. & co. 1871.]

Glos'si-dæ, 1 glŏs'i-dē; 2 glŏs'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of veneracean bivalves having the shell heart-shaped with subspiral beaks, the hinge line, and two cardinal teeth, and one lateral tooth in each valve; heart-cockles. **Glos'sus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *glōssa,* tongue.] = glos'sid, *n.*

Glos'si-na, 1 glŏs'i-na; 2 glŏs'i-na, *n. Zool.* The genus that includes the tsetse-fly. [< Gr. *glōssa,* tongue.]

Glos'si-pho'ni-a, 1 glŏs'i-fō'ni-a; 2 glŏs'i-fō'ni-a, *n. Zool.* Same as MYRMECOPHAGA. [< Gr. *glōssa,* + -PHONE.]

glos'sist, 1 glŏs'ist; 2 glŏs'ist, *n.* A glossarist.

glos-si'tis, 1 glo-sai'tis or -si'tis; 2 glō-sī'tis or -si'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the tongue. [< Gr. *glōssa,* tongue, + -ITIS.]—**glos'so,** *n.* Same as GLOSSALGIA.—**glos'so-,** 2 glŏs'o-. From Greek *glōssa,* the tongue: a combining form.—**glos'so-car'ci-no'ma,** *n. Pathol.* Cancer of the tongue.—**glos'so-cele,** *n. Pathol.* Hernia of the tongue; protrusion of the tongue, due to inflammatory swelling.—**glos'so-co'mi-um,** *n.* **1.** A small case to contain the reeds or tongues of musical instruments. **2.** A trough or case in which to bind a broken limb to keep it in place.—**glos'so-co'mi-on:**—**glos'so-co'mon,** *n.* A hoisting-winch.—**glos'so-dus,** *n. Paleon.* A genus of extinct Cladodontous selachians, of which only the teeth have been found.—**glos'so-dyn'i-a,** *n. Pathol.* Same as GLOSSALGIA.—**glos'so-ep'i-glot'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the tongue and the epiglottis. See GLOTTIS.—**glos'so-epi'glot'tid;** **glos'so-ep'i-glot-tid'e-an;**

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

glos'so-graf,] 1 glos'o-graf; 2 glŏs'o-grăf, *n.*] An **glos'so-graf'e,**] instrument for registering the vibrations made by the tongue in speaking. **2.** A glossarist.

glos-sog'ra-pher,] glo-sog'ra-fer; 2 glŏs-ŏg'ra-fer, *n.*] **glos-sog'ra-fer'**,] One who writes glosses or explanatory notes; a scholiast or glossarist. **2.** One who describes the tongue, or treats of its diseases.

glos-sog'ra-phy,] 1 glo-sog'ra-fi; 2 glŏs-ŏg'ra-fy, *n.*] **glos-sog'ra-fy'**,] *Anat.* A description of the tongue. **2.** Gloss-writing; also, the compilation of glossaries. **3.** [Rare.] A description and grouping of languages. [< Gr. *glōssa,* + -GRAPHY.]—**glos'soph'a-ryn'ge-al,** *a. Anat.* Belonging to or having the character of a glossography.

glos'so-hy'al, 1 glos'o-hoi'al; 2 glŏs'o-hī'al. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the tongue and the hyoid bone. **II.** *n.* A bone or cartilage extending forward from the basihyal and supporting the tongue, as in birds and lower vertebrates.

glos'sol-a, *n. Conchol.* Same as GLOSSOLE.—**glos'so-la-ryn'ge-al,** *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the tongue, lips, and larynx.—**glos'so-la'li-a,** *n.* The gift of tongues: the ability to speak unknown tongues: variously understood, as of foreign languages that had never been learned, of speech not intelligible to those who heard, etc. See *Acts* ii, 4, 6. **glos'so-la'ly**[1].

The *glossolalia* of Pentecost . . . symbolizes the true idea of . . . the Messianic unification of languages and nationalities.
SCHAFF *Hist. Christian Church* vol. i, p. 242. [a. 1884.]

glos-sol'a-list, *n.* [Rare.] One who has the gift of tongues.—**glos'so-la-ryn'ge-al,** *a.* Pertaining to tongue and larynx.

glos-sol'o-gy, 1 glo-sol'o-ji; 2 glŏs-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* **1.** A department of anthropology relating to the phenomena and classification of languages. **2.** The science of language; comparative philology; universal grammar; glossonomy. Compare LINGUISTICS. **3.** The art of writing glossaries. **4.** *Pathol.* Systematized knowledge concerning the tongue and its diseases. [< GLOSSO- + -LOGY.]—**glos'so-ma-ti'a,** *n.* Same as GLOSSALGIA.—**glos-sol'o-gist,** *n.* **1.** A glossarist. **2.** A philologist.—**glos-sol'y-sis,** *n. Pathol.* Glossoplegia.—**glos-som'e-ter,** *n. Optic.* A minute instrument for measuring the tongues of bees.

glos-son'o-my, 1 glo-son'o-mi; 2 glŏs-sŏn'o-my, *n.* The science of languages; the study of the laws of language. [< GLOSSO- + Gr. *nomos,* law.] [Derbyshire, England.

Glos'sop, 1 glos'op; 2 glŏs'op, *n.* A manufacturing town in

glos'so-pal'a-tine, *a.* Same as PALATOGLOSSAL.—**glos-sop'a-thy,** *n. Pathol.* Any disease of the tongue.—**glos'so-pet'ræ,** *n. pl. Paleon.* Fossil sharks' teeth: a term used by early geologists, which may also embrace other fossils.—**Glos-soph'a-gi'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of phyllostomoid bats with a narrow muzzle and very long attenuated tongue. **Glos-soph'a-ga,** *n.* (t. g.) = **glos-soph'a-gine.** **1.** *a.* Feeding by means of the tongue, as an ant-bear; specif., of or pertaining to the *Glossophagidæ.* **II.** *n.* A glossophagine bat.—**glos'so-pha-ryn'ge-al.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the tongue and the pharynx; as, the *glossopharyngeal* nerve. **II.** *n.* A glossopharyngeal nerve.—**Glos-soph'o-ra,** *n. pl. Conch.* **1.** The *Cuttlefishes.* **2.** A section of any division of gastropods contrasted with one having toothless forms.—**glos-soph'o-rous,** *a.* Having a tongue; specif., of or pertaining to the *Glossophora.*—**glos'so-phy'ti-a,** *n. Pathol.* Black-tongue.—**glos-soph'y-ton,** *n.* A fungus present in certain forms of black-tongue.—**glos'so-plas'ty,** *n. Surg.* Any operation for the plastic surgery of the tongue.—**glos'so-ple'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of the tongue.—**glos'so-po'di-um,** *n. Bot.* The sheathlike basal portion of a leaf of the quillwort (*Isoëtes*).—**glos'so-pode:**—**Glos-sop'ter-is,** *n. Bot.* A large genus of fossil ferns that covered extensive areas during the first half of the Mesozoic era.—**Glos-sop'te-rid'æ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of cockrell birds with the bill short and conic.—**Glos-sop'ti-la,** *n.* (t.g.) = **glos-sop'ti-line,** *a. & n.*—**glos'so-sis,** *n. Pathol.* Inordinate protrusion of the tongue.—**glos-sor'rha-phy,** *n. Surg.* Suture or stitching of the tongue.—**glos-sos'co-py,** *n. Med.* Inspection of the tongue for indications of disease.—**glos'so-sce'pi-a:**—**glos'so-spasm,** *n. Pathol.* Spasmodic action of the muscles of the tongue.—**glos-sos'ter-e'sis,** *n. Surg.* Extirpation of the tongue.—**glos'so-the'ca,** *n.* [< GR. *glōssa,* tongue, + *thēkē,* a case.] *Entom.* The part of an chrysalisse covering the tongue. Latin in a humorous insect.—**Glos'so-the'ri-um,** *n. Paleon.* A genus of groundsloths found in South America, the skull having an external resemblance to the turtle. One species (*Neodon listai*) is believed to have been domesticated by primitive man.—**glos-sot'o-my,** *n. Surg.* Amputation, dissection, or excision of the tongue.—**glos'so-to'mous,** *a.* Having a tongue.

glosse[1], 1 glŏs; 2 glŏs, *n.* [GLOSS'I-ER; GLOSS'T-EST.] [< Having a lustrous, glistening surface; showing a gloss: said generally of a satiny sheen as opposed to metallic luster; as, the *glossy* fur of a cat. **2.** Outwardly or speciously fair; smooth and plausible.

To a pure mind, there is something at first revolting in the smooth, *glossy* pretence of dishonesty.
H. S. RANDALL *Thomas Jefferson* vol. i, p. 615. [a. s. z. 1858.]

[< GLOSS[1], *n.*]—**glossy skin** (*Pathol.*), a shiny, glazed appearance of the skin occurring after injury to a cutaneous nerve.

glost, 1 glŏst; 2 glŏst, *n. Ceram.* Lead glaze used in the manufacture of pottery.—**glost'-fire',** *n.* The second firing in pottery.—**g.-fireman,** *n.* Same as **g.-oven,** *n.* A glazing-kiln.—**g.-placer,** *n. Ceram.* One who glazes earthenware.—**glost'ware',** *n. Ceram.* Pottery which has been fired, glazed, and refired. **gloss'ware'**[1].

glost, *pp.* Glossed. S. S.

Glos'ter, 1 glos'tor; 2 glŏs'ter, *n.* A town in Amite county,

glotet, *n.* Same as GLOAT.

glot'o-nous[1], *a.* Same as GLUTTONOUS.

glot'sag'ra, 1 glŏt'sag-ra; 2 glŏt-săg'ra, *n. Pathol.* Same as GLOSSALGIA. **glot-tal'gi-a.**

glot'tal, 1 glŏt'al; 2 glŏt'al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by the glottis: said especially of sounds and letters.

Glottal . . . is commonly made to denote the throat-consonants.
HALDEMAN *Analytic Orthography* p. 117. [a. 1860.]

—**glottal stop** (*Phon.*), a percussive stopped consonant effect resulting from the passage of a breath or voice-sound through the suddenly opened or closed glottis.

glot'ta-lite, 1 glot'a-loit; 2 glŏt'a-lit, *n. Mineral.* A mineral of the group of serpentine, differing from it in containing or with a mixture of that mineral and harmotome.

glot'tic', *a.* Same as GLOTTAL. **glot'ti-cal'**; **glot-tid'e-an';**

glot'tic', 1 glot'ik; 2 glŏt'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the tongue. **2.** Glottological. [< Gr. *glōttikos;* < *glōtta, glōssa,* tongue.]

glot'tid, 1 glot'id; 2 glŏt'id, *n.* A sound formed by the glottis, or the action of the glottis in producing it.

glot'tis, 1 glot'is; 2 glŏt'is, *n.* [-TIS-ES, 1 -i-dēz, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* The cleft or opening between the vocal cords at the upper orifice of the larynx; the mouth of the windpipe. See LARYNX.

The *glottis* is the original seat of the sound, and, although other parts of the respiratory apparatus have a certain influence in modifying the tone, they have no share whatever in the production of the sounds, or in determining their pitch.
B. SHUMAN, Jr. *Physics* ¶ 339. [U. S. & CO.]

2. The reed or tongue of an ancient musical instrument. **3.** The mouthpiece of a flute. **4.** [Rare.] Same as **glot'tis-cord'**; **glot'tis,** *n.* The voice-glottis; the part of the glottis that lies between the true vocal cords: contrasted with the *cartilago* or *whisper glottis.*

glot'ti-scope, 1 glot'i-skōp; 2 glŏt'i-scŏp, *n. Surg.* A laryngoscope: an early name. [< Gr. *glōtta,* tongue, + *skopeō,* view.]

glot-tis'i-tis, 1 glŏs-tai'tis or -si'tis; 2 glŏ-tĭs'e-tis or -si'tis, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Same as GLOSSITIS. **2.** Inflammation of the glottis. [tongue: a combining form.

glot'to-, 1 glot'o-; 2 glŏt'o-. From the Greek *glōtta,* the

glot'to-gon'ic, 1 glot'o-gon'ik; 2 glŏt'o-gŏn'ic, *a.* Pertaining to the genesis of language. [< Gr. *glōtta,* tongue, + *gonos,* product, < *gignomai,* produce.]

glot'tol'o-gy[1], **glot'to-log'i-cal,** etc. Same as GLOSSOLOGY, etc.

glot'to'sis, 1 gle-tō'sis; 2 glŏ-tō'sis, *n.* An organic change in speech facilitating utterance. [< Gr. *glotta,* tongue.]

glot'ton, *n.* Same as GLUTTON.

Glouces'ter, 1 glos'ter; 2 glŏs'ter, *n.* **1. Humphrey, Duke** of (1391–?1447), Protector of England during the minority of Henry VI.; called "the good Duke" as being a patriot and patron of letters: arrested for treason; died in prison; introduced in Shakespeare's *1 Henry IV., Henry V., 1* and *2 Henry VI.* **2. Robert of,** an English chronicler: lived about 1270. **3. Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of** (?1355–

1397), High Constable of England; plotted against his nephew, Richard II.; arrested and murdered. **4.** A county in the west of England; 1,237 sq. m. **Gloucester-shire.** **5.** Its capital, a port of entry; has a large cathedral. **Glos'ter.** **6.** A district, New Brunswick province, Canada; 1,869 sq. m.; capital, Bathurst. **7.** A county in New Jersey; 320 sq. m.; county-seat, Woodbury. **8.** A county in S. E. Virginia; county-seat, Gloucester. **9.** A seaport, city, and fishing-station in Essex county, Mass. **10.** A manufacturing city in Camden county, N. J. **11.** *Her.* See HERALDS' COLLEGE, *n.*, under HERALD. **12.** A cheese. See under CHEESE.

glouk, ḡlūk, 2 ḡlųk, *interj.* Scot. A crow.

glouk'ing, ı ḡlūk'ıng; 2 ḡlųk'ing, *a.* [Eng.] Sour of temper; sulky.

gloup, ı ḡlūp; 2 ḡlųp, *vt.* (Dial. or Obs.) To swallow hastily or with greedy relish; gulp. [county, O.

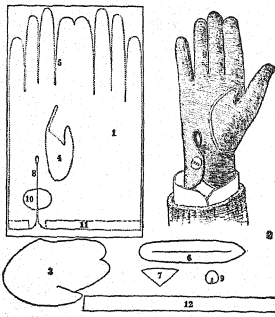
Glous'ter, ı ḡlos'tər; 2 ḡlōs'tər *n.* A village in Athens

gloul, ı ḡlaul; 2 ḡloul, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To stare; gaze. **2.** To look sulky; pout.—**gloul'y,** *a.*

glove, ı ḡlųv; 2 ḡlōv, *vt.* [GLOVED; GLOV'ING.] To put a glove on; cover with or as with a glove.

A written sermon is apt to run on to read like a *gloved* hand.
H. W. BEECHER *Yale Lectures*, p. 215. [ı. p. v. 1872.]

glove, *n.* **1.** A covering for the hand, made of leather or kid, silk, wool, etc., having a separate sheath for



Parts of a Glove.

1. Trank (dotted lines show trank shaped by die). 2. Finished glove. 3. Thumb. 4. Thumb-opening. 5. Finger. 6. Forefinger. 7. Fourchette. 8. Buttoning-slit. 9. Reinforcement for button-slit. 10. Reenforcement for fastener. 11. Slit-binding. 12. Hem.

each finger: distinguished from a *mitten*, in which the four fingers have but one such.

Upon his hands were his *gloves* white.
CHAUCER *C. T., Knight's Tale* l. 2,016.

2. *pl.* Specif., boxing-gloves. **3.** A wooden scraper tied to the hand, used in felting hats. [< AS. *glōf*, prob. for *gel ȝ*, < pref. *ge-* (see A-5) + **lōf*, = Ice. *lōfi*, palm of the hand.]—**Berlin glove,** a glove knit from Berlin wool.—**bishop's or episcopal g.,** a glove forming part of a bishop's official vestments.—**glove'-band''n.** A band of cloth once worn to fasten the glove in place on the wrist or arm.—**g.-buttoner,** *n.* An implement for buttoning gloves: usually a small hook.—**g.-calf,** *n.* A kind of morocco leather for gloves.—**g.-clasp,** *n.* A glove-band; also, a glove-buttoner.—**g.-fight,** *n.* A pugilistic contest in which the combatants wear boxing-gloves.—**g.-hook,** *n.* A glove-buttoner.—**g.-leather,** *n.* A soft, pliable leather suitable for glove-making.—**g. of mail,** a mailed gauntlet.—**g.-sheep,** *n.* A soft, flexible sheepskin specially suited for gloves.—**g.-shield,** *n.* A shield worn by a knight on the left-hand gauntlet to parry blows.—**g.-sponge,** *n.* A finger-sponge.—**g.-stretcher,** *n.* A hinged instrument, sometimes like a pair of scissors, for stretching glove-fingers.—**g.-tighten,** *n.* A glove-band.—**lamb g.,** a glove made of lambskin.—**Swede or Swedish gloves,** gloves made of kid dressed with the flesh side out or with a thin layer of the hair sides shaved off.—**to be hand and g. with,** to be very intimate or closely in accord.—**to be handed white gloves** (*Eng. Law*), to receive a pair of white gloves from the sheriff: said of a judge of Assize, or county court judge when there are no criminal cases for trial on the calendar.—**to go for the gloves** (*Slang*), to play the races heedlessly, or recklessly; to plunge.—**to handle without gloves,** to deal with severely or roughly.—**glove'less,** *a.*—**glove'ing,** *n.* Glove-making.

glove'-man'ey, ı ḡlųv'-mun'ı; 2 ḡlōv'-mən'ɣ, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A gratuity to servants.

The gift of a pair of gloves was at one time the ordinary perquisite of those who performed some small service and in process of time, to make the reward of greater value, the glove was 'lined' with money: hence the term *'glove money.'*
T. F. T. DYER *Domestic Folk Lore* p. 93. [can. co. 1881.]

2. Extra fees to court officers; specif., money formerly given by a sheriff to judge's officers, and the clerk of assize when there were no offenders for execution. **glove'-sill'yer.**

glov'er, ı ḡlųv'ər; 2 ḡlōv'er, *n.* A maker of or a dealer in gloves.—**glovers' stitch,** a stitch made in sewing the seams in gloves; also, a like stitching used in surgery.

Glov'er, *n.* **1. Richard** (1712–ı/1785). An English poet; *Leonidas*, etc. **2. Simon,** in Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth*, "an ancient and esteemed burgher of Perth," the father of Catharine, the heroine of the novel. [makes gloves.

glov'er-ess, ı ḡlųv'ər-es; 2 ḡlōv'er-ės, *n.* A woman who

Glov'ers-ville, ı ḡlųv'ərz-vil; 2 ḡlōv'erz-vil, *n.* A manufacturing city in Fulton county, N. Y.

glov'ing, ı ḡlųv'ıng; 2 ḡlōv'ing, *n.* **1.** The putting on of gloves. **2.** The manufacture of gloves.

glow, ı ḡlō; 2 ḡlō, *n.* **1.** **1.** To radiate light and heat, or either, especially without a flame; exhibit incandescence or the appearance of it; as, the coals *glow* on the hearth; to *glow* like molten metal. **2.** To feel intense heat; have a sensation of or as of burning; also, to emit great heat; as, the fever *glows* in his veins or blood. **3.** To be animated with strong emotion, as zeal, love, or anger; have or show continued passion or vehemence; be ardent; as, to *glow* with rage; to *glow* with ambition.

He would . . . rouse himself like a lion, . . . until he had his hearers . . . *glowing* with enthusiasm.
R. C. LODGE *Daniel Webster* ch. l, p. 19. [ı. m. & co. 1887?]

4. To exhibit a strong, bright color; be bright or red with heat or animation; blush vividly; flush; as, the sunset *glows* in the west; his face *glows* with exercise. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] To gaze in astonishment; glower.

II. *t.* [Archaic.] To cause to flush. [< AS. *glōwan.*]

glow, *n.* **1.** The incandescence of a heated substance, or the light from such a substance; white or red heat; as, the *glow* of melted iron; the *glow* of embers. **2.** Redness or bright color; a flush or a blush; as, a *glow* on the cheeks; the *glow* of sunset.

A maple before your windows in October when the sun shines upon it . . . fills the room with a soft golden *glow*. Bunnuous
Inner Sunshine, Autumn Tides p. 125. [ı. m. & co. 1887.]

3. Intense or fervid heat, or an intense feeling; as, the *glow* of pleasure.

Beauty without the *glow* of the heart, lisl as a landscape from which sunlight has vanished.
BULWER-LYTTON *Harold* bk. vii, p. 160. [ı. a & s. 1867.]

4. Bodily warmth, as caused by exercise, etc.

SYN. see LIGHT.—**glow'-bee'tle,** *n.* A ntiuild beetle of the genus *Mellisethes*, as *M. æneus*, a destructive European species.—**glow'bird'*,** *n.* A glowworm. **glow'bard'*;** **glow'ba'soni.—glow'fly',** *n.* A firefly; specif., the cucujo.—**g.-light.—g.-lighting,** *n. Elec.* The illumination by means of incandescent lamps.

glowd, *pp.* Glowed. S. S.

glowd'en-ı, *pp.* of GLOW, *v.* CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 2,134.

glow'er, ı ḡlou'ər; 2 ḡlou'er, *vi.* To stare frowningly; look fierce or angry; frown; scowl. [A form of GLORE, GLARE, *v.*]—**glow'er-er,** *n.*—**glow'er-ing-ly,** *adv.*

glow'er', *n.* A fierce or threatening stare. [lamp.

glow'er-ı, ı ḡlō'er, *n. Elec.* The filament of a Nernst

glowerd, *pp.* Glowered. S. S.

glow'er-ing, ı ḡlou'er-ıng; 2 ḡlow'er'ing, *pa.* [Eng. or Scot.] **1.** Staring; empty-headed. **2.** Sour-looking; disagreeable. **3.** Dark-looking; overcast.

glow'ing, ı ḡlō'ıng; 2 ḡlō'ing, *pa.* Having or showing a glow; burning; incandescent; ruddy. SYN. see ARDENT; FAULT; HOT.—**glow'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a glowing manner.

glow'worm', ı ḡlō'wŭrm'; 2 ḡlō'wŭrm', *n.* **1.** A lampyrid beetle, as *Lampyris noctiluca* or *L. splendidula* of Europe, the female of which is wingless, somewhat worm-like, and displays from the abdomen a green light that attracts the less phosphorescent males. The larvæ are also luminous. **2.** [U. S.] The luminous larva of a firefly.



GLOWWORMS.

1. Female of *Lampyris noctiluca*. 2. Male of the same. 3. Female of *Lampyris splendidula*. 4. Male of the same. 5. Female of *Lampyris* (Italian species). 6. Male of the same. 7. Female of *Phosphænus hemipterus*. 8. Male of the same. 9. Female of *Pyrocœlia rufa*. 10. Male of the same.

glows, ı ḡlōs, 2 ḡlōz, *vi.* [Eng.] To gurgle.

Glox-in'ı-a, ı ḡloks-in'ı-ə; 2 ḡlōks-in'ı-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A small genus of tropical American herbs of the family *Gesneraceæ*. They have opposite leaves and large bell-shaped nodding flowers of red, white, and intermediate shades. **2.** [ḡ-] A plant of this genus.

3. Any plant of the genus *Sinningia*, *pyrs splendida*; ia, *s. speciosa*, etc. [< *Glozin*, Ger. male of the same. **2.** man physician.] Female of *Lampyris noctiluca*.

gloy, ı ḡloi; 2 ḡlōy, *n.* [Scot. or Ir.] *noctiluca*.

gloze, ı ḡlōz; 2 ḡlōz, *vt. & vi.* [GLOZED; GLOZ'ING.] **1.** To palliate by specious representation; gloss over. **2.** Archaic. To flatter; wheedle. **3.** To explain by notes or glosses; interpret. [ME. *glosen*, < AS. **glōsan, glæsan*, explain < LL. *glosso*; see GLOSS2, *v.*]—**gloz'er,** *n.* **1.** A glossator. **2.** A flatterer; deceiver.—**gloz'ing,** *n.* **1.** Specious flattery. **2.** Annotation; comment.—**gloz'ing,** *pa.* Deceiving.—**gloz'ing-ly,** *adv.*

glozé, *vt. & vi.* To cause to shine; light up; gleam.

glozed, ı ḡlōzd; 2 ḡlōzd, *pa.* Glazed.

gloze, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] Specious show; gloss. **2†.** Flattery; adulation. **3†.** A gloss or comment.

G. L. M., *abbr.* Geographical last use: naval code call.

Glub-dub'drib, ı ḡlub-dub'drıb; 2 ḡlŭb-dŭb'drib, *n.* In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, an imaginary island peopled by magicians.

glu'ase, ı ḡlū'kās; 2 ḡlų'ēs, *n. Chem.* A ferment in blood-serum and other fluids which, dissolved in maltose, changes it to glucose. [< GLUCOSE.]

glu'cate, ı ḡlū'kāt; 2 ḡlų'cāt, *n.* Same as GLUCOHEMIA. **glu-cæ'mi-a†.**

Glu-chof', ı ḡlų-hŏf'; 2 ḡlų-hŏf', *n.* A town in Chernigof

glu'cic, ı ḡlū'sık; 2 ḡlų'cic, *a. Chem.* Of or derived from sugar. [< Gr. *glykys*, sweet.]—**glucic acid,** a colorless amorphous acid ($C_6H_{12}O_7$) formed variously, as from glucose or cane-sugar, by the action of acids.

glu'cid, ı ḡlū'sıd; 2 ḡlų'cid, *n. Chem.* Saccharin. **glu'cide.**

glu'cin, ı ḡlū'sın; 2 ḡlų'cin, *n. Chem.* **1.** A substitute for saccharin in foods for diabetics. It is the sodium salt of amido-triazine-sulfonic acid. **2.** Glucina. [< Gr. *glykys*, sweet.] **glu'cinet.**

glu-ci'num, ı ḡlū-sī'nəm; 2 ḡlų-cī'nųm, *n. Chem.* A hard silver-white metallic element. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *glykys*, sweet.] **glu-cin'i-um†.—glu-ci'na,** *n.* Glucinum oxid. **glu'cite**(-cet, -cit)**—glu-cin'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from glucinum.

glu'cite, ı ḡlū'sıt; 2 ḡlų'cit, *n. Chem.* Sorbite.

gluck, ı ḡlŭk; 2 ḡlŭk, *n.* A sound as of water poured from a bottle. [Imitative.] **gluck'-gluck'†.—gluck,** *vi.*

Gluck, ı ḡlūk; 2 ḡlųk, **1. Alma** (1886–), American soprano cantatrice; born in Bucharest. **2. Christoph Willibald, Ritter von** (1714–1787). A German musical composer: *Iphigenia in Tauris*, etc.

Glück'stadt, ı ḡlūk'shtat; 2 ḡlük'shtat, *n.* A seaport in Schleswig-Holstein province, Prussia; thrice besieged in the Thirty Years' war.

glu'co-al-bu'min, ı ḡlū'kō-al-bū'mın; 2 ḡlų'co-al-bŭ'mın, *n. Chem.* An albumin containing a relatively large amount of carbohydrate chemically combined.

glu'co-al'bu-mose, ı -al'bū-mōs; 2 -al'bŭ-mōs, *n. Chem.* A primary albumose containing the entire carbohydrate group of the original proteid molecule chemically combined.

glu'co-bi'ose, ı ḡlū'kō-bū'ōs; 2 ḡlų'co-bī'ōs, *n. Org. Chem.* A biose made up of two molecules of glucose.

glu'co-cy-a'mi-din, ı ḡlū'kō-sī-am'ı-dın; 2 ḡlų'co-cȳ-am'ı-din, *n. Chem.* A compound ($C_6H_{11}N_3O$) of the guanidin group. **glu'co-cy-am'i-dine†.**

glu'co-cy-an'idin, ı ḡlū'kō-sī-an'ı-dın; 2 ḡlų'co-cȳ-am'ın, *n. Chem.* A combination product of cyanamid and glycocoll ($C_3H_7N_3O_2$). **glu'co-cy-an'tine.**

glu'co-gen, ı ḡlū'kō-jen'e-sis, *etc.* Same as GLYCOGEN, etc.

glu'co-he'mi-a, ı ḡlū'kō-hī'mı-ə; 2 ḡlų'co-hē'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* Excessive amount of saccharine matter in the blood. [< GLUCOSE + Gr. *haima*, blood.] **glu'co-hæ'mi-a†.**

glu'co-lig'nose, ı ḡlū'kō-lig'nōs; 2 ḡlų'co-lig'nōs, *n. Chem.* A compound ($C_{36}H_{62}O_{31}$) obtained from ivory-nut with various chemicals

glu-col'y-sis, *n.* Same as GLYCOLYSIS.—**glu'co-ly'tic,** *a.*

glu'co-me'ter, ı ḡlū'kō-mē'tər; 2 ḡlų'co-mē'ter, *n.* An apparatus for ascertaining the saccharine strength of must by determining its specific gravity. [< GLUCOSE + Gr. *metron*, measure.] **gleu-com'e-ter†.**

glu-con'ic, ı ḡlū-kon'ık; 2 ḡlų-con'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from glucose; destroying maltonic.—**gluconic acid,** a colorless sirupy compound ($C_6H_{12}O_7$) obtained from glucose, cane-sugar, maltose, starch, soluble starch, and dextrin; chiefly by the action of fermentation with bromin or chlorin and silver oxid.

glu'co-pro'te-id, ı ḡlū'kō-prō'tē-id; 2 ḡlų'co-prō'te-id, *n. Physiol. Chem.* A compound of a proteid and a carbohydrate, such as amyloid. [< GLUCOSE + PROTEID.]

glu'co-pro'te-ose, ı ḡlū'kō-prō'tē-ōs; 2 ḡlų'co-prō'te-ōs, *n. Org. Chem.* An albumose formed from a glucoproteid.

glu'co-san'in, ı ḡlū'kō-san'ın; 2 ḡlų'co-sān'ın. *n.* A basic substance ($C_6H_{13}NO_5$). [< Gr. *glykys*, sweet, + AMIN.] **glu'co-san'ine†.**

glu'co-san, ı ḡlū'kō-san, -sān; 2 ḡlų'co-sān, -sān, *n. Org. Chem.* [< GLUCOSE.] **glu'co-se,** ı ḡlū'kō-sē, -sēz; 2 ḡlų'co-sē, -sēz, *n.* Same as GLUCOSE.

glu'co-sa'mic, ı ḡlū'kō-sā'mık; 2 ḡlų'co-sā'mic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing a glucosid.

glu'co-sa'mid, ı ḡlū'kō-sā'mıd; 2 ḡlų'co-sā'mid, *n. Chem.* A crystalline substance formed by treating glucose with phenyl hydrazin and acetic acid. [< GLUCOSE + AMID.]

glu'cose, ı ḡlū'kōs; 2 ḡlų'cōs, *n.* **1.** A sugar found largely in the vegetable kingdom and in honey, also in the animal organism, as in the blood, liver, urine. It is the principal member of the group to which it gives its name (see def. 2), and is much less sweet than cane-sugar. It is made commercially by treating starch with diluted sulfuric acid, and the resulting solid product is called *grapesugar* and the sirup *glucose*.

Dextrose, Grape- or Starch-Sugar, . . . also called *Glucose*, occurs together with sucrose and levulose in many ripe fruits.
ELDER AND STORER *Inorganic Chem.* p. 179. [ı. n. & co.]

2. *Chem.* Any member of a group of sweet compounds having the common formula $C_6H_{12}O_6$, and regarded as aldehydes of the saturated alcohols ($C_6H_{14}O_6$): used also attributively. The glucose group includes grape-sugar or *dextrose*, fruit-sugar or *levulose*, *mannitose*, *galactose*, *inositc*, *sorbin*, *eucalyn*, and *dambose*. [< Gr. *glykys*, sweet.] **—glu'cose''-meal'',** *n.* A by-product of glucose used as a concentrated food for cattle.

glu'co-sic, ı ḡlū-kō'sık; 2 ḡlų-co'sic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming glucose; as, a *glucosic* ferment.

glu'co-sid, ı ḡlū'kō-sid, -sid or -sēd; 2 ḡlų'co-sid, -sid **glu'co-side,**) *or* -sīd, *n. Chem.* A substance which, when decomposed by dilute acids, alkalis, or certain ferments, yields glucose or some other sugar not belonging to the class of carbohydrates. Glucosids are compound ethers, occurring (1) as the bitter principle of plants or (2) as synthetical compounds made by treating glucose with an organic acid. [< GLUCOSE.]

glu'co-si'dal, ı ḡlū'kō-sī'dal; 2 ḡlų'co-sī'dal, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing a glucosid.

glu'co-sid'ic, ı ḡlū'kō-sid'ık; 2 ḡlų'co-sid'ic, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to glucosids.

glu'co-sid''o-ly'tic, ı ḡlū'kō-sid''o-lit'ık; 2 ḡlų'co-sid''o-lī'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to a ferment which acts upon glucosids and produces cleavage. [< GLUCOSID + Gr. *lysis*, < *lyō*, loose.]

glu'co-sin, ı ḡlū'kō-sın, -sēn *or* -sēn; 2 ḡlų'co-sin, -sēn *or* **glu'co-sine,**) -sīn, *n. Chem.* A base obtained by the action of ammonia on glucose.

glu'co-sone, ı ḡlū'kō-sōn; 2 ḡlų'co-sōn, *n. Org. Chem.* The osone ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) derived from glucose.

glu'co-su'ri-a, ı ḡlū'kō-sū'rı-ə; 2 ḡlų'co-sū'ri-a, *n. Pathol.* The condition of having glucose in the urine; diabetes mellitus. [< GLUCOSE + Gr. *ouron*, urine.] **—diœtive glucosuria** *Pathol.* Glucosuria resulting from eating considerable quantities of sugar or starch.

glu'co-su'ric, ı ḡlū'kō-sū'rık; 2 ḡlų'co-sū'ric, *a. Pathol.* Referring to or produced by glucosuria.—**glucosuric acid,** an organic acid occurring in certain alkapton urines.

glu'co-tan'noid, ı ḡlū'kō-tan'oid; 2 ḡlų'co-tan'oid, *n. Org. Chem.* A compound produced by the combination of a tannoid with a sugar.

glu'co-va-nil'lic, ı ḡlū'kō-və-nil'ık; 2 ḡlų'co-va-nil'ic, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to both glucose and vanillin.—**glucovanillic acid,** an acid compound obtained from coniferin by oxidizing it with permanganate of potash.

glu'co-va-nil'lin, ı ḡlū'kō-və-nil'ın; 2 ḡlų'co-va-nil'in, *n. Chem.* An aldehyde of glucovanillic acid: made by oxidizing the crystalline glucosid of coniferous wood (coniferin) with chromic acid. **glu'co-va-nil'line†.**

glu-cu'pic-ron†, *n.* Something that is bitter-sweet.

glu-cu'ron, ı ḡlū-kū'ron; 2 ḡlų-cų'ron, *n. Chem.* The anhydrid of glucuronic acid ($C_6H_8O_7$). [< Gr. *glykys*, sweet, + *ouron*, urine.] **glu-cu'ro-nate,** *n.* A salt of glucuronic acid.

glu-cu'ro-nate, ı ḡlū-kū'ro-nēt; 2 ḡlų-cų'ro-nāt, *n. Chem.*

glu'cu-ron'ic, ı ḡlū'kiu-ron'ık; 2 ḡlų'cu-ron'ic, *a. Physiol. Chem.* Pertaining to a monobasic acid ($C_6H_{10}O_7$) made from glucose or euxanthic acid. **gly''cu-ron'ic†.**

glue, ı ḡlū; 2 ḡlų (XIII), *v.* [GLUED; GLU'ING.] **I.** *t.* To stick or fasten with glue; size or stiffen with glue; fasten as with glue; as, to *glue* a piece of paper; "congealed blood that *glues* my lips," SHAKESPEARE *3 King Henry IV.* act v, sc. 2. **II.** *i.* To stick together; adhere. [< F. *gluer*, < *glu*; see GLUE, *n.*]

glue, *n.* **1.** A viscid cementing preparative preparation, usually a form of impure gelatin derived from boiling certain animal substances, as skin, bones, and cartilage, in water: sold either as thin, hard, brittle cakes, that must be melted or dissolved for use, or in liquid form ready to be applied.

Milk-sat'-water sin's the best o' sluice.
WM. *Below Paper* second series, vi, st. 11.

2. Coarse rawhide used for making glue. **3†.** Birdlime. [< F. *glu*, birdlime, < LL. *glus* (*glut-*) (cp. L. *gluten*), glue.] **glu'ı.—albumen glue,** a partly decayed glue obtained from flour in starch-making.—**casein g.,** a bookbinders' glue made by dissolving casein in a solution of borax.—**Cologne g.,** a pale, strong glue made from offal that is limed and bleached with chlorid of lime.—**Dutch g., Flanders g.,** same as COLOGNE GLUE.—**elastic g.,** a combination of glue and glycerin, used for making printers' rollers, flexible molds, etc.—**glue'-plant',** *n. Bot.* A moss-like species of red seaweed (*Gloiopeltis tenax*), used in eastern Asia for food.—**g.-pot,** *n.* **1.** A water-jacketed vessel for melting glue without permitting it to burn. **2.** (Colloq., Austral.) A mud-hole or slough in which a vehicle may become stalled.—**g.-size,** *n.* Glue dissolved in water: used in painting and other arts.—**g.-stick,** *n.* Material, such as hides and horns, from which glue is made.—**hide**

g., a glue of fine quality made from the trimmings of hides. — **in a g.,** in a viscous condition: said of soap in process of manufacture.— **isinglass g.,** a very strong, pure glue made from fish-sounds.— **liquid g.,** glue kept fluid when cold by an acid.— **marine g.,** a water-proof cement made of shellac or caoutchouc mixed with naphtha or oil of turpentine: used in ship-building.— **parchment g.,** a high grade of glue made from selected hides.— **patent g.,** a bone glue dark in color and of good quality: trade name.— **Russian g.,** a whitish glue used by carpenters.— **size g.,** a fine glue used for sizing walls.— **vegetable g.,** a combination of gum arabic with sulfate of aluminum.— **water-proof g.,** isinglass glue or fish glue dissolved in hot milk.

glu'er, 1 glū'ər; 2 glu'er, *n.* One who or that which glues.

glu'ey, 1 glū'ɪ; 2 glu'y, *a.* Of the nature of or like glue; sticky; glutinous; viscous.— **glu'ey-ness,** *n.*

glug, 1 glug; 2 glŭg, *v.* & *n.* Same as GLUCK.

Glu-ge'a, 1 glu-jī'ə; 2 glu-ğē'a, *n.* *Zool.* A genus of parasites, one species of which attacks silkworms.

Glu-ge'i-dæ, 1 glu-jī'ɪ-dī; 2 glu-ğē'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Zool.* A family of sporozoans having tiny spores, and thriving as parasitic families in cells of arthropods or fishes. **Glu-ge'a,** *n.* (t. g.)

glu'ish, 1 glū'ɪsh; 2 glu'ish, *a.* Somewhat gluey.— **glu'ish-ness,** *n.*

glum, 1 glum; 2 glŭm, *a.* [GLUM'MER; GLUM'MEST.] Moody and silent; frowning; sullen.

Like an Indian idol *glum* and grim.
WHITTIER *Skipper Ireson's Ride* st. 7.

[< Sw. dial. *glomma*, stare, < *glōa*, glow.] — **glum†,** *n.* A frowning apect.— **glum'ly,** *adv.* **glum'my†.— glum'ness,** *n.*

glu'ma, 1 glū'mə; 2 glu'ma, *n.* Same as GLUME.

Glu-ma'ce-æ, 1 glu-mē'sɪ-ī; 2 glu-mā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* Same as POALES.

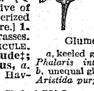
glu-ma'ceous, 1 glu-mē'shus; 2 glu-mā'shŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Bearing or pertaining to glumes. [< L. *gluma*; see GLUME.]

Glu-ma'les†, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A former alliance comprising the grasses, sedges, and a few minor groups.— **glu'mal,** *a.* & *n.*

glumch, *vt.* Same as GLUNCH.

Glum-dal'clitch, 1 glum-dal'klich; 2 glŭm-dăl'clich, *n.* In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, a young girl, 40 feet tall, having charge of Gulliver.

glume, 1 glūm; 2 glum, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** One of the two-ranked chaff-like scales or bracts of the inflorescence of grasses, sedges, and their allies. Those that subtend one another are called **sterile** or **empty glumes,** and those that bear flowers in their axils, **flowering glumes. 2.** An inner glume; a palet or palea. [< L. *gluma*, husk, < *glubo*, deprive of bark.] — **glu'mal,** *a.* Characterized by a glume.— **glu'melle,** *n.* [Rare.] **1.** An inner glume or palet of grasses. **glu-mel'la‡. 2.** Same as LODICULE. **glu-mel'lu-la‡; glu-mel'lude‡; glu-mel'lule‡.— glu-mif'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing glumes.— **glu'mose,** *a.* Having a glume. **glu'mous‡.**



Glumes.
a, keeled glumes of *Phalaris intermedia*; *b*, unequal glumes of *Aristida purpurea*.

Glu"mi-flo'ræ, 1 glū"mɪ-flō'rī; 2 glu"mi-flō'rē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A former group of plants embracing the *Juncaceæ*, the *Cyperaceæ*, and the *Poaceæ*. All three families have their flowers in glumes. See POALES. [< L. *gluma*, husk, + *flos*, flower.] — **glu"mi-flo'rous,** *a.*

glump, 1 glump; 2 glŭmp, *vi.* [Colloq.] **1.** To be sullen; sulk. **2.** Same as GLAUM[1].— **glump'ish,** *a.* Sullen; glum.— **glump'i-ly,** *adv.*— **glumps,** *n. pl.* [Colloq.] The dumps; sulkiness.— **glump'y,** *a.* Sullen; sulky; grumpy.

glump, *n.* [Dial.] A person who sulks; sullen fellow.

glunch, 1 glunch; 2 glŭnch. [Scot.] **I.** *vt.* To frown; look sour. **II.** *a.* Sullen and sour. **III.** *n.* A look expressive of dislike or displeasure. **glumch‡; glumsh‡.**

Glun'i-mie†, 1 glun'ɪ-mɪ; 2 glŭn'i-mi, *n.* [Scot.] A Highlander: so called by Lowlanders, often in a depreciative sense. **Glune'-a-mie†.**

glur, 1 glur; 2 glur, *n.* Same as GLORE.

glu'sid, } 1 glū'sɪd, -sɪd *or* -said; 2 glu'sid, -sid *or* -sīd, *n.*
glu'side, } Same as SACCHARIN.

glus'ter†, *n.* Same as CLUSTER.

glut, 1 glut; 2 glŭt, *v.* [GLUT'TED; GLUT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fill or supply to excess; stuff; gorge; sate; as, to *glut* the market.

Arise, ye Goths, and *glut* your ire.
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 4, st. 141.

2. *Mech.* To fill, wholly or in part, with extraneous matter, as a hollow machine with oil; the deposit from impure lubricants. **3.** [Archaic.] To swallow greedily or ravenously.

II. *i.* **1.** To eat gluttonously; gormandize. **2.** [Rare.] To think, gaze, etc., until satisfied; gloat on. [< OF. *glotir*, < L. *glutio*, swallow.] — **glut'ting-ly,** *adv.*

glut[1], *n.* **1.** An excessive supply or amount; a quantity more than enough; plethora; superabundance; also, a full supply.

When a year of *glut* Their stores doth over-clog.
MILTON *Psalm IV*. l. 33.

2. The condition of being glutted; act of glutting. [OF., < *glotir*; see GLUT, *v.*]

glut[2], *n.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) A becket at the middle of a square sail, near the head, to receive the bunt-jigger. (2) A choking, as by throwing the fall of a rope across the sheave of a block. (3) A piece of wood used as a fulcrum or prop. **2.** A wooden wedge used to hold open a cleft in splitting logs.

He 'uz rippin' up de bull cut, Mr. Man wuz, en he druv in his wedge and den he stuck in de *glut*.
J. C. HARRIS *Nights with Uncle Remus* p. 36. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

3. *Brick-making.* A small brick or block to fill up a course; also, an unburned pressed brick. **4.** Fish-offal. **5.** Something used as a filler; a clog. **6.** *Mech.* The adjustable brass of a valve-rod. **7.** The entrance to the ash-pit of a kiln. **8.** A false key. **9.** [Local, Eng.] The broad-nosed eel (*Anguilla latirostris*). **10†.** That which has been stuffed down. **11†.** A glutton. **12†.** Gleet.— **glut'-piece",** *n.* See GLUT-WELD.— **g.-weld,** *n.* *Mech.* A weld formed by placing two wedge-shaped pieces of metal together and holding them fast with a triangular piece called a *glut-piece*.

glut-, 1 glūt-; 2 glut-. Derived from GLUTEN: a combining form used in some chemical terms.— **glu-tac'o-nate,** *n.* *Chem.* A salt of glutaconic acid.— **glu"ta-con'ic,** *a.* Derived from gluten and aconitin.— **glutaconic acid,** a compound ($C_5H_6O_4$) isomeric with citraconic acid.— **glu-tæ'us,** etc Same as GLUTEUS, etc.— **glu-tam'ic,** *a.* Derived from gluten and amidogen.— **glu-tam'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Relating to an acid, HOOC.CH(NH_2)CH_2CH_2COOH, found in certain seeds and in beet-root molasses.— **glu-tam'in,** *n.* The fine crystals formed of the amid of glutamic acid. **glu-tam'ine‡.— glu"ta-min'ic,** *a.* Glutamic: incorrect form.— **glu-tan'nol,** *n.* *Chem.* A compound of plant-fibrin with tannin: an internal antiseptic.— **glu-tar'ic,** *a.* Derived from gluten and tartaric acid.— **glutaric acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_5H_8O_4$) contained in combination in the grease of sheep-wool.— **glu'ta-zin,** *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_5H_6N_2O_2$) derived from pyridin. **glu'ta-zine‡.**

glutch. I. *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To hold back; restrain, as a sigh. **II.** *n.* The act of glutching.— **glutch'-pipe",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The part of the neck containing the air-passages and gullet.

glu-te'al, 1 glu-tī'əl *or* glū'tɪ-əl; 2 glu-tē'al *or* glu'te-al (XIII), *a.* Of or pertaining to the region of the rump or buttock; as, the *gluteal* fold separating the buttock from the thigh. **glu-te'ant.— gluteal aponeurosis** (*Anat.*), that part of the fascia of the thigh that is continued over the muscles of the buttock.

glu'ten, 1 glū'ten; 2 glu'tĕn, *n.* **1.** A gray, tough mass, a mixture of various albuminoids, that remains after wheat-flour has been washed in water. It gives dough its toughness, and is a nutritious element of wheat. **2.** A gluey secretion such as certain swallows and swifts secrete for nest-building. **3.** [Rare.] A sticky substance. **4†.** Fibrin. [L., glue.] — **gluten bread,** bread made from gluten flour.— **glu'ten-ca"se-in,** *n.* A dark amorphous compound contained in gluten.— **g. feed,** a mixture of gluten-meal and bran: used for feeding cattle.— **g.-fibrin,** *n.* A yellow amorphous compound contained in gluten.— **g. flour,** a flour which is high in gluten and low in starch.— **g. meal,** a food for cattle, consisting principally of maize, and produced in the manufacture of glucose and starch from that commodity.— **glu'ten-oid,** *a.* Resembling or allied to gluten.

glu'te-nin, 1 glū'tɪ-nin; 2 glu'te-nin, *n.* A proteid substance in the seeds of cereals. [W.] [< GLUTEN.]

glu"te-o-fem'o-ral, 1 glū"tɪ-o-fem'o-rəl; 2 glu"te-o-fĕm'o-ral, *a.* Of or pertaining to the buttocks and thigh.

glu"te-o-per"i-ne'al, 1 glū"tɪ-o-per"ɪ-nī'əl; 2 glu"te-o-pĕr"i-nē'al, *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the buttock and the perineum: said of a furrow and of a rare bundle of muscular fibers.

glu-te'us, 1 glu-tī'us; 2 glu-tē'us, *n.* [-I, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] One of several muscles in the region of the buttocks: in man named respectively *gluteus maximus*, *gluteus medius*, and *gluteus minimus*. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM. [< Gr. *gloutos*, rump.]

glut'-her"ring, 1 glut'-her"ɪŋ; 2 glŭt'-hĕr"ing, *n.* [U. S.] A clupeoid fish (*Clupea æstivalis*) similar to the alewife.

glu-tim'ic, 1 glu-tim'ɪk; 2 glu-tim'ic, *a.* Denoting gluten and imin in combination.— **glutimic acid,** a compound ($C_5H_7NO_3$) formed by treating a gluten (albumin) with a hot solution of barium hydroxid.

glu'tin, 1 glū'tɪn; 2 glu'tin, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** Same as GLIADIN. **2.** [Rare.] Same as GELATIN. [< GLUTEN.]

glu-tin'ic, 1 glu-tin'ɪk; 2 glu-tin'ic, *a.* Designating an organic acid derived from gluten.

glu'ti-nize, 1 glū'tɪ-naiz; 2 glu'ti-nīz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] To make glutinous; coat with a glue-like substance. **-nise‡.**

glu'ti-noid, 1 glū'tɪ-neid; 2 glu'ti-nŏid, *n.* An albuminoid.

glu'ti-nous, 1 glū'tɪ-nus; 2 glu'ti-nŭs, *a.* **1.** Resembling glue; viscous; sticky; viscid. **2.** Covered or pervaded with sticky matter. [< F. *glutineux*, < L. *glutinosus*, < *gluten* (*glutin-*), glue.] **glu'ti-ning†; glu'ti-nose‡.** Syn.: see ADHESIVE.— **glu"ti-nos'i-ty,** *n.*— **glu'ti-nous-ly,** *adv.* — **glu'ti-nous-ness,** *n.*

glu-ti'tion, 1 glu-tish'ən; 2 glu-tish'on, *n.* [Rare.] Deglutition.

glut'man, 1 glut'mən; 2 glŭt'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [Eng.] An extra customs officer who assists when there is a glut of work.

glu'to-form, 1 glū'to-fērm; 2 glu'to-fôrm, *n.* Glutol.

glu'toid, 1 glū'teid; 2 glu'tŏid, *n.* Hardened gelatin: used chiefly for apothecaries' capsules.

glu"to-ky'rin, 1 glū"to-kai'rɪn; 2 glu"to-kȳ'rin, *n.* *Chem.* A kyrin obtained by hydrolysis of gelatin. [< GLUTIN + Gr. *kyros*, authority.] **glu"to-ky'rine‡.**

glu'tol, 1 glū'tōl *or* -tel; 2 glu'tōl *or* -tŏl, *n.* A powdery compound of gelatin and formaldehyde employed as an antiseptic: trade name. **glu'to-form‡.**

glu'tose, 1 glū'tōs; 2 glu'tōs, *n.* Gelatose.

glut'ter, 1 glut'ər; 2 glŭt'er, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Confused noise; commotion; bustle; splutter. [Imitative.]

glut'ton†, *vt.* & *vi.* To act the glutton; eat to excess, or cause a man or an animal to do so.

glut'ton, *a.* Gluttonous.

In Pleasure some their *glutton* souls would steep.
DRYDEN *Religio Laici* l. 33.

glut'ton, 1 glut'n; 2 glŭt'n, *n.* **1.** One who gluts himself with food and drink; a voracious eater; gormandizer. **2.** Figuratively, one who indulges in anything to excess. **3.** A musteline carnivore, the wolverene (*Gulo luscus*), especially the Old World form: formerly supposed to be excessively voracious. See illus. under WOLVERENE. **4.** Some animal likened to the wolverene; as, the South-American *glutton* or grison. **5.** [Slang.] A pugilist who endures much hard treatment before being finally overcome; as, a *glutton* for punishment. **6†.** A scoundrel; a rascally fellow. [< F. *glouton*, < L. *gluto(n-)*, glutton, < *glutio*, devour.] — **glut'ton-bird",** *n.* The giant fulmar (*Ossifraga gigantea*).— **glut'ton-ish,** *a.* [Rare.] Addicted to gluttony.— **glut'ton-ism,** *n.* The practise of gluttony.— **glut'ton-ize,** *v.* **I.** *t.* To feast voraciously on. **II.** *i.* To act the glutton; gormandize. **glut'ton-ise‡.**

glut'ton-ous, 1 glut'n-us; 2 glŭt'n-ŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by gluttony; given to excess in eating; voracious; as, a *gluttonous* man.
Syn.: see GREEDY.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

glut'ton-y, 1 glut'n-ɪ; 2 glŭt'n-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ɪz; 2 -is, *pl.*] The act or habit of eating to excess; voracity or an instance of it.

From Paradise first, if I shall not lie,
Was man out chased for his *gluttony*.
CHAUCER *C. T.*, *The Sompnour's Tale* l. 208.

[< OF. *glotonie*, < *gloton*, F. *glouton*; see GLUTTON.]

glu'y†, *a.* Same as GLUEY.

gly, 1 glai; 2 glȳ, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To gley.

glyc-, 1 glis'-; 2 glȳc'-. From Gr. *glykys*, sweet: a combining form.— **gly'case,** *n.* Glucase.— **glyc"e-læ'um,** *n.* An ointment consisting of finely powdered almond-meal (1 part), glycerin (2 parts), and olive-oil (6 parts).— **gly-ce'mi-a,** *n.* Glucohemia. **gly-cæ'mi-a‡.— glyc'er-al,** *n.* *Chem.* Any one of a series of compounds formed from aldehydes by heating glycerin with them.— **glyc'er-ate,** *n.* A salt of glyceric acid.— **glyc"er-et'a-mate,** *n.* A tannate of glycerin.— **Gly-ce'ri-a,** *n.* A genus of grasses. See MANNA-GRASS, under MANNA.— **glyc'er-ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Of or derived from glycerin.— **glyceric acid,** a colorless, sirupy liquid compound ($C_3H_6O_4$) formed by oxidizing glycerin with nitric acid. It has both acid and alcoholic properties.— **glyc'er-id,** *n.* A compound ether in which the alcohol glycerin (glycerol) exists with a fatty acid. Most natural fats are glycerids, and synthetical glycerids can be made by the action of acids on glycerol. **glyc'er-ide‡.— Gly-cer'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of rapacious polychætous worms having a small head produced into an annulated conic snout with four antennæ on the apex. **Glyc'er-a,** *n.* (t. g.) — **glyc'er-id,** *n.*— **glyc'er-oid,** *a.*

glyc'er-in, } 1 glis'ər-in, -in *or* -īn; 2 glȳç'er-in, -in *or*
glyc'er-ine, } -īn, *n.* **1.** A thick, oily, nearly colorless liquid compound with a sweetish taste, employed extensively in the manufacture of confectionery, soaps, and nitroglycerin, and in medicine. Glycerin is a triatomic alcohol ($C_3H_5(OH)_3$), and is formed when natural fats are decomposed by treatment with alkalis or superheated steam.

The common base which exists in all fats and oils is, when set free, a sweet liquid called *glycerin*.
YOUMANS *Hand-Book Household Science* pt. ii, p. 109. [A. 1857.]

2. Glycerite. **3†.** Any compound containing three hydroxyl groups. [< Gr. *glykeros*, sweet, < *glykys*, sweet.] — **glycerin agar,** a combination of agar and a small percentage of glycerin: used for growing cultures, especially of tuberculosis bacilli.— **g. cement,** a cement composed of glycerin and litharge: used in electrotypy for packing joints. — **g. jelly,** a mixture of gelatin and glycerin used in making bougies.

glyc'er-i-nate, 1 glis'ər-ɪ-nēt; 2 glȳç'er-i-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT"ED; -NAT"ING.] To treat with glycerin.— **glyc"er-i-na'tion,** *n.*

glyc"er-in-ized, *a.* Treated with glycerin.— **glyc"er-i-no-phos-phor'ic,** *a.* Glycerophosphoric.— **glyc"er-i'num,** *n.* *Pharm.* Glycerol.— **glyc'er-ite,** *n.* *Med.* A medicinal preparation containing glycerin. **glyc'er-ate‡.— glyc'er-ize,** *vt.* *Chem.* To treat with glycerin; add glycerin to.— **glyc"er-i'zin,** *n.* Glycyrrhizic acid. **glyc"er-i'zine‡.**

glyc'er-o-, 1 glis'ər-o-; 2 glȳç'er-o-. Denoting glycerin: a combining form.— **glyc"er-o-deg'ras,** *n.* A mixture of glycerin with oils and fats: used to soften leather.— **glyc"er-o-for'mal,** *n.* *Chem.* Glycerin treated with formaldehyde.— **glyc"er-o-gel'a-tin,** *n.* *Chem.* A glycerin jelly used for mounting microscopical specimens.

glyc'er-ol, 1 glis'ər-ōl *or* -el; 2 glȳç'er-ōl *or* -ŏl, *n.* *Chem.* Glycerin: the chemical name.— **glyc'er-o-late,** *n.* Glycerite.

glyc'er-ole, 1 glis'ər-ōl; 2 glȳç'er-ōl, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* Glycerol. **2.** *Pharm.* Glycerite.

glyc"er-o-phos'phate, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of glycerophosphoric acid.— **glyc"er-o-phos-phor'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Denoting an acid ($C_3H_9PO_6+H_2O$), consisting of a pale-yellow, oily, odorless liquid obtained by the action of phosphoric acid on glycerin.

glyc'er-ose, 1 glis'ər-ōs; 2 glȳç'er-ōs, *n.* *Chem.* A triose ($C_3H_6O_3$) of oxidized glycerin.

glyc'er-yl, 1 glis'ər-il; 2 glȳç'er-ȳl, *n.* *Chem.* The hypothetical triatomic radical (C_3H_5) of glycerin. **glyc'er-ule‡.— glyceryl borate,** boroglycerid.

glyc'ic, *a.* Glucic.— **glyc'id,** *n.* A mobile liquid compound ($C_3H_6O_2$) derived from certain glycerin derivatives. **glyc'ide‡.— gly-cid'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to glycid; as, *glycidic* acid; *glycidic* ether.— **glyc'i-dyl,** *n.* *Chem.* A bivalent radical (C_3H_4), said to exist in glycidic ethers.— **glyc'in,** *n.* *Chem.* **1.** A photographic developer ($C_6H_4OHNHCH_2COOH$). **2.** Glycocoll. **glyc'ine‡.— glycin corinth,** an azo dye used to color cotton brownish-red.

Glyc'i-ne†, 1 glis'ɪ-nī *or* gli-sai'nī; 2 glȳç'i-nē *or* gly-çī'nē, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of Old World herbs of the family *Fabaceæ*. The species are all trailing or twining except the soy-bean, *G. hispida*, which is in use in the United States as a forage-plant. See SOJA and SOY, 2. [< Gr. *glykys*, sweet.]

glyc'i-nin, *n.* *Chem.* A globulin, the principal proteid element in the soy-bean.— **glyc'i-um,** *n.* Glucinum.

gly'co-, 1 glai'ko-; 2 glȳ'co-. From Gr. *glykys*, sweet: a combining form.— **glycobacterium,** *n.* A sugar-producing micro-organism found in the intestines of dogs by Metchnikoff, and used by him to combat the production of poisonous substances in the human colon.— **gly"co-chol'ate,** *n.* *Chem.* A salt of glycocholic acid.— **gly"co-cho-le'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Denoting an acid found in bile.— **gly"co-chol'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from glycocoll and contained in bile.— **glycocholic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_{26}H_{43}NO_6$) contained in the bile as a sodium salt.— **gly"co-cho-lon'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Designating a derivative of glycocholic acid.— **glycocholonic acid** (*Chem.*), an acid ($C_{26}H_{41}NO_5$) made by the action of hydrochloric acid on glycocholic acid.

gly'co-coll, 1 glai'ko-kel; 2 glȳ'co-cŏl, *n.* **1.** A crystalline sweetish compound ($C_2H_5NO_2$) contained in bile and formed when glycocholic acid is boiled with hydrochloric acid. **2.** An amino acid. [< GLYCO- + Gr. *kolla*, glue.] **gly'co-cin‡; gly'co-cine‡.**

gly"co-cy-am'i-din, *n.* Glucocyamidin.— **gly"co-cy-am'in,** *n.* Glucocyamin.— **gly"co-for'mal,** *n.* *Chem.* A formalin-and-glycerin mixture: when volatilized it forms a disinfectant vapor.— **gly"co-gel'a-tin,** *n.* *Chem.* A compound of glycerin and gelatin used for ointments.

gly'co-gen, 1 glai'ko-jen; 2 glȳ'co-ğĕn, *n.* **1.** A white, mealy, amorphous compound ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) contained in animal tissues, as the liver. **2.** *Bot.* Protoplasm containing this compound, found in fungi; epiplasm. [< GLYCO- + -GEN.] — **gly'co-gen-mass",** *n.* *Bot.* Same as EPIPLASM.

gly"co-gen'e-sis, 1 glai"ko-jen'ɪ-sis; 2 glȳ"co-ğĕn'e-sis, *n.* *Physiol.* The process of forming glucose or sugar in an organ, as the liver. **gly-cog'e-ny‡.** [< GLYCO- + GENESIS.] — **gly"co-gen'ic,** *a.* Relating to the formation of animal starch and its transformation into grape-sugar. **gly"co-ge-net'ic‡.— glycogenic acid,** an acid ($C_6H_{12}O_7$) said to be the same as dextronic acid.— **gly-cog'e-nous,** *a.*

gly"co-he'mi-a, *n.* Same as GLUCOHEMIA. **gly"co-hæ'mi-a‡.— gly'co-in,** *n.* *Chem.* Glycocoll. **gly'co-ine‡.**

gly'col, 1 glai'kōl *or* -kel; 2 glȳ'cōl *or* -cŏl, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** A colorless, inodorous liquid compound ($C_2H_6O_2$), having a sweetish taste, and formed by decomposing ethylene bromid. **2.** A diatomic alcohol of the fatty group having the general formula $C_nH_{2n}(OH)_2$. See ALCOHOL. [< GLYC- + *-ol* in ALCOHOL.]

gly"col-al'de-hyde, *n.* *Chem.* A sweetish compound (HO CH_2.CHO).— **gly'co-late,** *n.* *Chem.* A salt of glycolic acid. — **gly"co-leu'cyte,** *n.* *Zool.* An enlarged leucocyte, as in sipunculoid worms, for storing glycogen and other nutritive substances.— **gly-col'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Of or derived from glycol.— **glycolic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_2H_4O_3$) contained in unripe grapes and in the leaves of the Virginia creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*).— **gly'co-lid,** *n.* *Chem.* A white amorphous compound ($C_2H_2O_2$) formed by dehydrating glycolic acid by dry heat. **gly'col-ide‡.— gly'co-lin,** *n.* *Chem.* A crystallizable compound found in fusel-oil.— **gly'col-late, gly-col'ic, gly'col-lid,** etc. Same as GLYCOLATE, etc.— **gly"co-lu'ric,** *a.* Hydantoic.— **gly-co-lu'ril,** *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_4H_6N_4O_2$) formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on glyoxal and urea.— **gly'co-lyl,** *n.* *Chem.* A compound divalent hypothetical radical (CO.CH_2) of glycolic acid and allied compounds.— **gly"co-lyl-u're-a,** *n.* Hydantoin.— **gly-col'y-sis,** *n.* *Chem.* The decomposition of sugar, as by the action of a ferment, especially in the blood after death.— **gly"co-lyt'ic,** *a.*—

H I J K L

gly'cone, *n. Chem.* A medicinal suppository made of glycerin.

Gly-con'ic, 1 glai-kon'ik; 2 glĭ-kŏn'ĭc. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Glycon, the reputed inventor of a kind of logaœdic verse consisting of a catalectic trochaic tetrapody with a dactyl in the first, second, or third place. **Gly-ca'ni-an.** **II.** *n.* [*g-*] The verse above described.

gly'co-nin, *n. Pharm.* An emulsion of egg-yolks and glycerin used as a vehicle and as an unguent.— **gly"co-nu"cle-o-pro'te-id,** *n. Org.Chem.* A nucleoprotein in which acetohydrate is an important component.— **gly"co-ine;** — **gly"co-sal,** *n. Chem.* A white crystalline powder ($C_6H_4(OH)$ $COOC_6H_4(OH)_2$), used as an antirheumatic, etc.; glycosalicylic acid.— **gly"co-se,** — **gly"cos,** etc., same as GLUCOSE, etc.— **gly"co-se-cre'to-ry,** *a. Physiol.Chem.* Causing the secretion of glycogen: applied especially to certain nerves believed to have this effect in the liver-cells.— **gly'co-sid,** *n. Chem.* A group of bodies, found in plants, which break up into sugars and some other body by the action of acids, heat, or ferments, including glucosid, one which breaks up into glucose, etc.; inosid, one which breaks up into inosite, etc. **gly'co-sid'ic,** — **gly'co-sine,** *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_6H_{14}N_4$) derived from glycosal by the action of ammonia.— **gly"co-som'e-ter,** *n. Med.* An apparatus for ascertaining the quantity of sugar in diabetic urine.— **gly"co-su'ri-a,** *n. Pathol.* Same as GLUCOSURIA.— **gly"co-thy'mo-lin,** *n. Pharm.* An alkaline mixture of glycerin, thymol, and other ingredients, used as a detergent: trade name.

Glyc"ymer'i-dæ, [*gl-*] *n. pl. Conch.* A family of myacean bivalves, especially those having a solid shell gaping at each end, hinged with feeble cardinal teeth or toothless, and ligament external. **Glyc"ymer'is,** *n. (g.)* [< GLYCY- + Gr. *mēros,* thigh.] Same as *Arcticardia.*

glyc"y-phag'i-a, *n.* A morbid appetite for sweet substances, confectionery, etc.— **glyc"y-phil'ite,** *n.* A sweetish crystalline glucosid ($C_{21}H_{40}O_5$) obtained from the leaves of *Smilax glycyphylla.* **glyc"y-phyl'lin:— glyc"yr-re'tin,** *n. Chem.* A crystalline substance ($C_{30}H_{46}O_4$) obtained from extract of licorice-root. **glyc"yr-rhi'tin:— Glyc"yr-rhi'za,** 1 glis'i-rai'zə; 2 glĭs"y-rĭ'zə, *n.* 1. A widely distributed genus of perennial herbs of the order *Papaceæ,* with odd-pinnate leaves and blue or violet flowers. The licorice-root of commerce is from *G. glabra.* 2. [*g-*] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *glykyrrhiza,* licorice, < *glykys,* sweet, + *rhiza,* root.]

glyc"yr-rhi'zic, 1 glis'i-rai'zik; 2 glĭs"y-rĭ'zĭc, *a. Chem.* Of or extracted from licorice.— **glycyrrhizic acid,** a yellow bitter-sweet amorphous compound ($C_{44}H_{70}O_{16}$) contained in licorice-root (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*). **glyc"yr-rhi'zin;** **glyc"yr-rhi'zinc.**

glyde, *v.* To glide.

glyde, 1 glaid; 2 glīd, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** An old horse. **2.** Figuratively, a disagreeable old fellow.

gly-ke'mi-a, *n.* Glucohemia. **gly-ke'mi-al.**

glyk, 1 glik; 2 glĭk, *n.* [Welsh.] A Welsh bow found only in place-names: as, *Glyntaf,* Wales. **glynnt; glynnet.**

Glyn-cor'wg, 1 glin-kor'ug; 2 glĭn-cŏr'ŭg, *n.* A parish and urban district in Glamorganshire, Wales.

Glyan, 1 glin; 2 glĭn, *n.* A county in S. E. Georgia; 468 sq. m.; county-seat, Brunswick.

gly-ox'al, 1 glai-oks'al; 2 glī-ŏks'ăl, *n. Chem.* A white amorphous compound ($C_2H_2O_2$) formed by slowly oxidizing acetic aldehyde with dilute nitric acid. [< *gly-* (in GLYCOL) + *ox-* (in OXALIC) + *al-* (in ALDEHYDE).] — **gly"ox-al'ic,** *a.* Derived from or pertaining to glyoxal. **gly-ox'yl'ic.**

gly-ox'a-lin, 1 glai-oks'a-lin, -lin or -lin; 2 glī-ŏks'ă-lĭn, -lĭn or -lĭn. **gly-ox'a-line,** *n. Chem.* **1.** A nucleous crystalline compound ($C_3H_4N_2$) obtained by treating glyoxal very gradually with ammonium hydroxid in slight excess at a low temperature. **2.** Any one of the series of compounds of which glyoxaline is a type.

gly-ox'yl, 1 glai-oks'il; 2 glī-ŏks'ĭl, *n. Chem.* **1.** A colorless crystalline nitrogenized compound ($C_3H_3NO_3$) formed by the action of hydroxylamin on glyoxal. **2.** One of the series of similar bodies of which that defined above is typical. [< GLYOXAL + OXIM.] **gly-ox'ime†.**

gly-ox'yl, 1 glai-oks'il; 2 glī-ŏks'ĭl, *n. Chem.* **1.** Glyoxal. **2.** The radical —CHO (—C=O—H), which is bivalent.— **glyoxyl urea** (*Chem.*), allanturic acid.

glyph, 1 glif; 2 glĭf, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* (1) A vertical cutting channel, or channels, of the Doric triglyph. Every triglyph presents two glyphs and two semiglyphs. (2) An ornamental groove, cavity, or incision. **2.** *Archeol.* A pictograph or word carved in a compact, distinct figure; a glyphic; as, the Mayan *glyphs.* [< Gr. *glyphein,* carve.] — **glyph'ic.** *a.* — **glyph'ite.** *n.* Of or pertaining to a glyph or carving; as, the *glyphic* art. **II.** *n.* A hieroglyph.

Glyph"o-cer-as, [*gl-*] *n. pl. Conch.* Same as *Peloceras.* The type genus of the family *Glyphoceratidæ* or *Gontatitidæ.*

Glyph'o-ce-rat'i-dæ, 1 glif'o-si-rat'i-di; 2 glĭf'ō-sē-răt'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of goniatitoidean cephalopods with depressed whorls, many of which are keeled, ribbed, and large saddle-lobes. [< Gr. *glyphē,* carve, + *keras(-at-),* horn.] **Glyph"o-ce-rat'i-doe†.— glyph"o-cer'a-tid,** *n.— glyph"o-cer'a-toid,* *a.*

Gly-phe'a, 1 gli-fi'ə; 2 glĭ-fē'ă, *n. Paleon.* A genus of fossil crustaceans of the Jurassic and Cretaceous formations. [< *glyphē;* see *glyph.*]

glyph'o-graph, 1 glif'o-graf; 2 glĭf'ō-grăf, *n.* & *v.* To make **gly'fo-graf'r,**) (printing-plates) by glyphography.

glyph'o-graph, *n.* An engraving or impression made by glyphography.— **glyph'o-graph'ic,** *a.*

glyph-og'ra-phy,) 1 glif-og'ra-fi; 2 glĭf-ŏg'ra-fy, *n.* **glyf'-og'ra-fy,**) A process for making engravings for printing, akin to electrotypy, but differing in that the engraving is done on a copper plate covered with a wax film, the whole dusted with graphite and dipped in the electroplating-bath, the rest of the process being the same as electrotyping. [< Gr. *glyphē* (see GLYPH) + *graphein,* write.] — **glyph-o-graph'ic,** *a.*

glyp'tic, 1 glip'tik; 2 glĭp'tĭc, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to carving or engraving. **2.** *Mineral.* Exhibiting figures. [< Gr. *glyptikos,* < *glyptos,* carved.] — **glyptic formula,** a shorthand formula so disposed as to show the structural arrangement of the stems.— **g. period,** see MAGDALENIAN.

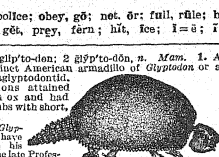
glyp-ti'cian, 1 glip-tish'ən; 2 glĭp-tĭsh'ăn, *n.* [Rare.] A gem-cutter; lapidary. [< Gr. *glyptē,* carved.]

glyp'tics, 1 glip'tiks; 2 glĭp'tĭcs, *n.* The art of cutting designs on precious stones, shells, ivory, hard woods, etc. — **glyp'ti'cian,** *n.*

Glyp'toc'ri-nus, 1 glip-tok'ri-nus; 2 glĭp-tŏc'rĭ-nŭs, *n. Paleon.* A genus of Lower Silurian stone-lilies or crinoids with ridged markings in the calyx. [< Gr. *glyptos,* carved, + *krinon,* lily.]

Glyp'to-dip'ter-i'ni, 1 glip'to-dip'ter-ai'nai; 2 glĭp'tō-dĭp'tĕr-ī'nī, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of ctenodipterian fishes, including *Holoptychius* and *Osteolepidæ.* [< Gr. *glyptos,* carved, + *dipteros;* see DIPTEROUS.] — **glyp'to-dip'ter-ine,** *a.* & *n.*

glyp'to-don, 1 glip'to-den; 2 glĭp'tō-dŏn, *n. Mam.* **1.** A very large extinct American armadillo of *Glyptodon* or a related genus: saytptodontid.



Skeleton of the Glyptodon (*Glyptodon reticulatus*). 1/48

The glyptodons attained the size of an ox and had very strong limbs with short, broad feet.

'Why . . . the *Glyptodon* should have failed to keep his ground is,' as the late Professor W. K. Parker remarks, 'a great mystery.' nature must have been to have built him . . . for eternity.' FLOWER and LYDEKKER *Intro. to Study of Mammals* p. 204. [ILL. 1891.]

2. [*G-*] A genus typical of *Glyptodontidæ.* [< Gr. *glyptos,* carved, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

Glyp'to-don-ti'dæ, 1 glip'to-den'ti-di; 2 glĭp'tō-dŏn'tĭ-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* An extinct American family of loricate edentates, especially those having a solid carapace formed of numerous dermal scutes, and eight molar teeth in each jaw with two deep vertical grooves on each side.— **glyp'to-dont,** *a.* & *n.*— **glyp'to-don'toid,** *n.*— **glyp'to-don'toid,** *a.* & *n.*

glyp'to-graph,) 1 glip'to-graf; 2 glĭp'tō-grăf, *n.* A de- **glyp'to-gr'f',**) sign cut on a gem or the like. [< Gr. *glyptos,* carved, + *graphō,* write.] — **glyp-tog'ra-pher,** *n.*— **glyp-to-graph'ic,** *a.*— **glyp-tog'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** The art, process, or operation of engraving on precious stones or the like. **2.** A description of or treatise on gem-engraving; the knowledge or study of engraved gems.

Glyp-tol'o-pis, 1 glip-tol'o-pis; 2 glĭp-tŏl'ō-pĭs, *n. Paleon.* A genus of fishes of the Old Red Sandstone formation, identified with *Holoptychius.* [< Gr. *glyptos,* carved, + *lepis,* scale.]

glyp'to-lith, 1 glip'to-lith; 2 glĭp'tō-lĭth, *n. Geol.* A pebble with facets carved and polished by wind-blown sand; a pillar or bric-à-brac. [< Gr. *glyptos,* carved, + *lith(os),* a stone.]

glyp-tol'o-gy, 1 glip-tol'o-ji; 2 glĭp-tŏl'ō-gy, *n.* The art of engraving gems; the art of the lapidary. [< Gr. *glyptos,* carved, + *-LOGY.*] — **glyp'to-log'i-cal,** *a.*— **glyp-tol'o-gist,** *n.*

Glyp'to-po'mus, 1 glip'to-pō'mus; 2 glĭp'tō-pō'mŭs, *n. Paleon.* A genus of fishes of the Upper Old Red Sandstone formation found in Scotland: so named for the irregular wrinkles on their scales and external bones. [< Gr. *glyptos,* carved, + *pōma,* lid.]

Glyp'to-sau'ri-dæ, 1 glip'to-sō'ri-di; 2 glĭp'tō-sə'rĭ-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A Tertiary family of saurians, the *Placosaurinæ.*

Glyp'to-sau'rus, 1 glip'to-sō'rus; 2 glĭp'tō-sə'rŭs, *n.* [*-saurus,* lizard.] — **glyp'to-sau'roid,** *n.*— **glyp'to-sau'roid,** *a.*

Glyp'to-scor'pi-us, 1 glip'to-skōr'pi-us; 2 glĭp'tō-scŏr'pĭ-ŭs, *n. Paleon.* A genus of fossil crustaceans of the order *Eurypterida,* found in the coal-bearing part of the Carboniferous rocks in Scotland.

glyp'to-thē'ca, 1 glip'to-thī'kə; 2 glĭp'tō-thē'că, *n.* A museum or cabinet of engraved or sculptured works.

The *Glyptothek,* the little sculpture gallery, is in itself one of the most ideal and harmonious of the works of art in Munich.

ANNA HOWITT *Art-Student in Munich* p. 146. [c. a. v. 1854.]

[< Gr. *glyptos,* carved, + *thēkē;* see THECA.] **glyp'to-thek†.**

glyp'to-the'ri-um, 1 glip'to-thī'ri-um; 2 glĭp'tō-thē'rĭ-ŭm, *n. Paleon.* A genus of glyptodonts, remains of which are found in the Lower Pleistocene formation of Texas. [< Gr. *glyptos,* carved, + *thērion,* beast.]

glyr'ter, 1 glir'tər; 2 glĭr'tĕr, *n.* Same as CLYSTER.

g. m., *abbr.* Gun metal.

gm., *abbr.* Gram.

G.·.M.·., *abbr.* Grand Master.

G. M. B., *abbr.* **1.** Grand Master of the Order of the Bath. **2.** Good merchantable brand: specif. applied to copper.

Gmel'i-na, 1 mel'i-nə or mi-lai'nə; 2 mĕl'ĭ-nă or mĭ-lī'nă, *n. Bot.* A genus of trees of the family *Verbenaceæ,* natives of tropical Asia and Australia. *G. arborea,* a large tree of the mountains of India, is valuable for its timber. *G. zhevlani* of Ceylon, is in ornamental cultivation, and its bark and roots are used medicinally by the natives. [< S. G. *Gmelin,* German botanist.]

gmel'in-ite, 1 mel'in-ait; 2 mĕl'ĭn-īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, colorless, white or reddish, hydrous aluminum-calcium silicate ($H_{12}(NaCa)_2Al_2Si_4O_{24}$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< C. G. *Gmelin,* of Tübingen.]

G. M. L. G., *abbr.* Grand Master of the order of the Indian Empire.

gmi'na, 1 mi'nə; 2 mī'nă, *n.* A canton or local division in Poland; equivalent to the Russian *volost.*

G. M. K. P., *abbr.* Grand Master of the Knights of St. Patrick.

G. M. M. G., *abbr.* Grand Master of the order of St. Michael and St. George.

G. M. P., *abbr.* Grand Master of the order of St. Patrick.

G. M. S. I., *abbr.* Grand Master of the order of the Star of India.

G. M. T., *abbr.* Greenwich meridian time.

Gmünd, 1 gmint; 2 gmĭnt, *n.* An ancient walled manufacturing town in Wurttemberg, Germany. **Gmünden†.**

Gna, 1 gnai; 2 gnā or gnă, *n. Norse Myth.* Frigg's messenger, whose horse, Hofvarpner, runs through both air and water. **Gnäs.**

Gna'den-hü'ten, Mas'sa-cre, 1 gnä'den-hüt'ən; 2 gnä'-dĕn-hŭ'tĕn. The slaughter of Indian converts by Pennsylvania volunteer militia, March, 1782.

gnap, 1 nap; 2 năp. **I.** *vi.* [Scot.] To bite snappishly. **II.** *n.* A snapping bite. [Imitative.]

Gna-pha'li-um, 1 na-fē'li-um; 2 na-fā'lĭ-ŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of floccose-woolly herbs of the aster family, with alternate, sessile or decurrent leaves and small clustered heads of yellow or white flowers with dry (scarious) bracts. **2.** [*g-*] A plant of this genus; the cudweed or everlasting. [< L. *gnaphalion,* < Gr. *gnaphalon,* a downy plant.] — **gnaphal'ic,** *a.*

gnap'pee, 1 nap'i; 2 năp'ĭ, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as BALACHAN.

gnar, 1 när; 2 när, *vt.* [Archaic.] To snarl or growl; quarrel or wrangle. **gnarre.**

gnar, *n.* [Archaic.] A knar. **gnarr†.**

gnarl, 1 närl; 2 närl, *vi.* To snarl; growl. [Freq. of GNAR, v.]

gnarl, 1 närl; 2 närl, *n.* A knot or knotty edge or milling to; nurl; as, to *gnarl* a thumbscrew. [< GNARL, *n.*]

gnarl, *vt.* To twist; distort; make knotty.

gnarl, *vt.* & *n. vi.* [Eng.] To nibble; bite; gnaw.

gnarl, n. 1. A protuberance on a trunk or branch; a diseased or twisted growth in trees; a tough, curling knot in wood; a knurl.

The sunshine and the storm . . . write themselves all over life, in its knots and *gnarls,* or smooth branches.

GEORGE *Enterine on Life, Character* p. 28. [c. p. 1889.]

2. [Rare.] A snarl. [< GNAR, KNAR, *n.*]

gnarled, 1 närld; 2 närld, *a.* Exhibiting or character- **gnarld's,**) ised by gnarls; full of twisting or contorted knots; knotty; twisted and cross-grained; distorted; as, a *gnarled* oak.

On the brink of the stream were plane-trees, large in girth, but stunted and *gnurled.*

W. F. LYNCH *Dead Sea and Jordan* p. 497. [n. & co. 1852.]

gnarl'ing, 1 närl'in; 2 närl'ĭng, *a.* Gnawing; biting; wearing. *Gnarling* sorrow hath less power to bite.

SHAKESPEARE *Richard II.* act i, sc. 3. l. 292.

gnarl'ing, *n.* Same as NURLING.— **gnarl'ing-tool',** *n.* A nurling-tool. [knotty. **gnar'ry†** [Archaic].

gnarl'y, 1 närl'i; 2 närl'y, *a.* Full of gnarls; distorted; By a *gnarly* old apple-tree's shade.

THOWMASON *My Brother Ben* st. 2.

gnash, 1 nash; 2 năsh, *vt.* To grind or strike (the teeth) together, as from rage or anguish.

My friends, I make no doubt, have *gnashed* their teeth At leisure minutes these half-dozen years.

BROWNING *Colombe's Birthday* act i, l. 41.

II. *v.* [Archaic.] To grind or grate the teeth.

When they heard these things, they were cut to the heart, and they *gnashed* on him with their teeth.

[Formerly *gnast;* cp. G. *knastern, knirschen,* Ice. *gnesta,* etc., of imitative origin.] **gnasshe'r.— gnash'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a gnashing manner.

gnash, *n.* [Rare.] A snap or bite with the teeth.

gnasht, *pp.* Gnashed. S. S.

gnat', 1 nat; 2 năt, *n.* **1.** A small nemocerous two-winged fly having long many-jointed antennæ, often plumose in the male, as a buffalo-gnat, gall-gnat, or turkey-gnat; especially, a blood-sucking culicid with aquatic larva; a mosquito. **2†.** Any small, worthless thing. CHAUCER *C.T.* ll. 5,929, 17,204. [< *AS.gnæt.*]— **blackgnat** (*Anything*), an artificial black fly with dark gray wings.— **gnat'catch'er,** *n.* **1.** A small American polioptiline sylviold bird, related to the kinglets, having a graduated tail and the wings not longer than the tail, as the blue-gray gnatcatcher (*Polioptila cærulea*) of the United States.— **gnat'flow'er,** *n.* The bee orchis (*Ophrys apifera*), a European orchid.— **gnat'hawk,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The goatsucker.— **gnat'snap'per,** *n.* **1.** [S. Afr.] The bee-eater (*Merops apiaster*). **2†.** A gnat-eating bird: probably a beccafico. **gnat'snap'r't.** **3†.** A gaping gull.— **g.-strainer,** *n.* Figuratively, one who overestimates little things, while neglecting the greater. See Matt. xxiii. 24.— **g.-worm,** *n.* A gnat's larva; a wiggler.— **potato-scab g.,** a fly (*Epitaxus scabra*) which carries the scab disease from infected potatoes to healthy ones.



gnat, *n.* A bird, the knot (*Tringa canutus*).

gnat'catch'er, gnat'flow'er, etc. See under GNAT', *n.*

gnath-,) 1 nath-, nath'o-; 2 năth-, năth'ō-. From Greek **gnath'o-,**) *gnathos,* jaw: combining forms.— **gnath'al,** *a.* Same as GNATHIC.— **gnathal nerve,** the trigeminal nerve.— **gnathalgia,** *n.* Neuralgia of the face and jaw.— **Gnath"an-a-can'thi-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* An Australasian family of acanthopterygian fishes with a compressed body, velvety scales, narrow pectorals, and complete ventrals; velvet-fishes. **Gnath"an-a-can'thus,** *n. (t. g.)* — **gnath"an-a-can'thid,** *n.* — **gnath"an-a-can'thoid,** *a.* — **gnath"ary-sis,** *n. Pathol.* Fixed rigidity of the joint of the lower jaw. **gnath"an-cy-lo'sis;** — **gnath'le,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the jaw.— **gnathic index,** see table under CRANIOMETRY.— **gnath-di'lum,** *n. [L.A. pl.] Ornith.* Either ramus or prong of a lower mandible.— **gnath'i-on,** *n.* A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY.— **gnathi'sm,** *n.* The classification of mankind based on measurements of the jaw. Degrees of gnathism are distinguished by means of prefixes: as, *eurygnathism,* mesognathism, orthognathism, etc.

Prognathism, with its opposite *orthognathism,* is applied by ethnologists to describe the varying degrees of projection of the upper jaw. *Eurygnathism* is the lateral projection of jawbones as characteristic of the Mongolian race.

Eneye. Brit. 11th ed., vol. xxii. p. 424.

— **gnathi'te,** *n. Zoöl.* A mouth-appendage in arthropods, as a mandible.— **gnath'i'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the cheek or the upper jaw.— **gnath'o-base,** *n. Zoöl.* A joint of the proximal part of the appendage of an arthropod, which serves to carry and support the gnathite.— **gnath'o-cite,** *a.*— **Gnath"ob-del'li-da,** *n. pl. Zoöl.* An order of leeches which includes the apothecary's leech and is characterized by three toothed jaws and a muscular pharynx with presence of red blood. They lay their eggs in cocoons.— **gnath'o-ceph'a-lus,** *n.* [-*l*, *pl.*] *Teral.* A monster in which the head is represented by the jaw alone.— **gnath'o-dal'ti-num,** *n.* [-*NA, pl.*] *Paleon.* A plate formed by the second pair of jaws, as in most chilognaths.— **Gnath"o-don'ti-a,** *n. pl. Paleon.* An extinct order of diapsidan reptiles, equivalent to the *Rhynocoraces* of Cope, including the *Procolophonia,* but possessing pavement-like teeth on the pterygopalatines and a large toothless beak.— **gnath'o-dont,** *a.* & *n.*— **gnath-om'e-ter,** *n. Craniom.* An instrument to measure the angles of the lower jaw.— **gnath-on'ic,** *a.* Parasitical: from *Gnatho* (Big Jaw), a character in Terence's *Eunuchus.*— **gnath-on'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*— **gnath-on'ic-al-ly†, gnath'o-nism,** *n.* A fawning attitude; flattering talk.— **gnath'o-nize†,** *vi.* To play the sycophant.— **Gnath-oph'o-ra,** *n. pl. Conch.* A section of a group of gastropods having a jaw, as in *Geophila, Palpebrinachata,* and *Pectinibranchiata.*— **gnath-oph'o-rous,** *a.*— **gnath'o-plas"ty,** *n. Surg.* The formation of a cheek by plastic surgery.— **gnath'o-pod,** *n. Zoöl.* One of the appendages of the *Gnathopoda.* **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the *Gnathopoda.* **2.** A gnathopodite.— **Gnath-op'o-da,** *n. pl.* **1.** *Crust.* The *Xiphosura.* **2.** *Zoöl.* The *arthropoda,* — **gnath'o-pod'ite,** *n.* A limb modified into a mouth-part in arthropods, as in crustaceans: foot-jaw; maxilliped.— **gnath-op'o-dous,** *a.* Gnathopod.— **gnath-os'ta-sis,** *n. Pathol.* Malocclusion.— **gnath-os'te-gite,** *n. Crust.* A plate-like ex,ansion of a middle joint of each of the outermost maxilliped, so arranged as to form a shield over the mouth-parts.— **Gnath"o-sto'ma-ta,** *n. pl. Crust.* A division of crustaceans, especially of copepods, with the jaws functionally developed, as in *Cyclopidæ,* etc.— **gnath-os'to-mate,** *a.* **I.** *Zoöl.* Having true jaws, as all vertebrates above the lampreys and hags. **II.** *n.* One of the gnathostomate vertebrates.— **gnath"o-sto'ma-tous,** *a.*— **Gnath-os'to-mi,** *n. pl. Zoöl.* A division of vertebrates with a well-defined lower jaw, including all but the myzonts and leptocardians.— **gnath'o-stome,** *n.*— **gnath-os'to-mous,** *a.*— **gnath'o-the'ca,** *n. Ornith.* The horny sheath of the lower mandible.

gnat'ling, 1 nat'lin; 2 năt'lĭng, *n.* A small gnat; a contemptible, spiteful creature. [also, to gnaw.

gnat'ter, 1 nat'ər; 2 năt'ĕr, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To grumble; **gnaur,** *n.* Same as GNAR and KNAR.

gnaw, 1 nɔ; 2 nạ, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bite off or eat away little by little; tear or scrape off or at with the front teeth; wear away or make by repeated biting; as, a mouse

gnawing a cord; to *gnaw* a hole through a wall. **2.** To bite on repeatedly; as, he *gnawed* his lip in rage. **3.** To corrode or consume; eat or fret away; as, rust *gnaws* away steel.

Time *gnaws* an English gravestone with wonderful appetite.
HAWTHORNE *Old Home, Leamington* p. 75. [n. m. & o. 1879.]

II. *v. i.* To use the teeth in biting repeatedly; as, to *gnaw* upon a bone.

There ran a red mouse
And *gnawed* through his ebony staff.
OWEN MEREDITH *Wanderer, King Solomon* st. 11.

2. To cause corrosion or wearing away; be a gradually destructive agent. [< AS. *gnagan*.] — **gnaw'ı̇,** *n.* The action of gnawing; corrosion. — **gnaw'a-bl(e),** *a.* That can be **gnawed.** — **gnawed,** *pa. Bot.* Irregularly lacerated or toothed as if bitten by an insect. — **gnaw'er,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which gnaws. **2.** Specif., a rodent mammal. — **gnaw'ing,** *n.* Constant biting; continued fretting or torture, as in grief. — **gnaw'ing-ly,** *adv.*
gnawd, *pp.* Gnawed. S. S.
Gneĝe-nau, 1 gnāĝ'e-nou; 2 gnī'se-nou, **August, Count Neidhardt von** (a/z/1760–a/16/1831). A Prussian marshal; at Waterloo.
gneiss, 1 nīs; 2 nīs, *n.* [C.] *Geol.* **1.** A crystalline rock, of whatever origin, having the component minerals arranged in parallel bands or layers, and with a tendency to cleave into slabs. **2.** Formerly, and more specifically, such a rock, of presumably igneous origin, and composed essentially of quartz, feldspar, and mica, with or without other minerals.


Microstructure of Gneiss.

Gneiss, as used by the earlier petrologists, implied a certain mineral composition as well as a characteristic structure, but it is now very generally used for any crystalline rock having a gneissic or banded structure. Gneisses shade imperceptibly into the massive crystalline rocks or the unaltered sediments on the one hand and into schists on the other. They differ from schists in being banded or layered rather than schistose, and in the degree of lisility, but there is no sharp line between the two.

Gneisses are named from the rocks from which they were derived, as **granitic gneiss, conglomerate g.,** etc.; from those which they resemble in composition, as **granitoid g.** and from some contained mineral, as **feldspathic, hornblendic, epidotic, or graphitic g.,** and many other varieties.

Most gneisses are metamorphic rocks, the banded or layered structure being due to rearrangement and segregation of the minerals, partly with recrystallization, while the rock was in a highly plastic condition as the result of heat and pressure. There may have been some flow of the rock material as well. Other gneisses owe their banding in part to original banding of the rock, and primary gneisses, in which the banding is a true flow structure, formed while the rock was still molten, are also known.

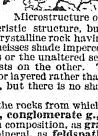
— augen or eye gneiss, a gneiss containing large crystals or lenticular lumps (eyes), commonly of feldspar, embedded in the finer-grained and more schistose matrix. The longer diameters of the augen are parallel to the banding of the rock, and the foliation of the finer matrix forks around them so as to increase the resemblance to eyes. — **fundamental g.,** same as FUNDAMENTAL COMPLEX. — **slaty g.** (*Mining*), gneiss of an easily cleavable kind. — **gneiss'ic,** *a.* Consisting of, containing, or relating to gneiss. **gneiss-it'ic; gneiss'y‡,** *a.* **— gneissic structure,** a gneissoid structure in some crystalline rocks, made up of bands or layers of different mineral composition. — **gneiss'oid,** *a.* Resembling gneiss. **gneiss'-ose',— gneiss-os'i-ty,** *n.* The condition or structure of typical, slightly schistose gneiss: opposed to *schistosity*.
Gne'sen, 1 gnē'zen; 2 gnē'zen, *n.* A manufacturing town in Poland.
Gne-ta'ce-æ, 1 nı-tē'sı-ē; 2 ne-tā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of gymnospermous shrubs, including some trees — the jointfir family (order *Gnetales*) — with jointed stems and branches, opposite and imbricated and sometimes scaly leaves, and unisexual flowers. — **Gne-ta'ceous,** *a.*
Gne-ta'les, 1 nı-tē'lēz; 2 ne-tā'lēs, *n. pl. Bot.* A group of plants equivalent to the family Gnetaceæ.
Gne'tum, 1 nī'tum; 2 nē'tum, *n. Bot.* A small genus of trees and creeping shrubs, typical of the family *Gnetaceæ*. They have jointed, knotty branches, opposite entire evergreen leaves, and axillary or terminal catkins. [< Malay *gnemon*.]
G. gnemon, an East-Indian species, yields edible seeds.
gnib, 1 nib; 2 nib, *n.* [Scotch.] Sprightly; smart.
Gni'dus, 1 nī'dus; 2 nī'dus, *n. Bib.* (Douai).
Gni'pa-cave', 1 nī'pa-kēv'; 2 nī'pā-cēv', *n. Norse Myth.* The cavern in which the bloody-breasted dog Garm is chained and barks until he breaks loose at Ragnarok.
Gni'pa-heĭ'll-ez.
Gni'ta-heath', 1 nī'ta-hīth'; 2 nī'tā-hēth', *n. Norse Myth.* The heath on which Sigurd lay after assuming the dragon shape, guarding the hoard and ring Andvaranut.
gnof, *n.* A miser; churl. **gnoff'y.**
gnome', 1 nōm; 2 nōm, *n.* **1.** One of a fabulous race of dwarf-earth-spirits or goblins of cabalistic and medieval mythology reputed to be special guardians of mines and miners. In later times the popular conception of them has been largely colored by their association with fairies, dwarfs, elves, etc. The males are often represented as being misshapen and hideous. Compare GNOMIDE.

The ugly green, green *gnome* a tall and comely man.
R. BUCHANAN *The Green Gnome* st. 4.

2. A deformed, diminutive person; a dwarf. **3.** (1) One of various hummingbirds; as, the giant *gnome* (*Patagonona gigas*). (2) A *gnomewl*.
[F., appar. < Gr. *gnṓmōn*, one that knows, < *gignṓskō*, know.] — **gnome's owl',** *n.* The pigmy owl (*Glaucidium gnoma*) of western North America.—
gnomed, *a.* [Poet.] Frequented by gnomes.
gnome'l, *n.* A short and pithy proverbial saying or remark; apothegm; maxim.

We are told . . . that the Saviour . . . did not confine himself to the *gnomes* and parables. G. P. FISHER *Supernat. Origin Christianity* essay II, p. 113. [n. 1867.]

[LL., < Gr. *gnṓmē*, thought, maxim, < *gignṓskō*, know.]
gno'mic', 1 nō'mık or nom'ık; 2 nō'mic or nōm'ic (xım), *a.* **1.** Dealing in, containing, or expressing gnomes; apothegmatic; aphoristic.


Gnomes.—wl. *n*

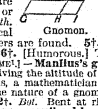
Gnomic poetry consists of observations on human life and society, or generalizations respecting conduct and character.
S. R. DRIVER *Intro. to Lit. of O. T.* p. 398. [c. 1891.]

2. *Gram.* Expressing a maxim or a general or universal truth; as, the *gnomic* aorist (*i. e.*, the Greek aorist tense, especially as used to express proverbs, etc.). [< Gr. *gnōmikós*, < *gnṓmē*: see GNOME.] — **gnomi-cal'ı̇,** *a.* **gnomic poets** (*Class. Antiq.*), those of the Greek poets whose writings were in the gnomic style, as Solon, the lawgiver, Phocylides of Miletus, and Theognis of Megara. — **gno'mi-cal-ly,** *adv.*
gno'mic², *a.* Same as GNOMONIC. **gno'mi-cal².**
gno'nide, 1 nō'mıd; 2 nō'mid, *n.* A female gnome. The gnomides were reputed to be very small and beautiful. They were the special guardians of diamonds.
gnom'ish, 1 nōm'ısh; 2 nōm'ish, *a.* Being like a gnome; misshapen; perverse.
gnom'ist, 1 nōm'ıst; 2 nōm'ist, *n.* One who reduces his thoughts to gnomes; a writer or inventor of aphorisms or apothegms.
gno'mi-um, 1 nō'mı-um; 2 nō'mi-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A metal supposed to have been discovered about 1892, in association with nickel and cobalt, and thought to explain certain excessive values assigned to the atomic weight of the latter; its existence has now been disproved. [< GNOME.]
gno-mol'o-gy, 1 no-mol'o-jı; 2 no-mŏl'o-ĝy, *n.* [Rare.] A compilation of or a treatise discussing gnomes, or sententious sayings. [< Gr. *gnṓmologia*, < *gnṓmē* (see GNOME²); and see -OLOGY.] — **gno'mo-log'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to gnomology. — **gno'mo-log'ı̇-cal,** *a.* — **gno-mol'o-gist,** *n.* One who is versed in gnomology.
The style of St. James is formed on the Hebrew prophets, as his thoughts are framed by the Jewish *gnomologists*.
FARRAR *Early Days of Christianity* p. 319. [c. r. p.]

gno'mon, 1 nō'mon; 2 nō'mŏn, *n.* **1.** The triangular piece in the shadow cast by the sun at time of day on a sun-dial, or anything answering the same or a similar purpose, as a vertical pillar for determining the sun's altitude.

The time of a *gnomon*, a vertical pillar by the shadow of which the sun's altitude may be determined, was known to the Greeks from a very early period.
SIR WM. HERSCHEL *Popular Rich. Science* p. 49. [n. s. s. 1881.]

2. The index of the hour-circle of a globe. **3.** *Geom.* The figure that remains after a parallelogram has been removed from the corner of a similar but larger parallelogram, as BCIGDE or FCA GHE. The diagonally opposite parallelograms AE, EI, or GE, EC, are called *complements* of each other or of the whole parallelogram. **4.** *Math.* One of the terms of an arithmetical series by which polygonal numbers are found. **5†.** A sundial. [< L. < Gr. *gnṓmōn*; see GNOME.] — **Manilius's gnomon,** a vertical pillar or gnomon giving the altitude of the sun. Wrongly named for Manilius; Nonius, Vitruvius, or Rome. — **gno-mon'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of a gnomon; belonging to the art of dialing. **2†.** *Bot.* Bent at right angles. — **gno-mon'ı̇c,** *n.* Gnomonics. — **gno-mon'ı̇-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **gno-mon'ics,** *n.* The art or science of dialing or of constructing dials to show the hour of the day by the shadow of a gnomon. — **gno-mon'ı̇st,** *n.* One who is proficient in gnomonics. — **gno'mon-ol'o-gy,** *n.* An exposition of the principles of dialing.


Gnomon.

gnoo, *n.* Same as GNU.
gno'sı̇-ol'o-gy, 1 nō'sı-ol'o-jı; 2 nō'sı-ŏl'o-ĝy, *n. Philos.* The branch of philosophy that treats of the sources, limits, and validity of knowledge; the systematic and critical treatment of the philosophic principles underlying the activities of cognitive faculties. Baumgarten defined it as the "art of beautiful thought." Compare EPISTEMOLOGY, and for some historic theories see AGNOSTICISM; POSITIVISM; SENSATIONALISM. [< GNOSIS + -OLOGY.] **gno'se-o-lo'gı̇-cal; gno'se-ol'o-gy‡; gno-sil'o-gy‡.** — **gno'sı̇-o-lo'gı̇-cal,** *a.*

The term *gnosiology*, or Noetics, the science of the cognitive faculties in general, though we have some older treatises which . . . afford a name not unsuitable for a nomology of the cognitions, viz.: *Gnosiologia sive Gnoseologia*.
SIR WM. HAMILTON *Lect. on Met.* p. 86. [n. s. t. 1860.]

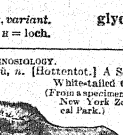
gno'sis, 1 nō'sıs; 2 nō'sis, *n.* Assured knowledge or science; especially, the higher knowledge of the mysteries; knowledge of the initiated, or esoteric knowledge. [< Gr. *gnōsis*, knowing, < *gignṓskō*, know.]
gnos'ko-pin, 1 nos'k-pin; 2 nŏs'ko-pin, *n. Chem.* An opium alkaloid, $C_{23}H_{23}NO_6$, isolated from the mother liquor obtained in purifying narcotin.
Gnos'sus, *n.* See CNOSSUS.
gnos'tic, 1 nos'tık; 2 nŏs'tic, *n.* **1.** [G-] Of or pertaining to the Gnostics or Gnosticism. **2.** Possessing knowledge; claiming esoteric insight or wisdom. **3.** [Slang.] Knowing; shrewd; clever. [< Gr. *gnōstikos*, knowing, < *gignṓskō*, know.] **gnos'tı̇-cal‡.**
Gnostic, *n.* One who is versed or advocate of Gnosticism.

Plotinus wrote against the paganising Christians, or *Gnostics*.
A. LANG *Letters on Literature, Plotinus* p. 18. [c. a. c. a. 1889.]

gnos'tı̇-cal-ness, *n.* [Humorous.] Knowingly.
Gnos'tı̇-cism, 1 nos'tı-sizm; 2 nŏs'ti-çĭsm, *n. Ch. Hist.* An eclectic system of religion and philosophy, existing from the 1st to the 6th century. It attempted in order to commend Christianity to the philosophical tenets of the age, a system of mediation between the two, by teaching that knowledge, rather than faith, was the key to salvation, and thus explaining some of the features of Platonism, Orientalism, and Dualism with Christianity. The Gnostics held that God in himself is unknowable and unapproachable, but that all existences, material and spiritual, are derived from the Deity by successive emanations, or eons. Gnosticism borrowed certain elements from the current Persian philosophy, and from the Greek doctrines connected with Neoplatonic ideas of Logos and Nous. Christ was merely a superior eon. Compare EON, 2. Among the principal systems were those of Basilides (A. D. 125–140), Valentinus (140–160), the Ophites, Carpocrates and Epiphanes, Saturninus, Cerdo, Marcion (150), and Bardesanes (151–222).

Gnosticism . . . afforded an easier way of salvation (by knowledge) than the humiliation and self-denial preached by the gospel.
F. H. FOSTER in *Concise Dict. of Religious Knowledge* p. 329.

gnos'tı̇-cize, 1 nos'tı-sīz; 2 nŏs'ti-çīz, *vt.* [-CIZED; -CIZING.] To make gnostic; interpret gnostically.
gnos'tı̇-ciz'er, 1 nos'tı-sīz'er; 2 nŏs'ti-çīz'er, *n.* One who interprets gnostically, or makes gnostic.
Gnos'ti-dæ, 1 nos'tı-dē; 2 nŏs'ti-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of elaterom beetles having the abdomen mostly membranous above and with 3 segments beneath, the middle very short. **Gnos'tus,** *n.* [L.] < Gr. *gnōstos*, known, < *gignṓskō*, know.] — **gnos'tid,** *a.* & *n.* — **gnos'toid,** *a.*
gnos-tol'o-gy, *n.* Same as GNOSIOLOGY.
gnu, 1 nū or nū; 2 nu or nū, *n.* [Hottentot.] A South-African antelope (genus *Connochætes*) having a buffalo-like head, horns forming a helmet-like mass on the forehead, bent downward and outward, and recurved at the tip, an assinine mane, and a horselike tail. The **common blue** or **white-tailed gnu** (*C. gnu*) is brown, striped with black in the fore quarters. — **gnu'-goat',** *n.* Same as TAKIN.


White-tailed Gnu. (From a specimen in the New York Zoological Park.)

go, 1 gō; 2 gō, *v.* [WENT; GONE, GON²; GO'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To become liable or responsible for; take, as shares in something; contribute; participate in; furnish; as, *to go* halves; he *went* bail for his friend. **2.** [Colloq.] To receive with approval; put up with; assent to; tolerate; endure; as, I can not *go* that music. **3.** [Colloq., or Slang.] To put up at risk; bet; as, I will *go* you a dollar on the race. **4†.** To cross; pass over; travel through.
II. *i.* **1.** To move from one place, state, or station to another, as by running, walking, riding, flying, or flowing; formerly, to walk as distinguished from other modes of locomotion; as, to *go* along the road.

The *go* is used in many cases in a sense practically identical with *move*, as in the sentence the world *goes* round, it conveys, in its chief sense, the conception of voluntary motion; as, to *go* at top speed. It is also used with a cognate objective; as, to *go* a rapid pace; in the passive sense; as, to *go* in a boat; or, to denote mere intention; as, to *go* for a suit. Our souls can neither fly nor *go*. WATTS *Come Holy Spirit* st. 2.

2. To move from a place; depart; pass away: contrasted with *come*; as, I wish he would *go*; the messenger has come and *gone*. **3.** To move customarily; move from or in the course of habit or practise; keep up any action or motion; appear or seem in habitual motion; move about; operate; as, the mill *goes* day and night; he *goes* richly dressed; the clock *goes* well.

Morning, noon, and night, her tongue was incessantly *going*.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Rip Van Winkle* p. 48. [c. r. p. 1881.]

4. To move on; be carried out; proceed to its proper consequences; be carried; advance; be received or accepted; come out; terminate; succeed; as, the plan did not *go* well; how did the election *go*? the play *went* well with the public; how *goes* the battle? which *goes* against him. **5.** To have currency or authority; be habitually said or used; have value in circulation; pass current; be customary; average; as, the story *goes*; what the general says *goes*; a good man's promise *goes*; that coin *goes* for ten cents. **6.** To be loosed or released; be freed; be allowed to move away or depart; as, let him *go*; let *go* my coat. **7.** To extend, lead, or reach, in place, direction, meaning, or effect; avail; proceed; be a force; as, the line *goes* across the ditch; the statement *goes* too far. **8.** To have a tendency or effect; serve to make up or compose something; conduce; contribute; tend; as, this *goes* toward the debt; the graces that *go* to make a lady.

It looks as if a life had *gone* into the making of it.
HOLMES *Our Hundred Days in Europe* p. 196. [n. s. a. c. 1888.]

9. To be about to do or act; intend; undertake; will; purpose; chiefly in the present participle; as, I am *going* to sing; he is *going* to die. **10.** To pass into a state; get to be; become; as, he *went* insane; to *go* with terror.
For a time the deceived, if they are selfish, *go* cynical.
WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* p. 86. [r. a. r. 1862.]

11. To have recourse; resort; betake oneself; as, to *go* to extreme measures; *go* to the country (on a political issue). **12.** To be applicable; suit; fit; belong; as, this peg *goes* in that hole; the music *goes* with these words. **13.** To conform (with); be guided or regulated; act in harmony (with); as, we *go* by rule; we *go* by feeling; this is the rule by which to *go*. **14.** To remain in pregnancy; be in the natural period of pregnancy; as, the elephant *goes* 21 months. **15.** To pass away finally; cease; die; as, when our time is to *go*. **16.** To be lost or expended; be alienated in payment or exchange; pass out of possession; as, his money *goes* for drink; the farm *went* at auction. **17.** To strike, as a clock.
The clock had *gone* eleven.
BULWER-LYTTON *Eugene Aram* p. 59. [a. & s.]

18. To give way; to part; to be carried away; as, the rigging *went* in the hurricane. **19.** To be discarded. **20.** [Colloq.] To intend; as, I did not *go* to do it. [< AS. *gān*.] — **from the word go** [Colloq., U. S.], from the outset; thoroughly; heartily; as, to be active *from the word go*. — **go'-free',** *n.* A scamp; a ne'er-do-well; a sweep-wrapper: a London term used in the first half of the 19th century. — **go'dn',** *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] An energetic spell; attack; thrust: with *at*. — **going through the fleet** (*Naut.*), the ingoing of a sailor in full sight of the men on each ship of the fleet: a former mode of punishment. — **go ill** keep on: continue; as, *go ill*, boy! — **go off',** *n.* The act of going off; departure; start; beginning. **2.** *Banking.* The total amount with which cash is debited for loans within any given period: the amount of cash due in such a transaction. — **go to** [Archaic], come on; come now; as, *go to*, let us build a house: often used also in contempt or defiance. — **go-to-bed-at-noon,** *n. Bot.* The plant goatsbeard (*Tragopogon pratensis*). — **go to grass! go to Halifax! go to thunder!** contemptuous imperatives, like *get out!* — **go-to-meeting,** *a.* [Local, U. S.] Suitable to be worn to church, as clothing; hence, best. — **let be go off** (*Naut.*), the order to the steersman to head a vessel to leeward. — **to go a-begging.** **1.** To beg. **2.** To be undesired; to be a drug on the market. — **to go against.** **1.** To attack. **2.** To be opposed to; as, it *goes against* my inclinations. — **to go ahead,** to push forward; proceed. — **to go all to pieces** [Colloq., U. S.], to lose control of oneself through anger, grief, or excitement. — **to go along,** to go or get on: often used commandingly, meaning to *get away*. — **to go along with,** to go in company with. — **to go aside.** *Bib.* **1.** To turn aside. *Jer.* xv, 5. **2.** To err. *Ps.* xiv, 3. — **to go at,** to attack; take hold of; as, to *go at* a hard task; to *go at* an enemy fiercely. — **to go back** (*Bridge Whist*), to redouble. — **to go back of,** to look further than; call in question.

They cannot *go back of* the returns. It is their business simply officially to announce the result.
New-York Tribune Nov. 14, 1891, p. 6

— to go before†, to outdo: surpass.— **to go behind,** to inquire into the unseen factors which have produced a given result; to probe thoroughly; test the validity of; investigate. **— to go between.** 1. To intervene as a peacemaker between. 2. To ponder.— **to go bung.** [Colloq., Austral.] 1. To collapse: break down: also, to become bankrupt. 2. To die.— **to go by.** 1. To omit. 2. [Scot.] To pass the limits of sanity: be besid : oneself.— **to go by the board.** 1. To be completely destroyed. 2. *Naut.* To be carried to the deck and washed overboard: as, the mast *went by the board*. **— to go down** [Colloq.], to be received; to be credited: as, that story did not *go down* with me.— **to go far,** to count for much in value, influence, importance.— **to go for.** [Slang.] 1. To attack; assail, especially with words; as, I *went for* him when I met him. 2. To favor. 3. To count for; to pass for.— **to go home,** to become public; emanate. **— to go free** (*Naut.*), to sail with eased sheets.— **to go hard,** to result painfully; as it will *go hard* with me if I can not prevent him.— **to go in.** 1. To take part. 2. *Cricket.* To take one's innings: said of a batsman.— **to go in and out,** to transact the affairs of life; live.— **to go in for** [Colloq.], to favor energetically; to go to the extreme; also, to seek to attain; strive for; make one's particular occupation.— **to go in to or into.** [Archaic.] 1. To enter the presence of. 2. To have sexual intercourse with.— **to go into.** 1. To participate in an (undertaking). 2. To investigate; discuss; as, don't *go into* that question. 3. To adopt a particular style of dress; as, *to go into* mourning. 4. To pass into a certain state; as, *to go into* convulsions.— **to go in with,** to act in company with.— **to go it** [Colloq.], to dash on; push forward recklessly in a course or career; as, *go it* while you are young.— **to go it alone,** to play a lone hand at cards; hence, to take the sole responsibility.— **to go larg**† (*Naut.*), to sail with the wind abaft the beam.— **to go off.** 1. To explode, as a gun. 2. To happen; occur.— **to go off** a specified manner, usually with regard to success or failure; as, the concert *went off* well. 3. To decline; deteriorate; as, the market has *gone off* two points. 4. To pass into unconsciousness: also, to fall to sleep; fall through; not to keep, as an agreement.— **to go off at score.** 1. To push forward without interruption: act without self-restraint. 2. *Racing.* To make a quick start from the starter.— **to go off one's head,** to become overexcited; go insane.— **to go off the hooks** [Slang], to lose one's senses; to die.— **to go on.** 1. To proceed; continue. 2. *Cricket.* To begin bowling. 3. *Theat.* To appear. 3. To be put on, as a coat.— **to go one better,** to surpass by one point or degree.— **to go one's own way,** to act for one's self.— **to go on the stage,** to become an actor.— **to go out.** 1. To die away; fade from sight or existence; as, the fire *goes* out. 2. To go into society. 3. To be done forth haymyaphy; as, my head *went out* to the orphan; also, to make an excursion. 4. To work away from home; as, *to go out* housecleaning. 5. To resign; surrender office. 6. To ebb, as the tide; also, to be published: announced, as a monthly magazine. 7. To strike; as, the street-car men *went out*; also, in baseball, cricket, etc., to be put out. 9. To become obsolete: said of fashions. 10. To Cambridge University, to take the degree of Bachelor of Arts. **11.** To engage in a duel.— **to go over.** 1. To rehearse; repeat; revise; recount. 2. To surpass. 3. *Naut.* To be pooped. 4. To be changed into another form; as, when the monoclinic form of sulfur *goes over* into the orthorhombic. 5. *Bridge Whist.* To double the value of trick points. 6. To change sides: cross.— **to go round,** to pass completely round; suffice: said of supply all.— **to go snacks,** to share.— **to go the pace,** to live a fast life.— **to go the way of all the earth,** to pass from life; die.— **to go the whole figure,** to do something thoroughly.— **to go through.** 1. To pass; succeed; as, the bill *went through*. 2. To expend; exhaust; as, to *go through* a patrimony. 3. To undergo; suffer; endure; ransack; search; as, thieves *go through* a victim or his pockets. 4. To perform, as a part or role. 5. To experience; undergo. 6. To examine carefully. 7. To pass through, as a book into successive editions. 8. [Slang, Scot.] To bungle. 9. To complete a journey without stopping over: also, to pass.— **to go through the mill** [Colloq.], to gain experience.— **to go through with,** to stand by to the last; conclude.— **to go tick** [Slang], to get credit; be trusted for payment.— **to go together,** to agree in character or meaning: to harmonize; as letters.— **to go to glory** [Colloq.], to die.— **to go to market** [Colloq.], to attempt; bargain.— **to go to naught,** to prove of no account.— **to go to pieces,** to have one's nerves, tone, power entirely deranged; to break down.— **to go to pot** [Slang], to become useless; loss standing.— **to go to press,** to begin printing; as, the book is ready *to go to press*.— **to go under.** 1. To fail in business; be ruined, conquered, or destroyed. 2. To pass or be known by: as, he *went under* the name of Brown. 3. To sink. 4. [Slang.] To fail; be ruined financially. 2. *Bridge Whist.* To cover. 3. To increase in price. 4. *Theat.* To pass to the rear of the stage. **— to go upon,** to act upon as a hypothesis or a clue: as, I have nothing to go upon.— **to go with,** to be, manage, or get along without.— **to go without saying,** to be taken for granted; be accented without explanation.— **to go wrong.** 1. To fail from virtue; go astray. 2. To happen amiss; as, things have *gone wrong* all day.

go†, *pp.* Gone.

go, *n.* [cogn. with 1 gō; 2 gŏs, *pl.*] **1.** [Colloq.] The fashion or mode. **2.** [Colloq.] The capacity for energetic action; push; enterprise; as, he is full of *go*. **3.** [Colloq.] A turn of affairs; piece of business; matter; fix; scrape; as, this is a nice *go*. **4.** [Colloq.] A successful stroke or course of action; bargain; as, I think he will make a *go* of it; is it a *go*?

I brought in the name of Manzini, but that was also no *go*.
MRS. CAROLINE H. BOOTHBY, *New W. Sidney*, I. p. 438. [a]

5. [Colloq.] An opportunity for trial; a turn; as, let me have a *go* at it. **6.** [Colloq.] A glass; drink; dram.

On the other hand we say, 'here's a go!' which looks as if a go were an independent substantive on its own basis, as 'a go of brandy and water.' *New-York Weekly Times* Nov. 4, 1891, p. 3.

7. A situation in cribbage in which the next player can not play any card that will not increase the count to more than 31. **8.** *Skittles.* A bowl.

— little go and **great go** [Eng.], in Cambridge University slang, the preliminary and final examinations for degrees.— **no go** [Colloq.], of no avail; useless; on the go. **1.** [Slang.] On the move; astir. **2.** [Colloq.] Drunk. **3†.** On the brink of destruction.

G. O., Go., Goth., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

go'aʒ, 1 gō'ə; 2 gō'ăz, *n.* **1.** A gazel (*Gazella picticauda*) of the high mountains of Tibet. **2.** The marsh-crocodile.

Go'a, *n.* **1.** A Portuguese colony on the W. coast of S. India; 1,469 sq. m.; capital, Panjim or New Goa. **2.** A decayed city, the former capital of the territory; it contains the tomb of St. Francis Xavier. **3.** A town in Camarines province, Luzon. P. I. **4.** Same as MAKASSAR. **5.** *Goachi.*
— Goa ball (*Pharm.*), a pill used in cases of fever.— **Goa butter,** cocum butter. See BUTTER.— **Goa powder,** see POWDER.— **Goa stone** (*Pharm.*), same as GOA BALL.

goad, 1 gōd; 2 gōd, *n.* To prick or drive with or as with a goad; as, to *goad* an ox; his conscience *goaded* him into a confession; hence, to stimulate; rouse or urge forward, as by irritating measures; instigate; incite.

goad, *n.* **1.** A sharp brad or pin in the end of a goad-stick; also, the stick and brad together: used in urging cattle, especially oxen; hence, anything that spurs, incites, or stings to action. **2.** [Slang.] An auctioneer's decoy. **3.** A nearly disused English measure of length, about 5 yards. [< AS. *gād*; cp. Sans. *himsa*, strike.]
goad's'man, *n.* An overdriver. **goad'-groom**†; **goad'-ster;— goad'-stʊr,** *n.* A medieval spur having a single point instead of a rowel.— **g.-stick,** *n.* The stick in which a goad is fastened; also, stick and goad together.

goaf, 1 gōf; 2 gōf, *n.* [GOAVES, 1 gōvz; 2 gōvs, *pl.*] [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A rick or stack of grain in the straw. **2.** *Mining.* The coal-waste left in old workings; also, the space where it is piled. **goaf'ing†.— goaf'-ship'ə,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An implement for beating a rick of grain into smaller dimensions or better shape.

go'al, 1 gō'əl; 2 gō'ăl, *n.* [Maori.] *Bot.* Same as KOWHAI.

Go'a-ji'ro, 1 gō'ə-hē'rō; 2 gō'ă-hē'rō, *n.* A peninsula and territory in N. E. Colombia, South America; 3,608 sq. m.

Go'ə-ji'ros, 1 gō'ə-hē'rōs; 2 gō'ă-hē'rōs, *n. pl.* An Indian tribe of the Guajira Peninsula northwest of Lake Maracaibo, whose members build their dwellings on the lagoons of Venezuela upon foundations of piles driven into the mud.

goal, 1 gōl; 2 gōl, *n.* **1.** The starting-point or terminus of movement is directed; the objective point or terminus that one is striving to reach; the end aimed at; as, the *goal* of one's ambition.

His [man's] perfection and happiness constitute the *goal* of his activity. HAMILTON *Metaphysics* p. 4. [a. 4 L. 1859.]

2. Specif.: (1) In any game, race, contest, or competition, a mark, line, post, pole, or the like, made or set up to indicate the limit, winning-point, or safety-place of the game. (2) Especially, in football and other games, a pair of upright posts with a crosspiece, between or over which the players strive to kick or propel a ball.

3. In football and similar games, the act of propelling the ball over or past the goal, so as to win a point; also, the point so won; as, Smith kicked a *goal*.

The man is for the best of three *goals*; whichever side kicks two *goals* wins.
T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Rugby* p. 110, [a. c. 20. 1871.]

4. *Astron.* The point in the heavens toward which the earth is moving in its orbit at any instant: opposed to *quil*. **5†.** A mound; barrow. [< OF. *gaule*, for *waule*, pole, < OFries. *walu*, = Goth. *walus*, staff.] **goal'et.**

Goal'ing, i. pt.— stopped goal (*Rugby Football*), a goal achieved by a drop-kick that is not a penalty kick.— **goal'ercese'r,** *n.* Same as CHEASER. **n. 3.— g.-keeper,** *n.* A player who guards the goal. **—goal'under.— g.-line,** *n.* See GOAL, 2.— **g.-post,** *n.* See GOAL, 2.

Go-a'ʃa, 1 gō-ə'ʃă; 2 gō-ă'ʃă, *n.* A member of a Hindu caste mainly occupied as agriculturists and dairy-farmers.

Go'ʃa-lan'da, 1 gō'ʃə-lăn'də; 2 gō'ʃă-lăn'dă, *n.* A town at the confluence of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers, Furidpur district, Bengal, India; has an important river trade.

goal'ing, 1 gōl'ing; 2 gōl'ing, *n.* [Ir.] The game of hockey.

Go'al-pa'ra, 1 gō'əl-pä'rə; 2 gō'ăl-pä'ră, *n.* **1.** A district in Eastern Bengal and Assam province, British India; 4,353 sq. m.; capital, Goalpara. **2.** The capital.

go-an'na, 1 go-ən'ə; 2 go-ăn'ă, *n.* [Austral.] The iguana: a

go'a-shore', 1 gō'ə-shōr'; 2 gō'ă-shōr', *n.* [Austral.] A

Go'a-lan'da, 1 gō'ə-lăn'də; 2 gō'ă-lăn'dă, *n.* A town at the confluence of the Ganges and Brahmaputra rivers, Furidpur district, Bengal, India; has an important river trade.

go'ar, 1 gō'ər; 2 gō'ăr, *n.* [Ir.] The game of hockey.

Go'al-pa'ra, 1 gō'əl-pä'rə; 2 gō'ăl-pä'ră, *n.* **1.** A district in Eastern Bengal and Assam province, British India; 4,353 sq. m.; capital, Goalpara. **2.** The capital.

go-an'na, 1 go-ən'ə; 2 go-ăn'ă, *n.* [Austral.] The iguana: a

go'a-shore', 1 gō'ə-shōr'; 2 gō'ă-shōr', *n.* [Austral.] A

go'at, 1 gōt; 2 gōt, *n.* **1.** A caprine hollow-horned ruminant, related to the cattle, as an ibex or the passing, usually having the chin bearded and a strong odor in



Goats. 1/45

1. Alpine ibex. 2. Angora goat. 3. Thar. 4. Markhor.

the male; especially, the common *Capra hircus*, of which the passing is probably the original, existing in many varieties, as Angora, Cashmere, Nubian, and Maltese, and raised for its milk, flesh, and skin. **2.** A goat-like antelope, as the Rocky Mountain goat. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A stopping-piece. **4.** [Slang.] A railroad switch-engine. [< AS. *gāt.*] **— goat'-an"te-lope,** *n.* A goat-like antelope, as, especially, the serow.— **g.-beard,** *n.* See GOAT'S-BEARD.— **g.-buck,** *n.* A he goat.— **g.-bush,** *n.* A tropical and subtropical American shrub (*Cassia aculeata*) of the family *Simarubacæ*, yielding a bitter bark.— **goat'-chaf'er,** *n.* A beetle, probably the fernchafer.— **g.-like,** *a.* The wild fig.— **goat'fish',** *n.* **1.** A West-Indian mullet or mullioid fish (genus *Upeneus*), as *U. maculatus*. **2.** The European flesh.— **yellow goatfish,** a West-Indian mullet (*Upeneus martinicus*).— **goat'-foot',** *n.* An epithet for goats.— **g. god,** see PAN.— **goat'-herd,** *n.* One who tends goats.

For you, the dizzy *goat-herd* roams His rugged Alpine ledges.
WHITTIER *The Shoemakers* st. 4.

2†. A flock of goats.— **g.-horn,** *n.* A lightning-rod constructed of two metal pieces curved like goats' horns.— **g.-kneed,** *a.* Knee-sprung.— **goat'land",** *n.* [Rare.] A region frequented by goats.— **g.-marjoram,** *n.* Same as GOAT'S-BEARD.— **goat'milk'er,** *n.* The goatsucker.— **g.-moth,** *n.* Any of the large brownish-gray, wood-eating moths of the genus *Cossus*, as the European *C. ligniperda*. See plate of BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS, fig. 30.— **g.-nut,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The goatsucker.— **goat'root",** *n.* An old World fabaceous plant (*Ononis natrix*) of the bean family (*Papaceæ*).— **goat's-bane,** *n.* The plant wolf's-bane (*Aconitum lycoctonum*), naturalized in England from the Alps.— **goat's-beard,** *n.* **1.** A European plant, the noon-flower (*Tragopogon pratensis*), of the family *Cichoriaceæ*, with long feathery pappus, naturalized in the United States; otherwise known as Joseph's-flower, shepherd's-clock, star-of-Jerusalem. **2.** A spiræa (*Spiræa aruncus*) with long compound panicles of whitish flowers in slender spikes and thrice-pinnate leaves. **3.** A saxifrage (*Astilbe decanara*); popularly known as false goat's-beard; similar in inflorescence, but with the leaves 2- or 3-ternately compound. **4.** Any one of certain fungi of the genus *Clavaria*.— **goat's-foot,** *n.* **1.** The goutweed (*Ægopodium podagraria*), a herb of the parsley family: named from the shape of the leaf. **2.** A geranesbue he b (*Oxalis caprina*) of the geranium family, from South Africa.— **goat's-hair,** *n.* Short white hairy cirrus clouds.— **goat's-head,** *n.* A tropical fish, the West-Indian sparid; jolthead porgy.— **goat's-horn,** *n.* A trailing herb (*Astragalus aglaceus*) of the family *Fabaceæ*, of southern Europe.— **goat'skin",** *n.* **1.** Leather from a goat's hide; as, shoes of *goatskin*. **2.** A goat's hide made into a bottle. **3.** A goat's skin.— **goat's-rue,** *n.* **1.** Same as GALEGA, **4. 2.** A herb (*Galega officinalis*) of the Old World, of the family *Fabaceæ*.— **g.-star,** *n. Astron.* Capella, the fifth star in the order of brightness.— **goat's-thorn,** *n.* Any one of several Old World thorny shrubs of the genus *Astragalus*, as *A. tragacanthus* and *A. poterium*.— **goat's-tone",** *n.* A bezoar from a goat.— **goat's-wheat,** *n.* Any species of the genus *Astrophaxis*, of the family *Polygonaceæ*, from Siberia: often cultivated for ornament.— **goat'weed",** *n.* **1.** Same as GOUTWEED. **2.** Either of two West-Indian figworts (*Capraria biflora* and *Stemodia durantifolia*), the leaves of which are eagerly eaten by goats. **3.** A plant (*Acræthus conspicides*) occurring in Australia.— **Nubian g.,** a goat with long drooping ears, horns along the neck, and long legs,— to ride the *g.* [Colloq.], to go through the initiatory exercises in a secret society, of which the riding of a goat by the candidate is humorously supposed to be a feature.— **goat'ling,** *n.* A young goat; specif. [Eng.], a goat in its second year.— **goat'ly,** *a.* [Rare.] Like a goat.

goa-tee', 1 gō-tī'; 2 gō-tē', *n.* A beard so trimmed that it falls from the chin like the beard of a goat.

Go'ath, 1 gō'əth; 2 gō'ăth, *n.* Same as GOATH, **1.**

Go'a-tha, 1 gō'ə-thə; 2 gō'ă-thă, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

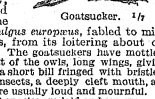
goat'ish, 1 gō't-ish; 2 gō't-ish, *a.* **1.** Resembling or characteristic of a goat; lircine. **2.** Wanton; lecherous.

Abstemious from hues and goatish luxuriance.
MASSINGER *Maid of Honour* act ii, sc. 2.

— goat'ish-ly, *adv.*— **goat'ish-ness,** *n.*

Goat Is'land. *n.* **1.** An island in Newport harbor, R. I.; location of Fort Wolcott. **2.** An island that lies between the American and the Horseshoe Falls in the Niagara river.

goat'suck'er, 1 gōt'sŭk'ər; 2 gōt'sŭk'ər, *n.* **1.** A caprimulgoid bird, mostly nocturnal and insectivorous, and of noiseless owl-like flight, as the chuck-will's-widow, whippoorwill, and night-hawk; esp., the European *Caprimulgus europæus*, fabled to milk goats and other animals, from its loitering about cattle to seize upon insects. The goatsuckers have mottled plumage, not unlike that of the owls, long wings giving great swiftness of flight, a short bill fringed with bristles, aiding them in catching insects, a deeply cleft mouth, and short legs. Their notes are usually harsh and jarring. The eggs (one or two) of most species are laid on bare ground or rock, sometimes on a flat roof. **goat'milk"er†; goat'-owl"†.**


Goatsucker. 1/7

2. A related bird, as a podargid.

goave, *n.* [Scot.] Same as GOVE.

gob, 1 gŏb; 2 gŏb, *vi.* [GOBBED, GOBD'; GOB'BING.] **1.** *Coal-mining.* To stow away the waste as a support to the works. **2.** [Dial.] To talk boastingly; brag; gasconade.

to gob up, to become choked, as a blast-furnace, when chilled.

gob, *n. Mining.* **1.** An abandoned working filled with refuse. **2.** Rubbish; attle. See GOBBIN. [< GOB', *n.*, abbr. of GOBLET] **gob's'-stʊr'ə,** *n. Mining.* Spontaneous combustion of waste matter.— **gob-road,** *n. Mining.* A roadway through the gob.

gob's, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Slang.] The mouth.— **gob's-mouthed",** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Open-mouthed. [seaman.

gob', *n.* **1.** Speech; talking; gab or gabble. **2.** [Slang.] A gob, *n.* [Slang.] A little lump or mouthful; a *gob* of taffy or butter; a gobbet; also, a large sum of money.

Gob', *n. Bib.* Same as GATH. *2 Sam.* xxi, 18. [Heb., a pit.]

go-bang', 1 go-băng'; 2 go-băng', *n.* A game played on a checker-board, usually of 256 squares, with colored counters or beads, the object being to make a row of five counters, by placing them on the board one by one, in turn. [< Jap. *goban*, chess-board.]

Go'ban Saor, 1 gō'ən sēr; 2 gō'ăn sēr, *n.* The common pearl in growth and use: much cultivated in Africa and South America.

gob'ber-tooth"†, *n.* A projecting tooth.

gob'bet, 1 gŏb'ət; 2 gŏb'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A piece of stone. **2.** [F.] *Cookery.* A morsel of cooked meat, highly seasoned, and usually served on a bread-roll. **3.** [Archaic.] A small piece; fragment; mouthful; lump of raw flesh.

The *gobbet*, semi-crude, hacked and hewed, of flesh which is brought to you at an hotel, and called roast lamb.
SAM. J. *Diary in America* vol. ii. p. 468. [a. anon. 1805.]

[< F. *gobet*, dim. of OF. *gob*, < *gober*, devour, of Celt. orig.: cp. Gael. *gob*, mouth.]

gob'bets, 1 gŏb'əts; 2 gŏb'ĕts, *n. pl.* [Eng.] Portions of human bodies washed ashore after a ship wreck.

gob'bin, 1 gŏb'in; 2 gŏb'in, *n. Mining.* **1.** Refuse thrown back into a mine after the coal has been removed: gob. **2.** The process of stowing. [< GOB, *n.*] **gob'bing.**

gob'bin-stitch", 1 gŏb'in-stich'; 2 gŏb'in-stich', *n.* Same as PEARL-STITCH.

gob'ble, 1 gŏb'l; 2 gŏb'l, *vt.* [GOB'BLED, GOB'LD'; GOB'-BLING.] **1.** To swallow (food) eagerly or in large mouthfuls: sometimes followed by *up* or *down*; to read with avidity.

He was *gobbling* . . . bread, cheese, and pork-pie all at once.
DICKENS *Great Expectations* p. 37. [ʜ. & L. 1886.]

2. [Slang, U. S.] Hence, to dispose of quickly or greedily; seize: generally with *up*; as, we *gobbled up* the enemy. [Freq. of GOB, *n.*, abbr. < GOBBET.] — **gobble stitch,** a stitch longer than necessary, due to carelessness or haste.

gob'ble[1], *n.* [GOB[1] + -LE[1].] **1.** To utter like a turkey-cock; as, to *gobble* his alarmed defiance. **II.** *t.* To utter a gobble, as turkeys and similar fowls.

Regiments of turkeys were *gobbling* through the farmyard.
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Stocky Hollow* p. 427. [ʜ. & R. 1861.]

[Imitative, after form of GOBBLE[1], *v.*]

gob'ble, *n.* The gurgling sound made by the turkey-cock; any similar sound.—**gob'ble-cock**, *n.* A turkey-cock; gobbler.

gob'bler, *n.* In golf, a rapid straight stroke in putting.

gob'bler[1], 1 gob'ler; 2 gŏb'ler, *n.* One who eats greedily; a glutton. **gob'ble-gut'**[2].

gob'bler[2], *n.* [Colloq.] A turkey-cock.

There could be no more beautiful or representative American game bird than one of the magnificent blue-black wild turkey *gobblers* of the West Virginia mountains, with a 'beard' a foot long.
New York Tribune Dec. 12, 1891, p. 3, col. 5.

gob'bler[3], *n.* An automatic bucket-scoop used in excavating, which digs into material, closes upon its load, and opens to discharge it. Compare BUCKET.

Gob'bo, 1 gob'o; 2 gŏb'o, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice:* **1. Launcelot,** a servant to Shylock. **2. Old,** the father of Launcelot.

Gob'e-lin, 1 gob'e-lin *or (F.)* gō"be-lăn'; 2 gŏb'e-lin *or (F.)* gō"be-lăn', *a.* Relating to the Gobelins or their factories in Paris and Beauvais or to t. eir tapestry. [< the *Gobelins* factory.] — **Gobelin blue,** a greenish-blue with a mixture of gray.— **G. stitch,** a tapestry-stitch.— **G. tapestry.** 1. Tapestry of silk and wool or silk and cotton, made by the Gobelins. 2. [*c.*] A fancy-work imitation of tapestry.

Go"be-lin', 1 gō"be-lăn'; 2 gō"be-lăn', *n.* **1. Gilles and Jean,** brothers of dyers of Paris, who flourished about 1455. Their descendants, in the 15th century, added to the dye-works a tapestry-manufactory; both became the property of the state in 1662, and from 1697 tapestry-manufacture alone was carried on. Later, a branch was established at Beauvais; this, also, is supported by the state. **2.** Gobelin (or Gobelins) tapestry.

gobe'mouche', 1 gōb'mūsh'; 2 gōb'mŭch', *n.* [F.] A silly, credulous person.

Gö'ben, 1 gö'ben; 2 gö'bĕn, **August Karl Friedrich Christian von** (12/24.1816—11/23.1850). A Prussian naval officer, notable for services in the War of 1866 and in the Franco-Prussian war.

go"ber-na-dor', 1 gō"ber-ne-dōr'; 2 gō"bĕr-nă-dōr', *n.* [Sp.] A governor.

go"ber-na-dor-cil'lo, 1 gō"ber-na-dōr-thil'yō; 2 gō"bĕr-nă-dōr-thil'yō, *n.* [P. I.] A local governor under royal rule.

gob'ett, *n.* Same as GOBBET, *n.*

go'-be-tween", 1 gō'-be-twin"; 2 gō'-be-twēn", *n.* **1.** One who acts as an agent, assistant, or mediator between other persons in relation to business, intrigue, or other matters.

But come! we'll go from this fire to a newer:
I am the *go-between*, and thou the wooer.
GOETHE *Faust* tr. by Bayard Taylor, pt. i, sc. 21, at. 45.

2. [Eng.] A servant who shares the duties of two places. **3.** Anything that forms a connecting link or goes between two other things; as, plants are *go-betweens*, connecting animals and minerals.

Go'bi, 1 gō'bi; 1 gŏ'bi, *n.* A desert region in Mongolia and E. Turkestan; 1,200 by 700 m.

go"bi-er'no, 1 gō"bi-er'no; 2 gō"bi-ĕr'no, *n.* [P. I.] **1.** Executive power; government. **2.** A plan for the administration of public affairs. **3.** A district ruled by a governor. [Sp., < L. *gubernio*, rule.]

Go"bi-e-soc'i-dæ, 1 gō"bi-i-sōs'i-dē; 2 gŏ"bi-ĭ-sŏç'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of xenopterygian fishes with a naked body, soft opposite dorsal and anal fins, suctorial disk formed by a wide interspace and forming with it an adhesive apparatus; clingfishes. **Go-bi'e-sox**, *n.* (t. g.) [< GOBIUS + ESOX.] — **go"bi-e-soc'oid**, *a.* & *n.* — **Go"bi-e-soc"i-for'mes**, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Gobiesocidæ* as an order of *Acanthopterygii*. — **go"bi-e-soc'i-form**, *a.*

Go-bi'i-dæ, 1 gō-bī'i-dē; 2 gō-bĭ'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of fishes, especially goboid leans without a lateral line, and generally having two dorsals, the first short and usually with six flexible spines, and approximated thoracic ventrals with the innermost ray longest; gobies. **Go'bi-us**, *n.* (t. g.) [L., < Gr. *kōbios*, gudgeon.] — **go'bi-id**, *n.*— **go'bi-oid**, *a.* & *n.*

go'bi-i-form, 1 gō'bi-i-fôrm; 2 gō'bĭ-ĭ-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a goby. [< GOBIUS + -FORM.]

Go"bil'neau', 1 gō"bil'nō"; 2 gō"bĭl'nō", **Comte Joseph Arthur de** (7/14.1816—13/15.1882). A French diplomatist, Orientalist, and author; *Nouvelles Asiatiques*, etc.

Gob'i-um, *n.* Same as GOBIAN SAGO.

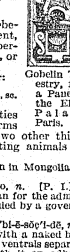
Go"bi-ol'de-a, 1 gō"bi-ol'di-a; 2 gō"bĭ-ŏl'dē-ə, *n. pl. Ich.* A superfamily of anacanthopterygians, represented by the *Gobiidæ*. [< GOBIUS + -OID.] — **go"bi-ol'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*, **go"bi-ol'de-oid**.

gob'let, 1 gob'let; 2 gŏb'lĕt, *n.* **1.** A drinking-vessel with stem and standard: now commonly of glass. **2.** A large shallow bowl or drinking-vessel used for ceremonious or festive occasions.

With a crown'd *goblet* in our lifted hand.
NATHANIEL LEE *Rival Queens* act iii, sc. 2.

3. [Scot.] A saucepan; a brass-pot. [DF., dim. of *gobel*, < LL. *cupellus*, cup, dim. of *cupa*, cask.] — **gob'let-ful**, *n.* *Anat.* A cell bulging at the free extremity and of goblet form, from the transformation of the protoplasm into mucin; a chalice or beaker-cell. See illus. under EPITHELIUM. — **g.-shaped**, *a.* — **gob'let-ed**, *a.* Shaped like a goblet. — **gob'let-ful**, *n.* As much as a goblet will hold.


Gobelin Tapestry, from a Panel in the Elysée Palace, Paris.


18th-century Silver Repousse Goblet of English Make.

gob'lin, 1 gob'lin; 2 gŏb'lin, *n.* A creature of fancy, assumed to reside in woods or grottoes, regarded as frightful or grotesque in appearance and malicious in spirit; gnome; kobold; earth-demon; evil spirit.

If the spirit of the *goblin* . . . lingers anywhere on earth it is among the fossmanry.
CHARLES G. LELAND *English Gipsies* p. 135. [ʜ. & R. 1873.]

[< OF. *gobelin*, < LL. *cobalus*, < Gr. *kobalos*, impudent rogue. Sam. see **—gob'lin-ish**, *a.* Like or appended to a goblin. — **gob'lin-ism**, *n.* Belief in the existence of goblins.— **gob'lin-ize**, *vt.* [Rare.] To turn into a goblin.

—gob'lin-ry, *n.* The acts and arts of goblins, collectively.

gob'line", 1 gob'lin"; 2 gŏb'lĭn", *n.* *Naut.* A martingale-stay. **gauh'line"**; **gauh'rope"**.

gob'ly-gos"sit, 1 gob'le-gos'it; 2 gŏb'lĭ-gŏs'ĭt, *n.* [Local, New Eng.] The night-heron.

gob"o-né', 1 gob'o-né'; 2 gŏb'o-né', *n.* [F.] Gobony.

go-bo'ny, } *a. Her.* See COMPONY. **gob'ony**.

go-bar'ro, 1 go-bar'o; 2 gō-bär'o, *n.* [Australian.] The dwarf box (*eucalyptus microtheca*); an aboriginal name.

Go'bri-as, 1 gō'bri-as; 2 gō'brĭ-ăs, *n.* In Beaumont and Fletcher's *King and No King*, the lord protector of Iberia, who has given his son to the queen as a hostage in delivering her husband.

gob'stick', 1 gob'stik'; 2 gŏb'stĭk', *n.* **1.** A bend goboné and a fish's mouth: also used for killing a blue, mounted fish by a blow. **2.** An iron or wooden with black) on spoon.

go-bur'ra, 1 go-bur'a; 2 gō-bûr'ə, *n.* [Aus. tral.] A kingfisher, the laughing-jackass.

go'-by', 1 gō'-bī'; 2 gō'-bĭ', *n.* **1.** An intended slight or thrusting aside; avoiding. **2.** [Rare.] The act of running or moving ahead. **3†.** An artful escape. **—to give one the go-by**, to forget, pass over, or ignore a person.

go'by, 1 gō'bi; 2 gō'bĭ, *n.* [-BIES, 1 -biz; 2 -bĭs, *pl.*] A goboid fish having ventral fins united into a funnelform disk.

Among the fantastic *gobies* are several that vie with the birds in nest-building. C. F. HOLDER *Animal Life* p. 16. [ʜ. 1885.]

[< L. *gobius*,' see GOBIUS.] — **blind goby,** a small Californian species (*Typhlogobius californiensis*) with atrophied eyes.— **crested g.**, see *goby of the genus Lophogobius*. — **long-jawed g.**, a Californian goby (*Gillichthys mirabilis*) having the upper jaw prolonged far backward.— **naked g.**, a scaleless species of *Gobiosoma*.— **rock g.**, a fish, *Gobius niger*. — **sand g.**, a fish, *Gobius minutus*. — **sea g.**, a fish, *Gobius soporator*. — **sleeper g.**, a goboid fish (*Gobius hostatus*) of the Gulf of Mexico.

go'cart", 1 gō'-kärt"; 2 gō'-kärt", *n.* **1.** A framework moving on casters, suited to contain a child and designed to support children while they are learning to walk.

This fine old world of ours is but a child
Yet in the *go-cart*.
The Nation (New York) *Times Reviews* con., at. 5.

2. A light village-cart. **3.** A baby-carriage, or child's wagon. **4.** A hand-cart. **5†.** A cabriolet.

Goe'de'ri-an, 1 gē-dē'ri-an; 2 gœ-dē'rĭ-ən, **Rudolf or Rudolphus** (?/15?7—?/1628). A German logician; directed attention to the regressive sorites and to its conformity with ordinary syllogistic formulas.— **Go-cle'ni-an**, *a.*— **Goclenian sorites**, see SORITES.

god, *n.* To deify: idolize.

god, 1 gŏd; 2 gŏd, *n.* [Best pronounced with vowel shorter than, but not longer than o.] **1.** [*G.*] *Monotheism.* The one Supreme Being, self-existent and eternal; the infinite maker, sustainer, and ruler of the universe.

God of our fathers, known of old —
Lord of our far-flung battle line —
Beneath whose awful hand we hold
Dominion over palm and pine,
Lord *God* of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget — lest we forget!
RUDYARD KIPLING *Recessional* st. 1.

2. *Polytheism.* A being regarded as possessing superhuman or supernatural qualities or powers, and made an object of worship or propitiation; a higher intelligence supposed to exist and to be the source of evil; a personification of any of the forces of nature or of some human attribute, interest, or relation; a divinity; deity.

Every people is the chosen people of its own *god or gods*.
H. H. BOYESEN *Literary Essays* p. 44. [ʜ. & P. 1886.]

3. Any person or thing exalted as the chief good, or made an object of supreme devotion; anything that absorbs one's affections or service; as, money is the *god* of some.

Our *god*, or *gods*, rather, till we were twelve years old, were hell, the red, the ten commandments and public opinion.
HAMERTON *Life* ii. 1. [MACM. 1877.]

4. The embodiment of some aspect of reality or of some being regarded as the ultimate principle of the universe; as, the *god* of justice; the world-*god*. **5.** An image or symbol of a deity; idol.

Whereofore hast thou stolen my *godes*? *Gen.* xxxi. 30.

6. [*G.*] *Chr. Sci.* Incorporeal, divine, supreme, infinite Mind, Spirit, Soul, Principle, Life, Truth, Love. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, p. 465.

7. [Slang.] An occupant of the upper gallery of a theater: so called from the elevated position. [< AS. *god.*]

— **a little god on wheels**, a child in charge of a baby-carriage. — **by God**, an asseverative of thanks; contraction of "God be my mercy." — **god'barn"**, *n.* [Scot.] A godchild. — **god'-bird"**, *n.* [Grenada, W. I.] A wren (*Thryothorus grenadensis*). — **God-fearing**, *a.* Having reverence for God and his laws. — **God-forgive-us**, *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] A big two-handled mug in which beer is heated. — **God-forsaken**, *a.* Abandoned by God. (1) Flagrantly wicked; totally depraved: as, *God-forsaken* murderers. (2) Wretched and desolate; miserable; forlorn; as, a *God-forsaken* town.— **god-maker**, *n.* [Rare.] The originator of a conception of deity. [Rare.] A maker of images of idols.— **god of this world**, the devil.— **God pays** [Archaic], the consequences are in God's hands: an expression of anxious but unencumbered trust. — **God's acre**, a burying-ground.— **God's country.** **1.** [U. S.] America. **2.** One's home country: used by those traveling abroad. **3.** A civilized, contrasted with a barbarous, district. **4.** Any locality of which one is fond.— **God's day.** **1.** Sunday. **2.** Corpus Christi day. **3†.** Easter Sunday.— **God's-eye**, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] The herb clary (*Salvia sclarea*). **2.** The plant speedwell (*Veronica chamædrys*). — **god-shelf**, *n.* See KAMIDANA.— **Gods'house"**†, *n.* An almshouse.— **God's house**, a church.— **god'smith"**†, *n.* **1.** A maker of idols. **2.** A goldsmith.— **God's penny**, a penny given to bind a bargain.— **God's truth**, an earnest-penny, given to bind a bargain.— **God's truth**, undeniable fact.— **god-tree**, *n.* A large West-Indian tree (*Ceiba pentandra*) with basal buttress-ridges, palmate leaves, and solitary or clustered campanulate flowers. The capsule is filled with a silky cotton, commercially known as *kapok*: cultivated in tropical West Africa and other warm regions.— **God wot**, God knows.— **house god**, a god of the household.— **household gods.** **1.** *Rom. Myth.* The gods of the hearth worshiped in the home; Lares and Penates. **2.** Family treasures.— **in God's pocket** [Ir.], an expression signifying a state of comfort, happiness, etc.— **the dusk or twilight of the gods** (*Norse Myth.*), the final destruction of the world and regeneration of gods and men. See RAGNAROK.— **god'dize**†, *vt.* To deify.— **god'ful**, *a.* [Rare.] Godly. **2†.** Inspired.— **god'-fly**, *n.* To deify. — **god'ling**, *n.* A small or unimportant deity.— **God'ward**, *adv.* Toward God. **God'wards**†.

God'al-ming, 1 god'al-mig; 2 gŏd'al-mĭng, *n.* A town in Surrey, England.

Go"dard', 1 gō"dăr'; 2 gō"dăr', **Benjamin Louis Paul** (8/20.1849—7/21.1895). A French composer.

God-da'ves-di, 1 god-dā'ves-di; 2 gŏd-dā'vĕs-dĭ, *n.* **1.** A river in Hindostan and Madras, S. India; length, 795 m. to the Bay of Bengal. **2.** A district in Madras province, British India; 7,857 sq. m.; capital, Cocanada.

God'bote†, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* A church-fine paid for an offense against God or religion.

god'child", 1 god'chuild'; 2 gŏd'chĭld', *n.* A child for whom a person becomes sponsor at baptism.

God'dam", 1 god'dam'; 2 gŏd'dăm', *n.* An Englishman: a humorous name applied by the French, in allusion to the English national oath.

God'dard, 1 god'ard; 2 gŏd'ard, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **God'ard**†. **D. Gott'hard**, 1 gŏt'hart, 2 gŏt'hărt; F. **Go'dard'**, 1 gō'dăr', 2 gō'dăr'; G. **Gott'hart**, 1 gŏt'hart, 2 gŏt'hărt. **3. Miles**, explorer in the Sierra Nevadas, Mono county, Nev.; estimated height, 13,000 ft. [Teut., godlike firmness.]

God'dart-ly, 1 god'art-li; 2 gŏd'art-lĭ, *adv.* [Prov., Eng.] Carefully; guardedly.

god'daugh"ter, 1 gŏd'dŏ"tur; 2 gŏd'dă"tĕr, *n.* A female godchild.

god'den", *n.* Same as GOOD DEN.

god'dess, 1 gŏd'es; 2 gŏd'ĕs, *n.* **1.** A female deity or divinity; figuratively, a woman surpassingly beautiful or good. **2.** [Slang.] A female occupant of the upper gallery of a theater. Compare GOD, *n.* 7. — **god'dess-like"**, *a.*— **g. of liberty**, a personification of liberty in female form: used as an emblem on coins, etc. — **G. of Reason** (*F. Hist.*), the personification of Reason, whose worship was set up by the French revolutionists in Paris, Nov. 10, 1793.

god'dess-hood, 1 gŏd'es-hud; 2 gŏd'ĕs-hŏd, *n.* The condition, character, or rank of a goddess. **god'dess-ship†.**

god'det†, *n.* An earthen, wooden, or metallic tankard, usually with a cover. **god'dard**†; **god'ed**†.

godet, *n.* & *a.* Gound. **godette'**, *n.*

go-den'da, 1 go-den'da; 2 gō-dĕn'dä, *n.* [LL.] A kind of halberd used in the middle ages. **go-den'dart**†; **go-den'dart**†.

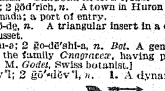
god'ecessi, *n.* Goodness. **God'ecessi**†, *n.* Goodness.

Gode'rich, 1 gōd'rich; 2 gōd'rĭch, *n.* A town in Huron West district, Ontario, Canada; a port of entry.

god-er'el, 1 god-er'el; 2 gŏd-ĕr', *n.* A triangular insert in a dress, resembling a large gusset.

God-de'fi-a, 1 god-dē'fi-a; 2 gŏd-dē'fĭ-ə, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of ornamental herbs of the family *Onagraceæ*, having purple or pink flowers. [< M. *Godet*, Swiss botanist.]

god'-der'il, 1 god'-der'i; 2 gŏd'-dĕr'ĭ, *n.* A dynamite cartridge exploder used in an oil-well to start a flow. 2. A jointed, flexible device for use in a pipe-line to free it from obstructions. It is carried along by the motion of the oil. 3. [North-ern U. S.] A rude sledge upon which one end of a log is borne, the other end trailing on the ground; tieboy; also, a rough, strong wagon used in the woods and about quarries. 4. [Colloq.] A rude plow used especially for breaking up rough, newly cleared land; shovel-plow.


Godevil for Scraping the Inside of a Pipe-line.

god'fa'ther, *n.* **1.** A man who becomes sponsor for a child at baptism, and undertakes its religious training; hence, figuratively, one who gives a name.

These earthly *godfathers* of heaven's lights,
That give a name to every fixed star.
SHAKESPEARE *Love's Labour's Lost* act i, sc. 1.

2. A sponsor at a bigamous or illegal connection. **3.** A sponsor at the blessing of a bell. **4†.** [Humorous.] A juryman.— **god'fa'ther-hood**, *n.* The state of being a godfather.— **god'fa'ther-ship**, *n.* The position of godfather.

God'fear"ing, etc. See GOD, *n.*

god'frey, 1 god'fri; 2 gŏd'frĭ, *interj.* [Colloq., U. S.] A common exclamation.

God'frey, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. **Gott'fried**, 1 got'frith, 2 gŏt'frĕth; D. **God'fried**, 1 gŏt'frit, 2 gŏt'frĭt; F. **Go-de'froi'**, 1 gō'frwȧ', 2 gō'frwȧ'; G. **Geof'frey**, 1 gŏ'frwī', 2 gŏ'frwī'; **Got'fried**, 1 gŏt'frit, 2 gŏt'frĭt. It. **Go"do-fre'do**, 1 gō"do-frē'do, 2 gō"do-frē'dō; **God-fre'do**, 1 god-frē'do, 2 gŏd-frē'do, **Glot'fo**, 1 lŏt'fo, 2 glŏt'fō; Sp. **Go"do-fre'do**, 1 gō"do-frē'do, 2 gō"do-frē'dō; Sp. **Go"do-fre'do**, 1 gō"do-frē'do, 2 gō"do-frē'dō; **Go-fre'do**, 1 go-frē'do, 2 gō-frē'do. **2. Sir Edmund Berry** (?/21—?/29.1678). A London magistrate; heard testimony of Titus Oates; was murdered. See AGAG. **3. G. of Bouillon** (1058—7/11.1100), duke of Lower Lorraine; leader of the first crusade, 1096; hero of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*. [Teut., God's peace.]

God'head, 1 gŏd'hed; 2 gŏd'hĕd, *n.* **1.** The essential **God'hede**, } nature of the Supreme Being; the Supreme **God'hed**, } being in all his attributes; the Deity.

The unity of the *Godhead*, in opposition to all forms of idolatry, is the fundamental article of the Jewish faith.
SCHAFF *Theological Propædeutics* p. 55. [ʜ. L. co. 1891.]

2. *Theol.* God as regarded in his triune nature; the divine Trinity. **3.** [*g.*] Godhood; divinity; hence, a deity or divinity; as, *godhead* shone in her face. **god'hedet**. **god'hood**, 1 gŏd'hud; 2 gŏd'hŭd, *n.* The state or quality of being divine; divine qualities; divinity.

His was the life and nature which, standing between the *Godhood* and manhood, was to bridge the gulf.
PHILLIPS BROOKS *Sermons* p. 237. [ʜ. P. D. 1879.]

go'dî, 1 gō'di; 2 gō'dĭ, *n.* [ICE.] An official who has charge of the civil and religious affairs of a primitive district.

god'i'cha, 1 go-ĭ'che; 2 gō-ĭ'chə, *n.* Same as KURDAITCHA.

Go-di'va, 1 go-di'va; 2 gō-dī'və, *or* **God'gi-fu**, 1 god'gi-fu; 2 gŏd'gĭ-fo, **Godiva**, 1 go-di'va; 2 gō-dī'və, *or* **God'gi-fu**, 1 god'gi-fu; 2 gŏd'gĭ-fo, wife of Leofric, Earl of Mercia, England: said to have ridden naked through Coventry as the condition of

the removal of certain taxes; lived about 1040. [Teut. *fem.*, God's gift.]

go"ûr'ean', *a.* gō'ûr'ē'ən'. *n.* [Fr.] Minced veal and beef kidneys made into croquettes. *go"dû"voe't.*

God'kin, Edwin Lawrence (ᵏᵒ/1831–ᵃ/1902). An American editor; born in Ireland; edited *Nation* and *Evening Post* (New York); *Problems of Modern Democracy.*

god'less, 1 gŏd'les; 2 gŏd'lĕs, *a.* 1. Having no reverence for God; ungodly; irreligious; wicked. 2. Having no belief in God's existence; atheistical. 3. [Rare.] God-forsaken. **—god'less-ly**, *adv.* **—god'less-ness**, *n.*

god'like, 1 gŏd'laik; 2 gŏd'lik, *a.* Similar to God or a god; having divine nature or qualities; hence, of supreme excellence; as, *godlike* men. **—god'like-ness**, *n.* **—god'like-wise**, *adv.*

god'ling, 1 gŏd'ling; 2 gŏd'ling, *n.* A minor deity. **god'liest**, **god'ly**, 1 gŏd'li; 2 gŏd'lĭ, *a.* 1. Filled with reverence and love for God; living as under God's control; pious; devout. 2. Conformed to God's law; as, a *godly* life. 3. [Rare.] Belonging to or characteristic of a god; godlike. **—god'lily**, *adv.* In a godly manner; righteously; piously. **—god'li-ness**, *n.* The character or state of being godly; piety. **—god'ly**, *adv.* In a godly manner; godlily. **—god'ly-head'**, *n.* Goodness. [Obs.] Another.

god'ma-ma", 1 gŏd'ma-mä"; 2 gŏd'ma-mä", *n.* A godmother.

God'-man", 1 gŏd'-man"; 2 gŏd'-măn', *n.* The union of deity and humanity as shown in the person of Jesus.

From Genesis to Revelation, a *Gentman* Redeemer is held up as the object of supreme reverence, love and confidence to the perishing children of men.
C. HODGE *System. Theol.* vol. i, p. 483. [s. 1872.]

God'man, 1 gŏd'men; 2 gŏd'măn, **John D.** (ᵏᵃ/ₐ1794–ᵈ/1870). An American physician and naturalist.

Gŏd'man-ches'ter, 1 gŏd'man-ches'tẽr; 2 gŏm'ĕs-tẽr, *n.* A borough in Huntingdonshire, England.

god'moth"er, 1 gŏd'muth'ẽr; 2 gŏd'mŏth'ẽr, *n.* A female sponsor at baptism.—*v.* **god'moth"er-hood**, *n.* The state of being a godmother.

God'na, 1 gŏd'na; 2 gŏd'na, *n.* A commercial town of the Sarun district, Bengal, India.

God'o-il'a, 1 gŏd'o-il'a; 2 gŏd'o-il'a, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

God'o-il'as, 1 gŏd'o-il'as; 2 gŏd'o-il'as, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

God'ol'phin, 1 go-dŏl'fin, **Sidney**, Earl of (1645–ᵃ/1712). Sidney Godolphin, an English statesman; three times prime minister.

go'-slown', 1 gō'-slaun'; 2 gō'-slown', *n.* 1. A drink of liquor. 2. [Western U. S.] A cut in the bank of a stream, giving animals or vehicles an approach to water. 3. [Scot.] A drinking-spell.

go-down', 1 gō-daun'; 2 gō-down', *n.* A Chinese, Japanese, or East-Indian warehouse. [< Malay *godong*, warehouse.]

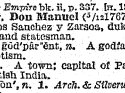
Most of the buildings are of stone, and many of them are fire proof *godowns* or storehouses.
W. E. GRIFFIS *Mikado's Empire* bk. ii, p. 337. [c. 1877.]

Go-do'y, 1 go-dō'ē; 2 go-dō'ĭ, **Don Manuel** (ᵈ/ₐ1767–ᵈ/ₐ 1851). Alvarez de Faria Rios Sanchez Zarzoso, duke of Alcudia, a Spanish diplomat and statesman.

god'par'ent, 1 gŏd'par'ent; 2 gŏd'pâr'ĕnt, *n.* A godfather or godmother; sponsor in baptism.

Go'dra, 1 gō'dra; 2 gō'dra, *n.* A town; capital of Panch Mahals district, Gujarat, British India.

go-drons', 1 go-drŏnz'; 2 go-drŏnz', *n.* *Arch. & Silverware.* An ornament of olive or ruffle form. [< *F. godron*, plait.] **ga-croon'**. — **go-droonel'**, *a.* Ornamented with godrooms.


Godrooms.

god'send", 1 gŏd'send"; 2 gŏd'sĕnd', *n.* 1. An unexpected benefit, gift, or provision of good fortune regarded as sent by God.

The bill [tariff bill of 1833] was accepted as a *God-send* [means a blessing] of which he had saved the Union.
[c. H. SHERWOOD *Thirty Years'* view, vol. ii, p. 308. [s. 1856.]

2. *pl.* [Eng. & Scot.] Flotsam and jetsam. 3. [Rare.] The act of sending by God.

god'ship, 1 gŏd'ship; 2 gŏd'shĭp, *n.* The rank or character of a god; divinity; deity.

The speck of our dirt from all bygone epochs in having no philosophical nor religious worshippers of the ragged *godship* of poverty.
HENRY A *Joy For Ever* lect. i, p. 3. [c. a. 1885.]

god'shŷ, *n.* A gossip. [40 m. long.

God's Lake. A lake in the Keewatin district, Canada; about

god's'on", 1 gŏd'sun'; 2 gŏd'sŏn', *n.* A male godchild.

god'son"ship, 1 gŏd'sun'ship; 2 gŏd'sŏn'shĭp, *n.* The state of believing in descent from God.

God'speed", 1 gŏd'spēd'; 2 gŏd'spēd', *n.* A wish that God will prosper one; a parting benediction; a journey-undertaking; as, to give one a *Godspeed*: in literal use, as in the quotation, property two words, *God speed (you)*.

When we started out, he saw that we were moving for a purpose, and bidding us *God-speed* he remained to hear the result.
U. S. GRANT *Personal Memoirs* vol. ii, p. 459. [c. l. w. 1885.]

—back of Godspeed, an out-of-the-way place; an inaccessible region. Compare THE BACK OF BEYOND.

god'-tree", etc. See GOD.

God'win, 1 gŏd'win; 2 gŏd'wĭn, *n.* Dial., Eng.] Same as **God'win'i**, *n.* A feminine personal name.

D. God-de-wijn, 1 gŏ'de-vain; 2 gŏ'dĕ-vīn; L. **God-wi'nus**, 1 god-wī'nus; 2 gŏd-wī'nŭs. 2. **Earl** (900?–1053), an English statesman; chief minister to Edward the Confessor.

T. Mary, wife of William. See WOLLSTONECRAFT.

Parke (ᵃ/ₐ1816–ᵈ/1904), an American editor, essayist, historian, biographer, and lawyer. 5. **William** (ᵃ/ₐ1756–ᵈ/1836), an English novelist and political writer; *Caleb Williams*, etc. [Teut., divine friend.]

God'win-Aus'ten, *n.* A peak in the Karakoram mountains, N. Kashmir, India; 28,278 ft. high; next to Mt. Everest in height.

God-win'i-a, 1 god-win'i-ə; 2 gŏd-wĭn'ĭ-a. *n.* A genus of plants of the arum family. The best-known species is *G. stipas*, from Nicaragua, cultivated in greenhouses. [< prop. name *Godwin.*]

god'wit, 1 gŏd'wit; 2 gŏd'wĭt, *n.* A curlew-like tringine shore-bird (genus *Limosa*), having long legs and a long, slightly upturned bill with smooth culmen. The marbled **godwit** (*L. fedoa*) and the Hudsonian **g.** (*L. hæmastica*) are North-American, and the **black-tailed g.** (*L. limosa*) and **bar-tailed g.** (*L. lapponica*) are of northern parts of the eastern hemisphere. The Australian species are *L. melanuroides* and *L. terapygialis*. The *godwits* running by the water edge.


Hudsonian Godwit. 1/12

JEAN INGELOW *Four Bridges* st. 18.

[< AS. *gōd wiht*; see GOOD and WIGHT.] [voc. **goe**, 1 gō; 2 gō, *n.* [Shetland & Ork.] A creek smaller than a

goe's, *n.* Same as GEO.

Goe'bel, 1 gō'bel; 2 gō'bĕl, **William** (1856–ᵃ/1900). An American politician and Governor of Kentucky; assassinated.

Goe'ben, 1 gō'ben; 2 gō'bĕn, **August von** (ᵃ/ₐ1816–ᵈ/ₐ 1880). A German general in Spain and Morocco; also in the Danish-Prussian, Austro-Prussian, and Franco-Prussian wars. [shiftless, or lazy fellow.

go'ger-go"ee, 1 gō'ger-gō"ĭ; 2 gō'ĕr-gō"ĕ, *n.* [Am.] An inefficient,

go'el, 1 gō'el; 2 gō'ĕl, *n.* [Heb.] Next of kin; hence, redeemer, as of landed property. See AVENGER.

go'-ey-lā'ma, *n.* The primitive theory or custom that required avenging of blood. [tropical term.

go"e'land', 1 gō'e'länd'; 2 gō"ĕ'länd', *n.* [F.] A small white sea-bird (*Sterna cantiaca*). [< *goëmon*, seaweed.]

go'ĕr, 1 gō'er; 2 gō'ĕr, *n.* 1. One who or that which goes. 2. That which goes with swiftness or accuracy, as a horse or a timepiece. 3. A parting guest. 4†. A foot.

go'er-be-tween', *n.* [Rare.] A go-between.

go'er-by', *n.* Same as GOOSE-GOGGLE.

goes, *3d per. sing. pres. ind.* of GO, v.

Go-e'tæ, 1 go-ī'tī; 2 gō-ē'tē, *n. pl.* Nomadic Jewish wonderworkers of the time of Christ. [< Gr. *goētes*, pl. of *goēs*, a howler.]

Goe'thals, 1 gō'thals; 2 gō'thălz, **George Washington** (ᵏ/ₐ 1858–ᵃ/ₐ1928). An American major-general and engineer; assumed charge (1907) and completed (1914) the construction of the Panama Canal.

Goe'the, 1 gō'te; 2 gō'tĕ, **Johann Wolfgang von** (ᵏ/ₐ1749–ᵃ/ₐ1832). A German poet and prose-writer. He ranks among the foremost names in German literature. The periods of his literary activity are marked by his *Sorrows of Werther*, *Hermann and Dorothea*, *Faust*, and *Wanst*.

Goe'the-an, 1 gō'te-an; 2 gō'tĕ-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Goethe, the German poet, considered as eminently a literary genius. See GOETIAN.

goe'thite, 1 gō'thit; 2 gō'thīt, *n.* *Mineral.* An imperfect adamantine reddish or blackish-brown ferric hydroxid ($HFeO_2$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Goethe*, German poet.]

go-e'ti-a, 1 go-ī'shi-ə; 2 gō-ē'shĭ-a, *n.* Same as GOETY.

go'e-fy, 1 gō'i-fi; 2 gō'ĕ-fy, *n.* Invocation of evil spirits; necromancy; black art. [< Gr. *goēteia*, witchcraft.]

go-et'ic, *a.*

Goetz, 1 gŏts; 2 gŏts, *n.* 1. **Hermann** (ᵃ/ₐ1840–ᵈ/ₐ1876). A German musical composer. 2. See BERLICHINGEN.

go'fer, 1 gō'fer; 2 gō'fẽr, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A waffle.

goff', 1 gof; 2 gŏf, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A dolt; fool.— **goff'ish'**, *a.* **goff'y**, *n.* A stack or heap. See GOAF. [Gough†.

Goff', 1 gof; 2 gŏf, *n.* Gough.

Goff, *interj.* [Isle of Man.] God: used in exclamations.

gof'fan, 1 gof'en; 2 gŏf'an, *n.* [Cornwall.] *Mining.* Same as COFFIN.

gof'fer, 1 gof'er; 2 gŏf'ẽr, *vt.* 1. To form pliats or flutes in; crimp; as, to *gaffer* lace. 2. To raise in relief, as leather. [< OF. *gaufrer*, *< gaffre*, wafer, < G. *wind*, *waffel*, honeycomb.] **gof'fer-er**, *n.* One who or that which crimps or plaits, as on the edge of lace trimming.— **gof'fer-er-y**, *n.* **gof'ferd**, *pp.* Goffered.

gof'fer-ing, 1 gof'er-ing; 2 gŏf'ẽr-ing, *n.* 1. Plaits or ruffles, or the process of making them. 2. *Bookbinding.* Indented ornamentation or tooling on the edge of a book. **gauffer-ing†.— gof'fer-ing-i'ron**, *n.* A fluting-iron. **g.-irons**, *n. pl.* Same as **g.-press**, *n.* A press used for crimping, especially in the manufacture of artificial leaves and flowers. **g.-machine†.— g.-tool**, *n.* A crimping- or fluting-tool. **g.-wheel**, *n.* A fluting-wheel.

Goffs'town, 1 gofs'taun; 2 gŏfs'town, *n.* A village in Hillsborough county, New Hampshire.

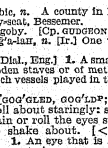
gof'sta-cle, 1 gof'sta-kl; 2 gŏf'sta-cl, *n.* [Eng.] A lawn game played with colored balls, mallets, and putters, special obstacles being added to the hoops. [< gol[f] + [ob] JACKLE.]

gog', 1 gog; 2 gŏg, *n.* Dial., Eng.] A bog.

Gog', *n.* *Bib.* 1. A Scythian prince or people: used as symbol of carnithy power antagonizing God. *Ezek.* xxxviii. 2. A Reubenite. *1 Chron.* v, 4. 3. [Prov. or Obs.] God: a perversion of the ejaculation used only in such expressions as *Gog's wounds*. [Heb., high; mountain.]

Gog and Ma'gog. 1. Names occurring in several places in the Bible and in the Koran.

2. In popular usage, the names given to two large wooden statues, 18 feet high, in the London Guildhall, which, according to Caxton are supposed to represent the survivors of a race of giants, which inhabited Albion, but were extirpated by Brut. They were carried in procession through the Guildhall, and there did duty as porters. After death they were replaced by others, which were burned in the Great Fire (1666); and the present statues were carved in 1708 by Richard Saunders.


Gog and Magog.
The ancient wooden statue in the Guildhall, London, England.

Go-ge'ble, 1 go-gī'bl; 2 gō-gē'bl, *n.* A county in N. W. Michigan; 1,152 sq. m.; county-seat, Bessemer.

gog'et, 1 gog'et; 2 gŏg'ĕt, *n.* A goby. [Cp. GUDGEON².]

gog'gadgh, 1 gog'gaug; 2 gŏg'-laug, *n.* [Ir.] One who is doting.

gog'gan, 1 gog'an; 2 gŏg'an, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] 1. A small dish without handle, made of wooden staves or of metal. 2. *pl.* A children's game with such vessels played in the Isle of Man. Compare NOGGIN.

gog'gle, 1 gog'l; 2 gŏg'l, *n.* [GOG'GLED, GOG'GLING; GOG'GLE'I, GAZING.] I. *v.* To roll about strangly: said of the eyes. II. *i.* 1. To strain or roll the eyes squintingly or staringly. 2†. To shake about. [< Gael. *gog*, a nod.] **—gog'gle-eyed**, *a.* 1. An eye that is abnormally prominent; a large rolling or staring eye.

And there, underneath the light, lay five or six great salmon, looking up at the flame with their great *goggle eyes*.
KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* p. 147. [MACM. 1873.]

2. A centrarchoid fish. (1) The rock-bass (*Ambloplites rupestris*). (2) *Chænobrytus antistius*.— **g.-eyed**, *a.* **— g.-eye Jack**, a fish, same as GOGGLER. 2.— **gog'gled**, *a.* Goggling; staring; as, a *goggled* eye.— **gog'gler**, *n.* 1. One who or that which goggles. 2. The big-eyed scad (*Trachurops crumenophthalmus*).

gog'gle'i, *n.* 1. A strained or affected rolling of the eyes. 2. *pl.* (1) A peculiar kind of spectacles with projecting eye-tubes in which are plain glasses to protect against dust, etc., or colored ones to soften the light.

The organs were concealed beneath a pair of enormous green *goggles*.
COOPER *Spy* p. 326. [s. a. m. 1885.]

(2) Disks, with a small opening, worn over the eyes to cure squinting. (3) Snow-goggles. (4) [Slang.] Spectacles. (5) Blinds for horses.— **gog'gle-gog"**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The hedgrammite.— **gog'gle-nose"**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The surf-scoter.

gog'gle'r, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A disease of sheep causing dizziness and staggering: usually in the young. See GOGGLE.

gog'gly, 1 gog'li; 2 gŏg'ly, *a.* 1. Suffering from goggle. See GOGGLE². 2†. Staring; protruding; goggling.

gog'ry, 1 gog'ri; 2 gŏg'ry, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Boggy.

Go'gha, 1 gō'go; 2 gō'ga, *n.* A town on the W. coast Gulf of Cambay, Ahmadabad district, Bombay, British India.

gog'ing-stool", *n.* Same as CUCKING-STOOL.

gog'let, 1 gog'let; 2 gŏg'lĕt, *n.* A jar or vase of porous pottery for keeping water cool. **gug'glet†.**

go"go-ber'a, 1 gō"gō-ber'a; 2 gō"gō-bĕr'a, *n.* [Australia.] A bird. Same as GOUGERA.

Go'gol, 1 gō'gol; 2 gō'gŏl, **Nikolai Vassilievich** (ᵗ/ₐ1809?–ᵈ/ₐ1852). A Russian novelist, dramatist, and humorist.

go-gong'to-go, 1 go-gong'to-gō; 2 go-gŏng'to-gō, *n.* *Bot.* [P. I.] A hard-wood tree (*Albizzia saponaria*) whose bark yields a substitute for soap. The wood is known in commerce as *salinghuyhood*.

Gog'ra, 1 gog'ra; 2 gŏg'ra, *n.* A river in India; length, 570 m.

goh, 1 gō; 2 gō, *n.* [Hind.] A monitor-lizard: Bengali term.

go-har'vest, 1 gō-har'vest; 2 gō'-här"vĕst, *n.* [North.Eng.] The open weather after harvest.

go-hei', 1 go-hī'; 2 go-hē', *n.* [Jap.] A device used in Shinto shrines to keep tally of offerings of cloth made to the god. It consists of a light unvarnished wand to which are attached two strips of white paper notched at the edges.

go-hin', 1 go-hin'; 2 go-hĭn', *n.* [P. I.] 1. A painting or piece of colored embroidery. 2. A line in drawing: a Tagalog term. **guhit†.**

Gol'del, 1 gol'del; 2 gŏl'dĕl, *n.* A branch of the Celtic family. See GAEDELIAN.— **Gold-hel'ic**.

Gol'im, 1 gol'im; 2 gŏl'im, *n.* *Bib.* *Gen.* xxi, 2.

gol'lin, 1 gol'in; 2 gŏl'lin, *n.* [E. Africa.] Thomson's gazel: a small mammal.

Go'na, 1 gō'na; 2 gō'na, *n.* *Norse Myth.* A serpent lying under Yggdrasil, ever gnawing its roots. **Go'nn†.**

go'ing, 1 gō'ing; 2 gō'ĭng, *n.* 1. The act of departing or moving in any manner.

You know it was something to hear of the *goings* and doings of my Lord this, and my Lady that.
ELIZABETH B. SOMERVILLE *Folks* p. 71. [n. y. & co. 1891.]

2. [U. S.] The condition of paths or roads; as, it is wretched *going* to-day. 3. *Carp.* (1) The distance, measured horizontally, between the vertical parts or rises of any two consecutive steps. (2) The horizontal distance between the first and last risers of a stair. 4. [Prov. Eng.] The right to pasture on a common. 5. [Archaic.] The manner of conducting oneself; deportment.

The prudent man looketh well to his *goings*. *Prov.* xiv, 15.
—go'ing-bar"rel, *n.* 1. The cylinder or case containing the mainspring in a watch or clock, and driving the train by teeth upon its circumference. 2. A capstan-wheel. **g.-body**, *n.* [Scot.] A pedler; a vagabond.— **g.-forth**, *n.* *Bib.* Outgoing; way of exit; boundary. *Ezek.* xliv, 5; *Num.* xxiv, 4.— **g.-light**, *n.* A servants' hall. **g.-out**, *n.* *Golf.* The first nine holes.— **goings-on**, *n. pl.* Doings or proceedings; unusual or reprehensible acts or conduct.

The beatified saint was ready to faint
When he saw in his Abbey such acid *goings on!*
BARHAM *Ingoldsby Legends, Lay of St. Nicholas* st. 20.
—goings-out, *n. pl.* Exits; boundary. *Josh.* xv, 4. **—g.-to-Boston**, *n.* See POKER-DICE.— **g.-train**, *n.* That train of a timepiece which turns the hands.— **g.-wheel**, *n.* A catchet-wheel arrangement for keeping the works of a clock in motion while it is being wound.

gol'cher, 1 gol'cher; 2 gŏl'chẽr, *n.* 1. *Pathol.* A permanent **gol'fer**, 1 gol'fer; 2 gŏl'fẽr, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as GOLFING.

gol'fing, 1 gol'fing; 2 gŏl'fĭng, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Boggy.

Go'lia, 1 gō'lia; 2 gō'lĭa, *n.* A town on the Belgaum district, southern Bombay.

go'la, 1 gō'la; 2 gō'la, *n.* Same as GULA.

go'la', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A storehouse, as for grain, salt, etc. **go'lah†.**

Gō'la', *n. pl.* [Hind.] Members of a native Indian caste, settled chiefly in Bengal, Haldarabad, and Madras, occupied with the preparation of rice and salt.

go'la-der, 1 gō'la-der; 2 gō'la-dẽr, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] One who deals in grain: a corn-chandler. Compare GOLA.

Go'lan, 1 gō'lan; 2 gō'lan, *n.* *Bib.* A city of refuge E. of the Jordan. In the territory of Manasseh. *Deut.* iv, 43. [Heb., *exile.*]

go'lan-daas', 1 gō'lan-dās'; 2 gō'lan-dăs', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] An artilleryman. **go'lan-dauss'†.**

Gol'borne, 1 gōl'born; 2 gŏl'bŏrn, *n.* An urban district and parish in Lancashire, England.

Gol'car, 1 gōl'kar; 2 gŏl'cär, *n.* An urban district, parish, and village in West Riding, Yorkshire, England.

Gol'con'da, 1 gol'kon'da; 2 gŏl'cŏn'da, *n.* 1. A town in Pope county, Ill. 2. A fortress and ruined city near Haidarabad in India, famous in the 16th century for the cutting and polishing of diamonds. 3. [g-] Hence, a mine of wealth; bonanza.

To the lover of poetry 'Parsoelus' will always be a *Golconda*.
Saturday Review quoted by SIR ROBERT *Browning* p. 50. [n. s. 1890.]

gold, 1 gōld; 2 gōld, *n.* 1. A metallic element having a characteristic yellow color, very heavy, very soft, and the most ductile and most malleable of metals: extensively used for coinage and for jewelry. See ELEMENT.

Gold is not acted on by moisture or the atmosphere, but is soluble in nitro-hydrochloric acid. It is found native sometimes in crystalline forms of the isometric system; also in quartz-veins, with pyrite, in state, in metamorphic rocks, and in sand and alluvial soil resulting from the disintegration of such rocks. Geologically it occurs in all formations from the earliest rocks to deposits now forming. It is usually found alloyed with silver and containing small quantities of copper or iron, also in association with palladium, rhodium, and bismuth. It also occurs as electrum in

combination with mercury: as sylvanite, in combination with silver and tellurium; as nagyagite, in combination with lead and tellurium; in various sulfids, as those of copper, lead, iron, etc.; in other ores and in sea-water. Alluvial gold is separated as a rule by hydraulic machinery or by some form of placer mining, while auriferous rock is crushed and concentrated and the metal is then extracted by metallurgical process. Pure gold, being too soft for ordinary use, is generally alloyed with some other metal, the principal admixtures being the so-called *white alloy*, which is made with silver and used largely in jewelry, and the standard alloy used for coinage, which contains one part of copper to nine of gold in the United States, whereas in England it is one to eleven. Compare ALLOY. It is so malleable that it has been hammered into a leaf .00009 millimeter in thickness and so ductile that it can be drawn into wire of such fineness as only to weigh a gram for a length of 166 meters. Chemically, it forms two sets of compounds; the *aurous*, those in which it is univalent, and the *auric*, those in which it is trivalent. Its symbol is *Au* (*Aurum*). The value of pure or 24-carat gold remains fixed at $20.67+ per ounce troy, and the commercial price only varies very slightly from this.

Fineness in gold is expressed in parts of the unalloyed metal per thousand, the standard fineness for market quotations in New York and Paris being 900 and in London 916.6. Compare CARAT. It is estimated that about one-fourth of the gold annually produced is employed in coinage, the remainder being used in the arts and consumed in other ways. Compare ELEMENT. It was probably the first metal known, and the original sources were in Asia and Africa. Subsequently the mines in Hungary and the Ural mountains were worked. South America and Central America, after their discovery, became important sources of gold, and since gold was discovered in California in 1848, in Alaska in 1886, in Australia in 1851, and in Africa in 1884, these places have been the chief sources.

On account of its indestructibility, *gold* was regarded by the earlier chemists as the king of metals. ELIOT AND STORER *Inorganic Chemistry* § 505, p. 282. [L. B. & CO.]

2. The metal in the form of coin; hence, wealth; riches. Gold coin has been the only full legal tender in Great Britain since 1816, and was practically made the standard in the United States in 1834, and legally by the Demonetization Act of 1873. In 1878 silver was remonetized, but gold was again made the sole standard by the Currency Law passed in 1900. It was adopted as the monometallic standard of Germany in 1873, and when the mints of France and the Latin Union were subsequently closed to the free coinage of silver, it became practically the only international money of the Western world. Gold was worth 13 1/3 times as much as silver in ancient Egypt, 10 times in Greece and Rome before the Christian era, and as low as 7 1/2 times when Cæsar returned to Rome. Since that time the relative value of gold has been more or less steadily increasing, the commercial ratio being about 30 to 1, in 1912. **3.** A coating or wash of gold; the metal or that which resembles it; gilding, or a golden-yellow color; as, a book bound in white and *gold*; autumn tinges the leaves with *gold*. **4.** An alloy containing the metal or imitating it, applied especially to those preparations used in the operation of gilding. Compare GILD, *v.*; as, white *gold*; Dutch *gold*. See phrases. **5.** Precious, pure, or genuine quality, or something possessing such quality; as, a heart of *gold*; she is pure *gold*.

If in his gifts he can faithless be,
There will be no *gold* in his love to me.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, Queen Sigrid the Haughty* st. 15.

6. *Archery.* (1) The center of the target, usually gilded; the bull's-eye. (2) Hence, a hit in the center. **7.** *Bot.* (1) A marigold; especially, the pot-marigold or common marigold (*Calendula officinalis*) and the corn-marigold (*Chrysanthemum segetum*). (2)† A heliotrope. [< AS. *gold*, < √ *ghel*, be yellow.] Syn.: see MONEY.— **Abyssinian gold. 1.** Talmi-gold. **2.** Aluminum bronze. —**alluvial g.** (*Mining*), free gold found in formations deposited by or under water.— **Burmese g.,** gold worked and treated with coloring-matter and acids to give the finished product a reddish tinge.— **burnished g.** (*Ceram.*), a bright gold finish in porcelain: obtained by burnishing.— **chased g.** (*Ceram.*), a gold finish rubbed bright in places only, to form a pattern against the dull gold ground; a favorite way of treating Sèvres porcelain.— **crown g.** [Eng.], gold eleven-twelfths fine (.916.6), the standard in England since the reign of Charles II. (1660–1685).— **dead g.,** unburnished gold.— **diamin g.,** a golden-yellow dye derived from coal-tar: used for cottons.— **duc'at-gold",** *n.* **1.** Gold of great purity and fineness. **2.** Lustrous ornamentation with gold-leaf.— **Etruscan, Roman, or colored g.,** gold that has had the luster removed by nitric acid, leaving it satiny-yellow.— **filled g.,** a substitute for solid gold, used in jewelry, consisting of some base metal, generally brass, covered with a thin layer of hard gold by mechanical means. It is much more durable than gold-plated metals.— **German g.,** gold-powder of a low grade.— **glass-brushed g.** (*Ceram.*), a half-bright finish produced by use of a brush of glass fibers: similar in appearance to *sanded gold*.— **gold'-ball",** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A buttercup.— **g.-bank,** *n.* [U. S.] A national banking association authorized to issue notes payable in gold coin.— **gold'bas"ket,** *n.* Same as GOLD-DUST, 2.— **g.-bearing,** *a.* Yielding gold; auriferous. —**g.-beaten†,** *a.* Gilded or embossed with gold.— **g.-beating,** *n.* The act or operation of making gold-leaf by hammering.— **g.-beetle,** *n.* **1.** A golden beetle. See illus. under GOLDEN. **2.** A brilliant cassidid beetle, as *Coptocycla aurichalcea*, found on the potato.— **g.-beryl,** *n.* *Mineral.* Same as CHRYSOBERYL.— **g.-bloom,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The marigold.— **g.-boat,** *n.* A dredging-boat used in obtaining gold from river sands and other bottoms. —**g. bob,** a small golden pendant, as on a piece of jewelry.— **g.-book,** *n.* A book-like pack made of paper stitched together to hold between its leaves sheets of gold-leaf.— **g.-bound,** *a.* [Rare.] Surrounded with gold.— **g.-brick,** *vt.* [Slang, U. S.] To cheat; defraud.— **g. brick** [Colloq., U. S.], a brick or bar of base metal gilded, used by swindlers, or a brick or bar of gold for which something else is substituted in delivery to the purchaser; hence, any swindle.— **gold'bug",** *n.* [Slang, U. S.] *Politics.* **1.** An advocate of a single monetary (gold) standard. **2.** A gold-beetle.— **g.-carp,** *n.* Same as GOLDFISH.— **g.-chain,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The stonecrop.— **gold'crest",** *n.* A kinglet or golden-crested reguline bird.— **g.-crested,** *a.*— **gold'cup",** *n.* A buttercup, as *Ranunculus bulbosus*, *R. acris*, etc.; cuckoo-bud; kingcup.— **g.-cure,** *n.* See CHLORID.— **g.-cushion,** *n.* A pad on which gold-leaf is cut.— **g.-digger,** *n.* One who mines gold or digs for it; particularly, a placer-miner. —**g.-diggings,** *n. pl.* A region where gold is found mixed with sand or gravel.— **g.-driver,** *n.* [Rare.] A gold-beater. —**g.-drop,** *n.* [Slang.] A gold coin.— **g.-dropper,** *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] A thief or confidence-man who drops and picks up a gold coin, as for the purpose of engaging a victim's attention while a confederate robs him.— **g.-dust,** *n.* **1.** Gold in very fine particles. **2.** *Bot.* A European species of *Alyssum* (*A. saxatile*) with golden-yellow flowers, used in rock-gardens and rockeries. **rock-alyssum‡.**— **g.-fern,** *n.* A fern with the lower surface of its frond covered with a fine waxy-yellow powder, as certain species of *Nothochlæna* and *Gymnopteris*; especially, several species of the latter genus: applied also to some species of the genus *Gymnogramma*.— **g.-fever,** *n.* A mania for seeking gold: applied specifically to the excitement caused by the discovery of gold in California in 1848–1849.— **g.-field,** *n.* A region where gold is found.— **g.-fields,** *n.* [California.] Any plant of the genus *Bæria*, whose members are annuals with yellow flowers.— **g.-filled,** *pa.* Denoting an extra heavy or thick plate of gold on a base metal foundation, as in watch-making. —**g.-finder,** *n.* **1.** One who finds gold; a gold-seeker. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A scavenger.— **g.-foil,** *n.* Thin sheets of gold, beaten in the shoder, but not in the mold: used especially by dentists, and much thicker than gold-leaf.— **g.-founded,** *a.* Founded because of the discovery of gold and the resultant boom; as, a *gold-founded* city.— **g.-fringe,** *n.* A pyralid moth (*Pyralis costalis*) having a golden fringe; the clover-hay worm.— **gold'ham"mer,** *n.* A bird, the Old World yellowhammer.— **gold'head",** *n.* A bird, the pochard.— **gold'hew-en†,** *a.* Gold-hued; golden. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 2,502.— **g.-knaps,** *n. pl.* Buttercups. **g.-knobs‡; g.-knoppes‡.**— **g. lace,** lace or braid made of linen, silk, or cotton threads or cords, covered with finer threads of gold or gilt: used chiefly for uniforms, robes of office, and trappings. Formerly it was made of gold or silver-gilt wire.— **g.-laced,** *a.* Decorated with gold lace.— **g.-leaf,** *n.* The finest leaf made from gold, chiefly used for gilding. Ordinarily its thickness varies from 1/200,000 to 1/250,000 of an inch.— **g.-mine,** *n.* **1.** A mine containing gold ore: properly distinguished from *gold-diggings*, where gold is washed from the soil. **2.** [Colloq.] Any investment yielding or furnishing great profit. **3.** [Colloq.] Anything yielding great wealth or abundance of something desired.— **g.-miner,** *n.* —**g.-mole,** *n.* A chrysochloroid insectivore of South Africa, resembling a mole in appearance and habits and having lustrous fur, varying from golden bronze to green and violet, as the Cape golden mole (*Chrysochloris capensis*).— **g.-note,** *n.* [U. S.] A national-bank note payable only in gold. —**g.-of-pleasure,** *n.* An erect annual herb (*Camelina sativa*) of the mustard family, with long lanceolate leaves, small numerous flowers, and obovoid or pear-shaped pods: naturalized from Europe; false flax.— **g. paint,** bronze paint.— **g. plate,** vessels and utensils of gold, collectively.— **g.-powder,** *n.* A powder made by pounding honey or the like and gold-leaf in a mortar and then washing with hot water until only the gold-dust remains.— **g.-proof,** *a.* Proof against bribery or temptation by money.— **g.-purple,** *n.* Same as PURPLE OF CASSIUS, under PURPLE, *n.*— **g. rain,** *n.* (*Pyrotechnics*), a shower of persistent sparks discharged from a rocket or bomb; also, the small bits of combustible used to produce the shower.— **g.-rush,** *n.* A scramble, as of prospectors, toward a gold-field.— **g.-shell,** *n.* **1.** An anomioid bivalve (*Anomia ephippium*) common on rocky coasts. **2.** In painting, a shell coated inside with a soluble layer of gold paint.— **g.-shrub,** *n.* A tropical American evergreen shrub with yellow flowers (*Palicourea speciosa*). —**g.-size,** *n.* **1.** A size or varnish on which gold-leaf is laid in burnish-gilding. **2.** A size made of chrome yellow and varnish, used in bronzing, etc.— **g.-solder,** *n.* A solder for joining articles of gold or gold alloy, made of gold 12 parts, silver 2 parts, copper 4 parts.— **g.-spangle,** *n.* [Eng.] A moth (*Plusia bractea*): so called by entomologists. See PLUSIA.— **g.-spot,** *n.* [Eng.] A noctuid moth (*Noctua festucæ*).— **g.-stick,** *n.* [Eng.] An official of the British royal household, a colonel of the Life Guards or a captain of the gentlemen-at-arms, who bears a gilt rod, the gift of his sovereign, on state occasions: applied loosely to other state attendants.— **g.-swift,** *n.* [Eng.] A hepialid moth (*Hepialus hectus*); one of the swifts.— **g.-tooling,** *n.* In bookbinding, ornamentation with gold-leaf by tooling.— **g.-wash,** *n.* A place where gold is washed: used chiefly in the plural.— **g.-washer,** *n.* **1.** One who obtains gold by washing it from sand or gravel. **2.** A cradle or other implement for washing gold from auriferous dirt.— **g.-washing,** *n.* **1.** The act, process, or operation of obtaining gold by cradling. **2.** A place where gold is so washed: chiefly in the plural.— **g.-water,** *n.* A distillation containing spirits of wine, water, spices, and powdered gold-leaf.— **g.-work,** *n.* **1.** An article made or worked in gold. **2.** The process of making articles in gold; goldsmiths' craft. **3.** In the plural, a factory or other place where gold is prepared for the market; gold-workings.— **g.-worker,** *n.* One who makes a business of obtaining or working in gold.— **g.-workings,** *n. pl.* Gold-mines; placers.— **graphic g.,** same as SYLVANITE.— **green g.,** gold alloyed with silver: distinguished from *red gold*.— **hammered g., hammered-up g.,** thin gold plates with repoussé disks, to be sewed on embroidery-work.— **jewelers' g.,** eighteen-carat gold hardened by an alloy of copper and silver (six parts), used in making jewelry.— **lined g.,** gold having a backing of inferior metal.— **Mannheim g.,** a brass alloy for cheap jewelry, made of 80 parts of copper with 20 of zinc and sometimes a trace of tin.— **mock g.,** an alloy of copper, zinc, and platinum.— **mosaic g. 1.** A copper-and-zinc alloy; ormolu varnish. **2.** Tin sulfid; aurum musivum.— **old g.,** a dull, reddish-yellow color.— **on a g. basis,** making use of or in conformity with the gold standard, applied to a coinage of a country.— **red g.,** gold alloyed with copper: distinguished from *green gold*.— **rolled g.,** a compound plate having a gold face and a back or interior of inferior metal.— **rusty g.,** a free gold, the particles of which are so coated as to prevent immediate amalgamation. It is not known what this surface coating is, but it is possibly oxid of iron.— **sanded g.** (*Ceram.*), a half-bright porcelain finish, produced by polishing with fine sand. —**to measure golds** (*Archery*), to measure the exact distance from the center of a target to the place of each arrow shot into the gold, so as to determine the best shot.— **white g.,** an alloy of about five parts of silver to one of gold.

gold'-beat"er, 1 gōld'-bīt"ər; 2 gōld'-bēt"er, *n.* **1.** One who makes gold-leaf. **2.** A carabid beetle (*Carabus auratus*).— **gold-beaters' mold,** a pack composed of several hundred gold-beaters' skins, having between them partly beaten gold-foil to be hammered out into gold-leaf.— **g.-beaters' skin,** the outer coat of the cæcum of the ox, prepared for the use of the gold-beater.

gold'-bee"tle, etc. See under GOLD.

gold'-bird", 1 gōld'-būrd"; 2 gōld'-bĩrd", *n.* [Brit. Guiana.] A South-American chatterer (*Lathria cinerea*), noted for its piercing cry; greenheart-bird.

The natives know this bird as the Pe-pe-yo from its call, and *Goldbird* from the fact that all the pork-knockers believe it is never found far from deposits of gold; while the theory that it usually utters its call from a greenheart tree accounts for its third name. BEEBE *Our Search for a Wilderness* p. 188. [HOLT '10.]

Gold Coast. A British crown colony and protectorate in Guinea, western Africa; colony, 15,000 sq. m.; with protectorates, 80,000 sq. m.; capital, Akkra.

gold'en, 1 gōld'n; 2 gōld'n, *vi.* To grow golden in color, as oranges.

gold'en, *a.* **1.** Made of or consisting of gold. **2.** Having the color or luster of gold; bright-yellow; resplendent; as, *golden* fruit; a *golden* harvest.

Golden the goodwife's butter.
WHITTIER *Cobbler Keezar's Vision* st. 32.

3. Resembling gold in worth or scarcity; unusually valuable or excellent; rare; as, *golden* opinions.

'To be wise and love exceeds man's strength,' said he of the *golden* tongue three hundred years ago.
CHRISTIAN REID *Question of Honor* bk. iii, p. 251. [A. 1875.]

4. Characterized by a condition of great happiness and prosperity; as, the *golden* age.

Those pure and happy times — the *golden* days of old.
BRYANT *The Ages* st. 2.

[< AS. *gylden*, < *gold*, gold.] — **golden age,** see AGE.— **gold'en-ball",** *n.* [Local, Eng.] **1.** The globeflower. **2.** The snowball-tree.— **g. balls,** pawnbrokers' balls. See BALL.— **g.-banded,** *a.* Striped with gold or yellow.— **g. beetle,** a leaf-beetle (*Cetonia aurata*) of the family *Chrysomelidæ*: so called from its metallic luster.— **g. book,** an official record of the nobles of Venice under the republic.— **g. bough. 1.** The European mistletoe. **2.** *Myth.* A certain branch of a tree in Diana's grove at Nemi, plucked by Æneas before he visited Hades. —**g. buck,** a Welsh rabbit with the addition of a poached egg.— **g.-bug,** *n.* **1.** The seven-spotted ladybird. **2.** A gold-beetle.— **g.-crested,** *a.* Having a yellow crest; as, a *golden-crested* wren.— **g.-crown,** *n.* A garden-plant having yellow-rayed flower-heads. It belongs to the genus *Gorteria*, of the aster family.— **g.-crowned,** *a.* Having the crown yellow; as, the *golden-crowned* sparrow (*Zonotrichia coronata*).— **g.-cup,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The buttercup, globeflower, or marigold.— **g. dock,** a dock (*Rumex maritimus*) growing in brackish waters along the Atlantic coast of the United States.— **g.-dust,** *n.* *Bot.* Same as GOLD-DUST, 2.— **g.-eyed,** *a.* Having eyes with a yellow or golden iris. —**g.-feather,** *n.* A yellow-leaved garden-plant (*Chrysanthemum prætaltum*) of the aster family.— **g. fleece,** see FLEECE.— **g.-fly,** *n.* Same as GOLDEN WASP.— **g. gage,** a superior variety of plum.— **g.-glow,** *n.* The tall cone-flower (*Rudbeckia laciniata*).— **g. grease** [Slang], a bribe. —**g. hawkweed,** the king-devil (*Hieracium prætaltum*), a troublesome weed introduced from Europe.— **g.-herb,** *n.* The garden-orach. See ORACH.— **g.-knob,** *n.* The marsh-marigold.— **g.-knop,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A ladybird.— **g.-knops,** *n.* Any of several species of buttercup (*Ranunculus*). —**g.-locks,** *n.* **1.** An asteraceous plant of the West Indies (*Chænolobus virgatus*). **2.** The common polypody, whose fronds, when mature, are yellow.— **g.-maid,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] An acanthopterous fish of the family *Labridæ*.— **g. maidenhair. 1.** The hair-cap moss. **2.** The common polypody.— **g.-mantled,** *a.* Having a coat with a golden sheen: specifically applied to the glistening yellow ground-squirrel (*Callospermus chrysodeirus*) of the alpine forests of northern California.— **g. meadow-parsnip,** a low umbelliferous herb (*Zizia aurea*) of eastern N. America, having compound umbels of yellow flowers.— **g. mole,** a gold-mole. —**g.-moss,** *n.* The stonecrop.— **g. mouse-ear,** mouse-ear hawkweed.— **G. Mouth,** John Chrysostom: a translation of the name from the Greek applied to him on account of his eloquence.— **g. number** (L. *aureus numerus*), the number indicating the place of a year in a metonic cycle of 19 years, used in calculating the movable feasts, as Easter. If 1 be added to the number of the calendar year (A. D.), and the result divided by 19, the remainder will be the golden number. Where there is no remainder the number is 19. It was usually printed in gold in old calendars, hence the name.— **g. oat,** the yellow oat-grass (*Avena flavescens*). Compare OAT-GRASS.— **g. perch** [Austral.], a fresh-water percoid fish (*Ctenolates ambiguus*).— **g. pippin,** an apple, the American golden pippin. **g. robin,** the Baltimore oriole.— **g. rose,** a rose of wrought gold, blessed by the Pope on Lætare or Rose Sunday, and usually presented to some Roman Catholic sovereign as a high honor, and in recognition of particular services rendered to the papal see. It has been conferred upon cities, churches, and states, as well as individuals. The custom of giving the rose antedates the year 1050.— **g. rule,** the rule of life given in Matt. vii, 12: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."— **g. samphire,** a herb (*Inula crithmoides*) of the aster family, common on European seashores.— **g. saxifrage,** a low herb (*Chrysosplenium oppositifolium*) of the saxifrage family, bearing yellow flowers.— **g. section,** see SECTION.— **g.-shower,** *n.* Same as GOLDENCHAIN.— **g. sirup,** a light-yellow sirup or molasses, made from refiners' molasses.— **g.-spoon,** *n.* A small tree (*Byrsonima cinerea*) of the malpighia family, having yellow spoon-shaped petals.— **G. Spur,** an order of merit conferred by the Pope; formerly the order of St. Sylvester.— **g.-spur,** *n.* The common daffodil.— **G. State,** California: named from its gold-mines.— **g. sulfid of antimony, or sulfuret of antimony, g. sulfur,** an orange-red antimonic sulfid, occasionally used in medicine. —**g.-swift,** *n.* [Eng.] The ghost-moth.— **g. text,** a Scripture text taken as emblematic of some particular subject or principle.— **g. thistle,** any one of several herbs of the genus *Scolymus*, of the aster family, natives of the Mediterranean region. They have yellow strap-shaped florets, but the foliage resembles that of the thistle.— **g. trefoil,** the liverwort (*Hepatica triloba*). Compare LIVERWORT and quotation.— **g. trumpeter,** the agami.— **g. wasp,** same as CUCKOO-FLY, 1.— **gold'en-wing",** *n.* **1.** A golden-winged woodpecker; a flicker. **2.** The golden-winged warbler.— **g.-withy,** *n.* The sweet-gale (*Myrica gale*).— **g.-worm,** *n.* A glowworm.— **g. wrasse,** a fish, the golden-maid.— **g.-Y,** *n.* [Eng.] A noctuid moth (*Plusia iota*).



Golden Beetle. 1/1

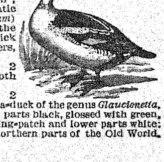
Gold'en, *n.* A city in Jefferson county, Colo.; seat of the Colorado School of Mines (non-sectarian), founded in 1874.

gold'en-back", 1 gōld'n-bak"; 2 gōld'n-băk", *n.* The American golden plover.

gold'en-chain", 1 gōld'n-chēn"; 2 gōld'n-chān", *n.* A shrub (*Cytisus laburnum*) of the family *Fabaceæ*, having long clusters of yellow flowers.

Gold'en Cher'so-nese, 1 kūr'so-nīs; 2 cẽr'so-nēs. The Malay peninsula: the ancient name.

Gold'en Cit'y. Same as GOLDEN, *n.*



Goldeneye (def. 1) 1/12

gold'en-club", 1 gōld'n-klub"; 2 gōld'n-clŭb", *n.* An aquatic plant (*Orontium aquaticum*) of the family *Araceæ*, of the United States, bearing a thick spike of very small flowers, and floating leaves.

gold'en-ear", 1 gōld'n-īr"; 2 gōld'n-ēr", *n.* A noctuid moth (*Hydrœcia nictitans*).

gold'en-eye", 1 gōld'n-ai"; 2 gōld'n-ȳ", *n.* **1.** A large sea-duck of the genus *Glaucionetta*, having the head and upper parts black, glossed with green, blue, and violet, and the wing-patch and lower parts white; especially, *G. clangula*, of northern parts of the Old World.

of which the North-American goldeneye is a variety (*Americanus*) a garrot. 2. A mooneye, or toothed herring (*Hyodon selenopsis*), having a yellow low iris. 3. A lace-winged fly (genus *Chrysopa*). [*phrysteis lineolatus*].

golden-eye, *n.* [Metrical.] *Ornith.* A honey-eater (*Meliphaga chrysotis*).

gold'en-eyed", *a.* See under GOLDEN, *a.*

gold'en-flow"er, 1 gōld'n-flou'ər; 2 gōld'n-flow'ər, *n.* Any species of *Chrysanthemum*; especially, the corn-marigold.

Gold'en Gate. A strait from the Pacific Ocean to San Francisco Bay.

gold'en-grow, *n.* See under GOLDEN, *a.*

gold'en-hair", 1 gōld'n-hâr'; 2 gōld'n-hâr', *n.* A cultivated shrubby plant (*Chrysocoma coma-aurea*) of the aster family, from South Africa, with linear leaves and yellow flowers.

gold'en-head", 1 gōld'n-hĕd'; 2 gōld'n-hĕd', *n.* [Local, Ir.] The male widgeon (*Marcca penelope*); yellowpoll.

gold'en-herb", **-locks**, etc. See under GOLDEN, *a.*

Gold'en Horn. The crescent-shaped arm of the Bosporus on which Constantinople is situated.

gold'en-ly, 1 gōld'n-ly; 2 gōld'n-ly, *adv.* Splendidly; finely.

gold'en-man"tled, etc. See under GOLDEN, *a.*

Gold'en Peak. A mountain in Colorado; height, 9,550 ft.

gold'en-pert", 1 gōld'n-pŭrt'; 2 gōld'n-pĕrt', *n.* A low herb (*Gratiola aurea*) of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, with yellow flowers.

gold'en-rod", 1 gōld'n-rod'; 2 gōld'n-rŏd', *n.* Any herb of the genus *Solidago*, of the aster family, having rod-like stems and bright-yellow flowers in open clusters. See SOLIDAGO. These plants are almost exclusively North American. Of about 80 known species, only one (*S. virgaurea*) is found in the Old World, and two in South America.

In the eastern United States alone are found nearly 50 species, and they, with the equally multitudinous asters, constitute the great bulk of the American autumn flowers. Goldenrods are popularly named (1) from the localities or regions in which they are found, as **alpine goldenrod, bog-, Canada g., field-g., northern g., pine-barren g., salt-marsh-g.**, and **swamp-g.**, or (2) from some peculiarity of form or color of leaves, stems, etc., as **broad-leaved g., blue-stemmed g., bushy g., cat-leaved g., dwarf g., ragged g., spreading g.**, and **stiff g.**

—**beach goldenrod.** BEACH GOLDENROD.—**early g.**, a very abundant low early-flowering goldenrod grown in dry soil throughout eastern North America.—**false g.**, a herb (*Brachychæta sphacelata*) resembling *Solidago*, and of the same family.—**gold'en-rod"-gall"**, *n.* 1. A mussel dipter (*Trypeta solidaginis*), the maggot of a fly that causes an abnormal bulging and thickening of the stem of goldenrod. 2. A tineid moth (*Gelechia gallæsolidaginis*) that infests the stem of goldenrod.—**g.-tree**, *n.* A greenhouse shrub (*Roscea yersamora*) of the gooseberry family, from the Canaries.—**rayless g.**, a herb of the genus *Bigelovia*, of the aster family, embracing many species in the western United States.—**seaside g.**, a maritime species of goldenrod (*Solidago sempervirens*), with simple stems 2 to 6 feet high, lanceolate entire leaves, and many-flowered heads forming panicles.—**sweet g.**, *Solidago odora*, whose crushed leaves generally have an anise-like odor, and by distillation yield a fragrant volatile oil.—**West India g.**, a tall herb (*Neurolæna lobata*) of the aster family, having flower-heads in terminal corymbs.—**white g.**, a common species of goldenrod (*Solidago bicolor*), with simple stem, and flowers with white or cream-colored ray-florets clustered in the axils of the leaves.

gold'en-seal", 1 gōld'n-sēl'; 2 gōld'n-sēl', *n.* A herb (*Hydrastis canadensis*) of the United States, with a yellow rootstock, a single radical leaf, a hairy stem, two-lobed near the summit, and terminated by a single greenish-white flower.

gold'en-wasp", etc. See under GOLDEN, *a.*

Gold'fax, 1 gōld'faks; 2 gōld'fāks, *n. Norse Myth.* The giant Hrungner's horse at mid-day passes literally, gold-mane.

gold'-fern", etc. See under GOLD. [ty, Colo.

Gold'field, 1 gōld'fēld; 2 gōld'fēld, *n.* A town in Teller county.

gold'finch", 1 gōld'finch'; 2 gōld'finch', *n.* 1. A European finch (*Carduelis elegans*), common in gardens, and a favorite cage-bird, having a black hood and white ear coverts, the forehead and throat blood-red, and a patch of brilliant yellow on the wings. 2. A small American finch (genus *Spinus*), as the Arkansas goldfinch (*S. psaltria*), and especially the eastern thistle-bird (*S. tristis*), pure lemon-yellow, with ink-black cap, wings, and tail.


American Goldfinch. 1/4

There may be thirty *goldfinches*, very brisk and pretty tame. They hang, head downwards, on the weeds. THOREAU *Winter, Dec. 23, 1859* p. 6. in. m. & co. 1888.]

3. [Prob., Guiana.] The yellow-bellied calliste, a tanager (*Calospiza mexicana*). 4. Some bird of bright color likened to the above-named, as the Baltimore oriole or the towhee. 5. An angler's fly used in salmon-fishing. [Angling.] A small sovereign. [< AS. *goldfinc*, < *gold* (see GOLD) + *finc*; see FINCH.]

gold'finch"i, *n.* See under GOLD, *n.*

gold'fin"ny, 1 gōld'fin'i; 2 gōld'fin'y, *n.* A wrasse (*Crenilabrus melops*).

gold'ney†; **gold'sin"ny**†.

gold'fish", 1 gōld'fish'; 2 gōld'fĭsh', *n.* 1. A small carp (*Carassius auratus*), originally Chinese, and naturally dull olive. Golden, silver, and other varieties, produced by breeding, are domesticated throughout the world in aquariums. 2. [California.] The garibaldi.

Gol'fa'ni's dis-ease". ANEURISMA VARIOSUM.

gold'flow"er, 1 gōld'flou'ər; 2 gōld'flow'ər, *n.* 1. The common shrubby everlasting (*Helichrysum stœchas*). 2. A European hardy plant (*Hypericum nestorianum*), with large yellow flowers and crimson-tinged stamens. 3. The golden cudweed. 4. A low yellow-flowered plant (*Gorteria personata*), native in South Africa.

gold'-foil", etc. See under GOLD, *n.*

gold'ham"mer, 1 gōld'ham'ər; 2 gōld'hăm'ər, *n.* The yellowbird'head", etc. See under GOLD, *n.* [Comstock lode.

Gold Hill. A post-village of Storey county, Nev., near the

gold'ie, 1 gōld'i; 2 gōld'i, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Birds, fishes, and other creatures having a golden or yellow color or marks, as the goldfinch or yellowhammer.

gold'i-locks", 1 gōld'i-lŏks'; 2 gōld'i-lŏks', *n.* 1. Same as GOLDENHAIR. 2. A buttercup (*Ranunculus auricomus*). 3. A slimy fern (*Hymenophyllum tunbridgense*). 4. A European herb (*Linosyris linosyris*) of the aster family, with flower-heads in flat terminal corymbs. 5. Any species of the *Chrysocoma*. 6. The hair moss. 7. The globeflower.

gold'ing, 1 gōld'ĭŋ; 2 gōld'ĭng, *n.* 1. A golden-yellow variety of apple. 2. Any golden-yellow flower of the genus *Chrysanthemum*. 3. *pl.* An English variety of hops. **gold'ini**.

gold'ish†, *a.* Like gold; somewhat golden.

gold'-lace", etc. See under GOLD, *n.*

gold'laced", *a.* See under GOLD, *a.*

gold'less, 1 gōld'lĕs; 2 gōld'lĕs, *a.* Destitute of gold.

Gold'mark, 1 gōld'mârk; 2 gōld'mârk, Carl (⁹/₁₈₃₀–⁴/₁₉₁₅). A Hungarian composer of operas: *Die Königin von Saba*.

gold'-mine", etc. See under GOLD, *n.* [gold'nyt.

gold'ney, 1 gōld'ni; 2 gōld'ny, *n.* A labroid fish, the goldanny.

gold'-net", etc. See under GOLD, *n.*

Gol-do'ni, 1 gol-dō'ni; 2 gōl-dō'ni, **Carlo** (²/₁₇₀₇–¹/₁₇₉₃). An Italian writer of comic drama: *Venzaglio*, etc.

Golds'boro, 1 gōldz'bur-o; 2 gōldz'bŭr-o, *n.* A township and manufacturing city; county-seat of Wayne county, N. C.

Golds'bor-ough, Lewis Malesherbes (²/₁₈₁₀–²/₁₈₇₇). A United States naval officer; captured at Roanoke Island.

Gold'schmidt, 1 gōlt'shmit; 2 gōlt'shmit, **Jenny** (*née* Jenny Lind) (⁶/₁₈₂₀–¹/₁₈₈₇). A soprano singer of rare endowments; called "the Swedish nightingale."

Gold'schmidt-ite, 1 gōld'shmit-it; 2 gōld'shmit-īt, *n.* A variety of sylvanite found in the Cripple Creek region of Colorado. [< Prof. V. *Goldschmidt*, of Heidelberg.]

gold'seal", 1 gōld'sēl'; 2 gōld'sēl', *n.* [Rare.] Dog's-tail grass (*Cynosurus cristatus*).

gold'-shell", etc. See under GOLD, *n.*

gold'smith", 1 gōld'smith'; 2 gōld'smĭth', *n.* 1. A maker of gold vessels or ornaments; a worker in gold. Goldsmiths formerly received money on deposit, having facilities for its safe-keeping, made loans, acted as financial agents, and issued bills of money-order called a *goldsmith's note*, the original of the bank-note.

The workman molteth a graven image, and *the goldsmith* spreadeth it over with gold. *Isa.* xl. 19.

2. A goldsmith-beetle. 3†. A banker.—**gold'smith-bee"-tle**, *n.* A large yellow scarabæoid beetle, as *Cotalpa lanigera* of the United States.—**gold'smith's"-ey**, *n.* Goldsmiths' work. **gold'smith"ry**†; **gold'smith"yt.**

Gold'smith, 1 gōld'smith; 2 gōld'smĭth, **Oliver** (¹⁰/₁₇₂₈–⁴/₁₇₇₄). An Irish poet, novelist, and dramatist: *Vicar of Wakefield*; *She Stoops to Conquer*. [goldfinch.

gold'spink", 1 gōld'spiŋk'; 2 gōld'spĭnk', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The

gold'stick", *n.* A colonel commanding the Life Guards. *Ism.* xi. 19.

gold'stone", 1 gōld'stōn'; 2 gōld'stōn', *n.* Aventurin glass.

Gold'stück-er, 1 gōld'shtük-ər; 2 gōlt'shtük-ər, **Theodor** (⁻²/₁₈₂₁–¹/₁₈₇₂). A German Sanskrit scholar.

gold'tail", 1 gōld'tāl'; 2 gōld'tāl', *n.* 1. An arctiid moth (*Parthesia chrysorrhea*), having a conspicuous yellow anal tuft. 2. A goldwasp.


Golf-clubs and Golf-balls.

1. Lofting baffy: *a*, side view; *b*, front view. 2. Putting baffy: *a*, side view; *b*, front view. 3, 4, 5. Putters. 6. Niblick. 7. Mashie: *a*, Driver and Spoon: *a*, side view; *b*, sole. 9. Driving iron. 10, 11. Types of golf balls. 12. Jigger. 13. Cleek.

gold'thread", 1 gōld'thred'; 2 gōld'thrĕd', *n.* An evergreen herb (*Coptis trifolia*) with long bright-yellow fibrous roots. See COPTIS.

Gold'thwaite, 1 gōld'thwāt; 2 gōld'thwāt, *n.* A town in Mills county, Tex.

gold'tit", 1 gōld'tit'; 2 gōld'tĭt', *n.* The verdin.

Gold'top, 1 gōld'top; 2 gōld'tŏp, *n. Norse Myth.* The magnificent steed of Heimdal, god of the rainbow.

gold'wasp", 1 gōld'wasp'; 2 gōld'wŏsp', *n.* A cuckoo-fly.

gold'wʉrm", 1 gōld'wʉrm'; 2 gōld'wûrm', *n.* A glowworm.

gold'y†, *a.* Golden in color. **gold'ie**†.

gold'y-cat", 1 gōld'y-; 2 gōld'y-, *n.* 1. [Scot.] The goldfinch.

gold'y-te. 2. [Eng.] The yellowhammer.

gold'y-locks", *n.* Same as GOLDILOCKS.

gole†, *n.* 1. A duluc or sluice. 2. A ditch. **goolt.**

golet, *n.* Same as GOULET.

Go'lek-Bo-ghaz', 1 gō'lek-bō-ghäz'; 2 gō'lĕk-bō-ğĭz', *n.* A pass in the Taurus mountains between Adana and Konia villages, 4,685 ft. above the sea. "Cilician Gates."

go'lem, 1 gō'lem; 2 gō'lĕm, *n.* [Heb.] A homunculus or figure made to represent a man: said to have been made and endowed with life by Rob Löw of Prague in the middle ages; hence, any one who acts like an automaton.

Goles, 1 gōlz; 2 gōls, *n. & interj.* [Prov. or Obs.] God: a corruption used only in oaths.

go'let, 1 gō'lĕt; 2 gō'lĕt, *n.* The Dolly Varden trout.

go'let's, *n.* 1. The gullet-throat. 2. A gorget.

go-le'ta, 1 go-lē'ta; 2 go-lē'ta, *n.* [Sp.] A two-masted ship with fore-and-aft sails; a schooner.

Go-let'ta, 1 go-let'a; 2 go-lĕt'a, *n.* A fortified seaport town; the port of Tunis in northern Africa.

gol'f, 1 gŏlf; 2 gŏlf, *n. or t.* Golf.

golf, *n.* 1. A game played with clubs having wooden or metal heads by directing a small, resilient ball into a series of holes (usually nine or eighteen) placed at varying distances, sometimes of 600 yards or more, on a course, or links. The object is to hit the ball into each hole in as few strokes as possible. There are two forms of the game, *hole play* and *stroke play*, known also as *match play* and *medal play* respectively. In hole play, each hole is credited to the score of the player making it in the fewest strokes, and the player scoring the largest number of holes wins. In stroke play, all strokes made by each player in completing the round of eighteen holes are added together, and the player scoring the smallest number of strokes wins.

We planned a glorious game of cricket, or *golf*, or football, that seldom came to a close until the evening grew too dark for longer play. ARCH. GRIKIE *Geol. Sketches* ch. 1, p. 3. [MACM. 1882.]

Among the terms used in the game are the following, all of which those not self-explaining are defined in their appropriate places:

addressing	flat	links	score
the ball	follow-	loft, -er	scorer
approach	through	lofting-iron	scratch player
bisque	foozle	long game, l.	scruff
Bogey,	fore	odds	shaft
Colonel	forecaddie	mashie	socket
brassy	foursome	mashie-cleek	slice
bunker	going-out	match, m. play	socket, s.-hole
by (usually	green	medal play	spade, s. shot
'bye')	grounding	mid-iron	spit
caddie	gutty	miss-the-globe	spoon
carry	half-shot	neck	spring
chip-shot	halved	niblick	square
cleek	hazard	nose	stance
club	head	one-off-two	stroke, s.-hole
coming-in	heel	one-off-three	s.-play
cop	hole, h.-play	par	stymie
course	holing-out	pooched-egg	tee
cup	honor	pot shot	teeing-ground
cut-shot	hook	press	third
dead	horn	pull	three-ball
divot	iron	push-shot	match
dormy	jerk	putt, -er	threesome
draw	jigger	putting-green	turn
drive, -er	lie	rub of the	twosome
driving-iron	lift	green	upright
dunch-shot	like, l.-as-we	scaff	wrist-shot
face	lie		

2. *n. hoff*, club.] —**clock golf**, a game played with regular golf-balls and putters, within a circle drawn upon the ground and usually about 20 feet in diameter. On the circumference of the circle the first twelve Roman numerals are marked as equal distances, and from each of these in turn each player puts his ball into a hole within the circumference of the circle, but not at its center, the length of each shot thus varying from that to the next others. The player accomplishing the round in the fewest strokes wins.—**golf's arm"**, *n.* A nervous affection of the arm sometimes resulting from the sudden and violent contractions of the tricips in playing golf.—**g.-ball**, *n.* A ball with a gutta-percha cover and enclosing a core usually wound of rubber threads or bands. Sometimes the inner or center core of a golf-ball is of water, and sometimes of air.—**g.-cart**, same as GOLF-CLUB.—**g.-club**, *n.* 1. A club used in playing golf, as the play-club, putter, spoon, sand-iron, cleek, or niblick. 2. A company of golfers.—**g.-course**, *n.* The ground in which croquet-wickets are set and the balls put through them with strokes such as are used on a golf-green.—**g.-gig**, *n.* A light gig with sidebar for golf-clubs.—**g.-links**, *n. pl.* Same as LINKS, *n.*, 2.—**golf**, *vi.* To play golf.—**golf'er**, *n.* A golf-player.—**golf'ist**.

golf, *n., pp.* Golfed. S. S.

Gol'gi, 1 gōl'ji; 2 gōl'ği, **Camillo** (1844–1926). An Italian physician, winner of the Nobel prize for medicine in 1906.

gol'go-tha, 1 gol'go-thə; 2 gŏl'go-thə, *n.* 1. Originally and properly, a place near Jerusalem, the scene of Jesus' crucifixion. *Matt.* xxvii, 33. 2. [*g-*] A burial-place or charnel-house. 3. [*g-*] [Slang, Eng.] A hat. [< Gr. *Golgotha*, < Aramean *Gulgulta*, = Heb. *Golgoleth*, skull, or place of a skull.]

Go"li-ad', 1 gō"li-ad'; 2 gō"lĭ-ăd', *n.* 1. A county in S. E. Texas; 517 sq. m. 2. Its county-seat.

go'li-ard, 1 gō'li-ard *or* gōl'yard; 2 gō'lĭ-ărd *or* gōl'yard, *n.* [Or.] 1. One of a class of wandering mediæval jesters and authors, who enlivened the tables of the rich by their buffoonery and satirical verses. 2. One of the authors of satirical poems (13th century) signed Golias. **go'li-ar-dic**†; **go'li-ard-cy**†; **go'ly-ard-ess**†.—**go'li-ard-en-y**, *n.* The Latin poems of the goliards, satires on church abuses.

go'li-ard-y.—**go"li-ard'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to goliards or goliardery.

Go'li-as, 1 gō'li-as *or* gol'yas; 2 gō'lĭ-as *or* gōl'yas, *n.* A mythical individual, supposed to have been a bishop, from whom the word *goliard* is said to have been derived, and the reputed author of many satirical poems.

go-li'ath, 1 go-lai'əth; 2 gō-lī'ăth, *n.* 1. A goliath-beetle. 2. The African giant heron (*Ardea goliath*). [< *Goliath*, Philistine giant.]—**go-li'ath-bee"tle**, *n.* Any scarabæid beetle (genus *Goliathus*), especially the black-and-white *Goliathus giganteus* of western Africa, 4 inches long.

Go-li'ath"s, *n. Bib. & Sam.* xvii, 4.

Gol'iath-ize, 1 gol'iə-tiz; 2 gŏl'ĭ-ăth-īz, *vt.* To exaggerate or boast extravagantly.

There again, Golizing and *Goliathizing*. TENNYSON *Becket* act iii. sc. 3.

Go'li-aze, 1 gō'li-ez; 2 gō'lĭ-āz, *vi.* [Rare.] To satirize the monasteries like Golias (see GOLIARD, 2) or the goliards.

go-lil'lis†, *n.* [Sp.] A striped collar of the 18th century, like that of a Spanish magistrate.

goll†, 1 gal; 2 gŏl, *n. & interj.* [Vulgar, U. S.] Gad; gosh: a mild oath: especially in *by goll darn*.

gol'lach, 1 gol'əch; 2 gŏl'ăch, *n.* [Scot.] The earwig or a similar insect. **gol'ach**†; **gol'och**†.

gol'lan, 1 gol'ən; 2 gŏl'ăn, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A plant, the sea-milkwort: **gol'land**†; **gol'lin**†.

Gol'lancz, 1 gol'ənz; 2 gŏl'ănz, **Sir Israel** (⁷/₁₈₆₃–). An English scholar; litterateur; secretary of the British Academy, 1907– ; *Temple Shakespeare*, etc. [loudly.

gol'lar, 1 gol'ər; 2 gŏl'ăr, *n. & vi.* [Dial.] To speak or scold

gol'ler, 1 gol'ər; 2 gŏl'ĕr, *vi.* 1. [Scot.] To emit a gurgling sound. 2. To make an unintelligible noise, especially when scolding or shouting in fury.

Goll Mac Mor'na, 1 gol mak mōr'nə; 2 gŏl mak mōr'na. *Ir. Myth.* Goll, son of Morna, a champion of the Fianna.

Goll'now, 1 gol'nov; 2 gŏl'nŏv, *n.* A town in Pomerania province, Prussia. [gol'flet.

gol'fy, 1 gol'i; 2 gŏl'ĭ, *n.* [Scot.] To shout loudly; bellow.

go'losh, 1 gə-losh'; 2 gō-lŏsh', *n.* Same as GALOSH.

golp, 1 galp; 2 gŏlp, *n. Her.* A purple roundel. **golpe**†.

golt, *n.* Same as GAULT.

Goltz, 1 gōlts; 2 gōlts, **Kolmar, Baron von der** (⁴/₁₈₄₃–⁴/₁₉₁₆). A German field-marshal; military governor of Brussels (1914–1916) during German occupation.

go-lup'tious, 1 go-lup'shəs; 2 gō-lŭp'shŭs, *a.* [Slang, Gt. Brit.] Highly pleasurable; delicious. **go-lup'shus**†.

Gom, 1 gom; 2 gŏm, *n. & interj.* [Vulgar.] God.

G. O. M. Grand Old Man (Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone).

Gomar-ist, 1 gō'mar-ist; 2 gō'mär-ĭst, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* A follower of Francis Gomarus (1563–1641), a Dutch Calvinist and anti-Arminian. **Go-mar'i-an**†; **Go'mar-ite**†.

go'mart, 1 gō'mart; 2 gō'märt, *n.* A medium-sized scaly-barked tree (*Simaruba glauca*) found in Florida, Jamaica, and other West-Indian islands, whose bark yields a bitter tonic. [F., < *gomme*, gum.]

go-mash'ta, 1 go-mäsh'tə; 2 go-măsh'ta, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] An agent; native clerk or factor; in Madras, a clerk in charge of correspondence in the vernacular. **go-mas'ta**†.

gom'bay, 1 gom'bu; 2 gŏm'by, *n.* [Bermuda.] A performance given on Christmas eve by bands of negroes who travel from place to place like waits in England and sing, dance, and play. The practise is probably a survival of an ancient African custom.

gom-been', 1 gom-bin'; 2 gŏm-bēn', *n.* [Ir.] Usury; generally in compounds; as, *gombeen-man.*— **gom-been'ism,** *n.* The practise of resorting to or depending upon money-lenders, prevalent in poor districts in Ireland. [C.]— **gom-been'man'',** *n.* [Ir.] A usurious money-lender.

gom'bo, 1 gom'bo; 2 gŏm'bo, *n.* Same as GUMBO.

gom-broon', 1 gom-brün'; 2 gŏm-brōn', *n.* A Persian or Chinese ware, of a semitransparent white. **gom-broon'i-ty,** *n.*

gome, 1 gōm; 2 gōm, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as GOOM.

gome², *n.* Same as GUM, *n.*

go'meh, 1 gō'mi; 2 gō'me, *n.* In India, a handful; as many rice-stalks as can be grasped by the hand.

go'mer', 1 gō'mar; 2 gō'mer, *n.* A conchshaped chamber in ordnance, especially in mortars, consisting of a narrowing of the bore toward the breech: named from its inventor, Gomer, in the Napoleonic wars.

go'mer², *n.* Same as HOMER³.

Go'mer's, *n. Bib. vers.* x, 2. [Heb., completion; heat.]

Go-me'ra, 1 go-mā'rä; 2 go-mę'rä, *n.* **1.** One of the Canary Islands; W. of Teneriffe; 23 by 9 m.; capital, San Sebastian. **2.** A wine made in the Canary Islands. See WINE.

gom'er-el, 1 gom'ar-ĕl; 2 gŏm'er-el. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Stupid; senseless; as, a *gomerel* student. **II.** *n.* A stupid person; a blockhead. **gom'er-il;** **gom'mil;** **gom'ral'.**

Gom'er-sal, 1 gom'ar-sal; 2 gŏm'er-sal, *n.* A town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

gom'er-stang'', *n.* Same as GAMMERSTANG.

Go'mez, 1 gō'mĕs; 2 gō'mes. **1. Juan Vicente** (?/1859-8/1/1921), President of Venezuela, installed June, 1908. **2. Maximo Gomez y Baez** (1836–9/1905), a Cuban general and patriot leader in revolts against Spain. **3. José Miguel** (1846–9/4/1921). Cuban statesman; President of Cuba, 1909–1912.

gom'lah, 1 gom'lo; 2 gŏm'lä, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A water-jar usually of earthenware; a chatty. [India]

gommet, *n.* [F.] Gum. CHAUCER *L. W.* 121.

gom'me-lin, 1 gom'y-lin; 2 gŏm'e-lin, *n.* Same as DEXTRIN.

gom'mer, 1 gom'ar; 2 gŏm'er, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A gunner.

gom'mer, 1 gom'or; 2 gŏm'er, *n.* [G. Dial.] Amel-corn, hulled by millstones, much prized for soup in and about Darmstadt, Germany. [Czechoslovakia; 1,651 sq. m.

Gŭ'mĭdr, 1 gŭ'mĭr; 2 gŭ'mĭr, *n.* A mining county in Idaho, U. S.

Go-mor'rah, 1 go-mor'a; 2 gō-mŏr'a, *n. Bib.* One of the "cities of the plain"; destroyed by fire from heaven. *Gen.* xiii, 10. [Heb., desire; submersion.]— **Go-mor'ric-an,** *a.*

Go-mor''te-ga'cee-æ, 1 go-mŏr'ti-gē'sĭ-ē; 2 gō-mōr''te-gā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of plants of the order *Sarmentales.* Its only genus, *Gomortega,* contains but one species, *G. nitida,* an aromatic Chilean tree with astringent bark and edible fruit. [< *Gomez de Ortega,* Spanish botanist.]— **go-mor''te-ga'ceous,** *a.*

gom'-paauw', 1 gom'-pou'; 2 gŏm'-pou', *n.* The South-African wart hog (*Ægiochœrus larvatus*), which subsists almost wholly on the gum of the mimosa-tree. [< D. *gom,* gum, + *pauw,* peacock.]

Gom'pers, 1 gom'pərz; 2 gŏm'pęrs, **Samuel** (?/2 1850–8/13/1924). An American labor leader, of Jewish descent, born in London; president of the American Federation of Labor since 1882, except in 1894.

gom-phi'a-sis, 1 gom-fī'a-sĭs; 2 gŏm-fī'a-sis, *n. Pathol.* The toothache; looseness of the teeth, especially the double teeth. [< Gr. *gomph-a-is,* toothache, < *gomphios,* molar.]

Gom'pho-car'pus, 1 gom'fo-kär'pŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of herbs or shrubs of the family *Asclepiadaceæ,* natives chiefly of South Africa. The best-known species is the Cape cotton-plant, cotton-bush, or wild Australian cotton-plant (*G. fruticosus*), whose leaves furnish one form of angel for adulterating senna. It is also sometimes cultivated for ornament. [< Gr. *gomphos,* nail, + *karpos,* fruit.]

Gom-phoc'er-as, 1 gom-fos'ər-ăs; 2 gŏm-fōç'er-as, *n. Paleon.* A genus of Paleozoic mollusks with peculiarly (.)l and rounded shells, narrowed toward the beaking. [< Gr. *gomphos,* + *keras,* horn.]— **gom''pho-cer'a-tite,** *n. Paleon.* Any cephalopod of the genus *Gomphoceras.*

gom'pho-dont, 1 gom'fō-dŏnt; 2 gŏm'fō-dont. [< Gr. *gomphos,* nail, + *odont-,* tooth.]

gom'pho-lite, 1 gom'fō-līt; 2 gŏm'fō-lit, *n. Geol.* Same as NAGELFLUH. [< Gr. *gomphos,* nail, + -LITE.]

Gom'pho-lo'bi-um, 1 gom'fō-lō'bĭ-um; 2 gŏm'fō-lō'bi-um, *n. Bot.* A genus of shrubs of the family *Papilionaceæ,* natives of Australia, with simple or compound leaves and yellow or red flowers, usually terminal; poison-bushes. There are about 24 species, many of them in ornamental cultivation. The foliage is poisonous to stock.

gom-pho'sis, 1 gom-tō'sĭs; 2 gŏm-fō'sis, *n. Anat.* An articulation or union by the firm implantation of one part in a socket situated in another, as the set or fang of teeth in the jaw or the styloid process in the temporal bone. [< Gr. *gomphōsis,* bolting together, < *gomphos,* bolt or nail.]

Gom-phre'na, 1 gom-frī'na; 2 gŏm-frē'na, *n. Bot.* A genus of annual, biennial, or perennial herbs of the family *Amaranthaceæ.* They are widely distributed in tropical regions, especially America. Some have opposite leaves, and flowers in spikes, panicles, or in globular heads. The best-known species is the globe-amaranth (*G. globosa*). [Cor. of L. *gomphræna,* amaranth.]

gom'phus, 1 gom'fus; 2 gŏm'fŭs, *n.* [GOM'PHI, 1 -fī; 2 -fi, *pl.*] *Spong.* A form of sponge-spicule. [LL., < Gr. *gomphus,* nail.]

go-mu'ti, 1 go-mū'tī; 2 go-mu'tĭ, *n.* [Malay.] *Bot.* 1. The areng. **2.** A durable black hair-like fiber obtained from the areng: valuable for cordage, etc., because it does not rot in water. **go-mu'ti-ĭ.** Compare ARENG.

gon-. See GONO-.

Gon'ae-tin'i-dæ, 1 gon'ak-tin'ĭ-dē; 2 gŏn'ăe-tin'i-dē, *n. pl. Zool.* A family of acontiarian sea-anemones, of the order *Edwardsiidæ,* with a thick layer of muscles in the body-wall and which often reproduce by longitudinal or transverse fission. **Gon'ae-tin'i-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *gonos,* generation, + *aktis,* ray.]

gon'ad, 1 gon'ad; 2 gŏn'ad, *n. Biol.* A mass of undifferentiated generative tissue from which the male or female essential organs, as ovary or testis, originate; a germ-gland. [< Gr. *gonē, ganos,* seed, < *gignomai,* become.]— **go-na'di-al,** *a. Biol.* Relating or referring to the gonads or sexual glands. **go-nad'ic.**

gon'a-duct, *n.* Same as GONODUCT.

go-na'gra, 1 go-nag'ra; 2 go-năg'ra, *n. Pathol.* Gout in the knee. [< Gr. *gony,* knee, + *agra,* catching.]

Go''na'tives', 1 gō'na'tĭv'; 2 gō''na'tĭv', **Les,** A seaport town on the western coast of Haiti. **Go''na-ives'.**

gon'na-kite, 1 gŏn'a-kīt; 2 gŏn'a-kit, *n.* [Afr.] An African tree (*Acacia adansonii*) yielding a durable timber; also, the *A. arabica.*

go'nal, 1 gō'nal; 2 gō'nal, *a. Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the gonys. **go-nyl'e-al.**

go-nal'gi-a, 1 go-nal'jĭ-a; 2 go-năl'gi-a, *n. Pathol.* Any painful affection of the knee. [< Gr. *gono,* knee, + *algos,* pain.]

gon'ang, 1 gon-äng'; 2 gŏn'äng'-ŭm, *n.* [Fr., < Jav.] *Zoöph.* An external receptacle protecting the dermal buds of calyptoblastic hydroids. [< GON- + Gr. *angeion,* < *angos,* vessel.]— **go-nan'gi-al,** *a.*

gon''a-pod'y-sis, 1 gon'a-pŏd'ĭ-sĭs; 2 gŏn''a-pōd'y-sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -sēz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] *Entom.* One of two pairs of elongated processes arising from the 8th and 9th abdominal segments of a cockroach. [< GON- + APOPHYSIS.]— **gon''a-po-phys'i-al,** *a.*

Go-na'qua, 1 go-nä'kwa; 2 go-nä'kwä, *n.* [S. Afr.] A descendant from a cross between Hottentots and Kafirs.

gon''ar-thri'tis, 1 gon'ar-thrī'tĭs *or* -thrĭ'tĭs; 2 gŏn''ăr-thri'tis *or* -thri'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the knee-joint. [< Gr. *gony,* knee, + ARTHRITIS.]

gon''ar-thro'a-ce, 1 gon'ar-thrō'a-sē; 2 gŏn''ăr-thrō'a-çe, *n. Pathol.* White swelling of the knee; dropsy of the knee joint. [< Gr. *gony,* knee, + ARTHROCACE.]

gon''ar-throt'o-my, 1 gon'ar-thrŏt'o-mĭ; 2 gŏn''ăr-thrŏt'o-my, *n. Pathol.* Any incisive operation upon the knee-joint. [< Gr. *gony,* knee, < *arthron,* joint, + -TOMY.]

Gon'court, 1 gôn'kûrt'; *gôn cur'.* *n.* **1. Edmond Louis Antoine Huot de** (5/26/1822–7/16/1896), a French novelist, whose works deal especially with 18th-century life: collaborated with his brother Jules. **2. Jules Alfred Huot de** (12/1/1830–6/20/1870), a French novelist and miscellaneous writer; brother of Edmond.

Gond, 1 gond; 2 gŏnd, *n.* [E. Ind.] A Dravidian of the hilly country of Gondwana in India, or his language, akin to the Dravidian speech of the Deccan. See DRAVIDIAN.

Gon'dal, 1 gon'dal; 2 gŏn'dal, *n.* A native state in western British India; Kathiawar peninsula; 1,024 sq. m.

Gon'dar, 1 gon'dar; 2 gŏn'där, *n.* A manufacturing city; capital of Amhara, Abyssinia.

Gon'do-ko'ro, 1 gon'to-kō'ro; 2 gŏn'do-kō'ro, *n.* A town on the Nile river, Sudan, Africa; lat. 4° 51′ N.; has a large ivory trade; last port of the Khartoum boats.

gon'do-la, 1 gon'do-la; 2 gŏn'do-la, *n.* **1.** A long, narrow, flat-bottomed Venetian boat, with a high peak or *ferro* at one end, and propelled generally with one oar by the gondolier, who stands near the stern. Pleasure gondolas usually have a shelter amidships for passengers.



Gondola.

gon'de-ley; **gon'do-let;** **gon'do-lier'.**

He his ferry passed, then he knew that his *gondola* with its felze (little house) could also pass.

H. F. BROWN *Life on the Lagoons* p. 78. [MACM. 1894.]

2. [U. S.] A long, shallow, open freight-car for carrying coal, etc. **3.** [U. S.] A large flat-bottomed river-boat of light build.

Another source of trade was the Potomac River, which was navigable above Georgetown as far as Cumberland in long, flat-bottomed boats, sharp at both ends, called *gondolas.*

BEN: PERLEY POORE *Reminiscences* vol. i, p. 51. [M. & N. 1886.]

4. In decorative art, a carved vessel in crystal, agate, etc., as a low broad vase or bowl. **5.** An ornamental large coach, with curved bottom, and seats for eight or more occupants. **6.** A boat-shaped cabin-like car, with accommodation for passengers, fitted to the underside of an airship. [Lit., dim. of *gonda,* < Gr. *kondy,* drinking-vessel, prob. < Per. *kandā,* earthen vessel.] — **gon'do-let,** *n.* A small gondola. [of a gondola.

gon'do-lier', 1 gon'do-lēr'; 2 gŏn'do-lēr', *n.* The rower [< It. *gondoliere,* < *gondola:* see GONDOLA.]

gon''do-lier'a, 1 gon'do-lir'o; 2 gŏn'do-lēr'a, *n. Mus.* Same as BARCAROLE.

gon'do-li'no, 1 gon'do-lī'no; 2 gŏn'do-lī'no, *n.* [Venetian racing-gondola.

gon'do-li'no, 1 gon'do-lī'no; 2 gŏn'do-lī'no, *n.* [It.] A gondolier.

Gon-du'le-e, 1 gon-dū'lĭ-ē; 2 gŏn-dū'le-ē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A section of pennatuloidean polyps having a fixed rachis, with bilateral pinnæ and no gonodactyles. [< It. *gondola*; see GONDOLA.]

— gon-du'le-an, *a.* & *n.*

Gond-wa'na, 1 gund-wā'na; 2 gŏnd-wā'na, *n.* A former province of central India. See GONDWANA.

Gond-wa'na-land, *n. Geol.* A hypothetical tract of land which is supposed to have formerly joined India to South Africa, of which the only traces now left on the surface of the sea are Madagascar and a few other islands.

gone, 1 gŏn *or* gon; 2 gŏn *or* gōn (XIII), *pa.* **1.** Passed **gone,** beyond help or hope; ruined; lost; as, a *gone* case. **2.** Marked by hunting; pursued; as, a *gone* scent. **3.** *Archery.* Beyond or wide of the mark; as, a *gone* shot. **4.** *Naut.* Carried away; parted; broken.

— a gone case or **goose** [Slang, U. S.], a person in a hopeless condition. **a gone coon** [Slang, U. S.], a person in the fox breaks covert.— **gone'-by',** *a.* Long past; bygone: also used substantively.— **gone'ness,** *n.* [Colloq.] A state of weakness, exhaustion, or faintness, as if expectanced a *goneness.*— **gon'er,** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] One who or that which is gone beyond recovery or ruined; as, that man is a *goner.*

gon'er-ea, 1 gon'ĭ-sist; 2 gŏn'e-çĭst, *n.* A seminal vesicle. [< Gr. *gonē,* seed, + CYST.]

gon''e-o-cel'ic, 1 gon'ĭ-o-sĕl'ĭk; 2 gŏn''e-o-cĕl'ic, *a. Biol.* More like one parent than the other: said of hybrids.

Gon'er-il, 1 gon'ar-ĭl; 2 gŏn'er-il, *n.* In Shakespeare's *King Lear,* Lear's eldest daughter, a type of filial ingratitude.

gon'fa-lon, 1 gon'fa-lon; 2 gŏn'fa-lŏn, *n.* An ensign fixed to a revolving frame or a crossyard, generally with two or three streamers; originally, a banderole. **gon'fa-non†.**

In the imperial *gonfalon* is seen The Cross triumphantly outspread.

Tasso *Jerusalem Delivered* tr. by J. H. Wiffen, can. 1, st. 72.

[Cor. of *gonfanon,* < OF. *gonfanon,* < OHG. *gundfano,* < *gund,* battle, + *fano,* banner; cp. VANE.]

gon'fa-lon-ier', 1 gon'fa-lon-ir'; 2 gŏn'fa-lŏn-ēr', *n.* **1.** A gonfalon-bearer; a chief standard-bearer, as of the Church at Rome. **2.** The title of the chief magistrate of Florence, dating from 1293, and of other Italian cities. Later it became the title of a mayor or police official.

Gonfalonier . . . properly signifies Standard-bearer, but came to be the office of the highest authority.

TYLER *Univ. Hist.* vol. ii, bk. vi, p. 215. [n. d. & co. 1841.]

3. A general and constable of colors in the Turkish army. **gon''fa-lo-nier'ĭ; gon''fa-non-ier'.**

gon''fle-ment', 1 gŏn'fle-mäñ'; 2 gŏn''fle-mäñ', *n.* [F.] *Spiritualism.* The inflation of a medium's garments at a séance; term used by English spiritualists.

gong, 1 gog; 2 gŏng, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* An Oriental instrument made of an alloy of copper and tin, in the form of a round shallow disk, operated by percussion. When struck with a stick with a padded head, it produces a sonorous tone that can be heard a long distance. It is used by the Chinese in their temples, and in Western countries as a call or signal in hotels, steamboats, etc.; sometimes also in the orchestra to accentuate loud passages.

Gongs and cymbals are examples of instruments in which sounds are produced by the vibration of metal plates.

CASEY *Physics* tr. by E. Atkinson, bk. v, p. 221. [w. w. 1877.]

2. A fixed signal-bell of flat curvature, struck with a hammer that may be moved by a wire or cord. [< Malay *gông,* imit.] **gong'-gong',** *n.*

— gong'-bell'', *n.* Same as GONG, 2.— **g.-drum,** *n. Mus.* A flattened bass drum, proportioned like a tambourine.— **g.-hammer,** *n.* A hammer for striking a gong.— **g.-metal,** *n.* The alloy of copper and tin used in making gongs.— **g.-piano,** *n. Mus.* An Oriental instrument made of gongs fitted into a circular bamboo framework. The player sits inside the frame and strikes the gongs as he produces tones.— **g.-stand,** *n.* A frame from which a gong may be hung while being beaten.

gong'ga-ha, 1 gon-gon'ya; 2 gŏn-gŏn'ya, *n.* [Brax.] A Brazilian plant (*Hex gongonha*) of the holly family (*Ilicineæ*) from the leaves of which a tea resembling maté is made.

Gon'go-ra, 1 gon'go-ra; 2 gŏn'go-ra, *n.* [Brax.] Genus of tropical American, evergreen, epiphytal orchids having long, broadly lanceolate leaves, plaited, and drooping racemose flowers, yellow, purple, or white, sometimes spotted.

Gon'go-ra y Ar-go'te, 1 gŏn'go-ra ĭ ar-go'tā; 2 gŏn'go-rä ē är-gō'te, **Luis de** (?/1561–?/1627). A Spanish lyric poet.

Gon'go-rism, 1 gong'go-rĭzm; 2 gŏn'go-rĭsm, *n.* A pedantic and affected style of writing introduced by the poet Luis de Gongora in his later life.— **Gon''go-resque',** *a.* Characteristic of the Spanish poet Gongora, or of his style.

gon'gy-lus, 1 gon'jĭ-lus; 2 gŏn'gy-lŭs, *n.* [NL., < Gr. *gongylos,* round.] **1.** *Zoöl.* A spore of certain fungi. **2.** A round, hard, deciduous body connected with the reproduction of certain seaweeds. **3.** One of the granules in the shields of certain lichens. [< Gr. *gongylos,* round.]

go'ni-ac, 1 gō'nĭ-ak; 2 gō'ni-ăc, *a.* Of or pertaining to the gonion.— **gonia angle,** same as MANDIBULAR ANGLE. See under CRANIOMETRY.

Go''ni-as-ter'i-dæ, 1 gō'nĭ-as-ter'ĭ-dē; 2 gō''ni-as-ter'i-dē, *n. pl. Zoöls.* The *Asterioidea.* **Go''ni-as'ter-id,** (t. g.) Gr. *gōnia,* angle, + *astēr,* star.]— **go''ni-as'ter-id,** *a.* & *n.*— **go''ni-as'ter-oid,** *a.*

gon''ia-lite, 1 gō'nĭ-a-līt; 2 gō''ni-a-lit, *n.* A gonidioid cephalopod.

Go''ni-a-tit'i-dæ, 1 gō'nĭ-a-tĭt'ĭ-dē; 2 gō''ni-a-tit'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Paleozoic family of ammonites, especially those with the siphuncle directed backward. **Go''ni-a-tit'es,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *gōnia,* corner.]

— go''ni-a-tit'ic, *a.*— **go''ni-a-tit'id,** *n.*— **go''ni-a-tit'oid,** *a.* & *n.*— **Go''ni-a-tit'oid-e-a,** *n. pl. Conch.* The *Goniatitidæ* as a superfamily.— **go''ni-a-tit'oi-dal,** *a.* & *n.*— **go''ni-a-ti-tin'u-la,** *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] *Conch.* A larval stage of an ammonite when it resembles an adult goniatitid.

gon'ic, 1 gon'ĭk; 2 gŏn'ic, *a. Med.* Pertaining to generation, and especially to semen. [< Gr. *gonē,* seed.]

go'nid, 1 gō'nĭd; 2 gō'nid, *n.* Same as GONIDIUM.— **gon''ti-dan'gi-um,** *n. Bot.* A sporangium within which gonidia are produced.— **gon''ti-dif'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing gonidia.— **gon''ti-dif'ti-um,** *n. Bot.* A small gonidium.— **go-nid'i-og'e-nous,** *a. Bot.* Producing gonidia.— **go-nid'i-oid,** *a. Bot.* Resembling gonidia.— **go-nid'to-phore,** *n. Bot.* Same as CONIDIOPHORE.

gon''nid'i-al, 1 gon'ĭd-ĭ-al; 2 gŏn'id-i-al, *a. Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or bearing gonidia.— **gonidial layer,** the stratum in a lichen-thallus composed of gonidial cells.

g. cell'-al, *n. Bot.* Of or pertaining to the cells of gonidia; as, the *gonidial* grooves of a sea-anemone. [See GONIO-.]

go-nid'i-o-phyl, 1 go-nĭd'ĭ-o-fĭl; 2 go-nid'i-o-fĭl, *n. Bot.* Same as GONIDIOPHORE.— **go-nid'i-o-phyl'ic,** *a.*

go-nid'i-ose, 1 go-nĭd'ĭ-ōs; 2 go-nid'i-ōs, *n.* Having gonidia.

go-nid'i-um, 1 go-nĭd'ĭ-um; 2 go-nid'i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* 1. In algæ, a name for merely unsuccessful propagative cell produced asexually. **2.** In fungi, same as CYSTIDIUM. **3.** In mosses, a cell filled with green granules. **4.** In lichens, one of the green algal cells of a thallus. [< Gr. *gonē,* see GONAD, + -IDIUM.]

gon'lel, 1 gon'yel; 2 gŏn'yel, *n.* [Scot.] A foolish, stupid **go-nim'i-um,** 1 go-nĭm'ĭ-um; 2 go-nim'i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* In lichens, a bluish-green gonidium or algal cell.

Gr. *gonimos, productive, < *gignomai,* produce.]— **go-nim'ic,** *a.*— **gon'i-mous,** *a.*

gon'i-mo-blast, 1 gon'ĭ-mo-blast; 2 gŏn'i-mo-blăst, *n. Bot.* One of the spore-producing filaments springing from the carpogonium of the red algæ after fertilization and preceding the carpospores. [< Gr. *gonimos,* fruitful, + -BLAST.]

gon'i-mo-lobe, 1 gon'ĭ-mo-lōb; 2 gŏn'i-mo-lŏb, *n.* The terminal lobe of a coalocoblast.

go'nin-o-, 1 gō'nĭn-o-; 2 gō'nin-o-. From Greek *gōnia,* angle, corner: a combining form.— **go''nĭ-o-au-tot'e-cous,** *a. Bot.* In mosses, having both male and female inflorescence on the same individual. **gon''ĭ-o-au-to'ci-ous,** — **go''nĭ-o-ply-ma'ri-an,** *n.* *Paleon.* A genus of clymenias with angular lobes found in the Devonian formation.— **go''nĭ-o-cra''ni-on'e-ry,** *n.* The branch of craniometry that is concerned with the measurement of cranial angles.— **go''nĭ-o-cra'ni-a,** *n. Zoöl.* A genus of bird-lice parasitic on domesticated birds.— **Go''nĭ-o-don'tes,** *n. pl. Ich.* The *Lariviatilæ.*— **go''ni-o-don'ti,** *n.* [-TUS, *pl.*] *Paleon. Zoöl.* A genus of mollusks with branchiæ arranged in saddle fashion on the back.— **Go''nĭ-og'na-tha,** *n. pl. Zoöl.* A division of pulmonate gastropods with a jaw of several pieces obliquely joined together, as in *Orthaliciæ.*— **go''nĭ-og'na-thous,** *a.*— **go'ni-o-graph,** *n.* An instrument for describing angles.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

go'ni-oid, 1 gō'nĭ-oid; 2 gō'ni-oid, *a.* Angular: said of crinoidal crystals.

go''ni-om'e-ter, 1 gō''nĭ-om'ĭ-tər; 2 gō''ni-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring angles, as of the human head in craniometry or the angles between the faces of crystals.

Craniometrical goniometers are named from the parts for which designed; as, **facial goniometer, mandibular g., occipital g., parietal g.** The most simple form for

use in crystallography, the **contact-g.**, or **hand-g.**, is a graduated arc having two pointers, for direct reading by the eye. For more accurate determination a **reflecting g.** is used, measuring the angular space through which a crystal is turned to produce coincident reflections from the two surfaces enclosing the angle. The **two-circle g.**, or **theodolite-g.**, is employed to measure the angles of crystals in much the same way as the circles of latitude and longitude are used to determine places on the earth's surface. A more complex and accurate variety of this instrument has a third circle, and is known as the **three-circle g.** [< GONIO- + Gr. *metron*, measure.]



Goniometer.

Method of measuring the

go"ni-om"e-try, 1 gō"ni-om'-ĕ-trĭ; *n.* The science of angles in general; the branch of trigonometry that treats of angles.—**go"ni-o-met"ric**, *a.* Relating to goniometry.—**go"ni-o-met"ri-cal**, —**cal-ly**, *adv.*

go'ni-on, 1 gō"ni-on; 2 gō'ni-ŏn, *n.* [GO'NI-A, *pl.*] A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY. [< Gr. *gônia*, corner.]

Go"ni-oph"o-lid"i-de, *n. pl. Herp.* A Jurassic family of crocodilians with biconcave vertebræ and annular scales.

Go"ni-oph'o-lis, *n.* (t. g.) **go"ni-oph'o-lĭd**, *n.*—**go"ni-o-phol'i-doid**, *a.* & *n.* **Go"ni-oph'o-ra**, *n. Paleon.* A genus of sharply angulated Silurian and Devonian mussels.—**Go"ni-o-phyl'lum**, *n. Paleon.* A genus of pyramidal Silurian *Tetracoralla*.—**go"ni-op'ter-us**, *n. Zool.* A genus of small West-Indian fishes of the family *Scorænidæ*, base-like in form.—**go'ni-o-stat**, *n.* A contrivance used in cutting diamond-facets.—**go"ni-o-thyr'i-da**, *a. Craniom.* Of or belonging to the point of union of the two halves of the lower jaw.—**go'ni-o-the'ca**, *n.* [-CÆ, *pl.*] *Bot.* Same as GONANGIUM.—**go"ni-o'tre-pous**, *a. Bot.* Four-cornered, having two corners anterior and posterior and two lateral; as, a *gonimotrepous* stem: opposed to *pleurotropous*.—**go"ni-o-zyg"o-ma'tic**, *a. Craniom.* Of or pertaining to the gonion and the zygoma.

go-ni'tis, 1 gō-nī'tĭs or -nī'tĭs; 2 gŏ-nī'tĭs or -nī'tĭs, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the knee-joint. [< Gr. *gony*, knee.]

gon'nardite, 1 gŏn'nar-dīt; 2 gŏn'ar-dīt, *n. Mineral.* A silky-white hydrated calcium-sodium-aluminum silicate. ($Ca.Na_2)2Al_2(SiO_3)_5.3H_2O$, that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system.

gonnet, *n.* [OBS.] A gun.

gon'o-, gon-, 1 gon'ō-, gon-; 2 gŏn'ō-, gŏn-. From Greek *gonos*, generation, seed (< *gonein*, become): combining forms used almost exclusively in biological and zoological terms to denote peculiarities of reproduction.—**gon'o-blast**, *n. Biol.* A bud or cell that will part in reproduction.—**gon'o-blas'ma**, *n. Biol.* Same as **gon'o-blast'id**, *n. Zoöph.* A gonophore.—**gon'o-blas-tid'i-um**, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] *Zoöph.* A blastostyle.—**gon'o-blas-tid'o-nĭ**, —**gon'o-blas-tid'i-al**, *a.*

Other words beginning with the prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

go-noc'a-ce, *n.* Same as GONOTHECACE.

gon"o-cal'y-ces, *n. pl.* [< Gr. *kalyx*, cup.] *Zoöph.* The bell of a gonophore.—**gon"o-cal'y-cine**, *a.*—**gon'o-cheme**, *n. Zoöph.* A medusiform planoblast giving origin directly to generative elements.—**gon'o-cho'ri-sm**, *n. Biol.* The separation of the sexes; the formation of male and female reproductive elements in different individuals.—**gon'o-cho-ris'mal**, *a.*—**gon"o-cho'ris**, *n.* [Rare.] An organism in which the sexes are separate and distinct.—**gon"o-coc'cus**, *n.* A micrococcus (*Micrococcus gonorrhææ*) found in gonorrhœal discharge and probably the cause of the disease. See plate of MICROBIA.—**gon'o-cœle**, *n. Zoöph.* The gastrovascular cavity.—**gon'o-cœ'lic**, **gon"o-cœ-cal**, *a.*—**gon'o-cœle**, *n.* That portion of the body-cavity of an animal in whose wall the genital products develop.—**gon'o-cyst**, *n. Helminth.* A cell in the wall of the sporocyst in the zoarium in which the embryos are developed in certain polyzoans.—**gon"o-den'dron**, *n. Zoöph.* A branched gonocalyptum or blastostyle.—**gon'o-duct**, **gon'o-coc'cal**, *a.*—**gon'o-cœle**, *n.* That portion of the body-cavity of an animal in whose wall the genital products develop.—**gon'o-cyst**, *n. Helminth.* A cell in the wall of the sporocyst in the zoarium in which the embryos are developed in certain polyzoans.—**gon"o-den'dron**, *n. Zoöph.* A branched gonocalyptum or blastostyle.—**gon'o-duct**, **gon"o-coc'cal**, *a.* Pertaining to or constituting the duct that conveys the sexual products to the exterior; a seminal duct or an oviduct. **gon'a-duct'**.—**go-nu'ci-um**, *n. Helminth.* A modified zooecium set apart for reproductive function in polyzoans.

gon'of, 1 gon'of; 2 gŏn'of, *n.* [GON-O'VIM, *pl.*] [Slang.] A pickpocket; thief. [Perhaps < Heb. *ganâbh*, thief.] **gon'oph**.

gon"o-gen'ic, *a.* [Rare.] Relating to reproduction from **Go-nol'o-bus**, 1 go-nŏl'o-bŭs; 2 gō-nŏl'o-bŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of American twining vines or shrubs of the family *Asclepiadaceæ*, with opposite usually heart-shaped leaves, and greenish or purple flowers. [< Gr. *gonos*, seed, + *lobos*, capsule.]

gon'o-mere, 1 gon'o-mĭr; 2 gŏn'o-mēr, *n. Embryol.* One of the successive halves of the original male and female pronuclei of a fertilized ovum taken as persisting components of the nuclei of the cells which arise by cleavage. Haenker suggests that during maturation of the ovum the fate of the maternal of the maternal and paternal halves may be (1) a complete separation (a law named for Haenker's Law), (2) a symmetrical mixing of nuclear constituents, or (3) an unsymmetrical mixing. [< GONO- + Gr. *meros*, part.]

gon"o-meph'ro-nus, 1 gon"o-nef'ro-nŭs; 2 gŏn"o-nĕf'ro-nŭs, *n. Embryol.* That portion of the visceral layer of a vertebrate embryo from which arise the organs of reproduction and excretion.

gon"o-pan, 1 gon'o-pan; 2 gŏn'o-păn, *n. Zoöl.* A palpon or feeler on the gonostyle of a siphonophoran.

gon'o-phore, 1 gon'o-fōr; 2 gŏn'o-fōr, *n.* **1.** *Zoöph.* The ultimate generative zooid of a hydrozoan, giving origin directly to the generative elements.

Gonophores present every variety, from simple saccular diverticula of the hydrosoma to free-swimming medusoids.

HAECKER, *Phylogenie*, p. 113. [A. 1878.]

2. *Bot.* A stalk supporting male and female organs; in flowering plants, an elongation of the axis of the flower lifting the stamens and pistil high above the floral envelops. **3.** An accessory reproductive organ that conveys the generative products, as an oviduct or spermiduct. [< GONO- + Gr. *phorein*, bear.] **go-noph'o-rus**, —**go-noph'o-rous**, *a.*

Gon"o-plac'i-dæ, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of grapsoidean crabs having a transverse quadrangular carapace and the fourth joints of outer maxillipeds articulated with the inner angles of the third. **Gon'o-plax**, *n.* (t. g.) — **gon"o-plac'id**, *n.*—**gon"o-pla'coid**, *a.*—**gon'o-plasm**, *n. Bot.* In certain fungi (*Peronosporeæ*), the granular central mass of the protoplasmic contents of the podinodium, which passes through the fertilization-tube and enters the oosphere, effecting its fertilization and producing the oospore.—**gon'o-pod**, *n. Crust.* One of the abdominal feet specialized as an auxiliary reproductive apparatus, as in the penis of male crabs.—**gon"o-pod'i-al**, *a.* Generative; as an organ.—**gon'o-pore**, *n.* The reproductive aperture of a female hermaphrodite.

Gon"o-rhyn'chi-dæ, 1 gon'o-rĭn'ki-dē; 2 gŏn"o-rŭn'ki-dē, *n. pl. Ichth.* A family of malacopterygian fishes having an elongate form, spiny scales, and the mouth in front arched only by short intermaxillaries; sandeels. **Gon"o-rhyn'chus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *gônia*, angle, + *rhynchos*, snout.]—**gon"o-rhyn'chid**, *n.*—**gon"o-rhyn'choid**, *a.* & *n.*

gon"or-rhe'a, 1 gon"o-rī'a; 2 gŏn"o-rē'a, *n. Pathol.* A specific contagious inflammation of the mucous membrane of the urethra or vagina, attended by a mucopurulent discharge. See GONOCOCCUS. [< LL. *gonorrhœa*, < Gr. *gonorrhoia*, < *gonos*, seed, + *rhoia*, flow, < *rhein*, flow.]—**gon"or-rhe'al**, **gon"or-rhe'ic**, *a.*—**gon"or-rhe'al**, *n. Pathol.* Relating to, proceeding from, or affected with gonorrhea. **gon"or-rhœ'al**.—**gon"or-rhe'an**, *a.* **gon"or-rhe'ant**.

gon"o-som, 1 gon'o-sōm; 2 gŏn'o-sōm, *n. Zoöph.* The entire assemblage of zooids destined for the sexual reproduction of a hydroid colony.—**gon'o-so"mal**, *a.*—**gon"o-sphe'ri-um**, *n. Bot.* The connecting protoplasm of an oogonium before it passes into the condition of an oospore. **gon'o-sphere**; **gon"o-sphe'ri-um**.—**Go-nos'to-ma**, *n. Zool.* A genus of small lantern-fishes of the family *Chauliodontidæ*.—**Go-nos"ty-la'ce-æ**, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of trees of the order *Malvales*. There is only one genus, *Gonostylus*.—**gon'o-style**, *n.* A reproductive zooid or blastostyle of a siphonophorous or other hydroid.—**Go-nos'ty-lus**, *n. Bot.* A genus of southeastern Asiatic trees constituting the family *Gonostylaceæ*. Their wood is burned in East-Indian temples on account of its fragrance.—**gon'o-tax'is**, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A gonangium.—**gon"o-the'cal**, *a.*—**gon'o-tome**, *n.* A segment of the body in which the genital products develop.—**gon"o-the'ca**, *n.* [-CÆ, *pl.*] *Zoöph.* The gonocoecus.—**gon"o-zo'id**, *n. Zool.* A gonophore, as of a hydroid; a sexual zooid, as of a tunicate.

Gon-sal'vo, 1 gŏn-säl'vō; 2 gŏn-säl'vō, *n.* [GON-SAL'VOS, *pl.*] **1.** In Shakspeare's *Tempest*, the counselor of Alonzo, of Naples. **2.** Same as GONSALVO DE CORDOVA.

gon'sel, 1 gon'sĕl; 2 gŏn'sĕl, *n.* [Gonsel, U. S.] A sticky substance.

goo, 2, n. [Scot.] Same as GOUT.

goo'bang, *n.* [Austral.] Same as GOOBAR.

goo'ber, 1 gū'bẽr; 2 gōō'bẽr, *n.* [Goober, U. S.] A peanut. During the Civil War the name was given to conscripts from the pine woods of North Carolina and adjoining States.

Goo'ch-ite, 1 gōō'chīt; 2 gōō'chīt, *n.* [After S. P. *Gooch*, an American chemist and author; inventor of the Gooch crucible. See CRUCIBLE.

Gooch'land, 1 gōō'chland; 2 gōō'chland, *n.* A county in central Virginia; 296 sq. m.; county-seat, Goochland Court House. [To manure. **2†.** To make good.

good, 1 gud; 2 gōōd, *n.* [Archaic, Prov. Eng., & Scot.] **good-a**, *n.* [Scottish.] Same as GOODMAN.

good, *a.* Having the qualities or powers requisite to produce some kind of satisfaction, whether physical, mental, or moral. Especially: (1) Having qualities pleasant or agreeable to the senses, or fitted to produce or secure agreeable or desirable physical results; excellent; valuable; enjoyable; marked by prosperity; as, *good* flour; a *good* view; a *good* time. (2) Having or characterized by admirable moral or spiritual qualities; especially, governed by dutiful regard for the moral and divine law; conformed to the law of right; righteous; virtuous; religious: opposed to *bad*, *evil*, *vicious*, *wicked*; as, a *good* man; a *good* life or resolution.

When I am *good* I am very ready to do her duty. MIVART *Nature and Thought* p. 147. [In. p. c. co. 1882.]

2. Having kindly social qualities. (1) Entertaining and showing benevolent feeling; benevolent; merciful; kind; moderate; as, the *good* Samaritan; a *good* host; and showing love for companionship; hence, pleasant; agreeable; social; jovial; cheery; as, a *good* fellow; *good* manners; *good* society. **3.** Especially adapted to some particular work or need; sufficient; competent; capable as to kind, or sufficient as to character, capacity, or degree; adequate; competent; serviceable; profitable; qualified, as for a particular occupation; as, a teacher *good* for the health; *good* enough for a *good* arrangement; a *good* physician or workman; the pass is not *good* on this line.

Men have a singular desire to be good without being *good* for anything. Benjamin Franklin thinks vaguely that so it will be good for them in the end. THOREAU *Week on the Concord, Sunday* p. 78. [n. s. r. 1862.]

4. Of due force or efficacy; valid; sound; as, a *good* plea; a *good* defense. **5.** Having full or complete measure, amount, or value; approximating the requirements of some standard of perfection; not lacking or deceptive; complete; genuine; thorough; as, a *good* day's work; a *good* bank-note; a *good* whipping.

If one can buy a yard
In one *good* hour, how can it be so hard
In two *good* hours, that two yards should be laid?
W. W. STORY *Leonardo da Vinci* st. 2.

6. Not small or insignificant, but not extremely great or important; considerable; as, a *good* deal; a *good* while ago.

And she went, and sat her down over against him a *good* way off. *Gen.* xxi, 16.

7. Worthy; as, my *good* sir. [< AS. *gōd*.]

SYN.: compare AMIABLE; BENEFICIAL; CHOICE; EXCELLENT; HONEST; MORAL; MORE; *good* and *collectable* (*Com.*), used as indorsement on a note, signifying that the note is genuine, the maker solvent, and the amount collectable by law. **—good'-bred'ed**, *a.* Well-made. **—g. book**, the Bible: often written with capital initials. **—g. brother, g. daughter, g. father** [Scot.], same as BROTHER-IN-LAW, etc.—**g. cheap**, see CHEAP.—**g. -conditioned**, *a.* Being in a desirable state; having the proper or necessary qualities.—**g. day, g. evening, g. morning, g. morrow, g. night**, forms of salutation, equivalent to "I hope your day, evening, etc., will be pleasant, profitable, or the like"; a shortened form of *God give a good day*, etc.

Say not *Good Night*,—but in some brighter clime
Bid me *Good Morning*.
ANNA L. BARBAULD *Life! I Know Not What Thou Art* l. 12.

—g.-deed†, *adv.* Indeed.—**g. deed** [Ir.], well-deserved punishment for a bad or foolish action.—**g. den†**, good evening. **g. e'en.**—**g.-doer, n.** [Eng.] A disseminator of good; hence [Local], one who or that which thrives; said of plants and animals.—**G. Duke Humphrey** (*Eng. Hist.*), Humphrey, Duke of Gloucester.—**g.-faced, a.** Good-looking.—**g. faith**, the observance of, or the intention to observe, honesty and fair dealing; absence of intention to deceive.—**g. fellow**, **1.** A boon companion. See [Slang.] A thief.—**g.-fellowhood, n.** Same as GOOD-FELLOWSHIP.—**g.-fellowish, a.** Of a friendly sort; chummy.—**g.-fellowship, n.** Merry society; companionableness.—**g. folk, neighbors, people. 1.** Esteemed folk, etc.—**2.** A kindly designation or form of address, often used with an assumption of superiority. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Fairies.—**g.-for, n.** [S. Africa.] A document stating that it is *good for* a specified amount; a promissory note.—**g.-for-nothing**, *a.* Having little use or value.—**g.-for-nothing**, **1.** *a.* Having no use or value; worthless.—**2.** *n.* A worthless person. **II.** *n.* A shiftless, worthless fellow.—**g.-for-nothingness**, *n.*—**g. full**, *a. Naut.* Well filled; rounded out: said of sails which do not shake, tremble, flutter, or belly, but are well filled by the wind.—**good'hap**, *n.* [Archaic.] Happy fortune; good luck; success.—**g. humor**, an easy, kindly disposition: a temper not easily angered, but inclined to be complaisant and obliging. See GOOD-HUMORED.—**g.-King-Log**, *n.* A stout, erect, mealy herb (*Chenopodium bonus-henricus*) of the goosefoot family, with broadly triangular-hastate leaves: sparingly naturalized in the United States from Europe, and used as a pot-herb. **g.-Henry**; **g.-King-Harry**.—**G. King René**, René of Anjou.—**g. luck** [Archaic], an exclamation implying astonishment or sympathy.—**good'like"**, *a.* [Pr. v.] Of pleasing appearance; handsome; goodly.—**good'lik'ing**, *n.*—**g.-looking**, *a.* Well-favored; handsome.—**g. man** [Scot.], the master of a business man rated high for probity; hence, a person of excellent reputation and position generally.—**g.-minded**, *a.* Having good intentions; amiable.—**g. nature. 1.** A kindly disposition; an easy, obliging temper. See GOOD-NATURED. **2.** A nature excellent in any way.—**g. now†**, *interj.* An exclamation of wonder or entreaty.—**g. office**, **1.** A thoughtful, generous, or kindly act. See DIPLOMACY. Mediatory services intended to promote arbitration or agreement between parties in conflict.—**g. order** (*Com.*), in bills of lading, the second and subordinate indication of merchandise when received.—**G. Parliament**, the English Parliament of 1376 which instituted impeachment and many popular reforms.—**G. Physician**, a designation of Christ, in accordance with *Mark* ii, 17.—**G. Queen Anne**, Anne of England, last of the Stuart sovereigns.—**G. Queen Bess**, Queen Elizabeth of England.—**g. Regent**, the James Stuart, Earl of Murray.—**G. Samaritan**, see SAMARITAN, *n.*, 3.—**good'ship†**, *n.* Kindness.—**g. shoaling** (*Naut.*), a gradual deepening of water, as shown by soundings.—**g. sooth**, in truth: indeed: in fact.—**g. speed**, good luck: an old form of wishing success.—**g.-tempered**, *a.* Of a good disposition; not readily angered.—**g.-temperedly**, *adv.*—**G. Templar**, a member of the *Independent Order of Good Templars*, a beneficial secret order, based on total abstinence, founded at Utica, N. Y., in 1851. The order, which has a juvenile branch associated with it and is largely social in character, has a numerous membership in all parts of the world, especially in the United States and Great Britain and her colonies.—**G. Templardom**, *n.*—**g. turn**, a favor; as, to do one a *good turn*.—**in g. time**, in due time; precisely the right time: opportunely. **2.** *Mus.* Correctly as regards time.—**to be as g. as one's word**, to keep one's promises.—**to be in g. spirits**, to be cheerful and confident.—**to hold g.**, to remain in full force and effect; as, the agreement *holds good* for a week.—**to look g.** [Colloq., U. S.], to have a fair or promising appearance.—**to think** or see **g.**, to think fit, proper, or expedient.

good, *n.* **1.** That which yields any form of satisfaction, physical, mental, or moral; that which is the object of craving or desire: opposed to *evil*. Whatever thing is good from one point of view may be evil from another point of view. Specif.: (1) That which conduces to or constitutes moral well-being; right conduct or character; virtue; holiness.

The evil that men do lives after them;
The *good* is oft interred with their bones.
SHAKSPEARE *Julius Cæsar* act iii, sc. 2.

(2) Whatever contributes to or constitutes happiness or prosperity; advantage; profit; benefit; satisfaction; as, the politician labors for his own *good*. **2.** Advancement of well-being, moral or physical; welfare; the means of virtue, prosperity, or happiness: opposed to *harm*; as, it is for the common *good*.

He that does *good* for *good's* sake seeks neither praise nor reward. FRENY *Proverbs of Solomon* ch. xxiii, sc. 83. [1758.]

3. *pl.* Personal property; especially, portable chattels; in a still more restricted sense, commodities bought and sold; wares; merchandise; in a wider sense, property of any kind: formerly also used in the singular. See GOODS.

With all my worldly *goods* I thee endow.
Book of Common Prayer, Solemnization of Matrimony.

4. *Econ.* Anything capable of satisfying human wants and having exchangeable value: usually in the plural. *Goods* include (1) *necessaries*, or things essential for the continuance of life, as food and means of procuring or sustaining warmth; and (2) *luxuries*, or things yielding pleasure or gratification, but not essential to life.

5. *Philos. & Ethics.* That which is held to be a proper and rational object of desire, ambition, and choice. Hence such phrases as **The Good** or **The Supreme Good** have attained a variety of meanings corresponding to the theories of the various schools of ethics regarding the nature and destiny of man as a rational being, and regarding his more fundamental relations to the Universal or to the Supreme Being, whom religion calls God. With Plato, *The Good* held the supreme position in the kingdom of the eternal Ideas; with Aristotle, *The Supreme Good* was eudæmonia, or the activities in a harmonious way of all the rational

powers; with the Epicureans, it was pleasure or happiness, either of the individual or of the group to which he belonged; with those who take the religious point of view, The Supreme Good is obedience to, and oneness with, God; with those who conceive of morality as separable from religion, it is the keeping of the moral law, or the realization of a personal or social ideal.

SYN.: see PROFIT.—**relief good**, that end of choice and action which constitutes the virtue of discretion, and happiness of man: the supreme good; summum bonum.— **external g.**, good that is outside the soul or body of the person experienced from a distinctly personal standpoint.—**g. for g.** and **all**, finally; for the last time; to close the whole business.— **to the g.**, to one's credit or in one's favor; as, your bank account is $120 *to the good*.

Good, 1. **James William** (⁹/₁₂1866–). An American statesman; U. S. Secretary of War, 1920– . 2. **John Mason** (⁹/₁₂1764–¹⁰/₂₁1847). An English physician and scholar.

good†, *adv.* Well; right.— **as good**†, as well; with equal advantage.

good, *interj.* An exclamation of pleasure or assent.

Good'all, 1 gud'ŏl; 2 go͝od'ȃl, *n.* 1. **Edward** (⁴/₁₆1795–¹/₁₁ 1870), an English line-engraver; produced plates after Turner. 2. **Frederick** (⁹/₁₂1822–²/₂₁1901), an English genre-painter in both oil and water-colors.

good'-book", *g.* **con'ditioned**, etc. See GOOD, *a.*

good"-by', [1 gud"-bȋ'; 2 go͝od"-bȳ'. 1. *a.* Given or

good"-bye',] said at parting; as, a *good-by* kiss. II. *n.* A farewell; parting; valediction. III. *interj.* Farewell; adieu: an exclamation at parting. [Contr. of GOD BE WITH YOU.] SYN.: see ADIEU.— **good'-by'ing**, *n.* An exchange of farewells.

Goo-de'ni-a, 1 gu-dȇ'nı-a; 2 go͝o-dē'ni-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of about 70 species of herbs and shrubs of the family *Goodeniaceæ*, nearly all natives of Australia or New Zealand. They have radical leaves, and yellow or purple flowers, either axillary or in terminal clusters. *G. grandiflora* is in cultivation. [< Samuel *Goodenough*, Bishop of Exeter.]

Good"e-ni-a'ce-æ, [1 gud"ē-nı-ē'sē-ē; 2 go͝od"-] *n. pl. Bot.* A family of gamopetalous herbs and shrubs of the order *Campanulales*, having irregular flowers and 5 stamens free from the style. Most of the species are Australian. [< GOODENIA.] **Good"e-ne've-se**†, — **good"e-ni-a'ceous**, *a.*— **goo-de'ni-ad**, *n.* Any plant of the family *Goodeniaceæ*.

good'-faced", *p.* **for'-nished**, etc. See under GOOD, *a.*

Good'fel'low, Robin. See PUCK.

good'geon, *n.* Same as GUDGEON.

Good Gray Po'et, the. Sobriquet of Walt Whitman, suggested by the color of his hair and clothing.

good'hue, 1 gud'hiū; 2 go͝od'hiū, *n.* A county in S. E. Minnesota; 744 sq. m.; county-seat, Redwing.

good"-hu'mored, 1 gud"-hiū'mȯrd; 2 go͝od"-hiū'mȯrd, *a.* 1. Having or marked by a cheerful, kindly temper; of a friendly and easy disposition; pleasant. 2. Done or said in a pleasant, kindly way; as, a *good-humored* remark or speech.— **good" hu'mored-ly**, *adv.*

good'i-ness, 1 gud'i-nes; 2 go͝od'ı-nes, *n.* The quality of being good.

good'ing, 1 gud'iŋ; 2 go͝od'ing, *n.* A former manner of asking alms, in which the solicitors wished good to the donors:

A custom of going a *gooding* . . . on St. Thomas's Day, which seems to have been done by women only.

J. BRAND'S *Pop. Antiq., St. Thomas's Day* p. 241. [c. a. w. 1877.]

good'ish, 1 gud'ish; 2 go͝od'ish, *a.* 1. Somewhat good; not bad; rather good; as, a *goodish* man. 2. Of appreciable amount or extent; considerable; as, a *goodish* way.

Good'land, 1 gud'land; 2 go͝od'land, *n.* 1. A city; county-seat of Sherman county, Kan. 2. A town in Newton county, Ind.

good'let-ite, 1 gud'let-aĭt; 2 go͝od'lēt-ıt, *n.* [Austral.] *Mineral.* The matrix rock in which rubies are found embedded.

good'look"ing, **g.-minded**, etc. See under GOOD, *a.*

good'ly, 1 gud'li; 2 go͝od'lȳ, *a.* [-LIER, -LIEST.] 1. Having a pleasing appearance; good-looking; well-favored.

Adam the *goodliest* man of men since born
His sons; the fairest of her daughters Eve.
MILTON'S *P. L.* bk. iv, l. 323.

2. Having superior qualities; to be desired; pleasant and attractive; agreeable; as, a *goodly* prospect. 3. Rather large in proportions or considerable in size, as, a *goodly* amount. **good'lich**†.— **good'll-head**, *n.* [Archaic.] Beauty and grace; goodliness. **good'lī-hede**†; **good'lihood**†.— **good'lī-ness**, *n.* Goodliness. 2†. Goodness.

good'ly†, *adv.* Excellently; well; conveniently.

good'man†, 1 gud'man; 1 go͝od'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [Archaic.] Master; Mr.; a familiar appellation of civility, sometimes used ironically.

Goodman Verges, sir, speaks a little off the matter.
SHAKESPEARE *Much Ado about Nothing* act iii, sc. 5.

good'man, a. A husband; head of a family.

good'man-ship, 1 gud'man-ship; 2 go͝od'man-ship, *n.* [Scot.] A tenancy creative of or carrying with it the rank and rights of a goodman.

good"-na'tured, 1 gud"-nē'chu͝rd *or* -tiu͝rd; 2 go͝od"-nā'chu͝rd *or* -tiu͝rd, *a.* Having a pleasant disposition; naturally mild in temper; not easily provoked. SYN.: see AMIABLE.— **good"-na'tured-ly**, *adv.*— **good"-na'tured-ness**, *n.*

good'ness, 1 gud'nes; 2 go͝od'nes, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being good, in any senses of that word; especially, kindness; benevolence; morality; virtue.

2. An act or expression showing goodness. *Goodness* is frequently used as an exclamation of surprize, etc.: as, thank *goodness!* also with the connection *with gracious*; as my *goodness! goodness gracious!*

Good'now, 1 gud'nō; 2 go͝od'nō, **Frank Johnson** (¹/₁₁1859–). An American educator; president of Johns Hopkins University, 1914–39.

Good'rich, 1 gud'rich; 2 go͝od'rich, *n.* 1. **Chauncey Allen** (²⁰/₁₁1792–²/₂₁1890), an American scholar and clergyman; edited two editions of Webster's Dictionary. 2. **Samuel Griswold** (²/₂₁1793–⁴/₁₆1860), an American writer for the young; pen-name, "Peter Parley." [Arkansas river.

Good River.

Good's, 1 gudz; 2 go͝odz, *n. pl.* The plural of GOOD, *n.*: as used in composition, in England, the equivalent of FERIORITY in United States usage; wares; merchandise; commodities.— **collective goods** (*Econ.*), goods which are free for the use of all upon the same conditions, as public libraries, parks, waterworks, roads, natural waterways, etc.— **goods' duff"**, *n.* [Brit.] A freight or baggage-elevator.— **g. of the first order**, same as CONSUMERS' GOODS.— **g. of the second order**, same as PRODUCERS' GOODS.— **g.-shed**, *n.* A warehouse.— **g.-train**, *n.* A freight-train.— **g.-wagon**, *n.* A freight-car. **g. truck**†; **g. van**†.— **g.-yard**, *n.* [Brit.] A freight-yard.— **green g.** [Slang, U. S.], counterfeit greenbacks.— **lawful g.** (*Inter. Law*), the cargo carried by a neutral ship during war, including contraband of war carried at the risk of the neutral vessel.— **measurement g.**, light merchandise charged for at bulk rates, as opposed to heavy goods charged for by weight.— **narrow g.**, fabrics of narrow width such as ribbon or braid.— **store g.** [U. S.], bought goods as distinguished from home-made.

Good'sir, 1 gud'sir; 2 go͝od'sir, *n.* [Scot.] A grandsire; grandsire.

good"-tem'pered, etc. See under GOOD, *a.*

good'wife", 1 gud'waif"; 2 go͝od'waif", *n.* [-WIVES", 1 -waivz'; 2 -waivz", *pl.*] The mistress of the house. Compare GOODMAN, GOODWIFE.

good'will', 1 gud'wil'; 2 go͝od'wil', *n.* 1. A desire for the prosperity and well-being of others; kindness; benevolence; charity: in this sense commonly two words. 2. The established popularity of a business house, tending to maintain its custom; the value that a business has over and above the stock in trade and the money invested in it: often figuring as one of the assets of a business, and sometimes as the principal asset.

Now this *good-will* is practically as much a part of the capital invested in a business as the plant and goods in a manufactory or a shop. J. E. T. ROGERS in Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations* vol. i, bk. i, p. 51, note. [c. e. r. 1869.]

SYN.: see BENEVOLENCE; FAVOR; FRIENDSHIP.— **good" will'ing**, *n.* The exercise of good-will or disinterested benevolence.— **good"-will'y**, *a.* [Scot.] Bountiful; free-handed; hospitable. **good"-will'it**.

Goodwin, 1 Gud'win; 2 go͝od'win, *n.* 1. **Nathaniel Carl** (⁷/₁₉1870–¹⁹/₁₉1919), an American actor in comedy and in Shakespearian plays. 2. **William Watson** (⁵/₁₃1831–⁶/₂ 1912), an American Greek scholar and grammarian; editor in chief of Webster's International.

Good'win Sands, Dangerous shoals, 10 m. long, in the Straits of Dover, about 5 m. off the eastern coast of Kent, England.

Good'wood, 1 gud'wud; 2 go͝od'wo͝od, *n.* The park of the Duke of Richmond, in Sussex county, England: scene of one of the foremost annual horse-races, begun in 1802.

good'y, 1 gud'i; 2 go͝od'ı, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A weakling; good; namby-pamby; weakly pious. **good'y-good"**†; **good'y-good"y**†.

I quite agree with Strabo . . . that there can be no great poet who is not a good man, that is, not perfectly wise and virtuous.
COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Aug. 20, 1833.

— **good'y-bread"**, *n.* Cracknel bread. See CRACKNEL.— **g.-goodism**, *n.* The quality of being goody-goody.— **g.-goodyness**, *n.*

good'y, *n.* [-IES, 1-iz; 2-ĭs, *pl.*] 1. A weakly good person. 2. An old woman of a humble class; an old and poor goodwife: a term still generally used in Scotland; as, Goody Nairn. In some colleges, as Harvard, a woman who takes care of students' rooms. 4. A sweetmeat. 5. A scirenoid fish, the spot. [< GOODWIFE.]— **good'y-ship**, *n.* [Jocular.] The state of a goody.

Good'year, 1 gud'yir; 2 go͝od'yir, **Charles** (²⁹/₁₂1800–⁷/₁₆ 1860). An American inventor, most notably of the process of vulcanizing rubber.

Good'ye-ra, 1 gud'yi-re *or* gud-yī'ra; 2 go͝od'ye-re *or* go͝od-yē'ra, *n. Bot.* Same as PERAMIUM. [< John *Goodyer*, English botanist.]

Good'y Two"-shoes". The child heroine of a nursery tale supposed to have been written in 1765 by Oliver Goldsmith. She owned but one shoe, but later came into possession of two shoes, and was so delighted that she announced her good fortune to all whom she met. The story was first published by Newberry, of St. Paul's Churchyard.

goo'ey, 1 gu'ı; 2 go͝o'ı, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Glutinous and sticky; messy.

goo-green', 1 gu-gīn'; 2 go͝o-gēn', *n.* [Ir.] A simpleton.

goo'ffing, 1 gu'ifin; 2 go͝o'fing, *n. Naut.* Same as GURGEON.

goo'gul, 1 gu'gul; 2 go͝o'gul, *n.* 1. [E. Ind.] Any one of several species of East-Indian gum-bearing trees of the myrrh family (*Burseraceæ*), especially the *Balsamodendron mukul*. 2. The gum of this tree.

goog'war-uck, 1 gug'war-uk; 2 go͝og'wär-uk, *n.* [Austral.] The wattle-bird (*Anthochera carunculata*).

gook, 1 guk; 2 go͝ok, *n.* Gold. **gook"-goo'l french**, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The goldfinch. [wall. **gole**†; **goole**†.

gool, *n.* 1. Same as GOLE. 2. A branch in a dike or sea-wall.

goole, 1 gūl; 2 go͞ol, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] 1. Gold. 2. Specif., any one of the marigolds: often with plural termination. **gool**†; **goolst**.

Goole, 1 gūl; 2 go͞ol, *n.* A manufacturing and commercial town in W. Yorkshire, England.

goom, 1 gum; 2 go͞om, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Gum.

goom-gum, 1 gum'gum; 2 go͞om'-, *n.* [E. Ind.] An East-Indian tree (*Odina wodier*) of the cashew family (*Anacardiaceæ*), yielding drupaceous fruit and useful mahogany-colored wood; also, a useful gum from the bark. **goom'pan**†; **goom'-pa-ny**†; **goom'pi-neet**.

goonch, 1 gūnch; 2 go͞onch, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The scarlet seeds of Indian licorice (*Abrus precatorius*).

goon'die, 1 gun'di; 2 go͞on'dı, *n.* Same as GUNYAH.

goo'ney, 1 gu'ni; 2 go͞o'ny, *n.* Same as GONY, 1.

goon'hil-ly, 1 gun'hil-i; 2 go͞on'hil-y, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] Same as GONY.

goor†, 1 gūr; 2 go͞or, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] 1. Same as JAGGERY. 2. Same as DZIGGETAI. [< Hind. *gur*.]

goor'a, *n.* Same as GURA.

goo'ra, *n.* Same as GUBA. **goo'roo**†.

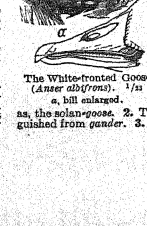
goo'ra-nut", *n.* Same as COLA-NUT. **gu'ru-nut"**†.

Goor'bha, *n.* Same as CUBBAH.

goos'an-der, 1 gū-san'dėr; 2 go͞o-sän'der, *n.* A merganser; especially, *Merganser merganser* or *M. americanus*. [< GOOSE + *-ander*, for GANDER.]

goose, 1 gūs; 2 go͞os, *n.* [GEESE, 1 gīs; 2 go͞os, *pl.*] 1. (1) An anatoid web-footed bird, commonly larger than a duck and smaller than a swan, having a bill high at base and beak and relatively long legs adapted for walking; one of the *Anserinæ*.

The typical geese have the lamellæ of the bill shortened, thickened, and adapted for cropping herbage. The Canada goose (*Bernicla canadensis*) and the graying (*Anser anser*) are the common wild geese of North America and Europe, respectively. Among domesticated geese are the African, Canada, Chinese, Embden, and Toulouse. See below.


The White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons*). 1/12
a, bill enlarged.

(2) A bird of a related family; as, a spur-winged *goose* (pterotroperd) or a fossil memorabilia of New Zealand. (3) Some sea-bird like or likened to a true goose; as, the solan-*goose*. 2. The female of the goose: distinguished from *gander*. 3. [GOOSES, *pl.*] A tailors' heavy smoothing-iron: so called from its handle, which resembles the neck of a goose. 4. A silly creature; ninny.

I have seen more than one creditable, well-managed family, in which all the world—except himself—recognized that its master was a mere *goose*, happy if only a *tame goose*.
DINAH M. CRAIK *Plain Speaking, Crontes* p. 108. [c. 1883.]

5. A piece or player in the various games of fox and geese. See FOX. 6. An old name of chance, in which the players moved counters forward from one compartment on a board to another in a way regulated by the throwing of dice: so called because when a counter reached the picture of a goose it was diverted to a suitable move. 7. In keno, the urn from which the balls are drawn. [< AS. *gōs* (for **gons*, **gans* = G. *gans*), *pl. gēs*.] **goos**†; **gost**.

— **African goose**, a breed of domestic geese with abundant plumage gray shaded, beak black, bearing a large knob at base, large dewlap, and shanks orange.— **bay g.** [U. S.], the Canada goose.— **blue** or **blue-winged g.**, a North American goose (*Chen carulescens*), grayish-brown with bluish-gray wing-coverts.— **Canada g.**, the common American wild goose (*Branta canadensis*), grayish with black head, neck, feet, and tail, and white cheek-patches and rump: often domesticated.— **Cape Barren g.**, a cereopsoid goose-like bird (*Cereopsis novæ-hollandiæ*), grayish, with black spots, formerly common on the plains of Australia and sometimes domesticated.— **Chinese g.**, a large Asiatic goose (*Cygnopsis cygnoides*) somewhat swan-like, of which there are two forms in domestication, the commoner brown and shaded, with dark beak and shanks; (b) pure white with orange beak and shanks, both characterized by a large knob at base of bill.— **Egyptian g.**, an African domesticated goose (*Alopochen ægyptiaca*), common in domestication. It is gray and black above, yellow below, with chestnut breast, black-striped wings, and black tail.— **Embden g.**, a large white Saxon breed of domestic geese, pure white, with beak fleshy-colored and shanks orange.— **Gambia g.**, the common African spur-winged goose (*Plectropterus gambensis*).— **goose'-arse"**, *n.* A schooner-rigged, sharp-sterned vessel, used mostly in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.— **g.-barnacle**, *n.*



Goose-barnacle.
1. *Goose*: barnacles
(*Lepas anatifera*).
2. *Organization*: *te*, tergum; *s*, scutum; *c*, carina; *m*, closing muscle
of the scuta; *l*, liver; *od*, oviduct; *ov*, ovarium; *cp*, cement glands; *f*, cirri; *d*, alimentary canal.

A dolphin from the shape of the snout.— **goose'bill**†, *n.* Goose-grass (*Galium aparine*).— **g.-bird**, *n.* The Hudsonian godwit.— **g.-brant**, *n.* Hutchins's goose.— **g.-cap**, *n.* A silly person.— **g.-fish**, *n.* An organization formed for the purpose of rafting geese among its members.— **g.-horn**, *n.* A canse rush (*Juncus squarrosus*).— **g.-egg**, *n.* 1. The egg of a goose. 2. [Slang, U. S.], of the Native Dane, Nanight, as in the phrase of a game.— **g.-fish**, *n.* A coarse rough codfish.— **g.-flesh**, *n.* A roughened condition of the skin, like that of a plucked goose, produced by cold, fear, or other cause.

Irritating every pore of his vanity, like a cold northeast wind, to a *gooseflesh* of opposition and hostility.
LOWELL *My Study Windows, Lincoln* p. 175. [n. s. e. co. 1884.]

— **g.-fleshy**, *a.*— **g.-flower**, *n.* Same as PELICAN-FLOWER.— **goose'foot"**, *n.* 1. Any plant of the genus *Chenopodium*; pigweed: from the shape of the leaf. 2. A plant of the goosefoot family (*Chenopodiaceæ*).— **g.-gib**, *n.* A gaffer or woman who has charge of a flock of geese.— **goose'gog"**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Gooseberry.— **g.-grass**, *n.* 1. An annual herb (*Galium aparine*) generally eaten by geese; cleavers; catchweed. 2. Bird's knot-grass (*Polygonum aviculare*). 3. The silverweed (*Potentilla anserina*). 4. Low spear-grass (*Poa annua*). 5. The soft chess (*Bromus mollis*).— **g.-green**, *n.* Same as PELICAN-FLOWER.— **g.-house**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The parish lockup.— **g.-mildew**, *n.* A mildew affecting gooseberries, caused by the fungus *Sphærotheca mors-uvæ*, or by *Microsphæra grossulariæ*.— **g.-mussel**, *n.* A goose-barnacle.— **g.-pen**, *n.* 1. An enclosure in which geese are kept. 2. A goose-quill. 3. *Lumbering.* A large hole burned in a standing tree.— **g.-pimple**, *n. pl.* The pimples of goose-flesh.— **g.-plant**, *n.* Same as PELICAN-FLOWER.— **g.-plum**, *n.* The wild yellow or red plum (*Prunus americana*).— **g.-quill**, *n.* A large feather or quill of a goose. 2. A pen made from such a feather.

I shall not go fencing with *goosequills* against the sycophant.
JOHN FORSTER *Life of Goldsmith* bk. iii, ch. iii, p. 2.

— **g.-sharet**, *n.* Cleavers.— **g.-skin**, *n.* 1. The skin of a goose or a roughened surface, as of copal, resembling it. 2. Goose-flesh. 3. A thin, soft leather.— **g.-step**, *n.* *Mil.* 1. The act of marking time with the feet. 2. A gymnastic exercise, or setting-up drill for the legs, which are alternately lifted and held straight out. 3. A stiff manner of marching in parade in some European armies which suggests this exercise.— **g.-tansy**, *n.* [Eng.] Silverweed. **g.-grass**†.— **g.-teal**, *n.* [Austral.] One of the small, beautifully marked geese of the genus *Nettapus*.— **g.-wheat**, *n.* Same as GOOSE-GRASS, 3.— **g.-wheat**, *n.* 1. A hard wheat of high grade, exported from Canada to Italy; used in the manufacture of macaroni. 2. A low grade of Canada wheat, fed mostly to poultry.— **gray g.**, the graylag.— **gray-g. shaft**, an arrow: so called from the practise of tipping them with goose-feathers.— **Hutchins's g.**, a goose (*Bernicla canadensis*, var. *hutchinsi*) of arctic and subarctic America, similar to the Canada goose, but smaller.— **knobbed g.**, the Chinese goose.— **marsh g.**, a fly. [Local, Eng.] The graylag. 2. [Local, U. S.] Hutchins's goose.— **Mother Carey's g.**, the petrel: a seamen's name.— **Nile g.**, same as EGYPTIAN GOOSE.— **painted g.**, the emperor goose.— **pigmy g.**, a goose-teal.— **road g.**, a. The brant. **rat-g.**†; **road-g.**; **rott-g.**†.— **shooting at the g.** (*Archery*), a former test of skill by shooting at the dodging head of a goose buried alive in the ground up to its neck.— **sound on the g.** [Slang, U. S.], holding the true principles, or loyal to the party, as in politics.— **the g. hangs high** [Slang, U. S.], the prospect is good; everything is favorable: perhaps a corruption of "the

goose *honks* big," as in fair weather.—**Toulouse g.**, a large breed of domestic geese, gray shaded with under parts white and beak reddish.—**upland g.**, a goose (*Chloephaga magellanica*) of Patagonia.

goose'ber"ry, 1 gŭz'ber"ı; 2 gōōs'ber"ȳ (XIII), *n.* [-RIES, 1 -ız; 2 -ız, *pl.*] **1.** The fruit of any spiny shrub of the genus *Grossularia*, or the shrub.

The garden gooseberry of the World species and rivals most of the cultivated varieties. The following are the more important varieties (with synonyms in italics) cultivated in the United States: (1) *Grossularia grossularia*, including American seedlings of this species, as Chautauqua (*Durnelle*), Columbus (*Triumph*), Crown Bob, Industry (*Wyndham's Industry*), Keepsake, Wellington (*Wellington's Glory*), Whitesmith (*Sir Sidney Smith*); and (2) *Grossularia oxyacanthoides*, including apparent hybrids of this with other species, as Champion (*Mill's Champion*), Downing (*Downing's Seedling*), Houghton (*Houghton's Seedling*), Josselyn (*Red Jacket*), Oregon (*Oregon Champion*), Pale Red (*American Red*), Pearl, Smith (*Smith's Improved*).

2. A sympathetic chaperon. **goose'ber"ry-pick"er,** *n.* Gooseberry wine. [< GOOSE + BERRY, *n.*; but see GROSER, < OF. *groselle*, gooseberry, < MHG. *krûs*, curling.]—**American gooseberry,** a small evergreen shrub (*Hesperichiron saxatile*) of the family *Melastomacea*, occurring in the Westindies. It has edible berries.—**Barbados g.**, see BARBADOS.—**Cape g.**, a tropical shrub (*Physalis edulis* or *P. peruviana*) of the family *Solanacea*, yielding edible berries.—**Coromandel g.**, same as CARAMBOLA.—**goose'ber"ry-bor"er,** *n.* The grub of a beetle (*Xylocrius agassizii*).—**g.-eyed,** *a.* Having eyes of greenish-gray.—**g. fool,** *n.* See *fool*.

goose'bill, *n.* (*Bot.*) Tongwort. **2.** *Cookery.* A dish made of gooseberries crushed or stewed, sweetened, and served with cream.—**g.-gourd,** *n.* The West-Indian gherkin.—**g.-house,** *n.* The nurseryman's stock.—**g.-midge,** *n.* A minute fly (*Cecidomyia grossulariæ*) which deposits its eggs inside young gooseberries.—**g.-moth,** *n.* The magpie-moth.—**g.-pickers,** *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] A chaperon.—**g.-sawfly,** *n.* See CURRANT-WORM.—**g.-stone,** *n.* Grossularite. See GARNET.—**hedging-g.,** *n.* A hairy kind of gooseberry.—**old g.** [Slang, Eng.], old Harry; the deuce.—**Otaheite or Tahiti g.,** a shrub (*Phyllanthus distichus*) of the spurge family, of the South Pacific Islands, or its edible fruit, which is eaten raw, cooked, or pickled.

goose'herd, 1 gōs'hėrd; 2 gōōs'hėrd, *n.* One who tends goose. Lang. 1 gūs'land; 2 gōōs'land, *n.* The alkaline flats along the Sacramento river: so called because after being flooded in winter they afford good feeding will geese.

goose'mouthed, 1 gūs'-mouthd"; 2 gōōs'-mouthd", *a.* Having an overhanging upper lip: said of a horse.

goose'neck, 1 gūs'nek; 2 gōōs'-, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) An iron swivel forming the fastening between a boom and a mast: consisting of a pintle and an eyebolt or a clamp. (2) A bent pipe or tube having a swivel-joint, so that the spout may be revolved. It is gave its name to a hand fire-engine on which it was prominent. **3.** *Lumbering.* (1) Any curved iron hook or connecting-piece, especially in logging. (2) A hook fastened on a slide to check the speed of logs down the slide. [U. S.] **4.** *Cabinet-making.* A ladder attached to a roof and extending to a fire-escape.—**goose'neck-shand",** *n.* *Naut.* A band for a gooseneck. See GOOSENECK, *n.*, 1 (1).—**goose'-necked",** *a.* Shaped like a gooseneck.

goose'-rumped", 1 gūs'-rumpt"; 2 gōōs'-rümpt", *a.* Having a low-set tail and rump falling away abruptly from the croup, as certain horses.

goos'er-y, 1 gūs'ar-ı; 2 gōōs'er-ȳ, *n.* **1.** A place for keeping geese. **2.** Silly conduct; foolishness.

goose'tongue", 1 gūs'tung"; 2 gōōs'-, *n.* **1.** Sneezewort. **2.** Garden-balm. See BALM. **3.** Goose-grass.

goose'wing", 1 gūs'wiŋ"; 2 gōōs'wiŋg", *n.* *Naut.* **1.** A studdingsail. **2.** One of the courses or sails of the mainsail or foresail when the middle part is furled.

goose'winged", 1 gūs'wiŋd"; 2 gōōs'wiŋgd", *a.* *Naut.* **1.** Having a goosewing clew. **2.** In fore-and-aft rigged vessels, having the mainsail on one side and the foresail on the other, so as to sail wing-and-wing.

goos'ish, *a.* Foolish.

goos'y, 1 gūs'ı; 2 gōōs'y, *a.* [GOOS'-IER; GOOS'-IEST.] **1.** Resembling a goose; silly; stupid. **2.** Having the appearance of goose-flesh. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] Extremely nervous or ticklish; said of a person. **goos'ey;—goos'-iness,** *n.*

goos'y, *n.* [-SIES, 1 -ız; 2 -ız, *pl.*] **1.** A goose: a diminutive. **2.** [Colloq.] A blockhead. **goos'ey; goos'ey-gan"der.**

The Master (his bride was a *goosey*!) Reminds me of you.
FRANCESCO LANCINI, *Mere Correspondent* ex. 3.

go'-out", 1 gō'-aut"; 2 gō'-out", *n.* A sluice in a sea-wall to permit water to escape from tidal lands. **gout'ı; gout'ı.**

G. O. P., *abbr.* Grand Old Party (Republican party, U. S.).

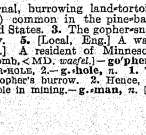
Go'pa-chā-Brāh'ma-nā, 1 gō'pa-chā-brä'ma-nä; 2 gō'pa-cha-brä'ma-na, *n.* [Sans.] The Brahmana of the Atharva-Veda. See BRĀHMAṆA.

gope, 1 gōp; 2 gōp, *v.* [GOPED; GOP'ING.] **1.** To talk in a loud tone. **2.** To grab or snatch. [Cp. Icc. *gopt*, fop.]

go'pen, 1 gu'pen; 2 gō'pėn, *n.* [ır.] A double handful. **gow'pen.**

go'pher, 1 gō'fer; 2 gō'fer, *vt.* [Local, U. S.] To burrow; specif., to mine or prospect without system.

go'pher, *n.* **1.** A burrowing American rodent that honeycombs the earth. (2) A North-American geomyoid rodent, having a stout ratlike form, powerful fore legs adapted for digging, large cheek-pouches opening outside of the mouth; a pocket-gopher. It does extensive damage by undermining the ground and disturbing or devouring roots and plants. *Geomys bursarius*, about a foot long, is the common species of the central region; *G. tuza*, of the Gulf Coast region; and *Thomomys talpoides*, of the Pacific slope. (3) One of various western North-American ground-squirrels; as, the gray *gopher* (*Spermophilus franklini*); the striped *gopher* (*S. tridecemlineatus*).


Gopher. 1/12

2. A large, nocturnal, burrowing land-tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) common in the pine-barrens of the southern United States. **3.** The gopher-snake. **4.** [So. U. S.] A plow. **5.** [Local, Eng.] A waffle. **6.** [G-] [Slang, U. S.] A resident of Minnesota. [< *F. pauvre*, lit. honeycomb, < MD. *wafel*.]—**go'pher-drift",** *n.* Same as GOPHER-HOLE, 2.—**g.-hole,** *n.* **1.** The surface-opening of a gopher's burrow. **2.** Hence, a small, irregular prospect-hole in mining.—**g.-man,** *n.* [Thieves' Slang.] One who blows open safes.—**g.-plum,** *n.* The Ogeechee lime (*Nyssa capitata*).—**g.-root,** *n.* The cocoplum (*Chrysobalanus icaco*).—**g.-snake,** *n.* A burrowing colubrine snake, the indigo-snake (*Spilotes couperi*) of the southern United States.—**G. State,** Minnesota.

go'pher-wood", 1 gō'fer-wud"; 2 gō'fer-wōōd", *n.* The yellowwood (*Cladrastis lutea*) of Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina. **2.** The unknown wood of which Noah's ark was made. [< Heb. *gôpher*, kind of wood, + WOOD.]

Göp'ping-en, 1 göp'ıŋ-en; 2 göp'iŋ-ėn, *n.* A manufacturing town in Würtemberg, Germany.

go'pu-ra, 1 gō'pū-ra; 2 gō'pu-ra, *n.* [E. Ind.] A pyramidal tower over the gateway of a temple, in the Dravidian style of architecture. Also **go'pu-ram.**

gor', 1 gor or gōr; 2 gōr or gōr, *n.* [Scot. or Dial.] *Orrth.* An unfledged nestling; figuratively, a child. **gor'bet; gor'bit;** etc.

gor', *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A sea-gull. **gorr.**

gor', *n.* [ır.] The peat or rough turf surfacing a bog.

go-rac'co, 1 go-rak'o; 2 go-rak'o, *a.* [Ind.] Tobacco in paste form for smoking in the narghile.

gor'ah, 1 gōr'a; 2 gōr'ä, *n.* [S. Afr.] A Hottentot musical instrument consisting of a piece of gut stretched on a hollow stick, at one end of which is a quill mouthpiece through which one blows and sounds the instrument.

Gor'akh-pur', 1 gō'rukh-pur'; 2 gō'rŭk-pur', *n.* **1.** A division in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India; 9,491 sq. m. **2.** A district within the division; 4,576 sq. m. **3.** Its capital, and capital of the division. **Gor'ak-pore'.**

go'ral, 1 gō'ral; 2 gō'ral, *n.* [Ind.] A Himalayan goat-antelope (*Nemorhædus goral*) having a short grayish coat, speckled with black, and a white throat. **goo'ral.**

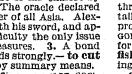
gor'al, 1 gōr'al; 2 gōr'al, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Voracious; gluttonous. **2.** A glutton. **3.** A gluttonous man or animal. **2.** Same as GORL, *n.* **gor'ball; gor'belt; gor'bet; gor'blin;** etc.

gor'bel(led), *a.* Big-bellied.—**gor'bel"ly,** *n.*

gor'ble, 1 gōr'bl; 2 gōr'bl, *vt.* [Scot.] To gobble.

Gor'bo-duc, 1 gōr'bo-duk; 2 gōr'bo-dūc, *n.* The first tragedy in English: written by Norton and Sackville in 1561 in the form of a dumb show. Gorboduc, the Britonbodue, divides his realm between his sons Ferrex and Porrex. Ferrex, the elder, is slain by Porrex, whom his mother puts to death in an uprising of the people, the father and mother are killed, and the nobles in turn slay the people.

gor'bush, 1 gōr'bush-ə; 2 gōr'bush-a, *n.* The humpback salmon. (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*). **gar'bu-sha; gor'bu-shə; bushe;** *n.*


The Gorbuscha or Humpback Salmon. 1/12

gorce't, *n.* A pool to keep fish in. [Local, Eng.]

gorce'le, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The moor-cock. **gar'cock".**

gor'crow", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The carrion-crow. **gar'-crow".**

Gor'di-a'ce-a, 1 gōr'di-ā'sı-ə; 2 gōr'di-ā'ce-a, *n. pl.* *Helminths.* Same as *Gordiidæ*.—**gor'di-a'ce-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**gor'di-a'ceous,** *a.*

Gor'di-an, 1 gōr'di-an; 2 gōr'di-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Gordius, a king of Phrygia, or to the knot tied by him. See phrase below. **II.** *n.* Fig., a difficulty or perplexity. **2.** A hairworm.—**Gordian knot.** 1. *Gr. Myth.* A hard knot tied about the yoke of his chariot by the Phrygian peasant king Gordius. The oracle declared that whosoever untied it should be lord of Asia. Alexander the Great cut the knot in two with his sword, and appropriated the prophecy. **2.** Any difficulty the only issue out of which is bold or violent measures. **3.** Anything that can not be severed, or one that binds strongly.—**to cut the G. knot,** to dispose of a difficulty by summary means.

Gor-di'ani, 1 gōr-di'anı; 2 gōr-di'a-nı. **I.** *n. pl.* Africanus and Gordianus Africanus, a Roman emperor who killed himself after six weeks' reign because his son was slain in battle. **2. Marcus Antonius Pius** (?–?244), a Roman emperor killed by his soldiers.

Gor-di'i-des, 1 gōr-di'ı-dēz; 2 gōr-di'i-dēs, *n. pl.* *Helminths.* A family of nematode worms with a hair-like body, mouth and adoral alimentary canal obsolete in maturity, and tail of male bifid; hairworms. [< L. *Gordius*, Gordian knot, < *Gordius*, < Gr. *Gordios*, king of Phrygia.]

Gor'di-us, 1 gōr'dı-us; 2 gōr'di-us, *n.* [L.] = Icc. *gordr*, a hall.

Gor'dius, 1 gōr'dius; 2 gōr'dius, **Jacob M.** (?/1853–?/1909). A Russian Jew; dramatic author and journalist in America.

Gor'di-us'de-a, 1 gōr'dı-us'dı-ə; 2 gōr'di-ūs'de-a, *n. pl.* *Helminths.* A superfamily of nematodes including *Gordiidæ* and related families.

Gor'dı-us, 1 gōr'dı-us; 2 gōr'di-ūs, *n.* *Helminth.* 1. A hairworm. **2.** [cap.] = GORDIUS, [g-] [-us-es, *pl.*] A nematode of this genus; a hairworm. [< L. *Gordius*, Gordian knot, < *Gordius*, < Gr. *Gordios*, king of Phrygia.]

Gor'dius, *n.* An ancient king of Phrygia; father of Midas; originally a peasant, he was designated by an eagle for the kingship; in a time of disturbance he appeared in a car drawn by a yoke of oxen, according to prophecy. See GORDIAN KNOT.

gore'ling, *n.* [Local, Eng.] = GORE, *n.* **gor'dling.**

gor'do-lo'ba, 1 gōr'do-lō'ba; 2 gōr'do-lō'ba, *n.* [Sp.] The yarrow.

Gordon, 1 gōr'dun; 2 gōr'don, *n.* **1. Adam Lindsay** (1833–?/1870), an Australian poet; *Bush Ballads and Galloping Rhymes*, etc. **2. Lady Catherine** "the Pale Rose of England," daughter of the Earl of Huntley; married Perkin Warbeck. **3. Charles George** (?/1833–?/1885), "Chinese Gordon," an English general; suppressed Taiping rebellion in China; twice governor of the Sudan; killed at Khartoum. **4. Charles William** (1860–), a Canadian Presbyterian clergyman and author; pseudonym, "Ralph Connor"; *The Sky Pilot*, etc. **5. Lord George** (?/1751–?/1793), an English political agitator; instigated "No Popery" riots in London, 1780. **6. John Brown** (?/1832–?/1904), an American soldier; Confederate general; senator; Governor of Georgia. **7. Sir John Watson** (1790–?/1864), a Scottish portrait-painter. **8. William** (1728–?/c 1807), an English historian; fifteen years in America; *History of the United States*. **9.** A county in N. W. Georgia; 387 sq. m.; county-seat, Calhoun. **10.** A borough in Schuylkill county, Pa.

Gor-do'ni-a, 1 gōr-dō'nı-ə; 2 gōr-dō'ni-a, *n.* *Bot.* 1. A considerable genus of North-American and Asiatic trees of the family *Theaceæ*, with entire leaves, and large beautiful flowers. There are two North-American species—*G. lasianthus*, the loblolly-bay, and *G. pubescens*, the mountain-bay (the *Franklinia* of some botanists). **2.** [g-] A plant of this genus. [< James *Gordon*, London nurseryman.]

gore', 1 gōr; 2 gōr, *n.* **I.** *t.* [GORED; GOR'ING.] **1.** To make a gore of; put into the form of a gore. **2.** To supply with a gore, as a dress. **II.** *i.* To plow a gore.

gore', *vt.* [GORED; GOR'ING.] **1.** To pierce as with a spear or horn; stab.

As wounded and sickly stags are cored to death by their fellows, so the unfortunate who bears the prison brand is hunted from pillar to post. WM. BOOTH, *In Darkest Eng.* p. 58. [r. a. w. 1890.]

2†. To dig. [Ult. < AS. *gār*, spear; cp. GORE', *n.*]

gore', *n.* **1.** A wedge-shaped or triangular piece. Specif.: (1) A triangular section of a woman's skirt. (2) A tapering or triangular piece of land. (3) A gusset. (4) A section of the cover of an umbrella or balloon. (5) *Naut.* A triangular piece of plank used in fitting a vessel's skin to its frames. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A thinly settled and unorganized fragment of a county. **3.** *Her.* An abatement consisting of the curved pieces cut from the sinister side of a shield, forming a cusp pointing toward the dexter. **4†.** A dress. [< AS. *gāra*, projecting piece of land, < *gār*, spear.]—**gore' strake",** *n.* *Ship-building.* A strake that terminates before reaching the stem-post. [clotted blood.

gore, *n.* **1.** Blood after effusion; especially thick or

The sacred standard in his left hand; his sabre, bared and dripping *gore*.
BULWER-LYTTON *Leila* p. 119. [r. k. r. & co.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] Dirt; mud. [< AS. *gor*, filth.] **goar'.**

Gore, 1. **Mrs. Catherine Grace** (*née* Francis) (1799–?/1861), an English novelist and dramatist. **2. Christopher** (?/1758–?/1827), a Governor of Massachusetts, who gave largely to Harvard. [European garlic.

gore'bill", 1 gōr'bil"; 2 gōr'bil", *n.* [Local, Eng.] The

gored, 1 gōrd; 2 gōrd, *a.* *Her.* 1. Composed of convex curves larger than in invected. **2.** Bounded by a line so composed. **goared†; go-rē'†; gor'y†.**

Go'rey, 1 gō'rı; 2 gō'ry, *n.* A town in Wexford county, Ireland.

gor'fly", 1 gōr'-flı"; 2 gōr'-flȳ", *n.* [Eng.] A dung-fly.

Gor'gas, 1 gōr'gas; 2 gōr'gas, **William Crawford** (?/1854–?/1920). A surgeon-general of the U. S. Army.

gorge, 1 gōrj; 2 gōrj, *n.* [GORGED; GORG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To swallow, especially with greediness or in large mouthfuls; as, to *gorge* meat.

Though they see the hook and the string, and the whole apparatus with which they are to be taken, they *gorge* it but nevertheless.
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. i, p. 141. [s. a. & co.]

2. To fill the throat or stomach of with food; glut; satiate: often used reflexively.

When *surged*, the lion falls asleep, and is then easily dispatched.
LIVINGSTONE *Missionary Travels* p. 69.

II. *i.* To feed in a greedy manner.

Duck fell upon eggs and *gorged* and *gorged* till he could *gorge* no more.
KIPLING *Light that Failed* p. 37. [c. s. c.]

[< F. *gorger*, < *gorge*; see GORGE, *n.*]

gorge, *n.* **I.** The canal through which food passes to the stomach; throat; gullet.

Bind her sloft for a victim, a prey for the *gorge* of the monster.
KINGSLEY *Andromeda* l. 62.

2. A narrow passage between hills; ravine. **3.** The act of gorging, or that which is gorged. **4.** The part of a coat or other garment surrounding the throat. **5.** *Arch.* (1) A cyma recta. (2) A band around the shaft of a column, either near the top or forming part of the capital near the bottom. (3) A cavetto. (4) A fillet following. (4) A small groove beneath a coping to keep the drip from running down the wall. **6.** A jam; as, an ice-*gorge*. **7.** An entrance into a bastion or similar part of a fortification; hence, the rear of a redan or ravelin. **8.** A little channel under a coping. **9.** [Rare.] A pulley-groove. **10.** *Angling.* Same as GORGE-BAIT or GORGE-HOOK. **11.** [Colloq.] A full meal. **12†.** An earthenware pitcher. **13†.** Falconry. The throat of a hawk. (1731.) [M.] [F., throat, < L. *gurges*, whirlpool.]

—**gorge'-bait",** *n.* Bait used on a gorge-hook: a minnow through which the gimp of the hook is drawn from head to tail, until the leaded shank is hidden and the barbs just project from the fish's mouth.—**g.-baiting,** *n.* Same as GORGE-FISHING.—**g.-curtain,** *n.* *Fort.* A wall or stockade for the defense of the gorge or entrance of a bastion.—**g.-fishing,** *n.* [Eng.] A method of angling (for pike) by trolling, wherein the baited hook is to be swallowed by the fish.—**g.-hook,** *n.* A pair of small fishing-hooks, joined in a heavily leaded shank, for use in gorge-fishing. **2.** An implement, as one made of a small piece of stone or bone, very blunt at each end, fastened by a line, and at the line used in fishing by prehistoric man and still employed to catch cod by the Indians of Cape Flattery.—**g.-line,** *n.* *Mil.* Same as GORGE, *n.*—**g.-tackle,** *n.* Tackle required in gorge-fishing.

gorg'ing, *n.* The act of one who gorges; specif., a thorough disgust and nausea; more commonly, constriction and rising of the throat-muscles under influence of indignation, resentment, or other violent emotion.

My *gorge* at length *rose* within me.
IRVING *Traveller, Poor Devil Author* p. 143. [G. P. P. R. 1851.]

gorgel, 1 gōr'gel; 2 gōr'gel, *n.* [Eng.] = gorge or throat. **2.** *Her.* Bearing a crown or the like about the neck. **3.** Glutted, or affected by a glutted condition.—**gorg'ed-ly,** *adv.*

gor'get, 1 gōr'jet; 2 gōr'jėt, *n.* *Ornith.* A gorget. [< OF. *gorgelette*, dim. of *gorge*; see GORGE, *n.*]

gor'geous, 1 gōr'jus; 2 gōr'jŭs (XIII), *a.* **1.** Glittering with splendor, especially of gay colors; magnificent.

We were favored with a *gorgeous* spectacle, . . . the midnight sun came out over . . . the great berg.
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. i, p. 37. [c. & p. 1857.]

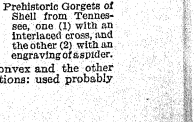
2. Having an inclination to grand magnificence; as, *gorgeous* taste. [< OF. *gorgious*, gaudy, perhaps < *gorge*; see GORGE, *n.*] Syn.: brilliant, costly, dazzling, magnificent, resplendent, rich, showy, splendid, sumptuous, superb.—**gor'geous-ly,** *adv.*—**gor'geous-ness,** *n.*

gorg'er, 1 gōrj'er; 2 gōrj'er, *n.* **1.** One who eats to excess. **2.** A heavy haul of fish.

gor'ge-rette', 1 gōr'ze-ret'; 2 gōr'zhe-ret', *n.* [OF.] A form

gor'ger-in, 1 gōr'jer-in; 2 gōr'jer-in, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The neck of a capital, or the part forming the junction between it and the shaft. **2.** A form of gorget or neck-armor. [F., < *gorge*; see GORGE, *n.*]

gor'get, 1 gōr'jet; 2 gōr'jėt, *n.* **1.** A piece of armor protecting the junction of the helmet and cuirass, worn to the close of the 17th century. See illus. under ARMOR, 2. **2.** A variety of collar or wimple formerly worn by women. **3.** *Ornith.* A throat-patch distinguished by color or texture, as in hummming-birds. **4.** A crescent-shaped ornament worn on the neck or breast, as by officers in full dress, in some modern armies; also, a similar ornament or badge, as of shell or engraved sea-shell, worn by savages. **5.** *Surg.* (1) A guiding and cutting instrument used in operations for fistula and for removing a calculus from the bladder. **gor'ge-ret†.** (2) A channeled or concave conductor. **6.** *Archæol.* A stone, shell, or similar object, having one side flat or convex and the other concave, frequently with perforations: used probably


Prehistoric Gorgets of Stone, Shell from Tennessee. one (1) with an interlaced cross, and the other (2) with an engraving of a spider.

as supports or badges. [< F. *gorgette*, dim. of *gorge*; see GORGE, *n.*] — **gor'get-hum'mer**, *n.* A humming-bird (genus *Trochilus*), as the rubythroat. — **gor'get-ed**, *a.* Provided with or protected by a gorget.

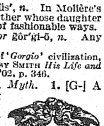
Gor'gi-as, 1 gôr'ji-as; 2 gôr'ji-ăs, *n.* 1. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* iv, 5. 2. (480–380 B. C.) A Greek statesman, orator, and sophist; remarkable for his longevity; one of the characters in Plato's dialog of this name regarding rhetoric.

Gor'gi'thus, 1 gôr'gi'thŭs; 2 gôr'zhi'thŭs, *n.* In Moliére's *Les Précieuses Ridicules*, a bourgeois father whose daughter and niece distress him by their aping of fashionable ways.

Gor'gio, 1 gôr'jo or gôr'ji-ō; 2 gôr'go or gôr'ki-ō, *n.* Any one not a Gipsy: a Gipsy term.

I had no education, and no knowledge of '*Gorgio*' civilization, and I grew up as wild as the birds. Grosvenor Smith *His Life and Work in N. Y. Times's Sat. Rev.* May 24, '05, p. 346.

gor'gon, 1 gôr'gon; 2 gôr'gon, *n. Gr. Myth.* 1. [G-] A frightful female monster inhabiting the edge of the Western Ocean, near the Region of Night and the Hesperides.



Head of the Gorgon Medusa, from an Antique Mask.

Dinderus and others explained the fable of the *Gorgons* by supposing that they were a warlike race of women near the Amazons whom Perseus, with a large army, totally destroyed.

LEMPRIERE *Class. Dict.*

2. The head of the Gorgon Medusa, set in the egis of Athena after the monster had been killed by Perseus; hence, any representation of the Gorgon's head; a gorgoneion. 3. Any hideously ugly object, especially a repulsive-looking woman.

[< L. *Gorgona*, < Gr. *Gorgō*, < *gorgos*, grim.] — **gor-go'ne-an**, *a.* Of or relating to the Gorgon; Gorgon-like. **gor'gon**‡; **gor-gon'el-an**‡; **gor-gon't(e)**. Medusa with *Gorgonian* terror guards The ford.

MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 611.

— **gor'gon-esque'**, *a.* Of gorgonian aspect; frightful.— **gor'gon-ize**, *vt.* [Rare.] To paralyze as if by the Gorgon's spell: turn to stone; petrify. **gor'gon-ist**.

Gor'gon-a'ce-æ, 1 gôr'go-nā'shi-ē; 2 gôr'go-nā'shē-a, *n. pl.* Same as GORGONIACEÆ.

gor'go-nel'on, 1 gôr'go-nel'on; 2 gôr'go-nĕl'on, *n.* [-NEL'A, 1 -nel'a; 2 -nĕl'a, *pl.* -NEL'Æ, -NEL'AS.] *Class. Arch.* A mask or head of Medusa; an emblem or attribute of Minerva, borne as the centerpiece of the egis and on her shield. 2. Hence, an architectural ornament in Greek buildings, shaped or painted in imitation of Medusa's head: used for antefixes, etc. **gor'go-ne'um**‡.

Gor'go-nel'li-dæ, 1 gôr'go-nel'i-dē; 2 gôr'go-nĕl'i-dē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of *Gorgonacea*, especially those with the horny axis impregnated with lime and the cœnenchyma mostly smooth. **Gor'go-nel'lo**, *n.* (t. g.) — **gor'go-nel'lid**, *a.* & *n.*

Gor-go'ni-a-ce'æ, 1 gôr-gō'ni-ā'sē-ē; 2 gôr-gō'ni-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* An order or suborder of alcyonarians with the axis formed of free spicules, or horny or mostly horny: including *Gorgonidæ*, *Corallidæ*, etc. **Gor-go'ni-a'ce-an**.— **gor-go'ni-a'cean**, *a.* & *n.*— **gor-go'ni-a'ceous**, **gor-go'ni-an'**, *a.*

Gor'go-ni'li-dæ, 1 gôr'go-ni'i-dē; 2 gôr'go-nĭ'i-dē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of *Gorgonacea*, especially those with the axis horny and the mass ramified in a single plane; sea-fans. **Gor-go'ni-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *gorgonia*, coral, *f.* of *gorgonius*, < Gr. *gorgoneios*, pertaining to the Gorgon, < *Gorgō*; see GORGON.] — **gor-go'ni-id**, *n.* — **gor-go'nioid**, *a.*

gor-go'nin, 1 gor-gō'nin; 2 gôr-gō'nin, *n. Chem.* The brown horny albuminoid material, constituting the skeletal axis of the coral *Gorgonia verrucosa*.

gor'gon's-head', 1 gôr'gonz-hĕd'; 2 gôr'gonz-hĕd', *n.* A basket-fish or astrophytoid ophiuran.

Gor'gon-zo'la, 1 gôr'gon-zō'la; 2 gôr'gŏn-zō'la, *n.* A village near Milan, famous for its cheese. See under CHEESE.— **Gorgonzola Hall** [Slang, Eng.], the stock exchange, London: so called from the resemblance of its marbled walls to Gorgonzola cheese.

Gor'ham, 1 gôr'am; 2 gôr'am, *n.* 1. **George Cornelius** (?–1857–?1857), an English divine. 2. A manufacturing village in Cumberland county, Me. 3. A village in Coos county, N. H.— **Gorham judgment**, a decision by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in 1850 that the maintenance of the doctrine of baptismal regeneration is optional in the Church of England. The case arose out of the refusal of Bishop Phillpotts, of Exeter, to institute the Rev. G. C. Gorham to a living on account of his views on baptism. Mr. Gorham took the case into the courts and won it.

gor'hen, 1 gôr'hen; 2 gôr'hĕn', *n.* [Scot.] The moor-hen.

Go'rhes, 1 gō'ri-ēz; 2 gō'ri-ēz, *n.* [Fr.] One of the four mythical cities from which the Tuatha De Danaan are said to have come; it was in the East, and the Sword of Light was brought thence.

go-ril'la, 1 go-ril'a; 2 go-rĭl'a, *n.* A similine anthropoid ape (*Gorilla savagei*) of western Central Africa, about five and a half feet in height, with massive body and limbs, the digits united by integument as far as the distal extremity of the first phalanx, relatively small ears, and very prominent supraorbital ridges. It is the largest known ape, and is very ferocious when brought to bay. The male is very powerful, with formidable bone-development, abnormally long arms, and massive jaws furnished with tusk-like canines. The female is much smaller and devoid of the great prominences above the eyes and the exposed canine teeth. <



Gorilla.

gorilla, Greek representation of an African word used by Hanno, a Carthaginian navigator, and applied to some apelike creature discovered by him, probably the chimpanzee.] — **go-rĭl'line**, *a. Zool.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the gorilla.

gor'l-ly, 1 gôr'l-li; 2 gôr'l-ly, *adv.* In a gory manner.

Gor'lo, 1 gôr'lo; 2 gôr'lŏ, *n.* A river in Poland and Russia; length, 230 m. to Pripet river.

gor'ling, 1 gôr'ling; 2 gôr'ling, *a.* Cut sloping, so as to be broader at the clew than at the caring: said of a sail.

gor'ling, *n.* 1. A piece of cloth cut diagonally to increase its apparent width or to give proper sweep, as to a sail; a gore. 2. The act of plowing a gore. 3. Same as GORE, *n.*, 1 (1).

gor-mi'l-an, 1 gôr-mi'l-an; 2 gôr-mĭ'l-an, *n.* A hybrid animal produced by crossing the ass with a Scotch ewe.

Go-riz'i-a, 1 gō-rits'i-ā; 2 gō-rĭtz'ē-a, *n.* 1. A district on the Adriatic, formerly an Austrian crownland, taken by Italy in the World War; 1,122 sq. m.; pop. 251,000. 2. Its capital. **Gör'itz**.

Gor'kl, 1 gôr'ki; 2 gôr'kĭ. **Maxim.** See PESHKOV.

gor'kun, 1 gôr'kŭn; 2 gôr'kŭn, *n.* A lynx, the caracal.

Gor'le-ston, 1 gôr'les-tun; 2 gôr'les-tun, *n.* A suburb of Yarmouth, Norfolk, England; it has two lighthouses.

gor'ling, 1 gôr'ling; 2 gôr'ling, *n.* [Scot.] An unfledged bird; a young bird in nipperty peep. **gor'lin**.

Gör'litz, 1 gör'lits; 2 gör'lĭts, *n.* A walled manufacturing and commercial town in Silesia, Prussia.

gorm', 1 gôrm; 2 gôrm, *vt.* [Dial.] To behave indecisively, or not according to a definite purpose; to balk, as a horse.

Them's the worminest hosses I ever see. . . . They's *gorming* — they won't do nothin' without a leader. To gorm, then, is to err when there is no leader. Miss Jane Pinkerton Forms.

THEODORE WINTHROP *Life in the Open Air* p. 16. [T. & F. 1863.]

gorm'i, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To gaum; smear.

gor'mand, 1 gôr'mand, gûr'-; 2 gôr'mand, gûr'-, *n.* **gour'mand**, ‡ [< *gourmander*, < *gourmand*, *n.*] A greedy or ravenous feeder; glutton.

Many *gormands* disorder their stomachs.

C. S. LEWIS *Human Science* pt. ii, p. 465. [NAT. PUB. CO.]

2. A connoisseur in the delicacies of the table; one who feeds on dainty dishes; gourmet.

An elaborate supper may tickle the palate of a *gourmand*.

Nation, N. Y., 1891, p. 253.

[< F. *gourmand*, glutton.] **gor'mand-er**‡; **gour'mander**‡, — **go(u)r'mand**‡, *vi.* To gormandize.— **go(u)r'mand**, *n.* Gluttony.— **go(u)r'mand-er**‡, *n.* Same as GORMAND, *n.*— **go(u)r'mand-ize**, *a.* Gluttonous.— **go(u)r'mand-ism**, *n.* Gluttony.

gor'mand-ize, 1 gôr'mand-iz; 2 gôr'mand-īz, *v.* [-IZED; **gor'mand-ise**,] -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To take in or devour, as food, in a greedy or voracious manner.

To *gormandize* books is as wicked as to *gormandize* food.

H. W. Beecher in Drydale's *Hours from Pilgm. Path.* p. 226. [A.]

II. *i.* To devour food greedily or voraciously.

How he *gormandizes*, that jolly miller!

F. G. de Fontaine *Gloom and Gayety* p. 83. [n. d. & w. 1891.]

gour'mand-ist; **gour'mand-ize**‡. — **gor'mand-iz'er**, *n.* A glutton. **go(u)r'mand-ist**‡; **gour'mand-iz'er**‡.

Gor'man-son, 1 gôr'man-tun; 2 gôr'man-tun, *n.* A town in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

gor'maw, 1 gôr'mô; 2 gôr'mą, *n.* [Scot. & Dial., Eng.] The green cormorant. **gor'mat**; **gor'mer**‡.

Gor'mog-a'zi, 1 gôr'mog-ā'zi; 2 gôr'mŏg-ā'zē, *n.* A member of an English fraternity (1721 to 1738) resembling Freemasons.

Gor'o-pe'ba, 1 gō'ro-pē'ba; 2 gō'rō-pĕ'ba, *n.* A river in Piauhy state, N. E. Brazil; length, 320 m. to Parahiba river.

gor'on, 1 go-rŭn'; 2 gō-rōn', *n.* A pattern formerly much used by silversmiths, said to be derived from the edge of the goroon-shell. — **goroon-shell'**, *n.* A trumpet-shell (*Cassipunis femoratus*).

gor'soon'zel, 1 gôr'soon'zl; 2 gôr'ŏŏn'zl, *n.* [Scot.] Same as RING-OUZEL. See under OUZEL.

Gör'res, 1 gör'es; 2 gör'ĕs, **Johannes Joseph von** (?–1776–?1848). A German journalist and writer.

gor'ri-on, 1 gor'i-on; 2 gŏr'i-on, *n.* [Porto Rico.] A sparrow or related bird; grassquit.

gor'ta, 1 go-rē'ta; 2 gō-rē'ta, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A shallow basket-bowl commonly made by the Indians of the southwestern United States.

gor'toh, 1 gor'ton; 2 gôr'tŏn, *vt.* [Scot.] To bungle.

gorse, 1 gôrs; 2 gôrs, *n.* The common furz; whin.

Between the forests were open wolds, dotted with white sheep and golden *gorse*. Kingsley *Hereward the Wake* ch. v, p. v. 1890.]

[< AS. *gorst*.] **gorst**‡; **gorstet**.— **gorse'-bird"**, *n.* The European linnet.— **gorse'chat"**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The whinchat. **gorse'hatch"et**‡; **gorse'-hop"per**‡.— **g.-duck**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The corncrake. **gorse'thatch"er**‡.

gor-soon', 1 gor-sŏn'; 2 gôr-sŏn', *n.* [Ir.] Same as GOSSOON.

Gor'ton, 1 gôr'tun; 2 gôr'tun, *n.* **Sir Eldon** (?1861–?1911), an English diplomat and administrator; consul-general in Egypt, 1907. 2. **Sir John Eldon** (1835–?1910), an English judge; father of the preceding.

gors'y, 1 gôrs'i; 2 gôrs'y, *a.* Abounding in or resembling gorse. **gors'ty**‡ [Dial.].

Gört, 1 gört; 2 gört, *n.* A town in Galway county, Ireland.

Gor'ton, 1 gôr'tun; 2 gôr'tun, *n.* 1. **Samuel** (1600–1677), a religious enthusiast who left Massachusetts and founded a colony in Warwick, R. I. 2. A suburb of Manchester, England.

Gor-to'ni-an, 1 gor-tō'ni-an; 2 gôr-tō'nĭ-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* A believer in the views of Samuel Gorton, who denied the doctrine of the Trinity, declared that Christ was God and the only proper object of worship, rejected a "hireling ministry" and all outward ordinances, and taught an immortality dependent on spiritual character. Gorton did not organize any sect. To do so would have been contrary to his principles. *New Schaff-Herzog Encyc.* vol. v, p. 25. [n. s. 1911.]

Gor'tschа-koff, 1 gôr'cha-kôf'; 2 gôr'cha-kŏf', *n.* 1. **Alexander Mikhailovich** (?1798–?1883), a Russian prince, statesman, and diplomat. 2. **Michael** (1795–?1860), a Russian prince and general; brother of Peter Dimitrivich. 3. **Péter Dimitrivich** (1790–?1868), a Russian prince, general, and statesman.

Gor'ty-na, 1 gôr-tī'na; 2 gôr-tī'na, *n. Bib. 1 Mac.* xv, 23.

gor'y', 1 gōr'i; 2 gōr'y, *a.* 1. Covered or stained with gore; as, *gory* locks. 2. Resembling blood or gore. 3†. Of a bloody disposition; murderous. [< AS. *gor*, n. + -*y*.] Syn. see BLOODY.— **gor'y-dew"**, *n.* Rosy celatinous patches, resembling coagulated blood, found on damp walls in shady places, due to a minute protophytic fresh-water alga, *Palmella cruenta*.

gor'y², *a. Her.* Same as GORED. [Barly a fish-weir.

go'ryd, 1 gō'rid; 2 gō'ryd, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A weir, particularly a hedge-weir.

Görz, 1 gôrts; 2 gôrts, *n.* Same as GÖRITZ.

go-sain', 1 go-sain'; 2 go-sīn', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Hindu religious mendicant; also, a mendicant monk. **gos-sein'**; **gos-sain'**.

gos'ba, 1 gos'ba; 2 gŏs'ba, *n.* [Arab.] An Arabian flute.

Go'schen, 1 gō'shen; 2 gō'shĕn, **George Joachim, Viscount** (?1831–?1907). An English statesman and financier; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1886–1892.

go'schens, 1 gō'shenz; 2 gō'shĕnz, *n. pl.* [Slang, Eng.] English consols paying interest at 2½ per cent.: so called after Viscount Goschen, who was the first to reduce the rate of interest from 3 per cent.

gose, *v.* Goes. CHAUCER *C. D.* l. 1236.

Gos'forth, 1 gos'forth; 2 gŏs'forth, *n.* A town in Northumberland, England; suburb of Newcastle-on-Tyne.

gosh, 1 gosh; 2 gŏsh, *n. & interj.* [Vulgar, U. S.] A minced oath, used especially in the phrase *by gosh*. [For GOD.]

gos'hawk", 1 gos'hôk'; 2 gŏs'hąk', *n.* 1. A short winged hawk of the section *Astur* of the genus *Accipiter*, which has the tarsus feathered about half-way down in front and the toes scarcely separated behind. *Accipiter* or *Astur palumbarius* is the **European goshawk** used in falconry. *A. atricapillus* is the American. The **Australian** *g.* (*A. novæ-hollandiæ*) is dimorphic, one of the forms being pure white.



Falconer's Goshawk on a Bow perch. 1/12

The *goshawk* will take a mallard with perfect ease, neatly and deliberately strip off the feathers, and then, like an epicure, eat the breast only.

E. P. Rox *Nature's Serial Story* p. 120. [n. 1885.]

2. A hawk (genus *Asturina*); as, the Mexican *goshawk* (*A. plagiata*). [< AS. *gōshafuc*, < *gōs* (see GOOSE) + *hafuc*; see HAWK, n.]

Gos'hen, 1 gō'shen; 2 gō'shĕn, *n. Bib.* 1. A district in ancient Egypt, where Joseph placed the Israelites. *Gen.* xlv, 10. 2. A district in southern Palestine. 3. A town in the mountains of Judah. 4. A city, county-seat of Elkhart county, Ind. 5. A village, county-seat of Orange county, N. Y.

go'shen-ite, 1 go'shen-ait; 2 gō'shĕn-īt, *n. Mineral.* A colorless or white beryl found in round forms, with rough surfaces. [< *Goshen*, Mass., where it is found.]

Gos'l-ute Lake, 1 gosh'i-ūt; 2 gŏsh'i-ūt. A lake in Ekko and White Pine counties, Nev.; length, 5,352 ft. above sea-level.

Gos'l-ute Peak. A mountain in Elko county, N. E. Nev.,

Gos'lar, 1 gos'lar; 2 gŏs'lar, *n.* An ancient walled manufacturing town in Hanover province, Prussia.

gos'lar-ite, 1 gos'lar-ait; 2 gŏs'lar-īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white, brittle, astringent, hydrous zinc sulfate ($H_{14}ZnSO_{11}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Goslar*, in the Harz.]

gos'let, 1 gez'let; 2 gŏz'lĕt, *n.* A small goose (genus *Nettopus*), not larger than a teal, of South Africa, India, and Australia.

gos'ling, 1 gez'ling, 2 gŏz'ling, *n.* 1. A young goose.

gos'ling, 2. A foolish young person. 3. A bloom on a tree. [Dim. < *goose*.] — **gos'ling-green"**, *n.* A yellowish-green color. **gos'line-ol'or**‡.

gos'more', 1 gos'mōr; 2 gŏs'mōr, *n.* A cichoriaceous perennial weed (*Hypochœris radicata*), adventive from Europe and found in New Jersey and Australia. It has broad leaves, spreading on the ground, and large heads of yellow flowers; troublesome in cultivated fields. [Cp. GOOSAMER.]

gos'more‡, *n.* Same as CAPE-WEED.

gos'nick, 1 gos'nik; 2 gŏs'nik, *n.* [Scot.] A fish, the saury.

gos'pel, 1 gos'pel; 2 gŏs'pĕl, *vt.* [GOS'PELED or -PELLED, -PEL'ING or -PEL-LING.] To teach the gospel to; fill with piety. [< AS. *godspellian*, < *god*, God, + *spel*, story.]

gos'pel, *a.* Relating to or agreeing with the gospel; evangelical; as, *gospel* doctrine.

Continual comfort in a face. The lineaments of *gospel* books.

MATHEW ROPDON *Lament for Sir Philip Sidney* st. 4.

— **gospel kale** [Scot.], the teaching of the evangelical church. — **g. oath**, an attestation of the truth sworn on the Gospels; hence, any solemn oath.— **g. side of the altar**, the north side (the chancel being at the east end of the church).— **g. truth**, that which is regarded as infallibly true.

gos'pel, *n.* 1. Good news or tidings, especially the announcement of the salvation of men through the atoning death of Jesus Christ.

The proclamation of this kingdom was termed the *Gospel*, that is, the good news of God.

LIMAN *Bampton Lectures* p. 105. [s. & w. 1869.]

2. [G-] One of the four memoirs of Jesus Christ contained in the New Testament, ascribed to Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John; as, the *Gospel* according to Luke.

The *Gospels* and the Acts afford us the same historical evidence of the miracles of Christ and the Apostles, as of the common matter related of them.

J. BUTLER *Analogy* pt. ii, p. 243. [c. & BROS.]

3. The portion of one of the four Gospels read as a part of the eucharistic service in the Episcopal Church; appropriate for the day; in Roman Catholic usage it is sung at high mass by the deacon after the priest celebrant has read it. 4. Any doctrine concerning human welfare that is regitated as of great importance; as, the antislavery *gospel*.

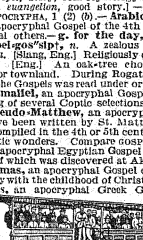
This is the new world's *gospel*: Be ye men!

HOLMES *Poet at the Breakfast-Table* ch. viii, st. 2.

5. That which is regarded as infallibly true.

Children are apt to take all stories of fairy, giant, and so on, as *gospel*. SUSAN PINDAR in *Pall Mall Mag.* 1898. [n. 1897.]

6. Any doctrine in politics, or otherwise, which is strenuously advocated by its supporters. [< AS. *godspell*, < *god*, God, + *spel*, story, folkcetymology for *godspell*, translating Gr. *euangelion*, good story.] — **apocryphal Gospels**, see APOCRYPHA, 1 (2) (b).— **Arabic Gospel of the Infancy**, an apocryphal Gospel of the 4th century, compiled from the Gospel of the Infancy for the same as GOSPEL, n., 3.— **gos'pel-gos'slpt**, *n.* A zealous religious talker.— **g.-hearted**, *a.* [Slang, Eng.] Religiously disposed; fervent.— **g.-oak**, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] An oak-tree chosen as a landmark in a parish or townland. During Rogation processions a portion of the Gospels was read under or near it.— **g.-true**, *a.* Genuine.— **G. of Bartholomew**, an apocryphal Gospel of the 5th century, consisting of several Coptic selections.— **G. of St. Matthew**, or **Pseudo-Matthew**, an apocryphal Gospel purporting to have been written by St. Matthew, believed to have been compiled in the 8th or 9th century, and containing many poetic wonders. Compare GOSPEL, n., 1.— **G. of St. Peter**, an apocryphal Egyptian Gospel of the 2d century, a fragment of which was discovered at Akhmim in 1887.— **G. of St. Thomas**, an apocryphal Gospel of the 2d century, dealing largely with the childhood of Christ.— **G. of the Twelve Apostles**, an apocryphal Greek Gospel of the 3d century.—



Gospel-wagon.

g.-shop, *n.* [Slang.] A church.— **g.-true**, *a.* As true as the New Testament.— **g.-wagon**, *n.* A large covered wagon arranged to carry from 20 to 30 persons, and part of one side of which can be lowered for a platform: used for open-air religious meetings.— **Jacobean G. of the Infancy**, a Gospel purporting to have been written by the Apostle

James the Less: an elaborated version of the canonical Gospels, ascribed to the 2d century.— **pseudo-g.**, *n.* The apocryphal Gospels.

It is enough to note the existence of other *pseudo-gospels*, of which very little is known beside the name. There was a Gospel of St. Andrew . . . a Gospel of Barnabas, a Gospel of Thaddeus, a Gospel of Eve, and even one of Judas Iscariot.
Cath. Encyc. vol. i, p. 660. [R. A. co. '07.]

— **separated Gospels**, see VERSION. — **gos'pel-a-ry**†, *a.* Pertaining to the gospel. — **gos'pel-ist**, *n.* [Rare.] Same as GOSPELER, *n.*, 3.— **gos'pel-ize**†, *vt.* **1.** To cause to agree with the gospel. **2.** To preach the gospel to. — **gos'pel-ler**, *n.* A preacher of the gospel.

gos'pel-er, 1 gos'pel-ər; 2 gŏs'pĕl-ər, *n.* **1.** An ardent adherent of the Reformation, as distinguished from a Roman Catholic; a Puritan. **2.** The cleric who reads the gospel at a church service. **3.** One who preaches the gospel; an evangelist; missionary.

The man was a tall, lean, haggard personification of fanaticism, bearing on his breast this label, A Wanton Gospeler.
HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told Tales* in vol. ii, p. 235. [P. & r. 1864.]

4†. An author of one of the four Gospels. [< AS. *godspellere*, < *godspellian*; see GOSPEL, *v.*] **gos'pel-ler**†.— **Hot Gospeler** (*Eng. Hist.*), nickname of Edward Underhill, who was imprisoned in Newgate for one month in 1553 for attacking Queen Mary in a ballad.

Gos'per, 1 gəs'pər; 2 gŏs'pĕr, *n.* A county in S. Nebraska; 472 sq. m.; county-seat, Elwood.

gos'po-dar, *n.* Same as HOSPODAR.

Gos'port, 1 gəs'pȯrt; 2 gŏs'pōrt, *n.* A fortified seaport town and naval depot in Hampshire, England.

goss, 1 gos; 2 gŏs, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A hat.

goss, 1 gos; 2 gŏs, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Gorse.— **goss'y**, *a.* Gorsy.

goss'a-mer, 1 gos'ə-mər; 2 gŏs'ə-mĕr, *n.* Thin and light as gossamer; flimsy; unsubstantial. **gos'sa-mer-y**†.

The sky is a *gossamer* web *Of* sapphire, and pearl, and gray.
See Glimpse vol. i, p. 1.

gos'sa-mer, *n.* **1.** An exceedingly fine thread of spider's silk floating in the air; also, a filmy tangle or web of such threads. This substance, of extreme tenuity, is spun by many spiders. In calm weather, let a thread stream out until it lifts and buoys up the spinner while the air wafts it away; others trail the threads across the grass and bushes. The name of gossamer seems to be from the supposed likeness to the down of the goose. In provincial English it is still called *summer-goose*.

Still October mornings, when the light *gossamer* went sailing about in white filmy threads.
MRS. HENRY WOOD *My Schools and Schoolmasters* p. 109. [W. & r. 1872.]

2. *Fabrics.* (1) A very thin, soft, strong gauze. (2) A thin waterproof cotton cloth. [Eng.] Vapor consuming from marsh-land. **4.** See GOSS!, *n.* [MIR. *gossomer*, *gossomer*, < *gos*, GOOSE, + *somer*, SUMMER.]— **gos'sa-mer-spī'der**, *n.* A spider that produces gossamer; a ballooning spider.— **gos'sa-mered**, *a.* Drawn out to the tenuity of cobweb.

gos'san, 1 gos'ən or *gos'ən*; 2 gŏs'ən or *gŏs'ən*, *n.* [Corn. Eng.] Decomposed rock, usually of ferruginous, forming the upper part of a metallic vein, and owing its color mainly to decomposed pyrite.— **gos'san-if'er-ous**, *a.* Containing or producing gossan.

three-bearded rockling.

gos'sat, 1 gos'ət; 2 gŏs'ăt, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A gadoid fish, the Gosse, 1 gos; 2 gŏs, *n.* **1. Edmund William** (⁸/₁₁1849–⁴/₁₀ 1928), an English poet, essayist, lecturer, and critic. **2. Philip Henry** (⁶/₁₀1810–⁻/₁1888), an English naturalist.

Gosse-let'-a, 1 gos-let'-ə; 2 gŏs-lĕt'-ə, *n. Paleon.* A genus of Devonian pelecypods with thick triangular shells.

Gosse'lin, 1 gŏs'lən; 2 gŏs'lăn, **Pascal François Joseph** (¹²/₁1751–²/₁1830). A French geographer.

Gos'sen, 1 gos'ən; 2 gŏs'ĕn, **H. H.** (1810–1858). A German political economist and propounder of **Gossen's law of satiety**, that the appreciation of wealth decreases in proportion to every additional increment.

gos'sip, 1 gos'ip; 2 gŏs'ĭp, *n.* [GOSSIPED OF GOS'SIPPED, GOS'SIPT; GOSSIP-ING OF GOS'SIP-PING.] *I. t.* **1.** To repeat or rehearse as gossip; as, to *gossip* nonsense. **2**†. To stand sponsor to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To tell idle or mischievous tales, especially about others; prate; tattle; chat. **2.** To write in a pleasant, newsy manner. **3**†. To be a pot-companion. SYN.: see BABBLE.

gos'sip, *n.* **1.** Idle or familiar talk; groundless rumor; tattle, as of friend with friend; especially, scandalous, half-confidential, usually ill-founded personal remarks about, or criticisms of, others; as, to chronicle the *gossip* of society.

The *gossip* in a house always decreases as the library increases.
C. WADSWORTH *How to Get Muscular* pt. iv, p. 81. [HAN. & s.]

2. One who gossips; a tattler. **3.** A sponsor in baptism: the original sense.

Elizabeth . . . accepted the office of *gossip* at the baptism [of James VI. of Scotland].
LINGARD *England* vol. viii, p. 272. [s. c. 1827.]

4. [Archaic.] A boon companion. [< AS. *godsib*, sponsor, lit. 'related in God': *god*, God, + *sib*, related.]— **gos'sip-mon'ger**, *n.* A talebearer.— **gos'sip-er**, *n.*— **gos'sip-hood**, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Same as GOSSIPRENT. **2.** A family or assemblage of gossips.— **gos'sip-red'er**, *n.* **1.** The relationship of a sponsor. **2.** Gossip.— **gos'sip-ry**, *n.* **1.** Gossipy talk. **2**†. Intimacy.— **gos'sip-y**, *a.* Devoted to gossip; chatty.— **gos'sip-ness**, *n.*

gos'sip-ing, 1 gos'ip-iŋ; 2 gŏs'ĭp-ĭng, *n.* **1.** Gossipy talk; a prating. **2**†. A christening; merrymaking.— **gos'sip-ing-ly**, *adv.*

gos-soon', 1 gə-sün'; 2 gŏ-sōōn', *n.* [Ir.] A boy; serving lad. [< F. *garçon*, boy.]

gos-syp'-tin, 1 gə-sip'-tin; 2 gŏ-sĭp'-tĭn, *n. Chem.* A glucoside ($C_{44}H_{56}O_{24}$) occurring in the flowers of the cotton-plant.

Gos-syp'i-um, 1 gə-sip'i-əm; 2 gŏ-sĭp'ĭ-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A considerable genus of herbs and shrubs of the family *Malvaceæ*, with 3- to 9-lobed leaves and large yellow or purple flowers. The seeds are matured in a large 3- to 5-celled capsule and are covered with long, slender hairs, the cotton of commerce. Species yielding commercial cotton are *G. barbadense* (the Sea Island cotton), *G. herbaceum*, *G. arboreum*, *G. hirsutum*, *G. peruvianum*, and *G. religiosum*. [< L. *gossypion*, cotton-tree, prob. of Eastern origin.]— **gos'sy-pine**, *n.* Cottony; flocculent.

gos'sy-pose, 1 gos'i-pōs; 2 gŏs'ĭ-pōs, *n.* Raffinose obtained from cotton-seeds. [< L. *gossypion*, cotton-tree.]

gos'ter, *n.* Same as GAUSTER.

gos'ter, 1 gəs'tər; 2 gŏs'tĕr, *n.* [Ir.] A gossiping chat.

gos'u-dar, 1 gos'u-ər; 2 gŏs'ŭ-där, *n.* Same as HOSPODAR.

got, 1 gət; 2 gŏt, *imp.* & *pp.* of GET, *v.* *Got* is used properly when it has the sense *acquired*, *procured*, and the like, but is redundant when used to express mere possession. Not "The hound has got long ears," because he has done nothing to get them; he *has* them; but "*He has got* the rabbit" (which he has been chasing).

go'ta, 1 gō'tə; 2 gō'tä, *n.* [S. Ind.] Lace.

Go'ta-ma, 1 gō'tə-mə; 2 gō'tä-ma, *n.* The founder of the Hindu Nyâya philosophy.

gotch, 1 goch; 2 gŏch, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A water-pitcher or jug.

gote, 1 gōt; 2 gōt, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Any passage for water. **2.** [Scot.] A muddy place.— **go'ter**†, *n.* A gutter.

Gö'te-borg, 1 yö'tə-bȯrn; 2 yö'tĕ-bȯrn, *n.* Same as GOTHENBURG.

Goth, 1 goth; 2 gŏth, *n.* **1.** A member of a Low German race that overran the Roman Empire in the 3d and 4th centuries.

They were probably identical with the Gothones, who lived on the southern coasts and islands of the Baltic. In the 3d century they had migrated to the mouths of the Danube, and in A. D. 270 Aurelian permitted them to settle in Dacia. They founded kingdoms in Italy, southern France, and Spain.

The *Goths* were divided by the Dnieper into the East *Goths* (Ostrogothæ and the West *Goths* (Visigothæ), and were the most cultured of the German peoples. They had been converted to Christianity by Ulfilas, who translated the Bible into old Gothic. BARING-GOULD *Story of Germany* p. 31. [G. P. P. 1887.]

2. Any rude or uncivilized person; an ignorant boor; barbarian. [< LL. *Gothus*, < Goth. *Guts*, preserved as *Gut* in *Gutchlinds*, 'Gothspeople.'] **Gothian**.

Go'tha, 1 gō'tə; 2 gō'tä, *n.* **1.** A part of the German republic of Thuringia, 548 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a manufacturing town. **3.** An almanac of German make used in bombing.

Go'tham, 1 gō'thəm *or* goth'əm; 2 gō'thăm *or* gŏth'ăm, *n.* **1.** An old parish and village in Nottinghamshire, England, the inhabitants of which are reputed to have played the fool in order to escape the King's Highway from passing through their town, and thus save themselves the expense of entertaining him. See GOTHAMITE. **2.** Nickname of New York city; from alleged prodigious wisdom of its people: first used by Irving in *Salmagundi* (1807). **3.** Newcastle-on-Tyne, and other places in England: popularly so called.

Go'tham-ist, 1 gō'thəm-ist *or* goth'əm-ist; 2 gō'thăm-ĭst *or* gŏth'ăm-ĭst (XIII), *n.* A wiseacre; a person of limited intelligence: so called from Gotham, a village of Nottinghamshire, England, noted in stories for the blundering simplicity of its inhabitants. Compare GOTHAM.

Go'tham-ite, 1 gō'thəm-ait *or* goth'əm-ait; 2 gō'thăm-ĭt *or* gŏth'ăm-ĭt, *n.* **1.** An inhabitant of Gotham, English or American. **2.** [Humorous.] A citizen of New York (city). [GÖTTENBORG.

Goth'en-burg, 1 got'en-bȯrg; 2 gŏt'ĕn-bȯrg, *n.* Same as

Goth'ic, 1 goth'ik; 2 gŏth'ĭc, *n.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Goths or their tongue; Gothonic; Teutonic.

Close by me stood the great chair of coronation, rudely carved of oak, in the barbarous taste of a rude and *gothic* age.
IRVING *Sketch-Book*, "Westminster Abbey," p. 261. [P. & r. 1861.]

2. Of or pertaining to the Pointed types of medieval architecture prevalent in Europe from the full evolution of the Romanesque style until the Renaissance, or roughly from A. D. 1200 to 1500; as, a *Gothic* window. The epithet is a misnomer, as the style had no connection with the Goths, in question having no connection with the Goths. The term was originally devised and applied in deprecation by Italian Renaissance scholars. See POINTED, the correct epithet for the style.

The *Gothic* church plainly originated in a rude adaptation of the forms of the Roman basilica to the purposes of Christian worship.
EMERSON *Essays*, *History* in first series, p. 24. [u. m. & co. 1890.]

3. Pertaining to the Mozarabic or to the Gallican liturgy. **4.** Of or pertaining to the middle ages, as compared with the classical or with the Renaissance. **5.** Of or pertaining to a form of writing seen in 12th-century manuscripts. **6.** Of or pertaining to a style in sculpture adopted during the middle ages. **7.** Of a style of armor worn in the 15th century. [< LL. *Gothicus*, < *Gothus*, GOTH.] **Goth'i-cal**†.— **churchwarden Gothic** [Humorous], a type of inartistic architectural restoration or new erection of Gothic buildings in England, during the 18th and the nineteenth centuries.— **e. type**, a style of type-face having all the strokes of equal and uniform width and devoid of ceriphs.

THIS LINE IS IN GOTHIC TYPE.

— **Goth'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* [Gothic style.

Goth'ic-ness, *n.* Conformity to or condition of being in the

Goth'ic, *n.* **1.** The language of the Goths, belonging to the eastern branch of the Teutonic languages. See TEUTONIC. Its most precious monument is the translation of the Bible by the Arian Bishop Ulfilas (Ulphilas, Wulfila), A. D. 311–383.

2. *Arch.* The Pointed style. See POINTED, *a.*

St. Louis . . . built the Sainte-Chapelle of Paris, . . . the most precious piece of *Gothic* in Northern Europe.
RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* vol. i, p. 45. [w. & s. 1871.]

3. *Printing.* Gothic type.

Goth'i-cism, 1 goth'i-sizm; 2 gŏth'ĭ-sĭsm, *n.* **1.** A Gothic idiom. **2.** Imitation of or inclination for Gothic architecture. **3.** Rudeness of manners; barbarousness.

Goth'i-cist, 1 goth'i-sist; 2 gŏth'ĭ-sĭst, *n.* An advocate of whatever is Gothic in style, particularly in architecture.

Goth'ic-ize†, *vt.* 1 goth-is'i-tı; 2 gŏth-ĭs'ĭ-tȳ, *n.* Gothic style or character.

Goth'i-cize, 1 goth'i-sais; 2 gŏth'ĭ-sīz, *vt.* To make like the Goths; make barbarous. **Goth'i-cized.**— **-ciz'er** or **-ci-zer**, *n.*

Catalonia belonged architecturally to Aquitaine [in A. D. 1063] rather than to Aragon, and remained more consistently a province of France. JAS. FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* ii, pt. ii, p. 81. [L. H. 1867.]

Goth'ic moun'tain. **1.** A peak of the Elk mountains, Colo.; 12,646 ft. high. **2.** A peak of the Adirondacks, N. Y.; 4,744 ft. high.

Goth'ique, 1 goth'ik; 2 gŏth'ĭk, *n.* [Rare.] A style of bookbinding, embossed but not gilded, generally described as antique. [rude.

Goth'ish, 1 goth'ish; 2 gŏth'ĭsh, *a.* Like the Goths; barbarous;

Goth'ism, 1 goth'izm; 2 gŏth'ĭsm, *n.* Same as GOTHICISM, 3.

Goth'land, 1 goth'lənd; 2 gŏth'lănd, *n.* An island in the Baltic Sea, province of Sweden, 1,217 sq. m.; capital, Wisby. [Sw., good land.] **Got'land**.

Goth'land-er, 1 goth'lənd-ər; 2 gŏth'lănd-ĕr, *n.* An inhabitant or native born in Gothland.

Goth'lan-dī'an, 1 goth-lan'di-ən; 2 gŏth-lăn'dĭ-ăn. *a. Geol.* Of or pertaining to the Upper Silurian system as found in Gothland.— Gothlandian *n.*

Goth'ol-ī'as, 1 goth'ol-ai'əs; 2 gŏth'ŏl-ī'ăs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* viii, 33. [rypha). *Judith* vi, 15. Apo-

Go'tho-ni-cī, 1 go-thō'ni-sī; 2 gō-thō'nĭ-sī, *n. Bib.* (Apo-

Go'thra, 1 gō'trə; 2 gō'trä, [Hind.] A family or clan of Brahmans and other high castes, tracing their lineage from a common spiritual head.

All tribes of Brahmins are divided into *Gotras* or groups of families, according as they are supposed to be derived from one or the other of the seven mythical sages.
MONIER WILLIAMS *Brâhmanism* p. 160. [v. r. 1877.]

go'tra-ja, 1 gō'trə-jə; 2 gō'trə-ja, *n. Hindu Law.* A kinsman of the same clan or family. Compare GOTRA.

got'ten, 1 got'n; 2 gŏt'n, *pp.* of GET, *v.*

Got'ten-borg, 1 got'en-bȯrg; 2 gŏt'ĕn-bȯrg, *n.* A fortified, manufacturing, commercial, and seaport city; capital of Gottenborg and Bohus province, Sweden.— **Gottenborg or Gothenburg system**, a scheme for regulating the liquor traffic, which originated in Gottenborg in 1865, and prevails under various forms in Sweden, Norway, Finland, parts of the United States, and England. It consists in granting licenses only to such corporations or individuals as undertake to contribute for charitable, local, or national purposes all profits over a fixed percentage arising from the sale of intoxicating liquors. The percentage of profit allowed varies in different places, but is usually 6 per cent. in Norway and 5 per cent. in England. In the British Isles the Gothenburg system is known as the Public House Trusts.

Got'en-borg and Bo'hus, 1 bō'hŭs; 2 bȳ'hŭs. A province in southwest Sweden; 1,969 sq. m.; capital, Gottenborg.

Göt'ter-däm'mer-ung, 1 gŭt'ər-dem'ər-uŋ; 2 gŭt'ĕr-dem'ĕr-ŭng, *n.* The twilight of the gods; subject of an opera by Wagner. Compare RAGNARÖK. [G.]

Gott'fried of Stras'burg, 1 gŏt'frit; 2 gŏt'frĭt (—1210). A German minnesinger; *Tristan und Isolde*.

Gott'heil, 1 got'hil; 2 gŏt'hĭl, **Richard** (⁵/₁1862–). An American Orientalist, teacher, author, and editor; *Jewish History in the Nineteenth Century*.

Got'ti, 1 got'i; 2 gŏt'ĭ, **Girolamo Maria** (¹/₁1834–³/₁1913). An Italian Carmelite; appointed cardinal in 1895, and Prefect of Propaganda in 1902.

Gött'ing-en, 1 gŏt'iŋ-ən; 2 gŏt'ĭng-ĕn, *n.* A manufacturing town in Hanover province, Prussia; an old Hanse town; seat of a university. [OPHILUS.

Gott'lieb, 1 gŏt'lip; 2 gŏt'lēb, *n.* [Dan. & G.] Same as THE-

Gott'on, 1 gon'ən; 2 gŏn'ŭn, *n.* A kingdom between Bambarra and Timbuktu, Africa; capital, Mossidu.

Gott'schalk, 1 got'shalk; 2 gŏt'shălk, **Louis Moreau** (⁸/₁₀ 1829–¹²/₁1869). An American pianist and composer.

Gott'sched, 1 gŏt'shet; 2 gŏt'shĕt, **Johann Christoph** (²/₁ 1700–¹²/₁1766). A German poet, critic, and grammarian.

Göt'z, 1 gets; 2 gĕts, *n.* See BERTHINGEN.

gouache, 1 gwash; 2 gwăch, *n.* [F.] **1.** A method of water-color painting with opaque colors, mixed with water, honey, and gum. **2.** A painting by this method. **3.** The pigment used in such painting.

gou'ber, 1 gŏ'bər; 2 gŭ'bĕr, *n.* A peanut; goober.

gouch, 1 gŏu; 2 gŭn, *n.* [Scot.] An offensive odor.

goud, 1 goud; 2 gōōd, *n.* [Scot.] Good.

Gou'da, 1 gou'də; 2 gou'dä, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing town in South Holland province, Netherlands. **2.** A cheese made in Gouda. See CHEESE.

goud'gul'den, 1 gud'gul'dən; 2 gud'gul'dĕn, *n.* A gold coin formerly current in Germany and the Netherlands. See GULDEN.

gou'die, 1 gou'di; 2 gou'dĭ, *n.* [Scot.] A petty officer, attached to a gild or trading company as keeper of the keys.

gou'dron, 1 gŭ'drōn'; 2 gŭ'drōn', *n. Fort.* A fascine steeped in inflammable material. [F., < *goudronner*, tar.]

gouf, 1 gauf; 2 gouf, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To underpin walls by driving wedges or placing square-cut sods under their foundations.— **gouf'ing**, *n.* [Scot.] Underpinning.

gouf, *n.* [Scot. or Ir.] A smack; hit.

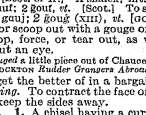
gouf, 1 gauf; 2 gouf, *vt.* [Scot.] To smack; hit.

gouge, 1 gauj; 2 gouj (XIII), vt. GOUGER; GOUG'ING.] **1.** To cut or scoop out with a gouge or gouge-like tool. **2.** To scoop, force, or tear out, as with a gouge; as, to *gouge* out an eye.

He *gouged* a little piece out of Chaucer's tomb.
F. R. STOCKTON *Rudder Grangers Abroad*, *Eng.* p. 42. [s. 1891.]

3. To get the better of in a bargain; cheat; overreach. **4.** *Mining.* To contract the face of (an end) by neglecting to keep the corners away.

gouge, *n.* **1.** A chisel having a curved cutting edge, for making a rounded groove, or for stamping out formulæ in the bindings of books. See cut. **2.** A bookbinders' finishing tool with a curved face. **3.** A band of de-composed country rock on each of the two sides of any lode. **4.** A hole or excavation made by gouging. **5.** [Colloq., U. S.] (1) A swindling transaction. (2) A swindler. **6.** [Florida, U. S.] A gouge-shell. **7.** [Colloq., U. S.] The act of gouging. [OF., < LL. *guvia*, kind of chisel.— **gouge'-shell**, *n.* See BRY.— **fur'row**, *n.* A concave furrow.— **g.-shell**, *n.* A simple shell, a vermetus; also, a pinna.— **g.-slip**, *n.* An oilstone for sharpening gouges.— **parting-g.**, *n.* A gouge with the concave rim of its blade beveled.


1 2 3
Gouges.

gouge'er, 1 gauj'ər; 2 gouj'ĕr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which gouges, especially an insect. **2.** *Railroad.* A wedge-like snow-plow. **3.** [Local, U. S.] The bow-oar of a flatboat. **4.** [Colloq., U. S.] A swindler.

Gough, 1 gof; 2 gŏf, *n.* **1. Hugh, Viscount** (¹¹/₁1779–⁴/₁ 1869), a British field-marshal, born in Ireland; in Peninsular war and in India. **2. and Barthélemon** (⁸/₁₂1817–⁷/₁₁ 1886), an Anglo-American temperance lecturer.

gou'jat, 1 gŭ'jȧ; 2 gŭ'zhät, *n.* [F.] **1.** A boy or man acting as servant to a common soldier; a camp-follower; a low fellow. **2.** A mason's assistant.

gou'jon, 1 gŏ'jen *or* gu'jen; 2 gŭ'jon *or* gŭ'jŏn, *n.* [Southern U. S.] Same as GUDGEON, 1.

Gou'jon', 1 gŭ'zȯ̃'; 2 gŭ'zhôN', **Jean** (1515?–1572). A French sculptor and architect, who fell in the Massacre of St. Bartholomew.

gouk, 1 gŏk; 2 gŏk, *n.* A gawk.

goul, *n.* A ghoul.

goul'and', *n.* Same as GOWAN.

goul'ard, 1 gŏl'ərd; 2 gŏl'ărd, *n.* A weak solution of acetate of lead used as a lotion for reducing inflammation: discovered by Thomas Goulard, a French surgeon who died about 1790.— **goulard's extract**, see **Goulard's extract**, a lead-acetate solution which is stronger than goulard.

gou'lash, 1 gŭ'lăsh; 2 gŭ'lăsh, *n.* [Hung.] *Cookery.* A stew made with beef, veal, potatoes, and flour, and highly seasoned: generally known as **Hungarian goulash**.

Gou'burn, 1 gŏ'bȯrn; 2 gŏ'bŭrn, *n.* **1.** A river in Victoria, Australia; length 345 m. to the Murray river. **2.** A town in New South Wales, Australia. [Gold.

goul'i, 1 gŭld *or* gōld; 2 gŭld *or* gōld, *n.* [Dial., Eng., or Obs.]

Gould, 1 guld; 2 gŭld, *n.* **1. Augustus Addison** (⁸/₁₀1805–⁶/₁1866), an American physician and naturalist. **2. Hannah Flagg** (1789–⁹/₁1865), an American poet. **3. Helen Miller** (⁸/₁₀1868–), an American philanthropist and social worker. **4. Jay** (⁵/₁1836–²⁰/₁1892), an American financier and millionaire. **5. John** (⁹/₁1804–³/₁1881), an English naturalist. [lowhammer.

gould'ring, 1 guld'riŋ; 2 gŭld'rĭng, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The yellow-

Gould's, 1 gul-ləz'; 2 gŭl-lŏz', *n.* [Ir.] A stick terminating in a small fork, used as a pitchfork.

Goum, 1 gûm; 2 ġum, *n.* 1. An Algerian territorial militia, composed of native soldiers with French officers. 2. A member of the aforesaid organization. [< Ar. *gwm*, family, tribe.]

gou'mi, 1 gû'mi; 2 ġu'mi, *n. Bot.* A Japanese and Chinese shrub (*Elæagnus longipes*), valuable for its fruit and flowers.

gound, 1 gound; 2 ġound, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A gown.

gounds, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Pus in sore eyes.

gound'y, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Pus in sore eyes.

goun'dhon, 1 gûn'dû; 2 ġun'dų, *n. Pathol.* Anakhre. **gound'dou.**

Gou'nod, 1 gû'nō'; 2 ġu'nō', **Charles François** (ſ'ar'lz'fran'swa' 18/11–1893), A French musical composer; *Faust*, etc.

goup, 1 goup; 2 ġoup, *vt.* [Scot.] To throb; ache.

goup, *n.* [Dial., Eng., or Scot.] A gaupus.

goup'pen, 1 gou'pn; 2 ġou'pn, *n.* [Scot.] 1. A handful; a perquisite of meal demanded by millers. 2. The hollow of the hand; a grasp. **goul'pin; gow'pen†.**

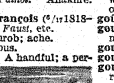
gour, 1 gaur; 2 ġour, *n.* A wild ox; the gaur.

gour, *n.* 1. A kourbash. 2. A glaour.

gou'ra, 1 gû'ra or gour'a; 2 ġu'ra or ġour'a, *n.* [S. Afr.] A gorah.

Gou'ra, 1 gû'ra; 2 ġu'ra, *n.* [Papuan.] 1. A pigeon of the genus *Goura*. 2. [*c-*] A pigeon of this genus; a crown-pigeon.

gou'raf-fa, 1 gû'ra-fa; 2 ġu'ra-fa, *n.* [Egypt.] A Nile fishermen.



Gouramí and its Nest. 1/12

The common drag-net or seine of

gou'ra-mi, 1 gû'ra-mi; 2 ġu'ra-mi, *n.* [Javanese.] An Oriental osphromenoid fish (*Osphromenus goramy* or *olfax*), reared in ponds in many warm countries for food. **go'ra-my.**

gourd, 1 gȯrd; 2 ġȯrd, *a.* [Scot.] Awkward; cumbersome.

gourd, 1 gȯrd or gûrd; 2 ġȯrd or ġurd (XIII), *n.* 1. A melon, pumpkin, squash, or some similar fruit of the family *Cucurbitaceæ*; specif., the calabash or bottle-gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*), having a hard rind and commonly club - shaped; also, the plant that bears it. 2. A dipper, cup, or bottle made of the dried shell of the gourd. See also CALABASH. 3. Any gourd-shaped vessel. 4. [Archaic.] A hollow die used for cheating by gamblers. 5†. *Chem.* A cucurbit. [< F. *gourde*, < L. *cucurbita*, gourd.]



A Gourd (*Lagenaria vulgaris*), showing Flower and Fruit. *a*, a gourd opened, showing the seeds.

—**Arizona gourd,** a calabazilla.—**bitter g.,** the colocynth.—**bish-cloth g.,** any of the sponge-gourds, species of *Luffa*, especially *L. fœtida*, cultivated in eastern Asia. The spongy inner portion is used as a cloth. A less fibrous variety is grown in Japan for food. **dish g.†.—gooseberry g.,** the physalis.—**gourd'head'd,** *a.* [S. U. S.] The buffalofish. **gourdhead buffalo†.—g.-melon,** *n.* A tallow-gourd.—**gourd'mouth',** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The Missouri sucker (*Cyclepsus elongatus*).—**g.-shaped,** *a.* Having the shape of a gourd; bellying, as a bottle: applied to flat as well as globular bottles.—**g.-shell,** *n.* The dried rind or shell of a gourd.—**g.-tree,** *n.* The calabash-tree (*Crescentia cujete*).—**gourd'worm',** *n.* A duke or trematode worm, especially the liver-fluke.—**Hercules'-club g.,** same as HERCULES'-CLUB, 3.—**maté-g.,** *n.* A bottle-shaped gourd employed for holding maté.—**sour-g.,** *n.* See ADANSONIA.

gourde, *n.* [F.] A silver dollar. See COIN. **gourd†.**

gour'der, 1 gour'dr; 2 ġour'dr, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The stormy petrel. **gour'dal†.**

gourd'y, 1 gȯrd'i or gûrd'i; 2 ġȯrd'y or ġurd'y, *a.* Having the legs swollen, as a horse. **gourd'ed†.—gourd'i-ness,** *n.* The state of being gourdy. **gourd'y-leg,** *n.* Dropsy; pulpe.

gou'reen'roe', 1 gû'rin-rō'; 2 ġu'rin-rō', *n.* [Ir.] A jackdaw.

Gour'gaud, 1 gûr'gō'; 2 ġur'gō', **Gaspard, Baron** (ġ'a/a 1783–1852), A French general and military writer; with Napoleon; *Memoirs*.

Gourgues, 1 gûrg; 2 ġurg, **Dominique de** (1530?–1593). A French seaman who captured Spanish forts in Florida.

Gou'ri-de, 1 gû'ri-dē; 2 ġu'ri-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of large pigeons, with 16 tail-feathers; crown-pigeons. **Gou'ra** (t. g.).—**gou'rid,** *n.*—**gou'rine,** *a.*

Gou-ri'nes, 1 gû-ri'nēz; 2 ġu-ri'nēz, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Gourida* as a subfamily.—**gou'rine,** *a. & n.*

gour'mand, etc. See GORMAND.

gour'met', 1 gȯr'mā'; 2 ġur'mā', *n.* [F.] One of discriminating taste in matters of gastronomy; an epicure.

In former times [in France] gourmand meant a judge of eating, and *gourmet* a judge of wine. . . . *Gourmet* is now universally understood to refer to eating and not to drinking.

HARRISON *French and English* pt. v, p. 249. [a. 1808.] 1889.]

gour'net, 1 gȯr'net; 2 ġȯr'net, *n.* [Obs.] A gurnet.

Gour'rock, 1 gû'rok; 2 ġu'rok, *n.* A town in Renfrewshire, Scotland.

gous'fruit-nut', 1 gû'rū-nut'; 2 ġu'rų-nut', *n.* The cola-nut.

gour'y, 1 gûr'i; 2 ġur'y, *a.* [Eng.] Sour; frightening; sulky.

goush, 1 goush; 2 ġoush, *v. & n.* [Dial.] Gush.

gous'ly, 1 gous'li; 2 ġous'ly, *n.* An old form of harp among the Slavonians.—**gous'la,** *n.* A bard.—**gous'lo,** *n.* Poetry chanted by the gouslas.

gous'ty, 1 gaus'ti; 2 ġous'ty, *a.* [Scot.] Gusty; wild; dreary.—**gous'tie;—gous'tiness,** *n.* [Scot.] A noisy, violent fellow.—**gous'trous,** *a.* [Scot.] Tempestuous; violent; rude.

gout', 1 gout; 2 ġout, *n.* 1. *Pathol.* A specific disease manifested ordinarily by inflammation of the joints and ligamentous parts of a joint. It is characterized by the formation of uric acid or its alkaline salts, such as sodium urate, in the blood. The parts affected first are frequently the great toe and the heel of the foot.

The rich ate and drank freely, and accepted *gout* and apoplexy as things that ran mysteriously in respectable families.

GEORGE EBERS *Silas Verner* p. 32. [w. n.]

2. A disease of grain caused by the gout-fly. 3. *Falconry.* A spot on a hawk. 4. A blotch of color. 5. [Archaic.] A drop; clot.

Again, now, now, again Plashes the rain in heavy *gouts*.

LOWELL *Summer Storm* st. 5.

[< F. *goutte*, < L. *gutta*, drop.]—**abarticular gout,** inflammation of a gouty nature, affecting the viscera, but not the joints.—**gout'-fly'',** *n.* An oscinid dipterous insect (*Chlorops tæniopus*) of Europe, whose larva works in the stems of wheat, rye, and barley, and produces a swollen or gouty appearance in the heads.—**g.-stone,** *n.* An abnormal concretion formed in or about cavities of the joints.—**poor man's g.** (*Pathol.*), a gouty condition produced by the wrong kind of cheap food, malnutrition, or poisoning; also, rheumatoid arthritis.—**rheumatic g.,** chronic rheumatism with shifting pains from joint to joint.—**tophaceous g.** (*Med.*), a gout accompanied by calcareous deposits (tophi) at the joints.

gout, 1 gaut; 2 ġout, *n.* [Local, Eng.] 1. A drain. 2. A gateway bridge. 3. A sluice permitting the flow of water in only one direction; a go-by.

gout, 1 gû; 2 ġu, *n.* [F.] Taste; relish; as, a particular *gout*.

gout't-fy, 1 gaut'i-fai; 2 ġout'i-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY-ING.] To make or tend to make gouty.

gout'i-ly, 1 gaut'i-li; 2 ġout'i-ly, *adv.* In a gouty manner.

gout'i-ness, 1 gaut'i-nes; 2 ġout'i-nės, *n.* A gouty condition.

goutte, 1 gût; 2 ġut, *n.* [F.] *Her.* A subordinate ordinary, representing a drop or tear; as, *goutte d'or*; *goutte de sang*.

gout'weed', 1 gaut'wîd'; 2 ġout'wēd', *n.* A European herb (*Ægopodium podagraria*), naturalized in the United States, formerly used in treating gout. Called also *goat's-foot* (which see) and *goutweed*. **gout'wort'‡.**

gout'y, 1 gaut'i; 2 ġout'y, *a.* Affected with gout; of or pertaining to the gout; swollen; protuberant. **gout'sh‡;**

gout'ous‡.—gouty concretion, an inorganic chalky substance formed as a nodule within or near a gouty joint: gutstone.—**gout's-gall',** *n.* An intercurrence on the raspberry produced by a bupprestid beetle (*Agrilus ruficollis*).—**g.-stool,** *n.* [Lg.] A stool used to support, raise, or lower a gouty limb.—**g.-tree** or **g.-stem tree,** the Australian baobab (*Adansonia gregorii*).

Gou'ver'nante', 1 gû'ver'nânt'; 2 ġu'ver'nąt', *n.* [F.] 1. Same as GOVERNANTE. 2. A female provincial ruler: a former use. See GOVERNESS, 3.

Gou'ver-neur', 1 gû'ver-nûr'; 2 ġu'ver-nur', *n.* A village in St. Lawrence county, N. Y.

Gou'ver'nail', 1 gû'ver'nâl'; 2 ġu'vyr'nąl'-sąl'-sėr'; 2 ġu'vyôr'-sąl'-vėr', **Laurent** (/'a/1794–/'a/1830). A French marshal; victor at Polotsk, 1812.

gov, 1 gov; 2 ġov, *n.* Government; governor.

Gov'an, 1 guv'an; 2 ġov'an, *n.* A former town in Lanarkshire, Scotland; now in Glasgow; famed for ship-building.

Gov'anhill', 1 guv'an-hil'; 2 ġov'an-hil', *n.* A town in Lanarkshire, Scotland; a suburb of Glasgow. [straw.

gove', 1 gōv; 2 ġōv, *vt.* [PROV. ENG.] To store in a mow, as

gove, 1 gōv; 2 ġōv, *vi.* To stare stupidly.

govel, *n.* Same as GOAF, 2. [county-seat, Clove.

Gove's, *n.* A county in N. W. central Kansas; 1,080 sq. m.;

gov'ern, 1 gu'vərn; 2 ġov'ern, *v.* I. *t.* 1. To rule

gov'ern, 1 gu'vərn; 2 ġov'ern, *n.* [< F. *gouverner*, < L. *gubernare*, < Gr. *kybernaō*, direct a ship.]

Syn. command, control, direct, manage, mold, reign over, rule, sway. *Govern* carries the idea of authoritative administration or some exercise of authority that is at once effective and orderly. *Control* is effective, but not by momentary or occasional. One *controls* what he holds or can hold at will absolutely in check; as, a skilful horseman *controls* a spirited horse; a person *controls* his temper we say to one who is excited, "*control* yourself." A person *commands* another when he has, or claims, the right to make that other do his will, with power of inflicting penalty if not obeyed; he *commands* those whom he can prevent from doing anything contrary to his will; he *governs* one whom he actually does cause to obey his will; a parent may *command* a child whom he can not *govern* or *control*. The best teachers are not greatly prone to *command*, but *govern* or *control* their pupils largely by other means; a man *commands* the location where he can shape events as he pleases; a fortress *commands* the region when no enemy can pass against its resistance. *Govern* implies the exercise of knowledge and judgment as well as power, and usually something of systematic administration. To *rule* is more absolute and autocratic than to *govern*; to *sway* is to move by quiet but effectual influences; to *manage* is not only to influence feeling and action, but to shape character; to *manage* is to secure by skilful contrivance the doing of one's will by those whom he can not directly *control*; a wise mother by gentle management *governs* her children, molds the lives of her children; to be able to *manage* servants is an important element of good housekeeping. The word *reign*, once so absolute, now simply denotes, more or less loosely, the position of sovereign in a monarchy, with or without effective power; the King of England *reigns*; the Czar of Russia formerly both *reigned* and *ruled*; he is authorized, so he suspect, comply, obey, submit, yield.

gov'ern-a-ble, 1 guv'ern-a-bl; 2 ġov'ern-a-bl, *a.* That **gun'v'ern-a-blʼ,** may be governed; controllable; obedient.

It is . . . by loyal gas that men are governed *governable*.

CARLYLE *Essays* vol. iii, p. 47. [M. M. & CO.]

—gov'ern-a-bil't-ty, gov'ern-a-ble-ness, *n.*—**gov'ernably,** *adv.*

gov'ern-all', *n.* 1. Government. 2. A ruler. 3. A rudder. **gov'ern-ailleʼ; gov'ern-ail†.**

gov'ern-ance, 1 guv'ern-ens; 2 ġov'ern-ans, *n.* 1. Exercise of authority; government; direction; control.

Here new settlers were admitted to the freedom of the township, and bye-laws framed and headman and tithing-man chosen for its government. GREEN *Short Hist. of the People* vol. i, p. 13. [1882.]

2†. Conduct; behavior. [OF., < LL. *gubernantia*, < L. *gubernus*; see GOVERN.] **gov'ern-aunce†.**

gov'ern-ante', 1 guv'ern-ant; 2 ġov'ern-ant', *n.* [Archaic.] A governess; housekeeper; duenna. S. S.

gov'ernd, *pp.* Governed.

gov'er-ess, 1 guv'er-es; 2 ġov'er-ės, *n. & t.* [Colloq.] To have charge of as a governess; act as a governess.

gov'er-ess, 1 *n.* 1. A woman who trains and instructs

gun'v'er-ess',] children. A governess who resides in the family of her pupils is a resident governess; a daily governess visits the pupils' house daily; a nursery governess is usually a resident governess, has charge of very young children only, and often performs household duties. In England a teacher in a girls' school is sometimes called a *governess*.

2. [Archaic.] A woman with authority to direct and control; a female governor. **gov'ern-or-ess†; gov'ern-es†.**

The pious toposcripter, John Norden. . . . taught his generation to pray for her [Queen Bess] as "our sovereigne Lady and *Governes*"? FITZEDWARD HALL *Mod. English* p. 188. [a. 1873.]

gov'ern-ing, 1 guv'ern-in; 2 ġov'ern-ing, *pa.* Having

gun'v'ern-ingʼ,] control; prevalent; as, a *governing* consideration; a *governing* party.

Faith and knowledge are the *governing* principles of action. A. CAMPBELL *Campbell and Owens Debate* vol. ii, p. 10. [a. a. r. 1829.]

—governing motion, a supposed natural force for the spinning-mule.—**gov'ern-ing-ly,** *adv.*

gov'ern-less†, *a.* Without control; ungoverned.

gov'ern-ment, 1 guv'ern-ment *or* -mənt; 2 ġov'ern-ment,] -mənt, *n.* 1. The act of governing, or

gun'v'ern-mentʼ,] the state of being governed; especially, authoritative administration of the affairs of a state or other community; control, direction, or restraint exercised over men in communities; as, just and efficient *government*.

This absurdity arises from a misconception as to the origin of this *government* and its true character. It is, Sir, the people's Constitution, the people's *government*, made for the people, made by the people, and answerable to the people. DANIEL WEBSTER *Reply to Hayne*, U. S. Senate, Jan. 26, 1830.

It is rather for us . . . that we here highly resolve, that these dead shall not have died in vain — that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom — and that *government* of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth. LINCOLN in Nicolay and Hay's *Abraham Lincoln, Gettysburg Speech, Nov. 19, '63* vii, p. 201. [c. co. 1890.]

From early times there have been three classes of government: (1) by **monarchy,** in which the administration of the affairs of the state is placed in the hands of a single individual; (2) by **aristocracy,** in which the administration is entrusted to a special class of persons supposed to be particularly qualified for the work; (3) by **democracy,** in which the powers of administration are exercised by the community itself, directly or by representative institutions.

Government may be of any form — monarchical, despotic, autocratic, aristocratic, democratic, republican; it may be local, municipal, state, or national. . . . Republican *government* embraces 24.3 per cent. of the area of the habitable world, and 11.4 per cent. of the world's population. The constitutional *government* (not republican) embraces 17.2 per cent. of the area, and 18.5 per cent. of the population. Colonies or dependencies without self-government embrace 27.3 per cent. of the area and 31.4 per cent. of the population. Autocracy embraces 31.1 per cent. of the area and 38.8 per cent. of the population.

New Encyc. of Social Reform p. 557. [P. & W. '08.]

2. The form or system of administration by which a community is controlled; the organization of power for the control of a state, or other community, and its interests.

3. Any territory over which the right of sovereignty is extended; a state or community governed by an authority; as, the *government* of Turkestan, in Asia. 4. Moral, mental, or physical control or restraint; as, guidance; restraint; as, the *government* of the tongue. 5. Exercise of authority by a parent, instructor, society, or the like; direction and control, as of a family.

Household *government* is to teach the child to take care of himself. H. W. BEECHER in Eleanor Kirk's *Beecher as a Humorist* p. 83. [P. & W. n. 1887.]

6. The right of governing or administering the laws; the position and authority of one officially in control; as, the *government* was assumed by the new president.

Unto us a son is given: and the *government* shall be upon his shoulder. *Isa.* ix. 6.

7. The executive and legislative bodies of a state, nation, or the like; the governing power; specif., the executive and its supporters in the legislature as representing the party of the majority; the administration, distinguished from the *opposition*; in Great Britain, the cabinet or ministry.

The political needle was . . . pointing now to one set of men as the coming *Government*, and then to another.

THACKERAY *Pendennis* I. p. 262. [c. a. H.]

8. An administrative division coördinate to a province, as in Russia. 9. In a district of a Prussian province, a board controlling education, special taxes, churches, etc. 10. *Gram.* That relation between two words whereby one receives the power to assume a modified form, as a case; as, the *government* of nouns by verbs.

The severing of a genitive in *government* from its governing noun is not uncommon in our English.

H. ALFORD *Greek Testament, Heb.* ix, 15.

11. *pl.* Government securities: a stock-broker's term. 12†. Conduct; behavior. [< F. *gouvernement*, < L. *gubernus*; see GOVERN.]

Syn.: see DOMINION. Compare synonyms for GOVERN. **—commission government,** a city government conducted by a committee of citizens. **—consolidated g.,** a government in which the power to govern is confined to one department. **—constitutive g.,** that branch of constitutional law which embraces the principles by which government offices are conferred. **—coordinate g.,** a government in which the power to govern is not limited to one department. **—dual g.,** the combination of state and federal form of administration, wherein authority is allotted to two bodies, each having constitutional prerogatives which the other may not infringe. **—elective g.,** a government in which the holding of office is determined by election. **—g. by injunction,** the use of the machinery of the courts to restrain the operations of con icting interests: newspaper term first applied to the suppression of strikes by judicial power of laying injunctions.—**gov'ern-ment-gen'er-al,** *n.* A region administered by a governor-general. **—g. house,** 1. The official residence of a governor, as in a British colony. 2. [Humorous.] The dwelling occupied by the proprietor or overseer of an estate: so used in British colonies.—**g. man.** 1. One who holds an official position. 2. [Colloq.] A convict resident.—**g. paper,** negotiable paper, as bonds and exchequer bills, issued by a government. **g. security,** = **g. stock** or **bond.—g. school,** a school of design for the lay manner of working said to be distinctive of government employees.—**g. valve** [Rare], a safety-valve.—**hereditary g.,** a government in which the holding of office is determined by heredity.—**parliamentary g.,** a government in which the legislature is constituted as supreme in administering the law.

gov'ern-men'tal, 1 guv'ern-men'tal; 2 ġov'ern-mėn'tal, *a.* Relating or pertaining to government; made by or proceeding from the government.

The English Reformation . . . was subject . . . to the disturbing force of *governmental* authority.

G. P. FISHER *The Reformation* p. 318. [c. 1884.]

—gov'ern-men'tal-ism, *n.* = **gov'ern-men'tal-ism;** 2 ġov'ern-mėn'tal-izm, *n.* The theory that a government should exercise its full authority, or should strive to increase that authority; also, governmental action in

accordance with such theory.—**gov"ern-men'tal-ist**, *n.* A believer in governmentalism; an upholder of government.
gov'ern-ment-ist†.

gov'er-nor,] 1 guv'ər-nor or -nər; 2 gov'ər-nor, *n.* 1.
gu'er-nor,] One who governs or controls; as, God is the *governor* of the universe.

The parent is made known to the child, not merely as a benefactor, but as a moral governor.
H. L. MANSEL in *Good Words* [London] Feb., 1867, p. 132.

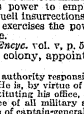
Specif.: (1) One who is invested with executive authority to administer and enforce the laws of a state or province; a chief ruler; especially, (a) [U. S.] the elective chief magistrate of a State.

The legislative powers of the governor are analogous to those of the President. . . . The governor is the commander-in-chief of the state militia, and has power to employ the militia to repel invasions and to quell insurrections or riots. . . . In most states the governor exercises the power of pardoning offenders against the state.
Nelson's Perpetual Encyc. vol. v, p. 515.

(*b*) The chief executive of a British colony, appointed by the home government.

The *governor* is the single and supreme authority responsible to, and representative of, His Majesty. He is, by virtue of his Commission and the Letters Patent constituting his office, entitled to the obedience, aid and assistance of all military and civil officers; but although bearing the title of captain-general or commander-in-chief and although he may be a military officer, senior in rank to the officer commanding the troops, he is not, except on special appointment from His Majesty, invested with the command of His Majesty's regular forces in the Colony.
Regulations for His Majesty's Service, Colonial Office List for 1910, p. 53. [w. a sons, '10.]

(2) One who exercises executive control over an institution or undertaking; as, the *governors* of a club; the *governors* of the Stock Exchange. 2. *Mach.* (1) A device for regulating the speed of an engine or motor under varying conditions of load and pressure. (2) A device for regulating the flow or pressure of a fluid, as gas or water.


Fly-wheel Governor.

Governors are named (1) from their mechanism, arrangement, or manner of operation; as, **ball-governor** or **centrifugal**, or **fly-ball governor**, **differential** or **dynamometric g.** (operated by means of a friction brake), **disengagement g.** (designed to operate a regulating mechanism when certain speeds are reached), **fan-g.** or **fly-g.** (having a regulating fly-wheel), **flyscrapes g.**, **hit-and-miss g.** (in which the cam which operates the inlet in gas-engines is moved away by centrifugal force when too high a speed is reached), **inertia g.** (for controlling a flow of water, or one in which water is the resisting element), **load-g.** (operating by variations in the load instead of in the speed), **loaded g.** (having a sliding weight), **parabolic g.** (in which the path of the balls is made to produce a parabolic curve, thus attaining isochronism), **pendulum g.**, **pulley g.** (one operated by a belt), **screw-propeller g.** (in which a minute propeller-wheel revolves in a vessel of liquid), **shaft-g.** (operating directly upon the fly-wheel shaft of the motor), **spring g.** (using a spring instead of a weight), **steam-g.** (operated by steam from the thing controlled; as, **cut-off g.**, **steam-g.**; (3) from the inventor, manufacturer, vendor, etc.; as, **Hartnell's g.** (a spring governor in the balls move outward horizontally, thus eliminating gravity from the control), **Head's or Farcot's g.** (in which an approximate parabolic path of the balls is attained by means of links), **Pickering g.** (a spring governor), **Porter's g.** (a loaded governor), **Proll's g.** (a loaded governor).

3. [Slang.] A father; also, a superior or chief, as in an office. 4. [Archaic.] A pilot. 5. [Archaic.] A pilot; a helmsman. 6. In angling, an artificial trout-fly made in imitation of an insect ovipositing upon the water. See GRENTAIL. [< F. *gouverneur*, < L. *gubernator*, pilot, < *gubernare* to steer.]

—atmospheric governor, a governor regulating the speed of a machine by the pressure of air in a confined vessel.
—centrifugal governor (*g.*), a governor using the admission-valve of a motor, at uniform intervals of time, and thus assuring absolute isochronism of rotation.—**dynamometer g.**, a load-governor.—**electric g.**, a governor operating electrically as the centrifugal governor opens or closes an electric circuit, or by the varying resistance of a bundle of carbon disks.—**emergency g.**, a mechanism for reducing or checking the velocity of an engine in case of accident to the regulating machinery.—**gov'er-nor-gen"er-al,** *n.* A governor who has deputy or lieutenant governors under him: a viceroy; as, *governor-general* of India or of Canada.—**g.-generalship,** *n.*—**g. in council** (Brit. Colonial Law), the governor or governor-general of a colony acting officially after consulting his executive council.—**g.-general in council,**—**g.-rod,** *n. Mach.* A rod connecting the governing mechanism and the valve-gear of an engine.—**Governor's council** (U. S.), in certain States, an advisory committee elected in order to render assistance to the Governor.—**g.-valve,** *n.* A throttle-valve or other valve, as in a steam admission-pipe, opened and closed by a governor.—**House of Governors,** an organization of the Governors (*ex officio*) of all the States of the Union, meeting annually to gain general acquaintance, to deliberate upon questions affecting the welfare of the several States, and to seek to unify State legislation. The plan was suggested by William George Jordan in 1907, and the first meeting was held in Washington in January, 1910.—**inertia g.**, a governor in which the inertia, rather than the centrifugal action of a weight is used to control the speed of an engine.—**isochronous g.**, a governor that has only one speed consistent with safety.—**Watt's g.**, the fly-ball governor. **simple g.**:
gov'er-nor-ate,] gov'ər-nor-ĕt; 2 gov'ər-nor-ăt, *n.* [Egypt.] A governorship; one of the six major administrative divisions of Egypt proper; a moafza. *Statesman's Year Book 1901* p. 1156.

gov'er-nor-ship,] gov'ər-nor-ship; 2 gov'ər-nor-ship, *n.* 1. The office of a governor. 2. A governor's term of office or jurisdiction. 3. The territory under the jurisdiction of a governor.

Gov'er-nors Is'land. 1. An island at the mouth of the East River, New York harbor; site of Fort Jay, formerly called Fort Columbus and Castle William. 2. An island in Boston harbor, Massachusetts; site of Fort Winthrop.

Gov.-Gen., *abbr.* Governor-general.

gow'in'da,] go-vin'də; 2 go-vin'da, *n.* [E. Ind.] The pariah kite.

Gov. Pig. Off., *abbr.* Government Printing-Office.

govt., *abbr.* Government.

gow'l,] gou; 2 gow, *n.* [Scot.] Same as GULL, *n.*

gow^2, *n.* [Scot. & Ir.] A blacksmith.

gow'an,] gau'ən; 2 gow'an, *n.* [Scot.] 1. The European or garden daisy (*Bellis perennis*). See illus. under DAISY. 2. A yellow flower of any one of several species, as the dandelion, marigold, and hawkweed. 3. Decomposed granite.
—**guig gowan,** the corn-marigold. See MARIGOLD.—**May's' gow'an,** See under MAY.—**open g.,** the globeflower.—**yow'an-y, a.** Abounding with gowans or daisies. **gow'aned**:.

Gow'an'da,] go-wān'də; 2 go-wăn'da, *n.* A town in Cattaraugus county, N. Y.

gowd,] goud; 2 gowd, *n.* [Scot.] Gold.—**gow'den,** *a.* Golden.

gow'die,] gou'di; 2 gow'di, *n.* [Scot.] 1. An animal having yellow markings, as (1) the goldfinch, (2) the goldeneye, (3) the gemmous dragonet, and (4) the gray gurnard. 2. A goudie. **gow'dyt**.

gowd'ie,] gŏd'i or goud'i; 2 gŏd'i or gowd'i, *n.* [Scot.] Heels over head; upside down. [child able to walk.

gow'die-lane',] gau'di-lēn'; 2 gow'di-lēn', *n.* [Scot.] A **gowd'ie lane,**] *gou'rn or gou'rn*; 2 *gŏd'ni or gowd'ni*, *n.* [Scot.]
1. The goldeneye. 2. A fish, the dragonet.

gowd'nook",] goud'nuk'; 2 gowd'nŏŏk', *n.* [Local, Scot.] The sourp. **gowd'n-nook"t**.

Gow'er,] gou'ər or gōr; 2 gow'er or gōr, *n.* 1. **John** (1330–1408), an English poet; friend of Chaucer, who called him **the moral Gower.** 2. A peninsula in W. Glamorganshire, Wales.

gowf,] gouf; 2 gowf, *vt.* [Scot.] To strike as in playing golf; beat; strike. **gowfl'.—gowf'er,** *n.*

gowk,] guk; 2 gowk, *n.* [Scot.] To befool; stupefy.

gowk, *n.* [Scot.] 1. The cuckoo. 2. A fool; simpleton.—**gowk'storm"t,** *n.* 1. A spring storm believed by the Scots to occur annually on the day associated with the cuckoo or cuckoo. 2. Figuratively, any evil or short duration.—**gowk't, a.** [Scot.] Foolish.—**gowk'ty, n.** Gawky.

gowl,] goul; 2 gowl, *vi.* [Scot.] To howl; cry; yowl. 2. *Mining.* [Eng.] To break or fall, as the roof of a mine.

gowl, *n.* [Eng.] Yellow mucus emanating from the eyes.

gow'lan, *n.* Same as GOLLAN. **gow'land**†; **gow'lon**‡.

gowle,] goul; 2 gowl, *n.* A defile, pass, or hollow. [< F. *gueule*, < L. *gula*, throat.]

gowle, *n.* [Archaic.] A ghoul. **gowl**†.

Hypocrisy and Atheism, with the *Gowle*, Sensuality, stalk abroad over the Earth and engulf it thereby.
CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* bk. iii, p. 231. [R.]

gown,] gaun; 2 gown, *v.* I. *t.* To put a gown upon; clothe or invest with a gown; hence, to induct into an office in which gowns are worn. [Scot.]
II. *i.* To put on or dress oneself in a gown.

gown, *n.* I. A woman's dress or outer garment, especially when long and loose (strictly, without a waist), or a long and loose outer robe worn as a distinctive or official habit, as by clergymen, judges, barristers, professors, or university students, especially in England; hence, a robe or emblem of civilians as distinguished from soldiers, and of collegians as distinguished from citizens; hence, collegians collectively; as, "town and *gown*." See illus. under DEGREE.


Geneva Gown as worn by a Clergyman of the Church of England, about 1736.

The judges of the Supreme Court wear black *gowns*. BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, p. 287. [MACM., 1891.] (3)

3. Any loose outer garment or wrapper, especially when long; as, a dressing-*gown*; a bed-*gown*; a night-*gown*. [Rare.] Dress; garb; as, the *gown* of humility. 5†. A toga. [< W. *gwn*; cp. OF. *goune*, gown.]—**Geneva gown,** the black gown worn by the Calvinists when preaching.—**gown'-boy",** *n.* [Eng.] A pupil in an endowed school; especially, one belonging to the Charterhouse.—**g.'s piece, s, pl.** A piece of material proper in kind and quantity for a gown; a dress-pattern. **g.-cloth**†.—**gowns'man,** *n.* 1. One who wears a gown professionally, as a clergyman, a graduate of a university, or a barrister.

Who truth from specious falsehood can divide,
Has all the *gownsman*'s skill without their pride.
CHURCHILL *The Ghost*, *Addressed pt. iii*, l. 956.

2. A civilian as distinguished from a soldier. **gown'man**†.

gownd, *pp.* Gowned. S. S.

gowp,] goup; 2 gowp, *n.* [Scot. or Dial., Eng.] Same as GAPPER.

Gow'ra,] gau're; 2 gow'ra, *n.* [Ir.] Same as GABHRA.

Gow're,] gau'rē; 2 gow'ri, *n.* 1. **Earl of** (1577?–1600). John Ruthven, a Scottish conspirator, who entered into a plot against and tried to kill James VI., and was slain. 2. **Earl of** (1541–$^{8}/_{1584}$). William Ruthven, a Scottish conspirator, who seized James VI. at Perth, and was executed.

gow'ry,] gau'ri; 2 gow'ry, *n.* A cowry-shell.

gowt,] gout; 2 gowt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sink or drain; a gout.

goy,] goi; 2 *gŏy*, *n.* [GOY'IM,] a.-im; 2 *gŏy'im*, *a.* GOY'A,] *goi'a*; *gŏy'a*; 2 *gŏy'i*.] [Heb.] A nation or race: a Gentile; also, when used by Jews among themselves, a Jew who does not observe the precepts of his race.—**goy'ish,** *a.*

goy'a,] goi'ə; 2 *gŏy'i*, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small valley; a hollow. **goyle**‡.

Go-yan'na,] go-yăn'ə; 2 *Gō-yăn'a*, *n.* A manufacturing and commercial village in Lackawanna county, Pa.

Go-yaz',] go-yäs'; 2 *Gō-yäs'*, *n.* A state in central Brazil; 288,462 sq. m.; capital, Goyaz.

goy'ette,] goi'yə-zait; 2 *gŏy'yə-zit*, *n. Mineral.* A yellow-white, hydrous calcium-aluminum phosphate ($H_{12}Ca_{2}Al_{12}P_{8}O_{52}$) found in rounded grains. [< *Goyaz*, Brazil.]

Go'zan,] gō'zan; 2 *gō'zăn*, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xvii, 6.

Gozo',] gō'zō; 2 *gō'zo*, *n.* An island in the Mediterranean; 4 m. N. W. of Malta; 20 sq. m.; chief town, Rabato. **Gozzo**‡.

Goz'lan',] goz'lăn'; 2 *gŏz'lăn'*, **Leon** ($^{9}/_{1803}$–$^{3}/_{1866}$). A French novelist and playwri ht; *Artiste Protégé*.

goz'zan,] *gou'zn*; 2 *gŏz'an*, *n.* Prov. Eng.] 1. Same as GOSSAN. 2. A wig yellow from age and wear.

goz'zard,] *gez'erd*; 2 *gŏz'ard*, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. A gooseberd. 2. A stupid fellow. **goz'zerd**‡.

Goz'zi,] *god'si*; 2 *gŏd'zi*, *n.* 1. **Carlo, Count** ($^{12}/_{1720}$–$^{4}/_{1806}$), an Italian dramatist; brother of Caspero; *Turandot*, 2. **Gasparo, Count** ($^{9}/_{1713}$–$^{9}/_{1786}$), an Italian writer.

Goz'zo-li,] *god'zo-li*; 2 *gŏd'zo-li*. **Benozzo** (1420–1498). An Italian painter of the quattrocento.

G. P., *abbr. Gloria Patri* (Glory to the Father); Graduate in Pharmacy (two years' course).

G. P. K. T., *abbr. Freemasonry.* The Grand Priory of the Knights of the Temple: the highest masonic body of Scotland.

G. P. M., *abbr. Freemasonry.* Grand Past Master.
G. P. O., *abbr.* General Post-office.
G. P. S., *abbr. Freemasonry.* Grand Principal Sojourner.
G. Pen., *abbr. Freemasonry.* Grand Pursuivant.
G. R., *abbr. Georgius Rex* (King George); (*Freemasonry*) Grand Recorder.

Gr., *abbr.* Gr. See ABBREVIATION.

gra,] grā; 2 grā, *n.* [Ir.] An affection for; liking; love.

Graa'bak,] grä'bak; 2 *Grä'bäk*, *n.* In Norse mythology, the name of one of the serpents that ever gnaw the roots of Yggdrasil. [Ice., gray-back.] **Gra'baka**‡.

Graaff Rei'net,] grăf rī'net; 2 *Grăf rī'nēt*. **1.** A division of Cape of Good Hope Province, South Africa. **2.** Its capital, founded by the Dutch in 1786; has much industry; flourishing market for agricultural produce. **Graaff Rey'net**‡.

Graaf'f-an,] grăf'i-an; 2 *Grăf'i-an*, *a.* Pertaining to or named after Regnier de Graaf, a Dutch physician (17th century).—**Graafian follicle or vesicle,** the small sac in which the ova are developed in the ovary; the ovisac.

graan'broo,] grān'brū; 2 *Grān'brōō*, *n.* [Ir.] Wheat cooked in sweetened fresh milk. **[yogt**‡.

graan'oge,] grān'ōg; 2 *Grān'ōg*, *n.* [Ir.] A hedgehog. **graan's graan'sha-ghaun,**] grān'sha-gān; 2 *Grān'sha-gān*, *n.* [Ir.] Inferior wheat-kernels: also, those roasted over the fire.

grab,] grab; 2 *Grăb*, *v.* [GRABBED, GRABB"; GRAB'BING.] I. *t.* 1. To seize, grasp, or snatch forcibly or suddenly with the hand. 2. Hence, to take possession of suddenly, violently, or dishonestly. II. *i.* To make a clutch or sudden grasp. [< Sw. *grabba*, grasp.]

Syn.: see GRASP.—**grab'-all",** *n.* [Colloq.] 1. A bag in which miscellaneous articles are carried. 2. One who takes forcible or violent possession of anything. 3. Journalania.] A local variety of fishing-net.—**g.-bag,** *n.* [Colloq.] 1. A bag from which articles may be drawn at random on payment of a sum for every drawing, or a fraudulent scheme employed to obtain money at charitable sales or fairs. 2. Any source of uncertain and questionable profit, spoils, or grabs; as, the bill just introduced is a mere *grab-bag*.—**g.-bucket,** *n.* A self-loading bucket.—**g.-crane,** *n.* A derrick in which a grab is used in place of a hoisting-drum.—**g.-game,** *n.* [Slang.] A robbery or swindle executed by suddenly seizing and carrying off property.—**g.-grip,** *n.* A grab.—**g.-hook,** *n.* 1. *Angling.* A grapnel-like arrangement of four large hooks united by their shanks. 2. A hook (as at the end of a boat-hook) for grappling with one of the links of a chain.—**g.-iron,** *n.* 1. A handle attached to a freight-car to aid a trainman in mounting the car. 2. *Arch.* An instrument for recovering broken tools from oil-wells.—**g.-line,** *n.* A rope hanging on board ship or from a ship's side conveniently for grasping, as by one who wishes to come aboard.—**g.-machine,** *n.* An apparatus employing a grab-bucket, as in dredging.—**g.-rod,** *n.* 1. *Ship-building.* A safety-rail. 2. A bar attached to the side of a war-ship to which small boats are moored.—**g.-rope,** *n.* A furling-rope.—**slip g.** (*Engineering*), a device which controls and guides the chain running in the skid.

grab', *n.* 1. [Colloq.] A sudden seizure or attempt to seize with or as with the hand; a quick grasp or clutch. 2. An apparatus or implement for grasping or grappling objects; a grip, as for hoisting; as, a drill-rod *grab*. 3. [Slang.] A dishonest or unlawful taking possession or acquisition; also, anything that is obtained by such means. 4. *pl.* Same as GRABBINGS.—**salary grab,** increase of salaries of legislators by their own vote; originally, an act for this purpose passed by the United States Congress of 1873, so called because of its retroactive clause.

grab', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A light-draft coasting-vessel of the East Indies, with two or three masts.

Gra'ba,] grē'ba; 2 *Grā'ba*, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 29.

grab'ber,] grab'ər; 2 *Grăb'er*, *n.* One who or that which grabs.

grab'bing,] grab'iŋ; 2 *Grăb'ing*, *n.* **1.** The act of clutching; holding fast. **2.** *Farriery.* Same as OVERREACHING.

grab'ble',] 1 grab'l; 2 *Grăb'l*, *v.* [GRAB'BLED, GRAB'LIN'; 2 *GRĂB'LING*.] [Freq. of GRAB, *v.*] To grapple; grope. 2. In potato-digging, to remove (the large potatoes) without disturbing the small ones.

grab'ble', *n.* 1. To feel about, or make clutches with the hands; grope. [Freq. of GRAB, *v.*] [GROVEL.]

grab'ble', *vi.* To lie prostrate; grovel; sprawl. [Var. of **grab'bots,**] grab'əts; 2 *Grăb'ots*, *n. pl.* 1. [Southern U. S.] The dirt and refuse sifted out of cotton-seed after the seed goes to the delinter. It consists of cotton-bolls, dirt, and refuse. 2. Cotton derived from ginning this refuse.

grab'bock"et, *obs.* So called by the navalry.

grab'by,] grab'i: 2 *Grăb'y*, *a.* [Slang, Eng.] An infantryman: **grabd, pp.** Grabbed. S. S.

gra'ben,] grā'bən; 2 *Grā'bĕn*, *n.* [G.] *Geol.* An area lying below the general level of the surrounding country and owing its relative depression to faulting about its margins; a rift valley.—**gra'ben-block",** *n. Geol.* The depressed block or portion of the earth's crust, the surface of which is a graben.

grab'game", **g.-hook,** **g.-iron,** etc. See GRAB, *n.*

gra-bouge',] grə-bōōj'; 2 *grə-bŭzh'*, *n.* A game played by four persons with twelve pieces and counters, the object being to arrange them in order. [< F. *grabuge*, of Germanic origin; cp. G. *graben*, dig, D. *krabbelen*, scratch.] **gra-bouche'**‡.

Grad'ow,] grē'dōf; 2 *Grā'dŏw*, *n.* 1. A town in Posen, Prussia; a suburb of Stettin. 2. A town in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Germany.

grab'-rod", etc. See GRAB, *n.*

Gra'chus,] grē'kəs; 2 *grā'ĕs*, *n.* 1. **Calus Sempronius** (153?–121 B. C.), a Roman statesman and orator; brother of Tiberius (def. 4); twice tribune; killed during a massacre. He and his brother were known as *the Gracchi*. 2. **Tiberius Sempronius** (–212 B. C.), a Roman general. 3. **Tiberius Sempronius** (210?–158 B. C.), a Roman general and statesman; father of the Gracchi. 4. **Tiberius Sempronius** (168?–133 B. C.), a Roman statesman and tribune; killed by partizans of the aristocracy.

grace,] grēs; 2 *Grās*, **n.** [GRACED; GRAC'ING.] I. To add grace and beauty or ornament to; set off; embellish; decorate; adorn; endow; as, to *grace* an office or a lineage; *graced* with virtues and talents.

I know a suit
Of lively Lincoln green, that shall much *grace* you.
LAMB *John Woodvil* act i, sc. 1.

2. To dignify, honor, or gratify, as by an act of favor or courtesy; favor; oblige; please; exalt.

Then I pick out some one, whom I please to *grace* among the rest, take his seat, use it: . . . the poor gentleman imagines himself most highly *graced*.
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER *Woman-Hater* act i, sc. 3.

3. *Mus.* To ornament with grace-notes or other embellishments. 4†. To supply with divine grace.

grace',] grēs; 2 *Grās*, *n.* 1. That characteristic or quality which renders the carriage, movement, form, manner, etc., elegant, appropriate, or charming; beauty of harmony of form, attitude, etc.; ease and elegance of speech. 2. Any excellence or attractive character-

istic, quality, or endowment; as, she has many *graces* of mind and heart. **3.** Unmerited favor or good will; clemency; mercy; hence, any kindness, favor, or service freely bestowed or rendered; a benefaction.

> Queen Aliquippa, the savage princess whose good *graces* Washington had secured. . . . by the present of an old watch-coat.
> IRVING *Washington*, vol. i, p. 116. (c. p. p., 1861.]

4. *Theol.* (1) The unmerited love and favor of God in Christ, especially as shown in the salvation freely provided for mankind; hence, free gift. (2) The divine influence acting within the heart, to regenerate, sanctify, and keep it. Theologians, in controversies on the question of *grace* and free-will, have employed various names to express the action of the divine influence on the soul; as, **actual grace** (any assistance given to help us to do good), **created g.** (theological charity), **congruous g.** (which agrees with the disposition of the recipient), **efficacious g.** (with which the will corresponds either because God foresaw acceptance, or because the grace moves the will to acceptance; see MOLINISM), **g. of inspiration** (which strengthens the will), **habitual g.** (a disposition to supernatural activity), **healing g.** (which cures the wounds of sin), **illuminating g.** (which directs the intellect to consideration of good), **incongruous g.** (which would do violence to the inclination of the individual), **little g.** (a Jansenist name for sufficient grace), **prevailing g.** (in deliberate vital acts of the soul moving it to good), **sanctifying g.** (participation of the divine nature), **sufficient g.** (in the Molinist theory, grace which would assist, but from which the will withholds cooperation), **uncreated g.** (the personal indwelling of the Holy Spirit).

> The *grace* of God is the life of the soul, as the soul is the life of the body. MARTENSEN *Christian Dogmatics*, ch. 2, p. 65. (tr. c. p. a., 1871.]

(3) A state of reconciliation to God, of deliverance from the dominating power of sin, and of full participation in and enjoyment of God's favor and free gifts on the ground of Christ's merits. (4) The power or disposition to exercise self-control, to do the duties of life, and to endure with patience the trials of the earthly state. (5) Any spiritual gift or attainment; any development of spiritual excellence.

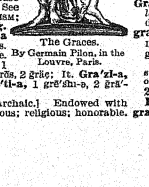
> Faith, hope, and charity, for example, are *graces*.
> C. HODGE *Systematic Theology* vol. iii, p. 499. [s. 1873.]

5. A prayer, usually short, before or after a meal, in which a blessing is asked or thanks returned. **6.** Anything granted in the exercise of favor or discretion and not as of right: (1) A privilege or indulgence, as an allowance of time; as, he is late, but we will give him ten minutes' *grace*. (2) *Eng. Law.* A favor or freedom, as to a body of clerks, by act of Parliament; also, equitable relief granted by the Court of Chancery. **7.** A courteous or gracious demeanor; graciousness; sometimes, by extension, demeanor in general; as, a very bad *grace*. **8.** Goodness; clemency; a title or appellation of honor or respect applied in Great Britain and Ireland to a duke, duchess, or archbishop, and formerly to the sovereign; as, will your *grace* receive his suit? Your *Grace* the Duke of York. Compare FORMS OF ADDRESS.

> 'Why do you remain there?' said the Queen. . . . 'I but attend your *Grace*'s commands,' said the page.
> SCOTT *The Abbot* p. 251. [p. f. & co.]

9. [G-] *Myth.* One of the Graces. See THE GRACES, below. **10.** *Mus.* An ornament or embellishment, as a trill, turn, or the like. See APPOGGIATURA, 1. **11.** Anact, vote, or decree of the governing body of an English university or one of its colleges or halls; also, that (as a degree, license, or privilege) which is conferred thereby. **12.** *pl.* A game played by rolling a hoop from one another person by means of two sticks, the hoop being caught and returned by the same means. The game displays and develops grace of movement. **13.** *Rhet.* The element of beauty in discourse that depends on the speaker's power of skill in rendition. **14.** In art, the suggestion of spontaneity in movement or pose. **15.** [Archaic.] Physical virtue or efficacy; as, the *grace* of medicines. **16†.** Favor; lot; as, hard *grace*, i. e., misfortune. **17†.** pl. Thanks. **18†.** Permission. [OF., < L. *gratia*, favor, < *gratus*, beloved.] SYN.: see FAVOR; MERCY. Compare synonyms for GRACEFUL.

—**day of grace** (*Theol.*), the time during which it is possible to accept the offer of salvation.—**free grace** (*Theol.*), the gracious effort bestowed without regard to desert or merit.—**good graces**, favorable regard; favor; friendship.—**grace'-cup"**, *n.* **1.** A cup or other vessel passed from guest to guest after the grace at the end of a meal, for the drinking of the contents by each in turn. **2.** A health or draft drunk from such a cup. **3.** The spiced beer or similar drink served in such a cup. **g.-drink**, **g. days** (*Com.*), see DAYS OF GRACE, the time allowed. **g.-hoop**, *n.* **1.** A light hoop used in playing games. See GRACE, *n.*, 12. **2.** *pl.* The game of graces.—**g.-note**, *n.* *Mus.* An ornamental note introduced as an embellishment, but not essentially essential to the harmony or melody; specif., an appoggiatura.—**g. stroke**, *n.* A finishing stroke, blow, or touch; a coup-de-grace.—**g.-term**, *n.* [Eng.] Formerly, in Oxford University, a term after which residence was no longer compulsory to qualify for a degree.—**g.-wife**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A midwife.—**saving g.**, divine grace so bestowed and received as to lead to salvation.—**the Graces** (*Class. Myth.*), three goddesses embodying and conferring grace, beauty, and joy, and represented as beautiful women attending on Venus, or more rarely on Apollo. The names usually given to them were Euphrosyne, Aglaia, and Thalia. See these names.—**to do g. to**, to reflect credit upon; embellish; set off.—**to fall from g.** See I., Loosely, to backslide. **2.** *Theol.* To lapse from the condition of grace and salvation into which a Christian is introduced by justification, regeneration, and conversion, and become again and remain a condemned and lost soul. Arminianism affirms the possibility of such a fall; Calvinism expresses its denial of it in the phrase **once in grace, always in grace.** See the five points under ARMINIANISM; CALVINISM.—**to make one's g.** [Rurall, to bow or courtesy.—**with a good g.**, with apparent willingness.


The Graces.
Louvre, Paris.

Grace², *n.* A feminine Pilcan, in the Gra'ce (dim.). D. **Gra'tl-a,** 1 gra'si-a, 2 grā'sĭ-ā; F. **Grace,** 1 gräs, 2 grās; It. **Gra'zĭ-a,** 1 grä'dzĭ-a, 2 grä'tsĭ-ä; L. **Gra'tĭ-a,** 1 grā'shĭ-ə, 2 grā'shĭ-ä. [L., grace.]

graced, *p.* 1 grāst; 2 grāsĭt, *a.* [Archaic.] Endowed with grace, in any sense; hence, virtuous; religious; honorable.

grace'ful, 1 grās'ful; 2 grāç'fụl, *a.* **1.** Showing or characterized by grace, elegance, beauty, harmony, or ease, as of form, motion, looks, or speech; pleasing in appearance, motion, or language; elegant; easy.

> It is the gentle waving of the tree in slow and measured cadence which is *graceful*, not the tossing of its branches amid the storm. A. ALISON *Ess. Essays on Taste* essay ii. p. 445. [n. 1870.]

2. Marked by propriety or fitness; becoming; gracious; as, it was a *graceful* thing to salute the flag. **3†.** Endowed with Christian grace; pious.

SYN.: beautiful. *Graceful* commonly suggests motion or the possibility of motion; *beautiful* may apply to absolute fixity; a landscape or a blue sky is beautiful, but neither is *graceful*. *Graceful* commonly applies to beauty as addressed to the eye, the vo often speak of a *graceful* poem or a *graceful* compliment. *Graceful* applies to the perfection of motion, especially of the lighter motions, which convey no suggestion of stress or strain, and are in harmonious curves. Apart from the thought of motion, *graceful* denotes a pleasing harmony of outline, proportion, etc., with a certain degree of delicacy; a Hercules is massive, an Apollo is *graceful*. We speak of a *graceful* attitude, *graceful* drapery. See BEAUTIFUL; BECOMING. ANT.: see synonyms for AWKWARD.

—**grace'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**grace'ful-ness**, *n.*

grace'hoop', *n.* See under GRACE, *n.*

grace'less, 1 grās'les; 2 grāç'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Lacking grace or elegance; ungraceful. **2.** Lacking sense of propriety; ill-mannered; ungracious.

> She found them leagued with several *graceless* boys of the neighborhood, forming a defensive alliance.
> HARRIET B. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* p. 89. [n. m. & co. 1890.]

3. Not in a state of grace; without Christian grace or piety; unregenerate; depraved. **4†.** Out of favor; unfortunate; also, pitiless.

—**grace'less-ly**, *adv.*—**grace'less-ness**, *n.*

grace'-note", *etc.* See GRACE, *n.*

grace'r, 1 grā'sĕr, *n.* [Colloq.] One who lends charm.

gra'cile, 1 grē'sĭl; 2 grā'cĭl, *a.* [Scot.] Well-behaved.

Gracĭ-la-ri'i-dæ, 1 grasĭ'la-rĭ'ĭ-dē; 2 grāçĭ'la-rĭ'ĭ-dē, *n. pl.* *Zoön.* A family of tineid moths having slender body, small wings, elongated antennæ, 3-jointed palpi, and leaf-mining larvæ. **Gracĭ'la-ri'a**, *n.* (t. &) < L. *gracilis*, slight; + -*aria*.—**gracĭ'la-ri'id**, *a.* & *n.*—**gracĭ'la-ri'i-dē**, *n. pl.*

gra'cile, 1 grā'sĭl; 2 grā'cĭl, *a.* Gracefully slender or slight; slender.

gracĭ'le, 1 grasĭ'lē; 2 grāçĭ'lē, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Small; thin.

—**voce gracile**, a thin voice.

gracĭ'les-cent, 1 grasĭ'les'ĕnt; 2 grāçĭ'lĕs'ĕnt, *a.* *Zoöl.* Somewhat gracile; not strongly built. [< L. *gracilis*, slight.]

gracĭ'lis, 1 grasĭ'lĭs; 2 grāçĭ'lĭs, *n.* [-LES, 1 -lĭz; 2 -lēz, *pl.*] *Anat.* One of the adductor muscles on the inner side of the thigh, passing from the hip-bone to the tibia. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM. [L., slender.]

Gra'cĭ-o-sa, 1 grā'shĭ-ō'zə; 2 grā'cĭ-ō'sä, *n.* An island in the Azores; 100 sq. m.; capital, Santa Cruz.

gra'cĭ-os'ĭ-ty, 1 grā'shĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ; 2 grā'shĭ-ŏs'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* [Rare.] The quality or state of being gracious, or a gracious action or speech; usually, affectation, simpering duplicity.

> A delicate *graciosity* of manner covering unutterable things.
> CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. i, bk. iii, p. 90. [c.]

gra'cĭ-o'so, 1 grā'shĭ-ō'sō *or* (*Sp.*) grä'thĭ-ō'sō; 2 grā'cĭ-ō'sō *or* (*Sp.*) grä'thĭ-ō'so, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A clown in Spanish comedy. **2.** A favorite.

gra'cious, 1 grē'shus; 2 grā'shŏs, *a.* **1.** Disposed to show or grant favor, favor, or mercy, or full of grace, kindness, or love.

> It shall come to pass, when he crieth unto me, that I will hear; for I am gracious.
> *Exodus, Ex.* xxii, 27.

2. Exhibiting courtesy and condescension; kind; benignant; affable; as, he was received in a *gracious* manner. **3.** Abounding in physical or mental graces; graceful.

In motion *gracious* as a seagull's wing.
LOWELL *Endymion* div. v, l. 13.

4. Possessing or exhibiting divine grace; under the divine influence; tending to bring into a state of grace. **5.** Attractive in person or appearance. **6†.** Happy; fortunate.

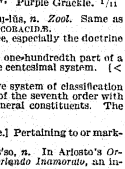
Gracious is also used as an exclamation of surprise, etc., originally as a substitute for *God gracious!* or *my gracious!* *gracious* met good *gracious!* goodness *gracious!* [< OF. *gracios*, < L. *gratiosus*, agreeable, < *gratia*; see GRACE.]

SYN.: see BLAND; FAVORABLE; VIRTUOUS.

gra'cious-ly, 1 grē'shus-lĭ; 2 grā'shŏs-lĭ, *adv.* **1.** In a gracious manner; mercifully; benignantly; courteously. **2.** With grace; gracefully. **3.** Fortunately; favorably.

gra'cious-ness, 1 grē'shus-nĕs; 2 grā'shŏs-nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being gracious; kindly condescension; affability; courteous bearing; benignity; mercifulness. **2.** Graceful or attractive quality; charm.

grack'le, 1 grak'l; 2 grăk'l, *n.* **1.** One of various Old World sturnoid or starling-like birds, usually black or black and white; as, the religious *grackle* (*Gracula religiosa*) or other mina. **2.** An American blackbird, especially a quiscaline; as, the **bronzed grackle** (*Quiscalus æneus*); the **purple grackle** (*Quiscalus quiscula*); the **boat-tailed grackle** (*Q. major*); the **rusty grackle** (*Scolecophagus carolinus*). [< L. *graculus*, jackdaw.


Purple Grackle. 1/11

< its ery, "*gra, gra.*"]

Grae'bus, 1 grak'yu-lus; 2 grăk'yŭ-lŭs, *n.* *Zoöl.* Same as PHALACROCORACIDÆ.

Gra'cŭ-lus, 1 grak'yu-lus; 2 grăk'yŭ-lŭs, *n.* *Zoöl.* Same as PHALACROCORACIDÆ.

gra'cy†, *a.* Of or pertaining to grace, especially the doctrine of divine grace.

grad, 1 grad; 2 grăd, *n.* *Math.* The one-hundredth part of a right angle: a unit employed in the centesimal system. [< F. *grade*, < L. *gradus*, step.]

grad, *n.* *Petrol.* An arbitrary quantitative system of classification of igneous rocks, the subdivision of the seventh order with reference to their subordinate mineral constituents. The names are the grads end in *-ade*.

grad, *abbr.* Gradation; graduate.

gra'dal, 1 grē'dal; 2 grā'dăl, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to or marking grade, degree, or extent.

Gra-das'so, 1 gra-dăs'sō; 2 grä-dăs'so, *n.* In Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso*, and in Boiardo's *Orlando Inamorato*, an invincible pagan warrior.

gra'date, 1 grē'dĕt; 2 grā'dāt, *v.* [GRA'DAT-ED; GRA'DAT-ING.] I. *t.* **1.** To produce or present in a series of grades or degrees; arrange or blend by gradation.

> The walls of the Glyptothek are of this beautiful marble stucco, but here not *gradated* in color, each room being of some one rich tint. ANNA M. HOWITT *Art Student* p. 149. [c. a. r. 1854.]

2. [Rare.] *Chem.* To concentrate, as by evaporation.

II. *i.* To produce gradation, as of color or strength.

gra'date, *a.* *Conchology* and *Entomology* same as GRADATED.

gra-da'tim, 1 grē-dē'tum; 2 grā-dā'tĭm, *adv.* [L.] A step at a time; by degrees; gradually.

gra-da'tion, 1 grē-dē'shun; 2 grā-dā'shŏn, *n.* **1.** Orderly or continuous succession, progression, or arrangement, as according to size, quality, state, rank, or proficiency; regular advance upward or downward, as by steps or degrees. **2.** A step, degree, rank, or relative position in an order or series; grade. **3.** *Geol.* (1) The process of natural transference, by external forces, of solid material in particles or masses from one part of the earth's surface to another. (2) The regulation of a surface into a uniform grade or slope. In the formation of plains two courses are followed, viz. the *degradation* of the district above the determined level and the *aggradation* of the tracts below it. **4.** *Art.* & *Arch.* A relative subordination or arrangement of parts so as to produce a desired effect; an association of such forms or styles of ornament as will produce variety with harmony; such a blending and variation of color and light as will produce effects of depth, relief, etc.

> Almost any of Corot's landscapes will answer as an illustration of good tone and *gradation*. [c.] VAN DYKE *How to Judge a Picture* ed. 2, p. 37. [CHAUT, 1829.]

5. *Mus.* A diatonic ascending or descending succession of chords. **6.** *Philol.* Ablaut or APOPHONY. [F. < L. *gradatio(n-)*, < *gradior*, walk.] —**gra-da'tion**, *vt.* [Rare.] To form with or by gradations.—**gra-da'tion-al**, *a.* Of or according to gradation.—**gra-da'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

grad'a-to-ry, 1 grad'a-tō-rĭ; 2 grăd'ā-tō-rĭ, *a.* **1.** Proceeding by gradations, or step by step; gradational; gradual. **2.** Adapted for walking or forward movement; as, *gradatory* extremities. [< L. *gradatus*, supplied with steps, < *gradior*, walk.]

grad'a-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rĭz; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] *Arch.* A series of steps leading from cloisters to a church.

gra-da'zĭ-o'so, 1 grä-dä'tsĭ-ō'sō; 2 grä-dä'zĭ-ō'so, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* Gradation by degrees of the scale.

grad'dan, 1 grad'an; 2 grăd'ăn, *n.* [Scot.] Parched corn. **2.** Meal ground by parching.

grade, 1 grēd; 2 grād, *v.* [GRAD'ED; GRAD'ING.] I. *t.* **1.** To arrange or classify by grades or degrees, as according to size or quality; arrange in successive departments; classes, or grades, as pupils; assort; attribute; as, to *grade* ores; to *grade* pupils. **2.** To bring to a level, or to a regular inclination; as, to *grade* a road or railroad. **3.** To smooth (the bed of a stream) so that it may not be eroded by the current or the action of the water. **4.** To improve by cross-breeding: often with *up*; as, to *grade up* a herd of cattle. **5.** *Philol.* To change or vary (a vowel) by ablaut.

II. *i.* **1.** To take rank; be graded.

> They have had no frost and the wheat is *grading* nearly all No. 1 hard. *New-York Tribune* Oct. 30, 1891, p. 7, col. 3.

2. *Philol.* To be changed or varied, as a vowel by gradation or ablaut.

grade, *a.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Prepared; ready.—**grade'ly**, *adv.*

grade, *n.* **1.** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Proper, decent; thorough: used intensively; as, a *grade* fool. **b.** [Scot.] Worthy; considerable.

grade, *n.* **1.** A degree, step, rank, or division in any order, as of dignity, quality, proficiency, or ability, in any series involving relative position or standing, or in any courses of instruction; quality; standing.

> The bill restoring the *grade* of lieutenant-general to the army had passed through Congress and become a law. U. S. GRANT *Personal Memoirs* vol. ii, p. 116. [c. l. w., 1885.]

2. *Civ. Engin.* (1) A part of a road, track, or surface inclined to the horizontal. (2) The degree of inclination of a road or the like as compared with the horizontal; as, a *grade* of 1 in 100. **3.** An animal that is a cow or sheep) or a class of animals produced by crossing a common or other breed with some pure or better breed: also used attributively; as, a *grade* Holstein heifer. **4.** *Zoöl.* A group of individuals of a species produced from a parent stem, as a subkingdom or a section of a subkingdom; as, *grade Protozoa*; *grade Gymnomyza*. **5.** *Astron.* A difference noticed between the brilliancy of two stars of nearly the same magnitude. **6.** [< L. *gradus*, step, < *gradior*, walk.] SYN.: see CLASS.—**at grade**, at the same point of grade or inclination; as, a road crossing another at grade is one that passes over, up or ascending part, as of a road.—**grade'-bred"**, *a.* Descriptive of domestic cattle bred by intermating thoroughbreds and those without pedigree.—**g. of repose** (*Civil Engin.*), the grade upon which a car will not begin to move of itself.—**g.-peg**, *n.* *Surv.* A small stake set in the ground from which elevations are calculated.—**g.-post**, *n.* SAMEAS GRADE-STOP-POST.—**g.-stop-post**, *n.* *Railroading.* A post erected by a grade or slope to retard the motion of a train.—**momentum g.** (*Railroad.*), an up grade too steep for the engine and its cars to mount unless the full momentum gained by approaching at full speed.—**pusher g.** (*Railroad.*), a short steep grade necessitating the use of an extra engine at the rear of the train.—**rolling g.** (*Railroad.*), a grade which, because of its grade-resistance and the curves in its construction, must be considered in regulating the weight of trains.—**to be a g.** [Colloq.] To be considered as one of watercourses which neither erode nor accumulate enough material to alter their original course.

grad'er, 1 grēd'er; 2 grād'ĕr, *n.* One who or that which grades; a person, machine, or apparatus employed in grading streets, sorting grain, etc.; as, a road-*grader*.

gra-det'to, 1 gra-det'ō; 2 grä-dĕt'o, *n.* *Arch.* An annulet. [< L. *gradus*, step.]

Grad'grind, 1 grad'grīnd; 2 grăd'grīnd, *n.* In Dickens's *Hard Times*, a hard-grained, unsympathetic merchant who insists on the supreme value of facts.

grah geal mo chridhe, 1 grā gal mō hrĭ; 2 grä gal mō hrĭ. [Ir.] Bright love of my heart: a term of endearment.

gra'dĭ-ent, 1 grē'dĭ-ent; 2 grā'dĭ-ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Moving or advancing by steps; walking; ambulatory. **2.** Serve-adapted for walking or running: distinguished from *salutatory* or *salient* motion; a *gradient* animal or automaton; a *gradient* motion; *gradient* feet. **2.** Having a regular grade or degree of inclination; rising or declining gently or by degrees; as, a *gradient* road. **3.** *Herp.* Of or pertaining to the *Gradientia*. [< L. *gradient-(t-)s*, ppr. of *gradior*, go.]

gra'dĭ-ent, *n.* **1.** *Civ. Engin.* A grade; as, a *gradient* of 1 in 50. **2.** *Meteor.* Rate of increase or decrease (or decrease), as of temperature or atmospheric pressure; the portion of space over which such variation exists, or a diagram or curve representing such change. **3.** One of the *Gradientia*.

—**diurnal gradient** (*Meteor.*), the gradient of the daily fluctuations of temperature, barometric pressure, and other meteorological phenomena, from which the general average gradient is made up.—**gra'dient-post"**, *n.* **1.** A post beside a railway-track at a change of grade, indicating by a

sign the amount of change. **2.** A stake to indicate the proper height of grade: used in road-construction.— **horizontal barometric g.** (*Meteor.*), change of barometric pressure per unit of distance in a horizontal direction: it is expressed in millimeters per 1° of 60 nautical miles, or hundredths of an inch per 15 nautical miles. When the isobars are close together the gradient is said to be *steep*.— **vertical temperature g.** (*Meteor.*), change of temperature of the air per unit of altitude: usually expressed in degrees C. per 100 meters. By international agreement (1909) it is defined as *positive* when the temperature decreases with increasing altitude.

gra'dī-ent-ər, *n.* [*gradient* + *-er*.] A surveyors' instrument consisting of a small telescope mounted on a tripod and fitted with a spirit-level and a graduated vertical arc: used for determining grades, etc.

Gra'di-en'ti-a, *n.* [*gradient* + *-ia*.] *Herp.* An order of amphibians or reptiles with a lacertiform body, especially the urodele amphibians, as salamanders. [< L. *gradiens*(*-ent-*) + *-ia*: see GRADIENT.]

gra'din, *n.* [*gradin* or (*F.*) *gradin*, < *gradus*, step.] **1.** A step. **2.** A raised ledge or step back of an altar; superaltar. **gra-dī'nal.** **3.** A sculptors' chisel having a serrated edge. [< *F. gradin*, < L. *gradus*; see GRADE, *n.*] **gra-dīne'ī.**

grad'ing, [*grad* + *-ing*.] *n.* The act of altering the level of ground to conform to a prescribed grade, as for a road or a house-lot.

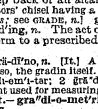
gra-dī'no, *n.* [*gradino* or (*F.*) *gradin*, < *gradus*, step.] A decoration for a gradin or superaltar; also, the gradin itself.

gra'dō-me'ter, *n.* [*gradus* + *-meter*.] *Civ. Engin.* An instrument used for measuring or indicating grades. **grad-om'e-ter.** **gra'di-o-met'ric,** *a.*

Gra-dis'ca, *n.* See GRADISKA.

gra'do, *n.* [*grado*, < *gradus*, step.] [It.] *Mus.* A degree of the scale.

grad'u-al, [*graduate* + *-al*.] *a.* Proceeding or advancing by steps or degrees; moving, changing, or varying slowly and regularly; slow; as, the *gradual* increase of light in the morning; a *gradual* ascent. **2.** Divided into degrees, ranks, or steps; marked by regular gradations; graduated. **3.** *Phon.* Denoting vowel sounds diminished at their beginning and ending by the narrowing of the glottis in pronunciation. **4†.** In succession; as, *gradual* difference. [< L. *gradus*, step; cp. F. *graduel*, and see GRADUAL, *n.*]


Gradiometer.

Syn., continuous, moderate, progressive, regular, slow.—Ant: instant, instantaneous, momentary, prompt, quick, sudden.

grad'u-al, *n.* *R. C. Ch.* **1.** A response sung after the epistle, introduced in the 5th or 6th century: so called because it was either sung by the cantor on the step of the ambo, or while the deacon ascended the steps to read the gospel. **2.** An office-book containing the ritual music for such responses, as well as introits, etc. **grad'u-a'le†.** **3†.** A series of steps. [< LL. *graduale*, prayer-book used on pulpit-steps, < L. *gradus*, step, < *gradi*, walk.]

grad'u-al-ism, [*gradual* + *-ism*.] *n.* [Rare.] A slow or gradual method of action or progression; specif., in theology, conversion by degrees.

Is not this the doctrine of *gradualism?* Do not you believe in preaching 'immediatism?' With all my heart I do.
BENCHAM *Yale Lectures* third series, lect. x, p. 266. [*c. n.* ▼ 1874.]

— grad'u-al-ist, *n.* One who believes in gradualism.

grad'u-al-ly, [*gradual* + *-ly*.] *adv.* **1.** In a gradual manner; by degrees or steps; slowly.

He is happiest who advances . . . *gradually* to greatness.
BROUGHAM *Men of Letters, Adam Smith* second series, p. 83. [*c. n.* ▼ 1846.]

2†. In respect to degree or grade. Syn.: by degrees, step by step.— Ant.: offhand, on the spot, out of hand.

grad'u-al-ness, [*gradual* + *-ness*.] *n.* The quality or condition of being gradual. **grad'u-al'i-ty†** [Rare].

grad'u-and', [*graduand*, < *graduate*.] *n.* *Brit. Univ.* A student who has passed the examinations, but has not yet received his degree. < L. *graduandus*, gerundive of *graduī*; see GRADUATE, *v.*]

grad'u-ate, [*graduate*, < *graduate*.] *n.* **1.** To admit to an academic degree at the end of a course of instruction in a school, especially a college or a university; as, he was *graduated* at Harvard in 1910. *Graduate* is used popularly as signifying " to receive a degree at the end of a course of study: become a graduate." The institution *graduates* the candidate, *i. e.*, admits him to a degree, or marks him with a degree, at the end of a course of study completed. The man is therefore *graduated*, and objection is often made to " He *graduated*," but this double meaning (passive and middle) is frequent, and in this country well established.

2. To arrange in a series according to differences; as, to *graduate* a set of drawing-pencils. **3.** To divide into regular intervals; as, to *graduate* a foot rule. **4.** To bring to a higher or different degree, as of consistency or fineness; as, to *graduate* a liquid by evaporation. **5.** To modify or arrange by degrees; conform to a degree; temper; as, eyes *graduated* to a varying light.

The Alhambra possesses treasures . . . *graduated* to the heat of the weather.
IRVING *Alhambra, Visitors* p. 229. [*c. p. n.*]

6†. To render qualified for a degree; to make proficient in any art.

II. *i.* **1.** To take a degree, as from a university; complete a course; as, he *graduated* in medicine. **2.** To change by degrees; alter or pass gradually; as, the dawn *graduated* into day. **3.** To fall into conformity with, or adapt oneself to, a series of gradiations. [< LL. *graduatus*, pp. of *graduo*, confer a degree upon, < L. *gradus*; see GRADE, *n.*]— **grad'u-at'ing-en'gine,** *n.* Same as DIVIDING-MACHINE.

grad'u-ate, *a.* **1.** Having been graduated from an institution of learning; as, a *graduate* student. **2.** [Rare.] Arranged by steps or degrees; graduated. [< LL. *graduatus*; see GRADUATE, *v.*]

grad'u-ate, *n.* **1.** One who has been graduated by a college or other institution of learning; hence, one who has completed a course of anything; as, a *graduate* in law; a *graduate* in wickedness. **2.** *Chem.* A graduated vessel used in measuring liquids, etc.

grad'u-at'ed, [*graduate* + *-ed*.] *p. a.* **1.** Divided off into degrees. **2.** *Zool.* Tapering as the tail-feathers of a bird: gradually decreasing in length from medium to outermost. **3.** [Rare.] Having qualified in a course of learning.

Grad'uate of Fo'ly'ha'ven, Pen-name of John Ruskin.

grad'u-ate-ship, *n.* The state of being a graduate.

grad'u-at'i-cal, [*grad'yu-at'i-kal*; 2 *grād'yu-āt'i-cal*, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to graduates or graduation exercises.

grad'u-a'tion, [*grad'yu-ā'shon*; 2 *grād'yu-ā'shon*, *n.* **1.** The admission of a student to a degree, as by a college or university.

Garfield's student days appear to have impressed him as but a portion of a whole life of study, and he conducted himself as if his *graduation* was to make no break in the pursuit of knowledge.
H. H. CONWELL *James A. Garfield* p. 107. [*c. w. s.* 1882.]

2. The act of gradually modifying, or the state of being thus modified. Specif.: (1) The treatment of a liquid to induce evaporation. (2) The raising of a metal to a higher stage of condition; transmutation, as in alchemy.

3. The act of arranging in grades, or the condition of being graded. **4.** The method or system of dividing a graduated scale; also, one of the equal divisions or one of the dividing lines in such a scale. [< LL. *graduation*(*n-*), < *gradus*; see GRADUATE, *v.*]

grad'u-a'tor, [*grad'yu-ā'tor*; 2 *grād'yu-ā'tor*, *n.* **1.** A apparatus for evaporating a liquid by causing it to flow over large surfaces while exposed to a current of air. (2) A dividing-engine. (3) A device, usually an electromagnetic make and break of a variable circuit so gradually as not to interfere with the use of the same circuit for telephonic messages.

grad'u-a-to-ry, [*grad'yu-ə-tō-ri*; 2 *grād'yu-ə-tō-ri*; 2 *grād'yu-ə-tō-ry*, *a.* *Metal.* Fit for graduation.

gra-duc'tion, [*gra-duk'shon*; 2 *gra-dūc'shon*, *n.* *Astron.* The division of a circular arc into degrees or other equal parts. [< L. *gradus* (see GRADE, *n.*) + *ductus*, pp. of *ducere*, lead.]

gra'dus, [*gra'dus*; 2 *grā'dūs*, *n.* **1.** A dictionary of quantities in prosody, to aid pupils in making Latin verse. **2.** Any book of rules and precepts; a dictionary upon the morning's vulgus. T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Rugby* pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 85. [*c. a* co. 1879.]

2. *Mus.* A collection of exercises graduated as to difficulty: from the phrase *Gradus ad Parnassum* (steps to Parnassus), a fantastic title given to such books of exercises. **3.** An ancient Roman lineal measure of about 2½ feet. [L., < *gradior*, walk.] [ated physician.

grad'y, [*grad* + *-y*.] *a.* [Rare.] Gradual; slow. [Coll.] **A gradu-**

Gra'dy, [*grād'i*; 2 *grād'y*. **1. Henry W.** (1851–'89). An American journalist, orator, author, and politician. **2.** A county in Oklahoma. **3.** A county in Georgia.

Gra'ē, [*grā'ē*; 2 *grā'ē*, *n. pl.* *Gr. Myth.* The daughters of Phorcus and Ceto, gray-haired from their birth, who guarded the habitation of the Gorgons. Their names were Enyo (the Warlike), Enyo (the Shaker), and Deino (the Terrifier). They had but one eye, which they handed from one to the other. Perseus stole this eye and would not return it until they had guided him to the Nymphs, who gave him the winged sandals and the helmet which rendered him invisible, aided by which he was able to destroy Medusa. < Gr. *Graiai*.


A Cross Grady or Calvary Cross.

Grae'cism, Grae'cize, etc. Classic forms of GRECISM, etc.

Graeme, [*grēm*; 2 *grām*, **Roland.** In Scott's *The Abbot*, a young Scotch page to Mary Queen of Scots in her escape from Lochleven Castle.

graf, [*graf*; 2 *gräf*, *n.* [G.] A German noble corresponding to an English or French count; a count. See GRAVE², *n.*

— gräf'in, *n.* A countess.

Gräf'fe, [*grēf'e*; 2 *grēf'e*, *n.* **1. Albrecht von** (⁴/₃₀1828–⁷/₂₀1870), German ophthalmologist; son of Karl **Ferdinand von** (¹/₂1787–⁷/₁840), a German surgeon and oculist.

graff, [*graf*; 2 *gräf*, *v.* & *n.* [Archaic.] Same as GRAFT.

graff's, *n.* [Scot.] A grave. **2†.** A ditch; canal.— **graff'age,** *n.* A scarp of a ditch.

graf'fer, [*graf'er*; 2 *gräf'er*, *n.* A notary; register; grenier. [< L. *graphiarius*, < *graphium*; see GRAFT, *n.*]

Graf-fi'li-dæ, [*graf-fil'i-dē*; 2 *grā-fil'i-dē*, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of planarians, generally united with *Vorticidæ*, but whose species are parasitic in ctenophs. **Graf-fil'is,** *n.* (*t. g.*) [< *Graff*, personal name.]— **-fil'lid,** *n.*— **-fil-loid,** *a.*

graf'fi-to, [*graf'i-tō*; 2 *grā-fē'tō*, *n. pl.* [It.] *Art.* A scratch-


Early Christian Graffiti on the Fresco at the Tomb of Saints Cornelius and Cyprian in the Catacomb of St. Calixtus, Rome.

tion, same as SGRAFFITO DECORATION.

graf-fi'to, [*graf-fi'to*; 2 *grā-fē'tō*, *n. pl.* **-ti** [*-ti*; 2 *-tē*]. [It.] **1.** *Archeol.* A plotesque inscription cut on a boulder, escarpment, wall, or any other surface; a scribbling on an ancient wall, as those on Pompeii and Rome.

The *graffiti* of Pompeii . . . supply the oldest examples of abecedaria of the classical Greek and Latin alphabets.
ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. ii, p. 73. [*c. p. a* co. 1883.]

2. The use of scratches or engraving to produce decorative designs or effects. **3.** *Ceram.* Pottery thus decorated.

— graffito decoration, a method of decoration that consists of black drawings on a white ground, or obtained by outlines accentuated by hatchings.

graft, [*graft*; 2 *gräft*, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To insert (a section) into a tree or plant; introduce, as a shoot, into a branch or stem of another variety, to be nourished by it; ingraft. **2.** To insert a graft or grafts upon, as to *graft* a tree or an orchard with new varieties. **3.** To incorporate, as one thing into another; join, as a foreign stock, to affect or be affected in growth; unite vitally, as if by grafting.

Seeing now . . . that these persons were regenerate, and *grafted* into the body of Christ's Church.
Book of Common Prayer, Baptism of Such as are of Riper Years.

4. *Surg.* To transplant, as a piece of tissue removed from one part, or from one animal, to another. **5.** See SKIN-GRAFTING. **5.** *Carp.* To attach, as one piece of timber to another, by the ends; scarf. **6.** *Naut.* To cover with sunyarn, as a rope, tarpaulin, or other article. **7.** [Local, U. S.] To repair (boots) by adding new soles and foxing the uppers.

II. *i.* To insert scions; practise grafting.— **to graft by approach,** to inarch.— **graft'age,** *n.* The process of grafting or being grafted.— **graft'ed,** *pa. ppr.* Set or ingrafted.— **graft'er,** *n.* **1.** One who grafts. **2.** Same as GRAFTING-TOOL. **3†.** The original tree from which a shoot has been cut for grafting purposes.

graft, *n.* & *v.* [Dial.] To dig.

graft², *n.* **1.** To toil; labor. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] To support oneself by illegitimate means; steal; swindle. Compare GRAFT, *n.*— **graft'er,** *n.* [Slang, U. S.] One who preys on the people either against the law or under the law; a swindler or dishonest person.

The boodler sells the official vote or buys official acts contrary to the law. He is a *grafter*, but a *grafter* is not necessarily a boodler. Grafting may or may not be unlawful. It is either a special privilege exercised contrary to law or one the law itself may give.
Gov. JOS. W. FOLK in *N. Y. Evening Post* Nov. 23, '05, p. 8.

graft³, *n.* **1.** A shoot having one or more buds on it, inserted in a tree or plant to be nourished by sap flowing through the connecting inner layers of both and to bear fruit or flowers of its own variety. See GRAFTING. **2.** Hence, something amalgamated with a foreign stock; as, the family were a Spanish *graft* upon an American tree. **3.** *Surg.* A juncture between a piece of animal tissue cut from a living person or animal and the tissue of another subject; also, the piece so implanted. [< *grafted*, pp. of GRAFT², *v.*, < OF. *greffer*, graft, < *greffe*, < L. *graphium*, < Gr. *graphion*, style, pencil, < *graphō*, write.]— **graft'-hy'brid,** *n.* A variation of species produced by grafting.— **g.-hybridism,** *n.* The making of graft-hybrids. **g.-hybridization** or **-symbiont,** sponge **graft** (*Med.*), a tiny bit of sensitive sponge inserted in a wound to induce the growth of new epithelial tissue.— **Thiersch's g.** (*Surg.*), a graft made by comparatively long and wide strips of skin having attached some subcutaneous tissue.

graft², *n.* **1.** Manual labor; toil; work; hence, regular employment; a trade or calling. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] The advancing of one's position or increasing of one's wealth by dishonest or unfair means, as by utilizing the advantages of an official position, or public office, or by theft; any irregular or unlawful means of support; a steal or swindle.

Full and *graft* have been almost convertible terms.
The Evening Sun New York, Jan. 5, '10, p. 10, col. 1.

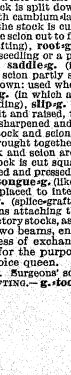
3. That which has been obtained by grafting; stolen goods.

graft³, *n.* A ditch. See GRAFF².

graft⁴, *n.* **1.** Same as GRAFTING-TOOL. **2.** Same as SPIT², *n.*

graft'ing, [*graft'i*; 2 *grāft'ing*, *n.* **1.** The act or process of inserting in a stock a branch a budding shoot from another tree or plant, so that the sap may readily flow through the inner bark of both united parts.

The part of a vigorous sprout or twig inserted is called a *scion;* that into which it is inserted is the *stock*. The important features are to connect the inner bark of the two as much as possible and exclude the air till growth begins. *Grafting* is distinguished from *budding*, which is the insertion of a single bud through an incision made in the bark.


Grafting.

The following are some of the principal methods of grafting, in all of which the scions are tongued and firmly fixed and fastened: **bark-g.** (in which a scion with a long slant is inserted as in budding), **slip-g.** (in which the stock is cut square, the bark slit and raised, the scion half sawed-cut, and the remainder sharpened and put into the slit), **splice-g.** (in which the stock and scion are both cut with long slant, and the faces brought together and secured with a string: used where stock and scion are of the same size), **split-g.** (in which the stock is cut square and split, and the scion made wedge-shaped and pressed in: used with stocks larger than the scions), **tongue-g.** (like splice-grafting, with a slit in each stop, placed to interlock: chiefly used in root-grafting), **whip-g.** (splice-grafting), **wire-g.** (like slip-grafting, with wire pins attaching the end of the scion to the stock: used on refractory stocks, as grape-vines.) **2.** *Carp.* The joining, as of two beams, end wise; scarfing. **3.** *Apiculture.* A process of exchanging eggs or young larvæ in a queen-cell for the purpose of raising queens from the eggs of a choice queen.

— graft'ing-scis'sors, *n. pl.* Surgeons' scissors for use in skin-grafting. See SKIN-GRAFTING.— **g.-tool,** *n.* A very

strong curved spade used in canal-digging.— **g.-wax,** *n.* A composition of beeswax, tallow, or the like, used in grafting to exclude air.— **graft'ling,** *n.* A young tree that has been grafted.

Graf'ton, 1 graf'tŏn; 2 grăf'tŏn, *n.* **1. Duke of** (10/11735–3/14 1811), Augustus Henry Fitzroy; an English prime minister; opposed the American war; attacked by Junius. **2.** A county in W. New Hampshire; 1,691 sq. m.; county-seat, Woodsville. **3.** A manufacturing town, county-seat of Worcester county, Mass. **4.** A manufacturing town, county-seat of Taylor county, W. Va. **5.** A city, county-seat of Walsh county, N. Dak. **6.** A village in Lorain county, O. **7.** A town in New South Wales, Australia.

Graf'ton Peak. A mountain summit White Pine and Lincoln counties, E. Nev.

Graf'vit-ner, 1 grăf'vit-nər; 2 grăf'vit-ner, *n. Norse Myth.* One of the serpents that gnaw the roots of Yggdrasil.

Graf'vol-lud, 1 grăf'vo-lud; 2 grăf'vo-lud, *n. Norse Myth.* One of the serpents that gnaw the roots of Yggdrasil.

Gra-gna'no, 1 gra-nyā'no; 2 grä-nyä'no, *n.* A town in Napoli province, Campania, Italy.

Gra'ham, 1 grē'əm; 2 grā'am, *n.* **1. Isabella** (7/21742–7/21814), an American educator and philanthropist; born in Scotland. **2. James,** see MONTROSE, MARQUIS OF. **3. Sir James Robert George** (1792–9/21861), an English Home Secretary and reformer. **4. John** of Claverhouse, see DUNDEE, VISCOUNT. **5. Sylvester** (1794–9/21851), an American Presbyterian clergyman; vegetarian; inventor of "Graham bread." **6.** Thomas, see LYNCHBURG. **7. Thomas** (12/21805–4/21869), a Scottish chemist; first president of the Chemical Society; discovered osmosis, 1854. **8. William A.** (4/21824), Secretary of the United States navy, 1850–1852. **9.** A county in S. E. Arizona; 6,500 sq. m.; county-seat, Solomonsville. **10.** A county in N. W. central Kansas; 900 sq. m.; county-seat, Hill City. **11.** A county in central North Carolina; 302 sq. m.; county-seat, Robbinsville. **12.** A county in Oklahoma. **13.** A town in Alamance county, N. C. **14.** A town in Tazewell county, Va.—**gra'ham-ism,** *n.* Graham's dietetic system; vegetarianism.—**Gra'ham-ite,** *n.* One who follows the principles of Graham as a vegetarian.— **Gra'ham-ize,** *vt.* [Eng.] To cause the opening of (mail) in transit: from Sir James Graham, who, as British Home Secretary, in 1844, caused Mazzini's correspondence to be opened and read.

Gra'hame, 1 grē'əm; 2 grā'am, *n.* **1. James** (4/21765–9/21 1811), a Scottish poet and divine. **2. Kenneth** (1859–), a Scottish author, best known for his stories about children.

Gra'hame's Dyke or Dike. The remains of the Roman wall between the Firths of Forth and Clyde, Scotland.

Gra'ham-ite, 1 grē'əm-ait; 2 grā'am-īt, *n. Mineral.* A pitch-black asphaltum-like hydrocarbon compound, resembling albertite. [< J. L. *Graham*, New York, and Col. *Graham*, Baltimore.]

Gra'ham Mount'ain. A mountain in Graham county, S. E. Ariz.; 10,516 ft. high.

Gra'ham's Is'land. Same as FERDINANDEA.

Gra'ham's Town. A town in Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa.

Gra'hams-town, 1 grē'amz-toun; 2 grā'amz-toun, *n.* A village in Stirlingshire, Scotland; a suburb of Falkirk.

graid, graid'ly. [Dial., Gt. Brit.] Same as GRADE, GRADELY.

grail, 1 grēl; 2 grāl, *n.* A broad bowl or chalice; specif., the Sangreal, supposed to have been of emerald.

According to a mediæval legend, the **Holy Grail,** or *Sangreal*, was the cup used by Jesus Christ at the Last Supper, preserved by Joseph of Arimathea, who received some of Christ's blood from the Cross in Crucifixion, and finally brought it to Britain, after which it disappeared. According to another legend, the angels committed it to a body of knights, who guarded it on a mountain. It appeared to any one not pure and holy, the cup would vanish. Sir Thomas Malory embodied the *Quest of the Holy Grail*, a French romance written about 1200, in his *Morte Arthur*, produced by Caxton in 1485. Tennyson, following this version, makes Galahad the hero of the quest, who, with Perceval and Bors, was alone pure enough to catch sight of the Grail. Wagner founded his great drama *Parsifal* upon the same legend.

And down the long beam stole the *Holy Grail*
All over covered with a luminous cloud,
And none might see who bore it, and it past.
TENNYSON *The Holy Grail* st. 16.

†< OF. *greal*, < LL. *gradalis*, cor. of *cratella*, dim. of L. *crater;* see CRATER.]

grail, *n.* A very coarse single-cut half-round file: used (formerly) in making cards. [< F. *grêle*, < L. *gracilis*, slender.] **grail'e‡.—grail,** *vt.* To work with a grail, as the teeth of combs.—**grail'ing,** *n.* The shaping of a comb-teeth with a grail.

grail'ŝ, *n.* A service-book: gradual.

grail'ŝ, *n.* **1.** Gravel or sand; anything in fine particles. **2.** One of the minor feathers on a hawk's pinion.

grain, 1 grēn; 2 grān, *v.* **I.** *t.* To form into grains, as powder; cause to granulate, as sugar. **2.** To paint or stain in imitation of the grain of wood, marble, etc. **3.** In leather-making: (1) To rub with a pumice to raise the grain or pattern. (2) To give wrinkles or other markings to, in imitation of seal, alligator, and similar leathers. (3) To steep in grains or bate. (4) To scrape off hair from with a grain-knife. (5) To give a tan surface to, as by rubbing with sand; as, to *grain* a lithographic stone. **5.** [Local.] To feed with grain; as, to *grain* a horse. **6.** To remove grain from: said of wort in brewing. **7†.** To dye in grain.

II. *i.* To form grains, as salt by crystallization; granulate. **2†.** To yield fruit.

grain², *s.* [Scot.] Same as GROAN.

grain³, *n.* **I.** Any small hard mass; as, a *grain* of sand; especially, a seed of that character; a kernel; as, a *grain* of corn: the *grains* of a pomegranate.

POETS . . . see the *grain* of pure gold, and casting by the earth in which it lies buried, they make it fine for evermore.
JULIA KAVANAGH *Eng. Women of Letters* p. 160. [r. 1862.]

2. Collectively, any of the common cereals, either as growing plants, or cut and gathered, or as seeds in bulk.

If a man steals *grain* and sows it; should the seed not shoot up out of the earth, because it was stolen?
COLERIDGE *Works, Friend* iv. vol. ii, p. 343. [r. 1858.]

3. The smallest possible quantity of anything; a minute particle; as, a *grain* of common sense. **4.** The 1/7000 part of a pound avoirdupois. There are 5,760 grains in a pound troy or apothecaries. The weight of the grain was said to have been first fixed by finding the average weight of a grain of wheat. It is equal to .065 of a gram. See WEIGHT. The grain is used as the unit in weighing pearls and other precious stones, and is equal to one-fourth of a carat. Compare CARAT.

5. The arrangement of the particles of a body of granular texture; hence, the degree of coarseness, roughness, fineness of surface, etc.; as, marble of fine *grain*; a complexion of the purest *grain*. Specif.: (1) The fibrous arrangement of the particles in wood or other vegetable substance, determining its hardness, splitting qualities, smoothness, etc. (2) The texture in leather also, the outer surface of a hide. (3) In mining, cleavage.

6. The innate quality or character of a thing.

There is certain sourness in the *grain* of people who can be not themselves without permanent suffering.
E. E. HALE in *The Cosmopolitan* Dec., 1890, p. 255.

7. *Bot.* (1) A caryopsis. (2) A tubercle or grain-like elevation, as on the inner surface of the corona in dock. **8.** *pl.* A preparation used to soften leather; bate. **9.** *Zool.* One of the hard tubercles studding the skin of some lizards, as the chameleons. **10.** The cochineal-insect: originally mistaken for a seed. **11.** Hence, by extension, a red or purple dye, or any fast color.

All in a robe of darkest *grain*. MILTON *Il Penseroso* l. 33.

12. The granular deposit which sometimes forms on tobacco-leaves while they are being cured. **13.** *pl.* Refuse grain or malt after brewing. **14†.** A rosary-bead. **15†.** A grain of paradise. See below. **16†.** Natural disposition; temper. [OF., < L. *granum*, grain.]

—**against the grain,** across or against the fiber, as of wood; hence, contrary to one's inclination or wishes.—**bad g.,** a sea-lawyer; a nuisance.—**bastard g.,** the grain of a tree or of wood running from the center to the circumference.—**comb'-grain",** *n.* **1.** Same as EDGE-GRAIN. **2.** *Lumbering.* Wood of which the grain is clearly marked in long, narrow, regular stripes, and which is devoid of knots and other flaws.—**distillers' g.,** brewers' grain. See BREWER.—**false g.** (*Sugar-making*), small crystals which form when fresh sirup is added to that which is already granulated.—**Grain-ed's** *pl.* the fibers lying crosswise to the rings which mark the yearly growth of trees.—**fish-skin g.,** a grain in leather like fish-skin.—**grain'-dyed** *pp.* *a.* Colored with any of several species of *Sphenohorus* that attack wheat and grain; also, a beetle (*Calandra oryzæ*) known as the rice-weevil.—**g.-dyed,** *a.* Dyed in the grain or in the wool.—**g. bill** (*Com.*), a bill of exchange drawn against the value of a cargo of grain.—**g.-binder,** *n.* An attachment to a harvesting-machine for binding a sheaf of grain.—**g.-borer,** *n.* Any insect which bores into kernels of grain.—**g.-bruiser,** *n.* A roller machine for crushing grain intended for feed.—**g.-burnt,** *a.* [Cant.] Suffering from indigestion, as the result of defective grinding: said of horses.—**g.-cleaner,** *n.* A machine for removing chaff or dirt from grain.—**g.-color,** *n.* Same as GRAIN', n., 11.—**g.-colored,** *a.* See GRAIN,—**cut'a.** Cut with the grain: said of timber ship-building.—**g.-door,** *n.* A tight-fitting inside door in a box car.—**g.-field,** *n.* A tract of land bearing grain.—**g.-finder,** *n.* Same as GRAIN-BINDER.—**g. gold,** *n.* **1.** Red-hot gold that has become granular in the process of heating. **2†.** Gold-dust.—**g.-lac,** *n.* Same as SEED-LAC.—**g.-leather,** *n.* Leather finished on the grain side or manufactured from the outer surface of a hide, sometimes split, as in cowhide after tanning.—**g.-louse,** *n.* A plant-louse (*Siphonophora*) destructive to grain.—**g.-mark,** *n.* A mark on the face of a jewel, caused by unskilful polishing.—**g.-moistener,** *n.* A steaming or moistening device for tempering the bran of grain, that it may be more easily removed.—**g. of allowance,** a little leeway, or grace, allowed in fulfilling some requirement.—**g. of rice** (*Ceram.*), an American name for Chinese and Japanese porcelain having a granular appearance.—**g.-oil,** *n.* Same as FUSEL-OIL.—**g. process** (*Phot.*), a process of photomechanical printing by which the subject is given a granulated appearance.—**g.-rack,** *n.* A device for separating grain used in grain-elevators.—**g.-scourer,** *n.* A machine for cleaning grain by friction and air-currents: smut-mill.—**g.-screen,** *n.* Sieve or reel for separating different sizes and shapes of grain, seeds, etc.—**g.-separator,** *n.* A machine for removing chaff, cockle, etc., from grain.—**g.-sick,** *a.* 1. Same as GRAIN-BOUND. **2.** Having a disease affecting the expansion of the rumen with food: said of cattle.—**g. side,** that side of leather on which the grain is raised; the side from which the hair has been removed.—**g.-sifter,** *n.* Same as GRAIN-SCREEN.—**g.-stone,** *n.* An instrument for weighing a small quantity of grain, in order to judge the weight of a large quantity.—**g.-thresher,** *n.* A threshing-machine.—**g.-tin,** *n.* Tin found in the form of commercial tin.—**g.-valley,** *n.* A device for taking from a batch of grain the miller's percentage or some other fixed proportion.—**g. traveler,** *n.* Same as GRAIN-BINDER.—**g.-worm,** *n.* A device consisting of two parallelly perforated metal cylinders, one within the other, with a means for closing the holes, which is inserted into a bag to collect samples of grain.—**g.-weevil,** *n.* A minute weevil injurious to stored grain; specif., the red weevil (*Sitophilus granarĭ*).—**g.-wheel,** *n.* A harvesting-machine wheel supporting the cutting-apparatus.—**g.-worm,** *n.* Any larva which is made from grain that has not been malted.—**g.-worm,** *n.* The larva of a grain-moth.—**in g.** or **in the g.,** fast; fixed: said of a dye; figuratively, ingrained; inherent; hereditary: usually a fast dye.—**jewelers' g.,** a measure for gems and gold, of one-quarter of a carat, or four-fifths of a grain troy. See GRAIN, *n.*—**larger g.-borer** (*Sitodrema*), a beetle (*Sitodrema granaria*) which bores through boxes or cases, and eats into stored grains or potatoes.—**Moluccа grains** (*Bot.*), the seed of the East-Indian croton-oil tree.—**to dye the grain of a tree,** or of wood running circularly or around the heart.—**to dye in (the) g.** 1. To dye of a fast color by the grain of the cocoon (see GRAIN, 10); hence, to dye thoroughly. **2.** To dye in the raw material.—**with a g. of salt,** with allowance for exaggeration.

grain², 1 grēn; 2 grān, *n.* **1.** *Founding.* A chaplet or gagger. **2.** *pl.* A strong iron spear with a line attached, having several points half-barbed inwardly. **3.** *pl.* A junction of two streams. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] The fork of a tree or branch. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] A prong or tine. **6.** Same as GRAINS, 6. [< OF. *grain*, < Icc. *grein*, branch of a tree.]—**grains'man,** *n.* In fishing, one whouses the grains.— **grain'-staff",** *n.* 1. [Prov. Eng.] The branch of a tree. **2†.** A quarter-staff.—**g.-tree,** *n. Her.* A plant with green leaves and red berries: used as a bearing.

grain³, *n.* [Scot.] A groan.

grain⁴, 1 grān; 2 grăn, *n.* [F.] A wind-squall.

grain'age, 1 grē'nij; 2 grā'naj, *n.* **1.** A tax or duty on grain. **2.** A mangy growth on the legs of horses. **3†.** A tax or tribute of one-seventieth anciently levied in London on salt imported by foreigners.

Grain Coast. The part of Guinea, in western Africa, west of the Ivory Coast; including most of Liberia.

grained, *pp.* Grained.

grain'er, 1 grē'nər; 2 grā'ner, *n.* **1.** One who imitates the grain of wood with paint. **2.** A graining-tool. **3.** A knife used by tanners for removing hair. **4.** An infusion of pigeons' dung or the like to soften leather; bate. **5.** A tank used in salt-manufacture.—**grain'er-ing,** *n.* The operation of preparing hides with grainer; bating.

Graining is the imitation of the grain of various kinds of woods by means of graining tools. . . . The term *graining* is also applied to the imitation of marbles.
JOHN BULLOCK *Art of Building* § 4, p. 149. [s. a. r. 1883.]

2. The act of freeing from grain, as beer-wort. **3.** The act or process of staining a substance into grains, as sugar or gunpowder.—**grain'ing-board",** *n.* **1.** A board on which leather is supported while being grained. **2.** A board having upon it a pattern which it is intended to impress upon a skin. **3.** *Bookbinding.* A stamp of pear or beech wood used for embossing the sides of books in full calf.—**grain'ing-tool",** *n.* **1.** A graining-tool.—**g.-head,** *n.* Same as DAGGER-HEAD.—**g.-machine,** *n.* **1.** A device for the purpose of staining the grain on a skin. **2.** A machine for giving the appearance of the natural grain of wood to a solid-colored surface, having a roller with a relief pattern of surface which receives a coat of color and impresses it upon the surface to be grained.—**g.-paper,** *n.* A transfer paper printed in distemper with a copy of the grain of wood, etc., from which pressed leaves an impression on the surface to which it is applied.—**g.-plate,** *n.* A metal plate designed for stamping a grain pattern on leather.—**g.-roller,** *n.* A cylindrical hand tool used by house-painters in imitating the natural grain in wood; a grainer.

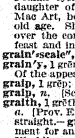
grain'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of spearing fish with grains. See GRAIN², *n.* **2.** [Prov. Eng.] The fork of a tree.

grain'ing, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A variety of dace (*Leuciscus vulgaris leuciscinensis*), found in the Trent.

grain'-leath"er, g.-house, etc. See under GRAIN², *n.*

grain'-moth", 1 grēn'-mɔth'; 2 grān'-mɔth', *n.* One of various small moths whose larvæ destroy stored grain, as *Tinea granella* or *Gelechia cerealella*.—**Angoumois grain-moth,** the tiny fly-weevil (*Sitotroga cerealella*), a tineid moth whose larvæ are found in stored grain: said to have come from the former province of Angoumois (department of Charente) in France.

Grainne, 1 grēn; 2 grān, *n.* In Irish legend, the daughter of the high king Cormac Mac Art, betrothed to the old age. She casts a sleeping spell over the company at the betrothal feast and induces Diarmid O'Duibhne to elope with her.


Grain-moth, larva at work in a grain of corn

grain'-scale", 1 grēn'-skēl; 2 grān'-skāl, *n.* See GRAIN², *n.*

grain'y, 1 grēn'i; 2 grān'y, *a.* **1.** Full of grains or kernels. **2.** Of the appearance of grain. **3.** Granular.

grain, 1 grēp; 2 grāp, *n.* [Scot.] To grope.

grain, *n.* [Scot.] *Agric.* A dung-fork.

grain, 1 grēr; 2 grār, *v.* [Scot.] To make ready.—**grāith,** *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Ready; prepared. **2.** Direct; straight.—**grāith,** *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Equipment for any work or undertaking, as tackle or tools. **2.** Worldly goods; money. **3†.** Information.—**grāith'ly,** *a.* **1.** Orderly; gradely. **2†.** Ready; meek.—**grāith'ly†,** *adv.* **grak'le,** *n.* Same as GRACKLE.

gral'las, 1 grăl'əs; 2 grăl'as, *pl. Ornith.* A division of birds, especially an order of carinates, with long legs and crura exserted beyond the body. [< L. *gralla*, stilt.]

Gral'la-ri-i'næ, 1 grăl'a-ri-ai'nē; 2 grăl'a-ri-ī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of formicarioid birds with much-elongated tarsi. [< L. *grallarius*, a stilt-walker, + -*inæ*.]

—gral-la'ri-ine, *a.* & *n.*—**Gral'la-to'res,** *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Grallæ*, or wading birds.—**gral'la-to'ri-al,** *a.*—**gral'la-to'ri-ous,** *a.*—**gral'lic,** *a.*

grall-i'na, 1 grăl-ai'nə; 2 grăl-ī'na, *n.* A prionopoid bird (genus *Gralina*) of Australia and the East Indies. [< L. *gralla*, stilt.]

gral'line, 1 grăl'ain; 2 grăl'īn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Grallæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Grallæ*.

gral'loch, 1 graf'ək; 2 grăl'ok. **I.** *vt.* To disembowel. **II.** *n.* The viscera of a dead deer. [< Gael. *gralloch*, entrails.]

gram', 1. **I.** *t.* To cause to grieve. **II.** *i.* To grieve.—**gram',** *y.* **gram',** *a.* Angry.

gram', 1 grăm; 2 grām, *n.* In the metric system, the **gramme,**] fundamental unit of mass or practically of weight; originally defined as the mass of a cubic centimeter of water at its maximum density, but now practically as 1/1000 of a standard kilogram preserved in the archives of the international metric commission in Paris. It is equal to 15.432 grains troy.

The unit of mass may be the British imperial pound, or, better, the *gramme*. THOMSON AND TAIT *Nat. Philos.* pt. i, div. i, ch. 2, p. 62. [1867, rev. ed. 1879.]

[< F. *gramme*, < LL. *gramma*, < Gr. *gramma*, writing, < *graphō*, write.]—**gram'at"om,** *n. Chem.* That quantity of an element of which the weight in grams is equivalent to the atomic weight of the element.—**g.-calory,** *n. Phys.* The amount of heat required to raise a gram of water from 0° to 1° C.; the one-thousandth part of an ordinary calory. **gram-centigrade,** *n.* Same as GRAM-CALORY.—**g.-degree,** *n.* The unit of work; the work done in raising the weight of one gram vertically one centimeter; 981 ergs.—**g.-degree,** *n.* Same as GRAM-CALORY.—**g.-equivalent,** *n. Chem.* The quantity of an element required to replace chemically one gram of hydrogen.—**g.-ion,** *n. Phys. Chem.* An equivalent to the atomic weight of a single element or the combined atomic weights of the elemental complex constituting the ion, expressed in grams, as (Cl) 35.18 and (SO_4) 95.35 grams.—**g.-meter,** *n.* A unit of work equivalent to the work done in lifting one gram a distance of one meter.—**g.-molecule,** *n. Phys.* That quantity of a substance containing a number of grams equal to its molecular weight.—**g.-molecular,** *a.*

gram', *n.* **1.** [The chick-pea (*Cicer arietinum*) of the East Indies: there extensively used as food for men, horses, and cattle. **2.** One of various kinds of pulse, from the genera *Cicer*, *Dolichos*, and *Phaseolus*. [< Pg. *grão*, < L. *granum*, grain.]

gram', *n. Kinemat.* The curve described by a graph. [< Gr. *grammē*, line.]

gram', 1 gram'; 2 gram', *n.* **1.** Grief. **2.** Anger. **gromet.**

-gram. *suffix.* Added to Greek nouns and numerals, or to English words, to indicate something written or drawn; as, *ideogram, pentagram, cablegram.* Also used as a termination in the metric system, in combination with Greek numerals, where it represents a multiple of the decagram, *kilogram.* [< Gr. *gramma,* a writing; see GRAM.]

gram., *abbr.* Grammar; grammarian; grammatical.

gra'ma[1], 1 grē'mə; 2 grä'ma, *n.* [New Zealand.] Same as KAMARAMA.

gra'ma[2], *n.* [P. I.] Creeping cynodon (*Cynodon dactylon*) or creeping wheat-grass (*Triticum repens*), a valuable vegetable product.

gra'ma-de'va-ta, 1 grä'ma-dā'va-tə; 2 grä'ma-de'va-ta, *n.* [Ind.] The deity of a locality or village. [Sans.]

gra'ma-grass', 1 grā'mə-gras'; 2 grä'ma-gräs', *n.* 1. Any one of various species of *Bouteloua*, the pasture-grasses of the western and southwestern United States, especially *B. oligostachya*, blue grama, and *B. curtipendula*, black grama. 2. Any of several species of *Festuca, Muhlenbergia,* and *Hilaria.* [< Sp. *grama* (< L. *gramen*), kind of grass, + GRASS.] **gram'ma-grass'**†.

gram'a-ry, } 1 gram'ə-ri; 2 grăm'a-ry. *n.* 1. **gram'a-rye,** } [Archaic.] Necromancy; magic. 2†. Grammar; hence, grammatical Latin. [M.E. *gramary,* learning, magic, > also GRAMMAR.]

gra-mash'es†, *n. pl.* Same as GAMASHES.

gra'men-ite, 1 grē'men-īt; 2 grē'mĕn-it, *n. Mineral.* A grass-green variety of chloropal that occurs in thin fibrous seams. [< L. *gramen,* grass.]

gra-mer'cy, 1 gra-mēr'si; 2 gra-mēr'cy, *interj.* [Archaic.] Many thanks; great thanks. 2. An exclamation equivalent to "Mercy on us."

Gramercy I they for joy did grin.
COLERIDGE: *Ancient Mariner* pt. III. st. 5.

3. A "thank-you"; an acknowledgment.

Nor can I relate the History of my life . . . with Gramercy, a bare *grantcery* to my good Stars. T. BROWN: grass. *Religio Medici* pt. i, § 17, p. 30. [MDCC. 1881.]

[< OF. *grand merci,* great thanks; see GRAND and MERCY.]

Gra-min'e-æ, 1 gra-min'ē-ē; 2 gra-min'e-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as POACEÆ. [< L. *gramen, gramin-,* grass, + -ÆE.]

gram'in-ee-æ†— **gram'i-na'ceous,** *a.* 1. Belonging to the grass family (*Poaceæ*). 2. Resembling or abounding in grass. **gra-min'i-al**†; **gra-min'e-ous,** *a.* **gram'i-nif'e-lous,** *a.* Parasitic or dwelling upon grasses: said of fungi, etc.— **gram'i-nif'er-ous,** *a.* Grass-bearing.— **gram'i-ni-fo'li-ous,** *a. Bot.* Having grasslike leaves.— **gra-min'i-form,** *a. Bot.* Having the form of grass.— **gram'i-niv'e-rous,** *a.* Feeding upon grass, as oxen and horses.

Birds which are *graminivorous* in every other than those frost-bound regions.
THOREAU *Winter, Dec. 29, 1853,* p. 55. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

—gram'i-nol'o-gy, *n.* The science of or a treatise on grasses.— **gram'i-no-log'ic,** *a.*

gram'i-nin, 1 gram'i-nin; 2 grăm'i-nin, *n. Chem.* A substance, $(C_6H_{10}O_5)_8H_2O$, found in the roots of certain plants, as *Avena, Agrostis,* etc. [< L. *gramen,* grass.]

gram'ma-log, } 1 gram'ə-lŏg; 2 grăm'a-log, *n.* In phonogram, a logography, a word represented by a logogram or single sign, as by its principal consonant, as *thing* is indicated by —ŋ. [< GRAM(MAR) + *log,* for *logo-,* < *legō,* speak.]

gram'ma-phe'ny, } 1 gram'ə-fē'ni; 2 grăm'a-fē'ny, *n.* Same as GRAPHOLOGY.

gram'mar†, *v.* I. *t.* To teach. **II.** *i.* To discourse grammar.

gram'mar, 1 gram'ər; 2 grăm'ar, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* (1) The science that treats of the principles that govern the correct use of language in either oral or written form: often so defined as to confound the science with philology, linguistics, or some other related branch.

The office of *grammar* is not to go before and decree what men shall say, but to follow after and observe what men do say.
S. RAMSEY *Eng. Lang. and Eng. Grammar* p. iv. [O. P. P. 1892.]

The older grammarians recognize as the divisions of grammar (1) the **grammar of letters** or *orthography;* (2) the **g. of sounds** — *phonetics.* (3) the **g. of words** — *etymology;* (4) the **g. of sentences** — *syntax;* (5) the **g. of verse** — *prosody.* (See these words.) The modern tendency is to include only *etymology,* the science of the *word,* and (2) *syntax,* the science of the *sentence.*

What *grammar* really deals with are all those contrivances whereby the relations of words are expressed or pointed out. Sometimes it is position, sometimes phonetic symbolization, sometimes composition; sometimes flexion, sometimes the use of auxiliaries, which enables the speaker to put his words in such a way that they shall be intelligible to another.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. xii. p. 626.

(2) The art of speaking and writing a language correctly according to established usage. (3) A book or treatise on grammar. (4) Grammatical forms collectively; as, German *grammar* is very complex. **2.** Speech or writing considered with reference to correctness; propriety of linguistic usage; as, he uses good or bad *grammar.* **3.** The history and systematic account of a language or a linguistic group from its source to its completion; loosely, the science of linguistic history; philology. **4.** A text-book or treatise on the elements of any science; an elementary work; as, a *grammar* of art or of ethics. **5**†. The Latin language. [< F. *grammaire,* < Lit. **grammaria, < gramma,* < Gr. *gramma,* letter, < *graphō,* write.]

— comparative grammar, the branch of comparative philology that devotes itself especially to the comparison of the grammatical structure of two or more languages, or language groups. See COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY, under PHILOLOGY.— **general g.,** a science dealing with the universal principles and characteristics of languages.— **grammar-boy**†, *n.* A schoolboy attending a grammar-school.— **g.-college**†, *n.* Formerly, a school, usually one attached to a college, where Latin was taught.— **g.-fad**†, *n.* A grammar-boy. **g.-scholar**†.— **g.-school,** *n.* 1. [Eng.] A school in which grammar is taught; specif., one in which Latin and Greek are the chief subjects of instruction. These schools are found in many English towns and form an important part of the system of secondary education, some of them holding practically the same rank as public schools.

Being asked what a grammar-school . . . professes to teach there is scarcely any man who would not reply . . . 'grammar.' . . . But . . . grammation in the combination does not mean grammar, . . . but literature. DR QUINCEY *Add. to Opium-Eater, Manchester Grammar-School* p. 325. [H. M. & CO. 1851.]

2. [U. S.] In graded public schools, the department next below the high school, in which, among other things, the principles of English grammar are inculcated.— **historical g.,** the science dealing with the origin and development of grammatical phenomena.— **philosophical g.,** same as GENERAL GRAMMAR. **universal g.**†.

gram-ma'ri-an, 1 gra-mē'ri-ən; 2 grä-mā'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One skilled in grammar; a philologist; among the classic Greeks and Romans, specif., an interpreter of the works of the poets; more loosely, any person distinguished for learning or acquirements.

The logician then uses words and symbols as instruments of reasoning, and leaves the nature and peculiarities of languages to the *grammarian.*
W. S. JEVONS *Principles of Science* bk. i, p. 8. [MACM. 1879.]

2. A teacher of grammar. **3.** One who writes or compiles grammars. **4.** A writer on the elements or principles of any art or science; a musical *grammarian.* [< F. *grammairien,* < *grammaire;* see GRAMMAR.]

— gram-ma'ri-an-ism, *n.* [Rare.] The principles or use of grammar; especially, overscrupulousness or pedantry in the application of grammatical rules.

Gram-mar'i-dæ, 1 gra-mar'i-dē; 2 grä-mär'i-dē, *n. pl. Zool.* A family of sertularian hydrozoans characterized by an axial tube in the inside of which the hydrotheca are borne.

Gram-ma'ri-a, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *grammē,* line.]

gram'mar-less, 1 gram'ər-les; 2 grăm'ar-lĕs, *a.* Having no grammar; as, a *grammarless* tongue.

gram-mat'ic, 1 gra-mat'ik; 2 grä-mät'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to grammar, or dealing with its principles; appertaining to the science of language; as, *grammatic* forms or science.

gram-mat'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Based on the principles or in accordance with the rules of grammar; having a complete system of principles of grammar; as, a *grammatical* sentence; a *grammatical* language.

This rapid, elliptical, richly allusive style for Carlyle's'il will be found to be, with all its startling qualities, one of the most exactly *grammatical* in our literature. CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Victorian Age* in vol. ii, p. 561. [n. 1869.]

2. Grammatic; as, a *grammatical* distinction. [F., < L. *grammaticus,* < Gr. *grammatikos, < gramma;* see GRAMMAR.] **g. gender,** the gender of a word as determined by its grammatical subject, the acting or apparent subject, as opposed to the logical or real subject; thus, in 'It is sad to die,' it is the grammatical, *to die* the logical subject.— **g. sense**†, *n.* = GRAMMATICISM.— **g. subtleness,** *n.*— **gram'ma-tist,** *n.* [Rare.] **1.** A grammarian. **2.** A teacher of letters.— **gram"ma-tis'ti-cal,** *a.*

gram-mat'i-cas"ter, } 1 gra-mat'i-kas'tər; 2 grä-mät'i-
gram-mat'i-cus, } cäs'ter, *n.* A pedantic grammarian; one given to overnice or trivial grammatical distinctions.

There would not then be . . . so many *grammaticasters* in country schools.
W. PETTY in *Barnard's Journal of Education* Mar., 1862, p. 207.

gram-mat'i-cism, 1 gra-mat'i-sizm; 2 grä-mät'i-çĭşm, *n.* A grammatical peculiarity or principle.

gram-mat'i-cize, 1 gra-mat'i-sīz; 2 grä-mät'i-çīz, *v.* [-CIZED; -CIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make grammatical. **II.** *i.* To display grammatical knowledge. **2.** To discuss grammatical points. **gram'ma-ti-cize.**

gram'ma-tite, 1 gram'ə-tīt; 2 grăm'a-tīt, *n. Mineral.* Same as TREMOLITE.

gram'ma-tol-ery, 1 gram'ə-tel'ə-ri; 2 grăm'a-tŏl'a-ry, *n.* Worship or over-regard for the letter, to the neglect of the spirit. [C.] [< Gr. *gramma*(t-) (see GRAMMAR) + *latreia,* worship.] **— gram'ma-tol'a-ter,** *n.*

gram-ma'to-phyl, 1 gra-mat'ə-fil; 2 grä-mät'o-fĭl, *n.* An Australian agamoid lizard (genus *Grammatophora*). [< Gr. *gramma* (see GRAMMAR) + *phyllon,* leaf.]

gram'ma-tur, } GRAM.

Gram'me, 1 grā'mə; 2 grä'me, **Zénobe Théophile** (*or* 1826–[1]a1901). A Belgian electrician and inventor.— **Gramme ring** (*Elec.*), an armature having an annular core and a closed-coil winding connected with the commutator segments by equidistant taps. **G. armature**†.

gram'mel, 1 gram'ĕl; 2 grăm'el, *n.* [Ir.] **1.** *t.* To handle clumsily; to feel both hands and feet. **II.** *i.* To grope one's way.

Gram"mi-col'e-pid'i-dæ, 1 gram'ī-kol'ə-pid'ə-dē; 2 grăm'ī-col'e-pid'i-dē, *n. pl. Zool.* A family of bream-like fishes with a compressed body covered with regularly linear scales, long second dorsal and anal fins, and many vertebræ: represented by a single species of the deeper Caribbean sea.

Gram"mi-ni-ve'nia, *n.* (g. &c.) [< Gr. *grammikos,* linear, + *hydōr,* scale.] — **gram"mi-no-lep'i-did,** *n. & a.*

Gram'mont', 1 grə'mäN'; 2 grä'mŏN', *n.* **1. Philibert, Comte de** (1621–1707), a French general, courtier, and wit. **2.** A town in Belgium, 20 miles south of Brussels, Belgium.

gram"mo-pet'a-lous, 1 gram'ō-pet'ə-lus; 2 grăm'o-pet'a-lus, *a. Bot.* Having very narrow petals. [< Gr. *grammē,* stroke (of a pencil), + *petalon,* leaf.]

Gram"my-si'dæ, 1 gram'ī-sī'də-dē; 2 grăm'y-sī'di-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Paleozoic family of anatinacean bivalves having a suboval shell, internal ligament, straight toothless hinge, and entirely umbilical line. **Gram-my'si-a,** *n.* (t. g.)

gram'my-s'id, *n.* [< GRAMMYSIDÆ + -ID.]

— gram-mys'i-ad, *n.*— **gram-mys'i-oid,** *a.*

Gram'-ne'gro, 1 gram'-nē'grō; 2 grăm'-nē'gro, *n. Chem.* Negative or repellent to Gram's stain. See GRAM'S METHOD, under METHOD.

gram'o-fone, 1 gram'ō-fōn; 2 grăm'o-fōn, *n.* An instrument of the phonograph type for recording and reproducing articulate speech: invented by E. Berliner. It employs (instead of a wax cylinder) a metal disk covered with a thin coating of lamp-black, on which records/sounds are made by a stylus on the principle of the phonautograph. The record-lines are subsequently etched into the plate by acid, and the plate is employed as from a stereotype or electrotype. [< Gr. *gramma* (see GRAMMAR) + *phōnē,* sound.]

Gram'pi-ans, 1 gram'pi-ənz; 2 grăm'pi-ans, *n. pl.* **1.** A mountain-chain in Scotland extending from Argyllshire to Aberdeenshire. **2.** [U. S.] The Highlands on the Lowlands; highest peak, Ben Nevis, 4,368 ft. high. **Grampian Hills**†.

2. A mountain range in Victoria, Australia; highest peak, 5,927 ft.

Gram'-pos"i-tive, 1 gram'-pez'ə-tiv; 2 grăm'-pŏş'i-tive, *a.* Positive to or having the power to hold Gram's stain. See GRAM'S METHOD, under METHOD.

gram'pus, 1 gram'pəs; 2 grăm'pŭs, *n.* **1.** One of various large delphinoid cetaceans. (1) A voracious cetacean of the genus *Orca,* especially *O. gladiator,* having a very high, pointed dorsal fin and large teeth in both jaws, and preying on seals, other cetaceans, etc.; a killer. (2) An inoffensive cetacean of the genus *Grampus,* with the teeth in the upper jaw deciduous, as the cowfish (*G. griseus*) of the North Atlantic.

2. [Local, U. S.] The whip-tailed scorpion (*Thelyphonus gigantens*). **3.** The hellgrammite. **4.** [Colloq.] A fat person. **5.** [U. S.] A kind of tongs for handling blooms in iron-works. [< Sp. *grand pez,* great fish, < L. *grandis,* grand, + *piscis,* fish.] — **to blow the grampus,** to drench a person with water, particularly one who sleeps on watch or shirks duty.

gran†, *n.* [Scot.] Grandmother.

Gran[1], 1 grän; 2 grän, *n.* **1.** A river in Hungary; 130 m. long to the Danube river. **2.** An ancient cathedral city in Hungary; has been nine times besieged.

gra'na, 1 grē'nə; 2 grā'na, *n. pl.* [L.] *Bot.* In the chloroplasts of plants, the oily drops holding the chlorophyl-pigments in solution.

Gra-na'da, 1 gra-nē'də; 2 grä-nā'da, *n.* **1. Fray Luis de** (1504–[2]a1588), a Spanish ecclesiastic and pulpit orator. **2.** A province in Andalusia, S. Spain; 4,628 sq. m. **3.** Its capital, an ancient city; once capital of the Moorish kingdom; has the Alhambra, a cathedral, and a university. **4.** A manufacturing and commercial city in Nicaragua; three times besieged. **5.** A town in Kansas, P. I.

gra-nade'†, *n.* Same as GRENADE.— **gran"a-dier'**†, *n.* Same as GRENADIER. **gra-na'do**†.

gran"a-dil'la, 1 gran'ə-dil'ə; 2 grăn'a-dil'a, *n.* The edible fruit of various species of passion-flower (*Passiflora*) of tropical America, especially of *P. quadrangularis,* oblong, often 6 inches in diameter, with a soft pulp of a sweet acid flavor; also, the much smaller fruits of *P. edulis, P. laurifolia,* and *P. maliformis.* [Sp. dim. of *granada,* a pomegranate, < L. *granatum, < granum,* grain.] — **gran"a-dil'la-tree'**, *n.* The Jamaican or West-Indian ebony-tree. See EBONY.— **g.-wood,** *n.* = *n.* CHEM. A crystalline alkaloid, $C_{11}H_{13}OH.NH$, resulting from the reduction of nmethylgranatolin. [< L. *granatus,* grained, + -OL.]

gra-na'tum, 1 gra-nē'təm; 2 grä-nā'tum, *n. Pharm.* A drug extracted from the bark of the granado tree.

Gran'bur-y, 1 gran'bər-i; 2 grăn'bĕr-y, *n.* A town, county-seat of Hood county, Tex.

Gran'by, 1 gran'bi; 2 grăn'by, *n.* **1. Marquis of** ([3]1721–[3]1787), John Manners, an English general; commander of the British troops in Seven Years' war. **2.** A township and city in Newton county, Mo.

Gran Ca-na'ri-a, 1 grän ka-nā'ri-ə; 2 grän cä-nä'ri-a. One of the Canary Islands; 758 sq. m; capital, Las Palmas.

Gran Cha'co, 1 chā'kō; 2 chā'co, *n.* A wide region in Bolivia, Paraguay, and the Argentine Republic, with the face chiefly level and consisting of grass-lands in the north, and an arid and desert plain in the south.

grand, 1 grand; 2 grănd, *a.* **1.** Of imposing character or aspect; magnificent in proportion, extent, or belongings; as, *grand* scenery; a *grand* palace.

That was the *grandest* funeral That ever passed on earth.
C. F. ALEXANDER *Burial of Moses* st. xiii.

2. Characterized by striking excellence or impressive dignity; inspiring; as, a *grand* idea; a *grand* oration. He knew the droning silence, the *grand* solitude of the veld: 'Hark! hear ye no' MacGregor's.—The *grandest o'* them all!'
WHITTIER *The Pipes at Lucknow* st. 6.

3. Preeminent by reason of great ability or high character; noble; worthy of exalted respect; as, the *grand* old man; a *grand* figure in history.

Our *grand* foe, Satan.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. x, l. 1,033.

4. Preeminent in rank or order; first, of prime importance; principal; as, our *grand* parent, Adam; a *grand* juror; a *grand* lodge; a *grand* climax; the *grand* question. **5.** Covering the whole field, or including all details; comprehensive; complete; as, the *grand* total.

There is the *grand* division of mankind between those who do, and those who do not, accept the fact [duality of consciousness] in its integrity. HAMILTON *Metaph.* lect. xvi. pt. 2(2). [O. A. L. 1859.]

6. *Mus.* Containing all the parts or movements that belong to a given style of composition; as, a *grand* cantata. **7.** In composition, being one degree of relationship more distant than that ordinarily indicated by the word qualified; as, a *grand*father; a *grand*mother; a *grand*daughter; *grand*niece. [F., < L. *grandis,* great.]

SYN.: august, dignified, elevated, exalted, great, illustrious, imposing, impressive, lofty, magnificent, majestic, stately, sublime. Aside from material dimensions (for which see LARGE), *great* is said of that which manifests the exertion of more than ordinary power, or which accomplishes eminently important results; *grand* implies the same, but adds not only powerful and influential, but worthily so; a *great* victory may have nothing *grand* about it, but may be simply an overwhelming triumph of physical force over right. We speak of a *great* bad man, but not of a *grand* bad man; of a *great* but not of a *grand* tyrant or oppressor. See AUGUST; SUBLIME.— ANT.: see synonyms for CONTEMPTIBLE.

— grand alliance. **1.** The alliance formed by England, the Netherlands, Spain, Savoy, and the Holy Roman Empire against France in 1690. **2.** The alliance formed by Germany, England, and the United Provinces against Louis XIV. in 1701.— **G. Army of the Republic,** see ARMY.— **Grand'-Bank"er,** *n.* A vessel fishing on the Grand Banks of Newfoundland.— **g. barré,** *n.* [Mus.] Movement of the guitar or banjo by stopping the strings with the forefinger of the left hand.— **g.-bob,** *n.* Same as GRANDSHER.— **G. Canal,** the principal waterway in China, begun nearly 150 palaces in 15th-century architecture and spanned by bridges, the most famous of which, the Rialto Bridge, joins the island of San Marco with the city proper. It is navigable by craft in some order; also, the office of which such cordon is the badge, or an incumbent of such office.— **g. cross.** **1.** The highest rank of knighthood in certain knightly orders. **2.** A knight of the highest rank; as, a G. C. of the Bath.— **g. Ascension,** Candlemas, All Saints', and St. John the Baptist's day, observed as holidays at the inns and courts of law.— **Great Britain.** Same as GREAT BRITAIN.— **g.-ducal,** *a.* Relating or pertaining to a grand duke or a grand duchy; as, a *grand-ducal* coronet.— **g. duchess.** **1.** A grand duke's consort. **2.** In Russia, a daughter of a czar. **3.** A woman holding sovereign rights over a grand duchy.— **g. duchy,** the domain of a grand duke.— **g. duke.** **1.** A sovereign of lower rank than a king, as of certain states now included in the German empire; as, the *grand duke* of Baden. **2.** In Russia, formerly, the ruler of a principality; now, any son or grandson of a czar.— **g.-duke, n.** The great horned owl (*Bubo maximus*) of Europe.— **g. dukedom,** the territory or the province subject to the rule of a grand duke; the hereditary possessions and government of a grand duke; the dignity of a grand duke.— **G. Elector,** same as GREAT ELECTOR.— **g. feu** [F.] (*Ceram.*), *s.* e., the greatest heat of a china-firing kiln, which is variously estimated up to nearly 5,000° F.— **g.-gorge,** *n.*

[Grenada, W. I.] The brown pelican.— **g.-guard**, *n.* A guard-plate protecting the breast and left shoulder, used by armored knights in tournaments. **grande-gardez** [F.],— **g. jeu** [F.] (*Mus.*), the stop in a harmonium which controls the full power of the instrument.— **g. master**, the head or chief of a military order of knighthood, as the Templars and Hospitalers; also, the head of a division of certain benevolent orders, as Freemasons and Odd Fellows.— **g. master-key**, a master-key which will operate all the locks in a number of divisions, each of the latter being in control of a *sub-master-key*, which will not operate locks in any other division.— **g.-mastership**, *n.* The office or position of grand master.— **g.-mercy**†, *interj.* Gramercy.— **g. misère ouverte** (*Card-playing*), in the game of boston, play with exposed cards, losing every trick.— **G. Old Man**, see G. O. M.— **g.-oranchez**, a fish, the tasselhead darter.— **g.-paunch**†, *n.* A greedy person.— **G. Prix de Paris** [F.], an annual horse-race run in June at Longchamps, near Paris, for a purse of 100,000 francs ($19,300); established in 1863.— **G. Prix de Rome** [F.], a prize awarded to young painters, sculptors, architects, musicians, and engravers by the French government, enabling them to study for four years in Rome with a yearly allowance of about 4,000 francs, and exemption from military service; founded by Louis XIV. in 1666.— **g. relief**, in sculpture, high relief.— **g. stand**, the principal stand on a racecourse from which to view the races; hence, a similar structure for the accommodation of speakers or spectators at any public spectacle or celebration.

grand, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A grand piano. **2.** [C-] In some orders and societies, a title or part of a title; as, Noble *Grand*; Most Worthy *Grand*. **3.** *Card-playing.* In the game of skat, a bid to play with only the four matadores (the knaves) as trumps. **4.** *Sugar-making.* The largest pan of the battery used in evaporation. **grand ouvert** (*Card-playing*), the playing of a grand, in skat, with the cards exposed but not called.— **guckl** *v.* in the game of skat, a grand played by a player who uses the skat cards.— **open g.**, a solo grand in which the player lays his cards on the table and takes every trick. — **solo g.**, a grand in which the player does not use the skat cards.— **tournee g.**, a grand played by a player who bids on a tournee and turns a jack in the skat.

grand'ame, [F.] **Sarah**, [1] Countess of Bernhardt. Mellon. **2.** A county in N. W. central Colorado; 1,873 sq. m.; county-seat, Sulphur Springs. **3.** A county in E. Utah; 1,759 sq. m.; county-seat, Moab.

grand'dad†, *n.* [Colloq.] A grandfather: an affectionate or childish word. **grand'dad''dy**†; **grand'dad''ty**†; **grand'dad''dy†**.

grand'dam,] *n.* [Colloq.] A grandmother. **2** grănd'dăm, -dăm, *n.* **gran'dame**,] A grandmother; an old woman. [< GRAND + DAME.]

grand'aunt'',] *n.* The aunt of one's parent; sister of one's grandparent.

Grand Ba-ha'ma. One of the Bahama Islands; 70 by 9 m.

Grand Bank. A shoal in the northern Atlantic ocean E. of Newfoundland; 270 miles long from N. to S., 350 m. from E. to W.; famed for cod-fishing.

Grand''-Bourg',] grănd'-bûr; **2** grănd'-bur, *n.* The chief town in Marie Galante (Guadeloupe), a French West Indies.

Grand Ca'ñon. See COLORADO.

Grand Cay-man',] kaı-măn'; **2** cę-măn'. One of the Cayman Islands, British West Indies; 10 by 20 m.

grand'child'',] grand'chaild'; **2** grănd'child', *n.* The child of one's son or daughter; a descendant in the second degree.

Grand''comhe',] grănd'kônh'; **2** grănd'cônh', **La.** A town in Gard department, France; has manufactures and coalmines.

Grand Cor-rupt'er. Sir Robert Walpole: so called from his corrupt practises in politics.

grand'dam,] grand'dam; **2** grănd'dăm, *n.* The dam of a dam; said of animals.

grand'daugh''ter,] grand'dô'ter; **2** grănd'da'ter, *n.* The daughter of one's son or daughter.

Grande Char'treuse', **La.** See CHARTREUSE.

grande'e',] grand-ę'; **2** grănd-ę'. One of a privileged class of nobles in medieval and modern Spain. They once possessed hereditary honors, held lands from the crown, were exempt from taxation, and remained covered in the presence of the king, but most of these privileges have been abolished.

Foremost among the Spanish *grandees*, and close to Philip, stood the famous favorite, Ruy Gomez de Silva. MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. i. pt. i. ch. 1, p. 101. [n. 1862.]

2. Hence, a nobleman or man of high rank.

The wealth of Clive . . . enabled him to vie with the first *grandees* of England.

MACAULAY *Essays, Lord Clive* p. 333. [c. 1833.]

[< Sp. *grande*, < L. *grandis*, great.] — **gran-dee'ship**, *n.* The rank of a grandee. [e'ca'ye. The tarpon.

grande é'calle',] grănd ę'kal'; **2** grănd ę'kal' *or* grănd ę'kal'ye

Grande Ma'de-moi'selle. The Duchess of Montpensier.

Grande'ronde',] grand'rond'; **2** grănd'rônd', *n.* **1.** A river in Oregon; 175 m. long from the Blue Mountains to Snake river. **2.** A valley in Union county, Oregon; 20 by 18 m.

Grande''sterre',] grănd''stär'; **2** grănd''stĕr', *n.* An island E. of Guadeloupe, French West Indies; 35 by 12 m.; capital, Pointe-à-Pître.

gran'deur,] gran'jur *or* -dĭur; **2** grăn'jur *or* -dûr, *n.* **1.** The combination of exalted qualities in a person or thing that impresses the mind with a sense of imposing dignity or greatness; the quality of being grand or sublimately great; hence, sublimity, especially in a moderate degree. Compare BEAUTY; SUBLIMITY. **2.** Distinguished pretensions; social distinction and display. [F., < L. *grandis*, great.]

gran-de'val,] gran-dĕ'val, *a.* [Rare or Archaic.] Of great age; ancient.

Grand Falls. Falls on the Grand river in southeastern Labrador, Canada; 300 wide, 316 ft. high.

grand'fa''ther,] grand'fä''ther; **2** grănd'fä''ther, *n.* **1.** The father of one's mother or father; a male ancestor in the second degree. **2.** [cap.] An old-fashioned country-dance in which each couple in turn held a handkerchief over which the other couples were obliged to jump.— **grand'fa'ther-ly**, *a.*— **grand'fa''ther-hood**, *n.* The state of being a grandfather; also, the spirit and character of a grandfather.— **grand'fa''ther-less**, *a.* Without a grandfather; hence, not of noble birth; plebeian.

grand'fa''ther-long''-legs', *n.* A phalangid arachnid, the daddy-long-legs.

Grand Forks. **1.** A county in N. E. North Dakota; 1,432 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat, seat of the University of North Dakota (non-sectarian), founded 1883.

Grand'gent,] gran'jant; **2** grăn'gent, **Charles Hall** (11/12 1862–). An American scholar and educator in Romance languages.

grand'gorge'', etc. See under GRAND, *a.*

Grand Ha'ven. A city, county-seat of Ottawa county, Mich.; a manufacturing center, lake port, and summer resort.

gran-dif'ic,] gran-dĭf'ik; **2** *grăn-dĭf'ic*, *a.* [Rare.] Making great.

gran'di-flo'rin,] gran'dĭ-flō'rin; **2** grăn'dĭ-flō'rin, *n. Chem.* A toxic alkaloid derived from *Solanum grandiflorum*.

gran''di-flo'rous†.

gran-dil'o-quent,] gran-dĭl'o-kwent; **2** gran-dĭl'o-kwent, *a.* Speaking in or characterized by a pompous or bombastic style.

The *grandiloquent* man is never bent on saying what he feels.

GEORGE ELIOT *Essays, Worldliness* p. 258. [c. a. w. 1883.]

[< L. *grandis*, great, + *loquens*, ppr. of *loqui*, speak.] **gran-dil'o-quous**†.— **gran-dil'o-quence**, *n.* **1.** The quality of being grandiloquent. **2.** Lofty or bombastic speech.— **gran-dil'o-quent-ly**, *adv.*

gran'di-nous, *a.* [Rare.] Consisting of hail. [< L. *grando*, *grandin-*, hail.]

Grand'ĭ-son,] gran'dĭ-sun; **2** grăn'dĭ-sŏn, *n.* **1.** Having an imposing or elevating style or effect; impressive; grand. **2.** Characterized by affectation of grandeur; pompous; bombastic; as, *grandisonæ essays*. [F., < It. *grandisone*, < L. *grandis*, grand, + *sonus*, sound.] — **grand'ĭ-so-ly**, *adv.*— **grand'ĭ-so-ŭs'ĭ-ty**, *n.* The quality of being grandisonic; pompous or bombastic style or manner.— **grand'ĭ-so-ŭs**, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* In a grand or imposing manner.

Grand Island. A city, county-seat of Hall county, Neb.

Grand Isle. A county in N. W. Vermont; 83 sq. m.; county-seat, North Hero.

Grand'ison,] gran'dĭ-sun; **2** grăn'dĭ-sŏn, **Sir Charles.** In Richardson's *Sir Charles Grandison*, a character designed to represent the ideal English gentleman and Christian, termed by Richardson "the accomplished gentleman."— **Grand'ĭ-son'ian-ism**, *n.*

gran-dis'o-nant,] gran-dĭs'o-nant; **2** grăn-dĭs'o-nant, *a.* [Archaic.] High-sounding; impressive. **gran-dis'o-nous**†.

Grand'ison, Crom'well. Nickname of Lafayette: so called by Mirabeau.

Grand'ĭ-so'ni-an,] grand'ĭ-sō'nĭ-on; **2** grăn'dĭ-sō'nĭ-an, *a.* Pertaining to the hero of Richardson's novel *Sir Charles Grandison*; hence, ultramoral and courteous; grandiose and tedious.— **Grand'ĭ-so'ni-an-ism**, *n.*

grand'ĭ-ty†, *n.* Grandeur; greatness.

Grand Junc'tion. **1.** A city, county-seat of Mesa county, Colo. **2.** A town in Greene county, Ia.

Grand Lake. **1.** A lake in Queens county, New Brunswick, Canada; 20 m. long. **2.** Lake of the Woods. **3.** Lakes in Washington county, Me., between Big Lake and the Kennebacessis river. **3.** A shallow lake in Iberia, St. Martin, and Assumption parishes, southern Louisiana; 15 by 10 m.

Grand Ledge. A village in Eaton county, Mich.

grand'ling†, *n.* A person of pompous style or manner.

grand'ly,] grand'li; **2** grănd'ly, *adv.* In a grand or impressive manner; loftily.

Her face is pale with *sorrow*, yet she wears
Her *sorrow grandly* like a diadem.
R. H. STODDARD *Search for Persephone* bk. ii. st. 3.

grand'ma',] grand'mŭ'; **2** grănd'mŭ', *n.* [Colloq.] Grandmama: a shortened form.

grand'ma''ma,] grand'ma-mŭ'' *or* -mŭ'ma; **2** grănd'ma-mŭ'' *or* -mŭ'ma, *n.* A grandmother: often used as an appellative. **grand'mam-ma''**†.

Grand Manan',] ma-năn'; **2** ma-năn'. An island in the Bay of Fundy and part of Charlotte county, New Brunswick, Canada; 17 m. long.

grand'man-ner'ism,] grand'ma-tĭr'nel; **2** grănd'ma-tĕr'nel, *n.* Pertaining to or like a grandmother.

Grand Me'sa,] mę'sa; **2** mę'sa. A mountain in Mesa county, W. Colorado; 10,000 ft. high.

grand'mo''ther,] grand'mô'ther; **2** grănd'mŏth'er, *n.* The mother of one's father or mother; a female ancestor in the second degree.— **grand'mo''ther-ly**, *a.*

grand'nephew,] grand'nef'yu *or* -nev'yu; **2** grănd'nĕf'yu *or* -nĕv'yu, *n.* A son of one's nephew or niece; the grandson of one's brother or sister.

grand'ness,] grand'nes; **2** grănd'nĕs, *n.* The quality or condition of being grand; grandeur.

grand'niece'',] grand'nis'; **2** grănd'nĕç', *n.* A daughter of one's nephew or niece; a granddaughter of one's brother or sister.

grand'no'dus,] *n. Pathol.* A small tumor on the eyelid, caused by closure of a gland. **2**†. The tread of a fowl's egg.

grand'pa'',] grand'pâ'; **2** grănd'pä', *n.* [Colloq.] Grandpapa: a shortened form.

grand'pa''pa,] grand'pa-pŭ' *or* -pä'pa; **2** grănd'pa-pä' *or* -pä'pa, *n.* A grandfather: generally as an appellative.

grand'par''ent,] grand'pâr'ent; **2** grănd'pär'ent, *n.* The parent of one's parent; an ancestor in the second degree; a grandfather or grandmother.— **grand'par''ent-age**, *n.* The condition of being or of having a grandparent; also, grandparents collectively.— **grand''par-en'tal**, *a.* Pertaining to or like a grandfather.

Grand Peak. A mountain in Nevada; 8,307 ft. high.

grand'pre',] grăn'pra'; **2** grănd'prĕ', *n.* [F.] A former cotillion.

Grand Pré,] grăn pre; **2** grănd prĕ. A village in Kings county, Nova Scotia, the early scene of Longfellow's *Evangeline*, known also as **Lower Horton.**

Grand'pré', *n.* In Shakespeare's *Henry V.*, a French lord.

Grand Rap'ids. **1.** A city, county-seat of Kent county, Mich.; center of lumber manufacture. **2.** A village in Itasca county, Minn.

grand'sire,] grand'sair; **2** grănd'drĭls, *n.* A variety of jean, dark-gray, coarse, and made entirely of cotton, used in the manufacture of corsets.

Grand River. A river in Colorado and Utah; 350 m. long from Middle Park plateau to Green River. **2.** A river in Iowa; 300 m. long to the Missouri River. **3.** A river in Michigan; 270 m. long to Lake Michigan. **4.** A river in Missouri; 200 m. long to the Osage river. **5.** A river in Ontario, Canada; 130 m. long to Lake Erie. **6.** A river in southeastern Labrador, Canada; 500 m. long. See GRAND FALLS.

grand'sire,] grand'sair; **2** grănd'sir', *n.* **1.** An ancestor; a father: applied indiscriminately to men and beasts; as, Black Hawk was the *grandsire* of famous trotters. The female is *granddam*. **2.** Any male ancestor preceding a father. **3.** [Scot.] A grandfather. **4.** [Archaic.] An old man. **5.** *Mus.* A method of change-ringing (reputed the most ancient) in which the treble bell and one other descend the scale regularly, while the remainder of the set dodge variously in harmony. Compare BOB, n. [< OF. *grantsire*, < *grant* (< L. *grandis*), great; and see SIRE.]

grand'son',] grand'sun'; **2** grănd'sŏn', *n.* The son of one's child; a male descendant in the second degree.

grand'stand'',] grand'stand'; **2** grănd'stănd', *a.* Pertaining or appealing to the grand stand; as, a *grand-stand* play.

Grand Te-ton',] te-tŏn'; **2** te-tŏn'. A peak of the Rocky Mountains in Wyoming; 13,671 sq. m.

Grand Trav'erse,] trav'ars; **2** trăv'ers. A county in N. W. Michigan; 496 sq. m.; county-seat, Traverse City.

Grand Trav'erse Bay. A bay between Antrim and Leelanaw counties, Mich.; on Lake Michigan; 30 by 12 m.

grand'un''cle,] grănd'ŭn'kl; **2** grănd'ŭng'kel, *n.* The uncle of one's father or mother; brother of one's grandparent. **great'-un''cle**†.

Grand'ville',] grănd'vĭl'; **2** grănd'vĭl', *n.* Pseudonym of Jean Ignace Isidore Gérard (9/13 1803–7/17 1847), a French illustrator and caricaturist.

grane, **1.** r. & *n.* [Scot.] Groan. Hl†. r.t. To strangle.

granet, *n.* [F.] A grain of seed. CHAUCER *T. & C.* II, l. 1,628.

grange,] grenj; **2** grănj, *n.* **1.** A farm, with its dwelling-house, barns, and other appurtenances; specif., an isolated farmhouse regarded as the residence of a gentleman farmer. **2.** [U. S.] A lodge or local branch of the order of Patrons of Husbandry. This organization, designed to promote the interests of farmers and to bring producers and consumers nearer together, originated in 1867, and has been a powerful factor in politics. Compare FARMERS' ALLIANCE, under FARMER.

The farmers of the Northwest formed agricultural associations, called 'Patrons of Husbandry,' or popularly 'Grangers.'
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, pt. vi, p. 509. [MACM. 1888.]

3. [Archaic.] A granary.

Well, then, Psyche, take my life,
And nail me like a weasel on a *grange*.
TENNYSON *Princess* ii, st. 6.

4†. A farm establishment belonging to a feudal manor or a monastery: the grain paid in as rent or tithes was stored in its granaries. [OF., < LL. *granea*, < L. *granum*, grain.]

Grange, *n.* An urban district in Lancashire, England.

Grange'mouth,] grenj'muth; **2** grănj'muth, *n.* A seaport town in Sterlingshire, Scotland.

gran'ger,] grĕn'jer; **2** grăn'jer, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A member of a farmers' grange, or branch of the order of Patrons of Husbandry.

In the West, the head of the *Granger* is on the college, endeavoring to make it "practical."
C. D. WARNER in *Harper's Monthly* Apr., 1888, p. 769.

2. [U. S.] A countryman; coddingher: used derisively. **3**†. A farm steward. [OF., < *grange*; see GRANGE.]

gran'ger, *n.* [U. S.] *Railroad.* One of certain railroads which oppose their chief profits in the transportation of goods so called because formerly to a large extent controlled by the grangers, or "Patrons of Husbandry." (Compare GRANGE), *n.*, 2.) The principal *granger* roads are the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, the Rock Island, the Omaha, the Union Pacific, and the Atchison.— **granger shares** or **stocks**, stocks or shares issued by granger railroads.

gran'ger-ism,] grĕn'jer-izm; **2** grăn'jer-izm, *n.* The practise of illustrating a book with prints taken from other books or photographs; the mutilation of many books for the purpose of illustrating one: so called from Rev. James Granger, whose *Biographical History of England* (1769) was so illustrated to an extravagant degree.— **gran'ger-ist**, *n.* One who illustrates a book by transferring engravings from other books, or by inserting photographs, prints, or drawings.— **gran'ger-i-za'tion**, *n.*— **gran'ger-ize**, *v.* To employ the method of grangerism.— **gran'ger-iz''er**, *n.*

gran'ger-ism, *n.* [U. S.] The principles and methods approved by the grangers.

Grange'town,] grenj'toun; **2** grănj'town, *n.* A village in Glamorganshire, Wales. [county, Ia.

Grange'ville,] grenj'vĭl; **2** grănj'vĭl, *n.* A town in Dubuque

Gran''gou''ler',] gran'gu''lęr'; **2** grăn'gu''lęr', *n.* In Rabelais's *Gargantua*, the father of Gargantua.

gran gus'to,] grăn gus'to; **2** grăn gus'to. [It.] **1.** *Paint.* Some feature in a picture exciting surprize and pleasure. **2.** *Mus.* Elevated taste or expression.

Gra'ni-ca,] gra'nĭ-ca; **2** grăn'ĭ-ca, *n.* Same as GRAINNE.

Gra'ni''cus,] gra-nai'kus; **2** grăn'ĭ-kŭs, *n.* A river in Mysia, N. W. Asia Minor. Here Alexander the Great defeated Darius, B. C. 334.

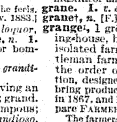
Gran'ier' de Cas''sa''gnac,] gra''nyę' dę ka''sa''nyak'; **2** grăn''yę' dę ka''sa''nyăk', **Bernard Adolphe** (8/12 1808?–1/21 1880). A French journalist and historian.

gra-nif'er-ous,] gra-nĭf'er-us; **2** gra-nĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* Bearing grain or seeds like grain.

gran'i-form,] gran'ĭ-form; **2** grăn'ĭ-fôrm, *a.* Formed like a grain; composed of grain or granules.

gran'ĭl'ia,] gra-nĭl'ya; **2** gra-nĭl'ya *or* gra-nĭl'yă, *n.* [Sp.] The dust or small grains of cochineal. **gra-nil'le**†.

gran'ite,] gran'ĭt; **2** grăn'ĭt, *n. Petrol.* **1.** A holocrystalline granular igneous rock, composed essentially of quartz and alkalic feldspar, with or without muscovite, biotite, or hornblende, one or several. Formerly, and more specifically, such a rock composed of quartz, two sorts of feldspar, muscovite, and biotite. **2.** In the usage of many quarrymen and stonecutters, any massive, fairly coarse-grained crystalline igneous rock.


Microstructure of Granite.

Granites commonly contain two sorts of feldspar, orthoclase, or microcline, and a plagioclase, commonly oligoclase. In pegmatites there is ordinarily but one feldspar. Various accessories, such as garnet, tourmaline, and zircon are nearly always found. According to the mineral composition, granites are known as **binary, muscovite, muscovite-biotite, biotite, biotite-hornblende,** and **hornblende granites. Aplite, tourmaline,** and **epidote granites** are rarer. Granite containing biotite, but no muscovite, is sometimes called *granitite*; that with hornblende was formerly called *syenitic granite*; granite with no mica, or a very little muscovite, is *aplite* or *hayiite*. By insensible gradations granite passes into gneiss and other metamorphic rocks, giving rise to various phases, such as **gneissoid granite,** in which there is a tendency to a parallel arrangement of the mica. **Graphic granite** is strictly a form of pegmatite in which the quartz is so arranged as to resemble Hebrew or cuneiform writing. **Porphyritic granite** and **granite porphyry** contain phenocrysts of feldspar in a fine-grained base.

It has been inferred, that the *granites* have been formed at considerable depths in the earth, and have cooled and crystallized slowly under great pressure, where the contained gases could not expand. LYELL *Manual of Geology* p. 436. [c. m. 1851.]

2. Graniteware. **3.** A water-ice in which minute particles of ice are conspicuous. [< It. *granito*, orig. pp. of *granire*, reduce to grains, < *grano*, < L. *granum*, grain.]— **binary granite.** **1.** A variety of granite consisting essentially of quartz and orthoclase, without noticeable amounts of other minerals. **2.** Granite containing both white and black micas, in addition to quartz and feldspar.— **black g.**, in quarrymen's usage, any coarse-grained dark-

colored variety of syenite or gabbro.— **concretionary g.**, orbicular granite.— **G. State**, New Hampshire, U. S., where granite is found in great quantity.— **gran'ite-ware''**, *n.* **1.** A variety of ironware coated with an enamel that resists fire and acid, and resembles granite in color. **2.** A fine, very hard pottery, resembling ironstone china. **3.** Pottery having a variegated surface resembling or suggesting the markings of granite.— **orbicular** or **spheroidal g.**, granite having an orbicular structure, with spheroidal segregations. — **prune-g.**, *n. Petrog.* An orbicular granite the dark minerals of which are aggregated in lump-like formations suggestive of prunes. **pudding-g.**, — **the G. City**, Aberdeen, Scotland.— **white g.**, same as **muscovite**, 2.

-gran'nit'ic, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of granite; made or formed of granite; as, *granitic* rock. **2.** Rigid; unyielding as granite; inflexible. **gra-nit'i-cal'i-ty**.— **gran''it-ic'o-blue**, *a.* Growing upon granite, as a lichen.— **gran''it-if'er-ous**, *a.* Granite-producing.— **gra-nit''i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.*— **gra-nit'i-form**, *a.* Like granite in form or structure.— **gra-nit'i-fy**, *n.* To form into granite.— **gran''it-ize**, *vt.* To render like granite by permeation with quartz and feldspar. **gran''it-iset**.— **gran''it-i-za'tion**, *n.*

Gran'ite, **1.** A county in western Montana; 1,543 sq. m.; county-seat, Philipsburg. **2.** A city in Madison county, Ill.

Gran'ite Falls. A city in Chippewa and Yellow Medicine counties, Minn.

gran'i-tell, 1 gran'i-tel; **2** gran'i-tĕl, *n. Geol.* Granulite.

gran'i-telle'.

Gran'ite Mount'ain. A mountain in Oregon; height, 8,990 ft.

Gran'ite Peak. A mountain in Humboldt county, N. W. Nev.; height, 8,990 ft.

gran'ite-ville, 1 gran'it-vil; **2** gran'it-vĭl, *n.* A town in Albion county, S. C.

gran'it-ite, 1 gran'it-oit; **2** gran'it-it, *n. Petrol.* Any variety of granite containing biotite, but no muscovite.

gran''it-oid, 1 gran'it-oid; **2** gran'it-oid, *a.* **1.** Resembling granite; as, *granitoid* gneiss. **2.** *Petrol.* In igneous rocks, composed of constituent grains formed during the same stage of consolidation; granular. **gran''it-oi'dal**.

-gran''it-oi'dal, *a.* Granitoid.

gran''it-o'ne, 1 gran''it-ōn; **2** gran''it-ōn', *n.* [It.] A rock consisting of feldspar and mica in which the feldspar predominates.

gra-niv'o-rous, 1 gra-niv'o-rus; **2** gra-niv'o-rŭs, *a.* Subsisting upon grain; seed-eating: said especially of birds. [< L. *granum*, grain, + *vora*, eat.]

grank, 1 grank; **2** grăngk, *n.* [Dial. Eng., or Obs.] To groan; **gran'nant**, *n.* Same as GRANDAM. **gran'am**.

gran'noun, 1 gran'oun; **2** grăn'oun, *n. Angling.* A reddish-brown bait-like lure made of worsted and fish-scales, common in southern England and used in trout-fishing.

gran'ny, 1 gran't; **2** grăn'y, *vt.* [-NIED; -NY-ING.] [So. U. S.] To murder: act as midwife to.

gran'ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -iz; **2** -ĭz, *pl.*] **1.** A grandmother; an old woman: used colloquially and familiarly. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A duck, the old-squaw. **3.** A stupid person of either sex; one behind the times. **4.** [So. U. S.] A midwife. [Abbr. of GRANDMOTHER.] — **gran'niet.** — **gran'ny'ca't'',** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The mud-cat. — **gran'ny's-bend''**, *n.* An imperfect sailors' knot, differing from the reef-knot in the way the second tie is crossed. See illus. under KNOT. **gran''ny-knot''**; **gran'ny's-knot''**.

gran'o-di'o-rite, 1 gran'o-di'o-rit; **2** grăn'o-di'o-rit, *n. Petrog.* A granitoid igneous rock, intermediate between granite and quartz-diorite.

gran'o-lite, 1 gran'o-lit; **2** grăn'o-lit, *n. Petrog.* An evenly grained igneous rock, as distinguished from a porphyritic rock.

gran'o-lith, 1 gran'o-lith; **2** grăn'o-lith, *n.* Pulverized granite cement used as an artificial stone for paving, etc.— **gran''o-lith'ic**, *a.*

gran'o-phyre, 1 gran'o-fair or -fir; **2** grăn'o-fīr or -fēr, *n.* **gran'o-phyr**, 1; *Petrol.* A granitic porphyry. **2.** Same as MICROPEGMATITE.— **gran''o-phyr'ic**, *a.*

gran'o-plas'ma, 1 gran'o-plaz'me; **2** grăn'o-plăs'ma, *n. Biol.* Protoplasm that appears in very minute grains.

gra'nose, 1 gra'nōs or -nōz; **2** -nōs or -nōz, *a.* Resembling a string of beads; moniliform, as the antennæ of some insects. [< L. *granosus*, grainy, < *granum*, grain.]

Gran'sko, 1 gran'sko; **2** grăn'sko, *n.* The highest Apennine peak, Abruzzo e Molise department, Italy; 9,583 ft.

grant, 1 grant; **2** grănt, *v. t. i.* **1.** To bestow and confer, either gratuitously or with compensation, especially in response to prayer or request; give as a concession or as a favor; as, to *grant* a respite.

Grant us the will to fashion as we feel,
Grant us the strength to labor as we know,
Grant us the purpose, ribbed and edged with steel.
To strike the blow.

JOHN DRINKWATER *A Prayer* st. 9.

Then hath God also to the Gentiles *granted* repentance unto life. *Acts* xi, 18.

2. To admit as true, especially something not proved, as for the sake of argument; concede; allow; as, we *grant* the first proposition.

Old age is wise, I *grant*, for itself, but not wise for the community. BENJAMIN *Orations, Nov. 3, 1864* p. 306. [c. p. r. 1873.]

3. *Law.* (1) To transfer (property) by an instrument in writing; as, to *grant* lands by deed. (2) To confer (a personal benefit or a special privilege); as, to *grant* a pension; to *grant* a charter. (3) Originally, to transfer by deed (property, as incorporeal hereditaments, of which physical delivery could not be made).

The Foreign Office *granted* £1,000 for the expenses of the exploration. BAYARD TAYLOR *Lake Regions Cent. Afr.* p. 9. [c. p. r. 1873.]

4. To give up; yield. **5.** To permit; give permission. [< OF. *granter*, < L. *credere*(*-*)*s*, ppr. of *credo*, believe.] SYN.: see ACKNOWLEDGE; ALLOT; ALLOW; APPORTION; CONFESS; GIVE.— **to take for granted**, to assume or act upon as true, without convincing proof.

This age *takes* nothing *for granted*!
JOSEPH COOK *Biology* p. 47. [c. & co. 1877.]

-grant'a-bil(e), *a.*— **grant'or**, *n.*

grant', 1 grant; **2** grănt, *n.* **1.** The act of granting; a bestowing or conferring; as, the *grant* was prompt.

All lands [in England] are held mediately or immediately of the Crown, because they are supposed to have been originally acquired from the personal *grant* of the monarch.
BAYARD IN *Am. Oratory, Judiciary Act* p. 184. [c. & a. v. 1888.]

2. The thing granted or bestowed; as, a *grant* of food. Specif., a monopoly given by government. **3.** An admission of the truth of something; as, the *grant* was damaging to the case. **4.** *Law.* (1) The instrument by which a transfer, as of land, is made, or a privilege, as a pension, is created. (2) The property transferred or privilege conferred by such instrument.

A *grant* of personalty is more properly termed an assignment or a bill of sale. WHARTON *Law. Dict.*

5. *U. S. Hist.* Certain tracts of land in New Hampshire, Maine, and Vermont, once belonging to Indian tribes, but allocated by patent to settlers during the 18th century, and the subject of territorial controversy in colonial days. The most famous were the New Hampshire grants, which led to the formation of the "Green Mountain Boys" under Col. Ethan Allen. **6.** *Brewing.* A temporary receptacle for wort, consisting of a horizontal cylindrical copper vessel, placed below the mash-tub. **7.** A promise, or a thing promised. [< OF. *grant*, < *granter*; see GRANT, v.]

grant'ee, SYN.: see BENEFACTION; GIFT.— **grant in aid**, *Eng. Law.* **1.** Same as AID 3, (2) and (3). **2.** A treasury grant to supplement a local assessment made and collected by the local authorities.— **potato g.**, a piece of land formerly allotted by West-Indian planters to each of their slaves.— **g. reel**, a form of reel used in silk-manufacture for winding the skein with greater economy than in ordinary reeling, by an arrangement for laying on the traverse in diamond form.

Grant', *n.* **1. Anne, of Laggan** (*née* McVicar) (⁸/₁₁1755–¹¹/₁₁1838), a Scottish writer. **2. Sir Francis** (¹/₁1803–¹⁰/₂1878), a Scottish painter; president of the Royal Academy. **3. Frederick Dent** (¹/₀1850–¹/₁1912), an American general and diplomat; a police commissioner for New York city, 1894–1896; son of Ulysses S. **4. Sir James Hope** (⁷/₂1808–⁵/₇1875), a British general; brother of Sir Francis; born in Scotland; fought in India and China; took Pekin, 1860. **5. Ulysses Simpson**, originally **Hiram Ulysses** (²⁷/₀1822–⁷/₇1885), an American general; served in the Mexican war; brevetted captain for gallantry; engaged in farming and business until 1861; operated in the West; captured Vicksburg; lieutenant-general, 1864; conducted campaigns in Virginia; received surrender of Lee; 18th President of the United States; made a tour of the world between 1877 and 1879. **6.** A county in S. central Arkansas; 640 sq. m.; county-seat, Sheridan. **7.** A county in N. E. central Indiana; 416 sq. m.; county-seat, Marion. **8.** A county in S. W. Kansas; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Ulysses. **9.** A county in W. Kentucky; 257 sq. m.; county-seat, Williamstown. **10.** A parish in central Louisiana; 700 sq. m.; county-seat, Colfax. **11.** A county in W. Minnesota; county-seat, Elbow Lake. **12.** A county in N. Nebraska; 760 sq. m.; county-seat, Hyannis. **13.** A county in S. W. New Mexico; 9 527 sq. m.; county-seat, Silver City. **14.** A county in Oklahoma; 1,004 sq. m.; county-seat, Pond Creek. **15.** A county in E. Oregon; 4,500 sq. m.; county-seat, Canyon City. **16.** A county in N. E. South Dakota; 694 sq. m.; county-seat, Millbank. **17.** A county in E. West Virginia; 450 sq. m.; county-seat, Petersburg. **18.** A county in S. W. Wisconsin; 1,157 sq. m.; county-seat, Lancaster. **19.** A county in Washington.

Grant's. [Local.] Same as GRANTCHESTER. **2.** The Cam river, on which Cambridge, England, is situated: Anglo-Saxon name. **2.** [Local.] Cambridge University.

Grant's Pass. A city in Josephine county, Ore.

grant'-sel', 1 grant'yu-les; **2** grănt'yu-lĕs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -i; **2** -lĭ, *pl.*] A granule.

gran'u-lar, 1 gran'yu-lor; **2** grăn'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Composed of, like, or containing grains or granules. **2.** *Geol. Specifically*, in igneous rocks, aggregated in grains of constituent minerals, all of which were formed during one definite stage of the crystallization: contrasted with *porphyritic*. **gran'u-la-ry**.— **granular gland**, see GRANULIFEROUS GLAND.— **gran'ular-ly**, *n.*— **gran'ular-ness**, *n.*

gran'u-late, 1 gran'yu-lēt; **2** grăn'yu-lāt, *v.* [-LAT''ED; LAT'ING.] *t. i.* **1.** To form into grains or small particles, as gunpowder or zinc.

If tough and hard, it [the metal] can perhaps be fused, and shaken into a powder while melted, or *granulated* by being poured into water. ENCYC. *Brit.* Article GUN-POWDER *Qualitative Chem. Analysis* pt. ii, p. 121. [v. & a. 1879.]

2. To roughen the surface by raising granules on.

ti. **1.** To become granular. **2.** *Pathol.* To develop granulation: said of a wound. [< L. *granum*, grain.]

-gran'u-lat'ing-ma-chine'', *n.* A machine for reducing a substance to the form of grains. Specif.: (1) A device for producing metal in the granular form for use as a common method the hot metal is dropped on the face of a rapidly revolving disk, which scatters it centrifugally in minute spherules. (2) Apparatus for reducing a material to cake to gunpowder.— **gran'u-la-tiv(e)**, *a.* Granulating or granulated: as, *granulative* formations.— **gran'u-la''tor**, *n.* One who granulates, or a machine for granulating.

gran'u-lat''ed, 1 gran'yu-lāt''ed; **2** grăn'yu-lāt''ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Composed of or resembling grains; as, *granulated* sugar. **2.** Covered with minute granulic elevations, or rough from the presence of little grains; as, *granulated* leather; *granulated* leaves. **3.** *Ceram.* Stippled with a brush in imitation of granules; spotted; mottled. **4.** *Bot.* Covered or covered with fleshy granulations: said of healing wounds or the cavities of ulcers.

-granulated liver, a morbid formation of connective tissue causing hardening and wasting of the organ.— **g. steel**, steel made from pig iron by a process in which the first step is the granulation of the iron.

gran'u-la-tion, 1 gran'yu-lē'shon; **2** grăn'yu-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of forming into grains, or the process or state of being formed into grains; as, the *granulation* of sugar.

Some metals may be obtained in a useful state of division by *granulation*. FARADAY *Chemical Manip.* p. 174. [c. & l. 1851.]

2. A granulated surface, or one of the elevations in a granulated surface. **3.** *Pathol.* (1) The process of forming new tissue in the healing of wounds. (2) *pl.* The minute flesh-colored head-like projections appearing on the surface of open wounds during the healing process. (3) The formation of tubercles on or in an organ, as on the liver or in the lungs.— **exuberant granulations** (*Pathol.*), same as PROUD FLESH. See FLESH.— **granulation tumor**, same as GRANULOMA.

gran'ule, 1 gran'yūl; **2** grăn'yul, *n.* A small grain, particle, or pill; specif., in botany, a sporule; in anatomy, a corpuscle or the like. [< LL. *granulum*, dim. of L. *granum*, grain.— **Babes-Ernst granules**, same as BABES-ERNST BODY.— **chromatic granules**, cell-granules which readily take the usual dye-stains.— **gran'ule-ball''**, *n. Histon.* One of the spherical groups seen on the body of an insect at the chrysalis stage. They consist of corpuscles in which are tiny bits of larval material.— **g. gland**, *n.* A one-celled gland, found in some flatworms, secreting a granular substance.— **Neisser's granules**, polar granules, granular bodies stainable with basic dyes found about the nuclei of certain leucocytes in the blood: possibly artifacts. — **Nissl granules**, small bodies discovered by Nissl in the protoplasm of nerve-cells.— **solar g.** (*Astron.*), one of the many grain-shaped spots of light which cover the surface of the sun when seen through a telescope.— **gran'u-lif'erous**, *a.* Bearing granules.— **gran'u-li-form**, *a.* Made up of grains, as a mineral.

gran'u-lite, 1 gran'yu-lit; **2** grăn'yu-lit, *n.* A finely granular crystalline foliated rock composed mainly of quartz and feldspar, but generally carrying garnet. A dark, more basic variety, rich in pyroxene, is called **trap-granulite**. In France *granulite* is the term employed for muscovite granite.— **gran''u-lit'ic**, *n. Pathol.* Miliary tuberculosis.— **gran'u-lize**, *vt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ-ING.] *Pharm.* To convert (a fine powder) into larger grains or into pellets or tablets by aggregation and agglutination, such product being specifically termed *granulated*, in distinction from *granulated*. **gran'u-lize**.

gran''u-li'te, 1 gran'yu-lit'ik; **2** grăn'yu-lit'ĭc, *a. Geol.* Characterizing an acid eruptive rock in which the quartz tends to assume partially its crystallographic forms.

gran'u-lo-, 1 gran'yu-lo-; **2** grăn'yu-lo-, *combining form* from Latin *granulum*, a small grain: a combining form denoting a formation resembling grains or particles.— **gran''u-lo-ad'i-pose**, *a.* Made up of granules and fatty matter.— **gran''u-lo-cry'tal-line**, *a. Geol.* Composed of nearly equal crystalline particles. **2.** Composed of granules and crystals, as certain tissues.— **gran'u-lo'ma**, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A morbid infective growth whose tissue resembles granulations; a granulation tumor.— **granuloma tropicum**, same as **YAWS**.— **gran''u-lom'a-tous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to granuloma.— **gran''u-lo-pulp'y**, *a.* Composed of granulations and pulp, as certain tissues.

gran'u-lose, 1 gran'yu-lōs; **2** grăn'yu-lōs, *n. Chem.* That portion of starch capable of being changed into sugar by certain ferments, and of being turned blue by iodin: distinguished from *cellulose*, the other ingredient.

There are two kinds of starch in every starch granule. The great mass is made up of a more readily soluble form, the *granulose*, while the remainder . . . is distinguished as starch-cellulose.
C. E. BESSEY *Botany* § 99 [c. & co. 1880.] p. 285.]

gran'u-lous, 1 gran'yu-lus; **2** grăn'yu-lŭs, *a.* Same as GRANULAR.— **gran'u-lose'**.

Gran'ville', 1 gran'vel'; **2** grăn'vĭl', **Antoine Perrenot de** (¹/₂1517–²/₃1586). A French ecclesiastic and statesman in Spain; cardinal; viceroy of Naples.

Gran'ville, 1 gran'vil; **2** grăn'vĭl, *n.* **1. George** (1667–¹/₁1735), Viscount Lansdowne; an English dramatist and statesman; Secretary of War. **Green'ville'**; **Gren'ville'**. **2. Earl**, (²/₃1690–¹/₄1763), John Carteret; an English statesman. **3. Earl** (⁹/₁₁1815–²/₁1891), George Leveson-Gower; an English statesman; twice Foreign Secretary; President of the Council. **4.** A county in N. E. North Carolina; 504 sq. m.; county-seat, Oxford. **5.** [prob. **Gra'ville**.] **2** grā'vĭl'. A fortified seaport town in La Manche department, France. **6.** A town in Hampden county, Mass. **7.** A village in Washington county, N. Y. **8.** A village in Licking county, O.; seat of Denison University (Baptist), founded in 1831. **9.** A town in New South Wales, W. of Sydney.

gran'yle, *n.* [Obs.] Same as GRANDYLE.

gran'zas, 1 gran'zas; **2** grăn'zas, *n.* [Sp.] In California quicksilver-mining, second-grade ore obtained in small lumps.

-gran-zi'ta, *n.* Diminutive form of GRANZA.

grape, 1 grēp; **2** grāp, *n. & vt.* [Scot.] To grope.

grape[2], *vi.* To gather grapes.

In October I went *a-graping* to the river meadows.
THOREAU *Walden, Winter Animals* p. 356. [c. m. & co.]

grape, *n.* **1.** The fruit of the grape-vine, of any one of the many species of the genus *Vitis*: extensively cultivated for eating and for making wine and raisins.

Of the varieties of white *grapes* . . . the verdello, . . . generally known . . . as the gouvelo, is a hardy species and bears fruit early, and its must, which emits a delicious perfume, contains 22 per cent. of sugar. H. VIZETELLY *Facts about Port* p. 90–92. [w. l. & co. 1880.]



Fruit, leaves, and vine of the Great Colman Grape.

2. A vine or climbing or trailing shrub of any one of the many species and varieties of the genus *Vitis*, of the family *Vitaceæ*, having tendrils and small fragrant flowers, and bearing clusters of pulpy berries (grapes); grape-vine. Compare VINE.

Many of the varieties of grape grown in the United States, as the Isabella, Catawba, and Concord, have been developed from the wild northern fox-grape (*Vitis labrusca*). Others, as the muscadines, are from a different species (*V. rotundifolia*). The hundreds of Old World varieties are from *V. vinifera*. See table below.

Climate and location exert a powerful influence over the *grape* and its juice, and every land must adapt itself to the elements as they are found to exist. . . . The manner of growing and training the *grape* is different in every country, according to a difference in soil as well as climate. . . . The methods, too, of pressing the *grapes* are as diversified as the cultivation, and the subsequent care given to the wines ranges in the same ratio.
EDWARD R. EMERSON *The Story of the Vine* p. 233. [G. P. P. '02.]

3. The fruit of certain plants other than the vine. **4.** *Mil.* Grape-shot.

Two were loaded with *grape* and canister, to clear the enemy's deck. A. S. MACKENZIE *Paul Jones* vol. i, p. 188. [c. 1876.]

5. The knob or caseabel on the butt of a cannon. **6.** Same as GRAPE-DISEASE. [< OF. *grape*, < OHG. *chrapho*, hook; cp. CRAMP[2], n.] — **blue grape** (Ohio), a black grape (*Vitis bicolor*) of the eastern United States, with a bluish bloom when ripe: in Illinois known as **fall g.**, in New York as **winter g.**— **bull g.**, the riverside grape (*Vitis*

vulpina).—**bullace g.**, same as MUSCADIN.—**cat' grape**, n. A bluish-black grape (*Vitis palmata*), native in the United States. The pulp is somewhat dry and tasteless and contains but one seed.—**Darla g.** [S. Austral.], a white variety of grape resembling the grape from Almeria, Spain, and often substituted for it.—**fall g.**, same as BLUE GRAPE.—**Gippsland g.**, the name in Victoria for the native grape.—**g.-blossom bud-gnat**, an insect (*Cecidomyia johnsonii*) infesting the grape.—**grape'-hoe'er**, n. *Rhinm.* Any insect that bores in the roots or shoots of the grape, as the larvæ of the moth *Ægeria polistiformis*.—**g.-cake**, n. The refuse material of grapes remaining after pressing out the juice.—**g.-caterpillar**, n. Any caterpillar which lives on grape-leaves.—**g.-curculio**, n. The grape-weevil.—**g.-cure**, n. The system, of European origin, of curing disease by means of a diet of grapes.—**g.-disease**, n. *Vet.* 1. Malignant or chronic grease associated with the growth of a parasitic fungus and the formation of red, raw excrescences on the surface. 2. Tuberculosis of the serous membranes in cattle, giving rise to a granular condition of the surface.—**g.-eater**, n. An Australian scansorpodal bird, especially *Zanthomiza chlorura*.—**g.-fly**, n. An insect (*Drosophila ampelophila*) whose larva is bred in grapes.—**g.-fungus**, n. A naked-spored mold (*Oïdium tuckeri*) on grape-vines; vine-mildew.—**g.-hopper**, n. A cercopid bug or leafhopper (*Erythroneura vitis*), yellow variegated with scarlet, destructive to grape-leaves.—**g.-hyacinth**, n. Any plant of the genus *Muscari*, of the family *Liliaceæ*, differing from true hyacinths in having its flowers ovoid or globular and minutely 6-toothed.—**g.-leaf-blight** (*Bot.*), brown spots due to the parasitic fungus *Cercospora viticola* on grape-leaves. The brown spotting associated with *Phyllosticta labruscæ*, which is now thought to be a conidial stage of *Laestadia bidwellii*, the blackrot fungus.—**g.-louse**, n. Phylloxera.—**g.-mildew**, n. *Bot.* Any of several parasitic fungous diseases of the grape, especially the downy mildew (*Plasmopara viticola*, and *Uncinula spiralis*).—**g.-moth**, n. One of various moths destructive to the grape, as the tortricid *Eudemis botrana*, whose larva devours the fruit.—**g.-pear**, n. The shadbush (*Amelanchier botryapium*).—**g.-root**, n. 1. The root of any species of the genus *Vitis*, but especially of *O. repens*, the Oregon grape, or low Mahonia. 2. The plant itself.—**g.-root worm**, the larva of the beetle (*Fidia viticola*) which infests the grape.—**g.-rot**, n. *Bot.* 1. The widely de- Grape-louse. 4/5 structive black rot due to *Sphæria bidwellii*. 2. The brown rot due to *Plasmospora viticola*. 3. The ripe-rot due to *Glœosporium fructigenum*. 4. The bird's-eye rot, or anthracnose, due to *Sphaceloma ampelinum*. 5. The white-rot due to *Coniothyrium diplodiella*.—**g.-slug**, n. *Entom.* The larva of the grape-vine saw-fly.—**g.-stone**, n. A seed or stone of the grape.—**g.-sugar**, n. Dextrose or glucose.

Crystals of cane-sugar and glucose, candied fruit, while those of *grape-sugar* are ill-defined, needle-shaped tufts.

Tyndman *Handbook Fruit Culture*, iv, p. 218. [A. 1857.]

—**g.-tree**, n. 1. The grape-vine. 2. The sea-grape.—**g.-weevil**, n. 1. A minute weevil (*Cælodes inequalis*) which punctures and destroys green grapes. 2. A gall-making curculionid (*Bariditas texarius*).—**g.-worm**, n. The larva of a grape-moth.—**native g.** [Austral.], an evergreen climber (*Vitis hypoglauca*) with edible black grapes.—**Oregon g.**, the low mahonia; grape-root.—**Portuguese g.** [U. S.], same as SUMMER GRAPE.—**social g.-caterpillar**, a caterpillar, the larva of *Harrisina americana*, of which large colonies are found feeding on grape-leaves.—**sour grapes**, that which a person affects to despise, because it is beyond his attainment: in allusion to the fable of the fox and the grapes; also, unwelcome results, consequences: in allusion to the passage in the Biblical quotation: "The fathers have eaten *sour grapes*, and the children's teeth are set on edge." *Ezek.* xviii, 2.—**wild g.**, see CHONDRODENDRON.—**winter g.**, same as BLUE GRAPE.

SOME VARIETIES OF GRAPES CULTIVATED IN THE UNITED STATES.

EXPLANATION.

a	= amber	g	= good	r	= red
Afr.	= Africa	gr	= green	ra	= raisins
A.	= America	k	= kitchen	ro	= round
As.	= Asia	l	= large	S.	= South
b	= best	la	= late	s	= small
bl	= black	m	= market	Sp.	= Spain
Can.	= Canada	me	= medium	Tur.	= Turkey
d	= dessert	ob	= oblong	v	= very
e	= early	Ont.	= Ontario	w	= white
Eur.	= Europe	ov	= oval	wh	= white
For.	= Foreign	p	= poor	y	= yellow

The species are indicated as follows: 1 = *Vitis æstivalis*; 2 = *V. labrusca* (including apparent hybrids); 3 = *V. rinsecomii*; 4 = *V. rotundifolia*; 5 = *V. vinifera*; 6 = *V. vulpina* (including apparent hybrids).

For other abbreviations, see table of abbreviations.

NAMES.	Color.	Form.	Origin.	Quality.	Season.	Size.	Species.	Use.
Ag'a-wam[1].....	rbl	roov	Mass.	vg	me	vl	2	dm
Al'ex-an'dri-as[2].	ywh	ob	Afr.	vg	la	vl	5	dra
A-mer'i-ca.....	bl	ro	Mass.	g	me	s	2	m
Bar'ry[3].....	bl	ro	Mass.	vg	me	vl	2	dm
Bea'con.....	bl	ro	Tex.	vg	e	l	3	dm
Bell.....	wh	ro	Tex.	vg	mee	vs	6	w
Berckmans.....	r	ro	S. C.	vg	la	me	6	d
Black Fer-ra'ra..	bl	..	For.	g	..	..	5	m
Black Ham'burg..	bl	roov	G.	vg	me	vl	5	d
Black Ste-ro'co..	bl	ro	S. C.	vg	la	vl	6	d
Black Prince.....	bl	ov	For.	vg	e	mel	5	d
Bright'on.....	r	ro	N. Y.	vg	e	l	2	d
Brif'fiant.....	r	ro	Ont.	vg	e	mel	2	dm
Camp'bell's.....	bl	ro	O.	vg	e	l	2	dm
Car'man.....	bl	ro	Tex.	vg	vla	l	3	dm
Ca-taw'ba.....	r	ro	N. C.	vg	vla	l	2	dm
Cham'pi-on[4].....	bl	ro	A.	g	ve	me	2	m
Clin'ton.....	b	ro	N. Y.	g	vla	s	6	w
Con'cord.....	bl	ro	Mass.	g	me	mel	1	m
Cor'sican[5].....	bl	ob	Eur.	vg	la	vl	5	m
Cot'tage.....	bl	ro	Mass.	g	me	l	2	m
Cyn'thi-a'na[6]...	bl	ro	Ark.	vg	e	s	1a	w
Dai'sy[7].....	r	ro	Kan.	p	e	l	1	dm
Dawn[8].....	bl	ro	N. Y.	vg	e	me	2	dm
Del's-ware.....	r	ro	N. J.	b	me	s	1b	dm
Di'a-mond[11].....	grwh	ro	N. Y.	vg	me	me	2	dm
Di-a'na.....	r	ro	Mass.	vg	me	me	2	d
Duch'ess.....	gry	ro	N. Y.	vgb	me	mee	2	d
Ea'ton.....	bl	ro	Mass.	g	mela	l	2	m
E'den.....	bl	ro	Ga.	vg	la	l	4	dw
El'vi-cand.....	r	ro	Tex.	vg	me	me	6	d
El-vi'ra.....	wh	ro	Mo.	vg	me	s	6	d
Em'per-or.....	ro	ob	Eur.	g	la	vl	5	d
Em'pire[9].....	wh	ro	N. Y.	vg	la	mee	2	d
Eu'mel-an.....	bl	ro	N. Y.	vg	me	me	1a	m
Fern[5].....	r	ro	Tex.	g	la	sme	3	w
Flamm'ra-hay'....	r	ro	Eur.	vg	me	vl	5	d
Flow'ers[24].....	r	bl	S.	g	me	vla	l	4	dw
Gœr'ner[13].....	r	..	Mass.	vg	me	mel	2	d
Gœ'the[5].....	yerr	..	Mass.	vg	la	vl	2	d
Gold Coin.....	wh	ro	Tex.	vg	mee	mel	1a	dm
Gold'en Drop....	ywhr	ro	Vt.	vg	ve	s	2	d
Gor'ton Black[10]..	wh	ro	Sp.	vg	me	vl	5	rad
Hart'ford[14].....	bl	ro	Conn.	g	e	mel	2	d
Hayes[15].....	ywh	ro	Mass.	vg	e	me	2	d
Headlight.....	r	ro	Tex.	vg	ve	l	1	dm
Her'be-mont[16]..	bl	ro	S.	vg	la	s	1b	dw
Her'bert[24].....	bl	ro	Mass.	vg	e	mel	2	dm
Hi-dal'go.....	ywh	ro	Tex.	vg	e	l	2	dm
Hop'kins.....	bl	ro	Tex.	vg	me	la	1a	dm
I-o'na.....	r	roov	N. Y.	vgb	me	me	2	dm
Is'a-bel'la.....	bl	roov	S. C.	g	me	l	2	dm
Ives[5].....	bl	roov	O.	g	e	me	2	dm
Jef'ger[22].....	bl	ro	Tex.	vg	me	me	3	dm
James.....	bl	ro	N. C.	vg	vla	vl	4	d
Janes'ville.....	bl	ro	Mass.	vg	la	me	3	dm
Jef'fer-son.....	r	ro	N. Y.	vg	mela	me	2	d
La'dy.....	wh	ro	O.	vg	me	mel	2	d
Lan'sing[17].....	bl	ro	Tex.	vg	vla	sme	3	dm
Le-noir'[24].....	rbl	ro	N. C.	g	la	s	1b	dm
Lind'ley[23].....	r	roov	Mass.	vg	me	me	2	dm
Lin'coln.....	r	ro	Tenn.	g	e	me	2	dm
Mal'vas'i-a[5].....	wh	ro	Sp.	vg	me	vl	5	dra
Mar'tha.....	ywh	ro	Mo.	vg	e	me	2	dm
Mas'sas-soit'e[2]..	r	ro	Mass.	g	me	me	2	dm
McPher'son.....	r	ro	Ill.	g	me	vl	2	dm
Mem'o-ry.....	blr	ro	S.	g	me	mel	4	m
Mer'ri-mac[18].....	bl	ro	Mass.	vg	me	vl	2	dm
Mills.....	bl	ro	Ont.	vg	me	me	2	d
Mish.....	bl	ov	N. C.	g	vl	l	4	d
Mis'sion.....	bl	ro	Cal.	g	me	mel	5	dw
Mis-sou'ri Rea-ling[2]	grwh	ro	Mo.	vg	me	me	6	w
Moore[26].....	bl	ro	Mass.	g	e	vl	2	dm
Moy'er[19].....	bl	ro	Ca.	vg	la	vl	2	dm
Muench.....	bl	ro	Tex.	g	vla	me	3	dm
Mur'ray.....	wh	ro	Mass.	vg	mela	l	2	dm
Nee'ser.....	bl	ro	N. Y.	vg	me	me	2	d
Nf-ag'a-ra.....	wh	roov	N. Y.	vg	me	l	2	dm
No'ah.....	wh	ro	Ill.	g	vla	vl	6	w
Nor'ton[20].....	bl	ro	Va.	g	e	s	1a	w
Oc'to.....	wh	ro	Mass.	vg	vla	me	3	dm
Pa'lo-mi'no[21]....	gry	ro	For.	vg	e	me	5	d
Per'kins.....	r	ro	Mass.	p	ve	vl	2	m
Pe'ru[24].....	bl	ro	Eur.	vg	e	vl	2	m
Pock'ling-ton[23]..	why	ro	N. Y.	g	eme	vl	2	d
Pren'tiss.....	wh	ro	N. Y.	vg	me	me	2	d
Pre'ville.....	grwh	ro	Mass.	vg	mela	me	2	dm
Rock'wood.....	bl	ro	Mass.	g	me	l	2	m
Rom'mel.....	wh	ro	Tex.	vg	mee	me	6	dm
Rot'ger[2].....	r	ro	Mass.	vg	me	me	2	dm
Scup'per-nong....	ywh	ro	N. C.	g	me	vl	4	w
Sul-tan'a[25].....	y	ov	As.	vg	me	me	5	ra
Sun'set[24].....	why	ro	Ill.	g	me	sm	2	dr
Su-pe'b'.....	bl	ro	Ga.	vg	mela	l	1a	dm
Sweet'wa'ter[2]..	wh	ro	Eur.	vg	e	mel	5	d
Ten'ner-nulp.....	bl	ro	Eur.	vg	me	vl	4	w
Thom'as.....	bl	ro	S. C.	vg	e	vl	4	w
Tri'umph.....	y	ro	O.	vg	vla	l	2	d
Ulster[2].....	yr	ro	N. Y.	vg	me	me	2	d
Ver'del[24].....	y	ob	Eur.	vg	me	l	2	d
Ver-gennes'.....	r	ov	Vt.	vg	me	l	2	dm
Vic'tor'a.....	bl	ro	Kan.	vg	ve	me	2	d
Wash'ing-ton[5]..	ywh	ro	Eur.	g	la	mel	2	d
We-tum'ka.....	yrr	ro	Tex.	g	la	l	1a	dmw
Wild'er[24].....	bl	ro	Mass.	vg	me	vl	2	dm
Win'chell[24].....	wh	ro	Mo.	vg	me	vl	2	dm
Wood'bu-ry.....	wh	ro	Me.	vg	me	me	2	dm
Wood'ruff[12].....	r	ro	Mich.	g	eme	vl	2	m
Worden[24].....	bl	ro	N. Y.	g	eme	vl	2	m
Wy'lie[24].....	yr	ro	S. C.	vg	ve	s	1b	d
Wy-o'ming[2].....	r	ro	N. Y.	g	me	sme	2	w
Zin'fan-del'.....	r	ro	Eur.	g	me	me	5	w

Northern groups. Southern group (*Vitis bourquiniana*) of Munson.

Pedigree Syn.: Rogers's No. 15†, Muscat of Alexandria†, Rogers's No. 43†, Campbell's Early†, Red Muney†, Early Champion†, Black Cornichon†, Red River†, Daisy Early†, Early Purple†, Dr. Grant's Pleasant†, Agawam†, State†, Fern Munson†, Black Muscadine†, Rogers's No. 14†, Rogers's No. 1†, Muscat†, Hartford Prolific†, Frances B. Hayes†, Warren Rogers's No. 44†, Ives Seedling†, Herman Jager†, Jacques†, Rogers's No. 9†, White Malaga†, Rogers's No. 3†, Rogers's No. 19†, Grein's No. 1†, Moore's Early†, Norton's Virginia†, Golden Chasselas†, Rose of Peru†, Golden Pocklington†, Rogers's No. 28†, Rogers's No. 53†, Seedless Sultana†, Thompson Seedless†, White Sweetwater†, Ulster Prolific†, Aspiria Blanca†, Early Victoria†, Lady Washington†, Rogers's No. 44†, Green Mountain†, Woodruff's Red†, Worden's Seedling†, Peter Wylie, Wilmington Red†.

grape'-fern, n. See under GRAPE, n.

grape'flow'er, 1 grēp'flou'ẽr; 2 grāp'flow'ẽr, n. The name formerly given to the grape-hyacinth (*Muscari botryoides*).

grape'fruit', n. 1 grēp'frūt'; 2 grāp'frūt', n. The round shaddock (*Citrus decumana*), a large pale-yellow citrous fruit of tropical regions, cultivated also in the United States. It is highly prized for its refreshing somewhat acid pulp and juice. The principal varieties of grapefruit cultivated in the United States are the *Hart*, *Mammoth*, *Marsh*, *Royal*, *Triumph*, and *Walters*, all indigenous to Florida, and the *Pernambuco*, from Brazil.


Grapefruit.

grape'-fungus, **g.-hopper**, etc. See under GRAPE, n.

grape'less, 1 grēp'les; 2 grāp'les, a. Wanting the strength and flavor of grapes: made without grapes.

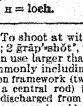
grape'let, 1 grēp'let; 2 grāp'let, n. A little grape.

grape'pear', **g.-root**, etc. See under GRAPE, n.

grap'er-y, 1 grēp'ẽr-i; 2 grāp'ẽr-y, n. [-ries, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, pl.] A building (commonly a glass house) or enclosure for growing grapes; a place stocked with grape-vines.

grape'shot', n. [Rare.] To shoot at with grape-shot.

grape'-shot', 1 grēp'shot'; 2 grāp'shŏt', n. A cluster of cast-iron shot, in modern use larger than those in canister-shot, commonly including nine balls arranged in an iron framework (two rings, two end plates, and a central rod) in three tiers and fitted to be discharged from a cannon. Formerly the balls were enclosed in a canvas bag so quilted in as to look like a bunch of grapes.


Charge of grape-shot.

The whiff of *grapeshot*, . . . if need be, will give quick account of it. CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. i, p. 167. [R.]

grape'-vine', 1 grēp'-vvain'; 2 grāp'-vīn', n. 1. The vine that bears grapes. See GRAPE, 2. 2. [Slang, U. S.] A canard: current during the Civil War, and shortened from "a dispatch by grape-vine telegraph."

Just another foolish *grape-vine*. FORCHTIE WILLSON *The Old Sergeant* ch. 7.

3. *Wrestling.* The twining of a limb, as an arm or leg, around that of an opponent.—**grape-vine aphis** (*Entom.*), a plant-louse (*Siphonophora viticola*) found in and native of America, which infests the sprouting grape vines.—**g.-vine apple-gall**, a globular, greenish-tinted gall produced on the stems of grape-vines by the larva of a fly (*Cecidomyia vitis-pomum*).—**g.-vine bark-louse.** *Entom.* 1. A coccid bug (*Aspidiotus vitis*) of S. A disapplescale (*Aspidiotus uvæ*).—**g.-vine filbert-gall** (*Entom.*), one of a bunch of woolly greenish-colored galls occurring on grape-vine stems and resembling those caused by a curculionidan larva.—**g.-vine flea-beetle**, a steel-blue species (*Haltica chalybea*) destroying the buds and foliage of the grape.—**g.-vine grass**, the vine-like species of *Panicum*.—**g.-vine leaf-hopper**, same as GRAPE-HOPPER.—**g.-vine thrips**, same as GRAPE-HOPPER.—**g.-vine twist** [U. S.], a complicated figure in dancing resembling grape-vine.

Grape'vine Peak. A mountain in California; 8,528 ft. high.

grape'wee'vil, etc. See under GRAPE, n.

grape'wort', 1 grēp'wŭrt'; 2 grāp'wŭrt', n. 1. The baneberry (*Actæa rubra*). 2. The bryony.

graph, rt. [Rare.] To trace in graphs or grams; indicate by means of a graph; express graphically.

graph, rt. [Colloq.] To affix with a graph; manifold.

graph[1], } 1 graf; 2 gräf, n. 1. A diagram indicating any
graf[2], } sort of relationship by means of a system of dots and lines: used in chemistry, and sometimes in logic and algebra. 2. *Kinematics.* That point in a link-motion whose path is a curve. 3. *Math.* A curve, as symbolizing an equation or function on the principles of coordinate geometry. [< Gr. *graphein*, write. < *graphō*, write.]

-graph, } A suffix denoting a writer or one engaged in a
-grafe, } visible or kindred form of writing, *photograph*.

graph'ic, } 1 graf'ik, -i-kal; 2 gräf'ic, -i-cal, a. 1. Of or
graf'ic, } pertaining to the art of writing, or of in-
graph'i-cal, } dicating by letters or written signs; as, there are other *graphic* systems besides an alphabet.

It [the Chinese alphabet] was in its origin a hieroglyphic system, each word having its own *graphic* representative. MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. v, p. 15. [A. 1874.]

2. Describing with pictorial effect; clearly, vividly, and accurately expressed; portraying with vividness; as, a *graphic* account. 3. Written; recorded by means of letters or inscriptions; composed of or containing written or engraved letters, characters, or lines; as, the *graphical* remains of antiquity. 4. Illustrating or conveying ideas by diagrams or representing natural substances, as *graphic* granite. [< L. *graphicus*, < Gr. *graphikos*, < *graphō*, write.] SYN.: descriptive, forcible, illustrative, pictorial, picturesque, realistic, striking; dull, flat, monotonous, prosy, stupid, uninteresting.—**graphical method**, any method of representing the relations between or among quantities by systems of lines, areas, or curves, their differences in length or direction or size appealing to the eye, as in the use of lines of varying length to indicate the changing circulation of a newspaper, or as in the curved isothermal lines of a weather-map.—**graphical statics**, a method of exhibiting the strength of structures by diagrams made to scale.—**graphic arts**, painting, drawing, engraving, and other arts which make the use of lines or strokes on a surface, as opposed to music, sculpture, etc.—**graphic fabric** (*Petrol.*), the peculiar habit of some fragmental rocks in which angular quartz in which the quartz is so intercrystallized in parallel orientation with some other mineral, commonly a potash feldspar, that it resembles Hebrew or cuneiform writing.—**graphic formula** (*Chem.*), see under FORMULA.—**graphic tellurium** (*Mineral.*), same as SYLVANITE.—**graph'i-cal-ly**, **graph'ic-ly**, adv.—**graph'ic-ness**, n. See -NESS.

graph'ics, 1 graf'iks; 2 gräf'ics, n. The science or art of drawing, particularly of mechanical drawing, or of drawing by mathematical rules.

graph'i-o-log'y, 1 graf'i-ol'ō-gy; 2 gräf'i-ŏl'ō-gy, n. The science or art of writing or delineating, or a treatise on that art. [< Gr. *graphē*, writing, + -OLOGY.] —**graph'i-o-log'i-cal**, a.—**graph'i-ol'o-gist**, n.

graph'ite[1], 1 graf'it; 2 gräf'it, n. *Mineral.* A metallic, iron-black to dark steel-gray, sectile, flexible variety of carbon, crystallizing in the hexagonal system. It is used extensively in the arts, furnishes the *lead* of lead-pencils, is employed as a lubricant for machinery, for commutator brushes in dynamos, as an element of certain battery compounds, etc.

Native *Graphite* is found in the oldest rock formations, and of especially good quality at Altai, in Siberia. It occurs too in considerable quantities at many places in the United States. VON ROSENBUSCH *Nan. Chem.* tr. by R. F. Smith p. 151. [A. a. c. 1889.]

graph'ite[2], 1 graf'it; 2 gräf'it, n. [< Gr. *graphō*, write, + -*ite*.] **Acheson graphite**, a graphite produced artificially in an electric

furnace by the conversion of coke or other amorphous carbon from the non-graphitic to the graphitic state: used extensively for electrical and electrochemical purposes: a trade name.—**artificial g.**, an allotropic form of carbon produced by artificial means.

graph'ite, *n.* Same as GRAPHITO: an Anglicized form, little used.

gra-phit'ic, *1* gra-fit'ik; *2* gra-fit'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from graphite.—**graphitic acid**, same as MELLITIC ACID.—**g. carbon**, a variety of carbon contained in iron and steel, which is regarded as graphite.

graph'i-tize, *1* graf'i-tīz; *2* graf'i-tīz, *vt.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.]

1. To coat with graphite. 2. To convert into graphite by a heating process.—**graph'i-ti-za'tion**, *n.*

graph'i-toid, *1* graf'i-toid; *2* graf'i-toid. **I.** *a.* Resembling graphite or black lead. **graph'i-toi'dal.** **II.** *n. Mineral.* A variety of carbon resembling graphite. [< GRAPHITE¹ + -OID.]

graph'i-um, *1* graf'i-um; *2* graf'i-ūm, *n.* [GRAPH'I-A, *pl.*] [L.] A stylus; a pencil.

graph'i-ure, *1* graf'i-yūr; *2* graf'i-yur, *n.* A dormouse (genus *Graphiurus*) with short, cylindrical, terminally tufted tail. [< Gr. *graphion*, pencil, + *oura*, tail.]

graph'o-, **graph-**. *1* graf'o-, graf-; *2* graf'o-, graf-. From Gr. *graphē*, writing (< *graphō*, write): combining forms.

graph'o-kin'es-thet'ic, *an. Psychol.* Referring to the muscular and other allied sensations aroused in writing.—**Graph'o-lith'ic**, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of moths specialized by a fringe of long hairs on the basal part of the cubitus of the rear wing, including about two-thirds of the tortricid species: the best known is the codling-moth, the larva of which is the common apple-worm (*Carpocapsa pomonella*).—**graph'o-lith'o-graph**, *n.*—**graph'o-lith'oid**, *a.*—**graph'o-lite**, *n.* A variety of slate suitable for writing on.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

graph-ol'o-gy, *1* graf-ol'o-ji; *2* graf-ol'o-gy, *n.* **1.** The science of estimating character or of determining personality by studying the handwriting. **2.** *Math.* The system of notation employed in connection with graphs. [< GRAPHO- + -OLOGY.]—**graph'o-log'i-cal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to graphology.—**graph'o-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**graph'o-lo'gist**, *n.* One who is versed in graphology or who practises the examination of handwriting; as, *graphologist* experts.—**graph-ol'o-gist**, *n.*

graph'o-ma'ni-a, *n.* A morbid or insane impulse to keep writing or compulsion, usually accompanied by a wholly suggested impression of the value of what is written or of its originality.—**graph'o-ma'ni-ac**, *n.* One who has graphomania.—**graph-om'e-ter**, *n.* A semicircular instrument used by surveyors in measuring angles.—**graph'o-met'ric**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to graphometres. **2.** Connected with or ascertained by a graphometer. **graph'o-met'ri-cal**, *a.*—**graph'o-met'ri-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**graph-om'e-try**, *n.* The science of such of those properties that involve length, breadth, etc., as are not altered by linear transformation or projection: a branch of geometry.—**graph'o-mo'tor**, *a.* Pertaining to or having influence upon the movements required in writing.

graph'on, *1* graf'on; *2* graf'on, *n. Chem.* Graphitic carbon: so called by Brodie.

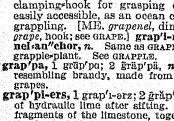
graph'o-nym, *n.* [Rare.] *Biol.* A technical name based upon some engraved representation.—**graph'o-phone**, *n.* An instrument for recording and reproducing sounds, through the medium of the undulating of a disk, cylinder, or tape. See PHONOGRAPH. **graph'a-phone** [Protected trade-marked name.]—**graph'o-phon'ic**, *a.*—**graph'o-scope**, *n.* An instrument magnifying-glass with holder for a picture and a sliding adjustment.—**graph'o-spasm**, *n. Pathol.* Writers' cramp. See CRAMP.—**graph'o-stat'ic**, *a.* Relating to or characterized by graphostatics.—**graph'o-stat'i-cal**, *a.*—**graph'o-stat'ics**, *n.* The process or practise of solving statical problems by graphic means.—**graph'o-type**, *n. Engraving.* A copper plate produced in photo-engraving, or the print made from a plate of this kind.—**graph'o-type**, *n.* **1.** A process for producing engravings. See under ENGRAVING. **2.** An electrically operated machine that casts and sets type as guided by a paper tape.—**graph'o-typ'ic**, *a.*

-graphy, *suffix.* Description; writing; used in such words as *geography*, *biography*, *topography*, and in many a name a descriptive science. [< L. *-graphia*, < Gr. *-graphia*, writing, < *graphō*, write.]

graph'ium, *1* graf'i-um; *2* graf'i-um. A graupling from corrugated iron.

grap'nel, *1* grap'nel; *2* grap'nel, *vt.* To seize with a grapnel.

grap'nel, *n.* **1.** A mechanical device for grappling, consisting of several hooks or claws on one stem. **grap'nel-hook'**; **grap'e-nel'**.



A Cable-grapnel.

The *grapnels* were triced up to the yard-arms, ready for falling on the enemy's decks, to secure her in case she should cut her cable. —A. MACKENZIE *Paul Jones* vol. i. p. 59. [n. 1878.]

2. A boat's anchor having more than two flukes.

grap'plin; grap'plinc'. See illus. under ANCHOR.

The last stone was raised from the bottom, and the line led directly toward the *grapnel*, which . . . was dropped above the suction of the current.

COOPER *Deerslayer* p. 73. [L. BROS. & CO. 1845.]

3. A heavy tongs used for handling large logs, stones, etc. **4.** Any mechanical device or fixture for clamping-hook for grasping or lifting an article not easily accessible, as an ocean cable; any instrument for grappling. [MID. *grapenel*, dim. of *grapin*, dim. of *grape*, hook: see GRAPE.] **grap'nel; grap'nail.**—**grap'nel-an'chor**, *n.* Same as GRAPNEL, 2.—**g.-plant**, *n.* The grapple-plant. See GRAPPLE.

grap'pa, *1* grap'pa; *2* grap'pä, *n.* [It.] A distilled liquor resembling brandy, made from the skins and stems of grapes.

grap'pers, *1* grap'i-ərz; *2* grap'i-ẹrs, *n. pl.* The residue of hydraulic lime after sifting. It consists of unburned fragments of the limestone, together with the overburned portions which will not slack.

grap'ple, *1* grap'l; *2* grap'l, *n.* [GRAP'PLED; GRAP'PLING.] **I.** *t.* To take hold of; seize, grasp, or make fast, either with the hands or with a mechanical device; as, they *grappled* the enemy's ship.

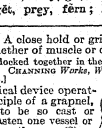
The bridge was in the very act of being thrown and *grappled* to the ramparts. W. WARE *Zenobia* vol. ii. p. 183. [IAS. M.]

II. *i.* **1.** To seize on each other or another; grasp another or one another vigorously, as in a struggle; clinch; hence, figuratively, to contend or dispute with something; as, they *grapple* with every new question. **2†.** To make hesitating movements; grope.

The mind, *grappling* with great aims, . . . grows.
BRYANT *Orations and Addresses, Munich* p. 263. [G. P. P. 1873.]

SYN.: see CONTEND; GRASP.—Prep.: grapple one ship *to* another *with* hooks of steel; to grapple *with* an antagonist, or *with* a difficulty.

grap'ple, *n.* **1.** A close hold or grip in wrestling, or in any contest, whether of muscle or of mind.



These two are locked together in the death-*grapple* of hatred. CHANNING *Works, War* p. 669. [L. U. A. 1883.]

2. Any mechanical device operating on the principle of a grapnel, as (1) a hook to be so cast or dropped as to fasten one vessel or other object to another, or (2) a pair of tongs for lifting large masses as of ice. [< OF. *grappil*, grapple of a ship, < *grape*; see GRAPE.]

—grap'ple-hook', *n.* Same as GRAPNEL, 2 (1).—**g.-iron**, *n.* Same as GRAPNEL, 1.—**g.-plant**, *n. Bot.* A procumbent herb (*Harpagophytum procumbens*) of the Grapple-shot. family *Pedaliaceæ*, of South Africa, so named from the prolific strikes of its fruit, which extend, as shown, formingan elbow-like appendages which cling to the vessel and the shore. ca, having seed-like vessels with anchor. The attached line

grap'pler, *1* grap'lər; *2* grap'lẹr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which grapples, as a grapnel. **2.** [Slang.] A hand.

grap'pling, *1* grap'ling; *2* grap'ling, *n.* **1.** The act of seizing or grasping, or that by which anything is seized and held fast. **2.** *Naut.* A fisherman's, pirate's, or smuggler's grapnel.—**grap'pling-i'ron**, *n.* A mechanical device, consisting of a bar terminating in several claws or hooks, designed to hold any object across which it is thrown or drawn; a grapple or grapnel.—**g.-line**, *n. Zoöph.* A fishing-line.—**g.-tongs**, *n.* Oyster-tongs.

Grap'si-dæ, *1* grap'si-di; *2* grăp'si-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of grapsoidean crabs with liquefiable carapace generally depressed, eyestalks short, and palate ridged: mostly estuarial or seashores. **Grap'sus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *grapsaios*, crab.] —**grap'soid**, *a.* and *n.*—**grap'soi-dæ**, *n. pl.*

Grap-soi'de-a, *1* grap-soi'di-ə; *2* grăp-sōi'dē-ạ, *n. pl. Crust.* A subtribe or superfamily of crabs with the carapace mostly quadrangular, the buccal area oblong, and the thoracic and sexual apertures adsternal. [< GRAPSUS + -OID.] —**grap-soi'de-an, grap-soi'di-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Grap'tus, *1* grap'tus; *2* grăp'tus, *n.* Ptotos. A genus of butterflies colored so that when their wings are closed they are almost indiscernible on fallen leaves or the bark of trees. [< Gr. *graptos*, marked, + *graphō*, write.]

grap'to-lite, *1* grap'tō-līt; *2* grăp'tō-līt, *n.* One of the *Graptolodida* or *Rhabdophora*. Graptolites commonly consist of a solid axis with cellules on one or both sides, and occur as flattened impressions in shales and other fine sediments.

No remains found in the Silurian rocks have been more fertile sources of discussion than the so-called *Graptolites*, or written stones. . . . Of late years they have found favor with a few.

[< Gr. *graptos*, written (< *graphō*, write), + -LITE.] **grap'to-lith'**.—**grap'to-lit'ic**, **grap'to-lith'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing graptolites.—**grap'to-loid**, *a.*

Grap'to-li-tol'de-a, *1* grap'tō-li-tol'di-ə; *2* grăp'tō-li-tōl'dē-ạ, *n. pl. Paleon.* A division which includes the graptolites.—**grap'to-li-tol'da**; **Grap'to-li-tol'dæ**.

Grap'to-lol'de-a, *1* grap'tō-lol'di-ə; *2* grăp'tō-lōl'dē-ạ, *n. pl. Zoöph.* An extinct division or legion of rhabdophorous hydroids having the hydrosome developed from a persistent basal sarcostyle (stolon). [< GRAPTOLITE + -OID.]

—grap'to-lol'de-an, *a.* & *n.*

grap'to-man'cy, *1* grap'tō-man'si; *2* grăp'tō-măn'cy, *n.* Divination by means of handwriting.

grap'to-the'ca, *1* grap'tō-thī'kə; *2* grăp'tō-thē'cạ, *n. Paleon.* A theca such as characterizes the graptolites.

grap'y, *1* grēp'i; *2* grăp'y, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, composed of, or resembling grapes; as, a *grapy* odor. **2.** *Vet.* Suffering from grape-disease.

Gras'mere, *1* gras'mir; *2* grăs'mēr, *n.* **1.** A lake in Westmoreland, England, 1 mile (1½ m.; depth, 180 ft.) long. **2.** A village in Westmoreland, England, noted as the home of Wordsworth and De Quincey. [*rabustus*].

gras'so, *1* gre'so; *2* grăs'so, *n.* A finback whale (*Eschrichtius*

grasp, *1* grəsp; *2* grăsp, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To seize or lay hold of with the hand; hence, to embrace firmly in any way, as in the hands; as, to *grasp* the handle of a sword.

The fierce single hoof exempts the fine intelligence and generosity of his nature, and forbids him even to *grasp* an axe, like the more stupid cat, and baser monkey.

Century Health and Education p. 54. [L. & CO. 1874.]

2. To seize in any manner; take and hold in possession; as, to *grasp* all the profits. **3.** To lay hold of with the mind; seize intellectually; comprehend; as, to *grasp* an idea.

II. *i.* **1.** To lay hold with the hand; make an attempt to do so; as, he *grasped*, but missed. **2†.** To grapple: usually with *with*. [MÉ. *graspen*, for **grapsen*, < *grapen*, < AS. *grāpian*; see GROPE.]

SYN.: catch, clutch, compound, grab, grapple, grip, gripe, hold, seize. See ATTAIN; CATCH; EMBRACE.—ANT.: abandon, fail, fail short, let go, loose, lose, miss, release, relinquish.—Prep.: grasp *in* or *with* the hand; grasp *on* by the arm, etc.—To grasp at, to try to seize.—**grasp'a-bi(ər, a.** That may be grasped.—**grasp'er**, *n.* One who or that which grasps.—**grasp'ing**, *pa.* Greedy of gain; avaricious.—**grasp'ing-ly**, *adv.*—**grasp'ing-ness**, *n.*

grasp, *n.* **1.** The act of seizing or attempting to lay hold of something, as with the hand; a gripe or enclosing compressure; as, a warm *grasp*.

The *grasp* of the hand does no good like a medicine.
GOUGH *Autobiography* p. 386. [n. n. & co. 1869.]

2. The ability to seize and hold; possession taken and kept by force; as, the fatal *grasp* of despotism. **3.** Capacity of the mind to seize and understand; power of comprehension, or the exercise of this power; as, a thorough *grasp* of the whole issue.

He writes . . . with the *grasp* of a philosopher and the good taste of a gentleman.
O. B. FROTHINGHAM *George Ripley* p. 294. [n. n. & co. 1883.]

4. *Naut.* The handle of an oar. **5†.** Anything fitted for grasping or handling.—**grasp'less**, *a.* **1.** Incapable of grasping; relaxed. **2.** Incapable of being grasped.

grasp'ẹ, *pp.* Grasped. S. S.

grass, *1* gras; *2* grăs, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cover with grass or turf; as, to *grass* a terrace. **2.** To spread on grass for bleaching or the like; as, to *grass* flax-straw. **3.** To land on grass, as a fish from the water, or a bird from the air. **4.** To feed with grass; pasture; graze; as, to *grass* cattle. **5.** [Eng.] To throw to the ground; floor. **6.** [Slang.] To discharge from employment. **7†.** To sink or lose in grass.

II. *i.* **1.** To graze. **2.** To obtain outside or casual employment: said of printers. **3.** To produce grass; become covered with grass.

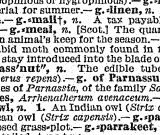
grass, *n.* **1.** In common usage, the green plants on which cattle and other beasts feed; any herbage that serves for pasture. This sense includes what are sometimes called the *artificial grasses*, forage plants for horses and cattle which are not real grasses, as clover in the United States and sainfoin in Europe, as well as some other plants, principally of the legume or bean family.

2. *Bot.* Any monocotyledonous plant belonging to the family *Poaceæ*, and having hollow, jointed stems, and alternate, 2-raked, sheathing leaves, the flowers enclosed in glumes, and arranged in spikes, racemes, or panicles. These, which are the true grasses, include all the common cereals, wheat, rye, oats, barley, Indian corn, and rice, as well as the sugar-cane. **3.** Any of numerous plants with foliage suggesting or resembling grass-leaves; as, *water-grass*; ribbon-*grass*. **4.** [Colloq., U. S.] Springtime; as, that field has been in corn three years next *grass*. **5.** [Eng.] *Mining.* The surface of the ground at a mine. **6.** *pl.* Spires or sprays of grass, especially when gathered and preserved; as, a collection of curious *grasses*. **7.** Asparagus: from the form *sparrow-grass*. **8.** Grass-land used for pasture; land on which grass is grown for hay. **9.** A designated tract of land for grazing. **10.** Ephemeral or shortlived: used metaphorically. **11.** [Eng.] *Print.* Casual employment. **12.** [Sporting Slang.] The earth; ground. **13†.** A small herb; a plant of a medicinal nature. **14†.** The state of any cereal prior to the appearance of the grain. [< AS. *græs*.] **gras'ẹ**; **graseẹ**.

—ad'der's-grass', *n.* [Dial., Eng.] 1. The adder's-tongue. 2. The hedge orchis.—**at g.**, at the mercy: said of anything brought up from a mine.—**blow out g.**, any one of several American grasses; specifically, (1) Redfield's grass (*Redfeldia flexuosa*), a stout perennial, 2 to 4 ft. high, with long narrow leaves and diffuse capillary panicles, occurring on sand hills and "blow outs" in the western half of the United States; (2) the branching spear-grass (*Dragrostis trichodes*), a perennial, 2 to 5 ft. high, of the sandy prairies and valleys of the Mississippi valley; (3) a stiff perennial (*Muhlenbergia pungens*), 12 to 18 in. high, of dry or sandy soils in the southwestern United States.—**cutting g.**, [U. S.] A name applied to (*Claudium puttiacorum*). **2.** Any of several other sedges of the genera *Claudium* and *Gahnia*.—**g.-bar**, *n.* A bar in a river overgrown with grass.—**g.-bass**, *n.* **1.** The black bass. **2.** The large-mouthed black bass. See BLACK BASS.—**g.-bird**, *n.* **1.** One of various American sandpipers. **2.** A passerine bird (genus *Sphenœacus*) of Australia, etc.—**g.-blached**, *a.* Bleached through exposure on grass.—**g.-bleaching**, *n.* Same as GRASSING.—**g.-buck**, *n.* [S. Afr.] Any small antelope which skulks and runs in the tall grass, as the oligila.—**g.-bug**, *n.* One of various locust, cricket, or grasshopper.—**g.-cloth**, *n.* **1.** A light woven fabric made in the East from the fiber of certain nettle-plants. **2.** A heavy cloth of vegetable fiber from the Canary Islands. **3.** A cloth of coarse texture made from the fiber of the kudzuvine.—**g.-cloth plant**, the ramie (*Bœhmeria nivea*); also, the puya (*B. puya*).—See BŒHMERIA.—**g.-cold**, *n.* A catarrhal affection peculiar to horses.—**g.-combed**, *a.* Of farm-hand: so called, derisively, by sailors.—**g.-corn**, *n.* Canary grass.—**g.-cutter**, *n.* One who or that which cuts grass; specif., in India, one who furnishes forage for the army-trains. **grass'cut'ter.**—**g.-drake**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The corn-crake.—**g.-embroidery**, *n.* Embroidery made with dried grasses by the American Indians.—**g.-finch**, *n.* One of various finches or finch-like birds: (1) The common American bay-winged bunting (*Poocætes gramineus*). **g.-sparrow**. (2) An Australian finch (*Poephila*) and other bird, as of either of the genera *Poophila* and *Donacicola*. (3) A grassquit.—**g.-fishing**, *n.* A method of angling, as for English grayling, wherein a weighted hook, concealed under a brightly colored dressing, is actuated by a jerker to attract the fish.—**g.-flower**, *n.* **1.** The spring-beauty. **2.** The blue-eyed grass.—**g.-frog**, *n.* A frog belonging to the common European species.—**g.-green**, *a.* & *n.* Green with or as grass: the color of grass.

Underneath the *grass-green* sod Soon maun be my dwelling.
Bonnie *Bilide Bore* st. 5.

—**g.-grown**, *a.* Grown up or over with grass.—**g.-guard**, *n.* A device to prevent grazing cattle from straying.—**g.-hand**, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] *Print.* An extra or substitute compositor. **2.** Same as GRASS-CHARACTER.—**g.-hate**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A basin-like depression in land which in dry seasons is covered with grass, but in wet becomes filled with water.—**g.-house**, *n.* **1.** A greenhouse. **2.** The house in which a cotter or grass-man lives.—**g. hut**, a hut built of grass-stacks: common in India and Polynesia.—**g.-ill**, *n.* [Scot.] A disease of lambs occurring when they first eat grass.—**g.-lamb**, *n.* A lamb nourished by a dam running on grass-land and giving rich milk.—**g.-land**, *n.* **1.** Land reserved for continual pasturage or mowing, and not tilled; permanent pasture or meadow. **2.** *Physiogeog.* Any land area whose characteristic vegetation consists, œcologically considered, mainly or wholly of grasses. Some authorities classify grass-land as *steppe* (xerophilous), *savanna* (xerophilous with scattered trees), and *meadow* (tropophilous or hygrophilous).—**g.-lawn**, *n.* A grassy dress-material for summer.—**g.-linen**, *n.* A kind of light grass cloth.—**g.-mall†**, *n.* A tax payable for a grazing privilege.—**g.-mcal**, *n.* [Scot.] The quantity of grass required for an animal's keep for the season.—**g.-moth**, *n.* A sedge (*Cyperus repens*).—**g. of Parnassus**, any one of various species of *Parnassia*, of the family *Saxifragaceæ*.—**g. of the Andes**, *Arrhenatherum avenaceum*.—**g.-oil**, *n.* See OIL.—**g.-owl**, *n.* **1.** An Indian owl (*Strix indica*). **2.** A South-African owl (*Strix capensis*).—**g.-park**, *n.* [Scot.] A small enclosed grass-plot.—**g.-parrakeet**, *n.* **1.** A small, slender, long-tailed Australian parrakeet (*Melopsittacus undulatus*), grass, marked with black and yellow; a common cage-bird in all parts of the world. **2.** One of the similar gaily colored Australian parrakeets of the genus *Euphemia*.—**g.-pickerel**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The little Western pickerel (*Esox saligmonens*).—**g.-pink**, *n.* An American grass-like orchid (*Calopogon pulchellus*). See CALOPOGON.—**g.-plot**, *n.* A plot of ground covered with



Grass-parrakeet (*Melopsittacus undulatus*). 1/5

Key 1: ūisle; ūu = out; oil; ū = feud; chin; go; jet; ŋ = sing; so; ship; ṫhin, ṫhis; agure; F. boñ, dîne; ʜ = loch. †, variant.
Key 2: bo͞ok, bo͞ot; fu͞ll, rule, cu͞re, bu͞t, bûrn; o͞il, boy; ċ = k; ç = s; ġo, ġem; iṅk; ṡ = z; ṫhin, ṫhis; F. boñ, dîne; ʜ = loch.

or reserved for grass, sometimes with groups of shrubs, flowers, etc. **g.-plat.**—**g.-plover**, *n.* The upland plover. —**g.-poly**, *n.* The hyssop-leaved purple loosestrife (*Lythrum hyssopifolia*), a low, slender, weed-like annual herb found in Massachusetts and New York.—**g.-quarry**, *n.* A small sparoid fish (*Calamus arctifrons*) common in the eel-grass about the Florida keys.—**g.-right**, *n.* [Austral.] A right of pasturage.—**g.-rockfish**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] One of several rock-coods, especially *Sebastodes nigrocinctus*.—**g.-snake**, *n.* One of several small colubrine serpents: (1) *Liopeltis vernalis*, deep-green, with the dorsal scales not keeled. (2) The greensnake. (3) The European ringed snake.—**g.-snipe**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] 1. The pectoral sandpiper. 2. Bonaparte's sandpiper (*Tringa fuscicollis*).—**g.-spider**, *n.* A spider that spreads a firm web among grass-stems, as *Agalena nævia*.—**g.-sponge**, *n.* An inferior sheepswool sponge (*Spongia equina*, var. *cerebriformis*) found in several commercial varieties upon the Florida keys and the adjacent coasts; honeycomb sponge.—**g.-staggers**, *n. Vet.* An impaction of the third stomach in cattle; the loss-disease.—**g.-swine**, *n. Feud. Law.* A pig given as compensation for the use of pasture-land.—**g.-table**, *n.* Earth-table. See EARTH.—**g.-tree**, *n.* 1. Any one of various Australian plants of the genus *Xanthorrhœa*, of the family *Liliaceæ*, having a thick trunk crowned with long, wiry, grass-like leaves, and yielding two kinds of fragrant resin, Botany Bay gum and gum acroïtes. **g. gum-tree**. 2. A similar Australian plant (*Xiphia australis*) of the family *Juncaceæ*. 3. In New Zealand, a tree (*Pseudopanax crassifolium*) of the family *Araliaceæ*. 4. In Tasmania, either of two trees of the family *Epacridaceæ*, one (*Richea dracophylla*) in the southern part, the other (*Richea pandanifolia*), the giant grass-tree, in the central and south-western parts of the island; any Australian species of *Xanthorrhœa*. 5. In New Zealand, an obsolete name for a cabbage-tree (*Cordyline australis*).—**g.-vetch**, *n.* An Old World vetch (*Lathyrus nissolia*) without leaves or stipules, but with the leafstalk flattened so as to resemble a linear grass-like leaf.—**g.-walk**, *n.* A walk or path covered with grass.—**g.-warbler**, *n.* A small African willow-bird of genus *Cisticola*).—**g.-weed**, *n.* A grass-wrack.—**g.-week**, *n.* The second week before Whitsunday; Rogation week: so called because a vegetable diet was by some considered proper during that period.—**g.-widow**, *n.* 1. A woman abandoned by or separated from her husband; a wife temporarily separated from her husband, or a divorced woman. 2. [Prov. Eng.] An unmarried woman who is a mother.—**g.-widower**, *n.* A husband living apart from his wife.—**g.-work**, *n.* 1. *Mining.* That portion of work performed at the surface. 2†. An ornamental lawn.—**g.-worker**, *n.*—**g.-worm**, *n.* The fall army-worm (*Laphygma frugiperda*).—**northern g.-worm**, a night-feeding caterpillar, the larva of *Dreaeria crechtea*, which measures an inch.—**worm-holy g.**, scented species of vanilla- or senecas-grass, especially that strewn before church doors on saints' days in northern Europe.—**yard-trickle** or **-trickle** *n.* the honeysuckle clover.—**pearl-g.**, *n.* **1.** A perennial quaking grass (*Briza media*) with nodding spikelets and boat-shaped lemmas, found in the northeastern U. S. **2.** The oat-grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius*).—**penny-g.**, *n. Bot.* **1.** The wall-pennywort (*Cotyledon umbilicus*). **2.** The marsh-pennywort (*Hydrocotyle vulgaris*). **3.** The yellow rattle (*Rhinanthus crista-galli*), from its flat, round pods.—**pig-g.**, *n.* An Old World plant (*Erodium cicutarium*) of the family *Geraniaceæ*, with leaflets deeply pinnatifid and pink or white flowers. In the Pacific States it is found wild, but is also cultivated for forage and is known as *alfilaria*.—**sword-g.**, *n.* **1.** Any species of *Cladium*, especially *C. psittacorum*. **2.** The Australian orchid (*Thelymitra aristiflora*).—**tassel-g.**, *n.* Any of several bulrushes (*Scirpus*). **4.** A serrated-leaved grass (*Xiphagrostis floridula*) utilized for thatching in the South Pacific islands. **5.** The gladdon, or fetid iris (*Iris fœtidissima*), a European plant with ensiform leaves.—**to bring to g.**, to hoist (ore) to the top of a mine-shaft.—**to go to g.** 1. To be buried. 2. To be rusticated, as a pugilist. **2.** To be turned out to pasture, as a cow is for the butcher. **3.** [Slang.] In the imperative, get out! vamose! retire! **4.** [Slang.] To be buried.—**to lay** or **put in the g.**, to be thrown to the ground.—**to let the g. grow under one's feet**, to loiter and idle; procrastinate.—**to send to g.**, to throw to the ground.

TABLE OF IMPORTANT GRASSES.

The following table contains the more correct popular and botanical names of the common grasses of all countries. Fuller treatment being given in vocabulary place to the principal varieties cited; as, *Andropogon*, *fescue*, *grama-grass*, *Panicum*, etc. As it happens in many cases that there are several variant names for the same grass, or that, owing to popular misconception, in different localities a vernacular name is made to apply to different grasses, superior figures have been added after such names both in the table and in the appended list to indicate such variants.

Afr.	= Africa	gen.	= general
A. N.	= Arctic and North temperate regions	m.	= miscellaneous uses (including basket-making, lawn-making, paper-making, and various industrial processes)
As.	= Asia		
Austral.	= Australasia		
Eur.	= Europe		
f.	= forage (hay and pasturage)	N. Am.	= North America
		S. Am.	= South America
g.	= grain (of food value to human beings)	Temp.	= Temperate regions
		Trop.	= Tropical and sub-tropical regions
		un.	= unknown

COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Habitat.	Use.
African millet[2]	*Eleusine coracana*	Afr., As., S. Am., Trop.	g., m.
alpine bent-grass	{ *Agrostis muelleri* [1] / *Deyeuxia setifolia* [1] }	Austral.	f.
alpine rice-g.	*Ehrharta colensoi*	Austral.	f.
alpine wheat-g.	*Calabrosa antarctica*	Austral.	f.
Angola g.	*Panicum spectabile*	Afr., S. Am.	f.
animated oat-g.	*Avena sterilis*	As., Eur.	m.
Apache thimbly	*Phalaris angusta*	N. Am.	f.
Auckland Island poa[2]	*Poa foliosa*	Austral.	f.
Australian bent-g.	*Deyeuxia scabra*	Austral.	f.
Australian love-g.	*Eragrostis brownii*	Austral.	m
awnless brome-g.	*Bromus inermis*	As., Eur., N. Am.	f.
bamboo-g.	{ *Panicularia racemigera* [1] / *Stipa mexicana* [1] }	Austral.	m.
Barcoo g.	*Anthistiria membranacea*	Austral.	f.
barley-g.	*Hordeum nodosum*	Temp.	g.
barn-g.[2]	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	gen.	f.
bayonet-g.	*Aciphylla squarrosa*	Austral.	m.
beach-g.	*Ammophila arenaria*	Eur., N. Am.	un.
bearded fescue-g.	*Festuca gigantea*	Austral.	un.
bearded mesquit[1]	*Stipa leucotricha*	N. Am.	f.
bearded wheat-g.[2]	*Agropyron caninum*	gen.	f.
beard-g.	{ *Andropogon* / *Polypogon monspeliensis* }	N. Am.	f.
bent-g.	*Agrostis*	N. Am.	f.
Billardiere's bent-g.	*Deyeuxia billardieri*	Austral.	un.
black grama	*Bouteloua eriopoda*	N. Am.	f.
blue grama[1]	*Bouteloua oligostachya*	N. Am.	f.
blue g.[2]	*Poa*	N. Am.	f.
blue-joint[2]	*Calamagrostis canadensis*	N. Am.	f.
blue wheat-g.	*Agropyron scabrum*	Austral.	f.
bristle-pointed oat-g.	*Avena setigosa*	Eur.	un.
bristly foxtail[2]	*Chætochloa verticillata*	Eur., N. Am.	un.
brome-g.	*Bromus*	Temp.	f.
brook-g.	*Andropogon glomeratus*	N. Am.	f.
broom-corn millet[1]	*Panicum miliaceum*	gen., Trop.	g.
broom-g.[2]	{ *Andropogon virginicus* / *Andropogon scoparius* }	N. Am.	f., m.
brown bent-g.	*Agrostis canina*	Eur.	un.
brown'top[2]	*Panicum fasciculatum*	N. Am.	un.
buffalo-g.[2]	*Bulbilis dactyloides*	N. Am.	f.
bunch-g.			
bunch redtop	*Poa buckleyana*	N. Am.	f.
bunch spear-g.[2]	*Poa arida*	N. Am.	f.
Canary g.	*Phalaris canariensis*	Eur.	g., m.
cane-g.	*Arundinaria macrosperma*	N. Am.	m.
chess[4]	*Bromus secalinus*		un.
chicken-corn[2]	*Andropogon sorghum vulgare*	*Trop.	g.
Chilean g.[1]	*Sporobolus indicus*	Austral.	f.
citronella-g.	*Andropogon nardus*	As.	m.
cockspur	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	gen., Trop.	un.
cocksspur-g.	*Echinochloa crus-galli*	Austral.	un.
Colenso's poa-g.	*Polenso colensoi*	Austral.	f.
Colorado g.[2]	*Panicum texanum*	N. Am.	f.
common reed	*Arundinaria phragmites*	gen., Temp.	f.
cotton-g.	*Panicum lanatum*	gen., Trop.	f.
couch-g.[2]	{ *Agropyron repens* [1] / *Distichlis maritima* }	Am., Australasia	f.
couch reed-g.	*Calamagrostis fasciculata*	N. Am.	f.
crab-g.[2]	*Syntherisma sanguinalis*	gen.	f.
creek sedge[22]	*Spartina stricta maritima*	Eur., N. Am.	f.
creeping bent[2]	*Agrostis stolonifera*	Eur., N. Am.	f., m.
creeping panic	*Panicum repens*	gen., Trop.	un.
creeping soft g.	*Holcus mollis*	Eur.	un.
crested dog's-tail	*Cynosurus cristatus*	Eur., N. Am.	f., m.
crowfoot[2]	*Dactyloctenium ægyptiacum*	gen., Trop.	f., g.
curly mesquit[1]	*Hilaria cenchroides*	N. Am.	f.
cypress-g.	*Cyperus dianthus*	N. Am.	un.
darnel[24]	*Lolium temulentum*	Eur.	un.
deer-g.[2]	*Epicampes rigens*	N. Am.	f.
ditch-g.	*Isaspis sartitina*	gen.	un.
downy oat-g.	*Avena pubescens*	As., Eur., N. Am.	f.
durra[27]	*Andropogon sorghum durra*	*Trop.	g.
dwarf meadow-g.[28]	*Poa annua*	gen.	f.
dwarf poa-g.	*Poa pygmæa*	Austral.	f.
early bunch-g.[29]	*Eatonia obtusata*	N. Am.	f.
Egyptian finger-g.	*Dactyloctenium ægyptiacum*	Austral.	f., m.
emu-g.	*Panicum decompositum*	Austral.	g.
English g.	*Agrostis vulgaris*	As., Eur., N. Am.	f.
equal glumed millet	{ *Isachne australis* [1] / *Stipa tenacissima* [1] }	As., Eur., N. Am.	f., g.
esparto[30]	*Lygeum spartum*	Afr., Eur.	m.
everlasting g.[31]	*Erichloa punctata*	gen., Trop.	f.
fall redtop[32]	*Triodia scleriodes*	N. Am.	f.
false redtop[32]	*Poa flava*	Eur., N. Am.	f.
feather bunch-g.[33]	*Stipa viridula*	N. Am.	f.
feather-g.	*Stipa*	Eur.	m.
fescue-g.	*Festuca*	Temp.	f.
few-flowered oat g.	*Danthonia pauciflora*	Austral.	f.
field poa-g.	*Poa aneeps foliosa*	Austral.	f.
finger-g.	*Tetrachne*	Trop.	m.
five-finger g.	{ *Potentilla argentea* / *Potentilla canadensis* }	Temp.	un.
floating g.	*Hydrochloa caroliniensis*	N. Am.	un.
forked beard-g.	*Andropogon furcatus*	N. Am.	f.
fowl meadow-g.	{ *Poa serotina* / *Panicularianerata* }	Eur., N. Am.	f.
fox-g.[35]			
foxtail	*Alopecurus*	gen.	f.
French g.	*Onobrychis sativa*	Eur.	f.
galleta.	{ *Hilaria rigida* / *Hilaria mutica* }	N. Am.	f.
gama-g.[36]	*Tripsacum dactyloides*	N. Am.	f., m.
giant millet[37]	*Chætochloa magna*	N. Am.	un.
giant rye-g.[38]	*Elymus condensatus*	N. Am.	f.
golden-eyed g.	*Sisyrinchium californicum*	N. Am.	un.
golden-top g.	*Lamarckia aurea*	As., Eur., N. Am.	m.
grama[39]	*Bouteloua*	N. Am.	f.
great bunch-g.	*Festuca scabrella*	N. Am.	f.
guinea-g.[40]	*Panicum maximum*	Trop.	f.
hard fescue-g.	*Festuca duriuscula*	Eur., N. Am.	f.
hard oat-g[41]	*Danthonia pilosa*	gen.	f.
hassock-g.[42]	*Deschampsia cæspitosa*	Eur., N. Am.	m.
Indian corn[43]	*Zea mays*	N. Am.	g.
Indian millet[44]	*Eriocoma cuspidata*	N. Am.	f., g.
Indian wheat	*Panicum clitatisimum*	N. Am.	un.
Italian millet[45]	*Chætochloa italica*	*gen.	f., g.
Italian rye-g.	*Lolium italicum*	Eur., N. Am.	f., m.

COMMON NAME.	Botanical Name.	Habitat.	Use.
Japanese lawn-g.[46]	*Zoysia pungens*	As.	m.
Japanese wheat-g.[47]	*Brachypodium japonicum*	As.	f.
Job's-tears[48]	*Coix lacryma-jobi*	As.	m.
Johnson g.[49]	*Andropogon halepense*	As., N. Am.	f.
June g.[50]	*Koeleria cristata*	N. Am.	un.
kangaroo-g.	{ *Andropogon rufus* / *Anthistiria avenacea* / *Anthistiria ciliata* }	Austral.	un.
Kentucky blue g.[51]	*Poa pratensis*	Eur., N. Am.	f.
Kirk's poa-g.[52]	*Poa kirkii*	Eur., N. Am.	f.
knee-jointed foxtail-g.	*Alopecurus geniculatus*	Eur., N. Am.	f.
knot-g.[53]	*Paspalum distichum*	gen., Trop.	f.
knot-jointed rice-g.	*Microlæna polynoda*	Austral.	un.
little bluestem.[54]	*Andropogon scoparius*	N. Am.	f.
long-hair plume-g.[55]	*Dichelachne crinita*	Austral.	un.
Louisiana g.	*Paspalum platycaule*	N. Am.	f., m.
low grama[56]	*Bouteloua polystachya*	N. Am.	f.
Malden cane[58]	*Panicum dichotomiflorum*	N. Am.	un.
manna-g.	*Panicularia*	N. Am.	un.
meadow-barley	*Hordeum pratense*	As., Eur.	f.
meadow-fescue[59]	*Festuca elatior*	Eur., N. Am.	f., m.
meadow-foxtail[60]	*Alopecurus pratensis*	Eur., N. Am.	f.
meadow-g.[61]	*Panicularia*	N. Am.	f.
melic-g.	*Melica mutica*	N. Am.	f.
mesquite-g.	*Hilaria*	Austral.	f.
Mexican law-g.	*Opizia stolonifera*	N. Am.	m.
Mitchell g.	{ *Astrebla elymoides* / *Astrebla pectinata* / *Astrebla triticoides* }	Austral.	un.
molasses-g.	*Melinis minutiflora*	S. Am.	f.
mountain fox-tail[59]	*Alopecurus occidentalis*	N. Am.	f.
mountain rice	*Oryzopsis asperifolia*	N. Am.	un.
mountain-timothy[62]	*Phleum alpinum*	gen.	f.
Mueller's bent-g.	*Agrostis muelleri*	Austral.	f.
Munro g.[63]	*Panicum agrostoides*	N. Am.	f.
naked oat-g.	*Danthonia nuda*	Austral.	f.
narrow-leaved oat-g.[64]	*Danthonia tenuifolia*	Austral.	f.
needle-g.[65]	*Aristida*	Austral.	f.
Nevada blue g.	*Poa nevadensis*	N. Am.	f.
New Zealand oat-g.[54]	*Danthonia semiannularis*	Austral.	f.
New Zealand wind-g.	*Apera arundinacea*	Austral.	f.
northern redtop[32]	{ *Agrostis exarata* / *Arrhenatherum elatius* }	N. Am.	un. f.
oat-g.[66]	{ *Avena* / *Danthonia* }	Eur., N. Am.	f.
oats	*Avena sativa*	*Temp.	g.
orchard-g.[67]	*Dactylis glomerata*	As., Eur., N. Am.	f., m.
palm-leaved g.	{ *Panicum plicatum* / *Panicum sulcatum* }	As.	m.
paper-g.[68]	*Poa caspitosa*	Austral.	m.
pampas-g.	*Gynerium argenteum*	S. Am.	m.
pearl millet[69]	*Pennisetum spicatum*	Afr., As.	g.
perennial rye-g.[70]	*Lolium perenne*	Afr., As., Eur., N. Am.	f., m.
pilose bent-g.	*Deyeuxia pilosa*	Austral.	un.
pine-g.[53]	*Calamagrostis suksdorfii*	N. Am.	un.
plumed tussock-g.	*Arundo conspicua*	Austral.	
plume-g.	{ *Erianthus ravennæ* / *Erianthus saccharoides* }	As., Eur.	m.
poa-like fescue-g.	*Festuca scoparia*	Austral.	f.
pony-g.	*Calamagrostis neglecta*	Eur., N. Am.	f.
puna-g.	*Stipa bilobà*	S. Am.	f.
purple bent-g.	*Calamovilfa brevipilis*	N. Am.	un.
purple g.	*Pappophorum wrightii*	N. Am.	f.
quaking g.	*Briza media*	Eur., N. Am.	f., m.
rat-tail fescue[71]	*Festuca myuros*	As., Eur., N. Am.	f.
rat-tail g.	*Ischæmum laxum*	N. Am.	f.
rattlesnake-g.	{ *Briza maxima* / *Panicularia canadensis* }	Eur.	m.
red fescue[72]	*Festuca rubra*	Eur., N. Am.	f., m.
redtop[73]	*Agrostis alba*	As., Eur., N. Am.	f., m.
red-topped buffalo-g.	*Poa tenuifolia*	N. Am.	f.
reed[74]	*Arundo donax*	As., Eur.	m.
reed bent-g.	*Calamagrostis canadensis*	N. Am.	f.
reed canary-g.	*Phalaris arundinacea*	As., Eur., N. Am.	f.
reed-g.[75]	{ *Phragmites phragmites* / *Deyeuxia quadriseta* }	Austral.	f.
reed meadow-g.[76]	*Panicularia americana*	N. Am.	f.
rescue-g.[77]	*Bromus unioloides*	N. Am., S. Am.	f.
Rhode Island bent[78]	*Agrostis canina*	Eur., N. Am.	f., m.
ribbon-g.[79]	{ *Phalaris arundinacea picta*	As., Eur., N. Am.	m.
rice	*Oryza sativa*	*Trop.	g.
rice-g.	*Homalocenchus hexandrus*	Austral.	un.
roly-poly g.	*Panicum macracanthum*	Austral.	f.
rough-bearded g.	*Echinopogon ovatus*	Austral.	un.
rough bent[80]	*Agrostis scabra*	N. Am.	un.
rough-leaved bent	*Agrostis asperifolia*	N. Am.	un.

Common Name.	Botanical Name.	Habitat.	Use.
rough meadow-grass	*Poa trivialis*	Asia., Eur., N. Am.	f.
rush-grass	*Sporobolus junceus*	N. Am.	un.
Rye grass	*Secale cereale*	Temp.	g.
rye-grass	*Lolium perenne*	Afr., As., Eur., N. Am.	f.
saccaton	*Sporobolus wrightii*	N. Am.	un.
sacred grass	*Savastana redolens*	Austral.	un.
Saint Augustine grass	*Stenotaphrum americanum*	gen., Trop.	m.
salt grass	*Distichlis spicata*	N. Am.	f.
sand-bur	*Cenchrus tribuloides*	N. Am.	un.
sand-grass	*Calamovilfa longifolia*, *Triplasis purpurea*	N. Am.	f.
sandhill fescue-grass	*Festuca littoralis tricladoides*	Austral.	un.
scented grass	*Chrysopogon parviflorus*	Austral.	un.
seacoast bent grass	*Agrostis coarctata*	As., Eur., N. Am.	f.
sea-lyme grass	*Elymus arenarius*	As., Eur., N. Am.	un.
seaside brome-grass	*Bromus arenarius*	Austral.	f.
seaside glumeless grass	*Gymnostichum gracile*	Austral.	un.
seaside oats	*Uniola paniculata*	N. Am.	f.
sea spear-grass	*Puccinellia maritima*	gen., Temp.	f.
seed mesquit	*Bouteloua texana*	N. Am.	f.
Shama millet	*Panicum colonum*	gen., Trop.	f., g.
sheep's fescue	*Festuca ovina*	As., Austral., Eur., N. Am.	f.
shining oat-grass	*Tricticum antarcticum*	Austral.	f.
short-awned wheat-grass	*Triticum muticiflorum*	Austral.	f.
short hair-plume grass	*Dichelachne sciurea*	Austral.	un.
side oats	*Bouteloua curtipendula*	N. Am.	f.
silt grass	*Paspalum distichum*	Austral.	un.
silver beard-grass	*Andropogon argyræus*	N. Am.	un.
silver grass	*Danthonia pallida*	Austral.	un.
sleepy grass	*Stipa setacea*	Austral.	f.
slender bent-grass	*Agrostis scabra*	Austral.	f.
slender foxtail grass	*Alopecurus agrostis*	Eur.	f.
slender meadow-grass	*Eragrostis pilosa*	gen., Temp.	f., g.
slender panic-grass	*Oplismenus undulatifolius*	Austral.	un.
slender wheat-grass	*Agropyron tenerum*	N. Am.	f.
slough-grass	*Beckmannia erucæformis*	As., Eur., N. Am.	f.
small cane	*Arundinaria tecta*	N. Am.	un.
small-flowered oat-stuck grass	*Danthonia cunninghamii*	Austral.	un.
small Indian millet	*Oryzopsis miliacantha*	N. Am.	f.
small quaking grass	*Briza media*	As., Eur.	m.
small tussock panic grass	*Poa intermedia*	Austral.	f.
smooth brome	*Bromus racemosus*	Eur., N. Am.	f.
smut-grass	*Sporobolus indicus*	gen., Trop.	un.
soft chess	*Bromus hordaceus*	Afr., As., Eur.	un.
sorghum	*Andropogon sorghum*	gen., Trop.	g.
southern spear-grass	*Eragrostis purshii*	N. Am.	un.
spear-grass	*Heteropogon contortus*, *Stipa*	Austral.	un.
spider-grass	*Panicum divaricatissimum*	Austral.	un.
spiked cat-grass	*Tricuspis subspicata*	Austral.	un.
spiny rolling grass	*Spinifex hirsutus*	Austral.	un.
sprouting crab-grass	*Panicum proliferum*	N. Am.	f.
squirrel-tail grass	*Hordeum jubatum*	N. Am., S. Am.	un.
stinkers	*Eragrostis cilianensis*	Eur., N. Am.	un.
sugar-cane	*Saccharum officinarum*	*Trop.	m.
sugar-grass	*Pollinia*	Austral.	f.
swamp-chess	*Bromus ciliatus*	N. Am.	un.
swamp-millet	*Isachne australis*	Austral.	f.
sweet grass	*Hierochloa alpina*, *Savastana odorata*	Austral.	un.
sweet reed-grass	*Cinna arundinacea*, *Cinna pendula*	As., Eur., N. Am.	f.
sweet vernal grass	*Anthoxanthum odoratum*	Afr., As., Eur., N. Am.	f., m.
switch-grass	*Panicum virgatum*	N. Am.	f., m.
tef	*Eragrostis abyssinica*	Afr.	g.
Tennessee oat-grass	*Danthonia compressa*	N. Am.	f.
tessling-grass	*Buchloë texana*	N. Am.	f.
Terrell grass	*Elymus virginicus*	N. Am.	f.
Texas blue grass	*Poa arachnifera*	N. Am.	f.
Thompson's native red clover	*Danthonia thompsoni*	Austral.	un.
timothy	*Phleum pratense*	As., Eur., N. Am.	f., m.
toothache-grass	*Campulosma aromaticus*	N. Am.	un.
turfy hair-grass	*Deschampsia cæspitosa*	Austral.	un.
turkey-foot	*Andropogon hallii*	N. Am.	un.
tussock-grass	*Poa flabellata*	S. Am.	f.
twisted beard-grass	*Andropogon contortus*	gen., Trop.	un.
umbrella-grass	*Panicum decompositum*	Austral.	un.
usar grass	*Sporobolus orientalis*	As.	f.
Vandyke grass	*Panicum flavidum*	Austral.	f.
vanilla-grass	*Savastana odorata*	A., N., As., Eur., N. Am.	m.
velvet-grass	*Holcus lanatus*, *Andropogon squarrosus*	Eur., N. Am., Afr., As.	un.
vine mesquit	*Panicum obtusum*	N. Am.	un.
wallaby-grass	*Danthonia pentellata*	Austral.	un.
wall barley	*Hordeum murinum*	A., Eur., N. Am.	un.
water foxtail	*Alopecurus geniculatus*	N. Am.	f., m.
weeping grass	*Microlæna stipoides*	Austral.	un.
western brome-grass	*Bromus pumpellianus*	N. Am.	f.
wheat	*Triticum sativum*	*Temp.	g.
wheat-grass	*Agropyron*	Eur., N. Am.	f.
white grass	*Homalocenchrus virginicus*	N. Am.	un.
white-topped grass, wild goose wheat	*Danthonia longifolia*, *Triticum polonicum*, { *Avena fatua*, *Uniola latifolia*	Austral., As., Eur., N. Am.	un.
wild oats		N. Am.	un.
wild rice	*Uniola latifolia*	N. Am.	un.
wild rye	*Zizania aquatica*	N. Am.	un.
wild timothy	*Elymus canadensis*	N. Am.	un.
wild wheat	*Muhlenbergia racemosa*	N. Am.	f.
windmill grass	*Elymus triticoides*	N. Am.	un.
wire bunch-grass	{ *Chloris verticillata*	N. Am.	f., m.
wire grass	{ *Chloris truncata*	Austral.	f.
wire-grass	*Agropyron divergens*, *Muhlenbergia porteri*	N. Am.	f.
wiry dichelachne	*Poa compressa*, *Aristida striata*	Austral., As., Eur., N. Am., Temp.	f.
wiry-leaved oat-grass	*Elytrophorus fuscus*	N. Am.	un.
wood-grass	*Stipa teretifolia*, *Danthonia raoulii australis*	Austral.	un.
wood hair-grass	*Sorghastrum secundum*	gen., Trop.	un.
wood meadow-grass	*Deschampsia flexuosa*	As., Eur., N. Am., Temp.	f.
wood sprangle-top	*Poa nemoralis*	Eur., N. Am.	f.
woolly beard-grass	*Poa alsodes*	N. Am.	un.
woolly-headed grass	*Eragrostis*	N. Am.	f.
yard-grass	*Andropogon bombycinus*	Austral.	f.
yellow foxtail	*Stenino inticti*	gen.	un.
yellow oat-grass	*Chætochloa glauca*, *Tristum pratense*	Afr., As., Eur., Temp.	f.
yellowtop	*Calamagrostis hyperboræ americana*	N. Am.	f.
Young's bent grass	*Depcuria youngii*	Austral.	un.
Young's oat-grass	*Tristum youngii*	Austral.	un.
Zebra-grass	*Miscanthus sinensis*	As.	m.

African cane⁶⁴; Aleppo grass⁶⁴; alkali g.⁶⁷; alpine oat-g.⁶⁴; anise⁶⁴; annual meadow-g.⁶⁴; Apache blue g.¹³²; Arabian millet⁶⁴; arctic g.⁶⁷; Arctic g.⁶⁷; Australian millet⁶⁴; Australian oats⁶⁷; Australian prairie-g.⁶⁷; Australian sand-g.⁶⁴; Australian bromeg.⁷; awned wheat-g.⁶⁷; barjee⁶⁴; bearded darnel⁶⁵; beard-g.⁶⁷; bent⁶⁴; Bengal g.⁶⁴; Bermuda g.⁶⁴; bird-g.⁶⁴; black knob oats-g.⁶⁴; black seed-g.⁶⁴; bonnet-g.⁷²; bottom g.⁶⁴; branch g.⁶⁷; branching foxtail⁶⁴; bristly foxtail⁶⁴; broom-sedge⁶⁷; brown bent⁶⁷; brown millet⁶⁴; buffalo⁶⁴; buffalo g.⁶⁴; bulbous bent⁶⁷; Burton's millet⁶⁴; bur g.⁶⁴; buzzard-g.⁶⁴; calfkill⁶⁴; Canada blue g.⁶⁴; Canada lyme-g.¹³²; Canadian small reed⁶⁷; capon's g.⁶⁴; capon's-tail fescue⁶⁴; carpet catsail g.⁶⁴; cat's-tail millet⁶⁴; chandler's g.⁶⁴; cheat⁶⁴; cockaroot⁶⁴, 94; cocksspur; comb-fringed g.¹³⁵; concho g.⁶⁴; corn-beads⁶⁴; couch-brome⁷; crab-g.⁶⁴; creeping fescue⁶⁷; creeping mesquit⁶⁴; creeping spear g.⁶⁷; creeping wheat-g.⁶⁷; crowfoot grama⁶⁴; Cuba g.⁶⁴; Cuban cane⁶⁴; cuscus¹³⁴; dagassa⁶; Dakota millet⁶⁴, 45; darnel⁶⁴; devil's daring-needles⁶⁴; devil's knitting-needles⁶⁴; devil's g.⁶⁴; dog g.⁶⁴; dog-tail g.⁶⁴; dog's-tail g.⁶⁴; downy brome-g.⁷; duck-g.⁶⁴; durfa g.⁶⁴; durgee g.⁶⁴; Dutch g.⁶⁴, ¹³²; early meadow-g.⁶⁴; early mesquit⁶⁴; early spring g.⁶⁴; East-Indian millet⁶⁴; Egyptian corn⁶⁴; Egyptian g.⁶⁴; Egyptian millet⁶⁴, 65; English bent⁶⁷; English blue g.⁶⁷, ¹³⁶; English g.⁶⁴, ⁷⁹; English rye-g.⁷⁰; evergreen g.⁶⁴; evergreen millet⁶⁴; false guinea-g.⁶⁴; false oat-g.⁶⁴; feathertop⁶⁴; fern-g.⁶⁴; fescue⁶⁴, ⁷⁹; finger-g.⁶⁴; fine g.⁶⁴; florin⁶⁴, ⁷⁵; floating foxtail⁶⁷; flyaway g.⁶⁴; fool hay⁶⁴; French rye-g.⁶⁴; fringed brome¹⁰⁵; furzetop⁶⁴, ⁹⁴; German millet⁶⁴; golden millet⁶⁴; golden oat-g.⁶⁴; goosegr.¹⁸, ²⁵, ¹³²; grape-vine g.⁶⁴; grape-vine mesquit⁶⁴; grass of the Andes⁶⁴; green-valley g.⁶⁴; Guatemala g.¹⁰⁹; guinea-corn⁶⁴, ⁹⁴; guinea-g.⁶⁴; hair-g.⁶⁴; hairy finger-g.⁶⁴; hairy meadow-g.⁶⁴; hedgehog-g.⁶⁴; hemel's g.⁷⁴, ¹¹¹; hirse g.⁶⁴; hog-millet⁶⁴; holy g.¹¹²; hooded g.¹⁵⁴; horse-millet⁶⁴; hose-g.¹¹²; Hungarian blue g.¹³²; Hungarian brome⁷; Hungarian finger-g.⁶⁴; Hungarian millet⁶⁴; Indian g.¹⁰⁰; Indian millet⁶⁴; Indian rice¹³¹; Japan millet⁶⁴; Japanese g.⁶⁷; Japanese panicle millet¹³¹; joint g.⁶⁴; June g.⁶⁴; jungle rice⁶⁴; Kaffr corn¹⁴; korakani; Australian Landsborough g.⁶⁴; large-flowered bent g.⁶⁷; large-spiked bently low spear g.⁶⁷; maize⁶³ (S. Afr meailies); mandua; Manitoba millet⁶⁴; manorrin¹³¹; marram-g.⁶⁴; marsh bent-g.⁷²; mat-g.⁶⁴; May g.⁶⁴; meadow catsail g.⁶⁴; meadow fescue⁶⁷; meadow oat-g.⁶⁴; meadow-rice-g.¹⁰², ¹¹⁸; meadow soft g.¹¹⁴; means g.⁶⁴; mesquite-g.⁶⁴, ⁹⁴; Mexican broom-rice¹⁰⁶; Mexican whisk⁶⁴; Michel's millet-g.⁶⁴; Mission millet⁶⁴; mountain bent g.¹²⁵; mountain oats-g.¹³⁸; mountain red-top⁷⁵; mountain sedge g.¹³; mountain spear-g.¹³; mountain timothy⁶⁷; mouse-g.⁶⁴; mouse-tail g.⁷⁴, ⁹⁵; musket-g.⁶⁷; native timothy⁶⁷; Orchestron g.⁶⁴; panicle millet-g.⁶⁴; Paraguay g.⁶⁴; pine barren bunch g.¹³; pilion g.⁶⁴; poison rye g.⁶⁴; Polish millet⁶⁴; Polish wheat¹³¹; prairie-g.⁹, ⁶⁴; prairie June g.⁶⁴; purple bent-g.⁶⁷, ¹³⁶; purple-top g.⁶⁴; purple wood-g.⁶⁷; quacks-g.⁶⁷; quaker⁶⁴; quicks g.⁶⁴; quitch-g.⁶⁴; quivering g.⁴⁴; racemed oat-g.⁴; ragi millet⁶⁴; rancheria g.⁶⁴; Randall g.⁶⁴; range-g.¹¹⁶; rat-tail g.¹³⁵; ray-g.⁷²; red millet-crop⁶⁴; redtop panic-g.⁶⁴; reed⁶⁴, ¹³¹; reed-fescue⁶⁷; reed-g.¹⁹, ¹²⁷; ribbon cane¹³²; river g.¹⁹; rough-stalked meadow-g.⁶⁷; running mesquit⁶⁴; rush marsh-g.⁷³; Russian millet⁶⁴; Saint Mary's g.⁶⁴; Salem g.¹³³; salt-g.⁶⁷; salt-marsh g.⁶⁷; sand-bent g.⁶⁷; sand-reed⁶⁷; satin-g.¹³²; scented g.⁶⁴; Scheele's g.⁶⁷; scutch-g.⁶⁴; seaside millet⁶⁷; sedge-g.¹²; Seneca g.¹³; sesame g.⁶⁴; sheep oat-g.⁶⁴; silk-g.⁶⁴; silk g.⁶⁴; Simpson's g.⁶⁴; slender bent g.⁶⁷, ¹³⁶; slender brome⁷; smooth meadow g.⁶⁷; smooth rye-g.¹³⁰; snow-g.⁶, ⁶²; Spanish g.⁶⁴; spear g.⁶⁴; spiked bent-g.⁷²; spike-g.⁶⁷; spurs⁶⁴, ⁹⁴; squirrel-g.¹³⁵; stinkers⁶⁴; sugar-g.⁶⁴; Sutton g.⁷⁹; summer dewg.⁷⁴; swamp wire-g.¹³; sweet g.¹¹⁵; sweet-scented g.⁶⁴; Syrian g.⁶⁴; tall fescue⁶⁷; tall grama⁶⁴; tall oat-g.⁶⁴; tear-g.⁶⁴; Tennessee fescue⁶⁷; Texas mesquit⁶⁴; Texas millet⁶⁴; timber millet g.⁶⁷; tufted hair-g.⁶⁷; Tuscarora rice¹³¹; tussock-g.⁶⁷; twitch-g.⁷⁹; vernal g.¹²⁶; Virginia-beard g.¹³; Virginia-lyme g.¹¹⁵; water-couch⁷; water meadow-g.⁶⁷; water oats¹³¹; water rice¹³¹; wavy hair-g.⁶⁷; weeping g.⁶⁷; western bent-g.⁶⁷; western fescue⁶⁷; western rye-g.⁷⁸; white bent⁶⁷; white grama⁶⁴, ⁹⁴; white rush⁷³; white spear-g.⁶⁷; white timothy¹¹³; white top⁷⁵; wild barley⁶⁷; wild millet⁶⁴; wild oat-g.⁶⁴, ¹²⁷; wild oats⁶⁴, ⁹⁴; wild rice⁶⁴; wild rye¹¹⁵; wild timothy⁶⁷; Willard's brome⁷; wire grama⁶⁴; wire-g.⁶, ¹², ¹³; wiry g.⁶⁷; witch g.⁷⁹; woolly bent g.⁶⁷; woolly oat g.¹³⁷; Yorkshire fog¹³; Yorkshire white¹³; Zacate⁶⁴. *Cultivated in various parts of the world.

grass-a-lion, *n.* Activity; motion.

grass'-bar, **-g.-drake**, etc. See GRASS, *n.*

Grasse, *l* grȧs; *2* grȧs, *n.* A town in Alpes-Maritimes, France.

grassed, *l* grȧst; *2* grȧst, *pa.* 1. Covered with or beautified by grass. 2. *Golf.* Spooned, or sloped backward: said of golf-clubs.

grass'er, 1 grȧs'er; 2 grȧs'er, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A calf brought up on grass instead of milk or prepared food.

grass'se-rie', 1 grȧs'se-rī'; 2 grȧ'se-rē', *n.* [F.] A fatal disease of silkworms.

grass'hop'per, 1 grȧs'hop'er; 2 grȧs'hŏp'er, *n.* 1. An orthopterous insect having the hind legs much developed, with stout and powerful thighs adapted for leaping. (1) An acridiid grasshopper with short antennæ, as the common **red-legged grasshopper** (*Caloptenus femur-rubrum*) of the United States, and the *Rocky* Mountain locust or **hateful grasshopper** (*C. spretus*). (2) A locustid or **green grasshopper** with very long thread-like antennæ, as the common European *Locusta viridissima*. The stridulation or song is mostly produced by friction of the hind legs against parts of the wings or wing-covers.



Hateful Grasshopper (*Caloptenus spretus*)

2. A lever in a pianoforte which connects a key with its proper hammer; a hopper. 3. A leaden bait covered with strips of colored wool. 4. *Carriage-building.* A light vehicle the body of which is supported by means of braces on wooden springs. 5. *Mech.* A device for utilizing the power of a single motor for drawing oil from a series of wells. 6. Same as HOPPER¹, *n.*, 3. 7. [Local, U. S.] *Mech.* A locomotive crane. 8. [Local, U. S.] A young lobster { < AS. *grashoppa*, < *gærs* (see GRASS) + *hoppa*, < *hoppian*, hop.] **grass'hop'**; **grass'hopper**†.— **cone-nosed grasshopper**, any member of the genus *Conocephalus*.— **long-horned grasshopper**, a Malayan locust, of the genus *Mecopoda*, capable of taking great leaps by virtue of its abnormally developed hind legs. — **grass'hop'per-man'**, *n.* In some Massachusetts cotton-mills, a form of working-beam employing parallel motion to keep the piston-rod vertical.— **g.-bird**, *n.* The sharp-tailed grouse (*Pediœcetes phasianellus*). — **g.-elevator**, *n.* A derrick elevator. See under ELEVATOR.— **g.-engine**, *n.* See ENGINE.— **g.-lark**, *n.* 1. The grasshopper-warbler. 2. The titmouse. — **g.-mouse**, *n.* A nocturnal burrowing mouse (*Onychomys leucogaster*) of the prairies of the Northwestern United States, which feeds largely upon grasshoppers.— **g.-sparrow**, *n.* A North-American sparrow (*Ammodramus savannarum*) : named from its notes. — **g.-warbler**, *n.* One of various small European warblers, especially *Locustella nævia*: named from its note.— **green grasshopper**, see GRASSHOPPER, 2.— **mealy g.**, *n.* Any member of the family *Locustidæ* that occurs in meadows. — **grass'hop'per-ish**, *a.*

grass'hop'per-ing, 1 grȧs'hop'er-ing; 2 grȧs'hŏp'er-ing, *n.* 1. An unsettled and unsteady course of life; improvident living: from the fable of the grasshopper and the ant. 2. The use of grasshoppers for bait in fishing.

grass'ing, 1 grȧs'in; 2 grȧs'ing, *n.* The exposure of fabrics or the like on the grass for the purpose of bleaching them. 2. [Scot.] Land for pasture or for cutting turf; the privilege of pasturage. 3. [Sailing.] Working three hours for one other than one's regular employer: a trades-union term.

grass'-lamb', etc. See GRASS, *n.*

grass'less, 1 grȧs'les; 2 grȧs'les, *a.* Destitute of grass.

Grass'man, 1 grȧs'man; 2 grȧs'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [Scot. & Dial.] 1. A parochial officer entrusted with the care of the parish common land. 2. A sexton or cottager.

Grass'mann, 1 grȧs'man; 2 grȧs'man, **Hermann Günther** (⁶/₁₁1809–⁹/₂₆1877). A German philologist and mathematician; published *Grammatas* in 1863.

grass'-par'ra-keet, etc. See GRASS, *n.*

grass' quit', 1 grȧs'kwit'; 2 grȧs'kwit', *n.* One of various finches of the warmer parts of America, especially of the genus *Euetheia*, as the common Bicolor of the West Indies, olive-green above and blackish, grayish, or whitish below.

grass'-rock'fish, **g.-snake**, **g.-table**, etc. See GRASS, *n.*

Grass Val'ley. A township and city in Nevada county, Cal.; noted for its gold-mines.

grass'-war'bler, etc. See GRASS, *n.*

grass'y, 1 grȧs'i; 2 grȧs'y, *a.* Abounding in, covered with, or resembling grass.— **grass'i-ness**, *n.*

And then — the *grassy* mound, the cold shadow of the head-stone! D. G. MITCHELL, *Reveries of a Bachelor*, ch. 28. (a. 1858.)

gratchet†, *n.* To array. CHAUCER *R. R.* 317.

grate¹, 1 grēt; 2 grāt, *v.* [GRAT'ED; GRAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To rub or scratch together or on or with some other body, so as to produce a harsh, unpleasant sound; as, to *grate* the teeth; to *grate* a slate-pencil. 2. To wear away in minute particles by rubbing with some rough body or instrument; as, to *grate* horseradish; figuratively, to diminish by degrees.

So grated down and filled away with thought.
TENNYSON *Vivien* st. 21.

3. *Bookbinding.* To rub (the backs of sewed books) after pasting. 4. [Rare.] To affect in a harsh or painful manner; irritate; offend; as, to *grate* one's nerves. 5. [Rare.] To produce (a harsh, discordant sound) by rubbing or the like; as, to "*grate* harsh thunder." 6†. To acquire by importunity or extortion.

II. *i.* 1. To rub or scratch roughly or with a hoarse, discordant sound; as, the saw *grates* on steel. 2. Hence, to cause an unpleasant, irritating, or painful impression or sensation; produce a harsh irritation; as, his talk *grated* upon all present. 3†. To dwell tediously: with *upon*. [< F. *gratter*, < LL. *grata*, scratch, < OHG. *chrazzôn*, scratch.]

grate², *n.* To furnish with a grate or grates; secure with bars; as, to *grate* a prison.

grate³, *n.* 1. A framework of bars designed to prevent passage through an opening; as, a basin-*grate*; drain-*grate*; a set of bars, as in a window or door. 2. A frame, usually of parallel or crossed iron bars, arranged to hold fuel in burning; the openwork forming the bottom of a fire-box; as, the *grate* of a furnace.

In the *grate* and the candle . . . the attraction of chemical affinity . . . is drawing together tiny particles of carbon and oxygen.
GRANT ALLEN *Colour-Sense* p. 10. [S. K. & CO. 1879.]

Fire-grates are named from their mechanism or arrangements; as, **gas-grate** (having gas-jets), **low-down g.**, **revolving g.** (for convenience in feeding fuel), **dump-g.**, **rocking g.**, **shaking g.**, or **dip-g.** (for dumping coals or ashes). 3. *Metal. & Mining.* A perforated metallic plate through which the ores pass after being crushed under stamps. 4†. A cage furnished with grates; a place of confinement. [< LL. *grata*, < L. *cratis*, hurdle.] — **Bodner's screw grate**, a furnace grate in which the grate-bars are kept in constant motion by revolving screws.— **grate'-bar'**, *n.* A bar forming part of a fire-grate.— **g.-ring**, *n.* A ring in which a tip-grate is swung.— **g.-room**, *n.* A compartment of a glass-furnace, with grated bottom for holding the fire. — **g.-surface**, *n.* The area of the surface of the grate of a steam-boiler, or any part of it.

grat'ed, *l.* grēt'ed; *a.* grāt'ed, *a.* Furnished with a grate or grating; made in the form of a grate.

grate'ful, *l.* grēt'ful; *a.* grāt'ful, *a.* **1.** Having a due sense of benefits received; feeling kindly disposed toward a benefactor; pleased to receive and acknowledge and repay a kindness; manifesting gratitude; thankful.

It is a sad thing that we should need to lose our mercies to teach us to be *grateful* for them.
SPURGEON *Gems* p. 328. [s. & co.]

2. Affording gratification, mental or physical; pleasurable; agreeable; as, a *grateful* odor; *grateful* applause.

3. Expressing or feeling gratitude; hence, indicative of gratitude; as, *grateful* acknowledgment. [< GRATE, *a.*, < L. *gratus*, pleasing.] Syn.: obliged, thankful. See AGREEABLE; DELIGHTFUL.—Ant.: grateful to the giver *for* the gift; sights, sounds, etc., grateful *to* the senses.—**grate'fully,** *adv.* **1.** Thankfully. **2.** In a pleasing manner.—**grate'fulness,** *n.* **1.** The state of being pleasing. **2.** Thankfulness.

grat'er, *l.* grēt'er; *2.* grāt'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which grates. Specif.: (1) A utensil having a rough surface of outwardly dented holes for rasping or rubbing off minute particles from a body: used in cookery.

In making cornmeal a *grater* was sometimes used, consisting of a half-circular piece of tin, perforated with a punch from the concave side. J. S. C. ABBOTT *Daniel Boone* p. 53. [n. & co., 1874.]

(2) *Bookbinding.* An instrument for rubbing the backs of sewed books after pasting. **2.** Pliers used by glaziers.

Grat'er, *n.* A bearing of the arms of the Glazier's Company.

Gra'tha, *n.* [D. & Sw.] Same as GRACE.

gra'ti-a-de'ī, *l.* grā'shi-a-dē'ī; *2.* grā'shi-a-dē'ī, *n. Bot.* **1.** The hedge-hyssop; also, formerly, the centaury (*Erythræa centaurium*). **2.** A pharmaceutical plaster. [< L. *gratia Dei*, grace of God.]

Gra'than, *l.* grā'shon; *2.* grā'shan, *n.* **1.** (*?*)A355–*?*A383), a Roman emperor; deposed and put to death by Maximus. **2.** An Italian Camaldolese monk (– †1160?); *Gratian's Decretal.*

Gra'ti-a'no, *l.* grā'shi-ā'no; *2.* grā'shi-ä'no, *n.* **1.** In Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, a friend to Antonio; marries Nerissa. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Othello*, Brabantio's brother and Desdemona's uncle. **3.** The pedantic bore in Italian light comedy.

grat'i-cule, *l.* grat'i-kūl; *2.* grāt'i-cūl, *n.* [F.] A design or drawing divided into squares, for convenience in making an enlarged or diminished copy. **grat-ic'u-la-ble,** *a.* Capable of being divided into squares, as a design or draft.—**gra-tic'u-la'tion,** *n. Arch.* The act or operation of dividing into squares.

grat'i-fi-ca'tion, *l.* grat'i-fi-kā'shon; *2.* grāt'i-fi-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of gratifying, either mentally or physically; a satisfying or pleasing; as, the *gratification* of an appetite. **2.** The state of being gratified; pleasure; satisfaction; as, surprise causes *gratification*; the *gratification* of sense. **3.** That which gratifies; a reward or recompense; gratuity; as, the guide received a *gratification.* **4.** [Rare.] *Mil.* A gratuity to prisoners of war. **5.** [Rare or Obs.] A regimental subscription for the support of the widows of officers. **6†.** An expression of appreciation; a congratulation. [< L. *gratificatio(n-)*, < *gratificā*; see GRATIFY.]

grat'i-fy, *l.* grat'i-fī; *2.* grāt'i-fī, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To please, as by satisfying a physical or mental desire or need; indulge; as, to *gratify* a taste for drink. **2.** [Archaic.] To recompense, reward, or give a gratuity to.

Cease's first care was to *gratify* the officers who had several largesses. CHARLES MERIVALE *Rome* p. 366. [h. 1879.]

3†. To receive with satisfaction; welcome.—**grat'i-fi'ed-ly,** *adv.* [< *gratifier*, < L. *gratificā*, < *gratus*, kind; and see -FY.] —**grat'i-fi'er,** *n.*—**grat'i-fy'ing,** *pa.* Affording gratification.—**grat'i-fy'ing-ly,** *adv.*

gra-tin'i-fy', *n.* [Humorous.] Same as GRATUITY.

gra'tin, *l.* gra'tan; *2.* grā'tăn', *n.* [F.] *Cooking.* A browned crust on certain dishes, or the method of producing it, as with grated bread; also, the dish so prepared.—**grat'i-nate,** [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] To prepare with a crust, as of grated bread, and cook until browned and crisp.

grat'ing, *l.* grēt'ing; *2.* grāt'ing, *pa.* Making a harsh or disagreeable sound; fretting; harsh; irritating.—**-ly,** *adv.*

grat'ing, *n.* **1.** An arrangement of parallel, crossed, or interlacing bars, to guard an opening while admitting light and air or a liquid; a grate; as, the *grating* of a window in a prison, or of a sewer or drain. **2.** *Naut.* & *Metal.* The act of sorting ores by passing them through grates. **3.** *Arch.* A framework of crossed timbers or rails supporting a structure on soft or sandy soil. **4.** *Optics.* An arrangement of parallel wires or of lines ruled on a polished surface for producing diffraction spectra. See DIFFRACTION.

For solar work there is a *five-inch grating* with 20,000 lines to the inch. *New-York Tribune* Dec. 31, 1881, p. 4, col. 1.

—concave grating, a diffraction grating ruled on the surface of a concave mirror.—**grat'ing-deck',** *n.* A movable deck furnished with open gratings. **grat'ing-frame,** *n.* A diffraction grating in which the lines are ruled in groups of varying degrees of closeness. Compare NOBERT'S LINES.—**objective g.** (*Astron.*), a diffraction grating placed over the object glass of a telescope, for the observation of spectra.—**replica g.** (*Physics*), a diffraction grating made by taking a mold of the original.—**Rutherford g.** (*Optics*), a plane diffraction grating whose lines are ruled upon metal by means of a dividing-engine designed by Rutherford.—**transmission g.,** a grating made to produce a spectrum by transmitted light.

grat'ing², *n.* **1.** The act of rubbing or rasping roughly or so as to make a harsh sound; the sound or the sensation so produced. **2.** The act of separating particles by abrasion, or the particles so made at one time.

I have to give him a *grating* of our treasured potatoes.
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. i, p. 434. [c. a. p. 1856.]

3. *Bookbinding.* The roughening of the back of a book after sewing and pasting. Syn.: see FRICTION.

Gra-ti'o-la, *l.* grā-tī'o-la; *2.* grā-tī'o-la, *n. Bot.* A genus of low, mostly perennial herbs of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, widely distributed in temperate and warm regions. They have opposite, entire, or toothed leaves and solitary yellow or whitish flowers. *G. officinalis* is the hedge-hyssop. [< L. *gratia*, grace.]

gra-ti'o-lin, *l.* gra-tai'o-lin; *2.* grā-tī'o-lin, *n. Chem.* An amorphous compound ($C_{32}H_{34}O_{17}$) contained in hedge-hyssop (*Gratiola officinalis*). [< L. *gratia*, GRACE, the plant formerly being called *gratia Dei*, grace of God.] **grat'i-o-so-lin',** [GRATIOSO.

gra'ti-o-so, *l.* grā'ti-ō'so; *2.* grā'ti-ō'so, *n. Mus.* Same as **Gra'ti-o'si,** *l.* grash'i-ō'sē; *2.* grāsh'i-ō', *n.* An agricultural county in central Michigan; 572 sq. m.; county-seat, Ithaca.

gra'tious†, *a.* Same as GRACIOUS.

gra'tis, *l.* grā'tis; *2.* grā'tis, *ad.* Without recompense; for nothing; freely; as, the sample was sent *gratis.*

No one will give anything for what can be obtained *gratis.*
MILL *Political Economy* bk. i, p. 54. [a. 1888.]

[L., < *gratis*, abl. pl. of *gratia*; see GRACE.]—**gra'tis,** *a.* [Rare.] Given free of charge; gratuitous.

grat'i-tude, *l.* grat'i-tūd; *2.* grāt'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** A sense of appreciation of favors received, accompanied with good will toward the benefactor; a condition or quality of thankfulness; the state of being grateful. **2†.** A gift; a favor. [F., < LL. *gratitudo*, < L. *gratus*, kind.]

grat'tage, *l.* grat'ij; *2.* grāt'ăzh', *n. Surg.* Scratching with a brush, to rid of granulations.

Grat'tan, *l.* grat'an; *2.* grāt'an, *n.* **1. Henry** (?1746–?1820), an Irish lawyer, statesman, and orator. **2. Thomas Colley** (1792–?1864), an Irish novelist.

grat'ten, *l.* grat'en; *2.* grāt'ĕn, *n.* Stubble of a mowed field; also, the after-grass that grows in a stubble-field. **grat'tant.**

grat'toir, *l.* grat'wär', *n.* [F.] *Archæol.* An implement of chipped flint or stone, probably used for shaping and finishing other stone vessels and implements.

gra'tu-i-tant, *l.* gra-tūi'-tant; *2.* grā-tūi'-tant, *n.* One who receives a gratuity.

gra-tu'i-tous, *l.* gra-tūi'-tus; *2.* grā-tūi'-tus, *a.* **1.** Given freely without claim or consideration; voluntary; as, *gratuitous* advice. **2.** Without cause, provocation, or warrant; uncalled for; unnecessary.

Even in Cicero, *gratuitus* signifies "voluntary," "spontaneous," "free"; nothing is more natural, than the degeneration of freedom into lawless license; and we thus see how a word that began with meaning "without reward" came to mean "unauthorized."
FITZEDWARD HALL *Fitz's Philology* p. 72. [c. 1872.]

3. *Scots Law.* Imposing no obligation based on a valuable consideration: opposed to *onerous.* **4.** *Polit. Econ.* Freely given by nature, without labor on the part of man: opposed to *onerous* or *acquired.* [< L. *gratuitus*, < *gratis*; see GRACE.] **gra-tu'i-tal†.**

—gra-tu'i-tous-ly, *adv.* Without cost; gratis. **2.** Without sufficient reason.—**gra-tu'i-tous-ness,** *n.*

gra-tu'i-ty, *l.* gra-tūi'-ti; *2.* gra-tūi'-ty, *n.* [-TIES, *l.* -tiz; *2.* -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** That which is given without demand or claim in consideration of service. *Mil. Law.* [Eng.] (*1*) A bounty given to soldiers when reenlisted, retired, or discharged. (*2*) A sum of money paid to officers for meritorious services or to the relatives of officers killed in action or dying in the service. **2.** Gratuitousness. **3.** Favor; grace; specif., divine grace. **5†.** Gratitude. [< F. *gratuité*, < LL. *gratuitā(t-)s*, < L. *gratuitus*; see GRATUITOUS.] Syn.: see BENEFACTION.

grat'u-late, *l.* grach'u-lēt or grat'yu-lēt; *2.* grāch'u-lēt or grāt'yu-lāt, *v.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* [Archaic.] To wish or express joy to; speak of with pleasure; congratulate. **2†.** To reward; recompense.

II†. *i.* To show delight; rejoice. [< L. *gratulatus*, pp. of *gratulor*, CONGRATULATE.] **grat'u-le't-.—grat'u-lance†,** *n.* A gratulating.—**grat'u-lant,** *a.* Feeling or showing joy; congratulatory.—**grat'u-late†,** *a.* Gratifying; giving delight.

grat'u-la'tion, *l.* grach'u-lā'shon or grat'yu-lē'shan; *2.* grāch'u-lā'shon or grāt'yu-lā'shon, *n.* The act of gratulating, or expressing joy; congratulation. **2.** A feeling of gratification.

Listening with silent *gratulation* to the clucking of his hens.
IRVING *Knickerbocker* bk. iii, ch. iii, p. 161. [a. 1861.]

3. An address of congratulation. **4†.** A reward. [OF., < L. *gratulatiō(n-)*, < *gratulor*, CONGRATULATE.] Syn.: see CELEBRATION.

grat'u-la-to-ry, *l.* grach'u-lə-tor or grat'yu-lə-to-r; *2.* grāch'u-lə-tor or grāt'yu-lə-to-ry, *a. 1.* [Archaic.] Expressive of gratulation or congratulation. **2†.** Expressive of gratitude. **3.** [Archaic.] Containing gratuities.—**grat'u-la-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*

grat'u-la-to-ry, *n.* [Archaic.] An address or expression of gratulation or congratulation; a congratulation.

Gra'tz, *l.* grāts; *2.* grāts, *n.* Capital of Styria province, Austria; has a university and cathedral. **Graz.**

Grau-bün'den, *l.* grau-bün'den; *2.* grou-bün'dĕn, *n.* An ancient division, Switzerland. See GRISONS.

Grau'denz, *l.* grou'dents; *2.* grou'dĕnts, *n.* A walled and fortified town in Poland, formerly in W. Prussia. **Graudenz.**

Grau'theĭ', *l.* grō'tīd'; *2.* grō'tīd', *n.* A town in Tarn department, S. France.

graunt, *v.* & *n.* Same as GRANT.

graunt'-merche, *n.* Same as GRAMERCY.

grau'pel, *n.* [Eng.] Soft hail.

grau-wak'e, *l.* grou-wak'e or grou'vak-e; *2.* grou-wāk'e or grou'vak-e, *n.* [G.] Same as GRAYWACKE.

grav'a-men, *l.* grā-vē'ĕ-men; *2.* grā-vē'ā-mĕn, *n.* [-VA'MI-NA, *l.* -vam'i-na; *2.* -vām'i-na, *pl.*] **1.** *Law.* The part of a charge that bears most heavily against the person accused; burden of complaint; the special grievance or cause of action. [L., < *gravō*, load.]

Here only the substantial *gravamen* is made the measure of compensation, instead of the formal *cremen*.
Boston *Contracts* vol. ii, p. ii, p. 448. [c. a. d. 1860.]

2. *Ch. of Eng.* A statement of a grievance by the lower to the upper house of Convocation. [LL., < L. *gravo*, weigh down, < *gravis*, heavy.] **grave,** *n.*

grave, *l.* grēv; *2.* grāv, *n. pl.* [GRAVED; GRAVED or GRAV'EN; GRAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* To carve or cut, as letters or designs, into a surface, as of stone; engrave. **2.** Hence, to shape or carve with a knife, as a wood sculpture.

They built these temples, and *graved* the walls with their own glory. G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* ch. 32, p. 246. [a.]

A cunning workman to prepare a *graven* image. *Isa.* xl, 20.

3. Figuratively, to engrave on the memory.

My son, th' instruction that my words impart
Grave on the living tablet of thy heart.
THOMAS *Speculator* June 20, 1712.

4. [Prov. Eng.] To dig. **5†.** To bury.

II. *i.* To practise the art of graving. [< AS. *grafan.*]

graves, *n.* (GRAVED; GRAV'ING.) To clean, as a ship's bottom, by burning, scraping, and coating with pitch. [< GRAVE.]

grave, *a.* [GRAV'ER; GRAV'EST.] **1.** Of momentous import or serious or weighty meaning; serious; as, a *grave* accusation; a *grave* malady. **2.** Serious in demeanor, disposition, or manner; sedate; as, a man of *grave* character; a *grave* speaker. **3.** Quiet in style; sober in color or fashion; as, the *grave* bonnet of a Quakeress. **4.** *Mus.* (*1*) Very low in pitch. (*2*) Slow in movement. **5.** *Phon.* Having the tonal quality of the grave accent (`), or marked with it, as the vowel è. (*2*) Unaccented, as a syllable. **6†.** Ponderous. [F., < L. *gravis*, heavy.] Syn.: see IMPORTANT; SERIOUS.—**grave harmonic,** a combinational tone lower than either of the tones that generate it. See TONE.—**grave'ly,** *adv.* In a grave manner; seriously; soberly; momentously; gravely.—**grave'ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being grave; sedateness, gravity of manner or speech; seriousness.

Had put off levity and put *gravemen* on.
TENNYSON *Queen Mary* act v, sc. 2.

grave', *n.* **1.** A pit or excavation in the earth for the interment of a dead body; any place of burial; sepulcher; tomb. **2.** Hence, any place of destruction or ruin or cause of downfall or extinction; as, the *grave* of our hopes. **3.** *Script.* In the Authorized Version, the place of the dead: changed to *Sheol* or *Hades* in the Revised Version. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A pit in which vegetables are kept during the winter. **5.** *Agric.* A trench formed by banking up vegetable earth. [< AS. *græf*, < *grafan*, dig.]—**grave'clothes',** *n. pl.* The clothes or wrappings in which a dead person is interred.—**g.-digger,** *n.* **1.** One whose occupation is to dig graves. **2.** A burying-beetle. **3.** [Jamaica.] A digger wasp (genus *Sphex*). **4.** [Trade.] An imitation rattel.—**grave'man',** *n.* A sexton. **grave'mas'ter†,**—**g.-post,** *n.* A post marking a burial-place.—**g.-robber,** *n.* One who robs a grave of the dead body; a resurrectionist.—**g.-wax,** *n.* Same as ADIPOCERE.—**passage g.** (*Archeol.*), a prehistoric burial-mound at the end of a covered passageway.

grave', *n.* Same as GRAVE ACCENT. See English form, as obsolete except in combination in historical titles; as, landgrave.

grave', *n.* The grave accent, or its sign (`). See ACCENT.

grave', *n.* [Local, Eng.] An administrative official formerly elected by the people in certain townships of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire.

grave, *n. Mus.* A passage or movement in slow tempo.

gra-ve'do, *l.* gra-vē'do; *2.* gra-vē'do, *n.* [L.] Catarrh of the frontal sinuses.

grav'el, *l.* grav'el; *2.* grāv'ĕl, *a.* [-ELED OR -ELLED, -EL'ED; -ELING OR -EL'LING.] **I.** *t.* To cover or fill with gravel; as, to *gravel* a drive; to *gravel* a post-hole. **2.** To ground (a vessel) in sand or gravel; run aground on a beach; as, they *graveled* the ship. **3.** Hence, to bring up short; throw into confusion or difficulties; perplex.

4. To lame, as a horse, by reason of gravel in a shoe.

5. [Prov. Eng.] To bury.

grav'el, *n.* **1.** Small stones or pebbles, or a mixture of sand and small stones and pebbles. **2.** Fragments of rock worn by the action of air and water, larger and coarser than sand. **3.** Small yeast-cells floating in beer. **3.** *Pathol.* A disease characterized by formation in the kidneys of calculi or other similar concretions that are sometimes stopped in the urinary passages, causing renal colic; also, the concretions so formed. [< OF. *gravele*, < *grave*, prob. of Celt. origin; cp. Bret. *grouan.*]

Buchanan gravels [Australia], gravel left by the Kansas glaciers of the ice age, superimposed upon the Kansan drift in Iowa.—**cannon-shot gravel,** a variety of the Potsdam-gravel of Europe, composed of well-rounded flints.—**gravel-bed,** *n.* Almost bind: formerly, high-**gravel-blind.**—**g.-car,** *n.* A car for carrying gravel, often lifted with an apparatus for unloading it. It hulls on the slope beyond the tracks.—**g.-chickweed,** *n.* Same as ENAWEL.—**g.-dasping,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A salmon-smolt.—**g.-mine,** *n.* A body of gold washed for gold, etc., as by hydraulic process; a placer-mine.—**g.-pasta,** *n.* In the game of pachisi, any one of four divisions of the board leading directly to home, each player having one to himself.—**g.-pit,** *n.* A pit from which gravel is taken.—**g.-plant,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] Trailing arbutus.—**g.-powder,** very coarse gunpowder.—**grav'el-root',** *n.* **1.** The hoary-weed or trumpet-weed (*Eupatorium purpureum*). The root is medicinal. **2.** The richweed or stoneroot (*Collinsonia canadensis*).—**g.-stone,** *n.* **1.** A pebble. **2.** *Pathol.* A calculus.—**grav'el-weed',** *n.* The bush-honeysuckle (*Diervilla trifida*).

grave'less, *l.* grēv'les; *2.* grāv'les, *a.* Without grave; unburied.

Gravelines', *l.* gra'və-lēn'; *2.* grāv'lēn', *n.* A fortified seaport town in Nord department, France, where the Spanish under Count Egmont defeated the French fleet, July 13, 1558; captured by Turenne, 1658; has since belonged.

grav'el-ing, *l.* grav'el-ing; *2.* grāv'ĕl-ĭng, *n.* [Jr.] A punt. See SALMON.

grav'el-ly, *l.* grav'el-i; *2.* grāv'ĕl-y, *a.* **1.** Consisting of, covered with, or abounding in gravel.

Where runs the pure pellucid rill Upon its *gravelly* bed below.
CRABBE *Tales of the Hall* bk. viii, st. 112.

2. *Pathol.* Partaking of the nature of, or due to the presence of, gravel.—**grav'el-ish,** *a.*—**grav'ous†; grav'el-y†.**—**grav'el-i-ness,** *n.* **grav'el-i-ness†.**

Grave'le-lotte', [grā'və-lot'; *2.* grāv'ĕ-lŏt', *n.* A village in Alsace-Lorraine; scene of a German victory over the French, Aug. 18, 1870.

grav'en-piece', *n.* [grē'ven-pīs'; *2.* grā'vĕn-pīc', *n.* A graving-piece.

grav'e-o-lent†, *a.* Having a strong and offensive smell.—**grav'e-o-lence†,** *n.* **grav'e-o-len-cy†.**

grav'er, *l.* grēv'er; *2.* grāv'er, *n.* **1.** An engravers' tool for incising, chasing, or engraving; also, a sculptors' chisel. **2.** A lathe-tool for turning iron after the roughing-cut made by an old-fashioned heel-tool. **3.** An engraver or a stone-carver. [< AS. *grafere*, < *grafan*, dig.]

grav'er-y†, *n.* Engraving or carving.

graves', *l.* grēvz; *2.* grāvs, *n. pl.* The refuse or sediment of lard or tallow; grosves: made into cakes as food for dogs, bait for fish, etc. [Form of GREAVES.]

graves', *n. pl.* [F.] **1.** Land composed of light, gravelly soil. **2.** [G.] Wine produced from grapes grown on such soil. See WINE.

Graves, *l.* grēvz; *2.* grāvs, *n.* **1. Alfred Perceval** (?1846–), an Anglo-Irish poet; wrote partly in dialect; *Father O'Flynn*, etc. **2.** A county in S. W. Kentucky; 550 sq. m.; county-seat, Mayfield.

Graves'end, *l.* grēvz'end; *2.* grāvz'ĕnd, *n.* **1.** An ancient market-town and borough in Kent, England; port of entry. **2.** A former town in Kings county, N. Y.; includes Coney Island; now a part of the Borough of Brooklyn, New York city.

grave'ship, *l.* grēv'ship; *2.* grāv'shĭp, *n.* **1.** A district formerly subject to the parochial jurisdiction of a grave or body of graves. **2†.** The office of a grave.

Graves's dis-ease', Exophthalmic goiter.

grave'stone', *l.* grēv'stōn'; *2.* grāv'stōn', *n.* A stone, usually bearing an inscription, placed at a grave to mark the spot; a tombstone.

grave'ward, *l.* grēv'ward; *2.* grāv'ward, *a.* & *adv.* In the direction of the grave. **grave'wards.**

grave'yard', *l.* grēv'yārd'; *2.* grāv'yärd', *n.* A parcel of land or an enclosure devoted to the burial of the dead; a cemetery; necropolis. —**grave'yard-weed',** *n.* The cypress-spurge.

grav'ic, *l.* grav'ik; *2.* grāv'ĭc, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to gravitation; gravitational; as, *gravic* attraction.

grav'id, *l.* grav'id; *2.* grāv'ĭd, *a.* **1.** Heavy with young; pregnant. **2†.** Burdened. **3.** [Rare.] Heavy.] —**grav'id-ate†,** *v.* [Rare.] To make gravid.—**grav'i-da'ted,** *a.*—**grav'id-ly,** *adv.* [Rare.] The act of making gravid; pregnancy. **grav'i-da'tion†; grav'id-ness†.**

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Facsimile of the Inscription on the Gravestones of William Shakespeare, in the Chancel of the Church at Stratford-on-Avon.

gra-vif'ic, 1 gra-vif'ik; 2 ĝra-vif'ic, *a.* Weight-producing. [< L. *gravis*, heavy, + *facio*, make.]

Grav"i-gra'da, 1 grav"i-grē'dọ; 2 ĝrăv"i-ĝrē'da, *n. pl. Mam.* An order of extinct edentate mammals, including the mylodons, megatheres, and similar massive forms; the ground-sloths. [< L. *gravis*, heavy, + *gradior*, walk.]—**grav'i-grade.** I. *a.* 1. Stepping heavily, as a massive animal. 2. Belonging to or characteristic of the *Gravigrada.* II. *n.* One of the *Gravigrada.*

Gra"vil'le-saûnt'-sō'no"rine', 1 grā"vil'-saânt'-sọ'no"-rin'; 2 grā"vil'-saânt'-sō'nō"rin', *n.* A town in Seine-Inférieure department, France.

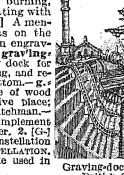
gra-vim'e-ter, 1 gro-vim'i-tər; 2 ĝra-vim'e-ter, *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring the force or acceleration of gravity. **2.** An instrument for determining specific gravities, particularly of liquids. See HYDROMETER. **3.** A device for testing the density of gunpowder. [< L. *gravis*, heavy, + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

grav"i-met'ric, 1 grav"i-met'rik; 2 ĝrăv"i-mĕt'rie, *a.* Determined by weight, or of a kind usually so determined, **grav"i-met'ri-cal.—gravimetric analysis,** the quantitative determination of the constituents of a compound by weight; contrasted with *volumetric analysis.*—**grav"i-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

gra-vim'e-try, 1 gro-vim'i-tri; 2 ĝra-vim'e-try, *n.* The measurement, as of weight or specific gravity, with the gravimeter. [ince, Apulia, Italy.

Gra-vi'na, 1 gro-vī'nä; 2 ĝrä-vī'nä, *n.* A city in Bari province.

grav'ing, 1 grē'vin; 2 ĝrāv'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or operation of incising or engraving, as on metal or stone. **2.** The act of cleaning a ship's bottom by burning, scraping, and coating with pitch. **3.** [Rare.] A mental impression, as on the memory. **4†.** An engraving or a carving.—**graving dock",** *n.* A dry dock for examining, cleaning, and repairing a ship's bottom.—**g.-piece,** *n.* A piece of wood let into a defective place; graven-piece; dutchman.—**g.-tool,** *n.* **1.** An implement used by an engraver. **2.** [*cap.*] *Astron.* The constellation Cælum. See CONSTELLATION. **3.** [Eng.] A spade used in making drains.


Graving-dock at Victoria, British Columbia.

grav"i-per-sep'tiv(es), 1 grav"i-pər-sep'tiv; 2 grăv"i-pĕr-sĕp'tiv, *a.* Aware of the attraction of gravity: used to characterize the sense of vertically in animals. [Geotropic.

grav"i-sen'si-tiv(es), 1 grav"i-sen'si-tiv; 2 grăv"i-sĕn'si-tiv, *a.*

grav'i-stat'ic, 1 grav'i-stat'ik; 2 grăv'i-stăt'ie, *a.* Due to gravity; said of certain forms of congestion.

gra'vi-ta, 1 grē'vi-tə; 2 ĝrā'vi-tä, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* With dignity; majestically; properly, *con gravità.*

grav'i-tant, 1 grav'i-tənt; 2 grăv'i-tant, *a.* Acting as the force of gravity does; attractive, as opposed to *repulsive:* said of forces.

grav'i-tate, 1 grav'i-tēt; 2 grăv'i-tāt, *v.* [-TAT"ED; -TAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* To effect the movement of (substances) by gravitation; specif., in mining, to cause (the heavier element in a pan of gravel) to sink to the bottom by means of shaking. **II.** *i.* **1.** To tend toward each other or toward a common body by virtue of gravitation; be acted on by the force of gravitation; as, the earth *gravitates* toward the sun.

Even when we take such a fundamental law of nature as 'All substances *gravitate*,' we must mean by substance, material substance. JEVONS *Principles of Sci.* bk. i, p. 43. [MACM. 1879.]

2. Hence, to have a strong or determining bent toward anything; be naturally attracted; as, population *gravitates* to the towns.—**grav'i-ta'tor,** *n.*

grav"i-ta'tion, 1 grav'i-tē'shən; 2 grăv"i-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The force with which all bodies attract each other; the tendency of every particle of matter in the universe toward every other particle; also, the law that expresses the action of this force. See phrase below. **2.** The act of gravitating, or its effect; as, the *gravitation* of one suspended bullet toward another as seen measured by delicate instruments. **3.** Hence, mental or moral tendency or movement toward some particular object.

There is a natural *gravitation* of souls, which attracts them to mighty personalities. TRENCH *Hulsean Lectures* p. 150. [W. J. W. 1866.]

4. *Philol.* The tendency of a strong sound to absorb a weaker one. **5.** *Chem.*—**attraction of gravitation,** same as GRAVITATION, 1.—**grav"i-ta'tion-hat"ter-y,** *n.* A gravity-battery. See BATTERY.—**g. measure,** the measure of force by units of weight, inexact because varying with locality.—**terrestrial g.,** the tendency of bodies toward the center of the earth; gravity.

grav"i-ta'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to gravitation.

The solar repulsion is from 12 to 15 times as great as the *gravitational* attraction. C. A. YOUNG *Elements of Astron.* p. 271. [G. & CO. 1890.]

—**grav'i-ta'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*—**grav'i-ta-tiv(es),** *a.* Causing to gravitate or tend toward a center.

grav'i-ty, 1 grav'i-ti; 2 ĝrăv'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** *Physics & Astron.* (1) The accelerating tendency of bodies toward the center of the earth, being equal to the earth's attraction minus the centrifugal force arising from the rotation of the earth on its axis; weight; equal to about 32,16 feet per second; symbol, *g.* (2) More widely, the tendency toward the center of any heavenly body. (3) Loosely, gravitation, especially near the surface of a heavenly body. **2.** The quality of being charged with or involving great interests; importance; seriousness; enormity; as, the *gravity* of the crisis was manifest.

There is a certain *gravity* in the position of one who is . . . very near the undiscovered. HOLMES *Over the Teacups* p. 246. [H. M. & CO. 1891.]

3. Sobriety, seriousness, or dignity of demeanor or character; dignified reserve; sedateness; as, the *gravity* of a judge.

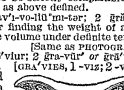
A man of his place, *gravity*, and learning. SHAKESPEARE *Merry Wives* act iii, sc. 1.

4. *Acoustics.* Lowness of pitch. **5.** Something of grave import; a serious subject. **6†.** Influential character; moral weight. **7†.** A form of address; as, Your *Gravity.* [< F. *gravité*, < L. *gravita(t)-s*, < *gravis*, heavy.]

—**grav'i-ty-bat'ter-y,** *n.* See BATTERY.—**g.-correction,** *n.* An allowance in a mercury-barometer reading, when not made at the standard position of sea-level at lat. 45°: due to the fact that elsewhere the weight of the mercury differs from what it would be at such position.—**g.-fault,** *n. Geol.* Same as NORMAL FAULT, under FAULT.—**g.-meter,** *n.* Same as GRAVIMETER.—**g.-railroad,** *n.* A railroad in which the cars descend by their own weight; an inclined railroad.—**g.-return,** *a. Mech.* Returning to position by reason of the force of gravity: characterizing parts of mechanism which, displaced by force, such as the explosion of a charge of powder, gravitate to their proper places, as a disappearing gun-carriage.—**g.-stuffing,** *n.* A solution used to separate the different mineral constituents of ores according to their specific gravities, as the solution of mercuric iodid in potassium iodid, having a maximum specific gravity of 3.1.—**g.-valve,** *n. Mach.* A valve closed by force of gravity.—**g.-yard,** *n. Railroad.* A switching-area with tracks constructed to utilize the force of gravity as an aid to the shifting of cars.—**specific g.,** the ratio of the weight of a body to that of an equal volume of some standard substance, water in the case of solids and liquids, air in the case of gases: numerically equal to the density.—**specific-g. bottle** or **flask** (*Physics*), an instrument for determining the density or specific gravity of a liquid by the weight thereof required to fill it, as compared with a known weight of a standard liquid, such as water, which it contains under stated conditions of temperature and pressure.—**standard g.,** the force of gravity at some standard latitude and at the level of the sea: generally at the latitude whose sine is $1 \div \sqrt{2}$, sometimes at 45°. The force of gravity at the earth's surface increases northward or southward from the equator, because of the centrifugal effect of the earth's rotation, and diminishes with increasing elevation above sea-level, owing to the greater distance from the center of attraction. Physical measurements depending upon the attraction of gravitation, to be strictly comparable, must be reduced to the standard as above defined.

gra'vi-two"me-ter, 1 grā'vi-tōō"mi-tər; 2 ĝrā'vi-vo-tū"me-ter, *n.* A device for finding the weight of a given amount of gas by testing the volume under definite temperature and pressure. [Same as PHOTOGRAVURE.

gravy, 1 grē'vi; 2 ĝrā'vy, *n.* [GRA"VIES, 1 -viz; 2 -vis, *pl.*] **1.** The liquid (fat and juice) that drips from meat in roasting, baking, etc., or when cut upon the platter. **dish-gravy.** **2.** A sauce made by thickening and seasoning this liquid, also, loosely, any warm sauce for meat or vegetables, etc. [Formerly *gravy*, orig. an a., < GREAVES²] —**gra'vy-boat',** *n.* A long boat-shaped bowl or any similar dish for holding gravy.—**g.-dish,** *n.* A meat-dish in which there is a depression for containing the gravy; any dish in which gravy is served.—**gra'vied,** *a.* Served or covered with gravy.


Gravy-boat.

gray, 1 grē; 2 ĝrā, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to become gray; **grey,**) as, her hair is somewhat *grayed.* **2.** To give a gray effect to; specif., to modify the negative surface while printing with a ground-glass plate. **3.** To depolish; as, to *gray* glass.

II. *i.* To grow or become gray; as, a *graying* beard.

gray,) *a.* **1.** Of the color of white and black mixed and **grey,**) without brilliancy, as a mist or wood-ashes or dark hair turning white. **2.** Having gray hair; hoary; as, he is growing *gray.* **3.** Hence, old; aged; as, the *gray* past. **4.** Wearing a gray habit; applied usually to members of religious orders, as a *gray* friar. [< AS. *græg.*]

SYN.: See AGED; ANCIENT.—**gray antimony,** same as STIBNITE.—**gray'beard",** *n.* A variety of sandstone for sidewalks; flagstone.—**g.-bear,** *n.* [U. S.] A phalangid arachnid or daddy-long-legs.—**gray'bird",** *n.* **1.** [Canada.] A sparrow; especially, the vesper-sparrow. **2.** Any of many small birds: a term of mild and inclusive application.—**g.-breast,** *n.* The chikara.—**gray'coat",** *n.* **1.** A person dressed in a gray coat. Specif.: (1) A Confederate soldier. (2) A Canadian lumberman. **2.** A gray squirrel.—**g.-cobalt,** same as SMALTITE.—**g. copper,** same as TETRAHEDRITE.—**g. cotton,** cotton as it comes from the loom.—**g. crow,** the hooded crow (*Corvus cornix*).—**g. diver,** the Wilson's petrel.—**g. ground,** a gray soil.—**g. drake,** a May-fly (*Ephemera vulgata*).—**g. duck.** **1.** The gadwall. **2.** The pintail. **3.** The female mallard.—**g. falcon.** **1.** The great-footed falcon. See this under FALCON. **2.** The heller.—**g.-fly,** same as MAY-FLY.—**g.-headed,** same as PEE-PEE-FLY.—**g. fowl,** grouse in winter plumage.—**g. fox,** see FOX¹.—**g. goose,** same as GRAYLAG.—**g. grunt,** a hemuloid fish (*Hæmulon macrostomum*).—**g. gull,** the Wilson's petrel.—**g. hen,** the female of the heath-grouse or black-grouse. **2.** [PROV. Eng.] (1) A large fish, the coalfish. (2) A sea-gull.—**g. lumper,** a lumper, or sparrow-like bird, *Struthidea cinerea.* [MORRIS *Austral. English.*]—**g. mare,** a wife that rules her husband; a masterful married woman in allusion to the proverb, "The gray mare is the better horse."—**g. matter,** the grayish substance of the brain, composed largely of ganglionic cell-bodies and few fibers; distinguished from white matter, that has few cell-bodies and many fibers.—**g. mullet,** an artificial fly used by anglers.—**g. pike.** **1.** A pike-perch. **2.** A pickerel.—**g. powder,** a medicinal preparation of mercury and chalk, possessing tonic properties.—**g. skit** (*Scotch*), the water-rail.—**g. snapper,** the mangrove-snapper.—**g. snipe,** the dowitcher.—**g. sour,** n. An operation in calico-bleaching, in which the lime is worked out and the bleaching-powder loosened.—**g. souring,** *n.* The process of bleaching by means of dilute sulfuric acid.—**g. steep,** *n.* The bath used in gray-souring.—**g. thrush,** the fieldfare (*Turdus pilaris*).—**g. wash,** *n.* To wash in pure water; as, to *gray-wash* cotton goods after singeing.—**g.-washing,** *n.*—**g. whale,** a whalebone-whale (*Agathianectes glaucus*) of the Pacific coast.—**g.-whaler,** *n.* A person or a vessel employed in the pursuit of the gray whale.—**gray'ish,** *a.* Somewhat gray; tending toward gray. **grey'ish.**—**gray'ish-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being gray; a gray tint or tone; also, a dusky obscurity. **grey'ishness.**

gray,) *n.* **1.** A gray color; any mixture of black and **grey,**) white; any dull whitish tint.

Glimmering through the uncertain *grey* of dawn. E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. vii, l. 480.

2. Something gray, as a dress, twilight, or the gray matter of the nervous centers. **3.** [C- or g-.] [U. S.] A Confederate soldier, or the uniform worn by him: with the definite article.

Under the sod and the dew, Waiting the Judgment Day; Under the one, the Blue; Under the other, the *Gray.*

FRANCIS M. FINCH *The Blue and the Gray* st. 1.

The Republic has no better citizens in peace and would have no braver soldiers in war than the men who twenty-five years ago wore the *gray.* H. W. GRADY *New South* p. 147. [n. d. 1890.]

4. Specif., a gray animal: applied to horses, the badger, the gray duck, a kind of salmon, the grayback whale, the European linnet, etc.

Woe worth the chase, woe worth the day That cost thy life, my gallant *gray.*
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 9.

5. [Slang, Eng.] A counterfeit halfpenny or other coin having two heads or two tails: used by dishonest gamblers. **6†.** Skin or fur of a gray color; specif., that of the badger. **7†.** A person with gray hair; an aged man.—**anilin gray,** Coupler's blue. See BLUE.—**in the g.,** in cutting or turning steel, finished rough without polish.—**Oxford g.,** a mixed woolen fabric.

VARIETIES OF GRAY COLORING-SUBSTANCES.

P. = pigment. D. = dyestuff.

NAME.	Source or Synonym.	Use.	NAME.	Source or Synonym.	Use.
Afsace g...	Methylene g.*	D.	meth'yl-ene g...	Methylene g.*	D.
ben'zo fast g...	Coal-tar...	D.	Coal-tar...		D.
ben'zo fast g...	Coal-tar...	D.	mîn'er-al g...	By-product	P.
ben'zo fast g...	Coal-tar...	D.	neu'tral g...	Coal-tar...	D.
Chi-ca'go g...	Coal-tar...	D.	new fast g...	Coal-tar...	D.
di-ceel' g...	Coal-tar...	D.	new g.....	Methylene g.*	
French g...	Mixture...	P.	nî'gri-sin...	Methylene g*	
Ja'nus g...	Coal-tar...	D.	Payne's g...	Carbon...	P.
Mal'ta g...	Methylene g.*		wool g.....	Coal-tar...	D.

* Synonym.

[1] Lake, Prussian blue, and white. [2] Manufacture of ultramarine from lapis lazuli.

Gray, *n.* **1. Asa** (11/16 1810–1/26 1888), an American botanist; professor of natural history at Harvard. **2. Elisha** (5/12 1835–1/23 1901), an American electrician and inventor; telephone, telautograph, multiplex telegraph, and other electrical instruments. **3. Henry Peters** (9/23 1819–11/12 1877), an American painter of portraits and genre subjects. **4. Thomas** (12/26 1716–7/31 1771), an English poet; *Elegy in a Country Churchyard.* **5.** A county in S. W. central Kansas; 852 sq. m. **6.** A county in N. Texas; 860 sq. m. **7.** A town in Haute Saône department, France.

gray'back", 1 grē'bak"; 2 ĝrā'bāk", *n.* **1.** One of various animals: (1) The body-louse. (2) The California gray whale. (3) A scaup-duck. (4) The dab. (5) [Canada.] The red-headed duck. (6) The knot, or red-breasted sandpiper. (7) The black-throated loon. (8) The dowitcher or gray snipe. (9) The hooded crow. (10) The deer. **2.** A disease of peaches and plums caused by the parasitic fungus *Cladosporium carpophilum.* Its mycelium, spreading over fruits and leaves, forms grayish spots. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] A member of the Confederate army during the civil war.

gray'beard", 1 grē'bird"; 2 ĝrā'bērd", *n.* **1.** An old man, or one with a gray beard. **2.** A stoneware drinking-jug with a bearded face on the side or spout, in use since the 16th century; a bellarmine. **3.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A large earthen jar or bottle. **4.** A hydroid polyp (*Sertularia argentea*) infesting oyster-beds. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] The virgin's bower.—**gray'beard"-tree',** *n.* Same as FRINGE-TREE.

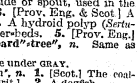
gray'bird", **gray'coat',** etc. See under GRAY.

gray'fish", 1 grē'fish"; 2 ĝrā'fish", *n.* [Scot.] The codfish.—**gray'lord"z** [Local, Gt. Brit.]. **2.** A dogfish.

gray'head", 1 grē'hed"; 2 ĝrā'hĕd", *n.* **1.** A person with gray hair. **2.** An old male sperm-whale.

gray'hound", *n.* Same as GREYHOUND.

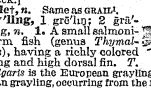
gray'lag", 1 grē'lag"; 2 ĝrā'lăg", *n.* The common wild gray goose (*Anser anser* or *ferus*) of Europe, the original of the common domestic goose. [< GRAY + *lag*, perhaps = LAG, *a.*, < W. *llag*, slack.]


Graylag. 1/20

gray'ling, 1 grē'liŋ; 2 ĝrā'-liŋ, *n.* **1.** A small salmonoid-form fish (genus *Thymallus*), having a richly colored long and high dorsal fin. *T. vulgaris* is the European grayling. *T. signifer* is the American grayling, occurring from the northwestern United States to the arctic coast, with local varieties in Alaska, Michigan, the Missouri river, and Montana.

The *grayling* has lately been brought extensively to notice as occurring in the waters of Michigan. *Rep. U. S. Fish Commission 1872–73* pt. ii, p. 74. [GOV. PTG. OFF. 1874.]

2. [Local, Eng.] The dace. **3.** A papilionid butterfly (*Hipparchia semele*). **4.** [Austral.] A fish of the genus *Prototroctes.* [< GRAY.]


American Grayling. 1/18

blue-eyed grayling (*Entom.*), a dark American butterfly (*Satyrus alope*) which takes its name from the blue eyes in the centers of its anterior wings. These wings are banded with yellow at the edges. See plate of BUTTERFLIES, fig. 17.—**dull-eyed g.** (*Entom.*), an American butterfly (*Satyrus alope*, var. *nephele*) resembling, but without the banding on the wings and with duller spots.—**hybrid g.** (*Entom.*), any butterfly of the species *Satyrus alope*, which is in appearance between the varieties *alope* and *nephele.*

gray-mal'kin, *n.* Same as GRIMALKIN. [**gray millett.**

gray'mill, 1 grē'mil; 2 ĝrā'mil, *n.* A plant, the gromwell.

gray'pate", 1 grē'pēt"; 2 ĝrā'pāt", *n.* A young goldfinch before the crimson crown appears.

Grays Peak, 1. A mountain in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming; 10,200 ft. high. **2.** A mountain in the Adirondacks, New York; 4,902 ft. high. [county-seat, Montesano.

Grays Harbor. A county in Washington; 1,968 sq. m.;

Gray'son, 1 grē'sən; 2 ĝrā'son, *n.* **1.** A county in central Kentucky; 525 sq. m.; county-seat, Leitchfield. **2.** A county in Texas; 1,012 sq. m.; county-seat, Sherman. **3.** A county in Virginia; 438 sq. m.; county-seat, Independence.

Grays Peak. A mountain in the Rocky Mountains, Colorado; lat. 39° 38′ N., long. 105° 48′ 46″ W.; 14,341 ft. high.

Grays Thurrock, 1 thur'sk; 2 thŭr'ok. An urban district and market-town in Essex county, England; port of entry; has large brickmaking industry.

gray'stone", 1 grē'stōn"; 2 ĝrā'stōn", *n.* A gray to green compact rock, similar to basalt, consisting of feldspar and augite. [Edwards and White counties, Ill.

Gray'ville, 1 grē'vil; 2 ĝrā'vil, *n.* A manufacturing city in

Gray-wack'e, 1 grē-wak'ə *or* grē'wak; 2 ĝrā-wăk'e *or* ĝrā'wak, *n. Petrol.* **1.** A sedimentary rock composed of rounded or subangular grains of quartz, feldspar, various ferromagnesian and other minerals, or rock fragments in a siliceous, argillaceous, or calcareous cement. **2.** A sandstone con-

taining numerous grains of dark minerals, such as hornblende, biotite, garnet, augite, and magnetite.

Massive *graywacke* or fissile shale.
ARCH. GEIKIE *Geol. Sketches* p. 39. [MACM. 1882.]

3. Formerly, in stratigraphical classification, the rocks of the lower Paleozoic, the Cambrian and Silurian, consisting of grits, sandstone, shales, etc. [< G. *grauwacke*, < *grau*, gray, + *wacke*, stone.] **grey-wack'e‡.— gray-wack"e-nit'ic,** *a. Geol.* Composed of, containing, or having the characteristics of graywacke.

gray'weth"er, 1 grē'weth"ər; 2 ḡrā'wĕth"er, *n.* One of numerous fragments or blocks of sandstone and conglomerate, covering large tracts in Dorsetshire and Wiltshire, England, supposed to be remnants of decomposed Tertiary strata and superstitiously regarded by the unlearned. [< GRAY + WETHER, ram, from the appearance of the stones.] **gray'weath"er‡.**

graze¹, 1 grēz; 2 ḡrāz, *v.* [GRAZED; GRAZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to feed upon growing grass or herbage; supply with pasturage; as, to *graze* cattle or sheep.

Lik'ning his Maker to the *grazed* ox. Milton *P. L.* bk. i, l. 486.

2. To feed upon; eat uncut grass or herbage from (a pasture or the like).

The wide slope between the house and the road is *grazed* by the farmer's cattle. W. FLAGG *Year Among the Trees, Scenery in New Eng.* p. 13. [E. & L. 1881.]

3. To tend while at pasture; as, to *graze* sheep.
II. *i.* **1.** To eat growing or uncut grass or herbage; as, the sheep *graze* upon the hills.

Shelties and Welsh ponies will not *graze* together till it has been ascertained, by clear fight, who is master of whom.
CARLYLE *Essays, Nibelungen Lied* vol. ii, p. 331. [H. M. & CO.]

2. To serve for pasture; yield grass, etc., for pasturage; as, these hills *graze* well. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To become fat, as cattle. **4†.** To move on and devour; as, the fire *grazed*. [ME. *grasen*, < AS. *grasian*, < *græs;* see GRASS.] — **graz'ing-ground",** *n.* Land appropriated for grazing; pasture. **graz'ing-land"‡; graz'ing-tract"‡.— graz'ing-ly,** *adv.*

graze², *v.* [GRAZED; GRAZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To touch, brush, or rub lightly the surface of in passing; strike lightly against the edge or surface of, and pass by or from; as, the steamer *grazed* the reef. **2.** To scrape or scratch the surface of; cause an abrasion of.

Asdrubal flings a spear which *grazes* the shoulder of Consul Nero. MACAULAY *Essays, Addison* p. 604. [A. 1880.]

II. *i.* **1.** To give something a passing or glancing touch, brush, or rub. **2.** To produce a rubbing or abrasion. [Perhaps identical with GRAZE¹, *v.*]

graze¹, *n.* The act of grazing or eating grass.

graze², *n.* **1.** The act or result of grazing, touching, or lightly abrading; a light or passing touch; a slight scratch, scrape, or abrasion; as, the wound was a mere *graze*. **2.** *Gunnery.* The place where a shot has struck and glanced off.

gra'zer, 1 grē'zər; 2 ḡrā'zer, *n.* One who or that which grazes.

Gra'zi-a, *n.* [It.] See GRACE.

Gra"zi-el'la, 1 grē"zı-el'ə; 2 ḡrā"zi-ĕl'a, *n.* A feminine personal name. [It., < L. *gratia*, thanks.]

gra'zier, 1 grē'ʒər; 2 ḡrā'zher, *n.* **1.** One who is engaged in grazing or pasturing cattle, or in raising them for the market.

Jabal was a *grazier* of cattle, of whom it is said, that he was the father of such as dwell in tents.
T. H. HORNE *Intro. to the Bible* vol. iii, p. 484. [L. G. & CO. 1872.]

2. [Austral.] One who occupies grazing-land for sheep-farming under a lease or license. **3.** [Ir.] A young rabbit.— **gra'zier-y,** *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] A grazier's establishment or occupation.

gra"zi-o'so, 1 grā"dzı-ō'so; 2 grä"dzī-ō'so, *a. & adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Graceful; gracefully; elegantly: a direction to the performer.

Gr. Br., *abbr.* Great Britain.

Gr. D., *abbr.* Grand Duke; Grand Duchess.

gre†, *n.* Satisfaction; gratitude; favor; prize; gree.

gre'a-ble†, *a.* Agreeable; agreed.— **gre'a-bly†,** *adv.*

Greas'brough, 1 grīs'bro; 2 ḡrēs'bro, *n.* An urban district and village in Yorkshire, England.

grease, greaz^P, } 1 grīs *or* grīz; 2 ḡrēs *or* ḡrēṣ (XIII), *vt.* [GREASED, GREAST^S; GREAS'ING.] **1.** To smear, rub, or daub with grease; lubricate the axle, spindle, pivot, or other wearing-surface of; oil; anoint; as, to *grease* one's clothes; to *grease* a carriage-wheel. **2.** To cause to move easily or run smoothly. **3.** *Veter.* To infect with grease. **4†.** To influence by gifts; bribe. **5†.** To gull; overreach.— **to grease the palm of,** to bribe.— **to g. the wheels,** to ease a situation by some concession; specif., to cause anything to run smoothly, as by expending money.

grease, 1 grīs; 2 ḡrēs, *n.* **1.** Animal fat, especially when soft; any fatty, oily, or unctuous substance. It is often named from the animal which furnishes it; as, dog-*grease*, emu-*grease*. **2.** *Veter.* An inflammatory affection of a horse's heels, producing scabby sores. **3.** Wool, after shearing and before cleansing. **4.** [Slang.] (1) Flattery; fawning. (2) A bribe. **5.** [Naval Slang.] A toady. [< F. *graisse*, < L. *crassus*, fat.] — **ant'-grease",** *n.* Crushed termites or white ants; eaten as a relish by certain African savages.— **bat-g.,** *n.* The fat of fox-bats: used as a lubricant.— **engine-waste g.,** grease extracted from cotton-waste or rags used in cleaning machinery, and utilized in making axle-grease.— **foot-g.,** *n.* An oily substance derived from cottonseed refuse.— **fuller's g.,** the best grade of Yorkshire grease.— **golden g.** [Slang, U. S.], bribe-money; graft.— **grease'-box",** *n.* A journal-box or axle-box in which grease is used as a lubricator.— **g.-bug,** *n.* Same as OVERFLOW-BUG.— **g.-cup,** *n. Mech.* A receptacle for lubricating-oil or -grease. **g.-cock†.— g.-fallen,** *a. Veter.* Afflicted with grease.— **grease'fish",** *n.* The candle-fish or oolakan.— **g.-heels,** *n.* Same as GREASE, 2.— **g.-horn,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A receptacle for grease, originally a cow's horn. **2.** Hence, a smooth-tongued flatterer.— **g.-jack,** *n.* A jack for giving a smooth, oily finish to leather.— **g.-joint,** *n. Mech.* A joint made by grinding with emery held in grease.— **g.-moth,** *n.* A grayish pyralid moth (*Aglossa pinguinalis*), whose larva lives in greasy substances.— **g.-paint,** *n.* A paste used in theatrical make-up, usually prepared in sticks of varying shades. — **g.-pot,** *n.* A vat containing melted tallow or lard: the third of a series of vats used in tinning sheet iron or steel. — **g.-pox,** *n.* A disease of horses characterized by secretion of oily matter, communicable to man and other animals by inoculation.— **g.-spot,** *n.*— **g.-trap,** *n. Plumbing.* A trap to catch grease in its passage through a waste-pipe.— **green g.,** a lubricant derived from coal-tar.— **in g.,** in fat condition; fit to kill: said of a hart or other game animal.— **railroad g.,** a car-wheel lubricant composed of tallow and palm-oil mixed with sodium carbonate.— **raposa g.,** a medicinal fat derived from a Brazil fox-wolf.— **Yorkshire g.,** mutton-fat collected from wool-scourings and other woolen-mill refuse, and utilized in soap-making.

greas'er, 1 grīs'ər *or* grīz'er; 2 ḡrēs'er *or* ḡrēṣ'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which greases, oils, or lubricates. **2.** [Western U. S.] A Mexican or Spanish-American: applied contemptuously.

grease'wood", 1 grīs'wud"; 2 ḡrēs'wŏŏd" *n.* Any one of various stunted and decidedly prickly shrubs, mostly of the goosefoot family (*Chenopodiaceæ*), belonging to the genera *Sarcobatus, Atriplex, Grayia, Allenrolfea*, and found on the alkaline plains of the western United States. They contain a small percentage of oil, and when dry burn with great heat.— **California grease-wood,** a shrubby plant (*Allenrolfea occidentalis*) of the family *Chenopodiaceæ;* used for forage in alkali regions in California and Arizona.


Greasewood.

greas'y, 1 grīs'ı *or* grīz'ı; 2 ḡrēs'y *or* ḡrēṣ'y, *a.* [GREAS'I-ER; GREAS'I-EST.] **1.** Smeared, saturated, or spotted with grease, oil, or the like; as, a *greasy* apron or plate. **2.** Containing, having, exuding, or characterized by much grease or fat; full of grease; fatty; unctuous; oily.

Sweep on, you fat and *greasy* citizens.
SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act ii, sc. 1.

3. Resembling grease or oil; having a smooth or unctuous feel or look; as, a *greasy* mineral. **4.** Covered or spotted with some substance that has the effect of grease, as with mercury or dirt, which prevents electroplating or the adhesion of solder, or with moisture, which makes railway-rails slippery. **5.** [Rare.] Corpulent; bulky; fat. **6.** *Veter.* Affected with grease. **7.** Foggy; misty; disagreeable, as the weather; also, muddy; foul; slimy. **8.** [Slang.] *Whaling.* Having a full cargo of oil; successful. **9†.** Gross; indecent.— **greas'i-ly,** *adv.* **1.** In a greasy manner. **2†.** Indecently.— **greas'i-ness,** *n.*

great, 1 grēt; 2 ḡrāt, *a.* **1.** Having much more bulk, volume, extent, or expanse than the average of its class or the objects with which it is compared; of unusually large mass or magnitude; very large; big; immense; vast; as, a *great* rock; a *great* plain; a *great* distance. **2.** Being much more numerous than the average; containing many units or individuals; as, a *great* army.

And I heard, as it were the voice of a *great* multitude, . . . saying, Alleluia, for the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth. *Rev.* xix, 6.

3. Extending through a long time; of considerable duration; prolonged; as, a *great* while. **4.** Of very considerable degree; more than ordinary; extreme; as, a *great* pain; *great* foolishness. **5.** Of large or the largest importance; holding a chief or prominent rank; having much power or influence; able to accomplish much; mighty; foremost; as, a *great* nation.

The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, before the *great* and the terrible day of the Lord come. *Joel.* ii, 31.

6. Having large mental, moral, or other endowments; eminent; excellent; highly gifted; as, a *great* orator. **7.** Involving large interests or important consequences; worthy of serious consideration; important; weighty; momentous; as, *great* questions; it is no *great* matter.
Great is song, Used to *great* ends. TENNYSON *Princess* iv, st. 8.
8. Characterized by or showing elevation, as of feeling, act, or aspect; high-minded; magnanimous; dignified; noble; grand; majestic; commanding; sublime; as, *great* thoughts; a *great* heart. **9.** Characterized by energy or persistency; earnest; zealous; as, "a *great* fighter." SHAKESPEARE *Merry Wives of Windsor* act ii, sc. 3. **10.** Distinguished by extraordinary or wonderful features; of excellent quality; capable of producing large results; magnificent; imposing; as, a *great* feast; "A nation should have a *great* past to look back upon." SMILES *Character* ch. 1, p. 38. [H. 1872.] **11.** Showing arrogance, pride, or haughtiness; swelling; proud; big; as, *great* looks or words. **12.** Large in or as in pregnancy; teeming; gravid; big; filled: often figuratively; as, *great* with young; *great* with promise. **13.** More remote by a single generation than the relationship indicated by the word qualified: with a hyphen; as, *great*-uncle; *great*-grandson. **14.** Difficult to solve, deal with, or endure; grievous; burdensome; as, a *great* problem; a *great* trial. **15.** Intimately acquainted; much used; familiar; favorite.

When people are intimate, we say they are as *great* as two inkle-weavers. COWPER *Works* p. 308. [P. S. & CO. 1856.]

16†. Well known; notorious. [< AS. *grēat*.]

Great has many shades of meaning that can not be easily stated, and often adds merely an emphatic or intensive force to the words with which it is used.

SYN.: see GRAND; LARGE.— **great and small,** of all ranks and conditions.— **g. brain,** the cerebrum.— **G. Captain,** see GONSALVO.— **g. cattle,** in law, cattle of every description excepting only sheep and yearlings.— **G. Commoner,** a sobriquet of (1) William Pitt, afterward Earl of Chatham. (2) William Ewart Gladstone.— **G. Dauphin,** Louis, son of Louis XIV., crown prince of France.— **G. Desert,** same as SAHARA.— **G. Duke,** sobriquet of Arthur Wellesley, Duke of Wellington.— **G. Eastern,** a large steamship designed by Isambard K. Brunel and built at Millwall, on the Thames, England, in 1858, and launched in 1859. Her dimensions were: length, 680 ft., or over all, including upper deck, 692 ft.; breadth, 83 ft.; height of hull, 70 ft. to top of bulwarks; bottom flat for 40 ft. in width without keel; gross tonnage, 18,915 tons. Commercially a failure, she was converted into a cable-laying ship in 1869, and in 1887 was broken up.— **G. Elector,** Frederick William, elector of Brandenburg.— **great-heart"ed,** *a.* High-spirited; courageous; also, magnanimous.— **g.-heartedness,** *n.*— **G. Lakes,** Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario, the fresh-water seas between the United States and Canada.— **G. Learning,** the Chinese classics named the Four Books.— **G. Magician,** in Christopher North's *The Magic Mirror,* Sir Walter Scott.— **G. Marquis. 1.** The Marquis de Pombal. **2.** James Graham, the Marquis of Montrose.— **g. master,** a grand master. See GRAND.— **G. Moralist,** sobriquet of Dr. Samuel Johnson.— **G. Mother,** Cybele.— **g. night,** the night of the arctic circle or that period during which the sun is invisible within its boundaries, roughly a period of six months.— **G. Pacificator,** Henry Clay, who was prominent in measures for conciliating opposing political factions.— **G. Pan,** a nickname of Voltaire.— **G. Paschal Cycle,** a Dionysian period.— **g. power,** one of the European countries represented diplomatically by ambassadors.— **g. primer,** a size of type, about 18-point.— **G. Russian,** *n.* **1.** A Russian of the northern and eastern provinces. **2.** The Slavic dialect spoken in the northern and eastern provinces of Russia; literary Russian.— **G. Russian,** *a.*— **G. Saturday** (*Gr. Ch.*), Easter Saturday.— **g. scale,** the complete musical scale.— **g. sea,** the Mediterranean; sometimes, also, the Black Sea.— **g. seal,** the chief seal of a government; sometimes, also, the officer in charge of it, or his office.— **G. Sunday** (*Gr. Ch.*), Easter day.— **G. Tom. 1.** A bell at Christ Church, Oxford, weighing 7½ tons, and recast in 1680 from the bell of Osney Abbey; the curfew is rung on it at 9 o clock each evening. **2.** A bell in the central tower of Lincoln Cathedral, weighing 5½ tons, and cast in 1835 from an older bell of 1610.— **G. Week** (*Gr. Ch.*), Holy Week.— **the G. Spirit,** the Deity of the American Indians. See MANITO.— **great'ish,** *a.*

Many self-explaining compound adjectives have *great* as the first element; as, **great-bellied, g.-eared, g.-fruited.**

great, *n.* **1.** One who is or those who are powerful, rich, noble, or influential.

Fashion may be considered, in general, as the custom of the *great*. A. ALISON, SR. *Essays on Taste* p. 77. [H. 1870.]

2†. The mass, lump, or job; the whole; the gross; as, to do work by the *great*. **3†.** The greater part; substance.

great, *adv.* [Rare.] Very much; greatly.

Great Bald Moun'tain. A mountain in E. Tennessee; 4,922 ft. high.

Great Bar'ri-er Is'land. An island in the southern Pacific ocean, N. E. of New Zealand in Hauraki gulf; 20 by 8 m.

Great Bar'ring-ton, 1 bar'ıŋ-tən; 2 băr'ing-ton. A village; summer resort in Berkshire county, Mass.

Great Bear Lake. A lake in the Northwest Territories, Canada; lat. 66° N., long. 120° W.; 11,200 sq. m.; length, 175 m.; depth, 270 feet; outlet to Mackenzie river.— **Great Bear Lake bullhead,** a sculpin (*Cottus cognatus*).— **G. Bear Lake herring,** a whitefish (*Argyrosomus lucidus*), of Great Bear Lake, the Mackenzie, and tributary rivers.

Great Bend. A city, county-seat of Barton county, Kan.

Great Berk-hamp'stead, 1 bŭrk-ham'sted; 2 bĕrk-hăm'-stĕd. An urban district and market-town in Hertfordshire, England.

Great Brit'ain, 1 brit'n; 2 brit'n. The largest island off the mainland of Europe, including England, Scotland, and Wales, and forming a division of the British empire; 89,031 sq. m.; 608 by 320 m.; chief city, London.

great'coat", 1 grēt'kōt"; 2 ḡrāt'cōt", *n.* A heavy overcoat.

Great Cros'by, 1 krez'bı; 2 erŏs'by. An urban district in southwestern Lancashire, England; 6 m. from Liverpool.

great Dane. See DANE, and plate of DOGS.

Great Drif'field, 1 drif'īld; 2 drif'ēld. An urban district in Yorkshire, England.

great'en, 1 grēt'n; 2 ḡrāt'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to become great or greater; enlarge; magnify; aggrandize; as, "to *greaten* the heart." LEIGHTON *Works* vol. ii, p. 171. [DUN. 1835.]
II. *i.* **1.** To become great or greater; enlarge; dilate; as, he *greatened* with years of office.

All subjects . . . *greaten* on our view if we look at them long.
A. K. H. BOYD *Recreations* 1st ser., p. 314. [O. & CO. 1869.]

2†. To become pregnant.

Great'er Brit'ain. Great Britain and the British colonies.

Great'er Lon'don. The city and county of London, consisting of the whole of Middlesex, and parts of Surrey, Kent, Essex, and Hertfordshire, and embracing an area of 693 square miles. It includes the territory within 14 miles of Trafalgar Square, which is contained within the boundaries of the Metropolitan and city of London police districts.

Great'er New York. The city of New York, after its expansion in 1898 to include the district northeast of the Harlem river, with part of the towns of East Chester and Pelham, south of Westchester county, Kings county, Staten Island, and part of Queens county, on Long Island, which then became respectively the boroughs of the Bronx, Brooklyn, Richmond, and Queens, with Manhattan borough, the original city and adjoining islands; area 320 sq. m.

Great'er Zab. Same as ZAAB.

Great Falls. A manufacturing city, the county-seat of Cascade county, Mont., at the **Great Falls of the Missouri.**

Great Fish riv'er. 1. A river in N. W. Canada; length, 500 m. to Cockburn bay, Arctic ocean. **2.** A river in Cape of Good Hope Province, S. Afr.; length, 230 m. to the Indian ocean.

Great Grims'by. Same as GRIMSBY.

Great Har'wood, 1 hār'wud; 2 här'wŏŏd. An urban district in Lancashire, England.

great'head", 1 grēt'hed"; 2 ḡrāt'hĕd", *n.* [Local, U. S.] The goldeneye.

Great'heart, 1 grēt'hārt; 2 ḡrāt'härt, *n.* In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, Christiana's guide to the Celestial City.

great'-heart"ed, *a.* See under GREAT, *a.*

Great Hog'back. See TOXAWAY.

Great Is'land. An island in Cork harbor, Cork county, Ireland; 20 sq.m.; length, 4¾ m.; chief town, Queenstown.

Great Kei. Same as KEI RIVER.

Great Leban on, *n.* An independent state of Asia Minor, under French mandate; capital, Beirut.

Great Li'on. Same as GAMKA.

great'ly, 1 grēt'lı; 2 ḡrāt'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a great manner; in or to a great degree or extent; largely; exceedingly; much; as, he grieved *greatly*. **2.** In a magnanimous or spirited manner; nobly; courageously.
3. [Rare.] In a lofty or illustrious manner; with distinction; grandly; as, to marry or plan *greatly*.

Great Mal'vern. Same as MALVERN, 1.

Great Na-ma'qua-land", 1 na-mā'kwa-land"; 2 nä-mä'-kwä-lănd". The southern part of the former German colony known as German Southwest Africa; it is largely a desert region forming part of the South African Protectorate and was traversed by 968 miles of railroad, through British invasion, by 1915. See GERMAN SOUTHWEST AFRICA.

great'ness, 1 grēt'nes; 2 ḡrāt'nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being great, as in size or quantity, intensity or force, importance or dignity, rank or power. **2.** Moral dignity; intellectual breadth; magnanimity; nobleness. **3†.** Arrogance; haughtiness.

Great O-hoo'pee. Same as OHOOPEE.

greats, 1 grēts; 2 ḡrāts, *n. pl.* [Eng.] At Oxford, the final examination in *Litteræ Humaniores* or Classical Philosophy; distinguished from *smalls*.

Herodotus probably presents the most difficulty to all men reading for '*Greats*.' J. WELL in A. M. M. Stedman's *Oxford* ch. 11, p. 256. [BELL 1887.]

Great Salt Des'ert. Same as KHORASAN.

Great Salt Lake. A very salt lake in N. W. Utah, having no outlet; area 80 by 30 m., but now much shrunken (see BONNEVILLE).

Great San-gir', 1 sɑŋ-jīr'; 2 săŋ-ḡīr'. The largest of the Sangir Islands in Malaysia; length, 28 m.; volcanic eruptions in 1711, 1812, and 1856, when many inhabitants were killed; in 1892 the northwestern part sank with 2,000 inhabitants.

Great Slave Lake. A lake in N. W. Canada; 300 by 60 m.; drained by Mackenzie river.

Great Slave riv'er. A river formed by the Peace and Stony rivers and flowing 300 m. to Great Slave Lake.

Great South Bay. A shallow inlet on the S. shore of Long Island, N. Y.; oyster-beds. [Devonshire, England.

Great Torr'ing-ton, 1 tor'ĭ-tŭn; 2 tôr'ing-tŏn. A town in

Great War, The. See under WAR, n.

Great Wa'ter. Same as ENGLISH RIVER.

Great Yar'mouth, 1 yär'muth; 2 yär'mŭth. A seaport, fishing station, and borough in Norfolk, England.

greave, 1 grēv; 2 grēve, n. Same as GRAVE².

greave!, n. A bush; bought; grove.

greaves, n. Same as GRIEVE, n.

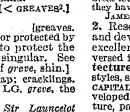
greaved, 1 grēvd; 2 grēvd, p. a. Armored with or protected by

greaves', 1 grīvz; 2 grēvs, n. pl. Armor to protect the legs from knee to ankle: used also in the singular. See limb, under ARM, n. [< OF. *greve*, pl. of *greve*, shin.]

greaves', n. pl. Pieces of boiled tallow-scrap; cracklings. See GRAVES. [Of LG. or Scand. orig.; cp. LG. *greve*, the refuse of lard or tallow, OSw. *grefvar*, dirt.]

Greaves, Sir Launcelot. In Smollett's *Sir Launcelot Greaves*, the hero, who appears as a modern Don Quixote.

grebe, 1 grēb; 2 grēb, n. A 4-toed podicipoid diving bird without tail-feathers and with the front toes lobed. Grebes frequent mainly fresh waters in all parts of the world. *Podilymbus podiceps*, the **pied-billed grebe**, *Æchmophorus occidentalis*, the **western g.**, and *Colymbus auritus*, the **horned** or **Slavonian g.**, are among the more common North-American examples.



Little Grebe. 1/3

One of the *grebes* builds a floating nest that rises and falls with the tide, and can be paddled; cares for its mother.

C. F. Holder, in *Marvels of Animal Life* p. 57. [s. 1885.]

[< F. *grèbe*, < Bret. *krib*, comb.] — **grebe'-cloth",** n. A cotton cloth having a down surface on one side. — **little g.,** the European dabchick.

Gre'bo, 1 grē'bo; 2 gre'bo, n. A negro tribe in eastern Liberia.

gree'ce!, n. Same as GREGO. [vill, 21.

Gre'ci-a, 1 grē'shi-a or -shi; 2 grē'shĭ-a or -sha, n. *Bib. Dan.*

Gre'cian, 1 grē'shən; 2 grē'shan, a. Of or pertaining to Greece. — **Gre'ci-an'ism,** Grecism. — **Grecian bend,** an ephemeral fashion, in which the body was carried bent forward from the hips. — **G. fire.** 1. A form of firework. 2. Greek fire. — **G. horse,** destruction in disguise: in allusion to the wooden horse said to have effected the capture of Troy. — **G. knot,** a fashion of hair-dressing adopted by women in imitation of the ancient Greeks. — **G. leather,** a leather of buffalo-hide, tanned with myrtle-leaves. — **G. netting,** a silk or cotton netting used in the making of purses, curtains, and other domestic articles. — **Gre'cian-ize,** *vt.* [Rare.] Same as GRECIZE.

Gre'cian, 1. [< A native or citizen of Greece; a Greek. 2. One who is learned in the Greek language and literature; a Greek scholar. 3. [Colloq.] A roysterer. 4. A Hellenist. *Jew.*

Gre'cism, 1 grē'sizm; 2 grē'cĭsm, n. 1. A Greek idiom or form of expression. 2. The style or spirit of Greek art, culture, or the like. **Gre'ci-sm!.**

Gre'cist, 1 grē'sist; 2 grē'cĭst, n. [Rare.] A Greekist.

Gre'cize, 1 grē'sīz; 2 grē'cīz, *v.* [GRE'CIZED; GRE'CIZING.] I. *t.* To make Greek; translate into Greek; give Greek form or character to; as, to *Grecize* a word. II. *i.* To become like a Greek; imitate, the Greeks in speech, ideas, or ways. [< F. *grécizer*, < L. *Græcizo*, < Gr. *Graïkizō*, < *Graïkos*, Greek.] **Gre'cian-ize!; Gre'cist.**

Gre'co, 1 grē'ko; 2 grē'co, pl. **-cos.** Pseudonym of Domenico Theotocopuli. [Sp., the Greek.]

Gre'co-, 1 grē'ko-; 2 grē'co-. From Latin *Græcus*, GREEK: a combining form. — **Gre'co-A'sĭ-at'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Greek colonies in Asia, especially in Asia Minor. — **Gre'co-Bac'tri-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the kingdom of Bactria, in western Asia, founded about 256 B. C. by the Greek Diodotus. — **Gre'co-Ger'man,** *a.* Of or pertaining to both Greeks and Latins, or to both the Greek and the Latin tongues.

Gre'co-Goth, 1 grē'ko-goth; 2 grē'co-gŏth, n. An undue exaltation of the Greek language and culture. [< GRECO- + Gr. *latreia*, worship.]

Gre'co-Phe-ni'cian, *a.* Combining characteristics of both Greek and Phœnician origin, as certain objects of art. — **Gre'co-phile,** *n.* An admirer of or warm sympathizer with Greece or anything Greek. — **Gre'co-Ro'man,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Greece and Rome together; as, *Greco-Roman* art; *Greco-Roman* style of wrestling.

gre-cos'ta-sis, 1 grī-kos'tə-sĭs; 2 grē-cŏs'ta-sĭs, *n. Rom. Antiq.* A rostrum or dais in the forum reserved as the place of honor for Greek and later for other foreign envoys. [< L. *Græcostasis*, < Gr. *Graïkos*, Greek, + *stasis*, station.]

Gre'co-Turk'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to Greeks and Turks together; as, a *Greco-Turkish* village. — **Greco-Turkish language,** Turkish written in Greek letters.

grecque, 1 grek; 2 grĕk, n. [F.] 1. A device placed in a coffee-pot to retain the grounds when the coffee is poured out. 2. A coffee-pot having this strainer. 2. An ornamental Greek fret or meander. [color; gridelin.

gred'a-lin, 1 gred'ə-lin; 2 grĕd'a-lĭn, *n.* A purplish or violet

gred'i'ron!, *n.* A gridiron.

gree, 1 grī; 2 grē, n. [Scot.] I. *t.* To bring together (those who disagree); reconcile.

II. *i.* To dwell together peaceably. 2†. To agree.

gree!†, *n.* Satisfaction; legal redress; also, good will; favor. — **to bear the gree** [Scot.], to win the prize.

That sense and worth, o'er a' the earth,
May *bear the gree*, and a' that. BURNS *For A' That st.* 5.

gree!†, *n.* A step; stair; also, rank; degree. See GREESE.

greech!, n. Same as GRIMALKIN, n.

Greece, 1 grīs; 2 grēs, *n.* A republic, proclaimed Jan. 2, 1924, in S. E. Europe, occupying the peninsula and islands formerly called Hellas, and the home of the highest civilization and culture of antiquity; 38,512 sq. m.; capital, Athens.

greed, 1 grīd; 2 grēd, *n.* 1. An eager and inordinate desire to possess something, especially wealth; avarice. 2. Greediness. 3†. A greedy person. [< A.S. *grǽd*, greed.]

greeds, 1 grīds; 2 grēds, n. [Eng.] A pondweed (*Potamogeton*).

greed'y, 1 grīd'ĭ; 2 grēd'y, *a.* [GREED'I-ER; GREED'I-EST.] I. Having an excessive appetite for food or drink; voracious; gluttonous; very hungry. 2. Having an eager desire for possession; eager to obtain; avaricious; covetous. [< A.S. *grædig*, < *grǽd*, hunger.] Syn.: gluttonous, insatiable, insatiate, ravenous, selfish, voracious. See AVARICIOUS. Ant.: compare synonyms for ABSTINENCE; GENEROUS. — Phr.: greedy of gain — **greed'y-gut'ted** or **g.-guts,** *n.* [Vulgar.] A glutton. — **greed'i-ly,** *adv.* — **greed'i-ness,** *n.* **gree'gree',** 1 grī'grī'; 2 grē'grē', n. 1. [Afr.] An African talisman or charm; fetish. 2. [Grenada, W. I.] A buzzard (*Buteo latissimus*). 3. The sassy-tree. [*Greek it.*

Greek, 1, *a.* To copy the Greeks: only in the phrase *to* **Greek,** 1 grēk; 2 grĕk, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Greece or the Greeks; Grecian; Hellenic; as, the *Greek* alphabet.

It is of great importance to remember that the names of the *Greek* letters . . . are not given in their Semitic words: that is to say, they have no meaning except in Semitic . . . languages.

JAMES GOW *Companion to School Classics* p. 3. [MAC. 1888.]

2. Resembling the Greeks, as in intellectual brilliance and devotion to reason, or in love for literary and artistic excellence and in delicacy of taste; also, thoroughly versed in Greek literature and antiquities. — **Greek architecture,** the architecture of ancient Greece. See the styles, see CORINTHIAN; DORIC; IONIC. See also illus. under CAPITAL, and plate of ARCHITECTURE. — **G. art,** the art developed in ancient Greece. It included architecture, sculpture, painting, detail in bronzes, pottery, and vase-decoration, and attained its apogee in the 5th century B. C. — **G. Church.** 1. The Eastern or Oriental Church (officially, the Holy Catholic Orthodox Catholic and Apostolic Church), which finally separated from the Roman or Western Church in the 11th century, chiefly upon doctrinal and liturgical grounds. Its chief seat is the Nicene-Constantinopolitan, omitting the Filioque; the Byzantine rite is followed in its services. The principal divisions of the Greek Church are: the **Patriarchate of Constantinople** (covering Turkey in Europe and Asia Minor, and governed by an ecumenical patriarch, who enjoys an honorary precedence over all others); the **Patriarchate of Alexandria** (covering all Egypt); the **Patriarchate of Antioch** (covering Syria); the **Patriarchate of Jerusalem** (extending over Palestine); the **Autocephalous Church of Cyprus**; the **National Church of Russia**; the **Russian Church** (independent since 1589, and governed by the Holy Synod); the **Servian Church in Hungary** (organized in 1765); the **Independent Church of Montenegro** (independent since 1765); the **Church of Sinai** (independent since 1782); the **Hellenic or Greek Church** (independent since 1850); the **Church of Roumania** (independent since 1865, previously since 1864); the **Bulgarian Church** (excommunicated in 1872, and considered schismatical); the **Servian Church** (organized in 1879); the **Roumanian Church** (organized in 1885, since 1885). Branches of these various churches are found in almost all Western countries. 2. [Colloq.] The group of non-Latin churches, including Nestorians, Copts, Jacobites, and the Greek and Russian Churches proper, the Church, and more correctly known as the Eastern Church. — **G. embroidery,** a design in needlework, in which fancifully grouped figures of animals and birds are stitched on a coarse fabric. — **G. gift,** a treacherous gift: in allusion to Vergil's line (*Æneid* II, 49), "I fear the Greeks when bringing gifts." — **G. language,** a style of cookery in which the ingredients of the ancient Greeks. The line of philosophical development along which all Europe has moved is said to have had its origin in early Greece, because her thinkers were the first to separate the scientific, poetic-religious and mythical way of explaining the universe and man's experience and the way which employs reason in the investigation, scientifically, of the ultimate basis of knowledge and reality. While all schools of philosophy flourished to a greater or less extent among the Greeks, as they have in India, Greek philosophy bore very distinguishing characteristics, especially a greater regard for beauty of form in thought and in expression, and great freedom on the one hand from the conventional, and on the other from the superstitious and the unreasonable. Without taking the divisions too strictly, three great periods may be distinguished in Greek philosophy: (1) the pre-Socratic period; (2) the period of Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle; and (3) the post-Aristotelian philosophy, during which stoicism, epicureanism, skepticism, and eclecticism developed, and led the way — especially the last-named — to the dawn of Christian philosophy. — **G. letters,** the characters of the Greek alphabet, which are said to have been first made into a form suitable for writing by Cadmus, and which made late dating from the fifteenth century. — **G. rose,** the flower campion.

Greek, *n.* 1. One of the people of ancient Greece, which included, besides the peninsula of Greece proper, all Hellas, i. e., all islands, coasts, and settlements where Greek was spoken, whether Asiatic, African, or European.

The early inhabitants are believed to have consisted of members of several independent tribes which invaded the country at different periods. Among the first of these were the Achæans, who, on the decline of the Cretan kingdoms, overran the Peloponnesus between 1200 and 1000 B. C., causing the Achæans to migrate to the shores of the Corinthian Gulf, on the north part of which they settled. The Dorians, Thucydides tells us, were the last of the migrations, which colonizing was done by the displaced tribes, and about the seventh century the natural growth of the population had reached a point which extended Greek civilization to Africa, Sicily, and Magna Græcia, or southern Italy. The period of the extension of power of Greece commences with the first Olympiad, 776 B. C., and terminates as the Hellenic period. It was succeeded in the fourth century B. C. by the Hellenistic period. After many centuries of progress in civilization, Greece finally became a Roman province, under the name of Achaia, in 146 B. C.

In the historic period, the people of this race called themselves by the name Hellenes, and their language Hellenic. We call them *Greeks*, from the Latin name Græci.

GOODWIN *Greek Grammar* intro., p. 1. [c. & co. 1887.]

The names Hellas, Hellenes, by which the *Greeks* called their country and their race, and which are still employed by the modern *Greeks*, originally designated a small district in Phthiotis in Thessaly and its inhabitants, who gained the name from the lands south of the Cambunian mountains. The name Hellenes was not universally applied to the Greek race until the post-Homeric period. *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xii, p. 625.

(2) One of the modern Greek race, descended, with admixture, from the ancient. 2. The language of ancient or that of modern Greece.

Ancient Greek is a member of the Aryan (Indo-European) family, closely related to the Italic dialects, Latin, Oscan, etc. The variety of forms which it has preserved from the parent language, and the great power to form new words, render it the most flexible and beautiful language of the family. The use of a pitch accent and the number of its vowel sounds imparted euphony to the spoken tongue without detracting from its vigor. The **G. alphabet,** which is the parent of all modern European alphabets, was derived from that of the Phœnicians, and appears in inscriptions as early as 900 B. C. It at first consisted of twenty-two characters, but in its final form, the Ionic alphabet, which superseded all others about 400 B. C., had twenty-four. Greek, as originally spoken, comprised a number of dialects, which may be broadly classified under four main types — **Attic, Ionic, Doric,** and **Eolic.** Of these **Attic** was the most cultivated, and is commonly taken by grammarians as the standard, the other dialects being considered as variants. It was the literary tongue of many philosophers, and dramatists, and has been immortalized by Æschylus, Sophocles, Euripides, Plato, Thucydides, and Demosthenes. It differs principally from the Ionic, to which it is closely related, in a marked tendency to the contraction of vowels and in the retention of *a* in certain positions. The conquests of Alexander, 330 B. C., which spread the Greek language over a very wide area, led to the adoption of Attic as the tongue of the whole Greek world, which caused the development of the Hellenistic speech or "common" dialect, a modified Attic colored by the native idioms of the people who spoke it. This is the language employed by Polybius, Plutarch, and Lucian, and the Greek of the Septuagint and of the New Testament affords a good example of it. This form prevailed as the written language until about A. D. 800, when it was gradually superseded by the spoken tongue, which had undergone many changes, thus laying the foundation of **modern G. Ionic,** the language spoken along the Asiatic coast and in many of the Ægean Islands, showed a marked aversion to contractions, and admitted successive vowel sounds. It is generally divided into **Old Ionic,** or **Epic,** the language of the Homeric poems, which was probably never spoken at any one time, and **New Ionic,** the language spoken in the Ionian cities. The latter, which displays a preference for *ē* instead of *ea* or *ou*, and a dislike of aspirates, is the language of Hippocrates, Herodotus, and the early logographers. **Doric,** the tongue spoken in the Peloponnesus, Magna Græcia, Sicily, Crete, and certain of the Ægean Islands and Asiatic colonies, was characterized by the retention of *ā* where Attic prefers *ē*, and in general by deliberation and emphasis rather than ornamental forms. It is the language of Pindar, Alcman, and Theocritus (600–250 B. C.). **Eolic,** the dialect of Æolis (N. Asia Minor), together with those of Thessaly and Bœotia, is remarkable for the instability of its vowel sounds, combined with a preference for *i* and *u* sounds, and its subjection to initial aspiration and consonants. The poems of Sappho and Alcæus (600 B. C.) were written in this dialect, as well as several of the idyls of Theocritus. Greek was a living language all through the Byzantine period, and at the fall of Constantinople, in 1453, many scholars emigrated to Italy and elsewhere, and brought about the revival of learning. See RENAISSANCE. **Modern Greek** has lost the pitch accent, for which an additional stress accent like that of modern English, the vowel sounds have become much contracted by etacism, and many of the old inflectional forms have disappeared. It is by no means allied to the ancient tongue as written by Xenophon and Plutarch. A movement is now on foot to restore the original purity of the language, which would make it very differing from. **Neo-Hellenic,** the literary revival, and **Romaic,** the popular or common speech.

The sound scholar would ever think of deriving any *Greek* or Latin word from Sanskrit. Sanskrit is not the mother of *Greek* and Latin, as Latin is of French and Italian. Sanskrit, *Greek*, and Latin are sisters. M. MÜLLER *Science of Language* second series, lect. ix, p. 226. [s. 1875.]

3. [Colloq.] Language or things not understood; as, it is all *Greek* to me. 4. [Slang.] A tricky fellow; sharper; rogue. 5. One versed in the Greek language, literature, and antiquities; a Greek scholar. 6. [U. S.] A member of a Greek-letter fraternity. 7. [Slang, U. S.] An Irishman. [< AS. *Grēcas*, pl., < *Grecus*, < Gr. *Graïkos*. Greek.] — **when G. meets G.,** when equal and great forces compete (a hard contest is to be expected). Derived from lines in Nathaniel Lee's *Alexander the Great*, "When Greeks joined Greeks, then was the tug of war," an allusion to the contest between the Greek states and Philip and Alexander of Macedon, 357–355 B. C. — **Greek'dom,** *n.* The dominion or practice of the Greeks. — **Greek'ess,** *n.* A female Greek. — **Greek'ism,** *n.* A Grecism. — **Greek'ist,** *n.* 1. An expert in matters pertaining to the Greeks. 2. An admirer and follower of Greek ideas. — **Greek'ize,** *v.* Same as GRECIZE. — **Greek'ly,** *a.* Lacking Greek or Greeks. — **Greek'ling,** *n.* A little Greek, or one of inferior attainment in Greek.

Greek'er-y, 1 grīk'ər-ĭ; 2 grēk'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1-12; 2-ĭs, pl.] 1. [Rare.] The practise or an act of swindling, especially at cards; roguery. 2†. The tenets, doctrines, and practises of the Greek Church.

Greek'ish, 1 grīk'ĭsh; 2 grēk'ish, *a.* Belonging to Greece; having or partaking of a Greek character.

Gree'ley, 1 grī'lĭ; 2 grē'ly, *n.* **Horace** (1811–'72). An American editor, reformer, and publicist; founded the *New York Tribune*, April 10, 1841; Liberal Republican and Democratic Presidential candidate, 1872. 2. A county in W. Kansas; 780 sq. m.; county-seat, Tribune. 3. A county in central Nebraska; 580 sq. m.; county-seat, Greeley. 4. A city, county-seat of Weld county, Colo.

Gree'ly, Adolphus Washington (1844–). An American general, signal officer and chief of the Weather Service; led Greely expedition (1881–1884) to Grant Land; writer on Arctic exploration and meteorology.

green, 1 grīn; 2 grēn, *a.* I. *t.* To cause to become green. 2. [Slang, Eng.] To fool, or make to seem foolish. II. *i.* To become green or covered with verdure.

III. *n.* 1. Grass or the pebble and

W. W. STORY *Spring* st. 3.

[< AS. *grēnlan*, < *grēne*, green.]

green's, *n.* [Scot.] To yearn.

green, *a.* 1. Of the color of herbage and growing plants; having the spectrum color between blue and yellow; verdant; as, a *green* meadow; a *green* dress. 2. Not arrived at perfect or mature form or condition; immature; unripe; as, *green* fruit. 3. Of or due to immature or unskilled judgment or lack of knowledge; raw; unripe; as, a *green* workman; *green* manners. 4. Of recent occurrence or origin; not seasoned or made ready for use; new; fresh; hence, unforgotten.

It is a *green* wound, don't uncover it. BUNEL *Speeches, Impeachment of Hastings* vol. ii, p. 244. [MAC. 1854.]

Specif.: (1) Not fired: said of bricks or pottery. (2) Not yet dried: said of wood, printed sheets, etc. (3) Fresh; just killed; also, unbleached: said of meat. (4) Being in a soft undressed and untanned condition, as when freshly taken from the creature: said of hides. (5) Not salted or frozen: said of fish. (6) Untanned: said of raccoon-skins. 5. Pale-greenish; pale; sickly; wan. 6. Characterized by strength or youthful vigor; undecayed; flourishing; fresh; as, *green* old age.

Lord, keep my memory *green*. DICKENS *Haunted Man* end.

[< AS. *grēne*, < root of *grōw*.] Syn.: see FRESH. — **green bag,** a long cloth bag to hold law-books and briefs, used by English barristers when attending court. — **green'-bag'!,** a lawyer. — **g. bass,** the black bass. — **g.-bearded,** *a.* Having green-gill: said of oysters. — **g.-bights,** plant-lice or aphids. — **g.-blind,** *a.* Color-blind in relation to green light-rays. — **g.-blindness,** *n.* — **g. book,** an official government report bound in green: specif., a volume or pamphlet of reports of the British Indian government issued primarily for the information of the English Parliament. — **g.-broom,** *n.* Same as DYER'S-BROOM. **green'ing-weed"!; green'weed"!.** — **g. cancer,** a

greenish sarcoma that occurs on the periosteum of the skull.—**g. echarge,** *n.* Gunpowder in its earliest stage, prior to the proper commingling of its various ingredients.—**g. cheese.** (1) A cheese which has a green coloring in parts; sage-cheese. (2) A poor quality of cheese commonly made of whey. (3) An unseasoned, newly made cheese.—**g. cloth, g. table,** a table on which gambling games are played: so called because generally covered with green cloth.—**G. cloth,** *n.* (Eng.) A board formerly attached to the king's household, which had jurisdiction within the royal palaces and which sat at a table over which a green cloth was spread. It issued warrants without the limits of the royal servants could be imprisoned for debt.—**green'coat',** *n.* The wearer of a green coat. Specif.: (1) A footman or other liveried man servant. (2) A pupil at one of the old English charity schools.—**g. -coated,** *a.*—**g. -cod,** *n.* **1.** [Local, Eng.] The coalfish. 2. [California.] The cultused cod.—**g. corn,** unripe and tender ears or kernels of maize, much esteemed in certain countries as a vegetable when cooked (boiled, stewed, or sometimes roasted).—**g. -corn,** *n.* (U. S.) The string of gelatinous pearls of a whelk or other mollusk.—**g. crab,** the common European crab (*Carcinus mœnas*).—**g. -crop,** *n. Agric.* A growing crop.—**g. diallage,** same as SMARAGDITE.—**g. -dragon,** *n.* A herb (*Artsema dracontium*) of the same genus as the Indian turnip or jack-in-the-pulpit, but having from 7 to 11 leaflets instead of 3; dragonroot.—**g. ebony,** the wood of either of two West-Indian trees, *Jacaranda ovalifolia* and *Excœcaria glandulosa.* (M.).—**g. -eyed,** *a.* Having green eyes; having such a disposition that all things appear discolored or distorted; as, the *green-eyed* monster, jealousy.—**g. fat,** the green abdominal fat of the turtle, esteemed for its dainty flavor.—**g. fire,** see COLORED FIRE, under FIRE.—**g. -gage,** *n.* A small green-fleshed plum of agreeable flavor: developed originally in France.—**g. -grill,** *n.* **1.** Greenness of the gills of an oyster, due to feeding upon *Conferva.* **2.** An oyster with green gills.—**g. -grilled,** *a.*—**g. -gland,** *n. Anat.* Any one pair of glands at the basal joint of the posterior antennæ, functioning as kidneys, as in lobsters and crabs.—**g. goods** (Slang, U. S.), counterfeit paper money.—**g. -goods man** [U. S.], a man who deals, or pretends to deal, in counterfeit money.—**g. goose.** **1.** A young goose. **2.** A cuckold or a strumpet.—**green'gro'cer,** *n.* A retailer of fresh or new vegetables.


Greendragon.
a, flowering spadix.

In public markets, and in *greengrocers'* shops, and hucksters' stands, the same methods prevail, and the maxim 'buy cheap and sell dear' is the golden rule of the gild.

J. R. DODGE in *Century Magazine* Jan., 1882, p. 453.

—**green'gro'cery,** *n.* A store where fresh or new vegetables and fruit are sold at retail also, the goods sold there.—**g. -groin,** *n.* A gangrene which affects the appendix and spreads to adjacent organs and tissues.—**g. -grown,** *a.* Overgrown with vegetation; covered with ivy.—**g. -headed,** *a.* **1.** Having a green head. **2†.** Ignorant.—**g. iron ore,** same as DIPHENITE.—**g. jack,** a carangoid fish, the carbonero.—**g. -keeper,** *n.* One in charge of a golf links.—**g. land,** grass-land.—**g. -leek,** *n.* An Australian parrakeet (*Polytelis barrabandi*); the scarlet-breasted parrot.—**g. -mantled,** *a.* Mantled or covered with greenness or verdure.—**g. marble,** same as SERPENTINE.—**g. mineral,** same as MALACHITE.—**g. monkey,** an African cercopithecine monkey (*Cercopithecus callitrichus*), olive-green with a white ruff on the neck.—**G. Mountain boys,** Vermont soldiers in the Revolution, first organized by Ethan Allen in 1775.—**G. Mountain State,** Vermont.—**green'peak',** *n.* The green woodpecker.—**g. -ribbon man,** a supporter of the Duke of Monmouth in the rebellion of 1685.—**g. rot,** a green-colored condition of wood, probably occasioned by a fungus (*Chlorosplenium aeruginosum*).—**g. salad,** a salad when green, to keep for a while without tanning: said of hides.—**g. salt of magnus,** in old chemistry, the dark green crystalline platinammine platinochloride ($N_4H_{12}Pt_2Cl_6$).—**g. sea,** a sea, shipped by a vessel, containing so much water that it looks green.—**g. -sighted,** *a. Optics.* Characterizing a condition brought about by gazing at a reddish illumination, in which all objects appear tinged with the complementary color of a greenish hue.—**g. sing,** The singing that flows from sugar-house during the sugar-making process. **2.** Generally, in the United States, sirup boiled to grain, especially beet-molasses.—**g. sloke,** a seaweed; green laver.—**g. -soft,** *n.* [Eng.] A light soil, suitable for the raising of green-crops; turnip-soil.—**g. -stall,** *n.* A market-stall for vegetables.—**g. stick,** *n. Pathol.* Same as GREENSTICK FRACTURE.—**g. table,** a table with a green cloth now commonly used either for gaming or for board-meeting purposes; hence [G-], the board of Scotch Presbyterians who in the reign of Charles I. of England entered into the Scotch Leagues and Covenant.—**g. -tail,** *n.* A diarrheal disorder of deer.—**g. vitriol,** an old name for ferrous sulfate.—**g. ware,** damp, recently made, unburned pottery, supposed to be driven to shrink during or baking.—**g. water.** **1.** The water of the River Nile at the low-water season; used also attributively; as, the *green-water* season. **2.** *Pathol.* In the bowels, disturbance in its later stages. **3.** *Med.* A medicine formerly prescribed for venereal disorders.

green, I grin; 2 grên, *n.* **1.** The color of spring foliage; the color observed in the solar spectrum between the blue and the yellow, extending from light of wavelength .533 micron to .505 micron, especially about .518 micron: producible by mixing blue and yellow pigments (not blue and yellow light). **2.** A piece of land or piece of ground covered with herbage; particularly, a plot of grass-land or a common in or adjacent to a town or village; as, a village *green.* Specif.: (1) A bowling-green. (2) *Golf.* = A putting-green. (*b*) = A whole golf course; links. **3.** A green pigment or substance. **4.** *pl.* The leaves and stems of young plants, as dandelion and spinach, used as food: usually boiled. **5.** *pl.* Leaves or branches of trees, especially of evergreens, used for decoration; also, such leaves made into wreaths. **6.** *pl.* The green liquid obtained in the process of sugar-making, finally becoming molasses or sirup.—**fast' green',** *n.* A fairy-wing of grasses.—**Florida g.,** chlorophyll found in marine algæ but hidden by Florida red.—**gaudy g.,** light yellowish-green.—**invisible g.,** reseda.—**Kendal g.,** see KENDAL.—**Lincoln g.** **1.** A color produced in Lincoln, England. **2.** Hence, a woolen cloth thus colored, worn by woodmen.—**Paris g.,** a poisonous copper aceto-arsenite, used largely as an insecticide, especially for the potato-bug and cotton-worm: used also as a pigment (see table).—**the long g.** [Slang, U. S.], paper money; greenbacks.

VARIETIES OF GREEN COLORING-SUBSTANCES.

Uses are shown in Italics in parentheses, thus: (*c*) = color-printing; (*d*) = dyestuff; (*o*) = oil-paint; (*p*) = paint.

NAME.	Source or Synonym.
ac'id[1] (*d*).....	Coal-tar
ac'id a-liz'a-rin (*d*).....	Coal-tar
Af'ri-can[2] (*o*)...	Cadmium pigment
al'de-hyde[3] (*d*)	Coal-tar
a-liz'a-rin (*d*)...	Coal-tar
al'iza-li[4] (*d*)...	Coal-tar
an'i-lin (*d*).....	Aldehyde.g.*
an'thra-cene (*d*).....	Cerulein g.*
Ar-nau'don (*d*)	Emerald-g.*
az'in (*d*).....	Coal-tar
a'zo (*d*).....	Coal-tar
ba-ry'ta (*d*).....	Manganese g.*
ben'zal[5] (*d*).....	Coal-tar
ben-zal'de-hyde (*d*).....	Benzal g.*
ben'zo dark (*d*)	Coal-tar
ben'zo ol'ive (*d*)	Coal-tar
ben'zoyl (*d*).....	Benzal g.*
bin'dsched-er's (*d*).....	Coal-tar
bit'ter-al'mond oil (*d*)	Benzalde-hyde g.*
blad'der-g.[5] (*p*)	Buckthorn-berries
Brem'en.....	G. blue*
bril'liant.....	Benzal g.*
bril'liant ben'zo (*d*).....	Coal-tar
bronze-g.[5] (*p*)...	Var. of Prussian g.
Bruns'wick[7] (*o*).....	Prussian blue and chromate
Ca'pri (*d*).....	Coal-tar
Cas'sel.....	Manganese g.*
Cas'sel-mann's[8] (*o*)	Copper sulfate and potassium or sodium acetate
ce-ru'le-in[4] (*d*.	Coal-tar
Chi'na.....	Malachite g.*
Chi-nese'[8] (*p*)..	Vegetable
chlor-am'in.....	Ethyl g.*
chrome em'er-ald (*p*).....	Chromium hydrated oxid
chrome or chrey'mi-um[9] (*o* & *p*)	(1) Chrome yellow and Prussian blue. (2) Coal-tar
chrome pat'ent (*d*).....	Coal-tar
Chi'na-bar.....	Chrome g.*
co'balt[2] (*o*).....	Zinc and cobalt oxids
Co-lum'bi-a (*d*)	Coal-tar
cop'per[2] (*o*).....	Salts of copper
dark.....	Benzal g.*
De-wint's (*o*)	Artificial ultramarine and orange
di-am'in (*d*).....	Coal-tar
di-a-mine'(*d*).....	Coal-tar
di-an'ol olive (*d*)	Coal-tar
di-az'in (*d*).....	Coal-tar
dim'ro-so-nor'cin (*d*)	Coal-tar
di-phe'nyl (*d*)...	Coal-tar
di-rect' (*d*).....	Coal-tar
dou'ble.....	Methyl g.*
drag'on.....	Benzal g.*
eb'o-li (*d*).....	Coal-tar
Els'ner's[8] (*o*)...	Ayellow dyestuff and hydrated copper oxid
em'er-ald-g.[10] (*c*).....	Aceto-arsenite of copper
English.....	Brunswick g.*
er'i-o-chlo'rin (*d*).....	Coal-tar
er'i-o-glau'cin (*d*).....	Coal-tar
Er'lat.....	G. blue*
eth'yl[2] (*d*).....	Coal-tar
fast.....	Benzal g.*
fast myr'tle.....	Benzal g.*
French.....	Emerald-g.*
French Ver'o-nese's[8] (*o*)	Hydrated chromic oxid
gal'la-nil (*d*)...	Coal-tar
Gel'bert's[5] (*c*)	Cobalt blue and zinc oxid
Gen'te-le's'[2] (*o*)	Copper stannate
g. blee[2] (*o*)...	Hydrated oxid of copper
g. earth[8] (*o*)...	A greenish ocher sometimes containing copper
g. lake[11] (*o*)...	Prussian blue and yellow pigments
g. o'cher[8] (*o*)	Yellow ocher and potassium ferro-cyanid
g. smalt.....	Cobalt g.*
g. ul'tra-ma-rine'[12] (*o*)..	Artificial ultramarine before roasting
g. ver'di-ter..	G. blee*

NAME.	Source or Synonym.
Gul'gnet's[13] (*c*)	Chromic oxid
Gum'ea.....	Acid g.*
Hel'vet-ia.....	Cobalt g.*
ho'ly.....	A variety of g. earth
Hook'er's[8] (*o*)	Prussian blue and gamboge
Hun'ga-ry.....	Malachite g.*
im-pe'ri-al.....	Emerald-g.*
Jo-din'[14] (*d*)...	Coal-tar
Iris.....	Bladder-g.*
I-tal'ian (*d*).....	Action of sulfur, caustic soda, and coppersulfate on paranitrophenol
Ja'nus.....	Diazin g.*
kat'i-gen (*d*)...	Coal-tar
kat'i-gen olive (*d*).....	Coal-tar
Kirch'berg-er..	Schecle's g.*
lea'fer.....	Chrome g.*
Leip'zig.....	Emerald-g.*
light.....	Acid g.*
Lo Ka'o.....	(1) A hydrated copper carbonate. (2) Benzalg.*
mal'a-chite[15] (*o*).....	Barium manganate g.*
man'ga-nese[8] (*o*).....	Manganese g.*
ma-rine'.....	Copper g.*
Mat'thei-Plei'sy.....	Emerald-g.*
meth'yl (*d*).....	Coal-tar
meth'y-lene (*d*)	Coal-tar
Met'ter-nich...	Methyl g.*
milling (*d*).....	Coal-tar
Mil'or'ry.....	Chrome g.*
min'er-al[11] (*o*)	A lake from copperas and carbonate of soda
Mi'tis.....	Emerald-g.*
Mit'ler's[16] (*o*).	Ferrocyanid oxid and boric acid
mixed[11] (*o*)...	Mineral g. + low pigments
mo-lyb'de-num[17] (*p*)...	Sodium molybdate and potassium chromium alum
moun'tain.....	A natural malachite g.
naph'tha-lene (*d*).....	Coal-tar
naph'thol[4] (*d*)..	Coal-tar
na'tive[18] (*c*)...	A native chromic oxid
Nep'tune (*d*)..	Coal-tar
Neu'wied.....	Mineral g.*
new.....	Benzal g.*
new fast (*d*)...	Coal-tar
new Vic-to'ri-a-bright-g.....	Ethyl g.*
ol'ive-g.....	Chrome g.*
O-lyn'pi-an.....	Dewint's g.*
ox-am'in (*d*)...	Emerald-g.*
Pan'te-lin'[2] (*o*)	Coal-tar
Par'is.....	Emerald-g.*
pat'ent.....	Emerald-g., Prussian blue, and white
Paul Ver'o-nese'.....	A variety of copper g.
Pea'cock' (*p*)..	French Verones g.
Pel'le-tier'.....	Emerald-g., Prussian blue, and gamboge
Per'kin[2] (*d*)..	French Verones g.*
per'ma-nent.....	Coal-tar
Per'sian.....	Emerald-g.*
pick'le-g.....	A variety of copper g.
po-mo'na.....	Iodin g.*
Prus'sian[8] (*o*).	Prussian blue and gamboge
quin'in[2] (*d*)...	Organic-containing quinin
Rin'man's.....	Cobalt g.*
Ro'man[8] (*o*)...	Prussian blue and Italian pink
Ros'en-stieh's..	Manganese g.*
Rus'sian.....	Dark g.*
sap-g.....	Iris or bladder-g.
Sax'on.....	Emerald-g.*
Scheele's (*o*)...	Copper arsenite
Schwein'furt..	Emerald-g.*
silk-g.....	Chrome g.*
sol'id.....	Benzal g.*
sol'u-ble.....	Variety of iodin g.
Swed'ish.....	Scheele's g.*
ti-ta'ni-um[19] (*p*).	Titanium ferrocyanid
ul'tra-ma-rine'..	G. ultramarine*

NAME.	Source or Synonym.
u-ra'bi-um[2] (*o*).	Uranium oxid
U'se-be's.....	Anilin g.*
va-na'di-um[20] (*o*)	Vanadium ferrocyanid
Ve-ne'tian[2] (*p*).	Coffee-berries
Ve-ro'na.....	G. earth*
Ver'o-nese'.....	French Veronese g.*
Vic-to'ri-a.....	Benzal g.*
Vi-en'na.....	Emerald-g.*
wool.....	Aldehyde.g.*
zinc[8] (*o*).....	(1) Prussian blue and citron-yellow. (2) Cobalt g.*

Synonym*, bright greenish + yellow[1], bright green[2], greenish-blue[3], olive-green[4], yellowish-green[5], blue-black[6], light green[7], bluish-green or Berlin green[8], deep to dark green[9], brilliant green[10], varying[11], bright bluish-green[12], deep rich green[13], light greenish + yellow[14], emerald- to grass-green[15], emerald-green[16], deep green[17], dark green[18].

Green, I grin; 2 grên, *n.* **1. Andrew Haswell** (8/1820–11/21903), an American publicist: known as the *Father of Greater New York.* **2. Anna Katherine** (11/1846–), an American novelist; married Charles Rohlfs; *The Leavenworth Case,* etc. **3. Charles,** in A. T. Trowbridge's poem *Darius Green and his Flying Machine,* a young inventor who attempts flight. **4. Hetty Howland** (née Robinson) (11/21835–7/1916.) An American financier who personally managed her large interests in various parts of the world. **5. John Richard** (1837–7/1883), an English clergyman and historian; *Short History of the English People.* **6. Thomas Hill** (7/1836–4/21882). an English Neo-Kantian philosopher. **7. William Henry** (2/21823–7/21900), an American divine; Hebrew scholar and writer; professor in Princeton Theological Seminary. **8.** A county in S. central Kentucky; 232 sq. m.; county-seat, Greensburg. **9.** A county in S. W. Missouri; 676 sq. m.; county-seat, Monroe. **10.** A river rising near Yellowstone Park and flowing south to a junction with Grand River in W. Colorado, below which is known as Rio Colorado. Part of the Canyon of the Back River, Illinois; 120 m. long. **12.** A tributary of the Ohio river in Kentucky; 350 m. long.

green's-bi'let, 1 grin'bit; 2 grên's-bi', *n.* Capable of greening; that will take green color, as cress-goods.

green'age, 1 grin'ij; 2 grên'aj, *n.* [Rare.] The quality of being green; greenness; verdure.

green's-lite, 1 grin'sit; 2 grên's-lit, *n. Petrol.* A green ferrous silicate found in the Upper Huronian formation.

Green'a-way, 1 grin'a-wē; 2 grên'a-wē, **Kate** (4/21846–11/1901). An English artist and illustrator, best known for quaint figures of children in Queen Anne costume.

green'back', 1 grin'bak'; 2 grên'bāk', *n.* **1.** [U. S.] (1) One of a class of legal-tender notes issued by the United States: so called because the back is printed in green. Authorized by the act of Feb. 25, 1862, and issued as a war-revenue measure. Since the act of Jan. 14, 1875, which provided for the redemption of greenbacks from Jan. 1, 1879, the notes have been convertible into gold upon demand. By the act of May 31, 1878, the amount of greenbacks for permanent circulation was fixed at the amount then current ($346,681,016).

And the general government has been justified by the Supreme Court in making its notes, the *greenbacks* of to-day, such as simply bills of credit, legal tender. WAYLAND AND CHAPIN *Political Economy* p. 337. Ian. a co. 1882.]

(2) By extension, any note issued by a national bank in the United States. **2.** (1) [U. S.] The golden plover. (2) A humming-bird of the genus *Panoplites.* (3) The garfish (*Belone belone*). (4) A frog.—**Greenback party,** a political party that originated in the United States in 1874, whose principal tenet was that the currency should be confined to Treasury notes. It ceased to exist as an independent party after 1884.—**Greenback'er,** *n.* A supporter of the Greenback party.—**Green'back'ism,** *n.*

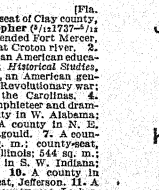
Green Bay. **1.** A broad arm of Lake Michigan, extending southwestward, 95 miles, into Wisconsin. **2.** A city and port in Wisconsin at the head of Green Bay, county-seat of Brown county.

green'bird', 1 grin'bûrd'; 2 grên'bûrd', *n.* The greenfinch.

green'bone", 1 grin'bōn'; 2 grên'bōn', *n.* A fish with bones that are green when cooked. (1) A garfish. (2) The European eel-pout. **green'bane"**‡; **green'bean'**‡.

green'bri'er, 1 grin'brē'ər; 2 grên'brī'ər, *n.* Any plant of a rich golden green, as *Musca cæsar* or *M. cornicina.*

green'bri'er, 1 grin'brī'ər; 2 grên'brī'er, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Smilax,* a prickly family, especially a greenish, prickly, climbing shrub (*S. rotundifolia*) of the United States and Canada.


Greenbrier (*Smilax glauca*).

Green'brier, 1 grin'brī'ər; 2 grên'brī'er, *n.* **1.** A city, county-seat of Faulkner county, Ind.; seat of De Pauw University (Methodist), founded in 1837. **2.** A borough in Franklin county, Pa.

[Fla.

Green'chatty, etc. See GREEN, *a.*

Green Cove Springs, A village, county-seat of Clay county, **Greene,** 1 grin; 2 grên, *n.* **1. Christopher** (2/21737–8/21782), an American military officer; defeated Lord Cornwallis. Delaware river, 1777; fell in a skirmish at Croton river. **2. George Washington** (4/21811–2/21883), an American educator and writer; grandson of Nathanael; *Historical Studies,* etc. **3. Nathanael** (8/21742–6/21786), an American general; prominent in various battles of the Revolutionary war; conducted a victorious campaign in the Carolinas. **4. Robert** (1560?–2/1592), an English pamphleteer and dramatist; *Orlando Furioso,* etc. **5.** A county in W. Alabama; 681 sq. m.; county-seat, Eutaw. **6.** A county in N. E. Arkansas; 544 sq. m.; county-seat, Paragould. **7.** A county in N. E. central Georgia; 400 sq. m.; county-seat, Greensborough. **8.** A county in W. Illinois; 544 sq. m.; county-seat, Carrollton. **9.** A county in S. Indiana; 482 sq. m.; county-seat, Bloomfield. **10.** A county in W. central Iowa; 570 sq. m.; county-seat, Jefferson. **11.** A county in S. E. Mississippi; 819 sq. m.; county-seat, Leakesville. **12.** A county in S. W. Missouri; 668 sq. m.; county-seat, Springfield. **13.** A county in S. E. New York; 644 sq. m.; county-seat, Catskill. **14.** A county in N. E. central North Carolina; 258 sq. m.; county-seat, Snow Hill. **15.** A county in S. W. Ohio; 453 sq. m.; county-seat, Xenia. **16.** A county in S. W. Pennsylvania; 588 sq. m.; county-seat, Waynesburg. **17.** A county in N. E. Tennessee; 615 sq. m.; county-seat, Greeneville. **18.** A county in N. central Virginia; 150 sq. m.; county-seat, Stanardsville. **19.** A

town in Butler county, Ia. **20.** A township and village in Chenango county, N. Y.

green'er, 1 grin'ər; 2 grēn'ėr, *n.* [Slang.] An inexperienced laborer employed in place of a workman on strike; a "scab"; greenhorn.

green'er-y, 1 grin'ər-i; 2 grēn'ėr-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IS, *pl.*] A place where plants are grown, or a verdant mass of plants.

Greenes'ville, 1 grīnz'vil; 2 grēnz'vil, *n.* A county in S. E. Virginia; 268 sq. m.; county-seat, Emporia.

Greene'ville, 1 grin'vil; 2 grēn'vil, *n.* A village, county-seat of Greene county, Tenn.; seat of Washington and Tusculum College (Presbyterian), founded in 1794.

Green'field, 1 grin'fēld; 2 grēn'fēld, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing town, county-seat of Franklin county, Mass. **2.** A city, county-seat of Hancock county, Ind. **3.** A village in Highland county, O. **4.** A city in Greene county, Ill. **5.** A town in Adair county, Ia. **6.** A city, county-seat of Dade county, Mo.

green'finch, 1 grin'finch'; 2 grēn'finch', *n.* **1.** An Old World grosbeak (genus *Ligurinus*), especially *L. chloris*, the male of which is green and gold. **green'ÿ.** **2.** The Texas sparrow (*Embernagra rufivirgata*), olive-green above, whitish below, with chestnut-brown stripes on the crown, and a yellow edge to the wing. **green'olf'.**

green'fish", 1 grin'fish'; 2 grēn'fish', *n.* **1.** [Local, Eng.] The codfish. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*). **3.** A greenling; specif., the valuable Alaska greenfish (*Hexagrammus octogrammus*). See ROCK-TROUT.

green'fly', 1 grin'flī'; 2 grēn'flī', *n.* **1.** A green plant-louse. **2.** A bright-colored, fly-like, shipbuilding. The bark, known as *bibiriue* or *bebeeru-bark*, is used in medicine.

Green'ford, 1 grin'fėrd; 2 grēn'fėrd, *n.* A town in Middlesex, England, 9 m. W. of London.

green'gill', etc. See GREEN, *a.*

green'head", 1 grin'hed'; 2 grēn'hĕd', *n.* **1.** A small green-headed American duck-fly (*Tabanus lineola*) with a whitish abdominal line. **2.** [Local, U. S.] (1) The mallard. (2) The golden plover. (3) A large variety of the striped bass.

green'head", *n.* Ignorance; greenness. **grene'hedė.**

green'heart', 1 grin'hārt'; 2 grēn'hārt', *n.* **1.** A large tree (*Nectandra rodiæi*) of the laurel family, of Guiana, yielding a timber much used for shipbuilding. The bark, known as *bibirue* or *bebeeru-bark*, is used in medicine. **2.** A tree (*Colubrina ferruginosa*) of the family *Rhamnaceæ*, of Martinique, with twisted wood, giving it the name *contrevent*. **3.** A shrub (*Calycanthus floridus*), a large American shrub (*Calycanthus chytraculia*) of the myrtle family.—**green'heart'-bird",** *n.* Same as GOLD-BIRD.

green'horn', 1 grin'hôrn'; 2 grēn'hôrn', *n.* [Colloq.] An inexperienced person, especially a countryman or a foreigner; one easily imposed upon; a youth; novice: probably in allusion to the immature horns of a fawn.

If not all Vicars of Wakefield, we are cousins-german to that reverend *greenhorn*. — *Miss and Miss.* **2.** [Obs. in. 1882.]

—**green'horn'ism,** *n.* Conduct of a greenhorn.

green'house', 1 grin'hous'; 2 grēn'hous', *n.* **1.** A building, chiefly covered with glass, specially provided with artificial heat, for the protection of exotics or to advance the development of other plants or fruit. Compare SCHWOUSE. **2.** *Ceram.* A moderately warmed building for partially drying green pottery.

Green'i-an, 1 grē'ni-ən; 2 grēn'i-an, *a.* Pertaining to the English mathematician George Green (1793–1841). [C.]—**Greenian function,** a function of a class introduced by George Green, serving to represent the distribution of electricity on an ellipsoid.

green'ie, 1 grin'i; 2 grēn'i, *n.* [Colloq., Austral.] The white-plumed honey-eater (*Ptilotis penicillata*).

green'ing, 1 grin'ing; 2 grēn'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of becoming green. **2.** The process of producing green-gill oysters. **3.** One of several varieties of apple having a green skin. See APPLE.

green'ish, 1 grin'ish; 2 grēn'ish, *a.* Somewhat green; hence, somewhat inexperienced.—**green'ish-ness,** *n.*

Green Is'land. A village on an island in Albany county, N. Y.

green'jack", **g.-keeper.** See GREEN, *a.*

Green Lake. **1.** A lake in S. E. British Columbia; length, 20 m. **2.** A county in S. E. central Wisconsin; 364 sq. m.; county-seat, Dartford. **3.** A lake in Green Lake county, Wis.; 2 by 3 m.

Green'land, 1 grin'land; 2 grēn'land, *n.* **1.** An island N. E. of North America; 1,660 by 700 m.; buried under an ice-cap 4,000 to 8,000 ft. thick; in Danish control. **2.** A Danish colony in S. W. Greenland; 9,240 sq. m.; capital of northern division, Godhaven; of southern division, Godthaab.—**Greenland char,** a char (*Salvelinus stagnalis*) of Greenland and the neighboring parts of the continent.—**G. hallibut,** a small halibut (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*) caught in the icy fords of both coasts of the Atlantic north of Newfoundland and Finland.—**G. poppy,** the Iceland poppy.—**G. shark,** same as SCHNAUS, 6 (1).—**Green'land-er,** *n.* A native of Greenland.—**Green-land'ic.** I. *a.* Relating to Greenland. **II.** *n.* The language of the Greenlanders.—**green'landite,** *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of columbite. **2.** Precious garnet.—**Green'land-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] Any vessel regularly employed in trading with, or in fishing off, the Greenland coast, especially one engaged in whaling. [*greenness* waste.

green'less, 1 grin'les; 2 grēn'lĕs, *a.* Devoid of green; as, a

green'let, 1 grin'let; 2 grēn'lĕt, *n.* **1.** A vireo, or American singing bird, especially the red-eyed vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*). **2.** Some other small greenish bird, as a green bulbul.

green'ling, 1 grin'ling; 2 grēn'ling, *n.* **1.** A North-Pacific fish of the family *Hexagrammidæ*, allied to the cod; greenfish. **2.** [Local, Eng.] The pollack.

green'ly', *a.* Green. [raw, unskilful manner.

green'ly, 1 grin'li; 2 grēn'ly, *adv.* **1.** [Rare.] In a green manner. **2.** In a freshly, vigorously, or newly; freshly. **3.** In a

Green'ly, *n.* An islet in the strait of Belleisle, S. of Labrador; landing-place of the German air-plane *Bremen*, in first successful East-West transatlantic flight, April 12–13, 1928. **Greene'lÿ.**

green'man"tled, etc. See GREEN, *a.*

Green Mount'ains. A range in Vermont, culminating in Mt. Mansfield, 4,364 ft. high, and giving this State its popular name. [green.

green'ness, 1 grin'nes; 2 grēn'nĕs, *n.* The state of being

Green'ock, 1 grin'ok; 2 grēn'ok, *n.* A seaport and ship-building town in Renfrewshire, Scotland; birthplace of Watt.

green'ock-ite, 1 grin'ak-īt; 2 grēn'ok-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* An adamantine, yellow, greenish, or brownish sulfid (CdS), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< Lord *Greenock*, its discoverer.]

Green'ough, 1 grin'o; 2 grēn'o, *Horatio* (1/1805–12/1852). An American sculptor: *Statue of Washington*, etc.

green'o-vite, 1 grin'o-vīt; 2 grēn'o-vīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A manganesian variety of titanite, found in Piedmont. [< G. B. *Greenough*, Eng. geologist (1778–1855).]

Green-point', 1 grin-point'; 2 grēn-point', *n.* A riverside district (17th ward) in the northern part of Brooklyn (borough), New York city, with extensive wharves, oil- and sugar-refineries, etc. [tolk county, N. Y.

Green'port, 1 grin'pōrt; 2 grēn'pōrt, *n.* A seaport of Suf-

Green Riv'er. A town in Sweetwater county, Wyo.

green'room", 1 grin'rūm'; 2 grēn'rōōm', *n.* **1.** *Theat.* The common waiting-room for performers in a theater; so called because originally decorated in green. **2.** A chamber for the reception of unburned and undried pottery or newly made cloth. **3.** An examination-room in a medical school.

green'sand", 1 grin'sand'; 2 grēn'sănd', *n.* A name given to two separate strata of the Cretaceous series, one lying above, the other below, the galt: so called from the color imparted to it by the glauconite with which it is mingled; often used as a fertilizer, and then called **marl** or **greensand-marl.** See GEOLOGY.—**green'sand"-beds",** *n. pl.* In general, any bed of Cretaceous or Tertiary containing a green iron-potassium silicate; specif., the lower Cretaceous of England, whether containing the green silicate or not.—**potash g.** (*Mineral.*), glauconite.

green'sauce", 1 grin'sôs'; 2 grēn'sôs', *n.* **1.** The field-sorrel. **2.** A sauce made with sorrel or sour dock cut up and seasoned with sweetened vinegar.

Greens'bor-o, 1 grinz'bur-o; 2 grēnz'bŏr-o, *n.* **1.** A city in Greene county, Pa. **2.** A city, county-seat of Guilford county, N. C.; seat of Greensboro College (Methodist Episcopal South), founded in 1838; also of the State Normal and Industrial School (non-sectarian), founded in 1892. **3.** A town, county-seat of Hale county, Ala.; seat of the Southern University (Methodist Episcopal South), founded in 1856.

Greens'burg, 1 grinz'bûrg; 2 grēnz'bûrg, *n.* **1.** A borough, county-seat of Westmoreland county, Pa. **2.** A city, county-seat of Decatur county, Ind.

green'seal", 1 grin'sīl'; 2 grēn'sēl', *vt.* To put a green seal on; hence, to preserve effectually from expression or utterance.

Cork him and *greenseal* him, mouth and nose.
WINTHROP *Edwin Brotherlot* I. p. 125. [R. a. p. 1862.]

green'shank", 1 grin'shank'; 2 grēn'shăk', *n.* A European sandpiper (*Totanus canescens*) with greenish-gray legs and feet.

green'sick", *a.* Affected with greensickness.

green'sick'ness, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as CHLOROSIS.

green'sîde', 1 grin'sīd'; 2 grēn'sīd', *n.* Greensward; grass-land kept in pasture.

green'snake", 1 grin'snāk'; 2 grēn'snāk', *n.* A harmless colubrine snake (*Cyclophis æstivus*), common in the eastern United States, bright green, yellow-white below, with keeled dorsal scales; also, the grass-snake (*Liopeltis vernalis*).


Greenshank. 1/3

green'stone", 1 grin'stōn'; 2 grēn'stōn', *n.* **1.** A whetstone, used for surgical and other instruments that require a very fine edge. **2.** One of various kinds of greenish eruptive rocks, such as diorite and dolerite. The term is indefinite and is falling into disuse.

green'sward", 1 grin'swôrd'; 2 grēn'swārd', *n.* Turf green with grass.

A thick carpet of the most delicious *greensward*.
SCOTT *Ivanhoe* vol. i. p. 36. [IR. M. & CO.]

green'tail", 1 grin'tāl'; 2 grēn'tāl', *n.* [Local, U. S.] The menhaden. [ard county, Ind.

Green'town, 1 grin'taun; 2 grēn'town, *n.* A town in How-

Green'up, 1 grin'up; 2 grēn'ŭp, *n.* A county in S. E. Kentucky; 318 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat. **3.** A village in Cumberland county, Ill. [county, Ill.

Green'view, 1 grin'vū; 2 grēn'vū, *n.* A village in Menard

Green'ville, 1 grin'vil; 2 grēn'vil, *n.* **1. Sir Richard,** see GRENVILLE. **2.** A county in N. W. South Carolina; 745 sq. m. **3.** Its county-seat, the seat of Furman University (Baptist), founded in 1851. **4.** A town, county-seat of Washington county, Miss.; port of entry. **5.** A city, county-seat of Darke county, O. **6.** A town, county-seat of Hunt county, Tex. **7.** A city, county-seat of Montcalm county, Mich. **9.** A city, county-seat of Butler county, Ala. **10.** A township and town in Pitt county, N. C. **11.** A city, county-seat of Greene county, Ill.; seat of Greenville College (Free Methodist), founded in 1892. **12.** A city in Muhlenburg county, Ky. **13.** A city, county-seat of Wayne county, Mo. **14.** Same as GRANVILLE, 1.

green'ward", 1 grin'wôrd; 2 grēn'wārd, *n.* In the English Court of Exchequer, an estreat delivered for levy to the sheriff, having the seal of the court in green wax.

green'weed", *n.* Same as GREENSOM.

Green'wich, *n.* **1.** 1 grin'ij; 2 grin'ij. A historic riverport on the Thames in Kent, England, just below London, counting as a part of the royal observatory; its meridian is the prime meridian. See MERIDIAN. **2.** 1 grin'wich; 2 grēn'wich. A coast village in Fairfield county, Conn. **3.** A village in Washington county, N. Y.

green'wing", 1 grin'wing; 2 grēn'wing', *n.* A green-winged teal.

green'withe", 1 grin'with'; 2 grēn'with', *n.* A tropical climbing orchid (*Vanilla claviculata*).

green'wood", 1 grin'wud'; 2 grēn'wōōd', *n.* **1.** The forest in leaf.

Yeares ago, when a summer sun Warmed the *greenwood* into life,
I went wandering with one Soone to be my wife.
E. C. STEDMAN *Rosemary* st. 1.

2. Wood made permanently and vividly green by the mycelium of the fungus *Chlorosplenium æruginosum*, used for inlaid ornamental work. **3.** Greenwood. **4.** The mountain-holly (*Ilicioides mucronata*).—**green'wood-i-an',** *n.* An outlaw; one who lived in the forest.

Green'wood', *n.* **1. Frederick** (6/–1830–12/1903), an English author and journalist; founder and first editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette* and the *St. James's Gazette*. **2.** A county in S. E. central Kansas; 1,155 sq. m.; county-seat, Eureka. **3.** A county in W. South Carolina; 685 sq. m. **4.** Its county-seat; seat of Lander College (Methodist), founded in 1872. **5.** A town in Johnson county, Ind. **6.** A city in Leflore county, Miss.

green'wort", 1 grin'wŭrt'; 2 grēn'wŭrt', *n.* *Bot.* The sneezewort (*Achillea ptarmica*).

green'ÿ, 1 grin'i; 2 grēn'y. **I.** *a.* Green; greenish. **II.** *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** A greenfinch. **2.** [Colloq.] A simpleton; greenhorn. **3.** [College Slang.] A freshman. **4.** [Slang, Eng.] The green drop-curtain at a theater.

green'yard", 1 grin'yārd'; 2 grēn'yārd', *n.* [Eng.] **1.** An enclosure for stray cattle; a pound. **2.** A turf-laid enclosure adjoining a kennel, used for exercising foxhounds.

greep, 1 grip; 2 grēp, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Top grip.

Greer, 1 grir; 2 grēr, *n.* A county in S. W. Oklahoma; 2,393 sq. m.; county-seat, Magnum.

grees', *n.* **1.** A stairway; stairs: the plural of *grē* used as a singular. **grees'ingș'.** **2.** A step; degree. **3.** Subordinate

gree'shoch, *n.* [Ir.] A peat fire; grieshoch. **gree'sagh'; gree'soch'.**

greet', 1 grit; 2 grēt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To address salutations to, either in person or in writing; salute; hail; accost.

In every city through which he [Lincoln] passed, he was *greeted* with enthusiasm. J. S. C. ABBOTT *Lives of the Presidents* ch. 16, p. 404. [B. B. N. & CO. 1867.]

2. To congratulate.

II. *i.* To meet and salute. [< AS. *grētan.*] SYN.: see ACCOST; ADDRESS.—**greet'er,** *n.*—**greet'ing-ly,** *adv.*

greet², *vi.* [Scot.] To weep.

'That wad gar me *greet*,' said Madge, sobbing, 'but it couldna gar me mind, ye ken.' SCOTT *Mid-Lothian* ii. 402. [L. 1855.]

greet¹, *n.* [Archaic.] A salutation; greeting.

greet², *n.* [Scot.] A crying; weeping. **greetet.**

greet'a, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] See GRIET, 1 & 2.

greet'ing¹, 1 grit'ing; 2 grēt'ing, *n.* Salutation on meeting, or by message or letter; welcome; compliment; a formal address, or form used in addressing or accosting; as, his *greeting* was neither cordial nor cold.

Cæsar sends *greeting* to the Queen of Egypt.
SHAKESPEARE *Antony and Cleopatra* act v, sc. 2.

[< AS. *grētinn*, < *grētan*, greet.] — **greet'ing-less,** *a.*

greet'ing², *n.* [Scot.] Weeping.

Greet'land, 1 grit'land; 2 grēt'land, *n.* An urban district and town in western Yorkshire, England.

greet've¹, 1 grit; 2 grēt, *n.* [Scot.] Same as GRIEVE.

greffe, 1 gref; 2 grĕf, *n.* [F.] **1.** A stylus. **2.** A prothonotary's office.—**gref'i-er,** *n.* [F.] A register or prothonotary.

gref'o-tome, 1 gref'o-tōm; 2 grĕf'o-tōm, *n.* *Surg.* A special scalpel used in grafting skin.

Greg, 1 greg; 2 grĕg, **William Rathbone** (1809–11/1881). An English theologian and philosopher.

G. Reg., *abbr.* *Freemasonry.* Grand Registrar.

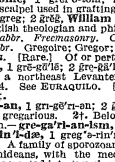
greg', *abbr.* [Gregoire; Gregor; Gregory.

greg'al, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a flock.

gre-ga'le, 1 grē-gā'lē; 2 grē-gā'lē, *n.* A cold winter wind of Malta: a northeast Levanter: the Euroclydon of Acts xxvii, 14. See EURAQUILO. [It., < *Greco*, GREEK.] **gre-ga'le-an.**

gre-ga'ri-an, 1 gri-gā'ri-an; 2 grē-gā'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Living in herds; gregarious. **2†.** Belonging to the common herd; plebeian.—**gre-ga'ri-an-ism,** *n.*

Greg'a-rin'i-dæ, 1 greg'a-rin'i-dē; 2 grĕg'a-rin'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* A family of sporozoans, especially gregarinidæans, with the medullary substance separated into two chambers, in the larger posterior of which lies the nucleus: parasitic in arthropods, insects, crustaceans, etc. **Greg'a-rin'ia,** *n.* (1) = GREGARINIDA, *a.* & *n.*—**gre-gar'i-nid,** *a.* & *n.*—**gre-gar'i-noid,** *a.*—**greg'a-rine,** *n.* A gregarinidæan or sporozoan.—**Greg'a-ri'na,** *n. pl.* *Protoz.* **1.** The *Sporozoa*. **2.** The *Gregarinidæa*.—**Greg'a-ri-nid'e-a,** *n. pl.* *Protoz.* **1.** A division of *Sporozoa*, variously ranked, with a euglena phase dominant, and often exhibiting active nutritional and locomotor phenomena. **2.** The *Sporozoa*.—**greg'a-ri-nid'e-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**greg'a-ri-no'sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* The presence of gregarinesin the hair.


Gregarines.
1. *Gregarina clavata.* 2. *Pterocephalus.* 3. *Gregarina tiacorum.*

gre-ga'ri-ous, 1 gri-gā'ri-us; 2 grē-gā'ri-us, *a.* **1.** Living in flocks, herds, or companies; **3.** *Gregarina diacorum.* not habitually solitary or living alone.

Wolves are not uncommon in Egypt. They are not *gregarious*, as in other countries, but usually prowl about singly or by twos.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, bk. ii, p. 167, note 7. [A. 1885.]

2. Of or pertaining to a flock; characteristic of a crowd or aggregation. **3.** *Bot.* Growing in associated clusters, not matted together, as certain mosses. [< L. *gregarius*, < *grex*, flock.]—**gre-ga'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**gre-ga'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

grege, 1 grej; 2 grĕj, *n.* Raw silk: a trade term. [< F. *grège*, < It. *greggia*, < L. *grex*, flock.]

Gregg, 1 greg; 2 grĕg, *n.* A county in N. E. Texas; 287 sq. m.; county-seat, Longview.

greg'ale, 1 greg'le; 2 grĕg'lē, *n. pl.* [Eng.] Wild hyacinths.

greg'ot, *n.* A short-hooded cloak of coarse cloth, worn in the Levant; any rough overcoat. **greg'gut; grie'got.**

Gre-go'ri-an, 1 gre-gō'ri-an; 2 grē-gō'ri-an. Pertaining to one named Gregory, especially to one of the two popes Gregory I. and Gregory XIII.—**Gregorian chant.** *Mus.* **1.** The medieval system of church music ascribed to Gregory I., still the prescribed musical system of the Roman Catholic Church; plain-song, or canto fermo. See CHANT. **2.** Any one of the traditional melodies of this music.—**G. code,** see CODE.—**G. mode** (*Mus.*), see MODE.—**G. telescope,** the first reflecting telescope, made by James Gregory. —**G. year,** the year according to the Gregorian calendar. See CALENDAR.

The length of the mean *Gregorian year* is 365 d., 5 h., 49 m., 12 sec.; while that of the tropical year, according to the best astronomical determination, is 365 d., 5 h., 48 m., 46 sec.

S. NEWCOMB *Popular Astronomy* pt. i, ch. 1, p. 50. [R. 1887.]

—**Gre-go'ri-an,** *n.* **1.** A member of an 18th-century society in England similar to the Freemasons. **2.** A Gregorian chant.—**Gre-go'ri-an-ist,** *n.* An advocate of the use of the Gregorian chants.—**Gre-go'ri-an-ize,** *vt.* & *vi.* [-IZED; -IZING.] To make to conform to Gregorian ideas or methods.

Gre-go'ri-an-ism, *n.*

Gre'gor Sa'ma-row, 1 grē'gor sä'ma-rov; 2 grē'gŏr sä'mä-rôv. Pen-name of Oskar Meding.

greg'o-ry', 1 greg'o-ri; 2 grĕg'o-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] [Ir.] A feast formerly held on St. Gregory's day; hence, any festive occasion.

Greg'o-ry², *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Greg'ort.** Dan. **Gre-gor',** 1 grē-gōr'; 2 grē-gŏr'; D. **Gre-go'ri-us,** 1 grē-gō'ri-us, 2 grē-gō'ri-ŭs; F. **Gré'goire',** 1 grā'gwär', 2 grā'gwär'; G. **Gre'gor,** 1 grā'gōr, 2 grā'gŏr; It. **Gre-go'rio,** 1 grā-gō'ryō, 2 grā-gŏ'ryō; Lt. Pg., Sp. **Gre-gor'io,** 1 grē-gōr'i-o, 2 grē-gŏr'i-ō. **2.** The name of 17 popes, including: (1) **G. I.,** "the Great" (550–3/604); sent Augustine to Britain; reformed the church service. (2) **G. II.,** or **Ildebrando** (715–7/25 1085), deposed by Emperor Henry IV., whom he in turn deposed. (3) **G. XIII.** (1/1502–4/11 1585), celebrated the massacre of St. Bartholomew; reformed Julian calendar. **3. Saint,** "the Illuminator" (257–3327), the first patriarch of Armenia. **4. Nazienzen,** "the Theologian" (328–389), a Greek Father and pulpit orator. **5. G. of Nyssa** (332?–398), a Greek Father; bishop of Nyssa. **6. G. of Tours** (544–11/17 594), a Frankish historian and ecclesiastic; bishop of Tours. **7. Caspar René** (11/1846–4/1917), an American Lutheran clergyman; professor of theology in Leipzig. **8. Daniel Seelye** (8/11 1835–4/11 1915), an American clergyman, author, and extemporaneous; managing editor of the *Standard Dictionary*. 1891–94. **9. James** (11/1638–19/1675), a Scottish mathematician; invented the reflecting telescope. **10. Thomas Watt** (11/1861–), U. S. Attorney-General,

1914–1919. **11. G. Bald,** a mountain in the Great Smoky Mountains, Tenn.; 4,944 ft. high. **12. G. Lake,** a salt lake in South Australia; east of Lake Eyre; length, 20 m. **13.** A county in S. E. South Dakota; 1,004 sq. m. [Gr., watchman.]

[In Pomerania province, Prussia.

Grel'fen-berg, 1 grəl'fen-bĕrg, *n.* A town in Pomerania province, Prussia.

Grel'fen-ha"gen, 1 grəl'fen-hä"gĕn, *n.* A town in Pomerania province, Prussia.

Grelfs' wald, 1 grelfs'vält, *n.* A seaport city in Pomerania province, Prussia; seat of a university.

grell'lade', 1 grĕ"yäd'; 2 grę"yäd', *n.* Coarsely crushed iron ore prepared for reduction in a Catalan forge.

grelm, *n.* Grain. [prov. Eng.]

grel'sen, 1 grəl'sn; 2 grĕl'sn, *n. Petrol.* **1.** A variety of granite consisting essentially of quartz and muscovite, with little or no feldspar. **2.** A crystalline mixture of quartz and fluoriferous mica, formed by the contact metamorphism of granite during the intrusion of pegmatite. [< *G. greisen,* split.]

Grelz, 1 grəlts; 2 grĕlts, *n.* A walled town in Thuringia, Germany.

gre'king, 1 grĕ'kiŋ; 2 grĕ'kiŋ, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Dawn.

gre-lud', 1 grę-lŭd'; 2 grę-lŭd', *n.* [F.] A small round bell like a sleigh-bell.

gre'mi-al, 1 grĕ'mi-əl; 2 grĕ"mi-əl, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Of or pertaining to the lap or bosom. **2.** Pertaining to the internal affairs of an association. [< LL. *gremialis,* < *l. gremium,* bosom.]

gre"mi-al, *n.* **1.** A silken apron laid on the lap of an officiating bishop, originally to protect his vestments from oil or any other substance that might leave a stain. **gre"mi-a'let,** 2†. A resident at a university.

Gre-na'da, 1 grę-nā'də; 2 grę-nā'də, *n.* One of the British Windward Islands; 133 sq. m.; capital, St. George. 2. 1 grę-nā'də; 2 grę-nā'də. A county in N. central Mississippi; 435 sq. m. **3.** Its county-seat.

gre-na'i, 1 grę-nə'i; 2 grę-nə'i, *n.* A hand-grenade.

gre-na'do‡. [F., < Sp. *granada;* see GRANADILLA.] — **rampart grenade,** a grenade thrown or rolled from a rampart to oppose a party advancing up the slope.

gre-nade", *n.* Same as GRENADINE².

gren'a-dier', 1 gren"ə-dir'; 2 grĕn"ə-dēr', *n.* **1.** (1) Originally, a soldier specially trained to throw hand-grenades, usually a veteran. (2) Later, a member of a regiment or battalion composed of men of great stature, who served on the right of the line in most modern times, restricted to a member of a special corps or regiment. Grenadiers wear a distinctive uniform and a bearskin head-dress. **2.** A fresh-water cardinoid fish with tapering body and tail, especially *Macrurus rupestris.* **3.** A South-African weaver-bird (*Pyromelana oryzi*), red above and black below. [F., < Sp. *granadero,* < *granada;* see GRANADILLA.]



Grenadiers of the British Army.

gren"a-dier'ly†, *adv.* After the manner or style of a grenadier.

gren"a-dil'la, *n.* Same as GRANADILLA.

gren'a-din, 1 gren'ə-din; 2 grĕn'ə-din, *n.* **1.** An impure commercial variety of corundum, used for the sin or magenta, used as a dyestuff. **2.** A variety of carnations characterized by strong perfume, fringed petals, and medium size. [< F. *grenade;* see GRENADE.] **gren'a-dine‡.**

gren"a-dine', 1 gren"ə-din'; 2 grĕn"ə-din', *n.* A gauzy silk or woolen dress-fabric. [F., < *grenade;* see GRENADE.]

gren"a-dine', *n. Cookery.* An entrée of veal and poultry, larded and glazed with their own concentrated liquor. [< F. *grenadin,* small fricandeau, < *grenade;* see GRENADE.]

gren'a-dine', *n.* [F.] **1.** A syrup made from the juice of the pomegranate-fruit. **2.** A syrup of sugar to which citric or tartaric acid and vegetable flavoring have been added.

Gren"adines', 1 gren"ə-dinz'; 2 grĕn"ə-dinz', *n. pl.* An island group of the Windward Islands, British West Indies; 18 sq. m.

gren'ate, 1 gren'ĕt; 2 grĕn'ĕt, *a.* **1.** Grenate brown. **2.** Grenate green.

gren'ate, 1 gren'ĕt; 2 grĕn'ĕt, *n.* [< F. *grenat;* see GARNET¹.]

gren'att.— carminaph grenate, alphanaphthylamin red.

— humming-bird grenate, the humming-bird (*Eulampis jugularis*), found in the Antilles. Its upper parts are black, with wings and tail of bluish-green and throat of rich purple.



Grenate Humming-bird. ¼

Gren'del, 1 gren'del; 2 grĕn'dĕl, *n. Teut. Myth.* A monster who devours men; attacked by Beowulf, who tears out one of its arms. Compare BEOWULF.

Gren'fell, 1 gren'fel; 2 grĕn'fĕl, *n.* **1. Bernard Pyne** (¹²/ıı 1869–⁴/ıı1926), an English scholar in Egyptian antiquities, conductor of excavations, and expert in papyrology. **Passes** (⁴/ı–1761–¹/ıı1838), an English politician; with Wilberforce in the slave-trade agitation, 1805–1807. **3. Wilfred Thomason** (⁹/ıı1865–), an English physician; founder of the mission for lepers at Assam. Newfoundland fisheries.

gren'ges-ite, 1 gren'gęs-ait; 2 grĕn'gĕs-īt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of prochlorite: probably an alteration product of pyroxene.

Gre-nier', 1 grə-nyē'; 2 grę-nye', **Jacques Raymond** (⁶/ıı 1736–¹/–1803). A French hydrographer and chartographer.

Gre-no'ble, 1 grę-nō'bl; 2 grę-nō'bl, *n.* A fortified city, capital of Isère department, France; has a cathedral; was four times besieged.

Gren'ville, 1 gren'vil; 2 grĕn'vil, *n.* **1. George** (⁸/ıı1712–¹¹/ıı1770), an English statesman; premier; passed Stamp Act. **2. Lord** (¹⁰/ıı1759–¹/ıı1834), William Wyndham, an English statesman; speaker; premier; effected abolition of slave-trade. **3. Sir Richard** (1541–¹/ıı1591), an English vice-admiral; with Raleigh in Virginia; fell on the "Revenge." **4. Thomas** (²/ıı1755–¹²/ıı1846), an English diplomatic statesman; founder of his library to British Museum. **5.** A district in Ontario province, Canada; 463 sq. m. **6.** A county in Victoria, Australia.

grese, 1 grēs; 2 grēs, *n.* [Obs.] Grit. The bald eagle.

grès', 1 grē; 2 grę, *n.* [F.] **1.** Grit. **2.** Sandstone. **3.** Stoneware. **—grès cérame, grès de Flandres,** a fine German stoneware, usually with a salt glaze, not made specially in Flanders, but in Germany, as in Coblenz and Cologne.

grès', *n.* [F.] The sticky coating of raw silk.

Gresh'am, 1 gresh'əm; 2 grĕsh'əm, *n.* **1. Sir Thomas** (1519–¹¹/ıı1579), an English diplomat and merchant who built the Royal Exchange and founded Gresham College. **2. Walter Quinton** (⁷/ıı1833–⁹/ıı1895), an American Federal general and jurist; Secretary of the Treasury, 1884; Secretary of State, 1893.

gre"sil', 1 grē'sil'; 2 grę'sil', *n.* [F.] Small hail resembling snow. **Gres"set',** 1 grę"sĕt'; 2 grę"ę', **Jean Baptiste Louis** (¹⁰/ıı 1709–⁸/ıı1777). A French poet and dramatist; *Vert-Vert,* etc.

Gres"si-gra'da, 1 grəs"i-grā'də; 2 grĕs"i-grā'da, *n. pl. Zool.* A superfamily of seals, including the walruses and the eared seals, which use the hind flippers in progression by turning them forward. [< L. *gressus,* step, + *gradior,* walk.] — **gres'si-grade,** *a.*

Gres-so'ri-a, 1 grę-sō'ri-ə; 2 grĕ-sō'ri-a, *n. pl. Entom.* A division of orthopterous insects with a long body and legs adapted for walking, as the mantids or walking-sticks and walking-leaves. See illus. under MANTIS; WALKING-STICK. [< L. *gressus,* pp. of *gradior,* walk.]

gres-so'ri-al, 1 grę-sō'ri-əl; 2 grĕ-sō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Adapted for walking; ambulatory; as, a *grassorial* bird or insect. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Gressoria.* **gres-so'ri-ous‡.**

gret, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Grief. Greet.

Gret'chen, 1 grĕt'hən *or (E.)* grech'ən; 2 grę*t*'hĕn *or (E.)* grĕch'ən, *n.* [G.] Diminutive of MARGARETHE. See MARGARET.

greth, 1 greth; 2 grĕth, *n.* [Ir.] A harness; girth.

Gret'na, 1 gret'nə; 2 grĕt'na, *n.* A town, county-seat of Jefferson parish, La.

Gret'na Green. A village in Dumfriesshire, Scotland, close to the English border; former scene of runaway marriages.

Gret"ry', 1 grə"trē'; 2 grę"trę', **André Ernest Modeste** (²/ıı1741–⁹/ıı1813). A French opera-composer; *Lucile.*

Greuze, 1 grüz; 2 grüz, **Jean Baptiste** (⁸/ıı1725–¹/ıı1891). A French painter; *The Village Marriage,* etc.

Gre-vil'le-a, 1 grə-vil'-ə; 2 grę-vil'-ę-a, *n. Bot.* A large genus of shrubs or trees of the family *Proteaceæ,* chiefly Australian. The best-known species is *G. robusta,* the silk-oak of the colonists, yielding a valuable timber, and in ornamental cultivation prized for its graceful foliage of large twice-pinnate leaves. [< Robert K. *Greville,* British botanist.]

grey'hound, *n.* Same as GREYHOUND.

grey'ism, 1 grē'vi; 2 grę'vę, **Jules** (⁸/ıı1807–⁹/ıı1891). A French statesman; President of the Republic (1879–1887).

grey'ly, *adv.* In course with greyhounds.

grew', *imp.* of GROW, *v.*

grew, *n.* [Scot.] A greyhound. **grew'hound"†.**

grew'-a, 1 grəf'ə; 2 grĕf'a, *n. Mining.* An earth of different color from that of the main deposit, found in searching for mines on the banks of rivers. grevet.

grex, 1 greks; 2 grĕks, *n.* [L.] *Mus.* The chorus in a play.

Grey, 1 grē; 2 grę, *n.* **1, Earl** (1) Albert Henry George (⁸/ıı 1851–⁴/ıı1917), an English statesman; Governor-General of Canada (1904–1911). (2) Charles (³/ıı1764–⁷/ıı1845), an English statesman; twice premier. (3) Henry George (²/ıı 1802–⁹/ıı1894), an English statesman; writer. **2. Sir Edward** (¹/ıı1850–), an English statesman; Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs 1905–1916; created **Viscount G. of Fallodon** July 23, 1916. **3. Sir George** (⁴/ıı1812–³/ıı1898), a British statesman and explorer; governor of New Zealand, 1840–1845; New Zealand, 1845–1853, 1861–1868; High Commissioner of South Africa, 1854–1861. **4. Lady Jane** (⁹/ıı 1537–¹/ıı1557), granddaughter of Henry VII.; made heir to the English throne by Edward VI.; tried for treason; beheaded. **5.** Three districts, E., N., and S., in Ontario province, Canada; total area, 1,707 sq. m.

grey, grey'beard", etc. Same as GRAY, etc.

Grey'beard, 1 grē'bird; 2 grę'bērd, *n.* A mountain in Buncombe county, N. C.; 5,443 ft. high.

Grey'bull riv'er, 1 grē'bul; 2 grę'bul. A river in Wyoming; length, 100 m. to the Big Horn river.

grey'-ey'ed, 1 grē'-ēd'; 2 grę'-ęd', *a.* Gray-eyed.

grey'ings, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Huge stones lying scattered on the moors.

grey'hound", 1 grē'hound"; 2 grę'hound", *n.* **1.** A tall, very slender hunting-dog, noted for its keen sight and for its swiftness. The greyhound was known to the ancient Egyptians, and figured in their monuments. There are several types, as the smooth-haired English greyhound, now used in dog-racing; the rough-haired Scotch greyhound; the somewhat rougher Russian pesvie or wolfhound; and the smaller Italian and Turkish greyhounds, which are used as pet dogs. Compare DEERHOUND, LURCHER, and WOLFHOUND. The Siberian and the Persian greyhounds are of the same breed. **2.** A very fast ocean vessel. [< Ice. *greyhundr,* < *grey,* dog, greyhound, + *hundr,* hound.]

Grey'mouth, 1 grē'məth; 2 grę'mŏth, *n.* A seaport town in Westland province, New Zealand.

grey-wack'e, *n.* Same as GRAYWACKE.

grī'a-sin, 1 grī'ə-sin; 2 grī'a-sĭn, *n.* [Ir.] **1.** A sun-parlor; pergola. **2.** Formerly, a building having a belvedere, used chiefly by women.

gri-banc', 1 gri-bänk'; 2 gri-bänk', *n.* [F.] A small sailing vessel, with two masts, used on the Normandy coast.

grib'ble, 1 grib'l; 2 grĭb'l, *n.* A small isopod, as *Limnoria terebrans,* that bores into submerged timber.

grib'by, 1 grib'i; 2 grĭb'ę, *n.* A gnarl or excrescence of a tree.

grice, 1 grais; 2 grīs, *n.* A pig. [< Ice. *grīss.*]

grice‡, *n.* Same as GREESE‡, *n.*

grid, 1 grid; 2 grĭd, *n.* **1.** A grating of parallel bars, as a fender or a lattice. **2.** A wire-bottomed miningsieve. **3.** (1) *Elec.* A battery-plate somewhat like a grating; specif., a zinc plate in a primary battery, or a lead plate, either perforated or filled with the active material in a storage battery. (2) *Radio.* A wire gauze between filament and plate in vacuum-tube. **4.** Same as GRIDIRON, 2. **5.** *Theat.* Same as GRIDIRON, 3. **6.** *Elec.* A device consisting of a wire network in the circuit connecting a vacuum-tube grid. **—grid current,** the current in a vacuum-tube, that flows between the grid and the filament. **— grid leak,** a resistance connecting the flow of current between the plate and filament in a vacuum-tube of a receiving-set.

grid'dle, 1 grid'l; 2 grĭd'l, *n.* [GRIDIRON, GRIP(LE)†; GRIP, *v.*] **1.** A pan or plate on which to cook. **2.** A gridiron. **— to griddle out,** to screen ore with a griddle.

grid'dle‡, *vt.* [Slang, Eng.] To sing in the streets for a livelihood. **grid'dler,** *n.* [Slang, Eng.]

grid'dle, *n.* **1.** A broad and shallow pan, used on the top of a stove for baking or frying thin cakes. **2.** *Mining.* A large sieve or screen for separating ore. **3.** The iron dish-like covers for the holes for cooking-utensils in a cooking-stove. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A gridiron. **5.** [Local, U. S.] A griddle-cake. [< W. *greidell,* < L. *craticula,* dim. of *cratis,* hurdle.] — **grid'dle-cake,** *n.* A thin batter cake, as of buckwheat, so baked. — **g.-valve,** *n.* A gridiron valve.

grid'dle, 1 grid'l; 2 grĭd'l, *v.* [GRID'ER; GRID'ING.] **I.** *t.* To grind or jar harshly; grate. **2†.** To pierce; cut. **II.** *i.* To make a grating or grinding sound; grate.

grid'e, 2†. To pierce through or up. [Form of GRIDE, *v.*] — **gride,** *n.*

grid'e-lin, 1 grid'i-lin; 2 grĭd'e-lĭn, *n.* A grayish-violet color. [< F. *gris* (< OHG. *grīs*), gray, + *de* (< L. *de*), of, + *lin* (< L. *linum*), flax.]

gridge, 1 grij; 2 grĭdj, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as GRUDGE¹.

grid'i'ron, 1 grid'ai'ərn; 2 grĭd'ī'ərn, *v.* **I.** *t.* [U. S.] To cover with parallel lines; loosely, to cover with a network.

Our country is completely *gridironed* with canals and railroads. GREELEY *What I Know of Farming* p. 105. [FR. ASS. 1871.]

II. *i.* [New Zealand.] To select land in alternate strips, in order to buy in the intervening portions, which are thus made valueless.

grid'i'ron, *n.* **1.** A grated utensil for broiling: in one form, a square cast-iron frame with cross-bars, short legs, and a handle; in another, a hinged double grating of iron wire. **2.** A cribwork on which vessels are hauled out of water for examining, cleaning, and repairing their hulls; a grid. **3.** *Theat.* The framework crossing the stage in the flies over and behind the proscenium. **4.** [U. S.] A football field, as prepared for the game: so called from the white five-yard lines that cross it. **5.** [Slang.] Prison bars, collectively; a prison. **6†.** An iron sieve or grating used in torture by fire. [< MF. *gridire,* GRIDDLE, the suffix simulating IRON.] — **gridiron and doughboys** [Seamen's Slang], the United States flag. — **g. maneuver,** a naval maneuver by which the ships at the head of two columns of vessels each turn and cross sideswise to the head of the opposite column. — **g. pendulum,** a compensation pendulum having parallel bars of different metals. — **g. slot transmission** (*Mech.*), a selective system of speed-gear for automobiles: so named because the speed-lever moves in an H-shaped slot in a guide-plate. — **grid'i'ron-tail",** *n.* An Iguanoid lizard (*Callisaurus ventralis*) of southern Utah, Arizona, etc. — **g. track** (*Railroad.*), a set of short tracks, arranged like a gridiron, and used for sorting and shifting railway-cars. — **g. valve,** a slide-valve having many ports corresponding to ports in the seat. — **on the g.,** in a state of torment or uneasiness.

grid'i'ron, *pp.* Gridironed. S. S.

gri'ece, 1 gris; 2 grēs, *n. Her.* A step or degree. [Form of GREESE, pl. of GREE², < OF. *gre,* < L. *gradus,* step.] — **griece'd,** *a.* **1.** Having steps or degrees. **2.** Decreased.

grief, 1 grif; 2 grēf, *n.* **1.** Sorrow or mental distress resulting from loss, mishap, or disappointment; regret; sorrowful affliction; sadness; as, to be overcome with *grief.* **2.** That which causes mental pain; that which affects or grieves; as, his conduct has been a great *grief* to me. **3.** *Sport.* An accident in the hunting- or racing-field. A pace sufficient to test the condition of horses and their riders and to bring about a considerable amount of *grief.*

St. James's Gazette Nov. 15, 1895, p. 5, col. 1.

4†. Physical pain. **5†.** An objection statement of a grievance. [F., < L. *gravis,* heavy.]

SYN.: affliction, melancholy, mourning, regret, sadness, sorrow, tribulation, trouble, wo. *Grief* is more acute and less enduring than *sorrow. Sorrow* is usually the effect of a definite cause; *sadness* and *melancholy* may arise from a vague sense of want or loss, from a low state of health, or other ill-defined causes; *sadness* may be momentary, *melancholy* is more enduring, and may become chronic. *Affliction* expresses a deep heart-sorrow; *mourning* is the sorrow publicly expressed, or the public expression of sorrow. *Regret* may reasonably be expected; as, it is common to observe thirty days of *mourning* on the death of an officer of state. Compare synonyms for AFFLICTION.— ANT.: comfort, delight, elation, enjoyment, exultation, gladness, happiness, hilariousness, hilarity, joy, pleasure, relief, satisfaction. — Prep.: *grief* at a loss; *for* a friend.

— grief'head"†, *n.* The American golden plover.— **g.-muscles,** *n. pl.* Facial muscles indicative of grief: so named by Darwin.— **g.-shot,** *a.* Pierced with grief.— **grief'-less,** *a.* Without grief.— **grief'-less-ness,** *n.*— **grief'ly,** *adv.* Grievously.

Grieg, 1 grig; 2 grēg, **Edvard Hagerup** (⁴/ıı1843–³/ıı1907). A Norwegian composer and conductor; *Peer Gynt Suite.*

grie'go, *n.* Same as GUANGO.

grien, *vt.* [Scot.] To yearn.

Grier, 1 grir; 2 grēr, **Robert Cooper** (¹/ıı1794–⁶/ıı1870). An American jurist; for 24 years a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Gries'bach, 1 gris'bax; 2 grēs'bäh, **Johann Jakob** (¹/ıı1745–⁸/ıı1812). A German theologian and biblical critic.

grie'shoch, 1 gri'shox; 2 grē'shŏh, *n.* [Scot.] A peat fire; a fire without blaze.

gries'ly†, *a.* Frightful; horrible; grisly.— **gries'ly†,** *adv.*

grief'ance, 1 gri'vəns; 2 grēv'ans, *n.* **1.** That which oppresses, injures, or causes grief and at the same time a sense of wrong; a cause of annoyance; wrong done.

The taxes over which our forefathers fought in Boston and in England fought, bled and died were not large, and the taxes in themselves were not the real *grievance.*

R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* p. 303. [CHAUT. 1889.]

2. [Archaic.] Mental or physical pain or affliction; grief; anger; displeasure. [OF., < *grevant,* ppr. of *greser;* see GRIEVE.] — **grief'ance-ment,** *n.* One who constantly complains of his own grievances.

grieve, 1 grīv; 2 grēv, *n.* [GRIEVED, GRIEVD²; GRIEV'ER, 2, ING.] **1.** [Archaic.] To cause to experience grief; inflict sorrow upon; hurt the feelings of; excite regret in; afflict mentally.

You cannot *grieve* a thing; . . . nothing can be *grieved* but that which has a heart, and a will, and a power.

A. MCKENZIE *Cambridge Sermons* p. 142. [D. L. CO.]

2. [Rare.] To sorrow over; mourn; deplore; as, to *grieve* one's losses. **3.** To offend; vex; provoke. **4†.** To afflict; make sorrowful.

II. *i.* To experience grief; be distressed; sorrow; lament. [< F. *grever,* < L. *gravo,* oppress, < *gravis,* heavy.] SYN.: see BEWAIL, HURT.— Prep.: *at, for, about, over.*— **griev'ed-ly,** *adv.*

grieve, *n.* **1.** *Eng. Hist.* A governor; sheriff. **2.** [Eng. or Scot.] An overseer; farm-bailiff; steward. — **grieve'ship,** *n.* The district over which a sheriff has charge.

griev'er, 1 griv'ər; 2 grēv'er, *n.* One who or that which grieves.

griev'ing, 1 griv'iŋ; 2 grēv'iŋg. **I.** *a.* **1.** Causing grief or distress. **2.** Feeling grief; sorrowful and. **II.** *n.* The act of grieving, or the state of being grieved.

Grieving over a loss never yet helped a man to bear it.

CHRISTIAN REID *Valerie Aylmer* p. 5. [A. 1871.]

griev'ing-ly, 1 griv'iŋ-li; 2 grēv'iŋg-ly, *adv.* Sorrowfully.

griev'ous, 1 griv'əs; 2 grēv'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Causing grief or sorrow; hard to be borne; distressing; creating affliction; oppressive; as, *grievous* laws or taxes.

An amount of work which would cause no sensible inconvenience to a man in health would be a *grievous* burden to an invalid.

H. SPENCER *Political Economy* bk. i. ch. 3. p. 62. [D. CO. 1883.]

2. Causing mischief or destruction; hurtful; nence, fierce; savage; as, *grievous* wolves. **3.** Expressive of or connected with grief or distress; as, *grievous* misgivings. **4.** Atrocious; aggravated; as, *grievous* sin. [< OF. *grevous,* < LL. *gravosus,* < L. *gravis,* heavy.] — **griev'ous-ly,** *adv.*— **griev'ous-ness,** *n.*

griff (1), *v. & n.* Same as GRAFF.

griff, 2 grif; 2 grif, *n. Textile.* A series of horizontal bars, in a reciprocating frame, to raise and lower the shedding mechanism of a jacquard loom in forming the pattern. [< F. *griffe*; see GRIFFE 2.]

griff, *n.* Same as GRIFFIN, 4.

griff, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A steep, rocky glen.

griff, *n.* [Sp. U. S.] A dark reddish-brown mulatto: also, according to some authorities, a person of mixed Indian and negro blood, or the offspring of a negro and a mulatress. [< F. *griffe*: cp. GRIFFIN, 4, GRIFFE 1.

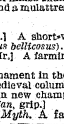
griff, *n.* [Rare.] A claw.

grif'fard, 1 grif'ard; 2 grif'ard, *n.* [F.] A short-winged crested South-American hawk (*Spizaetus bellicosus*).

grif'faun, 1 grif'ăn: 2 grif'an, *n.* [Anglo-Ir.] A farming-tool resembling a hoe. **griff'fawn**†.

griffe, 1 grif; 2 grif, *n.* 1. *Arch.* An ornament in the form of a claw at an angle of the base of a medieval column. 2. In wine-making, a deposit that forms in new champagne. [F., claw, < *griffer*, grasp, < OFG. *grîfan*, grip.]

grif'fin, 1 grif'in; 2 grif'in, *n.* 1. *Myth.* A fanciful creature, half lion and half eagle, reputed to be the offspring of a lion and an eagle. It is found in Persian sculpture, on Greek coins, and as an ornament in classical architecture. It guards hidden treasure, and is an emblem of vigilance. Compare HIPPOGRIFF. 2. *Her.* A representation of this animal used as a charge. 3. One who guards or watches a thing carefully; specif., a vigilant chairman or chaperon. 4. [Anglo-Ind.] (1) A new-comer to India from England; a green-horn. (2) A horse running its first race. Hence, *transf.*, a novice. 5. [A griffin-evil ture.] (2) The lammergeier. 6. [Eng.] A variety of apple. [< F. *griffon*, < LL. *grifo(n-)*, < *gryphus*, < L. *gryps*, fabulous creature, < Gr. *grȳps*, < *grypos*, hooked.] **griff'fon**†; **grif'founr.**—**bearded griffin**, the lammergeier. —**griffin's foot**, a surgical instrument so called from its shape.—**g.-vulture**, *n.* An Old World vulture (*Gyps fulvus*); the griffon, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The condition of a newcomer; greenness.—**griffin-esque**, *a.*—**griffin-ish**, *a.* 1. Vigilant like a griffin. 2. [Anglo-Ind.] Like a griffin, 4.—**griffin-ism**, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] **griffin-ism**, *n.* 1. Vigilance, like that of the griffin. 2. Griffinage.


Griffin.
Arms of MacMan-aman, Isle of Man.

Grif'fin, *n.* 1. See GRIFFITH. 2. **Gerald** (12/13)1803–9/13 1840), an Irish novelist and poet. 3. A city; county-seat of Spalding county, Ga.

Grif'fith, 1 grif'ith; 2 grif'ith, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **Griff'fut**, Dan. **Grif'fith**, 1 grif'ith; 2 grif'ith; D. **Ru-dī'mus**, 1 ru-fī'mus, 2 ru-fī'mus. 2. **Grif-fith'-ba'ş**, 1 grif-fith'-us, 2 grif-fith'-ăs. Sw. **Ru-ūn'**, 1 ru-fīn', 2 ru-fīn'; [L., reddish.] 2. **Arthur** (1871–9/12 1922). Irish statesman; partner, President of the Dail Eireann, 1922; founder of the Sinn Fein movement; editor of *The United Irishman*. 3. **Sir Richard John** (9/13 1784–9/13 1878), an Irish geologist and agriculturist. —**Griffith's valuation**, the valuation for assessment purposes arrived at by Sir Richard J. Griffith, in Ireland, and used in fixing rents, in many cases, during the land-war in Ireland in the 19th century.

Grif'fith-Bos-car'en, **Sackville Trevor** (10/13 1865–). An English statesman; minister of health, 1922.

Grif'fith Moun'tain. A mountain in Clear Creek county, Colo.

grif'fon, 1 grif'en; 2 grif'on. *n.* [F.] 1. A modern breed of large rough-coated German hunting-dogs, combining the characteristics of pointer and setter. **griff'in-dog'**†. 2. A small, long-haired, somewhat pug-nosed pet-dog, bred in Belgium, resembling a diminutive Scotch terrier. **Brussels griffon**†.

Grif'fon†, *n.* A Greek. [OF., < *grifon*, griffin.]

grif'fo'nage†, 1 grif'to'nēj; 2 grif'to'nāsh, *n.* [F.] Scribbled memoranda; a scrawl.

grig†, 1 grig; 2 grig, *n.* A cricket; grasshopper. 2. A sand-eel. 3. [Prov. Eng.] A hen having short legs. 4. A merry mountebank. 5. [Prov. Eng.] A restless child. 6. [Ir.] A taunting or humorous appellation. 7. [Slang.] (1) A farthing. (2) *pl.* Money in general. [Perhaps a softened form of *crick* (seen in CRICKET 1), – *as merry as a grig*, exceedingly merry: variously ac'ording to a *cricket* or to a *Greek*. Compare GREEK, 4.

grig, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Heath; heather. **grigg**†.

grig'gles, 1 grig'ls; 2 grig'ls, *n. pl.* [Eng.] Small apples left on a tree.

Griggs, 1 grigz; 2 grigs, *n.* A county in E. central North Dakota; 730 sq. m.; county-seat, Cooperstown.

Griggs'ville, 1 grigz'vil; 2 grigs'vil, *n.* A township and city in Pike county, Ill.

Gri'gnard's re-ac'tion, 1 gri'ńyārz'; 2 gri'ńyārs'. *Org. Chem.* An important reaction in organic synthesis for the preparation of alcohols, etc., and involving the use of finely divided magnesium, an organic halid, usually a bromid, in connection with other substances containing the carbonyl group, as aldehydes, ketones, etc.

grig'net, 1 grig'net; 2 grig'nēt, *n.* An African titmouse (genus *Parisoma*). [Cp. OF. *perdrix grigneuse*, the partridge.]

Gri-gor'jev, 1 gri-gōr'jev; 2 gri-gōr'jĕv, **Vasili Vasilievitch** (1816–1/1882). A Russian Orientalist and archeologist.

gri'gri', 1 gri'gri'; 2 gri'gri', *n.* [Afr.] Same as GREEGREE.

Gri-ja'va, 1 gri-hāl'vo; 2 gri-hāl'vă, **Juan** (–1527). A Spanish navigator who discovered Mexico.

Gri-jo'ta, 1 gri-hō'ta; 2 gri-hō'tă, *n.* Same as TABASCO, 1.

grike, 1 grik; 2 grik, *n.* 1. [Prov. Eng.] A crack or slit in stone or rock. 2. A ravine or crevasse in a hill.

grill, *a.* Harsh; stern; cruel. **grill**†.

grill, 1 gril; 2 gril, *v. t.* I. To cook on a grill or **grill'**,) gridiron; broil. 2. To stamp with parallel lines like a grill. 3. To torment as by broiling. **grill'y**†.

II. *v. i.* To be broiled or in a broiling or heated state.

I grill in my blood over the silly rudeness of our newspaper articles. R. L. STEVENSON *Memories and Portraits* p. 6. [a. 1887.]

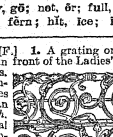
[< F. *griller*, < *gril*; see GRILL, *n.*] —**grill'-room**†, *n.* A room in which meats are grilled; a restaurant or eating-room where grilling is done. **grill'.**—**grill'er**, *n.*

grill, *v.* I. *t.* 1. [Scot.] To cause to shiver, as with fright; terrify. 2†. To anger; vex. **II.** *v. i.* 1. [Scot.] To shiver. 2. [Prov. Eng.] To snarl.

grill, *n.* 1. A gridiron. 2. That which is broiled on a gridiron; grilled meat. 3. Fairly lines in cross-bar, employed in some flat engravings. 4. A grill-room. 5. A grille or grating of any kind. [< F. *gril*, < L. *craticula*; see GRIDDLE.]

grill'age, 1 grill'ij; 2 grill'aj, *n.* 1. A heavy framework of crossed timbers to sustain a foundation. 2. In lace, a background of separate bars not woven together; a grillé. [F., < *gril*; see GRILL, *n.*] —**grill'age-beam'**, *n.* A steel beam of I section, used in broad foundations on yielding soil, where the central load must be distributed.

grille, 1 gril; 2 gril, *n.* [F.] **1.** A grating or screen. Specif.: (1) The screen in front of the Ladies' Gallery in the House of Commons. (2) The grating in a convent parlor which separates visitors from nuns of an enclosed order. 2. *Arch.* Originally, wrought-metal grating, to screen an entrance; a grated gate; hence, any decorative arrangement of bars or openwork. 3. *Fortif.*, *etc.* A frame holding glass tubes containing fishes' eggs while hatching. 4. In court-tennis, a square opening in the


Forged Grille of Medieval Ironwork at the Church of St. Denis, near Paris.

penthouse at the rear of the hazard-court. 5†. A bar in the visor of a helmet.

grill'ed, 1 gril'yĕd; 2 gril'yĕd, *a.* [F.] Having a background of parallel bridles or bars crossing open spaces: said of lace.

grill-ie, *n.* Same as GRILLE.

grilled,) 1 grild; 2 grild, *a.* Embossed with minute in-

grilld,) dentations arranged in a rectangle, as some issues of Treasury notes and postage-stamps. [< F. *gril*, grating; see GRILL, *n.*]

Grill'par-zer, 1 gril'pär-tsar; 2 grill'pär-tser, **Franz** (1/15 1791–1/21872). An Austrian dramatist and poet.

grilse, 1 grils; 2 grils, *n.* [Scot.] A young salmon on its first return from sea.

grim, 1 grim; 2 grim, *vt.* [Rare.] To make grim.

grim, *a.* 1. Stern; severe; holding in respect or demeanor; fierce; ferocious; ugly; as, a *grim* soldier or savage. 2. Having a stern, relentless, or cruel nature; harsh; severe; dreadful; as, *grim* slaughter; *grim* humor. 3. Unyielding; undaunted. 4. Grimly courageous.

Miss Ophelia . . . sat with *grim* deternation, upright as a daring-needle stuck in a board.
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* p. 180. [n. d., c. 1900.]
[< AS. *grim*.] Syn.: ferocious, fierce, hideous, savage, stern, sullen, terrible. *Grim* expresses or suggests a silent but most determined ferocity; as, the *grim* aspect of the scowling savage in war; *grim* death. Compare FIERCE.—Ant.: benign, genial, gentle, kind, mild, placid, sweet, tender.—**grim'ly**, *a.* [Rare.] Grim.—**grim'ness**, *n.*

grim, *n.* Anger; malice; *in grim'full*, *a.* Relentless.

gri-mace', 1 gri-mēs'; 2 gri-mās', *vi.* [GRI-MACE'-ING.] To distort the features; make grimaces. [< F. *grimacer*, < *grimace*; see GRIMACE, *n.*] —**gri-mac'er**, *n.*—**gri-mac'ing**, *n.* The act of affected gestures.

She struts on one page, rolls her eyes on another, grimaces in a third, and is hysterical in a fourth.
GEORGE EGERTON *Keynotes and Novels* p. 195. [r. a. w. 1883.]

gri-mace', *n.* **1.** A distortion of the features, either habitual or occasioned by some momentary feeling, as of pain, affectation, disgust, or contempt; grin; smirk.

For men . . . may be inclined to admit that more hays have been endowed with special muscles solely for exhibiting their hideous grimaces.
DARWIN *Emotions in Man*, p. 10. [a. 1873.]

2. A hypocritical expression of interest or feeling. [F., cp. GRIM and GRIN, *n.*] **gri-mask'**†.

gri-maced', 1 gri-mēst'; 2 gri-māst', *a.* Distorted.

Gri-mal'di, 1 gri-mal'di or -mōl'di; 2 gri-mäl'di or -mal'di, **Joseph** (12/13 1779–5/13 1837). An English clown and comedian of Italian parentage.

gri-mal'kin, 1 gri-mal'kin; 2 gri-mäl'kĭn or -mal'kin, *n.* 1. A cat, particularly an old female cat: often used as a proper name. 2. A jealous old woman. [< GRAY + MALKIN.]

grime, 1 grim; 2 grim, *vt.* [GRIMED; GRIM'ING.] To soil as with soot; make dirty; sully; begrime.

grime, *n.* That which soils, as smut or soot; dirt; especially, dirt thickly laid on or ground in.

WHITTIER *Mogg Megone* pt. iii, st. 1.
[Scand.; cp. Sw. dial. *grima*, smut on the face.]

Grimes, 1 grimz; 2 grimz, *n.* **1. James Wilson** (9/13 1816–2/13 1872), a United States Senator; Governor of Iowa. 2. A county in E. central Texas; 770 sq. m.; county-seat, Anderson.

grim'grib-ber, 1 grim'grib-ar; 2 grim'grĭb-er, *n.* [Rare, Eng.] Technical phraseology; especially, learned legal jargon: a word derived from a imaginary estate, created by Steele, which was the subject of a legal wrangle.

Grim'hild, 1 grim'hild; 2 grim'hĭld, *n. Norse Myth.* The wife of King Giuki, who gave a magic potion to Sigurd, causing him to forget Brunhild and to marry Gudrun, her daughter.

grim'ing, 1 grim'ing; 2 grim'ing, *n.* [Scot.] A light covering.

Grim'ké, 1 grim'ki; 2 grim'kē, *n.* **1. Angelina Emily**, see WELD, 1. **2. Sarah Moore** (1/13 1805–12/13 1879), an American abolitionist and advocate of the rights of women; sister of preceding, with whom she joined the Society of Friends and began to write on slavery and women's rights; *Epistle to the Clergy of the Southern States*; *The Province of Women*. **3. Thomas Smith** (8/13 1786–9/13 1834), an American lawyer and reformer; brother of the sisters Grimké; advocated spelling-reform.

grim'ly, 1 grim'li; 2 grim'lĭ, *adv.* In a grim manner.

O river, that remindest me of England
And the sentinel headlands wait *grimly* for thee.
BENJAMIN F. TAYLOR *Rhymes of the River* st. 1.

Grimm, 1 grim; 2 grim, *n.* **1. Friedrich Melchior, Baron** (9/13 1723–12/13 1807), a German writer, diplomatist, and critic. **2. Jakob Ludwig Karl** (1/13 1785–9/13 1863), a German philologist; *Deutsche Grammatik* (with his brother Wilhelm Karl); *Deutsche Wörterbuch*, and *Kinder- und Hausmärchen*, fairy tale. **3. Wilhelm Karl** (2/13 1786–12/13 1859), a German philologist; brother of Jacob Ludwig Karl; *Die Deutsche Heldensage* (with his brother), the *Wörterbuch*, and *Märchen*.—**Grimm's law**, see under LAW, n.

Grim'ma, 1 grim'a; 2 grim'ă, *n.* A mining town in Saxony.

grim'ma, 1 grim; 2 grim, *n.* A bush-baboon, the sequester.

Grim'mels-hau'sen, 1 grim'els-hou'zen; 2 grim'ĕls-hou'zĕn, **Hans Jakob, Christoffel von** (1625?–9/13 1676). A German writer; *Simplicissimus*.

Grim'nil, 1 grim'i-l; 2 grim'ĭ-l, *n. Bot.* A large genus of true mosses, narrow-leaved and generally closely tufted or matted. There is usually a peristome of 16 teeth. Leaf-buds develop on the rhizoids, and fructification is produced at the ends of the branches. [< J. F. K. *Grimm*, German botanist.]

Grim'nir-a'ee-s, 1 grim'i-ā'ē-i; 2 grim'ĭ-ā'ē-ĕ, *n. pl. Bot.* A large family of widely distributed acrocarpous mosses, brownish-colored, often having the leaf-cells papillose and the calyptra hoodlike or conical. The peristome is single. Chlorophyll is present only in the top portions of stem and branches. [< GRIMMIA.] —**grim'mi-a'ceous**, *a.*

grim'mish, *a.* Wrathful.

Grim'nur, 1 grim'ur; 2 grim'nur. *n. Norse Myth.* Odin: a name suggested from his habit of traveling incognito. See def. 2. **2.** [*g-*] A hood that covers the upper part of the wearer's face. **Grim'nir**†.

grimp, 1 grimp; 2 grimp, *n.* I. *t.* [Rare.] To elevate; cause to mount. **II.** *i.* To climb; clamber.

Grims'by, 1 grimz'bi; 2 grimz'bĭ, *n.* An ancient borough and important fishing-port in Lincolnshire, England.

Grim'sel, 1 grim'sel; 2 grim'sĕl, *n.* **1.** A mountain in the Bernese Alps, between Bern and Valais cantons: height, 7,700 ft. **2.** A pass over the same; height, 7,103 ft.

grim'sir', *n.* An overbearing fellow. **grim'ser'**.

grim'sthe-col'ler, 1 grim'-thə-kol'yər; 2 grim'-thĕ-col'yĕr, *n.* A European hawkweed (*Hieracium aurantiacum*), now found in fields and upon roadsides of the northeastern United States: possibly named after an old comedy, *Grim, the Collier of Croyden*, in reference to the weed's dark hairy involucre.

grim'y, 1 grim'i; 2 grim'y, *a.* [GRIM'I-ER; GRIM'I-EST.] Full of or covered with grime; dirty; filthy.

Whitefield . . . could look down from . . . a green knoll at Kingswood on twenty thousand colliers *grimy* from the . . . coalpits.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* § 1, p. 763. [n. 1876.]
—**grim'i-ly**, *adv.*—**grim'i-ness**, *n.*

grin, 1 grin; 2 grin, *v.* [GRINNED, GRIND'; GRIN'NING.] I. *t.* 1. To make or effect by grinning.

And grov'ling idiots *grinn'd* applause on him.
JOANNA BAILLIE *De Montfort* act iii. sc. 1.

2†. To exhibit in snarling; as, to *grin* the teeth.

II. *i.* To expose the teeth set together or nearly together, by opening and drawing back the lips, as in coarse or malicious laughter, anguish, rage, scorn, or habitual smiling.

Grin differs from *smile* in that it is used only in an uncomplimentary or disparaging sense; as, a *grinning* (not a *smiling*) fiend; he *grins* like a Cheshire cat.

[< AS. *grennian*.] —**grin'ning-match'er**, *n.* An old game in which the players made grimaces at each other through a horse's collar.— **to grin like a Cheshire cat**, to grin so as to expose the teeth and gums: the origin of the term is not known. See CHESHIRE CAT, under CHESHIRE.

grin', *n.* The act of grinning; a broad smile showing the teeth, as in amusement, pain, anger, or rage.

grin'a, *n.* [Archaic.] A snare, trap, or springe.

Grin'e, *n.* Same as ROUGEMONT. **Grien**†.

grin'a-gog', 1 grin'a-gog'; 2 grin'a-gŏg', *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A spirited gossip. **grin'a-go'g**†.

grinch, 1 grinch; 2 grinch, *vt.* [Echoic.] To make a grating, harsh sound. R. KIPLING *Barrack-room Ballads* p. 126.

grind, 1 grind; 2 grind, *v.* [GROUND; GRIND'ER (Archaic or Obs.); GRIND'ING.]

I. *t.* 1. To reduce to fine particles or powder by crushing and friction; triturate; as, to *grind* wheat. 2. To produce by trituration or by rotary motion like that of a mill; as, to *grind* meal; to *grind* out music with a hand-organ. 3. To give a shape or edge to by abrasion; cause to become sharp or polished by abrasion; as, to *grind* a pair of shears. Spinoza maintained himself with *grinding* glasses for optical instruments.

FROUDE *Short Studies, Spinoza* in first series. p. 275. [a. 1872.]
4. To rub (one thing against another); grate; grit; as, to *grind* the teeth. 5. To turn the crank of as for reducing something to powder; as, to *grind* a coffee-mill. 6. To teach in a hackneyed, unintelligent manner. 7. To wear or chafe as by rubbing; oppress by exactions; afflict cruelly; harass; as, to *grind* the poor.

A grazing iron collar *grinds* my neck.
TENNYSON *St. Simeon Stylites* st. 6.

8. [College Slang.] (1) To study laboriously; as, to *grind* mathematics. (2) To make fun of, especially in a politely satirical manner.

II. *i.* 1. To perform the operation of grinding; turn the crank of, or otherwise work, a mill. 2. To be rubbed together or with another; as in the operation of grinding; as, the millstones *grind* slowly. 3. To be smoothed, polished, or made sharp by rubbing; as, glass or steel *grinds* easily. 4. To be reduced to small particles by crushing and friction; as, wheat does not *grind* well. 5. [Colloq.] To work, and especially to study, laboriously; drudge; dig; as, he has to *grind* for the examination. 6. [Vulgar or Archaic.] To hold sexual intercourse; submit oneself to sexual intercourse. *Job* xxxi, 10. [< AS. *grindan*.] —**to grind the wind** [Eng.], to do hard labor on a treadmill.— **grind'a-bl**(e', *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being ground.

grind†, *n.* 1. The act of grinding, or the sound made by grinding, as a mill, grindstone, or organ. 2. Work, and especially study, that is tedious, distasteful, and laboriously performed; as laborious student.

The popular caricature of the college student is no longer the stoop-shouldered, long-haired *grind*, but a person of abnormal biceps and rudimentary brain.
A. B. HART in *Atlantic Monthly* July, 1890, p. 65.

3. A jest, joke, or satire; also, a joker or satirist. **4.** [College Slang, Eng.] (1) A steeplechase. (2) A walk for the sake of health.

grind², *n.* [Faroe Islands.] A school of bottle-nosed whales.

—grind'-whale', *n.* A bottlenose (*Globicocephalus melas*).

Grin'dal, 1 grin'dal; 2 grĭn'dal, **Edmund** (1519–7/1583). An English prelate; Archbishop of Canterbury; wrote for Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*.



Grin'del-i'a, 1 grin-dil'i-a; 2 grĭn-dĭl'ĭ-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of American coarse herbaceous or shrubby plants of the family *Asteraceæ*, with sessile, rigid leaves and large heads of yellow flowers. From the balsamic exudation, the plants are frequently called *gum-plants*. [< D. Grindel, Russian botanist.]

grind'er, 1 grind'er; 2 grind'er, *n.* 1. One who or that which grinds, in any sense of the word. 2. In fence, specif.: (1) One of the large back teeth specially used for masticating; a molar; also [*pl.*] [Slang], the teeth generally. (3) One who sharpens edged tools or other instruments; as, a knife-*grinder*. (3) A machine for grinding; as, a tool-*grinder*. (4) A tutor who prepares students for examination; coach. (5) [Eng.] One (one; *pl.* pulleys; *r. r.* swivels who employs others as diminished wages: a sweater. (6) *Naut.* A kink in a rope.

e, a, emery-wheels; o, o, oil-

3. A bird that makes a joyous noise. (1) [Austral.] The restless flycatcher (*Seisura inquieta*). (2) [Local, Eng.] The European goatsucker. [< AS. *grindan*, grind.]

—hall grinder, a machine for reducing ores or other materials by concussion and abrasion with heavy iron balls in a drum or box.— **grind'er-head'',** *n. Mech.* A small grinding-machine consisting commonly of a bracket or standard adapted to be fixed by a clamp to a bench and supporting a shaft bearing a driving-pulley and a pair of emery or carborundum wheels.— **grinders' asthma, lung, rot, or phthisis,** disease of the lungs consequent upon inhaling the metallic dust produced in grinding metals.— **to take a g.,** to place the thumb to the nose and cause the other hand to rotate around it: a gesture of derision.

grind'er, *n.* [Ir.] A gaily tinted neckerchief.

grind'er-y, *n.* [grind'er + -y, for -ery.] Pl. **-eries,** *l.* -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** A place where edged tools or other instruments are ground. **2.** [Engl.] Materials used by leather-workers: also, a grinder's workshop.— **grind'er-ware'house,** *n.* [Eng.] A place where shoemakers' findings and tools are sold.

grind'ing, 1 grind'in; 2 grind'ing, *n.* The act expressed by the verb *grind*, in any of its senses; also, that which is ground; as, the *grinding* of a mill; the *grinding* of teeth; the *grinding* of a coaching tutor.— **grind-ly,** *adv.*

Syn.: see FRICTION.— **grind'ing-ded'',** *n.* A machine for grinding stone slabs, consisting of a laterally moving table on which the slab is placed, and a heavy rotating iron disk, whose lower surface abrades or polishes the upper surface of the stone.— **g.-bench,** *n. Glass-making.* A stone slab on which to fasten by plaster of Paris, in a level position, a plate of glass to grind the upper surface of which is to be ground or polished.— **g.-block,** *n.* A block of abrasive material, as emery, used in rubbing down or grinding metal or stone surfaces.— **g.-clamp,** *n.* **1.** A clamp-like holder used in grinding cylindrical rock. **2.** A machine for grinding such rods, using a clamp as holder.— **g.-frame,** *n.* [Eng.] A cotton-spinning machine: a misnomer.— **g.-house,** *n.* A house of correction. **2.** A factory fitted with machinery of special construction in which the work revolves on dead centers while acted on by an emery-wheel.— **g.-machine,** *n.* Any machine used for grinding knife-edges, or for grinding cutting-face or ment, etc.— **g.-mill,** *n.* A mill where or by means of which grain is ground.— **g.-money,** *n.* [Eng.] An allowance made to carpenters by employers, equivalent in amount to an hour's wages, supposed to cover time lost in grinding tools.— **g.-organ,** *n.* Any barrel organ.— **g.-plate,** *n.* A heavy cast-iron disk rotating on a vertical axis, used to grind or polish plate glass.— **g.-roll,** *n.* The cylinder of a roller-mill, as used in the manufacture of flour by the roller process.— **g.-slip,** *n.* A free-cutting oilstone or whetstone; a hone.— **g.-stooth,** *n.* A molar or grinder.— **g.-vat,** *n.* A shallow circular trough in which flints are ground by edge-runners.— **g.-wheel,** *n.* [Eng.] A revolving plate or a table carrying the glass in a polishing. **2.** A bullding fitted with machinery for grinding by power.— **high g.,** a system of grain-reduction by many partial crushings, each followed by dressing.— **low g.,** same as LOW MILLING.



Grinding-plates for Plate Glass.

I, I, levers for adjusting pressure; *r, r,* grinding-plates or runners; *s* revolving plate or table carrying the glass in a basket.

grin'dle, 1 grin'di; 2 grin'dl, *n.* [Local, U. S.] An anisoid fish, the bowfin, or Johnny Grindle, the latter name from that of an Indiana lawyer devoted to angling.

grin'dle-coke, 1 grin'dl-kōk; 2 grin'dl-cōk, *n.* [N. Brit.] An old, worn grindstone.

grind'let, 1 grind'let; 2 grind'lĕt, *n.* A little ditch or drain.

grind'le-tail''ed, *a.* A dog with a curling tail.

Grin'dle-to'nī-an, 1 grin'dl-tō'nı-an; 2 grin'dl-tō'nı-an, *n. & a.* [Eng.] A member of an English Familist sect of the 17th century, supposed to have originated at Grindleton, Yorkshire.

grind'stone'', 1 grind'stōn'; 2 grind'stŏn'', *n.* **1.** A flat circular stone, so hung that it can be rotated upon an axis: used for sharpening tools, etc., or for abrading by grinding; also, any stone suitable for making grindstones.

Books are *grindstones* and whetstones for a man's mind.
H. W. BEECHER *Plain and Pleasant Talk, Fruits* p. 27. [b. a. 1859.]

2. A millstone; also, a **grin'dle-stone''ī,— grind'stone''grīl'',** *n.* A kind of gritty rock from which grindstones are made.— **to keep, put,** or **hold one's nose or face to the g.,** to oppress or work one severely.

grin'go, 1 grig'go; 2 grig'go, *n.* In Spanish America, a foreigner, particularly an American or one of English blood or speech: a contemptuous epithet. [Sp., gibberish.]

grin''go-lé', 1 grig'go-lē'; 2 grig'go-lē', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Same as ENGRAILED.

grin'ma''su, 1 grin'ma''sū, grin'ma''su, *n.* [Japan.] The silver salmon (*Oncorhunchus kisutch*).

Grin-nell', 1 gri-nel'; 2 gri-nĕl', *n.* **1. George Bird** (⁹/₁₀1849–), an American editor and author; Indian commissioner; student of North-American ethnology. **2. Henry** (1799–⁹/₁₀1874), an American merchant: first president of the American Geographical Society: sent the Grinnell Arctic expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, 1850–1851. **3. Moses** (³/₄1803–¹¹/₁₂1877), an American merchant; brother of the preceding. **4.** A city in Powshiek county, Ia.; seat of Grinnell College (non-sectarian), founded 1847.

Grin-nel'li-a, 1 grin-nel'i-a; 2 gri-nĕl'ı-a, *n.* A monotypic genus of red floridean marine algæ. *Grinnellia americana*, one of the most beautiful of all the seaweeds, with broad delicately membranaceous rosy-red fronds, is found on the eastern coast of the United States. [C.] [< Henry *Grinnell*.]

Grin-nell' Land. A region west of Kennedy Channel; lat. 75° 24' 21"N. to 82° 30' N.: discovered by the Grinnell expedition under Lieut. E. J. De Haven, 1850–1851.

grin'ner, 1 grin'er; 2 grin'ĕr, *n.* One who grins.

grin'ning-ly, 1 grin'in-li; 2 grin'ing-ly, *adv.* In a grinning manner.

grint, *n.* To grind or gnash the teeth, or make a grinding noise with the teeth.

grint'er, *imp.* of GRIN, *v.*

grint'ing†, *n.* Grinding.

grī'o-sach, 1 grī'o-soh; 2 grī'o-săh, *n.* [Ir.] Ashes and embers red-hot.

grī'otte', 1 grī'et'; 2 grī'ŏt', *n.* [F.] A red-and-purple or dark green variegated marble of the Pyrenees.

grip¹, 1 grip; 2 grĭp, *v.* [GRIPPED, GRIPPT; GRIP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To take firm and generally sudden hold of with or as with the hand; grasp; grasp; seize; as, to *grip* another's hand; to *grip* with the beak, as a hawk. **2.** To impress deeply or lastingly; as, the scene *gripped* the spectators. **3.** To attack or dominate, as a disease, ailment or a disease; as, rheumatism *grips* him. **4.** To join (one thing to another) securely with a grip or other fastener. **5.** To lay hold of; take possession of; appropriate.

II. *i.* **1.** To take fast hold, as an anchor.

But where ye feel your honour *grip*,
Let that aye be your keeper.
BURNS *Epistle to a Young Friend* st. 8.

2. [Austral Slang.] To catch sheep for a shearer.

Syn.: see CATCH; GRASP.

grip², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] To dig trenches or drains in.

grip³, *n.* **1.** The act of grasping firmly, or the state of being so grasped; a holding fast; firm grasp; clutch; as, a tiger's *grip*; the *grip* of a pair of pincers. **2.** A particular mode of grasping hands as practised by members of a secret society for mutual recognition.

But *grip* was very soon adopted as the technical word of Masonry; and no uninterrupted link has been its use, that at length notwithstanding the derogatory remark of Webster, it has passed into the colloquial language of the day to signify a grasp of the hand. MACKEY *Encyc. of Freemasonry*, Grip p. 325, New Ed., 1874.]

3. A scene-shifter in a theater. **4.** [Colloq., U. S.] A valise; gripsack. **5.** That part of a thing by which it is grasped; as, the *grip* of a pistol or of a club. **6.** A gripping tool for drawing up well-boring rods. **7.** A hole through which to draw tarred rope to drive the tar into the interior and remove excess from the outside. **8.** A grasping device on a cable railway-car by which the car can be attached to or detached from it at will. **9.** Grasping power; ability to seize and hold.

It is said that he has the strength of thirty men in the *grip* of his hand. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit., Beowulf* in vol. 1, p. 61. [LANG. 1841.]

10. *Bowling.* The holes in a ball, into which the bowler thrusts his thumb and middle finger. **11.** [Rare.] The narrow space in front of the slide-chamber in the bore of a rifled cannon. **12.** A hook, tooth, or other device on a gun-barrel by which the latter is fastened to the stock while firing. **13.** The maximum distance between rivets made in a single joint tight: sometimes an allowance of four times the diameter of a rivet is taken. **14.** *Min.* A lifting-dog or similar device by which boring-rods are secured under the cable while lifted. [< AS. *gripa*, grasp.]

grip'-block", *n.* The pulley-block which is secured to the log-lifting jaws of a logging-machine.— **g.-car,** *n.* A cable-car.— **g.-grass,** *n.* Goosegrass (*Galium aparine*); catchweed; cleavers.— **g.-knot,** *n.* A vise-like arrangement for holding the object which is to be turned on a lathe.— **grip'man,** *n.* The man who operates the gripping mechanism of a cable-car.— **grip'ment,** *n.* A holding fast, or gripping.— **g.-nut,** *n.* Same as LOCK-NUT.— **g.-pedal,** a toe-clip, as on a bicycle pedal.— **g.-pulley,** *n.* A form of pulley, using the principle of the pulley, employed on cable-roads.— **grip'sack",** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A traveler's hand-valise or portmanteau.— **g.-yard,** *n.* A watched dam or bank.— **to lose one's g.,** to lose one's hold or control; be forced to let go or to let slip.

grip², 1 grip; 2 grĭp, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small ditch, drain, or furrow.

grip³, *n.* Same as GRIPPE.

grip⁴†, *n.* A griffin or vulture.

grip⁵, 1 grip; 2 grĭp, *v.* [GRIPED; GRIP'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To seize and hold firmly with or as with the fingers or claws; grasp; grip; clutch: often used figuratively.

As needy gallants, in the scrivener's hands,
Importune the rich knaves that *gripe* their mortgaged lands.
DRYDEN *Satire on the Dutch* l. 2.

2. To give pain to (the bowels), as if by constriction or torsion. **3.** To cause mental anguish in; pinch; distress. **4†.** To close (the fingers) tightly; clench (the fist).

II. *i.* **1.** To seize or hold something firmly with or as with the fingers, claws, or tentacles; attempt to do so. **2.** To get money by hard bargains or mean exactions. **3.** To be affected with pains in the bowels as if from inward contraction or torsion. **4.** *Naut.* To tend to come up to the wind because the griping mainsail of a cable-car.— **grip'ment,** *n.* A holding fast, or gripping.— **g.-nut,** *n.* Same as LOCK-NUT.— **g.-pedal,** a toe-clip, as on a bicycle pedal.— **g.-pulley,** *n.* A form of pulley, using the principle of the pulley, employed on cable-roads.— **grip'sack",** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A traveler's hand-valise or portmanteau.— **g.-yard,** *n.* A watched dam or bank.— **to lose one's g.,** to lose one's hold or control; be forced to let go or to let slip.

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gripe¹, *n.* **1.** A fast or firm hold; a compressing grasp; grip; as, let me get my *gripe* on him; in the *gripe* of the law. **2.** Hence, power, authority, control; bondage; slavery; as, the *gripe* of superstition.

The remorseless *gripe*, which the habit of vicious enjoyment laye upon its victim. HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Rom.* p. 74. (N. & CO., 1876.)

3. *pl.* Keen intermittent pains in the bowels caused by colic or similar complaints. **4.** Anything used for gripping or grasping; a claw, grip, or brake. **5.** That part by which a thing is griped; grip; handle; as, the *gripe* of a sword. **6.** *Naut.* (1) The forefoot of a vessel, on which the stem is fastened; the forward end of the keel. (2) A broad mat of rope or of bars fastened together by ropes: used to fasten a boat to the deck ring-bolts. (3) One of two bands passed around a boat hanging on the davits, to keep it from swinging. (4) A projection at the lowest part of the stem serving to keep the ship from being driven sidewaysaway from the wind. **7.** A strap brake or ribbon-brake on a hoisting-apparatus. **8.** [Prov. Eng.] A pitchfork; dung-fork. **9†.** A miser.— **gripe'y,** *a.* Producing intestinal cramps.

gripe², *n.* A griffin or vulture.

gripe³, *n.* A ditch; trench. [< AS. *grēp*, ditch.]

gripe'fūl, 1 grip'ful; 2 grĭp'fŭl, *a.* [Rare.] Disposed to gripe.

grip'er, 1 grip'er; 2 grĭp'ĕr, *n.* One who gripes.

gripe's'-egg''ī, *n.* An egg-shaped vessel used in alchemy.

grip'-grass", **g.-knot, grip'man, g.-pedal,** etc. See under GRIP, *n.*

grip'ite, 1 grif'ait; 2 grĭf'īt, *n. Mineral.* A phosphate related to or derived from triplite, from South Dakota. [< Gr. *gripheos*, riddle.]

Grip''o-pi-the'cus, 1 grif''o-pi-thī'kus; 2 grĭf''o-pi-thē'cŭs, *n. Paleon.* A genus of extinct mammals, the single molars of which are all that is known to scientists. These are found in the Miocene Tertiary formation in central Europe. [< Gr. *griphos*, riddle, + *pithēkos*, ape.]

Grip'to-sau'rus, 1 grif'o-sō'rus; 2 grĭf'o-sô'rŭs, *n. Paleon.* Same as ARCHÆOPTERYX. [< Gr. *griphos*, riddle, + *sauros*, lizard.]

grip'ing, 1 grip'in; 2 grip'ing, *pa.* Avaricious; grasping.— **grip'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a griping manner.

grip'let, *a.* Same as GRIPPLE, *a.* [no hold.

grip'less, 1 grip'les; 2 grĭp'lĕs, *a.* Without tenacity: having

grip'pal, *n.* Same as GRIPPLE, *a.*

grippe, 1 grip or grip; 2 grĭp or grĭp, *n.* Influenza (or epidemic catarrh, characterized by acute inflammation of the mucous membrane of the air-passages, attended by severe constitutional disturbance, followed by great debility, sometimes continuing for several months. It is moderately infectious, being caused by the *Bacillus influenzæ* of Pfeiffer. It has been recognized as a specific catarrhal disease since early in the 14th century (1323).

In President Jackson's day his opponents called the disease Jackson's itch,' and Tyler's opponents called it the 'Tyler *grippe*.' *La grippe* is only one of the figurative terms used by the French to describe the influenza. Others are 'petite peste,' 'petit courier,' 'grenade,' 'follette,' 'coquette' and 'la générale.' '*La grippe*' secured general acceptance from its graphic suggestiveness. The Germans have various descriptive names for the grip, such as 'blitz-catarrh' (lightning catarrh), 'schafshusten' (sheep cough), 'hundeinfluenz' (dog-influenza), 'modefieber' (fashionable fever). The Russians call it Chinese catarrh; the Germans often call it the Russian post, the Italians name it the German disease, the French call it the Italian fever and the Spanish catarrh. The Italians invented the term influenza in the seventeenth century and attributed the disease to the influence of certain planets.
New York Tribune Feb. 5, 1892, p. 6, col. 6.

[F., a seizure, < *gripper*, take hold, < Ice. *grīpa*, or MLG. *gripen*, seize.]

grip'per, *n.* One who clutches at the fist.

grip'per, 1 grip'or; 2 grĭp'ĕr, *n.* One who or that which grips. Specif.: (1) One of a series of finger-like clutches on the impression-cylinder of a printing-press, which catch a sheet of paper by its fore edge and hold it firmly while the impression is being taken. (2) A device on a mail-car for seizing a suspended mail-bag and throwing it into the car. (3) The clutch of an arc-lamp carbon. (4) A claw of a submarine dredger. (5) [Ir.] A bailiff.

grip'ping, 1 grip'in; 2 grĭp'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of GRIP, *v.*— **grip'ping-rolls",** *n. pl.* A pair of rotating rolls between which a board or other piece of material is gripped and drawn along, as for feeding into a sawing-machine.— **g.-wheel,** *n.* One of two or more opposed wheels for gripping the rail to give traction, as on some inclined railways.— **grip'pingness,** *n.* Covetousness; greed.

grip'ple, 1 grip'l; 2 grĭp'l, *a.* [Scot.] Tenacious; greedy; covetous.

While *cripple* owners still refuse
To others what they cannot use.
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 6, intro., st. 8.

grip'ple†, *n.* A gripe; grasp.

grip'pleş, *n.* A ditch; drain.

grip'po-tox'īn, 1 grip'o-tok'sin; 2 grĭp'o-tŏks'ĭn, *n. Med.* The poison of the grippe-microbe. *Bacillus influenzæ.*

grip'py¹, 1 grip'i; 2 grĭp'ı, *a.* [Colloq.] Tending toward, resembling, or affected with the grippe.

grip'py², *a.* [Scot. & North Eng.] **1.** Grasping; miserly; avaricious. **2.** Unyielding; stubborn; tenacious.— **grip'pyness,** *n.*

grip'sack", **g.-yard.** See under GRIP³, *n.*

Gri'qua, 1 gri'kwa; 2 gri'kwa, *n.* [S. Afr.] One of a half-breed South-African people descended from European fathers and Hottentot or Bush women and inhabiting Griqualand: they are commonly called, by the Dutch, Bastaards.

On crossing the Orange River we come into independent territory inhabited by *Griquas* and Bechuanas. By *Griquas* is meant any mixed race sprung from native and European.
LIVINGSTONE *Missionary Travels in S. Africa* p. 118. [b. 1858.]

Gri'qua-land, 1 gri'kwa-land; 2 gri'kwa-land, *n.* **1.** A former British territory in the eastern part of Cape Good Hope province; 2,894 sq. mi.; capital, Kokstad; population chiefly Kafirs. **2. G. West,** a division of Cape Good Hope province; 15,197 sq. m.; chief town, Kimberley. Also **Griq'ua-land-er,** *n.* **1.** A Griqua. **2.** An inhabitant of Griqualand.

gris-aille', 1 gri-zāl' *or (F.)* gri'zā'ye; 2 gri-zāl' *or (F.)* gri'zā'ye, *n.* [F.] **1.** A style of painting in grayish tints, in imitation of bas-reliefs: especially adapted for decoration. **2.** A painting thus executed. See also MANNER, MONOCHROME. **3.** A French fancy dress-goods, having cotton warp and woolen filling.

gris'am'ber, *n.* Ambergris.

Gris'ard, 1 gris'ard; 2 gris'ard, *n.* [F.] A grayhead.

Gris'com, 1 gris'kam; 2 gris'kŏm, **John** (⁹/₁₀1774–⁴/₅1852). An American Quaker; teacher and lecturer on chemistry; philanthropist.

grise¹, *n.* A gray fur.— **grise†,** *a.* Gray. **gris†.**

grise², 1 grīs; 2 grīs, *n.* **1.** A pig. **2.** *Her.* A young boar. **3†.** Any young animal. [< Ice. *grīss*, pig.] **grīs†.**

grise'ī, *n.* Same as GREESE. **grīze†.**

gris de perle, 1 gri de per'; 2 grī dē pĕrl. [F.] Literally, pearl-gray: specif., a gray tone occasionally seen in the glaze of Chinese porcelain.

Gri-sel'da, 1 gri-sel'da; 2 gri-sĕl'da, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Gris'eli†; Gris'elle†.** [Scot.] In **Gri-sel'da,** 1 gri-sel'da, 2 gri-sĕl'da. **2.** In Boccaccio's *Decameron*, a heroine whose patience is tested by her husband; her story is also told by Petrarch, Chaucer, etc. **Patient Griseldā.** [Gr., stone heroine.]

gris'e-ous, 1 gris'i-us; 2 grĭs'e-ŭs, *a.* Bluish-gray. [< LL. *grīseus*, < OHG. *grīs*, gray.]

gri-sette', 1 gri-zet'; 2 grī-zĕt', *n.* **1.** A Parisian shop-girl or working girl, especially one of free manners.

There too is wayward, wild Annette,
Dansouse and wanton *grisette*.
E. C. STEDMAN *Bohemia* st. 11.

2. A gray woolen dress-fabric worn by working women in France. **3.** A noctuid moth (*Acronycta strigosa*). [F., dim. of *gris*, gray, < OHG. *grīs*, gray.]

Grish'na, 1 grish'na; 2 grĭsh'na, *n.* [Sans.] See CALENDAR.

Gri'si, 1 gri'si; 2 grī'sī, **Giulia** (⁹/₁₀1811–¹/₁₂1869). An Italian mezzo-soprano singer and actress; married Marquis de Melcy in 1836, and after his death Mario the tenor in 1856.

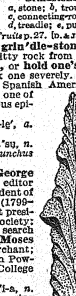
gris'ing, 1 gris'in; 2 grĭs'ing, *n.* [Archaic.] A fabric: probably a stuff of Greek origin.

gris'kin, 1 gris'kin; 2 grĭs'kĭn, *n.* **1.** [Dial., Eng.] (1) The spine of a hog. (2) The lean part of a loin of pork; formerly, also, the similar part of beef. **2.** [Ir.] A small piece of meat for roasting — generally on the coals. **gris'kin.**

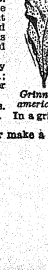
gris'led†, *a.* Grizzled.

gris'ly¹, 1 gris'li; 2 grĭs'lı, *a.* Savage-looking; fear-inspiring; terrible; horrid; ghastly. **griz'zly.** **2.** [PROV.] Ugly.

My *grisly* countenance made others fly.
SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry VI*, act i, sc. 4.



Grindstone.
a, stone; *b*, trough; *c*, connecting-rod; *d*, treadle; *e*, pulley.



Grinnellia americana.

2. [Prov.] Ugly. [< AS. *grislic*, terrible, < a stem of *gre-ōsan*, terrify.] — **gris'li-ness,** *n.* — **gris'ly,** *adv.*
gris'ly²†, *a.* Grizzly.
Gris"-Nez', Cape, 1 grī"-nē'; 2 grī"-ne'. A cape in Pas-de-Calais department, France; nearest point to England.
gri'son, 1 grai'san; 2 grī'son, *n.* 1. A South-American weasel-like carnivore (*Galictis vittata*). 2. A sapajou monkey (*Lagothrix canus*). [< F. *grison*, gray, < *gris*; see GRISETTE.] — **gri'son-nite,** *n. Chem.* Either of the Lavier explosives. [F., < *grison*, gray; see GRISON.]
Gri"sons', 1 grī"zōṅ'; 2 grī"ṣôṅ', *n.* [F.] 1. *pl.* The easternmost Swiss canton, or its inhabitants. 2. *sing.* The language spoken by a portion of Grisons, belonging to the Italic class of the European division of Aryan languages.
grisp†, *vt.* To grip; grope.
gris'sel¹†, *a.* & *n.* Same as GRIZZLE.
gris'sel²†, *a.* & *n.* Same as GRIZEL.
gris'set, 1 gris'et; 2 gris'ĕt, *n.* [Ir.] An iron melting-vessel for domestic or other uses.
grist, 1 grist; 2 grist, *vt.* [Dial., Eng., & Scot.] To grind, as corn. — **grist'ing,** *n.* The flour made from the ears of grain gathered by the gleaners.
grist, *n.* 1. A portion of grain brought to a mill to be ground; hence, that which is ground.

The total *grist* unsifted. COWPER *Task* bk. vi, l. 108.

2. Malt and other material sufficient for one brewing. 3. A size of rope as determined by the number and size of the strands. 4. An abundant supply; provision. 5†. [Colloq.] A number or quantity of anything; as, a *grist* of flies. [< AS. *grist*, < *grindan*, grind. — **all is grist that comes to his mill** [Colloq.], he can make use of or profit out of all that comes to him. — **grist'-mill",** *n.* A mill for grinding grain. — **to bring g. to the mill** [Colloq.], to bring something valuable or profitable.
gris'tle, 1 gris'l; 2 gris'l, *n.* Cartilage: so called especially when met with in meat.

A man is nothing but *gristle* to start on.
H. W. BEECHER *Plymouth Pulpit* vol. ii, p. 96. [J. B. F. 1874.]

[< AS. *gristle*, < *grist*; see GRIST, *n.*] — **gris'tled,** *a.* Made of gristle; like gristle; tough. **gris'ly‡; gris'tly†.** — **gris'tli-ness,** *n.*
grist'y, *a.* [Dial. or Obs.] Sandy; gritty.
Gris'wold, 1 griz'wəld; 2 griṣ'wold, *n.* 1. **Alexander Viets** (4/22 1766–2/15 1843), the first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island. 2. **Roger** (5/21 1762–10/25 1812), an American statesman; leader of the Federalists. 3. **Rufus Wilmot** (2/15 1815–8/27 1857), an American clergyman; editor; critic. 4. A town in New London county, Conn.
grisy¹†, *a.* Grayish.
grisy²†, *a.* Grim; terrifying.
grit, 1 grit; 2 grit, *v.* [GRIT'TED; GRIT'TING.] I. *t.* [Colloq.] To grate or grind together; as, to *grit* the teeth. II. *i.* To be ground together or upon another; also, to give forth a grating sound, as sand under the feet; grate.
grit, *a.* [Scot.] Great; especially, intimate, as with a friend.
grit¹, *n.* 1. Rough, hard particles; sand or gravel. 2. *Geol.* A compact sandstone of sharp silicious grains, whether coarse or moderately fine: often used for whetting or grinding; **grit'-rock"‡; grit'-stone"‡.** Grits are named for the most part from the locality from which they come, as **Harlech grit, Yorkshire g.,** etc. See LIMESTONE, SANDSTONE, and chart under GEOLOGY. 3. Degree of hardness with openness of texture or composition: applied to buhrstone and the like. 4. Firmness of character, especially in pain, danger, or adversity; pluck; fortitude; courage. 5. [G-] In Canada, an extreme Liberal. 6†. Soil; earth. [< AS. *greōt*, dust.] — **grit'-cell",** *n. Bot.* A vegetable cell whose wall has been thickened and hardened by the deposition of mineral or other solid matter. Such cells occur in pears and other fruit and also in the stones of drupes, and hence are sometimes called *stone-cells*. — **grit'less,** *a.*
grit², *n.* 1. The coarse part of meal. 2. *pl.* Grain, as wheat or corn, hulled or granulated, and used in brewing as an adjunct to malt (20 to 30%): sometimes construed with a verb in the singular; as, the *grits is* too fine. [< AS. *grytt*, flour, bran, and *greōt*, sand, dust.]
grit³, *n.* [New Zealand.] A small shrimp; whale-feed.
grith†, *n.* Agreement; concord; peace; security. Specif. (*Old Eng. Law*), church-grith, the sanctuary or refuge afforded by a church. — **grith'breach",** *n. Old Eng. Law.* A breaking of the peace; the penalty for such offense. — **grith'man,** *n. Hist.* A man, more particularly a criminal, who took grith, or sanctuary, in a church. — **grith'priest",** *n.* A priest who ministered to persons who took sanctuary. — **grith'rod",** *n.* A staff with a banner, carried by the grithmen before the feretory at Rogation-tide. — **king's grith,** same as KING'S PEACE. See under PEACE.
grit'less, 1 grit'les; 2 grit'lĕs, *a.* Devoid of grit; without backbone.
gri'to, 1 grī'to; 2 grī'to, *n.* [Sp.] A shout; cry; as, the *grito* of independence.
grit'tie, 1 grit'ɪ; 2 grit'i, *n. Her.* Composed equally of metal and color: said of the field.
grit'tle, 1 grit'l; 2 grit'l, *vt.* [GRIT'TLED; GRIT'TLING.] [Dial., Eng.] To grind partially; break, as wheat, to make grits.
grit'ty, 1 grit'ɪ; 2 grit'y, *a.* [GRIT'TI-ER; GRIT'TI-EST.] [U. S.] 1. Containing sand or grit; consisting of grit; full of hard particles; sandy. 2. Full of pluck; stedfast and courageous; determined.

The stage-robbers . . . were captured by a band of *gritty* frontiersmen. E. W. NYE in *Century Magazine* Nov., 1891, p. 65.

— **grit'ti-ness,** *n.*
grive, 1 grīv; 2 grīv, *n.* [Canadian F.] A thrush.
griv'et, 1 griv'et; 2 griv'ĕt, *n.* [F.] A small cercopithecine monkey (*Cercopithecus griseo-viridis*) of northeastern Africa, greenish above and whitish below.
Gri-zel', *n.* See GRISELDA.
griz'el†. I. *a.* Meek. II. *n.* A meek woman.
griz'e-lin, *n.* Same as GRIDELIN.
griz'zle, } 1 griz'l; 2 griz'l, *v.* [GRIZ'ZLED; GRIZ'ZLING.] I. *t.*
griz'l^P, } To cause to grow gray or make gray: said of the hair. II. *i.* 1. [Rare.] To become gray, or to grow old. 2. [Slang, Austral.] To worry or bother; fret.
griz'zle†, *a.* Gray.
griz'zle, *n.* 1. A mixture of white and black; a gray color; gray. 2†. A kind of wig. 3†. A gray-haired person. 4. *Brickmaking.* A brick that is of a gray tint, owing to imperfect burning. [ME. *grisel*, old man, < OF. *gris*, < OHG. *gris*, grey.] **gris'el†; gris'sel†.**
griz'zled, } 1 griz'ld; 2 griz'ld, *a.* Gray; mixed black
griz'ld^P, } and white.

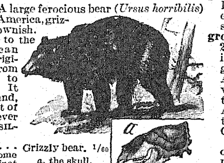
This *grizzled* head of mine, Has seen its last of May.
THACKERAY *The Last of May* st. 4.

griz'zly, 1 griz'lɪ; 2 griz'ly, *a.* Grayish; somewhat gray. — **grizzly king** (*Angling*), a fly having grizzled wings, a red tail, and a green body. — **g. queen** (*Angling*), a mottled or grizzly-winged fly.

griz'zly, *n.* [-ZLIES, 1 -lɪz: 2 -lis, *pl.*] 1. A strong, coarse grating for separating large from small stones in hydraulic mining. 2. The grizzly bear.

A few days before, an enthusiastic sportsman wounded a juvenile *grizzly*. A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* p. 312. [BL. & CO. 1867.]

griz'zly bear. 1. A large ferocious bear (*Ursus horribilis*) of western North America, grizzly-gray or brownish. It is closely allied to the common European brown bear and, originally, ranged from Northern Mexico to the arctic circle. It rarely hibernates, and, perhaps on account of its great weight, never climbs trees. See SILVERTIP.



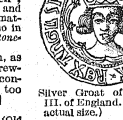
Grizzly bear. 1/60 *a*, the skull.

The *grizzly bear* . . . is regarded by some naturalists as a distinct species and by others as a variety of the brown bear. . . . It was said to exceed all other American mammals in ferocity of disposition and muscular strength. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. iii, p. 574.

2. A dance in which the hug of a bear is imitated as the dancers step from one foot to the other in imitation of a bear's walk.
Griz'zly Peak. A mountain in the Saguache range, Colo.; height, 13,962 ft.
Griz'zy, 1 griz'ɪ; 2 griz'y, *n.* [Colloq.] Diminutive of GRISELDA.
grm., *abbr.* Gram. — **gro.,** *abbr.* Gross.
Gro'a, 1 grō'a; 2 grō'a, *n. Norse Myth.* A sorceress and giantess who loosened but failed to dislodge the fragment of flint embedded in Thor's forehead. [Ice., to grow; sprout.]
groak, 1 grōk; 2 grōk, *vt.* [Ir.] To watch people silently while they are eating, hoping they will ask one to partake of food.
groan, 1 grōn; 2 grōn, *v.* I. *t.* 1. To express disapprobation or derision of, or attempt to silence, by means of groans; as, to *groan* down a public speaker. 2. To utter with groans; as, the dying man *groaned* out a request. II. *i.* 1. To make a deep murmuring sound, with oppressed or repressed breathing; to utter a low, continued inarticulate sound in pain or sorrow, or for the purpose of expressing disapprobation: used also figuratively. 2. To make such a sound in painful desire; strive or long earnestly, as with groans. 3. To give forth any deep, mournful sound; as, the *groaning* wind. [< AS. *grā-nian*.] — **groan'ing-chair"†,** *n.* The chair in which women used to sit during labor, or to receive congratulations afterward. — **g.-cheese†,** *n.* The cheese provided as part of a christening entertainment. — **g.-malt,** *n.* [Scot.] Drink furnished to the women assembled to congratulate one after her confinement. **groan'in'-maut"‡.** — **groan'er,** *n.* One who groans. — **groan'ful,** *a.* Sad; inducing groans.
groan, *n.* 1. A low murmuring or mournful sound uttered in anguish or bodily distress, or simulated to express derision: used also figuratively.

God is glorified not by our *groans*, but our thanksgivings.
E. P. WHIPPLE *Success* essay viii, p. 195. [O. & CO. 1871.]

2. Any low, mournful, distressed, or dismal sound.
groand, *pp.* Groaned. S. S.
groat, 1 grōt; 2 grōt (XIII), *n.* 1. A former English silver coin: in more recent times familiarly applied to fourpence as a unit of account. See COIN.



Silver Groat of Richard III. of England. (Obverse, actual size.)

He that spends a *groat* a day idly, spends idly above six pounds a year. B. FRANKLIN *Life and Essays, Necessary Hints* p. 131. [D. MI. & CO. 1852.]

2. Proverbially, an insignificant value. [ME. *grote*, < LG. *grote* (a coin of Bremen), lit., 'great.'] — **to gie kail o' his ain groats** [Scot.], to pay a person in his own coin. — **Tournay groat** (*Numis.*), a silver groat, minted at Tournay in Flanders in the time of Henry VIII.: used in both England and France.
groats, 1 grōts; 2 grōts, *n. pl.* 1. Hulled and crushed oats or wheat; fragments of wheat larger than grits. 2†. *Naut.* A chaplain's allowance reckoned at so much for each man aboard ship. [ME. *grotes*, *groten* (pl.), < AS. *grātan*; cp. GRIT², *n.*] — **Emden groats,** crushed oats.
gro'bi-an, 1 grō'bɪ-ən; 2 grō'bi-an, *n.* [G.] [Rare.] A rude, vulgar fellow; boor. — **gro'bi-an-ism†,** *n.* Loutish conduct.
grob'man, 1 grəb'mən; 2 grŏb'man, *n.* The sea-bream.
gro'cer, 1 grō'sər; 2 grō'çer, *n.* 1. One who deals in sugar, tea, coffee, spices, country produce, and the like, excepting fresh meats, and sometimes in bottled beer and wines, usually not to be drunk on the premises.

In England grocers do not deal at all in vegetables, and they sell but few kinds of fruit. See GREENGROCER, under GREEN. **gro'cer-y-man‡.**

In olden times those whom we now call *grocers* were called 'spicers.' Dealers were of two kinds, as now; there were wholesale dealers, called 'grossers' or 'engrossers,' and retail dealers, called 'regrators.' Thus the word 'grosser,' properly 'a wholesale dealer,' is now spelt *grocer*, and means 'a spicer.'
SKEAT *Etymological Dict.* 3d ed., p. 245. [CL. P. 1898.]

2†. A wholesaler or engrosser. [< OF. *grossier*, < LL. *grossarius* < *grossus*, great.] — **grocers' itch,** a cutaneous affection caused by handling sugar. — **gro'cer-ly,** *a.* [Rare.] Like or pertaining to a grocer. — **gro"ce-te'ri-a,** 1 grō"sə-tī'rɪ-ə; 2 grō"çe-tē'ri-a, *n.* [U.S.] A grocery where purchasers wait upon themselves, paying for goods on leaving the store.
gro'cer-y, 1 grō'sər-ɪ; 2 grō'çer-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ɪz; 2 -is, *pl.*] 1. [U. S.] A grocer's store. 2. [Local, U. S.] A groggery.

He extended his condemnation beyond the bar and the *grocery*, as the saloon was then always called.
T. W. KNOX *Henry Ward Beecher* p. 93. [O. P. CO. 1887.]

3. *pl.* Household supplies for the table, such as are dealt in by grocers: in England also in the singular.

Other manufacturers . . . pay their workers altogether in *grocery*. MRS. BURY PALLISER *Hist. Lace* p. 369. [S. M. 1875.]

4. [Slang.] Sugar, as in the phrase, 'hot water and lots of the *grocery*.' 5†. Wholesale traffic. 6†. Goods at wholesale. 7†. Small change. [< OF. *grosserie*, < LL. *grossarius*; see GROCER.]
gro'chau-ite, 1 grō'chau-ait; 2 grō'chou-īt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of prochlorite in which the ferrous iron is partially replaced by magnesium.
groche†, *vt.* 1. To grudge. 2. To murmur. CHAUCER *C. T.* [l. 6025.
Gro-chow', 1 grō-hov'; 2 grō-hŏv', *n.* A village near Warsaw, Poland; scene of a battle in the revolution, 1831.

Grod'no, 1 grəd'no; 2 grŏd'no, *n.* 1. A province in Poland, formerly in Russia; 14,896 sq.m. 2. Its capital; twice besieged; Russians driven out by Germans Sept. 1, 1915.
Groen'ing Sound. Same as GRONSUND.
Groes'beck, 1 grōs'bek; 2 grōs'bĕk, *n.* A city in Limestone county, Tex.
grog, 1 grəg; 2 grŏg, *v.* [GROGGED, GROGD^S; GROG'GING.] I. *t.* 1. To make into grog by adding water. 2. To extract liquor from a (cask) by soaking the interior surfaces with hot water. II. *i.* To drink grog.
grog, *n.* 1. An unsweetened mixture of spirits and water. 2. Spirits served out to sailors or soldiers. 3. Intoxicating drink of any kind: used opprobriously. 4. A social gathering at which grog is served. 5. [Sporting Slang.] A groggy horse. 6. Refractory materials, such as pulverized pottery, fire-brick, etc., used in the manufacture of crucibles, etc. [< 'Old *Grog*,' < GROGRAM. Admiral Vernon, who about 1745 introduced the practise of serving diluted spirits to sailors, was called 'Old Grog,' from his wearing grogram.]
— **grog'-blos"som,** *n.* [Slang.] An eruption on the face or nose caused by drink. — **g.-shop,** *n.* A groggery; tippling-place; liquor-saloon. — **six-water g.** [Sailors' Slang], the weakest possible grog.
grog'ger-y, 1 grəg'ər-ɪ; 2 grŏg'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ɪz; 2 -is, *pl.*] A low drinking-saloon.
grog'ging, 1 grəg'ɪŋ; 2 grŏg'ing, *n.* [Eng.] The act of extracting spirits from empty casks with hot water.
grog'gy, 1 grəg'ɪ; 2 grŏg'y, *a.* [GROG'GI-ER; GROG'GI-EST.] 1. Stupid and unsteady from drink; tipsy.

The pilot grumbled as he cast his *groggy* eyes aloft.
W. CLARK RUSSELL *John Holdsworth* p. 7. [H.]

2. Hence, having an unsteady, hobbling gait: said of a horse with weak fore legs or tender feet. 3. Staggering from faintness in a dazed way, as if intoxicated: said especially of pugilists.

My companion . . . was almost as '*groggy*' upon his legs as I was. R. F. BURTON *Lake Regions Cent. Afr.* p. 333. [H.]

— **grog'gi-ness,** *n.* The state of being groggy.
grog'ram, 1 grəg'rəm; 2 grŏg'ram, *n.* A coarse silk-and-mohair or silk-and-wool fabric, no longer manufactured. Compare GROSGRAIN.

Gossips in grief and *grogram* clad.
W. M. PRAED *The Troubadour* can. 1, st. 5.

[< OF. *gros-grain*, < *gros* (see GROSS) + *grain*; see GRAIN¹, *n.*] **grog'rain†; grog'ran†.** — **grog'ram-yarn",** *n.* A coarse silken or woolen yarn. **g.-thread‡.**
grogue, 1 grōg; 2 grōg, *n.* [Ir.] A pyramidal group of pieces of drying turf set on end.
groin¹, 1 grein; 2 grŏin, *v.* I. *t.* To form into groins; build in groins.

He *groined* his arches and matched his beams.
LOWELL *Vision of Sir Launfal* pt. ii, prel., st. 1.

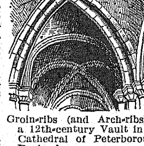
II. *i.* To project or spring out as a groin.
groin²†, *vt.* To grunt, as swine; hence, to pout; grumble.
groin¹, *n.* 1. *Anat.* The fold or crease where the thigh joins the abdomen. 2. *Arch.* (1) The line of intersection of two vaults.

Gothic *groin* and colonnade. WHITTIER *Last Walk* st. 21.

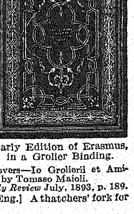
(2) A system of intersecting vaulting.

Groins in architecture are named from the shape, number, or relative position of the connected surfaces; as, **conic groin** (formed by conical surfaces), **cylindrical g., equiangular g., multangular g., rectangular g., spheric g.** (formed by the intersection of two portions of a spherical vault), and **sphero-cylindric g.**

3. [Eng.] A structure of piling, sometimes with a stone apron at the end, to accumulate sand and shingle on a beach, and to act as a breakwater. [< Ice. *grein*, branch, arm.] 4. *Math.* The volume, or the surface of the volume, common to two intersecting cylinders, especially when their axes are at right angles to each other. — **groin'-arch",** *n.* A groin-rib. — **g.-centering,** *n.* A temporary centering used during the erection of groined arches that have no ribs. — **g.-point,** *n.* The line of intersection of two vaults where there are no ribs; the arris at the intersection of two vaults: a workmen's name. — **g.-rib,** *n.* A rib supporting or masking a groin; an ogive. — **Welsh g.,** a groin in which one of the transversely crossing arches is lower than the other.


Groin-ribs (and Arch-ribs) in a 12th-century Vault in the Cathedral of Peterborough, England.

groin², *n.* 1. [Prov. Eng.] The snout of a swine. 2†. Growling; discontent.
groined, } 1 greind; 2
groind^S, } grŏind, *a.* Characterized by groins or having groins; as, a *groined* vault.
groin'ing, 1 grein'ɪŋ; 2 grŏin'ing, *n.* 1. The act of making groins or into groins. 2. A system of groins. **groin'er-y‡.** 3. Grunting. — **groin'ing-ly,** *adv.*
Gro"lier', 1 grō"lyē'; 2 grō"lye', *n.* A book or a binding from the library of the French bibliophile Jean Grolier. — **Grolier design** or **scroll** (*Bookbinding*), an ornamental design such as was used by Grolier, characterized by geometrical or arabesque figures and leaf-sprays in gold lines.


Early Edition of Erasmus, in a Grolier Binding.

Gro"lier' de Ser"vières', Jean, Vicomte d'Aguisy (1479–1565). A French collector of books, designer of bindings, and patron of literature.
Gro"lier-esque', 1 grō"lyər-esk'; 2 grō"lyer-ĕsk', *a.* In the manner or style characteristic of Grolier, as a bookbinding or design.

The . . . designs now so closely identified with Grolier's name and commonly described as *Grolieresque*' were copied . . . . . . from those found on the books of Maioli; and it is equally certain that the motto adopted by him and found so frequently on his book-covers—Io Grolierii et Amicorum—was imitated from that used by Tomaso Maioli.
Quarterly Review July, 1893, p. 189.

grom¹, 1 grəm; 2 grŏm, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A thatchers' fork for carrying straw.
grom²†, *n.* A groom. **grome†.**
gro-mat'ics, 1 gro-mat'ɪks; 2 gro-măt'ics, *n. Archeol.* The art of land-surveying or castrametation. [< L. *gromati-*

cus, < *groma*, measuring-rod.] — **gro-mat'ic**, *a.* **gro-mat'i-cal**†. — **gro-mat'ics**, *n.* A writer on gromatics.

gromet, *n.* Same as GRAMET.

Gro-mi'l-dæ, 1 gro-mī'l-dē, 2 gro-mī'l-dē, *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of foraminifera having a chitinous imperforate test with reticulating pseudopodia continuous from one or both extremities. **Gro'mia**, *n.* (L. 2) Typical genus. [< L. *gromia*, measuring-rod.] — **gro'mi-id**, *n.* — **gro'mi-oid**, *a.* & *n.* — **Gro"mi-id'æ-a**, *n. pl.* The *Gromiidæ* as an order. — **gro"mi-id'e-an**, *a.*

grom'met, 1 grom'et; 2 grŏm'ĕt, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) A ring of rope made by crossing the ends of a single strand so as to form a ring of the middle portion, and then laying or twisting those ends round the ring, usually making the circuit of it three times, finally tucking them in as a single ing. (2) A ring of rope used as a substitute for a rowlock. (3) A metallic eyelet, as for a sail or a mail-bag.

An Unfinished Rope Grommet.

Then a doughy man put a light pole, and laid it through the *grummets*.
STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. ii. p. 54. [a.]

2. A rope cannon-wad rammed between the powder and the ball; junk-wad. **grom'met-wad"**†. **3.** *Mech.* A wad or washer of twisted hemp or rope-yarn, puttied over with red lead: used to stop leaks in a steam-pipe. **4.** An apprentice; a ship-boy: the original sense of the word. Compare GORMAN. [OF., boy, dim. of *gromme*, GROOM.] **grom'ett.** — **grom'met-set"** *n. Naut.* A tool for making grommets. **grum'met.**

grom'well, 1 grem'wel; 2 grŏm'wĕl, *n.* A rough grayish herb (*Lithospermum officinale*) of the family *Boraginaceæ*, anciently administered to cure gravel; also, any plant of the genus *Lithospermum*, as *L. arvense*, corn-gromwell, grain, + *miltium*, millet.] **grom'elt**; **grom'mel**†. — **corn'grom"-well**, *n.* The wheat-thief (*Lithospermum arvense*). — **false g.**, any species of *Myosotis*, also of the genus *Onosmodium*.

Grond'wet, 1 grond'wet; 2 grŏnd'wĕt, *n.* [D.] The fundamental law; constitution; the basic law under which colonies of Holland or of Dutch settlers, as Ceylon and British Guiana, are governed: used colloquially to the constitution of the former South-African Republic as drafted in 1855, or as modified and promulgated in 1858.

Gron'ger Hill, 1 grong'er. a hill in Carmarthenshire, Wales; subject of a poem by Dyer.

Gro'ning-en, 1 grō'ning-en or *Dn.* (*D.*) hō'ning-ĕn; 2 grō'ning-ĕn or (*D.*) hō'ning-ĕn, *n.* A province in the Netherlands; 887 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a fortified university town.

Gro-no'vi-us, 1 gro-nō'vi-us; 2 gro-nō'vi-ŭs, **Johann Fredrik**, (*y*)1611–^{12}/1662). A German antiquary.

Gro'on.

Grön"sund', 1 grūn'sun'; 2 grūn'sun', *n.* A sound between the Danish islands Falster and Möen and affording passage from the Baltic to the Great Belt.

gront, 1 gront; 2 grŏnt, *vt.* [Dial., U. S.] To find fault; complain; grunt.

groo'dles, 1 grū'dlz; 2 grū'dlz, *n.* [Ir.] Dregs, as of soup, bread and milk, etc.

groo'groo"n. Same as GRU-GRU.

groom, 1 grūm; 2 grōōm, *n.* **1.** To take care of, as a horse; curry and brush: sometimes used figuratively of persons; as, he is exceedingly well *groomed*. **2.** To tend as a garden.

How thoroughly England is *groomed*!
HOLMES *Our Hundred Days in Europe* p. 33. [tr. m. & co. 1888.]

groom†, *n.* **1.** A person who cares for horses in the stable; hostler; formerly, a serving man of any kind. **2.** A bridegroom. **3.** [Humorous.] A boy or man in menial service; page; servitor.

King George has palaces of pride,
And armed *grooms* stand at their side.
CAMLYLE *My Own Four Walls* st. 4.

4†. A youth. < Ice. *grom*, man, servant.]

groom'grub"ber, *n.* A former English court official who inspected the sale of the royal provisions. **groom g. in waiting**, **g. of the chamber**, **g. of the stole**, dignitaries in an English royal household under the chamberlain, having nominal offices to perform at the royal bedchamber. Compare MISTRESS OF THE ROBES. — **g. of the porter**, *n.* **1.** A former official of the English royal household who saw to the furnishing of the king's table and directed guests. **2**†. *pl.* Loaded dice. — **grooms'man**, *n.* The attendant of the bridegroom at a wedding; the best man. — **groom'ish-ly**, *adv.* — **groom'let**, *n.* [Rare.] A little groom. — **groom's**, *n.* [Dial.] A wooden pitchfork used by thatchers.

Groom'bridge, 1 grūm'brij; 2 grōōm'brĭdg, **Stephen** (*y*/† 1755–^{12}/1832). An English astronomer and writer on astronomical subjects: noted for his 8.9 magnitude within 50 degrees of the North Pole. — **Groombridge 1830** (*Astron.*), a 7th-magnitude star in the constellation Ursa Major, known as the "runaway star" on account of its exceptionally large annual proper motion. Its actual speed may be 138.2 miles a second.

Groomed, *pp.* Groomed.

groom'er, 1 grūm'er; 2 grōōm'er, *n.* One who grooms; especially, a mechanical device for currying horses.

groop, 1 grūp; 2 grōōp, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A drain, especially one in a stable. **2.** A gutter.

groop'er, *n.* Same as GROUPER.

groose, 1 grūs; 2 grōōs. [North Eng. or Scot.] **I.** *vi.* To shudder or shiver, as in an ague. **II.** *n.* A shivering fit.

groot, 1 grūt; 2 grōōt. [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *vi.* To root: said of hogs. **II.** *n.* Dry soil. — **groot'y**, *a.*

Groot'e-by'land, 1 grō'te-ā-bī'land; 2 grō'te-ĭ-lănd. An island off the western coast of the Gulf of Carpentaria, Northern Territory, Australia; 40 by 40 m.; uninhabited.

groove, 1 grūv; 2 grōōv, *vt.* [GROOVER; GROOVING.] **1.** To form a channel in; hollow out; furrow. **2.** To put or fix in a groove, or give the form of a groove to.

Morality thus *grooved* into habits of action creates strength, as sunlight also creates it. HERBERT SPENCER *Ess.* v. 12. [a. 1879.]

groove, n. 1. A furrow, channel, or long hollow, especially as cut by a tool for something to fit into or work in, a hollowed channel produced by any agency, as the action of water or glaciers. Specif.: (1) A channel in the edge of a board, to receive a tongue. (2) A mortise. (3) A spiral channel around the bore of a rifled gun; rifling. (4) *Print.* The channel on the base of a type. See illus. under FACE, *n.* (5) *Theat.* A channel supporting the bottom of a scene.

2. *Anat.* A furrow or depression in any part of the body; as, the *groove* of the nail. **3.** Figuratively, a fixed routine in the affairs of life; settled habit; rut.

Young ladies who go out of the ordinary *groove* are not apt to be attractive to the average English mind.
FRANCES H. BURNETT *That Lass o' Lowrie's* p. 126. [s. 1877.]

4. [Prov. Eng.] A pit or mining-shaft. **5.** *Zool.* A furrow or longitudinal depression, as for the reception of an organ in repose. [< D. *groef*, *groeve*, grave, < *graven*, to grave.] — **bicipital groove** (*Anat.*), a well-marked sulcus between the tuberosities of the humerus for the long tendon of the biceps muscle of the arm. — **box g.** (*Mead.*), a closed groove between two rolls formed by a collar on one roll, fitting between collars on another roll. RAYMOND *Glossary of Mining Terms.* — **dental g.** (*Anat.*), a slight furrow marking the base of the inner gum-ridge of the upper jaw of mammals. — **genital g.** (*Embryol.*), a furrow which develops into the *rima pudendi* or the *urethra*, as determined by the sex. — **germinal g.** (*Embryol.*), in insects, a groove running longitudinally along the germ-band, giving rise to the mesoderm and at each end to the entoderm. — **Gothic g.** (*Archit.*), a groove having a Gothic moulding. — **groove'bit"**, *n.* A bit or tool with a grooved body for boring holes. — **g.-board**, *n.* A board containing grooves, used in some organs instead of tubes, either for the pneumatic action or to supply wind from the chest to certain pipes. — **g.-fellow**, *n.* [North. Eng.] A mate or fellow workman in a mine. — **g. of Hatschek**, a groove lying along the right side of the notochord in the lancelet (*Branchiostoma lanceolatum*): supposed to have a gustatory function. — **g.-ram**, *n.* A tool for making the groove at the eye of a needle. — **g.-roller**, *n. Naut.* A friction-roller in one of the grooves of a vessel's tiller-sweep. — **Harrison's g.** (*Pathol.*), a sinking in of the chest-wall along the anterior attachment of the diaphragm, noted in persons suffering from extreme shortness of breath. — **key-g.**, *n.* Same as KEYSEAT. — **lacrimal g.**, same as LACRIMAL FOSSA. — **leakage-g.**, *n. Mech.* A groove in the piston of a steam-engine to prevent steam leaking past it: the steam eddies about this groove but will not go by it. — **nasobuccal g.**, a groove connecting each nostril with the mouth, as in certain salamanders. — **oil-g.**, *n. Mech.* A groove at the inside of a bearing, leading from the oil-hole. — **parapodial g.** (*Zool.*), a lateral furrow on the body of certain gastropods, parallel to the edge of the foot. — **pedal g.**, — **vertebral g.**, — **vocal g.**, the depression or hollow along either side of the spine. — **groove'less**, *a.* — **groove'let**, *n. Geol.* See ROCK-SCORING.

grooved, 1 grūvd; 2 grōōvd, *pa.* Cut with grooves; furrowed; ♂ rowed.

groov'er, 1 grūv'er; 2 grōōv'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which grooves; a groover. [Naut. Slang.] **2.** A miner. — **groov'er-head"**, *n. Wood-working.* A sawing-tool rotated on the spindle of a circular saw: used for cutting grooves.

groov'ing, 1 grūv'ing; 2 grōōv'ĭng, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or operation of making a groove or grooves. **2.** A collection or system of grooves. — **groov'ing-chook"**, *n.* A tool something like a spoke-shave, but having a beveled cutter for grooving spokes. — **groov'ing-ma"chine**, *n.* A hand-driven machine used for making joints in sheet-metal pipes, to press a groove in the metal and to flatten the seam. — **g.-saw**, *n.* [Naut. Slang.] A circular saw with coarse teeth: used for grooving wood. See illus. under SAW.

groov'y, 1 grūv'i; 2 grōōv'y, *a.* **1.** Having the nature of a groove. **2.** [Slang.] Of peculiar saw with coarse teeth: used for grooving wood. See illus. under SAW.

groper, 1 grōp; 2 grōp, *n.* [GROPED; GROP'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To search out, as in the dark, by feeling with the hands; make out, or discover by feeling one's way: as, to *grope* out a mystery. **2**†. To feel, touch, or grasp with the hands; handle. **3**†. To inquire into; probe; explore.

II. *i.* **1.** To feel about with or as with the hands without the aid of sight; feel for something in darkness; hence, to search while in doubt or uncertainty; as, *groping* in a cavern; to *grope* in ignorance. **2**†. To make use of the hands in feeling or seizing; handle something. **3**†. To try; sound. < AS. *grāpian*, < *grāp*, grip, < *grīpan*, seize.] — **grop'ing-ly**, *adv.*

grop'er, 1 grōp'er; 2 grōp'er, *n.* **1.** One who gropes or feels his way; one who searches carefully or with doubtfully. **2.** [Engr.] A vessel stationed in the English Channel or in the North Sea. **3.** [Slang, Austral.] A settler in West Australia.

grop'er, *n.* [Local.] One of several labroid and serranoid fishes: a term that has replaced *grouper*. See GROUPER. **2.** [New Zealand.] A serranoid fish, the kahuka. **3.** [Tasmania.] A labroid fish; as, the blue *groper* (*Coridodax cyanicus*). — **blue groper**, the kahuka (*Achoerodus gouldii*). — **blue-spotted g.**, a labroid (*Chœrops anmoptervus*). — **Queensland g.**, a serranoid (*Promicrops lanceol.*). — **red g.**, a labroid (*Coridodax pullus*).

grop'ing, 1 grōp'ing; 2 grōp'ĭ, *n.* [-PED; -PLING.] [Prov. Eng.] **1.** *t.* To catch (fish) with the hands, as in a shallow stream. **II.** *i.* To grope.

gros'ful'ite, 1 grō-se'ful'ait; 2 grō-rō'fĭl'ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A nearly black earthy manganese or wad, streaked with dark-red markings, occurring in parts of Europe. [< *Grorol*, town in France, + -*ite*.]

gro'rud-ite, 1 grō'rud-ait; 2 grō'rud-ĭt, *n. Petrol.* A variety of granite porphyry occurring near Grorud, Norway, having phenocrysts of hornblende.

gros, 1 grō; 2 grō, *a.* [F.] Having a strong or well-marked tint, as a pigment.

Gros, 1 grō; 2 grō, **Antoine Jean, Baron** (*y*/1771–^{6}/1835). A French painter.

gros'beak", 1 grō's-bāk'; 2 grō's-bĕk', *n.* One of various small oscine birds having a large stout beak. (1) A cocoa-thraustine finch, a colorful bird. Three-breasted grosbeak (*Habia ludoviciana*), the **black-headed g.** (*Guiraca melanocephala*), the **blue g.** (*Guiraca cærulea*), the evening g. (*Coccothraustes vespertina*), and the **cardinal red g.** (*Cardinalis cardinalis*) are North-



American grosbeaks. (2) American tanagers. The hawfinch (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*) and the greenfinch (*Ligurinus chloris*) are European (*Pinicola enucleator*), and the **pine-grosbeak** is North-American and European. (3) A weaver-bird; as, the sable g. (*Philetærus socius*) of Africa, colonies of which form umbrella-shaped masses of sticks and straw, under which many nests are excavated. [< GROS, thick, + BEAK†, *n.*] — **green grosbeak**, same as GREEN LINNET.

gro'schen, 1 gro'shen; 2 grō'shĕn, *n.* [G.] A former silver coin of Germany. See COIN.

gro'ser, 1 grō'ser; 2 grō'ser, *n.* Prov. Eng. & Scot. A gooseberry. **gro'-ser'ti**; **gro'-se'ti**.



Prussian Silver Groschen (actual size).

gros'grain", 1 grō'grān'; 2 grō'grān', *n.* [F.] A stout and durable corded silk of light luster. — **gros'grain"**, *a.*

grosh, 1 grosh; 2 grŏsh. *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Large; unwieldy.

gross, 1 grōs; 2 grōs, *a.* **1.** Conspicuous by reason of size or openness; glaring; flagrant: said of errors, wrongs, faults, untruths, etc.: as, *gross* errors. **2.** Undiminished by deduction; entire; as, *gross* earnings; *gross* weight.

The *gross* revenue of all the inhabitants of a great country comprehends the whole annual produce of their land and labour.
ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* bk. ii. p. 237. [w. l. & co.]

3. Coarse in meaning or sense; indelicate; obscene: as, *gross* epithets. **4.** Of excessive or repulsive size combined with coarseness; big; fat; bulky; as, a huge *gross* woman. **5.** Wanting in fineness; coarse in composition or structure; as, *gross* material.

This *gross* impediment of clay remove.
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* i. 1. 127.

6. Closely compacted, so as to be thick or dense; as, *gross* vapors. **7.** Wanting in delicacy of perception or sensibility; dull of apprehension or feeling; stupid. **8.** Not specific or detailed; general. [< F. *gros*, < LL. *grossus*, thick; cp. CRASS.] Syn.: see CORPULENCY, FOUL; IMMODEST. — **gross'fed"**, *a.* Fed on gross or coarse food. — **g.-headed**, *a.* Thick-headed; stupid. — **gross'ful"**, *a.* Of gross quality. — **gross'ly**, *ex. & ti.* To make or become gross or thick.

gross, *n.* [gross, *pl.*] **1.** Twelve dozen as a numerical unit. **2.** The greater part; bulk; mass; commonly in the phrase *in gross* or *in the gross*.

Th' unletter'd Christian, who believes *in gross*.
DRYDEN *Religio Laici* l. 322.

3. The entire amount; the sum or total, without deduction of any kind. **4.** (1) *Old Eng. Law.* A right in gross. See phrase. (2) *S.-Afr. Law.* An engrossed copy, as of a deed. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] Soft porridge-like food. — **by the gross**, in large quantities; at wholesale. — **great g.**, twelve gross, or 144 dozen; taken as a unit. — **in g.**, or **in the g.** 1. In bulk; all together. **2.** *Eng. Law.* In absolute or independent existence; belonging to the person and not to a manor, as an advowson, common, villein, etc. — **small g.**, ten dozen; 120.

Gross, William Hickly (*y*/1837–^{11}/1918). An American Roman Catholic archbishop of Oregon.

gross'beak", *n.* Same as GROSBEAK.

Gross'up, 1 grōs'ŭp; 2 grōs'ŭp, **Peter Stenger** (*y*/† 1852–^{16}/1921). An American judge; issued injunction against E. V. Debs and others in railway strike, 1894; reversed the $29,240,000 fine decision against the Standard Oil Co., 1908.

Gross'dale, 1 grōs'dēl; 2 grōs'dāl, *n.* A village in Cook

Grosse Isle, 1 grōs'īl; 2 grōs'ĭl. An island in the St. Lawrence river 29 m. below Quebec, Canada: a quarantine station.

Gros'sen-hain, 1 grōs'en-hīn; 2 grōs'ĕn-hĭn, *n.* A manufacturing town in Saxony province, Prussia.

Grosse'teste, 1 grōs'test; 2 grōs'tĕst. [Latinized (1175?–^{10}/1253). An influential English prelate; scholar; author; reformer; bishop of Lincoln.

Grosse'tête Bay, 1 grōs'tet'; 2 grōs'tĕt'. An inlet in Pointe Coupée parish, La., to Plaquemine Bayou.

Gros-se'to, 1 gros-se'tō; 2 grŏs-se'tō, *n.* **1.** A province in Tuscany, Italy; 1,734 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a fortified town; has a cathedral.

Gross Glock'ner, 1 glŏk'ner; 2 glŏk'ner. A mountain in Tyrol, Austria; 12,455 ft. high.

gross'li-fe-ca"tion, 1 grōs'i-fi-kē'shan; 2 grōs'ĭ-fĭ-kā'shon, *n.* The act of making gross or thick; the state of becoming gross; specif., in botany, the swelling of an ovary after fertilization. [< gross + L. *facio*, make.]

gross'ly, 1 grōs'li; 2 grōs'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a gross manner; coarsely; indelicately; glaringly; shamefully; stupidly.

gross'ness, 1 grōs'nes; 2 grōs'nĕs, *n.* The quality or state of being gross; bigness or corpulence with coarseness; repulsive stupidity or indelicacy.

Gross-O'ters-le'ben, 1 grōs'ō-ters-lē'ben; 2 grōs'ō-ters-lā'bĕn, *n.* A manufacturing village in Saxony province, Prussia.

Gross-ribrs'dorf, 1 grōs-rīrs'dōrf; 2 grōs-rŭrs'dōrf, *n.* A village in Saxony; has textile manufactures.

Gross-Schön'au, 1 grōs-shē'nou; 2 grōs-shĭ'nou, *n.* A manufacturing village in Saxony.

Gross-strehl'itz, 1 grōs-shrē'litz; 2 grōs-shrĭ'lĭts, *n.* A manufacturing village in Silesia province, Prussia.

gross'su-la'ceous, 1 gros'yu-lē'shus; 2 grŏs'yu-lā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* Of or pertaining to the gooseberry.

gross'u-lar, 1 gros'yu-lar; 2 grŏs'yu-lăr, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a gooseberry. [< LL. *grossula*; see GROSSULIN.]

Gross'su-la'ri-a-ce'æ, 1 gros'yu-lē'ri-a-sē'ē; 2 grŏs'yu-lā'ri-ă-sē'ē, *pl. Bot.* A family of shrubs — the gooseberry family — of the order RIBALES, distinguished by the character of the family is the drupaceous baccate fruit. [LL. *grossula*; see GROSSULIN.] **Gross'su-la'ce-æ**. **Gross'su-la'ri-a**, *n.* (L. g.) — **gross'u-la'ri-a'ceous**, *a.*

gross'u-lar-ite, *n. Mineral.* See GARNET. **gross'su-lar'i-te**.

gross'u-lin, 1 gros'yu-lin; 2 grŏs'yu-lĭn, *n. Chem.* A vegetable compound allied to starch, found in potatoes, certain fruits, as in gooseberries. [< LL. *grossula*, < OF. *groselle*; see GOOSEBERRY.] **gros'su-line**†.

Gross-war'dein, 1 grōs-wār'dīn; 2 grōs-wär'dĭn, *n.* A fortified city; capital of Bihar county, Hungary; has three cathedrals.

Gros Ven'tre, 1 grō vēn'tr; 2 grō vän'tr. [U. S.] A member of the Algonkian stock of Arapahoe-Blackfoot linkage agency of Montana or one of the Hidatsa tribe of the Siouan stock inhabiting North Dakota: so named by early French settlers. [< F. *gros ventre*, big belly.]

Gros Ven'tre, 1 grō ven'tr; 2 grō vĕn'tr. **I. Creek**, a stream in W. Wyoming; length, 100 m. to the Snake river. **2. Range**, a mountain range in Teton county, Wyo.

grot, 1 grot; 2 grŏt, *n.* [Poet.] A grotto.

Grot., *abbr.* Grotius.

Grote, 1 grōt; 2 grōt, **George** (*y*/1794–^{12}/1871). An English banker and historian: *History of Greece*, etc.

Gro'te-fend, 1 grō'te-fent; 2 grō'te-fĕnt, **Georg Friedrich** (*y*/1775–^{12}/1853). A German philologist, antiquarian, and numismatist: deciphered cuneiform inscriptions of Persepolis.

gro-tesque', 1 gro-tesk'; 2 gro-tĕsk', *a.* Irregular or misshapen in form or outline; incongruously composed or ill-proportioned; extravagant; fantastic; uncouth; barbarous; as, a *grotesque* figure. [< F. *grotesque*, < *grotta*; see GROTTO.] **gro-tes'co**†. Syn.: see FANCIFUL; ODD. — **gro-tesque'ly**, *adv.* — **gro-tesque'ness**, *n.*

gro-tesque', *n.* **1.** The incongruous, fantastic, or uncouth in art; also, an extravagant or barbarous idea, performance, or production.

The *grotesque* is differentiated from the *ugly* in that it is not necessarily displeasing, but usually gives rise to pleasurable emotions by its very extravagance or boldness of combination. While the *ugly* is the antithesis of the *beautiful*, the *grotesque* is rather a distortion of those elements which combine to produce the latter, occupying in graphic art a place analogous to that of the comic in the mental world.

2. A buffoon; a jester; joker. **3.** A variety of fancy square-cut jobbing-type; specif., in England, that called gothic in the United States. **gro-tes'co**†; **grot-tesque'**†.

gro-tesque'ry, 1 gro-tesk'ri; 2 gro-tĕsk'ry, *n.* [-QUES, 1 -riz; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] A grotesque or barbarous object, speech, or performance; also, grotesque actions and objects in general; whimsicality. **gro-tesque'rie‡.**

I know that surprise, or exuperant and intolerant, formed an important portion of all the *grotesqueries* of these dungeon deaths. Poe *Tales, Pit and Pendulum* p. 136. [w. e.]

Groth, 1 grōt; 2 grŏth, *Hans* (1/2 a1819–5/1898). A German dialect-writer· *Quickborn.*

groth'ite, 1 groth'ŭit; 2 grŏth'it. *n. Mineral.* A light-brown altered variety of titanite that contains yttrium oxid. [‹ Paul *Groth,* German mineralogist.]

Gro'ti-us, 1 gō'shi-us; 2 grō'shi-us. **Hugo** (1/a1583–5/1645). A Dutch theologian, statesman, and jurist; founder of the modern science of International law as based on human nature and essential justice, and propounder of the Grotian theory.—**Grot'ian,** *a.*—**Grotian theory,** the governmental theory of the atonement. See ATONEMENT.

Gro'ton, 1 grō'tŏn; 2 grō'tŏn, *n.* **1.** A town in Middlesex county, Mass. **2.** A village in Tompkins county, N. Y. **3.** A town in New London county, Conn. **4.** A town in Caledonia county, Vt.

grot'to, 1 grot'o; 2 grŏt'o, *n.* [-TOES or -TOS, 1 -oz; 2 -ōz, *pl.*] A small cavern or a cavernlike apartment or retreat, natural or artificial; especially, a cavern having some attractive features, as beautiful stalactite formations, or rockwork. **grot'tæ** [It.].

Echoing *grottoes,* full of tumbling waves
And moonlight. KEATS *Endymion* bk. i, st. 19.

[‹ It. *grotta,* ‹ LL. *grupta,* ‹ L. *crypta*; see CRYPT.]—**grot'to-work',** *n.* Decorative or fanciful work in imitation of grottoes or their characteristics.—**grot'toed,** *a.*

grot-tol'o-gy, 1 gre-tel'o-ji; 2 grō-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* Same as SPELEOLOGY: an incorrect form, tentatively used.

grouch, 1 grouch; 2 grŏuch, *n. & v.* [Colloq., U. S.] To show discontent by grumbling; grudge; also, to be surly or discontented.—**grouch'y,** *a.*

grouch, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] **1.** A discontented, grumbling person. **grouch'er‡.** **2.** A grumbling, sulky mood.

Grou'chy', 1 grū'shē'; 2 grų'chy', **Emmanuel, Marquis de** (6/1766–1/1847). A French marshal under Napoleon; failed to prevent the Prussian advance at Waterloo; banished; restored by Louis XVIII. in 1821.

ground, 1 ground; 2 ground, *v. t. & i.* **1.** To establish in a position; fix firmly, as on a foundation; furnish with a ground or basis: found mostly applied figuratively to opinions, expectations, or mental plans.

Whatever is valuable in religion must be *grounded* in conviction. J. T. PEET *Cong. Sch. of Christianity* p. 1. [s. o. 1858.]

2. To give thorough elementary instruction to; train in first principles or elements; as, to *ground* a pupil in mathematics. **3.** To put, place, or set on or in the ground, or on a bottom or surface; lay on the ground; run aground; as, to *ground* arms; to *ground* a boat; to *ground* an electric wire. **4.** To cover with a layer of plaster or of color as to prepare a surface to be painted or otherwise ornamented; also, to coat with a composition, to resist the action of acid, as a surface to be etched, or to roughen with a cradle, as a surface of copper for mezzotint engraving. **5.** *Leather-manuf.* To make (a color) superficial. **6.** *Naut.* See below.

II. *v. i.* To run aground, as a ship; strike upon the bottom or the shore and remain fixed.

But nine of his barges were *grounded* on the sand bank.
A. S. MACKENZIE *Paul Jones* vol. ii, p. 196. [n. 1878.]

2. To come or fall to the ground. **3.** To place dependence. [‹ AS. *grundan,* ‹ *grund,* ground.] **—to ground the bat** (*Cricket*), to turn it downward in the hut within the popping-crease so as to render oneself safe from being stumped.

ground, *imp. & pp.* of GRIND, ‡—**ground'down",** *a.* Worn or needle shorter than sharps: a trade term.

ground, 1 ground; 2 ground, *a.* **1.** Being on the ground or on a level with it; as, the *ground* tier in a theater. **2.** Fundamental; as, the *ground* principle or word; *ground* principles.—**ground floor,** that floor of a building, etc., which is on or slightly above the ground-level, and entered immediately from the street; hence, a secure and desirable position, as in a business undertaking. **on the g. floor,** on the same footing as the organizers of an enterprise: usually in the phrase *to be let in* (or *to get in*) *on the ground floor.* **g. law,** fundamental law.—**g. tone,** fundamental or essential tone.

ground, *n.* **1.** The firm, solid portion of the earth at and near its surface; the surface of the earth, as distinguished from the water or the air above; distinguished material of the surface. **2.** Hence, a pavement or floor or any supporting surface on which one may walk. **3.** Private land; landed estate; field; especially, in the plural, the enclosed grounds surrounding a house, or a mansion or other building; as, to trespass on another's *ground;* one's house and *grounds.* **4.** Any region or tract of land, especially a portion or plot put to special use; as, *holy ground; burial ground;* a baseball-*ground;* good corn-*ground.* **5.** A base or foundation: in this sense used figuratively. Specif.: (1) That on which knowledge, belief, or any mental act or state is based, or that furnishes a basis for a judgment or conclusion; starting-point; reason.

Audacious self-esteem, with good *ground* for it, is always imposing. J. C. and E. C. HARE *Guesses* p. 15. [c. & en. 1871.]

(2) The originating cause or agency; origin, source; or cause; as, God is the *ground* of all being. (3) *Philos.* World-ground. See under world and compare NOUMENA. **6.** The extent of subject surveyed, considered, or discussed; scope.

I shall not relate all that was said, as it would be going over the same *ground* twice. COOPER *Ashore* ch. 4, p. 60. [n. a. v. 1857.]

7. *pl.* The particles that settle at the bottom of a decoction or liquid preparation; lees; dregs; sediment.

Matrons, who toss the cup, and see
The grounds of Tasks in *grounds* of tea.
CHURCHILL *The Ghost* bk. i, l. 118.

8. In various arts, some fundamental or preparative work or part. (1) In pictorial and decorative art: (*a*) The first coat or color, or a surface prepared therewith, on which a picture is painted or a decorative design is laid; any surface prepared or chosen for ornamental work; a background. (*b*) The prevailing or principal color, as of a printed textile fabric or a landscape-painting. (*c*) A hard-varnish pigment forming a basis for a japan work. (2) *Sculp.* The surface on which designs are sculptured in relief. (3) In etching: (*a*) A composition laid on a surface to prevent the acid from biting except where the needle has cut through the composition. (*b*) A roughened part of the surface of a mezzotint plate, prepared by the cradle or rocker. (4) *Building.* Sheathing placed on studding or quarters, etc., as a basis for cornice-work or molding. (5) *Mining.* (*a*) The formation enclosing the vein; the country. (*b*) That part of a vein or lode which is being worked or surveyed. (6) *Elec.* (*a*) A connection with the earth, either intentional or accidental; an earth. (*b*) A ground-plate; an earth. (7) *Mus.* (*a*) A plain-song or air as the basis of contrapuntal development and variation. (*b*) A ground-bass. (8) In lace-making, the mesh on which the pattern is worked. **9.** [Prov. or Obs.] The bottom, as of a lake; lowest depth. **10†.** The pit of a theater. **11†.** *pl.* Remnants or ends; scraps or small pieces. [‹ AS. *grund.*] Syn.: see FOUNDATION; LAND; MOTIVE.—**absorbent ground,** an oil-painting ground which absorbs the vehicle from the pigments applied to the canvas.—**blue g.** [Kimberley, S. Afr.], the diamond-matrix; largely peridotite.—**dark and bloody g.,** the Middle West; the Ohio and Mississippi valleys: the scene of numerous Indian wars: said to be a translation of the Indian name *Kentucky.*—**dead'-ground",** *n.* See under DEAD, *a.*—**ferrets g.,** a lace-ground having double irregular brides bound together by cross-threads.—**foul g.,** a rocky anchorage-bottom.—**g.-angling,** *n.* Angling with a line having no float, but weighted near the hook, which is sunk nearly to the bottom.—**g.-annual,** *n.* *Scots Law.* A perpetual leasehold estate created by a vassal to a subtenant reserving an annual ground-rent as a charge upon the land.—**g.-ash,** *n.* **1.** The mountain-ash. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A young ash-sapling.—**g.-bailiff,** *n.* [Eng.] An inspector or superintendent of a mine.—**g.-bait,** *n.* **1.** Bait dropped to the bottom of the water in angling, to attract the fish. **2.** The grounding, or spiny loach.—**g.-beam,** *n.* A ground-sill for a frame; a sleeper.—**g.-beetle,** *n.* A carnivorous or herbivorous beetle, found mostly running on the ground or hidden under stones, etc.—**g.-bond'her'ry,** *n.* **1.** The winter-green or checkerberry (*Gaultheria procumbens*). **2.** The Carolina partridge or checkerberry. See under CRANBERRY.—**g.-bird,** *n.* The vesper-sparrow.—**g.-bread,** *n.* Same as GROUND-NUT, 2.—**g.-bridge,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A corduroy road over a ford.—**g.-bundle,** *n.* *Anat.* A bundle of nerve-fibers lying next the gray matter in the spinal cord.—**g.-cable,** *n.* The part of a cable which, in moving a vessel, is allowed to rest on the bottom.—**g.-cherry,** *n.* **1.** Any one of various species of the genus *Physalis,* or Ground-cherry. **2.** The Golden-spotted of the family *Solanaceæ,* common in the United States, producing a cherry-like berry of a bright yellow color.



Ground-bee (*Bombus pennsylvanicus*). ½

An Old World species of cherry (*Prunus chamæcerasus*).—**g.-chippy,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The song-sparrow.—**g.-circuit,** *n.* An electric circuit closed by the connection with earth.—**g.-cistus,** *n.* A small alpine shrub (*Rhodothamnus chamæcistus*) of the family *Ericaceæ,* from Switzerland, with solitary rose-colored flowers.—**g.-color,** *n.* A cloth painted to represent the surface of the ground, laid upon the floor of a theater.—**g.-color,** *n.* **1.** A first coat of color. **2.** The predominating shade of an object.—**g.-connection,** *n.* The connection of an electric circuit with the ground as earth.—**g.-cover,** *n.* *Forestry.* All small plants growing in a forest, except young trees, as ferns, mosses, grasses, and weeds. See UNDERBRUSH.—**Cornelian Precinct or Circle** in *Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [GOV. PTG. OFF. '05.] —**g.-crab,** *n.* A hoisting device, used by mining-engineers in sinking pumps.—**g.-cuckoo,** *n.* **1.** A name given to various species of the genus *Centropus,* as the coucal or roadrunner. **2.** An Old World centropodine cuckoo.—**g.-cured,** *a.* Matured while standing, as hay on ranches in the western United States.—**g.-eyebress,** *n.* A small erect shrub (*Sanguisorba chamæsparissus*) of the aster family, from the Mediterranean region, with linear leaves thickly set on wiry twigs, and all covered with a hoary pubescence. The whole plant resembles the heath, and the twigs have been used in wardrobes to repel moths.—**Alaska g.-cypress‡.**—**g.-detector,** *n.* *Elec.* A device, as in a testing-battery, to indicate the presence of ground-connection, entailing loss of electricity, has taken place.—**g.-dove,** *n.* A pigeon of terrestrial habits: (1) An Asiatic or Australian pigeon of the genus *Geopelia.* (2) An American pigeon of the genus *Columbigallina.* (3) An American pigeon (genus *Columbigallina*), especially *C. passerina,* common in the southern United States. (4) A European pigeon or goura.—**g.-drummer,** *n.* *Ich.* The ronco.—**g.-dust,** *n.* [Rare.] Dust in the ground, as a stone.—**g.-feeder,** *n.* A fish that feeds on the bottom.—**g.-feeding,** *a.*—**g.-finch,** *n.* A groundling fish or towhee-bunting.—**g.-fir,** *n.* See GROUND-PINE, 1.—**g.-fish,** *n.* A fish that swims at or near the bottom.—**g.-flea,** *n.* Flea-beetle.—**g.-floor,** *n.* **1.** Fog formed over a cold land surface, occurring chiefly by night. **2.** A fog not exceeding the height of a man; the common fog.—**g.-game,** *n.* Game birds of low undershrub (*Ononis arensis*) of the bean family, sometimes thorny: a field-pest of England.—**g.-game,** *n.* Running game, as the ruffed grouse.—**g.-gecko,** *n.* Any *flying-game.*—**g.-gru,** *n.* Ground-tee.—**g.-gudgeon,** *n.* The grounding, or spiny losch.—**g.-hele,** *n.* The common or officinal speedwell (*Veronica officinalis*).—**g.-heliotrope,** *n.* A low, procumbent composite plant, *Tyzanteles canadensis*) of the yew family, closely resembling hemlock-spruce in its foliage, but having for its fruit a peculiar conformed bulky cupule conglutinated in a mass, found in rocky, shady places in the northern United States.—**g.-hold,** *n.* *Naut.* Any tackle, as an anchor, by which a ship holds to the ground.—**g.-holder** [Same as GROUNDLING KEEPER, 1.—**g.-holly,** *n.* An evergreen, the pipalsewa.—**g.-hornbill,** *n.* A bird, the African bucorvine hornbill, having a hollow casque, inner tarsi, and scattered coral-red of terrestrial habits.—**g.-ice,** *n.* Anchor-ice.—**g.-itch,** *n.* A skin-disorder seen in those who go barefoot or rest on the ground, probably caused by the larva of the *Ankylostoma.*—**g.-ivy,** *n.* A familiar creeping herb (*Glechoma hederacea*) of the family *Menthaceæ,* with roundish, kidney-shaped, scalloped leaves, growing along walls and fences. It is native in Europe and temperate zone.—**g.-joint,** *n.* The junction of an under and an upper course or stone in a masonry structure.—**g.-joist,** *n.* *Arch.* A joist supporting a basement floor.—**g.-keeper,** *n.* **1.** [Newfoundland.] A codfish that feeds near the bottom. **g.-holdert.** **2.** A bird that keeps to the ground, as the woodcock.—**g.-landlord,** *n.* The owner of land leased for building or other improvement.—**g.-lark,** *n.* **1.** The European pipit. **2.** [N. Z.] A lark (*Anthus novæ-zealandiæ*) called pihoihoi by Maories.—**g.-laurel,** *n.* The trailing arbutus.—**g.-layer,** *n.* **1.** *Ceram.* One who lays a ground. See GROUND-LAYING. **2†.** One who lays a foundation.—**g.-laying,** *n.* *Ceram.* The process of applying a coat of boiled oil to porcelain ware, to receive the enameled color; bossing; grounding.—**g.-line,** *n.* In descriptive geometry, the line of intersection of the horizontal and vertical planes of projection.—**g.-lizard,** *n.* A skink (*Oligosoma lateralis*) of the southern United States, with a black lateral band. **2.** A Jamaican teiold lizard (*Ameiva dorsalis*).—**g.-log,** *n.* A common log-line with a hand-lead attached: used for determining the speed of a vessel.—**g.-mail,** *n.* [Scot.] A duty paid for burying in a churchyard.—**g.-mass,** *n.* The compact and fine-grained or glassy portion of a porphyritic igneous rock, in which the phenocrysts or the larger distinct crystals are embedded; sometimes called *base* or *magma.*—**g.-mite,** *n.* *Entom.* A trombidiid.—**g.-mold,** *n.* *Cit. Engin.* A mold or templet used to bring the surface of the ground to the required form, as in terracing.—**g.-moraine,** *n.* The sheet of till beneath a glacier.—**g.-noble,** *n.* *Ichthy.* The whiting (*Menticirrus americanus*).—**g.-nest,** *n.* A nest built on the ground.—**g.-net,** *n.* A drag-net or trawl-net.—**g.-niche,** *n.* An interior niche not on a level with the ground or the ground floor.—**g.-note,** *n.* **1.** *Mus.* The fundamental note upon which a cord is built; root. **2.** The key-note.—**g. of the soul,** in German mysticism, the inner separate faculty of the soul for spiritual discernment and life, as taught by Tauler.—**g.-oven,** *n.* [Eng.] The nest of the oven-bird; also, the oven-bird (*Phyllioscopus trochilus*) itself.—**g.-owl,** *n.* [California.] The burrowing owl.—**g.-parrakeet,** *n.* ·An Australian parrakeet of terrestrial habits, as of the genus *Pezoporus* or *Geopsittacus.*—**g.-parrot,** *n.* **1.** The kakapo or owl parrot. **2.** [Slang, Austral.] A small farmer. Compare COCKATOO, 2.—**g.-pea,** *n.* The peanut.—**g.-pearl,** *n.* A coecid or scale-insect (*Margarodes formicarum*) of the Bahamas, used by natives for making necklaces, etc.—**g.-pig,** *n.* **1.** The aardvark. **2.** A ground-rat.—**g.-pigeon,** *n.* A pigeon of terrestrial habits: (1) The tooth-billed pigeon. (2) A crown-pigeon.—**g.-pike,** *n.* **1.** The sauger; mud-pike. **2.** The sauger.—**g.-pine,** *n.* **1.** Any species of club-moss (*Lycopodium*); especially, tree club-moss (*L. dendroideum*), festoon ground-pine (*L. complanatum*), and common club-moss (*L. clavatum*). **2.** Herb-ivy, a European herb (*Ajuga chamæpitys*): so called from its resinous odor.—**g.-plane,** *n.* In perspective drawing, the horizontal plane of projection.—**g.-plan(e),** *n.* Basic protoplasm.—**g.-plate,** *n.* **1.** A ground-sill. **2.** A bed-plate supporting railroad sleepers or ties. **3.** *Elec.* A metal plate in the ground forming the earth-connection of a metallic circuit.—**g.-plum,** *n.* A buffalo-berry. **2.** A bullace; also, a ground-plum.—**g.-plum,** *n.* The thick, fleshy, plum-shaped pod of a plant (*Astragalus crassicarpus*) of the bean family, found in the western Mississippi valley from Minnesota to Texas.—**g.-provisions,** *n. pl.* Edible roots and tubers of the Cuban expression.—**g.-puppy,** *n.* **1.** The mud-puppy. **2.** The changa.—**g.-rat,** *n.* A burrowing cavy-rodent of octodontoid rodent (*Aulacodus swindernianus*) of South and West Africa, about 2 feet long and having harsh fur.—**g.-rent,** *n.* **1.** The ground-rent. **2.** The consideration paid each year, or for a term of years, for grounds leased for building or other improvements. *Law.* A rent reserved to himself and his heirs, by the grantor of lands in fee simple, out of the land conveyed. BOUVIER *Law Dict.* p. 965.—**g.-return,** *n.* Same as EARTH-RETURN.—**g.-robin,** *n.* A towhee-bunting.—**g.-roller,** *n.* A roller (genus *Brachypteracias*) of terrestrial habits.—**g.-rope,** *n.* A rope which in deep-sea fishing is used for keeping the lower part of a dragnet or trawl on the ground.—**g.-sea,** *n.* An unusual swell of the sea without apparent cause, as in a calm.—**g.-seat,** *n.* An under-layer of canvas stretched over the frame-work to form the padding and seat of a chair.—**g.-shark,** *n.* The sleeper-shark (*Somniosus microcephalus*).—**g.-sill,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A ground-resting sparrow, especially the song-sparrow.—**g.-sloth,** *n.* An extinct megatheroid mammal.—**g.-sluice,** *n.* See SLUICE.—**g.-snake,** *n.* **1.** (U. S.) A small, worm-like, harmless snake of the genus *Carphophiops*). **2.** A harmless Australian colubroid snake (*Coronella australis*).—**g.-sparrow,** *n.* A sparrow that keeps near or rests on the ground.—**g.-squirrel,** *n.* A squirrel rodent of terrestrial habits: (1) A chipmunk. (2) A spermophile. (3) An African spiny squirrel.—**g.-staring,** *n.* An American meadow-lark.—**g.-stone,** *n.* [Rare.] A foundation.—**g.-stroke,** *n.* Same as GROUND-SWELL.—**g.-substance,** *n.* The intercellular matrix in which the cells of certain tissues, as cartilage, are embedded.—**g.-swell,** *n.* [Slang, Eng.] Burial.—**g.-tackle,** *n.* *Mil.* A system of caponage upon the advance movements of an enemy by means of detached posts of vedettes, with relief, under the command of a non-commissioned officer.—**g.-table,** *n.* Same as EARTH-TABLE.—**g.-tackle,** *n.* Mooring-tackle; ground-hold.—**g.-thermometer,** *n.* A thermometer adapted to taking the temperature of the soil.—**g.-thrush,** *n.* **1.** A thrush (genus *Geocichla*) of terrestrial habits. **2.** An ant-thrush. **3.** An Australian crateropodoid bird (genus *Cinclosoma*).—**g.-timbers,** *n. pl.* The timbers of a ship that form the foundation of the frame.—**g.-tit,** *n.* A ground-wren.—**ground'ward,** *adv.* Downward; toward the ground. **ground'wardst.**—**g.-wasp,** *n.* The ground-hornet.—**g.-wave,** *n.* The wave of the ground part in figured cloth.—**g.-wheel,** *n.* That wheel of a reaper or like machine which rolls on the ground and gives motion to the mechanism.—**g.-wire,** *n.* *Elec.* A wire used to complete a ground-connection in an electric circuit. **2.** The earth considered as a return circuit.—**g.-wren,** *n.* The California wren-tit.—**made g.,** ground raised to a certain level by filling.—**on the g.,** at hand; on the scene of action; also, on the earth.—**pitted g.** (*Ceram.*), the appearance of raised dots produced by profusely pitting the inside of Parian jars and the like.—**to break g.** (*Mining*), land having gold near its surface.—**to be on one's own g.,** to be in the condition of dealing with what is perfectly familiar.—**to come to the ground,** to come to naught; fall through; miscarry.—**to gather or get g.** [Rare], to gain ground.—**to give g.** **1.** To retire, as from a position or advantage. **2.** To yield.—**to go to the g.,** to come or fall to the ground.—**to hold or stand one's g.,** to maintain one's position; refuse to retreat or surrender.—**to lose g.,** to lose an advantage; fall off or decline; also, to lose standing or credit; become less acceptable.—**to take or to gain g.,** to make headway; get an advantage; advance; also, to become more generally accepted, as a theory.

New ideas do not *gain ground* at once, and there is a tendency in our mind to resist new convictions as long as we can.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. ii. p. 46. [n. 1873.]

—**to take the g.,** to run aground, as a ship.—**yellow g.** [Kimberley, S. Afr.], the surface-soil of the diamond-fields overlying the blue gem-bearing material.

ground'age, 1 ground'ĭj; 2 ground'ag, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A charge for space occupied by a vessel while in port. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] A toll levied by the London Corpora-



Ground-pine (*Lycopodium dendroideum*).
a, spore-case.

tion on vessels importing grain into the port of London.

ground'ate-tec"tor, g.-fast, etc. See under GROUND, *n.*

ground'ed-ly, 1 ground'ed-li; 2 ground'ĕd-ly, *adv.* In a well-grounded manner; on solid principles.

ground'ers, *pp.* of GROUND, *v.*

ground'er, 1 ground'ur; 2 ground'ẽr, *n.* **1.** In baseball and similar games, a ball so struck or thrown as to skip or roll along the ground: distinguished from *fly.* **2.** One who grounds or prepares a surface to be painted or ornamented. **3.** [Slang.] A knock-down blow. 4. *Angling.* A ground-bite.

ground'hog, 1 ground'hog; 2 ground'hŏg', *n.* **1.** Same as WOODCHUCK, 2. The aard-vark. **3.** A tenrec. 4. The grub of a June-bug or other terrestrial beetle.—**ground-hog day** [U. S.], the 2d day of February, on which day, according to rural tradition, if the ground-hog or woodchuck sees his shadow he retreats to his hole for six weeks, which is a sign of a late spring, and if he does not see his shadow there will be an early spring; woodchuck-day.

ground'ice, etc. See GROUND-ICE, etc.

ground'ing, 1 ground'in; 2 ground'ĭng, *n.* **1.** The act of running aground; as, the *grounding* of a ship. **2.** A foundation for anything; usually in figurative use; as, a good *grounding* in science. **3.** A background in art, needlework, etc.; also, the act or process of putting in such background. **4.** Oil and alumina applied to wall-paper preparatory to satin-finish. 5. *Ceram.* Ground-laying. **6.** In manufacturing, the act or process of polishing marble with emery. **7.** *Elec.* The forming of an earth-connection. 8. *Golf.* Touching the ground with a club in the act of addressing the ball. This is forbidden by the rules in certain circumstances, notably when playing in a bunker.

ground'itch", g.-joint, etc. See under GROUND, *n.*

ground'less, 1 ground'les; 2 ground'lĕs, *a.* Without foundation, reason, or cause; as, *groundless* suspicions.—**ground'less-ly,** *adv.*—**ground'less-ness,** *n.*

ground'ling, 1 ground'liŋ; 2 ground'lĭng, *n.* **1.** That which lives on the ground; a terrestrial animal. **2.** A fish that keeps to the bottom of the water. Specif.: (1) The spiny loach (*Cobitis lœnia*). (2) The black goby (*Gobius niger*). **3.** [Local, Eng.] The ringplover. **4.** An underling or base person; as, the *groundlings* of society.

Few but must have noticed him; for the accident, which brought him low, took place during the riot of 1780, and he has been a *groundling* ever since. LORD LYTTON, ch. 184. [v. s., col. 5†. In the theater, formerly, a spectator who stood on the ground in the floorless pit.

ground'-mall", g.-nest, etc. See under GROUND, *n.*

ground'nut", 1 ground'nut'; 2 ground'nŭt', *n.* **1.** A peanut, or podded fruit of *Arachis hypogæa.* **2.** One of the edible oval fleshy tubers attached to the roots of a United States plant (*Apios tuberosa*) of the bean family; the wild bean. **3.** The tuber of the dwarf ginseng (*Aralia trifolia*). **4.** A tuber of a European plant (*Bunium flexuosum*) of the parsley family. Boiled or roasted, it resembles a chestnut in taste, and is called *earth-chestnut.* — **Bannbana nuts,** an African plant (*Voandzeia subterranea*) akin to the peanut.—**ground'nut-oil",** *n.* An oil made from the peanut.

ground'-o'er, g.-pea, etc. See under GROUND, *n.*

ground'-plan", 1 ground'-plan'; 2 ground'-plăn', *n.* The horizontal plan of the ground floor or first story of a building; the ground-plot; an outline or preliminary plan of any kind.

In it not a solemn thing to be in the immediate neighbourhood of a Power, which is unrolling inch by inch the *ground-plan* of many human lives? J. M. GOULBURN *Thoughts on Personal Religion* p. 185. [A. 1864.]

ground'-plate", g.-rat, g.-seat, etc. See under GROUND, *n.*

ground'sel, 1 ground'sel; 2 ground'sĕl, *n.* A common weed (*Senecio vulgaris*) of the aster family, from Europe, with alternate pinnatifid amplexicaul leaves, and heads of yellow tubular flowers blooming all summer; also, any of the genus or plants collectively, of the tribe *Senecio*. [Also *groundswell*, < AS. *grundswelge*, for *gundeswilge*, < *gund*, pus, + *swelgan*, swallow.] **ground'sel-bird, ground'sel-bird'some,** *n.* A tufted perennial herb (*Senecio balsamitæ*) with slender stems, oblong radical leaves, and yellow flower-heads: common across the continent from Canada to North Carolina.—**ground'sel-tree",** *n.* A maritime shrub (*Baccharis halimifolia*) of the aster family, of the Atlantic United States, every part covered with the appearance of white dust. It is sometimes cultivated for its large panicles of white or yellow flowers.


Groundsel.

ground'sel, *n.* Same as GROUNDSILL.

ground'-shark", etc. See under GROUND, *n.*

ground'sill", 1 ground'sil'; 2 ground'sĭl', *n.* The lowest horizontal timber in the framing of a house, etc. **ground'-sel; ground'sil‡; ground'syl‡; groun'soyle†.**

ground'-sloth", g.-stulce, etc. See under GROUND, *n.*

ground'-swell", 1 ground'-swel"; 2 ground'-swĕl", *n.* A broad deep swell or heaving of the seas, supposed to be due to a distant storm or an earthquake; used also figuratively for rolling country, or any unusual uprising, as of people.

A heavy *ground-swell* was rolling up at our feet.
I. I. HAYES *Arctic Boat Journey* p. 95. [s. v. 1860.]

ground'-tie", g.-wasp, etc. See under GROUND, *n.*

ground'ways", 1 ground'wēz'; 2 ground'wāz', *n. pl.* The foundation of stone or wood under the blocks on which a ship is built.

ground'work", 1 ground'wûrk"; 2 ground'wŭrk', *n.* **1.** That which furnishes a foundation or support of anything; hence, a fundamental or essential part; basis; first principle.

History could not teach by examples, it could have no practical value, unless the *groundwork* of character were in all ages the same. E. H. CHAPIN *Characters in the Gospel* ch. 1, p. 9. [REV. 1852.]

2. *Civ. Engin.* (1) Preparation of the ground to receive work. (2) The foundation work of a structure. 3. *Paint.* The first coat of color following the priming. SYN.: see FOUNDATION.

ground'y, 1 ground'i; 2 ground'y, *a.* Full of dregs, or grounds; muddied.

group, 1 grūp; 2 grup, *v.* I. *t.* To gather or form into a group or groups, as for order, convenience, or artistic effect; arrange; classify; as, to *group* persons for a photograph; to *group* arguments or illustrations.

Wordsworth's poems will never produce their due effect until . . . they are *grouped* more naturally. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism* second series, p. 138. [MACM. 1888.]

II. *i.* To take shape as a group; fall into a group: used especially in artistic relations, the trees in a picture *group* naturally. [< F. *grouper*, < *groupe*; see GROUP, *n.*] SYN.: see ARRANGE.—**grouped columns** (*Arch.*), a group of columns having only one pedestal; a clustered column.—**group'age,** *n.* A system or scheme of grouping; arrangement in groups.—**group'ist,** *n.*

group, *n.* **1.** A number of persons or things existing or brought together with or without intercreation, orderly form, or arrangement; an assemblage; a cluster; as, a *group* of cottages; a *group* of facts.

The noblest mountain *group* in all the Alps,—the Dom and its attendant peaks, the Matterhorn and the Weisshorn.
TYNDALL *Forms of Water* p. 137. [A. 1872.]

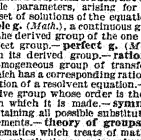
2. *Art.* An assemblage of figures or objects in painting or sculpture, forming a pleasing combination. 3. *Biol.* An assemblage or division of organisms with certain common characteristics. It has no determinate rank or significance in classification, and may include a number of species, or of genera, families, etc. 4. *Geol.* A stratigraphic subdivision of various rank, as: (1) In general usage, and rather loosely, the unit of stratigraphic classification, a subdivision of a series. (2) In the usage of the United States Geological Survey, a name given to beds formerly regarded as a single formation, but afterward subdivided into several formations in consequence of more detailed knowledge. (3) In the scheme adopted by the International Geological Congress, a stratigraphic division of highest rank, corresponding to *era*, the chronological division of highest rank.

In the usage of the United States Geological Survey, *group*, like *formation*, is a name given to a cartographic rather than a strictly stratigraphic subdivision, and a group in one area may be the equivalent of a formation in another area. Like *formation*, a *group* has a well-defined lithologic unity, but it may even, in some areas, represent a whole system. When strictly used as defined above under (1), *group* and *age* are synonymous, but the term is loosely used by many authors for various divisions ranging in rank from that of formation or assize. The sense defined under (3) is rapidly coming into general use, and has been adopted in most of the recent text-books. It embraces (1) a series of rocks usually named from typical localities, sometimes from lithological or paleontological characters.

The most commonly recognized groups in sense (3) are as follows: **Archeozoic group, Proterozoic g., Paleozoic g., Mesozoic g.,** and **Cenozoic g.** The first two were formerly combined in a group known as called the **Azoic.** Still later **Agnotozoic g.** was proposed for what is now called **Proterozoic g.** A few authorities formerly separated the recent epoch from the rest of the Cenozoic and called it the **Psychozoic group,** but this is now rarely done. Most authorities combine the Mesozoic and Cenozoic into one group, the **Neozoic g.** See GEOLOGY.

5. *Entom.* A geographical division of insects, according to Kirby, who recognized three: (1) dominant, (2) predominant, (3) subdominant. Insects of the dominant group are found in temperate and tropic zones; of the predominant group from the hetherlands of the temperate to the tropic zones; while the subdominant group includes those which do not range into the tropics, and those which are found in the temperate intervales between 40° and 50° north and not beyond the latter point. **6.** *Math.* A set of operations possessing the property that the product or combination of any two of them, or the square of any one, is likewise one of the operations of the set or collection, from which it follows that the combination of any number of them is so equivalent. 7. *Chem.* A number of connected atoms constituting a part of a molecule; as, the hydroxyl *group* (OH) or radical. 8. *Mus.* (1) A series of successive tones in a melody, especially when sung to one syllable. (2) In an orchestra, a class of similar instruments. **9.** In Fourcrisan, a division of a figure. [< F. *groupe*, < It. *groppo*, a heap.] SYN.: see ASSEMBLY; COLLECTION; FLOCK.—**Abelian group** (*Math.*), one in which all substitutions follow the commutative law.—**alternate group** (*Math.*), that of all substitutions made by an even transposition of elements.—**complete g.** (*Math.*), one in which no self-conjugate operations are found, aside from those which consist of the contragredient isomorphism.—**congruence g.** (*Math.*), a finite continuous group of one-to-one transformations, containing the identical transformation.—**cyclic g.** (*Math.*), a transitive group.—**derived g.** (*Math.*), a self-conjugate subgroup generated by the combinants of the infinitesimal generating operations of any given continuous group, and of the number of those linearly independent is less than the whole number of operations.—**discontinuous g.** (*Math.*), a group, no one of the operators of which is connected with the identication. A group may be properly or improperly *discontinuous.*—**group'break"er,** *n.* *Elec.* A device for simultaneously cutting off the power from a group of electrical circuits.—**g.-flashing,** *n.* The flashing of a light in groups, as two, three, or four flashes followed by a dark interval: used in lighthouse signals. —**g.-mind,** *n.* *Social Psychol.* The mental attitude or belief common to any set of people closely associated.—**g. of a function** (*Math.*), the group of substitutions on the variables of the function which leave its value unaltered.—**g. of an equation** (*Math.*), a transitive substitution group, of the same degree as the irreducible equation, that changes every function of the roots except those expressible rationally through the coefficients.—**g. of substitution** (*Math.*), a set of substitutions in which the product of any two is a member of the set.—**g.-rate,** *n.* *Railroad.* A rate applying to shipments from a given district.—**g.-spring,** *n.* A car-spring composed of several spiral springs in a nest. The nests are usually joined by equalizers and the springs designated as *line-group* or *four-group springs.*—**group system** (*Forestry*), see METHOD.—**g.-unit,** *n.* *Sociol.* The combined wish or decision of any group, socially considered.—**icosahedral g.** (*Math.*), a group of 60 even permutations of 5 elements, corresponding to the different rotations by which a regular icosahedron may be carried out of itself and back again.—**imprimitive g.** (*Math.*), a group of elements that may be divided into equal sets such that every substitution interchanges two of them or interchanges the elements of a set among themselves.—**improperly discontinuous g.** (*Math.*), a group whose substitutions are generally finite, but infinitesimal in special cases.—**infinite g.** (*Math.*), a group consisting of an infinite number of functions of different variables.—**integrable g.** (*Math.*), a continuous group from which a series, each the derived group of the one preceding it, ends finally with the identical operation.—**Kleinian g.** (*Math.*), a certain group of linear substitutions.—**Mendeleeff g.** (*Chem.*), one of the groups of elements in the periodic system. **Mendeljeev g.:.**—**monodromy g.** (*Math.*), a set of transformations in a linear equation or system of such, not depending on arbitrary variable parameters, arising for one particular fundamental set of solutions of the equation or system.—**non-integrable g.** (*Math.*), a continuous group from which a series, each the derived group of the one preceding it, ends with a perfect group, not necessarily the one which coincides with its derived group.—**rationality g.** (*Math.*), a linear homogeneous group of transformations every operation of which has a corresponding linear transformation of the solution of a resolvent equation.—**regular g.** (*Math.*), a transitive group whose order is the same as that of the letter on which it is made.—**symmetric g.** (*Math.*), a group containing all possible substitutions on a given number of elements.—**theory of groups** (*Math.*), that branch of mathematics which treats of mathematical groups of operations, substitutions, or transformations.—**group'let,** *n.* A little group.—**group'wise,** *a.* *Sociol.* Considering a group as a unit.

group'er, 1 grūp'ur; 2 grup'ẽr, *n.* **1.** A serranoid food-fish of *Epinephelus, Mycteroperca,* or a related genus, of warm seas. The red **grouper** (*E. morio*), brown flushed with red below, and the **yellow-finned g.** (*E. venenosa*) are found on the South Atlantic coast of the United States.


Grouper. 1/3

2. [California.] A rockfish or scorpænoid. **3.** [Local, U. S.] The tripletail. [Cor. of F'g. *garupa*, crupper.] —**black grouper.** 1. Same as JEWFISH, 1 (4). 2. A serranid (*Mycteroperca bonaci*), of the Caribbean and neighboring seas.—**man'grove-grouper,** *n.* *Zool.* A large serranid (*Mycteroperca bonlengeri*) of the Gulf of California.—**Nassau g.,** a serranid (*Epinephelus striatus*), known also as the *hamlet.*—**potato g.,** *n.* Same as JEWFISH, 1 (4).

group'ing, 1 grūp'iŋ; 2 grup'ĭng, *n.* The arranging and relating of separate buildings or of parts of a composite building so as to produce a definite artistic effect; the system upon which such an arrangement is effected.

S. S.

groupt, *pp.* Grouped.

grouse, 1 grous; 2 grous, *vt.* [Rare.] To seek or shoot grouse.

grouse², *vt.* [Brit.] To grumble; grouch.

grouse, *n.* A tetraonine bird with tarsi more or less feathered, nostrils densely feathered, and plumage usually mottled, as a ptarmigan, blackcock, capercaillie, prairie-hen or pinnated grouse, sage-cock (see these words), **ruffed grouse** (called *partridge* in the northern United States, and *pheasant* in the southern); specif., the red **grouse** (*Lagopus scoticus*) of Great Britain.

The red *grouse* is rarely . . . found away from the heather on which chiefly it subsists; while the *blue-grouse* is a large parts of the Old World seems to prefer the shrubby growth of berry-bearing plants . . . , and it flourishes in the New World, where heather scarcely exists. *Encyc. Brit.*, 11th ed., vol. xix. p. 637.

[False sing. < *grice*, grouse, < OF. *gritsche*, gray (used in the name of several birds), for *gris*, gray, < OHG. *grîs*, gray.]

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grouse, *v.* [Brit.] To grumble; grouch.

or creep with the face to the ground; lie prostrate, or on the face, with abject movements; as, to *grovel* in the dust. **2.** To have low or base tendencies; delight in what is low; be mean, depraved, or worldly-minded.

Look — how we *grovel* here below, Fond of these trifling toys! WATTS. *Some Spirit* st. 3.

[< GROVELING, regarded as ppr.] **grov'el-er, grov'el-ler,** *n.* One who grovels. [county, Mass.

Grove'land, 1 grōv'land; 2 grōv'land, *n.* A town in Essex

grov'el-ing, 1 grŏv'ling; 2 grōv'l-ing. *pa.* Lying prostrate; **grov'el-ling,** } debased; low; mean; worldly. [Prop. adv., ME. *grovelyng*. < *grof*, < Ice. *grfa*, flat on the ground.]

SYN.: BASE. — **grov'el-ling-ly,** *adv.* — **grov'el-ling-ness,** *n.*

Gro'ver, 1 grō'ver: 2 grō'ver, **Cuvier** (?/₁₆1829–?/₁1885). A Federal general in the Civil War.

groves, 1 grōvz; 2 grōvz, *n. pl.* [N. ENG. & Ir.] Tallow refuse.

grow, 1 grō; 2 grō, *n.* [GREW; GROWN; GROW'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to spring up and mature; raise by culture; cultivate; as, to *grow* barley.

II. *i.* **1.** To increase in bulk by the process of organic life; enlarge through the assimilation of nutritive matter by the various organs: said of living things or their parts: as, trees *grow*; young children *grow* rapidly. **2.** To augment or increase in any manner; gain in extent, strength, or other quality; make progress, wax; advance; as, money at interest *grows*; *growing* discontent. **3.** *Crystal.* To be added to, as crystals, by accretion. **4.** To shoot up and mature naturally; be produced by vegetation; flourish; thrive; as, oranges *grow* in warm countries. **5.** To pass to a certain (designated) state; become; as, he *grew* angry; the day is *growing* gloomy.

The use of *grow* in this sense, objected to by some critics, especially in what they deem the self-contradictory phrase **to grow small,** is good idiomatic English. (*False Philology* p. 82) quotes Dr. Johnson as using "*grow fewer*," "*grow less*," etc.; Steele and Gray as using "*grow less*," and Macaulay as using "*grow smaller*."

Men when they *grow* great do straight *grow* proud.
JOHN WEBSTER. *Duchess of Malfi and Vittoria* act i, sc. 1.

6. To become fixed or attached; take root; as, to *grow* fast to the earth; to *grow* into a position. **7.** To come as the effect of a cause; accrue.

Why should damage rest on the hurt of the kings? *Ezra* iv, 22.

8. *Naut.* To lead or lie in a certain direction: said of ships' cables; as, the chain *grows* to starboard. **9.** To swell, as the sea. **10.** *Mining.* Syn.: see DEVELOP; FLOURISH. — **grown over,** covered with a growth. — **grown up,** having come to full stature and maturity; adult: said of persons. — to **grow on** or **upon one,** to increase in one's consideration or estimation; as, some people *grow upon one* by better acquaintance. — to **g. out of,** to issue from, as plants from the soil, or effects from causes. — to **g. out of one's estimation:** see **to-bl(e)** *a.* [Rare.] Capable of growing or being grown. — **grow'er,** *n.* **1.** One who grows, raises, or produces; as, a fruit-*grower*. **2.** One who or that which grows; as, quick-*growers* are rapid *growers*. — **grow'some,** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Favorable to growth, as weather; growing.

Grow, Galusha Aaron (1/₁13/₁1912–1907). An American lawyer and financier; Speaker of the House of Representatives, 1861–1863.

grow'an, 1 grau'an; 2 grow'an, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] **1.** Decomposed more or less gravelly granite: distinctively called *soft growan*. **2.** Granite proper: distinctively called *hard growan*.

grow'ing, 1 grō'ing; 2 grō'ing, *ppr.* & *verbal n.* of GROW, v.

— **grow'ing-cell',** *n.* [Rare.] A small room for preservation and growth of certain low organisms: used in microscopy. — **g. silde',** — **g. pans,** *n. pl.* Pains to which children are subject when growing unduly fast. — **g. point,** *n. Bot.* Same as PUNCTUM VEGETATIONIS. See under PUNCTUM. — **g. pottery** (*Ceram.*), pottery on the outside of which a crystalline surface is formed by chemical action. — **g. stock** (*Forestry*), see STOCK. — **grow'ing-ly,** *adv.*

growl, 1 graul; 2 growl, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To utter with a growl or in an angry, grumbling tone; as, to *growl* defiance. **2.** To make (oneself) reluctant or grudging.

II. *t.* To make a deep, angry, guttural sound, as an animal when angry or disturbed; make any deep murmuring or rumbling sound; as, the thunder *growls*. **2.** To speak in an ill-natured, surly tone; find fault; grumble; as, to *growl* at intruders. [Op. D. *grollen*, germ. *grollen*, bear grudge, rumble.] SYN.: see COMPLAIN.

— **growl'ing,** *n.* — **growl'ing-ly,** *adv.*

growl'er, The guttural, threatening sound made by an angry animal; hence, angry faultfinding; grumbling.

growld, *pp.* Growled. S. S.

growl'er, 1 graul'er; 2 growl'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which growls. **2.** (1) A grunt or tautonoid fish. (2) The large-mouthed black bass. (3) A gurnard. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] A pitcher or other vessel in which beer is carried home from the place of sale.

Postponed and filled by the saloon, the *growler* comes up in the New York street boy's life, baffling the most persistent efforts to reclaim him. RIIS *How the Other Half Lives* p. 216. fs. 1890.] **4.** [Slang, Eng.] A four-wheeled cab. — **to rush the growler** [Slang, U. S.], to send or take a growler to be refilled repeatedly. See GROWLER, 3. — **growl'er-y,** *n.* **1.** The act of growling or faultfinding. **2.** [Rare.] Language appropriate for or appropriate to this act; retiring-place.

grown, 1 grōn; 2 grōn, *pp.* of GROW, v. — **grown'up',** *n.* [Colloq.] One who has grown up; an adult.

grown-a, 1 grun; 2 grown, *a.* [Scot.] To be chilly; shiver.

growth, 1 grōth; 2 grōth, *n.* **1.** The process of growing; gradual increase of a living thing by natural process; development to maturity or full size, as from a germ or root. **2.** Hence, gradual increase by accretion or development, as in extent, number, or strength; advancement; augmentation; progress; as, the *growth* of a city. **3.** Anything grown, growing, or produced; a product; effect; result; as, a *growth* of excitement.

Every author is the *growth* of his own times.
AUSTIN PHELPS *Men and Books* p. 260. [s. 1882.]

4. *Pathol.* A morbid formation; as, a cancerous *growth*. [< Ice. *gróðr*, < *gróa*, grow.] SYN.: see HARVEST. — **growth-cheese,** } **advance growth** (*Forestry*), young trees which have sprung up in accidental openings in the forest, or under forest-cover before reproduction cuttings are begun; volunteer growth. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry* p. 6. [GOV. PTG. OFF., '05.] — **apical g.** (*Bot.*), growth from an apical cell. — **basal g.** (*Bot.*), growth near or at the base. — **first g.** *Forestry.* **1.** A natural forest in which no cuttings have been made. Compare SECOND GROWTH. **2.** Trees grown before lumbering or severe fire entered the forest; belonging to the original stand. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry* p. 10. [GOV. PTG. OFF., '05.] — **growth-form',** *n.* A vegetative structure or form having some obvious feature of growth marking individuals or stages in the life of types that have not necessarily any genetic affinity. Tree, shrub, and herb are *growth-forms*. — **g.-line,** *n. Biol.* Same as LINE OF GROWTH. — **g.-ring,** *n. Anat.* [Indeterminate *g.* (*Bot.*), the indefinite growth or development which may occur in the axis when it is not limited by a terminal bud. — **old-field g.** (*Forestry*), see VOLUNTEER GROWTH. — **old g.** (*Forestry*), same as FIRST GROWTH. — **second g.** (*Forestry*), growth which comes up naturally after cutting, fire, or other disturbing cause. See FIRST GROWTH. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry* p. 30. [GOV. PTG. OFF., '05.] — **volume g.** (*Forestry*), see INCREMENT. — **volunteer g.** (*Forestry*), young trees which have sprung up in the open, as white pine in old fields, or cherry and aspen in burns. Compare ADVANCE GROWTH. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry* p. 27. [GOV. PTG. OFF., '05.] — **growth'ful,** *a.* [Rare.] Full of vigor; capable of growing. — **growthless,** *a.* Deprived of growth; stationary. — **growth'y,** *a.* [Local, U. S.] 1. Calculated to assist growth; as, *growthy* weather. 2. Possessed of growing qualities; growing well.

groyne†, *n.* Same as GROIN†, *n.*

grpe, 1 grōp; 2 grōp, *n.* [Archaic.] A wooden breakwater; groin.

groz'ing, 1 grō'zing; 2 grōz'ing, *n.* The act of forming glass-work by chipping or crushing the edges with pliers. [Cp. D. *grutzen*, crush.]

groz'ing-i'ron, 1 grō'zing-oi'urn; 2 grōz'ing-i'urn, *n.* A plumbers' tool for smoothing the soldered joints of lead pipe. **2†.** An instrument for cutting glass: used before the adoption of the diamond. **gro'zier†,** *n.*

groz'ier, 1 grō'zier; 2 grōz'er, [Scot.] A gooseberry. Compare GROSER. **groz'ett; groz'zartt; groz'zertt.**

grs., *abbr.* Grains.

grub, 1 grub; 2 grŭb, *n.* [GRUBBED, GRUB†; GRUB'BING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To dig in the soil; dig up by the roots; dig: often with *up* or *out*; as, to *grub up* bushes. **2.** *Hort.* To free from grubs or larvæ. **3.** [Slang.] To provide with food. **II.** *t.* **1.** To dig by scratching or tearing up the ground with the claws, like hens; find a food thing in or under the ground, as for something hard to get at. **2.** To do menial labor; toil; as, to *grub* for a living.

Good, honest people these,...*grubbing* away year in and year out.
G. W. CABLE *Bonaventure* July, 1894. [s. 1894.]

3. [Slang.] To take food; eat a meal. [ME. *grubben*, *grobben*; cp. GROPE.] — **grub'bing-ma-chine',** *n.* A tool with a semicircular motion, boring out grub-holes.

grub, *n.* **1.** The larva of a beetle or similar insect.

He was now in the chrysalis state—putting off the worm and mewing or creeping in the form of an intermediate *grub* between sycophant and oppressor. MACAULAY *Essays, Bacon* p. 248. [s.]

2. [Slang.] Food; victuals; provisions. **3.** A dirty, disorderly person; sloven; especially [Prov. Eng.], a young child. **4.** [Low, U. S.] A dull, hard-working, money-getter; sordid, miserly person. **4.** A stupid glutton; useless loafer. **5.** [Am.] (1) A grubbing-hoe. See HOE, *n.* (2) That which is grubbed up; roots, stumps, etc. **6.** [Slang.] A printer's devil. **7.** A clumsy engraver. **8.** A small black spot on the skin of the face and neck caused by an occluded sebaceous gland. When squeezed it exudes a fatty matter of a worm-like appearance. **8†.** A short, thick-bodied person; dwarf: used in contempt. — **grub'-ax',** *n.* A mattock. **grub'-bage†; g.-hoet,** — **g.-fungus,** *n.* A fungus of the genus *Cordyceps*, as *C. clitinensis*, which develops from the head of a buried insect's larva and is used medicinally in China. A similar North-American species is *C. ravenelii*. See illus. under CORDYCEPS. — **g.-hook,** *n.* A large hook drawn by horses or by handles, for digging out roots. — **grub'-grubbed,** *a.* [Rare.] Grubbed over and over. — **g.-breaker†.** — **jug-handle** *g.* [Local, U. S.], the chrysalis of the horn-fly of tobacco and of the tomato-worm.— **g.-plate,** *n. Naut.* Waste planking used to fasten together the parts of a raft of lumber. — **g.-plank-ing†.** — **g.-prairie,** *n.* An area of land containing many tree-roots and stumps which must be grubbed out or dug out before the land can be worked.— **g.-saw,** *n.* A saw made from a coarsely notched blade of soft iron, provided with a wooden back: used, with sand, for sawing stone by hand-power. — **g.-screw,** *n. Naut.* [Slang.] A propeller (a prospector) with an outfit. — **g.-stake,** *n.* **1.** The mining outfit or supplies furnished to a prospector on conditions. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] A claim. [U. S.] — **g.-stitch,** *n.* Fastening the layers of boards together in a raft. — **g.-time.** *n.* [Slang.] Meal-time. — **grub'worm',** *n.* A grub. — **white g.,** the destructive larva of the May or June beetle (genus *Lachnosterna*), which infests sod-lands. — **grub'hood,** *n.* The condition or period of being a grub.

Grub-bæ'an, } grub-bē'an; 2 grŭb-bē'an, *a.* Pertaining to
Grub-bean, } Grub-street; ridiculous; mean intellectually.

grub'ber, 1 grub'er; 2 grŭb'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which grubs. **2.** An inshore codfish; ground-keeper. **3.** A tool or an implement for grubbing or digging; specif., in farming land, a sculpter for stirring the soil. **4.** A machine or tool for pulling stumps, roots, or small trees. **5.** [Slang.] One who eats or feeds.— **grub'ber-broad'head,** *n.* **1.** An engraulicoid fish (*Engraulis encrasicholus*) found about the Florida coast and West Indies, one of the anchovies. **2.** An anchovy (*Anchovia producta*) of Cuba and Jamaica.

grub'bi-a, 1 grub'i-ə; 2 grŭb'i-ə, *n.* [NEB., 1 -i-; 2 is, pl.] **1.** [Rare.] A work executed by digging, as a channel for water. **2.** [Slang.] An eating-place.

Grub'bi-a, 1 grub'i-ə; 2 grŭb'i-ə, *n. Bot.* A genus of South-African shrubs composing the family *Grubbiaceæ*, of the order *Santalales*. Its has four-angled branches, narrow leaves in pairs, and perfect flowers arranged in small heads.

[< NEO-LATIN, Swedish botanist.]

Grub'bi-a-'ce-æ, 1 grub'i-ē'ə-i; 2 grŭb'i-ā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of aetealous shrubs embracing only the one genus, *Grubbia*.— **grub'bi-a'ceous,** *a.*

grub'ble, *v.* **I.** *t.* To feel of or over with the hands. **II.** *t.* To grope or feel in the dark.— **grub'bling,** *adv.* Grovelling.

grub'by, 1 grub'i; 2 grŭb'y, *a.* (GRUB'BI-ER; GRUB'BI-EST.] **1.** Full of grubs; also, perforated by grubs, as an animal's hide: specif., used in the western United States of cattle or sheep attacked by the larvæ of botsflies or warble-flies. **2.** [Colloq.] Dirty, as if from grubbing; unclean. **3.** [Prov.] Stunted; poor; peevish.— **grub'bi-ness,** *n.*

grub'by, *n.* [-BIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] A small sculpin (*Myoxocephalus aneus*) of the eastern American coast.

Grub'ben-dol, 1 grŭ'ben-dōl; 2 grŭ'bēn-dōl, *n.* Same as GRUBENDOL.

Grub'er, 1 grū'ber; 2 grŭ'ber, **Johann Gottfried** (11/₂1774–8/₁1851). A German scholar; editor *Allgemeine Encyklopädie*.

grub'troet', 1 grub'rūt'; 2 grŭb'rōōt', *n.* [Local, U. S.] Bloodroot.

Grub'street", 1 grub'strīt'; 2 grŭb'strēt', *a.* Resembling the writings or writers of Grub (now Milton) street, near Moorfields, London, formerly much frequented by needy writers; hence, mean and poor intellectually: paltry; shabby.

Grub'street", *n.* Needy or sordid authors as a body.

grudge†, 1 grui; 2 grŭdj, *v.* [GRUDGED, GRUDGD†; GRUDG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To repine at the possession or enjoyment of by another; regard as undeserved or justly one's own: with a person as indirect object.

'Tis not in thee To *grudge* my pleasures, to cut off my train.
SHAKESPEARE *King Lear* act ii, sc. 4.

2. To give or allow in a niggardly or reluctant spirit; begrudge: with or without an indirect object.

For who would *grutch* to spend his blood in His honour's cause?
BUTLER *Hudibras* pt. ii, can. 3, l. 1204.

3†. To harbor or entertain with ill will or malice, as thoughts. **4†.** To distress or harass mentally.

II. *i.* **1.** [Archaic.] To cherish ill will and envy; feel covetous and discontented; be reluctant or unwilling; complain; murmur; grumble.

We should not repine or *grudge* at the good success of any of our brethren, because we want the like ourselves.
BARROW *Sermons* vol. i, p. 430. [c. c. n. 1845.]

2†. To show signs of illness. **3†.** To be sorrowful; grieve. [< OF. *grouchier*, murmur. Of Scand. orig.; cp. Ice. *krutr*, murmur.] — **grudg'er,** *n.* — **grudg'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **grudg'ing-ness,** *n.* Grudging disposition or quality.

grudge, 1 grui; 2 grŭdj, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** To crumble or crunch. **2.** To press; squeeze.

grudge, *n.* **1.** Ill will, especially that cherished for some remembered wrong; sullen or secret enmity, hatred, or malice; a standing dislike or quarrel.

What have we ever done to earn this *grudge*
And hate?
HOOD *Plea of Midsummer Fairies* st. 28.

2. Reluctance; unwillingness. **3†.** Remorse of conscience. SYN.: see HATRED; ENVY.

grudge'ful, *a.* Grudging.— **grudge'kin,** *n.* [Humorous & Rare.] A little grudge.

grudg'ing, 1 grui'iŋ; 2 grŭdj'iŋ, *n.* **1.** The act of holding a grudge, or grudges collectively; envy and ill will. **2.** Reluctance; unwillingness. **3†.** Grumbling; repining. **4†.** A premonitory symptom or paroxysm of disease. **5†.** Any premonitory feeling; an anticipation; a presentiment. **6†.** An afterpain. [E.] **grudg'er-y†.**

grudg'ings†, *n. pl.* Coarse meal; grouts. **grudg'eonst.**

grudg'ment, *n.* [Rare.] The act of grudging; discontent.

grue, 1 grū; 2 grŭ, *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *i.* To pain or grieve. **II.** *t.* To feel dread or horror; shudder; turn away with disgust.

grue'el, 1 grū'el; 2 grŭ'el, *n.* [Colloq.] To wear out; disable. — **grue'el-ing.** **1.** *a.* Severe; exhausting; punishing, as a hard struggle in football. **II.** *n.* Punishment; a thrashing. **grue'el-ling†.**

grue'el, *n.* **1.** A light semiliquid food, commonly for invalids or infants, made by boiling meal, usually of oats, maize, or the like, in water or milk; as, oatmeal *gruel*.

Rue *gruel* very wretched stuff.
HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Romance* p. 59. [o. & co. 1875.]

2. Hence, any mixture of similar consistency. [< OF. *gruel*, < LL. *grudlum*, dim. of *grutum*, meal. Of Germanic orig.; cp. AS. *grut*, grain.] — **to get one's gruel** [Slang, Eng.], to be killed or soundly punished; probably in allusion to the practise in France, in the 16th century, of giving drugged posset to criminals. [Slang, Eng.] **1.** An overwhelming obstacle or difficulty. **2.** One who eats gruel. **grue'el-ler.** — **grue'el-ly,** *a.* Like gruel.

grue'ful, 1 grū'el; 2 grŭ'el, *n.* [Cant.

grue-e'so, 1 grū-ē'so; 2 grŭ-ē'so, *n.* [Sp.] In California, a large lump of first-class ore in a quicksilver-mine.

grue'some, } 1 grū'sum; 2 grŭ'sum, *a.* Suggesting
grew'some, } gruel; gloomy or foggy; roughish; inspiring horror and repulsion; frightful; horrid.

When *gruesome* sea doth chill us.
E. B. LOUGHNAN *The Abandoned Shaft* st. 8.

[Cp. Dan. *grusom*.] — **grue'some-ness, grew'some-ness,** *n.*

gruff, *adv.* Pronely; grovelingly.

gruff, 1 grŭf; 2 grŭf, *a.* Having a rough or morose manner; surly; rough in voice, texture, or appearance; surly.

She answered with a *gruff* shortness peculiar to her.
HOWELLS *Lady of the Aroostook*, p. 45. [s. m. & co. 1879.]

[< D. *grof*, coarse, loud.] SYN.: see ACRIMONIOUS; MOROSE.

gruff'ish, *a.* — **gruff'ly,** *adv.* — **gruff'ness,** *n.*

gruff', *n.* [Local, U. S.] A wrangle.

gruff, *n. Pharm.* The residue that will not pass through a sieve after a substance has been pulverized. [< GRUFF, *a.*]

gruff', *n. Mining.* A pit or shaft. [West of ground.]

gruff', *n.* Crude saltpeter exported from India. [< GRUFF, *a.*] **grough†.**

gruff'i, 1 grui or grŭf; 2 grŭf or grŭf, *n.* [Scot.] A brief, broken sleep, especially one broken by heavy snoring.

gruff, 1 grŭf; 2 grŭf, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] To beamear; befoul.

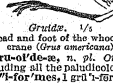
grug, 1 grug; 2 grŭg, *n.* [Ir.] The hunkers; haunches.

grut'-grut', 1 grŭ'-grŭ"; 2 grŭ'-grŭ", *n.* **1.** The larva of a South-American palm-weevil of the genus *Calandra*, as *C. palmarium*, destructive to the guru-nut and other palms and sugar-cane, and esteemed a delicacy. **grut-gru wormt.** **2.** The macaw-palm (*Acrocomia sclerocarpa*) of the West Indies, the nuts of which yield a butter-like oil of violet odor used for scenting toilet-soap. **grut-gru palm‡.** **3.** Another tropical American palm (*Astrocaryum vulgare*), yielding a valuable wood.


Grut-gru Palm.

Grut'-dæ, 1 grŭ'i-dī; 2 grŭ'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of paludicolous birds; the cranes. [< GRUS, -grui'-.

n. grui-form, *a.* Having the form of a crane; as, a *gruiform* bird.— **Grui'-formes,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Gruidæ*, comprising the typical cranes.— **grui'ine,** *a.* Head and foot of the whooping crane (*Grus americana*)


Gruidæ. 1/5

n. — **grui'old,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gruidæ*.—

Grui-of'de-æ, *n. pl. Ornith.* A superfamily of birds, including all the paludicous species.— **grui-of'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Grui'-for'mes, 1 grū'i-fōr'mēz; 2 grŭ'i-fōr'mēs, *n. pl. Ornith.* A division (order) of birds variously limited, including the cranes, rails, bustards, and related families. [< L. *grus*, crane, + *forma*, form.]

grum, 1 grum; 2 grŭm, *a.* [GRUM'MER; GRUM'MEST.] **1.** Morose, sullen, or sour in mood, expression, or tone; surly; as, a *grum* face. **2.** Guttural; gruff; angry; as, a *grum* voice. [< AS. *grum*, *grom*, angry.] — **grum'ach,** *a.* [Scot.] Ill-favored.— **grum'agh,** *a.* [Ir.] Depressed in spirits; morose. **groom'agh†.** — **grum'ly,** *a.* Same as

GRUMBLE. — **grum'ly,** *adv.* Morosely; sullenly. — **grum'ness,** *n.*

grum'ble, } 1 grum'bl; 2 grŭm'bl, *v.* [GRUM'BLED, GRUM'BLING.] **grum'bl̈r,** } BLD̈R, GRUM'BLING.] **I.** *t.* To say complainingly or growlingly; as, he *grumbled* out a protest.

II. *i.* To utter complaints in a surly tone; express discontent; murmur.

He [the soldier] is glad of his pay — very properly so — and justly *grumbles* if he is not regularly supplied without it.
RUSKIN *Crown of Wild Olive* p. 18. [w. s. 1866.]

2. To make a deep, rumbling sound; growl; mutter; as, *grumbling* thunder. [< MD. *grommelen,* freq. of *grommen,* grumble.] Syn. see COMPLAIN. — **grum'bler,** *n.* 1. One who grumbles. 2. A fish; a growler. — **grum'bling-ly,** *adv.* — **grum'bly,** *a.* Complaining; dissatisfied.

grum'ble, *n.* 1. The act of grumbling; a surly or discontented speech; a complaint.

A good *grumble* is a pleasure to most of us.
KATHLEEN O'MEARA *Madame Mohl* p. 108. [n. sens. 1886.]

2. *pl.* A fit of ill temper. 3†. A morse person.

Grum'ble-to'ni-an, } grum'bl-tō'ni-an; 2 grŭm'bl-tō'ni-an, *n.* A member of the opposition party in England after the Revolution: a political nickname for the representatives of the landed interest ill-disposed toward William III.

grume, } grūm; 2 grŭm, *n.* A thick, viscid, semifluid mass; a clot, as of blood. [OF.. < L. *grumus,* little heap.]

Grum'mel-o, } grŭm'mel-ō; 2 grum-mā'o, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew,* a servant of Petruchio. [ment.

grum'ble, } grum'b; 2 grŭm'bl, *v.* [Scot.] Mixed with sediment.

grum'mel, } grum'el; 2 grŭm'el, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as GROMWELL.

grum'mels, } grum'elz; 2 grŭm'elz, *n. pl.* [Eng.] Grounds; dregs.

grum'met¹, } grum'et; 2 grŭm'et, *n.* Same as GROMMET.

grum'met², *n.* A cabin-boy; also, a country lad.

gru'mous, } grū'mus; 2 gru'mus, *a.* 1. *Bot.* Consisting of clustered grains. 2. Of the nature of grume; clotted. **gru'mose†.**

She squeezed them [potatoes] out of their skins into the pasty fluid in which the tripe was wallowing. At once she began to eat the *grumous* mass.
R. G. WHITE *Eng. Without and Within* p. 87. [n. s. c. 1881.]
— **gru'mous-ness,** *n.*

grump, } grump; 2 grŭmp, *vt.* [Dial.] To be surly or sullen.

grumph, } grumf; 2 grŭmf, *vt.* [Scot.] To grunt. — **grumph,** *n.* A grunt. — **grumph'ie,** *n.* [Scot.] Same as **grumph'y†.**

grumps, } grumps; 2 grŭmps, *n. pl.* The sulks.

grump'y, } grump'i; 2 grŭmp'y, *a.* [GRUMP'I-ER; GRUMP'I-EST.] Exhibiting surliness or gruffness; glum. [Cp. *grimy,* &c.] — **grump'i-ly,** *adv.* — **grump'i-ness,** *n.* — **grump'ish,** *a.*

gru'mus-lose, } gru'mŭs-lōs; 2 gru'mu-lōs, *a. Bot.* Like clustered grains. [< L. *grumus,* dim. of *grumus,* little heap.]

gru'nau-ite, } grū'nau-ait; 2 gru'nou-it, *n. Mineral.* An impure variety of polydymite containing bismuthinite, chalcopyrite, and galena. [< Germany.]

Grün'berg, } grün'berg; 2 grŭn'berg, *n.* A manufacturing town in Silesia province, Prussia.

grund, } grund; 2 grŭnd, *v.* & *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Ground.

grund'el, } grund'el; 2 grŭnd'el, *n.* The grounding, or a black goby.

grund'il-fy, } grund'il-fai; 2 grŭnd'il-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To confuse oneself in a manner unattractive of comment.—

grund'ly-ish, *a.* — **grund'ly-lsm,** *n.* Supersensitive regard for criticism of dress or conduct. — **grund'ly-ist,** *n.*

Grundt'vig, } grunt'vig; 2 grŭnt'vig, **Nikolai Frederik Severin** (9/a1783–9/a1872). A Danish theologian, poet, historian, and politician.

grun'dy, } grun'di; 2 grŭn'dy, *n. Metal.* Pig iron in grains used for the manufacture of steel in certain processes.

Grun'dy, *n.* 1. **Felix** (9/a1777–12/a1840), a United States Senator and Attorney-general. 2. **Mrs.,** in Morton's comedy *Speed the Plough,* wife of a lucky farmer; envied by Dame Ashfield, a neighbor, who continually exclaims, "What will Mrs. Grundy say?" Hence, commonly considered as symbolical, as a typical person, as a tyrannical censor of morals, and a stickler for conventional propriety.

3. A county in N. E. Illinois; 432 sq. m.; county-seat, Morris. 4. A county in N. W. central Iowa; 504 sq. m.; county-seat, Grundy Center. 5. A county in N. W. Missouri; 432 sq. m.; county-seat, Trenton. 6. A county in S. central Tennessee; county-seat, Altamont.

Grun'dy Cen'ter. A town, the county-seat of Grundy county, Ia.

grün'ner-ite, } grün'ner-ait; 2 grŭn'ner-it, *n. Mineral.* A brown iron amphibole (Fe,Mg)SiO₃, that crystallizes in the monoclinic system. [< E. L. *Grüner,* mineralogist.] — **grün'ner-it-i-za'tion,** *n. Geol.* Metamorphic alteration of other mas sal into grünerite.

grün'ling-ite, } grün'lin-ait; 2 grŭn'ling-it, *n. Mineral.* A sulfid of tellurium and bismuth. [< *Grünling,* German mineralogist.]

grun'sel, } grun'sel; 2 grŭn'sel, *n.* [Scot.] A groundsill. **grund'sel'.**

grun'stane', } grun'stān'; 2 grŭn'stān', *n.* [Scot.] A grindstone.

grunt, } grunt; 2 grŭnt, *v.* **I.** *i.* To utter in a guttural manner.

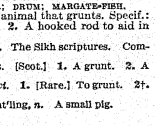
At which the Parson, sent to sleep with sound,
And waked with silence, *grunted* 'Good!'
TENNYSON *Morte d'Arthur* st. 25.

II. *t.* To emit the deep gutturals of a hog; utter a short, slight groan; hence, colloquially, to murmur or complain.

But he kept his feelings to himself, and only *grunted* in acknowledgment of the solicitude.
R. L. STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde* p. 19. [s. n.]

[Extended < AS. *grunian,* grunt; of imitative origin.] — **grunt'ing-ly†,** *adv.* — **grunt'ish,** *a.* — **grunt'y,** *adv.*

grunt, *n.* **1.** A short, deep, guttural sound, as of a hog; a groan. 2. A hæmulonoid food-fish of warm American seas; a ronco or redmouth: so called from the noise it makes when caught. *Hæmulon trivittatum,* the **white grunt,** *H. plumieri,* the **black** *H. sciurus,* the **yellow,** or **squirrel,** the **French, Gray, Margaret,** and the **striped** (*Macrostomum*). 1/2 s. (see illus.) are among well-known species. Compare CROAKER; DRUM; MARGATE-FISH.


Striped Grunt

grunt'er, *n.* 1. A person or animal that grunts. Specif.: (1) A hog. (2) A grunt. 2. A hooked rod to aid in supporting a crucible.

Grunth, } grunth; 2 grŭnth, *n.* The Sikh scriptures. Compare GRANTHA.

grunt'le, } grunt'l; 2 grŭnt'l, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A grunt. 2. A snout.

grun'tle, } grun'tl; 2 grŭn'tl, *vt.* **1.** [Rare.] To grunt. 2†. To suit. [Freq. of GRUNT.]

grunt'ling, } grunt'liŋ; 2 grŭnt'liŋ, *n.* A small pig.

grun'yle, } grun'yl; 2 grŭn'yl, *n.* [Scot.] A snout. **grun'zle†.**

grup'pen, } grup'en; 2 grup'pe, *n.* [L.] *Mus.* A group, as of notes; a shake; turn. **grup'pet** [G.]; **grup-pet'to.**

Grus, } grus; 2 grŭs, *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* A genus typical of *Gruidæ,* [L., crane.] 2. A constellation. See table under CONSTELLATION.

grush, } grush; 2 grŭsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* To crush. **II.** *i.* To crumble down; disintegrate.

grush'le, } grush'l; 2 grŭsh'l, *a.* [Scot.] Growing luxuriantly; thick.

grush'lons, } grush'ənz; 2 grŭsh'ŏnz, *n. pl.* Tendrils.

Gru'sian, } grū'shən or -zhən; 2 gru'shan or -zhan, *n.* & *a. Geog.* Of or pertaining to Georgia, in the Caucasus. [< Rus. *Gruzïya,* Georgia.] — **Gru'sian,** *n.*

grutch, *v.* & *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] Grudge. — **grutch'er,** *n.*

Gru'ter, } grū'ter; 2 grū'tĕr, **Jan** (12/a1560–9/a1627). A Dutch scholar and German professor. **Gru-y'tère†.**

Grü'ti, } grüti; 2 grüt'i, *n.* A meadow in Uri canton, Switzerland, where Arnold von Melchthal, Fürst, and Stauffacher, Swiss liberators of 1300, planned the independence of Switzerland.

grut'ten, } grut'n; 2 grŭt'n [Scot.], *pp.* of GREET, *v.* (to weep).

gru'tum, } grū'tum; 2 gry'tŭm, *n.* [GRU'TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A firm, white cutaneous tubercle resembling a millet-seed, occurring on the eyelids, at the root of the nose, etc. [< L.L. *grutum,* grit; see GRUEL.]

Gru'yère, } grū'yār; 2 grū'yĕr', *n.* A town in Freiburg canton, Switzerland, noted for a cheese made from full milk. See CHEESE.

gry, } grai; 2 gry, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** In the decimal system of measures used by philosophers of the 17th century, 1/10 line. 2. Something insignificant in size or value. [L., < Gr. *gry,* morsel.]

grydet, *v.* To gride.

gryffe, } grif; 2 *gryf, n.* [Gothland.] The black gullemot.

Gryf'li-das, } grifli-di; 2 grŷf'l-dă, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of orthopterous insects with long setaceous antennæ and wings lying flat upon the body. [< *Gryllus,* genus of insects.] — **gryl'lid,** *a.* & *n.* — **gryl'loid,** *a.* — **Gryl-li'na,** *n. pl. Entom.* A tribe of saltatorial orthopters, including the *Gryllidæ* and *Locustidæ.* — **gryl'line,** *a.*

Gryl'lo-tal'pa, } gril-tal'pə; 2 grŷl'o-tăl'pa, *n.* 1. A genus of orthopters, the mole-crickets, having the front tibiæ fitted for burrowing. 2. [c-] Any insect of this genus; a mole-cricket. [L., < *gryllus,* cricket + *talpa,* mole.]

gry'o-chrome, } gri'o-krōm; 2 grŷ'o-crōm, *a. Neurol.* Having the stainable portion of the cell-body made up of small granules said of certain nerve-cells. [< Gr. *gry,* morsel, + *chrōma,* color.] — **gry'o-chrome,** *n.*

gry-pa'ni-an, } gri-pē'ni-ən; 2 gry-pā'ni-an, *a.* [Rare.] *Archæol.* Terms been used more or less locally to the beak of a bird. [< Gr. *grypanios,* bent, < *grypos,* curved.]

grypet, *v.* Same as GRIPE. — **grype‡†,** *n.* Same as GRIPE‡.

gry-pha'a, } gri-fē'ə; 2 gry-fē'a, *n.* A fossil (Mesozoic) oyster, or catreoid bivalve (genus *Gryphæa*), having a shell of unequal valves, the larger with a curved umbo. [< LL. *gryphus;* see GRIFFIN.] — **gryph'ite,** *n.*

Gryph'ius, } grif'ius; 2 grŷf'i-us *or* grŷf'yi-us, **Andreas** (10/a1616–7/a1664). A German poet and dramatist. **Gryph‡.**

gryph'on, } grif'on; 2 grŷf'on, *n.* [Archaic.] A griffin. [< LL. *gryphus;* see GRIFFIN.] — **gryph'on-esque',** *a.*

gry-pho'sis, } gri-fō'sis; 2 gry-fō'sis, *n.* Same as GRYPOSIS.

Gry-pi'dæ, } gri-pi'dē; 2 gry-pi'dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of humming-birds with a wedge-like tail. **Gryp'us,** *n.* (t. g.). [< Gr. *grypos,* curved.] — **gryp'ine,** *a.* & *n.*

Gry-pop'e-a, } gri-pop'i-ə; 2 gry-pŏp'e-a, *n.* A suborder of *Lepidoptera,* represented by the *Hesperidæ.* [< Gr. *grypos,* curved, + *keras,* horn.]

gry-po'sis, } gri-pō'sis; 2 gry-pō'sis, *n. Med.* Abnormal incurvation of the nails, or crookedness, as of the nails. [< Gr. *grypōsis,* < *grypos,* hooked.]

gry's'bok, } gris'bok; 2 grŷs'bŏk, *n.* A small South-African antelope (*Nanotragus melanotis*), reddish-brown speckled with white on the upper parts. [< D. *grijsbok,* < *grijs,* gray, + *bok,* buck.] **grys'boc; grys'boek.**

G., sbbr. Grand Scribe; Grand Secretary; Grand Sentinel; Grand Sentry.

gs., *abbr.* Guineas.

G. S., *abbr. Freemasonry.* Grand Sword-bearer.

G. S. D., *abbr. Freemasonry.* Grand Senior Deacon.

g sol re ut. *Mus.* Syllables used collectively in the Guido Arezzo scheme to designate the first note of the second hard hexachord.

G. S. F., *abbr.* Good service pension.

G. S. U., *abbr.* General signals use.

G. S. W., *abbr. Freemasonry.* Grand Senior Warden.

G. T., *abbr.* Good Templars; Grand Tiler; Grand Treasurer.

gt., *abbr.* [grr, pl.] *Gutta* (drop).

Gt. Br., *abbr.* Great Britain.

G. T. C., *abbr. Com.* Good till countermanded.

GTD., *abbr. Stock Exchange.* Guaranteed.

gu., *abbr.* Guinea; guiea.

gua'ba, *n.* Same as GUAVA.

gua-bine', } gwa-bin'; 2 gwə-bin', *n.* A fish. Same as WAUPENSIS.

gua'ca-mai'a, } gwā'ka-mai'o; 2 gwā'ca-mi'a, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A scarid (*Pseudoscarus gua-amaia*), the green parrot-fish.

gua-cam'phol, } gwa-kam'fol *or* -fōl; 2 gwa-cŏm'fol *or* -fōl, *n. Chem.* Guaiacol ester of camphoric acid, $C_{18}H_{24}$ ($COOC_6H_4OCH_3$)$_2$.

gua'cha-ma'ca, } gwa'chə-mā'kə; 2 gwā'cha-mā'ca, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A South American tree or shrub (*Melastoma nitidum*) of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceæ*), from whose bark and sap the Indians make an arrow-poison; also, the extract itself.

gua-chá'ro, } gwa-chā'ro; 2 gwā-chā'ro, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A steatornithoid bird, the oil-bird or great nightjar (*Steatornis caripensis*) of South America and Trinidad, of frugivorous and nocturnal habits, yielding an oil used by the natives as butter.

The *guacharo,* or fruit-eating nightjar, found by Humboldt inhabiting, in immense hosts, a deep, wooded cavern in South America, shut out far from the remotest ray of light.
P. H. GOSSE *Romance Nat. Hist.* p. 76. [2. s. & co. 1860.]

gua-chon'do, } gwa-chon'dō; 2 gwā-chŏn'do, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A small West-Indian barracuda (*Sphyræna guachancho*), having a similar appearance and rance as the great barracuda, but with much smaller scales. **gua-guan'chet.**

gua'chu, } gwā'chu; 2 gwā'chu, *n. Chem.* A bitter principle of the guaco-plant, found chiefly in the leaves. **gua'cinet.**

gua'co, } gwā'ko; 2 gwā'co, *n.* [S. Am.] Any one of various tropical American plants used as antidotes to snakebites; especially, the birthworts *Aristolochia guaco* and *A. angucicla,* both closely allied to the Virginia snakeroot, *A. serpentaria* and *Mikania guaco,* a climbing Brazilian plant of the aster family. — **gua'co-nize,** *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] To bring under the influence of guaco.

Gua-cu'ba, } gwa-kū'bə; 2 gwa-cū'ba, *n.* A river in Colombia: length, 150 m. to Gulf of Darien; Spanish name *Iton.*

Gua'da-la-ja'ra, } gwā'də-lə-hā'rə; 2 gwā'dă-lă-hā'ra, *n.* **1.** A province in Castile, Spain; 4,676 sq. m. 2. Its capital. **3.** A manufacturing city, capital of the state of Jalisco, Mexico.

Gua'da-la-vi-ar', } gwā'də-la-vi-ār'; 2 gwā'dă-lă-vi-ăr', *n.* A river in E. Spain; length, 130 m. to the Mediterranean at Valencia.

guad'al-ca-zar'ite, } gwad'al-ka-zär'oit; 2 gwăd'ăl-ca-zär'it, *n. Min.* [Sp.] *Mineral.* A variety of cinnabar containing zinc.

Gua'dal-qui'vir, } gā'dal-kwi'vər or (Sp.) gwa-dāl'ki-vir; 2 gā'dal-kwiv'er *or (Sp.)* gwă-dāl'ki-vir', *n.* A river in S. Spain; length, 350 m. to the Gulf of Cadiz.

Gua'da-lupe', } gā'də-lūp' *or* (Sp.) gwā'da-lū'pe; 2 gā'da-lup' *or (Sp.)* gwă'da-lū'pe, *n.* **1.** A county in New Mexico; 6,987 sq. m.; county-seat, Puerto de Luna. 2. A county in S. E. central Texas; 717 sq. m.; county-seat, Seguin. 3. A town 56 m. E. of Cáceres, Spain; site of a monastery containing art-treasures.

Gua'da-lupe' Hi-dal'go. A town near Mexico City; scene of the treaty ceding California and New Mexico to the United States.

Gua'da-lupe' moun'tains. 1. A mountain range in Cáceres, Spain. 2. A range between the Pecos river and the Rio Grande, in Texas and New Mexico.

Gua'da-lupe' riv'er. A river in S. Texas; length, 300 m. to the San Antonio river.

Gua'de-loupe', } gwā'də-lūp'; 2 gwā'de-lup', *n.* **1.** A French colony in the West Indies, consisting of six islands, with a part of St. Martin: 687 sq. m.; capital, Basse Terre. 2. The chief island of the group; 619 sq. m.

Gua'a'det', } gū'ə'dē'; 2 gū'ă'de', **Marguerite Elie** (7/a1758–9/a1794). A French Girondist leader; guillotined.

Gua'di-a'na, } gwā'di-ā'nə; 2 gwā'di-ā'na, *n.* **1.** A river in S. W. Spain and Portugal; length, 515 m. to the Atlantic. 2. A city in Mexico.

Gua-dix', } gwa-dēks'; 2 gwa-dīks', *n.* A city in Granada province, Spain.

guath'ol, } gwa-ċh'ōl *or* -ol; 2 gwă-ċh'ŏl *or* -ŏl, *n.* An oily fluid resembling guaiacol in properties and congealing at a low temperature. [< GUAIACUM + ETHER + -OL.]

gu'ba, } gū'bə; 2 gū'ba, *n.* [Cornish.] *Mining.* An exhausted or abandoned lead.

Gua'gua, } gwā'gwa; 2 gwā'gwă, *n.* A town in Pampanga, Luzon, P. I.

Gua-han', } gwa-hān'; 2 gwă-hăn', *n.* Guam Island.

guai'ac, } gwai'ak; 2 gwī'ăc (XIII), *n.* Guaiacum wood or resin. — **guai'ac, gui'ac, ċ. — guai'a-cal,** *n.* [Rare.] Cotonoaldehyde. — **guai'a-ċen,** *n. Chem.* Triglucaldehyde (C_6H_8O), obtained by distillation of the wood or resin of the guaiacum-tree; a colorless, oily compound that smells like bitter almonds. — **guai'ac-o'ċin,** *n. Chem.* Monacetate of pyrocatechin, used in medicine as a stimulant. — **guai-ac'o-le,** *n. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or extracted from guaiacum. — **guaiacic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_7H_8O_3$) contained in guaiacum resin.

guai'a-ċin'le, } gwai'ə-sin'lə; 2 gwī'a-ċin'le, *a. Chem.* Pertaining to an acid derived from guaiacum; as, *guaiacinic* acid ($C_7H_6O_3$). See GUAIACUM.

guai'a-col, } gwai'ə-kōl; 2 gwī'a-cŏl'le, *n. Chem.* A colorless fluid compound ($C_7H_8O_2$) obtained by distilling guaiacum and found in wood-tar creosote; the methyl ether of pyrocatechin. See GUAIACUM + -OL.] **gui'a-col;** — **guaiacol carbonate** (*Chem.*), same as DUOTAL. — **g. cinnamate,** same as STYRACOL. — **guai'a-col'ate,** *n. Chem.* Salt of guaiacol.

guai'a-con'le, } gwai'ə-kon'lə; 2 gwī'a-cŏn'le, *a. Chem.* Derived from the resin of guaiacum. — **guaiaconic acid,** a brown levorotatory compound ($C_{21}H_{26}O_{10}$), obtained from guaiacum resin.

Guai'a-cum, } gwai'ə-kəm; 2 gwī'a-cŭm (XII), *n.* **1.** A genus of tropical American trees or shrubs of the family *Zygophyllaceæ* with opposite pinnate leaves, blue or purple flowers, and very hard, durable wood. *G. officinale* being the lignum-vitæ of commerce. 2. [c-] The wood of any tree of this genus. 3. [c-] A greenish, resinous oleoresin obtained from *G. officinale,* and used in medicine as an alterative and stimulant. It is a combination of three acids, guaiaconic, guaiacic, and guaiaretic, all three resinifiable, and tiglic aldehyde. A similar oleoresin is yielded by other species of *Guaiacum.* **guai'a-ċin.;** [< Sp. *guayaco* (of Arawak. origin).]

guai'a-mar, } gwai'ə-mär; 2 gwī'a-măr, *n. Chem.* A bitter, white, crystalline powder ($OCH_3.C_6H_3.OC_2H_5O$), obtained by the action of guaiacol on anhydrous glycerin. [< GUAIACOL + L. *amarus,* bitter.]

guai-ap'er-ol, } gwai-ap'or-ol *or* -ōl; 2 gwī-ăp'er-ol *or* -ŏl, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline addition product (C_6H_3NH, $[OCH_3][OC_2H_5]$) of guaiacol and quinoline used in the treatment of phthisis.

guai'a-quin, } gwai'ə-kwin; 2 gwī'a-kwin, *n. Chem.* An acrid yellowish powder consisting of sulfonate of guaiacol and quinin.

guai'a-quin-ol, } gwai'ə-kwin-ōl *or* -ol; 2 gwī'a-kwin-ŏl *or* -ol, *n. Chem.* A yellow hygroscopic crystalline substance consisting of salts of guaiacol, quinin, and bromin.

guai'a-san-ol, } gwai'ə-san-ōl *or* -ol; 2 gwī'a-san-ŏl *or* -ol, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline powder, the hydrochlorid of diethylglycocoll guaiacol; used as guaiacol. [< GUAIACUM + L. *sanus,* sound, + -OL.]

guai'ene, } gwai'in; 2 gwī'ēn, *n. Chem.* A hydrocarbon product ($C_{13}H_{12}$) formed by heating lignum-vitæ resin with powdered zinc.

Gual'i-a, } gwal'yi-ə; 2 gwăl'yi-a, *n.* A river in Colombia and Venezuela, uniting with the Cassiquiare river to form the Rio Negro.

gual'ol, } gwal'ōl *or* -ol; 2 gwăl'ŏl *or* -ŏl, *n. Chem.* Same as GUAIACOL. [< GUAIACUM + -OL.]

gua-ji'ca, } gwa-hī'kə; 2 gwā-hī'ca, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A poecilioid fish (*Pœcilia vivinata*) of Cuba; one of the killifishes.

gua'lo, } gwā'lō; 2 gwā'lo, *n.* A white clay or pipe-clay used in decorating pottery by the Pueblo Indians. [Tehua.]

Gua'la-li'ri, } gwā'lə-lē'ri; 2 gwā'lă-lī'ri, *n.* A peak in the Bolivian Andes on the Chilean boundary, between the Chilean province of Tacna and the Bolivian province of Oruro; 21,960 ft. high. **Gua'la-tel'ri.**

Gua'le-guay-chú', } gwā'lē-gwāy-ċhū'; 2 gwā'le-gwāy-ċhu', *n.* A town in Entre Rios province, Argentine Republic.

Gua-lil'las, } gwa-lil'yəs; 2 gwa-lĭl'yăs, *n.* A pass in the Andes, connecting Chile and Peru, 14,750 ft. high.

Gual'ter, Gual-ter-i-o, **Gual-te'rus, Gual'te'ro,** *n.* See WALTER.

Guam, } gwām; 2 gwăm, *n.* The largest island of the Ladrone group, Pacific ocean; about 200 sq. m.; capital, Agaña; ceded to the United States by Spain in 1898. **Gua-han'.**

gua-ma', } gwa-mā'; 2 gwa-mă', *n.* A tree of the family *Mimosaceæ,* used in the coffee-plantations of Colombia, Venezuela, and the West Indies to supply shade. It has pale flowers and bears a sweet pulpy fruit in a bean-like pod. **gua-mo'.** [Cuban Sp.]

gua-ma'ċho, } gwa-mā'ċho; 2 gwā-mă'cho, *n.* A gum-producing South-American tree of the cactus family (*Pereskia guamacho*), which grows about 12 feet high. It is used for hedges. [Native name.]

guan, } gwān; 2 gwăn, *n.* [S. Am.] An American penelopine bird, related to the curassows, with a long tail and only a narrow strip of feathers on the throat. The chacalaca or Texan guan reaches the United States. See illus. under CHACALACA.

gua'na', 1 gwā'na; 2 gwä'na, *n.* 1. An Iguana. 2. A New Zealand lizard-like nocturnal reptile; the tuatera (*Sphenodon punctatum*). **gua'no'**. [For IGUANA.] [OBS.]

gua'na', *n.* Cloth made from the fiber of the lagetta or lace-bark tree. [W. Ind.] The lace-like inner bark of a tall tree (*Lagetta lintearia*), the Jamaica mezereon. This bark, known commercially as *Cuba bast*, is used in making cordage and in plaiting women's hats.

Gua'na-ba-co'a, 1 gwä'na-ba-kō'a; 2 gwä'nä-bä-cō'ä, *n.* A district and coast town in Habana province, Cuba.

gua'na-ba'no, 1 gwä'na-bō'no; 2 gwä'nä-bä'no, *n.* [Sp.] Same as SOUR-SOP.

gua'na-caz'tli, 1 gwä'na-käs'tlē; 2 gwä'nä-cäs'tlī, *n.* [Mex.] A tall mimosaceous tree (*Enterolobium cyclocarpum*) of tropical America, remarkable for its curiously shaped pods. They resemble a human ear in shape, contain a thick insipid pulp, and are used to feed cattle. The wood is used in making boats and water-troughs and also in house-construction.

gua-na'co, 1 gwa-nä'kō; 2 gwä-nä'cō, *n.* [S. Am.] An American cameloid ruminant (*Auchenia huanaco*) ranging from the Andes of Ecuador and Peru to southern Patagonia. It is light-brown, passing into white below.


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Gua'na-ha'ni, 1 gwä'na-hä'nē; 2 gwä'nä-hä'nī, *n.* See CAT ISLAND.

gua'na-jua'tite, 1 gwä'na-hwä'tīt; 2 gwä'na-hwä.tīt, *n. Mineral.* A bluish-gray bismuth selenid (Bi$_2$Se$_3$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Guanajuato*, Mexico.]

Gua'na-jua'to, 1 gwä'na-hwä'tō; 2 gwä'nä-hwä'tō, *n.* 1. An inland state of Mexico; 10,050 sq. m. 2. Its capital; elevation 6,507 ft. **Gua'na-xua'to**.

gua'nase, 1 gwä'nās; 2 gwä'näs, *n. Chem.* An autolytic enzym capable of transforming guanin into xanthin.

gua'na-zole, 1 gwä'na-zōl; 2 gwä'na-zōl, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline trizin ($C_7H_5N_3$). [< GUANIN + AZOTE + -OL.]

Guan'che, 1 gwän'chē; 2 gwän'che, *n.* One of the ancient people of the Canary Islands, now extinct, belonging to the Libyan group of the Hamitic stock: used also attributively. **Guan'cho**.

gua'ne-id, 1 gwā'ne-id; 2 gwā'ne-id, *n. Chem.* Any derivative of guanidin. [GENISARO. **gua'ne-idēn**.

guan'ey, 1 gwan'ē; 2 gwä'nē, *n.* [S. Am.] Same as **gua'nin**, } 1 gwā'nin, -nin *or* -nīn; 2 gwā'nin, -nin *or* **gua'nine**, } -nīn, *n. Chem.* A white amorphous compound ($C_5H_5N_5O$) contained in Peruvian coast and other guanos. **gua'ni-din, gua'ni-dine,** *n.* A crystalline compound (CH_5N_3) formed by the oxidation of guanin.—**gua"ni-do-pro"pi-on'ic,** *a.* Designating either of two isomeric compounds resulting from the union of guanidin and propionic acid. Alacreatinin is an anhydrid of the β-modification.—**gua'ni-min,** *n.* A substance resulting from the action of heat on the guanidin salt of a fatty acid.

gua'no, 1 gwā'no; 2 gwä'no, *vt.* To apply guano to (soil); fertilize with guano. **gua'nize**.

gua'no', *n.* 1. The accumulated excrement of sea-birds, found in the dry climate of the Peruvian coast and elsewhere, varying in fertilizing elements, but commonly rich in phosphoric acid and nitrogen, some varieties also having potash in considerable quantity. As a fertilizer it is commonly used for corn and other crops to gain quick results. 2. A manufactured nitrogenous fertilizer; also, any decomposing animal remains used as a fertilizer and readily absorbed by the soil; as, *fish-guano*. See PHOSPHATE-DEPOSIT. 3. A marine bird which produces guano.

Guano.—as a manure was first brought into notice by Inca Garcilaso de Vega, a Spaniard who in 1723 wrote on Peru. . . . Its earliest appearance in England was in 1840.
A. W. Crews in *The Field* [London] Nov. 15, 1879.

[< Peru. *huanu*, dung.] — **gua'no-horn"**, *n. Agric.* A tubular instrument for distributing guano or similar fertilizer over plowed areas.—**g.-lime**, *n.* A preparation for mixing fish-scrap with mineral phosphates and sulfuric acid.—**g.-pit'er-ous**, *a.* Furnishing guano.—**gua'no-thi'o-ty**, *n.* Referring to sulfury guano in Peruvian guano.

gua'no', *n.* A West-Indian tree of the mallow family; the corkwood.

gua'no', *n.* Same as GUANA', 2.

gua'no-line, 1 gwā'no-lin; 2 gwä'no-līn, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline ester, formed by the action of ethylchlorcarbonate on guanidin. [< GUANO + -OL.] **gua'no-lene'**.

gua-noʻti-tite, 1 gwa-nov'ti-tīt; 2 gwä-nōv'ti-tīt, *n. Mineral.* A silky yellowish-white hydrated ammonium-potassium sulfate that occurs in the form of crystalline deposits filling the dry clefts of guano found in guano. [< GUANO + LL. *ovulum*; see OVULUM.]

Guan-ta'na-mo, 1 gwan-tä'na-mō; 2 gwän-tä'nä-mō, *n.* A district and city about 30 m. N. of the bay of the same name, Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba; landing-place of the United States marines in the Spanish-American war, June 10, 1898, and of the army for the reduction of Santiago, June 22–23, 1898. [United States naval station.]

gua-nyl'ic, 1 gwa-nil'ik; 2 gwä-nīl'ic, *a. Chem.* Designating a nucleic acid occurring combined in the pancreas and yielding guanin. [< GUANIN + -YL + -IC.]

gua'o, 1 gwī'o; 2 gwä'o, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A West-Indian tree (*Comocladia dentata*) of the family *Anacardiaceæ* nearly allied to sumac, with edible berries.

Gua-pa', 1 gwa-pä'; 2 gwä-pä', *n.* Same as RIO GRANDE, 5.

Gua-pay', 1 gwa-pē'ə; 2 gwä-pē'ə, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A settlement in Santa Fé province, Argentina, 30 m. N. of the city of Santa Fé.

gua-pe'na, 1 gwa-pē'na; 2 gwä-pē'na, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A small fish (*Lepidosteus lanceolatus*) of the West Indies and Florida.

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gua-per'va, 1 gwa-pėr'va; 2 gwä-pėr'vä, *n.* [Pg.] *Zoöl.* A triggor-fish. 2. An antenarioid fish.

gua'pi-noi, 1 gwā'pi-noi *or* -noi; 2 gwä'pi-nōi *or* -nōi, *n.* Same as COPINOL. Guapena. 1/8
[Mex. Sp.]

Gua"po-re', 1 gwa'po-rē'; 2 gwä'pō-rē', *n.* A river between Brazil and Bolivia, length, 800 m. to the Mamore river.

guar, 1 gwär; 2 gwär, *n.* An East-Indian annual legume (*Cyamopsis tetragonoloba*), introduced into the arid parts of the western United States as a forage-plant. [Deccan.]

guar., *abbr.* Guaranteed. [dog (*Canis jubatus*).

gua'ra', 1 gwā'ra; 2 gwä'ra, *n.* The South-American maned wolf

gua'ra-ca', 1 gwä'ra-kä'; 2 gwä'rä-cä', *n.* The scarlet ibis.

gua-ra'cha, 1 gwa-rä'cha; 2 gwä-rä'chä, *n.* [Sp.] 1. *Mus.* A sprightly Spanish dance changing from 3–4 to 2–4 time, and accompanied on the guitar by the dancer. 2. A Mexicans-Indian sandal. [Mex. Sp.]

gua'ra-gua'o, 1 gwä'ra-gwä'o; 2 gwä'rä-gwä'o, *n.* [Porto Rico.] A West-Indian tree of the mahogany family, the wood of which is used in construction and in furnitures making. It bears white flowers and reddish-brown fruit.

Gua'ram-ba-ré', 1 gwä'ram-ba-rā'; 2 gwä'räm-bä-rē', *n.* A river in Paraguay; length, 150 m. to the Paraguay river.

gua-ra'na, 1 gwa-rä'na; 2 gwä-rä'nä, *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian preparation in the form of large rolls or cakes of paste, made from the pounded seeds of *Paullinia cupana*, a climbing shrub of the family *Sapindaceæ*. It affords a stimulating beverage. **gua-ra'na bread**.— **gua-ra'nin, gua-ra'nine,** *n. Chem.* Caffein as extracted from guarana.

Gua-rani'da, 1 gwa-rīn'da; 2 gwä-rīn'dä, *n.* A town, capital of Bolivar province, Ecuador.

Gua-ra'ni, 1 gwa-rē'ni; 2 gwä-rē'nī, *n.* Same as TUPI-GUARANI. See AMERICAN.— **Gua-ra'ni-an,** *a. & n.*

guar"an-tee', } 1 gar"ən-tē'; 2 gär"ən-tē', *vt.* [-TEED'; **gar'an-tee'r**, } -TEE'ING.] **1.** To become bound to answer for or secure the payment or fulfillment of; promise or warrant the performance of, pledge the continuance or maintenance of; warrant; as, to *guarantee* payment; to *guarantee* possession. **2.** To assure or secure against loss or damage.

guar"an-tee', *n.* **1.** Same as GUARANTY: still frequently used in this sense, tho in law and in more careful usage *guaranty* is preferred. **2.** One to whom a guaranty is made; the recipient of a guaranty. **3.** A guarantor: incorrectly, but according to reputable use.— **guar"an-tee'ship,** *n.*

guar'an-tor', } 1 gar'ən-tōr'; 2 gär'ən-tōr', *n.* One who or that which guarantees, warrants; in law, one who makes a guaranty. In common usage a *guarantor* is a surety for another, but in law the guarantor is liable only when the guarantee is unable to perform the contract, whereas the surety becomes liable on any default.

The flag is the *guarantor* and symbol of equality.
A. CANNON *Triumphant Democracy* p. 10. [s. 1887.]

The *guarantor* cannot be held to any greater extent than the original debtor, either in point of amount or of time.
PARSONS *Contracts* vol. i, p. 503. [L. n. & co. 1880.]

[< OF. *garantor*, < *garantir*; see GUARANTY, *n.*]— **guar'an-tor"ship,** *n.*

guar'an-ty, } 1 gar'ən-ti; 2 gär'ən-ty, *vt.* [-TIED; -TY-**gar'an-ty'**, } ING.] Same as GUARANTEE. [*Guarantee*, both in law and in common usage, is the form preferred for the verb.]

A bare support is all that the economical forces, working unhindered, will guarantee to the laborer.
GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* p. 64. [N. M. & CO. 1886.]

guar'an-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** *Law.* A collateral undertaking by one person to be answerable for the payment or performance of the obligation of another, contract or duty by another person who stands first bound to pay or perform.

A contract of guaranty could be made by parol; but by the Statute of Frauds, 29 Car. II. c. 3, re-enacted almost in terms in the several states, it is provided that 'No action shall be brought whereby to charge the defendant upon any special promise to answer for the debt, default, or miscarriage of another person . . . unless the agreement upon which such action shall be brought, or some memorandum or note thereof, shall be in writing, signed by the party to be charged therewith, or by some person thereunto by him lawfully authized.'
BOUVIER *Law Dict.* Rawle's revision, p. 907.

2. *Internat. Law.* An agreement, generally the subject-matter of a treaty, by which one nation assures another the enjoyment of certain rights or privileges in certain territory. **3.** The act of making certain or assured, or that which assures; warranty; surety.

The keen feelings of the child are no *guaranty* of future principle.
Rousseau *Emile* Servant ed., p. 151. [L. 1870.]

4. A security; that which is given or received to secure the existence or persistence of a thing. [< OF. *garantie*, f. pp. of *garantir*, warrant, < *garant*, *warant*; see WARRANT.]— **guar'an-ty-ship,** *n.* Surety and practise of organizations intended to promote a habit of saving small sums.

Gua"ra-pa'ri-ba, 1 gwä"ra-pə-rē'; 2 gwä"rä-pä'rī-bä, *n.* **1.** A mountain chain in Espirito Santo state, Brazil. **2.** A town in Espirito Santo state, Brazil.

Gua"ra-pi'che, 1 gwä"ra-pē'chē; 2 gwä"rä-pī'che, *n.* A river in Bermudez state, Venezuela; length, 100 m. to the Gulf of Paria.

gua-ra'po, 1 gwa-rä'po; 2 gwä-rä'po, *n.* [Sp.] A drink prepared by fermenting the juice of sugar-cane.

gua"ra-pu'cu, 1 gwä"ra-pō'kō; 2 gwä"rä-pu'cu, *n.* [Sp. Am.] The peto. [courian. **2.** An Iltis.

Gua'ra-ra'pa, 1 gwä'ra-rä'pa; 2 gwä-rä'pä, *n.* [S. Am.] The **guard**, } 1 gärd; 2 gärd, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To watch over or **gard**ş, } care for in order to secure from injury, loss, or attack; keep in safety; look out for watchfully; protect; defend; as, to *guard* a treasure; the shepherd *guards* his flock.

The world was amazed at the fidelity with which . . . slaves *guarded*, from 1861 to 1865, the homes and families of the masters.
J. T. TROWBRIDGE *Thrpugh South* p. 140. [n. d. 1890.]

2. To watch over in order to prevent the escape of; keep under ward; as, to *guard* prisoners. **3.** To provide or make secure against attack, objection, or adverse criticism; fortify; protect; defend; as, to *guard* one's statements carefully; to *guard* one's king in checkers or chess; to *guard* a goal in football. **4.** [Archaic.] To protect and adorn the edge of (a garment), as with facings, laces, or ornaments. **5.** *Bookbinding.* (1) To supply (a guard-book) with guards. (2)†. To attach (a leaf or plate) to a guard. **6**†. To gird.

II. *i.* **1.** To be cautious; take precautions; as, to *guard* against accidents.

But private prayer must be private, to *guard* against human weakness corrupting it into worthless parade.
CHARLES KINGSLEY *Life of Revd.* vol. ii, p. 81. [A. 1880.]

2. *Golf.* To make more difficult; as, a bunker to *guard* a green. [< OF. *garder*, *warder*, < MHG. *warten*, watch.]

Syn. see KEEP.— **guard'a-bl(e)**, *a.*— **guard'er**, *n.*

guard, *n.* **1.** One who or that which protects or defends, or secures from injury, loss, or attack; defense; protection; watch; as, temperance is the best *guard* against disease.

Virtue's a stronger *guard* than brass.
WALLER *Epigram Upon the Golden Medal* l. 14.

2. Specif., a man or a body of men occupied in preserving a person or place from attack, or to control prisoners or prevent their escape; the detail for picket-duty at a military post. **3.** The state or condition of watchful oversight; vigilant heed; precaution against surprise or attack; care; attention; as, to keep *guard* over the strong box.

The faithful Sancho still kept *guard* beside his little master.
LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Under the Lilacs* p. 93. [n. dups. 1887.]

4. A posture, attitude, or condition of defense; as, to break through one's *guard* in fencing or boxing.

A favorite *guard* is one which is oftener seen in teachers than taught — that with knuckles up and the blades meeting from the left. H. SUCKOW in *Century Magazine* Jan., 1887, p. 418.

5. Any one of various protecting or defensive devices for wearing, or for attaching to an object, as a machine or implement.

A leather, or linen, *guard* was fastened by straps to the inside of the left arm, to protect it when the arrow was discharged.
LAYARD *Nineveh and its Remains* vol. ii, p. 342. [L. M. 1849.]

(1) The cord or chain of a watch-pocket, or the like, by which it is attached to the person; also, the keeper of a ring. (2) The basket or bow of a sword-hilt, protecting the hand.

Be the edge sharped 'n of my boarding-brand,
And give its *guard* more room to fit my hand.
BYRON *The Corsair* can. 1, st. 7.

(3) A safety appliance in a firearm or fowling-piece to prevent accidentally tripping the hammer. (4) *Bookbinding.* One of the slips bound in at the back of an album, scrapbook, or the like, to prevent its breaking when receiving an added illustration or leaf. (5) The latest extension of a deck beyond the line of the hull: common in side-wheel steam-vessels; a sponson. (6) A frame to prevent a nut from unscrewing; a nut-locking frame. (7) A fending-post, to protect a wall from injury by vehicles or horses. (8) *Cricket.* (a) A protecting pad worn on the leg, as by a wicket-keeper. (b) The position of the batsman in defending his wicket. (9) A metal latticework used in nurseries to keep children from a fire or a window; a fender. (10) A facing, braid, lace, or other edging used to protect or ornament. (11) *Railroad.* A portable device consisting of two rails set inside of and for some distance parallel with the rails of a track, especially at bridges, gantlets, etc., to guard against the derailing of the rolling-stock.

6. (1) [Gt. Brit.] A railway official in charge of a train, baggage, etc.: corresponding in part to a conductor in the United States. (2) [U. S.] An official employed on elevated and subway railroads to open the entrance and egress. **7.** [Gt. Brit.] A member of the Household troops, or of one of seven regiments of dragoon guards. **8.** (1) [Gt. Brit.] A person formerly in charge of a mail-coach, one of whose duties was to guard the coach against highwaymen. (2) A servant in charge of a railway coach. **9.** *Conch.* A more or less conical, calcified, laminated structure enclosing the phragmacone of a belemnite. **10.** *Football.* One of the players in the rush-line (the *right guard* and *left guard*) who support the center; also, one of two players in basketball with similar positions and names. **11.** *Curling.* A stone hurled to a position in which it shields another from attack. [< OF. *garde*, < *garder*; see GUARD, *v.*] Syn. see DEFENSE.— **g.-cup guard**, a cup-shaped guard of a sword-hilt.— **flank g.** (*Mil.*), a body of troops assigned to protect the flanks of a main body.— **grand g.** (*Mil.*) the main guard of an army, or the guard among an army or camp. Other guards are called *interior guards*.— **guard'-boat"**, *n.* **1.** A boat doing picket-duty. **2.** A boat used to convey a custom-house officer in a harbor, at quarantine, about a fleet, or the like.— **g.-book,** *n.* A book containing guards, as an album or scrapbook. See GUARD, 1 (4).— **g.-brick,** *n.* A metallic collecting-brush connecting the motor, in some forms of electric railway, with the conductor conveying the current.— **g.-cell,** *n. Bot.* One of the epidermal cells which surround a stoma or breathing-pore.— **guard'-chain"**, *n.* A short chain used to fasten or secure something, especially a watch or trinket, on the person.— **g.-chamber,** *n.* Same as GUARD-ROOM.— **g.-coffer,** *n.* A chest or coffer for protective casing for a coffer-dam.— **g.-detail,** *n.* A detail of soldiers for guard-duty.— **guard'fish",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The garfish.— **g.-flag,** *n. Naut.* A flag used as a signal for forming guard-duty.— **g.-house,** *n.* **1.** *Mil.* The building occupied by a guard and by men in confinement. **2.** House, a lockup.— **g.-iron,** *n.* A bar of iron used as a buffer for vessels, machinery, or the like. **2.** A guard or fender attached to the fore part of an English locomotive.— **g.-lamp,** *n. Telephone Service.* An incandescent lamp so placed on a switchboard as to indicate to the operator that one of a set of subscribers is calling.— **g.-leaf,** *n.* A leaf that grows between the clusters of a blossom or a double bollyhock.— **g.-pet'al,** *n.* Same as GUARD-LEAF.— **g.-plate,** *n.* **1.** A plate in front of an iron-railing covering the hole through which the slag is drawn out, and having in it the tapping-hole. **2.** *Mach.* Same as GUARD-RING.— **g.-rail,** *n. Railroad.* A. A beam or rail parallel to and near to the rail of a track, to keep the wheel-flanges against the main rail: used at switches and curves and in dangerous places. **2.** A handrail on a saddle-bow bridge, a bumper-rail at the break of the poop on a vessel, or a safety-rail around a hatchway or similar place.— **g.-rein,** *n.* Same as GARDE-REINE.— **g.-ring,** *n.* **1.** A finger-ring worn to keep another from slipping off; a keeper, as for a watch-key. **2.** *Mach.* In one form of accumulator and electrometer, a flat ring surrounding a disk in its own plane, to prevent sudden change of potential at the edge.— **g.-room,** *n.* **1.** *Mil.* A room occupied by a guard while on duty. **2.** A room for the detention of prisoners; a cell.— **g.-ship,** *n.* **1.** The ship (of a squadron) having guard-duty for the day. **2.** A ship of war stationed in a harbor for its protection.— **guard'stone",** *n.* Curbstone.— **g.-tent,** *n. Mil.* A tent occupied by a guard in camp.— **g.-wire,** *n.* A wire arranged to protect another wire, as a trolley-line, from being broken or short-circuited by other wires falling upon it.— **ice-g.,** *n. Logging.* Timbers fixed around a cluster of boom-piles or other structure to protect it from moving ice.— **Imperial G.,** a former guard regiment in the French army, instituted by Napoleon I.— **leg-and-foot g.** I. *Manège.* A protecting piece for a horse's legs and foot. **2.** *Artillery.* A leather piece strapped to an artillery driver's right leg to prevent the carriage-pole from injuring him.— **loop-shell g.,** a sword-guard of such form that a loop or ring attached to the cross-guard through which the finger may be passed is protected in its turn by a shell forming an additional or outer guard. Compare CUP

GUARD.—**magnetic g.**, a double mask of magnetized steel-wire gauze, to protect a workman from the flying dust of iron and steel.—**main g.** 1. The general force on guard-duty; not now in military use. 2. A special guard for garrison soldiers undergoing light punishment. 3. [Rare.] The stronghold in a castle or a fort containing the assembly-room of the guard.—**National g.** 1. A burghee guard first introduced at Paris in 1789, abolished in 1827, but reestablished in 1830; now superseded by the military reorganization of 1872. 2. [U. S.] The organized militia: now the official title in many States.—**off g.**, not on duty, on the watch; unprepared for attack or surprize.—**Old G.** 1. A branch of the Imperial Guard formed by Napoleon I. in 1804, which consisted of veterans who had served in three campaigns. It was founded in 1809, when the Imperial Guard was divided into the *Old Guard* and the *Young Guard*, and figured prominently in the Napoleonic wars, making the last charge at Waterloo. It was reestablished by Napoleon III. in 1856. 2. Hence, any stanch body of men fighting for a cause; specif., [U. S.], a group of legislators long entrenched in political practises which finally arouse attack.—**on g.**, performing duty as a member of a guard; in sword-service, in position for defense or attack.—**on one's g.**, watchful for danger or attack; cautious.—**shin-g.**, *n.* A shield for a player's shins, worn in various athletic games.—**to mount g.** (*Mil.*), to go on guard-duty.—**to row g.**, to row about a ship to prevent desertion.—**to run the g.**, to pass by a guard or sentinel without detection or surreptitiously.

Guar'da, 1 gwär'dä; 2 gwär'dä, *n.* 1. A district in Beira province, Portugal; 2,146 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

guar'da-cos'ta, 1 gwär'dä-kŏs'tä; 2 gwär'dä-cŏs'tä, *n.* [Sp.] A coast-guard ship; specif., a gunboat intended to prevent smuggling.

guard'ager, *n.* The condition of being a ward.

guar'dant, 1 gär'dant; 2 gär'dant. 1. *a.* 1. [Poet.] Exercising guardianship; guarding. 2. *Her.* Same as GARDANT. ‖ †*n.* A guard.—2. Of *gardant*, ppr. of *garder*; see GUARD, v.]

guard'-chain', *n.* Same as GUARD, etc. See GUARD, *n.*

guard'ed, 1 gärd'ed; 2 gärd'ĕd, *pa.* 1. Exhibiting caution; circumspect; careful; as, he was very *guarded* in his remarks.

There was a long distance to be traversed between the *guarded* utterances of this protest and the heroic audacity which launched the proclamation of emancipation.

NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i. p. 151. [c. co. 1890.]

2. *Card-playing.* Protected, as the next to the highest card, by a lower card of the same suit, so that the player is likely to take at least one trick; as, to have the left bower *guarded*, as a master.—**g. flat**, a flat with a man with fur.—**guard'ed-ly**, *adv.*—**guard'ed-ness**, *n.*

guard'fish, *etc.* See under GUARD, *n.*

guard'ful, *a.* [Rare.] Cautious; wary.—**guard'ful-ly**, *adv.*

guard'i-an, 1 gärd'i-ən; 2 gärd'i-ăn (XIII), *a.* Keeping

gard'i-an,] guard; watching; protecting; tutelary.

—**Feast of the Guardian Angels** (*R. C. Ch.*), a festival held on Oct. 2.—**g. angel**, a spirit believed to have special charge and protection of a particular human being; hence, a person devoted to the care and well-being of another.—**g. spirit**, a spirit supposed to watch over a person, place, or community.

guard'i-an,] *n.* 1. *Law.* A person who legally has the

gard'i-an,] care of the person or property, or both, of another incompetent to act for himself, especially of an infant.

Guardians of different kinds are recognized by the common law of England, upon which the laws of the United States are based; as, a guardian *ad litem*, a person appointed by a court to represent his ward in a suit against him: but this guardianship may not be reposed in a married woman or a next friend; **guardian by chancery**, which, originating in the royal prerogative of the king as *parens patriæ*, grew up in the time of William III., by which the chancellor, representing the king, appoints the guardian; **guardian by nature**, the father, and at his death the mother (called also, **natural guardian**); **guardian by nurture**, the father, and next the mother: this form of guardianship is not in existence in the United States, being merged in *guardian by nature*; **guardian by socage**, which originated in cases where socage lands were inherited by an infant under 14; **guardian by statute**, one appointed by deed or will, or one appointed by court as authorized by statute.

The *guardian* with us performs the office both of the tutor and curator of the Roman laws. BLACKSTONE *Comm.* bk. i, p. 460.

2. In general, one to whom anything is committed for safe-keeping or preservation; one who guards; a warden.

Civil magistrates should be themselves in more as *guardians* of public morals, than rat-catchers employed to entrap pub le delinquents. *Irving Knickerbocker* bk. vi, p. 362. [c. p. p. 1860.]

3. The superior of a Shaker community. [< OF. *gardien*, < *garder*; see GUARD, *v.*] **guard'en†**; **guard'i-an-er†**, **—guard'i-an-cell"**, *n.* A guard-cell. See GUARD.—**g. of the poor**, one of a body of persons elected to oversee the execution of public measures for the relief of the poor.—**testamentary g.**, one appointed by will.—**guard'i-an-ess†**, *n.* A female guardian.—**guard'i-an-ize**, *vt.* To act as a guardian.—**guard'i-an-less**, *a.* Without a guardian; defenseless.—**guard'i-an-ly**, *adv.*—**guard'i-an-ship**, *n.* The office of guardian; hence, protection; care. **guard'en-age**; **guard'i-an-age**; **guard'i-anc†**.

guard'ing-ly, *adv.* Protectingly.

guard'less, 1 gärd'les; 2 gärd'lĕs, *a.* Defenseless.

guard'rail", *n.* Same as GUARD, *n.*

guar'do, 1 gär'do; 2 gär'do, *n.* [Slang.] *U. S. Navy.* A receiving-ship.

guards, 1 gärdz, 2 gärdz, *n. pl.* A body of picked soldiers not forming part of the line, usually selected for special service, as to defend the capital or the government of a country, or to guard the person of the sovereign.—**Guard'sman**, *n.* A guardsman private or officer belonging to a regiment of the Guards in Great Britain.—**Life Guards**, two regiments of cavalry composing part of the British household troops.—**Life Guardsman**, *n.*

guard'-ship", *n.* Same as GUARD, *n.*

Gua're-a, 1 gwä'rē-ä; 2 gwä'rē-ä, *n. Bot.* A genus of mostly tropical American trees or shrubs of the family *Meliaceæ*. The bark of various species furnishes emetics, purgatives, and astringents. [< W. Ind. name.] [monkey

gua-ri'ba, 1 gwä-rē'bä; 2 gwä-rē'bä, *n.* [S. Am.] A howling

Gua-ri'co, 1 gwä-rē'ko; 2 gwä-rē'ko, *n.* A northern tributary of the Orinoco; 200 m. long.

Gua-ri'ni, 1 gwä-rī'nē; 2 gwä-rī'nē, **Giovanni Battista** (1[8]/[10] 1537–8/[10] 1612). An Italian poet; wrote dramas, madrigals, and sonnets; *The Faithful Swain*.

gua'rin-ite, 1 gwä'rĭn-īt; 2 gwä'rĭn-īt, *n. Mineral.* An adamantine yellowish sodium-aluminium silicate that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. [< Prof. G. *Guarini*.]

gua.'ish†, *a.* To heal.

Guar-ne'ri-us, 1 gwär-nī'rĭ-us; 2 gwär-nē'rĭ-ŭs, **Andreas** (1626?–[1]/1698). An Italian violin-maker of Cremona whose descendants became famous violin-makers. **Guar'-ni-e'ri**.

guar'ry, 1 gwär'ĭ; 2 gwär'ĭ, *n.* [GUAR'IRES, 1 *sg.*; 2 -ĭs, *pl.*] The edible fruit of various South-African shrubs of the genus *Euclea*. It is sweet, somewhat astringent in taste, and sometimes as large as a cherry. See EUCLEA. [Hottentot.]

gua'ru-ba'co, 1 gwä'rū-bä'kō; 2 gwä'rū-bä'cō, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A West-Indian goby (*Gobius guaruna*).

gua'ta, 1 gwä'tä; 2 gwä'tä, *n.* 1. The West-Indian jewfish. 2. A grouper (*Epinephelus guaza*).

gua-sa'ta, 1 gwa-sä'tä; 2 gwä-sä'tä, *n.* A serranoid fish (*Alphestes afer*) of the West Indies. [< GUASA.]

Guas-tal'la, 1 gwas-tăl'ĭ; 2 gwäs-tăl'ä, *n.* A walled city in northern Italy.

Guas-tal'line, 1 gwas-tăl'in *or* -în; 2 gwäs-tăl'în *or* -în, *n.* A sister of the order of nuns called Daughters of Mary, founded in Milan by the Countess of Guastalla in 1535, as a refuge for orphans of the nobility.

Gua-te-ri'no, 1 gwä-tē-rē'nō; 2 gwä-tē-rē'nō, *n.* A method of constructing timbrel arches, employed by Guastavino, by setting two or three successive layers of tiles into a peculiarly hard and flawless cement.

Guate., *abbr.* Guatemala.

Gua'te-ma'la, 1 gwä-tē-mä'lä *or* (*Sp.*) gwä'tē-mä'lä; 2 gä'te-mä'lä *or* gwä'te-mä'lä, *n.* 1. A republic in Central America; 48,290 sq. m. 2. Its capital; 4,961 ft. above the sea.—**Gua'te-ma'lan**. I. *a.* Relating to the republic of Guatemala or to the Guatemalans. ‖ *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Guatemala. **Gua'te-ma'lĭ-an**.

Gua."te-ma'la la An-ti'gua. A town in Guatemala, twice devastated by earthquakes.

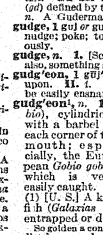
Gua-ti'mo-zin, 1 gwä'tē-mō'zĭn; 2 gwä'tē-mō'zĭn (1497?–1525). The last Aztec emperor of Mexico; succeeded Montezuma; was tortured and put to death by Cortez.

Gua-ti'no-re, 1 gwä'tē-nō'rē; 2 gwä'tē-nō'rē, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A serranoid fish (*Hadrosus fulvus*) of the West Indies, Bermudas, and Florida Keys, red and black varieties of which swim in schools among the reefs.

gua"tu-cu'pa, 1 gwä'tu-kū'pä; 2 gwä'tu-cu'pä, *n. Zool.* A West-Indian pristipomoid fish (*Anisotremus virginicus*).

Gua-tso'so, 1 gwa-tō'sō; 2 gwä-tsō'sō, *n.* Same as HUATSO.

gua'va, 1 gwä'vä; 2 gwä'vä, *n.* A tropical American tree (*Psidium guayaba*) of the family *Myrtaceæ*; also, its fruit. Two varieties, the white and the red guava, are by some regarded as distinct species (*P. g. pomiferum* and *P. g. pyriferum*), yielding fruits resembling the apple and the pear respectively. Both are cultivated in



White Guava (*Psidium guajava pyriferum*).

all tropical countries. The fruit, yellow outside and red inside, is highly esteemed, and a delicious jelly or paste is made into the well-known guava jelly. Mountain-guava is *Psidium montanum*; purple guava, *P. cattleyanum*.

The *Guava*, notwithstanding the tropical character of the plant and its inability to endure more than ten degrees of frost, is a favorite domestic fruit in most gardens of the orange districts.

Proc. of Am. Pom. Soc., Geolo. Florida, Tropical Fruits p. 67. [PUB. NT soc. 1889.]

[< Braz. *guaiva*.]—**black guava**, a tropical American tree (*Bucida buceras*) of the family *Rubiaceæ*, or its succulent fruit.—**Chilean g.**, a Chilean myrtaceous shrub (*Myrtus ugni*), 4 or 5 feet high, with flattened, shining, ovate leaves and white flowers, which are succeeded by edible aromatic fruit, reddish-brown outside.

Gua-vi'a-re, 1 gwä'vĭ-ä'rē; 2 gwä'vĭ-ä'rē, *n.* A river in Colombia and Venezuela; length, 450 m. to the Orinoco below Atures.

gua-vi'na, 1 gwä-vī'nə; 2 gwä-vī'nä, *n.* [Sp. Am.] 1. A goboioid fish (*Philypnus dormitor*) of West-Indian streams and the Central American coast, Mexico, and Florida, or some related fish. 2. The guarubaco (*Guavina guavina*). 3. Same as SLEEPER†, 5.

guay, 1 gē; 2 gā, *n.* A spread on the hind legs, as a gun by a gunner's mate.

guay'a-bo, 1 gwä-yä'bō; 2 gwä-yä'bō, *n.* The narcotic fruit of the female hemp-plant (*Cannabis sativa*); used for smoking and as a medicine. Compare GUNJA.

guay'ba, 1 gwe-yä'vä; 2 gwä-yä'vä, *n.* [Sp.] Same as GUAVA.

guay'a-can, 1 gwī'ə-kən; 2 gwī'ä-cän, *n.* Same as GUAIA-CAN.

guay'a-cán, 1 gwī'ə-kən-ăn'; 2 gwī'ä-cän-ĭ, *n.* A *Mineral.* Same as ENARGITE.

Guay-a'ma, 1 gwaĭ-ä'mə; 2 gwī-ä'mä, *n.* A municipality in Porto Rico; 261 sq. m.

Guay"a-quil', 1 gwaĭ'ə-kĭl'; 2 gwī'ä-kĭl', *n.* 1. A city, capital of Guayas province, Ecuador. 2. **Gulf of**, a gulf in Ecuador.

guay"a-quil'ite, 1 gwaĭ'ə-kĭl'aĭt; 2 gwī'ä-kĭl'ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A yellow fossil resin of Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Guay'as, 1 gwaĭ'əs; 2 gwī'äs, *n.* A province in Ecuador; 11,504 sq. m. Capital, Guayaquil. [BAYCURU]

guay"cu-ru', 1 gwaĭ'kū-rū'; 2 gwī'cu-rū', *n.* Same as

Guay'mas, 1 gwaĭ'məs; 2 gwī'mäs, *n.* A seaport town in Sonora, Mexico.

Guay'mi, 1 gwaĭ'mĭ; 2 gwī'mĭ, *n.* An Indian of a civilized tribe in Costa Rica.

guay'ule, 1 gwī-yū'lē; 2 gwä-yu'lē, *n.* 1. A herbaceous perennial (*Parthenium argentatum*), native of Texas and Mexico, and belonging to the family *Asteraceæ*. The inspissated sap furnishes a substitute for rubber. 2. The elastic rubber-like substance obtained from the sap.

gua'za, *n.* Same as GUASA.

gua'zu, 1 gwä'zū; 2 gwä'zu, *n.* [S. Am.] A blastocerine deer (*Cariacus paludosus*).

gua-zu'ti, 1 gwä-zū'tĭ; 2 gwä-zu'tĭ, *n.* [S. Am.] A blastocerine deer (*Cariacus campestris*).

gua'zu-ti, 1 gwä'zū; 2 gwä'zu, *n.* Same as GOUACHE.

gub, 1 gŭb; 2 gŭb, *n.* 1. A tooth, cog, or projection on a wheel for engaging the loops of an endless chain or rope. 2. Same as GOBBET, **gubbet**. 3†. A lump. [Var. of GOBBET, abbr. of GOBBER.]

gub'bar nu'mer-als. Same as GOBAR NUMERALS.

gu'bat, 1 gū'bŭt; 2 gu'bät. [P. I.] 1. *v.* To desolate; ruin

gu'bat,] *a.* 2. A desolated town: a Tagalog term.

Gu'bats, *n.* A town in E. Sorsogon province, Luzon, P. I.

gub'baun, 1 gŭb'ən; 2 gŭb'ăn, *n.* [Ir.] A device to prevent a calf or foal from sucking, consisting of a strap studded with projecting nails, fastened round the mouth. [< Ir. *gob.*]

gub'ber-tushed", *a.* Having gobber-teeth or tushes.

gub'bin, 1 gŭb'ĭn; 2 gŭb'ĭn, *n.* 1. [Prov. Eng.] An argillaceous iron ore, found in Staffordshire, England. 2†. A paring.—**gub'blings†**, *n. pl.* Parings of salted cod or the like.

Gub'bins,] gŭb'ĭnz; 2 gŭb'ĭnz, *n. pl. Hist.* Semi-savages who formerly inhabited the region of Dartmoor, in Devonshire, England: a contemptuous term. **Gubbinz**.

Gub'bi-o, 1 gŭb'ĭ-ō; 2 gŭb'bĭ-o, *n.* **Oderigi** (—1300?). An Italian painter; friend of Dante. 2. A city in Perugia province, Italy: has Roman ruins.

Gu'ben, 1 gū'bən; 2 gu'bĕn, *n.* A walled manufacturing town in Brandenburg province, Prussia.

gu"ber-nac'u-lum, 1 gū"bər-nak'yu-lum; 2 gū"bər-nā'çu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] 1. *Anat.* (1) A cord of connective tissue which in the embryo extends from the testis to the abdominal wall and attaches the gubernaculum of the scrotum. As it does not increase in length with the growth of the body, it holds the testis while the body grows away from it, causing the so-called descent of the testis. (2) A cord of connective tissue which indicates, in a gum, the place of closure of a dental sac. 2. *Zool.* (1) *Zoöph.* A common, sac-like membrane surrounding the generative buds within a hydroid gonangium. (2) *Protoz.* The posterior flagellum of a bifagellate infusorian which is directed backward and serves to steer. [L., rudder, < *guberno*; see GOVERN.]—**gu"ber-nac'u-lar**, *a.*

gu"ber-na'tion†, *n.* The act of governing. **gu"ber-na'tive†**, *a.*

gu"ber-na'tis, 1 gū"bər-nā'tĭs; 2 gu"bĕr-nā'tĭs, **Angelo, Count de** (1[8]40–1913). An Italian Oriental scholar, poet, journalist, critic, and mythologist; edited *Dictionnaire International des Ecrivains Contemporains*.

gu"ber-na'tor, 1 gū"bər-nā'tər; 2 gu"bĕr-nā'tŏr, *n.* [L.] A governor. [< L. *gubernator*, < *guberno*; see GOVERN.]—**gu"ber-na-to'ri-al**, *a.* [U. S.] Of or pertaining to a governor or the office of governor.

He declined the *gubernatorial* honors.

W. M. THAYER *Tact, Push, and Principle* p. 116. [c. b. 1884.]

—**gu"ber-na-to'ry**, *a.* [GOVERNMENT, 8.

gu-ber'ni-ya, 1 gu-bĕr'nĭ-yə; 2 gu-bĕr'nĭ-yä. *n.* [Rus.] See **gu'ću**, 1 gū'kū; 2 gu'cu, *n.* Same as CASSAVA.

guck'i nut'lo, *Card-playing.* Same as NULL, *n.*, 4.

Gud'ia-lur', 1 gū'dĭ-ə-lūr'; 2 gŭd-lur', *n.* A seaport town, capital of South Arcot district, Madras, British India.

gu-dame', 1 gū-dām'; 2 gŭ-dām', *n.* A grandmother.

gu'das-pur', 1 gū'dəs-pūr'; 2 gu'dăs-pur', *n.* A district in Lahore division, British India.

gud'da, 1 gud'ə; 2 gŭd'ä, *n.* [Hind.] An ass or donkey: used either literally or metaphorically.

gud'dle, 1 gud'l; 2 gŭd'l, *v.* [Scot.] I. To catch (fish) with the hands. 2. To bungle.

gud'dle†, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To guzzle.

gude, 1 gūd; 2 gŭd, *a.* [Scot.] Good.—**gude'brith"er**, *n.* [Scot.] Brother-in-law.—**gude'man"**, *n.* [Scot.] Master of the house.—**gude'man's-pen**, *n.* [Scot.] Same as GOODMAN'S-PEN.—**gude'mith"er**, *n.* [Scot.] Mother-in-law.—**gude'sire"**, *n.* [Scot.] Same as GOODSIRE.—**gude'wife"**, *n.* [Scot.] A wife; a housewife; a house-mistress or landlady.—**g.-wil'-ie-ly**, *a.* [Scot.] Good-willed; generous; kind.

Gude, *n.* [Scot.] God.

Gu'den, 1 gū'dən; 2 gu'dĕn, *n.* The principal river in Jutland, Denmark; length, 331 m. to the Kattegat.

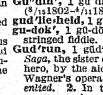
Gu'der-mann, 1 gū'dər-man; 2 gu'dĕr-măn, **Christopher** (2/[3]1798–2/[3]1852). A German mathematician and scientist.—**Gu'der-man'nĭ-an**. I. *a. Math.* Noting a function (*gd*) defined by the equation $x = \log \tan (\frac{1}{2}\pi + \frac{1}{2}gd\,x)$. ‖ *n.* A Gudermannian function.

gudge, 1 guj *or* gŭj; 2 gŭdj *or* gudg, *v.* [Scot. or Ir.] I. *t.* To nudge; poke; to wedge in. ‖ *i.* To eat or stuff gluttonously.

gudge, *n.* 1. [Scot. or Ir.] A short, thick-set, strong man; also, something stumpy. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A gudgeon.

gudg'eon, 1 gŭj'ən; 2 gŭdg'ĕn, *v.* I. *t.* To dupe; impose upon. ‖ *i.* To become the victim of fraud or deceit; be easily ensnared.

gudg'eon, 1, *n.* 1. An Old World cyprinoid fish (genus *Gobio*), cylindrical, with a barbel at each corner of the mouth; especially, the European *Gobio gobio*, which is very easily caught. 2. (1) [U. S.] A killifish. (2) [New Zealand.] A galaxioid fish (*Galaxias brevipinnis*). 3. (1) One who is easily trapped or deceived; a simpleton.



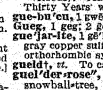
Gudgeon (def. 1). 1/2

So golden a conjecture . . . was too tempting not to be immediately snapped at by the *gudgeons* of learning.

IRVING *Knickerbocker* bk. vi. p. 360. [c. p. p. 1860.]

(2) Anything to be gained without pains or merit [< F. *goujon*, < L. *gobio*(*n*-), < Gr. *kŏbios*, kind of fish.]

gudg'eon, 2, *n.* *Mech.* 1. The bearing of a shaft, especially when made as a separate piece. 2. A metallic journal-piece let into the end of a wooden shaft. 3. *Naut.* (1) A metallic eye on a sternpost to receive a rudder-pintle. (2) A notch in a cavrick-bitt to receive the knob of a windlass-spindle. 4. A metal pin for joining two separate pieces of stone. [< OF. *goujeon*, pin of a pulley.]



Gudgeon. *a*, gudgeon-pin; *s*, shaft.

Gud-go'dah, 1 gud-gō'də; 2 gŭd-gō'dä, *n. Bib. Dent.* x, 7.

Gu'din, 1 gū'dăn'; 2 gū'dăn', **Jean Antoine Théodore** (1[8]02–1/[11]880). A French magician.

gud'lie-held, 1 gŭd'lĭ-hĕd; 2 gŭd'lĭ-hĕd, *n.* [Scot.] Beauty.

gu-dok', 1 gū-dŏk'; 2 gu-dŏk', *n. Mus.* A Russian three-stringed fiddle. [< Russ. *gudok'*.]

Gud'run, 1 gŭd'rən; 2 gŭd'run, *n.* 1. In the *Volsunga Saga*, the sister of Gunnar, who gains the love of Sigurd, the hero, by the aid of a magic potion. She is known to fell in Wagner's opera *Die Götterdämmerung* and in the *Nibelungenlied*. 2. In the 12th-century German epic of the same name, a princess, daughter of Hetter, King of Ireland, who is carried away by one of her suitors and rescued by Herwig of Zealand, her lover. 3. In Longfellow's *Saga of King Olaf*, the treacherous bride, who plans Olaf's death.

gue, 1 gē; 2 gē, *n.* A rude kind of violin with two horsehair strings: once used in Scotland. [Cp. GEWGAW.]

Gue'ber, 1 gē'bər; 2 gē'bĕr, *n.* Same as GHEBER. **Gue'bre**.

Gue'bri-an, 1 gē'brĭ-ən; 2 gē'brĭ-ăn, **Conrad** (1[8]12–[1]/[11]843). Jean Baptiste Budes, a French marshal; in the Thirty Years' war. ‖ *a.* 2.

gue-bu'lan, 1 gwē-bū'lən; 2 gwe-bu'lŭ, *n.* Same as BOOK'-O.

Gueg, 1 geg; 2 gĕg, *n.* An Albanian dialect.

gue'jar-ite, 1 gē'hər-īt; 2 gē'hăr-īt, *n. Mineral.* A steel-gray copper sulfantimonite (Cu$_2$S$_3$Sb$_2$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Guejar*, in Spain.]

guel'd†, *vt.* To castrate; geld.

guel'der-rose", 1 gĕl'dər-rōz"; 2 gĕl'dĕr-rōz", *n.* The snowball-tree, a cultivated variety of high cranberry (*Viburnum opulus*), with globose clusters of white sterile flowers. [Cp. F. *rose de Gueldre*, rose of Gelderland.]

Guel'ders, 1 gĕl'dərz; 2 gĕl'dĕrz, *n.* Same as GELDERLAND.

Guelf, 1 gwelf; 2 gwĕlf, *n.* A supporter of the house of Guelf in its war with the Hohenstaufens in Germany, and later a member of the papal and popular party in medieval Italy, in opposition to the Ghibelline. Compare GHIBELLINE. [< It. *Guelfo,* < G. *Welf,* < MHG. *welf,* whelp.] **Guelph‡; Guelf'i-an, Guelph'i-an‡,** *a.* **—Guelf'ism, Guelph'ism,** *n.*

Guelf'ic, 1 gwelf'ik; 2 gwĕlf'ĭk, *a.* Belonging or pertaining to the Guelfs, who became in modern times the royal family of Hanover and also of England. **Guelph'ic‡. —Guelfic Order,** an order of knighthood established in Hanover in 1815.

Guelph, 1 gwelf; 2 gwĕlf, *n.* **1.** Same as GUELF. **2.** A city, capital of Wellington county, Ontario, Canada.

gue'mal, 1 gwē'mal; 2 gwē'mal, *n.* [S. Am.] A furciferine deer, especially *Cariacus antisiensis.*

guem'bel-ite, 1 gem'bel-sit; 2 gĕm'bĕl-ĭt, *n.* See GUMBELITE.

Guê'nal'nâ', 1 gā'nal'nä'; 2 gē'nal'nä', *n.* A town in Loire-Inférieure department, France.

gue-non', 1 gə-nôn'; 2 gə-nôn', *n.* [F.] A cercopithecoid monkey found in Mozambique. [< F. *guenon,* monkey.]

Guenon was introduced by same official at the *Zoo* in place of the word monkey; it has now been replaced by the word Cercopithèque.

W. P. DANDO, F. Z. S. in letter to *Standard Dict.* Apr. 11, '11.

gueˈard, 1 gwep'ərd; 2 gwĕp'ərd, *n.* The cheetah. [< F. *guépards,*] **gue'pard'e,—gue'par-dine,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Felidæ;* cheetahs. **gue-par'da,** *n.* (q. v.) —**guep'ar-dine,** *a.* & *n.*

Gué'rande', 1 gā'rānd'; 2 gē'rănd', *n.* An ancient town in Loire-Inférieure department, France; seven times besieged.

Guer-et'no, 1 gwer-chī'no; 2 gwĕr-chī'nō, *n.* (²/a1591—¹²/₂₇ 1666). Sobriquet of Giovanni Francesco Barbieri, an Italian painter: from a squint that he had.

guer'don, 1 gûr'dən; 2 gûr'dŏn (XIII), *rt.* To reward.

guer'don, *n.* A reward given as an honor; recompense; rarely, requital in a bad sense.

Shakespeare, . . . of all men, would have been least apt to set the icy *guerdon* of a pedant's approbation above the sight of simple emotion, welling irresistibly from the heart of a peasant.

PERSE BAYNE ŠCOTT in *Int. Jour. of Ethics,* Jo. & r. 1897.

[< OF. *guerdun, werdon,* < LL. *widerdonum,* half-trans. of OHG. *widarlôn,* < *widar,* back, again, + *lôn,* reward.]

guer'doun†, —guer'don-a-bil(e†, *a.—***guer'don-er,** *n.—* **guer'don-less,** *a.* [black howler.

gue-re'ba, 1 gwe-rē'bə; 2 gwe-rē'bə, *n.* [S. Am.] The **gue-re'po,** 1 ge-rē'po; 2 gĕ-rē'pō, *n.* [Sp. Am.] An arboreoid fish (*Chirostoma grandocule*) of Lake Patzcuaro in Mexico; one of the silversides.

Gueˈret', 1 gā'rē'; 2 gē'rē', *n.* A town, capital of Creuse department, France.

guer'e-za, 1 ger'ə-zə; 2 gĕr'ē-zə, *n.* A black semnopithecine monkey (*Colobus guereza*), with long white silky hair expanding about the head and at the end of the tail. **guer'za†** [Afr.].

Guer'ga, *n.* Same as GIRGEH.

Guer'icke, 1 gĕr'ĭk; 2 gĕr'ĭk-ə, *Otto von* (¹¹/₂1602—³/₁₇ 1686). A German physicist; invented the air-pump.



Guereza. 1/25

Gué'rin', 1 gā'ran'; 2 gē'răn', *n.*

1. Eugénie de (1805—³/a1848), a French writer and pietist. **2. Maurice Georges de** (⁸/₁₀ 1810—⁷/₁₈1839), a French poet; brother of the preceding. **3. Pierre Narcisse** (¹/a1774—¹⁴/a1833), a French painter.

Guer'i-netˈs, 1 ger'ĭ-nets; 2 gĕr'ĭ-nĕts, *n. pl. Ch. Hist.* French Illuminati of the 17th century. See ILLUMINATI.

gueˈr-i-son', 1 gĕ'ə-sən'; 2 gĕ'ĭ-sŏn', *n.* [F.] A healing process or agency, especially when pleasant and soothing; cure.

gueˈrite', 1 gĕ'rit'; 2 gĕ'rĭt', *n.* [F.] *Fort.* A small tower for a sentinel: usually at the point of a bastion.

Guern'sey, 1 gûrn'zi; 2 gûrn'gy, *n.* **1.** One of the Channel Islands, England; 9 by 5 m.; chief town, Saint-Peter-Port. **2.** A county in E. central Ohio; 484 sq. m.; county-seat, Cambridge. **3.** One of a breed of dairy cattle from the island of Guernsey. See plate of CATTLE, fig. 13.

Jerseys and Guernseys were for a long time accepted in England under the general title of 'Alderneys.' . . . A. MAGNER in *House Ex. Doc. 1885–1886, Consular Rep.* vol. xxix, p. 64. [GOV. PTG. OFF. 1886.]

4. [*g*-] A knit shirt or frock mostly worn by sailors. **5.** [*g*-] The red-legged partridge.—**Guernsey lily,** a South-African plant (*Amaryllis sarniensis*) of the family *Amaryllidaceæ,* cultivated in and distributed from the island of Guernsey.

Guer-raz'zi, 1 gwer-rät'zē; 2 gwĕr-rät'sē, **Francesco Domenico** (⁸/₁₀1804–²/₃1873). An Italian lawyer, novelist, and playwright: dictator at Florence.

Guer-re'ro, 1 ge-rē'ro; 2 gĕ-rē'rō, *n.* **1. Vicente** (⁸/₁₀1783–²/₃1831), a President of Mexico, who afterward rebelled against Santa Ahna, was defeated and put to death. **2.** A Pacific state in Mexico; 24,582 sq. m.; capital, Chilpancingo.

Guer'rièreˈ, 1 gär'yär'; 2 gĕr'yĕr', *n.* See CONSTITUTION.

guer-rilˈla, 1 ge-ril'ə; 2 gĕ-rĭl'ə, *n.* **1.** A member of an irregular band of partizan warriors, usually mounted, who assemble to carry out ambuscades, raids, and the like, and disperse when pursued by a superior force.

The *guerrillas* murdered and plundered recklessly.
Loosing *United States* sixth period, p. 676. [P. B.]

2. Petty warfare; the mode of waging war by irregular tactics and without military organization: generally attributive, in such phrases as *guerrilla* warfare, tactics, etc. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] (1) An amateur card-sharper. (2) One of a gang of toughs. [< Sp. *guerrilla,* skirmish, dim. of *guerra,* < OHG. *werrā,* war.] **gue-rilˈla†; guerrilˈlist; guer-rilˈlesque',** *a.*

Gues'celin', 1 ge'klăn'; 2 gĕ'klăn', *n.* Same as DUGUESCLIN.

Guess, 1 ges or ges; 2 gĕs or gĕs, *n.* & *v.* [Local, U. S.] Vernacular: a sailors' abbreviation.

guess, 1 ges; 2 gĕs, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To judge, estimate, or guess, probable grounds; anticipate or presume without sure knowledge or adequate evidence; hazard a supposition about; conjecture; as, to *guess* a person's age.

"Every man," said Imlac, "may by examining his own mind *guess* what passes in the minds of others."
JOHNSON *Rasselas* p. 76. [A. M.]

2. To conjecture correctly; hit upon the right statement or solution of; divine; as, you have *guessed* the reason; to *guess* a conundrum. **3.** To believe; imagine; decide; think; as, I *guess* you had better stay; generally expressive of some degree of uncertainty or indecision, or of reluctance to assert one's will or opinion unqualifiedly, but sometimes rather to emphasize an assertion; as, I *guess* I'm as good as you are; I *guess* I know; a colloquialism, especially in the northern United States, but not uncommon in English literature as early as the 17th century. Compare RECKON.

I *guess* not. SHAKESPEARE *Measure for Measure* act iv, sc. 4. We are savagely criticised for saying 'I *guess*,' where the Englishman says 'I fancy.'
JOSEPH COOK *Orient* p. 196. [H. M. & CO. 1886.]

II. *i.* **1.** To judge at random; form an opinion without sufficient data; surmise; as, where knowledge fails we can still *guess;* if you don't know the right answer, *guess* at it.

I am much embarrassed, and left to *guess* at every thing.
WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, May 3, 1776* in vol. ii, p. 155. [n. d. & co. 1834.]

2. [Slang, U. S.] To be in a state of uncertainty: in the phrase to **keep one guessing** (to puzzle one). [ME. *gessen, -etten,* GET.]

SYN.: conjecture, divine, fancy, imagine, suppose, surmise, suspect. See SUPPOSE. Compare synonyms for GUESS, *n.*; HYPOTHESIS.—ANT.: demonstrate, establish, prove.

—**Free,** cuts may guess at a riddle many times without solving it, or by guessing *at* it may hit upon the true solution; when he *guesses* the riddle he has solved it.—**guess'er, warp'er,** A lumber carried and paid out by a boom so as to connect a vessel with an object toward which it is to be warped: said to be so called because the length to be taken must be guessed; also, any rope by which a boat is fastened to a vessel. **guess'-rope'†.—guess'a-bl(e†,** *a.—***guess'er,** *n.—* **guess'ing-ly,** *adv.* By guess.

guess, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Barren or unproductive for the time being: said of animals; also, without milk. **guest‡.**

guess, *n.* **1.** An opinion formed without any sure grounds of inference; a judgment based on the data of probability or contingency; a supposition; surmise; conjecture; as, a *guess* is the work of a pig; to make *guesses.*

The *guesses* of science are not the work of chance.
TYNDALL *Forms of Water* § 24, p. 74. [c. 1872.]

2. The act of guessing; as, he reckoned it down by *guess.*

SYN.: conjecture, supposition, surmise. A *guess* is a swift conclusion from data directly at hand, and held as probable or tentative, while one confessedly lacks material for absolute certainty. *Conjecture* is more deliberate than *guess,* while a *supposition* is still slower and more settled; a *conjecture,* like a *guess,* is preliminary and tentative; a *supposition* is more definitely fixed; a *surmise* is more daring and visionary, and often sinister; as, a *surmise* that a stranger may be a pickpocket. See HYPOTHESIS.—ANT.: assurance, certainty, confidence, conviction, demonstration, proof.

Guess, George (1770?–⁸/1843). A half-breed Cherokee Indian who invented the Cherokee alphabet.

guess'work', 1 ges'wûrk'; 2 gĕs'wûrk', *n.* The process of guessing, or the result obtained thereby; a guess, or guesses collectively; as, prospecting for ore involves *guesswork.*

Hypothesis, or *guesswork,* indeed, lies at the foundation of all scientific knowledge. FISKE *Unseen World* p. 3. [o. & co. 1880.]

guestˈ, *n.* & *v.t.* To entertain as a guest; be a guest.

guest, 1 gest; 2 gĕst, *n.* [< ON. *gestr,* lodger and enguestˈ,] tertained at the house of another; a visitor; as, a welcome *guest.*

The term is applied with little respect to the duration of the call itself and to other persons he presumes by invitation or not. The members of an evening party, persons invited to dinner, or relatives or friends making a long sojourn are alike *guests.*

She . . . manifested a desire to let it be seen that she deemed him the honored *guest.* COOPER *Deerslayer* p. 85. [H. & H. 1870.]

2. A lodger or boarder at a hotel, boarding-house, or the like; one in his own house to whom lodging is given, either on the usual terms for travelers or under such an agreement as does not qualify the keeper's liability. In some parts of the United States the phrase is expressly excluded from the legal term *guest,* on the ground that persons seeking accommodation at an inn or hotel for the express purpose of obtaining liquor. In the British Isles, under the Sunday Closing Act, the term *guest* in the sense of traveler does not apply to any person seeking liquor within a distance varying from three to six miles from the place where he usually resides or lodges.

An innkeeper is under great responsibility for the safety of the goods of his *guests.* . . . The innkeeper is excused if the loss is caused by a *guest's* own negligence. . . . One who takes his meals in a public restaurant attached to an inn is not a *guest* of the inn and his rights are merely those of a boarder.
New International Encyc. vol. x, p. 635.

3. A parasitic animal. **4.** A guest-fly. **5†.** A foreigner; stranger. **6.** [Colloq.] Any object regarded by the superstitious as an omen or herald of a visitor, as a tea-leaf floating on a cup of tea. [< ON. *gest,* *gest,* = Goth. *gasts,* stranger, = L. *hostis,* enemy.]

—guest'-ant', *n.* An inquiline ant, as *Formicozeus nitidulus,* which lives in the formicary of the red ant (*Formica rufa*). **—guest'-bee,** *n.* A bee which lives in the hive or nest made by another bee.— **g.-chamber,** *n.* A sleeping-room reserved for guests.— **g.-fly,** *n.* An insect that inhabits the nests of ants.— **g.-house,** *n.* An inquiline beetle.— **g.-shaft†,** *n.* A reception-room.— **g.-house,** *n.* An inn.— **g.-smoth,** *n.* A moth that lives on the products or in the home of another insect.— **g.-tent,** *n.* A tent for a guest.— **g.-room,** *n.* A guest-chamber.— **g.-rope,** *n.* A guess-warp. **g.-warp†.— g.-wasp,** *n.* An inquiline wasp of the family *Mutaridæ,* of which only seven species are known to occur in the United States. These are found in Texas and the far West. COMSTOCK *Study of Insects* p. 657. [COMSTOCK PUB. CO. 1895.]—**paying g.** [Eng.], a boarder received on a footing of paying in a private family.

—guest'en. I. *vi.* [Scot.] To remain as a guest; be a guest. II. *a.* [Archaic.] Relating or belonging to a guest.

—guest'ing, *n.* [Archaic.] One who entertains another.—**guest'ingˈ,** *n.* Entertainment for guests.—**guest'ive†,** *a.* Pertaining to guests.—**guest'less,** *a.* Lacking guests or lodgers.—**guest'ship,** *n.* The office or condition of a guest.

—guest'wise, *adv.* In the manner of a guest.

guestˈ, *n.* [North Eng. & Scot.] A fantom; ghost.

Guest, Edwin (1800—¹¹/₂1880). An English historian.

guestˈling, 1 gestˈling; 2 gĕstˈlĭng, *n.* A youthful guest.

Guest'lingˈs, *n. Eng. Hist.* An assembly of representatives of the corporations of the Cinque Ports, formerly held annually. See CINQUE PORTS, under CINQUE.

The *Guestlings* consisted of the Mayor (formerly the Bailiff), two jurats, and two commoners from each of the seven Corporate Members of the Ports to which in modern times was added Rye. . . . The representatives were assembled . . . when they were called a "Brotherhood and Guestling."
BURROWS *Cinque Ports* p. 177. [L.]

guˈet', 1 gā'ē'; 2 gē'ĕ', *n.* [F.] *Mus.* A short composition characterized by flourishes performed on a military trumpet, or one in imitation of it.

Guet'tard', 1 ge'tär'; 2 gĕ'tär', **Jean Étienne** (1715–1786). A French physicist; geologist.

guen-letˈe', 1 gā-let'; 2 gē-lĕt', *n.* [F.] In glass-making, the back door of an annealing-oven.

Gueux, 1 gû; 2 gû, *n. pl.* [F.] The patriot nobles who from 1665 resisted the Inquisition and Philip II. in the Netherlands. The word signifies "beggars," and was assumed by the league as the party name from a chance epithet applied to them by one of the court party in addressing the regent, Margaret of Parma. They adopted as their insignia a beggar's bowl and wallet.

Gue-va'ra, 1 ge-vä'rə; 2 gĕ-vä'rä, *n.* **1. Antonio de** (1490–1544), a Spanish novelist; *Reloj de principes.* **2. Luis Velez de las Ducnas y** (⁸/a1579—¹¹/₂1644) a Spanish dramatist and novelist.

Gue'va-rism, 1 gā'və-rizm; 2 gē'və-rĭsm, *n.* The somewhat affected literary style of Antonio de Guevara; Spanish euphuism.—**Gue'va-rist,** *n.*

gul'a, 1 gul'ə; 2 gŭl'ə, *n.* [S. Afr.] An African antelope, a duikerbok, especially *Cephalophus pygmæa.*

gue-yaˈlas, 1 gwē-yä'las; 2 gwē-yä'lăs, *n.* [P. I.] A heavy wood, of a reddish color.

guff, 1 guf; 2 gŭf, *n.* **1.** [Slang.] Nonsense; buncombe; blather. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A simpleton. See GOFF†, *n.* **3.** [Scot.] A sudden or slight gust of air; puff.

guf-faw', 1 gu-fô'; 2 gŭ-fô', *vi.* To utter a loud burst of laughter.

guf-law', *n.* A shout of boisterous laughter; horse-laugh. [Of imitative origˈ.]

guf'fer, 1 guf'ər; 2 gŭf'ər, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The eel-spout (*Zoarces viviparus*).

guf'fy, 1 guf'i; 2 gŭf'y, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Artillery Slang.] A soldier.

gug, 1 gug; 2 gŭg, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] An inclined plane in a coalmine, down which cars move by their own weight.

guˈgag, 1 gū'gag; 2 gŭ'găg, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] At Annapolis, the bugle.

gu-gal', 1 gu-gal'; 2 gŭ-găl', *n.* [E. Ind.] The fragrant resin of several East-Indian trees, as *Boswellia serrata* and *Amyris commiphora* (Indian myrrh), used for incense.

guˈgaw', *n.* Same as GEWGAW.

gug'gle, 1 gug'l; 2 gŭg'l, *v.* **I.** *i.* [Prov. Eng.] To gargle. **II.** *t.* [Colloq.] To gargle.—**gug'gle,** *n.* A gurgling.

Gu-gileˈma, 1 gū-gil'ə-mä; 2 gŭ-gĭl'ə-mä.

Gu-gileˈmi, 1 gū-gil'ə-mi; 2 gŭ-gĭl'ə-mĭ, **Pietro** (⁸/₁₀1727–¹/a1804). An Italian composer; author of 200 operas, etc.

Guˈgiˈlim-ni'ni, 1 gū'gil'yə-mē'nē; 2 gŭ'gĭl'yə-mē'nĭ, **Domenico** (1655–1710). An Italian physicist; hydraulic engineer; astronomer.

Gu-gliˈel-mi, 1 gū-glē'əl-mē; 2 gŭ-glē'ĕl-mĭ, *n.* [It.] See WILLIAM.

guˈglio, 1 gū'lyo; 2 gŭ'lyo, *n.* [It.] An obelisk.

guˈgu, 1 gū'gū; 2 gŭ'gŭ, *n.* [P. I.] A Filipino: an opprobrious epithet used by the whites for the natives. [Port. < Visca. *guguma,* a familiar epithet, devil.]

guhr, 1 gûr; 2 gŭr, *n.* [G.] *Geol.* A loose white, red, or yellow earthy mixture, formed by the decomposition of rocks, and deposited by water in their clefts and cavities.

guˈiˈac, guiˈa-col, guiˈa-cum. Same as GUAIAC, etc.

Guˈiˈa-na, 1 gī-ā'nə; 2 gĭ-ä'nə, *n.* A territory in the northeastern part of South America; divided into British, French, and Dutch Guiana.—**Guiˈana-Brazilian subregion** (*Geogeog.*), a part of the Neotropical region which includes Brazilian South America.

Guiˈanˈa, 1 gī-ā'nə; 2 gĭ-ä'nə, *n.* One of a tribe of uncivilized Malays in Mindanao, P. I.

guˈido, 1 gwī'do; 2 gwĭ'dō, *n.* One accessed antelope (*Tragelaphus scriptus*) of West Africa, reddish with white stripes.

guˈido‡.

Guˈidˈo, 1 gī'do; 2 gĭ'dō, *n.* **1.** (—1100), Archbishop of Ravenna; antipope as Clement III.; opposed Gregory VII. **2. Jacques Antoine Hippolyte, Count de** (¹¹/₁₂ 1743—⁴/1790), a French writer and academician; *Defense of the System of Modern War,* etc.

Guiˈcˈiar-diˈni, 1 gwī'char-dē'nē; 2 gwĭ'chär-dĭ'nĭ, **Francesco** (⁸/a1483—²/a1540). An Italian historian and diplomat; *History of Italy,* etc.

Guiˈcˈio'liˈ, 1 gwī-chō'lē; 2 gwĭ-chō'lĭ, **Teresa, Countess** (*née* Gamba) (1801—²/1873). An Italian lady; a favorite of Lord Byron.

Guiˈchen', 1 gī'shăn'; 2 gĭ'shăn', **Luc Urbain du Bouexic** (1712—¹/a1790). A French naval officer; commanded French fleet in American War of Independence.

guid, 1 gid; 2 gĭd, *n.* & *a.* [Scot.] Good.

guiˈdage, 1 gī'dij; 2 gĭ'dăj, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Guidance. **2.** The reward bestowed upon a guide for his services.

guiˈdanˈt', *n.* Same as GUIDON, 2.

guiˈdance, 1 gī'dəns; 2 gĭ'dănc, *n.* The act, process, or result of guiding; a leading; direction.

Many . . . seem to be . . . under the *guidance* of no one principle.
HOPKINS *Outline Study of Man* lect. xi, p. 206. [s. 1889.]

guide, 1 guid; 2 gīd, *n.* [GUID'EN; GUID'ING.] **1.** To lead or direct in a way; conduct; as a person or a path. **2.** To lead; direct; as, to *guide* a traveler; let wisdom *guide* our feet.

He who, from zone to zone,
Guides through the boundless sky thy certain flight.
BRYANT *To a Waterfowl* st. 3.

2. To exercise direction over; shape the course or operation of; manage; train; as, to *guide* the affairs of state. [< OF. *guider,* also *guier,* of Germanic origˈ.; cp. Goth. *witan,* watch, observe.] SYN.: see LEAD.— **guid'a-bl(e†,** *a.* Subject to guidance; such as may be guided.— **guid'er,** *n.*— **guid'er-ship,** *n.*

guide, *n.* **1.** One who leads another in any path or direction; a person who shows or points out the way, especially by accompanying or going before; sometimes, a person compelled by force to perform this service; in war a person particularly, one who shows strangers or tourists about; a conductor; leader; as, let us follow our *guide.*

I am the *guide* for life; I am the world's light.
W. HOYT in *Homiletic Review* June, 1889, p. 536.

2. Any object, fact, or circumstance by means of which one directs his course; a guiding sign; as, the compass is the mariner's *guide;* experience is the *guide* of life.

The word and spirit of Christ are the guides of A. B. WALKER *Doctrine of Holy Spirit* app. E, p. 207. [s. c. s. 1874.]

3. A guide-book. **4.** Any device, attachment, implement, bar, or bearing-surface acting as an indicator or serving to keep a part or object in position or to regulate the motion or direction. (1) In a steam-engine, a cross-head guide. See phrase. (2) A pulley to lead a driving-belt or rope in a new direction, or to keep it from leaving the desired direction. (3) A curved plate directing a sheet of water against the buckets of a water-wheel. (4) A guide-rail or guard-rail. (5) A metal strip used by compositors to indicate the next line of copy to set. (6) A director for a probe or other instrument. (7) A pile to mark a site. (8) A piece on a sewing-machine to direct the fabric so as to keep the width of seam even. (9) In a mine-shaft, either of the uprights by which the cage is guided.

5. *Mil.* (1) A soldier or petty officer stationed on the flank of a line to mark a pivot or regulate an alinement. The military orders **guide center, guide right,** and **guide left** indicate the position of the soldier to be taken as a

guide by a file or line of troops. (2) A member of an organized body of men attached to certain armies to act as guides.
— **cross-head guide,** a guide for making the cross-head of an engine move in a line parallel with the cylinder-axis.— **guide'-bar",** *n.* In a steam-engine, one of the bars forming the cross-head guide; slide-bar. **g.-block‡.— g.-board,** *n.* A board bearing directions for travelers, erected usually at the junction of highways, or by the side of park or forest paths or drives; a finger-post.— **g.-book,** *n* A handbook for travelers or tourists, containing descriptions of places and information concerning routes, etc.— **guide'craft",** *n.* The skill or art of a guide.— **g.-feather,** *n.* A feather on an arrow serving by its color to aid the archer in notching the arrow.— **g.-flag,** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* In the evolutions of a squadron, a flag upon a vessel marking a wheeling-point, or otherwise guiding the movement. **2.** *Mil.* A flag to mark the pivotal point at which a file or line is to wheel, etc.; a guidon or marker.— **g.-fossil,** *n.* A genus or species of fossil characteristic of or peculiar to a geological formation or stage, thus serving as a guide or index.— **g.-iron,** *n. Founding.* An iron rod bent to the profile of a model and used for striking up or forming a core.— **g.-lay,** *n. Print.* The narrower margin of a printed sheet: opposed to side-lay.— **g.-pile,** *n.* A pile driven to mark a spot to be reached. — **g.-pin,** *n.* **1.** One of the pins that keep a hub and fellies central with the axis of the machine in which they are being worked. **2.** *Print.* A pin placed on a feed-board as a guide in feeding the sheets.— **g.-plate,** *n.* **1.** A perforated plate used in cotton-spinning for drawing threads through a frame. **2.** *Engin.* A plate keeping the axle-box of a locomotive in place but not impeding its vertical movement.— **g.-post,** *n.* The post on which a guide-board is erected; also, the post and board taken together; finger-post; sign-post.— **g.-pulley,** *n.* Same as GUIDE, 4 (2).— **g.-rail,** *n.* Same as GUARD-RAIL.— **g.-ring,** *n.* One of the rings on a fishing-rod through which a line is drawn to the reel.— **g.-roller,** *n.* A roller on a fixed axis serving as a guide.— **g.-rope,** *n.* **1.** A cage-guide. See CAGE. **2.** *Aero.* A long rope suspended from the basket of a balloon and trailed along the ground for preserving a uniform height.— **g.-screw,** *n. Mach.* A screw serving to direct a movement.— **guides'man,** *n.* A guide.— **g.-straight,** *n. Projective Geom.* A straight of a ruled system on one surface considered as a guide to another ruled system.— **g.-tube,** *n.* A tube for guiding a bit or drill.— **guide'way",** *n.* A groove, bar, or frame for directing the movement of a part.— **g.-wheel,** *n.* A wheel under or on a moving object, to guide its motion; a directing or pilot wheel.— **g.-yoke,** *n. Mach.* A yoke-shaped piece supporting the guides, as of a locomotive. — **leading g.,** the guide who sets the movement for a column of soldiers on the march.— **prostatic g.** (*Surg.*), a guide for a soft catheter through an enlarged prostate gland. — **guide'less,** *a.* Without a guide.— **guide'less-ness,** *n.*

guide'ress†, *n.* A female guide.

Gui-de'ri-us, 1 gwi-dī'ri-us; 2 gwi-dē'ri-ŭs, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*, a son of King Cymbeline.

guide'ship, 1 gaid'ship; 2 gīd'ship, *n.* [Scot.] Guidance.

guid'-guid", 1 gwid'-gwid"; 2 gwid'-gwid", *n.* A barking-bird. [Imitative.] [1712). An Italian lyric poet.

Gui'di, 1 gwī'dī; 2 gwī'dī, **Carlo Alessandro** (6/14 1650–6/12

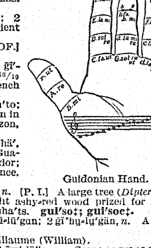
guid'man, guid"mith'er, etc. Same as GOODMAN, etc.

Gui'do, 1 gwī'do *or* (*It.*) gu-ī'do; 2 gwī'do *or* (*It.*) gu-ī'do, *n.* **1.** See GUY. **2. d'Arezzo** (990?–1050?), an Italian Benedictine monk; musician; invented the present musical notation. See SOLMIZATION. **3. delle Colonne,** a Sicilian poet and historian; lived about 1250. **4. G. Reni** (11/4 1575–8/18 1642), an Italian painter; *Aurora.*

gui'don, 1 gai'dən; 2 gī'don, *n.* [F.] *Mil.* A forked guide-flag carried by a cavalry company or mounted battery; also, the officer who carries it.

The *guidon* told the soldiers in color what the . . . bugle said in sound. . . . The present cavalry *guidon* is a small United States flag sharply swallow-tailed, and mounted on a standard with a metal point so that it can be thrust into the ground when in use as a marker. ELIZABETH B. CUSTER *Following the Guidon* pref., p. 13. [H. 1890.]

Gui-do'ni-an, 1 gwi-dō'ni-ən; 2 gwi-dō'ni-an, *a. Mus.* Pertaining to the Italian musician Guido Aretino (Guido d'Arezzo), or to the hexachord musical system attributed to him.— **Guidonian hand** (*Mus.*), an arrangement of the tones of the Guidonian scale on the left hand, originally used in the teaching of solmization. — **G. syllables,** same as ARETINIAN SYLLABLES. See ARETINE.



Guidonian Hand.

Gui"enne', 1 gī"en'; 2 gī"ĕn', *n.* An ancient province of France.

guige, 1 gīj; 2 gīg, *n.* [OF.] Same as GIGE.

Gui'gnes, 1 gī'nyə; 2 gī'nye, **Joseph de** (10/19 1721–3/19 1800). A French Orientalist.

Gui-guin'to, 1 gī-gīn'to; 2 gī-gīn'to, *n.* A town in Bulacan province, Luzon, P. I.

Gui-ja', 1 gī-hā'; 2 gī-hä', *n.* A lake between Guatemala and San Salvador; 60 m. in circumference.

Gui-xa'‡.

gui'jo, 1 gī'ho; 2 gī'ho, *n.* [P. I.] A large tree (*Dipterocarpus guiso*) yielding a light ashy-red wood prized for making carriage-wheels and shafts. **gui'so‡; gui'soc‡.**

Gui"ju-lu'gan, 1 gī"hū-lū'gan; 2 gī"hu-lu'gän, *n.* A town in Negros, P. I.

Guil., *abbr.* [F.] Guillaume (William).

gui-la'la, 1 gwi-lā'lə; 2 gwi-lä'la, *n.* Same as BILALO.

Gui"lan-di'na, 1 gai"lan-dai'nə; 2 gī"lăn-dī'na, *n. Bot.* A genus of prickly-leaved trailing shrubs widely distributed, especially along tropical seashores. They belong to the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*, have twice-pinnate leaves, racemose yellow flowers, and long, flattened pods containing hard, polished seeds. These are known as *nicker-nuts*, and are strung into necklaces, rosaries, bracelets, and other ornaments. Bark, roots, and seeds are employed in medicine. Some botanists identify this genus with *Cæsalpinia.* [< *Guilandinus*, Prussian botanist.]

Guil"bert', *n.* [F.] See GILBERT. [YVETTE.

Guil"bert', 1 gil"bār'; 2 gil"bĕr, **Yvette.** See SCHILLER,

guild, guild'a-bl(e)ᴾ, etc. Same as GILD, etc.

Guil'den-stern, 1 gil'den-stūrn; 2 gil'dĕn-stĕrn, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, a courtier.

guil'der, 1 gil'dər; 2 gil'der, *n.* The monetary unit of Holland, value 40.2 cents. Compare GULDEN. See COIN. [Formerly *gilden*, var. of *gulden*, < MHG. *guldīn*, florin, < *guldīn*, golden, < *golt*, gold.]

Guild'ford, 1 gild'fərd; 2 gild'ford, *n.* **1.** See NORTH, LORD. **2.** An ancient market-town and borough of Surrey, England; has ruins of a Norman castle. **3.** A town in W. Australia.

Guild'hall, *n.* The corporation hall of the City of London, England.

guil'dic, *a.* Same as GILDIC.

guile†, *vt.* To practise guile upon; beguile.— **guiled†,** *a.* Deceived.— **guil'er†,** *n.* A beguiler.

guile¹, 1 gail; 2 gīl, *n.* The act of deceiving, or the disposition to deceive; craft; duplicity; hence, a trick.

Now is the time,
While yet the dark-brown water aids the *guile*,
To tempt the trout. THOMSON *Seasons, Spring* l. 383.

[OF., < a LG. word = AS. *wīl*, wile.] **Syn.:** see DECEPTION.

guile², *n.* **1.** The material for fermenting, as in making beer or vinegar; also, wort in course of fermentation. **2.** The quantity of ale or beer brewed at once. **3.** A brewing-vat. [ME. *gyle*, < F. *guiller*, ferment.] **guil'let‡.**

guile'ful, 1 gail'ful; 2 gīl'ful, *a.* Characterized by guile; full of deceit or artifice; as, a *guileful* proposal; a *guileful* enemy. — **guile'ful-ly,** *adv.*— **guile'ful-ness,** *n.*

guile'less, 1 gail'les; 2 gīl'lĕs, *a.* Free from guile; artless; frank.— **guile'less-ly,** *adv.*— **guile'less-ness,** *n.*

guil'er-y, 1 gail'ər-i; 2 gīl'er-y, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Guile.

guil'fat, 1 gail'fat; 2 gīl'făt, *n.* The vessel in which liquor is fermented; a wort-tub. [< ME. *gyle*, GUILE², + *fat*, VAT.] **guil'e-vat‡; guil'le-vat‡.**

Guil'ford, 1 gil'fərd; 2 gil'ford, *n.* **1.** A county in N. central North Carolina; 674 sq. m.; county-seat, Greensboro. **2.** A borough in New Haven county, Conn.; birthplace of Fitz-Greene Halleck. **3.** Same as GUILDFORD.

Guil'ford College. A town in Guilford county, N. C.; seat of Guilford College (Society of Friends), founded 1888.

Guil'ford Court House. A locality, now a public park, in Guilford county, N. C.; 5 m. N. W. of Greensboro; scene of a battle between Greene and Cornwallis, March 15, 1781.

Guil-her'me, Gu"il-i-el'mus, *n.* See WILLIAM.

gui"li-guis'te, 1 gī"lī-gis'tē; 2 gī"li-gis'te, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A hard forest-wood found in Nicaragua.

gui-ling'an, *n.* Same as GILINGAN. [beting-plane.

guil"laume'¹, 1 gī"yōm'; 2 gī"yōm', *n.* [F.] A joiners' rab-

Guil"laume'², 1 gī"yōm'; 2 gī"yōm', *n.* **1. de Jumièges** (–1090), a French ecclesiastical historian. **2.** (1475–1537), a French painter on glass; architect. **3.** See WILLIAM.



Guillemot.

Guil"lel-mi'na, 1 gil"yēl-mī'na; 2 gil"yel-mī'nä, *n.* See WILHELMINA. **Guil"lel"mine'‡.**

guil"le-met', 1 gī"yə-mē'; 2 gī"ye-me', *n.* [F.] A quotation-mark: named from the inventor.

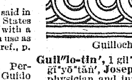
Guil'le-min, 1 gil'i-min; 2 gil'e-min, *n. Hist.* A member of an order of hermit monks of the 12th century, founded by disciples of St. William.

guil'le-mot, 1 gil'ə-mot; 2 gil'e-mŏt, *n.* An auk of either of the genera *Uria* and *Cepphus.* The **common guillemots** or murres belong to the genus *Uria. Cepphus grylle* is the **black guillemot** and *Uria lomvia* the **thick-billed** or **Brünnich's guillemot.** [F., < Bret. *gwelan*, gull, + F. *mouette*, sea-mew, of Teutonic origin; cp. MEW, gull.] **guil'lam‡; guil'lem†.**

Guil-ler'mo, 1 gil-yer'mo; 2 gil-yĕr'mo, *n.* [Sp.] William.

guil-loche', 1 gi-lōsh'; 2 gi-lōch', *vt.* [GUIL-LOCHED'; GUIL-LOCH'ING.] To ornament with guilloches. **guil"lo-chee'‡.**

guil-loche', *n.* An ornament formed by two or more intertwining bands; an ornamental braid; hence, any such ornament of intersecting lines.



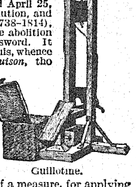
Guilloche.

The *guilloche*, or intertwining bands, continually found on Greek monuments, and still in common use, was also well known to the Assyrians. A. H. LAYARD *Nineveh and its Remains* vol. ii, pt. ii, p. 233. [G. P. P. 1852.]

Guil"lo-tin', 1 gil"o-tīn' *or* (*F.*) gī"yō"tāṅ'; 2 gil"o-tīn' *or* (*F.*) gī"yō"tăṅ', **Joseph Ignace** (5/28 1738–3/26 1814). A French physician and inventor. See GUILLOTINE.

guil"lo-tine', 1 gil"o-tīn'; 2 gil"o-tīn', *vt.* [-TINED'; -TIN'-ING.] To behead with the guillotine.

guil'lo-tine", 1 gil'o-tīn"; 2 gil'o-tīn" (XIII), *n.* [F.] **1.** A beheading-machine having a weighted blade with a sloping edge, sliding in vertical guides.



Guillotine.

The guillotine was introduced April 25, 1792, during the French Revolution, and named after Dr. J. I. Guillotin (1738–1814), who had advocated in 1789 the abolition of decapitation with the ax or sword. It was invented by Dr. Antoine Louis, whence its first name, *louisette*, or *louison*, tho a similar machine had been used before. It is still the instrument of execution in France and elsewhere.

2. Any paper-cutting machine resembling a guillotine in its action. **3.** *Surg.* An instrument for cutting the tonsils. **4.** [Gt. Brit.] In parliamentary practise, the setting of dates for the discussion of different stages of a measure, for applying the closure, and for taking a division.— **guillotine shears** (*Metal-working*), a heavy form of machine for cutting wrought-iron bars or slabs into desired size.— **g. trap,** a steel trap, designed in several forms for rats and mice, which catches the animal by the neck.— **guil"lo-tin-ade',** *n.* The act of beheading with a guillotine.— **guil"lo-tin-eer',** *n.* The executioner who operates the guillotine.— **guil"lo-tine'ment,** *n.* The act of guillotining.— **guil"lo-tin'ism,** *n.* The practise of executing with a guillotine.— **guil"lo-tin'ist,** *n.* One who advocates the use of the guillotine.

guilt, } 1 gilt; 2 gilt, *n.* **1.** The state or condition of
gilt ᴾ, } one who has broken the law, either human or divine, and so made himself liable to its penalty. Specif. (*Theol.*), the state of one who has consciously disobeyed God and is therefore under the divine condemnation.

The word *guilt* . . . expresses the relation which sin bears to justice. C. HODGE *Syst. Theol.* vol. ii, p. 476. [S. 1874.]

2. Technical infraction or neglect of legal requirements either with or without wrong intent; hence, any exposure to fine or forfeiture, as of a ship for violation of neutrality. **3.** The state of moral pollution resulting from wrong-doing; criminality; wickedness. **4†.** The fact of law violated and penalty incurred; an offense. [< AS. *gylt*, orig. a fine, < *gildan*, pay, yield.] — **guilt'-of"fer-ing,** *n.* A sin-offering. See under OFFERING. — **g.-sick,** *a.* Sick or weary of or with guilt.

guilt'less, 1 gilt'les; 2 gilt'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Free from guilt; innocent.

The land is red with judgments. Who Stands *guiltless* forth?
WHITTIER *Anniversary Poem* st. 8.

2. Having no knowledge; ignorant; inexperienced.
Syn.: see INNOCENT; PURE.— **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

guilt'y, } 1 gilt'i; 2 gilt'y, *a.* [GUILT'I-ER; GUILT'I-EST.] **1.**
gilt'y ᴾ, } Having incurred guilt, in any sense; having knowingly and voluntarily violated a law or rule of duty; liable to punishment by reason of any crime, offense, or neglect; as, *guilty* of theft; a *guilty* creature. **2.** Involving, expressing, or characterized by guilt; sinful; criminal; as, a *guilty* deed; *guilty* behavior.

In Wycliffe's conscious eye appear A *guilty* hope, a *guilty* fear.
SCOTT *Rokeby* can. 2, st. 23.

3. [Archaic.] Liable to the penalty; deserving: with *of* followed by the penalty.

They all condemned him to be *guilty of* death. *Mark* xiv, 64.

[< AS. *gyltig*, < *gylt*; see GUILT, *n.*] **Syn.:** see CRIMINAL. — **guilt'y-like†,** *adv.* Guiltily.— **guilt'i-ly,** *adv.*— **guilt'i-ness,** *n.*
— **guilty ball,** in croquet, the ball to be played next on the adversary's side. [ince, Panay, P. I.

Guim-bal', 1 gim-bāl'; 2 gim-bäl', *n.* A town in Iloilo prov-

guim'bard, 1 gim'bard; 2 gim'bärd, *n.* A jews'-harp. [< F. *guimbarde.*]

guimpe, 1 gimp *or* gaṅp; 2 gimp *or* găṅp, *n.* [F.] A chemisette, worn with a low-necked dress.



Obverse and Reverse of a Spade Guinea of George III.

guin., *abbr.* Guinea.

Gui'na-Ang', 1 gī'-na-aŋ'; 2 gī'nä-äng', *n.* A town in Bontoc province, Luzon, P. I. [from abaca: Tagalog term.

gui-na'ra, 1 gī-nā'ra; 2 gī-nä'rä, *n.* [P. I.] A fabric woven

Gui-nart', 1 gī-nārt'; 2 gī-närt', **Roque.** In Cervantes's *Don Quixote*, a chivalrous freebooter and captain.

Gui"na-yan'gan, 1 gī"na-yān'gan; 2 gī"nä-yän'gän, *n.* A town in Tayabas province, Luzon, P. I. [Bohol, P. I.

Guin-dul'man, 1 gin-dūl'man; 2 gin-dul'män, *n.* A town in

guin'ea¹, 1 gin'i; 2 gin'e, *n.* **1.** An English monetary unit equal to 21 shillings or about $5. **2.** A former English gold coin: so called because first coined (1663) from Guinea gold. It was issued until 1817. See COIN.

To twenty poor widows he left two *guineas* each.
JAS. PARTON *People's Biography, John Howard* p. 73. [A. H.]

3. [Slang, U. S.]. An Italian or Spanish laborer. See DAGO. — **guin'ea-boat",** *n.* A rowboat, formerly used for smuggling gold across the English Channel.— **g.-dropper,** *n.* A sharp whose game consisted in dropping counterfeit guineas. — **g.-edge,** *n.* The edge of a book-cover, serrated like the edge of a gold guinea.— **g.-gold,** *n.* Twenty-two carat gold, of which guineas were coined.— **spade g.,** a guinea coined in the reign of George III., bearing the British arms on a spade-shaped shield.

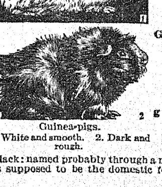
guin'ea², *n.* A word used, mainly in compounds, to denote real or supposed derivation from Guinea, a country on the west coast of Africa.— **Guin'ea-cloth",** *n.* Any cloth exported to Guinea or West Africa.
— **g.-corn,** *n.* **1.** An East-Indian millet (*Sorghum vulgare*) extensively cultivated for food in ancient and modern times, especially in southern Europe and parts of Africa, including Guinea. **2.** Pearl millet. — **g.-fowl,** *n.* An African numidine bird having a full body, small head partly naked, and short or depressed tail, especially the common domesticated *Numida meleagris*, guinea-fowl, dark-gray variegated with small white spots.



Helmeted Guinea-fowl. 1/12

Notwithstanding their harsh cry, . . . I like the *Guinea-fowl;* they are excellent layers, enormous devourers of insects.
D. G. MITCHELL *My Farm of Edgewood* p. 192. [S. 1867.]

— **g.-grains,** *n. pl.* Grains of paradise. See GRAIN.— **g.-grass,** *n.* **1.** A very tall grass (*Panicum maximum*) from tropical Africa, cultivated for fodder in the southern United States. **2.** Johnson grass. See GRASS.— **g.-hen,** *n.* **1.** A guinea-fowl. **2.** The common fritillary (*Fritillaria meleagris*), the spots on the petals resembling those on a guinea-fowl; checkered lily; guinea-hen flower.— **g.-hen weed,** a shrubby tropical plant (*Petiveria alliacea*) of the family *Phytolaccaceæ* widely distributed from southern Florida to Rio de Janeiro. It has a garlicky odor, is very acrid, and in South America is used medicinally.— **g.-keet,** *n.* [Colloq., Southern U. S.] The guinea-hen.— **Guin'ea-man,** *n.* A vessel that makes voyages to Guinea.— **g.-plum,** *n.* The plum-like fruit of a large West-African tree (*Parinarium excelsum*) of the family *Rosaceæ*, hardly edible, on account of its scant and dry farinaceous pulp and large stone.— **g.-worm,** *n.* A very slender thread-like nematode worm (*Filaria medinensis*), common in tropical Africa and Asia, and also found elsewhere, sometimes 6 feet long when adult. The larva bores into a cyclops (crustacean), and in drinking-water enters the human stomach, whence it makes its way to the subcutaneous connective tissue, especially of the legs and feet, where it causes abscesses.



Guinea-pigs.
1. White and smooth. 2. Dark and rough.

Guin'ea³, *n.* **1. Gulf of,** a gulf on the western coast of Africa between lat. 6° 30′ N. and 1° S. **2.** The region of western Africa bordering the Gulf of Guinea: an old designation.— **Guin'e-an,** *a.*

guin'ea-pig, *n.* **1.** A South-American rodent, a cavy (*Cavia cobaya*), commonly white, variegated with red and black: named probably through a mistake for *Guiana pig.* It is supposed to be the domestic form of the restless cavy.

and is noted for its fecundity. **2.** The boschwark. [Slang, Eng.] (1) A nominal director of a joint-stock company, who lends the influence of his name, or attends in person, for a guinea for each session of the board. (2) A special juryman, paid a guinea a day, or a guinea a case if he sits on more than one in the same day. (3) A military officer assigned to special duty for which he is paid a guinea a day. (4) One of the younger midshipmen in the East-Indian service. (5) A clergyman who takes duty for another.—**Abyssinian guinea-pig**, a large rough-haired guinea-pig.—**Ferniny g.-pig**, a shrivelled guinea-pig.

Guif'ne-gate', l gi"n-e-gĭt'; 2 gĭf'ne-gāt', *n.* A village in Pas-de-Calais department, France; here the French were defeated by Maximilian in 1479 and by the English Aug. 16, 1513. See BATTLE OF THE SPURS.

Guin'e-vere, l gwin'i-vēr; 2 gwin'e-vēr, *n.* In Tennyson's *Idylls*, Arthur's unfaithful queen.

Guin'gamp', l gañ'gäṅ'; 2 găn'gäṅ', *n.* A town in Côtes-du-Nord department, France.

guin-gette', l gwin-ĕet' *or* gañ'ĕet'; 2 gwin-ĕet' *or* găn'ĕet', *n.* [F.] **1.** A tavern or village hostelry; a rather low drinking- and dancing-place. **2.** [Archaic.] A variety of gig.

guin'i-ad, *n.* A fish, the gwinlad.

guin-ol'can, l gi"n-ŏl'kan, *n.* [P. L.] The straw of grain; a Tagalog term.

Guī"no-ha'tan, l gī"no-hā'tăn; 2 gī"no-hā'tăn, *n.* A town in Albay province, Luzon, P. I.

guin'to, l ghī'tō; 2 ghī'tō, *n.* [P. I.] **1.** Money. **2.** Gold, chiefly as money. Tagalog term.

Guī"pa'vas, l gī"pā'vŏs; 2 gī"pā'vās, *n.* A town in Finisterre department, France.

gui-pure', l gi-pūr'; 2 gī-pūr', *n.* [F.] **1.** A lace in which the pattern or heavy parts are cut out of cambric and applied to an open part of stitchwork. **2.** A kind of gimp. **3.** A lace having no ground work, but having the pattern held in place by connecting threads. See LACE.—**Cluny guipure,** lace having a geometrical or conventional design.—**filet g.,** darned lace.—**Renaissance g.,** any lace of the styles peculiar to the Renaissance.—**tape g.,** guipure with flat strips instead of round cords.

Gui-pur'co-a, l gi-pōth'kō-a; 2 gī-puth'cō-a, *n.* A Basque province in N. E. Spain; 728 sq. m.; capital, San Sebastian.

gui'ra, l gwī'ra; 2 gwī'ra, *n.* [Porto Rico.] A native musical instrument made from a gourd.

Guis'ard, l gīs'ard; 2 gīs'ärd, *n. F. Hist* A follower of the duke of Guise in the 16th century. [halberd.

guis'arme', *n.* A long-handled weapon like the poleax or

Guis'bor-o, l gīz'bur-o; 2 gīz'bŏr-o, *n.* An ancient market-town in the North Riding of Yorkshire.—**Gisborough.**

Guis"card', l gīs'kär'; 2 gīs'cär', **Robert** (1015?–1085). A Norman military commander; liberated Gregory VII.; ravaged Rome.

Guis-car'do, l gwis-kär'do; 2 gwis-cär'do, *n.* In Dryden's *Sigismunda and Guiscardo*, the attendant on the Prince of Salerno, executed for marrying the Prince's daughter.

guise, l gīz; 2 gīs, *n. & v.* [F., from O. Teut. WISE.] To dress

guīze', *l as* a mummer or guiser; act the guiser.

guīs'er, *n.* **1.** The external appearance as produced by dress; outward seeming; mien; sapeln habit; dress; as, the *guise* of a beggar. **2.** Behavior; humility. **2.** The manner; behavior; customary manner; fashion; way. IOE., < OHG. *wīsa*, wise, manner.] **Syn.:** see DISGUISE.

Guise, l gīz'; 2 gīs', *n.* The name of a French ducal family, branch of the house of Lorraine. **1. Charles de** (2/1)1524–12/1574), a French ecclesiastic; statesman; Cardinal of Lorraine, Irinance Minister. **2. Duke of** (9/1)496–4/1150), Claude de Lorraine, a French commander; conquered Luxemburg. **3. Duke of** (2/1)1519–2/1563). Francois de Lorraine, a French commander; executed the massacre of Vassy; defeated and captured Condé; killed by De Mérey at Orleans. **4. Duke of** (2/1)1550–12/1188). Henri de Lorraine, a French commander; instigated massacre of St. Bartholomew; implicated in the murder of Coligny; plotted against the throne; assassinated. **5.** A town in Aisne department, France, where the terms of the armistice in the great war (1914–18), asked for by the German, were read and delivered by Field Marshal Foch on behalf of the allies and the United States, Nov. 8, 1918.

Guise'ley, l gīz'li; 2 gīs'ly, *n.* A district and town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

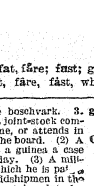
guis'er, l gīz'ər; 2 gīs'er, *n.* [Archaic, Eng.] One who goes about, as at Christmastime, in a fantastic disguise. **Guise's Tale**, *n.* [pl.].

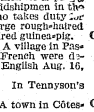
Guis'l-an, l gīz'i-ən; 2 gīs'l-an. **I.** *a. Fr. Hist.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a duke of Guise or the Guisards. **II.** *n.* A Guisard.

Guis'ni, l gwēs'nē; 2 gwēs'nē, *n.* A town in Antique province, Panay, P. I.

guis-sette', l gi-sĕt'; 2 gi-sĕt', *n.* [F.] A gore; a piece.

gui'tar', l gi-tär'; 2 gĭ-tär', *n.* A musical instrument with a body and neck somewhat like a violin, and usually six strings, three of gut and three of silk spun over with silver wire, played by the fingers of one hand, while the notes are stopped by the fingers of the other on the frets of the neck. It is tuned as shown below, according to its written notation, but sounds an octavelower. [< F. *guitare*, < L. *cithara*, < Gr. *kithara*, kind of lyre.]


Guitar.



—**gui-tar'-fid'dle**, *n. Mus.* A five-stringed viol, predecessor of the violin, flat-bodied like the guitar.—**g.-fish**, *n.* Any rhinobatoid ray of the genus *Rhinobatus*, especially *Rhinobatus productus*, found from San Francisco to San Diego.—**g.-plant**, *n.* A small Tasmanian shrub (*Lomatia tinctoria*) of the family *Proteaceæ*; cultivated in greenhouses for its foliage.—**g. violoncello,** same as ARPEGGIONE.—**gui-tar'ist**, *n.* One who plays the guitar.

gui-lar'fish, l gi-gĭr'fĭsh; 2 gĭ-gĭr'fĭsh, *n.* Any (*Rhinobatus glaucostigma*) found in the Gulf of California and southward, one of the guitar-fishes.

Gui'lean, l gī'ən; 2 gĭ'ən, **Charles**, *n.* (1/4181–8/1882). An American lawyer and ass-sasin; shot President Garfield July 2, 1881; hanged June 30, 1882.

Gui"ler-man-ite, l gil'ər-man-īt; 2 gĭl'er-man-t, *n. Mineral.* A bladder-gray lead sulfarsenite (Pb$_3$As$_2$S$_6$) found massive. [< Franklin *Guilerman.*]

guil'guil", l gwil'gwil'; 2 gwĭl'gwĭl', *n.* A tropical American cuckoo-like bird or hoatzin-ger. [Onomatopœic.]

Gui-to'ne d'A-rez'zo, l gī-tō'nā dō-rĕd'zō; 2 gĭ-tō'nē dō-rĕd'zo (1230?–1294)). An Italian poet, said to have devised the sonnet.—**Gui-to'ni-an**, *a.*

Gui'uan, l gī'wən; 2 gĭ'wăn, *n.* **1.** A seaport town in Samar, P. I. **2.** A peninsula near the same.

gui-vré', l gi-vrā'; 2 gĭ-vrā', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Terminating in animal heads; ancrated.

guiz'ard, l guiz'ard *or* giz'ard; 2 giz'ard *or* gĭz'ard. [Scot.] **I.** *v.* To play a part; to masquerade. **II.** *n.* Same as GUISER.

Gui"zot', l gē"zō'; 2 gĭ"zō'. **1. Elisabeth Charlotte Pauline** (née de Meulan) (1/1773–3/1827), a French writer; wife of François. **2. François Pierre Guillaume** (9/1)787–9/1874), a French statesman, historian, and eclectic philosopher; *History of France*, etc. **3. Maurice Guillaume** (1/1)813–11/1892), a French critic and author; translated Macaulay's *Essays* into French.

Gu'jar, l gŭ'jär; 2 gŭj'är, *n.* [India.] A fine half-wild race now found chiefly in the United Provinces, but formerly spread over India as far as Gujarat, which is called after them. They did men much service in predatory war, but when on the land, under the British Government, they rapidly become industrious and peaceful, and honest cultivators, artizans, and traders.

Gu'ja-rat', l gŭ'jə-rät'; 2 gŭ'ja-rät', *n.* **1.** A former monarchy in Hindustan; now partly annexed to Bombay province, British India: 70,038 sq. m. **2.** A district in the Punjab, British India; 1,973 sq. m. **3.** Its capital; here the British defeated the Sikhs, Feb. 21, 1849. **Gu"jī-rat'i; Guj-rat'i.—Gu'ja-ra'ti,** *n.* [India.] The language of the natives of Gujarat, Baroda, and the adjoining states. Its alphabet is of the Nagari type.

Guj-ran-wa'la, l guj'ran-wā'la; 2 guj'răn-wā'la, *n.* **1.** A district in the Punjab, British India; 3,017 sq. m. **2.** Its chief town.

gul, l gŭl; 2 gŭl, *n.* [Per.] A rose; as, gardens of *gul*. BYRON.

gu'la, l gū'la; 2 gū'la, *n.* (gu'la, l -li; 2 -le, *pl.*) [L.] *Ich.* The esophagus or gullet; the throat. Specif.: (1) The upper part of the throat next the chin, as in a bird. See illus. under MUD. (2) *Entom.* (*a*) The ventral part of the neck. (*b*) The submentum in a beetle. **2.** *Arch.* A cymar reversus, or ogee molding. [Bombay, British India.

Gu"lad-gad', l gŭ'lad-gŭd'; 2 gŭ'lad-gŭd', *n.* A town in

Gu-lan'ga, l gū-lăn'ga; 2 gū-lăn'ga, *n.* [E. Ind.] An East-Indian climbing shrub (*Tinospora cordifolia*) of the family *Menispermaceæ*. The root and stem, intensely bitter, are used as a tonic and antidote.

gu'lar, l gū'lər; 2 gū'lar. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the gula; as, the *gular* pouch of a pelican. **II.** *n.* A plate on the throat, as of a fish or a snake.

gul'ch, l gŭlch; 2 gŭl'ch, *n.* [P. I.] Any edible herb: Tagalog term.

gulch, l gulch; 2 gŭlch, *w.* [Prov. Eng.] To swallow greedily; gulp.

gulch^2, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To fall heavily.

gulch^3, *n.* [Am.] A ravine or hollow; a rocky or rough narrow valley; gully.

In the deep *gulches* of the Sierra Nevada are sundry remnants of a glacier. WINCHELL: *Preadamites* p. 433. [s. c. g. 1890.]

gulch^4, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A heavy, awkward fall. H. *D.c.t.*

gulch^5, *vt.* To act of swallowing greedily. 2. A gulping.

guld, *pp.* Gulled. S. S.

Guld'brands-dal', l guld'brandz-dăl'; 2 guld'brändz-dăl', *n.* A valley of the Lougen river, southern Norway; length, 168 m.

gul'den, l gul'den; 2 gŭl'dĕn, *n.* **1.** The Austro-Hungarian florin or former monetary unit. See COIN, 2. The Dutch guilder. See GUILDER, 3. Formerly, one of the various gold coins current in Germany and the Low Countries. [G., florin, < *gülden*, golden, < *gold*, gold.]

gul'den-head", l gul'den-hĕd'; 2 gŭl'dĕn-hĕd', *n.* The puffin. [For GOLDENHEAD.]

gule, l gūl; 2 gūl, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To laugh; grin; sneer.

gule^2, *vt. Her.* To give the tincture red to. [< GULES.]

gule^3, *n.* Same as GOLE. Also, the gullet. **gu'lfish'**, *n.* A glutton.

Gu-lek'-Ba-ghaz', *n.* Same as GOLEK-BOGHAZ.

gules, l gūlz; 2 gūlz, *n.* 1. *Her.* The tincturered: in a blazon without color indicated by vertical parallel lines. 2. Red.

And threw warm *gules* on Madeline's fair breast.
KEATS *Eve of St. Agnes* st. 25.

[< F. *gueules*, orig. pl. of *gueule*, throat, < L. *gula*, throat.]

gulf, l gulf; 2 gŭlf, *vt.* To plunge in or as in a gulf; engulf.

Than if with thee the roaring wells
Should gulf him fathom-line.
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* v. st. 5.

2. To make gulfs in, or to surround with gulfs. 3. [University slang, Eng.] (1) To place the name of a candidate in the gulf. (2) To take a pass in distinguished from honors; as, he was content to *gulf* it. See GULF, *n.*, 5.

gulf, *n.* **1.** The tract of water lying within a large indentation or curve of the general coast-line of a country, ranking in size between a bay and a sea, tho the distinction is not consistently observed; a very large bay; as, the *Gulf* of Mexico; the *Gulf* of Guinea. **2.** An abyss, hollow, or chasm in the earth; as, the *gulf* of Avernus.

The ribbed sand is full of hollow *gulfs*.
R. H. STODDARD *The Witch's Whelp* st. 1.

3. That which engulfs or swallows irretrievably; a whirlpool or absorbing eddy. **4.** A wide or impassable space; a separation not easily bridged or overcome; an abyss; as, the *gulf* between the rich and the poor. **5.** [Eng.] (1) At Cambridge University, the passing of candidates for mathematical honors whose work does not merit a place on the list, but who are allowed an ordinary degree. (2) At Oxford University, the list of those who fail in honors, pass, or plucked. See *plucked* list.

6. *Mining.* A large deposit of ore in a lode. **7.** The throat. [< F. *golfe*, < Gr. *kolphos*, *kolpos*, bay.]

gulf^2, *n.* Syn.: see ADDAS.—**Gulf menhaden,** a clupeoid fish (*Brevoortia patronus*) of the Gulf of Mexico, one of the herrings.—**G. sea-bass,** a serranoid fish (*Centropristes ocyurus*) found off southern Florida in the Gulf of Mexico.—**G. snapper,** same as SNAPPER, 2.—**G. States,** any one of the United States of America bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. **Gulf Stream,** a vast ocean current issuing out of the Gulf of Mexico. It flows northward between the Bahamas and the coast of Florida, spreading out after passing near Hatteras till it reaches the longitude of Newfoundland. Here it loses its identity and becomes merged in an eastern current which flows toward the bay of Biscay, where a portion of it flows northward and crosses the mouth of the English Channel. It loses in temperature and velocity, while gaining in width, after passing Hatteras. The depth to which its influence is felt varies during the course; thus, in lat. 44° N., and long. 48° W., the warm water is 50 fathoms deep; in lat. 59° N., long. 9° W., warm water has been found to a depth of 767 fathoms. On many charts the name Gulf Stream is restricted to the concentrated current issuing from the Gulf of Mexico between Cuba and Florida.

But for the heat which the *Gulf Stream* brings to the realm of the North Atlantic, Great Britain would be as sterile as Labrador, and Scandinavia would be uninhabitable, while it contributes to the temperate air of the regions of the Arctic Circle more than those comes to that region by direct influx from the sun. LIEUT. JOHN C. SOLBY, U. S. N. *U. S. Pilot Chart of North Atlantic Ocean, March, 1911.* [GOV. PTG. OFF.]

The common opinion of oceanographers is that the *Gulf Stream* can be no longer identified in the sea after it has reached latitude 40 at longitude 60, a point due east from Atlantic City but 600 miles off shore. From that point it is lost in the general circulation of the warmer water of the sea which follows the American coast and thence crosses the North Atlantic to provide a warm and humid climate for the western shores of Europe. The influence of the *Gulf Stream* upon our Atlantic coast, at least north of Hatteras, is not.

The Sun [New York] March 19, '11. § 3, p. 3, col. 4.

Gulf'port, l gulf'pōrt; 2 gŭlf'pōrt, *n.* A town in Harrison county, Miss.

gulf'y, *vt.* Gulfed. S. S.

gulf'weed", l gulf'wid'; 2 gŭlf'wēd', *n.* A large olive-brown fucaceous seaweed (*Sargassum bacciferum*) with stalked air-bladders.

gulf'y, l gulf'i; 2 gŭlf'y, *a.* Containing or full of gulfs.

To pass the *gulfy* purple sea, that did no sea rites know.
Homer *Iliad* tr. by Chapman, bk. ii, l. 898.

gul'gul, l gul'gul; 2 gŭl'gŭl, *n.* [E. Ind.] A cement for ship-bottoms, made of oil and pounded shells, which hardens so that worms can not penetrate it.

Gu"li-el'mus, l gū"li-el'mŭs; 2 gū"li-el'mus, *n.* [L.] William.

gu-lin'u-la, l gu-lin'yu-la; 2 gu-lin'yu-la, *n. Zoöph.* The developmental stage of an actinozoan succeeding the hydroplanula, when the actinostome or gullet is formed. [< L. *gula*, throat.] —**gu-lin'u-lar**, *a.*

gul'lix, l gŭl'iks; 2 gŭl'lix, *n.* A fine white linen, used for shirts. [< *Gullix*, in Prussia.]

gul'jar, l gul'jar; 2 gŭl'jar, *n.* The great wild sheep of the Pamir (*Ovis poli*): Marco Polo's sheep.

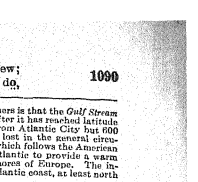
gull, l gul; 2 gŭl, *vt.* To play upon the credulity or simplicity of; outwit; cheat; trick.

Hast thou *gulled* her of her jewels or her bracelets?
BEN JONSON *Alchemist* act v, sc. 2.

Syn.: see CHEAT.

gull^2, *n.* To form gullies in; gully.

gull^3, *n.* **1.** A long-winged, web-footed larine swimming bird having the upper mandible hooked. The prevailing color is usually white with a bluish, grayish, or slaty mantle. There are some fifty species of gulls found almost all over the world along oceanic shores and inland bodies of water; they are mostly gregarious and nest mostly in colonies on the ground or on rocky ledges; they enjoy strong powers of flight, are good swimmers, and spend much time on the water; they may be distinguished from their near relatives, the terns, by their larger size, their more labored flight, and their custom of resting on the water when feeding. Their food consists of fish and other aquatic life, and the refuse which accumulates on the surface of harbors and bays; inland they also feed on insects and are to be seen following the plow in search of grubs in the fresh-turned soil. KNOWLTON & RIDGWAY *Birds of the World* p. 386. [H. R. & CO.'09.]


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Among the many types are the **great black-backed gull,** or **gull-maw** (*Larus marinus*), of the North Atlantic; the **black-headed g.,** or **lapwing g.** (*L. ridibundus*), found in Europe; the **cloven-footed g.,** or **black tern** (*Hydrochelidon nigra*); **Franklin's g.** (*L. franklini*), with dark blue on the back and having a dull-black hood, found in the western United States; the **laughing g.** (*L. atricilla*), a recognized American variety; the **herring gull** or **silvery gull** (*L. argentatus*); the **mew** or common **European g.** (*L. canus*); **Bonaparte's g.** (*L. philadelphia*) of North America; the **fish-tailed g.,** or **swallow-tailed g.** (*Xema sabini*), and the **wedge-tailed g.** (*Ichthyaëtus rosea*), of Arctic re gions.

No birds are more widely distributed than the *gulls*, . . . The commonest of the ten species found in the Eastern States is the *Herring Gull*. It nests from Maine northward, and is found southward along our coast from October 1 to April. . . . These are said to be reliable records of these birds following the same vessel from the Irish coast to New York Harbor (about 2,560 miles). FRANK M. CHAPMAN *Bird-Life* p. 30. [D. A. 'O3.]

2. One of various gull-like sea-birds, as a tern, skua, jaeger, or gannet. [< Corn. *gulan*, gull.] —**gull'-billed",** *a.* Having a bill like that of a gull; specif., of *gull-billed tern.*—**g. -catcher,** *n.* A bird that teases gulls, as a tern or a jaeger. **g.-chaser'; g.-hawk't.**

gull^4, *n.* **1.** A simple, credulous person; one easily tricked or duped; the victim of a trick or deceit.

Thou put a jape on me, thou sodden-brained *gull!*
SCOTT *Kenilworth* vol. i, p. 65. [R. m. & co.]

2. (1) A deceit; fraud; trick. (2) A tricketer; cheat. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A kind of game. (2) A gosling. (3) The bloom of the willow in the spring. (4) An unfledged bird. (5) [Cant.] A crown. H. *Dict.* **4.** [Scot.] A large throat. **5.** [Printers' slang.] An enlargement or tearing of a point-hole in a sheet of paper while printing. [< Ice. *golr*, *gaul*, yellow.] —**gull'scatch"er,** *n.* One who deceives and entraps simpletons.—**gull'finch",** *n.* A gull: dupe.—**gull'fish",** *n.* The goosefish.—**gull'ery,** *n.* **g.-gallant't,** *n.* A gull: dupe.—**g.-groper't,** *n.* One who lends to gamblers at a usurious rate of interest.

gull'y, *n.* A gully.

gull'age't, *n.* The act of duping, or the state of being gulled.

gull'er, l gul'ər; 2 gŭl'er, *n.* One who gulls; a gull-catcher.

gull'er-y, l gul'ər-i; 2 gŭl'er-y, *n.* [-IES, l -iz; 2 -ŋz, *pl.*] A pond, or the like, where gulls are bred: a natural breeding-resort of gulls.

gull'-ey'e, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] Trickery; fraud; cheating.

gul'let, l gul'ĕt; 2 gŭl'ĕt, *vt.* **1.** To carry forward the work of making (a road) in steps or benches one above and in advance of the other; notch. **2.** To make gullets or curved depressed spaces between the teeth of (a saw); gum.—**gul'let-ing,** *n. Ship-building.* A groove made in a vessel for the reception of the rudder or the like.—**g.-let-ing-stick',** *n.* [Obs.] An edged stick used in extracting a hook from a fish's mouth. [C.] **gul'let-er.**

gul'let, *n.* **1.** The passage from the mouth to the stomach; the esophagus. **2.** One of various channels or cavities analogous to the esophagus. (1) A gully.

John lay on the ground by a barrow of heather where a little *gullet* was. BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* p. 19. (R. 1883.)

(2) A gore; gusset. (3) A piece of throat-armor. (4) A concave space between sawteeth. (5) *Civ. Engin.* A narrow working cutting used for a dirt-car track. (6) The lower end of a horse-collar. (7) A narrow piece of land. (8) *Mining.* A fissure in a layer of rock. [< OF. *goulet*, dim. of *gole*, < L. *gula*, throat.]

—gul'let-iar'val, *a.* Gullinular.—**g.-plate**, *n.* The curved metal support under the pommel of a saddle.—**g.-saw**, *n.* A saw having hooked teeth; brier-tooth saw.—**g.-tooth**, *n.* The tooth of a gullet-saw.

gul'ley, 1 gul'i; 2 gŭl'y, *n.* A metal tram-rail or tram-plate. [Special use of GULLY, *n.*]

gul'li-ble, 1 gul'i-bl; 2 gŭl'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being gulled; **gul'li-bil'**, *j* simple; credulous. **gul'la-bi(ēr'.—gul'li-bil'-i-ty**, *n.*

Gul'lin-burs'te, 1 gul'in-bûrs'te; 2 gul'in-burs'te, *n. Norse Myth.* A boar that drew Frey's chariot: symbolizing a field waving with ripe grain. [Icc., golden bristle.]

Gul'lin-kars'di.

Gul'lin-kam'be, 1 gul'in-kām'bē; 2 gul'in-kām'be, *n. Norse Myth.* The cock that crows at Ragnarok, and wakes the hosts of heroes in Valhalla. [Icc., golden comb.]

Gul'lin-kam'bi‡.

gul'lion, 1 gul'yon; 2 gŭl'yon, *n.* 1. [Dial.] A low, contemptible person. 2. [Scot. & Ir.] A garbage-heap; foul sewer; sink.

gull'ish†, *a.* Foolish.—**gull'ish-ness†**, *n.*

Gul'li-ver's Trav'els, 1 gul'i-vərz; 2 gŭl'i-vərz. A satirical romance by Jonathan Swift, first published anonymously in 1726. **Lemuel Gulliver**, the hero of the book, at first surgeon and afterward captain of various ships, is wrecked off the island of Lilliput, voyages to Brobdingnag, visits the Struldbrugs, and discovers his Utopia among the Houyhnhnms. The work is a grotesque satire on the statesmen and court life of the period.

Gul'top, *n.* Same as GOLDTOP.

gul'ly, 1 gul'i; 2 gŭl'y, *v.* [GULLIED; GULLY-ING.] To furrow out by the action of running water; make a gully in.

gul'ly†, *vi.* To run or flow with a gurgling noise.

gul'ly, *n.* [GULLIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** A furrow or channel cut by running water; a deep gutter; narrow ravine; ditch. **2.** A catch-basin. [< OF. *goulet*; see GULLET.]—**gul'ly-drain"**, *n.* [Eng.] A drain that connects the gully-hole of a street gutter with the sewer.—**g.-drainage**, *n.* Drainage with the use of a gully or catch-pit.—**g.-gut'**, *n.* A glutton.—**g.-hole**, *n.* [Rare.] A manhole into a drain or the like.—**g.-hunter**, *n.* [Sl.-ng, Eng.] One who gathers from gutters anything of value that they may chance to contain.—**gully-mouth"**, *n.* A large pitcher with a gully-shaped spout.—**g.-raker**, *n.* [Austral.] **1.** One who impounds strayed cattle and brands or guides them with his own brand; a cattle-thief. **2.** [Slang.] A cattle-whip with a long thong.—**g.-squall**, *n.* A wind-squall from the mountain gullies (of tropical America).—**g.-trap**, *n.* A device to form a gully-hole; whiff of sewer-gas.—**to guide the g.** [Scot.], to direct or manage affairs; to rule the roost.

gul'ly², *n.* [Scot.] A kind of knife. **gul'liet.**

gul'ly³, *n.* [London.] **1.** A boys' game of peg-top. **2.** A game of marbles.

Gul-nare', 1 gul-nār'; 2 gŭl-nār', *n.* In Byron's *The Corsair*, the queen of Seyd's harem, who kills Seyd and flees with Conrad.

Gu'lo, 1 gū'lo; 2 gū'lo, *n. Zool.* The genus containing the wolverene (*Gulo luscus*). [L., glutton.]

gu'loc, 1 gū'lok; 2 gu'loc, *n.* [P. I.] A machete: native term.

gu-lon'ic, 1 gū-lon'ik or gū-lō'nik; 2 gū-lon'ic or gū-lō'nic, *a. Chem.* Designating an acid in either of three isomeric forms ($C_6H_{12}O_7$). [< GULOSE.]—**gulonic acid** (*Chem.*), a colorless acid ($C_6H_{12}O_7$) existing in three isomeric forms, and usually as an anhydrid.

gu'lose, 1 gū'lōs; 2 gū'lōs, *n. Chem.* Any one of three isomeric sugars ($C_6H_{12}O_6$), related to glucose. [< GLUCOSE.]

gu-los'i-ty, 1 gū-los'i-ti; 2 gū-los'i-ty, *n.* [Rare.] Voracity; greediness.

Corruption among the lofty and the low, *gulosity*, credulity, imbecility. CARLYLE *Fr. Rev.* vol. i, bk. ii, p. 55. [a]

[< L. *gulositā(t)-s*, *gulositous*, gluttonous, < *gula*, throat.]

gulp, 1 gulp; 2 gŭlp, *v.* **I.** *t.* To swallow eagerly and in large drafts: frequently with *down*; as, to *gulp down* ale. **II.** *i.* To make a noise when swallowing or as if swallowing; swallow spasmodically. [< D. *gulpen*, swallow, < *gulp*, flitow.]—to **gulp up**, to disgorge.—**gulp'er**, *n.* **1.** One who gulps. **2.** A hyomerous fish (*Saccopharynx ampullaceus*), eel-like form and with raptorial teeth.—**gulp'ing-ly**, *adv.* Chokingly.—**gulp'y**, *a.* Choky; like or resulting from gulping.

gulp, *n.* The act of gulping, or something gulped down; a swallow; as, to take one's drink at a *gulp*.

gulph†, *n.* A gulf.

gul'pin, 1 gul'pin; 2 gŭl'pin, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] One who will believe anything that he hears; a credulous person; in nautical slang, a marine. **2.** [Scot.] A little child. S. S.

gulpt, *pp.* Gulped.

gul-ra'ge, *n.* & *a.* Same as GILRAVAGE.

gult†, *n.* Guilt.—**gult'y†**, *a.* Guilty.

Gul'veig, 1 gul'vēg; 2 gul'veg, *n. Norse Myth.* A goddess, the personification of the vows uttered for gold; who, like she is pierced and three times burnt, yet lives. [Icc., gold-drink; gold-thirst.] **Gull'velgr.**

gu'ly, 1 gū'li; 2 gū'ly, *a. Her.* Of or pertaining to gules; tinctured red.

gum¹, 1 gum; 2 gŭm, *v.* [GUMMED, GUMD⁵; GUM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To smear, patch, or cover with or as with gum; stick gum or any gummy substance upon; also, to stiffen or stick with gum; as, to *gum* a label. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] To deceive; humbug; fool; gull; as, he tried to *gum* me.

II. *i.* **1.** To become besmeared or clogged with any gummy substance; as, the axle has *gummed* up. **2.** To become of the character or quality of gum; become stiff and sticky; as, oil *gums* on a bearing. **3.** [Local, U. S.] To go in march of gum; as, to go *gumming* in the woods. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] To deceive, or try to deceive.—**gum'-gamе"**, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] An imposition; trick.

gum², *n.* [GUMMED; GUM'MING.] [Slang.] To use the gums after losing the teeth: chiefly or only in the phrase to *gum it*.

gum³, *vt.* To clear out spaces between the teeth of (a saw), as by a gauging tool. Knight.—**gum'ming**, *n.*

gum⁴, *n.* **1.** An amorphous brittle mass resulting from the drying of the exuded sap of trees or shrubs. True gums are usually soluble in water, but not in alcohol and similar solvents; but the name is popularly applied also to true resins and to gum resins, esp. when used as medicines, etc. See table below, also RESIN. **2.** *Lot.* Same as GUM-TREE. **3.** Indiarubber. **4.** *pl.* [U. S.] Indiarubber overshoes. **5.** [U. S.] A preparation of some natural gum or gum resin (as cherry-gum or balsam of Tolu), or of some other tenacious substance, for use as a masticatory. Called also **chewing-gum**. **6.** Thickened and oxidized oil. **7.** Among whalers, the hardened epithelium binding together the plates of whalebone at their base. **8.** A sirup made by dissolving sugar in boiling water. [Southern U. S.] A section of a gumtree made into a well-curb, a watering-trough, a bin, etc.; also, a beehive made of a similar hollow log; a bee-gum. **10.** A disease to which fruit-trees are subject, due to an abnormal secretion of gum. [< F. *gomme*, < L. *gummi*, < Gr. *kommi*, gum.] **gum-bil'.—cot'ton-gum'**, *n.* The black gum-tree.—**gray-gum**, *n.* One of two Australian eucalypts, *Eucalyptus propinqua* and *E. punctata*.—**gum'-and'-mal**, *n.* A rain Senegal gallipot.—**gum-amchur**, *n.* Amchur in or mixed with gum.—**gum-arabic**, *n.* Arabin in or mixed with gum.—**gum-bark**, *n.* Arabin in or mixed with gum.—**gum-bear**, *n.* Arabin in or mixed with gum.—**gum-bed**, *n.* Arabin in or mixed with gum.—**gum-bee**, *n.* Arabin in or mixed with gum.—**gum-bile**, *n.* Arabin in or mixed with gum.—**gum-bird**, *n.* Arabin in or mixed with gum.—**gum-blue**, *n.* Arabin in or mixed with gum.—**gum-boil**, *n.* Arabin in or mixed with gum.—**gum-bond**, *n.* Arabin in or mixed with gum.—**gum-book**, *n.* Arabin in or mixed with gum.—**gum-box**, *n.* Arabin in or mixed with gum.—**gum-boy**, *n.* Arabin in or mixed with gum.—**gum-brake**, *n.* Arabin in or mixed with gum.—**gum-brick**, *n.* Arabin in or mixed with gum.—**gum-bridge**, *n.* Arabin in or mixed with gum.—**gum-brush**, *n.* Arabin in or mixed with gum.—**gum-bubble**, *n.* Arabin in or mixed with gum.—**gum-bucket**, *n.* Arabin in or mixed with gum.—**gum-cake**, *n.* Arabin in or mixed with gum.—**gum-cart**, *n.* Arabin in or mixed with gum.—**gum-case**, *n.* Arabin in or mixed with gum.—**gum-cement**, *n.* Arabin in or mixed with gum.—**gum-chest**, *n.* Arabin in or mixed with gum.—**gum-cistus**, *n.* An Old World shrub (*Cistus ladaniferus*) of the family *Cistaceæ*, having large white flowers and yielding ladanum; frequently cultivated for ornament. Also, one of other species of *Cistus*, as *C. creticus*.—**gum-digger**, *n.* [New Zealand.] One engaged in digging for the kauri-gum.—**gum-digging**, *n.*—**gum-disease**, *n. Bot.* A tree disease marked by the exudation of abnormal quantities of gum: gummosis. Orange-, lemon-, cherry-, and plum-trees are most frequently attacked. The gum, exuded through bark fissures, usually contains fungi. These probably cause the disease.—**gum-drop**, *n.* A molded sweetmeat, often soft inside, made usually of gum arabic, but sometimes also of gelatin, glucose, etc.—**gum-dynamite**, *n.* Explosive gelatin.—**gum elastic**, India-rubber.—**gum-field**, *n.* [New Zealand.] Any place where deposits of fossil kauri-pine gum are found.—**gum-flower**, *n.* [Scot.] An artificial flower.—**gum-plant**, *n.* Any one of various plants of the genus *Grindelia*, in the western and southwestern United States, having all the parts covered with a glutinous varnish when young. See GRINDELIA.—**gum-pot**, *n.* A pot for melting varnish-stock.—**gum resin**, a hard solid body consisting of a gum and a resin. It exudes as a milky juice which thickens or are made in the stems, branches, or roots of some vegetables, and gradually hardens in the air.—**gum-scrub**, *n.* Scrub in which gum-trees predominate. [Australia, U. S.] To move or act stealthily, or as softly as if wearing gum or rubber shoes.—**gum-sucker**, *n.* [Slang, Austral.] A native Victorian of white blood-royal; also, Australian.—**gum-sugar**, *n.* Same as ARABINOSE.—**gum-swamp**, *n.* Any swamp-land overgrown with sour-gum trees.—**gum-tar**, *n.* Tar from the ironbark-tree (*Eucalyptus sideroxylon*) of Tasmania. Called **mountain-ash** in southeastern Australia. **2.** A eucalypt (*Eucalyptus virgata*).—**gum-water**, *n.* A solution, as of gum arabic in water, used in pharmacy, etc.—**gum-wicker**, **-rodding**, *n.* A dark matter left in the manufacture of stearin; candle-pitch; ship-chandlers' gum.—**scribbly gum** (N. S. Wales & Queensland), the gum-tree *Eucalyptus haemastoma*, one of the white gums: so called from the scribbled appearance of its smooth, white, deciduous bark, caused by an insect: abundant, but of little value except for fuel and fencing.—**weeping gum**, either of two eucalypts or gum-trees: (1) A tree (*Eucalyptus pauciflora*) of New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania, with smooth white bark and drooping foliage. (2) A large tree (*Eucalyptus viminalis*) of southeastern Australia, with cream-colored bark.—**gum-wif'er-ous**, *a.* Yielding or producing gum.—**gum-wood's-by**, *n.* [Rare.] Gumminess.—**gum'mous**, *a.* Viscous; adhesive.

PARTIAL TABLE OF GUMS.

The following table exhibits some of the more important gums known to commerce. Certain of these are entered, with additional information, in their alphabetical places, as are also numerous less important gums not here listed.

In many of the names in the list, the word *gum* may be prefixed to the other word; as, *gum* acacia; *gum* animé; *gum* copal.

NAMES.	Source or Synonym.	Use.
a-ca'cia-gum	*Acacia*	Arts and medicine
ac'a-rid g.[3]	Ustral *xanthorrhœa*	Medicine
ac'a-roid g.	Acaroid gum	
Alsace g.	Dextrin gum*	
am-mo'ni-ac g.[3]	*Dorema ammoniacum*	Medicine and pharmacy
am'rad g.	Babeh gum*	
an'i-mé g.[4]	*Hymenæa courbaril*	Incense and pharmacy
an'i-mêg	Animé gum*	
a-ni'so g.	*Pimpinella anisata*	Industrial purposes
a-ra'mo g.	*Acacia farnesiana*	Medicine
ar'ti-fi'cial g.	Dextrin gum	
Aus-tra'lian g.	*Acacia decurrens*	Industrial purposes
bab-ul'-a	*Acacia scorpioides*	Pharmacy
ba'lee-gum	*Ficus indica*	Medicine
ba'lu-bad'-g.	Casoy gum*	
ban'yan g.	*Ficus* sp.	Medicine
Bar'bar-y g.	*Acacia gummifera*	Pharmacy
Bar'so-ra g.	A species of cactus	An adulterant
bau-bin'i-a re-tu'n g.	*Bauhinia variegata*.	Industrial purposes
bau-hin'i-a va-ri-e-ga ta g.		
Ben-gal' g.[5]	*Acacia arabica*	Arts and medicine
ben'zo-in g.	*S. benjamin**	
bi'sa-bol' g.	Opopanax gum*	
bi'tan-hol' g.	*Calophyllum wallichianum*	Medicine
bi-ta'og	Palomaria gum*	
black'boy g.	Acaroid gum*	
bon'due g.	*Areca catechu*	Medicine
Bot'a-ny Bay g.	Acaroid gum*	
Brit'ish g.	Dextrin gum*	
brit'tle g.	*Acacia alibida*	Pharmacy
bu'cha-na-ni'na lat'i-fo'li-a g.	*Buchanania latifolia*	Industrial purposes
bu'te-a g.[3]	*Butea frondosa*	Medicine
Cad'ji-l g.	East Indies	Ornaments
Can'de-ros g.[1]	East Indies	
Cape g.	*Acacia horrida*	Pharmacy
Car'a-ma'ni-a g.	Barbary gum*	
ca-ra'nag	Caranna-gum*	
ca-ra'ri-ne g.[3]	*Inga caranna*	Pharmacy
ca-shew'-g.[2]	*Anacardium occidentale*.	Pharmacy
ca-soy'-g.	Various trees of genera	Industrial purposes
cha'gu-al-g.	*Toona* and *Cedrela*.	
cher'ry-g.	*Prunus lanuginosa*	
chic'leg.[2]	Cherry- and plum-trees	Chewing-gum
co'pal-g.[1]	*Achras sapota*	
Dam'mar g.[3]	*Trachylobium* and oth.	Varnish
des'trin g.[4]	*Dammara australis*	Varnish
di'ka-na'li-g.[2]	Starch	Arts and medicine
di'tas-g.	*Garcinia lucida*	Medicine
	Alstonia scholaris	Medicine

NAMES.	Source or Synonym.	Use.
doc'tor-g.[2]	*Rhus metopium*	Arts
drag'on-g.	Gum tragacanth*	
du'go-an' g.	*Myristica* sp.	Medicine
E-gyp'tian g.	Acacia-gum*	
el'e-mi-g.[1]	*Burseraceæ*	Medicine, pharmacy, and varnish
eu-phor'bi-um g.[2]	*Euphorbia*	Medicine and pharmacy
ga'lam-g.	*Acacia*	Arts
gal'ba-num g.[2]	*Ferula galbaniflua*	Medicine
ga'ta-san-pa'la g.	*Garcinia vermiluea*	Medicine
ge'dag-a.	*Acacia*	Arts
ghat'ti g.	*Anogeissus latifolia*	Industrial purposes
grass'-tree g.	Acaroid gum*	
gua'ia-cum-g.[2]	*Guaiacum officinale*	Pharmacy
gum ar'a-bic g.	Acacia-gum*	
g. ar'chi-pin	*Terebinthus* sp.	Industrial purposes
g. ben'ja-min[2]	*Styrax benzoin*	Toilet
g. gut'ta (gam'boge)[18]	*Garcinia*	Medicine and pigment
g. thus	Olibanum-gum*	
g. trad'e-canth	*Tragacantha verus*	Arts and pharmacy
gu'ta-gal'by g.	*Garcinia morella*	Medicine
hog or Hogg g.	Doctor-gum*	
Hy'a-na g.	*Acica guianensis*	Medicine
In'di-a g.	Acacia-gum*	
I'vy-g.[2]	*Hedera helix*	Medicine
jed'da-g.	Geddagum*	
ju'ni-per-g.	*Juniperus communis*	
kam'bi g.	*Gardenia lucida*	Industrial purposes
ka'ra-ma'ni-a-g	(1) Amrad gum* (2) Banora gum*	
kau'ri-g.	*Agathis australis*	Varnish, etc.
king-g.[2]		Arts and medicine
kin'o-g.	Butea gum*	
ku-tee'rag.	*Sterculia urens*	Arts and pharmacy
kath'bel-g.	Woodapple gum*	
lab'da-num-g.[2]	Acacia gum*	
lac-g.[3]	Various trees	Varnish
lad'a-num-g.	*Cistus*	Pharmacy
le'don-g.	Ladanum-gum*	
lue-ban'-g.	*Citrus decumana*	Medicine
ma-guey'-g.[1]	*Agave americana*	
mas'tic-g.	*Pistacia lentiscus*	Pharmacy
Mec'ca-g.	Acaciagum*	
mes-quite'-g.	*Algarobia glandulosa*, and other trees	Confectionery
mog'a-dore'-g.	Barbary gum*	
molst g.	Dextrin-gum*	
Mo-zoo'ca-g.	Acacia-gum*	
nan-gan'ga-g.	Lucban gum*	
nar'ra en'-car-na'dae	*Pterocarpus indicus*	Medicine
n. ma'ra-ca	*Pelogium* sp.	Medicine
o-lib'a-num-g.[2]	Various trees	Arts and medicine
o-pop'a-nax-g.[2]	*Opopanax chironium*	Medicine and pharmacy
pa'lo-ma-ri'ne-a picked Tur'key	*Calophyllum* sp.	Medicine
k.	Acacia-gum*	
pal'ste g.	Gutta-percha	(See vocab.)
sa.'a-pe'num-g.[2]	*Ferula persica*	Medicine
Sal'a-brey g.	Brittle gum*	
san'da-rac-g.[2]	*Callitris quadrivalvis*	Varnish, etc.
Sas'sa g.	*Albizzia fastigiata*	
sav'a-king	*Acacia stenocarpa* and *A. seyal*	Pharmacy and arts
Sem'la g.[3]	*Bauhinia retusa*	Arts
Sen'e-gal g.	*Acacia senegal*	Pharmacy
Sen-naar' g.	Acaciagum*	
se-raphic g.	Sagapenum gum*	
So-no'ra g.	*Larrea mexicana*	Brewing and medicine
sto'rax-g.[2]	*Styrax officinalis*	Medicine
Sua'kin g.	Savakin-gum*	
sun'-ga-ri-g.[3]	*Combretum arereo*	Narcotic
sweet-g.[1]	*Liquidambar styraciflua*	Pharmacy
tal'ha-g.	Savakin-gum*	
tal'ca-g.	Savakin-gum*	
tan'gia-na-nae g.	Gutnagby gum*	
Tu'ra g.	Chicle-gum*	
Tu'rie g.	Acacia-gum*	
Tur'key g.	Acacia-gum*	
wood'-apple g.	*Feronia elephantum*	Medicine
Za-po'te g.	Chicle-gum*	

Synonym.*; brittle whitish resin†, fragrant resin‡, white amber-like resin§, brittle transparent resin||, anacahuite-resin¶, resin-like tragacanth#, aromatic resin††, dark resin‡‡, bitter resin§§, translucent resin||||, white pellucid resin¶¶, dark resin##, hard amber-like resin***, artificial resin†††, resinous gum‡‡‡, concrete resinous juice§§§, whitish, yellowish, or reddish tears||||, brownish-yellow resin¶¶¶, bitter aromatic resin###, brittle waxy resin****, brittle resin†††††, small irregular tears‡‡‡‡, resinous exudate§§§§.

gum⁵, *n.* **1.** The firm fleshy tissue that invests the necks of the teeth and covers the adjacent portion of the jaw. Her eyes teeth were coming through, when the doctor would cut her *gums*. JANE ANDREWS *Only a Year* p. 178. [a. s.s.]

2†. [Slang.] Arrogant talk. **3†.** *pl.* The molar teeth. [< AS. *góma*, palate, pl. the jaws.]—**gum boil"**, *n. Med.* A small boil formed on the gum; an alveolar abscess.—**gum-lancet**, *n.* A dentist's lancet.—**gum-rash**, *n. Med.* The red-gum or strophulus of infancy.—**gum-stick**, *n.* A piece of ivory, hard rubber, or the like, for infants to bite upon in teething.—**gum-tickler**, *n.* [U. S.] **1.** Raw spirit, as alcohol, used as a stimulant or beverage. **2.** A toper's dram.—**gum-tooth**, *n.* A molar.—**gum'less**, *a.*

Gu'ma, 1 gū'ma; 2 gu'ma, *n.* A walled town, 90 m. N. W. of Khotan, eastern Turkestan, China.

Gu-man'ca, 1 gū-man'ka; 2 gu-man'ca, *n.* A town in Tayabas province, Luzon, P. I.

Gu-mal', 1 gu-mal'; 2 gu-mal', *n.* A pass in Suleiman mountains, between Afghanistan and India; height, 7,500 ft. **Go mal‡.**

gum'bar, 1 gum'bar; 2 gŭm'bär, *n.* Same as CAFTAN.

gum'bel-ite, 1 gum'bel-it; 2 gŭm'bel-it, *n. Mineral.* A pearly greenish-white aluminum silicate that is probably an impure pyrophylite. [< C. W. *Gümbel*, German geologist.]

Gum-bin'nen, 1 gum-bin'en; 2 gum-bin'ĕn, *n.* **1.** A district in eastern Prussia. **2.** Its capital; 72 m. E. of Königsberg.

gum'bo, 1 gum'bo; 2 gŭm'bo, *n.* [So. U. S.] **1.** The okra (*Abelmoschus esculentus*), or its mucilaginous pods. **2.** A soup of which okra is an ingredient; also, a dish of tender

okra-pods stewed with condiments. **3.** *Geol.* A fine, silty, but rarely sandy clay of the Mississippi valley region, tough, but extremely slippery when wet, and breaking into cuboidal lumps when dry. **4.** Creole patois in Louisiana and the West Indies. **5.** [Colloq., W. U. S.] The mud of the prairies [Prob. Ind. or negro.]

gum'-boil', *etc.* See under GUM, *n.*

gum'bo-lim'bo, 1 gum'bo-lim'bo; 2 gŭm'bo-lim'bo, *n.*

gum'breh, 1 gum'brĕ; 2 gŭm'brĕ, *n.* A musical instrument of the Tripolitan peasants.

gum'by, 1 gum'bi; 2 gŭm'by, *n.* [W. Ind.] A drum made out of a hollow tree: used by negroes of the West Indies.—**gum'by-bird'**, *n.* [W. Ind.] The barn-owl: supposed to bring bad luck.

gum'-dig"ger, gum-field, *etc.* See under GUM, *n.*

gum'-gum', 1 gum'-gum'; 2 gŭm'-gŭm', *n.* [Malay.] A gong-like drum or tom-tom, also, a graded series of such gongs: used by the natives of India and Malaysia.

gu'mi, 1 gū'mi; 2 gū'mi, *n.* [P. I.] The beard: Tagalog term.

gum'ma, 1 gum'a, *n.* [GUM, *n.*, + -MA, pl. [LL.] *Pathol.* A tumor containing either a glairy fluid or a caseous gummy material occurring in the later stages of syphilis.—**gum'ma-tous**, *a.*

Gum'ma, 1 gum'a; 2 gŭm'ä, *n.* A ken in central Honshu.

gum'mage, 1 gum'ij; 2 gŭm'aj, *n.* [Rare.] The gum yield of a certain district.

gum'mate, 1 gum'ĕt; 2 gŭm'ät, *n. Chem.* A salt of gummic acid. [**me-line'**].

gum'me-lin, *n.* Same as DEXTRIN. [= GUMMELIN.] **gum'-gum'mer**, 1 gum'er; 2 gŭm'er, *n.* **1.** A machine or tool for gulleting saws. **2.** A person who gums saws.

Gum'mers-bach, 1 gum'ers-bŭh; 2 gŭm'ers-bäh, *n.* A city in Rhine province, Prussia.

gum'mic, 1 gum'ik; 2 gŭm'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from gum.—**gummic acid.** **1.** Same as ARABIN. **2.** A compound ($C_6H_{10}O_6$) formed in the oxidation of glucose by Fehling's solution: now believed to be impure turronic acid.

Gum'midge, 1 gum'ij; 2 gŭm'idj, **Mrs.** In Dickens's *David Copperfield*, a querulous old woman to whom Mr. Peggotty gives a home in his boat-house.

gum'mi-ness, 1 gum'i-nĕs; 2 gŭm'i-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being gummy; viscousness. **2.** An accumulation of gummy matter.

gum'ming, 1 gum'ing; 2 gŭm'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of applying gum or fastening with gum; specif., the application of gum water to a lithographic stone. **2.** A disease, marked by a discharge of gum, which affects trees bearing stone-fruit. **3.** Gulleting, as of saws.

gum'mite, 1 gum'it; 2 gŭm'it, *n. Mineral.* A gum-like, greasy, reddish-yellow to hyacinth-red, feebly translucent, hydrous silico-uranate ($H_{12}PbCaBa_2U_8SiO_{40}$. [< L. *gummi*: see GUM, *n.*]

gum'mle, 1 gum'i; 2 gŭm'i, *v.* [Scot.] To make muddy figuratively, to perplex; confuse; bewilder. **gum'let.**

gum'mose, 1 gum'ōs; 2 gŭm'ōs, *a.* Gummatous. [< L. *gumma*, tumor.] [the hydrolysis of mucin.

gum'mose, *n. Chem.* An unfermentable sugar: product of

gum-no'sis, 1 gu-nō'sis; 2 gŭ-nō'sis, *n. Bot.* The excessive change of tissue into gum in the tissues of certain plants, as in cherry-gum. [< L. *gummi*; see GUM, *n.*]

gum'ny, 1 gum'i; 2 gŭm'y, *a.* [GUM'MI-ER; GUM'MI-EST.] **1.** Of the nature of gum; like gum; *specif.*, a *gummy* exudation. **2.** Covered or filled with gum or viscous matter; clogged with gum; sticky; as, *gummy* leaves and bark. **3.** *Pathol.* Gummatous. **4.** [Slang.] Swollen; puffy.—**gum'mi-ness.** Syn.: see GLUTINOUS.

gum'my', *n.* [Tas.-nania.] A galeoid shark (*Galeus* or *Mustelus antarcticus*). [Beaded, stupid person; idiot.

gum'my, *n.* [GUMS, 1 -z; 2 -s, pl.] [Slang, U. S.] A thicksighted person; a simpleton. [< Ice. *gumpr*, rump.] **—gump'head',** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A stupid, dotfish, or headstrong man or beast.

gum'phon, 1 gum'fon; 2 gŭm'fon, *n.* [Irish.] A mourning-banderole or -banner placed over a tomb or carried in a funeral procession. Compare GONFALON. [< OHG. *gund*, battle, + *fano*, banner.] Also **gum'phom.**

gum'plan, 1 gum'plan; 2 gŭm'plan, *n.* [Scot.] A fit of ill temper or sulks.

gum'ple, 1 gum'pl; 2 gŭm'pl, *vt.* [Scot.] To become sulky or ill-humored.—**gum'ple-foist"ed,** *a.* [Scot.] Disagreeable; surly.

gump'tion, 1 gump'shon; 2 gŭmp'shon, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] Ready perception and discrimination; quick discernment and adoption of the elements of practical success; acuteness; common sense.

> Jean . . . had managed herself throughout with a degree of prudence and *gumption* for which she deserved her years.
>
> CARLYLE in Froude's *Thomas Carlyle* vol. i, p. 351. [a. 1832.]

2. *Paint.* (1) The art of preparing colors. (2) The turpentine, linseed oil, varnish, driers, etc., used to which the excellence of their work is attributed. (3) A variety of meglip. [< GAUM', < AS. *gŷman*, = Goth. *gaumjan*, perceive, observe.] **gum'tion.**—**gump'tion-less,** *a.*

gump'tious, 1 gump'shus; 2 gŭmp'shus, *a.* [Colloq.] Having gumption.

gum'-rash", gum'-stĭck, *etc.* See under GUM', *n.*

gums, 1 gumz; 2 gŭmz, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] Indiarubber shoes.

Gum'ti, 1 gum'ti; 2 gŭm'ti, *n* A river of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India; length, 500 m. to the Ganges river.

gum'-tree", 1 gum'-trĭ"; 2 gŭm'-trē", *n.* Any one of various trees of the United States and Australia. (1) [U. S.] (a) **The black or sour gum-tree or yellow g.,** the *sylvatica*) of the family *Nyssaceæ*, a handsome tree of the Southern States, with bluish-black ovoid fruit, leaves bright-crimson in autumn, and soft, firm, close-grained wood. (b) **The sweet g.** (*Liquidambar styraciflua*), of the family *Hamamelidaceæ*, a large tree of the Atlantic States, readily recognizable by its star-like, 5-lobed, fragrant leaves and globular fruit, a compact ball of capsules suspended by a slender pedicel. (2) [Australia.] Any one of various species of *Eucalyptus*, as the **slaty g.**, so called from the color of its bark.—**up a gum-tree** [Slang], in an awkward or difficult position.

Gü-müsh' Kha-ná', 1 gü-müsh' ka-nä"; 2 gü-müsh' kä-nä". A town in Trebizond vilayet, Asia Minor. **Gü-müsh's Ke-bech',** *n.*

gum'wa"ter, *n.* See under GUM', *n.*

gun', 1 gun; 2 gŭn, *vt.* [GUNNED, GUND; GUN'NING.] [U. S.] To shoot with a gun, especially small game; hunt with a fowling-piece: chiefly used in the present participle; as, to go *gunning* for partridges.

gun', *vt. Logging.* To aim (a tree) when felling it.

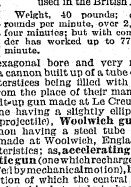
gun', *n.* **1.** A metal tube for firing projectiles by the force of gunpowder or other explosives, together with its stock, carriage, and other attachments. When mounted on a carriage it is specifically called a *cannon* (but the term gun is then often restored); when on a stock and requiring the use of both hands to hold and aim it, it is variously distinguished as a *rifle*, *musket*, *carbine*, or *fowling-piece*. In military usage a gun is a piece of ordnance, and all portable firearms are called, collectively, *small arms*.

2. Specif., a shotgun, as distinguished from a rifle; also, any portable firearm.

> *Guns* are only worse all round, as rifles would be too dangerous with so many Caffirs about. *The Field* [London] June 30, 1883, p. 902.

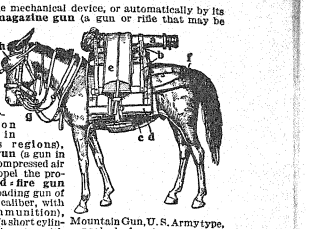
3. One of various other devices for discharging missiles through a tube; as, an *air-gun*; *blow-gun*: in this sense usually in composition. **4.** The discharge of a gun; report of a gun, as in firing salutes. **5.** [W. U. S.] A pistol or revolver; as, he drew his *gun* and covered the fellow. **6.** A device consisting of two parallel cast-iron plates which can be fixed at different distances apart, for gaging the width of panes of plate glass in the course of manufacture. **7.** [Thieves' Slang.] A thief; pickpocket. **8.** That which requires charging. Hence: (1) [Humorous.] A pipe. (2) A tankard or flagon. **9.** (1) An artillery-man. (2) *pl.* [Colloq.] The members of a shooting party. [Perhaps < OF. *mangonel*, < LL. *mangonellus*, mangonel, dim. of *mangonum*, < Gr. *manganon*, a warrengine for throwing stones.]

Guns are named (1) from their makers: as, **Ames gun** (a rifled gun, muzzle-loading, formed of hollow disks welded over an iron bar, the whole mass being then bored and finished), **Armstrong gun** (a wrought-iron cannon, usually breech-loading, having an iron-hooped steel inner tube), **Bofors gun** (a Swedish automatic gun with a breech-mechanism), **Bormann gun** (a muzzle-loading gun having a great vogue among the Confederate troops in the American Civil War), **brown segmental wire gun** (a cannon made of a mandrel, many segmental jacket, and outside with wire), **Canet gun** (one with an improved method of mounting and of protection by turrets, giving great initial velocity, flatness of trajectory, and consequent accuracy and penetrative energy), **Colt automatic gun** (one in which the gases resulting from the explosion of one shell operate a lever which affects the apparatus for ejecting and reloading and causes the firing of the next shell automatically), **Crozier wire-wound gun** (one in which the tube is wound round with steel wire), **Dahlgren gun** (smooth-bored, of heavy caliber: used by the United States navy during the Civil War), **Ehrhardt gun** (a rapid-fire machine gun having flexible connection with its carriage to take the recoil), **Elswick gun** (a breech-loader built up of wrought-iron reenforce with a series of thin washers forced on by hydrostatic pressure), **Fraser gun** (same as WOOLWICH GUN), **Gardner gun** (a form of machine gun turn shed with barrels which are alternately loaded and fired by a crank), **Gathmann gun** (short, of large bore, designed for hurling a Gathmann torpedo or gunecotton shell), **Gatling gun** (a machine gun with parallel barrels about an upright axis, each having its own lock: loaded and discharged, sometimes at the rate of 1,000 shots per minute, by turning a crank), **Gruson gun** (a light breech-loading, rapid-delivered cannon, with fixed ammunition; or a revolving cannon firing explosive shells, having five barrels grouped around a common axis and rotated in front of a solid breech-block which has an opening to receive and hold a solid wrought-iron reenforce with a series of thin washers forced on by hydrostatic pressure), **Fraser gun** (same as WOOLWICH GUN), **Gardner gun** (a form of machine gun turn shed with barrels which are alternately loaded and fired by a crank), **Gathmann gun** (short, of large bore, designed for hurling a Gathmann torpedo or gunecotton shell), **Gatling gun** (a machine gun with parallel barrels about an upright axis, each having its own lock: loaded and discharged, sometimes at the rate of 1,000 shots per minute, by turning a crank), **Gruson gun** (a light breech-loading, rapid-delivered cannon, with fixed ammunition; or a revolving cannon firing explosive shells, having five barrels grouped around a common axis and rotated in front of a solid breech-block which has an opening to receive and hold a solid wrought-iron reenforce with a series of thin washers forced on by hydrostatic pressure), **Krupp gun** (a cannon of ingot steel made at Essen, Prussia), **Maxim gun** (see MAXIM), **Nordenfelt gun** (a machine-gun, with from 2 to 12 barrels, which may be fired singly or in volleys), **Paixhan gun** (a howitzer for projecting shells horizontally), **Palliser gun** (a smooth-bore, muzzle-loading gun, which can be turned into a rifle by the insertion of a rifled tube in the barrel), **Remington gun** (a rifled small arm having a rotating breech-block), **Rodman gun** (a cast-iron muzzle-loading cannon, much like a Rodman gun, with from 2 to 12 breeches, each of which may be fired singly or in volleys), **Paixhan gun** (a howitzer for projecting shells horizontally), **Palliser gun** (a smooth-bore, muzzle-loading gun, which can be turned into a rifle by the insertion of a rifled tube in the barrel), **Remington gun** (a rifled small arm having a rotating breech-block), **Rodman gun** (a cast-iron muzzle-loading cannon, much like a Sims-Dudley pneumatic gun (a powder pneumatic three-tube gun for projecting explosives), **Vickers-Maxim mountain gun** (a breech-loading, mountable gun of medium power, de-



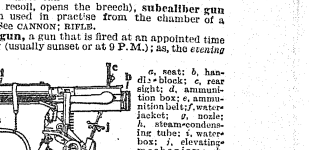
Vickers-Maxim Rapid-fire Gun, as used in the British Army.

livering projectiles of 12 pounds each in weight, at the rate of 10 rounds per minute), **Whitworth gun** (a gun built up of a tube overlaid with square wire, the interstices being filled with solder or its equivalent); (2) from the place of their manufacture; as, **Creusot gun** (a built-up gun made at Creusot, France), **Lancaster gun** (one having a slightly elliptical twisted bore and a conoid projectile), **Woolwich gun** (a British muzzle-loading cannon having a steel inner tube, with wrought-iron coils, made at Woolwich, England); (3) from their special characteristics; as, **accelerating gun** (see ACCELERATING), **automatic gun** (one in which the recoil by which cartridges are fed by mechanical motion), **built-up gun** (one in the construction of which the central tube is reenforced by a covering of steel jackets and wire hoops), **centrifugal gun** (a gun firing small projectiles from a grooved disk by so-called centrifugal force), **converted gun** (a gun in which the breech-loading arrangement has been put in to supersede the muzzle-loading form), **directing gun** (any gun in a battery upon which tests are made to guide in the handling of the others), **disappearing gun** (a gun on a disappearing gun-carriage; see illus.), **dismountable gun** (a gun whose tone readily dismounted for transportation for use in the country), **double-barreled gun** (a shotgun or rifle having two parallel barrels mounted on the same stock), **hammer gun** (one with uncovered hammer), **hooped gun** (a built-up gun), **life-line gun** (a gun somewhat like a carbine, from which a lifeline can be fired to the upper part of a burning structure), **machine-gun** (a breech-loading mounted gun of one or many barrels, loaded and fired by means of some mechanical device, or automatically by its own recoil), **magazine gun** (a gun or rifle that may be discharged several times without reloading; a repeating gun), **mountain gun** (one of light caliber, designed for easy transportation, as on mule back in mountainous regions), **pneumatic gun** (a gun in which gas or compressed air is used to propel the projectile), **rapid-fire gun** (any breech-loading gun of 1½ to 8-in. caliber, with metallic ammunition), **sample gun** (a short cylinder of equal diameter with a given cannon and cast from the same material, used for testing tensile strength, etc.; not a regular gun), **semi-automatic gun** (a small-caliber cannon which, in recoil, opens the breech), **subcaliber gun** (a small gun used in practice from the chamber of a larger one). See CANNON; RIFLE.



Mountain Gun, U. S. Army type, packed for transportation, showing military packharness.

a, seat; *b*, handle; *c*, block; *d*, rear sight; *d*, ammunition box; *e*, ammunition belt; *f*, water-jacket; *g*, nozle; *h*, steam-condensing tube; *i*, water-box; *j*, elevating mechanism; *k*, traversing mechanism; *l*, front sight.



Maxim Rapid-fire Gun, U. S. Army Type.

—**evening gun,** a gun that is fired at an appointed time in the evening (usually sunset or at 9 P.M.); as, the *evening gun* from a fort or a flag-ship.—**great gun.** **1.** A cannon. **2.** [Colloq.] A person of note or importance.—**great guns!** an ejaculation expressing surprise, wonder, etc.—**gun'a"ding,** *n.* A projecting cover for gunpockets.—**gun-barrel,** *n.* The tube of a gun.—**gun-bed,** *n.* The platform on the deck on which a gun-mount is secured.—**gun-breech,** *n. Ordnance.* The rear end of a cannon from the front slope back to the rear face, exclusive of the breech-mechanism. In this metal are formed the seat for the breech-mechanism, the powder-chamber, and the slopes connecting the latter with the rifled portion of the bore.—**gun-brig,** *n.* A brig carrying an armament. no longer in use.—**gun-bright,** *n.* [Eng.] The common scouring-rush (*Equisetum hyemale*), at one time used in polishing guns.—**gun-captain,** *n.* The captain of a gun's crew. In the United States navy, he is a petty officer, appointed by the ship's commanding officer, and does not necessarily have rank when he is actively engaged.—**gun-case,** *n.* **1.** A case or covering for a gun. **2.** [Colloq., Eng.] The ornamental tippet sometimes worn by a judge.—**gun-chamber,** *n.* **1.** A portable mortar of small dimensions, suitable for firing salutes; formerly, a movable chamber with a pederero-like handle. **2.** That part of the barrel of a gun which is enlarged to receive the charge. **3.** A receptacle for a cartridge in the cylinder of a breech-loading gun or revolver.—**gun-circle,** *n.* A circular track of metal or one on an arc of a circle on which a pivot gun is made to revolve.—**gun-deck,** *n.* **1.** A covered deck carrying the principal battery of a vessel of war. In old-fashioned ships of the line there were, as a rule, two gun-decks. The upper of the two was called the *main-deck*; the other, the *lower gun-deck*. There was sometimes a third, known as the *middle gun-deck*. **2.** The uncovering deck next below the quarter-deck of a modern vessel of war.—**gun-fire,** *n. Mil.* **1.** The time at which a morning, evening, or other gun is regularly fired. **2.** The discharge of guns, collectively; gunshot.—**gun-flint,** *n.* A piece of flint fitted to the hammer of a flint-lock musket.—**gun-gear,** *n.* The gear belonging to a gun.—**gun-harpoon,** *n.* A bomb-lance or harpoon for a harpoon-gun.—**gun-iron,** *n.* **1.** A superior description of wrought-iron into cannons. **2.** A gun-harpoon.—**gun-layer,** *n. Eng. Ordnance.* A gun-pointer.—**gun-less,** *a.* Lacking or unfurnished with guns.—**gun-lift,** *n.* A hydraulic machine for raising and lowering heavy cannon.—**gun-lock,** *n.* The mechanism of a gun by which the hammer or needle is given and the charge exploded. In modern guns, as a rule, the parts causing the ignition, which are termed the *action*, do not constitute a separate mechanism. See FLINT-LOCK; MATCHLOCK; PERCUSSION-LOCK; WHEEL-LOCK.—**gun'maker,** *n.* A gunsmith.—**gun'man,** *n.* A man armed with a gun; especially (U. S.), one of an unruly class given to free use of firearms. **2.** A gunsmith.—**gun-metal,** *n.* **1.** Gun-iron; certain kinds of brass, or a bronze used for making guns. **2.** An alloy, as of copper 9 parts, tin 1 part, formerly much used for small-e cannon, and still used for other purposes.—**gun-money,** *n.* Coin made of metals such as iron or silver, or an alloy, treated with sulfur or some other substance in order to imitate the dark color of lusterless copper-alloy coinage. It was issued in Ireland by James II., and in Canada in various forms, etc.—**gun-mount,** *n.* A same as GUN-CARRIAGE.—**gun-paper,** *n.* A cellulose compound used as an absorbent foundation for the preparation of a form of guncotton.—**gun-pendulum,** *n.* A ballistic pendulum. See BALLISTIC.—**gun-pit,** *n.* The pit in which a cast gun is molded or a built-up gun put together.—**gun-play,** *n.* [Slang, U. S.] The use of revolvers in a quarrel.—**gun-pointer,** *n. Ordnance.* A man detailed to train a gun upon a point to be aimed at and to fire the charge.—**gun-port,** *n.* A porthole.—**gun-reach,** *n.* The reach or range of a gun; gunshot.—**gun-room,** *n. Naut.* A room at the after part of a lower gun-deck for the accommodation of junior officers.



Disappearing Gun in Firing Position.

gun-runner, *n.* [Colloq.] One who practises gun-running.—**gun-running,** *n.* The act of supplying foreigners with ammunition and firearms contrary to law.—**gun-searcher,** *n.* An instrument for examining a cannon for internal honeycombing.—**gun-seen,** *n.* A military device, like a huge fan, with iron or steel frame, used by the Japanese as a signal apparatus, and also as a defensive weapon.—**gun-shield,** *n. Ordnance.* A shield, as of steel, used to protect gun and gunners from the enemy's fire.—**gun-shot,** *n.* **1.** *a.* Made by the shot of a gun; as, a *gunshot* wound. **b.** *Mil.* The length of the point-blank range of a cannon-shot; hence, the range or reach of any gun.

You are not yet out of the *gunshot* of the devil.
BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* pt. i. p. 121. [ed. c. 1850]

2. *Her.* A rounded sable. [Obs.] **3.** Shot or projectiles collectively.—**gun-shy,** *a.* Fearful of the sight or report of a gun, as a dog or a horse.—**gun-slinger,** *n.*—**gun-sight,** *n.* The rear or range-finding sight of a gun.—**gun-slide,** *n. Ordnance.* The chassis on which a gun slides in recoiling when fired.—**gun-sling,** *n.* **1.** *Ordnance.* A sling-tackle by which to disengage or handle a heavy gun. **2.** A strap or sling by which a rifle or shotgun may be slung from a saddle or over a man's back.—**guns'man,** *n.* [Rare.] Same as GUNMAN, 1.—**gun'smith,** *n.* **1.** One who makes or repairs firearms. **2.** [Slang.] A thief. [Mil.]—**gun'smith'er-y,** *n.*—**gun-spaniel,** *n.* A spaniel trained to assist sportsmen when shooting game.—**gun'ster,** *n.* **1.** [Rare.] A gunner. **2†.** An empty boaster; one who exaggerates in order to cause amusement.—**gun-stick,** *n.* A ramrod.—**gun-stock,** *n.* The wooden part of a gun to which the lock and the barrel are attached.—**gun-stocker,** *n.* One of our gunstockers.—**gun-stocking,** *n.* The process of fitting stocks to gun-barrels.—**gun's'tone**†, *n.* **1.** A stone used as a projectile in a cannon. **2.** A gunlock.—**gun-tackle,** *n.*—**gun-wad,** *n.* A wad for a gun, tightly fitting its bore, over the charge of powder, particularly, a disk of pasteboard, compressed felt, or similar material.—**gun-work,** *n.* **1.** Labor expended in the service or manufacture of cannon. **2.** Calculations or other work relating to ordnance.—**lake guns,** phenomena at Seneca Lake, N. Y.; see BARMAL.—**Malabar gun,** a cannon made of iron hoops and staves.—**Napoleon gun,** a bronze 12-pounder field-cannon, brought into use about 1856 by Napoleon III.—**paradox gun** [Rare], a shotgun or rifle with barrel for either ball-cartridge or shot.—**smooth gun,** a breech-loading rifle with a fixed chamber closed by a breech-block turning about a horizontal axis 90° to the bore, and above the barrel's axis and in the rear.—**son of a gun** [Slang], a rogue; rascal: a humorous epithet of frequent and familiar application; perhaps originally *son of a gunner.*—**sunset gun,** same as EVENING GUN.—**thirtieth-year gun,** the new model Japanese infantry rifle: so called from its adoption in the thirtieth year of Mutsuhito's reign.—**to lay a gun** (*Artil. & Nav.*), to point or aim it.—**tray-gun,** a contrivance like an ordinary gun but capable of adjustments which enable the gunmaker to build from this a gun to fit his customer.

gun, 2 gun; 2 gŭn, *n.* A native district ruler in Mongolia.

These Mongol *guns*, ruling over each of the shoons or counties, which compose the eleven Kalmuks, are under feudal obligations to the Chinese Emperor.
L. BATES *Russian Road to China*, p. 257. [ɪs. & ʌ. '10.]

gun-, *abbr.* Gunnery.

gu'na, 1 gū'na; 2 gu'na, *n.* **1.** *Sans. Gram.* The lengthening under the accent of i, ī, and u, ū, to ē and ō, and of ṛ and ṝ to ar, by prefixing a, ā to ē and ō, and a to ar.—**gu'ṇa-u-ṇa,** etc. **2.** Some similar change in other languages; as, in English, *wife* = wolf, < AS. *wif*; *house* = haus, < AS. *hūs.*

The first lengthening of *i* and *u* by progression is called *guna* (masculine strength), a term of grammatical art.
F. A. MARCH *Anglo-Saxon Grammar* pt. i, § 38, p. 27. [ɪs. 1870.]

The so-called *guṇa*, in which the modification of the vowel is entirely occasioned by the following *a*.
A. H. SAYCE *Comparative Philology* p. 339. [ʀ. & co. 1874.]

[Sans. *quality.*]—**gu'nate,** *tr. Philol.* To change by guna.—**gu-na'tion,** *n.*

Gu'na, 1 gū'na; 2 gu'na, *n.* [Hind.] One of three dominating principles of nature, according to the Sankhya theory.

This triple order of transmigration is also declared to be the passage of the soul through deities, men, and beasts and plants, according to the dominance of one or other of the three *Gunas*, goodness [sattva], passion [rajas], and darkness [tamas].
MONIER WILLIAMS *Indian Wisdom* p. 67, note. [ᴡ. ʜ. ᴀ. 1875.]

Gu'na, 1 gū'na; 2 gu'na, *n.* A mountain; 50 m. E. of Lake Tsana, Abyssinia; 11,400 ft.

gun'-a'pron, *n.* See under GUN, *n.*

gu'nar-chy, *n.* Same as GYNARCHY.

gun'shar'rel, etc. See under GUN, *n.*

gun'ta'ŭ', 1 gun'ta'ŭ'; 2 gun'ta'ŭ', *n.* **1.** A war-ship of a small class and light draft carrying heavy guns; a man-of-war next in size below a cruiser. **2.** Formerly, a small vessel with sails and sweeps, and having one gun. **3.** [Local, U. S.] A self-dumping box car used in coal-mines.

gun'-car'riage, 1 gun'-kar'ij; 2 gŭn'-car'aj, *n.* A carriage upon which a cannon is mounted and moved. Gun-carriages are of different types, depending upon the purpose for which they are intended. See compounds below.

—counterpoise gun-carriage, a gun-carriage having a counterpoise acted upon by the recoil, which pushes the gun into firing position.—**disappearing gun-carriage,** a gun-mount so arranged that with the recoil after the firing, the gun descends to a low level where it may be reloaded behind a parapet. When reloaded, it is returned to its original position through the energy stored up in it by means of compressed air or by a counterweight. See illus. under GUN, *n.*—**Buffington-Crozier disappearing gun-carriage,** a type of gun-carriage, used by the United States coast artillery, in which the recoiling mechanism consists of a counterweight moving with restricted motion between vertical guides and on lines approximately at right angles to each other.—**hydraulic-recoil gun-carriage,** one in which, after firing, the recoil of the gun is checked and the system gradually brought to rest by the resistance of a liquid in the recoil-cylinders attached to the chassis or gun-mount, passing through holes or graduated apertures from one side of the piston-head or -heads to the other.—**hydro-pneumatic gun-carriage,** a type of gun-carriage used on some heavy guns in Europe, in which the recoil-cylinders are furnished with a liquid, as in the hydraulic type, the motive power for the return to the firing position being compressed air.

gun'-case, etc. See under GUN, *n.*

gun'cot'ton, 1 gun'kot'n; 2 gŭn'cŏt'n, *n.* A highly explosive compound prepared by the action of nitric and sulfuric acids upon cotton or some other form of cellulose. Military guncotton is a mixture of the most highly nitrated cellulose nitrates. It is nearly insoluble in a mixture of ether and alcohol, is highly inflammable, burns quietly, unless in a compression, and leaves little or no ash. It is largely used in naval and military mines and torpedoes.

Mr. Abel . . . finds the explosive power of *guncotton* to be more than fifty times that of gunpowder of equal weight. [J. H. APPLETON *Beginner's Handbook of Chem.*, p. 130. [CRAMP. 1888.]

When quite dry *guncotton* is easily detonated by a blow on an anvil. . . . If dry and warm it is much more sensitive to percussion or friction. . . . *Guncotton* containing more than 15°/₀ of water is uninflammable. . . . Generally speaking, the lower the nitrogen contents of a guncotton, . . . the higher the percentage of matters soluble in a mixture of ether and alcohol.
Encyc. Brit., 11th ed., vol. xii. p. 721.

—soluble guncotton, a mixture composed of cellulose nitrates which are nitrated to a less degree than those occurring in military guncotton. It is soluble in a mixture of alcohol and ether and is used in the manufacture of collodion, celluloid, etc.

gun'da, 1 gŭn'da; 2 gŭn'da, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Four of anything, especially four in reckoning of small money.

gun'-deck', *n.* See under GUN, *n.*

gun'de-low, 1 gun'di-lō; 2 gŭn'de-lō, *n.* [New Eng.] A flat-bottomed or unkeeled boat, a barge, or lighter for transporting goods. [Cor. of GONDOLA.] **gun'da-low'.**

gun'di, 1 gun'di; 2 gŭn'di, *n.* [Ar.] A rat (*Ctenodactylus vaumanni*) about the size of a meadow-mouse; one of the rodent-rats.

gun'dle, 1 gun'di; 2 gŭn'di, *a.* [Scot.] Greedy.

gun'die, *n.* [Scot.] The sea-scorpion (*Cottus scorpio*).

Gun-duk', 1 gun-dŭk'; 2 gun-dŭk', *n.* A river in Nepal and Bengal, India; length, 400 m. to the Ganges river at Patna.

Gun'duk', 1 gun'dŭk; 2 gun'dŭk', *n.* (1024+7/1108). A Norman prelate and builder who built the Tower of London and rebuilt Rochester cathedral.

gu-neth'ics, 1 gu-neth'iks; 2 gū-nĕth'ĭcs, *n.* Ethics as related to women; the ethical issues involved in the duties, rights, duties, etc., of women. [< Gr. *gynē*, woman, + ETHICS.]

gung'-ho'ee, etc. See under GUN, *n.*

gunge, 1 gŭnj; 2 gunj, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] An Asiatic grain-market.

Gung'ner, 1 gug'ner; 2 gŭng'ner, *n. Norse Myth.* Odin's unerring spear, on which oaths were taken, the symbol of its great power. It is also a thought of as the god of poetry and eloquence, the spear represents his stinging, mordant satire.

Gŏ'Gŏ, 1 gō'gō; 2 gō'gŏ, *n.* Same as GANGOH.

Gu'ni, 1 gū'ni; 2 gu'ni, *n. Bib. Gen.* xlvi, 24; *1 Chron.* v, 15.

gun'-i'ron, *g.*-slayer, etc. See GUN, *n.*

Gu'ṇiṭa, 1 gū'ṇi-ta; 2 gu'ṇi-ta, *n. Bib. Num.* xxvi, 48.

gun'ja, 1 gun'ja; 2 gŭn'ja, *n.* The hemp-plant of India

gun'jah, } and Persia (*Cannabis sativa*), dried with its flowers
gun'jeh, } and pods, and used as a liquor or like narcotic effect. See BRANG. [< Hind. *gānjā.*] **gan'jah.**

Gun'tad, 1 gun'tăd; 2 gŭn'tăth, *n. Norse Myth.* The daughter of Hymir, who was entrusted to her by the gods, a poetic mead; Odin won her affection and took away the jars.

gun'-lift'er, gun'mak'er, etc. See under GUN, *n.*

gun'nage, 1 gun'ij; 2 gŭn'aj, *n.* The number and weight of the guns carried by a ship of war. **2.** Prizemony awarded according to the number of guns captured on a ship.

Gun'nar, 1 gun'ar; 2 gŭn'ar, *n.* The hero who, in the *Volsunga Saga*, wins Brunhild as his wife for Gunther.

gun'nar-ite, 1 gun'ar-ait; 2 gŭn'ar-ĭt, *n. Chem.* A tin-white Swedish nickel-iron sulfid with yellowish tinge. [< *Gunnar*, Swedish name.]

gun'nel, 1 gun'el; 2 gŭn'el, *n.* 1. Same as GUNWALE. **2.** A blennioid fish (*Pholis gunnellus*) of the North Atlantic, reaching a length of 8 or 9 inches. Cf. GUNNER-FISH.

gun'ner, 1 gun'er; 2 gŭn'er, *n.* **1.** A person who loads, aims, fires, or otherwise operates or assists in operating a gun; especially, a cannoneer.

In the Service of the Seggon's not been practiced *gunners*, they would not have been so formidable at the siege of Lucknow and elsewhere. H. M. PARKES *Expedit to Japan* p. 237. [ʟ. 1885.]

2. In the United States and English navy, a warrant-officer having charge of ordnance and ordnance-stores.

3. One who hunts game with a fowling-piece or rifle; as, a duck-*gunner.* **4.** The loon. **5.** The sea-bream.

—gunner's gang, a detachment of men under a gunner whose duty is to keep a gun in prime condition.—**gunpiece,** that part of a bursting gun which flies upward.—**master gunner,** a commissioned officer of the staff in the United States coast artillery.—**to be introduced (or married) to the gunner's daughter** [Sailors' Slang], to be tied to a gun and flogged.—**gun'ner-ess,** *n.* A female gunner.

Gun'ner-a, 1 gun'er-a; 2 gŭn'er-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of coarse herbs of the family *Haloragidaceæ* with nearly circular leaves and small clustered flowers having only two stamens and two stigmas. Several species are cultivated for their singular spicate inflorescence. [The tubot.

gun'ner-fish, 1 gun'er-fish; 2 gŭn'er-fĭsh', *n.* [Scot.]

gun'ner-y, 1 gun'ar-i; 2 gŭn'er-y, *n.* **1.** The science and art of operating cannon; the practise of using artillery of any kind. **2.** The art of making cannon. **3.** *Mil. & Nav.* [Rare.] A collection of guns.—**gun'ner-y-dieu-ten'ant,** *n. Eng. Navy.* A lieutenant trained on a gunnery-ship and qualified to supervise the management of guns.—**g.-ship,** *n. Eng. Navy.* A vessel on which officers and men are trained in gunnery.

gun'nie, 1 gun'i; 2 gŭn'i, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] *Mining.* **1.** A narrow level or breast in a stope. **2.** A single gunnie being three feet wide. **gun'niesş; gun'nisş.** **2.** An open excavated place in a mine.

gun'ning, 1 gun'in; 2 gŭn'ing, *n.* The sport of hunting game, especially the smaller game, with a fowling-piece or other gun; shooting.—**gun'ning-boat'**, *n.* A small flat-bottomed boat used by gunners, particularly while shooting in marshes.—**g.-rest,** *n. Forestry.* A sighting device used by timber-cutters in guiding the falling of a tree.

Gun'ni-son, 1 gun'i-son; 2 gŭn'i-son, *n.* **1.** A river in Colorado; length, 200 m. to Grand river. **2.** A county in S. W. central Colorado; 3,277 sq. m. **3.** Its county-seat.

Gun'ni-son Peak. In West Elk mountains, Gunnison county, Colorado; 13,958 ft. high.

gun'nung, 1 gun'ung; 2 gŭn'ŭng, *n.* [Austral.] A species of Australian gum-tree (*Eucalyptus robusta*).

gun'ny, 1 gun'i; 2 gŭn'y, *n.* [<NUES, 1-3; 2-ş, *pl.*] A coarse, heavy sacking of jute or hemp for wrapping cotton-bales and for making bagging. [< Beng. *gonī*, gunny-bag.] **gun'ny-cloth't.—gunny bag,** a bag made of gunny, for gross commodities.

gu-noc'ra-cy, *n.* Same as GYNECOCRACY.

gun'-pa'per, etc. See GUN, *n.*

gun'pow'der, 1 gun'pou'der; 2 gŭn'pow'der, *n.* An explosive mixture of niter, charcoal, and sulfur, which is black or brown in color according to whether the charcoal is completely "burned" or "under-burned."

The ingredients are pulverized separately, and after being moistened with water, intimately mixed in a wheel-mill or incorporating-mill. The mixed materials are broken up and then subjected to great pressure in a hydraulic press, forming a solid cake; this is broken into fragments, and the grains are separated by sieves. They are sometimes glazed with graphite. The finest grains, which burn quickly, are used for small arms; the largest, for cannon and mortars. **Black gunpowder** usually consists of potassium nitrate 75°/₀; charcoal 15°/₀; sulfur 10°/₀. **Brown prismatic g.,** known as cocoa, contains under-burned charcoal 16°/₀ and but 2.5°/₀ of sulfur. This grain is a European development of the one invented by Capt. (afterward U. S. A.) **Progressive g.** is one in which the grains have varying density. This feature was introduced into powder-making by Prof. Boreman of New York, but was developed in Europe. **Smokeless g.** is a powder used as a propellant in guns which makes very little smoke when exploded. The two types in use are colloidal nitrated cellulose powders, adopted by France, the United States, Russia, and Japan, and a colloidized mixture of cellulose nitrates and nitroglycerin, adopted by England, Germany, and Italy. The powders are granulated while plastic by squirting the mass into rods, cords, or threads, or cutting them into flakes or strips. **Sporting smokeless g.** is granulated into spheres by whirling the plastic mass in water. The first military smokeless powder of the class now in use was invented by Vieille, in France, in 1886. The first successful smokeless sporting powder was invented by Schultze in 1865. This was a superficially hardened soft-grained powder. The modern powder, which is hardened throughout the grain, was invented by von Ebeden in 1891. Gunpowder was used by the Chinese for making fireworks as early as the 7th century. The secret of its manufacture was carried by Arab traders to Bagdad, where its adaptability for war was discovered. The army of Genghis Khan first used it in cannon in China in 1234, and the Chinese thus learned its military use. Western knowledge of it may have come from the Arabs, notwithstanding its alleged invention by Roger Bacon and Schwartz, a German monk. See EXPLOSIVE.

—gun'pow'der-y, *a.* Like gunpowder.—**g.-motor,** *n.* An internal-combustion engine operated by an explosive.—**g.-hammer,** *n.* A pile-driving apparatus worked by the explosion of gunpowder on a hammer-headed piston-rod that strikes the pile.—**g.-plot,** *n.* A gunpowder spread as an explosive compound. It is rolled up for use in loading.—**g. plot.** See under PLOT, *v.*—**g.-press,** *n.* A press for compacting meal-powder into cakes for proof-testing.—**g. tea,** a species of fine green tea, each leaf of which is rolled round.—**g.-wan,** *n.* [Eng.] A closed railway-car for carrying explosives.—**g. salt,** *n.* A substance formed of potassium chlorate, potassium ferrocyanid, and sugar.—**gun'pow'der-y,** *a.* [Rare.] Inflammable; like gunpowder. **gun'pow'dry.**

Gun'pow'der Ri'ver. A river in Maryland that flows into Chesapeake Bay, between Harford and Baltimore counties.

gun'reach'er, etc. See under GUN, *n.*

Gun'sight Moun'tain. A mountain in Utah; height, 8,306 ft.

gunt, *n.* Same as GHOONT.

gun'track'le, *n.* See under GUN, *n.*

gun'ter, 1 gun'ter; 2 gŭn'ter, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** A gunter rig, the topmast or topsail. **sliding gunter.—gun'ter-s'ron,** *n.* A band fitted to the topmast in a gunter rig, which slides up and down upon it, lengthening or shortening the two masts together.—**g.-rig,** *n.* See under RIG, *n.*

Gun'ter, 1 gun'ter; 2 gŭn'ter, *n.* **1. Archibald Claverling** (?/₁₂1817–²³/₁₂1907), a New York lawyer and author of *Corners of New York.* **2. Edmund** (15⁸¹-¹²/₁₂1626), an English mathematician, who invented the sector, scale, and chain, and discovered the variation of the compass. His name is used in various phrases.—**according to Gunter,** as stated or in the manner approved by Gunter: said in guaranty of accuracy.—**Gunter's chain,** see CHAIN.—**Gunter's line,** a logarithmic line on Gunter's scale used in finding products and quotients by measurement with dividers.—**Gunter's quadrant,** see QUADRANT.—**Gunter's scale,** or **the Gunter,** a flat rule, having on one side scales for the measurements of chords, sines, tangents, etc., and on the other scales showing the logarithms of these parts: used by surveyors and navigators.

Gun'ther, 1 gun'ter; 2 gŭn'ther, *n.* In the *Nibelungenlied*, the brother of Kriemhild and husband of Brunhild; he was king of Burgundy.

gunt'line, 1 gunt'lin; 2 gŭnt'lin, *n.* **1.** The score on the outside of a rope formed by the strands. **2.** Same as CONTLINE.

Gun-tur', 1 gun-tur'; 2 gŭn-tur', *n.* A district in the Madras presidency, India. **2.** A town, capital of the same.

gun'-wad', *n.* See under GUN, *n.*

gun'wale, 1 gun'el or gun'wel; 2 gŭn'al or gŭn'wal (XIII), *n. Naut.* **1.** The uppermost strake or range of upper end of the framing-timbers in a boat. **2.** In ships, the uppermost wale, or planking covering the timbers of the vessel immediately below the bulwarks and between the quarter-deck and the forecastle. [< *gun* + *wale*, plank, upper edge of a ship's side.]—**gunwale to,** up to the gunwale: so that it is level with the water. **g. down.**

gun'work', *n.* See under GUN, *n.*

gun'yah, 1 gun'ya; 2 gŭn'ya, *n.* [Austral.] A blacksmith's hut, roughly constructed of twigs and bark. **gun'yeh.**

gun'yang, 1 gun'yan; 2 gŭn'yăng, *n.* [Austral.] The edible fruit of an Australian tree, *Exocarpus cupressiformis.* The plant *Solanaceæ*: a congener of the kangaroo-apple, for which it is sometimes mistaken.

Gun'zburg, 1 gūn'tsburg; 2 gŭnts'burg, **Baron David** (?/₁ 1857–²/₁1909). A Russian Orientalist, philanthropist, and writer: *L'Ornement Hebreu*, with Stassov. [snup].

gup, 1 gup; 2 gŭp, *n.* [Scot.] Gossip; scandal. **gup'p.**

gup, ²*t, interj.* A form of rebuke.

gup'ta-vid'ya, 1 gup'ta-vid'ya; 2 gup'ta-vid'ya, *n.* [Sans.] *Theos.* Occult or esoteric knowledge.

gur, 1 gûr; 2 gŭr, *n.* Same as GOOR.

Gur, 1 gûr; 2 gŭr, *n. Bib. 2 Kings*, ix, 27.

gu'rah, *n.* Same as GORAH. [TERM.

gu'ran, 1 gu'ren-hen'; 2 gu'ri-hĕn', *n.* Same as SURAN-

Gu'ran, 1 gū'ren: 2 gu'ran, *n.* Same as GURIAN.

gu-ran'-haan, 1 gu-ran'-en; 2 gu-răn'am, *n.* Monesia bark. See under BARK.

Gur'bha'al, 1 gûr'-bā'al; 2 gŭr'-bā'al, *n. Bib. 2 Chron.* **gurd'fish',** 1 gurd'fish'; 2 gŭr'fĭsh', *n.* A garfish.

gur'dle, 1 gûr'di; 2 gŭr'dl, *v. t.* [Scot.] To curdle.

Gur'don, 1 gûr'don; 2 gŭr'don, *n.* A town in Clark county, Ark. [auk.

gur'fel, 1 gur'fel; 2 gŭr'fĕl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The razor-billed

Gur-ga'on, 1 gur-gā'on; 2 gŭr-gā'on, *n.* A district in the Punjab, British India; 1,984 sq. m.

gurge, *v. t. & i.* Toswallow. **II.** *t.* [GURGED; GURG'ING.] To whirl about; move in eddies; surge, as a tide or a sea.

gurge, 1 gûrj; 2 gŭrg, *n.* [Archaic.] A whirlpool: hence, a confused motion; whirl.

With sanguine, feverous, boiling *surge* of pulse. ESAIAS *Hyperion* bk. ii. l. 28.

gur'geonş, *n. pl.* Same as GRUDGINGS.

gur'gionst.

gurgeş, 1 gûr'jis; 2 gŭr'ĝĕs, *n.* **1.** [*L.*] *Her.* Same as GURGE. **2.** A spiral in imitation of a whirlpool, bla-zoned argent and azure, covering the entire field. **2.** [*Dial.*] A small lake; fish-pond. **3.** Same as GURGE. **gor'gest.**

Arms of Gorges (Silver on blue.)

Gurges.

gur'gi-ta'tion, 1 gûr'ji-tā'shan; 2 gûr'gi-tā'shon, *n.* A movement of any liquid in a whirlpool or in a boiling state.

As wave meets wave the *gurgitation* is increased.
McCOSH *Christianity and Positivism* p. 204. [o. & nos. 1871.]

[< L. *gurgito*, flood, < *gurges* (*gurgit-*), abyss.]

gur'gle, 1 gûr'gl; 2 gûr'gl, *vt.* [GUR'GLED, GUR'GLD"; **gur'gl'ing.**] To move or flow with a broken, bubbling, irregular, noisy current, as from a bottle or on a stony bottom; hence, to make a murmuring or purling sound.

Fields are green and fair to see; Streamlets *gurgle* tunefully.
SOUTHEY *Madoc in the South* st. 4.

[< L. *gurgulio*, throat, < *gurges*, whirlpool.] — **gur'gling-ly,** *adv.*

gur'gle, *n.* A gurgling flow or sound. **gur'gling†.**

gur'glet, 1 gûr'glet; 2 gûr'glĕt, *n.* A porous earthen jar in which water is cooled by evaporation.

gur'gly, 1 gûr'gli; 2 gûr'gli, *a.* [Rare.] Resembling a gurgle.

gur'goyle, *n.* Same as GARGOYLE.

Gur'ha, 1 gur'a; 2 gûr'a, *n.* A town in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India.

gur'hof-ite, 1 gûr'hof-ait; 2 gûr'hŏf-it, *n. Mineral.* A snow-white variety of dolomite, containing a large proportion of calcium. [< *Gurhof*, town in Austria.]

Gurh-wal', 1 gur-wâl'; 2 gûr-wâl', *n.* Same as GARHWAL.

Gu'ri-an, 1 gû'ri-an; 2 gû'ri-an, *n.* A member of a race of Caucasians inhabiting Tiflis, in Transcaucasia.

Gu'rin, 1 gû'rin; 2 gû'rin, *n.* A town in Adamawa, Central Africa.

Gur'ja-ra, 1 gûr'ja-ra; 2 gûr'ja-ra, *n.* Same as GUJAR.

Gur'ja-rat.

gur'jun, 1 gûr'jun; 2 gûr'jŭn, *n.* 1. [E. Ind.] *Bot.* A huge tree (*Dipterocarpus alatus*) of the family *Dipterocarpeæ*, of the East Indies and Philippine Islands, used in building houses and for canoes. 2. A fluid balsam from different species of *Dipterocarpus*, used in medicine and in varnish-making. — **gur-jun'lic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or extracted from *gurjun*. — **gurjunic acid,** a resinous acid derived from gurjun treated with alcohol.

Gur'kha, 1 gûr'ka; 2 gûr'ka, *n.* One of the dominant race of Nepal, India, originally of Rajputana, of Hindu descent and Sanskritic speech, who invaded India about the 17th century. The modern Gurkhas rank with the best soldiers of the Anglo-Indian army. They are not British subjects.

In physique the *Gurkha* is very short and stout; a natural infantryman and an inveterate foe in battle. . . . The *Gurkha* troops number about 20,000 and are greatly valued by the British Government.
New Internat. Encyc. vol. ix, p. 388. [D. N. & CO. '05.]

Gur'ko, 1 gûr'ko; 2 gûr'ko, **Joseph Vladimirovich, Count** (?/11828–?/1901). A Russian field-marshal.

gurl, 1 gûrl; 2 gûrl, *vt.* [Obs.] To growl; whirl.

gurl, *a.* [Scot.] Stormy; bleak; uncouth; turbulent; rough. **gur'lier.**

gur'let, 1 gûr'let; 2 gûr'lĕt, *n. Mech.* [F.] A masons' pickax having one cutting edge and a point.

gur'ly, 1 gûr'li; 2 gûr'li, *a.* [GUR'LI-ER; GUR'LI-EST.] [Scot.]

1. Same as GURL, *a.* 2. Applied to the wind: cross; sullen. 3. Inclement; rough: said of the weather.

gur'my, 1 gûr'mi; 2 gûr'mi, *n. Mining.* A level; working. **gur'mie†.**

gur'nard, 1 gûr'nard; 2 gûr'nard, *n.* 1. A trigloid fish having three free pectoral rays; especially, a food fish of the genus *Trigla*; as, the red *gurnard* or cuckoo-*gurnard* (*T. cuculus*); the gray *gurnard* (*T. gurnardus*). 2. One of other related or like fishes. 3. [Obs.] A gurnard. (2) A flying gurnard or dactylopterid. (3) The gemmous dragonet or yellow gurnard. [< OF. *gournaild* (*F. grondeau*), < *gogner*, < L. *grunnire*, grunt.] — **striped gurnard,** a trigloid fish (*Prionotus evolans*) of the southern Atlantic.

gur'net, 1 gûr'net; 2 gûr'nĕt, *n.* 1. A gurnard.

The full-faced mackerel and the *gurnet* between.
JEAN INGELOW *Brothers, and a Sermon* st. 4.

2. [Austral.] A scorpænoid fish of *Scorpæna* or a related genus. — **flying gurnet** (*Zeus faber*), an Australian trigloid (*Cheilodactylus polyommata*) with large pectoral fins.

gur'net, *n. Naut.* A garnet.

Gur'net Point. A promontory at the S. end of Duxbury Beach, Plymouth county, Mass.; has two lighthouses.

gur'net-ty, 1 gûr'net-i; 2 gûr'nĕt-y, *a.* Resembling the garnet or garnet.

Gur'ney, 1 gûr'ni; 2 gûr'ny, **Joseph John** (?/1788–?/1847). An English Quaker minister and philanthropist, who brought about prison reforms.

gur'nsi-ah, *n.* Same as GWINIAD.

gu'ro-lite, 1 gû'ro-lait; 2 gû'ro-lit, *n. Mineral.* Same as GYROLITE.

gurr, 1 gûr; 2 gûr, *vi.* [Scot.] To make a growling noise; growl. — **gurr,** *n.* A growl. — **gur'ring,** *a.* & *n.*

gur'rah, 1 gur'o; 2 gûr'a, *n.* [E. Ind.] A plain coarse East-Indian muslin.

gur'ry, 1 gur'i; 2 gûr'y, *vt.* [New Eng.] To pollute with offal, as a herring-weir.

gur'ry, *n.* 1. Fish-offal, particularly that resulting from drying out whale-oil. 2. A grade of menhaden oil: so called in the trade. [U. S.] Refuse from a dissecting-room. 4†. Feces. — **gur'ry-bait",** *n.* Fish-offal used as bait. — **g.-butt,** *n.* 1. [New Eng.] A large cask for offal. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A dissecting-table. — **g.-fish,** *n.* Fish that remain on a fishing-bank after the migration of a school. — **g.-ground,** *n.* [New Eng.] A dumping-ground at sea for fish-offal. — **g.-shark,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The northern sleeper-shark (*Somniosus microcephalus*).

gur'ry?, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A small native fort.

gur'ry, *n.* 1. A mine. 2. A water-channel; gutter.

gurt, 1 gûrt; 2 gûrt, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as GREAT.

gurt, 1 gûrt; 2 gûrt, *n.* A mine. 2. A water-channel; gutter.

Gurth, 1 gûrth; 2 gûrth, *n.* In Scott's *Ivanhoe*, an uncouth swineherd, bondsman of Cedric, and squire to Ivanhoe.

Gur'ton, 1 gûr'tŏn; 2 gûr'tŏn, **Gammer.** The heroine of *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, probably the second comedy written in the English language, and attributed to William Stevenson. It was first produced in 1566. It tells of the loss of Gammer Gurton's needle and of its subsequent discovery in her husband's breeches.

gu'ru, 1 gû'rū or gu-rū'; 2 gu'ru or gu-ru', *n.* [Sans.] A spiritual and religious preceptor, ranking next to parent in respect and authority: any venerable person, teacher, or the like. Compare MOONSHEE.

gu'ru-nut", *n.* Same as COLA-NUT.

Gu'ru-pa-ra'ba, 1 gû'ru-pa-rā'ba; 2 gu'ru-pa-ra'ba, *n.* A river in northern Brazil; length, 240 m. to the Amazon.

Gu'ru-pi', 1 gû'ru-pī'; 2 gu'ru-pi', *n.* A river, E. boundary of Para state, N. E. Brazil; length, 200 m. to Atlantic ocean.

Gus, *n.* Diminutive of AUGUSTUS.

gusch'et, 1 gush'et; 2 gûsh'ĕt, *n.* [Scot.] Same as GUSSET.

gush, 1 gŭs; 2 gŭs, *n.* [Scot.] Goose. — **gu'sha-n'ron,** *n.* [Scot.] A lauraceous smooth-stemmed tree, the laurel.

gush, 1 gush; 2 gŭsh, *v.* I. *t.* To pour forth or send out rapidly and copiously.

II. *i.* To pour out with violence and rapidity; flow out suddenly or rapidly and in volume; issue forth quickly, as a fluid; as, blood *gushes* from a vein.

Read from some humbler poet. Whose songs *gushed* from his heart.
LOWELL *The Day is Done* st. 7.

2. To make an extravagant display of affection or of sentiment. [< Ice. *gusa* (or *gjōsa*), gush; cp. D. *gudsen*, gush.]

gush, *n.* 1. A sudden rush or outpouring of fluid or of something likened to it, as of sound, or the thing thus emitted.

The soft voices of the choir break out into sweet *gushes* of melody.
IRVING *Sketch-Book*, Westminster Abbey p. 220. [o. & CO. 1864.]

2. An extravagant experience or display of sentiment. 3. A whiff; smell. 4. [Prov. Eng.] A blast of wind; squast. — **gush'y,** *a.* Full of gush; given to extravagance in the expression of sentiment.

gush'er, 1 gush'er; 2 gŭsh'ĕr, *n.* 1. Anything that gushes; specif., a well that discharges oil with force, not requiring to be pumped. 2. An emotionally demonstrative person.

Gush'er-brum, 1 gush'ar-brum; 2 gush'er-brum, *n.* A twin peak in the Karakoram mountains, India; 26,355 ft. high.

gush'ing, 1 gush'ig; 2 gŭsh'ing, *pa.* 1. Spurting forth as from under pressure; pouring forth rapidly or abundantly; as, the *gushing* fountain; *gushing* tears. 2. [Colloq.] Emitting impulsively and without reflection; weakly sentimental; without reserve; as, such *gushing* interviews. — **gush'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **gush'ing-ness,** *n.*

gush'y, *pp.* Gushed.

gus'le, 1 gus'le; 2 gŭs'lĕ, *n.* [Serbian.] *Mus.* A zither-like Russian instrument; also, a Serbian rebab of a single string.

gus'set, 1 gus'et; 2 gŭs'ĕt, *n.* 1. A triangular piece of cloth, usually very small, inserted in a garment to fill an open angle or to give added strength or more room. 2. In metal-working: (1) An angle iron or bracket for stiffening an angle in construction. (2) A triangular sheet-stay, as between the head of a boiler and its cylindrical shell. 3. *Her.* Same as GORE. 4. *Armor.* (1) A triangular space at a joint of the body, so that the joint does not show between two armor-plates. (2) A chain-mail connection between two armor-plates, covering the space described above. (3) A plate protecting the space and the filling. 5. A wedge-shaped piece of land. 6. (1) The triangular piece of elastic in the sides of a side-spring shoe. (2) The clock of a stocking. 7. In the plural, the side-pieces for extension in a pair of bellows. 8. *Shipbuilding.* A triangular piece used to strengthen two pieces of metal that meet and form a corner. [< F. *gousset*, armhole, dim. of *gousse*, shell.] — **gush'et†.** — **gus'set-nee'dle,** *n.* A side-needle used in knitting stockings. — **g.-plate,** *n.* Same as GUSSET, 6 (1). — **g.-stay†.** — **gus'set,** *vt.* To furnish with a gusset.

gus'sie, 1 gus'i; 2 gŭs'i, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A pig; swine.

gus'sock, 1 gus'ak; 2 gŭs'ok, *n.* [Yorksh. Eng.] A sudden gust of wind.

gust', 1 gust; 2 gŭst, *n.* 1. A rushing or driving of the wind, sudden and of short duration; a violent passing blast of wind; squall.

Believe me, Chaucer, I am not a twig That every *gust* can shake.
JOHN WEBSTER *Appius and Virginia* act i, sc. 3.

2. A sudden and violent outburst of feeling. [< Ice. *gustr*, < *gjōsa*, gush.] 3. A burst; puff, as of sound or smoke. — **gust'ful,** *a.* Accompanied by gusts; gusty.

gust', *n.* 1. The sense of taste; the enjoyment of tasting; relish; hence, relish or gratification of any kind, especially of obscenes; as, "The *gust* of novelty." D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Literature* vol. i, p. 160. [C. z. w. 1866.]

The Caliph Haroun in his orchards had
A fruit-tree, bearing such delicious fruits,
That he reserved them for his proper *gust*.
LAMB *The Wife's Trial* act i, sc. 7.

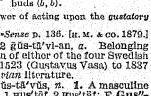
2. Intellectual taste; turn of fancy. [< L. *gustus*, taste.] — **gust',** *vt.* To taste; have a relish for. — **gust'a-ble†,** *a.* Tasting, or pertaining to taste. — **gust'er,** *n.* A professional taster. — **gust'ful†,** *a.* Having a good taste; relishable. — **gust'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **gust'ful-ness†,** *n.* — **gust'less†,** *a.* Tasteless.

gus'tard, 1 gus'tord; 2 gŭs'tard, *n.* [Local.] The great bustard.

gus-ta'tion, 1 gus-tā'shan; 2 gŭs-tā'shon, *n.* The act or power of tasting.

gus-ta'tive, 1 gus'ta-tiv; 2 gŭs'ta-tiv, *a.* Gustatory. — **gus'tə-tiv'e-ness†,** *n.*

gus'ta-to-ry, 1 gus'ta-to-ri; 2 gŭs'ta-to-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sense of taste. [< L. *gusto*, < *gustus*, taste.] — **gustatory buds,** flask-like arrangements of cells in the papillæ of the tongue; the taste-buds. — **g. cells,** elongated spindle-shaped cells in taste-buds of the tongue. — **g. center,** an area in the cortex of the ubiquitate gyrus of the brain, believed to control the sense of tongue, showing the distribution. — **g. nerve,** a branch of tion of filaments of the gustatory nerve (*a*, *a*), and their termination in the gustatory buds (*b*, *b*).


Gustatory Buds.
Section of a papilla of the tongue, showing the distribu-

Sugar . . . has a special power of acting upon the *gustatory nerves of sensation*.
GRANT ALLEN *Colour-Sense* p. 136. [H. M. & CO. 1879.]

Gus-ta'vi-an, 1 gus-tā'vi-an; 2 gŭs-tā'vi-an, *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the reign of either of four Swedish kings named Gustavus, from 1523 (Gustavus Vasa) to 1837 (Gustavus IV.); as, the *Gustavian* literature.

Gus-ta'vus, 1 gus-tē'vus; 2 gŭs-tā'vŭs, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. 2. **Gus'taf,** 1 gus'taf, 2 gŭs'taf. 3. **Gus'ta've,** 1 gus'tāv, 2 gŭs'tāv; 3. **Gus'tav,** 1 gus'taf, 2 gŭs'taf; Lt. Sp. **Gus-ta'vo,** 1 gus-tē'vo, 2 gus-tā'vo; L. **Gus-ta'vus;** Sw. **Gus'taf,** 1 gus'taf, 2 gŭs'taf. 3. Any one of several kings of Sweden, including (1) **G. I., Vasa** (?/1496–?/1560), who defeated the Danes, took Stockholm, and established Lutheranism. (2) **G. II., Adolphus,** "the Great" (?/1594–?/1632), prominent in the Thirty Years' war. (3) **G. III.** (?/1746–?/1792), made new constitution, and was shot at a masked ball. (4) **G. IV.** (?/1778–?/1837), a son of G. III., forced to abdicate, 1809. (5) **G. V.,** (?/1858–), who became king of Sweden, Dec. 3, 1907. [Teut., Goth's staff.]

gus'to, 1 gus'to; 2 gŭs'to, *n.* 1. Keen enjoyment; relish: zest.

He was singularly lavish in his ways, and took part in all the town frolics with *gusto*.
MARY E. WILKINS *Humble Romance, Moral Exigency* p. 228. [H.]

2. *Art.* Predominating style, as applied to matters of opinion or taste; prevailing artistic method collectively; characteristic treatment. [It. Pg. Sp., < L. *gustus*, taste.]

gus-to'so, 1 gus-tō'so; 2 gus-tō'so, *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Tastefully; gracefully.

Güs'trow, 1 güs'tro; 2 güs'tro, *n.* A walled manufacturing town in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

gust'y, 1 gus'ti; 2 gŭst'y, *a.* 1. Characterized by sudden puffs and blasts of wind; squally; stormy. 2. Subject to fits of passion. — **gust'i-ly,** *adv.* — **gust'i-ness,** *n.*

gust'y?, *a.* Of agreeable flavor; savory.

gut, 1 gut; 2 gŭt, *n.* [GUT'TED; GUT'TING.] 1. To take out the intestines of; eviscerate; as, to *gut* a hog. 2. To plunder or to remove or destroy the contents of; as, fire *gutted* the building.

gut, *n.* 1. An intestine: usually in the plural: not in polite use. 2. The alimentary canal or any part of it. 3. pl. [Vulgar.] The stomach, especially as the seat of gluttony. 4. The dried and otherwise prepared entrails of an animal, used for strings for musical instruments and for other purposes; catgut. 5. A strong cord made from fiber drawn out of a silkworm when ready to spin its cocoon, used like catgut for angling-swells, etc. 6. A narrow passage; especially, a contracted strait connecting two bodies of water.

A *gut* between the rocks . . . conducts to the sea.
BAYARD TAYLOR *At Home and Abroad* first ser., p. 271. [o. & CO. 1860.]

[< AS. *gut* (pl. *guttas*), < *gēotan*, pour.] — **blind gut,** see CÆCUM. — **gut'-bread",** *n.* [Vulgar, Eng.] The pancreas. — **gut-formed,** *a.* Shaped like a gut. — **gut-hook,** *n.* A coupling-hook to fasten the pattern of round catgut belts. — **gut-length,** *n.* A piece of silkworm gut, from 12 to 15 inches long, used as a snell in fishing. — **gut-scraper,** *n.* [Slang.] A fiddler. — **gut'-weed",** *n.* A variety of sea-thistle (*Sonchus arvensis*). — **gut'wort",** *n.* A medicinal plant (*Globularia alypum*) of southern Europe and Africa, used as a purgative.

gu'ta-ga'by, 1 gû'ta-gā'bi; 2 gu'ta-gā'by, *n.* [P. I.] A tree (*Garcinia morella*) exuding a gum resin valued for its medicinal properties.

gutch'er, 1 guch'ar; 2 gŭch'er, *n.* [Scot.] A grandsire.

Gu'ten-berg, 1 gû'ten-berg; 2 gu'ten-bĕrg, **Johann** or **Henne** (1397?–1468). A German printer who first adopted printing from movable types.

Guth'rie, 1 guth'ri; 2 gŭth'ri, *n.* 1. **James** (?/a1792–?/a1869), an American lawyer and statesman: Secretary of U. S. Treasury. 2. **Thomas** (?/1813–?/a1874), a Scottish clergyman, orator, and philanthropist; writer; moral reformer; editor of *Sunday Magazine*. 3. **Thomas Anstey** (?/a1856–), an English barrister, imaginative novelist, and short-story writer; pseudonym, "F. Anstey": as, *The Brass Bottle*, *Vice Versa*, etc. 4. A county in S. W. central Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, **Guthrie Center.** 5. A town in Oklahoma and county-seat of Logan county.

gut'ling†, *n.* A gormandizer; a glutton.

Gut of Can'so. A strait between Cape Breton Island and Nova Scotia; length, 17 m.

Gu-tru'ne, 1 gu-trū'ne; 2 gu-trų'ne, *n.* In the *Nibelungenlied*, the wife of Siegfried and the sister of Gunther.

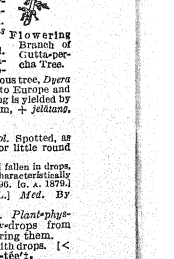
gut'ta, *n.* [Low.] Hail; pouring rain.

gut'ta', 1 gut'a; 2 gŭt'a, *n.* [GUT'TÆ, 1 -i; 2 -ē, pl.] [L.] 1. *Pharm.* A drop: indicated in prescriptions by ℞., plural ℞ℏ. 2. *Arch.* One of the small drop-like ornaments, usually in the form of truncated cones, depending from the under parts of mutules and regulæ of the Doric entablature. They are supposed to represent treenails or wooden pegs which, in primitive wooden entablatures, occupied the same positions. 3. *Zool.* A small drop-shaped marking.

— **gut'ta-band",** *n. Arch.* Same as REGULA. — **g. rosacea** (*Pathol.*), a chronic inflammatory disease of the skin, especially of the nose and face, with shining redness and small tubercles; brandy-blossom; rum-bud; grog-rose. **g.-rosea?.** — **g. serena?,** amaurosis.

gut'ta-?, *n.* A gum used only in compounds. 2. Gutta-percha. 3. *Chem.* A white amorphous compound ($C_{10}H_{16}$) forming the chief constituent of gutta-percha: used extensively as an insulator. [< Malay *gutah*, gum.]

— **gut'ta-milk",** *n.* The fresh milky sap of the gutta-percha tree. — **g.-percha,** *n.* 1. A brownish-red horny substance, solid at ordinary temperatures, but softening with heat. It is the inspissated juice of the gutta-percha tree. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in ethers. 2. *Geol.* A fine Scotch glacial clay. — **g.-percha tree,** a large tree (*Isonandra gutta*) native in southeastern Asia. — **g.-shea,** *n.* A hydrocarbon extracted in making soap from shea-butter. — **g.-taban,** *n.* Same as GUTTA-PERCHA, 1. — **g.-trap,** *n.* The resinous juice of *Artocarpus incisa*, used in making birdlime.


Flowering Branch of Gutta-percha Tree.

gut'ta-ble'ez, *a.* Capable of being eviscerated.

gut'ta-loo-ta'long, 1 gut'a-lū-tā'lŏng; 2 gŭt'a-lōō-tā'lŏng, *n.* A substitute for rubber obtained from a southeastern Asiatic apocynaceous tree, *Dyera costulata*. Large quantities are exported from the United States. An inferior guttajoolatong is yielded by other species of *Dyera*. [< Malay, *gutah*, gum, + *jelatong*, stinging nettle.]

guttat., *abbr.* Guttatim.

gut'tate, 1 gut'at; 2 gŭt'ĕt, *a.* 1. *Bot.* & *Zool.* Spotted, as if by colored drops. 2. Containing drops or little round masses likened to drops. — **gut'tat-ed†.**

The allies . . . is stuck together but as if it had fallen in drops, which is what I mean by calling Hyalix character-istically *guttate*.
RUSKIN *Deucalion* vol. i, p. 190. [o. & CO. 1879.]

gut-ta'tim, 1 gut-ā'tim; 2 gŭt-tā'tim, *adv.* [L.] *Med.* By the drop.

gut-ta'tion, 1 gut-ā'shan; 2 gŭt-tā'shon, *n. Plant-physiol.* The dripping of rain-drops or dew-drops from plant-channels, often developed for gathering them.

gut'-té', 1 gut-tē'; 2 gŭt-tĕ', *a. Her.* Covered with drops. [< F. *goutté*, < L. *guttula*, < *gutta*, drop.] — **gut-tée'†.**

gut'ted, 1 gut'ed; 2 gŭt'ĕd, *pa.* [Rare.] Having intestines.

Gut'ten-berg, 1 gut'en-bûrg; 2 gŭt'en-bĕrg, *n.* 1. A town in Hudson county, N. J. 2. A town in Clayton county, Ia.

Gut'ten-borg, *n.* Same as GOTTENBORG.

gut'ter, 1 gut'er; 2 gŭt'ĕr, *v.* I. *t.* 1. To form a channel or groove in, as by the action of flowing water, or by mechanical means. 2. To furnish with gutters. 3. To lead or conduct through or as through a gutter. 4. [Rare.] To cause to fall in streams.

II. *i.* To become channeled or run in drops, as a candle. A clear fresh rush of night air, which made the candles flicker and *gutter* and the fires roar.
T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Rugby* pt. i, p. 142. [o. & CO. 1871.]

gut'ter, *n.* **1.** A channel or conduit set below and along the eaves of a house to catch and carry off rainwater from the roof; an eaves-trough.

Gutters are known as, **arris-gutter** (a V-shaped wooden eaves-gutter), **filled-g.** (made by turning sheet metal over a wood fillet, as against a chimney or the like), **parallel-g.** (of rectangular cross-section, as distinguished from V-shaped gutter), **parapet-g.** (a gutter between the edge of a sloping roof and the outward projection of the building-wall), **valley g.** (a gutter formed in the hollow of a roof).

2. A waterway for carrying off surface-water, constructed generally at the side of a road or street. Hence, low origin or association; as, a child of the slums and *gutter;* language of the *gutter.* **3.** A channel or trough formed by the running of water, as by the action of the oscillation of a trough upon a horizontal axis: a bailscoop. **5.** [Austral.] The lower part of a river-channel of the Tertiary period; the place in which auriferous deposits are to be expected. **9.** *Boating.* A shallow trough at the side of an alley to receive and carry to the pit balls unskilfully bowled. **10.** *pl.* [Scot.] Mud; mire. **11.** A passageway. [< F. *goutière,* < *goute,* < L. *gutta,* drop.]

—gut'ter-bird", *n.* **1.** A sparrow. **2.** A mean or low person; base or contemptible fellow. **g.-blood** [Scot.]t. **—g.-boarding,** *n.* Boarding on which leaden roof-gutters rest. **—g.-cock,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The water-hen. **—g.-drift,** *n.* [Austral.] An accumulation of valuable matter or detritus found in certain river-channels. See GUTTER, 3. **—g.-flag,** *n.* [Austral.] A flag indicating the direction of the gutter of a mine. **—g.-frame,** *n.* [Slang, Eng.] Stomach. **—g.-ledge,** *n. Naut.* A bar across a hatchway, supporting its covers. **—g.-man,** *n.* **1.** A man who piles his trade in the gutter; hence, a citizen of the lowest grade. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] = SWAMPER. **3.** *Lumbering.* [U. S.] A man employed to lop off the limbs and branches of trees. **—gut'ter-mas'ter†,** *n.* An overseer of gutters. **—g.-pendant,** *n. Arch.* A member made by decorating the outside face of a gutter with regularly spaced ornaments. **—g.-merchant,** *n.* A gutter-man. **—g.-road,** *n. Lumbering.* The track along a skid. **—g.-snipe,** *n.* **1.** [Slang.] A neglected child who runs loose on the streets; a street arab. **g.-squatter†,** *n. Print.* A small narrow poster for pasting on curbstones. **3.** [Slang, New York.] In Wall street, a curbstone broker. **—g.-spout,** *n.* A closed pipe for discharging rain-water from the open eaves-troughs. **—g.-stall,** *n.* A street vender's booth or stand. **—g.-stick,** *n. Print.* = **g.-rule,** *n.* A rule of semicylindrical shape; laid with hollow upward to form a gutter, as on a roof. The same tile reversed is used for ridged roofing. **—g.-tree,** *n.* The European dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*). **—g.-urchin,** *n.* A gutter-snipe. **—seminal g.** (*Entom.*), in some earthworms, a lateral furrow between the apertures of the spermiducal glands.

gut'tered, *pp.* Guttered. S. S.

gut'ter-ing, 1 gut'ar-iŋ; 2 gŭt'er-ing, *n.* **1.** A system of gutters or leaders for the conveyance of water from houses, tops, etc. **2.** Material from which gutters are made. **3.** The act of making or forming gutters.

gut'ter-lling, *n.* [Rare.] Same as GUTTER-BIRD.

gut'ter-y, 1 gut'ar-i; 2 gŭt'er-y, *a.* **1.** Grooved; having furrows on the surface: said of wheat and other grains. **2.** Filthy; muddy. [< GUTTER, *n.*] [gutted. [< GUT, *v.*]

gut'fer-y, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*; 2 -IES, *pl.*] A place where fish are gutted.

Gut'tide†, *n.* Shrovetide.

gut'tie', 1 gut'-tɨt'; 2 gŭt'-tɨt', *n.* **1.** A form of colic to which restricted oxgangs are said, caused by strangulation of a loop of intestine. **2.** Peritoneal hernia. [< GUT + TIE.]

gut'ti-fer, 1 gut'-fer; 2 gŭt'i-fer, *n. Bot.* A plant belonging to the *Guttiferæ;* also, a member of the *Guttiferæ.*

Gut-tif'er-æ, 1 gu-tif'er-i; 2 gŭ-tif'er-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as CLUSIACEÆ. [< L. *gutta,* drop, + *fero,* bear.]

gut-tif'er-ous, 1 gu-tif'ar-us; 2 gŭ-tif'er-us, *a. Bot.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Guttiferæ.* **2.** Producing gum or resin.

gut-tif'er-al†,

gut'ti-form, 1 gut'i-form; 2 gŭt'i-form, *a.* Having the shape of a drop. [< L. *gutta,* drop, + -FORM.]

gut'ting, *n.* **1.** Evisceration. **2.** Removed entrails.

gut'tle, 1 gut'l; 2 gŭt'l, *n.* [Rare or Obs.] **1.** = GUT, 1. To eat or drink greedily; gobble up. To eat voraciously; gobble. He blindly guzzles and *guttles.*

BROWNING *Ponte dell' Angelo, Venice* st. 12.

gut'tler, 1 gut'lar; 2 gŭt'ler, *n.* A gormandizer.

gut'tle-some, *a.* [Rare.] Greedy; gluttonous.

gut'tu-la, 1 gut'yu-la; 2 gŭt'yu-la, *n.* -LÆ, 1 -lē; 2 -lē, *pl.*] [L.] A little drop or drop-like marking. **gut'tu-lar,** *a.* Marked with spots; dotted. **gut'tu-late,** *a.* Consisting of small drops. **2.** Minutely guttate. **—gut'tu-lous†,** *a.* Having the form of small drops. **gut'tule†.**

gut'tur, 1 gut'ar; 2 gŭt'ur, *n.* [L.] The throat; specif., the front of the neck of a bird.

gut'tur-al, 1 gut'ur-al; 2 gŭt'ur-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the throat; produced or formed in the throat or in the guttural fossa.

Guttural was first employed, as a technical term, in phonetics to designate four Hebrew spirant consonants. As used phonetically at present, it is applied indifferently to certain phoneticists prefer to use *back* or *velar* instead. Popularly, any mode of pronunciation which is harsh or unmusical is classed as *guttural;* the English so designate the German *ch.*

The cuckoo's . . . peculiar *guttural* note . . . may be heard almost any summer night.

BROWNING *Pegasus, Summer Voyage* p. 23. [N. Y. & C. 1881.]

gut'tur-al, *n.* A sound or series of sounds produced in the throat, at or near the palate: sometimes called *palatal* or *back-palatal.* The English gutturals are *k, c* hard *g, g, ng, h,* and (sometimes) *ch.* Compare DENTAL; LABIAL; LINGUAL; PALATAL.

The consonants may be classified according to the organs by which they are produced, as *guttorals* (k, g, ch), palatals (ch, j), linguals (sh, zh), dentals (d, th, dh), labials (p, b, f, v).

R. MORRIS *Hist. Outlines Eng. Accidence* p. 59. [MACM. 1872.]

[< L. *guttur,* throat.] **gut'tur-al-ism,** *n.* A guttural peculiarity in speech. **—gut'tur-al'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being guttural. **—gut'tur-al-ize,** *tt. & vt.* To speak or utter guttorally. **gut'tur-al-i-za'tion,** *n.* **—gut'tur-al-ly,** *adv.* **—gut'tur-al-ness,** *n.*

gut'tur-o-, 1 gut'ur-o-; 2 gŭt'ur-o-. From Latin *guttur,* throat: a combining form in adjectives signifying pertaining to the throat and the part signified by the other element of the compound: as, *gutturonasal* (throat and nose); *gutturopalatal* or *gutturopalatine;* *gutturolabial* (throat and lips). **—gut'tur-o-sib'i-lant.** 1. *a.* Sibilant, the produced by the throat. **II.** *n.* A sibilant throat-sound.

gut'tur-o-tet'a-nus, *n.* Stammering due to a nervous spasmodic contraction of guttural sounds.

gut'tus, 1 gut'us; 2 gŭt'us, *n.* [L.] A narrow-necked cruet or oil-flask from which the liquid contained may be poured drop by drop.

gut'ty, 1 gut'i; 2 gŭt'y, *a.* [Vulgar.] Round-bellied; tubby.

gut'ty, *n.* [Colloq.] *Golf.* A gutta-percha ball.

Gutz'kow, 1 guts'kou; 2 guts'kou, **Karl Ferdinand** (1811–78), a German novelist and dramatist; a leader of Young Germany.

Gütz'laff, 1 gŭts'laf; 2 gŭts'läf, **Karl** (1803–51), a German missionary who, with Tomlin, translated the New Testament into Chinese.

gu-va'ba, *n.* [1 giu-v'ba, -en *or* -sin; 2 gû-vä'ba, -ɛn *or* -ɛn, gu-va'cine, *n. Chem.* A monacid, crystalline alkaloid (C$_{13}$H$_{9}$NO$_{3}$) derived from the betel-nut. [< Sans. *guvāka,* betel-nut.]

guy, 1, gai; 2 gɛ̈, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* & *Mech.* To steady or stay with a guy. **2†.** To guide. [< OF. *guier;* see GUIDE, *v.*] **guie†.**

guy', *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] To make sport of; treat as a guy or butt; ridicule; quiz; as, to *guy* a person with a fanciful story.

—to guy a scene (*Theat.*), to spoil a scene or dramatic situation by lests not belonging to the piece or not heard by the audience. Compare GAG.

guy', *n.* [Slang, Eng.] To run away: skedaddle.

guy', *n. Naut.* A rope, rod, or chain, steadying and preventing from swaying a mast or another rope, a suspended object, the floor of a suspension bridge, etc.; a stay-rope; as, an after *guy.* [< OF. *guye, guie,* guide, guy, < *guier;* see GUY, *v.*]

—guy-pendant, *n.* A stay used at the central part of a derrick. **—guy-chain,** *n.* A chain used instead of a guy-rope. **—guy-crane,** *n.* A crane or derrick fastened in place to hold a guy-rope, as a peg driven into the ground to hold a tent. Compare GAG.

guy-rings, *n. pl.* Rings on the head-block of a derrick-mast, to which the guy-ropes are attached. **—guy-rod,** *n. Naut.* A rod, usually of iron, used in place of guy-rope. **—guy-rope,** *n.* A rope used to stay or steady a mast, derrick, or spar. **—guy-wire,** *n.* A wire used as a support or stay. **—jib-guy,** *n. Naut.* A guy leading to a jib-boom end. **jib-boom guy;** — **lazy guy,** a guy to prevent the jibing of the boom of a foreand-aft sail. — **lower-boom guys,** ropes or wires which hold a swinging boom in place. — **main-tackle guy,** same as MAINTINGLE, 2. — **spanker-boom guy,** the steadying rope for a spanker-boom. — **traveling guy,** a guy by which to support the jib-boom when the jib is set with a traveler.

guy', *n.* **1.** [Eng.] An effigy of Guy Fawkes, a leader in the gunpowder plot, or of some unpopular celebrity of the day. See FAWKES, Guy. Guys, usually made of rags and straw, are burned on Nov. 5; the custom is now disappearing. **2.** Hence, a person oddly or badly dressed, or of grotesque appearance in any way.

I dare say you have seen a guy paraded in any way.

LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Little Women* p. 138. [L. BROS. 1880.]

guy', *n.* [Slang, Eng.] The act of running away secretly; an escape. **to go a guy,** to run off. — **to give one the guy,** to give one the slip. fone in authority.

guy', *n.* [Slang.] A person; an individual; as, the main *guy.*

Guy, 1 gai; 2 gɛ̈, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. It. Sw. **Gui'do,** 1 gwi'do, 2 gwē'do; D. G. **Gui'do,** 1 gi'do, 2 gē'do; Sp. **Gui'do,** 1 gi'dō; 2 gē'dō; F. **Guy,** 1 gi, 2 gē. **2.** (-1153) **Lasignan** (-1194), a French crusader; king of Jerusalem, 1186–1192; defeated by Saladin. **Rheingraf** (1645–*or* 1724), an English bookseller who founded Guy's Hospital, London, England.

Guy'an-dot, 1 gai'an-dot; 2 gɛ̈'an-dōt, *n.* **1.** A river in West Virginia; 150 m. to the Ohio river. **2.** A village in Cabell county, W. Va. **3.** Same as WYANDOT.

guy'ot, 1 gu-yō'; 2 gŭ-yō', *n.* A thin wafer-like bread baked on a flat stone: common among Mexican farmers in New Mexico and Arizona. — **gu-ya've-ov'en,** *n.* A thin flat stone or other support, upon which guyave is baked. **gu-ya've-stove't,** *n.*

guyle, *n.* Same as GUILE†.

Guy Mannering, Sir, Scott's *Guy Mannering,* a wealthy English colonel who served in India. Befriended the Bertrams and Dominie Sampson.

Guy'non'ner, 1 gi'no'nar'; 2 gē'nō'nār', **Georges** (-1917), a French aviator and aircraftor who destroyed 53 German aircraft and; killed near Poelcapelle, Iyellow wood.

gu'y'o, 1 gu'i'yo; 2 gu'y'o, *n.* [P. I.] A hard, heavy, reddish

Guy of Warwick, (*fl.*) 926?; (*d.*) 976?, an English hero of romance of the same name, in which he marries Felicia, daughter of Rohand, Earl of Warwick, goes to Palestine and slays the giant Amarant, and after numerous adventures, dies the Dane, dies a hermit. The prototype of the legendary hero is said to have lived in the 10th century.

Guy'on, 1 gai'an; 2 gɛ̈'an or (*F.*) gē'yôn', **Jeanne Marie de la Motte** (1648–1717), a French mystic and quietist. **2. Sir,** in Spenser's *Faerie Queene,* a knight, personifying Temperance, to whom is assigned the task of quelling the sorceress Acrasia, representing Intemperance. In the second book, in which he appears, he devastates the Bower of Bliss where Acrasia dwells.

Guy'ot, 1 gai'o; 2 gɛ̈'ō, **Arnold Henry** (1807–84), a Swiss physical geographer; colleague of Agassiz; settled in the United States. **2.** Yves (*fl.*1843–), a French political writer, and publicist: *La Siècle,* 1892–1903; Minister of Public Works, 1889–1892. **3.** A mountain in Colorado; height, 13,565 ft. **4.** A peak in Tennessee; height, 6,636 ft. **5.** A peak in New Hampshire; height, 4,589 ft.

Guys'bor-ough, 1 gaiz'bur-o; 2 gɛ̈z'bŭr-o, *n.* **1.** A district in Nova Scotia; in 1900 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Guy'ton', 1 gai'tɔn'; 2 gɛ̈'tɔn' de Mor'vō', **Louis Bernard** (1737–1816). A French chemist and revolutionist.

Guy'ton', 1 gai'tɔn'; 2 gɛ̈'tɔn', *n.* Same as GUIARA.

guze, 1 giz; 2 gūz, *n. Her.* A roundel of sanguine tint. [Cor. of GULES.]

guz'gut, 1 guz'ɒ-rit'; 2 gŭz'e-rĕt', *n.* Same as GUIARA.

Guz-man', *n.* **1.** 1 gŭth-măn'; 2 gŭth-män', **Alfonso Perez de G.,** "the Good" (1258–1309), a Spanish commander who took Gibraltar from the Moors, 1308. **2.** 1 gŭs-măn'; 2 gus-män', **Bartholomeu Lourenço de** (1650–1725?), a Portuguese ecclesiastic who invented the balloon.

Guz-man'ni-a, 1 guz-man'-o; 2 gŭz-män'-ā, *n.* A large genus of tropical American bromeliaceous plants, several of which are in greenhouse cultivation.

guz'zle, [1 guz'l; 2 gŭz'l, *n.* [GUZZLED, GUZ'LD'; GUZ'ZLING, GUZ'LIŋ. **I.** *i.* To take immoderately or frequently, as a drink: said especially of liquor; as, to *guzzle* beer. **2.** To swallow greedily or hastily; gulp.

II. *t.* To drink immoderately or frequently; tipple.

He sins, they *guzzle* and talk impudently.

H. W. BEECHER *Lectures to Young Men* p. 114. [L. n. 1885.]

[< OF. **gouzziller* (cp. *desgouziller*), akin to *gosier,* throat.]

guz'zle, *n.* **1.** Intoxicating liquor of any kind. **2.** A guzzler. **3.** A debauch. **4.** A drain or ditch. *H. Dict.*

guz'zler, 1 guz'lar; 2 gŭz'ler, *n.* One who drinks frequently and immoderately of intoxicating liquors.

guz'zy, 1 guz'i; 2 gŭz'y, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] An East-Indian cotton cloth of low grade. **guz'zle†.**

G. V., *abbr.* Gravimetric Volume.

gwag, 1 gwag; 2 gwăg, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] *Mining.* **1.** Débris. **2.** An old or exhausted working.

Gwa'li-or, 1 gwā'li-or; 2 gwä'lē-or, *n.* **1.** A native state in central India: 25,041 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a fortified city.

gwan'tus, 1 gwɒn'tus; 2 gwăn'tus, *n.* [GWAN'TUS, 1 -tus; 2 -tŭs.] *Archeol.* In the early Church, a bishop's staff: so called in ancient times. [L., also *wantus;* see GAUNTLET.]

gwe-due' 1 gwi-duk'; 2 gwe-dŭk', *n.* [Amerind.] A giant clam (*Glycymeris generosa*).

Gwee-dor', 1 gwi-dōr'; 2 gwe-dōr', *n.* A village in N. Donegal, Ireland.

gwee'en, 1 gwi'ɛn; 2 gwē'ĕn, *n.* A stone hatchet used by the

gwel'y, 1 gwel'i; 2 gwĕl'y, *n. Cymric Law.* The social unit, consisting of four generations of one family, in which the head of the group, the great-grandfather, had proprietary right over its landed property.

Gwen'do-len, 1 gwen'do-len; 2 gwĕn'do-lĕn, *n.* A feminine personal name. [Cot., white-browed.]

Gwen'do-len Harleth. In George Eliot's *Daniel Deronda,* the heroine, who married Grandcourt.

gwine, 1 gwain; 2 gwīn, *pp.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as GOING.

gwin'-lad, 1 gwin'-ad; 2 gwĭn'-ăd, *n.* A salmonoid fish (*Coregonus clupeoides*) found in the lakes of Great Britain.

[< W. *gwyniad,* < *gwyn,* white.] **gwyn'-lad†.**

Gwin-nett', 1 gwi-net'; 2 gwĭ-nĕt', A county in N. W. central Georgia: 510 sq. m.: county-seat, Lawrenceville.

Gwyd'i-on, 1 gwid'i-on; 2 gwĭd'i-ŏn, *n. Celt. Myth.* A Cymric divinity, friendly to men and hostile to the gods of the nether world. He had magic powers and is the brother of the arts of life. **Gwid'i-on†.**

Gwy'dir, 1 gwid'ir; 2 gwĭ'dir, *n.* A river in New South Wales: length, 445 m.

Gwyn, 1 gwin; 2 gwĭn, *n.* **1.** *Celt. Myth.* A Cymric divinity of the nether world, the guide of the spirits of slain warriors to Hades. **2. Eleanor,** (commonly called "Nell") (-1687), an English actress, mistress of Charles II.

Gwyn'eth, 1 gwin'eth; 2 gwĭn'ĕth, *n.* A feminine personal name. [Cot., white-browed.]

Gwyn'pl'aine', 1 gwɒn'plēn'; 2 gwăn'plān', *n.* The chief character in Victor Hugo's *L'homme qui rit* (The Man Who Laughs), who as a child was disfigured for purposes of exhibition in such a way that his features became fixed in a hideous, grotesque, and comic grin.

Gwyr, 1 gwir; 2 gwĭr, *n.* See GOWER, 2.

Gy-a'a, 1 gui-ū'; 2 gŭ-ä', *n.* Same as GAYA.

gy'al, *n.* Same as GAYAL. **gy'all.**

Gya'ur-ka, 1 gyā'ur-ka; 2 gyä'ŭr-kä, *n.* A fortified town in Tibet; entered by the Macdonald expedition in 1904.

gy'as-cu'tus, 1 gui'ɛs-kiu'tus; 2 gŭ'ăs-kū'tŭs, *n.* An imaginary quadruped of gigantic size with the legs on one side shorter than those of the other, so that it can walk and browse on hillsides. The word is said to have been coined by a showman who pretended to have a specimen.

gy'bel, *t. & n.* Same as GIBBLE, GIBEL, *n.*

gybe†, *v.* Same as JIB, *n.* **gybt.**

gyde†, *n.* Same as GITE‡.

gyer-esse†, *n.* A female guide.

gyd'ya, 1 gid'yə; 2 gĭd'ya, *n.* [Austral.] A tree, the gidgee.

gyer, *n.* Same as GUY, *n.* — **gye†,** *n.* A guy.

gyeld†, *n.* Same as GILD.

gye-long', 1 gyē-lon'; 2 gyē-lŏng', *n.* [Tibet.] A Buddhist priest.

gyge†, *n.* Same as GEWGAW.

Gy'ges, 1 gai'jiz; 2 gī'jēz, *n.* 1. *Myth.* Son of Uranus and Gæa: one of the giants killed by Hercules. **Gy'as†; Gy'es†.** **2.** (716–678 B. C.) King of Lydia; dethroned and put to death Candaules, his predecessor.

gyl, *n.* Same as GUILE†. **guylet.**

Gyl'fe, 1 gil'fe; 2 gĭl'fe, *n. Norse Myth.* A king of Sethod, who visited Asgard and received instruction in the old faith from Odin. The incident is called **Gylfaginning** or the "Delusion of Gylfe" in the first portion of the Younger Edda. See EDDA. **Gylf'i.**

Gy-lip'pus, 1 ji-lip'us; 2 gy-lĭp'ŭs, *n.* A Spartan general, who captured the Athenian army at Syracuse, 413 B. C.

Gym, *abbr.* *n.* [Colloq.] Gymnasium.

gyme, *n.* Same as GUM.

gym'el, 1 jim'el; 2 gĭm'el, *n. Mus.* A variety of early English song for voices in thirds and sixths. [< OF. *gemel,* < L. *gemellus,* double.]

Gy'mer, 1 gi'mar; 2 gī'mer, *n. Norse Myth.* **1.** A giant, the father of Gerd, Frey's wife. **2.** A giant, god of the ocean: a title meaning the covering of the depth by the waves. **Gy'mir†.**

gym-kha'na, 1 jim-kā'na; 2 gym-kä'na, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A meeting for athletic sports and games, especially for races and games on horseback; also, the place where such a meeting is held.

gymm, *n.* Same as GEMMO.

Gym'na-de'ni-a, 1 jim'na-di'ni-ə; 2 gym'na-dē'ni-a, *n.* A genus of Old World orchids, formerly included in *Habenaria.*

gym'nal, *a.* Same as GIMMAL. **gym'mall.**

gym-nan'thous, 1 jim-nan'thus; 2 gym-năn'thŭs, *a. Bot.* Naked-flowered; having neither calyx nor corolla. [< GYMN- + Gr. ἄνθος, flower.]

gym-nar'del-dæ, 1 jim-nar'del-di; 2 gym-när'el-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* An African family of scyphophorous fishes with a tapering tail, long dorsal fin, and no anal. **Gym-nar'chus,** *n.* [< Gr. γυμνός, naked, + ἀρχή, rectum.] **— gym-nar'chid,** *n.* **— gym-nar'choid,** *a. & n.*

gym-na'si-arch, 1 jim-nē'zi-ark; 2 gym-nā'si-ark, *n.* Of the nature of or pertaining to a gymnasium or German classical school; hence, classical, not technical. **gym-na'sic.**

gym-na'si-arch, 1 jim-nē'zi-ark; 2 gym-nā'si-ärc, *n.* 1. *Gr. Antiq.* An official entrusted with the management of the gymnasia. Ten were chosen annually. **2.** In the gymnasiarch system maintained and paid the persons preparing for the public festivals, addressed the gymnasium, controlled the ephebes, and conducted the solemn games. He wore a purple cloak and white shoes. **2.** The director and leader of athletic exercises in a gymnasium. [< L. *gymnasiarchus,* < Gr. *gymnasiarchos,* < *gymnasion* (see GYMNASIUM) + *archō,* rule.]

gym-na'si-ar'chy, 1 jim-nē'zi-ar'ki; 2 gym-nā'si-är'cy, *n.* The condition or office of a supervisor of the Athenian gymnasia.

gym-na'si-ast, 1 jim-nē'zi-ast; 2 gym-nā'si-ăst, *n.* One who attends or has attended a gymnasium or German classical school.

gym-na'si-en, 1 gim-nā'zi-en; 2 gym-nä'si-ĕn, *n. pl.* [G.] Same as GYMNASIA.

gym-na'si-um, 1 jim-nē'zi-um *or* -gium; 2 gym-nā'si-ŭm *or* -zhŭm (XIII), *n.* [-A or -UMS, *pl.*] **1.** In modern usage, a building or room for the practise of gymnastic exercises, as distinguished from field-athletics, but

often including a rowing-tank, a cage for winter practise of baseball, etc.

No city *gymnasia* can offer the invigorating breezes of the mountain. HAMERTON *Intell. Life* pt. i, letter v, p. 29. [B. BROS. 1874.]

2. A school organized for the branches of a general liberal course of education, inferior to the courses of a college properly so called, or of a university; a Latin or classical school, as opposed to a technical school; in Germany, a classical school preparatory to the universities; also, an inferior grade of such preparatory classes, as distinguished from the *lyceum* or higher rank.

A school omitting one or two upper years of the lyceum course is called a *gymnasium*.

Barnard's Journal of Education MAR., 1862, p. 235.

3. *Gr. Antiq.* A place where the Greek youths exercised themselves, comprising grounds for running and wrestling, baths, porticoes, and rooms for conversation and discussion. The most celebrated gymnasia, combining physical and intellectual exercises, were at Athens — *viz.*, the *Academy*, where Plato taught; the *Lyceum*, identified with Aristotle; and the *Cynosarges*, associated with the Cynics. [L., < Gr. *gymnasion*, < *gymnazō*, train naked, < *gymnos*, naked.] **gym-na'si-ąl**, *a.*

gym'nast, 1 jĭm'nąst; 2 ǧym'nąst, *n.* One expert in gymnastics; an athlete or trainer of athletes. [< Gr. *gymnastēs*, < *gymnos*, naked.]

Gym'nas-ter-i'dæ, 1 jĭm'nąs-tẽr-ī'-dē; 2 ǧym'nąs-ter-ī'dē, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of phanerozonate starfishes having the marginal plates conspicuous, abactinal skeleton tessellate, and plates covered with skin. **Gym'nas-ter'ri-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *gymnos*, naked, + *astēr*, star.] — **gym'nas-ter'ri-ąl, a.—gym'nas-ter'ri-oid,** *a.*

gym-nas'tic, 1 jĭm-nąs'tĭk; 2 ǧym-nąs'tĭk, *a.* **1.** Relating to, marked by, or of the nature of such exercises as tend to promote strength and agility.

Only being a glorious human boy, of course he frolicked and flirted, grew dandified, and neglected *gymnastic*, as college fashions ordered.

Louisa M. ALCOTT *Little Women* p. 296. [B. BROS. 1880.]

2. Relating to disciplinary mental exercises. **3.** Athletic, robust. **gym-nas'-ti-cal'-ly,** *adv.*

gym-nas'tic, *n.* **1.** Disciplinary exercise of body or intellect; a feat of bodily skill' generally in the plural.

The [is a wide-spread idea . . . that philosophy is at best a mere *gymnastic*, exercising the faculties, but not capable of revealing truth. McCOSH *Christianity and Positivism* p. 130. [C. & BROS. 1871.]

2. *pl.* The art of developing, by means of gymnastic exercises, bodily strength and agility: in modern usage referring more especially to exercises in a gymnasium as distinguished from *athletics*, exercises in the field.

I too see that painting and sculpture are *gymnastics* of the eye, its training to the niceties and subtleties of its function. EMERSON *Essays, Art* in first ser., p. 282. [B. H. & CO. 1890.]

3. A gymnast. — **heavy gymnastics,** vigorous athletic exercises: distinguished from *light gymnastics* or *calisthenics*. — **Swedish gymnastics.** *Therap.* **1.** A system of kinesiatrics or muscular movements employed in treating certain diseases or to develop the human body. See LING, PEHR HENRIK. **2.** *Gymnastics.* Exercises involving no severe muscular action.

gym-nas'ti-cize, 1 jĭm-nąs'ti-sēz ; 2 ǧym-nąs'ti-sīz, *vi.* [-CIZED; -CIZ'ING.] To practise gymnastics; engage in athletic exercises. **gym-nas'ti-cist.**

gym-nax'o-ny, 1 jĭm-nąks'o-nĭ; 2 ǧym-nąks'o-ny, *n. Bot.* A floral malformation in which the placenta protrudes from an orifice in the ovary. [< GYMN- + Gr. *axōn*, axis.]

Gym-ne'ma, 1 jĭm-nē'mą; 2 ǧym-nē'ma, *n.* A genus of twining shrubs or undershrubs of the family *Asclepiadaceæ*, chiefly of southern Asia and Malaysia. [< Gr. *gymnos*, naked.]

gym-ne'ric, 1 jĭm-nē'rĭk *or* -ner'ĭk; 2 ǧym-nē'rik *or* -nėr'-ĭc, *a. Chem.* Designating a resinous acid occurring in the leaves of *Gymnema sylvestris*, indigenous to India.

gym-ne'trous, 1 jĭm-nī'trus; 2 ǧym-nē'trŭs, *a.* With smooth or naked abdomen: said of certain fish without vertical anal fins. [< Gr. *gymnos*, naked.] [nastic exercise.

gym'nic†, **I.** *a.* Gymnastic. **gym'nĭ-cal†,** **II.** *n.* Gymnastic exercise, 1 jĭm'nĭks, 2 ǧym'nĭks, *n.* [Rare.] Gymnastics: a contraction.

gym'nite, 1 jĭm'nīt; 2 ǧym'nīt, *n. Mineral.* Same as DEWEYLITE. [< Gr. *gymnos*, naked: so called in allusion to the Bare Hill, Maryland.]

gym'no-, **gym'n-.** 1 jĭm'no-, jĭm'n-; 2 ǧym'no-, ǧym'n-. From Greek *gymnos*, naked.: combining forms. — **gym'no-bib'lĭ-ąn,** [Rare.] adj. doctrine that the Bible without comment is an all-sufficient guide for religious faith. — **gym'no-bib'lĭ-cal,** *a.* — **gym'no-bib'lĭst,** *n.* — **Gym'no-bas-te'a,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* A suborder of hydroids without hydrocaulus or gonangia and with gonads developed, as *Anthomedusæ*. — **Gym'no-blas-tæ'a†.** — **gym'no-blas'tic,** *a.* **gym'no-blas'tous†.** — **Gym'no-bran'chi-a†,** *n. pl. Conch.* The *Nudibranchiata*. **Gym'no-bran'chĭ-ą†.** — **gym'no-bran'chĭ-ate,** *a.* & *n.* — **gym'no-car'pous,** *a. Bot.* Having naked fruit: inflowering plants, said of a fruit which germinates in cryptogams, said of a naked spore-bearing surface. — **gym'no-cau'lus,** *n. Helminth.* The immature contractile stalk of a polypid, as in *Rhabdopleura*. **Gym'no-cer'a-ta,** *n. pl. Entom.* The *Gesticulata*. — **gym'no-cer'a-tous,** *a.* — **Gym'noch'ro-a,** *n. pl. Zool.* The section of *Hydrozoa* including *Hydræ*, *Bleutheroblastea*. — **gym'no-cĕl'-um,** *n. Bot.* The swelling occasionally found on the base of the sporecase of urn-mosses. — **Gym-noc'la-dus,** *n. Bot.* A genus of tall North-American trees of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*, the only species being *G. dioïcus*, the Kentucky coffee-tree. — **Gym-noc'o-pa,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A group of annelids having the cephalic appendages setose. — **gym-noc'o-pous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Gymnocopa*. — **gym'no-cyes,** *n. Biol.* A cell or unicellular organism without a cell-wall. — **gym-noc'y-tat.** — **gym'no-cy'tode,** *n. Biol.* A non-nucleated cell or cytode without a bounding membrane. — **gym'node,** *n.* A fruit-crow (*Gymnoderus fœtidus*). — **Gym'no-der-ī'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of cotingoid birds; fruit-crows. **Gym-nod'er-us,** *n.* (t. g.) — **gym-nod'er-line,** *a.* & *n.* — **Gym'no-don'tes,** *n. pl.* [< Gr. *gymnos*, naked, + *odōn*, *odont*, tooth.] A suborder or other division of pterotopodous fishes having a sacciform body, no spinous dorsal, and jaws invested with enamel, as in the swellfishes. — **gym'no-dont,** *a.* & *n.* — **Gym'no-don'tĭ-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* The *Gymnodontes* as a family. — **gym'no-don'tĭd,** *n.* — **gym'no-don'toid,** *a.* & *n.* — **gym'no-gen,** *n. Bot.* Same as GYMNOSPERM. — **gym'no-gene,** *n.* An African hawk (genus *Polyboroides*). — **gym-nog'e-nous,** *a. Biol.* Gymnospermous. **2.** *Ornith.* Gymnopædic. — **Gym'no-glos'sa,** *n. pl. Conch.* A division of pectinibranchiate gastropods without a tongue or odontophore, as *Entomotus* and *Pyramidellidæ*. — **gym'no-glos'sate,** *a.* & *n.* — **gym'no-gram,** *n.* A fern of the genus *Gymnogramme*. — **Gym'no-gramme,** *n. Bot.* A genus of chiefly tropical ferns having the leaf-surfaces usually covered with a white or yellow waxy powder; hence the name of *silver ferns* or *gold ferns*. — **gym-nog'y-nous,** *a. Bot.* Having the ovary naked. — **Gym'no-læ'ma-ta,** *n. pl. Helminth.* An order or other division of ectoprocous polyzoans having mucosa without an epistome and with a circular lophophore: including most forms. — **gym'no-læ'ma-tous,** *a.* — **Gym'no-ne'ta,** *n. pl. Crust.* A section of cladocerous entomostracans with the shell small. — **gym'no-me'rous,** *a.* — **Gym'no-myx'a,** *n. pl. Protoz.* A primary section or grade of protozoans with cell-protoplasm exposed as undifferentiated slime exsertile into pseudopodia, as in amœbids and radiolarians. — **gym'no-myx'an,** *a.* & *n.* — **gym'no-myx'ine,** *a.* — **gym'no-myx'on,** *n.* — **Gym'no-no'tĭ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A suborder of pleronectoid anacanthous fishes, or an order having the grain-cease produced between orbits and the tail bicercal, as in the electric eel. — **gym'no-no'tous,** *a.* — **Gym'no-pæ'des,** *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Fulicariæ*. — **gym'no-pæd'ĭ-a,** **gym'no-pæ'dĭ-æ,** *n. pl. Pr. Ant.* An annual festival at Sparta in honor of Apollo, Artemis, and Leto celebrated by Spartan youths, naked, with choruses and dances, in commemoration of the Spartan victory at Thyrea. — **gym'no-pæ'dic,** *a.* **1.** *Gr. Antiq.* Belonging or relating to the gymnastic exercises of youths and boys.

The *gymnopædic* dance . . . must have been originally distinguished by the ardity which it prescribed. J. W. DONALDSON *Theatre of the Greeks* pt. i, bk. i, p. 72. [MDCCC. 1875.]

2. *Ornith.* Naked when hatched; psilopædic. — **Gym'no-phĭ'o-na,** *n. pl. Zool.* An order of vermilike burrowing ambulacrians, including the cæcilids. — **Gym'noph-thal'mus,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Craspedonia*. — **Gym'noph-thal'mate,** **gym'noph-thal'ma-tous, gym'noph-thal'mic, gym'noph-thal'mous,** *a.* — **Gym'no-phyl'la,** *n. pl. Crust.* Same as ANOSTRACA. — **gym'no-phyl'lan,** *n.* — **gym'no-phyl'lous,** *a.* — **gym'no-plast,** *n. Biol.* A naked cell or protoplasmic mass. — **Gym'no-ple'a,** *n. pl. Crust.* A suborder of copepods with a division of the body in front of the genital openings and behind the fifth thoracic foot, with numerous representatives in plankton of all seas. — **gym'no-ple'an,** *a.* & *n.* — **Gym-nop'o-da,** *n. pl. Conch.* A section of phipidioglossate gastropods without lateral fringes to the foot, as *Neritidæ* and *Helicinidæ*. — **gym-nop'o-dous,** *a.* — **gym-nop'ter-ous,** *a. Entom.* Having unsheathed wings. — **gym'no-rhĭ'nal,** *a.* Having uncheathered nostrils. — **Gym'no-rhĭ-nĭ'næ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A group of cervoid birds. — **gym'no-rhĭ'nous,** *a.* — **Gym'no-so'ma,** *n.* (t. g.) — **gym'no-rhĭ'nine,** *a.* & *n.* — **Gym'no-so'ma-ta,** *n. pl. Conch.* An order or suborder of pteropods losing their shells together with the head, as *Clionitidæ*. — **gym'no-som'a-tous,** *a.* — **gym'no-some,** *n.* — **gym'no-so'mous,** *a.*

gym'no-sperm, 1 jĭm'no-spėrm; 2 ǧym'no-spėrm, *n. Bot.* A plant belonging to the class *Gymnospermæ*, having the ovules or seeds naked. [< Gr. *gymnospermos*, with seed bare, < *gymnos*, naked; and see SPERM.]

Gym'no-sper'mæ, 1 jĭm'no-spėr'mē; 2 ǧym'no-spėr'mē, *n. pl. Bot.* A former important class of exogenous plants having strictly unisexual flowers destitute of perianth, naked ovules fertilized by direct ap ication of the pollen, or naked seeds with two, confluent several, cotyledons. It embraced 3 orders (*Gnetaceæ*, *Piridales*, *Cycadaceæ*) with about 400 species. — **gym'no-sper'mal,** *a.* Relating to gymnosperms; pertaining to the *Gymnospermæ*.

Gym'no-sper'mĭ-a†, 1 jĭm'no-spėr'mi-ą; 2 ǧym'no-spėr'mi-ą, *n. pl. Bot.* One of the two orders in the 14th class of the Linnean artificial system of plants, including those with naked seeds, the individual fruits of the 4-parted pericarp in the *Labiatæ* having been taken for naked seeds.

— **gym'no-sper'mous,** *a. Bot.* **1.** Having naked seeds.

2. Gymnospermal. **gym'no-sper'mĭc†.**

gym'no-sperm'y, 1 jĭm'no-spėrm'ĭ; 2 ǧym'no-spėrm'y, *n.* The condition of being a gymnosperm. **gym'no-sper'mism†.**

gym-nos'po-re, *n. pl.* Plants with naked spores. — **Gym'no-spo-ran'gi-um,** *n. Bot.* A genus of heterœcious rust-fungi of the order *Uredinales*. All the species are parasitic. The teleutospores produce gelatinous lumps, *cedar-apples*, on junipers, white the ascifform on hawthorns and fruit-trees. *G. nidulans* causes the *birds'-nests* or *witches' brooms* on cedar-branches. — **gym'no-spore,** *n. Biol.* A naked spore.

The naked protoplasmic particles that issue from such 'coated' spores, or are formed directly by the rapid fission of the parent Protozoon, . . . are termed '*gymnospores*.'

LANKESTER in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xix. p. 837.

— **gym-nos'po-rous,** *a.* — **Gym'no-spo-rid'i-a,** *n. pl. Zool.* A group of parasites found in the cells of warm blooded animals. — **Gym'no-sto-ma'ce-æ,** *n. pl.* A primary group of ciliate infusorians, characterized by a mouth opening by retraction of its circular or slit-like margin and with uniform cilia. **Gym'no-sto'ma-ta:** — **gym'no-sto'ma-tous,** *a.* & *n.* — **gym'no-sto'ma-tous,** *a.* — **gym-nos'to-mous,** *a. Bot.* Having the mouth of the capsule without peristome, as in some mosses. — **gym'no-tæ,** *n.* An electric eel; a gymnotid. — **gym'no-tet'ra-sper'mous,** *a. Bot.* Having four naked seeds: said by Linnæus of the nutlets of the *Labiatæ*, as he supposed them to be naked seeds.

Gym-not'i-dæ, 1 jĭm-not'ĭ-dē; 2 ǧym-nŏt'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of apterygious fishes: generally including all the *Gymnoti*, as the electric eel. [< *Gymnotus*.] — **gym-not'id,** *n.* — **gym'no-toid,** *a.* & *n.*

Gym-not'o-ca, 1 jĭm-not'o-kə; 2 ǧym-nŏt'o-ca, *n. pl. Zool.* A subkingdom or phylum of animals with a ductless glandulary excretory system (deutonephra or segmental organs) replacing the primary or protonephridic excretory system, as in the mollusks, annelids, brachiopods, and polyzoans. 2. *Zoöph.* The *Gymnoblastea*. **Gym-not'o-ka†.** — **gym-not'o-cous, gym-not'o-ous,** *a.* — **Gym-not'o-na,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A class or subclass of annelidan worms without anterior segments or chætiferous appendages, as in the *Polygordiidæ*.

Gym-no'tus, 1 jĭm-nō'tŭs; 2 ǧym-nō'tŭs, *n. Ich.* **1.** A genus typical of *Gymnotidæ*. **2.** [*l.c.*] An electric eel.

The *gymnotus* possesses a double electric organ. J. G. WOOD in *The Chautauquan* Oct., 1889, p. 72.

[< Gr. *gymnos*, naked, + *nōtos*, back.]

Gym'no-zo'ĭ-da, *n. pl. Protoz.* A section of choanoflagellate or discostomatous infusorians: opposed to *Scyphozoïda* or sponges. — **gym'no-zo'ĭ-dal,** *a.* — **gym'nure,** *n.* A gymnurine insectivore. — **Gym'nu-ri'na,** *n. pl. Mam.* A sub-family of erinaceoid insectivores with a well-developed tail and without spines, as in the hairy. **Gym-nu'ra,** *n.* (t. g.) — **gym-nu'rine,** *a.* & *n.*

gymp, 1 gimp; 2 ǧymp, *n.* Same as GIMP.

Gym'pie, 1 gim'pi; 2 ǧym'pi, *n.* A town in North Queensland, Australia.

gyn-, 1 jĭn-; 2 ǧĭn-. See GYNO-.

gyn†, *n.* A trap; gin.

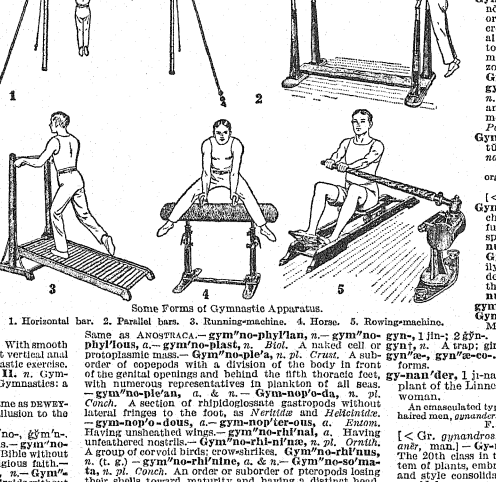
gyn'æ-ce-o-, **gyn'æ-ce-o-.** Same as GYNE-, GYNECO-: combining forms.

gy-nan'der, 1 ji-nan'dẽr; 2 ǧy-nän'dẽr, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A plant of the Linnean class *Gynandria*. **2.** A masculine woman.

An emasculated type, product of short-haired women and long-haired men, *gynanders* and androgynes.

J. J. SYLVESTER *Fraser's Magazine for Harvests* p. 208. [s. 1888.]

[< Gr. *gynandros*, of doubtful sex, < *gynē*, woman, + *anēr*, man.] — **Gy-nan'dri-a†,** *n. pl. Bot.* The 20th class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, containing those with stamens and style consolidated, as in orchids. — **gy-nan'dri-an,** *a.* — **gy-nan'drism,** *n.* Same as HERMAPHRODITISM. — **gy-nan'drous†.** — **gy-nan'dro-ate,** *a. Sociol.* Under the rule of both man and woman; governed by both men and women. — **gy-nan'dro-ous,** *a.* — **gy-nan'dro-side** male and the other female, as certain insects. **gy-nan'dro-mor'phĭc†.** — **gy-nan'dro-morph,** *n.* — **gy-nan'dro-mor'phism, gy-nan'dro-mor'phy,** *n.* — **gy-nan'dro-phore,** *n* A gynophore bearing the stamens and pistil, as in certain *Capparidaceæ*. — **gy-nan'dro-spo'rous,** *a.* — **gy-nan'dry,** *n.* A certain dicecious fresh-water algæ, of which the female plants produce androspores. — **gy-nan'drous,** *a. Bot.* Having the stamens united with or seemingly borne upon the pistil.



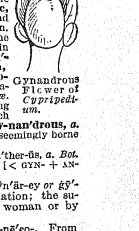
Some Forms of Gymnastic Apparatus.

1. Horizontal bar. 2. Parallel bars. 3. Running-machine. 4. Horse. 5. Rowing-machine.



Gymnosperm.

1. Young fruit of the ginkgo, with naked ovules. 2. Scale from the *Pinus sylvestris*, bearing two ovules at its base.



Gynandrous Flower of *Cypripedium*.

gyn'ar-chy, 1 jĭn'ẽr-kĭ *or* jąi'nąr-kĭ; 2 ǧyn'ĭr-ey *or* ǧy'-när-ey, *n.* Female authority or domination; the supremacy of women; government by a woman or by women. [< GYN- + Greek *archē*, rule.]

gyn'æ-, 1 jĭn'i-, ji-nī'ko-; 2 ǧyn'e-, ǧy-nē'co-. From **gyn'æ-ce-o-,**] Greek *gynē* (gen. *gynaikos*), woman, female: combining forms. — **gyn'æ-can'drous,** *a. Bot.* Having both pistillate and staminate flowers, as the spikelets of some sedges.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

KEY 1: dīsle; ū = out; ōil; ĭū = feud; chin; go; jet; ŋ = sing; so; ship; thin, this; agure; F. boñ, dūne; ʁ = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
KEY 2: bo͝ok, bo͞ot; full, rule, cure, but, bûrn; ŏil, boy; ɛ = k; ç = s; ġo, ġem; ink; ş = z; thin, this; F. boñ, dūne; ʁ = loch.

gyn"ĕ-ce'um, 1 ji-n'i-[or joi'n-]i'um; 2 ġŷn'e-[or ġŷ'ne-]e'um, *n.* [<Gr. *gynē*, a woman.] **1.** The part of a Greek house reserved for the women, usually the rear.

He was kept in the *gynæceum*, or women's apartments, and rarely or never saw his father.—FARRAR *Seekers after God, Seneca* p. 10. [MACM.]

2. In ancient Rome, the emperor's seraglio; more especially, the place where the imperial garments were manufactured. **3.** Same as GYNŒCIUM. [<L. *gynæcium*, <Gr. *gynaikeiōn*, < *gynē* (*gynaik-*), female, Def. 3, <Gr. *gynē*, female, + *oikos*, house.] **gyn"ĕ-ce'an,** *a.*

gy-nan'dri-an, *a.* Pertaining to women or to female disorders; feminine. **gy-ne'cic,— gyn"ec-ics'is,** *n.* Sexual selection as determined by the choice of the female.— **gyn"ĕ-ce-cen'tric,** *a. Sociol.* Having its center in or organization issuing from woman.— **gyn"ĕ-ce-co-ce'nic,** *a.* [Rare.] Holding women in common.— **gyn"ĕ-coc'ra-cy,** *n.* The domination of women; female supremacy. **gyn"ĕ-oc'ra-cy†; gy-noc'ra-cy†.**

Among the Nairs of Malabar the institutions all incline to a *gynocracy*, each woman having several husbands, and property passing through the female line in preference to the male.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. iii, bk. iv, p. 19. [A. 1885.]

— gy-noc'ra-ral, *a.* **1.** A woman who rules. **2.** One who upholds the sovereignty of women.— **gyn"ĕ-co-cra'lic,** *a.* **gyn"ĕ-co-cra'ti-cal;— gyn"ĕ-col'a-cry,** *n.* Same as GYNOLATRY.

gyn"ĕ-col'o-gist, 1 jin'i-[or joi'n-]kol'o-jist; 2 ġŷn'e-[or ġŷ'ne-]kol'o-ġist, *n. Med.* One skilled in gynecology and the treatment of diseases of women.

gyn"ĕ-col'o-gy, 1 jin'i-[or joi'n-]kol'o-ji; 2 ġŷn'e-[or ġŷ'ne-]kol'o-ġy, *n.* The science that treats of the functions and diseases peculiar to women. [<GYNECO- + -LOGY.] **— gyn"ĕ-co-log'i-cal,** *a.*

gyn"ĕ-co-ma'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* Same as SATYRIASIS.— **gyn"ĕ-co-mas'ty,** *n.* An abnormal condition of a man's breasts under which they temporarily fulfil the functions and present the appearance of a woman's. **gyn"ĕ-co-mas'tism.— gyn"ĕ-co-ter'ic,** *a.* Having the characteristics, shape, or appearance of a female.— **gy-ne"co-ni'tis,** *n.* **1.** Same as GYNŒCIUM. **2.** The place reserved in the early church, and now in the Greek church, for the use of women: often a gallery.— **gyn"ĕ-cop'a-thy,** *n. Med.* Diseases of women collectively.— **gy-ne"co-phone,** *n.* A cavity or canal in the body of some male animals, as certain worms of the genus *Bilharzia*, in which the female is retained.— **gy-ne"co-phor'ic,** *a.* **gyn"ĕ-ceoph'o-ral†.— gyn"ĕ-coph'o-rous,** *a.* Bearing the female.— **gyn"ĕ-ce'ric,** *a.* Relating to or characteristic of the dominion of women.

gy'nee, 1 jiī'ni; 2 ġŷ'nē, *n.* [Hind.] A cow, usually about three feet in the withers, bred in Bengal.

gyn"e-o'l a-ter, *n.* A worshiper of women.— **gyn"e-ol'a-try,** *n.* Woman-worship; excessive homage paid to women.— **gyn"e-o-path'ic,** *a. Med.* Pertaining to the diseases peculiar to women.— **gyn"e-phō'bi-a,** *n. Med.* Fear of women's society.— **gy-ner'ho-py,** *n. Biol.* A condition in which greater variance from the type of previous generations of any species is exhibited by the females than by the males.— **gyn"e-thur'si-a,** *n.* The offering of women in sacrifice.— **gyn'e-type,** *n. Zool.* A female individual used as the type of species.

gyn'ĕt'ics, 1 jin'i-et'ikz or jin'ĕt'ikz; 2 ġŷn'i-[or ġŷ'ni-]et'ikz, *n. Med.* Applied gynecology. [< GYN- + Gr. *tiktikos*, < *tiaomai*, heal.]

gyn'ics, 1 jin'ikz or ji-i'nĕks; 2 ġŷn'ĭks or ġŷ'nĕks, *n.* Science and literature dealing with woman.

gyn'o-, gyn-, 1 jin'o-, jin-; 2 ġŷn'o-, ġŷn-. From Greek *gynē*, a woman: combining forms, meaning usually 'pistil' or 'ovary.'— **gyn'o-bā'sic,** *a.* **gyn"o-ba'seous.— gynobasic style,** a style adhering by its base to a carpophore, as in a geranium.— **gyn"o-car'di-ac,** *Chem.* A salt of gynocardic acid.— **gyn"o-car'dic,** *a.* Noting an acid which forms about one-eighth part of the oil of the chaulmoogra. See CHAULMOOGRA.— **gyn"o-car'di-um,** *Chem.* The bitter glucoside of the seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*.— **gy-noc'ra-cy,** *n.* See GYNOCRACY.— **gyn'o-di-ce'cious,** *a. Bot.* Having flowers on separate plants, some of the plants bearing only pistils, but none male only. Compare ANDRODIŒCIOUS; DIŒCIOUS.— **gyn"o-di-ce'cious-ly,** *adv.*— **gyn"o-di-ce'cism,** *n. Bot.* The condition of being gynodiœcious.— **gyn"o-ec'ium,** *n. Bot.* The aggregate of the female parts of a flower; the pistil or pistils taken as a unit. Compare ANDROECIUM. **gy-nœ'ce-um†; gyn-œ'ce-um†; gyn"ĕ-ge-ne'tic,** *a.* Producing or generating nothing but females.— **gyn"o-mo-noe'cious,** *a. Bot.* Having flowers upon the same plant, some of which are perfect and some female only. **gyn"o-mo-noe'cism,** *n.*— **gy-noph'a-ge,** *n.* A man-eater.— **gyn"o-phil'an,** *a.* [Rare.] Fond of women.— **gyn'o-phore,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A stalk (stipe) formed by an internode of the receptacle, as in the gynandrous flower of (*Cleome pungens*) and some cruciferæ. **2.** *Zoöph.* The branch of a gonoblastidium that bears female sun-cups.— **gyn'o-phor'ic,** *a.* Of or belonging to a gynophore.— **gyn'o-phŏ'rum,** *n. Biol.* The protoplasm which is supposed to distinguish the female from the male cells.— **gyn'o-spore,** *n.* Same as MACROGAMETE.— **gyn"o-ste'gi-um,** *n. Bot.* Same as PERIANTH.— **gyn"o-ste'mi-um,** *n. Bot.* The columnar mass formed by the union of the style and filaments in the flowers of orchil in the genus *Roccella*.— **gyn"o-style,** *n. Zoöl.* A female blastostyle of a siphonophore.


Gynophore (*g*) of Caper-bush (*Capparis spinosa*).

-gynous, *suffix.* Employed in combination to denote female or woman; as, philogynous, *q.v.* In botany, distinguishing the location, nature, and number of the pistils, when regarded as the female organs of plants; as *polygynous*, *acrogynous*, etc. [<Gr. *gynē*, woman.]

Gyon-gyös', 1 ġyön'-ġyĕsh'; 2 ġyön-ġyösh', *n.* A town in Heves county, Hungary.

gyp, 1 jip; 2 ġŷp, *n.* [Slang.] To swindle; to cheat.

gyp's, 1 jip; 2 ġŷp, *n.* [Cant.] A college servant at Cambridge University, England. **2.** [Slang.] A swindler. **3.** A bitch: said especially of a female puppy. [Said to be spotive, <Gr. *gypē*, vulture, but prob. Celtic.] **— gyp's-room',** *n.* [Cant.] A room for the use of a gyp or college servant at Cambridge University, England.— to give one **gyp** [Colloq., Eng.], to make one smart (for anything done).

Gyp², 1 ġip; 2 zhŷp, *n.* A pen-name of Comtesse de Martel, a French writer and caricaturist.

gy-pon', *n.* Same as PUPON, etc.

Gyp'sey, gyp'se-ry, gyp'sy-ry, etc. See GIPSY, etc.

gyp'site, 1 jip'sait; 2 ġŷp'sīt, *n.* Earthy gypsum.

Gyp-soph'i-la, 1 jip-sof'i-la; 2 ġŷp-sŏf'i-la, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large Old World genus of stenaceous herbs with wiry stems and a profusion of small flowers. **2.** [*g-*] A plant of this genus.

Gyp-sor'nis, 1 jip-sōr'nis; 2 ġŷp-sōr'nis, *n.* The Eocene gypsum-birds; an extinct rail-like genus found in the gypsum deposits of Montmartre, France. [<GYPSUM + Gr. *ornis*, bird.]

gyp'sum, *n.* To treat with gypsum, as land.

gyp'sum, 1 jip'sum; 2 ġŷp'sŭm, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A massive, foliated, or granular, pearly, white, red, yellow, blue, or black, transparent to opaque, hydrous calcium sulfate ($CaSO_4 + 2H_2O$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. It is used as a dressing for soils and sometimes in brewing, to burnt stone soft water.

Gypsum . . . when 'boiled' to expel water . . . is Plaster of Paris.
SIR W. JAMESON *Text Crypt. Zeol.* p. 115. [o. d. c. 1824.]

[< F. *gypse*, < L. *gypsum*, < Gr. *gypsos*, chalk; prob. of Eastern origin.] **gypse†; gypst†; gypset.— gyp'se-ous,** *a.* Having the properties of or containing gypsum. **gyp'sine†; gyp'soust.— gyp-sif'er-ous,** *a.* Yielding or containing gypsum.— **gyp-sog'ra-phy,** *n.* The art of engraving on gypsum or on plaster casts.— **gyp'so-plast,** *n.* A plaster-of-Paris cast.

Gyp'sy, gyp'sĭ-fy, gyp'sy-dom, etc. See GIPSY, etc.

Gyp'tian†, *n.* Gheber. See under GIPSY.

gyr'a, 1 jai'ra; 2 ġŷ'ra, *n.* [L.] The richly embroidered border of a robe; a medieval and ecclesiastical term.

gyr'a-can'thus, 1 jir'e-kan'thus; 2 ġŷr'a-can'thŭs, *n. Paleon.* A genus of *Acanthopomachi*, having round spines. They belong to the Carboniferous and Devonian ages.

gy'ral, 1 jai'ral; 2 ġŷ'ral, *a.* **1.** Having a circular, wheeling, revolving, or whirling motion. **2.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the gyri or convolutions of the brain. **gy'ral-ly,** *adv.* In a gyral manner.

gyrate, 1 jai'reit; 2 ġŷ'rĕt, *vi.* [GYRAT-ING; GYRAT-ING.] To turn on an axis of rotation; rotate; to rotate: wheel; revolve, especially in a spiral or helix, as a cyclone.

That patriarchal bird who was woolen smallmade *gyrates* on the church spire.—HOLMES *Church Print Works, Yankee Gypsies* in vol.ii, p. 313. [o. a. c. 1872.]

[< L. *gyratus*, pp. of *gyro*, < *gyrus*; see GYRE.]

gyrate, *a.* Circular; winding; convoluted. **2.** *Bot.* Same as CIRCINATE. **3.** *Zoöl.* = *gyrated*; see GYRATE, *v.*]

— gy'rant, *a.* Whirling; turning in a circle; gyrating.

A wound in *gyrant* orbits smooth and white.
E. B. BROWNING *Drama of Exile, Song of Miriam Strer* st. 2.

— gy'ra-to-ry, *a.* Having a circular and rotary motion.

gy'ra-tion, 1 jai-ri'shan; 2 ġŷ-ra'shŏn, *n.* **1.** The act of turning, as a body on its axis of rotation, while simultaneously whirling about an axis of revolution; also, any wheeling, rotating, or whirling.


Gyroscope Car (Brennan Monorail).

To make little gyrations in the air of his stool.
DICKENS *Bleak House* vol. i. p. 405. [o. a. t. 1862.]

2. *Conch.* A whorl of a spiral shell. [< LL. *gyratiō(n-)*, < L. *gyro*; see GYRATE, *v.*] **— center of gyration,** see CENTER. **— radius of gyration,** *Dynamics*, the distance of center of gyration from the axis of rotation.— **gy-ra'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to gyration.

gyra'tor, 1 jai-rei'tor *or* -tor; 2 ġŷ-rā'tor, *n.* One who or that which gyrates.

gyre, 1 jair; 2 ġŷr, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** *i. q.* GYRUS. **2.** A circle; a ring; a gyration. **3.** (1) A whirling; a gyration. **4.** A spiral or round form. [< L. *gyrus*, < Gr. *gyros*, circle.] **— gyre'-carle',** *n.* [Scot.] A ghost; sprite; ogre.

gyre:— g-carline, *n.* [Scot.] A witch; hag. **g-carlingy.— Gyr'e-can-cep'ha-lia,** 1 jir'en-sef'a-li; 2 ġŷr'ĕn-cĕf'a-la, *n. pl. Mam.* A division of placentals having a large cerebrum with many well-defined gyri and sulci, as apes, carnivores, and ungulates. [< *gyro*, gyre, circle, + *en*, in, + *kephalē*, head.] **— gyr'en-ceph'a-late, gyr'en-ceph'a-lous,** *a.*

gyr'fal'con, 1 jer-fô'k'n; 2 ġŷr'fô'kŏn, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of adephagous beetles having the metasternum without antecoxal piece and extending backward in a triangular process, and very active among water-beetles. **Gyr'i'nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< *gyro*, *gyrinus*, tadpole, < *gyros*, round.] **— gyr'i-nid,** *a.* & *n.*— **gyr'i-noid,** *a.*

gyr'o-, 1 jai'ro-; 2 ġŷ'ro-. From Greek *gyros*, round, a circle: combining form.— **gyr'o-car',** *n.* [Colloq.] A gyroscope car.— **gy-roc'er-a-cone,** *n. Pale.* A mantilloidean cephalopod shell, akin to the gyroceras.— **gy-roc'er-a'tite,** *n. pl. Conch.* A Paleozoic family of mantilloidean cephalopods with noncontiguous whorls. **Gy-roc'er-as,** *n.* (t. g.)— **gy-roc'er-oid,** *a.* Having the whorls not contiguous; gyroceratoid.— **gyr'o-ce-ra'toid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Gyroceratoidea.— **gyr'o-ce-ra'toi-dea,** *n. pl. Zoöl.* A family of ciliate infusorians, whose cilia are localized. They have a body which is rounded at the anterior extremity and developed into a peculiar ciliated like projection at the posterior extremity.— **Gyr"o-co-tyl'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Zool.* A family of leaf-shaped tapeworms, characterized by the possession of a ventral sucker. The body may also be stretched out of or drawn into the canal from which it grows. **Gyr"o-co-tyl'y-le,** *n.* (t. g.)— **gyr"o-dac-tyl'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of polystomean trematode worms with large adhesive hooks and terminal caudal disk, mostly parasitic on fishes.— **gyr"o-dac'ty-lid,** *a.*— **gyr"o-dac'ty-loid,** *a.*— **Gyr"o-dac'ty-lus,** *n. Helminth.* **1.** A genus typical of *Gyrodactylidæ*. **2.** [*g-*] [-LI, *pl.*] A trematode of this genus, as *G. elegans*, found on the pike, stickleback, etc.— **Gyr'o-dus,** *n. Paleon.* An extinct genus of the *Pycnodontidæ*, having rounded teeth and thick bodies.— **gy-rog'o-nite,** *n. Paleon.* A petrified sporangium or seed-vessel of the cryptogamic genus *Chara*.— **gy'ro-graph,** *n.* A mechanical contrivance for the registration of revolutions, as of a wheel.— **gy"ro-graph'ic-al,** *a. Chem.* Referring to or designating the acid in the lichens of the genus *Gyrophora* and kindred species.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

gy-roi'dal, 1 jai-roi'dal; 2 ġŷ-roi'dal, *a.* **1.** *Crystal.* Denoting non-symmetrical forms in which the planes appear to be twisted with reference to each other. **2.** *Optics.* Turning the plane of polarization of light. [< Gr. *gyroeidēs*, < *gyros*, round; and see -OID.] **— -ly,** *adv.*

gy-roi'e-plis, *n. Paleon.* A Triassic genus of the *Ganoidei*, whose scales are irregularly stamped with curved folds.— **gyr'o-lite,** *n. Mineral.* A concretionary, white, hydrous calcium silicate ($H_2Ca\,Si_2O_5$).— **gyr'o-lith,** *n.* The petrified pericarp of a characerous plant.— **gy-ro'ma,** *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** A circular movement; a gyration. **2.** *Bot.* The ring surrounding the spore-cases in polypodiaceous ferns; also, the button-like shield in lichens of the genus *Gyrophora*.— **gyr'o-man'cy,** *n.* Divination from observation of the fall of a person made dizzy by constant turning within a circle.— **gy'ro-mele,** *n. Surg.* A revolving probe, tipped with a sponge and used for swabbing the stomach.— **gy'rom'e-ter,** *n.* A device for indicating speed of rotation.

gy'ron, 1 jai'ron; 2 ġŷ'rŏn, *n. Her.* A charge formed by two straight lines starting in an acute angle at the fesspoint. [< F. *giron*, < Gr. *gyros*, circle.] **— gy'ron-nét'ty,** *a. Her.* Ornamented at the top with points, as a castle or tower.— **gy'ron-ny,** *a. Her.* Covered with gyrons, or divided so as to form several gyrons.— **gy'ron-wise,** *adv.*

Gyronny of eight.

Gyroph'o-ra, *n. Bot.* A genus of Arctic lichens.— **gyr"o-phor'ic,** *a.* — **gyr'o-pig'eon,** *n.* A contrivance, resembling a pigeon, flung upward by a spring from the arm, to mark in shooting-matches.— **gy'ro-plane,** *n.* A combination of the gyroscope and the Campbell aeroplane, in which the weight is sustained in the air and by gyrating planes.— **gy"ro-pso-ri'a-sis,** *n.* New England. *Pathol.* Psoriasis in the form of circular patches.

Arms of Gyroscope.

gy'ro-scope, 1 jai'ro-skōp; 2 ġŷ'ro-skŏp, *n.* An instrument for illustrating the laws of rotation, consisting essentially of a heavy solid rotating wheel, the axis of which is free to turn in any direction and may be acted on by couples of forces.

In the common *gyroscope*, or *gyroscopic top*, the wheel revolves rapidly on a horizontal axis, which can then be supported by one end, as if devoid of gravity. The gyroscope was probably invented during the latter part of the eighteenth century. Its properties depend upon the fact that when a body is rotating about its principal axis of inertia of greatest or least moment, the direction of the axis will remain the same unless influenced by an extraneous force. This principle was used by Foucault in 1852 to show the rotation of the earth. It has also been used to produce equilibrium or retain a uniform direction in monorail cars, aeroplanes, gyroscope cars, and the steering-gear of torpedoes. By the action of a sufficient extraneous force, a gyroscope can be made to assume a compound motion, as in the two rotary motions of an ordinary top toward the end of its spin. [< GYRO- + -SCOPE.] **— gyroscope car,** a monorail car which is kept balanced by means of gyroscopes driven at high speed in opposite directions, sometimes shifting in vacuo. The mechanical principle involved is that of the spinning-top. See MONORAIL.— **gy'ro-scop'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or like the gyroscope or its action.

Gyroscope.

gy'rose, 1 jai'ros; 2 ġŷ'rōs, *a. Bot.* Folded and waved, or marked by wavy lines.

Gyro-sta'chys, 1 jai'ro-stei'kis *or* -stak'is; 2 ġŷ'ro-stā'kys *or* -stăc'ys, *n. Bot.* A genus of terrestrial orchids with tuberous or fibrous roots, slender, scapelike stems, bearing at the summit a raceme of small, nodding, greenish or greenish white or cream-colored flowers. The genus includes about 80 species, of which 10 are in the United States. See LADY'S-TRESSES. [< GYRO- + Gr. *stachys*, ear of grain.]

gy'ro-stat, 1 jai'ro-stat; 2 ġŷ'ro-stăt, *n.* A modification of the gyroscope, used to illustrate the dynamics of rotating rigid bodies.

On this instrument Maxwell is founded the dynamical explanation of the precession of the equinoxes, and some of the seemingly marvellous performance of gyroscopes and *gyrostats*.
THOMSON AND TAIT *Nat. Phil.* vol. i. p. 257. [o. a. c. 1871.]

[< GYRO- + Gr. *statikos*; see STATIC.] **— gy"ro-stat'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the gyrostat or to the law that a rapidly rotating body tends to keep the same plane of rotation.— **gy'ro-stat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **gy"ro-stat'ics,** *n.* The laws governing the rotation of solid bodies.

Gy'ro-the'ca, 1 jai'ro-thi'ka; 2 ġŷ'ro-thē'ca, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of herbs of the family *Hæmodoraceæ*. See REDROOT. 1. [< GYRO- + Gr. *thēkē*, case.]

gyr'ous, 1 jai'rus; 2 ġŷr'ŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Characterized by gyres; gyrating.

gy"ro-va'gi, 1 jai'ro-vei'jai; 2 ġŷ'ro-vā'ġī, *n. pl.* Vagabond monks of the early days of Christianity. [< GYRO- + L. *vagus*, wandering.] **gy'ro-va'gous,** *a.*

gy'rus, 1 jai'rus, 2 ġŷ'rŭs, *n.* [GY'RI, 1 -rai; 2 -rī, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* A rounded serpentine ridge between two grooves or sulci; especially, one of the convolutions of the cortex of the brain. The gyri or convolutions are usually named from their relative position, their shape, or their character, as, **frontal** or **Broca's gyrus, g. subcallosus** (extending from the callosum over the corpus callosum), **dentate g., lingual g., postcentral g., g. fornicatus** or **g. cinguli** (arching over the corpus callosum), **g. hippocampi** (the hippocampus major), etc. The posterior names are also applied to the cerebral gyri of lower animals.

gyte, 1 gait; 2 ġīt, *a.* [Scot.] Excited; crazy; distracted.

gyte, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A child. **2.** A contemptuous or playful name. **3.** A pupil in the High School of Edinburgh during his first year.

gyte'ri, *n.* A town; gite.

gy'trash, 1 jai'trash; 2 ġŷ'trăsh, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An apparition: ghost.

Gyu'ia, 1 jyu'ie; 2 ġyu'ĭa, *n.* A town in Békés county, Hungary.

gyve, 1 jaiv; 2 ġīv, *vt.* To bind with fetters; shackle.

Those iron fetters wherewith he was *gyv'd*.
SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. v, can. 4. st. 38.

gyve, *n.* A fetter or shackle used for confining the limbs of prisoners: employed usually for the feet, but sometimes for the wrists: commonly used in the plural.

And Eugene Aram walk'd between, with *gyves* upon his wrist.
HOOD *Eugene Aram* st. 36.

[Of Celt. origin; cp. W. *gefyn*, fetter.] SYN.: see FETTER.

Hh Roman.

Hh Black Letter.

Hh Script.

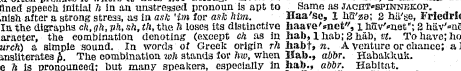
H, h, 1 āch; 2 āch, *n.* [AITCHES, H's, or *Hs*, 1 āch'ez; 2 āch'ēz, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the eighth in the English, Latin, and Romanic alphabets. Its sound is technically called a 'glottal fricative,' being produced by the friction of the speech-current against the vocal cords as they tighten in preparation for the utterance of a vowel, or loosen after a vowel has been uttered. The modern name ach is not a good name, since it does not contain the sound. On the analogy of *c* (sē), *g* (jī), and *p* (vī), *h* might well have been called hī. Its German name is hā.

On account of the early loss of initial *h* in popular Latin, the sound is virtually non-existent in French, Italian, and Spanish. In a few English words of Latin origin, as *heir, honor, hour*, it is still written, as in French, but not pronounced. The rule that initial *h* was to be pronounced in Anglo-Saxon words, but not pronounced in French words, made difficulty for the unlearned even in the Middle English period. This difficulty still survives in so called cockney speech, which quite regularly drops the *h* where it should be heard and often prefixes it where it does not belong. Even in refined speech initial *h* in an unstressed pronoun is apt to vanish after a strong stress, as in *ask 'im* for *ask him*.

In the digraphs *ch, ph, rh, sh, th*, the *h* loses its distinctive character, the combination denoting (except *ch* as in *church*) a simple sound. In words of Greek origin *rh* transliterates *ῥ*. The combination *wh* stands for *hw*, when the *h* is pronounced; but many speakers, especially in England, make no distinction between *white* and *wight*.

H averages 2.34 per cent. of the sounds as they are found on the pages of our literature. WORDS *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series, p. 274. [s. 1874.]

The history of the characters is represented as follows:



Hiero-glyphic Sieve. Egyptian Hieratic. Phœni-cian. Early Greek. Ro-man. English Script.

Capital H is from L. Gr. H, < early Gr. 𐌇, < Phœnician 𐤇, < Egyptian hieratic 𓉔, < hieroglyph 𓉔. In Greek, H came to be used for HĒ = ē, i. e., long *e*, called *ēta* (4th cent. B. C.), and the breathing was denoted by ⸉ (4th cent. B. C.), > ʽ, > ῾ (9th cent. A. D.). The hieroglyph represents a sieve, the Phœnician a fence, the Anglo-Saxon rune is called *hægel*, hail; the Latin name is *ha*, > Folk-Latin *acca*, > F. *ache*, > Eng. *ache, aitch*, āch. For lower-case letters black letter, and for dates, see A. **2.** An abbreviation: (1) *Orchestral Mus.* Horns. (2) Harec used in witwagging. (3) *Naut.* (a) Hoy: used in the Shipping Register. (*b*) [H] Heavy sea or [h] hail: a log book term. (4) *O. T. Criticism.* Law of Holiness. **3.** *n.* symbol, noting: (1) *Chem.* Hydrogen. (2) *German Mus.* B natural (the Germans reserving the symbol B for B flat). (3) [in medieval Roman notation, 200; with a line above it (4), 200,000. (4) *Alfred's.* The first letter of the symbol *hki* applied to one face of a crystal. See MILLER SYMBOLS. (5) The eighth in a class, order, group or series; eight as a number or numeral. (6) *Astron.* A line in the spectrum representing calcium. (7) The eighth letter of the alphabet impressed upon a type-body or type-bar: also, the perforation in a paper-roll for combine-code composition representing this symbol. (8) An arbitrary designation for explanatory purposes applied to persons. See *D, n.*, 3 (8). (9) In the international code of signals for ships, the letter denoted by a red-and-white rectangular flag. See plate of SIGNAL-FLAGS. (10) *Physics.* (*a*) Magnetic flux intensity. (*b*) Horizontal component of terrestrial magnetism. **4.** An object shaped like the capital H. **H armature** (*Elec.*), an armature having a section shaped like an H.—**H beam,** an I beam. **H girder.**—**H bone,** the attchbone.—**h branch** (*Plumbing*), a pipe uniting having a branch parallel and close to the main line.—**H'-piece',** *n.* In a plunger or force-pump, a piece standing on the wind-bore under the door-piece, by which the water is forced through the door-piece and up into the stand-pipe.

H., *abbr.* Harold; Helen; etc. (other personal names beginning with H).

h. or H., *abbr.* Hall: harbor; hard; hardness; height; hence, high: horizontal force; hour; hours; hundred; husband; hydrant.

H., dbbr. *Lib. Cat.* Henry.

H., *abbr. Lib. Cat.* Helen.

ha', 1 hā; 2 hä, *vt.* To use the interjection *ha!*; express hesitation or surprize by t'eesound ha; as, to hum and *ha*.

ha', 1 ha; 2 hä, *n.* [collog. or Dial.] Eave; a connection. **ha',** 1 hā'; 2 hä, *n.* An expression of wonder, surprise, joy, grief, hesitation, indecision, or lack of words; as, he gave a loud *ha*.

ha', *n.* A inn-ha.

ha' hā'; 2 hä, *n.* [Scot.] A hall: the principal room in a house.—**ha' Bible,** the family Bible, kept in the chief room.—**ha' house,** the residence of a Scottish laird: the hall.

ha, 1 hā; 2 hä, *pron.* [Dial., Eng.] He.

ha, *n. & interj.* **1.** An exclamation or sound made by a quick expulsion of breath under some sudden emotion (as surprize, joy, or grief) or in the act of laughing.

Clutem.: Ha! Ha! Hau! Lough. Now it is time to laugh!
OWEN MEREDITH *Clytemnestra: Hohenstiel-Schwangau*, div. six.

2. A sound indicating hesitation, indecision, or lack of words. [Natural; found in AS., L. G., etc.]

h. a., *abbr.* Horse artillery; *hoc anno* (in this year).

Ha., *abbr.* Hamlet.

ha., dbbr. Hectare.

haaf, 1 hāf; 2 häf, *n.* A deep-sea fishing-ground off the coast of Shetland, or the Orkneys. [< Icel. *haf*, sea.]—**haaf boat'',** *n.* A boat for haaf-fishing.—**h.-fish,** *n.* The great bearded seal.—**h.-fishing,** *n.* Deep-sea fishing, as for cod, off the coast of Shetland.—**haa'fure,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A deep-sea fishingline.

Ha'a-hash'ta-ri, 1 hē'ə-hash'ta-rē; 2 hē'ə-häsh'ta-ri, *n.* **haak,** 1 hēk; 2 häk, *n.* A fish: same as HAKE.

Haa'kon VII., 1 hā'kŏn; 2 hō'kŏn, **Christian Frederick Charles George Waldemar Axel** (b/s1872–). King of Norway: elected by the Storthing, Nov. 18, 1905.

haan, *n.* Haen.

haan'poot, 1 hān'pŭt; 2 hān'pōōt, *n.* [S. Afr.] A large fleshy greenish or reddish-purple grape, used for making wine and for raisins. **haane'pot'.**

haar', 1 hār; 2 hä'ər, [Scot.] **1.** A fog or mist: especially, a light mist accompanied by a chilling east wind.

It was the well-known easterly *haar*, the veil of salt sea fog which Edinburgh so often wraps round her.
MARGARET OLIPHANT *Royal Edinburgh* p. 29. [MACM. 1890.]

2. An impediment in speech. [High one.

Haar', 1 hār; 2 här, *n.* *Norse Myth.* Odin; literally, the high one. **Har'ar,** *n.* A lizard, the hardim.

Haar'lem, 1 hār'lem; 2 här'ləm, *n.* A city, capital of North Holland province, Netherlands: noted for its flower industry.—**Haarlem Lake,** a former inlet of the Zuyder Zee, Netherlands; 70 sq. m.; now drained and in the form of an island. **Haarlem Meer'.**

haar'-scber'der, 1 hār'-schēr'dər; 2 här'-shər'dər, *n.* [D.] Same as JACET-EPINNEKOP. [German actor.

Haa'se, 1 hā'zə; 2 hä'zə, **Friedrich** (ᵗ/₁1826–ᵈ/₁1911). A

haas'er, 1 hā'z-ər; 2 hä'z-ər, *n.* [Scot.] A hair-worm.

hab, 1 hab; 2 häb, *vt.* To have; hold: a corruption. **habbet.**

hab', *n.* A venture or chance; a hap.

Hab., *abbr.* Habakkuk.

hab., *abbr.* Habitat.

ha'ba, 1 ā'ba; 2 ä'bä, *n.* [HA'BAS, 1 ā'bəz; 2 ä'bäs, *pl.*] [Sp.] A bean: in the plural, any kind of pulse.

Ha'bak'kuk, 1 hā'bə-kŭk; 2 hä'bə-kŭk, *n.* *Bth.* (Douai).

Ha-ba'tah, 1 hə-bā'ya *or* -bə'i; 2 hə-bä'yä *or* -bä'ə, *n.* [Sp.] A multvetch.

hab, l hab; 2 häb, *vt.* To have; hold: a corruption. **habbet.**

Hab., dbbr. Habakkuk.

hab., dbbr. Habitat.

ha'ba, 1 ā'ba; 2 ä'bä, *n.* [HA'BAS, 1 ā'bəz; 2 ä'bäs, *pl.*] [Sp.] A bean: in the plural, any kind of pulse.

Ha'bak'kuk, 1 hā'bə-kŭk; 2 hä'bə-kŭk, *n.* *Bth.* (Douai).

Ha-ba'tah, 1 hə-bā'ya *or* -bə'i; 2 hə-bä'yä *or* -bä'ə, *n.* [Sp.] *Mus.* *Ezra* ii, 61.

Ha-bak'kuk, 1 hə-bak'ŭk *or* hab'ə-kuk; 2 hə-bäk'ŭk *or* häb'ə-kŭk (XIII), *n.* *Bth.* One of the minor prophetical books of the Old Testament, probably of the time of Josiah (7th century B. C.), named for its author. Its principal theme is the invasion of Judah by the Babylonians. It is an Old Testament theodicy. [Heb., loving embrace.] **Hab'ba-cuc†.**

Ha-ba'na, 1 hə-vā'nə; 2 hä-vä'nä, *n.* 1. A province in Cuba, 4773 sq. m.; capital and capital of Cuba; 1. A Spanish dral, built in 1724, claims to possess the bones of Columbus. The town is built on **Habana harbor,** to which access is obtained by a channel 350 yards wide; the U. S. cruiser Maine was destroyed in this harbor Feb. 15, 1898.—

Ha"ba-nese', *a.*

ha"ba-ne'ra, 1 ha"bə-nē'rə; 2 hä"bä-nyē'rä, *n.* [Sp.] *Mus.* **1.** A Spanish dance in slow 2- or 4-time, in Cuban dance in 2-4 time, with frequent changes in rhythm, resembling the modern "ragtime."

Hab'a-zar'i-ah, 1 hab'ə-zə-ri'ə; 2 häb'ə-zə-ri'ə, *n.* *Bth.* **Hab"az-zi-ni'ah,** [R. V.] *Jer.* XXXV, 3. [snari,

hab'ber, 1 hab'ər; 2 häb'ər, *vt.* [Scot.] To stutter; stammer; **hab'ber,** *n.* [Scot.] A stutter; stammer; a snarling.

Hab'berton, 1 hab'ər-tən, **John** (b/s1842–ᵈ/₁1921). An American printer, soldier, merchant, journalist, and author: *Helen's Babies.*

hab'bik, 1 hab'ik; 2 häb'ik, [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To perplex; confuse. **II.** *n.* To talk confusedly; stutter; snarl; growl.

hab'ble, *n.* [Scot.] A perplexity; squabble; street fight.

hab, dbbr. *Bacr.* Habakkuk.

hab-da'lah, 1 hab-dä'lə; 2 häb-dä'lä, *n.* [Heb.] A ceremony held at the close of the Sabbath. It consists of a benediction over sweet spices, the lighting of a taper near which the fingers are laid after an instant, the tasting of a glass of wine, and the extinguishing of the taper in the wine.

hab'be-as cor'po-ra ju'ra-to'rum, 1 hā'bi-as kôr'pō-ra jū'rə-tō'rŭm; 2 hä'bē-äs kôr'pō-rä jōō'rä-tō'rŭm, [L.] *Eng. Law.* A writ commanding the sheriff to compel the appearance of a jury. It issued out of the Common Pleas, was similar to the writ of attaint in the Upper Bench and was abolished by the Common-Law Procedure Act of 1852.

hab'be-as cor'pus, 1 hā'bi-as kôr'pus; 2 hä'bē-äs kôr'pŭs. *Law.* A writ having for its object to bring a person before a court (or specif., at times, [erudite]) in a full *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*) commanding a person having another in custody to produce the body of the person detained, with the day and cause of his caption and detention, and to do, submit to, and receive whatever the judge or court shall consider in that behalf. The right to the original writ was established in England in 1679 by the statute 31 Car II. c. 2, and several forms of it are in use. This is the process commonly writ in the law; and, having for many centuries been employed to remove illegal restraint upon personal liberty, no matter by what power imposed, it is often called the great writ of liberty. BOUVIER *Law Dict.* vol. I, p. 917. [B. & CO. 1897.]

The Constitution of the United States provides that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." **habeasi.**

Habeas corpus proceedings were then resorted to, and failed in virtue of the President's orders to the military in charge of the prisoners.
NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. x, p. 313. [c. co. 1890.]

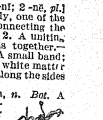
[L., "have the body"; *habeas*, 2d per. s. pres. subj. of *habeo*, have; *corpus*, body.] —**habeas corpus ad faciendum et recipiendum,** a writ issued to an inferior court, directing the production of a defendant in court and requiring a statement of the reasons for his detention.—**h. c. ad prosequendum,** a writ directing the transfer of a prisoner to the jurisdiction in which the offense with which he is charged was committed.—**h. c. ad respondendum,** a writ directing the removal of a person from the control of one court into the jurisdiction of another for purposes of litigation.—**h. c. ad testificandum,** a writ directing the removal of a prisoner to a higher court in order to enforce its judgment.—**h. c. ad testificandum,** a writ directing a prisoner's attendance in court as a witness.

ha'beck, 1 hā'bek; 2 hä'bek, *n.* **1.** An instrument for dressing cloth, having a hook at each end. **2.** *Her.* The representation of this instrument, used as a bearing, as in the arms of the Clothworkers' Company.

Ha'bel-schwerdt, 1 hā'bel-shvert; 2 hä'bəl-shvērt, *n.* A town in Silesia province, Prussia.

ha-be'na, 1 ha-bē'nə; 2 hä-bā'nä, *n.* [-NÆ, 1 -nē; 2 -nē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A restraining band; frenum; especially, one of the bands of fibrous tissue occasionally found connecting the visceral and parietal surfaces of the pleura. **2.** A unitin.—**ha-be'nar,** *a.*—**ha-ben'u-la,** *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] A small band; a frenulum; especially, one of the two strips of white matter that extend from the pineal body of the brain along the sides of the third ventricle.—**ha-ben'u-lar,** *a.*

Hab'e-na-ra'ri-a, 1 hab'ī-nə-rē'ri-ə; 2 häb'ē-nä-rē'ri-ä, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of low terrestrial orchids with tuberous roots, erect stems, and spikes of rather showy flowers. The North-American species are known popularly as *rein-orchids*. [< L. *habena*, thong, < *habeo*, hold.]



Habenaria tridentata.

ha-ben'dum, 1 ha-ben'dum; 2 ha-bēn'dŭm, *n.* [-DA, *pl.*] [L.] *Law.* The clause in a deed beginning "to have and to hold" (in Latin, *habendum et tenendum*), which determines what interest or estate is granted by the deed.

The next orderly part of a deed is the *habendum*, . . . the office and purpose of which is to limit and define the estate which the grantee is to have in the property granted.
EMORY WASHBURN *Am. Law of Real Property* vol. iii, bk. ii, p. 372. [L. & CO. 1868.]

hab'er-dash, 1 hab'ər-dāsh; 2 hä'bər-däsh, *vt.* [Rare.] To deal or traffic, especially in a small way or in small wares.—**hab'er-dash†. I.** *n.* Petty; small. **II.** *n.* Haberdashery.

hab'er-dash"er, 1 hab'ər-dash"ər; 2 hä'bər-däsh"ər, *n.* **1.** A dealer in gentlemen's furnishings. **2.** A dealer in or peddler of ribbons, trimmings, thread, needles, and other small wares.

All who dealt in the miscellaneous wares now termed *haberdashers'* goods, were to be found in this narrow alley.
Scott *Heart of Mid-Lothian* v. 327. [s. 1858.]

3. [Prov. Eng.] A schoolmaster. **4†.** A hatter. [< Icc. *hapurtask*, haverssack, < *hapr*, oats, + *task*, pocket.]

hab'er-dash"er-y, 1 hab'ər-dash"ər-i; 2 hä'bər-däsh"ər-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, *pl.*] The goods and wares sold by haberdashers; small wares; a haberdasher's stock or business; hence, trifles. **2.** [Rare.] A haberdasher's shop or place of business.

ha-be're fa'ci-as pos-ses'si-o'nem, [L.] *Law.* A writ directing a sheriff to put a successful plaintiff in an action for ejectment into possession of the premises sued for.—**ha-be're fa'ci-as sef'si-nem,** [L.] A writ in common law to recover seisin. It was practically abolished in England by the Common Law Procedure Acts of 1852 and 1860, but is still known in portions of the United States in connection with the action of dower.

hab'er-geon, 1 hab'ər-jən *or* ha-bûr'jən; 2 hăb'ər-gon *or* ha-bər'gon (XIII), *n.* A coat of mail for the breast and neck, like a hauberk, but shorter and lighter; any coat of mail or similar protection. **ha-ber'je-on†.**

Sir Olaf, the good knight, did don
His helm and *haberjeon*.
BROWNING *Tray* st. 1.

[< OF. *haubergeon*, dim. of *haubere*; see HAUBERK.]

Hab'er-im, 1 hab'ər-im; 2 häb'ər-im, *n. pl.* [Heb.] The rabbis and others who undertook to keep all the rules of the rabbinical schools for ceremonial purity. CRIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, p. 249. [A. 1877.]

Ha'ber-lin, 1 hā'bər-lin; 2 hä'bər-lin, **Franz Dominicus** (ᵗ/₁1720–ᵈ/₁1787). A German historian.

Hab'er-sham, 1 hab'ər-sham; 2 häb'ər-sham, *n.* **1. Joseph** (ᵗ/₁1751–ᵈ/₁1815), an American Revolutionary officer; lieutenant-colonel, Continental army in N. E. Georgia; 372 sq. m.; county-seat, Clarkesville.

Ha'bert, 1 hā'bert; 2 ä'bĕr', **Pierre Joseph, Baron** (ᵗ/₁1773–ᵈ/₁1825). A French general; served under Napoleon.

hab, fa., *abbr. Law.* Habere facias possessionem.

ha'bi, 1 hā'bī; 2 hä'bī. **I.** *vt.* [Colloq., P. I.] To weave. **II.** *n.* A woven cloth. [genus *Salvator*

ha'bich, 1 hā'bich; 2 hä'bich, *n.* [S. Am.] A tanager of the

Ha'bi-a, 1 hā'bi-ə; 2 hä'bi-ä, *n.* *Bth.* (Douai).

Ha"ib-ul'lah Khan, 1 ha"ib-ŭl'lə kän; 2 hä"ib-ŭl'lä kän (ᵗ/₁1872–ᵈ/₁1919). An Ameer of Afghanistan, 1901–1919; succeeded by his son **Amanullah Khan.**

ha"bi-chue'la, 1 ä"bi-chwē'lə; 2 ä"bi-chwg'lä, *n.* [Sp.] A curved bean.

ha'bick, *n.* Same as HABECK. [may be clothed.

hab't-ta-bi'(e), 1 hab'ə-be-bī; 2 häb'ə-ba-bī, *a.* [Rare.] That

ha-bil'-ber-ry, 1 ha-bil'-ber-i; 2 ha-bil'-bĕr-y, *n.* [Rare.] Or, pertaining to, or wearing habiliments or clothes.

hab'ile, *a.* [Rare.] Skilful; able.

ha-bil'i-ment, 1 ha-bil'i-ment *or* -ment; 2 ha-bil'i-ment, *n.* **1.** An article of clothing; a garment in the plural, dress; garb; equipments; as, gowns and other *habiliments*.

An Etonian is always a gentleman, and, in spite of my shabby *habiliaments*, they served me well.
DE QUINCEY *Opium-Eater* preliminary, p. 54. [T. & Y. 1852.]

2†. A rich border, as of gold or pearls, for an article of dress. [< OF. *habillement*, < *habiller*, dress, < *habile*, < L. *habilis*; see ABLE.] **hab'il-ment†.** Syn.: see DRESS.—**ha-bil'i-men"tal,** *a.*—**ha-bil'i-men"tar-y†.**—**ha-bil'i-ment-ed,** *a.* Clothed; equipped.

ha-bil'i-men-ta'tion, 1 ha-bil'i-men-tā'shən; 2 ha-bil'i-mĕn-tā'shən, *n.* Crafts and arts connected with dress.

hab'il-i-tate, 1 ha-bil'i-tāt; 2 ha-bil'i-tāt, *v.* [-TAT'ED; -TAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* [Local, U. S.] To furnish with means, as for working or developing a mine; equip. **2.** To dress; clothe. **3†.** To qualify; entitle. **II.** *i.* To become qualified; acquire the necessary qualifications. [< LL. *habilitatus*, pp. of *habilito*, make suitable, < L. *habilis*; see ABLE.] **ha-bil'i-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of habilitating, or the state of being habilitated.—**ha-bil'i-ta"tor,** *n.* One who habilitates; especially, one who supplies money or other means for working or developing a mine.

ha-bil'i-tate, *a.* Qualified; entitled.
ha-bil'i-ty†, *n.* Ability.
Hab'ing-ton, 1 hab'ĭŋ-tŭn; 2 hăb'ĭŋ-tŏn, *n.* **1. Thomas** (?1560–?1647), an English conspirator; intrigued on behalf of Mary Queen of Scots in the gunpowder plot. **2. William** (11/41605–11/41654), an English poet; son of the preceding.
hab'it, 1 hăb'ĭt; 2 hăb'ĭt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with a habit; clothe; array; accouter.

Goethe . . . was *habited* in a long, gray surtout.
H.K. Hosmer *Short Hist. German Lit.* p. 302. [c. 1. *c.* 1879.]

2†. To habituate; fix. **3†.** To inhabit.
II†. *i.* To dwell; inhabit. [< F. *habiter,* < L. *habito,* freq. of *habeo,* have.] — **hab'it-ed,** *a.* **1.** Wearing a habit; clothed; arrayed. **2.** Inhabited. Inhabited. **3†.** Habituated; customary. — **hab'it-er,** *n.* An inhabitant.
hab'it, *n.* **1.** A regular and fixed mode of action, whether physical or mental; also, the condition which causes a tendency to continue such a mode; as, *habit* rules us all. **2.** A particular condition, or course of action, physical or mental, induced by such a tendency; as, a *habit* of holding the head on one side; a *habit* of inattention.

Habit . . . is literally a way of being held, or of holding one's self. Thus defined, it must denote a permanent state of rest which has been reached as the result of action or growth, or a permanent form of activity, or of readiness or facility for any kind of activity. Dorsey *Human Intellect* pt. ii, p. 204. [s. 1890.]

3. Habitual manner of living, appearance, or temperament; established custom; as, a thoughtful *habit* of mind, a devout *habit* of body. **4.** *Psychol.* That characteristic set of the psychophysical mechanism which results from the facilitation of certain reactions, and the inhibition of other inconsistent or opposed reactions, under conditions dependent upon the previous growth and activities of this mechanism. In this sense of the word there are many habits as there are possible groupings of the reactions.

The phenomena of *habit* in living beings are due to the plasticity of the organic matter, by which their tissues are composed. Wm. James *Prin. of Psychol.* vol. i, p. 105. [s. *n.* & co. 1890.]

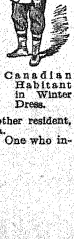
5. Specif., in botany, geology, and mineralogy, a characteristic mode of growth or physical appearance.

A species of plant that has been transformed from one soil or climate to another, frequently undergoes what botanists call 'a change of *habit*'—a change which, without affecting its specific characters, is yet conspicuous.
Spencer *Biology* vol. i, pt. ii, p. 245. [a. 1872.]

6. (1) An outer garment or garments; dress; garb; costume, especially one usually worn or that is prescribed or considered suitable for a special class, avocation, use, or occasion, as a woman's dress for horseback-riding, or the distinctive garment of a religious order.

Those who stood nearest over against me seemed to be persons of distinction, as I supposed from their *habit.*
Swift *Works, Travels,* vol. iii, p. 105. [w. p. n. 1871.]

(2) A piece of linen attached to a woman's collar and designed to hold it in place. **7.** *R. C. Ch.* A robe for the dead; a shroud. **8.** *R. C. Theol.* A permanent quality owing to which the subject is well or ill disposed. Habits may be inborn, infused, or acquired: the first are innate, the second supernaturally granted, the third obtained by the repetition of acts. **9.** *Forestry.* Same as STUMP. **10†.** Intimate acquaintance; familiarity. **11†.** Demeanor; bearing. [F., < L. *habitus,* pp. of *habeo,* have.] Syn.: custom, fashion, habitude, practise, routine, rule, system, usage, use, wont. *Custom* is the uniform doing of the same act in the same circumstance for a definite reason; *routine* is the doing of customary acts in a regular and uniform sequence and is more mechanical than *custom.* It is the *custom* of tradesmen to open at a certain hour, and to follow a regular *routine* of business until closing-time. *Habit* always includes an involuntary tendency, natural or acquired, greatly strengthened by frequent repetition of the act, and may be unpremeditable, or even unconscious. *Habitude* is habitual relation or association. *Custom* is chiefly used of the action of many; *habit* of the action of one; we speak of the *customs* of society, the *habits* of an individual. *Fashion* is the generally recognized *custom* in the smaller matters, especially in dress. A *rule* is prescribed either by some external authority or by one's own will; as, it is the *rule* of the house; or, I make it my invariable *rule. System* is the coordination of many acts or things into a unity, and more and better than *rule. Use* and *usage* denote the manner of using something; we speak of one person's *use* of language, but of the *usage* of many: a *use* or *usage* is almost always a *habit. Practise* is the active doing or something in a systematic way; we do not speak of the *practise,* but of the *habit* of going to sleep; we speak of a tradesman's *custom,* a lawyer's or a physician's *practise.* Educationally, *practise* is the voluntary and persistent attempt to make skill a *habit; as, practise* in penmanship. *Wont* is blind and instinctive *habit* like that which attaches an animal to a locality: the word is now almost wholly poetic. Compare synonyms for DRESS; MANNER.—**dyvour's habit** *(Scots Law),* a costume obligatory upon a bankrupt unless he could prove his insolvency to be in no measure culpable.—**hab'it-cloth'ʹ,** *n.* A woolen fabric from which riding-habits are made.—**h.-maker,** *n.* One who makes habits, especially riding-habits.—**h. of body,** 1. Physical condition; form, features, or qualities of the body as manifested externally; as, a meager or a plethoric *habit of body.* 2. Any constitutional tendency to or special physical condition favoring morbid manifestations in the system; as, a consumptive or an apoplectic *habit of body.*—**h.-shirt,** *n.* An article of dress for women somewhat like a man's shirt-bosom and collar.


Canadian Habitant in Winter Dress.

hab'it-a-bi(-bĭ)l, 1 hăb'ĭt-a-bĭl; 2 hăb'ĭt-a-bĭl, *a.* Fit to be inhabited or dwelt in; suitable for human abode; habitable.

Washington, when Oliver Wolcott went there in June, 1800, was scarcely *habitable.*
J. S. McMaster *People of the U. S.* vol. ii, p. 488. [a. 1883.]

[F., < L. *habitabilis,* < *habito;* see HABIT, *v.*] — **hab'it-a-bl(-ness†, hab'it-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **hab'it-a-bly,** *adv.*
hab'it-a-cle†, *n.* **1.** A habitation; dwelling. **2.** A niche or recess; alcove. **hab'it-a-cule†.**
hab'i-tal-ly, 1 hăb'ĭ-tal-ĭ; 2 hăb'ĭ-tal-ȳ, *adv.* With reference to habitat.
hab'i-tan-cy, 1 hăb'ĭ-tan-sĭ; 2 hăb'ĭ-tan-cy, *n.* **1.** Inhabitance. **2.** Population; inhabitants.
ha"bi'tant',] 1 a'bĭ'tănt'; 2 ă"bĭ'tănt', *n.* [F.] A small rural proprietor, or other resident, of French descent, as in Canada or Louisiana.
hab'i-tant, 1 hăb'ĭ-tant; 2 hăb'ĭ-tant, *n.* One who inhabits; a permanent resident; dweller; inhabitant. [F., < L. *habitan(t-)s,* ppr. of *habito;* see HABIT, *v.*]
hab'i-tat, 1 hăb'ĭ-tat; 2 hăb'ĭ-tăt, *n.* The locality or region where a race, species, person, animal, or plant naturally or usually lives or is found; proper abode; habitation; geographical range; as, the *habitat* of the lion or the oak; the *habitat* of an Indian tribe. [L., 'it dwells,' 3d per. *s.* pres. ind. of *habito;* see HABIT, *v.*: from the use of the word in Latin descriptions; as, *Habitat in Americâ,* 'it dwells in America.']

A group of animals or plants indigenous to a given locality.
hab'i-tat-ed, 1 hăb'ĭ-tĕt; 2 hăb'ĭ-tăt, *a.* [Rare.] I. *t.* To habituate. **II.** *i.* To live; inhabit. — **hab'i-tat'ed,** *a.*
hab'i-ta-ti'o, 1 hăb'ĭ-tē'shĭ-ō; 2 hăb'ĭ-tă'shĭ-ō, *n.* [L.] *Law.* Same as SEISTYDE, 5.
hab'i-ta-ti'on, 1 hăb'ĭ-tē'shən; 2 hăb'ĭ-tă'shon, *n.* **1.** A place of abode; residence; house.

The necessity of shelter from the cold and heat, from sun and shower, leads man at first to build a *habitation.*
A. J. Downing *Country Houses* p. 3. [a. 1859.]

2. The act or state of inhabiting or being inhabited; occupancy; as, unfit for *habitation.* **3.** A colonial settlement; as, [Eng.] A local branch of the Primrose League. **4.** Same as HABITANCY. [F., < L. *habitation(n-),* < *habito;* see HABIT, *v.*]
hab'i-ta-tiv(e), 1 hăb'ĭ-tē-tĭv; 2 hăb'ĭ-tă-tĭv, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to inhabited places or their occupation.
hab'i-ta-tor†, *n.* An inhabitant; a dweller.
ha-bit'u-al, 1 hə-bĭch'u-[or -bĭt'yu-]əl; 2 ha-bĭch'u-[or -bĭt'yu-]al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or constituting a habit; customary; customarily, frequently, or as if by habit; following usual practise; as, *habitual* work; *habitual* annoyances.

Industry is *habitual* activity in some useful pursuit.
H. W. Beecher *Lectures to Young Men* lect. i, p. 15. [c. n. y. 1855.]

2. Acquired by or resulting from habit, repeated use, or continued causes; customarily existing; as, *habitual* skill. **3.** Characterized by repeated or constant practise or habitual indulgence; as, a *habitual* drunkard.

Of all people, our *habitual* novel readers are the most incorrect of human nature. McCosh *Emotions* bk. i, p. 57. [s. 1880.]
[< F. *habituel,* < L. *habitualis,* pertaining to a dress, < L. *habitus, n.*; see HABIT, *n.*] — **ha-bit'u-a-ry†.** Syn.: accustomed, common, customary, familiar, ordinary, regular, stated, usual, wonted. See CUSTOM. Compare synonyms for HABIT.—Ant.: exceptional, extraordinary, infrequent, irregular, occasional, rare, unusual, unwonted.— Prep.: *to* or *with.*

— **habitual criminal,** one habitually governed by criminal motives; in law, one repeatedly convicted of crime. The number of convictions which constitute a habitual criminal varies in different jurisdictions from one to three of felony or five of misdemeanors, and involves increased penalties provided by statute.— **h. drunkard,** in law, one so confirmed in the practise of drunkenness as to constitute a ground for render legal guardianship over him and his property requisite or cause him to be liable to punishment; loosely, one who is habitually or frequently drunk.—**h. of business** (**Interstate Commerce Act** [Eng.], an act (1873) which legalized the continuement of an inebriate upon his own application. Compare INEBRIATES' ACTS.— **ha-bit'u-al-ly,** *adv.*— **ha-bit'u-al-ness,** *n.*
ha-bit'u-al-ize, 1 ha-bĭch'u-[or -bĭt'yu-]əl-aĭz; 2 ha-bĭch'u-[or -bĭt'yu-]al-ȋz, *v.* (-IZED; -IZ'ING.) To make habitual.
ha-bit'u-ate, 1 ha-bĭch'u-[or -bĭt'yu-]ĭt; 2 ha-bĭch'u-[or -bĭt'yu-]ăt, *v.* (-AT'ED; -AT'ING.) I. To make familiar or accustomed by repetition or use; accustom; familiarize; as, *habituated* to hardships. [< Collog., U. S.] To frequent. **II.** To be accustomed. — **hab'it-u-a'tion,** *n.* [< LL., *habituatus,* pp. of *habituo,* < L. *habitus, n.*; see HABIT, *n.*]
ha-bit'u-ate, *a.* [Rare.] Established by custom or habit; habitual.
ha-bit'u-a'tion, 1 ha-bĭch'u-[or -bĭt'yu-]é'shən; 2 ha-bĭch'u-[or -bĭt'yu-]ē'shon, *n.* The act of habituating, or the state of being habituated; as, *habituation* to raw meats.
hab'i-tude, 1 hăb'ĭ-tūd; 2 hăb'ĭ-tud, *n.* **1.** Habitual method or state, as of acting or living; habitual practise; habit.

My attention being to acquire the *habitude* of all these virtues, I judg'd it would be well not to distract my attention by attempting the whole at once. B. Franklin *Autobiog.* p. 316. [a. 1868.]
2. Customary relation or association; familiar intercourse; familiarity. [F., < L. *habitudo,* condition, < *habitus,* pp. of *habeo,* have.] **hab'i-turé†.** Syn.: see HABIT.
ha-bit"u-é', 1 ha-bĭch"u-é' or -bĭt"yu-é'; 2 ă"bĭ'tu-é' or -bĭt"yu-é'; 2 ha-bĭch"u-é' or -bĭt"yu-é', *n.* [F.] One who is a habitual frequenter, as of a place of amusement.

The *habitué* of 'society' hears constantly of 'a good family.'
H. W. Beecher *Lectures to Young Men* lect. i, p. 6. [a. 1855.]
hab'i-tus, 1 hăb'ĭ-tus; 2 hăb'ĭ-tŭs, *n.* [L.] **1.** The general or external aspect, or characteristic appearance, as of an animal, plant, or mineral. **2.** *Med.* Characteristic state, condition, or habit of body.
hab'nab†, *adv.* At haphazard; whether or no; anyway.
Ha'bor, 1 hē'bor; 2 hā'bōr, *n.* *Bib. 2 Kings* xvii. 6.
hac'ber-ry, 1 hăc'bĕr-rĭ; 2 hăc'bĕr-ry, *n.* A rat-like octodontine rodent (genus *Habrocoma*) of Chile, etc., having the soft fur and large ears. [< Gr. *habros,* graceful, + *mys,* rat.]
hab"ro-ma'ni-a, 1 hăb"ro-mē'nĭ-ə; 2 hăb"ro-mā'nĭ-a, *n.* *Pathol.* A form of insanity in which the delusions are gay and the condition favorable. [< Gr. *habros,* delicate, + MANIA.]
hab'ro-neme, 1 hăb'ro-nēm; 2 hăb'ro-nēm, *a.* Fine or threadlike. [< Gr. *habros,* delicate, + *nēma,* thread, < *neō,* spin.]
Hab"sa-ni'as, 1 hăb"sa-nĭ'as; 2 hăb"sa-nī'as, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).
Habs'burg, 1 hăps'bûrg; 2 hăbs'bŭrg, *n.* A village in Aargau, Switzerland; said to be originally the seat of the Austrian imperial family; built in 1020; now a ruin. See HAPSBURG.
habt, *abbr.* [L.] *Pharm. Habeat* ('let him have').
ha'bu-ka, 1 hä'bu-ka; 2 hă'bu-ka, *n.* Same as HAPUKA.
ha"bu-tage', 1 hä"bu-täj'; 2 hă"bu-tăj', *n.* [Jap.] A fine Japanese silk. [Ver. i.]
Hac"a-li'ah, 1 hăk'a-lĭ'ə; 2 hăc'a-lī'a, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.) (Douai).
Ha-cel'da-ma, 1 hə-sĕl'də-mə; 2 ha-cĕl'da-ma, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).
ha'cen-de'ro, 1 ä'then-dā'ro; 2 ă"then-de'ro, *n.* [Sp.] A farmer.
Hach"a-li'ah, 1 hăk'a-lĭ'ə; 2 hăc'a-lī'a, *n.* *Bib. Neh.* i. 1.
Ha-cham'o-ni, 1 ha-kăm'o-nĭ; 2 ha-căm'o-ni, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).
hache, 1 hăch; 2 hăch, *n.* *Archeol.* A hatchet; pointed stone implement. [F., < G. *hecken,* hack.]
hach'el, 1 hach'el; 2 hăch'el, *n.* [Scot.] An untidy person; a sloven.
Hach'e-la'ʹ, 1 hak'-lē'-el; 2 hăc'e-lā'ʹ, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).
Hach'e-ta Peak, 1 hach'-tə; 2 hăch'e-ta. A mountain in New Mexico; 8,352 ft. high.
Ha"chette', 1 a"shet'; 2 ă"shĕt', **Jean Nicolas Pierre** (3/41769–1/41834). A French mathematician; Instructor of Arago.
Ha'chi I'shi, 1 hä'chĭ I'shĭ; 2 hă'chĭ I'shĭ, *n.* [Jap.] Same as NIKKO.
Ha-chi'la, 1 ha-kĭ'la; 2 ha-cĭ'la, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).
Ha-chi'lah, 1 ha-kĭ'la; 2 ha-cĭ'la, *n.* *Bib. 1 Sam.* xxvi, 1.
Ha'chi-no-he", 1 hä'chĭ-no-hē'; 2 hă'chĭ-no-hĕ'-, *n.* A town in Honshiu, N. part of Japan island, Japan.
Ha"chi-o'ji, 1 hä"chĭ-ō'jĭ; 2 ha'chi-ō'ji, *n.* A city, 25 m. W. of Tokyo, Japan.
ha'chis', 1 a'sĭs'; 2 ă'çĭs', *n.* [F.] *Cooking.* Hash.
Hach'mo-ni, 1 hak'mo-nĭ *or* hak-mō'nĭ; 2 hăc'mo-nī *or* hăc-mō'nī, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* xxvii, 32. [*Chron.* xi, 11.
Hach'mo-nite, 1 hak'mo-nait; 2 hăc'mo-nīt, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* xi, 11. [Heb., 'descendant of Hachmoni.']
hach'ure, 1 hach'yur, *n.* [F.] In art, a hatching. 2. In map-making, the shading or lines used to indicate hills or elevations.— **hach'ure,** *vt.* To cover with hatchings.
ha"ci-en'da, 1 hə"sĭ-en'də *or (Sp.)* ä"çĭ-ĕn'dä; 2 hă"çi-ĕn'da *or (Sp.)* ă"çi-ĕn'dä, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A productive establishment in the country, as for farming or stock-raising; a landed estate; especially, a plantation on which the owner resides; the state administration.

The owner of the *hacienda* in Mexico! . . . holds *from* five to fifty . . . square leagues of land.
H. H. Bancroft *Literary Industries* p. 387. [n. 1891.]

— **hacienda pièce,** a private coin struck by the proprietor of a hacienda in Mexico and Central America. [C.] — **ha"ci-en-da'do,** *n.* The owner of a hacienda.
hack, 1 hăk; 2 hăk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut irregularly or at random, as with aimless or ill-directed strokes; mangle with repeated strokes of a cutting instrument; chop; notch, as with blows; as, to *hack* a tree. **2.** To mangle in uttering, as a speech or poem. **3.** To dress off or pick, as a grindstone. **4.** To cut a jag or notch in (a tree) for bleeding, as in gathering turpentine. **5.** To kick the shins of (an opposing player) in football or basketball. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) To break up, as lumps of earth. (2) To chop (the hands). (3) To hoe and plant (seed) at the same time: used with *in;* as, to *hack in* corn. (4) To uproot or to cut with a hack. (5) To throw up (the earth) in ridges. (6) To rake up (hay) in rows. **7.** To use (anything) heedlessly or roughly. **8.** To roughen, as a wall, by scratching or scraping. **9.** To confuse (one) by girding at him.
II. *i.* **1.** To cut or chop irregularly, repeatedly, or unskilfully.

The doctors, they have cut and *hacked,* and never found the ball.
Bret Harte *The Old Major Explains* st. i.

2. To emit or be troubled with a short cough. **3.** In massage, to strike with the edge of the hand. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) To hop. (2) To stammer; stutter. (3) To toil; drudge. [< AS. *haccian* in *tō-haccian;* cp. [G.] Syn.: see CUT.
hack', *vt.* To pile up edgewise for the purpose of drying, as green molded bricks.— **hack'ing-board",** *n.* A board on which to lay bricks to be hacked.
hack', *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To let out for hire, as a horse. **2.** To hackney, as a phrase, word, etc. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be exposed or offered to common use for hire; live in prostitution. **2.** To work as a literary hack or drudge; as, to *hack* for a living. **3.** To drive in a hack. **4.** To ride on a hack, or at the pace of an ordinary road-horse.
hack', *vt.* To exercise (hawks) at hack. See HACK', *n.*
hack', *n.* **1.** A gash or cut made by a blow with a sharp instrument; specif., in the United States, a mark cut into a tree in blazing a pathway. **2.** An ax for notching or hacking trees, as for gathering turpentine or sap. **3.** A hacking-iron. **4.** A blow at the shins, as in football or basket-ball. **5.** [Eng.] A miners' pick for use with coal ends in chisel-edge. **6.** A strong hoe; a mattock.

This is the Swedish *hack,* . . . a mere stout stake of spruce-fir with a bough sticking out at the lower end out short and pointed. With this primitive implement the corn-fields were tilled in Sweden.
E. B. Tylor *Anthropology* p. 217. [a. 1881.]

7. [Collog.] A short dry cough. **8.** [Local, Gt. Brit.] The toothed portion of a spinning-wheel which conducts the spun thread to the bobbin. **9.** [Eng.] A cut made in the ice for the feet of the players. **10†.** Hesitating speech. **11†.** The pluck of a boar.— **hack'-han'ner,** *n.* An implement for hacking grindstones. **hack'-mat'ter,** *n.* Literary drudgery. **hack'-reap'ing-hook,** *n.* A long-handled sickle.— **h.-iron,** *n.* **1.** A pick. **2.** A chisel for cutting nails.— **h.-saw,** *n.* A close-toothed metal-cutting frame-saw with moderate coarse teeth, mounted in a power-driven machine with a reciprocating hack-saw, used for cutting metal rods and pipes.— **to take a h. at,** to make an attempt at; try to accomplish.
hack', *n.* **1.** A horse kept for hire; a horse used for general purposes; also, a saddle-horse of any kind except a hunter or racer. **2.** [U. S.] A carriage kept for hire; hackney-coach; a four-wheeled cab.

Here are *hacks* with two horses, and stage coaches with four, thundering to meet each other.
Hawthorne *Twice-Told Tales, Annie's Kimble* in vol. i, p. 177. [1851.]

3. A drudge, especially a literary drudge.

With all his reputation he was a literary *hack,* whose income varied as the amount of industry he could put into a certain time.
E. C. Stedman *Victorian Poets, Irvod* p. 89. [c. a. o. 1876.]

4. A prostitute; a procuress. **5†.** A hackney-carriage driver. [Author of 1st HACKNEY.] **hack'-horse,** *n.* A brick-makers' wheelbarrow.— **hack'-watch",** *n.* Same as taking observations, a watch with a second-hand, used to avoid moving the chronometer, the watch being compared with the chronometer before and after the observation.
hack', *n.* **1.** A grated frame. Specif.: (1) A rack suspended from a roof for drying cheeses. (2) A frame for drying fish; hake. (3) A frame for drying malt. (4) A grated fish-trap. (5) A set of bars in a tallerace. (6) A feeding-rack. (7) A place where bricks are set to dry; also, a pile of green bricks.
2. *Falconry.* The state of partial liberty in which young hawks are kept; the board from which they are fed. **hack'er†.** [Form of HATCH', *n.*]— **at hack,** or **flying at hack,** at liberty, but obedient to the falconer, as a half-trained hawk.— **hack'-bell",** *n.* A bell on a hawk at hack.
hack', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A hedge.
hack'a-more, 1 hak'a-mōr; 2 hăk'a-mōr, *n.* [Western U. S.] A horsehair or rawhide halter having a nose-piece so contrived as to serve as the head-piece of a bridle.
hack'ber"ry, 1 hak'bĕr"rĭ; 2 hăk'bĕr"ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** An American tree (*Celtis occidentalis*) resembling the elm and belonging with it to the family *Urticaceæ,* with sweet edible fruit as large as bird-cherries. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] The hagberry or bird-cherry (*Prunus padus*). (Cor. of HAG-BERRY, < Dan. *hæggebær,* < *hæg,* bird-cherry, + *bær,* berry.)
hack'bolt", 1 hak'bōlt'; 2 hăk'bōlt', *n.* The hagden, or greater shearwater. **hag'bolt".**

H

Hh

Roman. Black Letter. Script.

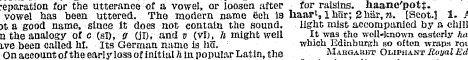
H, h, 1 ēch; 2 ēch, *n.* [ATTCHES, H's, or *Hs*, 1 ēch'ez; 2 ech'ĕz, *pl.*] **I.** A letter: the eighth in the English, Latin, and Romanic alphabets. Its sound is technically called a "glottal fricative," being produced by the friction of the speech-current against the vocal cords as they tighten in preparation for the utterance of a vowel, or loosen after a vowel has been uttered. The modern name ech is not a good name, since it does not contain the sound. On the analogy of *c* (sē), *g* (jē), and *v* (vī), *h* might well have been called hī. Its German name is hā.

On account of the early loss of initial *h* in popular Latin, the sound is virtually non-existent in French, Italian, and Spanish. In a few English words of Latin origin, as *heir, honor, hour*, it is still written, as in French, but not pronounced. The rule that initial *h* was to be pronounced in Anglo-Saxon words, but not pronounced in French words, made difficulty for the unlearned even in the Middle English period. This difficulty still survives in so called cockney speech, which quite regularly drops the *h* where it should be heard and often prefixes it where it does not belong. Even in refined speech initial *h* in an unstressed pronoun is apt to vanish after a strong stress, as in *ask 'im for ask him.*

In the digraphs *ch, gh, ph, th, sh,* the *h* loses its distinctive character, the combination denoting (except *ch* as in *church*) a simple sound. In words of Greek origin *rh* transliterates *ῥ*. The combination *wh* stands for *hw*, when the *w* is pronounced: but many speakers, especially in England, make no distinction between *white* and *wight*.

If averages 2.24 per cent. of the sounds as they are found on the pages of our literature. — *Harvard Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series, p. 374. [S. 1874.]

The history of the characters is represented as follows:



Hiero-glyphic Sieve. | Egyptian Hieratic. | Phœni-cian. | Early Greek. | Ro-man. | English Script.

Capital H is from L. Gr. H, < early Gr. 𐌇, < Phœnician 𐤇, < Egyptian hieratic 𓉔, < hieroglyph 𓉔. In Greek, H came to be used for HĒ = ē, i. e., long *e*, called *ēta* (4th cent. B. C.), and the breathing was denoted by ⳾ (4th cent. B. C.), > ⊦, > ι (9th cent. A. D.). The hieroglyph represents a sieve, the Phœnician a fence, the Anglo-Saxon rune is called *hægl* hail; the Latin name is *ha*, > Folk-Latin *acca*, > F. *ache*, > Eng. *ache, aitch*, ēch. For lower-case letters black letter, and for dates, see A. **2.** An abbreviation: (1) *Orchestral Mus.* Horns. (2) Haver: used in wigwagging. (3) *Naut.* (*a*) Hoy: used in the shipping Register. (*b*) [H] Heavy sea or [h] hail: a log book term. (4) *O. T. Criticism.* Law of Holiness. (5) A symbol noting: (1) *Chem.* Hydrogen. (2) *German Mus.* B natural (the Germans reserving the symbol B for B flat). (3) In medieval Roman notation, 200; with a line above it (H) 200,000. (4) *Mineral.* The first letter of the symbol *hāl* applied to one face of a crystal. See MILLER SYMBOLS. (5) The eighth in a class, order, group or series; eight as a number or numeral. (6) *Astron.* A line in the spectrum representing calcium. (7) The eighth letter of the alphabet impressed upon a typebody or typesober; also, the portion in a papercell for machinemade composition representing this symbol. (8) An arbitrary designation for explanatory purposes applied to persons. See D, *n.*, 3 (8). (9) In the international code of signals for ships, the letter denoted by a redandwhite rectangular flag. See plate of SIGNALFLAGS. (10) *Physics.* (*a*) Magnetic flux intensity. (*b*) Horizontal component of terrestrial magnetism. **4.** An object shaped like the capital H.— **H armature** (*Elec.*), an armature having a section shaped like an H.— **H beam,** an I beam. **H girder,**— **H bone,** the attebhone.— **H branch** (*Plumbing*), a pipefitting having a branch parallel and close to the main line.— **H'-piece"** *n.* In a plunger or forcepump, a piece standing on the windbore under the doorpiece, by which the water is forced through the doorpiece and up into the standpipe.

H., *abbr.* Harold; Helen; etc. (other personal names beginning with H).

h. or **H.** *abbr.* Half; harbor; hard; hardness; height; hence, high; horizontal force; hour; hours; hundred; husband; hydrant.

Hi, *abbr. Lib. Cat.* Henry.

H.., *abbr. Lib. Cat.* Helen.

ha', 1 hä; 2 hä, *vi.* To use the interjection *ha!*; express hesitation or surprise by a sound like *ha*; as, he hum and *ha*.

ha', 1 hä, *n.* Golloc. or Dial. Haw: a contraction. **ha'!,** **ha',** 1 hä; 2 hä, *n.* An expression of wonder, surprize, joy, grief, hesitation, indecision, or lack of words; as, he gave a loud *ha*.

ha', *n.* A haha.

ha', 1 hä; 2 hä, *n.* [Scot.] A hall: the principal room in a house.— **ha' Bible,** the family Bible, kept in the chief room.— **ha' house,** the residence of a Scottish laird; the hall.

aa, 1 hä; 2 hä, *pron.* [Dial., Eng.] He.

ha, *n. & adverb.* **I.** An exclamation or sound made by a quick expulsion of breath under some sudden emotion (as surprize, joy, or grief) or in the act of laughing.

Citem:.: Ha! Ha! Ha! Hough. Now it is time to laugh!

— Owen Meredith's *Clytemnestra*, div. xix.

2. A sound indicating hesitation, indecision, or lack of words. [Natural; found in AS., L. G., etc.]

h. a., *abbr.* Horse artillery; *hoc anno* (in this year).

Haa., *abbr.* Hanna.

ha., *abbr.* Hectare.

haaf, 1 hăf; 2 hăf, *n.* A deep-sea fishing-ground off the coast of Shetland, or the Orkneys. [< Ice. *haf*, sea.]— **haaf-boat",** *n.* A boat for haafishing.— **h.-fish,** *n.* The great bearded seal.— **h.-fishing,** *n.* Deepsea fishing, as for cod, off the coast of Shetland.— **haa'fure,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A deepsea fishingline.

Ha"a-hash'ta-ri, 1 hē'a-hash'ta-rē; 2 hē'a-hăsh'ta-ri, *n.* **haak,** 1 hāk; 2 hāk, *n.* A fish: same as HAKE.

Haa'lson VII., 1 hē'ŭlsn; 2 hē'ŭlsŏn. **Christian Frederick**

Charles George Waldemar Axel (8/1872–). King of Norway: elected by the Storthing, Nov. 18, 1905.

haan, *n.* Hoen.

haane'poot, 1 hān'pūt; 2 hān'pōōt, *n.* [S. Afr.] A large fleshy greenish or reddishpurple grape, used for making wine and for raisins. **haane'pot†.**

haar', 1 hār; 2 hār, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A fog or mist: especially, a light mist accompanied by a chilling east wind.

It was the well-known easterly *haar*, the veil of salt sea fog which Edinburgh so often wraps round her.

— MARGARET OLIPHANT *Royal Edinburgh* p. 29. [MACM. 1890.]

2. An impediment in speech. [high one.

Haar, 1 hār; 2 hār, *n. Norse Myth.* Odin; literally, the

haar'dim, *n.* A lizard, the hardim.

Haar'lem, 1 hār'lĕm; 2 hār'lĕm, *n.* A city, capital of North Holland province, Netherlands: noted for its flower industry.— **Haarlem Lake,** a former inlet of the Zuyder Zee, Netherlands; 70 sq. m.; now drained and in the form of an island. **Haarlem Meer†.**

haar"escheer'der, 1 hār'ĕshēr'dĕr; 2 hār'-shēr'der. *n.* [D.] Same as JACHT-SPINNEKOP. [German actor.

Haas'se, 1 hăs'sē; 2 hăs'se, **Friedrich** (6/1823–"/1911). A

haave'ract', 1 hāv'răkt'; 2 hāv'răkt', *n.* [Scot.] A halvoner.

hab, 1 hab; 2 hăb, *vt.* To have; hold: a corruption. **habbey, hab†,** *n.* A venture or chance; a hap.

Hab., *bp.* Habakkuk.

hab., *abbr.* Habeas.

ha'ba, 1 ĭ'ba; 2 ä'bä, *n.* [HA'BAS, 1 ĭ'bas; 2 ä'bäş, *pl.*] [Sp.] A bean: in the plural, any kind of pulse.

ha'ba'cuc, 1 hä'ba'kŭk; 2 hä'ba-cēr', *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ha-ba'lah, 1 ha-bē'ya or -bā'ē; 2 ha-bā'yä or -bī'a, *n. Bib.* (Douai). *Ezra* ii, 61.

ha-bak'uk, 1 ha-bak'uk or hab'e-kŭk; 2 ha-bāk'ŭk or hăb'e-kŭk (xiii), *n. Bib.* One of the minor prophetical books of the Old Testament, probably of the time of Josiah (7th century B. C.), named for its author. The principal theme is the invasion of Judah by the Babylonians. It is an Old Testament theodicy. [Heb., loving embrace.] **Hab'ba-cuc†.**

Ha-ba'na, 1 ha-wī'na; 2 hä-wī'nä, *n.* **I.** A province in Cuba; pop. 1,272,301; its capital and capital of Cuba; a commercial, built, in 1724, claims to possess the bones of Columbus. The town is built on **Habana harbor,** to which access is obstructed by a channel 360 yards wide; the U. S. cruiser "Maine" was destroyed in this harbor Feb. 15, 1898.—

Ha"ba-nese', *a.*

ha"ba-ñe'ra, 1 ha"ba-nyē'ra; 2 hä"bä-nyē'rä, *n.* [Sp.] *Mus.* **1.** A Spanish dance in slow 3-4 or 6-8 time. **2.** A Cuban dance in 2-4 time, with frequent changes in rhythm, resembling the modern "ragtime."

Hab'az-zā'ni'ah, 1 hăb'a-zā-nī'a; 2 hăb'a-zī-nī'a, *n. Bib.* **Hab'az-zī-ni'ah,** ∫ [R. V.] *Jer.* xxxv, 3. [snari.

hab'ber, 1 hab'ĕr; 2 hăb'er, *vi.* [Scot.] To stutter; stammer;

hab'ber, [Ar. Scot.] A stuttering stammerer; a snarling.

Hab'ber-ton, 1 hab'er-tŏn; 2 hăb'er-tŏn, **John** (?/a1842–?/a1921). An American printer, soldier, merchant, journalist, and author: *Helen's Babies.*

hab'ble, 1 hab'l; 2 hăb'l, [Scot.] **I.** *i.* To perplex; confuse. **II.** *t.* To talk confusedly; stutter; snarl; growl.

hab'ble, *n.* [Scot.] A perplexity; squabble; street fight.

hab, cor'pus. Habeas corpus.

hab-da'lah, 1 hab-dā'lē; 2 hăb-dī'lä, *n.* [Heb.] A ceremony held at the close of the Sabbath. It consists of a benediction over several cups and the lighting of a taper near which the fingers are held for an instant, the tasting of a glass of wine, and the extinguishing of the taper in the wine.

ha'be-as cor'po-ra ju'ra-to'rum, 1 hā'bi-as kôr'po-ra ju'-ra-tō'rŭm; 2 hā'bē-as kôr'po-ra jū'-ra-tō'rŭm. Habeas corpus juratorum. A writ commanding the sheriff to compel the appearance of a jury. It issued out of the Common Pleas, was similar to the writ of habeas corpus, and the Court Benère and was abolished by the Common-Law Procedure Act of 1852.

ha'be-as cor'pus, 1 hā'bi-as kôr'pus; 2 hā'bē-as kôr'pŭs. *Law.* A writ having for its object to bring a person before a court or judge specif., the writ (entitled in full *habeas corpus ad subjiciendum*) commanding a person having another in custody to produce the body of the person detained, with the day and cause of his capture and detention, and to do, submit to, and receive whatever the judge or court shall consider in that behalf. The right to the original writ was established in England in 1679 by the statute 31 Car II. c. 2, and several forms of writ have since been issued, the most important writ in the law; and, having for many centuries been employed to remove illegal restraint upon personal liberty, no matter by what authority imposed, it is often called the great writ of liberty. BOUVIER *Law Dict.* vol. i, p. 917. [B. & CO. 1897.]

The Constitution of the United States provides that "the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it." **habeast.**

Habeas corpus proceedings were then resorted to, and failed in virtue of the President's orders to the military in charge of the prisoners.

NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. x, p. 313. [c. co. 1890.]

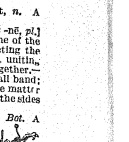
[L., "have the body"; *habeas*, 2d per. s. pres. subj. of *habeo*, have; *corpus*, body.] **habeas corpus ad faciendum et recipiendum,** a writ issued to an inferior court, directing the production of a defendant in court and requiring a statement of the reasons for his detention.— **h. c. ad prosequendum,** a writ directing the transfer of a prisoner to the jurisdiction in which the offense with which he is charged was committed.— **h. c. ad respondendum,** a writ directing the removal of a person from the control of one court into the jurisdiction of another for purposes of litigation.— **h. c. ad satisfaciendum,** a writ directing the removal of a prisoner to a higher court in order to enforce its judgment.— **h. c. ad testificandum,** a writ directing the personal attendance in court as a witness.

ha'beck, 1 hä'bek; 2 hä'bĕk, *n.* **1.** An instrument for dressing cloth, having a hook at each end. **2.** *Her.* The representation of this instrument, used as a bearing, as in the arms of the Clothworkers' Company.

Ha'bel-schwerdt, 1 hä'bel-shvert; 2 hä'bĕl-shvērt, *n.* A town in Silesia province, Prussia.

ha-be'na, 1 ha-bē'na; 2 ha-bē'na, *n.* [N.E., 1 -ni; 2 -nē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A restraining band; frenum; especially, one of the bands of fibrous tissue occasionally found connecting the visceral and parietal surfaces of the pleura. **2.** A unitin, bandage, as for holding the sides of wounds together.— **ha-be'nar,** *a.*— **ha-ben'u-la,** *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] A small band; a frenulum; especially, one of the two strise of white matter that extend from the pineal body of the brain along the sides of the third ventricle.— **ha-ben'u-lar,** *a.*

Hab"e-na'ri-a, 1 hab'i-nē'ri-ə; 2 hăb'e-nā'ri-a, *n.* [Bot. A vast genus of low terrestrial orchids with tuberous roots, erect stems, and spikes of rather showy flowers. The North-American species are known popularly as *rein-orchids*. [< L. *habena*, thong, < *habeo*, hold.]



ha-ben'dum, 1 ha-ben'dum; 2 ha-bĕn'dŭm, *n.* [-DA, *pl.*] [L.] *Law.* The clause in a deed beginning "to have and to hold" (in Latin, *habendum et tenendum*), which determines what interest or estate is granted by the deed.

The next orderly part of a deed is the *habendum*. . . the office and purpose of which is to limit and define the estate which the grantee is to have in the property granted.

EMORY WASHBURN *Am. Law of Real Property* vol. iii, bk. iii, p. 372. [L. & S. 1868.]

hab'er-dash, 1 hab'er-dash; 2 hăb'er-dăsh, *vt.* [Rare.] To deal or traffic, especially in a small way or in small wares.— **hab'er-dash'i.** **I.** *n.* Petty; small. **II.** *a.* Petty; small.

hab'er-dash"er, 1 hab'er-dash"ər; 2 hăb'er-dăsh"er, *n.* **1.** A dealer in gentlemen's furnishings. **2.** A dealer in or peddler of ribbons, trimmings, thread, needles, and other small wares.

All who dealt in the miscellaneous wares now termed *haberdashers'* goods, were to be found in the narrow alley.

SCOTT *Heart of Midlothian* vol. ii, p. 327. [L. 1855.]

3. [Prov. Eng.] A schoolmaster. **4†.** A hatter. [< Ice. *hapurtask*, haversack, < *hapr*, oats, + *task*, pocket.]

hab'er-dash"er-y, 1 hab'er-dash"ər-i; 2 hăb'er-dăsh"er-y, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** The goods and wares sold by haberdashers; small wares; a haberdasher's stock or business; hence, trifles. **2.** [Rare.] A haberdasher's shop or place of business.

ha-be're fa'ci-as sei'si-nam, 1 ha-bē'rē fā'shi-as sē'si-nam. [L.] *Law.* A writ directing a sheriff to put a successful plaintiff in an action for ejectment into possession of the premises sued for.— **ha-be're fa'ci-as sei'si-nam,** a writ of execution in common law to recover seisin. It was practically abolished in England by the Common Law Procedure Acts of 1852 and 1860, but is still known in portions of the United States in connection with the action of dower.

hab'er-geon, 1 hab'ər-jən or ha-bûr'jən; 2 hăb'er-gŏn or ha-bēr'gon (xiii), *n.* A coat of mail for the breast and neck, like a hauberk, but shorter and lighter; any coat of mail or similar protection. **ha-ber'je-on†.**

Sir Olaf, the good knight, did don
His habergeon and eke his *habergeon*.

BROWNING *Tray* st. 1.

[< OF. *haubergeon*, dim. of *haubere*; see HAUBERK.]

Hab'er-im, 1 hab'er-im; 2 hăb'er-im, *n. pl.* [Heb.] The Jewish and others who undertook to keep all the rules of the rabbinical schools for ceremonial purity. GRIEBE *Life of Christ* vol. i, p. 249. [A. 1877.]

Ha"ber-lin, 1 hā"bər-lin; 2 hā"ber-lĭn, **Franz Dominieus** (1/a1720–"/a1787). A German historian.

Hab'er-sham, 1 hab'er-sham; 2 hăb'er-shăm, *n.* **1. Joseph** (1/a1751–"/a1815), an American Revolutionary officer: lieutenantcolonel of militia. **2.** A county in N. E. Georgia: 372 sq. m.: county-seat, Clarkesville.

Ha"bert', 1 a"ber'; 2 ä"bĕr', **Pierre Joseph, Baron** (2/a1792–?/a1852). A French general: served under Napoleon.

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Ha"be-ña, 1 hā"bā-nyə; 2 hä"be-nya, **Fran Dominieus** (1/a1720–"/a1787). A German historian.

Hab'er-sham, 1 hab'er-sham; 2 hăb'er-shăm, *n.* **1. Joseph** (1/a1751–"/a1815), an American Revolutionary officer: lieutenantcolonel of militia. **2.** A county in N. E. Georgia: 372 sq. m.: county-seat, Clarkesville.

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ha'bi-a, 1 hā'bi-ə; 2 hä'bi-a, [S. Am.] Manner of the

Ha'bi-a, 1 hā'bi-ə; 2 hä'bi-a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ha"bib-ul'lah Khan, 1 ha"bĭb-ul'lə kän; 2 ha"bĭb-ul'la kän (4/1872–?/a1919). An Afghanistan, 1901–1919; succeeded by his son **Amanullah Khan.**

ha"bi-chue'la, 1 ä"bi-chwē'la; 2 ä"bi-chwe'lä, *n.* [Sp.] A convivated bean.

ha'bick, *n.* Same as HABECK. [may be clothed.

hab'i-la-bi(e), 1 hab'i-la-bi; 2 hăb'i-la-bi, *a.* [Rare.] That

ha-bil'i-ment, 1 ha-bil'i-mənt or -mənt; 2 ha-bĭl'i-ment, *n.* **1.** An article of clothing; a garment; in the plural, dress; garb; equipments; as, gowns and other *habiliments*.

An Etonian is always a gentleman, and, in spite of my shabby *habiliments*, they answered me civilly.

DE QUINCEY *Opium-Eater* prelim., p. 54. 1v. & p. 1852.]

2†. A rich border, as of gold or pearls, for an article of dress. [< OF. *habillement*, < *habiller*, dress, < *habile*, < L. *habilis*; see ABLE.] **hab'il-ments†.** Syns. see DRESS.

— ha-bil'i-men"tal, *a.* **ha-bil'i-men"ta-ry†.**— **ha-bil'i-men"ted,** *a.* Clothed; equipped.

ha-bil"i-men-ta'tion, 1 ha-bil"i-mən-tā'shən; 2 ha-bĭl"i-mĕn-tā'shon, *n.* Crafts and arts connected with dress.

ha-bil'i-tate, 1 ha-bil'i-tāt; 2 ha-bĭl'i-tāt, *v.* [-TAT"ED; -TAT"ING.] **I.** *t.* [Local U. S.] To furnish with means, as for working or developing a mine; equip. **2.** To dress; clothe. **3†.** To qualify; entitle. **II.** *i.* To become qualified; acquire the necessary qualifications. [< LL. *habilitatus*, pp. of *habilito*, make suitable, < L. *habilis*; see ABLE.] **— ha-bil"i-ta'tion,** *n.* The act of habilitating, or the state of being habilitated.— **ha-bil'i-ta"tor,** *n.* One who habilitates: especially, one who supplies money or other means for working or developing a mine.

ha-bil'i-tate†, *a.* Qualified; entitled.
ha-bil'i-ty†, *n.* Ability.
Hab'ing-ton, 1 hab'iŋ-tən; 2 hăb'iŋ-tən, *n.* **1. Thomas** (¹/₁₅60–⁹/₁647), an English conspirator; intrigued on behalf of Mary Queen of Scots; in the gunpowder plot. **2. William** (¹¹/₁605–¹²/₁654), an English poet; son of the preceding.
hab'it, 1 hab'it; 2 hăb'it, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with a habit; clothe; array; accouter.
Goethe . . . was *habited* in a long, gray surtout.
J. K. Hosmer *Short Hist. Germ. Lit.* p. 362. [c. 1. r. 1879.]
2†. To habituate; fix. **3†.** To inhabit.
II†. *i.* To inhabit; abide. [< F. *habiter,* < L. *habito,* freq. of *habeo,* have.] — **hab'it-ed,** *p. a.* Wearing a habit; clothed; arrayed. **2.** [Archaic.] Inhabited. **3†.** Habituated; customary. — **hab'it-er,** *n.* An inhabitant.
hab'it, *n.* **1.** A regular and fixed mode of action, whether physical or mental; also, the condition which causes a tendency to continue such a mode; as, *habit* rules us all. **2.** A particular condition, or course of action, physical or mental, induced by such a tendency; as, a *habit* of holding the head on one side; a *habit* of inattention.

Habit . . . is literally a way of being held, or of holding one's self. Thus defined, it must denote a permanent state of rest which has been reached as the result of action or growth, or a permanent form of activity, or of readiness or facility for any kind of activity. Powell *Human Intellect* pt. ii, p. 294. [n. 1890.]

3. Habitual manner of living, appearance, or temperament; established custom; as, a thoughtful *habit* of mind, a devout *habit;* a plethoric *habit* of body. **4.** *Psychol.* That characteristic mode of psychophysical mechanism which accounts for the facilitation of certain reactions, and the inhibition of other inconsistent or opposed reactions, under conditions dependent upon the previous growth and activities of this mechanism. In this sense of the word, there are as many habits as there are possible groupings of the reactions.

The phenomena of *habit* in living beings are due to the plasticity of the organic materials of which their bodies are composed. Wm. James *Prin. of Psychol.* vol. i, p. 105. [c. n. & co. 1890.]

5. *Specif.,* in botany, geology, and mineralogy, a characteristic mode of growth or physical appearance.

A species of plant that has been transferred from one soil or climate to another, frequently undergoes what botanists call 'a change of habit'— a change which, without affecting its specific characters, is yet conspicuous.
Spencer *Biology* vol. i, pt. ii, p. 245. [a. 1872.]

6. (1) An outer garment or garments; dress; garb; costume, especially one distinctive of, or that is prescribed or considered suitable for a special class, avocation, use, or occasion, as a woman's dress for horseback-riding, or the distinctive garment of a religious order.

Those who stood nearest over against me seemed to be persons of distinction, as I supposed from their *habit.*
Swift *Works* vol. i, p. 153. [w. p. n. 1871.]

(2) A piece of linen attached to a woman's collar and designed to hold it in place. **7.** *R. C. Ch.* A robe for the dead; a shroud. **8.** *R. C. Theol.* A permanent quality owing to which the subject is well or ill disposed. Habits may be inborn, infused, or acquired: the first are innate, the second supernaturally granted, the third obtained by the repetition of acts. **9.** *Forestry.* Same as STATUS. **10†.** Intimate acquaintance; familiarity. **11†.** Demeanor; bearing. [F., < L. *habitus,* pp. of *habeo,* have.] Syn.: custom, fashion, habitude, practise, routine, rule, system, usage, wont. *Custom* is the uniform doing of the same act in the same circumstance for a definite reason; *routine* is the doing of customary acts in a regular and uniform sequence and is more mechanical than *custom.* It is the *custom* of tradesmen to open at a uniform hour, and to follow a regular *routine* of business until closing-time. *Habit* always includes an involuntary tendency, natural or acquired, greatly simplifying the performance and definition of the act, and may be uncontrollable, or even unconscious. *Habitude* is habitual relation or association. *Custom* is chiefly used of the action of one person or of a few; we speak of the *customs* of society, the *habits* of an individual. *Fashion* is the generally recognized *custom* in the smaller matters, especially in dress. *Usage* is the doing of something by some external authority or by one's own will; as, it is the *rule* of the house; or, I make it my invariable *rule. System* is the coordination of many acts or things into a unity, and is more and better than *routine. Use* and *wont* denote the manner of using something; we speak of one person's *use* of language, but of the *usage* of many; a *use* or *usage* is almost always a *habit. Practise* is the doing of something in a systematic way; we do not speak of the *practise,* but of the *habit* of going to sleep; we speak of a tradesman's *custom,* a lawyer's or a physician's *practice.* Educationally, *practise* is the voluntary and persistent attempt to make skill a *habit; as, practise* in penmanship. *Wont* is blind and instinctive *habit* like that which attaches an animal to a locality: the word is now almost wholly poetic. Compare synonyms for DRESS; MANNER.— **dyvour's habit** (*Scots Law*), a costume obligatory upon a bankrupt unless he could prove his insolvency to the satisfaction of the — **hab'it-cloth'ˌ,** *n.* A woolen fabric from which riding-habits are made.— **h.-maker,** *n.* One who makes habits, especially riding-habits. — **h. of body.** **1.** The outward form, features, or qualities of the body as manifested externally; as, a meager or a plethoric *habit of body.* **2.** Any constitutional tendency to or special physical condition favoring morbid manifestations in the system; as, a consumptive or an apoplectic *habit of body.* — **h.-shirt,** *n.* An article of dress for women somewhat like a man's shirt-bosom and collar.


Canadian Habitant in Winter Dress.

hab'it-a-bi(e²), 1 hăb'it-a-bl; 2 hăb'it-a-bl, *a.* Fit to be inhabited or dwelt in; suitable for habitation; habitable.
Washington, when Oliver Wolcott went there in June, 1800, was scarcely *habitable.*
J. B. McMaster *People of the U. S.* vol. ii, p. 488. [a. 1885.]
[F., < L. *habitabilis,* < *habito;* see HABIT, *v.*] — **hab'it-a-bl(e-ness³,** hăb'it-a-bl(-ness, hăb'it-a-bll-ty, *n.* — **hab'it-a-bly,** *adv.*
hab'it-a-cle†, *n.* **1.** A habitation; dwelling. **2.** A niche or recess; alcove. **hab'it-acule†.**
hab't-tal-ly, 1 hăb't-tal-i; 2 hăb't-tal-y, *adv.* With reference to habitat.
hab't-tan-cy, 1 hăb't-tan-si; 2 hăb't-tan-cy, *n.* **1.** Inhabitance. **2.** Population; inhabitants.
ha'bi't'tant', 1 ą'bi'tăn'; 2 ą'bi'tăn', *n.* [F.] A small rural proprietor, or other resident, of French descent, as in Canada or Louisiana.
hab't-tant‡, 1 hăb't-tənt; 2 hăb't-tant, *n.* One who inhabits; a permanent resident; dweller; inhabitant. [F., < L. *habitant(-)s,* ppr. of *habito;* see HABIT, *v.*]
hab't-tat, 1 hăb't-tat; 2 hăb'i-tăt, *n.* The locality or region where a race, species, person, animal, or plant naturally or usually lives or is found; proper abode; habitation; geographical range; as, the *habitat* of the lion or the oak; the *habitat* of an Indian tribe. [L., 'it dwells,' 3d per. s. pres. ind. of *habito;* see HABIT, *v.*; from the use of the word in Latin descriptions; as, 'habitat in America.'] — **habitat group,** a group of animals or plants indigenous to a given locality.
hab't-tate, 1 hăb't-tēt; 2 hăb'i-tăt, *v.* [Rare.] *t.* To habituate. **II.** *i.* To live; inhabit. — **hab't-tat'ed,** *a.*
hab't-ta-ti'o-n, 1 hăb't-tē'shən-ō; 2 hăb'i-tă'shən-ō, *n.* [L.] *Law.* Same as SERVITUDE, 3.
hab't-ta-tion, 1 hăb't-tē'shən; 2 hăb'i-tă'shən, *n.* **1.** A place of abode; residence; house.

The necessity of shelter from the cold and heat, from sun and shower, leads man as first to build a *habitation.*
A. J. Downing *Country Houses* p. 3. [a. 1859.]

2. The act or state of inhabiting or being inhabited; occupancy; as, unfit for *habitation.* **3.** A colonial settlement. **4.** [Eng.] A local branch of the Primrose League. **5.** Same as HABITANCY. [F., < L. *habitatio(n-),* < *habito;* see HABIT, *v.*]
hab't-ta-tive‡, 1 hăb't-tē-tiv; 2 hăb'i-tă-tiv, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to inhabited places or their occupation.
hab't-ta-tor†, *n.* An inhabitant; a dweller.
ha-bit'u-al, 1 hă-bich'u-ŀ or -bit'yu-ŀ; 2 ha-bich'u-ŀor -bit'yu-ŀ, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or constituting a habit alone or recurring constantly; customary, or as if by habit; following usual practise; as, *habitual* work; *habitual* annoyances.

Infantry *habitual* activity in some useful pursuit.
H. W. Beecher *Lectures to Young Men* lect. i, p. 15. [n. d. 1855.]

2. Acquired by or resulting from habit, repeated use, or continued causes; customarily existing; as, *habitual* skill. **3.** Characterized by repeated or constant practise or indulgence; inveterate; as, a *habitual* liar.

Of all people, our *habitual* novel readers are the most ignorant of human nature. McCosh *Emotions* bk. i, p. 57. [c. 1880.]
[< F. *habituel,* < LL. *habitualis,* pertaining to a dress, < L. *habitus,* n.; see HABIT, *n.*] — **ha-bit'u-a-ry†.** Syn.: accustomed, common, customary, familiar, ordinary, regular, usual. — **ha-bit'u-al-ness,** *n.* See HABIT. Compare synonyms for HABIT.— ANT.: exceptional, extraordinary, infrequent, irregular, occasional, rare, unusual, unwonted.— **Prep.:** *to* or with.
— **habitual criminal,** one habitually governed by criminal motives; in law, one repeatedly convicted of crime. The number of convictions which constitute a habitual criminal varies in different jurisdictions from one to three of felony or five of misdemeanors, and involves increased penalties provided by statute.— **h. drunkard,** in law, one so notorious in the practise of drinking to intoxication as to render legal guardianship over him and his property requisite or cause him to be liable to punishment; loosely, one who is habitually or frequently intoxicated.— **h. drunkard's Act** [Eng.], an act (1879) which legalized the confinement of an inebriate upon his own application. Compare INEBRIATES' ACTS.— **ha-bit'u-al-ly,** *adv.*— **ha-bit'u-al-ness,** *n.*
ha-bit'u-al-ize, 1 ha-bich'u-ŀor -bit'yu-ŀal-iz; 2 ha-bich'u-ŀor -bit'yu-ŀal-iz, *v. t.* [-IZED; -IZING.] To make habitual.
ha-bit'u-ate, 1 ha-bich'u-ŀor -bit'yu-ŀet; 2 ha-bich'u-ŀor -bit'yu-ŀăt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To make familiar or accustomed by repetition or use; accustom; familiarize; *habituate* oneself to habits. [Rare.] **2.** To frequent. **3†.** To domicil; settle. [< LL. *habituatus,* pp. of *habituo,* < L. *habitus,* n.; see HABIT, *n.*]
ha-bit'u-ate, *a.* [Rare.] Established by custom or habit; inveterate; habitual.
ha-bit'u-a'tion, 1 ha-bich'u-ŀor -bit'yu-ŀē'shon; 2 ha-bich'u-ŀor -bit'yu-ŀă'shon, *n.* The act of habituating, or the state of being habituated; as, *habituation* to raw food.
hab'i-tude, 1 hăb'i-tūd; 2 hăb'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** Habitual method or state, as of acting or living; habitual practise; habit.

My intention being to acquire the *habitude* of all these virtues, I judg'd it would be well not to distract my attention by attempting the whole at once. Franklin *Autobiog.* p. 100. [c. 1868.]

2. Customary relation or association; hence, intercourse; familiarity. [F., < L. *habitudo,* condition, < *habitus,* pp. of *habeo,* have.] **hab't-ture†.** Syn.: see HABIT.
ha-bi'tu-é (-ā), 1 ha-bi'tu-ē or (F.) ą'bi'tü-ā'; 2 ha-bich'u-ŀor (F.) ą'bi'tü-ā', *n.* [F.] One who is a habitual frequenter, as of a place of amusement.

The *habitué* of 'society' hears constantly of 'a good family.'
G. W. Cable *Potsdam Tenement Days* p. 6. [a. 1885.]

hab't-tus, 1 hăb't-tus; 2 hăb'i-tŭs, *n.* [L.] **1.** The general or external aspect, or characteristic appearance, as of an animal, plant, or disease. **2.** *Med.* Characteristic state, condition, or tendency of body.
hab'hab†, *adv.* At haphazard; whether or no; anyway.
Hab'or, 1 hā'bər; 2 hā'bŏr, *Bib.* 2 *Kings* xvii, 6.
hab'ro-cen'tus, 1 hab'ro-sĕn'təs; 2 hăb'ro-sĕn', *n.* A rat-like octodontine rodent (genus *Habrocoma*) of Chile, etc., having the soft fur and large ears. [< Gr. *habros,* graceful, + *kentos,* goad.]
hab'ro-ma'ni-a, 1 hab'ro-mē'ni-ə; 2 hăb'ro-mā'ni-ə, *n.* *Pathol.* A form of insanity in which the delusions are gay and cheerful. [< Gr. *habros,* graceful, + MANIA.]
hab'ro-neme, 1 hab'ro-nēm; 2 hăb'ro-nēm, *n.* Fine or threadlike. [< Gr. *habros,* delicate, + *nēma,* thread.< *ned,* spin.]
Hab'sas, 1 hab'sas; 2 hăb'sas, *n.* Same as HABUKA.
Habs'burg, 1 haps'bŭrg; 2 hăps'bŭrg, *n.* A village in Aargau, Switzerland; said to be originally the seat of the Austrian imperial family; built in 1020; now a ruin. See HAPSBURG.
Hab'se-bas'sa, 1 hab'se-bas'ə; 2 hăb'se-băs'ə, *Bib.* (Douai).
ha'bu-ka, 1 ha'bu-ka; 2 hă'bu-ka, *n.* Same as HAPUKA.
ha'bu-taye', 1 ha'bu-tā'; 2 hă'bu-tă', *n.* [Jap.] A fine Japanese silk fabric.
Hac'a-li'ah, 1 hak'a-lī'ə; 2 hăc'a-lī'a, *Bib.* (R. V.).
Ha-cel'da-ma, 1 ha-sel'da-mə; 2 ha-çel'da-ma, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).
ha'cen-de'ro, 1 ą'then-dē'ro; 2 ą'then-dę'ro, *n.* [Sp.] A farmer.
Hach'a-li'ah, 1 hak'a-lī'ə; 2 hăc'a-lī'a, *n.* *Bib. Neh.* i, 1.
Ha-cham'o-nī, 1 ha-kam'o-nī; 2 ha-căm'o-nī, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).
hache, 1 hach; 2 hăch, *n.* *Archeol.* A hatchet; pointed stone implement. [F., < G. *hecken,* hack.]
hach'el, 1 hach'el; 2 hăch'ĕl, *n.* [Scot.] An untidy person; a sloven.
Hach'e-la'i, 1 hak'i-lē'ə; 2 hăc'e-lī'a, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).
Hach'e-ta Peak, 1 hach'i-tə; 2 hăch'e-ta. A mountain in New Mexico; 8,352 ft. high.
Ha'chette', 1 a'shet'; 2 ą'chĕt', **Jean Nicolas Pierre** (¹/₁769–¹/₁834). A French mathematician; instructor of Arago.
Ha'chi Pa'sha, 1 ha'chi' pa'shi; 2 ha'chi' pa'shi, *n.* [Jap.] Same as NIKKO.
Hach'ia, 1 ha-kai'ia; 2 ha-cī'ia, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).
Ha-chi'lah, 1 ha-kai'la; 2 ha-cī'la, *n.* *Bib. 1 Sam.* xxvi, 1.
Ha'chi-no-he', 1 ha'chi-no-hē'; 2 ha'chi-no-hę', *n.* A town in Aomori Ken, N. part of Hondo Island, Japan.
Ha'chi-o'ji, 1 ha'chi-ō'ji; 2 ha'chi-ō'ji, *n.* A city, 25 m. W. of Tokyo, Japan.
ha'chis', 1 ą'shē'; 2 ą'chī', *n.* [F.] *Cooking.* Hash.
Hach'me-ni, 1 hak'me-ni or hak-mē'ni; 2 hăc'me-nī or hăc-mē'nī, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* xxvii, 32. (Douai). (Chron. xi, 11.
Hach'me-nite, 1 hak'me-nait; 2 hăc'me-nīt, *n.* *Bib. 1* **hach'ure,** 1 hach'yur; 2 hăch'yur, *n.* 1. [P.] In art, a hatching. 2. In map-making, the shading or lines used to indicate hills or elevations.— **hach'ure,** *vt.* To cover with hatchings.
ha'chi-en'da, 1 ha'si-en'də or (*Sp.*) ą'chi-ĕn'da; 2 hă'çi-ĕn'da or (*Sp.*) ą'chi-ęn'da, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A productive establishment in the country, as for farming or stock-raising; a landed estate; especially, a plantation on which the owner resides; the state administration.

The owner of the *hacienda* in Mexico[. . . holds from five to fifty . . . square leagues of land.
H. H. Bancroft *Literary Industries* p. 387. [n. 1890.]

— **hacienda piece,** a private coin struck by the proprietor of a hacienda in Mexico and Central America. [C.] — **ha'cien-da'do,** *n.* The owner of a hacienda.
hack, 1 hak; 2 hăk, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cut irregularly or at random, as with misdirected strokes; mangle with repeated strokes of a cutting instrument; chop; notch, as with blows; as, to *hack* a tree. **2.** To mangle in uttering, as a speech or a sentence. **3.** To cut off or pick, as a grindstone. **4.** To cut a jag or channel in (a tree) for bleeding, as in gathering turpentine. **5.** To kick the shins of (an opposing player) in football or basketball. **6.** *Prov. Eng.* (1) To hew, as lumps of earth. (2) To chap (the hands). (3) To hoe and plant (seed) at the same time: used with *in;* as, to *hack in* corn. (4) To uproot or to cut with a hack. (5) To throw up (the earth) in ridges. **7.** To make rough (hay) in rows. **7.** To use (anything) heedlessly or roughly. **8.** To roughen, as a wall, by scratching or scraping. **9.** To confuse (one) by girding at him.
II. *i.* **1.** To cut or chop irregularly, repeatedly, or unskilfully.

The doctors, they have cut and *hacked,* and never found the ball.
Burt Harte *The Old Mayor Explains* st. 1.

2. To emit or be troubled with a short dry cough. **3.** In massage, to strike with the edge of the hand. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) To hop. (2) To stammer; stutter. (3) To toil; drudge. [< AS. *haccian* in *tō-haccian;* cp. HEW.] Syns.: see CUT.
hack, *vt.* To pile up edgewise for the purpose of drying, as green molded bricks.— **hack'ing-board",** *n.* A board on which to hack out molded bricks.
hack, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To let out for hire, as a horse. **2.** To hackney, as a phrase, word, etc. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be exposed or offered to common use for hire; live in prostitution. **2.** To work as a literary hack or drudge; as, to *hack* for a living. **3.** To drive in a hack. **4.** To ride on a hack, or at the pace of an ordinary road-horse.
hack, *vt.* To exercise (hawks) before the use HACK, *n.*
hack, *n.* **1.** A gash or dent made by a blow with a sharp instrument; specif., in the United States, a mark cut into a tree in blazing a pathway. **2.** An ax for notching or hacking trees, as for gathering turpentine or sap. **3.** A hack-hammer. **4.** A kick on the shins, as in football or basket-ball. **5.** [Eng.] A miners' pick one point of which ends in a chisel-edge. **6.** A strong hoe; a mattock.

This is the Swedish "*hack,*" . . . a mere stout stake of spruce-fir with a bough sticking out at the lower end cut short and pointed, with this primitive implement in one hand. Thus they hoe in Sweden.
E. B. Tylor *Anthropology* p. 217. [a. 1881.]

7. [Colloq.] A short dry cough. **8.** [Local, Gt. Brit.] The toothed portion of a spinning-wheel which couches the spun thread to the bobbin. **9.** [Eng.] A cut made in the ice for the feet of the players. **10†.** Hesitating speech. **11†.** The pluck of a boar.— **hack'-hammer,** *n.* A mason's implement for hacking grindstones. **hack'ing-adz"ˌ,** — **h.-hook,** *n.* A hacking-handled sickle.— **h.-iron,** *n.* **1.** A pick. **2.** A chisel for cutting nails.— **h.-saw,** *n.* A close-toothed metal-cutting hand-saw with tightening screw.— **h.-saw machine,** a power-driven machine with a reciprocating hack-saw, used for cutting metal rods and pipes.— **to take a h. at,** to make an attempt at; try to accomplish.
hack, *n.* **1.** A horse kept for hire; a horse used for general purposes; also, a saddle-horse of any kind except a trotter or racer. **2.** [U. S.] A carriage kept for hire; hackney-coach; a four-wheeler.

Here are *hacks* with two horses, and stage coaches with four, thundering to meet each other. Hawthorne *Twice-Told Tales, Annie's Rambles* vol. i, p. 147. [c. 1851.]

3. A drudge, especially a literary drudge.

With all his reputation he was a literary *hack,* whose income varied as the amounts of writing which he could get to do.
E. C. Stedman *Victorian Poets, Introd* p. 89. [c. a. 1876.]

4. A prostitute; a procuress. **5†.** A hackney-carriage driver. [Abbr. of HACKNEY, *n.*] **6.** *Brickmaking.* A bricklayers' wheelbarrow.— **hack'-watch",** *n. Naut.* In taking observations, a watch with a second-hand, used to avoid moving the chronometer, the watch being compared with the chronometer before and after observation.
hack, *n.* **1.** A grated frame. Specif.: (1) A rack suspended from a roof for drying cheeses. (2) A frame for drying fish: flake. (3) A wicker crate for eels. (4) A grated fish-trap. (5) A set of bars in a tail-race. (6) A feeding-rack. (7) A place where bricks are set to dry; also, a pile of green bricks.
2. *Falconry.* The state of partial liberty in which young hawks are kept; the board from which they are fed. **hack'er†.** [Form of HATCH², *n.*]— **at hack,** or **flying at hack,** at liberty, but obedient to the falconer, as a half-trained hawk.— **hack'-bell",** *n.* A bell on a hawk at hack.
hack, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A hedge.
hack'a-more, 1 hak'a-mōr; 2 hăk'a-mōr, *n.* [Western U. S.] A horsehair or rawhide halter having a noose-piece so contrived as to serve as the head-piece of a bridle.
hack'ber"ry, 1 hak'ber'i; 2 hăk'bĕr'y, *n.* [PRES. 1 -ız; 2 -ĭz, *pl.*] **1.** An American tree (*Celtis occidentalis*) resembling the elm and belonging with it to the family *Urticaceæ,* with sweet edible fruit as large as bird-cherries. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] The hagberry or birdcherry (*Prunus padus*). [Cor. of HAGBERRY, < Dan. *hæggebær,* < *hæg,* bird-cherry, + *bær,* berry.]
hack'bolt", 1 hak'bōlt'; 2 hăk'bōlt', *n.* The hagden, or greater shearwater. **hag'bolt".**

hack'but, ? hăk'bŭt, n. A harquebus. [< OF. *hacquebut*, of L.G. origin; perh. < D. *haakbus*, < *haak*, hook, + *bus*, gun, box.] — **hack'but-eer',** n. A harquebusier.

hacked, ? hăkt, a. *Her.* Indented, with the **hack'ĭt,** ? notches curved on both sides.

hack'ee', ? hăk'ē, n. The chipmunk (*Tamias striatus*); also, the chickaree. [Concatenopted.] **hack'ŷi.**

hack'eet, n. *Ceram.* A preparation of whiting and gum used to produce a design on biscuit-ware.

Hack'en-sack, ? hăk'ĕn-săk, n. **1.** A river in New Jersey; length, 50 m. to Newark Bay. **2.** A town; county-seat of Bergen county, N. J.

hack'er, ? hăk'ėr; ? hăk'er, n. **1.** [U. S.] A tool for making an incision in a tree to permit the flow of sap. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A hoe.

Hack'ert, ? hăk'ert, n. The name of several brothers: **1. Georg Abraham** (1755–1805), a German engraver. **2. Jacob Philipp** (?/ɪ1737–?/ɪ1807), a German landscape-painter. **3. Johann Gottlieb** (1744–1773), a German landscape-painter. **4. Wilhelm** (1748–17823), a German historical painter.

hack'er-y, ? hăk'ėr-ɪ; ? hăk'er-y, n. [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -S, pl.] [Anglo-Ind.] An Indian bullock-cart with wooden wheels: used in Bengal for loads and in Ceylon for passengers.

hack't, ? hak't; 2 hăk'ĕt, n. A hatchet.

Hack'et, ? hak'et; 2 hăk'ĕt, **John** (?/ɪ1592–?/ɪ1670). An English writer; bishop of Lichfield.

Hack'ett, ? hak'et; 2 hăk'ĕt, **1. Horatio Balch** (?/ɪ?/ɪ 1808–11/ɪ1875), an American Biblical scholar. **2. James Henry** (?/ɪ1800–?/ɪ1871), an American comic actor. **3. James Keteltas** (?/ɪ1869–11/ɪ1926), an American actor, son of James H.

Hack'ett-town, ? hak'ets-toun; 2 hăk'ĕts-toun, n. A town

hack'head', ? hak'hed'; ? hăk'hĕd', n. Same as HAKED.

hack'ĭa, ? hak'ĭ-a; 2 hăk'ĭ-a, n. [S. Am.] A tropical American tree (*Icora triflora*) of the family *Rubiaceæ*, often fiber, growing to a height of from 30 to 60 feet; the lignum-vitæ of British Guiana.

hack'ling, ? hak'ĭng; ? hăk'ĭng, a. Short and interrupted; worrying; wearing: said of a cough.—**hack'ling-ly,** *adv.*

hack'ling, *n.* **1.** The operation of picking a grindstone or an abrading-wheel to remove the glaze. **2.** The use of two thin masonry courses instead of one as thick as both of them. **3.** In gem-cutting, a series of cuts in a metal lap to serve as receptacles for the abrasive powder. **4.** The stacking of bricks for drying. **5.** Massage with the edge of the hand, as of fleshy parts. **6.** *Plastering.* The operation of roughing a brick wall. — **rough hacking** (*Masonry*), the process of combing flax.

Hack'lin-der, ? hăk'lĕn-dėr; 2 hăk'lĕn-der, **Friedrich Wilhelm** (?/ɪ1816–?/ɪ1877). A German novelist.

hack'le', ? hak'l; 2 hăk'l, *n.* (HACK'LED, HACK'LD*p*; **hack'l'ŷ,** ? HACK'LING.] **1.** To comb (flax or hemp)' hatchel. **2.** To tear into pieces. **3.** *Angling.* To furnish (a fly) with a hackle. **hack'ler,** *n.* One who hackles or dresses flax.


1 2 3

hack'le, *n.* **1.** To mangle in cutting. **2.** [Prov. Eng., U. S.] To haggle. [Var. of HAGGLE', *v.*]

Hackle-flies.

hack'le, *n.* **1.** Anything used to hackle-fly. **3.** Dotterel for cleaning flax, hemp, or hackle-fly.

raw silk; a hatchel. **2.** Unspun fiber, as raw silk. **3.** One of the long narrow feathers on the neck or the saddle of a cock, used by anglers in making artificial flies; a similar feather in other birds. **4.** Hence, an artificial feather fly for angling, made without wings to represent a larva. **5.** *pl.* The erectile hairs on the neck and back of a dog. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] Anger; passion. **7.** [Local, Eng.] A sticklebach. [Form of HECKLE.]

— hack'le-back', *n.* A variety of Mississippi mussel.

— h.-bar, *n.* A spike in a hackle; see HACKLE', *n.*, above.— **h.-bench,** *n.* A table for holding hackling-pins. — **h.-feather,** *n.* Same as HACKLE, 3.— **h.-fly,** *n.* See def. 4, above, and illus.— **h.-machine,** *n.* The movable sheet to which the pins of a hackling-machine are attached.

hack'le², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A thatched cone, as for covering a beehive.

hack'le-t, ? hak'let; 2 hăk'lĕt, *n.* A hagden or haglet.

hack'ling, ? hak'lĭŋ; 2 hăk'lĭng, *n.* **1.** The combing of flax. **2.** Hackle-feathers collectively.— **hack'ling-ma-chine',** *n.* **hack'ling',** ? hak'lĭŋ'; 2 hăk'lĭng', *n.* [Rare.] A chopping-block. **hack'clog'²**. [Humorous. **hack'ey-mal'.**

Happiness . . . is a good enduring *hackling* whereon to chop logic. CARLYLE *Essays, Schiller* in vol. ii, p. 271. [E. M. & CO.]

Hack'luyt, ? hak'lŭt; ? hăk'lŭt, n. Same as HAKLUYT.

hack'ly, ? hak'ĭ; ? hăk'ly, *a.* **1.** Broken as if hacked; mangled. **2.** *Mineral.* Showing jagged points in fracture.

hack'man, ? hak'mən; ? hăk'man, n. [-MEN, *pl.*] The driver of a hack. Compare CABMAN.

hack'manack, ? hak'mən-ak; ? hăk'man-ĭk, n. One of the sodalite group of minerals occurring in the rock found in the Tawa valley, Lapland. [< *Dr.* Victor *Hackman* of Helsingfors.]

hack'ma-tack, ? hak'ma-tak; 2 hăk'ma-tăk, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The American larch; tamarack. **hack'mack'ĭ; hack'me-tack'.**

hack'ney, ? hak'nĭ; 2 hăk'ny, *v.* **1.** To exhaust or wear out by continual use, as a horse or vehicle; hence, to make stale or trite by repetition; also, to render callous.

Patriotism, a venerable word but . . . late it has been so *hackneyed* about that it is in danger of falling into disgrace.
E. LONDS *Portraits, Walpole* in vol. vii, p. 174. [n. e. b. 1850.]

2. To drive or ride in a hackney-coach.

hack'ney, *n.* Let out for hire or devoted to common use; hence, common; trite; mercenary.

What woful stuff this madrigal would be,
In some starved *hackney* sonneteer, or me.
POPE *To Cobham* in *Satires*, pt. ii, l. 419.

hack'ney', *n.* **1.** One of a breed of horses originating from a cross between the race-horse and the cart-horse; they stand over 14 hands, but are not so slender-legged as a hunter. **2.** A saddle-horse for the road; a pad or nag; a horse kept for hire.

He rode not a mule, like his companion, but a strong *hackney* for the road, to save his gallant war-horse.
SCOTT *Ivanhoe* p. 51. [n. m. & co.]

3. A hackney-coach. **4.** [Rare.] A fee. **5†.** A drudge; also, a prostitute. [< F. *haquenée*, perh. < MD. *hackenaye*, < *hacken*, hack, + *negre*, nag.] — **hack'ney-car'riage,** *n.* *Eng. Law.* Any carriage or conveyance standing or plying for hire, provided such carriage is not let for hire for a period amounting to three months or more. Hackney-carriages may be driven by animal or mechanical power; their drivers are required to pass an examination as to ability to drive and as to their knowledge of the town. Statistics for 1905 show that there were 30,780 hackney-carriage drivers in London.— **h.-chair,** *n.* Bath chair plying publicly for hire.— **h.-coach,** *n.* A coach plying for hire.— **h.-coachman,** *n.*— **h.-horse,** *n.* Same as HACKNEY, 2.— **hack'ney-man,** *n.* A man who lets horses and carriages for hire. [England.

Hack'ney², *n.* A borough of London in Middlesex county.

hack'neyed, ? hak'nĭd; 2 hăk'nyd, *pa.* Worn out; made common; stale; worn down; commonplace. **hack'nied.**

hack'ney-ism, ? hak'nĭ-ĭzm; 2 hăk'ny-ĭsm, *n.* The spirit engendered by dull, commonplace repetition.

That *hackneyism* which is the curse of journals.
W. C. PRIME *I Go A-Fishing* p. 64. [n. 1873.]

hack'ster', *n.* A bully; a truculent ruffian.

hack'thorn', ? hak'thôrn'; ? hăk'thôrn', *n.* The horny acacia (*Acacia distincta*), or waiting-bit thorn, which some South-African tribes consider sacred. [< HACK¹, *n.*, + THORN.]

hack'tree', ? hak'trī'; ? hăk'trē', *n.* The hackberry-tree.

hack'wood', ? hak'wud'; ? hăk'wŏod', *n.* The hagberry-shrub.

hack'y, ? hak'ĭ; 2 hăk'y, *a.* Wearing, as a cough.

hac'que-ton, ? hak'e-tŏn; 2 hăk'e-tŏn, *n.* A stuffed jacket formerly worn under the armor, sometimes made of leather. [< OF. *aqueton*, F. *hoqueton*, < *acton*.]

Ha-cu'pha, ? ha-kŭ'fə; 2 ha-cŭ'fa, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

had, *rt.* [Scot.] To hold.

had, ? had; 2 hăd, *imp.* of HAVE, *v.*: used as an auxiliary in forming the pluperfect.

Have is used improperly in such expressions as "*Had I have* known it." *Had*, used elliptically for *if I had*, itself carries the contingency, and the word *have* is quite unnecessary. "*Had I known* this," *Had he done* that," are conditional clauses, each complete in itself. Improper confusion of possibilities: **Had better, had rather,** are forms which have been disputed by certain grammatical critics, from the days of Samuel Johnson. Such critics insisting upon the substitution of *would* or *should*, but these expressions are thoroughly established as English idioms, having the almost universal popular and literary sanction of centuries. (See note under HAVE, *v.*) "I *would rather* not go" is undoubtedly correct when the purpose is to emphasize the element of choice or will in the matter; but in all ordinary cases "I *had rather* not go" has the merit of being idiomatic and easily and universally understood.

I *had rather* be a doorkeeper in the house of my God than to dwell in the tents of wickedness. *Ps.* lxxxiv, 10

If for "You *had better* stay at home" we substitute "You *should better* stay at home," an entirely different meaning is expressed, the idea of expediency giving place to that of obligation.

Would rather may always be substituted for *had rather*. *Might rather* would not have the same meaning. *Would* and *should* do not go well with *better*. In one instance one is impossible. "I can better afford," because *can* is especially associated with *effort*. In other instances, *had* has the sanction, the idiomatic force, nor the precise meaning of *had better*.

SAMUEL RAMSEY *Eng. Lang. and Gram.* p. 413. (G. P. P. 1892.)

Ha'dad, ? hā'dăd; 2 hā'dăd, *n.* *Bib.* *1 Chron.*, i, 30. [Heb., powerful.] [vill, 3. [Heb., mighty is the help.]

Had'ad-e'zer, ? had'ad-ē'zər; 2 hăd'ăd-ē'zer, *n.* *Bib.* *2 Sam.*

Had'ad-rim'mon, ? hā'dăd-rĭm'ən; 2 hā'dăd-rĭm'on, *n.* *Bib.* *Zech.* xii, 11.

Had'a-ra, ? had'ə-rə; 2 hăd'a-ra, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ha'dar, ? hē'dər; 2 hā'dar, *n.* *Bib.* Gen. xxv, 15.

Had'ar-e'zer, ? had'ər-ē'zər; 2 hăd'ar-ē'zer, *n.* *Bib.* *1 Chron.* xviii, 3. [Heb., Hader is help.]

Ha-dash'ah, ? ha-dash'ə; 2 ha-dăsh'a, *n.* *Bib.* *Josh.* xv, 37.

Ha-das'sah, ? ha-das'ə; 2 ha-dăs'sa, *n.* *Bib.* The Jewish name of Esther when a child. *Esth.* ii, 1. [Heb. myrtle.]

Ha-dat'tah, ? ha-dat'ə; 2 ha-dăt'a, *n.* *Bib.* *Josh.* xv, 25.

had'bote, ? had'bōt; *Anglo-Saxon Laws.* Amends made for insult or violence offered to one in holy orders. **had'bot.**

Had'dam, ? had'əm; 2 hăd'am, *n.* A town in Middlesex county, Conn.; it has granite-quarries.

Had'dan, ? had'ən; 2 hăd'an, **Arthur West** (?/ɪ1816–?/ɪ 1873). An English divine and historical scholar.

had'den, ? had'n; 2 hăd'n, *pp.* [Scot.] Holden.

had'der, ? had'ėr; 2 hăd'er, *n.* [Scot.] A haulier.

had'die, ? had'ĭ; 2 hăd'ĭ, *n.* [Scot.] A haddock.

had'dik, ? had'ĭk; 2 hăd'ĭk, **Andreas, Count of** (?/ɪ1710–?/ɪ1758). An Austrian field-marshal.

had'ding-ton, ? had'ĭŋ-tən; 2 hăd'ĭng-ton, *n.* **1.** Same as EAST LOTHIAN. **had'ding-ton-shire†.** **2.** Its capital.

had'dock, ? had'ŏk; 2 hăd'o, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The humpback salmon.

had'dock, ? had'ək; ? hăd'ok, *n.* **1.** A gadoid food-fish (*Melanogrammus æglefinus*) of the North Atlantic, with a black lateral line and a blackish shoulder-spot.

On each side . . . behind the gills, there is a dark spot; and this peculiarity has led the fishermen of Catholic countries to believe that the haddock bears the impression of the finger of Peter, at the command of Christ, took the tribute-money, these spots being supposed to be the marks made by the apostle's thumb and finger as he held it.
R. CARTER *Summer Cruise* p. 164. [D. A. & CO. 1854.]

2. [New Zealand.] (1) A gadoid fish (*Pseudophycis bacchus*). (2) A merluciid fish (*Merluccius gayi*).

had'die; [Scot.] — **haddock-eye,** a soup made of haddock.

— vernadine, *n.* A haddock-eyeloid, the opals.— **Norway h.,** a scorpaenoid, the rosefish.

had'dock-er, ? had'ok-ər; 2 hăd'ok-er, *n.* A person or vessel engaged in haddock-fishing.

Had'don-field, ? had'ən-fēld; 2 hăd'on-fēld, *n.* A borough in Camden county, N. J.

hade, ? hād; 2 hād, *n.* **1.** *Geol. & Mining.* The inclination of a fault-plane or vein from the vertical; an underlay or underlie. See FAULT. **had'ĭng†.** **2.** [Dial. or Obs.] A broad balk or small headland in a plowed field. **3†.** A hillslope. [< *Icel.* *halda*, sloping.] — **had'ed.** *Geol. & Mining.* Inclined.

To incline from a vertical position, as a fault-plane.

Ha'de-an, ? hē'dĭ-ən; 2 hā'de-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Hades.

Ha'deln, ? hā'deln; 2 hā'dĕln, *n.* A district in Hanover.

Ha'den, ? hā'den; 2 hā'dĕn, **Sir Francis Seymour** (?/ɪ1818–?/ɪ1910). An English etcher; physician; founder of the Royal Society of Painter Etchers.

Ha-den'do-a, ? ha-den'do-ə; 2 hā-dĕn'do-a, *n.* A nomadic tribe, inhabiting Nubia and Sinkin, whose women do not veil their faces. **Ha-den'do-wa†.** See AFRICAN.

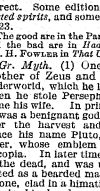
Ha'ders-le'ben, ? hā'ders-lē'ben; 2 hā'ders-le'bĕn, *n.* A seaport town of South Jutland, province, Denmark.

Ha'des, ? hē'dēz; 2 hā'dēs, *n.* *Bib.* In the Greek New Testament and Revised Version, the condition or abode of the souls of the dead; Sheol; sometimes, hell or the infernal regions.

Hades is used in the New Testament of the abode of all the departed, being the Greek equivalent of the Hebrew term *Sheol*, the unseen spirit-world. It was inserted at a late period into the Apostles' Creed as a translation of *inferna*, which first appears in the Creed of Aquileia, about A. D. 390. Some render it *hell*, which is not etymologically correct. Some editions of the Creed have it *place of departed spirits*, and some leave it untranslated. *Bib. Matt.* ix, 23.

The good are in the Paradise of *Hades*, or in Abraham's Bosom, and the bad are in *Hades*, or the Tartarus of *Hades*.
C. H. FOWLER in *Hall Unitarian Lectures* p. 304. [n. d. c. 1889.]

2. *Gr. Myth.* (1) One of the sons of Kronos and Rhea; brother of Zeus and Poseidon. He was king of the underworld, which he left only once, when he stole Persephone, who became his wife. In primitive Greece he was a benignant god who watched over the harvest and agriculture, hence his name Pluto, the Wealth-giver, whose emblem was the cornucopia. In later times he was king of the dead, and was usually represented as a bearded man seated on a throne, clad in a himation, and holding in his hands a scepter and a patera. He was the owner of a helmet which rendered him invisible. (2) The underworld itself: the abode of the dead; a dark kingdom guarded by the many-headed dog Cerberus, and surrounded by the river Styx, over which the ferryman Charon conducted the souls of the just and unjust whose bodies had been buried with due rites. It was divided into two parts, Elysium (abode of the just) and Tartarus (abode of the wicked), and through its gloom flowed the Cocytus (river of wailing), the Pyriphlegethon (river of fire), and the Lethe (river of forgetfulness).


Hades on a throne, with Cerberus.
(From the Villa Borghese, Rome.)

[< Gr. *Hāidēs*, < *a-priv.* + *idein*, see.]

Ha'did, ? hē'did; 2 hā'did, *n.* *Ezra* ii, 33.

Ha'ding', ? ə-dăn'; 2 hă-dăn', **Jane** (?/ɪ1859–). Jeanne Alfrédine Tréfouret; the professional name of a French actress; has toured Europe and the United States.

Had'ith, ? had'ĭth; 2 hăd'ĭth, *n.* [AR.] **1.** A saying or tradition. **2.** [HAD'ITHS, or A-HAD'ITH, *pl.*] Specif., the body of traditional law based on the sayings and teaching of Mohammed, originally handed down orally and constituting the *sunnah* or path. In the 3d century of the Hegira two jurists, Mohammed Bokhari, systematized this code, and the **Hadiths of Bokhari** forms the legal norm for the Mohammedans of northern Africa. **Had'ĭst; Had'ĭ-thah†; Had'ĭ-that'.**

had'ĭ, ? had'ĭ; 2 hăd'ĭ, *n.* [AR.] The pilgrimage to Mekka, required of every free Mohammedan, at least once in his life, in the twelfth month of the year.

The annual *hadj* from the south of Turkey and Persia . . . to Mecca.
A. H. LAYARD *Nineveh and Babylon* p. 434. (C. P. P.)

Hadj'e-mi, ? haj'ĭ-mī; 2 hădj'e-mī, *n.* A Persian of either Iranian and Tataric or Iranian and Turkish blood.

hadj'ĭ, ? haj'ĭ; 2 hădj'ĭ, *n.* [AR.] **1.** A Mohammedan who has made the pilgrimage to Mekka: used also before a name as a title.

The green turban of the Musulman, which distinguishes the devout *hadjis* who has been to Mecca.
J. L. STEPHENS *Egypt* vol. i, p. 240. [n. d. 1844.]

2. An Armenian or a Greek who has made a pilgrimage to the holy sepulcher at Jerusalem. **hadj'ee.**

Had'la-i, ? had'ĭ-ī; 2 hăd'la-ĭ, *n.* *Bib.* *2 Chron.* xxvii, 12.

had'land'ĭ, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as HEADLAND.

had'land'ĭ, *n.* [Humor.] One who has owned and lost land.

Had'leigh, ? had'lĭ; 2 hăd'ly, *n.* A town in Suffolk, England.

Had'ley, ? had'ĭ; 2 had'ly, *n.* **1. Arthur Twining** (4/ɪ1856–), an American educator in political science; president of Yale University, 1899–1921. **2. James** (5/ɪ1821–11/ɪ1872), an American Greek scholar. **3. John** (4/ɪ1632–2/ɪ1743), an English astronomer and meteorologist; vice-president of the Royal Society; invented the quadrant, now superseded by the sextant. See QUADRANT. **4.** A town in Hampshire county, Mass.

Had'ra-mau', ? had'rə-mou'; 2 ha-dē'ram, *n.* *Bib.* *Gen.* x, 27. [Heb., Hader is high.]

Had'rach, ? had'rak; 2 hăd'răk, *n.* *Bib.* A district of Syria. *Zech.* ix, 1. [Heb., periodical return.]

Ha'dra-maut', ? hā'drə-mout'; ? hā'drä-mout', *n.* A coast region of S. E. Arabia, between Oman and Yemen.

Ha'dri-an, ? hā'drĭ-ən; 2 hā'dri-an, *n.* [L.] **Hadrianus Publius Ælius,** Roman emperor (117–138); instituted many public works, and promulgated a code of laws, the *Edictum Perpetuum*.— **Ha'dri-an-ap'o-lis,** *n.* [L.] Adrianopole; the ancient name, from its founder, the Emperor Hadrian. **Ha'dri-an-op'o-lis.**— **Hadrian's Wall,** a wall built A. D. 122 by the emperor Hadrian to protect Britain from incursions of Picts and Scots. It extended from Solway Firth to the River Tyne. Destroyed in the 5th century.

Ha'dri-an'e-a, ? hā'drĭ-an'ĭ-ə; 2 hā'dri-ăn'e-a, *n. pl.* *Rom. Antiq.* Small buildings in which Christians were permitted to assemble by an edict of the emperor Hadrian.

had'rome, ? had'rōm; 2 hăd'rōm, *n.* *Bot.* The woody portion of a fibrovascular bundle; the xylem. [< Gr. *hadros*, thick.]

had'ro-min, ? had'rə-mĭn; 2 hăd'ro-mĭn, *n.* *Chem.* An aldehyde found with saunge various bodies.

Had'ro-sau'ri-dæ, ? had'rō-sô'rĭ-dĭ; 2 hăd'ro-sa'rĭ-dē, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A Cretaceous family of iguanodontian reptiles having several series of teeth giving a lozenged grinding surface. [< HADROSAURUS.] — **had'ro-sau'roid,** *n.* — **had'ro-sau'roid,** *a.* & *n.*

Had'ro-sau'rus, ? had'rō-sô'rŭs; 2 hăd'ro-ga-rŭs, *n.* *Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Hadrosauridæ*. **2.** [h-] [-RI, 1 -RUS; 2 -ri, *pl.*] A fossil American dinosaurian of this genus. [< Gr. *hadros*, thick, + *sauros*, lizard.] — **had'ro-saur,** *n.*

hadst, ? hadst; 2 hădst, *2d per. sing. imp.* of HAVE, *v.*

Ha'du-brand, *n.* See HILDEBRAND.

hae, ? hē; 2 hā, *vt.* [Scot.] Have.

hæ-ben'lin, *n.* Same as HEBENIN.

hæc-ce'ĭ-ty, ? hek-sē'ĭ-tĭ; 2 hĕ-cē'ĭ-ty, *n.* In the philosophy of Duns Scotus and his followers, the quality or element or existence which confers upon it an individuality of its own; that which makes a thing to be this rather than that; as, in English, *this* star, *this* man. < LL. *hæcceitā(t-)s*, 'thisness,' < *L. hæc*, f. of *hic*, this.] **hæc-ce'ĭ-tas†.**

Haeck'el, ? hek'el; 2 hăk'el, **Ernst Heinrich** (?/ɪ1834–1/ɪ 1919). A German biologist: professor of zoology at Jena: *Nat. Hist. of Creation*.— **Haeck-el'ĭ-an,** *1. a.* Of or pertaining to Haeckel or his theories. **II.** *n.* One who supports the theories of Haeckel.— **Haeckel's-ism,** *n.* The speculative system of Ernst Haeckel; especially, his opinion that the developement of the individual repeats the life-history of the species.

hæm-,	] hem-, hem'a-, hem'at-, hem'o-: 2 hĕm-
hem'a-,	] hĕm'a-, hĕm'at-, hĕm'o-. From the Greek
hem'at-,	] *haima* (*haimat-*), blood: combining forms.
hem'o-,	] [For words not in this list see HEMA-, HEMO-.]

— **He-ma-dip'sa,** *n.* *Zool.* A genus of gnathobdellan

KEY 1: ăisle; ău = out; ĕll; ĭd = feud; chĭn; ḡo; jet; ŋ = sing; so; ship; thin, this; ȧgure; F. bon, dûne; ħ = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
KEY 2: bo͝ok, bo͞ot; fu͝ll, rule, cûre, bût, bûrn; o͞il, boy; ɛ = k; ç = s; ġo, gem; iŋk; ş = z; thin, this; F. bon, dûne; ħ = loch.

leeches, most of whose species are tropical or semitropical. — **Ha-man'thus,** *n. Bot.* A genus of South-African bulbous herbs of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*, having usually only two leaves and a solid scape with cluster of showy red flowers. Several species known as *bloodlilies* or *bloodflowers* are cultivated. — **he-map'o-dan,** *a. Zoöl.* Having limbs on or toward the hemal side. — **hæ'mal-pod,** *n.* — **hæ'mal-a'ta-ri-a,** *n. pl. Zoöl.* A hypothetical primitive group of cœlomatous animals with a vascular system. — **Hem'a-to-bran'chi-a,** *n. pl. Zoöl.* The marsipobranchs as a subclass or grade of arachnids. — **hem'a-to-bran'chi-ate,** *a.* & *n.* — **Hem'a-to-coc'cus,** *n. Bot.* A genus of algæ now referred to *Gloeocapsa* and others. — **hem'a-toc'ry-a,** *n. pl. Zoöl.* A section of vertebrates, including all cold-blooded forms, as fishes and reptiles. **Hem'a-toc'ry-at,** — **hem'a-toc'ry-al,** *a.* — **Hem'a-toph'i-lin,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Desmodontidæ* as a primary division of bats. — **hem'a-toph'i-lin'ic,** *a.* — **Hem'a-to-pod'i-de,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of limicoline birds, especially those having moderately long tarsi with a continuous anterior row of transverse scutellæ and a stout compressed bill; oystercatchers. — **He-mat'o-pus,** *n.* (t. g., **hem'a-top'o-dids,** *n. pl.*) — **Hem'a-to-pod'i-da,** — **Hem'a-to-ther'mi-a,** *n. pl. Zoöl.* A section of vertebrates, including all warm-blooded forms, as mammals and birds. — **hem'a-to-ther'mal,** *a.* — **Hem'a-to-zo'a,** *n. pl. Zoöl.* Parasitic animals occurring in the blood, as the trematode bilharzia, etc. — **hem'a-to-zo'an,** *a.* & *n.* — **hem'a-to-zo'on,** — **Hem'o-do-ra'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A family of perennial monocotyledonous herbs — the bloodwort family — with fibrous roots, sword-shaped leaves, an terminal clusters of tubular perfect flowers. It embraces about 100 species in 25 species widely scattered. **Hem'o-do'rum,** *n.* (t. g., confined to Australia). — **hem'o-do-ra'ceous,** *a.* — **hem'o-greg'a-rine,** *n.* The sessile, nutritive stage of hæmosporidians. — **hem'o-greg'a-rin'i-da,** *n. Helminth.* A family of mobile gregarinoids having the form of the body ovular, not amœboid, parasitic in the blood of reptiles, amphibians, and fishes. **Hem'o-greg'a-rid'i-na,** *n. pl.*

He'mon, 1 hē'mon; 2 hē'mŏn, *n. Greek Myth.* A lover of Antigone who, upon hearing of her fate, put himself to death.

hem'o-ny, 1 hem'o-nĭ; 2 hē'mo-nĭ, *n.* A fabulous plant of miraculous power, described by Milton as being effective against enchantments. [Prob. < Gr. *haimônios*, blood-red, < *haima*, blood.]

Hem'o-sop-rid'i-a, *n. pl. Zoöl.* A division of coccidiaceous sporozoans inhabiting, during some stage of their existence, blood-corpuscles of fishes. — **hem'o-sporid'i-an,** *n.*

hem'u-lon'i-de, *n.* 1 hem'yu-lon'i-dē; 2 hēm'yu-lŏn'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of percoidean fishes, especially those with a compressed body, toothless palate, and conical jawteeth, including grunts. — **He-mu'lon,** *n.* (t. g.) [< HEM- + Gr. *oulon*, pl. *oula*, gums.] — **hu-mu'lid, hem'u-lo'nid,** *n.* — **hu-mu'lo-noid,** *a.* & *n.* **hem'u-lo'id.**

He'mus, 1 hī'mus; 2 hē'mŭs, *n.* The ancient name of the Balkan Mountains. [physician.

Haen, 1 hān; 2 hăn, **Antoon van** (1704–9/10 1776). A Dutch

Haen'ke, *n.* Same as HÄNKE.

hæ're-ne-ma'i, 1 hā'rē-nē-mā'ī; 2 hă'rē-nē-mă'ī, *interj.* [Colloq.] [< Maorī. & N. Z.] Used to express a Maorī form of salutation.

hæ'res, *n.* An heir. See HEIRES.

haet, 1 hēt; 2 hăt, *n.* [Scot.] A little bit; iota; whit.

haff, *imp.* of HEAVE.

haf'fet, 1 haf'et; 2 hăf'ĕt, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] 1. The side of the head; temple: usually in the plural. 2. Tufts of hair, generally on the temples. 3. A stationary part of a hinged lid. **haf'flit.**

haf'flin, 1 haf'lin; 2 hăf'lĭn. [Scot.] *I. a.* Half-grown; getting half wasps. Compare HALFLING. II. *n.* A half-witted person. **haf'flint,** — **haf'flins,** *adv.* [Scot.] Partly. **haf'linst.**

Ha'fiz, 1 hä'fiz; 2 hă'fĭz, *n.* [Per.] 1. A Mohammedan who has committed to memory the entire Koran: used as a title. 2. See SHAMS ED-DIN MOHAMMED.

haf'ni-um, 1 haf'nī-vm; 2 hăf'nī-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A quadrivalent metallic element discovered by Coster and Hevesy.

Hafs'fjord, 1 hăfs'fyōrd; 2 hăfs'fyord, *n.* An inlet on the coast of Norway; scene of a sea-fight in 872, which resulted in the consolidation of Norway.

haft, 1 hart; 2 hăft, *vt.* 1. To supply with a haft or

There is a fable of a tree, which, as it fell, discovered that out of its own timber the wood-cutter had *hafted* the axe which entered its heart and felled it to the ground.

GUTHRIE *Speaking to the Heart* p. 123. [c. a. BROS. 1873.]

2. To thrust in to the haft, as a dagger. 3. [Scot.] Hence, to settle firmly; fix, as in a residence; implant.

haft², *v.* Same as HEFT².

haft, *n.* 1. A handle; specif., the handle of a cutting weapon or tool; a shaft, as the haft of a knife.

2. *Spinning.* The part of a mule-spindle to which the whorl is fixed. 3. [Scot.] (1) Dwelling; lodging. (2) An inlet in a marsh or pool. [< AS. *hæft*, handle.]

haf'ta-rah, *n.* [Heb.] Same as HAFTARAH.

haft'er, 1 haft'er; 2 hăft'ĕr, *n.* One who makes and fits handles of knives, tools, etc.

hag¹, 1 hăg, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To harass; vex; torment; fag; wear; also, to urge on.

hag², *v.* [Prov. Eng.] I. *t.* To hack, fell, or hew down. II. *i.* To haggle. **hagg².**

hag³, *n.* 1. A forbidding or malicious old woman; an ugly crone; beldam.

Perhaps in no country are there seen so many *hags* as in Italy — in no country does beauty so early fade. . . . Sallow in age, a hideousness the most appalling and revolting.

BOLWER-LYTTON *Last Days of Pompeii* bk. iii. p. 203. [n. c. ed.]

2. *Ich.* A hyperoartian fish, especially the common *Myxine glutinosa* of the North Atlantic. The hags have mouths adapted for sucking and no eyes, and burrow in and feed on the flesh of fishes. 3. [Archaic.] A witch; sorceress; the devil.

The *hag* is astride, This night for a ride.

HERRICK *The Hag.* st. 1.

4. A hagden. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] A phosphorescent light, or white frosty mist. [Contr. of AS. *hægtes*, a fury.]

— **hag'-born'ed,** *a.* Born of a hag or witch. — **hag'fish',** *n.* See HAG¹, *n.*, 2. — **hag-moth,** *n.* A North-American moth (*Phobetron pithecium*) whose caterpillars feed on the leaves of several species of trees, including the orange. — **hag-ridden,** *a.* 1. Ridden by a hag or witch; hence, distressed by nightmare or by ghastly apprehensions.

But how, in turn, . . . is Brūhl himself *hag-ridden*, haunted by his own devils! CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. iv. bk. xvii. p. 402. [n. d.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] Entangled; involved. — **hag-rides,** *vt.* — **hag'seed'†,** *n.* The offspring of a hag or witch. — **hag's taper,** *n.* [Eng.] The great mullen (*Verbascum thapsus*). — **hag's-tooth,** *n. Naut.* A projecting or irregularly woven part of a matting or pointing. — **hag-stacks,** *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Fairy rings. — **hag'weed',** *n.* The Scotch broom (*Cytisus scoparius*). — **hag'worm',** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A snake. — **hag'gish,** *a.* Of the nature of, pertaining to, or resembling a hag. — **hag'gish-ly,** *adv.*

hag⁴, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** A stroke with a chopping-tool; hack. **2.** A notch; cut. **3.** (1) One man's section of wood for felling. (2) An enclosed piece of woodland. **4.** Broken or mossy ground in a bog; a place where peat has been cut; a grassy tuft in a morass. **5.** A quantity of cut branches; brushwood. **hagg².**

Hag-a, *obs.* Hagar.

Ha'gab, 1 hē'gab; 2 hā'găb, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 46.

Hag'a-ba, 1 hag'a-be; 2 hăg'a-bə, *n. Bib. Neh.* vii, 48.

Hag'a-bah, 1 hag'a-be; 2 hăg'a-bə, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 45.

hag'a-lef, 1 hag'a-lef; 2 hăg'a-lĕf, *n.* [Shetland.] License to cut peat. **hog'a-lif.**

Ha'gar, *n.* Same as HAGEN, 2.

Ha'gar, 1 hē'gar; 2 hā'gar, *n. Bib.* Concubine of Abraham; mother of Ishmael. *Gen.* xvi, 1. [Heb., wandering.]

Ha'garene, 1 hē'ga-rēn; 2 hā'ga-rēn, *n. 1. Bib.* A Saracen descendant of Hagar. **2.** *pl.* A people E. of the Jordan.

Ha'gar-ites†, *n. pl.* Same as HAGARENE.

hag'ba, 1 hag'bē; 2 hăg'bă, *n.* [Heb.] The raising of the scroll of the law, as at the beginning or conclusion of the reading of the lesson from it, that it may be seen by the congregation which stands up in its honor.

Hag'bat, 1 hag'bat; 2 hăg'băt, *n. Ice. Sagas.* The betrothed of the princess Signe, whose father imprisoned and hanged him, and she, in despair, set fire to her bower, and was herself consumed. In Norse romance Haghart and Signe occupy the place of Romeo and Juliet, or Abélard and Héloïse.

hag'ber'ry, 1 hag'ber'ī; 2 hăg'bĕr'ĭ, *n.* [Scot.] 1. The bird-cherry (*Prunus padus*). 2. The bird-cherry species of *Celtis*.

hag'but†, *n.* Same as HACKBUT.

hag'den, 1 hag'den; 2 hăg'dĕn, *n.* A shearwater (*Puffinus*); especially, the greater shearwater (*Puffinus major*). **hag'dell; hag'din; hag'dun; hag'down.** **black hagden,** the sooty shearwater. [*hagdash*). **had'a-dah.**

hagg'dash, 1 hag'dash; 2 hăg'dăsh, *n.* [Arc.] An ibis (*Ibis* **Hag'ge-nau,** 1 hag'e-nau; 2 hăg'ĕ-nou, *n.* A manufacturing

Hag'ge-nau-ite, 1 hag'e-nau-īt; 2 hăg'ĕ-nou-īt, *n. Min.* A yellowish impure variety of thomsonolite.

Hag'gen, 1 hag'en; 2 hăg'ĕn, *n.* **1.** **Friedrich Heinrich von der** (5/11 1780–6/11 1856), a German critic and philologist. **2.** In the *Nibelungenlied*, Siegfried's murderer; killed by Kriemhild, who was his sister. **3.** **Johann Christian Ludwig** (4/11 1712–1/11 1782), a German artist. **4.** **Friedrich von** (4/11 1705–8/11 1754), a German poet; brother of the preceding.

hag'ge-man-nite, 1 hag'e-man-nīt; 2 hăg'ĕ-măn-īt, *n. Mineral.* A yellowish impure variety of thomsonolite.

Hag'gen, 1 hag'en; 2 hăg'ĕn, *n.* A manufacturing town in Alsace; suffered five sieges; is a large hop-market. **Hag'gen-au,** 1 hag'e-nau; 2 hăg'ĕ-nou, *n.* Same as AGTELYMAN.

Hag'gen-bach, 1 hag'en-bāH; 2 hăg'ĕn-bāH, **Karl Rudolf** (7/11801–9/11874). A Swiss Protestant theological writer.

Hag'ge-ta, 1 hag'e-tä; 2 hăg'ĕ-tə, *n. Bib. I Chron.* xxvii, 31.

Ha'gers-town, 1 he'gorz-toun; 2 hā'gerz-town, *n.* A city, county-seat of Washington county, Md.

Hag-ga'ba, 1 hag-ga'be; 2 hăg-gā'bə, [-bŏth, 1 -dōth; 2 -dŏth, *pl.*] [Heb.] **1.** A free interpretation or application; specif., an illustrative anecdote or parable of the Midrash: distinguished from halakah. **2.** Specif., the first two nights of Passover when the story of the Exodus is told.

Ha-ga'dah, — **hag-gad'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Haggadah; hence, characterized by free illustration. **ha-gad'ist; hag-gad'ist,** *n.* One versed in the Haggadah; one who practises or is versed in haggadic interpretation, as distinguished from halachic. **ha-ga'dist.** — **hag'ga-dis'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to haggadists. — **hag'ga-dis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.* In a haggadic way.

hag'ga-day, 1 hag'a-de; 2 hăg'ă-dē, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A doorlatch. **hag'a-day.**

Hag'ge-i, 1 hag'e-ī; 2 hăg'ĕ-ī, *n. Bib.* One of the so-called minor prophetical books of the Old Testament, written about 520 B. C. and bearing the name of its author, who, as one of the returned captives, encouraged the impoverished Jews in rebuilding Jerusalem after long hindrance by the Samaritans. [Heb., festive.]

hag'gard, 1 hag'erd; 2 hăg'ĕrd, *a.* 1. Worn and gaunt in appearance; having a careworn, anxious, or wild look as of one wasted by want, anxiety, or disease. **2.** [Rare.] Wild or desolate in appearance; reckless or desperate: applied to objects, acts, etc. Cor. **hag'ged,** < HAG¹, *n.*] — **hag'gard-ly,** *adv.* — **hag'gard-ness,** *n.*

hag'gard², *a.* Wild or intractable, as a wild-caught hawk; also, lawless or profligate; wanton.

In time all haggard will stoop to lure.

THOMAS RYD *Spanish Tragedy* act ii, st. 1.

[< OF. *hagard*, < G. *hag*, hedge.] **hag'gart†.**

hag'gard's-ale, *n.* [Scot.] An enclosure for snacks.

Hag'gard, Sir Henry Rider (4/12 1856–4/11 1925). An English barrister and novelist; master of the High Court in Transvaal, 1856–87. See *Stanley Weyman*, etc.

hag'ged, 1 hag'ed; 2 hăg'ĕd, *a.* [Archaic or Prov. Eng.] Haggard; gaunt.

hag'ger-ling, 1 hag'ĕr-ling; 2 hăg'ĕr-lĭng, *n.* A young hawk, also, lawless or profligate; wanton.

hag'gis, 1 hag'is; 2 hăg'ĭs, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Haggard; gaunt.

hag'gish, 1 hag'ish; 2 hăg'ĭsh, *a.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Haggard; gaunt.

hag'gis-ter, 1 hag'is-ter; 2 hăg'ĭs-tĕr, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Same as HAGGLER.

Hag'gites, 1 hag'aits; 2 hăg'ĭts, *n. pl. Bib. Num.* xxvi, 15.

Hag'gith, 1 hag'ith; 2 hăg'ĭth, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* iii, 4. [Heb., festive.]

hag'gle¹, } 1 hag'l; 2 hăg'l, *v.* [HAG'GLED, HAG'LD²; HAG'-**hag'le,** } GLING.] *I. i.* **1.** To cut unskilfully or jaggedly, as with a blunt blade; hack; mangle. **2.** To contuse or tire, as with wrangling. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To tease or worry. **hag'gas.** II. *Dict.*

II. *t.* To chaffer about price or terms; higgle. **2.** To make difficulty; cavil. **3.** To move slowly and intermittently or with difficulty. [Freq. of HACK², *v.*]

hag'gle², ri. [Prov. Eng.] To hail.

hag'gle, *n.* **1.** The act of haggling or higgling. **2.** [Rare.] A difficulty; objection; cavil.

This was voted in rapid manner; but again, in the detail of executing, it was liable to *haggles*.

CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. iii, bk. xiii. p. 369. [n.]

hag'gler, 1 hag'lər; 2 hăg'lĕr, *n.* **1.** One who haggles. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A bungler. **3.** A huckster.

hag'gly¹, 1 hag'li; 2 hăg'lĭ, *a.* Full of hags or bogs; wild.

hag'gly², *a.* Haggled; haggling.

Ha'gi, 1 hā'gī; 2 hă'gĭ, *n.* A seaport town on the N. W. coast of southern Honshi island, Japan.

Ha'gi-a, 1 hā'gi-a; 2 hă'gĭ-ə, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 34.

ha'gi-ar'chy, 1 hā'gi-[or hag'i-]ar-kī; 2 hă'gĭ-[or hăg'ĭ-]ar'cy, *n.* [< GR. *hagios*, sacred, + *archô*, rule.] A government, or the principle of government, by priests or clergy; sacerdotal government. [< Gr. *hagios*, sacred, + *archô*, rule.]

ha'gi-as-te'ri-um, 1 hē'gi-as-tē'ri-vm; 2 hă'gĭ-as-tē'rĭ-ŭm, *n.* In early Latin Christian churches, the sanctuary or bar: the officiating clergy as distinguished from the choir. [< Gr. *hagiastêrion*, sanctuary, < *hagios*, sacred.]

hag'gi-o-, 1 hăg'ĭ-o-; 2 hăg'ĭ-ō-. Derived from Greek *hagios*, sacred: a combining form. — **ha'gi-o-ra'ca-ry,** *n.* Government by priests; the supremacy of priests; a hierarchy. — **ha'gi-o-graph,** *n.* A sacred writing. — **Ha'gi-og'ra-pha,** *n. pl.* [Lat.] The third division of the three ancient divisions of the Old Testament, comprising all books not reckoned in the Law or the Prophets. In the present Hebrew Bible the Hagiographa consists of the Psalms, Proverbs, Job, Song of Songs, Ruth, Lamentations, Ecclesiastes, Esther, Daniel, Ezra, Nehemiah, and Chronicles. — **ha'gi-og'ra-phal,** *a.* — **ha'gi-og'ra-pher,** *n.* A writer of sacred works, especially of the lives of saints; also, one of the authors of the Hagiographa. **ha'gi-og'ra-phist†.** — **ha'gi-o-graph'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to hagiography. — **ha'gi-o-graph'i-cal,** *a.* — **ha'gi-og'ra-phy,** *n.* Sacred writings in general; also, a collection of biographies of saints. — **ha'gi-ol'a-try,** *n.* One who practises hagiolatry. — **ha'gi-ol'a-trous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to hagiolatry. — **ha'gi-ol'a-try,** *n. Theol.* The adoration or invocation of saints. See DULIA. — **ha'gi-o-log'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to hagiology. **ha'gi-o-log'i-cal,** *a.* — **ha'gi-ol'o-gist,** *n.* One versed in hagiology; a compiler of the lives of saints. — **ha'gi-ol'o-gy,** *n.* **1.** A list of saints, or a compilation of the lives of saints: the body of literature pertaining to the saints. Paintings representing sacred scenes from Christian *hagiology*.

S. G. W. BENJAMIN *Persia and Persians* p. 228. [c. a. r. 1886.]

2. A treatise, historical or critical, on sacred writings.

So, in the *hagiology* of each nation, the lawgiver was in each case some man of eloquent tongue.

EMERSON *Society and Solitude* — *Books* p. 180. [n. a. o. 1889.]

— **ha'gi-o-ma'ni-a,** *n.* An insane desire for martyrdom or sainthood. — **ha'gi-o-nym,** *n.* The name of a saint taken as a proper name: a form of pseudonym. — **ha'gi-o-pho'bi-a,** *n.* A morbid fear of saints or of holy things. — **ha'gi-o-scope,** *n. Medieval Arch.* An oblique opening in the screen or chancel wall of a church, to permit the priest in a side chapel or aisle to see the main altar; a squint. — **ha'gi-o-scop'ic,** *a.* — **ha'gi-o-sid'e-ron,** *n.* Same as AGIOSYMANDRON. — **ha'gi-o-ther'a-py,** *n.* Cure by means of relics, the intervention of saints, etc.

hag'is-ter†, *n.* The magpie.

hag'ler†, *n.* A haggler.

hag'let, 1 hag'let; 2 hăg'lĕt, *n.* The hacklet or hagden.

hag'lin, 1 hag'lin; 2 hăg'lĭn, *n.* A shearwater, the hagden.

hag'me-na, *n.* Same as HOMENAY. **hag'ma-na'.**

hag'moth', *n.* See under HAG³.

Hag'ri, 1 hag'ri; 2 hăg'rī, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *1 Chron.* xi, 38.

Hag'rites, 1 hag'rits; 2 hăg'rĭts, *n. pl. Bib.* (R. V.). *1 Chron.* xvii, 31. [m-n mullen.

hag'sta'per, 1 hag'stē'per; 2 hăg'stē'pĕr, *n.* [Eng.] The com-

hag'stacks', *n. pl.* See under HAG, *n.*

Hague, 1 hēg; 2 hăg, The. A city, the court capital of the Netherlands; capital of S. Holland province. [D., meadow.]

The Hague tribunal, a permanent international arbitration court established in The Hague by the International Peace Conference: a panel of persons willing to serve as arbitrators and composed of not more than four delegates appointed by each state. In any international dispute which may become a subtribunal or commission is chosen by the powers immediately concerned, or on their failure to agree upon this subtribunal, each power chooses two arbitrators who then choose an umpire or they designate this latter choice either to a third power or to two powers selected by them.

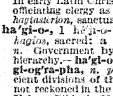
The *Hague Tribunal*, officially, The Permanent Court of Arbitration, was established under the Act of July 29, 1899, signed and subsequently ratified on the part of 24 Powers. Under Protocol of June 14, 1904, 14 more Powers, and two minor Powers, the number of Powers represented in the Court has been largely increased. The purpose is to facilitate arbitration for international disputes which it has been impossible to settle by diplomacy. *The Statesman's Year-Book* 1912. p. 1341.

Hag'gue-nau, *n.* Same as HAGENAU.

Hague's Peak, 1 hāgz; 2 hăgz. A mountain in N. Colorado; 13,832 ft. high.

hah, 1 hä; 2 hă, *interj.* Same as HA.

ha'-ha', 1 hä'-hä'; 2 hă'-hă', *n.* A hedge, fence, or wall set in a ditch, so as not to obstruct the object view; a sunk fence; a scarped ditch.


A Ha-ha.

The sunken fence, fosse, or *ha-ha*, is an English invention used in separating that portion of the lawn near the house from the part grazed by deer or cattle.

A. J. DOWNING *Landscape Gardening* ¶ 7, p. 208. [a. o. a. 1859.]

[Redup. of HAW¹, *n.*]

hah'ham, 1 hä'hem; 2 hă'hăm, *n.* [Ar.] A Jewish rabbi or

ha'hi-e, 1 hä'hē; 2 hă'hĭ-ĕ, *n.* [Turk.] A subaltern of a khan.

Hah'ne-mann, 1 hä'ne-mann; 2 hă'nĕ-măn, **Samuel Christian Friedrich** (4/11755–7/11843). A German physician and writer; founder of homeopathy. **Hah'ne-mann-ism,** *n. Med.* The principles of homeopathy. — **Hah'ne-mann-ian,** *a.* **Hah'ne-mann'ist.**

Hahn'-Hahn, 1 hän'-hän'; 2 hăn'-hăn', **Ida Marie Luise Sophie, Countess von** (7/11805–7/11880). A German poet and novelist; called "the German George Sand."

Hahns Peak, 1 hanz; 2 hănz. A town; county-seat of Routt county, Colo.

hahr, *n.* [Ar.] A watercourse.

Ha'i, 1 hē'ī; 2 hă'ĭ, *n. Bib. Gen.* xii, 8.

hai, *n.* Same as HAY².

Hai'da, 1 hai'da; 2 hī'də, *n.* An Indian of the Haida tribe. See AMERICAN. — **Hai'dan,** *a.* & *n.*

Hai'da-ra-bad', 1 hai'da-ra-bād'; 2 hī'də-ra-bād', *n.* 1. A native state in India; 82,700 sq. m. 2. Its capital, a fortified city. 3. A district in Sind, 9,033 sq. m. 4. Its capital and capital of Sind. **Hy'der-a-bad'.**

Haide'. 1 hai-dē'; 2 hī-dē', *n.* In Byron's *Don Juan*, a young and very beautiful Greek maiden, who falls in love with Juan and goes mad and dies after being separated from him by her father.

hai'ding-er-ite, 1 hai'ding-or-īt; 2 hī'dĭng-ĕr-īt, *n. Mineral.* A minutely crystalline, vitreous, white, secstie, hydrous calcium arsenate ($HaCaAsO_4$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< W. von *Haidinger*, Austrian mineralogist.]

Hai'duk, 1 hai'duk; 2 hī'dŭk, *n.* 1. *Hung. Hist.* One of a body of Hungarian mercenaries of Magyar race, of the district of Hajdu Kerulet, who served the Protestant cause with remarkable fidelity and spirit under Prince Bocskai.

In 1605 they were granted lands, ennobled, and given a constitution; these privileges they retained throughout the 17th century. The Hungarian light infantry bore this name, as did also the retainers of the Hungarian and other Slavonic magnates, in the 18th century. **2.** *Slav. Hist.* One of the bandit mountaineers of the Balkans who took part in the struggle for independence against Turkey. **3.** A district in E. central Hungary; 1,205 sq. m. [< Hung. *hajdúk*, drovers.] **Hai'duck**; **Hey'duck**.

Hai''fong', 1 hī'fŏng'; 2 hī'fŏng'. A seaport town in Tonkin, in French Indo-China. **Hai''phong'**†.

Haig, 1 hāg; 2 hāg. **Douglas** (⁵/₁₂1861–⁷/₂₉1928), Earl Haig of Bemersyde, Scottish soldier, field-marshal, commander-in-chief of the British forces in France (1915–1918).

hai'gua, 1 hī'gwa; 2 hī'gwa. n. [Cal.] A tooth-shell or dentalid.

hai'ku, 1 hī'kū; 2 hī'kū, n. A city, capital of Hoanhai province, on the Haijiu Bay, W coast of Chosen. [tramp.

haik, 1 hīk; 2 hāik, v. [Scot.] To gad about.— **haik'**, n. A

haik, 1 hīk; 2 hāik, n. [Ar.] An outside garment worn by Arabs and other Eastern peoples, consisting of an oblong piece of woolen cloth in colored stripes. **ha'ick**.

hai'kal, 1 hāi'kal; 2 hī'kal, n. In Coptic churches, the middle chapel of the three constituting the sanctuary.— **hai'kal-screen''**, n. An elaborately carved and embellished screen shutting off the sanctuary from the rest of the church.

Haikh, 1 haik; 2 hīk, n. [Arm.] A branch of the Indic group of Aryan languages, including Armenian and Ossetian: the native name of Armenia.— **Haikh**, a.

hai'kwa, 1 hāi'kwa; 2 hī'kwa, n. [Am. Ind.] An ornament of tusk-shells; hiaqua.

hai'kwan', 1 hāi'kwăn'; 2 hī'kwān', n. [Chin.] The marine customs of China.— **hai'kwan'-tael''**, n. The money of account by which duties are paid, containing 579.85 grains of pure silver. See coin. **2.** See table of weights.

hail, 1 hāl; 2 hāl, v. *I. t.* To pour out or down like or as hail; as, to *hail* curses on one's head.

Hail, *i.* To pour down hail: used impersonally. [< AS. *hagalian*, < *hægel*, hail.]

hail, v. *t.* **1.** To give greeting or salutation to; accost; salute. **2.** To call loudly to, in order to arrest attention; as, to *hail* a person, a house, or a ship. **3.** To designate; address.

I think, sir, I may already venture to *hail* you as Deemster of Man. Hall Caine *The Deemster* p. 20. [a. 1888.]

Hail, *i.* To give a loud call or greeting. [< hail, *interj.*]

Syn.: see accost; address. Compare call.— **hail'ing-port''**, *n.* A ship's home port, the name of which the law requires shall be painted on its stern.— **to hail from**, to report oneself as coming from; hence, to belong to; live in: said ordinarily of a ship; as, he *hails* from Chicago; the ship *hails* from Liverpool.— **hail'er**, *n.*

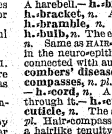
hail, *s.* [Scot.] **1.** To reach; win; as, to *hail* the goal. **2.** To strike or throw; as, to *hail* the ball. Compare hail, *n.*

hail, *n.* Healthy; hale.

hail, *n.* **1.** Frozen rain or congealed vapor, falling in pellets or hailstones of varying size and shape.

True hailstones appear to be formed by accretion, consisting often of alternate concentric layers of ice and snow, which are believed to be formed while the stone is sustained in air by a gyratory ascending current. Hail falls usually in connection with thunder-storms.

2. Figuratively, anything coming thickly and with violence, like a fall of hailstones; as, a *hail* of bullets. [< AS. *hægel*, hail.]— **hail'-arrack**, *n.* Hawsing, a broad dorsal streak from the neck to the tail, as in some cattle.— **h.-cannon**, [S. Sur.] A small cannon with flaring mouth placed vertically in the ground into the air: a belief that such discharges will prevent injurious hailstorms.— **h.-gage**, *n.* A form of rain-gage which separates the hail from the rain-water, allowing the separate measurement of each.— **h.-rod**, *n.* A lightning-rod.— **h.-shooting**, *n.* The firing of hail-cannon.— **hail'shot''**, *n.* Case-shot; grape-shot.— **hail'stone''**, *n.* A pellet of frozen rain or congealed vapor falling from the clouds.— **h.-storm**, *n.* A storm in which hail falls.



A Hailstone, showing Concentric Structure.

— **h.-tower**, *n.* A turret-shaped cumulus or cumulo-nimbus cloud, built up rapidly to a great altitude, and from which hail falls: it often has umbrella-like fringes: an umbrella cloud.— **hail'weed''**, *n.* Same as Ragweed.— **soft h.**, pellets of half-congealed snow sometimes showing an aggregation like that of a hailstone.

hail, *n.* A call to attract attention; greeting; salutation.

Every *hail* has its right to a civil reply.
Conan *Water-Witch* p. 55. [a. w. c.]

— **to pass the hail** (*Naut.*), to report the stations half-hourly during the night, as sentries and lookouts, to show that they are vigilant.— **within h.**, within speaking distance.

hail'a, [Scot.] = hail, *interj.* **hailch**, *n.*, the act of saluting the goal by crying "hail" when the ball passes through it or hits it. **2.** Hence, each of the two goals or goalposts. **hailer**.

hail, *interj.* An exclamation of greeting or respectful salutation.

Hail, Columbia! happy land!
Joseph Hopkinson *Hail Columbia* st. 1.

[A use of hail, *a.*] — **hail Columbia** [U. S.], a severe scolding; as, to *hail Columbia*.— **H. Mary**, same as Ave Maria.

Hail-lar', 1 hāi-lär'; 2 hī-lär', *n.* A treaty mart in northwestern Manchuria.

Hail Co-lum'bi-a, *n.* An American patriotic song, written by Joseph Hopkinson in 1798, which became very popular owing to the strong political feeling of the time; sung to the tune of "The President's March."

haild, *pp.* Hailed. S. S.

hailet, *n.* Welfare: health. Chaucer *C. T.* l. 4087.

Hailes, 1 hālz; 2 hālz. **Lord.** See Dalrymple, Sir David. **2.** An abbey in Gloucestershire, England. Chaucer *C. T.* l. 12,587.

hail'-fel'low, 1 hāl'-fel'o; 2 hāl'-fĕl'o, *I. a.* On very familiar or cordial terms. With *pl.* fellows. *Hail-fellow-well-met.*

At the club he had already become *hail-fellow* with all the younger element. Charles King *Two Soldiers* p. 35. [a. 1890.]

II. *n.* A close and familiar companion.

hail'ing, 1 hāl'ing; 2 hāl'ing, *n.* [Scot.] A football game in which only one goal is used, the opposing teams defending it alternately for a certain time limit. Compare hail, *s.*

hailsel, *n.* To greet; hail. [**hale'somel**.

hail'some, 1 hāl'sum; 2 hāl'sum, *a.* [Scot.] Wholesome.

hail'y, 1 hāi'i; 2 hāl'y, *a.* Consisting of or mingled with hail.

hai'ma-ra'ti, 1 hai'ma-wā'ti; 2 hī'ma-wā'ti, *n.* See Dyer.

Hai'mos, 1 hai'mos; 2 hī'mŏs, *n.* [Gr.] Same as Hemus.

haim'suck'en, *n.* [Scot.] Hamesucken.

hain, 1 hēn; 2 hān, *s.* & *t.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To abstain from using; save; preserve.

The dame brings forth, in complimental mood,
To grace the lad, her weal-stain'd kebbuck full.
Burns *Cotter's Saturday Night* st. 11.

2. To enclose or fence in, as grass for mowing. **3.** To raise or heighten.

hain, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Malice; hatred. **2.** An enclosure.

Hai'nan', 1 hī'nän'; 2 hī'nän', *n.* An island in Kwangtung province, China; 13,166 sq. m.

Hai''naut', 1 hī''nō'; 2 hī''nō', *n.* **1.** A province in Belgium; 1,437 sq. m.; capital, Mons. **2.** An ancient countship, now divided between France and Belgium. **Hai''nault'**†.

hain'ber''y, 1 hān'ber''i; 2 hān'bĕr''y, *n.* The garden or European raspberry (*Rubus idæus*).

hainch, 1 hēnch; 2 hānch, *v.* & *n.* [Dial.] Same as haunch.

Haines Knob, 1 hēns; 2 hāns. A mountain in West Virginia; 4,120 ft. high.

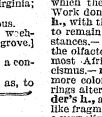
hai'nish, 1 hā'nish; 2 hī'nish, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Heinous.

hain'ite, 1 hain'īt; 2 hīn'īt, *n.* A silicate allied to wöhlerite, found in nephelinite in Bohemia. [< G. *hain*, grove.]

hai'nous†, *a.* Heinous.

hain't, 1 hēnt; 2 hānt. [Vulgar.] Has not or have not: a contraction. **haint**.

hair, 1 hâr; 2 hâr, *n.* **I.** *t.* To remove hair from; as, to *hair* a hide. **II.** *i.* [Colloq.] **1.** To produce or grow hair. **2.** To produce hair-like fibers: said of raspberry vines when boiled so low as to rope when dripped from a spoon.



Animal Hairs, enlarged.
a, *b*, *c*.

hair, *n.* **1.** One of the filamentous growths characteristic of the skin, and appearing to grow from the skin or outer of a mouse; covering of a mammal as *a*, hair of a horse; *b*, coarse and distinguished from the finer hairs of an animal; *c*, hair of the rabbit, or the curly fine *wool* of the sheep. **2.** Any mass of such filaments, especially that which grows upon the head.

The different races of mankind are sometimes classified according to the characters of their hair. Thus the **Unichetes** are woolly-haired and include the **Lophocomi**, whose hair grows in tufts, and the **Eriocomi**, in which it is fleecy. The smooth-haired races are **Leiochetes**, and embrace the **Euthycomi**, or straight-haired people, and the **Eupiocomi**, or curly-headed races. See also Section II. of plate of Races of Mankind.

Hairs are a modified form of epidermis growing from a short papilla sunk at the bottom of a follicle or little pit in the skin. They are usually conical, with a horny outer portion and a cellular pithy interior containing air.

It is estimated that the normal scalp contains about one hundred and twenty thousand hairs.
J. C. Cutter *Comprehensive Physiol.* p. 34. [u.]



Growth of Hair.

Section through the skin, showing the mechanism: *a*, shaft; *b*, root; *c*, sebaceous gland; *d*, erector pili muscle; *e*, root sheath; *f*, follicle; *g*, bulb; *h*, papilla; *i*, *hair*, *k*, nerve.

It is the same in the Moral government of the world as in the physical. The deliciate scales turn by a hair. George *Entering on Life, Helps* p. 167. (*t. v.* 1880.)

3. Any filamentous process, cell, or one that grows from an exposed surface, as in various insects and crustacea. **4.** *Bot.* An outgrowth of the epidermis, either one or several-celled. **5.** *Mech.* In a firearm-lock, a secondary spring or piece of spring, by a hair trigger, causing the tumbler-catch to unlock the tumbler. **6.** Haircloth; specif., mats woven from horsehair, and in expressing oils, etc. **7.** Figuratively, an exceedingly minute, slight, or delicate thing; also, a minute measure of space or time, etc.; a hair's breadth; as, the stone missed his head by a hair.

It is the same in the Moral government of the world as in the physical. The deliciate scales turn by a hair. George *Entering on Life, Helps* p. 167. (*t. v.* 1880.)

Syn. Specific name, species, or characteristic; as, person of that *hair* can not be trusted. [< AS. hǽr, hair.]

— **African hair**, the fiber of the leaves of the palm (*Chamærops humilis*) of the Mediterranean region, manufactured into French and Spanish material resembling horsecloth.— **a h. of the dog that bit one**, the same or a similar thing or part of the same thing which has caused discomfort, sickness, or trouble, used or suggested as a cure for it: especially, liquor taken in the morning to counteract the effects of that taken the night before.— **Berenice's H.**, a constellation, Coma Berenices. See table under constellation.— **col-lect'ing-hair''**, *n. Bot.* A stigma or style hair that aids in collecting and keeping pollen.— **curled h.**, the hair from the manes and tails of animals: used in upholstering mattresses.— **devil's-h.**, *n.* Virginia virgin's-bower (*Clematis virginiana*).— **fine h.**, a downy inner hair which often remains on skins when the coarser hair has been removed.— **hair-bird''**, *n.* The English chaffinch (*Fringilla cœlebs*).— **h.-bulb**, *n.* The enlargement at the root of a hair.— **h.-cap**, *n.* Same as hair-moss.— **h.-cell**, *n.* One of the cells found in the neuroplasm of the internal ear, believed to be connected with audition.— **h.-clam**, *n.* An arkshell.— **h.-combers' disease.** An infectious disease; anthrax.— **h.-compasses**, *n. pl.* Compasses admitting of fine adjustment.— **h.-court**, *n.* A falsely laving fine that never lengthwise through it.— **h.-curler**, *n.* An iron for curling hair.— **h.-cuticle**, *n.* The scaly covering of a hair.— **h.-dividers**, *n. pl.* Hair-compasses.— **h.-drawn**, *a.* [Rare.] Drawn, as by a hairlike tenuity.— **h.-dress**, *n.* [Rare.] A head-dress.— **h.-dresser**, *n.* One who arranges the hair, especially for ladies.— **h.-dressing**, *n.* **h.-felt**, *n.* Felt containing cattle's hair.— **h.-follicle**, *n.* The pouchlike sac in which a hair is developed, and which afterward surrounds its root.— **h.-gland**, *n.* **1.** One of the small sacculus glands, affording an oily secretion, which lubricates the roots of the hairs. **2.** A sebaceous gland. *2. Bot.* A gland at the tip of a hair.— **h.-glove**, a glove of horsehair used for rubbing the skin.— **h.-grass**, *n.* Any one of various species of slender-stemmed or branched grasses, especially flyaway-grass (*Agrostis scabra*), *Muhlenbergia capillaris*, and several species of *Aira*, as **wood hair-grass** (*A. flexuosa*).— **h.-kiln**, *n.* [Eng.] An oast covered with haircloth.— **h.-knob**, *n.* A hair-bulb.— **h.-lichen**, *n.* A kind of lichenous rash.— **h.-line**, *n.* Same as hair-cross.— **h.-mat**, *n.* A horsehair.— **h.-moss**, *n.* Any moss of the genus *Polytrichum*: so named from the hairy calyptra.— **h.-scap moss**†.— **h.-moth**, *n.* A tineid moth (*Tinea biselliella*) whose larva feeds on hair and woolen goods.— **h.-needle**†, *n.* A hairpin.— **h.-pen**, *n.* A straight hairpin ornamented at the top.— **h.-pencil**, *n.* A small brush used especially by carriage-painters, for drawing fine lines.— **h.-pencilled**, *a.* A machine for separating and cleaning hair.— **h.-plate**, *n.* The iron plate at the back of a bloomery hearth.— **h.-pyrites**, *n.* Same as millerite.— **h.-rope**, *n.* Cord.— **h.-salt**, *n.* A hair-clam.— **h.-sac**, *n.* A hair-follicle.— **h.-salt**, *n.* **1.** Epsomite. **2.** Alunogen.— **h.-seal**, *n.* An eared seal that does not produce fur; a sea-lion.— **h.-sheath**, *n.* A hair-follicle.— **h. side**, the grain side or outside of a hide or skin or of an article made from leather or rawhide.— **h.-slip**, *n.* Plaster, a piece on a green skin that is decayed and causes the hair to slip.— **h.-space**, *n.* The thinnest metal space used by compositors.— **h.-spring**, *n.* The very fine spring coiled around the balance-staff in a clock or watch to secure regular movement of the balance-wheel.— **h.-star**, *n.* A feather-star.— **h.-stone**, *n.* Same as Agnesite.— **h.-tail'ed worm'**, *n.* An Old World tomentose perennial herb (*Peucedanum officinale*).— **h. trunk**, a trunk covered with tanned hide from which the hair has not been removed.— **h.-work''**, *n.* Work done with or made of hair.— **h.-worker**, *n.* — **in the h.**, with the hair still on: said of hides.— **not to turn a h.**, to remain unaffected by severe exertion or trying circumstances.— **olfactory h.**, one of the peripheral processes of the olfactory cells.— **pepper-corn h.**, tufted hair found in most African native races.— **porcupine-h.**, *n.* Hystrinism.— **ringed h.**, hair showing alternate rings of two or more colors: specif., hair which becomes gray with age in rings alternated with rings of the original hue.— **salamander's h.**, asbestus.— **Thetis's h.**, a quartz containing needlelike fragments of actinolite or asbestus.— **the turn of a h.**, a very slight degree or the merest chance.— **to a h.**, exactly; with perfect accuracy.

Besides those, there are three or four single men, who suit my temper *to a hair*.
Cowper *Works, Letters, Oct. 18, 1765* p. 30. [s. s. & co. 1856.]

— **to comb one's h. the wrong way**, to cross, vex, or irritate one.— **to split hairs**, to draw fine or artificial distinctions, as in argument.

Other phrasal and compound words beginning with *hair* are used, naming: (1) things made of hair, in whole or in part; as, **hair broom**, **h. line** (for fishing), **h. seating**, **h. shirt**; (2) things used for the hair; **hair-brush**, **h.-dye**, **h.-face**, **h.-net**, **h.-oil**, **h.-powder**; (3) things like a hair in fineness and tenuity; as, **h.-eel**, **h.-feather**, **h.-line**, **h.-scale** (on insects), **h.-snake**, **h.-stroke**.

hair'branch-tree'', 1 hâr'brănch-trē''. *n.* A South-African villose shrub (*Trichocladus crinitus*) of the family *Hamamelideæ*, with its staminate flowers characterized by the long linear petals, and the stamens with short filaments inserted on the petals.

hair'breadth'', 1 hâr'brĕdth''; 2 hâr'brĕdth''. **I.** *a.* Having only the breadth of a hair, or separated only by such breadth; very narrow. **II.** *n.* The width or thickness of a hair: an extremely small space or distance; hair's breadth.

hair'cap'', etc. See under hair, *n.*

hair'cloth', 1 hâr'klŏth'; 2 hâr'klŏth', *n.* **1.** A fabric having a warp of either cotton or linen yarn with a horsehair filling: formerly much used in upholstery. **2.** Cloth made of woven goats' or camels' hair.

hair'cup-lich''er, 1 hâr'kup-lich'er; 2 hâr'cup-lĭch'er, *n.* An Australian shrub (*Calythrix tetragona*) of the family *Myrtaceæ*, with hair-like bristles proceeding from the lobed limb of a long tubular calyx.

hair'-dev'il-ry, *n.* **h.-drawn.** See under hair, *n.*

hairer, †, *n.* Haircloth.

haired, 1 hârd; 2 hârd, *pa.* Having hair: an element in some compounds: as, gray-*haired*; red-*haired*.

hair'-fell'', etc. See under hair, *n.*

hair'if, 1 hâr'it ; 2 hâr'ĭt, *n.* The goosegrass or burweed (*Galium aparine*). [C.] [< AS. *hegerīfe*, prob. < *hege* (< *gehæg*, yard), hedge, + *rīfe*, abundant.]

hair'i-ness, *n.* The state of being hairy, in any sense.

hair'less, 1 hâr'les; 2 hâr'lĕs, *a.* Having no hair. **hair'-lessness**, *n.*

hair'let, 1 hâr'let; 2 hâr'lĕt, *n.* A fine or short hair.

hair'li'chen, **h.-line**. See under hair, *n.*

hair'lip'', *n.* Same as harelip.

hair'-moth'', etc. See hair, *n.*

hairn, *n.* [Scot.] Same as harn.

hair'pin'', 1 hâr'pin'; 2 hâr'pĭn', *n.* A pin made of wire, bone, ivory, or tortoise-shell, ornamental, for supporting the hair or keeping the head-dress in place.

hair'-seal'— **h.-sheath**, etc. See under hair, *n.*

hair'-split''ting, 1 hâr'-split'ing; 2 hâr'-splĭt'ing, *n.* The making of or insisting upon over-nice subtlety, or trivial distinctions, as in statement or argument.

But, in the hands of the Sophists, it (philosophy) spent its energies in . . . the mischievous *hair-splitting* of dialectics.
Knightley *Hist.* p. 668. [l. c. & co. 1839.]

— **hair'-split''ter**, *n.* — **hair'-split''ting**, *a.*

Nothing can be more fatal to eloquence than attention to the fine and *hair-splitting* distinctions.
Mathews *Oratory and Orators* p. 36. [s. c. a. 1879.]

hair'st, 1 hârst; 2 hârst, *n.* [Scot.] The harvest.

hair'stane'', 1 hâr'stān'; 2 hâr'stān', *n.* [Scot.] Same as hoarstone.

hair'streak'', 1 hâr'strĭk'; 2 hâr'strĕk', *n.* A small brownish lycænid butterfly of the genus *Thecla*, having hairlike appendages to the hind wings. The species are numerous in North America, and are mostly named from some characteristic color or marking.

hair'tail'', 1 hâr'tāl'; 2 hâr'tāl', *n.* A trichiuroid fish of warm seas: named from the slender tail.

hair'trig''ger, 1 hâr'trig'er; 2 hâr'trĭg'er, *n.* A secondary trigger that secures or releases the main trigger of a firearm.— **hair'trig''ger-ish**, *a.* Touchy.— **hair'vine**, a plant of the genus *Candollea*, of the family *Candolleaceæ*; especially, *C. graminifolia*, having two stamens united with the style into a column, which is exceedingly sensitive and springs from one side to the other when touched.

hair'weed'', 1 hâr'wēd'; 2 hâr'wēd', *n.* *Bot.* A conferval moss.

hair'work'', *n.* See under hair, *n.*

hair'worm'', 1 hâr'wûrm'; 2 hâr'wûrm', *n.* A gordioid nematode worm parasitic when young, and when adult inhabiting running water. It is supposed by the ignorant to be a metamorphosed horsehair.

hairy, 1 hâr'i; 2 hâr'y, *a.* [< AS. *hǽrig*, < *hǽr*, hair.]

Covered with or abounding in or as in hair; hirsute; as, a *hairy* hand. **2.** Consisting of or resembling hair; as, a *hairy* mat.— **hairy-back''**, *n.* A gizzard-shad.— **hairy-hail''**, *n.* The lung.— **hairy-thrower''**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The red-breasted merganser.— **hairy-foot''**, *n.* A white-spoored agaric (*Marasmius personatus*) having simple lamellæ, a slim stipe, and hairy stipe. It is closely allied to the well-known fairy ring (*M. oreades*), but is inedible.— **hairy-head''**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The hooded merganser.— **h. tongue**, enlargement of the filiform papillæ of the tongue, which gives it a villous appearance.

Hairy Bear. A summit in the Black Mountains, N. C.; 6,681 ft. high.

hairst, 1 hârst; 2 hârst, *vi.* [Scot.] To do slovenly work.

hait, 1 hāt; 2 hāt, *n.* [Scot.] The least particle; whit.

hait, interj. [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] A word used to urge on a draft-animal.

haith, 1 hāth; 2 hāth, *interj.* [Scot.] By my faith.

Hal'ĭf, 1 hĕ'tĭ; 2 hă'tĭ, *n.* **1.** An island in the West Indies; about 29,000 sq. m. exactly in W. Haiti island; 19,264 sq. m. capital, Port au Prince. **2.** = HAYTIAN. **Hal'ĭf-an,** *n.* & *a.* = HAYTIAN. **Hal'ĭf-ĭ-an,** *n.* & *a.* = HAYTIAN. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Haiti or Santo Domingo, or the republic of Haiti. **II.** *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Haiti.

hal'ver, 1 hă'ver; 2 hă'ver, *rt.* [Scot.] Same as HAVER.

hal'verş, 1 hă'verz; 2 hă'verz, *n.* Same as HAVERS.

Hal'yang, 1 hal'yăng; 2 hal'yăng, *n.* Island W. of Shantung, off which the Japanese fleet defeated the Russian in 1894.

hal, hal, a. Same as HADJ.

ha'ja, ha'je 2 hă'ja, *n.* [Ar.] The African cobra or asp.

Ha'je-hu'dĭ-jah, 1 hĕ'jĭ-hŭ'dĭ-ja; 2 hă'je-hŭ'dĭ-ja, *n.* *Bib.* (K. V., marg.a). *I Chron.* iv, 18.

Ha'je-ş, *n.* Same as HADJEES.

haj'ĭ-lĭ, 1 haj'ĭ-lĭ, 2 hăj'ĭ-lĭ, *n.* [Afr.] Same as BITO.

Ha'jĭ-pur', 1 hă'jĭ-pûr'; 2 hă'jĭ-pur', *n.* A town in Behar province, Bengal.

hak, 1 hăk; 2 hăk, *n.* [India.] Any legal claim; a legal share; specif., a fee appertaining to a certain hereditary class of town or village officials. **hak't.**

ha'ka, 1 hă'ka; 2 hă'ka, *n.* [Maori] A native dance.

Ha'ka-ta, 1 hă'ka-ta; 2 hă'kă-tä, *n.* A seaport town, N. W. Kyushu island, Japan.

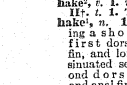
Ha'ka-fĕst, 1 hă'ka-fĕst; 2 hă'kă-fĕst, *n.* A member of a German league to enforce Prussian influence against the Poles in Posen. [< G. *ha,* H. + *ka,* K. + *te,* T, the initials of Von Hansemann, Von Kenneman, and Von Tiedemann, the founders of the league.]

hak'dar, 1 hak'dar; 2 hăk'dăr, *n.* [Ind.] A claim-holder; a landholder. **hak'dĭ-dar',**

hake, 1 hĕk; 2 hāk, *vi.* To engage in hake-fishing.

hake, *v.* I. *t.* (Prov. Eng. & Scot.) To sneak about; loiter. II. *t.* 1. To pull or carry along. **2.** To kidnap. **hak't.**

hake, *n.* **1.** A merluccioid fish (genus *Merluccius*) having a short first dorsal fin, and long sinuated second dorsal and anal fins. *M. smiridus* is the European hake; *M. bilinearis* is the American silver hake or whiting. **2.** A North American foodfish; same as CODLING?. **3.** [New Zealand.] A gadoid fish (*Lotella rhacinus*). **4.** HAKED, < AS. *hacod,* pike, < *haca,* bolt, hook.]— **forked hake,** the forkbeard. [woman. **hak't.**


Hake. 1/10

hake, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A lazy loafer; tramp. **2.** A gossiping

hake², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A weapon resembling a pike. **2.** A pot-hook. **3.** One of the drafe-irons of a plow.

hake³, *n.* **1.** A shed where things are dried. **2.** [Scot.] A rack for cheeses; any rack or manger. [For HATCH², *n.*]

hake⁴, *n.* As much flax or hemp as is hackled at once; a buckle. [< HACKLE¹, *n.*]

Ha'kea, 1 hĕ'kĕ-a; 2 hă'kĕ-a, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of Australian evergreen shrubs or small trees of the family *Proteaceæ,* with perfect, apetalous flowers in pairs, and a dicelled, variable foliage. Many species are in cultivation. *H. laurina* is the **cushion-flower,** *H. ulicina* the **native furze,** *H. actelaris* the **native pear,** and *H. lissilis* the **twine-bush.** [< Baron *Hake,* German patron of science.]

ha'ked, 1hĕ'ked; 2hă'ked, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The pike. ha. e-at't.

Ha'kem-ite, 1 hă'kem-ĭt; 2 hă'kĕm-ĭt, *a.* Relating to the cadi Hakem (Egypt, 996-1041), or to the astronomical tables published during his reign.

hak'e-ney†, *n.* Hackney. [beard.

hake's'-dame', 1 hĕks'-dĕm'; 2 hāks'-dām', *n.* The fork-

hake's'-tooth', 1 hĕks'-tooth'; 2 hāks'-tooth', *n.* [Eng.] A tooth-shell or dentalium.

ha'kim², 1 hă'kim; 2 hă'kim, *n.* [Ar.] A governor of a city or province.

ha-kim'-i, 1 ha-kim'; 2 hă-kim', *n.* [Ar.] A sage or physician; often, among the Oriental Jews, a rabbi of eminence. The nobleman had, as yet, no idea of Him except as *Hakim* or Ropha, who had proved himself to overcome disease.

GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 32, p. 536. [a. 1880.]

ha-kan't; ha-keen't; ha-kem't.

hak'ka, 1 hak'a; 2 hăk'ă, *n.* *Ethn.* In southern China, an immigrant from northern China, or a descendant of immigrants who came to the province of Canton in the middle ages. There is much prejudice against them.

Hak'ka'ri, 1 ha-kä'rĭ; 2 hă-kä'rĭ, *n.* A mountainous district in Kurdistan. **Ha-ka'ri†.**

Hak'ka-tan, 1 hak'a-tan; 2 hăk'ă-tăn, *n.* *Bib. Ezra* viii, 12. **hakke't,** *n.* & *a.* Same as HACKNEY.

Hak'koz, 1 hak'oz; 2 hăk'ŏz, *n.* *Bib. I Chron.* xxiv, 10.

Hak'luyt, 1 hak'ĭt; 2 hăk'ĭyt, **Richard** (1553–11/1616). An English historian; *Voyages; Discoveries.*

ha'ko, 1 hă'ko; 2 hä'ko, *n.* A ceremony among the Pawnees, Omahas, and allied Indian tribes, which may be held in any season except the winter, the main purpose of which is to pray for children, in order that the tribe may increase and be strong. It has an elaborate ritual, in which two feathered stems and an ear of white corn play a prominent part. Compare ITÁTIVA. **2.** HAHAKAITTIU.

Ha'ko-da'te, 1 hä'ko-dä'tĕ; 2 hä'ko-dä'tĕ, *n.* A seaport city in the S. W. part of Hokkaido island, Japan. **Ha'ko-da'dĭ.**

ha'kon, 1 hă'kŏn; 2 hăk'ŏn, *n.* [Scot.] The amber-jack.

Ha-ku'pha, 1 ha-kĭŭ'fa; 2 ha-kŭ'fa, *n.* *Bib. Ezra* ii, 51.

hal, *n.* Diminutive of HENRY.

hal-, Same as HALE-: < HALE, pulling form.

ha'la, 1 hă'la; 2 hă'lä, *n.* *Bot.* A Polynesian screw-pine (*Pandanus odoratissimus*) bearing fragrant flowers.

Hal'an-a, 1 hal'an-a; 2 hăl'ăn-a, *n.* *Bot.* = HALESIA.

ha-la'cha, 1 ha-lä'ka or -lak'a; 2 ha-lä'ca or -lăk'a, *n.* [-CHOTH, 1-kŏth; 2 -cŏth, *pl.*] A Jewish traditional law, of supposed Mosaic origin, embracing the traditions not found in the written law; the legal part of the Midrash. Compare HAGGADAH.

The *Halachah* . . . (from *halach,* to go) was, so to speak, the Rule of the Spiritual Road, and when fixed, had even greater authority than the Scriptures of the Old Testament, since it explained and applied these.

EDERSHEIM *Life of Jesus the Messiah* vol. i, p. 11. [a. & c.o.]

ha-la'chah†; ha-la'kah†; ha-la'kha†; ha-la'khah†.—ha-la'ic, ha-la'kĭc, *a.* = HALACHIC, *a.* [Heb.] One who frames from the Biblical laws precepts of the halacha.—

hal'a-çĭs'tĭc, *a.*

ha'la-gä'i, 1 hä'la-gĕ'; 2 hä'lä-gä', *n.* [P. I.] Value; desirability; price.

ha'la-ger, 1 hă'la-jer; 2 hă'la-gĕr, *n.* [Egypt.] A public auction-market for fresh fish, licensed by the government as a part of its system of leasing all fisheries.

Ha'lah, 1 hĕ'la; 2 hă'la, *n.* *Bib. 2 Kings* xvii. 6.

Ha'lak, 1 hĕ'lak; 2 hă'lăk, *n.* *Bib. Josh.* xi, 17.

ha-la'ter, 1 ha-lă'tĕr; 2 ha-lā'tĕr, *n.* An outcast of the lowest class, especially in Persia or India; a pariah.

ha'lă-man', 1 hă'la-măn'; 2 hă'lă-măn', *n.* [P. I.] Anything growing, except rice. [garden or orchard.

ha'la-ma'nan, 1 hă'la-ma'nan; 2 hă'lă-mä'năn, *n.* [P. I.] A

Ha'la mountains, 1 hă'la; 2 hă'lă. A range in N. E. Manchuria. [bar or rail.

hal'ang, 1 hă'lang; 2 hă'lăng, *n.* [P. I.] An obstruction, as a

Ha'las', 1 hă'lash'; 2 hă'lăsh', *n.* A town 75 m. S. E. of Budapest, Hungary.

ha-la'ţĭ-nous, 1 ha-la'ta-nus; 2 ha-lă'tĭ-nŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Saline.

ha-la'tion, 1 ha-lā'shon; 2 ha-lā'shŏn, *n.* *Phot.* An appearance on a photograph somewhat like a halo: caused by the radiation of light from a window or other object in the scene of a picture, or by reflection of light from the back of the plate; ghost. [< HALO.]

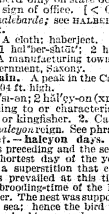
hal'berd, 1 hal'berd; 2 hăl'berd (XIII), *n.* **1.** A weapon of the 15th and 16th centuries, usually in the form of a battle-axe and pike at the end of a long staff, but sometimes in grotesque forms with many points and edges for cutting and thrusting. The blade was often perforated and richly adorned, and the weapon was ultimately used for show only, for royal bodyguards, public ceremonials, etc.

Where yonder sturdie fists like lifted *halberds.*

LONGFELLOW *Spanish Student* act iii, sc. 6.

2. *Farriery.* A piece of iron welded on the front of a horse's shoe, to prevent the toe from wearing. [< OF. *halebarde,* < MHG. *helmbarte,* < *helm,* handle, + *barte,* broadax.] **hal'bard†; hal'bert†.— hal'berd-head'ed,** *a.* Hastate. **h.-shaped†,** *a.* **h.-wced,** *n.* A tall West-Indian herb (*Vernonia tobata*) of the aster family, with heads of yellow tubular flowers in terminal corymbs and 3-lobed lower leaves.

hal'ber-der', 1 hal'ber-der'; 2 hăl'ber-der', *n.* **1.** A foot-soldier armed with a halberd. **2.** One of the royal or civic guards, now carrying a halberd only on state occasions such as a lord mayor's show. [< OF. *halebardier,* < *halebarde;* see HALBERD.]


Halberdier.

hal'berd-man†.

hal'bert-cloth, 1 hal'bert-klôth; 2 hăl'bert-klŏth, *n.* A cloth; haberject.

Hal'ber-stadt', 1 hal'ber-shtät'; 2 hăl'ber-shtät', *n.* A manufacturing town in Magdeburg government, Saxony.

Hal'cett Mount'ain. A peak in the Catskills, N. Y.; 3,504 ft. high.

hal'cy-on, 1 hal'sĭ-on; 2 hăl'cy-on (XIII), *n.* **1.** Poetic name for a kingfisher, or of the halcyon or kingfisher. **2.** Calm; peaceful; as, a *halcyon* reign. See phrase. **hal'cy-o-ni-an†, halcyon days.** I. [See seven days preceding and the seven following the shortest day of the year: so called from a superstition that calm reigned over the sea during this time, which was the brooding-time of the halcyon or kingfisher. The nest was supposed to float on the sea; hence the term was regarded as the harbinger and symbol of calm weather, security, and peace. **2.** Any period of tranquillity.

Thou bring'st me back the *halcyon days*
Of grateful rest, the week of leisure.

BEN JONSON *Come of the Big Trees* st. 2.

hal'cy-on, *n.* **1.** A kingfisher, especially of *Halcyon* or a related genus. See HALCYON DAYS, above.

Where every grief is half subdued;
And Peace, the *halcyon,* lives to brood.

A. A. WATTS *My Own Fireside* st. 6.

2. [H-.] A genus typical of *Halcyonina.* [L., < Gr. *alkyōn* kingfisher.] **hal'cy-o-ne'um,** *n.* The halcyon's

hal'cy-o-nel, 1 hal'sĭ-o-nĕl'; 2 hăl'cy-o-nĕl', *n.* [Rare.] A halcyon. **hal'cy-o-nĭd'ĭ-um,** *n.* *Bot.* = HALCYONARIAN, etc.

hal'cy-on-ĭd, 1 hal'sĭ-on-ĭd; 2 hăl'cy-on-ĭd, *n.* *Ornith.* = *Alcedinidæ.*

hald, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as HOLD.

hal'dane, 1 hăl'dān; 2 hăl'dān, *n.* **1. James Alexander** (7/11768–2/11851), a Scottish Independent clergyman and writer. **2. Richard Burdon** (7/11856–9/11928), Viscount Haldane, a statesman and philosophical writer; apologist; British Secretary of State for War, 1905–1912; Lord Chancellor of England, 1912. **3. Robert** (2/11764–12/12 1843), a Scottish Independent clergyman and writer; brother of J. Alexander.

Hal'dan-ite, 1 hal'dan-ĭt; 2 hăl'dan-ĭt, *n.* *Eccl. Hist.* A follower of the brothers Robert and Alexander Haldane, who advocated evangelical views and founded Independent congregations in Scotland early in the 19th century.

Hal'de-man, 1 hăl'dĭ-man; 2 hăl'de-măn, **Samuel Stehman** (9/1812–1880), an American philologist and naturalist.

hal'fent, *pp.* Holden.

hal'dĭl, 1 hol'dĭl; 2 hŏl'dĭl, *n.* A herb, the huldee.

Hal'dĭ-mand, 1 hăl'dĭ-mand; 2 hăl'dĭ-mand, *n.* A district in Ontario, Canada; 357 sq. m.; capital, Cayuga.

hale, 1 hēl; 2 hāl (XIII), *v.* [HALED; HAL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To drag by force; pull violently along. [Usual form.] Miserable captives *haled* through the streets. AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Pharaohs, Fellahs, and Explorers* p. 166. [a. 1852.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] (1) To worry; vex. (2) To procure by importunity. **II.** *i.* To pull. [Rare.] Engaging or drawing; press onward. [< AS. *holian,* get; cp. HAUL.] **hal'ĭ-er,** 1. [Dial.] To pour out.

hale, *a.* 1. Of sound and vigorous health; robust. Grandfather Nye was a hale, cheery old gentleman.

ALDRICH *Story of a Bad Boy* p. 46. [a. 1. & c.o.]

2. [Scot. or Obs.] Lacking nothing; entire; whole. [< Icel. *heill,* sound.< Syn. of HALE, *a.*: Hearty, safe. Wholly—sound, etc. The condition of being hale; health; robustness.— **hale'some,** *a.* [Scot.] Wholesome.— **hale'wort,** *n.* [Scot.] The whole.

hale's, *n.* = WEIRS; safety; health.

ha'le, 1 hă'lĕ; 2 hă'lē, *n.* [Hawaii.] Sleep.

Hale, 1 hal; 2 hāl, *n.* 1. **Benjamin** (4/11797–7/11863), an American orator. **2. Edward Everett** (3/11822–10/1909), an American Unitarian clergyman; philanthropist, editor, and author; Chaplain of the United States Senate: *Man Without a Country, Ingham.* **3. Eugene** (11/1836–9/11918), an American lawyer; United States Senator from Maine, 1881–1911. **4. John Parker** (3/11806–11/11873), an American lawyer and statesman; minister to Spain. **5. Sir Matthew** (1/1609–12/11676), an English judge and historian; *History of the Common Law of England.* **6. Nathan** (4/11755–3/12 1776), an American patriot; executed as a spy by the British in the city of New York. **7. Nathan** (3/11784–7/11863), an American journalist and lawyer; nephew of the preceding. **8. Sarah Josepha** (née Buell) (24/11788–4/11879), an American author; founder of the Seaman's Aid Society. **9.** A county in W. Alabama; 726 sq. m.; county-seat, Greensboro. **10.** A county in N. W. Texas; 1,036 sq. m.; county-seat, Plainview. **11.** An urban district in Cheshire, England.

Ha'le-a'ka-la', 1 hă'le-ä'ka-lä'; 2 hä'lĕ-ä'kä-lä', *n.* A mountain in Maui island, Hawaii; 10,032 ft. high.

ha'lec, 1 hă'lĕk; 2 hă'lĕc, *n.* Same as ALEC.

Ha'le-cĭ'dæ, 1 hă'le-sĭ'dē; 2 hă'le-çĭ'dē, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A family group of hydroids, containing the genera *Halecium, Diplocyalus,* and *Ophlitales* in which the hydrotheca are bell-shaped, the chitinous receptacles are mere attachments, and the hedrioblastic gonotheca and conical hydrostomes in the hydranth. [< HALEC.]

hal'e-cine, 1 hal'e-sin; 2 hăl'e-çin, *a.* Of or pertaining to a herring or clupeoid.

hal'e-coid, 1 hal'e-koid; 2 hăl'e-cŏid. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like the herring; formerly said of clupeoid as well as salmonoid fishes. **II.** *n.* A clupeoid fish. [< HALEC + -OID.]

Hal'e-co-mor'phi, 1 hal'e-ko-môr'fĭ; 2 hăl'e-co-môr'fī, *n. pl.* *Ich.* The *Cyclopanoidæ* in the narrower sense. [< HALEC + Gr. *morphē,* form.]— **Hal'e-co-morph,** *n.*— **Hal'e-co-mor'phous,** *a.*

hal'er, 1 hă'ler; 2 hăl'er, *n.* One who hales.

Hales, 1 hēlz; 2 hālz, *n.* **1. Alexander of** (–1245), an English scholastic and theologian. **2. Sir Edward** (– 1695), an English papist; lieutenant of the Tower. **3. John,** the Ever-memorable (7/11584–9/11656), an English scholar and Arminian divine. **4. Stephen** (9/1677–11/1761), an English divine, physiologist, and physicist.

Ha-le'şa, 1 ha-lē'sa; 2 ha-lē'sa, *n.* Same as ALESA.

Ha-le'şi-a, *n.* *Bot.* Same as MONOPETENDRON.

Hales-o'wen, 1 hălz-ō'en; 2 hălz-ō'ĕn, *n.* A town in Worcestershire, England.

Hales'worth, 1 hēlz'wŭrth; 2 hālz'wŭrth, *n.* An urban district and market-town in Suffolk, England.

Ha'lĕ'vy', 1 ɛ'lē'vē'; 2 ā'lē'vē', *n.* **1. Jacques François Fromental Elie** (5/1799–3/1862), a French musical composer. **2. Ludovic** (7/11834–4/11908), a French dramatist, novelist, and satirist; elected to the Academy, 1884; *L'Abbé Constantin.* [or assemblage in its entirety.

half, 1 hăf; 2 hăf, *n.* [HALVES, HALVS², 1 huvz; 2 hávş, *pl.*] **1.** One

half-ware, 1 hĕf'wār; 2 hăf'wār, *n.* [Dial., Scot.] Another

ha'ley-o'ver, 1 hē'lĭ-ō'ver; 2 hā'ly-o'vĕr, *n.* [New Eng.] A game in which opposing parties stand on opposite sides of a building. One party tosses a ball over the roof, and he who catches it runs around and tries to hit an opponent with it by touching or throwing; probably so called because the one who is touched is held to join the opposite side.

of two equal parts into which anything is or may be divided, or a quantity or value equal to such a part; a moiety.

His was one of those happy temperaments that could equally enjoy both *halves* of culture,— the world of books and the world of men. LOWELL *My Study Windows* p. 19. [a. 1871.]

2. A part of anything which very nearly equals the remainder; as, the larger *half* of one's estate. **3.** [Eng.] A school term: a colloquial contraction of *half-year* common among schoolboys. **4.** Contraction for *half-back, half-mile,* etc. **5†.** A side or a part. **6†.** Behalf; account. **7†.** A partner.— **by halves,** partially or imperfectly.— **half a or the** [College], the half of a or the; as, *Half a league onward* (TENNYSON); *half the world* knows not how the other half lives.— **in h.,** in two parts; as, an apple cut *in half.*— **to cry halves,** to make demand for a half share of anything found by others, to share something equally with another.— **to the halves,** to the extent of half; half-way.

half, *a.* **1.** To the degree or extent of a half, or of a part approximating a half; partially; imperfectly; as, a journey *half* completed; a truth *half* understood: *half* alive. **half'ling†; half'ly†.**

And he is not a great who is not good.

BAILEY *Festus, Garden and Bower by the Sea* sc. 21.

2. With *not:* (1) Only moderately; imperfectly; as, the fortress was *not half* well fortified. (2) Not at all; far from being; the reverse of; as, the play was *not half* bad. **3.** Idiomatically, probably from the noun: (1) See HALF PAST. (2) *Naut.* (*a*) Between the names of two points of the compass; designating the point from the first toward the second point. (*b*) In taking soundings, midway between the distance recorded and the next number; as, *half* nine fathoms is equal to nine and a half fathoms. **4.** Forming compound names of animals, birds, etc., undersized; as, *half*-snipe, a small snipe-like bird, etc.

[For convenience, most of the compounds of which *half* is the first element have been grouped together here.]— **half'-and-half',** *n.* **1.** A mixture of two malt liquors, usually ale and porter, or old and new ale. **2.** [Slang.] The issue of a united marriage, as between a white person and a negro or Gipsy. **3.** Solder of lead and tin in equal parts.— **h.-an-gel,** *n.* A coin. See ANGELET.— **h.-ape,** *n.* A lemur.— **h.-arc.** I. *n.* Relating to an electric arc-lamp which gives the usual illuminating power; one supplied with 6.3 to 7 amperes and 325 to 350 watts. II. *n.* A lamp of this capacity. **h.-aunt,** *n.* A half-sister of one's father or mother.— **h.-back.** A position on the right or left side of the field, between the quarter-back and full-back, as in the United States and Canada, or between the three-quarter back and full-back, in England, or a player occupying this position. See BACK, *n.*— **h.-baked,** *a.* Baked on one side or not baked through; doughy; hence, colloquially, raw; crude; immature; ill-digested.— **h.-baptize,** *vt.* To baptize irregularly or privately, as a child when death is feared. **2.** [Rare.] To half-Christianize.— **half'-beak',** *n.* A demimarmphine fish, related to the saury, having the lower jaw prolonged into a flat narrow extension.— **h.-beam,** *n. Naut.* A beam running from one side of a ship to an opening in the deck.— **h.-belt,** *n. Her.* A bearing bounded nearly as half or a belt with the buckle.— **h.-bent,** *n.* The half-cock notch of a gunlock.— **half'bill',** *n. Zoöl.* 1. A halfbeak. **2.** A passerine bird (genus *Rhynchocyclus*) having the mandible with the lower mandible about half as long as the upper.— **h.-binding,** *n.* A style of bookbinding in which only the back and corners of the volume are covered with leather. Compare HALF LEATHER, under LEATHER.

The loose ends of the bands were fastened to the boards, which hinged upon them, and the protecting strip of leather at the back was drawn over the boards far enough to cover the hinge. So we get the medieval *half-binding* which shows the strip of leather over the back of the book, projecting for a short way over the boards, the rest of which is left uncovered.

Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. iv, p. 217.

h.-bird, *n.* A teal or other small duck: a gunner's name.— **h.-bishop,** *n.* A portrait-canvas measuring 45 by 56 inches;

that is, half a "bishop's lenath."— **h. absque,** *n. Court-tennis.* An extra stroke allowed a player, not counting on his score, but annulling a chase.— **h. bit,** *n.* [Brit. W. hal.] The halfcrest.— **h. blind,** *a.* Failing to march: said of troops whose inaccurately bored or of the plate containing them.— **h. bloom,** *n.* A round mass of puddled iron before squeezing; a half-made bloom.— **h. board,** *n. Naut.* A manœuver of a sailing vessel to gain distance to windward by luffing up into the wind. The helm is put up before the vessel loses headway, and the sails are not shifted.— **h. boot,** *n.* 1. An ankle-boot. 2. A horseshoe having an iron plate at the bottom, serving to replace temporarily a shoe that has been lost.— **h. bound,** *a.* 1. Having only the back and corners bound with leather. 2. *Chem.* Semicombined.— **h. breadth,** *n.* An old game in which a hemisphere of wood and fifteen pins were used.— **h. box,** *n. Mach.* Half of a journal-box, or a journal-box having no top.— **h. breadth,** *n. Shipbuilding.* The distance of any point on the hull from the central axis of the vessel. When the distance is from the axis to the outer line of the frames it is called **molded h.-breadth.**— **h. breadth plan,** a drawing showing the water-lines of a vessel's hull at various degrees of submergence, the location of the frames, etc.— **h. bred,** *a.* 1. Not thoroughbred; having only one parent of a certain blood; as, a *half-bred* cow. 2. Ill-mannered; rude; as, a *half-bred* person.— **h. brilliant.** 1. *a.* Shaped like a single-cut brilliant. **II.** *n.* A single-cut brilliant.— **h. brother,** *n.* A brother having a different father or mother; a brother related through only one parent.— **h. bull,** *n. R. C. Ch.* A bull promulgated before the coronation, and thus having only the apostle's side of the seal appended.— **h. butt,** *n.* [Eng.] The shorter of a pair of long billiard-cues, for reaching balls in remote or difficult positions: distinguished from *long-butt.*— **h. cap,** *n.* A slight salutation with the cap; hence, cool civility.— **h. case,** a small printers' case used in job-work.— **h. center,** *a.* Designating the position of the crank of an engine when at right angles to the line of motion of the piston's motion.— **h. check,** *n.* [Rare.] A profile or side-face.— **h. chess,** a short chess. See CRESS†.— **h. chronometer** (*Horol.*), a detached lever watch with temperature attachment, etc.; formerly, a watch with combined chronometer and anchor escapement.— **h. clammed†,** *a.* Half-starved.— **h. close,** *n. Naut.* Imperfect cadence.— **h. cloth,** *n. Mech.* A piece of cloth other than that of the driving face for each direction.— **h. column,** *n. Arch* A column-like projection from a wall.— **h. communion,** *n.* Communion in one kind, as that administered in the Roman Catholic Church.— **h. consonant.** **I.** *a. Phon.* Having the character or functions of both a consonant and a vowel. **II.** *n.* A sound of this character.— **h. court,** *n.* That part of the court longitudinally.— **h. court line,** in court-tennis, a line bisecting the court at right angles to the net; in rackets, a line bisecting the court longitudinally.— **h. cousin,** *n.* 1. The child of a half-aunt or half-uncle. 2. A second cousin.— **h. cracked,** *a.* [Colloq.] Unsound in mind; half-witted; silly; used in ridicule or contempt.— **h. curiew,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The whimbrel or jack-curlew.— **h. cut,** *n.* The stalled godwit.— **h. cushion,** *n.* 1. A cushion or pad containing a curative, placed in the hollow of a horse's foot. 2. A footpad placed about a horse's neck.— **h. cut,** *n.* A cut of dressed fish: davit.— **h. dead,** nearly dead; very helpless or exhausted: as, he was discovered *half dead* with fright.— **h. demi-engraver,** a step-form note.— **h. diphthong,** *n.* An improper diphthong.— **h. door,** *n.* 1. A Dutch door. 2. A swinging door closing only a part of the doorway, as in the entrance to a bar-room.— **h. dozenth,** *a.* [Colloq.] Sixth.— **h. face†,** *n. Gem-cutting.* An facet or cross-facet on a brilliant.— **h. feather,** *n.* A soft, downlike feather; semiplume.— **h. fifteen,** *n.* In tennis, one stroke given at the beginning of the second and every subsequent alternate game of a set.— **h. fish,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A five-year-old salmon.— **h. floor,** *n. Ship-building.* One of a pair of cross timbers abutting at the keel and bolted together between keel and keelson.— **h. forty,** *n.* In tennis, two strokes given at the beginning of the first game, three at the beginning of the second, and so on alternately in all the subsequent games of the set.— **h. foul,** *n.* In ball-playing, a foul.— **h. French,** *n.* A demigod.— **h. hake†,** *n.* A demihag.— **h. haif,** *n.* A momentary pause or poise of a horse. See POISE.— **h. hardy,** *a.* Surviving exposure to winter weather: said of plants.— **h. headed,** *a.* Half-witted; abnormally lacking in intelligence.— **h. header,** *n. Building.* A header cut in half as for a starter or a cap: usually presenting a square surface of 2 by 2 inches.— **h. hitch,** *n.* 1. A hitch formed by an overhand knot. See illus. under KNOT. 2. *Lace-making.* The loop for tightening the thread on the bobbin; a rollingstitch.— **h. holiday,** *n.* One half-day given to employees or to pupils of schools.— **h. hose,** *n. pl.* Men's hose; socks.— **h. hour,** *n.* Thirty minutes.— **h. hourly,** *a.* Occurring every half-hour, or every thirty minutes.— **h. hybrid,** *n.* The product of a cross between a species and a variety of another species.— **h. inferior,** *a. Bot.* Characterizing an ovary when its adnation is only partial.— **h. iron,** *n. Golf.* A half-shot with an iron.— **h. island†,** *n.* A peninsula. **h. islet†.**— **h. kirtle,** *n.* A short-skirted dress of the 15th and 17th centuries, worn by women.— **h. lap,** *n.* Same as LAP-JOINT.— **h. lapped,** *a.* 1. Lap-jointed.— 2. Half-blind, as unmatched rivet-holes.— **h. length.** **I.** *a.* Of half the full length, as of a portrait. **II.** *n.* A portrait showing only the upper half of the body.— **h. life,** *n.* An ascomycete living in its early stage as a saprophyte, but afterward becoming allied to algæ that have been injured.— **h. line,** *n.* 1. A half-shot with a golf-club; as, to go a voyage on *half-line.* 2. *Geom.* Same as HALVE-RAY.— **h.-looper,** *n.* A larva of certain species of noctuid moths resembling measuring-worms.— **h. loop,** *n.* A rabbit having one lopped ear.— **h.-marrow,** *n.* 1. [North. Eng.] A coalminers' butty. 2. [Scot.] A husband or wife.— **h. mask,** *n.* A mask covering the upper half of the face, often having a muffler attached to it.— **h. measure,** *n.* Imperfect or inadequate plan, or effort; as, the bill was a *half-measure.*

Balked in his purpose so far, Herod was not the man to stop at *half-measures.* *Garnett Life...* p. 150. [a. 1880.]

— **h.-merlon,** *n.* The solid portion of a parapet at the right or left extremity of a battery. F. *Mil. Encyc.*— **h.-mourning,** *n.* Mourningcaments or minor accessories of dress of a military outfit of the 18th century.— **h.-mourner,** *n.* A papilionid butterfly (*Papilio galaxus*) spotted with black and white on the wings.— **h.-nephew, h.-niece,** *n.* A nephew or niece through a half-brother or half-sister.— **h.-net,** *n.* Same as HALVE-NET.— **h.-netted,** *a. Bot.* Having only the outer of several layers netted or reticulated, as in the roots of *Gladiolus communis.*— **h. note** (*Mus.*), a minim. See NOTE.— **h. one** (*Golf*), in a handicap, a stroke that is deducted every second hole.— **h.-pace,** *n.* 1. To furnish staircases with a half-pace. **II.** *n. Arch.* 1. A floor raised above the adjoining level, in a bay window or the like: the raised place at the head of steps on which an altar stands: a dais. 2. A resting-place at the end of a flight of stairs: a footpace.— **h.-paced,** *a.*— **h. past,** half an hour after; as, *half past* nine o'clock. In Scotland, *half* is sometimes used in relation to time to indicate one half of the hour before that mentioned; *e. g.*, *half* one o'clock, that is, 12.30.— **h. pay,** literally, half as much as full pay; most commonly, the reduced pay of an officer not in regular service or on the retired list, generally more than half: used also attributively; as, a *half-pay* soldier: not used in the United States service, where all reductions in pay are known by specific names; as, *share* pay, *retired* pay, etc.— **h.-pike,** *n. pl.* A sparrowgrass having a stalk about half as long as that of the pike. 2. Military drill with the half-pike.— **h.-plate,** *n. a.* Photographic plate measuring 6½ by 4½ inches.— **h.-port,** *n. Naut.* One of a pair of port-lids opening one upward and the other downward, and fitting snugly about a gun.— **h. price,** half the usual or market price; a reduced price or charge: as, *half price* to the gallery of a theater: used also attributively; as, *half-price* concerts.— **h.-priced,** *a.*— **h.-primed,** *a.* Covered with a thin ground or priming: said of a canvas. See PRIMING.— **h.-principal,** *n. Carp.* A rafter that does not extend to the crown of the roof of a building.— **h.-proof,** *n. Law.* Evidence of value, but inconclusive.— **h.-race,** *n. Biol.* A race that varies only in one direction from the normal.— **h.-ray,** *n. Geom.* 1. A straight line drawn from a point in a given direction and indefinite distance, as distinguished from such a line drawn in both directions. 2. The aggregate of the points of a straight on one side of a point in that straight.— **h.-read,** *a.* Superficially informed by reading; shallow. [C.]— **h.-relief,** *n. Art.* Relief intermediate between high and low relief.— **h.-rocked,** *a.* (*Pottery, Engl.*) Half-whirled: from the vulgar notion that babies nursed with the head injuriously low sleep without much rocking.— **h.-round.** **I.** *a.* Semicircular; semicylindrical: as, a *half-round* bead. **II.** *n.* 1. *Carp.* A semicircular molding, either a bead or a torus. 2. A hemisphere.— **h.-rounding†,** *a.* Forming into a semicircle.— **h.-royal,** *n.* Either of two sizes of pasteboard: (1) 14 by 21 inches; (2) 13 by 20 inches.— **h. saddle,** *n.* Collins's half-saddle.— **h.-scaff,** *n.* The reverse of a great scal.— **h.-seas-over,** *a.* 1. [Slang.] Far gone in drink; tipsy; half-drunk. 2†. Far advanced, as in a course of enterprise.— **h.-shade,** *n. Color* Pertaining to a polarimeter having one-half of its field of vision generally shadowed. **II.** *n.* A polarimeter containing a neutral point in which the field is distributed equally over the whole and by which, when this is once ascertained, the angle of rotation may be established from the graduated scale.— **h. shingle,** *n.* A shingle, as for the side of a house, cut across on the *half-shelf.*— **h. shift** (*Mus.*), see SHIFT.— **h.-shirt†,** *n.* A false shirt-front; dickey.— **h.-shoe,** *n.* A horseshoe covering only a part of the hoof, as in cases of malformation.— **h.-shot.** **I.** *a.* Having a half-shot, as a hole.— **h. I.** *Golf.* A half sweep or swing of a club in making a stroke. See SWING. 2. A bullet of half the caliber of a harquebus: built in bullets.— **h.-shrimp,** *n.* A ball.— **h.-shuttle,** *n. Mech.* A flange extending half-way up the teeth of a spurred wheel.— **h.-shrub,** *n.* Any perennial plant having the stem woody, and the branches herbaceous.— **h. sister,** *n.* One of a series of colts having the same father, but different mothers: said of horses.— **h.-sighted,** *a.* Short-sighted; slow to observe or perceive.— **h.-sister,** *n.* A sister by one parent.— **h.-sole,** *n.* A repair by adding the sole from the shank to the toe, as a shoe.— **h.-sole,** *n.* That part of the sole of a boot or a shoe between the shank and the toe.— **h.-space,** *n. Bridge-building.* The space between two piers, or from a truncated handle, forming a bearing.— **h.-spring,** *n.* A spring composed of one set of leaves only.— **h.-staff,** *n.* Half-mast.— **h. step,** *n. Mus.* The smallest interval in ordinary keyboard instruments, as from C to C sharp; a semitone. 2. [U. S.] *Mil.* In infantry practise, a step of fifteen inches in double time, one of eighteen inches. Called *short step* in the navy.— **h.-stitch,** *n.* 1. A loose pillow-lace mesh by which to outline a pattern or fill in ground it; the opposite of CLOTH-STITCH. See under CLOTH. 2. In point-lace, a stitch taken over two threads, thus narrowing the edge.— **h.-stop,** *n.* An organ-stop containing half the usual number of pipes.— **h.-story,** *n. Arch.* A top story, half-lighted by dormer windows.— **h.-strained,** *a.* [Rare.] Half-bred; imperfect.— **h.-strong,** *a. Phon.* Less than strong and more than weak: said of syllables imperfectly audible or vowel bearing such accentuation.— **h.-stuff,** *n.* Partially prepared paper-pulp or other partially manufactured material.— **h.-suit,** *n.* Bodyarmor of the 17th century for the protection only of the back and breast.— **h.-tercete,** *a. Bot.* Half-cylindrical; terete with one side flattened.— **h.-thick†,** *n.* A variety of coarse cloth: formerly made in Lancashire, England.— **h. thrust,** *n. Fencing.* A one stroke given at the beginning of the first game, two at the beginning of the second, and so on alternately in all the subsequent games of the set.— **h. thumb,** *n.* A flunkey.— **h. thought,** *n.* A fragment of an idea; a half-formed opinion.— **h.-throw,** *n.* Half the throw of an eccentric or of a crank.— **h.-tide.** **I.** *a.* Partly covered by the tide or swept by the waves; as, a *half-tide* rock.— **h.-tide vessel** One low in the water. **II.** *n.* 1. Half the time of one tide; about six hours. 2. The tide midway between ebb and flood.— **h.-timber,** *n.* A short timber in the inclined portion of a ship's frame.— **h.-timber,** *n.* One of the horizontal timbers, with the spaces between filled with plaster: said of the framework of a house: a style common in Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries, and of ARCHITECTURE in America.— **h.-tint,** *n.* Having the lower portion of stone or brick and the upper part of timber frame.— **h.-time,** *n. Polo.* In match-games between clubs of four players, the last twenty minutes at the end of the fourth period.— **h.-timer,** *n.* 1. One who works half the usual time, as in a factory or shop. 2. In Great Britain, a child, from 11 to 13 years old, exempt from attendance at school during three hours of regular employment.— **h. title,** *n.* A short title heading the text of a book, or a one-lined title on a full page, as one introducing a subdivision.— **h.-tongue,** *n.* A tongue of land projecting from a peninsula and half of another.— **h.-top,** *n. Naut.* One-half of the top of a square-rigged vessel when it is so divided on the middle line for convenience in sending aloft.— **h.-trap,** *n.* The sinking-bend in a sewer-pipe.— **h.-travel,** *n.* Half the travel of a valve or piston.— **h.-tribe,** *n.* One of two divisions of a tribe: as, the *half-tribe* of Manasseh (*Deut.* iii, 13).— **h.-trunk,** *n. pl.* Men's short breeches without a tailor.— **h.-truth,** *n.* An assertion that is true as far as it goes, but omits or conceals part of the truth.

Here, however, as in war and politics, the *half-truth* which is dangerous — the other half is the corrective, the whole truth alone is safe. ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, ser. vi, p. 79. (n. 1870.)

— **h.-turn,** *n.* Having two right-angled turnings: said of stairs.— **h.-uncial,** *n.* A kind of character-writing in which the uncial is combined with cursive forms.— **h.-uncle,** *n.* The half-brother of a parent.— **h.-vision,** *n.* Loss of sight over half the visual field; hemianopsia.— **h.-vowel,** *n.* Same as SEMIVOWEL.— **h.-vowelish,** *a.*— **h.-wave plate,** a sheet of crystal which separates a ray of polarized light into two portions differing by half a wave-length.— **h.-way,** *a.* Midway between two points; equidistant: as, a *half-way* house.— **h.-way,** *adv.* At or to half the distance.

They have *half-way* conquered Fate. Who go *half-way* to meet her. LOWELL *Glance Behind the Curtain* st. 5.

— **h.-wit,** *n.* A person of weak mind; a dolt; an idiot.— **h.-witted,** *a.* Feeble-minded; idiotic.— **h.-word†,** *n.* A hint, not a direct assertion.— **h.-world,** *n.* The demi-monde.

— **h.-yard,** *n.* 1. Half as much as a yard: 18 inches. 2. Half of the ale-yard: an old measure.— **h.-yarn,** *n.* Stub spun into yarn.— **h.-year,** *n.* Half of a calendar year, or six months; loosely, half of the time regularly used in a year, as of a school year.— **h.-yearly,** *a.* Occurring twice in a year; semiannual.— **h.-yearly,** *adv.*

half'a, 1 half'ə; 2 half'ä, *n.* Same as ALFA. **hal'fa-grass"ɪ,** **half'-and-half',** **h.-back,** etc. See under HALF, *adv.*

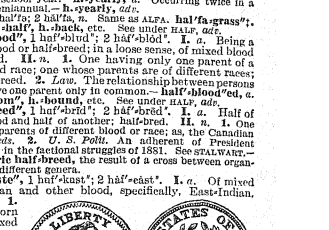
half'-blood", 1 half'-blŭd"; 2 half'-blōd". **I.** *a.* Being a half-blood or half-breed; in a loose sense, of mixed blood or breed. **II.** *n.* 1. One having only one parent of a specified race; one whose parents are of different races: a half-breed. 2. *Law.* The relationship between persons who have one parent only in common.— **half'-blood"ed,** *a.*

half'-blooms", **h.-bound,** etc. See under HALF, *adv.*

half'-breed", 1 half'-brēd"; 2 hāf'-brēd". **I.** *a.* Half of one blood and half of another; half-bred. **II.** *n.* 1. One having parents of different blood or race; as, the Canadian *half-breeds.* 2. *U. S. Polit.* An adherent of President Garfield in the factional struggles of 1881. See STALWART.— **higenerate half-breed,** the result of a cross between organisms of different genera.

half'-caste", 1 half'-kăst"; 2 hāf'-căst'. **I.** *a.* Of mixed European and other blood, specifically, East-Indian.

II. *n.* 1. One born of mixed European and Asiatic blood; in India, a child of a native mother and a European father; a Eurasian. 2. Any half-breed, especially one of white and other blood mixed.



United States Half-cents.

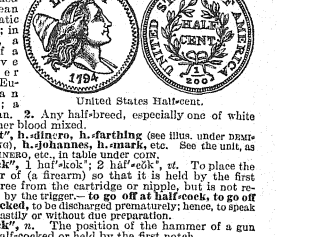
half'-cent", **h.-dimero,** **h.-farthing** (see illus. under DEMI-FARTHING), **h.-johannes,** **h.-mark,** etc. See the unit, as CENT, DINERO, etc., in their common.

half'-cock", 1 half'-kŏk"; 2 hāf'-cŏk', *vt.* To place the hammer of (a firearm) so that it is held by the first notch free from the cartridge or nipple, but is not releasable by the trigger.— **to go off at half-cock, to go off half-cocked,** to be discharged prematurely; hence, to speak or act hastily or without due preparation.

half'-cock", *n.* The position of the hammer of a gun when half-cocked or held by the first notch.

half'-coll'mn, **h.-communion,** etc. See under HALF, *adv.*

half'-crown", 1 half'-krŭun"; 2 hāf'-crŏwn', *n.* 1. An English silver coin of the value of half a crown, or 2s. 6d., first current in the sixth year of Edward VI.; also, a gold piece of like value, issued by Henry VIII., not now current. 2. *Naut.* A method of passing a rope around a spar; a cathead's-knot.



Half-crown of George I. (Reverse, actual size).

half'dan, 1 half'dăn; 2 hāf'dän, *n. Norse Sagas.* 1. The younger son of Bele, after the death of Helge forced to pay tribute to Frithiof. See BELE; HELGE. 2. In the *Saga of Thorstein,* a hero who becomes foster-brother of Viking, and saves his life.

half'-deck", 1 half'-dĕk"; 2 hāf'-dĕk', *n. 1. Naut.* (1) In a gun-decked ship, the deck below the spar-deck, extending from the mainmast to the cabin bulkheads. (2) In modern sailing vessels, any deck not extending the whole length of the ship. 2. [Local, U. S.] A slipper-limpet: named from the resemblance of its shell to a vessel.— **half'-decked",** *a.* Partially decked, as, a *half-decked* vessel.— **h.-decker,** *n.*

Half Dome, A mountain in the Yosemite Valley, California; 4,737 ft. high.

half'-door", **h.-dozenth.** See under HALF, *adv.*

half'-ea"gle, *n.* [U. S.] A five-dollar gold piece.

half'ea, *a.* Lacking half its due qualities: half.

half'er, 1 haf'ər; 2 hāf'er, *n.* 1. A male fallow deer gelded. 2. *pl.* A shoat among children that entities to half of anything found. 3. [Rare or Obs.] One who receives or pays half only.

half'face", 1 haf'-fās'; 2 hāf'-fāç', *n.* 1. The side-face or profile: used also attributively. 2. *Mil. Tactics.* A movement between the right or left face and front, for an oblique march, or to fill up a gap at the corner of a square. 3. [Eng.] A raised floor or platform. [C.]

half'-faced", 1 haf'-fāst'; 2 hāf'-fāçt'. **I.** *a.* 1. Showing only the profile or side-face: as, a *half-faced* portrait. 2. Thin-faced; hence, having a meager, miserable appearance. 3. [Local, U. S.] Walled on only three sides; as, a *half-faced* camp. 4. Imperfect; incomplete; lacking in finish.

half'-fac"et, h.-god, etc. See under HALF, *adv.*

half'-groat", 1 haf'-grōt'; 2 hāf'-grōt', *n.* An English silver coin of the value of twopence, current from the time of Edward III. to the Commonwealth.

half'-guin"ea, 1 haf'-gin'ɪ; 2 hāf'-gĭn'e, *n.* An English gold coin worth 10s. 6d., current from the reign of Charles II. to 1813; now called the *half-sovereign.*

half'-hatched", 1 haf'-hăcht'; 2 hāf'-hăcht', *a.* Imperfectly hatched.

half'-heard"ed, 1 haf'-hārt'ĕd; 2 hāf'-härt'ĕd, *a.* 1. Wanting in affection or interest; cold-hearted; indifferent; as, a *half-hearted* Christian.

In Pilate we have an illustration of the fact that Jesus' *half-hearted* friends often become his worst enemies.

GEORGE F. PENTECOST *Bible Studies* p. 346. [A. s. a.]

2. Wanting in generosity; illiberal; unkind. SYN.: see PAINFUL.— **half-heart"ed-ness,** *n.*

half'-hitch", **h.-iron,** **h.-kirtle,** etc. See under HALF, *adv.*

half'ling, 1 haf'lĭng; 2 hāf'ling. **I.** *a.* [Scot.] Being half-grown or not full-grown. **II.** *n.* 1. A halfpenny. 2. A stripling.

Fifteen tarry sailors upon the one side, and a man and a *half-ling* boy upon the other. Oh, man! It's pestiful!

R. L. STEVENSON *Kidnapped* p. 104. [a. 1895.]

3. A half-wit. **haff'lĭn‡; haf'lĭn‡; half'lĭn‡.** **III.** *adv.* [Scot.] By or to the extent of one half; in part. **haf'lĭngs‡; half'lĭngs‡.**

half-loop"er, h.-lop. See under HALF, *adv.*

half"man", 1 haf'man"; 2 haf'man', *n.* 1. [Slang, Eng.] A landsman or deck-boy: so called on account of his short stature. 2. A hunch.

hal"f'-mast", 1 haf'-mast"; 2 haf'-mast', *n.* The position of a flag when hoisted about half-way up the staff, as a tribute of respect to the dead or as a signal of distress.

As the awful tidings of Lincoln's assassination flew along the wires, . . . flags every where were at *half-mast*. J. S. C. ABBOTT *Lives of the Presidents* p. 433. [n. p. n. & co. 1867.]

— **half"-mast",** *vt.* To put, as a flag, at half-mast.

half'-mea"sure, h.-merion. See under HALF, *adv.*

half'-moon", 1 haf'-mo͞on"; 2 haf'-mo͞on', *n.* **1.** The moon when half its disk is illuminated. **2.** Something suggestive of the shape of a half-moon or crescent. Specif.: (1) *Fort.* An outwork with a salient angle formed by its two faces, the gorge of which is crescent-shaped; a ravelin. (2) *Mining.* A crescent-shaped scaffolding erected for repairs in a shaft. **3.** A pimeleteroid fish (*Cæsiosoma calcifornicnsis*) of the southern California coast.— **half"-moon",** *n.* & *a.* **1.** To surround like a half-moon. **2.** To march in a crescent-shaped formation: said of troops.

Half Moon. The vessel in which Henry Hudson sailed for America from Holland in 1609, and in which he explored the river named for him as far as the site of Albany.

Half Moon Is'lands. A group of islands in the Malay Archipelago; lat. 9° N., long. 115° 10′ E.

half'-mourn"ing, 1 haf'-mȯrn"ing; 2 haf'-mȯrn'ing, *n.* **1.** A style of mourning attire in which the somber effect of black is subdued by the introduction of lavender, gray, and other neutral colors: distinguished from *full mourning*. **2.** Neutral colors worn during such dress is worn; the second stage of mourning. **3.** [Slang.] One black eye, as the result of a blow.

half-nel'son, *n.* See NELSON.

half'ness, 1 haf'nes; 2 haf nĕs, *n.* The condition of being half, or but part of a whole; the quality of being imperfect; incompleteness.

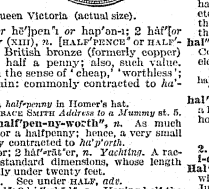
To share the *halfness* and imperfection of humanity. EMERSON *Representative Men, Shakespeare* p. 173. [n. m. & co. 1896.]

half'-net", h.-netted. See under HALF, *adv.*

half'-no"ble, *n.* An English gold coin of the value of 3*s.* 4*d.* current from the reign of Edward III. to that of Henry VIII.

Hal'ford, 1 haf'ord; 2 haf'ord, **Sir Henry** (ā'ŗĭ 1766–1844). An English physician: changed his name from Vaughan to Halford in 1809; attended several English sovereigns.

half'-pace", etc. See under HALF, *adv.*



Halfpenny of Queen Victoria (actual size).

half'pen"ny, 1 haf'pn̦ or hap'on-ı; 2 haf'pn̦ or haf'pĕn'y *or* haf'pĕn-y (XIII), *n.* [HALF'PENCE" or HALF'PEN'NIES, *pl.*] **1.** A British bronze (formerly copper) coin of the value of half a penny; also, such value. Used attributively in the sense of 'cheap,' 'worthless'; as, a *halfpenny* bargain: commonly contracted to *ha'penny*.

Or dropped a *half-penny* in Homer's hat.
HORACE SMITH *Address to a Mummy* st. 5.

2†. A small piece.— **half'pen-ny-worth",** *n.* As much as can be purchased for a halfpenny; hence, a very small quantity. Frequently contracted to *ha'p'orth*.

half'-rat"er, 1 haf'-rāt'er; 2 haf'-rāt'er, *n. Yachting.* A racing-vessel of certain established dimensions, whose length at water-line is generally under twenty feet.

half'-ray", *n.* [Rare.] A semi-ray.

half'-shade", 1 haf'-shād"; 2 haf'-shād', *a.* Having half the field of vision in shadow while the other half is illuminate: designating a certain type of polarimeter, in which the angle of rotation can be read from a graduated scale, when it has been so adjusted that both halves are equally illuminated. **half'-shad"ow‡.**

half'-snipe", 1 haf'-snīp"; 2 haf'-snīp', *n.* **1.** The European jacksnipe (*Gallinago gallinula*). **2.** The dunlin.

half'-sov"er-eign, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A gold coin of the value of ten shillings or one-half of one pound sterling; originally coined with the sovereign in 1489, superseded by the half-guinea in the 17th century, and brought once more into use in 1817. **2.** A small granite block used for paving purposes, especially at points where the traffic is heavy.

half'space", h.-spear, etc. See under HALF, *adv.*

half'-sword", 1 haf'-sȯrd'; 2 haf'-sȯrd', *n.* **1.** Half the length of a sword. **2.** A sword of a small size.— **to be at half'-sword,** to be in a close fight.

half't, 1 haft; 2 haft, †, & *n.* An incorrect form of *haft*.

half'-te-rete", h.-thick, etc. See under HALF, *adv.*

half'-tint", 1 haf'-tint'; 2 haf'-tint', *n.* & *vt.* A tint or tone of color intermediate between two strong tones of different values; a demi-tint; half-tone. See DEMI-TINT.

half'-tone", 1 haf'-tōn"; 2 haf'-tōn', *a.* Of or pertaining to a photographic process of making *half*-plates on metal for printing in ink, or of illustration, in which the entire surface of the plate is covered with a regular series of small dots, or a grating of fine lines in white. It serves especially for the reproduction of photographs and paintings: so called because it was the first process by which the half-tones of a photograph were reproduced. See PHOTO-ENGRAVING.— **half-tone screen,** a screen of glass bearing very fine parallel lines, placed between the object and the camera in photographing for reproduction by the half-tone process. Screens are of several grades, with reference to the number of lines to an inch, producing plates of corresponding grades of fineness adapted to finer or coarser methods of printing, qualities of paper, etc.

half'-tone", *n.* **1.** A plate or picture made by the half-tone process. **2.** Same as HALF-TINT. **3.** *Mus.* A semitone.

half'-un"cial, h.-vision, etc. See under HALF, *adv.*

half'wise, 1 haf'wīz; 2 haf'wīz, *adv.* [Rare.] In halves or portions; partly.

Hal'hul, 1 haf'hul; 2 haf'hŭl, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 58.

hal'-, 1 haf-; 2 haf'-. From Greek *hals*, the sea: a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Ha'li, 1 hē'lē; 2 hā'lī, *n.* **1.** *Bib. Jacob.* xix, 25. **2.** An Arabian physician. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 423.

Hal'i-ar"tus, 1 hal'ı-ār'tus; 2 hal'ı-ār'tus, *n.* An ancient town in Bœotia, Greece, where Lysander was killed in battle against the Thebans, 395 B. C. **Ha-lī'ar-tus;** [F.], **he-ma,** *n. pl. Zool.* [L. *hæma*, blood.] A family of gasteropods with a dorsal gill, the heart containing blood which is colorless, or nearly so, and without corpuscles. **Hal'i-o'tid,** *n.— Hal'i-o'tis,* *n. Conch.* [L.] A genus typical of *Haliotidæ*. **2.** [cap.] A gasteropod of this genus; an ear-shell.— **Hal'-phy-se"ma,** *n. pl. Zool.* [L. *hals*, the sea, + *physema*, a bladder.] A genus typical of *Haliphysemidæ*. **2.** [bc.] A physematan of this genus; described sometimes as a sponge and sometimes as a foraminifer.— **Hal"i-phy-sem'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Zool.* The only known family of physematans, of a saclike form, with a simple gastric cavity, terminal mouth, and imperforate body-wall. **Hal"i-phy-sem'a-tan,** *n.* — **hal"i-phy-se'mid,** *a.— hal"i-phy-se'moid,** *a.— hal"i-plank'ton,** *n. Zool.* Marine plankton, as opposed to freshwater or *limnoplankton*.— **Ha-lip'li-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of small hydradelphagous beetles having the mesosternum prolonged in front and widely separating, the middle coxæ and antennæ frontal and 10-jointed. **Hal'i-plus,** *n.* (L.g.) — **hal'i-plōid,** *a.* & *n.— hal'i-ploid,** *a.— Hal'i-sar'ci-dæ,** *n. pl.* A family of burrowing sponges (*Myxospongiæ*), in which there is no skeletal structure and the flagellated chambers spongocœles, are syconate. **Hal'i-sar'ca,** *n.* (L.g.) — mounted by proto-**Hal'i-sar-ci'na,** *n. pl. Spong.* An plasm issuing from order of myxospongians having the canal mouth of a skeletal system simple and without a cortex.— (Gr.vaty enlarged.) **hal'i-sar'cine,** *a.* & *n.— Hal'i-sau'ri-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* The *Enaliosauria*.— **hal'i-sau'ri-an,** *n.* & *a.— hal'i-stases,** *n.* A body of still water within the circle of a great ocean current, as the Sargasso sea.

ha-lis'te-re's, 1 ha-lis'tē-rēz'us; 2 ha-lis'tē-rē's, *n. Pathol.* Bone-softening or morbid degeneration of the bones occasioned by the loss of requisite lime salts. [< Gr. *halis*, salt, + *steros*, deprive.] — **hal'is-ter'ic,** *a.*

hal'ite, *n. Mineral.* A massive or granular, vitreous, white or variously colored, transparent to translucent, soluble, saline sodium chlorid ($NaCl$), crystallizing in the isometric system; rock salt.— **Hal'i-the-rī'dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* An extinct family of sirenians having tall-vertebræ mostly depressed and molars with two or three roots and with tubercles forming yoked-crescentic eminences.— **hal'i-the'ri-um,** *n.* (t. g.) — **hal'i-the'ri-id,** *n.— hal'i-the'ri-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

hal'i-to'sis, 1 hal'ı-tō'sis; 2 hāl'ı-tō'sis, *n.* A malodorous condition of the breath. [< L. *halitus*, *halo*, breathe.]

ha-lit'sa, 1 ha-lit'sa; 2 hā-lit'sa, *n.* Same as CHALIZA.

ha-lit'u-ous, 1 ha-lit'yu-us; 2 ha-lit'yu-us, *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Unhealthy moist, as the skin. **2.** Same as *halitus*, breath, < *halo*, breathe.] — **ha"lit-u-os'i-ty†,** *n.*

hal't-tus, 1 hal't-tus; 2 hāl'ı-tŭs, *n.* [L.] The breath; also, a vapor from a living body or from blood recently shed.

hal'i-wer-folk"†, *n. pl.* [Local.] *Eng. Hist.* The holy man's people; landholders by right of service in the defense of the relics of Saint Cuthbert and the territory inhabited thereto in the county of Durham. **hal'y-werk-folk"†.**

halkt, *n.* A retired nook or corner. **halket.**

hal'ket, 1 hal'ket; 2 hāl'kĕt, *n.* The gray seal (*Halichœrus grypus*).

Hal'kett, 1 hal'ket; 2 hāl'kĕt, **Anne** (ă'nı 1783–7/15 1865). Hugh Halkett. A Scottish general in Hanoverian service.

hall, *vt.* Same as HAUL.

hall, 1 hŏl; 2 hąl, *n.* **1.** Any large building or room devoted to public uses, or to purposes of entertainment; as, the City *Hall*; the *hall* of the House of Representatives; a dance-*hall*. **2.** In medieval times, the main living-room of a castle or other great house, in which the meals were at first cooked as well as eaten: distinguished from the *bower* or sleeping-apartment.

Then on a summer night it came to pass
While the great banquet blaz'd along the *hall*.
TENNYSON *The Holy Grail* st. 16.

3. The entry or apartment first entered in a building; hence, any passageway in a house.

Thus they ascended the steps and, crossing the breezy veranda, Entered the *hall* of the house.
LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. ii, iii, st. 3.

4. Specif., in England: (1) A manor-house.

Sorrow dies in great houses and *halls*.
TENNYSON *Death of Duke of Wellington* st. 1.

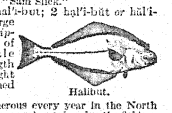
(2) A trade-building; as, Stationers' *Hall*. (3) A college (usually minor) at Oxford or Cambridge. The term originally applied at the English universities to all residences of students, including colleges, but has fallen into disuse, the surviving in the name of Trinity *Hall*, Cambridge. Later the name was applied to those college associations which were governed by a head, instead of by a head and fellows as a college is, and which were very numerous in the 15th and 16th centuries. They are now few, never, almost extinct. In modern parlance a hall is a building attuated in a university town and set apart for the use of students, which may or may not enjoy the privileges of the university; as, private *halls*, in the charge of a member of convocation, used as residences for undergraduates; those used for women students, as Lady Margaret *Hall*, Oxford; medical halls, as Wycliff *Hall*. (4) A college dining-room. (5) Dinner served in a college hall; as, *hall* is a ceremonious meal. **5.** F. S. S. (1) A college building set apart for any specific object, which is frequently distinguished by the name; as, Technology *Hall*. (2) A room used by students debating or literary society; hence, the society; as, Clio *Hall*. (3) A building or part of one for society, religious, political, or social, or, sometimes, such society; as, Tammany *Hall*. (4) A public building devoted to agricultural or industrial interests; as, Agricultural *Hall*; Mechanics' *Hall*. **6.** [Slang.] A meeting called by the king or by some principal official of a town. **7†.** A cry used to clear a passage through a crowd; as, "A *hall*! A *hall*!" [< AS. *heall*, hall.]— **divinity hall,** the theological department of a Scottish university.— **hall' Bi'ble,** *n.* [Scot.; Eng.] A large household Bible.— **h.-board',** *n.* A dining-table.— **hall'boy",** *n.* A call-boy in a hotel or one who waits at the door in a private house. — **h.-church,** *n. Arch.* A church without a clearstory, in which the aisles are of a height almost equal to that of the nave: often characteristic of the German Gothic.— **h.-day',** *n.* A court-day.— **h.-house,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A manor-house.— **hall'moot"†,** *n.* Same as HALMOTE.— **H. of Fame,** see FAME.— **h.-room,** *n.* [U. S.] A room at the end of, and having the width of, a hall.— **h.-use,** *n.* In library usage, use of books in the library building; library use: said to have been first applied in Boston, where it referred to use in Bates Hall, the large reference-room of the Public Library.— **Liberty h.,** a house where every inmate may live at his ease and do as he pleases.— **hall'age,** *n.* [Eng.] Toll paid for goods sold in a public hall, as a market.

Hal'ia, 1 hē'lē; 2 hā'lī, *n.* **1.** *Bib. Jacob.* xix, 25. **2.** An Arabian physician. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 423.

Hal'i-ar"tus, 1 hal'ı-ār'tus; 2 hal'ı-ār'tus, *n.* An ancient town in Bœotia, Greece, where Lysander was killed in battle against the Thebans, 395 B. C. **Ha-lī'ar-tus;** [F.], **he-ma,** *n. pl. Zool.* [L. *hæma*, blood.] A family of gasteropods with a dorsal gill, the heart containing blood which is colorless, or nearly so, and without corpuscles. **Hal'i-o'tid,** *n.— Hal'i-o'tis,* *n. Conch.* [L.] A genus typical of *Haliotidæ*. **2.** [cap.] A gasteropod of this genus; an ear-shell.— **Hal'-phy-se"ma,** *n. pl. Zool.* [L. *hals*, the sea, + *physema*, a bladder.] A genus typical of *Haliphysemidæ*. **2.** [bc.] A physematan of this genus; described sometimes as a sponge and sometimes as a foraminifer.— **Hal"i-phy-sem'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Zool.* The only known family of physematans, of a saclike form, with a simple gastric cavity, terminal mouth, and imperforate body-wall. **Hal"i-phy-sem'a-tan,** *n.* — **hal"i-phy-se'mid,** *a.— hal"i-phy-se'moid,** *a.— hal"i-plank'ton,** *n. Zool.* Marine plankton, as opposed to freshwater or *limnoplankton*.— **Ha-lip'li-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of small hydradelphagous beetles having the mesosternum prolonged in front and widely separating, the middle coxæ and antennæ frontal and 10-jointed. **Hal'i-plus,** *n.* (L.g.) — **hal'i-plōid,** *a.* & *n.— hal'i-ploid,** *a.— Hal'i-sar'ci-dæ,** *n. pl.* A family of burrowing sponges (*Myxospongiæ*), in which there is no skeletal structure and the flagellated chambers spongocœles, are syconate. **Hal'i-sar'ca,** *n.* (L.g.) — mounted by proto-**Hal'i-sar-ci'na,** *n. pl. Spong.* An plasm issuing from order of myxospongians having the canal mouth of a skeletal system simple and without a cortex.— (Gr.vaty enlarged.) **hal'i-sar'cine,** *a.* & *n.— Hal'i-sau'ri-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* The *Enaliosauria*.— **hal'i-sau'ri-an,** *n.* & *a.— hal'i-stases,** *n.* A body of still water within the circle of a great ocean current, as the Sargasso sea.



Halliphysema tumanowizi.
Living specimen, showing a shell built of sand + grains and sponge-spicules, sur-



Halibut.

It is becoming less numerous every year in the North Atlantic, owing to the large number taken by the fishing-fleet, and much of the supply in the United States is now drawn from the North Pacific.

2. One of other valuable flatfishes; as, the bastard *halibut* (*Parophrys californicus*). [< ME. *halig*, HOLY, + *butte*, BUTT; cp. D. *heil-bot*, G. *butt*, a flounder.]— **arrow-toothed halibut,** a pleuronectoid fish (*Atheresthes stomias*), of the Pacific, from San Francisco to Alaska.— **Greenland h.,** a large flatfish (*Reinhardtius hippoglossoides*), of the North Atlantic, colored on both sides.— **hal'i-but-broom",** *n.* An implement of oak, flat and sharp at the end, used for dismembering halibut.— **hal'i-but-ing,** *n.* Seasonable fishing on halibut, and mistaken by fishermen for other.— **Monterey h.,** same as HALIBUT, 2.— **hal'i- but-ter,** *n.* A flipper-built, schooner-rigged vessel used in the halibut-fishery.

Hal"i-car-nas'sus, 1 hal'ı-kar-nas'us; 2 hāl'ı-kär-nās'ŭs, *n.* An ancient Greek city in Asia Minor; largest city of Caria; reputed birthplace of Herodotus. See MAUSOLEUM.

Hal'i-chon-dri'dæ, *n. pl. Spong.* A family of cornacuspongians, especially those with a skeleton of spicules bundles, or anastomosing cornels cemented with spongin, as in crumpet-bread sponge. **Hal"i-chon'dri-a,** *n.* (t. g.)— **hal"i-chon'dri-id,** *n.— hal"i-chon'drine, hal"i-chon'dri-oid, hal"i-chon'droid,** *a.— Hal"i-chon-dri'na,** *n. pl. Spong.* An order of monaxonid sponges in which the development of spongin reaches its maximum and cooperates with spicules to form a skeleton, but leaves some spicules bare. **Hal"i-chon'dri-an.**

ha-li'chore, *n.* [Ind.] A pariah. See HALALCOR.

Hal"i-cor'i-dæ, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of sirenians having a wide forked pallidium and molars with double roots and crowns with from two to four tubercles; dugongs.— **ha-lic'o-rid,** *n.— ha-lic'o-roid,** *a.* & *n.— ha-lic'o-re,* *n.* [L. A dugong or halicore. **2.** [H-] *Mam.* Same as *Halicoridæ*. See illus. under DUGONG.— **Hal"i-co-roi'de-a,** *n. pl. Mam.* A superfamily of sirenians having depressed vertebræ and a wide forked caudal, including *Halitheriidæ*, *Halicoridæ*, and *Rhytinidæ*.— **hal"i-co-roi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **hal'i-cur"rent,** *n.* A pelagic current.

hal'id, 1 hal'id; 2 hāl'id, *n. Chem.* Any compound of a halogen with an element or radical, as a bromid, chlorid, etc. [< Gr. *hals*, salt.] **hal'idc!.**— **halid acid,** an acid that corresponds to halid and contains hydrogen in place of the radical element of the salt.

hal"i-da-ce'æ, 1 hal'ı-dā-sē'ı; 2 hāl'ı-dā'se-ē, *n. pl. Mineral.* Compounds of bromin, chlorin, fluorin, and iodin; the haloid elements as a group. [< HALID + -ACEÆ.]— **hal'i-da'ceous,** *a.*

The . . . *halidaceous* class includes all the compounds of the haloid elements, fluorine, chlorine, bromine, and iodine.
T. S. HUNT *Systematic Mineralogy* p. 45. [sci. pub. co. 1891.]

hal'i-dom, 1 hal'ı-dam; 2 hāl'ı-dŏm, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** Holiness; a holy relic; whatever is regarded as most sacred; sacred honor; used in a formal oath; also, a holy place sanctuary.

And by his *halidom* sware oft and oft.
G. H. BOLLISTER *Thomas à Becket* act ii, sc. 2.

2. Church lands. [< *hālig*dām, < *hālig*, holy.] *hal'i-dam‡; hal'i-damct; hal'i-domel.*

Hal'i-don Hill, 1 hal'ı-don; 2 hāl'ı-dŏn. A hill near Berwick, England; scene of an English victory over the Scotch, July 19, 1333.

hal'i-drome, 1 hal'ı-drōm; 2 hāl'ı-drōm, *n.* Having half the field of vision in shadow while the other half is illuminate: designating a certain type of polarimeter, in which the angle of rotation can be read from a graduated scale, when it has been so adjusted that both halves are equally illuminated. **hal'i-shad"ow‡.**

hal'i-e-con, h.-ic. See under HALO-.

hal'i-e-tus, 1 hal'ı-ē'tus; 2 hāl'ı-ē'tŭs, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Hist.* A vulture, the augural bird.

Hal'i-fax, 1 hal'ı-faks; 2 hāl'ı-făks, *n.* **1.** Earl of (1661–1715). Charles Montagu, an English financier. **2. Marquis of** (1630–1695), George Saville, an English statesman. **3.** A district in Nova Scotia; 2,097 sq. m. **4.** Its capital, a seaport city and capital of Nova Scotia; naval station and port of search. In 1917 a explosion in harbor Dec. 6, 1917. **5.** A county in N. E. North Carolina; 681 sq. m.; county-seat, Halifax. **6.** A county in S. Virginia; 806 sq. m.; county-seat, Houston. **7.** A woolen and worsted manufacturing borough in Yorkshire, England.

Hal'i-fax Bay. A bay in N. E. Australia.

Hal"i-fax'i-an, 1 hal'ı-faks'ı-an; 2 hāl'ı-făks'ı-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Halifax. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Halifax.

ha-lig'a-bay, *n.* [Rare.] A treatise upon the properties of saline substances.— **Hal'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of toxoglossate gastropods with a large foot, wide tentacles, and eyes at their external bases. Also called *Achatina*.

Hal'i-a, *n.* (t. g.) — **hal'i-id,** *n.— hal'i-oid,** *a.*

hal'i-keld", 1 hē'lı-keld'; 2 hā'lı-kĕld', *n.* [Prov. North Eng.] A holy spring or well.

hal'im-nite, 1 hal'ım-nīt; 2 hāl'ı-līm-nīt, *a. Zool.* Living in fresh water, but having a marked affinity with salt-water forms. [< HALI- + Gr. *limnē*, lake.] **hal"o-lim'ni-ac.**

Hal'ı-mus', *n.* Hallowmas.

Hal'i-me'da, 1 hal'ı-mī'dō; 2 hāl'ı-mē'da, *n.* A genus of calcareous chlorophyceous marine algæ.

ha-lim'e-ter, 1 ha-lim'ı-tər; 2 hā-lim'e-tər, *n.* Same as HALLYMETER.

Hal"i-mo-chi-rur'gi-æ, 1 hal'ı-mo-kī-rŭr'jı-dı; 2 hāl'ı-mo-ki-rŭr'jē-ē, *n. pl.* A family of scleroderm fishes with ventral spines, two dorsal spines, and a tubular snout. **Hal'i-mo-chi-rur'gus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *halimos*, marine, + *cheirourgos*, surgeon.]— **hal'i-mo-chi-rur'gid,** *a.* & *n.*— **hal"i-mo-chi-rur'goid,** *a.* & *n.*

hal'i-mote†, *n.* Same as HALMOTE.

hal'i-mous, 1 hal'ı-mus; 2 hāl'ı-mŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to salt or the sea.

hal'ing-hand", 1 hēl'ıŋ-hand'; 2 hāl'ing-hănd', *n.* [Local, U. S.] A heavy glove or woolen mitten with a leather palm, worn by sailors, especially when hauling on cables, sea-nets, etc.

hal'i-nous, *a.* [Rare.] Salt; salted; salty.

hal'i-og'ra-phy, 1 hal'ı-ŏg'rā-fı; 2 hāl'ı-ŏg'ra-fy, *n.* A description of the sea. [< HALI- + -GRAPHY.]— **hal'i-og'ra-pher,** *n.* [Rare.]

Hal"i-o'ti-dæ, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of rhipidoglossate

hall², *n.* [Local, U. S.] The haw.

Hall, *n.* 1. **Abraham Oakey** (⁷/₁₁1826–¹⁰/₁1898), an American lawyer and politician; mayor of New York during the "Tweed Ring." **2. Anna Maria** (née Fielding) (¹/₁1800–¹/₁1881), an Irish author; wife of S. C. Hall. **3. Asaph**, (¹⁰/₁₁1820–¹¹/₂₂1907), an American astronomer; discovered the two satellites of Mars, 1877. **4. Basil** (¹²/₂₃1788–⁹/₁₁1844), a Scottish naval captain; explorer; writer. **5. Bolton** (⁸/₁1854–), an American economist, publicist, and singer-song writer of *Three Acres and Liberty*. **6. Charles Cuthbert** (⁹/₁1852–³/₁₄1908), an American Presbyterian clergyman; president of the Union Theological Seminary, 1897–. **7. Charles Francis** (1821–1871), an American arctic explorer. **8. Dominick Augustine** (1705–¹²/₂₃ 1820), an American judge for Louisiana. **9. Elvard** (1605?–1547), an English clergyman. **Hall**ɛ. **10. Fitzedward** (⁷/₁₉1825–²/₁1901), an American-English philologist and Orientalist; inspector of public instruction for Central Provinces, India, 1856–1892; professor of Sanskrit at King's College, London, from 1862–1879. **11. Gordon** (⁴/₁1784–³/₁1826), an American missionary to India; translated the New Testament into the Mahratta language. **12. Grenville Stanley** (¹/₁1844–⁴/₁1924), an American educator, author, and psychologist; president Clark University, 1888–1920; *Adolescence; Educational Problems.* **13. James** (⁸/₁₅1783–⁷/₁1848), an American author; judge. **14. John** (⁷/₁₁1829–⁹/₁1898), an Irish-American Presbyterian minister and orator. **15. Joseph** (⁷/₁1574–⁹/₁1656), an English theological writer and controversialist; bishop of Exeter and later of Norwich; one of the 13 prelates committed to the Tower, Dec. 30, 1641. **16. Marshall** (⁸/₁₁1790–⁴/₁₁1857), an English physician. **17. Robert** (⁵/₁1764–²/₁1831), an English Baptist minister and pulpit orator. **18. Samuel Carter** (⁸/₁1800–³/₁1889), an Irish writer and critic. **19.** A county in N. Georgia; 449 sq. m.; county-seat, Gainesville. **20.** A county in central Nebraska; 552 sq. m.; county-seat, Grand Island. **21.** A county in N. W. Texas; 807 sq. m.; county-seat, Memphis. **22.** A town in S. Tyrol, Austria. **23.** A town in Württemberg, Germany.

hal'lab, 1 hăl'ăb, *n.* [Heb.] *Bib.* Bread baked in the form of a twisted roll or cake, used by the Jews on tabernacles and festivals: originally a loaf used at offerings. *Num.* xv, 20.

hal-lal', 1 hə-lăl'; 2 hă-lăl', *vt.* [Moham.] To cut the throat of and bleed (an animal) to death, the instant of death, to fit it for food as enjoined by the Koran. THEODORE ROOSEVELT in *Scribner's Mag.* p. 404, April, 1910.

hal-lal'cher, *n.* [Ind.] A pariah. See HALALCOR. **hal-la'lcher**; **hal'lal-loo'**, *n.*

hal'lal-loo', *n.* Same as HULLABALOO.

Hal'lam, 1 hal'əm; 2 hăl'əm, *n.* 1. **Arthur Henry** (⁷/₁1811–1833), an English critic and essayist, subject of Tennyson's *In Memoriam.* **2. Henry** (⁷/₁1777–¹/₁1850), an English historian; father of preceding; *Constitut. Hist. of England.*

hal'lan, 1 hal'ən; 2 hăl'ən, *n.* A wall or partition, as in cottages, to screen the occupants from the cold air when the door is opened. **2.** An outside porch to a cottage. [Obs.] Spenser. — **hal'lan-flue'**, *n.* A beggar or low knave.

Hal'land, 1 hăl'ənd; 2 hăl'lənd, *n.* A province in S. Sweden: 1,900 sq. m.: capital, Halmstad.

Hal'lan-flde, 1 hal'ŏr hel'ən-tid, *n.* [Prov. Brit.] Same as HALLOWTIDE.

Hal'lé', 1 a'lē'; 2 ā'lē'. **Jean Noël** (1754–1822). A French physician.

Hal'le, 1 hăl'ə; 2 hăl'ɛ. A city in Saxony prov., Prussia.

hal'lec, *n.* Same as ALEC.

Hal'leck, 1 hal'ək; 2 hăl'ɛk, *n.* 1. **Fitz-Greene** (⁷/₁1790–¹/₁₂1867). An American poet. **2. Henry Wager** (⁴/₁₆ 1815–⁹/₁1872), a United States general in the Civil War.

hal'lee-cret, *n.* [Of.] Same as ALLECRET.

hăl'lĕn-dăn, 1 hal'ĕn-dăn'; 2 hăl'ɛn-dăn'tə, *n.* [Sw.] *Petrol.* An exceedingly compact, cryptocrystalline, variegated rock resembling hornstone, containing the minerals feldspar, quartz, mica, and chlorite.— **hăl'le-dăn'toid**, *a.*

hal'lel, 1 hal'əl; 2 hăl'ɛl, *n.* [Heb.] *Jewish Ritual.* The Psalms from cxiii to cxviii inclusive, chanted at the Passover, Pentecost, Feast of Tabernacles, and Chanuca. **Egyptian hallel**.—**great hallel**, the same except cxxxvi.

hal'le-lu'lah, 1 hal'ə-lū'yə; 2 hăl'ɛ-lū'yə, *n.* & *interj.* 1. Praise ye the Lord (Jehovah); praise be to God: a word used in songs of praise and rejoicing, or in solemn rendering of thanks to God. It was originally an ending of some of the Hebrew Psalms, ascribing praise to the covenant God, Jehovah, and became a doxology in the synagog, and later in the Christian Church.

The rolling deep with *hallelujahs* rang.
MONTGOMERY *World Before the Flood* can. 6, st. 9.

2. A musical composition whose principal theme is found in the word "hallelujah." Also, **hallelujah**, < Gr. *allēlouia*, < Heb. *halelujāh*, < *halelu*, praise ye (< *halal*, shine), + *Jāh*, for *Jehovah*, JEHOVAH.] **hal'le-lu'jah**,—hallelujah-lass [Colloq.], an active woman member of the Salvation Army. **hallelujah lass**.—**hal'le-lu'la'le, hal'le-lu-ja'le**, *a.*

Hal'len'ga, 1 ha-leŋ'gə; 2 hă-lĕŋ'gə, *n.* A Semitic people of Nubia whose tongue is the language of the Hadendoas.

Hal'ler, 1 hăl'ər; 2 hăl'ɛr. **Albrecht von** (¹⁰/₁1708–¹²/₁₂ 1777). A Swiss physician, physiologist, botanist, an i poet.

Hal'le-ri'a, 1 ha-lir'i-ə; 2 hă-lĭr'i-ə, *n.* A small genus of scrophulariaceous shrubs or trees. The best-known species (*H. lucida*) supplies a hard brownish-white wood.

Hal'lers, 1 hal'ərz; 2 hăl'ɛrz, *n.pl.* Same as HALLIERS.

Hal'letts-ville, 1 hal'ətz-vil; 2 hăl'ɛtz-vĭl, *n.* A town in Lavaca county, Tex.

Hal'le-ri, 1 hăl'ē-yi; 2 hăl'ɛ-yi, *n.* See JUDAH HALLEVI.

Hal'ley, 1 hal'i; 2 hăl'i, or hal'y, **Edmund** (¹/₁1656–¹/₁₁1742). An English astronomer royal; discoverer of "Halley's" comet, 1680, and first constructor, in 1700, of an isogonic chart. — **Halley's method**, a method of ascertaining the parallax of Venus and the distance of the sun by registering the length of time consumed in the passage of Venus across the sun's disk, as seen from widely separated latitudinal stations: one of the least accurate methods of determining the sun's distance.— **Hal'ley-an**, *a.* — **Hallejan line** (*Magnetism*), same as ISOGONIC LINE, under ISO-.

hal'llard, *n.* Same as HALYARD. [A conflagration.

hal'li-blash, 1 hal'i-blăsh; 2 hăl'i-blăsh, *n.* [Dial. Eng.]

Hal'li-bur'ton, 1 hal'i-; 2 hăl'i-. **Andrew** (1781–⁹/₁1839). A Scottish physician and historical writer, *Annals of House of Brunswick.*

hal'li-cnas, *n.* Same as HALIDOM. [HALE², *s.*]

hal'li-er, 1 hal'i-ər; 2 hăl'i-ɛr, *n.* A birding-net. [< **Hal'li-gen**, 1 hăl'i-gen; 2 hăl'i-gɛn, *n.* An island group off W. coast of Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia.

hal'li-mash, 1 hal'i-mash; 2 hăl'i-măsh, *n.* Same as HONEY MUSHROOM. See MUSHROOM.

hal'ling, 1 hăl'iŋ; 2 hăl'ĭŋ, *n.* [Norw.] 1. A Norwegian peasant dance. 2. The music used in this dance, usually in 2-4 measure.

hal'ling², *n.* Hangings for a hall: tapestry.

Hal'ling-dal, 1 hăl'iŋ-dal; 2 hăl'ĭŋ-dăl, *n.* A valley in Norway; 80 m. N. W. of Christiania.

Hal-lin'ski-de, 1 ha-lin'ski-dē, *n.* 2 hă-lĭn'ski-dē, *n.* *Norse Myth.* A title of Heimdal, god of the rainbow; literally, the owner of the vaulted arch, or leaning way. **Hal-lin'ski-di'**.

hal'lion, 1 hal'yən; 2 hăl'yən, *n.* [Dial. N. Eng. & Scot.] A good-for-nothing fellow; also, a vixen or virago. **hal'lian'**.

hăl'lite, 1 hăl'īt; 2 hăl'ɛ-īt, *n.* [Named after Allan, a Scottish mineralogist.] A yellow to green variety of mica ($H_2K_6Mg_{12}(Al,Fe)_2Si_8O_{48}$), that crystallizes in the monoclinic system. [< *Halle*, city in Prussia.]

Hal'li-well, 1 hăl'i-wel; 2 hăl'i-wĕl, *n.* A town in E. Lancashire, England.

hall'-mark', 1 hăl'-märk'; 2 hăl'-märk', *vt.* 1. To stamp with a hall-mark. 2. To certify as genuine; to give a cachet to; as, he was *hall-marked* by nature.



Hallmarks.

hall'-mark', *n.* 1. [Eng.] The official marks of 1545, on plate, at Goldsmiths' Company, a silver spoon, or other assay office stamped on ar- 2. French hallmarks for articles of gold or silver to indicate of 1784 on a silver their purity. See MARK¹. 2. Fig- sault-box.

unstively; any testimony or proof of genuineness or excellence; as, a university education was once the *hall-mark* of a gentleman.

hall'mote', *n.* Same as HALMOTE.

hal-lo', 1 ha-lō'; 2 hă-lō', *interj.* An exclamation used in accosting, or calling the attention of persons. [Perhaps < AS. *ā lā*, < *ā*, ah, + *lā*, lo.] **hal-loa'**.

Hal-lo'esh, 1 ha-lō'esh; 2 hă-lō'ĕsh, *n.* *Bib.* (Douay). **Hal-lo'hesh**, 1 ha-lō'hesh; 2 hă-lō'hĕsh, *n.* *Bib. Neh.* x, **Ha-lo'hesh**, 1 ha-lō'hesh; 2 hă-lō'hĕsh, *n.* *Bib. Neh.* x, **Ha-lo'hesh**, 1 24; *Neh.* iii, 12. **Hal-lo'esh**.

hal-loo', 1 ha-lū'; 2 hă-lōō', *v.* I. *t.* To utter with a shout; to urge by shouts; as, to *halloo* a hare. 2. To call or shout to; urge or incite by shouting; as, to *halloo* dogs. II. *i.* To call loudly; shout. **hal'low**‡.

The *hallooing* of the sportsman . . . lifted my spirits into a most lively pleasure. BURGESS *Spectator* July 14, 1711.

hal-loo', *n.* A loud call or shout. **hallo**‡.

hal-loo', *interj.* An exclamation to attract the attention of one not near by; as, *halloo!* come here! [Var. of HALLO.]

hal'low, *v.* and *n.* Same as HALLOO. S. S.

Hal'lo'peau's' dis-ease'. A skin-disease characterized by the formation of miliary tubercles that become pustular and conjugate; contagious and syphilitic.

Hal-lop'o-da, 1 ha-lop'o-də; 2 hă-lŏp'o-da, *n. pl.* *Herp.* The *Halleopoda* as a suborder or order.— **hal-lop'o-dous**, *a.*

Hal'lop-pod'ans, 1 hal'ŏp-pod'ənz; 2 hăl'ŏp-pŏd'ənz, *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of amphicœlous dinosaurian reptiles having small fore limbs and large 3-toed hind limbs with elongated metatarsals and projecting calcanea. **Hal'lo-pus**, *n.* (t. g.) [Gr. *hallomai*, leap, + *pous*, foot.] — **hal-lop'o-did**, *n.* — **hal-lop'o-doid**, *a.* & *n.*

hal'lo-type, 1 hal'o-tīp; 2 hăl'o-tīp, *n.* Same as DIATYPE.

hal'low‡, 1 hal'o; 2 hăl'o, *vt.* To devote to holy or religious uses; consecrate; reverence as sacred; as, *hallowed* ground.

And the tide of affection is sweeter when willows
Of *hallowing* sorrow bend over the stream.
J. H. BONER *Widows of Sorrow* st. 3.

[< AS. *hālgian*, < *hālig*, holy.] — **hal'lowed-ly**, *adv.* — **hal'lowed-ness**, *n.* — **hal'low-er**, *n.*

hal'lowd, *pp.* Hallowed.

Hal'low-e'en', 1 hal'o-ēn'; 2 hăl'o-ēn', *n.* The evening of Oct. 31: also, the vigil of All Saints' day: observed as a festival by young people in many countries, with traditional charms and rites. In the Old Celtic calendar this was Witches' Night, and superstitious country-folk still hold that spirits walk abroad on this one evening.

Hallowe'en has been supposed to be the time of all other times when supernatural influences prevail.
F. T. ELWORTHY in *Dorset Folk-Lore* p. 34. (CAS. CO. 1881.)

[Abbr. of *All-Hallow e'en*: see ALL-HALLOWS, and EVEN³, *n.*] **Hal'low-eve'**; **Hal'lowe'ven'**.

Hal'-wel'lig, 1 hal'ər hol'ə-wet; 2 hăl'ɛr hăl'o-wĕl, *n.* A city in Kennebec county, Me. [vember market.

Hal'low-fair', 1 hal'o-fār'; 2 hăl'o-fâr', *n.* [Scot.] A No-

Hal'low-mass, 1 hal'o-mas; 2 hăl'o-măs, *n.* The feast of All Saints; All-hallows. **Hal'low-day**; **Hal'low-mass**.

Hal'low-tide', 1 hal'o-tīd'; 2 hăl'o-tīd', *n.* The time about Hallowe'en and All Saints' day.

hal'loy'site, 1 hal'oi-sīt; 2 hăl'oi-sīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A clay-like, white or colored, hardly plastic, hydrous aluminum silicate ($H_4Al_2SiO_9$), found massive. [< J. d'*Halloy*, Belgian geologist.] **hal-loy'ite**.

Hall'statt, 1 hăl'shtat; 2 hăl'shtăt, *n.* 1. A village in Upper Austria, near Salzburg; site of ancient salt-works. An ancient necropolis of the Celts was here found to contain upward of a thousand tombs of armed warriors dating back more than 1,000 years before Christ, when the Gauls, or Galatians, established an Oriental civilization in the Danube valley, among the tribes of Noricum, Switzerland, Silesia, Bohemia, and Bosnia. The **Hallstatt civilization**, or **Hallstatt period**, ended in the Roman conquest during the 2d century B. C. 2. A lake near the village.

Hall-stat'tī-an, 1 hăl-stat'i-ən; 2 hal-stăt'i-ən, *a.* *Archeol.* Noting the first epoch of the iron age, when that metal began to come into general use. Named from Hallstatt, where the weapons discovered in the old tombs furnish many evidences of the passage from the use of bronze to that of iron.

hal'lu-cal, 1 hal'ə-kal; 2 hăl'yu-kal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or attached to the hallux or great toe. [< HALLUX.] **hal'lu-cart**.

hal-lu'cate, 1 ha-lū'sēt; 2 hă-lū'si-nāt, *v.* I. *t.* [Rare.] To affect or afflict with hallucination. II†. *i.* To stumble or blunder. [< L. *hallucinatus*, pp. of *hallucinor*, wander in mind.]

hal-lu'ci-nate, 1 ha-lū'si-nēt; 2 hă-lū'si-nāt, *v.* I. *t.* [Rare.] To affect or afflict with hallucination. II†. *i.* To stumble or blunder. [< L. *hallucinatus*, pp. of *hallucinor*, wander in mind.]

hal-lu'ci-na'tion, 1 ha-lū'si-nē'shən; 2 hă-lū'si-nā'shən, *n.* 1. *Psychol.* & *Pathol.* An apparent perception (presentation of sense) with no corresponding external object, as the sights seen and sounds heard by one in delirium tremens or hypnosis.

A *hallucination* differs from an *illusion* or a *fantasm* in that the illusion has some foundation in external reality, and the fantasm is chiefly a creation of imagination rather than a distortion of sense. When *hallucinations* become so persistently impressed on the mind as to induce absolute belief in their reality as facts, and the subject sees in conformity with such belief, the mental condition comes within the scope of *delusion*, which is moral unsoundness of mind. A *collective* hallucination is one which affects several persons alike. Various hallucinatory perceptions, as those of smell, etc., are symptoms of oncoming brain-disease. When an unreal object is perceived as real, the hallucination is said to be *positive*; it is *negative* when it consists in a failure to see what is really present. Altho the distinction, on the ground of the objective character of the stimulus, between an *illusion* and a *hallucination*, holds fairly well, it is only relative at best.

Illusion and *hallucination* shade one into the other much too gradually for us to draw any sharp line of demarcation between them. JAMES SULLY *Illusions* p. 111 (L. 1881.)

2. An impression not founded on fact; a mistaken notion; a delusion.

There is no more obstinate *hallucination* fixed in the minds of mankind than the idea that every man or woman is born a music master destined to be married.
CHRISTIAN REID *Heart of Steel* pt. i, p. 97. (L. 1883.)

3. The object of an apparent perception. [< L. *hallucinatio(n-)*, < *hallucinatus*: see HALLUCINATE.] Syn.: see ABERRATION; DELUSION; DREAM; INSANITY.

hal-lu'ci-na'tive, 1 ha-lū'si-nē'tiv; 2 hă-lū'si-nā'tĭv, *a.* [Rare.] A person affected by hallucination.

hal-lu'ci-na-to-ry, 1 ha-lū'si-na-to-ri; 2 hă-lū'si-na-to-ry, *a.* Of the nature of or causing hallucination. **hal-lu'ci-native**‡.

hal'luf, 1 hal'uf; 2 hăl'ŭf, *n.* [Abys.] Æthian's wart-hog near Lille, in Nord department, France.

hal'lux, 1 hal'uks; 2 hăl'ŭks, *n.* [HAL'LUX-CES, 1 -yu-siz; 2 -yu-cēs, pl.] The first or innermost digit of the foot; the great toe: in a bird, the hind toe. [< LL. *hallex*, the great toe.] — **hallux dolorosus** (*Pathol.*) a painful affection of the great-toe joint felt on motion and pressure usually accompanied by flatfoot.— **h. flexus**, a painful affection of the great-toe joint accompanied by flexion and stiffness. **h. rigidus**‡.— **h. valgus**, a deformity in which the great toe is pushed toward and overlaps the other toes.— **h. varus**, a deformity in which the great toe grows inward and away from the other toes.

hall'way', 1 hăl'wē'; 2 hăl'wā', *n.* A passage giving entrance to a building or communicating with its various apartments.

hal-lym'e-ter, 1 ha-lim'i-tər; 2 hă-lĭm'ɛ-tɛr, *n.* *Brewing.* An instrument for determining the percentage of water in beer by its capacity for dissolving salt. [< Gr. *hals*, salt, + *-metron*, < *metrein*.] — **hal'ĭ-me'tric**, *a.*

halm, *n.* *Bot.* Same as HAULM.

hal'ma, 1 hal'mə; 2 hăl'mə, *n.* 1. A game played on a checkered board of 256 squares by two persons having 19 men apiece, or by four with 13 men each, the object of each being so to move his men, stationed in one corner of the board, that they will occupy a position similar in the opposite corner; hoppity. 2. *Gr. Antiq.* In the exercises of the Pentathlon the long jump with weights in the hands. [< Gr. *halma*, < *hallomai*, leap.]

hal'ma-lil, 1 hal'mə-lil; 2 hăl'mə-lĭl, *n.* [E. Ind.] A large tree (*Berrya ammonilla*) of the linden family (*Tiliaceæ*), found in tropical Australia, the Philippines, and (especially) Ceylon, where the valuable timber it yields, used for building boats, etc., is called *trincomaleewood*. **hal-mil'la**‡.

hal'ma-to-ge'nēs, 1 hal'mə-to-jē'nēz; 2 hăl'mə-to-gĕn'ɛ-sis, *n.* *Biol.* The unexpected development of new characters in animals and plants; saltatory or discontinuous variation. < Gr. *halma(t-)*, leap, + GENESIS.]

hal'motet, *n.* In England, the court of a lord of the manor; a court-baron. **hal'mot**‡.

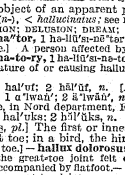
From the custom of holding these courts in the hall of the lord, they were usually termed *hall-motes*.
LINGARD *England* vol. 1, app. i, p. 263. ln. c. 1827.

Halm-stad', 1 halm-stād'; 2 hălm-stăd', *n.* A seaport town; capital of Halland province, Sweden.

ha'lo, 1 hē'lo; 2 hā'lo, *v.* I. *t.* To enclose in or as in a halo. Round her head the sunbeams dart,
Haloing her like some saint eident.
G. H. BOKER *The River and the Maiden* st. 9.

hi. *i.* To form a halo.

ha'lo, *n.* [HA'LOS, 1 -loz; 2 -lōs, *pl.*] **1.** A luminous circle around the sun or the moon, caused by the refraction of light passing through ice-crystals floating in the air; also, loosely, a luminous circle caused by the diffraction of light by cloud or mist. Compare CORONA.


Halos, either Solar or Lunar.

True halos are large circles of definite and constant diameters, 45° and 90°, which are seldom both seen together. They are usually whitish; when prismatic colors exist, the red is inside.

s, sun (or moon). The complete circles are halos; *ss*, *ss*, a partial halo; *aab*, parhelic circle; *cd*, contact arches; *p*, *p*, mock suns. HAVARD TAYLOR *Cyclopedia of Terminology* p. 20. (L. P. P. 1880.)

I have often seen, on the sun-dogs, or mock-suns (or, if a prismatic *halo* around the moon. BAYARD TAYLOR *Northern Travel*, *Summer* p. rarely seen together. were represented are, however,

2. *Art.* A circle of light around the head of a sacred personage; nimbus.

The word 'glory' . . . recalls the *halo* that the old masters delighted to paint around the heads of their saints and Rece Homos.
DRUMMOND *Modes of Sanctification* p. 4. (N. D. n. d.)

3. Figuratively, the ideal brightness or brilliancy with which imagination surrounds an object of deep affection or tender sentiment. 4. [HA-LO'NES, *pl.*] *Ornith.* One of a collective group of an egg-yolk. 5. *Anat.* An areola. [< *halos*, < *Gr. halos*, threshing floor, < *alein*, grind.] — **Bouguer's halo**, a colorless halo of 33° to 38° radius surrounding the antisolar point: improperly called *white rainbow*.— **Herring's h.** (*Psychophys.*) the bright fringe around the after-image of a bright object when the image is cast upon a dark background.— **h. symptom**, the appearance of a colored circle surrounding a light: a sign of glaucoma.

ha-lo, *interj.* Same as HALLOO.

ha'-o-, 1 hal'o-; 2 hăl'o-. Same as HALI-; a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Ha-lo'a, 1 ha-lō'ə; 2 hă-lō'a, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* A harvest festival held at Athens in December and January in honor of Demeter and Dionysus.

hal'o-bi'os, *n.* Ocean fauna and flora collectively.— **hal'o-bi'o-tic**, *a.* — **hal'o-bi'o-tum**, *n.* *Chem.* The power to produce highly colored salts with colorless acids without altering their structure.— **Hal'o-cyp'ri-de**, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of cyprioidean entomostracans with second antennæ thick at base and biramous. **Hal'o-cyp'ris**, *n.* (t. g.) — **hal'o-cyp'rid**, *n.*— **hal'o-cyp'roid**, *a.*— **Hal'o-drom'ide**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A family of tubinarine birds with the wings very short and nasal tubes opening upward; diving petrels.— **hal'o-drome**, *n.*— **hal'o-dro'moid**, *a.*— **Hal'o-dro-mi'næ**, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Halodromidæ* as a subfamily of *Procellariidæ*.— **ha-lod'ro-mine**, *a.* & *n.*

hal'o-gen, 1 hal'o-jen; 2 hăl'o-gĕn, *n.* Any one of the elements fluorin, chlorin, bromin, and iodin, and sometimes the radical cyanogen, which combine with other elements and form a series of electronegative saline compounds. [< HALO- + -GEN.] — **hal'o-gen-ate,** *vt.* To affect by the introduction of halogen. **hal'o-gen-ize,** *t.* **hal'o-gen-at'ed,** *a.* Characterizing a compound in which hydrogen has been substituted either in whole or in part by halogen. 2. Fused by means of a halogen. — **hal'o-ge'nic,** *a. Chem.* The group of halogens. — **ha-log'e-nous,** *a.*

ha-log'ra-phy, *n.* Same as HALIGRAPHY.

hal'oid, 1 hal'oid; 2 hăl'oid. **I.** *a.* Resembling sea-salt; pertaining to salt. **II.** *n.* A haloid salt. [< HAL- + -OID.] **hal'oid-et,** — **haloid salt,** a salt composed of a halogen and a basic element, as common salt (sodium chlorid). hăl'-, -et.

hal'o-lim'nic, *a.* Same as HALILIMNIC.

ha-lol'o-gy, *n. Chem.* Knowledge of saline substances. — **hal'o-man'cy,** *n.* Divination by salt. — **ha-lom'e-ter,** *n.* A gaugemeter for measuring the form of salt-crystals distinguished from *halimeter.*

ha-lo'ne, 1 ha-lō'nē; 2 hă-lō'nē, *n.* Plural of HALO, 4.

ha'lo-pac'a'mo, 1 ha'lō-pak'a-mō; 2 hă'lō-pak'a-mo, *n.* [P. I.] A heavy wood (*Nephelium litchi*), of a reddish cast.

ha-loph'i-lism, *n. Bot.* Adaptation to saline conditions. — **ha-loph'i-lous,** *a. Bot.* Salt-loving: said of plants growing in saline soil. **hal'o-phil;; hal'o-phile;,** — **hal'ophyte,** *n. Bot.* A saltwort; a plant such as those of the genus *Salsola* and *Salicornia* that flourish in saline marshes and yielding salt. — **hal'o-plank'ton,** *n.* Same as HALIPLANKTON. — **Hal'op-sych'i-de,** *n. Zool.* A family of pycnogonstomatous pteropods with an ovate body rounded behind contractile head, long expanding fins, and one proboscis. **Hal'op-sy'che,** *n.* (t. g.) — **Hal'o-ra'gi-da'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A family of aquatic herbs, the water-milfoil family, of the order *Myrtifloræ,* they have alternate or whorled leaves and small flowers, frequently incomplete. The fruit is a drupe or a nutlet. They are sometimes regarded as imperfect forms of *Saxifragaceæ.* There are 8 genera including *Hippuris* and *Myriophyllum* and about 100 species, widely distributed. — **hal'o-ra'gi-da'ceous,** *a.* — **hal'o-sau'ri-a,** *n.* An extinct aquatic reptile. — **Hal'o-sau'ri-de,** *n. pl. Ich.* The only family of lyopomous fishes having a long body with a tapering tail, an anterior short dorsal, and a long anal, including deep-sea barrens. **Hal'o-sau'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **hal'o-sau'roid,** *n.* — **hal'o-sau'roid,** *a.* & *n.*

ha'lo-scope, 1 hē'lo-skōp; 2 hă'lo-skop, *n.* An instrument for viewing and investigating the phenomena of halos, etc.

hal'o-tech'ny, 1 hal'o-tek'nı; 2 hăl'o-tec'ny, *n.* The art of extracting, preparing, and utilizing salts and saline substances. [< HALO- + Gr. *technē,* skill, art.] — **hal'o-tech'nic,** *a.*

ha-lot'ri-cha, 1 he-lot'ri-kăn; 2 ha-lōt'rı-cin, *n.* A variety of halotrichite found in volcanic beds near Naples.

ha-lot'ri-chite, 1 he-lot'ri-kait or hal'o-trai'kait; 2 ha-lōt'rı-cit or hăl'o-trī'cit, *n.* A yellowish-white hydrous iron-aluminium sulfate (*H*$_{44}$*Fe*$_4$*Al*$_8$*S*$_{40}$*O*$_{92}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system: found also in silky-fibrous aggregations. [< HALO- + Gr. *thrix* hair.] — **hal'o-trich'ous,** *a.*

ha-lox'y-lin, } 1 ha-loks'i-lin; 2 ha-lōks'y-lin, *n.* See EXhal-lox'y-line, } PLOSIVE. [< HALO- + Gr. *xylon,* wood.]

Hal'pine, 1 hal'pin; 2 hăl'pin, **Charles Graham** (?/₁₈₁₃–³/₁₈₆₉). An Irish-American journalist, poet, and humorist; pen-name, Miles O'Reilly.

Hals, 1 hāls; 2 hăls, **Frans** (?1580?–⁸/?1666). One of the most important painters of the Dutch school in the 17th century.

halse', *vt.* **1.** To embrace. **2.** (1) To adjure; beseech. (2) To salute; greet. **3.** To raise. See HAWSE, *n.*

halse, 1 hāls; 2 hăls, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** The throat; the neck. **halst.** **2.** Same as HAWSE, *n.* — **halse'-band",** *n.* A band for the neck; necklace. — **h.-bane,** *n.* The clavicle. — **h.-lock,** *n.* **1.** Same as HAWSE-LOCK. **2.** A saddle-like ridge connecting two mountains. — **h.-man',** *n.* An executioner.

hal'se, *t.* [OE. Eng.] Same as HAZEL. — **hal'sen,** *a.*

hal'sen, 1 hăl'sn; 2 hal'sn, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To promise; foretell. **II.** *i.* To give promise; bode; augur; also, to adjure. — **hal'sing,** *n.* Adjuration. **2.** Sounding harshly in the throat; rough. — **hal'sen-y,** *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** A foretelling of evil. **2.** Surmise; guess.

hal'ser', *n.* A hawser.

Hal'stead, 1 hăl'sted; 2 hal'stĕd, *n.* **1. Murat** (?/₁₈₂₉–⁷/₁₉₀₈), an American journalist, author, and publicist. **2.** An urban township in Essex county, New Jersey.

hal'ster, 1 hăl'ster; 2 hal'stĕr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] One who tows a boat by a rope; a hawster. **hal'ster'-**

hal'stern's dis-ease', Syphilis.

halt', 1 hôlt; 2 hălt, *vi.* To walk with a limping movement; move lamely. **2.** To be in doubt; hesitate.

He that *halts* at difficulties will never attempt anything. — Lessing *Our Century,* p. 633. [< *a.* 1. 1378.]

3. To be lacking or imperfect, incomplete, or defective; as, *halting* verses. [< AS. *healtian,* < *healt,* halt.] — **halt'er,** *n.* — **halt'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **halt'ing-ness,** *n.* — **halt'-**less, *a.*

halt', *a.* **I.** *t.* To cause to stop; as, to *halt* an army.

War may kill the husbandman, but it never *halts* the Spring. R. F. STATON *World's Work* 6: 3534. [a. 6. c. 1374.]

II. *i.* To come to a stop; cease walking or going: said especially of marching troops.

halt, *a.* Having a limping gait; lame. [< AS. *healt,* lame.]

The wild, free woods make no man *halt* or blind.
CHARLES G. D. ROBERTS *The Pioneer* st. 7.

halt', *n.* **1.** The act of limping; lameness in walking. **2.** A disease of sheep.

halt', *n.* A stop or cessation of progress in any movement: said especially of the stopping of troops. [OF., < MHG. *halt,* imper. of *halten,* hold.]

hal'ter, 1 hôl'ter; 2 hălt'er, *vt.* **1.** To attach or secure, as with a halter; put a halter on; as, to *halter* a colt. **2.** To hang; also, to put a rope about the neck of, as for hanging. **3.** To snare; lasso.

hal'ter', *n.* **1.** A strap or rope having a head-stall at one end, by which to lead or confine a horse or other animal. **2.** A hangman's rope. [< AS. *hælfter;* cp. HELVE.] — **hal'ter-break",** *vt.* To train to submit to leading or tying with a halter; as, to *halter-break* a bronco.

hal'ter-i, 1 hal'ter; 2 hălt'er, *n.* HAL-TE'RES, 1 -ti'rīz; 2 -tĕ'rēş, *pl.* **1.** A dumb-bell used as a jumping-weight. **2.** One of the aborted hinder wings of a fly or other dipterous insect; a balancer or poiser. [< L. *halter,* < Gr. *haltēr,* in pl. jumping-weights, < *hallomai,* leap.]

hal'tered, *pa.* Haltered.

Hal'te-rid'i-dæ, 1 hal'ti-rid'i-dē; 2 hăl'te-rid'ı-dē, *n. pl. Zool.* A family of dumb-bell-shaped hemoporidians which contains the genera *Halteridium* (of birds) and *Polychromophilus* (of bats). **Hal'te-rid'i-um,** *n.* (t. g.) [< HALTER.]

halt'ing, 1 hôl'tıng; 2 hălt'ing, *pa.* **1.** Defective; lame. **2.** Hesitating. — See *halt,* *a.* & *v.* — **halt'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Hal'ton, 1 hôl'tan; 2 hal'tŏn, *n.* A district in Ontario, Canada; 372 sq. m.; capital, Milton.

Halt'whi'stle, 1 hôlt'hwis'l; 2 hălt'hwis'l, *n.* A parish and town in Northumberland, England.

ha-lu'kah, 1 hō-lū'kə; 2 hă-lu'kă, *n.* Same as CHALUKA.

ha'lu-paş, 1 hā'lu-pāş; 2 hă'lu-păş, *n.* [P. I.] A heavy wood, of a greenish color.

hal'ur-gy, 1 hal'er-ji; 2 hăl'ur-gy, *n.* [Rare.] The art of obtaining and preparing salt. [< Gr. *hals,* salt, + *ergon,* work.] — **hal'ur-gist,** *n.*

hal'vans, 1 hal'vənz; 2 hăl'vans, *n. pl. Mining.* Refuse ores: attle. [< HALF.] **hal'van-ore";** — **hal'van-er,** *n.* One who washes or culls halvans. **hal'van-wert.**

halve, 1 hav; 2 hăv, *vt.* [HALVED, HALVE"; HALV'ING, HALV'-] **I.** To divide into two equal or nearly equal parts, hence, to lessen or reduce.

Whatever he brings, it's *halved* between us.
DICKENS *Old Curiosity Shop* p. 193. [c. a. c.]

2. To be or form half of; be precisely like. **3.** To join by notching or gaining and lapping; as, to *halve* two timbers. — **halved match,** a tie. [SCOT.] **halved,** like fishing-net used for catching fish at ebb-tide. — **halved-**pa. *t.* & *pa. p.* Having one half absent or seemingly so: limidian. **2.** Forming half of a game that has required the same number of strokes from each player: said also of a hole. — **halved match,** a drawn game.

halv'er, 1 hav'er; 2 hăv'er, *n.* **1.** One who halves.

halv'er, 1 hav'er; 2 hăv'er, *n.* **1.** The giver or receiver of a half. **2.** [SCOT.] The time of a half-past.

halves, 1 havz; 2 hăvz, *n. pl.* Two parts of anything.

halves, 1 havz; 2 hăvz, *n.* Plural of HALF. — **by halves,** by one-half at a time; imperfectly, half-heartedly.

halv'ing, 1 hav'ıng; 2 hăv'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of dividing into two equal parts. **2.** The act, process, or operation of fastening copper, as timbers, by notching and lapping. **3.** A joint thus made. **4.** Fishing with a halvan.

hal'wa, 1 hāl'wə; 2 hăl'wa, *n.* [Ar.] An Arabian sweetmeat.

ha'ly, 1 hē'lı; 2 hă'ly, *a.* [SCOT.] Holy.

ha'ly, 1 hē'lı; 2 hă'ly, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Good-for-nothing; rude; makeshift; bungled; as, a *haly* old house; a *haly* job.

hal'yard, 1 hal'yərd; 2 hăl'yard, *n. Naut.* A rope or purchase for hoisting a yard, or a flag.

Halyards are named from their use or position; as, **ensign-halyards** (for hoisting a flag or ensign), **peak-h.** (for hoisting the outer end of a gaff), **signal-h., throat-h., topsail-h.**

Shot thro' the staff or the *halyard,* but ever we raised these anew.
And ever upon the topmost roof our banner of England blew.
TENNYSON *Defence of Lucknow* st. 1.

[< HALE†, *v.*, + (perhaps) YARD, spar.] — **hal'yard-rack",** *n.* A frame in which to keep the free ends of halyards when not in use. — **hal'yards,** *n. pl.*

Ha'lys, 1 hē'lis; 2 hă'lys, *n.* The ancient name of the Kizil-Irmak, a river in Asia Minor identified with the tradition which was stopped by an eclipse of the sun.

hal'y-sit'i-dæ, 1 hal'ı-sit'i-dē; 2 hăl'y-sit'ı-dē, *n. pl. Zoogh.* A family of Norwegian fishes of the order *Acanthopteri* (t. g. *hal'y-sit'es,* n. (t. g.) [< Gr. *halysis,* chain.] — **hal'y-sit'id,** *n.* — **hal'y-sit'oid,** *a.*

ha'ma, 1 hā'mə; 2 hă'ma, *n.* [HAMMED, HAMD"; HAM'MING.] To make ham of; cure, as pork, by salting, drying, and smoking.

ham', *n.* **1.** An animal's thigh prepared for food; especially, the salted and smoked thigh of a hog.

The best *hams,* whether corned or cured and smoked, are those from the hind legs, weighing about 20 pounds, with a thick, solid fat, and a small, short, tapering leg or shank.
Buckeye Cookery, Hints About Marketing p. 423. [n. p. c. 1890.]

2. pl. [Colloq.] The thighs. **3.** *Anat.* (1) The space or region behind the knee-joint; the popliteal space. (2) The back of the thigh. **4.** [Slang.] A bad actor; hamfatter. **5.** AS. *hamm,* [Ham.] — **ham'-fat'ter,** *n.* **1.** A cheap theatre (*Carpenter suffixes*) whose larva damages cured hams. **2.** A lard-beetle.— **ham'my,** *a.* Resembling, containing, or savoring of, ham.

ham', *n.* In Anglo-Saxon times, a house; village; village-town; also, an estate or manor with its community of serfs. The word survives in place-names; as, Buckingham, Barkhamsted, Cheltenham. [< AS. *hām,* home.]

ham', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A steep meadow. **2.** A pasture grazed by cows in common.

Ham', 1 ham; 2 hăm, *n. Bib.* One of the sons of Noah; father of Canaan. [Heb., swarthy.]

Ham', 1 ăn; 2 ăn, *n.* A village in Somme department, France, where Louis Napoleon was imprisoned, 1840–1846.

Ham', *n.* An island district and parish in Surrey, England.

ham'ma, *n.* Same as AMAI.

ham'a-crat'ic, 1 ham'ə-krat'ık; 2 hăm'a-crăt'ic, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to principles of government or rule based on simultaneous or mutual action. See HAMARCHY.

Ha-ma'da, 1 ha-mā'də; 2 hă-mā'da, *n.* A seaport in Shimano province, Japan.

Ha'mad-an', 1 hā'mə-dan'; 2 hă'mă-dăn', *n.* **1.** A province in Persia. **2.** Its capital: 160 m. S. W. of Teheran: site of tomb of Avicenna; occupied by Russians, Dec. 17, 1915.

ham'a-dry'ad, 1 ham'ə-drai'ad; 2 hăm'a-drī'ăd, *n.* [-ADS, -A-DES, 1 -adz, -a-diz; 2 -ădz, -a-dēş, *pl.*] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A wood-nymph fabled to live and die with the tree she inhabited, the oak being the tree preferred.

There is Ilu Tilan's evil perfected beauty, solemn, gorgeous, yet with a certain pensiveness as though the *Hamadryads* sat . . . amidst the fallen leaves.
ANNA M. HOWITT *Art Student in Munich* p. 352. [c. a. v. 1854.]

2. A large East-Indian venomous cobra-like snake (*Ophiophagus elaps*). **3.** A baboon (*Cynocephalus hamadryas*) of Arabia and Abyssinia with a moderately long tail. [< L. *hamadryas,* < Gr. *hamadryas,* < *hama,* together, + *drys,* tree.]

ha-ma'dry-as, 1 ha-mā'dri-əs; 2 hă-mā'dry-ăs, *n.* [L.] The hamadryad baboon (*Cynocephalus hamadryas*).

Ha'ma'gu'chi', 1 ha'mə'gu'chi'; 2 hă'mă'gu'chĭ', *n.* **Yu'ko'** (1870–), a Japanese statesman: Premier of Japan, 1929–

Ha'mah, 1 hā'mə; 2 hă'mă, *n.* A walled city; 110 m. N. of

Ha'ma-ker, 1 hā'mə-ker; 2 hă'mă-ker, **Hendrik Arens** (?/₁₇₈₉–¹⁰/₁₈₃₅). A Dutch Orientalist.

Ha'ma-ka'a, 1 hā'mə-kā'ə; 2 hă'ma-kă'a, *n.* A district in the Hawaii Islands.

ham'al, 1 ham'əl; 2 hăm'al, *n.* [Ar.] In Oriental countries, one who bears burdens: a porter; a carrier; specif., in India, a man servant. **ha-maul';** hə-mâl'; hăm'al.

The Zanzibaris were a lot for something better than working as a *hamal* for a lazy Egyptian and his slave.
STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. ii, p. 201. [a. 1890.]

[< Turk. *hammāl,* < Ar. *hammāl,* < *hamala,* carry.]

Ha'mal', 1 ha'məl'; 2 hă'mal', **Jean Noël** (?/₁₇₀₉–¹¹/₁₇₇₈). A Flemish composer.

ham'ald, 1 ham'əld; 2 hăm'ald, *a.* [Scot.] Of or pertaining to home; home-made; homely. — **ham'eld;; ham'ild.**

Ha'ma-mat'su, 1 hā'mə-mat'sū; 2 hă'ma-măt'sŭ, *n.* A town in Honshu Island, Japan.

Ham'a-me'li-da'ce-æ, 1 ham'ə-mi'li-dē'sē-ī; 2 hăm'a-mē'lı-dă'ce-æ, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of shrubs and trees of the order *Isonandræ,* having alternate simple leaves and heads or spikes of monœcious or polygamous flowers. Inhabits 18 genera and about 50 species. [< HAMAMELIS.] **Ham'a-me-la'ce-ous,** [Rare] **ham'a-me-li'ce-ous.** — **ham'a-me'li-da'ceous,** *a.*

Ham'a-me'lis, 1 ham'ə-mi'lis; 2 hăm'a-mē'lĭs, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of shrubs typical of the family *Hamamelidaceæ,* consisting of three species. *H. virginiana* is the common witch-hazel. **2.** [h-] A medicinal extract of *H. virginiana.* [< Gr. *hamamēlis,* tree with pear-like fruit, < *hama,* together, + *mēlon,* apple.]

Ha'man, 1 hē'mən; 2 hă'man, *n. Bib.* The chief minister of Ahasuerus, whose plot against the Jews recoiled upon himself. *Esth.* iii, 1. [Heb., celebrated.]

Ha'mann, 1 hā'mən; 2 hă'man, **Johann Georg** (?/₁₇₃₀–²/₁₇₈8). A German philosophical writer.

Ha'mar, 1 hā'mər; 2 hă'mar, *n.* **1.** A district in Norway. **2.** Its capital.

ham'ar-chy, 1 ham'ər-kı; 2 hăm'ar-cy, *n.* [-CHIES, 1 -kiz; 2 -cĭş, *pl.*] [Rare.] A government combining many diverse elements in a freely working organic unity.

ham'ar-thri'tis, 1 ham'ər-thrai'tis or -thri'tis; 2 hăm'ar-thrī'tĭs or -thrĭ'tĭs, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of several or all of the joints at once. [< Gr. *hamarthritis,* < *hama,* together, + *arthritis.*]

ha-mas'ri-o'nid, 1 hə-mas'ri-o'nid; 2 ha-măs'rı-o'nid, *n.* [-GIDS, 1 -jiz; 2 -ģĭş, *pl.*] *Theol.* **1.** The part of moral theology that treats of sin. **2.** A treatise on sin. See HAMARTOLOGY. [< Gr. *hamartia,* sin, + *-logy.*] **ham'-**

ar-tig'e-ny, — **ha-mar"ti-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

ham'ar-tite, 1 ham'ər-tait; 2 hăm'ar-tit, *n. Mineral.* Bastnasite.

ha'mate, 1 hē'mēt; 2 hă'mĭt. *a.* Bent like a hook; hooked; uncinate. [< L. *hamatus,* < *hamus,* hook.] — **ha'mat-ed,** *a.* Set with hooks; hooked. — **ha-ma'tum,** *n.* Same as UNCINATUM.

Ha'math, 1 hē'məth; 2 hă'măth, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxiv, 8. [Heb., protected; walled.]

ha'ma-tho'bi, 1 hā'mə-tō'bai; 2 hă'ma-thō'bī, *n.* Designating an acid ($C_{17}H_{33}SO_3$) produced by the action of sulfuric acid on cuxanthic acid. [< Gr. *hama,* together, + *theion,* sulphur.]

Ha'math-ite, 1 hē'məth-ait; 2 hă'măth-it, *n. Bib.* An inhabitant of the ancient Syrian city of Hamath, now Hamah. *Gen.* x, 18. — **Ha'math-ite,** *a.*

Ha'math-zo'bah, 1 hē'məth-zō'bə; 2 hă'măth-zo'ba, *n. Bib.* 2 *Chron.* viii, 3.

Ha-mat'sa, 1 ha-mat'sə; 2 hă-măt'sa, *n.* A cannibalistic secret society of the Kwakiutl group of Indian tribes, which has a great deal of political power.

ham'berg-ite, 1 ham'berg-ait; 2 hăm'berg-it, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, gray-white, transparent hydrous glucinum borate ($H_2Be_4B_2O_{10}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

ham'ble, 1 ham'bl; 2 hăm'bl, *v.* [HAM'BLED, HAM'-BLING.] **I.** *t.* To unfit (dogs) for hunting by cutting out the balls of the feet. **2†.** To hamstring; mutilate; lame. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To limp. [< AS. *hamelian,* mutilate.] **ham'elt.**

Ham'bien, 1 ham'bien; 2 hăm'bĭen, *n.* A county in N. E. Penn.; 165 sq. m.; county-seat, Doylestown.

Ham'ble-to'nI-an, 1 ham'bl-tō'nı-ən; 2 hăm'bl-tō'nı-an, *n.* One of a famous breed of American trotting horses, descendants of Hambletonian, a dark bay fifteen hands and one inch high, foaled in 1849.

ham'bro-lin, } 1 ham'bro-lin; 2 hăm'bro-lin, *n. Naut.* A **ham'bro-line,** } small two-stranded, right-handed rope. — **ham'ber-lin.**

Ham'burg, 1 ham'bûrg; 2 hăm'bŭrg, *n.* **1.** 1 *G.* hăm'burg; 2 *G.* hăm'burk. An independent German state and free city: 160 sq. m.; one of the Hanse towns, and a great commercial port, at the mouth of the Elbe. **2.** A borough in Berks county, Pennsylvania. **3.** A town in Ashley county, Ark. **4.** A city in Fremont county, Ia. **5.** A black European grape much cultivated in hothouses. **6.** A variety of damasked towel, including the black, golden- and silver-penciled, golden- and silver-spangled Hamburgs. See POWL and SPECKLED. — **Hamburg edging,** a variety of embroidered or trimming worked on cambric or muslin. — **H. lake,** see LAKE2. — **H.** [Haven, Conn.

Ham'den, 1 ham'dən; 2 hăm'dĕn, *n.* A village in Conn.

hame', 1 hēm; 2 hăm, *n.* **1.** In a draft-harness, one of the curved wooden or metal bars to which the traces are fastened, and which are fastened around the collar, or, being padded, rest immediately on the animal's shoulders. See illus. under HARNESS. **2†.** A covering. [< AS. *hama,* cover.] — **hame'-strap",** *n.* One of the straps or straps that fasten the hames together. **h.-string',** — **h.-tug,** *n.* A short leather tug to which the long traces are buckled.

hame', *n.* [Rare.] A haulm; stem.

hame', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Home. — **hame'-gaun",** *a.* Home-going. — **hame'elt,** *a.* Home-made; domestic. — **hame'ly,** *a.* Homely.

Ha-me'li-a, 1 ha-mi'li-ə; 2 ha-mē'lı-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of ridaceous shrubs found in tropical America, and cultivated in hothouses for their red and orange flowers. **2.** [h-] A plant of the genus *Hamelia.* [< Du *Hamel,* French botanist.]

Ham'e'tin', 1 am'ə'an'; 2 ăm'ă'ăn', **Ferdinand Alphonse** (?/₁₇₉6–¹/₁₈64). A French admiral.

Ha'me'ln, 1 hā'mə'ln; 2 hă'mĕ'ln, *n.* A town in Hanover province, Prussia.

Ham'er-ton, 1 ham'ər-tən; 2 hăm'er-ton, **Philip Gilbert** (?/₁₈24–¹¹/₁₈94). An English painter and author; *The intellectual Life.*

hame'suck-en, 1 hēm'suk-n; 2 hăm'sŭk-n, *n. Scots Law.* The crime of feloniously assaulting or beating a person in his own house. [< AS. *hāmsōcn,* < *hām,* home, + *sōcn,* seeking.] **hame'seck-en'.**

ham'fat'ter, 1 ham'fat'ər; 2 hăm'făt'er, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A low-grade actor, variety performer, or negro minstrel. [Perhaps < "The *Ham-fat* MAN." old negro song.]

Ham'heung', 1 hām'hung'; 2 hăm'hŭng', *n.* A town, capital of Hamkyong Namu province, E. part of Chosen.

ha'mi, 1 hē'mi; 2 hă'mi, *n.* Plural of HAMUS.

Ha-mid'i-eh, 1 hɑ-mid'i-ē; 2 hä-mĭd'i-e, *n.* An irregular cavalry of Asia Minor; a part of the Turkish army — constituting a militia. [hamate.

ham'i-form, 1 ham'ı-fōrm; 2 hăm'i-fôrm, *a.* Hook-shaped;

Ham"i-glos'sa, 1 ham'ı-glos'ə; 2 hăm'i-glŏs'a, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A division of rachiglossate gastropods with the lateral lingual teeth hamate, as in whelks. [< L. *hamus*, hook, + Gr. *glōssa*, tongue.] — **ham"i-glos'sate,** *a.*

ham'ik, 1 ham'ık; 2 hăm'ik, *n.* [Florida.] A dry, wooded knoll; hummock.

Ha-mil'car, 1 hɑ-mil'kɑr; 2 hä-mĭl'eär, *n.* **1.** (-480 B. C.) A Carthaginian general; routed and slain in Sicily. **2.** (-309 B. C.) A Carthaginian naval commander. **3.** A Carthaginian general and naval commander; lived about 260 B. C. **4. H. Barca** (-229 B. C.), a Carthaginian general; father of Hannibal. **Ha-mil'char‡.**

Ham'il-ton, 1 ham'ıl-tən; 2 hăm'il-ton, *n.* **1. Alexander** (1/11 1757–7/12 1804), an American statesman; financier; orator; general; killed by Aaron Burr in a duel; wrote a large part of *The Federalist*. **2. Andrew J.** (1/28 1815–4/10 1875), an American politician; Governor of Texas. **3. Anthony, Count** (1646–4/21 1720), a British courtier and writer; born in Ireland; *Memoirs of Grammont*. **4. David** (5/11 1768–12/5 1843), a Scottish architect. **5. Elizabeth** (7/21 1758–7/23 1816), an Irish writer. **6. Emma, Lady** (4/26 1763–1/15 1815), wife of Sir William; favorite of Lord Nelson. **7. Gail,** pen-name of Mary Abigail Dodge. **8. Gavin** (1730–1797), a Scottish historical painter. **9. George** (1666–7/29 1737), earl of Orkney; a Scottish general. **10. James** (–1/22 1575), second earl of Arran; regent of Scotland, 1542–1554. **11. James H., of Bothwellhaugh,** a Scottish desperado who killed the regent Murray, 1570. **12. James, 1st Duke of** (6/19 1606–3/9 1649), a Scottish Royalist leader; beheaded for treason. **13. James, 4th Duke of** (1658–11/15 1712), a Scottish Jacobite; soldier; killed in duel; introduced in Thackeray's *Esmond*. **14. James** (1769–9/16 1829), an English educationist; *System of Teaching Languages*. **15. James** (5/8 1786–11/15 1857), an American lawyer; statesman; Governor of South Carolina. **16. John Church** (8/22 1792–7/25 1882), an American historian; son of Alexander. **17. Patrick** (1503–2/29 1528), abbot of Ferne; the first Scottish Protestant reformer and martyr; burned. **18. Robert** (6/11 1743–7/14 1829), a Scottish economist, mathematician, and teacher. **19. Thomas** (1789–12/7 1842), an English captain and writer; *Cyril Thornton*. **20. Sir William** (12/13 1730–4/6 1803), a British diplomat and antiquarian; husband of Emma. **21. Sir William** (3/8 1788–5/6 1856), a Scottish philosopher. See HAMILTONISM. **22. William Gerard,** "Single-speech Hamilton" (1/28 1729–7/16 1796), an English statesman and writer; a reputed author of the "letters of Junius." He delivered a maiden speech in Parliament, Nov. 13, 1755, and is erroneously stated to have never addressed the House again. **23. William Richard** (1/9 1777–7/11 1859), an English antiquarian and diplomat who procured the Rosetta Stone for the British Museum. **24. Sir William Rowan** (8/3 1805–9/2 1865), an Irish mathematician; invented the quaternions; astronomer royal for Ireland. **25.** A county in N. Florida; 508 sq. m.; county-seat, Jasper. **26.** A county in S. Illinois; 438 sq. m.; county-seat, McLeansboro. **27.** A county in central Indiana; 402 sq. m.; county-seat, Noblesville. **28.** A county in central Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Webster City. **29.** A county in S. W. Kansas; 933 sq. m.; county-seat, Syracuse. **30.** A county in central Nebraska; 550 sq. m.; county-seat, Aurora. **31.** A county in N. E. New York; 1,747 sq. m.; county-seat, Sageville. **32.** A county in S. W. Ohio; 405 sq. m.; county-seat, Cincinnati. **33.** A county in S. E. Tennessee; 427 sq. m.; county-seat, Chattanooga. **34.** A county in central Texas; 858 sq. m.; county-seat, Hamilton. **35.** A city, county-seat of Wentworth county, Ontario, Canada. **36.** A city, county-seat of Butler county, O. **37.** A burgh and market-town in Lanarkshire, Scotland. **38.** A town in New South Wales, Australia; suburb of Newcastle. **39.** A town; a metropolis in W. Victoria, Australia. **40.** A village and township in Madison county, N. Y.; seat of Colgate University (non-sectarian), founded in 1819. **41.** A township and city in Caldwell county, Mo. **42.** A town, capital of the Bermudas. **43.** A city in Hancock county, Ill.— **Hamilton, Fort,** a fortified post on Long Island, N. Y., commanding the entrance to New York harbor.

Hamilton, East. A district in Ontario, Canada.

Ham'il-ton, Mount. A peak in Santa Clara county, Cal.; height, 4,209 ft.; site of the Lick Observatory; see TELESCOPE.

Hamilton, West. A district in Ontario, Canada.

Ham"il-to'ni-a, 1 ham"ıl-tō'nı-ə; 2 hăm"il-tō'ni-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of East-Indian evergreen shrubs of the family *Rubiaceæ*, several of which are in greenhouse cultivation for their fragrant white flowers. [< F. *Hamilton*, Am. botanist.]

Ham"il-to'ni-an, 1 ham"ıl-tō'nı-ən; 2 hăm"il-tō'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the person or doctrine of any one of several noted men named Hamilton, especially (1) Alexander Hamilton, (2) Sir William Hamilton, (3) James Hamilton, and (4) Sir William Rowan Hamilton. —**Hamiltonian equations** (*Mech.*), equations determining the motion of a conservative system by expressing the relations between the momentum, the energy, and the configuration of the system.— **H. function** (*Math.*), any one of several functions devised by Sir William Rowan Hamilton to supersede the Lagrangian function.— **H. operator** (*Math.*), the operator $i\frac{d}{dx} + j\frac{d}{dy} + k\frac{d}{dz}$, in which x, y, and z are rectangular coordinates in the quantity operated upon, and i, j, and k are unit vectors parallel to the coordinate axes.

Ham'il-ton-ism, 1 ham'ıl-tən-izm; 2 hăm'il-ton-ĭsm, *n.* The system of logic and metaphysics taught by Sir Wm. Hamilton, who espoused and developed the Scottish realism with respect to the doctrine of sense-perception as founded by Reid, but included a theory of the nature and limits of human knowledge which was largely influenced by the skeptical outcome of the Kantian philosophy. **Ham"il-to'ni-an-ism‡.**

Ham'il-ton Pass. A pass in the main range of the Rocky Mountains, Colo.; 12,370 ft. high.

Ham'il-ton riv'er. Same as GRAND RIVER, 6.

ham"i-nu'ra, 1 ham"ı-niū'rə; 2 hăm"i-nū'ra, *n.* [S. Am.] A South-American erythrinoid fish (*Macrodon trahira*).

ham"i-ros'trate, 1 ham"ı-ros'trēt; 2 hăm"i-rŏs'trāt, *a.* Having a hooked beak. [< L. *hamus*, hook, + ROSTRATE.]

Ha"mir-pur', 1 hū"mir-pūr'; 2 hä"mĭr-pur', *n.* **1.** A district in the United Provinces, India; 2,289 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. [*2 Kings* xxiv, 18.

Ham'i-tal, 1 ham'ı-tal; 2 hăm'i-tăl, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V., margin).

Ham'ite¹, 1 ham'ait; 2 hăm'īt, *n.* **1.** A descendant of Ham, second son of Noah. **2.** One belonging to the Hamitic stock; a Chamite. **3.** A member of the Caucasian race which from earliest days inhabited northeast Africa and the Canary Islands.

Believed by some authorities to be connected with the Semites, the Hamites were among the first races of mankind to become highly civilized. They include among others: (1) The early Egyptians, represented in modern Egypt by the Copts, or native Christians, and the fellaheen, or Moslem peasant class. (2) The original inhabitants of the elevated districts of Abyssinia. (3) Somalis, Gallas in Abyssinia, and the Danakils. See AFRICAN. They have mixed extensively with the negro races, but still retain their light complexion and, in many cases, are exceptionally well developed physically. The earliest known writing is to be found in the Egyptian inscriptions which were made by members of the Hamite stock.

4. A negro: from a popular belief that all negro peoples are descendants of Ham.— **Ham'i-tism,** *n.* The condition of being a Hamite.

ha'mite², 1 hē'mait; 2 hā'mīt, *n.* A fossil hamitoid cephalopod. [< L. *hamus*, hook.]

Ha-mit'ic, 1 hə-mit'ık; 2 ha-mĭt'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to Ham, Noah's second son (*Gen.* x), or to any or all peoples supposed to be his descendants, or to their language. The Hamitic language is divided into three parts: *Egyptian*, *Ethiopic* or *Cushitic*, and *Libyan* or *Berber*. Of these three varieties, all of which are partly monosyllabic and have no apparent grammatical system, the ancient Egyptian is the most important. It is the only Hamitic tongue which has records and is believed to have been the first written language. It is extinct, and was followed by the Coptic, now only kept alive in the liturgy of the Coptic Church. *Egyptian* was limited to the district around the valley of the Nile. The *Ethiopic* language, used in the districts along the Red Sea, north and south of Abyssinia, comprises various Agao dialects. The *Libyan* or *Berber* division used in the coast district of northern Africa includes various dialects, such as the Kabyle, the Shilha, and the Tuareg. A resemblance appears between the Hamitic and Semitic languages, but the relationship has not been fully established. See LANGUAGE.— **Hamitic stock,** the African linguistic stock of the Mediterranean or Eurafrican race, closely allied to the Semitic stock. It embraces three groups: (1) the *Egyptian*, including old Egyptian and Coptic; (2) the *Libyan*, including Libyan, Berber, Kabyle, Tuareg, and Guanche, and (3) the *Ethiopian*, including Somali, Galla, Beja, Danakil, and Agoa. See AFRICAN.

Ha-mit'i-dæ, 1 hə-mit'ı-dī; 2 ha-mĭt'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A Cretaceous family of prosiphonate ammonites with the whorls unrolled, generally united with *Scaphitidæ*. **Ha-mi'tes,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *hamus*, hook.]— **-tid,** *n.*— **-toid,** *a.*

Ham"i-to-Se-mit'ic, 1 ham"ı-tō-sı-mit'ık; 2 hăm"i-tō-se-mĭt'ic, *a.* Denoting races or tribes which speak Hamitic and Semitic languages, which belong to the same linguistic family.

ham'kin, 1 ham'kın; 2 hăm'kin, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A pudding made upon the bone of a shoulder of mutton with the flesh taken off.

ham'let¹, 1 ham'let; 2 hăm'lĕt, *n.* A cluster of houses or cottages in the country; a little village; particularly, in England, a village without a church.

Louisville, renowned through the lower valley as the only *hamlet* that could boast of a store [in 1784].
J. B. MCMASTER *People of the U. S.* vol. i, p. 148. [A. 1883.]

[OF., dim. of *hamel*, village, < OFries. *hām*, home.] — **ham'let-ed,** *a.* [Rare.] Secluded or living in a hamlet. — **ham"let-i-za'tion,** *n.* [U. S.] Incorporation as a hamlet.— **ham'let-ize,** *vt.* [U. S.] To convert into a hamlet.

ham'let², *n.* **1.** The common spotted moray (*Lycodontis moringa*). **2.** Same as ROCKFISH, 1 (7). **3.** [Nassau.] The grouper.

Ham'let³, *n.* In Shakespeare's tragedy *Hamlet*, the hero, a prince of Denmark, who avenges his father's murder.

Ham'ley, 1 ham'lı; 2 hăm'ly, **Sir Edward Bruce** (4/27 1824–8/12 1893). An English lieutenant-general and writer.

Ham'lin, 1 ham'lın; 2 hăm'lin, *n.* **1. Hannibal** (8/27 1809–7/4 1891), an American lawyer; statesman; diplomat; Vice-President of the United States; five times Senator. **2.** County, N. E. part of S. Dak.; 543 sq. m.; county-seat, Catherwood.

ham'lin-ite, 1 ham'lın-ait; 2 hăm'lin-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, colorless glucinum-aluminum fluophosphate, crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< A. C. *Hamlin*, American mineralogist.] [Prussia.

Hamm, 1 hɑm; 2 häm, *n.* A town in Westphalia province,

ham'ma, 1 ham'ə; 2 hăm'a, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* An enclosed plot of land. [< AS. *ham*, enclosure.]

ham'ma-da, 1 ham'ə-də; 2 hăm'a-da, *n.* [Ar.] A rocky and desert table-land or upland.

ham-mam', 1 hum-ɑm'; 2 hŭm-äm', *n.* [Ar.] In Turkey, a bath-house; hence, in Western countries, a Turkish bath.

Ham'math, 1 ham'ath; 2 hăm'ăth, *n.* *Bib.* *2 Kings* xxiii, 33.

Ham'me, 1 hɑm'ə; 2 häm'e, *n.* A town in E. Flanders province, Belgium.

Ham'me-ah, 1 ham'ı-ə; 2 hăm'e-a, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.). *Neh.* iii, 1.

Ham"me-da'tha, 1 ham"ı-dē'thə; 2 hăm"e-dā'tha, *n.* *Bib.* *Esth.* iii, 1. [ham'mle‡.

ham'mel, 1 ham'el; 2 hăm'ĕl, *vt.* [Prov.] To hamble.

ham'mel, *n.* [Scot.] A cattle-shed; a hemble.— **ham'mel-feed"ing,** *n.* A method of confining cattle in hammels for feeding. [xxxvi, 26.

Ham'me-lech, 1 ham'ı-lek; 2 hăm'e-lĕc, *n.* *Bib.* *Jer.*

Ham-mel'zar, 1 ha-mel'zɑr; 2 hă-mĕl'zär, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V., margin). *Dan.* i, 11.

ham'mer, 1 ham'ər; 2 hăm'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike or beat with or as with a hammer; beat hard; pound; drive, as a nail.

Gold may be *hammered* into leaves so thin that a million of them are less than an inch thick.
B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* § 174, p. 138. [I. B. & CO.]

2. To form or shape by beating with or as with a hammer; forge; as, to *hammer* out an iron shaft. **3.** To fasten as by welding or nailing.

Beings deathless as their haughty lord,
Are *hammer'd* to the galling oar for life.
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* i, l. 248.

4. To form by persistent intellectual labor; work upon mentally: commonly with *out*; as, to *hammer out* a plan.

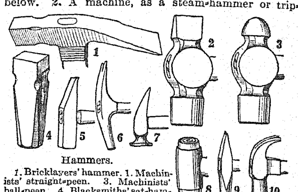
And there scattered about on the benches, with dictionary and grammar, *hammered out* their twenty lines of Virgil and Euripides.
T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Rugby* ch. 8, p. 77. [O. & CO.]

5. *Stock Exchange.* To depress values or prices of; to bear. **6.** To expel for failure to meet engagements: said of a broker on the London Stock Exchange, where an attendant strikes three blows with a hammer on the rostrum to secure attention before announcing a bankruptcy. **7.** [Slang.] To find fault with; knock.
II. *i.* **1.** To strike blows as with a hammer. **2.** To work hard or constantly; apply oneself with great effort.

Even when the family leaves home in the summer, the man returns to town every few days to *hammer* away at something.
A. CARNEGIE *Triumphant Democracy* p. 118. [S. 1888.]

3. To make a noise as of blows in a pipe, the result of sudden stoppage of the flow, or of turning on steam: said of water.— **ham'mered,** *pa.*— **hammered work** (*Art*), work in which metal is hammered into a desired shape by hand.

ham'mer, *n.* **1.** A hand-implement having a head at right angles to the handle, used for driving nails, pounding, breaking, or flattening materials, etc. See list below. **2.** A machine, as a steam-hammer or trip-



Hammers.

1. Bricklayers' hammer. 1. Machinists' straight-peen. 3. Machinists' ball-peen. 4. Blacksmiths' set-hammer. 5. Tinners' hammer. 6. Upholsterers' hammer, or tack-hammer. 7. Shoemakers' hammer. 8. Rawhide-faced hammer. 9. Riveting hammer. 10. Claw-hammer.

hammer, performing functions similar to those of a heavy hand-hammer.

I have seen, in a workshop in Calcutta, a *hammer* that would crack an eggshell without crushing it, or bruise a lump of iron as big as your head into a flat cake.
F. MARION CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* ch. 6, p. 113. [MACM. 1882.]

3. A part or piece of a machine or apparatus performing functions similar to those of a hammer. (1) The piece by which a gong or the like is struck. (2) That part of a gun-lock which strikes the cap or cartridge, or which carries the flint; the dog or cock. (3) A padded piece that strikes the string of a pianoforte. (4) A percussor for auscultation. (5) An auctioneer's mallet. (6) *Mech.* A lever in an internal-combustion engine which controls the exhaust. **4.** *Zool.* (1) The malleus. (2) The head of a hammer-headed shark. **5.** *Athletics.* A metal ball with a long straight wooden handle: used for throwing. [< AS. *hamer*, hammer.] **ham'er†.**

— **Belgian hammer,** a long-headed slim hammer with thin cross-peen, used in laying paving-sets.— **cushioned h.,** a power-hammer striking a cushioned blow.— **dead-stroke h.,** a power-hammer striking an uncushioned or inelastic blow.— **double** or **duplex h.,** a forging device striking on opposite sides, as of a bloom.— **frontal h.,** a tilt-hammer that is raised by a cam acting on a piece projecting from the front of the head.— **ham'mer-ac"tion,** *n.* That part of a piano which contains the hammers and the mechanism which controls them.— **h. and scourge of England,** Sir William Wallace, the Scottish patriot: so called by the historian Fordun.— **h.-ax,** *n.* An implement combining a hammer-head and an ax-head on the same handle.— **h.-beam,** *n.* A short beam projecting laterally from the inside of a wall, and serving as a tie-beam.— **h.-bird,** *n.* The umbrette (*Scopus umbretta*).— **h.-block,** the removable steel face of a steam-hammer.— **h.-blow,** *n.* A blow as from a hammer; also, the impact of the wheel of an unbalanced locomotive.— **h.-break,** *n.* *Elec.* An interrupter acting by means of a hammer vibrating between an electromagnet and a contact piece; the hammer is sometimes mechanically actuated.— **h.-butt,** *n.* *Piano-manuf.* The block into which the base of a hammer-shank is fitted.— **h.-cap,** *n.* The cover of a gun-cock.— **h.-catcher,** *n.* A padded shoulder for stopping the sound of a pianoforte hammer in its return, after striking.— **h.-cloth,** *n.* The cloth covering a coach-box: said to be so called from the former use of the box as a receptacle for tools.— **h.-dressed,** *a.* Dressed with a hammer, particularly with a pointed hammer: said of a stone.— **h.-fish,** *n.* Same as HAMMERHEAD, 1.— **h.-hard,** *a.* Made hard by hammering.— **h.-harden,** *vt.* To harden (metals) by pounding or beating with a hammer.— **h.-headed,** *a.* **1.** Having a hammer-shaped head. **2.** Dull; blockheaded.— **h.-lock,** *n.* *Wrestling.* A position in which a wrestler is held with an arm bent behind his back.— **ham'mer-man,** *n.* One who uses a hammer constantly in any metal-working trade.— **h.-mark,** *n.* A mark left by the hammer on metal, as in forging.— **h.-nail,** *n.* The pin that fastens the cock to the plate of a flint-lock firearm.— **H. of Heretics.** **1.** Saint Augustine, who opposed the Pelagian and Donatist heresies. **2.** Cardinal Pierre d'Ailly (1350–1420), head of the Council of Constance, which decreed the deaths of John Huss and Jerome of Prague. **3.** Johann Faber (1478–1541), a German antagonist of the Reformation.— **H. of the Scots,** King Edward I. of England.— **h.-oyster,** *n.* Same as HAMMER-SHELL.— **h. palsy** (*Pathol.*), hephæstic hemiplegia. See HEMIPLEGIA.— **h.-pick,** *n.* A combination hammer and pick on one handle; a pick-hammer.— **h.-pike,** *n.* A military weapon in use at the close of the 18th century, a combination of hammer and pike. — **h.-refined,** *a.* Denoting steel of fine grain produced by heavy hammering, succeeded by sharp, light hammering. — **h.-rest,** *n.* In a pianoforte, a rail against which the hammers rest when in normal position.— **h.-scale,** *n.* Same as FORGE-SCALE.— **h.-sedge,** *n.* *Bot.* A European sedge (*Carex hirta*) naturalized in the northeastern United States. — **h.-shank,** *n.* *Piano-manuf.* The thin rod of wood on which the hammer-head is carried.— **h.-shell,** *n.* A pterioid bivalve or pearl-oyster of the genus *Malleus*, having when old a hammer-like form, from the long-winged hinge being at right angles to the valve. **h.-oyster‡.**— **ham'mer-smith",** *n.* One who shapes or works metal with a hammer.— **h.-stone,** *n.* A disk of hard stone used by savages for a hammer.— **h.-strap,** *n.* A flat heavy strap of iron bolted to the cross-bar of a sleigh, bent so that the evener can work between it and the tongue.— **h.-tail,** *n.* **1.** A projection from a clock-hammer or from the arbor that bears it, which is operated on by teeth projecting from a wheel in the striking-mechanism for the purpose of raising the hammer. **2.** *Piano-manuf.* A projection from the pivotal end of a hammer; a hammer back-stop.— **h.-throwing,** *n.* *Athletics.* A test of skill in throwing. See THROWING THE HAMMER, under THROW, *v.*— **ham'mer-toe",** *n.* *Pathol.* Persistent flexion of a toe, usually of the second. — **h.-tongs,** *n. pl.* Tongs having small projections for engaging holes in punched iron articles, as hammer-heads, which are being forged.— **ham'mer-wort",** *n.* The herb pellitory (*Parietaria officinalis*).— **h.-wrought,** *a.* Wrought with a hammer: said of ornamental ironwork, etc.— **Lucerne h.,** a long-handled war-mace.— **patent h.,** same as BUSH-HAMMER.— **slater's h.,** see SAX¹, 1.

Important hammers not defined here, as *drop-hammer*, *steam-hammer*, will be found under the first element.

Hammers are named (1) from their use or purpose, the thing with which used, or the business in which they are employed; as, **ballast-hammer** (double-ended for

breaking ballast, etc.), **beating-h.** (for shaping the backs of books in binding), **bench-h.**, **black-smiths' h.**, **blocking-h.** (a hammer used in setting saws), **boiler-makers' h.** (with short large head), **brad-h.**, **brickayers' h.** (with ax-like head), **bricklayers' h.** (a weighty hammer having the two heads long and the faces small), **carpenters' h.** (having claws), **chasing-h.** (for chasing or embossing), **cloek-h.** (for striking the hours), **closing-h.** (*Bolting making*), (one with which the edges of the shuttle-plates are brought together where the seam is to be formed by riveting), **coopers' h.** (having a narrow peen for flaring iron hoops), **coppering-h.** (a beveling hammer with a broad flat face and a peen ending in a claw), **creasing-h.** (see CREASE, *v.*), **dental h.** (a light mallet or plugging-machine), **enlarging-h.**, **finishing-h.**, **flaking-h.** (for flints), **flanging-h., forge-h., forging-h., framing-h.** (employed in the construction of ponderous framework; the handle is less than a foot long), **furrowing-h., geologists' h.** (for breaking or trimming rocks, etc.), **gold-h.** (gold-beaters'), **hand-h., holding-up h.** (*Mech.*), (a dolly with cupped head held against the male end of a rivet while the other end is being formed), **kurbing-h.** (for breaking stones or dressing cubes), **lath-h.** or **lathing-h., lift-h.** (a light form of tilt-hammer), **loading-h.** (for rifles), **machinists' h.** (usually with one round flat face and a cross-peen), **masons' h.** (square-faced with a peen in line with handle), **meat-h.** (ridged, for pounding meat to make it tender), **mickie-h.** (for breaking up or chipping stone), **miners' h.** (for breaking ore), **nail-h., planishing-h., pocket-h.** (geologists'), **polishing-h., quarrying-h.** (for dressing stone), **raising-h.**, **riveting-h.** (for deeply dishing metal plates), **riveting-h., scabbler's-h.** or **scappling-h., scaling-h.** (for steam-boilers), **setting-h.** (used for swaging; also one used by tinsmiths), **ship-building h.** (a heavy hammer used in building ships), **shoe-h.** (shoemakers'), **shoeing-h.** (horseshoers'), **softening-h.** (for toning down or softening the edges of a vignetted half-tone plate, which otherwise would show a sharp boundary), **sorting-h.** (for breaking up ores in sorting), **spalling-h., spreading-h.** (gold-beaters'), **stamp-h.** (a machine for stamping), **steak-h.** (for pounding steak), **stone-h.** (for chipping stone), **striking-h.** (a quarryman's hammer for striking a rock-drill), **tuning-h.** (a hammer-shaped wrench for piano-tuning), **veneering-h.** (for flattening veneers in applying them), **welding-h.:** (2) from their shape, construction, or mechanism; as, **claw-h., dog-head h.** (a hammer having a long head with rounded face for stretching saw-blades to take out kinks or buckles), **flat h.** (a gold beaters' hammer, the first tool used in gold-beating), **foot-h.** (a machine-hammer operated by a treadle), **friction-h.** (a drop-hammer raised by friction of rollers), **frontal h.** (a trip-hammer with the trip in front), **helve-h.** (a trip-hammer), **interchangeable h.** (a pneumatic hammer having a clamp for holding different kinds of head and face), **rein-h.** or **revolving h.** (a form of power-hammer), **set h.** (having a handle set in, not wedged); (3) from the motive power employed: as, **automatic h.** (any instrument formerly used to produce a blister), **Nasmyth h.** (the original steam hammer invented by James Nasmyth in 1838 and patented by him June 18, 1842), **Wagner h.** (an automatic electromagnetic interrupter which acts as a buzzer under Bole-Raymond's inductorium: named from P. Wagner).—**hammer-a-bl(e)**, *a.* Capable of being hammered or beaten out or into shape; malleable.—**hammer-a-bleness**, *n. Ficcarrs.* Having no hammer visible; as, a *hammerless* gun.—**hammer-wise**, *adv.* [Rare.] After the same fashion as a hammer.

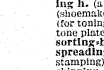
hammer-ax'e, *n.* Same as *hammer-head*, (2).

hammer-er, *n.* One who uses a hammer.

Oliver has been called Malleus Monarchorum or the '*Hammerer* of Kings and Thrones.'

PAXTON HOOD *Oliver Cromwell* ch. 2, p. 26. [r. a. w. 1884].

hammer-head, *n.* **1.** A sphyrnoid shark, especially *Sphyrna zygæna*, which has a hammer-shaped head because of the lateral expansion of its sides, which bear the eyes at their ends. **2.** The hoopsnicker. **3.** An African fruit-bat (*Hypsignathus monstrosus*). **4.** The hammerkop. **5.** A roller. **6.** A tool for striking with a hammer. **7.** A projected surface on metal, as brass or silver, made for ornament, by means of a hammer.



Hammerhead. 1 *a*, ventral surface of the head, showing mouth.

hamr-kop, *n.* [hamr-ker-kop; 2 hâm'er-kŏp, *n.* [S. Afr.] The umbrette (*Scopus umbretta*): so called from a hammer-shaped tuft of feathers on the back of the head. **hamr-er-kopf.**



Hammerkop.

ham'mer-ō, 1 hâm'er-ō; 2 hâm'er-ō, *n.* A peninsula in Nordland province, Norway.

ham'mer-Purg'stall, 1 hâm'er-purĝ-shtâl; 2 hâm'er-purĝ-shtâl, *n.* **Joseph, Baron von** (6/s1774–11/29 1856). A German Orientalist and historian.

ham'mer-smith, 1 hâm'er-smĭth; 2 hâm'er-smĭth, *n.* A borough, parish, and suburb of London, England.

ham-mîph'kad, 1 ha-mîf'kad; 2 ha-mîf'kăd, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.). *Neh.* iii, 31.

ham'mite, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as AMMITE.

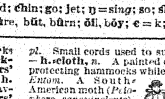
ham'mo-chry'sos, 1 ham'o-chri'sos; 2 hăm'o-crī'sŏs *n.* A mineral known to the ancients and characterized by goldlike spots; mentioned by Pliny. [L., < Gr. *ammochrysos*, sand with golden veins, < *ammos*, sand, + *chrysos*, gold.]

ham'mock, 1 ham'ŏk; 2 hăm'ŏk, *n.* **1.** A swinging couch, hung by the ends, usually made of canvas, netting, or fiber.

The natives of Brazil used to sleep in nets composed of the rind of the Hamack tree, suspended between poles. . . . Hence the sailor's *hammock* derived from it. W. FULLEN *Etymological Compend, Hammock* p. 428. [1866 1853.]

2. [Southern U. S.] A highly arable tract of land. **3.** *Entom.* The hammock-like covering of the caterpillars of certain moths. [< Sp. *hamaca*, of W. Ind. origin.]

—ham'mock-bat'ten, *n.* A stick to spread out the end of a hammock.—**h.-berthing**, *n.* *Naut.* The location of the hammocks when they are piled down.—**h.-carriage**, *n.* A hammock-like palanquin of Madeira.—**h.-clews**, *n. pl.* Small cords used to suspend the ends of a hammock.—**h.-cloth**, *n.* A painted canvas covering used at sea for protecting hammocks while in the nettings.—**h.-moth**, *n.* *Entom.* A South American moth (*Pelechora americana*) whose larva builds a movable habitation of its own spun material.



Hammock-carriage with Bearers, as used in Madeira.

—**h.-nettings**, *n. pl.* Originally, nettings for the stowage of hammocks on a vessel; now, long boxes, usually on the rail.—**h.-racks**, —**h.-rails**, *n. pl.* *Naut.* Rails rising above the bulwarks of a vessel and forming the top of the hammock-netting.—**h.-shroud**, *n.* A shroud made of hammock-cloth; used in burial at sea.—**h.-stanchions**, *n. pl.* *Naut.* Fixed irons to which the hammock-rails are secured.—**h.-stop**, *n.* A small line temporarily fastening a hammock.—**to lash a h.** to roll up a hammock and its bedding and secure it with a small rope, called a hammock-lashing, around them.—**to sling a h.**, to suspend it for use.

Ham-mol'e-keth (H. V.), } } ham-mol'-keth or ham'o-lĕ'-
Ham-mol'e-keth, } keth; 2 hâ-mōl'e-cĕth or hăm'-
o-lĕ'cĕth, *n.* *Bib.* *1 Chron.* vii, 18. [*1 Chron.* vi, 76.

Ham'mon, 1 ham'on; 2 hăm'on, *n.* *Bib.* *Josh.* xix, 28; *Ham'mon*, 1 ham'on; 2 hăm'on, *n.* *Bib.* *Josh.* xix, 28;
1 Chron. vi, 74. [Also, *Hammon*.]

Ham'mond, 1 ham'ond; 2 hăm'ond, *n.* **1.** Henry (b. 1605–4/s1660), an English divine and writer. **2.** Jabez D. (b. 9/s1778–3/s1853), an American lawyer; historian; regent of the University of New York. **3.** James Hamilton (11/s1807–11/s1864), an American statesman; Governor of South Carolina. **4.** John Hays (3/s1855–), an American mining engineer and expert, reform leader in the Transvaal, 1895–1896; arrested and sentenced to death after the Jameson raid; sentence commuted, liberated with $125,000, and banished. **5.** John (1814–1882), an American officer; commander of Upper Louisiana, 1861–1824. **6.** A city in Lake county, Ind. **7.** A town in Tangipahoa parish, La.

Ham'mond's dis-ease'. Athetosis.

Ham'monds-port, 1 ham'ondz-pōrt; 2 hăm'ondz-pōrt, *n.* A village in Steuben county, N. Y.

Ham'mon-ton, 1 ham'on-tun; 2 hăm'on-tun, *n.* A town in Atlantic county, N. J.

Ham'moth-dor', 1 ham'oth-dor -ŏth-dōr'; 2 hăm'ŏth-dor -ŏth-dōr', *n.* *Bib.* *Josh.* xxi, 32.

Ham'mu-el, 1 ham'yu-el; 2 hăm'yu-el, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.).

Ham'mu-ra'bi, 1 ha'mu-ra'bi; 2 hă'mu-ra'bi, *n.* A king of Babylonia, who reigned 2285–2242 B.C., and whose discovered 1902, resembles the Israelitish legislation.

Ha-mo'nah, 1 ha-mō'na; 2ha-mō'na, *n.* *Bib.* *Ezek.* xxxix, 16.

Ha-mon'a, 1 ha-mon'a; 2 hă'mon-nŏ'. *n.* *Bib.* *Ezek.* xxxix, 11.

Ha'mon-ite, 1 ha'mon-īt; 2 hă'mon-īt, *n.* Same as SEBSTAN.

Ha'mor, 1 ha'mor; 2 hă'mōr, *n.* *Bib.* *Gen.* xxxiii, 19.

ha'mo-rous, 1 ha'mo-rus; 2 hă'mo-rŭs, *a.* Same as HAMATE.

ha'mous, [ing or reading.

hamp, 1 hamp; 2 hămp, *vt.* Scot.] To stumble, as in walking.

Hamp'den, 1 hamp'den; 2 hămp'den, *n.* A town in Penobscot county, Me.

Hamp'den Sid'ney. A post-village in Prince Edward county, Va., 70 m. W. S. W. of Richmond; seat of Hampden-Sidney College (Presbyterian), founded 1776.

ham'per, 1 ham'per; 2 hăm'per, *vt.* **1.** To put a hamper or shackle on, literally or figuratively; hinder in progress or advancement; obstruct the free action of; embarrass; encumber; as, *hampered* by debt.

All Wolsey could do was to set himself secretly to *hamper* the French King's work.

FROUDE *Hist. Eng. People* vol. ii, bk. v, p. 109. [c. 1878.]

2. [Rare.] To put out of order, as a machine. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To strike. [Cp. HAMBLE.] **—ham'perer**, *n.*

ham'per, *n.* **1.** A large basket, especially of wickerwork, in which to pack articles of food or clothing. **2.** Specif.: (1) [New York, U. S.] An oysterbasket holding two bushels. (2) [Virginia, U. S.] A measure of small fish, holding about a bushel. **3.** The hamper office. [Contr. of HANAPER.]

ham'perd, *pp.* Hampered.

Hamp'shire, 1 hamp'shir, -shĭr; 2 hămp'shīr, *n.* **1.** A former county in S. England; 1,621 sq. m.; capital, Winchester; now **Southampton. 2.** A county in W. Massachusetts; 612 sq. m.; county-seat, Northampton. **3.** A county in N. West Virginia; 662 sq. m.; county-seat, Romney. **4.** A breed of sheep, commonly called **Hampshire Down.** See plate of SHEEP.

Hamp'stead, 1 hamp'sted; 2 hămp'stĕd, *n.* A borough and parish in London, England.

Hamp'ton, 1 hamp'ton; 2 hămp'ton, *n.* **1. Wade** (1755–7/s1835), an American general; officer under Marion and Sumter. **2. Wade** (3/s1818–4/s1902), an American Confederate general, commander of Hampton's Legion. **3.** Governor of South Carolina, 1876–1878; United States Senator and Railroad Commissioner. **3.** A county in S. South Carolina; 936 sq. m.; county-seat, Hampton. **4.** A judicial and civil division of Surrey, in Middlesex, England. **5.** A town, county-seat of Franklin county, Ia. **6.** A town in Rockingham county, N. H.; seaside resort. **7.** A town in Hampton-Falls-p., A former royal residence near Hampton, Middlesex, England; built by Cardinal Wolsey; now used by state pensioners. It has a fine picture-gallery. **8.** A city in Virginia.

Hamp'ton Roads. A channel in Chesspeake Bay, Va.; scene of the naval duel between the Merrimac and the Monitor, 9 Mar. 9, 1862; also, of the encampments, 1781, 1862.

Hamp'ton Wick. A parish and urban district in Middlesex, England.

Ham'ran, 1 ham'ran; 2 hăm'ran, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.).

ham'shack'le, 1 ham'shak'l; 2 hăm'shăk'l, *vt.* [-LED; -LING.] **1.** To shackle by fastening the head down and connecting it with the fore legs by a short strap or rope, so as to impede free movement; as, to *hamshackle* a horse.

Hence, to restrain or impede. [< HAM + SHACKLE.]

ham'ster, 1 ham'ster; 2 hăm'ster, *n.* A cricetine rat-like rodent with cheek-pouches. The common pouches. The common hamster (*Cricetus frumentarius*) of Europe and northern Asia has very large cheek-pouches and a short tail. It stores up grain in subterranean galleries. [G., < OHG. *hamastro*, weevil.]

ham'string", 1 ham'strĭng"; 2 hăm'strĭng", *vt.* [HAMSTRUNG or HAMSTRUNGED; HAMSTRINGING.] **1.** To cut or injure the hamstring of, so as to cripple.

2. To cripple (a whale) by cutting the fluke-tendons.

ham'string", *n.* 1. *Anat.* One of the tendons of the muscles of the thigh which bound the hamm or space back of the knee. **2.** The large sinew at the back of the hock of the hind leg of a quadruped.

Ham'sun, 1 hăm'sun; 2 hăm'sŭn, *pseud.* (8/s1859–). A Norwegian author; received Nobel prize for literature for 1920; *Growth of the Soil.*

Ham'u-el, 1 ham'yu-el or ha-mū'el; 2 hăm'yu-el or ha-mū'el, *n.* *Bib.* *1 Chron.* iv, 26.

Ha'mu-kyo'gu Na'mu, 1 hă'mu-kyō'gu nă'mu; 2 hă'mu-kyō'gu nă'mu, *n.* A province in eastern Chosen.

Ha'mu-kyo'gu Fuku, 1 p.'ku; 2 p.'kŭ, *n.* A province in N. W. Chosen.

Ha'mul, 1 ha'mul; 2 hă'mul, *n.* *Bib.* *Gen.* xlvi, 12.

ha'mu-lar, 1 ham'yu-lar; 2 hăm'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Hook-like; curved; as, the *hamular* process of the internal pterygoid plate of the skull. **2.** *Bot.* Hamulate. [< L. *hamulus*, dim. of *hamus*, hook.]

ham'u-late, 1 ham'yu-lēt; 2 hăm'yu-lāt, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Minutely hamulate; having little hooks. **2.** Hamular. [< L. *hamulus*; see HAMULAR.] **ham'u-lose**, *a.* Hamulate.

Ha'mul-ites, 1 hă'mul-aits; 2 hă'mul-īts, *n. pl.* *Bib.* *Num.* xxvi, 21.

ham'u-lus, 1 ham'yu-lus; 2 hăm'yu-lŭs, *n.* [-li, 1 -lī; 2 -lĭ, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A little hook. **2.** *Anat.* (1) A hook-like process of a bone. (2) *Ornith.* A hooked barbicel of a feather. (3) *Entom.* One of the hooklets on the anterior margin of the hind wings of some Lepidoptera. **3.** *Bot.* The long hooked awn of the spikelet of *Uncinia*. **ham'ule.**

Ha-mun', 1 ha-mun'; 2 hă-mun', *n.* A salt-water lake between Persia and Afghanistan; 100 m. long.

ha'mus, 1 ha'mus; 2 hă'mus, *n.* [HA'MI, 1 -mī; 2 -mĭ, *pl.*] [L.] A hook or hook-like process, as on the under side of the fore wing in lepidoptera.

Ha-mu'tal, 1 ha-mū'tal; 2 hă-mū'tăl, *n.* *Bib.* One of King Josiah's wives; mother of Jehoahaz. *2 Kings* xxiii, 31. Hith., kin to the dewy.

Han'za, 1 hăn'za; 2 hăn'zŏ, *n.* "The Director"; the reputed founder of the Druses; lived about 1000.

Han, 1 hăn; 2 hăn, *n.* **1.** A river in Chosen. Same as HANKIANG. **2.** An important Chinese dynasty (B.C. 206–A.D. 220), whose domination was characterized by developments in wealth, commerce, and culture.

Han'a-ki'ki, 1 hăn'a-kī'kī; 2 hăn'a-kī'kĭ, *n.* A district in Maui island.

Ha-nac'ca, 1 ho-nak'a; 2 ha-năc'a, *n.* *Mus.* A Moravian dance in 2-4 time, resembling a very rapid polonaise.

Ha-nâf'ite, 1 hanf'-zait; 2 hănf'-zīt, *n.* One of the second of the four great orthodox schools of Sunnite Mohammedans, founded by Abou Hanifah. See IMAM; HANBALITE. The system of Hanifah was less rigorous than the others in its legal code. It assumes that every case can be deduced from the Koran is true. It is the official system of the Turkish empire.

Ha'na-ford, 1 ha'n.-ford; 2 hă'n.-ford, **Phebe Ann** (*née* Coffin) (5/s1829–6/s1921). An American school-teacher, editor lecturer, and author; ordained 1868 as a Universalist minister; first woman ordained in New England. Related.

Ha'na-ie'li, 1 hă'na-ē'i; 2 hă'nă-ē'ĭ, *n.* A district in Kauai island.

Ha'na-'ee'a, 1 ho-na'-e; 2 ha-na'-ĕ, *n.* *Mus.* A Moravian dance in 2-4 time, resembling a very rapid polonaise.

Ha'na-fite, 1 hanf'-zait; 2 hănf'-zīt, *n.* One of the second of the four great orthodox schools of Sunnite Mohammedans, founded by Abou Hanifah. See IMAM; HANBALITE. The system of Hanifah was less rigorous than the others in its legal code. It assumes that every case can be deduced from the Koran is true. It is the official system of the Turkish empire.

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Ha'na-ie'li, 1 hă'na-ē'i; 2 hă'nă-ē'ĭ, *n.* A district in Kauai island.

Ha'na-mea, 1 ho'na-mā or ha-na'-mā; 2 hă'na-mā or ha-nă'-mā, *n.* *Bib.* *Jer.* xxxv, 4.

Ha'na-met, 1 ha'n.-met; 2 hă'n.-mĕt, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.).

Ha'nan, 1 ha'nan; 2 hă'nan, *n.* *Bib.* *Jer.* xxxv, 4.

Ha'na-ni, 1 ha'na-ni; 2 hă'na-ni, **2** hă'na-ni or ha-nă'-ni, *n.* *Bib.* *Neh.* iii, 1.

Ha'na-ni, 1 ha'na-ni; 2 hă'na-ni, *n.* *Bib.* (R.V.). *Neh.* iii, 1.

Ha'na-ni, 1 ha'-ni; 2 hă'-nī, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.). *1 Chron.* xxv, 4.

Ha'na-ni'a, 1 ha'n.-ni'a; 2 hă'n.-nī'a, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai), **Ha'na-ni'as**, 1 ha'n.-ni'as; 2 hă'n.-nī'as. *Bib.* *Dan.*, i, 7.

han'ap, 1 han'ap; 2 hăn'ap, *n.* [Archaic.] A rich goblet or tankard, used on state occasions.

He had, indeed, four silver *hanaps* of his own, which had been left him by his grandmother, of happy memory.

Story of Queen Zixi of Ix p. 71. [b. F. & co.]

[OF., < *hanap*, drinking-cup, < OHG. *hnapf*, cup.]

han'a-per, 1 han'a-per; 2 hăn'a-per, *n.* **1.** A wicker receptacle for documents or valuables. **2.** [H-.] An office of the English Court of Chancery, abolished in 1832: so named because certain of its papers were originally kept in a hamper. **3.** An office of the English Court of Chancery, having charge of issuing writs for parliamentary elections.

ha-na'qua, 1 ho-na'kwa; 2 hă-nă'kwă, *n.* [Brit. Guiana.] The cheechilea.

han'a-ster, 1 han'a-ster; 2 hăn'a-ster, *n.* Formerly, a member of the house, or merchants' gild, of Oxford, England; hence, a freeman of that city. [Sp. HANSER.]

Ha'nat-thon, 1 ha'nat-thon; 2 hă'nat-thŏn, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ha'nau, 1 hă'nau; 2 hă'nou, *n.* A town in Hesse-Nassau province, Prussia; scene of the defeat of the Austrians and Saxons by Napoleon, Oct. 30, 1813. Ger. HANAU.

han'ba-ba'los, 1 han'ba-ba'los; 2 hăn'bă-bă'lŏs, *n.* Same.

Han'bal-ite, 1 han'bal-ait; 2 hăn'bal-īt, *n.* A member of the last of the four great orthodox schools of Sunnite Mohammedans, founded by Ahmed ibn Hanbal (A. D. 780–855). The Hanbalites, whose system of jurisprudence is more severe than that of any of the other three schools, have practically disappeared in the Mallikites. See HANAFITE; IMAM.

hance, 1 hans; 2 hăns, *n.* *Arch.* (1) The haunch of an arch. (2) The lower part of a many-centered arch, above the spring. (3) A curving joining of a straight lintel to its jamb. **2.** *Naut.* A break or sudden departure from a natural form; an irregularity, as in a sheer-rail; hance. [Var. of HAUNCH.]

hanch, 1 hanch; 2 hănch, *n.* & *vt.* Archaic.] To bite savagely or viciously; snap at. [< OF. *hanchier*, < *hanche*, haunch.]

han'chet, 1 han'chet; 2 hăn'chĕt, *n.* *Her.* A bugle-horn used as a bearing. [Cf. HANCH.]

han'chi-nol, 1 han'chi-nol; 2 hăn'chi-nŏl, *n.* [Mex.] An erect bushy shrub (*Heimia salicifolia*) of the loosestrife family (*Lythraceæ*), found in Venezuela, Mexico, and Buenos Aires, and said to be sudorific and antisyphilitic.

han'chung-fu', 1 h'n'chung-fū'; 2 hăn'chung-fū', *n.* A city in Shensi province, China.

Han'cock, 1 han'kok; 2 hăn'cŏk, *n.* **1. John** (3/s1737–10/s1793), an American statesman; president of the Continental Congress, 1774; first governor of Massachusetts, 1780. **2. Winfield Scott** (7/s1824–2/s1886), United States general; Democratic candidate for President, 1880. **3.** A county in N. W. central Georgia; 533 sq. m.; county-seat, Sparta. **4.** A county in W. Illinois; 765 sq. m.; county-seat, Carthage. **5.** A county in central Indiana; county-seat, Greenfield. **6.** A county in N. Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Concord. **7.** A county in W. Kentucky; 195 sq. m.; county-seat, Hawesville. **8.** A county in S. E. Maine; 1,360 sq. m.; county-seat, Ellsworth. **9.** A county in S. Mississippi; 611 sq. m.; county-seat, Bay St. Louis. **10.** A county in N. W. Ohio; 526 sq. m.; county-seat,

Findlay. **11.** A county in N. E. Tennessee; 208 sq. m.; county-seat, Sneedville. **12.** A county in N. W. Virginia; 86 sq. m.; county-seat, New Cumberland. **13.** A township and village in Houghton county, Mich. **14.** A township and village in Delaware county, N. Y.

Han'cock, Mount. **1.** A peak in the National Park, Wyoming; height, 10,355 ft. **2.** A mountain in Grafton county, N. H.; height, 4,430 ft.

han'cock-ite, 1 han'kok-it; 2 hăn'cŏk-it. *n. Mineral.* A member of the epidote group containing lime and strontium: found in New Jersey. [Named for *Hancock*, of Burlington, N. J.]

Han'cock Pass. A pass in Colorado; elevation, 12,263 ft.

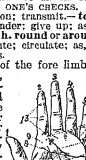
hand, 1 hand; 2 hănd, *n.* I. *t.* To give, pass, deliver, or transmit with or as with the hand; to *hand* one a plate. **2.** To assist, lead, or raise with the hand; as, to *hand* a blind man across a street. **3.** *Naut.* To furl, as a sail. **4.** [Archaic.] To handle.

I was enacted to see my girl *handed* by, and *handing*, some fellows with so much familiarity. BUDGELL *Spectator* May 17, 1711.

5†. To lay hands on; seize. **6†.** To pledge by joining hands. **II†.** *i.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) To ship as a hand. (2) To trade. **2.** To cooperate.

— to hand down. **1.** To transmit, as to one's heirs, descendants, successors, or posterity in general; as, an heirloom *handed down* for seven generations. **2.** To deliver to a lower or inferior body: said of a higher body; as, the Conference *handed down* its decision.— **to h. in one's checks** [slang], same as TO PASS IN ONE'S CHECKS. See under PASS, *v.* — **to h. on,** to pass on; transmit.— **to h. over,** to deliver possession of; surrender; give up; as, to *hand over* the deeds of a property.— **to h. round or around,** to pass from one to another; distribute; circulate; as, the cup was *handed round* to all the guests.

hand, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* (1) The part of the fore limb, in man, apes, monkeys, and lemurs, that is attached to the lower extremity of the forearm, and is adapted for grasping. It consists of the metacarpus or palm and the digits or fingers, and may include the carpus or wrist. The hand reaches perfect development only in man, being eminently renowned from the functions of locomotion and support, and devoted to prehension, while the sense of touch is specially developed at the ends of the fingers.



O for the touch of a vanish'd *hand!*
And the sound of a voice that is still! *Break, Break, Break* st. 3.

(2) The end or distal segment of a limb when serving as a prehensile organ, as in opossums, bats, mon-2. ers, squirrels, and lemurs. **3.** Index or forefinger. keys, squirrels, and lemurs. **3.** Index or forefinger. hawk. **(3)** The manus. **(4)** *Arach.* finger. **4.** Annularis. The last two segments, with oppos- or ring-finger. **5.** Auricularis, or little fingers, of a scorpion's chelæ. ger. **6.** Thenar eminence, or ball of the thumb. **7.** Hypothenar eminence, or ball of the hand; ability in manipulation; dexterity. **8.** Dactylidial fold. **9.** Hypothenar eminence. **10.** Palmar fold. **11.** Lines in the palm, or head of the fingers.

1. Pollex or thumb.
2. Index or forefinger.
3. Medius, or middle finger.
4. Annularis.
5. Auricularis, or little finger.
6. Thenar eminence, or ball of the thumb.
7. Hypothenar eminence.
8. Dactylidial fold.
9. Hypothenar eminence.
10. Palmar fold.
11. Lines in the palm, or head of the fingers.

Milton's . . . descriptions of nature show life. **9.** Linea cephalica free and bold *hand*. CHANNING *Works*, ion, or line of the head.
Milton p. 499. (a. u. a. 1883.) **10.** Linea fortunæ, or line of the heart. **11.** Linea vitæ, or line of life.

3. An operative, laborer, or employee, of either sex, who toils with his hands; as, he employs forty-eta. **13.** Nodes. **15.** Phalangeal folds.

4. A person: commonly used in the plural; as, to be joined in the sport. **5.** A pledge of betrothal, or a giving in marriage; as, to sue for a woman's *hand*.

I was scarcely called to a private audience, in which the Queen offered me her hand and honor. ALBERT in Victoria's *Prince Consort* p. 201. [a. 1867.]

6. Something resembling or having the characteristics of a hand. (a) *Astron.* The hour or minute hand of a clock. The hexagonal *hand* of the office clock pointed sternly towards twelve. G. W. CURTIS *Prue and I* p. 78. [a.]

(2) A bunch of tobacco leaves on the stem, tied together. (3) A minor bunch of bananas, hanging like a row of fingers. (4) Five things offered for sale together. (5) The figure **13** used as an index; 1st. (6) A hand-shaped form of ginger. (7) A form of handwriting; style; also, a signature; as, a legible *hand;* under his *hand* and seal.

Carlyle's . . . early letters . . . are in an even and beautiful *hand* without erasures or signs of hesitation.
FROUDE *Thomas Carlyle* vol. i, p. 313. [a. 1882.]

8. The supposed width of a palm, viz., four inches: the common unit of measurement for the height of horses (taken at the shoulder); as, a horse three *hands* high. **9.** Possession; control; authority; power: usually in the plural; as, I took the affair into my own *hands*.

The world unto Thy *hands* I leave: And to Thy *hands* in my life.
NEW MANNAIR *Ps.* xxxi. 5.

10. *Card-playing.* (1) The cards held by a player at one deal; as, five cards make a *hand* in cuchre.

But the *hand* that was dealt to me could not have been Chinee, And the points that he made . . . Were quite frightful to see.
BRET HARTE *Plain Language from Truthful James* st. 6.

(2) The playing of the hands given at one deal. (3) One or more games forming a single deal. (4) A player; as, fourth *hand* at whist. **11.** Side; direction; as, on the one *hand* this, on the other *hand* that. **12.** Agency in executing or supporting; part or order in transmission; as, they all had a *hand* in it; I had the story at first *hand;* the *hand* of the king was plainly seen.

What *hand* of Providence has brought you back
To your own home sweet home?
THOMAS SOUTHERN *Isabella* act iv, sc. 2.

13. A handle; specif., the smallest part of a gun-stock. **14.** *Civ. Law.* A manus. **15.** The way a thing turns or twists; the *hand* of a spiral spring may be right-handed or left-handed. **16.** A measure by which watercress is sold. **17.** In various games, an inning or round in which there is a chance to score. **18.** [Perh. < Eng.] The usual starting term. **19.** [Eng.] A shoulder of pork. **20.** [N. W. Brit. Am.] An Indian game of thimblerig. **21.** [Archaic.] Manner of action; method of procedure; tactics. **22.** *Her.* A human hand, couped at the wrist and described either as *dexter, sinister, appaumée,* or *reversed.* **23.** *Theat.* Clapping of the hands; a round of applause. **24†.** Conditions; price; rate. [< AS. *hand.*]

Hand is used as the first element in many self-explaining compounds; as, **hand-bag, h.-baggage, h.-basket, h.-bell, h.-bow, h.-buckler, h.-car, h.-crank, h.-flail, h.-gun, h.-line, h.-loom, h.-mill, h.-mirror, h.-mold, h.-mortar, h.-press, h.-pump, h.-sail, h.-saw, h.-screen, h.-vise, h.-wheel.** *Hand* is never used correctly as an adjective before a hyphened compound, as in *hand sewing-machine* and *hand printing-press.*

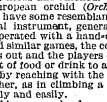
— at first hand, from the source.— **at h.,** within reach; near by; convenient; impending; as, assistance is *at hand.*

Close *at hand* again, under the porch of a square, stucco structure, stood two straight sentinels.
J. K. HOSMER *Short Hist. German Lit.* p. 294. [a. 1. 1879.]

— at the h. of, from the hand of; by the operation of.— **Black H.** [U. S.], a secret society of Sicilian origin that endeavors to override the law and extorts money under threat of violence.— **book h.,** a stiff legible business handwriting suitable for bookkeeping.— **Buddha's h.,** a cultivated variety of the citron (*Citrus medica*) the fruit of which resembles fingers, and is used chiefly for preserving: much in Japanese works of art.— **clean hands,** freedom from corruption; honesty in money matters; as, the treasurer came out of the examination with *clean hands.*— **comparison of hands,** see under COMPARISON, *n.*— **dead man's h.** (*Poker*), a combination of cards, usually two pairs of jacks and eights, generally considered as being worthless.— **eldest h.** (*Cards playing*), the first player; the player on the dealer's left; the age. In poker, this player is entitled to bet last before the draw; in some varieties of the game, after the draw.— **for one's own h.,** for one's own benefit or gain.— **from h. to h.,** from one person to another, as around a circle or along a series.— **from h. to mouth,** without provision for the future; with no care for the morrow; as, tramps live *from hand to mouth.*— **h. and glove,** in close intimacy.— **hand's ax'ᵗ,** *n. A.* A battle-ax.— **h.-barrow,** *n.* **1.** A litter or stretcher designed to be borne by two persons. **2.** A frame for carrying ordnance, stores, etc. **3.** A wheelbarrow. **4.** *Logging.* Two strong, light poles connected with rungs upon which logs are carried.— **h.-bill,** *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A tree-pruning implement. **2.** A bill-hook. **3.** See HANDBILL.— **hand'blnd'ᵉrs†,** *n. pl.* Manacles.— **h.-bolt,** *n.* [Archaic.] A handcuff.— **h.-book'ᵉ,** *n.* A book for the hand; specif., a guidebook or manual.— **h.-borrow,** *n.* A surety.— **h.-box,** *n. Hort.* A small wooden box with a glass top placed over small plants to protect and force them.— **h.-brace,** *n.* A tool used for boring holes by hand.— **h.-bridge,** *n.* A small bridge that has a hand-rail.— **h.-broad,** *n.* [Rare.] As broad as a hand.— **h.-cannon,** *n.* An early form of gun, discharged from a rest: the forerunner of the modern small arms.— **h.-canter,** *n.* A gentle canter.— **h.-clap'ᵉ,** *n.* A clap of the hands; applause.— **h.-clasp,** *n.* A clasp of hands, as in greeting or parting.— **h.-cl'ɪa'w,** *n.* [New Eng. Coast.] An instrument for hooking codfish.— **h.-cr'aft'ɪ,** *n.* **1.** A handicraft. **2.** A towel.— **hand'craft'ᵉ,** *n.* [Archaic.] Handicraft.— **h.-cr'aft'ɪ-ness,** *n.* **1.** Skill in handicrafts'man, *n.*— **h.-culverin,** *n.* A long medieval hand-gun carried usually by mounted soldiers.— **h.-dr'ier'ᵉ,** *n.* A hand-guide for piano-players.— **h.-drop,** *n.* A form of paralysis; wrist-drop.— **h.-dr'ɪ'ᵉr,** *n.* Anæsthetization.— **h.-dr'ɪ'ᵉr,** *n. Physiol. & Psychophysics.* A dynamometer used to measure the pressure exerted by the hand.— **h.-f'eed,** *n. Engin.* The feeding of fuel by hand, rather than by automatic processes.— **h.-float,** *n.* A short trowel.— **h.-fly,** *n.* In fishing, the fly nearest the angler's hand.— **h.-footed,** *a.* Having feet shaped like the human hand.— **h.-forge,** *n.* A manufactory.— **h.-frame,** *n.* An iron barrow used in a foundry.— **h.-gallop,** *n.* A moderate gallop.— **h.-gear,** *n.* The mechanism for operating the valves of a steam-engine by hand in starting.— **h.-glass,** *n.* **1.** A mirror intended to be held in the hand. **2.** A reading-glass. **3.** *Hort.* A glass to protect plants. **4.** *Mod. Arch.* A fine-grained stone slab whose outline is running out.— **h.-gout,** *n.* Gout in the hands.— **h.-grenade,** *n.* **1.** An explosive shell designed to be thrown by hand. It explodes on impact. **2.** A glass bottle containing chemicals, used for extinguishing fires.— **h.-grip,** *n.* **1.** A grip of the hand. **2.** Close conflict; struggle: also used in the plural. **3.** A handle. **4.** A gripsack.— **h.-gripe,** *n.* A grip of the hand.— **hand'gr'ᵉfe,** *n. Anglo-Saxon Law.* An amnesty or safeguard under the king's own hand.— **h.-guard,** *n.* **1.** Any piece of a weapon that guards the hand; a handle. **2.** A guard for the hand in fencing with the broadsword.— **h.-guide,** *n.* A device for regulating the position of the wrist in planoforte-playing.— **h.-gyve,** *n.* [Rare.] A handcuff.— **h.-hand,** *n. Old Eng. Law.* The possession of stolen goods. The right of holding pleas on the possession of stolen goods. **3.** The fine imposed for this offense.— **h.-having†,** *n.* **h.-hamᵉn,** *n. Anglo-Saxon Law.* Breach of the peace by violence.— **h.-hedge,** *n.* **h.-harmonica,** *n.* An accordion.— **h.-hoe,** *n.* A hoe operated by hand.— **h.-hoer,** *n.*— **hand'hold'ᵉ,** *n.* **1.** Any grasp or support. **2.** A handle.— **h.-hoop,** *n.* A hoop for *Carebuilding.* An iron bar fixed to the side of a freight-car to enable trainmen to mount; a grab-iron.— **h.-hole,** *n.* A hole, as in boiler, into which a hand can be inserted.— **h.-hook,** *n.* An implement for twisting iron bars.— **h.-in,** *n.* **1.** In Badminton, rackets, etc., the server of the ball. **2.** The period of one player's serving.— **h.-in-h.,** with hands joined in a friendly clasp; hence, in partnership or alliance, as two persons.— **h.-iron,** *n.* **1.** A fashioned piece of half-round iron, fixed to a plumbers' bench. **2.** A small hand-carried ladle used in iron-foundries for molten metal.— **hand'kᵉ'ᵉf,** *n.* Made by hand: said of paper. See LAID, *a.*— **h.-kettle,** *n.* A small hand-carried ladle used in iron-foundries for molten metal.— **hand'kᵉ'ᵉf,** *n.* Made by hand: said of paper. See LAID, *a.*— **h.-lamp,** *n.* A lamp for use in the hand.— **h.-language,** *n.* A deaf-mute alphabet.— **h.-lathe,** *n.* See LATHE.— **h.-lead,** *n.* A sounding-lead for shoal water.— **h.-letter,** *n.* A letter stamped with a hand-stamp, as in bookbinding.— **h.-lever,** *n.* A lever operated by hand; specif. the starting-, stopping-, or reversing-lever of a steam-engine.— **h.-light,** *n.* A portable light to protect plants.— **h.-line,** *n.* A fishing-line used without a rod.— **hand'lln'ᵉr,** *n.* One who fishes with a handline.— **hand'lin'ing,** *n.* Fishing with a hand-line.— **h.-list,** *n.* A checklist; any handy reference.— **h.-loop,** *n.* A loop fastened to a rein to lend additional holding power.— **h.-made,** *a.* Made by hand or by hand-tools: distinguished from *machine-made.*— **hand'man,** *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A male servant.— **hand-me-down.** [Slang.] **1.** *a.* Cheap; ready-made; badly cut: said of clothes. **II.** *n.* A ready-made garment; hence, anything cheap and poor in quality.— **h.-mold,** *n.* A typewriter operation by hand.— **h.-money,** *n. Law.* See EARNEST-MONEY.— **h.-mule,** *n. Spinning.* A mule propelled both by hand and power.— **h.-nut,** *n. Mech.* A nut having protuberances enabling it to be turned without a wrench.— **h. of glory,** a medieval charm consisting, originally, of mandragora-roots supposedly able to assist those wishing to remove articles in the possession of others, as by unfastening locks, etc. Later it was the hand of a murderer cut off after execution, treated with herbs and smoked.— **h.-orchis,** *n.* [Eng.] A common European orchid (*Orchis maculata*), whose tuberous roots have some resemblance to a hand.— **h.-organ,** *n.* A musical instrument, generally with a barrel mechanism, and operated with a hand-crank.— **h.-out,** *n.* **1.** In baseball and similar games, the catching of the game when the striker is out and the players change places.— **h.-paper,** U. S.] A gift of food or drink to a house-to-house beggar.— **h. over h.,** by reaching with the hands alternately one beyond the other, as in climbing a rope or hauling in a line; hence, rapidly and easily.

He was making money *hand over hand,* then.
HOWELLS *Hazard of New Fortunes* vol. i, p. 112. [a. 1890.]

h. over double†; h. over fist†.— **h.-over-head.** **1.** *a.* Reckless; rash; thoughtless. **II.** *adv.* Recklessly; rashly; thoughtlessly.— **h.-paper,** *n.* **1.** Handmade paper. **2.** [Eng.] Paper bearing a hand and asterisk as watermark.— **h.-pegger,** *n.* A shoe-pegging machine operated by hand.— **h.-piece,** *n. Dentistry.* A holder with revolving case to which small borings are attached.— **h.-plke,** *n. Logging.* A piked instrument, 3 or 8 feet long, used



Hand-pieces, used in dentistry.
1. Straight piece. 2. Right-angle piece.

in manipulating floating logs.— **h.-planer,** *n.* A small hand-operated tool for planing metal.— **h.-plant,** *n.* See HANDFLOWER-TREE.— **h.-plow,** *n.* A small and very accurately planed plate rubbed over the surface of a piece of work to detect any inequalities.— **h.-play,** *n.* The exchange of blows in boxing.— **h.-polish,** *v. t.* To polish by hand.— **h.-post,** *n.* A guide-post.— **h.-pot,** *n.* A variety of lobster-pot.— **h.-promise,** *n.* Same as HANDSHAKING.— **h.-punch,** *n.* Any punch worked by hand.— **h.-quill,** *n. Ornith.* A quill from the tip or hand of a bird's wing.— **h.-rackie,** *a.* [Scot.] Rash in the use of the hands.— **h.-rail,** *n.* A rail, as at the edge of a gallery, adapted for convenient grasping by the hand.— **h.-reaching,** *n.* Almsgiving.— **h.-rest,** *n.* The T rest of a hand-lathe: so called because it serves as a rest for a hand-tool in turning.— **h.-ruff,** *n.* A game at cards.— **h.-running,** *adv.* [Colloq.] In succession.— **h.-sale,** *n.* A sale that is confirmed by grasping hands.— **hand's breadth,** a handbreadth.— **hand'screw'ᵉ,** *n.* A joiner's screw-wooden clamp for hand-use. **2.** A jack-screw.— **hands down,** with ease; easily.— **h.-seat'ɪ,** *n.* An Anglo-Saxon dagger.— **h.-shaking,** *n.* A shaking of hands, as in friendly salutation.— **hand'smooth'ᵉ,** *adv.* [Dial., Eng., or Obs.] Without interruption. **2.** Evenly.— **hands off!** keep away! do not touch!— **h.-spear,** *n.* A short variety of spear.— **h.-specimen,** *n. Petrol.* A piece of rock suitable, in size, usually 1×3×4 inches, for microscopic examination.— **hand'spike'ᵉ,** *n.* A bar used as a lever in lifting weights or overcoming resistance; a heaving-bar.— **h.-spoke'ᵉ,** *n.* See HANDSPIKE. **hand'spalk'ᵉ†; hand'spake'ᵉ†.**— **h.-square,** *n.* A square-machine worked by hand for roughing shingle-bolts.— **h.-stabbing,** *n.* A stabbing with the hand.— **hand'staff'ᵉ,** *n.* **1.** That part of a flail which is held in the hand. **2†.** A javelin.— **h.-stake,** *n. Glove-making.* An instrument used to stretch skins.— **h.-stamp,** *n.* A small stamp for marking papers, etc., operated by the hand.— **h.-strap,** *n.* A loop of leather, hung in a car, by which standing passengers may hold.— **hand'stroke'ᵉ†,** *n.* A blow delivered with the hand.— **h.-sweat,** *n.* [Rare.] Labor; toil; earn. **2.** A small amount of work.— **hands up!** An order to put the hands above the head as a sign of surrender, or to indicate assent, as to a vote.— **hand'sweep'ᵉ,** *n.* Sweeping. **hand'sweep'ᵉ†.**— **h.-swipe,** or **-sweep,** *n.* Same as HANDSOF.— **hand'tame'ᵉ†,** *a.* So tame as to come to one's hand.— **hand'target,** *n.*— **h.-target,** *n.* A small shield.— **h.-taut,** *a.* Drawn as tightly as can be by hand. **h.-tight†.**— **h.-tennis,** *n.* Tennis in which the hand is used instead of a racket.— **h.-tied,** *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Restrained in action; hindered; embarrassed.— **h.-tight,** *a.* Watertight.— **h.-to-h.,** *a.* At close quarters; within touch; as, a *hand-to-hand* encounter.— **h.-to-mouth,** *a.* Unsettled; precarious.— **h.-tooling,** *n.* Work done by hand.— **h.-tooled,** *a.*— **h.-tree,** *n.* See HANDFLOWER-TREE.— **h.-under h.,** by using the hands alternately one under the other, as in descending a rope.— **h.-vise,** *n.* Same as VISE. Hand-picked.— **h.-warmer,** *n.* A perforated globe containing a hot or heatable body.— **hand'while'ᵉ†,** *n.* A moment.— **h.-winged,** *a.* Chiropterous: said of bats.— **hand'wo'man†,** *n.* A handmaiden.— **h.-work, -worked, -wrought,** see HAND-MADE.— **harmonic h.** Same as GUIDONIAN HAND.— **heavy h.,** severity and oppression: as, he ruled with a heavy hand.— **h. in h.,** delivered in advance; paid in the hand. **2.** In process of execution or under consideration; as, I have the matter *in hand,* and will soon answer.— **h. in glove,** in close accord for action: said of a horse when he curves the crest, holds the face nearly vertical, supports the head without assistance from the reins, and has a pliant jaw.— **in one's h.,** in one's possession or ownership.— **laying on of hands,** the act or ceremony of laying the hands on the head of another for the purpose of consecrating to a special office, or of blessing or healing.— **light h.,** gentleness; moderation.— **note of h.,** see NOTE.— **off one's hands,** out of one's care or control.— **on h.** I. In present or rightful possession: as, we have too many goods *on hand* and not enough money. **2.** In place; present; as, he was promptly *on hand.*— **on one's hands,** in one's care or possession; entailing responsibility on one.— **original h.** (*Card-playing*). **1.** A hand given which no card has been played. **2.** In poker, a hand before the draw.— **out of h.** **1.** Unruly; lawless; as, the rioters got *out of hand.* **2.** Immediately; without delay: offhand.

Somebody shall marry the baggage *out of hand,* and let us have done with that. CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. ii, bk. vi, p. 89. [a.]

— **plano h.** (*Whist & Bridge*), a hand in which the cards are such as to call for no skill in playing; in diplomacy whist, a hand that results in the same scores in the original play and in the overplay.— **putting the h. under the thigh,** an ancient ceremonial among the Jews, equivalent to raising the right hand in making oath or affirmations.— **Red H.** (*Her.*), the Ulster arms, a hand displayed gules: borne as a difference by all baronets of the United Kingdom.— **right h.,** a main dependence; most potent aid; as, this man is my *right hand.*— **running h.,** a rapid and free style of writing in which the pen is seldom lifted from the paper.— **slack h.,** idleness; carelessness; sloth.— **strict h.,** rigid government; unyielding firmness; severe discipline.— **taut h.** (*Naut.*), an

officer whose discipline is firm. — **to be on the mending h.**, to improve in health; approach convalescence. — **to bring up by h.**, to feed artificially, instead of with mother's milk; said of babes or the young of animals. — **to change hands** [Scot.], to strike hands, as in making a contract. — **to get one's h. in**, to acquire skill. — **to get the upper h.**, to get the advantage of; obtain a lead over. — **to give the glad h.** [Slang], to greet one cordially; show friendship for or cheerfully assist one, especially in distress. — **to h.**, at hand; close by; readily accessible or available. — **to have a h. in**, to be concerned or interested in; as, every patriot *had a hand in* the revolution. — **to have one's hands full**, to have enough on one's hands; be much employed. — **to hold up one's hands**, *to* yield or surrender: indicated by raising the hands above the head. — **to hold up the hands of**, to sustain; strengthen in action; an expression derived from the incident in Ex. xvii, 12. — **to lay hands on.** **1.** To seize with the hands; assault.

While the bravoes of Whitehall *laid hands on* their leaders in the midst of the Parliament.

GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 531. [n. 1875.]

2. To ordain by laying on of hands. — **to lend a h.**, to help. — **to live by one's hands**, to earn a living by manual labor. — **to make a h.** [Ir.], to make fun of a person; render one ridiculous. — **to one's h.**, in convenient shape; in readiness. — **to put a finishing h. to**, to put the last touches to; complete. — **to put the h. unto**, to meddle with; steal; pilfer; a Biblical use. — **to set the h. to**, to engage in; undertake. — **to stand one in hand**, to behoove or concern one; as, it *stands* a ruler *in hand* to remember that he governs only by the consent of the people. — **to strike hands**, to make a contract; bind a pledge by striking hands; clinch a bargain of hands *in completing* a bargain. — **to take one's life in one's h.**, to undergo a great risk; take desperate chances; as, explorers in the wilderness often *take their lives in their hands*. — **to take the left** (or **right**) **h.**, to go to or station oneself at the left (or right) side. — **to try one's h.**, to undertake as an experiment; make an attempt; as, he *tried his hand* at farming.

Before ensuring the Messiah, who had to deal with growing children, let the adverse critic *try his hand* upon some little child.

GLADSTONE *Nine. Cent.* vol. ix, p. 69. [n. s. v. 1801.]

— **to wash one's hands of**, to take no further responsibility in; dismiss from consideration; as, I *wash my hands of* all share in the transaction. — **under h.**, in secret; made valid by the signature of. — **with both hands.** **1.** With all one's might. **2†.** With deceit or double-dealing. — **younger h.** (*Card-playing*), the player who leads; opposed to *elder* or *eldest hand*; in piquet, the player who deals.

Hand, *n.* A county in central South Dakota; 1,418 sq. m.; county-seat, Miller.

H. & B., *abbr. Bot.* Humboldt and Bonpland.

hand'ball', 1 hand'bôl"; **2** hănd'bąl", *n.* **1.** The pastime of playing ball with the hands. **2.** A game in which a ball is struck with the hand and kept bounding against a wall or the ground. **3.** A hollow rubber ball for spraying, etc.

hand'bill', 1 hand'bil"; **2** hănd'bil", *n.* A small sheet of paper containing a printed announcement or the like, designed to be circulated by hand; a dodger.

hand'breadth', 1 hand'bredth"; **2** hănd'bredth", *n.* A space equal to the breadth of the hand; a palm: a unit in some systems of measurement. **hand'bredе"th; hand'breed"th; hand's breadth'.**

hand'cuff', 1 hand'kuf"; **2** hănd'cŭf", *vt.* To put **hand'cuf"**, } handcuffs upon; manacle with handcuffs.

hand'cuff', *n.* A manacle consisting of a divided ring usually of steel, that closes around and is locked around the wrist, and is attached by a chain or the like to a similar ring, the two constituting a pair; a hand's shackle; more frequently, in the plural. SYN.: see FETTER.

hand'cuff', *pp.* Handcuffed. S. S.

hand'ed-ness, *n.* See under HAND†, *n.*

hand'ed, 1 hand'ed; **2** hănd'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Having hands. **2.** In compound adjectives, having a specified number of hands, or provided with hands, as noted in the first element of the compound; as, right-*handed*; full-*handed*; single-*handed*; four-*handed*.

Ah, what a quick, little, neat-*handed* thief!

OWEN MEREDITH *Wanderer, Fisherman's Hut* pt. i, st. 11.

3†. Clasping hands; handfast. **hand'ed-ness**, *n.* The condition of having hands, in composition.

han'del, 1 hăn'dĕl; **2** hăn'dĕl. *I. vt.* [S.-Afr. D.] To enter into commercial relations with; carry on trade with. **II.** *n.* Mercantile traffic; commerce.

Han'del, 1 hăn'dĕl; **2** hăn-dĕl'-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Handel.

hand'er, 1 hand'er; **2** hănd'er, *n.* **1.** A blow or other movement of the hand. — **right-h.**, a right-*hander*. **2.** One who hands, conveys, or transmits; as, a *hander*-down.

3. [Prov. Eng.] Same as HANDLER. **4†.** A handle.

hand'fast", *n.* **1.** A grasp with the hand; hold fast; hence, to make fast; bind. **2.** [Scot.] To marry temporarily or provisionally by joining hands. — **hand'fast"**, *a.* **1.** Close-sisted. **2.** Betrothed; also, married provisionally. — **hand'fast"**, *n.* **1.** Close custody. **2.** Pledge; betrothal. — **hand'fast"ing**, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] Betrothal. **2†.** An old English and Scottish form of provisional marriage celebrated by the clasping of hands. — **hand'fast"ly**, *adv.* — **hand'fast-ness†**, *n.*

hand'fish', 1 hand'fish"; **2** hănd'fish', *n.* [Tasmania.] An antarctic or fragfish (*Lepadogaster*).

hand'flow"er-tree", 1 hand'flau"er-trē"; **2** hănd'flow"er-trē", *n.* A large tree (*Chiranthodendron platanoides*) of the family *Sterculiaceæ*, of Central America and Mexico, having fleshy-colored stamens in the flowers, arranged somewhat in the form of a hand or claw.

hand'ful, 1 hand'ful; **2** hănd'fŭl, *n.* **1.** As much as a hand can hold at once; as much as fills the hand; a handful of coins. **2.** A comparatively small number or quantity; as, a *handful* of Scottish troops. **3.** All that can be managed; something difficult. **4†.** A handbreadth. [< AS. *handfull*, < *hand*, hand, + *full*, full.] SYN.: see COLLECTION.

hand'glass", **h.-hook**, etc. See under HAND†, *n.*

hand'i-cap, 1 hand'i-kăp; **2** hănd'ĭ-kăp, *v.* [-CAPPED, -CAPT; -CAP'PING.] *I. t.* **1.** To impose disadvantages or impediments upon in order to offset advantages; as, in a race or other athletic contest a person or animal known to have a high record is often *handicapped* by being made to run farther or to carry more weight than an inferior competitor.

They who run life's race *handicapped* by an impatient spirit are contending with heavy odds.

ESMUND PENDARROW *Conventional Bohemian* p. 3. [A. 1886.]

2. Hence, to encumber with difficulties or disadvantages; hinder or retard; as, to *handicap* one in a business career.

Landor . . . was more *handicapped* at the outset with wealth and health, than Wordsworth with poverty or Hood with want and disease. E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p. 56. [c. & co. 1876.]

II. *i.* [Rare.] To make a bet on, or enter a race-horse in, a handicap match.

hand'i-cap, *n.* **1.** A condition imposed to equalize the chances of competitors in a race or athletic contest, as the carrying of extra weight or the requirement of a greater distance or a later start than is assigned to an inferior competitor; also, the weight, etc., so required. A race or contest in which certain of the competitors are handicapped; as, the derby *handicap*.

Two rich *handicaps* are to be contested.

New-York Tribune Oct. 15, 1891, p. 4, col. 2.

3. Any disadvantage or impediment making success in an undertaking more difficult.

The pollen of this flower [milkweed-blossom] . . . clasps the legs of unwary insects and often accumulates in such quantity as to prove a serious *handicap* to the flight of its victim.

W. H. GIBSON *Sharp Eyes, Queer Fruits* p. 116. [n. 1892.]

4. *Golf.* The number of strokes allotted to or taken from a player according to proficiency. **5†.** An old procedure by which articles of value were exchanged after a bantering challenge, an umpire deciding what boot should be paid and by whom. **6†.** An old game of cards. [< HAND IN CAP, perhaps with reference to the drawing of lots.] — **flying handicap**, a race in which a flying start is used. — **free h.** (*Horseracing*), a handicap which, in addition to liability for stakes, fees, and forfeit or entrance-money. — **h. match**, a horserace in which the handicap is determined by an umpire, the *forfeits* being laid in a hat by the hand.

hand'i-cap"per, 1 hănd'ĭ-kăp"ẽr; **2** hănd'ĭ-cŭp"er, *n.* **1.** The person who imposes the handicaps at a race or contest. **2.** One who takes part in a handicap.

hand'i-craft', 1 hand'ĭ-krąft'; **2** hănd'ĭ-crăft', *n.* **1.** The labor and skill — craftsmen or artificers; manual labor as applied to the construction of implements, instruments, machines, and manufactured objects generally; the application of skill in working with the hands. **2.** A manual or mechanical trade. [< HAND + CRAFT.] — **hand'i-craft"sman**, [< HAND + CRAFT.] — **hand'i-craft'ship**, *n.* — **hand'i-crafts-wo"man**, *n.* A woman engaged or expert in handicraft.

hand'i-crafts"man, 1 hand'ĭ-krąfts"man; **2** hănd'ĭ-crăfts"man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A man skilled in handicraft; one who follows a mechanical calling; an artisan as distinguished from an artist or professional man; a mechanic. SYN.: see ARTISAN. — **hand'i-craft's man-ship**, *n.*

hand'i-craft", 1 hand'ĭ-krąft'; **2** hănd'ĭ-crăft', *n.* A cuff or handle with which to hold a cup. [Obs.]

Han'dies Peak, 1 han'dĭz; **2** hăn'dĭz. A mountain in San Juan county, Colo.; 14,008 ft. high.

hand'-grips, *n.* Same as HAND-GUNS, 2.

hand'-i-ly, 1 hand'ĭ-lĭ; **2** hănd'ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* In a handy manner.

hand'-in", *n.* See under HAND†, *n.* [being handy.

hand'i-ness, 1 hand'ĭ-nes; **2** hănd'ĭ-nĕs, *n.* The quality of

hand'ing, 1 hand'ĭng; **2** hănd'ĭng, *n.* Doing work which is symmetrical to an imaginary plane.

hand'i"ron, etc. See under HAND‡, *n.*

hand'i-stroke", *n.* A handstroke.

hand'i-work", 1 hand'ĭ-wŭrk'; **2** hănd'ĭ-wŏrk', *n.* Work done by the hands; any creation or product of or as of the hands; doing; making; as, we are God's *handiwork*. [< AS. *handgeweorc*, < *hand*, hand, + *geweorc*, work.]

hand'jar, 1 hand'jär; **2** hănd'jär, *n.* A sword with a broad blade. [< Ar. *khanjar*, dagger.]

hand'ker-chief, 1 hăng'kẽr-chĭf; **2** hăng'ker-chĭf (XIII), *n.* **1.** A piece of cotton, silk, linen, or the like, usually square, with hem or selvage, used for wiping the face, nose, or eyes; a pocket-handkerchief. **2.** Less properly, a neckerchief. [< HAND + KERCHIEF.]

hand'damp", **h.-language**, etc. See under HAND†, *n.*

hand'dl(e"), 1 han'dl; **2** hăn'dl, *n.* [HAN'DLED, HAN'DLD"; HAN'DLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To use the hands upon; turn, adjust, examine, or feel with the hands; hence, to be used to or familiar with; as, to *handle* a delicate vase; do not *handle* the poison-ivy.

All men are afraid of books, who have not *handled* them from infancy. THOMAS *Amberst* ch. i, p. 25. [c. & co. 1871.]

2. To manage, contrive, or direct with or as with the hands; use; ply; wield; manipulate; as, to *handle* a musket or an oar; to *handle* a fish on the hook; to *handle* a cow-principally, to *handle* a milking-implement.

Grant . . . had been raised to the chief command of a vaster army than has ever been *handled* by any mortal man.

FREDERIC HARRISON *Questions, Feudal and Modern* p. 4. [n. d. & w. 1891.]

3. To act toward; deal with; treat; as, they *handled* him shamefully. **4.** To buy and sell; trade, invest, or deal in; as, to *handle* cotton or wheat; to *handle* stocks and bonds. **5.** To treat upon; write or discourse about; as, to *handle* a philosophical topic.

And when he [Cowper] *handles* greater themes, . . . there is the same unselfish severity of feeling, the same scrupulous truthfulness. GEORGE ELIOT *Essays* p. 255. [r. & w. 1883.]

6. To make accustomed to the hand or command; train; break in; as, to *handle* a young colt. **7.** To put a handle upon; provide with a handle. **8.** To manipulate (a check) in a tanning-vat or -pit. **9.** *Baseball.* To touch or come into contact with (a ball): said even if the ball accidentally strikes any part of a player.

II. *i.* To make use of the hands; work with the hands; as, constant *handling* has given him skill. **2.** To be handled; submit to handling; as, the horse *handles* well. **3.** To put a handle on anything. [< AS. *handlian*, < *hand*, hand.] — **handle bars** (*Mil.*), a command, formerly in the manual of arms, requiring a soldier to drop the position of order arms and grasp the muzzle of his musket with the right hand. — **handle bolt**, a. — **hand'led**, *a.* Having a handle; used in composition, as, long-*handled*. — **han'dler**, *n.* **1.** One who handles: commonly in composition; as, a freight-*handler*. **2.** One who touches bundles, as in making pottery. **3.** One who attends and manipulates dogs, game-cocks, etc., in a fighting-match. **4.** One who manages hides in a tanning-vat.

han'dle, *n.* **1.** That part of an object intended to be grasped with the hand in lifting or using, as a haft, helve, hilt, crank, bail, or knob.

The *handle* is next of much account if the pitcher leaks.

EDGAR FAWCETT *Hopeless Case* p. 68. [n. s. & co. 1880.]

2. Figuratively, that which may be grasped for use; the instrument or occasion for effecting a purpose; as, to make a *handle* of one's credulity or jealousy.

He gave a *handle* to his enemies. HAZLITT *Spirit of the Age.*

3. [Colloq.] A professional or other title, as *Doctor* or *Colonel*; also, a nickname. **4.** The impression produced by feeling an article, as cloth. [< AS. *handle*, < *handian*: see HANDLE, *v.*] — **a handle to his name** [Colloq.], any title of rank, honor, etc., as Doctor, Colon. I, Lord, etc. — **flush h.**, a handle that does not project above the general level, as of a door, drawer, or window. — **han'dle-bar"**, *n.* A handle or handles in form of a bar; specif., the steering-bar of a bicycle.

hand'less, 1 hand'les; **2** hănd'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Without hands.

Speak, Lavinia, what accursed hand
Hath made thee *handless* in thy father's sight?

SHAKESPEARE *Titus Andronicus* act iii, sc. i.

2. [Scot.] Not handy; awkward.

han'dling, 1 han'dĭng; **2** hăn'dĭng, *n.* **1.** The act of touching or turning with the hands; touch; fingering; manipulation; manner of treatment. **2.** The care or operation of supplying with handles. **3†.** A handle. [< AS. *handlung*, < *handlian*; see HANDLE, *v.*] — **han'dling-room"**, *n.* A room for manipulating or rearranging materials; specif., in war-ships, a chamber adjoining a magazine and used for the arranging of ammunition and for dispatching it to the guns.

hand'lings†, *adv.* With the hands.

hand'locked†, *a.* Handcuffed.

hand'-loop", **h.-made**, etc. See HAND†, *n.*

hand'maid", 1 hand'mąd'; **2** hănd'mād', *n.* A female servant or attendant. **hand'maid"en‡**, — **hand'maid-moth"**, *n.* A bombycid moth of the genus *Datana* whose caterpillars defoliate trees.

hand'-nut", **h.-paper**, **h.-sale**, etc. See HAND†, *n.*

hand'-saw", 1 hand'-sô"; **2** hănd'-să", *n.* A carpenters' saw, usually made to be used with one hand. — **hand'saw-fish"**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A hammerhead. — **to know a hawk from a h.**, in colloquial usage, to possess ordinary discernment: *hand-saw* perhaps corrupted from *hernshaw*.

hand'sel, 1 hăn'sĕl; **2** hănd'-s'l [-SELLED; -SEL-ING or -SEL-LING.] To give handsel to; do or use for the first time; taste, celebrate, or try for luck.

I had set my heart on your *handselling* the clean house yourself.

MRS. CARLYLE in Froude's *Jane W. Carlyle* vol. i, p. 191.

hand'sel, } *n.* **1.** A gift as a token of good will or to

han'sel, } secure favor or good luck; the first of a series of sales, earnings, or gifts; as, a dollar given as a present to a bride: considered lucky. **2.** Earnest-money on a contract.

Our present tears here, not our present laughter,
Are but the *handsells* of our joyes hereafter.

HERRICK *Noble Numbers, Teares* l. 2.

3†. Reward; price. [< AS. *handselen*, giving into the hand, < *hand*, hand, + *sellan*, give, sell.] — **hand'sel Monday**, the Monday after New Year's, when handsels were given to children and servants. — **hand'sel-ler†**, *n.* One who handsels.

hand'sell"er, *n.* An itinerant peddler.

hand'smooth†, *adv.* Flatly, hence, effectually; outright.

hand'some, 1 han'sŭm; **2** hăn'sŭm, *a.* **1.** Agreeable **hand'sum‡**, to the eye or to good taste; of fine appearance; having symmetry and grace; well formed; well attired; of pleasing aspect; as, a *handsome* woman; a *handsome* tree.

Handsomeness is the more animal excellence, beauty the more imaginative. A *handsome* Madonna I cannot conceive, and never saw a *handsome* Venus, but I have seen many a beautiful Madonna-girl, and a few very *handsome* ladies. A. W. AND J. C. HARE *Guesses at Truth* first series, p. 32. IMACM. 1889.]

For *handsome* is that *handsome* does.

GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* ch. 1, p. 36. [c. w. & co.]

2. Of liberal or generous dimensions or proportions; ample; large; as, a *handsome* fortune. **3.** Marked by munificence, generosity, or liberality; as, a *handsome* contribution. **4.** Marked by correctness and propriety; becoming; elegant; as a *handsome* address.

Truth is *handsomer* than the affectation of love. EMERSON *Essays, Self-Reliance* in first ser., p. 52. [J. MUNROE & CO. 1841.]

5†. Honorable; worthy; right. **6†.** Handy; convenient; dexterous. [< HAND + SOME.] SYN.: see BEAUTIFUL. — **handsome Harry**, deer-grass. — **h. lodging** [Colloq.], to behave in a liberal or humanitarian manner. — **hand'some-ly**, *a.* To make handsome. — **hand'some-ish†**, *a.* — **hand'some-ness**, *n.*

hand'some-ly, 1 han'sŭm-lĭ; **2** hăn'sŭm-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a handsome manner; beseemingly; honorably; generously. **2.** *Naut.* With care and skill; cleverly; neatly.

hand'spike", *etc.* See under HAND†, *n.*

hand'spring', 1 hand'sprĭng'; **2** hănd'spring', *n.* A spring performed by placing the hands on the ground and making a complete somersault.

hand's'worth, 1 hand'zwŭrth; **2** hănd's'worth, *n.* **1.** A residential district of Birmingham, England. **2.** A town in W. Yorkshire, England.

hand'-tar"get, **h.-wash**, etc. See under HAND†, *n.*

hand'-worm", 2 hănd'wŭrm', *n.* The itch-insect (*Sarcoptes scabiei*), which burrows in the hands.

hand'wrist', 1 hand'rĭst'; **2** hănd'rist', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The wrist.

hand'write", 1 hand'rąit'; **2** hănd'rit', *v.* [-WROTE'; -WRIT'TEN; -WRIT'ING.] *I. t.* To write out with the hand, or in manuscript: a reverse usage to printing, in relation, used to a limited extent, especially in business circles, as the correlative of *typewrite*; as, "Was the letter typewritten?" "No; I was *handwriting*." The ordinary usage is *write*. *hand'* is the prevailing and preferable form. **II.** *i.* To write.

hand'writ"ing, 1 hand'rąit"ĭng; **2** hănd'rit"ĭng, *n.* **1.** The style or form of writing characteristic of or peculiar to a given hand or person; penmanship; composition, usage. **2.** Anything written; writing; written matter. — **hand'writ"ing-master**, a teacher of penmanship. — **the handwriting on the wall**, the foreshadowing of doom; ill omen: in allusion to Belshazzar's feast, where the words *Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin* were written on the wall (see *Dan.* v).

hand'y, 1 hand'ĭ; **2** hănd'ĭ, *a.* [HAND'I-ER; HAND'I-EST.] **1.** Ready at hand or convenient for use; close at hand; by extension, near by; as, the gun was in a *handy* place; we were *handy* to the store. *Handy* is properly said of articles on which one must use the hand, or persons, or attendants, ready at hand for service. Applied to neighborhood, as "He lives quite *handy*," or "His house is *handy* (or *handy by*)," the word is a scarcely admissible colloquialism. "Near," "near by," "close at hand," or the like should be used in preference. **2.** Having skill with the hands or otherwise; apt at doing things; showing skill or aptness; ready; as, a *handy* maid; a *handy* manner. **3.** *Naut.* Easy to handle; manageable: said usually of a vessel. **4†.** Done by the hand. [Modern form of HENDY, VAR. OF HENDE, < AS. *gehende*, at hand, < *ge-*, + *hand*, hand.] SYN.: see CONVENIENT. — **hand'y-dil"ly**, *n.*

1. *Nout.* A small jigger (tackle) purchase used for various purposes about decks. **2.** A portable force-pump on wheels. — **hand'y-blow"**, *n.* A blow with the hand. — **hand'y-**

book", *n.* A handbook; manual.— **hand'y-cuff"**, *n.* Same as HANDICUFF.— **h. dandy**, *n.* An old guessing game for children in which one player is required to guess in which hand another player has hidden some object. **h.-pandy**; — **h.-shight**, *n.* A fight with the fists; a boxing-bout.— **h.-frame**†, *n.* Handiwork.— **h.-grip**, *n.* A grip with the hand; hand-to-hand fighting. **h.-gripe**†.— **hand'y-ia'bor**†, *n.* Manual labor.— **h. man**, *n.* One of all work; a tinker.— **hand'y-stroke"**, *n.* A stroke or blow with the hand.— **hand'y-work"**, *n.* Same as HANDIWORK.

hand'y, *n.* [Brit.] A wooden pigtin.

Hand'y An'dy. In Samuel Lover's *Handy Andy*, the hero, Andy Rooney, a good-natured, blundering Irish lad.

Ha'nes, † hē'nīz; 2 hī'nēz, *n. Bib.* Js. xxv, 4. [Cal.

Han'ford, † han'fŭrd; 2 han'fŏrd, *n.* A city in Kings county, **hang**, † han; 2 hāng, *v.* [HUNG or HANGED, HANGS²; HANG'-ING.] *t.* 1. To fasten or attach to some object fixed above the center of gravity, so as to allow free motion to cause to be dependent on or from; suspend; as, the clothes were *hung* on the line. 2. To fix upon proper points of support, so as to permit of a certain motion or of proper use; place in position by means of pivots, hinges, hooks, nails, or other fastenings; as, to *hang* a blind, sign, door, gate, or a scythe to its handle. 3. To suspend by the neck; hence, to execute on the gallows. In this sense the use of *hanged* rather than *hung* for the imperfect tense and past participle is preferable. A hat is *hung* on a peg, but the criminal is *hanged* on the gallows.

4. To cause to droop; give a depressed or dejected position or attitude to; as, to *hang* the head; to *hang* one's head in shame or sorrow. 5. To cover or furnish with something suspended or fastened to the walls; furnish; decorate; as, to *hang* a room with pictures.

It was the hour when the Lady Mora
With pearl and linen *hangs* each thorn.
CRUNCHILL *The Ghost* bk. iii, l. 2.

6. [U. S.] To hold in indecision or suspense; cause to come to or remain in deadlock.

Having recommended to Congress the appointment of fourteen-anti-generals, . . . and they having since approved our disapproved the measure, I am *hung* in suspense. WASHINGTON in Sparke's *Writings* vol. v, p. 405. [n. d. a. co. 1834.]

7. [Local, U. S.] To catch fast; cause to be fastened or caught; as, to *hang* one's foot in a rope.

II. *i.* 1. To be supported by something above so as to be movable below; be suspended; as, the lamp *hangs* from a hook in the ceiling; apples *hang* from the tree. 2. To be suspended or appear to be suspended from points of support; swing, wave, or flutter from any support or fastening; as, the door *hangs* on its hinges; the flag *hangs* at the masthead.

Dreams the heavy-blossomed *hang* among the heavy-fruited tree. TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* st. 82.

3. To suffer death by the gallows; as, the felon must *hang* for his crimes; also, formerly, to be hanged. 4. To project over; overhang; slope down; impend; hence, to be imminent; hover; menace; as, the cliff *hangs* over the lake; danger *hangs* over us.

We saw the dome of St. Peter's *hanging* above the city. . . . like a tethered balloon.
W. W. STORY *Roba di Roma* vol. i, p. 3. [n. m. & o. 1887.]

5. To watch or wait with close attention or solicitude; with *on* or *upon*; as, to *hang over* one's pillow; to *hang upon* one's utterances.

When you were sick, how tenderly did they *hang over* you.
CHARLES AND MARY LAMB *Dramatic Specimens* [n. m. a. 1883.]

6. To adhere as if by being suspended; stick; cling; hence, to linger; loiter; as, a bad name *hangs* to one; the thief *hangs* about his old haunts.

Stones still *hang* so close on his flanks that he ocessionally let a shell drop among us.
J. S. MOSBY *War Reminiscences* p. 207. [n. m. & co.]

7. To rest for support or decision; depend; as, the case *hangs* upon his testimony; the fate of a city *hangs* in the balance. 8. To be in doubt or suspense; be in a state of indecision or uncertainty; as, to *hang* between life and death; the election *hangs* (in doubt).

Humanity . . . In *hanging* breathless on thy fate!
LONGFELLOW *Building of the Ship* st. 26.

9. *Sport.* To slacken speed perceptibly and unexpectedly: said of a ball in flight in various games, and of a boat, horse, cricketer, in rowing, etc. *Cricket.* To have its charge choked so as to smelt unevenly and more slowly than the norm: said of a blast-furnace. II. [U. S.] To be or remain in a deadlock; be unable to agree, as a jury. 12. [Hang, *vi.*, < AS. *hangian*, *vi.*, < *hōh*, *vi.*, < HANG, *vt.*] — **hang'-bird"**, *n.* A bird that builds a hanging nest, especially an American oriole; as, a cucique, or the Baltimore oriole or fiery *hangbird*.— **h.-bench**, *n. Mining.* A piece of timber forming part of a stow and pinned to the sole tree.— **hang'by"**, *n.* [Archaic.] A hangman; executioner.— **h.-chair**, *n.* A shoe between two things equally undesirable.— **h.-dire**, *n. Mining.* Delay in a blasting explosion, caused by dampness of the powder or by too great compression.— **h.-nest**, *n.* A hangbird's nest, or other hanging nest.— **hang'-nest'**, *n.* A hangbird.— **h.-out**, *n.* [Slang.] A resort, as of tramps or vagrants.— **hang'-over**, *n.*— **h.-worthy**, *a.* Deserving to be executed by hanging.— **to h. a leg**, to loiter; hesitate.— **to h. around**, to loiter; linger.— **to h. back**, to be reluctant or hesitate; to linger.— **to h. behind**, to lag; retard progress.— **to h. draw, and quarter**, to hang, disembowel, and cut in quarters: a former mode of execution for high treason.— **to h. fire**, to fail to explode promptly: said of a firearm; hence, of an event, to be delayed; fail to take place or be done on time.— **to h. in the balance**, to be in suspense.— **to h. off**, to refuse, or be slow or reluctant to assent or to consent.— **to h. on**. I. To linger; remain. 2. To persevere; persist; be importunate.— **to h. out** [Slang], to reside; lodge.— **to h. together.** 1. To be associated or united, as in a band. 2. To be consistent; as, his story does not *hang together*.— **to h. up.** 1. [Austral.] To tie, as a horse, to a tree or post. 2. [Slang, U. S.] (1) To postpone; delay. (2) To put off. To postpone; delay. 3. [Slang, Eng.] To rob with violence; garrote.

hang, *n.* 1. The manner of hanging or being hung; as, the *hang* of a skirt; the *hang* of a scythe. 2. [Colloq.] Familiar knowledge or wont; way of doing or using; notion; knack; as, to get the *hang* of the business. 3. The general run or thread; leading idea; clear understanding; connection; as, to get the *hang* of an argument. 4. A downward curve in a vessel's planking or plating; opposed to *sny*. 5. *Naut.* Rake, as of a mast. 6. [Eng.] (1) A mass of weeds clinging together. (2) A crop of fruit. 7. A slope; declivity. 8. A slackening of speed, as in a pitched ball, in a boat between strokes, or in a current of water. 9. *Metal.* A delay in the descent of the charge in a blast-furnace due to choking caused by an arch of ore, coke, and flux having formed within the furnace.

hang'ba"ter, *n.* hang'bā"tŭr. A hangman. [Cal.

hang'bird", *n.* Hang'bird. [Prov. Eng.] 1. Suspended from something; drooping; dangling.

A huge dog, of the mastiff breed, with a deep *hanging* mouth.
IRVING *Wolfert's Roost, Creole Village* p. 42. [n. y. h. 1855.]

2. Impending; suggesting death on the gallows; as, murder is a *hanging* offense. 3. Held in abeyance; suspended; as, the *hanging* gale.— **hanging barrel** (*Horol.*), a going barrel whose spindle is supported at the upper end only.— **h. drop**, the small drop of culture-medium which hangs from the under side of a microscopic cover-glass enclosed in a cell. Isolated microorganisms placed in such a drop may be watched and studied while under observation.— **h. garden**, a garden supported artificially at an elevation above the earth; as, the *hanging gardens* of Babylon, built by an Assyrian queen in imitation of terraced hills, to please his Medi..n queen, and regarded as one of the seven wonders of the ancient world.— **h. side or wall**, the upper or overlying wall of a fissure-vein or lode.— **h. sleeve**, a sleeve hanging loose; also, strips of a gown hanging from the shoulders.— **h. steps** (*nautical*), stone steps supported at one end only, by being sunk into a wall.

hang'ing, *n.* 1. The act of putting to death by suspending; specif., that of putting to death on the gallows; as, the *hanging* of the crane; a public *hanging*.

Many a good *hanging* prevents a bad marriage.
SHAKESPEARE *Twelfth-Night* act 1, sc. 5.

2. *pl.* Drapery for a room, as curtains for doors, windows, beds, or the like; especially, stuff hung on the walls, as tapestry, or paper used to cover a wall. 3. *Naut.* A block fixed under the eyes of the rigging on the forecastle, for the purpose of reeving the head-rails.— **h.-guard**, *n. Mil.* One of the positions of defense in saber exercise.— **h.-head**, *n.* Same as HANGING-SIDE.— **h.-knee**, *n. Naut.* A knee-timber fastened to the beams when having a rounded, branched, and pendulous thallus growing on rocks and trees. 2. Long-moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*), of the Tillandsia. **h.-needle**, *n.* A sailor-needle used in attaching a fishing-net to the cork-line.— **h.-post**, *n.* The post to which the hinges of a door or gate are attached.— **h.-rail**, *n.* Same as *top-rail*.— **h.-press**, *n.* A bookcase running on wheels, used in libraries. 2. [Eng.] A clothes press.— **h.-stile**, *n.* That stile of a door to which the hinges are fastened, or the upright in a window-frame in which the casement-fastening or the pulleys are set.— **h.-tie**, *n.* A tie, as in a door, the end of which is upheld by a strap, connecting it with a beam above.— **h.-tool**, *n.* In metal-working, a wide-ended finishing-tool for a metal-lathe, having its free end bent into U shape; a spring-tool.— **h.-valve**, *n.* 1. A rotary-engine valve which is hinged and falls by gravity so as to open, an instrument is lifted by the passing piston. 2. A clack-valve or flap-valve.

hang'klip", *n.* hang'klip"; 2 hāng'klip", *n.* [S. Afr.] An overhanging cliff. 2. A door-hinge.

han'gle, † han'gl; 2 hăn'gl, *n.* 1. [Dial., Eng.] A pot-hook.

hang'man, † han'măn; 2 hăng'măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A public executioner who hangs felons convicted of capital crimes; spec., of sometimes to other men as a term of opprobrium.— **hang'man-ship**, *n.*

hang'ment†, *n.* The act or process of hanging.

hang'nail", † han'nāl'; 2 hăng'nāl', *n.* Skin partially torn from its attachment at the side or near the root of a finger-nail. [Cor. of AGNAIL, as if < HANG + NAIL.]

hang'-nest", **hang'worm"**, etc. See under HANG, *v.*

Han Hai, † hăn hī; 2 hăn hī. The Gobi desert: a Chinese name. [Lit. rainless sea.]

Han'-lei, † han'-lē; 2 hăn'-lē, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 39.

ha-nif', † ha-nīf'; 2 hă-nīf', *n.* 1. An orthodox Islamite. 2. One of the Arab monotheists who lived before Mohammed; one true to the faith of Abraham. 3. *hanif*. Ar. *hanīf*, orthodox.]

— **Ha-nif'ism**, *n.*— **Han'i-fite**, *a. & n.*

hank, † hăngk; 2 hăngk, *vt.* 1. To form into hanks; as, to *hank* yarn. 2. [Prov. Eng.] To fasten, as a gate. 3. [Slang, Eng.] To bait (animals).

hank, *n.* 1. A bundle of two or more skeins of yarn tied together; also, a single skein. 2. A coil or loop of rope or string. (1) A rope-like coil or bundle, as for wearing or carrying: as a verb, to *hank* it. (2) A

A fool there was and he made his prayer
(Even as you and I!)
To a rag and a bone and a *hank* of hair.
RUDYARD KIPLING *The Vampire* st. 1.

(3) A tie for fastening something; also, any fastening. 3. *Naut.* One of a set of hoops or rings to which the luff of a fore-and-aft sail is attached, and by which it hangs on the mast or stay. 4. [Prov. Eng.] (1) A hold, as in wrestling. (2) A handle. (3) An evil habit. 5. [Archaic.] A restraining hold or influence. [< Ice *hönk*, coil, < *hanga*, hang.]

Han'ka, † hăng'kă; 2 hăn'kă, **Vaclav** (⁶/₁₂1791–¹/₂₅1861). A Bohemian philologist and poet.

Han'ke, † hen'kē; 2 hĕn'kē, **Henriette Wilhelmine** (*née* Arndt) (⁶/₂₅1785–⁷/₁₂1862). A German novelist.

han'ker, † hăng'kĕr; 2 hăn'kĕr, *vi.* 1. To have an incessant desire or appetite; long or yearn or uneasily; hunger; crave; as, to *hanker* after notoriety; to *hanker* for dinner.

Our sailors have been living on fresh meat till they *hanker* for the salt more than they ever did for sugar.
W. COLTON *Three Years in California* p. 160. [a. s. 1850.]

2. To linger in expectation. [Freq. of *hank*, for HANG, *i.*] Syn.: see desire.— **han'ker, n.**— **han'ker-ing, *n.***— **han'ker-ing-ly**, *adv.*

han'kerd, *pp.* Hankered.

han'ki-ang', † hăn'kĭ-ăng'; 2 hăn'kĭ-ăng', *n.* 1. A river in Shensi and Hupeh provinces, China; length, 900 m. to the Yangtze. 2. A river in Chosen; length, 1,200 m. to the Pacific ocean. [as into a hank.

han'kle, † hăng'kl; 2 hăng'kl, *vt.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To twist,

Han'kow', † han'kau'; 2 hăn'kow', *n.* A treaty port in Hupeh province, China; 600 m. W. of Shanghai. **Han"kau'**; **Han"-kow'-t'u**.

hanks'ite, † hăngks'īt; 2 hăngks'īt, *n. Mineral.* A white, waxy, soluble sodium sulfatocarbonate (4NaSO₄.NaCO₃), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< H. G. *Hanks*, mineralogist of California.] [elephant-head.

han'kus, † han'kŭs; 2 hăn'kŭs, *n.* [Hind.] An ankus or

han'ky-pan'ky, † han'ky-pan'ky; 2 hăn'ky-păn'ky, *n.* A conjurer's patter; juggler's trick [Cp. HOCUS-POCUS.] **hanky'-pan"key**†. [in Staffordshire, England.

Han'ley, † han'li; 2 hăn'li, *n.* A manufacturing borough

Hamer, † han'mer; 2 hăn'mer, *n.* **Thomas**, 1676–1746). An English legislator; Speaker of the House of Commons; Shakespearean editor. [traction of *hane not.*

han'na, † han'a; 2 hăn'a. [Scot. or Dial., Eng.] A con-

Han'na, † han'a; 2 hăn'a, **Marcus Alonzo** (⁹/₂₁1837–²/₁₅ 1904). An American manufacturer; political campaign manager, 1896; Senator from Ohio, 1898.

Han'na-ford, † han'a-fŏrd; 2 hăn'a-fŏrd, **Justin.** Pseudonym of Shafto Justin Adair Fitz-Gerald.

Han'nah, † han'a; 2 hăn'a, *n.* A feminine personal name.

2. A Jewish prophetess; mother of the prophet Samuel: 1170 B. C. *I Sam.* i, 2. [Heb., grace. See ANNE.

han'na-hills, † han'a-hilz; 2 hăn'a-hĭls, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The Ozark sun-bonnet. [dir, 14.

Han'na-thon, † han'a-thĕn; 2 hăn'a-thŏn, *n. Bib. Josh.*

Han'nay, † han'ē; 2 hăn'ī, **James** (1) Scottish novelist (1827–1873). (2) Canadian journalist and historian (1842–1910).

han'nay-ite, † han'ē-ĭt; 2 hăn'ī-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A hydrous magnesium-ammonium phosphate ($H_{28}(NH_4)_2Mg_5P_4O_{24}$) found in guano, crystallizing in the triclinic system. [< Prof. J. B. *Hannay*, Manchester, Eng.]

Han'ne-man, † hăn'e-măn; 2 hăn'e-măn, **Adrian** (1601–1670). A Dutch portrait-painter.

Han'ni-bal, † han'ĭ-bal; 2 hăn'ĭ-băl, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. F. **Han"ni'bal'**, † a"ni'bäl'; 2 a"ni'bäl'; Gr. **Han-ni'bas**; It. **An-ni'ba-le**, † an-nē'ba-lē, 2 an-nī'bä-lē; Sp. **A-ni'bal**, † a-nē'bäl. 2. (247–183? B. C.) A Carthaginian general; son of Hamilcar Barca; invaded Italy in the Second Punic war; ravaged the country over 15 years; poisoned himself. 3. A city in Marion county, Mo. [Phen., favor of Baal.]

Han'ni-el, † han'ĭ-el; 2 hăn'ĭ-ĕl, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxiv, 23.

Han'no, † han'o; 2 hăn'o, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. 2. A Carthaginian general and navigator; lived about 500 B. C. 3. A Carthaginian general; lived about 260 B. C. 4. A Carthaginian admiral; lived about 240 B. C. 5. A Carthaginian general, son of Hamilcar and Hannibal. 6. "The Great," a Carthaginian politician and general; opposed Hannibal. 7. **Saint** (⁻¹²/₁1075), archbishop of Cologne. **Han'nonic**†, *a.*

Ha'noch, † hē'nok; 2 hā'nŏk, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxv, 4. [xxvi, 5.

Ha-noch-ites, † hē'nok-aits; 2 hă'nŏk-īts, *n. pl. Bib. Num.*

Han'oi', † han'oi'; 2 hăn'oi', *n.* A city of Tonkin: capital of French Indo-China.

Ha'no"taux', † a'no"tō'; 2 a'no"tō', **Albert Auguste Gabriel** (¹¹/₁₄1853–). A French statesman; Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1894–95. *World War.*

Han'o-ver, † han'o-vĕr; 2 han'o-vĕr, *n.* 1. **G. Han-no'ver**, 1 he-nō'ver; 2 hĭ-nō'ver. 1. A province in Prussia; 14,859 sq. m. 2. A district in the province; 2,209 sq. m. 3. Their capital. 4. A county in central Virginia; 478 sq. m.: county-seat, Hanover. 5. A borough in York county, Pa. 6. A town in Plymouth county, N. H.: seat of Dartmouth College (non-sectarian), founded in 1769. 8. A town in Jefferson county, Ind.; seat of Hanover College (non-sectarian), founded in 1832.

Han'o-ver Court'-House". A village, county-seat of Hanover county, Va.; near the birthplace of Henry Clay; scene of engagements in the Civil war, May 27, 1862.

Han"o-ve'ri-an, † han"o-vē'ri-an; 2 hăn'o-vē'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the province of Hanover, Germany.— **Hanoverian dynasty**, a reigning family of Great Britain, descended from Sophia, granddaughter of James I. and Ernst August, duke of Calenberg, whose son, Georg Ludwig, elector of Lüneburg, became George I. of England.

Han"o-ve'ri-an, *n.* A native or naturalized citizen of Hanover; also, one of the Hanoverian line.

Han'o-ver Peak. A mountain in New Mexico; height, 7,396 ft.

Han"o'ut', *n.* Same as HENRIOT.

Hans, *n.* See JOHN.

Han'sa, † hăn'sa; 2 hăn'sa, *n. Hind. Myth.* The "swan of eternity," a fabulous bird that, when given milk mixed with water, separated the two and drank only the milk.

Han'sa², *n.* See HANSEATIC LEAGUE.

Han'sard, 1 han'sard; 2 hăn'sard, *n.* **1. Luke** (?/1752–?/1812), an English printer; publisher of the record of proceedings in the British Parliament. **2.** The official record of British Parliamentary proceedings published by Messrs. Hansard.

Han'sard², *n.* A citizen or merchant of a Hanse town.

Han'sard-ize, 1 han'sard-īz; 2 hăn'sard-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ-ING.] [Eng.] To show the inconsistency of a member of Parliament by quoting from the official record (Hansard).

—Han'sard-i-za'tion, *n.* [Godfrey Leland.

Hans Breit'mann, 1 hȧns'breit'măn; 2 brīt'măn. Pen-name of **Hanse**, 1 hans; 2 hăns, *n.* [OF.] A confederacy of merchants or commercial towns; in medieval France, a guild of merchants. **2.** [H-] The Hanseatic League: used also attributively. **3.** The entrance fee to a guild. **4.** A fee paid by merchants not members of a guild. **5.** *pl.* The citizens of, or the towns composing, the Hanse. [OF., < OHG. *hansa*, confederacy.] **hanse'-house'**, *n.* [Archaic.] In England, a general warehouse used by a combination of merchants for the display and sale of goods; a commercial bazaar. **—Hanse town**, see HANSEATIC LEAGUE.

han'se-at'ic, 1 han'sē-ăt'ik; 2 hăn'sē-ăt'ik, *a.* Pertaining to a hanse or confederacy; specif. [H-], of, pertaining to, or designating the league of certain towns of Germany.

—Hanseatic laws, the mercantile ordinances established by the Hanse towns. **—H. League**, a medieval political-commercial confederation of towns in northern Germany and neighboring countries, called the *Hanse towns*. The League began about the middle of the 12th century, reaching its height in 1370, with 85 towns; at this time it comprised about 85 towns and exercised sovereign power. It declined greatly during the Thirty Years' war. Its last triennial general assembly, representing 17 cities, was held at Lübeck in 1669. In 1839 Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen, the last of the Hanse towns, joined the German customs union.

Han'sa, 1 hăn'sȧ, *n.* Same as HANDSEL.

han'sel-ines, *n.* A kind of breeches. [5,138 ft.

Han'sel Pass, 1 han'sel; 2 hăn'sel. A pass in Utah: elevation,

Han'sel und Gre'tel, 1 hăn'sul unt gre'tel; 2 hăn'sul unt gra'-tĕl. A children's opera, by Humperdinck, founded on folk-tunes. See OPERA. [?/1847+).

Han'sen, 1 han'sĕn; 2 hăn'sĕn, *n.* [?/1795–

Hans'ford, 1 hanz'ford; 2 hănz'ford, *n.* A county in N. W. Texas in the Panhandle; 860 sq. m.; county-seat, Hansford.

Han'si, 1 hĭn'si; 2 hĭnz'i, *n.* A town in Hissar district, Punjab, British India.

han'som, 1 han'sam; 2 hăn'sŏm, *n.* A low, two-wheeled one-horse or motor-driven cab, closed in front by a liddlike apron (usually double), and having a driver's seat perched back of the top. [Named after the inventor, *Hansom.*]

hansom cab, *n.*

Han'son, 1 han'sŏn; 2 hăn'sŏn, *n.* **1.** A county in S. E. South Dakota; 483 sq. m.; county-seat, Alexandria. **2.** A town in Plymouth county, Mass.

A Hansom.

Han'steen, 1 hĭn'stēn; 2 hăn'stēn, Christoffer (?/1784–†/1873). A Norwegian astronomer and geometer.

Hans'wurst', 1 hȧns'v͝urst'; 2 hȧns'v͝urst', *n.* A buffoon; grotesque comical figure of the German stage appearing in marionette plays and circuses; a German clown; hence, a fool. [G., Jack-Pudding.]

hant, *n.* Same as HAUNT, *n.*, 2. [form.

ha'n't, 1 hĕnt; 2 hānt. Have not: a contracted colloquial

Han'tha-wa'dhi, 1 han'thə-wā'dhi; 2 hăn'tha-wā'di, *n.* A district in Pegu division, India; 1,048 sq. m. [dial.

han'tle, 1 han'tl; 2 hăn'tl, *n.* [Scot.] A good many; a good Maist folk like to see his back a *handle* better than his face.

—*The Sterling*, p. 30. [L. a. o.]

Hants, 1 hants; 2 hănts, *n.* **1.** Hampshire: a contracted form of *Hantesshire*, the ancient spelling. **2.** A district in Nova Scotia province, Canada; 1,175 sq. m.; capital, Windsor.

Ha'nu-ka, 1 hä'nu-kä; 2 hä'nu-kä', *n.* Same as CHANUCA.

ha-nu'm', 1 hə-nu'm'; 2 hə-nu'm', *n.* [Turk.] A lady of rank; madam.

Han'u-man', 1 hun'u-măn'; 2 hŭn'u-măn', *n.* [Hind.] **1.** The monkey-god of Hindu mythology; the ally of Rama. **2.** [h-] An East-Indian bearded monkey (*Semnopithecus entellus*), venerated by the Hindus.

Hanuman. 1/8s

1. The monkey. 2. The god.

Han'well, 1 han'wĕl; 2 hăn'wĕl, *n.* An urban district and town in Middlesex county, England.

Han'yang', 1 han'yä'ng'; 2 hăn'yäng', *n.* An industrial city near Hankow, in Hupeh province, China.

Han'-Yü', 1 hän'yü'; 2 hän'yü', *n.* Chinese scholar; philosopher; "Prince of Literature"; lived about the 8th century.

Han''-Wan-Kung'z, [height, 10,906 ft.

Hanz Peak, 1 hanz; 2 hănz. A mountain in Colorado; **han'ma**, 1 hŏ'ma; 2 hŏ'mȧ, *n.* [Zend.] Same as SOMA.

Ha'oo-rah', *n.* Same as HAURAN.

ha'o-ri, 1 hä'o-ri; 2 hä'o-ri, *n.* [Jap.] A loose-fitting short coat worn by women.

hap, 1 hap; 2 hăp, *vi.* [HAPPED, HAPT²; HAP'PING.] To **hap'**, *vt.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To cover with clothing; wrap.

Come wi' me, and I'll keep you somewhere.

—KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* p. 61. [MACM. 1872.]

hap', *n.* **1.** A casual occurrence; happening; chance.

'Happy' and 'happiness' are connected with *hap*, which is chance.—THERON *On the Study of Words* p. 99. [C. P. & co. 1888.]

2. Luck; good fortune. [< Ice. *happ*, hap.] Syn.: see ACCIDENT.

hap', *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A cloak; wrapper; covering.

Ha'pai', 1 hä'pai'; 2 hä'pī', *n.* An island group in the Tonga Archipelago, S. Pacific ocean.

Ha-pal'-ĕ-dæ, 1 hə-pal'-ĕ-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Mididæ*. **Hap'a-lo'a**, (t. g.) [< Gr. *hapalos*, gentle.]

—hap'a-lid, *a.*— **hap'a-loid**, *a.*—

hap'-a-lo-nych'i-a, 1 hap'ə-lo-nik'i-ə; 2 hăp'a-lo-nĭk'i-a, *n. Pathol.* An uncorrelated and soft condition of the nails. [< Gr. *hapalos*, soft, + *onyx*, nail.]

hap'a-lote, 1 hap'a-lōt; 2 hăp'a-lōt, *n.* An Australian mouse-like rodent (genus *Hapalotis*) with bilaterally blind legs and stuffed tail. [< Gr. *hapalos*, gentle, + *ous*, ear.]

hap'ax-an'thic, 1 hap'aks-an'thik; 2 hăp'ăks-ăn'thik, *a. Phylogeg.* Possessing only one flowering period: opposed to *pleiocyclic*: said of annuals and biennials. [< Gr. *hapax*, once, + *anthos*, bloom.] **hap'ax-an'thous**, *a.*

hap'pen-ny, 1 hăp'pen-i; 2 hăp'pĕn-y. [Eng.] A halfpenny: a common contraction.

haph'al-ge'si-a, 1 haf'al-jē'si-ə; 2 hăf'ăl-gē'si-a, *n. Pathol.* Abnormal or painful irritation or sensitiveness of the skin. [< Gr. *haphē*, touch, + *algos*, feel pain.]

Haph'ar-a'im, 1 haf'ar-ā'im; 2 hăf'ar-a'ĭm, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). [tal; chance.

hap'haz'ard, 1 hap'haz'ard; 2 hăp'hăz'ard, *a.* Accidental; **hap'haz'ard**, *n.* Mere chance; hazard: a tautological intensative. [< HAP¹ + HAZARD.]

hap'haz'ard, *adv.* By chance; at random. **hap'haz'ard-ly**, 1 hap'haz'ard-li; 2 hăp'hăz'ard-lĭ, *a.* **hap'haz'ard-ness**, *n. Pat'ol.*

haph'e-pho'bi-a, 1 haf'i-fō'bi-ə; 2 hăf'e-fō'bi-a, *n. Pat'ol.* Excessive fear of being touched. [< Gr. *haphē*, touch; and see -PHOBIA.]

Haph-ra'im, 1 haf-rē'im; 2 hăf-ra'ĭm, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 19.

haph-sa'ka, 1 haf-sā'kə; 2 hăf-sā'ka, *n.* [Heb.] The time set for the beginning of the more important Jewish festivals.

Haph'ti-ba, 1 haf'ti-bə; 2 hăf'ti-ba, *n. Bib.* (Doud).

haph-ta'rah, 1 haf-tō'rə; 2 hăf-tä'ra, *n.* [-ROTH, 1 -rōth *or* -rōth; 2 -rōth *or* -rŏth, -ra.] [Heb.] The selection from the prophets read in the synagog service after the parashah.

From this passage we learn, that when Jesus Christ came to Nazareth, his own city, he was called out, as a member of that synagogue, to read the *haphtarah*. T. H. HORNE *Intro. to Study of Bible* vol. iii, p. 284. [L. a. & co. 1852.]

Ha'pi, 1 hä'pi; 2 hä'pi, *n. Myth.* **1.** A dog-headed jinnee dwelling in Amenti and having charge of embalmment of the small intestines. **2.** The River Nile deified. [< Egypt. *hāpi*, *hāpī*, *hāpū*.]

ha-pi'ton, *n.* Same as APITON.

hap'less, 1 hap'les; 2 hăp'lĕs, *a.* Having no luck or hap; unfortunate; luckless; unhappy.

The fearful and *hapless* Hypatia, . . . the daughter of Theon. R. ROUTLEDGE *Pop. Hist. Science* p. 51. [n. d. s. 1881.]

—hap'less-ly, *adv.*— **hap'less-ness**, *n.*

hap'lite, 1 hap'līt; 2 hăp'līt, *n. Petrog.* A fine-grained acid granite, composed mostly of quartz and feldspar, and occurring in dikes. Its micaceous constituent, when present, is usually muscovite. [< HAPLO-.] **apl-it'ic**, *a.*

hap'lit'ic, 1 hap-lit'ik; 2 hăp-lĭt'ĭk, *a. Petrol.* Pertaining to or characteristic of haplite. **ap-lit'ic**.

hap'lo-, 1 hap'lo-; 2 hăp'lo-. From Greek *haploos*, *haplous*, single, simple, < *haplos*, single. **—hap-lo'ce-phal**, *a.* Forming form.— **Hap'lo-an-nel'i-da**, *n. pl.* A class of worms, including *Polygordius* and *Histriobdella*.— **hap'lo-bac-te'ri-a**, *n. pl.* Omitted bacteria, the simplest and most primitive fungoid form as distinguished from the trichobacteria.— **hap'lo-can-les'cer**, *a. Bot.* Having a simple axis: said of those plants which develop reproductive organs on the primary axis.— **hap-loc'er-cine**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the genus *Haplocerus* or *Mazama*, which includes the Rocky Mountain goat.— **Hap'lo-chi-ton'i-da**, *n. pl. Ich.* An Eogean family of trout-like malacopterygian fishes with the dorsal fin margined above by the intermaxillaries only, and without pyloric appendages or oviducts. **Hap-lo-loch'i-ton**, *n.* (t. g.) — **hap'lo-chi-ton'id**, *n.*— **hap'lo-chi-ton'i-dan**, *a.*— **hap'lo-chla-myd'e-ous**, *a. Bot.* Possessing rudimentary perianth-leaves which shield the sp rophyls.— **Hap'lo-crin'i-da**, *n. pl.* A Devonian family of inadunate monocyclic crinoids, with 5 arms, unbranched and non-pinnulate, the food-grooves supposed to be subtegminal. **Hap-loc'ri-nus**, *n.* (t. g.) **Hap'lo-cu'ti-a**, *n. pl. Mam.* Same as HAPLOCERCINE.

Hap'lo-don, 1 hap'lo-dŏn; 2 hăp'lo-dŏn, *n. pl. Mam.* An American family of rodents, containing a single species, characterized without frontal postorbital processes and with two upper premolars and one lower; sewellels. **Hap'lo-don'ti-dæ**.— **hap'lo-don'ti-form**, *a.* Resembling the genus *Haplodontia*.— **hap'lo-don'tine**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Haplodontidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Haplodontidæ*.— **Hap'lo-don'ti-a**, *n. Mam.* Same as *Haplodontidæ*.— **Hap'lo-don'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Edentata* or *Bruta*.— **Hap'lo-don-ti'dine**, *n. pl. Mam.* An American family of rodents, containing a single species, characterized without frontal postorbital processes and with two upper premolars and one lower; sewellels. **Hap'lo-don'ti-dæ**.— **hap'lo-don'ti-form**, *a.* Resembling the genus *Haplodontia*.— **hap'lo-don'tine**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Haplodontidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Haplodontidæ*.— **hap'lo-don'toid**, *a.* & *n.*— **hap'lo-don-ty**, *n.* The possession of molar teeth with simple crowns.— **hap-log'a-my**, *n.* Cell-conjugation in which the fusions of the nuclei and the protoplasm are not dependent upon the sexual function of vegetative cells.— **hap'lo-gam'ic**, *a.*— **hap'lo-go-nid'i-um**, *n.* [-NID'I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A protococcoid gonidium.— **hap'lo-goo-nid'i-um**, *n.* [-NID'I-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* Same as HAPLOGONIDIUM.— **hap-log'ra-phy**, *n.* The omission in transcribing of one or more of two or several repeated letters; also, a manuscript copy in which such omission has occurred.— **hap'lo-he'dral**, *a. Crystal.* Relating to the asymmetric group of the triclinic system, in which each form has only one face.— **hap'loid**, *a. Biol.* Having the character of gametes with a reduced number of chromosomes in contradistinction to the diploid with the doubled number found in somatic cells.— **hap-loi'o-gy**, *n. Phiol.* The shortening of a word by omitting one of two syllables, due to rapid speech; as, *custatorum* for *custos rotulorum*.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical order, as if the *hap-* were *hapl-*.

hap-lo'ma, 1 hap-lō'mə; 2 hăp-lō'ma, *n.* Same as EPENDYMA. [< Gr. *haplō'ma*, coverlet, < *haplous*; see HAPLO-.]

hap'lome, 1 hap'lōm; 2 hăp'lōm, *n. Mineral.* An impure variety of garnet. See GARNET. [< Gr. *haplōma*; see HAPLOMA.]

hap'lome³, *n.* One of the *Haplomi*.

hap'lo-mous, 1 hap'lō-məs; 2 hăp'lō-mŏs, *a. Ich.* Of or pertaining to the *Haplomi*.

hap'lo-mus, 1 hap'lō-məs; 2 hăp'lō-mŭs, *n.* Being of single form. **Hap'lo-mi**, *n. pl. Ich.* A division of teleost fishes, especially the *Scleroparei*, with no pneumatic duct, abdominal ventrals, and no spines: including pikes and killifishes.— **hap'lo-nous**, *a.*— **hap'lo-nor'phous**, *a.* Being of single form. **Hap'lo-pe'ri-a**, *n. pl. Ich.* A division of teleost fishes, especially the *Clamatores* or *Oligomyodi*.— **hap'lo-o-pho'nous**, *a.*— **hap'lo-pe-ris'to-mous**, *a. Bot.* Possessing a simple peristome: said of mosses.— **hap'lo-pet'a-lous**, *a. Bot.* Having the petals in a single row or whorl.— **Hap'lo-po'de-a**, *n. pl. Crust.* A tribe of phyllocaridate macrurans with the pereiopods simple and similar.— **hap'lo-pore**, *n.* & *a.*— **Hap'lo-sce'le-ra**, *n. pl. Zool.* A large family of *Demospongiæ*, in which the spiculation is simple and the microscleres when present do not act as chelæ.— **hap'lo-scope**, *n. Psychophysics.* An instrument which presents an entirely efficient field of vision to each eye.— **Hap'lo-si-pho'ni-a**, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Aglossa* in a restricted sense.— **hap'lo-si-pho'ni-ate**, *a.*— **Hap'lo-spo-rid'i-a**, *n. pl. Zool.* An order of *Sporozoa* in which the development is of the simplest character. **Hap'lo-spo-rid'i-um**, *n.* (t. r.)— **hap'lo-sta'chy**, *n. Bot.* Having the stamens in a single circle or whorl.— **hap-lot'o-my**, *n. Surg.* A simple incision. [haps; as, *hapu*, fortune assisted me.

hap'ly, 1 hap'li; 2 hăp'lĭ, *adv.* By chance; perchance; perhaps.

hap'pon, 1 hă'pŏn; 2 hă'pŏn. [P. I.] **I.** *vi.* To sup. **II.** *n.* The afternoon: a Tagalog term.

ha-p'orth, 1 hĕ'porth; 2 hă'porth, *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] The amount that may be bought for a halfpenny; hence, a very small portion: contracted from *halfpenny-worth*.

happer, *n.* [Sax.] Hap; chance.

hap'pen, 1 hap'n; 2 hăp'n, *vi.* **1.** To come or occur, to exist or be produced, by chance or without previous expectation; occur or seem to occur without prevision or voluntary and intelligent intention; befall; chance; as, some things are done, some *happen*; he *happened* to be at home. **2.** To take place or occur; come to pass; said of events considered simply as taking place; as, death *happens* to all men alike. [< HAP¹.]

To be loved and chosen by a good man is the best and sweetest thing which can *happen* to a woman.

LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Little Women* p. 112. [n. BROS. 1888.]

SYN.: bechance, befall, betide, chance, come to pass, fall, fall out, occur, supervene, take place. A thing is said to *happen* when no design is manifest, or none especially thought of; it is said to *chance* when it appears to be the result of accident. (Compare synonyms for ACCIDENT.) An incident *happens* or occurs: something external or actual *happens* to one; a thought or fancy *occurs* to him. *Befall* and *betide* are transitive; *happen* is intransitive; something *befalls* or *betides* a person or *happens* to him. *Betide* is especially used for anticipated evil, the thought of as waiting and coming at its appointed time; as, woe *betide* him! One event *supervenes* upon another event, one disease upon another, etc. (“Transpire,” in the sense of *happen*, is not authorized by good usage: a thing that has *happened* is properly said to *transpire* when it becomes known.) — Prep.: an event happens *to* a person; a person happens *on* or *upon* a fact, discovery, etc.

—to happen in [Colloq.], to make a chance social call.

—to h. in with [Colloq.], to meet by chance. **—to h. to** *happened in with* congenial companions.— **to h. on**, to come across by chance; light upon. [*happen* he'd a laughed.

hap'pen, *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Perchance; perhaps; maybe; as, I *happend*, *pp.* Happened.

hap'pen-ing, 1 hap'n-ing; 2 hăp'n-ing, *n.* Something that happens; an event; occurrence. SYN.: see ACCIDENT.

hap'pi, 1 hap'i; 2 hăp'ĭ, *n.* [Jap.] A coat. The topper of a suit.

hap'pi-fy, 1 hap'i-fī; 2 hăp'ĭ-fī, *vt.* [Colloq.] To make happy.

hap'pi-ly, 1 hap'i-li; 2 hăp'ĭ-lĭ, *adv.* **1.** In a happy or delightful way or manner; felicitously or gracefully. **2.** With good fortune; fortunately. **3.** Haply.

hap'pi-ness, 1 hap'i-nes; 2 hăp'ĭ-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being happy. Specif.: (1) The pleasurable experience that springs from possession of good, the gratification of the desires, or relief from pain or evil; enjoyment; as, one's *happiness* depends on oneself.

There is no *happiness* in having or in getting, but only in giving. DAUSOUS *Gradus ad Parn.* p. 30. [T. & co. 1850.]

(2) A condition in which pleasure predominates over pain or evil; a continued experience of pleasures and joys; as, *happiness* follows obedience to law.

2. A state of being, more or less permanent, in which a large measure or the full complement of satisfaction, especially of the higher intellectual and moral kinds, is experienced; a state of felicity; blessedness; as, the *happiness* of heaven.

In this use of the word, happiness is a subjective condition resulting, in moral agents, not from the possession of something, as commonly supposed, but from the free, full, unimpeded use of the powers in unselfish service. It is looked upon by one great school of ethics as furnishing the supreme good and end. The word is used, however, in various senses, as for sensual pleasure (*hedonism*), sensuous enjoyment (*epicureanism*), rational satisfaction (*rational eudemonism*), the pleasures of an approving conscience (*enthusiasm*), spiritual blessedness (*Paleyism*), etc. See GOOD.

By *happiness* is meant the complement of all the pleasures of which we are susceptible.

HAMILTON *Metaphysics* p. 14. [G. & s. 1859.]

3. Good fortune; luck; prosperity. **4.** Unstudied grace, as of manner or action; felicitousness.

SYN.: blessedness, bliss, content, delight, enjoyment, felicity, gladness, joy, pleasure, rejoicing, satisfaction, triumph. *Comfort* may be almost wholly negative, being found in security or relief from that which pains or annoys; there is *comfort* by a warm fireside on a wintry night; the sympathy of a true friend affords *comfort* in sorrow. *Enjoyment* is more positive, always implying something to be definitely and consciously delighted in; a sick person finds *comfort* in relief from pain, while he may be far from a state of *enjoyment*. *Pleasure* is still more vivid, being an arousing of the faculties to an intensely delightful activity. *Gratification* is more tranquil than *pleasure*, being the agreeable consciousness of having all our faculties demand or crave; when a worthy *pleasure* is enjoyed, worthy *satisfaction* remains. As referring to a mental state, *gratification* is used to denote a mild form of *happiness* resulting from some incident not of very great importance; *satisfaction* should properly express a *happiness* deeper, more complete, and more abiding; but as intellect or sensibilities of a low order may find *satisfaction* in that which is very poor or unworthy, the word has come to be feeble and tame in ordinary use. *Happiness* is more positive than *comfort*, *enjoyment*, or *satisfaction*, more serene and rational than *pleasure*; *pleasure* is of necessity transient; *happiness* is abiding, and may be eternal: thus, we speak of *pleasures*, but the plural of *happiness* is scarcely used. *Happiness*, in the full sense, is mental or spiritual or both, and in view of resulting or from some worthy *gratification* or *satisfaction*; we may speak of a brute as experiencing *comfort* or *pleasure*, but scarcely as in possession of *happiness*; we speak of vicious *pleasure*, *delight*, or *joy*, but not of vicious *happiness*. *Felicity* is a colder and more formal term than *happiness*. *Gladness* is *happiness* that overflows, sometimes finding itself in song, voice, manner, and action. *Joy* is more intense than *happiness*, deeper than *gladness*, to which it is akin, and more enduring than *pleasure*. *Rejoicing* is *happiness* or *joy* that finds utterance in words, song, festivity, etc. *Delight* is vivid, overflowing *happiness* of a somewhat transient kind; *ecstasy* is a state of extreme or extravagant *delight* so that the one affected by it seems almost beside himself with *joy*; *rapture* is closely allied to *ecstasy*, but is more serene, exalted, and enduring. *Triumph* is the *joy* resulting from victory, success, achievement. *Blessedness* is at once the state and the sense of being divinely blessed; as, the *blessedness* of the righteous. *Bliss* is ecstatic, perfected *happiness*; as, the *bliss* of heaven. See COMFORT.— ANTONYMS: see those for GRIEF.

Hap'plz-zēz, 1 hap'i-zēz; 2 hăp'ĭ-zēz, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *1*

hap'py†, *vt.* To make happy.

hap'py, 1 hap'i; 2 hăp'ĭ, *a.* [HAP'PI-ER; HAP'PI-EST.] **1.** Free from pain or present trouble or evil, and experiencing delight or satisfaction from the possession and use of good; enjoying pleasure or realizing good; joyous; blessed; satisfied, as, to be *happy* in one's heart, a *happy* family. **2.** Yielding or marked by happiness; containing or bringing joy or blessedness; as, *happy* moments;

a *happy* sixth. **3.** Indicating or marked by good fortune; lucky; favorable; propitious; as, a *happy* omen.

The *happy* result was but the sudden plucking of the fruit which had slowly ripened.

BANCROFT *Miscellaneous Oration, Nov 20, 1854* p. 515. [n. 1855.]

4. Possessing or characterized by ready felicity, as of speech or action; dexterously or fortunately successful; opportune; felicitous; as, he was *happy* at repartee.

Hoodoo, who often used the same phrase, called Egypt 'the gift of the Nile.' P. V. N. MYERS *Anc. Hist.* p. 15. (e. a. co. 1888.)

5. [Slang.] Drunk enough to be merry. [< HAP¹, *n.*].

SYN.: blessed, blissful, blithe, blithesome, cheerful, cheering, delighted, delightful, delightsome, fortunate, glad, joliy, joyful, joyous, lucky, merry, mirthful, pleased, prosperous, rejoiced, rejoicing, successful. *Happy* originally refers to something that comes "by good hap," a chance that brings prosperity, benefit, or success.

And grasps the skirts of *happy* chance.

TENNYSON *In Memoriam* lxiii, st. 2.

In this sense *happy* is closely allied to *fortunate* and *lucky*. (See FORTUNATE.) *Happy* has, however, so far diverged from this original sense as to apply to advantages where chance is not recognized, or is even excluded by direct reference to the divine will, when it becomes almost equivalent to *blessed*.

Behold, *happy* is the man whom God correcteth. *Job* v. 17.

Happy is also applied to the ready dexterity or skill by which favorable results (usually in minor matters) are secured; as, he has a *happy* wit; *happy* at retort. (See CLEVER.) In its most frequent present use, *happy* is applied to the state of one enjoying happiness, or to that by which happiness is expressed; as, a *happy* heart; a *happy* face; hearty laughter; *happy* converse. (Compare synonyms for HAPPINESS.) *Cheerful* applies to the possession or expression of a moderate and tranquil happiness. A *cheery* word spontaneously gives cheer to others. *Debonair* in its more distinctly planned to cheer and encourage. *Gay* applies to an effusive and superficial happiness (often not really worthy of that name) perhaps resulting largely from abundant animal spirits; we speak of *gay* revelers or a *gay* horse. A *buoyant* spirit is, as it were, borne up by joy and hope. A *sunny* disposition has a constant tranquil brightness that irradiates all who come within its influence. Compare CAUTIOUS; CHEERFUL; FORTUNATE.—ANT.: see synonymsfor SAD.

—Prop.: a happy event *for* him; happy *as* a reply; happy *in* his home, *with* friends, *among* his children; happy *at* the discovery, *over* his success.

—**happy family**, a collection of naturally hostile animals dwelling amicably together in the same enclosure; hence, ironically, any incongruous group of hostile or inharmonious elements or individuals.—**hap'py-go-lucky**, *I. a.* Trusting solely to luck; improvident. *II. n.* Luck. *Ant.* As one pleases; anyhow; at will. **hap'py-be-luck'y**†.

Hap'py Val'ley. In Johnson's *Rasselas*, a place in Amhara, Abyssinia, having but one entrance, through which nothing hurtful or unpleasant could pass.

Haps'burg, l haps'bûrg or (*G.*) hăps'burn; **2** hăps'bûrg or (*G.*) hăps'burn, *n.* An ancient imperial family of Austria: male line became extinct in 1740 on the death of Charles VI. A branch of this family furnished rulers for Spain from 1516 to 1700, when it became extinct.—**Haps'burg-Lor-raine'**, *n.* The royal and imperial family of Austria founded by Francis of Lorraine, who married Maria Theresa, daughter of Charles VI. See MARIA THERESA.

hap'shar'tle, *n.* Same as HAPSHERTLE, *n.*

hap'ter-on, *l* hap'ter-on; **2** hap'ter-ŏn, *n.* [-A, *pl.*] *Phytogeog.* A special organ of attachment developed by many aquatic plants, or marine algæ, by which they anchor themselves to rocks. [< Gr. *haptēr*, fasten, + *ōn*, neut. ending.]

hap'tic, *l* hap'tik; **2** hap'tik, *a. Med.* Relating to the sense of touch. [< Gr. *haptikos*, < *haptō*, touch.]

hap'tics, *l* hap'tiks; **2** hăp'tiks, *n. Psychol.* The science of touch, including the physiology and psychophysics of the skin, mucous membrane, and kinesthetic organs (muscles, tendons, and joints).

hap'tine, *l* hap'tin; **2** hăp'tin, *n.* A side-chain or receptor that has been cast off from a cell. See SIDE-CHAIN THEORY, under CHAIN. [< Gr. *haptein*, fasten, + -INE.]

hap'to-dys-pho'ri-a, *l* hap'to-dis-fō'ri-ə; **2** hăp'to-dĭs-fō'ri-ə, *n.* Disquiet caused by touching certain bodies.

hap'to-gen, *l* hap'to-jen; **2** hăp'to-jĕn, *n. Physiol. Chem.* A substance capable of forming antibodies when brought into contact with albumin, as in milk.—**hap'to-gen'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to haptogen; as, *haptogenic* membrane, an equivalent of *haptogen*.

Hap'ton, *l* hap'ton; **2** hăp'ton, *n.* A town and parish in Norfolk, England.

hap'to-phile, *l* hap'to-fil; **2** hăp'to-fil, *a.* Having affinity for a haptophore.

hap'to-phore, *l* hap'to-fōr; **2** hăp'to-fōr, *n. Biol.* **1.** That part of a toxin molecule which fixes or unites with the cell-receptor. **2.** That part of a cell-receptor which fixes or unites with the immunizing substance. [< Gr. *haptō*, touch, + *phorō*, bear.] **hap'to-phor'ic**, *a.*

hap-sher'tle, *l* hap-shĕr'tl; **2** hăp-shĕr'tl, *n. Med.* The doctrine or the discussion of the phenomena attending the sense of touch. [< Gr. *haptō*, touch.]

ha'pu, *l* hä'pu; **2** hä'pu, *n.* [New Zealand.] A division of a tribe, small community, family; patriarchate.

ha'pu-ka, *l* hä'pu-ka; **2** hä'pu-kə, *n.* [New Zealand.] A serranoid fish (*Polyprion prognathus*). **hu'pu-ku**.

Ha-pur', *l* ha-pûr'; **2** hä-pûr', *n.* A town in Meerut division, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India.

hap'warm', *l* hap'wôrm'; **2** hăp'wąrm'. [Scot.] I. *a.* Master-warm by covering. II. *n.* Anything serving to protect from cold. Heather jacket worn under armor.

haque'ton, *l* hak'ton; **2** hăk'ton, *n.* A padded jacket or har, *l* här; **2** här, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] **1.** A hinge; joint. **2.** An upright edge-piece of a gate, especially on the hinge side. [< AS. *hcer.*]

Ha'ra, *l* hä'rə; **2** hä'rə, *n.* **1.** *Bib. 1 Chron.* v, 26. **2.** A lake in the Libyan desert, Chinese Turkestan.

Ha-ra'dah, *l* ha-rē'da or har'a-da; **2** ha-rā'da or hăr'a-da, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxii, 34.

ha-ra'geen, *n.* Beard-moss and rough. **har-ra'geoust.**

ha'ra-kĭ'rĭ, *l* hä'ra-kĭ'rĭ; **2** hä'rə-kĭ'rĭ, *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese method of suicide by ripping open the bowels, practised formerly by princes and military officers. Spelled wrongly *hari-kari*, *harri-karri*.

When in war time the castle had to surrender to the enemy, and duty and loyalty demanded that he should commit *hara-kiri*, he did not shrink from the pain.

GRIFFIS *Hondo the Samurai* p. 46. (c. p. s. 1890.)

Ha'rald, *n.* [Dan.] See HAROLD.

Har'al-son, *l* har'al-sən; **2** hăr'al-sən, *n.* A county in N. W. Georgia; 282 sq. m.; county-seat, Buchanan.

ha'ram, *n.* Same as HAREM.

ha-ra'muk, *l* ha-ra'muk; **2** ha-rä'muk, *n.* A peak in the Himalaya mountains, India; height, 16,000 ft.

Ha'ran, *l* hē'ran; **2** hā'ran, *n. Bib. Gen.* xi, 26.

ha-rangue', *l* ha-rang'; **2** ha-răng', *n.* [HA-RANGUN', HA-RANGUNG'; HA-RANGD'; HA-RANGUED'.] **I.** *n.* **1.** A formal address or discourse delivered before an assembly or a public gathering; a speech or address.

Addresses, orations, and haranguesare delivered.

EMERSON *Essays* 1st ser., p. 52. [B. M. & CO. 1890.]

2. A long, tedious, and pompous speech; a tirade.

3. A popular meeting for the discussion of public affairs.

4. [Obs. or Archaic.] A public proclamation.

II. *v. t.* To deliver a harangue to; address.

ha-rangue'r, *n.* An address or oration; especially, an extemporaneous and forcible speech to a public assembly; often, a tirade, or a pompous speech.

The *harangues* of Napoleon lasted only a few minutes, yet they electrified whole armies.

MATTHEWS *Oratory and Orators* p. 101. [s. c. o. 1879.]

[F., < OHG. *hring*, ring.] SYN.: see SPEECH.—**ha-rangue'r**, **ha-rangu'fier**, *n.* One who delivers a harangue; specif., the chairman or speaker in the old Scottish Parliament.—**ha-rangue'ful**, *a.*

ha'ra-rau'ti, *l* hä'rə-rou'ti; **2** hä'rə-rou'ti, *n.* A myrobalan.

Ha-ra'ri, *l* hä-rä'ri; **2** ha-rä'ri, *n.* A Semitic language of Abyssinia, akin to the Amharic. **Ha'ra-rese'**.

Ha'ra-rite, *l* hē'ra-rit; **2** hā'ra-rit, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xxiii, 11.

ha'ras, *l* hā'ras; **2** hā'ras, *n.* [P. l.] A low tree (*Garcinia cowa*) yielding a yellowish and hard wood; a mesua tree.

har'as[1], *n.* **1.** A collection of breeding horses and mares; a stud. **2.** A stud-farm; horse-stable.

har'ass, *l* har'as; **2** hăr'əs, *vt.* **1.** To trouble with importunities, cares, or annoyances; vex; worry; as, to *harass* a person with duns; to be *harassed* by details. **2.** *Mil.* (1) To worry (the enemy) by continual attacks without a general battle, as by raids and dashes: (2) To ravage; raid.

This provoked Jonathan to besiege them, and to *harass* their country.

JOSEPHUS *Works* tr. by Whiston, vol. ii, p. 354. [L. a. & s. 1865.]

3. To scrape (skins). [< OF. *harasser*, worry; cp. HARRY.]—**har'ass-er**, *n.*—**har'ass-ment**, *n.* The act of harassing. Compare synonyms for HARRY.

His absence from home had given him a holiday from the *harassment* of Aunt Rebecca's tongue.

Century Magazine Nov., 1885, p. 107.

har'ass, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] Harassment. **2**†. Devastation.

har'ast, *pp.* Harassed. S. S.

har'bage, *n.* Lodging-place; entertainment.

har'bi, *l* här'bi; **2** här'bi, *n. Mohamm. Law.* One of a hostile race who is not a Moslem. [< Ar. *harbī*, warlike.]

har'bin, *l* här'bin; **2** här'bin, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A young coalfish. **har'bine**.

Har'bin, *n.* A treaty port and railway-junction in Kirin province, Manchuria, on the Sungari river; Japanese objective in the Russo-Japanese war, 1905; opened to international trade in 1907.

har'bin-ger, *l* här'bin-jer; **2** här'bin-jer, *vt.* To act as harbinger to; announce; usher in; introduce.

har'bin-ger, *n.* **1.** One who or that which foreruns and announces the coming of any person or thing. **2.** A courier who rode in advance of a party to arrange for their lodging and entertainment, especially one who preceded a royal traveling party, to provide accommodations: the original meaning.

Eastern Monarchs . . . sent *harbingers* before them to prepare all the things for their passage.

ADAM CLARKE *Commentary, Matt.* iii, 3.

[< OF. *herbergeor*, provider of shelter; ult. < *herberge*, MLG. *herwerge*, camp, < *here*, army, + *bergen*, shelter.] SYN.: see AUGURY; HERALD.—**har'bin-ger-of-spring'**, *n.* A small, smooth herb (*Erigenia bulbosa*) of the parsley family, found in the eastern United States, blooming in March and April.

Har-bo'na, *l* har-bō'na; **2** här-bō'na, *n. Bib. Esth.* i, 10.

har'bor, *l* här'bor; **2** här'bər, *n.* **I.** *n.* **1.** Any place of refuge, shelter, or protection to; as, to *harbor* a deserter. **2.** To entertain in the mind or heart; cherish; indulge: said of thoughts or feelings; as, to *harbor* malice.

The noble heart that harbor virtuous thoughts.

SPENSER *Faerie Queene* bk. i, can. 5, st. 1.

3. To track to its covert, as a deer or a fox; earth.

II. *i.* **1.** To find shelter; enter and abide; as, no malice *harbors* in his heart; his friends *harbored* here. **2.** To receive shelter or protection; be secreted.

If courtly spy hath *harbored* here,
What may we for the Douglas fear?

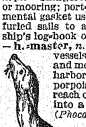
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 2, st. 15.

3†. To lodge or take shelter. **har'bor-ought**; **har'brow**†. SYN.: see CHERISH; SHELTER.—**har'bored**, *pa.* **1.** *Her.* Having a harbor. How many voyages, from coast to coast of the Union, fled to escape justice or punishment.

PETER GRAYWARNER *Autobiography* p. 24. [c. a. r.]

3. In glass-making, a large chest for handling materials before fusion. **4**†. A lodging-place; an inn. **5**†. The covert of wild animals. **6**†. *Astrol.* The position or house of a heavenly body. [Confusion of ARBOR² and HARBOUR. < Ic. *herbergi*, < *herr*, army, + *bjarga*, help.] **har'bor-ough**†; **har'brow**†.

—close harbor, a harbor with an entrance that may be opened or closed at will.—**free harbor**, a harbor where (as said of certain small inns in England.—**floating h.**, a harbor formed by floating breakwaters or booms.—**har'bor-dues**, *n. pl.* Charges for a ship for the privilege of harboring or mooring; port-charges.—**h.-gasket**, *n.* A temporary mental gasket used when a vessel is in port, to show off the furled sails to advantage.—**h.-dog**, *n.* The record in a ship's log-book of events happening during a stay in port.—**h.-master**, *n.* **1.** An officer whose duty it is to inspect vessels in harbor, and to see that they are berthed and moored according to law. **2.** The chief of the harbor police.—**h.-porpoise**, *n.* The common porpoise (*Phocæna phocæna*).—**h.-reach**, *n.* That reach or stretch of a winding stream which opens into a harbor.—**h.-seal**, *n.* The common seal (*Phoca vitulina*), about four feet long and commonly found on the coasts of the north Atlantic and Pacific.—**h.-watch**, *n.* Same as ANCHOR-WATCH. See ANCHOR.—**hidden h.**, a harbor the coasts of which overlap so as to make it invisible from the open water.—**open h.**, a harbor not protected by natural or artificial breakwaters; an open roadstead.—**to give h. to**, to receive and entertain.—**har'bor-age**, *n.* **1.** A port or place of anchorage and shelter for ships or vessels. **2.** Shelter; lodging; entertainment. **har'ber-gage**†.—**har'bor-less**, *a.* Without a harbor.—**har'bor-ous**†, *a.* Yielding shelter; affording harbor or refuge.



Harbor-seal. 1/24

Har'bor Beach. A village in Huron county, Mich.

Har'bord, James Guthrie (5/21 1866–). American major-general in the World War; commanded Second Division, Marine Brigade at Chateau Thierry; Chief of Staff (1917-18) and commanding general, Service of Supply; president of the Radio Corporation of America.

har'bord, *pp.* Harbored. S. S.

Har'bor Grace. A town in S. E. Newfoundland; on Conception Bay. [shire, England.

Har'borne, *l* här'bôrn; **2** här'bərn, *n.* A town in Warwick-

Har'bor Springs. A village in Emmet county, Mich.

har'bour, har'bour-age, har'bour-er, etc. Harbor, etc.: the usual spelling in England. [province, Prussia.

Har'burg, *l* här'burg; **2** här'burn, *n.* A town in Hanover

Har'court', *n.* **1.** *l* or'kûr'; **2** är'cur'. **Henri, Duc d'** (4/15 54–10/15 18), a French marshal and diplomat. **2.** *l* hĕr'kurt; **2** hăr'cərt, English statesman, (1) **Simon, Viscount** (1660–71/17 27), Lord Chancellor. (2) **Sir William George Granville Venables Vernon** (19/11 827–12/1 1904), Chancellor of the Exchequer. (3) **Lewis, Viscount** (1863–1/11 1922), Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1910–15.

hard†, *st.* To harden.

hard, *l* härd; **2** härd, *a.* **1.** Solid and firm in substance and outline; not easily receiving indentation or impression; unyielding to a bruising, cutting, or penetrating instrument; specif., in physics and mineralogy, not easily scratched: opposed to *soft*; as, *hard* wood; *hard* as iron. **2.** Difficult of accomplishment, comprehension, solution, or endurance; puzzling; intricate; perplexing; exhausting; as, *hard* to understand; a *hard* task; *hard* work. **3.** Severe, austere, or unfeeling in character or demeanor; insensible to the feelings or happiness of others; unmarked by kindness or affection; cruelly, grinding or grasping in money matters; as, a *hard* heart; a *hard* taskmaster. **4.** Difficult to comply with or endure because unreasonable, unjust, exacting, or oppressive; as, *hard* terms; a *hard* task-master; a *hard* sentence. **5.** Thoroughgoing and energetic or unrestrained in action; zealous; impetuous; also, excessive; extravagant; violent; as, a *hard* student; a *hard* worker. **6.** Causing resentment or a sense of injury; offensive; galling; cruel; as, *hard* words; to call one a *hard* name.

7. Not easily traveled; beset with difficulties or obstacles; rough; uneven; as, a *hard* road to travel; a *hard* journey. **8.** Involving suffering or privation; rigorous; severe; as, *hard* times; a *hard* winter. **9.** Coarse and unpalatable, or poor, scanty, and insufficient; as, *hard* fare. **10.** Sound and trustworthy; practically strong; as, good, *hard* common sense.

Speak what you think now in *hard* words.

EMERSON *Essays* 1st ser., p. 52. [B. M. & CO. 1890.]

11. Capable of endurance; vigorous; hardy; as, a *hard* constitution. **12.** Containing mineral salts in solution, especially calcium carbonate: said of water having more than eight or ten grains of such matter to the gallon. Such water is thus distinguished from soft water, and is not well adapted for washing or cooking. **13.** Rough or harsh on the palate; sour or containing much alcohol: said of certain liquors; as, *hard* ale. **14.** [Collog.] Hardened or wicked; unscrupulous; vicious.

One or two *hard* characters among the boys soiled their tongues in their cheeks and intimated that 'if properly approached' they could give valuable information.

CHARLES KING *Two Soldiers* p. 118. [L. 1892.]

15. *Phon.* (1) Surd, or without sonant quality. as *f*, *k*, *p*. (2) Uttered guttturally; abrupt; not continuant, as *g* in *go*, contrasted with *soft g*, as in *gem*. (3) In vocalization, varying in unsympathetic. **16.** Salted and dried: said of fish. **17.** *Silvimanuf.* Retaining its natural gum: said of silk to distinguish it from soft silk, from which the gum has been boiled out. **18.** *Decan.* Requiring great heat: said of multi-colors in porcelain-decoration. **19.** Possessing great powers of penetration, as Roentgen rays. [< AS. *heard*, hard.] SYN.: arduous, callous, compact, cruel, dense, difficult, distressing, exacting, firm, flinty, grinding, harsh, hardened, impenetrable, obdurate, oppressive, rigid, severe, solid, stern, stubborn, unfeeling, unforgiving, unrelenting, unyielding. See ADROITLY; AUSTERE; CRUEL; DIFFICULT; DULL; HEAVY; INSOLUBLE, fluid, genial, gentle, intelligible, kind, lenient, meek, mild, penetrable, perspicuous, simple, soft, submissive, tender, yielding.—a hard nut to crack, a question difficult to answer; a problem difficult to solve.

Enough has happened, one would think, to convince your ministers that the Americans will fight, and that this is a *hard nut to crack* than they imagined.

B. FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol. ii, p. 344. [L. 1884.]

—**at h. edge**, in fencing, with sharp weapons. VANNA *Supp. Eng. Dict.*—**hard's a-par'k'nep'**†, *n.* Hard to keep; as, a *hard-a-keeping* promise.—**h. and fast. I.** Absolutely binding; fixed and unalterable; as, a *hard and fast* contract, bargain, or promise. **2.** So as to be fixed fast; firmly; as, the ship grounded *hard and fast*.—**h.-bitted**, *a.* Difficult to control or guide with a bit; hard-mouthed: said of horses; hence, self-willed; headstrong.—**h.-boiled**, *a.* **1.** Boiled until white and yolk become hard: said of an egg. **2.** Hardened in feeling, as by contact with the severities of life; impervious to sentimental appeals.—**h.-boiled** sergeant.—**h.-bound**, *a.* Constipated; costive; hence, slow to act.—**h. cash**, **h. money**, coin, as distinguished from paper money, or actual money as distinguished from debts or claims to be collected or settled.

He [Hamilton] recommended a national bank, with a capital of ten or fifteen millions of dollars, to be paid one third in *hard money* and the other two thirds in European funds or public security. BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, p. 31. [A. 1882.]

—**H. Cider Campaign** (*U. S. Hist.*), the Presidential campaign of William Henry Harrison in 1840: so called because representations of the log cabin and hard cider typical of the candidate's frontier experiences were used as symbols of the Whig party.—**h. clam**, a round clam or quahaug.—**h. coal**, see COAL.—**h.-cured**, *a.* Thoroughly dried and salted, as fish. **h.-dried**.—**h.-drawn**, *a. Metal*, Drawn while cold: said of wire.—**h.-earned**, *a.* Earned or gained with difficulty or self-denial.—**h.-favored**, *a.* Having harsh or coarse features or appearance; of a forbidding countenance. **h.-faced**.—**h.-favoredness**, *n.*—**h.-featured**, *a.* Stern or forbidding in countenance or aspect; of unpleasing or severe mien.—**h.-featuredness**, *n.*—**h.-fern**, *n. Bot.* The fern *Lomaria spicant*, or any other species of the genus *Lomaria*.—**h.-fish**, *n.* [Scot.] Dried and salted fish, as cod, etc.—**h.-fisted**, *a.* **1.** Having hard, horny, or strong hands; as, *hard-fisted* toilers. **2.** Of an avaricious or miserly disposition: close-fisted.—**h.-fistedness**, *n.*—**h.-fought**, *a.* Contested with vigor and tenac-

ity, as a battle.—**h.-got**, *a.* Obtained with difficulty. **h.-gotten**[1].—**h.-grained**, *a.* 1. Close and unyielding in the grain. 2. Uncompromising and unconciliating.

Though a *hard-grained* man, close, dry, and silent, he can enjoy old wine with the best. DICKENS *Bleak House* p. 353. [E. & L. 1856.]

—**h.-grass**, *n.* Any one of various grasses of different genera, as various species of *Stipa* (esparto-grass), of *Festuca ballita*, *Schlerochloa*, and others of the Old World, and sometimes, in the United States, the orchard-grass (*Dactylis glomerata*).—**h.-hard'guff**, *n.* An Australian mullet (*Mugil dobula*): hard-gut mullet.—**h.-handed**, *a.* 1. Having hard or horny hands. 2. Governing with severity or cruelty: despotic.—**h.-headed**, *a.* 1. Possessing shrewdness, sagacity, and a practical turn of mind. 2. Inclined to obstinacy; stubborn.—**h.-headedly**, *adv.*—**h.-headedness**, *n.*—**h.-hearted**, *a.* Lacking pity or sympathy; unfeeling; obdurate.—**h.-heartedly**, *adv.*—**h.-heartedness**, *n.*—**h.-horse**, *n.* [Naut. Slang.] A sailor's name for a harsh or domineering officer.—**h.-labored**, *a.* Performed or made with great pains or severe labor; elaborate; studied.—**h.-mouthed**, *a.* Having a hard mouth; having a mouth with little sensitiveness to the bit, as a horse; hence, not easily controlled.—**h.-nosed**, *a.* Lacking the sense of smell: dull of scent: said of dogs.—**h. of hearing**, somewhat deaf.—**h.-plucked**, *a.* [Colloq., Eng.] Hard-hearted.—**h. row to hoe** (U. S.), a difficult task to perform.—**h.-set**, *a.* Firmly resolved; obstinate; unyielding; rigid.—**h.-shell**, *a.* 1. Having a hard shell, as a lobster or crab, previous to shedding the carapace. 2. [Colloq., U. S.] Stubbornly devoted to one's principles or severe labor; elaborate; studied.—**h.-shell**[2], *n.* 1. A hard-shell crab. 2. [H-] A Hard-shell or Primitive Baptist. See BAPTIST. 3. Same as HARD, *n.*, 5 (2).—**h.-shelled**, *a.* 1. Made stiff and glossy, as paper, with size.—**h.-spun**, *a.* Tightly twisted in spinning.—**h. up**, in straits, especially for money.—**h.-visaged**, *a.* Hard-featured.—**h.-wood**, *a.* Made of or resembling hard wood; highly polished: as, *hard-wood* finish.—**h. wood**, the wood of the oak, ash, walnut, etc., as distinguished from that of the pine, hemlock, etc.—**in h. condition**, in good condition; well trained: said of athletes, pugilists, etc.—**the h. word** [Ir.], a warning; hint; also, secret news.

hard, *n.* 1. Something that is hard; especially, the hard part of the : which has a soft part. 2. A roadway of hard, hard material, as pavement or macadam, as distinguished from the softer ground on either side; hence, also, a landing-place on the shore of a river or other body of water. 3. *pl.* A mixture of alum and salt used by bakers to harden dough. [Local, U. S.] Any piece of mail-matter so imperfectly addressed that its proper disposition can not be determined readily: often in the plural; as, they are *hards*. 5. [H-] *U. S. Hist.* (1) In Missouri, a name given to advocates of hard money: a name given to the supporters of Thomas H. Benton. (2) In New York, about 1852, a conservative Democrat. 6. [Prov. Eng.] A small marble. 7. [Prov. Eng.] A hurdle.

hard, *adv.* 1. With much continued energy, physical or mental; forcibly; violently; as, he works *hard*, strikes *hard*, runs *hard*; it rains or blows *hard*. 2. With effort resembling pain; as, he breathes or cough draws *hard*. 3. So as to cause vexation, trouble, grief, or pain; as, it goes *hard*. 4. So as to hold or be held or fastened securely; tightly; closely; fast; as, to tie a knot *hard*; to bind *hard*. 5. In immediate adjoining; near; near nigh: often with *after*, *by*, or *upon*; as, he lived *hard* by the river; he was *hard upon* sixty years old.

It was *hard* by the dim lake of Auber
In the misty mid region of Weir. POE *Ulalume* st. 1.

6. Roughly and joltingly; so as to shock and tire; as, that horse trots *hard*. 7. To the extreme limit; as far as it can go; with full strength and rapidity: said of a vessel's helm. See phrase, below. 8. With impatience, vexation, or sorrow; as, to take things *hard*. 9. In such a manner as to become hard; as, *hard*-baked; *hard*-dried. 10. So as to present difficulties; as, the problem is *hard* to solve. [Rare.] Parsimoniously. [< AS. *heard*, < *heard*, hard.]—**hard alee** (*Naut.*), a position of the helm, or an order to put the helm over as far as possible in the direction away from the wind.—**h. aport**, see under APORT.—**h. astarboard**, said of a vessel fixed fast on the rocks or beach.—**h. astarboard**, see under ASTARBOARD.—**h. aweather**, a position of the helm or an order to put the helm over as far as possible toward the wind.—**h. down**, same as HARD ALEE.—**h. over**, a position of the helm or an order to put the helm over as far as possible in the same direction that a vessel inclines from amidships by a previous order.—**h. up**, same as HARD AWEATHER.

har'dang-er, 1 hăr'dąn-ər; 2 hăr'dăng-er, *n.* [Norw.] Ornamental needlework in the pattern of diamonds or squares, made at Har'dang-er, [length, about 65 m.

Har'dang-er Fiord. An inlet on the W. coast of Norway.

Har'dang-er Fjeld. A mountainous plateau in Norway.

hard'back', 1 hărd'bąk; 2 hărd'băk', *n.* A salt-water gyroid fish of South America; hassar; cascadura. 2. A sarcophroid beetle found in the West Indies and British Guiana.

hard'bake', 1 hărd'bāk; 2 hărd'bāk', *n.* [Eng.] A candy made of boiled sugar or molasses with blanched almonds.

hard'beam', 1 hărd'bēm'; 2 hărd'bēm', *n.* Hornbeam.

hard'bill', 1 hărd'bil'; 2 hărd'bil', *n.* A grosbeak or coccothraustine bird.

hard'bit'ted, **h.-cured**, etc. See under HARD, *a.*

Hard'cas-tle, 1 hărd'kas-l; 2 hărd'eas-l, **Kate**, In Goldsmith's *She Stoops to Conquer*, the lady who, by taking the character of a maid servant, "stoops to conquer" the bashfulness of young Marlow.

hard'ee, *a.* Same as HARDY, 3.

Har'dee, 1 hăr'dē; 2 hăr'dē, **William Joseph** (1818–[11]/12 1873). An American Confederate general.

hard'ee-ly†, *adv.* Carefully; boldly. 2. Certainly.

Har'den-man, 1 hăr'dn-măn; 2 hăr'de-man, *n.* 1. A county in S. W. Tennessee; 655 sq. m.: county-seat, Bolivar. 2. A county in N. Texas; 532 sq. m.: county-seat, Quanah.

hard'en, 1 hărd'n; 2 hărd'en, *v.* 1. *tr.* To make hard or harder, in any sense; as, to *harden* steel. Steel is *hardened* by being heated to a high temperature and then rapidly cooled; copper is *hardened* by being cooled slowly. 2. To toughen; to make obtuse, insensible, or indifferent. 3. [Prov. Eng.] To air (clothes).

II. *i.* 1. To become hard or harder, in any sense.

And the dropping blood of labor *Hardens* into gold. WHITTIER *What the Voice Said* st. 2.

2. To become firmer, as in rate or price; as, the market *hardens*. [< HARD, *v.*, < AS. *heardian*, harden, < *heard*, hard.]—**to harden off** (*Forestry*), to prepare seedlings in the seed-bed for transplanting by gradually exposing them to wind and sunlight. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [GOV. PRINT. OFF. '05.]

hard'en, *n.* 1. Same as HARDS[1]. 2. A coarse cloth made from flax, tow, or hards. [< *harden*, *v.*]

Har'den, 1 hăr'den; 2 hăr'den. **Maximilian (Felix Ernst)** ([10]/24 1861–[10]/29 1927). German publicist; reformer; *Die Zukunft*.

Har'den-berg, 1 hăr'den-berg; 2 hăr'dėn-bėrg, **n. 1. Friedrich Leopold**, see NOVALIS. 2. **Karl Augustus, Prince von** (5/21 1750–[6]/18 1822), a Prussian statesman.

Har'den-ber'gi-a, 1 hăr'den-bûr'jĭ-ə; 2 hăr'dėn-bėr'ġi-a, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of Australian hardenbergias, including plants of the family *Fabaceæ*, with 1- or 3-foliolate leaves and a profusion of small violet flowers. Several are in greenhouse cultivation. [< Countess *Hardenberg*, sister of Baron Hügel, German traveler.]

hard'en-er, 1 hărd'n-ər; 2 hărd'n-er, *n.* 1. One who or that which hardens. 2. Specifically, in *metallurgy*, ingredients or tools the desired temper; a temperer. 2. *Phot.* Any chemical used in the making of gelatin negatives to prevent the film from melting or dissolving in warm weather.

hard'en-ing, 1 hărd'n-ĭng; 2 hărd'n-ing, *n.* 1. A material whose property is to harden. 2. The subjection of tissues to special solutions in order to make them firm enough to be cut for microscopic purposes. 3. *Phot.* The change into a consonant sound of a vocal *t* or *s*: included either under synthesis or synæresis.—**bench hardening** (*Wire-making*), the process of hardening wire by first annealing and then drawing it.—**hard'en-ing-ma-chine"**, *n.* A machine for making felt hat-bodies compact and dense.—**h.-skin**, *n.* A piece of partially tanned leather used in compacting felt bodies for hats.—**h.-off**, *n.* *Hort.* Accustoming a plant to lower temperature, as adapting it gradually to cold before removing it from a warm room.—**h.-tank**, *n.* A tank that contains oil or water in which pieces of metal are hardened when they come from a heating or hardening-furnace.

hard'ens, 1 hărd'n-ĭz; 2 hărd'n-z, *n.* A hard brittle substance composed of lime and sulphur in the ratio of one to 1: the main constituent of steel quenched from above a low red heat.

Har'der, 1 hăr'dər; 2 hăr'der, *n.* 1. A stromatecid fish (*Nomens prorotii*). 2. [S.-Afr. D.] A Cape herring.

Har-de'ri-an, 1 hăr-dē'rĭ-ən; 2 hăr-dē'ri-an, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling Hardeir (9/19 1721), a Swiss anatomist.—**Harderian gland** (*Anat.*), a racemose gland near the eye, which lubricates the nictitating membrane. Sometimes called the third eyelid.

Har'der-wijk, 1 hăr'dər-vĭk; 2 hăr'der-vik, *n.* A seaport town on the Zuyder Zee in the Netherlands, formerly Hamsem. [Rocky country; a stony region.

har'des-krid, 1 hărd'ds-frĭd; 2 hărd'es-fri, [S.-Afr. D.] **har'd'fa'vored**, **h.-grained**, etc. See under HARD, *a.*

hard'hack', 1 hărd'hăk'; 2 hărd'hăk', *n.* *Bot.* 1. The steeplebush (*Spiræa tomentosa*), an ornamental shrub of the family *Rosaceæ*, with woolly leaves and dense terminal clusters of rose-colored flowers. 2. In northern New England, the hophornbeam.

Hardhack.

hard'hand"ed, *a.* See under HARD, *n.*

hard'hay', 1 hărd'hē; 2 hărd'hā', *n.* [Eng.] A European species of the St. John's-wort, the *Hypericum quadrangulum*, with very hard stems.

hard'head', 1 hărd'hed'; 2 hărd'hėd', *n.* 1. A large round stone found in gravel or on the surface of the ground. 2. [Colog.] An obstinate person. 3. One of various animals. (1) [Local, U. S.] (*a*) The rugby duck. (*b*) The menhaden. (2) The Australian gray-back whale. (3) The gray gurnard. (4) The rainbow-trout. (5) An emocentoid fish of the Caribbean Sea. (6) An American cottoid sculpin (*Uranidea gracilis*). 4. *Bot.* The knapweed: usually in the plural. 5. See COIN. 6. An alloy of iron, tin, and lead, formed in the smelting of tin and found at the bottom of a reverberatory furnace.

Har'dl-ca-nute', *n.* See HARTHACNUT.

Har'die, 1 hăr'dĭ; 2 hăr'di, **James Keir** (9/15 1856–[9]/21 1915). A Scotch miner; labor press editor; founder of Independent Labor Party, 1893; elected to Parliament, 1892; leader of the Laborites in Parliament, 1906.

har'dif-ey, 1 hăr'dĭ-ĕr; 2 hăr'di-er, *n.* [Archaic.] Hardihood; bold ness.

har'di-hood, 1 hăr'dĭ-hud; 2 hăr'di-hŭd, *n.* 1. Boldness; confidence in action, especially in encountering difficulty, danger, or contempt; stout and persistent courage; in present usage, more commonly, rash and presumptuous boldness; foolish daring; venturesomeness; impudence.

John Adams[1] had acquired *decision* and a *hardihood* proportioned to the severity of the discipline which he had undergone. WENDELL PHILLIPS *Speeches, Lectures, and Letters* p. 158. [E. & L. 1858.]

2. Excessive or unbecoming boldness; effrontery; assurance; impudence. 3. The quality or condition of being hardy; physical endurance. **har'di-head**†. Syn: see COURAGE.—**Antonyms**: see TIMIDITY.

har'di-ly[1], 1 hăr'dĭ-lĭ; 2 hăr'di-li, *adv.* 1. With hardiness or boldness; stoutly; courageously; rashly; impudently.

Never was a theft managed so *hardily*, and in such a surprising manner. DANIEL DEFOE *Robinson Crusoe* p. 217. [G. M. & CO. 1868.]

2†. Surely; certainly.

har'di-ly[2], *adv.* *Hardily*.

har'dim, 1 hăr'dĭm; 2 hăr'dim, *n.* An agamoid lizard (*Stellio vulgaris*) of the Mediterranean region. [Cp. Ar. *hurdum*, Libyan *hiard*.]

har'di-ment†, *n.* Hardihood.

Har'din, 1 hăr'dĭn; 2 hăr'din, *n.* 1. A county in S. E. Illinois; 194 sq. m.: county-seat, Elizabethtown. 2. A county in central Iowa; 576 sq. m.: county-seat, Eldora. 3. A county in central Kentucky; 616 sq. m.: county-seat, Elizabethtown. 4. A county in W. Ohio; 461 sq. m.: county-seat, Kenton. 5. A county in S. W. Tennessee; 587 sq. m.: county-seat, Savannah. 6. A county in E. Texas; 844 sq. m.: county-seat, Kountze.

har'di-ness, 1 hăr'dĭ-nes; 2 hăr'di-nĕs, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being hardy; physical endurance; vigor. 2. As a mental quality, hardihood; stout-heartedness; intrepidity.

Har'ding, 1 hăr'dĭng; 2 hăr'ding, *n.* 1. **Chester** (9/1792–4/1 1866), an American portrait-painter. 2. **Rev. Hatfield** (9/1780–31/1830), an English shirter and lithographer; writer on horse-racing. 3. **John** (1378–1454), an English chronicler. 4. **Karl Ludwig** (9/12 1765–[8]/24 1834), a German astronomer. 5. **Saint Stephen** (1806–[3]/15 1894), an English monk. 6. **Warren Gamaliel** (11/2 1865–[8]/2 1923), American statesman: Senator, 1915–1921; Lieutenant-Governor of Ohio, 1904–1905; 29th President of the United States, 1921–23.

har'dinge, 1 hăr'dĭnj; 2 hăr'ding, **Henry, Viscount** (3/24 1785–[8]/2 1856). An English general; Governor-General of India.

Har'ding'e, 1 hăr'dĭn'gē; 2 hăr'din'ġe, **Jacques** (3/12 1686–[8]/1 1776). A French scholar and historian.

hard'ish, 1 hărd'ĭsh; 2 hărd'ish, *a.* Somewhat hard.

hard'-ish-shrew", 1 hărd'-ĭsh-shrū'; 2 hărd'-ish-shru', *n.* [Eng.] Any wild mouse.

Hard'kop'pig Pete, 1 hărd'kop'ĭg pēt; 2 hărd'kŏp'ig pēt, Nickname of Peter Stuyvesant; "hard-headed Pete." Same as PETER, 5.

hard'-la'bored, etc. See under HARD, *a.*

hard'ly, 1 hărd'lĭ; 2 hărd'ly, *adv.* 1. In a hard or rough manner; rigorously; harshly; oppressively; severely; unfavorably; as, to deal *hardly* with one; to think *hardly* of him. 2. With difficulty or great pains; as, Seamen's wages are *hardly* earned. KENT *Commentaries* vol. iii. p. 195. 3. Hardly but; only with exceptions; not wholly; barely: noting that the qualified clause is true, but lacks little of being untrue; as, he had *hardly* escaped when he was recaptured.

Clever times are *hardly* ever dull times.
F. W. FABER *Spiritual Conferences* p. 57. [P. r. 1889.]

4. Not quite; not, the almost: a euphemism for *not*, noting that the qualified clause is untrue, the approaching very nearly to truth; as, that is *hardly* the way to do it; you are *hardly* well enough to sit up yet. 5. Improbably; not likely; as, he will *hardly* risk it. 6. Firmly; securely. [< AS. *heardlice*, < *heard*, hard.]

hard'-mea"ti, *n.* *Lar hobster*, as distinguished from green food; stable or prison fare.

hard'mouth', 1 hărd'mouth'; 2 hărd'mouth', *n.* A cryptoid fish (*Acrochitus atlanticus*) of the Pacific slope of the United States, having the jaws incrassed in horny sheaths.

hard'ness, 1 hărd'nes; 2 hărd'nĕs, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being hard, literally or figuratively.

Hardness has no relation to cohesion of the parts of particles within a given space, but depends only on the nature of the particles, the mutual arrangement, and cohesion.
A. SINCLAIR *Chemistry of Paper* p. 138 [P. r. & co.]

2. *Chem.* A characteristic property of water that contains mineral salts, as calcium carbonate, which combine with soap, forming insoluble compounds, thus impairing the washing power of the liquid. 3. *Med.* Tenseness: said of the pulse. 4. *Art.* Harsh or rigid effect or treatment; lack of softness or warmth. 5. *Mineral.* That quality of a mineral the degree of which is determined by its power to scratch or be scratched by other minerals, as arranged in an arbitrary scale. The **scale of hardness** in use, known as Moh's scale, is: 1, talc; 2, gypsum; 3, calcite; 4, fluorite; 5, apatite; 6, orthoclase; 7, quartz; 8, topaz; 9, sapphire; 10, diamond. 6. [Archaic.] **Hardship.** *2 Tim.* ii. 3. [< AS. *heardnes*, < *heard*, hard.]

Hard'o-l, 1 hărd'ō-l; 2 hărd'o-l, *n.* A division in Lahore division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India; 2,325 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

Har'douin, 1 ar'dwăN'; 2 är'dwăN', **Jean** (1646–9/1720). A French classical scholar and numismatist.

hard'-pan', 1 hărd'-pan'; 2 hărd'-păn', *n.* 1. *Mining.* A layer of firm detritus under soft soil.

Hard pan is the appropriate name for a dense, almost impenetrable, crust or stratum of ochery clay. . . It is the soil of excellence, when the roots have reached *hard-pan*, and will go down soon to bed-rock.

3. *Geol.* [Local, Northern U. S.] Dense, compact boulder-clay or ground moraine, forming a nearly impervious layer beneath the soil.

hard'-pear", 1 hărd'-pār'; 2 hărd'-pār', *n.* A shrub or small tree (*Olinia cymosa*) of the loosestrife family (*Lythraceæ*), of South Africa, whose wood has a close hard fiber, and is used in making musical instruments and cabinetwork, as well as axles and poles for wagons. **hard'peer"**†.

hards, 1 hărdz; 2 hărds, *n. pl.* The loose or coarse part of flax, wool, or tow. [< AS. *heordan*, hards.]

hards[2], *n. pl.* See HARD, *n.*

hard'shell', etc. See under HARD, *a.*

hard'ship, 1 hărd'shĭp; 2 hărd'ship, *n.* 1. That which is hard to endure, as exposure, toil, want, or other severe trial or tax of body or mind.

Griefs shall come.
Pain, hardship, death, it may be, on the path:
Yet turn not back!
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* p. 221. [P. & W. 1891.]

2. Unjust, harsh, or oppressive treatment; injustice; injury; as, this law works *hardship* to many.

Syn.: see ADVERSITY.

hard'tack', 1 hărd'tăk'; 2 hărd'tăk', *n.* Large hard biscuit baked without salt and kiln-dried for army and navy use; ship-biscuit.

hard'tail', 1 hărd'tāl'; 2 hărd'tāl', *n.* A carangoid fish, the yellow mackerel (*Caranx crysos*).

Har'dwar, 1 hăr'dwar; 2 hăr'dwär, *n.* A town in Saharanpur district, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India, where is held the largest annual fair.

hard'ware', 1 hărd'wār'; 2 hărd'wār', *n.* *Com.* Manufactured articles of metal; ironmongery; especially, articles for domestic use, including pots, kettles, and stoves, mechanics' tools, many agricultural implements, and small articles used in building and in other trade.

The phrase [dry-goods], however it arose, is just like our phrase *hardware*, which does not take in all things . . . in themselves hard.
H. A. PEVERSAT *Superstitions of Verse* [m. & CO. 1903.]

2. [Slang, U. S.] Intoxicating liquor: sometimes so called where its sale is forbidden.

hard'ware'man, *n.* One who makes or deals in hardware.

Hard'wick, 1 hărd'wĭk or -ĭk; 2 hărd'wik or -ik, **1. Philip** (9/11 1720–[5]/16 1790), an English architect. 2. A town in Worcester county, Mass. 3. A town in Caledonia county, Vt. [Cent. hard war.] **Hardwicket.**

Hardwicke, **1. Earl of** (3/21 1690–[10]/6 1764). Philip Yorke, an English judge and Lord Chancellor. 2. **Earl of** (3/21 1757–[11]/16 1834). Philip Yorke, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

—**Hardwicke Bay**, an arm of Shoalwater Gulf, S. Australia.

—**Hardwicke Island**, an island in Queen Charlotte Sound, British Columbia, Canada.—**Hardwicke Mountains**, a range in E. Australia.

Hard-wick'i-a, 1 hărd-wĭk'ĭ-ə; 2 hărd-wik'i-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of Old World tropical trees of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*. They are characterized by leathery, pinnate leaves, small, racemose flowers, and lance-shaped, one-seeded pods. *H. binata* yields strong, durable timber. [< Thomas *Hardwick*, of the British army.]

hard'wood", 1 hărd'wŭd"; 2 hărd'wŏd", *n.* 1. Wood from broad-leaved trees as distinguished from the wood of needle-leaved trees. 2. Any dense heavy wood: properly two words, *hard wood*; the opposite of *soft wood*. 3. [Austral.] Any one of various timbers, but especially that of a tree (*Backhousia bancrofti*) of the family *Myrtaceæ*. 4. In Tasmania, the timber of any of the eucalypts, used in Australia for building and fencing.

—**hard'wood"-tree"**, *n.* A West-Indian shrub or small tree (*Ixora ferrea*) of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*).

har'dy, *i.* här'di; 2 här'dy, *a.* [HAR'DI-ER; HAR'DI-EST.] **1.** Inured to hardship, fatigue, or danger; robust; vigorous.

It is vain to think of rendering young creatures *hardy* by subjecting them to the continued influence of a low and chilling temperature. MASON HARLAND *Housekeeper* p. 217. *In.* 1864.]

2. Producing or demanding vigor and boldness; as, *hardy* sports are now in vogue. **3.** Exhibiting boldness or hardihood; daring; venturesome: often in a bad sense; audacious; strenuous; as, he was so *hardy* as to tempt destruction. **4.** Rigid; strong; durable. **5.** *Hort.* Able to survive the winter in the open air.

The leaves of the *hardy* rose-trees have put on a more tender green. MARGOT HARLAND *Shirley* p. 7. Ins. a. co. 1866.]

[< F. *hardi,* < OHG. *hartí,* hard.]

har'dy, *n.* [HAR'DIES, 1.-diz; 2.-diş, pl.] A square-shanked chisel or fuller for insertion in a hardy-hole.

— **har'dy-hole',** *n.* A hole in a blacksmith's anvil for the insertion of a calking-tool or other piece.

Har'dy, *n.* **1. Arthur Sherburne** (⁸/₁₈1847–), an American diplomat; novelist; poet; editor; educator in civil engineering and mathematics. **2. Robert Spence** (⁷/₁₈03–⁴/₁868), an English missionary to Ceylon; Buddhistscholar. **3. Thomas** (⁶/₁840–²/₁928), an English novelist; poet; student of architecture: *Tess of the D'Urbervilles.* **4. Thomas Duffus** (⁸/₁₈3–⁴/₁878), an English historian and scholar. **5. Sir Thomas Masterman** (⁴/₁769–²/₁839), an English rear-admiral. **6.** A county in N. E. West Virginia; 594 sq. m.; county-seat, Moorefield.

har'dy-head', *i.* här'di-hed'; 2 här'dy-hĕd', *n.* [Local, New South Wales.] A silverside (*Atherina pinguis*).

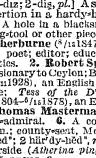
Har'dyng, *n.* Same as HARDING, 3. [shrew-mouse.

har'dy-shrew', *i.* här'di-shrū'; 2 här'dy-shru', *n.* The

har'dy-white, *i.* här'di-hwīt; 2 här'dy-hwīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A silicate of calcium and zinc ($Ca_2ZnSi_2O_7$) found at Franklin Furnace, N. J.; possibly related to ganomalite. [< *Hardyston* township.]

hare, *n.* To harass; tease; worry.

hare', *i.* här; 2 hâr, *n.* **1.** A short-tailed and long-eared rodent of the genus *Lepus,* having cleft upper lip, long hind legs, especially one of the larger species: proverbial for its timidity and its swift progression by long leaps, and of remarkable fecundity. The common European hare (*L. timidus*) occurs in fields in form or slight depression, on which it remains through the day. The American representative is *L. americanus.*


1 1/12
2
1/16
American Hares.

2. [H-] The constellation Lepus. See CONSTELLATION, 3. **3.** The fibers of flax, as distinguished from the shives; hemp-fiber. **4.** One of the

1. Common northern hare pursued by lynx in the game (*Lepus americanus*). **2.** Sage-cock of the plains (*Centrocercus urophasianus*). **3.** Jack-rabbit (*L. callotis*).

common hares. [H-] One of a tribe of the Athapascan stock. < AS. *hara,* hare.]

— **arctic hare,** same as POLAR HARE. — **Belgian h.,** a fancy strain of the common domestic rabbit, originally developed in England from Belgian stock, the standard weight being 8 pounds. — **chief h.,** or **little chief h.,** the American pika (*Lagomys princeps*). See PIKA. — **first catch your h.,** said to have been originally a misprint for *case* (i. e., skin) *your hare* (before cooking it), but commonly used as a figurative phrase to indicate something without proper means for its accomplishment. — **h. and hounds,** a sport in which one or more persons, called *hares,* run across country, making false followings, scattering scraps of paper (called "scent"), by following which the other players (the *hounds*), who start a few minutes after the hare, keep on the track and endeavor to overtake the hares before they reach a specified point. It may be played either on foot or on horseback. — **hare's-ear,** *n.* Timorously watchful. — **h.-footed,** *a.* [Poet.] Swift of foot; fleet. — **h.-hearted,** *a.* Timid or fearful, like a hare. — **h. kangaroo,** *n.* A small Australian hare-like kangaroo (genus *Lagorchestes*). — **h.-mad',** *a.* Mad as a March hare. See below and HARE-BRAINED, 2. — **h.-lip,** *n.* A defect of nursing hares. — **hare's-bane,** *n.* Wolf's-bane. — **hare's-beard,** *n.* The common mullen. — **hare's-eye,** *n. Bot.* The red cornelian cherry (*Cornus sanguinea*). — **hare's-lettuce,** *n.* A coarse herb, the common sow-thistle found in waste places about dwellings: naturalized from Europe. It is eaten by hares. — **hare's-meat,** *n.* The wood-sorrel. — **hare's-parsley,** *n.* A European herb of the genus *Peucedanum,* of the parsley family. — **h.-wallaby,** *n.* The hare-kangaroo. — **mad as a March h.,** eccentric, wild, or foolish: an allusion to the peculiar behavior of the hare in March, the usual season of breeding-time. — **to make a h. of,** to make a fool of; expose to ridicule. — **varying h.,** the Lepus *canpestris* and other northern American species whose fur turns white in winter. — **water h.** the swamp rabbit (*Lepus aquaticus*).

Hare, *n.* **1. Augustus John Cuthbert** (³/₁₈34–¹/₁₈903), an English author and lecturer: *The Story of Rome,* etc. **2. Sir John** (⁸/₁₈44–¹²/₁921), an English actor. **3. Julius Charles** (⁹/₁795–²/₁855), an English archdeacon and writer; *Guesses at Truth.* **4. Robert** (⁴/₁778–⁹/₁858), an American chemist; invented the oxyhydrogen blowpipe.

hare'bell', *n.* 1 här'bel'; 2 här'bĕl', *n.* **1.** A perennial herb (*Campanula rotundifolia*) of the family *Campanulaceæ,* having a delicate stem and bell-shaped blue flowers: the blue-bell of Scotland. [Scot.] **2.** A wild hyacinth (*Hyacinthus nonscriptus*). — **Australian harebell,** see BLUEBELL.

hare'brain', *i.* här'brān'; 2 hâr'brān', *a.* Same as HAREBRAINED. **II.** *n.* A reckless or foolish person.

hare'brained', *i.* här'brānd'; 2 hâr'brānd', *a.* **1.** Having no more brain than a hare; of a foolish and flighty character.

There's none but *harebrain'd* youths of mettle use it.
FORD *Lady's Trial* act iv, sc. 2.

2. Worthy of a hare's brain; giddy; wild.

In this *harebrained* exploit [*decrotated*] we are told that he [Shakespeare] was taken prisoner and carried to the keeper's lodge. IRVING *Sketch-Book. Stratford-on-Avon* p. 325. [c. p. r. 1861.]

— **hare'brained'ly,** *a.* — **hare'brained'ness,** *n.*

hare'bur', *i.* här'bûr'; 2 hâr'bûr', *n.* The common burdock.

hare'foot', *i.* här'fut'; 2 hâr'fŏŏt', *n.* **1.** A foot like a hare's: especially, a long narrow foot extended far forward, as in certain dogs. **2.** [Poet.] A swift runner; as, Harold *Harefoot.* **3.** A ptarmigan or grouse (genus *Lagopus*). **4.** *Bot.* Same as HARE'S-FOOT. — **harefoot clover,** same as HARE'S-FOOT, 2. — **hare'foot-ed,** [ger-hound.

hare'hound', *i.* här'haund'; 2 hâr'hound', *n.* [Rare.] A

Ha're'id, *i.* hâ'reid; 2 hâ'rēid, *n.* An island in Romsdal province, Norway; 11 by 8 m.

Hare Is'land. An island in the St. Lawrence river, Quebec province, Canada.

Ha'rek, Ironhead. See JERNHOES.

hare'-kan'ga-roo, *n.* See under HARE', *n.*

hare'lip', *i.* här'ep'; 2 hâr'lip', *n.* (lit. v., margin). *Ezek.*

har'eld, i har'eld; 2 hâr'ĕld, *n.* A sea-duck, the old-squaw.

The Harold is a most restless bird, and perpetually in motion. LLOYD *Game Birds of Sweden* p. 344. [ca. 1867.]

[< Ice. *hávella,* sea-duck, < *haf,* sea; and cp. *önd,* duck.] — **Ha-rel'da,** *n. Zool.* The genus to which the harold belongs.

hare'lip', *i.* här'lip'; 2 hâr'lip', *n.* **1.** *Teratol.* A malformation characterized by a fissure of the upper lip a short distance from the median line, caused by imperfect union of the nasal and maxillary processes in the fetus. **2.** The hardipped sucker (*Lagochila lacera*), common in rivers of the Ozark mountains: so called from the 2-lobed lower lip. — **hare'lipped',** *a.*

ha're'nu, *i.* hâ'ren; 2 hâ'rēn, *n.* **1.** In Mohammedan usage, the apartments assigned to the women, girls, and young children of a family: built around a private court, and guarded from intrusion; the seraglio.

Aloft the *Haram's* curtain'd galleries rise.
Moore *Lalla Rookh, Veiled Prophet* pt. i, st. 3.

2. The women living in such apartments, with their attendants; specif., the wives and concubines of a Mohammedan: figuratively applied in various ways.

And now the cock his sleepy *harem* thrills With clarion calls.
ALICE CARY *Morning in the Mountains* st. 3.

3. A sanctuary or holy place prohibited to all but the Faithful; specif., the mosque at Mekka or Medîna and its neighborhood. **4.** A curved scarf used by ladies as a bull seal. [< Turk. *harem,* < Ar. *harâm,* anything forbidden, < *harama,* forbid.] **ha'reem:** — **ha'rem-lik,** *n.* The women's apartments: opposed to *selamlik,* the men's apartments.

hare'-mad' *a.* See under HARE', *n.*

Ha'ren, *i.* hâ'ren; 2 hâ'rĕn, **William van** (²/₁₈11–⁷/₁768). A Dutch painter: *The Massacre of Fyins.*

ha-ren'gus, *i.* hə-ren'gus; 2 hə-rĕn'gŭs, *n.* A herring. [< F. *harend,* < OHG. *hering,* herring, < *heri,* army.] — **ha-ren'gy,** *n.* Herring (as food).

Ha'reph, *i.* hē'ref; 2 hâ'rĕf, *n. Bib. I Chron.* ii, 51.

hare'-pipe', **hare's-bane,** etc. See under HARE', *n.*

hare's'-ear', *i.* hârz'-ēr'; *n.* **1.** A smooth annual herb (*Bupleurum rotundifolium*) of the parsley family, with ovate, entire, perfoliate leaves and yellow flowers, common in the northern United States; thoroughwax: naturalized from Europe. **2.** Either of two Old World species of *Bupleurum* (*B. austriacum* and *B. orientale*), of the mustard family. — **bastard hare's ear,** an ornamental shrub (*Phyllis nobla*) of the family *Rhamnaceæ* of the Canaries, with opposite or whorled leaves and greenish flowers.

hare's'-foot', i hârz'-fut'; 2 hârz'-fŏŏt', *n.* **1.** A species of clover (*Trifolium arvense*) with soft, silky, oblong, or cylindrical heads, common in fields naturalized from Europe. **2.** A tropical American tree, the West India corkwood (*Ochroma lagopus*), of the family *Malvaceæ:* so called from the silky cotton of the seeds, which protrudes from splits in the long narrow pod and covers it like the fur on a hare's foot. **3.** The common avens. — **hare's-foot fern,** a favorite fern (*Davallia canariensis*) in greenhouses, having fine, woolly fronds: cultivated for dry bouquets. [HOARSTONE.

hare'-stane', i hâr'-stān'; 2 hâr'stān', *n.* [Scot.] Same as

hare'-stalk, i hâr'-stâk; 2 hâr'stâk, *n.* [Scot.] Same as HARE'S-TAIL, 1. *Bib. Nah.* xxii, 5. [Heb., thicket.]

Har'fleur, i ar'flûr'; 2 ăr'flûr', *n.* A seaport in Seine-Inférieure, France, captured by the English, Sept. 22, 1416; retaken by the French, 1449.

Har'ford, i hâr'ford; 2 hâr'ford, *n.* A county in N. E. Maryland; 440 sq. m.; county-seat, Bel Air.

Har'graves, i hâr'grēvz; 2 hâr'grāvs, **Edmund Hammond** (⁹/₁816–¹²/₁891). An English sheep-farmer in Australia, who discovered the Australian gold-fields in 1851, and wrote a history of the period.

Har'greaves, i hâr'grēvz; 2 hâr'grēvs, **James** (–⁴/₁778). An English weaver who invented a spinning-jenny.

ha'rha'har, i hâr-hâr'; 2 hâr-hâr'a *or* -hâr'a, *n.* [glitter, splendor.] *Bib. Neh.* iii, 8. [Heb.]

Har'has, i hâr'hăs; 2 hâr'has, *n. Bib. 2 Kings,* xxii, 14. [Heb., the keeper of the wardrobe.] — **Ha-ri'ah,** *n. Bib. Ezra,* ii, 51.

ha'ri-a'll-grass', i hâ'ri-ə'l-grăs'; 2 hâ'ri-ā'll-grăs', *n.* Dog's-tooth grass. See DOOB. [E. ind.]

har'i-cot, i har'i-kō; 2 hâr'i-cō, *n.* [F.] To make into a harico; as, to cook mutton.

har'i-cot, *n.* [F.] **1.** A ragout or stew of meat and beans often with other vegetables. **2.** The ripe seeds or green pods of the common kidney-bean or French bean (*Phaseolus vulgaris*) and other species of the kidney-bean, when cooked.

These particular diamonds were not mountains of light—they were mere peas and *haricots* of stones. GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* p. 350. In. 1876.]

3. Red copper oxid (CuO) used as a background in ceramic decoration.

har'ier, *n.* Same as HARRIER.

har'if, *n.* Same as HARIF.

ha-ri'gue, i o-ri'gĕ; 2 ă-rī'gę, *n.* [P. L.] A wooden pile or timber post used by the natives as a support for the foundation of a house. Tagalog term. **ha-li'guis.**

ha'ri-ka'ri, i hâ'ri-kâ'ri; 2 hâ'ri-kâ'ri, *n.* See HARA-KIRI.

Ha'rim, i hâ'rim; 2 hâ'rim, *n. Bib. I Chron.* xxiv, 8. [Heb., fastnesses.]

Hä'ring, i hä'ring; 2 hä'ring, **Georg Wilhelm Heinrich** (⁶/₁₇9 –¹³/₁871). A German novelist; pen-name, "Willibald Alexis."

Har'ing-ton, i har'in-ton; 2 hăr'ing-ton, *n.* [Rare.] A farthing: so called from Lord Harington, who was granted a patent under James I. (1613) for coining farthings of brass.

Har'ing-ton, Sir John (1561–¹¹/₁612). An English courtier and writer.

har'i-o-late'ry, *st.* **1.** To prophesy; soothsay. **2.** To practise ventriloquism. — **har'i-o-la'tion,** *n.*

har'i-ot'i, *n.* Same as HERIOT.

Har'i-ot, i har'i-ət; 2 hâr'i-ŏt, **Thomas** (1560–⁷/₁621). An English mathematician. [born.]

Hä'riph, i hē'rif; 2 hä'rĭf, *n. Bib. Neh.* vii, 24. [Heb., early

Ha-ri'ri, i hə-ri'ri; 2 hă-rī'rī, **Al Kasem** (1054–1121?). An Arabian writer.

har'lsh, i hâr'ish; 2 hâr'ish, *a.* [Rare.] Like a hare.

hark, i hârk; 2 hârk, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To harken; listen: now chiefly used in the imperative and in hunting-phrases.

The heralocks grew so dark That I stopped to look and *hark.*
WARREN *Terrace of Pleasaunce* st. 34.

2. [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To whisper; speak in one's ear. **II.** *t.* To hear; listen. [M.E., *herken, = harkren,* > HARKEN.]

hark away! i. **hark! h., forward!** in hunting, cries to urge on or guide the hounds. — **to h. back,** to begin at some previous point after wandering or digressing.

hark, *n.* **1.** The cry "hark"; as, "With *hark* and whoop," Scott. **2.** [Scot.] A whisper; confidence. — **hark'-back',** *n.* A retracing of one's steps; backward move.

har'ka, i hâr'ka; 2 hâr'kä, *n.* [Ar.] A body of Moroccan irregular troops.

hark'en, i hâr'k'n; 2 hârk'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To hear by listening. **II.** *i.* To listen or give heed to the utterance of; as, *harken* what God shall say.

III. *t.* To listen or give heed to what is said; attend to what is said for the purpose of obeying or complying; listen; as, *harken* to the instruction of a father. [M.E. *herknen,* < AS. *hercnian,* < *hîran,* hear.] SYN.: see LISTEN. — **hark'ener, hearkener,** *n.*

hark'end, harkt. Harkened, harked. S. S.

har, i hâr; 2 hâr, *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To make confused or tangled. **2.** To sit a bird leg of a dead animal to hang it up. **3.** To rough-cast, as a wall. **4.** To drag forcibly or violently; haul; trail.

II. *t.* **1.** To draw oneself: be dragged. **2.** To fish for salmon from a moving boat, with two or three rods whose lines trail astern; troll. **3.** To peel off, as skin when burned.

har, *n.* **1.** Filament of flax or hemp drawn out or tackled; hence, any fibrous substance. **2.** A barb of a hare feather, as from a peacock or ostrich, used for making artificial flies in angling. **3.** Property secured by dishonorable means. **4.** [Prov. Brit.] (1) A large but indeterminate amount. (2) The act of dragging. (3) A leash of hounds. (4) A mist or fog.

har'lan', i hâr'lan; 2 hâr'lan, *n.* **1.** The harle. **2.** The pintail-duck.

Har'lan², n. 1. John Marshall (⁶/₁833–¹⁰/₁911), an American lawyer; soldier; Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1877. **2.** A county in S. E. Kentucky; 470 sq. m.; county-seat, Harlan. **3.** A county in S. Nebraska; 562 sq. m.; county-seat, Alma. **4.** A town, county-seat of Selby county, Ia.

Har'land, i hâr'land; 2 hâr'land, *n.* **1. Henry** (⁷/₁861–²³/₁₉10), a writer and novelist; born in Russia; lived in New York city and London; pen-name, "Sidney Luska"; *The Cardinal's Snuff-Box.* **2. Marion** [pseudonym of], Mrs. Mary Virginia (Hawes) Terhune.

Har-law', i hâr-lô'; 2 hâr-lą', *n.* A village in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, where the Lowlanders under the Earl of Douglas defeated the Highlanders under Donald, Lord of the Isles, July 24, 1411.

harle, i hârl; 2 hârl, *n.* [Orkneys.] A merganser, especially the red-breasted merganser; ear-duck.

Har'lech, i hâr'lek; 2 hâr'lĕk, *n.* An ancient town in Merionethshire, Wales. It has ruins of Harlech castle: its capture by the Yorkists in 1468 is celebrated in the song *March of the Men of Harlech.*

Har'le-lan, i hâr'li-an; 2 hâr'le-an, *a.* Belonging to or connected with Robert and Edward Harley, earls of Oxford and Mortimer (1666–1741), founders of the Harleian collection of books and manuscripts in the British Museum, from a selection of which the Harleian Miscellany is reprinted. The Harleian Society (1869) for the publication of heraldic visitations, etc., is named after them.

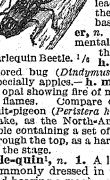
Har'lem, i hâr'lem; 2 hâr'lĕm, *n.* **1.** A former village in the old N. E. part of Manhattan island, on the Harlem river; scene of battle of Harlem plains; now a part of New York City. **2.** See HARLEM, — **Harlem river,** a navigable, tidal stream flowing from Spuyten Duyvil creek, New York and, with a ship-canal connecting it with the Hudson, forming the northern boundary of Manhattan island.

har'le-quin, i hâr'li-kwin *or* -kin; 2 hâr'le-kwin *or* -kin (cain), *n.* **I.** The conjuring boy with the magic trick of a harlequin. **II.** *i.* To make sport by playing ludicrous tricks; play the droll.

har'le-quin, *a.* Fantastic and surprising like a harlequin and his tricks.

Hepsibah . . . cherished an unacknowledged idea that some *harlequin* trick of fortune would intervene in her favor.
HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* p. 63. In. 1851.]

2. Party-colored, like the dress of a harlequin; as, a *harlequin* china service, i. e., one with the different pieces differently colored or decorated. — **harlequin bat,** an Indian vespertilionine bat (*Scotophilus tricuspis*) of varied coloration. — **h. beetle,** a South-American cerambycid beetle (*Acrocinus longimanus*) over two inches long and having the ventral segments, the margins, the head, and gray.— **h. cabbage-bug,** the cabbage-bug (*Margantia hystricoides*).— **h. caterpillar,** a larval bombycid moth (*Leucha etes eyle*) having orange, white, and black tufts.— **h. duck,** a sea-duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) of the northern hemisphere, the male of which is of a prevailing leaden blue, marked with white about the head, breast, wings, and the base of the tail.— **har'le-quin-flow'er,** *n.* [Rare.] Any one of various ornamental plants of the genus *Sparaxis,* of the iris family, from South Africa.


Harlequin Beetle. 1/2

har'le-quin-ism, *n.* **1.** The buffoonery of a harlequin. **2.** A harlequin-like act.

har'le-quin-ize, *v.* **I.** *i.* To play the harlequin; act the buffoon: often as a proper name. **II.** *t.* To make comical.

har'le-quin-ly, *a.* Like a harlequin; buffoonish.

har'le-quin-ship, *n.* The office or character of a harlequin.

Har'ley, i hâr'li; 2 hâr'lĭ, *n.* **1.** A county in N. E. Missouri; 420 sq. m.; county-seat, Bethany. **2.** A village in Worcestershire, England, 12 m. S. W. of Birmingham.

Har'ley, Robert, first Earl of Oxford and Mortimer (1661–¹⁶/₁724). An English statesman and writer.

har'lock, i hâr'lok; 2 hâr'lŏk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The charlock.

Har'lot, i hâr'lot; 2 hâr'lŏt, *n.* [Rare.] A male harlot.

har'lot, i hâr'lot; 2 hâr'lŏt, *n.* [M.E. *harlot,* < OF. *herlot,* a vagabond, < *herle,* a rabble, < OHG. *harl,* a rod, a pole, a stick.] **1.** A person of either sex who practises illicit sexual intercourse for hire; a prostitute. **2.** A low, vulgar person; a ribald; a knave; a rascal. **3.** A woman who is unchaste; a wanton.

har'lot, *a.* Wanton; lewd; unchaste.

har'lot-ize, *v.* **I.** *i.* To play the harlot; practise lewdness. **II.** *t.* To make a harlot of.

har'lot-ry, *n.* **1.** The practice of harlots; lewdness; unchastity. **2.** A harlot; a prostitute. **3.** Harlots collectively. **4.** Low, vulgar behavior; ribaldry.

Har'low, i hâr'lō; 2 hâr'lō, *n.* A market-town in Essex, England, 19 m. N. E. of London.

harm, i hârm; 2 hârm, *n.* **1.** Hurt; damage; injury; evil; mischief; misfortune; as, to do *harm* to one's neighbor. **2.** [Scot.] A child; a boy. **3.** [Scot.] A young animal; a colt.

— **harm-bucket,** *n.* [Slang.] A receptacle for the reception of the dregs of liquor in a saloon. — **harm-watch,** *n.* A watch kept to prevent harm.

harm, *v.* **I.** *t.* To hurt; damage; injure; impair; as, to *harm* the reputation. **II.** *i.* To do harm; suffer harm.

harm'ful, *a.* Hurtful; injurious; mischievous; as, *harmful* practices. — **harm'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **harm'ful-ness,** *n.*

harm'less, *a.* **1.** Free from harm; unhurt; uninjured; as, to keep *harmless.* **2.** Not harmful; innocuous; as, a *harmless* drug. — **harm'less-ly,** *adv.* — **harm'less-ness,** *n.*

Har'mo-dius, i hâr'mō-dius; 2 hâr'mō-dĭŭs, *n.* [< Gr. *harmodios,* < *harmos,* joint.] *Bot.* A genus of plants of the family *Umbelliferæ,* having the joints of the stem swollen.

har'mo-ge'ny, *n.* [< Gr. *harmos,* joint, + *-geny.*] *Bot.* The theory of the development of plants by the union of parts.

har'mo-nal, *n.* [< Gr. *harmonia,* harmony, + *-al.*] *Mus.* A musical instrument consisting of a series of steel bars struck with hammers.

har'mo-nic, *a.* [< Gr. *harmonikos,* < *harmonia,* harmony.] Harmonious; musical.

har'mo-ni-ca, *n.* [< Gr. *harmonikos,* harmonic.] **1.** A musical instrument consisting of a series of glass bells or tuned bars struck with hammers. **2.** A mouth-organ.

har'mo-ni-ca-ment, *n.* [< Gr. *harmonikos,* harmonic, + *-ment.*] *Mus.* A harmonic.

har'mo-ni-ca-tor, *n.* [< Gr. *harmonikos,* harmonic, + *-ator.*] *Mus.* A harmonic.

har'mo-nic-on, *n.* [< Gr. *harmonikos,* harmonic, + *-on.*] *Mus.* A harmonic.

har'mo-nics, *n. pl.* [< Gr. *harmonikos,* harmonic.] **1.** The science of musical sounds. **2.** *Mus.* Overtones.

har'mo-nist, *n.* [< Gr. *harmonia,* harmony, + *-ist.*] **1.** One who harmonizes; a musician. **2.** One who writes a harmony.

har'mo-ni-ta, *n.* [< Gr. *harmonia,* harmony, + *-ite.*] *Mineral.* A hydrous silicate of manganese, zinc, and calcium, found in Sweden.

har'mo-ni-um, *n.* [< Gr. *harmonia,* harmony, + *-ium.*] *Mus.* A musical instrument consisting of a series of reeds sounded by a current of air.

har'mo-nize, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring into harmony; make harmonious; as, to *harmonize* conflicting interests. **2.** *Mus.* To add harmonies to; as, to *harmonize* a melody. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be in harmony; agree; as, the colors *harmonize.* **2.** *Mus.* To sing or play in harmony. — **har'mo-niz-a-ble,** *a.* — **har'mo-niz-er,** *n.*

har'mo-ny, *n.* [< Gr. *harmonia,* < *harmos,* joint.] **1.** Agreement; accord; concord; as, the *harmony* of colors. **2.** Peaceful agreement; friendship; as, to live in *harmony.* **3.** Orderly arrangement; as, the *harmony* of the universe. **4.** *Mus.* The combination of musical sounds in chords and their succession according to the laws of melody. **5.** A book containing parallel accounts of the Gospels, arranged so as to show their agreement. **6.** A book containing parallel passages of any writings, arranged to show their agreement. **7.** *Mus.* A musical composition for a band of wind-instruments. — **pre-established harmony,** the theory of Leibnitz that the universe is a harmonious system, in which the mutual relations of all things are determined by the Creator.

Syn.: see CLOWN.—**har'le-quin-er-y†**, *n.* Buffoonery.—**har''le-quin-esque'**, *a.*—**har'le-quin-ism**, *n.*—**har'le-quin-ize**, *vt.* To adorn fantastically.

Har'ley-quin', *n.* A sobriquet of Robert Harley. See HARLEY, **har'le-qui'na**, 1 hȧr'li-kwī'nȧ, *n.* [Rare.] A female harlequin.

har'le-quin-ade', 1 hȧr'li-kwin-ēd'; 2 hȧr'le-kwin-ād', *n.* [F.] That part of a pantomime, after the speculative scenes, in which the harlequin and clown play the principal parts; hence, a pantomime in general.

2. Fantastic conduct; buffoonery.

har'le-quin-er-y.

3. Anything serving to remind one of a harlequin or his dress.


Harlequinade.

1. An Italian harlequin of 1671. 2. A pantaloon of 1686. 3. Columbine of 1683.

Har'ley, 1 hȧr'li; 2 hȧr'lē, *surname*. **Robert** (or *Harleyin and Aamadeus*).

(¤²/₃1661–²/₃1724). Earl of Oxford; an English prime minister.

Har'ling-en, 1 hȧr'liṅ-en; 2 hȧr'liṅg-ēn. A fortified town in Friesland province, Netherlands.

har'lock†, *n.* A plant mentioned by Shakespeare and Drayton; probably charlock; or lorel.

har'lot, 1 hȧr'lȯt; 2 hȧr'lot, *vi.* To play the harlot. **har'lot-ize†**.

har'lot, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a harlot; low; base.

har'lot, *n.* **1.** A woman who prostitutes her body for hire; a prostitute. ¶†. A male servant; husbandman, churl; one, male or female, of low birth. ¶†. A rogue; cheat. [< OF. *herlot*, fellow; cp. OHG. *karl*, CHERL, vagabond.]

har'lot-ry, 1 hȧr'lat-ri; 2 hȧr'lot-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -ri; 2 -ris, *pl.*] **1.** The trade or habit of a harlot; habitual or customary lewdness; prostitution. ¶†. Profligacy. ¶†. False and gaudy show; the meretricious in art. ¶†. Buffoonery. ¶†. A woman: in contempt.

Har'low, 1 hȧr'lō; 2 hȧr'lo, **George Henry** (¤¹/₃1787–²/₃1819). An English historical and portrait painter.

Har'lowe, Clarissa. In Richardson's novel *The History of Clarissa Harlowe*, the heroine, a young woman who falls into the power of the profligate but very handsome Lovelace, is seduced by him, and finally dies of a broken heart, after refusing his offer of marriage.

Har'lung-en, 1 hȧr'liṅg-en; 2 hȧr'luṅg-ēn, *n. pl. Teut. Myth.* Two brothers, Ambrica and Fridlia, keepers of a treasure including the famous jewel Brisingamen, who lose it by the enticement of Sibicho and are slain by Ermanaric.

harm, 1 hȧrm; 2 hȧrm, *n.* [< OE. *hearm*.] Injury; damage; hurt; as, careful to *harm* nothing; to *harm* a cause.

The only thing in the world that can really *harm* us is sin.
C. A. GARDNER, in *Literary Transcript Assoc.*, 1890, p. 7.

[< AS. *hearmtan*. < *hearm*, insult.] Syn.: see HURT.

harm, *n.* **1.** That which inflicts injury or loss on a person or thing, or the injury so inflicted; hurt; damage; *harm* to the health; *harm* to the character; *harm* to the fine mechanism of a watch.

Wise Men learn by other's *harms*; Fools by their own.
B. FRANKLIN *Poor Richard*, 1819, p. 187. [C. P. P.

2. Offense against right or morality; wrong; evil; as, the *harm* in an amusement. ¶†. Sorrow; anguish. [< AS. *carm*, insult.] Syn.: see BANE, INJURY.

Har'ma-chis, 1 hȧr'mȧ-kis; 2 hȧr'mȧ-kis. *Egypt. Myth.* The god of the rising sun; one of the many forms of the sun-god Ra: worshiped at Heliopolis and represented by the great sphinx at Gizeh. See SPHINX.

Har''ma-ged'on, 1 hȧr''mę-ged'ȯn; 2 hȧr''mȧ-ged'on, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Rev.* xvi, 16. See ARMAGEDDON.

har'ma-la, 1 hȧr'mȧ-lę; 2 hȧr'mȧ-lȧ. Same as HARMEL.

—har'ma-la-red'', *n.* A red dyestuff produced from harmel-seeds.—**har'ma-lin, har'ma-line**, *n. Chem.* **1.** A colorless crystalline alkaloid ($C_{13}H_{14}N_2O$) contained in the roasting of harmel-seeds. ¶†. Fuchsin. **har'mal**.

har'ma-max'a, 1 hȧr'mȧ-maks'ȧ; 2 hȧr'ma-maks'a, *n.* [Gr.] *Class. Antiq.* A covered wagon used by women: mentioned by Xenophon and Herodotus as an example of Persian luxury. Compare APENA.

har'man, 1 hȧr'man; 2 hȧr'man, *n.* **1.** *pl.* The stocks. **2.** [Slang.] A constable.—**har'man-beck''**, *n.* [Slang.] A constable; beck-beadman. **har'man-beck''i**.

har-mat'tan, 1 hȧr-mat'an; 2 hȧr-mat'an, *n.* [AR.] A dry wind of the west coast of Africa, blowing from the interior during December, January, and February. It brings clouds of dust which make the atmosphere densely hazy. It withers vegetation and parches the human skin, but mitigates climatic fever and dysentery, the intensely hot days alternating with cool nights.

harmed, *pp.* Harmed. S. S.

har'mel, 1 hȧr'mel; 2 hȧr'mel, *n.* An Old World herb (*Peganum harmala*) of the f..mily *Rutacex*, having a very strong odor: used in Turkey as a vermifuge, in India as a disinfectant, and yielding from the husks of its seeds the commercial dye harmaline. [< AF. *harmel*.]

Har''me-nop'u-los, 1 hȧr''mi-nep'u-lus; 2 hȧr''me-nop'u-lȯs. **Constantinus** (1320–1380). A Greek jurist and writer.

harm'ful, 1 hȧrm'ful; 2 hȧrm'ful, *a.* Having power to injure; detrimental; noxious.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

har'min, } 1 hȧr'min, -min *or* -min; 2 hȧr'min, -min *or* -min. **har'mine**, } *n. Chem.* A colorless, crystalline alkaloid ($C_{13}H_{12}N_2O$) contained in the seeds of harmel. [< HARMALA-L.

—**har-min'tic**, *a.*— **harminic acid**, a colorless compound formed by oxidation of harmin.

harm'less, 1 hȧrm'lęs; 2 hȧrm'lęs, *a.* **1.** Having no power, tendency, or inclination to injure; innoxious; as, a *harmless* scheme; a *harmless* drug.

Blameless and *harmless*, the sons of God. *Phil.* ii. 15.

2. Without hurt, loss, or liability; uninjured; as, to escape *harmless*; to give bond to save another *harmless*.

No one can go *harmless* for doing an evil act, because another has done it before him.
COOPER *Deerslayer* ch. 11, p. 192. [s. BROS. & co. 1845.]

— **harm'less-ly**, *adv.*— **harm'less-ness**, *n.*

Har-mo'di-as, 1 hȧr-mō'di-ȧs; 2 hȧr-mō'di-ȧs, *n.* (—514 B.C.) An Athenian youth who conspired against and killed Hipparchus; executed. See ARISTOGITON. **Har-mo'di-ost**.

har'mol, 1 hȧr'mōl *or* -mel; 2 hȧr'mōl *or* -mȯl, *n. Chem.* A compound formed by the action of hydrochloric acid on harmin.— **har-mol'ic**, *a.* Designating an acid ($C_{12}H_{10}N_2O_3$) formed by the action of potassium hydroxid on harmol.

Har'mon, 1 hȧr'mon, 2 hȧr'mon, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Amos* iv, 3.

Harmon', *n.* A county in Oklahoma.

har-mo'ni-a, 1 hȧr-mō'ni-ȧ; 2 hȧr-mō'ni-ȧ, *n. Anat.* A suture formed by the apposition of two borders which are regular or nearly so. [< Gr. *harmonia*; see HARMONY.]

Har-mo'ni-a, *n.* [Gr.] *Myth.* The personification of universal harmony, daughter of Ares and Aphrodite, wife of Cadmus; typifying by her birth from love and strife the arising of order from chaotic attraction and repulsion, and by her union with the alcentor of the alphabet the civilizing of a rude people by art and letters.

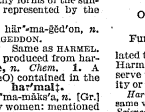
har-mo'ni-al, 1 hȧr-mō'ni-ȧl; 2 hȧr-mō'ni-ȧl, *a.* **1.** Characterized by harmony or agreement; harmonious. **2.** Same as HARMONIC, *a.*, 4.

har-mon'ic, 1 har-men'ik; 2 hȧr-mȯn'ic, *a.* **1.** Producing or pertaining to musical or other harmony; correspondent; concordant; consonant; harmonious.

His [Wm. Morris's] *harmonic* turn is shown in the arrangement of them all under the signs of the zodiac. We have one classical and one mediæval legend for each month of the year.
E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p. 375. [o. & co. 1876.]

2. *Anat.* Pertaining to or forming a harmonia; as, a *harmonic* suture. **3.** *Acoustics.* Attendant upon or accessory to a primary tone; as, a *harmonic* note. **4.** *Math.* Derived from or originally suggested by the numerical relations between the vibrations of the musical harmonics or overtones of the same fundamental tone; applied in a great number of cases where the origin of the word is almost lost sight of; as, *harmonic* functions; the *harmonic* analysis. See phrases. **5.** *Cranium.* Having the conformation of the skull and face approximately of the mesal type, as a narrow face with a delicate orthognathic skull, or a broad face with a brachycephalic skull: opposed to *disharmonic*. [< L. *harmonicus*, < Gr. *harmonikos*; *harmonia*; see HARMONY.]— **center of the harmonic mean**, a point P so situated among points A, B, C, etc., on a line, that, when measures are made from a point of reference O on the line, the distance OP is the harmonic mean of OA, OB, OC, etc.— **harmonic pencil**, a pencil of four planes projecting harmonic points from an axis not in the same plane with their bearer.— **harmonic ratio** (*Elec.*), an alternating current whose values, graphically represented, constitute a harmonic or sine curve.— **harmonic curve** (*Math.*), a curve whose ordinates are a simple harmonic function of their abscissas; a sine curve.— **harmonic division** of a line AB (produced) by two points X and Y, such that AX : BX :: AY : BY. The line is said to be divided *harmonically*.— **mean, harmonic**, a quantity whose reciprocal is the arithmetical mean of the reciprocals of other quantities.— **harmonic mode** (*Mus.*), that form of the minor mode or scale having a minor sixth and a major seventh. **harmonic sequence**.— **harmonic section**, a division by the foot of a perpendicular let fall on the diameter of a circle from a particle moving with uniform velocity in that circle; a method to which the phenomena of stationary points approximates when it turns a crank uniformly. Called *simple harmonic motion*, as distinguished from the resultant of two or more such motions.— **harmonic series**, a series of reciprocals of numbers in arithmetical progression, as $^1/_{13}, ^1/_{9}, ^1/_{5}$, etc.— **harmonic proportion**, the relation between three consecutive terms of a harmonic series.— **harmonic triangle** (*Philol.*), that phonetic principle in the Turkish-Scythian languages by which a light or palatal vowel (*e, i, ö, ü*) in a root is followed by a light one in the various endings, and a heavy vowel (*a, o, u*) in the root is followed by a heavy one in the ending; as, *el-mak, see-mek*. WHITNEY *Life and Growth of Lang.* Compare UMLAUT.

har-mon'ic, *n.* *Acoustics.* An attendant or secondary tone, produced by the vibration in aliquot parts of the same body or string which gives, by its complete simultaneous vibration, the primary or fundamental tone; an overtone. In a piano the vibration is so regulated that higher harmonics than the seventh are not present. Harmonics may easily be detected by a practised ear. They serve to modify tones and give them their distinctive quality or timbre.

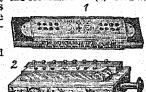


Harmonics generally coexist with the fundamental sound in the same vibrating body. MARY SOMERVILLE *Connection of the Phys. Sciences* § 17, p. 136. [o. 1853.]

2. A note on a stringed instrument produced by lightly stopping a string so as to dampen the fundamental tone and bring out one of the overtones naturally to it. *pl.* [Rare.] The department of acoustics that treats of musical sounds. **4.** *pl. Wireless Teleg.* Attendant or secondary vibrations in an antenna. **5.** *Meth.* One of a class of functions which are the successive terms of a development of a nearly spherical mass due to its attraction; as, solid *harmonics*; spherical *harmonics*; zonal *harmonics*.— **electrical harmonics**, cyclical variations of current in, or voltage in, a circuit, having frequencies that are integral multiples of the frequency impressed upon the circuit by the generator. In long transmission lines, with high generator frequency, surges, accompanied by high currents or voltages, may result from the presence of harmonics. Harmonic frequencies bear to the generator frequency the relation to harmonic sequence due to a fundamental in sound.— **perturbed harmonic** (*Acoustics*), an overtone that does not harmonize with the fundamental, owing to disturbing action or the frequency of vibration.— **solid zonal h.** (*Math.*), in spherical coordinates, a particular solution of Laplace's equation, represented by the formula $rᵐP_m(\cos\theta)$.— **spherical h.** (*Math.*), any homogeneous function, V, of x, y, z, that satisfies the equation $\frac{d^2V}{dx^2} + \frac{d^2V}{dy^2} + \frac{d^2V}{dz^2} = 0$.— **surface zonal h.** (*Math.*), the coefficient of z^m in developing $(1-2z\cos\theta + z^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ in ris-ing powers of z, represented by the formula $P_m(x)$ or $P_m(\cos\theta)$.— **tesseral harmonics** (*Math.*), special cases of the spherical harmonic, represented by the formulas

$$\cos n\,\phi\,\sin^n\theta\,\frac{d^nP_m(\mu)}{d\mu^n} \text{ and}$$

$$\sin n\,\phi\,\sin^n\theta\,\frac{d^nP_m(\mu)}{d\mu^n}$$


Harmonica.

har-mon'i-ca, *n.* [HARMONI-KAS; 2 hȧr-mȯn'i-ca, *n.* Any one of several musical instruments: (1) A set of musical glasses. See GLASS. (2) A series of oblong pieces of glass or metal, played by striking with a small mallet. (3) A reed-instrument played by the breath; a mouth-organ. **har-mon'i-con**‡. (4) A mixture organ-stop. [Fem. of L. *harmonicus*; see HARMONIC.] — **flute harmonica**, one having a mouthpiece at the end instead of openings at the side.— **Sonnzee's h.**, a safety-device for mines, which indicates the presence of firedamp by a mineral cone given out from a glass lamp-chimney in which, in pure air, the flame burns silently.

har-mon'i-cal, 1 hȧr-mon'i-kȧl; 2 hȧr-mȯn'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Harmonic. **2.** *Gr. Mus.* Same as ENHARMONIC, 3.

har-mon'i-cal, *n. Acoustics.* A species of harmonium determined and tuned to give a musical scale, which produces 24 overtones of the tone of 66 vibrations per second and 16 overtones of the tone of 132 vibrations per second.— **harmonical-har'p**, *n.* A device attached to a harmonical by means of which the first sixteen harmonics of C, exclusive of the seventh and fourteenth, can be sounded simultaneously. The two excluded harmonics can be included, if desired.

har-mon'i-cal-ly, 1 hȧr-mon'i-kȧl-i; 2 hȧr-mȯn'i-cal-y, *adv.* **1.** In a harmonic manner; harmoniously; specif., in music, in a manner suitable to harmony as distinguished from rhythm or melody.

The mind, as some suppose *harmonically* composed, is roused up at the tunes of music.
BURTON *Anat. Melancholy* p. 335. [z. w. s. 1857.]

2. *Acoustics.* In or by harmonics or overtones. **3.** *Meth.* In a harmonic relation; by harmonic division. See HARMONIC, *a.*— **harmonically conjugate points** (*Math.*), two points which divide a given line harmonically.

har-mon'i-chord, 1 hȧr-mon'i-kōrd: 2 hȧr-mȯn'i-cȯrd, *n.* A stringed instrument with a keyboard, producing tones similar to those of a violin by the friction of rosined wheels or small revolving cylinders. Sometimes called *piano-violin*.

har-mon'i-ci, 1 hȧr-mon'i-sai, *n. pl. Anc. Mus.* Theorizers who located rules of harmony upon the effects perceived by the ear.

har-mon'i-cism, 1 hȧr-mon'i-sizm; 2 hȧr-mȯn'i-cism, *n.* The condition of being harmonically proportioned; [C].

har-mon'i-con, 1 hȧr-mon'i-kon; 2 hȧr-mȯn'i-cȯn, *n.* [-CA, *pl.*] **1.** An orchestrion. **2.** An acoustical apparatus in which a flame of hydrogen burning in a glass tube emits a musical tone. **3.** Same as *harmonicon*; harmonicon; harmonicon, neut. of *harmonikos*; see HARMONIC.]— **chemical harmonicon**, a musical instrument consisting of tubes of different sizes, in which tones are produced by the burning of gas; a flame-organ; pyrophone.

har-mo'ni-ous, 1 hȧr-mō'ni-us; 2 hȧr-mō'ni-ȯs, *a.* **1.** Concordant in sound; possessing harmony; musical. Distant church-bells make *harmonious* music with the little singing-birds near at hand.
ELIZABETH C. GASKELL *Ruth* p. 37. [H. M. & co. 1858.]

2. Free from discord; agreeing in thought or expression; peaceable; as, a *harmonious* church or family. **3.** Having parts proportioned to each other or relations adapted to each other; symmetrical; congruous.

It may not inaccurately be said to be the *harmonious* plan of the universe that its two grand elements of mind and matter should be accurately adjusted to each other.
EVERETT *Orations and Speeches* p. 350. [o. & co. 1836.]

[< L. *harmonia*; see HARMONY.] Syn.: see ACCORDANT.— **har-mo'ni-ous-ly**, *adv.*— **har-mo'ni-ous-ness**, *n.*

har-mon'i-phon, 1 hȧr-mon'i-fon; 2 hȧr-mȯn'i-fȯn, *n.* A musical instrument, now obsolete, played with a keyboard, in which the sounds are produced by reeds set in a tube and vibrating under pressure from the breath. [< Gr. *harmonia* (see HARMONY) + *phōnē*, sound.]

har''mo-ni-sa'tion, etc. See HARMONIZATION, etc.

har'mo-nist, 1 hȧr'mo-nist; 2 hȧr'mo-nist, *n.* **1.** A master of the principles of musical harmony.

The awkwardness of this progression is so obvious that *Harmonists* agree in condemning it.
CUMMINGS *How to Observe Harmony* p. 24. [ar. & w.]

2. A student or expounder of the science of harmony of different writings, as of the Christian Gospels. **3.** [H-] *Ch. Hist.* A member of the communistic, second adventist, celibate society established at Harmony, Pa., in 1803, by George Rapp of Wurtemberg; a Rappite; Economite. **H'r'mo-nite†**. **4.** *pl.* Same as HARMONICI. **5.** [Rare.] A harmonizer.

The intelligence which produces or controls human actions and occurrences, is often represented by the Mystics under the name and notion of the supreme *harmonist*.
COLERIDGE *Works*, Harper's ed. vol. ii, p. 121. [n. 1858.]

— **har''mo-nis'tic, a.** Pertaining or relating to harmony, specifically to the work of literary harmonists.

har-mo'ni-um, 1 hȧr-mō'ni-um; 2 hȧr-mō'ni-ūm, *n.* A reed-organ, especially one in which the air is compressed in the bellows and driven by foot through the reeds; the original form, still made, and used by many who prefer its harsher tone to the softer tone of the more modern American organ, which uses suction. [< Gr. *harmonion*, neut. of *harmonios*, harmonious, < *harmonia*; see HARMONY.] **har-mo'ne-ant**.

har'mo-nize, 1 hȧr'mo-nīz; 2 hȧr'mo-nīz, *v.* [-NIZED; **har''mo-nis'ing**.] *vt.* **1.** To bring to a state of agreement or harmony; set in order or proportion; reconcile; as, to *harmonize* hostile parties, conflicting interests, or contradictory reports.

Electricity now *harmonizes* a vast series of partial laws and facts between which it was a truly difficult task to discover any resemblance.
W. S. JEVONS *Logic* p. 268. [MACM. 1878.]

2. To arrange in musical harmony; set accompanying parts to; as, to *harmonize* a melody.

II. *i.* **1.** To agree in character or activity; accord in meaning or impression; be in fit order or proportion; as, their pasts do not *harmonize* with their relative *harmonize*. **2.** To be in musical harmony; as, the voices and instruments *harmonize*. **3.** To be in peace, as a household. Syn.: see ACCOMMODATE; ACCORD; AGREE; COMPORT.— **har''mo-ni-sa'tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n.* The act or process or state of being harmonized; a bringing or being brought into harmony.— **har'mo-niz'er** or **-nis'er**, *n.*

har-mon'o-gram, 1 hȧr-mon'o-gram; 2 hȧr-mȯn'o-gram, *n.* A figure or set of figures drawn with a harmonograph.

har-mon'o-graph, 1 har-mon'o-graf; 2 hȧr-mȯn'o-grȧf, *n.* An instrument or apparatus that registers the resultant of two simple harmonic motions in different planes at different angles. It is often operated by means of pendulums.

har''mo-non'e-ter, 1 hȧr''mo-nen'i-tar; 2 hȧr''mo-nȯn'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the harmonic relations of sounds, consisting of a string stretched over movable bridges. [< HARMONY + -METER.]

har'mo-ny, 1 hȧr'mo-ni; 2 hȧr'mo-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -niz; 2 -nis, *pl.*] **1.** (1) The quality of being pleasing to the ear: said especially of the agreement of musical sounds; as, the *harmony* of cultivated voices.

In Milton . . . the *harmony* of the verse is but the echo of the inward music which the thoughts of the poet breathe.
NEWMAN *Essays Crit. and Hist.* vol. i, p. 26. [z. & co. 1890.]

(2) An arrangement of musical parts with a theme; as, a *harmony* correct; composed. (3) The science that treats of such arrangement; as, a master of *harmony*. See MUSIC; COUNTERPOINT.

With the growth of the contrapuntal art may be traced the development of choral *harmony* with its divisions.

H. G. B. HUNT *Concise Hist. Music* p. 152. (s. 1890.)

2. Accord in feeling, manner, or action; as, the *harmony* of a loving family; *harmony* of different voices.

Be in *harmony* with the mind of Christ, have the idea He had, be one with Him, and you shall understand the machinery of this world. ROBERTSON *Sermons* 2d ser. 273. (s. 1870.)

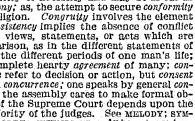
3. Completeness and perfection resulting from diversity in unity; agreement in relation; orderliness; in art, a normal state of completeness in the relations of things to each other: an essential in form as an element of beauty; as, the *harmonies* of nature; the *harmony* of a plan well thought out; the *harmony* of a ship's lines. **4.** A literary work to display the agreement of different books, as histories; as, a *harmony* of the Gospels. **5.** *Rhet.* The absolute property of style that has to do with the sounds of words as expressions of thought. *Harmony* is distinguished (1) from *euphony*, which regards sounds only as sounds, and (2) from *suggestive properties*, which regard the terms presented to the mind.

Harmony, in the wider sense, includes Harmony proper, Rhythm and Melody. DAY *Art of Discourse* p. 256. (s. 1867.)

4. *Astron.* A false subtone. [< F. *harmonie*, < L. *harmonia*, < Gr. *harmonia*, music, a joining, < *ἁρ-ω*, join.]

SYN.: accord, accordance, agreement, amity, concord, concurrence, conformity, consonance, consent, consistency, consonance, symmetry unanimity, uniformity, union, unison, unity. When tones, thoughts, or feelings, individually different, combine to form a consistent and pleasing whole, there is *harmony*. *Harmony* is deeper and more essential than *agreement*; we may have a superficial, forced, or patched-up *agreement*, but never a superficial, forced, or patched-up *harmony*. *Concord* implies more volition than *accord*; as, their views were found to be in perfect *accord*; or, by conference *concord* was secured; we do not secure *accord*, but discover it. We may speak of being in *accord* with a person on one point, but *harmony* is wider in range. *Conformity* is submission to authority or necessity and may be as far as possible from *harmony*; as, the attempt to secure *conformity* to an established religion. *Congruity* involves the element of suitableness; *consistency* implies the absence of conflict or contradiction in views, statements, or acts which are brought into comparison, as in the different statements of the same person or the different periods of one man's life; *unanimity* is the complete hearty *agreement* of many; *consent* and *concurrence* refer to decision or action, but *consent* is more passive than *concurrence*; one speaks by general *consent* when no one in the assembly cares to make formal objection; a decision of the Supreme Court depends upon the *concurrence* of a majority of the judges. See MELODY; SYMMETRY. Compare AGREE; FRIENDSHIP. — ANT.: antagonism, conflict, controversy, difference, disagreement, discord, disproportion, dissension, disunion, hostility, incongruity, inconsistency, opposition, schism, separation, variance.

—diffused harmony, harmony in which the notes of the chordsare at wide intervals from each other: opposed to **close harmony**, in which they are as near each other as possible. Called also **open** or **spread harmony**. **—dominant harmony**, (*a*) in music, (*b*) a dominant chord (see under CHORD): (*c*) generally those chords for which the dominant acts as a bass or which are associated with it as a basis of reference. **—economic harmonies**, social advantages and correspondences produced by the natural work of economic laws and forces. — essential harmony, a chord dependent of passing-tones. **— eternal h.**, the kingdom of heaven. **— extended h.**, dispersed harmony. **— figured h.**, harmony in which suspensions, passing-notes, etc., are used frequently, or foreign tones often occur. **— h. of the spheres**, same as MUSIC OF THE SPHERES. **— natural h.** (*Mus.*), the harmony of the common chord or triads, with no modulations and no derived chords.



Dispersed Harmony.

har'most,) hăr'mōst; 2 hăr'mōst, *n. Ant.* A governor
hart,) of a city subject to the Persians; a provincial governor. [< Gr. *harmostēs*, governor, < *harmozō*, set in order.]

har'mome, 1 hăr'mō-tēm; 2 hăr'mo-tōm, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white, passing into gray, yellow, red, or brown, hydrous silicate of the zeolite family ($H_{12}(BaK_2)Al_8Si_8O_{40}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system, and forming characteristic cross-shaped twins. [< Gr. *harmos*, joint, + *temnō*, cut.] — **lime harmotome**, same as PHILLIPSITE.

harn, 1 härn; 2 härn, *n.* [Scot.] A very coarse linen.

har'nack, 1 hăr'nāk; 2 hăr'nak, *n.* (1851—). A German Protestant ecclesiastical historian and theologian; *History of Dogma*, *Essence of Christianity*, etc.

Har'ns-ber-ry, 1 hăr'nz-bĕr-i, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

har'nels†, *n.* Harness; armor; furniture.

har'nelse†, *vt. & vi.* To harness; dress.

Har'ns-pher, 1 hăr'nz-fĕr; 2 hăr'ne-fer *or* hăr'nəfĕr, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vi, 36.

har'ness, 1 hăr'nes; 2 hăr'nĕs, *vt.* **1.** To put the harness or pulling-gear on; attach by means of harness, as a horse or other draft-animal; as, dogs *harnessed* to a sledge; hence, to make ready for use; to urge to, or give (oneself) to, work. [Archaic.] To dress in or equip with armor as for war, as a man or horse.

The Philistines . . . *harnessed* their chariots. J. H. INGRAHAM *Throne of David* letter v. p. 148. (s. 1855. 1839.)

3. To fasten, as a whale, by a toggle-iron and tow-rope. **4†.** To furnish for defense; equip. [< OF. *harnascher*, < *harnas*; see HARNESS, *n.*] — **har'ness-er**, *n.*

har'ness, *n.* **1.** The equipment put upon a draft-animal, as a horse, dog, or goat, in order to attach it for work to a wheeled vehicle or a heavy implement or weight: in the case of a horse consisting of collar, traces, harnessesaddle, belly-band, head-stall, etc., the various parts being grouped under head-*harness*, breast-*harness*, and body-*harness*. **2.** Originally, the defensive armor of a soldier or of his horse, often including also his weapons.

HORSTIUS in his *harness*. Halting upon one knee.
MACAULAY *Horatius* st. 66.

3. Any arrangement or framework of straps, cords, etc., as for lifting or performing some mechanical operation; as, a loom-*harness*, an apparatus comprising the heddles which shift the sets of warp-threads alternately; a gymnast's lifting-*harness*. **4.** The fastenings of a great bell to its support, with the attached gear for ringing it. **5.** Figuratively, equipment for any business, or for the business of life; also, the requirements and regulations of business; as, to be in *harness*. — *Syn.* 1. *harness*. **6.** A ship's furniture. [< OF. *harnas*, < Br. *harnez*, armor, < *houarn*, iron.] SYN.: see CABLE. — **Bannister harness** (*Textile*), a harness for weaving broad designs in fine reeds on a little Jacquard loom. — **bod'y's har'ness**, *n.* A piece of a horse's harness including the belly-bands, breeching, crupper, and saddle. — **Cape h.** [S. Afr.], a harness limited to a breast-collar, neck-yoke, straps, and breeching, used in the Cape province. — **centered tie-h.** (*Weaving*), a means of using small patterns and large reeds; to get the greatest amount of effect in a Jacquard loom by using 2 ends, 3 ends, or more, to a dent. — **coupé h.**, a heavy single harness used for coupé carriages. — **double equal plain-tie h.**, a process of weaving plain fabrics with 2 harnesses and 2 reeds; a modification of the weaving of comber-boards. — **double-scale h.**, a loom-harness for weaving wide patterns by using small Jacquard cards. — **harness-room**, *n.* An apartment in a Jacquard loom-harness, for guiding the cords. — **h.-cask**, *n.* A cask on the deck of a vessel to receive the daily supply of salt meat. — **h.-hand**, *n.* A harness-maker. — **h.-hitch**, *n.* See illus. under KNOT. — **h.-hook**, *n.* **1.** A hook on which to hang harness. **2.** A check-rein hook on a gig-saddle. — **h.-maker**, *n.* — **h.-making**, *n.* — **h.-mares**, *n. pl.* Physical peculiarities produced by one's occupation, as the callousing of a composition's forefinger. — **h.-pad**, *n.* A soft pad beneath a harness-saddle to keep it from galling the animal. — **h.-pad-lock**, *n.* A padlock for fastening the straps and rings, used on the finer kinds of harness. — **h.-room**, *n.* — **h.-saddle**, *n.* The part of a draft-harness that rests across the animal's back, to which the breech is attached, and where are put the rein-terrets and check-line hook. — **h.-shaft**, *n.* A device for holding and guiding the heddles in a loom. — **h.-slip**, *n.* (*Weaving*) That part of the heddle-eye which regulates the crossing of the warp-thread. — **h.-snap**, *n.* A snap-hook suitable for use on draft-harness. — **h.-tub**, *n.* A harness-cask. — **head-h.**, *n.* **1.** The harness for a horse's head, which includes the bridle, lines, and check-rein. **2.** A padded helmet of leather, with earflaps and other attachments, designed to protect the head in athletics, football, horseback-riding, etc. — *Syn.* 1. *Wearing*. A loom which combines a Jacquard and heddles, both of which move independently the acting on the same threads.

Har'ness, Wil'liam (1/11/1778–21/5/1859). An Anglican divine; writer; editor of Shakespeare.

har'nessed,) 1 hăr'nest; 2 hăr'nĕst, *a.* Marked as if with
har'nest,) harness; as, a harnessed antelope, any of several African tragelaphine antelopes with striped markings, especially those of the genus *Tragelaphus*, including *T. scriptus* (the small guib) and *T. spekei* (the nakong). The females are redder in color than the males and are horniess. — **h. moth**, a tiger-moth (*Arctia phalerata*).

har'ne-ss-er, 1 hăr'ne-ər; 2 hăr'nĕs-er, *n.* [-ERS, 1 -ərz; 2 -ĕr, *pl.*] One who makes, sells, or repairs harness.

Har'ney, 1 hăr'ni; 2 hăr'ny, *n.* **1. William Selby** (?/1800–8/1859), a United States general in the Mexican, Indian, and Civil wars. **2.** A county in S. E. Oregon; 9,893 sq. m.; county-seat, Burns. Elevation, 4,150 ft.

Har'ney Lake. A lake in Harney county, Ore.; length, 10 m.; 2 m. high.

Har'ney Peak. A mountain in the Black Hills, S. Dak.; 7,216 ft. high.

harn'pan, 1 härn'pan; 2 härn'pan, *n.* [Old Eng. & Scot.] The brain-pan; skull.—**harns**, *n. pl.* Brains.

harn'ser, 1 härn'ser; 2 härn'ser, *n.* A heron. See HERONSEW.

harn'seyt.

ha'ro', 1 hā'rō'; 2 hā'ro', *interj.* [Channel Isls.] *Law.* A protest against injustice, preliminary to a court action.

Executors on oyer may sometimes not be a very peculiar exclamatory appeal called '*Ha! Ha!*' repeated thrice.

Channel Is., xxiii. 2d ed., 339. [M.]

Ha'rod, 1 hā'rŏd; 2 hā'rŏd, *n. Bib. Judges* vii, 1. [Heb., trembling.]

Ha'ro'dī, 1 ha-rō'dī; 2 ha-rō'di, *n. Bib.*

Ha'ro'dīte, 1 hā'rō-dīt; 2 hā'rō-dīt, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xxiii, 25.

Ha-ro'eh, 1 ha-rō'ē; 2 ha-rō'e, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ii, 52.

Har'old, 1 hăr'ŏld; 2 hăr'old, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2. Harold Fair-hair**, 1 hăr'ŏld fā'hār; 2 hăr'old fe'hār (*n.* 1140), a king of Norway; killed at Stamford Bridge. **3. Harfager** (— –9362), first historical king of Norway. [Teut., warrior strength.]

Har'o'mah, 1 ha-rō'mä; 2 ha-rō'mäh, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

Há'rom-szék, 1 hä'rōm-sāk; 2 hä'rōm-sĕk, *n.* A county in Transylvania, Roumania; 1,373 sq. m.

Ha'ro'peth, 1 ha-rō'pĕth; 2 ha-rō'peth, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xi, 27.

Ha-ro'seth, 1 ha-rō'sĕth; 2 ha-rō'sĕth, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

Ha-ro'sheth, 1 ha-rō'shĕth; 2 ha-rō'sheth, *n. Bib. Judges* iv. 2. [Heb., forest.]

Har-roun'al-Rash'id, *n.* Same as HARUN-AL-RASCHID.

harp, 1 hărp; 2 härp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Rare.] To affect in some specific manner by playing the harp; as, to *harp* one asleep. **2.** [Scot.] To sift or winnow by means of a harp; as, to *harp* wheat. **3.** To express, or give utterance to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To revert to some subject incessantly in speaking or writing or in thought; dwell unduly, tediously, or vexatiously: with *on* or *upon*; as, to *harp upon* one's woes.

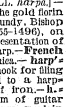
How many projectors have gone mad in good earnest from incessantly *harping* on one idea. HALLETT *Works* vol. i. p. 30. [J.]

2. To play on or as on the harp. **3.** To pick, as on harpstrings. [< AS. *hearpian*, < *hearpe*, harp.] — **to harp on one string**, same as HARP, *vi.*, **1.**

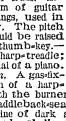
harp, *n.* **1.** A stringed instrument of great antiquity, played with the fingers and both thumbs, and, whether of Egyptian, Persian, Celtic, or medieval origin, remarkable for its graceful lines and for its rich ornamentation. The **Egyptian harps** were large, richly ornamented, and had no front pillar, the **Assyrian harps** being similar, but having the sounding-board a square cut, the lower angle being utilized merely for the attachment of the strings. The **Gaelic harp** had a perpendicular body and curved front pillar which the neck, known as the *harmonic curve*, descended slightly to meet. The **Welsh h.**, while having a perpendicular body, is larger than the **Irish**, and has a longer front pillar. The first pedal mechanism was evolved by a Bavarian named Hochbrucker in 1720, thus making possible the production of the harp by raising each string one half-tone with the foot, thus leaving the hands free. The **modern orchestral double-action h.** is the result of the labors of Sebastian Erard, who introduced it in 1801. This instrument is tuned in C♭, but by taking the seven pedals in succession for the half-tone transposition, it can be played in C♭, D♭, Ab, E♭, Bb, F, and C♯, while by the next action of the pedals the rise of the whole tone is completed. The **Erard h.** is triangular in shape with a large hollow back to serve as the sounding-board, a perpendicular pillar, and a curved neck.

Jubal . . . was the father of all such as handle the *harp* and organ. *Gen.* iv, 21.

2. One of several old Irish coins of various value, bearing a harp on the reverse side. **harp'er†**. **3.** [H-] The constellation Lyra, or the Lyre. See CONSTELLATION. **4.** A grated cone-shovel. **5.** The concave grating of a scutching-machine, through which the refuse falls. **6.** [Scot.] A grain-sieve with parallel wires, for removing weed-seeds from grain; also, a sieve-like frame for screening coal. [In an equatorial mounting, the fixed forked piece which supports the polar axis. [<



A.S. *hearpe*; cp. LL. *harpa*.] — **David's harp**, the solid form of David of Burgundy, Bishop of Utrecht (1455–1496), on which was a representation of David with his harp.—**French h.**, a harmonica.—**harp's nine**, a wire hook for tuning harp-strings, attached to a harp-shaped piece of iron.—**h.'s nuts**, a form of guitar with twelve strings, used in the 18th century. The pitch of the strings could be raised by pressing a thumb-key.—**h.-bud**, a style of music suitable for the harp.—**h.-treadle**, *n.* A pedal on a harp for raising the pitch of the strings.—**Marloye's h.**, a harp consisting of white and colored wooden rods for the diatonic and chromatic scales respectively, and played by rubbing the fingers along the rods: named for its French inventor.—**poluted h.**, an obsolete form of zither, played upright, in which the sound-board separated the higher from the lower strings.



1. Early Harp in Trinity College Museum, Dublin, claimed to be that of Brian Boru. 2. Method of playing the modern harp.

Har'pa, 1 hăr'pə; 2 hăr'pa, *n. Conch.* 1. A genus typical of *Harpidæ*. **2.** [l-] A harp-shell of this genus. [< LL. *harpa*, harp.]

Har'pac-tic'el-dæ, 1 hăr'pak-tĭs'el-dē; 2 hăr'pak-tic'el-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of Cyclopoidean having second antenne with accessory branches, and the fifth pair of feet with a single ovigerous pouches unpaired. **Har-pac'ti-cus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *harpax*, rapacious, < *harpazō*, seize.] — **har-pac'tid**, *n.* — **har-pac'ti-oid**, *a.*

Har-pag'ti-fer'I-dæ, 1 hăr-paj'tə-fĕr'i-dē; 2 hăr-pāg'ti-fer'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* An antarctic family of acanthopterygian fishes having body naked, operculum with hook-like spines, first dorsal fin short, and second long. **Har-pag'ti-fer**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *harpagē*, hook, + L. *fero*, bear.] — **har'pa-gif'er-id**, *n.* — **har'pa-gif'er-oid**, *a.*

har'pa-go, 1 hăr'pə-gō; 2 hăr'pa-gō, *n.* [-GOES, 1 -gōz; 2 -gōes, *pl.*] [L.] *Entom.* A clasp of the genital armature of a butterfly or moth.

Har'pa'gon', 1 ăr'pa' gōn'; 2 ăr'pa' gŏn', *n.* In Molière's *L'Avare*, the chief character, bent on marrying Marianne, who is secretly pledged to his son Cléante. See CLÉANTE.

har'pa-gor'nis, 1 hăr'pə-gōr'nĭs; 2 hăr'pa-gōr'nis, *n.* A subfossil raptorial bird (genus *Harpagornis*) of New Zealand.

Harpagornis, a truly gigantic bird of prey with tremendous wings and talons. *Encyc. Brit.* vol. iii, p. 671.

[< Gr. *harpax* (see HARPACTICUS) + *ornis*, bird.]

Har'pa-gus, 1 hăr'pə-gus; 2 hăr'pa-gŭs, *n.* A Median officer who saved the life of the infant Cyrus, afterward "the Great." **Har'pa-gost** [Gr.].

Har'pa-lus, 1 hăr'pə-lus; 2 hăr'pa-lŭs, *n.* (—324? B. C.) A Macedonian satrap of Babylonia; treasurer under Alexander; he proved unfaithful, fled to Greece, and was assassinated. **Har'pa-lost** [Gr.].

harp'cock', 1 hărp'kŏk'; 2 hărp'cŏk", *n.* A style of harpoon formerly in use.

har'pe, 1 hăr'pi; 2 hăr'pe, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The curved sword with pronged back that Hermes lent Perseus to cut off the head of Medusa. **2.** *Zoöl.* The projecting armature of the valves of the genital organs of a butterfly or moth. [< Gr. *harpē*, hook.]

Har-ped'I-dæ, 1 hăr-pĕd'ə-dē; 2 hăr-pĕd'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* An Ordovician and Silurian family of trilobites having a large cephalon with a broad marginal expansion, and the cecili on the fixed cheeks. **Har'pes**, *n.* (t. g.)

harp'er'i, 1 hărp'ər; 2 hărp'er, *n.* **1.** A harp-player; harpist.

Best I like the ocean's dirges
When the old *Harper* heaves and rocks.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn. Skerry of Shrieks* st. 4.

2. Same as HARP, *n.*, 2. **3.** A harp-seal. [< AS. *hearpere*, < *hearpe*, harp.] — **har'per's-cord'**, *n.* A harpsichord.

Har'per's, *n.* **1. James** (4/1s1795–8/1s1869), an American publisher; founder of Harper & Brothers, New York. **2. John** (5/1s1797–4/1s1875), brother of James, and partner in

the original J. & J. Harper firm. **3. Robert Goodloe Harper** (1765–1/11825), an American lawyer and Senator. **4. William Rainey** (7/11856–1/11900), an American author and educator in Semitic languages and Biblical literature; first president of the University of Chicago. **5.** A county in S. Kansas; 810 sq. m.; county-seat, Anthony. **6.** A county in Oklahoma. **7.** A township and city in Harper county, Kan. **Harper's Ferry.** A town in Jefferson county, W. Va., at the junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah rivers; scene of the arrest of John Brown, abolitionist, 1859.

Harper's pitch, † harper's pitch. A river in Tennessee; length, 90 m. to the Cumberland river.

harp'-like', etc. See under HARP, *n.*

Har'pa-ʟæ, † harp'-pə-ʟē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of rachiglossate gastropods having a very wide foot, long tentacles with external eyes, and a ventricose short-spired shell longitudinally ribbed; harp-shells. [< HARPA.] — **har'pid,** *n.* — **har'poid,** *a.*

harp'ing, 1 härp'iŋ; 2 härp'iŋ, *n.* **1.** The act of playing on the harp. **2.** A continual dwelling upon one subject, as in writing or speaking. **3.** *pl. Naut.* (1) The fore parts of the wales surrounding the bow and fastened to the stem. (2) Extensions of the rib-bands, for holding a vessel's cant-frames in place during the application of the outside planking. **harp'in†,— harp'ing-i'ron,** *n.* A harpoon used by whalers.

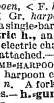
harp'ist, 1 härp'ist; 2 härp'ist. A harper.

Har-poc'ra-tes, 1 har-pok'rə-tēz; 2 har-pō'crə-tēz, *n.* Same as HORUS.

Har'po-cra-ti'on, 1 härp'po-krē'ti-on; 2 härp'po-crā'ti-ŏn, **Valerius.** A Greek rhetorician, who lived in the 2d century; author of a Greek dictionary.

har-poon', 1, härp'pūn'; 2 härp-poon', *vt.* To strike, take, or slay with a harpoon.

har-poon', *n.* A missile weapon for capturing marine mammals and large fish, consisting essentially of a barbed head and a shank, to which a long cord is attached. The primitive forms are thrown by hand or with a throwing-stick; the more elaborate are fired from a gun. < F. *harpon,* < F. *harper,* perhaps < L. *harpago,* hook, < Gr. *harpagē,* < *harpazō,* seize.] — **conch harpoon,** a single-barbed fish-spear having a detachable head. — **electric h.,** an explosive harpoon that is set off by an electric charge sent through the line to which it is attached. — **exploding or explosive h.,** same as BOMB-HARPOON. — **har-poon'ar'row,** *n.* An arrow and harpoon combined, to be shot from a bow. — **h.-fork,** *n.* A fork for elevating hay, having two barbed tines. — **h.-gun,** *n.* A small cannon for firing harpoons. — **h.-rocket,** *n.* A rocket for carrying a bomb-harpoon. — **h.-shuttle,** *n.* A large shuttle used in wattling mats for dikes and levees.


1


2

har-poon', *pp.* Harpooned.

har-poon'er, 1 härp'pūn'ər; 2 härp-poon'er, *n.* One who handles the harpoon. **har'po-nier'†; har'poon-eer'†.**

harp'sed'al, *n.* See under HARP, *n.*

harp'ess, *n.* A female harp-player. **harp'er-ess†.**

harp'seal', *n.* See under HARP, *n.*

harp'si-chord, 1härp'si-kôrd; 2 härp'-si-côrd, *n.* An old-fashioned stringed instrument resembling a grand piano, but attached to its side of the keyboard instead of in front of the keyboard, in which the strings were not struck by hammers, but were plucked by the points of quills moved by finger-keys. It had one or two keyboards, and was used from the 16th to the 18th century.


Handel's Harpsichord, in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

The English *harpsichord,* known to the Germans as the flügel because its shape somewhat resembled the wing of a bird, to the French as the claveçin, and to the Italians as the clavicembalo, was the immediate predecessor of the pianoforte. Fourth H. VIZETELLY *From Plectrum to Piano in The New Ave Sept.,* '08, p. 198.

[< OF. *harpe-chorde,* < *harpe* (< LL. *harpa*), harp, + *chorde,* < *corda;* see CORD, *n.*] **harp'si-cist; harp'si-cord'-ist.** — **harp'si-chord'ist,** *n.* One who plays the harpsichord.

Harps'well, 1 härps'wel; 2 härps'wĕl, *n.* A town in Cumberland county, Me. S. S.

harpt, *pp.* Harped.

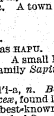
harp'stead'ite, *n.* See under HARP, *n.*

har'pu, 1 här'pū; 2 här'pu, *n.* Same as HAPU.

har'pu-la, 1 här'pū-lə; 2 här'pū-la, *n.* A small East-Indian tree (*Harmullia cupaniöides*) of the family *Sapindaceæ,* valued for its wood. [< native name.]

Har-pul'li-a, 1 har-pul'i-ə; 2 här-pŭl'i-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of trees of the family *Sapindaceæ,* found in Australia, tropical Asia, and East Africa. The best-known species are the harpulia of India and the tulip-wood of Queensland. See HARPULLA and TULIP-WOOD. [< HARPULLA.]

har'py, 1 här'pi; 2 här'py, *n.* [HAR'PIES, 1 -piz; 2 -pis, *pl.*] **1.** Any rapacious person; an extortioner; plunderer. **2.** *Class. Myth.* Originally, a storm-goddess; later, a winged monster, greedy and loathsome, with the head and trunk of a woman and bird-like lower extremities. Generally two or three harpies are mentioned, but sometimes more. They are often confounded with the sirens. **3.** *Her.* A charge representing a lure or a siren. **4.** The crested harpy-eagle. **5.** The moor-buzzard. **6.** A harpybat. [< OF. *harpie,* < L. *harpyia,* < Gr. *harpyiai,* harpies, < *harpazō,* snatch.] — **har'py-bat',** *n.* **1.** An East-Indian pteropodine fruit-bat (genus *Harpyia*) with tubular protecting nostrils. **2.** A vespertilionine bat (*Harpyiocephalus harpia*) of the hill-regions of India. — **h.-eagle,** *n.* A very large crested tropical American eagle (*Thrasaetus harpyia*), ranging north to the Rio Grande, with short rounded wings, long tail, enormously developed feet, the upper parts and chest of a prevailing black and the lower parts white. — **h.-fly,** *n.* The house-fly.


Harpy, from the monument of Xanthus, in the British Museum.

har'que-bus, 1 här'kwi-bus; 2 här'kwe-bŭs, *n. Archeol.* A species of hand-firearm of various forms, the predecessor of the musket, used in the 15th and 16th centuries. The harquebus was at first discharged by applying a match to the touch-hole, but toward the end of the 15th century it was provided with a match-lock. After the Germans had improved it by giving it a crooked stock, it was called *haquebut, hagbut,* or *hacbut.* [< F. *harquebuse,* cor. of OF. *hacquebute;* see HACKBUT.]


1. A Harquebusier of the time of Charles V. 2. A 16th-century Match-lock Harquebus.

har'que-bus† or **-buss†.— har''que-bus-ade'†,** *n.* **1.** A discharge of harquebuses. **2.** A kind of lotion for sprains and bruises.— **har'que-bus''er-y†,** *n.* The use of harquebuses.— **har'que-bus-ier',** *n.* A soldier armed with a harquebus.

Yet the victories of Cortes were gained over armies which took a *harquebuser* for a sorcerer able to scatter the thunder and lightning of the skies. MACAULAY *Essays, Clive* p. 315. [a. 1880.]

harr, 1 här; 2 hăr, *vi.* [North. Eng.] To snarl like a dog.

harr, *n.* [Scot.] A chilling fog from the sea. **haar†.**

Har'ra-den, 1 har'ə-den; 2 hăr'a-dĕn. **Beatrice** (7/11–7/11864–). An English novelist; *Ships that Pass in the Night.*

har'race, 1 har'ij; 2 hăr'aj, *vt.* To harass; harry.

Har'ar', 1 har'ər; 2 hăr'ar', *n.* A district in S. E. Abyssinia; formerly an Italian protectorate. **2.** Its capital; a commercial town. **Har-ar'i.** [oloth.

har'ateen, 1 har'ə-tin; 2 hăr'a-tēn, *n.* A coarse woolen

harret, *n.* A hinge.

Har'ri-ca-naw', 1 har'i-kə-nô'; 2 hăr'i-ca-na', *n.* A river in Canada; length, 370 m. to James Bay.

har'ri-dan, 1 har'i-dən; 2 hăr'i-dan, *n.* A vixenish hag. [Perhaps < OF. *haridelle,* jade, < *aride,* ARID.]

har'rie, 1 har'i; 2 hăr'i, *vt.* [Scot.] To pillage; ravage.

har'ri-er†, 1 har'i-ər; 2 hăr'i-er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which harries. **2.** A circine buzzard-like falconoid bird having a beak with a sinuous margin, imperfect facial disk, and long wings and legs, as the British marsh-harrier, named from its harrying poultry, or the closely related American marsh-hawk.

Till, swooping down from yon o'erhanging hill,
The bold marsh-harrier hoary brunet.
JEAN INGELOW *The Four Bridges* st. 14.

—har'ri-er-ea'gle, *n.* One of a group of accipitrine falconoids combining many characters of sex genera, especially species of the African genus *Circaëtus. Herpetotheres* is the only American genus.— **h.-hawk,** *n.* An accipitrine of the genus *Micrastur* of tropical America.

har'ri-er-ʟ, *n.* **1.** One of a small breed of hounds used for hunting hares. **2.** One who belongs to a team of cross-country runners. < HARRIER.

har'ri-ʟet, 1 har'i-ʟet; 2 hăr'i-ĕt, *n.* A feminine personal name.

Har'ri-ot†; Har'ri-ott.

Har'ri-gan, 1 har'i-gən; 2 hăr'i-gan, **Edward** (15/16 1843–6/6 1911), an American actor and playwright; *Old Lavender,* etc.

har'ri-kar'ri, 1 har'i-kar'i; 2 hăr'i-kăr'i, *n.* See HARA-KIRI.

Har'ri-man, 1 har'i-mən; 2 hăr'i-man, *n.* **1. Edward Henry** (15/16 1848–9/3 1909), an American railroad president and capitalist. **2.** A manufacturing town in Roane county, Tenn.; seat of American University (non-sectarian), founded in 1893.

Har'ring-ton, 1 har'iŋ-tən; 2 hăr'ing-ton, *n.* **1. First Earl of** (1690–12/1750), William Stanhope, an English diplomat and statesman. **2. Third Earl of** (7/11753–11/11829), Charles Stanhope, an English general; aide-de-camp of Burgoyne in the American Revolution. **3. James** (1/11611–9/11677), an English writer.

Harris, 1 har'is; 2 hăr'is, *n.* **1. George, Lord** (1/11746–5/1829), an English general in India. **2. George** (1/11844–3/1922), an American Congregational clergyman; author and minister of theology; president of Amherst College from 1899. **3. James** (7/11709–12/11780), an English scholar; writer. **4. James,** see MALMESBURY. **5. Joel Chandler** (9/11848–3/1908), an American editor and author of negro dialect stories and verse; *Uncle Remus.* **6. John** (1666?–9/11719), an English divine; mathematician; compiled the first cyclopedia. **7. John** (12/11823–1920), an English Congregational clergyman; writer; principal of New College, London. **8. Samuel Smith** (9/11841–3/11888), an American lawyer; Confederate Major; Episcopal divine; bishop of Michigan. **9. Sir William Snow** (4/11791–1/11867), an English surgeon; electrician; inventor; writer. **10. William Torrey** (9/11835–11/11909), an American educator and author; in philosophy, logic, and psychology; United States Commissioner of Education, 1889–1906. **11.** A county in W. Georgia; 486 sq. m.; county-seat, Hamilton. **12.** A county in S. E. Texas; 1,761 sq. m.; county-seat, Houston. [person; Sarah Gamp's authority.

Har'ris, Mrs. In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit,* an imaginary

har'ris-bush' or **-bush-ee',** *n.* The Australian white-tailed antelope (*Hippotragus niger*). See illus. under ANTELOPE.

Har'ris-burg, 1 har'is-bûrg; 2 hăr'is-bŭrg, *n.* **1.** A city, capital of Pennsylvania; county-seat of Dauphin county, Pa. **2.** A township and city in Saline county, Ill.

har'rish†, *a.* Harsh.

har'ris-ite, 1 har'i-sīt; 2 hăr'is-it, *n. Mineral.* A variety of chalcocite that is pseudomorphous after galena. [< W. F. *Harris.*]

Har'ri-son, 1 har'i-sən; 2 hăr'i-son, *n.* **1. Benjamin** (1740–4/1791), an American statesman; signed the Declaration of Independence; governor of Virginia. **2. Benjamin** (5/29 1833–7/13 1901), grandson of W. H.; an American soldier; lawyer; statesman; 23d President of the United States, 1889–1893. **3. Mrs. Burton** (*née* Constance Cary) (6/11846–11/21 1920), an American author and traveler. **4. Frederic** (9/12 1831–1/11923), an English positivist philosopher; biographer and essayist. **5. John** (1693–5/11776), an English mechanician: invented compensation pendulum, recoil clock escapement, and chronometer. **6. Mary St. Leger** (1852–), an English novelist and traveler; daughter of Charles Kingsley; pen-name, "Lucas Malet"; *The Far Horizon,* etc. **7. Thomas** (1606–28/11660), an English commoner in Cromwell's army; a judge at Charles I.'s trial; was hanged. **8. William** (9/11534–1593), an English clergyman, annalist. **9. William Henry** (9/11773–4/11841), son of Benjamin, 1; a United States general; governor of the Northwestern Territory; defeated the Indians at Tippecanoe; defeated the British and Indians at the Thames; 9th President of the United States, 1841. **10.** A county in S. Indiana; 470 sq. m.; county-seat, Corydon. **11.** A county in W. Iowa; 684 sq. m.; county-seat, Logan. **12.** A county in N. Kentucky; 227 sq. m.; county-seat, Cynthiana. **13.** A county in S. E. Mississippi; 982 sq. m.; county-seat, Mississippi city. **14.** A county in N. W. Missouri; 730 sq. m.; county-seat, Bethany. **15.** A county in N. Ohio; 370 sq. m.; county-seat, Cadiz. **16.** A county in N. E. Texas; 873 sq. m.; county-seat, Marshall. **17.** A county in N. E. West Virginia; 431 sq. m.; county-seat, Clarksburg. **18.** A city in Hudson county, N. J. **19.** A township and village in Hamilton county, O. **20.** A township and town in Boone county, Ark.

Har'ri-son Bay. A bay on the N. coast of Alaska.

Har'ri-son-burg, 1 har'i-sən-bûrg; 2 hăr'i-son-bŭrg, *n.* A city, county-seat of Rockingham county, Va.

Har'ri-sonville, 1 har'i-sən-vil; 2 hăr'i-son-vil, *n.* A town, county-seat of Cass county, Mo.

Har'rods-burg, 1 har'ədz-bûrg; 2 hăr'odş-bŭrg, *n.* A town, county-seat of Mercer county, Ky.

Har'ro-gate, 1 har'ə-gēt; 2 hăr'o-gāt, *n.* A borough and market-town in W. Yorkshire, England; has many mineral springs for bathing and drinking.

har'row, 1 har'ō; 2 hăr'o, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To work with a harrow, as land; break up by drawing a harrow across; as, to *harrow* ground after plowing. **2.** To lacerate the feelings of; torment; harass.

We are not shocked and *harrowed* even when Hamlet falls: for we feel that he is unfit for the bustle of this world. T. N. TALFOURD *Misc. Writings, Hamlet as a Tragedy* p. 68. [d. c. 1842]

II. *i.* To be acted upon by harrowing; as, the field *harrows* easily.— **har'row-ing,** *pa.* Lacerating or torturing to the feelings.— **har'row-ing-ly,** *adv.*

harrow, *n.* Top harry.

har'row, *n.* A farm implement intended to be dragged over the ground for leveling or pulverizing the soil or covering seed; commonly a frame set with spikes or teeth, but made in many other forms, as with colters, disks, spring-teeth, etc.

Harrows are named (1) from their mechanism or arrangement: as, **chain harrow** when composed mainly of chain network, having teeth at the intersections), **disk h.** (see DISK), **rotary** or **revolving h.** (having teeth or radiating arms, which revolve as the machine is dragged forward), **spring-tooth h.** (with curved teeth having individual vertical play), **sulky h.,** etc.; (2) from their purpose: as, **pulverizing h., ridge-h.** (for ridges), **reseeding h.** (for shaping a roof-surface), **spading-h.** (having a spading action), etc. See plate of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

2. A bunch of brushwood used as a harrow; more commonly called *brush* or *bush-harrow.* **3.** A source of continual annoyance and vexation.

I would rather be a convict in a State prison, a slave in a rice-swamp, than to lead a harrowed life under a harrow. GREELEY *Recollections of a Busy Life* p. 96. [d. 1868.]

4. A gate shaped like a harrow. **5.** An instrument for stirring auriferous mud. [< AS. *hearge,* harrow.]

har'row, *interj.* Hallo! help! alas! a cry of distress or of distress, or a call for succor.

Har'row-by, 1 har'ō-bi; 2 hăr'o-by, **Earl of** (12/21762–12/21842), Dudley Ryder, an English statesman and philanthropist.

har'rowd, *pp.* Harrowed. S. S.

har'row-er', 1 har'ō-ər; 2 hăr'o-er, *n.* One who works with a harrow.

har'row-er', *n.* **1.** One who harrows or robs. **2.** A harrier.

Har'row-on-the-Hill', *n.* A parish in Middlesex, England; the seat of a school, founded by John Lyon, 1571.

har'ry, 1 har'i; 2 hăr'y, *v.* [HAR'RIED; HAR'RY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make predatory incursions upon; lay waste; pillage; strip; as, the Barbary pirates *harried* the Sicilian coasts. **2.** Hence, to harass in any way; agitate; tease; as, the jaeger will *harry* a tern or gull.

II. *i.* To make predatory incursions. [< AS. *hergian,* waste with an army, < *here,* army.] **harr'y-ing.**

har'ry's, *n.* [Scot.] A harrow.

Har'ry's, *n.* **1.** A diminutive of HENRY. **2†.** A cheap playing-card having a legend of Henry VIII. on the back.

Harry, Blind. A Scotch bard who lived in the 15th century. See HENRY, *n.*, 23.

Harry, Mount. A peak in Utah; height, 11,300 ft.

harry-carry, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A low, long, narrow cart, used in Great Yarmouth.

Harry Grin'go. Pseudonym of Henry Augustus Wise.

Harry-long'-legs', *n.* A daddy-long-legs.

har'ry-scoph'y, 1 har'i-sof'; 2 hăr'y-sŏf', *n.* [Cambridge, Eng.] A university student who, having qualified for the degree of B. A., registers as a candidate for a degree in law or medicine. [< *Harry Scophy* Henry VIII.] + SOPHISTER.]

harsh, 1 härsh; 2 härsh, *a.* **1.** Grating or rough to any of the senses; violently disagreeable; discordant; rasping; irritating; as, *harsh* cloth; *harsh* fruit; a *harsh* voice. I do not believe a really fine tone can come from a disordered throat. OLIVE T. MILLER *In Nesting Time* p. 106. [d. M. & c.] **2.** Irritating to the mind or sensibilities; austere; crabbed; morose; as, a *harsh* temper; *harsh* words.

One can be firm without being *harsh.*
CHARLES READE *Cloister and Hearth* p. 35. [a. 1877.]

3. Tending to do physical harm; severe in nature or effect; rigorous; rude; as, a *harsh* law; *harsh* treatment. [< Sw. *härsk,* rank.] SYN.: see ACID; ARBITRARY; AUSTERE; HARD; INCLEMENT.— **harsh'en,** *vt.* [Rare.] To make harsh, rough, or severe.— **harsh'ly,** *adv.*— **harsh'ness,** *n.* [artilleer.]

Har'sha, 1 här'shə; 2 härsha, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 52. [Heb., **har'sith,** 1 här'sith; 2 härsith, *n. Jer.* xx, 2.

hars'let, 1 härs'let; 2 härs'lĕt, *n.* Same as HASLET.

harst, 1 härst; 2 härst, *n.* [Scot.] A harvest. **hairst'.**

hars'tig-ite, 1 härs'tig-īt; 2 härs'tig-it, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, colorless, hydrous manganese-calcium-aluminum orthosilicate ($H_2(CaMn)_2Al_2Si_2O_{10}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Harstig* mine, Sweden.]

hart'-strong, 1 härt'strôŋ; 2 härt'-strong, *a.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] The hog-fennel or sulfurwort (*Peucedanum officinale*). **har'strangt.**

hart, 1 härt; 2 härt, *n.* The male of the red deer, especially after it has passed its fifth year, when the surroyal or crown antler has formed. The female is called *roe.* See illus. under STAG.

Rouse the fleet *hart,* and cheer the opening hound.
Form *Windsor Forest* l. 150.

[< AS. *heort,* hart.]

— hart'ber'ry, n. [-RIES, *pl.*] The whortleberry or billberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*) of England, the blueberry of Scotland. Called sometimes *hart-crop.*— **h.-clover,** *n.* Same as HEART-CLOVER.— **h. royal,** formerly, a hart that escaped after pursuit by royalty.— **hart's-ballat,** *n. pl.* Lycopercon-nuts. See LYCOPERDON.— **hart's-clover,** *n.* A herb (*Melilotus officinalis*) resembling and nearly related to common clover and liked by deer; naturalized from Europe, and called also *yellow melilot* and *hart's-trefoil.*—

hart's=ear, *n.* A tropical shrub (*Cacalia kleinia*) of the family *Asteraceæ*, with fleshy stems and alternate leaves; cabbage=tree; carnation=tree.— **hart's=eye†,** *n.* The dittany.— **hart's=thorn,** *n.* The buckthorn (*Rhamnus cathar-ticus*), naturalized in the United States from Europe. — **hart's=tongue,** *n.* A polypodiaceous fern (*Scolopendrium scolopendrium*), found throughout the cooler regions of the north temperate zone. The leaves are bright=green and entire or wavy=margined; sporanges dark=brown at maturity. **hart's=tongue fern‡.** — **hart's=trefoil,** *n.* Same as HART'S=CLOVER.— **hart's=truffles,** *n. pl.* Lycoperdon=nuts. See LYCOPERDON.— **hart'wort",** *n.* One of several species of plants of the parsley family, especially a coarse herb (*Tordylium maximum*) of Europe.

Hart², *n.* **1. Ernest** (1836–1898), an English surgeon and editor; *British Medical Journal.* **2. Joel T.** (1810–3/1 1877), an American sculptor. **3. John** (1707–5/10 1779), an American patriot; signed the Declaration of Independence. **4. Sir Robert** (2/20 1835–9/20 1911), an Irish diplomat in China; reorganizer of the Chinese maritime customs and promoter of better lighthouse and postal systems. **5.** A county in N. E. Georgia; 257 sq. m.; county=seat, Hartwell. **6.** A county in central Kentucky; 452 sq. m.; county=seat, Munfordville. **7.** A township and village in Oceana county, Mich.

har'tal, 1 hār'tǝl; 2 här'tal, *n.* [Hind.] Orpiment. **har'tall‡.**

hart'beest, 1 hārt'bīst; 2 härt'bēst, *n.* Any of the large bubaline antelopes of the genus *Bubalis* or *Alcelaphus*, found in East and South Africa, characterized by the long skull and doubly curved horn; specif., *B.* (or *A.*) *caama*, grayish=brown above, and whitish below. [< D. (South Africa) *hartebeest*, < *hert*, hart, + *beest*, beast.] **harte'beest‡; harte'best‡.**— **bastard hartbeest** [S. Afr.], an antelope of the genus *Damaliscus*, as the sassaby.


Hartbeest. 1/32

Harte, 1 hārt; 2 härt, **Francis Bret** (8/25 1839–5/5 1902). An American novelist and poet; *Luck of Roaring Camp; The Heathen Chinee.*

hart'en†, *vt.* To hearten; encourage.

hart'end, *pp.* Heartened. S. S.

har'ter, *n.* Same as HARDER, 2.

Hart'ford, 1 hārt'fǝrd; 2 härt'ford, *n.* **1.** A county in Connecticut; 677 sq. m. **2.** Its county=seat and capital of Connecticut; seat of Trinity College (non=sectarian), founded 1823, and of Hartford Theological Seminary (Congregational), founded 1834. **3.** A town, county=seat of Blackford county, Ind. **Hart'ford Cit'y‡.** **4.** A town in Windsor county, Vt. **5.** A township and village in Van Buren county, Mich. **6.** A township and city in Washington county, Wis.— **Hartford Convention** (*U. S. Hist.*), a meeting of delegates from the New England States, in Hartford, Conn., from Dec. 15, 1814, to Jan. 5, 1815, to oppose President Madison's war policy; accused of plotting disunion.

Har"tha-cnut', 1 hār"thǝ-knūt'; 2 här"tha-cnut', *n.* (1018?–6/8 1042). A king of England and Denmark; son of Cnut.

hart'in, 1 hārt'ın; 2 härt'in, *n.* A fossil resin ($C_{10}H_{16}O$) found with hartite.

hart'ite, 1 hārt'ait; 2 härt'īt, *n. Mineral.* A greasy, white, translucent hydrocarbon (C_6H_{10}), crystallizing in the triclinic or monoclinic system. [< *-hart*, in *Oberhart*, Austria.]

Hart'le-ian, 1 hārt'lı-ǝn; 2 härt'le-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Dr. David Hartley.

Har'tle-pool, 1 hār'tl-pūl; 2 här'tl-pōōl, *n.* A seaport town in Durham, England; bombarded by the Germans, Dec. 16, 1914.

Hart'ley, 1 hārt'lı; 2 härt'ly, *n.* **1. David** (8/30 1705–8/28 1757), an English metaphysician; founded Associationism. **2.** A county in N. W. Texas; 1,460 sq. m.; county=seat, Channing. **3.** A township and town in O'Brien county, Ia.

Hart'lib, 1 hart'lip; 2 härt'lip, **Samuel** (1600?–1670?). An Anglo=Polish reformer and writer.

Hart'mann, 1 hārt'mǝn; 2 härt'män, **Moritz** (10/15 1821–5/13 1872). A German lyric poet, politician, and writer.

Har-to'gi-a, 1 hǝr-tō'jı-ǝ; 2 här-tō'gi-a, *n.* A monotypic genus of the family *Celastraceæ*. *H. capensis* is an evergreen greenhouse shrub from South Africa, with oblong opposite leaves and drooping yellow flowers. [< John *Hartog*, early Dutch traveler.]

Har'tranft, 1 hār'tranft; 2 här'trănft, **John Frederick** (12/16 1830–10/17 1889. An American general in the Civil War.

harts'horn", 1 hārts'hērn"; 2 härts'hôrn", *n.* **1.** Any volatile preparation of ammonia, as ammonium carbonate, or the like, used as smelling=salts; formerly, an aqueous solution of ammonia; spirit of hartshorn.

The distillation of bones and animal refuse, for the purpose of making bone=black, yields a large amount of ammoniacal liquor. . . . The horns of deer used to be thus distilled; whence the name *hartshorn.* ELIOT AND STORER *Inorg. Chem.* p. 47. [I. B. & CO.]

2. Same as HARSTHORN SHAVINGS. **3.** *Bot.* Same as HARTSHORN=PLANTAIN. [< HART'S + HORN.] — **harts'horn"=black",** *n.* Bone=black as obtained from stags' horns. — **h.=bush,** *n.* Same as ROYAL FERN.— **h. jelly,** an edible jelly once made from harts' horns, but now from calves' bones.— **h. plant,** *n.* The American pasqueflower.— **h.=plantain,** *n.* A European pinnate=leaved plantain (*Plantago coronopus*); buck's=horn.— **h. shavings,** scrapings or parings, originally of harts' horns, but now of calves' bones. They are a source of gelatin or jelly.— **oil of h.,** a liquid resembling bone=oil made by distilling the product of crushed deer's horns, but now little used.— **salt of h.,** crude ammonium carbonate.— **spirit of h.,** see HARTSHORN, 1.

Harts'horne, 1 hārts'hērn; 2 härts'hôrn, *n.* **1. Charles Henry** (3/17 1802–3/11 1865), an English clergyman and archeologist. **2. Joseph** (12/12 1779–8/20 1850), an American physician.

Hart'soe-ker, 1 hārt'sū-kǝr; 2 härt'sû-ker, **Niklaas** (3/-1656–1725). A Dutch optician and physicist.

Hart'well, 1 hārt'wel; 2 härt'wĕl, *n.* **1.** A village in Buckinghamshire, England; the residence of Louis XVIII. of France when in exile. **2.** A village in Hamilton county, O. **3.** A town, county=seat of Hart county, Ga.

Hartz, *n.* Same as HARZ.

Ha'rum, 1 hē'rum *or* hār'um; 2 hā'rŭm *or* här'ŭm, *n. Bib.* [*1 Chron.* iv, 8.

Ha-ru'maph, 1 hǝ-rū'maf; 2 ha-ru'măf, *n. Bib. Neh.* iii, 10. [Heb.]

har'um=scar'um, 1 hār'um=skār'um; 2 hâr'ŭm=scâr'ŭm, *a.* **1.** Characterized by thoughtless or reckless haste; giddy; wild: perhaps in allusion to the desperate haste of a hare that is scared or frightened.

From a walk the horse soon passed to a trot, from a trot to a gallop, and from a gallop to a *harum=scarum* scamper.
IRVING *Alhambra, Governor Manco* p. 402. [G. P. P.]

2. Marked by extreme disorder; confused; upset; topsyturvy; as, a *harum=scarum* room. [Cp. HARE and SCARE.] — **har'um=scar'um,** *n.* A wild, reckless, or thoughtless person.— **har'um=scar'um,** *adv.*

I should not like a son of mine to run *harum-scarum* through my property, and his own life.
JANE PORTER *Thaddeus of Warsaw* p. 149. [L. 1875.]

— **ha'rum=scar'um-ness,** *n.*

Ha-run'=al=Ra'schid, 1 ha-rūn'=al=rū'shīd; 2 hä-run'=äl=rä'shid, *n.* Literally "Harun the Just" (765–809), the Calif of the Saracens; hero of the *Arabian Nights.*

Ha-ru'phite, 1 ha-rū'fait; 2 ha-ru'fīt, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xii, 5.

ha-rus'pex, 1 hǝ-rus'peks; 2 ha-rŭs'pĕks, *n.* [-PI-CES, 1 -pi-siz; 2 -pi-çēs, *pl.*] [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A soothsayer or diviner who interpreted the will of the gods from inspection of the entrails of sacrificed animals and from lightning.

Haruspices had four distinct duties — to examine the sacrificial beast before it was opened, to examine the entrails, to observe the flame as the sacrifice was burned, and finally to examine the meat= and drink=offerings accompanying the sacrifice. The office was originally Etruscan, but was early introduced into Rome, where it was, however, assigned to the minor priesthood. The college of haruspices founded by Claudius lasted to the 5th century A. D. [Prob. < Sans. *hira*, intestines.] **ha-rus'pice‡.**— **ha-rus'pi-cal,** *a.*— **ha-rus'pi-cate,** *vi.* To practise haruspicy. **ha"rus-pic'i-nate‡.** **ha-rus"pi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act or practise of the haruspex; divination. **ha-rus'pi-cy‡.**— **ha-rus"pi-ci'-nal,** *a.*

Ha'ruz, 1 hē'ruz *or* hār'uz; 2 hā'rŭz *or* hâr'ŭz, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xxi, 19. [Heb., industrious.]

Har'vard, 1 hār'vǝrd; 2 här'vard, *n.* **1. John** (11/-1607–9/14 1638), an English non=conformist clergyman; emigrated to America, 1637; endowed **Harvard College,** 1638. In 1780 the Constitution of the State of Massachusetts recognized the institution as **Harvard University,** by which title it has come to be generally known. **2.** A city in McHenry county, Ill.

Har've-ian, 1 hār'vı-ǝn; 2 här've-an, *a.* Referring to Dr. William Harvey.

har'vest, 1 hār'vest; 2 här'vĕst, *vt.* **1.** To gather and store in a place of safety; gather for preservation; reap; garner; as, the farmer has *harvested* his grain.

Heaven *harvests* and keeps whatever of good the earth loses.
H. W. BEECHER *Star Papers* p. 186. [J. C. D. 1855.]

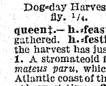
2. Figuratively, to receive as a reward or harvest, or as the result of any exertion or labor; as, he will surely *harvest* the fruit of his evil acts.— **har'vest-ing=ma-chine",** *n.* A harvester.

har'vest, *n.* **1.** A crop or collection of crops, especially of grain, gathered or ready for gathering; by extension, a supply of anything, as fruit, ice, etc., gathered, or to be gathered, and stored up; as, the farmer rejoices in an abundant *harvest;* a large ice=*harvest.* **2.** The time of gathering ripened grain, fruits, etc., as summer or early autumn.

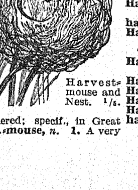
That Power who bids the ocean ebb and flow,
Bids seed=time, *harvest*, equal course maintain.
POPE *Moral Essays* essay iii, l.165.

3. Figuratively, the product of any toil or effort, whether physical or mental, or the result of any course of conduct or action; gain; reward; as, the *harvest* of his follies; *harvests* of the slain. **4.** The act or process of gathering in a crop or crops. [< AS. *hærfest*, autumn.]

Syn.: crop, fruit, growth, increase, ingathering, proceeds, produce, product, reaping, result, return, yield. *Harvest*, from the Anglo=Saxon, signified originally "autumn," and as that is the usual season of gathering ripened *crops* in northern lands, the word came to its present meaning of the season of gathering ripened grain or *fruits*, whether summer or autumn, and hence a *crop* gathered or ready for gathering; also, the act or process of gathering a *crop* or *crops.* "The *harvest* truly is great, but the laborers are few," *Luke* x, 2. "Lift up your eyes and look on the fields, for they are white already to *harvest*," *John* iv, 35. *Harvest* is the elegant and literary word; *crop* is the common and commercial expression; we say a man sells his *crop*, but we should not speak of his selling his *harvest;* we speak of an ample or abundant *harvest*, a good *crop*. *Harvest* is applied almost wholly to grain; *crop* applies to almost anything that is gathered in; we speak of the potato=*crop*, not the potato=*harvest;* we may say either the wheat=*crop* or the wheat=*harvest.* *Produce* is a collective word for all that is produced in farming or gardening, and is, in modern usage, almost wholly restricted to this sense; we speak of *produce* collectively, but of a *product* or various *products;* vegetables, fruits, eggs, butter, etc., may be termed farm=*produce*, or the *products* of the farm. *Product* is a word of wider application than *produce;* we speak of the *products* of manufacturing, the *products* of thought, or the *product* obtained by multiplying one number by another. The word *proceeds* is chiefly used of the *return* from an investment; we speak of the *produce* of a farm, but of the *proceeds* of the money invested in farming. The *yield* is what the land gives up to the farmer's demand; we speak of the *return* from an expenditure of money or labor, but of the *yield* of corn or oats. *Harvest* has also a figurative use, such as *crop* more rarely permits; we term a religious revival a *harvest* of souls; the *result* of lax enforcement of law is a *harvest* of crime. As regards time, *harvest, harvest=tide*, and *harvest=time* alike denote the period or season when the crops are or should be gathered (*tide* being simply the old Saxon word for *time*). *Harvest=home* ordinarily denotes the *festival* of *harvest*, and when used to denote simply the season always gives a suggestion of festivity and rejoicing, such as *harvest* and *harvest=time* by themselves do not express. See HARVEST=HOME.


Dog=day Harvest=fly. 1/4.

— **har'vest=ap"ple,** *n.* An early apple maturing in August.— **h.=bells,** *n.* A European gentian (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*) that blooms during harvest=time.— **h.=bug,** *n.* **1.** A harvest=tick. **2.** A harvest=fly.— **h.=doll,** *n.* Same as KERN=BABY. **h.=queen‡.**— **h.=feast,** *n.* A feast after the harvest has been gathered. **h.=festival‡.**— **h.=field,** *n.* A field from which the harvest has just been or is being gathered.— **h.=fish,** *n.* **1.** A stromateoid fish, especially *Stromateus paru*, which is found on the Atlantic coast of the United States at harvest=time. **2.** A pappy=fish. — **h.=fly,** *n.* A cicada.— **h.=goose,** *n.* [Eng.] The graylag. —**h.=lady,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The second reaper in a row.— **h.=lord,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The leader of the reapers in a harvest=field; the first reaper in a row.— **h.=louse,** *n.* The harvest=tick.— **h.=man,** *n.* A reaper; one who labors in the harvest.— **har'vest=man,** *n.* A daddy=long=legs or phalangidean arachnid.— **h.=mite,** *n.* A trombidiid or other harvest=tick.— **h.=month,** *n.* The month when the harvest is gathered; specif., in Great Britain, August or September.— **h.=mouse,** *n.* **1.** A very small European mouse (*Mus minutus*) that frequents grain=fields, building a globular nest. **2.** A similar North=American mouse of the genus *Reithrodontomys.*— **h.=queen,** *n.* [Eng.] An image representing Ceres, the goddess of the harvest, formerly carried about on the last day of harvest. — **h.=rig,** *n.* [Scot.] A ridge in a harvest=field; also, the reapers of such a ridge.— **h.=row,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The shrew=mouse.— **h.=spider,** *n.* Same as HARVESTMAN.— **h.=tick,** *n.* A trombidiid or a tetranychid mite, mostly red, that attaches itself to the skin, being especially abundant about harvest=time, as *Trombidium americanum* in the United States, *Tetranychus autumnalis* in England. See TICK.— **h.=time,** *n.* The season when the harvest is gathered. See HARVEST, *n.*, 2. **h.=tide‡.**— **h.=woman,** *n.* A woman who gathers harvest.


Harvest=mouse and Nest. 1/5.

har'vest-er, 1 hār'vest-ǝr; 2 här'vĕst-er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which harvests, or gathers a crop or crops.

Yon *harvesters*
Make glad their nooning underneath the elms
With tale and riddle and old snatch of song.
WHITTIER *Among the Hills* prel., st. 2.

2. A machine used in harvesting, as a mechanical or steam reaper.

Harvesters are named (1) from the crop gathered; as, **bean=harvester, cane=h., corn=h., grain=h., hemp=h.,** etc.; (2) from their mechanism; as, **rake=h.**

3. A harvestman; daddy=long=legs.— **har"vest-er=cut"ter,** *n.* The reciprocating knife of a harvesting=machine.

har'vest=home", 1 hār'vest=hōm"; 2 här'vĕst=hōm", *n.* **1.** The harvest=festival of the English peasantry, usually accompanied with an effigy decorated with flowers and grain that is brought in with the last load. It was formerly observed at the homing of the harvest. **2.** A church service of thanksgiving held at harvest=time. Compare HALOA. See also HARVEST=DOLL, HARVEST=QUEEN, under HARVEST, and KERN=BABY.

The *harvest=home* of Old England was obviously and beyond question a piece of natural religion.
Chambers's Book of Days vol. ii, p. 377. [CHRS. 1864.

3. The song sung at the reapers' festival. **4.** The season for the garnering or bringing home of the harvest

In age the cricket chirps, and brings The *harvest home* of days
LONGFELLOW *Kéramos* st. 17

Syn.: harvest, harvest=feast, harvest=festival, harvesting harvest=tide, harvest=time. [harvest

har'vest-less, 1 hār'vest-les; 2 här'vĕst-lĕs, *a.* Having no

har'vest=man, etc. See under HARVEST, *n.*

har'vest=moon", 1 hār'vest=mūn"; 2 här'vĕst=mōōn", *n.* The full moon that falls nearest the autumnal equinox. Owing to the fact that the full moon at the time of the autumnal equinox is in that part of its orbit where it makes the smallest angle with the horizon, it rises at nearly the same hour for several nights in succession, thus giving an unusual proportion of moonlight evenings.

har'vest-ry, 1 hār'vest-rı; 2 här'vĕst-ry, *n.* The act or work of harvesting, or that which is harvested.

har'vey, } 1 hār'vı, hār'vı-aiz; 2 här'vy, här'vy-īz, *vt.*
har'vey-ize, } To treat (steel, as for armor=plates) by a special cementation process for hardening the outer portion of the mass from the surface toward the interior. [< H. A. *Harvey*, the inventor (1824–1893).] **har'-vey-ise‡.**

Har'vey, 1 hār'vı; 2 här'vy, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2. Sir Eliab** (12/5 1759–2/20 1830), an English admiral. **3. George Brinton McClellan** (2/16 1864–8/20 1928), American editor and diplomat; ambassador to England, 1921–23. **4. Sir George** (2/-1806–1/22 1876), a painter who was president of the Royal Scottish Academy in 1864. **5. H. A.** (1824–8/28 1893), American inventor of a process for hardening steel. **6. William¹** (4/1 1578–6/3 1657), an English physician who discovered the circulation of the blood. **7. William²** (7/13 1796–1/13 1866) an English designer and engraver. **8.** A county in S. Kansas; 540 sq. m.; county=seat, Newton. **9.** A city in Cook county, Ill. [Celt., bitter.]

har'we†, *v.* & *n.* Harrow.

Har'wich, *n.* **1.** 1 har'ıj *or* -ıch; 2 här'ij *or* -ich. A borough, seaport, and watering=place in Essex, England. **2.** 1 hār'wich; 2 här'wich. A town in Barnstable county, Mass.

Harz, 1 hārts; 2 härts, *n.* Mountains between the Weser and Elbe rivers, N. W. Germany; the highest peak is the Brocken, 3,740 ft. high.

harz'burg-ite, 1 hārts'būrg-ait; 2 härts'bûrg-īt, *n. Petrol.* Same as SAXONITE. [< *Harzburg*, in Saxony.]

has, 1 haz; 2 hăs, *3d per. sing. pres. ind.* of HAVE, *v.*— **hasn't,** has not: a contraction.

Ha-sa'ba, 1 hǝ-sē'bǝ; 2 ha-sā'ba, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Has"a-bi'a, 1 has"ǝ-bai'ǝ; 2 hăs"a-bī'a, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Has"a-bi'as, 1 has"ǝ-bai'ǝs; 2 hăs"a-bī'as, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Has"a-di'ah, 1 has"ǝ-dai'ǝ; 2 hăs"a-dī'a, *n.* *Bib.* *2 Chron.* iii, 20. [Heb., Jah is kind.]

Has"a-di'as, 1 has"ǝ-dai'ǝs; 2 hăs"a-dī'as, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ha-sad'i-bas, 1 hǝ-sad'ı-bǝs; 2 ha-săd'i-bas, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ha'san, 1 hā'sǝn; 2 hä'sän, *n.* One of the sons of Fatima, the daughter of Mohammed, and Ali, his cousin. Hasan was poisoned by his wife. See HUSEIN.

has'ard†, has'ard-our†, etc. Same as HAZARD, etc.

Ha"sar-su'al, 1 hē"sǝr-sū'ǝl; 2 hā"sär-su'al, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ha"sar-su'sim, 1 hē"sǝr-sū'sım; 2 hā"sär-su'sim, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai). (Douai).

Has-bad'a-na, 1 has-bad'ǝ-nǝ; 2 hăs-băd'a-na, *n.* *Bib.*

has'=been", 1 haz'=bin" *or* =bīn"; 2 hăs'=bĭn" *or* =bēn", *n.* [Slang.] One who or that which is antiquated or has seen his or its day; one who has been a failure in any line of occupation.

Has'dru-bal, 1 haz'dru-bǝl; 2 hăs'dru-bal, *n.* **1.** (–250 B. C.), a Carthaginian general in the First Punic war. **2.** (–221 B. C.), a Carthaginian general; founded Carthagena. **3.** (–207 B. C.), a Carthaginian general; brother of Hannibal; defeated and killed at the Metaurus. **4.** (–203 B. C.), a Carthaginian general of the Second Punic war; son of Gisco. **5.** A Carthaginian officer who commanded the cavalry at Cannæ; lived about 216 B. C. **6.** A Carthaginian general in the Third Punic war; lived about 148 B. C. **Has-drou'bas‡** [Gr.].

hase†, *v.* Same as HAZE², *v.*

Has"e-bi'a, 1 has"ı-bai'ǝ; 2 hăs"e-bī'a, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Has"e-bi'as, 1 has"ı-bai'ǝs; 2 hăs"e-bī'as, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Has"eb-ni'a, 1 has"eb-nai'ǝ; 2 hăs"ĕb-nī'a, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Has"e-bo-ni'a, 1 has"ı-bo-nai'ǝ; 2 hăs"e-bo-nī'a, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

ha'sel, *a.* & *n.* Same as HAZEL.

Ha'sel-rig, 1 hē'zl-rig; 2 hā'zl-rĭg, **Sir Arthur** (1612?–1/7 1663). An English Parliamentary leader; died in the Tower.

Has"e-nu'ah, 1 has"ı-niū'ǝ; 2 hăs"e-nū'a, *n.* *Bib.* *1 Chron.* ix, 7. [Heb., the violated.]

Ha-se'rim, 1 hǝ-sī'rım; 2 ha-sē'rim, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ha-se'roth 1 hǝ-sī'rǝth; 2 ha-sē'rŏth, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ha"ser-su'al, 1 hē"sǝr-siū'ǝl; 2 hā"ser-sū'al, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ha"ser-su'sa, 1 hē"sǝr-siū'sǝ; 2 hā"ser-sū'sa, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

hash, 1 hash; 2 hăsh, *vt.* To cut or chop into small pieces; mince; also, to slash.

Hood . . . never *hashed* for a second meal old thoughts which had been drained of their choicest juices. MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI *Life Without and Within* p. 65. [IX. BROS. 1874.]

— *to hash up*, to serve or furnish after the manner of hash; rehash.

hash, *n.* **1.** That which is hashed; especially, a dish composed of meat, ordinarily that left from former meals, cut or chopped to various degrees of fineness, and stewed or fried, often with potatoes, bread-crumbs, or the like. **2.** Figuratively, any mixture, especially one made up of material used before; a rehash; salmagundi; as, the play is a *hash* of old dramatic lumber.

We had a complete *hash* of all the good news and all the bad news. H. Twiss *Lord Eldon* vol. i. p. 265. tc. & n. 1844.]

3. [Slang.] Food in general. **4.** [Scot.] A stupid, slovenly clown. **5.** [Colloq.] Ribaldry; raillery. [< OF. *hachis*, < *hacher*, chop, < G. *hacken*, hack.] — **hash's house**, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A cheap boarding-house or restaurant. — **hash 'mark**, *n.* [Colloq.] A service stripe in the navy. — **to settle one's h.** [Slang.] I. To silence or put down a person. **2.** To get rid of one. — **hash ²y**, *a.* Mixed.

Hash²a-bi'ah, 1 hash²a-bi'a; 2 hăsh²a-bī'a, *n. Bib. I Chron.* xxv, 3. [Heb., Jah is associated.] — **Ha-shab'nah**, 1 ha-shab'na; 2 ha-shăb'na, *n. Bib. Neh.* x, 25. [Heb., Jah is a friend.] — **Hash²ab-ni'ah**, 1 hash²ab-ni'a; 2 hăsh²ab-nī'a. *Bib. Neh.* ix, 5. [Heb., Jah is a friend.] **Hash²a-sev'iah** (R. V.).— **Hash-bad'a-na**, 1 hash-bad'a-na or -ba-dā'na, *n. Bib. Neh.* viii, 4. — **Hash-bad'da-nah**, *n. Bib.* (R.V.). *Neh.* viii, 4. — **Ha'shem**, 1 hā'shem; 2 hā'shĕm, *n. Bib. I Chron.* xi, 34. [Heb., shining.]

hash'ish, 1 hash'ish or ha-shīsh'; 2 hăsh'ish or hă-shīsh', *n.* 1. The tops and tender sprouts of *Cannabis indica* or Indian hemp, and also the resinous matter exuding from them. **2.** An intoxicating preparation of this plant, either smoked or drunk or taken in confections. See BHANG. [< Ar. *hashish*, hay.] **hasch'isch**; **hasch'lish**; **hash'ash**; **hash'ceshi**.

Ha-shi'ya, 1 ha-shī'yu; 2 hă-shī'yă, *n. Apl.* A Somali tribe of Hamitic speech.

Hash-mo'nah, 1 hash-mō'na; 2 hăsh-mō'na, *n. Bib. Num.* xxiii, 29. [Heb., fruitfulness.]

hash'y, *p.* Hashed. S. S.

Ha'shub, 1 hē'shŭb or hash'ub; 2 hā'shŭb or hăsh'ŭb, *n. Bib. I Chron.* ix, 14. [Heb., associate.] — **Ha-shu'bah**, 1 ha-shū'ba; 2 ha-shŭ'ba, *n. Bib. I Chron.* iii, 20. [Heb., association.] — **Ha'shum**, 1 hā'shum or hăsh'um; 2 hā'shŭm or hăsh'ŭm, *n. Bib. Neh.* x, 18. [Heb., shining.] — **Ha-shu'pha**, 1 ha-shū'fa; 2 ha-shŭ'fa, *n. Bib. Neh.* vi, 46.

hask, 1 hask; 2 hăsk, *a.* [Archaic.] Harsh; coarse. — **hask'ness**†, *n.*

Now we toil up arid mountains, where the grass grows *hask* and yellow. ANNA M. HEMENWAY *Hist. Gaz. Vermont* p. 353. tc. & n. 1854.]

hask†, *n.* A wicker *case* or fish-basket. **hasket**.

has'kard†, *a.* Coarse; rude. — **has'kard†**, *n.* A rowdy. — **has'kard-ly†**, *a.*

Has'kell, 1 has'kĕl; 2 hăs'kĕl, *n.* **1.** A county in S. W. Kansas; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Santa Fé. **2.** A county in N. Texas; 923 sq. m. **3.** Its county-seat. **4.** A county in Oklahoma.

has'kin-i-za'tion, 1 has'kin-i-zē'shon; 2 hăs'kin-i-zā'shon, *n.* A process of applying heat of over 212° Fahr. to green lumber, under a pressure of 100 pounds to the square inch, for the purpose of making the wood hard and durable. [< *Haskins*, the inventor.] — **has'kin-ize**, *vt.*

hask'wort†, 1 hask'wŭrt; 2 hăsk'wŭrt, *n.* **1.** A European bellflower (*Campanula latifolia*), with broad leaves and bell-shaped flowers. **2.** The throatwort (*C. trachelium*).

hask'y, 1 hask'i; 2 hăsk'y, *a.* [Archaic.] Gravelly.

has'let, 1 has'let; 2 hăs'lĕt, *n.* [Usually in pl.] The liver, lights, etc., of a beast, especially of a hog or sheep: used as food. [< OF. *hastelet*, < *haste*, spit, < L. *hasta*, spear.]

has'lin, *n.* Same as HASLET.

Has'ling-den, 1 has'liŋ-den; 2 hăs'liŋ-dĕn, *n.* A manufacturing and market-town in Lancashire, England.

has'lock, 1 has'lok; 2 hăs'lŏk, *n.* [Scot.] The finest grade of wool: grown on the haslet, or thigh, of sheep.

Has'ma-ah, 1 has'mi-a; 2 hăs'ma-a, *n. Bib.* (E. V., margin). *I Chron.* xii, 3.

Has'mo-nae'an, *n.* Same as ASMONÆAN. **Has'mo-ne'an**†.

hasp, 1 hasp; 2 hăsp, *vt.* To shut or fasten with a hasp.

hasp, *n.* **1.** A fastening, as for a door, usually of metal, and passing over a staple and secured by a pin, hook, or padlock; also, the metal clasp. **2.** A grass-land scarifier. **3.** A spindle. **4.** A skein of yarn. [< AS. *hæpse*, hasp.] — **hasp'-shingle**, *n.* A hinge which lies flush with the surface. — **hasp'-work**, *n.* That which the hasp carries a bolt or other appliance for locking.

Has'par'ren, 1 as'pa-rŭn'; 2 ăs'pă-răn', *n.* A town in the Basses-Pyrénées department, France.

hass, 1 hăs'pin; 2 hăs'pin, *n.* [Scot.] A mere youth; a stripling.

haspt, *pp.* Hasped. S. S.

Has'rah, 1 has'ra or haz'ra; 2 hăs'ra or hăz'ra, *n. Bib. 2 Chron.* xxxiv, 22.

hass, 1 has; 2 hăs, *n.* [Scot.] A narrow passage; especially, the throat.

has'sack, 1 has'ak; 2 hăs'ak, *n.* [Eng.] Kentish ragstone.

Has'sa-gay. Same as ASSAGAI.

Has'san Ben-ha-bal', 1 has'an ben ha-bē'; 2 hăs'an bĕn ha-bā'. "The Old Man of the Mountains." See ASSASSIN, 2.

Has'san Pa-cha', 1 pa-shē'; 2 pa-shā' (—1790). A grand admiral and vizier of Turkey; executed.

has'sar, 1 has'er; 2 hăs'ẽr, *n.* Any one of several species of siluroid fishes of the Orinoco valley, remarkable for forming a regular nest, and for ability to live long out of water.

Has'se, 1 hās'e; 2 hăs'ĕ, **Adolf** (⁷/₁₄ 1722–3 /₁752). A Swedish naturalist; pupil of Linnæus.

Has'selt, 1 has'elt; 2 hăs'ĕlt, *n.* A Belgian province, Belgium.

Has'se-mon, 1 has'i-mon; 2 hăs'ĕ-mŏn, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Has'se-na'ah, 1 has'i-nā'a; 2 hăs'ĕ-nā'a, *n. Bib. Neh.* iii, 3. [Heb., the thorn-hedge.]

Has'se-nu'ah, 1 has'i-nū'a; 2 hăs'ĕ-nū'a, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *I Chron.* ix, 7.

Has'shub, 1 hash'ub; 2 hăsh'ŭb, *n. Bib. Neh.* iii, 23.

has'sling, 1 has'iŋ; 2 hăs'liŋ, *n.* [Scot.] A gutter in a mining shaft.

has'sock†, 1 has'ak; 2 hăs'ŏk, *n.* **1.** A thick mat or cushion for a footstool or to kneel on.

He . . . knelt with one knee on a *hassock* to survey her. GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. ii, p. 94. [x. 1876.]

2. A rank tuft of coarse boggy grass; a tussock; especially, in England, a sedge (*Carex paniculata*) from which foot-rests are made. **3.** [Scot.] A mass of hair or wool. **4.** Hassock-grass. [< *hassa*, coarse grass.] — **has'sock-grass"**, *n.* Tussock-grass.

Has'so-phe'reth, 1 has'o-fē'reth; 2 hăs'ŏ-fē'rĕth, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Ezra* ii, 55.

hast, 1 hast; 2 hăst, *2d per. sing. pres. ind. of* HAVE, *v.*

has'tate, 1 has'tēt; 2 hăs'tāt, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Triangular or halberd-shaped, with the base diverging on each side into an acute lobe; hastiform. **2.** Sharp-pointed, as a spear. [< L. *hasta*, spear.] **has'tat-ed**; — **has'tate-ly**, *adv.*

haste, 1 hēst; 2 hăst, *n.* & *vi.* [HAST'ED; HAST'ING.] To hasten. SYN.: see FLY.

haste, *n.* **1.** Celerity of movement or action, especially of voluntary movement; speed; quickness; expedition; hurry; promptness requires *haste*. **2.** Unseemly quickness of action or motion; extraordinary and unnecessary celerity; hurry; precipitancy; as, "Raw *Haste*, half-sister to Delay." TENNYSON. **3.** The state of being urged or pressed by business; necessity for hurry; urgency; as, to be in *haste* to depart.


Hastate Leaf of Sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*).

The book-keeper may sometimes be in *haste*, but of all men he should never be in a hurry.

J. M. BUCKLEY *Oats or Wild Oats?* p. 138. [IX. 1885.]

[< AS. *hæst*, violence.] SYN.: see CELERITY. — **to make haste**, to act .with quickness and dispatch. — **haste'ful**, *a.*

hast'en, 1 hēs'n; 2 hăs'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To drive or urge forward; accelerate the movement or action of; push on; expedite; hurry; as, to *hasten* the coming of peace; to *hasten* the reinforcements. **II.** *i.* To move with celerity; be rapid or speedy in motion or action; be quick; as, let us *hasten* home.

I can *hasten* then to San Diego, and inform Commodore Stockton of our peril. You will speed to the rescue.

CARSON in J. S. C. Abbott's *Kit Carson* p. 262. [D. M. & CO.] [Lengthening of HASTE, *n.*] **hastet**. SYN.: see ACCELERATE; HIE.

hast'end, *pp.* Hastened. S. S.

hast'en-er, 1 hēs'n-er; 2 hăs'n-ẽr, *n.* 1. One who or that which hastens. **2.** A device for confining the heat or fire about a place or near boiling pots. — **hast'er**; **hast'ert**; **has'tift**, *a.* Hasty. — **has'tive**†. — **has'tif-ly**†, *adv.*

has'ti-form, 1 has'ti-fōrm; 2 hăs'tĭ-fôrm, *a.* Hastate. [< L. *hasta*, spear, + -FORM.] — **has'ti-fol'i-ous**, *a.* Having hastate leaves. — **has'ti-fo'li-ate**†.

has'tile, 1 has'til; 2 hăs'tĭl, *a.* Hastate.

has'ti-lude, 1 has'ti-lūd; 2 hăs'tĭ-lūd, *n.* Play or fencing with the lance; tilting.

hast'ing, 1 hēst'iŋ; 2 hăst'iŋ, *n.* An early fruit or vegetable; especially (*pl.*), early peas, which precede most other vegetables. — **hast'ing-pea'**, *n.* — **hast'ing-pear'**, *n.*

Has'tings, 1 hēs'tuŋz; 2 hăs'tĭŋgz, *n.* **1. James** (1852–10/₁₅ 1922), a Scottish clergyman, Biblical scholar, and editor: *Dictionary of the Bible*. **2. Margaret** (1/₁₂ 1744–11/₂₅1820), Countess Rawdon, a British general; Governor-General of India. **3. Selina**, see HUNTINGDON, COUNTESS OF. **4. Thomas Samuel** (8/₂₀1827–7/₁911), an American Presbyterian divine; president of Union Theological Seminary, 1877 to 1897. **5. Warren** (12/₁₁732–8/₂₂1818), first Governor-General of British India; impeached, tried, acquitted.

6. William, Lord, in Shakespeare's *Richard III.*; a noble executed by order of the king. **7.** A borough, market-town, and summer resort in E. Sussex, England; one of the cinque ports; near here (Senlac) William the Conqueror defeated Harold, Oct. 14, 1066. **8. E.** and **W.** Districts in central Ontario province, Canada; area, 2,323 sq. m. **9.** A city, county-seat of Adams county, Neb.; seat of Hastings College (Presbyterian), founded in 1882. **10.** A township and city, county-seat of Barry county, Mich. **11.** A city, county-seat of Dakota county, Minn. [Teut. swift.]

hast'ings, *n. pl.* Same as HASTING-PEAS. — **hast'ings-it**, *n. Mineral.* A garnet-like variety of amphibole found in the syenite of Hastings district, Ontario, Canada.

Has'tings Pass. A pass in Colorado; elevation, 6,220 ft.

Has'tings-on-Hud'son, *n.* A village in Westchester county, N. Y.

hast'y, 1 hēs'ti; 2 hăst'y. **I.** *a.* [HAST'I-ER; HAST'I-EST.] **1.** Acting or done with celerity; speedy; quick; expeditious: opposed to *slow*; as, a *hasty* retreat. **2.** Acting or done with undue rapidity or haste; precipitate; eager; without due reflection or consideration; inconsiderate; rash: opposed to *deliberate*; as, a *hasty* decision. **3.** Acting or issuing from thoughtless impulse or passion; easily excited to wrath; passionate; irascible; as, a *hasty* temper. **4.** Demanding speedy and rapid action; performed with speed; as, a *hasty* crisis; *hasty* business. **5.** [Archaic.] Early ripe; forward; as, *hasty* fruit. **II.** *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A murrain among cattle. SYN.: see CHOLERIC; CURSORY; IMPETUOUS. — **hast'y-foot'ed**, *a.* Moving swiftly; nimble-footed. — **h. pudding**, a pudding made by gradually dropping meal or flour into boiling water, stirring it while cooking: distinguished from *mush*. — **h-ware**, *n.* Hasty-rash. — **hast'i-ly**, *adv.* — **hast'i-ness**, *n.* — **hast'ish**, *a.*

Ha-su'pha, 1 ha-sū'fa; 2 ha-sŭ'fa, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 43. [Heb., take-away.]

hat, 1 hat; 2 hăt, *vt.* [HAT'TED; HAT'TING.] To provide with a hat; place a hat upon.



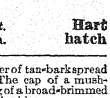
Hats.

1. 16th cent. 2. 17th cent. 3. 18th cent. 4. 1820. 5. 1830. 6. 20th cent.

hat, *n.* **1.** A covering for the head, generally with a crown and brim, varying greatly in style, shape, and materials. Compare BONNET, CAP, and PURITAN.

The hat is often a mark or badge of office, or of ecclesiastical dignity, as in the Roman Catholic Church (see *def.* 6). **2.** A depressed place in the tunnel-head of a smelting-furnace, to hold the gases. **3.** A settling-pit in the bottom of a soap-copper. **4.** A layer of tan-barks spread over hides in a tan-pit. **5.** *Bot.* The cap of a mushroom. **6.** *Her.* A charge consisting of a broad-brimmed hat with tassels hanging from each side.

The cardinal's hat is red and has fifteen red tassels on either side, arranged in five rows of one, two, three, four, and five tassels (see illus.); the hats of a patriarch, archbishop, and bishop are green. The patriarch and archbishop interweave *gold* with their tassels, of which the patriarch has fifteen and the archbishop ten. A bishop displays six green tassels, and a priest a black hat with a single tassel on either side. For street wear, the ecclesiastical hat is black; the cardinal wears a red, the archbishop a gold and green, and the bishop a green hat-band.


Cardinal's Displayed Heraldically.

7. Figuratively, the rank or dignity of a cardinal. **8.** *Mining.* Same as GOSSAN. **9.** Felt. [< AS. *hæt*.] — **alpine hat**, same as ALPINE, 2. — **bee-gum hat** [Slang, U. S.], a high silk hat. — **bishop's hat** [Eng.], see SHOVEL HAT. — **black hat** [Slang, Austral.], a newly arrived immigrant. — **Cavalier hat**, a lady's hat similar to those of the 17th century Cavaliers. — **Gainsborough hat**, a broad-brimmed hat for ladies, like those in portraits painted by Gainsborough. See illus. under PICTURESQUE. — **hat'band**†, *n.* A narrow ribbon or other band of silk or stuff surrounding a hat outside and above the brim. A broad black band is a badge of mourning. — **hat-bird**, *n.* A bird which, usually in several parts, on which a hat may be formed or ironed. — **hat-body**, *n.* An unfinished hat in any stage from the forming-machine to the finishing-table or stamping-machine. — **hat-box**, *n.* A case, often of leather, for a hat; also, a small trunk containing a compartment for a hat. **hat-case**†. — **hat-brush**, *n.* — **hat-camera**, *n.* A camera that can be concealed in a hat. — **hat-cape**, *n.* A hat-shaped mold. — **hat'ful**, *n.* As much as a hat can hold; an indefinite amount. — **hat-honor**, *n.* Respect shown to man by the act of doffing the hat: a term formerly used by the Society of Friends. **hat-worship**†. — **hat-in-hand**, *a.* & *adv.* Extremely deferential; in a humble manner. — **hat-leather**, *n.* A leather washer used as packing for pump-plungers. — **hat-mold**, *n.* A hat-die. — **hat-money**, *n.* A fee, over and above the freight, paid to a shipper for his care of goods entrusted to him; primage. — **hat-pin**, *n.* A pin for one of many uses used for making hats. — **hat-piece**, *n.* **1.** A metal skull-cap worn under the hat, as defensive armor. **2.** Same as BONNET-PIECE. — **hat'pin'**, *n.* A long pin for fastening a girl's or woman's hat upon her head. — **hat-plank**, *n.* East-Indian plant (*Aschynomene aspera*) of the bean family, yielding a very tough pith which is made into hats, bottles, floats, etc. — **hat-rack**, *n.* A frame, shelf, or series on which to hang hats, coats, etc. — **hat-rail**, *n.* A small hat-rack fastened on the wall. — **hat-roller**, *n. Mining.* A hat-shaped roller turning on a vertical axis, for shielding a hauling-rope around a curve. — **Hats and Caps**, two political parties in Sweden during the Napoleonic wars, the one had a hat as a badge and favored Russia, the other had a cap and supported Russia. — **hat-set**, *n.* A hat-shaper. — **hat-shag**, *n.* Plush used for silk hats. — **hat-stand**, *n.* A standing hat-rack. — **hat-sweat**, *n.* A sweat-band for a hat. — **hat-tree**, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A hat-stand. **2.** [Austral.] A bottle-tree. — **hat-trick**, *n. Cricket.* The feat of a bowler who takes three wickets with three consecutive balls: so called from the reward of a hat formerly given for the performance. — **hat-ventilator**, *n.* Same as VENTILATOR (2). — **hat-worship**, *n.* Same as HAT-HONOR. — **iron hat** (*Min. Eng.*), a gossan. — **Mackinaw hat**, a hat made of straw. — **Neapolitan hat**, a conical hat of fiber or woven horsehair. — **Panama hat**, a hat made of the young leaves of the *carludovica palmata* of Central America. — **papal hat**, a hat with a low crown, broad brim, and gold tassels, worn by the Pope. — **parson's hat** [Eng.], a low-crowned felt hat with a wide flat brim, worn by many Anglican parsons. — **shovel hat**, a tall silk hat with a broad brim turned up elaborately at the sides (in the case of a bishop, lined with scarlet), and affected by dignitaries of the Church of England. — **Tamsui hat**, a hat similar to a Panama, made at Tamsui, Taiwan, from the leaves of the *Pandanus tectorius*. — **to pass around the hat**, to take up a collection. — **to talk through one's h.** [Slang.] A high silk hat. — **to thumb the hat** (*Naut.*), on board fishing-vessels, to determine the order of standing watch by all hands grasping a hat by the brim, the first obtain counting out every seventh thumb appearing on the rim.

Ha'tach, 1 hē'tak; 2 hā'tăk, *n. Bib. Esth.* iv, 5. [Heb.]

ha'ta-mo'to, 1 hā'ta-mō'to; 2 hā'tă-mō'tō. [Jap.] A vassal under the Tokugawa shoguns of Japan.

hatch†, ¹] hach; 2 hăch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To produce young **hach²**,] from; cause to develop in and come forth from the eggs, by incubation or by other natural or artificial means; as, to *hatch* eggs; to *hatch* chickens. **2.** To evolve from the mind by long meditation; originate and produce secretly; contrive or plot.

II. *i.* **1.** To produce young: said of eggs; as, the ostrich's eggs *hatch* in the sun.

Evil thoughts are the cockatrice's eggs, *hatching* into all bad deeds. BERGSOM *Lectures to Young Men* p. 135. [D. M.]

2. To come out of the egg after being fully developed; as, young birds *hatch* in a few days. **3.** In apiculture, to emerge from the cell of a brood-comb: said of a young bee. [Perhaps < HATCH², *n.*; cp. G. *hecke*, breeding-cage.]

hatch², *vt.* To mark by lines drawing and engraving, as with hatchings. See HATCHING, *n.* **2.** In lace-making, to lay, in small bands, on a ground of different material. **3**†. To chase; engrave. **4**†. To stain; spot; steep. [< F. *hacher*, < G. *hacken*, cut.]

hatch², *vt.* To close with or as with a hatch, as a door or a skylight.

hatch³, *n.* **1.** A brood hatched at one sitting or one incubation; also, figuratively, a result; consequence.

The young *hatch* covered with black down. B. H. WARREN *Birds of Pennsylvania* p. 75. (PENN. COM. 1890.)

2. A clutch; eggs for setting by bird or in incubator; as, thirteen hen's eggs for one *hatch*. **3.** The act of hatching. SYN.: see FLOCK.

hatch², *n.* A shade-line in drawing or engraving; hachure.

hatch³, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* An opening in the deck, affording passage to the hold, as for cargo, etc.; also, its cover. **2.** Any similar opening in the floor or roof of a warehouse or other building, or the cover or grating for such an opening. **3.** A door or gate with an opening above a half-door; wicket. **4.** A weir in a stream. **5.** A trap to take small animals. **6.** [Scot.] A bedstead. **7.** A sluice-gate. **8.** [Rare.] An opening in a mine. [< AS. *hæc*, gate; cp. *hæcn*, bar.] — **hatch'-bar'**, *n.* An iron bar for fastening hatches. — **h.-beam**, *n.* An extra strong deck-beam bounding a hatchway to compensate for the weakness due to the hatch-opening. — **h.-boat**, *n.* A

fishing-boat having a half-deck and a well or wells closed with *hatches*, for containing fish.—**h.-davit**, *n.* A small davit with a tackle placed above a hatchway.—**h.-deck**, *n. Nant.* A hatch-cover.—**h.-money**, *n.* Same as HATMONEY.—**under hatches**, confined below deck; hence: (1) In bondage or adversity. (2) Dead and buried.

> And though his body's *under hatches*,
> His soul has gone aloft.
>
> CHARLES DIBDIN *Tom Bowling* st. 3.

hatch'el,] hach'el; 2 hăch'el, *n.* [HATCHELLED; HATCH'EL-ING or HATCH'EL-ING.] **I.** To comb with a hatchel, as flax or hemp, to remove the coarse parts from the fine fiber: heckle. 2. To treat in an irritating manner; tease; vex: heckle; bother.

It ever seems to me as if these writer folk *hatcheled* their brains so fond some title for their books that will pick curiosity to the quick. JANE G. AUSTIN *Betty Alden* p. 270. [N. M. & CO. 1891.]

—hatch'el-er, hatch'el-ler, *n.*

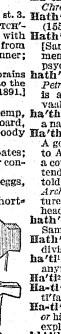
hatch'el, *n.* An implement for cleaning flax or hemp, usually consisting of a set of iron teeth fastened in a board, through which the flax is drawn and broken and the woody fiber removed; a heckle. [Variant of HACKLE², *n.*]

hatch'er,] hach'er; 2 hăch'er, *n.* **1.** A bird that incubates; also, an incubating apparatus. **2.** One who hatches or contrives, as a plot or scheme.

hatch'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ez; 2 -is, *pl.*] A place where eggs, especially those of fish, are hatched.

hatch'et, 1 hach'et; 2 hăch'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A small short-handled ax, for use with one hand. **2.** *Her.* A charge consisting of a battle-ax, generally helved.

Hatchets are named from their use or place of use; as, **bench-hatchet, lathing-or-shingling-h.**, or **h.**, a hatchet having a bit projecting toward the hand), etc. [< OF. *hachete*, dim. of *hache*, ax, < G. *hacke*, *hacken*, hack.]—**scalping-hatchet**, a hatchet or an object resembling a hatchet, elaborately wrought, to be used on occasions of ceremony.—**hatchet-back'**, *n.* A large unicorn mussel (*Anadonta complanata*) of the Mississippi basin, whose shell is used in making pearl buttons. **h.-face**, *n.* A thin sharp-featured face.—**h.-faced**, *a.*—**h.-shaped**, *a.*—**h.-stake**, *n.* A small anvil on which to bend sheet metal.—**h.-vetch**, *n.* A hardy herbaceous annual (*Bonaveria securidaca*) of the bean family. It is a native of Europe, has odd-pinnate leaves, yellow flowers, and hemp pods.—**to bury the h.**, to cease from hostilities; forget injuries; make peace; opposed to **to dig or take up the h.**, to declare war. See TOMAHAWK.


Hatchets.
1, Broad-hatchet. 2, Ladino's hatchet. 3, Hal-hatchet. 4, Claw-hatchet.

The chief of the St. Francis tribe declared that Governor Carleton had endeavored to persuade him to *take up the hatchet* against the Americans, but in vain.

IRVING *Washington* vol. ii, p. 46. [G. P. P. 1853.]

hatch'ett-ite, 1 hach'et-ăt; 2 hăch'ĕt-īt. *n. Mineral.* A waxy, slightly glistening, greasy, inodorous, solid hydrocarbon of the paraffin series, varieties of which include ozokerite. [< Charles *Hatchett* (1765–1847), English chemist.

hatch'ett-in(e), *n.*

hatch'et-o-lite,] hach'et-o-lit; 2 hăch'ĕt-o-līt, *n. Mineral.* A resinous, yellowish-brown, translucent uranium tantalo-columbate, crystallizing in the isometric system.

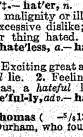
hatch'et-y,] hach'et-i; 2 hăch'ĕt-y, *a.* Having the appearance of a hatchet; sharp-featured.

hatch'ing, 1 hach'ing; 2 hăch'ing, *ppr. & verbal. n.* of HATCH¹, *v.*: used especially in naming drawing used in fish-culture; as, **hatch'ing-box'**, **h.-jar**, **h.-trough**.

hatch'ing, *n.* **1.** In drawing and engraving, the art or operation of marking with parallel or crossed lines, whether straight or curved, so as to give the effect of shading. **cross'-hatch'ing**, **2.** A system of such lines. **hatch'ure**.

hatch'ling, 1 hach'ling; 2 hăch'lĭng, *n.* A very young fish or bird.

hatch'ment,] 1 hach'ment *or* -ment; 2 hăch'ment, *n.* **hach'ment**,] **1.** (1) The armorial bearings of a deceased person, so blazoned as to indicate the rank, sex, condition, etc.: usually displayed on a lozenge-shaped panel and placed on the house, hearse, tomb, or in church. See illus. under FUNERAL.



Glory . . . is the rusted mail which hangs as a *hatchment over* the champion's dim and mouldering tomb.

SCOTT *Ivanhoe* p. 97. [H. M. & CO.]

Hatchment of a Widow. (*Vexation of Death*.) "Display of Heraldry."

(2) An escutcheon bestowed in token of some remarkable achievement. **2.** A sword or other weapon as a badge of dignity. [Cor. of ACHIEVEMENT, escutcheon.]

hatch'ment, *v. t.* [-MENTED, -MENTING, *n.* S. S. **hatch'way**,] hach'wā'; 2 hăch'wā', *n.* **1.** An opening in a deck, floor, roof, or the like, for passage; a hatch. **2.** [Sect.] In a box-bed, the panel which slides across by day.

Hatch'way, Lieutenant Jack. In Smollett's *The Adventures of Peregrine Pickle*, a naval officer retired on half pay, the bosom friend of Commodore Trunnion.

hate,] ht; 2 hāt, *n.* [< E. *v.*] **I.** *t.* **1.** To regard with an extreme and active aversion, combined with ill will or malignity when the object is a person; detest.

> So a man may intensely *hate* another, but until his bodily frame is affected, he cannot be said to be enraged.
>
> DARWIN *Emotions* p. 240. [A. 1873.]

2. To be unwilling; dislike: with a clause or an infinitive as object; as, I *hate* to hurt his feelings. **3.** [Archaic.] To regard or like less than some other person or thing. **II.** *i.* To feel hatred. [< AS. *hatian*, hate.] Syn.: see ABHOR. Compare HATER.—**hate-bl(e)**, *a.* Capable of arousing hate; odious. **hate'a-bl(e)²**.—**hat'er**, *n.*

hate, *n.* **1.** Intense aversion, with malignity or ill will when exercised toward a person; excessive dislike; hatred; detestation. **2.** A person or thing hated. [< AS. *hete*, hate.] Syn.: see HATRED.—**hate'less**, *a.*—**hate'some**, *a.* Hateful.

hate'ful,] hāt'fŭl; 2 hāt'fŭl, *a.* **1.** Exciting great aversion or dislike; odious; as, a *hateful* lie. **2.** Feeling or manifesting hatred; malignant; as, a *hateful* look. **hat'eit.** Syn.: see ABOMINABLE.—**hate'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**hate'ful-ness**, *n.*

Hat'field,] hat'fĭld; 2 hăt'fĭld, *n.* **1. Thomas** (—²/1381), an English prelate and bishop of Durham, who founded Trinity College, Oxford, England. **2.** A market town in Hertfordshire, England; seat of the Marquis of Salisbury.

hath,] hath; 2 hăth [Archaic], *3d per. sing. pres. ind.* of HAVE, *v.*

Ha'thach,] ha'thak; 2 ha'thăc, *n. Bib.* (R. V.) *Esth.* iv. 5.

Ha'thath,] ha'thath; 2 ha'thăth, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv. 13. [Heb., bruised.]

Hath'a-way,] hath'a-wē; 2 hăth'a-wā, **Anne** (1557–?1623). The wife of Shakespeare.

Hath'a-Yo'ga,] hat'a-yō'gə; 2 hăt'a-yō'ga, *n.* [Sans.] *Theos.* A system of physical development by exercises for the attaining of great intellectual and physical powers.

hath'er-lite,] hath'er-lit; 2 hăth'er-līt, *n. Petrog.* A variety of syenite in which the feldspar is anorthoclase. [< *Hatherley*, in the Transvaal.]

ha'thi,] ha'ti; 2 hă'ti, *n.* [Hind.] An elephant: a name given to him.

Ha'thor,] ha'thôr; 2 hă'thôr, *n. Egypt. Myth.* **1.** A goddess, the impersonation of love: equivalent to Aphrodite: sometimes represented as having a cow's head. **2.** One of the seven gods who attended the birth of children and foretold their future.—**Ha-thor'ic**, *a. Arch.* Denoting columns with sculptures on the capital representing the head of the goddess Hathor.

Hath'or,] ha'thôr; 2 hă'thôr, *n.* Same as HAWTHORN.

Hath'ras,] ha'thrus; 2 hă'thrus, *n.* A town in the Aligarh division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.

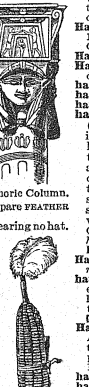
ha'thi,] ha'ti; 2 hă'ti, *n.* [P. I.] A half of anything.

Ha'thi, *n. Egypt. Myth.* Same as An².

Ha-ti'pha,] ha-ta-ti'fə *or* hat'a-fə; 2 ha-tĭ'fa *or* hăt'a-fa, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 54.

Ha-ti'ta,] ha-ta-ti'tə *or* hat'a-; 2 ha-tĭ'ta *or* hăt'a-, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 42. [Heb., exploration.]

h'a'ĭi-a,] hā'ĭi-ə; 2 hă'ĭi-ə, *n.* An ear of Hathoric corn, represented as the supernatural and life-giving power dwelling in the earth: used in the Pawnee ceremony of Hako. Portions of it are painted blue to symbolize that its fertility comes from above, the top of the ear representing the dome of heaven and four equidistant lines on the sides the paths of the four winds. To it are bound two plume-tree sticks, one projecting above it and one below. To the upper stick is tied a downy eagle's feather, typifying the creative principle. Compare FEATHER WAND, under FEATHER.


Hathoric Column.

hat'less,] hat'les; 2 hăt'les, *a.* Having or wearing no hat.

ha'to-ba,] ha'tō-bə; 2 hă'to-bă, *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese wheat.

ha'tred,] ha'trĕd; 2 hă'trĕd, *n.* A sustained feeling of bitter aversion or dislike, generally combined with a desire to injure, destroy, or get rid of the object; enmity.

> It was the *hatred* of Catherine de Medici to Coligny that led to the massacre of St. Bartholomew.
>
> G. J. HOLYOAKE *Reformation* p. 273. [A. 1854.]

Syn.: anger, animosity, antipathy, aversion, enmity, grudge, hate, hostility, ill will, malevolence, malice, malignity, rancor, repugnance, resentment, revenge, spite. *Repugnance* applies to that which one feels himself summoned or impelled to do or to endure, and from which he instinctively draws back. *Aversion* is the turning away of the mind or feelings from some person or thing, or from some course of action, etc. *Hate*, or *hatred*, as applied to persons, is intense *aversion*, usually with disposition to injure; *anger* is sudden and brief; *hatred* is lingering and enduring: "Her wrath became a *hate*," TENNYSON *Pelleas and Ettarre* st. 16. As applied to things, *hatred* is intense *aversion*, which desires to destroy or remove; *hatred* of evil is a righteous passion, akin to abhorrence, but more vehement. *Malice* involves the active intent to injure by the legal sense, malice is the intent to injure, even tho with no personal *ill will*; as, a highwayman would be said to entertain malice toward the unknown traveler whom he attacks. *Malice* is direct, in the Pawnee pressing toward a result; *malignity* is deep, ceremony of lingering, and venomous, tho often dissimulated in act; *rancor* (akin to *rancid*) is cherished *malignity* that has soured and festered and is virulent and implacable. *Spite* is petty *malice* that delights to inflict stinging pain; *grudge* is deeper than *spite*; it is sinister and bitter: both *grudge* and *revenge* are retaliatory, *grudge* being the disposition, *revenge* the determination to repay real or supposed ingury. *Enmity*, *hostility*, and *animosity* denote also the retaliatory act; *resentment*, the best word of the three, always holds itself to be justifiable, but looks less certainly to action than to every *revenge*. *Antipathy* and *aversion* express the *hatred* of the wicked; they will be moved to *revenge* only by what they deem an injury or affront. See ABHORRENCE; ANIMOSITY; ANTIPATHY. Compare ANIMOSITY.—

Ant.: see synonyms for FRIENDSHIP; LOVE.

hat'tal,] hat'tăl; hăt'tăl, *n.* [Hind.] A closing of shops, in token of sympathy with motive and remedy of oppression; a boycott.

hat'ted-kit',] hat'ed-kit'; 2 hăt'ĕd-kĭt', *n.* [Scot.] A dish of sour cream or of new milk and buttermilk. **hat'tit-kit'**,].

Hat'tem-ists,] hat'em-ists; 2 hăt'ĕm-ĭsts, *n. pl. Ch. Hist.* A Dutch sect of mystical pantheists founded by Pontanus Van Hattem, tried for heresy and deposed as preacher in 1683. He taught a form of Quietism, in which the regenerated faith was assured of salvation and did the will of God spontaneously, so that it was impossible for them to sin, as they became one with God, in the Son. He had a large following in Amsterdam and The Hague, but by 1760 the *Hattemists* disappeared. *New Schaff-Herzog Relig. Encyc.* vol. v, p. 169.

hat'ter,] hat'er; 2 hăt'er, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *t.* To gather in a heap; collect in a crowd. **2.** To entangle. **3.** To harass. **4.** To shatter. **II.** *i.* To speak with thick and confused utterance. [C.]

hat'ter, *n.* **1.** One who manufactures or deals in hats. **2.** [Slang, Austral.] A miner who works "under his own hat," that is, without a partner.—**mad as a hatter**, quite insane or very angry.

Hat'ter-sick,] hat'er-sĭk; 2 hăt'er-sĭk, **Dirk.** In Scott's *Guy Mannering*, a Dutch smuggler imprisoned for shooting Meg Merrilies, who hangs himself after killing his accomplice, the lawyer Glossin.

Hat'ter-as,] hat'er-as; 2 hăt'er-as, **Cape.** The S. E. point of an island E. of Pamlico Sound, North Carolina; noted for the violence of its storms. [mixed collection.

hat'ter-el,] hat'er-el; 2 hăt'er-ĕl, *n.* [Scot. or Ir.] A heap; a **hat-te'ri-a**,] ha-tē'ri-ə; 2 hă-tē'ri-a, *n.* **1.** A sphenodontoid lizard-like reptile; a tuatera. **2.** [H-] A genus typical of *Hatteriidæ*.

Hat'te-ri'i-dæ,] hat'i-rī'i-dē; 2 hăt'e-rī'i-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Sphenodontidæ*.—**hat-te'ri-id**, *n.*—**hat-te'ri-oid**, *a.*

hat'ter-y,] hat'er-i; 2 hăt'er-y, *n.* **1.** Hats. **2.** Hatters' supplies. **3.** A factory in which hats are made.

Hat'ti-a,] hut'i-ə; 2 hăt'i-a, *n.* An island at the mouth of the Ganges river, Bengal, India.

Hat'ties-burg,] hat'iz-bûrg; hăt'ĭs-bûrg, *n.* A manufacturing town, county-seat of Perry county, Miss.

Hat'til,] hat'il; 2 hăt'il, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 57.

hat'ting,] hat'ing; 2 hăt'ing, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or trade of hat-making. **2.** Hat-making material. **3.** [Slang, Austral.] The labor of a miner who works alone. See HATTER, **2.** **4.** The uppermost layer of bark in a tan-vat. **5.** The act of raising the hat in salutation.

hat'ti-sher-rif',] hat'i-shĕr-rĭf'; 2 hăt'ĭ-shĕr-rĭf', *n.* Imperial command: a term in Turkey for a decree countersigned by the Sultan with the words, "Let it be done accordingly." thus making the decree irrevocable. **hat'ti-hu-ma'youn**; **hat'ti-hu-ma'yun**.

> The *Hatti-Humaioun* of the Sultan, published at the close of the Crimean War, has been of little more avail than so much blank paper. D. S. GREGORY in *Princeton Review* Jan., 1878, p. 70.

[< Turk. *khatt-sherif*, < *khatt* (< Ar. *khatt*), command, + *sherif* (Ar. *sherīf*), lofty.]

hat'to,] hat'o; 2 hăt'o, *n.* An archbishop of Mayence, who lived in the 10th century. According to German legend, he was devoured by mice in the Mouse-tower on an island in the Rhine, near Bingen, for his severity to the poor in time of famine.

Hat'ton,] hat'en; 2 hăt'on, **Sir Christopher** (1540–11/91). An English courtier; Lord Chancellor; favorite of Queen Elizabeth. [10. [Heb., contender.]

Hat'tush,] hat'ush; 2 hăt'ŭsh, *n. Bib. Ezra* viii, 2; *Neh.* iii.

Hat'ty,] hat'i; 2 hăt'y, *n.* A feminine personal name, diminutive of HARRIET. **Hat'tie**.

hat'ty², *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] An elephant. Compare HATHI.

hau,] hou; 2 hou, *n.* [Hawaii.] Same as BALIBAGO.

hau'ber-jeon, *n.* Same as HAUBERGEON.

hau'berk,] ha'berk; 2 ha'bĕrk, *n.* **1.** *Medieval Armor.* (1) A coat of mail formed of steel rings interwoven and rendered flexible by knees, the lower part being divided at the sides or in the front and back to enable the wearer to mount his horse: originally, a piece of armor for the protection of the neck. (2) In later times, some lighter coat of fence, probably of splint armor. **2.** A short tunic formerly worn by actors. [C.] [M.E. *haubergh*, < OF. *hauberc*, *halberc*, < OHG. *halsberc*, < *hals*, neck, + *bergan*, protect.] **hau'berget**; **hau'berque**.

Hau'bois'din',] ō-bwä'dăn'; 2 ō-bwä'dăn', *n.* A town in Nord department, France.

hauche'corn-ite,] hôsh'kôrn-ĭt; 2 hôsh'-kôrn-īt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic lighter-yellow nickel-cobalt-antimony-bismuth sulfid that crystallizes in the tetragonal system. [< Dr. W. *Hauchecorn*.]

Hauck,] houk *or* hŏk; 2 houk *or* hŏk, 1. **Albert'**(a/1845–?/1918). A German Lutheran theologian; professor and editor; awarded the Verdun prize for works on church history. **2. Minnie** (1/a 1852–?/1929). A German-American opera singer.

haud,] hôd; 2 hăd, *v.* [Scot.] To hold.

hau'er-ite,] haur'e-ĭt; 2 hour'er-īt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic adamantine reddish-brown manganese disulfid (MnS$_2$), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< F. von *Hauer*, Austrian geologist.]

hauf,] hôf, hŏf, *or* ŭf; 2 hăf, haf, *or* ăf, *a.* & *n.* [Scot.] Half.

hauf', *n.* Same as HOOF.

Hauff,] houf; 2 houf, **Wilhelm** (1/a 1802–11/a 1827). A German novelist; *Lichtenstein*, etc. [Orientalist.

Haug,] houg, **Martin** (1/m 1827–?/1876). A German

haugh,] hôk; 2 hăgh, *n.* [Scot.] Low-lying rich lands, especially such as are annually flooded.

haught,] hôt; 2 hăt, *a.* [Archaic.] Haughty. **2.** High; **haugh'ton-lite**,] hô'ton-īt; 2 hăt'on-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A black variety of biotite in which the magnesium is replaced by iron. [< Dr. Samuel *Haughton*, of Dublin.]

haugh'ty,] 1 hô'ti; 2 hăg'ty, *a.* [HAUGH'TI-ER; HAUGH'TI-EST.] Pers.] **1.** Indicating and expressing in speech or manner a high opinion of self and contempt for others; proud and disdainful; arrogant.

> The most loveless thing in God's vast universe is a *haughty* spirit.
>
> ALEX. CAMPBELL *Popular Lectures, Woman* p. 223. [L. 1854.]

2. Proceeding from excessive pride, or pride mingled with contempt; manifesting a proud disdain.

> Clay . . . had nothing of *haughty* reserve in his composition.
>
> CARL SCHURZ *Henry Clay* p. 25. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

3†. Lofty; bold. **4†.** High; haut. [< OF. *hautain*, < *haut*, high, < L. *altus*, high.] Syn.: austere, churlish, cold, contemptuous, distant, haughty, lofty, proud, reserved, stately, supercilious, surly, unapproachable, uncivil, unsociable. Compare ARROGANCE; IMPERIOUS.

—**haugh'ti-ly**, *adv.*—**haugh'ti-ness**, *n.* [Ind.

Haugh'ville,] hô'vĭl; 2 hăg'vĭl, *n.* A town in Marion county,

haul,] hôl; 2 hăl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pull or draw with force; as, to *haul* a rope.

> If any one attempts to *haul* down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.
>
> JOHN A. DIX *Official Despatch, Jan. 29, 1861.*

2. To transport by pulling or drawing, as carts; as, to *haul* lumber for firewood. **3.** *Naut.* To shift the course of (a ship), especially so as to sail nearer the wind. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Naut.* To change the direction of a course; hence, to sail: said of a ship; as, to *haul* to the southward. **2.** To shift; alter: said of the wind.

After a while the wind became fair, and preparations were made for the boat.
IRVING *Astoria* p. 60. [G. P. P. 1851.]

3. To drag or pull, as in the endeavor to move something. **4.** [U. S.] *Cottongrowing.* To pull the loose earth up to the stems of the plant with a hoe, after plowing. [< AS. *holtan*; cp. F. *haler*, < OS. *haltan*, fetch.] Syn.: see DRAW.—**haul'-bow'lines†**, *n.* In the British navy, an axle seaman. **haul'-bow'lings†.**—**to h. aft a head-sheet**, to flatten one of the head-sails, by pulling the rope made fast to the clew of a jib or a staysail.—**to h. aft the main-sheet**, to put the tackle controlling the main-boom at its outer end so as to swing the latter in until more nearly in alinement with the keel.—**to h. off.** **1.** To sheer off, as a ship; retreat. **2.** To make a backward movement of the body and arm in order to strike an effective blow with the fist.—**to h. over the coals**, to find fault with; scold sharply.

Key 2: book, boot; full, rule, cure, but, burn; fill, boy; ɛ = k; ç = s; go, gem; ink; ş = z; thin, this; F. boñ, düne; ʜ = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.

— **to h. the wind,** to turn the bow of a ship nearer to the point from which the wind is blowing; also, fig., to retire from one's position or standpoint.— **to h. up.** 1. Same as TO HAUL OVER THE COALS. 2. To come to a stop; to cease moving.— **haul'ing-line",** *n. Naut.* A small line lowered from above to draw up articles that are needed for work.— **haul'ing-ground",** *n.* The part of the shore of the Pribilof Islands where the young male fur-seals congregate, as distinguished from the *rookery.* See ROOKERY, 2.

haul, *n.* **1.** A pulling with force; violent pull; also, that which is obtained by hauling; hence, anything of value that is acquired; a "find." **2.** *Fishing,* (1) The drawing of a net or seine; also, the catch of fish. (2) A place to haul a seine. **3.** The distance over which anything is hauled: said especially of freight transported by rail; as, a long or a short *haul.*— **haul of ill,** the evolution of locating a square-rigged vessel by swinging all the yards together.— **h. of yarn,** in *rope-making,* a bundle of 300 or 400 parallel yarns ready to be tarred.— **haul'seine",** *n.* A dragseine.— **h.-up,** *Naut. Mining,* A slight chain and hook for hitching a horse to a cable so as to move it to any point desired.

haul'a-bout", 1 hâl'a-baut'; 2 hal'a-bout', *n. Naut.* A vessel used for coaling ships either from its own hold or from other colliers. It resembles a barge, and has a steel hull, large hatchways, and coal-transporters.

haul'age, 1 hâl'ij; 2 hal'ij, *n.* **1.** The act, process, or operation of hauling; also, a charge for hauling. **2.** *Railroad.* A charge made by a railroad company for the use of a line or track.— **haul'age-clip",** *n.* A catch for attaching a mine-car to a rope.— **haul'age-way",** *n.* A course along which goods are pulled or conveyed.

haul'back", 1 hâl'bak'; 2 hal'bak', *n. Lumbering.* A short wire rope used for taking back the cable after the haulage of each lot of logs.

hauld, *pp.* Hatuled. S. S.

hauld, 1 hâld; 2 hald, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A grasp; hold. **2.** A place of abode or resort.

haul'er, 1 hâl'er; 2 hal'er, *n.* **1.** One who hauls. **2.** A fish-catching device consisting of several hooks fastened to a line and dragged through the water; a pull-devil.

haul'ier, 1 hâl'yor; 2 hal'yer, *n.* [Eng.] A man who hauls heavy goods with horse and cart; a haulier or carrier.

hau'lik, 1 hau'lik; 2 hou'lik, [Hawaii.] A large slender deep-bluish snake-mackerel (*Leonimosus thyrsitoides*) of the Hawaiian Islands. [thatching.

haulm, 1 hâm; 2 ham, *nt.* To lay out, as straw ready for

haulm, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The dried stalks of peas, beans, and cereals; wheat-straw for thatching. **2.** A grass-culm.

3. Any plant-stem. [< AS. *healm.*] **haum!.— haulm'y,** *a.*

haun'ster, 1 hâ'nster; 2 ha'nster, *n.* Same as HAULIER, 1.

haul'boy†, *n.* Same as HAUTBOY.

haul'ter†, *n.* Same as HALTER.

haul'yard, 1 hâl'yard; 2 hal'yard, *n.* A halyard.

haunce, *n.* Same as HANCE.

haunch, 1 hânch *or* hönch; 2 hânch *or* hanch (XIII). *n.* **1.** The fleshy part of the hip and buttock; one of the lunder parts of a mammal immediately above the knee, or including, the thigh; the hip; as, a *haunch* of venison.

The right arm is bent behind the back and rests on the *haunches.* H. LANCIANI in *Century Magazine* Feb., 1887, p. 605.

2. The upper or basal joints of the leg of an insect or spider. [C.] **3.** *Arch.* That part of an arch between a horizontal line through the crown and vertical lines through the springing-points, thus including the whole or a part of the spandrel; the flank or haunce. **4.** A sudden fall or break, as in a ship's timbers. **haunch'-ing†,** *n. Carp.* The end wheel of a tenon lessened in width. **6†.** A door-jamb. [< F. *hanche,* < OHG. *anch,* joint.— **haunch'-bone,** *n.* The hip-bone or os innominatum.— **h.-joint,** *n.* A hip-joint.— **h.-stone,** *n.* A stone approximately half-way between the spring and crown or vertex of an arch. [Eng.] To **h.,** *v. t.* To throw by jecking the arm against the haunch.— **haunched,** *a.* Having haunches.— **haunch'er,** *n.*— **haunch'less,** *a.*— **haunch'y,** *a.*

haunched, 1 hânchd; 2 hânchd, *a.* Having haunches.

haunch'ing, 1 hânch'jor hönch'ju; 2 hânch'jor hanch'jing, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The parts of an arch belonging to the haunch. **2.** *Carp.* A niche in a tenon, or fitting in the haunch of a tenon. **3.** Same as HAUNCH, *n.,* 4.

haunser, *nt.* To raise; enhance.

haunt, 1 hânt or hönt; 2 hânt *or* hant (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To resort to much or be much about; visit often; frequent.

The poor wretches . . . *haunt* one's boat in shoals, in the hope of getting some scraps of food.
ARCH. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* p. 74. [s. a. w. 1880.]

2. To trouble or annoy by constantly recurring to the mind or memory; as, the man's face *haunts* me.

My heart was haunted by a bitter pain.
HOLLAND *Kathrina, Childhood* st. 43.

3. Specif., to visit frequently or customarily in a disembodied form, as the ghost of a murdered or wronged person, or one who was cruelly put to death.

II. *i.* **1.** To be much about; visit or be present often; as, to *haunt* about a place. **2†.** To be accustomed. **3†.** To proceed; to betake oneself. [< F. *hanter,* haunt, perhaps < L. *ambire,* go around.]

haunt, *n.* **1.** A place to which one resorts frequently; a place of habitual visitation; formerly, in England, one's dwelling or place of business; as, this is my daily *haunt; a haunt of* vice. **2.** Southern U. S. A ghost.

3†. Practise. **4†.** The custom of frequenting a place.

haunt'ed, 1 hânt'ed *or* hönt'ed; 2 hânt'ed *or* hant'ed, *pa.* **1.** Frequently visited or resorted to, especially by or as by ghosts or supernatural beings; as, *haunted* house. **2.** [Scot. or Dial., Eng.] Accustomed; habituated.

haunt'ed-ness†, *pp.* Practised; frequented.

haunt'er, 1 hânt'er *or* hönt'er; 2 hânt'er *or* hant'er, *n.* One who haunts.

Haupt, 1 houpt; 2 houpt, **Paul** (1 /11/1858–). A German Semitic and Biblical scholar; professor of Semitic languages in Johns Hopkins University, 1883.

Haupt'mann, 1 houpt'man; 2 houpt'mân, *n.* Haurient. **1. Gerhart** (11/11/1862–), a German poet and dramatist; awarded Nobel prize on Arms of Salm-
of Bedford-
shire, England:
three white
salmon hauri-
ant on a blue
field.

December 1912; *Die Versunkene Glocke.* **2. Moritz** (8/5/1792–1/1/1868), a German composer; *Matilda.*

Hau'ran, 1 hâ'ran; 2 ha'ran, *n.* **1.** *Bib. Ecc.* Jer. xlvii, 1. **2.** A province of Syria. **Ha-ro'ran,** *n.*

hau'ri-ent, 1 hâ'ri-ent; 2 ha'ri-ent, *a. Her.* Palewise with the head in chief: said of a fish when used as a charge. [< L. *hauriens(-ɛ)-s,* ppr. of *haurio,* draw or drink in.] **hau'ri-ant‡.**

Hau'sa, 1 hau'sa; 2 hou'sa, *n.* An important negroid race, **Hausa's,** † variously estimated as numbering from 5 to about 15 millions, and occupying a tract of central Sudan lying north of the confluence of the Niger and Benue rivers. The Hausas belong to the Bantu family, with some Hamitic admixture. They are Mohammedans, and of fine physique with fine trading instinct. The modern Hausa principalities, which are under British protection, are the outcome of the powerful Fulah monarchy founded in the sixteenth century. The Hausa language in form, which has been reduced to writing, resembles Arabic, has a wide range, and is used extensively as a medium of commerce.

Hous'sa†.

hause, 1 hôz; 2 has, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The throat; haise. **2.** A narrow connecting ridge in a depression between two mountains or summits; also, a pass containing such a ridge. [< AS. *heals,* neck.]

haus'en, 1 hâs'en; 2 ha'gɛn, *n.* [G.] The huso or Russian sturgeon.

Hau'ser, 1 hau'zor; 2 hou'gɛr, **Kaspar** (4 /ix/1812?–11/i/1833). A German foundling; adopted by the city of Nuremberg; put to basket-making; became protégé of Lord Stanhope, who sent him to Ansbach, where he interviewed one who promised to reveal his parentage, and returned fatally wounded.

haus'mann-ite, 1 hous'man-nit; 2 hous'man-it, *n. Mineral.* A submetallic, brownish-black manganese oxid (Mn_3O_4), crystallising in the tetragonal system. [< J. F. L. *Hausmann,* German metallurgist.]

haus-sâ', 1 hô-sâ'; 2 hô-sa', *n.* [F.] *Her.* Enhanced, or placed higher than usual: said of a chevron or fess.

hausse, 1 hôs; 2 hôs, *n.* [F.] **1.** A vertically adjustable sight attached to the breech of a gun. **2.** The nut of a violin-bow.— **hausse'-col",** *n.* A gorget, formerly worn, originally over either chain mail or plate mail, and in later times over the uniform of infantry officers, but not survived in France until the downfall of the Second Empire. See GORGET, *n.,* 1 & 4.— **h.-pouch,** *n.* A leather pouch for carrying the haussc of a field-piece.

Hauss'mann-ize, 1 hous'man-aiz; 2 hous'man-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZING.] To improve by introducing wide boulevards, etc., so as to open up congested districts, as was done in Paris by Baron Haussmann during the Second Empire.

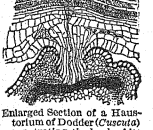
haust†, 1 hôst; 2 hast, *n.* [Scot.] A dry cough.

haust, *obtr. Haustus* (a draft).

haus-tel'lum, 1 hôs-tel'om; 2 has-tɛl'ɨm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] The proboscis or sucking-organ of certain insects and crustaceans, as of flies and butterflies. [< L. *haustrum,* water-drawing machine, < *haurire,* draw.] **haus-tel'lar,** *a.* **haus-tel'ate,** *n. pl. Entom.* A division of insects with mouth-parts modified as a haustellum, as in the flies and butterflies. In *Brehm,* The *Aphaniptera* is restricted sense. In *Cruel,* The *Siphonostoma.*— **haus'tel-late.** I. *a.* 1. Having a haustellum; of or pertaining to the *Haustellata.* 2. Adapted for sucking, as the mouth-parts of a butterfly; suctorial. **haus-tel'lous.** II. *n.* One of the *Haustellata.*

haustе'ment†, *n.* A tight-fitting garment worn by a medieval soldier under his armor.

haus-to'ri-um, 1 hôs-tō'ri-om; 2 has-tō'ri-ɨm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A root or sucker by means of which certain parasitic plants establish connection with their host. [< L. *haustor,* drawer, < *haustus,* pp. of *haurio,* draw.] **haus-to'ri-al,** *a.*


Enlarged Section of a Haustorium of Dodder (*Cuscuta*) penetrating the bark of its host plant. (After *Sachs.*)

haus'trum, 1 hôs'trum; 2 has'trɨm, *n.* [HAUSTRA, *pl. Anat.* One of the small sacculite compartments of the colon caused by the sigmoid folds. [< L. *haustrum,* water-drawing machine, < *haustus,* pp. of *haurio,* draw.] **haus-to'ri-al,** *a.*

haus'tus, 1 hôs'tus; 2 has'tɨs, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Civ. Law.* The right to draw water, and the necessary access for such purpose. **2.** *Med.* A draft. **haus'tur†.**

hautboista, *n.* [F.] Same as HAUTBOY; 2 hō'bōi-pip", *n.* A gas-pipe with hub and spigot ends. [< HAUTBOY, 1, + PIPE.]

haut'boy, 1 hō'boi; 2 hō'bōy, *n.* **1.** Same as OBOE. **2.** A species of cherry (*Cerasus Avium,* var. *Duracina*). **3.** A species of strawberry (*Fragaria grandiflora*). **4.** Tall trees, in contradistinction to shrubs and undergrowth. [< F. *hautbois,* < *haut* (see HAUGHTY) + *bois,* wood, < LL. *boscus,* bush, < OHG. *busc,* bush.]— **haut'boy-ist,** *n.* An oboist.

haute, 1 hôt, ô; 2 ôt, ô, *a.* [F.] High: an element of some F. French compounds.— **haute'contre,** *n.* [F.] An alto voice. See CONTRALTO.— **haute'de-bard',** *n.* [F.] Armor protecting the breast of a war-horse and the legs of its rider.— **haute'disse,** *a.* [F.] Woven with the chain vertical as distinguished from *basse-lisse:* said of tapestry. **haute'disse',** *n.*— **haute'pace†,** *n. Arch.* I. A raised floor in a bay window. 2. The dais in a hall; a raised platform. 3. A landing on a staircase; a halfpace.— **haut'pas†.— haute'piece",** *n.* [F.] *Armor.* A raised piece belonging to the breastplate or gorget.— **haut'-gout',** *n.* [F.] **1.** High relish or seasoning; hence the height of style. **2.** A tainted flavor.— **haut'-re-lief',** *n.* [F.] Same as ALTO-RILIEVO.— **haut ton.** [F.], literally, high tone; social distinction.

haut'ness†, *n.* Haughtiness; grandeur; haughtiness.

Haute'feu'ille, 1 ôt'fö'ye, **Jean de** (2 /ii/1647–16/i/1724). A French ecclesiastic and mechanician; invented several weaving-engines.

haute-feuil'lite, 1 hôt-fwī'yait; 2 hōt-fwī'yit, *n. Mineral.* A white hydrated magnesium-calcium phosphate ($(Mg, Ca)_3(PO_4)_2.4H_2O$), thus crystallized in the monoclinic system. [< Paul *Hautefeuille,* French mineralogist.]

Haute'-Ga'ronne', 1 ôt'-ga'ron'; 2 ôt'-gā'ron', *n.* A department in S. France; 2,457 sq. m.; capital, Toulouse.

haut'ing, *n.* Haughtiness; naughty. **haut'teyn†.**

Haute'-Loire', 1 ôt'-lwār'; 2 ôt'-lwār', *n.* A department in S. E. France; 1,930 sq. m.; capital, Le Puy.

Haute'-Marne', 1 ôt'-marn'; 2 ôt'-marn', *n.* A department in N. E. France; 2,420 sq. m.; capital, Chaumont.

Hautes'-Alpes', 1 ôts'-alp'; 2 ôts'-alp', *n.* A department in S. E. France; 2,178 sq. m.; capital, Gap.

Hautes'-Py'ré'nées', 1 ôt'-pī'ré'nē'; 2 ôt'-pī'ré'nē', *n.* A department in S. France; 1,750 sq. m.; capital, Tarbes.

Haute'-Saône', 1 ôt'-sōn'; 2 ôt'-sōn', *n.* A department in N. E. France; 2,074 sq. m.; capital, Vesoul.

Haute'-Sa'voie', 1 ôt'-sa'vwā'; 2 ôt'-sa'vwā', *n.* A department in E. France; 1,774 sq. m.; capital, Annecy.

haut-ter†, 1 hô-tār'; 2 hô-tɛr', *n.* [F.] Haughty manner or spirit; disdainful pride; haughtiness.

The arrogance of youth had stiffened into a chill *hauteur.*
HOWELLS *Venetian Life* p. 131. [s. a. 1867.]

Haute'-Vi'enne', 1 ôt'-vi'en'; 2 ôt'-vi'ɛn', *n.* A department in W. central France; 2,119 sq. m.; capital, Limoges.

Haut'mont', 1 hô'mōn'; 2 ô'mōn', *n.* A town in Nord department, France.

Haut'-Rhin', 1 ô'-rañ'; 2 ô'-rañ', *n.* A department of France; 1,354 sq. m.; formerly the district of Upper Alsace, Germany.

hau'ture, 1 hau'tur; 2 hou'tur, *n.* [New Zealand.] A caranyeid fish, the scad (*Trachurus trachurus*).

Ha'üy, 1 a'wī'; 2 ā'wī', *n.* 1. **René Just** (2 /iii/1743–3 /vi/1822), a French abbé and mineralogist. 2. **Valentin** (13 /ii/1745–/i/1822), a French philanthropist; brother of preceding, who founded a blind asylum in Paris.

ha'üy-nite, 1 hā'wī-nait; 2 hā'wy-nit, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous to greasy, blue or green, translucent calcium-sodium-aluminum sulfato-silicate, crystallising in the isometric system. Isomorphous with *nosean.* [< R. J. *Haüy.*] **ha'üynet.— ha-üyn'o-phyre,** *n. Petrol.* A porphyritic rock containing phenocrysts of haüynite.— **ha'üy-nic,** *a.*

hav'age, 1 hav'ij; 2 hāv'aj, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Parentage.

Ha'va-mal, 1 hā'va-mal; 2 hā'va-mal, *n. Norse Myth.* The second song of the Elder Edda; a compilation of maxims, relating to the conduct of life, uttered by Odin; lit., Song of the High One.

Ha-van'a, 1 he-van'o *or* (*Sp.*) a-vā'na; 2 ha-vān'a *or* (*Sp.*) a-vā'na, *n.* **1.** Same as HABANA. **2.** A township and city; county-seat of Mason county, Ill.— **Havana cedar,** same as CEDAR, 3.— **Hav'a-nese',** *a.*

Ha-van'as', 1 ha-van'ez; 2 ha-van'as, *n.* A cigar made from Cuban tobacco. [< *Habana,* Cuba.] **Ha-van'nah†.**

ha'vance, 1 hā'vens; 2 hā'vanc, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Behavior.

Hav'ant, 1 hav'ent; 2 hāv'ant, *n.* A market-town in S. Hampshire, England.

have†, } 1 hav; 2 hāv, *v.* [HAD; HAV'ING. *pres. ind. sing.,*
hav', } 1 HAVE, thou HAST, he HAS.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To hold as owner, possessor, occupier, or controller; be in possession or control of; own; possess; as, he *has* a fine house.

When the war of the Revolution, in 1775, commenced, England *had* a thousand warvessels. The Colonies *had* but one.
J. S. C. ABBOTT *North Americans* p. 206. [s. a. w. 1874.]

2. To hold or bear as an accompaniment, appurtenance, content, or part, or as something connected with or inseparable from the holder; contain; comprise; as, the world *has* little water; the book *has* a significant title; the night *has* a thousand eyes.

Whatever comes from God *has* the God whom it comes from in its heart.
PHILLIPS BROOKS *Light of the World* p. 344. [s. p. d. 1890.]

Every *loss hath* its gain.
OWEN MEREDITH *Wanderer, On my Twenty-Fourth Year* st. 11.

3. To possess by receiving, gaining, or getting in any way; enjoy the receipt or acquirement of; as, he *has* a large salary; I *had* a letter this morning.

Break thy mind to me in broken words; wit thou *have* me?
SHAKESPEARE *King Henry V.* act v, sc. 2.

4. To experience, or be affected with; feel or realize; suffer from or enjoy; as, to *have* the toothache or the measles; to *have* a good voyage; to *have* a fever or the pleasure to know one. **5.** To hold in the mind; entertain; exercise; cherish; as, to *have* an opinion; to *have* patience; to *have* love.

To live in fault, — not sometimes to feel, but always to *have* it — is difficult.
M. F. OSSOLI *Life Without* pt. ii, p. 279. [s. BROS. 1874.]

6. To hold by carrying on, conducting, carrying through, or taking part in; bring about; effect; as, to *have* a conference or a discussion; to *have* a talk. **7.** To get or obtain by taking steps or measures; cause to be; procure; as, to *have* a house built; to *have* a tooth out. **8.** To bear or endure; allow; permit; as, I will *have* no interference. **9.** To hold as a duty, or otherwise feel constrained or obligated to, some action or course of conduct; be obliged or compelled to; as, I *have* to go; the petition *has* to be presented.

The House of Commons . . . makes a reform only because and when it *has* to be made.
MCCARTHY in *North American Review* Nov., 1891, p. 571.

10. To receive or enjoy as fulfilled or accomplished; realize; as, to *have* one's wish. **11.** To bring forth; bear; of the father, to beget; engender. **12.** Of a child last week; he *had* two children by his first wife.

Some . . . had wives by whom they *had* children. *Ezra* x, 44.

13. To hold, as in opinion; esteem or regard.

Then stood there up . . . a Pharisee, named Gamaliel, a doctor of the law, *had* in reputation among all the people. *Acts* v, 34.

13. To hold as an opinion, or to affirm as something undeniable; as, they *had* it that his fire was incendiary; the newspaper *has* it that the crops are short. **14.** To include or comprehend as a constituent part or adjunct; as, the book *has* illustrations; his speech *had* an undercurrent of cynicism. **15.** To acquire, gain, take, become possessed of, ascertain; as, to *have* a fact; to *have* *had* for a dollar; I *have* the information from a reliable person. **16.** To occupy a certain position in relation to; as, he *had* the wind at his back. **17.** To manifest, exercise, exemplify, use (a mental power, feeling, quality, etc.); as, *have* the courtesy to hear me; he *had* regard for her feelings.

I will *have* mercy on whom I will *have* mercy. *Rom.* ix, 15.

18. To engage in; perform; experience; keep up; as, we *had* a controversy; they will *have* recourse to the law; let me *have* a chance to speak. **19.** [Colloq.] To possess an advantage over; hold embarrassed, nonplussed, or vanquished; as, I *had* him at a disadvantage; he *had* me there; in a bad sense, to trick; cheat. **20.** [Colloq.] To possess an acquaintance with or a knowledge of; understand; as, my cook *has* no English. **21.** Archaic. To cause to come or go; as, to *have* one go. As *have* him away: chiefly in the imperative, and commonly indicating urgency.

Have is also used as an auxiliary with a past participle — often in connection with another auxiliary — in certain compound verb forms denoting completed action; as, I *have* eaten; I shall *have* been rewarded. It was originally used only with the participles of transitive verbs, and with the principal verb of the phrase, denoting possession of the object in the state indicated by the past participle; thus, "I *have* bought a horse" meant originally "I possess a horse bought"; but *have* is now used with the past participles of both transitive and intransitive verbs; as, I *have* gone back.

Have is sometimes used in a wrong sense, using another past tense, a use often indiscriminately condemned, the sometimes proper and necessary. **II.** *Improper construction.* Where what was "meant," "intended," or the like was, at the time when intended, some act (as of going, writing, or speaking) *future* in its purpose and not *past,* and therefore not to be expressed by a *past tense;* as, "He meant *to have gone,*" for "He meant *to go*"; "I meant *to have written* to you but forgot it," for "I meant *to write,*" etc.; "I had intended *to have spoken* to him about it," for "I had intended *to speak,*" etc.; "I should like *to have gone,*" for "I should have liked *to go.*" The infinitive with *to* expresses the relation of an act as so conceived, so that both analogy and prevalent usage require "meant to go," instead of "meant to have gone." Such construction, altho instances of it occur oc-

casionally in works of authors of the highest literary reputation and are still often heard in conversation, is now generally regarded as ungrammatical.

(2) *Proper construction.* The doubling of the past tenses in connection with the use of *have* with a past participle is *proper* and *necessary* when the completion of the future act was intended before the occurrence of something else mentioned or thought of. Attention to this qualification, which has been overlooked in the criticism of tense-formation and connection, is especially important and imperative. If one says "I meant *to have visited* Paris and *to have returned* to London before my father *arrived* from America," the past infinitive in the dependent clause is necessary for the expression of the completion of the acts purposed. "I meant *to visit* Paris and *to return* to London before my father *arrived* from America," may convey suggestively the thought intended, but does not express it.

II. *i.* To be; hold; go; come.

In certain phrases of preference, as **had liefer, had rather, had better, had as lief,** etc., the *had*, early *hadde*, subjunctive preterit, is equivalent to the modern potential, *would have, might have; I had rather die* = I would have death rather; *I had liefer die* = I would have (hold) it, *i. e.*, to die, liefer, dearer. From Anglo-Saxon to Chaucer, *me were liefer die*, to me it would be dearer to die, was the more common idiom; from 1450 to 1550, *I had liefer*; from 1550 onward, *I had rather*. Since Johnson, some grammarians and reformers have urged *I would rather*. [< AS. *habban*, have.]

Syn.: see under POSSESS.

— **had like,** came near; as, he *had like* to have killed himself.— **have at (him, you,** etc.) [Archaic], here is a challenge, or a blow, for (him, you, etc.).— **have'-been",** *n.* Same as HAS-BEEN.— **h.-not,** *n.* [Colloq.] A person without property.— **h. with you,** I will accompany you. — **I (you,** etc.) **had as good,** same as I (YOU, etc.) HAD AS WELL.— **I (you,** etc.) **had as lief,** I (you, etc.) would as willingly (without preferring).— **I (you,** etc.) **had as well, had better,** or **had best,** it would be as well, better, or best for me (you, etc.).— **I (you,** etc.) **had liefer,** or **had rather,** I (you, etc.) should prefer.— **to h. a care,** to be careful; take care; beware.— **to h. and to hold** (*Law*), see HABENDUM. The words are also employed in the Anglican marriage service.

I, M. take thee, N. to be my wedded wife, *to have and to hold* from this day forward.
The Book of Common Prayer Solemnization of Matrimony p. 310.

— **to h. in hand.** 1. To have in restraint or in full control; to have in one's power; as, I *have* the horses *in hand*. 2. To be busied or occupied with; engaged upon; as, he *has* a book *in hand*.— **to h. it.** 1. To gain the advantage: used chiefly of voting. 2. To receive reproof or punishment.— **to h. it out,** to bring a matter to a conclusion or final understanding; also, to speak out freely; as, I'll *have it out* with him.— **to h. it out of a person,** to retaliate on or punish him.— **to h. no brow of** [Scot.], to be impressed unfavorably with.— **to h. on** [Colloq.], to wear.— **to h. one out,** to meet one in a duel.— **to h. one's eye on,** to have in one's mind; be thoughtful, careful, or wary of.— **to h. the conscience,** to be bold enough; to consider it proper: with infinitive; as, he *had the conscience* to refuse.— **to h. up,** to bring up before some authority, usually a court of justice. — **have'a-bl(e^P,** *a.*

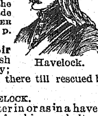
ha'veld, 1 hē'veld; 2 hā'vĕld, *n.* The old-squaw or long-tailed duck. [< Ice. *hāvella;* see HARELD.]

have'less†, *a.* Having little or nothing.

Ha'vel-land, 1 hā'vel-lānt; 2 hä'vĕl-länt, *n.* A district in Brandenburg province, Prussia; 982 sq. m.

have'lock, 1 hav'lək; 2 hăv'lok, *n.* A white washable cover for a military cap, made with a long rear flap, protecting the head and neck from the heat of the sun; named from Sir Henry Havelock.

School-girls wrote their letters on white paper and used red and blue ink for the alternate lines; while their mothers made '*Havelocks*' for the soldiers. ROSSITER JOHNSON *Short Hist. of War of Secession* p. 48. [T. & CO. 1888.]


Havelock.

Have'lock, 1 hav'lək; 2 hăv'lŏk, **Sir Henry** (4/5 1795–11/24 1857). A British general; a hero of the Indian mutiny; relieved Lucknow, but was besieged there till rescued by Colin Campbell.

Have'lok the Dane. See LAY OF HAVELOCK.

ha'ven, 1 hē'vn; 2 hā'vn, *vt.* To shelter in or as in a haven.

ha'ven[1], *n.* 1. A place of anchorage for ships; a sheltered harbor; port. 2. Any place of refuge, safety, or shelter. [< AS. *hæfen*, haven.] — **ha'ven-mas"ter,** *n.* A harbor-master. **ha'ven-er†.— ha'ven-ful,** *a.*— **ha'ven-less†,** *a.*

Ha'ven[2], *n.* 1. **Erastus Otis** (11/1 1820–8/2 1881), an American Methodist Episcopal bishop and professor. 2. **Gilbert** (9/19 1821–1/3 1880), an American Methodist Episcopal bishop, educator, and editor; cousin of the preceding.

ha'ven-age, 1 hē'vn-ɪj; 2 hā'vn-aġ, *n.* Harbor-dues.

ha'ver, 1 hē'vər; 2 hā'ver, *vi.* [Scot.] To talk foolishly and ramblingly. **have'rel‡; have'ril‡.— have'rel. I.** *a.* Half-witted; silly. **II.** *n.* A foolish talker; gabbler. **have'ril‡; hav'rel‡; hav'ril‡.**

hav'er[1], 1 hav'ər; 2 hăv'er, *n.* [Rare.] One who has something in his possession or under his control, whether he be in complete desirable and rightful possession or not.

Of the *havers* there are many who have never been possessors; of the possessors, many who have never been *havers*. A. P. PEABODY *King's Chapel Sermons* p. 286. [H. M. & CO. 1891.]

hav'er[2], *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] An oat; oats. **hav're†.— hav'er-bread,** *n.*— **hav'er-cake,** *n.*— **h.-grass,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An oat-like grass (*Avena fatua*); wild oat.— **hav'er-meal,** *n.* Oatmeal. **hav're-meal‡.**

Ha'ver-camp, 1 hā'vər-kamp; 2 hä'ver-cämp, **Sigebert** (1683–4/23 1742). A Dutch philologist, critic, and professor.

hav"er-de-poise'†, *n.* Avoirdupois.

ha'ver-el, 1 hē'vər-el; 2 hā'ver-ĕl, *v.* [Scot.] To talk inanely; joke. **ha'ver-al‡.— ha'ver-el,** *a.*

Hav'er-ford, 1 hav'ər-fərd; 2 hăv'er-ford, *n.* A village in Montgomery county, Pa.; seat of Haverford College (Society of Friends), founded in 1833.

Hav'er-ford-West', *n.* A borough and river-port; capital of Pembrokeshire, Wales; a county in itself.

Hav'er-gal, 1 hav'ər-gəl; 2 hăv'er-ġal, **Frances Ridley** (12/14 1836–6/3 1879). An English religious poet.

Ha'ver-hill, 1 hē'vər-ɪl; 2 hā'ver-ĭl, *n.* 1. A city in Essex county, Mass. 2. A town, county-seat of Grafton county, N. H. 3. An urban district and market-town in S. W. Suffolk, England. [manners.

ha'vers[1], 1 hē'vərz; 2 hā'vers, *n. pl.* [Dial.] Behavior; ways;

ha'vers[2], *n.* [Scot.] Foolish talk.

ha'vers[3], *n. Bot.* Same as HAVER-GRASS.

ha'vers, *interj.* Pooh! Rubbish!

hav'er-sack, 1 hav'ər-sak; 2 hăv'er-săk, *n.* 1. A soldier's ration-bag, slung from the shoulder: distinguished from *knapsack*. 2. A gunner's leather case for carrying charges to a gun. 3. [Prov. Eng.] A sack for oats or oatmeal. [< F. *havresac*, < G. *hafersack*, < *hafer*, oats, + *sack*, sack.]

Ha-ver'sian, 1 ha-vūr'shən; 2 ha-vẽr'shan, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named after Clopton Havers, an English anatomist (17th century).— **Haversian canal,** one of the numerous channels for capillary blood-vessels in bone-substance. See illus. under BONE.— **H. glands,** the fringes of synovial membrane, once thought to be glandular.— **H. lamellæ,** the concentric layers of bony tissue surrounding the Haversian canals. [the versed sine.

hav'er-sine, 1 hav'ər-sain; 2 hăv'er-sīn, *abbr. Naut.* Half

Hav'er-straw, 1 hav'ər-strē; 2 hăv'er-strạ, *n.* A township and village in Rockland county, N. Y.

Hav'gan, 1 hūv'gĕn; 2 häv'ġan, *n. Celt. Myth.* A chief; the opponent of Arawn.

ha'vier, 1 hē'vyər; 2 hā'vyer, *n.* A gelded fallow deer. **ha'ver‡; ha'vior‡.** [hav'il‡.

hav'il, 1 hav'ɪl; 2 hăv'il, *n.* [Eng.] A small species of crab.

Hav'i-lah, 1 hav'ɪ-lə or hə-vai'lə; 2 hăv'i-la or ha-vī'la, *n. Bib. Gen.* x, 29. [Heb., circle, district.]

hav'il-dar", 1 hav'ɪl-dār"; 2 hăv'il-där", *n.* [Ind.] A non-commissioned officer of a sepoy regiment; a native sergeant. [< Hind. *hawāldār*, < *hawāla*, charge, + *-dār*, having.] — **havildar major,** a sergeant-major of sepoys.

hav'ing, 1 hav'ɪŋ; 2 hăv'ing, *pa.* [Prov. Eng.] Covetous; grasping.

hav'ing, *n.* 1. That which one has or owns; possessions; goods; also, the act or state of owning or possessing. 2. [Archaic or Scot.] Good behavior or breeding; manners; ways; commonly plural. **hav'ins‡.**

ha'viour†, *n.* 1. Behavior. 2. Resources; possessions. **ha'vior†.— ha'vioured,** *a.*

hav'oc, 1 hav'ək; 2 hăv'oc, *vt.* [HAV'OCKED, HAV'OCKT^P; HAV'OCK-ING.] [Rare.] To lay waste; devastate. **hav'ock‡.**

hav'oc, *n.* 1. General carnage or destruction; wide-spread waste; devastation.

The Peloponnesian war made *havoc* among the Athenian nobles, as the wars of the Roses struck down the ancient baronage of England. T. E. MAY *Democ. in Eur.* vol. i, p. 124. [A. & S.]

2†. A hawk. [< AS. *hafoc*, hawk.] **hav'ock‡.** Syn.: see MASSACRE.— **to cry havoc,** to give a signal for general carnage or destruction; originally, in falconry, to give a cry of encouragement to a hawk attacking its prey.

Do not *cry havoc*, where you should but hunt
With modest warrant.
SHAKESPEARE *Coriolanus* act iii, sc. 1.

Ha"voth-ja'ir, 1 hē"vōth-jē'ɪr; 2 hā"vōth-jā'ir, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxii, 41. [Heb., villages of Jair.]

Ha'vre, 1 hū'vər; 2 hä'ver, or **Le Ha'vre,** 1 lə ū'vr; 2 le ä'vr. 1. A seaport city in Seine-Inférieure department, France; four times besieged. 2. A town in Choteau county, Mont.

Hav're de Grace, 1 hav'ər də grūs; 2 hăv'er de ġräç. A city in Harford county, Md.; taken by the British, May 3, 1813.

haw[1], 1 hē; 2 hạ, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to turn to the left or near side, in driving; as, to *haw* an ox-team: opposed to *gee*. **II.** *i.* To turn to the left or near side, as a draft-animal: usually in the imperative, as a command. [< AS. *hāwian*, look; cp. WHOA.] — **to haw and gee.** 1. To go or shift from one side to the other; be undecided or wavering; vacillate. 2. To lead or order one way and then another capriciously; order about.

haw[2], *vi.* To hesitate in speaking; speak hesitatingly or interruptedly with a sound like *haw*.— **haw'er,** *n.*

haw[1], *n.* 1. The fruit of any species of hawthorn (*Cratægus*), especially of the English hawthorn (*C. oxyacantha*), sparingly naturalized in the United States. 2. The oval drupe of several species of *Viburnum;* especially, the black haw or sloe (*V. prunifolium*). 3. Any tree bearing the fruit. 4. A dwelling-house. 5†. Any small fruit or berry. 6†. A thing of no worth; a trifle. [< AS. *hagan*.]— **black haw.** 1. Same as HAW[1], 2. 2. The sweet viburnum or sheepberry. 3. The berry of *Bumelia lanuginosa* and of *B. tenax*, of the family *Sapotaceæ*, found in the southern United States.— **dotted haw,** a shrub (*Cratægus punctata*) with obovate leaves and large, spherical, red or yellow fruit: common in the eastern United States.— **haw'-tree",** *n.* 1. Same as HAWTHORN. 2. The white-beam (*Sorbus arta*).— **purple haw,** same as BLUEWOOD, or TEXAN LOGWOOD.— **scarlet haw,** a shrub or small tree (*Cratægus coccinea*) with ovate leaves and globose fruits, found in southern Canada and the eastern United States.— **summer haw,** the yellow haw (*Cratægus flava*), with pear-shaped yellowish fruit, growing in the southeastern United States.— **Washington haw,** the Washington thorn. See under THORN.

haw[2], *n.* An interjected utterance or interruption of speech resembling the sound of *haw;* as, his story was broken by hums and *haws*. See HAW, *interj.*

haw[3], *n.* 1. *Pathol.* A web or spot in the eye; especially, a disease of the third eyelid of a horse: in the latter sense commonly in the plural. 2. The nictitating membrane or third eyelid. [Cp. HAW[1], *n.*, 5.]

haw[4], *n.* [Gt. Brit.] 1. An enclosed piece of ground; small field; garden. 2. A churchyard. 3. A hedge. 4. A dale; also, a green spot in a valley. 5. The ear of oats. H. *Dict.* [< AS. *haga*, yard.] [the Cape Fear river.

Haw[5], *n.* A river in central North Carolina; length, 130 m. to

haw, *interj.* A meaningless utterance occurring in hesitating or drawling speech; as, hum, *haw!* I really can't say. Written also *aw, er, huh, uh, ur*, etc.

Ha-wai'i, 1 ha-wai'ī; 2 hä-wī'ī, *n.* The largest of the Hawaiian Islands; 4,015 sq. m.; chief town, Hilo.

Ha-wai'ian, 1 ha-wai'yən; 2 hä-wī'yan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the island of Hawaii, or the whole group of the Sandwich Islands, in the Pacific ocean. **II.** *n.* 1. A native or naturalized inhabitant of Hawaii. 2. The language of Hawaii, one of the Malayo-Polynesian group of languages.— **Hawaiian subregion** (*Zoogeog.*), the Polynesian region which embraces the Hawaiian Islands.

Ha-wai'ian Is'lands. Formerly the Sandwich Islands; N. Pacific ocean; 6,449 sq. m.; annexed to the United States, July 7, 1898; organized as a Territory of the United States, June 14, 1900; capital, Honolulu. Attained in Pacific flight of 2,400 m. from San Francisco in 25 hrs. 51 min. by Lts. Albert Maitland and Lester J. Hegenberger of U. S. Army, June 28–29, 1927.

ha-wai'ite, 1 hə-wai'ait; 2 ha-wī'īt, *n.* A gem variety of olivine, pale-green in color, found in the Hawaiian Islands.

Hawar'den, 1 hār'den; 2 här'dĕn, *n.* 1. A town and parish in Flintshire, N. Wales; has a castle, formerly the residence of William E. Gladstone. 2. 1 hē'wār-den; 2 hā'wär-dĕn. A town in Sioux county, Iowa.

Ha'wash, 1 hā'wash; 2 hä'wäsh, *n.* A river in S. Abyssinia; length, 500 m. to Lake Assal.

haw'buck, 1 hē'buk; 2 hạ'bŭk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An ill-mannered fellow; a clown.

haw'cu-bite†, *n.* [London Slang.] A mohawk or street ruffian of 17th cent.

hawd, *pp.* Hawed. S. S.

hawe'bake"†, *n.* Coarse fare: perhaps the baked berry of the hawthorn. A nonce-word used by Chaucer.

Haw'eis, 1 hē'ɪs; 2 hạ'is, **Hugh Reginald** (4/3 1838–1/29 1901). An English divine and author; *My Musical Memories.*

Hawes, 1 hēz; 2 hạs, *n.* 1. **Stephen** (1483–1523?), an English poet. 2. **William** (11/28 1736–12/5 1808), an English physician; founded the Royal Humane Society.

Hawes'ville, 1 hēz'vil; 2 hạs'vil, *n.* A city, county-seat of Hancock county, Ky.

haw'finch", 1 hē'finch"; 2 hạ'finch", *n.* The European grosbeak (*Coccothraustes vulgaris*), resembling a chaffinch in color but with a very large beak: supposed to feed mostly on the hawthorn (*Cratægus oxyacantha*).

haw"-haw', 1 hē"-hē'; 2 hạ"-hạ', *vi.* To laugh coarsely and loudly; guffaw. [Imitative.]

haw"-haw'[1], *n.* A loud coarse laugh; guffaw.

haw"-haw'[2], *n.* Same as HA-HA. [land.

Haw'ick, 1 hē'ɪk; 2 hạ'ik, *n.* A town in Roxburghshire, Scot-

Ha-wi'ya, 1 ha-wī'ya; 2 hä-wī'yä, *n. pl.* A Somali tribe, chiefly Mohammedan fanatics. [province, Persia.

Ha-wi'za, 1 ha-wī'za; 2 hä-wī'zä, *n.* A town in Khuzistan

hawk[1], 1 hēk; 2 hạk, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cry for sale in the streets, or in public places; carry about from place to place or from door to door for sale; peddle; as, to *hawk* brooms; also figuratively, to talk about or exhibit in the manner of a pedler or canvasser; as, to *hawk* his praises. **II.** *i.* To carry goods about for sale. [< HAWKER[1].] **hawk'er†.**

hawk[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* To raise from the throat by forcible effort, as phlegm. **II.** *i.* To clear or attempt to clear the throat of phlegm. [Imitative.]

hawk[3], *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To attack in the air, after the manner of a hawk. **II.** *i.* 1. To hunt or take birds or small quadrupeds by means of trained hawks, or falcons; practise falconry. 2. To fly in search of prey; soar, as a hawk.

The wasp . . . finding no honey, rose again, and *hawked* about in search for it.
J. LUBBOCK *Ants, Bees, and Wasps* p. 317. [A. 1882.]

— **to hawk at,** to fly or pounce upon.

hawk[1], *n.* 1. An accipitrine bird having the upper mandible not toothed, and relatively short rounded wings. The **sharp-shinned hawk** (*Accipiter fuscus*) and **Cooper's hawk** (*A. cooperi*) are North-American, and the **sparrow-hawk** (*A. nisus*) and **goshawk** (*Astur palumbarius*) are European examples.

The sharp-shinned *hawk* . . . is one of the most destructive and pernicious of all our birds of prey, since it feeds almost entirely on wild birds and young poultry. . . . Trim, alert, and vigorous, the *Goshawk* is the boldest and by far the most destructive of the North American Raptores, infinitely more injurious to our game birds, and the poultry yards as well, than any other species. KNOWLTON AND RIDGWAY *Birds of the World* pp. 260, 261. [H. H. & CO. '09.]



1. A Hawk (*Falco peregrinus*) prepared for falconry: *h*, hood; *b*, braces to draw hood together; *j*, jess. 2. Method of attaching the jess to the foot, beneath the bewet and bell.

2. Any diurnal bird of prey used in falconry; especially, a short-winged or ignoble bird of prey with rounded wings.

The passions of youth, like unhooded *hawks*, fly high, with musical bells upon their jesses. LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* bk. i, p. 71. [H. M. & CO. 1882.]

3. Any falconoid bird except a vulture, as a falcon, buzzard, or kite. 4. Figuratively, one who lives at the expense of others, or who is grasping and extortionate. [< AS. *hafoc, hafuc*, hawk.]— **blue hawk.** 1. The peregrine when full-grown. 2. The American goshawk. 3. A male harrier.— **broad-winged h.,** a small hen-hawk (*Buteo platypterus*).— **great-footed h.,** the duck-hawk. See FALCON.— **hawk'-bell",** *n. Falconry.* A small spherical bell to be fastened on the leg of a hawk.— **hawk'ber"ry,** *n.* The gean.— **h.-billed,** *a.* Having a bill or beak like a hawk's; also, having an aquiline nose.— **h.-cuckoo,** *n.* An East-Indian cuckoo (genus *Hierococcyx*), resembling a hawk in plumage.— **h.-eagle,** *n.* A falconoid bird (*Spizaëtus ornatus*).— **h.-eyed,** *a.* Having keen, piercing, or fierce eyes.— **h.-fly,** *n.* A hornet-fly.— **h.-nosed,** *a.* Having a nose like a hawk's beak.— **h.-owl,** *n.* 1. An owl (*Surnia ulula*) of the northern hemisphere, of somewhat hawk-like aspect and diurnal habits. 2. Either one of certain other owls, as the short-eared owl.— **h.-parrot,** *n.* A South-American parrot (genus *Deroptyus*); as, the crested *hawk-parrot* (*D. coronatus*).— **hawk's-beard,** *n.* Any species of *Crepis*, a genus of European herbs of the family *Cichoriaceæ*, akin to hawkbit and hawkweed. *C. biennis* and *C. tectorum* are naturalized in the United States.— **hawk's-bill,** *n.* 1. *Horol.* A form of detent in the striking part of a clock. 2. The hawkbill turtle.— **hawk's-eye,** *n.* 1. The golden plover. 2. The black-bellied plover. 3. The tiger's-eye.— **h.-swallow,** *n.* The European black swift (*Micropus apus*).— **poplar-h.,** *n.* A sphingid moth (*Smerinthus populi*) of large size.— **red-shouldered h.,** a hen-hawk (*Buteo lineatus*) of eastern North America, having the feathers about the bend of the wing reddish.— **red-tailed h.,** a hen-hawk (*Buteo borealis*) of eastern North America, having the tail red.— **St. John's h.,** the roughleg.— **snail-h.,** *n.* [So. U. S.] The everglade-kite.— **van-winged h.,** a small European falcon (*Falco subbuteo*).

hawk[2], *n.* A forcible effort to raise phlegm or any other obstruction from the throat.— **hawk'y,** *a.*

Speech of the most haggly, *hawky*, pinched, and meagre kind.
CARLYLE *Reminiscences, Jane Welsh Carlyle* p. 269. [H. 1881.]

hawk[3], *n.* A small square board with a handle underneath, used to hold plaster or mortar.— **hawk'-boy",** *n.* A plasterer's assistant who supplies his hawk with material.

hawk'bill", 1 hēk'bil"; 2 hạk'bĭl", *n.* 1. The sea-turtle (*Chelonia imbricata*) that yields tortoise-shell: named from the hooked upper jaw. 2. A pair of curve-nosed pliers used in soldering with a blowpipe.— **hawk's'-bill"‡.** [ft. high.

Hawk Bill. A mountain of the Blue Ridge, Virginia; 4,066

hawk'bit", 1 hēk'bit"; 2 hạk'bĭt", *n.* 1. A herb of the genus *Leontodon*, of the family *Cichoriaceæ*, especially, *L. autumnale*, the only species naturalized in the United States; the fall dandelion. 2. Any of several species of *Hieracium*.

hawk'-cuck"oo, *n.* See under HAWK[1], *n.*

Hawke, 1 hēk; 2 hạk, **Edward, Lord** (1705–10/17 1781). An English admiral, who defeated the French off Belleisle, 1759.

hawk'-ea"gle, *n.* See under HAWK[1], *n.*

hawked[1], *l.* hēkt; 2 hakt, *a.* [Scot. or Prov. Eng.] Dappled; marked with spots or streaks, especially of white.

hawked[2]‡, *a.* Aquiline; curved like a hawk's bill.

hawk'er[1], 1 hâk'er; 2 hąk'er, *n.* One who cries goods and wares for sale on the streets or from place to place; a pedler; packman; huckster. In British law the hawker is distinguished from the pedler by the use of a vehicle for transporting his wares.

Oldclothes *hawkers* . . . go where their cast-off garments will find a sale. J. H. Browne *Great Metrop.* p. 98. [A. D. CO. 1860.]

[< D. *heuker*, retailer, stooper, < MD. *hucken*, stoop.]

hawk'er[2], *n.* 1. One who hunts with hawks; a falconer.

2. A sloop-rigged vessel.

Hawk'er, Robert Stephen (12/1803–8/1875). An English antiquary, divine, and poet.

Hawke's Bay. A provincial district; 4,410 sq. m.; bay and county in North Island, New Zealand.

Hawkes'worth, 1 hâks'wŭrth; 2 hąks'wŭrth, **John** (1715–11/21773). An English writer and essayist.

hawk'ey[1], *n.* Same as HOCKEY.

hawk'ey[2], 1 hôk'i; 2 hąk'y, *n.* [Scot.] 1. A black-and-white cow; especially, a dark cow with a white face; horse, any cow. 2. A stupid fellow; a dolt or simpleton. **hawk'ie**‡.

Hawk'eye[1], 1 hôk'oi'; 2 hąk'y', *n.* 1. [Colloq., U. S.] A native or an inhabitant of Iowa, the "Hawkeye State," said to be so named after a former Indian chief of that region. 2. Natty Bumppo: a sobriquet.

hawk'eyed, **h.-ily.** See under HAWK'I, *n.*

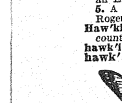
hawk'fing, *a.* 1. Devoted to the sport of hawking. 2†. Keen

hawk'ing, 1 hâk'ing; 2 hąk'ing, *n.* The sport of hunting small game with falcons or hawks; falconry.— **hawk'ing-glove'**, *n.* A glove with gauntlet, worn by a person who carries a hunting-hawk on the wrist.— **h.-machine**, *n. Dyeing.* A roller mechanism by which cloth is conducted through a dyeing-vat.— **h.-pole(r**, *n.* A perch for a falcon.

Haw'kins, 1 hô'kinz-vil; 2 hą'kinz-vil, *n.* A town, county-seat of Pulaski county, Ga. [hawk.

hawk'ish, 1 hôk'ish; 2 hąk'. Pertaining to or like a

hawk'-moth', 1 hôk'-môth'; 2 hąk'-mŏth', *n.* A large stout-bodied sphingid moth; a sphinx.



Humming-bird Hawk-moth. 1/3

Most of the hawk-moths fly by twilight and have a long tongue with which they suck the sweets from flowers, and the larvæ are commonly green and have a caudal spine. The mode of feeding and flight of some of the species, as of the humming-bird hawk-moth, (*Macroglossa stellatarum*), is similar to that of the humming-bird. See illus. under DEATH'S-HEAD MOTH.

The hawk-*moths* or humming-bird moths are among the largest and stoutest of *Lepidoptera*. The body is very stout, spindle-shaped, with narrow, powerful wings. Their flight, is consequently, exceedingly swift and powerful. . . . The tongue, or maxille, is remarkably long, so that the insect is able, while on the wing, to explore the interior of deep flowers. This habit of remaining for a considerable time poised in the air on their rapidly vibrating wings causes them to be mistaken for humming-birds. . . . The larvæ of hawk-moths, as in the last segment is an acute horn sometimes represented by a simple tubercle. At rest they stand with the fore part of the body elevated in a supposed Sphinx-like attitude.

PACKARD *Guide to the Study of Insects* p. 271. [MOTH 1889.]

— **bumblebee hawk-moth**, a clearwing hawk-moth (*Hemaris diffinis*) of the United States, resembling a bumblebee when in flight.

hawk'-nosed', *a.* See under HAWK'I, *n.*

hawk'nut', 1 hôk'nŭt'; 2 hąk'-. Same as HOGNUT. 2.

hawk'-owl', **h.-parrot**, etc. See under HAWK'I, *n.*

Hawks, 1 hôks; 2 hąks, **Francis Lister** (8/1179–9/21866). An American clergyman and writer.

hawk'shaw, 1 hôk'shô; 2 hąk'shą, *n.* [Colloq.] A detective: so called from the name of a detective who figures in Charles Reade's novel *The Ticket-of-Leave Man.*

Hawks'moor, 1 hôks'mōōr; 2 hąks'mōōr or -môr, **Nicholas** (1661–9/21736). An English architect.

hawk'weed, 1 hâk'wēd; 2 hąk'wēd', *n.* S. S.

hawk'weed', 1 hâk'wēd'; 2 hąk'wēd', *n.* 1. Any species of *Hieracium*, especially *H. canadense* and *H. venosum*. 2. A species of groundsel (*Senecio hieracifolius*).— **mouse-ear hawkweed**, a British species (*H. pilosella*).

Hawk'wood, 1 hôk'wŭd; 2 hąk'wŭd, **Sir John** (1320?–1/13 1394). An English adventurer; was in the service of Florence and Milan, in Italy; distinguished for resource and strategy.

hawk'y, *a.* Too loud.

Haw'ley, 1 hô'li; 2 hą'ly, *n.* 1. **Gideon** (11/11727–10/1807), an American pastor and Indian missionary. 2. **Henry** (1679–7/21759), an English architect and engineer. Highlanders at Falkirk, 1746. 3. **Joseph** (16/11724–3/11788), an American lawyer and patriot. 4. A borough in Wayne county, Pa.

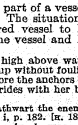
hawm, 1 hôm; 2 hąm, *st.* [Prov. Eng.] To lounge about.

hawm, *n.* A stalk; haulm.

ha'wok, 1 hâ'wok; 2 hâ'wŏk, *n.* The aboriginal shell money of central and southern California, consisting of disk-shaped beads of various sizes and values. It was usually made of thick clam-shells, and was worn as an ornament.

Ha'worth, 1 hô'wŭrth; 2 hą'wŭrth, *n.* A town in Yorkshire, England.

Ha-wor'thi-a, 1 hą-wŭr'thi-ą; 2 ha-wŭr'thi-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of liliaceous acaulescent or short-stemmed succulent plants, natives of South Africa, with white spicate inflorescence. A large number of species are cultivated for the beauty of their foliage. [< A. H. *Haworth*, English botanist.]



Hawok (side and edge).

hawse[1], *n.* To raise; hoist.

hawse[1], 1 hôz; 2 hąz, *n. Naut.* 1. The part of a vessel's bow where the hawse-holes are. 2. The situation of the cables that lead from a moored vessel to her anchors; also, the space between the vessel and her anchors.

It is bold when the hawse-holes are high above water, *clear* when either anchor can be picked up without fouling, *foul* when the cables must be cleared before the anchors can be picked up, and *open* when the ship rides with her bow bisecting the angle made by the cables.

Jones now determined to lay his ship athwart the enemy's *hawse*. A. S. MACKENZIE *Paul Jones* vol. i. p. 182. [R. 1878.]

3. A hawse-hole. [< Ice. *háls.*] — **cross in hawse**, the crossing of the cables, causing the reversal of the anchors.

— **hawse'-bag'**, *n.* A bag of oakum used to plug the hawse-hole or hawse-pipe.— **h.-block**, *n.* A wooden plug used to close a hawse-hole to prevent the entrance of water.— **h.-bolster**, *n.* 1. A block of wood or iron placed close below a hawse-hole to prevent chafing by the cable. 2. A hawse-bag.— **h.-bow'ser, h.-bow'sher**, *n.* A man on a dock, pier, or platform to cover the outer opening of a hawse-hole. See BUCKLER, 2.— **h.-hole**, *n.* A hole in the bow of a vessel for the passage of a cable.— **h.-hook**, *n.* A breast-hook just above a hawse-hole.— **h.-jacks**, *n. pl.* Same as **h.-laid**, *a.* Hawser-laid.— **h.-piece**, *n.* A piece of timber or a frame of timbers through which a hawse-hole is cut.— **h.-pipe**, *n.* 1. The iron lining of a hawse-hole. 2. A hole or tube in a deck through which a cable passes to a locker.— **h.-pipe bottom**, a sea-bottom honeycombed by worms or the like.— **h.-piping**, *n.* A hawse-block.— **h.-timber**, *n.* An upright timber through which a hawse-hole is cut.— **h.-wood**, *n.* The hawse-timbers.— **in the h.**, a little ahead of the cutwater.— **holding the full, end in the h.**, to immerse the bow while anchored. **riding h. fallen**†.— **to come in through the h.-hole**, to work one's way up from the lowest place; begin at the bottom of the social scale. **to go over the h. through the h.-hole**.— **to freshen the h.**, to veer out or heave in enough cable to expose a new part to the chafe and strain of the hawse-holes: said of rope cables.

hawse'-hole, *n.* Same as HAWSE, *n.* 3.

haw'ser, 1 hô'zer *or* hô'ser; 2 ha'ger *or* ha'ser (XIII), *n. Naut.* A large rope, varying from 5 to 24 inches in circumference, of 6 to 9 strands, laid with a right-hand twist.

Our eight-inch *hawser* parted like a whip-cord.

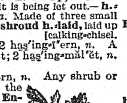
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. i, p. 58. [C. & P. 1856.]

[< OF. *haulseree*, < *haulser*, lift, < L. *altus*, high.] — **haw'ser-bend**, *n.* Same as HAWSE-BEND, 1.— **haw'ser-clamp**, *n.* A contrivance for checking a hawser as it is being let out.— **h.-hole**, *n.* A hawse-hole.— **h.-laid**, *a.* Made of three small ropes laid up into one; cable-laid.— **shroud h.-laid**, laid up of four strands. [caking-chisel.

haw'sing-i'ron, 1 hâz'in-oi'ern; 2 hąz'ing-i'ern, *n.* A

haw'sing-mal'let, 1 hâz'in-mal'et; 2 hąz'ing-mal'et, *n.* A caulking-mallet or beetle.

haw'thorn, 1 hô'thôrn; 2 hą'thôrn, *n.* Any shrub or tree of the genus *Crataegus*, of the family *Pomaceæ*, and have a long-



English hawthorn (*C. oxyacantha*), much used in England for hedges, and sparingly introduced into the United States, the White-thorn (*C. cordata*), and the **cockspur-thorn** (*C. crus-galli*). [< AS. *hagthorn*, < *haga*, hedged spot, + *thorn*, thorn.] (*Macroplasma stellatarum*), is similar to that

Hawthorn.

a, fruit.

— **hawthorn decoration**, a style of decorating porcelain. See under CHINA†.

— **haw'thorn-grub'beak**, *n.* Another name for the

haw'thorn-finch, *n.* A European bird, the chaffinch (*Fringilla coelebs*).

haw'thorned, *a.*— **haw'thorn-y**, *a.*

Haw'thorn, A town in Victoria, Australia; a suburb of Melbourne.

Haw'thorne, 1 hô'thôrn; 2 hą'thôrn, *n.* 1. **Julius** (7/21814–[6]–). An American author and journalist; promoter; son of Nathaniel; *Fool of Nature.* 2. **Nathaniel** (7/21804–9/21864), an American novelist; member of the "Brook Farm" community; *Scarlet Letter, Marble Faun*, etc.

Ha'y, 1 aks'ō'; 2 âks'ō', **François Nicolas Benoît, Baron** (6/21774–4/21838). A French general and military engineer.

hax'ter, 1 hâks'ter, *n.* Same as HACKSTER.

hay[1], 1 hā; 2 hą, *v.* I.*t.* 1. To make into hay; as, to *hay* clover. 2. To feed with hay; as, to *hay* stock. 3. To place under hay: said of land. II. *i.* To make hay; work in the hay-field.— **hay'ing**, *n.* The work or the season of making and storing hay.

hay[2], *vi.* To set snares for rabbits.

hay[3], *n.* 1. Grass, clover, or the like, cut and dried or cured for the use of cattle as fodder; grass that has been cut. Hay that is preserved in silos is known also as **pitted** or **potted hay**, and when especially treated, as in certain European countries, as **silage**.

And like a beast him seemed for to be, And ate hay as an ox. CHAUCER *C. T., Monk's Tale* l. 181.

[Ice. xv, 6.

2. Grass suitable for fodder.

The *hay* is withered away. [< AS. *hēg, hīg, hay*, < *hēawan*, cut.] — **between hay and grass**, too late for one thing and too early for another.— **brown hay**, sour hay.— **h.-band**, *n.* A hay-rope.— **h.-bird**, *n.* A bird of the genus *Hay'-bird'ia*, *n.* [< **hay** + **bacillus**, *n.* A bacillus (*Bacillus subtilis*) without pathogenetic qualities, found in infusions of hay.— **hay'-band**, *n.* A band used for binding hay in bundles or trusses. See BARRACK.— **hay'-bird, n.** 1. A bird, as the whitethroat or blackcap, that uses hay in building its nest; a hay-jack. 2. Same as V. 3. [The grass-finches.— **hay'-bote**, *n.* See Hedgebote.— **hay-cap**, *n.* A cap or cover, as of canvas, to protect a cock, pile, or stack of hay from rain.— **hay'-cock'**, *n.* A dome-shaped pile of hay thrown up in the field for curing or storing.— **hay-cold**, *n.* Hay-fever.— **hay-cromet**, *n.* A hay-rake.— **hay-elevator**, *n.* See ELEVATOR.— **hay'-fever**, *n. Pathol.* A catarrhal affection of the mucous membrane of the eyes and air-passages, characterized by its annual recurrence at the same period in the same person, manifesting itself first by itching, followed by sneezing and running from the eyes and nostrils, and, later, with pain in the head and frontal sinuses, and generally some asthma. Experiments seem to establish the fact that to the pollen of various grasses, especially timothy, flowering in June, is to be attributed the occurrence and annual recurrence of the disease in certain sensitive persons. It has been known to occur in early summer and autumn: sometimes called **summer or autumnal catarrh**. Sufferers sometimes find relief by visiting pine regions or the seashore.— **hay-field**, *n.* A field where grass is made into hay, or on which grass is grown for hay.— **hay-fork**, *n.* A long-handled fork for stirring and pitching hay by hand; also, a large fork operated by power, as by a horse and pulley, for moving hay, as from or to a wagon or mow.— **hay-hook**, *n.* 1. A hook for pulling hay from a mow or stack. 2. *Her.* A hook, sometimes terminating in an animal's head, used as a bearing.— **hay'-jack**, *n.* Same as HAY-BIRD, 1.— **hay-loader**, *n.* A device attached to a wagon or the like and used for loading hay from the cock, windrow, or swath.— **hay-loft**, *n.* A loft, as in a barn or stable, for storing hay.— **hay-market**, *n.* A place where hay is bought and sold.— **hay-plant**, *n.* A perennial herb (*Prangos pabularia*) of the parsley family, used in Tibet as fodder for sheep, goats, and oxen, and introduced experimentally into Europe about 1840, but without success.— **hay-press**, *n.* See PRESS.— **hay-rack**, *n.* 1. A broad and long open frame mounted on wheels or placed on a cart or wagon-body, on which hay, straw, or corn in the sheaf is to be hauled. **hay'-rig'ging**†. 2. An overhead framework in a stable, holding hay, etc., for feeding horses and cattle. **hay-shelving**†.— **hay'-rake**, *n.* A rake, operated either by hand or by horses or oxen, for gathering hay into windrows or cocks.— **hay-ricker**, *n.* Same as RICKER, 1.— **hay rope** (*rounding*), a rope made from prairie grass, etc., used in casting cors.— **hay-scent**, *n.* A sweet-scented fern (*Nephrodium oreopteris*).— **hay-spade**, *n.* A sharp-bladed implement having a handle and a fork, used for carrying hay from a stack.— **hay-spreader**, *n.* A hay-scudder.— **hay-stacker**, *n.* A portable derrick and hay-fork for stacking hay.— **hay-sweep**, *n.* A large rake used in gathering windrows into cocks or cocks into stacks.— **hay tea**, water in which hay has been boiled, used for feeding calves, etc.— **hay-tedder**, *n.* A wheeled implement for stirring and spreading newly cut grass or hay. See PLATE of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.— **hay-tilt**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] 1. The whitethroat. 2. The sedge-warbler.— **hay-worm**, *n.* A clover-worm.— **neither hay nor grass**, neither one thing nor the other: said of things spoiled in the making.— **salt hay**, hay made from grass grown in salt-water swamps, principally used for litter, but partly as food for cattle.— **sour hay**, an ensilage carried with care, and subjected to a costed fermentation which causes it to become acid and turn brown. See HAY†, *n.*— **tame hay**, hay made from cultivated grasses or forage-plants, as distinguished from the wild or salt marsh hay.— **to make hay while the sun shines**, to improve an opportunity: take advantage of a favorable time.— **wild hay**, hay made from uncultivated or indigenous grasses, as on prairies or in swamps.

hay[3], 1 hē; 2 hą, *n.* In fencing, a home thrust; a hit.

hay[4], *n.* [Archaic.] A net or snare, especially a net enclosing the burrow, hole, or haunt of an animal. 2. A hedge, palisade, or fence; also, a place enclosed with such. 3. A round dance or figure of a ring or country couple. [< AS. *hege*, < *haga*, hedge.]— **to dance the hay**, to dance in a ring; also, to go to *and fro* in a lively or elated manner.

Hay', **n. 1. David Ramsay** (1/21798–9/21868), a Scottish artist and writer. 2. **John** (19/21838–7/21905), an American statesman, author, and poet; ambassador to England, 1897–1898; Secretary of State, 1898–1905; author of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty; secured the "open door" in China; he wrote *Pike County Ballads*; with Nicolay, *Life of Abraham Lincoln*. 3. An urban district and market-town in Brecknockshire, Wales.

hay, *interj.* 1. Same as HEY. 2†. In fencing, an exclamation uttered when a home thrust or hit is made. [Def. 2 < It. *hai*, you have it, < *avere*, < L. *habere*.]

ha'ya, 1 hä'ye; 2 hä'ya, *n.* [Afr.] An arrow-poison used by the negroes of the Guinea coast.

Hay'a-shi, 1 hē'ye-shē; 2 hä'ya-shi, **Viscount Tadasu** (3/11 1850–7/21913). A Japanese diplomat; promoter and signer of the treaties of alliance with Great Britain, 1902 and 1905.

hay'-asth'ma, hay-bacillus, etc. See under HAY[3], *n.*

hayd, *pp.* Hayed. S. S.

Hay'den, 1 hē'din; 2 hā'dn, *n.* 1. **Ferdinand Vandeveer** (7/21829–12/21887). An American geologist. Rocky Mountain places named in his honor. 2. A hill in the Seton range, Uintah county, Wyo.; 13,694 ft. high. 3. A peak in the Catskills, N. Y.; 2,920 ft. high.

hay'donite, 1 hē'din-oit; 2 hā'dn-it, *n. Mineral.* A yellow variety of chabazite in which the crystals are often twinned. [< F. V. *Hayden*, American geologist.]

Hay'den Pass. A pass in Colorado, elevation, 10,780 ft.

Hay'dn, 1 hē'din *or* (*G.*) hai'dn; 2 hā'din *or* (*G.*) hŷ'dn, *n.* 1. **Franz Joseph** (3/21732–5/21809), an Austrian composer of symphonies, *opera seria*, etc. 2. **Johann Michael** (1737–1/21805), an English author and compiler; *Dict. of Dates.* [England.

Hay'dock, 1 hē'dok; 2 hā'dŏk, *n.* A parish in Lancashire,

Hay'don, 1 hē'don; 2 hā'don, **Benjamin Robert** (5/21786–6/21846). An English historical painter; committed suicide.

Hay'duk, *n.* A Magyar. [of Medina.

Hay'el, 1 he-yel'; 2 hä-yĕl', *n.* A town in Arabia, N. E.

Hayes, 1 hēz; 2 hāz, *n.* 1. **Catherine** (9/21825–8/21911), an Irish soprano singer. 2. **Isaac Israel** (4/21832–11/21881), an American Arctic explorer. 3. **Joseph** (1767–[7]–), American prelate; archbishop of New York; created cardinal, March, 1924. 4. **Rutherford Birchard** (9/21822–1/21893), an American statesman; United States general; Governor of Ohio; 19th President of the United States, 1877–1881; the election was disputed and an electoral commission (see ELECTORAL) was created by Congress to canvass the votes. 5. A county in S. W. Nebraska; 725 sq. m.; county-seat, Hayes Center.

hayes'ine (ēn,), *n. Mineral.* Borocalcite. [< A. *Hayes*, American chemist.] **hayes'ite**‡.

Hayes Pen-in'su-la. A peninsula in W. Greenland, E. of Baffin sea.

hay'ey, 1 hē'i; 2 hā'y, *a.* Having the odor and elasticity of hay: said of the tobacco-plant when cured.

hay'-fe'ver, hay'-hook, etc. See HAY[3], *n.*

hay'ko, 1 hē'ko; 2 hā'ko, *n.* A Japanese violin (*Oncorhynchus keta*) ranging from San Francisco to Kamchatka. See DOG.

Hayle, 1 hēl; 2 hāl, *n.* A town in Cornwall, England.

Hay'les, 1 hē'liz; 2 hā'lz, **William** (3/21745–11/21820). An English poet.

hay'load'er. See under HAY[3], *n.*

hay'mail'en, 1 hē'mēl'in; 2 hā'mēl'n, *n.* [Eng.] The groundivy (*Nepeta glechoma*). **hay'maids'**‡.

hay'mak'er, 1 hē'mēk'er; 2 hā'māk'er, *n.* 1. One who makes hay; especially, one who turns or tends the newly cut grass to cure it, as by tossing or spreading it. 2. A hay-tedder. 3. An apparatus for making hay by furnace-heat. 4. *pl.* A rustic dance; haymakers' jig.— **hay'-mak'ing**, *n.*

Haynes, 1 hēn; 2 hān, *n.* 1. **John** (1593–7/21654), an English statesman; Governor of Massachusetts; first Gov-

Hay'ne, 1 hān'e; 2 hā'ne, **Paul Hamilton** (1/21830–7/21886). An American general; accused of cruelty.

Hayne, 1 hān; 2 hān, *n.* 1. **Isaac** (9/21745–8/21781), an American colonel; hanged by the British as a traitor. 2. **Julia Dean** (7/21830–7/21869), an American actress. 3. **Robert Young** (13/21791–9/21839), an American orator; a grandnephew of Isaac; an opponent of Daniel Webster.

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ernor of Connecticut. **2. Lemuel** (7/ıa1753–9/ıa1833), an American minister.

hay'-plant", hay-rack, etc. See under HAY1, *n.*

Hays, 1 hāz; 2 hāz, *n.* **1. Alexander** (7/ıa1819–4/ıa1864), a United States general; killed at the battle of the Wilderness. **2. Will H.** (11/ı1879–), an American lawyer; Postmaster-General; of the United States, 1921–23. **3.** A county-seat in central Texas; 647 sq. m.; county-seat, San Marcos. **4.** A city; county-seat of Ellis county, Kan.

hay'-scent", *n.* See under HAY1, *n.*

hay'-seed", 1 hā'sēd'; 2 hā'sēd', *n.* Grass-seed; also, the mingled seeds, buds, blossoms, and chaff that fall from the hay when handled, as on a barn-floor.

hay'-seed", *n.* **1.** [Collog., U. S.] A countryman; rustic. **2.** [New Eng.] The small bodily crustaceans, or the like, upon which mackerel, menhaden, and other fish feed.

hay'-sel, 1 hē'sel; 2 hā'sēl, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The haying season.

hay'-spade", hay-spreader, etc. See under HAY1, *n.*

hay'-stack", 1 hē'stak'; 2 hā'stăk', *n.* A mass of hay, generally conical, stacked in the open air for preservation, and sometimes thatched or covered with a wooden cap or sheet: in the latter case usually called a *barrack*.

hay'-rick:— to look for a needle in a haystack, to search for something in a place where it is hopelessly lost.

hay'-stack"er, *n.* See under HAY1, *n.*

Hay'stack Moun'tain. **1.** A peak in Yellowstone Park; 7,689 ft. high. **2.** A summit in the Adirondacks, New York; 4,918 ft. high. **3.** A cliff, a mountain in the Adirondacks, New York; 4,766 ft. high.

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hay'-sted", *n.* See under HAY1, *n.*

Hay'ter, 1 hē'tər; 2 hā'tər, **Sir George** (12/ı1792–1/ıı1871). An English historical portrait-painter.

hay'thorn, 1 hē'thôrn; 2 hā'thôrn, *n.* Same as HAWTHORN.

Hay'ti, Hay't-an. See HAITI.

hay'-tool", *n.* See under HAY1, *n.*

hay'ward"ı, 1 hē'wərd'; 2 hā'wərd', *n.* [Local, U. S.] An officer chosen annually to take up and impound cattle or other animals found at large; now generally called *pound-master*. **2.** [Eng.] A person whose duty was to tend the common cattle of a parish within bounds and guard hedges or enclosures from injury.

Hay'ward, 1 hē'wərd; 2 hā'wərd, *n.* **1. Abraham** (11/ı2 1801–3/ı1884), an English lawyer and author. **2. Sir John** (1564?–9/ı1627), an English lawyer and historian.

Hay'wards, 1 hē'wərdz; 2 hā'wərdz, *n.* A town in Alameda county, Cal.

Hay'ward's Heath. A market-town in E. Sussex, England.

Hay'wood, 1 hē'wŭd; 2 hā'wŭd, *n.* A county in S. W. North Carolina; county-seat, Waynesville. **2.** A county in W. Tennessee; 520 sq. m.; county-seat, Brownsville.

hay'-worm", *n.* See under HAY1, *n.*

hay'ʒ, 1 hē'ız; 2 hā'ız, *n.* [Ar.] *Astrol.* The proper position or running-place of a planet (as of a masculine diurnal planet in a masculine sign which is above the horizon in the daytime) taken as an accidental dignity. [C.]

Ha'za, El, 1 el hā'zə; 2 el hā'zä. A district in E. Arabia on the Persian Gulf; 31,000 sq. m.

Haz'el, 1 hā'zel *or* hăz'el; 2 hā'zəl *or* hă-zĕl'ə, *n.* *Bib. 1 Kings*, xix, 15. [Heb., God sees.]

Ha-za'lah, 1 hə-zē'yə *or* hə-zō'yə; 2 hə-zē'yə *or* hə-zī'ə, *Arch.*

ha'zan, 1 hä'zən; 2 hä'zän, *n.* [Rus.] The oldest member of a Russian peasant family; head of the family, or one occupying a similar position in a clan or an organization, as the master of a hotel; a patriarch.

While the *Hazan* rules over the common property of the family estate, the village elder (*Starosta*) is guardian over the grouped households which make up the Mir.

L. BATES *The Russian Road to China* p. 139. (ıs. a. m. '10.)

Haz'a-rah, 1 hăz'ə-rä'; 2 hă-zä'rə, *n.* *Bib. Num.* xxxiii, 25.

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Haz'a-roth, 1 hăz'ə-rŏth'; 2 hă-zā'rŏth, *n.* *Bib. Deut.* ii, 23. [Heb., villages, courts.]

Haz'ar-sha'lı, 1 hăz'ər-shā'lı; 2 hă-zär'shə *or* -shŏl'; 2 hä-zär'shŏl *or* -shōl, *n.* *Bib. Num.* xi, 35. [Heb., cisterns, villages.]

Haz'e-zon-ta'mar, 1 hăz'ə-zŏn-tā'mər; 2 hăz'ə-zōn-tā'mər, *n.* *Bib. Gen.* xiv, 7. [Heb. **Ha-zə'ta,** 1 hə-zā'tə; 2 hə-zā'ə, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ha'zel, 1 hā'zel; 2 hā'zəl, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* xxiii, 9. [Heb., God is seeing.]

haz'ing, 1 hāz'ıng; 2 hā'zĭng, *n.* [U. S.] Severe practical joking involving physical personal injury and bodily harm, or the performance of any humiliating action entailing surrender of dignity and self-respect under fear or threat of force, whether the result of effervescence of youthful spirits or of the studied claims of senior students to the obedience and submission of the juniors.

The United States Military Academy Regulations, in laying down penalties for *hazing* among cadets, inflict a sentence of suspension and loss of a class "when no intent has been shown to injure, punish, or humiliate" the victim, and dismissal in other cases.

Quickly following my admission I was broken in by a course of *hazing*.

P. H. SHERIDAN *Memoirs* vol. i, p. 9. (c. l. w. 1888.)

haz'le, *cr.* To make dry.

haz'le, *a.* & *n.* Same as HAZEL.— **ha'zley,** *a.*

haz'les, *n.* [North. Eng.] A tough mixture of shale and sandstone. [Copiah county, Miss.

Haz'le-hurst, 1 hē'zl-hûrst, 2 hā'zl-hûrst, *n.* A town in Copiah county, Miss.— Same as HAZLEHURST.

Haz'le-ton, 1 hē'zl-tən; 2 hā'zl-tən, *n.* A borough in Luzerne county, Pa.

Haz'litt, 1 hăz'lĭt; 2 hăz'lĭt, **William** (4/ıa1778–9/ıı1830). An English author and critic.

Ha'zo, 1 hē'zo; 2 hā'zo, *n.* *Bib. Gen.* xxii, 22. [Heb., seer.]

Haz'or, 1 hē'zər; 2 hā'zôr, *n.* *Bib. Josh.* xix, 36. [Heb., enclosed.]

Haz'or-ha-dat'tah, 1 hē'zər-hə-dăt'ə; 2 hā'zôr-hə-dăt'ə, *n.* [Heb., hay's; 2 hăz'y, *n.* [HAZE+ER.] Exhausting, covered, or obscured with haze; as, a *hazy* day; characterized by the presence of haze; as, a *hazy* horizon; a *hazy* day; *hazy* weather. **2.** Figuratively, lacking clearness; obscure; dim; as, *hazy* talk; his thought is *hazy*.

We are pushed by a host of perplexed questions, and retreat reloke in one perspicuous and profound.

HAMILTON *Metaphysics* vol. i, p. 620. [ah. & co. 1877.]

3. [Slang, U. S.] Fuddled with drink; tipsy.— **haz'i-ly,** *adv.*— **haz'i-ness,** *n.*

haz'zan, 1 hăz'zən; 2 hă'zän, *n.* Same as CHAZAN.

Haz'zar-el-ə-po'nı, 1 hăz'zər-el-ə-pō'nı; 2 hăz'ə-zĕl-ə-pō'nī, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.). *1 Chron.* iv, 3.

Hb., *abbr.* Hemoglobin.

H. C., H. B. M., H. C., H. C. M. See ABBREVIATION.

H.'bone", 1 ĕch'-bōn"; 2 ĕch'-bōn", *n.* An aitchbone.

hd., *abbr.* Head.

hdkf., *abbr.* Handkerchief.

he, 1 hē; 2 hē, *n.* [Archaic.] A male: male person.

he, *pron.* [HIS, *poss.*; HIM, *obj.*; THEY, *nom. pl.*; THEIR *or* THEIRS, *poss. pl.*; THEM, *obj. pl.*] **1.** This or that one before named; the male person, animal, or thing understood or previously mentioned: the masculine pronoun of the third person; as, a man may sin, but *he* must suffer for it. **2.** Any person indefinitely; an individual; any one, whoever it may be; as, *he* helps *he* that helps himself. **3.** [*He* is sometimes, in the headings of a game, or one who takes some special part in it; " it." *He* is used also adjectively, meaning "male," as in *he* bear, *he* goat, the these pronoun being used in such compounds. [< AS. *hē.*]— **he Bible,** see BIBLE.— **he'-bal"sam,** *n.* [So. U. S.] The black spruce.— **he-cabbage-tree,** *n.* a tree-like plant (*Senecio kleinioides*) of the aster family, found only on the island of St. Helena. [C.] — **he-clam,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A round, hard clam, as the clam-worm (*Nereis virens*): erroneously supposed by some to be the male of the long clam (*Mya arenaria*). [Local, U. S.]— **he-cumup,** *n.* Jalap extracted from a Mexican bindweed (*Ipomœa orizabensis*), oriaba-root.— **he-oak,** *n.* The Australian oak. See *OAK*, 1.

he, 1 hē; 2 he, *n.* The fifth letter in the Hebrew alphabet, equivalent to the English *h*, and having the sign ך. Numerically value = 5. The derivation of its name is doubtful.

H. H., h. h. See ABBREVIATION.

head, 1 hed; 2 hĕd, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To be the leader of; lead

heds, 1 off in doing; stand first in; have or put one's name as the head of; begin; as, to *head* an expedition; to *head* a charity list.

A group of children *headed* by a tall girl stood and watched us.

R. L. STEVENSON *Inland Voyage* p. 64. [n. mons. 1883.]

2. To be or get ahead of so as to intercept, resist or check from before; stop or oppose the forward movement of; as, to *head* a flock of sheep; the vessel is *headed* by the wind. **3.** To turn the head of in a desired direction; direct the course of; as, to *head* a vessel toward the shore. **4.** To put a head upon or into; furnish with a head or end; head up; as, to *head* a barrel. **5.** To compass by going around the head of; as, to *head* a stream. **6.** To cut off the top of; head down; behead; as, to *head* a tree.

When I am hanged or *headed*.

BROWNING *King and Book* pt. v, l. 84.

7. [Scot.] To execute by beheading. **8.** *Football.* To meet or butt (the ball) with the head.

II. *i.* **1.** To move forward in a given direction; point as or as if advancing toward some place.

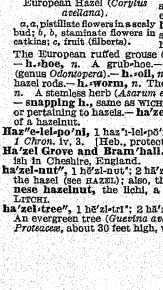
So long as you can *head* east-and-by-north, you are doing well.

COOPER *Pilot* p. 33. [r. v. c.]

2. To come to a head; form a head; as, a cabbage *heads* in autumn. **3.** To originate; spring; arise; as, the Potomac *heads* in the Alleghanies.

— **to head a trick,** to play a card of higher value than any previously played in the trick.— **to h. back** *or* **in,** to shorten the shoots of a plant,—**to h. down,** to cut off the upper part of (a tree=stem) so as to make the tree branch out below.— **to h. off.** **1.** To intercept; circumvent; get ahead of. **2.** *Naut.* To point a ship's head away from the wind or from an object on either bow that she is approaching.— **to h. up.** **1.** To enclose by putting in heads or ends; as, to *head up* a barrel. **2.** *Naut.* To cause a ship to take a new course toward a certain object.

head, *a.* **1.** Being the head or leader; chief; principal; foremost; as, the *head* cook; the *head* man of the tribe.



European Hazel (*Corylus avellana*).

a, *a*, pistillate flowers in a scaly bud; *b*, *b*, staminate flowers in such as is suitable for raising sticks; *c*, *c*, fruit.

h.-earth, *n.* Very fertile earth such as is suitable for raising sticks.— **h.-grouse,** *n.* The European ruffed grouse (*Bonasa betulina*). **h.-hen,** — **h.-hoe,** *n.* A grub-hoe.— **h.-moth,** *n.* A geometrid (genus *Odontopera*).— **h.-oil,** *n.* [Slang.] Castigation with a hazel rod.— **h.-worm,** *n.* The blindworm.— **hazel-wort",** *n.* A stemless herb (*Asarum europæum*). See ASARABACCA.

— **snapping h.,** same as WICH-HAZEL.— **ha'zel-ey,** *a.* Of or pertaining to hazels.— **ha'zel-ly,** *a.* [Rare.] Of the color of a hazelnut.

Haz"e-lel-po'nı, 1 hăz'ə-lel-pō'nı; 2 hăz'ə-zĕl-pō'nī, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 3. [Heb., protection of the sacrifice.]

Ha'zel Grove and Bram'hall. An urban district and parish in Cheshire, England.

ha'zel-nut", 1 hē'zl-ŭt'; 2 hā'zl-nŭt', *n.* The edible nut of the hazel (see HAZEL); also, the shrub producing it.— **Chinese hazelnut,** the lichi, a fruit used for dessert. See LYCHEE.

ha'zel-tree", 1 hē'zl-trē'; 2 hā'zl-trē', *n.* **1.** The hazel. **2.** An evergreen tree (*Guevina avellana*) of Chile, of the family *Proteaceæ*, about 30 feet high, with snow-white flower-spikes produced simultaneously with the ripening of the coral-red fruit. The wood, which is tough and elastic, is used for boat-building.

Haz'en, 1 hē'zn; 2 hā'zn, **Henry Allen** (1840–1/ı1900). An American meteorologist; born in India. He devised meteorological instruments.

haz'er, 1 hāz'ər; 2 hā'zər, *n.* One who hazes.

Ha'zer-Hat'ti-con, 1 hē'zər-hat'ı-kən; 2 hā'zər-hăt'ı-cŏn, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.). *Ezek.* xlvii, 16.

Ha-ze'rim, 1 hə-zē'rĭm; 2 hə-zē'rĭm, *n.* *pl.* *Bib. Deut.* ii, 23. [Heb., villages, courts.]— **Ha-ze'roth,** 1 hə-zē'rŏth *or* -rōth; 2 hə-zē'rŏth *or* -rōth, *n.* *pl.* *Bib. Num.* xi, 35. [Heb., villages.]— **Haz"e-zon-ta'mar,** 1 hăz'ə-zŏn-tā'mər; 2 hăz'ə-zōn-tā'mər, *n.* *Bib. Gen.* xiv, 7. [Heb.— **Ha-zi'a,** 1 hə-zī'ə; 2 hə-zī'ə, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).— **Ha'zi-el,** 1 hā'zı-el; 2 hā'zĭ-ĕl, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* xxiii, 9. [Heb., God is seeing.]

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hdkf., *abbr.* Handkerchief.

he, 1 hē; 2 hē, *n.* [Archaic.] A male: male person.

he, *pron.* [HIS, *poss.*; HIM, *obj.*; THEY, *nom. pl.*; THEIR *or* THEIRS, *poss. pl.*; THEM, *obj. pl.*] **1.** This or that one before named; the male person, animal, or thing understood or previously mentioned: the masculine pronoun of the third person; as, a man may sin, but *he* must suffer for it. **2.** Any person indefinitely; an individual; any one, whoever it may be; as, *he* helps *he* that helps himself. **3.** [*He* is sometimes, in the headings of a game, or one who takes some special part in it; " it." *He* is used also adjectively, meaning "male," as in *he* bear, *he* goat, the these pronoun being used in such compounds. [< AS. *hē.*]— **he Bible,** see BIBLE.— **he'-bal"sam,** *n.* [So. U. S.] The black spruce.— **he-cabbage-tree,** *n.* a tree-like plant (*Senecio leucadendron*) of the aster family, found only on the island of St. Helena. [C.] — **he-clam,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A round, hard clam, as the clam-worm (*Nereis virens*): erroneously supposed by some to be the male of the long clam (*Mya arenaria*). [Local, U. S.]— **he-cumup,** *n.* Jalap extracted from a Mexican bindweed (*Ipomœa orizabensis*), oriaba-root.— **he-oak,** *n.* The Australian oak. See *OAK*, 1.

he, 1 hē; 2 he, *n.* The fifth letter in the Hebrew alphabet, equivalent to the English *h*, and having the sign ך. Numerically value = 5. The derivation of its name is doubtful.

H. H., h. h. See ABBREVIATION.

head, 1 hed; 2 hĕd, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To be the leader of; lead

heds, 1 off in doing; stand first in; have or put one's name as the head of; begin; as, to *head* an expedition; to *head* a charity list.

A group of children *headed* by a tall girl stood and watched us.

R. L. STEVENSON *Inland Voyage* p. 64. [n. mons. 1883.]

2. To be or get ahead of so as to intercept, resist or check from before; stop or oppose the forward movement of; as, to *head* a flock of sheep; the vessel is *headed* by the wind. **3.** To turn the head of in a desired direction; direct the course of; as, to *head* a vessel toward the shore. **4.** To put a head upon or into; furnish with a head or end; head up; as, to *head* a barrel. **5.** To compass by going around the head of; as, to *head* a stream. **6.** To cut off the top of; head down; behead; as, to *head* a tree.

When I am hanged or *headed*.

BROWNING *King and Book* pt. v, l. 84.

7. [Scot.] To execute by beheading. **8.** *Football.* To meet or butt (the ball) with the head.

II. *i.* **1.** To move forward in a given direction; point as or as if advancing toward some place.

So long as you can *head* east-and-by-north, you are doing well.

COOPER *Pilot* p. 33. [r. v. c.]

2. To come to a head; form a head; as, a cabbage *heads* in autumn. **3.** To originate; spring; arise; as, the Potomac *heads* in the Alleghanies.

— **to head a trick,** to play a card of higher value than any previously played in the trick.— **to h. back** *or* **in,** to shorten the shoots of a plant,—**to h. down,** to cut off the upper part of (a tree=stem) so as to make the tree branch out below.— **to h. off.** **1.** To intercept; circumvent; get ahead of. **2.** *Naut.* To point a ship's head away from the wind or from an object on either bow that she is approaching.— **to h. up.** **1.** To enclose by putting in heads or ends; as, to *head up* a barrel. **2.** *Naut.* To cause a ship to take a new course toward a certain object.

head, *a.* **1.** Being the head or leader; chief; principal; foremost; as, the *head* cook; the *head* man of the tribe.

It is the privilege of the *head* wife to prepare in her tent the dinners of the Sheikh's guests.
LAYARD *Nineveh and its Remains* vol. i, p. 100. [G. P. P. 1852.]

2. Felt or acting from before; bearing upon or directed against the head or front; as, a *head* wind or tide. **3.** *Naut.* Being at the head or front; forward: noting sails set on or forward of the foremast.

head[1], } *n.* **1.** That part of the body of an animal that **hed**[s], } contains the brain and the organs of special sense, the ears, eyes, mouth, and nose. In *Chordata* above *Amphioxus*, a distinct head is invariably present, due to the distention of the anterior part of the nervous system in order to form the specialized region constituting the brain. This region is protected by the bones of the *cranium*, which serves as the brain-box and has given its name to all vertebrates having a head. In the higher *Craniata* this brain-box is a hard and compact bony structure, the skull; in the lower forms it degenerates into a mere trough or depression. **2.** Something having the shape or position of a head, or in some other way analogous to a head. Specif.: (1) A top, upper, or higher part or place. (*a*) The upper part or beginning of a valley, stream, bay, or gulf; also, the source of a spring. (*b*) That part of a bed, sofa, table, or the like, considered as the upper part, either as fitted to support the head or as being the more honorable station. (*c*) The capital of a column or pilaster. (*d*) The cover of a still or similar apparatus. (*e*) The upper part or beginning of a written or printed paper.

The distinguished gentlemen whose names appear at the *head* of this paper.
CARDINAL GIBBONS in *N. Am. Review* Apr., 1891, p. 385.

(*f*) The top of a door or other wall-opening. (*g*) The upper beam of a bridge or of a trestle. (*h*) The upper part of a bolt, nail, or the like. (*i*) That part of a mast between the hounds and the cap, as distinguished from the heel. (*j*) The upper part of a ship's frame, as distinguished from the heel. (*k*) The upper edge of a sail, as distinguished from the foot. (*l*) A windmill-cap. (*m*) That part of the face or breast of a mine-chamber or level close to the roof. (*n*) In whaling, the upper end of a piece of blubber. (*o*) In bookbinding, the top of a book. (2) The fore or forward part; that part, side, or end that is placed or moved in advance. (*a*) The bow of a vessel as distinguished from the stern. (*b*) The privy of a ship's crew. (*c*) The forefoot of a vessel's keel, as distinguished from the heel. (*d*) The front of any procession, troop, column, or the like; the van. (*e*) The part of a fuse that contains the priming. (3) Any rounded or principal part resembling a head, or analogous to a head. (*a*) *Bot.* A globular form of inflorescence exhibited by a cluster of flowers that are sessile on a very short axis, as in the buttonbush; a capitulum.

A *Head* is a flower-cluster with a very short body, or axis, and without any pedicels to the blossoms, or hardly any, so that it has a rounded form.
ASA GRAY *How Plants Grow* pt. i, p. 61. [I. B. & CO. 1859.]

(*b*) *Anat.* The rounded end of a bone; as, the *head* of the femur. (*c*) The bunch or cluster of cereal grain on a stalk; an ear. (*d*) The striking, pounding, or cutting part of a hammer, mallet, beetle, ax, or the like. (*e*) That part of a stringed instrument in which the pegs are inserted. (*f*) The portion of a note that determines its position on the staff, and to which the tail is annexed. (*g*) A set division of a discourse, composition, or the like. (*h*) A title in a printed book, or any head-line, title, or the like used to characterize that which follows. (*i*) That lathe-stock which contains the live-spindle, as distinguished from the one that bears the dead-spindle. (*j*) A bundle of flax of a few pounds' weight. (*k*) An ornamental or symbolic device on a vessel's prow. (*l*) The top of a capstan; the drum. (*m*) The flexible shank of a molded button; a tuft of canvas or silk protruding from the back, by which it may be attached. (*n*) A rotating piece bearing cutting bits, as on a wood-planing machine. (*o*) In textile machinery, a movable part through which yarns, rovings, etc., are passed. (*p*) The level or road driven into a vein or a seam. (*q*) *pl.* Roofing-tiles laid by the eaves of a building. (*r*) *Archeol.* The pile of an arrow. (*s*) The scum-like foam that rises to the surface of a liquid in fermentation. (*t*) [Eng.] Froth on beer or stout; as, the barmaid put a *head* on it. (*u*) [Brit.] The cream that comes to the surface of milk. (*v*) *Golf.* The striking end of the club, including the sole, heel, toe or nose, neck, and face. (*w*) [Austral.] *Mining.* A rammer for crushing quartz. (*x*) A headland; cape; as, Beachy *Head*.
3. One who has first rank or place and to whom others are subordinate; a principal person; chief; leader; commander; as, the *head* of the school.

He that is *head* of a party, is but a boat on a wave.
SCOTT *Kenilworth* vol. i, p. 85. [H. M. & CO.]

4. The position, station, or rank occupied by a leader; the first or most honorable place; front; as, at the *head* of one's profession. **5.** One, considered as a unit among many; the individual; a single one: applied especially to persons and to animals as numbered; as, a hundred *head* of sheep; ten dollars a *head*. In this sense *head* is used both for singular and plural. **6.** Successful progress or opposition; headway.

Nothing but the printing-press could make successful *head* against a system which appealed alike to the interests of both the dominant and the subject classes.
C. D. YONGE *Three Centuries Modern Hist.* p. 75. [A. 1878.]

7. The measure of stored-up or gathered force or capacity, as of steam; static or latent force; power considered as ready to be released or used; specif., in physics, the height of a column or body of fluid above a given point considered as causing, counteracting, or measuring pressure; as, a *head* of water driving a turbine; the *head* of air that determines the rate of flow in a chimney.

In Aberdeen, Nebraska, the flow of an artesian well has so powerful a *head* that it is used instead of steam for driving the [sewage] engine.
Youth's Companion [Boston] Apr. 16, 1891, p. 228, col. 2.

8. (1) [Rare.] *Geol.* A layer of angular débris of adjacent strata, which generally overlies the "raised beaches" of England. (2) [South. Eng.] Débris of rocks carried down by rain and deposited as sand or gravel. (3) *Quarrying.* The direction in cleavage opposite to the grain and drift. (4) Rubble-drift on the cliffs in southern England. (5) *pl.* Pure ore obtained either by washing or by separating magnetically from tailings. **9.** The highest or critical stage; the crisis; climax; apex; as, the abscess has come to a *head;* revolution comes to a *head*. **10.** Control of one's own course; freedom from proper restraint; undue liberty; license; as, to give the horse his *head*.

Dr. Junker . . . holds that the Khartoum Government made a fatal blunder in giving the tribes of the Equatorial Province their *heads*.
New-York Tribune Feb. 5, 1892, p. 8, col. 1.

11. The end; the part forming the end; as, the *head* of a drum, barrel, hand-reel, or the like. **12.** Something that grows or is worn on the head; as, a *head* of hair. Specif.: (1) The antlers of a deer. (2) A head-dress. **13.** The intellectual faculties; the mind; understanding; wits as opposed to the heart or feelings; as, a level *head;* a cool *head*.

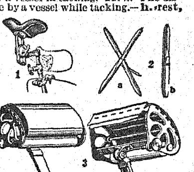
A woman's *head* is usually over ears in her heart.
COLERIDGE *Table Talk* May 5 1830.

14. *Curling.* Same as BROUGH, *n.*, 2. [< AS. *heāfod*, head.]
— **a buck of the first head,** a five-year-old buck having its first full set of antlers.— **blind h.** (*Chem.*), a stopper for a matrass or the like; used also of the whole apparatus.— **cavil h.** (*Naut.*), a head or protruding butt of timber upright through the gunwale, used as a cavil to fasten sheets, etc.— **dropped h.** (*Typog.*), a head-line of type which is dropped some way down the page, as in the beginning of each chapter.— **dynamic h.,** that head of fluid which would produce statically the pressure of a given moving fluid.— **effective h.,** the actual hydraulic pressure at the point of application to a water-wheel or turbine.— **from h. to foot,** throughout; completely; all over; thoroughly.— **grooving** or **groover h.,** a rotating cutter-head having radial scoring- and cutting-tools in its periphery; a dado-head.— **hard h.** (*Geol.*), a smooth, round, hard erratic.— **h. and harigald money** [Scot.], money paid to colliers and salters when one of their women gave birth to a child.— **h. and h.** (*Naut.*), head to head; head on.— **h. and shoulders. 1.** By force; with violence; as, to drag one in *head and shoulders*. **2.** By a good deal; very much; by far; as, he towers *head and shoulders* above them.— **head'bay",** *n.* The portion of a canal immediately above a lock.— **h.-betony,** *n.* The common lousewort (*Pedicularis canadensis*). See illus. under LOUSEWORT.— **h.-block,** *n.* **1.** In a sawmill carriage, a cross-block on which the head of the log rests, or a device for holding the log in its proper place. **2.** A piece of wood in a carriage or other vehicle, placed between the fifth wheel and the forward spring, so that the reach may be mortised into its center, to connect the fore-gear and the hind-gear.— **head'board",** *n.* A board or construction of boards placed at or forming the head, as of a bed.— **head'boom",** *n.* A jib-boom: usually in the plural.— **head'bor"ough,** *n.* [Eng.] Formerly, a tithing-man, or chief of a borough; a high constable. **head'bor"row‡.— h.-bound†,** *a.* Turbaned.— **h.-cap,** *n.* *Bookbinding.* A head-band cover of leather.— **h.-case,** *n.* *Entom.* The covering of the head of a pupa.— **h.-cell,** *n.* *Bot.* A roundish hyaline cell at the free end of each of the eight manubria in the antheridium of the *Characeæ;* a capitulum. — **h. center,** the title given to the head or leader of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, or Fenian Brotherhood; Specif. [H- C-], James Stephens, who organized the rising of Sept. 15, 1865, in Dublin.— **h.-chair,** *n.* A high-back chair with a head-rest or some similar device.— **h.-chute,** *n.* A canvas tube used on shipboard to guide refuse matter from the bows into the water.— **h.-clip,** *n.* A head-rest.— **h.-cloth,** *n.* **1.** A cloth to be worn on the head. **2.** A bed-hanging at the head of a bed.— **h.-coal,** *n.* The upper part of a very thick coal-seam, worked as a separate lift.— **h.-cone,** *n.* Any one of several coniform appendages surrounding the mouth of certain pteropodous mollusks, as *Clione*.— **h.-course,** *n.* A course of masonry composed entirely of stones or bricks placed with their ends to the face of the wall: properly *heading course* or *header course*.— **h.-cowl,** *n.* One of a pair of coverings for the cephalocones of some pteropods.— **h.-cracker,** *n.* Same as HEAD-SPADE. — **h.-drop,** *n.* *Pathol.* A disease occurring in Japan, characterized by paralytic symptoms and drooping of the head.— **h.-earing,** *n.* *Naut.* The line used to secure the two upper corners of a square sail to the yard.— **head'fast",** *n.* A hawser holding the bow of a vessel to a wharf or other fixture.— **h. first,** precipitately, as in diving. **h. foremost‡.— head'fish",** *n.* A moloid sunfish.— **h.-fold,** *n.* One of the folds of the embryonic membranes by which the embryo proper is demarcated from its envelops. It is near the head.— **h.-footed,** *a.* Having the organs of locomotion appended to the head, as in the cephalopod mollusks; cephalopodous.— **h.-frame,** *n.* The frame over a mine-shaft supporting the hoisting-gear, etc.— **h.-gate,** *n.* The up-stream gate of a canal-lock; a water-gate or flood-gate of any race or sluice.— **h.-gear,** *n.* **1.** All the parts of a harness that belong about the head, as the head-stall. **2.** The part of a hoisting-apparatus used in mines that is at the head-frame. **3.** A head-dress or the like. **4.** *Naut.* The running rigging of head-sails.— **h.-gland,** *n.* A frontal organ with one or more papillæ consisting of ciliated cells, as in the heteronemertine worms.— **h.-guide,** *n.* A guide for the narrow end of the paper in a printing-press.— **h.-harness,** *n.* A padded helmet of leather, with ear-laps, hard nose shield, and other attachments, designed to protect the head from injury in football.— **h.-house,** *n.* **1.** *Mining.* The house enclosing or sheltering a head-frame and -gear. **2.** [Borneo.] A dwelling-house for young men and boys.— **h.-hung†,** *a.* Despondent.— **h.-hunter,** *n.*— **h.-hunting,** *n.* A savage custom, especially among the Dyaks of Borneo, of making incursions to procure the heads of enemies as trophies.— **h.-kerchief,** *n.* A kerchief for the head.— **h.-kidney,** *n.* The pronephros.— **h.-knee,** *n.* A piece of knee-timber, beneath a ship's head-rails, that binds the cutwater to the stem and supports it.— **h.-knot,** *n.* A knot or bow on the head-dress.— **head'ledge",** *n.* *Ship-building.* **1.** The fore or aft coaming of a hatchway. **2.** Either end post of a centerboard well.— **h.-lifting,** *n.* A fortune-telling practise, as among the Eskimo, in which the head of a recumbent figure is made to move in reply to questions suggested.— **h.-lining,** *n.* In a car or carriage, the fabric lining the roof or hood.— **h.-louse,** *n.* The louse (*Pediculus capitis*) that infests the hair of the human head.— **h.-lugged†,** *a.* Dragged by the head.— **h.-maggot,** *n.* The larva of the sheep bot-fly.— **h.-mark,** *n.* **1.** A characteristic or distinguishing mark. **2.** An unplowed strip of land at either end of the furrow, to serve as a boundary. **3.** That peculiarity of head and facial appearance that distinguishes one individual from another. — **to know by h.-mark,** to recognize by personal appearance.— **h.-mold,** *n.* **1.** *Anat.* [Rare.] The bones of the cranium, especially those that form the vault. **2.** *Arch.* A hood-molding. **h.-molding‡.— h.-mold shot** (*Anat.*), a condition of an infant's skull, in which the bones override at the sutures.— **h.-money,** *n.* **1.** Prize-money per head for prisoners captured in war, or for the apprehension of outlaws. **2.** A per capita tax; a premium or bonus, so much per head.

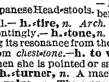
The voters in some of our corrupter boroughs, who receive, not bribes — they are hugely indignant if this is imputed to them — but '*head-money*' for their votes.
TRENCH *On the Study of Words* p. 105. [K. P. & CO. 1888.]

— **h.-netting,** *n.* Netting used instead of fayed planking in the head-rails of a merchantman.— **h.-note,** *n.* A note, abstract, or syllabus placed at the head of a document, chapter, or page, as in legal reports: opposed to *foot-note*.— **h. of a ship,** the extremity of the bow of a vessel; the section forward of the knightheads.— **h. on,** with the head toward or running full against, said of a ship, or of two trains; as, they collided *head on*.— **h. or harp** [Ir.], same as HEAD OR TAIL: from a harp on the reverse of old Irish coins.— **h. or tail,** this side or the other: a phrase used when tossing a coin to decide a proposition, "head" indicating the side of the coin bearing the effigy of a head and "tail" indicating the reverse. — **h. over heels,** after a tumbling and overturned manner: more properly, *heels over head*.— **h.-pan†,** *n.* The brainpan. — **h.-penny,** *n.* A poll-tax. **h.-pence†.— h.-pin,** *n.* Same as KING-PIN, 2.— **h.-pin and four back** (*Bowling*), a form of tenpins, in which pins are placed only on the numbers 1, 7, 8, 9, and 10. The knocking down of the four back pins counts more than knocking down all five.— **h.-plate,** *n.* **1.** The strengthening piece of a saddle-cantle. **2.** A small strip covering the joints in the roof of a landau. **3.** A plate covering the cheek-breast of a gun-carriage.— **h.-post,** *n.* A post at the head, as of a bed, a stall in a stable, or the like.— **h.-pump,** *n.* *Naut.* A pump in a ship's head: used for washing decks, etc.— **head'race",** *n.* The channel by which water is led to a water-wheel, or to any machinery.— **h.-rail**[1], *n.* Any rail at, near, or forming the head, as a ship's rail on the bows, or the crosspiece at the top of a door-frame.— **h.-rail**[2]†, *n.* A sort of head-kerchief worn by women.— **h.-reach. I.** *vi.* To shoot ahead: said of a vessel in tacking. **II.** *n.* The distance to windward made by a vessel while tacking.— **h.-rest,** *n.* Any device to support the head, as in a barber's chair or in a photographic gallery. — **h.-rigging,** *n.* The rigging of the foremast, bowsprit, and jib-booms.— **h.-ring,** *n.* **1.** A peculiar head-decoration worn by married men in some Kafir tribes. The hair, interwoven with fibers of various kinds, is fashioned into a ring, to which feathers, etc., are sometimes added. **2.** In four-in-hand harness, a ring fixed to the top of the head-gear of a hind horse to receive the rein that passes on to the leader.— **h.-rope,** *n.* **1.** A rope to support a masthead temporarily. **2.** The bolt-rope that strengthens the upper edge of a four-sided sail. **3.** [U. S.] The cork-line of a seine or net. **4.** Any line or rope attached to an animal's head especially as a tie-rope.— **h.-sail,** *n.* A sail set forward of the foremast, as a jib: occasionally, also, one set on the foremast.— **heads and posts,** a cavalry exercise in which leather heads placed on posts are struck or thrust at, as with swords.— **h.-scab,** *n.* Sheep-scab. See SCAB, 2.— **h.-shake,** *n.* A shake of the head, commonly signifying dissent, distrust, or suspicion.— **h.-sheet,** *n.* A sheet of a head-sail.— **h.-shield,** *n.* *Herp.* One of the plates on the head of a snake or lizard.— **h.-sill,** *n.* In a sawmill, either the head- or the tail-block on which the end of the log rests.— **h.-silver,** *n.* A head-penny.— **h.-skin,** *n.* A thick substance protecting the case of the sperm-whale.— **h.-snapping,** *n.* Same as HEAD-HUNTING.— **h.-spade,** *n.* A whaler's implement for cutting into a whale's head: a head-cracker.— **h.-spanner,** *n.* An instrument with which anthropologists take the measurements of the human head.— **head'spring",** *n.* **1.** The fountainhead; source. **2.** *Gymnastics.* A spring from the head as lever in which the performer from lying flat on his back alights on his feet without using his hands. — **h.-stall,** *n.* **1.** That part of a bridle which fits over the head. **2.** *Surg.* A head-bandage. **3.** *Class. Antiq.* A bandage worn by a flute-player to keep the cheeks from distending.— **h.-station,** *n.* [Austral.] The dwelling-house, offices, etc., of a sheep- or cattle-farm.— **h.-stick,** *n.* **1.** A short round stick, perforated at both ends, through which to thrust the head-rope of a triangular sail before sewing it on. **2.** *Print.* A straight piece of furniture at the head of a form, between the chase and the type or other matter.— **h.-stock,** *n.* **1.** *Mech.* One of various devices supporting the end or head of a part or member, as (1) the live-spindle of a lathe, (2) the under-frame of a railway-car, (3) the gudgeons of a wheel, (4) the framework in which the runway for the carriage in a spinning-mule is situated, (5) that part of a planing-machine by which the cutter or cutters, and other parts, are supported, (6) in some measuring-machines, a head that is movable. If the lathe is provided with a tail-stock, this in English usage is sometimes designated as the *loose head-stock*, and the head-stock proper as the *fast-head*. **2.** Same as HEAD-FRAME. **3.** The wooden frame from which a bell is hung. **4.** [Scot.] A leader, especially of schoolboys in their sports.— **h.-stool,** *n.* A stool-like pillow formerly used in Christendom to protect elaborately dressed hair from being ruffled, and now used for a similar purpose by many Orientals, especially the Japanese.— **h.-sword,** *n.* [Corn., Eng.] Water running through a mining-level. — **h.-timber,** *n.* *Naut.* One of the timbers supporting the frame of the head-rail.— **h.-tire,** *n.* *Arch.* Attire for the head.— **h. to h.,** confrontingly.— **h.-tone,** *n.* In singing or elocution, a tone deriving its resonance from the cavities of the head: distinguished from *chest-tone*.— **h. to wind** (*Naut.*), said of a ship or boat when she is pointed or sailing into, or almost into, the wind. — **h.-turner,** *n.* A machine for cutting out barrel-heads.— **h.-valve,** *n.* The upper air-pump valve of a condensing steam-engine.— **h.-veil,** *n.* A veil worn on the head.— **h.-voice,** *n.* In singing or elocution, the sounds produced above the chest-register.— **h.-wall,** *n.* A wall in the same vertical plane with the face of the arch of a bridge.— **h.-wark,** *n.* The corn-poppy.— **h.-word,** *n.* A word placed as a title or catch-word at the head of a paragraph; a title-word.— **h.-yards,** *n. pl.* *Naut.* The yards on the foremast of a ship. — **kevel h.,** same as CAVIL HEAD.— **neither h. nor tail,** neither one thing nor another; hence, nothing; as, I can make *neither head nor tail* of it.— **of** or **out of one's own h.,** of one's own accord or invention.— **off** or **out of one's h.** [Colloq.], insane; delirious.— **on h.,** recklessly; hastily; headlong.— **on one's h.,** so as to impose responsibility on one; as, his sin shall be *on his* own *head*.— **over one's h.,** or **over the h. of. 1.** Above the comprehension of; as, to preach *over the heads of* the congregation. **2.** Promoting one person above another of higher rank or position. **3.** Exercising authority vested in a higher power without the knowledge of the one directly in command. **4.** Above one's ability to pay, as hotel charges.— **railway h.,** an attachment for drawing and making even the sliver in a carding-machine. —**record h.,** a head (and horns) of an animal, considered as the most perfect of its class in all points rather than in size.

'A *record head* is not necessarily the largest head on record.'
W. T. HORNADAY *Campfires in Canadian Rockies* p. 251. [S. '08.]



Head-rests.
1. Dentists'. 2. Surgeons': *a*, open; *b*, closed. 3. Barbers': *a*, front; *b*, back.


Japanese Head-stools.

— seamen's h., same as HEAD†, *n.*, 2 (*b*).— **statle h.,** see HEAD†, *n.*, 7.— **to be by the h.,** to be trimmed by the h., go by the h., to have the forebody immersed below the normal line of flotation: said of a vessel.— **to give h.** or the h., to free from restraint: let go; loose; as, to *give* a horse his head.— **to his h.,** to his face or in his presence; as, to denounce a man *to his head.*— **to lay or put heads together,** to conspire; confer.— **to lose one's h.,** to lose presence of mind.— **to make h. or make h. against,** to advance; make progress.— **to show one's head,** to appear.— **to turn h.,** to face about so as to confront.— **universal h.,** a watch-makers' lathe-head with dogs, etc., for holding a variety of work.— **velocity h.** (*hydraul.*), the head which would produce the actual velocity of an outflowing liquid if there were no friction or other resistance. Compare HEAD, *n.*, 7.— **virtual h.,** the pressure at any point in a liquid, divided by its uniform specific gravity.

Head, 1 hed; 2 hĕd, *n.* **1. Sir Edmund Walker** (1805–1878), an English administrator; Governor-General of Canada. **2. Sir Francis Bond** (1793–1875), an English writer; Lieutenant-Governor of Canada. **3. Sir George** (1782–1855), an English commissary-general and writer; brother of the preceding.

head'ache', 1 hed'ĕk'; 2 hĕd'āe', *n.* **1.** An ache or pain in the head arising from any cause. **2.** [Eng.] The corn-poppy (*Papaver rhœas*). [< AS. *hēafodēc* < *hēafod*, head, + *ece*, ache.] **head'ach'i.**

— bilious headache, same as SICK-HEADACHE.— **head'ache'-plant',** *n.* The American pasqueflower (*Anemone* [*Pulsatilla*] *nuttalliana*), of the Rocky Mountain region, supposed to be efficacious as a remedy for headache.— **h.-tree,** *n.* An East-Indian shrub (*Premna integrifolia*) of the family *Verbenaceæ*, the juice of which is used by the natives in soups and curries and for curing headache.— **h.-weed,** *n.* A tropical American resinous shrub (*Hedyosmum nutans*) of the family *Chloranthaceæ*.— **organic h.,** a headache produced by a morbid condition of the brain or its membranes.— **reflex h.,** a headache the cause of which is external to the brain and which may be situated in the stomach, eyes, or some other part of the body.— **sick h.,** a headache accompanied by anorexia, nausea, etc., supposed to be due to faulty digestion.

head'achy, 1 hed'ĕk'i; 2 hĕd'āe'y, *a.* **1.** Having a headache; subject to headaches. **2.** Resembling a headache.

head'-band', 1 hed'-band'; 2 hĕd'-bănd', *n.* In bookbinding, to put a head-band on (a book). See HEAD-BAND, *n.*, 2.

head'-band'ed, *a.* **1.** Having a band on the head. **2.** Of decorative terminal cord or roll forming the end of the inner back of a book. **3.** A decorative band at the head of a page or chapter in a printed book.

head-bay, etc. See under HEAD†, *n.*

head'cheese', 1 hed'chīz'; 2 hĕd'chēz', *n.* An article of food made by chopping and pressing together like a cheese portions of the feet and head of a calf or swine with other ingredients.

head'-chute', **h.-drop,** etc. See under HEAD†, *n.*

head'-dress", 1 hed'-dres'; 2 hĕd'-drĕs', *n.* A covering or ornament for the head; also, the hair as dressed and adorned in any particular way.

I do not remember in any part of my reading, that the *head-dress* aspired to so great an extravagance as in the fourteenth century.

ADDISON *Spectator* June 22, 1711.



Head-dresses.

1. Ancient Etrusean; 2. European (rural); 3. English, 15th century; 4. German, 16th century; 5. French, 15th century.

head'ed, 1 hed'ed; 2 hĕd'ĕd, *a.* Having or furnished with a head: generally with a qualifying phrase or in composition; as, *headed* like a beast; block-*headed*.

head'er, 1 hed'er; 2 hĕd'er, *n.* **1.** A person who makes or puts in or on heads, as in barrel-making or pinmaking. **2.** A person who turns all the needle-heads in one direction, in the manufacture of needles. **3.** (1) In cigar-making, the worker who shapes the mouth end of a cigar. (2) The tool used for this purpose. **4.** An officer in charge of a whale-boat. **5.** A single horse kept to help teams up hills. **6.** A plunge or fall head foremost, as into the water or from a bicycle. **7.** A blow on the head; any blow or exertion that causes one to turn back. **8.** The head of something, as the leader of a mob or party. **9.** One of various machines, implements, or tools for making, forming, attaching, or removing heads. Specif.: (1) A heading-machine for cutting off the tops of grain, clover, etc. (2) A heading-machine for forming the heads, also bottoms for pails and tubs. See HEADING-MACHINE, below. (3) A fish-heading knife. **10.** A heavy stone extending through the thickness of a wall. **11.** A brick with its end in the face of a wall in which it is laid; a header-brick. **12.** A sod or brick having its end to the face of a revetment. **13.** In building, a timber resting in trimmers and supporting the ends or heads of the tail-beams. **14.** In turning, the cut off the heads. **15.** *Steam-engin.* A tube or chamber of a boiler through which steam or water passes from one coil to another. **16.** A blow given with the head, as to a ball. **17†.** An executioner.

— head'er-bed", *n.* [W. U. S.] The bed of a header-wagon.— **h.-binder,** *n.* *Agric.* A variety of heading-machine that passes the heads of corn on to the binding-machine.— **h.-wagon,** *n.* A harvesting-wagon with open top and sloping sides for receiving hay or straw from a header in action.

head'fast', 1 hed'fast; 2 hĕd'fȧst, *n.* As much as a head will hold.

head'ing, 1 hed'ing; 2 hĕd'ĭng, *n.* **1.** A caption, title, or the like; as, the *heading* of a newspaper article. *Headings*, it must be remembered, are in no case any part of the inspired Word. RAWLINSON *Historical Evidences* p. 160. [*a.* 1. 1860.] **2.** Boards or other material from which to cut heads, as for casks or barrels. **3.** (1) A strip along the edge of a piece of lace, by which to sew it to a garment. (2) The part of a ruffle above the gathering-line. **4.** The special device shown by a rocket, especially a signal-rocket, in exploding. **5.** *Mining.* (1) A mine-head. (2) A driftway in the line of a tunnel or adit, in which the men work, also, any place where work is done in driving a horizontal passage. (3) The gravel bank above a sluice in a placer. **6.** The end of a stone or brick that is presented outward. **7.** A heading-course. **8.** A molding above a wall-opening; head-mold. **9.** [Sc. U. S.] Homespun cloth. **10.** A layer of bark over the hides in a vat. **11.** A mixture of equal parts of alum and iron sulfate, used in brewing. **12.** Beheading. **13.** The process of bringing to a head. **14.** *Asan. Football.* The act of playing the ball with the head.

— head'ing-chip'per, *n.* **1.** A chipping-hammer worked by compressed air that forms the heads of rivets and boiler-tubes. **2.** A machine for dressing and jointing head-staves of a barrel; a heading-jointer.— **h.-chisel,** *n.* A mortise-chisel.— **h.-circler,** *n.* A machine for making barrel-heads.— **h.-course,** *n.* In masonry, a course of bricks or stones laid with their lengths at right angles to the face of the wall.— **h.-drill',** *n.* A drill on which condemned men were formerly executed.— **h.-jointer,** *n.* A straight-edged planing-bit.— **h.-knife,** *n.* **1.** A knife for chamfering cask-heads. **2.** A curriers' scraper. **3.** A saddlers' knife for making large holes.— **h.-knife for cutting off the heads** of fish.— **h.-machine,** *n.* **1.** A reaping- or harvesting-machine that cuts off the stalks close to the heads. **2.** A machine for putting heads on pins. **3.** A machine for making pin-heads separately. **4.** A machine for cutting out barrel-heads.— **h.-up machine',** *n.* A cartridge-head press.— **h.-stone,** *n.* A under or header.— **h.-tool,** *n.* A tool for making pin-heads.

Head'ing-ly-with-Bur'ley, 1 hed'ing-li-with-bûr'li; 2 hĕd'ing-ly-with-bûr'ly, *n.* A suburban district of Leeds, Yorkshire, England. [Isolated.]

head'ish, 1 hed'ish; 2 hĕd'ĭsh, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Disposed to be **head'ker'chief,** etc. See under HEAD†, *n.*

head'land, 1 hed'land; 2 hĕd'lănd', *n.* **1.** A hill or **hed'land",** cliff projecting into the sea, as distinguished from a spit, tongue, or point, which is low. **2.** A strip of unplowed land at the ends of furrows or near a fence.

head'less, *a.* Without a head.— **head'less-ness,** *n.*

head'liff'ing, *n.* See under HEAD†, *n.*

head'light', 1 hed'laīt'; 2 hĕd'līt', *n.* **1.** A powerful light in front of a locomotive, motor-car, or electric street-car, to light the track. **2.** A white light carried at a moving steamer's masthead.

head'-line', 1 hed'-laīn'; 2 hĕd'-līn', *n.* **1.** A line of type set above the text to which it refers, in a book, newspaper, or the like. **2.** A headland.

head'-lin'er, 1 hed'-laīn'-er; 2 hĕd'-līn'-er, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** One who writes head-lines for a newspaper. **2.** A newspaper which makes display of headlines. **3.** *Theat.* A performer whose name is printed in large type on a show-bill.

head'lin'ing, *n.* See under HEAD†, *n.*

head'long', 1 hed'lŏng'; 2 hĕd'lông', *a.* **1.** Acting with violent haste, or manifesting precipitation; hasty; rash. **2.** Descending precipitately; sheer; as, a *headlong* steep.

Syn.: see IMPETUOUS.

head'longs', *adv.* Head foremost; hence, without deliberation; rashly; recklessly; precipitately: hastily.

Men ruin themselves *headlong* for unworthy women. WILKIE COLLINS *Man and Wife* p. 341. [*a.* 1. 1860.]

head'long-ly†; head'longs"ly. [Eng.]; **head'long-wise†.** **head'ly†,** *a.* Capital; principal.

head'-mark', **h.-pan,** etc. See under HEAD†, *n.*

head'most, 1 hed'most; 2 hĕd'mōst, *a.* Most advanced; foremost.

head'-phone", *n.* *Elec.* A telephone-receiving set of ear-piece construction held by a metal head-piece. See HEAD†, *n.*

head'-piece', 1 hed'-pīs'; 2 hĕd'-pēç', *n.* **1.** A piece of armor to protect the head; a helmet or the like.

His Grace . . . was unprotected save by a plain breastplate of brass and a brazen *head-piece*.

J. H. INGRAHAM *Throne of David* p. 213. [*n.* DOS. 1889.]

2. The decorative design at the top of a printed page or above a chapter-heading. **3.** A ship's figurehead. **4.** [Colloq.] The head; hence, the wits. **5.** The receiver worn by the operator of a telephone switch-board or wireless apparatus. **head'-phone"†.**

head'-pin', *n.* See under HEAD†, *n.*

head'quar'ters, 1 hed'kwŏr'terz; 2 hĕd'kwar'terz, *n. sing.* & *pl.* *Mil.* **1.** The temporary or permanent location of a commanding officer in camp, garrison, or elsewhere, especially that of the commanding-general; as, the courier reported at *headquarters*. **2.** Hence, any central place where persons in authority are stationed; any chief or main distributing-center from which order or information may be issued; as, police *headquarters*.

Jerusalem, though by no means large, was the *head-quarters* of the great religious interest. It is capital of the Jewish world. GRIMM *Life of Christ* vol. i, p. 223. [*a.* 1880.]

3. [Colloq.] One's place of residence or business; one's principal abode, resort, or address.

head'race', *n.* See under HEAD†, *n.*

head'right', 1 hed'rīt'; 2 hĕd'rīt', *n.* [Local, U. S.] A grant of land made to each citizen by the Constitution of Texas in 1836.

head'room', 1 hed'rūm'; 2 hĕd'rōōm', *n.* *Arch.* The clear distance under a girder, arch, etc., or from a step or landing to the ceiling.

head'ship', 1 hed'ship; 2 hĕd'shĭp, *n.* The office, dignity, or position of a chief or head; authority; government.

head'-sill', etc. See under HEAD†, *n.*

head'strong', 1 hed'strông'; 2 hĕd'strông', *a.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A public executioner who beheads the condemned. **2.** A collier who wheels or hauls coal from the workings to the tramway. **3†.** A head man.

head'stone', 1 hed'stōn'; 2 hĕd'stōn', *n.* **1.** A stone set at the head of a grave to receive the inscription. **2.** The principal stone in the foundation or other part of a structure, as a corner-stone or a keystone.

head'strong', 1 hed'strông'; 2 hĕd'strông', *a.* **1.** Stubbornly bent on pursuing one's own plans or accomplishing one's own ends; obstinate; wilful; ungovernable.

They are *headstrong* believers and defenders of their opinion. EMERSON *English Traits* p. 137. [*n.* *a.* & *co.* 1839.]

2. Involving or proceeding from wilfulness or obstinacy; as, *headstrong* conduct. Syn.: see OBSTINATE.— **head'-strong"ness,** *n.*

head'-sword", **h.-timber,** **h.-valve,** etc. See under HEAD†, *n.*

head'ward"†, *n.* The guarding of the head or life of a sovereign or a lord. **head'wardst.**

head'ward, 1 hed'werd; 2 hĕd'ward, *adv.* Toward the head.

head'wa'ters, 1 hed'wô'terz; 2 hĕd'wa'terz, *n. pl.* The water at or near the head of any stream, river, or the like: sometimes in the singular.

head'way', 1 hed'wē'; 2 hĕd'wā', *n.* **1.** Forward motion, particularly of a vessel; force due to such motion; momentum; impetus, the *headway* of a locomotive. **2.** The interval of time or the distance between two consecutive railway-trains, street-cars, or the like, on the same line and going in the same direction; as, trains running on terminal *headway*. **3.** In coal-mining, a cross-heading. **4.** Same as HEADROOM.

head'-work', 1 hed'-wŭrk'; 2 hĕd'-wŭrk', *n.* **1.** Mental labor.

None of the best *head-work* in art, literature, or science, is ever paid for. RUSKIN *Crown of Wild Olive* p. 31. [*w.* & *s.* 1866.]

2. *Arch.* An ornament resembling an animal's head, as upon a keystone. **3.** *pl.* (1) The construction at the head of an artificial canal or dam to divert the flow of water. (2) *Logging.* A platform or raft, with windlass or capstan, which is attached to the front of a log raft or boom of logs for warping, kedging, or winding it through lakes and still water by hand or horse-power. **4.** *Mining.* A head-frame and its hoisting-gear. **5.** [Colloq.] The work done with the head, as in boxing, football, etc.

head'y, 1 hed'i; 2 hĕd'y, *a.* **1.** Not easily controlled; headstrong; impetuous; rash; as, a *heady* horse. **2.** Tending to affect the head, as liquor; as, *heady* wine. **3.** Affected by or as by liquor; giddy. **4.** [Colloq.] Displaying good judgment; as, a *heady* leader. **5.** [Rare.] Impetuous.— **head'-li-ly,** *adv.*— **head'i-ness,** *n.*

head'-yards", *n.* See under HEAD†, *n.*

heaf, 1 hēf; 2 hĕf, *n.* [Prov. North. Eng.] Grazing-ground set aside by custom.

heague, 1 hīg; 2 hēg, *vi.* [Scot.] To strive or push with the head: said of cattle.

heal, 1 hīl; 2 hēl, *n.* I. *t.* **1.** To restore to a state of health or soundness; effect the cure of, as from any bodily disease, wound, or sickness; make sound and well. **2.** Figuratively, to reconcile or remove, as differences; remedy; counteract; as, to *heal* an old feud. **3.** To give wholeness or purity to; as, to *heal* a nation.

There are no evils *healed* by the commonplace resolutions of commonplace conventions. E. B. HALE *His Level Best* p. 28. [*c.* a. to. 1873.]

II. *i.* **1.** To become sound and well; be cured; as, the wound *heals* slowly; the abscess will not *heal* up. **2.** To perform a cure. [< AS. *hælan*, < *hāl*, whole.] **heal'all",** *n.* **1.** A catholicon; remedy for all diseases. **2.** The stonecrost (*Collinsonia canadensis*), a scented herb of the mint family. **3.** The allheal (*Brunella vulgaris*).— **h.-dog,** *n.* Same as MADWORT. **heal'bŭte",** *n.* Such as can be healed.— **heal'ful†,** *a.* **1.** Tending to heal or cure; healing. **2.** Healthful.

heald, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A covering, as a roof. **2†.** To conceal; hide. **3†.** To cover (roots) with soil. [< AS. *helan*, hide.]

heal'ı, *n.* Health.

heald, *pp.* Healed. S. S.

heald, 1 hīld; 2 hēld, *n.* [Eng.] In weaving, a harness-frame or harness-shaft. [Sonoma county, Cal.

Healde'burg, 1 hīldz'bûrg; 2 hēldz'bŭrg, *n.* A city in

heal'er, 1 hīl'er; 2 hēl'er, *n.* **1.** One who heals. **2.** [Colloq.] A Christian Science practitioner.

heal'ful, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as HALSFANG.

heal'fang†, *n.* Same as HALSFANG. **heals'fang†.**

heal'ing, 1 hīl'ing; 2 hēl'ĭng, *pa.* Tending or efficacious to heal; curative; as, a *healing* medicine.— **heal'ing-ly,** *adv.*

heal'ing', *n.* The act, process, or means by which a cure is effected; cure.

— heal'ing-blade', *n.* The common plantain.— **h.-herb,** *n.* The common centaury (*Sympthyum officinale*).— **h.-pyx,** *n.* *Eccl.* The pyx for the host oil used in anointing the sick.— **mind-h.,** *n.* Same as MIND-CURE.

heal'ing, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A roof-covering. **2.** Bed-covers.

healm, 1 hēm; 2 hĕm, *n.* Same as HAULM.

heal'some, 1 hīl'sum; 2 hēl'sŏm, *a.* [Scot.] Wholesome.

health, 1 helth; 2 hĕlth, *n.* **1.** A condition of soundness of body or of any living organism; that state in which all the natural functions are performed freely without pain or disease; freedom from sickness or decay; as, *health* is a better heritage than wealth.

Health is something different from medicine; it is universal good condition. MUNGER *On the Threshold* p. 137. [*n.* M. & *co.*]

2. The physical condition; state or degree of bodily soundness as compared with some other state taken as a standard; as, good *health*. **3.** A toast or wish wishing long health to one; a complimentary wish expressed as a toast; as, they drank the *health* of the President. **4.** A healing power; as, the saving *health* of the Lord. [< AS. *hælth*, < *hāl*, whole.] **5.** In Great Britain, an official board, as of a municipality or city, whose duties in part are to maintain public health and sanitary conditions.— **health'-gram",** *n.* A portmanteau word for health epigram; a terse expression of a health maxim, as "Early vows close the door to consumption."— **h.-guard,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A quarantine officer.— **h.-lift,** *n.* A lifting-machine for exercise.— **h.-officer,** *n.* A quarantine officer; an officer of a health-board, or the like.— **health'less,** *a.* Without health; unhealthy.— **health'less-ness,** *n.*— **health'some,** *a.* [Archaic.] Healthful.— **health'some-ness†,** *n.*— **health'ward,** *a.* & *adv.* Toward health.

health'ful, 1 helth'ful; 2 hĕlth'fŭl, *a.* **1.** Efficacious in **helth'ful,** promoting or causing health; sanative; salubrious; as, a *healthful* climate or influences. Compare WHOLESOME, and synonyms of HEALTHY.

No home can be *healthful* in which are not cherished seeds of good. M. F. SHARP *Life Without and Within* p. 245. [*n.* y.]

2. Being in a condition of health; properly *healthy*. **3.** [Archaic.] Cheerful; prosperous.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

health'y, 1 helth'i; 2 hĕlth'y, *a.* [HEALTH'I-ER; HEALTH'I-EST, or] **-ser.**] **1.** Having health; being in a condition of health; sound; well; as, a *healthy* body; he is very *healthy*. **2.** Conducing or tending to health; sanative; as, a *healthy* climate: properly *healthful*. **3.** Figuratively, showing favorable conditions; vigorous; as, a *healthy* market; the society is *healthy*.

Syn.: hale, healthful, hearty, hygienic, salubrious, salutary, sanitary, sound, strong, vigorous, well, wholesome. *Healthy* is most correctly used to signify possessing or enjoying health or its results; as, a *healthy* person; a *healthy* condition. *Healthful* signifies promotive of health, tending or adapted to confer, preserve, or promote health; as, a

healthful climate. *Wholesome* food in a *healthful* climate makes a *healthy* man. With *healthful* are ranged the words *hygienic, salubrious, salutary, sanitary,* and *wholesome,* while the other words are associated with *healthy. Salubrious* is always used in the physical sense, and is chiefly applied to air or climate. *Salutary* is now chiefly used in the moral sense; as, a *salutary* lesson.— **Ant.:** (**healthful**) deadly, depressing, destroying, destructive, harmful, hurtful, injurious, insalubrious, noxious, pernicious, poisonous, unhealthful, unhealthy, unsanitary, wasting, weakening, wearing; (**healthy**) delicate, diseased, emaciated, exhausted, failing, fainting, fragile, frail, ill, sick, unhealthy, unsound, wasted, weak, worn, worn down, worn out.— **health'i-ly,** *adv.*— **health'i-ness,** *n.*

Hea'ly, 1 hī'li; 2 hē'ly, **Timothy Michael** (1855-). An Irish barrister and K. C.; formerly Nationalist leader in the English House of Commons; Governor-General of Irish Free State, 1922- . save: with *up.*

heam, 1 hēm *or* him; 2 hām *or* hēm, *vt.* [Eng.] To hoard;

heam, 1 him; 2 hēm, *n.* [Dial.] Same as HAME.

Hea'nor, 1 hī'nər; 2 hē'nor, *n.* A manufacturing town in Derbyshire, England.

heap, 1 hīp; 2 hēp, *vt.* **1.** To pile up or form into a heap; hence, to accumulate; amass; as, to *heap* up sand; he *heaped* up treasures. **2.** To cause (a vessel) to be heaping full; also, to raise (its contents) in a heap above the top, as in filling a measure; as, to *heap* a basket with apples; to *heap* apples in a basket. **3.** To give profusely or in full measure to. [< AS. *heāpian,* < *heāp,* crowd.] **Syn.:** see AMASS.— **heaping full,** so full that the contents are heaped above the top; as, the basket was *heaping full* of fruit.— **to heap coals of fire on one's head,** to shame one by returning good for evil. *Rom.* xii, 20.— **heap'er,** *n.*

heap, *n.* **1.** A collection of things laid or thrown together in a body so as to form an elevation; a pile; mass; as, a *heap* of stones. **2.** A large assemblage or number; crowd; throng; aggregation; as, a *heap* of people; a *heap* of presents; to do one *heaps* of good: now only a colloquial vulgarism. [< AS. *heāp,* crowd.] **Syn.:** accumulation, agglomeration, aggregate, aggregation, collection, drift, hoard, mass, pile, store. See COLLECTION; MASS. Compare synonyms for AGGREGATE.— **heap'-cloud",** *n.* A cumulus.— **h.-flood†,** *n.* A heavy sea.— **heap'meal†,** *adv.* Confusedly; in heaps.— **h.-roast,** *n. Metal.* The process of roasting ore alone or mixed with flux and heaped up and ignited. **h.-roasting‡.**— **heap'stead",** *n.* [Eng.] *Mining.* All the surface works around a mine-shaft; a head-frame.

Hea'phy, 1 hī'fi; 2 hē'fy, **Thomas** (12/29 1775–10/23 1835). An English water-color painter. **Hea'py‡.**

heapt, *pp.* Heaped. S. S.

heap'y, 1 hīp'i; 2 hēp'y, *a.* Heaped; being in heaps.

To see the black mane, vast and *heapy.*
BROWNING *The Glove* st. 2.

hear, 1 hīr; 2 hēr, *v.* [HEARD, HERD[P]; HEAR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To apprehend by means of the ear; perceive the sound of; as, to *hear* a song; I *hear* you. **2.** To attend to the utterance of; attend to the hearing of; listen to; accord a hearing to; as, the teacher *hears* the pupil recite; the judge *hears* an argument by counsel; to *hear* a petition. **3.** To listen to comprehendingly; understand or learn by listening; as, ears have they, but they *hear* not.

My son, *hear* the instruction of thy father. *Prov.* i, 8.

4. To listen to statedly; attend the oral ministration of; as, whom did you *hear* on Sunday? **5.** To accede to the wishes of; pay regard to; as, his prayer was *heard.* **II.** *i.* **1.** To have sensations or perceptions of sound through the ear; as, if we close our ear, we can still *hear.* **2.** To be told, as by letter; receive a report; as, to *hear* of a far country. **3.** To exercise the faculty of hearing; harken. **4†.** To sound; be reported. [< AS. *hēran,* hear.] **Syn.:** see LISTEN.— **hear, hear!** listen to this sentiment: an exclamation calling approving attention to what a public speaker has been saying: usually a form of applause.— **to h. a bird sing** [Slang], to receive secret advices.— **to h. ill or well†,** to be blamed or praised.— **to h. of,** to entertain favorably the idea of: always with a negative; as, I will not *hear of* such a thing.— **to h. say,** to learn by general report. — **to h. tell of** [Colloq.], to hear by report.— **to h. to** [Colloq.], to heed, regard, or give assent to.

heard[1]†, *n.* A herdsman.— **heard'groome†,** *n.* A shepherd.

Heard[2], 1 hūrd; 2 hērd, *n.* A county in W. Georgia; 313 sq. m.; county-seat, Franklin.

hear'er, 1 hīr'ər; 2 hēr'er, *n.* **1.** One who hears; especially, one who statedly attends the ministrations of any speaker, as a preacher; as, his *hearers* were pleased.

But a true man does not think what his *hearers* are feeling, but what he is saying. ARTHUR HELPS *Friends in Council* vol. i, bk. i, p. 7. [S. E. & CO. 1869.]

2. In the early church, one of the second order of penitents. See PENITENT.

hear'ing, 1 hīr'iŋ; 2 hēr'ing, *n.* **1.** The capacity or ability to hear; the auditory faculty; as, his *hearing* is somewhat impaired. The sensations of hearing may be divided into two groups, viz., those of noise and those of tone; simple tones result from a wave-movement of the air in the form of a simple sinusoidal curve, while simple noise is the outcome of a disturbance of the air by concussion. Compare PITCH; TONE; VIBRATION.

[In the] sensation of *hearing,* the normal ear can hear as tones sound vibrations which occur from 16 to 24 times per second. Slower vibrations *occasion simply sensations of puffing or throbbing* of the air. When the vibrations exceed 40,000 a second, few people can detect tone, but certain sensitive ears can apparently discern as tone vibrations as rapid as 50,000 a second.
United Editors Encyc. vol. xviii. [U. ED. A. '09.]

2. *Physiol. & Psychol.* The special sense by which acoustic sensations, both noises and musical tones, are apprehended, localized, and interpreted; perception of sounds; audition. **3.** An occasion provided on which some special matter shall have attention; an investigation or consideration of any matter pending or at issue; audience; as, a *hearing* before a legislative committee; to give petitioners a *hearing.* **4.** *Law.* A judicial investigation; the examination of a person charged with an offense, and of the witnesses; a judicial trial, especially without a jury, as in a chancery suit.

A hearing may be **interlocutory** (one in which preliminary points arising in an equity case are heard) or **final** (when an equity case is heard upon its merits).

5. The distance or space within which sound can ordinarily be heard; as, out of sight and *hearing.*

They laid him by the pleasant shore,
And in the *hearing* of the wave.
TENNYSON *In Memoriam* xix, st. 1.

6. [Scot.] Report; news; also, a scolding or lecture; advice. **7.** [Prov. Eng.] Attendance on preaching. —**hard of hearing,** somewhat deaf.

heark'en, heark'en-er, etc. Same as HARKEN, etc.

36*

Hearn, 1 hūrn; 2 hērn, **Laf"ca"di"o',** 1 laf"kā"dī"ō'; 2 lăf"cā"dī"ō', (6/27 1850–9/26 1904). An author of Irish-Greek parentage; became a naturalized Japanese as "Yakumo Koizumi"; *Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan.*

Hearne, *n.* **1. Samuel** (1745–1792), an English explorer; the first to reach the Arctic ocean. **2. Thomas** (7/-1678–6/10 1735), an English antiquarian and diarist. **3. Thomas** (1744–4/13 1817), an English landscape water-color painter. **4.** A town in Robertson county, Tex.

hearne'shaw†, *n.* A heron; hernshaw.

hear'on†, *n.* A heron.

hear'sal†, *n.* Rehearsal.

hear'say", 1 hīr'sē"; 2 hēr'sā", *n.* Information received indirectly; common talk; report; rumor; as, I know this only by *hearsay;* also, hearsay evidence.

Don't pick up little crumbs of *hearsay,* and roll them . . . under your tongue. A. LARNED *Talks with Girls* p. 148. [N. & P. 1874.]

— **hearsay evidence,** evidence derived from something the witness has heard others say; any evidence depending upon the veracity and competency of some person other than the witness. In law it is generally excluded, but is admissible as to pedigrees, customs, boundaries, or other matters of general repute. Dying declarations, declarations against interest, and declarations forming part of a transaction are also admissible.

hearse, 1 hūrs; 2 hērs, *vt.* To enclose in or put on a hearse.

hearse, *a.* [Scot.] Hoarse.

hearse[1], } *n.* **1.** A vehicle for carrying the bodies of the
herse[P], } dead to the place of burial. **2.** A bier; coffin. **3.** [Archaic.] A grave, tomb, or monument. **4.** *Her.* A charge resembling a harrow or a portcullis. **5.** *Eccl.* A symbolical triangular frame set with spikes, resembling the teeth of a harrow, on which lighted candles are placed during the singing of Tenebræ in Holy Week.

During the *Benedictus* the candles are extinguished one by one, except that at the apex, which is hidden and afterward uncovered to symbolize the resurrection of the dead Christ.

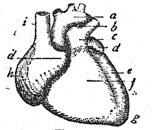
6†. A framework for wax lights surmounting a catafalque. **7†.** *Eng. Hist.* A decorated arch set up in a public street during progress of a royal funeral. **8†.** A canopy of latticework over a bier or tomb. **9†.** A dirge. [< F. *herse,* harrow, < L. *hirpex* (*hirpic-*), harrow.] — **hearse'-cloth",** *n.* A pall.— **h.-like,** *a.*

hearse[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The female of the red deer in its second year. **hearst‡.**

Hearst, 1 hūrst; 2 hērst, *n.* **1. Phœbe** (*née* Apperson) (12/3 1842–4/13 1919), an American philanthropist; founder of kindergartens, working girls' clubs, etc. **2. William Randolph** (4/29 1863–), an American journalist, newspaper proprietor, and politician; son of preceding.

heart, } 1 hārt; 2 härt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To build with a solid
hart[S], } core or center; as, to *heart* a wall. **2.** To hearten. **II.** *i.* To form into a heart, or heart-like structure or fiber, as a head of cabbage.

heart, *n.* **1.** The central organ of the vascular system of animals, a hollow muscular structure that propels the blood by alternate contractions and dilatations. Compare AURICLE; VENTRICLE; and see illus. under CIRCULATION; VENTRICLE.



Heart.
a, aorta; *b,* Botal's ligament; *c,* pulmonary artery; *d, d,* auricular appendages; *e,* left ventricle; *f,* right ventricle; *g,* apex; *h,* right auricle; *i,* descending vena cava.

In the mammalian embryo, as in man, the heart first appears as two tubes lying under the head and immediately behind the first visceral arches, but gradually moves back and becomes lodged in the thorax. In mammals and birds it is four-chambered, consisting of right and left auricles and ventricles, and is generally situated obliquely with the apex (ventricles) downward or backward and to the left. The blood flows along the systemic veins through the superior and inferior venæ cavæ to the right auricle, from which it is forced to the right ventricle and thence through the pulmonary artery to the lungs, where it is purified by the action of air. From the lungs it flows by the pulmonary veins to the left auricle, and thence to the left ventricle, from which it passes out by the great systemic artery or aorta. The heart of most reptiles and amphibians has but one ventricle and two auricles. In most fishes it consists of one auricle and one ventricle. The heart of the lancelets is a simple contractile undivided tube. The heart of invertebrates is merely analogous to that of vertebrates, and is manifest under numerous modifications.

With reference to its action, the *heart* may thus be compared to two pumps working side by side — the right and the left *hearts.* The venous blood flows into the right auricle, which contracts and forces it into the right ventricle; this in turn forces the blood into the lungs to be oxygenated and to give off the impurities it has collected in its passage through the body. REISSIG AND JELLIFFE *Standard Family Physician* p. 61. [F. & W. '07.]

2. In common and literary usage: (1) The seat of the affections and passions as distinguished from the intellect and will; the emotional nature; feelings; as, his *heart* is better than his head; to win one's *heart.*

He who has no *heart* of his own cannot reach mine and make it feel. W. M. PUNSHON *Lectures, Macaulay* p. 77. [E. & L. 1873.]

(2) Sometimes, the intellect and will, or even the entire personality considered as capable of being moved or influenced; as, a woman of good *heart;* he loves with all his *heart.*

The life of man is in his *heart,* and, if he does not live there, I care not what other success may befall him, he does not live. BUSHNELL *Work and Play* p. 253. [S. 1864.]

3. Susceptibility to emotion; predominant sensibility as distinguished from intellection; tenderness; love; as, the girl is all *heart.* **4.** Capacity for endurance or enjoyment; courage; resolution; spirit; as, take *heart;* no *heart* for pleasure. **5.** The breast regarded as the seat of the heart or affections; as, clasped to one's *heart.* **6.** The chief, central, or vital part or interest; middle or central portion; the core; inner significance; as, let us go to the *heart* of the matter; the *heart* of the country. **7.** One of various things shaped like a heart, or located centrally in a manner analogous to a heart. (1) A red heart-shaped figure or spot on a playing-card; any card bearing such figures; in the plural, the suit so marked. (2) A cherry of either one of many varieties having the shape of a heart. See CHERRY.

The cultivated varieties . . . consist of . . . Mazzards, *Hearts,* and Bigarreaus.
J. J. THOMAS *Am. Fruit Culture* pt. ii, p. 360. [W. W. 1867.]

(3) *Naut.* (*a*) A small rope in the center of a shroud-laid or four-stranded rope. (*b*) A block having a central hole and a circumferential groove. (4) The solid core of a twisted column. (5) A heart-cam. (6) A net enclosure serving as a guide to a pound; a heart-net. (7) *Bot.* The inner part or core of a tree or plant. (8) The center or body portion of a calm. See CALM[2], *n.,* 3 (2). **8.** A term of endearment, praise, or encouragement; as, dear *heart;* be of cheer, my *heart.* **9.** [Archaic.] Fertility; strength.

Lands may be kept in *heart* by the adoption of a rotation suited to each particular soil. H. W. BEECHER *Plain and Pleasant Talk, Wheat* p. 129. [D. & J. 1859.]

[< AS. *heorte,* heart.] — **after one's own heart,** suiting one perfectly; conforming to one's ideas; to one's taste; as, a man *after one's own heart.*— **at h.,** at the center or bottom; essentially; substantially; in fact.— **athletic h.,** hypertrophy of the heart, occurring among athletes.— **by h.,** by rote; so as to know perfectly.

[King] Alfred found time to learn the old songs of his race *by heart.* GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 1, § 5. [H. 1875.]

— **fatty h.,** fatty degeneration of the wall of the heart; an abnormal deposit of fat around the heart.— **feast of the Sacred H.** (*R. C. Ch.*), see under FEAST.— **for my h.,** for my life; as, I would not *for my heart* be discovered.— **heart'ache",** *n.* Mental anguish; sorrow and grief as causing pain.— **h. alive,** an ejaculation of surprize, vexation, or the like.— **h. and hand, h. and soul,** entirely; wholly; enthusiastically; earnestly; as, I am with you *heart and hand;* we believe in you *heart and soul.*— **heart'-beat",** *n.* A pulsation of the heart; hence, an emotion.— **h.-bird,** *n.* The turnstone.— **h.-block,** *n.* A condition in which the auricular contractions of the heart are more frequent than the ventricular contractions.— **h.-borer,** *n.* One of the *Noctuidæ* (*Anarta cordigera*); a moth common in Canada and Colorado. — **h.-bound†,** *a.* Hard-hearted; stingy.— **h.-break,** *n.* Deep grief; overwhelming sorrow. **h.-breaking‡.**— **h.-breaker,** *n.* **1.** One who or that which breaks hearts; as, grief is a sad *heart-breaker.* **2.** [Humorous.] A curl; love-lock. [C.]— **h.-broken,** *a.* Overwhelmingly grieved; having the affections sorely wounded; as, a *heart-broken* mother. **heart'broke"†.**— **h.-brokenly,** *adv.*— **h. cam,** *n.* See CAM. **h.-wheel‡.**— **h.-clot,** *n. Pathol.* A fibrinous clot formed in the heart.— **h.-clover,** *n.* Same as HEART-TREFOIL.— **h.-cockle,** *n.* A glossoid bivalve.— **h.-dear,** *a.* [Rare.] Sincerely beloved.— **h.-deep,** *a.* Rooted in the heart.— **h.-disease,** *n. Pathol.* Any morbid condition of the heart, whether organic or sympathetic.— **h.-eating,** *a.* Preying on the heart or the feelings.— **h.-failure,** *n.* Sudden cessation of the heart's action: used popularly to explain the cause of death in obscure cases.— **h.-free,** *a.* Having the affections disengaged.— **h.-hardness,** *n.* Hard-heartedness.— **h.-heaviness,** *n.* Weight of sadness or grief.— **h.-heavy,** *a.*— **h.-hurry,** *n.* A great rapidity of pulse, occurring spasmodically and of short duration; evanescent tachycardia.


Heart-cockle (*Venericardia borealis.* 1/2

— **heart'leaf",** *n.* Heart-trefoil.— **h.-liverleaf,** *n.* Same as LIVERLEAF.— **h.-loup,** *n.* [Scot.] Heart-beat.— **h.-moth,** *n.* A noctuid moth (*Dicycla oo*) common in Europe.— **h.-net,** *n.* The pound of a heart-seine.— **h. of oak,** a courageous disposition; a very brave person: said especially of sailors.— **h.-of-the-earth,** *n.* The plant self-heal (*Brunella vulgaris*). [C.]— **h.-pea,** *n.* See HEARTSEED.— **h.-point,** *n. Her.* The fess-point.— **h.-quake,** *n.* Agitation from fear; nervous tremor.— **h.-rising,** *n.* A rising of the heart, as in opposition.— **h.-robbing,** *a.* **1.** Transporting the senses, as with delight; rapturous; ecstatic. **2.** Stealing away the affections; winning the heart.— **h.-root†,** *n.* A sweetheart.— **h.-rot,** *n.* A rotting of the wood in or near the heart of a tree, produced by fungi, the mycelia of which enter either by the root or by some wound in the surface above ground.— **h.-sac,** *n.* The membranous bag which surrounds the heart; the pericardium.— **heart's blood,** life; as, to give one's *heart's blood* for one's country.— **h.-scald,** *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Heartburn; figuratively, shame; disgust; aversion. **h.-scaud‡.**— **h.-scalded,** *a.* [Ir.] Grieved; troubled.— **h.-seine,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A weir having a heart-shaped net or pound capable of catching fish whether the tide ebbs or flows. — **h.-service,** *n.* Devoted service, especially toward God. — **h.-shake,** *n.* A defective condition of timber shown by cracks extending from the heart outward.— **h.-shaped,** *n.* Shaped like a heart; oval with one end obtusely pointed and the other notched; cordate, as a trinket or a leaf.— **h.-shell,** *n.* A marine bivalve having a heart-shaped shell, especially the European *Glossus cor.*— **h.-sinking,** *n.* Depression of mind.— **h.-snakeroot,** *n.* The wild ginger (*Asarum canadense*): so called from its heart-shaped leaves. — **h.-sound,** *n.* A heavy prolonged sound that coincides with the arterial pulse and is immediately followed by a short, quick sound, as when a dog laps water, upon which an interval of repose succeeds. The cause is believed to be the contraction of the ventricles and the return of blood against the semilunar valves.— **h.-spoon,** *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] The navel. **2†.** The depression in the breast-bone; also, the breast-bone itself.— **h.-steel,** *n.* Same as HEART-SHELL.— **h.-stirring,** *a.* Exhilarating.— **h.-stricken,** *a.* Overwhelmed with grief or fear.— **h.-string,** *n.* A supposed nerve or tendon that holds the heart in place; hence, in the plural, the deepest feelings, or strongest affections.— **h.-stroke,** *n.* **1.** The striking of the apex of the heart against the wall of the chest. **2.** Angina pectoris.— **h.-struck,** *a.* **1.** Heart-stricken. **2.** Ineradicable.— **h.-sugar,** *n. Chem.* Inosite.— **h.-swelling,** *a.* Causing the heart to swell.— **h.-throb,** *n.* A pulsation or beat of the heart.— **h.-trace,** *n.* Same as CARDIOGRAM.— **h.-trefoil,** *n.* Spotted medic (*Medicago maculata*), a European herb of the bean family sparingly naturalized in the United States, with heads of flowers resembling yellow clover, and trifoliolate leaves consisting of purple-spotted inversely heart-shaped leaflets. **h.-clover‡; heart'leaf"‡.**— **h.-trowel,** *n.* A molder's trowel shaped like a heart.— **h.-urchin,** *n.* A spatangoid sea-urchin. **mermaid's-head‡.**— **h. wall,** a wall hearted with filling of concrete or other material.— **heart'weed",** *n.* The common persicaria, a troublesome weed in fields and gardens where manure is employed. The roots were formerly used in medicine, and a decoction employed as a gargle for sore-throats.— **h.-wheel,** *n.* A heart-cam. See CAM.— **h.-wood,** *n.* The hard, older, matured wood of the central part of an exogenous stem; duramen.— **false h.-wood,** a red discoloration affecting beech-trees, near a wound, or at a broken branch, deteriorating the value of the timber.— **heart'wood",** *n.* [Austral.] The Tasmanian ironwood (*Notolæa ligustrina*). Its wood is close-grained and very hard and is used in turnery. In Gippsland it is known as *spurious olive.*— **h.-work,** *n.* Work prompted by desire, done with good will.— **h.-wounded,** *a.* Hurt in the feelings or affections.— **h.-yarn,** *n.* Soft yarn in the center of a rope.— **Immaculate H.,** or **H. of Mary,** the heart of the Virgin Mary as an object of veneration among Roman Catholics.— **irritable h.,** a condition of the heart characterized by palpitation, rapid pulse, shortness of

breath, and dizziness in the head: occurring in soldiers during active service.— **left h.**, the left auricle and ventricle in communication with the great aorta.— **military h.**, same as HEARTABLE HEART. — **pulmonary h.**, same as RIGHT HEART. — **reduplication of the h.-sounds**, two heart-sounds, instead of one, owing to valvular asynchronism. — **respiratory h.** [Rare], the right auricle and right ventricle in communication with the vena cavæ.— **right h.**, the right auricle and ventricle in communication with the pulmonary artery.— **Sacred H.**, the heart of Christ as an object of adoration among Roman Catholics.— **systemic h.**, the cavities of the heart, situated on its left side, consisting of the left auricle and left ventricle.— **to find in one's h.**, to be willing or desirous.— **to have in the h.**, to be set upon earnestly.— **to have in the h.**, to purpose; intend.— **to have the h. in the mouth**, to be excited or frightened excessively.— **to lay or take to h.**, to grieve over or about; be greatly concerned about.— **to lose h.**, to become discouraged.— **to lose one's h.**, to fall in love.— **to set the h. at rest**, to become satisfied or tranquilized in mind.— **to set the h. upon**, to become insanely desirous of.— **to take h. of grace**, to take courage.— **to take the h. out of one** [Colloq.], to discourage one.— **to wear one's h. on one's sleeve**, to show plainly one's feelings.— **wandering h.**, a heart that is phenomenally mobile.— **with all one's h.**, intensely; thoroughly; completely; wholly.

—heart'ful-ly, *adv.* Heartily.— **heart'ing**†, *n.* Encouragement.— **heart'ling**†, *n.* A little heart: used in a minced oath; as, 'od's *heartlings*. **heart'-kin**†; **heart'-let**.— **heart'ly**, *a.* Hearty.— **heart'ly**†, *adv.* Heartily.

heart'burn, 1 härt'bûrn; 2 härt'bûrn, *n.* A burning sensation in the esophagus, due to acidity of the stomach; cardialgia.— **heart'burned**, *a.* 1. Affected with heartburn. 2. Discontented.— **heart'burning**, *n.* Deeply felt; distressful; intense.— **heart'burn'ing**, *n.* 1. Heartburn. 2. Discontent; jealousy; envy.

heart'ed, 1 härt'ed; 2 härt'ed, *a.* 1. Having a heart: usually in compounds; as, evil-*hearted*; disposition, affections, qualities, etc.; as, kind-*hearted*; high-*hearted*; sad-*hearted*. 2. [Rare.] Heart-shaped; cordate; as, a *hearted* shield. 3†. Taken to or laid up in the heart.— **heart'edness**, *n.* [Rare.] Earnestness; sensitiveness.

heart'en, 1 härt'n; 2 härt'n, *vt.* 1. To give heart, courage, or spirit to; encourage; animate.

Gentles, lay no other sentence than to fall back and *hearten* his men after the punishment they had received.

ANON. FORBES *Chiene and Jerdone* p. 76. [R. a w. 1889.]

2. To give or restore heartiness to, as land.— **heart'en-er**, *n.* One who or that which heartens.

heart'felt, 1 härt'felt'; 2 härt'fĕlt', *a.* Deeply felt; most sincere: as, *heartfelt* sympathy.

heart'ful, *n.* **hardship**.— **heart'ily**, *n.*

hearth, 1 härth; 2 härth (XIII), *n.* 1. The floor of a **hearth**, 1 fireplace; the bottom of the fire-compartment in a stove.

Where fires thou find'st unrak'd and *hearths* unswept.

SHAKESPEARE *Merry Wives of Windsor* act v, sc. 5.

2†. A shelf in front of a stove; stove-hearth. **3.** Figuratively, the abode of the family; the domestic fireside; the home.

Fear no evil, my friend, and to-night may no shadow of sorrow Fall on this house and *hearth*.

LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* pt. i, ii, st. 4.

4. *Metal.* (1) That part of a reverberatory furnace upon which the ore is laid to be subjected to the action of fire. (2) In a blast-furnace, the lowest compartment which the melted metal flows. (3) A bloomery. **5.** A cooking-grate and fixtures on shipboard. **6.** A box for containing the burning charcoal in which soldering-tools are heated. **7.** A plate of iron upon which a cylinder glass is flattened. [< AS. *hearth*, hearth.] Syn.: see HOME.— **hearth'-shot'tom**, *n.* The large stone lying at the bottom of the hearth in a blast-furnace.— **h.-broom**, *n.* A small broom used for sweeping and dusting hearths, etc.— **h.-cinder**, *n.* Slag from an iron-refining furnace.— **h.-cricket**, *n.* The house-cricket.— **h.-ends**, *n. pl.* Small masses of unreduced ore left on the hearth of a refining-furnace.— **h.-money**, *n.* 1. *Hist.* Same as PETER'S PENCE, 2. 2. *Eng. Law.* A tax of two shillings, formerly laid on hearths in Scotland, and continued by the Parliament in 1662 and repealed in 1689.— **h.-pit**, *n.* A hollow made in the ground in front of a horizontal boiler.— **h.-plate**, *n.* A cast-iron plate serving as a hearth in furnaces.— **h.-rug**, *n.* A rug lying or intended to lie in front of a fireplace.— **hearth'stead**, *n.* The place where a hearth is; a hearth.— **h.-tax**†, *n. Law.* A tax formerly imposed in England on chimneys and hearths.— **h.-tribune**, *n.* See TRIBUNE†, 3 (1).— **hearth'warm'ing**, *n.* A housewarming.— **open h.** (*Arstal.*), the hearth of a furnace, across which flames or products of combustion pass, generally shallow and saucer-shaped.

hearth'stone†, 1 härth'stōn'; 2 härth'stōn', *n.* To rub or scour with hearthstone; as, to *hearthstone* steps.

hearth'stone", *n.* 1. A stone laid to form a hearth. In ancient Attyca . . . each *hearthstone* was an altar.

CHARLES MACKAY *Annals Arcana* pt. i, 172. [s. c. o. 1888.]

2. Figuratively, a fireside. **3.** A soft stone used for scouring floors, door-steps, etc.

heart'i-ly, 1 härt'i-li; 2 härt'i-ly, *adv.* With the whole heart; from the heart; cordially; with vigor or zeal; energetically.

Many employers are *heartily* desirous of doing their men full justice. GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* p. 141. [M. M. & CO. 1887.]

heart'iness, 1 härt'i-nes; 2 härt'i-ny, *n.* The state or quality of being hearty; cordiality; earnestness.

heart'ing, 1 härt'in; 2 härt'ing, *n.* 1. *Building.* Material used to fill up a central space in a wall or other masonry construction; also, the act of filling in such a space. **2†.** Encouragement; comfort.

Heart Lake. A lake in Yellowstone Park, elevation, 7,475 ft.

heart'leaf, *n.* **nea**, **tea**, etc. See HEART, *n.*

heart'less, 1 härt'les; 2 härt'lĕs, *a.* 1. Without sympathy or affection; hard-hearted; pitiless.

It is constantly said that human nature is *heartless*. Do not believe it. RUSKIN *Lectures on Art* p. 72. [CL. P. 1870.]

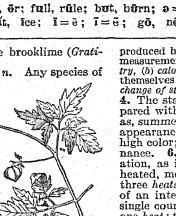
2. Destitute of spirit or courage; without heart; cowardly; craven. 3. Without a heart.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

heart'rend"ing, 1 härt'ren"ding; 2 härt'rĕn"ding, *a.* Extremely grievous; very depressing; dreadful.

hearts, 1 härts; 2 härts, *n.* A game of cards played by 2 to 12 persons, with a full pack, and counters or money put in a pool, in which the object is to take no hearts. The pool is divided among the players who have taken no hearts or given to the side that has taken fewest.

hearts'ease", 1 härts'ēz'; 2 härts'ēz', *n.* 1. The pansy (*Viola tricolor*); also, sometimes, some other species of violet, as a yellow one of Europe, *V. lutea*. 2. [Local, U. S.] A species of knotweed, lady's-thumb (*Polygonum persicaria*). **3.** The common wallflower. **4.** [Austral.] A species of the *Scrophulariaceæ*; the brooklime (*Gratiola pedunculata*). **heart's'-ease**†.

heart'seed", 1 härt'sēd'; 2 härt'sēd", *n.* Any species of *Cardiospermum*, a genus of climbing plants; especially, the cultivated balloon-vine (*C. halicacabum*), a native in tropical America; adventive in the United States.



heart'seine", **h.-throb**, etc. See HEART, *n.*

heart'sick, 1 härt'sik'; 2 härt'sĭk', *a.* 1. Deeply grieved or sad. 2. Expressing or indicating deep grief.

heart'sore", 1 härt'sōr'; 2 härt'sōr', *a.* Deeply grieved; sore of heart. 2. Expressing or indicating deep grief.

heart'sore", *n.* **1.** Pain or grief of heart. **2.** The cause of heartsore. **3.** A cordial disease in horses.

heart'wa"ter, 1 härt'wô'ter; 2 härt'wą"ter, *n.* [S. Afr.] *Vet.* A serious disease of sheep and goats, probably caused by some micro-organism and transmitted by a tick; characterized by inflammation of the mucous membrane of the mouth, nasal discharge, soreness of the feet, etc.

heart'whole", 1 härt'hōl'; 2 härt'hōl', *a.* 1. Having the affections not in love. 2. Having unshaken courage; undaunted. 3. Single-hearted; sincere.

heart'worn", 1 härt'wôrn'; 2 härt'wôrn', *a.* Worn with care and trouble.

heart'wurf", 1 härt'wûrf'; 2 härt'wûrf', *n.* **1.** The birthwort (*Aristolochia clematitis*). **2.** Same as HARTWORT. **3†.** A species of mint. **4†.** Mellot.

heart'y, 1 härt'i; 2 härt'y, *a.* [HEART'-IER; HEART'-IEST.] **heart'y**, 1 E-ST.] **1.** Proceeding from or prompted by the heart; earnest; cordial; sincere; as, *hearty* assistance.

The *hearty* good-will of this truly noble race.

H. SPENCER *Lake Dwellings in Cent. Africa* p. 72. [s. 1887.]

2. Full of health and strength; sound; vigorous.

Scots is a hale, *hearty* man, through all his writings.

E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays, Feats of 19th Cent.* vol. i, p. 306. [s. 1848.]

3. Craving, consuming, or supplying abundant strength or nourishment; as, a *hearty* meal; a *hearty* appetite; a *hearty* eater. **4.** Well fitted to bear crops; fertile; said of land. **5.** Full of courage; bold. **II.** n. [=pl.] A brave, vigorous, hearty fellow, as a sailor; especially in the phrase *my hearty!* Syn.: see AMICABLE; HEALTHY; HOSPITABLE.— **heart'y-hale"**, *a.* Wholesome for the heart.

heat, 1 hēt; 2 hēt, *n.* **I.** 1. To make or cause to become hot; impart heat or warmth to; as, to *heat* water; to *heat* a room. 2. To make feverish; as, wine *heats* the blood. **3.** To excite with passion or emotion; make ardent or eager; inflame; as, to *heat* a multitude; inflame; as, to *heat* the feelings; *heated* with passion. **4.** To cause to ferment. **5.** To run over in a heat or in heats, as in a race. **II.** *i.* **1.** To become hot or warm; as, the iron *heats*; mutual relations *heat* and cool. **2.** To generate heat through fermentation or chemical action; as, fodder *heats* if stored green. **3.** To become inflamed or excited; to wax warm. [< AS. *hēatan*, < *hāt*, hot.]

heat, *n.* **I.** *Physical science.* A form of energy generated by the transformation of some other form of energy, as by combustion, chemical action, or the stoppage of mass-motion by friction. Two forms of heat are recognized: **heat proper**, which is sensible to bodies, and **latent heat**, which is a form of wave-motion occurring in luminiferous ether. It was formerly believed to be caused by the action of a peculiar material substance, termed caloric, but scientific investigation has demonstrated that it is the energy of molecular motion, which varies in direction and degree and is transmitted as a wave-motion. Heat is regarded is solid, fluid, or gaseous. This motion only ceases entirely at the absolute zero-point and can in theory be increased indefinitely. A source of heat, which is transferred some of its energy to any body approaching it, which in part increases the temperature of the latter and in part enables it to do external work, that is, to expand and press back the surrounding atmosphere, etc. The three most marked effects of heat upon a given body are: (1) increase of temperature; (2) increase of volume; and (3) change of condition or state, as from a solid to a liquid. A large amount of heat is required to produce the latter effect, as, for instance, to vaporize water. The heat used in this process is termed **latent**, and may be transformed into **sensible heat** by condensation. Heat may be transmitted from one body to another in three ways: (1) by *conduction*, as in the case of an iron bar, one end of which is plunged in a fire, where a great rise of temperature will be noted from the heated toward the cool end of the rod, by a process of conduction from molecule to molecule throughout the mass; (2) by *convection*, as in the case of a mass of liquid over a flame, in which the heated layer expands and, becoming less dense, rises in accordance with the law of gravity, to be replaced by the heavier layer above it, which rises again in turn, until the whole column is heated to boiling-point; (3) by *radiation*, in which the heat of a body causes vibrations in the luminiferous ether surrounding it, which are transmitted to other wave-motions traveling with the velocity of light. When these rays impinge upon a body they are absorbed by it and the energy they carry is communicated to its molecules and manifested as a heat effect. An example of this may be obtained by exposing the hand to sunlight. The shorter of these radiant heat-waves are luminous and identical with light-waves, but those propelling the most marked thermal effects are of greater length than those of which the eye takes cognizance as light, and have a longer vibrating period. They are susceptible of reflection, refraction, diffraction, and polarization, exactly as are the light-rays. See CALORIC; ENERGY; TEMPERATURE.

The heat thrown out from every square yard of the Sun's surface is greater than that which would be produced by burning six tons of coal on it each hour.

J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astron.* p. 67. [A. 1889.]

2. The sensation produced by this physical agent. **3.** *Physics.* The branch of physics that treats of the effects produced by the force defined above. It treats (1) of the measurement of the effects of heat, including (*a*) *thermometry*, (*b*) *calorimetry*, and (*c*) *hygrometry*; and (2) of the effects themselves and their relations, including (*a*) *expansion*, (*b*) *change of state*, (*c*) *conductivity*, and (*d*) *thermodynamics*. **4.** The state of being hot; a temperature high as compared with a mean, standard, or normal temperature; as, *summer heat*; swelling attended by *heat*. **5.** Color; appearance, or condition indicating high temperature; high color; redness; flush; as, *heat* visible in the countenance. **6.** A single heating, melting, or smelting operation, as in working iron or glass, or in fusing material heated, melted, etc., at one time; as, the foundry runs three *heats* a day. **7.** A single effort or action, or one of an interrupted series of such efforts; especially, a single course or division of a race; as, to do the work at one *heat*; to run several *heats*. **8.** Greatest vehemence or fury; excitement or agitation; unusual animation; ardor; fervency; as, the *heat* of the strife; the *heat* of anger; the *heat* of debate. **9.** Sexual excitement in animals, especially in females. **10.** Fermentation. **11.** *Physiol.* The sensation of warmth experienced when the heat-spots are stimulated. **12†.** An exercise gallop given to a race-horse when preparing for a race. **13†.** *Medical Physiol.* A fundamental quality of elements, humors, and bodies in general; opposed to *cold*. [< AS. *hǽtu*, < *hāt*.] — **black heat**, a mere trace of heat in a metal insufficient to change the color of the metal.— **black-red h.**, the temperature of a metal at which it begins to be luminous by daylight.— **blue h.** (*Forging*), the degree of heat that produces an oxidized film of blue on steel.— **bright h.**, a temperature of at least 1700° F.— **cherry-red h.**, a heat more intense than the dull red and less vivid than the bright red of glowing iron when exposed to view in daylight.— **dynamical theory of h.** 1. The theory which supposes heat to be, not a peculiar kind of matter, but a peculiar form of molecular energy. — **h.-absorbing**, *a.* Same as DIATHERMANOUS. — **h.-agitate**, *v.t.* To subject to the action of heat.— **h.-agitator**, *n.* A device for producing a current in a conductor, proportional to the time of flow, the resistance, and the square of the strength of the current. — **kilogram-centigrade h.-unit**, same as GREATER CALORY.— **latent h.**, potential energy of heat, as in a change in the internal constitution of a substance, produced by the absorption of heat without rise of temperature, as in fusion or vaporization.

All the *heat* which is necessary to boil off a liquid, becomes *latent* in its vapor.

YOUMANS *Hand-Book Household Science* p. 46. [L. 1857.]

— **latent h. of fusion**, the heat required in the molecular work of changing a substance from the solid to the liquid state.— **latent h. of vaporization**, the heat, in calories, required to change one mass of a liquid into vapor. — **h. of vaporization**†.— **low red h.**, the temperature (about 1300° F.) that gives a deep-red color to iron subjected to it. — **molecular h.**, the specific heat of a substance multiplied by its molecular weight.— **molecular h.**, of gas, a unit, the product of a body's heat of vaporization by its molecular weight.— **mow-h.**, *n.* A disease of hay or corn due to fermentation when it is stacked in a mow.— **prickly h.**, a summer rash of bright-red pimples, with heat, itching, and pricking as if by needles.— **radiant h.**, heat passing through space as light, or in vibrations similar to those of light but of a wave-length too long to affect the optic nerve; radiant energy.— **red h.**, the temperature at which metals and some other substances give forth a red light.— **rut**, *n.* A state of strong passion or emotion.— **refining h.**, the heat required to give fineness of grain to steel. It is computed as 655° C.

or 1211° F.— **reversible h.** (*Elec.*), the heat normally generated at the junction of dissimilar electric conductors when reversal of the current absorbs heat.— **sensible h.**, heat not latent, and therefore productive of a rise of temperature.— **specific h.**, the number of units of heat required to raise a unit of mass of any substance one degree in temperature. — **stagnation of h.**, accumulation of heat caused by surrounding nonconductors, as in a sealy boiler.— **thermometric h.**, the heat of a material substance: opposed to *radiant heat*.— **total h.**, the amount of heat required to change a mass of liquid, from melting-point to saturated vapor.— **white h.**, the temperature of a metal at which it emits a white light; hence, a state of the most intense passion.

heat, *t.* het [Archaic & Dial.], *imp. & pp.* of HEAT, *v.*

heat'-een"ters, h.-drop, etc. See HEAT, *n.*

heat'er, 1 hīt'ər; 2 hēt'er, *n.* One who or that which heats. Specif.: (1) A heating-apparatus, as a coil of steam-pipes or a radiator; as, a *bath-heater; gas-heater.* (2) A pan for giving cane-juice or maple-juice a first heating before it goes to the vacuum-pan. (3) A mass of iron intended to be heated and placed in a hollow smoothing-iron. (4) One of the workmen who assists in the operation of rolling large steel armor-plates. (5) *Cooperage.* A package of large shavings burned in a crate inside of a barrel, to shrink the staves. (6) *Elec.* That part of a Nernst lamp which, when the current is started, becomes heated and thus in turn starts the glower. (7) *Weaving.* A rog in a loose-reed loom.

— Baltimore heater, a latrobe.— **electric h.,** a device for heating by electricity, consisting of circuits of refractory substances of high resistance through which a current is passed.— **feed-water h.,** an apparatus for heating water before it is fed to a boiler.— **heat'er-coil",** *n.* A coil of pipe for containing hot water or steam for heating.— **h.-piece,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A small hearse-shaped piece of land.— **h.-plate,** *n.* A device, operating by conduction, for keeping the oil in a lamp from chilling.— **h.-shaped,** *a.* Of triangular form, like the heater of a box iron.— **king h.** [U. S.], an oval-shaped sheet-iron heating-stove.

heat'-dl"ter, etc. See under HEAT, *n.*

heat'ful, 1 hīt'ful; 2 hēt'ful, *a.* Full of heat or warmth.

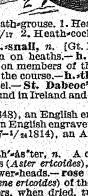
heath, 1 hīth; 2 hēth, *n.* To clothe or cover with heath.

heath', *n.* 1. Open land; any uncultivated, desolate tract covered with shrubs and coarse herbage. 2. Any shrub of the genus *Erica* and *Calluna vulgaris*, the common heath (heather) of the family *Ericaceæ*, or more widely, any plant of the family: in this last sense the equivalent of *heathwort.* (1) The **common heath** is the true "heather" of Scotland, a very dense evergreen undershrub, indifferent to soil, climate, or temperature, and in consequence covering large tracts of hills and moorlands. It has opposite and numerous leaves crowded and imbricated on the branches, and close one-sided spike-like racemes of rose-colored flowers. It is used for fuel and a variety of domestic purposes. (2) The **cross-leaved heath** (*E. tetralix*), which are also exceedingly hardy and widely diffused over Great Britain.

Oh! beautiful those wastes of *heath*
Stretching for miles to lure the bee.
MARY HOWITT *Autumn* st. 12.

3. In Coverdale's and later versions of the Old Testament, a desert plant; identified both as tamarisk (*Tamarix gallica*) and savin (*Juniperus sabina*). *Jer.* xvii. 6; xviii. 6. 4. One of various satyrid butterflies; as, the large *heath* (*Brisenda tithonus*). 5. *Obs.* A heathen.

— alkali heath, a deep-rooted perennial (*Frankenia grandifolia*), the most characteristic plant in the "gooselands" of California. It possesses excessive powers of secreting mineral salts in the soil and unsuitability for the raising of wheat and stone-fruit.— **American false h.,** a small heath-like shrub of the rock-rose family, with scaly evergreen leaves and yellow flowers. It belongs to the northeastern United States.— **Australian h.,** any of various species of *Epacris*, cultivated in greenhouses, especially *E. grandiflora.*— **besom-h.,** n. The cross-leaved heath.— **black-berried h.,** same as HEATHBERRY.— **Cantabrian h.,** same as ST. DABROC'S HEATH. [W.].— **Cornish h.,** a low-growing plant (*Erica vagans*) found in Cornwall, England, and on the coasts of the Mediterranean.— **h.-bell,** *n.* Same as HEATHER-BELL.— **heath'ber"ry,** *n.* The crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*).— **h.-bird,** *n.* The heathcock.— **h.-brambler,** *n.* The English dewberry.— **h.-butterfly,** *n.* Same as HEATH, 4.— **h.-clad,** *a.* Covered or crowned with heath.— **h.-cock,** *n.* 1. The male of the heath-grouse (*Tetrao tetrix*) found in the heathcountry of Great Britain, the male (black-cock or heath-cock) of which is mostly black with a lyre-shaped tail. **h.-grouse,** *n.* 2. **hen,** *n.* 1. The female of the heath-grouse. 2. One of various Northamerican grouse, especially *Tympanuchus cupido*, now extinct except on Martha Vineyard.— **h.-pea,** *n.* A European perennial herb (*Lathyrus macrorhizus*) of the bean family, producing pods resembling peas, which are eaten like potatoes.— **h.-peat,** *n.* Peat derived chiefly from decomposed heather.— **h.-poult,** *n.* The young of the heath-grouse. **h.-pout,** *n.*— **rose,** *n.* The rose of Sharon.— **h.-snail,** *n.* [Gk. Brit.] A small (*Helix ericetorum*) common on heaths.— **h.-tax,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A fee or due levied on members of the Newmarket race-club for the upkeep of the course.— **h.-thistle,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The ring-ousel.— **St. Dabeoc's h.,** a heathwort (*Menziesia polifolia*) found in Ireland and western Europe. **Irish h.,** ?.


Heath-cock.
1/12

Heath, n. 1. **Charles** (1784–1‡18‡8), an English engraver. 2. **James** (1‡/11‡777–11/11‡834), an English engraver; father of Charles. 3. **William** (1/1737–1/11‡814), an American Revolutionary general.

heath'-as"ter, 1 hīth'-as"tər; 2 hēth'-as'ter, *n.* A common aster of the eastern United States (*Aster ericoides*), having thick clusters of small white flower-heads.— **rose heath-aster,** a white-frayed aster (*Leucelene ericoides*) of the southwestern United States. Its flowers, when dried, turn red.

Heath'coat, 1 hīth'kōt; 2 hēth'cōt, **John** (1/11‡753–1/11‡851), An English mechanic; inventor of a lace-making machine.

heath'en, 1 hī'thn; 2 hē'thn (XIII), *a.* 1. Gentile or pagan; as, *heathen gods.* 2. Irreligious; rude; barbarous.

heath'en, *n.* [HEATHENS, or collectively **heathen,** *pl.*] 1. A person belonging to a nation or race neither Christian, Jewish, nor Mohammedan; in strict use, one of such a nation who has not abandoned his original creed; one who does not acknowledge the God of the Bible. The term originally included Mohammedans, but has become restricted in modern usage to those peoples whose beliefs are polytheistic and whose civilization and culture are rudimentary.

The Christian Church has at last an awakened consciousness of its debt of love to the *heathen.*
J. M. HOPPS *Natural Theology* pt. vi, p. 573. [P. & W. 1884.]

2. *Spirit.* A person belonging to any nation except the Jews; a Gentile; hence, from the prevalence of idolworship among those nations, an idolater: in specific use, *the heathen.* 3. Any irreligious, rude, or uncultured person; collectively, a class of such persons. 4. A hoyden. 5†. A dweller on a heath. [E.] [< AS. *hæthen*, heathen, < *hæth*, country.] SYN.: see GENTILE.

heath'en-dom, 1 hī'thn-dum; 2 hē'thn-dum, *n.* 1. The condition or state of a heathen; heathenism.

Out of the dead, deep night of *heathendom.*
TENNYSON *Queen Mary* act iii, *sc.* 3.

2. The regions of the world, collectively, inhabited by heathen peoples; also, heathen peoples collectively.

heath'en-shood†.

heath'en-ish, 1 hī'thn-ish; 2 hē'thn-ish, *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or resembling heathen; hence, irreligious; rude; offensive; barbarous; cruel. **heath'ni-cal†.**

Scorates— the least *heathenish* of heathen men.
MILDRED *Studies of Christianity* p. 201. [A. D. A. 1875.]

— hen'then-ish-ly, *adv.*— **hea'then-ish-ness,** *n.*

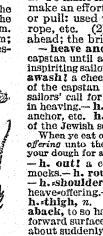
hea'then-ism, 1 hī'thn-izm; 2 hē'thn-izm, *n.* 1. Heathen religious practises, beliefs, or systems; paganism; idolatry. 2. The condition, manners, or morals of heathen; ignorance; barbarism. **hea'then-ship†.**

The social condition has created this domestic *heathenism.*
BOOTH *Free Church app.*, p. 31. [P. & W. 1890.]

hea'then-ize, 1 hī'thn-iz; 2 hē'thn-īz, *vt.* & *vi.* [-IZED; -IZING.] To render heathen or heathenish; practise heathenism.

hea'then-ness, 1 hī'thn-nes; 2 hē'thn-nēs, *n.* [Poet.] 1. The state of being heathen. 2. The regions inhabited by the heathen. **hea'then-esse†** [Archaic]. [heathendom.

heath'er, 1 hī'thər; 2 hē'ther (XIII), *n.* 1. Heath; esp. heather" of Scotland, a very dense evergreen undershrub, indifferent to soil, climate, or temperature, and in consequence covering large tracts of hills and moorlands. It has opposite and numerous leaves crowded and imbricated on the branches, and close one-sided spike-like racemes of rose-colored flowers. It is used for fuel and a variety of domestic purposes. (2) Any species of *Erica*. 3. **fine-leaved heath** (*E. cinerea*) and the **cross-leaved heath** (*E. tetralix*), which are also exceedingly hardy and widely diffused over Great Britain.


Common Heather (*Calluna vulgaris*).

Oh! beautiful those wastes of *heath*
Stretching for miles to lure the bee.
MARY HOWITT *Autumn* st. 12.

heath'-bell", 1 hīth'-bel"; 2 hēth'-bel", *n.* The bell-like flower of the heather, especially of *Erica cinerea* and *E. tetralix.* **heath'-bell‡.**

— h.-bird, *n.* [Scot.] Stalks and roots of burnt heather.— **h.-bleat,** *n.* [Ireland.] The snipe. **h.-bleater†.**— **h.-cat,** *n.* [Scot.] A wild cat found among the heather. 2. Hence, figuratively, a person of roving habits.— **h.-claw,** *n.* A dewclaw.— **h.-cress,** *n.* An unimportant British species of grass (*Triodia decumbens*), flourishing on wet, cold soils. **heath'-grass‡.**— **h.-linnet,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The meadow-pipit.— **h.-peeper,** *n.* [Local, Brit.] The European ring-ousel (*Turdus torquatus*).— **h.-whin,** *n.* A small, straggling prickly shrub (*Genista anglica*) of Europe.— **mountain-h.,** *n.* The sand-myrtle. See under LEIOPHYLLUM.— **scarlet h.,** a beautiful, low evergreen ericaceous shrub (*Calluna vulgaris-alba*) with imbricated scale-like leaves and white racemose flowers: a native of the north temperate zone.— **tree-h.,** *n.* Clothed in heather.— **heath'er-i-ness,** *n.* Heathery character or quality.

heath'er-y, 1 hēth'er-i; 2 hēth'er-y, *a.* Of, resembling, or abounding in heather; heathy.

heath'er-y, 1 hīth'ər-i; 2 hēth'er-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -īs, *pl.*] A house in which heaths are grown; also, a place where heath grows.

Heath'field, 1 hīth'fīld; 2 hēth'fēld, **Lord** (1‡/11‡717–1/11‡790). George Augustus Elliott; an English general who defended Gibraltar against the French and Spanish, 1779–1783.

heath'-fowl", **h.-grass, h.-hen,** etc. See HEATH", *n.*

Heath Town. An urban district in Staffordshire, England.

heath'-wort", 1 hīth'wūrt"; 2 hēth'wurt", *n.* Any plant of the heath family (*Ericaceæ*) usually in the plural — the *heathworts* — as the equivalent of *heath family.*

heath'y, 1 hīth'i; 2 hēth'y, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling heath; covered by or abounding with heaths.
The solemn wastes of *heathy* hill Sleep in the July sunshine still.
MATTHEW ARNOLD *Resignation* st. 4.

heat'ing, 1 hīt'iŋ; 2 hē'tiŋ, *ppr.* & *vbl. n.* of HEAT, *v.*

— heat'ing-back", *n.* A chamber back of a forge, in which the air intended for the blast is heated.— **h.-coil,** *n. Elec.* A coil of wire of a heat-capacity sufficient to maintain its temperature when heated by an electric current.— **h.-machine,** *n.* A heating-furnace combined with an automatic feeder and conveying-machine.— **h.-pan,** *n.* Any pan for heating; specif., in sugar-making, the first pan of a series in which cane-juice is heated.— **h.-surface,** *n.* That surface in a steam-boiler or similar apparatus from which the heat passes to the liquid to be heated; the heated fire-surface.— **h.-tube,** *n.* A water-tube exposed to the fire in a steam-boiler.— **parallel h.,** the heating of a liquid flowing inside a tube by a warmer liquid flowing outside in the same direction opposed to *counter-current heating*, in which the liquids flow in opposite directions. **parallel-current heating†.**

heat'less, 1 hīt'i-lis; 2 hē'ty-ly, *adv.* In a heating manner; in a way to make or become hot.

heat'less, 1 hīt'les; 2 hē'tles, *a.* Without heat; cold.

heat'-light"ning, **h.-measure,** etc. See HEAT, *n.*

Heat'on Nor'ris, 1 hī'tən nor'is; 2 hē'tən nōr'is, An urban district and town in Lancashire, England.

heat'-rash", etc. See HEAT, *n.*

heaume', *n.* In medieval armor, a helmet; especially, a large helmet that rested on the shoulders.

he-au"to-mor'phism, 1 hī-ŝ"to-mōr'fizm; 2 hē-ş"to-mōr'fizm, *n.* Same as AUTOMORPHISM. [< *Gr. heauton*, of oneself, + *morphē*, form.]

he"au-toph'a-ny, 1 hī"o-tof'a-ni; 2 hē"ş-tof'a-ny, *n.* [Rare.]

he-au'to-type, 1 hī-ŝ'to-tīp; 2 hē-ş'to-typ, *n.* A plant or animal of a species identical with one already known and scientifically described. [< *Gr. heauton*, of oneself, + TYPE.]

heave, 1 hīv; 2 hēv, *v.* [HEAVED or (chiefly nautical) **heav'n**; HOVE; HEAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To raise with effort, as something heavy; move upward or onward by putting forth exertion; formerly, to lift in any way; raise; hoist; as, to *heave* a large stone.

Who *heaves* old Ocean, . . . POPE *Essay on Man* ep. i, l. 158.

2. To throw or cast forth with a toss; cast over: chiefly nautical; as, to *heave* the lead.

Heaved all their guns, their bundering bark to wave.
CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* pt. ii, st. 12.

3. To cause to swell or rise; as, to *heave* the bosom. 4. To bring forth from the breast with effort; give vent to or utter with difficulty or pain; as, to *heave* a sigh or groan. 5†. To elevate in feeling or in one's state of mind; also, to raise in condition or rank; elate; as, to be *heaved* up with emotion; to *heave* one into honor. 6. *Geol. & Mineral.* (1) To fracture and actually throw out of position, either vertically or horizontally, as where a mineral vein is thrown upward or aside by a later fault-vein.

Instances are mentioned where an intersected lode is not *heaved* at a depth of 150 feet.
Pamphlet on *Geol.* vol. i, pt. i, p. 318. [CL. P. 1886.]

(2) To produce by vertical faulting (a horizontal separation between parts of mineral veins or strata), giving the appearance of horizontal dislocation. 7. *Naut.* To pull: haul: draw; move into a certain place; as, to *heave* the anchor; to *heave* a ship aback, etc. S. [Prov. Eng.] To try the weight of by lifting; weigh. 9†. To lift at baptism, as a child; baptize; hence, to be sponsor for at baptism. 10†. To increase.

II. *i.* 1. To be thrown or raised up; rise or swell up; bulge out.

When *heave* the turf in many a mouldering heap,
GRAY *Elegy* st. 5.

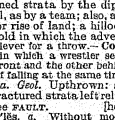
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

2. To rise and fall alternately and heavily, as the waves of a heavy sea, or the bosom in labored breathing. 3. To pant from labor or exertion; as, to *heave* for breath. 4. To make mighty efforts; struggle; contend. 5. To make an effort to vomit; retch. 6. *Naut.* (1) To push or pull: used with *at*; as, to *heave at* the capstan, *at* a rope, etc. (2) To move: said of a ship; as, the *heaves* ahead: the brig *heaves* astern. [< AS. *hebban*, lift.]

— heave and pawl, an order to sailors to heave at the capstan until another pawl drops in place.— **h. a rally!** an inspiriting sailors' call for exertion in heaving at the capstan.— **h. awash!** a cheering sailors' call implying that the next turn of the capstan will bring the anchor in sight.— **h. away!** a sailors' call for commencement or continuation of exertion in heaving.— **h. ho!** an exclamation of sailors when heaving anchor, etc. **h. oh!.**— **heave' of'fer-ing,** *n.* An offering of the Jewish service: so called because heaved or lifted up.

When ye eat of the bread, ye shall offer up an *heave offering* unto the Lord. Ye shall offer up a cake of the first of your dough for an *heave offering.* *Num.* xv, 19, 20.

— h. out! a command to sailors to turn out, as of hammocks.— **h. round!** a command to turn the capstan round.— **h. shoulder,** *n.* A right shoulder of an animal, used as a heave-offering.— **h.-shouldered†,** *a.* Broad-shouldered.— **h.-thigh,** *n.* The thigh used as a heave-offering.— **to h. aback,** to so handle (a ship) that the wind will act upon the forward surface of the sails.— **to h. about,** to put (a vessel) about suddenly.— **to h. a cable short,** to haul it in so as to bring the vessel nearly over the anchor.— **to h. and set,** to rise and fall, as the surface of the sea, or a vessel on the waves.— **to h. a ship ahead,** to move it ahead by main power.— **to h. a ship astern,** to cause it to draw backward. — **to h. astern,** to drive back: said of a ship.— **to h. astrain,** to heave taut.— **to h. at.** 1. To exert oneself at. 2†. To oppose or attach.— **to h. down,** to cause (a vessel) to careen by tackles applied to the masts.— **to h. in,** to haul in on the cable.— **to h. in sight,** to come within view, as a ship at sea.— **to h. in stays,** to put about by tacking.— **to h. out,** to raise (the keel) out of the water by careening the vessel.— **to h. short,** to heave in (cable) until the vessel is nearly over the anchor.— **to h. taut,** to heave on (a cable or rope) until it feels the full strain.— **to h. the gorge,** to retch in vomiting; hence, to feel a strong disgust.— **to h. the lead,** to use the hand-lead in determining the depth of water.— **to h. the log,** to ascertain a ship's speed by means of the log.— **to h. through,** to carry a ship: said of a cable when the nippers do not hold.— **to h. to.** 1. To bring (a vessel) with the head to the wind and with one or more sails aback; stop the progress of. 2. To make a vessel lie to by bringing her to a standstill.— **to h. together** [Fishermen's Slang], to be partners in a fishing-trip; be partners.— **to h. up.** 1. To raise, as an anchor. 2. [Low.] To vomit.


Sailing Vessel Hove To.

heave, *n.* 1. An upward and onward throw; a heaving: an effort to lift or raise; hence, an effort to vomit. 2. A rising or an upward movement; a swell or an expansion, as of sea-waves, or the earth in an earthquake. 3. *Geol. & Mineral.* (1) The amount of actual displacement of the parts of a fractured mineral vein or stratum, vertically or horizontally or in both directions combined. (2) The amount of actual horizontal separation, but only apparent horizontal motion, produced between the parts of fractured inclined strata by the dip-faults. See FAULT. 4. A heavy pull, as by a team; also, a heavy load. 5. [Scot.] A knoll or rise of land; a hillock. 6. *Wrestling.* An arm-body-hold in which the adversary's left arm is made to act as a lever for a throw. **overhand heave** (*Wrestling*), a heave in which a wrestler seizes his adversary with one hand in front and the other behind and throws him backward, himself falling at the same time.

heaved, } 1 hīvd; 2 hēvd, *pa. Geol.* Upthrown: said of **heavd's,** } those portions of fractured strata left relatively higher after a faulting. See FAULT. [heaving.

heave'less, 1 hīv'les; 2 hēv'les, *a.* Without motion of

heav'en, } 1 hev'n; 2 hēv'n, *it.* [Rare.] To place in heaven,

hev'ens, } or in bliss like that of heaven; beatify; also, to elevate to a state of heavenly holiness or purity.

heav'en, *n.* 1. The abode of God and of blest spirits; the dwelling-place or state of existence of righteous souls after their life on earth. In the religious system of the Greeks and Romans heaven was reserved to the gods and deified heroes or demigods; the Elysian Fields of the lower worlds held the place now held by heaven in the

doctrine of retribution for good and evil. The Jewish mystics adopted the notion of seven heavens rising above one another like the stages of a building: the first, the space between the clouds and the earth; the second, the region of the clouds; the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth, the home of the various grades of angels; the seventh, the abode of God and the seraphim. The Koran adopted this teaching and placed the happiness of heaven in the delights of sense, which was also the belief of the German warriors and the Indian hunters. Dante's notion of heaven, as shown in his *Paradiso*, extended to the seven planetary systems, the region of the fixed stars, and the *primum mobile*, ranged in gradually expanding circles beneath the empyrean, at the center of which was the fixed throne of God. 2. The region or regions surrounding the earth; especially, the expanse over the earth, within the observer's horizon, which seems like a great dome or arch containing the sun, moon, and stars; the sky; firmament: frequently used in the plural; as, the starry *heavens*; the *heaven* is overcast with clouds.

In the Bible all the depths of space beyond the surface of the earth are designated by the general term *heaven*, the heights, or the things which are high. J. W. DAWSON *Nature and the Bible* lect. ii, p. 50. [c. a BRIGG. 1875.]

3. Any place or condition of supreme happiness; a state of bliss; exalted felicity; as, a *heaven* of love; the *heaven* of imagination. 4. [H-] God, or the Supreme Being; Providence; as, *Heaven* keep thee! 5. *Chr. Sci.* Harmony; the reign of Spirit; the government by divine Principle; spirituality; bliss; the atmosphere of Soul. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* p. 587. 6†. A canopy over a bed, throne, or dais. 7†. *pl.* Divine beings; the gods; celestials. 8. *Myth. & astron.* One of the imaginary revolving spheres carrying the heavenly bodies around the earth; the region within which a planet was always confined. 9†. An ornery or phantastical device. 10†. *Alchemy.* The essence or most subtle portion of a body.

Heaven is much used with participles in forming self-explaining compounds; as, **heaven-born, heaven-descended,** [< AS. *heofon-boren*.]

—heav'en-di-rect'ed, *a.* **1.** Directed by divine power. **2.** Pointing toward the heaven.—**h.-fallen,** *a.* Fallen from heaven; from divine favor.—**h.-gifted,** *a.* Bestowed by heaven.—**h.-kissing,** *a.* Touching the sky.—**h. of heavens,** the most exalted state possible; the supreme and highest sphere of heaven, in which God found the abode of bliss.—**h.-free,** *n.* A mythical tree or vine, that is supposed to reach up to heaven or down to the lower regions.—**h.-wards** [-z], *n.* A Caledonian mystic, of a heretical sect (*Caticoli*) of the 4th and 5th centuries, which mingled Jewish and Christian doctrine.—**Son of H.,** a title assumed by the Emperor of China, of which country the native name means the lower heaven, or earth. **The** *n.* The entire contents of heaven.—**heav'en-hood,** *n.* [Rare.] Heavenly character; fitness for heaven.—**heav'en-ish†,** *a.* Belonging to heaven; heavenly; celestial.—**heav'en-ize†,** *v.* To render heavenly.—**heav'en-less,** *a.* Having no place or part in heaven.—**heav'en-like†,** *a.* Heavenly.

heav'en-ly,] heav'n-li;] hev'n-li, *a.* [<I.-HEN; -LI-BET.] **1.** Belonging or relating to either the material or the spiritual heaven; celestial.

The heavenly bodies do rule the fates of men and nations in the most unmistakable manner. J. A. PROCTOR *Our Place Among Infinities, Astrology* p. 313. [a. 1876.]

2. Having qualities appropriate to heaven; suggestive of heaven; supremely excellent or blessed; as, a *heavenly* frame; *heavenly* music.

SYN.: see ANGELIC; CELESTIAL.—**heavenly bodies,** the luminous bodies that are seen in the heavens, as the sun, the moon, planets, fixed stars, comets, and nebulæ; by extension, all similar bodies in the universe, including the earth itself and bodies too small or too distant to be seen from it, as asteroids, meteoroids, and the constituents of nebulæ and distant systems.—**H. City,** God's holy city; the New Jerusalem.—**h. fruit,** the fruit of any tree or shrub of the genus *Diospyros*. See DIOSPYROUS.—**h.-hearted,** *a.* Pure in heart. Imbued with heavenly thoughts; devout.—**h.-mindedness,** *n.*—**the heavenlies,** divine places or things: a direct translation from the New Testament Greek. Eph. i, 3; ii, 6.

—**heav'en-li-ness,** *n.*—**heav'en-ly,** *adv.* In the way of or by the agency of heaven; as in heaven.

heav'en-ward,] hev'n-werd, *a.* Tending toward heaven; skyward.—**heavenward tree,** the ailanthus.—**heav'en-ward, heav'en-wards,** *adv.*—**heav'en-ward-ly,** *adv.*—**heav'en-ward-ness,** *n.*

heav'er,] hēv'ər;] hĕv'ər, *n.* **1.** One who heaves or lifts; especially, a man who handles freight about wharves or vessels: used in compounds; as, a coal-*heaver*. **2.** *Naut.* A short stick used in twisting or tightening a rope's-end seizing.

heaves,]] hīvz;] hēvs, *n. Vet.* An asthmatic disease,] case of horses causing quick, labored breathing; emphysema of the lungs; broken wind. [Pl. of HEAVE, *n.*]

heav'i-er-than-air, 1 hev'i-er-thən-ār; 2 hĕv'i-er-than-ār, *a. Aero.* Greater in weight than the air displaced: said of a dynamic flying-machine. See *Aerodyne*.

heav'ies,] hev'iz;] hĕv'iz, *n. pl. Mil.* **1.** Cavalry, with heavy accouterments. **2.** [Eng.] [H-] The Dragoon Guards.

heav'i-ly,] hev'i-li;] hĕv'i-ly, *adv.* **1.** With great weight or burden; oppressively; as, to move heavily; as, *heavily* burdened; *heavily* wooded; to press *heavily*. **2.** With depressing affliction or misfortune, or with difficulty; grievously; severely; tediously; wearisomely; as, the wheels drag *heavily*; the days pass *heavily*; *heavily* in debt. **3.** To a large amount; as, he had to pay *heavily*. **4.** [Archaic.] With dejection; sadly.

heav'i-ness,] hev'i-nes;] hĕv'i-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The quality of being heavy; pondérousness. **2.** The feeling of being weighed down with despondency or grief.

Let your laughter be turned to mourning, and your joy to *heaviness*. *James* iv, 9.

heav'ing,] hīv'ing;] hēv'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of HEAVE, *v.*—**heaving-day'',** *n.* [Local, Eng.] Easter Monday or Easter Tuesday: so called from the former custom of lifting persons of the opposite sex into the air in commemoration of the Resurrection.—**h.-line,** *n. Naut.* A light line thrown from a vessel to a landing, for drawing a hawser ashore. [district in Yorkshire, England.

Heav'i-tree, 1 hev'i-trē; 2 hĕv'i-trē, *n.* A town and urban **heav'y,**]] hev'i; 2 hĕv'y, *a.* [HEAV'I-ER; HEAV'I-EST.] **1.** **hev'y,**] Hard to lift or carry; having great weight; ponderous; weighty; as, a *heavy* load.

The human brain is *heavier* than that of all the lower animals excepting the elephant and the whale.

H. GRAY *Anatomy, The Brain* p. 665, ft. c. no. 1887.]

2. Like a ponderous or massive body in character, action, or effect; great; tremendous; loud; powerful; as, a *heavy* crop; a *heavy* wind; a *heavy* failure; a *heavy* dew; a *heavy* peal of thunder; a *heavy* sea.

But, hark!—that *heavy* sound breaks in once more.
BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 3, st. 22.

3. Having great density or specific gravity; hence, of concentrated strength or thickly set; dense; potent; as, as *heavy* as lead; a *heavy* odor; a *heavy* liquor; a *heavy* beard; *heavy* bread. **4.** Laden; as, to do with large amounts; as, a *heavy* dealer or consumer. **5.** Involving much labor, care, or thought; hindering; obstructive; burdensome; as, a *heavy* undertaking; a *heavy* road.

If Bacon seems *heavy*, Emerson or Landor is at hand.
A. S. HILL *Our English* p. 134. [n. 1889.]

6. Hard to bear or suffer; weighing down; grievous; oppressive; severe; as, a *heavy* affliction; *heavy* taxes; the *heavy* hand of a tyrant; *heavy* expenses.

It seems to me that the first thing we had better think of is, our *heavy* responsibility.
GEORGE ELIOT *Essays, Working Men* p. 276. [r. & w. 1883.]

7. Hence, causing or feeling sorrow; dejected; afflictive; as, a *heavy* heart; a *heavy* sentence; a *heavy* blow.

I came prepared
To tell you *heavy* news.
BYRON *All for Love* act iv, sc. 1.

8. Burdened or weighed down; heavily laden; as, *heavy* with booty.

Some treasures are *heavy* with human tears, as an ill-stored harvest with heavy rain.
RUSKIN *Unto This Last* essay ii, p. 88. [s. n. & co. 1862.]

9. Sluggish of mind; lacking spirit or animation; stupid; dull; drowsy; as, *heavy* wits; heavy eyes. **10.** *Mil.* Having or made up of the larger kind of arms; as, the *heavy* artillery. **11.** [Slang.] *Theat.* Possessing dignity; serious: said of an actor; as, the *heavy* man. **12.** [Slang.] Pregnant. **13.** *Cookery.* *Soda, saleratus, heaven.* Syn.: burdensome, crushing, cumbrous, dull, grievous, inert, oppressive, ponderous, slow, sluggish, stolid, stupid, weighty. See BROWSY-. ANT.: airy, buoyant, ethereal, lively, nimble, trifling, trivial, volatile.

—**heav'y-back",** *n.* [Jamaica.] A helmet-shell (*Cassis madagascariensis*).—**h.-handed,** *a.* **1.** Oppressive; severe. **2.** Bungling; clumsy.—**h.-handedness,** *n.*—**h.-head,** *n.* [Rare.] A dolt; a simpleton.—**h.-headed,** *a.* Having a heavy or dull head; stupid.—**h. lead** (*Theat.*), the leading or most important heavy man in a company.—**h.-spine,** *n.* The heavy-wooded pine.—**h. sea,** high and strong waves, or a single wave of this description.—**h.-spar,** *n. Mineral.* Same as BARYTE.—**heavy's-stone,** *n. Mineral.* Same as BARYTE.—**heav'y-weight",** *n.* **1.** A person of more than average weight; specif., a boxer or wrestler belonging to the heaviest of the classes distinguished, next above that of the middleweights: one of 175 pounds in weight. **2.** Hence, any person of authority or importance.—**h.-wet,** *n.* [Slang.] Malt liquor, as making the drinker stupid.

Many compound participial adjectives have *heavy* as the first element; as, **heavy-armed, h.-gaited, h.-hearted, h.-laden, h.-tailed,** etc.

—**heav'y-ish,** *a.* Somewhat heavy. [Dull or drowsy; dark.

—**heav'i-ty†,** *n.* Heaviness; sadness. **hev'y-te†,**—**heav'y-lish,** *a.* Somewhat heavy. [horse.

heav'y,] hēv'i; 2 hĕv'y, *a.* Having the heaves; as, a *heavy* **heav'y,**] hev'i; 2 hĕv'y, *n.* [HEAV'IES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** *Theat.* (1) A ponderous part, representing dignity or self-importance in middle life or vigorous age: often the villain of the play. (2) An actor who interprets such roles. **2.** A member of the heavy artillery or navy service: usually in the plural; as, the *heavies* charged.

heav'y, *adv.* [Poet.] Heavily.
How *heavy* do I journey on the way.
SHAKESPEARE *Sonnets* 50.

hea'zy, 1 hē'zi; 2 hĕ'zy, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Wheezy; hoarse.

Heb., Hebr., *abbr.* Hebrew; Hebrews. [BESABOL

heb'dom-a-dal, 1 heb'dom-a-dal; 2 hĕb-dŏm'a-dal, *a.* Composed of seven days; occurring every seven days; weekly. [< LL. *hebdomadalis*, < L. *hebdomas*; see HEBDOMAD.] **heb'do-mat'i-cal†,** *a.*

—**heb'dom-a-dal-ly,** *adv.*—**heb-dom'a-da-ry.** I. *a.* Same as HEBDOMADAL. **II.** *n. R. C. Ch.* A member of a chapter or monastic choir who acts as precentor for the week. **heb-dom'a-der;** hebdomader.

He'be, 1 hē'bi; 2 hē'be, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The goddess of youth, daughter of Zeus and Hera, wife of the deified Hercules, and cupbearer of Olympus before Ganymede. **2.** [NOT CAP.] *Bot.* The shrub asteroid, discovered by Henckle in 1847. **3.** [h-] An Abyssinian baboon, the hamadryad. [L., < Gr. *Ἥβη* youth.]



he'be-, 1 hē'bi-; 2 hē'be-. From Greek *ἥβη*, youth: a combining form used in composition generally to indicate puberescence.—**he'be-car'pous,** *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Having a pubescent or tomentose corolla.—**he'be-car'pous,** *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Having pubescent fruit.—**he-bec'ta-dous,** *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Having the branches pubescent.—**he-beg'y-nous,** *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Having the ovaries pubescent.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

He'bel,] hē'bel; 2 hē'bĕl, *n. Bib.* (R. V., Hebe, from a margin). *Josh.* xix, 29. painting on an

heb'en†, *a. & n.* I. Ebony; ebon. **2.** antique vase.

heb'e-non†, *n.* Probably henbane: a nonce-word of Shakespeare.

he'be-pet'a-lous, *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Having the petals pubescent.—**he'be-phre'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* A mental disorder incident to the age of puberty; insanity of pubescence.

—**he'be-phre'ni-ac,** *a.* & *n.* Affected with hebephrenia. **II.** *n.* One suffering from hebephrenia. **he'be-phre'nic.**

He'ber, 1 hē'bər; 2 hē'bĕr, *n. Bib.* 1 *Chron.* v, 13. Same as EBER.

He'ber, *n.* **1. Reginald** (1/11783–1/11826), an English divine, poet and hymnologist; bishop of Calcutta; *From Greenland's Icy Mountains*, etc. **2.** A city, county-seat of Wasatch county, Utah.

Heb'er-den's dis-ease', Rheumatic arthritis. [xxvi, 45.

He'ber-ites, 1 hē'bər-īts; 2 hē'bĕr-īts, *n. pl. Bib. Num.*

He'bert', 1 ē'ber'; 2 ē'bĕr', *n.* **1. Jacques René** (1755–1794), a French revolutionist; guillotined; pseudonym, "Père Duchesne." **2. Paul Octave** (1/11813–8/11880), an American Confederate general and engineer; Governor of Louisiana.

He-ber'ic, *n.* [Sp.] See HEBRERO.

heb'e-tate,] heb'i-tēt; 2 hĕb'e-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT'ED; -TAT'ING.] [Rare.] To render dull or stupid.

Otherwise I recollect him only as heavy, *hebetated*, elderly or old. CARLYLE *Reminiscences, Edward Irving* p. [a. 1881.]

[< L. *hebetatus*, pp. of *hebeto*, < *hebeo*, be blunt.]

—**heb'e-tate,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having a blunt, soft point. **2.** [Rare.] Stupid; heavy; dull.—**heb'e-ta'tion,** *n.*—**heb'etes,** *n.* Dull; stupid; hebetate.

he-bet'ic, 1 hi-bet'ik; 2 he-bĕt'ĭc, *a. Physiol.* Of or pertaining to youth or the period of pubescence. [< Gr. *ἥβη*, youth.]

Heb'e-ti-den-ta'ti, 1 heb'i-ti-den-tē'tai; 2 hĕb'e-ti-dĕn-tā'ti, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Typotheridæ* as a suborder of *Rodentia*. [< L. *hebes* (*hebet-*), blunt + DENTATE.]

—**heb'e-ti-den'tate,** *a.*

heb'e-tude,] heb'i-tūd; 2 hĕb'e-tūd, *n.* Stupidity; lethargy. [< L. *hebetudo*, < *hebes*, be blunt.]—**heb'e-tu'di-nous,** *a.*

He-bræ'an, 1 hi-bri'ən; 2 he-brē'an, *n.* **1.** *Ch. Hist.* A member of a former religious school in Holland which based its system on the explanation of certain hidden truths in the Hebrew language. **2.** A Hebrew. **3†.** A Hebrew.

He-bræ'o-Phe-ni'cian,] hi-bri'o-fi-nish'ən; 2 he-brē'o-fe-nish'an, *a.* Including Hebrew and Phenician: characterizing a principal division of the Semitic race and linguistic stock.

He-bra'ic, 1 hi-bre'ik; 2 he-brā'ĭc, *a.* Relating to or characteristic of the Hebrews; Hebrew. [< LL. *Hebraicus*, < Gr. *Ἑβραϊκός*, < *Ἑβραῖος*, see HEBREW, *n.*] **He-bra'i-cal†,**—**He-bra'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

He-bra'i-cize,] hi-bre'i-saiz; 2 he-brā'ĭ-çīz, *vt.* [-CIZED; -CIZ'ING.] To impart a Hebraic character or tinge to.

—**He-bra'i-cist.**

He'bra-ism,] hī'bri-izm; 2 hē'bra-izm, *n.* **1.** A distinctive characteristic or habit of the Hebrews; especially, an idiom or form of speech peculiar to the Hebrew language. **2.** The spirit of thought or conduct characteristic of the Hebrew race.

He'bra-ist,] hī'bri-ist; 2 hē'bra-ist, *n.* **1.** One who studies or is proficient in Hebrew. **2.** One who in thought and feeling resembles the Hebrew type. **3.** Among the early Jews, one who upheld the Hebrew language and traditions in opposition to the Hellenists. **4.** A Verschoorist.

He'bra-is'tic,] hī'bri-is'tik; 2 hē'bra-is'tĭc, *a.* Belonging to or resembling the Hebrew language, thought, or manners. **He'bra-is'ti-cal†.**—**He'bra-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

He'bra-ize,] hī'bri-aiz; 2 hē'bra-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] *t.* To make Hebrew; make to conform to the Hebrew idiom, or to the Hebrew type of character. **II.** *i.* To adopt the Hebrew customs or language; become Hebrew or Hebraistic. **He'bra-ist'.**—**He'bra-i-za'tion,** *n.*—**He'bra-iz'er,** *n.*

He'bra's dis-ease'. Polymorphous erythema.

He'brew,] hī'bru; 2 hē'bru, *a.* Relating or belonging to the Hebrews; Hebraic.—**Hebrew alphabet,** an Aramean alphabet containing 22 letters, all consonants, one of which is used to represent a twofold sound, while a few others have secondary vowel values. The modern Hebrew alphabet differs from the primitive Hebrew in which the Pentateuch was written and in which the Samaritan copies are still made, and which is also used on the Siloam inscription discovered in 1880 inside rock tunnel. Primitive to modern Hebrew letters is said to have taken place after the time of the Babylonian captivity, when the returning exiles had become familiar with the Chaldean alphabet. The **square H. alphabet,** with which we are familiar, dates from the 1st century B. C., and has been evolved during subsequent centuries. Its sounds are indicated by an elaborate system of points introduced by the Masorites. The **Rabbinical H. alphabet,** is a simplified form of square Hebrew evolved by the rabbis of the Sephardim and Ashkenazim.—**H. Bible,** the canonical books of the Old Testament in their original text.—**H. canon,** the books of the Scriptures as they existed in the time of Ezra, and generally thought to comprise only the Law, the Prophets, and the Hagiographa.—**H. stone,** graphic granite. See GRANITE.

—**He'brew-wise,** *adv.* In Hebrew fashion.

He'brew, *n.* **1.** A member of the branch of the Semitic family that, according to Gen. xi, 14, et seq., descended from Eber. See Jew. **2.** The language spoken by the Hebrews, one of the northern branches of the Semitic family of languages. The Old Testament was written in Hebrew, with the exception of a few Aramaic passages. It was called by the Hebrews themselves the speech of Canaan, and after the holy temple after the Babylonian captivity the language of the Hebrews became strongly Aramaic, and the primitive tongue was reserved for learned use; hence it is usual to style as **Biblical Hebrew** the language in which the Old Testament Scriptures was written, **Mishnaic H.,** the language used by the scribes and doctors in their expositions of the Law, and **Neo-H.,** the tongue of the Jewish scholars during the Christian era, who especially during the 19th century have brought the old tongue nearer to the realm of an exact science.

Hebrew, in point of force and purity, seems at its height in Isaiah.
COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Feb. 2, 1827.

[< F. *hebreu*, < L. *Hebraeus*, < Gr. *Ἑβραῖος*, < Aramaic *'abrāyā*, < Heb. *'Ēber*, Heber, supposed ancestor of the Hebrews.] **—He'brew-dom,** *n.*

—Epistle to the Hebrews, one of the New Testament books, of uncertain authorship, addressed to Hebrew birth, showing the relation of the life and work of Christ to the Mosaic system.

He'brew-ess,] hī'bru-es; 2 hē'bru-ĕs, *n.* A Jewess.

He'brew-ism, He'brew-ist. Same as HEBRAISM, HEBRAIST.

He-bri'cian, *n.* [Rare.] Same as HEBRAIST.

Heb'ri-des, 1 heb'ri-diz; 2 hĕb'ri-dēz, *pl.* A group of 160 islands on the west coast of Scotland; 3,000 sq. m.; chief town, Stornoway.—**He-brid'e-an, He-brid'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*

He'bron, 1 hī'bron; 2 hē'bron, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A town, 19 m. S. W. of Jerusalem, Palestine. *Josh.* xv, 54. **2.** A township and town, county-seat of Thayer county, Neb. **3.** A town in Tolland county, Conn.

He-bro'nas, 1 hi-bro'nəs; 2 he-brō'nas, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

He-bro'ni, 1 hı-brō'nı; 2 he-brō'nı, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

he'bron-ite, 1 hē'brŏn-īt; 2 hē'bron-it, *n. Mineral.* Amblygonite. [< *Hebron,* Me.]

He'bron-ites, 1 hē'brŏn-īts; 2 hē'bron-its, *n. pl. Bib. I* **hec-as-to-the'ism,** 1 hek-as'tō-thē'ĭzm; 2 hĕc-as'to-thē'izm, *n.* The practise of making a god of each individual object, as in the religion of savages. Compare PANTHEISM. [< Gr. *hekastos,* each, + *theos,* god.]

Hec'a-tæ'us, 1 hek'a-tē'ŭs; 2 hĕc'a-tē'us, *n.* **1. of Abdera,** a Greek historian, grammarian, and critic; lived about 325 B. C. **2. of Miletus** (550?–476 B. C.), a Greek historian and geographer.

Hec'a-te, 1 hek'a-tē; 2 hĕc'a-tē or 1 hek'ıt; 2 hĕc'at), *n.* 1. *Gr. Myth.* A goddess of undefined attributes, having power over earth, heaven, and the underworld; hence represented as triformed, and the goddess of crossways. She became consequently partially identified with the goddesses (Selene, Aphrodite, Hestia, Demeter, Artemis, etc.), and was associated with moon-worship, ghosts, shades of the dead, sorcery, and the nether world. As a goddess of the underworld she appears in a hideous form; serpents issue from her face, serpents are twined in her hair, she bears a lighted torch in her hand, and two black shaggy dogs are her attendants. **Hec'at'i;** **Hec'ca't.** 2. Hence, a hag; a witch.



Statue of the Triple Hecate. (From an antique in the British Museum.)

Set such a Hecate, such a very tryst,
She shrieked aloud and shuddered at the sight.
SAXE *The Pride of Beauty* st. 2.

3. In Shakespeare's *Macbeth,* the goddess of the infernal regions. [< L. *Hecate,* < Gr. *Hekatē,* < *hekatōn,* far-shooting, < *hekas,* far off.] — **Hec'a-te'an,** *a.* **He-ca'tic.** — **Hec'a-te'lon,** *n.* [Gr.] A temple or shrine of Hecate.

hec'a-tes, 1 hek'a-tēz; 2 hĕc'a-tēz, *n.* A tortoise, the hecatee.

hec'a-to-, 1 hek'a-tō-; 2 hĕc'a-to-. Same as HECATON-: a combining form. [MOONSTONE.

hec'a-to-ate, 1 hek'a-tō-ĭt; 2 hĕc'a-to-ĭt, *n.* Same as **hec'a-tomb,** 1 hek'a-tūm *or* -tom; 2 hĕc'a-tūm *or* -tŏm, *n.* 1. *Gr. Antiq.* A sacrifice, formerly of a hundred bulls, and later of a large indefinite number of victims. Although the altars smoked with *hecatombs* of human victims, he [Montezuma] obtained no cheering response.
PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. ii, bk. iii, p. 37. (n. 1851.)

2. Hence, any great sacrifice or slaughter. [< L. *hecatombe,* < Gr. *hekatombē,* < *hekaton,* hundred, + *bous,* ox.]

Hec'a-ton-bæ'on, *n.* Same as HEKATOMBAION.

hec'a-to-mer'ic, 1 hek'a-tō-mer'ık; 2 hĕc'a-to-mĕr'ic, *a. Sup.* splitting sides; said of sporecells whose axons divide, the branches passing to opposite sides of the spinal cord.

hec'a-tom'ped, 1 hek'a-tŏm'ped; 2 hĕc'a-tŏm'pĕd, *a.* One hundred feet square.— **hec'a-tom'pe-dism,** *n.* The ancient Greek architectural system of exact and fixed proportions.— **hec'a-tom'pe-don,** *n.* [-PEDA, *pl.*] An edifice 100 feet long or wide; specif., the cella of the Parthenon or of the older Temple of Athena at Athens.

hec'a-ton-, 1 hek'a-tŏn-; 2 hĕc'a-tŏn-. Derived from or representing Greek *hekaton,* a hundred: a combining form.— **hec'a-ton-sty'lon,** *n.* A hundred-columned edifice.— **hec'a-ton'tar-chy,** *n.* A government of one hundred persons, or country subdivided into one hundred governments.— **hec'a-ton-tome,** *n.* [Rare.] A collection of one hundred books; hence, any large number of books.

hec'a-to-phyl'lous, *a.* Having a hundred leafets: said of leaves. [IMAL.

hec'cot, *n.* **1.** The common woodpecker. **2.** Same as HECK-

hec-dec'ade, 1 hek-dek'ād; 2 hĕc-dĕc'ād, *n.* Sixteen objects of a kind taken in one set or a number series: specif., in chemistry, a set of sixteen primary elements in which the atomic weights of the several members increase step by step, while the properties of each are those only one-half of the series, then decreases gradually to the end.

hec'de-cane, *n.* Same as HEXADECANE.

hech, 1 hĕch; 2 hĕch, *n.* [Sc.] To breathe hard; pant.

hech, *interj.* [Scot.] An exclamation of grief, surprize, or discomfort (as from severe exertion); as, *hech,* strat we'll be a' drooned! Compare HEIGH! HEY.

he-chi'ma, 1 he-chı'ma; 2 hē-chī'ma, *n.* [Jap.] Same as DISH-

hecht, 1 hent; 2 hĕnt, *v.* [Scot.] To promise; offer.

he-chu'do, hē-chū'dō; 2 he-chu'do, *n.* [Sp. Am.] An anchovy; the gruiber bonito. (*Sarda pelamis*).

heck, 1, hek; 2 hĕk, *n.* **1.** A latticework; grating. Specif.: (1) [Prov. Eng.] A latticed gate. (2) A door with the upper part either latticed or swinging independently of the lower part. (3) [Prov. Eng.] A rack for holding fodder. (4) A latticework device for catching fish. (5) A vertical grated frame in a loom, through the meshes of which the warp-threads pass. (6) A turning-rod for flier. 3. [Prov. Eng.] A door-latch. [Var. of HACK², *n.*]

—at heck and manger, in comfort and plenty; "in clover."— **heck'-board,** *n.* The backboard of a cart or the like.— **h.-box,** *n.* A box containing one set of warp-bobbins, and having a vertical motion in a frame, separating the warp-threads into two sheets.— **h.-door,** *n.* The lower half of a horizontally divided door.

heck, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bend in a stream.

heck'ber'ry, 1 hek'ber'ı; 2 hĕc'bĕr'y, *n.* The hagberry.

Heck'er, 1 hek'ėr; 2 hĕk'er, **Isaac Thomas** (12/11819–12/21 1888). An American Roman Catholic clergyman, founder of the Congregation of the Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, by having writings and mental attitude aimed at harmonizing modern thought and modern problems with the claims and teaching of the Roman Catholic Church.— **Heck'er-ism,** *n.* The doctrine in view of Hecker's aims and attitude ascribed to him by certain European critics of *The Life of Hecker,* which aroused acrid controversy in 1899, and resulted in the publication of the Encyclical *Testem Benevolentiæ,* in which, under the name of Americanism, the theories ascribed to Hecker were condemned. See AMERICANISM.

Heck'ew-welder, 1 hek'a-vė'dėr; 2 hĕk'e-vē'der, **John** (1743–1/21823). An English writer and Moravian missionary to the Indians. [AS HEIFER.

heck'fare†, heck'fer†, heck'for†, heck'furth†, *n.* Same

heck'l-mal, 1 hek'ı-mal; 2 hĕk'ı-mal, *n.* The European blue titmouse. **heck'l-melt.**

heck'le, 1 hek'l; 2 hĕk'l, *v.* [HECK'LED; HECK'LING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** *Polit.* To interrogate sharply and critically, as a political candidate, with a view to the discomfiture of the person questioned. This use has become general throughout Great Britain and the United States as applied to the public questioning of candidates for popular election.

2. To dress, as flax; hackle. **3.** [Dial., Eng.] To chastise.

II. *i.* To undergo dressing: said of raw flax or hemp [< D. *hekel,* < *hank,* hook.] — **heck'ling-ma-chine",** *n.* Same as HATCHEL.— **heck'ler,** *n.* One who heckles, in any sense: specif., a person who pesters a political candidate with vexatious questions in open meeting.

heck'le, *n.* **1.** Same as HACKLE. **2†.** [Scot.] A plume in a woman's headdress.

heck'le-back", 1 hek'l-bak"; 2 hĕk'l-băk", *n.* [Scot.] A seastickleback (*Spinachia vulgaris*).

Heck'mond-wike, 1 hek'mand-waik; 2 hĕk'mond-wik, *n.* A market-town and urban district in W. Yorkshire, England.

Hec'la, *n.* Same as HEKLA. (ocean.

Hec'la and Grip'per Bay. A bay in Melville Island, Arctic

heck'- [hek'-, hĕk'-] before a vowel: hek'to-; hĕk'to-. From Greek

hec'to-, 1 *hekaton,* a hundred: combining forms.

Words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

hec'tare, 1 hek'tār; 2 hĕk'tār, *n.* A measure in the metric system, 2.47 acres: the French unit of land-measure. See METRIC. [F., < Gr. *hekaton,* hundred, + L. *area,* area.]

There must exist 133,000 Ring wrens in a *hectare* of land, or 53,767 in an acre.
Darwin Formation of Vegetable Mould p. 158. (n. 1886.)

Hec'tar-thro-pod'i-dæ, 1 hek-tär'thro-pod'ı-dē; 2 hĕc-tär'-thro-pŏd'ı-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of haplopodean macrurans having 6-jointed pereiopods with baseophyses to all except the last. **Hec'tar-thro-pus,** *n.* (t. g.) **Hec'tarthrop'i-dæ†.** [< Gr. *hektos,* sixth, + ARTHROPODA.] — **hec'tar-throp'o-dīd,** *n.*— **hec'tar-throp'o-doid,** *a.*

hec'tic, 1 hek'tık; 2 hĕc'tic, *a.* **1.** Habitual or constitutional; specif., characterized by consumption or a wasting habit or condition of body; as, a *hectic* emaciation. **2.** Pertaining to or affected with hectic fever; consumptive; as, a *hectic* patient. [< F. *hectique,* < Gr. *hektikos,* < *echō* (fut. *hexō*), have.] — **hec'ti-cal,** *a.* — **hectic fever,** the pinkish red flush which occurs on the cheek in fever. — **h. pulse,** the weak, frequent, excited pulse characteristic of hectic conditions, especially of hectic fever.— **hec'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hec'tic, *n. Pathol.* **1.** A form of fever that occurs in connection with some organic disease and is attended by continuous and exhausting drain upon the system, as by chronic suppuration in pulmonary consumption, or abscess of the liver or kidneys. **2.** Hectic flush.

hec'to-am-pere, 1 hek'tō-am-pēr; 2 hĕc'to-am-pēr', *n. Elec.* One hundred amperes or ten absolute units.

hec'to-cot'y-li-za'tion, *n.* The state of being hectocotylized.— **hec'to-cot'y-lize,** *v. t. Conch.* Changed by or impregnated by a hectocotylus.— **hec'to-cot'y-lus,** *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] *Conch.* One of the arms in male cephalopods that is modified to serve a reproductive function. In the argonaut the third arm on the left side is the one before the sessile season the form of a sac. The sac bursts and gives exit to the arm, which is larger than the rest and filamentous terminally. During copulation the arm is detached with spermatophores, becomes detached and is lodged beneath the mantle-skirt of the female. **hec'to-cot'yled,** — **hec'to-cot'y-lif'er-ous,** *a.*— **hec'to-cot'y-lize,** *v.* — **hec'togram,** *n.* A weight in the metric system. See METRIC. **hec'to-grammet.**

hec'to-graph, 1 hek'tō-graf; 2 hĕc'to-grăf, *n.* A gelatin pad for receiving a copy of and therefrom multiplying a writing or drawing. See COPYGRAPH. [< Gr. *hekaton,* hundred, + -GRAPH.] — **hec'to-graph,** *vt.* To copy with a hectograph.— **hec'to-graph'ic,** *a.*

hec'to-lid, 1 hek'tō-lid; 2 hĕc'to-lid, *n.* Resembling hectic.

hectol., *abbr.* Hectoliter.

hec'to-li'ter, *n.* A measure of capacity in the metric system. See METRIC. **hec'to-li'tre†.** — **hec'to-me'ter,** *n.* A measure of length in the metric system. See METRIC. **hec'to-me'tre†.**

hec'tor, 1 hek'tėr *or* -tor; 2 hĕc'tor, *n.* **I.** *t.* To domineer over; treat insolently; bully; hence, to exasperate by scolding or bullying; tease.

He decorated the disposition he had seen in some quarters to *hector* and bully the rest of the South.
NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. x, p. 284. (c. 1890.)

II. *i.* To act the bully; be domineering; be noisy and threatening; swagger; as, to *hector* about.

hec'tor, *n.* A quarrelsome, domineering, threatening fellow; bully; one who provokes or exasperates. [< L. *Hector,* < Gr. *Hektōr,* in Homer's *Iliad,* a Trojan warrior, < *hektō,* holding (cf. *echō,* fut. *hexō*), hold.] — **hec'tor-ism,** *n.* The behavior of a hector; a bullying disposition.— **hec'tor-ly†,** *a.* Like a bully or hector.

Hec'tor, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2. Hector'** [1 ek'tėr', 2 hĕc'tor'; cf. **hec'tor,** 2 hĕk'tor; 1 *Et.* **Et-to're,** 1 et-tō'rē, 2 ĕt-tō're; L. **Hec'tor.** **2.** In Homer's *Iliad,* the hero of the Trojan war, a son of Priam and Hecuba; the bravest of the Trojans, whose death was avenged by Achilles, with the help of Athena, after Achilles had chased Hector three times around the city. Hector's body was then tied to the tail of Achilles's chariot and dragged around Ilium and into the Greek camp. Hector is introduced in Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida.* [Gr., defender.]— **Hec-to're-an, Hec-to'ri-an,** *a.*

hec'tor-bird, *pp.* Bedeviled. S. S.

hec'to-stere, 1 hek'tō-stir; 2 hĕc'to-stēr, *n.* A cubic measure in the metric system. See MEASURE. [< HECTO- + Gr. *stereos,* solid.]

hec'to-watt, 1 hek'tō-wot; 2 hĕc'to-wat, *n.* [Rare.] *Physics.* A unit of power equivalent to 100 watts.— **hec'to-watt-hour",** *n.* [Rare.] *Physics.* A unit of work equivalent to 100 watt-hours or 360,000 joules.

Hec'u-ba, 1 hek'yu-bə; 2 hĕc'yu-ba. *n.* In Homer's *Iliad,* the wife of Priam, king of Troy; mother of Hector, Paris, Cassandra, Helenus, and, according to Euripides, of Polydorus. To avenge the murder of the last-named by Polymnestor, king of the Thracian Chersonesus, Hecuba blew the two children of this king and tore out his eyes. Acquitted by the Greeks, she was changed into a dog, pursued with stones by the Thracians, and jumped into the sea at Cynossema, or "the tomb of the dog."

hed†, *n.* Head.

hed'ake", *n.* Same as HEADACHE.

Hed'da Ga'bler, 1 hed'a gā'blėr. In Ibsen's *Hedda Gabler,* the high-spirited heroine, who contracts an uncongenial marriage, and finally commits suicide.

Hed'da-l, 1 hed'ı-al; 2 hĕd'a-l, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

hed'dle, 1 hed'l; 2 hĕd'l, *n.* [HED'DLED; HED'DLING.] To draw (warp-threads) through heddle-eyes.

hed'dle, *n.* A series of vertical cords or wires, each having in the middle a loop to receive a warp-thread, and passing around and between parallel bars, to confine forming part of the harness. They work in sets of two or more series, which, by alternate rising and falling, cross the warp-threads and form the sheds for the passage of the shuttle. [Of Scan. ork.; cp. Ice. *hafald,* thrum for holding the weft.] — **hed'dle-eye",** *n.* The loop in one of the cords or wires of a heddle.— **h.-hook,** *n. Weaving.* A hook used to draw the warp-thread through the heddle-eyes.— **h.-setting,** *n. Weaving.* A disposition of the heddles in a loom, when reeds of different texture are interchanged.— **hed'dling,** *n.* A set of weavers' harness.

hede†, *v. & n.* Head.

hed'e-bo. 1 hed'ē-bō; 2 hĕd'e-bo, *n.* [Dana.] Embroidered openwork.

He'de-mar"ken, 1 hē'da-mär'kėn; 2 hē'de-mär'kĕn, *n.* A province in Norway; 10,621 sq. m.

hed'en-berg-ite, 1 hed'ėn-bėrg-īt; 2 hĕd'ĕn-bĕrg-it, *n. Mineral.* A calcium-iron pyroxene ($CaFe(SiO_3)_2$) that crystallizes in the monoclinic system. [< Ludwig *Hedenberg,* Swedish chemist.]

hed'er-ma, 1 hi'dı-ə'mə; 2 hē'de-ō'ma, *n. Bot.* A genus of annual or perennial aromatic and pungent herbs or low shrubs of the mint family, with small leaves and small blue or purple flowers. *H. pulegioides* is the common pennyroyal. See PENNYROYAL. [< Gr. *hēdys,* sweet, + *osmē,* smell.]

he'de-o'mol, 1 hi'dı-ō'mŏl *or* -mol; 2 hē'de-ō'mŏl *or* -mōl, *n. Chem.* An oily ketonic liquid ($C_9H_{18}O$) occurring in oil of pennyroyal. [< HEDEOMA + -OL.]

he'der, 1 hā'dər; 2 hē'der, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A male sheep, especially from eight or nine months old till its first shearing.

hed'er-y, *adv.* Hitherto.

Hed'er-a, 1 hed'ėr-ə; 2 hĕd'er-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of climbing vines of the family *Araliaceæ,* with lobed or pinnately compound leaves. The common ivy is *H. helix.* [L., ivy.] — **hed"er-a'ceous,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like ivy. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or like the genus *Hedera.*— **hed'er-al,** *n.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the ivy.— **hed'er-ate,** *n.*— **hederic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_{15}H_{28}O_3$) contained in the berries and leaves of ivy (*Hedera helix*).— **hed'er-ate†,** *vt.* To crown or deck with ivy.— **hed'er-ed,** *a.*— **he-der'i-din,** *n. Chem.* A crystalline cleavage-product ($C_{30}H_{50}O$) of hederin.— **hed"er-if'er-ous,** *a.* Producing ivy.— **hed'er-in,** *n.* A bitter principle ($C_{36}H_{60}O_{10}$) from ivy.— **hed"er-i-fer'er-ent,** *a.* Carrying or decorated with ivy.— **hed'er-in,** **hed'er-ine,** *n. Chem.* A bitter alkaloid, resembling quinin, with febrifuge qualities, contained in the seeds of ivy (*Hedera helix*).— **hed'er-o-se,** *n.* [Rare.] Same as HEDGE-

hedge, 1 hej; 2 hĕdj, *v.* [HEDGED, HEDGŌ†; HEDG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To enclose or fence in with or as with a hedge, as a garden. **2.** To limit, obstruct, or cut off, as with a hedge.

Universal suffrage was not deemed an inherent right, but a privilege to be *hedged* about with restrictions and limitations.
LESLIE STEPHEN *Swift* ch. ii, p. 19. (c. 1870. p. 1. & c. 1882.)

3. To surround as for defense or to prevent escape; encircle; invest.

Hedges his seat with power.
BRYANT *Hymn to Death* st. 2.

I found the Chief of the Ordnance *hedged* in by more successive guards than the Secretary of War.
CHITTENDEN *Recollections of Lincoln* p. 152. (n. 1891.)

II. *i.* **1.** To bet on a side or subject, partly or wholly, a bet already made; escape loss by betting on both sides; hence, to provide a means of escaping responsibility for any position taken or statement made; as, he *hedged* when the direct question was put.

He [Godolphin] began to think, as he would himself have expressed it, that he had betted too deep on the Revolution, and that it was time to *hedge.*
MACAULAY *England* vol. iv, p. 46. (p. & c. 1856.)

2. To hide as in a hedge; skulk. **3.** *Com.* To sell, as securities, against previous purchases (of other securities), to avert possible loss; or, conversely, to buy against previous sales. **4†.** To set or repair hedges.

hedge, *n.* **1.** A fence or barrier formed by bushes, shrubs, or small trees growing close together in a line, sometimes with interlaced branches.

Hedges are frequently made of plants armed with thorns, as the hawthorn in England, the Osage orange and honey-locust in the United States, and the annually sheared Barbevelop density and prevent unsightly growth. They are often used as a lodging *or* covert by poor or skulking persons; hence, the word in composition frequently signifies 'mean,' 'low,' 'contemptible.'

When the . . . broad light of eternity shines upon life's crooked paths, we shall see the sinner and the saint issuing from the *hedge* of shame has fenced us in.
FANNY FERN *Fern Leaves, All's Well* in first series, p. 148. (p. mi. & co. 1853.)

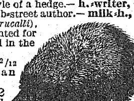
2. *Com.* A purchase or sale of stocks or commodities as a protection against a change of prices. [< AS. *hecg,* < *haga,* HAW¹, *n.*] — **hedge'ac-cen"tor,** *n.* The hedge-sparrow. — **h. bedstraw,** *n.* A European herb (*Galium mollugo*) of the madder family, naturalized in the United States, and growing by roadsides and hedges.— **h.-bells,** *n.* **1.** The hedge-bindweed. **2.** Sometimes, the common bindweed (*Convolvulus arvensis*).— **hedge'-berry,** *n.* The British wild cherry or gean (*Prunus cerasus*); also, the bird-cherry (*Prunus padus*).— **h.-bill,** *n.* **1.** A tool used in pruning hedges; a bhoon. **hedg'ing-bill.** **2.** A British moth (*Cerodema hortaria*) of the family *Tineidæ.*— **h.-bindweed,** *n.* A somewhat shrubby vine (*Convolvulus sepium*) of the family *Convolvulaceæ,* climbing over fences and hedges, with white or pink or rose-tinted bell-shaped flowers.— **h.-bird,** *n.* A bird that frequents hedges; hence, a footpad.— **h.-born,** *a.* Born under a hedge; hence, of low birth; obscure; mean.— **h.-bote,** *n. Law.* In England, an allowance of wood to a tenant for the repair of hedges and fences.— **h.-bush,** *n.* Any bush, as the California privet, planted in hedges.— **h.-cactus,** *n.* A tall tropical cactus (*Cereus peruvianus*), branched at the base and covered with wool; a hedge-plant.— **h.-carpenter,** *n.* A hedge-mender.— **h.-cather,** *n.* A hedge-cutter.— **h.-chanter,** *n.* The hedge-sparrow.— **h.-chicken,** *n.* The whitethroat.— **h.-creeper,** *n.* A skulking vagabond.— **h.-crocus,** *n.* An itinerant vendor of quack medicines.— **h.-dumitory,** *n.* The hedge-parsley (*C. officinalis*).— **h.-garlic,** *n.* A tall hedge-weed (*Sisymbrium alliaria*) of the mustard family, with heart-shaped leaves, white flowers, erect pods, and a garlicky odor.— **h.-grape,** *n.* Same as BRYONY.— **h.-hyssop,** *n.* A European perennial herb (*Gratiola officinalis*) of the family *Scrophulariaceæ,* once used medicinally as an emetic and purgative.— **h.-hog,** *n.* The hotttle-tit.— **h.-laurel,** *n.* One of several Australasian evergreen shrubs called *Mapau* of the genus *Pittosporum,* especially *P. tenuifolium* and *P. eugenioides,* with glossy foliage and lurid flowers.— **h.-leaved,** *a.* Having leaves like hedges.— **h.-lily,** *n.* The hedge-bindweed.— **hedge'maids",** *n.* The ground-ivy.— See HAYMAIDEN.— **h.-marriage,** *n.* A marriage performed by a clergyman or hedge-priest; a clandestine marriage.— **h.-mike,** *n.* The hedge-sparrow. — **h.-mushroom,** *n.* The horse-mushroom (*Agaricus arvensis*).— **h.-mustard,** *n.* An unsightly branched weed (*Sisymbrium officinale*) of the mustard family. It was been naturalized in the United States, in fields and roadsides, from Europe: formerly used medicinally.— **h.-nettle,** *n.* Any one of various plants of the genus *Stachys,* of the mint family, growing in hedges and by roadsides, and resembling nettle somewhat in appearance but not in stinging properties.— **h.-note,** *n.* A valueless literary attempt.— **h.-**

parsley, *n.* Any one of several Old World weeds, of the parsley family; especially, *Caucalis anthriscus.*— **h.⸗parson,** *n.* Formerly, in England, one of a class of nomadic and illiterate clergy.— **h.⸗peak,** *n.* The dogrose (*Rosa canina*), used for hedges. **h.⸗speak‡.** [C.] — **h.⸗pick,** *n.* The dog-rose, also, its fruit, or hip.— **h.⸗pink,** *n.* The soapwort (*Saponaria officinalis*).— **h.⸗plant,** *n.* Any plant, as the honey⸗locust, used in making hedges, commonly one armed with thorns.— **h.⸗planter,** *n.* A clamping⸗frame for holding in position several plants at once which are to be set at equal distances in line, as in hedge⸗making.— **h.⸗press†,** *n.* A press on which cheap literature is printed. — **h.⸗priest,** *n.* An illiterate priest or parson.— **h.⸗rime,** *n.* Low doggerel. **h.⸗rhyme‡.**— **h.⸗rustic,** *n.* [Eng.] A noctuid moth (*Luperina cespitis*).— **h.⸗shrew,** *n.* The European field⸗mouse.— **h.⸗smith,** *n.* [Eng.] A traveling tinker or shoeing smith.— **h.⸗sparrow,** *n.* A small European warbler (*Accentor modularis*), brown above, with iron⸗gray head and neck, that frequents hedges; the dunnock. **h.⸗spick‡; h.⸗spurgle‡; h.⸗warbler‡.**— **h.⸗speak,** *n.* See HEDGE⸗PEAK. — **h.⸗stake,** *n.* A stake serving as a support to a hedge.— **h.⸗taper,** *n.* The common mullen (*Verbascum thapsus*).— **h.⸗thorn,** *n.* The English hawthorn (*Cratægus oxyacantha*).— **h.⸗vine,** *n.* The only English species of *Clematis*, the virgin's⸗bower or traveler's⸗joy (*C. vitalba*).— **h.⸗violet,** *n.* The common European wood⸗violet (*Viola sylvatica*).— **hedge'weed",** *n.* Hedge⸗mustard.— **hedge'wise",** *adv.* In the style of a hedge.— **h.⸗writer,** *n.* A low or hireling writer; a Grub⸗street author.— **milk⸗h.,** *n.* A tropical plant (*Euphorbia tirucalli*), found in Africa and India, planted for hedges. Its acrid juice is used in the treatment of syphilis.


Hedge⸗sparrow. 1/3

Hedge, Frederick Henry (12/12 1805–8/21 1890). An American scholar and Unitarian divine.

hedge'hog", 1 hej'heg"; 2 hĕdġ'hŏg", *n.* **1.** A small Old World erinaceine insectivorous mammal having the fur of the back and sides densely mixed with stout spines.


European Hedgehog. 1/9

The action of special muscles enables it to roll itself into a ball, when it is protected on all sides by the spines. The European hedgehog (*Erinaceus europæus*) has a somewhat hoglike snout, hibernates, and feeds on mice, fruit, eggs, etc., in addition to insects.

> No harmless *hedge⸗hog* curled, because of me,
> His prickly back for fear.
> CHRISTINA ROSSETTI *From House to Home* st 11.

2. Some other spine⸗bearing animal, as the Canada porcupine in the United States, the tenrec, etc. **3.** *Bot.* A European species of medic (*Medicago intertexta*) with spiny seeds; also, any one of various other European plants. **4.** Formerly, a small vessel impelled by many oars. H. *Naval Encyc.* **5.** A reel armed with shovels, dragged at the bottom of a watercourse and rotated to loosen the mud so that the current will carry it away. **6.** [Local.] A round apple pudding garnished with blanched almonds, or a fruit pudding steamed and so garnished. **7†.** A tactless or unfeeling person.

— **hedge'hog"⸗cac"tus,** *n.* A fleshy, spiny, usually globular or cylindrical plant of any one of the very numerous species of *Echinocactus*, of the cactus family (*Cactaceæ*): common in cultivation, and originally from Texas and Mexico or South America.— **h.⸗caterpillar,** *n.* The hairy larva of a tiger⸗moth or arctiid, especially of the isabella⸗moth, that rolls itself up when disturbed.— **h.⸗fish,** *n.* A prickly plectognath or porcupine⸗fish.— **h.⸗fruit,** *n.* The fruit of a tall Australian tree (*Echinocarpus australis*) of the linden family; also, the tree. [C.] — **h.⸗gourd,** *n.* The ostrich⸗egg gourd (*Cucumis dipsaceus*).— **h.⸗grass,** any one of various species of grass of the genus *Cenchrus*; especially, *C. tribuloides* of the northern United States, a troublesome weed producing burs with hooked spines. The name is sometimes applied to other prickly grasses.— **h.⸗licorice,** *n.* The prickly licorice.— **h.⸗parsley,** *n.* A European herb (*Caucalis daucoides*) of the parsley family, with rows of hooked prickles on the fruit: found in British grain⸗fields and common on the Continent.— **h.⸗plant,** *n.* See HEDGEHOG, 3.— **h.⸗rat,** *n.* An echimyine rodent, as of the West⸗Indian genera *Capromys* and *Plagiodon*, related to the porcupine, having the fur more or less harsh and mixed with spines.— **h.⸗shell,** any of several muricoid shells, especially *Murex tenuispina.*— **h.⸗thistle,** *n.* Any plant of the cactus family; especially, the species of *Echinocactus* and *Opuntia.*— **hedge'hog"gy,** *a.* Having the qualities or character of a hedgehog; thorny; repugnant.

hedge'less, 1 hej'les; 2 hĕdġ'lĕs, *n.* Without hedges.

hedge'pig", 1 hej'pig"; 2 hĕdġ'pĭg", *n.* A hedgehog, especially a young hedgehog.

hedg'er, 1 hej'ər; 2 hĕdġ'er, *n.* **1.** A maker or mender of hedges. **2.** One who hedges his bets.

hedge'row", 1 hej'rō"; 2 hĕdġ'rō", *n.* An orderly rank of shrubs or small trees, planted as a windbreak or fence, or for ornament.

Hedg'es, 1 hej'əz; 2 hĕdġ'es, **Job Elmer** (6/20 1862–2/21 1925). An American administrator, lawyer, and author: *Common Sense in Politics.*

hedge'⸗school", 1 hej'⸗skūl"; 2 hĕdġ'⸗school", *n.* A school kept in a hedge⸗corner or in the open air, as formerly in Ireland; hence, an irregular or makeshift school.

> The *hedge⸗schools* held on for generations and kept alive the lamp of learning, which burned on —but in a flickering sort of way —till at last the restrictions were removed, and Catholics were permitted to have schools of their own openly and without let or hindrance. P. W. JOYCE *English As We Speak It in Ireland* p. 150. [L. G. & CO. 1810.]

— **hedge'⸗school'mas"ter,** *n.* The master of a hedge⸗school: often an unfortunate man of good acquirements.

hedg'ing-ly, 1 hej'ɪŋ-lɪ; 2 hĕdġ'ing-ly, *adv.* In a guarded or cautious manner.

hedg'y, 1 hej'ɪ; 2 hĕdġ'y, *a.* With numerous hedges; of or pertaining to hedges.

He'din, 1 hē'dɪn; 2 hẹ'dĭn, **Sven Anders von** (2/19 1865–). A Swedish explorer of Persia, Asiatic Russia, Tibet, and the Lob Nor region, who spent four years in harrowing adventures. He is the author of several books of travel.

he"di-on'da, 1 ē"dī-ōn'dɑ; 2 ẹ"dĭ-ŏn'dä, *n.* [Porto Rico.] **1.** A tropical American weed (*Cassia occidentalis*) whose seeds, tho they contain no caffein, are used as a substitute for and an adulterant of coffee. **2.** The creosote⸗bush.

Hed-jaz', 1 hej-āz'; 2 hĕdġ-äz', *n.* Same as HEJAZ.

Hed'on, 1 hed'ən; 2 hĕd'on, *n.* A borough in E. Riding, Yorkshire, England.

hed'o-nal, 1 hed'o-nəl; 2 hĕd'o-nal, *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline powder ($NH_2COOCH(CH_3)C_3H_7$) used as a hypnotic.

he-don'ic, 1 hɪ-dən'ɪk; 2 he-dŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of pleasure. **2.** Of or pertaining to hedonism or hedonics.

> The *Hedonic* or Cyrenaic school of Aristippus. UEBERWEG *Hist. Philos.* tr. by Morris, vol. i, § 34, p. 88. [S. 1872.]

[< Gr. *hēdonikos*, < *hēdomai*, take pleasure.] **he-don'i-cal‡.**

he-don'ics, 1 hɪ-den'ɪks; 2 he-dŏn'ics, *n.* The science of pleasure or positive enjoyment. As a branch of ethics hedonics treats of pleasure in its relation to duty.

he'don-ism, 1 hī'dən-izm *or* hed-ən-izm; 2 hē'don-ĭşm *or* hĕd'on-ĭşm (XIII), *n.* The doctrine that pleasure is the sole or chief good, and that duty consists in the pursuit of pleasure. In its early Greek form, as taught by Aristippus and the Cyrenaics, hedonism admitted no distinctions in the value of different pleasures, except their differences in intensity, duration, and repeatability; it was also egoistic, that is, it held the supreme end of the individual to be the enjoyment, as much as possible, of his own life. *Altruistic hedonism*, which would take also the pleasure of others into account, was a later development. [< Gr. *hēdonē*, delight, < *hēdomai*, take pleasure.]

— **hed'on-ist,** *n.* One who holds the doctrine of hedonism.— **hed"on-is'tic,** *a.* Relating to or characteristic of hedonism or the hedonists; pleasure⸗seeking.— **hed"on-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Hé"dou"ville', 1 ē"dū"vīl'; 2 ẹ"dụ"vīl', **Gabriel Théodore Joseph, Comte** (7/27 1755–3/31 1825). A French general; served under Jerome Bonaparte.

hed'ri-o-blast, 1 hed'rɪ-o-blɑst; 2 hĕd'ri-o-blȧst, *n.* In hydromedusans, a gonophore. [< Gr. *hedrion*, dim. of *hedra*, seat, + *blastos*, germ.]

Hed"ri-oph-thal'ma, 1 hed"rɪ-of-thal'mə; 2 hĕd"ri-ŏf-thăl'ma, *n. pl.* *Crust.* The *Edriophthalma.*— **hed"ri-oph-thal'mous,** *a.*

hed'ro-cele, 1 hed'ro-sīl; 2 hĕd'ro-çēl, *n.* *Pathol.* Hernia or prolapse of the intestine through the anus. [< Gr. *hedra*, seat, + *kēlē*, tumor.]

hed'rum-ite, 1 hed'rʊm-ɑit; 2 hĕd'rŭm-īt, *n.* *Petrog.* A species of syenite having a laminated structure, caused by the elongated form of the feldspar particles that it contains. [< *Hedrum*, in Norway.]

Hed'wig, *n.* **1.** 1 hed'vig; 2 hĕd'vĭg (1371–7/17 1399), queen of Poland. **2.** 1 hēt'[*or* hĕd']vɪH; 2 het'[*or* hed']vɪH. **Johann** (10/8 1730–2/18 1799), a German botanist and microscopist. [Teut. *fem.*, war, refuge.]

He-dych'i-um, 1 hɪ-dik'ɪ-um; 2 he-dȳc'i-ŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of herbaceous perennials of the family *Zinziberaceæ*, natives of tropical Asia; the garland flowers. They bear handsome white, red, or yellow flowers in spikes or panicles and capsular fruits. [Prob. < Gr. *hēdys*, sweet, + *chiōn*, snow.]

He-dyl'i-dæ, 1 hɪ-dil'ɪ-dī; 2 he-dȳl'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of geometrid moths with short antennæ, slender short palpi, well⸗developed proboscis, and very slender and short legs. **Hed'y-le,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *hēdylos*, dim. of *hēdys*, sweet.] — **hed'y-lid,** *a.* & *n* — **hed'y-loid,** *a.*

hed'y-phane, 1 hed'ɪ-fēn; 2 hĕd'y-fān, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of mimetite containing calcium that is found massive. [< Gr. *hēdys*, sweet, + *phainō*, show.]

He-dys'a-rum, 1 hɪ-dis'ə-rum; 2 he-dȳs'a-rŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of herbs of the bean family, with odd⸗pinnate leaves, clustered or spiked white, cream⸗colored, or purple flowers, and jointed pods. Nearly all the species occur in the temperate zone. [< Gr. *hēdys*, sweet, + *saron*, broom.]

He-dys'ce-pe, 1 hɪ-dis'ɪ-pī; 2 he-dȳs'e-pē, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of tall palms native in Lord Howe Island. The only species, *H. canterburyana*, has long pinnate leaves growing in a dense head; cultivated in greenhouses in Europe and North America; the umbrella⸗palm. [< Gr. *hēdys*, sweet, + *skepē*, shelter.] [caught for market.

he'e, 1 hē'ē; 2 hẹ'ẹ, *n.* [Hawaii.] An octopus: extensively

heed, 1 hīd; 2 hēd, *v.* **I.** *t.* To take notice of; regard with attention; attend to; mind; as, to *heed* advice. **II.** *i.* To pay attention; observe; consider. [< AS. *hēdan*, heed.] **Syn.:** see LISTEN; OBSERVE.— **heed'er[1],** *n.*

heed, *n.* Careful attention or consideration; regard; notice; care; also, sometimes, the habit or the attitude of careful attention or consideration. **heed'ing†.**

> Taking good *heed* that liberty be not confounded with license. FARRAR *Ser. and Add. in Am.* lect. ii, p. 361. [E. P. D. 1886.]

Syn.: see CARE.

heed'er[2], 1 hī'dər; 2 hē'der, *n.* A heder.

heed'ful, 1 hīd'ful; 2 hēd'fụl, *a.* Attentive; observant; vigilant.— **heed'ful-ly,** *adv.*— **heed'ful-ness,** *n.*

heed'less, 1 hīd'les; 2 hēd'lĕs, *a.* Giving no heed; careless; thoughtless.— **heed'less-ly,** *adv.*— **heed'less-ness,** *n.*

hee'haw", 1 hī'hō"; 2 hē'hạ", *vi.* To bray, as a donkey; hence, to act like an ass; be a noisy fool. [Imitative.]

hee'haw", *n.* The cry of an ass, or mule, or a sound in imitation of it.

> The appearance of a Ferrarese outside the town was the signal for a significant *heehaw*.
> PAUL DAVID in Grove's *Dictionary of Music* vol. ii., p. 629.

heel[1], 1 hīl; 2 hēl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To add a heel to; supply with a heel or heel⸗piece; as, to *heel* a boot. **2.** To arm with a steel spur or gaff, as a fighting⸗cock. **3.** To seize by the hind heel or heels; as, to throw a sheep by *heeling* it. **4.** To follow close behind. **5.** *Football.* To catch (the football) while standing with one foot placed forward with the heel in the ground and the toe up. **6.** *Golf.* To strike (a ball) with the heel of a club and drive it to the right **7.** [Slang, U. S.] To supply or equip, especially with money; as, he is well *heeled*. **8.** [Rare.] To dance. **II.** *i.* **1.** To follow at one's heels: said of a dog; as, the foxhound will soon learn to *heel*. **2.** To manipulate the heel. **3.** To rest on the heel. **4.** *Rugby Football.* To kick the ball backward and out of the scrimmage with the heel.

heel[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause, as a ship, to incline or cant over on one side; list. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To pour out. [C.] **II.** *i.* To lean or turn over on one side.

> The gallant ship trembled like a smitten ox, from kelson to crosstrees, and *heeled* over.
> HEADLEY *Miscellanies* vol. ii, p. 65. [J. S. T. 1849.]

[< AS. *heldan*, tilt, < *healde*, bent.]

heel[3], *vt.* To embed or plant deeply; cover with earth or young trees while awaiting transplantation for protection and nourishment, as the roots of plants: commonly with *in*; as, to *heel in* a bundle of plants or trees. [< AS. *helan*.]

heel[1], *n.* **1.** (1) In man, the rounded posterior part of the foot; the calcaneum with its associated structures.

> Ireland, that vulnerable *heel* of the British Achilles.
> COLERIDGE *Works, Friend* in vol. ii, p. 284. [H. 1858.]

(2) The corresponding part of the foot or tarsus in any other animal. **2.** The part of a shoe, or other foot⸗covering, that surrounds or lies just beneath or around this part of the foot. (1) In a boot or shoe, the built⸗up portion on which the rear of the foot rests. (2) In hosiery, the separately knitted rear part of the foot. **3.** The whole foot, as seen from the rear; sometimes (*pl.*), the hind feet of an animal; as, he took to his *heels*.

> At every step the *heels* of his charger struck upon the wounded or the dead. JANE PORTER *Thad. of Warsaw* p. 56. [L. 1875.]

4. Something regarded as resembling a heel, or located like a heel. Specif.: (1) *Arch.* A form of molding; cyma reversa. (2) *Carp.* The lower end of a stud or rafter. (3) *Naut.* The hindermost part of something, as of a vessel's keel, or the lower end of something, as of a mast.

> The vessel was soon whirling around on her *heel* with a retrograde movement. COOPER *Pilot* p. 47. [T. Y. C.]

(4) The upper part of a gun⸗stock butt. (5) The tail of the hammer of a gun⸗lock. (6) The part of a sword⸗blade near the hilt. (7) Same as NUT, *n.* (5). (8) The basal end of a tobacco⸗leaf: manufacturers' term. (9) A posterior cusp of the sectorial molar of a carnivore. (10) *Golf.* That part of the head of a club that is nearest to the neck. (11) *Railroad.* The rear part of a frog. (12) That part of a tool that is nearest to the handle. (13) *Hort.* The base of any part of a plant detached for purposes of propagation, as a cutting, particularly when it includes a portion of the stem. (14) That part of the palm of the hand that is nearest to the wrist. (15) The small prominence on the back of the bowl of a spoon. (16) The posterior part of a horse's hoof; also one of the posterior calks of a horse's shoe. (17) That part of a flat nearest the cylinder in a carding⸗machine.

5. The last part of a thing; remainder; as, the *heel* of a joint of meat. **6.** *Manège.* Control by the heel, especially by the spurred heel. [< AS. *hēla*, < *hōh*, heel.]

— **down at the heel,** presenting a seedy or slovenly appearance.— **French h.,** a very high heel tapering toward the base, which is set so far forward as to be near the middle of the sole: used in certain kinds of shoes for women's wear.— **heel'⸗and⸗toe",** *a.* Designating a manner of walking in which the heel of the front foot must reach the ground before the toes of the rear foot leave it.— **h.⸗ball,** *n.* **1.** A black waxy composition, used (1) by shoemakers for blacking the heels and edges of the soles of shoes, etc.; blackball; (2) for producing representations of coins, incised plates, etc., by rubbing. **2.** A dabber used, as by engravers, to spread the ink in taking a proof.— **h.⸗blank,** *n.* A piece of leather cut to form one of the layers or lifts in the heel of a boot or shoe.— **h.⸗block,** *n.* A last used by shoemakers for supporting a shoe while it is being heeled.— **h.⸗bone,** *n.* The large bone with a rounded extremity that forms the skeleton of the heel; the calcaneum or os calcis. — **h.⸗brace,** *n.* An iron stiffening piece applied to the lower end of a rudder.— **h.⸗burnishing machine,** a machine for burnishing the heels of shoes or boots.— **h.⸗calk,** *n.* See CALK[1], *n.*, 1. — **h.⸗cap,** *n.* A protective cover for the heel of a stocking; also, one, usually of metal, for that of a shoe.— **h.⸗chain,** *n.* *Naut.* A chain connecting the heel of the jib⸗boom with the bowsprit.— **h.⸗cutter,** *n.* A tool or machine for cutting out heel⸗lifts.— **h.⸗fly,** *n.* A bot⸗fly (*Hypoderma lineata*) that attacks the heels of cattle in Texas. See illus. under GADFLY.— **h.⸗iron,** *n.* Same as HEEL⸗PLATE.— **h.⸗jigger,** *n.* *Naut.* A small tackle attached to the heel of a spar, by which it may be moved in and out.— **h.⸗knee,** *n.* *Naut.* The knee that unites the stern⸗post with the keel of a vessel.— **h.⸗lashing,** *n.* *Naut.* A lashing placed around the lower end of a spar to secure it.— **heel'less,** *a.* Having no heels.— **h.⸗lift,** *n.* One thickness of sole⸗leather in the making of the heel of a shoe.— **h.⸗machine,** *n.* Any machine used in the making of heels for boots or shoes.— **h. of Italy,** that part of the province of Apulia that forms the heel in the boot⸗shaped configuration of Italy.— **h.⸗path,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] That side of a canal which is not used as the tow⸗path; the berm: from a humorous play upon the words *heel* and *toe*.— **h.⸗piece,** *n.* **1.** That part of a stocking which encloses the heel. **2.** A heel⸗lift. **3.** A medieval piece of armor for protecting the heel. **4.** *Shipbuilding.* (1) In iron ships, a short angle⸗bar joining the heels of the frame⸗parts meeting at the vessel's center⸗line. (2) A piece at the lower end of a mast. **5.** *Teleg.* The bar of iron which connects the soft iron cores in an electromagnet. **6.** Figuratively, a finishing piece.— **heel'piece",** *vt.* To provide with a heel⸗piece.— **h.⸗plate,** *n.* **1.** A plate on that end of a gun⸗stock which is pressed against the shoulder in firing. **2.** An iron for protecting the heel of a shoe from wear. **3.** A slotted plate fixed on a boot⸗heel, to which a skate may be locked.— **h.⸗post,** *n.* **1.** That post in a door⸗frame to which the door is hinged. **2.** That stile or post of a door or gate to which the hinges are attached; a hanging⸗stile. **3.** That post in a stall which is nearest the heels of the animal occupying it. **4.** *Naut.* A post at the heel of a steam⸗vessel, supporting the outer end of the propeller⸗shaft. **5.** *Engin.* A quoin⸗post.— **h.⸗rake,** *n.* [Eng.] A large rake, generally drawn by two men, used for clearing fields after harvest.— **h.⸗ring,** *n.* **1.** The connecting ring between a scythe and its snath. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] The ring by which the colter of a plow is secured.— **h.⸗rope,** *n.* *Naut.* A rope attached to the heel of a spar.— **h.⸗seat,** *n.* That part of a shoe to which the heel is nailed.— **h.⸗shave,** *n.* An implement for trimming shoe⸗heels.— **heels over head,** after a tumbling and overturned manner: often incorrectly rendered *head over heels* — **h.⸗spur,** *n.* Same as CALCAR[1], *n.* (3) (*a*).— **h.⸗strap,** *n.* *Carp.* A band of iron securing the main rafter to the tie⸗beam.— **h.⸗string,** *n.* The Achilles tendon.— **h.⸗tackle,** *n.* *Naut.* A tackle attached to the heel of a spar, or of a sheer⸗leg.— **heel'tap",** *vt.* To add new lifts or heel taps to the heel of (a boot or shoe).— **h.⸗tap,** *n.* **1.** One of the thicknesses of leather forming the heel of a shoe; a heel⸗lift. **2.** *pl.* A small quantity of liquor left in a glass. — **h.⸗tip,** *n.* Same as HEEL⸗PLATE, 2.— **h.⸗tool,** *n.* In iron lathe⸗turning, a tool bent near the cutting edge and supported at the bend, thus having great strength for roughing⸗out work: now frequently superseded by the slide⸗rest.— **h.⸗tree,** *n.* The swing⸗bar of a horse⸗harrow.— **lark h.** (*Anthrop.*), the long heel peculiar to some negroes. **larkspur h.‡.**— **neck and heels** [Colloq.], as a whole; altogether; as, he was thrown out *neck and heels*.— **out at heels,** same as DOWN AT THE HEELS. Compare OUT AT ELBOWS, under ELBOW, *n.*— **to be at,** or **on,** or **upon the heels of,** to follow closely; as, change is *at the heels of* Fortune.— **to go round on her h.** (*Naut.*), to wear short round; pay off quickly.— **to have the heels of,** to outstrip in running.— **to h.,** following close behind: said of a dog in hunting.— **to kick one's heels,** to wait impatiently or listlessly for an opportunity to speak or act.— **to lay by the heels,** to manacle; imprison; confine.— **to show the heels, to show a clean pair of heels, to take to one's heels,** to take to flight; flee.— **to throw up the heels of,** to trip up; hence, to overthrow the plans of.— **to tread on one's heels,** to follow closely the lead of; imitate a leader.


A Heel⸗burnishing Machine.

— **trimmed by the h.**, drawing more water aft than at the bow: said of a vessel.— **two for his heels** (*Cribbage*), two points scored for turning up a knave as the trump-card.

heel², *n.* *Naut.* The act of heeling or inclining laterally from an upright position; a cant; list. **heel'ing**, *n.*

heeled, 1 | hĭld; 2 hēld, *a.* **1.** Having heels; fitted with **heels**. | heels; as, *heeled* shoes. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] Rich; prosperous.

heel'er, 1 hīl'ər; 2 hēl'er, *n.* **1.** A fighting cock that strikes well with his heels. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] A disreputable hanger-on of a political boss; an agent of the worst class of politicians.

The citizens who are most active in politics, except the party bosses and *heelers* of high and low degree on both sides, are the independent voters. *Harper's Weekly* Oct. 17, 1891, p. 790.

3. [Prov. Eng. & New Engl.] A speedy runner. **4.** One who puts heels on shoes.

heel'ing, 1 hīl'iŋ; 2 hēl'iŋ, *n.* *Naut.* Lateral inclination from the perpendicular; heel.— **heel'inspec"tor**, *n.* A variation in the compass on an iron vessel, resulting from the heeling of the craft.

[Dutch painter of still life.

Heem, 1 hēm; 2 hēm, **Jan Davidsz van** (1606–1684). A

heem'raad, 1 hēm'rät; 2 hem'rät, *n.* [D.] 1. A district council associated with the landdrost or magistrate in the administration of justice in South Africa, and formerly in Holland also. **2.** A member of this council.

heem'raat-en, 1 hēm'rät-en; 2 hem'rät-ĕn, *n. pl.* [S.-Afr. D.] Burghers appointed by the government as assessors in the district courts. Compare LANDDROST.

Heems'kerk, 1 hēms'kerk; 2 hems'kĕrk, *n.* **1. Jakob van** (?/₁₅₆₇–₁/₁₅₇₄), a Dutch admiral. **2. Martin van** (1498–1574), a Dutch painter of historical subjects.

Heep, 1 hīp; 2 hēp, **Uriah.** In Dickens's *David Copperfield*, a clerk who pretends to be "very 'umble," but uses criminal means for his own advancement, and is sentenced to transportation.

he'er, 1 hī'ər; 2 hē'er. He or she: a suggested personal pronoun, third person, singular number, indicating a common gender. Compare HEMAN, HERSELF.

There has ever seemed to exist a general surprise among all English-speaking peoples that their language contains no form of the personal pronoun to express the third person singular of the common gender.

An illustrative of the elimination of our present awkwardness and often incorrect use of the English language I give you the following: 'Nearly if not every writer, whoever *heer* may be, has a style of diction peculiarly his own (or *heers*) by which distinguishes *himer* from all others.'

F. S. Pond in *Letter to Standard Dict.* Feb. 3, '12.

heer, 1 hīr: 2 hēr, *n.* *Weaving.* The length of two leas of thread, a little over 600 yards.

heere', *n.* Hub.

heere', *adv.* Here.— **heer'bi-form"i**, *adv.* Herebefore.

Hee're, 1 hē'rə; 2 hē're, **Lucas van** (1534–1584). A Flemish painter and poet.

Hee'ren, 1 hē'rən; 2 hē'ren, **Arnold Hermann Ludwig** (¹⁰/₂₈1760–⁹/₂1842). A German historian.

heeze, 1 hīz; 2 hēz, *v.* [Dial. or Scot.] To hoist. **hee'zy†**.

heeze, *n.* [Dial. or Scot.] A toss of the head.

hef†, *imp.* of HEAVE, *v.*

he-fa'fi, 1 hı-fä'fi; 2 he-fä'fi, *n.* [Palestine.] A cyprinoid fish of the genus *Capoeta*, as *C. damascina*.

He'fe-le, 1 hē'fə-le; 2 hē'fe-le, **Karl Joseph von** (²/₁₁1809–⁸/₁1893). A German Catholic bishop and writer; *History of Church Councils*. [titmouse. **hef'fid**.

hef'fel, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A woodpecker. **2.** A bird

hef'ner, 1 hef'nər; 2 hĕf'ner, *n.* *Photom.* A unit of light determined by the intensity of the flame of a Hefner lamp about .88 candle-power.— **Hef'ner-Al"teneck**, *n.* The name of a standard photometric lamp burning acetate of amyl, devised by von Hefner-Alteneck, a German physicist.— **hef'ner-ne"ter**, *n.* A unit that is equal in intensity to Hefner at the distance of one meter: a unit of illumination. **hef'ner-lux"**.

heft, 1 heft; 2 hĕft, *v.* *I. t.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] To test the weight of by lifting or taking in the hand; as, *heft* it and see how solid it is. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Local, U. S.] To lift up; heave. **3.** [Scot.] To restrain; hold back, as milk or urine. *II. i.* [Colloq.] To weigh; as, *it heft a pound.*

heft, *v.* [Scot.] *I. t.* To accustom, as sheep, to a pasture. *II. i.* To dwell; make familiar with or accustomed to a pasturage, residence, or the like; become familiarized by acquaintance; become accustomed.

heft, *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] Weight. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] The bulk or gist of a thing; major part; as, *the heft* of the speech.

I have Mrs. Feuel's word for it, that pies are the *heft* of the cooking. ABBY M. DIAZ *Schoolmaster's Trunk* p. 16. [o. a. o.]

3. [Prov. Eng.] Restraint. **4†.** The act of heaving. **5†.** Pressing necessity or command; need. [< HEAVE, *v.*, cp. HAFT.]

heft's, *n.* A handle: haft. [< AS. *hæft*, handle.]

heft'y, *a.* [Scot.] A wielding; handy. *Dyer. Eth.*

heft'y, *n.* [G.] A blank book for taking notes.

heft'y, 1 heft'i; 2 hĕft'y, *a.* [Colloq.] Having weight or force.

Heg'el, 1 hā'gəl; 2 hĕg'el or hē'gel, *n.* *Bib. Eth.* II. 3. [Per.] **He'gel.**

heg'her"ry, 1 heg'her'i; 2 hĕg'hĕr'y, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The *height* of the horror.

He'gel, 1 hē'gəl; 2 hē'gĕl, *n.* *Bib. Eth.* II, 3.

He'gel, 1 hē'gəl; 2 hē'gĕl, **Georg Wilhelm Friedrich** (⁸/₁₂ 1770–¹¹/₁1831). A German philosopher and educator. See HEGELIANISM.

He-ge'li-an, 1 hē-gē'li-ən; 2 hē-gē'li-an. *I. a.* According with or pertaining to the philosophical system of Hegel.

The *Hegelian* Logic is at once a Logic and a Metaphysic. E. CAIRD *Hegel* p. 195.

II. n. An adherent of this system. After Hegel's death it was customary in Germany to speak of a *Right* and *Left Wing*, and a *Middle*, to the Hegelians, as dependent chiefly on the nearness of their relations to theistic philosophy.

He-ge'li-an-ism, *n.* The philosophical system of Hegel (1770–1831). Its controlling assumption was the so-called Hegelian *dialectic*, or principle which enables reflective thinking to arrange all the categories, or necessary conceptions of reason, in an order of development that corresponds to the actual order, in development, of all reality. The law of the identity of thought and being Hegel considered as making possible a complete and final philosophy. In his earlier work, the *Phenomenology* (1807), he sketched the system as it appears in the thinking of the race. In his *Logic* he gave the exposition of the controlling principle in its pure form, and in his later works he applied the principle to art, history, comparative religions, the philosophy of ethics and politics, and to the history of philosophy itself. The system of Hegel is customarily and not inappropriately, characterized as *absolute idealism*. **He'gel-ism†.**

He-ge'li-an-ize, *v.* [-IZED; -IZING.] *I. t.* To make or modify after the pattern of Hegelianism. **II. i.** To go speculatively in the direction of Hegelianism.— **He'gel-iz"er**, *n.* One who imitates Hegel.

he'ge-mon, 1 hī'ji-mon; 2 hē'ge-mŏn, *n.* [Gr.] A leader; leading power.

he'ge-mo-ny, 1 hī'ji-mo-ni; 2 hē'ge-mo-ny (XIII), *n.* [-NIES, 1 -niz; 2 -nĭs, *pl.*] Leadership or supreme command; especially, the political ascendency of a city or state over others, as in Athens, Sparta, Athens, and Thebes at different periods of Greek history. [< Gr. *hēgemonia*, < *agō*, lead.]— **he'ge-mon'ic**, *a.* Having the ascendency; dominant; leading; chief. **he'ge-mon'i-cal†.**

— **he-gem'o-nist**, *n.*

Heg"e-sip'pus, 1 hej'i-sip'us; 2 hĕj"e-sĭp'ŭs, *n.* (-180.) A Jewish Greek ecclesiastic historian. **He-gē'sip-pos†** [Gr.]

He'ge-wisch, 1 hē'gə-vish; 2 hē'ge-vish, **Dr. Heinrich Hermann** (¹²/₂₁1740–⁴/₁1812). A German historian and professor.

heg'ira, 1 hej'i; 2 hĕj'i. *n.* [Dial.] Same as HAGGLE†.

He'gi-as, 1 hī'ji-as; 2 hē'gi-ăs, *n.* A Greek sculptor who lived immediately before Phidias, about 450 B. C. [Gr.]

heg'i-ra, 1 hej'i-rə or hi-jī'rə; 2 hĕj'i-ra or he-ji'ra (XIII), *n.* A flight; specif. [H-], the flight of Mohammed from Mekka, A. D. 622. See the quotation.

The Year 1 of this *Hegira* is 622 of our Era, the fifty-third of Madison's life. CLARKE *Homes of Famous Americans* p. 55. [c. a. k.]

[< Ar. *hejira*, departure, < *hajara*, leave.]

heg'lek†, 1 heg'lik; 2 hĕg'lĭk', *n.* An Abyssinian and Central-African tree (*Balanites aegyptiaca*), bearing an edible fruit shaped like a date, used by the negroes to make an intoxicating drink. The seeds yield an oil called *zachun*, and the wood is hard and durable. **haj'l-iyt**; **heg'lit**.

heg'u-lon, 1 heg'ū-lon; 2 hĕg'ū-lŏn, *n.* An ancient measure.

hei'ge, 1 heg'e; 2 hĕg'e, *n.* [Shetland.] The heron. **heg'e-ril's-skip"**.

hegu'me-nos, 1 hi-gū'mi-nos; 2 he-gū'me-nŏs, *n.* *Eccl.* The head of a laura in the Eastern Church: an office of dignity rather than jurisdiction. See ARCHIMANDRITE. [< Gr. *hēgoumenos*, ppr. of *hēgeomai*, lead, < *agō*, lead.]

he-gu'me-nos, 1 he-gū'mi-nos; 2 he-gū'me-nŏs, *n.* The head of a nunnery in Eastern Church: similar to an abbess in the Western Church. **he-gu'me-ness†.**— **he-gu'me-nus**, *n.* The common position of a beginner.

Heh'ner val"ue, 1 hē'nər; 2 he'ner. *Chem.* A number that indicates the amount of insoluble fatty acids contained in every hundred parts of oil or fat.

heg'ra, 1 hej'rə; 2 hĕj'ra, *n.* [Somali.] A temple.

Hei'berg, 1 hī'bərg; 2 hī'bĕrg, *n.* **1. Johann Ludwig** (¹³/₁₄ 1791–⁹/₂1860), a Danish poet and dramatist. **2. Peder Andreas** (⁶/₁₅1758–⁹/₂1841), a Danish dramatist and miscellaneous writer.

H. E. I. C., *abbr.* Honorable East India Company.

H. E. I. C. S., *abbr.* Honorable East India Company's Service.

Hei'deck, 1 hī'dek; 2 hī'dĕk. **Karl Wilhelm von** (¹²/₂₃ 1788–²/₁1861). A German statesman, general, and painter. Cp. **Hegg-ert.**

Hei'del-berg, 1 hī'dil-bûrg *or* (*G.*) hī'del-bern; 2 hī'dĭl-bĕrg *or* (*G.*) hī'dĕl-bĕrn, *n.* **1.** A city in Baden, Germany: seat of a university, founded 1386; has the ruins of a castle. **2.** A district in the Transvaal province, South Africa. **3.** Its capital.— **Heidelberg catechism**, see CATECHISM; BELGIC CONFESSION, under CONFESSION.

Hei'drun, 1 hā'drun; 2 hā'drun, *n.* *Norse Myth.* A she goat that stands above Valhalla, feeding on the tree Laerad, and yielding from her teats enough mead every day to fill a bowl sufficient for all the heroes. [Ice., the bright-running stream.]

hei'duk, *n.* Same as HAIDUK.

heif'er, 1 hef'ər; 2 hĕf'er, *n.* **1.** A young cow, or one **hef'er**† that has not had a calf. The corresponding male is called a steer, or certain dialects, a *bullock*. **2.** [U.S.] A young female diamond-back terrapin. [< AS. *heahfore*, prob. < *heah*, high, + *fearr*, bullock.]

Hei'fetz, 1 hī'fets; 2 hī'fĕts, **Jascha**, 1 yäsh'ə; 2 yä'shä (⁹/₂ 1901–). A Russian violinist; born in Vilna.

heigh, 1 hei; 2 hēi, *a.* [Scot.] High; lofty.

heigh, 1 hī; 2 hĭ, *interj.* An exclamation intended to attract attention, or to encourage, as a rouse-horse. [Interjectional; cp. HA, *interj.*]

heigh'-ho', 1 hī'-hō'; 2 hĭ'-hō', *interj.* An exclamation of uneasiness and varying significance, sometimes manifesting weariness or disappointment, sometimes surprize or exultation. **heigh'ot.**

height, 1 hait; 2 hīt, *n.* **1.** Distance (perpendicular or **high**†, angular) above some natural or assumed base; extent of elevation; altitude; highness; as, the *height* of the sun above the horizon; the *height* of a tower.

This *height* is often attempted by scientific men in all or 50 times, but there is evidence to show that we have an atmosphere of some kind at a *height* of 400 or 500 miles.

J. N. *Lockyer Elements of Astronomy* art. 308, p. 107. [a. 1889.]

2. That which is high; an eminence; summit, hill, or precipice: often in the plural; as, the *heights* of the Rocky Mountains. **3.** The utmost degree in anything; the extreme point reached; the highest attainment; culmination; extreme; as, the revolution was at its *height*; the *height* of success. **4.** Elevation of condition, reputation, rank, quality, etc.; as, raised to a great *height* of honor.

5. The relative nearness of the tongue to the palate in pronouncing: said of a vowel. **6†.** Distance from the equator; latitude. **7†.** Highness. [< AS. *hēahhu*, < *hēah*, high.] **heighth†; hieghth.**

Syn.: acclivity, altitude, elevation, eminence, exaltation, loftiness. See SUMMIT. Compare HIGH.— ANT.: depression, depth, descent, lowliness, lowness.

E. CAIRD *Hegel* p. 195.

— **height'-board"**, *n.* A gage used by stair-builders.— **h.-gage**, *n.* A delicately constructed mechanism for measuring the height of an object above a plate or other surface.— **h.-growth**, *n.* *Forestry.* The increase in height of a tree. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [1904.] OFF. PUB.— **h.-measure**, *n.* An instrument for ascertaining the height of a tree.— **h. of a homogeneous atmosphere**, same as PRESSURE-HEIGHT. See PRESSURE. **h. of position**, in a linear arrangement.— **h. to paper** (*Print.*), the standard height of type: in the United States 0.9186 inch, in England 0.9175 inch.— **heliacentric h.** (*Navut Archt.*), the distance, measured on a vertical line drawn through the center of gravity of a ship afloat and upright, to the point where it is cut by a vertical line drawn through the center of buoyancy when the same vessel is inclined.— **molar h.** (*Cranium.*), the vertical elevation of the lower jaw taken at the position occupied by the second molar.— **thermoelectric h.**, the height of the ordinate in a thermoelectric diagram.

height'en, 1 hait'n; 2 hīt'n, *v.* *I. t.* **1.** To increase in intensity or in amount; especially, to intensify; augment; as, to *heighten* the effect of a painting.

During these performances the girls had *heightened* their natural bloom with artificial red. MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI *Life Without and Within, Marians* p. 260. [a. 1858. 1874.]

2. To raise in altitude; elevate; as, to *heighten* a building. **3.** To exalt or to render excellent; advance in progress; as, to *heighten* one's sentiments; a *heightened* state of civilization.

II. i. To become higher; increase; augment.

Syn.: elevate, enhance, exalt, lift, raise, uplift. See AGGRAVATE; INCREASE.— ANT.: abase, debase, depress, deteriorate, diminish, lower, reduce, weaken. **height'ened**, *pa. par.* Having a decorative accessory or additional charge; placed higher in the field than any charge.— **height'en-er, hight'-en-er**, *n.*

heil'a-man, *n.* [Austral.] Same as HIELAMAN.

Heil'bron, 1 heil'bron; 2 hīl'brŏn, *n.* **1.** A district in Orange Free State province, South Africa; 1,910 sq. m. **2.** A town in the same district.

Heil'bronn, 1 heil'bron; 2 hīl'brŏn, *n.* A town in Wurttemberg.

heil'ig-en-schein, 1 hai'li-gen-shain; 2 hī'li-gĕn-shīn, *n.* *Meteor.* A luminous border surrounding the shadow of an observer's head cast upon a lawn, stubble-field, or other unevenly surface, when the sun is low; best seen when the surface is bedewed. Compare GLORY. [G., nimbus; halo about the head of a saint.]

Heil'prin, 1 hail'prin; 2 hīl'prĭn, *n.* **1. Angelo** (⁴/₅1853–⁵/₂1907), a Hungarian-American scientist; traveler and mountain-climber; educator in paleontology and geology; author; leader of the Peary relief expedition. **2. Michael** (²/₁1822–²/₁1888), a Polish-American scholar and writer; encyclopedist. **3. Phineas Mendel** (¹/₁1831–¹/₂1865), a Polish-Jewish scholar; father of the preceding.

Heil'lung-ki-ang, 1 hai'liŋ-ki-aŋ'; 2 hī'lĭŋ-kĭ-ăng', *n.* A province in N. Manchuria.

Heim, 1 ān; 2 ăn, **François Joseph** (1787–¹⁰/₂1865). A French historical and portrait painter.

Heim'dal, 1 hāim'däl; 2 hēm'dăl. *Norse Myth.* The heavenly watchman, son of Odin, or, according to another form of the myth, of nine maidens, who bore him at the rim of the earth. He is the god of the rainbow and wind, and of seeds, answering to St. Peter in the medieval schemes. He dwells in Himinbjorg, is the father and founder of the different classes of men, guards the Bifrost to prevent the giants from approaching, and will blow the gjallahorn at Ragnarok. **Heim'dall.**

Hei'mi-a, 1 hai'mi-ə; 2 hī'mi-a, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American shrubs of the family *Lythraceæ*. They are cultivated for their clustered yellow flowers. [< Ludwig *Heim*, German botanist.]

hei'mih, 1 hī'mi; 2 hī'mĭ, *n.* [Jap.] The lowest or commoner class of society, including the peasantry, artizans, and traders.

Heim'skrin-gla, 1 hāms'krin-glə; 2 hems'krĭŋ-glä, *n.* *Norse Myth.* Title of Snorre-Sturleson's history of the North. [Ice., home-circle.]

Hein, 1 hain; 2 hīn, **Pieter**, commonly called **Piet** (1570–1629), a Dutch admiral; captured off Cuba a Spanish treasure-fleet in 1628.

Hei'ne, 1 hai'nə; 2 hī'ne, **Heinrich** (¹²/₁₃1799–²/₁1856). A German poet; miscellaneous writer; wrote also in French.

Hei'ne², *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A German; hence, a German soldier.

Hei-nec'i-us, 1 hai-nek'i-əs; 2 hī-nĕk'ĭ-ŭs. **Johann Gottlieb** (⁹/₁1681–⁸/₁1741). A German jurist. **Hei'nec-ket.**

hei'nous, 1 hē'nəs; 2 hē'nŭs, *a.* Wicked in the extreme and deserving of severe penalty; atrocious; odiously sinful. [< F. *haineux*, < OF. *hain*, hate, < *haïr*, hate.] — SYN. see FLAGRANT; INFAMOUS.— **hei'nous-ly**, *a.*— **hei'nous-ness**, *n.* The two elements that should be considered in punishing a criminal are the *heinousness* of his guilt and the injury he inflicts.

LUCKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, p. 100. [a. 1873.]

Hein'rich, *n.* [G.] See HENRY.

Hein'sius, 1 hain'si-əs; 2 hīn'sĭ-ŭs, *n.* **1. Antoon** (¹¹/₁₂ 1641–⁹/₁1720), a Dutch statesman; grand pensioner of Holland. **2. Daniel** (⁹/₁1580–⁷/₂1655), a Dutch scholar and linguist. **3. Nikolas** (⁸/₁₅1620–¹⁰/₂1681), a Dutch philologist; son of the preceding.

Heint'zel-man, 1 haint'sel-mən; 2 hīnt'sel-man, **Samuel Peter** (²/₃1805–⁷/₁1880), a United States general in the Virginia Peninsular campaign.

heints'tite, 1 haints'ait; 2 hīnts'īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, colorless or white, hydrous aluminum-potassium borate, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< *Heintz*, German chemist.]

heir, 1 ār; 2 ĕr, *vt.* To take as an inheritance; succeed to; as, to *heir* an estate.

Nor honored less than he who *heirs* Is he who founds a line. WHITTIER *Amy Wentworth* st. 11.

heir, *n.* *I. Law.* One who on the death of another becomes entitled by operation of law to succeed to the deceased person's estate, as an estate of inheritance; an heir at law.

The term *heir* has a very different signification at common law from what it has in those states of the Union which have adopted the civil law. In the latter, the term applies to all persons who are called to the succession, whether by the act of the party or by operation of law. The person who is vested universal successor by a will is called the testamentary *heir* and the next of kin by blood is the testacy, called the *heir* at law, or *heir* by intestacy. The executor of the common law is in many respects not unlike the testamentary *heir* of the civil law. Again, the administrator in many respects corresponds with the *heir* by intestacy. BOUVIER *Law Dict.* Rawle's revision, p. 941.

2. One who or that which succeeds to any qualities of another, by reason of community of origin, or inherits anything by transmission; as, Napoleon III. was not *heir* to the military genius of his distinguished uncle.

Roman poetry was the living *heir*, not the lifeless copy, of the genius of Greece. W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* I. 153. [a. 1853.]

(OF., < L. *heres*, heir.] — **beneficiary heir**, same as HEIR OF INVENTORY.— **conventional h.** (*Law*), an heir to whom inheritance is by contract. — **h. apparent**, same as HEIR APPARENT.— **h. at law**, see sense 1, *a.* **general h.**, same as **testamentary**, one connected with the deceased through some stock of the ascending line, as a brother or sister, uncle or aunt: opposed to **h. in tail**, who is in the descending line.— **h.-land**, *n.* Inherited land.— **h. of entail**, same as **h. in tail**, one who is lawfully entitled to the profits and proceeds of an estate or property.— **h. of line** (*Scots Law*), same as HEIR AT LAW.— **h. of the body**, same as **h. in the direct line of descent.**— **h. portioner** (*Scots Law*), a female heir who inherits in default of male heirs equally with other female heirs of the same degree of relationship.— **h. presumptive**, one who is at present heir to another by degree of relationship, but whose claims may be defeated by the birth of a nearer relative, or some other event.— **irregular h.** (*Louisiana Law*), one empowered by law to take the succession, but who is neither testamentary nor legal heir. SEE IRREGULAR SUCCESSION, under SUCCESSION.— **last h.** (*Eng. Law*), the inheritor by escheat.— **natural h.**, one who is heir by right of birth, as distinguished from an heir by adoption or devise.— **right h.**, same as HEIR AT LAW. **right'ful h.**

— **heir'dom**, *n.* The state or condition of being an heir; succession by inheritance.— **heir'less**, *a.*— **heir'ship**, *n.* The state, character, or privileges of an heir; right of inheriting.

heir'ess, 1 ār'es; 2 ēr'ĕs, *n.* A female heir, especially one who inherits or is expected to inherit wealth.
Papa had contracts, and roamed about,
And I — did nothing — for I was an heiress.
Bertha Thomas, Miss Blanche Says st. 3.

heir'loom", 1 ār'lūm"; 2 ēr'lōōm", *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) A movable chattel which, by reason of its special relation to the estate, descends to the heir with the land, as title-deeds.
An *heir-loom* . . . which, by custom, descends to the heir, together with a house, is neither land nor tenement, but a mere moveable. *Termes de la Ley, Somerset House* bk. ii, p. 17.
(2) Any chattel that may be made to descend by certain limitations by will or family settlement, as connected with a family estate, as pictures and plate, usually called an heirloom by devise. **2.** Any personal possession, family characteristic, valuable quality, or endowment that has come down from ancestors: a figurative use.
[< HEIR + LOOM, frame.]

helas, *n.* & *a.* [Dial., or Scot.] Holst.

hel'sugget, *n.* Same as HAYSUCK. CHAUCER *A. F.* l. 612.

hei'ti-ki, 1 hāī'tē-kē; 2 hī'tī-kī, *n.* [New Zealand.] An ornament of greenstone worn on the neck by the Maoris, and believed to be an object of worship.

Hej-az', 1 hej-āz'; 2 hĕj-āz', *n.* A region in Arabia; 96,500 sq. m.; capital, Mekka: now part of sultanate of Nedjed.

hej'ī-ra, *n.* Same as HEGIRA.

Hek'a-be, *n.* [Gr.] Same as HECUBA.

Hek'a-tai, *n.* [Gr.] Same as HECATEUS.

Hek'a-te, Hek'a-tē'on, *n.* Same as HECATE, etc. [DAR.

Hek'a-tom'bai-on, *n.* [Gr.] A Greek month. See CALENDAR.

he-kis'to-therm, 1 hı-kis'tō-thûrm; 2 hē-kis'tō-thĕrm, *n. Bot.* An annual plant with the minimum of heat, as the arctic and antarctic lichens and mosses: so called by Alphonse de Candolle. [< Gr. *hēkistos,* least, worst (< *hēka,* still, little), + *thermē,* heat, < *thero,* heat.]

Hek'la, 1 hek'ls; 2 hĕk'la, *n.* A volcano in Iceland; 5,110 ft. high: it has had nearly 20 eruptions since A. D. 1000.

hek'togram, hek'to-gram, hek'to-li"ter, hek'to-me"ter, etc. Same as HECTOGRAM, etc.

Hel, 1 hel; 2 hĕl, *n. Norse Myth.* The ill-favored goddess of death, whose abode is in Helheim. She receives all who die of sickness or old age, as distinguished from the heroes who go to Valhalla. **He'la‡.**

Hel'a-do-the'ri-an, *n.* Same as HELLADOTHERIUM.

He'lah, 1 hē'lȧ; 2 hē'lȧ, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 5. [Heb., tenderness.]

He'lam, 1 hī'lam; 2 hē'lam, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* x, 16.

Hel'a-mite, 1 hel'a-mīt; 2 hĕl'a-mīt, *n. Zool.* Same as PEDETES. See PEDETINÆ. [Gr. *hellos,* fawn, + *mys,* mouse.]

he'last, *interj.* [F.] Alas. [Illty.]

Hel'bah, 1 hel'bȧ; 2 hĕl'bȧ, *n. Bib. Judges* i, 31. [Heb., fertile?]

hel'beh, 1 hel'bē; 2 hĕl'bē, *n.* [Ar.] The edible mucilaginous seeds of the herb fenugreek, grown especially in Egypt. **hel'bec'.**

Hel'bon, 1 hel'bon; 2 hĕl'bŏn, *n. Bib. Ezek.* xxvii, 18. [Heb., fruitful.] [*Ind.* viii, 1. **Hel-chī'asz.**

Hel-chi'ah, 1 hel-kī'a; 2 hĕl-cī'a, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). **1** Father of Eliakim. 2 hĕl-cī'a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

hel'co-, 1 hel'kō-; 2 hĕl'co-. From Gr. *helkos,* ulcer: a combining form meaning "of ulcer," "ulcerous," etc.

hel'co-cys'tis, *n.* [Gr. *helkos,* ulcer, + *kystis,* bag.] Boring, or eating through.— **hel'coid,** *a. Pathol.* Ulcerous; ulcer-like.— **hel-col'o-gy,** *n. Pathol.* That department of pathology which treats of ulcers.— **hel-co'ma,** *n.* Ulceration.— **hel'coph-tha'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Ophthalmia with ulceration.— **hel'co-plas'ty,** *n. Med.* The treatment of an ulcer by the operation of skin-grafting.— **hel'co-pod,** *n.* Foot-dragging: characterizing the gait in some forms of hemiplegia. — **hel-co'sis,** *n. Pathol.* An ulcerated state or condition; ulceration.— **hel-cot'ic,** *a.*

held, obs. of HOLD.

Hel'da-l, 1 hel'dı-əl or hel'dıl; 2 hĕl'da-l or hĕl'dĭl, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxvii, 15. [Heb., enduring.]

Hel'der, 1 hel'dər; 2 hĕl'dĕr, *n.* A fortified town in N. Holland province, Netherlands.

hele, 1 hīl; 2 hēl, *v.* I. To cover up with earth, as the roots of a tree; heal. Holst. **2†.** To cover; hide.

hele', *v.* I. [Dial.] Cover or shelter. **2†.** A place of hiding. [< AS. *helan,* hide.]

helest, *n.* Same as HEAL, *n.*

He'leh, 1 hē'leh; 2 hē'lĕh, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xxxiii, 29; *1 Chron.* xi, 30. [Heb., fat.] **He'led‡.** [tion.]

He'lek, 1 hī'lek; 2 hē'lĕk, *n. Bib. Num.* xxvi, 30. [Heb., portion.]

hele'les, 1 hīl'eis-əts; 2 hē'lĕk-ts, *n. pl. Bib. Num.* xxvi, 30.

hele'les†, *a.* Helpless; healless.

He'lem, 1 hī'lem; 2 hē'lĕm, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 35. [Heb., strength.]

Hel'en, 1 hel'en; 2 hĕl'ĕn, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **Hel'e-nat.** Dan. D. **He-le'na,** 1 hē-lē'na, 2 hē-lē'na; F. **Hé'lène'.** [< Gr. *hē* + *lēnē',* G. **He-le'ne,** 1 hē-lē'ne, 2 hē-lē'nĕ; Gr. **He-le'nē;** Ir. **Aí'leen, Ei'leen;** It. **E'le-na,** 1 ē'le-na, 2 ē'lē-nȧ; L. **Hel'e-na,** 1 hel'ı-na, 2 hĕl'ē-na; Sp. **E-le'na,** 1 ē-lē'na, 2 ē-lē'nȧ, 2 *Sam.* iii, 2; **Hel'ena‡,** 2. 3. In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline,* an attendant on Imogen. [Gr., light.]

hel'e-nal, 1 hel'ı-nə; 2 hĕl'ē-na, *n.* A meteoric light that settles on the masts of ships; a corposant. [< Gr. *helenē,* torch, < *Helenē,* Helen, wife of Menelaus.]

Hel'e-nas, 1. A fisherman of Ephesus. See HELEN. 2. *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Zeus and Leda, sister of Castor and Pollux, and wife of Menelaus, king of Sparta; carried off on account of her beauty by Paris, son of Priam, king of Troy, during the ten years' Trojan war; rescued to his home by Menelaus after the war: heroine of Homer's *Iliad,* also introduced into Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida* and the second part of Goethe's *Faust.* **Helen of Troy.** See DIPHONUS. **3. Flavia Julia, Saint** (247–328), wife of Constantius Chlorus; mother of Constantine. 4. In Shakespeare's *All's Well that Ends Well,* the heroine, the deserted wife of Count Bertram. **5.** In Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream,* Hermia's friend, in love with Demetrius. **6.** Same as OLGA, Saint. **7.** A city, capital of Montana, and county-seat of Lewis and Clark counties, Mont. **8.** A city, county-seat of Phillips county, Ark. [See HELEN.]

Hel'e-nene, 1 hel'ı-nēn; 2 hĕl'ē-nēn, *n. Chem.* A yellow oil obtained by combining camphor with phosphoric oxid.

hel'en-flow"er, 1 hel'en-flau"ər; 2 hĕl'ĕn-flow'ĕr, *n.* A plant of the genus *Helenium.*

hel'e-nin, *n. Chem.* A white, crystalline, bitter compound (C_8H_8O) contained in elecampane-root (*Inula helenium*).

hel'e-nine‡.

He-le'ni-um, 1 hı-lī'nı-əm; 2 hē-lē'nĭ-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of erect, tall, coarse herbs of the aster family, natives of North and Central America, having alternate simple leaves and pedunculed heads of yellow flowers: popularly called *sneezeweed* and *sneezewort.* [< Gr. *helenion,* kind of plant, perhaps < *Helenē,* Helen, wife of Menelaus.] — **he-le'ni-oid,** *a.*

Hel'ens-burgh, 1 hel'enz-bur-ə; 2 hĕl'ĕnz-bûr-ŏ, *n.* A fishing town in Dumbartonshire, Scotland.

Hel'e-nus, 1 hel'ı-nus; 2 hĕl'ē-nŭs, *n.* In Homer's *Iliad,* a Trojan soothsayer and son of Priam and Hecuba; captured by Ulysses while in retirement at Mt. Ida, he was compelled to declare how Troy could be taken; after the city's destruction, he fell to the share of Pyrrhus, who gave him Andromache in marriage and made him his successor in the kingdom of Epirus; introduced into Shakespeare's *Troilus and Cressida.* Also spelt HELENUS [Gr.].

Hel'e-och-a'ris, 1 hel'ı-ok'-ə-ris; 2 hĕl'ē-ŏc'a-rĭs, *n.* Same as ELEOCHARIS.

He'leph, 1 hī'lef; 2 hē'lĕf, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 33.

he-lep'o-lis, 1 hı-lep'o-lis; 2 hē-lĕp'ō-lĭs, *n.* [Gr.] *Class. Ar-cheol.* A movable war-tower.

He'ler, 1 hī'lər; 2 hē'lĕr, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xi, 27.

Helf'fer-ich, 1 helf'ar-ik; 2 hĕlf'ĕr-ĭc, **Karl T. H.** (?–1872–1924). A German statesman.

Hel'ga, 1 hel'gə; 2 hĕl'ga, *n. Ice. Sagas.* The elder son of Bele, and after him king, jointly with his brother Halfdan; slain by Frithiof. See BELE.

Hel'go-land, 1 hel'gō-land; 2 hĕl'gō-lănd, *n.* A German island and fortress in the North Sea: 1 by ⅔ m.; 36 m. N. W. of the Elbe: traded by Great Britain, 1890. The British fleet defeated the German fleet off **H. Bight,** Aug. 28, 1914.

hel'gram-ite, *n.* Same as HELLGRAMMITE.

Hel'grind, 1 hel'grınd; 2 hĕl'grĭnd, *n. Norse Myth.* The portals of Hel's abode. **Hel'gate‡.**

Hel'heim, 1 hel'hīm; 2 hĕl'hīm, *n. Norse Myth.* The habitation of Hel, goddess of death. Turbid rivers, full of mud, venom, and swords, flow through it: a dog with bloodstained breast howls at the entrance; hosts at all comers; the gates creak harshly; and a gloomy fog envelopes all.

He'li, 1 hī'lī; 2 hē'lī, *n. Bib. Luke* iii, 23.

he'li-, 1 hī'lı-; 2 hē'lĭ-. From Greek *hēlios,* the sun: a combining form.

he-li'a-cal, 1 hı-lī'ə-kəl; 2 he-lī'a-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the sun: in the ancient astronomy, designating those risings and settings of the stars that took place as near the sun as they could be observed.
Hellenic literature abounds in metaphoric allusions to the disappearance of the stars amid the sun's rays, and their appearance in the morning twilight — their *heliacal* settings and risings.
HUMBOLDT *Cosmos* tr. by Otté, vol. iii, p. 118. (a. 1859.)
[< LL. *heliacus,* < Gr. *hēliakos,* of the sun, < *hēlios,* sun.] **he-li'a-cal-ly,** *adv.* **he-li'a-cal-ness,** *n.*

he-li'ac-al, 1 hı-lī'ə-kəl; 2 he-lī'a-cal. *a.* Same as HELIACAL.

he-li'ad-e-Ra'du-les'cu, 1 hē'lı-ad-ē'rə-dū-les'kū; 2 hē'lĭ-ăd-ē'ra-dū-lĕs'cū, Nicolae (1800?–91 or 1872). A Rumanian poet.

he'li-a-ea, 1 hī'lı-ē'ə; 2 hē'lĭ-ē'a, *n.* A court of the dicasts in ancient Athens.
The most important tribunal was the *Heliæa.*
Farrow *Greece* vol. ii, p. 97. (tr. & v. 1867.)

2. The place in which a court or dicastery sat. [< Gr. *hēliaia,* public court at Athens.]

He'li-an-the'ra, 1 hī'lı-an-thē'rə; 2 hē'lĭ-ăn'tē-ra, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of the American pitcher-plants. *H. mutans* of Guiana is the pitcher-plant.

He'li-an'the-rin, 1 hī'lı-an'thē-rin; 2 hē'lĭ-ăn'tē-rĭn, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of the American pitcher-plants. *H. mutans* of Guiana is the pitcher-plant.

He'li-an'thic, *a. Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling *Helianthus.*— **He'li-an'the-mum,** *n. Bot.* A considerable genus of spreading shrubs of the family *Cistaceæ* having simple subwoolly leaves and often showy 5-petaled ingenious flowers. *H. vulgare* is a cultivated sunrose. See *rock-rose.*— **he'li-an'thic,** *a.* Designating a colorless acid ($C_{11}H_{10}O_6$) found in sunflower-seeds, which produces a fermentable sugar and a violet-coloring substance.— **he'li-an'thin,** *n. Chem.* A complex coal-tar orange dye used on silk and wool; gold orange; methyl orange.— **he'li-an'thoid,** *a.* & *n.* Same as *Helianthoideæ.*— **He'li-an'thoi-dē'æ,** *n. pl.* = *Helianthoideæ.*— **He'li-an-thoi'de-æ,** *n. pl.* **I.** *Zoöph.* The *Actinaria.* **2.** *Bot.* A subfamily of the order Asterales, the family Asteraceæ. They have opposite leaves, a chaffy receptacle and a non-plumose pappus. **He'li-an-thoi'dal**‡.— **he'li-an-thoi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **He'li-an'thus,** *n. Bot.* A large genus of mainly North American annual or perennial plants of the aster family — the sunflowers — with usually opposite leaves and large heads of yellow flowers. *H. annuus* is the common sunflower, and *H. tuberosus* the Jerusalem artichoke.

He-li'as, 1 hı-lī'əs; 2 he-lī'as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). **2** *Esd.* vii, 39.

he'li-ast, 1 hī'lı-ast; 2 hē'lĭ-ăst, *n.* Same as DICAST. [< Gr. *hēliastēs,* < *hēlia,* heliæa.] See HELIÆA.— **he'li-as-ter'i-dæ,** 1 hī'lı-as-ter'ı-dē; 2 hē'lĭ-as-tĕr'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of holothuroidean starfishes having the abactinal skeleton reticulate, the ambulacral papulæ, and double interbranchial septa. **He'li-as'ter,** *n.* (t. g.)— **he'li-as'ter-id,** *n.*— **he'li-as'ter-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

hel'ic-, 1 hel'ık-; 2 hĕl'ĭc-. From Gr. *helix,* a spiral (see HELIX): combining forms.—

He'li-ca'ce-a, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Helicidæ.*

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

hel'i-cal, 1 hel'ı-kəl; 2 hĕl'ĭ-cal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, shaped like, or following the course of a helix or spiral. **2.** Of pertaining to the helix or the helix of the external ear; as, the *helical* muscles. **hel'ic‡.**

He'li-ca'nus, 1 hel'ı-kā'nus; 2 hĕl'ĭ-cā'nŭs, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Pericles,* a lord of Tyre.

hel'i-ces, 1 hel'ı-sēz; 2 hĕl'ĭ-cēz, *n.* Plural of HELIX.— **hel'iced,** *a.* Provided with helices; having helices or whorls.

He'li-chry'sum, 1 hel'ı-krəi'səm; 2 hĕl'ĭ-cry'sŭm, *n. Bot.* A vast genus of herbs or shrubby plants with alternate entire leaves and rather large heads with a radiate scarious involucre. The color is retained after drying. Everlasting flower: species in cultivation are known as *everlastings* or *immortelles.* See *flus,* under IMMORTELLE. [< HELI + Gr. *chrysos,* golden.]

He'lic-i-da, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of terrestrial pulmonate gastropods, especially those having an entire arched jaw, the lateral lingual teeth bicuspid or tricuspid but with internal cusps obsolete, the marginal teeth short and transverse, and the genital system bauhiniform: including most common land-shells.— **he'li-cid,** *n.*— **he-lic'i-form,** *a.* Helix-shaped; helical.— **hel'i-cin,** *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{13}H_{16}O_7$) from the acetone of salicin + acid on salicin.— **He'li-ci'næ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A subfamily of *Helicidæ,* containing typical genera.— **hel'i-cine,** *a.* **1.** Spirally twisted; as, the *helicine* arteries, tendril-like vessels found in erectile tissue. **2.** Situated near the helix of the ear; as, the *helicine* fossa.— **hel'i-cin't-an,** *a. Conch.* Helicoid.— **He'li-ci'o-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of terrestrial rhipidoglossate gastropods, especially those having the lateral teeth very large, the marginal very numerous, and the shell helicform and with a semicircular aperture. **He-lic'i-na,** *n.* (t. g.) — **he-lic'i-nid,** *n.*— **he-lic'i-noid,** *a.*— **hel'i-cite,** *n.* A fossil helicoid shell.— **hel'i-co-graph,** *n.* An instrument for describing spiral lines: used in flat drawing.— **hel'i-co-gy'rate,** *a.* Having a ring passing obliquely around its, as a spore-case of *Trichomanes.*

hel'i-coid, 1 hel'ı-koid; 2 hĕl'ĭ-coid, *a.* **1.** Coiled so as to resemble a helix or snail-shell. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Helicidæ.* [< Gr. *helikoeidēs,* < *helix* (see HELIX) + *eidos,* form.] **hel'i-col'dal.**— **helicoid cyme,** a one-sided flower-cluster; bostryx.— **h. dichotomy,** a theoretical branching of stems in which the branches are either all on the left hand or all on the right hand.— **h. gingiymus,** a hinge-joint in which there is a slight lateral shifting during flexion and extension, due to the screw-like arrangement of the surfaces. The elbow-joint is an example.— **h. parabola,** the plane spiral into which a parabola is changed when its axis is bent round the circumference of a circle of which all the ordinates become radii.— **h. saw,** an endless steel cable used to cut marble, etc., by the aid of sand and water.— **h. spore,** a spore called in the form of a helix.

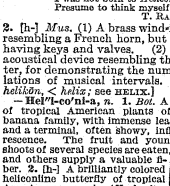
hel'i-cold, *n. Math.* A surface resembling that of a screw; especially, one generated by a straight line one end of which moves along an axis while the other describes a spiral about it.— **developable helicoid,** a surface generated by a moving straight line which constantly touches a fixed helix.— **oblique h.,** a warped surface generated by a moving straight line gliding along a fixed helix in such a manner as to maintain a constant angle with its axis. — **right h.,** one in which the angle maintained by the generatrix with the fixed helix is a right angle.

hel'i-col'din, 1 hel'ı-kəl'dın; 2 hĕl'ĭ-cŏl'dĭn, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline substance ($C_{28}H_{24}O_4 + H_2O$) arising from the union of salicin and helicin. [< HELICOIN.]

hel'i-com'e-try, 1 hel'ı-kom'ı-trı; 2 hĕl'ĭ-cŏm'e-try, *n.* The art of drawing or measuring spirals on a plane. [< HELICO- + Gr. *metron,* measure.]

Hel'i-con, 1 hel'ı-kon; 2 hĕl'ĭ-cŏn, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A mountain range in southwestern Bœotia, celebrated as the favorite seat of Apollo and the Muses. On its slopes were the fountains of Aganippe and Hippocrene, reputed to impart poetic inspiration.
I was not to Helicon that dare
Presume to think myself a Muse's heir. BENJOLSON *To Ben Jonson* l. 1.

2. [h-] *Mus.* (1) A brass wind-instrument resembling a French horn, but larger, and having keys and valves. (2) An ancient acoustical device resembling the sonometer, for demonstrating the exact ratio of vibrations of musical intervals. [< Gr. *helikōn,* < *helix;* see HELIX.]



Yellow-banded Heliconian. ⅓ nat. size.

— **He'li-co'ni-a,** *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of tropical American herbs of the banana family, with immense leaves and a terminal, often showy, inflorescence. The fruit and young shoots of several species are eaten, and others supply a valuable fiber. **2.** [h-] A brilliantly colored heliconine butterfly of tropical America; one species (*H. charitonius*) is found in the southern United States.— **He'li-co'ni-an,** *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to Helicon.
All the lands that lie
Subjected to the *Heliconian* ridge.
TENNYSON *Tiresias* st. 6.

Helicon.

2. [h-] Heliconine.— **Heliconian maids,** the Muses.— **hel'i-co-nid'e-ous,** *a.* Heliconine. — **He'li-co'ni-i'næ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A subfamily of papilionid butterflies with slender body, wings produced, and discoidal cellules closed. **He'li-co'ni-us,** *n.* (t. g.)— **he'li-co'nine,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Heliconiinæ.* **he' i-co'nist,** *n.*— **he'li-con'ist†,** *n.* A poet.— **he'li-co-noid,** *a.* Heliconine.

Hel'i-co-peg'ma-ta, 1 hel'ı-ko-peg'mə-tə; 2 hĕl'ĭ-co-pĕg'ma-ta. *n. pl. Conch.* An order of arthropomatous brachiopods with spiral branched organs. Also in *Spirifericte.*— **hel'i-co-peg'ma-tous,** *a.*— **hel'i-co-pep'tin,** *n.* A peptic ferment contained in snails.— **hel'i-co-pro'te-id,** *n. Chem.* A nucleoalbumin occurring in the glands of snails.

hel'i-cop'ter, 1 hel'ı-kop'tər; 2 hĕl'ĭ-cŏp'ter, *n. Aero.* A flying-machine sustained by one or more air-screws turning on vertical axes. [< HELICO-+ Gr. *pteron,* wing.] **hel'i-cop'tre.**

hel'i-co-ru'bin, *n.* An orange-colored dye obtained from the digestive glands of certain invertebrate animals.— **hel'i-co'ry-phyl,** *n.* The green matter of spirals and lichens.— **hel'i-co-tre'ma,** *n.* [MA-TA, *pl.*] *Anat.* The opening at the summit of the cochlea of the internal ear, by which the scympanic and vestibular passages communicate.— **hel'i-co-te'tres,** *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical trees and shrubs of the family *Sterculiaceæ;* the screw-trees. The fruit consists of 5 carpels twisted together in a screwlike manner.

Hel'i-co-ter'i-dæ, 1 hel'ı-ko-ter'ı-dē; 2 hĕl'ĭ-co-tĕr'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of terrestrial pulmonate gastropods having the jaw striate or costate, the lingual teeth with expanded denticulate crowns and the genital system peculiar. It is restricted shell: characteristic of the Hawaiian Islands. **He-lic'ter,** *n.* (t. g.)— **he-lic'ter-id,** *n.*— **he-lic'ter-oid,** *a.*

He-lic'ti-la'tæ, 1 hı-lik'tı-lē'tē; 2 he-lĭc'tĭ-la'tē, *n. pl. Mam.* An Asiatic subfamily of musteloid carnivores having the auditory bulæ crowded against the paroccipitals, the hindmost upper molars transverse, and the sectorial cusped with two inner cusps. **He-lic'ti-lin,** *a.* & *n.* (t. g.)

he-lic'tite, 1 hı-lik'tait; 2 he-lĭc'tīt, *n.* A distorted twig-like lateral projection of calcium carbonate, found in caves, etc. Compare STALACTITE, STALAGMITE, etc.

The term '*Helictite*' has been suggested as appropriate to these contorted growths.
H. C. HOVEY *Celebrated Am. Caverns,* p. 186. [n. c. & co. 1882.]

[< Gr. *heliktos,* wreathed, < *heltssō,* twist.]

hel'i-er, 1 hel'ı-ər or hel'jər; 2 hĕl'ĭ-er or hĕl'jer, *n.* [Scot.] A hole into which the water runs at high tide.

He-lig'mi-dæ, He-lig'mus. Same as ELIGMIDÆ, ELIGMUS.

Hel'i-go-land, *n.* Helgoland.

he'lingt, *n.* Same as HEALING².

He'li-os, 1 hī'lı-os; 2 hē'lĭ-ŏs, *n.* From Greek *hēlios,* the sun; a combining form denoting something pertaining to, resembling, or caused by the sun or sunlight.
Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

He'li-o-ca'ri-us, 1 hī'lı-o-kā'rı-əs; 2 hē'lĭ-o-cā'rĭ-ŭs, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tropical American shrubs and trees of the family *Tiliaceæ.* They are distinguished by clustered purple flowers and fringed capsular valves. [< HELIO- + Gr. *karyon,* fruit.]

he'li-o-cen'tric, 1 hī'lı-o-sen'trik; 2 hē'lĭ-o-cĕn'trĭc, *a.* Having reference to the sun as a center. [< HELIO- + CENTRIC.] **he'li-o-cen'tri-cal.**— **heliocentric latitude, h. longitude,** see LATITUDE, etc.— **h. place,** the position of a planet in space as viewed from the sun.— **h. theory or system,** the theory of Copernicus that the earth and other planets revolve around the sun as a center. **he'li-o-cen'tri-cism.**— **he'li-o-cen-tric'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being

he'li-o-chrome, *n.* A photograph in natural colors.— **he"li-o-chro'mic,** *a.* Pertaining to or used in heliochromy.— **he"li-o-chro'mo-scope,** *n.* A photographic instrument for illustrating objects in their natural colors.

A bouquet of English flowers reproduced in the *heliochromoscope.* . . . The *heliochromoscope* will have a better friend than the artists, for whom it will not only reproduce nature, but the very graciousness of art as well.

The Evening Sun [New York] Feb. 18, 1893, p. 4, col. 1.

— he"li-o-chro'mo-type, *n.* A photograph which reproduces the colors of the subject.— **he"li-och'ro-my,** *n.* The act or process of thus producing photographic colors.— **he"li-o-chry'sin,** *n.* A coal-tar dyestuff producing a transient yellow on silk or wool; sun-gold.— **he"li-o-cop'tre,** *n.* [Eng.] Same as HELICOPTER. [Rare.]— **he"li-o-cy'clic,** *a.* The supposed odic force of the sun. [C.]— **he"li-o-don,** *n. Astron.* A mechanical apparatus which demonstrates the apparent motion of the sun. [Obs.] (Sigsbee). *2 Mar. Ill.* 7.

He"li-o-do'rus†, 1 hĭ"li-o-dō'rus; 2 hē"li-o-dō'rŭs, *n. Bib.*

He"li-o-do'rus, *n.* A Greek romancist, bishop of Tricca, who lived about the 4th century; *Æthiopica.* **He-li-o'do-rus†** (Gr.).

he"li-o-ec'tric, *a.* Denoting electric phenomena supposed to be caused by the sun.— **he"li-o-en-grav'ing,** *n.* Photoengraving or photoetching; heliogravure; heliotypy.— **he"li-o'fu-gal,** *a. Astron.* Inclined away from the sun.

He"li-o-gab'a-lus, 1 hĭ"li-o-gab'a-lus; 2 hē"li-o-gāb'a-lŭs, *n.* Same as ELAGABALUS.— **He"li-o-gab'a-lize,** *v.*

he"li-o-gram, 1 hĭ"li-o-gram; 2 hē"li-o-grăm, *n.* A message sent by means of a heliograph.

he"li-o-graph, 1 hĭ"li-o-graf; 2 hē"li-o-grăf, *n.* **1.** An instrument for taking photographs of the sun. **2.** A photograph taken by sunlight. **3.** A heliotrope, or mirror for signaling by flashing rays of light from one point to another, used chiefly in military operations.

The *Heliograph* was used with marked success in signalling in that mountainous country.

T. P. Rousmaniere *Afghanistan* p. 77. (q. v. p. 1885.)


Heliograph.

4. A photoengraving.

5. A device by which the sun's rays follow the course indicated by the telegraphic signal by the arrows. From the mirror of sunlight is next faced the mirror, the light is reflected to the sun's rays follow the course indicated by the telegraphic signal by the arrows. From the mirror of sunlight is next faced the mirror, the light is reflected to the sured. [‹ HELIO- + mirror opposite and thence through the ‹GRAPH.] — **he"li-o-** shutter, which is operated by the key (*a*) **graph,** *v.* **1.** To flash the sun's rays to distant stations.

signal with a heliograph. **2.** To photograph by sunlight. — **he"li-og'ra-pher,** *n.*— **he"li-o-graph'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the heliograph. **2.** Denoting latitudes and longitudes on the sun's surface referred to the sun's equator. **he"li-o-graph'i-cal†.**

he"li-og'ra-phy, 1 hĭ"li-og'ra-fi; 2 hē"li-ŏg'ra-fy, *n.* **1.** The operation of transmitting signals with a heliograph or heliotrope. **2.** Photography; also, heliographic engraving. **3.** A description of the surface of the sun.

He"li-o-gra-vure', 1 hĭ"li-o-gra-vūr' or -grē'vur; 2 hē"li-o-gra-vūr' or -grē'vur, *n.* Photoengraving, or a print or plate produced by that process. Originally, any process by which engravings were printed either like woodcuts or like copperplates, was denominated heliogravure. Compare PHOTOGRAVING; see PHOTOGRAVURE. [F., ‹ Gr. *hēlios,* sun, + F. *gravure;* see PHOTOGRAVURE.]

he"li-oid, 1 hē"li-oid; 2 hē"lĭ-oid, *a.* Sun-like.

He"li-o-la'try, 1 hĭ"li-ol'o-tri; 2 hē"li-ŏl'a-try, *n.* Sun-worship. [‹ HELIO- + Gr. *latreia,* worship.] — **he"li-o-la'ter,** *n.*— **he"li-o-la'trous,** *a.*

He"li-o-lat'ry, 1 hĭ"li-ol'o-tri; 2 hē"li-ŏl'a-try, *n.* Same as HELIOLATRY.

He"li-o-lit'ĭ-dæ, 1 hĭ"li-o-lit'ĭ-dē; 2 hē"li-o-lĭt'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Paleon.* A family of tabulate corals of the Paleozoic era, believed to be related to the *Favositidæ.* The corallum is composed of tubes of two kinds, the larger containing 12 radial septa. The type genus, **He"li-o-lī'tes,** is a conspicuous form in strata from the Ordovician to the Devonian, and is not unlike the living Alcyonarian genus *Heliopora.*

he"li-ol'o-gy, 1 hĭ"li-ol'o-ji, 2 hē"li-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* The science of the sun's energy and nature.

he"li-om'e-ter, 1 hĭ"li-om'i-ter; 2 hē"li-ŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for the accurate measurement of small angles in the heavens, consisting of a telescope whose objective is cut into halves that may be slid past each other so as to form two images of any object which is telescope. The distance between two stars is determined by measuring the displacement of the halves of the objective necessary to cause one image of each of which is in one image of the other star. [‹ HELIO- + -METER.] — **he"li-o-met'ric,** *a.* Pertaining to the heliometer or to sun measurement. **he"li-o-met'ri-cal†.** — **he"li-om'e-try,** *n.* The art or practice of using the heliometer.

he"li-o-phag, *n. Biol.* Any part of an animal that absorbs sunlight, as a pigment-cell.— **he"li-oph'a-gous,** *a.* Absorbing sunlight or the actinic rays chemically; said of pigment-cells.— **he"li-oph'i-lous,** *a.* Fond of or turning toward the sun, as the sunflower.— **he"li-o-phō'bi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Morbid sensitiveness to sunlight.— **he"li-o-phō'bic,** *a.* **1.** Affected by heliophobia. **2.** Shade-loving, as a plant.

— he"li-o-pho-tog'ra-phy, *n.* Photography by sunlight. — **he"li-o-phō'to-graph-er,** *n.*— **he"li-o-phō'to-graph'ic,** *a.*— **he"li-o-phyl'lite,** *n. Mineral.* Same as ECDEMITE.— **he"li-o-po'lar,** *a.* Pertaining to the poles of the sun's revolution (as fixing the coordinate axis).

He"lĭ-op'o-lis, 1 hē"lĭ-op'o-lis; 2 hē"lĭ-ŏp'o-lĭs, *n.* **1.** An ancient city near the apex of the Nile Delta, Egypt; the Biblical On; once a seat of Egyptian learning, and whence came the "Obelisk of Cleopatra" now in New York. **2.** Same as BAALBEK. *3 Bib.* (Douai).

He"li-o-po'ra, *n. Zoöph.* **1.** A genus typical of *Heliporidæ:* found in a fossil state and represented also by a living East-Indian species called *blue coral.* **2.** [h-] A heliopore.— **he"li-o-pore,** *n.* A sun-coral or heliporid.— **He"li-o-por'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of alcyonarian polyps in which the coral forms a calcareous fibrocrystalline mass with numerous tubes and calyces with irregular parietal lamina; the sun-corals. The tubes, which are of two kinds, comprise *autopores* and *siphonopores,* the latter smaller and more numerous, contain simpler polyps, destitute of tentacles and reproductive organs.— **he"li-op'ti-con,** *n.* A mirror so mounted that it can be turned to throw the sun's rays in any desired direction.— **He"li-or'nis,** *n. Ornith.* **1.** A genus typical of *Heliornithidæ,* consisting of a single species (*H. fulica*), found in Central and South America. **2.** [h-] A bird of this genus; a sun-bird.— **He"li-or-nith'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of birds; sun-birds or sun-grebes.— **he"li-or'ni-thid,** *n.*— **he"li-or'ni-thoid,** *a.*

He"li-os, 1 hē"li-ŏs; 2 hē"lĭ-ŏs, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Myth.* The sun-god, known to the Romans as *Sol,* confounded later with Apollo. He was the son of Hyperion and Theia, and a brother of Selene and Eos.

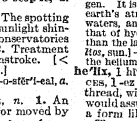
he"li-o-scene, 1 hĭ"li-o-sēn; 2 hē"lĭ-o-sēn, *n.* An outside sun-glass for looking at the sun. [‹ HELIO- + -SCENE.]

he"li-o-scope, 1 hĭ"li-o-skōp; 2 hē"lĭ-o-scōp, *n.* A Kind of telescope in which the eyes are protected from pain or injury while observing the sun, either by colored glass or by a system of mirrors from which only a small part of the light is reflected, or by a Nicol prism, which reduces the light. [‹ Gr. *hēlioskopios,* looking to the sun, ‹ *hēlios,* sun, + *skopeō,* look.] — **he"li-o-scop'ic,** *a.*

he"li-o'sis, 1 hĭ"li-ō'sĭs; 2 hē"lĭ-ō'sĭs, *n.* **1.** The spotting of leaves caused by the concentration of sunlight shining through inequalities in the glass of conservatories or through drops of water on the leaves. **2.** Treatment of disease by means of sun-baths. **3.** Sunstroke. [‹ Gr. *hēlioomai,* be sunstruck, ‹ *hēlios,* sun.]

he"li-o-spher'i-cal, 1 hĭ"li-o-sfer'i-kal; 2 hē"lĭ-o-sfĕr'i-cal, *a.* Spherical like the sun.

he"li-o-stat, 1 hĭ"li-o-stat; 2 hē"lĭ-o-stăt, *n.* **1.** An instrument consisting principally of a mirror moved by clockwork so that the rays of the sun shall be reflected from it in a fixed direction.


Silbermann's Heliostat.

a, axis on which instrument turns; *b,* direction in which sun's rays are reflected; during the effect of atmospheric absorp- tion upon solar radiation: generally a thermometer with blackened bulb, placed in a black-lined case with glass lid.

Mr. S. W. Stratton constructed a new *heliostat* of simple mechanism which answers the purpose required in photo-micrography as well as the more elaborate and more expensive *instruments.* T. J. Mitchell in *Proc. A. A. A. S.* vol. xxxiv, p. 355.

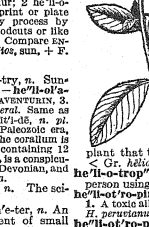
2. Improperly, a similar device without clockwork, adjusted by hand. [‹ *helio-* + Gr. *statos,* fixed.]

he"li-o-tax'is, *n. Biol.* Phototaxis resulting from the effect of the sun's rays.

he"li-o-ther'a-py, *n.* Same as SIRIASIS, 2.— **he"li-o-ther-mom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the effect of atmospheric absorp- tion upon solar radiation: generally a thermometer with blackened bulb, placed in a black-lined case with glass lid.

He"li-oth'ĭ-dæ, 1 hĭ"li-oth'ĭ-dē; 2 hē"lĭ-ŏth'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of noctuid moths with a stout body, which fly in the daytime. **He"li-o-this,** *n.* [NL.] — **he"li-oth'ĭ-dĭd,** *a. & n.*— **he"li-oth'ĭd,** *a. & n.*— **he"li-oth'oid,** *a.*

he"li-o-trope, 1 hĭ"li-o-trōp; 2 hē"lĭ-o-trōp, *n.* **1.** A herb or shrub of the genus *Heliotropium,* with small white or purplish flowers; turnsole. The common species cultivated in gardens are from the fragrant, shrubby *H. peruvianum.* The summer or false heliotrope is *Phacelia tanacetifolia* heliotropides of the same family. **Winter h.** (*Petasites fragrans*) is a European herb of the aster family.


Heliotrope.

2. The color of the flower of the heliotrope shrub. **3.** The fragrance of the heliotrope flower. **4.** A heliotropism. **5.** *Astron.* An instrument noting the varying declination of the sun. **6.** *Mineral.* The bloodstone. **7.** Any plant that turns toward the sun. [‹ L. *heliotropium,* ‹ Gr. *heliotropion.* sun-dial.]

he"li-o-trop'er, 1 hĭ"li-o-trōp'ẽr; 2 hē"lĭ-o-trōp'ẽr, *n.* A person using a heliotrope or heliotropism.

he"li-o-trop'ic, 1 hĭ"li-o-trop'ĭk; 2 hē"lĭ-o-trŏp'ĭn, *n. Chem.* **1.** A toxic alkaloid occurring in *Heliotropium europæum* and *H. peruvianum.* **2.** Piperonal. **he"li-o-trŏ'pe-plant.**

he"li-o-trop'ism, 1 hĭ"li-o-trop'izm; 2 hē"lĭ-o-trŏ'pizm, *n. Biol.* That property of an organism by virtue of which, when not symmetrically illuminated on all sides, it tends to move either toward or away from the source of light. When it moves, orients itself, or curves so as to place toward the light it is said to possess **positive heliotropism;** when away from it, **negative heliotropism** or **apheliotropism.** — **he"li-o-trop'ous,** *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by or pertaining to heliotropism. **he"li-o-trop'i-cal†.**— **he"li-o-trop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

he"li-o-tro'pĭ-um, 1 hĭ"li-o-trō'pĭ-um; 2 hē"lĭ-o-trō'pĭ-ŭm, *n.* A Greek dial or solar quadrant; a gnomon. **2.** [H-] *Bot.* See HELIOTROPE, 1.

he"li-o-type, 1 hĭ"li-o-tīp; 2 hē"lĭ-o-tīp, *n.* [-TYPE; -TYP'ING.] **1.** A process, as a picture, by heliotypy. **II.** *i.* To practise heliotypy; print a heliotype picture.— **he"li-o-type,** *a.* Pertaining to or produced by heliotypy.— **he"li-o-typ'ic,** *a.*— **he"li-o-type,** *n.* The process of heliotyping. **2.** A chemically-surface made by heliotypy. **3.** An impression from such a printing-surface.— **he"li-o-ty-pog'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** A process by which heliotypes of the sun disc are obtained. **2.** Photography.— **he"li-o-typ'y,** *n.* A process of photoengraving producing in a film of gelatin a printing-surface from which impressions can be taken in ordinary press. This film having been sensitized with chrome alum. See GELATIN PROCESS, under GELATIN, with chrome alum. See GELATIN PROCESS, under GELATIN, with chrome alum.

He"li-ot'pu-lis, *n.* [Gr.] Same as HELIOPOLIS, 1.

he"li-o-xan'thin, 1 hĭ"li-o-zan'thĭn; 2 hē"lĭ-o-xăn'thĭn, *n.* A coal-tar color. Ethenylamin orange. See ORANGE.

he"li-o-zinc-og'ra-phy, 1 hĭ"li-o-zĭnk-og'ra-fi; 2 hē"lĭ-o-zĭnc-ŏg'ra-fy, *n.* The process of printing (a photograph for photoengraving) on a sensitized zinc plate through a reversed negative.

He"li-o-zo'a, 1 hĭ"li-o-zo'ə; 2 hē"lĭ-o-zō'a, *n. pl. Protoz.* A class of gymnozoa symptoms of spherical form with independent thread-like pseudopodia radiating from the surface, and with protoplasm extensively vacuolated, as in *Actinophrys,* etc.; sun-animalcules. [‹ HELIO- + Gr. *zōon,* animal.] — **he"li-o-zo'an,** *a. & n.*— **he"li-o-zo'ic,** *a.*

He-lip'ter-um, 1 hə-lip'ter-um; 2 he-lip'ter-um, *n. Bot.* A large genus of Australian and African herbs, or rarely shrubs, of the aster family. Some are cultivated as immortelles or everlastings, and are nearly allied to *Helichrysum,* but have a feathery pappus: often called *Acroclinium* by florists. [‹ HELIO- + Gr. *pteron,* wing.]

hel"l-spher'ĭc, } 1 hel"l-sfer'ik, -i-kal; 2 hĕl"l-sfĕr'ic,
hel"l-spher'i-cal, } -i-cal, *a.* Turning spirally on a sphere. See HELIX: SPHERE. [‹ Gr. *helix* (see HELIX) + *sphaira,* sphere.] **helispherical line,** a loxodromic line. See under LOXO-.

he"lĭ-um, 1 hĭ"li-um; 2 hē"lĭ-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A colorless, inert, monatomic gaseous element allied to argon, of density 2.13 as compared with hydrogen and atomic mass 4.26. This substance was discovered in the sun by Lockyer in 1868 by means of the spectroscope during an eclipse. Its line is very near the sodium lines D + D_2 and was noted D_3. Discovered on the earth in elevate in 1895 by Ramsay: occurs also in other allied impurities associated with argon and nitrogen. It is also found in the stars, in small quantities in the earth's atmosphere, in gases yielded by certain mineral waters, and in meteoric iron. Its boiling-point is below that of hydrogen, and it is liquefied with greater difficulty than the latter. It does not form compounds. [‹ Gr. *hēlios,* sun.] — **he"lĭ-um-star',** *n. Astron.* A star which shows the helium line in its spectrum.

he"lix, 1 hĭ"liks; 2 hē"lix (XIII), *n.* [HE"LIX-ES or HEL"I-CES, 1 -ez or hĭ"li-sēz; 2 -ĕz or hĭ"lĭ-sēz, *pl.*] **1.** A line, thread, wire, or the like, curved into a shape such as it would assume if wound in a single layer round a cylinder; a form like a screw-thread; loosely, any spiral.

The most economical and effective way of proceeding, therefore, is to coil the conductor into a compact *helix* or spiral. C. F. Brackett in *Electricity in Daily Life, Service of Man* p. 14. (a. 1890.)

2. *Anat.* The recurved border of the external ear. See illus. under EAR. **3.** *Arch.* A small volute, representing a spirally rolled acanthus-stalk, under the abacus in a Corinthian capital. See CAPITAL. *Corich.* (1) [H-] A genus typical of *Helicidæ* and *Helicinæ.* (2) A landsnail of this genus. Under the old classifications, most of the landshells (more than 4,000 species) were assigned to this genus. The common European gardensnail (*H. hortensis*) and the Roman edible snail (*H. pomatia*) are typical species, and the genus is now more or less restricted to forms related to these species. See cut at end of article. **5.** *Elec.* A coil of wire, as that of an electromagnet. [L., kind of ivy, ‹ Gr. *helix* (*helik-*), anything spiral, ‹ *helissō,* turn round.] **he"lyxt.— retrosal helix** (*Rtec.*), a helix wound like the helix of an ordinary woodscrew; a right-handed spiral.— **sinistrosal h.,** the reverse of a dextrosal helix; a left-handed spiral.

he"lix-ĭ-fe'ra-lin, 1 hĭ"liks-ĭ-fe'ra-lin; 2 hē"lix-ĭ-fĕ'ra-lin, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{32}O_6$), formed, together with glucose, by the action of mineral acid on helixin. **—inet.**

he"lix-in, 1 hĭ"liks-in; 2 hē"lix-in, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline glucoside ($C_{32}H_{36}O_{18} + 2H_2O$) occurring in the leaves and seeds of English ivy. [‹ HELIX.] **he"lix-inet.**

he"lĭ-oid, 1 hĭ"li-oid; 2 hē"lĭ-oid, *a.* Same as HELIOID.

Hel'kal, 1 hel'kă-al or hel'kal; 2 hĕl'ka-l or hĕl'kl, *n. Bib. Heb.* xii, 15. [Heb., Jah is a portion.] [portion.]

he"lĭ-old, 1 hĭ"li-old; 2 hē"lĭ-old, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 25. [Heb.,

Hel'kath-haz'ur-rim, 1 hel'kă-thă-haz'u-rim; 2 hĕl'ka-thă-haz'yu-rim, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* ii, 16. [l, 8.

Hel-lā'as, 1 hel-lē'os; 2 hel-lā'as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, *v. & n.* [Prov. Eng.] To puke, as blood a heifer.

hell, } 1 hel; 2 hĕl, *n.* **1.** The abode of evil spirits; the

heir', } infernal regions, especially as a place of eternal punishment for lost spirits (see GEHENNA; NIFLHEIM; TARTARUS); the state of eternal punishment; also, the infernal powers.

Altho now almost universally applied to the state and place of eternal punishment, the word was originally used in the same sense as *Hades,* meaning the underworld, the abode of the departed, and in ancient Norse mythology Hel was the unlovely goddess of darkness to whom fell the souls of those unworthy of Valhalla were relegated.

2. Figuratively, any place of extreme torment, evil, or misery.

And Sin, the which separates from God, . . . which can not in that state correspond with God — this is *hell.*

Drummond *Natural Law, Death* p. 169. [p. v. 1888.]

Poverty is the open-mouthed, insatiable hell which yawns beneath civilized society.

George *Progress and Poverty,* p. 411. [n. d.]

3. The place of departed spirits; called by the Greeks *Hades* and by the Hebrews *Sheol.* **4.** *Chr. Sci.* Mortal belief; error; lust; remorse; hatred; revenge; envy. Mary Baker Eddy *Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures* p. 588. **5.** A place of evil or of rejected things. (1) A gambling-house. (2) In some printing games, the place where the letters first brought are placed. (3) A place for the collection or destruction of refuse, as in a sawmill or tailors' shop. (4) Same as MELLOWS. (5) † *Obs.* or *Archæol.* A cell. *Belon.* conceal.] **helle†,— hell'-bale'ri,** *n.* The pains of hell.— **hell'bend'er,** *n.* [U. S.] **1.** A large, blackish, voracious cryptobranchoid salamander, with wrinkled skin, *Cryptobranchus alleghaniensis,* common in the Ohio valley and southward in sluggish streams and ponds. **2.** [Slang.] A drunken debauch.— **h.-born,** *a.* Born or originated in hell.— **h.-box,** *n.* [Printers' slang.] A receptacle for broken and battered type.— **h.-bred,** *a.*— **h.-brewed,** *a.* Brewed or prepared in hell.— **h.-broth,** *n.* A magical mixture prepared for malignant purposes; witches' brew. **2.** A furious or spiteful woman; witch; hag.— **h.-devil,** *n.* The hellgrammite=dfy.— **h.-diver,** *n.* The dabchick.— **h.-dove,** *n.* A cormorant.— **h.-fire,** *n.* Same as HELLGRAMMITE.— **h.-fire,** *n.* The fire or torment of hell.

— h.-gate, *n.* The gate of hell.— **h.-hag,** *n.* A hag worthy of hell: an infernal hag.— **h.-hole,** *n.* Any foul place to be hated even in hell.— **h.-haunted,** *a.* Haunted by fiends.— **h.-hound,** *n.* A hound of hell; a fierce and cruel pursuer.— **h.-kite,** *n.* A contemptible or proper; a wantonly cruel person.— **h.-matter,** *n.* [Printers' slang.] Broken type, etc., thrown into the hell-box.— **h.-rake,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A large rake with long iron teeth.— **h.-wain†,** *n.* An aerial phantom chariot.— **h.-weed,** *n.* Same as Eng.— **h.-wood†,** *n.* The dodder.— **hound of h.** (*Gr. Myth.*), Cerberus, the watch-dog of Hades.

Hell, Maximilian (1720–1792). A Hungarian Jesuit and astronomer.

hel'la-, } 1 hel'ə-, hel'a-do-; 2 hĕl'a-, hĕl'a-do-. From

hel'la-do-, } Greek *Hellas,* Greece; combining forms.—

hel-la'di-an, *a.* [Rare.] Hellenic. **Hel-lad'ic,** and **hel'la-do-there,** *n.* One of the *Helladotheriidæ.*— **Hel"la-do-the'ri-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A Pliocene family of giraffoidean ruminants without horns or lacrimal fossæ, and with moderate neck and limbs. **Hel"la-do-the'ri-um,** *n.* (t. g.)

— hel"la-do-ther'i-id, *n.*— **hel"la-do-ther'i-oid,** *a. & n.*

hel'lan-dite, 1 hel'an-dait; 2 hĕl'an-dīt, *n. Mineral.* A brownish-red silicate of calcium and the rare earths, crystallizing in the monoclinic system, found in pegmatites in Norway. [‹ Prof. *Helland,* Christiania.]

Hel"la-ni'cus, 1 hel"a-nai'kus; 2 hĕl"a-nī'cŭs, *of* **Mitylene** (4959 B. C.–4057 B. C.). A Greek historian and logographer

Hel"la-nod'ic, 1 hel"a-nod'ik; 2 hĕl"a-nŏd'ic. *Of Antig.* 1. A judge in the Olympic and Nemean games. **2.** A judge in

the Spartan army. [< Gr. *Hellanodikēs*, < *Hellēn*, a Greek, + *dikē*, right.]

Hel'las, 1 hel'as; 2 hĕl'as, *n.* See GREECE. **Hel'lest.**

hell'-bale', **h.-cat,** **h.-devil,** etc. See under HELL, *n.*

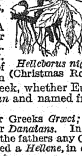
Hel'le, 1 hel'ē; 2 hĕl'e, *n. Myth.* A daughter of Nephele and Athamas who fled from Ino and was drowned in the strait henceforth called Hellespont. **Hel'lē** [Gr.].

hel'le-bore, 1 hel'ı-bōr; 2 hĕl'e-bōr, *n.* **1.** Any herb of the genus *Helleborus*. Especially: (1) In the United States, the green hellebore (*H. viridis*), cultivated and sometimes naturalized, (2) In Europe, the black hellebore, or Christmas rose (*H. niger*), common there in gardens and blooming in winter or early spring. (3) The black roots being a powerful cathartic, but violently narcotic and acrid; also, the black hellebore of the ancients (*H. officinalis*), a native of Greece and Asia Minor.

2. Any species of *Veratrum*; especially, the American white hellebore, or swamp-hellebore (*V. viride*), and the European species, white hellebore (*V. album*). **3.** The powdered root of *Veratrum viride*, used for destroying plant-vermin. [< F. *hellébore*, < L. *helleborus*, < Gr. *helleboros*, hellebore.]

— **American hellebore,** *Veratrum viride* See def. 2, above. — **hel'le-bo-ras'ter,** *n.* An English species of hellebore (*Helleborus fœtidus*) with numerous globular flowers, often cultivated for ornament. **stinking or fetid hellebore.** — **hel'le-bo'rate,** *a. Chem.* Containing hellebore.— **hel'le-bo'rein,** *n. Chem.* A white, crystalline, sweetish, poisonous compound ($C_{28}H_{44}O_{10}$) contained in the root of hellebore, especially of the black hellebore.— **hel'le-bo-res'tin,** *n. Chem.* A rushous substance ($C_{34}H_{56}O_4$) of helleborin.— **hel'le-bo-re'tin,** *n. Chem.* A grayish-green, amorphous powder ($C_{11}H_{20}O_3$) resulting from the hydrolysis of a helleborein.— **hel'le-bo'rin,** *n. Chem.* A white crystalline, poisonous compound ($C_{34}H_{58}O_9$) with a tingling taste, forming the active principle and contained in the root of hellebore.— **hel'le-bo'rism,** *n.* Same as *Veratrism*. *Epipactis*; also, one of the allied genus *Cephalanthera*.— **hel'le-bo-rism,** *n.* The extensive medicinal use of hellebore, as among the ancients.— **hel'le-bo-rize,** *vt.* To treat with hellebore, as formerly lunatics were treated.— **hel'le-bo-tism.**

Hel-leb'o-rus, 1 he-leb'o-rus; 2 hĕ-lĕb'o-rus, *n. Bot.* A genus of erect herbs of the crowfoot family with palmately lobed or divided scented leaves and large flowers with 5 petaloid sepals and a number of small petals. There are about 12 species. *H. niger* is the common black hellebore or Christmasrose. [L., < Gr. *helleboros*, hellebore.] **Hel-leb'o-rast.**



Helleborus niger (Christmas Rose).

Hellenaue'lille', 1 hel'ē-nō-vē'lē; 2 ĕl'ē-nō-vē'lĭl', *n.* A town in Nord department, France.

Hel'len, 1 hel'ən; 2 hĕl'ĕn, *n. Myth.* A reputed ancestor of the Hellenes or Greeks; son of Deucalion and Pyrrha.

Hel'lene, 1 hel'in; 2 hĕl'ēn, *n.* A Greek.

(1) A citizen of modern Greece, which the official name is the Kingdom of the *Hellenes*. (2) Any ancient Greek, whether European or Asiatic: opposed to *barbarian* and named from Hellen, father of the traditional ancestors.

The Romans called the Hellenes or Greeks *Græci*; the Orientals, *Ionians;* Homer, *Achæans* or *Danaans*. In the Greek Testament and the writings of the fathers any Gentile, whether Christian or pagan, is called a *Hellene*, in contradistinction to a Jew. **Hel-le'ni-ant.**

But the first and truest Hellas, the mother-land of all *Hellenes*, was the land which we call Greece, with the islands round about it. There alone the whole land was Greek, and none but *Hellenes* lived in it. E. A. FREEMAN *General Sketch*, p. 21. [E. A. & co.]

Hel-len'ic, 1 he-len'ik; 2 hĕ-lĕn'ĭk (-ĭt), *a.* **1.** Of, relating to, or characteristic of the ancient Hellenes; Grecian.

The religion of the Greeks, when it becomes *Hellenic*, is distinguished by its anthropomorphic and ethical character. E. ABBOTT *Greece* p. 39. [G. P. P. 1888.]

2. Of or pertaining to classical Greek literature or art: distinguished from *archaic* and *Hellenistic*. The Hellenic period is in the main bounded from the Persian wars to the death of Alexander the Great. **Hel-le'ni-an.**

— **Hellenic Church,** the Eastern church.— **Hel-len'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* According to the Hellenic style or manner.— **Hel-len'i-cism,** *n.* The character or quality of being Hellenic. **Hel-len'ic,** *n.* The Hellenic language.— **modern Hellenic,** see MODERN GREEK.

Hel'le-nism, 1 hel'ı-nizm; 2 hĕl'ē-nĭzm, *n.* **1.** A peculiarity, idiom, or phrase characteristic of the Greek language; a Grecism. **2.** The love of the beautiful; the spirit of intellectual and physical culture, as seen in fine art, that animated ancient Greek civilization. **3.** Assimilation of Greek speech, manners, and culture.

This civilization, Greek in its general character, but pervading people of very various origin, is what we call *Hellenism*, which means,—not 'being Hellenes,' or Greeks, but,—doing like Hellenes. MYERS *Ane. Hist.*, p. 259. [G. & CO. 1888.]

4. The Hellenic age. [< Gr. *Hellēnismos*, imitation of the Greeks, < *Hellēnes*, Greeks.]

Hel'le-nist, 1 hel'ı-nist; 2 hĕl'ē-nĭst, *n.* **1.** An adopter of Greek customs, language, and usages; especially, a Greekizing Jew in the time of the Maccabees and in the Alexandrian Church: called in the English versions of the New Testament *Grecian Jew* or *Grecian*. **2.** A Greek scholar; a specialist in Greek. **3.** One of the Byzantine Greeks who contributed to the revival of classical learning in Europe in the 15th century.

Hel'le-nis'tic, 1 hel'ı-nis'tik; 2 hĕl'e-nĭs'tĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to Hellenists; resembling, representing, or akin to the Greek in thought or style; especially, Greek with an admixture of foreign or debased elements. **Hel'le-nis-ti-cal.**— **Hellenistic Greek,** see GREEK, *n.*—**H. period,** the earliest art and literature, the period of the decadence between the Hellenic and Greco-Roman periods (290–150 B. C.).— **Hel'le-nis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Hel'le-nize, 1 hel'ı-naiz; 2 hĕl'e-nīz, *v.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] I. *t.* To render Greek; make Hellenic.

They [the Greeks] never succeeded in *Hellenizing* the native population of Egypt or of Syria. CHARLES MERIVALE *Rome* ch. 16, p. 120. [L. 1879.]

II. *i.* To adopt the Greek language or customs; become Hellenic; Greekize. [< Gr. *Hellēnizō*, speak Greek, < *Hellēnes*, Greeks.] **Hel'le-nizer.**— **Hel'le-ni-za'tion,** *n.* The act or process of rendering Greek in language, thought, or customs.— **Hel'le-niz'er,** *n.*

Hel-le'no-a-tal'ic, 1 he-li'no-a-tal'ik; 2 hĕ-lē'no-ā-tăl'ĭc, *a.* Of mixed Greek and Italian blood, as the people of southern Italy.

hel-len'o-type, 1 he-len'o-taip; 2 hĕ-lĕn'o-tīp, *n. Photog.* A diaphanotype.

hel'ler, 1 hel'ər; 2 hĕl'ẽr, *n.* [G.] An old German coin. See COIN. [and composer.

Hel'ler, Stephen (1/11 1815–1/11 1888). A Hungarian pianist

Hel'les-pont, 1 hel'es-pont; 2 hĕl'ĕs-pŏnt, *n.* The Dardanelles: literally, the sea of Helle, in allusion to the story of her drowning therein. **Hel'les-pon-tost** [Gr.].

Hel'les-pon'tine, 1 hel'es-pon'tin; 2 hĕl'ĕs-pŏn'tĭn (xīn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hellespont, the modern Dardanelles, a strait connecting the Ægean sea with the Sea of Marmora.

hell'-fire', **h.-gate,** etc. See under HELL, *n.*

Hell Gate. A rocky, narrow channel in the East River, New York city; dangerous to navigation until some of the rocks were blasted away, Oct. 10, 1885.

hell'gram-mite, 1 hel'gram-ait; 2 hĕl'gram-īt, *n.* The large aquatic larva of a sialid insect (*Corydalus cornutus*), much used as a bait for black bass and other fish; also, an artificial bait in imitation of the larva. **hell'gam-ite;** **hell'gram-ite;** **—hell'gram-mite-fly',** *n.* The insect whose larva is the hellgrammite.



a

hell'-hag', **h.-hated,** etc. See HELL, *n.*

hell'huf-fite, 1 hel'hef-ait; 2 hĕl'hŭf-īt, *n. Chem.* A nitric-acid solution of a nitrobenzene, forming an explosive of the Sprengel type. [< D. *Hellhof*, German officer.]

hell'i-cat, 1 hel'ı-kat; 2 hĕl'ĭ-kăt. [Scot.] **I.** *a.* Scatter-brained; silly; flighty. **II.** *n.* A flighty, reckless girl.

hell'i-er, 1 hel'ı-ər; 2 hĕl'ĭ-ẽr, *n.* Same as HEALER2, *n.*

hell'-jay, 1 hel'ı-jē; 2 hĕl'ĭ-jā, *n.* [Local, Brit.] The razor bill auk (*Alca torda*). [Also written *hellyjay*.]

Hel-lin', 1 el-yin'; 2 ĕl-yĭn', *n.* A manufacturing town in

hell'ion, 1 hel'yan; 2 hĕl'yon, *n.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] One who lives in a state of reckless dissipation.

hell'ish, 1 hel'ish; 2 hĕl'ĭsh, *a.* Of, pertaining to, derived from, or resembling hell; infernal; diabolical. **hell'ict.**

We cannot raise *hellish* passions for one end, and not find them present for another. *J. Sassoon Physiology* ch. 2, p. 247. [L. P. & J.]

—hell'ish-ly, *adv.* In a hellish manner. — **hell'ish-ness,** *n.*

hell'ite, 1 hel'ait; 2 hĕl'īt, *n.* [Slang.] One who owns a

hell'-kite', **h.-matter,** etc. See under HELL, *n.*

hell-lo', 1 he-lō'; 2 hĕ-lō', *interj.* A form of familiar and friendly salutation, especially used in calling through the telephone. **hel-lo'** [Colloq., U. S.] A young woman telephone-operator. [northern Greece.

Hel-lo'vo, 1 he-lō'vo; 2 hĕ-lō'vo, *n.* A mountain range in

hell'-rake', **h.-raker,** etc. See HELL, *n.*

Hell'roar'ing Moun'tain. A mountain in Yellowstone Park;

hell'-swain', *n.* See under HELL, *n.* [wards:

hell'ward, 1 hel'wərd; 2 hĕl'wẽrd, *adv.* Toward hell. **hell-**

helm', 1 helm; 2 hĕlm, *vt.* To put a helm or helmet upon. [< AS. *helmian*, < *helm*, covering.]

helm', *n.* To interpose the helm; steer; direct.

A wild wave . . . overbears the bark,
[And him that *helms* it. TENNYSON *Elaine* st. 21.

helm', *n.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) The apparatus by which a vessel is steered, including the rudder and wheel. (2) Specif., the bar by which a rudder is turned; tiller. **2.** The place of responsibility or management; as, to assume the *helm* of government.

Neither will parliamentary parties a man fit to take the *helm* of the State. F. H. GREGORY in *The Forum* July, 1891, p. 488.

3†. A helmsman. **4†.** A handle; helve. [< AS. *helma*, helm.] **—down with the helm,** the order to put the helm to the lee. **—h. amidships,** the command to put and keep the rudder on line with the keel.— **helm'in"di-ca"tor,** *n.* A device, as an indexed dial, to show the position and movements of the rudder.— **h.-lock,** *n.* A sudden movement of the rudder due to heavy sea.— **h.-port,** *n.* Same as RUDDER-PORT.— **port the (or your) h.,** a command to put the tiller toward the lee side of the vessel.— **shift the h.,** the order to change the tiller from hard over on one side to hard over on the other side.— **small h.,** an order to put the position of the tiller a little in rectifying the course.— **starboard the (or your) h.,** an order to put the tiller toward the starboard side of the vessel.— **to carry a lee h.,** to hold a vessel up to her course by putting the helm also.— **to put the h. a-lee,** to put the tiller to the lee; to turn the vessel to windward.— **to right the h.,** to put the tiller amidships. — **up with the h.,** the order to put the tiller to the side next the wind.— **to weather the h.,** a helm in which the tiller is kept to windward: said only of sailing vessels.— **helm'age,** *n.* [Rare.] Guidance.

helm, *n.* [Poetic.] Helmet.

The mighty Jephthah led his warriors on
Through Mizpeh's streets. His *helm* was proudly set.
N. P. WILLIS *Jephthah's Daughter* st. 3.

2. [Prov. Eng.] (1) The top, crown, or summit of anything, especially of a hill or mountain. (2) Same as HELM-CLOUD or HELM-WIND. (3) A hovel or hut; a cattle-shed in the fields.— **helm'-bar,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A cross-bar behind the helm-cloud.— **h.-cloud,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A helmet-like cloud forming on a mountain-top before or during a storm, especially in England.— **h.-hatted,** *a.*— **h.-guard,** *n.* In medieval armor, a chain for securing a helmet to some other part of the armor.— **h.-wind,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A violent, often cold, wind blowing down the mountain side from the helm-cloud.

helm's, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as HALSE.

Helm, Benjamin Hardin (1/11 1/9 1863). An American Confederate general, who fell at the battle of Chickamauga.

helmd, *pp.* Helmed. S. S.

hel'met, 1 hel'mət; 2 hĕl'mĕt, *n.* **1.** A covering of defensive armor for the head; the generic term. See illus. under ARMOR and CREST.

In antiquity helmets were made both of metal and of leather. The Greek helmet was usually provided with nose-guard and cheek-pieces; sometimes, Roman helmets, except those worn by gladiators, had no vizors. In the early middle ages helmets were conical caps of metal, fitted with nasal guards. Later, the helmet and that worn by heavy cavalry after the adoption of plate armor covered the face and neck, with bars in front for breathing, and often both vizor and a light visor that might be worn over the top. Metal helmets are worn by modern infantry and cavalry troops for protection from various modes of attack. They cover only the skull, but have projecting peaks. Firemen wear helmets of leather and brass to protect them from falling objects. A representation of the tilting-helmet of chivalry is employed in modern heraldry, resting upon the chief of the shield and bearing the crest, to indicate rank: gold, with 6 bars, or with vizor raised, and in full face, for royalty; steel, with gold bars, varying in number, and in profile, for a nobleman; steel, without bars and with vizor open, for a knight or a baronet; steel, with vizor closed, for an esquire or gentleman — the last two in profile.

The pointed head to the Assyrian spear-heads from the earliest palace of Nimroud appears to have been the most ancient. . . . Several were discovered in the ruins: they were of iron; and the rings which ornament the lower part, and end in a *semicircle* in front, were inlaid with copper. A. H. LAYARD *Nineveh and its Remains* vol. ii. p. 262. [G. P. P. 1852.]

2. Something like the above in shape, position, or function. (1) A stiff conical hat made of cork, pith, metal, or felt, worn by soldiers and others to protect them from the sun; also, a hat of similar shape worn by policemen. (2) A casque, as on the head of a bird. (3) *Bot. & Zool.* A dome, as in (4) The upper part of a chemical retort. (5) The metal head-covering of a diving-apparatus. (6) A helm-cloud. (7) A helmet-shell. (8) A fancy pigeon with a white body and a red or black tail and wings. (9) A protective head-gear, made of metal, leather, or cloth, worn by anglers to keep off insects. (10) A wire-mesh guard for the head worn while fencing. (11) An air-tight covering for the head of a diver.



Helmets.

1. Greek. 2. Roman. 3. Smoke- or gas-helmet worn in smoky or gaseous atmosphere. *a*, oxygen tank; *b*, cock for regulating the flow of oxygen; *c*, indicator-dial; *d*, screened outlet; *e*, air-valve. 4. Diver's helmet. *a*, air-inlet; *b*, *b*, *b*, swivel-nuts for joining the helmet to the section from the suit; *c*, window; *d*, metal plate supporting smoke, fitted to the helmet. 5. Helmet used by American foot-guard in ceremonial balls.

OF. *heaume*, dim. of *heaume*, helm, < G. *helm*, helm.] — **hel'met-bee"tle,** *n.* A cassidid beetle. — **h.-bird,** *n.* A tanager. — **h.-bird-and-chestnut-shrike-like bird** (*Eurycerus prevosti*) of Madagascar. — **h.-cockatoo,** *n.* An Australian cockatoo (*Callocephalon galeatum*). — **h.-crab,** *n.* A limpeah (*Limnæa longipisima*). — **h.-crest,** *n.* A South-American crested tree-humming-bird (genus *Oxypogon*). — **h.-dower,** *n.* **1.** The skullcap. **2.** Any species of monk's-hood. **3.** Any species of *Corydalus*, a South-American orchid with helmet-shaped flowers. — **h.-hornbill,** *n.* A common hornbill (*Buceros galeatus*) of Sumatra and Borneo, with an extraordinary casque upon its bill. — **h. orchis,** *n.* **1.** An Australian orchid (*Corybas aconitiflorus*). **2.** The orchid *Orchis cucullata*) with a helmet-shaped flower. **2.** Any species of *Corycantha*, a genus of tropical South-American orchids. — **h.-quail,** *n.* A quail (genus *Lophortyx*) with an elongated helmet-like crest of feathers, as the California valley-quail and the Arizona quail (*L. gambeli*). — **h.-shaped,** *a. Bot.* Like a helmet in shape; galeate. — **h.-shell,** *n.* A cassidoid univalve of tropical seas whose shells are carved into cameos. — **h.-urchin,** *n.* A galeritoid sea-urchin. — **h.-wasp,** *n.* Same as GASTERUPTION. See GASTERUPTIONID.

hel'met-ed, 1 hel'met-əd; 2 hĕl'mĕt-ĕd, *a.* Furnished with or wearing a helmet.

hel'met-ler'i, *n.* A helmeted soldier.

Helm'holtz, 1 helm'hōlts; 2 hĕlm'hōltz. (*Cassie von*) 1/10 **Her'man** 1/4 **Lud'wig Ferdinand,** **Baron von** (1/11 1821–1/9 1894). A German physicist and physiologist; invented the ophthalmoscope, and made remarkable researches in respect to sensations of color and sound; *Sensations of Tone*.— **Helmholtz'ian,** *a.*

hel'minth, 1 hel'minth; 2 hĕl'mĭnth, *n.* A worm; specif., an entozoic or parasitic intestinal worm, as a cestode, trematode, or nematode. [< Gr. *helmins* (*helminth-*) worm.]

— **hel-min"tha-gog'ic,** *a.* Acting as a vermifuge; anthelmintic.— **hel-min'tha-gog(ue)²,** *n. Med.* A vermifuge.— **hel-min'thes,** *n. pl.* The entozoic worms.— **hel'-min-thi'a-sis,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition of body characterized by the presence of worms in some part, especially intestinal worms.— **hel-min'thic.** **1.** *a. Med.* Vermifugal; vermifugal; anthelmintic. **2.** Of or pertaining to helminths. **II.** *n.* A vermifuge.— **hel-min"thi-mor'phous,** *a.* **1.** Having a worm-like form, as the larvæ of some flies. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Helminthomorpha*.— **hel-min'thite,** *n.* A sinuous mark on stone, supposed to be a fossil worm-track.— **hel-min'thoid,** *a.* Worm-like; vermiform.— **hel-min'tho-lite,** *n.* **1.** A fossil supposed to be worm-like. **2.** Helminthoidite. **3.** Limachite.

helminth., *abbr.* Helminthology.

hel'min-thol'o-gy, 1 hel'min-thel'o-ji; 2 hĕl'mĭn-thŏl'o-jy, *n.* **1.** *Med.* The study of intestinal worms and their effects. **2.** *Zool.* That branch of zoology that treats of worms or *Vermes*, especially of parasitic worms. See ZOOLOGY. [< HELMINTH + -OLOGY.] — **hel-min"tho-log'ic, hel-min"tho-log'i-cal,** *a.* — **hel-min'thol-o-gist,** *n.*

Hel-min'tho-mor'pha, *n. pl. Entom.* A suborder or order of chilognaths with a copulatory organ formed by feet of the seventh segment, as in most species.— **hel-min'tho-morph,** *n.*— **hel-min'tho-phlo'bi-a,** *n.* Morbid fear of intestinal worms, often accompanied by the idea of being infested with them.— **Hel-min'tho-spo'ri-um,** *n. Bot.* A large genus of dematiaceous fungi, parasitic or saprophytes, with conidia more than one-septate at maturity. Many species cause leaf-blight on cereals and other cultivated plants.— **hel-min'thous,** *a. Pathol.* Helminthic.— **hel-min'thous,** *a. Pathol.* **1.** Relating to worms. **2.** Having worms in the intestines.

hel'mi-tol, 1 hel'mı-tōl *or* -tol; 2 hĕl'mĭ-tōl *or* -tŏl, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline condensation product of citric acid with hexamethylene-tetramin ($C_7H_8O_7(CH_2)_6N_4$), employed to some extent in cystitis, urethritis, etc.

helm'less, 1 helm'les; 2 hĕlm'lĕs, *a.* Having no helmet.

helm'less², *a.* Having no helm or rudder.

Hel'mont-deb"ta-tha'lm, 1 hel'mon-deb"ta-tha'lm; 2 hĕl'mŏn-dĕb"ta-thā'lm, *Bib.* (Douai). Aceldama.

Hel'mont, 1 hel'mənt; 2 hĕl'mŏnt, *n.* **1. Jan Baptista van** (1577–12/1644), a Flemish chemist, physiologist, and visionary. **2. Segres Jacob van** (1/11 1633–3/11 1726), a Flemish historical painter.

helms'man, 1 helmz'mən; 2 hĕlmz'măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] *Naut.* The man at the helm; steersman.

The reckless *helmsman*, caught upon these gales,
Under the roaring gulfs goes down aghast.
OWEN MEREDITH *The Wanderer, Epilogue* pt. iii, st. 22.

Hel'mund, 1 hel'mund; 2 hĕl'mŭnd, *n.* A river in Afghanistan; length, 650 m. to Lake Hamun.

he-lo'-[1], 1 hɪ-lō'-; 2 he-lō'-. From Greek *helos*, marsh: a combining form.— **he-lo'bi-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* Same as *Natadales*.— **he-lo'bi-ous,** *a.* Living or growing in marshy or swampy ground.

he'lo-[2], 1 hī'lo-; 2 hē'lo-. From Greek *hēlos*, a nail: a combining form.— **he-loc'er-ous,** *a.* Having clavate antennæ; clavicorn.— **he'lo-derm,** *n.* A helodermoid lizard. — **He"lo-der"ma-toi'de-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* A superfamily of lizards having concavo-convex vertebræ, clavicles proximally undilated, and postorbital, but no postfronto-squamosal, bony arches.— **he"lo-der"ma-toi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **he"lo-der'ma-tous,** *a.* Having scales like tubercles, as a heloderm.— **He"lo-der'mi-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* An American family of helodermatoidean lizards having extended prefrontals and postfrontals meeting each other and excluding the frontals from the orbits, and with tubercular scales on body and head: including the Gila monster, etc. **He"lo-der-mat'i-dæ‡. He"lo-der'ma,** *n.* (t. g.) — **he"lo-der'ma-toid,** *a.* & *n.*— **he"lo-der'mid,** *n.*— **he"lo-der'moid,** *a.* & *n.*— **he'lo-dont,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a helodus; having nail-like teeth.— **he'lo-dus,** *n.* A fossil (Carboniferous) shark having nail-like teeth.

Hé"lo"ïse', 1 ē"lō"īz'; 2 e"lō"īş', *n.* **1.** [F.] A feminine personal name. See LOUISA. **2.** (1101?–1164), a learned Frenchwoman; pupil, mistress, and, later, wife of Abélard (see ABÉLARD, PIERRE). When her husband became a monk she took the veil at Argenteuil. [Teut. F. *fem.*, famous holiness.]

He'lon, 1 hī'lon; 2 hē'lŏn, *n. Bib. Num.* vii, 24. [Heb., strong.]

He-lo'ni-as, 1 hɪ-lō'nɪ-as; 2 he-lō'ni-as, *n. Bot.* A genus of North-American plants of the family *Melanthaceæ*. *H. bullata*, the only species, is a rare and handsome perennial with narrow, mostly radical evergreen leaves, and a raceme of purple flowers on a scape 10 to 18 inches high. [< Gr. *helos*, marsh.]

He-lo'sis, 1 hɪ-lō'sɪs; 2 he-lō'sis, *n. Bot.* A genus of leafless reddish parasitic plants of the family *Balanophoraceæ*, natives of tropical and subtropical America. They have a cylindrical branched rootstock from which spring short stalks bearing globose heads of unisexual flowers.

He"lo-stom'i-dæ, 1 hī"lo-stem'i-dī; 2 hē"lo-stŏm'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of anabantoidean fishes with a very small mouth and labial teeth. **He-los'to-ma,** *n.* (t. g.) [< HELO-[2] + Gr. *stoma*, mouth.]— **he-los'to-mid,** *n.*— **he-los'to-moid,** *a.* & *n.*

Hel'ot, 1 hel'ət *or* hī'lət; 2 hĕl'ot *or* hē'lot (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Gr. Hist.* One of a class of bondmen subject to Sparta and forming the rustic population of the country.

The Helots are supposed to have been descendants of the original population of the country taken captive in war. They were serfs owned by the state and assigned to individual citizens, but were attached to the soil, and could not be sold. Altho kept in cruel subjection, and held up in contemptuous warning when drunken or degraded, they were occasionally organized as light-armed troops or used as rowers and mariners in the navy.

2. [h-] A slave in general; any servile or abject person.

The annalist of the monastery . . . was estranged from any community of feeling with a people who were then sunk into the *helots* of England. I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit.*, *Anglo-Saxons* in vol. i, p. 33. [LANG. 1841.]

[< L. *Helotæ*, < Gr. *Heilōtai*, pl. of *Heilōtēs*, Helot, < *Helos*, town of Sparta.] — **hel'ot-age,** *n.* The condition of a Helot; hence, serfdom in general.— **hel'ot-ism,** *n.* **1.** The Spartan system of serfdom or servile bondage. **2.** A system of serfdom resembling that of Sparta. **3.** *Biol.* A form of symbiosis in which one of the organisms sustains to the other the relation of a slave to a master, as in a lichen, in which the algal part is the slave to the fungal part: opposed to *mutualistic symbiosis*.— **hel'ot-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ-ING.] To reduce to helotage.— **hel'ot-ry,** *n.* **1.** Same as HELOTAGE. **2.** Helots as a class; serfs or bondmen.

Helowis†, *n.* Héloise.

he-lox'yle, 1 hɪ-loks'ɪl; 2 he-lŏks'yl, *n.* The fiber of peat pressed and prepared as a building material. [< HELO-[1] + Gr, *xylon*, wood.]

help, 1 help; 2 hĕlp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lend or provide strength or assistance for or to; furnish means to or toward; aid, as in doing, attaining, or maintaining something; assist; as, to *help* the good work; God *helps* those who *help* themselves. **2.** To assist in some manner involving motion: with *to get*, *to go*, etc., understood; as, to *help* one out of a ditch; he *helped* me on my way.

Woe to him that is alone when he falleth; for he hath not another to *help* him up. *Eccl.* iv, 10.

3. To relieve from want, trouble, or danger; succor; rescue; as, to *help* the poor; to *help* a shipwrecked crew. **4.** To change for the better; give relief to; remove wholly or in part; remedy; ease; comfort; as, the treatment *helped* his cough.

Lord, I believe; *help* thou mine unbelief. *Mark* ix, 24.

5. To supply with food, drink, or the like, at table; wait upon; distribute in portions at table, as food; as, the butler *helped* the salad. **6.** To hinder or prevent; refrain from; forbear; with *can*, *shall*, *may*, etc.; as, how *can* this evil be *helped?* I *could* not *help* speaking: used also colloquially with *can* for *can not;* as, no more than I *can help*. **7.** [Rare.] To augment; increase.

We will meet them, and *help* the joy.
Shakespeare CORIOLANUS, act. v, sc. 4.

II. *i.* **1.** To lend assistance; be available or useful; as, he is ready to *help*. **2.** To portion out food at table; as, I carved and George *helped*. [< AS. *helpan*, help.]

Syn.: see AID.— **so help me God,** so may God help me, as I speak the truth: a form used in taking an oath, as in a court of law.— **to h. forward,** to assist in advancing.— **to h. off,** to assist in getting off of something; as, he *helped* her *off* the train.— **to h. on,** to promote; forward.— **to h. out,** to aid in delivering from some difficulty, or in completing some work in hand.— **to h. over,** to aid in surmounting, as some obstacle.— **to h. to,** to provide or serve with. — **to h. up,** to aid in raising, as after a fall or a failure.

help, *n.* **1.** Assistance afforded toward the promotion of an object or attainment of an end; as, travel is a great *help* in the work of a writer.

Human beings owe to each other *help* to distinguish the better from the worse. MILL *On Liberty*, p. 126. [T. & F. 1863.]

2. Remedy or relief, as from disease; rescue or succor, as from trouble or danger; as, will *help* never come? **3.** One who or that which gives help; a helper; as, the little girl is a *help* to me; the clock is a great *help*. **4.** [Local, U. S.] Any one hired to do the work of another; particularly, a house-servant; domestic: used also collectively; as, the hired *help* are on strike.

The fewness and dearness of servants made it necessary to call in temporary assistance for extraordinary occasions, and hence arose the common use of the word *help*. LOWELL *Among my Books*, *N. Eng. Two Centuries Ago* in first series, p. 263. [O. & CO. 1873.]

5. [Colloq.] A portion of food given out at table. [< AS. *help*, < *helpan*, help.] **helpe†.** Syn.: aid, assistance, countenance, encouragement, relief, remedy, rescue, succor, support. See ADJUNCT.— Ant.: discouragement, embarrassment, hindrance, interference, objection, obstruction, opposition.— **help'-ale",** *n.* A jollification among English harvesters, celebrating the completion of a season's work. — **help'wor"thy,** *a.* Worthy of help.

help'a-bl(e[p], *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being aided or helped.

help'er, 1 help'ər; 2 hĕlp'er, *n.* One who or that which helps, encourages, or comforts; as, a man's wife is his best *helper*. Syn.: see ALLY; AUXILIARY; BENEFACTOR.

help'ful, 1 help'ful; 2 hĕlp'ful, *a.* Affording aid or assistance; beneficial; useful. Syn.: see ACCESSORY; BENEFICIAL; CONVENIENT.— **help'ful-ly,** *adv.*— **help'ful-ness,** *n.*

help'ing, 1 help'ɪŋ; 2 hĕlp'ing, *pa.* Assisting; aiding. — **help'ing-ly,** *adv.*

help'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of assisting or aiding. **2.** [Colloq.] A portion of food served at table; help.

help'less, 1 help'les; 2 hĕlp'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Unable to help oneself or to act without the aid of others; incapable of effort or exertion; feeble; dependent; as, poverty makes *helpless*.

The Acadians were despised because they were *helpless*.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. ii, p. 427. [A. 1883.]

2. Admitting no help; beyond remedy. **3.** [Rare.] Affording no assistance; incapable of helping. **4.** Destitute.— **help'less-ly,** *adv.*— **help'less-ness,** *n.*

help'ly†, *a.* Helpful. **help'y†.**

help'mate", 1 help'mēt"; 2 hĕlp'māt", *n.* A helper; coworker; partner; especially a husband or wife.

You want a *helpmate*, not a mistress, sir.
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* l. 401.

Syn.: See ASSOCIATE.

help'meet", 1 help'mīt"; 2 hĕlp'mēt", *n.* One who is fit to help; a partner; companion; wife. The forms *helpmate*, *helpmeet*, originating doubtless in a corruption of Gen. ii, 18, "An *help meet* (*i. e.*, suitable) for him," have nevertheless the sanction of such names as Milton, Cardinal Newman, and Macaulay, and of wide usage.

Helps, 1 helps; 2 hĕlps, **Sir Arthur** (7/10 1813–3/7 1875). An English historian and essayist; clerk of the Privy Council from 1860 till his death. *Friends in Council.*

helpt, *pp.* Helped. S. S.

Hel'sing-borg, 1 hel'sɪŋ-borH; 2 hĕl'sing-bŏrH, *n.* A fortified seaport in Sweden; opposite Elsinore in Denmark.

Hel'sing-fors, 1 hel'sɪŋ-fōrs; 2 hĕl'sing-fōrs, *n.* A fortified city 191 m. W. of St. Petersburg, Russia. Capital of Finland. [ELSINORE.

Hel"sin-gor', 1 hel"sɪŋ-gūr'; 2 hĕl"sing-gûr', *n.* [Dan.] See

Helst, 1 helst; 2 hĕlst, **Bartholomew van der** (1612?–1670). A Dutch portrait-painter. [England.

Hel'ston, 1 hel'stən; 2 hĕl'ston, *n.* A town in Cornwall,

hel'ter-skel'ter, 1 hel'tər-skel'tər; 2 hĕl'ter-skĕl"ter, *a.* Hurried and confused.— **hel'ter-skel'ter-i-ness,** *n.*

hel'ter-skel'ter, *n.* Confused and hasty action; disorderly hurry.

One of the chief sins of our time is hurry: it is *helter-skelter*, and devil take the hindmost. JOHN BROWN *Spare Hours, Education* in first series, p. 299. [T. & F. 1862.]

hel'ter-skel'ter, *adv.* In a disorderly and hurried manner; with haste and confusion.

Away they run, pell-mell, *helter-skelter*, slap-dash.
DICKENS *Oliver Twist*, p. 42. [P. & C.]

[Imitative; cp. HURLY-BURLY.]

helve, } 1 helv; 2 hĕlv, *vt.* [HELVED, HELVD[s]; HELV'ING.]
helv[s], } To put a helve in; furnish with a handle, as an ax.

helve, *n.* **1.** The handle of an ax, hatchet, or adz. **2.** The handle of a forge-hammer. [< AS. *helf*, handle.] — **belly** or **frontal helve,** a style of helve-hammer in which the weight is between the fulcrum and the point of application of the power.— **helve'-ham"mer,** *n.* See HAMMER.— **helv'er,** *n. Mining.* A tool-handle; helve.

Hel-vel'la, 1 hel-vel'ə; 2 hĕl-vĕl'a, *n. Bot.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi, typical of the family *Helvellaceæ*. Twelve species, some edible, have been found in the United States. Their distinguishing features are a stem and a smooth cap of irregular shape. [< L. *helvus*, yellow.] — **hel-vel'lic,** *a.*

Hel"vel-la'ce-æ, 1 hel"ve-lē'sɪ-ī; 2 hĕl"vĕ-lā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* An important family of fungi belonging to the order *Helvellales* and including the genera *Gyromitra*, *Marchella*, *Verpa*, *Cidaris*, and *Helvella*.— **hel"vel-la'ceous,** *a.*

Hel"vel-la'les, 1 hel"ve-lē'līz; 2 hĕl"vĕ-lā'lēs, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of ascomycetous fleshy fungi. The asci, which are generally mixed with sterile hyphæ, form a distinct layer. The order embraces the three families *Rhizinaceæ*, *Geoglossaceæ*, and *Helvellaceæ*. [< HELVELLA.] **Hel"vel-lin'e-æ‡.**

Hel-vel'lyn, 1 hel-vel'ɪn; 2 hĕl-vĕl'yn, *n.* A mountain in Cumberland, England; height, 3,118 ft.

Hel-ve'ti-a, 1 hel-vī'shɪ-ə; 2 hĕl-vē'shi-a, *n.* The ancient Latin, and now a poetical, name of Switzerland.

Hel-ve'tian, 1 hel-vī'shən; 2 hĕl'vē'shan, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Switzerland; Swiss; Switzer.— **Helvetian** or **Helvetic Republic,** a republic established in Switzerland by the French in 1798, and which lasted till the recognition of the independence of Switzerland by the Congress of Vienna in 1814.

Hel-ve'tian, *n.* An ancient or a modern Swiss.

Hel-vet'ic, 1 hel-vet'ɪk; 2 hĕl-vĕt'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Helvetii, the people of Helvetia, now Switzerland, or to the states and peoples of modern Switzerland. **2.** Helvetian. [< L. *Helveticus*, < *Helvetii*, the ancient people of Switzerland.] — **Helvetic Confession** (*Ch. Hist.*), either of two Swiss confessions of faith: the *First*, adopted by the delegates at Basel in 1536; the *Second*, written by Bullinger in 1566, adopted by various assemblies of Swiss Christians, and next to the Heidelberg catechism the most popular symbol of the Reformed Church.

Hel-vet'ic, *n. Ch. Hist.* An adherent of Zwingli and the other Swiss reformers, as distinguished from a Lutheran.

Hel-ve'ti-i, 1 hel-vī'shɪ-ɑi; 2 hĕl-vē'shi-ī, *n. pl.* A Germano-Celtic people, the ancient inhabitants of Switzerland.

Hel-ve'ti-us, 1 hel-vī'shɪ-us *or* (*F.*) el"vē"sī"ūs'; 2 hĕl-vē'shi-ŭs *or* (*F.*) ĕl"ve"sī"üs', **Claude Adrien** (1/18 1715–12/26 1771). A French philosopher. [ANTIDICOMARIANITE.

Hel-vid'i-an, 1 hel-vid'ɪ-ən; 2 hĕl-vĭd'i-an, *n.* Same as

Hel-vid'i-us, 1 hel-vid'ɪ-us; 2 hĕl-vĭd'i-ŭs, *n.* A pen-name of James Madison, under which were written his five essays in reply to Hamilton.

hel'vite, 1 hel'vɑit; 2 hĕl'vīt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, honey-yellow manganese-glucinum-iron, thio-silicate, $(MnGlFe)_7SSi_3O_{12}$, crystallizing in isometric tetrahedrons. [< L. *helvus*, yellow.] **hel'vin‡.**

Hel"voet-sluis', 1 hel"vut-sleis'; 2 hĕl"vut-slöis', *n.* A seaport in S. Holland, near Rotterdam. **Helle"voet-sluis'‡.**

hel'vo-lous, 1 hel'vo-lus; 2 hĕl'vo-lŭs, *a.* Tawny or dull reddish-yellow. [< L. *helvolus*, dim. of *helvus*, yellow.]

helx'ine, 1 helks'ɪn; 2 hĕlks'in, *n.* [L.] *Anc. Bot.* A plant of uncertain identity mentioned by Pliny and Dioscorides, supposed to be a pellitory or some species of thistle.

hel"yp-som'e-ter, 1 hel"ɪp-som'ɪ-tər; 2 hĕl"yp-sŏm'e-ter, *n. Phot.* An instrument with which latitude is determined at sea by calculating the sun's altitude from a photograph of its path traced on the sensitized interior of a brass cylinder.

hem[1], 1 hem; 2 hĕm, *v.* [HEMMED, HEMD[s]; HEM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To fold and sew down the edge of, as cloth, to prevent from fraying, or as an ornament; as, to *hem* a dress. **2.** To border as if by a hem; edge.

Tall Lombard trees *hemmed* all the lawn.
T. B. READ *Love's Gallery* picture second, st. 1.

3. To shut in, limit, or environ in any manner; enclose; with *in*, *about*, or *around;* as, *hemmed in* by an army.

The dear old hills that *hemmed* them *round*.
PHŒBE CARY *Dovecote Mill, Sugar-making* st. 17.

II. *i.* To do hemming; sew hems.
— **to hem out,** to bar out.

hem[2], *v.* [HEMMED; HEM'MING.] **I.** *t.* To throw off by or as by coughing.
II. *i.* To make the sound expressed by the word "hem"; hence, to stammer or be embarrassed.

But that functionary had no desire to be questioned; he *hemmed* and hawed and dodged about. J. L. STEPHENS *Egypt and Arabia, Petræa* vol. i, p. 109. [H. 1844.]

hem, *n.* **1.** A fold made in the edge of a textile fabric by twice turning over the raw edge or selvage and sewing down the inner fold, to prevent raveling or as an ornament; hence, the border or hem-like edge of anything, as a garment. **2†.** *Arch.* The projecting spiral marking the volute of an Ionic capital. [< AS. *hem*, < *ham*, a field.] — **French hem** (*Needlework*), a doubly folded hem.

hem, *interj.* An ejaculatory sound made, as in clearing the throat, to attract attention, cover embarrassment, etc.; ahem. [Onomatopœic.]

hem†, *pron.* Them: objective plural of HE.

hem-, } 1 hem-, hem'ə-, hem'a-to-; 2 hĕm-, hĕm'a-,
hem'a-, } hĕm'a-to-. From Gr. *haima*, blood: combin-
hem'a-to-, } ing forms. [Words from this root are also spelled *hæma-*, which see for words not found here. See also HEMO-.] — **hem"a-ba-rom'e-ter,** *n.* An apparatus to ascertain and register the specific gravity of blood.— **hem'a-chate,** *n.* A light-colored agate spotted with red jasper; a *blood-agate*.— **hem"a-chro"ma-to'sis,** *n.* Same as HEMATOCHROMATOSIS.— **hem'a-chrome,** *n.* Same as HEMOCHROME.— **hem"a-chro'sis,** *n.* Same as HEMATOCHROSIS. — **hem'a-cite,** *n.* A preparation of the blood of animals with pulverized mineral and vegetable substances, dried, compressed into molds, and varnished: used for buttons, etc.— **hem'a-cœ"lom,** *n.* Same as HEMOCŒLOM.— **hem'a-cyte,** *n. Anat.* A blood-corpuscle.— **hem"a-cy-tom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for determining the number of corpuscles in a given quantity of blood.— **hem"a-cy"to-zo'on,** *n.* See CYTOZOON.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

he'mad, 1 hī'mad; 2 hē'măd, *n.* A blood-corpuscle. [< Gr. *haima*, blood.]

he'mad, *adv.* Toward the ventral or hemal portion of the body: opposed to *neurad*. [< HEM- + -AD[3].] **hæ'mad‡.**

hem"a-drom'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring the speed of the blood-current. **hem"a-dro-mom'e-ter‡.— hem"a-drom'e-try, hem"a-dro-mom'e-try,** *n.*— **hem"a-drom'o-graph,** *n.* An instrument for recording automatically variations in the velocity of the blood-current. — **hem"a-dy-nam'ic,** *a.*— **hem"a-dy-nam'ics,** *n.* That branch of physiology which treats of the dynamics of the circulation of the blood.— **hem"a-dy"na-mom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the force of circulation or the tension of blood in any vessel.— **hem"a-fi'brite,** *n. Mineral.* A spherical, radiated, vitreous, hydrous manganese arsenate $(H_5Mn_3AsO_8)$, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.— **hem"ag-glu"ti-na'tion,** *n.* Agglutination of the blood-corpuscles.— **hem"ag-glu'ti-nin,** *n.* A specific body in blood-serum that agglutinates red blood-cells.— **hem'a-gog(ue**[p], *n. Med.* A medicine promotive of menstrual or hemorrhoidal discharges.

he'mal, } 1 hī'məl; 2 hē'mal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to
hæ'mal, } blood or the vascular system; of the nature of blood.

The habitual attitudes of annulose and molluscous creatures is such that the neural centres are below the alimentary canal and the *hæmal* centres above. SPENCER *Biology* vol. i, p. 307.

2. Of, pertaining to, or situated on the side of the body that contains the heart and great blood-vessels, as the ventral side of a vertebrate or the dorsal side of a mollusk or worm: opposed to *neural*. [< Gr. *haima*, blood.] — **hemal arch,** that part of Owen's typical vertebra which encloses the great vessels and the viscera; the visceral or ventral arch. In the thoracic vertebræ the hemal arches are formed by the ribs, the costal cartilages, and the segments of the sternum.— **h. canal, cavity,** or **tube,** that formed by the successive hemal arches.— **h. ridge** (*Embryol.*), the forerunner of the hemal canal.— **h. spine,** in Owen's typical vertebra, the most ventral segment, as the segments of the sternum.

hem-al'bu-men, *n. Pharm.* **1.** An albuminate of iron used in treating anemia. **2.** A medicinal compound of the albuminoids and salts in the blood of the human body.— **hem"a-leu'cin,** *n.* The fibrin of a blood-clot.— **hem"a-lo'pi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Bloodshot eyes; effusion of blood to the eye.

He'mam, 1 hī'mam; 2 hē'măm, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxvi, 22.

hem"a-me'ba, 1 hem"ə-mī'bə; 2 hĕm"a-mē'ba, *n.* **1** A white blood-corpuscle. **2.** An ameboid parasite inhabiting the blood. **hem"a-mœ'ba‡.— hemameba immaculata,** an uncolored variety of hemameba præcox.— **h. præcox** (*Biol.*), a plasmodium malignum.— **h. relicta,** a blood-parasite of the sparrow.— **h. subimmaculata,** a blood-parasite of the hawk.— **h. subpræcox,** a blood-parasite of the owl, lark, and other birds.

He'man, 1 hī'mən; 2 hē'man, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. *Bib.* F. **Hé"man',** 1 ē"mūn', 2 e"mäṅ'; G. **He'man,** 1 hē'mun, 2 he'män; Sp. **E-man',** 1 ē-mūn', 2 e-män'. **2.** *Bib. 1 Kings* iv, 31. [Heb., faithful, reliable.]

hem"an-gi-o'ma, 1 hem"an-jɪ-ō'mə; 2 hĕm"an-ġi-ō'ma, *n. Pathol.* A tumor consisting mainly of blood-vessels.

Hem'ans, 1 hem'ənz; 2 hĕm'anş, *n.* **1.** **Charles Isidore** (1817–10/26 1876), an English archeologist; youngest son of Felicia D. **2.** **Felicia Dorothea** (*née* Browne) (9/25 1793–5/16 1835), an English lyrical poet.

He-man'ta, *n.* See HINDU CALENDAR under CALENDAR.

hem"a-phe'in, *n. Physiol.* A brown coloring-substance, found in blood, probably the product of decomposition.— **hem"a-pho'bi-a,** *n.* Same as HEMATOPHOBIA.— **hem"a-poi'e-sis,** *n.* The formation of blood; blood-making. — **hem"a-poi-et'ic,** *a.* Relating to blood-making.— **hem"a-poph'y-sis,** *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] In Owen's typical vertebra, the element next the hemal spine: represented in the thoracic region by the costal cartilages.— **hem"a-po-phys'e-al,** *a.* **hem"a-po-phys'i-al‡.— hem-ar'thrus,** *n. Pathol.* The effusion of blood into the synovial cavity of a joint. **hem"ar-thro'sis‡.— hem'ase,** *n.* A catalase, or enzym, found

in the blood.— **hem″a-spec′tro-scope,** *n.* *Physiol.* A direct-vision spectroscope used in blood-analysis to examine the absorption spectrum.— **hem″a-stat′ic.** **I.** *a.* *Med.* **1.** Relating to hemastatics. **2.** Same as HEMOSTATIC. **II.** *n.* Same as HEMOSTATIC.— **hem″a-stat′ics,** *n.* The branch of physiological science dealing with the equilibrium of the blood in living bodies.— **hem″a-ta-chom′e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the velocity of the blood-current.— **hem″a-ta-chom′e-try,** *n.*— **hem″at-a″er-om′e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for calculating the pressure of gases in the blood.— **hem″a-tan″gi-o-no′sus,** *n.* Disease of the blood-vessels. **hem″a-tan″gi-o-no′sos‡.**— **hem′a-tate,** *n.* A compound derived from hematein ($C_{16}H_{11}O_6 + 3ag$).— **ammonia hematate,** an unstable dark violet dye ($C_{16}H_{13}O_2(NH_3)_2$), used in staining microscopical preparations.— **hem″a-te′in,** *n.* *Chem.* A red-brown crystalline coloring-matter ($C_{16}H_{12}O_6$) analogous to the phthaleins, derived from extract of logwood by oxidation. **hem″a-te′ine‡.**— **hem″a-tem′e-sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Vomiting of blood; gastric hemorrhage.— **hem″a-te-met′ic,** *a.*— **hem″a-ten-ceph′a-lon,** *n.* *Med.* Cerebral hemorrhage.

He′math, 1 hī′math; 2 hē′măth, *n.* *Bib.* *1 Chron.* ii, 55. [Heb., warmth.]

hem″a-ther′a-py, *n.* *Med.* **1.** Treatment of diseases by use of bullocks' blood. **2.** Treatment of diseases of the blood.— **hem′a-therm,** *n.* One of the *Hæmatotherma;* a warm-blooded animal.— **hem″a-ther′mal,** *a.* **hem″a-ther′mous‡.**— **hem″at-hi-dro′sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Sweating of blood and water mixed; cutaneous perspiration mixed with blood. **hem″at-i-dro′sis‡.**— **hem″a-tho′rax,** *n.* Same as HEMATOTHORAX.

he-mat′ic, 1 hı-mat′ık; 2 he-măt′ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or contained in blood. **2.** *Med.* Effecting change in the blood. [< Gr. *haimatikos,* < *haima,* blood.] **hæ-mat′ic‡.**— **hematic acid,** a hypothetical acid believed to be formed by the oxidation of hemoglobin in the lungs, and having the power of decomposing the sodium carbonate of the serum.— **he-mat′ic,** *n.* A medicine that produces a change in the blood.— **he-mat′ics,** *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** A class or group of diseases or medicines affecting the blood. **2.** The branch of medical science that treats of the blood.

he-mat′i-cum, *n.* *Med.* A transparent dark-red solution containing iron and alcohol.— **hem′a-tid,** *n.* *Anat.* A red blood-corpuscle.— **hem″a-tim′e-ter,** *n.* A kind of hemochromometer or hemoglobinometer.— **hem″a-tim′e-try,** *n.* The art of estimating the number of blood-corpuscles. — **hem′a-tin,** *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* **1.** A brown pigment ($C_{68}H_{70}N_8Fe_2O_{10}$) formed from hemoglobin by decomposition with acids. **2.** Same as HEMATOXYLIN.— **hem″a-tin′ic.** *Med.* **I.** *a.* Efficacious in increasing the coloring-matter of the blood. **II.** *n.* Any medicinal agent which increases the number of red corpuscles in the blood.— **hematinic acids,** acids formed from hematin by oxidation, first discovered by Küster.— **hem″a-ti-nom′e-ter,** *n.* See HEMOGLOBINOMETER.— **hem″a-tin″o-met′ric,** *a.*— **he-mat′i-non,** *n.* A hard, opaque, red glass, colored with oxid of copper, used by the ancients in mosaic, enamels, etc. **he-mat′i-none‡.**— **hem″a-ti-nu′ri-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* The presence of hematin in the urine.

hem′a-tite, 1 hem′a-tait; 2 hĕm′a-tīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A columnar, granular, botryoidal, micaceous or crystallized metallic, earthy, dark steel-gray, iron-black, or red ferric oxid (Fe_2O_3), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< L. *hæmatites,* < Gr. *haimatitēs,* blood-like, < *haima(t-),* blood.] **hæm′a-tite‡.**— **brown hematite,** same as LIMONITE.— **hem″a-tit′ic, hæm″a-tit′ic,** *a.*

hem″a-to′bi-ous, *a.* Parasitic in the blood; sanguicolous. **hem″a-to′bic‡.**— **hem″a-to′bi-um,** *n.* A hæmatozoon.— **hem′a-to-blast,** *n.* **1.** One of the minute colorless disks, smaller than either the red or the white corpuscles, found in the blood. **2.** One of the red nucleated cells found in bone-marrow and believed to produce the red corpuscles of the blood; an erythroblast.— **hem″a-to-blas′tic,** *a.*— **hem″a-to-ca-thar′tic,** *a.* Blood-purifying or purging.— **hem′a-to-cele,** *n.* *Pathol.* A tumor containing blood; specif., a tumor formed by blood effused into the cellular tissue of the scrotum, or into the tunica vaginalis; as, arterial or pelvic *hematocele.*— **hem″a-to-che′zi-a,** *n.* Emission of hemorrhagic stools.— **hem″a-to-chlo′rin,** *n.* A green coloring-matter found in the placenta.— **hem″a-to-chro″ma-to′sis,** *n.* The coloring of the tissues by the blood-corpuscles. — **hem′a-to-chrome,** *n.* A blood-colored substance found in some unicellular algæ.— **hem″a-to-chro′sis,** *n.* Any disease in which the color of the blood is changed or the skin discolored by coloring-matter from the blood.— **hem″a-to-chy-lu′ri-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* The presence of blood and chyle in the urine; it is usually an intermittent state.— **hem″a-to-cœ′li-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Effusion of blood into the abdominal cavity.— **hem″a-to-col′pus,** *n.* *Pathol.* An accumulation of blood or menstrual fluid in the vagina, due to its occlusion or an imperforate hymen.— **hem′a-to-crit,** *n.* An instrument which, by centrifugal action, separates the corpuscles and the serum in blood in order to estimate the relative amounts.— **hem″a-to-crys′tal-lin,** *n.* Same as HEMOGLOBIN.— **hem″a-to-cy′a-nin,** *n.* Same as HEMOCYANIN.— **hem′a-to-cyst,** *n.* A cyst filled with blood.— **hem″a-to-cys′tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Effusion of blood into the bladder.— **hem′a-to-cyte,** *n.* Same as HEMACYTE.— **hem″a-to-cy″to-zo′on,** *n.* *Med.* A parasite in the blood-corpuscles.— **hem″a-to-cy-tu′ri-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Blood-corpuscles in urine.— **hem″a-to-di″ar-rhe′a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Bloody diarrhea; hemorrhage of the bowels.— **hem″a-to-dys-cra′si-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Any blood-disease.— **hem′a-to-gen,** *n.* *Chem. Physiol.* **1.** A decomposition product of vitellin. **2.** *Med.* One of several preparations used for the enrichment of impoverished blood.— **hem″a-to-gen′e-sis,** *n.* *Physiol.* Blood-formation.— **hem″a-to-gen′ic,** *a.* Formative of blood. **hem″a-tog′e-nous‡.** — **hem″a-to-glo′bin,** *n.* Same as HEMOGLOBIN. **hem″a-to-glob′u-lin‡.**— **hem″a-tog′ra-phy,** *n.* A description of the blood.— **hem′a-toid,** *a.* *Pathol.* Bloody, or resembling blood; as, *hematoid* cancer.— **hem″a-toi′din,** *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A crystalline substance ($C_{32}H_{36}N_4O_6$), similar to or identical with bilirubin, contained in old blood-spots, hemorrhages, etc. **hem″a-toi′dine‡.**— **hem″a-to′lin,** *n.* *Chem.* A compound ($C_{68}H_{78}N_8O_7$) contained in blood and formed when the iron is removed from hematin by sulfuric acid.— **hem′a-to-lite,** *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous to greasy, brownish-red to black aluminum-manganese arsenate and hydrate ($H_8Mn_4(Al, Mn)AsO_{12}$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system.— **hem″a-tol′o-gist,** *n.* A specialist on blood and its morbid changes.

hem″a-tol′o-gy, 1 hem″ə-tel′o-jı; 2 hĕm″a-tŏl′o-ġy, *n.* The branch of medical science that treats of the blood, its formation, functions, and diseases. [< HEMATO- + -LOGY.] **hæm″a-tol′o-gy‡; hem″a-to-lo′gi-a‡.**

hem″a-to-lym-phan″gi-o′ma, *n.* *Pathol.* A tumor composed of lymphatics and blood-vessels.— **hem″a-tol′y-sis,** *n.* *Physiol.* Dissolution of hematids with reduced coagulability of the blood.— **hem-a-to-lyt′ic,** *a.*— **hem″a-to-lyt′i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **hem″a-to′ma,** *n.* *Pathol.* A blood-tumor, especially one on the scalp of a new-born child.— **hem″a-to-ma′ni-a,** *n.* An insane morbidly sexual fascination at the sight of blood, or an insane desire to shed blood.— **hem″a-to-man′ti-a,** *n.* *Med.* Diagnosis of disease by examination of the blood.— **hem″a-tom′e-ter,** *n.* Same as HEMACYTOMETER. — **hem″a-tom′e-try,** *n.*— **hem″a-to-me′tra,** *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** Uterine hemorrhage; flooding. **2.** Retention of blood in the womb. **hem″a-to-ma′tra‡.**— **hem″a-tom′pha-lo-cele,** *n.* *Pathol.* An umbilical hernia where the projecting sac contains blood.— **hem″a-to-my-e′li-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Hemorrhage within the spinal cord.— **hem″a-to-my″e-li′tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Myelitis combined with hematomyelia.— **hem″a-to-my′e-lo-pore,** *n.* A cavity left in the spinal cord where a blood-clot has been absorbed.— **hem″a-to-ne-phro′sis,** *n.* Effusion of blood into the pelvis of the kidney.— **hem″a-ton′ic.** **I.** *a.* Improving the tone of the blood. **II.** *n.* A medicine that corrects the condition of the blood.— **hem″a-to-pa-thol′o-gy,** *n.* The doctrine of diseases affecting the blood.— **hem″a-to-per″i-car′di-um,** *n.* *Pathol.* Effusion of blood in the pericardium.— **hema″to-pex′is,** *n.* The time needed for clotting the blood.— **hem″a-toph′a-gous,** *a.* Feeding in blood, as a hemoplasmodium. — **hem″a-to-phil′i-a,** *n.* *Med.* A congenital tendency to hemorrhage; defective coagulability of the blood.— **hem″a-to-phil′ic,** *a.* *Pathol.* Same as HEMOPHILIC.— **hem″a-to-pho′bi-a,** *n.* *Med.* An inordinate horror at the sight of blood.— **hem′a-to-phore,** *n.* An apparatus for the transfusion of blood.— **hem′a-to-phyte,** *n.* *Pathol.* A bacterial or vegetable organism introduced into the blood.— **hem″a-to-pla′ni-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* A vicarious hemorrhage, as vicarious menstruation, where the menstrual fluid comes from any organ other than the uterus.— **hem′a-to-plast,** *n.* See HEMATOBLAST.— **hem″a-to-plas′tic,** *a.*— **hem″a-to-poi-e′sis,** *n.*— **hem″a-to-poi-et′ic,** *a.*— **hem″a-to-por′phy-rin,** *n.* A metabolite, or decomposition product of the histohematin, enterohematin, etc., of invertebrates.— **hem″a-to-por″phy-ri-nu′ri-a,** *n.* The presence of hematoporphyrin in the urine.— **hem″a-to-pla′ni-a,** *n.* The emission of blood in an abnormal way, as by vicarious menstruation. — **hem″a-to-por″phy-roi′din,** *n.* A product resulting from the decomposition of hematoporphyrin.— **hem″a-tor-rha′chis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Hemorrhage into the enveloping spinal membranes. **hem″a-to-rha′chis‡.**— **hem″a-tor-rhe′a,** *n.* *Pathol.* A bloody flux; morbid discharge commingled in blood. **hem″a-tor-rhœ′a‡.**— **he-mat′o-sac,** *n.* A vascular sac connected with the infundibulum of the brain in certain fishes.— **hem″a-to-sal′pinx,** *n.* *Pathol.* An accumulation of blood in a Fallopian tube.— **hem′a-tose,** *a.* *Pathol.* Fully or abnormally charged with blood; overcharged with blood.— **hem″a-to-sep′sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Dissolution of the blood.— **hem″a-to′sin,** *n.* Same as HEMATIN, 1.— **hem″a-to′sis,** *n.* The formation of blood; conversion of chyle or venous blood into arterial blood.— **hem″a-to-spec′tro-scope,** *n.* A hemaspectroscope.— **hem″a-to-stib′i-ite,** *n.* *Mineral.* A black manganese and iron antimonate ($8MnO.Sb_2O_5$) that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system.— **hem″a-to-tho′rax,** *n.* *Pathol.* Effusion of blood into the chest; pleural hemorrhage. **hem″a-tho′rax‡.**— **hem″a-to-tym′pa-num,** *n.* *Pathol.* Hemorrhage into the tympanum of the ear.— **hem′a-tous,** *a.* Pertaining to or similar to blood.— **hem″a-tox′in,** *n.* Same as HEMOLYSIN.— **hem″a-tox′y-lin,** *n.* *Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{14}O_6$) containing the coloring-matter of logwood (*Hæmatoxylon campechianum*), used extensively in microscopy. **hem′a-tin‡; hem″a-tox′y-line‡.**— **Hem″a-tox′y-lon,** *n.* *Bot.* A genus of Central-American trees of the bean family, of which the logwood (*H. campechianum*) is the only known species.— **hem″a-to-zo′ic,** *a.* Living in the blood, as the parasitic trematode bilharzia.— **hem″a-to-zy-mot′ic,** *a.* *Med.* Pertaining to, caused by, or proceeding from zymosis or morbific fermentation of the blood. — **hem″a-tu-re′sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* The passage of urine and blood.— **hem″a-tu′ri-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Hemorrhage from the mucous membrane of the urinary passages due to general disorder, local disease or actual injury of the organs.— **hem″a-tu′ric,** *a.* Of or pertaining to hematuria.

hem-au′to-graph, 1 hem-ē′to-graf; 2 hĕm-a̤′to-grăf, *n.* An apparatus for registering the pulse-curve by means of blood spurting from an opened artery; also, a record by this apparatus. [< HEM- + AUTOGRAPH.] **hem-au′to-gram‡.** — **hem-au″to-graph′ic,** *a.*— **hem″au-tog′ra-phy,** *n.* The use or art of using the hemautograph.

Hem′dan, 1 hem′dən; 2 hĕm′dan, *n.* *Bib.* *Gen.* xxxvi, 26.

hem-dur′gan, 1 hem-dūr′gən; 2 hĕm-dûr′ḡan, *n.* A scorpænoid food-fish, the rosefish (*Sebastes marinus*).

hem′el, 1 hem′el; 2 hĕm′ĕl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A shed; a hovel; also, a stable. **hem′ble‡; hem′mel‡.**

Hem′el Hemp′stead. A borough and market-town in Hertfordshire, England.

hem-el′y-trum, *n.* Same as HEMIELYTRUM. **hem-el′y-tron‡.**

hem′er-a-, **hem′er-i-,** **hem′er-o-,** 1 hem′ər-ə-, hem′ər-ı-, hem′ər-o-; 2 hĕm′er-a-, hĕm′er-i-, hĕm′er-o-. From Greek *hēmera,* a day: combining forms.— **hem″er-a-lo′pi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Day-blindness; a visual defect in which sight is less distinct by daylight than by night or by artificial light: the original meaning of the term. Many modern authors have employed it for the opposite, or night-blindness, but the Royal College of Physicians of London has reverted to the true meaning of the word.— **hem″er-a-lop′ic,** *a.*— **hem″er-an′thous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having flowers opening in the daytime only: said of higher plants.— **Hem″er-is-ti′i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* A Carboniferous family of large neuropterous insects having wings broadest beyond the middle, and with numerous cross-veins but no reticulations. **Hem″er-is′ti-a,** *n.* (t.g.)— **hem″er-is′ti-id,** *a.* & *n.*— **hem″er-is′ti-oid,** *a.*— **Hem″er-o-bap′tist,** *n.* A member of an ancient Jewish sect practising daily ceremonial ablution; also, one of an early Christian sect holding to daily baptism. — **Hem″er-o-bi′i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of planipennate neuropterous insects. **Hem″er-o′bi-us,** *n.* (t. g.)— **hem″er-o′bi-an, hem′er-o-bid, hem″er-o′bi-id,** *a.* & *n.* — **hem″er-o′bi-oid,** *a.*— **Hem″er-o-cal′lis,** *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of Old World herbs of the lily family, with short rootstock, narrow radical leaves, and large, somewhat funnel-shaped yellow flowers. Several species are common in cultivation under the name of *day-lily.*— **hem″er-o-lo′gi-um,** *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] A table or list of days obtained from or given in calendars. **hem″er-ol′o-gy‡.**

> The names of the Cappadocian months, known through those Persian *hemerologies* the original Persian forms of which have been admirably restored by Benfey. LENORMANT *Beginnings of Hist.* tr. by Mary Lockwood, p. 574. [S. 1882.]

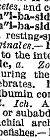
hem″e-ryth′rin, 1 hem″ı-rith′rın; 2 hĕm″e-rȳth′rin, *n.* A blood-like pigment found in certain invertebrates. [< HEM- + Gr. *erythros,* red.]

hem′i-, 1 hem′ı-; 2 hĕm′i-, *prefix.* Half. [< L. *hemi-,* < Greek *hēmi-,* half.]— **hem″i-a-blep′si-a,** *n.* Hemianopsia. **hem′i-a-blep″sy‡.**— **hem″i-al-bu′mose,** *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* An albuminous compound formed from albumin by digestion with trypsin or pepsin. **hem″i-al-bu′min‡.**— **hem″i-al-bu″mo-su′ri-a,** *n.* Presence of hemialbumose in the urine.— **hem″i-al′gi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Pain, especially in the head, confined to one side; unilateral pain.— **hem″i-am″au-ro′sis,** *n.* Defective vision over half the visual field. — **hem′i-amb,** *n.* A verse in poetry having two iambic feet, part of the last foot being omitted.— **hem″i-am″bly-o′pi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Defective sight over one-half of the visual field of each eye.— **hem″i-am′bus,** *n.* *Anc. Pros.* An iambic dimeter catalectic. [C.]— **hem″i-an″a-cu′si-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Deafness in one ear.— **hem″i-an″al-ge′si-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Insensibility to pain in one side of the body.— **hem″i-a-nat′ro-pous,** *a.* *Bot.* Half anatropous. **hem″i-a-nat′ro-pal‡.**— **hem″i-an″es-[or -æs-]the′si-a,** *n.* Loss of sensation in the right or left half of the body, usually due to a diseased condition of the brain on the opposite side.— **hem″i-an″es-[or -æs-]the′sic,** *a.*— **hem″i-a-nop′si-a,** *n.* A paralysis, partial or total, of some of the fibers of the optic nerve, with the result that part of the field of vision is obscured or obliterated. **hem″i-a-no′pi-a‡.**— **hem″i-a-nop′tic,** *a.*— **Hem″i-as-ca′les,** *n. pl.* *Crust.* An order which contains some of the lowest forms of ascomycetous fungi.— **Hem″i-as′ci,** *n. pl.* *Bot.* A former group of fungi.— **Hem″i-a-scin′e-æ,** *n. pl.* Same as HEMIASCALES.— **Hem″i-as-pid′i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of merostomes with a short cephalothorax, 9 thoracic segments, and a robust caudal spine, confined to the Silurian epoch. **Hem″i-as′pis,** *n.* (t. g.) **Hem″i-as′pi-dæ‡.**— **hem″i-as′pi-doid,** *a.* & *n.* — **hem″i-a-tax′i-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Loss of coordinate movement on one side of the body only. **hem′i-a-tax″y‡.**— **hem″i-ath″e-to′sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Athetosis on one side of the body.— **hem″i-at′ro-phy,** *n.* *Pathol.* The wasting away of one side; as, *hemiatrophy* of the face.— **hem″i-az′y-gos,** *n.* *Anat.* An azygous vein lying in front of the left side of the spine in the lumbar and lower dorsal regions. See illus. under CAVA.— **Hem″i-ba-sid″i-o-my-ce′tes,** *n. pl.* *Bot.* **1.** A former order of parasitic fungi having a short promycelium: disused term. **2.** A subclass of fungi belonging to the class *Basidiomycetes,* and containing only the order *Ustilaginales.* **Hem″i-ba-sid′i-i‡.**— **hem″i-ba-sid″i-o-my-ce′tous,** *a.*— **hem″i-ba-sid′i-um,** *n.* *Bot.* The germ-tube produced by a resting-spore of any fungus belonging to the order *Ustilaginales.*— **hem″i-ba-thyb′i-al,** *a.* *Zoogeog.* Of or relating to the intermediate depths of the ocean.— **hem″i-ben′thic,** *a.* *Zool.* Of benthic or benthopelagic habit only during the latter part of their lives, as many marine invertebrates. **hem″i-ben-thon′ic‡.**— **hem′i-bod″y,** *n.* An albumin composed of hemigroups.— **Hem″i-bran′chi-i,** *n. pl.* *Ich.* An order of teleocephalous fishes having abdominal or subabdominal ventrals, no posterotemporals, and branchial arches deficient: including sticklebacks and snipefishes.— **hem′i-branch,** *a.* & *n.*— **hem″i-bran′chi-ate,** *a.*

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

he′mic, **hæ′mic,** 1 hī′mık *or* hem′ık; 2 hē′mic *or* hĕm′ic, *a.* *Pathol.* Pertaining or relating to blood; as, *hemic* disease. [< Gr. *haima,* blood.] — **hemic murmur,** a murmur due to deterioration of the blood and not to disease of the walls of the vessels or of the cardiac valves.

hem″i-car′di-a, *n.* Either half of a four-chambered heart.— **hem″i-car′di-ac,** *a.*— **hem′i-carp,** *n.* *Bot.* A mericarp or one of the two carpels of a cremocarp, the fruit of the *Umbelliferæ.*— **hem″i-cat′a-lep″sy,** *n.* Catalepsy affecting only one-half of the body.— **hem″i-cat″a-lep′tic,** *a.*— **hem″i-cel′lu-lose,** *n.* *Chem.* A cellulose that decomposes by the action of mineral acid, producing a monosaccharid.— **hem″i-cen′trum,** *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] One of the pair of elements that, according to Albrecht, form the centrum or body of a vertebra.— **hem″i-cen′tral,** *a.*— **hem″i-ceph′a-lous,** *a.* *Terat.* Having only one side of the head developed: said of a fetus.— **hem″i-cer′e-brum,** *n.* [-BRA, *pl.*] Either of the hemispheres of the brain.— **hem″i-cer′e-bral,** *a.*— **Hem″i-chor-da′ta,** *n. pl.* *Zool.* The *Enteropneusta* as a superclass or division of *Chordata* or vertebrates. **Hem″i-chor′da‡.**— **hem″i-chor′date,** *a.* & *n.*— **hem″i-cho-re′a,** *n.* Chorea affecting only one side of the body.— **Hem″i-ci-dar′i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Paleon.* A family of extinct sea-urchins, having a range from the Permian to the Cretaceous rocks. **Hem″i-cid′a-ris,** *n.* (t. g.)— **hem′i-cir″cle,** *n.* [Rare.] A semicircle. — **hem″i-clas′tic,** *a.* *Geol.* Partly fragmentary; semiclastic.— **hem″i-clis-tog′a-mous,** *a.* Pollinating when half closed: said of flowers that only open imperfectly and are therefore difficult to fertilize.— **hem″i-col′lin,** *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A compound ($C_{47}H_{70}N_{14}O_{19}$) formed with semiglutin from gelatin, and similar to it, but soluble in alcohol. See SEMIGLUTIN.— **hem″i-com′plex,** *n.* Same as HEMIGROUP. — **hem′i-cra″ny,** *n.* **1.** A migraine or nervous headache affecting one side of the head only. **2.** Absence of the anterior part of the skull. **hem′i-crane†; hem″i-cra′ni-a‡.** — **hem″i-cra′ni-al,** *a.*— **hem″i-cres-cen′tic,** *a.* Shaped like a half-crescent, as the bills of certain birds.— **hem″i-crys′tal-line,** *a.* *Petrog.* Imperfectly crystallized.



Hemicarps of an Umbelliferous Fruit suspended on a Carpophore.

hem′i-cy″cle, 1 hem′ı-sai″kl; 2 hĕm′i-çȳ″cl, *n.* **1.** A semicircular arena; especially, a room or section of a room with seats in semicircular rows, particularly when they rise tier above tier, as in an orchestra, theater, or other similar structure.

> Let us step on to the *hemicycle* of the Belvidere [in the Vatican], and view some works greater than any we have yet seen.
> BAYARD TAYLOR *Views A-foot* p. 413. [G. P. P. 1862.]

2. A semicircle, or objects arranged in a semicircle.

> The forty immortals grouped in the *hemicycle* of her own 'Vision of Poets.'
> E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p. 115 [H. M. & CO. 1882.]

[< L. *hemicyclium,* < Gr. *hēmikyklion,* < *hēmi-,* half, + *kyklos,* circle.] — **hem″i-cyc′lic,** *a.* *Bot.* Half-cyclic: said of a flower in which part of the whorls are spiral and part cyclic.

hem″i-cy′clone, *n.* [Rare.] *Meteor.* Half of a cyclone, regarded as divided either horizontally or vertically. In the latter case the other half may be undeveloped.— **hem″i-cy-lin′dri-cal,** *a.* Same as SEMICYLINDRICAL.— **hem″i-dac′tyl,** *n.* An Old World gecconoid lizard (genus *Hemidactylus*) having dilated toes with two rows of transverse imbricated scales. **hem″i-dac′tyle‡.**— **hem″i-dac′ty-lous,** *a.*— **hem″i-dem″i-sem′i-qua″ver,** *n.* *Mus.* A sixty-fourth note. See illus. under NOTE¹, *n.*, 11.— **Hem″i-des′mus,** *n.* *Bot.* A genus of asclepiadaceous twining plants, natives of southeastern Asia. They have opposite leaves and small cymose flowers, the corolla rotate, with 5 fleshy roundish scales in the throat below the stamens. The roots of *H. indicus* are used in medicine.— **hem″i-di″a-pen′te,** *n.* *Gr. Mus.* An imperfect or diminished fifth.— **hem″i-di″a-pho-re′sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Sweating or perspiration on only one-half of the body. — **hem″i-dip″lo-id′i-on,** *n.* [-ID′I-A, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A woman's robe with a fold doubling over at the top and not reaching down as far as the waist, or, possibly, covering only the front of the figure.— **hem″i-di′tone,** *n.* *Gr. Mus.* A dissonant interval slightly less than a minor third.— **hem′i-dome,** *n.* *Crystal.* That form in a crystal composed of two parallel domatic planes in the triclinic, or of two parallel orthodo-

matic planes in the monoclinic system of crystallization.—**hem″i-do-ma′ic**, *a.*—**hem″i-dro′sis**, *n.* Same as HEMATHIDROSIS.—**hem″i-dy″os-the′si-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Dyesthesia on one side of the body.—**hem″i-dys″es-the′si-a**.—**hem″i-dys-tro′phi-a**, *n.* *Bot.* Imperfect nourishment of trees due to interference with their roots by the encroaching roots of other trees, or other circumstances.—**hem″i-e′dric**, *a.* Same as HEMIHEDRAL.—**hem″i-el′y-trum**, *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] 1. *Entom.* One of the partially thickened and hardened fore wings of bugs or certain other insects. 2. *Helminth.* One of the large imbricated dorsal scales of certain tapeworms and nebelids, as the sea-mice. **hem″i-el′y-tron**.—**hem″i-el′y-tral**, *a.*—**hem″i-en′ce-lon**, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] A lateral half of the brain or encephalon.—**hem″i-en″ce-pha′lic**, *a.*—**hem″i-en-ceph′a-lus**, *n.* [-LI, *pl.*] *Terat.* A monster having but half a brain, or having a brain nearly natural but without the organs of the senses.—**hem″i-ep′i-lep″sy**, *n.* *Pathol.* Epilepsy characterized by convulsions on one side only.—**hem″i-ep′i-phyte**, *n.* An epiphyte which sends roots down to the soil.—**hem″i-e′pha**, *n.* Pertaining to one side of the face.—**Hem″i-ga-il′ne**, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of viverroid carnivores having sectorial teeth with large tuberculate ledges, hairy soles, and a prominent ringed tail, including one species from Borneo and Malakka.—**hem″i-ga′le**, *n.* (t. g.) **Hem″i-ga′le-i′næ**.—**he-mig′a-lin**(es), *a.* & *n.*—**hem″i-ge′nous**, *a.* *Bot.* Having one of the two floets in the same spikelet neuter and the other unisexual, whether male or female, as some grasses.—**He-mig′a-nus**, *n.* *Paleon.* A genus of mammals of the most primitive type of the order *Ganodonta*, found in the Eocene, the size of a medium-sized dog, with powerful jaws, and feet similar to the sloth's, found in the Lower Eocene of America.—**hem″i-geom′e-ter**, *n.* A noctuid moth which resembles a hopworm or geometer; from the partial looping of its body.—**hem″i-glos-si′tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of one-half of the tongue.—**Hem″i-glos′si-na**, *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* A division of birds comprising the spoonbills and ibises or spoonbills of.—**hem″i-glot-tid′e-an**, *a.*—**hem″i-glyph**, *n.* *Arch.* A half-grooved member, as the Doric triglyph.—**he-mig′na-thous**, *a.* Having one mandible shorter than the other.—**hem″i-group**, *n.* *Chem.* One of the two divisions, according to Kühne, into which the albumins are resolved by the processes of digestion: the protoalbumose and heteroalbumose and opposed to *antigroup*.—**hem″i-gy′rus**, *n.* *Bot.* A follicle.—**hem″i-he′dral**, *a.* *Crystal.* Of, pertaining to, or containing a hemihedron.—**hem″i-hed′ral**, *a.* Same as HEMIHEDRAL.—**hem″i-he′dric**, *a.* *Crystal.* The state of being hemihedral.—**hem″i-he′dry**†.—**hem″i-he′dron**, *n.* *Crystal.* A form having half the number of planes usually arranged planes occurring on a holohedron.—**hem″i-het′ero-cer″cy**, *n.* In fishes, a condition intermediate to some extent between heterocercy and homocercy.—**hem″i-het″ero-cer′cal**, *a.*—**hem″i-hol′ow-he′dral**, *a.* *Crystal.* Of, pertaining to or denoting those hemihedrons in which all the octants contain half the whole number of similar planes.—**hem″i-hy′draz**, *n.* *Chem.* A compound of half a molecule of water with another substance.—**hem″i-hy″per-es-the′si-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Hyperesthesia of one-half of the body.—**hem″i-hy-per′tro-phy**, *n.* *Pathol.* Hypertrophy of one half of the body or of a part.—**hem″i-hyp′no-tism**, *n.* The development of the hypnotic condition in only one-half of the body.—**hem″i-hy-pæ′sis**, *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A state of half or partial lethargy.—**hem″i-le-thar′gic**, *a.*—**he-mil′o-gous**, *a.* *Chem.* Denoting the characteristics of a series of compounds which have a difference of composition of nCH2.—**hem″i-ly′tic**, *a.* *Pathol.* Characterized by lithecolysis.—**hem″i-mal′lic**, *a.* *Chem.* Containing half the carboxyl radicles of mellitic acid; as, *hemimallitic acid* (C6H3(COH)3).—**hem″i-mer′id-ic**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of diploglossate insects of cricket-like aspect, but with 2 superposed palpigerous labia.—**hem″i-mer′o-hed′ral**, *a.* (t. g.) = **hemi-hedral**, *a.* & *n.*—**hem″i-me′roid**, *a.*—**Hem″i-me-tab′o-la**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A section of insects manifesting an incomplete metamorphosis, especially including the *Hemiptera*.—**hem″i-me″ta-bol′ic**, *a.*—**hem″i-me-tab′o-ly**, *n.* Same as HEMIMETAMORPHOSIS.—**hem″i-me-tab′o-le**†.—**hem″i-me″ta-mor′pho-sis**, *n.* Incomplete metamorphosis.—**hem″i-me″ta-mor′phic**, *a.*—**hem″i-mor′ph**, *n.* *Crystal.* A combination form in which the two ends terminate in dissimilar faces.—**hem″i-mor′phic**, *a.* *Crystal.* Having the two ends bounded by dissimilar planes: said of a crystal.—**hem″i-mor′phous**†.—**hem″i-mor′phism**, *n.* *Crystal.* The state of being hemimorphic.—**hem″i-mor′phite**, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as CALAMINE.—**Hem″i-my-a′ri-a**, *n. pl.* *Ascid.* A suborder or order of thaliacean tunicates having the musculature of the mantle in the form of a series of transversely running muscular bands, the bands not forming complete independent rings, as in salpa.—**hem″i-my-a′ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*

he′min, 1 h'min; 2 hē′min, *n.* *Chem.* A brownished crystalline compound ($C_{68}H_{70}N_8Fe_2O_{12}2HCl$) formed by the action of acetic acid and salt on hemoglobin; hematin hydrochlorid. [< Gr. *haima*, blood.] **he′mine**†.

Hem′ing-ford, 1 hem′ing-ford; 2 hem′ing-ford, **Walter de** —1347). An historian. **Hem′ing-ford′ian-burgh**.—**hem″i-o-bo′il-on**, *n.* [Gr.] An ancient Greek coin, in value half an obolus.—**hem″i-oc″ta-he′dron**, *n.* [-DRA, *pl.*] Octahedron.—**hem″i-o-he′dral**, *a.*—**hem″i-o′lic**, *a.* In medieval music: 1. A perfect fifth. 2. A triplet of notes.—**hem″i-o-let′**.—**hem″i-ol′ic**, *a.* *Gr. Pros.* Denoting a rhythm (as the Pæonic) in which the relation of thesis to arsis is as 3 to 2 (⅗ time).—**hem″i-o-pi′a**, *n.* The same as the Cretic (— ⏑ —), bacchius (⏑ — —), and antibacchius (— — ⏑).—**hem″i-o-leg′a-mous**, *a.* Referring to the spikelets of certain grasses (*Panicum*) which have only one fertile flower.—**he-mi′o-ne**, *n.* A wild ass, the dziggetai (*Equus hemionus*).—**hem″i-o-nus**†.

Hem″i-o-ni′tis, 1 hem″i-o-nai′tis; 2 hēm″i-o-ni′tis, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of tropical polypodiaceous dwarf ferns, having netted veins and naked sori continuing along them. Several species are in cultivation. [< Gr. *hēmionitis*, *mule*.]

hem′i-ope, *n.* An ancient tubular wind-instrument with three holes.—**hem″i-o′pi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as HEMIANOPSIA.—**hem″i-op′si-a**†.—**hem″i-op-sy′**.—**hem″i-op′ic**, *a.*—**hem″i-or′thic-type**.—**hem″i-os′te-ous**.—**he-mip′a-gus**, *n.* [-GI, *pl.*] *Terat.* A double monster united at the thorax.—**hem″i-pal′mate**, *a.* Semipalmate; half-webbed.—**hem″i-pa-rab′o-la**, *n.* That part of a parabola situated on one side of the axis.—**hem″i-pa-ral′y-sis**, *n.* Same as HEMIPLEGIA.—**hem″i-par″an-es-the′si-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Anesthesia of the lower half of the body on one side.—**hem″i-par′a-ple″gi-a**, *n.* *Pathol.* Paralysis of one leg.—**hem″i-par′a-site**, *n.* A plant partly parasitic.—**hem″i-par′e-sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Partial paralysis of one side.—**hem″i-pa-ret′ic**, *a.*—**hem″i-par″es-the′si-a**, *n.* Abnormal sensation or formication of one side of the body.—**hem″i-pel′ic**, *a.* Of the consistency of fine-grained clay.—**hem″i-pe′nis**, *n.* *Zoöl.* One of the paired copulatory organs in snakes and typical saurians.—**hem″i-pep′tone**, *n.* *Physiol.* A substance formed by the intestinal digestion of albumin. It differs from antipeptone in that pancreatic juice changes it into tyrosin and leucin. See PEPTONE; HEMIALBUMOSE.—**he-mip′i-o-na**, *n. pl.* *Phon.* Semi-vowels.—**Hem″i-phar′ynx**, *n.* [NL. *pl.* *Herp.* A Neotropical family of toad-like arciferous batrachians with sacral diapophyses not dilated, and mandibular as well as maxillary teeth. **Hem″i-phrac′tus**, *n.* (t. g.).—**hem″i-phrac′tid**, *a.* & *n.*—**hem″i-phrac′toid**, *a.* & *n.*—**hem″i-phrase**, *n.* *Mus.* Half a phrase.—**hem″i-pi′ic**, *a.* *Chem.* Noting a dibasic crystalline acid ($C_5H_8O_4$) derivable by decomposition of opianic acid. It has an astringent taste and melts at 150° C.—**he-mip′ic**†.—**hem″i-plane**, *n.* *Geom.* The part of a plane on one side of a straight line therein.—**hem″i-plank′ton**, *n.* [Rare.] *Biol.* Marine animal and plant life found in shallow waters.—**hem″i-plank-ton′ic**, *a.*

hem″i-ple-gi′a, 1 hem′i-pli′ji-a; 2 hēm″i-plē′gi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Paralysis of one side of the body.

In the *hemiplegia*, when the limbs on one side have lost their power of voluntary motion, the patient is for many days perpetually employed in moving those of the other.

DARWIN *Zoönomia* vol. I, p. 370. [*c. 1801.*]

[< Gr. *hēmiplēx*, stricken on one side, < *hēmi-*, half, + *plēssō*, strike.] **hem″i-ple-gy**†; **hem″i-plex′i-a**†; **hem″i-plex-y**†.—**alternate hemiplegia** (*Pathol.*), paralysis of one side of the face and of the limbs on the other side of the body, or of the arm on one side and the leg on the other, crossed h.†.—**hem″i-ple′gi-a-ap′pa-ra′tus**, *n.* A device for supporting a person who is paralyzed on one side.—**hephæstic h.**, the hammer-palsy, a form of paralysis occurring among workmen who habitually wield a single-handed hammer.—**progressive ascending h.**, ascending paralysis of one side of the body.—**spinal h.**, same as HEMIPARAPLEGIA.—**hem″i-ple′gic**, *a.* & *n.* **hem″i-ple′gi-ac**†.

hem″i-plex′us, *n.* A proposed vessel having its hull entirely submerged and the living and fighting portions supported upon posts or pillars, and above the water: the precursor of the whaleback of 1891.—**hem″i-plin′thi-on**, *n.* A device resembling a person who is paralyzed on one side.—**hephæstic h.**, the hammer-palsy, a form of paralysis occurring among workmen who habitually wield a single-handed hammer.—**progressive ascending h.**, ascending paralysis of one side of the body.—**spinal h.**, same as HEMIPARAPLEGIA.—**hem″i-ple′gic**, *a.* & *n.* **hem″i-ple′gi-ac**†.

hem″i-pte′ra, *n. pl.* Same as HEMIPTERA.—**hem″i-pter′al**, *a.*—**hem″i-pter′an**, *n.* One of the *Hemiptera*.—**hem″i-pter′ic**, *a.*—**hem″i-pter′id**, *n.* One of the *Hemipterida*.—**hem″i-pter′i-da**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* An order of insects, especially those with the metamorphosis incomplete or irregular, mouth-organs generally modified and adapted for piercing, with lateral channels (mandibles), styliform maxillæ without palpi, applied laterally to mandibles, and diversiform wings usually four: including *Heteroptera* and *Homoptera* or ordinary bugs.—**hem″i-pter′id**, *n.* One of the *Hemipterida*.—**hem″i-pter′ist**, *n.* A student or collector of *Hemiptera*.—**hem″i-pter′ous**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or denoting the *Hemiptera*.—**hem″i-pter′on**, *n.* Same as PALÆODICTYOPTERA.—**hem″i-pter′oid**, *n.* *Entom.* Same as *Hemipteroidea*.—**hem″i-pter′y-goid**, *n.* *Anat.* A bone which becomes ankylosed with the basisphenoid of the palate.—**hem″i-pter′y-a-mid**, *n.* *Crystal.* A form consisting of two pairs of similar parallel planes cutting all three axes in the monoclinic system of crystallization.—**hem″i-pter′y-phyte**.—**hem″i-rham-phi′ne**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A subfamily of exocetoid fishes; halfbeaks. **Hem″i-rham′phus**, *n.* (t. g.).—**hem″i-rhamph**, *n.*—**hem″i-rham′phid**, *n.* & *a.*—**hem″i-rham′phine**, *a.* A plant partly saprophytic.—**Hem″i-seyl-il′i-da**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of sharks with the anal behind the second dorsal and ovoviviparous gestation. **Hem″i-scyl′lium**, *n.* (t. g.).—**hem″i-scyl′lid**, *n.* & *a.*—**hem″i-scyl′li-oid**, *a.* & *n.*—**hem″i-sect**, *vt.* To divide along the mesial plane, or into right and left halves: bisect.—**hem″i-sec′tion**, *n.* Division of the body at the mesial plane; hemitomy.—**hem″i-sep′tum**, *n.* The resulting from such division.—**hem″i-sep′tum**, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] *Anat.* A lateral half of a partition.—**hem″i-sep′ta**, *a.*—**hem″i-sine**, *n.* (t. g.).—**hem″i-soid**, *a.* & *n.*—**hem″i-some**, *n.* A half of an animal's body.—**hem″i-som-nan′bu-lism**, *n.* *Pathol.* A condition in which the patient, the physically unaffected side, manifests somnambulistic tendencies.—**hem″i-spasm**, *n.* *Pathol.* Spasm confined to one side of the body.

hem″i-spere, 1 hem′i-sfir; 2 hēm″i-sfēr, *n.* 1. A half-sphere, formed by a diameter and lying through the center of the sphere. 2. A half of the terrestrial or of the celestial globe, or a map or projection of the half of either on a plane surface. The world is usually considered as divided into the eastern and the western, and *southern* hemispheres, or at some meridian between Europe and America into the *eastern* and *western*, usually at the twentieth meridian west of Greenwich.

3. The inhabitants of a hemisphere of the earth. 4. A realm; sphere. 5. *Anat.* One of two large convoluted, semiovoid masses forming the bulk of the cerebrum. See illus. under CORPUS CALLOSUM.

The eleven hats affected the left *hemisphere* of the brain more than the right. *New-York Tribune* Dec. 14, 1891, p. 1, col. 5.

[< L. *hemisphærium*, < Gr. *hēmisphairion*, < *hēmi-*, half, + *sphaira*, sphere.]—**cerebral hemisphere**.—**animal hemisphere** (*Embryol.*), the germinative part of the egg, as distinguished from the food-yolk.—**Blot's h.**, a device to illustrate the spread of attractive polarity, consisting of two hemispheres of brass enclosing a brass globe, electrically charged. On removing the hemispheres by means of insulated handles the charge is found to be upon their outer surface.—**cerebral h.** See *cerebral hemisphere*, n., 5.—**h. of illumination**, the half of a planet's contour on which the sun shines.—**h. of vision**, the hemisphere that is visible to an onlooker.—**land h.** (*Phys. Geog.*), that half of the earth's surface which includes the greatest amount of land.—**Magdeburg hemispheres**, hemispherical cups made from brass accurately fitting each other to form a hollow sphere from the interior of which the air may be exhausted: invented by Otto von Guericke, of Magdeburg, to illustrate the pressure of the atmosphere.—**vegetative h.** (*Embryol.*), that part of an egg which contains the food-yolk.—**water h.**, that half of the earth's surface which includes the greatest amount of water.—**hem″i-sphered**, *a.* [Rare.] Having the form of half a sphere.

hem″i-spher′ic, **hem″i-spher′i-cal**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the form of a hemisphere.—**hemispheric anomaly** (*Meteor.*), the difference between the mean value of an element (usually temperature) at any place on the earth's surface and the mean pertaining to the whole parallel of latitude on which the place is situated. If the comparison is made with the mean pertaining to the corresponding latitude of both hemispheres, the anomaly is said to be *holospheric*.

hem″i-sphe′roid, *n.* The half of a spheroid.—**hem″i-spher-oi′dal**, *a.*—**hem″i-spher′ule**, *n.* A half-spherule.—**hem″i-ster′num**, *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] One of the two constituinous bars from which the primitive sternum is formed.

hem″i-stich, 1 hem′i-stik; 2 hēm′i-stik (XIII), *n.* *Pros.* 1. One of the two parts of a line of poetry into which it is divided by the cesura. 2. Half a line, more or less, metrically complete and standing by itself; an incomplete line.

The necessary mental pause after every *hemistich* or imperfect line is always equal to the time that would have been taken in reading the complete verse.

COLERIDGE *Table Talk* May 12, 1830.

3. One of the sections, of irregular length, into which Anglo-Saxon and Old German alliterative verse is divided. [< L. *hemistichium*, < Gr. *hēmistichion*, < *hēmi-*, half, + *stichos*, line.]—**hem″i-stich′al**, *a.* Pertaining to or composed of hemistichs; as, a *hemistichal* form.

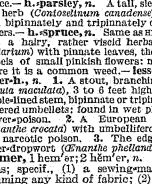
hem″i-sym′me-try, *n.* 1. *Crystal.* Same as HEMIHEDRISM. 2. *Biol.* Bilateral symmetry.—**hem″i-syn-me′tric**, **hem″i-syn-met′ric-al**, *a.*—**hem″i-sys′tem**, *n.* Hemisymmetric.—**hem″i-sys′to-le**, *n.* Contraction of only one of the heart's ventricles.—**hem″i-tax-y**, *n.* Same as HEMATAXIS.—**hem″i-te′ra**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* Those who are born deformed, but not sufficiently so to be considered monsters.—**hem″i-ter′pene**, *n.* *Chem.* One of a series of compounds having the formula C_5H_8, of which isoprene is the most important.—**hem″i-ter-y**, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A malformation not amounting to monstrosity.

hem″i-tis, 1 hi-mai′tis *or* -mi′tis; 2 hē-mī′tis *or* -mī′tis, **he-mī′tis**, *n.* *Pathol.* A condition of the blood due to inflammation. [< Gr. *haima*, blood.]—**hem″a-ti′tis**†.

hem″i-tone, *n.* *Gr. Mus.* A half step.—**hem″i-ri-chous**†, *a.* *Bot.* Half covered: said of the leaves of mosses.—**hem″i-tri-a**, *n.* A half-triglyph.—**Hem″i-trip-ter′i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of cottoidean fishes with the spinous dorsal fin larger than the soft one and the ventrals thoracic.—**hem″i-trip′ter**, *n.* One of the *Hemiptera*.—**hem″i-trip′ter-ous**, *a.* (t. g.)—**hem″i-trip′ter-id**, *n.*—**hem″i-trip′ter-oid**, *a.* & *n.*—**Hem″i-trip-te′ra**, *n.* The *Hemiptera* as a family or subclass.—**hem″i-trope**, *n.* *Crystal.* A form in which one part of a crystal is in reverse position with reference to the other part; a twin crystal.—**hem″i-tro′pic**, *a.*—**hem″i-tro′pous**, *a.* 1. Turned half-way around; half inverted; specif., in botany, half anatropous: amphitropous: said of a half-inverted ovule. 2. *Entomol.* Partially adapted for piercing flowers: said of certain bees.—**hem″i-zo′a**, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A genus of annual, rarely perennial, herbs of the aster family, with yellow flower-heads, allied to *Helianthus*. Several species are known in California as tarweeds.

Hem″ling, n. Same as MEMLING. Hans is an erroneous form.

hem′lock, 1 hem′lok; 2 hēm′lŏk, *n.* 1. The hemlock-spruce (*Tsuga canadensis*), a well-known evergreen of the pine family. 2. The lumber or timber of the hemlock-spruce. 3. A large poisonous biennial herb (*Conium maculatum*) of the parsley family, naturalized from Europe, with spotted stem, large decompound leaves, and small white flowers. It is a powerful narcotic, and exhales a disagreeable odor when bruised. Tannic acid and atropin are employed as antidotes. [< AS. *hemlic*.]



Hemlock.
a, branch showing cones.

A drowsy numbness pains my sense,
As though of *hemlock* I had drunk.

KEATS *Ode to a Nightingale* st. 1.

—**alpine hemlock**, a large umbelliferous plant (*Ligusticum mutellina*), found in the Sierras west of the Rocky Mountains. The bark is used in tanning. **black h.**, **Canadian h.**, same as HEMLOCK-SPRUCE.—**creeping h.**, same as GROUND-HEMLOCK.—**herb h.**, **hemlock-tree**†-**vil**, *n.* An Old World herb (*Tortilis anthriscus*) of the parsley family.—**h.-dropwort**, *n.* A European herb (*Œnanthe fistulosa*) of the parsley family.—**h.-fir**, same as HEMLOCK-spruce.—**h.-parsley**, *n.* A tall, slender, and smooth perennial herb (*Conioselinum canadense*) of the parsley family, with bipinnately and tripinnately divided leaves and white flowers.—**h.-spruce**, *n.* Same as HEMLOCK, 1.—**h. stork's-bill**, a hairy, rather viscid herbaceous annual (*Erodium cicutarium*) with pinnate leaves, ladies pinnatifid, and umbels of small pinkish flowers: naturalized from Europe, where it is a common weed.—**lesser h.**, fool's parsley.—**water h.** 1. A stout, poisonous umbelliferous plant (*Cicuta maculata*), 3 to 6 feet high, with tuberiform roots, purple-tinted stem, bipinnate or tripinnate leaves, and many-flowered umbellets: found in wet places; spotted cowbane; beaver-poison. 2. A European subumbelliferous plant (*Œnanthe crocata*) with umbelliferous flowers. The juice is a narcotic poison. 3. The edgeweed, water-fennel, or marestail (*Hippuris vulgaris*).—**yellow h.**, the prickly lettuce.

hem′mer, 1 hem′er; 2 hēm′er, *n.* One who or that which hems; specif., (1) a sewing-machine attachment for hemming any kind of fabric; (2) a tool for turning the edge of sheet metal in hemming-machine.

hem′ming, 1 hem′iŋ; 2 hēm′iŋ, *n.* A hem, or hems collectively, as of a garment; also, the stitching by which a hem is fastened down.—**German hemming** (*Vesetework*), a felt-like style of hemming in which the stitches do not show on the right side: used to join the raw edges of material.—**hem′ming-ma-chine″**, *n.* In sheet-metal work, a machine that forms the handles of cans and other utensils by doubling over the edges of the metal.

hem′o-, 1 hem′o-; 2 hēm′o-. From Greek *haima*, blood: a combining form. [All words with this form are properly

spelled also *hæmo-*. See HÆMO-; HEMA-.] — **hem″o-ag-glu″ti-nin,** *n.* An agglutinin which makes the red corpuscles in the blood coalesce.— **hem″o-chro″ma-to″sis,** *n.* A pathological state evidenced by a general deterioration of the blood, the liver usually depositing an iron pigment known as hemosiderine, etc. Same as HEMOCHROMATOSIS.— **hem″o-chro″mo-gen,** *n. Physiol. Chem.* A purple compound ($C_{68}H_{37}N_8FeO_5$) contained in the blood and formed by reducing hemoglobin in the absence of oxygen. — **hem″o-chro″mom-e-ter,** *n. Physiol. Chem.* An apparatus used for estimating hemoglobin in fluids by a comparison with standard solutions.— **hem″o-chro-mom″e-try,** *n.* The use of hæmochromometer.— **hem″o-cyte,** *n.* The part of the primitive body-cavity in mammalia that becomes separated to form the heart. **hem″o-ce″lom‡;** **hem″o-co-lo″ma,** *n. Pathol.* Same as **—hem″o-cœ-lo″ni-on,** *n.* One of the small granules found in the blood, thought to be detritus of white corpuscles. The dust-particles of Müller.— **hem″o-cry″ti-cal,** *a.* Cr. The pressure in fresh blood of a large quantity of hemocynia.— **hem″o-crys″tal-lin,** *n.* Same as HEMOGLOBIN.— **hem″o-cy″a-nin,** *n.* The blue pigment found in the blood of many invertebrates. It contains copper, and is blue only when it contains oxygen, when it is called *cayhemocyanin.* When deprived of its oxygen it becomes colorless.— **hem″o-cyte,** *n.* Same as HEMATOCYTE.— **hem″o-cy-to″sis,** *n. Pathol.* Dissolution of the red corpuscles of the blood within the blood-vessels.— **hem″o-cy-tom″e-ter,** *n.* Same as HEMACYTOMETER.— **hem″o-cy-to″zoa,** *n. pl. Pathol.* The breaking up of the red corpuscles of the blood into minute fragments, by pressure.— **hem″o-drom″e-ter,** **hem″o-dy-nam″e-graph,** **hem″o-dy-nam″ic,** **hem″o-dy-nam″ics,** **hem″o-dy-nam″ics,** same as HEMADROMETER, etc.— **hem″o-e-ryth″rin,** *n. Physiol. Chem.* The normal coloring-matter of the red blood-corpuscles of certain invertebrates, notably worms. It is the hæmoglobin. *n.* A dry substance, mostly oxyhemoglobin, prepared from the blood of oxen.— **hem″o-fus″in,** *n.* A brownish coloring-matter obtained from hemoglobin, that has no iron in its composition.— **hem″o-gal″ol,** *n. Chem.* A reddish-brown insoluble compound obtained by oxidizing the hemoglobin of the blood with potassium ferricyanide in the presence as a hematinic.— **hem″o-gas″tric,** *a.* Pertaining to or involving the blood and the stomach; having blood in the stomach. — **hem″o-gen″e-sis,** *n.* Same as HEMATOGENESIS.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

hem″o-glo″bin, } I hem″o-glō″bin; 2 hĕm″o-glō″bin, *n.* A **hæm″o-glo″bin,** } pigment found in the blood ($C_{68}H_{70}N_8FeO_{14}$), amorphous in structure, forming the solid coloring-matter of red blood-corpuscles. It carries oxygen from the lungs, and is a mixture of hematin and globulin. Arterial blood contains oxyhemoglobin, while venous blood contains hemoglobin. The hemoglobin of some vertebrata crystallizes, when it is called *hemocrystallin.* **hem″o-glob″u-lin,** [< HEMO- + GLOBULIN.] The globin of the blood.— **hem″o-glo″bi-nat″ed,** *a.* Containing a slight quantity of hemoglobin.— **hem″o-glo″bi-ne″mi-a,** *n.* The presence of hemoglobin in a free state in the corpuscles of the blood. **hem″o-glo-bi-ne″mi-a‡.— hem″o-glo″bi-nif″er-ous,** *a.* Yielding or containing hemoglobin.— **hem″o-glo″bi-no-che″ta,** *n. Med.* The presence of hemoglobin in bile. — **hem″o-glo″bi-nom″e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the amount of hemoglobin in the blood: hemochrometer.— **hem″o-glo″bi-nom″e-try,** *n.* Analysis by hemoglobin.— **hem″o-glo″bi-nu″ri-a,** *n. 1. Pathol.* Passage of free hemoglobin in the urine; bloody urination. 2. *Veter.* Azoturia.— **hem″o-glo″bi-nu″ric,** *a.*

he″moid, *a.* Hematoid.— **hem″o-ko″ni-a,** *n. pl.* Colorless, highly refractive, spheroid or dumb-bell-shaped bodies constantly present in normal or pathologic blood: so called by Mihalkovics.

he″mol, 1 hĭ″mol *or* -mōl; 2 hē″mōl *or* -mōl, *n. Chem.* A dark-brown insoluble compound obtained from hemoglobin, by reduction with zinc dust, and used in medicine as a hematinic. Compounds are made of hemol with copper, zinc, mercuric iodid, etc. [< HEMO- + -OL.]

hem″o-lin, *n.* A dye for leather derived from logwood.— **hem″o-ly-e-lin,** *n. Chem.* Hemolymph.— **hem″o-lymph,** *n.* The watery blood-like or lymph-like nutritive fluid of the lower invertebrates.— **hem″o-lym-phat″ic,** *a.*— **hem″o-lym″phe-my,** *n.* Same as HEMOLYSIS, but that takes effect upon the corpuscles of the blood and lymph.

hem″o-ly″sin, 1 hem″o-lī″sin; 2 hĕm″o-lȳ″sin, *n.* The substance in the blood-serum of an animal that has the power of dissolving the red corpuscles of the blood of an animal of another species; the globulicidal substance of blood-serum. [< HEMO- + Gr. *lysis,* loosing.]— **hem″o-ly″sis,** *n. Chem.* Any chemical change in the blood, involving a solution of the hemoglobin.— **hem″o-lyt″ic,** *a.* Destructive of blood or blood-corpuscles.— **hem″o-lyze,** *vt.* To produce hemolysis.— **hem″o-lyz″a-bil″i-ty,** *n.* Sensitiveness to hemolysis.

hem″o-ma-nom″e-ter, *n.* A hemadynamometer.— **hem″o-me″di-as-ti″num,** *n.* A flow of blood into the mediastinum or middle chest.— **he-mom″e-ter,** *n.* Same as HEMADYNAMOMETER. — **hem″o-me″tra,** *n.* Hematometra.— **hem″o-pa-thol″o-gy,** *n.* The pathology of the blood.— **hem″o-per″i-car″di-um,** *n.* Hemopericardium.— **hem″o-per″i-to-ne″um,** *n.* An effusion of blood into the peritoneal cavity.— **hem″o-phile,** I. *a.* Relating to an unusual susceptibility to hemorrhage. II. *n.* One who is liable to hemophilia. **hem″o-phil″ac,** *n.* **hem″o-phil″a-ic,** *n.* A hereditary morbid condition characterized by tendency to excessive bleeding from the slightest wounds; spontaneous bleeding.— **hem″o-phil″ism,** *n.* Same as HEMOPHILIA.— **hem″o-pho″bi-a,** *n.* Hematophobia.— **hem″o-pha-thal″ma,** *n. Med.* A hemorrhage into the eye.— **hem″o-plas-mo″di-al,** *a.* Pertaining to hæmoprotozoa) specif., the plasmodium of malaria.— **hem″o-plas″tic,** *a.* Hematoplastic.— **hem″o-pneu″mo-tho″rax,** *n. Med.* An accumulation of blood and air in the pleural cavity.— **hem″o-poi-e″sis,** *n.* Hematopoiesis.— **hem″o-poi-et″ic,** *a.*— **hem-op″ty-sis,** *n. Pathol.* Spitting of blood; hemorrhage of the lungs. **hem-op″ty-sis‡,** **hem″op-tys″i-cal,** *a.*— **hem″o-pyr″rol,** *n.* A decomposition product obtained from hematoporphyrin or from pullopsorphyrin on reduction with phosphonium iodid. — **hem″o-ro″din,** *n. a.* A rose-colored albuminoid found in the blood of a sea-hare, as *Aplysia depilans.*

hem″or-rhage, 1 hem″a-rij; 2 hĕm″o-rag, *n.* Discharge of blood from a ruptured blood-vessel; bleeding.

Blood escapes also from a wounded vein more slowly than from a divided artery, and venous *hemorrhage* is therefore less likely to prove fatal than arterial, as well as because the blood which is lost is not so essential to life. F. WHARTON AND M. STILLÉ *Medical Jurisprudence* p. 564. [L. & ENG. 1855.]

[< L. *hæmorrhagia,* < Gr. *haimorrhagia,* < *haima,* blood, + *rhēgnymi,* break.] **hem″or-rha-gen″ic,** **hem″or-rha″gi-a‡;** **hem″or-rha-gy†.— primary hemorrhage,** hemorrhage occurring at the moment of an injury or surgical operation.— **punctate h.,** hemorrhage in small, scattered areas from the capillary vessels.— **secondary h.,** hemorrhage that occurs several days after the infliction of surgical operation.— **unavoidable h.** (*Anat.*), hemorrhage following the detachment of the placenta in parturition.

hem″or-rha″gic, *a.* Same as HEMA-RAJ-IK; [< HEMO- + -RHAGIC.]

hem″or-rha″gin, *n. Toxicol.* The toxin in snake venom and some other poisons that destroys endothelial cells and produces extravasation of blood. **hem″or-rha″gent,** — **hem″or-rha-gi″na,** *n. Pathol.* Hemophilia.— **hem″or-rhe″a,** *n.* Same as HEMATORRHEA.— **hem″or-rheu″ma-scope,** *n.* An instrument for observing the flow of blood in a single vessel.— **hem″or-rhod″in,** *n.* A blood-colored pigment extracted from meat by boiling with alcohol.

hem″or-rhoids, } I. hem″o-roidz; 2 hĕm″o-rȯidz, *n. pl.* **hem″or-rhoids,** } *Pathol.* Tumors composed of enlarged and thickened blood-vessels, at the lower end of the rectum, either within or without the anus; piles. [< L. *hæmorrhoida* (sing.), < Gr. *haimorrhois,* < *haima,* blood, + *rhein,* flow.]— **hem″or-rhoi″dal,** **hem″or-rhoi″dic,** *a.*— **hem″or-rhoi″dal,** *a.*— **hemorrhoidal venous plexus,** a network about the lower extremity of the rectum having a tendency to become varicose and produce hemorrhoids.

hem″o-scope, *n. Med.* An instrument for studying the spectroscopic qualities of blood. **hem″a-to-scope†.— he-mos″co-py,** *n.* The use of the hematospectroscope to determine the condition of the blood.— **hem″o-sid″er-in,** *n. Physiol. Chem.* A coloring-matter having iron and obtained from hemoglobin in process of decomposition.— **hem″o-sid″er-ols,** *n. Pathol.* The presence of hemosiderin in the liver, due to the destruction of red blood-corpuscles.— **hem″o-spa″si-a,** *n. Med.* The attracting or drawing of blood to a part of the body by exhausting the air over the surface.— **hem″o-spas″tic.** I. *a.* Efficacious in drawing the blood to a particular part, as a cupping-glass. II. *n.* An agent which draws the blood to a particular part.— **hem″o-sta″si-a,** *n. Med.* 1. Congestion of blood in a part. 2. The stopping of the flow of blood, as by constriction or compression in hemorrhage.— **hem″o-stat,** *n.* An apparatus that stops hemorrhage by compression of the blood-vessels.— **hem″o-stat″ic.** I. *a.* Relating to the stagnation of blood, or diminishing the flow of blood. II. *n.* Anything that stops bleeding; a styptic.— **hem″o-stat″ics,** *n.* The branch of physiology which deals with the equilibrium of blood in blood-vessels.— **hem″o-ta-thom″e-ter,** *n.* Hæmatachometer.— **hem″o-ther″a-py,** *n. Pathol.* Dissolution of the blood.— **hem″o-tox″in,** *n.* Hematothorax.— **hem″o-tox″is,** *n. Pathol.* Blood-poisoning.— **hem″o-ty-phus,** *n.*

he-mot″ro-phy, } I hi-mot″ro-fi; 2 he-mōt″ro-fy, *n. Pathol.* **he-mot″ro-phy,** } An excessive formation of blood in the system; hæmatrophy. [< HEMO-, HEMAO-, + Gr. *trophē,* nourishment, < *trephō,* nourish.]

hem″o-trop″ic, 1 hem″o-trop″ik; 2 hĕm″o-trŏp″ic, *a. Med. & Chem.* Acting upon or affecting blood.

hemp, *n.* Cf. Ger. *hanf.* [AS.] An annual herb (*Cannabis sativa*) of the family *Moraceæ,* from 4 to 8 feet high, with digitate leaves of 5 to 7 linear-lanceolate coarsely serrate leaflets, small and dicecious green flowers, and a tough fibrous inner bark.


Hemp.

On all sides were fields of corn, rice, and *hemp.* The latter requires rich soil; a Missouri proverb asserts that land which will grow *hemp* will produce any other crop. A. D. HEMPSTEAD *Beyond the Mississippi* p. 144. & co. 1867.]

2. The tough and strong fiber obtained from the plant, used in making many kinds of cloth and cordage.

3. Any one of various other fibers, resembling real hemp, usually flexible, tough, and of some descriptive prefix. 4. An opiate prepared from the plant; hempdresin. 5. [Colloq.] Hangman's rope (usually made of hemp). [< AS. *hænep,* hemp.]

—African or bowstring hemp, the fiber of a tropical African plant (*Sansevieria zeylanensis*) of the bloodwort family.— **Bahama h.,** the fiber of the plant of *Agave rigida sisalana,* a Central-American form of the genus introduced into the Bahamas, the Antilles, and Florida; the Sisal hemp of Florida and the Bahamas.— **bastard h.,** a western Asian annual (*Datisca cannabina*) of the family *Datiscaceæ.*— **Bimlipatam hemp,** the fiber of *Crotalaria juncea* (*Hibiscus cannabinus* (*Linn.*) of the family *Sterculiaceæ.*— **black Indian h.,** same as CANADA HEMP.— **Bologna h.,** an Italian variety of hemp with a white luster.— **Bombay or Bengal h.,** an East Indian hemp (*Hibiscus cannabinus*), of which the fiber is used for making cordage, bagging, and other coarse textiles; ambary. **brown h.†.— bowstring h.,** See African hemp. **— Canada h.,** same as *Apocynum cannabinum.* **— Canada h.,** species of dogbane (*Apocynum cannabinum*). Its fiber was used by the American Indians.— **Cebú h.,** Manila hemp.— **Chinese h.,** the long-podded sesbania (*Sesbania macrocarpa*). **Colorado-river h.†.— female h.,** the pistillate plant of the hemp.— **hemp′sag″ri-mo-ny,** *n.* A coarse herb (*Eupatorium cannabinum*) resembling the boneset (*E. perfoliatum*) of the United States.— **h.-beater,** *n.* One who separates the bast into fiber by beating it.— **h.-brake,** *n.* A tool or a machine for breaking the fiber of hemp.— **h.-bract,** *n.* Australasian shrub, the genus *Plagianthus,* of the mallow family, so called from their yielding a fine tough fiber, known as New Zealand cotton.— **h.-herds,** same as HARDS.— **h.-hulled,** *a.*— **h.-nettle,** *n.* Same as AMBARY.— **h.-nettle,** *n.* A common weed (*Galeopsis tetrahit*) of the mint family, naturalized in the northern United States from Europe, with stems covered with prickly defexed bristles, and leaves hairy on both sides. **hemp dead-nettle;†.— h.-palm,** *n.* The tall chamærops (*Chamærops excelsa*), a palm of Nepal and China, yielding a fiber used instead of hemp.— **h.-resin,** *n.* The substance variously known as *hashish, bhang, churrus,* etc., extracted from the hemp of India.— **h.-seed,** *n.* The seed of hemp: used as food for eagle-birds, and valued for the oil expressed from it.— **h.-string‡,** *n.* One deserving or likely to be hanged.— **hemp′wort″,** *n.* In Lindley's system of botany, any plant of the tribe *Cannabineæ.*— **Indian brown h.,** same as BOMBAY HEMP.— **Indian h.** 1. See CANADA HEMP. 2. *Cannabis sativa indica.*— **Italian h.,** the common hemp.— **Jubbulpore h.,** a plant (*Crotalaria tenuifolia*) nearly allied to that which produces the Bengal hemp.— **Kentucky h.,** the wood-nettle.— **ko h.,** the fiber of a Chinese twining plant (*Pueraria thunbergiana*). See PUERARIA.— **Madras h.,** same as BOMBAY HEMP.— **male h.,** the staminate plant of the common hemp: popularly confused with the female hemp, because of its profuse panicles.— **Manila h.,** the fiber of *Musa textilis,* of the banana family. The finer quality is made into shawls, the coarser into ropes.— **Mauritius h.,** a fiber obtained from the leaves of the *Furcræa gigantea,* an agave-like plant found in the tropics.— **New Zealand h.,** same as NEW ZEALAND FLAX. **— Pondicherry h.,** same as TAMPICO FIBER. — **sann h.,** fiber obtained from the plant *Maoutia puya,* a species of nettlewort.— **Queensland h.,** a tropical weed (*Sida rhombifolia*).— **Rajmahal h.,** the fiber of the Rajmahal creeper (*Marsdenia tenacissima*). Inferior to the common hemp in strength, but superior in elasticity, resisting injury from water and much used in making nets. Compare RAJMAHAL CREEPER, under CREEPER.— **Sisal h.,** the fiber of several plants of Yucatan and Mexico, especially the Mexican *Chelemhemeguen* and *Sacci.*— **sunn h.,** same as BENGAL HEMP.— **Tampico h.,** same as TAMPICO FIBER. — **to sow h.,** to follow a course of life likely to lead to the gallows. See def. 5.— **Virginian h.** or **water-h.,** a stout weed (*Acnida cannabina*) of the amaranth family, which grows in salt or brackish water along the Atlantic coast of the United States.— **water h.-agrimony,** either of two species of burr-marigold (*Bidens cernua* and *B. tripartita*), of the aster family.— **wild h.,** the hop-vine.

Hemp′fel, 1 hem′pl; 2 hĕm′pl. **I. Charles Julius** (9/ā 1811–9/ā 1876). A German-American physician and medical writer. **2. Frieda** (9/ā 1885–). An American operatic soprano: born in Leipzig.

hemp′en, 1 hemp′n; 2 hĕmp′n, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to hemp.

2. [Rare.] Fibrous, like hemp. **hemp′ten†.— hempen collar,** a hangman's noose.— **h. widow** [Prov. Eng.], the widow of one who has been hanged.

Hemp′hill, 1 hemp′hil; 2 hĕmp′hil. A county in N. Texas; 860 sq. m.; county-seat, Canadian.

hemp′le, 1 hemp′i; 2 hĕmp′i, *a.* [Scot.] Riotous; roguish; waggish: generally said in humorous banter. **hemp′y‡.**

hemp′le, *n.* A roguish person, one fit for nothing but to be hanged; one likely to be hanged; humorously, a giddy young person of either sex.

Hemp′hl, 1 hem′pl; 2 hĕm′pl. **George** (6/ā 1859–1921). An American philologist, educator, and author; professor of Germanic philology in Leland Stanford University, 1906.

Hemp′stead, 1 hemp′sted; 2 hĕmp′sted. A county in W. Arkansas: 722 sq. m.; county-seat, Washington. **2.** A village and township in Nassau county, N. Y.

hemp′weed″, 1 hemp′wēd″; 2 hĕmp′wēd″, *n.* **1.** A British weed, the hemp-agrimony. **2.** [Scot.] Kelp, a kind of seaweed.— **climbing hempweed,** a twining perennial (*Mikania scandens*) of the aster family, of the United States, nearly related to the boneset.

hemp′y, 1 hemp′i; 2 hĕmp′y, *n.* **1.** [Local, Brit.] The hedge-sparrow. **2.** Same as HEMPIE.

hem-self″†, pron. Himself.— **hem-selve′†; hem-selv′en†.** Himself.— **hem-selves′†.** Themselves.— **hem-sel″f.** Himself.

hem′stitch, 1 hem′stich; 2 hĕm′stich, *vt.* To work with a hemstitch; as, to *hemstitch* handkerchiefs.

hem′stitch″, *n.* The ornamental finishing of the inner edge of a hem, done by pulling out several threads adjoining it and drawing together in groups the cross-threads by successive stitches. **2.** *Embroidery.* Backstitch. **3.** *Basketry.* The binding together of groups of warp-threads.

hem″y-sper′ic†, *n.* A hemisphere.

hen, 1 hen; 2 hĕn, *n.* **1.** The female domestic fowl: opposed to *cock.* **2.** A female bird of any kind; as a turkey-*hen:* also attributively; as, a *hen* pheasant. **3.** Popularly, the domestic fowl, without regard to sex. **4.** A venereal bivalve (genus *Tapes*); pullet. **5.** [Colloq.] The female of certain fishes and other animals. [Slang.] (1) A woman. (2) A timid person. [< AS. *henn,* hen.]

—brown hen, the female of the black grouse.— **hen′s and-chick′ens,** *n.* **1.** Any one of various herbs. Especially: (1) A species of houseleek, as *Sempervivum tectorum* and *S. globiferum.* (2) A proliferous variety of the garden daisy (*Bellis perennis prolifera*). (3) Ground-ivy (*Nepeta glechoma*). (4) Same as HOUSELEEK. **hen′s-and-apple,** *n.* [Eng.] The fruit of the service-tree (*Sorbus domestica*).— **hen′s-belle†,** *n.* The henbane.— **hen′s-bill″,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The shoebill. **2.** The coot.— **hen′s-bill″,** *a.* A low herb (*Lamium amplexicaule*) of the mint family; dead-nettle; also, sometimes, the ivy-leaved speedwell (*Veronica hederæfolia*).— **hen′s-blindness,** *n.* Failure of vision in a dim light; hemeralopia.— **hen′s-bride,** *n.* [Colloq.] The whelk.— **hen′s-cavey,** *n.* [Scot.] A coop for hens.— **hen′s-clam,** *n.* **1.** A surf-clam, as *Mactra solidissima.* **2.** [Colloquial.] A clam (genus *Venus*).— **hen′s-coop,** *n.* A small pen in which domestic fowls are confined; specif., a cage or crib for confining a hen with young chicks. **hen′s-cull; hen′s-cof†,** *n.* **hen′s-cuff,** *n.* [Scot.] The long-billed curlew.— **hen′s-driver,** *n.* The hen-harrier.— **hen′s-feathered,** *a.* Having hen-like plumage, as an abnormal cock.— **hen′s-foot-thing,** *n.* **hen′s-fish,** *n.* A sea-swallow (*Erana rati*).— **hen′s-grass,** *n.* A widely distributed plea (*Sarcopsylla gallinacea*) often fatal to young chickens.— **hen′s-harrier,** *n.* A harrier or hawk of the genus *Circus,* especially the European *Circus cyaneus.*— **hen′s-harrow,** *n.* **hen′s-hawk,** *n.* One of various hawks that prey upon poultry, as the American red-tailed buzzard (*Buteo borealis*). **hen′s-heart,** *n.* A chickweed (*Stellaria media*). [L. & ENG. 1859.]

Again the most childish reports flew about the camp making these jet-bearded and fierce-eyed *hen-hearts* faint with fears. R. F. BURTON *Lake Regions of Central Africa* p. 350.

—hen-hearted, *a.*— **hen′s-house,** *n.* A structure for shelter of domestic fowls, commonly provided with roosts and nest-boxes.— **hen-hussy,** *n.* A man acting as a busybody in women's affairs; a contemptible man. **hen-huzzy†.— hen house,** *n.* The most common bird-louse (*Menopon pallidum*) infesting barnyard poultry.— **hen′-mold,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A very dark spongy soil.— **hen-nobly,** *a.*— **hen′-paddle,** *n.* [Scot.] The lumpfish.— **hen-party,** *n.* [Colloq.] A party consisting only of women.— **hen′-plant,** *n.* The common plantain (*Plantago major*); also, the English plantain (*P. lanceolata*).— **hen′-pox,** *n.* A disease of turkeys, chickens, pigeons, and occasionally geese, which attacks the head and forms rounded pimples.— **hen′-roost,** *n.* A place where poultry roost, or an object on which they perch to sleep.— **hen′s-bill,** *n.* Same as SAINFOIN, 1.— **hen′s-foot,** *n.* Same as HENBANE.— **hen′s-parsley:** a translation of the Latin name *pes pullī,* given from the resemblance of its leaf to a claw.— **island-hen,** *n.* A gallinule (*Porphyrionis nesiotis*) of Tristan da Cunha, which is unable to fly.

Hen. I. *n.* Diminutive of HENRY. II. *Abbr.* Henry.

He'na, 1 hr'na; 2 hē'na, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xix, 13. [Heb., lowland.]

Hen'a-dad, 1 hen'a-dad; 2 hēn'a-dăd, *n. Bib. Neh.* iii, 18. [Heb., Hadad is gracious.]

Hé"nault', 1 hē'nō'; 2 hē'nō', **Charles Jean François** (ʃ/1685–11/1770). A French historian and dramatist.

hen'bane", 1 hen'bān'; 2 hēn'bān', *n.* A coarse, hairy, viscid herb (*Hyoscyamus niger*) of the nightshade family, naturalized in the United States from Europe, with dull yellow flowers. The used medicinally, the plant is poisonous, especially to domestic fowls.

hen'bill", hen-eavey, etc. See under HEN, *n.*

hence, 1 hens; 2 hēns, *adv.* **I.** 1. Go! from this place: **hense',** ȝ used also as an exclamation by ellipsis for *go hence, depart hence.*

I pray my lord That I may draw me *hence* a little while. For all my mind is troubled. OWEN MEREDITH *Tannhäuser* st. 6.

2. Forward from this time; in the future; as, not many days *hence.* **3.** From this cause or reason; consequently; therefore.

In order to protect his new capital, Birger Jarl drove down piles or 'stocks' among the 'holms' or islands; *hence* the name Stockholm. *Cyclop. Anecd. Literature* v. Norway p. 240. [c. A. BROS. 1882.]

4. From this source or originally.

Hence came the *Inquisitions—hence* the Spanish Armada.
E. BERCHER *Papal Conspiracy Exp.* p. 86. [STE. & co. 1855.]

[Prop. gen. of HEN, *adv.*, < AS. *heonan, < heona,* hence.]

—from hence [Archaic.] Hence: a pleonastic expression.

hence"forth', 1 hens'fōrth'; 2 hēnç'fōrth', *adv.* From this time on or forward; often pleonastically preceded by *from*; as, *from henceforth* there will be a new order.

hence"for"ward, 1 hens'fōr'wĕrd; 2 hēnç'fōr'wĕrd, *adv.* From this time forward; henceforth. **hence"for'wards:** Brutus was Cæsar's *friend,* and you were mine, but *henceforward* Let there be nothing between us save war and implacable hatred.
LONGFELLOW *Miles Standish* pt. iv, st. 5.

hench, 1 hench; 2 hēnch, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Dial.] To haunch. **II.** *i.* [Scot.] To limp.

hench'man, 1 hench'măn; 2 hēnch'măn, *n.* [PLUR. *pl.*] **1.** A servile assistant and subordinate; especially, in United States politics, a mercenary campaign worker who acts under a politician.

The so called popular elections were cut and dried affairs manipulated by the political bosses and their *henchmen.*
W. W. FOWLER in *Chicago Tribune* Mar. 26, 1892, p. 13, col. 1.

2. [Scot.] The trusted companion and supporter of a Highland chieftain. **3.** [Archaic.] A male servant or attendant; a footman.

Henry Sydney, the son of Sir William, became *henchman* to the prince at the early age of seven, and was also his fellow-companion. ELIZABETH BALCH *Old Eng. Homes* p. 10. [MACM.]

[< AS. *hengst,* horse, + *man,* man.] SYN.: see ACCESSORY, *n.*

hen'clam", hen-coop, etc. See under HEN, *n.*

hend, 1 hend; 2 hēnd, *v.* Same as HEND, *v.*

hend†, *a.* 1. Civil; courteous; polite; gentle; noble. 2. Skilful; handy; clever. 3. At hand; near; convenient. 4. Good; excellent. **hender hende'ly:**

hen-dec'a-, 1 hen-dek'ə-; 2 hēn-dēç'ə-. From Greek *hendeka,* eleven (< *hen,* neut. of *heis,* one, + *deka,* ten): a combining form.—**hen-dec'a-col'ic,** *a. Anat. Pros. Com.* composed of eleven series or cola, as a period. See COLON.—**hen-dec'a-gon,** *n. Geom.* A figure, especially a plane figure, with eleven sides and eleven angles.—**hen'dec-cag'onal,** *a.*—**hen'dec-cag'onals,** *n. Zoöl.* Having eleven pistils or styles: a theoretical or teratological condition.—**hen-dec'a-he'dron,** *n. Geom.* A solid bounded by eleven plane faces.—**hen'dec-and'rous,** *a. Bot.* Having eleven stamenes: a theoretical or abnormal condition.—**hen'decane,** *n. Chem.* A hydrocarbon ($C_{11}H_{24}$) of the paraffin series named from the eleven carbon atoms it contains.—**hen-dec"a-phyl'lous,** *a.* Having eleven leaves or leaflets.—**hen-dec'a-se'mic,** *a.* In ancient prosody, consisting of or containing eleven semeia, moræ, or units of time.—**hen-dec"a-syl-lab'ic,** *a.* hen'dek-ə-sə-lab'ik; 2 hēn-dēç"ə-sə-lăb'iç. *Pros.* **I.** *a.* Containing eleven syllables.

II. *n.* A line of eleven syllables.

The triple metre includes such hexadactyle rhythms as the *Sapphic, Alcaic,* and *Phalæcean* pentapodics, or the Pindaric and Archilochian hendecasyllabics; as, — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — (Sapphic), — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — (Alcaic), — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — ⏑ — (Phalæcean, see example).

All in quantity, careful of my motion. . . .
Lest I fall unawares before the people,
Waking laughter in impudent reviewers.
TENNYSON *In Quantity, Hendecasyllabics* l. 5.

See LOGAŒDIC. [< Gr. *hendekasyllabos,* < *hendeka* + *syllabē*: see SYLLABLE.] **hendec'a-syl'la-ble†.**

hen-dec"a-to'ic, 1 hen-dek'ə-tō'ik; 2 hēn-dēç'ə-tō'iç, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from hendecane; undecylic; as, *hendecatoic* acid. See UNDECOIC.

hen-dec"a-no'ic, 1 hen-dek'ə-nō'ik; 2 hēn-dēç'ə-nō'iç, *a.* Undecylenic.—**hendecenoic acid,** undecolic acid.

hen-der'yl, 1 hen-des'il; 2 hēn-dēr'yl, *n. Chem.* The monovalent radical $C_{11}H_{23}$, forming the basis of hydrid.

Hen'der-son, 1 hen'dər-sən; 2 hēn'dēr-sən, *n.* **1. Ebenezer** (11/1784–11/1858), a Scottish linguist, Biblical critic, and missionary. **2. John** (1746?–1785), an English actor. **3. Thomas** (12/a1798–11/a1844), a Scottish astronomer royal and professor of astronomy. **4. William James** (1/1855–), an American musical critic, editor, and author. **5.** A county in W. Illinois; 846 sq. m.; county-seat, Oquawka. **6. Arthur** (1/1863–). An English statesman; trade unionist; Secretary for Foreign Affairs, 1929–. **7.** A county in W. Kentucky; 418 sq. m.; county-seat, Henderson. **8.** A county in S. W. North Carolina; 362 sq. m.; county-seat, Hendersonville. **9.** A county in W. Tennessee; 515 sq. m.; county-seat, Lexington. **10.** A county in N. E. Texas; 940 sq. m.; county-seat, Athens. **11.** A city, county-seat of Henderson county, Ky. **12.** A township and town, county-seat of Vance county, N. C.

Hen'der-son-ville, 1 hen'dər-sən-vil; 2 hēn'dēr-sən-vil, *n.* A town in Henderson county, N. C.

hen-di'a-dys, 1 hen-dī'ə-dis; 2 hēn-dī'ə-dĭs, *n. Rhet.* The use of two words connected by a conjunction to express the same idea as a single word with a qualifier; as, with *might* and *main* = by main strength. [< Gr. *hen dia dyoin,* one by two; *hen,* neut. of *heis,* one; *dia,* by; *dyoin,* gen. case of *dyo,* two.]

Hen'dricks, 1 hen'driks; 2 hēn'dĭks, *n.* **1. Thomas Andrews** (9/1819–11/1885), a Governor of Indiana, United States Senator, and Vice-President of the United States, 1885. **2.** A county in W. central Indiana; 408 sq. m.; county-seat, Danville.

Hen'drik, *n.* [Dan. & G.] See HENRY.

hen-ei'co-sane, 1 hen-ī'kō-sēn; 2 hēn-ī'ç̣ō-sān, *n. Chem.* The solid paraffin ($C_{21}H_{44}$), melting at about 44° C. [< Gr. *hen,* neut. of *heis,* one, + *eikosi,* twenty.]

hen'e-quen, 1 hen'i-ken; 2 hēn'ē-kēn, *n.* Sisal hemp. See HEMP. [< Sp. *henequen.*]

hen'feath"er-ed, *etc.* See under HEN, *n.*

Hen'frey, 1 hen'fri; 2 hēn'frĭ, **Arthur** (11/1819–9/1839). A Scottish botanist.

heng†, *pres. & imp.* of HANG, *v.*—**henger,** *n.* A hanging part or object, as in the compound *Stonehenge.*

Heng"chow-fu', 1 heng'chou-fū'; 2 hēng'chŏw-fū', *n.* A commercial city in W. Hunan province, China.

Hen'gest, 1 hen'gest; 2 hēn'gĕst, *n.* A Saxon chief (– 488?) who with his brother Horsa founded the kingdom of Kent, England. **Hen'gist,** *n.*

After numerous victories *Hengest* and his son, Æsc, conquered the whole of Kent. *Dict. of Eng. Hist.* p. 546. [CAS. CO. '10.]

Hengest Down. A locality in Cornwall, England, W. of the Tamar river; here Egbert defeated the Danes and West Britons, 835. **Hengs'down†.**

Heng'sten-berg, 1 heng'sten-berg; 2 hēng'stĕn-bĕrg, **Ernst Wilhelm** (6/a1802–9/1869). A German theologian.

hen'sharny", etc. See under HEN, *n.*

Hen"ſo-ce-phal'i-dæ, 1 hen'ſō-sə-fal'i-dē; 2 hēn'ſō-çə-fălʹi-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of insects, related to the *Reduviidæ,* which have membranous upper wings, like those of *Hymenoptera,* and an enlarged pair of fore legs. [< Gr. *henikos,* single, + *kephalos,* head.]

hen-i'ſo-sane, *n. Same as* HENEICOSANE.

Hen"i-ca-ri-da, 1 hen'i-kā'ri-də; 2 hēn'ī-çā'rĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of passerine birds; forktails. **Hen"i-cu'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *henikos,* single (< *hen,* one), + *oura,* tail.]

hen'i-ca'rid, n.—hen"i-cu'roid, *a.*

Hé"nin-Lié"tard', 1 hē'nin'-lē'tär'; 2 ē'năn'-lē'tär', *n.* A coal-mining town in Pas-de-Calais department, France.

hen'iſm, 1 hen'izm; 2 hēn'ĭzm, *n. Philos.* Same as MONISM.

Hen'le, 1 hen'li; 2 hēn'lē, **Jacob** (9/a1809–4/1885). A German physiologist and anatomist, after whom an abdominal ligament, the fale inguinalis, the fenestrated membrane in the sheath of the arteries, etc., are named.

Hen'ley, 1 hen'li; 2 hēn'lĭ, **1. John** (?/1692–18/1756), an English pulpit orator; ridiculed in Pope's *Dunciad* as "Orator H." **2. Robert** (1708–1/a1772), Lord Northington, Lord Chancellor. **3. Robert Thurlestone** (?/a1845–1/1900), an English journalist, poet, and author. **4. William Thomas** (18/137–12/1/1882), an English electrical engineer and early manufacturer of submarine cables.

Hen'ley-on-Thames', *n.* A municipal borough in Oxfordshire, England; scene of an annual interna tional rowing regatta established in 1839.

hen'-pen, 1 hen'-pen; 2 hēn'-pĕn, **Cape.** The southernmost of the two capes at the entrance to Delaware Bay.

hen'-louse", hen-mold. See under HEN, *n.*

hen'na, 1 hen'a; 2 hēn'ə, [Ar.] **I.** *n.* An Oriental shrub or small tree (*Lawsonia inermis*) of the family *Lythraceæ,* with lance-shaped, entire leaves, and panicles of whitish fragrant flowers. The flowers are offered by the Buddhists to their deities, and in Cairo are sold for their rose-like fragrance. **2.** (*a*) A cosmetic preparation from henna-leaves, used on the fingers and finger-nails, hair, and beard, also on the manes of horses, imparting a reddish-orange color. (*b*) A reddish orange dye prepared from henna-leaves.


Henna.
A, flower.

Henne"bont', 1 en'bŏn'; 2 ēn'bŏn', *n.* A commercial town in Morbihan department, France.

hen'ne-gan, 1 hen'ə-gən; 2 hēn'ē-gən, *n.* Same as HAINAUT.

Henne"pin', *n.* 1. 1 en'pan'; 2 ēn'păn'. **Louis** (1640–1708?), a Flemish Franciscan missionary to Canada, and explorer of the Upper Mississippi region. **2.** 1 hen'i-pin; 2 hēn'ē-pĭn. A county in E. Minnesota; 573 sq. m.; county-seat, Minneapolis.

hen'ne-queen, *n.* Same as HENEQUEN.

hen'ner-y, 1 hen'ər-i; 2 hēn'ĕr-ĭ, *n.* [PLUR. 1-iz; 2 -ĭz, *pl.*] A building or place where hens are kept.

hen'nest, *adv.* Hence. **hennet'—hen'nes-forth"†,** *adv.* Henceforth. (county, Ohio.

Hen'ni-pin, 1 hen'i-ən; 2 hēn'ĭ-ən, *n.* A city in Kittson

Hen'ness Pass. A pass in California; elevation, 6,996 ft.

hen'nin, 1 hen'in; 2 hēn'ĭn, *n.* [OF.] A high conical headdress worn by women in the 14th and 15th century.

hen'nish, 1 hen'ish; 2 hēn'ĭsh, *a.* After the manner of a hen.

hen"no-tan'nic, 1 hen'o-tan'ik; 2 hēn'o-tăn'iç, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from tannin and henna. [< HENNA + TANNIC.] **hen"na-tan'nic.— hennotannic acid,** a brown compound with a resinous structure, resembling tannin, contained in commercial henna.

hen'ny, 1 hen'i; 2 hēn'ĭ, *a.* Having the appearance of a hen: specifically said of certain cocks having plumage resembling that of hens.

Hen'ri, *n.* Diminutive of HENRY. **[He"noch'** [F.].

He'noch, 1 hi'nok; 2 hē'nŏç, *n. Bib.* Same as ENOCH.

he-nog'e-ny, 1 hi-noj'i-ni; 2 hē-nŏj'ē-nĭ, *n. Biol.* Ontogeny. [< Gr. *hen,* neut. of *heis,* one, + -GENY.] **hen"o-geny'-sis†.**

he-no'sis, 1 hi-nō'sis; 2 hē-nō'sĭs, *n. Anat.* Union by growth; specif., the uniting of the upper and nether lids of the eye. [Gr. *hen,* one.]

hen'o-the-ism, 1 hen'o-thi-izm; 2 hēn'o-thē-ĭzm, *n.* The doctrine that ascribes supreme power to some one of several gods in turn; also, the belief in a special supreme god for each region, race, or nation. [< Gr. *heis (hen-),* one, + THEISM.]

hen"o-the'is'tic, 1 hen'o-thi-is'tik; 2 hēn'o-thē-ĭs'tiç, *a.* Relating to or of the nature of henotheism.

Certain highly fanciful cosmological ideas were devised; but the religious system remained largely in the *henotheistic* stage.
CHAS. JOSIAH *Aryan Race* p. 220. [s. c. o. 1888.]

hen'o-therm, 1 hen'o-thûrm; 2 hēn'o-thĕrm, *n.* A heat-unit in thermochemistry corresponding to 13,700 calories. [< Gr. *henōtikos,* < *henoō,* unite, < *heis (hen-),* one.]

he-not'ic, 1 hi-not'ik; 2 hē-nŏt'iç, *a.* Having the power or tendency to unite, harmonize, or reconcile: as, *henotic* preaching. [< Gr. *henōtikos,* < *henoō,* unite, < *heis (hen-),* one.]

He-not'i-con, 1 hi-not'i-kon; 2 hē-nŏt'ĭ-cŏn, *n.* [Gr.] *Eccl. Hist.* A decree of union issued by Zeno, Emperor of the East (474–491), to put an end to the Monophysite controversy.

hen'par"ty, *n.* See under HEN, *n.*

hen'pe(c)k, 1 hen'pek'; 2 hĕn'pĕk', *vt.* To domineer over; worry or harass by ill temper and petty annoyances; nag; said of a wife who thus controls her husband.—**hen'pe(c)k-er.** [RARE.] The rule of a husband by his wife.—**hen'pe(c)k"er-y.** [RARE.] The state or condition of being henpecked.

hen'-plant", *n.* See under HEN, *n.*

hen-ri'ſi-an, 1 hen-rish'i-ən; 2 hēn-rĭsh'ĭ-ən, *a.* Of or pertaining to the policy or system of any of the English, French, or German monarchs named Henry, especially the religious system of Henry VIII. of England.

Hen-ri'ſi-an, *n.* **1.** A follower of Henry of Lausanne, who in the 12th century attempted a religious reform in southern France and Switzerland. **2.** An adherent of the German emperor Henry IV.

Hen-ri'co. 1 hen-ri'ko; 2 hēn-rĭ'cō, *n.* A county in central Virginia; 273 sq. m.; county-seat, Richmond.

Hen"ri'-Deux', 1 ăn"ri'-dœ'; 2 ăn'rĭ'-dœ', *a.* Designating French architecture of the period of Henry II. (1547–1559), who was the second king of the completed Renaissance; specif., the purest style of the French Renaissance which signalized the full establishment of the classical revival. Representative of this style was the work of Pierre Lescot, architect of the Louvre and the Chateau d'Anet. See ARCHITECTURE.

Hen"ri-et-ta, 1 hen'ri-et'ə, 2 hēn'rĭ-ĕt'ə, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. Dan. **Hen"ri-et'te,** 1 hen'ri-et'ə; 2 hēn'rĭ-ĕt'ə; D. Sw. **Hen"ri-et'ta,** 1 hen'ri-et'ə, 2 hēn'rĭ-ĕt'ə; F. **Hen"ri'ette',** 1 ăn'ri'et', 2 ăn'rĭ'ĕt'; G. **Hen"ri-et'te,** 1 hen'ri-et'ə; 2 hēn'rĭ-ĕt'ə; It. **En"ri-ghet'ta,** 1 en'ri-get'tə, 2 ēn'rē-ghĕt'tä; Pg. **Hen"ri-et'ta,** 1 en'ri-et'tə, 2 ēn'rē-ĕt'tä; Sp. **En"ri-que'ta,** 1 en'ri-ke'tə, 2 ēn'rē-kā'tä. **2.** A town, county-seat of Clay county, Texas. **3.** A town in Rutherford county, N. C. [Teut., home-ruler.]

Hen"ri-et'ta's cloth", her'i-et'əz klôth; 2 hĕr'ĭ-ĕt'əz klŏth', *n.* A light-weight fabric for women's wear, made in all colors from single worsted yarn, with silk mixtures in the better qualities. **Henry cloth.**

Hen-ri-et'ta Ma-ri'a. 1. (11/a1609–8/a1669.) Consort of Charles I. of England. **2.** (6/a1644–4/a1670.) Duchess of Orleans; daughter of the preceding.

Hen"ri'-et'te', *n.* In Molière's *Femmes Savantes,* Chrysale's daughter: the type of a domestic woman.

Hen"ri'-Gre"go'ire', 1 ăn"ri'-grā"gwär'; 2 ăn'rĭ'-grē'gwär'. Pen-name of Madame Alice Marie Céleste (Fleury) Durand.

Hen"ri'-Qa', 1 ăn'ri'-kä'; 2 ăn'rĭ'-kä', **Francois** (1761–/a1794). A French revolutionist who was guillotined.

Hen"ri'-Quatre', 1 ăn'ri'-kätr'; 2 ăn'rĭ'-kätr', *a.* Designating French architecture of the period of Henry IV. (1589–1610): a vigorous, self-confident style, yet lacking in charm, and verging toward utilitarianism in plan and form of ornament.

hen'-roost", *n.* See under HEN, *n.*

hen'ry, 1 hen'ri; 2 hĕn'rĭ, [—PLUR. 1 -riz; 2 -rĭz, *pl.*] *Elec.* The practical unit of induction, or the induction in a circuit in which the variation of a current at the rate of one ampere per second induces an electromotive force of one volt. [< Joseph HENRY.]

Hen'ry, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. D. **Hen'drik,** 1 hen'drik, 2 hĕn'drĭk; F. **Hen'ri',** 1 ăn'ri'; 2 ăn'rĭ'; G. **Hein'rich,** 1 hain'rikh, 2 hīn'rĭkh; It. **En"ri'co,** 1 en'ri'kō, 2 ēn'rē'cō; Pg. **Hen-ri'que,** 1 en-ri'kə, 2 ēn-rē'kĕ; Sw. **Hen'rik,** 1 hen'rik, 2 hĕn'rĭk. **2. H. I.** (?/1068–1/1135), a king of Germany; father of Otho "the Great." **3. H. II.** "the Saint" (?/a972–7/a1024), a German emperor. **4. H. IV.** (11/a1050–8/1106), a German emperor; excommunicated by Gregory VII. and by Urban II.; a pretender to Matilda. **5. H. I., Beauclerc** (1068–12/1135), a king of England. **6. H. II.** (5/a1133–7/a1189), a king of England, the first Plantagenet. **7. H. III.** (1/1207–16/1272), a son of King John, a king of England, the first Lancastrian; introduced in Shakespeare's *Richard II.,* and made the hero of *1* and *2 Henry IV.* **8. H. IV.,** of Monmouth (6/1367–20/1413), a king of England; the Prince Henry of Shakespeare's *1* and *2 Henry IV.,* and hero of *Henry V.* **9. H. V., of Windsor** (9/a1421–31/a1471), a king of England; the hero of Shakespeare's *1, 2,* and *3 Henry VI.* **10. H. VII.** (1/as 1457–21/1509), a king of England; founder of the Tudor dynasty. **11. H. VIII.** (28/a1491–28/1547), a king of England who threw off papal authority and declared sovereign was the head of the Church in England; paved the way for English Reformation and established a navy; hero of Shakespeare's *Henry VIII.* **12. H., of Navarre** (13/1553–9/a1610), a king of France, founder of the Bourbon line. **13. H. the Navigator** (4/1394–14/1460), a Portuguese prince, son of King John I.; encouraged astronomical research and maritime discovery. **16. Benjamin Tyler** (1821–1895), an American inventor who, with Oliver F. Winchester, made (17. Joseph (1/1799–2/1878), an American physicist who made discoveries in electromagnetism, and was long secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, and shared in the development of the electric telegraph. **18. Patrick** (?/a 1736–6/a 1799), an American patriot and orator; governor of Virginia. **19. Prince H.,** the Blacksmith (1394–14/1460), a son of King John, afterward Henry III. of Winchester. **21. Robert** (?/a 1718–11/a1790), a Scotch historian. **22. H. " the Lion "** (1129–8/1195), a duke of Saxony. **23. H. " the Minstrel,"** Same as HARRY THE BLIND. **24.** A county in S. E. Alabama; 992 sq. m.; county-seat, Abbeville. **25.** A county in W. Georgia; 337 sq. m.; county-seat, McDonough. **26.** A county in N. W. Illinois; 840 sq. m.; county-seat, Cambridge. **27.** A county in E. Indiana; 395 sq. m.; county-seat, Newcastle. **28.** A county in N. W. Iowa; 432 sq. m.; county-seats, Mount Pleasant. **29.** A county in N. Kentucky; 303 sq. m.; county-seat, Newcastle. **30.** A county in W. Missouri; 740 sq. m.; county-seat, Clinton. **31.** A county in S. Ohio; 415 sq. m.; county-seat, Napoleon. **32.** A county in N. W. Tennessee; 625 sq. m.; county-seat, Paris. **33.** A county in S. Virginia; 425 sq. m.; county-seat, Martinsville. **34.** A city in Marshall county, Ill., on Illinois river; 740 sq. m.; county-seat, Henry. **35.** A small mountain lake in the main range of the Rocky Mountains just west of Yellowstone Park.

hen's'-bill", *n.* See under HEN, *n.*

Hen'schel, 1 hen'shel; 2 hĕn'shĕl, **George** (?/a1850–). An English-American musician, concert solo singer, teacher of singing, and symphony-orchestra conductor.

Hen'sett, 1 hen'zet; 2 hĕn'sĕt, **Adolf von** (?/a1814–12/a1888). A German pianist and composer.

hen's'-foot", *n.* See under HEN, *n.*

Hens'low, 1 hens'lo; 2 hĕns'lō, **John Stevens** (7/a1796–6/a1861). An English clergyman and botanist.—**Hens'lovian,** *a.*—**Henslovian membrane,** the cuticle in plants.

hent, 1 hent; 2 hĕnt, *v.* **I.** [PROV. Eng.] To turn up with a plow, as a furrow. **2†.** Originally, to seize; catch; take; receive.—**hent†,** *n.* **1.** A catch or grasp. **2.** An opportunity seized.—**hent'er†,** *n.* A seizer; grasper.—**hent'ing,** *n.*

[Prov. Eng.] The furrow with which a plowman finishes his ridge.

hen or Hen-te'nl-us, 1 hen'tən or hen-tī'nı-us; 2 hĕn'tən or hĕn-tē'nı-us, *John* (1499–10/n1556). A theologian of the Dominican Order at Louvain who prepared several editions of the Vulgate.—**Hen-te'nl-an,** *a.*

hen"tri-a-con'tane, 1 hen'trı-ə-kən'tān; 2 hĕn'trı-ə-cŏn'tān, *n. Chem.* The solid paraffin ($C_{31}H_{64}$) melting at about 68° C. and occurring in beeswax and petroleum.—For *gr. hĕis (hen-),* one, + *triakonta,* thirty.] **hen"tri-a-con'tan;** **hen'tri-con'tan.**

Hen'ty, 1 hen'tı, **George Alfred** (12/s1832–11/s1902). A British author and novelist; served in the Crimea as purveyor: war correspondent 1855 to 1874; wrote *March to Magdala* and many boys' stories.

Hentz, 1 hents; 2 hĕnts, **Caroline Lee** (*née* Whiting) (5/11800–7/11856). An American novelist and dramatist.

hen'ware", 1 hen'wār"; 2 hĕn'wâr". *n. Bot.* Sedderlocks.

hen wife", 1 hen'waif"; 2 hĕn'wīf", *n.* A woman whose occupation is the care of poultry. **hen'wo"man†.**

hen'wood-ite, 1 hen'wud-ait; 2 hĕn'wood-īt, *n. Mineral.* A hydrated phosphate of copper and aluminium, occurring in blue, globular masses. [< Wm. *Henwood,* of Cornwall, England.]

Hen-za'da, 1 hen-zä'də; 2 hĕn-zä'dä, *n.* 1. A district in Lower Burma; 2,298 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

he'soak", 1 hī'·ōk"; 2 hē'·ōk", *n.* An Australian tree (*Casuarina stricta*). Compare CASUARINA.

hes'tol-o-gy, 1 hes-tol'ə-jı; 2 hĕs-tŏl'ə-gy, *n. Ecol.* The science which concerns itself with the origin, meaning, growth, and history of religious feasts and epochs throughout the Christian year. [< Gr. *hestē,* feast, + -LOGY.]

heor"to-log'i-cal, *a.*

He-os'pho-rus, 1 hı-os'fə-rus; 2 hē-ŏs'fo-rus, *n. Gr. Myth.* The morning star personified. **Hes-pho'ros** [Gr.].

hep, 1 hep; 2 hĕp, *n.* The fruit of the wild dogrose; hip.

hep'·burn'bile, *n.* The dogrose. **hep'·sbrī"er†; hep's·tree"†.**

hep, *interj.* A cry said to have been used by the crusaders and to have been formed from the initials of *Hierosolyma est perdita* (Jerusalem is destroyed).

In the oars listening for the coming of the Messiah the *Hep! hep!* of the Crusaders came like the bay of bloodhounds.

GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda,* xxii, p. 200. In 1879.

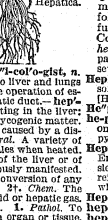
he'par, 1 hep'ər, 2 hĕp'ar, *n. Homeopathy.* Calcium sulfid. **hepar sulfuris calcareum†.** 2. *Old Chem.* Liver of sulfur; a liver-brown alkaline mass formed by fusing an alkaline carbonate, as potash, with sulfur. It is used in medicine. **hepar sulfuris†.** 3†. *Anat.* The liver. [L., liver, < Gr. *hēpar,* liver.] — **hepar antimonii** (*Old Chem.*), a liver-brown alkaline substance formed by fusing antimony sulfid with alkali; liver of antimony.

hep'at-, [1 hep'ət-, hep'a-to-; 2 hĕp'at-, hĕp'a-to-,] From Greek *hēpar* (*hēpat-*), the liver: combining forms. — **hep'a-tal'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Neuralgia of the liver.—**hep'a-tal'gic,** *a.*— **hep'a-tec'to-my,** *n. Surg.* Abscission of part of the liver.— **hep'a-tem-phrax'is,** *n. Pathol.* Congested condition of the liver.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

he-pat'ic, 1 hı-pat'ik; 2 hē-păt'ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to the liver; as, *hepatic* disease. 2. Liver-colored. **he-pat'i-cous‡.** 3. *Bot.* Pertaining to or resembling the liverworts (*Hepaticæ*). [< LL. *hepaticus,* < Gr. *hēpatikos,* < *hēpar* (*hēpat-*), liver.] **he-pat'i-cal,** *a.*—**hepatic gas,** sulfureted hydrogen.— **h. mercurial ore,** hepatic cinnabar.

he-pat'i-ca, 1 hı-pat'ı-kə; 2 hē-păt'ĭ-ca, *n. Bot.* 1. The liverleaf (*Hepatica hepatica,* formerly *Hepatica triloba*). 2. [H-] A genus of plants of the crowfoot family. There are only 2 species. [< LL. *hepatica,* see HEPATIC.]



Common Hepatica.

He-pat'i-ca, 1 hı-pat'ı-sə; 2 hē-păt'ĭ-ca, *n. Bot.* A class of bryophytes or mosses, plants—the liverworts—either simply thalloid or with leafy stems and 3-ranked leaves distinct in midvein. Sexual reproduction is by means of antheridia and archegonia, which are immersed in the frond. The capsule does not open by a special lid as in the mosses, and the spores are mixed with elaters. It embraces 4 orders and about 68 genera. [< HEPATICA.]—**he-pat'ic,** *n. Bot.* Any plant of the *Hepaticæ.* a liverwort.

he-pat'i-col'o-gy, 1 hı-pat'ı-kol'·ə-jı; 2 hē-păt'ĭ-cŏl'·o-gy, *n.* The science of or a treatise on the *Hepaticæ.*—**he-pat'i-col'o-gist,** *n.*

he-pat'i-co-duo'de-nal, *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the liver and the duodenum.—**hepatico-duodenal ligament,** the hepatic duct, the portal vein, and the hepatic artery.

he-pat'i-co-gas'tric, *a. Anat.* Pertaining to the liver and the stomach; as, the *hepatogastric* omentum.—**hep'a-to-gen'ic,** *a.* Produced by or proceeding from the liver. **hep'a-tog'e-nous‡.**

hep'a-to-lag'ra-phy, *n.* A description of the liver.—**hep'a-to-he'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Congestion of the liver. **hep"a-to-hæ'ma-ı-a:** — **hep'a-tol,** *a.* Resembling the liver; hepatized.—**hep'a-lo-lith'ic,** *a. Pathol.* Gallstones in the liver.—**hep'a-to-lith'ic,** *a.*— **hep'a-to-li-thi'a-sis,** *n. Pathol.* The formation of calculi in the liver.— **hep'a-tol'o-gy,** *n.* The science that treats of the liver; a treatise on the liver.—**hep'a-to-log'i-cal,** *a.*— **hep'a-tol'o-gist,** *n.*— **hep'a-to-ly'sin,** *n.* A cytolysin that results upon the repeated introduction of liver-cells into the body of an animal.—**hep'a-to-ly'sis,** *n.* Dissolution of the liver-cells.— **hep'a-to-ly'tic,** *a.*— **hep'a-to-me-ga'ly,** *n. Pathol.* Softening of the liver.— **hep'a-ton'cus,** *n. Pathol.* Tumefaction or enlargement of the liver.— **hep'a-to-pan'cre-as,** *n.* A glandular organ of many invertebrates, supposed to have the function of the liver and the pancreas.— **hep'a-top'a-thy,** *n.* A general designation for diseases of the liver.— **hep'a-to-per'i-to-ni'tis,** *n. Pathol.* An inflammation of the peritoneal covering of the liver.— **hep'a-to-phle'bi-tis,** *n. Surg.* The operation of fixing a displaced, fallen, or unnaturally movable liver. **hep'a-to-pex'y‡.**— **hep'a-to-phle-bi'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the hepatic veins.— **hep'a-toph'i-lism,** *n. Pathol.* Consumption of the liver caused by suppuration. — **hep'a-to-por'tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the portal system of the liver; portal as distinguished from *renportal.* — **hep'a-top-to'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Prolapsus of the liver.— **hep'a-to-pul'mo-na-ry,** *a.* Pertaining to the liver and lungs in common.— **hep'a-to-ren'al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the liver and the kidney; as, the *hepatorenal* ligament; the *hepatorenal* pouch.— **hep'a-tor'rha-phy,** *n. Surg.* The operation of suturing the liver.— **hep'a-tor-rhe'a,** *n.* An excessive flow of bile; bilious diarrhœa. **hep'a-tor-rhe'a‡.** — **hep'a-tor-rhex'is,** *n. Pathol.* Rupture of the liver.—**hep'a-to-scir'rhus,** *n. Pathol.* Cancer of the liver.— **hep'a-to'sce-py,** *n.* 1. *Class. Antiq.* Divination by inspecting the livers of animals. 2. Inspection of the liver.— **hep'a-to-sple-ni'tis,** *n.* Inflammation of the liver and spleen; Dantic disease.— **hep'a-to-stax'is,** *n. Pathol.* Congestion of the liver.— **hep'a-to-tox-e'mi-a,** *n.* A poisoning of the system by the presence in the blood of toxic products usually conveyed to the liver by the hepatic artery.— **hep'a-to-tox'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the liver and the navel; as, the *hepato-umbilical* cord or round ligament of the liver.— **hep'a-to-ven'ral,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, affecting, or situated near both the liver and abdomen.

Hep'burn, 1 hep'bərn; 2 hĕp'bŭrn, *n.* 1. **James** (in religion **Bonaventura**) (1573–9/n1620), a Scottish monk, linguist, and philologist. 2. **James Curtis** (11/s1815–), a Scottish American physician and linguist; first medical missionary to Japan; *Japanese-English and English-Japanese Dictionary.*

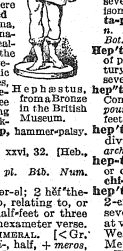
Thomas Nicoll (4/s1861–), a Scottish author and biographer.

hepet, *n.* The fruit of the dogrose; a hip.

He"per-jes'i, 1 hē"per-yesh'ı; 2 hē"pĕr-yĕsh', *n.* Same as HESPERIDES.

He-phæs'ti-on, 1 hı-fes'ti-on; 2 hē-fēs'tĭ-on, *n.* 1. (-325.) A friend and brother-in-law of Alexander the Great. 2. A Greek rhetorician of Alexandria who lived about 150 A. D. **He-phais-ti'on‡** [Gr.].

He-phæs'tus, 1 hı-fes'təs; 2 hē-fēs'tŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The god of fire, metallurgy, and pottery-making, identified with the Roman Vulcan. His parents were Zeus and Hera. According to one account, his mother, on finding at his birth that he was lame, threw him out of Olympus. Homer relates that Zeus seized him by the leg and hurled him from heaven for interfering in a quarrel between himself and Hera. Later he returned to Olympus, where he had a brazen palace containing his workshop with twenty bellows, which worked of their own accord. Usually he lived in Etsilly or on some other island, where he and his apprentices, the Cyclops used volcanoes as their workshops. Like Athena, he instructed men in the useful and ornamental arts and possessed the power of healing. His favorite wife is Charis; in the Odyssey she is Aphrodite. In art he is represented as bearded, and as wearing a tunic and a conical cap; but in the earlier statues, only a girdle. [< Gr. *Hephaistos.*] **He-phæs'tus‡.**—**Temple of Hephæstus,** see THESEUM.—**He-phæs'ti-an,** *a.* Relating to Hephæstus, to fire, or to metallurgy.



Hephæstus, from a Bronze in the British Museum.

hep-hæs'tic-mi'ter-al, 1 hef'·thı-mim'ər-əl; 2 hĕf'·thĕ-mĭm'er-al, *a. Anc. Pros.* Belonging to, relating to, or following a metrical group of seven half-feet or three full feet and a half, as the cesura in hexameter verse. Compare HEPHTHEMIMERIS. [< GRUNDHAM, < Gr. *hephthēmimeris,* < *hepta,* seven, + *hēmi-,* half, + *meros,* part.] — **heph"the-mim'er-es,** *n. Anc. Pros.* A group of seven half-feet. **heph'the-mim‡; heph"the-mim'er-is.**

Hep'sid-am, 1 hep'sı-dam; 2 hĕp'sĭ-dam, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Hep'sy‡** (Dim.). 2. *Bib. 2 Kings* xxi, 1. [Heb. *ḥēn,* my joy is in her.]

He"ps-e'al, 1 hep"sı-ē'əl. Same as EPIALDE, EPIALDS.

he-pod'o-che, 1 hı-pod'ə-kı; 2 hē-pŏd'o-ce, *n. Ecol.* A secondary succession resulting in a new plant-formation occupying a denuded soil.

Hep'ple-white, 1 hep'əl-hwait; 2 hĕp'l-hwīt, *a.* Denoting an English style of furniture characterized by graceful curves, slender woodwork, and pierced splats. [Prevailing in the reign of George III., and named for the firm of A. Hepplewhite & Co. [ty. Ore.

Hepp'ner, 1 hep'nər; 2 hĕp'nẽr, *n.* A town in Morrow county, Oregon. 1,500.

hept-, [1 hept-, hep't-; 2 hĕpt-, hĕp'ta-.] Forms from Greek *hepta-* (*hept-*), seven, used in combining forms.—**hep"ta-car'bon-su-lar,** *a.* Having seven cells or cavities.—**hep'ta-car"bon,** *n.* A compound that contains seven atoms of carbon.—**hep'ta-chas'ic,** *a. Anc. Pros.* Having seven stanzas.—**hep'ta-chord,** *n.* A musical instrument with seven strings, said to have been increased from four, by Terpander. (3) The interval of the major seventh. 2. *Anc. Pros.* A group of verses sung to the sound of seven chords or tones.— **hep'ta-chro'nous,** *a. Anc. Pros.* Having a time length of seven units; heptasemic.— **hep'ta-col'ic,** *a. Anc. Pros.* Having seven cola or verses.— **hep'ta-clon,** *n.* **hep'ta-clone,** *n. Chem.* A compound that contains seven atoms of any one element. — **hep'ta-co-sane",** *n. Chem.* A paraffin ($C_{27}H_{56}$) melting at about 60° C. **hep"ta-co'sa-ne‡.**

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

hep-tac'tin, 1 hep-tak'tın; 2 hĕp-tăc'tĭn, *n.* A sponge-spicule with seven branches. **hep-tac'tine‡.**

hep'tad, 1 hep'tad; 2 hĕp'tăd, *a.* 1. Having a combining power of seven; septivalent. 2. Of or belonging to a heptad.

hep'tad, *n.* 1. A collection of seven things.

Colors may be best expressed by a heptad.

COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Apr. 24, 1832.

2. *Chem.* An atom, radical, or element that has a combining power of seven; as, the iodin atom is a *heptad* in iodic acid. See VALENCE. 3. *Mus.* In the duodenal system of analysis, a scheme of seven tones embracing all that can form consonant triads with the tonic or central tone of the seven. [< LL. *hepta(d-)s,* < Gr. *heptas,* n., seven, < *hepta,* seven.] **hep'tad-ic.**

hep"ta-dec'a-hed, *n. Mus.* In the duodenal analysis, a scheme of 24 tones formed of seven decads, each having for its tonic one of the notes of a given heptad.— **hep"ta-dec'ane,** *n.* A solid paraffin ($C_{17}H_{36}$) melting at almost 22° C., and occurring in certain lignites.— **hep'ta-glot.** I. *a.* Written in seven languages. II. *n.* A book written in seven languages.

hep'ta-gon, 1 hep'tə-gən; 2 hĕp'ta-gŏn, *n.* 1. *Geom.* A figure, especially a plane figure, having seven sides and seven angles. 2. *Fort.* A place that has seven bastions for defense. [< Gr. *heptagōnos,* seven-cornered, < *hepta,* seven, + *gōnia,* corner.]

hep-tag'o-nal, 1 hep-tag'ə-nəl; 2 hĕp-tăg'o-nal, *a.* Having the form of a heptagon; having its section a heptagon: seven-sided. **hep'ta-gont.— heptagonal numbers,** the series 1, 7, 18, 34, 55, etc., of which the differences are an arithmetical progression whose common difference is 5.— **hep-tag'o-nal-ly,** *adv.*

hep'ta-gyn, *n. Bot.* A plant of the order *Heptagynia.*— **Hep"ta-gyn'i-a,** *n. pl. Bot.* An order in the first 13 classes of the Linnean artificial classification of plants, embracing those with seven distinct styles.— **hep-tag'y-nous,** *a. Bot.* Having seven styles; of or pertaining to the *Heptagynia.* **hep"ta-gyn'i-an ‡; hep"ta-gyn'i-ous ‡.— hep"ta-he'dral,** *a. Geom.* Having seven plane faces. **hep"ta-he'dral‡.**— **hep'ta-he"dron,** *n.* A solid bounded by seven plane faces.— **hep"ta-hex'a-he'dral,** *a.* Made up of seven rows, each having six faces.— **hep'ta-hy'drate,** *n. Chem.* A compound containing seven molecules of water.— **hep"ta-hy'drat-ed,** *a.*— **hep"ta-hy'dric,** *a. Chem.* Composed of seven hydroxyl groups.

hep'tal, 1 hep'tal; 2 hĕp'tal, *a.* Hebdomadal; weekly. [< Gr. *hepta,* seven.]

hep-tam'er-al, *a. Zool.* Having seven divisions or chambers, as in the *anthozoa.*— **hep-tam'er-ide,** *n.* That which divides into seven parts; anything made up of seven parts or seven kinds.

hep-tam'er-on, 1 hep-tam'ər-on; 2 hĕp-tăm'er-ŏn, *n.* A book recording the occurrences of seven days; specif. [H-], the *Heptameron,* ascribed to Margaret of Angoulême, Queen of Navarre (1492–1549), the novelist that she was only one of several authors. The work is modeled on the *Decameron* of Boccaccio. [< Gr. *heptaēmeron,* < *hepta,* seven, + *hēmera,* day.]

hep'tam'er-ous, *a. Bot.* Having the parts in numbers; 7-merous.— **hep-tam'e-ter,** *n.* A verse of seven feet, or measures.— **hep"ta-met'ri-cal,** *a.*— **hep"ta-meth'y-lene,** *n. Org. Chem.* Suberane.— **hep'ta-mon,** *n. Bot.* A plant of the class *Heptandria.*— **Hep-tan'dri-a,** *n. pl. Bot.* The seventh class in the Linnean artificial classification of plants, embracing those with seven stamens.— **hep-tan'drous,** *a. Bot.* Seven-stamened; of or pertaining to the class *Heptandria.* **hep-tan'dri-an‡; hep-tan'dri-ous‡.**

hep'tane, 1 hep'tān; 2 hĕp'tān, *n. Chem.* Any one of nine isomeric compounds (C_7H_{16}) of the paraffin series: so called because the molecule contains seven atoms of carbon; specif., a colorless liquid distilled from nut-pine (*Pinus sabiniana*), petroleum, canneleoal, etc.

hep'ta-ne'si-an, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the seven Ionian Islands or Heptanesus.— **hep-tan'gu-lar,** *a.* Having seven angles.— **hep'ta-none,** *n. Chem.* Any of several isomeric ketones ($C_7H_{14}O$). Also of seven heptane.— **hep"ta-pet'a-lous,** *a. Bot.* Seven-petaled.— **hep-taph'o-ny,** *n.* A combination of seven sounds.— **hep"ta-phyl'lous,** *a. Bot.* Having seven leaves or leaflets.

Hep'ta-pla, 1 hep'tə-plə; 2 hĕp'ta-pla, *n.* A poly-glot edition of part of the Scriptures, published by Origen in the 3d century, consisting of seven versions in parallel. [< Gr. *hepta,* seven, + *ploos,* fold.]

hep"ta-pod'ic, 1 hep"tə-pod'ık; 2 hĕp"ta-pŏd'ĭc, *a. Anc. Pros.* Composed of or containing seven feet. [< HEPTA- + Gr. *pous,* foot.]— **hep-tap'o-dy,** *n. Anc. Pros.* A verse of seven feet; a heptameter.

hep'tarch, 1 hep'tärk; 2 hĕp'târc, *n.* A ruler of one division of a heptarchy; a heptarch ist. [< HEPT- + Gr. *archos,* ruler.] **hep-tar'chist.**

hep-tar'chic, 1 hep-tär'kik; 2 hĕp-târ'cĭc, *a.* Relating to or organized as a heptarchy. **hep-tar'chal‡; hep-tar'chi-cal‡.**

hep'tar-chy, 1 hep'tär-kı; 2 hĕp'târ-cy, *n.* [<HEPT-, 1 -ARCHY; 2 -cy, *pl.*] 1. A group of seven governments; specif., the seven kingdoms established in England by the Saxons at various times from the 5th to the 9th century (Essex, Wessex, Sussex, Kent, East Anglia, Northumbria, and Mercia).

We had a *heptarchy* in this country, and it was thought to be a good thing to get r id of it, and to have a united nation.

JOHN BRIGHT *Speech,* Feb. 6, 1865.

2. Government by seven persons. [< HEPT- + Gr. *archē,* rule.]

hep'ta-se'mic, *a.* Heptachronous. **hep'ta-sem‡.**— **hep"ta-sep'a-lous,** *a. Bot.* Seven-sepaled.— **hep"ta-sper'mous,** *a. Bot.* Seven-seeded.— **hep'ta-stich,** *n. Pros.* A heptameter.— **hep"ta-sti'chous,** *a. Bot.* Seven-ranked: having the leaves in seven spiral rows. **hep-tas'tro-phy‡,** *a. Anc. Pros.* Composed of seven strophes or stanzas.— **hep'ta-style,** *n. Arch.* A style of columniation having seven columns in the end row.— **hep'ta-sty'lar,** *a.*— **hep"ta-syl-lab'ic,** *a. Anc. Pros.* Having seven syllables.

hep'ta-teuch, 1 hep'tə-tūk; 2 hĕp'ta-tūch, *n.* The first seven books of the Old Testament. [< HEPTA- + Gr. *teuchos,* tool, book.]

hep"ta-tom'ic, *a. Mus.* Heptavalent.— **hep"ta-to'ic,** *a.* Composed of seven tones.— **Hep"ta-trem'i-des,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of hyperotretous myzonts with 6 or more branchial openings on each side: containing hag-like forms of the Pacific ocean. **hep"ta-trem'id,** *n.*— **hep"ta-tre'mid,** *a.*— **hep"ta-tre'moid,** *a.*— **hep"ta-va'len-cy,** *n. Chem.* A valence equal to seven hydrogen atoms.— **hep'ta-va"lent,** *a. Chem.* Same as HEPTAD, *a.*— **hep'te-ny'l,** *n. Chem.* The radical C_7H_{13}.

hep'te'ris, 1 hep-tī'rıs; 2 hĕp-tē'rĭs, *n.* A galley having seven banks of oars.

hep'tine, 1 hep'tın; 2 hĕp'tĭn, *n. Chem.* An unsaturated isomeric compound (C_7H_{12}) of the acetylene series. [< Gr. *hepta,* seven.] **hep'tine‡; hep'ti-nene‡.**

hep'tite, 1 hep'tait; 2 hĕp'tīt, *n. Chem.* Any heptahydric alcohol.

hep-to'ic, 1 hep-tō'ık; 2 hĕp-tō'ĭc, *a. Chem.* Of, derived from, or containing heptane.— **heptoic acid,** a transparent colorless oily compound ($C_7H_{14}O_2$) obtained when fat is distilled with superheated steam.

hep'tone, 1 hep'tōn; 2 hĕp'tōn, *n. Chem.* A liquid compound (C_7H_{14}) of the valerian series of hydrocarbons. [< Gr. *hepta,* seven.] **hep'to-nene‡.**

hep'tose, 1 hep'tōs; 2 hĕp'tōs, *n. Chem.* A sugar containing seven atoms of carbon: synthetically prepared.

hep-tox'id, 1 hep-toks'id; 2 hĕp-tŏks'id, *n. Chem.* Any oxid having seven atoms of oxygen in the molecule. **hep-tox'ide,** **hep'tyl,** 1 hep'til; 2 hĕp'tyl, *n. Chem.* The hypothetical radical (C_7H_{15}) of heptane or its isomers.

hep'tyl-am'in, 1 hep'til-am'in; 2 hĕp'tyl-ăm'in, *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid ($C_7H_{15}NH_2$) obtained from caprylic amid by the action of bromin and caustic potash. **hep'tyl-am'ine;**

hep'tyl-ene, 1 hep'til-in; 2 hĕp'tyl-ĕn, *n. Chem.* One of three isomeric hydrocarbons (C_7H_{14}) isomerids and homologs of ethylene; especially, a colorless liquid with a garlic odor distilled from bogbead coal. **hep'tene;**

hep-tyl'ic, 1 hep-til'ik; 2 hĕp-tyl'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, derived from, or containing heptane or heptyl.—**heptylic alcohol,** a pleasant-smelling oily liquid, $C_7H_{16}O$, obtained by distilling castor-oil with potassium hydroxid.

hep'wort', 1 hep'wŭrt'; 2 hĕp'wûrt', *n.* Same as HEP-BRAMBLE.

her, 1 hŭr; 2 hĕr, *pron.* 1. Objective case of SHE; as, he loved *her*. 2. Possessive case of SHE: also construed as an adjective, and used in the form *hers* when the noun is not expressed in the predicate; as, *her* book; the book is *hers*. *Her* is also used as a dative with the preposition understood; as, he gave *her* a book; or, poetically, for *herself*. In the Gaelic language has no neuter form corresponding to the pronoun *it*, it commonly happens that Gaelic users of English employ *her* in that sense. In the next two cases for such persons regardless of *sex* to refer to themselves as *her*. In former times *her* took the place of the apostrophe and s to denote possessorship by females. [< AS. *hire*, gen. and dat. sing. of *hēō*, fem. of *hē*, he.]

her'i, *pron.* Here.

her., *abbr.* Heraldic; heraldry; *heres* (heir).

He'ra, 1 hĭ'rə, hī'rə; 2 hē'rə, hē'rē, *n. Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Kronos, sister and wife of Zeus: the Roman Juno was identified with her.

The marriage of Zeus and Hera was viewed as a pattern for mankind and hence the goddess was held to preside over the nuptial bond, and the names **Gamelia, Pronuba, Teleia** (the Consummator), and **Zugia** (the Yoker) were given to her. She presided over the whole custom of married life, and, under various names, was invoked as a protectress in childbirth **(Lucina, Eileithyia),** in suckling children **(Kourotrophos),** and in widowhood **(Chera).** She was also invoked by maidens as **Parthenos.** Greek artists have always represented her as of noble bearing, clad in a long sunic and wearing a cap on her head. The pomegranate and the cow, both emblems of fertility and fecundity, were sacred to her. As Zeus typified the regions of the upper air, as the allegory, Hera represented the lower atmosphere, and its variations were thought to result from the domestic quarrels of the spouses; hence the peacock, a bird of Hera, by its gay plumage indicative of changes in the weather, was sacred to Hera. See JUNO. [LL., < Gr. *Hērā*, Hera.] — **He-ra'a,** *n. pl. Gr. Myth.* Festivals celebrated in honor of Hera.—**He-ra'um,** *n.* Any temple dedicated to Hera, particularly the sanctuary between Mycenæ and Argos. **He-ra'on;** **He-ra'on‡.**


Hera, from a Statue in the Vatican, Rome.

Her'a-cle'a, *n.* Same as LYNCESTIS.

her-a-cle'on-ite, 1 her-a-kli'on-it; 2 hĕr-ă-klē'ŏn-it, *n.* A disciple of Heracleon, an Alexandrian gnostic commentator of the 2d century, of the Valentinian school, author of the earliest known commentaries on the New Testament.

Her"a-cle-op'o-lis, 1 her'a-kli-op'o-lis; 2 hĕr'ă-clē'ŏp'o-lis, *n.* 1. **H. Magna,** a city in Middle Egypt, the ancient Hanes. 2. **H. Parva,** one situated beyond the western branch of the Nile Delta; site uncertain.—**Her"a-cle'opol'i-tan,** *a. & n.*

Her'a-cles, 1 her'a-klēz; 2 hĕr'ă-clēz, *n. Gr. Antiq.* **Her-a'kles,** / cules: the Greek name.

Her"a-cle'an, *a.* Belonging to Heracles; Herculean. **Her"a-clē'an‡;** **Her"a-klē'an‡.**—**Her"a-clē'a,** *n. pl.* Festivals in honor of Heracles.

Her"a-cle'um, 1 her'a-kli'um; 2 hĕr'ă-clē'ŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of tall, stout, perennial herbs of the parsley family. There are about 60 species, widely distributed in the northern hemisphere and characterized by large compound leaves and umbels of white flowers having a thick, conical stylopodium and petals notched extending to the middle. *H. lanatum* is the cow-parsnip or masterwort. [< Gr. *Hēraklēia*, < Heraklēs; see HERCULES.]

Her'a-clid, 1 her'a-klid; 2 hĕr'ă-clid, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A descendant of Heracles; one of the Spartan royalty, who claimed such descent. **Her'a-clei'd;.**—**Her"a-cli'dæ,** *n. pl. Gr. Myth.* The descendants of Hercules; specif., the descendants of the sons of Hercules and Dejanira, who, identifying themselves with the Dorians, secured Doric preponderance in primitive Greece, and thus influenced the whole history of the country. This event is known as the **return of the Heraclidæ.**—**Her"a-cli'dan,** *a. Of* or pertaining to the Heraclids. **Her"a-clei'dan‡; Her"a-klei'dan‡.**

Her"a-cli'des of Pontus, 1 her'a-klid'iz; 2 hĕr'ă-clĭd'ēs. A Greek philosopher of the school of Plato, who lived in the 4th century, B. C. **Hē-ra-klei'dēs‡** [Gr.].

her'a-clin, 1 her'a-klin; 2 hĕr'ă-clĭn, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_{18}H_{30}O_3$) derived from the seed of *Heraclium villosum*. [< HERACLEUM.] **her'a-clin‡.**

Her"a-cli-te'an, 1 her'a-kli-ti'an; 2 hĕr'ă-clĭ-tē'an, *a.* Pertaining to Heraclitus of Ephesus (about 535 to 475 B. C.), his disciples, and his doctrines. The paucity of fragments and the sententious character of his style, which gained for him the title of "the Obscure," make his system difficult to define. But he seems to have regarded all things as resulting from the ceaseless transmutation, or flux, of a single primitive essence to which he gave the name of "fire." From fire all comes; to fire all will return; but the processes of change are presided over by divine law or universal reason. Hence the harmony of the world which "rests upon the opposite tension, like that of the lyre and the bow." **Her"a-cli'tian;** **Her"a-clit'ic;** **Her"a-clit'i-cal‡.**

—Her"a-cli-te'an, *n.* An adherent of Heraclitus.—**Her"a-cli-te'an-ism,** *n.* The philosophical system of Heraclitus.

Her"a-cli'tan-ism‡; **Her"a-clit'ism‡.**

Her"a-cli'tus, 1 her'a-klai'tus; 2 hĕr'ă-clī'tŭs, *n.* "The Naturalist," a Greek philosopher of Ephesus (about 500 B. C.), surnamed "the Obscure" because of his style, and also known as the Weeping Philosopher because of the solemnity of his bearing and the hopelessness of his view of life. **Hē-ra-klei'tos‡** [Gr.].

He-ra'cli-us, 1 hi-rē'kli-us; 2 he-rā'cli-ŭs, *n.* (575?–1641.) A Byzantine emperor who defeated Chosroes II., emperor of Persia. **Hē-ra-klei'os‡** [Gr.].

her'ad, 1 her'ad; 2 hĕr'ad, *n.* A minor territorial subdivision of ancient Germany. [< ON. *hraðr*, < *herr*, host.]

her-a-ger-ward', *adv.* Hereafter.

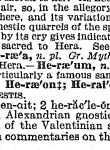
he-rak'la, 1 he-rak'la; 2 he-răk'la, *n.* Hunter's antelope (*Damalis hunteri*), a hartbeest of eastern equatorial Africa.

he-rak'lin, *n.* A nitrate mixture. See LIST OF EXPLOSIVES (3).

her'ald, 1 her'ald; 2 hĕr'ald, *n.* To introduce or announce by or as by a herald; usher in; proclaim; as, a severe storm *heralded* the approach of winter.

The birds are Nature's favorite sentinels, whom she employs to *herald* the morn. W. ERASMUS DARWIN *Dogs*, p. 83. [a. a. 1331.] [< OF. *heraulder*, < *herald*; see HERALD, *n.*] SYN.: see ANNOUNCE.

her'ald, *n.* 1. (1) In ancient and medieval times, an officer whose business it was to denounce or proscribe, challenge to battle, proclaim war or peace, and bear messages from the sovereign or from the commander of an army. (2) In more recent times, in Great Britain, an official whose duty and profession it is to grant arms, trace and draw up genealogies, record arms and genealogies in the registers of the Heralds' College, record the creation and accession of princes and others, and direct royal pageants and ceremonials.


British Herald, wearing Tabard.

These officials were originally themselves the representatives of the royal messengers and ambassadors of antiquity. In England they were constituted a corporate body by Richard III. Edward III. first bestowed upon them the exclusive privilege of deciding officially on rights of arms and claims of descent.

The King [Henry VIII.] . . . sent a *herald* to the King of France, to say he must not make war upon that holy personage [the Pope]. DICKENS *Child's Hist. Eng.* p. 237. (c. a. co. 1850.)

At the Olympic and Isthmian games, *heralds* were persons of the utmost consequence and importance. ADAM CLARKE *Commentary, Matt.* iii, 17.

2. One who had official authority to proclaim or announce important tidings; hence, any messenger or bearer of news; as, the *heralds* of the cross. 3. One who or that which foreruns, foreshows, or ushers in; a precursor; harbinger; as, the robin is a *herald* of the spring. 4. A noctuid moth (*Gonoptera libatrix*). 5. [Local, Scot.] The merganser, especially the red-breasted. [< OF. *herald*, < LL. *heraldus*, herald, < OHG. *hari*, army, + *waltan*, rule.] **her'aldi;** **her'aldi‡.** A messenger, ambassador, courier, forerunner, harbinger, pioneer, precursor.

—Heralds' College or College of Arms (GE. Brit.), a corporate body established in 1484 to examine and inquire concerning rights and titles in heraldry of all claiming or using the privileges, to regulate the use of heraldic devices, to inquire into claims and violations and to systematize the whole heraldic practise. It is chartering, etc. It consists of three kings-of-arms, entitled *Garter* (the chief), *Clarenceux*, and *Norroy* (having jurisdiction respectively south and north of the Trent), six heralds, called *Windsor*, *Chester*, *Lancaster*, *Somerset*, *York*, *Richmond*; two heralds extraordinary; four pursuivants, called *Rouge Croix*, *Rouge Dragon*, *Blue Mantle*, and *Portcullis*; and a secretary to the Earl Marshal. Supplementally, there is a king-of-arms, *Lord Lyon* for Scotland, having three heralds, *Ross*, *Rothesay*, and *Albany*, with three pursuivants, *Bute*, *Carrick*, and *Kintyre*, and *Ulster* for Ireland, with two heralds, *Dublin* and *Cork*, and one pursuivant, *Athlone*. All wear as official habit a tabard, or sleeveless coat, embladzoned in front, back, and sleeves with the royal arms. The head of the body is the Earl Marshal of England. The college had once a legal jurisdiction, exercised so late as the 18th century, but it has now no compulsory authority. **her'aldry;** *n.* A crab (*Ilvenia heraldica*) the carapace of which suggests a shield and mantle.—**her'ald-ist,** *n.* One versed in or a student of heraldry.—**her'ald-ize,** *v.* [RARE.] To blazon.—**her'aldship,** *n.* The office or rank of a herald.

her'ald', *n.* 1. The hared. 2. The hatte.

he-ral'dic, 1 he-ral'dik; 2 hĕ-răl'dic, *a.* Belonging or relating to heralds or heraldry; as, a *heraldic* shield.

These words seemed to resound like a sort of *heraldic* proclamation. MRS. STOWN *Oldtown Folks* p. 343. [c. m. & co. 1891.] [< F. *héraldique*; < OF. *herald*; see HERALD, *n.*] **he-ral'dical;—Heraldic College,** see HERALDS' COLLEGE.—**heraldic, the** French used in heraldic blazonry.—**h. knot,** an interlacing of knots, a family badge.—**heraldically,** *adv.* **her'aldi-cal-ly,** *adv.* In heraldic style; according to the rules of heraldry.

her'ald-ry, 1 her'ald-ri; 2 hĕr'ald-ry, *n.* 1. The science that treats of blazoning or describing in proper terms armorial bearings, and of determining genealogies, precedence, and the like, their history, the rules observed in their use and transmission, the manner in which persons and dignities are represented, and their connection with genealogies and titular rank.

For the purposes of this science it is necessary to study (1) heraldic language and blazon; (2) *charges*, *bearings*, or *ordinaries*, *subordinaries*; (3) heraldic *tinctures*, *colors*, *metals*, *furs*; (4) the *shield* and its divisions; the *armory*; (5) the marshaling of arms upon the shield; *blazoning*; (6) cadency and its marks; (7) orders of knighthood, etc. See the italicized words in vocabulary place.

For (1) see all terms marked *Her.* in this dictionary. For (2) see also ESCUTCHEON.

The author has here been upbraided with false *heraldry*, as having charged metal upon metal. SCOTT *Quentin Durward* vol. i, ch. 29, p. 89, note. [n. m. & co.]

A knowledge of *heraldry*, a hundred years ago, formed part of the education of most noble ladies and gentlemen.

THACKERAY *Virginians* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 34. [n. & l. 1891.]

2. A coat of arms; an emblazonment; hence, by extension, the symbolism of heraldic bearings; as, doleful *heraldry*. 3. The ceremony attendant upon heraldry. [< OF. *heraldērie*, < *herald*; see HERALD, *n.*]

her'a-path-ite, 1 her'a-path-ait; 2 hĕr'ă-păth-īt, *n. Chem.* A crystalline iodo-quinin sulfate, possessing marked light-polarizing properties. < DR. *Herapath*, its discoverer.]

He-ra'i, 1 hi-ra'i; 2 he-rā'ī, *n.* A fortified city; 410 m. W. of Kabul, W. Afghanistan; important in Russo-English politics; designated the "Key of India."

He'rault', 1 ē'rō'; 2 ē'rō', *n.* A department in S. France; 2,403 sq. m.; capital, Montpellier.

He'rault' de Sé'chelles', 1 ida sē'shel'; 2 de sę'chĕl', **Marie Jean** (1759–94?), 1794). A French lawyer and revolutionist; guillotined.

herb, 1 hŭrb or ûrb; 2 hĕrb or ĕrb (XIII), *n.* 1. A seed-plant not possessing a woody stem, but dying completely, or down to the ground, after flowering. Herbs are *annual*, *biennial*, or *perennial*. See these words.

They shall soon be cut down like the grass, and wither as the green *herb*. PSALMS xxxvii, 2.

2. Green food for cattle; herbage. 3. [Colloq.] A herbaceous plant used medicinally; a simple; as, *herb* tea; also, an aromatic plant; as, the soup was flavored with *herbs*. 4. The foliage of a herbaceous plant as distinct from the root. [< F. *herbe*, < L. *herba*, herbage.] **herb'ar.**

herb'-bane", *n.* A European species of broom-rape parasitic on the roots of broom and furze.—**h.-barbara,** *n.* Winter-cress (*Barbarea vulgaris*): anciently called the *herb of St. Barbara*.—**h.-bennet,** *n.* 1. A European herb (*Geum urbanum*); avens; bennet. 2†. (1) The poison-hemlock (*Conium maculatum*). (2) The common valerian (*Valeriana officinalis*).—**h.-carpenter,** *n.* See CARPENTER'S-HERB, under CARPENTER.—**h.-christopher,** *n.* The baneberry (*Actæa spicata*). 2. The flowering fern (*Osmunda regalis*). 3. The European common feabane (*Pulicaria dysenterica*). 4. A genus of composite plants, the woodbetony and meadowsweet.—**h.-doctor,** *n.* [Colloq.] One who employs herbs as medicinal remedies.—**h.-frankincense,** *n.* Same as LABRADOR-TEA.—**h.-gerard,** *n.* The goutweed.—**h.-grace,** *n.* Same as HERB-O'GRACE.—**h.-herry,** *n.* The dog's mercury. See MERCURY.—**h. implous†,** same as COTTON-ROSE.—**h.-ivy,** *n.* A European tufted spreading herb (*Ajuga chamæpitys*) of the mint family, formerly esteemed as a vulnerary, and known also as *ground-pine*; also, sometimes, the swine's-cress (*Senebiera coronopus*) and a species of plantain (*Plantago sempervirens*).—**h.-ever‡;** **h.-ivet.**—**h.-John†,** *n.* The St.-John's-wort.—**h.-lily,** *n.* Any species of *Alstræmeria*.—**h.-roulsa,** *n.* Same as LEMON VERBENA.—**h.-Robert,** *n.* The herb-bennet. 2. A herb-seller.—**h.-margaret,** *n.* The cultivated English daisy (*Bellis perennis*); bruisewort; marguerite.—**h.-mary,** *n.* Same as CASTMARY.—**h.-mastic,** *n.* A species of thyme (*Thymus mastichina*), found in Spain and Morocco; also, a germander (*Teucrium marum*), called *cat-thyme*. The latter excites sneezing, and has been used medicinally.—**h.-o'-grace,** *n.* The common rue (*Ruta graveolens*), in high repute for centuries as a preventive of contagion; also, sometimes, the hedge-hyssop (*Gratiola officinalis*), and the European vervain (*Verbena officinalis*).—**h.-of-misericory,** *n.* See ROSEMARY.—**h.-of-Paris,** *n.* See HERB-PARIS.—**h.-of-repentance,** *n.* The herb-of-grace; the rue: from association with the verb *to rue*.—**h.-of-St.-Martin,** *n.* A tropical mucilaginous herb (*Sauvagesia erecta*) of the violet family, used medicinally in Brazil for the eyes, in Peru for the bowels, and in the West Indies for the urinary system.—**h.-of-the-cross,** *n.* Same as HOLY HERB.—**h.-Paris,** *n.* A European herb (*Paris quadrifolia*) nearly allied to the wake-robin (*Trillium*), with a simple stem, four large whorled leaves, and a single terminal large green flower. It is common in English woods, and known by several other names, as *four-leaved grass*, *herb-truelove*. See PARIS.—**h.-patience,** *n.* The herb-monk.—**h.-peter,** *n.* The European primrose or cowslip (*Primula veris*): from a supposed likeness to St. Peter's keys.—**h. recent.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Pharm.* Herba recenter collecta: herb freshly gathered.—**h.-repentance,** *n.* Same as HERB-OF-REPENTANCE.—**h.-robert,** *n.* A species of cranesbill or geranium (*Geranium robertianum*), an American plant so named from its use in the cure of Robert's plague, a disease so designated from Robert, Duke of Normandy.—**h.-royal,** *n.* The southernwood (*Artemisia abrotanum*).—**h. sophia,** *n.* The plant (*Sophia sophia*) of the mustard family sparingly naturalized in the United States.—**h.-squinancie,** *n.* The quinsywort.—**h.-trinity,** *n.* 1. The liverwort (*Hepatica triloba*), from its three-lobed leaves. 2. The pansy (*Viola tricolor*), from its three colors in one flower.—**h.-truelove,** *n.* The herb-Paris.—**h.-twopence,** *n.* The moneywort (*Lysimachia nummularia*): formerly so called from the pairs of coin-shaped leaves.—**h.-william,** *n.* The bishopweed.—**her'bid,** *a.* [Rare.] Covered with herbs or with grass.—**herb-bit'er-ess,** *n.* Same as HERB-BITTER.—**herb'ist,** *n.* Same as HERBALIST.—**herb'less,** *a.* Without herbs or herbage.—**herb'let,** *n.* A little herb.—**herbe'let;**—**herb'ous,** *a.* Abounding with herbs.—**herb'ose;**—**herb'olent;** *a.* Herbous; abounding with herbs.—**herb'y** (XIII), *a.* Of the nature of herbs; relating to or abounding with herbs.

The dark green dells . . . Of moss and herb and fern-fringed streams. HENRY C. KENDALL *The Austral Months, April* 1. 9.

her-ba'ceous, 1 hər-bē'shus; 2 her-bā'shŭs, *a.* 1. *Bot.* Having the character of, or similar to, a herb. 2. Green, as opposed to colored, as a corolla; as, a petal having a *herbaceous* (green) tip. 3. Having the semblance or the structure of an ordinary leaf; as, *herbaceous* calyx-lobes. [< L. *herbaceus*, < *herba*, grass.]—**her-ba'ceously,** *adv.*

Her'bad, 1 hŭr'bad; 2 hĕr'băd, *n.* One of three orders of Persian priests. M. HAUG *Essays on Lang. of Parsis* p. 197. (tr., & co. 1878.)

herb'age, 1 hŭrb'ij or ûrb'ij; 2 hĕrb'ag or ĕrb'ag (XIII), *n.* 1. Herbs, collectively; the vegetable growth upon which animals feed; hence, pasturage; vegetation in pastures. 2. The leaves, stems, and other succulent parts of herbaceous plants. 3. *Eng. Law.* The right of pasturage on the land of another. [F., < *herbe*; see HERB.]

herb'aged, 1 hŭrb'ijd; 2 hĕrb'ăgd, *a.* Covered with herbage.

herb'al, 1 hŭrb'il or ûrb'al; 2 hĕrb'al or ĕrb'al, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to herbs. 2†. Herbaceous. [OF., < L. *herba*, herb.]

herb'al, *n.* 1. [Archaic.] A book containing classifications and descriptions of plants; as the writings of the early botanists.

The old *herbals*, too, with all their absurdities, are still tempting books. A. BRONSON ALCOTT *Concord Days, Rural Æsairs* p. 61. [n. bros. 1873.]

2. A herbarium. [of herbs.

herb'al-ism, 1 hŭrb'il-izm; 2 hĕrb'al-ĭzm, *n.* The knowledge

herb'al-ist, 1 hŭrb'al-ist; 2 hĕrb'al-ist, *n.* 1. A person skilled in the study of plants, or one who makes collections of plants. 2. [RARE.] A dealer in herbs; a botanic physician. **her-ba'ri-ant.**

herb'al-ize, 1 hŭrb'al-aiz; 2 hĕrb'al-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZING.] [Rare.] To gather herbs; especially for medical practise.

her'bar', *n.* 1. A herb. 2. An arbor.

herb'a-rism†, *n.* Herbalism.—**herb'a-rist†,** *n.*

her-ba'ri-um, 1 hėr-bā'ri-um; 2 her-bā'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-IUMS or -IA, *pl.*] **1.** A collection of dried plants scientifically arranged for study. **2.** A book, or similar device, for holding and preserving dried plants. **3.** A building or room in which a collection of dried plants is kept for study.

In the city of London our English friends have what they call their Royal *Herbarium*, of which they are justly proud for it is the largest in the world.

— Yates in *Rep. Smo. Inst. Agric., 1889* p. 379. [GOV. PTG. OFF.]

[LL., neut. of L. *herbarius,* < *herba,* herb.]

Her'bart, 1 her'bart; 2 hėr'bärt, **Johann Friedrich** (ʏ/₁ 1776–⁵/₁₆1841). A German philosopher. See HERBARTIAN.

Her-bar'ter, 1 her-bär'tėr; 2 hėr-bär'tėr, *n.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to J. F. Herbart, especially to the system of psychology and pedagogy which bears his name. Herbart aimed to do away with the faculty-psychology by explaining all the phenomena of consciousness as resulting from the furtherance and hindrance, the fusion, combining and recombining, of subconscious mental elements, called ideas, whose varied relations he expressed in terms of elaborate mathematical formulas. In his metaphysics, he attempted to found a reformed individualistic realism. The end of pedagogics is the development of moral character; here the influence of Herbart has been most permanent. **II.** *n.* A disciple of Herbart. — **Her-bar'ti-an-ism,** *n.* The philosophical system of J. F. Herbart.

herb'a-ry, 1 hûrb'a-rɪ; 2 hėrb'a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] A garden containing herbs only. [< LL. *herbarium*; see HERBARIUM.] Local.

Her'be-lot, 1 her'be-lō'; 2 ĕr'be-lō', **Barthélemy d'** (ɪ/₁₆ 1625–ᵃ/₁₆95). A French Orientalist.

her'ber-gage, *n.* Harborage; shelter; lodging. — **her'berge,** *v.* To harbor. — **her'ber-ger,** *n.* A harbinger; provider of lodgings. **her'ber-jour'.**

Her'ber-mann, 1 hûr'ber-man; 2 hėr'ber-man, **Charles George** (ᵃ/₁ 1840–ᵃ/₁₀1919). American scholar; educator; editor-in-chief of *The Catholic Encyclopedia.*

her'bert, 1 hûr'bert; 2 hėr'bert, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** **Her'bert,** 1, 2 hėr'bert. Sir. **Her'bert,** 1 her'bert, 2 hėr'bert; It. **Er-ber'to,** 1 er-ber'to, 2 ĕr-ĕr'to; Sp. **He-ber'to,** 1 he-ber'to, 2 hĕ-hĕr'to; Sp. **Ber-ber'to,** 1 ber-ber'to, 2 bĕr-bĕr'to. **George** (ᵃ/₁1593–ᵃ/₁633), an English clergyman and poet; brother of the preceding. **4. Henry William** (ᵃ/₁1807–ᵃ/₁1893), an American novelist, poet; writer on sports; pen-name, "Frank Forester." **5. Lord, of Lea** (ᵃ/₁₀1810–ᵃ/₁1861), Sidney, an English statesman and philanthropist. **6. Thomas** (1607–1681), an English traveler and writer. **7. Victor** (ᵃ/₁1859–ᵃ/₁1924), Irish-American composer; solo violoncellist; orchestral conductor. **8. William** (1580–1630), last of the Pembrokes; an English poet and statesman. [Teut., warrior bright.]

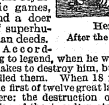
her-bes'cent, 1 her-bes'ent; 2 hėr-bĕs'ĕnt, *a. Bot.* Herb-like; tending to become herbaceous. [< L. *herbescent(s),* ppr. of *herbesco,* grow green, < *herba,* grass.]

her'bi-car-niv'o-rous, 1 hûr'bi-kar-nɪv'o-rus; 2 hėr'bĭ-kär-nĭv'o-rŭs, *a.* Subsisting upon animal and vegetable food; said of animals. [< L. *herba,* herb, or *caro,* flesh, + *vorare,* devour.]

her'bi-cide, 1 hûr'bi-said; 2 hėr'bĭ-cīd, *n.* A weed-destroying agent. [< L. *herba,* herb, + *-cida,* kill.]

her-bi'o-lous, 1 her-bī'o-lus; 2 her-bī'o-lŭs, *a.* Growing on herbs, as certain fungi. [< L. *herba,* grass, + *colo,* dwell.]

Her-bi'vo-ra, 1 her-bĭv'o-ra; 2 her-bĭv'o-ra, *n. pl. Mam.* **1.** The herbivorous ungulates. **2.** The *Poephaga.* [< L. *herba,* herb, + *voro,* devour.]



her'bi-vore, 1 hûr'bi-vōr; 2 hėr'bĭ-vōr, *n.* A herbivorous animal, especially one of the *Herbivora.*

her-biv'o-rous, 1 her-bĭv'o-rus; 2 her-bĭv'o-rŭs, *a.* Herbivore. Feeding on herbs or other vegetable matter, as an animal; mammalian: opposed to carnivorous and omnivorous. — **her-biv'o-rous-ness,** *n.* Herbivority.

Carnivorous races have always existed in the form of a minority, consisting of a multiplication of the *herbivorous* incisor teeth; *c,* canine teeth; *m,* molars.

Skull of a horse: *oc,* occipital; *f,* frontal; *n,* nasal bones; *m,* superior maxillary; *mo,* intermaxillary; *mŷ,* orbit; *s,* temporal; *i,* incisor teeth; *c,* canine teeth; *m,* molars.

— E. HITCHCOCK *Elementary Geology* § 5, p. 193. [*n. s.* p. 1854.]

herb'ist, 1 hûr'bist, **herb'-grace,** etc. SEE HERB.

her'bo-rize, 1 hûr'bo-rɪz; 2 hėr'bo-rīz, *v.* [-RIZED; **her'bo-ris-ing.**] [-RIZING.] **I.** *i.* To form figures of plants or trees in; arborize; as, a *herborized* agate.

II. *t.* To search for plants in order to studying and classifying them; botanize. **2.** [Rare.] To cultivate plants. [< F. *herboriser,* < *herbe;* see HERB.] **her'ba-rist.**

— **her'bo-rist,** *n.* [Archaic.] A herbalist. **her'ba-rist'.** — **her'bo-ri-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act or practise of herborizing; botanical research. **2.** An appearance in mineral substances resembling a plant, as in the moss-agate. — **her'bo-rɪz'er** or **-rĭs'er,** *n.* One who herborizes.

herb'ous, 1 hûrb'us; 2 hėrb'ŭs, *a.* Herbose: pertaining to herbs.

herb'-Par'is, h.-repentance, etc. SEE HERB.

Her'co-ce-ra'tĭ-dæ, 1 hûr'ko-si-rat'ĭ-dē; 2 hĕr'co-ce-rāt'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of nautiloidean cephalopods with a discoidal shell nodose or spinose on the edges of the sides. **Her-coc'er-as,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *herkos,* wall, + *keras,* horn.] — **her'co-cer'a-tĭd,** *n.* — **her'co-cer'a-toid,** *a.*

her-cog'a-my, 1 hėr-kŏg'a-mɪ; 2 hĕr-cŏg'a-my, *n. Bot.* The prevention of self-fertilization in flowers by means of structural obstacles that keep the pollen from the stigma of the same flower unless there is external aid. [< Gr. *herkos,* wall, + *gamos,* marriage.] **her'cog'a-mous,** *a.*

Her'cu-la'ne-an, 1 hûr'kiu-lē'nɪ-an; 2 hėr'cū-lā'ne-an, *a.* Belonging or relating to Herculaneum. [< L. *Herculaneus,* < *Hercules;* see HERCULES.] **Her'cu-la-nen'si-an.**

Her'cu-la'ne-um, 1 hûr'kiu-lē'nɪ-um; 2 hėr'cū-lā'ne-ŭm, *n.* A Roman city near Naples, named on account of its worship of Hercules, overwhelmed together with Pompeii and Stabiæ by an eruption of Vesuvius in A. D. 79, and for centuries buried from 40 to 100 feet beneath mud and ashes. Since its remains were discovered, early in the 18th century, explorers have brought to light many manuscripts, as well as art objects of great beauty and value.

Her-cu'le-an, 1 hėr-kiū'lɪ-an; 2 hĕr-cū'le-an, *a.* **1.** [H- or h-] Resembling Hercules in strength; very strong.

This was in conformity with his *herculean* strength.

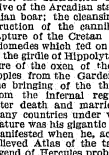
MAYNE REID *Wood-Rangers* p. 204. [c. w. b. 1889.]

2. [H- or h-] Requiring great strength or labor; very difficult; laborious.

To apply practical relief to the grievances of Ireland was a *herculean* task. G. M. TOWLE *Men of Mark* p. 27. [B. MISS. 1880.]

3. Of or pertaining to Hercules; as, the twelve *Herculean* labors. [< L. *Herculeus,* < *Hercules;* see HERCULES.]

Her'cu-les, 1 hûr'kiu-lĭz; 2 hĕr'cu-lēz, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **F.** **Her'cule,** 1 ėr'kiūl', 2 ĕr'cūl'. G. **Her'cu-les,** 1 her'ku-les, 2 hĕr'cu-les; Gr. **Her-ra-kles'.** **Er'co-le,** 1 ėr'ko-lē, 2 ĕr'co-lē. L. **Her'cu-les.** **2.** (1) *Class. Myth.* The son of Zeus and by Alcmena: a national hero of Greece, regarded as the incarnation of manly strength and excellent endurance, the founder of the Olympic games, and a doer of superhuman deeds.



Hercules Fighting the Hydra.
After the painting by Guido, in the Louvre, Paris.

According to legend, when he was eight months old Hera sent two snakes to destroy him, but he seized them in both hands and killed them. When 18 years old he slew the Nemean lion, the first of twelve great labors accredited to him. The others were: the destruction of the Lernean hydra; the capture alive of the Arcadian stag; the destruction of the Erymanthian boar; the cleansing of the Augean stables; the destruction of the cannibal birds of Lake Stymphalus; the capture of the Cretan bull; the capture of the mares of Diomedes which fed on human flesh; obtaining possession of the girdle of Hippolyte, queen of the Amazons; the capture of the oxen of the monster Geryon; obtaining the apples from the Garden of the Hesperides; and, finally, the bringing of the three-headed dog Cerberus to earth from the infernal regions. Hercules was apotheosized after death, married Hebe. He was worshiped in many countries under various names. His characteristic feature was his gigantic strength, which was most strikingly manifested when he, according to the legend, temporarily relieved Atlas of the task of supporting the world. The legend of Hercules probably represents a solar myth. See HERBERT, *n.* **2.** (2) Hence, any large, strong man.

3. *Astron.* A large northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION.

These stars in the neighborhood of *Hercules* are mostly found to be approaching the earth.

S. NEWCOMB *Popular Astronomy* p. 458. [c. 1878.]

4. A powerful machine, such as that used for cleaning sheets. **5.** Gr. *Herakles,* having Hera's glory, < *Hera,* Hera, + *kleos,* glory.] — **Farnese Hercules,** see FARNESE. — **Her'cu-les-bee'tle,** *n.* A very large American scarabæoid beetle (genus *Dynastes*) as *D. hercules* of South America, which is about 6 inches long, with a long horn on the head of the male and a smaller one on the thorax. — **H. braid,** a heavily corded worsted bordering-braid. **H. farmer,** a kind of trip-hammer. — **H. powder,** an American variety of dynamite of which the dope consists of magnesium carbonate, potassium nitrate, potassium chlorate, and sugar. — **H.-sclub,** *n.* **1.** A small tuliptree tree (*Xanthoxylum clava-herculis*), the prickly ash, sea-ash, or pepperwood of the southern United States. **2.** A spiny shrub or small tree (*Aralia spinosa*) of the family *Araliaceæ,* with umbels of flowers in large compound panicles and bipinnate leaves; the angelica tree or spikenard-tree. **3.** A large variety of the common gourd (*Lagenaria lagenaria*).



Hercules-beetle. 1/3

Her'cu-lĭ-an, 1 hėr-sin'ĭ-an; 2 her-cyn'ĭ-an. *Geol.* **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the upper of the subdivisions recognized in the gneisses of the Precambrian area of Bohemia: so called by Barrande. **2.** Of or pertaining to a great system of mountain-making folds found in the rocks of western Europe, from southern Ireland to central Germany, at the close of the Carboniferous age. **3.** The Hercynian gneiss. [< L. *Hercynius,* < Gr. *Herkynios.*]

her'cy-nite, 1 hûr'si-nait; 2 hĕr'cy-nīt, *n.* A vitreous, black, nearly opaque, ferrous aluminum spinel (FeAl₂O₄), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< L. *Hercynius;* see HERCYNIAN.]

herd, 1 hûrd; 2 hėrd, *v.* **I.** *t.* To bring together or combine into a flock; crowd together; as, to *herd* animals; the emigrants were *herded* in the steerage.

II. *i.* To congregate or flock together: when used of persons, generally in a derogatory sense; as, the cattle *herded* together on the hillside.

A distinct criminal class of beings, who *herd* together in our large cities in a thieves' quarter.

MAUDSLEY *Responsibility in Mental Diseases* p. 29. [A. 1875.]

— **herd'ing-ground",** *n.* A place where a herd gathers; especially, a place in the sea where whales assemble.

herd, 1 hûrd; 2 hėrd, *n.* **1.** A number of animals feeding or traveling together: commonly said of the larger mammals, as cows, oxen, horses, asses, elephants, camels, buffaloes, deer, whales, and seals; occasionally of sheep, swine, and goats, and also of certain birds, as curlews, cranes, and swans: when unqualified, usually referring to cattle. Compare FLOCK. **2.** A crowd of people; disorderly rabble; hence, the lower classes of society; the ignorant and unrefined; as, the vulgar *herd.*

But far more numerous was the *herd* of such,
Who think too little and who talk too much.
DRYDEN *Absalom and Achitophel* l. 533.

3. One in charge of a herd; a herdsman; commonly used in combination; as, *goatherd, shepherd, swineherd,* etc. **4.** *Her.* A common bearing, whether of men, beasts, or birds. **5.** A curling-stone when played into a position guarding previous plays. [< AS. *hirde,* < *heord,* herd.] **herder,** *n.* Syn.: see FLOCK. — **herd'-book",** *n.* A record of the pedigrees of cattle in important herds, and of other facts concerning them. — **herd'boy",** *n.* [W. U. S.] A man or boy set to watch or care for a herd of cattle. — **h.-grass,** *n.* Same as HERD'S-GRASS. — **herd'groom"†,** *n.* A herdsman: shepherd. — **h.-header,** *n.* The bull who leads a herd of cows. — **herd'maid"†,** *n.* A shepherdess. — **herd's-grass,** *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] Redtop. **2.** [New Eng.] Timothy. — **herds'man,** *n.* **1.** One who owns or tends a herd. **2.** [H-] *Astron.* Boötes. See CONSTELLATION. — **herd's-purse,** *n.* Shepherd's-purse. — **herdsw'oman,** *n.* A female herder. — **the common h.,** the bulk of humanity.

The common herd, unthinking men, understand the welfare of man to lie in the welfare of his animal part.

TOLSTOI *Life* tr. by Isabel F. Hapgood, p. 121. [r. t. c.]

herd'al, 1 hûrd'al; 2 hėrd'al, *a.* Living in herds or flocks. **herd'ent,** *n.* Same as HARDING.

herd'er, 1 hûrd'er; 2 hėrd'er, *n.* [U. S.] One charged with the care of a herd of ranch-cattle or a flock of sheep; a herdsman.

The *herder* loves the free life, and the elbow room of the plains.

B. F. TAYLOR *World on Wheels* p. 49. [s. c. o. 1874.]

— **herd'ess†,** *n.* A shepherdess.

Her'der, 1 hėr'dėr; 2 hĕr'dĕr, **Johann Gottfried von** (ᵃ/₁₂ 1744–ᵃ/₁₈1803). A German philosopher; theologian, poet, and miscellaneous writer.

her'der-ite, 1 hûr'der-ait; 2 hĕr'dĕr-īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous white glucinum-calcium phosphate (CaGl)FPO₄, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Baron von *Herder* (1776–1838), its discoverer.]

herdic, 1 hûr'dik; 2 hėr'dĭc, *n.* [U. S.] A two- or four-wheeled carriage, named after the inventor, Peter Herdic, of Pennsylvania. It has a cranked axle and a low-hung body with back entrance and front door, and more people. It was much used from 1870 to 1890 for public hire, and is still in use in some cities.

herd'ing, 1 hûrd'ɪng; 2 hėrd'ĭng, *n.* **1.** The care of cattle in a herd. **2.** Cattle-raising on a large scale, as on ranches. — **close herding,** the restraint of cattle within fixed boundaries, with a systematic record of the herd. — **loose h.,** the combining of the herds of several owners on a common range, with a proportionate division of the increase to each one at the annual round-up.

herd'wick, 1 hûrd'wik; 2 hėrd'wĭk, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** One of a small hardy breed of sheep similar to the blackfaces, found in the mountains of Cumberland and Westmorland. **2†.** A pasture.

here's, *v.* To hear.

here'1, 1 hĭr; 2 hėr, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] The present; this place. Full of all the tender pathos Of the *Here* and the Hereafter.

LONGFELLOW *Hiawatha* intro., st. 1.

2. *Psychol.* The central point of consciousness in space: opposed to *there,* which indicates a greater or less degree of remoteness.

To *here* seems to be the spot which the mind has chosen for its own post of observation . . . not a rigorously fixed spot, but a region from any portion of which it may send forth its various acts of attention. — JAMES *Principles of Psychology* vol. ii, ch. 20, p. 196. [H. N. & CO. '10.]

her'e2, *n.* An army; a hostile host, whether invaders or a native body serving against them.

here†, *pron.* **1.** Her. **2.** Their.

here, 1 hĭr; 2 hėr, *adv.* **1.** In or at the place occupied by the speaker; in or at this place: opposed to *there;* as, remain *here* with me: often used elliptically; as, *Here!* in answer to a roll-call.

Hitherto shalt thou come, but no further: and *here* shall thy proud waves be stayed. *Job* xxxviii. 11.

2. To the place occupied by the speaker; to this place; hither; as, come *here; here* he comes. **3.** At this point of time or stage of proceedings; now; as, *here* I pause. **4.** At a place of which mention is made or which is indicated or supposed to be indicated; as, in this book, the city has a fine museum, and *here* are gathered many curiosities; the crowd was mixed, *here* a group of Germans, *here* a knot of Italians.

Neither shall they say, Lo *here!* or, lo there! *Luke* xvii, 21.

5. In the present life; as, goodness will be rewarded *here* or hereafter. [< AS. *hēr,* here, < *ʏ* of HE, *pron.*] — **here'a-gainst'†,** *adv.* Over against, in one place and another; so as to be irregularly scattered.

Teaching the gloomy waves *here and there* with streaks of pale light. — **h.-about',** *adv.* Round about here. — **h.-after,** *n.* The life to come. — **h.-before,** *adv.* Formerly. — **h.-below,** *n.* Present existence. — **h. below,** in this life, as opposed to a future state: on earth. — **here-for',** *adv.* [RARE.] For this. — **h. goes** [Colloq.], I am about to start: an announcement of the beginning of an action: often followed by *for.* — **here-hence'†,** *adv.* From this; from hence. — **h. is** (often accented on *here*), an announcement of the coming, happening, or discovery of something or some one: as, *here is* Peter; *here's* another. — **here's to** [Colloq.], a dedicatory phrase used in toast-drinking; as, *here's to* your health. — **h. you are** [Colloq.], here is what you are looking for. — **neither h. nor there,** foreign to the subject under discussion; unimportant; irrelevant. — **this h.** [Vulgar], this: a redundancy, for emphasis; as, *this here* building.

here'a-bout', 1 hĭr'e-bout'; 2 hėr'a-bout', *adv.* **1.** About this place; in this vicinity. **2†.** As regards this. — **here'a-bouts'†.**

here-af'ter, 1, 2 hĭr-af'tėr, *a.* [Rare.] That is to come or be; future; as, *hereafter* generations; *hereafter* ages.

here-af'ter, *n.* A future state; specif., the future life.

here-af'ter, *adv.* **1.** At some future time; also, from this time forth; as, *hereafter* you must be more punctual. **2.** After the present life.

What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt know *hereafter.* *John* xiii, 7.

3. *Law.* Subsequent to the time at which a statute takes effect: so construed in all statutes and so defined by law in some parts of the United States. [< AS. *hēræfter* < *hēr,* here, + *æfter,* after.] **here-af'er-ward;** **here-af'ter-wardst.**

here-at', 1 hĭr-at'; 2 hėr-ăt', *adv.* **1.** At this; because of this; as, he was astonished *hereat.* **2.** At this place.

here's-a-way', 1 hĭr'e-wā'; 2 hėr'a-wā', *adv.* [PROV. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** In this neighborhood; hereabouts. **2.** To this quarter; hither. **here'a-ways"†.** — **hereawa',** **thereawa'** [Scot.], hither and thither.

Hereawa', thereawa', haud awa' hame! BURNS *Wandering Willie.*

here"be-fore'†, *adv.* **1.** Same as HEREINBEFORE. **2.** Before now; in time past. **here"be-fore'†;** **here"be-forne'†.**

here-by', 1 hĭr-bai'; 2 hėr-bȳ', *adv.* **1.** By means, warrant, or virtue of this: often in official announcements; as, *hereby* take notice; I *hereby* authorize. **2.** Near this.

her"-dip'-le-ty, 1 her'i-dip'i-ti; 2 hĕr'e-dip'e-ty, *n.* [RARE.] Legacy-hunting. [< L. *heredipeta,* legacy-hunter, < *heres* (*hered-*), heir, + *peto,* seek.] — **her"e-dip'e-tous,** *a.*

he-red'i-ta-bil'i-ty, etc. Same as HEIRITABILITY, etc.

her'e-dit'a-ment, *1* her'i-dit'a-ment *or* -ment; 2 hĕr'e-dit'a-ment, *n. Law.* Anything capable of being inherited; any property that may be transmitted by the law of descent.

To treat the old *hereditaments* with fitting respect and toleration. WALT WHITMAN in *North Am. Review* Mar., 1891, p. 337. [< LL. *hereditamentum,* < *heredito,* inherit, < L. *here(d-)s,* heir.] — **corporeal hereditament,** property of such a nature as to be cognizable by the senses and in any way connected with land. — **incorporeal h.,** an inheritable right issuing out of and annexed to some corporeal inheritance, in itself neither tangible nor visible, but existing in contemplation of law, as the right of way over another's land, or the right to the use of running water.

he-red'i-ta-ri-ly, *1* he-red'i-tā-ri-li; 2 he-rĕd'i-tā-ri-ly, *adv.* By way of inheritance; in a heritable manner; so as to be hereditary.

If . . . the government should have been placed in my family *hereditarily.*

CROMWELL in Carlyle's *Oliver Cromwell* vol. ii, p. 151. [R.]

he-red'i-ta-ry, *1* he-red'i-tē-ri; 2 he-rĕd'i-tā-ry, *a.* 1. *Law.* (*1*) Passing, capable of passing, or that must necessarily pass by inheritance or from an ancestor, lineal or collateral, to an heir or heirs; as, a *hereditary* estate. (2) Holding or deriving by inheritance.

It used to be thought that *hereditary* monarchies were strong because they reigned by a right of their own, not derived from the people. BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, p. 62. [MACM. 1889.]

2. Passing naturally from parent to child by heredity; as, *hereditary* features, characteristics, or weaknesses. 3. Receiving or endowed with certain traits by inheritance; as, Pitt was a *hereditary* parliamentarian; a *hereditary* drunkard. 4. Of or pertaining to heredity or inheritance. [< L. *hereditarius,* < *hereditas(-s),* see HEREDITY.] **he-red'i-tait;** **he-red'i-ta'ri-ous†,** — **hereditary substance,** see SUBSTANCE OF HEREDITY, under HEREDITY. — **he-red'i-ta'ri-an,** *n.* one who believes in some doctrine of heredity.— **he-red'i-ta'ri-ness,** *n.*— **he-red'i-ta'tion,** *n.* The state of being hereditary.— **he-red'i-ty** (-e), *n.* [Rare.]

he-red'i-tās, *1* he-rĕd'i-tās; 2 he-rĕd'i-tās, *n.* [L.] *Civ. Law.* Literally, heritage: specif., inheritance, with its rights and liabilities.— **hereditas jacens** [L.] (*Scots Law*), literally, an inheritance lying unclaimed: an inheritance not assumed by its heir: made obsolete by the Conveyancing Act of 1874.

he-red'i-ty, *1* he-red'i-ti; 2 he-rĕd'i-ty, *n.* 1. Transmission of physical peculiarities, qualities, qualities, diseases, etc., from parent to offspring.

There is as much *heredity* in crime as in consumption, cancer, or insanity. C. S. SHERARD in *The Arena* Oct., 1890, p. 519. 2. *Biol.* The tendency manifested by an organism to develop in the likeness of a progenitor.

In general the tendency of offspring is to be of the same species and variety as their parents, but always with certain minute differences constituting individual variations, which is known as *variation.* Broadly speaking this sums up all that is certainly known on this subject, despite the immense amount of attention it has received. Heredity, in the case of two parents and their offspring, is usually divided into four classes: (1) **Blending heritage,** in which the qualities of the parents blend in the offspring, as in the color of the mulatto; (2) **alternative heritage,** in which the qualities of one parent are present in the offspring, to the exclusion of those of the other, as in the eyesolor of the children of one dark-eyed and one light-eyed parent, where blending is very rarely seen; (3) **particulate inheritance,** in which the qualities of one parent are exhibited in one part of the offspring and that of the other in a different part, another, as in a piebald horse; (4) **reversion,** in which the offspring differs from both parents and reverts to the type of a more remote ancestor, as exhibited in the crossing of breeds of animals. The law of blending heritage has been reduced by Galton to a mathematical formula. See GALTON'S LAW. There are several causes in which this law is not effective, as **prepotence,** where one ancestor stamps a character more strongly than usual upon the offspring, as in deaf-mutism or syndactylism; **telegony,** where the inheritance of acquired characteristics has long been a subject of dispute among investigators, Haeckel and the Neo-Lamarckians maintaining that this alone accounts for the phenomena of variation and heredity, while Weismann and the Neo-Darwinians deny the possibility in toto. The physical basis of heredity is believed to be contained in the nucleus of the germinal cells of both plants and animals not parthenogenetic, in the combined nuclei of the male and female cells, in what Weismann calls the *idioplasm,* a quality of the chromatin bodies of the nucleus. See also MENDEL'S LAW, PANGENESIS, and GERM-PLASM.

What Biography describes as *parents' influences,* Biology would speak of as *heredity.* HAVELOCK ELLIS *Nat. Laws* p. 255. [L. n. 1884.]

[< L. *hereditat(-)s,* heirship, < *heres (hered-),* heir.] — **amphigonic heredity,** inheritance from both parents in organisms caused by sexual reproduction.— **ancestral h.,** inheritance of characteristics derived from remote ancestors. — **coefficient of h.** (*Biol.*), a biometrical expression showing the degree of perfection of the transmission of characters from parents to offspring in a given generation.— **cross-h.,** n. Reciprocal similarity between descendants and ancestors.— **homochronic h.,** the formation of the tissues and principal organs in the child at the same time as in the parent, regarded as a feature of inheritance.— **homotopic h.,** the recurrence of the formation of the tissues and principal organs of the parent in the child in the same arrangement, viewed as a feature of inheritance.— **social h.,** the ability of social animals to rapidly acquire the habits, customs, and mode of life of their kind; a determining factor in the development of social substances. — **h. of h.** The material foundation on which inheritance rests, or the physical substance that is passed from the parent to the offspring in reproduction. 2. Figuratively, the substance or basis of inheritance: the cause of the child resembling its parent or ancestor.— **unisexual h.,** the transmission to the offspring of characters reduced in size in the hybrid offspring of parents, only one of which possesses the characters in question.

— **he-red'i-tism,** *n.* The theory or doctrine of heredity.— **he-red'i-tist,** *n.* An adherent of the theory that individuality is predetermined by heredity. **he-red'i-ta'ri-an†.**— **he-red'i-tiv'i-ty,** *n.* The quality or capability of hereditary transmission.

Her'e-ford, *1* her'i-ford; 2 hĕr'e-ford, *n.* One of a breed of cattle, commonly red with white points, especially white face, throat, feet, tail, and belly. See plate of CATTLE.

Her'e-ford, n., a cathedral city and borough in Herefordshire, England. The Mappa Mundi, a projection of the world made by Richard of Battle in the 14th century, is preserved in the cathedral. The city figured in the battles of the Wars of the Roses and the civil wars.

Her'e-ford-shire, *1* her'i-ford-shir; 2 hĕr'e-ford-shir, *n.* A county in southwestern England; 840 sq. m. Hence.

here-from', *1* hir-from'; 2 hĕr-frŏm', *adv.* From this; from these.

her'e-geld, *1* her'i-geld; 2 hĕr'e-ġĕld, *n.* *1.* Same as DANEGELD. 2. *Old Scots Law.* A due analogous to the English heriot: now no longer customary. [AS., < *here,* army, + *gild,* tribute.] **her'e-gild.**

here'in', *1* 2 hir-in', *adv.* In this; in this place, circumstance, or particular; as, by the clauses *herein* (of a deed or contract).

Herein is love, not that we loved God, but that he loved us. *1 John* iv. 10.

here'in-af'ter, *1* hir'in-af'tər; 2 hĕr'in-ăf'ter, *adv.* In a subsequent part of this (deed, contract, etc.).

here'in-before', *1* hir'in-bi-fōr'; 2 hĕr'in-bē-fōr', *adv.* In a preceding part of this document.

here-in'to, *1* hir-in'tū; 2 hĕr-in'to, *adv.* [Rare.] Into this.

her'em, *1* her'em; 2 hĕr'ĕm, *n.* Sea CHERMES.

Her'e-me-tab'o-la, *1* her'i-mi-tab'o-le; 2 hĕr'e-me-tăb'o-la, *n. pl. Entom.* A group of insects characterized by undergoing only a partial metamorphosis, as delayed by one or more resting-stages, as the cicadas. [< Gr. *hremą,* quiet, + *metabolē,* change.]

her'e-mite, *n.* A hermit. **her'e-mitet.**

Her'e-mon, *n.* Same as EREMON.

her'e-nach, *1* her'i-năh; 2 hĕr'e-năh, *n.* In the early Irish church, a lay superintendent in charge of church lands.

here'less, *a.* [Rare.] The state or quality of having no heirs.

here-of', *1* hir-ov'; 2 hĕr-ŏv', *adv.* 1. Of this; about this; as, they spoke *hereof.* 2. From this; because of this.

here-on', *1* hir-on'; 2 hĕr-ŏn', *adv.* On this; hereupon.

here-on'ward, *adv.* Moreover; besides.

here-out', *adv.* Out of this.

her'e-phore, *1* her'i-fōr; 2 hĕr'e-fōr, *n.* Same as ARRHEPHORUS.

here'sh, *1* hir'ĕsh; 2 hĕr'ĕsh, *n.* [Eng.] Light here.

He-re'ro, *1* hē-rē'ro; 2 hē-rē'ro, *n.* See OVAHERERO.

her'es, *1* hir'iz; 2 hĕr'ĕz, *n.* [HE-RE'DES, 1 hir-i'diz; 2 hĕ-rē'dēz, *pl.*] *Roman and Civil Law.* An heir; one appointed by the will of the precedent to succeed to all his rights, and occupy his position, his duties corresponding practically to those of an executor under the common law. The institution of a person as heir did not oblige him to accept the appointment except in the case of the testator's slave, known as **heres necessarius,** or **heres suus et necessarius,** a descendant under the testator's authority at his death. In the event of the decedent dying intestate, the order of precedence of heirs was: (1) **heres suus,** the natural heir, who became **sui juris** at the testator's death, and was entitled to three-fourths of the estate unless he became an heir without his choosing, the afterward the heir was given the privilege, known as the *beneficium abstinendi,* of refusing the trust; (2) **agnates,** the members of a family descended from a common deceased ancestor through the male line; (3) **heres extraneus,** an heir who was neither a child nor a relative by civil descent, who became capable of inheritance at the time of making the will, as well as at the death of the testator, could hold his office. When the *heres* was legally cleared of debt, and the creditors and legatees of the testator were in danger of losing their claims, they were allowed the *beneficium separationis,* which permitted a separation of the assets from the private estate of the *heres.* **heres ex testamento** [L.], **heres factus** [L.] (*Scots Law, and Civ. Law*), see UNIVERSAL SUCCESSION.

He'res, *1* hi'rĕz or -res; 2 hē'rēz or -rēs, *n. Bib. Judges* I, 35. [Heb., sun.]

He'resh, *1* hi'rĕsh; 2 hē'rĕsh, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ix, 15.

her'e-si-arch, *1* her'i-(or hi-ri')si-ärk; 2 hĕr'e-(or hē'rē)si-ärk (XIII), *n.* The chief exponent of a heretical belief; prime heretic.

In Rome every heresy, almost *every heresiarch,* found welcome reception. MILMAN *Latin Christianity* vol. i, p. 38. [L. n. 1883.]

[< LL. *haeresiarcha,* < *haeresis,* heresy, + *archē,* rule.] Syn.: *heretic* (see HERESY) + *archē,* rule.] Syn.: see HERETIC.

her'e-si-ar'chy, *1* her'i-(or hi-ri')si-är'ki; 2 hĕr'e-(or hē'rē)si-är'ky, *n.* The chief exponent of a heretical belief; prime heretic.

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[< LL. *haeresiarchia,* < *haeresiarcha,* see HERESIARCH, + *hairesis* (see HERESY) + *archē,* rule.] Syn.: see HERETIC.

her'e-si-ar'chy, *1* her'i-(or hi-ri')si-är'ki; 2 hĕr'e-(or hē'rē)si-är'ky, *n.* The chief exponent of a heretical belief; prime heretic.

he-re'si-mach, *1* hi-rĕ'si-mak; 2 he-rē'si-măk, *n.* [Rare.] One who vigorously combats heresy.

her'e-sy, *1* her'i-si; 2 hĕr'e-sy, *n.* [-SIES, 1 -siz; 2 -sis, *pl.*] 1. A doctrinal view or belief at variance with the recognized standards or tenets of any established religious, philosophical, political, or other system, school, or party; an opinion or doctrine subversive of settled beliefs or accepted principles.

You may, by establishing a single truth, put to flight a hundred *heresies.*

DEAN STANLEY *Thoughts that Breathe* cov. p. 244. [D. n. c.]

2. *Theol.* An opinion or doctrine, especially when entertained by a professed adherent of a church, by a former member of it, or by one whose allegiance it claims, that is contrary to certain fundamental or distinguishing tenets of that church.

Heresy was formerly a crime in most European countries, and as such punishable by law. In continental generality of a reversal to such a persecuted article of faith, about 250 different heresy was common in mediæval times on the part of all dominant religious societies, and was carried to the New World in America. The writ "*de heretico comburendo,*" by which heretics could be burnt, was passed originally against the Lollards by 2 Henry IV, and was repealed under Charles II, 29 Car. c. 9, in England, and several toleration acts have since stopped civil punishment for heresy. Ecclesiastical penalties are still enforced against heretical members both in the Protestant and Catholic churches.

3. *Old Eng. Law.* A public and persistent denial of some fundamental doctrine of Christianity.

Though several statutes against *heresy* had been repealed in the first year of the king's reign, still the profession of erroneous *doctrine* was held to be an offense punishable by the common law of the realm. *Encyclopædia England* vol. vii, p. 1827. 4. *Hist.* An opinion or doctrine characterizing a particular person or party; a school or sect. 5. [Archaic.] Any course of conduct or instruction tending to produce dissension and schism in the church; a schismatic course.

[< F. *hérésie,* < L. *hæresis,* school of thought, < Gr. *haireō,* school, < *haireō,* take.] Syn.: see SECT.— **her'e-sy-log'ic-al,** *a.* Of the true tests of heresies.— **her'e-si-og're-phy,** *n.* The literature of heresies; a book or treatise on a heresy or heresies.— **her'e-si-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The system of the investigation of heresies, or their history.— **her'e-si-ol'o-gist,** *n.* **her'e-si-ol'o-gert.**

He'reth, *1* hi'rĕth; 2 hē'rĕth, *n. Bib. 1 Sam.* xxii, 5

her'e-tic, *1* her'i-tik; 2 hĕr'e-tic, *n.* 1. One who denies commonly accepted views; one who holds opinions contrary to the recognized standards or tenets of any school of theology, philosophy, science, or art, or of a political party.

Call him not *heretic* whose works attest
His faith in goodness by no creed confessed.
WHITTIER *By Their Works* I. 1.

2. *Theol.* An actual or former member of a church, or one whose allegiance is claimed by it, who holds religious opinions contrary to the fundamental doctrines and tenets of that church. 3. *Eng. Law.* One who publicly and persistently denies some fundamental doctrine of Christianity. 4. [Archaic.] One who fosters dissension and division in the church; a schismatic. [< F. *héritique,* < LL. *haereticus,* < Gr. *hairetikos,* able to choose, < *haireō,* take.]

Syn.: dissenter, hæresiarch, non-conformist, schismatic. Etymologically, a *heretic* is one who takes or chooses his own belief, instead of the belief of his church; a *schismatic* is one who produces a split or rent in the church. A *heretic* differs in doctrine from the religious body with which he is connected; a *schismatic* differs in doctrine or practice, or in both. A *heretic* may be retained, or even silently tolerated; *schismatic* introduces divisions. A *heretarch* is the author of a heresy or the leader of a heretical party, and is thus at once a *heretic* and a *schismatic.* With advancing ideas of religious liberty, the odious sense once attached to these words is largely modified, and *heretic* is often used playfully. *Dissenter* and *non-conformists* are terms applied to English subjects who hold themselves aloof from the Church of England; the former term is extended to non-adherents of the *established* church in some other countries, as Russia.

— **he-ret'i-cide,** *n.* [Rare.] The killing of a heretic.

he-ret'i-cal, *1* hi-ret'i-kal; 2 he-rĕt'i-cal, *a.* Having the nature or character of a heretic or of heresy; at variance with or subversive of accepted views or beliefs.

Wolsey . . . preferred to burn *heretical* books rather than heretics themselves. G. P. FISHER *Reformation* p. 316. [a. 1834.]

[OF., < LL. *hæreticus* + *-ical.*] **her'e-tic†.— he-ret'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **he-ret'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

he-ret'i-cate, *1* hi-ret'i-kēt; 2 he-rĕt'i-cāt, *vt.* [Rare.] To pronounce heretical; judge to be heresy; condemn as a heretic. **he-ret'i-ca'tion,** *n.* [Rare.]

The act of condemning or denouncing as heresy or as heretical. **he-ret'i-fi-ca'tion†.— he-ret'i-fy,** *vt.*

here'to', *1* hir-tū'; 2 hĕr-tō', *adv.* To this time, place, etc., or to this end or design.

her'e-toch't, *n.* Among the Anglo-Saxons, the leader of an army or of a military district. **her'e-toch'ter; here'to-fore',**

here'to-fore', *1* hir'tu-fōr'; 2 hĕr'to-fōr', *n.* The time that *is* past.

The tideless shore, Where rests the wreck Of *heretofore.* WHITTIER *Memorial of Boynton* st. 5.

Of *Heretofore.*

here'to-fore', *adv.* In previous time; previously to the present time; hitherto. **here'to-fore'time†; here'to-fore'ness†.**

here-un'der, *1* hir-un'dər, *adv.* Under or

here'un-to', *1* hir'un-tū'; 2 hĕr'ŭn-tō', *adv.* [Archaic.] To this; hereto; up to this point, or to this end or result.

her'up-on', *1* hir'u-pŏn'; 2 hĕr'ŭp-ŏn', *adv.* Upon this; because of this.

Her'e-ward, *1* her'i-ward; 2 hĕr'e-ward, *n.* "The Wake," an English patriot who headed a band of outlaws, secluded for three months on the Isle of Ely by William I., but escaped with some of his adherents. He is the subject of one of Charles Kingsley's novels, ("Feut. *mas.,* sword-keeper.]

here-with', *1* hir-with'; 2 hĕr-with', *adv.* With this; along with this. **here'with-al'.**

Her-fa'ther, *1* her-fā'thər; 2 hĕr-fā'ther, *n. Norse Myth.* Odin. [Ice., literally, father of hosts.]

Her'ford, *1* her'ford; 2 hĕr'ford, *n.* A manufacturing town in Westphalia, Prussia.

Her'gest, *1* her'gest; 2 hĕr'ġĕst, *n. Folk-lore.* A collection of Welsh folk-lore romances. See MABINOGION.

Hé"rif'court', *1* ā"rī'fūr'; 2 e"rī'cur', *n.* A town in Haute-Saône department, France, where the Swiss defeated the Burgundians, 1474; the Germans gave Turenne's battle in the Franco-Prussian war, Jan. 15 to 17, 1871.

her'i-et, *vt.* To worship; praise.

her'ile, *1* her'il; 2 hĕr'ĭl, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a master. [< L. *herus,* master.]

Her'ing, *1* her'ing; 2 hĕr'ing, **Constantin** (1/1800–†/1881), M.D., German-American author; founder of the first homeopathic school, Allentown, Pa., 1835.

Her'ing-ton, *1* her'ing-tən; 2 hĕr'ing-ton, *n.* A city in Dickinson county, Kan.

her'i-ot, *1* her'i-ət; 2 hĕr'i-ot, *n. Feudal Law.* A tribute in the nature of a contribution to the lord of the manor from the heir of a tenant upon succeeding his father; originally a military equipment, afterward a beast, money.

This *heriot* is sometimes the best live beast, . . . sometimes the best inanimate good, . . . a jewel or piece of plate. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. ii, ch. 28, p. 424.

[< AS. *heregeatu,* < *here,* army, + *geatwa,* equipment.]

heriot custom, a prescriptive heriot.— **h. service,** a heriot reserved on a grant in fee simple.

her'i-ot-a-bi(e), *a. Eng. Law.* Subject to a heriot.

He'ri-sau, *1* hā'ri-sou; 2 hē'ri-sou, *n.* A town in Appenzell canton, Switzerland.

her'i-sĕ', *1* he'rē'sē'; 2 hē'rē'sē', *a.* [F.] *Her.* Bristly, as the quills of a porcupine.

her'i-son, *1* her'i-sən; 2 hĕr'i-son, *n.* [*L.*] 1. A beam turning on a pivot and supplied with sharp spikes, used for the defense of a gate or passage. 2. A wooden horse set with spikes, on which military offenders were set as a punishment; also, the punishment inflicted in this manner. 3. *Her.* The hedgehog, used as a charge.



Hérissé.

her'i-ta-bil'i-ty, *1* her'i-ta-bil'i-ti; 2 hĕr'i-ta-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The quality or state of being heritable.

Arms of the Marquis of France: "a portion hérissé."

her'i-ta-ble, } *1* her'i-ta-bl; 2 hĕr'i-ta-bl,
her'i-ta-bl*, } *a.* 1. That can be inherited; capable of inheritance; as, *heritable* property. NEWMAN *Exeuus Crit. and Hist.* vol. ii, p. 294. [L. a. & co. 1890.]

2. Capable of inheriting or taking by inheritance; as, a *heritable* kinsman. [OF., < LL. *hereditabilis,* < L. *heres,* heir.] — **heritable bond** (*Scots Law*), an obligation or bond, heritable, secured upon land, and carrying an annual profit practically superseded by heritable securities (act of 1868), which resemble the mortgage of real property in England and America, as the *bond and disposition in security.* See under BOND.— **h. rights,** rights of an heir.— **her'i-ta-bles,** *n. pl. Scots Law.* Heritable possessions; lands or property passing to the heir.

her'i-ta-bly, *1* her'i-ta-bli; 2 hĕr'i-ta-bly, *adv.* By way of inheritance; so as to be heritable.

her'i-tage, *1* her'i-tij; 2 hĕr'i-tag, *n.* 1. *Law.* An estate that passes by descent; that which is inherited; any birthright; inheritance; specif., in Scots law, real property, and formerly that acquired by right of inheritance as opposed to *conquest,* that acquired by purchase or otherwise. This distinction in law was abolished in 1874. 2. By extension, that which falls to one in other

ways than by inheritance; share; portion: applied also in the Bible to the chosen people of God.

Those men . . . whose writings have become the eternal *heritage* of mankind.

HUXLEY *Eng. in Eighteenth Cent.* vol. i, p. 495. [A. 1888.]

3. The whole Christian Church.

O Lord, save thy people; and bless thine *heritage*.

Te Deum, Book of Common Prayer p. 39.

4. An inherited quality, condition, or lot; as, a *heritage* of penury or disease. [OF., < *heriter*, inherit, < LL. *heredito*, inherit, < L. *heres* (*hered-*), heir.] — **alternative heritage, blending** n. see HEREDITY. — **her'i-tance,** *n.* Rare. Inheritance; heritage. [< OF. *heritance*.] — **An heir.**

He-rit'i-e'ra, l hi-rit'i-i'rə; 2 he-rit'i-e'rə, *n.* A small genus of trees, natives of tropical Asia and Australia, belonging to the family *Sterculiaceæ*. They have small unisexual flowers in axillary panicles. The leaves are silvery white underneath, whence the popular name, the *looking-glass trees*. Two species are cultivated: *H. littoralis*, the Astatic red mangrove, and *H. macrophylla*. [< C. L. *L'Héritier*, French botanist.]

her'i-tor, *her'-itor or -tor*; 2 hĕr'i-tor, *n. Scots Law.* The proprietor of a heritable thing; a holder in fee in a parish; confined to those proprietors of land or houses who are liable in payment of public burdens, including corporations. [< OF. *heritier*, < L. *hereditarius*; see HEREDITARY.] — **her'i-trix,** *n.* A female heritor.

Her'ki-mer, l hûr'ki-mər; 2 her'kĭ-mer, *n.* **1. Nicholas** (?–1777), an American general in the Revolutionary war; fell at Oriskany. 2. A county in N. central New York; 1,426 sq. m. 3. Its county-seat; a village.

herk'um, *n.* To harass; to worry. — **herk'ner.**

her-kog'a-my, *n.* Same as HERCOGAMY.

Her'ko-mer, l hûr'ko-mər; 2 hĕr'ko-mer, **Sir Hubert von** (¼1849–½1914). An Anglo-German painter; *The Last Muster*.

herl, l hûrl; 2 hĕrl, *n* A hackle made of a peacock's feather; **herle,** l hûrl; 2 hĕrl, *n.* [Local, Scot.] The heron.

her'ling, l hûr'lĭng; 2 hĕr'lĭng, *n.* [Scot.] The young of the sea-trout. [her-me'an, *a.*

herm, l hûrm; 2 hĕrm, *n.* Same as HERMES, 3. — **her'mæ,** l hûr'mē; 2 hĕr'mē, *n.* Plural of HERMES, 3, and of HERMA.

Her-ma'a, l her-mā'ə; 2 her-mē'ə, *n.* **1.** *pl. Gr. Antiq.* Festivals of Hermes, usually celebrated by boys in the gymnasia, of which he was tutelary god. **2.** *Conch.* A genus typical of *Hermæidæ*. [< Gr. *Hermaios*, of Hermes.]

Her-mæ'i-dæ, l her-mē'ĭ-dē; 2 her-mē'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of nudibranchiate gastropods having dorsal papillæ in several rows, radular teeth compressed and in a single median row, and no jaw. [< HERMÆA.] — **Her-mæ'id,** *n.* — **Her-mæ'oid,** *a.*

Her-ma'ic, l her-mā'ĭk; 2 her-mē'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the Greek god Hermes (Mercury) or Hermes Trismegistus. [< Gr. *Hermaikos*.] — **Her-ma'i-cal,** *a.*

Her-mas'i-cal'. — **Her-ma'i-ca,** *n.* The works by and relating to Hermes Trismegistus. See HERMETIC BOOKS.

Her'man, l hûr'mən; 2 hĕr'mən, *n.* A man's personal name. Dan. G. **Her'mann,** l her'mən; 2 her'mănn; D. Sw. **Her'man,** l her'mən, 2 hĕr'mĭn;; F. **Ar'mand',** l ar'mănd', 2 ăr'mănd'; G. **Armin',** l ar-mēn', 2 ăr-mēn'; It. **Er-man'no,** l er-mănn'o, 2 ĕr-mănn'o; **Ar-min'us,** l ar-mĭn'-us, 2 ăr-mĭn'-ŭs. **2. H. of Salza** (1170?–½1239), a German soldier; diplomat; Grand Master of the Teutonic order.

her''man-dad', l er'-mən-dädth'; 2 ĕr'-mĭn-dädth', *n.* [Sp.] *Sp. Hist.* An association of the cities of Castile against the nobles who in 1282 rose against Sancho IV. It was extended in 1285 throughout Castile and Leon, and was legalized as a police and judicial organization by Ferdinand and Isabella in 1488, under the name of *Santa Hermandad*, or Holy Brotherhood. A standing army was formed, later, its military, and the national gendarmerie its police, functions.

Her'mann, l her'mən; 2 hĕr'mĭn, *n.* **1.** (17 B. C.–A. D. 21.) A German national hero, called in Latin annals as Arminius: fought against the Romans and was assassinated. **2.** The hero of Goethe's poem *Hermann und Dorothea*. **3. Friedrich Benedict Wilhelm** (1771–½1868). a German political economist. **4. Johann Gottfried Jakob** (½1772–½1848). A German philologist and critic. **5.** A town, county-seat of Gascoune county, Mo. [Teut., soldier.]

Her'mann-stadt, l her'man-shtät; 2 hĕr'mănn-shtät, *n.* A town in Hungary.

her-maph'ro-dăt, l hûr-maf'ro-dăt; 2 her-măf'ro-dĭt.

her-maf'ro-dĭte', *ja.* **1.** Having the sexual characteristics of both sexes; specif., in botany, bisexual; having both stamens and pistil or pistils, that is, both male and female organs; hermaphroditic.

It is not easy to decide whether the *hermaphrodite* or the dicecious state is the primitive one.

BALFOUR *Comp. Embryol.* vol. ii, iatro., p. 11. [MACM. 1885.]

2. *Naut.* Square-rigged forward and schooner-rigged aft: said of a type of brig. Compare BRIGANTINE.

her-maph'ro-dĭte, *n.* **1.** A being that combines the peculiarities of both sexes. **2.** *Zoöl.* An individual in which the generative organs of both sexes, as certain mollusks and worms, and most plants: a condition very rarely occurring in higher animals, indicating much defective development of the exterior organs sometimes producing appearances known as false hermaphroditism. Two cases of true hermaphroditism in man are, however, known, in each of which there was one sex and a testis and a testa on the other as shown by microscopic examination. Fishes are more often hermaphroditic, and the condition is normal to certain species. Hermaphroditic worms are self-impregnating, as *Cestoda* and *Trematoda*. At certain periods of fetal life the generative glands of all the vertebrates appear to be identical for both sexes.

Hermaphroditism is the condition in which gonads producing ova and gonads producing spermatozoa are contained in the same individual. Its distribution in the animal kingdom is irregular. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xxiv, p. 747.

3. *Naut.* A hermaphrodite brig. [< L. *hermaphroditus*, < Gr. *hermaphroditos*, < *Hermaphroditos*, son of HERMES AND APHRODITE.] — **successive hermaphroditism,** a condition among certain hermaphrodite invertebrates in which the principal and accessory generative organs perform their functions at different periods.

her-maph''ro-dĭt'ic, l her-maf'ro-dĭt'ĭk; 2 her-măf'ro-dĭt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of a hermaphrodite: being of both sexes. **her-maph''ro-dĭt'i-cal';** **her-maph''ro-dĭt'ĭsh'.** — **her-maph''ro-dĭt'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Genius is always *hermaphroditic*, adding a male element to the woman and a female to the man. BAYARD TAYLOR *John Godfrey's Fortunes* p. 402. [G. & P., 1865.]

her-maph'ro-dit-ism, l her-maf'ro-dit-izm; 2 her-măf'ro-dĭt-ĭzm, *n.* The state of being a hermaphrodite; development, perfect or partial, of the sexual organs of both sexes in the same individual. **her-maph'ro-de'i-ty;** [Rare] **her-maph'ro-dism;**

The exceptional forming function is next differentiated and localized in two different organs, ovary and spermary, but not yet in two different individuals. This is *hermaphroditism*.

The Monist [Chicago] Apr., 1891, p. 32.

Her-maph'ro-di'tus, l her-maf'ro-dī'tŭs; 2 her-măf'ro-dĭ'tŭs, *n.* [L.] *Gr. Myth.* The fabled son of Hermes and Aphrodite, combining both sexes in one body, having been joined to Salmacis, a nymph presiding over a fountain near Halicarnassus, while bathing there: regarded as the emblem of indissoluble marriage.

Her-mar'chus, l her-mär'kŭs; 2 her-măr'cŭs, *n.* A Greek Epicurean philosopher who lived about 270 B. C. **Her'machus;** **Her'mar-chos;** [Gr.].

Her'mas, l hûr'məs; 2 hĕr'mas, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* A friend of Paul mentioned in Rom. xvi, 14. **2.** An early Christian writer who is supposed to have lived in the 2d century.— **Shepherd of Hermas,** a mystical treatise, regarding the church and its future, written by Hermas, 2, and highly esteemed by the primitive Christians. **Pastor of Hermas.**

Her-mel'li-dæ, l her-mel'ĭ-dē; 2 her-mĕl'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of marine annelids with ligulate thoracic gills and the hinder part of the body slender and unsegmented.

Her-mel'la, *n.* (t. g.) [Cp. F. *hermelle*, kind of worm.] — **her-mel'lin,** *a.* — **her-mel'loid,** *a.*

her'me-neut, l hûr'ni-nūt; 2 hĕr'me-nūt, *n.* [-TE, l -tĭt; 2 -tē, *pl.*] **1.** In the early Christian church, one of the interpreters who translated the church service, as it proceeded, into the vernacular of the congregation. **2.** An interpreter; exegete. Gr. *hermeneutēs*, < *hermēneuo*, interpreter, < *Hermēs*, Hermes.] **her''me-neu'tes.**

her''me-neu'tic, l hûr'mi-nū'tĭk; 2 hĕr'me-nū'tĭc, *a.* Of the nature of hermeneutics or exegesis; especially serving to unfold or explain the Scriptures in the original languages; interpretative; expository. **her''me-neu'ti-cal,** **her''me-neu'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

It is an old . . . oft-repeated *hermeneutical* principle that words should be understood in their literal sense unless such literal sense is contradictory. . . .

M. S. TERRY *Biblical Hermeneutics* p. 247. [P. & H. 1885.]

her''me-neu'tics, l hûr'mi-nū'tĭks; 2 hĕr'me-nū'tĭcs, *n.* The science or art of the interpretation of literary productions, especially of the sacred Scriptures; the study or teaching of the principles of interpretation: distinguished from *exegesis*, which is the practical application of the art.

Hermeutics, . . . including (1) the logical and grammatical and rhetorical principles determining the interpretation of human language in general, (2) the modification of these principles appropriate to the interpretation of the specific forms of human discourse, . . . and (3) those further modifications of these principles appropriate to the interpretation of writings supernaturally inspired. A. A. HODGE *Outlines of Theology* p. 21. [C. & A. 1879.]

— **her''me-neu'tist,** *n.* One skilled in hermeneutics.

Her'mes, l hûr'mēz; 2 hĕr'mēs, *n.* [Gr.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The son of Zeus and Maïa, messenger and herald of the gods.



Hermes, Wearing Talaria,
From a statue in the National Museum, at Naples, Italy.

He was god of commerce, invention, and athletics, patron of thieves, flocks, and travellers, inventor of the lyre, flute, and syrinx; as *psychopompos* he conducted the shades to Hades. In art he is represented with a herald's staff, or caduceus, small wings on his sandals or buskins, and a traveler's hat, discovered hat. As the god of gates, streets, boundaries, and the market-place he was identified by the Romans with their god Mercury. See MERCURY.

These sandals of mine will bear me across the seas, and over land dale like a bird, as they bear me all day long; for I am *Hermes*, the messenger of the Immortals. KINGSLEY *The Heroes* p. 53. [T. & s. 1864.]

2. The Egyptian god Thoth, with whom he was often called by the Greeks **Hermes Trismegistus** (thrice greatest), regarded as the originator of Egyptian art, science, magic, alchemy, and religion. HERMETIC BOOKS; THOTH. **3.** [h-] MAE, *pl.* *Gr. Antiq.* A rough square stone, broader at the base than above, with a sculptured head of Hermes or some other deity on the top, placed in front of houses and to mark boundaries of streets, etc.; also, such a stone with the head of a mortal.— **Hermes of Praxiteles,** a marble figure of Hermes bearing the infant Dionysus, found in the Temple of Hera at Olympia, and restored from the ruined Hercæum in 1877. It is in the museum at Olympia.— **Hermes's staff,** the caduceus.

Her'mes', *n. Bib. Rom.* xvi, 14. See HERMAS.

Her'mes, l her'mēz; 2 hĕr'mēs, **Georg** (¹₁₇₇₅–¹₁₈₃₁). A German theologian.

Her-mes'an-ism, l her-mī'ən-izm; 2 her-mē'sĭ-an-ĭzm, *n.* *R. C. Theol.* The doctrine of Georg Hermes that revelation and the church's infallibility must be established by reason, which in turn must implicitly accept all the decisions of the church: condemned by a papal brief.— **Hermes's-an.**

Her-met'ic, l her-met'ĭk; 2 her-mĕt'ĭc. **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to Hermes, the god of secrets and of occult philosophy. **2.** Relating to Hermes Trismegistus, reputed author of the Hermetic Books. See HERMES.

Hermetic Philosophy . . . is nothing but the truth of nature clothed or set out under a veil.

E. A. HITCHCOCK *Alchemy and Alchemists* p. 148. [C. & CO. 1857.]

3. [h-] Made impervious to air and other fluids by fusion: originally applied to the closing of glass vessels by fusing the neck, and by extension applied to any mode of air-tight closure. **her-met'i-cal;** **II.** *n.* An alchemist. [< LL. *Hermeticus*, < *Hermes*, < Gr. *Hermēs*, Hermes, the god of the occult sciences.] — **hermetic art,** alchemy; hence, chemistry.— **H. Books,** the sacred canon of the ancient Egyptians, in 42 books, attributed to Hermes (see HERMETIC, 2), constituting practically an encyclopedia of Egyptian knowledge in religion, art, and science. The text exists fragmentarily in the writings of such authors as Suidas, Lactantius, and Cyrillus. The real author or authors and date are not known. — **h. seal,** an air-tight closure effected by welding, soldering, or fusing the parts at the opening.

her-met'ic-cal-ly, l her-met'i-kal-ı; 2 her-mĕt'i-cal-ı, *adv.* **1.** By hermetical process, or fusion.

The passage from the mineral world to the plant or animal world is *hermetically* sealed on the mineral side.

DARWINISM *Natural Law, Biogenesis* p. 68. [I. P. 1884.]

2. According to the teachings of the Hermetic Books.

her-met'ics, l her-met'ĭks; 2 her-mĕt'ĭcs, *n.* **1.** Hermetic art; alchemy; chemistry. **2.** The philosophy of secret or esoteric things.

Her'me-tism, l hûr'mi-tizm; 2 hĕr'me-tĭzm, *n.* Hermetic lore.— **Her'me-tist,** *n.* — **Her''me-tis'tic,** *a.*

Her'mi-a, l hûr'mi-ə; 2 hĕr'mi-a, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Midsummer-Night's Dream*, Egeus's daughter, who is in love with Lysander. [Gr., from the god *Hermes*.]

Her'mi-as, l hûr'mi-əs; 2 hĕr'mi-as, *n.* (-344 B. C.) A slave who became ruler of Atarneus in Mysia, and was a friend and patron of Aristotle. 2. A Greek Christian philosopher of the 2d century.

Her-mi'da, l er-mē'dä; 2 ĕr-mē'dä, **Benito y Porras-Bermudez-Maldonado** (¼1736–½1814). A Spanish statesman who translated *Paradise Lost*.

her'mine, l hûr'mĭn; 2 hĕr'mĭn, *n. Her.* Ermine.

Her''mi-ni'da-dæ, l hûr''mi-nĭ'dä-dē; 2 hĕr''mi-nī'dä-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of nocturnal moths, especially those having triangular fore wings placed flatly together over the hind wings when at rest. **Her-min'i-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *Herminia*, Roman name.] — **her-min'i-an,** *a.* & *n.* — **her-min'i-oid,** *a.*

Her''mi-no'nes, l hûr''mi-nō'nĭz; 2 hĕr''mi-nō'nēs, *n. pl.* [L.] A group of Teutonic tribes which in ancient times presumably occupied the eastern and middle parts of Germany. They are described by Tacitus as embracing the Lombards, Vandals, Suevi, Quadi, Heruli, etc. **Her''mi-o'nes.**

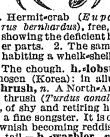
Her-mi'o-ne, l hər-mī'ə-nē; 2 hĕr-mī'ō-nē, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* (1) Daughter of Menelaüs and Helen; wife of Neoptolemus and Orestes. (2) Wife of Cadmus. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*, the wife of Leontes, wrongly suspected by him.

Her-mip'pus, l her-mĭp'ŭs; 2 her-mĭp'ŭs, *n.* **1.** An Attic dramatic and satiric poet who lived about 430 B. C. **2. H. of Smyrna,** "the Callimachian." A Greek philosopher who lived about 240 B. C. **Her-mip'pos;** [Gr.].

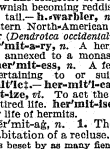
her''mit, l hûr'mĭt; 2 hĕr'mĭt, *n.* **1.** One who abandons society and lives alone, especially in a desert and for religious contemplation; recluse; anchorite.

The world was sad — the garden was a wild;
And man, the *hermit*, sigh'd — till woman smiled!
CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* pt. ii, st. 4.

2. A russet-colored humming-bird (genus *Phaethornis*) frequenting the depths of South-American forests.



1



2

There are certain forms that possess little or no brilliant coloring at all. These are known to trochilidæ as *Hermits*.

Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. xiii, p. 387.

3. A hermit-crab. **4.** A molasses cooky containing spice and sometimes raisins. **5†.** A beadsman. [< F. *hermite*, < LL. *eremita*, < Gr. *erēmitēs*, < *erēmos*, solitary.] — **her'mit-bird',** *n.* **1.** Same as HERMIT, **2.** **2.** A nun-bird (*Monasa*).— **h.-crab,** *n.* A paguroidean crustacean, as a paguroid or coenobitid. It usually lives in the integument of the abdomen is soft and uncalcified, and for protection the hermit-crab thrusts this part into the empty shell of a univalve mollusk, as a whelk or the like.— **h.-crow,** *n.* The chough. **h.-lobster†.** — **H. Kingdom or Nation,** Chosen (Korea) in allusion to its former exclusiveness.— **h.-thrush,** *n.* A North-American thrush (*Turdus aonalaschkæ*), of dull retiring habits but a fine songster. It is olive-brownish becoming reddish on the tail.— **h.-warbler,** *n.* A western North-American warbler (*Dendroica occidentalis*).— **her'mit-a-ry,** *n.* A hermit's sanctuary or monastery.

Hermit-thrush. 1/7

— **her'mit-ess,** *n.* A female hermit.— **her-mit'i-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to or suitable for a hermit; eremitical. **her-mit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **her'mit-ism,** *n.*— **her'mit-ize,** *vt.* To act the part of a hermit; live a solitary or retired life. **her'mit-isc†.**— **her'mit-ry.** *n.* The condition of hermits.

her'mit-age, l hûr'mit-ij; 2 hĕr'mit-ag, *n.* **1.** The retreat or cell of a hermit; the habitation of a recluse.

St. Anthony in his *hermitage* was beset by as many fiends as had ever troubled him in the wilderness.

FROUDE *John Bunyan* ch. 3, p. 41. [n. 1880.]

2. [H-] A French wine from grapes grown on the banks of the Rhône, near Valence. See under WINE. **3.** [Rare.] A hermit's existence or life. [F., < *hermite*; see HERMIT.] Syn.: see CLOISTER. [wind.

her'mit-tan', l hûr'mit-tan'; 2 hĕr'mĭt-tăn', *n.* The harmattan

Her'mit of Mar'low, Pen-name of Hughes Saxelbye.

Her'mo, l er'mo; 2 ĕr'mo, *n.* [Rare.] St. Elmo's fire.

Her-moc'ra-tes, l her-mok'ro-tēz; 2 her-mŏc'ra-tēz, —407 B. C.) A Syracusan general and statesman.

Her'mod, l her'mod; 2 hĕr'mŏd, *n. Norse Myth.* The son of Odin and messenger of the gods, who went to Helheim to bring back Balder.

her-mo-dac'tyl, l hûr''mo-dak'tĭl; 2 hĕr''mo-dăc'tyl, *n.* **1.** The corm of the *Colchicum variegatum*, a plant of the lily family. It was formerly employed as a cathartic. **2.** The latter-known *Colchicum autumnale*, formerly reputed to possess medicinal properties. **3.** The snake's-head iris (*Hermodactylus tuberosus*), a native of the Mediterranean region. [< Gr. *hermodaktylos*, Hermes' finger, < *Hermēs*, Hermes + *daktylos*, finger.] — **her-mo-dac'ty-lus,** *n.*

Her''mo-do'rus, l hûr''mo-dō'rŭs; 2 hĕr''mo-dō'rŭs, *n.* A Greek philosopher of Ephesus; lived about 450 B. C.

Her''mog'e-nas, l, hər-moj'ə-nəs; 2 hĕr''mŏg'e-năs. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Hermogenes or his teachings. **II.** *n.* A follower of Hermogenes, a philosopher of the 2d century, who held matter to be eternal and the root or cause of all evil. **Her''mog'e-ni-an†.**

Her-mog'e-nes, l her-moj'ə-nēz; 2 her-mŏg'e-nēs, *n.* 1. *Bib. 2 Tim.* i, 15. **2.** An Athenian philosopher who lived about 450 B. C. **3. Xyster** (161–180), a Greek rhetorician in Rome. **Her''mo-ge'nēst** [Gr.].

Her''mo-ge'ni-an, l hûr''mo-jī'ni-ən; 2 hĕr''mo-gē'ni-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Hermogenianus, a Roman jurist and writer of the 4th century; as, the *Hermogenian* code. **2.** Hermogenean. **II.** *n.* A Hermogenean.

her-mog'ly-phist, l her-mog'li-fist; 2 her-mŏg'ly-fĭst, *n.* A sculptor; specif., a herm-carver. **her''mo-glyph'ic†.**

her-mok'o-pid, l her-mok'o-pid: 2 her-mŏk'o-pid, *n.* One who defaces herms. [< Gr. *hermokopides*.]

her''mon, l hûr'mon; 2 hĕr'mon, *n. Bib.* A mountain of three peaks in S. Anti-Lebanon range; about 10,000 ft. high;

modern name, *Jebel esh-Sheikh*. *Ps.* cxxxiii, 3. [Heb., prominent.]

Her-mo'ni-im, 1 her-mō'ni-im; 2 her-mō'ni-im, *n. Bib.* (Douai). [*Ps.* xlii, 6.

Her'mon-ites, 1 hûr'mon-aits; 2 hẽr'mon-aits, *n. pl. Bib.*

her'mo-phe'nol, 1 hûr'mo-fē'nol *or* -nol; 2 hẽr'mo-fē'nŏl *or* -nōl, *n.* A white amorphous powder ($C_6H_3O(SO_2Na)_3$) possessing antiseptic and antisyphilitic properties.

Her-mop'o-lis, 1 her-mop'o-lis; 2 her-mŏp'o-lis, *n.* A commercial seaport on Syra Island, Ægean sea.

Her-mop'o-lis Mag'na. Same as OSHMUNEIN.

Her-mo'sa, 1 her-mō'sa; 2 her-mō'sa, *n.* A rose descended from the Bourbon rose.

Her'mo-sil'lo, 1 er'mo-sēl'yo; 2 ẽr'mo-sīl'yo, *n.* A town, capital of Sonora state, Mexico.

Her-mun'du-ri, 1 her-mun'dū-rai; 2 her-mŭn'dū-ri, *n. pl.* [L.] A tribe of the Herminones, mentioned by Tacitus.

hern, 1 hûrn; 2 hẽrn, *n.* The heron.

hern, *pron.* [Prov. Eng. & U. S.] Here.

Her-nan'dez, 1 er-nän'deth; 2 ẽr-nän'dĕth, **Francisco** (1514–1578). A Spanish physician who wrote the first natural history of North America.

Her-nan'dia, 1 her-nan'di-a; 2 her-nän'dĭ-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of tropical trees of the family *Hernandiaceæ* with alternate ovate or peltate leaves and terminal clusters of apetalous involucrate flowers. *H. sonora* is known as *jackseed-bean*. [< Dr. *Hernandez*, Spanish botanist.] — **Hernan'dĭ-a'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A small family of tropical trees and shrubs of the order *Ranunculales*, with panicled monœcious flowers and a two-celled ovary. — **her-nan'dĭ-a'ceous,** *a.*

Her-nan'dō, 1 her-nan'dō; 2 her-nän'dō, *n.* A county in central Florida: 475 sq. m.; county-seat, Brooksville.

Her-nan'dez, *n.* [Sp.] Same as HERNANDEZ.

her-na'ti, 1 er-nä'tē; 2 ẽr-nä'tĭ, *n.* A greandine of square mesh, originally of silk warp and wool filling.

Her-na'ni, *n.* The chief character in a tragedy of this name by Victor Hugo (1830), which is poorly founded upon it by Verdi (1844); a Spanish lord hostile to the king, who, as he is about to be married, commits suicide in conformity with a pact made with his mortal enemy.

her'nant-seeds", 1 hûr'nant-sīdz"; 2 hẽr'nant-sēdz", *n. pl.* The seeds of a southwestern Asiatic tree, *Hernandia ovigera*: used for dyeing and tanning.

herne, 1 hûrn; 2 hẽrn, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A corner; nook. **hern'.**

Herne Bay. A fishing-town and watering-place in Kent, England.

Herne the hunt'er. A popular character in English legend; said to have nightly roamed through Windsor Forest, especially in the vicinity of an old tree called **Herne's oak,** blown down Aug. 31, 1863; introduced in Shakespeare's *Merry Wives of Windsor*, and the subject of a novel by W. Harrison Ainsworth.

her'ni-a, 1 hûr'ni-a; 2 hẽr'ni-a, *n.* [L.] *Pathol.* Protrusion of any internal organ in whole or in part from its normal position; rupture; as, *hernia* of the brain, lungs, or intestines.— **complete hernia,** a case where the sac and its contents have passed entirely outside of the abdomen.— **concealed h.,** a hernia in which the protruding part can not be detected by palpation.— **congenital h.,** one that exists at birth; hernia of the umbilical cord.— **defective** closure of the canal by which the testis has descended.— **diaphragmatic h.,** hernia through the diaphragm; diaphragmatocele.— **direct h.,** an inguinal hernia that does not traverse the inguinal canal, but passes directly through the abdominal wall and the external abdominal ring.— **diverticular h.,** a hernia which does not contain a complete loop of the bowel.— **femoral h.,** a hernia that passes down the femoral canal. **crural h.**; **funicary h.** same as MUCOSAL HERNIA.— **her'ni-a-knife",** *n.* A herniotome.— **h. obturatoria,** hernia through the obturator canal.— **h. of the cornea,** ceratocele.— **h. testis,** protrusion of the tubules of the testis caused by rupture or ulceration of the fibrous envelop; orchiocele; sarcocele; fungus of the testis.— **Hesselbach's h.,** femoral hernia.— **incarcerated h.,** a hernia in which the intestine is distended by gas or feces.— **incomplete h.,** a form of inguinal hernia in which the sac does not extend beyond the external abdominal ring.— **infantile h.,** a hernia that descends along an imperfectly closed inguinal canal.— **inguinal h.,** a hernia that occurs in the groin, passing through either the external or the internal abdominal ring, or both.— **Littré's h.,** same as DIVERTICULAR HERNIA.— **mucosal h.,** a hernia in which the mucous membrane of the intestine protrudes through the muscular coat.— **peritoneal h.** (*Vet.*), a condition of cattle in which a part of an intestine enters a tear in the peritoneum and is held there in the same manner as to check the passage of excrement.— **Richter's h.,** an incomplete hernia in which only part of the wall of the gut is engaged.— **scrotal h.,** an inguinal hernia that descends into the scrotum.— **slipped sliding h.,** hernia in which the peritoneal sac invests only a part of the bowel, as may occur in hernia of the cæcum or sigmoid flexure.— **strangulated h.,** a hernia of the bowel so constricted at a limited point as to suppress fecal evacuation and to interrupt the circulation.— **her'ni-al,** *a. Of*, pertaining to, or like hernia. **her'ni-o-id';** **her'ni-us‡.**— **her'ni-a'ted,** *a.* Affected with rupture.— **her'ni-o'tō-my,** *n.* 1. That branch of medical science which treats of hernia. 2. A treatise on hernia.— **her"ni-o-punc'ture,** *n. Surg.* The operation of piercing a hernial tumor.— **her'ni-o'tome,** *n. Surg.* A blunt-pointed knife especially adapted for use in herniotomy. **her'ni-a-tome";** **her"ni-o'to-mist,** *n.* A specialist in herniotomy.— **her"ni-o'to-my,** *n.* The operation of cutting down to and severing the constricting part in strangulated hernia.

Her"ni-a'ri-a, 1 hûr"ni-ē'ri-a; 2 hẽr"ni-ā'rĭ-a, *n.* A Eurasian genus of small herbs of the family *Illecebraceæ*. They are characterized by scarious stipules, inconspicuous green flowers clustered on a leafy spike, 2 stigmas, and utricular fruits; formerly regarded as rosulate in habit.

her"ni-a'rin, 1 hûr"ni-ē'rin; 2 hẽr"ni-ā'rĭn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline glucoside ($C_{32}H_{50}O_{18}$), of acrid odor and resembling saponin. [< HERNIA.]

her'ni-a-ry, 1 hûr'ni-e-ri; 2 hẽr'ni-ā-rĭ, *n.* Any herb of the **hern'shaw,** 1 hûrn'shô; 2 hẽrn'shą, *n.* 1. A heron. 2. *Her.* The representation of a heron or similar bird. 3†. A heronry. [Var. of *earnshaw*, < OE. *earn*, eagle, + *haran*, F. *héron*, HERON.] **hern'ser'; hern'sew'; hern'shew'.**

he'ro', 1 hî'ro; 2 hẽ'ro, *n.* [PROTOS, *pl.*] **1.** A man distinguished for valor, fortitude, or bold enterprise; any one regarded as having displayed great courage or exceptionally noble or manly qualities or who has done a deed or deeds showing him to possess such qualities; as, *heroes* of the war; a village *hero*. **2.** *Class. Myth.* A person of apparently superhuman powers, valor, or achievements; often deified or regarded as a demigod after death, and celebrated in local festivals, as the Heracleia and Theseia (in honor of Hercules and Theseus).

The *heroes* are in most respects like men and suffer death; but death puts them in a more exalted rank, and they then have power to do more good as well as harm. . . . There was no town or district of Greece in which a host of *heroes* was not worshipped by the side of the higher divinities. SEYFFERT *Dict. Class. Antiq.*

3. The central male figure of a poem, play, romance, or the like; in modern fiction, the male character in whom the principal interest centers. [< F. *héros*, < L. *heros*, < Gr. *hērōs*, hero.] — **Hero of the Nile,** Nelson: in allusion to his defeat of the French fleet at Aboukir, August 1, 1798.— **he'ro-ar"chy,** *n.* A government of heroes.

All dignities of rank, on which human association rests, are what we may call a *Heroarchy*. CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* lect. i, p. 11. [c. & H.]

— **he'ro-hood,** *n.* The state of being a hero; heroism.— **he-ro'i-fy,** *v. t.* To portray heroic traits with a heroic character.— **he"ro-og'o-ny,** *n.* [Rare.] The begetting, production, or genealogy of heroes.

He'ro, *n. Myth.* A priestess of Aphrodite at Sestos, beloved by Leander, who swam nightly across the Hellespont from Abydos to meet her. Leander was drowned during a storm, and Hero, *in despair, threw herself into the sea.* **2.** In Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing*, Leonato's daughter, betrothed to Claudio.

Her'od, 1 her'ad; 2 hẽr'od, *n.* **1.** "The Great" (72 B. C.–A. D. 4), son of Antipater; king of Judea; rebuilt the Temple; attempted to kill the infant Christ. **2. Antipas,** son of Herod the Great; tetrarch of Galilee and Peræa; killed John the Baptist; questioned and mocked Christ; lived about 30. **3. Agrippa I.** (10–44), grandson of Herod the Great; king of Judea, Samaria, etc.; killed James; imprisoned Peter. **4. Agrippa II.** (27–?29), son of the preceding; last of his line; king of Judea, Abilene, etc.; heard Paul's *defense*. [Gr., heroic.] **He-ro'dē-ē;** [Gr.]

He-ro'des, 1 he-rō'dēz; 2 he-rō'dēz, **Tiberius Claudius Atticus** (?–165). An Athenian statesman and orator; Roman consul.

He-ro'dĭ-an, 1 he-rō'di-an; 2 he-rō'dĭ-an, *a. Of*, pertaining to, or like Herod the Great or his family.— **H. era** the time of the birth of Christ, the family to which he belonged, or the party that supported its pretensions.

He-ro'di-an, *n.* A partisan of Herod or his family.

The *Herodians* were Jewish royalists, who sighed for the old days of Archelaus and the Edomite dynasty.

RAWLINSON *Origin of Nations* p. 74. [s. & w. 1878.]

He-ro'dĭ-an², n. A Greek historian who wrote a Roman history for the period 180–238 A. D., during which he lived.

He-ro"dĭ-a'nus Æ'lĭ-us, 1 he-rō"di-ē'nus ī'li-us; 2 he-rō"dĭ-ā'nus ē'lĭ-us. A Byzantine grammarian who lived about 170. **He-ro"dĭ-a'nos Al'lĭ-os‡** [Gr.]— **He-ro"dĭ-an'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Herodianus.— **Herodianic signs,** the earliest Greek numerals, as described by Herodianus.

He-ro'dĭ-as, 1 he-rō'di-as; 2 he-rō'dĭ-as, *n.* Second wife of Herod Antipas; put to death 39 A. D. [Gr., heroic.]

He-ro'dĭ-on, 1 he-rō'di-en; 2 he-rō'dĭ-on, *pl. Ornith.* **1.** A group of grallatorial birds, especially a suborder of herodioine birds; the herons. **2.** The *Ardeidæ*. [< Gr. *ardēos*, heron, + *eidos*, form.]— **he-ro'dĭ-oine,** *a. Ornith.* Of the order or suborder of carinate birds, especially those having long legs, the hind toe level with the others, and the bill long and pointed.— **he-ro'dĭ-ous,** *a. Ornith.* Heronlike.

He-ro'dĭ-on, 1 hi-rō'di-en; 2 he-rō'dĭ-on, *n. Bib. Rom.* xvi, 11.

He-ro'do-te'an, 1 he-rō'do-tī'an; 2 he-rō'do-tē'an, *a.* Pertaining to, resembling, in the style of, or specially mentioned by Herodotus, the Greek historian.

As for the first *Herodotean* dynasty, its non-historical character has been almost universally admitted.

RAWLINSON *Origin of Nations* p. 74. [s. & w. 1878.]

He-rod'o-tus, 1 he-rod'o-tus; 2 he-rŏd'o-tŭs, *n.* (About 490–B. C. 408), the father of history. A Greek historian indefatigable in his pursuit of historical materials and impartial in recording them. **He-ro'do-tos‡** [Gr.]

he-ro'ic, 1 hi-rō'ik; 2 hĭ-rō'ĭk, *a.* **1.** Having the characteristics of a hero; bold; brave; resolute; dauntless; hence, noble; illustrious; as, a *heroic* leader; *heroic* conduct. **2.** Relating to or characterized by heroes or demigods; also, epic; as, a *heroic* poem; a *heroic* age.

The heroic lay is tinsel'd now. *The heroic* bosom beats no more. BYRON *Don Juan, Song* in can. 3, st. 5.

3. *Art.* Larger than life; as, a figure of *heroic* size. **4.** Resorting to extreme or desperate measures; energetic; vigorous; crucial; as, *heroic* measures; *heroic* treatment of a disease. [< L. *heroicus*, < Gr. *hērōikos*, < *hērōs*, hero.] **he-ro'ĭ-cal.** SYN.: see BRAVE.— **heroic poetry,** the highest class of poetry, that which deals with the exploits of demigods. See EPIC POETRY.— **h. verse,** a verse adapted to heroic or lofty themes, and used especially in epic and dramatic poetry; in the languages of Greek and Latin, the octava rima in Italian, the Alexandrine in the French drama, and the heroic couplet and blank verse, with various other combinations of lambic verse, in English. Compare HEXAMETER.— **he-ro'ĭ-cal-ly,** *adv.* **he-ro'ĭc-ly‡.— he-ro'ĭ-calness, he-ro'ĭc-ness,** *n.*

he-ro'ĭc, *n.* **1.** A heroic verse; also, sarcastically (in the plural), high-flown or extravagant language.

He must learn to have an eye to the main chance, and eschew *heroics*. MACDONALD *What's Mine's Mine* p. 225. [o. t. co.]

2. *pl. Eng. Pros.* Five-stress iambic couplets. **3†.** A hero. **4†.** A writer of heroic verse.

he-ro"ĭ-com'ic, 1 hi-rō"ĭ-kom'ik; 2 he-rō"ĭ-cŏm'ĭc, *a.* Uniting the heroic and the comic; having the tone of high burlesque; mock-heroic. **he-ro"ĭ-com'ĭ-cal.**

he-ro'ĭd, 1 hi-rō'id; 2 hĭ-rō'ĭd, *n.* An epistle in heroic verse and style, such as the *Heroides* of Ovid. [< Gr. *hērōis* (*hērōid-*), of heroic verse, < *hērōs*, hero.]

he-ro'ĭn, 1 hi-rō'in, -ro'in; 2 hĭ-rō'ĭn, -rŏ'ĭn, *n. Chem.* A woman **her'o-ine,** 1 her'o-in; 2 her'o-ĭn (xin), *n.* [F., derivative of *héros*, hero.] **1.** A woman of heroic character or qualities; a female hero. **2.** The most conspicuous female character in a story, play, poem, or the like. **3.** *Class. Myth.* The feminine analog of a hero; a demigoddess.

A mortal woman is a *heroine*, as a man with his wife, for better or worse, and to the end. THACKERAY *Newcomes* p. 455. [o. & co. 1872.]

[< F. *héroïne*, < L. *heroïna*, < Gr. *hērōinē*, f. of *hērōinos*, < *hērōs*, hero.] **her'o-ess‡.— her'o-in'ic,** *a.*

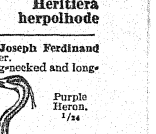
her'o-ism, 1 her'o-izm; 2 hẽr'o-ĭzm, *n.* **1.** Heroic character, or the sum of heroic qualities, as lofty aim, fearlessness, resolution, etc.

The world in all ages has worshipped its heroes, but the standard of *heroism* has always been improving. . . . We reckon heroism today, not so much on account of the thing done, as for the motive behind the act. DEWEY *Orations, Nov. 27, 1886* p. 311. [can. co.]

2. A heroic act. SYN.: see FORTITUDE; PROWESS. Compare synonyms for BRAVE; COURAGE.— **he'ro-is'tic,** *a.* [Rare.] Relating to or describing a hero or heroine; heroizing; displaying or smacking of heroism.— **he'ro-ize,** *v.* [Rare.] To cause to be or appear heroic; raise to the rank of hero. — **he'ro'i-za'tion,** *n.*

He'rold'¹, 1 ē'rōld'; 2 e'rōld', **Louis Joseph Ferdinand** (1791–1833). A French composer.

her'on', 1 her'an; 2 hẽr'on, *n.* A long-necked and long-legged herodioine wading bird having the sides of the upper mandible ungrooved, the *hind toe* level with the others, and the middle claw pectinated; the bittern, boatbill, etc.; specif., an ardeine bird with 12 stiff tail-feathers and the outer toe as long as or longer than the inner.


Purple Heron. 1/12

Herons are abundant in tropical and subtropical regions, where they inhabit the swamps and marshes. They are gregarious birds and build large bulky nests in tall, slender trees; they generally lay from 3 or 4 to 6 unspotted eggs of a bluish-green or whitish color. Among their characteristics are tireless watchfulness and insatiable voracity; these birds do not appear to possess fat-elaborating power, and their craving for food is perpetual. KNOWLTON AND RIDGWAY *Birds of the World* pp. 141–144. [H. H. & CO. '10.]

Ardea cinerea is the common European species, formerly much hunted with falconry; the **purple heron** (*A. purpurea*) is another; and the giant heron (see GOLIATH, *n.*, 2) is African. The great **blue heron** (*A. herodias*), the **great white heron** (*A. occidentalis*), the little **blue heron** (*A. cærulea*), the **snowy heron** (*A. candidissima*), and the **green heron** (*A. virescens*) are American. The **night-heron** (*Nycticorax*), so called from its nocturnal habits, is a medium-sized heron, of which 2 species are found in North America, the **black-crowned night-heron,** and the **yellow-crowned night-heron.** [< F. *héron*, < OHG. *heitir*.]

her'on', *n.* A Greek mathematician, physicist, lived about the 3d century B. C. **He'ro†.— He-ron'ic,** *a.— heroic* **cyclic quadrilateral,** a cyclic quadrilateral in which whose sides are equal to the sum, or the difference, of its diagonals and sides.

Her'on, 1 her'an; 2 hẽr'on, **Robert** (1‡1764–1‡1807). A Scottish historian and miscellaneous writer.

He-ron'das, 1 hi-ron'das; 2 he-rŏn'das, *n.* A Greek writer; lived in the 3d century B. C.

her'on-er†, *n.* A hawk trained to fly at herons.

her'on-ite, 1 her'on-ait; 2 hẽr'on-īt, *n. Petrol.* A felsophyric igneous rock consisting essentially of crystals of feldspar and ægirite in a base composed of analcite.

her'on-ry, 1 her-an-ri; 2 hẽr'on-rĭ, *n.* [-RIES, 1-rız; 2-rĭz, *pl.*] A place where herons congregate and breed.

her'on's-bill', 1 her'anz-; 2 hẽr'onz-bĭl', *n.* **1.** An annual viscid tufted weed (*Erodium cicutarium*) of the family *Geraniaceæ*. Both common and botanical names refer to the resemblance of its beaked fruit to a heron's bill. **2.** The fruit of this plant.

her'on-sew, 1 her'on-sū; 2 hẽr'on-sū, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A heron. **her'on-shaw'.**

he'ro-pol'e-gy, 1 hi-rō-pol'o-ji; 2 hĭ-rō-pŏl'o-ġy, *n.* **1.** The science of heroes and of the lore relating to them. **2.** A treatise on or biographical account of heroes. [< Gr. *hērōlogia*, < *hērōs*, hero, + *-teiā*, *-teia*.]— **he"ro-pol'o-gist,** *n.*

he'ro-phil'e, 1 hi-rō'fil-i; 2 hĭ-rō'fĭl-ĭs, *n.* A sibyl dwelling at Erythræ in Asia Minor; generally considered to be identical with the Cumæan sibyl.

he'ro-phil'us, 1 hi-rō'fil-us; 2 hĭ-rō'fĭl-ŭs, *n.* A physician of Alexandria; lived about 345 B. C.; was among the first to treat human anatomy scientifically. **He-ro'phi-los‡** [Gr.]— **He-roph'i-lus-ism,** *n.* A follower of Herophilus.

He'ros, 1 hi'ros; 2 hĭ'rŏs, *n. Ich.* A large genus of cichloid fishes of tropical America. [L., < Gr. *hēros*, hero.]

he'ro-ship, 1 hi'ro-ship; 2 hĭ'rō-shĭp, *n.* The state of being a hero; the character or career of a hero.

He-ros'tra-tus, 1 hi-ros'tre-tus; 2 he-rŏs'tra-tŭs, *n.* The Greek incendiary of the temple of Diana at Ephesus; lived about 356 B. C. [< Gr. *herostratos*.]

he'roth'e-ism, 1 hi-roth'i-izm; 2 he-rŏth'e-ĭsm, *n.* The veneration of dead heroes as gods. [< HERO + THEISM.]

he'ro-the'ion, 1 hi-rō-thi'on; 2 hĭ-rō-thē'ŏn, *pl.* [*-IA*, *Antiq.* A sanctuary dedicated to a hero. **he-ro'on‡.**

he'ro-wor"ship, *n.* Enthusiastic admiration for heroes or distinguished personages.— **he'ro-wor"ship-er,** *n.*

her'pe-, *herpet-*, *herpeto-*. See **herpetic-, herpetol-**.

her'pes, 1 hûr'pīz; 2 hẽr'pēş, *n.* [L.] *Pathol.* An inflammatory eruption on the skin, forming groups of small blisters.— **herpes circinatus,** ringworm.— **h. præputialis,** herpes of a form in which the vesicles assume a ring-like arrangement: often applied to other skin-disorders such as eczema impetiginosum and syphilis.— **herpes simplex,** herpes appearing on the foreskin.— **h. zoster,** same as SHINGLES.— **her-pet'ic,** *a. Med.* Relating to or of the nature of tetter. **her-pet'ĭ-cal‡.— her-pet'ĭ-form,** *a. Pathol.* Resembling herpes or tetter; herpetic.— **her"pes-ta'sis,** *n. Med.* Predisposition to herpetic eruptions, due to the retention of products of decay in the blood.

her"pes-ti'næ, 1 hûr"pes-tī'nē; 2 hẽr"pĕs-tī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of viverroid carnivores, especially those with straight toes, claws not retractile, and no perineal glands: including the mongoos. **her'pes-tine,** *a.* [< L. *herpestes*, creeping thing, < *herpō*, creep.]— **her-pes'tine,** *a.* & *n.*

her'pe-to-, 1 hûr'pi-to-; 2 hẽr'pe-to-. From Gr. *herpeton*, reptile (< *herpō*, creep): a combining form.— **her"pe-tog'e-ny‡,** *n. Pathol.* Same as HERPETOLOGY. A technical list describes herpetic ailments and their treatment.— **her"pe-tog'ra-phy‡,** *n.* Descriptive herpetology.— **her'pe-toid,** *a.* Of or like a reptile; as, a *herpetoid* fish.

her"pe-tol'o-gy', 1 hûr"pi-tol'o-ji; 2 hẽr"pe-tŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of reptiles and amphibians, including *amphibiology*, *ophiology*, and other branches, commonly treated as other divisions of *Reptilia*, to which no special names have been given. See REPTILE; ZOOLOGY. [< HERPETO- + -LOGY.]— **her"pe-tol'o-gist,** *n.* A student of herpetology.— **her"pe-to-log'ic, her"pe-to-log'i-cal,** *a.*— **her"pe-to-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **her"pe-tol'o-gy‡,** *n.* The science of skin-diseases, particularly those of a herpetic nature.

her"pe-to-spon'dy-li, *n. pl. Herp.* A primary division of reptiles having the transverse processes of dorsal vertebræ entire or imperfectly differentiated into terminal facets; including lizards, snakes, and pleurosaura.— **her"pe-to-spon'dy-lian,** *a.* & *n.*— **her"pe-tol'o-my,** *n.* The dissection or anatomy of reptiles.— **her"pe-tot'o-mist,** *n.*

Herp"ob-del'li-de, 1 hûrp"eb-del'i-di; 2 hẽrp'ŏb-dĕl'ĭ-dē, *n. pl.* A family of gnathobdellous leeches whose pharynx is without jaws but has three chitinous plates.— **herp"ob-del'li-da,** *a.* & *n.*

her'pol-hode, 1 hûr'pol-hōd; 2 hẽr'pŏl-hōd, *n. Geom.* A curve described in a fixed plane by the point of tangency of an ellipsoid of fixed center and of fixed form moving about its center so as always to be tangent to the plane. Prof.

E. H. MOORE, Univ. of Chicago.

Her'po-trich'a, *n.* [< Gr. *herpō*, creep, + *polos*, pole, + *hodos*, way.]

Her'po-trich'i-a, *n.* [< Gr. *herpō*, creep, + *thrix* (*trich-*), hair.]

her'r, *n.* [< Heb. *ʾadhōn*.] A German title of respectful address equivalent to the English *mister*.

her'ren-gru'ndite, *n.* [< Ger. *Herren*, + *Grund*, ground, + *-ite*.] *Mineral.* A vitreous, green, transparent, hydrous calcium-copper sulfate ($HaCaCuSi_2O_{12}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system.

her'ren-haus, *n.* [Ger.] The upper chamber in the Austrian and Prussian legislatures.

Her-re'ra, **1.** Fernando de, "the Divine" (1534?–1597), a Spanish lyric poet. **2.** Francisco de, (1) "the Elder" (1576–1656), a Spanish painter. (2) "the Younger" (1622–85?), a Spanish painter and architect.

Her-re'ra y Tor'de-sil'las, [< *Herrera*, + *y*, and + *Tordesillas*], **Antonio** (1549–*a*1625). A Spanish historian.

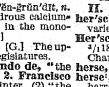
Her'res-hoff, [< Ger. *herr*, + *hof*, court.] **Nathaniel Greene** (*b*?1848–*d*1926). An American designer of yachts and torpedo-boats; designed the "Vigilant," "Defender," "Columbia," and "Reliance," winners of the "America's Cup" races, built by the Herreshoff Manufacturing Company.

Her'rick, [< Heb. *ʾēr*, *ʿir*, city.] **1. Myron T.** (*b*?1854–*d*?1929), an American diplomat; ambassador to France, 1912–14; 1921–29. **2. Robert** (1591–1674), an English lyric poet. **3. Robert** (*b*?1865–), an American author and novelist; *The Man Who Wins*.

her'ring [Vexation; harassment.

her'ri-ment, [< *herry*, *v.*, + *-ment*; cf. *harriment*.] *Obs.* [Scot.]

her'ring, *n.* [< AS. *hering*.] **1.** A clupeoid fish, especially *Clupea harengus* of the North Atlantic and *C. mirabilis* of the North Pacific, having an ovate body, of small ornamental teeth. Herrings frequent moderate depths of the ocean in great schools, coming to land in water to spawn. The average yield of eggs is about 30,000 to the fish, with a maximum of about 55,000. The herring-fisheries are very extensive both in Europe and America. The estimated annual catch is 3,000,000,000 herrings, weighing one-half that many pounds, which are largely smoked, salted, and canned. The common herring attains a length of from 12 to 17 inches, and spawns in northern waters in autumn, in southern in winter and early summer, while in southern regions spawning takes place from July to December. *New International Encyc.* vol. x. p. 20.



Common Herring. 1/12

2. (*a*) In *New Zealand*, the sea-mullet (*Agonostomus forsteri*). (*b*) A chanoid fish (*Chanos salmoneus*). (*c*) A hyodontoid fish or mooneye (*Hyodon dodalus*). (*d*) A grayling. [< AS. *hering*.]

—Battle of the Herrings, a battle near Orleans, France, Feb. 12, 1429, between the English and French over a convoy of food, principally herrings, being taken to the English invaders. **—big-eyed herring**, a herring of the genus *Isopsetta*. **—bloater herring**, a herring cured by bloating. **—branch herring**, a. The alewife. **—California h.**, a northern Pacific shad (*Clupea pallasii*). **—fresh-water h.**, one of many herring-like fishes, especially (1) (U. S.), a whitefish (*Coregonus quadrilateralis*). (2) (Australia), the ten-pounder (*Elops saurus*). **—gibbed h.**, a herring eviscerated but not split. **—gray-back or green-back h.**, the alewife. **—Hawaiian h.**, a herring with stitches like those of herring-bone work. 2. To bridge with cross-struts laid diagonally. 3. To lay in parallel lines of diagonally placed stones, the lines in one row being at right angles or nearly so with those in the other. **—h.-bone work.** 1. Masonry in which the stones are laid slanting in opposite directions in alternate courses. 2. An arrangement of diagonal struts in X forms between joists or beams. 3. A cross-stitch made of rows of diagonal stitches. **—h.-buss**, *n.* A 10- to 15-ton boat, used in England in the herring-fishery. **—h.-cobb**, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Young herrings; the fry of the herring. [Cf. **h.-cod**, *n.* A variety of cod, of the coast of Maine. **—h.-curer**, *n.* One who dresses and cures herrings. **—h.-driver**, *n.* [Local.] One who drives herrings into the net at night. **—h.-gull**, *n.* A large gull that feeds on herrings, especially *Larus argentatus* of the northern hemisphere. **—h.-hake**, *n.* [Scot.] The European hake, or ling. **—h.-hog**, *n.* The porpoise (*Phocæna communis*). **—h.-hole**, *n.* An Australian labroid fish (*Odax pyanemelas*). **—h.-scale!**. **—h.-king**, *n.* The oarfish, king of the herring. **—h.-salmon**, [Slang.] The opah, especially the Atlantic. **—h.-salmon**, *n.* The cisco. **—h.-seiver**, *n. Old Eng. Law.* A commutation in money for feudal dues payable in herrings. **—h.-spink**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The golden-crested wren. **—h.-tail**, *n.* A herring-bone work. **—king of the herrings**, any of several voracious marine fishes which pursue schools of herrings; specif.: (1) the opah (*Lampris guttatus*); (2) the oarfish (*Regalecus banksii*); (3) the chimæra (*Chimæra monstrosa*). **—lake-h.** or **Michigan h.**, the cisco. **—mountain-h.**, a. The Rocky Mountain whitefish (*Coregonus williamsoni*). **—Perth h.** [Australia], the bony bream (*Dorosoma erebi*), which frequents Australian waters. **—Picton h.** [Austral.], any herring, or so-called herring, as a mullet, when kippered. **—quinat h.** [Australia], the large allice shad (*Alosa vulgaris*). **—rainbow h.**, a North Pacific smelt (*Osmerus dentex*). **—river-h.**, n. The alewife. **—summer h.**, the glut-herring. **—tailor h.**, the fall herring (*Clupea mediocris*), a compressed, slender, shadlike fish of the South Atlantic coast of the United States. **—toothed h.**, same as MOONEYE, 1. **—Yarra h.** [New Zealand], a grayling.

—herringer, *n.* One engaged in herring-fishing.

Her'ring, John Frederick (1795–*a*1865). An English painter, especially of horses.

Her'ring, Le'on (1872–). A French statesman; Minister of Public Works, 1916; Premier, 1924–25. [See under REFORMED.]

Her'ri-tes, [< Heb. *ʾēr* + *Rēkhābh*.] *pl.* Reformed Mennonites.

Herr'mann, [< Heb. *ʾēr*, city, + *mān*, what?] **Gustav** (*b*?1814–*a*1896). A French-American prestidigitator.

Herrn'hut-er, [< Ger. *herrnhut*, a hamlet in Saxony, + *-er*.] *n.* A Moravian from their settlement on the estate of Count Nikolaus Ludwig von Zinsendorf, at Herrnhut (Lord's watch), in the circle of Bautzen, Germany (1722).

her'ry, [< Ger. *herr*, lord.] **1.** [Scot.] To harry. **—her'ry-ment**, *n.* [Scot.] Ruin; destruction; devastation.

her'sy†, *v.* To praise; honor. [used attributively.

hers, *a.* [< AS. *hiera*, *gen. pron.* of *hēo*, she.] Of or belonging to her: not *her's salt*, *n.* Reheat-salt, *q. v.*

Her'schel, [< AS. *hēah*, high, + *scēal*, a vessel.] **1. Caroline Lucretia** (*b*?1712–*d*?1848), a German-English astronomer; sister of Sir William Herschel. **2. Sir John Frederick William** (*b*?1792–*d*?1871), an English astronomer and physicist; son of Sir William. **3. Sir William** (originally **Friedrich Wilhelm**) (?1738–*b*?1823), a German-English astronomer; at first a teacher of music; settled in England in 1757; too poor to buy a reflector, made one for himself; discovered the planet Uranus; knighted by George III. **4.** The planet Uranus: a name given to it after its discoverer.—**Herschel's fringes**, see FRINGE.

Her-schel'i-an, [< Ger. *herschel*, + *-ian*.] *a.* Pertaining to the work or discoveries of the English astronomers the Herschels.

Her-schel'ite, [< Ger. *herschel*, + *-ite*.] *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of chabazite. [< Sir John *Herschel*.]

Her'schell, [< Ger. *herschel*, dim. of *herr*, lord.] **Farrer, Baron** (1) (*b*?1837–*d*?1899). A British statesman; of Jewish descent; Lord Chancellor of England.

hersc, *n.* [Scot.] Hoarse.

hersc, *a.* [Scot.] Harsh; rough.

hersc, *v.* To put in a harse.—**hersed**, *a.* [Rare.] Marshaled or arrayed in the form of a harrow.

Her'se, [< L. *Herse*, < Gr. *Herse*.] *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A captain-general: a title inferior to that of a jari.

Her'se, **1.** Hŭr'si; **2.** hĕr'sē, *n.* *Greek Myth.* A daughter of Cecrops who disobeyed Athena's instructions, opened a casket entrusted to her and her sisters by Athena. See ERICHTHONIUS.

her-self', **1.** har-self'; **2.** her-sĕlf', *pron.* A reflexive or emphatic form of the third-personal pronoun, feminine: used as a reflexive chiefly when the subject is used objectively, in the latter case generally with *she*; as, *she herself has said it*. Occasionally used by Welsh or Gaelic speakers for *her*.

The glory of true womanhood consists in being *herself*.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* second series, p. 394. [N. 1870.]

Her-she'f, **1.** her-shef'; **2.** hĕr-shĕf', *n.* *Egypt. Antiq.* The patron deity of Heracleopolis, Egypt: identified with Osiris, or, in the Greek view, with Heracles.

her'ship, **1.** hŭr'ship; **2.** hĕr'ship, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Cattle-raiding or cattle-lifting by force: hence, plunder; pillage; waste.

See what tidings that horn tells us of. . . . I ween, some *hership* and robbery which has been done upon my lands.
SCOTT *Guy Mannering*, ii. 73. [N. M. & C.]

2. Stolen cattle. [< Ice. *herskapr*, < *herr*, army.]

her'sil-don, **1.** hŭr'si-don; **2.** hĕr'sĭ-lŏn, *n.* [F.] *Fort.* A spiked beam, frame, or plank to stop a breach or passage: a herse.

her'sir, *n.* [< Heb. *ḥērēsh*.] *Jewish Antiq.* The overseer of a herad in Norway. [< ON. *herr* = AS. *here*, host.]

hert†, *n.* A hart.

herte†, *n.* Heart.

Hert'ford, *n.* **1.** [< AS. *heorot*, hart + *ford*, ford.] A municipal borough; county-seat of Hertfordshire. **2.** [< AS. *heorot*, hart + *ford*, ford.] A county in S. E. England; 633 sq. m.; county-seat, Hertford. **Hertfordshire** [Local, Eng.], a favor returned in kind.

Hert'ford, **1.** hŭrt'fŏrd; **2.** hĕrt'fŏrd, *n.* *G. Myth.* A northern deity identified by Tacitus with Mother Earth. [L., < German.]

Hert'ling, von, **1.** lon hert'ling; **2.** fŏn hĕrt'ling, **Baron Georg** (*b*?1843–), a German publicist; imperial chancellor (1917–1918).

Hert-wig'i-de, **1.** hŭrt-wĭg'i-dē; **2.** hĕrt-wĭg'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Spong.* A family of keratose sponges with a reticulation of fibers in two- and six-rayed spicules united by synapticulæ. **Hert'wig-id**, *n.* (*t. s.*)

Hertz, **1.** hŭrts; **2.** hĕrts, *n.* **1. Heinrich** (*b*?1857–*d*?1894). Physicist and investigator in electrical science. **2. Henrik** (*b*?1798–*d*?1870), a Danish poet.

Hertz'i-an, [< Hertz's-an; 2 Hĕrts'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Heinrich Hertz, the German physicist, or the wave-propagation of electromagnetic induction discovered by him in 1888. See note under LIGHT.

Trouton . . . found that glass absorbs *Hertzian* vibrations with extreme rapidity.
OLIVER LODGE in S. BOTTOMLEY'S *Annual Cyclopædia* 1890, p. 716, col. 1. [A.]

—Hertzian telegraphy, wireless telegraphy. **—H. waves**, electric waves, as those employed originally by Hertz.

Her'u-li, [< her'u-lī; 2 hĕr'u-lī, *n. pl.* A Teutonic tribe which in 476 overran Italy and made Odoacer king.—**He-ru'li-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Her'vé, **1.** er'vē'; **2.** ĕr've', **Aimé Marie Édouard** (1835–1/4 1899). A French journalist and Academician.

Her'vey, [< Ger. *herr*, lord, + *wig*, battle.] **1. James** (?1714–1/2 1758), an English divine; *Meditations*. **2. John, Lord** (*b*?1665–?1751), the first Earl of Bristol; an English politician and writer. **3. Thomas Kibble** (?1799–?1/2 1859), a Scottish poet and miscellaneous writer.

Her'vey, Islands, Same as COOK ISLANDS.

her'vi-de'ro, **1.** her'vi-dā'ro; **2.** hĕr'vi-dā'ro, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A fandango.

Her'vieu', **1.** er'vyŭ'; **2.** ĕr'vyŭ', **Paul Ernest** (*b*?1857–*a*1915). A French lawyer, essayist, novelist, and dramatist; elected an Academician 1909.

Herz'berg, [< Ger. *herz*, heart + *berg*, mountain.] **Friedrich** (*b*?1808–*d*?1878), a German physician and promoter; prominent in the Paneuropean movement. **Heinrich** (?1806–?1888), an Austrian pianist and composer.

Herz'berg, **1.** herts'bern; **2.** hĕrts'bĕrn, **Ewald Friedrich** (*b*?1725–*d*?1795), a German historian.

Herz'ge-go-vi'na, **1.** her'tse-go-vī'na; **2.** hĕr'tsē-gō-vī'nä, *n.* See BOSNIA.—**Her'ze-go-vin'i-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Herz'ka, [< Ger. *herz*, heart.] **Alexander** (*b*?1812–?1870). A Russian socialist and republican.

Herz'l, **1.** her'tsl; **2.** hĕr'tsl, **Theodor** (*b*?1860–*d*?1904). A Hungarian journalist and dramatist; founder of the Zionist movement.

her'zog, **1.** her'tsōg; **2.** hĕr'tsōg, *n.* [G.] In Austria and Germany, a noble of the highest rank, corresponding to an English duke originally, a general.

Esch freeman was expected to bear arms and march to battle under his own clan head, the tribe being led by its hereditary chief or its chosen *herzog*, or general.
CHARLES MORRIS *Aryan Race* p. 70. [*s. c. o.* 1888.]

Her'zog, Johann Jakob (?1805–?1/2 1882). A German divine and writer.

Hes'e-bon, [< Heb. *ḥeshbōn*.] *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

He-se'ki-el, *n.* [D. & G.] See EZEKIEL. **[He'sil-rige]**.

Hes'el-rige, [< Heb. *ḥeshbōn*, a reason, + *rēʿā*, friend.] *n.* Same as HASELRIG.

Hesh'bon, [< Heb. *ḥeshbōn*.] *n.* *Bib.* *Isa.* xv, 4. [Heb., stronghold.] **He-sec-bŏn'i**, [Gr.].

Hesh'mon, [< Heb. *ḥeshmōn*.] *n.* *Bib.* *Josh.* xv, 27.

Hesh'van, [< Heb. *ḥeshwān*.] *n.* A month of the Hebrew calendar; Heswan. See CALENDAR.

He'si-od, [< L. *Hesiodus*, < Gr. *Hesiodos*.] *n.* A Greek didactic poet of the 8th century B. C., who wrote in the Old Ionic dialect, in didactic form, and whose principal works were the *Theogony*, the *Works and Days*, and *The Shield of Heracles*. **He-si'o-dos**† [Gr.].—**He'si-od'ic**, *a.*

He-son, [< Heb. *ḥēsh*, fire, + *ʾēn*, eye.] *n.* *Bib.* *Ezek.* i, 4. [Heb., vision.]

He-si'o-ne, [< Gr. *Hēsionē*.] *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Laomedon, king of Troy, who was forced by Poseidon to cast her to a huge monster which he had sent from the sea after the king had failed to reward him for his assistance in restoring the walls of Troy. Hercules killed the monster and freed Hesione.

He'si-on-ti-das, [< Gr. *Hēsionē*, + *-idēs*.] *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of nemerteans without gills and with long cirri and an exsertile proboscis. [< L. *Hesione*, < Gr. *Hēsionē*, daughter of Laomedon.]—**-nid**, *n.*—**-noid**, *a.*

hes'i-tan-cy, [< L. *hesitan(t-)s*; see HESITANCE.] **—hes'i-tant-ly**, *adv.*

Hes'i-tant, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of the waverers of the sect of Eutychians: so called because they hesitated about obeying the decrees of the Council of Chalcedon, A. D. 451, condemning the heresy.

hes'i-tate, [< L. *hesitatus*, pp. of *hæsito*, stick fast, iterate, of *hæreo* (pp. *hæsus*), stick.] **1.** Stem of HESITATE: LINGER.—**hes'i-tat'er**, **hes'i-ta'tor**, *n.* One who hesitates.—**hes'i-tat'ing-ly**, *adv.* With hesitation.—**hes'i-ta'tion**, *n.* Manifestation of a characterized by hesitation.

—hes'i-ta-tiv'e-ly, *adv.*—**hes'i-ta-to-ry**, *a.*

hes'i-ta-tion, [< hes'i-tā'shon; 2 hĕs'i-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of hesitating; suspension of opinion or decision from embarrassments or uncertainty; hesitancy.

The human mind hesitates at the moment of committing a crime. That moment of *hesitation* has prevented millions of fatalities! deeds.
F. MARION CRAWFORD *Saint' Ilario* p. 233. [MACM. 1889.]

2. Slowness of speech with pauses between words, arising from awkwardness, shyness, hesitation; faltering in speech. **3.** A dance of the waltz type. [< L. *hesitatio(n)*, < *hæsitio*; see HESITATE.] SYN.: see DOUBT.

Hes-mo'ra, [< Heb. *ḥēsh*, fire, + *mōrā*, myrrh.] *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

hes'pe, [< Heb. *ḥēsh*, fire, + *ʾāsh*, a flame.] *n.* A hasp. **2.** The length of two linen-thread hanks.

hes'ped, [< Heb. *ḥēsh*, fire, + *pādhāh*, redeem.] *n.* [Heb.] A eulogy pronounced over the dead, as at a funeral or memorial service.

hes'pel, [< Heb. *ḥēsh*, fire, + *pādhāh*, redeem.] *n.* [Heb.] A eulogy pronounced over the dead, as at a funeral or memorial service.

hes'pel, **1.** hes'pĕl; **2.** hĕs'pĕl, *vt.* [Dial., Eng.] To harass; fuspel. hes'pĭt.

hes'per, [< Heb. *ḥēsh*, fire, + *pādhāh*, redeem.] *n.* [Heb.] A eulogy pronounced over the dead, as at a funeral or memorial service.

hes'per, **1.** hes'pĕr; **2.** hĕs'pĕr, *n.* **1.** The evening star; especially, Venus when evening star; Vesper. **2.** Hesperus. [< L. *Hesperus*, < Gr. *Hesperos*, evening star.]

hes'per-et'ic, [< hes'per-et'ik; 2 hĕs'pĕr-ĕt'ĭc, *a.* *Chem.* Designating a colorless crystalline substance ($C_{28}H_{34}O_{14}$) obtained from hesperidin by the action of alkalies.

hes'per'e-tin, [< hes'per-ē'tin; 2 hĕs'pĕr-ē'tĭn, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless, very sparingly soluble substance ($C_{16}H_{14}O_6$) formed together with glucose and rhamnose by hydrolyzing hesperidin. On further hydrolysis it yields phloroglucin and isoferulic acid. [< HESPERIDIN.] **hes'per'i-din**.

hes-per'e-tol, [< hes-per'i-tōl or -tol; 2 hĕs-pĕr'ĕ-tōl or -tŏl, *n.* *Chem.* A guaiacol derivative ($CH_3{:}CHC_6H_3(OH)OCH_3$) resulting from the dry distillation of calcium isoferulate; vinyl guaiacol. [< HESPERETIN + *-OL*.]

Hes-per'i-a, [< hes-pĭr'i-a; 2 hĕs-pĕr'i-a, *n.* **1.** Land of the West: a name given by early Greek writers, and by Roman writers and Alexandrian grammarians sometimes to Italy and sometimes to the Iberian peninsula. **2.** *Entom.* A genus typical of *Hesperidæ*. [L., the west, < *Hesperus*; see HESPER.]

Hes-per'i-an, [< hes-pĭr'i-an; 2 hĕs-pĕr'i-an, *a.* & *n.* [Poet.] Relating to or situated in the west; western; Hesperidian.

Unto *Hesperian* isles, unto Ausonian lands.
LONGFELLOW *Elegiac* st. 2.

2. Hesperidial. **II**, *n.* **1.** One who lives in a western country. **2.** [*h-*] A hesperid. **3.** [*cap.*] = *Gr. hesperios*, < *Gr. hesperios*, western, < *Hesperos*, evening star.]

hes-per'ic, [< hes-per'ik; 2 hĕs-pĕr'ĭc, *a.* *Chem.* Designating a colorless, crystalline acid ($C_{12}H_{14}O_7$) obtained from orangeade. [< *Gr. hespera*, the west.

hes'per-id, [< hes'per-id; 2 hĕs'pĕr-id, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the Hesperides; relating to the evening star or the western sky: as, *Hesperid* fruit. **2.** Hesperidial. **II**, *n.* Same as HESPERID, 2.

Hes'per-id, n. **1.** One of the Hesperides. **2.** [*h-*] A hesperid.

hes'per-i-date, [< hes-pĕr'i-dāt; 2 hĕs-pĕr'ĭ-dāt, *a.* Having the appearance or structure of a hesperidium or other orange-like fruit.

hes'per-id'e-ous, [< hes'per-id'i-us; 2 hĕs'pĕr-ĭd'ē-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to the order *Hesperidæ*, an old order which included the orange family. **2.** Same as HESPERIDATE.

Hes-per'i-des, [< hes-per'i-dēz; 2 hĕs-pĕr'ĭ-dēz, *n. pl.* *Gr. Myth.* The daughters who, aided by the dragon Ladon, guarded the golden apples of love and fruitfulness, that Hera had received from Gæa (Ge) on her marriage with Zeus. Poets credited them with the gift of song. Late versions represent them as the daughters of Atlas, who aided Hercules in securing three of the golden apples for Eurystheus. Compare HERCULES.

Some traditions mentioned three *Hesperides*, viz.: *Ægle*, Arethusa, and Hesperia; others, four: *Ægle*, Erythesis, Hestia, and Arethusa; and others, again, seven. SMITH'S *Smaller Classical Dict. ed. by* E. H. BLAKENEY, p. 262. [*s. c. o.* 'IAI.]

2. The garden of the gods containing these apples. It was on the river Oceanus, near Atlas, on the borders of eternal darkness. [L., < Gr. *Hesperides*, < *Hesperos*, evening star.]

Hes"per-id'i-an, 1 hes"per-id'i-an; 2 hēs"per-id'i-an, *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the Hesperides. **Hes"per-id'e-an‡.**

hes"per-id'i-um, 1 hes"per-id'i-um; 2 hēs"per-id'i-um, *n.* [-IA-, *pl.*] *Bot.* An indehiscent many-seeded fleshy fruit with a spongy or leathery rind; a berry with a hard rind, as the lemon, or the orange. [< HESPERIDES.] — **hes-per'i-dene,** *n.* A terpene ($C_{10}H_{16}$) derived from orange-oil. — **hes-per'i-din,** *n. Chem.* A white crystalline bitter compound ($C_{28}H_{34}O_{15}$) found in the spongy lining of citrus-fruit rinds.

hes-per'i-id, 1 hes-per'i-id; 2 hēs-per'i-id. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Hesperiidæ*. II. *n.* One of the *Hesperiidæ*.

Hes"per-i'i-dæ, 1 hes"per-oi'i-di; 2 hēs"per-i'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of butterflies having naked hemispherical eyes, anterior wings with 12 nervures, and foremost feet well developed; skippers. [< HESPERIA.] **Hes-per'i-dæ‡.—**

Hes-per'i-i"næ, *n. Entom.* The *Hesperiidæ* considered as a subfamily. — **hes-per'i-oid,** *a.*

hes"per-in'ic, 1 hes"per-in'ik; 2 hēs"per-in'ic, *a. Chem.* Obtained from hesperidene. — **hesperinic acid,** a colorless compound, $C_{20}H_{30}O_{17}+2H_2O$, obtained by oxidizing delimonene.

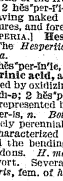
Hes"per-i-ol'de-a, 2 hes"per-oi'di-e; 2 hēs"per-i-ōl'dē-a, *n. pl.* A superfamily of butterflies represented by *Hesperiidæ*.

Hes"per-is'i, 1 hes"per-is; 2 hēs"per-is, *n. Bot.* A genus of Eurasian annual or biennial (rarely perennial) herbs of the family *Cruciferæ*. They are characterized by large purple, white, or yellow flowers and the bending of the seed-radicle over one of the flat cotyledons. *H. matronalis* is the common garden rocket, or damewort. Several varieties are in cultivation. [L., < Gr. *hesperis*, fem. of *hesperios*, western, < *hesperos*, evening.]

Hes"per-is'ɜ, *n.* Same as BENGHAZI: ancient form.

Hes"per-or'nis, 1 hes"per-ōr'nis; 2 hēs"per-ōr'nis, *n. Ornith.* 1. A genus typical of the family *Hesperornithidæ*. 2. [*h-*] A bird of this genus. [< Gr. *hesperos*, western, + *ornis*, bird.]

Hes"per-or-nith'i-dæ, 1 hes"per-or-nith'i-di; 2 hēs"per-ōr-nith'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of aquatic birds from the Cretaceous of Kansas, with rudimentary or aborted wings, keeled sternum, short hinder toes, and pointed teeth implanted in grooves. Of reptilian ancestry, these birds moved through the water chiefly by the aid of their powerful hind legs; they were excellent divers, growth of one and with their serpentlike jaws with the base of an older could swallow prey of almost any length.



1. Head of *Hesperornis regalis*. 2. One of the holocdont teeth (½/), by the aid of their powerful hind legs; they were excellent divers, growth of one and with their serpentlike jaws with the base of an older could swallow prey of almost any length.

size. The type species, *Hesperornis regalis*, was about six feet in length, and somewhat resembled an ostrich. With some related Cretaceous forms they constitute the subclass or order *Odontolcæ*. [< HESPERORNIS.] — **Hes"per-or'ni-thes,** *n. pl. Paleon.* The group of *Hesperornithidæ* containing the *Hesperornis* and several allied forms. — **hes"per-or'ni-thid,** *n.* — **hes"per-or'ni-thoid,** *a. & n.*

Hes"per-us, 1 hes"per-us; 2 hēs"per-ŭs, *n.* 1. *Gr. Myth.* The son of Astræus or Atlas and Eos, or a brother of Atlas. 2. Hesper.

They lingered there till *Hesperus* appeared in the rosy heavens. BULWER-LYTTON *Pompeii* bk. iii, p. 201. [N. Y. ed.]

[h]ich.

Hes"per-us Peak, A mountain in S. W. Colorado; 13,135 ft.

Hes"ra-l, 1 hes'ri-ol; 2 hēs'ra-l, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Hess, 1 hes; 2 hēs, *n.* 1. **Heinrich Hermann Joseph, Baron von** (⁴/₂₁1759–⁴/₂₁1830), an Austrian field-marshal and diplomat. 2. **Heinrich von** (⁴/₂₁1798–³/₂₁1863), a German historical painter. 3. **Johann Jakob** (⁸/₂₁1741–³/₂₁1828), a Swiss Protestant writer. 4. **Ludwig** (¹⁰/₂₁1760–⁴/₂₁1800), a Swiss landscape-painter. 5. **Peter** (⁷/₂₁1792–⁴/₂₁1871), a German painter of battle-scenes.

Hesse, *n.* 1. I. as; 2. hēs. **Nicolas Auguste** (⁷/₂₁1795–⁹/₂₁1869), a French historical painter. 2. I. hes'o; 2 hēs'e (G. **Hes'sen,** 1 hes'en; 2 hēs'en). A state in S. W. Germany; 2,966 sq. m.; capital, Darmstadt.

Hes"se-Cas'sel, 1 hes"e-kās'el; 2 hēs"e-cās'el, *n.* A former electorate and landgraviate of Germany, now part of Hesse-Nassau. [sh]tät, *n.* Same as HESSE, *n.*, 2.

Hes"se-Darm'stadt, 1 hes"e-därm'stät; 2 hēs"e-dārm'stät, *n.* Same as HESSE, *n.*, 2.

Hes"sel-bach'i-an, 1 hes"el-bäk'i-an; 2 hēs'el-bāk'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to F. K. Hesselbach (⁹/₂₁1759–⁷/₂₁1816), a German anatomist. — **Hesselbachian** triangle or Hesselbach's triangle. See TRIANGLE.

Hes"se-Nas'sau, 1 hes"e-nās'ou; 2 hēs"e-nās'ou, *n.* A province in Prussia, 6,060 sq. m.; capital, Cassel and Wiesbaden.

hes'sen-berg-ite, 1 hes'en-bûrg-ait; 2 hēs'en-bērg-īt, *n. Mineral.* A silicate, the composition of which is not known, occurring in the Saint Gothard, Switzerland, as transparent crystals. It may be identical with bertrandite. [< G. *Hessenberg.*]

Hes'sian, 1 hesh'en; 2 hēsh'an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Hesse in Germany, or its inhabitants. — **Hessian bit,** a jointed bit for bridles. — **H. boots,** high Wellington boots, tasseled in front, worn early in the 19th century. — **H. cloth,** a coarse cloth made of hemp, or of jute and hemp, used as bagging. — **H. crucible,** a coarse, highly infusible sand crucible used in melting gold, silver, and other metals, etc. — **H. curve,** in a set of plane curves, the curve of the double points of those curves. — **H. fly,** a small blackish fly or midge (*Cecidomyia destructor*) with red eyes, on the upper surface, supposed to have been introduced into America by the Hessian troops during the Revolutionary War, but in greater probability owing its popular name to its pernicious habits. See HESSIAN†, *n.*, 3. It is very destructive to wheat, laying its eggs in the spring on the leaves. The larvæ are hatched in six or eight days, and pass down the stem, being commonly found within it, as pupæ, above the second joint.



A dwarfed stalk of wheat swollen in places near the ground where the flaxseed pupæ (*b*) are situated between the leaves and stalk; *b*, larva; *a*, flaxseed pupa; *f*, female Hessian fly; *g*, male Hessian fly.

Hes'sian†, 1 hesh'en; 2 hēsh'an, *n.* 1. A native or naturalized citizen of Hesse. 2. [Colloq., U. S.] A venal person; hireling: from the use of Hessian mercenaries by the British in the American revolution. 3. [U. S.] An annoying or destructive person or animal: a contemptuous epithet formerly widely used. 4. *pl.* Hessian boots. 5. *pl.* Andirons having uprights fashioned to resemble Hessian soldiers: made in the United States at the close of the Revolution.

Hes'sian², *n. Math.* A determinant whose constituents are the second derivatives of a function of two or more variables. [< Dr. Otto *Hesse*, German mathematician.]

hess'ite, 1 hes'ait; 2 hēs'īt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic, lead-gray, sectile silver tellurid (Ag_2Te), crystallizing in the isometric system. [G. H. *Hess* (1802–50), a Russian chemist.]

Hes'sle, 1 hes'i; 2 hēs'l, *n.* An urban district and town in East Riding, Yorkshire, England.

hes"son-ite, 1 hes'en-ait; 2 hēs'on-īt, *n.* Same as ESSONITE. [< Gr. *hēssōn*, less].

hest, 1 hest; 2 hēst, *n.* [Archaic.] Same as BEHEST.

Yet I thy *hest* will all performe at full. TASSO'S *Monte d'Arthur* st. 3.

Hes'ter, *n.* [D.] See ESTHER. **Hes'ther‡.**

hes-ter'nal, 1 hes-tûr'nal; 2 hēs-tēr'nal, *a.* [Archaic.] Of or pertaining to yesterday. [< L. *hesternus*, < *hesi*, yesterday.]

Hes'ter Prynne, 1 prin; 2 prīn. In Hawthorne's *Scarlet Letter*, the unfortunate heroine, led astray by Arthur Dimmesdale.

hes-thog'e-nous, 1 hes-thoj'i-nus; 2 hēs-thŏj'e-nŭs, *a. Ornith.* Pelopedic. [< Gr. *esthēs*, dress, + *genos*, offspring.]

Hes'ti-a, 1 hes'ti-a; 2 hēs'ti-a, *n. Gr. Myth.* A maiden divinity, one of the Olympians; daughter of Kronos and Rhea and corresponding to the Roman Vesta: generally represented as veiled. Goddess of the hearth-fire and of the sacred community-fire, she was therefore supposed to preside at all sacrificial altar-fires. Compare VESTA.

Hes'ton and Isle'worth, 1 hes'ton, ail'wurth; 2 hēs'ton, īl'wŭrth. An urban district in Middlesex, England, including the parishes Heston and Isleworth.

He'sus, *n.* Same as ESUS.

Hes'van, } 1 hes'van, hesh'van; 2 hēs'văn, hēsh'văn, *n.*
Hesh'van, } [Heb.] The second month of the Jewish year. See CALENDAR.

Hes'y-chasm, 1 hes'i-kazm; 2 hēs'y-căsm, *n.* Belief or practise of a hesychastic nature.

Hes'y-chast, 1 hes'i-kast; 2 hēs'y-căst, *n. Ch. Hist.* 1. Same as MASSALIAN. 2. A quietist; especially, one of a mystic and quietistic sect that arose in the Greek Church among the monks of Mt. Athos in the 14th century. They were known also as Navel-souls (*Omphalopsychoi*), from their habit of retiring at stated intervals and giving themselves to deliberate prayer with their eyes fixed steadily on the navel. After a period of such contemplation, they averred, a divine light emanated from the soul (whose seat, they declared, was in the navel) and filled the universe. This light they supposed to be the glory of God, the same which shone on Mt. Tabor at the transfiguration of the Lord. < Gr. *hēsychastēs*, < *hēsychazein*, be still. — **hes"y-chas'tic,** *n.* The doctrine of the Hesychasts. — **hes"y-chas'tic,** *a.* Conducing to or expressive of quietude or mental calm.

Hesych'ius, 1 hesh'i-us; 2 hēsh'i-ŭs, *n.* **Hesychius of Alexandria,** a Greek grammarian and lexicographer who lived before 389. 2. **H. of Miletus,** "the illustrious," a Greek historian who lived about 520. **Hes-sy'chi-os†** [Gr.].

het, 1 het; 2 hĕt. Obs.‡, *imp. & pp.* of HEAT, *v.*

het, *a.* [Scot.] Hot.

he-ta'ɾa, } 1 hi-tä'ri-a, -tai'ri-a; 2 hē-tä'ri-a, -tī'ri-a, *n.*
he-tai'ra, } -RA-I, -RI-, -RE-, *pl.* In ancient Greece, one of the class of professional entertainers or courtezans: composed of slaves, freedwomen, and foreigners. The hetæræ of Athens were often distinguished for talents and accomplishments, and held a position of considerable importance. The hetæræ of Corinth were connected with the worship of Aphrodite. [< Gr. *hetaira*, f. of *hetairos*, companion.] — **he-ta'ɾic,** *a.*

he-ta'ɾi-a, } 1 hi-tä'ri-a, -tai'ri-a; 2 he-tä'ri-a, -tī'ri-a, *n.*
he-tai'ri-a, } A political club or any association or society of ancient or modern Greece. 2. Specif., a society organized early in the 19th century with the object of emancipating Greece from Turkish domination. [L., < Gr. *hetairia*; see HETÆRO.] **he-tæ'ryi; he-tai'ryi.**

he-ta'ɾi-o, 1 hi-tä'ri-o; 2 he-tä'ri-o, *n. Bot.* An aggregation of indehiscent carpels bounding a disk-shaped axis, as in the raspberry and strawberry. Called erroneously *hetærio, eterio.* [< Gr. *hetairos*, society, < *hetairos*, comrade.]

het'a-rism, 1 he-tā'ri-zm, -tai'ri-zm; 2 hĕt'ā-rĭzm, -tī'rĭzm, **he-tai'rism,** } *n.* 1. Promiscuous concubinage; especially, the absence of marriage relations that is characteristic of some savage tribes. 2. The theory that this condition characterized early society. Spelled also, erroneously, *hetarism.* [< Gr. *hetairismos*, < *hetairos*, comrade.]

he-tai'rist, } 1 hi-tī'rist, -tai'rist; 2 he-tī'rist, -tī'rist, *n.* 1.
het'a-rist, } One who practises or advocates hetærism. 2. A member of a hetæria. [< Gr. *hetairistēs*, < *hetairos*, comrade.]

— het'ae-ris'tic, het'ai-ris'tic, *a.*

het'æ-roc'ra-cy, 1 het'i-rok'ri-si; 2 hĕt'ē-rŏc'rā-cy, *n.* 1. A government by the hetæræ; the form of religious rule, by fellows. [< Gr. *hetairos*, comrade, + *kratein*, rule.] **het'ai-roc'ra-cy‡.**

he-tæ'ro-lite, 1 hi-tī'ro-lait; 2 he-tē'ro-lit, *n. Mineral.* A metallic, black, opaque zinc-manganese oxid allied to hausmannite. [< Gr. *hetairos*, comrade, + -LITE.]

het'ch-ly, 1 hech'li; 2 hĕch'lĭ, *n.* and HATCHEL.

Hetch Hetch'y, 1 hech hech'i; 2 hĕch hĕch'y. A deep valley in the Yosemite National Park. **Hetch Hetch'eɣ‡.**

hetet, *v.* I. t. To promise. CHAUCER *Cr.* 7. l. 2,400. From *to be called.* CHAUCER *Dr.* l. 200.

het'er-, } 1 het'er-, het'er-o-; 2 hĕt'er-, hĕt'er-o-. From
het'er-o-, } Gr. *heteros*, other, different: combining forms.

— het"er-a-can'thi, *n. pl. Ichth.* A division of acanthopterygian fishes having the dorsal and anal spines asymmetrical.

— het'er-a-canth, *a.* **het'er-a-can'thoust.— het"er-ac'tin-id,** *n. Echin.* Having more than five rays, as certain starfishes, especially of the genus *Asterias*. — **het"er-ad'ni-a,** *n. Med.* The forming of a glandular tissue in an abnormal locality. — **het"er-a-den'ic,** *a.* — **het"er-an'drous,** *a.* Having stamens or anthers of different structure or length. — **het"er-an'dry,** *n.* The quality of being heterandrous. — **het'er-an'ther-y,** *n. Bot.* The state of having the filaments of different lengths on different individuals; said of certain higher plants. — **het"er-an'ther-ous,** *a.* — **het'er-ar'chy,** *n.* Government by a foreigner. — **het"er-a-ton'ic,** *a. Chem.* Composed of dissimilar atoms. — **het"er-an-æ'sis,** *n. Bot.* The unequal or unsymmetrical growth of a nascent plant-organ. — **het'er-ar'i-al,** *a. Anat.* Having three unequal perpendicular axes.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Het"er-eu-puc-tin'i-a, 1 het'er-yu-puk-tin'i-a; 2 hĕt"er-yu-pŭk-tĭn'i-a, *n. pl. Bot.* A group of hamibasidiomycetous fungi in which the secondary spores give origin to accidia on a host different from that on which the teleutospores are produced. [< HETER- + Gr. *eu*, true, + PUCCINIA.]

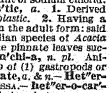
he-ter'ic, 1 he-ter'ik; 2 he-tĕr'ic, *a.* Amphomeric: said of spelling. [< Gr. *heteros*, other.] — **he-ter'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **he-ter'i-cism,** *n.* — **he-ter'i-cist,** *n.*

het'er-ism, 1 het'er-izm; 2 hĕt'er-ĭzm, *n. Biol.* Alternation: **het'er-ize,** 1 het'er-aiz; 2 hĕt'er-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] [Rare.]

To change in form; make different. — **het'er-i-za'tion,** *n.*

het'er-o-ag-glu'ti-nin, *n.* An agglutinin that when introduced into the circulation of the blood of an animal of a different species causes the blood-cells to coalesce. — **het"er-o-al-bu'mose,** *n.* An albumose precipitated by the addition of more than the saturation amount of ammonium sulfid. Compare ALBUMOSE. — **het"er-o-blas'tic,** *a.* 1. Derived from unlike cells: opposed to *homoblastic*. 2. Having a juvenate stage markedly different from the adult form: said of higher plants such as some Australian species of *Acacia* whose juvenate foliage consists of true pinnate leaves succeeded by phyllodes. — **Het"er-o-bran'chi-a,** *n. pl.* Animals with diversiform gills, as a group of (1) gastropods or (2) crustaceans. — **het'er-o-bran'chi-ate,** *a. & n.* — **Het"er-o-car'di-a,** *n. pl. Zoöl.* Same as DIPLOCARDIA. — **het'er-o-car'pism,** *n. Bot.* The property of being heterocarpous. **het'er-o-car'py‡.— het'er-o-car'pous,** *a. Bot.* Having fruit of more than one kind. — **het"er-o-car'pal-y; het"er-o-car'pic.— het'er-o-ca'se-ose,** *n. Physiol. Chem.* A kind of heteralbumose obtained from casein. — **het"er-o-ce'tin-ar,** *a.* Pertaining to rays of light which, while convergent, do not meet. — **het'er-o-ceph'a-lous,** *a. Bot.* Producing heads of male and of female flowers on the same plant, as certain of the Compositæ. — **het'er-o-ce'ra,** *n. pl. Entom.* A division or suborder of *Lepidoptera*; moths. — **het"er-o-cer'cal,** *a. Ich.* Characterized by heterocercy. **het'er-o-cer'ci‡.— het"er-o-cer'cal-ly,** *adv.* — **het'er-o-cercy.— Het"er-o-cer'ci,** *n. pl. Ich.* The *Lysopteri*.

het'er-o-cer"cy, *n. Ich.* Inequality of the caudal fin of a fish produced by the extension of the vertebral column upward and consequent enlargement of one of the lobes, as in sharks, sturgeons, etc. — **Het"er-o-cer'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of clavicorn beetles of an oblong-oval form with all the ventral segments except the last coriaceous, 4-jointed tarsi, and fossorial legs. **Het"er-o-cer'i-dæ‡.— het"er-o-cer'o-gy.—**



Heterocercy.

Tail of one of the *Lepidosteidæ*, showing heterocercal form.

het"er-o-cer'id, *a. & n.* — **het'er-o-ceros,** *n.* Of or pertaining to the *Heteroceræ*. — **het'er-o-chi'ral,** *a.* Having precisely similar appearance save that the left and right sides are reversed, as an object and its image reflected from a mirror. — **het"er-o-chlo'ral-ic-e-ous,** *a. Bot.* Having a perianth in which the outer and inner whorls differ in color, texture, etc. — **het"er-o-chro'ma-tic,** *a. Physics.* Relating to or exhibiting different rates of color; as, *heterochromatic* photometry (comparison of lights of different hues). **het"er-o-chro'mic;** — **het"er-o-chro'mous-ism,** *n.* — **het'er-o-croma,** *n.* Existing in complex colored lights and color-sensations. — **het"er-o-chro'mo-some,** *n. Cytol.* A chromosome, whose shape, size, and purpose differ from those of other chromosomes of the same cell. — **het"er-o-chro'tism; het"er-o-chro'ous,** *a.* Of different colors: said of a flower-head having the ray- and disk-florets of different colors.

het"er-och'o-ry, 1 het'er-ok'o-ri; 2 hĕt'ĕr-ŏc'rō-ry, *n. Biol.* A divergence in ontogenetic sequence affecting the time of formation of parts or organs, as in the early appearance of the heart, during development, in the human embryo. [< HETERO- + Gr. *chronos*, time.] **het'er-o-chro'ni-al; het"er-och'ro-nism‡.— het'er-o-chron'ic,** *a.* — **het"er-o-chro'nous,** *a.* — **het"er-o-chro'sis,** 1 het'ar-o-krō'sis; 2 hĕt'ĕr-o-crō'sĭs, *n.* Abnormal coloration.

het"er-och'to-ny, *n.* The intrusive portion of the fauna of a region as opposed to the indigenous. — **het"er-o-clad'ic,** *a. Anat.* Derived from different arterial twigs: as, a *heterocladic* anastomosis. — **het'er-o-cline,** *a. Bot.* Bearing two kinds of heads on a common receptacle. **het"er-o-cli'nous‡.** Compare HETEROCEPHALOUS.

het'er-o-clite, 1 het'ar-o-klait; 2 hĕt'ĕr-o-clīt, *a.* 1. *Gram.* Inflected irregularly. 2. [Rare.] Not according to rule; irregular; abnormal.

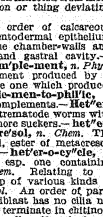
Heteroclite mixtures have . . . been customary in Oriental symbolism. CORNELIUS DECHARME. Heteroclites are combined and exchanged with the disorder of a dream.

G. D'ALVIELLA in *Popular Science Monthly* Oct., 1890, p. 783.

[< LL. *heteroclitus*, < Gr. *heteroklitos*, irregularly inflected, < *heteros*, other, + *klinō*, bend.] **het'er-o-cli'tal; het"er-o-cli'tic** or **-i-cal; het'er-o-cli'tous‡.**

het'er-o-cli'te, *n. Gram.* A word that varies or is irregular in inflection, particularly a noun inflected in more than one stem. 2. [Rare.] A person or thing deviating from the ordinary or correct form.

Het"er-oc'e-la, *n. pl.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] An order of calcareous sponges, especially those with an endothermal epithelium differentiated into collar-cells in the chamber-walls and pavement-cells in efferent canals and cortical region. — **het"er-o-ce'lous,** *a.* — **het"er-o-com'ple-ment,** *n. Physiol. Chem.* An alexin or complement produced by a creature of another species from the one which produces the amboceptor. — **het'er-o-cone,** *n.* — **het"er-o-con'ic,** *a.* Relating to a preference for heterocomplements. — **Het"er-o-cot'y-le'a,** *n. Zoöl.* An order of trematode worms with a posterior adhesive organ and a mouth-sucker. — **het"er-o-cot'y-le-an,** *a. & n.* — **het"er-o-cre'sol,** *n. Chem.* The non-toxic, crystalline, cinnamic acid, ester of metacresol, used as a remedy for lupus. — **het'er-o-cy'clic,** *a. Chem.* A heterocyclic compound, esp. one containing carbon. — **het'er-o-cy'cle,** *n. Chem.* Relating to or containing a circle or ring made up of various kinds of atoms. — **Het"er-o-cy-em'i-da,** *n. pl. An* order of parasitic *Protozoa* in which the adult epithiat has no cilia nor polar cap, but the proximal cells may terminate in flagellate pulpa. — **het'er-o-cyst,** *n. Bot.* A cell uniformly larger than its neighbors, but of doubtful function, developed in algæ of the family *Nostocaceæ*. — **het'er-o-cy'to-tax'in,** *n.* A cytotoxin that is destructive of the cells obtained from an animal of another species. — **Het"er-o-dac'ty-læ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A division of piciarian birds with the second toe turned backward, as in the trogons. **Het"er-o-dac'ty-li‡.— het'er-o-dac'tyl, het"er-o-dac'ty-lic,** *a. & n.* — **het"er-o-dac'ty-lous,** *a.* — **het'er-o-der'ma-tous,** *a.* Having different kinds of skin in different parts of the body. — **het"er-o-des-mot'ic,** *a.* Uniting two dissimilar points in the gray matter of the central nervous system, or uniting a central point with an end-organ: said of nerve-fibers. — **het"er-o-diph'y-cer'cal,** *a. Ich.* Same as HETEROCERCAL. — **het'er-o-don,** *n.*



Foot of a Heteradactyl (*Tropodactylus*).

A colubrine snake (genus *Heterodon*); a hognose snake.—**het'er-o-dont.** *i. a.* Having teeth diversified as molars, canines, and incisors, as most mammals. **II.** *n.* 1. A heterodont mammal. 2. A heterodon.—**Het'er-o-don'ta,** *n. pl. Conch.* An order of bivalves with hinge-teeth, diversified as cardinal and lateral, fitting into corresponding cavities of the opposite valve; see HETERODONT, 2.—**het'er-o-don'ti-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of sharks with a subquadrate head, subterminal mouth, lateral molar and anterior trenchant teeth, and simiiform dorsals: including the Port Jackson shark.—**het'er-o-don'toid,** *a.* & *n.*—**het'er-o-don'tid,** *n.*—**het'er-o-don'toid,** *a.* & *n.*—**Het'er-o-do-rid'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of nudibranchiate gastropods without distinct gills and with simple rhinophores and numerous similar acute lingual teeth. **Het'er-o-do'ris,** *n.* (*t. g.*) —**het'er-o-dor'i-did,** *n.*—**het'er-o-dor'i-doid,** *a.* **het'er-o-dox,** 1 het'er-o-doks; 2 hĕt'-e-o-dŏks, *a.* 1. *Theol.* At variance with an established standard in respect to doctrine; partaking of heresy: opposed to *orthodox*: said of persons or of things.

It might be that an Arminian, a Quaker, or other *heterodox* religionist was to be scourged out of the town.

HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p. 69. IN. M. & CO. 1880.]

2. In general, at variance with any commonly accepted doctrine or opinion.

[< Gr. *heterodoxos*, of a different opinion, < *heteros*, other, + *doxa*, opinion, < *dokeō*, think.] **het'er-o-dox'al-ist.**—**het'er-o-dox'ly,** *a. a.* According with the then accepted standards; heretical opinion.—**het'er-o-dox'ly,** *adv.*—**het'er-o-dox'ness,** *n.*

het'er-o-dox'y, 1 het'er-o-doks'i; 2 hĕt'-e-o-dŏks'y, *n.* [-ries, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, *pl.*] 1. The state or character of being heterodox. 2. A doctrine, belief, or opinion at variance with accepted standards. [< Gr. *heterodoxia*, false opinion, < *heterodoxos*: see HETERODOX.]

het'er-o-drome, *n. Physiol.* A negative induced current.—**het'er-od'ro-mous,** *a. Bot.* Having spirals running in different directions.—**het'er-o-dy'na-my,** *n.* Same as ANTIDYNAMY.—**het'er-o-dyn'a-mous,** *a.* Relating to the manner in which certain characteristics of ancestors prevail in inheritance.

het'er-o-dyn, 1 het'er-o-din; 2 hĕt'er-o-dĭn, *a. Radio.* Describing the manner by which oscillations are developed in a separate tube of a receiving set, that are of a frequency almost equal to that of the transmitting station, the two oscillations forming beats.—**het'er-o-dyn'ing,** *v.*

het'er-oe'cious, 1 het'er-ē'shus; 2 hĕt'er-ē'shŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or marked by heteroecism. [< HETER- + Gr. *oikos*, house.] **het'er-oe-cism'al;**

het'er-oe'cism, 1 het'or-ē'sizm; 2 hĕt'er-ē'sĭzm, *n. Biol.* The development of different stages of existence on different hosts: said of certain species of the wheat-rust (*Puccinia graminis*), which lives in its first stage on the barberry as *Æcidium berberidis*, and in its second on the wheat or some other grain, as *Uredo graminis*.

het'er-o'e-py, *n.* Variation from standard pronunciation.—**het'er-o-cp'ic,** *a.*—**het'er-o-form,** *a.* Relating to the heteroprotease as distinguished from the protoproteose molecules.

het'er-o-gam'ete, 1 het'ar-o-gam'ĭt; 2 hĕt'er-o-găm'ĕt, *n. Biol.* A gamete differing in size or character from that of the opposite sex: contrasted with *isogamete*.—**het'er-o-ga-met'ic,** *a.*

het'er-og'a-mous, 1 het'ar-og'a-mus; 2 hĕt'er-ŏg'a-mŭs, *a.* Bearing flowers that are sexually of two kinds, as in many composite flowers, in which the ray-florets may be neutral while disk-florets are fertile. [< HETERO- + Gr. *gamos*, marriage.] **het'er-og'a-my,** *n.* 1. *Bot.* The condition of being heterogamous. (2) Indirect fertilization. 2. *Biol.* Alternation of two sexual generations or a sexual and a parthenogenetic generation.—**het'er-ge-nal.**

het'er-o-gan'gli-ate, 1 het'ar-o-gan'gli-ĕt; 2 hĕt'er-o-găn'gli-ăt, *a.* Having the ganglia of the nervous system unsymmetrically arranged, as in mollusks.

het'er-oge-ne'i-ty, *n.* [-ties, 1 -iz; 2 -ĭz, *pl.*] 1. The state or character of being heterogeneous; dissimilarity of quality or kind; unlikeness of constituent parts.

We English are a mixture of many races, and our characteristic is *Heterogeneity*.

BARNO WEISS *German, Present and Past* p. 131. [N. Y. & CO.]

—**biological heterogeneity** (*Geol.*), the mixture, as in glacial drift, of débris derived from various sorts of rocks.—**physical h.** (*Geol.*), the mixture, as in glacial drift, of rock débris by various stages of commmution, from boulders to clay and mud.

het'er-o-ge'ne-ous, 1 het'ar-o-j'i'nı-us; 2 hĕt'er-o-gē'ne-ŭs, *a.* Unlike in character or quality, structure or composition; consisting of unlike ingredients or ingredients of different kinds; not homogeneous: foreign; anomalous; incongruous. [< LL. *heterogenus*, < Gr. *heterogenēs*, < *heteros*, other, + *genos*, kind.] **het'er-o-gene;**

het'er-o-ge'ne-al; [Rare]; **het'er-o-ge'ne-an†.**

Syn.: confused, conglomerate, discordant, dissimilar, mingled, miscellaneous, mixed, non-homogeneous, unhomogeneous, unlike, various, various. Substances quite unlike are *heterogeneous* as regards each other. A *heterogeneous* mixture is one whose constituents are not only *unlike* in kind, but unevenly distributed; a compound is composed of substances such as lime, sand, and clay, which are *heterogeneous* as regards each other, but the cement is said to be homogeneous if the different ingredients are evenly mixed throughout, so that any one portion of the mixture is exactly like any other. A substance may fail of being homogeneous and yet not be heterogeneous, in which case it is said to be *non-homogeneous* or *unhomogeneous;* a bar of iron that contains flaws, air-bubbles, etc., or for any other reason is not of uniform structure and density throughout, the no foreign substance is mixed with the iron, is said to be *non-homogeneous*. A *miscellaneous* mixture may or may not be *heterogeneous;* if the objects are alike in kind, but different in color, quality, use, etc., and without special order or relation, the collection is *miscellaneous;* if the objects differ in kind, such a mixture is also, and simply *heterogeneous*. A pile of unassorted lumber is *miscellaneous;* the contents of a schoolboy's pocket are commonly *miscellaneous* and might usually be termed *heterogeneous* as well. *Non-homogeneous*: alike, homogeneous, identical, like, pure, same, similar, uniform.

—**heterogeneous noun** (*Gram.*), a noun having one gender for the singular form and another for the plural, as certain Latin words.—**h. number** (*Math.*), a mixed number.—**h. quantities** (*Physics*), quantities of different dimensions. See DIMENSION.—**h. surds** (*Math.*), surds with different indices.—**het'er-o-ge'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**het'er-o-ge'ne-ous-ness,** *n.*—**het'er-o-ge'ne-al-ness†.**

het'er-o-gen'e-sis, 1 het'ar-o-jen'i-sis; 2 hĕt'er-o-jĕn'e-sĭs, *n. Biol.* (1) Spontaneous generation. See ABIOGENESIS. (2) A mode of reproduction in which the parent produces offspring that differ from itself in structure and habits, but after one or more generations revert to the parent form.

Where propagation is carried on by *heterogenesis*, or is characterized by unlikeness of the successive generations, there is always asexual genesis with occasionally-recurring sexual genesis; in other words — agamogenesis interrupted more or less frequently by gamogenesis. SPENCER *Biology* vol. i. p. 84. p. 211. [A. 1872.]

(3) Hybridism in which there may be intercourse without impregnation: opposed to *homogenesis*. 2. Heterogeny. [< HETERO- + GENESIS.] —**het'er-o-ge-net'ic,** *a. Biol.* (1) Relating to or characterized by heterogenesis. 2. *Philos.* Relating to external origination. **het'er-o-gen'ic;** **het'er-og'e-nous†.**—**het'er-o-ge-nic'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being heterogeneous. **het'er-o-gen'ist,** *n.* A believer in the theory of spontaneous generation.

het'er-og'e-nite, *n. Mineral.* A dark-brown or black decomposition product of smaltite.—**het'er-og'e-ny,** *n.* Production by a cause different from the effect.—**het'er-oglob'u-lose,** *n.* A member of the heteroprotease group, derived from globulin.—**Het'er-og'na-thi,** *n. pl. Ich.* A suborder of pectognathous fishes with brush-like teeth not produced between orbits and with jaw and pharyngeals diversiform, including the *Characinidæ*, etc.—**het'er-ognath,** *a.* & *n.*—**het'er-og'na-thous,** *a.*—**het'er-ogomph,** *a.* Having differently formed spikes, as in the bristles of certain *Chætopoda*.

het'er-og'o-nous, 1 het'er-og'o-nus; 2 hĕt'er-ŏg'o-nŭs, *a.* 1. *Bot.* Having flowers that are dimorphous or trimorphous as to the relative lengths of stamens and styles, an adaptation for cross-fertilization. 2. *Biol.* Marked by indirect development through salutary generations.—**het'er-og'o-ny,** *n.* Heterogenesis: now not in use.—**het'er-og'o-nous-ly,** *adv.*

het'er-og'o-ny, 1 het'ar-og'o-ni; 2 hĕt'er-ŏg'o-ny, *n. Bot.* The state or quality of being heterogonous. **het'er-ogo'nism,** *n.*

het'er-og'ra-phy, 1 het'ar-og'ra-fi; 2 hĕt'er-ŏg'ra-fy, *n.* 1. Orthography in which the same letter represents different sounds in different words, as *wild* and *child*, *camp* and *cent*. 2. Spelling varying from the standard. 3. Heterophony. [< HETERO- + -GRAPHY.] —**het'er-ograph'ic,** *a.* Relating to or characterized by heterography. **het'er-ograph'i-cal†.**

het'er-og'y-na, *n. pl. Entom.* A tribe or other group of hymenopterous insects having the hindmost tarsi subcylindrical at the base and the hypopygium not concealed, with scales or nodes, and differentiated into males, females, and neuters: ants.—**het'er-og'y-nous,** *a. Entom.* 1. Of or pertaining to *Heterogyna*. 2. Having the females differentiated into sexual and neuter forms, as a bee or an ant. 3. Having the females differing structurally from the males.

het'er-og'y-ny, 1 het'ar-oj'i-ni; 2 hĕt'er-ŏj'ĭ-ny, *n.* Same as HETEROECISM.—**het'er-ol'de-one,** *n.* Diverticulum.—**het'er-o-lin-mune',** *a.* Immune to cell-products taken from an animal of another species than that from which the immune serum was taken.—**het'er-o-lize'** [Rare]; **het'er-olyze,** *v.* Infection of foreign origin or from without. 2. Infection transmitted by a person who is not himself affected.—**het'er-o-lo-ca'tion,** *n.* Impulse to movement obtained from another individual.—**het'er-o-ki-ne'sis,** *n. Biol.* Karyokinesis in which the material of the germ-plasm is unequally distributed.—**het'er-o-ma'li-a,** *n. Pathol.* Same as HETEROPLASIA.—**het'er-o-lat'er-al,** *a.* Relating to opposite sides.—**het'er-o-lec'i-thal,** *a. Biol.* Having the yolk unequally distributed: said of ova.—**het'er-o-lith,** *n.* A meteorite differing in its chemical composition from terrestrial vegetable matter, found chiefly in the stomachs of ruminants.—**het'er-ol'o-bous,** *a.* Having lobes of different size.

het'er-o-log'ic, 1 het'ar-o-loj'ik; 2 hĕt'er-ŏ-lŏj'ĭk, *a.* 1. Consisting of different elements, or containing the same elements in varying proportions; not homologous. 2. *Med.* Consisting of abnormal tissue; abnormal in structure, as a tumor. [< HETERO- + Gr. *logos*, proportion, < *legō*, speak.]

het'er-ol'o-gy, 1 het'ar-ol'o-ji; 2 hĕt'er-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* 1. Difference of structure as compared with a type; lack of homology; abnormality. 2. Analogy between unrelated organisms: contrasted with *homology* between related organisms.

het'er-o-ly'sin, *n. Toxicol.* A hemolytic poison in the blood of one species of animal for the blood of another species.—**het'er-o-ly'sis,** *n.* The action of a heterolysin.—**het'er-o-ly'tic,** *a.*—**het'er-o-mal'lous,** *a. Bot.* Disposed like the leaves in a box-wood, as the leaves or stems of certain mosses.—**het'er-o-mas'ti-gate,** *a. Biol.* Having flagella diversified as tractellum and gubernaculum, as some infusorians.—**Het'er-o-mas'ti-go'da,** *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of flagellate infusorians with the flagella unlike, some flagella, a mouth, and animal nutrition.—**het'er-o-mas'tigo'dan,** *a.* & *n.*—**het'er-om'a-ton,** *n.* [Rare.] Something extracted from foreign matter to *automaton*.

Is not man the only automaton on earth? The things usually called so are in fact *heteromatons*. A. W. AND J. C. HARE *Guesses at Truth* 2nd Ser. p. 108. [MACM. 1850.]

—**het'er-o-me'clc,** *a.* Of different length or value.

Het'er-om'er-a, 1 het'er-om'ar-a; 2 hĕt'er-ŏm'er-a, *n. pl. Entom.* A division of beetles with the tarsi of the first and second legs four-jointed and those of the hinder pair five-jointed. [< Gr. *heteromerēs*, unequal, < *heteros*, different, + *meros*, part.] —**het'er-om'er-an,** *n.*

het'er-o-mer'ic, 1 het'ar-o-mer'ik; 2 hĕt'er-o-mĕr'ĭk, *a. pl. Ornith.* A section of mesomyodan passerines with the femoral artery aberrantly developed, as in the pipirids. [< HETERO- + Gr. *meros*, thigh.]—**het'er-om'er-ism,** *n.*

het'er-om'er-ous, 1 het'ar-om'ar-us; 2 hĕt'er-ŏm'er-ŭs, *a.* 1. *Biol.* (1) Possessing parts that differ in number, form, or composition, as the whorls of a flower. (2) Exhibiting stratification, as a stratified epithelium made up of two or more distinct layers of cells. 2. Having dissimilar chemical composition, the similar in other properties. 3. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the *Heteromera* or the *Heteromeri*.

Het'er-o-me-tab'o-la, *n. pl. Entom.* A division of insects differing among themselves in metamorphosis, but not manifesting abrupt stages, including *Hemiptera*, *Orthoptera*, *Pseudoneuroptera*, *Physopoda*, and *Thysanura*.—**het'er-ome'ta-bol'ic,** **het'er-o-me-tab'o-lous,** *a.*—**Het'er-o'mi,** *n. pl. Zool.* An order of teleost fishes variously limited: (1) Those with the shoulder-girdle not directly connected with the cranium and with the hypocoracoid and hypercoracoid coalesced into an imperforate plate, including the notacanthids and lipogenyids; (2) the true *Heteromi*; also, the *Lyopomi*.—**het'er-om'e,** *n.*—**he-ter'o-mor'a,** *n.*—**Het'er-om'i-ta,** *n. Zool.* A large genus of flagellate infusorians with anterior and ventral flagella.—**het'er-o-morph,** *n.* 1. One of the *Heteromorphæ*. 2. A decorative design composed by the amalgamation of two or more objects.

Het'er-o-mor'pha, 1 het'ar-o-mōr'fa; 2 hĕt'er-o-môr'fa, *n. pl. Entom.* A division of insects with complete metamorphosis in abrupt stages, including *Coleoptera*, *Lepidoptera*, etc.—**Het'er-o-mor'phæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Opisthocomidæ* as a superfamily.

het'er-o-mor'phic, 1 het'ar-o-mōr'fik; 2 hĕt'er-o-môr'fĭc, *a.* 1. Deviating from the normal form or standard type; irregular in structure or proportions. 2. *Entom.* Varying in form at different stages of life, as insects undergoing complete metamorphosis; of or pertaining to the *Heteromorpha*. [< Gr. *heteromorphos*, of another form, < *heteros*, other, + *morphē*, form.] **het'er-o-morphous†.**—**heteromorphic joints,** joints in which the apposed surfaces are unequal and dissimilar.

het'er-o-mor'phism, 1 het'ar-o-mōr'fizm; 2 hĕt'er-o-môr'fĭsm, *n.* 1. The quality of being heteromorphic. 2. *Zoöph.* Diversity of form among the compound zoöids of a colony. 3. *Chem.* Diversity of form in the crystals of like compounds: opposed to *isomorphism*.

het'er-o-mor'phite, *n. Mineral.* Same as JAMESONITE.

het'er-o-mor'pho-sis, *n.* 1. Abnormal shape, size, or structure; any disease characterized by deformity. 2. The assumption of the function of one organ by another. 3. The replacement of a lost part by another, but in an abnormal position.

His curious investigations into *heteromorphosis*—substitution of one organ by another, transformation of one organ into another—was really an outgrowth of these studies.

Pop. Science Monthly Oct., 1897, p. 797.

het'er-o-mor'phy, *n. Bot.* Heteromorphism; but applied only in the specific sense of abnormality or deformity in plants.—**Het'er-o-my-a'ri-a,** *n. pl. Conch.* An order of bivalves having unequally developed adductor muscles, as *Mya* and *Mytilus*. **Het'er-om'y-ar,** *n.*—**het'er-om'y-ar-i-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Het'er-o-my'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Saccomyidæ*.—**het'er-om'y-id,** *a.* & *n.*—**het'er-om'y-oid,** *a.*—**Het'er-o-my'o-pæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of saccomyid rodents having the temporal regions but little inflated, rooted molars, and spinigerous pelage; spiny pocket-mice. **Het'er-o-my'os,** *n.* (*t. g.*).—**het'er-om'y-ine,** *a.* & *n.*—**Het'er-o-ne'me-a,** *n. pl. Bot.* A former group of plants embracing the higher cryptogams.—**het'er-o-ne'mous,** *a.*—**Het'er-o-ner'te-ti'ni,** *n. pl. Zool.* An order of *Nemertini*, characterized by the enclosure of the proboscis sheath in the interior or dermal muscles.—**het'er-o-ne-phrol'y-sin,** *n.* A nephrolysin antagonistic to the renal cells of animals of other species.—**het'er-o-ne'phro-tox'in,** *n.* A nephrotoxin sexual form of certain worms of the genus *Nereis*, formerly regarded as a distinct genus.

Of the *Heteronereis* sexual forms, both are dicecious; one is small, and swims on the surface, the other is larger and lives at the bottom.

F. M. BALFOUR *Comp. Embryol.* vol. i. p. 343. [MACM. 1885.]

—**het'er-o-ne're-id,** *a.* & *n.*—**het'er-o-neu'ral,** *a.* Denoting muscles with nerves to more than one body-segment.

het'er-o-nom'ic, 1 het'ar-o-nom'ik; 2 hĕt'er-o-nŏm'ĭc, *a.* Having different or opposite polarity or direction of the contact of bodily parts in experiments in animal magnetism: opposed to *isonomic*.

het'er-on'o-mous, 1 het'ar-on'o-mus; 2 hĕt'er-ŏn'o-mŭs, *a.* 1. *Biol.* Divergent, or differing from the common type: said of one of a series of related things, as the somites of an arthropod. 2. Subject to the law or rule of another. 3. Characterizing the double images of a nearer point, when a farther point is fixated, because the image which appears to the right is that of the left eye. [< HETERO- + Gr. *nomos*, law.] —**het'er-on'o-mous-ly,** *adv.*

het'er-on'o-my, 1 het'ar-on'o-mi; 2 hĕt'er-ŏn'o-my, *n.* 1. Subjection to the authority of another, or to law from without the subject: opposed to *autonomy*. 2. *Metaph.* Subjection to another or different law: Kant's term for any single action or mode of life that does not conform to the autonomy, or absolute and unconditioned character, of the moral law: opposed to the *autonomy* of practical reason, or pure moral principle. The Christian principle of moral life is not heteronomy, but the *heteronomy*, but the autonomy of pure practical reason: for Christianity does not make the knowledge of God or of his will the ground of the law. CAIRD *Philos. of Relig.* lib. ii. p. 297. [MACM. 1880.]

het'er-o-nym, 1 het'ar-o-nim; 2 hĕt'er-o-nĭm, *n.* 1. A word spelled like another of different sound and meaning; as, wind, a current of air, and wind, to coil, are *heteronyms*: distinguished from *homonym*. 2. [Rare.] Another name for the same thing; especially, one of two precisely equivalent terms in different languages.

—*Cr. heteronymos*, < *heteros*, other, + *onyma*, name.]

Het'er-on'y-mous, 1 het'ar-on'i-mus; 2 hĕt'er-ŏn'y-mŭs, *a.* 1. Relating to, having the nature of, or containing a heteronym. 2. Having different names. 3. *Optics.* Appearing on the side opposite to that of the eye that produced it: said of double images of an object produced when the point of sight is beyond the object, when the image seen by the right eye is on the left side, and vice versa: opposed to *homonymous*. **het'er-o-nym'ic;** —**het'er-on'y-mous-ly,** *adv.*

het'er-on'y-my, 1 het'ar-on'i-mi; 2 hĕt'er-ŏn'y-my, *n.* The use or existence of different names for the same thing; the relation of heteronyms.

Het'er-o-ou'si-an, *a.* & *n.* [Rare.] HETEROUSIAN.

het'er-o-par'the-no-gen'e-sis, 1 het'ar-o-pär'thi-no-jen'i-sis; 2 hĕt'er-o-pär'thē-no-jĕn'e-sĭs, *n.* 1. The production of males and females from unfertilized eggs: opposed to *homoparthenogenesis*, in which only one sex is obtained from the same egg. 2. Alternation of parthenogenetic and sexual generations.

het'er-op'a-thy, 1 het'ar-op'a-thi; 2 hĕt'er-ŏp'a-thy, *n. Med.* 1. Allopathy. 2. A state of morbid or abnormal susceptibility to stimuli. [< HETERO- + -PATHY.]

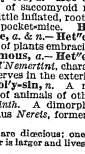
—**het'er-o-pathic,** *a.*

het'er-o-pel'mous, *a. Ornith.* Having the flexor tendons disposed so that the flexor perforans supplies the two anterior toes and the flexor hallucis the two posterior, as in trogons.—**het'er-opet'a-lous,** *a. Bot.* Possessing petals of more than one form.—**het'er-oph'a-ri,** *n. Ornith.* The *Atrichornithidæ*.—**het'er-oph'a-gous,** *a.*

het'er-o-phas'i-a, 1 het'ar-o-fā'zi-a; 2 hĕt'er-o-fā'zhĭ-a, *n. Pathol.* A form of aphasia in which the patient habitually uses words foreign to his meaning. [< HETERO- + Gr. *phasis*, speech.] —**het'er-o-pha'si-ac,** *n.* One afflicted with heterophasia.

het'er-o-phe'my, 1 het'ar-o-fi'mi or -ef'-; 2 hĕt'er-o-fē'my or -ĕf'e-my (XIII), *n.* A form of partial aphasia in which vocal utterance is normal, but the patient habitually says or writes one *III IV*, 1st to thing when he means another. 4th tos.

Heterophemy . . . means merely the speaking otherwise. . . . I go unwillingly to Greek for a compound name descriptive of this



Heteropelmous Foot of Trogon.
Ad. flexor perforans; *Md.* flexor perforatus; *Hy.* hypopygium; *Mx.* maxilla; *Lm.* lamina.

mental phenomenon, and would gladly see my word displaced by a good English word. . . . *Heterophemy* of course gives us *heterophemize* and *heterophemist*.
R. G. WHITE in *The Galaxy* Nov., 1875, p. 693.

[< HETERO- + Gr. *phēmi*, say.] — **het″er-o-phe′mism,** *n.* **1.** A misuse of words in speech, due to heterophemy. **2.** Same as HETEROPHEMY.— **het″er-o-phe′mist,** *n.* A person troubled with heterophemy.— **het″er-o-phe-mis′tic,** *a.* Relating to or exhibiting heterophemy.— **het″er-o-phe′mize,** *vi.* To say or write unconsciously one thing for another.

het″er-o-pho′ni-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Utterance in an unnatural or broken voice. **het″er-oph′o-ny‡.**— **het″er-o-pho′ri-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* A tendency on the part of the two visual lines to take, with passive adjustment, some other relation than parallelism, but permitting of habitual binocular vision.— **het″er-oph-thal′mi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Dissimilarity of the eyes, whether as respects color or muscular action.— **Het″er-o-phy-ad′ic,** *a.* *Bot.* Having two kinds of stems, one bearing the fructificative and the other the vegetative branches, as in some species of *Equisetum*.— **het″er-o-phy-let′ic,** *a.* **1.** Relating to different classes. **2.** *Biol.* Of different descent, but similar in appearance; isomorphic; convergent.— **Het″er-o-phyl′li,** *n. pl.* *Conch.* A group of ammonites having the septal margins diversely foliated.— **het″er-o-phyl′lous** (XIII), *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having more than one form of leaves. **2.** *Conch.* Of or pertaining to the *Heterophylli*.— **het′er-o-phyl″ly,** *n.* *Bot.* The condition of having leaves that differ, as in size or form, from the normal neighboring leaves.-**Het″er-op′i-dæ,** *n. pl.* A family of heterocœlous sponges with a continuous dermal cortex and subdermal sagittal triradiate spicules. **Het″er-o′pi-a,** *n.* (t. g.) — **het″er-o-pla′si-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* The development of abnormal tissue by diseased action.

het′er-o-plasm, 1 het′ər-o-plazm; 2 hĕt′er-o-plăsm, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid formation composed of tissues foreign to the locality where they are found. [< HETERO- + Gr. *plasma*, anything formed, < *plassō*, form.] — **het″er-o-plas′tic,** *a.* Relating to or resembling a heteroplasm.

het″er-o-plas′tid, 1 het″ər-o-plas′tid; 2 hĕt″er-o-plăs′tid, *n.* An invertebrate form made up of a series of cells of different construction: distinguished from *homoplastid*.

het′er-o-plas″ty, 1 het′ər-o-plas″tı; 2 hĕt′er-o-plăs″ty, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* A plastic operation in which the portion grafted is taken from another person or organism than the patient. **2.** *Pathol.* Any unclassified abnormal development by formative action in an organ or tissue. [< HETERO- + Gr. *plastos*, formed, < *plassō*, form.]

Het″er-op′o-da, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A division of gastropods, especially an order of *Diœcia* or *Azygobranchia* with the foot compressed and adapted for swimming: including *Pterotracheidæ*, *Carinariidæ*, etc. They are pelagic in habits, are gelatinous in structure, are transparent in body and shell (if the latter is present), and are carnivorous in habits. The ventral side is turned upward when they swim, and the foot or a part of it serves as a fin and also to fasten the body to floating objects or to the prey.— **het′er-o-pod, het″er-op′o-dan,** *a.* & *n.*— **het″er-op′o-dous,** *a.*— **het″er-op′o-dal,** *a.* Applied to nerve-cells having different kinds of processes: distinguished from *homoiopodal*.— **het″er-o-po′lar,** *a.* **1.** Having polar correspondence to something other than itself. [C.] **2.** *Biol.* Having dissimilar poles, as certain *Stauraxonia*. — **het″er-o-pro′ral,** *a.* *Spong.* Having dissimilar proræ.— **het″er-o-pros′o-pus,** *n.* *Terat.* A monster having two faces.— **het″er-o-pro′te-ose,** *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* One of the proteoses; an intermediary product formed in the hydration of proteids. It is the least diffusible of the proteoses. Tho insoluble in cold water, and only slightly so in hot water, it is easily soluble in salt solution. Each member of the class to which it belongs derives its name from the kind of proteid from which it is derived, as **het″er-o-ca′se-ose, het″er-o-glob′u-lose.**

het″er-o-psy″cho-log′i-cal, 1 het″ər-o-sai″ko-lej′ı-kəl; 2 hĕt″er-o-sȳ″co-lŏğ′i-cal, *a.* Pertaining to the method of developing or explaining moral laws from experiences not strictly lying within moral consciousness: opposed to *idiopsychological*.

The chief *heteropsychological* theories of ethics . . . are all founded on an attempted identification of the moral sentiments with some other function of our nature. MARTINEAU *Types of Ethical Theory* vol. ii, bk. i, ch. 2, p. 70. [MACM. 1891.]

[< HETERO- + PSYCHOLOGICAL.]

Het″er-op′ter-a, 1 het″ər-ep′tər-ə; 2 hĕt″er-ŏp′ter-a, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A suborder of hemipterous insects with the coxæ of the fore legs generally remote from the cheeks, and the wings generally differentiated into three regions; bugs. The anterior wings are thickened or horny in the basal portion, the distal portion being more membranous; in repose the wings lie close to the back, giving the insect a flattened appearance. Some feed on the juices of plants, others on animal juices, all being provided with a proboscis. Many of the species, as the bedbug, are repulsive in appearance and have disgusting odors. [< HETERO- + Gr. *pteron*, wing, < *petomai*, fly.] — **het″er-op′ter, het″er-op′ter-an,** *n.*— **-op′ter-ous,** *a.*

het″er-op′tics, *n.* Erroneous optics; a wrong way of seeing or looking: a humorous word.— **het″er-op-to′ton,** *n.* *Gram.* & *Rhet.* Enallage of case; antiptosis. [C.] — **het″er-o-rex′i-a,** *n.* A perverted appetite.— **het″er-o-rhab′dic,** *a.* Characterized by gill-filaments of unequal length, as in certain bivalve mollusks.— **het″er-o-rhi′zal,** *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Rooting from no fixed point: applied to the rootlets proceeding from various points of a spore during germination.

het″er-os′ci-an, 1 het″ər-esh′ı-ən; 2 hĕt″er-ŏsh′i-an (XIII), *a.* Literally, having different shadows; hence, of or pertaining to any part of the earth's surface, either north or south of the equator, as contrasted with the opposite side: from the different direction in which the noonday shadows fall in northern and southern zones other than the tropics. [< Gr. *heteroskios*, throwing a shadow only one way, < *heteros*, other, + *skia*, shadow.]

het″er-os′ci-an, *n.* One of two persons or races living on opposite sides of the equator; as, the Japanese and the Australians are *heteroscians*.

het′er-o-scope, *n.* An apparatus for testing heteroscopy.— **het″er-os′co-py,** *n.* Dissimilarity of vision in the two eyes. — **het″er-o-sex′u-al,** *a.* Pertaining to the other sex.— **het″er-o-sex″u-al′i-ty,** *n.* Depraved feeling toward the opposite sex.— **het″er-o′sis,** *n.* *Gram.* & *Rhet.* Enallage. — **het′er-o-site,** *n.* *Mineral.* An alteration product of lithiophilite.

Het″er-o-so′ma-ta, 1 het″ər-o-sō′mə-tə; 2 hĕt″er-o-sō′ma-ta, *n. pl.* *Ich.* An order of teleost fishes, the flatfishes, which when adult have both eyes on one side and the body correspondingly distorted.

Heterosomata. This group seems to be an offshoot from the Gadidæ. Its essential feature is in the unsymmetrical character of the bones of the head. The head is twisted about, so that both eyes are on the same side. The body is compressed, and the side without the eyes is habitually kept lowermost. The blind side is usually colorless. The very young are symmetrical, one eye on each side, the body is translucent and the fish is vertical in the water. The processes by which the eye of the lower side becomes transferred through or over the head to the other side are very curious and interesting. There is but one family. DAVID STARR JORDAN *Manual of the Vertebrates* p. 163. [MCC. & CO. '04.]

— **het″er-o-so′ma-tous, het″er-o-so′mous,** *a.*— **het′er-o-some,** *n.*

het″er-o-so-ter′ic, *a.* *Theol.* Pertaining to salvation through another person.— **Het″er-o-spo′re-æ,** *n. pl.* *Bot.* **1.** A group or suborder of ferns with two kinds of spores. **2.** A similar group of *Equisetaceæ*. **3.** A similar group of *Lycopodiaceæ*.— **Het″er-o-spo′ri-um,** *n.* A genus of fungi with conidia having a warty coat. *H. echinulatum* produces the fairy ring-spot disease on carnations. Other species are destructive to the leaves of spinach, lilies, and larches.— **het″er-os′po-rous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having both macrospores and microspores. **het″er-o-spor′ic‡.**— **het″er-o-stach′y-ous,** *a.* Having bisexual flowers and the sexes in separate spikes on the same plant, as in certain species of *Carex*.— **het″er-os′ta-sis,** *n.* *Biol.* Suppression of characters in Mendelian inheritance.— **het″er-o-stat′ic,** *a.* *Elec.* Measuring by the aid of a charge other than the one to be measured: applied to an electrometer, as distinguished from *idiostatic*.— **het″er-o-stau′ral,** *a.* *Biol.* Having an irregular polygon as the base of a pyramid: said of certain heteropolar *Stauraxonia*. — **het″er-o-stem′o-nous,** *a.* Possessing unlike stamens.— **het″er-os′te-o-plas″ty,** *n.* Transplantation of bone either from another person or from an animal of a different species.

Het″er-os′tra-ca, 1 het″ər-os′trə-kə; 2 hĕt″er-ŏs′tra-ca, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A Paleozoic order of ostracophorous fishes with exoskeletal plates composed of 3 layers, no bone-corpuscles, and no limbs, including the *Pteraspididæ*. [< HETER- + Gr. *ostrakon*, hard shell.] **Het″er-os′tra-ci‡.**— **het″er-os′tra-can,** *a.* & *n.*— **het″er-os′tra-cous,** *a.*

het″er-o-stroph′ic, 1 het″ər-o-strof′ık; 2 hĕt″er-o-strŏf′ic, *a.* **1.** Turned the other way, or in a direction other than the usual one: specif., said of certain univalve shells. **2.** *Anc. Pros.* Composed of strophes of different verse-forms. [< Gr. *heterostrophos*, < *heteros*, other, + *strophē*; see STROPHE.] **het″er-os′tro-phous‡.**

het″er-os′tro-phy, 1 het″ər-os′tro-fı; 2 hĕt″er-ŏs′tro-fy, *n.* A turning in a contrary direction; the state of being heterostrophic. [< HETERO- + Gr. *strophē*; see STROPHE.] **het″er-os′tro-phe‡.**

het′er-o-styled, *a.* *Bot.* Same as HETEROGONOUS.— **het′er-o-styl″ism,** *n.* The mode in which certain plants insure cross-pollination, some long-styled flowers having short stamens and short-styled flowers having long stamens, as in various species of *Primula* and *Myosotis*. **het′er-o-sty″ly‡.**— **het″er-o-syl-lab′ic,** *a.* *Phon.* Describing a sound-group in which the utterance of one or more of the last elements necessitates a new act of breathing out.— **het″er-o-syl′lis,** *n.* An asexual stage in certain worms: the reproductive organs are contained in the caudal segments of the body, which undergo a marked change, the creature's body being divided into two dissimilar parts. Compare HETERONEREIS.— **het″er-o-tac′tous,** *a.* Relating to or exhibiting heterotaxy. (1) *Geol.* Irregular; lacking uniformity in stratification or arrangement of parts; heterogeneously arranged. (2) *Bot.* Having organs in unusual situations.

het′er-o-tax″y, 1 het′ər-o-taks″ı; 2 hĕt′er-o-tăks″y, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The production of plant-organs in unusual situations. **2.** *Pathol.* A malformation due to displacement or lateral transposition of organs. [< HETERO- + Gr. *taxis*, order, < *tassō*, arrange.] **het″er-o-tax′i-a‡; het″er-o-tax′is‡.**— **het″er-o-tax′ic,** *a.* *Pathol.* Manifesting malformation by misplacement of organs.

het″er-o-te′lic, *a.* Directed toward a foreign or extraneous end: opposed to *autotelic*.— **het″er-o-thal′lic,** *a.* Having zygospores developed from branches belonging to thalli or mycelia of different character.— **het″er-o-ther′a-py,** *n.* *Med.* Same as ALLOPATHY.— **het″er-o-ther′mal,** *a.* Having blood that varies in temperature with that of the surrounding medium, as in the case of toads: opposed to *homœothermal*.— **het′er-o-therm,** *n.*— **het″er-o-ther′mic.** **1.** *Meteor.* Indicating a state of temperature in which dry and warm air, tho mixed, have not been amalgamated. **2.** Relating to heterotherms; cold-blooded.— **Het″er-o′tis,** *n.* *Ich.* A genus of African osteoglossid fresh-water fish characterized by having an accessory breathing organ on the fourth branchial arch. The single species (*Heterotis niloticus*) builds great nests for its spawn and guards for a time the young, which have temporarily long, external, red gill-filaments.— **Het″er-o-to′ma,** *n.* *Bot.* A genus of Mexican campanulaceous herbs bearing large bluish or yellow flowers in terminal racemes. There are only 4 species. *H. lobelioides*, the bird-plant, is in cultivation.— **het″er-ot′o-mous,** *a.* **1.** *Mineral.* Having a cleavage unlike that which is characteristic of the mineral in its ordinary form, as a variety of feldspar. **2.** *Bot.* Differing in the divisions of calyx and corolla. **het″er-o-tom′ic‡.**— **het″er-ot′o-nous,** *a.* *Mus.* Having different tones: said of scales or chords.

het″er-ot′o-py, 1 het″ər-et′o-pı; 2 hĕt″er-ŏt′o-py, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A misplacement of an organ, or a growth abnormally situated. **2.** *Biol.* A divergence in ontogenetic sequence affecting the position of parts or organs, as in the origin of the human sexual organs from the mesoderm. [< HETERO- + Gr. *topos*, place.] **het″er-o-to′pi-a‡; het″er-ot′o-pism‡.**— **het″er-o-top′ic, het″er-ot′o-pous,** *a.* Misplaced; of, pertaining to, or exhibiting heterotopy.

Het″er-ot′ri-cha, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* An order of ciliate infusorians with a band of long cilia differentiated corresponding to the adoral circlet of *Peritricha*. The genus *Stentor* is a well-known example.— **het″er-ot′ri-chous,** *a.* Having unlike cilia; of or pertaining to the *Heterotricha*. **het″er-ot′ri-chal‡.**— **heterotrichous band,** the band of long cilia in *Heterotricha*.— **het″er-o-tri′sty-ly,** *n.* That form of heterostylism in which there are three types of flowers differing in the relative lengths of pistils and stamens.— **het′er-o-troph,** *n.* A plant unprovided with chlorophyl enough to assimilate all the carbon dioxid necessary and hence deriving nutriment from other sources; a heterotrophic plant.

het″er-ot′ro-phy, *n.* **1.** Any disorder of nutrition. **2.** *Biol.* & *Bot.* An abnormal manner of obtaining nourishment: applied to certain plants having no true root-hairs, and obtaining all nourishment by a fungus, the hyphæ of which closely invest the roots and take the place of the root-hairs. Compare AUTOTROPHY. [< HETERO- + Gr. *trephō*, feed.] — **het″er-o-troph′ic,** *a.*

het″er-o-tro′pi-a, *n.* *Ophthalm.* Adjustments of the eyes in which the two visual lines so diverge that binocular vision is habitually absent; strabismus.— **het″er-o-trop′ic,** *a.* Anisotropic; eolotropic.— **het″er-ot′ro-pous,** *a.* *Bot.* Same as AMPHITROPOUS. **het″er-ot′ro-pal‡.**— **het″er-o-typ′ic,** *a.* *Biol.* Denoting a form of mitosis in which the chromosomes split at an early period, but the halves remain united by the ends and open out into rings, each of which represents two chromosomes. **het′er-o-type‡; het″er-o-typ′i-cal‡.**

Het″er-ou′si-an, 1 het″ər-ū′sı-ən; 2 hĕt″er-u′si-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the Heterousians or their belief. **2.** [h-] Same as HETEROUSIOUS. **II.** *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of a theological party in the early church that affirmed that the substance of the Son is essentially different from that of the Father; an Arian. See HOMOOUSIAN. [< Gr. *heterousios*, < *heteros*, other, + *ousia*, essence, < *ousa*, f. ppr. of *eimi*, be.] **Het″er-o-ou′si-an‡; Het″er-o-ou′si-ast‡; Het″er-ou′si-ast‡.**— **het″er-ou′si-a,** *n.* *Theol.* Difference in substance or difference in essence. **het″er-o-ou′si-a‡.**— **het″er-ou′si-ous,** *a.* *Theol.* Different in substance or essence; not homoousious. **het″er-o-ou′si-ous‡.**

het″er-o-xan′thin, *n.* *Chem.* A methylxanthin ($C_6H_6N_4O_2$) occurring in urine, after ingestion with tea, coffee, or cocoa. — **het″er-ox′e-nous,** *n.* *Biol.* Infesting a number of kinds of hosts, as certain varieties of parasites.— **het″er-o-ze-te′sis,** *n.* *Logic.* Same as IGNORATION OF THE ELENCH. See IGNORATION; FALLACY.— **het″er-o-zo′nal,** *a.* Having different zones, as in the facets of a crystal. Compare TAUTOZONAL.— **het″er-o-zy-gos′ity,** *n.* *Biol.* In Mendelian inheritance, the state or condition due to an organism having developed from a heterozygote.— **het″er-o-zy′gote,** *n.* *Biol.* A Mendelian hybrid resulting from the fusion of two gametes that bear different allelomorphs of the same character and which in consequence does not breed true: contrasted with *homozygote*.— **het″er-o-zy′gous,** *a.*

Heth, 1 heth; 2 hĕth, *n.* *Bib.* Son of Canaan. *Gen.* x, 15. [Heb., terrible.]

Heth′a-lon, 1 heth′ə-lon; 2 hĕth′a-lŏn, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

heth′e-rig, *n.* [Scot.] Same as HEADLAND, 2.

Heth′er-ing-ton, 1 heth′ər-ıŋ-tən; 2 hĕth′er-ing-ton, **William Maxwell** ($^{6}/_{4}$1803–$^{5}/_{23}$1865). A Scottish divine and ecclesiastical historian.

Heth′lon, 1 heth′lon; 2 hĕth′lŏn, *n.* *Bib.* *Ezek.* xlvii, 15. [Heb., stronghold.]

het′man, 1 het′mən; 2 hĕt′man, *n.* [-MANS, *pl.*] **1.** *Rus. Hist.* The title of the head or general of the Cossacks, who was elected annually; an ataman. The office of hetman was abolished by the emperor Nicholas except as hereditary in the imperial family. See COSSACK. **2.** *Pol. Hist.* The leader of an army; hence, the great hetman, or commander-in-chief.

All Europe hailed their *hetman*, Platoff, as the hero of the war.
J. S. MOSBY *War Reminiscences* p. 146. [D. M. & CO.]

[Pol., < G. *hauptmann*, chief man.] — **het′man-ate,** *n.* The rule or jurisdiction of a hetman.— **het′man-ship,** *n.* The office or dignity of a hetman.

het′o-form, 1 het′o-fērm; 2 hĕt′o-fôrm, *n.* *Chem.* A white powder, $Bi(C_9H_7O_2)_3Bi_2O_3$, employed as an antiseptic.

he′tol, 1 hī′tōl *or* -tel; 2 hē′tōl *or* -tŏl, *n.* *Chem.* Synthetic sodium cinnamate ($C_6H_5CHCHCOONa$), a white crystalline powder used as an antitubercular remedy.

het′ra-lin, 1 het′rə-lin; 2 hĕt′ra-lin, *n.* *Chem.* A molecular compound, $(CH_2)_6N_4.C_6H_6O_2$, of resorcin and hexamethylenetetramin employed in uric-acid diathesis.

het′ter, 1 het′ər; 2 hĕt′er, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Eager; bitter. **2†.** Hotter: compar. of HOT.

Het′tin-ger, 1 het′ın-jər; 2 hĕt′in-ğer, *n.* A county in North Dakota.

Het′ton, 1 het′ən; 2 hĕt′on, *n.* A town in Durham county, England.

het volk. [S.-Afr. D.] The common people.

Het″zel′, 1 et″sel′; 2 ĕt″sĕl′, **Pierre Jules** ($^{1}/_{15}$1814–$^{3}/_{16}$1886). A French publisher and author; pseudonym, "P. J. Stahl."

heu, 1 hiū; 2 hū, *interj.* [L.] Alas!

heu′bach-ite, 1 hiū′baн-ait; 2 hū′bäн-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A submetallic black hydrated cobalt and nickel oxid ($(CO.Ni)_4O_3(OH)_6$), that is found as an incrustation on barite. [< *Heubachthal*, in Baden.]

Heub′ner's dis-ease′. A disease characterized by inflammation of the inner coat of the cerebral arteries, caused by syphilis; syphilitic endarteritis.

heuch[1], 1 hiuн; 2 hūн, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A glen with rugged sides; a crag. **2.** A coal-pit; a shaft in a coal-mine. **heugh†.**

heuch[2], *n.* & *interj.* [Scot.] A dancer's cry of excitement; a joyful ejaculation.

Heu′che-ra, 1 hiū′kı-rə; 2 hū′ee-ra, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of perennial herbs of the saxifrage family (*Saxifragaceæ*), with usually radical leaves and naked scapes bearing clusters of white, greenish, red, or purple flowers. *H. americana* is known as alum-root. *H. sanguinea*, from Mexico, with deep-red flowers, is cultivated for ornament. [< Prof. *Heucher*, German botanist.]

heu gase, 1 hiū gēz; 2 hū ğāş. [Eng.] The otter-hunter's cry to hounds at a find.

heuk, 1 hūk; 2 hŭk, *n.* [Scot.] A reaping-hook; a sickle.

heu′land-ite, 1 hiū′lənd-ait; 2 hū′land-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A pearly, vitreous, variously colored, transparent, brittle, hydrous calcium-aluminum silicate ($H_{10}CaAl_2Si_6O_{21}$), belonging to the group of zeolites and crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< H. *Heuland*, English mineralogist.]

heu′mite, 1 hiū′mait; 2 hū′mīt, *n.* *Petrol.* An aphanitic igneous rock intermediate between tinguaite and nephelinite, containing sodic feldspar, barkevikite, nephelite, etc. [< *Heum*, in Norway.]

Heu′reaux, 1 ū″rō′; 2 û″rō′, **Ulisses** (1846–$^{7}/_{26}$1899). A President of Santo Domingo; was assassinated.

heu-re′ka, *n.* & *interj.* Eureka.

heu-ret′ic, 1 hiu-ret′ık; 2 hū-rĕt′ic, *n.* The branch of logic that treats of invention or discovery. [< Gr. *heuretikos*, ingenious, < *heuriskō*, invent.] **heu-ret′ics‡.**

heu-ris′tic, 1 hiu-ris′tık; 2 hū-rĭs′tic, *a.* Aiding or guiding in discovery; inciting to find out or invent. [< Gr. *heuriskō*, find out.]

heurts, 1 hūrts; 2 hûrts, *n. pl.* *Her.* Roundels azure; hurts.

Heus′ka-ra, *n.* Same as EUSKARA.— **Heus-ka′ri-an,** *a.*

Heus′ser, 1 hois′ər; 2 hŏis′er, **Meta** (*née* Schweizer) ($^{4}/_{6}$1797–$^{7}/_{19}$1901). A Swiss religious poet and writer; *Alpine Lyrics*.

heu′vel, 1 hū′vl; 2 hû′vl, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A hillock; height.

He′ve-a, 1 hī′vı-ə; 2 hē′ve-a, *n.* *Bot.* A tropical American genus of tall trees of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*. They have trifoliolate leaves, small monœcious flowers, without petals, and stamens united in a column. *H. brasiliensis* furnishes the Para rubber.

he′ve-ene, 1 hī′vı-īn; 2 hē′ve-ēn, *n.* *Chem.* An oily amber-yellow compound ($C_{15}H_{24}$) obtained when caoutchouc or gutta-percha is distilled. [< *Hevea*, a genus of South-American trees yielding caoutchouc.]

He-ve′li-us, 1 hı-vī′lı-us *or* (*G.*) hē-vē′lī-us; 2 he-vē′li-ŭs *or* (*G.*) he-ve′lī-us, **Joannes** ($^{1}/_{28}$1611–$^{1}/_{28}$1687). A Polish astronomer.

He-ves′, 1 hē-vesh′; 2 he-vĕsh′, *n.* **1.** A county in N. central Hungary; 1,497 sq. m.; capital, Erlan. **2.** A town in that county.

Hev′i-la, 1 hev′ı-lə; 2 hĕv′i-la, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Hev′i-lath, 1 hev′ı-lath; 2 hĕv′i-lăth, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

hew, 1 hiū; 2 hū, *v.* [HEWED; HEWN OR HEWED, HEWD[s]; HEW′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To dress with an edged tool; cut into shape with blows, as of an ax or adz: frequently with *out*; as, to *hew* logs; to *hew* a chamber *out* of the rock. **2.** To cut down or cut to pieces, as with an ax or sword; fell by blows with an edged tool or weapon; cut up; hack; chop: followed by *down* or some qualifying phrase; as, to *hew down* a tree; to *hew* an enemy to pieces. **3.** Figuratively, to make or fashion with labor; work out with effort or exertion: often with *out* or *through*; as, to *hew out* one's fortune.

[Thomas Cromwell] simply *hews* his way . . . as a woodman *hews* his way *through* the forest. GREEN *Short Hist.* § 6, p. 351. [H. 1875.]

II. *i.* To give sharp and repeated blows, either to fashion or to destroy.

> Thy work is to *hew* down. In God's name then
> Put nerve into thy task. WHITTIER *To Rouget*, 3.

[< AS. *hēawan*, hew.] Syn.: see cut.

hew†, *n.* A hewing; cutting down; *destruction.*

hew†, *n.* Same as HUE. **hewe**†.– **hewed**†, *a.* Hued.

hewel†, *n.* A household servant; a retainer.

hew'er, 1 hiū'er; 2 hū'er, *n.* One who hews.

—**hewers of wood and drawers of water,** laborers of the lowest class: in allusion to Josh. ix. 21.

Hewes, 1 hiūz; 2 hiūz. **Joseph** (1730–71/1779). An American patriot; member of the Continental Congress from North Carolina; signer of the Declaration of Independence.

hew'gag, 1 hiū'gag; 2 hū'gāg, *n.* A short wooden toy pipe closed at one end with a vibrating parchment and emitting a harsh sound when blown. [Cp. GEWGAW.]

hew'hole, 1 hiū'hōl; 2 hū'hōl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The green woodpecker; hickwall. **hew'sē**; **hew'half**'.

Hew'lett, 1 hiū'et; 2 hū-ĕt, *n.* 1. **Abram Stevens** (1811/22–1/18 1903), An American ironmaster, statesman, financier, and educator; mayor of New York city, 1887–1889. 2. **Peter Cooper** (1861–3/4 1921), American capitalist and inventor.

Hew'lett, 1 hiū'et; 2 hū'ĕt, **Maurice Henry** (1/2 1861–1/18 1923). An english novelist; *Richard Yea and Nay*, etc.

hewn, 1 hiūn; 2 hūn, *pp.* of HEW, *v.* [*C. T.* l. 13,614.

Hew of Lincoln. Same as HUGH OF LINCOLN. CHAUCER

Hew'son, 1 hiū'sn; 2 hū'sn, **William** (11/14 1733–3/4 1774). An english surgeon.

hex- [l hĕks-, hekś-; 2 hĕks-, hekś-. From Gr. *hex*, **hex'a-**, *y sic*: combining forms.—**hex'a-ba'sic**, *a. Chem.* Having a basicity of six atoms; as, *hexabasic* acids.—**Hex'abblyes**, *n.* A synopsis (in the form of the ordinal titles) of the *Basilica* of Justinian, published about the middle of the 14th century by Harmenopulus, a judge of Thessalonica. It was modified as recently as 1345, and remained a code of law for the kingdom of Greece until the 19th century. See BASILICAS.—**hex'a-can'thus**. **I.** *a. Zool.* Having six hooks. **hex'a-can'thous**. **II.** *n.* An embryo of a tapeworm.—**hex'a-cap'su-lar**, *a. Bot.* Six-capsuled.—**hex'a-car'bon**, *a.* Containing six atoms of carbon.—**hex'a-ce**, *n.* A summit of a polyhedron formed by the meeting of six faces.—**Hex'a-cer'a-ti'na**, *n. pl. Spong.* An order of triaxonian silicious sponges, with a skeleton of pithed horny fibers, or without a skeleton.—**hex'a-ce'ra-tose**, *a.*—**hex'a-che'te**, *n. pl. Entom.* A division of dipterous insects with a proboscis of six bristle-like pieces, as in *Tabanidæ*.– **hex'a-chæ'tous**, *a.*—**hex'a-chlo'rid**, *n.* Any compound containing six atoms of chlorin; as, benzene *hexachloride*, $C_6H_6Cl_6$.—**hex'a-chord**, *n.* **1.** A series of six tones with a half step between the third and fourth tones, and whole steps between the others. **2.** *Gr. Mus.* (1) A diatonic series of six tones. (2) The tuning of a major sixth. (3) A musical instrument with six strings.—**hex'a-chor'dal**, *a.*—**hex-ach'ro-nous**, *a. Pros.* Having six mono or metrical units of time.—**hex'a-cid**, *n.* Any six monad atoms capable of being replaced by six acid radicals: said of a base.—**hex'a-co'lic**, *a. Anc. Pros.* Composed of six cola or series.—**hex'a-com'pound**, *n.* Any compound of six atoms of the same kind.—**hex'a-con'ta-he'dron**, *n.* A solid body bounded by sixty sides or faces.—**deltoidal hexacontahedron**, a hexacontahedron formed by combining the icosahedron and the great rhombicosidodecahedron.—**Hex'a-co-ral'la**, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A group of coralligenous polyps.— **hex'a-co-ral'lan**, *a.* Belonging or pertaining to the Hexacorallia.—**hex'a-cor'al-lia**, *n. pl.* —**Hex'a-cri'nus**, *n. Paleon.* A genus of crinoids of the family *Hexacrinitæ*, found in the Devonian rocks.—**hex'act**, **I.** *a.* Having six rays. **hex-ac'ti-nal**; **hex-ac'tine**. **II.** *n.* A spongespicule with six rays.—**hex-ac'ti-nel'lid**, *a.* and *n.*—**Hex-ac'ti-nel'lina**, *n. pl. Spong.* An order of triaxonian silicious sponges with a skeleton of silicious spicules, including glass sponges.—**hex-ac'ti-nel'lid**, **hex-ac'ti-nel'lin-an**, *a.* & *n.* —**hex-ac'ti-nel'line**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Hexactinellida*.—**Hex'ac-tin'i-a**, *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Anthozoa*.—**Hex'ac-tin'oid**, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A group of actiniarians.—**hex'actin'i-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

hex'ad, 1 hĕks'ad; 2 hĕks'ăd, *n. Chem.* Having a combining power of six; sexivalent.

hex'ad, *n.* **1.** The number six; also, a group of six, or a series of six numbers. **2.** *Chem.* An atom, radical, or element that has a combining power of six. See VALENCE. [< LL. *hexas* (*hexad-*), < Gr. *hexas* (*hexad-*), number six, < *hex*, six.] **hex'ade**†.– **hex-ad'ic**, *a.* Of the nature of a hexad; arranged in groups of six; based on the number six.

hex'a-dac'ty-lism, *n.* The condition of having six fingers or toes.—**hex'a-dac'ty-lous**, *a.* Having six fingers or toes.—**hex'a-dec'ane**, *n. Chem.* A white semisolid ($C_{16}H_{34}$) of the paraffin series of hydrocarbons, found in American petroleum.— **hex'a-de-co'ic**, *a.* Containing sixteen atoms of carbon.—**hexadecoic acid**, one of PALMITIC ACID.– **hex'a-dec'yl**, *n. Org. Chem.* The univalent radical ($C_{16}H_{33}$) of hexadecane.– **hex'a-de-cyl'ic**, *a.* Relating to hexadecyl or hexadecane.—**hex'a-dra'chon**, *n.* An old Greek coin, equal to six drachmas.—**hex'a-em'er-on**, *n.* **1.** A period of six days, usually applied specifically to those of the creation.

> We are apt to pass over this great incident [appearance of dry land at creation] of the *hexaemeron* more lightly . . . than its relative importance deserves. *Dana Bible Illust., First Week, Wednesday* in vol. i, p. 25. [c. a bros. 1872.]

2. An account of the six days of creation; as, the Mosaic *hexaemeron*.– **hex'a-foil**, *n.* Having six foils; sixlobed.– **hex'a-gfol.** **I.** *a.* Expressed in six languages; as a *hexaglot* Bible. **II.** *n.* A book giving versions of the same text or subject-matter in six different languages, generally arranged in parallel columns.

hex'a-gon, 1 hĕks'a-gon; 2 hĕks'a-gŏn, *n. Geom.* A figure, especially a plane figure, with six sides and six angles. [< L. *hexagonum*, < Gr. *hexagōnon*, neut. of *hexagōnos*, six-cornered, < *hex*, six, + *gōnia*, corner, angle.]—**Lemoine hexagon**, a hexagon formed by joining the six points where the sides of a triangle intersect the parallels to the sides drawn through the Lemoine point.— **Pascal's h.** or **hexagram**, a hexagon about which a conic is circumscribed.– **hex'a-go'ni-an-chy-ma**†, *n. Bot.* Tissue composed of cells that are hexagonal in section.– **hex'a-gonize**, *v.* To form into a hexagon.

hex-ag'o-nal, 1 hĕks-ag'o-nal; 2 hĕks-ăg'o-nal, *a.* **1.** Having the form of a hexagon; having its section a hexagon; six-sided.

> A crystal of silica dissolved and re-dissolved a thousand times will never assume any other form than the *hexagonal*. DRUMMOND *Natural Law, Conformity to Type* p. 301. [c. r. 1884.]

2. Formed of or divided into hexagons; as, *hexagonal* structures. **hex-ag'o-nous**†.—**hexagonal numbers**, the series of polygonal numbers formed from the arithmetical series whose difference is 4. See POLYGONAL. **n. system of crystallization**, see CRYSTALLIZATION.– **-ly**, *adv.*

hex'a-gon-ite, 1 hĕks'a-gon-ait; 2 hĕks'a-gŏn-īt *n.* A pink tremolite, containing a small quantity of manganese: found in St. Lawrence county, N. Y. [< HEXAGON.]

hex'a-gram, 1 hĕks'a-gram; 2 hĕks'a-grăm, *n.* **1.** *Occult.* A combination of two equilateral triangles like that shown in the figure, the symbol of the Pythagorean school. **2.** *Geom.* One of the three lines or lines possessing some special properties. **3.** One of the 64 figures, each composed of six parallel lines, on which the Chinese Book of Changes is based. [< Gr. *hexagrammatos*, of six letters, < *hex*, six, + *graphō*, write.]– **Brianchon's** HEXAGRAM. **hexagram or hexagon**, a hexagon, circumscribed about a conic, the three lines joining whose opposite angles intersect in the same point.



Hex'a-gram'mi-dæ, *n. pl.* A North Pacific family of mailcheeked fishes with a long body, long spinous dorsal and anal and complete ventral fins: including rock-trout. **Hex'a-gran'noes**, *n.* (t. g.) = **hex'a-gram'mid**, *n.*— **hex'agram'moid**, *a.* & *n.*— **hex-a-gyn**, *n. Bot.* A plant of the order *Hexagynia*.— **Hex'a-gyn'i-a**, *n. pl. Bot.* The 6th order in the first 13 classes of the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those with six styles.— **hex-ag'o-nous**, *a.* Having six styles; of or pertaining to the order *Hexagynia*. **hex'a-gyn'i-an**†.– **hex'a-he'dral**, *a.* Having the form of a hexahedron; having six bounding planes.— **hex'ahe'dric**, *n.* A meteoric iron ore which has a cubic or hexahedral form and cleavage: far rarer than an octahedrite. See METEORITE.

hex'a-he'dron, 1 hĕks'a-hi'dron; 2 hĕks'a-hĕ'dron, *n.* [=DRONS or -DRA, *pl.*] A solid bounded by six plane faces. [< HEXA- + Gr. *hedra*, seat, < *hezomai*, sit.]— **regular h.**, a cube.

hex'a-hem'er-on, *n.* Same as HEXAEMERON.— **hex'a-hy'drate**, *n. Chem.* A mixture containing six molecules of water, or its hydrogen groups.— **hex'a-hy'dric**, *a. Chem.* Composed of six hydrogen atoms.— **hex'a-hy'dro-cel**, *n.* — **hex'a-hy'drid**, *n. Chem.* A hydrid in which each molecule holds six atoms of hydrogen. **hex'a-hy'drid**†.

hex'a-hy'dro-ben'zene, *n. Chem.* Cyclohexane, C_6H_{12}. From Gr. *hex*, six, + *hydor*, water: a combining form implying six hydrogen atoms added to the molecule.— **hex'a-hy'dro-ben'zine**, *n.*— **Hex'a-hy'dro-ter'pene**, *n. Chem.* A liquid of complex structure, having the empirical formula $C_{10}H_{16}$, isomeric with methylene. It is found in some forms of petroleum.— **hex'a-hy'dro-cat'a-col**, *n. Chem.* A colorless oil (CH_2 $H_4(OH)_2$) obtained by reducing pyrocatechin.— **hex'a-hy'dro-thy'mol**, *n. Chem.* A colorless oil ($CH_3C_6H_9(OH)$ C_3H_7) obtained by reducing thymol with hydrogen.— **hex'a-hy'dro-tol'u-ene**, *n. Chem.* A liquid compound of a grayish color, obtained by reducing triquinoyl.

hex'a-l'ro-sane, *n.* A soft pliable paraffin-like substance, having the composition C_6H_{14}.— **hex'a-kis-oc'ta-he'dron**, *n. Crystal.* A hexoctahedron.— **hex'a-kis-te'tra-he'dron**, *n. Crystal.* A hexatetrahedron.— **hex'a-kis-tet'ra-he'dral**, *a.*— **hex-al'de-hyde**, *n. Chem.* A colorless liquid ($C_6H_{12}O$) produced by the slow distillation of calcium formate and caproate.— **hex'a-mere**, *n. Spong.* In sponges, an opening or mesh of the sixth degree in a reticulation.— **hex'a-mer'ic**, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having a 6-parted floral whorl: generally written *6-merous*. **2.** *Zool.* Having six parts or divisions; arranged in sixes or multiples of sixes, as in corals. **hex-am'er-al**;– **hex-am'er-ism**, *n.*

hex-am'e-ter, 1 hĕks-am'i-ter; 2 hĕks-ăm'e-ter, *a.* **1.** Having six metrical feet or measures in a verse, especially dactylic and anapestic. **2.** Having six dipodies, as in classic verse so measured.

hex-am'e-ter, *n. Pros.* A verse of six feet or measures; especially, the dactylic hexameter of the Greek and Latin epics, consisting of five dactyls (or spondees) and a spondee may be substituted), a fifth dactyl (rarely replaced by a spondee), and a sixth foot, which is commonly a spondee, but sometimes a trochee (especially in Greek poetry).

An **lambic hexameter** is called an *Alexandrine*. In English and German verse a six-stress line, with mingled measures of two or three syllables accented on the first syllable, is loosely called a *hexameter*. Sometimes a hexameter is made to observe rules of quantity also. See FOOT, *n.*, 7.

Slowly she went by the ledges; and the maid was alone in the darkness.
Watching the pulse of the oars die down, as her own died with them. CHARLES KINGSLEY *Andromeda*.

This is the forest primeval. The murmuring pines and the hemlocks. LONGFELLOW *Evangeline*, I., < Gr. *hexametros*, of six measures, < *hex*, six, + *metron*, measure.]— **hex'ameter'ic**, *a.* Hexametrical.— **hex'a-mi'ter**, *n.* A stichos of six metrical feet.— **hex-am'e-tral**†; **hex-am'et'ri-cal**†.

The pathway of English poetry is strewn with bones of *hexameters*. HOLMES *Old Stubber Men and Letters, Longfellow* p. 46. [D. M. & CO. 1887.]

— **hex-am'e-trist**, *n.* A writer of hexameters. **hex'ametrize**, *v.* To compose hexameters.— **hex-am'e-tro-graph**, *n.* To describe in hexameters; compose hexameters.

hex'a-meth'y-lat'ed, *pa.* Containing six methyl groups.— **hex'a-meth'y-lene**, *n. Org. Chem.* Same as HEXAMETHYLENAMINE.

Hex'a-mil'i-on, 1 hĕks'a-mil'i-on; 2 hĕks'a-mil'i-on, *n.* Same as LYSIMACHIA.

Hex-an'ta-dæ, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of sharks with one dorsal fin and only seven branchial apertures; *Notidanidæ*.

Hex-an'chus, *n.* (t. g.)— **hex-an'chid**, *n.*— **hex-an'choid**, *a.* & *n.*— **hex-an'der**, *n.* A plant of the class *Hexandria*.— **hex-an'dri-a**, *n. pl. Bot.* The 6th class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those whose flowers have six free stamens.— **hex-an'drous**, *a. Bot.* Having six stamens; pertaining to *Hexandria*. **hex-an'dry**.— **hexane**, *n. Chem.* One of five isomers (C_6H_{14}) of the paraffin series; especially, a volatile colorless oil contained in petroleum.— **hex'a-ne'mic**, *a.* Possessing a Mosaic phlan vessels, as the *Insecta*.— **hex-an'gu-lar**, *a.* Having six angles.— **hex'a-ni'trate**, *n. Chem.* Any compound containing six nitric radicals (NO_3) to the molecule, as hexanitrocellulose, $C_6H_4(ONO_2)_6O_5$.— **hex'a-nit'ric**, *a. Arch.* Having six parts or divisions, as a vault.— **hex'a-par'tite**, *a. Arch.* A system of vaulting in which every bay has six compartments: occurring in some naves of the latest Romanesque and earliest Pointed types, as in that of Notre Dame, Paris.– **hex'a-ped**, *a.* Same as HEXAPOD.— **hex'apet'a-lous**, *a. Bot.* Having six petaline organs.— **hex'apet'a-lous**, *a. Bot.* Six-petaled.— **hex'a-phase**, *a. Elec.* Exhibiting six phases, as in certain kinds of alternating-current circuits.— **hex'a-phyl'lous**, *a. Bot.* Six-leaved.

Hex'a-pla, 1 hĕks'a-pla; 2 hĕks'a-plă, *n.* An edition of the Holy Scriptures containing six versions in parallel columns; especially, a collection of Hebrew and Greek versions of the Old Testament thus arranged, published by Origen in the 3d century. [< Gr. (*ta*) *hexapla*, neut. pl. of *hexaploos*, sixfold, < *hex*, six, + *-ploos*, -fold.]

hex'a-plane, *n.* An aeroplane seventy feet long, having three propellers and designed to carry six persons. *The Sun*, New York, Aug. 18, 1910, p. 1, col. 6.— **hex'a-plar**, *a.* **1.** Containing six versions in parallel columns; sixfold. **2.** [H-] Of or pertaining to the Hexapla. **hex'a-plar'ic**†.

Since Origen's time, biblical critics have distinguished two editions . . . of the Septuagint, . . . the common text . . . and the *Hexaplar* text, or that corrected by Origen himself. T. H. HORNE *Intro. to Study of Bible* vol. ii, pt. i, p. 71. [t. & o. 1872.]

hex'a-plex, *a.* Sixfold; sexivalent. **hex'aploid**.— **hex'aploid**, *a.* Having six feet; of or pertaining to the *Hexapoda*: in early use applied mainly to insect-larvæ. **hex-ap'o-dal**†; **hex-ap'o-dous**†. **II.** *n.* One of the *Hexapoda*.— **hex-ap'o-ds**, *n. pl.* The true or six-legged insects.— **hex-ap'o-dan**, **hex'a-pode**, *a.* & *n.*— **hex-ap'o-dy**, *n. Anc. Pros.* Six feet taken together, or a verse or line consisting of six feet.— **hex'a-pro'style**, *a. Arch.* Having a six-columned portico in front, as a temple.— **hex'a-pro'to-dont**, *a.* Having six lower incisors: a characteristic of an extinct genus of hippopotamuses, the *Hexaprotodon*.— **hex'ap-sal'mus**, *n. Gr. Ch.* A collection of six psalms said daily at lauds. **hex'apsal'most**.— **hex-ap'ter-ous**, *a.* Six-winged.— **hex'a-ra'di-al**, *a. Zool.* Sixrayed, as a hexactinellid sponge.— **hex'arch**, **I.** *a. Bot.* Having six strands: said of a stele. **II.** *n.* primary plant-core with six vascular strands.— **hex'ar-chy**, *n.* A government by six persons; an aggregation of six states.– **hex'a-se'mic**, *a. Anc. Pros.* Having a time length of six semeia or mora; hexachronous. **2.** Composed of feet of six semeia.– **hex'a-seme**†.— **hex'a-sep'alous**, *a. Bot.* Having six sepals.– **hex'a-sistem'o-nous**, *a. Bot.* Having six stamens.— **hex'as-ter**, *n. Spong.* A sponge-spicule with six equal rays along three axes which intersect at right angles.– **Hex-as'ter-op'o-ra**, *n. pl. Spong.* A tribe of hexactinellidans with thimble-shaped chambers and hexaster spicules in the mesoglœa.— **hex-as'ter-oph'e-rous**, *a.*— **hex'as-ti'chous**, *a.* Having six ranks in section or stanza of six lines. **hex-as'ti-chon**†.— **hex'a-stich'ic**, *a.*— **hex-as'ti-chous**, *a. Bot.* Having organs disposed in six vertical rows.— **hex'a-stigm**, *n. Arch.* The correlate of a hexagram: a figure determined by six points.— **hex'astyle**, *a. Arch.* Having a front with six columns: said of a portico or a temple. **hex'a-sty'lar**†.— **hex'a-style**, *hex'a-sty'los*, *n.*— **hex'a-sty'lic**, *a.*— **hex'a-sul'fid**, *n. Chem.* A compound in which there are six atoms of sulfur.— **hex'a-syl-lab'ic**, *a.* Composed of six syllables. —**hex'a-te'tra-he'dral**, *a.* —**hex'a-te'tra-he'dron**, *n.* same as HEXTETRAHEDRON, etc.



Hexastyle.
The temple of Zeus at Olympia (restored).

Hex'a-teuch, 1 hĕks'a-tūk; 2 hĕks'a-tūk, *n.* The first six books of the Bible considered as constituting one literary whole or specially connected historical series. [< HEXA- + Gr. *teuchos*, tool, book; < *teuchein*, make.]— **Hex'ateu'chal**, *a.*

hex-a-tom'ic, *a. Chem.* **1.** Having six replaceable monad atoms: said of alcohols, etc.; as, mannite is a *hexatomic* alcohol. **2.** Composed of six atoms: said of a molecule. **3.** Same as HEXAD.— **hex'a-tri'ose**, *n. Org. Chem.* A sugar yielding three hexose molecules on hydrolysis.— **hex'a-tyn-cy**, *n. Chem.* A valence that is equal to six monad atoms. W. RAMSAY in *The Sun*, New York, Dec. 30, 1900.— **hex'a-va'lent**, *a.* Same as HEXAD.— **hex'a-zo'ic**, *a.* Having six axes of growth: said of the spicules of sponges.— **hex'azane**, *n.* Same as PIPERIDIN.— **hex'a-zene**, *n. Chem.* A partially reduced pyridin, C_5H_7N.— **hex'a-zotropyridin**, *n.* pl. pyridin.— **hex'de-cyl**, *n. Chem.* The hypothetical radical ($C_{16}H_{33}$) of hexadecane and its derivatives.— **hex'de-cyl'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of or derived from hexadecane or hexyl.— **hexdecylic alcohol** (*Chem.*), $C_{16}H_{33}OH$.— **hex'e-con'tane**, *n. Chem.* A solid paraffin ($C_{61}H_{124}$) obtained by fusing myricyl iodid with sodium.— **hex-cl'ko-sane**, *n. Chem.* A solid WAXY hydrocarbon ($C_{61}H_{124}$) resembling paraffin.— **hex'ene**, *n. Chem.* Same as HEXYLENE.

— **hex'e-nyl**, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing six atoms (or carbon); as, *hexenyl* chlorid ($C_6H_{11}Cl$) or *hexenyl* chlorid ($C_6H_{11}Cl$).— **hex'e'ris**, *n.* A galley having six banks of oars.

Hex'ham, 1 hĕks'am; 2 hĕks'am, *n.* A market-town in Northumberland, England; scene of the defeat of the Lancastrians, May 15, 1464.

hex'hue, *n. Chem.* A colorless pungent liquid compound (C_6) of the acetylene series produced artificially; benzylene; normal-butylacetylene.— **hex-i'o-did**, *n. Chem.* A compound in which there are six atoms of iodin. **hex-i'o-didet**.

hex'i-al'o-gy, 1 hĕks'i-al'o-ji; 2 hĕks'i-ăl'o-jy, *n.* The science of habits; specif., the science of the relations of organisms to their environment. [< Gr. *hexis*, habit (< *echō*, hold), + *-ology*.] **hex'i-col'o-gy**†.– **hex'i-cology**†–**sal**, **hex'i-o-log'ic**†–**cal**†.

hex'i-ra'di-ate, *a.* Same as HEXACTINAL.

hex'it, 1 hĕks'it; 2 hĕks'ĭt, *n. Chem.* One of certain hexatomic alcohols ($C_6H_{14}(OH)_6$) related to the glucoses and including dulcite, mannite, and sorbite. **hex'ite**. *Org. Chem.* A compound closely related to and resembling hexose. Hexites, as mannite, dulcite, and sorbite, are not affected by yeast.— **hex'o-bi'ose**, *n. Chem.* A disaccharid which on decomposition yields two hexose molecules.— **hex-oc'ta-he'dral**, *a.* Relating to a hexoctahedron or to the group of crystals of which it is the type.—**hex-oc'ta-he'dron**, *n.* [-DRA, *pl.*] *Crystal.* A hexakis-octahedron contained under 48 similar and equal triangular faces.— **hex-o'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of or derived from hexane.— **hexoic acid**, one of certain fatty acids ($C_6H_{12}O_2$) obtained by an oily liquid compound with a sweat-like odor and penetrating acid taste, occurring in butter, cocoanut-oil, the perspiration, among the oxidation products of wool, etc.— **hex'one**, *n. Chem.* A fluid compound (C_6H_{12}) of the valylene series of hydrocarbons distilled from certain gums and fats.— **hex-on'ic**, *a. Chem.* **1.** Pertaining to or descriptive of any of various melasseric acids having the formula $C_5H_7(OH)_4CO_2H$, as gluconic acid. **2.** Containing six atoms of carbon in the molecule.— **hex-os'a-zone**, *n. Chem.* The osazone obtained by treating a hexose sugar with phenylhydrazin.— **hex'ose**, *n. Chem.* Any simple sugar containing six carbon atoms to the molecule; a monosaccharid. — **hex'o-sid**, *n.* A hexose that produces a glucosid. **hex'oside**†.— **hex-o'tri'ose**, *n.* One of a class of sugars whose constitution is eighteen atoms of carbon in the molecule and which may be decomposed into three molecules of a hexose. — **hex'o-yl**, *n.* Same as CAPROYL.— **hex'o-yl'ene**, *n.* Same as HEXINE.— **hex-par'tite**, *a.* Same as HEXAPARTITE.

hext†, *a.* Highest. CHAUCER *C. D.* l. 345.

hex-tet'ra-he'dron, *n.* [-DRA, *pl.*] *Crystal.* An isometric hemihedron contained under 24 similar and equal triangu-

iar faces.— **hex-tet'ra-he'dral**, *a.* Relating to a hexter-tahedron or the group of crystals of which it is the type.— **hex'yl**, *n. Chem.* The hypothetical radical (C_6H_{13}) of hexane and its derivatives.— **hex'yl-amdin**, *n. Org. Chem.* A promain ($CH_3[C_6H_{12}]NH_2$) found in coal-tar oil; the ammin of hexyl. **hex'yl-am'ine**†.— **hex'y-lene**, *n. Chem.* One of 13 isomers (C_6H_{12}) of the ethylene series of hydrocarbons; especially, a colorless fluid distilled from certain coals and also formed artificially.— **hex-yl'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of or derived from hexane or hexyl.— **hexylic acid**, same as CAPROIC ACID.— **hex'yl-ol**, caprole alcohol.

hey, 1 hē; 2 he. *Interj.* An exclamation used: (1) To express surprise, pleasure, etc.

Hey, his kiss Put honey in the very porridge-pot!
R. BUCHANAN *Poet-Andrew at 4.*

(2) To attract attention. (3) As an interrogative. (4) As a cry of incitement to dogs or horses. **hey-ho†**. [*Cp. HA, interj., HO, interj.*] — **hey'-go-mad'**, *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] Infatuation; utter recklessness; mad impetuosity; used also adjectively and adverbially; as, they rushed down the street like *hey-go-mad*; he is *hey-go-mad* in love.— **hey-s past**, *interj.* Presto: formerly used in feats of legerdemain, etc.

hey'day', 1 hē'dā'; 2 he'dā', *n.* The time of greatest vitality, vigor, and bloom; season of ardor, joy, and exuberant spirits; wildness.

When De Tocqueville saw the United States, the democratic spirit was in the *heyday* of its youthful strength.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, p. 343. MACM. 1885.]

[ME. *hey day*, high day, < AS. *hēah*, high, + *dæg*, day.]

hey'day', *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, joy, wonder, etc. [< D. *heidaar*, < *hei*, hey, + *daar*, there.]

Hey'den, 1 hīd'den; 2 hȳ'den, *n.* **1. Friedrich August von** (ē'rĭ-frĭkh' ou'go͝ost fun) (1793–1852), a German poet. **2. Jan van der** (1637–8 1/2 or 9 1/2 1712), a Dutch painter. **Hey'de†**.

Hey'den-reich, 1 hīd'den-rīch; 2 hȳ'dĕn-rīkh, **Karl Heinrich** (1764–1801). A German poet and philosopher; disciple of Kant.

Hey'duc, 1 hē'duk; 2 he'dūk, *n.* Same as HAIDUK.

Hey'lin, 1 hē'lin; 2 he'lin, Peter (1600–62/1662). An English clergyman and controversial writer. **Hey'lyn†**.

Heyn, Piete. See HEIN, PIETER.

Hey'ne, 1 hīn'ne; 2 hȳ'ne, **Christian Gottlob** (?/21720–7/16 1812). A German scholar, philologist, and archeologist.

heyre†, *n.* Heir.

Hey'se, 1 hīz'ze; 2 hȳ'se, **Paul J. L.** (?/21830–7/11914). A German dramatist and novelist; awarded the Nobel prize in 1910; *Mary of Magdala*.

Heys'ham, 1 hēz'hem; 2 heş'ham, *n.* An urban district in N. Lancashire, England.

Hey'ward, 1 hā'word; 2 hā'ward, **Thomas** (?/21574–6/19 1609). An American soldier and Revolutionary soldier; member of the Continental Congress; signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Hey'wood, 1 hē'wo͝od; 2 hę'wo͝od, *n.* **1. Eliza** (*née* Fowler), (1693?–2 1/2 1756), an English novelist; satirized in Pope's *Dunciad*. **2. Jasper** (1535–1/2 1598), an English Jesuit poet. **3. John** (1497–1565), an English dramatist and epigrammatist; father of the preceding. **4. Thomas**, an English dramatist and actor who died about 1645. **5.** A manufacturing borough in Lancashire, England.

He-ze'chi-ah, 1 he-zē'kī-ȧ; 2 he-zē'cī-ȧ, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Hez'e-ci, 1 hez'ē-sī; 2 hez'e-cī, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Hez'e-ci'as, 1 hez'ē-sī'ŭs; 2 hez'e-cī'ȧs, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Hez'e-ki'as, 1 hez'ē-kī'ŭs; 2 hez'e-kī'ȧs, *n. Bib.* (Douai), in *Hez'e-ki*, 1 hez'ē-kī; 2 hez'e-kī, *n. 1 Chron.* vii, 17.

Hez'e-ki'ah, 1 hez'ē-kī'ȧ; 2 hez'e-kī'ȧ, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** In full **Hez'e-ki'ah ben Gar'ig** his-bēn' gär'ig; 2 ben gär'ig, 1 ē'zē'shī'ŭs'; 2 e'ze'shī'ȧs'; It. **E-ze'chi-a**, 1 ed-zā'kī-o, 2 ed-ze'kī-ȧ; Sp. **E-ze'qui-as**, 1 e-thā'kī-as, 2 e-the'kī-ȧs. **2.** *Bib.* Twelfth king of Judah; son of Ahaz; reigned 726–715 B. C. *2 Kings* xviii, 1. [Heb., Jehovah is strength.]

Hez'i-on, 1 hē'zi-on; 2 hē'zi-ŏn, *n. Bib. 1 Kings* xv, 18.

He'zir, 1 hē'zer; 2 hē'zir, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxiv, 15. [Heb., returning home.] [xxiii, 35. **Hez'rot** (R. V.).

Hez'ra-i, 1 hez'ra-ī or -rā; 2 hez'ra-ī or -ri, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xxiii, 35.

Hez'ron, 1 hez'ron; 2 hez'ŭn, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 3. [Heb., blooming.] [*Num.* xxvi. 21.

Hez'ron-ites, 1 hez'ron-īts; 2 hez'ŭn-ĭts, *n. pl. Bib.* (R. V.).

hf., dbr. *Heb. hā-dāber* = Eng. *the word*.— **hf. cf.** Half calf.

H. G., *abbr.* His Grace; Horse Guards.

Hg., hg., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

H. G. D. H., *abbr.* His Grace the Grand Ducal Highness.

H. G. M. M., *abbr.* *Freemasonry.* Hereditary Grand Master.

H. H.† Pen-name of Helen Hunt Jackson.

H. H.2, *abbr.* His (or Her) Highness; His Holiness (the Pope).

hhd., *abbr.* Hogshead.

hi, 1 hī; 2 hi, *interj.* An exclamation of surprise, admiration, and the like: often ironical. [Cp. HEY, *interj.*]

H. I., *abbr.* Hawaiian Islands.

hi'a, 1 hī'ȧ; 2 hī'ȧ, *n.* [S. Am.] The crested hawk-parrot.

hi'a-tal, 1 hī'ā-tăl; 2 hī'ȧ-tăl, *a.* [Rare.] Yawning; gaping. 2. *Phon.* Having a smooth articulation commencing with a narrow and changing to a wide formation.

hi'a-qua, 1 hī'ā-kwa; 2 hī'ȧ-kwa, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A money or ornament consisting of strings of tusk-shells, as *Dentalium indianorum*, formerly current among the Indians from northern California to Puget Sound.

hi'a-tgua†.

hi-a'tion†, *n.* The act of gaping or yawning.

hi-a'tus, 1 hī-ā'tŭs; 2 hī-ā'tŭs, *n.* [-TUS or -TUS-ES, *pl.*] **1.** A gap or opening; chasm; hence, a lack or vacancy, as in a manuscript or connected series, where something necessary to supply the connection is wanting; lacuna.

Of this *hiatus* of eighteen years in the life of the great Apostle tradition has very little to tell us. FARRAR *Early Days of Christianity* p. 387. [E. P. ed.]

2. *Gram. & Pros.* The strained pronunciation arising when one vowel immediately follows another of different quality combined with it, as if we should say "a apple"; a hiatus within a word being called *internal*, between words, *external*. **3.** *Logic.* A step missing in a chain of proof; a deficiency to be supplied in evidence. **4.** *Anat.* An interval or gap; a foramen. [L., < *hiātus*, pp. of *hiō*, gape.] — **hiatus sacralis**, the opening of the spinal canal at the lower end of the sacrum.— **h. ventriculi**, the lateral portion of the choroidal fissure, or transverse fissure of the brain.

Hi'a-wa'tha, 1 hī-ȧ'[or hī']ȧ-wā'thə; 2 hī'ȧ-[or hī']ȧ-wā'thə, *n.* **1.** A Mohawk chief and venerated counselor in the organization of the League of the Iroquois, shortly previous to the advent of Europeans. His name and some of the legends attached to it were utilized in literature by Schoolcraft and by Longfellow. **2.** A city, county-seat of Brown county, Kan. **3.** In Longfellow's *Hiawatha*, the hero; an Indian prophet who first established a civilization.

hi-ba'chi, 1 hi-bä'chē; 2 hi-bä'chī, *n.* [Jap.] A brazier or pan holding hot coals: used to warm a room, the hands, etc.

Hib'ben, 1 hib'en; 2 hib'ĕn, **John Grier** (?/21858–). An American educator; President of Princeton University, 1912–.

Hib-ber'ti-a, 1 hi-bĕr'shi-ȧ; 2 hi-bĕr'ti-ȧ, *n.* A large genus of Australasian shrubs of the family *Dilleniaceæ* having yellow flowers; the Australian rock-roses. [< G. *Hibbert.*]

hib'ble, 1 hib'ĭn; 2 hib'ĭn, *n.* [Manx.] The English ivy.

hi-ber'na-cle, 1 hī-bĕr'nȧ-kl; 2 hī-bĕr'nȧ-cl, *n.* **1.** A winter shelter or covering; winter quarters. **2.** *Bot.* A hibernaculum. [< L. *hibernaculum*, < *hiberno*; see HIBERNATE.] — **hi'ber-nac'u-lar**, *a.*

hi'ber-nac'u-lum, 1 hī'bĕr-nak'yu-lum; 2 hī'bĕr-nac'yu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Bot.* The budscales or dry coverings of a winter bud, serving to protect it from the cold, or the winter bud itself, which is always so protected. See bud. **2.** *Zoöl.* (1) The pseudoperculum of a snail. (2) An encysted winter polyzoon-bud capable of germinating in the spring. (3) A hibernating case constructed of foreign materials by certain insects. **3.** A winter shelter; winter quarters.

You have not come out of your *hibernaculum* too early or too late, the time is ripe.
BRADBURY *Birds and Poets, April* p. 122. [n. m. & co. 1889.]

hi-ber'nal, 1 hi-bŭr'nal; 2 hī-bĕr'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to winter; wintry.

The limpid streams grow torpid and then rest in a long *hibernal* sleep. WINCHELL *Sketches of Creation* p. 214. [n. 1876.]
[< L. *hibernalis*, < *hiems*, winter.]

hi'ber-nant, 1 hī'bar-nant; 2 hī'bĕr-nant. **I.** *a.* Lying in a dormant state through winter; hibernating. **II.** *n.* A hibernating animal; also, by extension, a person spending the winter at a health resort.

hi'ber-nate, 1 hī'bar-nēt; 2 hī'bĕr-nēt (XIII), *vi.* [-NATED; -NATING.] To pass the winter; especially, to pass the winter season in a secluded place and in a torpid state, as certain animals.

From the beginning of April, the Russians, *hibernating* in the interior parts of the walks, are seen, and *getting slowly* under weigh. CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. v, bk. xix, ch. 2, p. 343. [n.]

2. Figuratively, to pass the time in seclusion or inactivity. — **hi'ber-na'tion**, *n.* — **hi'ber-na'tor**, *n.*

hi'ber-na'tion, 1 hī'bar-nā'shən; 2 hī'bĕr-nā'shŏn, *n.* The act or time of hibernating. **hi'ber-ni-za'tion†**.

Once in two years the sleepy old town [Jerusalem] awakes from its long *hibernation*.
H. M. FIELD *Among the Holy Hills* p. 23. [s. 1884.]

Hi-ber'ni-a, 1 hī-bŭr'ni-ȧ; 2 hī-bĕr'ni-ȧ, *n.* A Latin and poetical name of Ireland.

Hi-ber'ni-an, 1 hī-bŭr'ni-an; 2 hī-bĕr'ni-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Hibernia or Ireland, or its people; Irish. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Ireland. **Hi-ber'ni-an-ism**, *n.* An Irish peculiarity of speech. **Hi-ber'ni-cism**†.

Hi-ber'ni-cal-ly, 1 hī-bŭr'ni-kal-ī; 2 hī-bĕr'ni-cal-ȳ, *adv.* In a Hibernian manner.

Hi-ber'ni-cize, 1 hī-bŭr'ni-sāiz; 2 hī-bĕr'ni-çīz, *vt.* To make Irish, or to render into the Irish language or idiom. **Hi-ber'ni-cise**†; **Hi'ber-nize**†.

Hi-ber'no-phile, 1 hī-bŭr'nō-fīl; 2 hī-bĕr'nō-fīl, *n.* [< HIBERNO- + -PHILE.] A friend of Ireland.

Hi-bis'cus, 1 hī-bis'kŭs; 2 hī-bĭs'cŭs, *n. Bot.* **1.** A very large genus of herbs, shrubs, and trees of the family *Malvaceæ*— the rose-mallows— with large, showy, variously colored flowers. Many species are ornamental cultivation, or are used in medicine, etc. The shrubby althea or tree-hibiscus (*H. syriacus*) is the best-known. **2.** [*h-*] A plant of this genus. [< L. *hibiscus*, mallow.] — **bastard hibiscus**, see under MALVAVISCUS.

hibr., hybr., *abbr. Hibrida, hybrida* (hybrid).

Hi'Bra'sil, 1 hī'brā'zil; 2 hī'brȧ'zil, *n.* [Ir.] A Gaelic name for the region of the Irish Elysium; specif., a supposed island in the Atlantic ocean west of Aran. **Hy-Brasil**†.

hi'brid, *a.* & *n.* Same as HYBRID.

hibs'tetic, 1 hib'stet; 2 hĭb'stĕt, *n.* A Bohemian mineral related to lawsonite. [< Jn. *Hibsch.*]

Hi-bun'cu, 1 hī-bŭn'ku; 2 hī-bŭn'cŭ, *n. pl.* Antique forms of Japanese idiograms found in prehistoric stone inscriptions. [< Jap. *hibun*, < *hi*, sun, + *fun*, letters.]

hic, 1 hik; 2 hĭc, *n.* To hiccup. [Imitative.] **hick**†.

— **hic, a hare!** An interj. used to denote spasmodic interruption of an utterance, as among persons.

hic-a-doo', 1 hik'a-tī'; 2 hic'a-tē', *n.* [Cent. Am.] A freshwater tortoise (*Chrysemys rugosa*) of the West Indies and Central America. **hic-ca-tee'**†.

hic'-cat, 1 hik'kat; 2 hĭc'cȧt, *n.* **1.** *a.* Thick-tongued; drunk. **II.** *n.* [Slang.] A juggler; trickster: contraction of *hiccius doccius*, itself a corruption of *hic est doctus*. **hix'-tus**, a vocality, here is the learned man, a patter formula used by jugglers.]

hic'cup, 1 hik'up; 2 hĭc'ŭp (XIII), *vi.* & *vt.* To have the hiccups, utter a hiccup, or to say with hiccups. **hic'cock**†.

hic'cup, } *Pathol.* A short, sharp clicking or
hic'cough, } catching sound, due to sudden arrest of
hic'cot, } breathing, by a momentary spasmodic contraction of the diaphragm and the simultaneous contraction of the glottis; singultus. [< HIC, *v.*] **hich'cock**†. **hic'kock**.

hic'cupt, pt. Hiccuped. S. S.

hich, 1 hich; 2 hĭch, *a.* [Scot.] High.— **hich'ty**, *a.* [Scot.] Proud; lofty.

Hich'ens, 1 hich'ens; 2 hĭch'ĕns, **Robert Smythe** (?/21864–). An English novelist; *The Garden of Allah*.

hic ja'cet, 1 hik jē'set; 2 hĭc jā'cĕt. [L.] Here lies: inscribed on tombstones; hence, a tombstone or its inscription.

The cold *Hic Jacets* of the dead. TENNYSON *Vivien* st. 31.

hick, *n.* A rustic; country bumpkin: a variation of *Dick*, familiar short form for *Richard*.

Hick'a-thrift, 1 hik'a-thrift; 2 hĭk'ȧ-thrĭft, **Thomas**. A poor English laborer of the period of William the Conqueror, described in legends as of wondrous strength, and who was, on account of his feats, created a knight and governor of East Anglia.

hick'e-y-pick'et-y, *n.* Same as HIERA-PICRA.

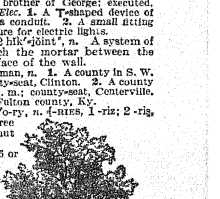
Hickes, 1 hiks; 2 hĭks, *n.* **1. George** (?/21642–3 1/2/11715), an English divine and philologist. **2. John** (1633–9/16 1850), an English nonconformist; brother of George; executed.

hick'ey, 1 hik'i; 2 hĭk'y, *n. Elec.* **1.** A T-shaped device of iron pipe used for bending a conduit. **2.** A small fitting employed to wire a gas-fixture for electric lights.

hick'-joint', 1 hik'-joint'; 2 hĭk'-jŏint', *n.* A system of masonry-pointing in which the mortar between the courses is flush with the face of the wall.

Hick'man, 1 hik'man; 2 hĭk'mȧn, *n.* **1.** A county in S. W. Kentucky; 224 sq. m.; county-seat, Clinton. **2.** A county in central Tennessee; 655 sq. m.; county-seat, Centerville. **3.** A town, county-seat of Fulton county, Ky.

hick'o-ry†, 1 hik'o-ri; 2 hĭk'ō-ry, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** An American tree (genus *Hicoria*) of the walnut family (*Juglandaceæ*).


The Shellbark Hickory.
a, hickory-nut, with half the shuck removed.

All the species, of which 6 or 7 are found in the eastern United States, have large compound pinnate leaves with from 5 to 11 leaflets, and produce a nut with a scaly, firm, and ultimately dry hull falling away from the smooth bony nutshell, in which point it specially differs from the walnut, with which it is confounded in some parts of New England. See WALNUT. The wood in all the species is hard, tough, heavy, and valuable for timber and fuel, the best being that of the **white**, **shagbark**, **pignut**, or **shellbark hickory** (*Hicoria ovata*), distinguishable from the other species by its bark, which peels off, and its leaves, which have only 5 leaflets. It furnishes the best hickory-nut in the Northern States, most of the others being of poorer quality and called *pignuts*, *bitternuts*, and *mockernuts*. The pecan of the Southern States is the nut of *Hicoria pecan*, the olive-shaped hickory-nut. See HICORIA.

The *hickory*, including several species, is very generally distributed over this continent, but is found in no other part of the world.
W. FLAGG *Year Among the Trees, Hickory* p. 156. [s. & t. 1881.]

2. [Austral.] Any one of various trees whose timber is used for the same purposes as the American hickory; notably, the **native hickory** or **hickory acacia** of New South Wales, and the two trees *Acacia leprosa* and *A. melanoxylon*. **3.** In Tasmania, a tree (*Phebalium billardieri*) of the rue family (*Rutaceæ*). **4.** Around Brisbane, the hickory-wattle. **5.** The wood of any species of hickory. **6.** Something made of hickory, as a walking-stick or a drinking-cup. [Am. Ind.] **hic'co-ry**†.

— **big-bud hickory**, same as MOCKERNUT.— **big shellbark h.**, the king-nut hickory. See SHELLBARK.— **bitter h.**, the swamp-hickory.— **black h.**, same as PIGNUT.— **broom-h.**, a. Same as PIGNUT. **b. brown h.**, — **black'ory-a'phis, n.** A very large aphidid (*Lachnus caryæ*) injurious to the hickory-tree it infests.— **h.-bark borer**, a scolytid beetle (*Scolytus quadrispinosus*) burrowing beneath the bark of hickory-trees.— **h. borer**, a. An American


The Hickory-borer (*Goes pulverulentus*).

cerambycid beetle, destructive to hickory-trees by the boring of the larva, as *Goes tigrinus*. — **h.-chip**, a. The cockelm. See under ELM.— **h. cucalypt**, *n.* A tall Australian tree (*Eucalyptus punctata*) resembling the hickory.— **h. gall-louse**, any aphidid insect, especially of the genus *Phylloxera*, which raises galls on hickory-trees.— **h. gitter**, *n.* A cerambycid beetle (*Oncideres cingulatus*) which girdles the twigs of the hickory-trees.— **h. hawk**, *n.* [*Holcoidus*, U. S.] The ruddy duck.— **h. horned-devil**, the caterpillar of the walnut-moth.

a, larva; *b*, male. — **h. nut**, *n.* (*Hicoria caryæ*) whose larva feed on hickory leaves. It has a yellow body and wings, the latter with white markings.— **h.-nut**, *n.* **1.** Any nut borne by a hickory-tree, such as those known as *bitternuts*, *shellbarks*, *kingnuts*, *pecan-nuts*, *mockernuts*, and *pignuts*. **2.** In a special and restricted sense, the shellbark or nut of white hickory (*Hicoria ovata*), and the kingnut.— **h.-pine**, a. The coniferous tree (*Pinus flexilis*) of California; also, the table mountain-pine (*Pinus pungens*) of the southern Alleghenies.— **h. pole**, *n.* A pole of hickory, having a bush at the top: from 1828 to 1860 a symbol of the Democratic party in the United States: adopted in honor of Andrew Jackson, who called "Old Hickory."— **h.-shad**, *n.* The gizzard-shad. **2.** The fall herring or nattowocca.— **h. shirt** [U. S.], a heavy shirt made of coarse twilled cotton, striped or checked, commonly worn by laborers.— **h. tussock-moth**, same as *h.-worm*.— **h.-wattle**, *n.* A Queensland wattle (*Acacia aulacocarpa*), locally known as **hickory.**— **Old H.**, Andrew Jackson.— **red-heart h.**, the shagbark.— **white-heart h.**, same as MOCKERNUT.

Hick'o-ry2, *n.* **1.** A county in S. W. central Missouri; 408 sq. m.; county-seat, Hermitage. **2.** A township and town in Catawba county, N. C.

Hicks, 1 hiks; 2 hĭks, **Elias** (5/61749–7/11830). A traveling preacher of the Society of Friends. See HICKSITE.

Hicks'-Beach', 1 hiks'-bīch'; 2 hĭks'-bēch', Sir **Michael Edward**, first Viscount St. Aldwyn (12/13 1837–4/19 1916). An English statesman; Chief Secretary for Ireland, 1874–1878 and 1886–1887; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1895–1902.

Hicks'ite, 1 hiks'-sīt; 2 hĭks'ĭt, *n.* One of the Society of Friends founded in the United States in 1827 by Elias Hicks, whose preaching caused a division: (**Hicksite Friends**) known later as "Friends of the Orthodox Branch." Some are Unitarians, others are Trinitarians.

Hicks's bot'tles. The nerve-bulbs in the antennæ of certain insects, as bees and ants.

Hicks'ville, 1 hiks'vil; 2 hĭks'vĭl, *n.* A township and village **hick'up**, *nt.* & *vi.* Same as HICCUP.

hick'wall', 1 hik'wel'; 2 hĭk'wal', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A woodpecker, especially the little spotted woodpecker. **2.** The little blue titmouse. **hick'all'**; **hick'hall'**; **hick'way'**.

Hi'co, 1 hī'ko; 2 hī'co, *n.* A town in Hamilton county, Texas.

Hi-co'ri-a, 1 hī-kō'ri-ȧ; 2 hī-cō'ri-ȧ, *n. Bot.* A genus of North-American trees of the walnut family (*Juglandaceæ*) — the

hickories — with scaly buds, odd-pinnate, serrate leaves, and monœcious flowers, the female in short spikes of 2 to 5, the male in drooping aments. *Hicoria ovata* is the shellbark or shagbark. *H. pecan* the pecan-nut. *H. alabra* the pignut, etc. See HICKORY. [N.A. for Algonquin *pawcohickora*.]

hic"o-tee', 1 hĭk"o-tē'; 2 hĭc"o-tē', *n.* A West-Indian emydoid turtle (*Chrysemys palustris or rugosa*). **hic"a-tee';** hic"-ca-tee'.

hid, 1 hĭd; 2 hĭd, *pa.* See HIDDEN.

hid'age, 1 hīd'ĭj; 2 hĭd'ăg, *n. Old Eng. Law.* 1. An extraordinary tax levied on every hide of land and payable in money, ships, or military supplies. 2. The assessable measurement for taxation. [< HIDE², *n.*]

Hi-da'ka, 1 hī-dä'kä; 2 hĭ-dä'kä, *n.* A prefecture in Hokushu Island, Japan.

hi-dal'gism, 1 hĭ-dăl'jĭzm; 2 hĭ-dăl'gĭsm, *n.* [Rare.] The characteristic disposition and behavior of the hidalgos.

hi-dal'go-ism.

hi-dal'go', 1 hĭ-dal'go or (*Sp.*) ē-däl'go; 2 hĭ-dăl'go or (*Sp.*) ī-däl'go, *n.* A Spanish nobleman of the lower rank; a man of gentle birth; one entitled to be called *Don*.

An old *Hidalgo*, proud from his tatters.
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, Torquemada* st. 1.

[Sp., < O. Sp. *fijo dalgo*, < L. *filius* (*italicus*, Italian son.] — **hi-dal'ga,** *n.* A lady of noble or gentle rank or birth.

An instep so delicately arched that water may flow beneath it, proclaims her a veritable *hidalga*.
H. H. LEWIS in *Harper's Monthly* June, 1885, p. 55.

Hi-dal'go', *n.* **1.** A state in Mexico; 8,637 sq. m.; capital, Pachuca. **2.** A county in S. Texas; 2,328 sq. m.; county seat, Hidalgo.

hi"dal-gu'a, 1 hĭ"dal-gū'ä; 2 hĭ"dăl-gū-ä, n. [Sp.] High rank; advantages and rights of nobles. [See HIDE², *n.*

hid'at-ed, 1 hīd'ĕt-ed; 2 hīd'ăt-ĕd, *a.* Measured by hides.

hid-a'tion, 1 hīd-ē-ā'shŏn, *n. Old Eng. Law.* Measuring or taxation in hides. Compare HIDE², *n.*—

beneficial hidation (*Old Eng. Law*), the assessment of a manor on a smaller number of hides than it actually contained, in order to reduce the proportion of its taxes.

hid'da-i, 1 hĭd'ä-ī or hĭn-dē'ī; 2 hĭd'ä-ĭ or hĭ-dā'ĭ, *n. Bib. & Sem.* xxiii, 30. [Heb., mighty, chief.]

Hid'de-kel, 1 hĭd'ĕ-kĕl; 2 hĭd'ĕ-kĕl, *n. Bib.* The Tigris: an ancient name. [Heb., rapid.]

hid'den, } 1 hĭd'n, hĭd; 2 hĭd'n, hĭd, *pa.* **1.** Put out of
hid'n', } sight; placed so as not to be seen; concealed; secret; as, *hidden* treasure.

Much that is noble and heroic in the feelings of the nineteenth century has its *hidden* roots in the thirteenth.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips*, iii., p. 60. [a. 1874.]

2. Not known; unseen; mysterious.

Syn.: see MYSTERIOUS; OBSCURE.—**hidden fifths or octaves,** in musical progression, consecutive fifths or octaves that are suggested or implied in similar motion.—**hid'den-veined',** *a. Bot.* Having the veins concealed, as the leaves of houseleeks.—**hid'den-ly,** *adv.* In a hidden manner; not openly; covertly.—**hid'den-most,** *a.* Most secret or hidden.—**hid'den-ness,** *n.*

hid'den-ite, 1 hĭd'n-īt; 2 hĭd'n-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A perfectly transparent, pale-yellowish-green to deep-emerald green, variety of spodumene found in Alexander county, N. C.: used as a gem. [< W. E. *Hidden.*]

hid'de, *n.* Same as HIDDEST.

hide, 1 hīd; 2 hĭd, *v.* [HID; HD'DEN; HID'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To obstruct; put out of sight; cover up; secrete; disguise; suppress; as, to *hide* money; the tree *hides* him.

Adam and his wife *hid* themselves from the presence of the Lord God. *Gen.* iii, 8.

2. To keep secret; refrain from confessing; withhold from knowledge; as, to *hide* one's faces. **3.** To screen from danger; shelter; as, he shall *hide* me in safety. **4.** To turn away from; refuse the presence and attention of: a figurative use; as, *hide* not thy face from me. **II.** *i.* To keep oneself out of sight; withdraw from view; remain concealed; as, to *hide* in darkness.

In thy shades *Hide* beauty and excellence unknown.
BRYANT *The Past* st. 7.

[< AS. *hȳdan*, hide.]

Syn.: bury, cloak, conceal, cover, disguise, dissemble, mask, screen, secrete, suppress, veil. *Hide* is the general term, including all that is meant to be put out of sight, or beyond ready observation or approach, is said to be *hidden*; a thing may be *hidden* by intention, by accident, or by the imperfection of the medium or the eye from whom it is *hidden*; in their games, children *hide* the slipper, or *hide* themselves from each other; a man unconsciously *hides* a picture from another by standing before it, or *hides* a thing from himself by laying something else over it. As an act of persons, to *conceal* is always intentional: one may *hide* his face in anger, grief, or abstraction; he *conceals* his face when he fears recognition. A house is *hidden* by foliage; the bird's nest is artfully *concealed*. *Secrete* is a stronger word than *conceal*, and is used chiefly of such material objects as may be carried about the person, or from their ordinary surroundings, and put in unlooked-for places: a man *conceals* a scar on his face, but does not *secrete* it; a thief *secretes* stolen goods; an officer *secretes* himself to watch the thief. A thing is *covered* by putting something over or around it, whether by accident or design; it is *screened* by putting something before it, always with some purpose of protection from observation, inconvenience, attack, censure, etc. In the figurative use, a person may *hide* honorable feelings; he *conceals* an evil or hostile intent. See MIST; MASK; ENIGMA. *Syn. ant.*: admit, avow, betray, confess, disclose, discover, divulge, exhibit, expose, lay bare, lay open, make known, manifest, reveal, show, tell, uncover, unmask, unveil. — **hide and seek,** *n.* A game played by children in which one or more hide and the rest seek them: figuratively applied to evading an open answer; as, you play *hide-and-seek* with my question. **h.-and-go-seek.**

hide², *vt.* [HID'ED; HID'ING.] **1.** To castigate with a rawhide whip; flog severely. **2.** [Rare.] To flay, or remove the hide from. **3.** To cover as with a hide.

Our *hided* voices round
Seldom, unless from rapine, hold a sheep.
LANDOR *Gebir* bk. i, l. 156.

hide³, *n.* **1.** The skin of a large animal, as an ox, especially when considered as material for leather, or as having been made into leather. **2.** The human skin: humorously or with contempt.

A hundred good lashes will laid on his *hide*.
SAXE *Caliph and Cripple* st. 21.

3. A whip made of rawhide. [< AS. *hȳd*; skin.]—**flint hide,** a sun-dried hide.—**green h.,** an untanned hide with the hair on.—**hide'-bhownd',** *a.* [Rare.] Pufted up; swollen; bloated.—**h.-handler,** *n.* A machine or soaking-tank in which hides are agitated.—**h.-mill,** *n.* A machine in which hides that have been soaked to prepare them for tanning are kneaded or pounded to make them soft. **h.-working machine.**—**h. rope,** rope plaited from rawhide, and used for traces, transmission of power, etc.—**h.-scraper,** *n.* A machine for removing the flesh from hides.—**h.-stretcher,** *n.* A frame to smooth the wrinkles out of hides by stretching.—**h.-working,** *n.* A machine for evening hides on a beam.—**lorcha h.,** an oiled undressed hide. **losh h.**—**Muscovy h.,** leather obtained from Russia.—**to tan one's h.** (*Colloq.*), to get *satisfaction* from one by administering *castigation*, as for an uncollectable debt.—**wild h.,** a hide from a wild steer.

hide⁴, *n.* [Eng.] A measure of land; as much as could be tilled with one plow in a year, the amount being determined by local usage, and varying from 80 to 120 acres; the amount necessary to support one free family with its dependents. [< AS. *hīd*, portion of land, < *hīwan*, family.] — **hide'gild',** *n.* **1.** *Old Eng. Law.* Same as HIDAGE. **2.** A fine paid by a villain in lieu of a flogging. **hide'geld'.**

hide'bound', 1 hīd'bound'; 2 hĭd'bound', *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Affected with a chronic, rigid, indurated contraction of the skin: more commonly said of domestic animals.

No tottering *hide-bound* ghosts are there.
Fraser's Magazine, 1838, p. 641.

2. Confined by prejudice; obstinately fixed in opinion; narrow-minded; stubborn; bigoted.

'My Teachers,' says he, 'were *hide-bound* Pedants.'
CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* bk. ii, p. 72. [c. & R.]

3. *Hort.* Having the bark so closely adherent that it impedes growth. **4.** Being bound or edged with hide, as a shield. **5†.** Penurious; niggardly.

—**hide'bfind',** *vt.* [Rare.] To constrict, circumscribe, or confine closely.

hide'land', 1 hīd'land'; 2 hĭd'länd', *n.* Same as HIDE⁴, *n.*

hide'ling, 1 hīd'lĭng; 2 hĭd'lĭng, *n. & a.* [Rare.] Given to concealing; secretive; furtive. **II.** *n.* [Rare.] One who or that which hides.

hid'e-ous, 1 hĭd'ē-ŭs; 2 hĭd'ē-ŭs, *a.* Shocking or dreadful in looks, sound, or otherwise; offensive to the senses and detestable to the judgment; horrid; ghastly; appalling; terrible; grim; as, a *hideous* spectacle.

A hideous scene, it [the sea] presents to the eye on the regions of Greenland, by its *hideous* cries resembling those of a man in deep distress.
ADAM SMITH, *Smith, Snow Owl* in vol. ii, p. 40. [nov. 1877.]
[< OF. *hideus*, F. *hideux*, prob. < L. *hispidus*, rough.]

Syn.: see DREADFUL; GHASTLY.—**hid'e-ous-ly,** *adv.* In a hideous manner.—**hid'e-ous-ness,** *n.* The quality of being hideous. **hid"e-os'i-ty.**

hid'er, 1 hĭd'ĕr; 2 hĭd'ĕr, *n.* One who hides or secretes.

hid'ing, 1 hīd'ĭng; 2 hĭd'ĭng, *n.* The act of hiding or secreting, or the state of being hidden; concealment.—**hid'ing-place",** *n.* A place of hiding; a refuge.

hid'ing², *n.* [Colloq.] Same as HIDE³, *n.* **3.**

hid'lings, 1 hĭd'lĭngz; 2 hĭd'lĭngz, *adv.* [Scot.] Secretively; furtively. **hid'lins†.**—**hid'lings,** *a.* Clandestine.—**hid'lings,** *n.* A place of concealment. **hid'lanes.**

hi-drad'ro-sis, 1 hī-drăd'rō-sĭs or -nĭs; 2 hĭ-drăd'rō-sĭs or -nĭs, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the perspiratory glands. [< Gr. *hidrōs*, sweat, + *adēn*, gland.] **hid'ro-ad'e-nit'is.**

hi-drad'ro-sad'e-nit'is.

hid'ro-, 1 hĭd'rō-; 2 hĭd'rō-. From Greek *hydrōs*, sweat: a combining form.—**hid'ro-cys-to'ma,** *n. Pathol.* Occlusion of the sweat-glands, accompanied by retention cysts full of clear vesicles.—**hid'ro-man'cy,** *n.* Divination through sweat.—**hi-dron'o-sus,** *n. Pathol.* A disease characterized by excessive sweating. Sudor Anglicus.—**hid"ro-pol-e'sis,** *n.* The forming of perspiration.—**hid"ro-pol-et'ic,** *a.*—**hi-dro'sis,** *n. Pathol.* 1. The formation and excretion of sweat. **2.** Abnormal sweating.—**h. anhidrosis** characterized by deranged sweat-glands.—**hi-drot'ic.** **I.** *a.* Productive of perspiration: sudoriferous. **II.** *n. Pathol.* A sudorific.—**hidrotic acid,** same as SUDORIC ACID. See HIDRIC.

hie, 1 hī; 2 hĭ, *v.* [HIED; HY'ING.] **I.** *t.* To urge to action; hasten; incite; instigate; as, *in* the chase, to *hie* on dogs. **2.** To pass over with speed or haste.

And on the Hunter *hied* his way,
To join some comrades of the day.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 10.

II. *i.* To go in haste; hasten; hurry: sometimes with a reflexive pronoun.

Hie thee from this place!
KEATS *Eve of St. Agnes* st. 11.

[< AS. *hīgian*, hasten.] — **hie†,** *n.* Haste; hurry; speed.

hie'ı, 1 hī'ĕ; 2 hī'ĕ, *n. Bib.* 1 *Kings* xvi, 34. [Heb., God lives.]

hie'la-man, 1 hī'lə-man; 2 hī'lə-măn, *n.* [Austral.] A shield of wood or bark about 3 feet long and 4 inches wide, used by the natives. — **hie'la-man-thus,** *n.* An Australian coral-tree (*Erythrina vespertilio*); the bat's-wing coral-tree: so called from the use of its wood by the natives for shields.

hie'lan-der, *n.* Same as HIGHLAND, etc. See HIGHLAND, etc.

hield†, *v.* To bend; incline.

hi-el'mite, 1 hī-el'mīt; 2 hī-ĕl'mīt, *n. Mineral.* A crystalline, massive, blackish-brown pyrosmaleutic ferrous uranium-yttrium stanno-tantalate, found chiefly near Fahlun, Sweden. [< P. J. *Hjelm*, Swedish chemist.]

hi'e-mal†, *a.* Hibernal. **hy'e-mal.**—**hi'e-mate†,** *vi.* To hibernate. **hy'e-mate.**—**hi'e-ma'tion†,** *n.* 1. Hibernation. **2.** The act of sheltering during the winter.

hien, 1 hyen; 2 hyĕn, *n.* [HIEN, *pl.*] [Chin.] A subordinate judge, magistrate, or its capital. **hsien.**

hier, *n.* Same as HEER.

Hier., *abbr.* [Gr.] *Hierosolyma* (Jerusalem).

hi'er-a, *n.* [Gr.] Plural of HIERON.

Hi"er-a'ca, 1 hī"ĕr-ā'kä; 2 hī"ĕr-ā'kä, *n. Ch. Hist.* Anearly heretic who flourished late in the 3d and early in the 4th century.

Hieracea saw in the teaching of physical purity and self-denial the essential difference between the Old and New Testaments. . . . It is remarkable also in the annals of the origin of the earliest instances of an ascetic community devoted at the same time to learning. ADOLF HARNACK in *New Schaff-Herzog Encyc.* vol. v, p. 274. [a. 1891.]

hi"er-a'cian, *n.* A disciple of Hieracas. **Hi"er-a-cite†.**

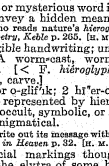
Hi"er-a'ci-um, 1 hī"ĕr-ā'shĭ-ŭm; 2 hī"ĕr-ā'shĭ-ŭm, *n.* 1. *Bot.* A very large genus of perennial herbs of the family *Cichoraceæ* — the hawkweeds — mainly European, with radical or alternate often toothed leaves, and small yellow heads on long sedunculate naked scapes. **2.** [*pl.*] A name of this genus.

[< Gr. *hierakion*, hawkweed, < *hierax*, hawk.]

hi"er-a-'co-sphinx', 1 hī"ĕr-ā'kō-sfĭngks'; 2 hī"ĕr-ā'co-sfĭngks', *n.* The falcon-headed sphinx of later Egypt.

See ANDROSPHINX and CRIOSPHINX. [< Gr. *hierax* (*hierak-*), hawk, + SPHINX.]

hi"er-a-pi'cra, 1 hī"ĕr-ə-pĭ'krə; 2 hī"ĕr-ə-pĭ'krä, *n.* [Lt.] *Pharm.* A cathartic of powdered aloes (4 parts) and canella-bark (1 part). **hick"er-y-pick'er-y†** [Colloq.].


Hieracosphinx.

hi'er-arch, 1 hī'ĕr-ärk; 2 hī'ĕr-ärk, *n.* 1. An ecclesiastical chief ruler; also, a leader of celestial hosts.

To whom the winged *hierarch* replied.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. v, l. 468.

2. *Gr. Antiq.* An official who had charge of the votive offerings in a temple. [< LL. *hierarcha*, < Gr. *hierarchēs*, < *hieros*, sacred, + *archos*, ruler, < *archō*, rule.]

—**hi"er-ar'chic,** *a.* Relating to or of the nature of a hierarchy. **hi"er-ar'chal†.**—**hi"er-ar'chi-cal†.**—**hi"er-ar'chi-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**hi'er-arch-ism,** *n.* The principles, character, and rule of a hierarchy; devotion to hierarchical rule.—**hi'er-arch-ist,** *n.*

hi'er-ar'chy, 1 hī'ĕr-är"kĭ; 2 hī'ĕr-är'kĭ, *n.* [<HIER, 1-kiz; 2 -ĕs, *pl.*] **1.** A body of ecclesiastical rulers; the higher and lower clergy collectively; hence, any body of rulers similarly organized; as, the Pope is the head of the Roman Catholic *hierarchy*.

The Mormon *hierarchy*, of which Joseph Smith was the head, was to be absolute in everything.
C. C. CONYERS *Building the Nation* ch. 32, p. 444. [n. 1883.]

2. The dominion of a hierarch or hierarchs; government by or as by prelates and inferior clergy; as, the constitution of the Anglican Church is a *hierarchy*. **3.** *Biol.* A series of systematic groups, as kingdoms, classes, orders, families, genera, and species. **4.** The body of angels collectively; the angelic host. **5.** According to Dionysius, one of those emanations from the Divine which the cabala calls *Sephiroth*; a function or distinction. They are angels, archangels, principedoms, powers, virtues, dominions, thrones, cherubim, and seraphim, the last order being nearest the Trinity.

These are called by Dionysius as one time Functions, at another Distinctions, and at another, *Hierarchies*. JOHN COLET *Hierarchies of Dionysius* tr. by Lupton, pt. i, p. 18. [bell 1869.]

[< F. *hiérarchie*, < LL. *hierarchia*, < Gr. *hierarchia*, < *hierarchēs*; see HIERARCH.]

hi"er-at'ic, 1 hī"ĕr-ăt'ĭk, -ĭ-kal; 2 hī"ĕr-ăt'ĭc, -ĭ-cal, *a.* **hi"er-at'i-cal,** } Of or pertaining to priests; devoted to sacred uses; sacerdotal; consecrated.

Comte's dogmatic self-assertion, whether it speaks in maudlin softness or with *hieratic* grandeur, we believe to be perfectly sincere. MARTINEAU *Essays, Comte and Mill* p. 341. [a. c. & R. 1890.]

[< L. *hieraticus*, < Gr. *hieratikos*, < *hieros*, sacred.] — **hieratic art,** the style of conventional art governed by priestly tradition, to be seen in Egyptian and Byzantine paintings.—**h. writing,** a cursive form of Egyptian hieroglyphs, more complex than the *demotic* or popular cursive. It was employed for state papers, accounts, memoranda, rituals, and legal documents as early as the 4th or 5th dynasty, and continued till the 3d or 4th century of our era.

hi"er-at'i-ca, 1 hī"ĕr-ăt'ĭ-kə; 2 hī"ĕr-ăt'ĭ-cä, *n.* A superfine grade of papyrus: used for sacred writings in ancient Egypt.

[< Gr. *hieratikos*, sacred.]

hi'er-a-tite, 1 hī'ĕr-ə-tīt; 2 hī'ĕr-ə-tĭt, *n. Mineral.* A sinaitistic, grayish, vitreous pyrosmaleutic (K₂Si₂F₆), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< Gr. *Hiera*, one of the Lipari Islands.]

hier'de't, hier'desset. Same as HIRD, HERDESS.

Hi'er-el, 1 hī'ĕr-ĕl; 2 hī'ĕr-ĕl, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Esd.* ix. 21. [Apocrypha). 1 *Esd.* ix. 27.

Hi'er-e'moth, 1 hī'ĕr-ē'mŏth; 2 hī'ĕr-ē'mŏth, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Esdras* ix. 1 hī'ĕr-ē'rĭus; 2 hī'ĕr-ē'rĭ-ŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Esd.* ix. 26, 27. [1 *Esd.* ix. 26.

Hi'er'mas, 1 hī'ĕr'məs; 2 hī'ĕr'măs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). 1 *Esdras* ix. 1 hī'ĕr-ō'rĭ-ŭs; 2 hī'ĕr-ō'rĭ-ŭs, *n.* Derived from Greek *hieros*, sacred, divine: a combining form.—**Hi"er-ochlo'e,** *n. Bot.* A small genus of sweet-scented grasses. *H. odorata* is the well-known vanilla-grass, and *H. borealis* is the holy grass of northern Europe. **Hi"er-ochloë'.**—**hi"er-o-cra'cy,** *n.* **1.** Ecclesiastical rule or supremacy; a hierarchy. **2.** The order of the clergy.—**hi"er-o-crat'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to hierocracy; hierarchal.—**hi"er-o-cra't'cal†,** *a.*

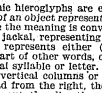
If the church influence controlled everything, 'the minister' was usually by far the most influential person in the church. . . . This government was then in reality essentially hierocratical.
H. S. RANDALL *Thomas Jefferson* vol. ii, ch. 12, p. 648. [d. & z. 1858.]

—**hi'er-o-dule,** *n. Gr. Antiq.* A temple slave, or one set apart as the property of some deity; specif., a priestess of the temple of Aphrodite at Corinth.—**hi"er-o-du'lic,** *a.*—**hi"er-og'a-my,** *n.* A sacred marriage.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

hi'er-o-glyph, 1 hī'ĕr-o-glĭf; 2 hī'ĕr-o-glĭf, *vt.* To represent hieroglyphically; express or depict by symbols.

hi"er-o-glyph'ic, } A picture-writing; literally, a
hi"er-o-glyph'ic, } sacred writing): primarily denotating, especially in the plural, the picture-writing of the ancient Egyptians; hence, any kind of writing in which figures of objects take the place of conventional signs, as in that of the Chinese, Aztecs, and ancient Peruvians. See also HIEROGLYPHICS.


Cartouche from the Rosetta stone containing hieroglyphics representing the name of Ptolemy.

The Egyptian hieroglyphs are either (1) *ideographic*, representative of ideas, or (2) *phonetic*, representative of sounds. Ideographic hieroglyphs are either (*a*) *representative*, where the figure of an object represents the object itself, or (*b*) *symbolic*, where the meaning is conveyed metaphorically, as the figure of a beetle, typical, representative of, creation. The phonetic hieroglyph represents either (*a*) a complete word, which occurs as part of other words, or (*b*) part of a word, especially an initial or final syllable. Hieroglyphics are written either in vertical columns or horizontal lines, and are generally read from the right, tho the heads of birds or animals point out the direction from which the reading should begin.

The decipherment of the names Ptolemy and Cleopatra on the inscription of the famous Rosetta stone, as set down distinctly in state phonetic signs, was the first important step on the key to the *hieroglyphs*. W. D. WHITNEY *Lang. and the Study of Lang.* lect. xi, p. 454. [a. 1874.]

2. Any occult character or mysterious word intended to have or supposed to convey a hidden meaning.

The truest post is he who reads nature's *hieroglyphics* most truly. J. C. SHAIRP *Poetic Theory*, p. 265. [n. & co. 1882.]

3. *pl.* [Humorous.] Illegible handwriting; unintelligible scribble. **4.** *Paleon.* A worm-cast, worm-track, or similar irregular fossil. [< F. *hiéroglyphe*, < Gr. *hieros*, sacred, + *glyphē*, carve.]

hi"er-o-glyph'ic, 1 hī"ĕr-o-glĭf'ĭk; 2 hī"ĕr-o-glĭf'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or represented by hieroglyphs or symbolic signs. **2.** Of occult, symbolic, or mysterious character or meaning; enigmatical.

The dumb rock tries to write out its message with *hieroglyphic* lichens. LARCOM *As It Is in Heaven* p. 32. [n. m. & co. 1891.]

3. *Entom.* Having special markings thought to resemble hieroglyphs, as the elytra of some beetles. **4.** Pertaining to worm-casts or worm-tracks. **hi"er-o-glyph'i-cal†; hi"er-o-glyp'tic†.—hi"er-o-glyph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**hi'er-o-glyph-ism,** *n.* The expression of ideas by the use of hieroglyphs. **hi"er-og'ly-phy†.**—**hi'er-og'ly-phist** (XIII), *n.* One skilled in the art of reading hieroglyphs. **hi"er-og'ly-pher†** [Rare].—**hi"er-o-gram'ma-cy,** *n.* To express in hieroglyphs; represent by symbolic char-

acters.— **hi"er-o-glyph-o'ly-o-gy,** *n.* The study or science of hieroglyphs.

hi'er-o-gram, 1 hi'er-o-gram; 2 hi'er-o-gram, *n.* A sacred writing; a character or symbol of sacred significance. [< HIERO- + Gr. *gramma*, writing, < *graphō*, write.] **hi'er-o-graph†.— hi'er-o-gram'mat,** *n.* A writer of hieroglyphs or hieroglyphics; a keeper of the sacred records in Egypt. **hi"er-o-gram'ma-tist.— hi"er-o-gram'ma-teus,** *n. Egypt. Antiq.* One of a lower order of priests who had the custody of the sacred records and saw to the proper observance of the temple rites.— **hi"er-o-gram-mat'ic, a.** Relating to or of the nature of a hierogram. **hi"er-o-gram-mat'i-cal†.**

hi"er-og'ra-phy, *n.* [Rare.] Sacred writing.— **hi"er-og'ra-pher,** *n.*— **hi"er-o-graph'ic, a.** **hi"er-o-graph'i-cal†.**

hi"er-ol'o-gy, 1 hi"er-ol'o-ji; 2 hi"er-ŏl'o-ǧy, *n.* **1.** The science of or a treatise on ancient Egyptian writings and inscriptions; also, any treatise on sacred things. **2.** *Theol.* The scientific study and comparison of religions. **3.** A list of saints; hagiology. [< Gr. *hierologia*, < *hieros*, sacred; and see -OLOGY.]— **hi"er-o-log'ic, a.** Relating to or of the nature of hierology. **hi"er-o-log'i-cal†.**— **hi"er-ol'o-gist,** *n.* One who studies or is proficient in hierology.

hi"er-o-man'cy, *n.* The art of divining by observing things offered in sacrifice.— **hi"er-o-man'ti-a,** *n.* Religious madness.— **hi"er-o-mar'tyr,** *n.* A martyred priest.— **hi"er-om-ne'mon,** *n.* [-MONES, *pl.*] *Gr. Ant. Antiq.* (1) The sacred secretary sent by each state to the Delphic Amphictyonic council. (2) A priest or a chief magistrate at Byzantium, Chalcedon, etc. **hi"er-o-mne'mon†.** The guardian of the roll of bishops in the patriarchal see of Constantinople.— **hi"er-om'o-nach,** *n. Gr. Ch.* A monk who is also a priest.

hi'er-on, 1 hi'er-on; 2 hi'er-ŏn, *n.* [-A, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* Any holy or consecrated place or building. Especially: (1) A sanctuary or sacred enclosure, containing, perhaps, several temples and other buildings. (2) A minor temple or chapel. [< Gr. *hieron*, neut. of *hieros*, sacred.]

Hi'er-on, 1 hi'er-on; 2 hi'er-ŏn, *n.* A tyrant of Syracuse, died 467 B. C.

Hi"er-on-y'mite, 1 hi"er-on-y-mait; 2 hi"er-ŏn'y-mīt, *n.* A follower of St. Jerome (Hieronymus); also a member of one of the several monastic orders named after him. **Hi"er-o-nym'i-an†.**

— **Hi"er-o-nym'ic,** *a.* Relating to St. Jerome, especially as translator of the Vulgate. **Hi"er-o-nym'i-an†.**

Hi"er-on'y-mus, 1 hai"er-on'y-mus; 2 hī"er-ŏn'y-mŭs, *n.* 1. (270–218 B. C.) King of Syracuse; killed by his soldiers. **2. H. of Cardia,** a Greek historian; governor of Bœotia; lived about 300 B. C. **3. H. of Rhodes,** a Greek poet. See JEROME, SAINT. **4.** *Bib. 2 Mac.* xii, 2.

hi'er-o-phant, 1 hai'er-o-fant; 2 hī'er-ō-fant (XIII), *n.* The priest who first explained the sacred rites of Eleusis, or any of the mysteries in ancient Greece; hence, a priest or teacher of any mystery relating to religion. [< LL. *hierophantes*, < Gr. *hierophantēs*, < *hieros*, sacred, + *phainō*, show.]— **hi-er'o-phan-cy,** *n.* The condition, qualifications, or practises of a hierophant.— **hi-er"o-phan'tic, a.** Relating to hierophants.— **hi-er"o-phan'ti-cal†, a.**

hi'er-os, 1 hai'er-os; 2 hī'er-ŏs, *n.* Same as HIERODULE.

hi"er-os'co-py, 1 hai"er-es'ko-pi; 2 hī"er-ĕs'e-ǧy, *n.* Divination by inspecting the entrails of sacrificial victims.

Hi"er-o-sol'y-mite, 1 hai"er-o-sol'y-mait'an; 2 hī"er-o-sŏl'y-mī'tan. **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Jerusalem; as, the *Hierosolymitan* liturgy. **II.** *n.* A native of Jerusalem. [< LL. *Hierosolymitanus*, < Gr. *Hierosolyma*, Jerusalem, < Gr. *Hierosolyma*, Jerusalem.] **Hi"er-o-sol'y-mite†.**

hi"er-o-the'ca, 1 hai"er-o-thi'ka; 2 hī"er-ō-thē'ca, *n.* (-CÆ, 1 -si"; 2 -sē, *pl.*) *Botany.* The anther-case of flowering plants. [< Gr. *hierothēkē*, < *hieros*, sacred, + *thēkē*, chest.]

hi"er-ur-gy†, *n.* A holy work; worship. [< Gr. *hierourgia*, < *hieros*, sacred, + *ergon*, work.] **hi"er-ur'gi-cal†,** *a.*

hi'ē-rus-a-lem, 1 hai"er-us'a-lem; 2 hī"er-ŭs'a-lĕm, *n. Bib.* Jerusalem: an ancient spelling; in the 1611 edition.

hie'sup", *n.* Same as HEP'SY.

hi"fa-lu'tin, *a.* & *n.* Same as HIGHFALUTIN.

Hig'den, 1 hig'den; 2 hĭg'dĕn, **Ranulph** or **Ralph** (1292?–1?1364). An English Benedictine monk and chronicler.

hig'don, 1 hig'don; 2 hĭg'dŏn, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A mixed pickle made of green tomatoes.

Hig-ga'lon, 1 hi-gā'lon, 2 hi-gā'lŏn, *n. Bib. Ps.* ix, 16.

Hig'gin-son, 1 hig'in-son; 2 hĭg'ĭn-sŏn, **Francis** (1587–?1630), an English divine and writer. **2. John** (?/1616–12/1708), an American pastor; son of Francis. **3. Thomas Wentworth** (?/1823–5/1911), an American author and soldier; colonel of the first colored regiment in the Civil War.

Hig'gins-ville, 1 hig'mz-vil; 2 hĭg'ĭnz-vĭl, *n.* A village in Lafayette county, Mo.

hig'gle, 1 hig'l; 2 hĭg'l, *vi.* [HIG'GLED; HIG'GLING.] **1.** To dispute as to terms; hesitate or delay in bargaining so as to gain advantage; chaffer; haggle; stickle.

I sold fifty strake o' barley in that time; but you will *higgle* and *higgle* for a penny more than the commodity is worth. FARQUHAR *Recruiting Officer* act iii, sc. 1.

2. To peddle provisions from door to door. **3.** To purchase and fatten cattle for the market. [Cor. of HAGGLE².]

— higgling of the market, in economics, a method for determining when supply and demand equalize the market prices, as of commodities.— **hig'gle-hag'gle.** **1.** *vi.* [Colloq.] To higgle. **II.** *n.* The act of higgling.

hig'gle-dy-pig'gle-dy, 1 hig'l-di-pig'l-di; 2 hĭg'l-dĭ-pĭg'l-dĭ, *a.* [Colloq.] In a disordered state or condition; topsy-turvy.— **hig'gle-dy-pig'gle-dy,** *n.* **hig'gle-dy-pig'gle-dy,** *adv.* [Colloq.] In a confused manner.

hig'ler, 1 hig'lər; 2 hĭg'lẽr, *n.* A peddler or huckster; said to be so named from the chaffering or higgling proclivities commonly ascribed to this class; hence, any one who higgles.

The *higgler's* cottage be thy future home.
Chamb's Parish Register pt. i, st. 46.

hig'ler-y, 1 hig'lər-i; 2 hĭg'lẽr-y, *n.* A higgler's wares.

hig'gling, 1 hig'liŋ; 2 hĭg'lĭng, *n.* **1.** The act or action of *chaffering*. **2.** The calling or occupation of a higgler.

high, 1 hai; 2 hī, *a.* **1.** Greatly elevated above any object, base, or surface, in relation to which it is usual, or with some standard; lofty; as, a *high* mountain, column, or tree. **2.** Extending upward; having altitude: with some qualifying word; as, it is only an inch *high*. **3.** Elevated, in a figurative sense. (1) Holding lofty or the chief rank; chief in the general estimation; first; principal; head; as, a *high* official; *high* priest.

The very *highest* classes are always the most courteous and unassuming. IRVING *Sketch-Book* p. 128. [c. p. p. 1861.]

(2) Advanced to a stage of completion or perfection; consummate; as, *high* tide; *high* noon. (3) Exalted in degree or quality; of much importance, etc.; preeminent; as, a *high* purpose; a person of *high* character; *high* art.

Let thy heart kinds with the *highest* hopes.
Rowe *Lady Jane Grey* act iii, sc. 2.

(4) Of large amount or quantity; as, a *high* rate of interest; he bought the property at a *high* figure.

4. Proud in manner, appearance, or tone; lofty; ostentatious; arrogant; as, a *high* temper; a *high* demeanor.

High looks speak as loud as *high* words.
CHARLES READE *Cloister and Hearth* p. 299. [B. 1877.]

5. Unusual in respect to physical character or quality; strong; intense; as, *high* color; a very *high* wind; *high* color.

The usual *high* temperature of equilocated lands.
PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. i, bk. i, p. 5. [N. 1851.]

Good colour is not attainable at *high* speed, unless it is made the chief aim of the artist.
HAMERTON *Etching and Etchers* bk. ii, p. 1. [MACM. 1868.]

6. *Mus.* Having a relatively acute or sharp sound; shrill; as, a *high* tone. **7.** *Naut.* Near to the wind: said of a ship. **8.** *Biol.* Said of animals and plants complex in organization or decidedly differentiated or developed phylogenetically. The comparative degree of the adjective is generally used; as, the *higher* mammals. **9.** *Cookery.* Tainted: said of meat. **10.** *Phon.* Produced with the tongue in a raised position: said of a vowel-sound; as *i* in *high*. **11.** [Slang.] Partially intoxicated. [< AS. *hēah*, *hīeh*.]

Syn.: elevated, eminent, exalted, lofty, noble, proud, steep, tall, towering, uplifted. *Deep*, while an antonym of *high* in usage, may apply to the very same surface simply measured in an opposite direction; *high*, applying to vertical distance measured from below upward, and *deep* to vertical distance measured from above downward; as, a *deep* mine; a *high* mountain. *High* mountains. *High* is a relative term: a table is *high* if it exceeds thirty inches; a hill is not *high* at a hundred feet. That is *tall* whose height is great in excess of its width or diameter, and whose actual height is great for an object of its kind; as, a *tall* tree; a *tall* man; *tall* grass. That is *lofty* which is imposing or majestic in form; we usually so style it with reference to its altitude, or *lofty* with reference to its majestic appearance. That is *elevated* which is raised somewhat above its surroundings; that is *eminent* which rises above them; as, an *elevated* platform; an *eminent* promontory. In the figurative sense, *elevated* is less than *eminent* station, and this less than *exalted*; we speak of *high* or *elevated* thoughts, aims, etc., in the good sense, but, sometimes of *high* feelings, looks, words, etc., in the invidious sense of haughty or arrogant. A *high* ambition may be merely selfish; a *lofty* ambition is noble. *Towering*, as in the literal sense, compares with *lofty* and majestic, but in the figurative sense, its use is almost always invidious; as, a *towering* passion; *towering* hopes and projects, and so crushes all opposing considerations, however rational, lovely, or holy. See HAUGHTY; STEEP.— ANT.: base, deep, degraded, depressed, beneath, humble, low, mean, prostrate, stooping. [For convenience, the compounds and phrases containing the word *high*, as adjective or as adverb, have been grouped together here.] **— a high hand,** a manner of action characterized by audacity; as, to carry matters with *a high hand*.— **a h. old time** [Slang], a time of excitement, especially of convivial excitement.— **h.-ball,** to complete or carry at water; to speed.— **h. and low** [Colloq.], in every place; everywhere.— **h. and mighty,** powerful; arrogant; proud. — **h.-angle fire,** the discharging of a gun when it is pointed upward at an angle greater than 30 degrees.— **h. antiquity,** of very early date; extremely ancient.— **high'-ball',** *n.* **1.** A method of deciding who shall pay the reckoning for anything, by throwing out a set of numbered balls from a box or a bag; he who receives the lowest-numbered ball is the loser and is obliged to pay. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] Whisky, coming usually in tall glasses, and to which is added soda-water, mineral water, or some other effervescent, the mixture being served in a tall ("high") glass with lemon ice. **3.** *Whist.* Society in which glass with lemon ice. **3.** *Whist.* Society in which glass with lemon ice. **3.** *Whist.* Society in which balls bearing numbers are used instead of cards. **4.** Any small roundish fruit or seed-pod.— **h.-blest,** *a.* Extremely blest or happy.— **h.-blooded,** *a.* Thorough-bred: applied to horses; also, *high-blooded* cattle or horses. — **h.-blower,** *n.* A horse, with good lungs, that blows considerably when galloping.— **h.-blowing,** *a.*— **h.-blown,** *a.* Inflated with or as with wind.— **h.-born,** *a.* Of high or noble birth or extraction.— **h.-boy,** *n.* **1.** [New Eng.] A tall chest of drawers standing on high legs. See CHEST, under CHEST, *n.*, 2. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] DAVIES.— **h.-bred,** *a.* **1.** Having a fine pedigree; as, a *high-bred* horse. **2.** Characterized by good manners or breeding.— **high'-brow',** *n.* [Slang.] A person observed or imagined to take a superior attitude toward the generality of mankind. **2.** Any person of the intellectual classes.— **h.-built,** *a.*— **h.-caparisoned,** *a.* Having housiness is most brisk and active on an exchange; the exchange itself at such a period.— **h. cockalorum,** see COCKALORUM.— **h.-colored,** *a.* **1.** Having a strong, deep, or glaring color.— **h.-colored,** *a.* Having strong passions; as, a *high-colored* description.— **H. Commission,** or **H. Commission Court** [Eng.], an ecclesiastical court united to the seventh Edward-third, abolished 1641.— **h. Court of Chancery** [Eng.], formerly, the highest court of equity jurisdiction, in which the Lord High Chancellor presided.— **H. Court of Justice,** a court of special and criminal jurisdiction in the Supreme Court of Judicature, composed of the Chancery, King's Bench, Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty courts, and exercising general civil and criminal jurisdiction established by the Judicature Acts in force November 1, 1875, the other division being the *Court of Appeal*.— **H. Court of Justiciary** [Scot.], the supreme criminal court.— **h.-crowned,** *a.* **Parliament** [Eng.], the British Parliament, which originally exercised judicial as well as legislative functions.— **h.-cross,** *n.* A cross in a market-place.— **h.-crowned,** *a.* **h.-day.** **1.** *a.* Befitting a holiday; festive. **II.** *n.* A holiday; feast-day. See *John* xix, 31.— **h.-dried,** *a.* Dried or roasted to a more than ordinary degree; as, *high-dried* coffee.— **h.-duty,** *a.* Denoting relative efficiency of power-machines.— **h.-embowed,** *a.* Having lofty arches. — **h. farming,** the extensive use of fertilizers in raising crops.

Only when no [weil] soils remain to be broken up . . . can it become advantageous to apply the *high farming* of Europe to any American lands. MILL *Polit. Econ.* bk. i, ch. 13, § 3. [1884.]

— **h.-fed,** *a.* Luxuriously fed; pampered.— **h. fermentation,** same as TOP-FERMENTATION; see under TOP.— **h.-finished,** *a.* Carefully or elaborately finished; highly polished; refined.— **h.-five,** *n.* See CINCH, *n.*, 3.— **h.-flavored,** *a.* Possessed of a strong flavor; highly spiced.— **h.-flying,** *a.* Having highsoften ideas and aims; extravagant in claims or opinions; as, the *high-flying* notions of a political schemer.— **h. forest compartment system,** same as STAND METHOD.— **h. frequency** (*Elec.*), in an alternating current, the production of a very large number of alternations per unit of time; usually expressed as a number of alternatives per second, as a *frequency* of 200,000 alternatives per second constitutes a *high-frequency* current.— **h. go** [Slang], a revel; spree.— **h.-going,** *a.*— **h.-grade,** *a.* **1.** Of a high or superior grade; specif., in stock-breeding, having more than three-fourths pure blood; as, *high-grade* cattle.

2. *Mining.* Denoting ores rich in metal value; specif., in a commercial sense, denoting any ores which, by reason of their situation, of local transportation facilities, etc., can be worked at a good profit.— **h.-grown,** *a.* Grown tall. **2.** Overgrown with vegetation of some length; as, the pasture is *high-grown*.— **h.-handed,** *a.* Carried on in an arbitrary or overbearing manner; violent; as, the *high-handed* methods of a grasping corporation.

In the intense struggle of conflicting interests also, *high-handed* measures are adopted to restrict or rule out competition. WATERLAND AND CHAPIN *Political Economy* p. 174. [N. & CO. 1886.]

— **h.-handedness,** *n.*— **h.-hearted,** *a.* Full of courage. — **h.-heartedness,** *n.*— **h.-hook,** *n.* [Angler's Slang.] The most successful of a fishing party. **h.-liner†.**— **h.-liner'.— h. jinks,** an old Scotch game of forfeits, in which one was chosen by lot to perform a task; hence, rough sports or jollification.— **h.-keyed,** *a.* **1.** *Mus.* Highpitched. **2.** Sensitive; spirited; as, a *high-keyed* woman.— **h. latitude,** latitude far north or south of the equator.— **h. life,** fashionable society, or its mode of living.— **h. lights,** the whitest or bright parts in a photograph or picture; conversely, the dark spots on the negative of a photograph.— **h.-line,** *n.* Same as HIGH-ROOK.— **h.-liner†.— h.-lived,** *a.* Pertaining to high life.— **h.-lone†,** *a.* Entirely or quite alone.— **h.-low-jack,** *n.* Same as ALL-FOURS.— **h.-lows,** *n. pl.* A pair of ankle-boots, or high-laced shoes.— **h.-mallow,** *n.* An ornamental herb (*Malva sylvestris*) with *5*- to 7-lobed leaves and reddish-purple flowers: common in country gardens.— **h.-mett,** *n. pl.* Loaded dice so prepared as to turn up the high numbers.— **h.-minded,** *a.* Possessed of high spirit or mettle; fiery: commonly applied to horses.— **h.-muck-a-muck.** [Vulgar, U. S.] A person of high position or importance: also, an arrogant or conceited person.— **h.-necked,** *a.* Cut or fitted so as to cover the neck and shoulders: said of a dress, etc.— **h.-palmed†,** *a.* Having high antlers, as a stag of full growth.— **h.-pitched,** *a.* Same as HIGH-KEYED.— **h. place,** among the ancient peoples, a place of worship, generally on a bare lofty hill or mountain, but at times on an artificial mound erected in a valley, or within a city. In early times they were often used in connection with the worship of Yahweh, but after the erection of the Temple they became discredited and in course of time were appropriated to the worship of false gods.— **h.-placed,** *a.*— **h. pole** (*Forestry*), a tree 8 to 12 inches in diameter.— **h.-pressure,** *a.* **1.** Having or using a high, or comparatively high, steam-pressure: said of a boiler or engine. **2.** Originally, non-condensing: said of steam-engines.— **h.-proof,** *a.* **1.** Containing a large percentage of alcohol: highly rectified: as, *high-proof* spirits. **2.** Subjected to severe tests, or capable of withstanding such test; as, we are *high-proof* against treason: in rare instances used adverbially.— **h.-reaching,** *a.* **1.** Reaching high or to a great height; as, a tower *high-reaching* and overlooking. **2.** Aspiring; ambitious; as, *high-reaching* statesmen.— **h.-respected,** *a.* Deeply or sorely repented.— **h.-roller,** *n.* [Slang.] A person, especially a sporting character, who lives extravagantly or recklessly.— **h.-rothery.** [Ir.] In the game of hurling, the throwing of the ball between two players wishing to hit it with their hurleys.— **h.-rook,** *n.* Same as HIGH-MEN.— **h.-shoe†,** *n.* A wearer of high shoes, the usual foot-wear of the 17th-century peasantry in England; hence, a boor; a clown.— **h.-shod,** *a.* **h.-shooed†.— h.-sighted,** *a.* Looking upward; supercilious. — **h.-souled,** *a.* Of exalted feelings and aspirations; showing high principles; as, a *high-souled* gentleman.— **h.-sounding,** *a.* **1.** Ostentatious or imposing in manner or import; as, *high-sounding* praise. **2.** Resounding; as, a *high-sounding* metal.— **h.-speed,** *a.* **1.** Fitted to work with great rapidity. **2.** Pertaining to high speed in machines or processes.— **h.-spirited,** *a.* Full of spirit; not brooking restraint or opposition; sensitive; impetuous; mettlesome; as, a *high-spirited* woman; a *high-spirited* horse.— **h.-stepper,** *n.* **1.** A horse having a high or showy step. **2.** Hence, a person of spirited action or bearing.— **h.-stepping,** *a.*— **h.-stomached,** *a.* Proud; haughty.— **h. street,** the main street of an English country town.— **h.-swelling,** *a.* Puffed up; bragging.— **h.-taper,** *n.* The common mullein. — **h.-tasted,** *a.* Having a high flavor; piquant. **h.-titled*,** *a.* [Rare.] Of high precedence; a fanciful holiday. **h.-toned,** *a.* **1.** Of high principle; honorable. **2.** Having a high pitch or tone. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] Fashionable; genteel.— **h.-top,** *n.* A game played with a top. See TOP, APPLE. **2†.** A ship's top or masthead.— **h.-warp,** *a.* Same as HAUTE-LISSE, under HAUTE.— **h. wine,** a distillate containing a high percentage of alcohol.— **h.-wrought,** *a.* Skilfully or finely wrought or elaborated. **2.** Highly agitated; impassioned.

Hurried to ruin by a feverish thirst of *high-wrought* delirious gratification. CHANNING *Works* p. 102. [A. U. A. 1853.]

— **in the highest.** **1.** *Bib.* In the heavens. **2.** In the highest degree.— **on h.,** in a high place; especially, in heaven.— **the High** [Colloq.], High street, Oxford, England. — **the Highest, the Most H.,** God.

Each single product of Nature expresses . . . thoughts by which the living essence of *Highest* is interpreted. *Lorenz Mysticus* tr. by Hamilton and Jones, bk. i, ch. 1, p. 15. [s. & w. 1887.]

— **to point h.** (*Naut.*), to lie close to the wind in sailing: said of a ship.— **to run h.,** to run riot; be imperious or arbitrary manner. **2.** [Archaic.] In triumph.

Many self-explaining compounds are used in which *high* is the first element; as, **high-aimed, h.-crested, h.-keyed, h.-heeled, h.-seasoned, h.-shouldered.**

— **high'en,** *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To heighten.— **high'er,** *v.* [Rare.] **1.** *t.* To raise higher. **II.** *i.* To rise higher.

high, *n.* **1.** *Card-games.* The ace of trumps, or the highest trump out, in some games of cards. (2) The highest card in drawing or cutting for deal. **2.** Same as HIGH-PRESSURE AREA. **3.** [Scot.] An elevation; knoll; height.

high, *adv.* **1.** In a high manner; eminently; to a great altitude or high pitch; as, to reach *high*. **2.** With arrogance and pride; conspicuously; luxuriously; excessively; as, to eat *high*; to live *high*.

She dresses very gayly, and very *high*, and the traces of former beauty are still very visible in her face.
FRANCES DUNCAN *Paris* p. 48. [BELL 1890.]

High'am Fer'rers, 1 hai'əm fer'ərz; 2 hī'ăm fĕr'ẽrs. A borough and market-town in Northamptonshire, England.

High- and Low-Heels. See under LOW, *a.*

high'back', 1 hai'bak'; 2 hī'băk', *n.* The common Northamerican whitefish.

high'-ball", etc. See under HIGH, *a.*

high'bind'er, 1 hai'baind'er; 2 hī'bīnd'ẽr, *n.* [Local, U. S.] One who pursues another relentlessly; a rough; specif., one of a Chinese secret society of blackmailers.

Highbinders in San Francisco shoot a Chinaman because he refused to pay blackmail.
Cyc. of Classified Data p. 418, col. 3. [F. & W. 1900.]

[< HIGH + *binder*, as variation of BENDER, 3.]

Highbridge. A town in Somersetshire, England.

high'brow", etc. See under HIGH, *a.*

High'-church", *j.* hī'-chûrch'; 2 hī'-chûrch", *a.* Laying great stress on the order and character of the church; specif., in the Anglican Church, denoting a party (or its principles) that exalts the authority of the church and emphasizes the importance of succession and the sacerdotal view of the sacraments. Many of its members are ritualists. Compare LOW-CHURCH; RITUALIST.—**High'-church'ism**, *n.* The collective principles and spirit of the High-church party. **-church'man**, *n.* A member of any church who insists strenuously on its tenets, forms, order, and character; specif., one of the High-church party in the Anglican or Episcopal Church.—**-church'manship**, *n.*

high'-col'ored, *b.* -kla, etc. See HIGH, *a.*

High'cr Be'bing-ton, 1 bī'bing-ton; 2 bē'bing-ton. A town in Cheshire, England.

high'er-most, *a. & adv.* [Rare.] Topmost.

high'-fa-lu'tin, 1 hıı'-fə-lū'tın; 2 hī'-fə-lū'tın. I. *a.* Highflown in manner or speech; bombastic; as, a *high-falutin* orator. II. *n.* High-sounding language or writing; bombastic speech; fustian. [< HIGH + *falutin*, perhaps for FLUTE.] **high'fa-lu'tin(g); high'-fa-lu'ting(g)**.

high'-fli'er, 1 hıı'-flaı'ər; 2 hī'-flī'er, *n.* **1.** A bird that flies high. **2.** Hence, one who goes to extremes; one who is extravagant in his opinions, pretensions, mode of life, etc.

The *highflyers* have gone first . . . now the lowerflyers.
CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. i, bk. vii, ch. 11, p. 278. [R.]

3. One of various geometrid moths; as, the July *highflier* (*Trichopteryx sbsatata*), . . . with a high body and low front wheels, fashionable in the 18th century in England. **4.** A stage-coach express. **5.** A staunch supporter, as in politics or the church. **high'-fly'er.**

high'-flī'er, 1 hıı'-flaı'ər; 2 hī'-flī'er, *n.* **1.** Reaching high; puffed up; elevated; proud; as, *high-flown* tastes are not for the poor. **2.** Extravagant in style; turgid; inflated; as, *high-flown* similes.

If the way in which authors express their thoughts . . . is *high-flown* and bombastic, a character for national simplicity and truthfulness . . . cannot be long maintained. RICHARD *Pica for the Interpreters English, Mixed Modern Tongue* [n.d., n. 1866.]

high'-fly'ing, h.-going, etc. See under HIGH, *a.*

High'gate, 1 hıı'gēt; 2 hī'gāt, *n.* **1.** A ward in the borough of Hornsey, London, England, on the N. **2.** A historic gate where in stage-coach days the unsophisticated were put through a form of initiation before being admitted to the city. **3.** A town in Franklin county, Vt. **—to have been sworn at Highgate,** to be shrewd, keen-witted, up to date.

high'-grown", h.-handed, etc. See under HIGH, *a.*

high'-hole", h.-harl'ot, h.-hoi', etc. [Local, U. S.] A bird, the flicker.

high'hold'er, high'hold'ers, high'hold'ing, high'-hook", h.-keyed. See under HIGH, *a.*

high'land, 1 hıı'lənd; 2 hī'land, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to a mountainous district. **2.** [H-] Characteristic of the Highlands.

high'land, *n.* **1.** An elevation of land. **2.** *pl.* A mountainous region: usually with a capital initial letter; as, the Scottish Highlands.

To be seen in their perfection, the *Highlands* [of the Hudson] must be passed immediately after the fall of the leaf.
Country Life vol. 23, p. 815. [H. M. & CO.]

3. [H-] A short shaggy and hardy breed of cattle, native of the Scottish Highlands.—**high'land-ish,** *a.* Resembling or consisting of highlands.

High'land, *n.* **1.** A township in Ohio: 558 sq. m.: county-seat, Hillsboro. **2.** A county in W. Virginia: 407 sq. m.: county-seat, Monterey. **3.** A city in Madison county, Ill. **4.** A town in Dutchess county, N. Y.: seat of Highland University (Presbyterian), founded in 1857.

high'land-er, 1 hıı'land-ər; 2 hī'land-er, *n.* **1.** A mountaineer. **2.** [H-] A native of the Scottish Highlands; Gael.

The *Highlander*, the bitterest foe
To modern laws, has felt their blow.
Dumbarton Castle st. 8.

—**Arctic Highlanders,** the Eskimos of the Smith Sound and the northern extremity of Greenland.—**High'land-man,** *n.* **1.** A Highlander.—**High'land-ry,** *n.* Highlanders collectively.

Highland Mary. A poem by Burns, in which he immortalizes a maiden supposed to be either Mary Campbell or Mary Morrison, generally held to be the original heroine of his youth, who are also referred to in the poems *To Mary in Heaven*, *Mary Morrison*, and elsewhere.

Highland Park. A city in Lake county, Ill.

Highland Peak. A mountain in California; 10,958 ft. high.

High'lands, hıı'lənds; 2 hī'lands, *n.* **1.** The part of Scotland N. of the Grampians: it has sublime mountain scenery. **2.** A borough in Monmouth county, N. J. **3.** Hills extending from Raritan Bay to Sandy Hook, N. J. **4. H. of the Hudson,** a mountainous range in New York; intersected by the Hudson river.

high'-line", etc. See under HIGH, *a.*

high'ly, hıı'lı; 2 hī'lī, *adv.* **1.** In a high degree; greatly. **2.** With high esteem; with an exalted opinion; as, to think *highly* of one. **3.** With elevation of place or rank; as, *highly* lifted. **4.** [Rare.] **high'mal'low,** etc. See under HIGH, *a.*

high'mind"ed, 1 hıı'-maınd'ed; 2 hī'-mīnd'ed, *a.* **1.** Possessing or proceeding from lofty thoughts and sentiments; having an elevated mind; magnanimous; as, a *high-minded* act.

St. Paul — the manliest, most intrepid and *high-minded* person whom the age of Seneca presents to our view.
Divine Origin Christianity lect. v, p. 166. [RAN. & S.]

2. [Archaic.] Haughty; arrogant.

Charge them that are rich in this world, that they be not *high-minded*. *1 Tim.* vi, 17.

—**high'-mind"ed-ness,** *n.*

High'more, 1 hıı'mōr; 2 hī'mōr, **Joseph** (?/1s1692–?/1780). An English portrait-painter and writer.

high'most, *a.* Highest.

high'ness, 1 hıı'nes; 2 hī'nĕs, *n.* **1.** The condition, manner, or degree of being high, in any sense. **2.** A title of honor belonging to persons of princely rank: with *his*, *her*, or *your*; as, *his royal highness* the Prince of Wales.

HENRY VIII. was the first, says Houssaie, who assumed the title of *highness*; and at length majesty. I. D'ISRAELI *Curiosities of Lit., Titles* in vol. i, p. 241. [L. w. & CO. 1834.]

high'-palmed", etc. See under HIGH, *a.*

High Point. A township and village in Guilford county, N. C.

high priest. *Eccl.* A chief priest. Specif.: (1) The ecclesiastical head, of the people of Israel.

Aaron was the first high priest, and the sacred office, in which the high priest presided at the altar of the temple and entered the Holy of Holies, passed to the first-born of his sons, and so on. The high priest was the guardian of the temple, the representative of the theocratic people before Jehovah in the chief rites of adoration and atonement. After the Babylonian captivity, when the high priests exercised important political powers, there were irregularities in the succession, and under the Roman domination the high priests were sometimes nominated and deposed by the procurator. As a part of his vestments the high priest wore an official breastplate. See BREASTPLATE, *n.*, 2.


A Jewish High Priest in his Sacerdotal Robes. (*Calmet.*)

(2) In the Mormon Church, a priest of the Aaronic order, or higher order, with special functions of presidency.—**high'-priest"hood,** *n.* The office of high priest.—**high'-priest"ly,** *a.*—**high'-priest"ly,** *a.*

high'-reach"ing, etc. See under HIGH, *a.*

high'road", 1 hıı'rōd'; 2 hī'rōd', *n.* **1.** A main or much-frequented road; highway. **2.** A common or easy method or course; as, the *highroad* to infidelity.

high seas. 1. The unenclosed waters of the ocean. **2.** *Law.* Those waters on the seacoast that are without the territorial limit of any nation. Crime committed on the *high seas* is punishable by the law of the country into which the offender may first be brought. In English law, the civil jurisdiction of the Admiralty extends to torts committed on the high seas; criminal jurisdiction, which extended to crimes committed on the *high seas* or within the ebb and flow of the tide and not within the body of a county, has been transferred to the Central Criminal Court. The criminal jurisdiction of the U. S. Admiralty extends to all crimes committed on the *high seas*, including the Great Lakes (26 Stat. L., 824), which are held to come within the legislation affecting extraterritorial waters.

High Seas Fleet. The naval force of the German empire as transferred to the Allies (1918), which see.

high Springs. A town in Alachua county, Fla.

high'strung", 1 hıı'-estrŭng'; 2 hī'-estrŭng', *a.* **1.** Strung to a high pitch; as, a *highstrung* piano. **2.** Of strained or unnatural emotions; highly sensitive; high-spirited.

He tried to write a *highstrung* literature that he might have written if his lot had been cast in a literary community.
HOWELLS *Shadow of a Dream* p. 85. [n. 1890.]

hight, 1 hıt; 2 hīt, *n.* [HIGHT or NOT; HIGHT, HOTE, or NOTEN.] **1.** *r. t.* [Archaic.] (1) To call; name. (2) To command. **2**†. To promise; to commit. **3**†. *t.* To be named.

hight, *n.* Same as HEIGHT.

hight'en, *v.* Same as HEIGHTEN.—**hight'en-er,** *n.*

hight'end, *pp.* Heightened.

high'th (hīth), 2 hīth, *n.* [Archaic.] Height.

Hights'town, 1 haıts'toun; 2 hīts'town, *n.* A borough in Mercer county, N. J. [colty.

high'ty-tigh'ty, 1 hıı'ta-taı'ta; 2 hī'tə-tī'tə, *a. & interj.* Hoity-

high'-warp", etc. See under HIGH, *a.*

high'wa'ter, 1 hıı'wō'tər; 2 hī'wa'ter, *n.* Of or pertaining to high tide, or to its time or altitude.—**high-water line. 1.** The level of the daily full tide, or of the spring-tide. **2.** The level reached by the water of a river in times of flood. **3.** *Water-marks.* The penciled mark made on piles by the sea at high tide. As at many ports two successive *high waters* are of unequal heights, a law of variability of the difference has been determined on, and the recognized *high-water line* is taken as the highest point reached by the medium tides between the spring or maximum and the neap or minimum tides. **2.** A mark left on the shore by the turn of the flood-tide. **3.** A mark made to record the level of the annual freshets or the highest known freshet. **4.** The greatest achievement or period of highest development.—**high'wa'ter shrub,** a coarse shrubby plant (*Iva frutescens*) of the family *Ambrosiaceæ*, growing in the borders of salt-marshes in the eastern United States.

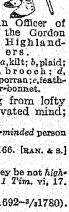
high'way", 1 hıı'wē"; 2 hī'wa', *n.* **1.** A specified line of travel, by land or by water, over which a right of easement is enjoyed by the public of freely passing; a public thoroughfare, as distinguished from a private way.

Such thoroughfare is termed a *highway* as distinguished from a passway, a turnpike, a railroad, because of its being dedicated by grant of record or appropriated by legislative act to the free and absolute use of the public forever, in which the government has no title or property interest. *Highway* designated the main public road, which was the subject of special royal enactments controlling the policing thereof; [Rare] as, the King's Highway from Boston to Plymouth.

In general every state establishes, regulates, and improves the *highway* within its own limits at discretion, and this is as true of the waterway as it is of any other.
T. M. COOLEY *Constitutional Law* p. 74. [L. B. & CO. 1880.]

2. In law, a generic name for all public ways, whether roads, railroads, canals, rivers, or ferries, created by legislative dedication, or necessity.

In England highways are regulated by act of Parliament, and in the United States by general statutes differing in each State. In both countries an authority must be paid to those whose land is used. The fact that a road has been in use uninterruptedly for a number of years (20 if the owner was aware, but made no objection, and a shorter period if circumstances dictate the time implied dedication) supports a presumption of dedication. If a highway be out of repair, the public have a right to pass on adjoining land even the enclosed with a fence; unnecessary damage must not be done. In England the repairs fall on the several parishes; in the United States on the towns or local municipalities, the cases may arise where an individual is liable. Obstructing the highway is a common-law nuisance, but a reasonable necessity will justify a temporary obstruction. The customs of most countries is that teams must keep to the right of the center of the highway; in England they keep to the left. In the United States it has been held that robbery on a railroad could not be punished as robbery on the highway. As a rule a railroad acquires its right of way by eminent domain.


An Officer of the Gordon Highlanders.

3. A main road as distinguished from branches and byways of minor usefulness. **4.** A common or open way or course.

They who set an example make a *highway*. Others follow the example because it is easier to travel on a *highway* than over untrodden grounds. H. MANN *Thoughts* p. 70. [T. P.]

—**high'way-cross"ing,** *n.* A crossing of two highways; also, a place where a railway crosses a highway.—**h.-tax,** *n.* A tax levied to open or keep in repair the public highways; road-tax.

high'way"man, 1 hıı'wē'mən; 2 hī'wa'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] One who practises, commits, or attempts to commit highway robbery; one who robs in public places, or lurks for the purpose of robbery.

high'-wrought', *a.* See under HIGH, *a.*

High Wyc'ombe, 1 wik'əm; 2 wȳc'om. A borough and market-town in Buckinghamshire, England.

Hig'in-both'am, 1 hig'in-bō(ə)'əm; 2 hig'in-bŏt'am, **George** (?/1826–?/1892). An Australian lawyer and politician; Chief Justice of Victoria from 1886.

Hi-gi'nus, *n.* Same as HYGINUS.

hi'gler, *n.* An eager or bore.

hig'sta"per, 1 hig'-stē'pər; 2 hīg'-stā'per, *n.* The hag-taper.

hi-gue'ra, 1 hi-gē'rə; 2 hi-gā'rä, *n.* Same as CALABASH-TREE. hi-ca's'ra'.

H. I. H., *abbr.* His (or Her) Imperial Highness.

hi'jack-er, 1 haı'jak-ər; 2 hī'jăk-er, *n.* [Colloq. U. S.] **1.** One who preys on bootleggers. **2.** One of a band of hoboes who formerly preyed on harvesters in the Middle West and Northwestern States.

Hil'e-ra, 1 hil'ı-rə; 2 hil'e-ra, *n.* The Hegira. **Hil'rat.**

Hi'li, 1 hiık; 2 hī'lī, *n.* [Native name.] Ling. [Local, U. S.] **I.** *t.* To jerk or toss; as, to *hike* a toad (to kill it by jerking from a plank). **II.** *i.* To run or go away; clear out; hurry; specif. [U. S. Army.] To march. **2.** [Local, U. S.] To hitch; work up; as, your collar *hikes*, or *hikes* up.

hike, *s.* [Local, U. S.] **I.** *i.* To twitch or drag carelessly; usually with *up*. **2.** To go about in a dragging or slouching way. **3.** To discharge suddenly.—**hik'er,** *n.* [S. U. S.] A bridle-check that is too tight. [on foot.

hike, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The act of hiking; a weary journey

Hi-ko'ne, 1 hi-kō'nē; 2 hi-kō'nā, *n.* A city in Shiga district in central Honshu Island, Japan.

hi'ku, 1 hi'kū; 2 hī'kū, *n.* [New Zealand.] The frostfish.

hik'li, 1 hik'lī; 2 hĭk'lī, *n.* [Tarahumare, Mexico.] A cactus (*Lophophora williamsii*) the juice of which has narcotic properties and is used as a beverage by the Chihuahua Indians. [hiaqua.

hik'wa, 1 hik'wə; 2 hĭk'wa, *n.* [Am. Ind.] Tusk-shell money.

Hik'wa'z, *n.* Leopold Lake.

hi'la, 1 hai'lə; 2 hī'la, *n.* Plural of HILUM.

Hi'lah'r, *n.* See GEOFFROY-SAINT-HILAIRE. [hī'lalt.

hi'lar, 1 hai'lar; 2 hī'lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to a hilum.

Hi-la-ri-a, 1 hi-lē'ri-ə; 2 hi-lā'ri-a, *n.* [L.] *Class. Antiq.* A Roman festival in honor of Cybele, held at the vernal equinox and characterized by much gaiety; originally, any day or time of festivity.

Hi-la'ri-on, 1 hi-lē'ri-ən; 2 hi-lā'ri-ŏn. **Saint** (292?–371). A recluse who founded monachism in Palestine.

hi-la'ri-ous, 1 hai-(or hi-)lē'ri-əs; 2 hī-(or hi-)lā'ri-ŭs (xiii), *a.* Boisterously merry; in high spirits; gleefully exhilarated. [OF.,< L. *hilaris*, *cf.* Gr. *hilaros*, cheerful.] Syn.: see MERRY. —**hi-la'ri-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**hi-la'ri-ous-ness,** *n.*

hi-lar'i-ty, 1 hai-(or hi-)lar'ı-tı; 2 hī-(or hi-)lăr'i-ty (xiii), *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tız; 2 -tĭs, *pl.*] Boisterous or demonstrative mirth; noisy merriment; jollity. [< F. *hilarité*, < L. *hilaritat(e)s*, < *hilaris*; see HILARIOUS.]

hi-la'ro-trag"o-dy, 1 hai-lē'ro-traq'ə-dı; 2 hī-lā'ro-trăg'e-dy, *n.* Tragicomedy.

Hil'a-ry, 1 hil'ə-rı; 2 hil'a-ry, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **hi-la'ri-us**: **Hi-la'ri-a** (*fem.*). Dan. SW. D. G. **Hi-la'ri-us,** 1 hi-lē'rı-us; 2 hi-lā'ri-us. **F. Hil'aire** (1'hil'ār'), 2 l'ĭl'ār'; It. **I-la'ri-o,** 1 ı-lā'rı-o, 2 ī-lä'ri-o; L. **Hi-la'ri-us,** 1 hi-lē'rı-us, 2 hi-lā'ri-us; Pg. Sp. **Hi-la'ri-o,** 1 hi-lā'rı-o, 2 hi-lä'ri-o. **2. Saint** (300?–368), a Gallic writer, the theological bishop of Poitiers. **3. Saint** (401–?/s449), a Gallic prelate; bishop of Arles. [L. hilarious, joyful.]—**Hilary term** [Eng.], one of the four terms appointed in courts of law, lasting from Jan. 11 to April 12: so called from the festival of St. Hilary (Jan. 13).—**Hil'a-ry-tide",** *n.* The period immediately preceding Hilarymas.—**to keep H. term,** to be festive and gay.

Hil'a-ry-mas, 1 hil'ə-rı-məs; 2 hil'a-ry-măs, *n.* The festival of St. Hilary of Poitiers, whose day is Jan. 13 in the English and Jan. 14 in the Roman Catholic calendar.

hi'las'mic, 1 hı-laz'mık; 2 hī-lăz'mic, *a.* [Rare.] Propitiatory.

[< Gr. *hilasmos*, propitiation.]

hilch, 1 hilch; 2 hĭch, *vi.* [Scot.] To hobble.

hilch, *s.* Hitch.

Hil'da, 1 hil'də; 2 hil'da, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2. Saint** (614–680), abbess of Heorthen (modern Whitby); grandniece of Edwin, king of Northumbria. **3.** In Hawthorne's *Marble Fawn*, an American girl, an art-student in Rome. [Teut. war-maiden, amazon.]

Hil'de-bald, 1 hil'də-bōld; 2 hil'de-bald, *n.* (–541.) A king of the Lombard Ostrogoths. [archbishop of Tours.

Hil'de-bert, 1 hil'də-bûrt; 2 hil'de-bert, *n.* A French poet.

Hil'de-brand, 1 hil'də-brand; 2 hil'de-brand, *n.* **1.** In German legend, the tutor of Hadubrand, a valiant warrior who in the *Nibelungenlied* slays Kriemhild and in the *Hildebrandslied* kills his son, Hadubrand. **2.** See GREGORY VII., Pope. [Teut. battle-sword.]

Hil'de-brand-in(e), 1 hil'də-brand-ın; 2 hil'de-brănd-in, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like Hildebrand (Pope Gregory VII., 1073–85), famous for the energy with which he maintained and asserted the papal power and supremacy. **Hil'de-brand-ic.**—**Hil'de-brand-ist,** *n.*

Hil'de-brand, 1 hil'də-brand; 2 hil'de-brănd, *n.* **1. Eduard** (?/1818–?/1s1868), a German painter. **2. Ferdinand Theodor** (?/1804–?/1874), a German historical painter.

Hil'de-gard, 1 hil'də-gärd; 2 hil'de-gärd, **Saint** (1098–?/1179). A German nun and mystic.

Hil'de-ric, 1 hil'də-rik; 2 hil'de-rĭc, *n.* (4577–?/533.) A king of the Vandals in Africa.

Hil'des-heim, 1 hil'des-haım; 2 hil'dĕs-hīm, *n.* **1.** A district in Hanover province, Prussia; 2,066 sq. m.: 18 m. S. E. of Hanover. **2.** Its capital.

Hil'ding, 1 hil'dıng; 2 hil'ding. [Archaic.] I. *a.* Mean; paltry; cowardly. II. *n.* A base or cowardly person; a wretch.

Hil'ding's, 1 hil'dın'; 2 hil'ding, *n. Ics. Sagas.* The foster-father and educator of Fridthjof and Ingeborg.

Hil'dreth, 1 hil'dreth; 2 hil'drĕth, **Richard** (?/1s1807–?/1865). An American publicist, antislavery writer, and historian.

hile, 1 hail; 2 hīl, *vt.* [Archaic.] To conceal. See HELE.

hile, *n.* A hilum.—**hi-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Bearing a hilum.

Hil'len, 1 hil'ən; 2 hĭl'en, *n. Bib. I Chron.* vi, 58.

Hil'gard, 1 hil'gärd; 2 hil'gärd, **Mount.** 1. A peak in Utah; 11,460 ft. high. **2.** A mountain in Montana; 11,000 ft. high.

hi'li-form,] hai'li-fôrm; 2 hi'li-fôrm, *a.* Shaped like a hilum.
Hil-ki'ah,] hil-kai'a; 2 hil-ki'a, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xviii, 37.
[Heb., in protection]
hill',] 1 hil; 2 hil, *v.* **1.** *t.* 1. To draw the earth about **hill',**] or over (plants) in mounds; as, to *hill* potatoes or corn. 2. [Rare.] To heap up or accumulate; as, to *hill* up gold. 3†. To cover.—**2.** *i.* To grow into a hill.
Ill. *v.* 1. To be gathered together, as into a heap or upon a hill. 2. To form a hill.
hill', *n.* [Archaic.] To cover. See HEAL'.
hill, *n.* **1.** A natural elevation of earth or rock rising conspicuously above the ground at its foot. Specif.: (1) One of the lower peaks or ridges forming a foot-hill or spur of a mountain; an isolated peak or ridge of moderate elevation. The distinction between *hills* and *mountains* depends on local usage, which is largely determined by the configuration of the country. An elevation under 2,000 feet is usually called a hill, yet in regions of gently undulating land, as in some localities of the eastern United States, a small hummock is sometimes called a mountain. As an example of the other extreme, in the region of the Himalaya mountains, which are 16,000 to 20,000 feet high, a peak of 10,000 feet is frequently called a hill.

You love the *hills* climbing green and grand to the skies.
D. G. MITCHELL *Dream Life, Boyhood* p. 90. [s. 1851.]

(2) A rounded or conical eminence or undulation, sometimes of considerable height, formed by the action of water or wind: properly distinguished from a hillock, knoll, or natural mound by its greater mass and altitude.

2. A small heap or pile of earth or the like, raised or made artificially, as by the mandibular action of animals: applied also by metonymy to the cluster of plants or roots that are hilled in; as, an ant-*hill;* a mole-*hill;* a *hill* of potatoes. 3. *Her.* A charge representing a hill, usually vert. [<ANS. *hyll,* hill.] Syn.: see ACCLIVITY.—**hill'ant',** *n.* An ant that makes hills, as *Formica rufa.*—**hill'ber'ry,** *n.* The teaberry.—**h.-bird,** *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S.] The hairbird: sandpiper. **2.** [Local, Scot.] The fieldfare.—**h.-cop†,** *n.* A hilltop.—**h.-country,** *n.* A mountainous or hilly region.

And Mary arose in those days, and went into the *hill country* with haste. *Luke* i, 39.

—**h.-digger,** *n.* One who digs into hills, or opens superficial mounds.—**h.-engraving,** *n.* The representation of elevations in engraving; a map.—**h.-engraver,** *n.*—**h.-fever,** *n.* A remittent fever of the hill-country of India.—**h.-folk,** *n.* **1.** The Cameronian sect of Scotch Covenanters, who met secretly among the hills; sometimes, the Covenanters in general. **2.** *Scan. Myth.* Supernatural beings, half elves and half men, who lived in caves and hills.—**h.-fraculin,** *n.* A hillside *Arbor*[*aceæ*].—**h.-fringe,** *n.* A mountainous or hilly region.

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In these fierce *hillmen* they encountered enemies very different from the Persians.
G. W. COX *Gen. Hist. Greece* p. 530. [s. *n.* & ca. 1878.]

4. (Eng.) The sergeant of a mustard or cress corporal (since where rubbish is gathered or dumped). **5.** A fairy.—**h.-map,** *n.* A map showing elevations, as ranges of hills.—**h.-mina,** *n.* An East-Indian euphonic starling=like bird or mina, as the religious grackle. **h.-myna.**—**h.-mustard,** *n.* A Himalayan paradoxure (*Paradoxurus grayi*).—**h.-partridge,** *n.* A Himalayan partridge of the genus *Caloperdix* or *Arborophila.*—**h.-planting,** *n. Forestry.* Mound-planting.—**h.-shading,** *n.* In map-drawing, the representation of elevations of land by radiating lines.—**h.-sparrow,** *n.* [Orkney & Shetland.] The meadow-pipit.—**h.-star,** *n.* A humming-bird, the mountain-hummer.—**H. States,** several independent or feudatory kingdoms in the Himalayas.—**h.-tit,** *n.* An Indian titmouse bird.—**h.-tribes,** *n. pl.* The uncivilized races of mountaineers inhabiting the interior and the border regions of British India.—**h.-trot,** *n.* The wild carrot.—**h.-wind,** *n. Meteor.* Same as MOUNTAIN-WIND.—**h.-woman,** *n.* A woman who lives on or among hills.—**hill'wort',** *n.* [Eng.] **1.** The wild thyme (*Thymus chamædrys*). **2.** The European pennyroyal (*Mentha pulegium*). **3.** *reticulum* L., a drumlin.—**up h. and down dale,** thoroughly; perseveringly; vehemently.

Hill, *n.* **1. Aaron** (¹/₁₀1685–²/₁1750), an English dramatist and historian; noticed in Pope's *Dunciad.* **2. Ambrose Powell** (¹¹/₁₂1825–⁴/₁1865), an American Confederate general; fell near Petersburg, Va. **3. Daniel Harvey** (⁷/₁1821–⁴/₁1889), an American Confederate general; educator and editor. **4. David Bennett** (⁴/₂₂1843–²⁰/₁1910), an American statesman and lawyer; Governor of New York, 1885–1891; president of New York State Bar Association, 1886–1887; United States Senator, 1891–1897. **5. George** (1796–²/₁1871), an American poet. **6. Isaac** (⁴/₁1788–²/₁1851), an American journalist; Governor of New Hampshire. **7. James Jerome** (⁹/₁1838–⁴/₁1916), an American railway president and financier. **8. Sir John** (1716–¹¹/₁1775), an English botanist, physician, and miscellaneous writer; subject of epigram by Garrick. **9. Matthew Davenport** (⁵/₁1792–⁹/₁1872), an English writer; educationist; prison reformer; philanthropist; son of Sir Rowland. **10. Rowland** (³/₁1744–¹⁷/₁1833), an English popular preacher; disciple of Whitfield. **11. Rowland, Viscount** (⁶/₁1772–⁴/₁1875), an English general in Spain and in Waterloo; nephew of Sir Rowland. **12. Sir Rowland** (¹²/₁1795–⁹/₁1879), an English educationist; author of the penny-postage system, 1840. **13. Thomas** (⁹/₁1818–¹/₁1891), an American divine and educator; president of Harvard, 1862–1868. **14.** A county in N. E. central Texas; 1,006 sq. m.; county-seat, Hillsboro.

Hillah,] hil'a; 2 hil'a, *n.* A town S. of Bagdad, Turkey, on the site of ancient Babylon.

hill'angs-ite,] hil'aŋz-ait; 2 hil'aŋg-it, *n. Mineral.* A variety of amphibole, (Fe,Mn,Mg)SiO₃, nearly related to danamorite.

Hill'ard,] hil'ard; 2 hil'ard, **George Stillman** (⁹/₁₁1808–¹/₁₂1879), An American lawyer, writer, orator, editor.

hill'bil'ly,] hil'bil'i; 2 hil'bil'y, *n.* [Southern U. S.] A rough, uncouth countryman; specif., one from the hill districts as opposed to the plains. Compare PLUG-UGLY.

These toy were farmers' boys and *hillbillies* and jayhawkers, some from Missouri, some from Texas, some from Arkansas and Louisiana. *The Sun* New York, Aug. 10, '11.

Hill Dis'tricts. A division in eastern Bengal and Assam province, British India; 20,249 sq. m.

Hill'e-brand,] hil'e-brânt; 2 hil'e-brânt, **Karl** (⁹/₁₁1829–¹⁰/₁₁1884) A German historian, dwelling as an exile in France and Italy.

hilled,] *a.* Having hills; as, the seven-*hilled* city.
hilds,]
Hil'le-gers-berg,] hil'e-gars-berg; 2 hil'e-gers-berg, *n.* A village in Holland; 6 m. S. W. of Haarlem.
Hil'le-gom,] hil'e-gom; 2 hil'e-gôm, *n.* A town in South Holland province, Netherlands.

Hill'el,] hil'el; 2 hil'el, *n.* 1. (110? B. C.–A. D. 10.) A Jewish rabbi; reputed originator of the Talmud. **2.** A Jewish rabbi, descendant of preceding, who reformed the Jewish calendar; lived about 360. *Bk. Judges* xii, 13–15. [Heb., greatly praised.]
hill'er,] hil'er; 2 hil'er, *n.* One who makes hills about seedling plants, or a mechanical appliance for this purpose.
hill'er,] *n.* In pottery, a vessel used in making the glaze. [< HILL², *v.*, ult. < AS. *helan,* cover.]
Hill'er,] **Ferdinand** (⁹/₁₁1811–²⁷/₁₂1885), a German pianist and composer. **2. Johann, Baron von** (¹/₁₂1754–⁴/₁1819), an Austrian general against the Turks and French.
Hillern,] **Wilhelmine Sophie von** (¹¹/₁₂ 1836–¹²/₁1916), a German novelist.
Hill'ers,] hil'ərz; 2 hil'ers, **Mount.** A peak in Utah; height, 10,650 ft.
hill'-fer'ret, *n.* **grub,** etc. See under HILL, *n.*
Hill'head,] hil'hed; 2 hil'hêd, *n.* A N. W. suburb of Glasgow, Scotland. [1780–¹/₁1841). An American poet.
Hill'house,] hil'haus; 2 hil'hous, **James Abraham** (⁹/₁₂ 1794–⁴/₁1819), an Austrian general against the Turks and French.
Hill'ard,] hil'yard; 2 hil'yard, **Nicholas** (1537–¹/₁1619). An English miniature-painter. [filly.
hill'i-ness,] hil'i-nes; 2 hil'i-nês, *n.* The state of being
It was not a plain of sand but a huge *hilliness* of rock and sand commingled. G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* p. 173. [ca. 1852.]
Hill'ingdon,] hil'iŋ-dən; 2 hil'iŋg-dən, East and **West.** Parishes in Uxbridge, Middlesex county, England.
Hill'is,] hil'is; 2 hil'is, **Newell Dwight** (⁹/₁1858–). An American Congregational minister and author.
hill'ish,] hil'ish; 2 hil'ish, *a.* **1.** Somewhat hilly. **2.** Hill-like.
hill'man, etc. See under HILL, *n.*
hill'o,] hil'o; 2 hil'o, *interj.* Hallo. **hil-loa'.**
hill'ock,] hil'ək; 2 hil'ok, *n.* **1.** A small hill or mound.

The fowlers discover the *hillocks* where the Ruffa congregate by the grass being trampled bare.
DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. ii, p. 96. [a. 1871.]

2. *Her.* A green mound: used as a charge, but never singly. **hill'et†,—hill'ock-tree',** *n.* A small Australian tree (*Adenanthera leptrocladia*) of the myrtle family.—**hill'ocked, hill'ock-y,** *a.*
hill'spar'tridge, etc. See under HILL, *n.*
hill'to-bor-o,] hil'tu-bur-o; 2 hil'tu-bur-o, *n.* **1.** A county in S. W. Florida; 1,309 sq. m.; county-seat, Tampa. **2.** A county in S. New Hampshire; 873 sq. m.; county-seat, Nashua. **3.** A township in Grafton county, New Hampshire. **4.** A village, county-seat of Highland county, O. **5.** A city, county-seat of Hill county, Texas. **6.** A town in Hillsboro county, N. H. **7.** A city in Tuolumne county, Cal.
Hills'dale,] hilz'dêl; 2 hilg'dêl, *n.* A county in S. Michigan; 605 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat, seat of Hillsdale College (non-sectarian), founded in 1855.
hill'shell, etc. See under HILL, *n.*
hill'side',] hil'said'; 2 hil'sêd', *n.* The side of a hill; a slope or rise of ground.
hill'sman,] hilz'mən; 2 hilg'man, *n.* A hillman.
Hill Tip'pe-rah,] tip'i-ra; 2 tip'e-ra. A native state in eastern Bengal and Assam province, British India; 5,419 sq. m.; capital, Agartala. [Hill Tip'pe-ra†.
hill'top', etc. See under HILL, *n.*
hill'top',] hil'top'; 2 hil'tôp', *n.* The summit of a hill.
hill'trifoes',] **h.-wind,** etc. See under HILL, *n.*
hill'y,] hil'i; 2 hil'y, *a.* **1.** Full of hills; rugged; as, a *hilly* region. **2.** Hill-like; towering. **3.** Large and swelling; rounded. **hill'ous†.**
hi'lo,] hai'lo; 2 hi'lo. [P. I.] **1.** *vt.* To grow dizzy or seasick. **2.** *n.* Dizziness; seasickness.
hi'lo², *n.* [Sp.] *Mining.* A small seam of ore.
Hi'lo², *n.* A seaport and district; chief town of the island of Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands.
Hil'precht,] hil'prenkt; 2 hil'prênt, **Herman Volrath** (⁷/₁₂1850–). A German-American Assyriologist and author; director of expeditions.
Hils,] hilz; 2 hils, *n. Geol.* A group of conglomerates and clays extensively developed in the northwestern part of the German empire, interstratified with the Wealden beds, and in part probably to the Urgonian stages of the Lower Cretaceous series of strata.
hil'sa,] hil'sa; 2 hil'sa, *n.* [E. Ind. A shad-like fish of India (*Pellona ditchela*). **hil'sah.**

That dagger, on whose *hilt* the gem Were worthy of a diadem.
BYRON *Bride of Abydos* can. 2, st. 8.

hilt,] hilt; 2 hilt, *n.* **1.** The handle and guard of a sword, dagger, or the like.
2. *Mining.* The handle of a pick. **3†.** A sword or rapier. **4.** The handle of a shield. [< AS. *hilt,* hilt.] **—up to the hilt,** in from point to guard, as a sword; hence, to the fullest extent; thoroughly.—**hilt'less,** *a.*
hilt'ed,] hil'ted; 2 hil'têd, *a.* Having a hilt; as, a silver-*hilted* sword. **2.** *Her.* Having a hilt of a different tincture; as, a sword sable *hilted* argent.
Hil'ton,] hil'ten; 2 hil'ton, **William** (⁵/₁1786–²³/₁1839). An English historical painter and keeper of the Royal Academy's *Christ Crowned with Thorns,* etc.
Hiltz,] hilts; 2 hilts, **Johann.** A German architect in the 15th century; designed Strasburg cathedral spire. A small
hi'lum,] hai'ləm; 2 hi'ləm, *n.* [hi'la, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Bot.* (1) The scar on a seed indicating its point of attachment to the placenta. See OVULE. (2) The nucleus of a starch-grain. **2.** *Anat.* Any recess or fissure-like interval where ducts, vessels, and nerves enter and leave an organ, as the notch on the internal or concave border of the kidney. See illus. under PLACENTA. **3.** *Zool.* A small aperture in the stalk-tube of a sponge or like animal. **4.** Rupture of the cornea accompanied by protrusion of part of the iris. **hi'lust.**
him,] 1 him; 2 him, *pron.* **1.** The objective case of HE; as, he struck *him* with his sword: sometimes used poetically for *himself;* as, he bore *him* bravely in the fight. **2.** The dative, or indirect objective, case of *he;* as, give *him* welcome. **3.** [Colloquial.] Nominative; as, he built *him* a house. **4.** Equivalent to *himself;* as, he put the thought from *him.* **5.** Redundantly, as he sat *him* down. **6.** Ungrammatically for nominative; as, that's *him;* better than *him.* **7†.** Redundantly, as a noun, = man of *him* Archie." CHAUCER *K. T.* l. 475. **8†.** Denoting a male person; as, that other *him* is the person she loves. **9†.** Equivalent to the nominative (1) absolutely, as *him* speaking; (2) as subject of verb, *him* thought he by the brook of Cherith stood. MILTON *P. R.* ii, 266. [< AS. *him;* dat. of *hē,* he.]
H. I. M., *abbr.* His (or Her) Imperial Majesty.
Hi-ma'la-ya mountains,] hi-mâ'le-ya; 2 hi-mâl'ia-ya. A mountain chain between Tibet and India: length, 1,500 m.; highest peak, Gaurisankar or MT. Everest, 29,002 ft., the highest measured mountain. [< Sans. *Himálaya,* < *hima,* snow, + *dâya,* abode.] **Hi-ma'la-yast.**

Hi-ma'la-yan,] hi-mâ'le-yan; 2 hi-mâl'ia-yan (XIII), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Himalayas.
Hi-ma'la-yan, *n.* **1.** One of the divisions of the Tibetan race. **2.** The Tibeto-Burman or Gangetic class of the southern division of Turanian languages. It embraces (1) the **Trans-Himalayan** branch (mainly Tibetan) of the tribes on the northern slope of the Himalayas, and (2) the **Sub-Himalayan** branch of the tribes of the southern slope of the Himalayas, including Burmese. [region.
Hi-ma'la-Chi-nese' sub-re'gion. The Burmo-Chinese sub-
hi-mal'i-on,] hi-mal'i-ən, *n.* [< HI-MA'LA-YA, pl.] [Gr.] A large square mantle like a shawl, worn by ancient Greeks.

It was worn by both sexes as a cloak and sometimes by men as their only garment; usually folded and hung over the left arm, passing across the back, beneath the right arm, and thrown over the left shoulder in front, leaving the right arm free. Compare CHLAMYS; PALLIUM; TOGA.
Him'a-vat,] him'a-vat; 2 him'a-vât, *n.* A personification of the Himalaya mountains. **Him'a-van;**
Ganga, the personified Ganges, was the eldest daughter of *Himavat,* lord of mountains. MONIER WILLIAMS *Indian Wisdom* lect. xiii, p. 363. [w. n. A. 1875.]
Him'es-ji,] hi'mes-ji; 2 hi'mês-ji, *n.* A city in W. Honshu Island, Japan.
him'er,] him'ər; 2 him'er, *pron.* Him or her: a suggested objective case of *he* or *she,* indicating a common gender. Compare HISER and THON. See quotation under SHIM, 2.
Him'er-a,] him'er-ə; 2 him'er-a, *n.* An ancient town in Sicily; here Theron and Gelo defeated the Carthaginians, 484 B. C.
Hi-me'ri-us,] hai-mi'ri-us; 2 hi-mê'ri-ûs, *n.* A Greek sophist and teacher; secretary to Julian at Antioch; lived about 362. **Hi-me'rius.** [Gr.].
Hi-mil'co,] hi-mil'ko; 2 hi-mil'co, *n.* **1.** A Carthaginian navigator, who lived about the 6th century B. C. **2.** (–395 B. C.) A Carthaginian general in Sicily. **3.** (–212 B. C.) A Carthaginian naval commander; was defeated and died of pestilence near Syracuse. **Hi-mil'car.**
Hi'min-björg,] hi'min-byörg; 2 hi'min-byûrg, *n. Norse Myth.* The abode of the god Heimdal, situated where the rainbow bridge Bifrost approaches heaven. [tee., heaven-defender.]
Hi'min-björt'er,] hi'min-byrst'ər; 2 hi'min-bryst'er, *n. Norse Myth.* The largest bull in the giant Hymer's herd, whose head was the source of the Thor's heaven-drink.]
Hi'min-björr'i.
Him'mel,] him'el; 2 him'el, **Friedrich Heinrich** (¹/₁₂1765–⁴/₁1814). A German composer and chapel-master; *Fanchon.*
him'ming,] him'iŋ; 2 him'ing, *n.* A rawhide shoe; hemming. [G. *hemmen.*] **him'pet.**
himp,] himp; 2 himp, *vt.* To go lame: hump. [= LIMP, *v.*]
him-self',] him-self'; 2 him-sêlf', *pron.* [THEM-SELVES', *pl.*] **1.** A reflexive and usually intensive or emphatic form of the third-personal pronoun, masculine gender. As a nominative it is used emphatically, the verb being expressed or understood; as, (*he*) who would be free, *himself* must strike the blow; *he himself* hath said it. As an objective it is used reflexively with the verb or with the emphasis; as, it was given to *him himself* (i. e., into his own possession); the bullet rebounded and struck the shooter *himself;* but when *himself* is the subject, as he lost *himself* in the wood; he shot *himself* in the head.

There is the law of self-preservation written by God *himself* on our hearts. MACAULAY *Essays, Cons. on Civil War* in vol. i, p. 95. [s. *c.* 1879.]

That man, in my opinion, is very miserable, who has not a home where to be by *himself,* if he is to entertain *himself* alone, or to conceal *himself* from others. MONTAIGNE *Works, Essays* tr. by Hazlitt, vol. iii, bk. iii, p. 95. [a. *n.* & 1866.]

2. One's normal physical or mental condition; one's individuality; as, he is not *himself,* but soon came to *himself;* Richard is *himself* again.

A man is not *himself,* in a language which he does not thoroughly possess. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* p. 100. [a. *n.* & 1835.]

3. As nominative alone without noun or pronoun; as, the dagger which *himself* gave Edith. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] The master of the house; as, the servant said *himself* was not at home. **—by himself,** alone; separated from others; unaided; unattended.—**to leave one to h.,** to retire from one's presence; allow one to follow his own way.
hin'ayar-ite,] hin'ya-rait; 2 hin'ya-rit, *n.* **1.** One of an ancient Semitic tribe of southwestern Arabia and the African mainland opposite. **2.** An Arab of a group of ancient Semitic tribes, including the Himyarites and Sabæans, inhabiting southern Arabia, including the Himyarites, the Sabæans (who attained supremacy), the Minæans, the Cattabanes, and the founders of the kingdom of Axum and Abyssinia. [< *Himyar,* king of the Himyarites.]
Him'ya-rit'ic,] him'ya-rit'ik; 2 him'ya-rit'ic. **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to the ancient Himyarites or their language and civilization. **II.** *n.* The ancient language of the Himyarites, now found chiefly in inscriptions in southwestern Arabia. Unlike, it is allied to the Amharic or modern Abyssinian, and belongs to the Arabic branch of the Semitic languages. It was displaced by the classic Arabic. **Him'ya-ri'tic; Him'ya-ri'tet; Him'ya-rit'ic; Him'ya-rit'ish.**
hin,] 1 hin; 2 hin, [LL.] An ancient measure. See MEASURE.
hin'an-ree'] hin'ən-rī'; 2 hin'ən-rê' *n.* A New Zealand tree (*Elaeocarpus hinau*) bearing fleshy, edible, plum-like berry that is hard and white but apt to split; the fruit of the tree is eaten by the natives, and the bark is used for dyeing a brown. **hin'au.**
Hi'na-ya'na,] hi'na-yâ'na; 2 hi'na-yâ'na, *n.* [Sans.] The Buddhism of southern India, as opposed to the Mahayana or Buddhism of the northern countries. The latter denies salvation to a small minority, while by the tenets of Mahayana it is free to all; the schism probably occurred about A. D. 40, following on the Council of Jalinndar.
hinch,] hinch; 2 hinch, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] To be miserly.
hinch's, *vt.* [Scot.] To limp.
hinch, *n.* [Dial., Brit., & Ir.] Same as HAUNCH.
Hinch'ley,] hinch'i; 2 hinch'y, *n.* **1.** An urban district and market-town in Leicestershire, England. **2. Thomas** (1618–¹/₁1706), a governor of Plymouth colony.
Hinch'man,] **John, Edward** (⁶/₁1792–¹⁷/₁1866). An Irish Presbyterian clergyman and philologist.
Hinc'mar,] hink'mar; 2 hinc'mâr, *n.* (806?–882.) A French prelate; archbishop of Reims.
Hind,] haind; 2 hind, *a.* [HIND'MOST or HIND'ER-MOST, *superl.*] Of or belonging to the rear, posterior, or backward part, or situated toward the rear; pertaining to or forming the part that follows; opposed to *fore;* as, the *hind* car of a railway-train; as, the squirrel stood on its *hind* legs. [< HINDER, *a.*] Syn.: see BACK.

—hind'bow', *n.* The protuberant part of a saddle projecting behind the rider; the cantle.—**h.-carriage,** *n.* The hind wheels and axle of a four-wheeled vehicle.

—h.-foremost, *adv.* With the hind part before.—**hind'gut'**, *n.* The posterior part of the primitive alimentary canal; the hind sac formed from the blastodermic cavity by the growth of the caudal fold of the embryo.—**hind'hand'**, *n.* The hind quarters of a horse.—**hind'head'**, *n.* The hinder part of the head; the occiput. See illus. under HEAD, 6.

hind[1], *n.* **1.** The female of the red deer or stag. **2.** One of various serranoid fishes or groupers, especially *Epinephelus drummondhayi*, found on the coast of California. [< AS. *hind.*] —**brown hind,** a small serranoid fish (*Cephalopholis cruentatus*) resembling the bass: found near the shores of the West Indies.—**hind'ber'ry**, *n.* A European wild raspberry (*Rubus idæus*).—**h.-calf'**, *n.* A hind less than a year old.—**red h.,** a serranoid fish of the West Indies.—**rock-h.,** *n.* A grouper (*Epinephelus adscensionis*) of the West Indies.

hind[2], *n.* [Archaic.] A farm-laborer; a peasant; formerly, any servant or menial. [< AS. *hina, hiwan,* servants.]

hind[3], *n.* A hind quarter or hind side.

Hind, John Russell (1823–12/21895). English astronomer, discovered several comets and planet *Urania.*

Hind., *abbr.* Hindu; Hindustani.

hind'-bone', *n.* See under HIND, *a.*

hind'brain', 1 hə̆ind'brān'; 2 hīnd'brān', *n.* **1.** The part of the brain originating from the posterior cerebral vesicle. **2.** One of the divisions of this vesicle. (1) The cerebellum and pons; the epencephalon. (2) The medulla oblongata and its membranous roof; the metencephalon. See illus. under CEREBRAL.

Hin'den-burg, 1 hĭn'dən-bûrg; 2 hĭn'dĕn-bûrg, **Paul von Beneckendorff und von**[16/21847–). A German field-marshal; President of the German republic, May 12, 1925.

—H. line, a strategic entrenched German line of defense, through Laon, La Fère, St. Quentin, Cambrai and Lille, joining the Vimy Ridge, north of Arras (1916–19): broken by British, Nov. 20, 1917; by French and Americans, Sept. 25–27, 1918, and finally by British and Americans, Oct. 9, 1918.

hin'der[1], 1 hĭn'dər; 2 hĭn'dĕr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To keep from or delay in action, progress, motion, or growth; obstruct; retard; impede; check; as, *he hindered me from doing it*; the difficulties of the work *hindered* its early completion; adverse winds *hindered* the ship.

II. *i.* To be or act as obstruction, impediment, or check. [< AS. *hindrian,* < *hinder,* behind.]

SYN.: bar, block, check, clog, counteract, delay, embarrass, encumber, impede, interrupt, obstruct, oppose, prevent, resist, retard, stay, stop, thwart. *Hinder* is to keep from action, progress, motion, or growth, or to make such action, progress, motion, or growth later in beginning or completion than it would otherwise have been. *Prevent* is to keep *secured* by anything that comes in before it to make it impossible; it is *hindered* by anything that keeps it from either beginning or ending so soon as it otherwise would, or as expected or intended. It is more frequently used to say that a thing which is *delayed*, the progress *hindered*. An action that is *hindered* does not take place at the appointed or appropriate time, that which is *prevented* does not take place at all; to *hinder* a thing long enough may amount to *preventing* it. A railroad-train may be *hindered* by a snow-storm from arriving on time; it may be *prevented* by special order from starting. To *retard* is simply to make slow by any means whatever. To *obstruct* is to *hinder*, or possibly to *prevent*, by adhesion or passage by something in the way; to *oppose* or *resist* is to *hinder*, or possibly to *prevent*, by directly contrary or hostile action, *resist* being the stronger term and having more suggestion of physical force; *obstruct* rends *hinder* more than *oppose* in any way. There may be no force strong enough to *oppose* it: one *opposes* a measure, a motion, an amendment, or the like; it is a criminal offense to *resist* an officer in the execution of his duty; the physical system may *resist* the attack of disease or the action of a remedy. See CHECK; OBSTRUCT.—ANT.: see synonyms for ACCELERATE, ASSIST, and further under *aid* in its progress; *from* acting promptly; *by* opposition.—**hin'der-ance,** *n.* Same as HINDRANCE.—**hin'der-er,** *n.* One who hinders.—**hin'der-ing-ly,** *adv.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Calculated to hinder; obstructive.

hind'er, 1 hə̆ind'er, 2 hīnd'er, *a.* Of pertaining to, or constituting the rear or back; hind. [< AS. *hinder,* behind.]

hind'er-most', **hind'most'**, *a.* Last. [Prov. Eng.]

hin'der-most', **hind'most'**, *a.* Last; last-mentioned.

hind'-foot'most, hind'-gut', etc. See under HIND, *a.*

Hin'di, 1 hĭn'di; 2 hĭn'dē, *n.* [Hind. Per.] **1.** One of the modern languages of Upper India, belonging to the Hindu class of the Indic branch of Aryan languages. **The Western Hindi** embraces several dialects, which Hindustani is the principal. The **Eastern H.** includes the Awadhi and Baghell, much used in literature, and many other dialects. **2.** A Hindu: the Arabic name for all the Mohammedans born in Hindustan. [< Per. *Hind,* India.]—**Hin'di,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hindi languages or to the Hindus.

Hind'ki, 1 hĭnd'ki; 2 hĭnd'kē, *n.* Dialect of Lahnda, an important northwestern Hindu language.

Hind'ley, 1 hĭnd'li; 2 hĭnd'lē, *n.* An urban district in Lancashire, England; has large woolen mills.

Hind'most, 1 hə̆ind'mōst; 2 hīnd'mōst, **Thomas Carmichael** (1826–4/31868). An American Confederate general and lawyer; was assassinated.

hind'most, 1 hə̆ind'mōst; 2 hīnd'mōst, *a.* Farthest from the front; in the extreme rear: the superlative of HIND. [< HIND + *-most,* as in AFTERMOST.] **hind'er-est†;** **hin'der-est†**; **hind'er-ist†**, etc.

Hin'doo, Hin'do-ism, Hin'doo-ism, etc. Same as HINDU, HINDUISM.

hin'drance, 1 hĭn'drəns; 2 hĭn'drănç, *n.* The act of hindering, or the state of being hindered; also, that which delays or prevents action or progress; an obstacle or check; impediment; clog.

I think domestic troubles and worry are prominent *hindrances* to proper work in a great number of cases. M. BRADLEY in W. F. Cheli's *Successful Men of To-day* p. 37. [r. a w. 1883.]

SYN.: see BARRIER; IMPEDIMENT.

Hinds, 1 hĭndz; 2 hīndz, *n.* **1. Samuel** (1793–7/1872), an English theologian and writer. **2.** A county in W. Mississippi; 847 sq. m.; county-seats, Jackson and Raymond.

hind'sight', 1 hə̆ind'sīt'; 2 hīnd'sīt', *n.* **1.** [Humorous.] Knowledge based on experience; in imitation of *foresight.* **2.** The hindmost sight on a gun or rifle. See SIGHT, *n.*

Hin'du, 1 hĭn'dū; 2 hĭn'dụ (XIII), *a.* Of or pertaining to the Hindus or Hinduism. **—Hindu calendar,** see under CALENDAR.—**H. kriad,** see TAMMUNY.

Hin'du, *n.* [Hind. Per.] **1.** A member of the native Aryan race of India, including, loosely, many Hinduized non-Aryan races. See plate at MAN, fig. 9.

A learned orientalist says, that no people has made such efforts as the *Hindus* 'to solve, exhaust, comprehend, what is inexhaustible, incomprehensible.' BUCKLE *Hist. Civilization* vol. i, p. 104, note 240. [r. g. & co. 1867.]

The Persians pronounced the word [Sindhu, now Indus] Hindhu, and named their Aryan brethren [who settled on this river] *Hindus.* MONIER WILLIAMS *Hinduism* p. 1. [r. a. & y.]

2. The living class of the Indic branch of Aryan languages spoken by this race, embracing Hindi, Hindustani, Marathi, and Bengali, all derived from the Sanskrit. **3.** Any native of India who professes Hinduism.

—Hin'du-ish, *a.* Resembling or characteristic of a Hindu; as, *Hinduish* ideas.—**Hin'du-ism,** *n.* To conform to Hindu customs and speech, as a race or nation.

Hin'du-ism, 1 hĭn'du-ĭzm; 2 hĭn'dụ-ĭsm, *n.* Brahmanism modified by admixture with Buddhism and other Indian beliefs and philosophies, and in various forms embraced by the mass of the Hindu population.

Hinduism represents the popular religion of India as contrasted with orthodox Brahmanism. Its pantheon, headed by the supreme triad of Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, contains innumerable deities, but the principal devotion is that given to Vishnu in his various incarnations and as Krishna. Hinduism is a most comprehensive religion, embracing the loftiest moral and spiritual conceptions and, at the same time, the most degrading superstitions. Over 200,000,000 people are adherents of Hinduism. See AVATAR; JUGGERNAUT; KRISHNA; SIVA.

Side by side with orthodox *Hinduism* and with such heretical sects as Jainism and the Sikhs, there exists the religion of the people, both Aryan and non-Aryan. Here is found in richest profusion the worship of trees, serpents, animals, ghosts, both malevolent and beneficent, witchcraft, magic, and all the phenomena of nature, while totemism, fetishism, and animism each finds countless adherents.

New Schaff-Herzog Encyc. vol. v, p. 291. [r. a w. '09.]

Hin'du-Kush' Moun'tains, 1 hĭn'dū-kŭsh'; 2 hĭn'dụ-kụsh'. A range W. of the Himalayas, in central Asia; the highest point is about 25,000 feet.

Hin-dur', 1 hĭn-dûr'; 2 hĭn-dụr', *n.* A native state in the Punjab, India; 252 sq. m.

Hin'dus-tan', 1 hĭn'dus-tăn'; 2 hĭn'dụs-tăn', *n.* The Persian name of India.

Hin'du-sta'ni, 1 hĭn'dū-stä'ni; 2 hĭn'dụ-stä'ni, *n.* [Hind. Per.] The official language and general medium of communication in India, originating in the 16th century in the camps of the Mohammedan conquerors of India: largely mixed with Persian and Arabic words, and written in Persian characters. See HINDU. **Hin'doo-sta'nee',** —**Hin'du-sta'ni,** *a.*

hind'ward, 1 hə̆ind'word; 2 hīnd'ward. [Rare.] *I. a.* Situated at the rear; backward; hinder; as, the *hindward* windows here, no prominent; not from the rear; blank and impertinent. **II.** *adv.* Toward the rear. [< HIND, *a.,* + -WARD.] **hind'wards**†.

hind'wing', 1 hə̆ind'wĭng'; 2 hīnd'wĭng', *n.* A moth belonging to the genus *Catocala*, of the family *Noctuidæ.*—**American copper hindwing,** a noctuid moth (*Pyrophila pyramidoides*), common in the United States, the larvæ of which are destructive to the grape. [*Bal. Vil.* 1. 35.

hine†, *n.* **1.** A hind; peasant. **2.** A hyena. CHAUCER

hine, 1 hīn or ən; 2 hīn or ĭn, *adv.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Hence.

hing, 1 hĭng; 2 hĭng, *v.* [Dial.] To hang.

hinge, *n.* [E. Ind.] Asafœtida.

Hing-gan-ghat', 1 hĭn'gən-gät'; 2 hĭn'gən-ghät', *n.* A commercial town in the Nagpur division of the Central Provinces, British India.

hing'ing, 1 hĭng'ĭng; 2 hĭng'ĭng, *n.* Same as BATICULIN.

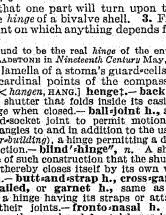
hinge, 1 hĭnj; 2 hĭng, *n.* [HINGED; HING'ING.] **I.** *t.* To furnish with a hinge or hinges; hang or attach by means of hinges. **2.** To cause to turn on or as if on a hinge; make to depend upon a contingency or the happening or result of some future event. **3**†. To bend.

II. *i.* **1.** To be fitted with hinges, or turn on a hinge; as, the door *hinges* on the right. **2.** Figuratively, to turn or hinge; depend upon.

The truth of the proposition at large *hinges* entirely on the cognition that what holds in one case holds in all cases.

SIR W. HAMILTON *Principles of Psychology* vol. ii, p. 21. [a. 1883.]

hinge, n. **1.** A device for so connecting two pieces, as a box and its lid, that one may be turned upon the other; usually made of metal, and in many forms. The simplest are shut, no light may pass, Save two cylinders through the knee's chin. BROWNING *Ecclesiast Hope* st. 1.



Hinges.
1. Butt. 2. Strap. 3. Plate. 4. T hinge. 5. Gate. 6. Spring. 7. Link. 8. Blind.

2. A natural articulation or connection between two parts, such that one part will turn upon the other; a joint, as, the *hinge* of a bivalve shell. **3.** Figuratively, a pivotal point on which anything depends for its effect or course.

It will be found to be the real *hinge* of the entire question. GLADSTONE in *Nineteenth Century* May, 1888, p. 780.

4. *Bot.* The lamella of a storma's guard-cells. **5**†. One of the four cardinal points of the compass. [< ME. *hengen, hangen,* < AS. *hengan,* hang.]—**back-flap hinge,** a hinge for a shutter that folds inside its casing and conceals the hinge when closed.—**ball-joint h.,** a hinge having a ball-and-socket joint, permitting motion in a direction at right angles to and in addition to the usual swing.—**blank h.** (*Car-building*), a hinge permitting a door to swing in either direction.—**blind'-hinge',** *n.* A shutter-hinge, especially one of such construction that the shutter or other piece hinged thereby closes itself by its own weight when not held open.—**butt-and-strap h., cross-garnet, cross-tail, garnet-tailed, or garnet h.,** same as T HINGE.—**dovetail h.,** a hinge having its straps or attaching parts wider than their joints.—**fronto-nasal h.** (*Ornith.*), a narrow bone between the nasal and frontal bones in birds: best developed in the parrot.—**gemel h., hook-and-eye h.,** a hinge having a pin on the piece attached to the hanging part and an eye on the one attached to the gate or other piece that is swung.—[+] **hinge,** a hinge whose leaves, when opened, resemble the letter H.—**hinge'-a're-a,** *n.* Ornith. The area between the opposite valves of a bivalve or brachiopod shell.—**h.-band,** *n.* A strap forming a hinge.—**h.-joint,** *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A joint in which angular motion occurs in but one plane, as is approximately the case in the elbow-joint. **2.** *Mech.* See JOINT.—**h.-ligament,** *n. Conch.* A tough membrane over and external to the hinge between the opposite valves of a bivalve shell.—**h.-plate,** *n. Zool.* In brachiopods, a lamina bounding the socket of the dorsal valve; in bivalves, the inwardly projecting dentigerous area.—**h.-post,** *n.* The post on which a door or gate swings or is hung.—**h.-tooth,** *n.* One of the teeth of the hinge of a bivalve shell.—**nasal h.,** same as FRONTO-NASAL HINGE.—**off the hinges,** out of ordinary order; in a state of confusion.—**parliament h.,** a loose-pin hinge with detached leaves.—**rising h.,** a hinge that by means of inclined planes in the turning parts raises a door when opened, so that it can not chafe the carpet.—**T h.,** a form of butt hinge of which one member is a butt and the other a strap.

hinge'less, 1 hĭnj'les; 2 hĭnç'lĕs, *a.* Without hinge or hinges.

Hing'ham, 1 hĭng'əm; 2 hĭng'ăm, *n.* A town in Plymouth county, Mass.

hin'gle, 1 hĭn'gĭl; 2 hĭn'gĭl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A hinge.

hink, 1 hĭnk; 2 hĭnk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A reaping-hook.

Hink'son, 1 hĭnk'sən; 2 hĭnk'sŏn, **Katharine Tynan** (?/1861–). An Irish novelist and poet.

Hin'nom, 1 hĭn'əm; 2 hĭn'ŏm, **Valley of the Son of.** *Bib.* Same as GEHINNOM. *Josh.* xv, 8. [Heb., gratis.]

hin'ny, 1 hĭn'i; 2 hĭn'y, *vi.* [HIN'NIED; HIN'NY-ING.] To whinny; neigh. [< L. *hinnito.*] **hin'ni-ate**†.—**hin'ni-bi(e)**, *a.* [Rare.] Capable of neighing or whinnying.

hin'ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, *pl.*] The offspring of a stallion and a she ass. Compare MULE. [< L. *hinnus,* mule.]

hin'old, 1 hĭn'old; 2 hĭn'ōld, *a. Bot.* Divergent-nerved: said of leaves in which the veins all arise from the midrib, whence they run parallel with each other to the margin, as in the banana. [< L. *hinnulus,* pl.] strength, nerve, + -OID.] —**hi-noi'de-ous,** *a.*

hino'ki, 1 hı-nō'ki; 2 hı-nō'kē, *n.* Same as TREE OF THE SUN. See TREE.

hin'o-tree', *n.* Same as HINAU-TREE.

hi'noun', HINOUN.

Hins'dale, 1 hĭnz'dāl; 2 hĭnş'dāl, *n.* **1.** A county in S. W. Colorado; 1,003 sq. m.; county-seat, Lake City. **2.** A village in Cheshire county, N. H. **3.** A *Zinzindorf squarrosum.* town in Berkshire county, Mass. **4.** A village in Dupage county, Ill.

hint, 1 hĭnt; 2 hĭnt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To suggest indirectly; intimate by a slight or a covert allusion; imply; as, to *hint* one's wishes; to *hint* that one should go.

I would not fail so weighty a matter as this I consult the Court as to *hint* that it could pronounce a sentence which the community will reverse. WEBSTER *Speeches, Impeachment of Prescott* in vol. i, p. 168. [r. w. s. m. 1850.]

2†. To snatch or seize: dialectic variant of HENT.

II. *i.* To make a slight or indirect allusion; suggest.

Clara: Have I not heard the *hint* of spirit-friends? *Alcone and Garden* sc. 5.

[Var. of HENT, v., < AS. *hentan,* seize.] SYN.: see ALLUDE.—**to hint at,** to suggest very slightly or cautiously.—**hint'er,** *n.* One who hints.—**hint'ing-ly,** *adv.*

hint, *n.* **1.** A covert or indirect allusion, suggestion, or indication, whether made by a person or obtained from an inanimate object.

A hint of the old, last beauty Of the Garden of the Lord! WHITTIER *The Minister's Daughter* st. 7.

2. [Scot.] The act of snatching; hence, an instant of time. **3**†. Opportunity; cue. SYN.: see SUGGESTION.

hint-land, 1 hĭnt'land; 2 hĭnt'lănd, *n.* [G.] Land lying back of or behind a definite portion of the seacoast or the shore of a river; back country; also, backwoods: used specifically with reference to the possessions of European powers in connection with the modern doctrine that the possession of the coast involves the possession of the plain watered by the rivers that empty into such coast.

Hin'ton, 1 hĭn'tən; 2 hĭn'tŏn, *n.* **1. James** (1822–9/1875), an English surgeon and metaphysical writer. **2. John Howard**(?/1791–?/1873), an English Baptist clergyman and author; father of *James Hinton Jr.* of *United States.* **3.** A town, county-seat of Summers county, W. Va.

Hi'o-don, Hi'o-don'ti-dæ, etc. Same as HYODON, etc.

hi'o-gi'a, hī-ō'ji; 2 hī-ō'ğĭ, *n.* [Jap.] A folding court fan made of hinoki-wood.

Hi-o'go, 1 hĭ-ō'go; 2 hĭ-ō'gō, *n.* A district and seaport city in the western part of Honshiu, Japan; 55 sq. m.

hiort'dahl-ite, 1 hyôrt'dä-līt; 2 hyôrt'dä-līt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous yellow sodium-calcium-zirconium fluosilicate ($Na_2Ca_3(SiZrO_3)_2F$) that crystallizes in the triclinic system.

Hi-suen'-Thsang', 1 hē-swĕn'-tsäng'; 2 hē-swĕn'-tsäng', *n.* (6027–664.) A Chinese Buddhist missionary in India; author and translator.

hi'-o'go, 1 hĭ-ō'go; 2 hĭ-ō'gō, *n.* A district and seaport city in the western part of Honshiu, Japan; 55 sq. m.

hiort'dahl-ite, 1 hyôrt'dä-līt; 2 hyôrt'dä-līt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous yellow sodium-calcium-zirconium fluosilicate ($Na_2Ca_3(SiZrO_3)_2F$) that crystallizes in the triclinic system.

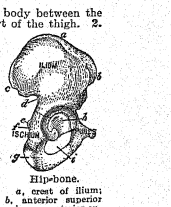
hip[1], 1 hĭp; 2 hĭp, *vt.* [HIPPED, HIPT†; HIP'PING.] **1.** To fracture or sprain the hip of (an animal); as, the horse was *hipped.* **2.** *Arch.* To build with a hip; as, to *hip* a roof. **3.** In wrestling, to throw (one's opponent) over the hip, as by a certain movement.

hip[2], *vt.* [HIPPED; HIP'PING.] To affect with hypochondria: chiefly in the past participle.

hip[3], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] To hop.—**hip'-hop'**, *n.* & *adv.* Same as HIPPITY-HOP.

hip[4], *n.* **1.** The lateral part of the body between the brim of the pelvis and the free part of the thigh. **2.** The hip-joint. **3.** *Engin.* See HIP-ROOF.

4. *Arch.* (1) The external angle in which the sloping sides of a roof that have their wall-plates running in different directions meet each other. (2) A hip-rafter. (3) A truncated roof or gable. **5.** *Engin.* The place where an inclined end-post or a bridge-truss joins the upper chord. [< AS. *hype,* hip.] —**hip's bath',** *n.* A bath in which the bather can sit, but not lie; a sitz-bath.—**hip-bone,** *n.* A large irregular bone, projecting and forming the principal prominence of the hip; innominate bone: haunch-bone. See illus.



Hip-bone.
a, crest of ilium; *b,* anterior superior spine; *c,* posterior superior spine; *d,* great sciatic notch; *e,* spine of the ischium; *f,* lesser sciatic notch.

hip'-cir'cle, *n.* Neuralgia of the *os coxæ.*—**hip'-coxal'gy,** *n.* Same as COXALGIA.—**hip'-disease',** *n.* Same as COXALGIA.—**hip'-gout',** *n.* Same as COXALGIA.—**hip'-gut'ter,** *n. Arch.* A valley-gutter.—**hip'-joint,** *n.* The articulation between the hip-bone and the thigh-bone or femur.—**hip-joint disease,** an arthritis of the hip-joint.—**hip-knob,** *n.* A pinnacle, finial, or similar

ornament on the top of a roof-ship or on the apex of a gable. — **hip-lock,** *n.* In wrestling, a hold in which one of the wrestlers throws his arm around his opponent's neck, slipping his body in front of his opponent and dragging him over his hip by the arm locked around the neck, while bending his own body forward, thus trying for a throw.— **hip-molding,** *n. Arch.* A molding on the hip of a roof. **2.** The back of a roof-hip. **hip-mold**‡, — **hip-pole,** *n.* The beam supporting a hip-rafter. — **hip-rafter,** *n.* A timber at the angle of a hip-roof, longer than a jack-rafter and placed at an oblique angle; a corner or principal rafter: sometimes misnamed a *sleeper.* — **hip-roll,** *n. Arch.* Same as HIP-MOLDING. **1.** — **hip-roof,** *n.* **1.** A roof having inclined surfaces or plate on all sides, and so having no gable. **2.** A short portion of a roof over a truncated gable. **hipped roof.** — **hip-roofed,** *a.* Having a hip-roof.— **hip-shot,** *a.* Having the hip-joint dislocated; hence, lame; awkward.— **hip-strap,** *n.* The strap that supports the breeching of a harness. See HARNESS.— **hip-tile,** *n.* A tile made to fit the hip of a roof.—


Hip-roof (def. 2.)

hip-truss, *n.* A truss built to carry the angle-rafters of a roof.— **hip-tub,** *n.* Same as HIP-BATH.— **to have, or catch on the hip,** to have or get the advantage of: in allusion to a wrestlers' trick.

Now, infidel, I have thee on the hip.
SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act iv, sc. 1.

— **to smite hip and thigh,** to defeat mercilessly.

And he *smote* them *hip and thigh* with a great slaughter.
Judges xv, 8.

hip², *n.* A morbid state of mind; melancholy; hypochondria: used also in the plural; as, to have the *hips.* [Abbr. of HYPOCHONDRIA.] — **hip'pish,** *a.* [Colloq., Eng.] Melancholy; low-spirited.

I tell you what, old fellow, *you* are rather *hippish.*
DISRAELI *Lothair* ch. 22, p. 73. [a. 1870.]

hip³, *n.* The fruit of a rose-bush, especially of the dog-rose (*Rosa canina*). [< AS. *hēope,* dogrose.] — **hip'ber"ry,** *n.* The fruit of the dogrose: hip.— **hip'bri"er,** *n. Bot.* The sweetbrier or eglantine (*Rosa rubiginosa*). **hip'rose"**‡. — **hip-tree,** *n.* The wild dogrose of England (*Rosa canina*).

hip, *interj.* An exclamation used to introduce a hurrah, or to give the signal for a joyfully repeated.

"Standing, gentlemen!" shouted the indefatigable little man with the whiskers — "and with the honors. . . . *Hip! hip! hip!* — Za! *Hip! hip! hip!* — Za! — *Hip! hip!* — Za — a — a — a!"
DICKENS *Sketches, Mr. Minns* p. 371. [b. a. t. 1886.]

hipe, I *hulp;* p. hipe; hip'ing.] *v. t.* **1.** *Wrestling.* To throw by lifting from the ground and placing the knee between the thighs of (an antagonist). **2.** [N. Eng.] To gore.

n. A throw accomplished by hiping. [Cp. HIP¹, *v.*, 3.]

hip-o-, [I *hip'-,* hip'o-; 2 hip'-, hip'o-. From Greek *hippo-,* *pos,* a horse; combining form, denoting something pertaining to or resembling a horse.— **Hip'pa,** *n. Crust.* **1.** A genus of marine anomurans with extended oval bodies, reduced abdomens, and long antennæ, typical of *Hippidæ.* **2.** [h-] A crustacean of this genus; a bait-bug.— **hip'parch,** *n. Anc. Gr. Hist.* A cavalry commander; specif., the executive assistant of a strategus in conducting the work of a boulē.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Hipp., *abbr. Hippocrates.*

hip-par'af-fin, I hi-par'a-fin; 2 hi-pâr'a-fin, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($CH_3(NHCOC_6H_5)_2$) formed by the oxidation of hippuric acid; methylenediamidid.

Hip-par'chi-a, I hi-pȧr'ki-ə; 2 hi-pâr'ci-a, *n.* Same as SATYRIUS. See SATYRID*Æ*.

Hip-par'chus, I hi-pȧr'kŭs; 2 hi-pâr'cŭs, *n.* I. (514 B. C.) An Athenian ruler, coregent with his brother Hippias; killed by Harmodius and Aristogiton. **2.** A Greek astronomer who discovered the precession of the equinoxes, the eccentricity of the solar orbit, etc.; lived about 150 B. C.

Hip'pa'ri-on, I hi-pē'ri-on; 2 hi-pâ'ri-on, *n. A* Pliocene horse having three digits and the anterior pillar of the upper cheek-teeth detached from the adjacent column: now regarded as aside from the line of direct descent to the modern horse. [< Gr. *hipparion,* pony, dim. of *hippos,* horse.]


1


2

Hip'pe-as'trum, I hip'a-as'trum; 2 hip'-o-as'trum, *n. Bot.* A handsome genus of tropical or South-American bulbous herbs of the amaryllis family, with 2-ranked leaves and a hollow scaping stem bearing showy crimson or scarlet flowers: common in greenhouses. [< HIPP- + Gr. *astron,* star.]

Hip'pear'l, I p5r'; 2 pîr'l, **Célestin** Basile, S. (1803–1883). A French author and instructor in applied science; *History of Ancient and Modern Philosophy.*

hipped, I I hipt; 2 hipţ, *a.* *el. Surg.*

hipt², Injured by fracture or otherwise so that one hip or hip-joint has a permanent lowering below its normal the enamel.

hipped², *a.* [Colloq.] **1.** Hippish or hypochondriacal. **2.** Offended; cross.

hipped³, *a.* Having hip-rafters; rising on all sides directly from the wall-plate: said of a roof.

Hip'pel, I hip'el; 2 hip'el, **Theodor Gottlieb von** (¹/₂₃1741–¹/₂₃1796). A German humorist and miscellaneous writer.

hip'pe-laph, I hip'e-laf; 2 hip'-, *n.* The cup deer (*Cervus hippelaphus*). [< Gr. *hippelaphos,* < *hippos,* horse, + *elaphos,* deer.] — **hip-pel'a-phus**‡.

Hip'per-holme, I hip'ər-hōm; 2 hip'er-hōm, *n.* An urban district and town in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

hip'pet-y-hop", I hip'et-a-hep'; 2 hip'ĕt-y-hŏp'. **I.** *n.* A hopping gait. **II.** *adv.* With a hop and a skip. **hip'e-hey'-hop'per-ty.**

Hip'pi-a, I hip'i-ə; 2 hip'i-a. *a.* See ATHENA.

hip'pi-an, I hip'i-ən; 2 hip'i-an. *Crust.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Hippidæ.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Hippidæ.*

Hip'pi-as, I hip'i-əs; 2 hip'i-as, *n.* **1.** (-490 B. C.) An Athenian ruler; first as coruler with Hipparchus, then alone, and finally exiled. **2.** A Greek sophist who lived about 435 B. C.; a character in Plato's *Hippias Major.*

hip'pi-a'ter, *n.* A horse-doctor; farrier; one who treats the diseases of domestic animals. — **hip'pi-a'tric,** — **hip'pi-a'tri-cal,** — **hip'pi-a'try,** *n.* The art of healing diseases of domestic animals, especially of the horse; veterinary surgery. **hip'pi-a'trics**‡. — **hip'pi-at'ric,** — **hip'pi-o,** *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to horses or horse-racing.— **Hip'pi-dæ,** *n. pl. Crust.* A family of hippideans with long plumose antennules; sand-bugs.— **hip'pid,** *n.* — **Hip-pid'e-a,** *n. pl. Crust.* A subtribe or superfamily of anomurans with an ovate carapace and abdomen of 6 segments strongly inflexed and adapted for digging.— **hip-pid'e-an,** *a. & n.* — **Hip-pid'i-on,** *n. Paleon.* A genus of Patagonian Tertiary horses. **hip'ping-hold",** *n.* [Archaic.] A loitering-place. [clothes. **hip'pings,** I hip'iŋz; 2 hip'ings, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Swaddling-

His papapoons and his *hippings.*
FROUDE *Thomas Carlyle* vol. i, p. 208. [a. 1882.]

hip-pi'us, I hi-pē'us; 2 hi-pî'us, *n.* [-i, 1 -ai; 2 -ĭ, *pl.*] *Anc. Pros.* An epitrite. **2.** A molossus (— — —). [LL., < Gr. *hippeios,* of a horse, < *hippos,* horse.]

hip'po¹, I hip'o; 2 hip'o, *n.* [Colloq.] Hippopotamus: common shortening.— **hip'po-fly'**, *n.* A tabanid gadfly found in swampy parts of tropical Africa.

Hip'po², I hip'o; 2 hip'o, *n.* **1.** An ancient name of Bizerta, Tunis. **2.** A city in ancient Numidia, the residence of St. Augustine; now Bona, Algiers.

Hip'po-bos'ca, I hip'o-bos'kə; 2 hip'o-bŏs'ca, *n. Entom.* I. A genus typical of the family *Hippoboscidæ.* **II.** An insect of this genus. [< Gr. *hippoboskos,* < *hippos,* horse, + *boskō,* feed.] — **hip'po-bos'cid-æ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of pupiparous dipterous insects; forest-flies and sheep-ticks. — **hip'po-bos'can,** *a.* — **hip'po-bos'cid,** *a. & n.* — **hip'po-bos'coid,** *a.*

hip'po-cam'pal, I hip'o-kam'pal; 2 hip'o-căm'pal, *n. Ich.* Of, pertaining to, or in the vicinity of the hippocampus major.— **hippocampal commissure,** the fornix.— **h. convolution,** a convolution of the human brain between the dentate and the collateral fissure.— **h. fissure,** a deep depression in the falciform lobe of the brain, corresponding to the hippocampus major.— **h. lobule,** the cuneus.— **h. tubercle,** a protuberance at the lower end of the hippocampus.

Hip'po-cam'pal, I hip'o-kam'pal; 2 hip'o-căm'pal-ĭd, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of lophobranchiate fishes, especially the seahorses.— **hip'po-cam'pid,** *n.*— **hip'po-cam'pine,** *a.* — **hip'po-cam'poid,** *a. & n.*

hip'po-cam'pus, I hip'o-kam'pus; 2 hip'o-căm'pŭs, *n.* [PL. I -pi; 2 -pī, *pl.*] **1.** *Ich.* A genus of fishes; the seahorses. **2.** *Myth.* A fabulous sea-monster with the head and fore quarters of a horse and the tail of a dolphin. **hip'po-camp'.** **3.** *Anat.* One of two eminences found on the floor of the lat-


Hippocampus (def. 2).

eral sections of the hemi-cerebral cavities of the brain. The man. The anterior ventricular horn is larger and *hippocampus major* (*a*) laid open; *b*, hippocampus minor; *c*, hippocampus minor; *d*, corpus fimbriatum; *e*, fornix; *f*, ventricle; *g*, choroid plexus; *h*, nucleus caudatus; *i*, nucleus lentiformis.

smaller one (**hippocampus minor**) is in the occipital cornu. **3.** *Ich.* (1) [H-] A genus of seahorses, the type of the family *Hippocampidæ.* (2) A fish of this genus; sea-horse. The male has a ventral pouch for hatching the egg. See SEA-HORSE. [L., < Gr. *hippokampos,* monster with fore body and hoofs of *hippos,* horse, + *kampos,* sea-monster.]


Hippocrif.

hip'po-cas"ta-na'ce-æ, I hip'o-kas"ta-nē'si-i; 2 hip'o-cȧs"ta-nā'ce-ē, *n. pl.* A family of polypetalous trees or shrubs—the horse-chestnut or buckeye family— frequently included as a section in the family *Sapindaceæ,* and mostly amply compound leaves, a pyramidal cluster of showy irregular flowers, and a 3-valved leathery pod. It embraces two genera, *Æsculus* and *Billia,* the former with 1 and the latter with 2 species. [< HIPPO- + Gr. *kastanea,* chestnuts.] — **hip'po-cas"ta-na'ceous,** *a.*

hip'po-caust, *n.* [Rare.] The offering of a horse as a fire-sacrifice.— **hip'po-caus'tur,** *n.* A centaur.

hip'po-cras, I hip'o-kras; 2 hip'o-crăs, *n.* An old cordial made of spiced wine, white sugar, milk, cream, aromatic tincture, or other ingredients.

After them a young man carried the silver bowl filled with hippocras, *and garnished with rosemary, which stands for constancy.* W. BESANT in *Harper's Monthly* for Jan., 1891, p. 238.

Hip'po-cra'te-a, I hip'o-krə'ti-ə; 2 hip'o-crā'te-a, *n. Bot.* A family of tropical shrubs of the order *Sapindales.* They have simple leaves and cymose pentamerous flowers with the stamens united at the base. The fruit is three-celled. There are three genera and about 150 species. The

Hippocampus, def. 3 (2). ½

hip'po-cra'te-a, (t. g.) — **hip'po-cra'te-a'ceous,** *a.*

Hip'po-cra'tes, I hip'o-krə'tēz; 2 hip'o-crā'tēz, *n.* **1.** "The Father of Medicine" (460–3577 B. C.), a Greek physician and writer. See HIPPOCRATISM. **2. H. of Chios,** a Greek geometer, who discovered the quadrature of the lune; lived about 430 B. C. **3. H. of Cos.** See **HIPPOCRATES'** CURVE.

hip'po-crat'ic, I hip'o-krat'ik; 2 hip'o-crăt'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Greek physician Hippocrates (5th century B. C.). — **hippocratic face** or **facies** or **visage,** the pinched appearance of the features indicative of the rapid approach of death. The temples are hollow, the ears cold and leaden, the nose pinched, the eyes sunken, the lips relaxed, and the skin livid: so called because described by Hippocrates.— **h. fingers,** fingers enlarged at the ends, and having distorted nails, as the result of disease. **h. nails,** nails curved, as in inflammation of the nail-bed, entering the practise of medicine in early days and believed to have originated with Hippocrates. In this oath the pupil swore to practise his art honestly, to teach his children and parents; to practise abstinence; to refuse to perform illegal operations, or to aid in any manner in their performance; and to preserve professional secrets; moreover, a similar obligation is imposed now in some medical colleges.

Hip-poc'ra-tism, I hi-pok'rə-tizm; 2 hi-pŏc'ra-tizm, *n.* The system of Hippocrates, the reputed founder of medical science. He attempted to mediate between the extremes of empiricism and dogmatism, and held that the function of the physician was chiefly to assist nature.

Hip'po-crē'ne, I hip'o-krē'ni; 2 hip'o-crē'ne, *n.* Hip'o-crē'nē, *n. Gr. Myth.* The fount of the Muses. It flowed from the side of Mt. Helicon, Bœotia, was said to have been produced by a stroke of the hoof of Pegasus, and its waters were supposed to produce inspiration. [L., < Gr. *hippokrēnē,* horse's fountain, < *hippos,* horse, + *krēnē,* fountain.] — **hip'po-crē'an,** *a.*

hip'po-cre'pi-an, I hip'o-krē'pi-ən; 2 hip'o-crē'pi-an, *a. Zool.* Horseshoe-shaped; relating to the phylactolæmatous polyzoans, having a lophophore shaped like a horseshoe. [< HIPPO- + Gr. *krepis,* shoe.] **hip'po-crep'i-form**‡.

Hip'po-da-mi'a, I hip'o-də-mī'ə; 2 hip'o-da-mī'a, *n. Myth.* The name of Achilles's female slave Briseis. **Hip'po-da'mei-a**‡ (-mī'ə). **2.** The wife of Pelops and daughter of Œnomaus, who had offered her to the man who could win in a race against his horses. Pelops succeeded, Hippodamia having, for love of him, weakened her father's chariot-wheel by removing a spoke from it. **3.** The wife of Pirithous, king of the Lapithæ. See PIRITHOUS.

hip-pod'a-mist, *n.* A horse-tamer.— **hip-pod'a-mous,** *a.* **hip-pod'a-mus of Miletus,** I hi-pod'a-mus; 2 hi-pŏd'a-mŭs. A Greek architect who built the Piræus; he also planned Rhodes; lived about 440 B. C. **Hip-po'da-mus**‡ [Gr.].

hip'po-drome, I hip'o-drōm; 2 hip'o-drōm, *n.* [-DROMED; -DROM'ING.] [Slang, U. S.] To conduct or knowingly take part in contests with fraudulently prearranged result.

The net results to the Canadians *of all this agreeing, proclaiming, warning and naval hippodroming is that they have stolen as many of our seals as ever.*
New York Tribune Oct. 10, 1891, p. 6, col. 2.

hip'po-drome, *n.* **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A race-course for horses and chariots. Hippodromes differed little from the stadium, except that it was larger, usually about twice as long. In Greek countries in Roman times a hippodrome was the same as a circus.

The same factions which had agitated the circus, raged with redoubled fury in the hippodrome.
GIBBON *Rome* vol. iv, ch. 40, p. 57. [p. t. a. c. 1852.]

2. A modern circus. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] A fraudulent race, game, or athletic contest, with a prearranged result. [F., < L. *hippodromos,* < Gr. *hippodromos,* < *hippos,* horse, + *dromos,* course, < *dramein,* run.] — **hip'po-drom'ic,** *a.*— **hip'po-drom'ist,** *n.*

hip'po-form, I hip'o-fōrm; 2 hip'o-fôrm, *a.* Of the shape of a horse.

Hip'po-glos'sus, *n. Ich.* A genus of flatfishes characterized by large size and thick and fleshy body; the halibut. — **hip-pog'ly-ə,** *n.* [Rare.] The genealogy or pedigree of a horse.

hip'po-grif, I hip'o-grif; 2 hip'o-grĭf, *n. Myth.* A fabled beast with the head, wings, and claws of a griffin and the hoofs and tail of a horse, figuring chiefly in medieval romance. Too quick seemed the man to ride
The winged *Hippogrif* of Reform.
TENNYSON *Tent on the Beach* st. 10.

[< F. *hippogriffe,* < Gr. *hippos,* horse, + L. *gryphus,* griffin, < Gr. *grypos,* hooked, crooked, + *-IFY, -IFICATION.*] — **hip'po-grif"i-fi'cation,** *n.* — **hip'po-grif'fin**‡; **hip'po-grif'fin**‡; **hip'no-gryph.**

hip'pold, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Hippidæ.*— **hip'po-ke-pros'ter-in,** *n. Chem.* An altered cholalkin present in horse-dung. [< HIPPO- + Gr. *kopros,* dung, + *ster-,* fat, + *-IN*.] **hip'po-lith,** *n.* A calculous concretion found in the stomach or intestines of a horse.

hip'pol'o-gy, I hi-pol'o-ji; 2 hi-pŏl'o-gy, *n.* The study of the structure, disposition, and habits of the horse. [< HIPPO- + *-LOGY.*] — **hip-pol'o-gist,** *n.* A student of or an expert in hippology.

Hip-pol'y-ta, I hi-pol'i-tə; 2 hi-pŏl'y-ta, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* A queen of the Amazons; daughter of Mars. **Hip-po-ly'tè**‡ (Gr.]. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Midsummer-Night's Dream,* the betrothed of Theseus.

hip'pol'y-tan, *a.* Of or pertaining to Hippolytus.

Hip'po-ly'tè-dæ, I hip'o-lit'i-dē; 2 hip'o-ly'ti-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of hymenicerid decapod crustaceans with a compressed rostrum, first pereiopods robust and chelate, and last three simple. **Hip-pol'y-te,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *Hippolytē,* feminine name.] — **hip-pol'y-toid,** *a.*

Hip-pol'y-tus, I hi-pol'i-tus; 2 hi-pŏl'y-tŭs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The son of Theseus and Hippolyta or her sister Antiope. The subject of a tragedy by Euripides. **2.** [h-] Theseus subsequently married Phædra, who fell in love with Hippolytus, her stepson. Her advances were rejected, and she accused him of having attempted to dishonor her. Thereupon Theseus called on Poseidon to cause the destruction of his son. As Hippolytus was driving his chariot along the seashore, Poseidon caused a bull to rise from the water and frighten the horses, which overturned the chariot and killed Hippolytus by dragging him along the ground. The innocence of Hippolytus being proved, Phædra hanged herself, and Artemis caused Asclepius to restore Hippolytus to life. **3. Saint,** "of Rome" (-A. D. 236), a polemical writer of ascetic views. **Hip-pol'y-tos**‡ [Gr.].

Hip'pom'a-nes, I hi-pom'ə-nēz; 2 hi-pŏm'a-nēz, *n.* A genus of tropical American trees of the family *Euphorbiaceæ,* the only species being *H. mancinella,* the manchineel-tree. See MANCHINEEL. **2.** [h-] A black, fleshy substance supposed to be found on the head of a newly foaled colt, sought by the ancients as a philter; also, a mucous-like substance passed by a mare when in heat, used as a philter. **hip'pom'a-nes.** [< Gr. *hippomanes,* < *hippos,* horse, + Gr. *hippomanes,* < *hippos,* horse; and see MANIA.]

hip'po-mar'a-thrum, I hip'o-mar'ə-thrum; 2 hip'o-măr'a-thrum, *n.* A wild plant, the horse-fennel. [< Gr. *hippomarathron.*]

Hip-pom'e-don, I hi-pom'i-don; 2 hi-pŏm'e-dŏn, *n. Gr. Myth.* One of the seven heroes in the expedition against Thebes. [Gr.]

hip'po-mel'a-nin, I hip'o-mel'ə-nin; 2 hip'o-mĕl'a-nin, *n.* Melanin derived from the horse; the dark pigment yielded by melanosis in the horse.

Hip-pom'e-nes, I hi-pom'i-nēz; 2 hi-pŏm'e-nēs. *n. Gr. Myth.* The husband of Atalanta. He was transformed into a lion by Aphrodite in punishment for his omission to thank her for the golden apples by means of which he won the race against Atalanta.

hip-pom'e-ter, I hi-pom'i-tər; 2 hi-pŏm'e-tĕr, *n.* A standard with a sliding arm for measuring the height of horses at the shoulder.— **hip'po-met'ric,** *a.*

Hip-po'na, I hi-pō'nə; 2 hi-pō'na, *n. Myth.* The goddess of horses. **Hip'po-na**‡ [Gr.].

hip'po-nac-te'an, I hip'o-nak-tī'ən; 2 hip'o-năc-tē'an. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Hipponax of Ephesus, a Greek satiric poet (6th century B. C.). **II.** *n. Anc. Pros.* A Hipponactean meter or verse.— **Hipponactean distich** or **H. system,** a catalectic trochaic dimeter and a catalectic iambic trimeter associated.— **H. tetrameter** (*Anc. Pros.*), trochaic tetrameter invented by Hipponax and used in satiric verse.— **H. trimeter** or **H. senarius,** a choliamb.

Hip'po-nax, I hip'o-naks; 2 hip'o-năks, *n.* A Greek satiric poet of Ephesus (6th century B. C.); of intense bitterness; said to have invented the choliambus for use in satire. **Hip-pō'nax**‡ [Gr.].

Hip-po'no-us, I hi-pō'no-us; 2 hi-pō'no-ŭs, *n.* [Gr.] Same as BELLEROPHON. **Hip'po-no'us**‡.

hip'po-no-sol'o-gy, *n.* Same as HIPPOPATHOLOGY.— **Hip'po-nych'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of taenioglossate gastropods, of sedentary habits, with a conical shell and an adductor muscle shaped like a horse's hoof. **Hip'po-nyx,** *n.* (t. g.) **Hip'po-nyc'i-dæ**‡.— **hip-pon'y-chid,** *n.* — **hip-**

pon'y-chold, *a.*— **hip'po-pa-thol'o-gy,** *n. Vet.* The science of diseases of the horse; veterinary medicine.— **hip'o-po-path'o-log'i-cal,** *a.*

Hip-poph'a-e, 1 hi-pof'ē-ī; 2 hi-pŏf'ā-ē, *n. Bot.* A small genus of Old World elæagnaceous shrubs, bearing small yellow flowers and orange-colored berries. *H. rhamnoides,* the sea-buckthorn, is in ornamental cultivation.

hip-poph'a-gist, 1 hi-pof'a-jist; 2 hi-pŏf'ā-jĭst, *n.* An eater of horse-flesh. **hip-poph'a-gi'al,** *a.*

hip-poph'a-gy, *n.* The act of eating horse-flesh.

I love horses too much to encourage *hippophagy.*
WENDELL HOLMES *Brotherhood* p. 20. [v. a. v. 1862.]

hip'po-phile, 1 hip'o-fil; 2 hĭp'o-fīl or -fĭl, *n.* A lover of horses: a horse-fancier.

Hip'po-po-tam'i-dæ, 1 hip'o-po-tam'i-dē; 2 hĭp'o-po-tăm'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of omnivorous artiodactyls: hippopotamuses. [< HIPPOPOTAMUS.] — **hip'po-pot'a-mid,** *n.*— **hip'po-pot'a-moid,** *a.* & *n.*

hip'po-pot'a-mus, 1 hip'o-pot'o-mus; 2 hĭp'o-pŏt'ā-mŭs (-pŏt'ə-mŭs), *n.* [ME. < L. < Gr. *hippopotamos,* < *hippos,* horse, + *potamos,* river.] **hip'po-tame,** — **hip'po-po-tam'ic,** *a.* Relating to or resembling the hippopotamus; figuratively, heavy and clumsy. **hip'po-po-tam'oid,** *a.*



Hippopotamus. 1/120

hip'po-san'dal, *n. Antiq.* An article supposed to have been a kind of ancient horseshoe.— **hip-pos'te-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The osteology of the horse.

Hip-pot'a-des, 1 hi-pot'ə-dēz; 2 hi-pŏt'ā-dēz, *n. Gr. Myth.*

hip-pot'o-my, *n.* The anatomy or anatomical dissection of the horse.— **hip'po-mor'phic,** *a.*— **hip-pot'o-mist,** *n.*

Hip'pu-ca-gi'nus, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily or section of *Bovidæ,* with long horns over or behind the orbits, long tufted tail, and no incisal fossæ: including large African antelopes, as the gnus. See illus. under ORYX. **Hip-pot'ra-gus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **hip-pot'ra-gine,** *a.* & *n.*

hip'pu'ric, 1 hi-pū'rik; 2 hi-pū'rĭk, *a.* 1. *Chem.* Of or derived from horses' urine. 2. Resembling horses' urine. [< HIPP- + Gr. *ouron,* urine.] — **hippuric acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_9H_9NO_3$) contained in the urine of herbivorous animals and in diabetic urine.— **hip'pu-rate,** *n. Chem.* A salt of hippuric acid.— **hip-pu'ri-a,** *n.* Excess of hippuric acid in urine.

hip-pu'rid, 1 hi-pū'rid; 2 hi-pū'rĭd, *n. Bot.* Any plant of the order *Hippuridaceæ,* specifically of its type genus *Hippuris.*— **hip'pu-rin,** *n.* A white crystalline substance ($C_9H_9NO_3$), obtained from hippuric acid by oxidation.

hip-pu'ris, 1 hi-pū'ris; 2 hĭ-pū'rĭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of smooth aquatic herbs of family *Haloragidaceæ,* the only well-marked species being *H. vulgaris,* the common mare's-tail. [< Gr. *hippouris,* mare's-tail, < *hippos,* horse, + *oura,* tail.]

hip'pu-rite, 1 hip'yu-rit; 2 hĭp'yu-rīt, *n.* A fossil hippuritoid bivalve.

Hip'pu-rit'i-dæ, 1 hip'yu-rit'i-dē; 2 hip'yu-rĭt'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Cretaceous family of *Rudistes,* especially those having very unequal valves with two layers, the fixed valve having an internal lamina and the free valve with vascular impressions, the other valve having an internal layer with perforating canals and an outer porous layer. **Hip'pu-rit'oid,** (-oid) [< Gr. *eidos,* form] — **hip'-pu-rit'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by hippuritids; as, *Hippuritic* limestone.— **hip-pu'ri-tid,** *n.*— **hip-pu'ri-toid,** *a.* & *n.*

hip'pus, 1 hip'us; 2 hĭp'ŭs, *n.* A morbid condition of the iris, generally congenital, characterized by rapid alternate contractions and dilatations of the pupil of the eye. [< Gr. *hippos,* horse.]

hip'py, 1 hip'i; 2 hĭp'y, *a.* [Colloq.] Hypochondriacal.

hip'-rafi'er, h.-strap, *etc.* See under HIP1, *n.*

hip'sy, 1 hip'si; 2 hĭp'sy, *n.* A drink composed of wine, water, and brandy, mixed.

hip'wort'', 1, hip'wûrt'; 2 hĭp'wŭrt', *n.* A British herb (*Cotyledon umbilicus*) abounding as a weed: from the likeness of its leaf to the hip-socket. [See HIP1.]

hi'qua, 1 hē'kwa; 2 hī'kwa, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A tusk-shell.

hir, *v. & n.* [Scot.] Same as HIRR.

hir'a, *pron.* 1. *Ler.* 2. hĭr'ā. Her; hire†.

hir'a-bl(e'), 1 hir'ə-bl; 2 hīr'a-bl, *a.* Ready to be hired.

hi''ra-ga'na, 1 hi''rə-gä'nə; 2 hī''rā-gä'nā, *n.* [Jap.] The forty-seven characters of the Japanese syllabary, written in cursive style. See KANA.

Hi'rah, 1 hi'rə; 2 hī'ra, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxvii, 1. [Heb., dis-

Hi'ram, 1 hi'rəm; 2 hī'ram, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. 2. A king of Tyre and friend of David and Solomon, who furnished the men and means to build the Temple: lived about 1014 B. C. 3. A post-village in Portage county, O.; seat of Hiram College (non-sectarian), founded in 1850 and organized in 1866. 4. A town in Oxford county, Me. [Heb., nobly born.]

Hi'ram-ite, 1 hi'rəm-īt; 2 hī'ram-īt, *n. Freemasonry.* A Freemason; specif., a master mason; literally, a descendant of Hiram, king of Tyre.

Hi'ram-ya-gar'bha, 1 hi'rum-yə-gur'bə; 2 hĭ-rŭn'yə-gŭr'bə, *n.* [Sans.] In Vedic mythology, the golden egg or germ whence the universe was developed. Manu states that it contained Brahma, formed there by the First Cause.

Hir-ca'nus, 1 her-kē'nus; 2 hir-cā'nŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Mac.* iii, 11. [messenger; also, a spy.

hir-ca'ra, 1 her-kā'rə; 2 hir-cā'ra, *n.* [E. Ind.] A courier or

hir'cic, 1 hir'sik; 2 hĭr'cic, *a. Chem.* Of or derived from the goat. [< L. *hircus,* goat.] **her'cin†;** **her'cinet.**—

hircic acid, a mixture of various homologous fatty acids contained in certain animal fats, especially in mutton-suet: formerly regarded as their odoriferous principle.

hir'cin (es, 1 hir'sin; 2 hĭr'cin, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or

Bear is strong . . . and withal most capricious meat. . . . One day he is quite beefy and bearish: another, *hircine,* hippuric, and goatish. SAINTE BEUVE *Monday Chats, Second Exped.* p. 126. tr. a. p. 1865.

[< L. *hircinus,* < *hircus,* goat.] **hir'ci-nous.**— **hir'cin,** *n. Chem.* A fatty material found in sheep- and goat-fat: not a definite compound as formerly supposed.

hir'co-cer'vus, 1 hir'ko-sûr'vus; 2 hĭr'co-cĕr'vŭs, *n.* Same as TRAGELAPHUS. **hir'co-cerf'.**

hir'cus, 1 hir'kus; 2 hĭr'cŭs, *n.* 1. The domestic goat (*Capra hircus*). 2. [*Lib.*] The star Capella (*Alpha Aurigæ*). [L., goat.] — **hir-cos'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of smelling like a goat; rankness. [Topsyturvy.

hird, 1 hûrd; 2 hĭrd, *v. t.* [ME. *hirden,* < AS. *hyrdan,* < *hyrde,* herd.] **hird'man-dir'dum,** 1 hird'dum-dûr'dum; 2 hĭrd'dŭm-dĭr'dŭm, *n.* [Scot.] An uproar; row; rumpus.

hire, 1 hair; 2 hīr, *st.* [HIRED; HIR'ING.] **1.** To contract for the use and services of, or for the temporary possession and use of, for a compensation; as, to *hire* a gardener; to *hire* a hall; in a bad sense, to bribe.

When your nation is *hiring* all the cut-throats it can collect of all countries, for wages, to destroy us, is it hard to prevent us not to ask or accept aid from any nower, that may be prevailed with to grant it. B. FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol. ii, p. 412. [1784.]

2. To grant the use of (a thing) or the services of (a person) for pay; let; lease; as, I *hired* my son to him.

May he who won't *hire* us there the place another year.
LOWELL *Biglow Papers* 2d Ser. p. 225. [ACAD. co.]

[< AS. *hȳrian,* hire.] — **hired girl** [U. S.], a female domestic: maid of all work.

hire (2, *n.* Money paid down to the table with David and his mother.
MARY E. WILKINS *Humble Romance* p. 64. [n. 1887.]

— **hired man** [U. S.], a man employed for garden, stable, or farm work on a farm: cf. HIRE, *n.*, 2. — **to hire,** to pay another to do one's turn of duty: an offense involving trial by court martial.— **to h. out** [Colloq.], to let, generally for use or service; to engage one's services, as in a carriage: often reflexively; sometimes with the pronoun understood; as, to *hire* oneself *out;* to *hire out* for a year.

hire, *n.* 1. *Law.* (1) The price or compensation for labor and services, or for the temporary possession and use of another's property. (2) A bailment that consists in the letting or furnishing of a chattel for temporary use for a compensation; the *locatio* of the civil law.

By the contract of *hire,* the hirer acquires a special property in the thing hired, which he may maintain against all persons except the owner. PERSON *Contracts* vol. ii, p. 128. (t. n. & co. 1873.)

2. The act of hiring, or letting out for compensation. **3.** Pecuniary consideration; a venal reward; bribe.

Ferguson . . . was the keeper of a secret purse from which agents too vile to be acknowledged received *hire.*
MACAULAY *England* vol. i. p. 418. (p. s. & co. 1849.)

[< AS. *hȳre,* < *hȳrian,* hire.] — **hire-purchase agreement,** in Great Britain, under which goods are let on hiring.

hiref, *pron.* Same as HERE, *pron.*— **hire'self',** *pron.* Herself.

hire'less, 1 hair'les; 2 hīr'lĕs, *a.* Without hire; gratuitous.

hire'ling, 1 hair'liŋ; 2 hīr'lĭng, *a.* Serving for hire; taking pay; mercenary.

No savage mother ever trusted her babe to a *hireling* nurse.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. iii, p. 268. (t. n. & co. 1883.)

hire'ling, *n.* One serving for hire; a mercenary.

[< AS. *hȳrling,* < *hȳr;* see HIRE, *n.*] — **hire'ling-ism,** *n.* The spirit and practise of having work done by hirelings.

hire'man, 1 hair'mən; 2 hīr'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] [Scot.] A retainer: one who serves for hire.

hi'rent, *n.* A sirex; a harlot: a corruption of *Irene,* the name of a character in a play by Peele (1594).

hir'er, 1 hair'ər; 2 hīr'er, *n.* One who hires.

hir'ing, 1 hair'iŋ; 2 hīr'ing, *n.* 1. *Law.* (1) The act or transaction by which parties contract for personal services, or for use of property, for a compensation.

Hiring is a consensual contract which arises when one person . . . agrees for a settled price to give to another . . . the use of a particular thing, or service of another not at the head
C. SHANTON *Law of Negligence* p. 610. [n. & BRO. 1874.]

(2) A contract of bailment by which a temporary right of property in something is transferred, for a particular time or use, for a price or compensation. **2.** Same as HERDING.

hir'ma-lo'gi-on, 1 hir''mə-lō'ji-on; 2 hĭr''ma-lō'gĭ-ŏn, *n. Gr. Ch.* A book of Christian poetry, hirmoi, etc. [MGr.]

hir'mos, 1 hir'mos; 2 hĭr'mŏs, *n.* [HIR'MOI or HIR'MI, 1 -moi or -mi; 2 -mŏi or -mĭ, *pl.*] *Gr. Ch.* A standard troparion, forming the first stanzas of an ode and regulating at the head of others of the same measure. [< LL. *hirmos,* < Gr. *eirmos,* series, < *eirō,* put in rows.] **hir'mus;**

hir'oi, 1 hir'oi; 2 hĭr'oi, *n. pl.* [Gr.] 40 (margin).

hir'on-delle', 1 hir'on-del'; 2 hĭr'ŏn-dĕl', *n.* [F.] *Her.* A swallow, used as a charge.

hir'pex, 1 hir'peks; 2 hĭr'pĕx-hĭr'pĕs (1901–), Michano-Mira, Emperor of Japan, Dec. 25, 1926. Acted as regent, from 1921.

hir'sa-ho, 1 hir'sə-hō'; 2 hĭr'sa-hō'ā, *n.* Same as HERSEHOO.

hir'se-shi'ma, 1 hir'se-shī'mə; 2 hĭr'se-shī'ma, *n.* 1. A keen in S. W. Hondo Island, Japan. 2. A seaport city in this ken. **Hir'o-si'ma;** **hir'pex,** **hir'pi,** *st.* [Scot.] To walk lamely; limp; make slow and uneven progress.

hirr, 1 hir; 2 hĭr, *n.* [N. Brit.] To incite (a dog) to an attack; set on: cf. HARRY, 2. — **hirr,** *n.* Confused noise; uproar.

hir'rie-har'rie, 1 hir'i-har'i; 2 hĭr'ĭ-hăr'ĭ. **I.** *n.* [Scot.] A noisy outbreak; tumult. **II.** *interj.* An utterance expressing such confusion: as, *Hirrie-harrie!*

hir'ri-ent, 1 hir'i-ənt; 2 hĭr'ĭ-ĕnt, *a.* Marked by a strong guttural sure of the vocal organs. < LL. *hirrio,* snarl.

Hir'sch, 1 hirsh; 2 hĭrsh; Ger. hirsh or (*G.*) hirsh, **Emil Gustav** (5/7 1852–7/31 1923). An American rabbi: author.

Hirsch'berg, 1 hirsh'berg; 2 hirsh'bĕrg, *n.* A fortified town in Silesia, about 60 miles S. W. of Breslau.

Hirsch'feld, 1 hirsh'felt; 2 hirsh'fĕld, *n.* **Gerald** (-/1853–1/1890), Marquis de Hirsch, the wife of the preceding, who continued his benevolent plans after his death.

hirse, 1 hirs; 2 hĭrs, *n.* The broom-corn millet.

hir'sel, 1 hir'səl; 2 hĭr'sĕl, *st.* [Scot.] To arrange in order; place in different flocks. **hird'sel;**

hir'sel-ly, *adv.* [Prov. Eng., Scot.] 1. To edge along sidewise while sitting; move about; fidget. 2. To make a rustling sound while moving over a rough surface. **hir'sil†;** **hir'sle;**— **hir'sel,** *n.* A digger; rustle.

hir'sel's, *n.* [Scot.] 1. A large gathering or throng. 2. A flock or a portion of a flock of sheep. **hird'sel;** **hir'sale†;** **hir'sell†;** **hir'sle;**

Hir-se'mes, 1 hûr-sē'mēz; 2 hĭr-sē'mĕs, *n. Bib.* (Douai)

hirsh, 1 hûrsh; 2 hĭrsh, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A stubble-field.

hir'sin-gar', 1 hir'sin-gär'; 2 hĭr'sĭn-gär', *n.* An East-Indian oleaceous shrub (*Nyctanthes arbortristis*), bearing showy fragrant flowers, which open only at night; the night-jasmine. [Hindi.] [ment, France.

Hir'sou', 1 ir'sōō'; 2 ĭr'sōō', *n.* A town in Lorraine department,

hirst, 1 hûrst; 2 hĭrst, *n.* 1. Same as HURST. 2. A bank of sand in or along a river. [and poet.

Hirst, Henry B. (1813–4/30/1874). An American lawyer

hir-sute', 1 hûr-sūt'; 2 hĭr-sūt', *a.* 1. Having a hairy covering; set with bristles; shaggy. 2. *Biol.* Covered with coarse hairs or hair-like processes. 3. *Zool.* Covered with fine hair-like feathers, as the feet of certain birds. 4. [Archaic.] Having rough manners; boorish. [< L. *hirsutus,* rough.] — **hir-sute'ness,** *n.* Hairiness.— **hir-sut'i-es,** *n.* An excessive development or thick covering of hair.— **hir-sut'to-cut'e-ous,** *a.* Covered with cinereous hairs.— **hir-su'to-fous,** *a.* Red-haired.— **hir-su'tus-tous,** *a.* Minutely hirsute.

Hirt, 1 hirt; 2 hĭrt, **Aloys** or **Aloysius** (6/9 1759–8/29 1836). A German archeologist and art-historian.

Hir-tel'la, 1 hir-tel'ə; 2 hĭr-tĕl'a, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical American shrubs or small trees of the family *Amygdalaceæ,* with small white or purplish flowers in terminal racemes. The fruits are drupes, pear-shaped and one-seeded.

hir'tel-lous, 1 hir'tel-əs; 2 hĭr-tĕl'us, *a. Bot. & Zool.* Having small, stiff hairs. [< L. *hirtellus,* dim. of *hirtus.*

Hirth, 1 hirt; 2 hirt, **Friedrich** (4/12 1845–). A German educator in Chinese literature in America, and an expert in Chinese affairs.

hir'tic, 1 hûr'tik; 2 hĭr'tic, *a.* Relating to or derived from *Usnea hirta;* as, *hirtic* acid. See USNEIC.

Hir'ti-us, 1 hir'ti-əs; 2 hĭr'tĭ-ŭs (-/–43), A Roman consul; general historian and friend of Cæsar and Cicero: killed at siege of Mutina.

Hir'u-din, 1 hir'yu-din; 2 hĭr'yu-dĭn, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of leeches, specially those having the jaws set short and the anus very small: including the medicinal leech. **Hi-ru'do,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., leech.]

— **hi-ru'di-nid,** *n.*— **hir'u-di-na'ce-a,** *n. pl. Helminth.* 1. The *Hirudinidæ.* 2. A tribe of leeches without a protrusile proboscis: including most of the species.— **hi-ru'di-nine,** *a.* Relating to the leeches.— **Hir''u-din'e-a,** *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Discophora* or leeches. **Hir''u-din'e-i,** — **hir''u-din'e-ous,** *a* — **hir''u-din'i-vo'rous,** *a.* Devouring leeches.

hi-run'din(es, 1 hi-run'din; 2 hī-rŭn'dĭn, *n. pl.* Of or pertaining to the *Hirundinidæ;* swallow-like. **II.** *n.* A swallow.

hi-run'di-nid, 1 hi''run-din'i-did; 2 hī''rŭn-dĭn'ĭ-dĭd, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of passerine birds, the swallows, with 9 primaries very short and broad at base, and gape twice as long as culmen; swallows. **Hi-run'do,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *hirundo,* swallow.] — **hi-run'di-noid,** *a.* & *n.*

his, 1 hiz; 2 hĭs, *pron.* 1. Possessive case of HE. It is used adjectivally to denote: (1) Simple possession.

He smooth'd *his* chin and sleek'd *his* hair.
TENNYSON *A Character* st. 2.

(2) Something with which one has special association; as, he marked *his* man; which one is likely or anxious to obtain, as, he hopes to get *his* money; or with which he has common possession of all and in which each is regarded as having a share, as, he knows *his* Milton, he remembers *his* Latin. (3) The subjective genitive; as, *his* explanation of *his* action. (4) The objective genitive; as, *his* death grieved me. (5) Absolute possession, without a governed noun, often with *of;* as, a friend of *his.*

My beloved is mine, and I am *his.*
Song of Solomon ii, 16.

2. Possessive case of IT. It is used: (1) Of inferior animals, after the manner of a noun, or to give greater color.

The owl, for all *his* feathers, was a-cold.
KEATS *Eve of St. Agnes* st. 1.

(2) Of inanimate objects, with a sense of personification.

Time arose, and smote the shell at *his* warning.
SWINBURNE *The Lost Oracle* st. 5.

(3) [Archaic.] Of inanimate objects.

The tent and all *his* furniture. *Exod.* xxix, 33.

3†. The possessive case by confusion with the old possessive termination *-es* or *-is;* as, Mars *his* sword (Mars's sword).

For Jesus Christ, *his* sake.
Book of Common Prayer, Prayer for all Conditions of Men.

[< AS. *his,* gen. m. and n. of *hē,* he.]

— **his self** [Prov.], himself. Correct with a qualifying word preceding *self,* as *his true self.*

his'or, 1 hiz'ər; 2 hĭs'or, *n.* [Scot.] In grammar, a suggested possessive case of he or she indicating a common gender. Compare HIMER and THOR. See cognation at HERE.

his'sing, 1 hiz'iŋ; 2 hĭs'ing, *n.* The school that all pupils are engaged in something that is profitable to him'er.

E. F. YOUNG in *The Chicago Tribune* Jan. 7, 12, sec. 1, p. 7, col. 6.

hish, 1 hish; 2 hĭsh, *v. t.* To urge on: *Hish* at a dog.

his'in-ger-ite, 1 his'in-gər-īt; 2 hĭs'ĭn-gĕr-īt, *n. Mineral.* An amorphous, greasy, black, hydrous ferric silicate of uncertain composition. [< W. Hisingen, Swedish mineralogist.]

His-ki'a, *n.* [D. & G.] See HEZEKIAH.

hisn, 1 hizn; 2 hĭsn, *pron.* [Prov. Eng. & U. S.] His: used for, absolutely: probably in imitation of *mine* and *thine;* as, this book is *hisn.*

His'pa, 1 his'pə; 2 his'pa, *n. Entom.* A large genus of bristly chrysomelid beetles, widely distributed and often injurious to cultivated plants and trees. [Shortened from *Hispidus,* hairy.] [for Seville.

His'pa-lis, 1 his'pə-lis; 2 his'pa-lĭs, *n.* [L.] The Roman name

His'pa-na, 1 his-pan'yə; 2 hĭs-păn'ya, *n.* Spain: in Spanish.

His-pa'ni-a, 1 his-pē'ni-ə; 2 his-pā'nĭ-a, *n.* Spain: the ancient Latin and present poetical name. **Hi-spa-ni'a'** [L.]

His-pan'ic, 1 his-pan'ik; 2 hĭs-păn'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to Spain or Spaniards. [< L. *Hispanicus,* < *Hispania,* Spain.]

His-pan'i-cal'.

— **His-pan'i-cism,** *n.* A form of speech peculiar to the Spanish.— **His-pan'i-cize,** *v. t.* To conform to the Spanish in character or appearance. **His'pan-ize†.**— **His-pan'i-o-lize,** *v. t.* To imbue with Spanish ideas and feelings. **His-pan'o-la-late',** — **His-pa'no-A-mer'i-can,** *a.* Spanish-American.— **His-pa'no-Gal'lic-an,** *a.* Pertaining to both Spain and France.— **His-pa'no-Mo-resque',** *a.* Relating to Moorish art in Spain; specif., designating a lustrous Spanish pottery showing Moorish characteristics.

— **His-pan'o-phile,** *a.* Fond of anything Spanish or of Spain.— **His-pan'o-phile,** *n.*— **His-pa'no-Por'tu-guese,** *a.* Pertaining to both Spain and Portugal, especially to the division of the Romance languages including the Aryan dialects of Spain and Portugal. [Same as HAITI.

His'pa-nio'la, 1 his'pə-nyō'lə; 2 hĭs'pa-nyō'la, *n.* [Sp.]

his'pid, 1 his'pid; 2 hīs'pid, *a.* Rough with stiff hairs or bristles; bristly. [< L. *hispidus*, hairy.] — **his'pi-dat'ing,** *a.* Bristling. — **his-pid'i-fy,** *n.* Hairiness. — **his-pid'u-lous,** *a. Bot.* Minutely hispid. **his-pid'u-late†.** hī'-spy', *n.* Same as I-SPY.

hiss, 1 his; 2 hīs, *n.* 1. To condemn, or to affect in any way, by uttering a hiss; as, to *hiss* an actor off the stage. 2. To give utterance to with a hiss.

The long-neck'd geese of the world that are ever *hissing* disdain. TENNYSON *Maud iv.* st. 9.

3. To attract the attention of by a hiss; call. 4. [Archaic.] To procure hisses for; disgrace.

II. *i.* 1. To utter a hiss: especially in contempt or disapprobation.

See the Furies arise: See the snakes that they rear,
How they *hiss* in their hair!
BEAUMONT & FLETCHER *Alexander's Feast st.* 6.

2. To make a sibilant sound in any way, as by rapid motion or sudden ebullition; whiz; as, an arrow *hisses* through the air; the hot iron *hisses* in the water; the skaters *hiss* along the ice. 3. *Phon.* To pronounce a breath consonant with a hissing sound; sibilate. [< AS. *hysian*, hiss.]

hiss, *n.* 1. The prolonged sound of *s*, made by forcing the breath between the tongue and the upper teeth: a sibilation, especially as a manifestation of contempt or disapproval; also, any similar sound, as that produced by a goose or a serpent, or the noise of water in contact with hot metal.

Over head the dismal *hiss* Of fiery darts in flaming volleys flew. MILTON *P. L.* bk. vi, l. 212.

2. *Phon.* (1) The sibilant sound produced in uttering a voiceless fricative or spirant. (2) The spirant so produced.

When the friction is audible in a voiceless consonant, as in *s*, *s*, it is called a buzz, the corresponding breath consonants *z*, *ż*, being called *hisses*.
H. SWEET *History of English Sounds* § 9. [ed. 1888.]

his-saṙ', 1 his-sär'; 2 his-sär', *n.* A district in Delhi province, India; 5,163 sq. m. 2. Its capital. 3. A town in Bokhara, Russia.

his-sar'lik, 1 his-sär'lik; 2 hi-sär'lik, *n.* A locality in N. W. Asia Minor, near the mouth of the Dardanelles: site of ancient Troy; excavated by Schliemann.

hiss'er, 1 his'er; 2 his'er, *n.* One who hisses.

hiss'ing, 1 his'ing; 2 his'ing, *n.* 1. The act of hissing. 2. [Archaic.] An object of scorn or contempt.— **hiss'ing-ly,** *adv.* With a hissing sound.

hist, 1 hist; 2 hist, *vt.* To urge on by making a hissing sound; as, to *hist* a dog. S. S.

hist, *pp.* Hissed.

hist, *interj.* Be silent! hush! hark! a word commanding attention or silence. [Cp. HUSH.]

Hist! The household is sleeping.
JULIA W. HOWE *Visions* st. 11.

— **hist'-a-boy',** *n.* Same as STEBOY.

hist-, *adv.* Historically. [Rare.]

His-ter'i-dæ, 1 his-ter'i-dē; 2 his-tĕr'i-dē, *pl. Entom.* A family of clavicorn beetles with very hard integuments and geniculate retractile antennæ, living under the bark of trees, in excrement, and in carcasses. **His'ter,** *n.* (t. g.) [Etruscan. > L. *histrio*, actor.]

his-ter-id, *a.* & *n.* = HISTERIOID.

His'ti-o'us, 1 his'ti-ō'us; 2 his'ti-ō'ŭs, *n.* (—494 B.C.) A tyrant of Miletus; ally and afterward opponent of Darius I.

his'tic, 1 his'tik; 2 his'tic, *a.* Relating to tissues or to tissue-materials. [< Gr. *histos*, tissue.]

his'ti-din, 1 his'ti-din; 2 his'ti-dĭn, *n. Phytol. Chem.* A crystalline basic substance ($C_6H_9N_3O$), obtained as one of the cleavage products of proteids. It occurs in germinating plants. [< Gr. *histos* + -IDE.] **his'ti-dine,** *n.*

his'tic, 1 his'ti; 2 his'ti, *a.* [Scot.] Barren; dry.

His'ti-o-cla'us, 1 his'ti-o-klā'us; 2 his'ti-o-clā'ŭs, *n.* Destroying tissue: said of cells which destroy cartilage and serve for osteoblasts which produce bone. [< Gr. *histion*, web, + *klastos*, < *klaō*, break.]

his'ti-oid, 1 his'ti-oid; 2 his'ti-oid, *a.* Appearing like a normal tissue. [< Gr. *histion*, dim. of *histos*, web, + -OID.]

His'ti-on'ic, 1 his'ti-on'ik; 2 his'ti-ŏn'ic, *a. Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from, tissue. [< Gr. *histion*, web.]

His'ti-o-phor'i-dæ, 1 his'ti-o-for'i-dē; 2 his'ti-o-fŏr'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of scombroidean fishes having an elongate compressed body, long endothoracic anus, and elongated vertebræ with flagellike appendages: including sailfishes and spearfishes. **His'ti-oph'o-rus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *histion* (see HISTIOID) + *phorō*, bear.] — **his'ti-oph'o-roid,** *n.* & *a.*

his'to-, 1 his'to-; 2 his'to-. From Greek *histos*, web, tissue (< *histēmi*, stand); a combining form.— **his'to-blast,** *n. Anat.* The undifferentiated nuclear or cell characteristic of a particular tissue.— **his'to-chem'i-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to histochemistry.— **his'to-chem'is-try,** *n.* The branch of chemistry that treats of the elements and products of the composition and the decomposition of animal tissues.— **his'to-cyte,** *n.* A cell that produces tissue.— **his'to-di-al'y-sis,** *n. Pathol.* Dissolution of living tissues due to disease.— **his'to-gen'e-sis,** *n.* The formation and development of tissues. **his-tog'e-ny†.** — **his'to-ge-net'ic-al,** *a.* — **his'to-ge-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **his'to-gen'ic,** *a.* — **his'to-ge-nog'e-ny,** *n.* Same as HISTOGENESIS.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

his-tog'ra-phy, 1 his-tog'ra-fi; 2 his-tŏg'ra-fy, *n.* A description of the tissues of organized bodies. [< HISTO- + -GRAPHY.] — **his-tog'ra-pher,** *n.* A histologist.— **his'to-graph'ic, his'to-graph'ic-al,** *a.* — **cal-ly,** *adv.*

his'to-hæm'a-tin, *n. Chem.* One of the pigments contained in the organs and tissues of invertebrate animals. They take oxygen from the circulating blood and fix it until it is wanted by the immediately neighboring cells. **his'to-hæ'ma-tin;—his'toid,** *a.* Same as HISTIOID.

his'to-log'ic, 1 his'to-loj'ik; 2 his'to-lŏj'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to histology; concerned with the microscopic structure of organic tissue. **his'to-log'i-cal†.**

In the hydra, where complete transposition of functions is possible, the *histological* differentiation that has been established is extremely slight, or even incomplete.
SPENCER *Biology* vol. i, p. 166. [a. 1891.]

— **his'to-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

his-tol'o-gist, 1 his-tol'o-jist; 2 his-tŏl'o-gist, *n.* A student of or expert in histology.

his-tol'o-gy, 1 his-tel'o-ji; 2 his-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* **1.** The branch of biology that treats of the structure of the tissues of organized bodies; microscopic anatomy. **2.** A treatise on the subject. [< HISTO- + -LOGY.] **his''-ti-ol'o-gy†.**

his-tol'y-sis, 1 his-tel'i-sis; 2 his-tŏl'y-sis, *n.* **1.** The degeneration and dissolution of the organic tissue. **2.** *Entom.* The process by which the larval organs of many insects dissolve into a creamy consistency during the pupa stage, save for certain cell-groups which develop into the organs of the future imago. [< HISTO- + Gr. *lysis*, solution, < *lyō*, loose.] — **his'to-lyt'ic,** *a.*

his'to-me-tab'a-sis, *n. Paleon.* A state of complete fossilization that shows the grain or texture of the object.— **his'to-mor'phol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of biology that treats of the forms assumed by the elements of the tissues.— **his''-to-mor'pho-log'i-cal,** *a.* — **his''to-mor'pho-log'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*— **his''to-mor'pho-sis,** *n.* The formation of tissue in animals or plants.— **his'to-mor-phot'ic,** *a.* Relating to, caused by, or exhibiting histomorphosis.— **his'ton,** *n. Chem.* One of a class of protein substances closely related to the protamins and possessing a highly complex structure, yielding on degradation nucleoproteids. **his'tonet.— His-to'na,** *n. pl.* In Haeckel's terminology, the *Metazoa*.— **his-to'nal,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Histona*. **2.** Same as HISTONIC.— **his-ton'o-my,** *n.* The laws of formation, development, etc., of organic tissue.— **his'to-pa-thol'o-gy,** *n. Pathol.* The branch of pathology which treats of tissues. — **his''to-path'o-log'ic,** *a.* **his''to-path'o-log'i-cal†.**

His-top'o-des, 1 his-top'i-dēz; 2 his-tŏp'o-dēz, *n. pl. Ch. Hist.* The Eunomians: so called because they immersed only the head and breast in baptism, the feet being held above the water. < Gr. *histēmi*, set up, + L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot.] **His-top'o-desz.**

his-toph'y-ly, *n. Biol.* The history of organic tissues within the limits of a given tribe of animals.— **his'to-phys'ics,** *n.* The study of the physics of animal tissues.— **his'to-phys'i-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of physiology which treats of the functions of tissues.— **his''to-phys''i-o-log'i-cal,** *a.*

his'to-pi'an, 1 his-tō'pi-ăn; 2 his-tō'pi-an, *n.* **1.** One who writes, compiles, or relates a history.

The perfect *historian* is he in whose work the character and spirit of an age is exhibited in miniature.
MACAULAY *Essays, History* p. 65. [a. 1850.]

2. One versed in history: one who studies history as a science. [< F. *historien*, < L. *historia*, history.]

his-to'ri-an-ism, *n.* [Rare.] The quality of a historian.

his-to'ri-at'ed, 1 his-tō'ri-ăt'ed; 2 his-tō'ri-at'ed, *a. Art.* Adorned with figures or designs, especially with figures of men or animals, as illuminated manuscripts, capital letters, and initials of the middle ages; also, ornamented with carvings of this nature. Compare FLORIATED. [< LL. *historio* (pp. *historiatus*), narrate, < L. *historia*; see HISTORY.]

his-tor'ic, 1 his-tor'ik; 2 his-tŏr'ic, *a.* **1.** Mentioned or celebrated in history; as, *historic* scenes; a *historic* character. 2. Historical. 3. *Philol.* = *historic-cus*, < Gr. *historikos*, < *historia*; see HISTORY.]

his-tor'i-cal, 1 his-tor'i-kal; 2 his-tŏr'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to history or historians; containing the record or representation of facts; as, *historical* series; *historical* testimony; *historical* associations.

The great epoch of *historical* painting belongs to the Sixteenth Century. HUMPHRY *Cosmos* tr. by Otté, vol. ii, p. 88. [a. 1850.]

2. *Gram.* Relating to time past; narrative: said of tenses. 3. *Logic.* Pertaining to things as known by testimony, or purely as matters of fact; factual as opposed to intuitional, demonstrative, or inferential; as, memory is the *historical* faculty. [< L. *historicus*, < Gr. *historikos*.] 4. *Biol.* Phylogenetic. 5. Historic. **his-to'ri-al†; his-to'ri-ous†.— historical infinitive,** the indicative mode used in narration for the imperfect indicative, as often in Latin.

— **h. method.** 1. The method of study that puts conclusions on a detailed and critical study of the history of the development of the object under consideration. 2. *Hydrodynamics.* The Lagrangian method. See LAGRANGIAN.— **h. painting** (*Art*), the painting of historic scenes, or scenes in which historic personages are introduced.— **h. tenses,** the past tenses. The distinction of these does not concern present or future time; also, the present when used in place of a past tense for vividness, when it is called the *historical present*. In Greek, historical tenses are the imperfect, the aorist, and pluperfect indicative; and in Latin grammar the imperfect, historical perfect, and pluperfect, which are thus distinguished from the *primary* or *primary* tenses.— **his-tor'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* In history; as, merely as a matter of fact; in connection with history as a matter of fact or record.— **his-tor'i-cal-ness,** *n.* The state of being historical, or of the nature of fact or history.

his''to-ric'i-ty, 1 his'to-ris'i-ti; 2 his'to-ric'i-ty, *n.* [Rare.] Historicalness.

his-tor'i-cize, 1 his-tor'i-saiz; 2 his-tŏr'i-cize, *vt.* [Rare.] To relate as history; put on record.

his'to-cri'ti-cal, 1 his-tor'i-ko-krit'i-kal; 2 his-tŏr'i-co-cri'ti-cal, *a.* Combining critical with historical investigation.

They [Neander and Baur] . . . left a long line of pupils and independent followers who carry on the *historico-critical* reconstruction of primitive Christianity.
SCHAFF *Hist. Christian Church* vol. i, p. 207. [a. 1882.]

his-tor'i-co-phil'o-soph'i-cal, 1 his-tor'i-ko-fil'o-sof'i-kal; 2 his-tŏr'i-co-phil'o-sŏf'i-cal, *a.* Estimated by both historical and philosophical standards.

his-tor'ics, 1 his-ter'iks; 2 his-tŏr'ics, *n. Sociol.* The study of social development.

His-tor'i-ette, 1 his-tor'i-et'; 2 his-tŏr'i-ĕt', *n.* [F.] A brief narrative or story; short history.

his-tor'i-fy, 1 his-ter'i-fai; 2 his-tŏr'i-fy, *vt.* To write the history of; put on record; chronicle. [< HISTORY + -FY.]

his-to'ri-og'ra-pher, 1 his-tō'ri-og'ra-fer; 2 his-tō'ri-ŏg'ra-fer, *n.* One who writes history; especially, an official historian: sometimes an honorary title conferred by a government or society. **his-to'ri-o-graph'ic.— his-to'ri-og'ra-pher-ship,** *n.* The office of a historiographer.

his-to'ri-og'ra-phy, 1 his-tō'ri-og'ra-fi; 2 his-tō'ri-ŏg'ra-fy, *n.* The art or occupation of a historian; historical investigation; also, loosely, history.

It is the disputes among French parties that now inspire what professes to be *historiography*, but what is really a sort of exceptional investigation in the science of society. J. MORLEY *Crit. Misc., France in 18th Cent.* in vol. iii, p. 265. [MACM. 1886.]

[< Gr. *historiographia*, < *historia* (see HISTORY); and see -GRAPHY.] — **his-to'ri-o-graph'ic** or **-ri-cal,** *a.*

his-to'ri-ol'o-gy, 1 his-tō'ri-ol'o-ji; 2 his-tō'ri-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Rare.] Historical science; also, a treatise on history.

his-to'ri-on'o-my, 1 his-tō'ri-on'o-mi; 2 his-tō'ri-ŏn'o-my, *n.* [Rare.] Historical study by means of statistical comparisons relating to any particular class of circumstances or individuals; making of comparative historical estimates.

They [objective methods] promise invaluable aid to students of *historiometry* as the science develops. *The Literary Digest* Aug. 27, '10, quoting an article by M. D. LEMING in *Science* N. Y., July 29, '10.

his-to'ri-on'o-mer, 1 his-tō'ri-on'o-mər; 2 his-tō'ri-ŏn'o-mer, *n.* One versed in the facts and laws of history. [< HISTORY + Gr. *nomos*, law.]

his-to'rize, *vt.* Same as HISTORICIZE.

his'to-ry, 1 his'to-ri; 2 his'to-ry, *n.* [Rare.] To chronicle.

his'to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, pl.] [< L. *historia*, < Gr. *historia*, knowledge, < *histōr*, knowing.] **1.** A systematic record of past events; especially, the record of events in which man has taken part.

History proper is (1) *chronicle*, a record of successive times; (2) *narrative*, the story of an event or course of events; (3) *philosophical*, which considers the causes of events and resulting consequences. *History* is commonly considered as (1) **ancient,** to the end of the Western Roman Empire, A. D. 476, including Greek, Roman, Jewish, and Oriental history; (2) **mediæval,** closing with the Revival of Learning and the Protestant Reformation, A. D. 1517; (3) **modern,** from A. D. 1517 to the present time. It is often divided also into (1) **sacred,** that recorded in the Bible, and (2) **profane,** the history of secular events.


Clio, the Muse of History. (Executed by Thorwaldsen for the summer-house of Eugène de Beauharnais at Munich.)

A. Rhet. That form of pure representative discourse the subject of which is some fact or event, single or continuous. See REPRESENTATIVE DISCOURSE, under REPRESENTATIVE. If the event or fact is imaginary, it is fiction. See FICTION.

Real history includes (1) *history proper*, where the subject is fact or event among men, and (2) *natural history*, where it is fact or event in nature. When history proper relates facts in individual experience, it is *biography;* and when such facts relate to a journey or series of journeys, it is *travels*. See also NATURAL HISTORY, under NATURAL.

2. Past events in general, considered as accomplished facts or as material for record; as, the event has passed into *history*.

The long reign of Antoninus Pius is one of those happy periods that have no *history*.
EARNEST *Seekers After God, Marcus Aurelius* p. 271. [MACM.]

4. Such a career as would make a complete tale if narrated; as, the man has had a *history*.

Every home has a *history*—even a peasant's hut.
BULWER-LYTTON *Pelham Philosophy* p. 217. [a. 1873.]

5. A historical drama; as, the fifteen *histories* of Shakespeare. **6†.** A historical picture. [< L. *historia*, < Gr. *historia*, < *histōr*, learned, < base *id-* in *oida*, know.]

Syn.: account, annals, archives, biography, chronicle, memoirs, narration, narrative, recital, record, story. *History* is a systematic record of past events. *Annals, archives,* and *chronicles* relate events with little regard to their relative importance, and with complete subserviency to their succession in time. *Annals* are yearly records; *chronicles* follow the order of time. *Memoirs* necessarily lack emphasis, selection, and perspective. A *biography* is distinctively a written *account* of one person's life and actions; an *autobiography* is a *biography* written by the person whose life it records. *Annals, archives, chronicles, biographies,* and *memoirs* and other *records* furnish the materials of *history*. *History* recounts events with careful attention to their importance, their mutual relations, their causes and consequences; *history* is usually applied to such an *account* of events affecting communities and nations. We sometimes we speak of the *history* of a single eminent life. See also CHIVES; RECORD.— Ant: fable, fiction, forgetfulness, legend, myth, oblivion, tradition.

— **family and personal history** (*Life Insur.*), the ancestral and personal record, moral and physical, of an applicant for insurance.

His-spo-spid'i-a, *n. pl. Protoz.* A group composed of the *Sarcosporidia* and the *Myxosporidia* united. [< HISTO- + Gr. *sporā*, seed.] **His''to-zo'a-n.— his''thor'a-py,** *n.* The treatment of diseases by the transplantation of tissues.— **his'to-tome,** *n.* A microtome. [W.] — **his-tot'o-my,** *n.* Dissection of the tissues.— **his''to-trop'ic,** *a.* Relating to the nutritional sensation of the tissues.— **his''to-zo'ic,** *a.* Living in the tissues: said of parasites.

his'to-zyme, 1 his'to-zaim; 2 his'to-zym, *n. Chem.* A soluble animal ferment. **his''tri-on'ic.**

his'tri-o, 1 his'tri-o; 2 his'tri-o, *n.* [L.] [Rare.] An actor.

his''tri-on'ic, 1 his'tri-on'ik; 2 his''tri-ŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the stage or to actors; theatrical. **2.** Having a theatrical manner; affected; unreal. **3.** *Pathol.* Symptomatically indicated by facial representation; pertaining to or operating upon the muscles of the face; as, *histrionic* spasm. [< L. *histrionicus*, < *histrio(n-)*; see HISTRIO.] **his''tri-on'i-cal†.— his''tri-on'i-cism,** *n.* **1.** *pl.* The art of dramatic representation. **2.** *pl.* Theatrical manners.

She astonished him by taking his most solemn *histrionics* with flippant incredulity, and even burlesquing them.
HOWELLS *Hazard of New Fortunes* vol. i, p. 220. [a. 1890.]

3. [Rare.] An actor. — **his''tri-on'i-cism,** *adv.* — **his''tri-on'i-cism,** *n.* A use of histrionic art; stage effect.

his'tri-o-nism, 1 his'tri-o-nizm; 2 his'tri-o-nism, *n.* Dramatic representation; acting; hence, affectation.— **his'tri-o-nize,** *vt.* To represent dramatically; personate.

his'trix-ite, 1 his'trik-ait; 2 his'trĭks-it, *n.* A Tasmanian mineral containing sulfid of bismuth, antimony, copper, and iron. [< Gr. *hystrix*, porcupine.]

hit, 1 hit; 2 hĭt, *v.* [HIT; HIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To come upon with more or less forcible impact; give a blow to; strike; as, he was *hit* by a falling stone. **2.** To touch or attain exactly; reach the object aimed at; be successful in coming upon or discovering; as, the artist *hit* the natural expression; the bird *hit* the notes of the tune; to *hit* the clue to the mystery; to *hit* his fancy.

3. To be pleasant to look on the picture of and; have the resemblance is *hit*. ADDISON *Spectator* June 26, 1712.

3. To drive by a blow; as, to *hit* a ball. **4.** In backgammon: (1) To take (an exposed man). (2) To win (a game) after the opponent has thrown off one or more men.

II. *i.* **1.** To strike together; clash; touch; as, the wheels *hit* in passing. **2.** To attain one's aim; reach; succeed: often with implied chance; as, *hit* or miss.

Millions miss for one that *hits*. SWIFT *On Poetry* l. 2.

3. To arrive by chance, especially after search or effort; happen: commonly with *on* or *upon*; as, to *hit* upon a happy invention.

' She [Elizabeth] seldom saw her course at a glance. but she played with a hundred curses . . . till she *hit* suddenly upon the right one. GRANT *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 377. [D. 1875.]

4. To satisfy the requirement; conform; agree; suit; as, an answer that *hit* exactly.

And this design of them did *so hit* that, I may say, they did almost what they would to the molestation of the corporation.
BUNYAN *Works, Holy War* p. 390. [A. G. & C. 1874.]

5. To deliver a blow; as, he *hit* out hard. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] To direct one's course; move in a certain direction: usually with *into* or *out*; as, he *hit into* the road. [< AS. *hittan*, meet with, < Ice. *hitta*, hit upon.] — **hit and catch** (*Billiards*), a form of follow-shot in which, the three balls being nearly or quite in a line, the ball first driven upon the third, which is then to be overtaken by the cue-ball. — **hit'-and-miss'**, *n.* In carpet-weaving, the practise or the result of throwing in the colors of the woof at random, to procure a mixture instead of a design. — **hit and run** (*Baseball*), a maneuver in which the batsman and the base-runners work together by a prearranged plan. — **hit-or-miss**, *a.* Heedless; reckless; uncalculating; as to manage in a *hit-or-miss* way: used also as an adverb. — **to hit below the belt**, in boxing, to hit one's opponent below the waist line, or that part of the body on which a belt is usually worn; hence, to take unfair advantage. — **to hit hard**, to wound severely; hurt seriously. — **to hit it off** (Colloq.), to be of one mind; have similar views, etc. — **to hit off.** **1.** To express or describe briefly and exactly; express cleverly. **2.** To improvise; as, to *hit off* a poem. **3.** To come upon; discover; as, the pack *hit off* the scent.

It was not the first time a woman had *hit off* a grand idea.
KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* p. 187. [MACM. 1872.]

— **to hit off the neck** (*golf*), to hit a ball with the neck of the club. — **to hit the pipe** [Slang, U. S.], to smoke: especially, to smoke opium. — **to hit the road or pike** [Slang, U. S.], to start on the way; set off on the road.

hit, *n.* **1.** A striking; a blow; a striking stroke; blow. Specif.: (1) In baseball, a proper batting of the ball. (2) In fencing, a touch of the opponent. **2.** A stroke of wit or sarcasm or a striking turn of thought; a fling, repartee, or happy remark; as, the lecturer made some capital *hits*.

It is no test [of humor] that the spoken word is a momentary *hit*, or that the *hit* hurts, or that it is intended to hurt.
S. S. COX *Why we Laugh* p. 100. [n. 1876.]

3. A stroke of luck; fortunate achievement; success.

Some of the most popular and most quoted poems in our literature are purely accidental *hits*. T. W. HIGGINSON in *First Cent. of Republic, Literature* p. 305. [n. 1876.]

4. In backgammon: (1) A move that throws one of the opponent's men back to the entering-points. (2) A game won after one or more men are thrown off by the opponent. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] A large crop. — **clean hit** (*Baseball*), a hit which drives the ball so that it can not be fielded in time to prevent the safe arrival of a base. — **fair hit** (*Baseball*), a hit in which the ball is batted anywhere within the foul-lines. — **free hit**, a hit, as in hockey and some other games, free from interference by the opponent. — **sacrifice hit** (*Baseball*), a bunt or a fly-ball which advances a runner one or more bases, altho the batsman is, or may be, put out. — **safe hit** (*Baseball*), a hit which enables the batter to reach at least the first base. — **scratch hit** (*Baseball*), a hit which gives the batsman a base through a fielder's poor play.

Hit, *n.* A town in Bagdad, Turkey; the ancient **Is**; captured by British, March 9, 1918.

hit†, *3d per, sing, pres. ind.* of HIDE, *v.*, hides.

hit†, *pron.* It.

hit'a-mite, *n.* [hit's-mait; 2 hit'ə-mīt, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The heligrammite. See illus. under HELLGRAMMITE.

hitch, *v.* [hich; 2 hich, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten or tie, es-

hitch†, especially temporarily; make fast; as, to *hitch* a horse to a post.

That is the wisdom of man, in every instance of his labor, to *hitch* his wagon to a star. EMERSON *Society and Solitude, Civilization* p. 35. [E. M. S. 1888.]

2. To move by a hitch or hitches; jerk along; pull up; as, to *hitch* a chair.

The straw *hitched* in his rags Over his shoulder with a surly scoff.
BULWER-LYTTON *Lost Tales of Miletus, Fate of Calchas* st. 23.

3. *Naut.* (1) To fasten (a rope) by one of the various forms of hitches. (2) To cover with a network of yarn or small rope worked with hitches. (3) *Mining.* To dig or pick holes or places to receive the ends of (timbers). **5.** [Colloq.] To drag, as into a story, in a strained or irrelevant manner; as, he *hitched* the incident into his book.

II. *i.* To move by jerks; hobble; as, he came *hitching* along; a *hitching* rime. **2.** To strike the feet together; interfere, as a horse. **3.** To become entangled or snarled. **4.** To dig in: said of a tool that cuts too deeply. **5.** *Naut.* (1) To get in smoothly together; as, he and I don't *hitch*. (2) To be consistent; agree; as, those two stories don't *hitch*. [Cp. G. *hinken*, limp, D. *hotsen*, shake.] — **hitch and kick**, a high kick with one foot, while springing from the ground with the other foot to make the kick still higher, by lifting the entire body as far as possible from the ground. The spring from the foot on the ground is the *hitch*. — **hitch'har'bar'**, *n.* [U. S.] A bar resting upon posts, to which horses are hitched. — **hitching-post**, *n.* A post to which horses are fastened. — **to h. hands**, to join hands in opinions or interests, as when two persons each furnish one horse for a team. — **to h. up.** **1.** To pull up; as, to *hitch up* one's trousers. **2.** [Colloq.] To harness, as a horse to a carriage. **3.** [Colloq.] To get to marry. — **hitch'-up**, *n.* One who or that which hitches. **2.** A boat-hook. — **hitch'y**, *a.* Moving by jerks or under frequent interruptions. — **hitch'-y**, *adv.* — **hitch'-ness**, *n.*

hitch†, **2**, *n.* **1.** A stop or sudden halt in walking, moving, or proceeding; hence, an obstruction; as, he has a *hitch* in his gait; there was no *hitch* in the program.

Then seems to come a *hitch*, — things behind.
LOWELL *Bigelow Papers* second series, vi, st. 6.

2. The act of catching or fastening, as by means of a rope or its noose. **3.** A pulling or jerking upward, as of one's trousers. **4.** *Mining.* (1) A hole, recess, or niche cut to admit the end of a timber. (2) A sudden stoppage of pumping-machinery. (3) A slight fault, as in an ore-vein. **5.** *Naut.* (1) Knot for fastening a rope to another rope or to a spar or other object; as, a clove *hitch*. For various forms of hitches, see illus. under KNOT, *n.*, **5**. *pl. Whaling.* The fastening of an iron strap of a harpoon-line. **7.** [Colloq.] Timely aid; temporary relief. — **diamond hitch** [Western U. S.], a method of fastening a rope about a pack-animal's load in which the rope, secured by a cinch, crosses so as to leave a diamond-shaped space on top. — **mushroom h.** (*Mining*), an obstruction in the floor of a coal-mine caused by the projection of basalt or other hard foreign substance. — **slippery h.** (*Naut.*), a knot that is not secure; also, a slip-knot.

hitch†, *n.* A fish. Same as CHUB.

Hitch'cock, **1** hich'kŏk; 2 hich'cŏk, *n.* **1. Charles Henry** (⁹/₁₁1836–⁹/₁1919), an American geologist; son of the following; college professor and author. **2. Edward** (⁵/₃₁1793–²/₂₇ 1864), an American geologist; a founder and first president of the American Geological Association; president of Amherst College, 1845–1854. **3. Ethan Allen** (⁹/₁₁1798–⁸/₅ 1870) an American general and writer; grandson of Ethan Allen; called "the pen of the army." **4. Peter** (⁶/₁₃1761–⁴/₁4856), an American lawyer; Chief Justice of Ohio. **5. Roswell Dwight** (³/₂₁1817–⁶/₁2887), an American educator and author; president of the Union Theological Seminary, New York city, 1880–1887. **6.** A county in S. W. Nebraska; 723 sq. m.; county-seat, Trenton.

Hitch'in, **1** hich'in; 2 hich'in, *n.* A market-town in Hertfordshire, England.

hitch'-pin', **1** hich'-pin"; 2 hich'-pin", *n. Piano-making.* A pin on which the looped end of a piano-wire is caught.

hitch-pin block, the brace which carries the hitch-pins.

hitch'y, *pp.* Hitched.

hite, **1** hait; 2 hīt, *a.* [Scot.] Mentally unbalanced; crazy.

hithe, **1** hith; 2 hīth, *n.* A port or haven: obsolete except as a name of a place or a termination of names of places; as, Rother*hithe*. [< AS. *hȳth*.] **hythe**†.

hith'er, **1** hith'ər; 2 hīth'er, *vi.* [Rare.] To come hither.—

to hither and thither, to travel back and forth.

Mr. C. always *hithers and thithers* in a weary, interminable way. MRS. CARLYLE in Froude's *Jane W. Carlyle* vol. ii, letter 24, p. 50. [n. 1883.]

hith'er, **2** hīth'ər-MORE†; HITH'ER-MORE'.] Near to or toward the person speaking, as opposed to *farther*.

On the *hither* bank a fisherman was washing his boat.
HAWTHORNE *Dolliver Romance, Old Boatman* p. 177. [D. M. & CO.]

The long shadows of the mountains . . . nearly touched the *hithermost* shore. GRAY *Works* vol. iv, p. 152. [W. P. 1836.]

— **on the hither side of**, younger than; as, she is *on the hither side of* sixty. [Slang.]

hith'er, *adv.* **1.** In this direction; this way; to this Come *hither*, love, come *hither*, And sit you down by me.
B. Jonson *Cup* i, 2.

2. [Rare.] To this conclusion or end. **3**†. To the present time. [< AS. *hider*, hither; cp. HE, *pron.*] — **hither and thither**, to and fro. — **h. and yon** [Prov. Eng. & U. S.], here and there.

hith'er-to', **1** hith'ər-tū' or hith'ər-tŭ'; **2** hith'er-to' or hith'ər-to', *adv.* **1.** To this time; till now. **2.** [Archaic.] Hitherto; *adv.* **1.** **hith'er-to'ward**, *adv.* To this time.

hith'er-to'ward, *adv.* [Local, Eng., or Obs.] In this direction.

hith'er-to'wards†.

hith'er-ward, *adv.* Hither; a pleonastic form.

We wish that . . . desponding patriotism may turn its eyes *hitherward*, and be assured that the foundations of our national power are still unshaken. *Federalist Works, Bunker Hill Monument* in vol. i, p. 62. [n. n. & co. 1858.]

[< AS. *hiderweard*, < *hider*, HITHER, + *-weard*, -WARD.]

hith'er-wards†.

Hi-tō'pa-dē'sa, **1** hi-tō'pə-dē'sə or -sha; **2** hi-tō'pə-dē'sə or -sha, *n.* A well-known collection of ethical tales and fables compiled from the Panchatantra, often translated. See PANCHATANTRA. [Skt. good advice.]

hit'ter, **1** hit'ər; **2** hit'er, *n.* One who strikes or hits.

Hit'ter-en, **1** hit'ər-en; **2** hit'er-en, *n.* An island west of Trondhjem, Norway; area, 30 sq. m.

Hit'tite, **1** hit'gīt; **2** hit'it, *n. Bib.* A member of an ancient race of Asia Minor and northern Syria. *Gen.* xlix, 29.

Authorities are divided as to the stock from which this people, or rather people's, sprang; it seems to have been of combined Turanian and Semitic elements. The Hittites are known to have founded a powerful monarchy along the Orontes early as 1600 B. C., to have been formidable enemies of the Egyptians and to have checked the westward progress of the Babylonians and Assyrians for centuries. They have left a large number of monuments and inscriptions in Asia Minor and western Asia Minor, a country which no great progress has as yet been made. Their language is thought by some to have been Aryan in character; others think it to the belief that it was more Semitic. Probable, while there is a possible connection between the Hittite characters and Egyptian hieroglyphics. [< Ll. *Hetheus*, < Gk. *Khittaios*.] — **Hit'tite**, *a.* — **Hittite art**, the art of the ancient Hittites, consisting of peculiar rock-sculptures and ruins of sanctuaries in Cappadocia, in Cilicia, near Smyrna, and elsewhere in Asia Minor and in Assyria. Oriental, bringing to mind Mesopotamian and Persian art, strongly modified by an influence akin to the Phenician.

Hit'torf, **1** hit'ôrf; **2** hit'ôrf, **Johan Wilhelm** (¹/₂₇1824–²⁸/₁1914), German physicist, electrician, and professor.

Hittorf rays, rays (principally cathode) created by the electric discharge in a Hittorf tube. — **H. tube.** **1.** A glass tube highly exhausted, having metallic electrodes almost touching, so as to show the insulating effects of a vacuum. **2.** A Crookes tube.

Hitorf, **1** hit'ôrf; **2** hit'ôrf, **Jakob Ignaz** (⁹/₂₇1792–²/₂₅ 1867). A German-French architect and archeologist.

hit'ty-(i)ty, *a. & interj.* See HOITY-TOITY.

Hitz, **1** hits; **2** hītz, **Ferdinand** (²/₁1807–¹/₂₂1875). A German Biblical critic.

hi'-uā', **1** hi'-wē'; **2** hī-wā', *vt.* [P. I.] To cut, as with a knife.

Hi'va-o'a, **1** hi'və-ō'ə; **2** hī'və-ō'ä, *n.* The largest of the Marquesas Islands; 22 by 10 m.

hive, **1** haiv; **2** hīv, *v.* [HIVED; HIV'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to enter a hive; secure in a hive, as bees.

The bees . . . hasten to hive their honey, must be obvious to those who study the actions of bees when they have been newly *hived*. CARPENTER *Mental Physiol.* p. 88. [A. 1881.]

2. To store, as money, in a hive: for this sense, as applied to bees, *store* is the more common term.

I never imagined how much honey was *hived away* in all the hearts of which I only see the rough outside.
G. W. CURTIS *Prue* p. 246. [n. 1861.]

II. *i.* To enter or dwell in a hive; seek shelter together as bees in a hive. — **hiv'ing-bas'ket**, *n.* A box or basket in which a swarm of bees is secured to be carried to the hive.



Hives for Honey-bees.
1. The modern Langstroth hive. 2. Old-fashioned straw hive.

hive, *n.* **1.** A hollow structure in which bees may live, breed, and store honey.

Among the more important hives are: **box hive** (a plain box with a few cross-sticks within to support the combs; in general, any structure for bees that does not contain movable frames). **chaff h.** (with double wall filled with chaff for warmth). **decoy h.**, **frame h.** (containing movable combs). **Gallup h.** (a movable-comb hive with frame 11½ by 11½), **L. or Langstroth h.** (having movable combs), **nucleus-h.** (for a miniature colony, generally for rearing queens or starting new colonies), **observatory h.** (partly of glass), **straw h.** (made of straw. See illus.).

2. A colony of bees inhabiting a hive. **3.** A place filled with life and activity; a busy assemblage or organization.

Competition, and the cry for qualified persons in every department of industry, are driving all drones out of the social *hive*.
R. M. GUTHRIE *Thoughts on Personal Religion* p. 44. [A. 1864.]

4. An oyster-bed artificially prepared to receive oysters-spat. **5**†. Anything shaped like a hive, as a hat or bonnet. **6**†. The dwelling of an animal. [< AS. *hȳfe*, hive.] — **bar'-hive"**, *n.* A hive provided with bars on which to hang the honeycomb. — **hive'-bee"**, *n.* The common honey-bee (*Apis mellifica*). — **h.-evil**, *n.* Any disease of bees. — **h.-mast**, *n.* A large nest or cluster of nests occupied by a number of insects or birds in common, as those of ants and weaver-birds. — **h.-wine**, *n.* Same as PARTRIDGEBERRY, 1.

hive'less, 1 haiv'les; 2 hīv'les, *a.* Without a hive.

hiv'er, 1 haiv'ər; 2 hīv'er, *n.* One who or that which hives (season in tropical countries.

Hiwas'see Col'lege, 1 hi-was'ī; 2 hi-was'ē, *n.* A town in Monroe county, Tenn.; seat of Hiwassee College (Methodist Episcopal South), founded in 1849.

hi'wi-hi'wi, **1** hi'wi-hi'wi; **2** hī'wi-hī'wi, *n.* [New Zealand.] A cirritoid fish (*Chironemus fergusoni*).

hiz, *pron.* [Scot.] Us.

hiz'n†, *pron.* Same as HIZEN.

Hiz'ki, 1 hiz'kai; 2 hiz'kī, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *1 Chron.* viii, 17.

Hiz-ki'ah, 1 hiz-kai'ə; 2 hiz-kī'a, *n. Bib. Zeph.* i, 1. [Heb., Jah is strong.]

Hiz-ki'jah, 1 hiz-kai'jə; 2 hiz-kī'ja, *n. Bib. Neh.* x, 17.

hizz'†, *vi.* To hiss.— **hizz'ing**†, *n.* A hissing.

hiz'zie, 1 hiz'i; 2 hiz'ī, *n.* [Scot.] A hussy. **hiz'zy**†.

H. J., *abbr. Hic jacet* (here lies).

hjelm'ite, 1 hyelm'ait; 2 hyelm'īt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic blackyttrium-iron-manganese-calcium-stanno-tantalate that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. [< J. G. *Hjelm*, Swedish chemist.]

H. J. S., *abbr. Hic jacet sepultus* (here lies buried).

hl., *abbr.* House of Keys (Isle of Man).

hkl., *abbr. Mineral.* The symbol for crystal facets, in the **hl., abbr.** Heltolitter.

Hlidskjalf, 1 hlithskyalf; 2 hlithskyälf, *n. Norse Myth.* Odin's high seat in Asgard, whence he is able to look out over all the worlds. **Hlith'kjalf**†.

Hlin, 1 hlin; 2 hlīn, *n. Norse Myth.* A goddess; guardian of Frigga's protégés. **Hlī'nat**.

Hlo'dyn, 1 hlō'thin; 2 hlō'thyn, *n. Norse Myth.* One of Odin's names, the mother of Thor: a personification of the earth. **Hlo'thyn**.

hlo-nī'pa, 1 hlo-nī'pə; 2 hlo-nī'pä, *n.* [Zulu.] A reverential custom, prevailing among South-African tribes, of avoiding the use of the names of certain relatives and headmen, and all homophonous words, thereby necessitating a constant local change of vocabulary.

Hlo'rr-de, 1 hlō'rr-di; 2 hlō'rr-de, *n. Norse Myth.* Thor: a cosmic title. [Ice., the bellowing thunder.] **Hlo'rr-dī**†.

h'm, 1 hm; 2 hm, *interj.* An inarticulate nasal sound, indicating, according to the tone employed, hesitating assent or query or contempt. **hem**†.

H. M., *abbr.* Hallelujah meter; His (or Her) Majesty; Home Mission; Home Missionary.

Hm., *abbr.* Hermann.

hm., *abbr.* Hektometer.

H. M. C., *abbr.* His (or Her) Majesty's Customs.

H. M. I., *abbr.* His (or Her) Majesty's Inspector.

H. M. I. S., *abbr.* His (or Her) Majesty's Inspector of Schools.

H. M. P., *abbr. Hoc monumentum posuit* (erected this monument).

H. M. S., *abbr.* His (or Her) Majesty's Ship.

Hnos, 1 hnōs; 2 hnōs, *n. Norse Myth.* One of Freya's two daughters, symbols of the markedly beautiful. [Ice., the coasty, or handsome one.] **Hnosst**.

ho, 1 hō; 2 hō, *vi.* **1.** To call out; halloo. **2**†. To stop.

ho'†, *n.* A command to silence; a call for one doing something: also, a pause; halt; rest; a hoat.

Ho², *n.* **1.** A dialect of the Kol language spoken by the natives in the wilder portions of southern Bengal. **2.** One who uses that language.

ho³, *n.* [Chinese.] River.

ho'†, *pron.* Who.— **ho'-ever**, *pron.* He.

ho, *interj.* **1.** A call to excite attention, give notice of approach, or to hail: used also to express surprize, exultation, contempt, etc. **2.** A cry or call to stop, or to cease doing something: most commonly used in the management of horses and cattle, because now usually written *whoa*. [Form of O, *interj.*] **hoa**†.

Unto the folk that foughten thus each one,
He cried, '*Ho!* Nay, that is a common game,
The while that somewhere is a shrewd turn.'
CHAUCER *C. T., Knight's Tale* l. 1.767.

3. A call after the name of a place to designate destination, used by sailors, boatmen, etc.; as *Norwich and ho!*

ho-ac'zin, *n.* The hoazin, **ho-act'zin**†.

Hoad'ly, 1 hōd'li; 2 hōd'ly, *n.* **1. Benjamin** (¹¹/₂₁1676–¹/₁₇ 1761), an English Low-church divine; controversialist; bishop of Bangor. **2. Benjamin** (¹⁰/₁₇1706–⁶/₁₄1757), English physician; dramatist; son of the preceding. **Hoad'ley**†.

hoam'ing†, *a.* Surging; swelling; foaming.

Hoang'ho', *n.* Same as HWANG-HO.

Hoang'yan', *n.* Same as HWANGYAN.

Hoan'hai, 1 hwän'hai; 2 hwän'hī, *n.* A province of W. Chosen (Korea); capital, Haiju. **Hwang'hai**†; **Whanghai**†.

hoar, 1 hōr; 2 hōr, *v.* **I.** *i.* [Rare.] To make white or hoary.

II. *t.* **1.** [Rare.] To become white or hoary. **2**†. To become moldy. [< AS. *hārian*, < *hār*, hoary.]

hoar, *a.* **1.** White with age; white-haired; gray; hoary.

Whose *hoar* locks Shone like the bubbling foam about a keel.
KEATS *Hyperion* bk. ii, st. 5.

2. White or gray from any cause; as, *hoar* frost; the *hoar* hill. **3.** Of great age; ancient; as, *hoar* tradition. **4**†. Musty; moldy. **5**†. [Scot.] Cold; bitter. [< AS. *hār*, hoary.] — **hoar frost.** Same as FROST, **n.**, **1**.

hoar', *n.* [Rare.] Hoar frost; hoariness; hence, antiquity.

Hoar', *n.* **1. Ebenezer Rockwood** (⁴/₂₁1816–¹/₁1895), an American jurist; Attorney-General. **2. George Frisbie** (²/₃

1826–9/12 1004), an American lawyer and United States Senator; brother of the preceding. 3. **Samuel** (9/12 1778–11/12 1856), an American lawyer; envoy from Massachusetts to South Carolina; driven from Charleston by a proslavery mob in 1844.

hoard, 1 hōrd; 2 hôrd, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To gather and store away for the sake of accumulation; collect or amass, especially with secrecy or miserliness; lay by: with *up*. 2. To screen or conceal with a hoard.

II. *i.* To practise accumulating and laying by; lay up; store.

He only who forgets to *hoard* Has learn'd to live.
KEBLE *Christian Year, Sunday After Ascension* st. 4.

[< AS. *hordian*, < *hord*, treasure.] Syn.: see AMASS.—**hoard'er,** *n.* One who hoards; anciently, a treasurer.

hoard'i, *n.* 1. That which has been accumulated and stored away; stock and store; treasure. 2. A hoarding-place; treasury. 3†. A place of concealment. [< AS. *hord*, fund.] Syn.: see HEAP.—**hoard'-house"i,** *n.* 1. A cattle-shed. 2. A treasure-house.—**h.-ward'i,** *n.* One who is in charge of a hoard; a treasurer.

hoard'ş, *n.* An enclosure; shelter. See HOARDING1. [< OF. *horde*, < OD. *horde*, *horde*, hurdle.]

hoard'ing1, 1 hōrd'iŋ; 2 hôrd'iŋ, *n.* 1. [Eng.] (1) A fence or rough board enclosure, as about a place while building is in progress. (2) A bulletin-board; billboard. 2. A temporary covered wooden gallery projecting from the top of the wall of a medieval fortress, to shelter the defenders and to increase facilities for defense.

hoard'ing2, *n.* 1. The act of hoarding or accumulating. 2. *pl.* Treasure laid by; savings; as, he died and left his *hoardings*.

Hoare, 1 hōr; 2 hôr, *n.* 1. **Sir Richard Colt** (9/12 1758–9/12 1838), an English antiquary and writer. 2. **William** (1706?–12/1792), an English painter.

hoared†, *a.* Made or grown hoary.

hoar'frost", 1 hōr'frȯst"; 2 hôr'frȯst", *n.* Hoar frost. See HOAR, *a.*, 2.

hoar'hound", 1 hōr'hound"; 2 hôr'hound', *n.* 1. A whitish, woolly, bitter, aromatic perennial herb (*Marrubium vulgare*) of the mint family, naturalized in the United States from Europe, with round-ovate, rugose leaves, and small white flowers in dense whorls: used as a domestic medicine for colds and coughs. 2. One of various other plants, especially of the mint family, which have distinctive names, viz.: the *bastard* or *black* or *fetid hoarhound*, the *Ballota nigra*, and the *marsh-* or *water-hoarhound* (a species of *Lycopus*). 3. A cupatorium (*E. rotundifolium*), of the aster family. 4. The *horse-hune*, < *hār*, hoar, + *hūne*, hoarhound.—**hore'hound†.**

hoar'i-ly, 1 hōr'i-li; 2 hôr'i-li, *adv.* [Rare.] With a hoary or ancient effect or appearance. H. JAMES, Jr. *Portraits of Places, Newport* p. 348. [o. & co. 1884.]

hoar'i-ness, 1 hōr'i-nes; 2 hôr'i-nes, *n.* The condition of being hoary.

Orpheus speaks of *hoariness* as that white flower which marks extremeold age.
EMERSON *Essays* 1*st series*, p. 32. [n. & co. 1890.]

hoarse, 1 hōrs; 2 hôrs, *vt.* [Colloq.] To make hoarse; as, the damp had *hoarsed* him.

hoarse, *a.* [HOARS'ER; HOARS'EST.] 1. Harsh and rough in sound; producing a grating effect on the ear; raucous; as, a *hoarse* voice. 2. Having the voice harsh or rough, as from a cold or fatigue. [< AS. *hās*, hoarse.] —**hoarse'ly,** *adv.*—**hoarse'ness,** *n.*

hoars'en, 1 hōrs'n; 2 hôrs'n, *vt.* [Rare.] To make hoarse or harsh.

hoar'stone", 1 hōr'stōn"; 2 hôr'stōn", *n.* [Eng.] A stone set up to mark a boundary-line; landmark; specifically, a prehistoric monolith.

hoar'with"y, 1 hōr'-with"i; 2 hôr'-with"y, *n.* A small tree, the whitebeam. [< HOAR, *a.*, + WITHY, *n.*]

hoar'y, 1 hōr'i; 2 hôr'i, *a.* [HOAR'I-ER; HOAR'I-EST.] 1. White or whitish-gray, as from age; as, *hoary* old men; *hoary* locks; also, white or approaching whiteness from any cause; as, *hoary* foam. 2. Ancient or aged; as, *hoary* relics; a *hoary* tower.

The intolerable brightness of knowledge now pierces, as never before, every cranny of the hoary prison.
T. G. APPLETON *Syrian Sunshine* p. 67. [n. mos. 1877.]

3. *Bot.* Covered with short and dense grayish-white hairs. 4†. Musty; moldy.

Syn.: see AGED; ANCIENT.—**hoa'ry-edge",** *n.* A butterfly (*Achalarus lyciades*) of the Alpine-hoary-edge (Skipper) group.

hoast, 1 hōst; 2 hôst, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] 1. A cough; hoarseness. 2. The curd for cheese before taking from the whey. **hoaste†.**—**hoast,** *vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To cough.

hoast'man, 1, 2 hōst'man; *pl.* -men. [Eng.] A member of the principal civic corporation of Newcastle-on-Tyne; formerly, a member of a merchant guild of that place which received strangers (or "easts") that came to buy coal and certain other commodities, conducted the purchases, and levied upon them a certain duty. In later times the gild controlled the sale and exportation of coal. [M.] [Perh. < AS. *hop*, association, + MAN.]

hoax, 1 hōks; 2 hôks, *vt.* To deceive or play a trick upon for amusement or mischief.—**hoax'er,** *n.*

To *hoax* a newspaper has, time out of mind, been the special ambition of under-graduate wit.
G. O. TREVELYAN *Macaulay* vol. i, p. 105. [n.]

hoax, *n.* 1. A trick or deception practised for the purpose of making sport or mischief; a practical joke. 2. [Rare.] One who hoaxes; a humbug. [Cor. of HOCUS.] —**moon hoax,** a fabricated account of wonderful discoveries in the moon, said to have been made by Sir John Herschel, written by Richard Adams Locke and published in the New York *Sun* in 1835. [Hoaxed.

hoax-ee', 1 hōks-ē'; 2 hôks-ē', *n.* A person who is tricked, or **hoax'er,** 1 hōks'er; 2 hôks'er, *n.* One who hoaxes.

hoax'ş, 1 hoi; 2 hȯy, *interj.* Same as HOY.

ho-az'in, 1 ho-az'in; 2 ho-āz'in, *n.* [S. Am.] A South-American opisthocomoid bird (*Opisthocomus cristatus*) of somewhat curassow-like aspect, prevailing olive, with a yellowish crest. It represents the *Opisthocomi* or *Heterornithæ*, hoat-zins. See illus. in next column.

hob, 1 hŏb; 2 hȯb, *n.* 1. *Mech.* To cut or thread by means of a hob or hob-tap. 2. [Dial., Eng.] (1) To sole a shoe with hobnails. (2) To raise or bring up by hand, as an animal. (3) To clear away tufts of grass left after mowing.—**hob'-lamb",** *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A lamb brought up by hand.

hob', 1 hŏb; 2 hȯb, *n.* A projection at the back or the side of a fireplace, narrowing the grate; also, its top, serving as a shelf: both of them used as places where kitchen utensils are set to keep warm. 2. The nave of a wheel; a hub. 3. *Mach.* (1) A hardened steel fluted male screw, used in cutting screwing tools, chasers, etc. (2) A steel punch with a design in relief, for making dies, as for coining. 4. [Eng.] A game in which small coins are placed on the end of a short stick, which becomes a target for stones, the player who knocks it over securing the money or such portion of it as falls head upward. 5. The stick used in such games as hob and quoits. 6. [Prov. Eng.] The shoe of a sled. [For HUB; cp. hump.]—**hob'-trap",** *n. Mech.* A controlling or principal tap.


Hoazin. 1/20

hob', *n.* [Archaic or Rare.] 1. A clumsy, awkward rustic; clownish countryman. 2. [Prov. Eng.] (1) A false step; an error. (2) A two-year-old sheep. (3) A male ferret. 3†. A fairy; hobgoblin. [Abbr. of *Robert, Robin.*]—**to be Hob's bound,** to be embarrassment or difficulty.—**to play or serve Hob,** to play or raise Hob with, to upset; throw into confusion.—**hob'like,** *a.* Like a hob or clown.

Ho'bab, 1 hō'bab; 2 hō'bāb, *n. Bib. Judges* iv, 11. [Heb., be-friend.]

Ho'back Peak, 1 hō'bak; 2 hō'bāk. A mountain in Wyoming; 10,318 ft. high.

Ho'bah, 1 hō'ba; 2 hō'bā, *n. Bib. Gen.* xiv, 15.

Ho-ba'lah, 1 ho-bē'ya *or* -bal'a; 2 ho-bā'ya *or* -bā'a, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Neh.* vii, 63. [HOBSON. **hob'-and-nob"†.**

hob'-and-nob', 1 hob'-en-nob'; 2 hȯb'-ən-nȯb', *r. & adv.* See

Ho'bart, 1 hō'bart; 2 hō'bart, *n.* 1. **Garret Augustus** (9/12 1844–11/12 1899), an American statesman; Vice-President of the United States, 1897–1899. 2. **John Henry** (9/12 1775–9/12 1830), an American clergyman and writer; bishop of New York; founder of Hobart College. See GENEVA. 3. A city, capital of Tasmania on the river Derwent, near the S. E. coast. 4. A town and township in Lake county, Ind.

Ho'bart-Hamp'den, 1 hō'bart-hamp'den; 2 hō'bart-hāmp'dən, **Augustus Charles,** commonly **Hobart Pasha** (9/12 1822–4/13 1886), an English naval officer; blockade-runner in the United States Civil War; became an admiral in the Turkish service.

Hob'bes, 1 hŏb'z; 2 hȯb'z, *n.* A Welsh measure of grain equal to 2½ bushels.

Hob'bi-di-dance, 1 hob'i-di-dans; 2 hȯb'i-di-dāns, *n.* An illdisposed fiend that figured in the ancient morris-dance. SHAKESPEARE *King Lear* act iv, sc. 1, l. 62. [< HOBBY, *n.*, 3, + DANCE.] [Scot.] A fool; a blockhead.

hob'bil, 1 hob'il *or* hob'l; 2 hȯb'il *or* hȯb'l, *n.* [Dial., Eng., or Scot.] A hobbledehoy.

hob'bin, 1 hŏb'in; 2 hȯb'in, *n.* In Spenser's *Shepherd's Calendar*, a shepherd representing Harvey; hence, figuratively, a countryman; rustic; boor.

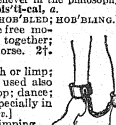
Hobb'ism, 1 hŏb'izm; 2 hȯb'izm, *n.* The philosophy of Thomas Hobbes (1588–1679). Hobbes was a nominalist in logic, and a materialist and an associationist. In ethics he regarded man as naturally without moral sense, bounded only by considerations of self-love, and recommended absolute monarchy as the best form of government. He held that the individual is under obligations to obey unhesitatingly the will of a government. **hob'bi-an-ism‡.**—**Hobb'ist,** *n.* A believer in the philosophy of Hobbes. **Hob'bi-an†.**—**Hob-bis'ti-cal,** *a.*

hob'ble, 1 hob'l; 2 hȯb'l, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] HOD'BLING.] **I.** [Eng.] **1.** To hammer (iron) free from motion of, as by tying the legs together; hopple; clog; as, to *hobble* a horse. 2†. To perplex.

II. *i.* To walk with a hitch or limp; go lamely or on crutches: used also figuratively. **2.** [Scot.] To hop; dance; bob up and down; wabble, especially in ambulatory motion. [< KNIT, *v.*]

hob'ble, *n.* 1. A halting or limping gait or motion.

And of various kinds, crossing the road in close columns, attacked man and beast ferociously, causing the caravan to break down, and wounding *hobble*, indicrous to behold. R. F. BURTON *Lake Regions of Cent. Afr.* p. 19. [a. 1887.] 2. A rope, strap, or pair of connected iron rings used to fetter the legs of an animal. 3. A hobble-skirt. 4. An embarrassment; difficulty.


Hobble.

In it the first time that I have thrust myself into a *hobble*?—and if in a *hobble* of my own choosing, why should I blame the gods? BULWER-LYTTON *My Novel* vol. i, bk. iii, p. 164. [e. LONG.]

—hobble-bush', *n.* A straggling shrub (*Viburnum alnifolium*) of the honeysuckle family, with simple cordate leaves and white flowers covered with a rusty, scurfy down, flowers resembling those of hydrangea, and the fruit coralred drupes.—**h.-skirt',** *n.* A close-fitting skirt, shaped to the figure of the wearer and drawn in by a band between the knees and ankles, rendering walking difficult: much fashionable toward the end of the first decade of the 20th century.


Hobble-skirt.

hob'ble-de-hoy', 1 hob'l-di-hoi'; 2 hȯb'l-de-hȯy', *n.* 1. A youth between boyhood and manhood; an awkward stripling.

But like most American towns, it is in a *hobbledehoy* age, growing yet, and one cannot tell what may happen. LOWELL *Fireside Travels, Moosehead Journal* p. 88. [n. & co. 1886.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] A large unmanageable top. [< HOBBLE, *v.*] **hob'ba-de-hoy"‡; hob'be-de-hoy"‡; hob'bi-de-hoy"‡; hob'ble-te-hoy"‡.**—**hob'ble-de-hoy'dom,** *n.* Hobbledehoys in the mass, collectively; the condition of a hobbledehoy.—**hob'ble-de-hoy'hood,** *n.* The state or age of a hobbledehoy. **hob'ba-di-hoy'hood‡.**—**hob'ble-de-hoy'ish,** *a.* Like a hobbledehoy.—**hob'ble-de-hoy'ism,** *n.* The characteristics of a hobbledehoy.

hob'ble-de-poise", 1 hob'l-di-poiz"; 2 hȯb'l-de-pȯiz', *a.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. Unevenly balanced. 2. Figuratively, wavering in mind.

hob'ble-dy-gee', 1 hob'l-di-ji'; 2 hȯb'l-dy-jē', *adv.* With a limping or hobbling movement; a clumsy ambling pace; hurry.

hob'bler1, 1 *hob'ler*; 2 *hȯb'ler*, *n.* One who or that which hobbles.

hob'bler2, *n.* 1. [Prov. Eng.] A man who tows a vessel with a rope, either from the shore or with a towboat; an unlicensed pilot. 2. A docker. 3. A horse: hobby: an incorrect use. 4. [Ir.] A bagcock about four feet high. 5. In medieval times, a light-horseman.

The *hoblers* were another description of cavalry, more lightly armed, and taken from the class of men rated at fifteen pounds and upwards. *Lincoln, England* vol. iv, p. 116. [e. c. 1857.]

6†. A retainer whose tenure enabled him to maintain a horse for service, as in war. [< OF. *hobeler*, prob. < *hober*, stir, < D. *hobben*, toss.] **hob'ler-ly; hob'ler;.**

hob'bles-how, *n.* Same as HUBBLES-HOW.

hob'bling-ly, 1 hob'liŋ-li; 2 hȯb'liŋ-ly, *adv.* With a limping or uneven gait; haltingly. [as a rood.

hob'bly, 1 hob'li; 2 hȯb'ly, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Rough; uneven.

hob'by1, 1 hob'i; 2 hȯb'y, *n.* [HOB'BIES, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, *pl.*] 1. A subject or pursuit in which a person takes extravagant or persistent interest; as, his *hobby* was mathematics. 2. A hobby-horse; a rocking or rumbling toy; horse. 4. A draisine. 5. *Mech.* A dolly with which a rivet is closed. [< OF. *hobi*, < *hober*; see HOBBLER2.] **hob'by†.**—**to mount or ride a hobby,** to discuss or pursue a favorite subject, especially with unpleasant frequency or persistence.

They [specialists] *ride* their *hobbies* without bit or bridle.
HOLMES *Poet* p. 136. [n. & co. 1891.]

hob'by2, *n.* [HOB'BIES, *pl.*] A small falcon (subgenus *Hypotriorchis*) with very long wings, as the European *Falco subbuteo*, formerly flown at small game. [< OF. *hobe*, perch, < *hober*; see HOBBLER2.] **hob'by-hawk"†; hob'ei†; hob'y†.**

hob'by3, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A goose; hence, a stupid person.

—hob'by-head"ed†, *a.* Dull; stupid.

hob'by-bird"†, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The wryneck.

hob'by-horse", 1 hob'i-hôrs"; 2 hȯb'y-hôrs", *n.* 1. A wooden horse on rockers, or springs, wheels, etc., for children to ride; especially, a rocking-horse; also, a horse's head of wood with a stick attached for a toy to be bestridden. 2. A favorite pursuit; hobby.

In all ages, as well old as young, almost every person hath some *Hobby-horse* or other, wherein he pranceth himself. M. HALE *Contemplations, Of Humility* pt. i, p. 33. [SHROW. 1682.]

3. A two-wheeled vehicle or velocipede, propelled by the feet, as a draisine. 4. A favorite figure in medieval English revels, especially in the morris-dance; a person having a light frame so attached to him that he appeared to be riding a horse with deep housings; also, the horse or frame so used. 5. A buffoon; a courtezan. **7†.** A person easily controlled by others.—**hob'by-hors"i-cal,** *a.* [Humorous.] Having or resembling a hobby-horse or hobby; eccentric.—**hob'by-hors"i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**hob'by-hors"i-ness,** *n.*

hob'by-ism, *n.* Devotion to a hobby or hobbies.

hob'by-ist, *n.* One who is engrossed with a hobby or hobbies.

hob'by-less, *a.* Having no hobby.

hob'by-owl", 1 hob'i-oul"; 2 hȯb'y-owl", *n.* The barn-owl.

Ho'bo, 1 hō'bō; 2 hō'bō, *n.* In Spenser's Faerie Queene, the territorial portion of the treaty port of Tamsui, on the N. coast of Taiwan (Formosa).

Hob'er-di-dance, *n.* Same as HOBBIDANCE.

hob-gob'lin, 1 hŏb-gŏb'lin; 2 hȯb-gȯb'lin, *n.* A mischievous imp; also, a frightful apparition; hence, any imaginary cause of terror or dread; as, the giants and *hobgoblins* of childhood. [< HOB2, 3, + GOBLIN.]

hob'gob'lin, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Midsummer Night's Dream*, Puck.

hob-hou'chin, 1 hob-hou'chin; 2 hȯb-hou'chin, *n.* 1. [Dial., Eng.] A butterfly, the peacock or red admiral. 2†. An owl. **hob-how'chin; hob-ow'chin.**

Hob'house, 1 hob'haus; 2 hȯb'hous, **John Cam.** See BROUGHTON, Lord.

Ho-bi'a, 1 ho-bē'a; 2 ho-bē'a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ho'bin, 1 hō'bin; 2 hō'bin, **James** (? –1833). An Irish-American architect who in competition designed the plans for the first Executive Mansion (White House) at Washington, completed in 1800.

ho'-bird", 1 hō'-bûrd"; 2 hō'-bûrd', *n.* An imaginary bird of Japanese art, represented with brightly colored plumage: wrongly called the *phœnix*.

hob'ıt, 1 hob'it; 2 hȯb'it, *n.* A small mortar on wheels: no longer in use. [< G. *haubitze*. Boh. *haufnice*, howitzer.]

hob'jamb", *n.* See under HOB, *n.*

hob'like, 1 hob'laik; 2 hȯb'lik, *a.* Boorish.

hob'nail, hob'man-blind". Same as HOODMAN, HOOD-MAN-BLIND.

hob'nail", 1 hob'nāl"; 2 hȯb'nāl", *vt.* 1. To strengthen or protect with hobnails; as, to *hobnail* a boot. 2. [Rare.] To trample on, as with a hobnailed boot.—**hob'nail"er,** *n.* 1. A machine for driving hobnails into shoes. 2. The operator of such a machine.

hob'nail", *n.* 1. A short nail with a large thick head, used for studding the soles of heavy shoes.

Lord Chatham declared that he would not allow the [American] colonies to make *for themselves* so much as even a *single hobnail*.
H. C. CAREY *Social Science* ch. 11, p. 144. [n. & co. 1872.]

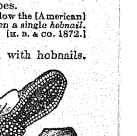
2†. A lout; clodhopper.

hob'nailed", *a.* 1. Provided or armed with hobnails. 2. Wearing hobnailed boots or shoes.

—hob'nailed liver (*Pathol.*), a disease of the liver in which the surface becomes unevenly rough like the sole of a hobnailed shoe.—**h.-liv"er†.**—**h.-nail'dly"er†.**

hob'nob", 1 hob'neb"; 2 hȯb'nȯb", 1 hob'nōb"; 2 hȯb'nōb', 1 hob'nob"; 2 hȯb'nȯb', [Rare.] To clink (glasses) together in convivial drinking.

John Florio and George Daniel, nay possibly even William Shakspere himself —*hobnobbed* their parcel-gilt goblets over a seacoal fire in the deep chimneys of the Golden Lion. AUBREY DONNER in *Century Magazine* June, 1886, p. 176.


Hobnailed Shoes worn by 17th-century German Immigrants to America. (New York Agricultural Society's Collection.)

II. *i.* 1. To drink together familiarly and convivially; hence, to be on familiar terms; chat sociably.

It is exceedingly awkward to assume a judicial austerity in the morning towards a man with whom you have been *hobnobbing*

over night. HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, Consular Experiences* p. 44. [tr. & c.]

2. [Rare.] To clink glasses in drinking. **hob'-and-nob"t;** **hob'-a-nob"t;** **hob'-or-nob"t.**

hob'nob", *adv.* [Archaic.] **1.** Take it or leave it: a familiar form of invitation in drinking. **2.** Hit or miss; at random. [< AS. *hobban*, have, + *nabban*, not have.]

ho'bo, 1 hō'bō; 2 hō'bo, *n.* [U. S.] An idle, shiftless, wandering workman, ranking scarcely above the tramp. — **ho'bo-ism**, *n.*

Ho'bo-ken, 1 hō'bō-kĕn; 2 hō'bo-kĕn, *n.* A city in Hudson county, N. J., opposite New York city.

hob'o-mok'o, 1 hob'ō-mŭk'ō; 2 hŏb'o-mŏk'o, *n.* [Am. Ind.] An evil spirit; a devil.

Hob'son, 1 hob'sən; 2 hŏb'son, *n.* **1. Richmond Pearson** (*b.*1870–), a mechanical engineer in the United States navy; resigned in 1903; with seven companions sank the collier "Merrimac" in an attempt to bottle up Admiral Cervera's fleet in the mouth of Santiago harbor, June 3, 1898; member of Congress, 1907–15; author and lecturer. **2. Thomas** (1544–*l*/1631), an English liveryman. See HOBSON'S CHOICE, under CHOICE.

hob'son-job'son, 1 hob'sən-job'sən; 2 hŏb'son-jŏb'son, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Name of the annual celebration of the Muharram of the Shiah Muslems, their name being a corruption of the cry of "Al Hasan! Al Hosain!" raised at the great procession on the 10th day of the solemnity. YULE AND BURNELL *Hobson-Jobson* p. 419. [J. M. '03.]

hob'stap", *n.* See under HOB', *n.*

hob'thrush", 1 hob'thrŭsh"; 2 hŏb'thrŭsh', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A hobgoblin.

— **hob'thrush"-louse"**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A mulleped.

hoc, 1 hŏk; 2 hŏc, *n.* An old game of cards, in which certain cards gave to the player holding them the privilege of attributing to them whatever value he wished. [F., perhaps < L. *hoc*, this.]

Hoc'elaga, 1 hŏk'ə-lā'gə or hō-shel'a-gə; 2 hŏ'che-lā'ga or hō-shĕl'a-gə, *n.* The Huronic province, Canada; 76 sq. m.; capital, Longue Pointe.

Hoch'hei-de, 1 hōn'hī-də; 2 hōn'hī-de, *n.* A commune in the Rhine province, Prussia.

Hoch'heim, 1 hōn'hīm; 2 hōn'him, *n.* A town in Hesse-Nassau near Mainz, on the Main. — **Hoch'heim-er**, *n.* A Rhine wine from Hochheim. See WINE. **hockt.**

Hoch'kirch, 1 hōn'kĭrch; 2 hōn'kirch, *n.* A village in Saxony kingdom, Germany, where the Prussians under Frederick the Great were defeated by the Austrians, Oct. 14, 1758; also the scene of defeat of the French, May 21, 1813.

Hoch'sen'tis, *n.* See SENTIS. [the Main.

Höchst, 1 hŭrst; 2 hürst, *n.* A town in Hesse-Nassau, on

Hoch'stadt, 1 hōn'shtĕt-ər; 2 hōn'shtĕt-er. A town in Bavaria; scene of the battle of Blenheim.

Hoch'stet-ter, 1 hōn'shtĕt-ər; 2 hōn'shtĕt-er, **Ferdinand** (*b.*1829–*l*/1884). A German geographer and geologist.

hock', 1 hŏk; 2 hŏc, *n.* **1.** The middle tendons of the ankle of the hock; hamstring; as, to *hock* a horse. **hock'le"**; **hocks"**. — **hock'er**, *n.* One who hocks or hamstrings. **hock'ser"**.

hock', *n.* **1.** The joint of the hind leg in quadrupeds, situated between the tibia and tarsus, and corresponding to the ankle in man; also, incorrectly, the knee-joint of a fore leg. See illus. under HORSE.

The heel of the horse is the part commonly known as the *hock*. HUXLEY *Am. Addresses, Evolution* lect. iii, p. 75. [a. 1877.]

2. In cows, the bady part of the hind quarter; the ham. [C.] **3.** The last card in the box in dealing for a game of faro. **hock'-et-ty-card"t.** *4. pl.* [Slang.] Feet and ankles: a horsemen's term. **5.** Same as HOC. **6.** A portion of meat cut by a butcher from just above the foot of either the fore or hind leg, as of a pig. [< AS. *hoh*, heel.] — **capped hock** (*Vet.*), a swelling on the hock caused by some excessive pressure. — **hock'shin"t**, *n.* The under side of the thigh immediately above the knee. — **vulture hock** (*Poultry*), a knee-joint covered with stiff feathers.

hock', *n.* Any white Rhine wine; originally, Hochheimer. [< *Hochheim*, Germany.] — **hock'-glass"**, *n.* A colored wine-glass, used often with hock.

hock', *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Pawn. — **in hock.** **1.** In pawn. **2.** Deeply involved in debt.

hock'-cart", 1 hok'-kärt"; 2 hŏk'-cärt", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The cart that brings home the last load of the harvest.

hock'day", 1 hok'dē"; 2 hŏk'dā", *n.* A festival formerly celebrated in England, on the second Tuesday after Easter. See MORRIS DANCE, under MORRIS, *n.*

Hock Monday was for the men, and **Hock Tuesday** for the women. On both days the men and women, alternately, with great merriment obstructed the public roads with ropes and pulled passengers to them, from whom they exacted money, to be laid out in pious uses. J. BRAND *Pop. Antiq., Hoke Day* in vol. i, p. 187. [R. d. a. b. 1853.]

hock'el-ty, *n.* Same as HOCKT, *n.* 3.

hock'er, 1 hok'ər; 2 hŏk'er, *vi.* [North. Eng.] **1.** To be clumsy or slow in action; lag. **2.** To hesitate in speech, stammer.

hock'et†, *n.* **1.** A designed interruption of a voice-part in music, by rests, to produce a broken effect. **2.** A musical composition where this effect is employed.

hock'ey, 1 hok'i; 2 hŏk'y, *n.* **1.** A game, usually played outdoors, in which opposing sides, with clubs curved



Hockey-club.

at one end, endeavor to drive a ball or puck into or past their opponents' goal.

In Canada and the United States, hockey usually means specifically ice-hockey; in England, field-hockey. Definitions of these and other forms of the game are given below.

This afternoon is devoted to walks and games,—lawn-tennis, fives, and in winter *hockey*, which takes the place of lawn-tennis when the weather is very cold or uncertain.

ANNE J. CLOUGH in *The Forum* Nov. 1891, p. 360.

2. [U. S.] The crooked stick used in playing this game. [< HOOK', *n.*] **hock'y†.**

The following list exhibits some of the most important terms used in hockey. Such of these as are not self-explanatory are defined in their appropriate places.

advance-forward, a.-guard	bully (n. & t.), bully circle	charge	cross-check
		circle	dribble
body-check	captain	combine	eight-yd. line
	center	corner	face
		cover, c.-point	feed
			five-yd. line
flying goal	half-back	pad	rubber
forward	h.-back, h.-forward	pass	shoot
full-back	puck, h.-puck	penalty-bully	sideline
goal, g.-keeper, g.-line, g.-tend, g.-umpire	stick	point	spoon
	hook (n.)	puck, p.-foul	sticks
g.-ctst., g.-ctst.	left-, h.-inside, l. post, g.-wing	referee	stick-handle, -circle
		right-inside, r. wing	tackle
	lift		umpire
	rover, r.-point	ring, r.-hook-ey	
	rubber		
	skate		

— **drawing-room hock'ey**, same as PARLOR-HOCKEY.

field-h., *n.* A form of hockey played usually on a grass field (see diagram) and by twenty-two players, eleven on a side, with sticks curved at one end and a ball resembling a cricket-ball.

garden-h., *n.* A form of hockey in which two or more persons take part on opposite sides, resembling field-hockey but differing from it in the size of the field (usually, 12 yd. by 7, 6, 6 in.) and in certain other particulars.

— **ice-h.**, *n.* A form of hockey played on ice by two teams of not more than seven players each (the players wearing skates), with wooden clubs and a vulcanite puck.— **lawn-h.**, *n.* An American development of field-hockey, from which it differs only in a few unimportant details.— **parlor-h.**, *n.* A form of hockey in which two or more players take part on opposite sides, resembling field-hockey but differing from it in being played indoors, on a space 2 by 1 fathoms in broad marked off on the floor, and in certain other particulars.

— **ring-h.**, *n.* An invented game of hockey, played with curved sticks and a vulcanite puck.— **rink-h.**, *n.* An American development of field-hockey, from which it differs only in a few unimportant details.— **parlor-h.**, *n.* A form of hockey in which two or more players take part on opposite sides, resembling field-hockey but differing from it in being played indoors, on a space 2 by 1 fathoms in broad marked off on the floor, and in certain other particulars.

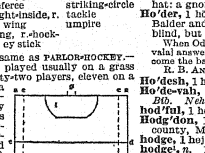


Diagram of Field-hockey Field, Showing a Team of Players in Position.

aa, bb, goal-lines; *ab, ba*, side-lines; *cd, cd*, 25-yd. lines; *ef, ef*, 5-yd. lines; *g, g*, centers; *h*, half-back; *f*, full-back; *c*, center half-back; *l*, left wing; *r*, right wing; *i*, inside-left; *o*, center forward; *in*, inside-right; *il*, left wing.

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hock'ey, 1 hok'i; 2 hŏk'y, *n.* [Eng.] The harvest feast at the close of the har- right full-back; 4, left half-back; 5, center half-back; 6, left wing; 7, left inside; 8, inside-left; 9, center forward; 10, inside-right; 11, right wing.

hock'ing, 1 hok'in; 2 hŏk'ing, *n.* A festival custom formerly observed in England on the Monday and Tuesday in the second week after Easter. [< *hock* for HIGH.]

Hock'ing, *n.* A county in S. Ohio; 425 sq. m.; county-seat, Logan.

hock'le, 1 hok'l; 2 hŏk'l, *vt.* [HOCK'(ER), HOCK'ING.] **1.** To hock or hamstring. [Prov. Eng.] To mow, as stubble.

Hock'ley, 1 hok'li; 2 hŏk'ly, *n.* A county in W. Texas; 977 sq. m.; chief village, Monterey.

hock'tide, 1 hok'tīd"; 2 hŏk'tīd', *n.* The first or second week following Easter. See HOCKDAY. [= HIGHTIDE.]

hock'y, *n.* Same as HOCKEY'.

ho'cus, 1 hō'kus; 2 hō'cus, *vt.* [HO'CUSED or HO'CUSSED; HO'CUS-ING or HO'CUS-SING.] **1.** To deceive by some trick, as in jugglery; impose upon; cheat. **2.** To stupefy by giving drugged drink for the purpose of robbing. **3.** To add drugs to for stupefying; as, to *hocus* brandy. [Abbr. of HOCUS-POCUS.]

ho'cus, n. **1.** A person who deceives by some trickery; a conjurer; an impostor. **2.** A drugged drink.

Ho'cus, Lo'cus, the bibulous tutor in *History of John Bull*, a character said to represent the Duke of Marlborough, who acts as the lawyer for John Bull in the suit against Lewis Baboon (King Louis XIV. of France).

ho'cus-po'cus, 1 hō'kus-pō'kus; 2 hō'cŭs-pō'cŭs, *n.* **1.** A conjurer's trick, or deception wrought as if by the conjurer's art. **2†.** A juggler. [A jugglers' term coined in imitation of Latin. Various fanciful derivations of the word have been invented.] — **ho'cus-po'cus**, *vt.* To practise deception, as in jugglery; cheat.— **ho'cus-po'cus**, *a.* Deceptive to the eye or mind; juggling; cheating.

How can any *hocus-pocus* tricks play, why canst thou not do them here? ADDISON *The Drummer* act v, sc. 1.

hod', 1 hod; 2 hŏd, *vt.* [HOD'DED; HOD'DING.] To bob up and down horizontally.

hod', *n.* & *t.* See HODDEN.

hod', 1 hod; 2 hŏd, *n.* [Eng.] Same as HOLD, *n.* 1.

hod', *n.* **1.** A trough-like receptacle fixed on a long handle: used for carrying bricks and mortar, and borne on the shoulder. **2.** A receptacle or coal-box. **3.** A pewterer's charcoal-pot, by means of which a stream of hot air is blown on an object to be soldered. **4.** [Maine, U. S.] A tub for carrying and measuring alewives, and having a long handle and a half of a flour-barrel. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] A retreat for fish under the bank of a stream. [Var. of HOLD', *n.*] — **hod'-car"ri-er**, *n.* A man who carries a hod.— **hod-elevator**, *n.* An elevator for raising hods of mortar. By means of an endless chain, in the construction of high buildings.

hod'†, *n.* Hood. **hodet.**

Hod'a, *n.* Same as HODDA. See DIPHTHERIA.

Hod'e, 1 hod; 2 hŏd, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 37.

Ho-da'ïah, 1 ho-dā'yə *or* -dā'ya; 2 ho-dā'ya *or* -dī'ya, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* iii, 24.

Ho-da'ra's dis-ease'. An infectious form of trichorrhexis nodosa observed among Turkish women.

Hod'e-wi'ah, 1 hod'ē-wī'ə; 2 hŏd'e-wī'a, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* v, 24.

hod'den, 1 had'n; 2 hŏd'n, *a.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] Dressed in hodden-gray; rustic.— **hod'den-gray"**, *n.* A coarse cloth of a dull color of the wool: formerly worn by peasants.

hod'den†.

Hod'des-don, 1 hod'ĕs-dən; 2 hŏd'ĕs-don, *n.* An urban district and village in Hertfordshire, England.

hod'ding-spade", 1 had'in-spēd"; 2 hŏd'ing-spād', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A spade for taking up large clods of earth unbroken: used in the fens.

hod'dle, 1 had'l; 2 hŏd'l, *vi.* [Scot.] To waddle; hobble.

hod'dy, 1 had'i; 2 hŏd'y, *a.* (Dial., Eng., or Scot.) In good condition, physically and mentally; sound; healthy; cheerful.

hod'dy, *n.* [Scot.] The hooded crow. **hod'die.**

hod'dy-dod", *n.* Same as HODMANDOD.

hod'dy-dod'dy†, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A foolish, awkward person. **2.** A small, or small-bell. **3.** A short, stout person, generally a female.

hod"e-get'ics, 1 had'ĭ-jet'iks; 2 hŏd'e-jĕt'ics, *n* Same as METHODOLOGY. [< Gr. *hodēgētikos*, able to guide, < *hodos*, way, + *agō*, lead.]

Ho-de'i-da, 1 ho-dā'ĭ-də; 2 ho-de'i-da, *n.* A fortified seaport and commercial town in Yemen, Arabia.

Hō'de-ken, 1 hō'dē-kən; 2 hō'de-kĕn, *n.* [C.] Literally, little hat: a gnome wearing a little felt hat, cut over his eyes.

Ho'der, 1 hō'dər; 2 hō'der, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The slayer of Balder and thus the cause of the ruin of the famous branch and become the bane of Odin's race.

A. B. ANDERSON *Norse Mythology* pt. ii, p. 280. [s. c. *a.* 1879.]

Ho'desh, 1 hō'dĕsh; 2 hō'dĕsh, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 9.

Ho'de-vah, 1 hō'dĭ-və *or* ho-dī'və; 2 hō'de-va *or* ho-dī'va, *n.* *Bib. Neh.* vii, 43.

hod'ful, 1 hod'fŭl; 2 hŏd'fŭl, *n.* As much as a hod can hold.

Hodg'don, 1 hoj'dən; 2 hŏdg'don, *n.* A town in Aroostook county, Me.

hodge, 1 hoj; 2 hŏdg, *v.* (Dial., Eng., or Scot.) To move awkwardly; walk. [< *Hodge*, *n.*]

hodge', *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A rustic; a clown. **2.** [Eng.] *Polit.* Agricultural laborers as a class. [Cor. of *Rodger, Roger.*]

Hodge, n. **1.** Diminutive of HOGEN. **2. Archibald Alexander** (7/15 1823–11/15 1886), an American Presbyterian theological educator and writer. **3. Charles** (12/15 1797–7/15 1878), an American Presbyterian theological professor; editor and writer; father of the preceding; founded the *Princeton Review*.

Hodg'man, 1 hoj'mən; 2 hŏdg'man, *n.* A county in S. W. central Kansas; 864 sq. m.; county-seat, Jetmore.

hodge'podge", 1 hoj'poj"; 2 hŏdg'pŏdg', *n.* **1.** Same as HOTCHPOTCH. **2.** Same as HODGE-PODGE; liquor. — **hodge'-pud"ding**, *n.* A pudding made of many mixed ingredients.

Hodg'es, 1 hej'ez; 2 hŏdg'es, **Mount.** A peak in Utah; 13,500 ft. high.

hodg'ill, 1 hoj'il; 2 hŏdg'il, *n.* [Scot.] Same as DUMPLING, *n.*, 1.

Hodg'kin's dis-ease'. Chronic enlargement of the lymphatic glands and spleen, with progressive anemia, but without marked increase in the white blood-corpuscles.

Hodg'kin-son, 1 hoj'kin-sən; 2 hŏdg'kin-son, **Eaton** (2/15 1789–5/15 1861). An English mechanical engineer; investigator and writer on the strength of building-materials.

Hodg'son, 1 hoj'sən; 2 hŏdg'son, **Francis** (11/15 1781–12/15 1852). An English poet; friend of Byron.

Hodg'son's dis-ease'. Enlargement of the aorta near the heart, causing aortic insufficiency, the the valves are not affected.

Hod'ĭ-ah, 1 hŏd-dī'ə; 2 hŏd-dī'a, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 19.

Hō'dĭ-er'na, 1 ō'dĭ-er'nə; 2 ō'dĭ-ĕr'na, **Giambattista** (1597–1660). A Sicilian astronomer who discovered the motions of Jupiter's satellites. [taining to the present day.

hō'dĭ-ĕr'nal, 1 hō'dĭ-ĕr'nəl; 2 hō'dĭ-ĕr'nal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the present day.

The rule and *hodiernal* life of a good man is benefaction. EMERSON *Essays, Character* in second series, p. 88. [tr. m. & c. 1890.]

[< L. *hodiernus*, < *hodie*, contr. of *hoc die*, abl. of *hic dies*, this day.] **ho'dĭ-ern**, *a.*

Ho-dĭ'jah, 1 ho-dī'jə; 2 ho-dī'ja, *n.* *Bib. Neh.* viii, 7.

hod'ja, 1 hod'jə; 2 hŏd'ja, *n.* **1.** A teacher in the medress, or secondary Turkish school attached to a mosque. **2.** Same as *hodja* on being able to read the Koran and its commentaries in Arabic. See SOFTA. **2.** A hadji. [< Per. *Khwadjé.*]

hod'man, 1 hed'man; 2 hŏd'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A man who carries a hod; a hod-carrier; figuratively, a drudge.

hod'man-dod", 1 hed'man-ded"; 2 hŏd'man-dŏd', *n.* [Eng.] A snail; dodman.

For what am I but a *hodmandod*, good only to fetch and carry! E. LYNN LINTON *Through Long Nights* bk. iii, p. 131. [R.]

Hod"-Me"zö-Vă"sar-he'ly, 1 hŏd"-mĕ'zō-vă'shər-hē'ly; 2 hŏd"-mę'zö-vă'sir-hę'ly, *n.* A city in Csongrad county, Hungary.

hod'o-graph, 1 hod'ō-grăf; 2 hŏd'o-grăf, *n.* The curve traced by the moving end of a straight line (the other end being fixed) that is always parallel to the direction of motion of a given point and proportional in length to the velocity of that point. Thus, if the given point moves steadily in a straight line in a plane, the hodograph at all; if it is uniformly accelerated, as a falling body, the hodograph is a vertical straight line; if it revolves uniformly in a circle, the hodograph is a circle. [< Gr. *hodos*, way, + -GRAPH.] — **hod"o-graph'ic**, *a.* — **i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

The fixed point from which these lines are drawn is called the *hodographic* origin.

THOMSON AND TAIT *Nat. Philos.* pt. i, div. i, p. 14. [tr. p. 1879.]

ho-dom'e-ter, 1 ho-dŏm'ĭ-tər; 2 ho-dŏm'e-ter, *n.* Same as ODOMETER. — **hod"o-met'ric**, *a.* Measuring distance traveled over. See ODOMETRICAL. **2.** Taking by dead-reckoning, as the course of a ship. **hod"o-met'rĭ-cal.**

hod'thal, 1 hod'thal; 2 hŏd'thal, *n.* [E. Ind.] A resinous exudation of the East-Indian tree *Balsamodendron playfairii*.

Ho'dy, 1 hō'dĭ; 2 hō'dy, **Humphrey** (1/15 1659–1/20 1706). An English scholar and theologian.

hoe, 1 hō; 2 hō, *n.* [HOED; HOE'ING.] **I.** *t.* To loosen, scrape, cut, till, or move with a hoe; as, to *hoe* the soil or corn. **II.** *i.* **1.** To work with a hoe.

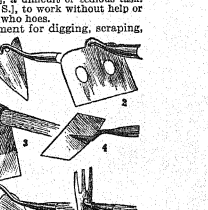
Hoeing in the garden on a bright, soft May day, when you are not obliged to, is nearly equal to the delight of sowing or trowing.

C. D. WARNER *Summer in a Garden* p. 17. [tr. m. & c. 1887.]

2. (Southern U. S.) To dance or play a hoe-down.— a **hard** or a **long row** to **hoe** [U. S.], a difficult or tedious task. — **to hoe one's own row** [U. S.], to work without help or interference.— **ho'er**, *n.* One who hoes.

hoe', *n.* **1.** *Agric.* An implement for digging, scraping, and excavating, having in the simplest form a flat and thin blade set nearly at a right angle to a long straight handle. In more complex forms, as used in cultivating, it has commonly a number of blades variously arranged, and operated by horse-power.

Hoes arranged (1) from their place of use: as, **field-hoe**; (2) from their use: as, **grubbing-hoe, ridge-hoe** (for tending crops planted in drills); (3) from their construction; as, **D-hoe, prong-hoe**; (4) from the power employed; as, **breast-hoe, horse-hoe.**



Hoes.

2. [Dial., Eng.] Anxiety or care; trouble. [OE., < ON. *howa*, < *howan*, cut.]

1. Warren hoe. **2.** Mortar hoe. **3.** Grub hoe. **4.** Scuffle-hoe. **5.** Garden hoe. **6.** Weeding hoe.

— **bayonet hoe**, a hoe having a narrow trowel-like blade.— **Dutch hoe**, a hoe made to be pushed forward.

push-hoe‡; scuffle-hoe‡; thrust-hoe‡.—hoe'-cake", *n.* [So. U. S.] A thin bread or cake made of Indian meal, water, and salt; originally baked on a hoe.

Ham and *hoe-cake*—both good, I assure you, for I have tried them. W. G. Simms *The Partisans* p. 441. [w. j. w. 1864.]

—**hoe-plow,** *vt.* [W. Ind.] To turn up with a hoe, as soil, before planting.—**hoe-tusk,** *n.* A galeid shark (*Mustelus canis*), found near the Atlantic coasts of Europe and the United States.—**spring hoe,** a hinged blade on a wheel-hoe, brought back to position by a spring when an obstruction is passed.—**hoe'ful,** *n.* All that a hoe can lift.

hoe², *n.* One of various sharks, especially the piked dogfish (*Squalus acanthias*). [< Ice. *hār*, shark.]

hoe³, *n.* [Eng.] A cliff, ridge, or promontory: frequently used as a termination in the names of places: now chiefly dialectical. [< Ice. *haugr*, mound.]

Hoe, Richard March (9/12 1812–6/7 1886). An American inventor and manufacturer of printing-presses.

Hoeck'e, 1 huk'ə; 2 hok'e, *n.* **1. Jan van den** (9/8 1598–1650), a Flemish painter; imitator of Rubens. **2. Robert van den** (11/30 1622–1695?), a Flemish painter; brother of Jan.

hoe'-down", 1 hō'-daun"; 2 hō'-down", *n.* [Southern U. S.] A dance common among the negroes; breakdown; also, the music for such a dance.

Hoe'fer, 1 hū'fər; 2 hû'fer, **Johann Christian Ferdinand** (4/21 1811–5/–1878). A German physician and writer.

Ho-ei"-Ho', *n.* Same as Wei.

hoek, 1 hūk; 2 hŏŏk, *n.* [Old D.] A corner or angle, as between mountains; a secluded valley.

Hoek"sche-Waard', 1 hūk"skə-vārd'; 2 hŏŏk"sce-värd', *n.* An island in the S. Holland province of the Netherlands.

hoe'moth"er, 1 hō'muth"ər; 2 hō'mŏth"er, *n.* The basking shark.

Hœ'ner, 1 hū'nər; 2 hû'ner, *n.* *Norse Myth.* One of the three creating gods. With Odin and Loder he created Ask and Embla, the first men. After the battle of the Æsir and Vanir he was given as hostage to the latter. Tho physically strong and beautiful, he was mentally stupid and dull.

Odin gave [them] spirit, *Hœner* gave mind, Loder gave blood. R. B. Anderson *Norse Mythology* pt. i, p. 185. [s. c. g. 1879.]

hoer'nes-ite, 1 hūr'nez-ait; 2 hûr'nĕş-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A pearly, snow-white, hydrous magnesium arsenate ($H_{16}Mg_3As_2O_{16}$) crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Dr. *Hoerness*, Austrian mineralogist.]

Hoern'le, 1 hūrn'lə; 2 hûrn'le, **Augustus Frederic Rudolf** (10/19 1841–11/12 1918). An English Orientalist, archeologist, and writer. [painter.

Hoet, 1 hūt; 2 hōōt, **Gerard** (1648–1733). A Dutch historic

Hoe'ven, 1 hū'ven; 2 hōō'vĕn, **Jan van der** (2/9 1801–3/10 1868). A Dutch zoologist.

ho'ey, 1 hō'ı; 2 hō'y, *n.* A secret society formed by the Chinese, especially when in a country where English is spoken. [< Chinese *hwui*.]

Ho'ey, William F. (1/1 1855–6/29 1897). An American actor; "Old Hoss" in *A Parlor Match.*

Hof, 1 hōf; 2 hōf, *n.* A manufacturing town in Upper Franconia, on the Saale, Bavaria, Germany.

Ho'fer, 1 hō'fər; 2 hō'fer, *n.* **1. Andreas** (11/22 1767–2/20 1810), a Tyrolese patriot; insurgent leader; executed by the French under Napoleon. **2. Edmund** (10/19 1819–5/22 1882), a German novelist.

hoff, 1 ef; 2 ŏf, *v.* & *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as hock¹.

Hoff, 1 hef; 2 hŏf, **Jacobus Hendricus van't** (8/30 1852–1911). A Dutch chemist and writer; professor in the University of Berlin from 1896; won the Nobel prize for chemistry in 1901.

Höff'ding, 1 hūf'diŋ; 2 hûf'ding, **Harald** (3/11 1843–). A Danish professor of philosophy, and writer.

Hoff'man, 1 hef'mən; 2 hŏf'man, *n.* **1. Charles Fenno** (2/7 1806–6/7 1884), an American poet and novelist. **2. David** (12/25 1784–11/11 1854), an American lawyer and writer. **3.** 1 of"mān'; 2 ŏf"män'. **François Benoit** (7/11 1760–4/25 1828), a French dramatic poet and critic.

Hoff'man-ist, 1 hef'mən-ist; 2 hŏf'man-ĭst, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* One of the Lutheran dissenters who followed Daniel Hoffmann.

Hoff'man-ite, 1 hef'mən-ait; 2 hŏf'man-īt, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* **1.** A follower of Melchior Hoffmann, a German Anabaptist of the 16th century. **2.** A follower of Christian Hoffman, a German Millenarian.

Hoff'man Moun'tain. A peak in the Adirondacks, New York; 3,727 ft. high.

Hoff'mann, 1 hof'mən; 2 hŏf'män, *n.* **1. August Heinrich** (4/2 1798–1/19 1874), a German lyric poet and philologist. **2. Christian Gottfried** (11/8 1692–9/1 1735), a German jurist. **3. Christoph Ludwig** (1721–7/28 1807), a German physician who founded a new system of medicine. **4. Daniel** (1540–1611), a German theologian and controversialist; professor at Helmstedt, 1576–1611. He taught the irreconcilable antagonism of reason and revelation. **5. Ernst Theodor Wilhelm Amadeus** (1/24 1776–6/25 1822), a German novelist, musical composer, and miscellaneous writer. **6. Friedrich** (2/19 1660–11/12 1742), a German physician. **7. Hans Friedrich Karl** (7/27 1848–1909), a German novelist. **8. Moritz** (1622?–1698), a German physician who discovered the pancreatic duct. **9. Professor,** pseudonym of Angelo Lewis.

Hoff'mann Peak. A mountain in Yosemite National Park, California; 10,921 ft. high.

Hoff"ma-no'wa, 1 hof"ma-nō'va; 2 hŏf"mä-nō'vä, **Klementina** (*née* Tanska) (1798–1845). A Polish writer.

Hof-huf', 1 ho-hūf'; 2 ho-huf', *n.* A town; capital of El Hoza, Arabia.

Hof'land, 1 hef'lənd; 2 hŏf'land, *n.* **1. Barbara** (*née* Wreaks) (1770–11/9 1844), an English novelist; *The Son of a Genius.* **2. Thomas Christopher** (12/25 1777–1/3 1843), an English landscape-painter; husband of the preceding.

Hof'mann, 1 hof'man; 2 hŏf'män, *n.* **1. Johann Christian Konrad von** (12/21 1810–12/20 1877), a German theological writer who founded the "Erlangen school" of Lutheran theology. **2. Josef** (1/20 1877–), a Polish pianist and composer.

Hof'varp-ner, 1 hof'varp-nər; 2 hŏf'värp-ner, *n.* See Gnaa.

hog, 1 heg; 2 hŏg, *v.* [hogged, hogd^s; hog'ging.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To clean (a ship's bottom) under water. **2.** *Naut.* (1) To fracture, break, or bend in the middle like a hog's back. (2) To scrub with a hog. See hog, *n.*, 4. **3.** [Local, Eng.] To carry on the back. **4.** To cut short like hog-bristles, as the hair. **5.** [Southern U. S.] To feed swine on (a crop) by turning them loose in the field. **6.** [Slang, U. S.] To take more than one's fair share of. **7.** *Curling.* To play (the stone) with little force. **8.** To keep for a year and fatten, as a lamb.

II. *i.* **1.** To droop at both ends, so as to resemble somewhat a hog's back: said of a vessel.

Felt her *hog* and felt her sag, betted when she'd break. R. Kipling *Ballad of the "Bolivar"* st. 5.

2. *Manège.* To hold the head down like a hog, or to strain hard at the bit.

They [asses] *hog* and buck till they burst their frail girths. R. F. Burton *Lake Regions of Cent. Afr.* p. 74. [h. 1860.]

[hog, *vt.*, 4, var. of hack¹, *v.* In other senses < hog, *n.*]

hog, *n.* **1.** An omnivorous suoid mammal having a long mobile snout with flat expanded end containing the nostrils; specif., any domestic variety of the wild boar (*Sus scrofa*) kept for its meat. See plate under sheep.

Ran cow and calf, and eke the very *hogges.* Chaucer *C. T., Nun's Priest's Tale* l. 564.

2. Some animal like the foregoing, as the peccary, etc. **3.** [Colloq.] A filthy, gluttonous, or grasping person; also, one selfishly indifferent to the rights of others. **4.** A long scrubbing-brush made of twigs clamped between planks, and used for scrubbing off a vessel's bottom under water. **5.** A stirrer in a paper-pulp vat. **6.** [N. Am.] In lake shipping, a consort of a whaleback type. **7.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A young sheep after the first shearing. **8.** [Prov. Eng.] A one-year-old bullock; also, a young colt. **9.** A donkey-engine used for drawing cars in mines. **10.** [Western U. S.] A machine for grinding logs. *Lumber Trade Journal* Jan. 1, '03, p. 57. **11.** *Mach.* A stone-cutting machine fitted with revolving knives, used in dressing edgings and grinding slabs. **12.** *Curling.* A stone which neither clears a square placed on the hog-score nor strikes a stone lying beyond the hog-score. **13.** [Dial., Eng.] A heap of vegetables. **14.** [Slang.] A shilling or a sixpence; also, a dime. **15†.** A gelded pig. [Orig., a gelded pig, < hog, *v.*, cut.]

—**hog age** [Slang, U. S.], the period in a boy's life between the fifteenth and the twentieth year; puberty. Farmer *Slang Dict.*—**hog and hominy** [U. S.], pork and maize removed from the hull, broken, ground, and cooked for table use.—**hog'-ape",** *n.* The mandrill.—**hog-apple,** *n.* The mandrake, or May apple.—**hog-bean,** *n.* See henbane.—**hog-bed,** *n.* The common club-moss (*Lycopodium clavaturn*).—**hog-beetle,** *n.* A weevil: so named on account of its long snout.—**hog-bite,** *n.* A gum succory (*Chondrilla juncra*).—**hog-brace,** *n.* See hog-frame.—**hog-brake,** *n.* The common bracken.—**hog-bull,** *n.* Same as hog, *n.*, 8.—**hog-caterpillar,** *n.* The larva of the grape-vine sphinx-moth (*Darapsa myron*), with the thoracic segments enlarged and the cephalic segments slender, suggesting a hog's snout.—**hog-chain,** *n.* A tie-chain or tie-rod passing over straining-posts in a vessel, to prevent hogging.—**hog-choker,** *n.* The American sole (*Achirus lineatus*): so called because of no value for food. —**hog-cholera,** *n.* An infectious disease of swine induced by the *Bacillus salmoni*, characterized by a diphtheritic inflammation of the intestinal canal with ulceration, hemorrhages, diarrhea, etc.—**hog-cholera bacteria,** certain species including *Bacillus salmoni*.—**hog-chopped,** *a.* [Colloq., Eng.] Having a lower jaw that protrudes farther than the upper one.—**hog-clover,** *n.* **1.** The bur-clover (*Medicago hispida*). **2.** The red bearberry, or kinnikinic (*Arctostaphylos uva-ursi*).—**hog-colt,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A yearling colt.—**hog-constable,** *n.* A constable charged with the care of stray swine. **hog-howard‡.—hog-cote†,** *n.* [Eng.] A pigsty.—**hog-cranberry,** *n.* **1.** The black crowberry. **2.** The red bearberry.—**hog-deer,** *n.* **1.** The axis deer. See illus. under axis. **2.** A small rusine Indian deer (*Cervus porcinus*). **3.** The babiroussa.—**hog-feast,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A cottage feast on the killing of the family pig.—**hog-fennel,** *n.* **1.** An Old World herb (*Peucedanum officinale*) of the parsley family; sulfurweed. **2.** The mayweed. **hog's fennel‡.—hog-fleece,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Fleece obtained at the first shearing of a sheep.—**hog-frame,** *n.* A framework used in light-draft steamers to stiffen the vessel's hull against vertical strain. **hog'ging-frame"‡.—hog-gum,** *n.* An aromatic resin. See gum. —**hog-haw,** *n.* Engelmann's thorn (*Cratægus brachyacantha*).—**hog'herd",** *n.* A keeper of hogs; swineherd. **hog'gard†.—hog-hook,** *n.* A hook with handle running crosswise, used, as in handling hogs, during the scalding process.—**hog-in-armor,** *n.* **1.** The nine-banded armadillo (*Tatusia novemcincta*). **2.** [Slang, Eng.] A clumsy person finely dressed.—**hog in harvest** [Scot.], a yearling lamb roasted whole at the end of harvest.—**hog-Latin,** *n.* dog-Latin.—**hog-louse,** *n.* A wood-louse, or terrestrial oniscoid isopod.—**hog'mace"†,** *n.* The badge of office of the hog-warden of Sandwich, England; also, that officer himself.—**hog-mane,** *n.* A horse's mane clipped short so as to resemble a hog's bristles.—**hog-maned,** *a.*—**hog-money,** *n.* The early coins of the Bermudas, which bore the image of a hog.—**hog-monkey,** *n.* The hog-ape. —**hog-mullet,** *n.* The hogsucker.—**hog-nose,** *n.* *Mech.* A half-round chuck at the boring end of a mandrel.—**hognose-snake,** *n.* Any North-American colubrine snake (genus *Heterodon*) with a flattened head and prominent snout, as the puffing-adder, sand-viper, etc.; especially *H. simus*.—**hog'nut",** *n.* **1.** The nut of the pignut-hickory (*Hicoria glabra*). **2.** [Eng.] The earth-chestnut (*Bunium flexuosum*). **3.** The earthnut (*Conopodium denudatum*). **4.** [Jamaica.] The ouabe (*Omphalea diandra*).—**hog of wool,** the fleece or wool of second-year sheep: wool-dealers' cant.—**hog-pea,** *n.* The common field-pea.—**hog-pen,** *n.* A pen for keeping hogs; pigsty. —**hog-perch,** *n.* An etheostomine fish (*Percina caprodes*).—**hog-physic,** *n.* The cardinal-flower, or red lobelia.—**hog-plague,** *n.* Hog-cholera.—**hog-pox,** *n.* An eruption similar to sheep-pox and small-pox that infects swine.—**hog-rat,** *n.* A West-Indian arboreal rat-like echimyine rodent (genus *Capromys*).—**hog-reeve,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] Same as hog-constable. —**hog-ring,** *n.* A ring placed in a swine's snout to prevent rooting.—**hog-ringer,** *n.* **1.** A pincer-punch for pressing rings into the snouts of swine. **2.** One who fastens rings into the snouts of swine.—**hog-rubber,** *n.* [Rare.] A coarse, rough fellow.—**hog's-back,** *n.* Anything resembling a hog's back in shape; specifically (*Geol.*), a hogback.—**hog's-bane,** *n.* The maple-leaved goosefoot (*Chenopodium hybridum*), a strong-scented rigid herb, from 2 to 4 feet high, growing in waste grounds.—**hog's-bean,** *n.* **1.** Same as hog-bean. **2.** Any plant of the genus *Globularia*. **3.** A European aster (*Aster tripolum*).—**hog's-bread,** *n.* **1.** Same as Cyclamen, 2. **2.** Same as hog's-meat.—**hog's-bristle†,** *n.* Same as swine's-feather, 1. See swine.—**hog-score,** *n.* A line drawn across the rink in the game of curling, one-sixth of the way from each tee to the other.—**hog's-fennel,** *n.* **1.** A European perennial weed (*Peucedanum officinale*) of the family *Apiaceæ*. **2.** Same as mayweed.—**hog's-garlic,** *n.* The European bear's-garlic, or ramsons.—**hog's-grass,** *n.* The wart or swine's cress.—**hog's-head-cheese,** same as headcheese.—**hog-shearing,** *n.* [Archaic.] Much ado about nothing: a humorous expression. —**hog's-madder,** *n.* Same as ragwort.—**hog's-meat,** *n.* **1.** A tropical weed (*Boerhavia decumbens*) of the family *Nyctaginiaceæ*. In the East Indies the root is used medicinally. **2.** A tropical American climbing shrub (*Aristolochia grandiflora*). The root is used by the Indians as a remedy for snake-bites.—**hog-snake,** *n.* A hognose-snake.— —**hog's-pence,** *n. pl.* Ancient Roman coins found in Leicestershire, England: so called because unearthed by swine.—**hog's-pudding,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A pudding of flour, currants, etc., stuffed into a hog's entrail after the manner of a sausage.—**hog's-succory,** *n.* A European annual weed (*Arnoseris minima*) of the family *Cichoriaceæ*. —**hog-steer†,** *n.* **1.** A boar in his third year. **hog'ster†. 2.** Hoggerel.—**hog'sty",** *n.* A pen or enclosure for hogs. —**hog'suck"er,** *n.* A catostomoid fish or sucker (*Hypentelium nigricans*) ranging from western New York to Alabama and Kansas.—**hog-tapir,** *n.* The Mexican tapir (*Tapirus bairdi*).—**hog-tie,** *vt.* [Colloq., U. S.] To tie together the four feet of, as a hog: used, as by cowboys, of cattle after lassoing.—**hog-truss,** *n.* Same as hog-frame.—**hog-wallow,** *n.* **1.** A wet, muddy depression in the soil, in which hogs wallow. **2.** [Western U. S.] A circular basin five or six feet in diameter, and one or two feet in depth, in the soil of the Texas prairies, supposed to be caused by the filling in (after rains) of cracks opened in the deep soil during droughts.—**hog-ward†,** *n.* Hogherd. —**to call one's hogs to the hill,** to snore.—**to go the whole hog,** to go to the utmost limit; go to extremes.



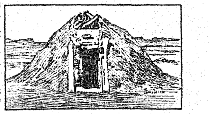
Hognose-snake, the Spreading-adder (*Heterodon platyrhinus*). 1/6
a, side view of head and snout.

Carlyle . . . suggested that *going the whole hog* was probably a phrase of Irish origin. Hog he found was a synonym in Ireland for a tenpenny piece when that coin was in common use in the country. C. G. Duffy in *Contemporary Review* Jan., 1892, p. 151.

ho'ga, 1 hō'gə; 2 hō'ga, *n.* [Shetland.] Pasture-land situated on a hill.

hog'a-lif", 1 heg'ə-lif"; 2 hŏg'a-lĭf", *n.* [Shetland.] The privilege of cutting peat in a certain place.

ho'gan¹, 1 hō'gən; 2 hō'gan, *n.* The rude hut of the Navajo and other roving tribes of the southwestern United States.



Hogan of the Navajo Indians.

ho'gan²†, *n.* A strong liquor.

Ho'gan, John (1800–3/27 1858). An Irish sculptor; *Dead Christ*, etc.

Ho'gan-Mo'gan†, *a.* & *n.* Same as Hogen-Mogen.

hog'-ape", hog-apple. See under hog, *n.*

Ho'garth, 1 hō'garth; 2 hō'gärth, **William** (11/10 1697–10/26 1764). An English satirical painter and engraver; his work is characterized by boldness, strength, and originality; *Marriage à-la-Mode; A Rake's Progress*, etc.—**Hogarth's Act** (*Eng. Hist.*), an act of Parliament passed in 1766, by which the property in Hogarth's works was secured to his widow for twenty years, and all other property in prints, engravings, etc., to the designers thereof. —**Ho-gar'thi-an,** *a.* Relating to or after the manner of Hogarth.

hog'back", 1 heg'bak"; 2 hŏg'băk", *n.* **1.** A back humped in the middle like a hog's. **2.** *Geol.* (1) A low sharp ridge rising above surrounding fields: often a kame or eskar of sand, gravel, and boulders. (2) A sharp rocky ridge in a mountain range; a cerro: used in the western cordilleras of the United States. **3.** A trout or other fish having a hoglike back. **4.** *Mining.* A sudden rise in the floor of a coal-seam. **5.** A hog-frame. **hog's'-back"‡.**

hog'-backed", 1 heg'-bakt"; 2 hŏg'-băkt", *a.* *Building.* Somewhat elevated toward the middle, as a roof-ridge, which, unless thus cambered, seems to the eye to sag, and might sink if built perfectly level.

hog'-bean", hog-caterpillar, etc. See under hog, *n.*

hog'-en"gine, *n.* See under engine, *n.*

Ho'gen-Mo'gen†, 1 hō'gen-mō'gen; 2 hō'gĕn-mō'gĕn. **I.** *a.* **1.** High and mighty: applied contemptuously to the Dutch. **2.** Strong: applied to liquor. **II.** *n.* A high and mighty person: applied to the States-General of Holland, and contemptuously to the nation. [< OD. *hoge mogen.*]

hog'fish", 1 heg'fish"; 2 hŏg'fĭsh", *n.* **1.** One of various fishes. (1) A labroid (*Lachnolæmus maximus*) of Florida and the West Indies, with the first three dorsal spines filamentous. (2) The hog-perch. (3) A grunt or pigfish, especially the sailor's-choice. (4) A red, spiny-headed European fish (*Scorpæna scrofa*). **2.** The porpoise or sea-pig.



Hogfish or Capitaine. 1/14

hog'-feast", etc. See under hog, *n.*

Hogg, 1 heg; 2 hŏg, **James,** "the Ettrick Shepherd" (12/1 1770–11/21 1835). A Scottish poet and writer; *The Queen's Wake.*

hogged, hogd^s, 1 hegd; 2 hŏgd, *pa.* **1.** *Naut.* Sprung or bent downward at each end: said of a vessel that has grounded upon her center or met with like accident. **2.** *Agric.* Subjected to working over and upturning by hogs.

Land being *hogged* will be free from cut-worms. H. W. Beecher *Plain and Pleasant Talk* p. 122. [d. & j. 1859.]

3. Having the mane clipped short: said of a horse.

hog'ger, 1 heg'ər; 2 hŏg'er, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A footless stocking worn by coal-miners.—**hog'ger-pipe",** *n.* [North. Eng.] The terminal section of the discharge-pipe of a mining-pump.—**h.-pump,** *n.* The topmost pump in a mine.

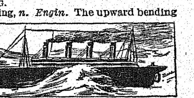
hog'ger-el, 1 heg'ər-el; 2 hŏg'er-ĕl, *n.* [Eng.] A two-year-old sheep. **hog'grel‡; hog'rel‡.**

hog'ger-y, 1 heg'ər-ı; 2 hŏg'er-y, *n.* [-ies, 1 -ız; 2 -ĭs, *pl.*] **1.** A place for raising and keeping swine; piggery. **2.** [Rare.] Hoggishness; greed. **3.** [Rare.] Swine, collectively.

hog'get¹, 1 heg'et; 2 hŏg'ĕt, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A boar in his second year. **2.** A sheep or colt after the first year.

hog'gie, *n.* Same as hog.

hog'ging, 1 heg'ıŋ; 2 hŏg'ing, *n.* *Engin.* The upward bending of a beam into a slightly convex form.—**hog'ging-mo"ment,** *n.* *Naut.* The stress to which a ship is subjected when she is water-borne amidships and the ends are unsupported: distinguished from the *sagging-moment*, when the ends are water-borne and the hollow of the wave is amidships.



Hogging-moment.

hog'gins, 1 heg'ınz; 2 hŏg'ins, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Screened gravel. **hog'gin‡; hog'ging‡.**

hog'gish, 1 hog'ish; 2 hŏg'ish, *a.* Like a hog; gluttonous; selfish; filthy; mean — **hog'gish-ly,** *adv.* In a hoggish manner. — **hog'gish-ness, hog'gism,** *n.*

He contented himself with calling the Knowles girls *hoggish.*
SARAH O. JEWETT *Strangers and Wayfarers* p. 224. [M. M. & CO. 1890.]

hog'git, 1 hog'it; 2 hŏg'it, *n.* [Scot.] A large cask or hogshead.

hogh't, *n.* A hill; cliff. [nature of a hog.

hog'hood, 1 hog'hud; 2 hŏg'hŭd, *n.* [Rare.] The state or

Hog'lah, 1 hog'lä; 2 hŏg'la, *n. Bib. Num.* xxvi, 33. [Heb., magnific]

hog'-Lat'in, etc. See under HOG, *n.*

hog'ling. 1. *a.* Hoggish. II†. *n.* A young hog.

hog'mane'y, 1 hog'mā'nē; 2 hŏg'mē-nē', *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] 1. The last day or last month in the year. 2. Gifts or refreshments sought and bestowed at such time.

hog'many'.

hog'mol'ly, *n.* 1. The hog-perch. 2. The hogsucker.

ho'gō', *n.* High flavor, scent, or relish. **ho'gōed.**

Ho'go-leu's'lands, 1 hō'gō-lēuz; 2 hŏ'gō-lēu. A group; part of the Caroline Islands in the N. Pacific ocean; a Spanish possession. **Ho'golat.**

hog'pea', etc. See under HOG, *n.*

hog'-plum, 1 hog'-plŭm; 2 hŏg'-plŭm, *n.* 1. A West-Indian tree (*Spondias lutea*) of the cashew family (*Anacardiaceæ*), cultivated for its fruit, which resembles a plum and is fed to hogs. 2. A small West-Indian tree (*Ximenia americana*) of the olacaceal family (*Olacineæ*), with yellow wood and a yellow plum-like edible fruit. 3. The fruit of either tree. 4. The Chickasaw plum.

hogs'head, 1 hogz'hed; 2 hŏgz'hĕd, *n.* 1. A large cask or barrel.

The great *hogshead* of cider in the cellar, . . . called the Indian *Hogshead*, was on tap at all hours of the day.
H. AUGUSTINE B. SHORT *Oldtown Folks* p. 22. [M. M. & CO. 1891.]

2 [Eng.] A draft of liquor from the lid of a hogs-shaped jug. 3. A liquid measure of varying capacity. See MEASURE. [< MD. *ophshoofd,* oxhead.] — **hogs'head-weight',** *n.* Five hundred weight.

hog'shou'ther, 1 hog'-shŭ'ther; 2 hŏg'-shu'ther. [Scot.] *tr.* To crowd or jostle with the shoulder. **II.** *n.* A game in which the players push each other's shoulders.

hog'skin, 1 hog'-skĭn'; 2 hŏg'skĭn', *n.* 1. Leather made of the skin of hogs; used in saddlery and bookbinding. 2. A wine-flask made from hog-leather.

hogs'-mane', 1 hogz'-mān'; 2 hŏgz'-mē', *n. Archeol.* A plain crest-like ridge on the top of a tomb or other prehistoric stonework.

hog'snake', **hog'-tapir,** etc. See under HOG, *n.*

Hogtus, 1a, 1 hō'gŭz; 2 hŏ'gŭs. A mediæval coat of Cotentin, Manche department, France, where the English and Dutch defeated the French, May 19, 1692.

hog'wash', 1 hog'wŏsh'; 2 hŏg'wŏsh', *n.* Kitchen refuse, swill, etc., fed to hogs; figuratively, literary productions of no value.

hog'weed', 1 hog'wēd'; 2 hŏg'wĕd', *n.* **1.** A common weed (*Ambrosia artemisiæfolia*), with twice-pinnatifid leaves and small green flowers in terminal racemes. 2. [Eng.] A species of cow-parsnip (*Heracleum sphondylium*), and bird's-knot-grass (*Polygonum aviculare*).

hog'wort', 1 hog'wŭrt'; 2 hŏg'wŭrt', *n.* A woolly annual herb (*Croton capitatus*) of the spurge family, from 1 to 2 feet high, found from New Jersey to Kansas and southward, with entire leaves, and flesh-colored flowers in clusters.

Ho'ham, 1 hō'hem, 2 hō'ham, *n. Bib. Josh.* x, 3. [Heb., Jah protects the multitude.]

Ho'hen-el'be, 1 hō'ĕn-ĕl'be, 2 hō'ĕn-ĕl'be, *n.* A manufacturing town on the Elbe in Bohemia.

Ho'hen-frie'de-berg, 1 hō'ĕn-frē'dē-berg; 2 hō'ĕn-frē'de-bĕrg, *n.* A town in Silesia, famous for the defeat of a victory of Frederick the Great over the Austrians. **Ho'hen-fried'berg.**

Ho'hen-lin'burg, 1 hō'ĕn-lĭn'burg; 2 hō'ĕn-lĭn'burg, *n.* A town in Westphalia, Prussia, on the river Leine.

Ho'hen-lin'den, 1 hō'ĕn-lĭn'den; 2 hō'ĕn-lĭn'dĕn, *n.* A village in Bavaria, 20 m. E. of Munich, where the Austrians were defeated by the French under Moreau, December 3, 1800.

Ho'hen-lo'he, 1 hō'ĕn-lō'e; 2 hō'ĕn-lō'e, *n.* **1.** A famous family of German princes. **2. Alexander Leopold, Prince** of (1794–1849), a German Roman Catholic ecclesiastic who professed the power of healing.

Ho'hen-lo'he-Schil'ling-sfürst, 1 hō'ĕn-lō'e-shĭl'ing-fürst; 2 hō'ĕn-lō'e-shĭl'ing-sfürst, **Rathor and Corvey, Prince Karl Victor von, Prince** (1819–1901). A German statesman and chancellor of the German empire.

Hoh'en-ems'mun, 1 hō'ĕn-mŭnz; 2 hō'ĕn-mout, *n.* A town in Bohemia.

Hoh'en-stau'fen, 1 hō'ĕn-shtou'fen; 2 hō'ĕn-shtou'fĕn, *n.* A family of German princes who reigned from 1138 to 1268. [G., high hill.]

Ho'hen-stein-Ernst'thal, 1 hō'ĕn-shtain-ernst'tāl; 2 hō'ĕn-shtīn-ernst'tāl, *n.* A manufacturing town in Saxony.

Ho'hen-zol'lern, 1 hō'ĕn-tsol'ern; 2 hō'ĕn-tsō'lĕrn, *n.* **1.** A princely family of Germany and royal family of Prussia, dating from the 11th century; the source of Prussian kings from 1701 and of German emperors from 1871 to 1918. **2.** A province in Prussia; 441 sq. m.; capital, Sigmaringen. [G., from the castle of *Zollern* in Suabia, built by Thassilo about 850; rebuilt 1454.]

Ho'here, *n.* [Maori.] Same as HOUHERE.

Hoh'lee, Same as HOLI.

hohl'pfei'fe, 1 hōl'pfī'fe; 2 hōl'-pfī'fe, *n. Organ-building.* A stop connecting with 8-foot open pipes which produce a rich hollow tone. [< G. *hohlflöte,* hollow flute.]

hohl'quint', 1 hōl'kwĭnt'; 2 hōl'-kwint', *n. Organ-building.* A quint-stop giving a dull, hollow sound. [G.]

hoh'man-tie, 1 hō'man-tī; 2 hō'man-tī, *n.* Same as AMARANTITE.

Höh'scheid, 1 Hŭ'shīt; 2 Hŭ'shīt, *n.* A town in Rhine province.

hoi, 1 hoi; 2 hŏi, *v. & interj.* Same as HOY.

ho'i, 1 hō'ī; 2 hō'i, *n.* The Hawaiian common yam (*Dioscorea aculeata*). [Polynesian.]

hoiden, 1 hei'dn; 2 hŏi'dn, *n.* To tempt rudely or indecently.

hoi'den, *a.* Ineiegant or unseemly; rude and bold; rustic.

hoi'den, *n.* 1. A romping or bold girl; tomboy.

You are grown too big a girl to play the *hoiden.*
JANE G. AUSTIN *Betty Leicester* p. 139. [M. M. & CO. 1891.]

2†. A bold, unmannerly man. [< MD. *heyden,* HEATHEN.] **hoy'den.** — **hol'(or hoy')den-hood,** *n.* The state of being a holden. **hol'(or hoy')den-ism.** — **hol'(or hoy')den-lish,** *a.* Like or suited to a holden.

hoigh, 1 hoi; 2 hŏi, *interj.* See HOY.

hoigh'ty-toigh'ty, *interj.* Same as HOITY-TOITY.

Hoi'how, 1 hoi'hou'; 2 hŏi'how', *n.* A treaty port of Klungchow, Hainan Island, South China.

Hoi'let, 1 hŏi'-let; 2 hŏi'-let, **Benjamin Carl Henrik** (1766–1812). A Swedish philosopher.

Hoi-ren-kän', 1 hei-ren-kän'; 2 hŏi-rĕn-kän', *n.* A seaport on the E. coast of Tsaohan.

hoise†, *tr.* To hoist; lift up.

hoist, 1 hoist; 2 hŏist, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To raise to a higher position; lift or heave up; especially, to raise by a mechanical appliance, as a capstan, derrick, or block and tackle; as, the flag was *hoisted*; to *hoist* a skip of coal; to *hoist* sail.

General Anderson, with his own hands seizing the halyards, *hoisted* to the top of the flag which he had seen lowered before the opening guns of rebellion.
NICOLAY AND HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. x, p. 279. [C. CO. 1890.]

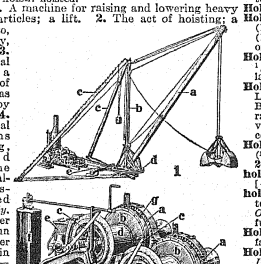
2. In English public schools, to elevate on the back of another to receive corporal punishment.

A murmur of excitement went round. Pierce senior was going to be *hoisted.* — HUGHES *Tom Brown at Rugby* p. 214. [D. A. & CO.]

II. *i.* To lift the right hind leg and move it backward, as a cow: used in the imperative by milkers. **2.** To rise aloft; to be raised. [< HOISE, < OD. *huysen,* hoist.] — **hoisted and swung** (*Naut.*), hoisted clear of the bulwarks and swung outboard, ready for lowering: said of a ship's boat. — **hoist'a-way",** *n.* A mechanical lift; hoist.— **hoist'er,** *n.*

hoise, *tr. & p.* HOISE: hoisted.

hoist, *n.* **1.** A machine for raising and lowering heavy or bulky articles; a lift. **2.** The act of hoisting; a heave; also, colloquially, a boost. **3.** The vertical depth of a lopsided or of such sails as are set by halyards. **4.** The vertical dimensions of a flag, measured along the pole or halyard: distinguished from the *fly.* **5.** A number of flags run up together at once, as in signaling. — **builders' hoist,** a machine or tackle for hoisting, having boller, engine, gearing, and drum upon one bed,



Hoists.

1. Steam hoist: *a,* boom of derrick; *b,* mast of usually sup- derrick; *c, c,* stiff legs; *d,* bull-wheel; *e,* swinging pile of wheels for gear. 2. Electric hoist: *a, a,* driven gears; *b, b,* wheels or roll- friction-clutches; *c, c,* friction-levers; *d, d,* hoisters. — **hoist',** ing-drums; *e* motor; *f,* controller-box for regu- con- secutive lating speed; *g, g,* band-brakes for lowering load. SERVER. — **h.-hole** or **hoist'way",** *n.* An aperture in a floor, or a way or passage, through or along which goods can be hoisted. — **pneumatic h.,** a device for hoisting operated by compressed air. — **traveling h.,** a hoist arranged to travel on an elevated roadway. — **tripping h.,** a hoist arranged to dump the load automatically on striking a trip or tripping device.

hoist'ing, 1 hoist'ĭng; 2 hŏist'ing, *n.* The act of raising. — **hoist'ing-block",** *n.* The lower block of a block and fall. — **hoisting-book,** — **h.-crab,** *n.* A crab, winch, or windlass for hoisting. — **h.-jack,** *n.* Any lifting device in which a jack-screw is used; a jack-screw.

hoit'y, *v. i.* To romp noisily; caper mirthfully. **2.** [Scot.] To move briskly; to limp.

hoit, 1 hoit; 2 hŏit, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] An awkward, silly girl; a holden.

hoit'y-toit'y, 1 hoit'i-toi'ti; 2 hŏi'ty-tŏi'ty, *interj.* What a pother; heyday; hi; tut; rebuking impetuosity or presumption.

If by chance any idle vagabond dog came by and offered to be unruly — *hoity-toity!* — how she would brisle up, and growl, and spit, and strike out her paws.
IRVING *Bracebridge Hall, Dolph Heyliger* p. 376. [G. P. P. & CO. 1861.]

hoit'y-toit'y, *a.* Quick to take offense; self-important; excitable; flighty.

Those who are all *hoity toity,* up in arms perpetually, for this or that diversion of a purely external sort, are certainly defective in other resources.
AUGUSTUS LARNED *Talks with Girls* p. 50. [N. & P.]

hoit'y-toit'y, *n.* A holden; romp.— **hoit'y-toit'y-ism,** *n.*

Hō'jō, 1 hō'yō; 2 hŏ'yo, *n.* One of five towns of this name in Japan. From one of these, in Idzu, came the notable family of regents called the Hōjō, who ruled the empire from 1219 to 1333.

Ho'kah, 1 hō'kə; 2 hŏ'ka, *n.* A river in Minnesota; length,

ho'ker†, *n.* Violent censure; invective or abuse.

ho'ker-ly†, *a.* Abusively; derisively. **2.** Frowardly.

ho'key, 1 hō'ki; 2 hŏ'ky, *n.* A child nelpitive: used generally in the phrases **by hokey** and **by the hokey.**

ho'key-po'key, 1 hō'ki-pō'ki; 2 hŏ'ky-pŏ'ky, *n.* 1. A low grade of ice-cream sold by street peddlers in small quantities. **ho'ky-po'ky†.** 2. [Prov. Eng.] Hocus-pocus.

ho'ki, 1 hō'ki; 2 hŏ'ki, *n.* [New Zealand.] A macruroid fish (*Macrurus novæ-zealandiæ*).

Hok-kai'do, 1 hok-kaĭ'do; 2 hŏk-kī'do, *n.* An island of Japan; 36,299 sq. m.

Hok'kien, Same as HOCKIEN. [SEPHIRA.

Hok'mah, 1 hok'mə; 2 hŏk'mä, *n.* Same as CHOKMAH. See

Ho'ko, 1 hō'kō; 2 hŏ'ko, *n.* A group of islands between Taiwan and China; 43 sq. m. **Ho'-to-ko'.**

Ho'kou', 1 hō'kou'; 2 hŏ'kou', *n.* Same as HUKOU.

Ho'kow', 1 hō'kou'; 2 hŏ'kow', *n.* A treaty port on Song Ka, on the Yunnan frontier, Yunnan province, China.

ho'kum, 1 hō'kum; 2 hŏ'cŭm, *n.* [Theat. Slang.] Any word, act, business or property, used by an actor, that succeeds in arousing the approval or provoking the laughter of an audience. [†in 1849). A Japanese painter.

Ho'ku-sa"i, 1 hō'kŭ-sa"ī; 2 hŏ'kŭ-sa"ī, **Katsuhika** (1760–

Ho'ku-shu, 1 hō'kŭ-shū; 2 hŏ'kŭ-shu, *n.* Same as HOKKAIDO.

hol-. Same as HOLO-.

hol', *a.* Whole; hale: restored to health.

ho'lā, 1 hō'lə; 2 hŏ'lä, *n.* Same as AUHUHU. [Hawaiian.]

Hol'a-can-thi'ne, 1 hol'ə-kan-thī'nē; 2 hŏl'a-can-thī'ne, *n. pl. Ich.* A subfamily of *Chætodontidæ,* the angel-fishes.

Hol'a-can'thus, *n.* (L. g.) [< HOL- + Gr. *akantha,* spine.]

hol'a-cog'ue, 1 hol'ə-gog; 2 hŏl'a-gŏg, *n. Med.* A cure-all; a remedy which completely removes all trace of a disease.

[< HOL- + Gr. *agōgos,* leader.]

Hol-are'tic, 1 hol-ə-ret'ik; 2 hŏl-a-rĕt'ic, *a. Zoögeog.* Of or pertaining to the entire northern portions of the globe; as, the *Holarctic* region. This region includes the *Nearctic* and *Palearctic* subregions. [< HOL- + Gr. *arktos,* bear.]

hol'ar-thri'tic, 1 hol'ar-thrī'tik; 2 hŏl'ar-thrĭt'ic, *a.* Affected with general gout. [< HOL- + Gr. *arthritis,* gout.]

hol'ar-thri'tis, 1 hol'ar-thrī'tis *or* -thrĭ'tis; 2 hŏl'ar-thrī'tis *or* -thrĭ'tis, *n. Pathol.* General inflammation of the joints of the body.

Hol'as-pid'e-se, 1 hol'as-pid'ə-sē; 2 hŏl'as-pid'e-sē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A division of passerines, especially those with the posterior sheaths of the tarsi entire, as in larks. [< HOL- + Gr. *aspis* (*aspid-*), shield.]

hol'as-pid'e-an, 1 hol'as-pid'ə-an; 2 hŏl'as-pid'e-an, *a* & *n.*

Having scutella in a single series on the posterior surface, as in the tarsus of larks. 2. Pertaining to the *Holaspidæ.*

Hol'bach, 1 hōl'bəkh *or* (*F.*) ōl'bäk'; 2 hŏl'bäkh *or* (*F.*) ŏl'bäk', **Baron d'** (1723–1789). Paul Heinrich Dietrich, or Paul Henri Thyry. A French skeptical and materialistic philosopher; one of the encyclopedists; *Système de la Nature.*

Hol'bek, 1 hŏl'bek; 2 hŏl'bĕk, *n.* An aunt in the island of Seeland, Denmark. 2. Its capital.

Hol'beach, 1 hŏl'bich; 2 hŏl'bech, *n.* An urban district and town in Lincolnshire, England, 97 m. N. by E. of London.

Hol'beck, 1 hŏl'bek; 2 hŏl'bĕk. A suburb of Leeds, York-

Hol'bein, 1 hŏl'bain; 2 hŏl'bin, *n.* **1. Hans,** "the Elder" (1460–1524), a German painter. **2. Hans,** "the Younger" (1497?–1543), a German historical and portrait painter; son of the preceding; *Dance of Death.*

Hol'berg, 1 hŏl'bern; 2 hŏl'bĕrn, **Ludwig, Baron** (1684–1754). A Danish humorous poet; dramatic and miscellaneous writer.

Hol'born, 1 hō'born; 2 hō'born, *n.* A street and borough in London, England, deriving its name from Hole, or Old, Bourne, a part of the course of the Fleet river which here ran through a hollow or valley, now crossed by the Holborn viaduct, built in 1869. Near Holborn are Gray's Inn, Lincoln's Inn, etc.

Hol'brook, 1 hŏl'bruk; 2 hŏl'brŏk, *n.* **1. John Edwards** (12/29 1794–3/5 1871), an American physician and naturalist. **2.** A town in Norfolk county, Massachusetts.

hol'cad, 1 hol'kad; 2 hŏl'cad, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A ship of burden. [< Gr. *holkad(-s),* < *helkō,* draw.]

hol'co-dont, 1 hol'kō-dont; 2 hŏl'co-dŏnt, *a.* Having the teeth implanted in a continuous groove, as in the extinct *Odontolcæ.* See illus. under HYSEROGNATHI. [< Gr. *holkos,* furrow (< *helkō,* draw) + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.]

Hol'co-no'tĭ, 1 hol'kō-nō'tī; 2 hŏl'co-nō'tĭ, *n. pl. Ich.* A North Pacific family of acanthopterygian fishes with a compressed body, scales at bases of dorsal and anal defined by grooves from others, interrupted lower pharyngeals, and viviparous females; surf-fishes. — **Hol'co-no'tus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *holkos,* trailing, + *nōtos,* back.] — **hol-con'o-tid,** *n.*— **hol-con'o-toid,** *a.*

Hol'croft, 1 hol'krŏft; 2 hŏl'crŏft, **Thomas** (12/13 1745–3/23 1809). An English dramatist; novelist; miscellaneous writer and translator.

hold, 1 hol'ks; 2 hŏl'ds, *n.* A small genus of Old World pubescent grasses. *H. lanatus* is the weedy velvet-grass, sometimes used for forage.

hold, 1 hōld; 2 hŏld, *v.* [HELD; HELD OF HOLD'EN; HOLD'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To retain in any way so as to prevent falling, movement, or escape; keep in, as with the hand; bear up; restrict; confine: often used figuratively; as, to *hold* an unruly animal; to *hold* a sword by the hilt; nails *hold* the lid on; to *hold* the affections of a child.

2. To be capable of enclosing and containing; have room or capacity for; as, the keg *holds* fifty pounds of butter; the barrel *holds* water; the hall *holds* two thousand people. **3.** To keep back; restrain; withhold; withhold; as, to *hold* a letter for postage; to *hold* stocks for a rise; to *hold* one's tongue; to *hold* a railway-train; to *hold* the enemy at bay.

But their eyes were *holden* that they should not know him.
Luke xxiv, 16.

Those silver sounds, so soft, so clear,
The listener *holds* her breath to hear!
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 1, st. 18.

4. To retain the ownership or control of; keep as one's own, or simply to own or control; possess or occupy; have; especially, to keep and maintain possession of in the face of opposition; as, to *hold* land in fee simple; to *hold* a note or a claim against one; to *hold* an official station; to *hold* a fort; to *hold* one's own; to *hold* a convention.

A divine of the same age who was a member . . . what the Arminians held, answered . . . that they *held* all the best bishoprics and deaneries in England.
MACAULAY *England* vol. i, p. 62. [P. B. & CO. 1849.]

That day [Oct. 5, 1864] Sherman reached Kenesaw Mountain, from which he attacked Johnston. . . . At length . . . they spelled out the words, 'Hold the fort, for I am coming!'
C. EMMA CHENEY *Hist. Civil War* p. 461. [S. & L. 1884.]

5. To sustain or keep in position by means of a bracket or arranged support; as, *hold* the fork there. **6.** To adhere to, as a judgment or opinion; maintain as an affirmation or tenet; believe; deem; consider; esteem; also, to decide and assert formally, especially as a judicial opinion; as, I *hold* that the law will be immaterial; the chief justice *held* that a slave is a chattel.

When I did *hold* The prattling sweetness of thy tongue
Dearer than gold.
ALAN THOMAS *Love's Labyrinth* act i, sc. 1, st. 46.

7. To carry on according to some plan; conduct as appointed; sustain; celebrate; maintain; as, to *hold* a celebration; to *hold* divine service; to *hold* intercourse; to *hold* a lever; to *hold* an argument; to *hold* one's course; *holding* sessions. **8.** To remain in reserve; retain on hand, as for future use; reserve; as, *hold* my room for me; I will *hold* your offer under consideration. **9.** To bind legally or morally; refuse to free from a pledge, agreement, or duty; oblige; as, to *hold* a man for the whole debt; to *hold* a trustee to an account. **10.** To keep close or near to; as, the ship *holds* the shore. **11.** [Colloq.] To propose as a bet; offer to wager; as, I will *hold* you a crown. **12†.** To endure; sustain.

II. *i.* **1.** To maintain a clutch or grasp, or firm connection with anything physically or mentally; adhere; cling; as, to *hold* on to the railing; *hold* fast to the truth.

You had much ado to make his anchor *hold.*
SHAKESPEARE *Winter's Tale* act i, sc. 2.

2. To stand the strain or pressure; remain firm or unbroken; as, if the rope *holds*. **3.** To remain or continue unchanged as regards position, state, or condition.

If this breeze *held*, the pilot said, he would be out of the ship . . . before the sun went down next day.
W. CLARK RUSSELL *John Holdsworth* p. 7. [H.]

4. To continue on one's way or course; proceed: often with *on;* as, in spite of the gathering storm we *held on*.

Whatsoever I speake to men, the same also I speake to women, I meane not to run with the Hare and *holde* with the Hounde.
JOHN LYLY *Euphues, Cooling Carde* p. 107. [A. M. & S. 1868.]

5. To have possession or derive title: with *from, of,* or *under;* as, to *hold* directly *from* the lord of the manor; to *hold under* a lease.

The thanes, who *held of* Godwin and Harold, were compelled to swear fealty. LINGARD *England* vol. i, p. 254. [E. C. 1827.]

6. To check or restrain oneself; abstain from action; stop; forbear; wait: often used in the imperative; as, *Hold!* put up your sword; I could no longer *hold*, but joined in the fight; when danger came, he *held* back. **7.** To stand as a fact, truth, rule, or reason; as, the argument *holds* for all similar cases. **8.** To last or endure; as, the supplies will *hold* till the end of the voyage. **9.** To become pregnant: said of a female animal. **10.** [Slang.] *Hunting.* To contain game. **11.** *Archery.* To pause when drawing the bow, in order to take good aim. [< AS. *healdan,* hold.] **Syn.:** see ARREST; CLING; CONTAIN; EMBRACE; ESTEEM; GRASP; INTEREST; KEEP; LIMIT; OCCUPY; POSSESS.— **hold'=all",** *n.* A general receptacle; especially, a carpetbag.

I made a pillow of my *hold=all* and a blanket of my steamer rug.
J. RALPH in *Harper's Weekly* Aug. 9, 1890, p. 618.

— **h.=down,** *n.* A device to prevent the jumping of material or apparatus; as, the *hold=down* of a saw=table: used also attributively.— **h. hard, h. on** [Colloq.], stop; pause; halt: a command.— **h.=on,** *n.* A weight that keeps a portable machine in the right position while it is being used.— **magnetic h.=on,** same as MAGNETIC CHUCK.— **h.=order,** *n. Railroad.* A direction to delay a train pending additional orders.— **h.=out,** *n.* A gamblers' contrivance by which one or a number of cards may be concealed.— **h.=over,** *n.* **1.** A house of detention; temporary prison. **2.** An official who retains his post after his term of office has expired.— **h. up. 1.** [Colloq.] Same as HOLD HARD. **2.** *Hunting.* Keep going: a term of encouragement to a dog to seek its game.— **h.=up,** *n.* **1.** [Slang, U. S.] A robbery committed by a highway or railroad robber. **2.** One who holds up another for purposes of robbery. Compare TO HOLD UP, 1. — **h. your horses** [Colloq.], act with care; do not be hasty.— **to h. by** [Scot.], to adhere to; esteem.— **to h. down a claim** [W. U. S.], to keep valid a mining or homestead claim as by occupancy and work.— **to h. forth,** to express one's views; speak in public; harangue; preach.— **to h. or keep her own** (*Naut.*), a phrase used to indicate that a ship's speed is equal to a contending current; thus, that she is holding her position.— **to h. in,** to check; restrain; also, to restrain oneself.— **to h. in hand. 1.** To manage. **2.** To pledge; guarantee. **3†.** To play with; tantalize.— **to h. in play,** to keep occupied or engaged.— **to h. off,** to keep at a distance; refrain from intimacy or intercourse.— **to h. on. 1.** To grip fast. **2.** To proceed.— **to h. one's hand,** to restrain from action.— **to h. one's own,** to maintain one's position, as in a contest; lose no ground.— **to h. one's peace** or **one's tongue,** to refrain from or cease speaking; preserve silence.— **to h. out. 1.** To stretch forth; promise; offer. **2.** To be constant in action, opposition, or resistance; keep up exertions; survive; last; as, if that horse *holds out* he will win the race. **3.** To insist; maintain. **4.** *Law.* To represent. **5.** To debar.— **to h. over. 1.** To keep uplifted or in suspense over, literally or figuratively. **2.** To postpone for after=consideration; put off; as, the subject is *held over* till the next meeting. **3.** *Mus.* To continue into the next measure: said of a note or tone. **4.** To remain in possession after the term, as an incumbent or a tenant.— **to h. the bag. 1.** [Stock Exchange, N. Y.] To purchase upon compulsion all that is offered of a particular stock in order to prevent a fall in price of stock of the same kind already purchased: a Wall street phrase. **2.** To be left with nothing in the hands.— **to h. the market** (*Com.*), to maintain a standard of prices by buying or selling; also, to hold the privilege, as on an exchange, of being the first to buy or sell.— **to h. to,** to cling or cleave to; adhere to.— **to h. together,** to cling together; remain united; cohere. — **to h. true,** to continue to be true.— **to h. up. 1.** [W. U. S.] To stop for the purpose of robbing; as, to *hold up* a train: from the order directing the victims to hold up their hands. **2.** To cease from an action; stop; as, the rain will soon *hold up*. **3.** To raise or keep raised. **4.** To present to view, especially in a figurative sense; specif., to put up as a candidate. **5.** To keep up; maintain.— **to h. up one's hands,** to yield; submit.— **to h. up the command** (*Card=playing*), to decline to play the commanding card of an opponent's suit.— **to h. up the hands of,** to sustain; encourage.— **to h. water. 1.** To contain water without leaking; be tight, as a tub; hence, figuratively, to be logically sound or consistent, as an argument.

Now whether Sludge's story would succeed in *holding water*,
Is more, perhaps, than any one has business to expect.
JAMES B. STEPHENS *Universally Respected* st. 27.

2. *Naut.* To check the progress of a rowboat by dipping the oars and holding them still.— **to h. with,** to side or agree with.

hold[1], 1 hōld; 2 hōld, *n.* **1.** The act of holding, as with the hands, arms, or teeth; a grasp, embrace, or grip; a seizure; hence, figuratively, a controlling force or influence, as over one's mind; as, take *hold* of the railing; a firm *hold;* evil passions have a strong *hold* upon him.

His *hold* over all his pupils I know perfectly astonished me.
PRICE in Stanley's *Thomas Arnold* vol. i, p. 51. [O. & CO. 1870.]

2. Something that may be seized for support; a place to grasp. **3.** A place of security; a fortified place; a refuge. **4.** The state of being held; power of keeping; custody; possession. **5.** *Law.* A holding or tenure: in composition; as, copy*hold;* free*hold;* lease*hold*. **6.** *Mus.* A character (𝄐) signifying a pause. SEE PAUSE. **7.** [North. Eng. & Scot.] A dwelling; habitation. **8.** A fort. **9.** Something used to hold articles; a receptacle. **10†.** [AS.] *Eng. Hist.* Formerly, an officer of high rank in the Danelaw, corresponding with the English high reeve. [< AS. *heald,* < *healdan,* hold.] — **tail'=hold",** *n. Lumbering.* A method of getting additional power on a log by the use of block and tackle attached to a tree or other stationary object.

hold[2], *n.* That part of a ship, below the deck, reserved for the stowage of ballast, cargo, etc. [< HOLE, *n.*]

Souls of men are on board; wealth of man in the *hold*.
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. i, can. 2, st. 31.

— **hold'=beam",** *n. Naut.* One of the beams that cross a vessel's hold and strengthen the framework.— **h.=stanchion,** *n.* See STANCHION.— **h.=stringer,** *n. Naut.* Iron bars and plates placed on the sides of a vessel in the hold for strengthening purposes.— **lower h.** (*Naut.*), in a vessel where the cargo=space is divided into compartments by one or more decks, the space below the lower one.— **to break out the h.,** to begin to unload cargo; break bulk.— **to stow the h.,** to arrange cargo methodically in the hold.

hold[3], *n. Folk=lore.* The progeny of a witch and a demon, supposed to assume forms other than those of fairy or elf, such as caterpillars, butterflies, bees, etc. [< G. *holde.*]

Hol'da, 1 hōl'da; 2 hōl'dä, *n.* Same as FRAU HOLLE.

Hol'da-i, 1 hol'dı-ai; 2 hŏl'da-ī, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

hold'back", 1 hōld'bak"; 2 hōld'băk", *n.* **1.** That which keeps back; a check; hindrance; restraint. **2.** A contrivance used in holding back or backing a carriage. (1) An iron or leather loop or a hook attached to a thill, or a projection on the pole. (2) A strap connecting the breeching with the shaft. **holdback strap‡.**

hold'en, 1 hōld'n; 2 hōld'n, *pp.* of HOLD, *v.*

Hold'en, *n.* **1. Sir Isaac** ($^5/_7$1807–$^3/_{13}$1897), a Scottish inventor who produced the lucifer match. **2.** A town in Worcester county, Mass. **3.** A city in Johnson county, Mo.

Hol'den-hurst, 1 hōl'den-hūrst; 2 hōl'dĕn-hûrst, *n.* A village in Hampshire, England.

hold'er[1], 1 hōld'ər; 2 hōld'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which holds, in any sense. Specif.: (1) A maintainer or believer, as of a principle or doctrine.

Opinions once adopted become part of the intellectual system of their *holders*. HAMILTON *Metaphysics* p. 53. [G. & L. 1859.]

(2) That by which a thing is held, as in the hand or on a stand; as, a *holder* for a flatiron. (3) A loop stitched to a rein to aid in restraining a fractious horse. (4) *Law.* One who has the possession or disposal of a thing in fact or by right; especially, (*a*) the payee of a note or bill of exchange, (*b*) a tenant, or (*c*) an owner, as of land, or of shares, scrip, grain, cotton, etc.

The wisest of them told me there were more *holders* of real estate in Spain than in any other region he had ever heard of, and they are all great proprietors.
G. W. CURTIS *Prue and I* p. 33. [D. E. & CO. 1856.]

2. *pl.* [Prov. Eng.] A dog's fangs. **3.** *Naut.* One employed in the hold of a vessel.— **bona=fide holder** (*Com.*), a purchaser for value without prejudicial notice as to title and validity.— **hold'er=forth",** *n.* One who holds forth; a haranguer.— **h.=up,** *n.* A riveter's assistant, who holds a sledge against the rivet to be headed.— **key=h.,** *n. Elec.* An electric lamp=socket having a switch.

Hold'er[2], *n.* **1. Charles Frederick** ($^8/_5$1851–$^{10}/_{11}$1915), an American zoologist and author. **2. Sir Frederick William** ($^5/_{12}$1850–$^7/_{23}$1909), an Australian politician. **3. Joseph Bassett** ($^{10}/_{26}$1824–$^2/_{28}$1888), an American naturalist, author, and surgeon; a founder of the American Museum of Natural History.

Höl'der-lin, 1 hūl'dər-lin; 2 hûl'der-līn, **Johann Christian Friedrich** ($^3/_{20}$1770–$^6/_7$1843). A German lyric poet.

Hol'der-ness, 1 hōl'dər-nes; 2 hōl'der-nĕs, *n.* A parliamentary division in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England.

hold'fast", 1 hōld'fast"; 2 hōld'fȧst", *a.* Tenacious.

Only the golden Leopard printed in it Such *hold=fast* claws.
TENNYSON *Becket* act ii, sc. 2.

— **hold'fast"ness,** *n.*

hold'fast", *n.* **1.** Any of numerous devices or contrivances by which something is held in place, as a long flat=headed nail, a clamp in a wall, or a piece that holds another piece in place in a machine. **2.** Something to cling to; a support. **3.** *Bot.* (1) A rhizoid of a seaweed. (2) Any expanded tendril tip which aids in holding a plant in place, as any of the aerial root=like organs of the ivy. **4.** A strong or firm grasp. **5.** *Vet.* Actinomycosis of the jaw.

Hold'i-ken, 1 hōld'ı-ken; 2 hōld'i-kĕn, *n.* A sprite. See HOLD[3], *n.*

hold'ing, 1 hōld'ıŋ; 2 hōld'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of possessing, keeping, or retaining; also, means of holding, as anchorage. **2.** A tenure, or right of possession. **3.** That which is held by legal title, as land in fee, leased or rented, or goods held by some one; as, the land was divided into small *holdings;* large *holdings* of wheat and pork. **4.** *Football.* The act of obstructing an opponent in any manner contrary to the rules of the game. **5.** [Rare.] Hold; influence; power; belief. **6†.** The chorus or refrain of a song.— **hold'ing=boom",** *n.* See STORAGE=BOOM.— **h.=ground,** *n.* Anchoring=ground on which the anchor will not drag.— **h.=out catch,** see CATCH[1], *n.*— **h.=out partner,** same as NOMINAL PARTNER.— **h.=plate,** *n.* Same as ANCHOR=PLATE, 1.

Hol'drege, 1 hōl'drej; 2 hōl'drĕġ, *n.* A city, county=seat of Phelps county, Neb.

hole, 1 hōl; 2 hōl, *v.* [HOLED; HOL'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make a hole or holes in; perforate; as, to *hole* fence=posts for the insertion of rails.

A Canadian, a wood=chopper and post=maker, who can *hole* fifty posts in a day. THOREAU *Walden, Visitors* p. 156. [T. & F. 1854.]

2. To drive or put into a hole; as, to *hole* a ball in billiards or golf. **3.** *Mining.* (1) To connect by a hole, as two workings. (2) To undermine, as a seam of coal, so that the material above may be thrown down by pressure; undercut.
II. *i.* **1.** To go into a hole; specif., to hibernate; as, bears *hole* for the winter. **2.** To dig a hole: especially in mining. [< AS. *holian,* < *hol;* see HOLE, *n.*] — **to hole out,** same as HOLE, *v.*, I., 2.— **to h. up,** same as HOLE, *v.*, II., 1.— **hol'er**[1], *n.*

hole†, *a.* Whole; hale.

hole, *n.* **1.** A cavity, either natural or artificial, of any shape and of considerable width and depth, extending into any solid mass or body; a pit; hollow; cave; excavation; also, an internal cavity or cell; as, a *hole* dug in the ground; boring a *hole* into a post; *holes* in the skull for eyes; bread and cheese are full of *holes*. **2.** An opening running or made through a body; aperture; orifice; perforation; fissure; hence, an avenue of escape; as, needle=*holes; holes* punched in leather; a bullet=*hole;* shoes full of *holes;* no *hole* to creep out at. **3.** An animal's burrow or den; as, running like rats to their *holes*. **4.** Hence, a vile place or squalid habitation; a disreputable retreat; also, a place of hiding; as, the Black *Hole* of Calcutta; a rum=*hole*. **5.** *Golf.* (1) A cavity in a putting=green into which is sunk an iron or metal cup four and a quarter inches in diameter and about 8 inches deep, and into which the ball must be played. The position of each hole is indicated by a flag to which a rod is attached and inserted in the cup. The number of the hole is sometimes designated on the flag. (2) The distance within bounds between the teeing=ground and the flag marking the hole being played toward. (3) One of the points in the game of golf, scored by the player who holes out, hole by hole, in the fewest strokes. See GOLF. **6.** The deepest and stillest part of a stream; also, a hollow filled with mud or with marshy soil. **7.** [Eton College, Eng.] In the game of fives, a part of the court that lies between the step and the pepper=box. **8.** [Colloq.] An awkward predicament; a dilemma. **9.** [Local, U. S.] A cove; also, a narrow channel. **10.** [Western U. S.] A grassy valley surrounded by mountains; a park or basin. **11†.** The interior of a ship below decks: now called *hold*. [< AS. *hol,* < *helan,* hide.] **Syn.:** aperture, bore, breach, cave, cavern, cavity, chasm, concavity, den, dent, dungeon, excavation, gap, hollow, indentation, kennel, lair, notch, opening, orifice, perforation, rent. A *hole* is an *opening* in a solid body; it may extend entirely through the body, forming a passageway, or only partly through it, forming a *cavity,* and may be of any shape, provided the axes are not greatly unequal. An *opening* very long in proportion to its width is more commonly called a crack, fissure, slit, etc., or on the surface of the earth such an opening is designated as a *chasm,* gorge, or ravine; a *rent* in a garment is made by tearing, a slit by cutting. If any body, as a globe, has a perfect and continuous surface, tho with no solid matter within, we do not speak of the body as containing a *hole,* but as being hollow. An *orifice* is the mouth of a *hole* or tube. *Aperture* is a very general word; the crack of a partly opened door is an *aperture,* but not a *hole*. The noun *hollow* denotes a shallow *concavity* on the outer surface of a solid, usually round or oval. A *dent* is a depression on the surface of a solid usually sharp or angular, as if beaten in. A *breach* is roughly broken, generally from the top or edge down through a wall or other object; a *gap* may be between portions that never were joined. Compare synonyms for BREAK; REND.— **a hole in one's coat,** figuratively, a blot on one's reputation, or a defect in one's character.— **a h. to crawl out of,** a way of escape, as an excuse, subterfuge, or evasion.— **blind h.** (*Golf*), a hole so situated that it is not visible beyond a short distance.— **clear'ing=hole",** *n.* A full=sized hole: opposed to *tapping=hole*.— **dead h.,** a shallow hole in an iron casting.— **hole"=and=cor'ner,** *a.* [Colloq.] Surreptitious; underhand; clandestine.— **h. in the air,** see POCKET, *n.*, 8.— **h. play,** see GOLF.— **h.=stitch,** *n.* A stitch used in making pillow=lace to form small round openings in the thick parts of the pattern.— **pitch=h.,** *n.* [Local, U. S. & Canada.] A depression or rut in a roadway.— **tap=sized h.,** a hole large enough to admit the small end of a screw=cutting hob and allow a full thread to be cut.— **toad in the h.,** meat baked in batter.— **to crawl into one's h.** [Colloq.], to retire cravenly from a contest.

Hole, Samuel Reynolds ($^{12}/_5$1819–$^8/_{27}$1904). An English divine; dean of Rochester; rose=culturist and author; *A Book about Roses*.

Ho-lec"ty-poi'da, 1 ho-lek"tı-pei'də; 2 ho-lĕc"ty-pŏi'da, *n. pl. Zool.* A suborder of gnathostomatous irregular *Echinoideans* with reduced jaws. **Ho-lec"ty'pi-na‡.**

holer[2]**†,** *n.* Same as HOLOUR.

hol-eth'nos, 1 hel-eth'nes; 2 hŏl-ĕth'nŏs, *n.* The supposed primitive race from which several allied tribes or languages are derived; as, the Aryan *holethnos*. [< HOL- + Gr. *ethnos,* nation.] — **hol-eth'nic,** *a.*

Hol-e'tra, 1 hel-ī'trə; 2 hŏl-ē'tra, *n. pl. Arach.* A division of tracheate arachnids with the abdominal segments obsolete, including acaridans and phalangideans. [< HOL- + Gr. *ētron,* abdomen.] — **hol-e'trous,** *a.*

hole'wort", 1 hōl'wūrt"; 2 hōl'wûrt", *n.* An Old World papaveraceous plant (*Capnoides tuberosum*) having hollow roots.

hole'y, 1 hōl'ı; 2 hōl'y, *a.* Having holes; full of holes.

Ho-le'ya, 1 ho-lē'yə; 2 ho-lẹ'ya, *n.* [Kanara.] One of a large caste of laborers in southern India.

hol'=flute, *n.* Same as HOHL=FLUTE.

Hol'gate, 1 hōl'gēt; 2 hōl'gāt, *n.* A village in Henry county, O.

Hol'ger, 1 hel'jər; 2 hŏl'ġer, **the Dane.** A semimythical national hero of Denmark, who sleeps until foreboding danger wakes him.

Hol-guin', 1 hol-gwīn'; 2 hōl-ğwīn', *n.* A district and city in Santiago de Cuba province, Cuba.

Ho'li, 1 hō'lı; 2 hō'li, *n.* [Anglo=Ind.] A festival of the vernal equinox, celebrated in honor of Krishna by the cattle=herding classes. **Hoh'lee‡.**

ho'li-a, 1 hō'lı-ə; 2 hō'li-a, *n.* A fish. Same as HADDO.

hol'i-but, hol'i-but"ter. Same as HALIBUT, etc.

Ho'lics, 1 hō'lich; 2 hō'lich, *n.* A town in Nyâtra county, Hungary, near the March river.

hol'i-dam, *n.* Same as HALIDOM.

hol'i-day, 1 hel'ı-dē; 2 hŏl'i-dā, *vi.* [Rare.] To go on a pleasure=excursion on or as on a holiday.

hol'i-day, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a holiday; festive. **2.** Happening only occasionally.

A *holiday* walk through the lanes and orchards of Kent.
MARTINEAU *Essays, John Stuart Mill* in vol. i, p. 63. [W. V. S. 1866.]

hol'i-day, *n.* **1.** A day of exemption from labor; a day of rest, diversion, or amusement; originally, a holy day; then, by extension, a day set apart for any celebration; as, Lincoln's birthday (Feb. 12) is a legal *holiday* in New York and Illinois.

In recent years there has been a notable tendency in most occupations to shorten the hours of labour, and make holidays more regular. . . . But while the influence of religion in determining such holidays has waned, the importance of making some provision for social recreation has made itself felt.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. xiii, p. 584.

2. Recreation; discontinuance of work.

Envy has no *holidays*, because it always finds matter to work on.
The Moralist, Social Affections maxim cv, p. 75.

3. *Naut.* A spot left untouched by the brush in painting, tarring, whitewashing, etc. [< AS. *hālig dæg,* holy day; *hālig,* < *hāl,* whole; *dæg,* day.]
— **legal holiday,** a day appointed by law to be kept as a holiday, especially with regard to the closing of public offices and the suspension of judicial proceedings and general business. Such appointments usually change the time for presentment or protest of negotiable paper maturing on such a day to the preceding secular day. Sundays are common=law holidays generally in Christian countries throughout the world. In Canada, Good Friday, Dominion day, and Christmas day are universally observed, but other holidays vary among the different provinces. In the United States, legal holidays are usually fixed by State statute, and their number and purposes vary. Every Saturday after twelve o'clock noon is a legal holiday in California (in public offices), Colorado (during June, July, and August), the District of Columbia (for banking purposes), Illinois (in cities of 200,000 or more inhabitants), Indiana (from the first Saturday in June to the last Saturday in October inclusive for all public offices in counties having a county=seat of 100,000 population or more), Louisiana (in all cities of more than 15,000 inhabitants), Maryland, Michigan, Missouri (in cities of 100,000 or more inhabitants), New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina (in Charleston only), Tennessee (for State and county officers), and Virginia.

In the following lists, the sign * denotes the recognition of holidays. The official abbreviations are used for the names of States.

States.	January 1 (d).	February 22 (c).	May 30 (m).	July 4 (d).	Thanksgiving Day; December 25 (i).	Arbor Day.	Labor Day (ab).	General Election.
Ala. (c), (j), (n), (r), (ad), (ah)	*	*	*	*	*	*(ac)	*	—
Alas.	*	*	*	*	*	*(ac)	*	—
Ariz.	*	*	*	*	*	*(ac)	*	—
Ark. (c)	*	*	*	*	*	*(bd)	—	—
Cal. (d), (aq), (aw), (ax)	*	*	*	*	*	*(c)	—	—
Colo. (d), (an), (au)	*	*	*	*	*	*(c)	—	—
Conn. (d), (r), (au)	*	*	*	*	*	—	—	—
Del. (d), (r)	*	*	*	*	*	—	—	—
D. C. (ad)	*	*	*	*	*	—	—	—
Fla. (c), (d), (j), (n), (r)	*	*	*	*	*	*(ac)	*	—
Ga. (c), (j), (n), (ac)	*	*	*	*	*	*(bb)	*	—
Ida.	*	*	*	*	*	*(aa)	*	—
Ill. (d), (au)	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	*(az)
Ind. (d)	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	—
Ia. (d)	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	—
Kan. (d)	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	—
Ky.	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	—
La. (b), (d), (n), (r), (aw)	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	—
Me. (d)	*	*	*	*	*	*(c)	*	—
Md. (r), (ar), (au).	*	*	*	*	*	*(w)	*	—
Mass. (ad)	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	—
Mich. (r), (ag), (ap), (au)	*	*	*	*	*	*(x)	*	—
Minn. (d), (y)	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	—
Miss. (j), (n)	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	—
Mo. (d), (av)	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	—
Mont. (d), (aj), (au)	*	*	*	*	*	*(ba)	*	—
Neb.	*	*	*	*	*	*(c)	*	—
Nev. (d), (av)	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	—
N.C. (c), (k), (l), (ap)	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	—
N. Dak. (d)	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	—
N. H.	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	—
N. J. (d), (r), (au)	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	—
N. M.	*	*	*	*	*	*(w)	*	—
N. Y. (d), (au)	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	—
O.	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	—
Okla.	*	*	*	*	*	*(bc)	*	—
Ore. (z)	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	—
Pa. (d), (r), (ar), (au)	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	—
R. I. (u)	*	*	*	*	*	*(az)	*	—
S. C. (c), (k), (n)	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	—
S. Dak. (d)	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	—
Tenn. (j), (n), (r), (af)	*	—	*	*	*	*(ax)	*	—
Tex. (i), (n), (o)	*	*	*	*	*	*(ay)	*	—
Utah (d), (r), (z)	*	*	*	*	*	*(ay)	*	—
Va. (c), (n)	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	—
Vt. (ao)	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	—
Wash. (d)	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	—
W. Va. (d)	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	—
Wis. (ap)	*	*	*	*	*	*(ap)	*	—
Wyo. (d)	*	*	*	*	*	*(ap)	*	—

Canadian Provinces.	Jan. 1 (d).	Ash Wed.	Good Fri.	Easter Mon.	Arbor Day (c).	Dominion Day (d).	Labor Day (c).	Nov. 1 (d).	Dec. 25 (h).
Alberta	*	—	*	*	—	*	*	—	*
British Columbia	*	—	*	*	—	*	*	—	*
Dominion of Canada (b), (d), (f)	*	—	*	*	—	*	—	—	*
Manitoba	*	—	*	*	—	*	*	—	*
New Brunswick	*	—	*	*	—	*	*	—	*
Nova Scotia	*	—	*	*	—	*	*	—	*
Ontario	*	—	*	*	—	*	*	—	*
Quebec (d), (i)	*	—	*	*	—	*	—	—	*
Saskatchewan	*	—	*	*	—	*	*	—	*
Yukon Territory	*	—	*	*	—	*	*	—	*

(a) New-year's day.—(b) Epiphany.—(c) Usually first or second Friday in May.—(d) July 1, July 2 if July 1 is a Sunday.—(e) First Monday in May.—(f) All Saints' day.—(g) December 8, Conception day.—(h) Christmas day.—(i) Ascension day.

In addition to those named above, the following public statutory holidays are observed in Canada. All Sundays, the day appointed for the celebration of the birthday of the late Queen Victoria and her royal successors, and any day appointed by proclamation for a general fast, holiday, or thanksgiving.

Fast-days (whenever appointed) and Thanksgiving day are not uniformly specified as legal holidays, but they are often, ruthlessly recognized them by adopting as holidays days so proclaimed by the President or the Governor.

In England, Ireland, and Wales the legal or bank holidays are: Easter Monday, Whit-Monday, the first Monday in August, and December 26; with Christmas and Good Friday. In Scotland, Christmas, Good Friday, New-year's day and the first Mondays in May and August.

For holidays of other countries, as Kamehameha day (Hawaiian Islands), see the names of the holidays under their first elements.

—Roman holiday, a day of amusement in ancient Rome characterized by gladiatorial contests and other bloody games; hence, enjoyment or profit whereby others suffer. BYRON *Childe Harold* can. iv, st. 141.— **the holidays.** 1. A time of festivity and relaxation from labor and business, as Easter in England and Christmas in the United States. 2. Any one of the annual vacations, as of public schools or universities; specif., the summer vacation.— **hol'i-day-er,** *n.* One who takes or seeks pleasure on a holiday.— **hol'i-day-ish,** *a.* Like or suitable to the character of a holiday.

ho'li-ly, *I* hō'li-li; 2 hō'li-li, *adv.* In a holy or saintly manner; piously; sacredly.

To live temperately, soberly, and chastely, or what is fundamentally the same thing, *holily*, that is healthily.

MAUDSLEY *Responsibility in Mental Diseases* p. 286. [A. 1875.]

ho'li-ness, *I* hō'li-nes; 2 hō'li-nēs, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being holy. 2. *Theology.* (1) Attainment of moral and spiritual purity, perfection, and integrity; absolute moral purity; perfect sanctity: said of God.

For they verily for a few days chastened us after their own pleasure; but he for our profit, that we might be partakers of his *holiness*. *Heb.* xii, 10.

Holiness in the Creator is the total perfection of an infinitely righteous nature. *Holiness* in the creature is no more nor more perfection, but perfection of the created nature of moral agents after their kind, in spiritual union and fellowship with the infinite Creator. HODGE *Outlines of Theol.* p. 163. [c. a. 1870.]

(2) Transcendentally august and venerable majesty; moral and spiritual glory: said of God.

Glorious in *holiness*. *Ex.* xv, 11.

3. Perfect conformity in purpose and character to the moral law; freedom from sin; moral and spiritual purity and perfection; godliness: said of man.

Holiness of conduct cannot be defined in the same terms in which *holiness* in man or angel is defined, namely, as conformity to the moral law. SHEDD *Dogmatic Theology* vol. i, p. 362. [a. 1889.]

4. The state of anything hallowed or consecrated to God or to his worship. 5. [H.] A title of the Pope, and formerly of the Greek emperors and the patriarchs; as, his *Holiness*.

To procure . . . those schisms which had so often attended the election of popes, his *holiness* called a general council.

WM. RUSSELL *Modern Europe* vol. i, p. 175. [m. 1845.]

[< AS. *hālignes*, < *hālig*; see HOLIDAY.]

hol'ing, 1 hōl'ing; 2 hō'ling, *ppr.* of *v.* HOLE, *v.*— **hol'ing-ax',** *n.* A narrow ax for cutting holes in posts.— **h.-out,** *n.* *Golf.* The act of playing a ball into a hole.— **h.-pick,** *n.* A pick used in hole cutting.

hol'i-night", *n.* [Rare.] A holy or festal night.

Hol'ins-hed, *I* hol'inz-hed *or* hol'in-shed; 2 hōl'ins-hēd *or* hōl'in-shēd, **Raphael** (——1580). An English chronicler.

hol'ked, *a.* See HOLK.

Hol'kar, 1 hol'kär; 2 hōl'kar, *n.* 1. A family name of the maharajas of Indore, British India. 2. **Jeswunt Rao** (——1811). A Mahratta chief of Indore; founder of the dynasty.

hol-ked'ness, *I* hol'kĕd-nes, *n.* A large bowl for washing cups. [< Gr. *holkeion.*]

holl, *I* hōl, *a.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] Deep; hollow.

holl, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] 1. A depression; specif., a dyke or ditch. 2. *Mining.* (1) The middle or thick of something; as, the *holl* of the night.

Holl, *I* hōl; 2 hōl, *n.* 1. **Elias** (?/a1573–1/1646), a German architect. 2. **Frank,** his son, a painter, born at Trier, ?/4 1845–?/a1888), an English subject and portrait-painter.

hol'la, *I* hol'a; 2 hōl'ä (XIII), *interj.* Ho there; hello: used to attract attention. [< F. *hola*, < *ho*, ho, + *la*, there, viz. *ô, ala, là*, hō-là.] **hol'loa,**— **hol'la,** *n.* & *vt.* To shout; also, to incite by shouting. **hol'ło,**— **hol'la,** *n.* A loud call; shout.

hol'land, *I* hol'and; 2 hōl'and, *n.* 1. Unbleached linen, glazed or unglazed, used for window-shades; as, brown *holland*: used sometimes in the plural, but construed as a singular. 2. *pl.* Spirit flavored with juniper alone, especially that made in Holland. 3. [H.] Same as **Holland gin†.** 4†. A closely woven linen cloth made in the Netherlands.

Hol'land, *n.* 1. **Baron** (?/a1705–1/a1774), Henry Fox, an English statesman, father of Charles James Fox. 2. **Bp.** (?/a1586——), an English journalist and author. 3. **Earl** of (1590–?/1649), Henry Rich, an English courtier and royalist soldier, executed. 4. **Henry** (1745?–?/1830), an English architect. 5. **Sir Henry** (?/?1788–?/?1873), an English physician, traveler, and writer. 6. **James** (?/?1800–?/a1870), an English water-color and oil-painter. 7. **John,** Shakespeare's *Henry VI*., a follower of Jack Cade. 8. **Josiah Gilbert** (?/a1819–?/?1881), an American novelist, poet, and moralist; a founder, and, from 1870 to 1881 the editor of *Scribner's Monthly*; pseudonym, **Timothy Titcomb**"; *Bitter-Sweet.* 9. **Lord** (11/a1773–?/a1840), Henry Richard Vassal Fox, an English statesman and writer. 10. **Sir Thomas Erskine** (——1825–?/a1925), an English barrister, professor of international law, and writer; *Elements of Jurisprudence.* 11. A kingdom in N. W. Europe. An extensive tract. See NETHERLANDS. 12. See NORTH HOLLAND; SOUTH HOLLAND. 13. A township and city in Ottawa county, Mich.; seat of Hope College (Reformed Church in America), founded in 1866.

Hol'land, Paris of. A district in Lincolnshire, England, including the former **Holland Fen,** now drained.

Hol'lan-daise', 1 hol'an-dāz'; 2 hōl'an-dāz', *n.* *Cookery.* A sauce made of butter, yolks of eggs, tarragon-leaves, lemon-juice, and grated nutmeg. [< *Holland.*]

Hol'land-er, 1 hol'and-ər; 2 hōl'and-er, *n.* 1. A native of Holland; a Dutchman. 2. A hard, dark-colored, non-absorbent brick; Dutch clinker. 3. *Papermanuf.* A machine for beating paper-pulp, essentially consisting of a cylinder carrying dull knives and rotating in a vat: introduced about 1750.

Hol'land-ish, 1 hol'and-ish; 2 hōl'and-ish, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or relating to Holland; Dutch.

Hol'landsch-Diep', 1 hol'antsh-dīp'; 2 hōl'ântsh-dēp', *n.* The main branch of the mouths of the Waal and Meuse; 15 m. long; between S. Holland and N. Brabant.

Hol'lar, 1 hol'ər; 2 hōl'ăr, **Wenceslaus** (?/a1607–?/a1677). A Bohemian designer and engraver.

Hol'le-ben, 1 hol'lē-ben; 2 hōl'lē-bĕn. **Theodor von** (?/a1838–?/a1913). A German diplomat.

Hol'ler, 1 hol'ər; 2 hōl'er, *v.* & *n.* [Collog.] Halloo; hollo.

Hol'ley, 1 hol'i; 2 hōl'i, *n.* A township, Orleans county, N. Y.

Hol'ley, Marietta (1844–?/a1926), an American novelist; *Josiah Allen's Wife.*

Hol'li-bub'ber, 1 ol'i-bub'ər; 2 ōl'i-bŭb'er, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] A slate-quarry workman who carts away refuse stone.

Hol'li-days-burg, 1 hol'i-dāz-bûrg; 2 hōl'i-dāz-bûrg, *n.* A borough, county-seat of Blair county, Pa.

hol'lie-stitch", 1 hol'i-stich"; 2 hōl'i-stich", *n.* A twisted buttonhole-stitch used in making hollie-point lace. See LACE.

hol'lin, 1 hol'in; 2 hōl'in, *n.* [Manx.] Holly. **hol'lent.**

Hol'ling-worth, 1 hol'ing-wûrth; 2 hōl'ing-wûrth, *n.* An urban district in Cheshire, England: it has textile manufactories.

hol'lo-per, 1 hol'ō-pər; 2 hōl'ō-per, *n.* A trip-hammer.

Hol'lis, 1 hol'is; 2 hōl'is, *n.* 1. **Denzil, Lord** (?/a1599–1/1680), an English parliamentary leader; son of the Earl of Clare; his arrest was denied to Charles I. by Parliament, 1642; ambassador to France, 1663. **Hol'lest.** 2. **Thomas** (1656–1731), an English merchant; a benefactor of Harvard College.

Hol'lis-ter, 1 hol'is-tər; 2 hōl'is-ter, *n.* 1. **Gideon Hiram** (12/a1817–?/a1881), an American historian and poet; *History of Connecticut.* 2. A township and town in San Benito county, Cal. 3. Same as LOCUST, Miss.

Hol'lis-ton, 1 hol'is-tən; 2 hōl'is-tŏn, *n.* A town in Middlesex

hol'lo, 1 hol'ō; 2 hōl'ō, *v.* & *n.* [HOL'LOED; HOL'LO-ING.] Same as HALLOO. **hol'loa; hol'low.**

hol'lo, 1 hol'ō *or* hə-lō'; 2 hōl'ō *or* hə-lō', *n.* & *interj.* An exclamation to attract attention; hallo; halloo.

hol'low, 1 hol'ō; 2 hōl'ō, *vt.* To make hollow, as by cutting, bending, or wearing; excavate or form into a hollow.

Handel, the composer, had a harpsichord, every key of which, by incessant practice, was *hollowed* like the bowl of a spoon.

MATTHEW *Guiding Fix in the World* p. 307. [c. a. 1873.]

hol'low, *a.* 1. Having a cavity within solid substance; not solid; as, a *hollow* tree or rock.

They pictured the earth standing in the center of a *hollow* crystal sphere, in which the stars are fixed like golden nails.

LOCKYER *Elements of Astronomy* intro., p. 9 [A. 1889.]

2. Hollowed, scooped out, or sunken, or having or suggesting that appearance; as, *hollow* eyes; a *hollow* tooth.

Three little hills stood near each other, and down in the midst of them sunk a *hollow* basin, almost mathematically circular.

HAWTHORNE *Wonder-Book* p. 288. [a. 1853.]

3. *Mech.* Having a concave cutting edge; as, a *hollow*-ground razor. 4. Empty or vacant, as if containing nothing; hence, worthless; fruitless; insincere; unmeaning; as, a *hollow* victory; a *hollow* mockery. 5. Resembling sound reverberated from a cavity, or designating such a sound; deep; low; as, a *hollow* groan or roar. 6. Light or open, as having the fibers well spread: said of wool, etc. 7. [Slang.] Complete; unqualified; out-and-out; as, a *hollow* bargain.— **hol'low-backed",** *a.* Sway-backed.— **h.-boned,** *a.* Having hollow bones, as a bird.— **h.-eyed,** *a.* Having sunken eyes.— **hollow-head",** *n.* [Low, U. S.] The black-bellied plover.— **h.-hearted,** *a.* Insincere; deceitful.— **-ness,** *n.*— **h.-horn,** *n.* A disease of cattle characterized by wasting of the core of the horn.— **h.-horned,** *a.* Having the horns hollow, as the *Bovidæ*; cavicorn.— **h.-meat,** *n.* The meat of game and fowls dressed and sold whole. **h.-ware†.**— **h. newel,** the wellhole around which the stairs ascend.— **h.-plane,** *n.* A molding-plane with either a convex or a concave sole.— **hol'low-root",** *n.* 1. An English woodland herb (*Adoxa moschatellina*) with greenish flowers, with musk-scented leaves and greenish or yellowish flowers; the tuberous moschatel. 2. Same as HOLEWORT.— **h. sea,** a long undulation of the surface of the water after a storm; ground-swell.— **h.-spar,** *n.* Same as SCAPOLITE.— **h. square,** a body of infantry formed into a quadrangle facing outward (as to receive cavalry), within which are the officers, baggage, etc.; also, any similar formation, as of wagons.— **h. stock.** 1. A species of false mallow (*Malvaviscus syltenianus*). 2. A plant (*Leonotis nepetæfolia*) of the mint family.— **h.-ware,** *n.* Any manufactured articles having a hollow interior; especially, cast-iron kitchen utensils, as pots and kettles. 2. Same as HOLLOW-MEAT.— **hol'low-ware',** *n.* Same as HOLEWORT.— **hol'low-y,** *a.* Hollow; empty.

hol'low, *n.* 1. Any depression of surface in a body; a cavity or open space, artificial or natural; groove; excavation; pit; den; hollow place or depression. 2. A low spot or tract encompassed by hills or mountains; valley: common in place-names.

To this green *hollow* where the Jordan gains
Peace for a day before the plains.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of the World* bk. i, p. 68. [p. & w. 1891.]

3. Specif.: (1) A molding-plane with either a convex or a concave cutting edge. (2) A concave empty part of a bastion. (3) A recesse-band, particularly if of about 90°; a casement or abacus; cavetto. 4. *Bookbinding.* A form stiffening the back of a book and forming a guide for the case-maker. [< AS. *holh*, hollow.] SYN. see HOLE.

hol'low, *adv.* [Collog.] Completely; thoroughly: sometimes with *all*; as, thus beats me *all hollow*.

hol'low-ay, 1 hol'ō-wē; 2 hōl'ō-wā, **Thomas** (1748–? /a1823). An English engraver.

hol'lowd, *pp.* Hollowed. S. S.

hol'low-ness, 1 hol'ō-nes; 2 hōl'o-nēs, *n.* 1. A hollow manner; insincerity; deceitfully.

hol'low-ness, 1 hol'o-nes; 2 hōl'o-nēs, *n.* 1. The state of being hollow or concave.

Bring not thy *hollowness* To our full feast.
TENNYSON *Harold* act iv, sc. 3.

2. The state of being insincere; deceitfulness.

You might as well try to measure an underdraw as to make a man from Bombay laugh. The *hollowness* of life is ever upon them.

F. MARION CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* ch. 7, p. 143. [MACM. 1882.]

3. The state of being complete; utterness.

hol'lus-chick"le, 1 hol'us-chik'l; 2 hōl'ŭs-chĭk'l, *n.* [Alaska.] A non-breeding male fur-seal from 2 to 7 years old; a bachelor. Compare SEECATCH. **hol'lus-chuk"le.**

hol'ly, 1 hol'i; 2 hōl'y, *n.* [-LIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] 1. A tree or shrub of the genus *Ilex*, with alternate leaves, small, white, single or clustered flowers, and the fruit a red, berry-like drupe with 4 to 6 nutlets.

The American holly (*I. opaca*) is an evergreen tree of the Atlantic States with deep-green, oval, wavy-margined,

spiny-toothed leaves, and brightered berries, continuing on the tree through the winter. The European holly (*I. aquifolium*), of smaller size, has glossier leaves and berries of a brighter red, which are used for the adornment of churches and dwellings at Christmas. The wood of both species is white, heavy, close-grained, and much used for ornamental woodwork. The dichoon holly (*I. dahoon*) is a shrub of the southern United States with entire or sharply serrate oblong leaves. The berries of the holly are poisonous when eaten; the antidote is emetics and coffee.


American Holly.

The earliest mention of *holly* in connection with Christmas embellishment is a carol in la prunes, written about 1450. E. INGERSOLL in *The Chautauquan* Dec., 1890, p. 336.

2. The holm-oak. [< AS. *holen.*]

—California holly, same as TOYON. **—Canadian h.,** same as MOUNTAIN-HOLLY. **— Cape h.,** a handwood South-African shrub (*Olandonium crocosm*), of the family *Celastraceæ*. The bark is used in tanning. **—ground-holly's,** *n.* **1.** The pipsissewa. **2.** The teaberry. **—holly-fern",** *n.* A shield-fern (*Polystichum lonchitis*). **—h.-oak,** *n.* The holm-oak. **—h.-rose,** *n.* A West-Indian shrub (*Turnera ulmifolia*) with yellow flowers, cultivated in greenhouses. **—h.-tree,** *n.* The holly. **—Japanese h.,** an evergreen holly (*Ilex crenata*) adventive in the United States and used for ornamental purposes. It has small unarmed pointed leaves, somewhat resembling box (*Buxus*). **— native h.,** in Australia, a small tree or shrub (*Synplocus thyrsoflora*) of the family *Proteaceæ*, sometimes cultivated in greenhouses for its foliage; or, a spiny-leaved shrub (*Oxylobium trilobatum*) of the bean family; in Tasmania, a shrub (*Aspreyna hirsuta*) of the family *Rubiaceæ*. **— New Zealand h.,** a large spiny-leaved shrub (*Olearia ilicifolia*) of the aster family, having, when healthy, unlobed leaves. **— smooth h.** [Austral.], a tree (*Hedycarya angustifolia*) of the family *Monimiaceæ*. **West-Indian h.†.**

Holly, *n.* **1. James Theodore** (1819–1911). an American colored missionary bishop of Haiti. **2.** A township and village in Oakland county, Mich.

holly, *adv.* Wholly.

holly-hock", *n.* [A-hok-; ? a tall biennial herb (*Althea rosea*) of the family *Malvaceæ*, familiar in country gardens, with large 5- to 7-angled coralate leaves, and large single or double flowers of all shades of color from white to dark purple. It was originally a native of China. [MI. *holthoc*, lit. holy hock, < *holi*, HOLY, + *hoc*, < AS. *hocc*, mallow]. **holly-oak"ii-,** † **holly-hock" disease",** *n.* *Bot.* **1.** The rust due to the fungus *Puccinia malvacearum*, or the blight caused by the fungus *Colletotrichum althææ*. **— h.-rose,** *n.* One of the resurrection-plants (*Selaginella lepidophylla*). **— h.-rust,** *n.* Same as H.-DISEASE. **— h.-tree,** *n.* [Austral.] A small tree or large shrub (*Hibiscus splendens*) with very large rose-colored flowers, sometimes cultivated in greenhouses.


Hollyhock.

Holly Springs, a city, county-seat of Marshall county, Miss.; seat of Rust University (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1866.

holm, † hōlm *or* hōm; ? hōlm *or* hōm (XIII), *n.* **1.** Low, flat land by the side of a stream.

There is usually a *holm* adjacent to the river, studded with villages and gardens. LIVINGSTONE *Mission Trav.*, p. 632. [n. 1868.]

2. A small island in a river. COLERIDGE *Works, Biographia Literaria* (ed. 1), p. 515. [n. 1858.] **3†.** A hill. [< AS. *holm*, island.] **holmet.**

holm², *n.* **1.** The holm-oak. **2.** The holly. [Form of HOLLY.] **— holm'ber"ry,** *n.* [Dial.] The bunberry or broom fruit. **— h.-oak,** *n.* A European evergreen oak (*Quercus ilex*). **— h.-thrush,** *n.* The missel-thrush. **h.-cock†; h.-screech†,** *n.* **— h.-tree,** *n.* The holm-oak. **— holm'en†,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the holm.

Holˈman, ‡ hōl'man; ? hōl'man, **James,** "the Blind Traveler" (¹⁶/₁₁1786–²/₂1857). An English sailor and traveler.

Holme Cultˈram, † hōm kul'trăm. A market-town in the N. Cumberland, England.

Holme Lee, ‡ hōlm lī; ? hōlm lē. Pen-name of Harriet Parr.

Holmes, ‡ hōmz; ? hōlmz, **John** (¹¹/₂₃1763–²/₁1837). an American divine and annalist; father of Oliver Wendell.

2. Mary Jane (*née* Hawes) (1829–¹⁰/₂1907), an American novelist and magazine writer; *Tempest and Sunshine*, etc.

Oliver Wendell (²/₁4 1841–), an American physician, poet, lecturer, and humorous essayist; *Autocrat of the Breakfast-table*. **4. Oliver Wendell** (²/₁4 1841–), an American soldier, jurist, and educator; law; an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1902; son of Dr. Oliver Wendell. **5. Sir Robert** (1622¹/₂1/₂–1692), an English naval commander; took New Amsterdam (New York), 1664. **6. Theophilus Hunter** (¹¹/₁₂1804–²/₁1880), an American Confederate general. **7.** A county in N. W. Wenda; 435 sq. m.; county-seat, Lexington. **8.** A county in central Mississippi; 825 sq. m.; county-seat, Lexington. **9.** An agricultural and mining county in N. E. central Ohio; 430 sq. m.; county-seat, Millersburg. **10.** A peak in the Yellowstone National Park, Wyo., 10,528 ft. high.

Holmes, Augusta Mary Anne (²/₁1847–¹/₂1903). ' A French composer.

Holm'firth, ‡ hōm'fŭrth; ? hōm'fŭrth, *n.* An urban district and town in western Yorkshire, England.

holm'gang", ‡ hōm'gaŋ'; ? hōm'găŋ', *n.* *Ice. Sagas.* duel: from the fact that islands were frequently used as dueling grounds. [< Ice. *holmr*, island + *gangr*, walk.]

holˈmi-um, ‡ hōl'mi-um; ? hōl'mi-ŭm, *n.* A mixture found in gadolinite, believed to be a chemical element—. **holˈmi-a,** *n.* The oxid of holmium.— **holˈmic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to chemical salts containing holmium as a base.

Holˈmö, ‡ hōl'mö; ? hōl'mŭ, *n.* A Swedish island in the Gulf of Bothnia.

holˈmos, ‡ hōl'mes; ? hōl'mŏs, *n.* *Class. Archeol.* **1.** An almost spherical long-stemmed closed vessel. **2.** A drinking-goblet. [Gr., round, smooth stone.]

holˈo-, holˈo-, holˈo-, hol'-; ? hŏl'o-, hŏl'-. From Gr. *holos*, whole: combining forms.— **holˈo-ac"id,** *n.* *Chem.* A supposed combination of an acid oxid not only with water, but with hydrogen peroxid.— **holˈo-a"cral,** *a.* *Math.* Having summits all of which are opposite to similar summits. **— holˈo-ac"yl,** *a.* *Crystal.* Having all the possible axes of symmetry but none of the planes.— **holˈo-bapˈtist,** *n.* *Eccles.* A believer in baptism by immersion.— **holˈo-benˈthic,** *a.* *Zool.* Existing throughout life in the deep sea.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

holˈo-blasˈtic, ‡ hol'o-blas'tik; ? hŏl'o-blăs'tĭc, *a.* *Embryol.* I. Undergoing segmentation throughout the entire mass; wholly germinal, as the ova of all mammals except the monotremes. 2. Of or pertaining to such ova. < HOLO- + Gr. *blastos*, germ.] **— holˈo-blast,** *n.* A holoblastic ovum.— **holˈo-bodˈies,** *n. pl.* Holozoa.

holˈo-branch, *n.* **1.** A fish with complete gills. **2.** A complete gill.— **holˈo-branˈchi-a,** *n. pl. Zool.* In old classifications, a group: (1) of fishes; (2) of cephalans; (3) of polyzoans.— **holˈo-branˈchi-ate,** *a.* **holˈo-branˈchous,** *a.* *Zool.* Having complete gills. **holˈo-branˈchi-ata:.— holoc'a-in,** *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline derivative of para-acetphenetidin, obtained by condensing the latter with phenetidin: recommended as a substitute for cocain.

holˈo-caust, ‡ hol'o-kŏst; ? hŏl'o-cŏst, *n.* **1.** A sacrificial offering burnt whole or wholly consumed: a form of oblation practised by the Jews as well as by pagan nations; hence, the complete sacrifice or surrender of anything as an act of atonement or consecration to God.

Offer not only sacrifices, but *holocausts* unto God.

T. BROWNE *Christian Morals* p. 202. [w. s. 1836.]

2. Wholesale slaughter and destruction by fire and sword, as in war. [< L. *holocaustum*, < Gr. *holokauston*, < *holos*, whole, + *kaustos*, burnt, < *kaiō*, burn.]

— holˈo-caus'tic, *a.* **holˈo-caus'tal†.**

holˈo-cene, ‡ hol'o-sēn; ? hŏl'o-sēn, *n.* *Geol.* The Holocene or Recent epoch, following the Pleistocene epoch, and extending to and including the present time. [< Gr. *holos*, whole, + *kainos*, recent.] **— holˈo-cene,** *a.*

holˈo-cephˈa-lan, *n.* One of the Holocephali fishes.

holˈo-cephˈa-li, ‡ hol'o-sef'a-lī; ? hŏl'o-cĕf'a-lī, *n. pl. Ich.* An order of elasmobranchs including the chimeras and their relatives of the genus *Callorhynchus* (see CALLORHYNCH). The group is very ancient, many species occurring as fossils from the European Jurassic to recent times, when they are fewer than at any previous epoch, and represents an extreme primitive stock whence sprang both the elasmobranchs and the teleostomes. In skeletal characters, brain, oronasal grooves, and certain integumentary features of reproduction, an intestinal spiral valve, etc., the *Holocephali* agree with the elasmobranchs. On the other hand, a specializing tendency toward the *Teleostomi* is manifested in the forward position of the gills and their structure; the existence of opercula and the absence of spiracles, and of a cloaca. "Among the more notable features which mark this limits of the group, mention may be made of the autostylic condition of the skull, probably an adaptive modification induced by the large size of the cranium; the pectoral fins have taken the place of ordinary teeth, and the singular development of anterior and 'frontal' claspers." (BOULANGER.) The surviving holocephalans are nearly all inhabitants of deep water, and little is known of their ecology or habits. **Holˈo-cephˈa-laˈ.— holˈo-cephˈal,** *n.* **— holˈo-cephˈa-lous,** *a.*

Holˈo-chilˈus, *n. pl. Conch.* The *Holostomata*.— **holˈo-chlamˈy-date,** *a.* **holˈo-chlamˈyd-ic,** *a.*— **Holˈo-choˈa-notˈda,** *n. pl. Conch.* A section of nautiloidean cephalopods with a continuous funnel.— **holˈo-choˈanoid,** *a. & n.*— **holˈo-choˈa-nolˈdal,** *a.* **holˈo-choˈa-nitˈlic;.— holˈochorˈdate,** *a.* With a notochord the full length of the body. **— ho-loch'ro-al,** *n.* *Crystal.* Having a complete cover the whole (compound) eye: opposed to *schizochroal*.— **holˈochroneˈ,** *n.* *Math.* Any curve on which a sliding heavy particle will descend to the lowest point in the same time. **— holˈo-clasˈtic,** *a.* *Geol.* Wholly clastic and of aqueous origin: opposed to *hemiclastic*.— **holˈo-crine,** *a.* Wholly used for secretion: applied to those gland-cells whose entire substance is given up as secretory product.— **holˈo-crˈyp-tic.** Hiding or concealing completely; undecipherable: said of a cipher that is unintelligible without a key.— **holˈocrystalˈline,** *a.* *Petrog.* Completely crystallized, the admixture of amorphous material.— **holˈo-dac-tylˈic,** *a.* In prosody, composed altogether of dactyls except the last foot, which is spondaic.— **holˈo-dactˈyl-ic,** *a.* Of dactylic hexameter.— **holˈo-eˈdric,** *a.* *Crystal.* Denoting isomorphism in which two groups are simply isomorphic.

Holˈo-fernes, ‡ hol'o-fĕr'nēz; ? hŏl'o-fĕr'nēz. An Assyrian general; killed by Judith. *Judith* ii, 4. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, a pedantic schoolmaster, supposed by some critics to be intended for Florio. **3.** In Rabelais's *Gargantua*, the hero's pedantic instructor in Paris, who teaches him the alphabet backward.

holˈo-gas'tru-la, *n.* The gastrula of a holoblastic ovum.— **holˈo-gaˈstric,** *a.* **holˈo-gasˈtrous,** *a.* *Zool.* Having a division of land-pulmonates with an entire jaw, as in *Helicidæ*, etc.— **ho-log'na-thous,** *a.*— **holˈo-gonˈic,** *a.* Holoacral. **holˈo-gonˈidˈi-al,** *a.* *Bot.* Wholly gonidial.— **holˈo-graph,** *n.* Writing entirely in the known handwriting of the person in whose name it is issued. [< LL. *holographus*, < Gr. *holographos*, < *holos*, whole, and see -GRAPH.] **holˈo-graphˈic†; holˈo-graphˈi-cal†,** *a.*

The will was *holograph*, for Mr. Utterson . . . had refused to lend the least assistance in the making of it.

R. L. STEVENSON *Dr. Jekyll* p. 14. [n. 1886.]

holˈo-graph, *n.* A document wholly in the handwriting of the person in whose name it appears. At common law a holograph is treated as an ordinary document, as a will inv, or systems derived from it, a holographic document is valid without a notary's seal, the signatures of witnesses, etc.

holˈo-hedˈral, *a.* [< hol'o-hē'dron; ? hŏl'o-hē'dron, *n. Crystal.* A form having the full number of symmetrically arranged planes crystallographically possible.— **holˈo-hedˈral,** *a.* Having all the planes required for complete symmetry.— **holˈo-heˈdric,** *a.* 1. *Math.* Having holohedral isomorphism. 2. Holohedral.— **holˈo-heˈdrism,** *n.* *Crystal.* The state of being holohedrous.

holˈo-hemˈi-heˈdral, *a.* *Crystal.* Denoting hemihedrons in which all the sectants have half instead of the whole number of similar planes.— **holˈo-hexˈa-gonˈal,** *a.* Holozoic.— **holˈo-hexˈa-hedˈral,** *n. pl.* *Crystal.* A division of crystals with a complete tetramorphosis, as in bees, etc. **— holˈo-metˈa-bolˈan, holˈo-metˈa-bolˈic, holˈometabˈo-lous,** *a.*— **holˈo-meˈtab'o-lism,** *n.* Complete metamorphosis: applied to insects, in which all the stages, as in holometabolous insects. **holˈo-meˈtab'o-let";** **holˈo-meˈtab'o-lyˈ.— ho-lom'e-ter,** *n.* A universal measuring instrument.— **Holˈo-metˈo-pa,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* In Brauer's classification, a group of dipterous insects containing the families *Conopidæ* and *Muscidæ*.— **holˈo-morph,** *n.* 1. *Math.* An expression having or imitating, in a specified region, the properties of an integral expression for which these properties hold throughout the entire plane. 2. A holomorphic crystal.— **holˈo-morˈphic,** *a.* 1. *Math.* Of or pertaining to a holomorph. 2. Denoting likeness of form at the ends: a form of holosymmetric crystals.— **holˈo-morˈphism,** *n.* The holomorphic condition. **holˈo-mesˈo-phyl,** *n.* **— holˈo-morˈphonˈtic** *Syst.* The reproduction of a lost member: distinguished from *meromorphistic*.— **Holˈo-myˈa-riˈa,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A division of nematode worms.— **Holˈo-myˈa-riˈan,** *n.* **holˈo-myˈa-riˈan,** *a. & n.* With the muscles of the body-wall undivided.

Ho'lon, ‡ hō'lŏn; ? hō'lŏn, *n.* *Bib. Josh.* xv, 51. [Heb., strong place.]

holˈo-nar-coˈsis, *n.* Profound narcosis.— **holˈo-nomˈic,** *a.* In theoretical mechanics, characterizing a dynamic system in which the constraints are expressed by integral or integrable equations. In a non-holonomic system there are non-integrable differential relations among the coordinates and parameters.— **holˈo-parˈa-site,** *n.* A plant living wholly in a parasitic manner.— **holˈo-parˈa-sitˈic,** *a.*— **ho-lop'athy,** *n.* 1. A disease that affects the entire system. 2. The theory that all disease is due to constitutional causes.— **holˈophane,** *n.* A lamp-reflector or lens-globe having prismatic configurations so arranged on its interior and exterior surfaces that the transmitted light is refracted, reflected, and diffused so as to produce illumination in the desired direction: a trade name.— **holˈo-phanˈic,** *a.*— **holˈo-phanˈous,** *a. Zool.* Fully visible; holometabolic.— **holˈo-phote,** *n.* A lamp for a lighthouse or for submarine exploration, so arranged that all light is utilized and thrown in the desired direction, in the catoptric holophote by reflectors, in the dioptric by refracting lenses, in the catadioptric by both combined.— **holˈo-phoˈtal,** *a.* **holˈo-phoˈtic,** *a.* **holˈophoˈter,** *n.* An apparatus for measuring the total light from any source.— **holˈo-phrase,** *n.* A word used instead of a phrase or to express a phrase; a holophrastic word.

Holophrasms are common in all its [the Algonquin] dialects.

D. WILSON *Prehistoric Man* ch. 24, p. 502. [MACM. 1885.]

— ho-lophˈra-sis, *n.* The expression of a sentence in a single idea in a single word, as in some primitive languages.— **holˈo-phraˈtic,** *a.*

holˈo-phyˈte, *n.* **holˈo-tal.** 2 hōl'o-fīt, *n.* A plant possessing chlorophyl, and therefore capable of manufacturing its own food.— **holˈo-phytˈic,** *a.*

holˈo-plˈa-cus, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of necerinoids with the calyx unsymmetrical, basals and radials fused, and stalk short. **Holˈo-pusˈ,** (*n. g.*) **Holˈo-pidˈi-dæ:.— holˈopod, n.**— **holˈo-podˈa.**— **holˈo-pharˈynx,** *n.* *Biol.* The plants, animals, and other forms of life that, regarded as a class, are wholly aquatic.— **holˈo-plankˈton'ic, holˈo-planc-tonˈic,** *a.*— **holˈo-plexˈi-a.** Complete or general paralysis.— **holˈo-plˈeu-ra.** *n.* Having many pairs of open stigmata, as the tracheal system of most adult insects.— **Ho-lopˈo-da,** *n. pl. Conch.* A section of cephalogasteate gastropods, the foot not including the most families: opposed to *Schizopoda*.— **ho-lop'o-dous,** *a.*— **Holˈops,** *n. Falcon.* An extinct genus of crocodiles, belonging to the family *Teleosauridæ*.— **holˈo-pterˈous,** *a.* Of the Holoptera of North America.— **ho-lop'tic,** *a.* Having the eyes contiguous, as in certain *Diptera*.— **holˈop-tychˈi-an,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or consisting of holoptychius, as a geological stratum.— **Holˈop-tychˈi-us,** *n. pl.* An extinct ganoid family of rhipidistian fishes, especially those with sculptured cycloidal scales, pectoral fins acutely lobate, and dendrodont teeth.— **Holˈop-tychˈus,** *n.* = **holˈop-tychˈi-us.— holˈopus,** *n.* = **holˈop-tychˈi-old,** *a. & n.*— **holˈo-ra-chisˈchi-sis,** *n.* Complete fissation of the spinal canal. **holˈor-rha-chisˈchi-sis;.— holˈo-rhizˈal,** *a.* *Ornith.* Having the basal bones together or only slightly forking, as in the domestic fowl, giving a narrow, oval form to the nostrils.— **holˈorhizˈy,** *n.* = **holˈo-sapˈro-phyte.** *Bot.* A true saprophyte, one that is not a facultative parasite. See under FACULTATIVE.— **holˈo-sapˈro-phyˈtic,** *a.*— **holˈo-seˈrious,** *a.* Covered with a uniform silky or shiny hairs; having a sericeous or silky appearance.— **holˈo-sesˈsile,** *a.* A meteorite composed entirely of metallic iron.— **holˈo-sid-phoˈna,** *n. pl. Conch.* The *Dibranchiata*.— **holˈosˈi-phoˈnate,** *a.*— **holˈo-spaˈtic,** *n. pl. Zool.* A group of compound ascidians in which the body of the ascidiozoid is short, compact, and not divided into regions; also, those above mentioned, whether simple or compound.

— **holˈo-somˈa-tous,** *a.*— **holˈo-spherˈic,** *a.* Relating to the whole earth or globe, or to two parallels of latitude of the same name in different hemispheres.— **holˈo-stasˈis** normal, (*of temperature*).— **holˈo-spon-daˈic,** *a. Anc. Pros.* Composed entirely of spondees: said of a form of dactylic hexameter: opposed to *hemispondaic*.— **holˈo-stelˈ,** *pl. Ich.* An order of ganoid fishes with the skeleton more or less ossified, as in lepidosteids, amiids, and polypterids.— **holˈo-stelˈous,** *a.*— **holˈo-stoˈsis,** *n.*— **ho-los'teous,** *a.* **1.** Having a bony skeleton; composed wholly of bone. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Holostei*.— **holˈo-sterˈic,** *a.* Entirely solid; containing no liquid; as, a *holosteric* barometer.— **Holˈo-stomˈa-ta,** *n. pl. Conch.* The heterbaceous annuls of the family *Siliacaceæ*. They have gymose-umbeliate white flowers, 3 to 5 hypogynous stamens, and the ovary 1-celled and 1-ovuled. **holˈo-stomˈate,** *a.* Having simple, entire mouths, as the cestode worms, feeding on plants.

This classification [*Siphonostomata* and *Holostomata*] is of no particular value. COOKE *Mollusks* in *Cambridge Nat. Hist.* vol. iii, p. 156. [MACM. 1895.]

2. *Protoz.* The *Panistomata*.— **holˈo-stomˈa-tous,** *a.* **1.** Having the mouth entire. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Holostomata*. **holˈo-los'tomate;.— holˈo-stomˈid,** *n.* A holostomous fish. **2.** A holostomatous gastropod.— **Holos'to-mi,** *n. pl. Ich.* A division of fishes, especially a border of symbranchs, in which the mouth is free from the skull, as in amphipnoids.— **Holˈo-stomˈi-dæ,** *n. Helminth.* A family of trematode worms parasitic in birds, reptiles, and mammals, characterized by having the body flat in front and cylindrical posteriorly, and a peculiar armament of suckers. **Ho-los'te-mum,** *n.* (*n. g.*) — **holos'to-mous,** *a.* = **holˈo-stomˈa-tous.** Of or pertaining to the *Holostomi*.— **Ho-los'tra-ca,** *n. pl. Crust.* A division of phyllopods with a complete bivalve shell.— **ho-los'tracan,** *a. & n.*— **holˈo-strˈi-ous,** *a.* Having a full tassle. **2.** A young male or bachelor fur-seal, before acquiring a "harem": Aleutian term.— **ho-los'ty-ly,** *n. Ich.* A fusion of the quadrate with the skull, leaving the second visceral arch disconnected.— **holˈo-stylˈic,** *a.*— **holˈo-stylˈic,** *a.*— **holˈo-symˈmet-ric,** *a.* Wholly symmetrical; holohedral. **holˈo-symˈmet-riˈcal;.— holˈo-symˈmetry,** *n.* Holohedrism.— **holˈo-syˈnac-riˈte,** *n.* Holohedral.— **holˈo-sysˈtol-ic,** *a. Physiol.* Relating to an entire systole.— **holˈo-tarˈsi-a,** *n. pl. Entom.* A section of antliopods, especially a subordinate with membranulate tarsi and moderate antennæ, as in *Scolopendridæ*.— **holˈo-tarˈsian,** *a. & n.*— **holˈo-tesˈser-al,** *a.* Holosymmetric.— **holˈo-tetˈa-nus,** ‡ *Pathol.* A permanent contraction of all the muscles, with rigidity of the whole body.— **holˈotheˈtra-gonˈal,** *a. Ornith.* Having the tarsal envelop entire; booted.

Holˈo-thuˈri-deˈa, ‡ hol'o-thū-rid'ē-a; ? hŏl'o-thū-rĭd'e-a, *n. pl. Echin.* A division of echinoderms, espe-

cially a class with generally worm-like shape, skin-like integument, and circumoral tentacles: including trepangs, sea-cucumbers, sea-slugs, etc. There are two types, represented by the *Holothuria* and the *Synapta*. [< L. *holothurium*, < Gr. *holothourion*, a kind of zoophyte, < *holos*, whole, + *thourios*, *thouros*, rushing, < *thrōskō*, rush.] **Hol'o-thu'ri-a** or **-thū'ri-ə**; **Hol'o-thu'ri-an** or **-thū'ri-ən**; **Hol'o-thu'ri-de** or **-thū'ri-dē**, *n. pl.* **Hol'o-thu'roid**, *a.* and *n.* **Hol'o-thu'ri-oid**, *a.* and *n.* **Hol'o-thu'ri-um**, *n.* [NL.] A holothurian.



1. One of the Holothuria (*Cucumaria frondosa*). 2. One of the Synapta (*S. inhærens*).

ho-lot'o-my, *n.* The complete removal of an organ or part.—**ho-lot'o-ny**, *n. Pathol.* Same as HOLOTOMY.—**hol'o-to'ti-al**, *a.*—**hol'o-tox'ic**, *a.*—**ho-lo'to-py**, *n.* The relation of an organ to the entire body.—**Ho-lo'tri-cha**, *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of ciliate infusorians with cilia nearly uniformly disposed over the surface of the body.—**ho-lot'ri-chal**, **ho-lot'ri-chous**, *a.*—**Ho-lot'ro-cha**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A division of rotifers with an entire trochal disk and an anus.—**ho-lot'ro-chal**, *a.* Completely ciliated.—**ho-lot'ro-chous**, *a.* Pertaining to the *Holotrocha*.—**hol'o-trop'i-cal**, *a.* Designating the tropics as a whole; common to all the tropics: tropicopolitan.—**hol'o-type**, *n.* A complete special individual or specimen from which a species is described.

hol'our, *n.* A whoremonger.

hol-ox'id, *n. Chem.* Any substance supposed to contain oxygen in the molecular form of HOLOXYL, *a.* Wholly like an animal; as, *holozoic* nutrition: opposed to *holophytic*.

holp, **holp'en**, † a hŏlp, hōlp'n; 2 hōlp, hōlp'n [Archaic], *imp.* of HELP, *v.*

He hath *holpen* his servant Israel. *Luke* i, 54.

hol'som', **hol'sum'**, *a.* Wholesome.

Holst, † hōlst; 2 hōlst, Hans Peter (10/11 1811–3/4 1893). A Danish poet and novelist.

Hol'stein', † hōl'stīn, *n.* A former Danish duchy; at one time in the Germanic Confederation and in the old German Empire; now part of Schleswig-Holstein as a province of Prussia; 3,237 sq. m.

Hol'stein', *n.* One of a breed of large, usually black-and-white, short-horned cattle, originally from Schleswig-Holstein, valued for their beef and their milk; furnishing a larger quantity of the latter than any other breed. See plate of CATTLE, fig. 10.

Hol'stein-Got'tor-slan, † hōl'stīn-frē'sən; 2 hōl'stīn-frē'zhən, *a.* Pertaining to or coming from the Prussian province of Holstein and the Dutch province of Friesland.

Holste'nius, † hōl-stē'nĭ-us, *n.* A German scholar (1596–1661); librarian of the Vatican.

Hol'ster, † hōl'stər; 2 hōl'stər, *n.* **1.** A leather pistol-case, worn on the holster, or carried at the saddle-bow. **2.** In rolling-mills, the framework in which the rolls are secured.

Another girdle or belt . . . contained a pair of the smallest sized pistols, in *holsters* nicely made to fit.

Cooper, *Prairie* p. 121. [N. M. & CO.]

[< D. *holster*.] —**hols'ter-pipe''**, *n.*

The slender part of a holster, which holds the barrel of the pistol.

hol'sters'ful, † hōl'stərz-fōōl; 2 hōl'stərz-fōōl, *a.* Furnished with a holster.

Hol'ston, † hōl'stən; 2 hōl'stən, *n.* A river in S. W. Virginia and E. Tennessee; flowing 200 m. to the Tennessee river.

Hols'worthy, † hōlz'wŭr-thĭ, 2 hōls'wŭr-thy, *n.* An urban district and market-town in W. Devonshire, England.

holt, *obs. imp. pret.* and *pp.* of HOLD, *v.*, holdeth.

holt‡, † hōlt; 2 hōlt, *n.* **1.** A wooded hill.

Let his foot, in his youth, climb the green *holts* of England.

Burges-Short, *Queen's Herald* p. 148. [S. & S. 1867.]

2. A group of trees; a wood or grove. [< AS. *holt*.]

holte†.

holt‡, *n.* [Dial., U. S.] A hold or grasp.

Holt, **Hamilton** (4/5 1872–), an American journalist; managing editor of the *Independent* since 1897. **2. Henry** (4/5 1840–3/11 1926), an American publisher and author. **3. John** (12/24 1662–3/5 1710), an English lawyer; Lord Chief Justice. **4. Joseph** (1/5 1807–8/18 94), an American lawyer, and statesman. **5.** A county in N. W. Missouri, 460 sq. m.; county-seat, Oregon. **6.** A county in N. Nebraska; 2,410 sq. m.; county-seat, O'Neill. **7.** An island in Low archipelago, Pacific ocean.

Holt'ia, † hōl'shĭ-ə; 2 hōl'tĭ-a, *n.* [NL.] An earthenware jar of archaic design for storing grain.

Hol'ton, † hōl'tən; 2 hōl'tən, *n.* A city; county-seat of Jackson county, Kan.; seat of Campbell College (non-sectarian); founded in 1859. Map: Missouri, G 1.

Höl'ty, † hŭl'tĭ; 2 hŭl'ty, **Ludwig Heinrich Christoph** (12/21 1748–2/1776). A German lyric poet.

ho'lus-bo'lus, † hō'lŭs-bō'lŭs; 2 hō'lus-bō'lus, *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] The whole lot or quantity [Pseudo-Latin, < WHOLE.] —**ho'lus-bo'lus**, *adv.* All together; at a gulp.

Ho-wan', † hō-wän', 2 hō-wän', *n.* An ancient city in Persia; the former Calah, *Gen.* x, 11.

how'et, *a.* Hollow.

ho'ly, *n.* The holy; holiness; canonize.

ho'ly, † hō'lĭ; 2 hō'ly, *a.* [HO'LI-ER; HO'LI-EST.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by holiness; free from sin and perfect in righteousness and purity, or approximating that condition; of great or absolute moral purity and spiritual excellence; preeminently or absolutely good; morally excellent; pure: in the relative sense said of man, in the absolute of God; as, a *holy* man; a *holy* life; the *Holy* Scriptures.

Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty. *Rev.* iv, 8.

2. Set apart for the service of God or for sacred uses; consecrated; hallowed; sacred; as, a *holy* day; a *holy* place; a *holy* office; *holy* vestments.

At times, I see upon sweet pale faces
A light begin
To tremble, as if from *holy* places
And shrines within.
WHITTIER *My Soul and I* st. 21.

[< AS. *hālig*, < *hāl*, whole.]

Syn.: blessed, consecrated, devoted, hallowed, sacred, set apart. *Sacred* is applied to that which is to be regarded as inviolable on any account, and so is not restricted to divine things; therefore in its lower applications it is less than *holy*. That which is *sacred* may be made so by institution, decree, or association; that which is *holy* has in its own nature, possessing intrinsic moral purity, and, in the highest sense, absolute moral perfection. God is *holy*; his commands are *sacred*. *Holy* may be applied also to that which is *hallowed*-as, "the place whereon thou standest is *holy* ground," *Ex.* iii, 5. In such use *holy* is more than *sacred*, as if the very qualities of a spiritual or divine presence were imparted to the place in fact. *Divine* has been used with great looseness, as applying to anything eminent or admirable, in the line either of goodness or of mere power, as to eloquence, music, etc., but there is a commendable tendency to restrict the word to its higher sense, as designating that which belongs to or is worthy of the Divine Being. See DEVOUT; PERFECT; PURE.—Ant.: abominable, common, cursed, impure, polluted, secular, unconsecrated, unhallowed, unholy, unsanctified, worldly.

—holy bark, same as CASCARA SAGRADA. See BARK², *n.*

—h. basil, an East-Indian annual (*Ocimum sanctum*) with hairy, purplish stem, growing about a foot high, and pale-purple flowers; planted about Hindu temples.—**h. bread**, the bread used in the eucharist or antedoron.—**h. Brotherhood**, a Spanish religious organization. See HERMANDAD.—**H. City.** 1. A city which represents the fountainhead or chief center of influence in a religion, as Jerusalem for Jews and all Christians alike, Rome for Roman Catholics, Mekka for Mohammedans, Benares for Hindus, Lhasa for Lamaists, and Moukden for most Buddhists. **2.** [Austral.] Adelaide, S. Australia.—**h. communion**, the eucharist or Lord's Supper.—**H. Cross day**, in Scottish use, the fourteenth day after Easter, observed to commemorate the exaltation (A.D. 628) of what was claimed to be the cross of Christ; Holy Rood day.—**h.-cross toad**, same as CATHOLIC TOAD.—**h. day**, the cup for the consecrated wine at the eucharist.—**h. day**, a sacred day (as the Sabbath), or one set apart for religious uses or observed in honor of some sacred person or event.—**ho'ly-day''s**, *n. A* holiday. **2.** *pl.* [*Exot. Ch.*], an intrenched camp or fortress.—**h. Ghost**, same as HOLY SPIRIT.—**h.-Ghost pear**, the avocado or alligator-pear, Sea Island cotton, a variety with smooth, sparse seeds.—**h. penny.**—**H.-Ghost plant**, the dove-plant.—**H. Grail**, see GRAIL.—**h. hay.** 1. Sainfoin. **2.** Lucern.—**h. herb**, the BETONY.—**h. hervain** (*Verbena officinalis*), same as HERB-OF-GRACE.—**H. House**, the small stone house preserved in a church at Loreto, Italy, believed to have been the home of Mary, the mother of Jesus, at Nazareth, and carried by angels to Loreto in 1294.—**h. Innocents**, see INNOCENTS. **2.** One who shows piety.—**H. Land**, Palestine, the ancient home of the Jews and cradle of Christianity.—**h. loaf**, same as HOLY-BREAD.—**H. Maid of Kent**, the Nun of Kent, Elizabeth.—**H. Mother of the Russias**, a name applied to Moscow.—**h. Office**, see under OFFICE.—**h. of holies.** 1. The innermost apartment of the Jewish tabernacle and the temple, in which the ark of the covenant was kept, and into which only the high priest could enter, and he only on the day of atonement. **2.** *fig.* The most holy place.

The *Holy of Holies* in the Tabernacle was a cube, 10 cubits each way: in the Temple it was 20 cubits [30 feet].

W. Simpson, *Rock, Temple, and Tomb* p. 197. [R. M. & CO. 1890.]

2. The bema, or sanctuary, of the Oriental churches. In a Nestorian church it is a place at the eastern end containing nothing but a cross, and no one may enter it.—**h. oil**, the chrism of the Roman Catholic and Greek churches.—**h. One**, God: Christ.—**h. orders**, the state of being ordained to the ministry of a church: a term used chiefly in the Anglican, Eastern, and Roman Catholic churches.—**H. Orthodox Catholic Apostolic Eastern Church**, the official designation of the Byzantine or Greek Church.—**h. place** (*Script.*), the eastern or innermost apartment of the tent or tabernacle of the Jews.—**h. places**, places rendered sacred by the presence and labors of founders of religions, by the death or tombs of martyrs, or by the presence of holy relics.—**H. Rood**, the cross of the Crucifixion: a name in memorial remembrance of the channel in many Roman Catholic churches.—**H. Rood day.** 1. Holy Cross day. **2.** The Invention of the Cross (May 3).—**h. sacrifice**, the eucharist.—**h. salt** (*Eupatorium cannabinum*).—**H. Saturday** (*Eccl.*), the Saturday before Easter Sunday.—**h. seed**, the wormseed.—**h. shrub**, the spicebush.—**h. spirit**, the Holy Spirit (*Eccl.*), the Comforter or Paraclete promised by Christ to abide with and guide his disciples; the third person of the Trinity.—**h.-spirit plant**, same as DOVE-PLANT.—**H. Thursday.** *Eccl.* **1.** Ascension day. **2.** Thursday of Holy Week, or Maundy Thursday.—**h. wars**, wars to defend or extend the domination of a religion; the Crusades.—**H. Week**, the week before Easter.—**ho'ly-wood''**, *n.* A West-Indian tree (*Guaiacum sanctum*) nearly allied to lignum-vitæ.—**H. Writ**, the Scriptures.

Ho'ly Cross', the name of a peak of the Saguache range, Colorado; 14,006 ft. high; named from two intersecting snow-filled ravines which at a distance resemble a white cross.

ho'ly-dam†, *n.* Halidom.

Hol'y-head, † hŏl'ĭ-hĕd; 2 hŏl'y-hĕd, *n.* An urban district and seaport in Holyhead Island, Anglesey county, Wales.

Ho'ly Is'land. 1. An island-like peninsula on the North Sea; 8 m. from Berwick, England; the monastic residence of St. Cuthbert. **2.** A name applied to various islands in Galway bay and Rügen, but especially Ireland, from her many saints.

Hol'yoke, † hŏl'yōk; 2 hŏl'yōk, *n.* A manufacturing city in Hampden county, Mass.; seat of many paper-mills.

Holy Rollers. [Colloq., U. S.] A sect of religious enthusiasts who, stimulated by fervor, display great emotional excitement.

Ho'ly-rood House, † hō'lĭ-rūd; 2 hō'ly-rōōd. A palace in Edinburgh, Scotland; a former residence of the Scottish kings: once an abbey; burned and rebuilt.

ho'ly-stone'', † hō'lĭ-stōn'; 2 hō'ly-stōn', *vt.* [-STONED'; -STON'ING.] To scrub, as a ship's deck, with holystone.

ho'ly-stone'', *n. Naut.* A large flat piece of soft sandstone, with a rope attached to each end, by means of which it is backward and forward along a vessel's wet deck, to scour it.

Hol'y-well, † hŏl'ĭ-wel; 2 hŏl'y-wĕl, *n.* An urban district and market-town in Flintshire, N. Wales: so called from St. Winifred's well in the locality, reputed to effect miraculous cures.

Hol'zer, † hōl'tsər; 2 hōl'tser, **Johann Evangelist** (1709–1740). A German engraver and fresco-painter.

hom-. See HOMO-.

ho'ma, † hō'mə; 2 hō'ma, *n.* [Zend.] In the Zoroastrian religion, a sacrificial drink, held in high honor. Same as the Hindu SOMA.

Hom''a-can'thi, † hem'ə-kan'thī; 2 hōm'a-cān'thī, *n. pl. Ich.* A division of acanthopterygian fishes with the dorsal and anal spines symmetrical and depressible directly backward, as in labrids, etc. [< HOM- + Gr. *akantha*, spine.] —**hom''a-can'thi-an**, *a.*

Hom''a-co-don'ti-dæ, † hom'ə-kō-don'tĭ-dē; 2 hōm''a-co-dōn'ti-dē, *n. Paleon.* An American Eocene family of small five-toed ungulates, with homodont dentition and relationship to the primitive swine. [NL.] —**hom''a-co-don'**, *n.* (t. g.) [< HOM- + Gr. *akis*, point, + *odous*, tooth.]

hom'age, † hom'ĭ; 2 hōm'ag (XIII), *v.* [HOM'AGED; HOM'AG-ING.] **I.** *trans.* To acknowledge or profess fealty to; do reverence to; pay homage to.

II. *t.* To profess fealty; pay respect or reverence.—**hom'age-a-bler**, *a.* Obliged to pay homage.

hom'age, *n.* **1.** Respect exhibited by outward action; reverential regard or worship; deference; obeisance.

In Hindostan, religious *homage* is paid by prostrating the body at full length, so that the two knees, the two hands, forehead, nose and chock all touch the earth at the same time.

ADAM CLARKE *Commentary, Matt.* ii, 2.

2. *Feudal Law.* (1) The ceremony by which a tenant of lands publicly acknowledged to his lord the tenure under which he held them, and which entitled him to protection at the hands of his lord, as the obligation of homage was strictly mutual.

Homage . . . consisted in kneeling, in the presence of his fellow vassals, before his lord, and declaring in the formula prescribed, that he became his HOMO . . . or man.

EMORY WASHBURN *Am. Law of Real Property* vol. i, p. 19.

(2) The assembly of free tenants of a manor for duty in a court-baron. [< OF. *hommage*, < LL. *hominaticum*, service of a vassal, < L. *homo* (*homin-*), man.] **hom-ag'i-um**, *n. pl.* Same as HOMAGE, **2.** ALLEGIANCE.—**hom'age-ju''ry**, *n. Feudal Law.* A jury in a court-baron composed of tenants of the lord of the manor to determine controversies relating to the manorial lands.

hom'ag-er, † hom'ĭ-jər; 2 hōm'ag-er, *n.* One who does homage or holds land under tenure of homage.

The king of Navarre afterwards came with a number of men at arms to serve for the land he held in France, and for which he was a *homager* to the king.

SIDNEY LEE *Dunlop Bey's Froissart* p. 68. 1879.

hom'a-lo-, † hem'ə-lō-; 2 hōm'a-lo-. FROM Gr. *homalos*, even, level (< *homos*, same): a combining form.—**Ho-mal'o-bus**, *n. Bot.* A large genus of mainly western American shaccous herbs closely related to *Astragalus*, but differing in having the pods fastened to the end of inflexed stalks.—**Ho'ma-lo-cen'chrus**, *n.* Same as LEBRSIA.—**Hom''a-lo-do-the'ri-a**, *n. pl.* A suborder of toxodont hoofed mammals with rudimentary and secondarily shaved-off feet and no canine or incisive series, including two families whose remains have been found only in tertiary beds of the Argentine Republic.—**hom''a-lo-do-the're-an**, *a.* and *n.*—**hom''a-lo-do-the'ri-an**, *a.*—**Hom''a-lo-do''the-ri'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* A Middle Tertiary family of homalodotherian mammals with a large skull and distinctly vertebral centra, found in the Santa Cruz formation of the Argentine Republic. **Hom''a-lo-do-the's ri-um**, *n.* (t. g.) **Hom''a-lo-don''to-the-ri'i-dæ**.—**hom''a-lo-do-the'ri-id**, *n.*—**Hom''a-lo-gon'a-tæ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A group name of tubinarial birds with the palatine muscle, as the fowls and parrots.—**hom''a-lo-gon'a-tous**, *a.*

No bird that is 'Anomalogonatous' has ever a tufted oil-gland to the coccix, though this combination is nearly always found in the *Homalogonatous* birds. . . . The grand division into Homalo- and Anomalogonatæ was primarily made by Mr. Garrod.

W. A. FORBES in *The Field* (London) Dec. 1, 1877, p. 28.

—hom''a-lo-graph'ic, *a.* **1.** Same as HOMOLOGRAPHIC. **2.** Of or pertaining to homalography.—**hom''a-log'ra-phy**, *n.* The demonstration of mathematical structures by means of plane sections of bodies.—**Hom''a-lo-gyr'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of prionoglossate gastropods having no ctenidia, three rows of lingual teeth, the median quadrangular and exquisite, and the lateral transverse plates, and a planorbiform shell. **Hom''a-lo-gy'ra**, *n.* (t. g.) —**hom''a-gyr'id**, *n.*—**hom''a-lo-gyr'oid**, *a.* and *n.*—**hom''a-lo'id**, *n. Math.* A region of homaloidal space.—**hom''a-lo'i-dal**, *a. Math.* Having no curvature; flat: designating a space having the properties of that in which our universe exists, but of any number of dimensions.

Thus limiting the number of the species of space . . . to three, viz.: spherical space with a positive curvature, pseudo-spherical space with a negative curvature, and homaloidal space with a curvature equal to zero.

J. D. STALLO *Concepts of Modern Physics* p. 220. [L. 1882.]

—Hom''a-lop'sis-ce, *n. pl.* A family of colubroidean serpents, especially those with hypapophyses spinous to caudal region, including many water-snakes. **Hom''a-lop'sis**, *n.* (t. g.) —**hom''a-lop'sid**, *n.*—**hom''a-lop'soid**, *a.* and *n.*—**a-lop'ter-a**, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Pupipara*.—**hom''a-lop'ter-ous**, *a.*—**Hom''a-lo-ster'ni-i**, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Ratitæ*.—**hom''a-lo-ster'nal**, *a.*

Ho'mas, † hō'məs; 2 hō'mas, *n.* [Heb.] *Bib. I Chron.* i, 39.

Ho-mar'i-dæ, † ho-mar'ĭ-dē; 2 ho-mär'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of astacoidean macrurans having large mastigobranchiæ, with pectodactyl pleopods and all the feet except the hindmost pereiopods; lobsters. **Hom'a-rus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< OF. *hommar*, < LG. *hummer*, lobster.] —**hom'a-rid**, *n.*—**hom'a-roid**, *a.* and *n.*—**hom'a-roi-dea**, *n. pl.* Same as MACROURA.—**-like**; of or pertaining to the *Homaroidea*.—**ri'ne**, *n.* A lobster.

hom''a-tom'ic, † hom'ə-tom'ĭk; 2 hōm'a-tōm'ic, *a. Chem.* Composed of similar atoms.—**hom''a-tom'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hom''a-tro-pine, † hō ma-trō-pīn, -pĭn *or* -pēn, *n.* **ho-mat'ro-pine**, † măt'ro-pīn, -pĭn *or* -pēn, *n. Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{16}H_{21}NO_3$) contained in the root of belladonna and prepared from it and atropine, and sometimes used medicinally. [< HOM- + ATROPIN.] **hom''a-tro'pi-al**, † hom'ə-trō'pĭ-əl; 2 hōm'a-trō'pi-al, *a.* [equal axes; homaxonal.

hom'a-tu-al, † hom'ə-tū'ə-əl; 2 hōm'a-tū'a-al, *a.* Having all axes equal. **2.** Homaxonal.

Hom''ax-o'ni-a, † hom'ăks-ō'nĭ-ə; 2 hōm'aks-ō'ni-a, *n. pl. Biol.* Forms having all axes equal. < HOM- + Gr. *axōn*, axle.] —**hom''ax-o'nal**, *a.* —**hom''ax-o'nic**, *a.* Same as HOMAXONIA. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Homaxonia*. **hom''ax-on'ic**†.

Hom'berg, † hom'bərg; 2 hōm'berh, **Wilhelm** (1/5 1652–9/14 1715). A German physician and chemist who discovered boracic acid.

hom'bre, † hem'br; 2 hōm'br, *n.* **1.** [Sp. Am.; P. I.] Man: used especially as a jovial hail. **2.** [Rare.] The game of ombre.

Hom'burg, † hom'bûrg *or* (*G.*) hom'bŭrh; 2 hōm'bûrg *or* (*G.*) hōm'bŭrh, *n.* A town and health-resort with mineral springs in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia.

home, † hōm; 2 hōm, *v.* [HOMED; HOM'ING.] **I.** *t.* To carry or bring home; send home; as, to *home* a pigeon.

II. *i.* To have or occupy a home; dwell; also, to go or fly home, as a carrier-pigeon. See HOMING.

home, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to one's home or country; domestic as opposed to foreign; as, *home* life; *home* productions. **2.** Going straight to the point or mark; personal; effective; as, a *home* blow or thrust.

The *home* truths of the navy, young, vigorous faith. E. E. HALE *Man Without a Country, Old and New* p. 111. [N. BROS. 1888.]

3. In games, races, etc., of or pertaining to the home or goal; reaching the goal; as, a *home* run. See HOME, *n.*

home[1], *n.* **1.** One's fixed place of abode; the dwelling-place of a person and his family; a family residence; also, the *place* in which one was brought up; *as*, he does business in town, but his *home* is in the country; one's old *home*. **2.** Hence, a place or abode of affection, peace, and rest; a congenial abiding-place.

Where we love is *home*,
Home that our feet may leave, but not our hearts.
HOLMES *Homesick in Heaven* st. 5.

3. The locality or country in which a person or his ancestors were born, or in which one dwells or has dwelt. Specif.: (1) One's native country; fatherland; also, the country of one's ancestors; as, New England, the *home* of the Puritan; England, the usual *home* of many Americans. (2) Among British colonists, the mother country; as, we live in India and send our children *home* to be educated. **4.** The region or locality where anything is commonly or habitually found; the place where a thing is indigenous; a seat; habitat.

Freedom has its favorite *home* on the mountains or by the sea.
BANCROFT *Hist. United States* vol. v, p. 93, 1st ed., N. Y. & co., 1876.

5. Any place of rest or shelter. Especially: (1) An establishment where needy or afflicted persons are sheltered or cared for; as, a soldiers' *home*; an orphans' *home*. (2) One's final resting-place; especially in the phrase *one's long home*. (3) The eternal abode of the soul; the future state.

Thou thy worldly task hast done,
Home art gone, and ta'en thy wages.
SHAKESPEARE *Cymbeline* act iv, sc. 2.

6. In games: (1) The point that must be reached in order to win or to score in various games, as in baseball, the *home* base; in lacrosse, the position of a player who stands just in front of his opponent's goal; in athletics, the finishing-point of a contest, especially a cross-country run; in many varieties of tag, the goal or bye; in many games with counters, the section of the board toward or into which the counters are played. (2) Hence, in some games, as in lacrosse, the player who stands at such a point. [< AS. *hām*, home.] **hom**, *n.*

Syn.: abode, domicil, dwelling, fireside, habitation, hearth, hearthstone, house, ingleside, residence. *Abode*, *dwelling*, and *habitation* are used with little difference of meaning to denote the place where one habitually lives; *abode* and *habitation* belong to the poetic or elevated style. Even *dwelling* is not used in familiar speech; a person says "my *house*," "my *home*," or more frequently "my *residence*." *House*, from the Anglo-Saxon, denoting originally a *dwelling*, came to mean an endeared *dwelling* as the scene of domestic love and happy cheerful activity; by a sense to which there is an increasing tendency to restrict the word — desirably so, since we have other words to denote the mere dwelling-place; we say "The wretched tenement could not be called *home*," or "The humble cabin was dear to him as the *home* of his childhood."

Home's not merely four square walls,
Tho with pictures hung and gilded;
Home is where affection calls —
Where the heart has built.

Thus the word comes to signify any place of rest and peace, and especially heaven, as the soul's peaceful and eternal dwelling-place. See synonyms for *colony* and *domicile*.

— at home. **1.** At one's own abode or lodgings. **2.** In one's own country. **3.** Unconstrained or unreserved, as in one's own house; at ease; as, to feel or to make oneself *at home*. **4.** Having a thorough familiarity or knowledge; conversant; as, *at home* on a subject. **5.** Prepared to receive callers; as, to be *at home* to one's friends: often used substantively, in the sense of a reception; as, to give an *at home*.

— home-and-home, *a.* [Eng.] *Sports.* Characterizing competitions held alternately on the grounds of two rival clubs; as, *home-and-home* matches. **— h. base,** in baseball, the base beside which the batter stands, and to which he returns after making the round of the bases in scoring a run.

— home-bird, *n.* One who loves his original home.

A child brought up in its *home* surroundings: *or* any grown person who particularly loves to be at home. — **h.-born,** *a.* Native to the home; derived through the home; *home-born* joys. — **h.-bound,** *a.* Homeward-bound. **2.** Tied or confined to the home; as, *home-bound* by domestic duties. — **h.-bred,** *a.* Bred at home; hence, simple, artless, domestic, or unsophisticated. — **h.-brew,** *n.* Malt liquor brewed at home. — **h.-brewed,** *a.* — **h.-coming,** *n.* A coming home, or the festivities attendant on the reception of an important personage on his return; all made merry at the *home-coming*. **h.-comer,** — **h. counties** [Eng.], the counties nearest London: Essex, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey, sometimes including Hertford and Buckingham. — **H. Department,** one of the executive departments of the British government, charged with supervision of home affairs, as the administration of prisons, the police, etc. The head is a member of the ministerial cabinet, and is designated as "Secretary of State for the Home Department," commonly shortened to "Home Secretary." His official place of business is known as the Home Office. — **h.-dwelling,** *n.* Remaining or disposed to remain at home; as, a *home-dwelling* housewife. — **h. farm,** a farm which the owner occupies, or works himself, in distinction from those which he rents out; especially one contiguous to the mansion or farmhouse, as distinguished from outlying or separated tracts: a term used chiefly in England. — **h.-felt,** *a.* Felt as belonging inwardly; private. — **h. field.** **1.** A field close to the residence of the farmer or owner. **2.** Same as HOME GROUNDS. — **h.-folks,** *n. pl.* [Colloq., U. S.] Relatives; sometimes including neighbors. — **h. grounds,** grounds used for sports, as baseball, regarded as the property of a club or organization located in the same town or place; as, the first game was played on the *home grounds*. — **h.-keeping,** *a.* Home-dwelling. — **home'land',** *n.* One's native land. — **h. lot** [U. S.], the enclosure in which the owner's dwelling stands, as distinguished from the remainder of a farm. — **h.-made,** *a.* Of household or domestic manufacture, as distinguished from factory or foreign make; as, a *home-made* chair; *home-made* glass. — **h. plate** (*baseball*), same as HOME BASE. — **h. rule,** the ordering and administering of local affairs in any part of a country or civil state by legislative and ministerial authorities chosen by the people of that part, as distinguished from the government of the domain, sovereignty, at least nominally, the form of government advocated for Ireland by the Irish Nationalist party; a native Parliament for a certain amount of local legislation, leaving general legislation to the imperial Parliament.

On May 19, 1870, . . . a meeting was held in Dublin of representative Irishmen of all creeds, and of all political and religious creeds. . . . The words 'Home Rule' were used by some one, and they became at once the Shibboleth of the new party.
J. H. MCCARTHY *Engl. Under Gladstone* p. 96. (c. & w. 1885.)

— h.-ruler, *n.* One who favors home rule, especially in Ireland. — **h. run.** **1.** In baseball, a run in which the batter makes the round of the bases and scores without being obliged to make a stop at any base on the way. **2.** A run or return home, or to the starting-point. — **h. speaking,** direct and effective argument or appeal. — **h.-stretch,** *n.* The last part of a race-course before the winning-post is reached. — **h.-thrust,** *vt.* To make a home thrust: deal an effective blow. — **h.-thrust,** *a.* — **h.-town,** *n.* The town of one's birth or residence. See HOME, *n.*, 3. — **h.-wind,** *n.* A wind that sets toward home.

Me men call the *home-wind*, For I bring the English home.
RUDYARD KIPLING *The English Flag* st. 10.

— inside-h., *n.* *Lacrosse.* A player stationed near the cross-line, whose duty it is to endeavor to make goals. **in-home',** — **long h.,** the grave. — **out's-h.,** *n.* *Cricket.* A player stationed next to the inside-home and having similar duty. **out-home';** — **to h.** [PROV. U. S.], at home: in accordance with.

home[2], *n.* The homelyn.

Home, n. 1. Daniel Douglas (?/₁₀1833–?/₁₀1886), a Scottish spiritualistic medium, who lived when young in the United States and later in Europe; performed feats of levitation. **2. Sir Everard** (?/₁₀1756–?/₁₀1832), a Scottish surgeon. **3. Henry,** see KAMES, LORD. **4. John** (?/₁₀1722–?/₁₀1808), a Scottish preacher, dramatist, and historian; *Douglas*. **5. Robert** (?/₁₀1837–?/₁₀1879), an English engineer, officer, diplomatist, and writer on tactics.

home, *adv.* **1.** To or at home; as, let us go *home*; *home* at last. **2.** To the place or point intended; to the mark; hence, close; closely; intimately; as, to drive a nail *home*; to thrust a dagger *home*. **3.** *Naut.* Toward a vessel; also, away from its hold: said of an anchor.

Every word was driven *home* by the grand self-consciousness of the speaker. GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 720. (n. 1875.)

home'born, *a.* Native; indigenous. See under HOME[1], *n.*

home'fish, *a.* Same as HOMISH.

home'keep'ing, *a.* Same as under HOME[1], *n.*

Ho'mel, [hō'mel; 2 hō'mel], *n.* A town in Moghilef government, Russia.

home'less, [hōm'les; 2 hōm'lĕs, *a.* Having no home.

Homeless the hard who have no hold: said of an anchor.
W. H. C. HOSMER *Poems* i. 9.

— home'less-ly, *adv.* **— home'less-ness,** *n.*

home'like', [hōm'laik'; 2 hōm'lik', *a.* Possessing similarity to the comforts of home; comforting and restful. **— home'like'ness,** *n.*

home'li-ness, [hōm'li-nes; 2 hōm'li-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being homely; plainness or coarseness; lack of refinement or beauty; rudeness.

The man of *imagination* is *sometimes* repelled by its [the Bible's] frequent *homeliness*, its unpoetic realism.
JOHN FISKE *Myths and Myth-Makers* p. 396: (s. 1874.]

2. The quality of being homelike.

Homeliness in its true sense is a word that applies to nearly all English social virtues, such as comfort, order, affectionate care and toil, saturated with rural and domestic contentment.
BURROUGHS *Fresh Fields* p. 160. (n. m. & co. 1885.]

3†. Care; attention; intimacy; familiarity.

home'ly, [hōm'li; 2 hōm'ly, *a.* [HOME'LI-ER; HOME'LI-EST.] **1.** Having a familiar, every-day character; plain and simple; unpretentious; rude; as, *homely* manners.

Go, work, hunt, serve!
Then scorn a *homely* dinner, if you can.
POPE *Imitations of Horace* satire ii, l. 12.

2. Having plain features; not handsome or comely; as, a *homely* boy. **3.** Pertaining to or characteristic of the home or household; homelike; domestic; also, intimate; familiar.

The standard of *homely* is a commerce, the most strict and *homely* that can be loined. EMERSON *Essays, Friendship* in first series, p. 166. [n. m. & co. 1890.]

4. [Eng.] Attached to home, or giving one's chief attention to home matters; exemplifying the higher domestic qualities or virtues; as, the *homely* housewife. — **home'li-ly,** *adv.* [Rare.] In a homely manner; plainly; inelegantly. **— home'ly,** [Archaic] *adv.*

home'lyn, [hōm'lin; 2 hōm'lyn, *n.* A European ray (*Raia maculata*), esteemed for its flesh.

home'made', *a.* See under HOME[1], *n.*

ho'me-o-. Same as HOMŒO-.

ho'me-och'ro-nous, *a.* *Biol.* Same as HOMOCHRONOUS.

ho'me-o-dē'sis, [hō'mē-ō-dē'sis; 2 hō'mē-ō-dē'sis, *n.* *Math.* A shell contained between two similar and similarly placed surfaces. [< Gr. *homoios*, like (< *homos*, same), + -ODE.] — **ho'me-o-dĕt'ic,** *a.* — **ho'me-o-dĕt'al,** *a.* Pertaining to or possessing homeodesis; of any geometrical extent which is similarly constituted at all points, so as to be susceptible of movement at any point without distortion of the whole. — **ho'me-o-dĕt'ic-al-ly,** *adv.*

ho'me-o-ki-ně'sis,] hō'mē-o-ki-nē'sis; 2 hō'mē-o-ki-nē'sis, *n.* *Biol.* Karyokinesis in which the germ-plasm is equally distributed. — **ho'me-o-kĭn'ic,** *a.*

ho'me-o-me'ri, **ho'me-o-mer'ic,** etc. Same as HOMŒOMERI, etc.

ho'me-o-path'ic,] hō'mē-o-păth'ik; 2 hō'mē-o-păth'ik, *a.* Of or practises homeopathy. **ho'me-[or -me-]o-path'ist,** *n.*

ho'me-op'a-thy,] hō'mē-op'a-thi; 2 hō'mē-ŏp'a-thy, **ho'me-op'a-thy,**] *n.* *Med.* A system of medicine formulated by Hahnemann (1755–1843). It is founded on the principle that "like cures like," and therefore prescribes, usually in minute doses, such remedial agents as would produce in health symptoms similar to those manifested in the disease to be treated: opposed to *allopathy*. [< Gr. *homoiopatheia*, sympathy, < *homoios* (see HOMEOID); and see -PATHY.]

ho'me-oph'o-ny, *n.* Same as HOMOPHONY.

ho'me-o-pla'si-a,] hō'mē-o-plā'si-a; 2 hō'mē-o-plā'si-a, *n.* **ho'me-op'la-sy,**] *Med.* The taking on by one tissue of the form of another under plastic conditions, as in skin-grafting for closing ulcers caused by burns. [< *homoios* (see HOMŒOID) + *plasis*, form.] **ho'me-o-pla'si-at,— ho'me-[or -me-]o-plas'tic,** *a.*

ho'me-o-prax'is,] hō'mē-o-prak'sis; 2 hō'mē-o-prāk'sis, *n.* *Biol.* Tendency to parallel adaptation to similar environment. [< HOMŒO- + Gr. *praxis*, doing.]

hom'er[1],] hōm'ər; 2 hōm'er, *n.* **1.** A homing pigeon. **2.** *Baseball.* A home run. [< HOME, *n.*, + -ER, *n.*, marc.]

ho'mer, *n.* The basking shark. [< Ice. *hámerr*, < *hár*, shark, **ho'mer,** *n.* *Jew. Antiq.* **1.** A liquid measure of 10 baths. **2.** A dry measure of 10 ephahs; also, of ¹/₁₀ ephah. [< Heb. *khŏmer*, < *khāmar*, swell up.]

Ho'mer, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. G. **Ho-me'rus,**] hō-mē'rus, 2 hō-me'rus; F. **Ho-mère',**] hō'mār', 2 ō'mer'; Gr. **Ho'mē-ros,**] ō-mē'ro, 2 o-mē'ro, 2-o-mē'ro: L. **Ho-me'rus,**] hō-mē'rus, 2 ho-mē'rus. **2.** A Greek epic poet. See HOMERIC. **3. Louise Dilworth Beatty** (1874?–), American operatic singer. **4. Winslow** (?/₁₀1836–?/₁₀1910), an American artist. **5.** A manufacturing town in Cortland county, N. Y. **6.** A city, county-seat of Claiborne parish, La. **7.** A township in Calhoun county, Mich. **8.** A village in Champaign county, Ill.

Ho-mer'ic,] ho-mer'ik; 2 ho-mĕr'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to Homer or Homeridæ, or his or their age (about 9th cent. B. C.), or writings; as, the Homeric poems; *Homeric* age, or art. See illus. under FILLET.

Whether the *Homeric* Poems were originally composed in writing, is a question which has been much discussed in modern times.
HENRY *Manual of Anc. Hist.* p. 158. (n.)

[< L. *Homericus*, < Gr. *Homērikos*, < *Homēros*, Homer.]

Ho-mer'i-an; **Ho-mer'i-cal;** **Ho-mer'i-can'.** **Homeric laughter,** uncontrollable or irrepressible laughter. — **H. poems,** the Iliad and Odyssey. Homer and his poems are of uncertain date, but are conjecturally placed by Herodotus in the 9th century B. C. Christmas places the fall of Troy 1250 B. C., and Homer about fifty years later.

H. verse, hexameter verse. **Ho-mer'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Ho-mer'i-dæ,] ho-mer'i-dē; 2 ho-mĕr'i-dē, *n. pl.* The literary descendants of Homer, reputed to belong to his race, who formed a poetical gild at Chios, and recited and imitated the Homeric poems; also, the rhapsodists who recited the same poems; alleged by many modern writers to have been the authors as well as the reciters of the Homeric poems. [< Gr. *Homēridai*, < *Homēros*, Homer.] **Ho-mer'i-dæ,** — **Ho-mer'id,** *n.* One of this class.

— Ho'mer-id'i-an, *a.* Belonging to or characteristic of the Homeridæ.

Ho'mer-ist,] hō'mer-ist; 2 hō'mĕr-ist, *n.* One who specializes in the study of Homeric literature; an imitator of Homer.

Ho'mer-id†.

Ho'mer-ol'o-gy,] hō'mer-ol'o-ji; 2 hō'mĕr-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* The study of the Homeric poems and of all that pertains thereto; also, the recorded results of such investigation. [< *Homer* (see HOMERIC) + -OLOGY.] — **Ho'mer-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

Hom'er-o-mas'tix,] ho-mĕr'o-mas'tiks; 2 ho-mĕr'o-măs'tiks, *n.* [Gr.] The scourge of Homer: an epithet of Zoïlus, an ancient grammarian and critic, celebrated for the asperity of his attacks on Homer.

home'ru'ler, etc. See under HOME[1], *n.*

home'sick',] hōm'sik'; 2 hōm'sik', *a.* Suffering in body or mind because of absence from home; pining for home, or ill in body from grief of such pining; nostalgic. — **home'sick'ness,** *n.* Nostalgia.

Accurate statistics say that more died actually from *homesickness* than from the shock of battle.
J. M. KING in *Homiletic Review* June, 1889, p. 518.

home'sick-en, *n.* Same as HAREBUCKEN.

home'spun',] hōm'spun'; 2 hōm'spŭn', *a.* **1.** Spun or wrought at home; of domestic manufacture; as, *homespun* cloth or garments. **2.** Plain and homely in character; not elegant; as, *homespun* honesty or wit.

— home'spun', *n.* **1.** Cloth or fabric woven at home, distinguished from that made in a factory or mill.

He found it *more economical to clothe himself* and his family *in homespun*. SCRIBNER'S *Monthly* Oct. 1878, p. 22. (n. m. & co. 1883.]

2. A coarse woolen stuff woven in imitation of home-made cloth. **3.** [Rare.] An unpolished rustic person; a coarse fellow; also, such persons collectively, or their characteristics.

home'stall',] hōm'stôl'; 2 hōm'stal', *n.* **1.** [Rare.] A homestead. **2.** *Eng. Hist.* An enclosure for cattle in the ancient villages.

home'stead,]] hōm'stĕd; 2 hōm'stĕd, *vt. Law.* To en-**hone'stĕd,**] ter on or make record of (certain land) as a family homestead.

hone'stead, *n.* **1.** The place of a home; the house, subsidiary buildings, and adjacent land occupied as a home; rarely, either house or land separately.

Whose husbandmen in fee-tailed *homestead*.
Where I dreamed my careless dreams.
ALICE CARY *The Old Homestead* st. 5.

2. *Law.* A farm occupied by the owner and his family; the place of permanent family abode. In the latter sense the homestead is protected by statute in many States against the claims of creditors; this is not the case in Great Britain.

— Homestead act [U. S.], the enactment by Congress, authorizing any person who is 21 years of age or the head of a family, and who is a citizen or has legally declared his intention to become such, to enter any unappropriated public land and occupy 160 acres or less, and after five years' residence thereon and cultivation thereof to receive title therefor. — **h.-land,** land held in severalty by law from forced sale under execution for general debts of a certain amount of real estate actually occupied by the owner as a homestead. — **homestead, n.** *Law.* One who holds lands acquired under the Homestead act of Congress.

Home'stead[2], *n.* A borough in Allegheny county, Pa.; a suburb of Pittsburg; seat of extensive steel-works.

hone'ster,] hōm'ster; 2 hōm'stĕr, *n.* [Eng.] One well known in a limited locality, as a local athlete.

home'stretch', *n.* See under HOME[1], *n.*

home'ward,] hōm'ward, *adv.* Directed toward home; as, a *homeward* journey. — **home'ward-ly,** *adv.*

home'ward, *adv.* Toward home. **home'wards†.**

The ploughman *homeward* plods his weary way.
GRAY *Elegy in a Country Churchyard* st. 1.

— home'ward-bound', *a.* Returning home from abroad; bound for home: said specif. of a vessel sailing home from a foreign port.

home'-wind', *n.* See under HOME[1], *n.*

hone'wort',] hōm'wŭrt'; 2 hōm'wŭrt, *n.* Same as HOUSELEEK.

home'y,] hōm'i; 2 hōm'y, *a.* Homelike; homy.

hom'i-cil'i-al,] hom'i-sil'i-al; 2 hŏm'i-cil'i-al, *a.* *Mineral.* A variety of chalcopyrite that is partly altered to bornite. [< Gr. *homichlē*, gloom.]

hom'i-cil'dal,] hom'i-sil'dal; 2 hŏm'i-cil'dal, *a.* *Law.* Relating or tending to homicide. **hom'i-cid'i-ous†.**

hom'i-cid'al-ly, *adv.*

hom'i-cide,] hom'i-said; 2 hŏm'i-cīd, *n.* *Law.* **1.** The killing of any human being by another.

Homicide includes both **criminal** and **unintentional** killing. It is (1) **justifiable,** when committed by an officer in the discharge of duty, or by some one aiding him, or to prevent atrocious crime; (2) **excusable,** when committed accidentally, or in self-defense; (3) **felonious,** when committed maliciously, as in murder, or in heat of blood or negligently, as in manslaughter. In modern law the distinction between *justifiable* and *excusable* homicide is nearly a verbal one, neither involving any legal penalty, but in the earlier common law the man who committed *excusable* homicide was subject to imprisonment, from which he was usually exempted by a pardon, and to suits on the part of the family of the deceased. The various degrees of *felonious* homicide have been defined by statute in the United States and certain British colonies, as part of the criminal code.

In 1342 their [the nobles'] ungovernable passions broke out again in *homicides* and general tumult. JOHN ADAMS *Defence of the Constitutions* vol. ii, p. 245. [n. ᵹ. ♣ co. 1851.]

2. A person who has killed another.

A great nation, having made up its mind that hanging is quite the wholesomest process for its *homicides* in general, can yet with much propriety bestow the degrees of guilt in homicides. RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* p. 47. [w. ♣ s. 1889.]

[F., < LL. *homicidium* (in sense 2), < *homicida*, < L. *homo*, man, + *cædo*, kill.] **hom'ī-cī'dief**, **hom'ī-cī'dy†**; **hom'ī-cȳdet**.—**culpable homicide** (*Scots Law*), manslaughter.

hom'ī-cul'ture, 1 hom'ī-kul'chur or -tūr; 2 hōm'ī-kul'chur or -tūr. [Rare.] The cultivation or culture of man by means corresponding to those that improve the breed of the lower animals. [< L. *homo*, man, + CULTURE.]

hom'i-let'ic, n. [Rare.] One versed in homilletics.

hom'ī-let'ī, 1 hom'ī-let'ik, -i-kal; 2 hōm'ī-let'ik, **hom'ī-let'i-cal**, ǰ -i-cal, a. **1.** Of or pertaining to homilies or homilletics; having the character of a sermon. **2†.** Relating to familiar intercourse; conversable. [< Gr. *homiletikos*, < *homilos*; see HOMILY.]—**hom'ī-let'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hom'ī-let'ics, 1 hom'ī-let'iks; 2 hōm'ī-let'iks, *n.* That branch of rhetoric that treats of the composition and delivery of sermons or homilies.

Homiletics is the science that teaches the fundamental principles of public discourse as applied to the proclamation and teaching of divine truth in regular assemblies gathered for the purpose of Christian worship. HOPKIN *Homiletics* p. 9. [r. ♣ w. 1883.]

hom'ī-let'i-um, 1 hom'ī-let'i-um; 2 hōm'ī-let'i-um, *n.* [-ti-a, *pl.*] [LL.] *Ch. Hist.* A collection of sermons introduced among the mediæval clergy as models in the art of preaching.—**hom'ī-li-ā'ry**, *n.* A collection of homilies for the use of lay readers or others.

hom'ī-list, 1 hom'ī-list; 2 hōm'ī-list, *n.* A writer of homilies; one who delivers homilies, or preaches.

hom'ī-lite, 1 hom'ī-lait; 2 hōm'ī-lait, *n.* A resinous to vitreous, black or blackish-brown iron-calcium pectosilicate, $(Fe,Ca)_3Si_3O_{10}$, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Gr. *homilos*, crowd, + -LITE.]

hom'ī-lize, 1 hom'ī-laiz; 2 hōm'ī-liz, *vi.* [Rare.] To preach.

hom'ī-ly, 1 hem'ī-li; 2 hōm'ī-ly, *n.* [-LIES, 1 -hz; 2 -lis, *pl.*] **1.** A didactic discourse for the expounding and application of Scripture and the correction of heretical opinion; as, the *Homilies* of Ælfric.

The only model of preaching known for some centuries was the homily. AUSTIN PHELPS *Theory of Preaching* p. 45. [s. 1882.]

2. A serious admonition; as, to read one a *homily* upon his conduct.

These virtuous *homilies*, so often preached by him against terrestrial aggrandizement. MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 100. [n.]

3. A textual discourse, or one constructed according to the clearly divisions of a text. [< OF. *omelie*, < LL. *homilia*, < Gr. *homilia*, < *homilos*, gathering, < *homos*, same, + *ilē*, company, < *eilō*, crowd together.]—**Book of Homilies**, a collection of homilies, each discussing a specific part of two books published in England (16th century), for use in parish churches, especially where the clergy were illiterate or not licensed to preach.

hom'ī-ness, 1 hōm'i-nes; 2 hōm'ī-nes. [Rare.] The quality of being homelike or having a home atmosphere.

hom'ing, 1 hōm'iŋ; 2 hōm'ing, *a.* Returning home; having a tendency to return home; as, the extraordinary skill in finding the way thither: specif. said of animals other than man, especially carrier-pigeons. See CARRIER-PIGEON, under CARRIER.

Like a *homing* pigeon, he had found his way to his own old mess again. KIPLING *Mine Own People* p. 192. [u. ♣ s. co.]

hom'ing, *n.* The act of returning home, or the tendency to do so.

Ho-mi'nī-dæ, 1 ho-min'ī-dī; 2 ho-min'ī-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of primates ordinarily restricted to mankind (genus *Homo*), but by some extended to include the genus *Pithecanthropus*. [< HOMO.] —**hom'ī-nal**, *a.* Of or relating to man.—**ho-min'i-an**, *a.* Human.—**hom'ī-nid**, *n.* One of the *Hominidæ*.—**ho-min'ī-form**, *a.* Having human form; man-like.—**ho-min'ī-fy**, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] [Rare.] To humanize.—**hom'ī-ni-fȳ'ing**, *n.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to the *Hominidæ*; hominiform.—**hom''ī-ni-sec'tion**, *n.* [Rare.] Anatomical dissection of the human body.—**hom'ī-ni-vō'rous**, *a.* Man-eating.—**hom'ī-nȳ**, *a.* Pertaining to or resembling the *Hominidæ*.—**hom''ī-no-cen'tric**, *a.* Noting the theory that the world was designed primarily for the benefit of man.

hom'ī-ny, 1 hom'i-ni; 2 hōm'ī-ny, *n.* [U. ♣.] **1.** Maize soaked to remove the hull, and then broken or coarsely ground. It is boiled for table use. **hom'ī-ny-grits''ī**, 2. [Western U. S.] Hulled corn. Compare SAMP, 3. [PERV. L.] **hominy chicken**, TRUMPETY. [< Am. Ind. *auhuminea*, parched corn.]

hom'ish, 1 hōm'ish; 2 hōm'ish, *a.* [Colloq.] Of or pertaining to home; suggesting a home: homelike.—**hom'ish-ness**, *n.*

hom'mock, 1 hem'ək; 2 hōm'ək, *n.* A hummock.—**hom'mock-y**, *a.*

Ho'mo, 1 hō'mo; 2 hō'mo, *n.* A genus typical of *Hominidæ*; man. [L. MAN; MASCULINE, HUMAN, etc.]

ho'mo-, **hom-**, 1 hō'mo-, hom-; 2 hō'mo-, hōm-. From Gr. *homos*, one and the same; common; joint. **1.** Combining forms opposed to *hetero-*. **2.** Combining forms denoting a homologue; as, *homoterpenylic acid* ($C_9H_{14}O_2$), a homolog of terpenylic acid ($C_8H_{12}O_3$).—**ho'mo-bar'ic**, *a.* Of uniform weight or gravity.—**ho'mo-bi-oph'o-rous**, *a. Biol.* Applied to bisporangiate plants in which the bisphores are alike.—**ho'mo-bias'tic**, *a.* **1.** Derived from like cells. **2.** *Biol.* Developed in a direct embryonic manner.—**ho'mo-bias'ty**, *n.*—**ho'mo-bran'chi-ate**, *a.* Having all the gills formed upon the same plan.—**ho'mo-bront**, *n. Meteor.* A line that shows the localities at which any specified phase of a thunder-storm occurs at the same moment; an isobront.—**ho'mo-cam-phor'ic**, *a.* Designating a colorless, crystalline acid, $C_8H_{14}(CO_2H)CH_2$ CO_2H, obtained by treating camphor with caustic potash.—**ho'mo-car'pous**, *a. Bot.* Having all the fruits in a torus alike.—**ho'mo-cat'e-gor'ic**, *a. Biol.* Of the same category of individuality.—**ho'mo-cen'tric**, *a.* Having a common center; specif., in optics, designating hyparal bons; 2, a pencil of rays which converge to a hemal processes of common focus, or to foci upon the axis and inside the region united of the pencil. **ho'mo-cen'tri-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**ho'mo-cer'cal**, *a. Ich.* Characterized by homocercy.—**ho'mo-cer'cy**, *n. Ich.* A similarity of the upper and lower halves of the caudal fin in


Homocercy.

fishes, due to the straight, central position of the caudal vertebræ. **ho'mo-cer-cal'i-ty**.—**ho'mo-cer'e-brin**, *n. Chem.* A waxy compound resembling or identical with cerebrin.—**ho'mo-che-lid'o-nin**, *n.* Either one of two isomeric, crystalline, basic compounds, $C_5H_{11}NO_2$, occurring in the roots of *Sanguinaria canadensis*.—**ho'mo-chi'ral**, *a.* Relating to the same hand or hands; specif., related as one right hand to another right hand; similar with parts arranged in the same order. Compare ALLOCHIRAL.—**ho'mo-chi'ral-ly**, *adv.*

Two men of exactly equal and similar external figures would be allochirally similar if one holds out his right hand and the other his left; homochirally similar if each holds out his right hand, or each his left. WM. THOMSON *Math. and Phys. Papers* vol. iii, p. 619, note. [u. ♣ s. 1890.]

—ho'mo-chla-myd'e-ous, *a.* Having the leaves of the perianth similar. The *homochlamydeous* stage in plant growth follows the *haplochlamydeous* and is succeeded by the *heterochlamydeous*.—**ho'mo-chro'mate**, *n. Chem.* Characterized by homochromatism; pertaining to homochromatism.—**ho'mo-chro'ma-tism**, *n. Biol.* Uniformity in coloration or markings.—**ho'mo-chro'mous**, *a.* An ordinary chromosome as distinguished from an accessory or occasional one.—**ho'mo-chro'mous** (XIII), *a.* Of one color, as a flower-head with similar florets.—**ho'moch'ro-nism**, *n.* Resemblance in color of an animal to its customary environment: a concealing coloration.—**ho'moch'ro-nous**, *a. Biol.* Of or pertaining to changes in an organism that happen at the same time, or at the period at which they did in the parent.—**ho'mo-chron'ic**, *a.*—**ho'mo-cin-chon'i-cin** (sēn), *n. Chem.* An artificial alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$) derived from cinchonidine.—**ho'mo-cin-chon'i-din** (dēn), *n. Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$) contained in cinchona-bark, but of disputed existence.—**ho'mo-cin-chon'in** (nēn), *n. Chem.* A crystalline levogyratory alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{22}N_2O$) contained in cinchonine.—**ho'mo-clad'ic**, *a.* Noting an anastomosis between the terminal branches of a single artery: contrasted with *heterodic*.—**ho'mo-co-ca'ine**, *n. Chem.* The benzoyl of benzoyl ecgonin ($C_8H_{12}NO_2$).—**Ho'mo-coe'la**, *n. Spong.* An order of calcareous sponges, especially those with an astrodized skeleton, exclusive of the genus *Leucosolenia* as in *Ascandræ*, etc.—**ho'mo-coe'lous**, *a.*—**ho'mo-cre'o-sol**, *n. Chem.* A colorless or yellowish liquid ($C_8H_{10}O_2$) obtained from beechwood tar or resin.—**ho'mo-cu'ic-ic**, *a.* Alike in cycle or circle. **II.** *n. Chem.* A compound in which the closed chain consists solely of carbon atoms.—**ho'mo-cy'cle**, *n. Biol.* Derived from the same unit-plane or unit of the interior order or individuality: said of a multicellular organism, or of one of its parts.—**ho'mo-de'ma-tous**, *a.* Possessing a skin uniform throughout.—**ho'mo-der'mic**, *a. Biol.* Derived from the same germ-layer.

The nervous system and sense organs . . . arise from the ectoderm — that is, are *homodermic*. P. GEDDES in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xx, p. 421.

—ho'mo-der'my, *n. Biol.* The doctrine of the derivation of organs and tissues from the same germ-layer.—**ho'mo-des-mot'ic**, *a.* Uniting two homologous areas of the gray matter of the central nervous system, as the two anterior cornua of the spinal cord or two spots in the cerebral cortex: said of nerve-fibers.—**ho'mo-dont**, *a. Zoöl.* Having all the teeth nearly alike, as a dolphin or other denticete.—**ho'mo-dont-ism**, *n.* **ho'mo-don-ty†**.—**ho-mod'ro-mous**, *a. Bot.* Having the same direction of growth: leaf-spirals in certain branches. **2.** [Rare.] *Mech.* Having the power and weight on the same side of the fulcrum: said of a lever.—**ho'mo-dro'mous**, *a.*—**ho-mod'ro-my**, *n.* The state of being homodromous.—**ho'mo-dy'na-mous**, *a. Biol.* Serially homologous; of or pertaining to homodynamy.—**ho'mo-dy'na-my**, *n. Biol.* Serial homology.—**ho'mo-ge'ny**, *n.* The homology of metameres; serial homology.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in its alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

ho'mo-gen'ic, 1 ho'mō-o- 2 hō'mo-ǰen'ik. *Chemistry* (< *homos*, same), like, similar: a combining form. In anglicized words like *homeopathy*, *homeo* is the preferred spelling.—**ho'mo-ge'ne-ȳ**, *n. Rhet.* Resemblance in the beginnings of two words that occur near together.—**ho'mo-GEOGETELEUTON.**—**ho'mo-ce-ce-phal'ic**, *a.* Denoting a similarity in skulls.—**ho'mo-ce-chro'ma-tism**, *n.* Same as HOMOCHROMATISM.—**ho'mo-ce-ra'ta**, *n. pl. Zoöl.* Same as HOMOCHRONOUS.—**ho'mo-e-don't**, *a.* Having the form of a simple cone: said of a tooth.—**ho'mo-e-ge'ne-al**, *a.* Same as HOMOGENEOUS.—**ho'mo-e-ne'sis**, *n. Embryol.* Combination of similar chromosomes in a daughter-nucleus. See KARYOKINESIS.—**ho'mo-om'-e-ra**, *n. pl. Zoöl.* Same as HOMEOMERA.—**ho'mo-ge'ne-al**, *a.* Composed of metrical groups each containing two systems or strophes alike.—**ho'mo-e-o-me'ri, n.** *pl. Ornith.* A section of mesomyodian passerines with the sciatic artery well developed.—**ho'mo-e-o-me'ral**, *a.* Same as HOMOMERIC.—**ho'mo-o-me'ri-an**, *n.* & *a.*—**ho'mo-e-o-me'ri-an-ism**, *n.*—**ho'mo-e-o-mer'ic**, *a.* Or of pertaining to homoeomery.—**ho'mo-e-o-mer'i-cal**.—**ho'mo-e-o-mer'ic**, *a. Ornith.* Having the sciatic artery well developed; of or pertaining to the *Homœomeri*.—**ho'mo-e-o-mer'y**, *n. Biol.* Same as HOMOMERY.—**ho'mo-ga'mi-a**, *n.* A lichen-thallus in which the hyphæ and gonidia are uniformly distributed.—**ho'mo-em'er-ous**; **ho'mi-om'er-ous**; **ho'mo-e-o-mer'ous**.—**ho'mo-em'er-y**.—**ho'mo-em'er-y**, *n.* The doctrine that elementary substances are composed of parts each similar to the whole; also, an elementary substance.—**ho'mo-em'er-y†**.—**ho'mo-e-morph**, *n.* Same as HOMOMORPH.—**ho'mo-e-mor'phism**, *n.* Similarity of crystalline forms between chemical compounds more or less dissimilar; isomorphism.—**ho'mo-e-mor'phous**, *a.* (n. g.) Same as HOMOMORPHOUS.—**ho'mo-e-mor'phism**, *n.* Similarity of crystalline forms between chemical compounds more or less dissimilar; isomorphism.—**ho'mo-e-mor'phist**, *n.* (n. g.) Same as HOMOMORPHIST.—**ho'mo-e-mor'phous**, *a.* Same as HOMOMORPHOUS.—**ho'mo-e-mor'phy**, *n.* Sameness of sound.—**ho'mo-e-o-pla'si-a**, *n.*—**ho'mœ-o-plas'tic**, **ho'mœ-op-pla-sy**, *etc.* Same as HOMOPLASIA, etc.—**ho'mo-op'o-dal**, *a. Neurol.* Having processes or branches of one kind only: said of nerve-cells.—**ho'mœ-o-proph'o-ron**, *n. Anc. Rhet.* Alliteration. See PARHOMŒON.—**ho'mœ-op-to'ton**, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] *Anc. Rhet.* A figure by which several cases of verbs are used successively with the same inflections.—**Ho'mœ-o-sau'ri-a**, *n. pl. Herp.* An extinct suborder of rhynchocephalian reptiles with premaxillaries not united, and with unciniate processes.—**ho'mœ-o-sau'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**Ho'mœ-o-sau'ri-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* A Mesozoic family of homœosaurians with distinct posterior nasal bars and no sacra.—**Ho'mœ-o-sau'rus**, *n.* (n. g.) —**ho'mœ-o-sau'rid**, *n.*—**ho'mœ-o-sau'roid**, *a.* & *n.*—**ho'mœ-o-se'mant**, *n.* [NEW.] A word nearly synonymous with another word or other words.—**ho'mœ-o'sis**, *n. Biol.* The assumption by some of the serial parts of an organism of the form typically belonging to others in the series.—**ho'mœ-ot'ic**, *a.*—**ho'mœ-o-te-leu'ton**, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] *Rhet.* The use of several words or clauses successively ending with the same sounds.—**ho'mœ-o-te-leu'tic**, *a.*—**ho'mœ-o-**

therm, *n.* A warm-blooded animal.—**ho''mœ-o-ther'mal**, *a.* Preserving a uniform temperature, as warm-blooded animals; homothermic: opposed to *poikilothermal*.—**ho''mœ-o-ther'mic**; **ho''moi-o-ther'mal**.—**ho''mœ-o-ther'mism**, *n.*—**ho''mœ-o't'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to homœosis.—**ho'mo-e-o'sis**, *n.* **variation**, the modification of a serial part of an organism so that it resembles another part; *e. g.*, the change of an antenna into a foot or of a petal into a stamen.—**ho''mœ-o't'o-py**, *n.* Same as HOMŒOTELEUTON.—**ho''mœ-o-type**, *n. Biol.* A specimen identical with the type.—**ho''mœ-o-typ'i-cal**, *a. Embryol.* Characterized by a karyokinesis in which the chromosomes are short and their segmentation in the daughter-nuclei is irregular.—**ho''mœ-o-typ'ic**;—**Ho''mœ-o-ou'si-an**, *a.* & *n.* Same as HOMOUSIAN.—**ho''mœ-o-zo'le**, *a.* Containing similar forms of life; as, *homœozoic* belts on the earth's surface.

ho'mo-fo'cal, *a.* Confocal.—**ho-mog'a-mous**, *a. Bot.* Having but one kind of flowers.—**ho'mo-gam'ic**, *a.*—**ho'mog'a-my**, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) The simultaneous maturity of stamens and pistils in a flower; synacmy; synanthesis: opposed to *dichogamy*. (2) The state or condition of being homogamous. **2.** *Evolution.* Interbreeding among an isolated group of individuals having similar characters, or having different characters from those from which they are isolated.—**ho'mo-gan'gli-ate**, *a.* Having the ganglia of the nervous system symmetrically arranged on right and left sides, as an articulate.

ho'mo-gen, 1 hō'mo-ǰen; 2 hō'mo-ǰen, *n.* **1.** A homogeneous structure or part. **2.** *Zoöl.* An organ or part derived from the same primitive elements as another, as the fore limb of a mammal compared with the pectoral fin and its appendages in a fish. **3.** The offspring of homogeneous parents.

ho''mo-ge-ne'i-ty, 1 hō''mo-ji-ni'i-ti; 2 hō''mo-ǰe-nē'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being homogeneous; identity or similarity of kind, composition, or structure; also, congruity of the parts or elements of a whole.

Despite their many differences, there is a remarkable degree of *homogeneity* among the early conditions of the several branches of the Aryans. CHAS. MORRIS *Aryan Race* p. 83. [n. ♣ s. 1888.]

ho''mo-ge'ne-ous, 1 hō''mo-ji'nı-us; 2 hō''mo-ǰē'ne-ūs (XIII), *a.* **1.** Made up of similar parts or elements; of the same composition or structure throughout; uniform: opposed to *heterogeneous*.

A *homogeneous* and vigorous people may manage their own affairs under a popular constitution, so long as their personal characters remain undegenerate. EMERSON *Essays* ser. ii, p. 58. [1881.] **2.** Similar in material, form, and arrangement: said of parts making up a whole. **3.** *Alg.* (1) Having all its terms of the same degree: said of an expression or equation. (2) Of the same kind, so as to admit of comparison one with another. **4.** *Biol.* Homogenous. [< F. *homogène*, < Gr. *homogenēs*, of the same race, < *homos*, same, + *genos*, race.]—**ho''mo-ge'ne-ous-ly**, *adv.* Syn.: see ALIKE.—Ant.: see synonyms for HETEROGENEOUS.—**homogeneous linear group** (*Alg.*), the group associated with the transformation of one set of n variables into another.—**ho''mo-ge'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*—**ho''mo-ge'ne-ous-ness**, *n.*—**ness**, *n.*—**ho''mo-ge'ne-ate**, *a.* [Rare.] To render homogeneous.—**ho''mo-ge'ne-um**, *n.* [-NE-A, *pl.*] Any homogeneous thing.—**ho''mo-ge'ne-ize**, *vt.* To render homogeneous or essentially alike.—**ho''mo-ge'ni-ze**, *n.*

ho''mo-gen'e-sis, 1 hō''mo-ǰen'i-sis; 2 hō''mo-ǰēn'e-sis, *n. Biol.* **1.** A mode of reproduction in which the offspring are like the parent and have the same cycle of existence: opposed to *heterogenesis*.

By the one method [of biogenesis] . . . the living parent gives rise to offspring which passes through the same cycle of changes as itself — like gives rise to like; and this has been termed *Homogenesis*. HUXLEY *Lay Sermons, Spon. Gen.* p. 353. [s. 1871.] **2.** Hybridism in which the progeny resembles the parent without offspring. [< HOMO- + GR. *genesis*; see GENESIS.]

ho''mo-ge-net'ic, 1 hō''mo-ji-net'ik; 2 hō''mo-ǰe-nēt'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by homogenesis. **2.** *Geol.* Similarity of geological formations supposed to be due to community of genesis. **3.** Characterized by homogeny; homogenous.

ho''mo-gen'ic, 1 hō''mo-ǰen'ik; 2 hō''mo-ǰēn'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting homogeny: also **ho''mog'e-nous**.

ho-mog'e-nist, 1 ho-moj'i-nist; 2 ho-mōǰ'e-nist, *n.* One who holds that the different races of the world originated in a common ancestor.

ho''mog-e-ne'sa-tion, 1 ho''moj'i-ni-zē'shon; 2 ho-mōǰ'e-ni-zā'shon, *n.* The state of being homogenous; the act of homogenizing.

ho''mog'e-nize, 1 ho-moj'i-naiz; 2 ho-mōǰ'e-niz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] To trace to a common stock or origin.

ho-mog'e-nous, 1 ho-moj'i-nus; 2 ho-mōǰ'e-nūs, *a.* **1.** Of the same origin. Syn.: same as HOMOGENETIC, 2: to be distinguished from *homogeneous*.

ho''mo-gen-tis'ic, 1 hō''mo-ǰen-tis'ik; 2 hō''mo-[or hōm'o-]ǰēn-tī'ic, *a. Phys. Chem.* Relating to an acid nominally found in the urine after normal quantities, increased in amount in certain pathological conditions.

ho''mo-ge''ti-sin'ic, *a.* An erroneous form of HOMOGENETIC (acid).

ho-mog'e-ny, 1 ho-moj'i-ni; 2 hō-mōǰ'e-ny, *n.* **1.** *Biol.* Homology of structures genetically related in so far as that they have a single representative in a common ancestral form: opposed to *homoplasy*. **2.** *Geol.* Community of genesis, or of structural relation: used with reference to geological formations. **3.** Identity or similarity of kind or character. [< GR. *homogeneia*, community of origin, < *homogenēs*: see HOMOGENEOUS.]

ho'mo-glot, *a.* [Rare.] Speaking the same language.

ho'mo-gom'phi, 1 hō'mo-gom'fai, *n. pl. Bot.* Having sides or bristles of a similar kind. [< HOMO- + Gr. *gomphas*, bolt.]

ho'mo-ǰo'nous, 1 ho-mog'o-nus; 2 hō-mōǰ'o-nūs, *a. Bot.* Having stamens and pistils of uniform height in all flowers of the same species: the opposite of *heterogonous*. [< HOMO- + Gr. *gonos*, offspring.] **ho'mo-gonet**, *n.*—**ho-mog'o-nous-ly**, *adv.*

ho-mog'o-ny, 1 ho-mog'o-ni; 2 ho-mōǰ'o-ny, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* The state of being homogonous. **2.** *Biol.* Same as HOMOGENESIS.

ho'mo-graph, 1 hō'mo-graf; 2 hō'mo-ǰráf, *n. Philol.* A word spelled like another but with a different meaning and derivation; as, "base" meaning "foundation" is the *homograph* of "base" meaning "wicked." [< Gr. *homographos*, < *homos*, same, + *graphō*, write.]

Homographs (multivocals), identical to the eye; as, base, bore, dun, etc. FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p. 170. [s. 1873.]

ho''mo-graph'ic, 1 hō''mo-graf'ik; 2 hō''mo-ǰráf'ic, *a.* **1.** *Geom.* Designating two figures or systems of points so related that to any four collinear points of the one corresponds four collinear points of the other, and to

four concurrent lines of the one four concurrent lines of the other having the same anharmonic ratio. 2. *Orthography.* Characterized by or relating to homography.—**homographic division,** the division of a line or of two lines by two systems of projective points.—**homographic transformation,** the transformation of a figure into another homographic with it.

ho-mog'ra-phy, *n.* ho-mog'ra-fi; 2 ho-mŏg'ra-fy, *n.* 1. *Geom.* The relation between two homographic figures. 2. *Orthography.* The representation of each sound by a distinctive sign used always for the same sound.

ho'mo-he'dral, *a. Crystal.* Same as HOLOHEDRAL.—**Ho-mo'an,** *a.* & *n.* Same as HOMOIOUSIAN.—**Ho-me'an‡.**

ho'mol-om'er-ous, ho'mol-o-ther'mal, ho'mol-o-zo'ic. Same as HOMOGEROUS, etc.

Ho'mol-ou'sian, 1 hō'mol-ō'shan; 2 hō'mŏl-ŭ'shan *I. a.* 1. *Ch. Hist.* Pertaining to the Homoiousians or their beliefs. 2. [*h-*] Alike in nature or characteristics. **ho'mol-ou'sious‡.** *II. n. Ch. Hist.* One of the Semi-Arians of the 4th century who held that Christ was of a similar nature but not of the same nature with the Father: opposed to *Homoousian.* [< Gr. *homoiousios,* of like nature, < *homoios* (see HOMO-) + *ousia,* being, < *ousa,* f. ppr. of *eimi,* be.] —**ho'mol-ou'sia,** *n.*

ho'mo-lat'er-al, *a.* 1. On the same side. 2. Having equal sides.—**ho'mo-lec'i-thal,** *a. Biol.* Having the lecithin equally distributed: said of ova.

Ho-mol'i-dæ, 1 ho-mol'i-dē; 2 hō-mŏl'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of dromiacean brachyurous crabs without propods and with long eyestalks. [< NL. < *Homola* + *-idæ.*]—**Ho'mo-lid'e-a,** *n.* A subtribe of dromiacean brachyurous crabs with the female sternum without lunidigital grooves and eyes not completely retractile into orbits, including the *Homolidæ* and *Latreillidæ.*—**ho'mo-lid'e-an,** *a.* & *n.*

ho'mo-il-no'le-in, 1 hō'mo-il-nō'li-in; 2 hō'mo-il-nŏ'le-in, *n. Chem.* A glyceryl, $C_3H_5(C_{18}H_{33}O_2)_3$, forming the chief constituent of linseed oil. [< *homo-* + *linolein,* < *linum* flax, + *oleum,* oil.]

hom'o-log,)] 1 hom'o-log; 2 hŏm'o-lŏg (xiii), *n.* **hom'o-logue,**) Something that has a similar position, proportion, or type to, or has structural affinity with, something else; that which is homologous. The corresponding angles of similar polygons are homologs. So also are the fore legs of a horse and the wings of a bird.

Such series are called homologous series (having the same proportion), and the members of the series are *homologues* of each other. EDDY AND STRAUB *Chemistry* 1883, p. 103, *b.* n. *a.* (2).

Prof. Owen (who first clearly defined this term, . . .) would understand of *homologue* the same organ in different animals, under every variety of form and function. HUXLEY in *Annals and Magazine of Nat. Hist.* fourth series, July, 1870, p. 35. [F., < Gr. *homologos;* see HOMOLOGOUS.]

ho-mol'o-gate, 1 ho-mol'o-gāt; 2 hō-mŏl'o-gāt, *v.* [-GAT'ED; -GAT'ING.] *I. t.* 1. To acknowledge; assent to; express approval of. 2. *Scots Law.* To make valid; ratify. 3. [Rare.] To identify with. *II. i.* To assent; express assent. [< LL. *homologatus,* pp. of *homologo,* < Gr. *homologeō,* agree, < *homologos;* see HOMOLOGOUS.]

ho-mol'o-ga'tion, 1 ho-mol'o-gā'shon; 2 ho-mŏl'o-gā'shon, *n.* Approval; sanction; confirmation; specif., in Scots law, the legalization of a defective deed, so far as the one homologating or approving it is concerned.

ho-mol'o-gen, 1 ho-mol'o-jen; 2 hō-mŏl'o-ĝen, *n. Chem.* The aggregate of atoms differentiating each member of a homologous series from the one preceding it, as the group CH_2 in hydrocarbons of the methyl series, etc. [< HOMOLOGOUS + *-GEN.*]—**ho-mol'o-gen'ic,** *a. Chem.* Denoting the molecule with which the homologen is combined.

ho-mol'o-gize, 1 ho-mol'o-jiz; 2 hō-mŏl'o-ĝīz, *v.* [-GIZED; -GIZ'ING.] *t.* & *i. Chem.* To determine the correspondence of in a homologous manner; demonstrate the homologies of. **II.** *i.* To be homologous; have structural affinity.—**ho-mol'o-giz'er,** *n.*

ho-mol'o-gon, *n.* Same as HOMOLOG.

ho-mol'o-gous, 1 ho-mol'o-gus; 2 ho-mŏl'o-ĝŭs, *a.* Having a similar structure, proportion, value, or position; identical in nature, relation, or relative function. Specif.: (1) *Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by homology. Compare ANALOGOUS.

The wing of an insect, the wing of a bird, and the wing of a bat are called analogous, but not homologous, because their anatomical structure is different. LEWES *Problems of Life and Mind* second series, vol. I, p. 114. (o. *a.* & co. 1877.]

(2) *Math.* Designating like or corresponding parts of two similar or related figures or expressions, as the two antecedents or the two consequents, in a proportion.

(3) *Geom.* Having one-to-one correspondence; homologic. (4) *Chem.* Characterized by correspondence or homology; having the same type; correspondent in properties and proportional composition. See HOMOLOGY. (5) *Physiol. Chem.* Belonging to the same chemical type or series: distinguishing the relation between an immune serum and the special kind of bacterial preparation with which it has been prepared. (6) *Pathol.* Identical in formation with the normal tissue of the parts: said of a tumor or other growth. Opposed to *heterologous.* [< Gr. *homologos,* < *homos,* same, + *legō,* speak.] **ho-mol'o-gal‡.**

hom'o-lo-graph'ic, *a.* hom'o-lo-graf'ik; 2 hom'o-lo-ĝrăf'ic. = Pressing the correspondence of parts; describing so as to be relatively proportional. [< HOMO- + Gr. *holos,* whole, + *graphō,* write.] —**homolographic projection,** any method by which the relative areas of different countries are accurately indicated in the maps or charts thereof.

hom'o-lo-gu'me-na, 1 hom'o-lo-gū'mi-nə; 2 hŏm'o-lo-ĝy'me-nə, *n. pl. Ch. Hist.* The generally accepted books of the New Testament; the protocanonical books: opposed to *antilegomena:* a name originated by Eusebius the historian. [< Gr. *homologoumena,* neut. pl. ppr. of *homologeō,* agree, < *homologos;* see HOMOLOGOUS.] **hom'o-lo-gou'me-nal‡.**

ho-mol'o-gy, 1 ho-mol'o-ji; 2 hō-mŏl'o-ĝy, *n.* 1. The state or quality of being homologous; correspondence. Specif.: *Biol.* The correspondence of a part or organ of one animal with a similar part or organ of another, determined by agreement in situation and development from a like primitive origin, as the fore leg of a quadruped, the wing of a bird, and the pectoral fin of a fish: distinguished from *analogy,* which indicates the resemblance in function between organs whose origin is unlike. Compare HOMOLOGOUS. 2. Serial homology; homotypy.

Although there is the closest *homology* of parts between the Sea-fish and the Sea-urchin, the arrangement of these parts, and the external appearance of the animals, as a whole, are entirely different. AGASSIZ *Seaside Studies* p. 108. [r. *a* r. 1895.]

3. *Geom.* The relation between two corresponding coplanar figures, which are of such a nature that corresponding points are collinear with a fixed point, known as the **center of homology,** and that corresponding lines intersect on a fixed line, known as the **axis of homology.** 4. *Chem.* Similarity of structure and properties in compounds of the same type or chemical series, in which each of the several members usually differs from the preceding by the addition of the same group of atoms: opposed to *heterology.* Thus, in the case of the paraffin series, CH_4, C_2H_6, C_3H_8, etc., there is *homology,* the common difference being CH_2. [< Gr. *homologia,* < *homologos;* see HOMOLOGOUS, and *-logy.*]—**homology** (*Biol.*), the higher relation in which a part or series of parts stands to the general type.—**genetic h.,** homology considered as due to descent from a common ancestor.—**meristic h.** (*Biol.*), the structural resemblance existing between the repeated parts of an organism, as that of the rays of a starfish. Compare SERIAL HOMOLOGY.—**serial h.** (*Biol.*), the relation of corresponding parts forming a series in the same individual or organism, as that of the leaves on a stem, of the vertebræ in a spinal column, etc.—**special h.** (*Biol.*), the correspondence of a part or organ determined by its relative position and connections with a part or organ in a different animal.—**hom'o-log'ic,** *a.* 1. *Geom.* Designating two figures so related that either may be the projection of the other upon a plane. 2. Relating to or governed by homology; corresponding in structure; homologous.—**hom'o-log'i-cal‡.**—**hom'o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**ho-mol'o-gist,** *n.*

ho-mol'y-sin, *n.* See HEMOLYSIN.

ho-mom'a-lous, *a. Bot.* Having all the leaves or branches turned to one side. **ho-mom'al-lous‡.**—**ho-mom'er-al,** *a.* Alike in all respects: said of two or more things.—**ho'mo-met'ral,** *a.* Having the same meter.—**ho'mo-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ho'mo-morph, 1 hō'mo-môrf; 2 hō'mo-môrf, *n.* A mark, sign, or character closely resembling another.

Characters substantially the same . . . *homorphs,* made by one set of people, have a different signification among others. *Fourth An. Rep. Bureau of Ethnol.* p. 239. [GOV. PRT. OFF. 1886.]

[< HOMO- + Gr. *morphē,* form.]

Ho'mo-mor'pha, 1 hō'mo-môr'fa; 2 hō'mo-môr'ĝa, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Hemimetabola.* [< HOMO- + Gr. *morphē,* form.]

ho'mo-mor'phic, 1 hō'mo-môr'fik; 2 hō'mo-môr'fic, *a.* 1. Homomorphous. 2. Hemimetabolic.—**homomorphic solids,** joints in which the opposed surfaces are equal and similar.

ho'mo-mor'phism, 1 hō'mo-môr'fizm; 2 hō'mo-môr'fişm, *n.* 1. *Biol.* Homomorphy. 2. *Zoöph.* Similarity of form among the component zooids of a zoophytic colony. 3. *Entom.* The exhibition of an imperfect metamorphosis.—**ho'mo-mor'phism-al,** *a.* Pertaining to fusion of perfect flowers of only one form or kind: opposed to *heterogony* or *heteromorphism.*

ho'mo-mor'pho-sis, 1 hō'mo-môr'fo-sis; 2 hō'mo-môr'fo-şis, *n. Biol.* Regeneration of a lost member, as the growth of a new tail in a newt.

ho'mo-mor'phous, 1 hō'mo-môr'fus; 2 hō'mo-môr'fŭs, *a. Biol.* Characterized by homomorphy.

ho'mo-mor'phy, 1 hō'mo-môr'fi; 2 hō'mo-môr'fy, *n.* 1. *Biol.* Representation by imitation or by mimotypes of different organisms, as of the dog by the marsupial thylacine. 2. *Bot.* The state of having the styles and stamens of the same length in the flowers, as in certain higher plants; homostyly: compare *heteromorphy.*

ho'mo-na-tal'o-in, 1 hō'mo-nə-tal'o-in; 2 hō'mo-nə-tăl'o-in, *n. Chem.* A colorless substance ($C_{11}H_{12}O_7$) occurring in aloin. [< HOMO- + *natal* + *-IN*, < ALOE.]

Ho'mo-ne'me-æ, *n. pl. Bot.* A former group of cryptogamous plants composed of filaments, as algæ and certain fungi.—**ho'mo-ne'mal,** *a.* Supplied by a nerve that belongs to but a single segment of the body: said of muscles.

Ho'mon-hon', 1 hō'mon-hon'; 2 hō'mŏn-hŏn', *n.* Same as MAHDI.

ho'mo-nol'a, 1 hō'mo-nol'ə; 2 hō'mo-nŏl'a, *n.* 1. The sharing of thoughts and sentiments. 2. A sentiment shared with another. 3. [E-] A Greek divinity, the analog of the Roman goddess Concordia, often represented on coins. [Gr., concord.]

ho-mon'o-mous, 1 ho-mon'o-mus; 2 ho-mŏn'o-mŭs, *a.* 1. Governed by the same laws: specif., in biology, having the same laws of growth: opposed to *heteronomous.* 2. Having equal taxonomic rank: said of the subspecies or varieties which make up certain species of mammals.—**ho-mon'o-my,** *n.* The state of being homonomous. 2. *Biol.* The relation to one another of those parts which are arranged along a transverse axis of the body.

hom'o-ny†, *n.* Same as HOMINY.

hom'o-nym, 1 hem'o-nim; 2 hŏm'o-nym (xiii), *n.* 1. A word agreeing in sound with but different in meaning from another; a homophone. 2. Homonymy. [< Gr. *homos* and *fare, read* and *reed.* Sometimes extended to words of like spelling but different pronunciation. See EQUIVOCAL.

That Chinese finds its nearest parallel, among inflected tongues, in the numerous *homonyms* . . . of our own English; for example, in our three different words tweet, meet, and meat). WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* p. 385. [r. 1874.]

2. A term expressing distinct meanings, or designating different things; an ambiguous or equivocal term. 3. A namesake; one bearing the same name. 4. *Bot.* A name previously applied to another species of a group and consequently by the law of priority not capable of application to another member of the same group; thus, among butterflies, *Papilio daesdalus* is the name given to the Alaskan swallowtail. Were this name given inadvertently to another representative of the genus *Papilio,* it would be a *homonym* and would have to be changed. [< L. *homonymus,* < Gr. *homonymos,* < *homos,* same, + *onyma,* name.] **hom'o-nym'ic.**—**hom'o-nym'ic,** *a.* 1. Relating to or of the nature of a homonym. 2. *Mus.* Having the same distinguishing name, but differing in mode, as the major and minor keys of C, of G, etc. **hom'o-nym'i-cal‡.**—**ho-mon'y-mous,** *a.* 1. Of the nature of a homonym; of the same sound but a different sense; equivocal or ambiguous. 2. Indicated by the same name because occupying the same relation: opposed to *heteronymous.* 3. *Psychol.* Designating the disparate images of a farther point, when a nearer point is fixated, because the image which appears to the right is that of the right eye.—**homon'y-mous-ly,** *adv.*—**ho-mon'y-my,** *n.* The state or quality of being homonymous; identity of sound or name with diversity of sense; ambiguity.

ho'mo-om'er-ous, *a.* Same as HOMŒOMEROUS.—**ho'mo-or'gan,** *n. Biol.* A homoplast. **ho-mor'gani.**

ho'mo-ou'sia, 1 hō'mo-ū'sia; 2 hō'mo-ŭ'şi-ə, *n.* [Gr.] *Ch. Hist.* Identity of being or essence; consubstantiality.

Ho'mo-ou'sian, 1 hō'mo-ū'shan; 2 hō'mo-ŭ'shan (xiii), *n. Ch. Hist.* One of the Christians who, in the great controversy of the 4th century about the nature of Christ, maintained that it was identical with that of the Father, instead of similar, or different, as maintained by the Semi-Arians and rigid Arians respectively: distinguished from *Homoiousian* and *Heterousian.* [< Gr. *homoousios,* < *homos,* same, + *ousia;* see HOMOIOUSIAN.]

Ho'mo-ou'sian-ism,) **Ho'mo-ou'si-an-ism,** *n.* —**Ho'mo-ou'sian,** *a.* 1. Pertaining to the Homoousians or their belief. 2. [*h-*] Identical in nature. **ho'mo-ou'si-ous‡.**—**Ho'mo-ou'sian-ism,** *n.* The tenets and teachings of the Homoousians.—**ho'mo-ou'sic,** *n.* [Rare.] Homoousia.

ho'mo-par'the-no-gen'e-sis, *n.* The parthenogenetic production of one sex only: opposed to *heteroparthenogenesis.*—**ho-mop'a-thy,** *n.* [Rare.] Fellow-feeling; sympathy.—**ho'mo-pe'ri-od'ic,** *a.* Alike in their periods.—**ho'mo-pet'a-lous,** *a. Bot.* Having all the petals or florets alike.—**hom'o-phene,** *n.* Any one of a group of words in the pronunciation of which the visible vocal organs take the same position; any one of several words that can not be discriminated by a deaf person in speech-reading. See *bam, pam, man.*—**ho-moph'e-nous,** *a.* In speech-reading, having the same visible movement of the vocal organs: said of words like *bat, mat, pat.*

hom'o-phone, 1 hom'o-fōn; 2 hŏm'o-fōn, *n.* 1. A homonym.

Homophones, (multivocals) identical to the ear only; as ail and ale, air and heir, all and awl, etc. FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p. 170. [s. 1873.]

2. *Philol.* A letter or character of the same sound with another.

There are . . . in Chinese a large number of *homophones;* that is, the same character has to do duty for several wholly different words. *I. Taylor The Alphabet* vol. II, p. 39. [r. *a* r. 1883.]

3. Homophony. [< Gr. *homophōnos,* < *homos,* same, + *phōnē,* sound.]

homoph'o-nous, 1 ho-mof'o-nus; 2 hō-mŏf'o-nŭs, *a.* 1. *Philol.* (1) Identical in sound, but unlike in sense. (2) Representing the same sound or word with another letter, character, or symbol. 2. *Mus.* (1) *Anc. Mus.* Being in unison: opposed to *antiphonal.* (2) *Mod. Mus.* Having one principal part or melody, the other parts remaining subordinate and serving as accompaniment: opposed to *polyphonic.*—**hom'o-phon'ic‡.**

homoph'o-ny, 1 ho-mof'o-ni; 2 hō-mŏf'o-ny, *n.* 1. Identity of sound, with difference of meaning. 2. *Mus.* (1) *Anc. Mus.* Sameness of sound; unison: opposed to *antiphony.* (2) *Mod. Mus.* The condition or quality of being single-voiced or homophonous: opposed to *polyphony.*

ho'mo-phy-ad'ic, *a. Bot.* Having only one kind of stem, as certain species of horsetail (*Equisetum*).—**ho-moph'y-ly,** *n. Biol.* Homology determined by phylogeny or a common ancestry: opposed to *homomorphy.*—**ho-moph'y-lic,** *a.*

ho'mo-phyl'lous, *a.* Having the leaves all of one kind.

ho'mo-plas'my, 1 hō'mo-plaz'mi; 2 hō'mo-plăş'my, *n. Biol.* Homomorphy also, homoplasy. [< HOMO- + Gr. *plasma,* thing formed.]

ho'mo-plast, 1 hō'mo-plast; 2 hō'mo-plăst, *n. Biol.* An organ or part characterized by homoplasy. [< HOMO- + Gr. *plastos,* formed, < *plassō,* form.]

ho'mo-plas'tic, 1 hō'mo-plas'tik; 2 hō'mo-plăs'tic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by homoplasy. **ho'mo-plas'mic‡.**

ho'mo-plas'tid, 1 hō'mo-plas'tid; 2 hō'mo-plăs'tid, *a. & n.* Composed of many cells identical in structure: opposed to *heteroplastid* and *monoplastid.*

homo-plas'ty, 1 hō'mo-plas'ti; 2 hō'mo-plăs'ty, *n. Biol.* The formation of tissues of the same general type.

ho-mop'la-sy, 1 ho-mop'la-si; 2 hō-mŏp'la-sy, *n. Biol.* A resemblance, not traceable to homogeny, in the forms of parts, as the fore legs compared with the hind legs, or the right ventricle of a bird's heart and that of a mammal. LANKESTER in *Annals and Magazine of Nat. Hist.* fourth series, July, 1870, p. 30. [< HOMO- + Gr. *plasis,* forming.] **ho-mop'la-sis‡.**

hom'o-plat', n. Same as OMOPLATE.—**ho'mo-pol'ar,** *a. Biol.* Having equal polarity.—**ho'mo-pol'a-ri-ty,** *n.* Unipolar. **ho'mo-pol'ic.**—**ho-mop'ro-tal,** *a. Spong.* Having equal prore, as a spicule.

ho-mop'ter-a, 1 ho-mop'ter-ə; 2 hō-mŏp'ter-a, *n. pl. Entom.* A suborder of hemipterous insects with the cheeks generally hollowed out to receive the *coxæ* of the fore legs and the wings, when present, not differentiated into regions and of uniform thickness throughout: including some of the most destructive as well as some of the most beneficial of insects, among which are the cicadas, leaf-hoppers and tree-hoppers, lantern-flies, spittle-insects, plant-lice, scale-insects, etc. A few of the latter furnish wax and other useful materials, as cochineal, lac, etc. See LOCUST. [< Gr. *homopteros,* with same plumage, < *homos,* same, + *pteron,* wing.]—**ho-mop'ter,** *n.*—**ho-mop'ter-an,** *n.*—**ho-mop'ter-on,** *n.*—**homop'ter-ous,** *a.*

ho'mo-pyr'rol, *n. Chem.* A basic substance ($CH_2C_4H_4NH$) formed in the distillation of bones.—**ho'mo-quin'in(es,** *n. Chem.* A white crystalline alkaloid ($C_8H_{13}N_2O$) contained in cinchonamin.—**ho'mo-rhab'dic,** *a.* Relating to a homorgan. 2. *Phon.* Articulated by the same vocal organs.—**ho'mo-rhab'dic,** *a.* Having the filaments of equal size: said of gills of mollusks.

Ho'mo-ro'ka, 1 hō'mo-rō'ka; 2 hō'mo-rō'ka, *n. Babylon. Myth.* Same as MARDUK.

ho'mo-ros-an'i-lin, *n. Chem.* A homolog of ROSANILIN.—**ho'mo-sal'i-cyl'ic,** *a. Chem.* Pertaining or relating to **ho'mo-sels'mal.** *I. a.* Pertaining to the coseismal line. **ho'mo-sels'mic.** **II.** *n.* The coseismal line. See under SEISMAL.—**ho'mo-sex'u-al,** *a.* Having the sexes represented by members of the same sex; or pertaining to such attraction.—**ho'mo-sex'u-al'i-ty,** *n.*—**ho'mos'po-rous,** *a. Bot.* Having or producing asexual spores of one kind only: isosporous: opposed to *heterosporous.*—**ho-mos'po-ry,** *n.*—**ho'mo-stat'ral,** *a. Biol.* Having a regular polygon as the base of a pyramidal figure, as in certain *Staurozoa:* opposed to *heterostatral.*—**ho-mos'ter-al,** *a. Biol.* Having a series of very large, broad, heavily armored Devonian fishes of the arthrodiran family *Coccosteidæ,* with covered orbits and narrow, toothless jaws.—**ho'mo-style'd,** *a. Bot.* Same as HOMOGONOUS.—**ho'mo-sty'lic‡; ho'mo-sty'lous‡.**—**ho-mos'ty-ly,** *n.* Same as HOMOGONY.—**ho'mo-sty'lism‡.**—**ho'mo-sys-tem'ic,** *a. Biol.* Derived from the embryonic layers and systems into which the secondary unit (gastrula or plant-embryo) differentiates, as a multicellular organism.—**ho'mo-tac'tic,** *a. Mech.* Pertaining or belonging to a homogeneous stress. [Cr.]

ho'mo-tax'is, 1 hō'mo-taks'is; 2 hō'mo-tăks'is, *n.* Classification in the same category; specif., in geology, the assignment to the same period in the life-history of the world of those groups of strata exhibiting the same general faunal characteristics, however widely separated from one another.

The term *homotaxis* was proposed by Huxley to express the idea that the general sequence of life had been the same in each region, without implying that the same stage of development was everywhere synchronous.

Amer. Geologist *Parish's Geology* bk. v, p. 338. [Macm. '03.]

[< Homo- + Gr. *taxis*, arrangement, < *tassō*, draw up.] **ho-mo-tax'a-ne?** **ho'mo-tax'y-l.** **-tax'ic-tous,** **ho'mo-tax'e-ous,** **ho'mo-tax'al** or **ho'mo-tax-ic,** *a.* —**ho'mo-tax'al-al-ly,** *adv.*

ho-mot'e-nous, *a. Entom.* Incomplete in metamorphosis.

—**ho'mo-ther'a-py,** *n. Med.* Same as Homeopathy.—**ho'mo-ther'mous,** *a.* Having the same amount of animal heat. **ho'mo-ther'mic,** —**ho'mo-ther'ic,** *a. Geom.* Designating two similar plane figures so located that all lines through homologous points pass through the same point. See Similitude.—**ho-moth'e-ty,** *n.*—**ho-mot'o-nous,** *a.* Having the same sound or tone; having uniform in degree; equable; of the same tenor.—**ho-mot'o-nus,** *n. Med.* A continuous or equable fever; fever without exacerbations. **ho'mo-ton'ic?.**—**ho-mot'o-ny,** *n.* [Rare.] Sameness of tone; monotony.

ho-mot'o-py, 1 ho-mot'o-pi; 2 ho-mŏt'o-py, *n. Biol.* Repetition in ontogenetic sequence of changes in an organism at the same place in the offspring as they appeared in the parent.

Homotopy or repetition is the usual and normal mode of acceleration. E. D. Cope in *American Naturalist* Jan., 1878, p. 43.

[< Homo- + Gr. *topos*, place.]—**ho'mo-top'ic,** *a.*

ho-mot'ro-phy, *n. Biol.* Correlation of growth or serial homology due to internal modifying influences, as in the case of the eyes and ears.—**ho-mo-trop'ic,** *a.*—**ho'mo-trop'ic,** **ho-mot'ro-pous,** *a.* Turned or directed in the same way as something else. Specif.: *Bot.* (1) Having the radicle of a seed turned toward the hilum. (2) Having the embryo of a seed curved in the same general direction as the seed. **ho-mot'ro-pal?.**

ho'mo-type, 1 hō'mo-tip; 2 hō'mo-typ, *n. Biol.* **1.** A part or organ similar in structure, position, relationship, or opposite one in the same animal as one of the legs.

The corresponding or serially homologous parts in the same animal are called *homotypes*.

McCost *Typical Forms* bk. i, p. 25. [con. & co. 1856.]

2. A homœotype. [< Homo- + Gr. *typos*; see type.]

ho'mo-typ'ic, *a.* 1. Homotypical. 2. *Cytol.* Relating to the second nuclear division in which chromosomes so called because closely resembling ordinary mitosis.—**ho'mo-typ'i-cal,** *a. Of*, pertaining to, or characterized by homotypy. **ho'mo-ty'pal?.**—**ho'mo-ty-po'sis,** *n. Biol.* Correlation in homosexual reproduction, as the union of homologous undifferentiated physiologically independent parts.

ho'mo-ty'py, 1 hō'mo-ti'pi; 2 hō'mo-ty'py, *n. Biol.* The correspondence of a part or organ in one person with that of another region in the same animal, as the successive vertebræ, fore and hind limbs, etc.; serial homology. Isian, etc.

ho'mo-zy'gos, 1 hō'mo-zi'gŏs; 2 hō'mo-zy'gŏs, *n.* Same as homozygote.—**ho'mo-zy-go'sis,** 1 hō'mo-zai-gō'sis; 2 hō'mo-zy-gō'sis, *n. Bot.* Development from a zygote originating from a union of two gametes of the same kind.

ho'mo-zy'gote, 1 hō'mo-zi-gōt'-zai'gōt; 2 hō'mo-zy'gōt'or -zy'gŏt, *n. Biol.* A zygote formed by the conjugation of two gametes of the same stock; any animal or plant that receives and remains the dominant or recessive characteristics of both its parents, and is therefore said to be true to type, and breeds true to type. [< Homo- + zygote.]—**ho'mo-zy'gous,** *a.*

hon'ral, 1 hŏn'ral; 2 hŏn'r‡l, *n.* A horrible (*Dichoceros bicornis*) native to India and the Malay archipelago, having a large hollowed casque double-pointed in front. See illus. under Hornbill. [Anglo-Ind.]

Hons, *h.* hōns; *p.* hōnz, *n.* A manufacturing town in Syria, scene of the defeat of Zenobia by Aurelian, A. D. 272.

ho-mun'cu-lus, 1 hō-mun'kiu-lus; 2 ho-mŭn'cŭ-lus, *n.* [*pl.* -li, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, pl.] A little man; a homunculus, a tiny man produced artificially, and hence endowed with magic power.

A poor *homunculus*, in a glass bottle.

Longfellow *Hyperion* bk. i, p. 26. [h. m. & co. 1882.]

2. An undersized man; dwarf; mannikin. [L., dim. of *homo* (*homin-*), man.] **ho-mun'cu-ŏ;** **ho'mun-cle** or **ho'mun-cule.**—**ho'mun-cu-lar,** *a.* Like a homunculus.

hom'y, 1 hōm'i; 2 hōm'y, *a.* [Rare.] Homelike.

Hon., *abbr.* Honorable: honorary.

Ho'nan, 1 hō'nân'; 2 hō' nân', *n.* **1.** A province in N. China, 65,104 sq. m.; capital, Kaifoo. **2.** A famous temple of Buddha, on an island near Canton, China.

Ho'na-war', 1 hō'na-wār'; 2 hō'na-wär', *n.* A seaport in N. Canara, India.

honble., *abbr.* Honorable.

hon'd, *abbr.* Honored.

Hon'do-koe'ter, 1 hon'da-kū'ter; 2 hŏn'de-kū'ter, **Melchior** (1636–41695). A Flemish painter of animal life.

Hon'dī-us, 1 hon'di-us; 2 hŏn'dĭ-us, **Abraham** (1638–1691?). A Dutch painter and engraver, **Jodocus'** son.

hon'do', 1 hon'do; 2 hŏn'do, *n.* [Sp. Am.] The slip-knot of a lasso. **hon'doat.**

Hon'do, The largest island of Japan; length 900 m.; 87,486 sq. m.: chief city, Tokyo. **Hon-shu'?.**

Hon'do Creek. A stream in Bandera and Frio counties, **Tex.**; 100 m. to the Rio Medina.

Hon-du'ras, 1 hon-dū'ras; 2 hŏn-dų'ras, *n.* **1. Bay of,** an inlet of Guatemala and Honduras, Central America. **2. Cape,** the most northern point of Honduras, Central America. **3.** A republic in Central America; 46,250 sq. m.; capital, Tegucigalpa. **4.** See British Honduras.

hone, 1 hōn; 2 hŏn, *vt.* (honed; hon'ing.) To rub and sharpen on a hone; whet.

hone, *pt. & vt.* (honed; hon'ing.) [Prov. Eng. & So. U. S.] To pine: long for. [< F. *hoper*, mutter.]

hone'-. Dedp. [< AS. *hān*, stone.]—**German hone,** a soft, smooth, yellow slate specially adapted for razor-setting. **hone'-slate',** *n.*—**hone'-sharpening,** *adj.* and *n.* Honing.

hone?, *n.* **1.** A plane true block of fine compact stone for sharpening edged tools; oilstone. **2.** An artificial razor-sharpening implement having the functions of a hone.

3. An implement, in shape like a flat float, used for smoothing and leveling rounds. [Prov. Eng.] A piece of stale bread. [< AS. *hān*, stone.]—**German hone,** a soft, smooth, yellow slate specially adapted for razor-setting. **hone'-slate',** *n.*—**hone'-sharpening,** *adj.* and *n.* Honing.

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hone'-stone', *n.* **1.** A fine-grained stone from which hones are made, as novaculite. **2.** See hone, 1.

honer, *n.* A swelling of the groin. [Cp. Ice. *hunn*, knob.]

hone's, *n.* [Eng.] A round hill.

honet', *n.* [Dial.] Plural of rose.

Hone, William (?–1/1793–9/1842). An English writer and

Ho'neg'ger, 1 hō'neg'er; 2 hō'nĕg'er, **Johann Jakob** (1/15/1825–1/1890). A German historian and critic.

Hon'e-oye Falls, 1 hun'i-oi; 2 hŏn'ē-ŏy. A village in Monroe county, N. Y. [county, Pop.: a coal-mining center.

Hones'dale, 1 hōnz'dēl; 2 hōnz'dāl, *n.* A borough of Wayne

hon'est, 1 on'est; 2 ŏn'ĕst, *a.* **1.** Acting or disposed to act justly and honorably, especially in business transactions or in relation to the rights of property; fair and candid in dealing with others; willing to commit or countenance fraud; upright; also, specifically of women, having a chaste reputation; virtuous.

But, sir, is it not possible that we may differ in sentiment and yet be *honest*? Randolph in *Am. Orators, Federal Constitution* p. 38. [c. n. & h. 1868.]

2. Characterized by or indicative of honesty and fair dealing; free from fraud; equitable; fair; honest, real; true; as an *honest* sale; *honest* toil. **3.** Of respectable quality or appearance; honorable in aspect or effect; creditable; becoming; unstained or unimpeached; as, a man of *honest* report. **4.** Characterized by openness, genuineness, or sincerity; frank; unaffected; sincere; as, an *honest* confession; an *honest* opponent. **5†.** [F.] Becoming to persons of rank. [< OF. *honeste*, F. *honnête*, < L. *honestus*, full of honor, < *honor*, honor.] **hon'este?.**

Syn.: candid, equitable, fair, faithful, frank, genuine, good, honorable, ingenuous, sincere, straightforward, true, trustworthy, trusty, upright. One who is *honest* in the ordinary sense acts or is always disposed to act with careful regard for the rights of others, especially in matters of business or property; one who is *honorable* scrupulously observes the dictates of a personal honor that is higher than any demands of mercantile law or public opinion, and will do nothing unworthy of his own inherent nobility of soul. The *honest* man does not attempt to deceive or defraud; the *honorable* man does not take an unfair advantage that would be allowed him, or will make a sacrifice which no one could require of him, when his own sense of honor dictates it. One who is *honest* in the highest and fullest sense is scrupulously careful to adhere to all known truth and right even in thought. In this sense *honest* differs from *honorable* in regard rather to objective truth and right than to even the highest personal honor. See candid; just; honor.—Ant.: deceitful, dishonest, disingenuous, faithless, false, hypocritical, lying, mendacious, perfidious, treacherous, unfaithful, untrue, dishonest.

hon-es'tate?, *vt.* To honor.—**hon'es-ta'tion?,** *n.* Grace; **hon'est-ly,** 1 on'est-li; 2 ŏn'ĕst-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an honest manner.

Truth . . . is always found where it is *honestly* sought.

Johnson *Rasselas* p. 38. [s. m. 1880.]

2†. Properly,—to come honestly by, to inherit from one's ancestors, as a feature or characteristic.

hon'es-ty, 1 on'es-ti; 2 ŏn'ĕs-ty, *n.* **1.** The character or quality of being honest. (1) A disposition to conform to justice and honorable dealing, especially in regard to the rights of property.

It is true that *honesty* is the best policy; but if this be the motive of honest dealing, there is no real *honesty*.

Hamerton *Round My Country* p. 206. [s. & t. co.]

(2) Uprightness of conduct in general; justice; fairness.

The basis of high thinking is perfect *honesty*.

Hamerton *Round My Country* p. 206. [s. rs. bros. 1875.]

(3) Openness; candor. (4) Specif. of women, chastity; virtue.

2. An ornamental garden plant (*Lunaria biennis*) of the mustard family, prized mainly for the broad, silvery partitions of its flat pods. Called also **satin flower** (*L. rediviva*) is called **perennial honesty.** **3†.** Propriety; reputation. **4†.** Generosity. [< OF. *honeste*, < L. *honestā(s)*-s, *honestus*; see honest, *a.*] Syn.: see fidelity.

hone'wort', 1 hōn'wŭrt; 2 hŏn'wŭrt', *n.* A plant reputed to be efficacious in curing the swelling called a hone. (1) A smooth perennial herb (*Cryptotænia canadensis*) of the parsley family, found in moist woods in the United States. (2) Either of two Old World species of plants of the parsley family, *Sison amomum* and *Trinia vulgaris*.

honey, 1 hun'i; 2 hŭn'y, *n.* **1.** *t.* To talk to in an endearing manner; to flatter; to coax; treat with address as a darling or precious one. **II.** *i.* [Rare.] **1.** To talk fondly. **2.** To become sweet or bland.

Discard his tutor, rough to common men,
But *honeying* at the ear of a lord.

Tennyson *Princess* prol., st. 6.

hon'ey, *a.* Honey-like; sweet.

hon'ey, *n.* **1.** A sweet, sirupy secretion derived principally from the nectaries of flowers, from which it is extracted by bees in the form of nectar and deposited in their honey-sacs, where it undergoes a certain change prior to storage in the cells of the comb. With nutriment it provides the support of bees and their young. See royal jelly. Honey is used in medicine and in the arts, and is sometimes as article of food in the form of comb, animals, as bears. It consists of various sugars, as grape-sugar, glucose, fructose, etc., together with a little water, about 18 per cent., and a specially digested and assimilated than cane-sugar. Honey is flavored by the flowers from which the nectar is gathered; white honey, derived from clover, is considered the choicest; other grades are bass-wood, light amber, goldenrod, dark amber, and buckwheat honey, the latter very dark and strongly flavored. Cane-sugar stored in the comb is unchanged by the process. The meaning of the word is often extended, as in *flower-nectar*, *honeydew*, and *ant-honey*. See honey-ant, etc.

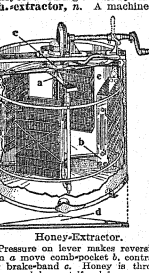
The following are kinds of honey distinguished in trade use: **bean-,** (a mixture of honey and sugar); **grape-,** (glycerin, and 480 grains clarified honey: used in medicine), **box-h.** (stored in boxes), **candied h.** (solidified honey), **capped h.** (sealed in the cells), **extract-,** (extract of scum, and strained), **comb-h.** (in a natural state), **green or unripe,** (in unsealed cells, and but little changed by evaporation), **ripe h.** (that has become sufficiently thick by evaporation).

The value of the annual product of honey and wax is not generally realized. . . . It almost equals the value of the rice or the hop crop, falls but little short of the buckwheat crop, exceeds the value of raw molasses, and of both the maple sirup and sugar.

J. R. Dodge in *Rep. Sec. Agric., 1889* p. 240. [gov. prc. off.]

2. Sweetness or lusciousness in general. **3.** Sweet one; dearest person; darling. **4.** *pl.* Honey-dew. **5.** *pl.* Honey-sacs.—**date'-hon'ey,** *n.* The sugary juice of the Khar and other dates, which the Arabs drain off by hanging up the fruit in baskets and allowing it to drip.—**honey-bag,** *n.* The honey thrown from the comb by centrifugal force or by gravity.—**hon'ey-ant',** *n.* A small ant (genus *Myrmecocystus*), as *Myrmecocystus melliger* of the United States and Mexico, having one form of worker with repletives and stores in its abdomen the honey gathered by the other workers. This honey is afterward disgorged to feed the rest.—**h.-bag,** *n.* The receptacle or dilatation of the esophagus in which the bee carries honey. **h.-sac.**—**h.-balls,** *n. pl.* The spherical flower-heads of the button-bush (*Cephalanthus occidentalis*).—**h.-balm,** *n.* A European plant (*Melittis melissophyllum*) of the mint family (*Labiatæ*), with showy flowers.—**h.-basket,** *n.* The corbiculum of a bee. [Cf. **h.-bear,** *n.* **1.** The sloth-bear or aswail. **2.** The kinkajou.—**h.-bearer,** *n.* The honey-storing honey-ant. See honey-ant. **h.-holder?.**—**h.-bee,** *n.* A bee that collects honey; specif., the common hive-bee (*Apis mellifica*). See illus. under bee.—**h.-bell,** *n.* A South-African evergreen shrub (*Mahernia verticillata*) of the family *Sterculiaceæ*, with handsome, yellow, nectar-bearing flowers: cultivated in greenhouses.—**hon'ey-ber'ry,** *n.* **1.** The small, black, sweet berry of the European nettle-tree (*Celtis australis*). **2.** The egg-shaped, vinous-flavored fruit of the Guiana genip-tree (*Melicocca bijuga*).—**h.-bird,** *n.* **1.** A honey-eater. **2.** A humming-bird. [Rare.]—**h. bee.**—**h.-blob,** *n.* [Scot.] A gooseberry.—**h.-bloom,** *n.* The common dogbane.—**h.-board,** *n.* A slatted board or something similar placed over the brood-nest to prevent the bees from building comb between the sections and the top-bars frames.—**h.-bottle,** *n.* [Eng.] A flower of a heath, *Erica tetralix*.—**h.-box,** *n.* A box in the upper part of the hive for the collection of honey: commonly replaced by a series of sections.—**h.-bread,** *n.* Same as carob.—**h.-buzzard,** *n.* An Old World kite-like hawk (genus *Pernis*) with partly feathered shanks, especially *P. apivorus*. It is mainly insectivorous, feeding on the larvæ of bees, etc. **h.-kite?.**—**h.-cell,** *n.* A cell of a honeycomb.—**h.-cooler,** *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Any person or thing that exerts chilling influence.—**h.-creeper,** *n.* A small brightly colored scrobeloid bird of the warmer parts of America. The Bahama honey-creeper (*Certhiola bahamensis*) reaches southern Florida.—**h.-crop,** *n.* The stomach of a honey-ant when distended with honey.—**h.-eucalypt,** *n.* The yellow box-tree (*Eucalyptus melliodora*) of Victoria and New South Wales.

honey-extractor, *n.* A contrivance for preserving the honeycomb during transit by removing any excess of honey.—**h.-extractor,** *n.* A machine for throwing honey from



Honey-Extractor.

Pressure on lever makes reversing-arm *a* move comb-pocket *b*, contracting brake-band *c*. Honey is thrown from comb by centrifugal force against side *e* down which it flows to bottom *d*.

other liquids from extractors, barrels, etc.—**h.-gland,** *n.*—**h.-guide,** *n.* A small plain-colored indian-red bird said to direct persons to the nests of wild bees.—**h.-house,** *n.* A building used for storing honey, combs, hives, and apiarian implements, also for extracting honey and dodging bees, and for containing to the apiary.—**h.-knife,** *n.* A two-edged steel blade, with inclined handle, used for uncapping honey before extracting.—**hon'ey-less,** *a.* Without or destitute of honey.—**h.-lotus,** *n.* The white melilot, sweet clover (*Melilotus alba*), or Bokhara clover, valued as a bee-plant.—**h.-mark,** *n.* A mole on the body.—**h.-mesquite,** *n.* **h.-mesquite,** *n.* A thorny shrub or tree (*Prosopis Juliflora*) of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*), of Texas, California, and southward, yielding pods for fodder, valuable gum, and fine, hard timber.—**h.-moth,** *n.* Aparallel name of *Achroia grisella*.—**h.-mouthed,** *a.* Sweet of speech; beguiling; persuasive.—**h.-dipped?.**—**h.-plant,** *n.* **1.** Any species of *Hoya*. **2.** The bee-balm (*Melissa officinalis*). **3.** In Australia, the (*Nectarinia sceparia*) of the family *Epacridaceæ*.—**h.-pod,** *n.* The honey-mesquite.—**h.-pot,** *n.* **1.** A receptacle of wax or other substance, used by many species of bees to store their honey. **2.** Any of several species of *Prosopis*, especially *P. cynarotides*, an attractive South-African shrub bearing nectareous flower-heads with rigid, colored bracts, overlapping one another. **3.** A flower-head of this plant.—**h.-pots,** *n.* A children's game in which the players double themselves up to represent pots of honey, and simulate being weighed, by first seeming to eat their last pasture.—**h.-rore†,** *n.* Honeydew.—**h.-sac,** *n.* The sac for honey in bees formed by the enlargement of the œsophagus.—**h.-scented,** *a.* Sweet in which honey is secured.—**h.-shucks,** *n.* [So. U. S.] The honey-locust.—**h.-stalk,** *n.* A sweet clover, hurlut to cattle when eaten free.—**h.-stomach,** *n.* The honey-bag.—**h.-stone',** *n. Mineral.* Same as mellite.—**h.-stopper,** *n.* One of the bristly, chitinous valves placed at the entrance of the honey-sac of a bee.—**h.-suck,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The honeysuckle.—**honey-sucker,** *n.* **1.** A honey-eater.—**h.-sugar,** *n.* A solid saccharine matter, probably glucose, that separates from honey during granulation.—**h.-sweet,** *n.* Same as honey-suckle.—**h.-sweet',** *n.* Same as honey-suckle.—**hon'ey-sweet",** *n.* [A spiræa (*Spiræa ulmaria*).—**h.-tongued,** *a.* Speaking sweetly; persuasive.—**h.-tube,** *n.* One of a pair of tubes under upper abdominal surface of an aphid.—**hon'ey-ware",** *n.* An edible seaweed (*Alaria esculenta*); badderlocks.—**h.-weazel,** *n.* The honey-badger.—**h.-wort',** *n.* Either of two European plants herbs (*Cerinthe minor*) and (*C. retorta*) of the borage family (*Boraginaceæ*), abounding in honey.—**ling-h.,** *n.* Honey gathered from ling or heather.—**sham h.,** a hard dark syrup substance resembling nectar in appearance, found in small globules on the flowers of various plants, as *Cleone*, *Lopezia*, and *Parmasia*. By attracting insects it aids fertilization.—**virgin h.,** *n.* Honey taken from virgin comb. **2.** Honey drained from combs without pressure or heat. **white h.**,

hon'ey-comb', 1 hun'i-kōm'; 2 hŭn'y-cōm', *n.* To fill with holes, passages, or cells so that only thin partitions, like those of a honeycomb, remain; as, to *honeycomb* a piece of wood (said of certain insects or worms); to *honeycomb* a mountain with mining-shafts.

hon'ey-comb'y, *a.* **1.** A weave consisting of regular rows of hexagonal cells, each having a tapering bottom made of three rhombs; the cells are separated by thin walls about 1/125 of an inch thick, and are made by bees to contain honey, pollen, eggs, and brood.

Brood-comb about an inch thick will hold from 3 to 6 pounds of honey per square foot; by the lengthening of cells a square foot may weigh 10 or 20 pounds; a market-section of comb-honey 4⅛ by 4⅛ inches and 7/8 inch thick weighs 1 pound. Worker-comb contains 29 cells, and drone-comb 16 cells, to the square inch upon each side, the cells upon both sides of the comb being of the same depth.

When filled each cell is sealed. Honeycomb is built by an apparently unregulated, haphazard process by the bees, which results in perfect symmetry.



Honeycomb
showing drone cells used for storage.

2. This structure together with its contents. 3. Anything full of holes or cells like those of a honeycomb; specif., a series of flaws in a metal casting. 4. The second stomach or reticulum of a ruminant. 5. Sweet; darling: a term of endearment. [< AS. *hunigcamb*, < *hunig*, honey, + *camb*, comb.]

—honeycomb bottom, an anchorage characterized by loose, holey ground; loose anchorage hawse-pipe bottom. — **h. decoration**, a style of ceramic decoration consisting of crowded mayflower blossoms. — **hon'ey-comb"-moth"**, *n.* A bee-moth or wax-moth. — **h. radiator**, a cellular radiator a lapted to cool the water that circulates about the cylinders of a motor engine: so named because of its resemblance to a honeycomb. — **h. seal**, same as FAVUS, 2. **h. tetter**. — **h. sponge**, *n.* The grass-sponge. — **h. stitch**, *n.* An ornamental method of drawing the gathers together, as in smocking: used on soft materials, as silk. — **h. stone**, *n.* Same as HONEYCOMB CORAL. See CORAL. — **h. weaves**, *n.* A system of weaves forming lozenge-shaped patterns. — **h. work**, *n.* 1. Armor made of hexagonal or nearly circular metal rings. 2. *Needlework.* Ornamental gathering.

Hon'ey-comb, Will. One of the members of the imaginary London club described by Addison and Steele in their papers in *The Spectator*: a man about town and an authority on all things feminine and fashionable.

hon'ey-combed", *a.* hun'ĭ-kōmd'; 2 hŏn'y-cōmd", *pa.* 1. Full of cells or perforations, or decorated in honeycomb pattern.

Irregular invaginations of the epiblast give the young sponge a *honeycombed* structure.

F. M. BALFOUR *Comp. Embryol.* vol. i. p. 146. [MACM. 1885.]

2. Filled with stop-orders: said of the stock-market.

hon'ey-comb"ing, *n.* hun'ĭ-kōm'ĭng; 2 hŏn'y-cōm'ĭng, *n.* 1. A species of corrosion of iron holes which takes place in steam-boilers, iron ships' plating, steam-cylinders, etc. 2. A pattern of lozenge-shaped puffings in cloth, produced by tightening the stitches; smocking.

hon'ey-dew", 1 hun'ĭ-dū"; 2 hŏn'y-dū", *n.* A glutinous, sweetish substance, believed to be excreted in dew-like drops by various insects, as aphids.

The food of ants consists of insects, . . . honey, *honeydew*, and fruit. J. LUBBOCK *Ants, Bees, and Wasps* p. 25. [A. 1888.]

2. A secretion from the leaves or fruit of a plant due either to a superabundance of juice or to some injury or weakness of the tissues (called in the latter case *gumming*); apostasis. **hon'ey-fall"‡**. 3. A kind of sweetened tobacco. — **honeydew melon**, a smooth, yellow-skinned cultivated variety of winter melon with whitish-green pulp. See MELON.

— **hon'ey-dewed"**, *a.* Covered with honeydew.

hon'ey-eat"er, 1 hun'ĭ-ēt'ẽr; 2 hŏn'y-ēt'ẽr, *n.* One who or that which eats honey. Specif.: (1) An Australian meliphagoid bird having a protrusile forked tongue, with each half broken up into numerous stiff horny fibers like a brush, and a curved bill with a prominent culmen. The tongue is capable of being rolled into a special tube for the absorption of honey from flowers. (2) Some similar bird, as a sun-bird or nectarinid. (3) A honey-bear.

hon'eyed, } 1 hun'ĭd; 2 hŏn'id, *a.* 1. Covered with or
hun'eyd, } full of honey.

The bee, with *honied* thigh, That at her flowery work doth sing. MILTON *Il Penseroso* l. 142.

2. Sweet; hence, soothing; agreeable; sweetly flattering: often with an idea of beguiling; as, *honeyed* words.

Saying, My soul needs *honeyed* food from thine,
Rees follow thyme, and all my instincts thee.
BULWER-LYTTON *Lost Tales of Miletus, Cecil's Son* st. 70.

hon'leid;— hon'eyed-ness, *n.*

hon'ey-fu"gle, 1 hun'ĭ-fiū'gl; 2 hŏn'y-fiū'gl, *vt.* [GLED; -GLING.] [Slang.] To beguile; cajole.

Hon'ey Grove. A city in Fannin county, Tex.

Hon'ey Lake. A lake in Lassen county, Cal.; 100 sq. m.; diminishes in the dry season.

hon'ey-lo"cust, 1 hun'ĭ-lō'kŭst; 2 hŏn'y-lō'cŭst, *n.* A large tree (*Gleditschia triacanthos*) of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*, characterized by branching thorns, bipinnate or pinnate leaves, and long linear pods, with a sweet pulp between the seeds: found in the United States from New York to Louisiana. Its wood is hard and heavy. See plate of LEAVES.

hon'ey-ite‡, *n.* Same as MELLITE, etc. See HONEY, *n.*

hon'ey-moon", 1 hun'ĭ-mūn'; 2 hŏn'y-mūn', *vi.* To spend the honeymoon, as by taking a bridal trip.

hon'ey-moon", *n.* 1. The first month after marriage.

It was the custom . . . to drink a draught of mead . . . to drink mead, or methegelin, a beverage made with honey, for thirty days after every wedding. From this . . . comes the expression "To spend the *honeymoon*."

W. PULLEYN *Etymological Compend.* § 9, p. 142. [T. T. 1828.]

2. The period just after marriage usually spent by a newly wedded pair in travel or recreation. **hon'ey-mu"ti**.

hon'ey-suck"le, 1 hun'ĭ-suk"l; 2 hŏn'y-sŭk"l, *n.* 1. Any one of various ornamental erect or climbing shrubs of the genus *Lonicera*, of the family *Caprifoliaceæ*, cultivated for the beauty or fragrance of their flowers. They have opposite leaves, funnel- or trumpet-shaped, white, buff, or crimson flowers, succeeded by 2- or 3-seeded berries. 2. Any one of a number of other plants for which the application of the name is a gross misnomer, as the columbine. 3. [New Zealand.] A tree of the protead family (*Proteaceæ*). 4. A flower of any of the honeysuckles. [< AS. *hunisuce*, < *hunig*, honey, + *sūcan*, suck.]

— American fly-honeysuckle, a shrubby plant (*Lonicera ciliata*), 3 to 5 feet high, having yellow flowers in pairs: native in eastern Canada and the United States. — **Australian b.**, a tall evergreen shrub (*Strmwelleria integrifolia*) found in AUSTRALIA. It bears yellow flowers containing a considerable amount of honey. — **bush honey-suck"le**, *n.* Any species of *Diervilla*, especially *D. diervilla*, a shrub having terete branches, opposite, ovate leaves, and sweet-scented yellow flowers with pubescent corolla: native in the northeastern United States; a garden favorite. — **Cape h.**, a South-African climbing shrub (*Tecoma capensi*) of the family *Bignoniaceæ*, with odd-pinnate leaves and terminal racemose flowers having an orange-scarlet tubular corolla. — **cinnamon h.**, same as SWAMP-HONEYSUCKLE. — **clammy h.**, same as SWAMP-HONEYSUCKLE. — **dwarf h.**, a herbaceous perennial (*Cornus suecica*) of the north temperate zone, bearing small red berries like those of the honeysuckle. — **evergreen h.**, same as TRUMPET-HONEYSUCKLE. — **French h.**, a red-flowered perennial herb (*Hedysarum coronarium*) of the Mediterranean, native in southwestern Europe: cultivated in gardens. — **heath-h.**, *n.* Same as AUSTRALIAN HONEYSUCKLE. — **hon'ey-suck"le-ap"ple**, *n.* A tropical (*Kedua-dica*) shrub growing on the branches of the various species of the wild honeysuckle. It is whitish, irregular in shape, and in texture, juiciness, and acidity is like pineapple. — **h. clover**, *n.* White clover. — **h. pattern** (*Arch.*), a Greek decorative pattern distantly resembling the plant and flower of the honeysuckle; the anthemion. — **h. tree**, *n.* The Australian honeysuckle. — **Japan h.**, a high-climbing eastern Asiatic honeysuckle (*Lonicera Japonica*) with flexuous, hairy stem, ovate half-evergreen leaves, and fragrant white flowers; naturalized in the eastern United States. — **mountain-h.**, *n.* An erect or spreading shrub (*Lonicera caridea*) found in the north temperate regions of Eurasia and America. It grows from 1 to 3 feet high, and has oval leaves, ciliate on the margins, and yellowish or greenish-white flowers in pairs in the axils; fruit, a blue berry. **mountain fly-h.**; — **red h.** [Prov.], the French honeysuckle (*Hedysarum coronarium*) and the common red clover. — **swamp-h.**, *n.* A much-branched shrub (*Azalea viscosa*), 4 to 8 feet high, with white fragrant flowers succeeding the pinkish calyx in autumn: in eastern United States. **swamp fly-h.**; **white swamp-h.**; — **Tatarian h.**, a tall shrub (*Lonicera tatarica*), native in Russia. It bears deciduous ovate leaves, and pink, white, or crimson flowers, having the upper lip deeply cleft. — **trumpet-h.**, *n.* A North-American honeysuckle (*Lonicera sempervirens*) characterized by large trumpet-shaped orange or red flowers. — **woodbine h.**, a common European climbing honeysuckle (*Lonicera periclymenum*) having ovate, distinct leaves, and dense heads of fragrant white flowers, red on the outside. — **yellow h.**, a twining species of plant (*Lonicera flava*) with oval to elliptic leaves, and fragrant yellow flowers in a terminal spike; found in the southeastern United States.

hon'ey-suck"led, 1 hun'ĭ-suk"ld; 2 hŏn'y-sŭk"ld, *a.* Covered with honeysuckles; as, a *honeysuckled* porch.

hon'ey-sweet", **hon'ey-swēt"** = HONEY, *a.*

hon'ey-wood", 1 hun'ĭ-wud"; 2 hŏn'y-wŏd", *n.* Same as COTTONWOOD.

hon'ey-wort, *n.* In Goldsmith's comedy *The Good-natured Man*, the overgeneroua and unselfish hero.

Hon"fleur', } 5ōñ"flœr'; 2 ōñ"flœr', *n.* A seaport town in
Honfleur', } Calvados department, France.

hong, } 1 hŏng, *n.* [Chin.] *Com.* 1. A mercantile
hong, } warehouse comprising a number of connecting rooms; also, a connected row of warehouses; specif., such a row forming a foreign factory or the building containing it, being at the same time the residence of the factor or agent; as, the American *hong*; the French *hong*. 2. Formerly, a mercantile association or syndicate of Chinese merchants, at Canton, to whom was accorded a monopoly of the foreign trade on condition that it should make itself responsible for payment of the duties on foreign goods. It was used for the *Good Security* of the foreign traders. [< Chin. *hang* (Canton dial. *hong*), series.]

— **hong merchant**, a merchant who had his residence in connection with his warehouse built in a continuous block or row, and who, as a member of these mercantile guilds, as the *ko hong*, received their privilege of trading with foreigners as early as 1720. Their monopoly being exercised oppressively, in 1828 they were deprived of their privileges, but they were subsequently renewed. The confederacy of the *ko hong* was dissolved in 1770, but reappeared in 1779 under the simple title of *hong*, and has since continued until the treaty of 1842 put an end to its functions.

Hong'kong', } hŏng'kŏng'; 2 hŏng'kŏng', *n.* A British crown
Hong'kong', } colony in S. China, at entrance to Pearl river; 400 sq. m.; capital, Victoria.

hon'groise', } hŏn'grwāz'; 2 hŏn'grwāz', *n.* [F.] *Mus.* A
hon'groise', } stately dance in minor key and slow rhythm.

ho'ning, } hō'nĭng; 2 hō'nĭng, *n.* Same as HONEY, 2.
ho'ning, }

Hon't-ton, } 1 hon't-ton; 2 hŏn't-ton, *n.* A borough and mar-
Hon't-ton, } ket-town in Devonshire, England; noted for its manufacture of lace and hats. The manufacture of Honiton lace (see LACE) was established by Flemish refugees in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. — **Honiton work**, a form of embroidered guipure in imitation of Honiton lace, made of the fine, light-colored thread called **Honiton silk**.

honk, } 1 hoṅk; 2 hŏṅk, *vi.* To utter or make a honk or
honk, } honks, as a goose or an automobile horn. **konk‡**.

All day the wild geese, *honking* while they . . . seemed to be fleeing from an enemy. HAMLIN GARLAND *Main-Traveled Roads, Under the Lion's Paw* p. 139. [A. 1891.]

honk, *n.* A honking cry, as of the wild goose, or the sound of an automobile horn. [Imitative.] **konk‡**.

honk'er, } 1 hoṅk'ẽr; 2 hŏṅk'ẽr, *n.* 1. A goose; specif.,
honk'er, } the Canada goose. 2. The wryneck or tomtit.

hon'ky-tonk", } 1 hoṅ'kĭ-toṅk"; 2 hŏṅ'ky-tŏṅk", *n.* [Negro
hon'ky-tonk", } Slang.] A low liquor-saloon; gin-mill.

Hon'ley, } 1 hon'li; 2 hŏn'ly, *n.* An urban district and village
Hon'ley, } in Cheshire, England. — **Honley** province, Prussia.

Hon'nef, } 1 hŏn'ef; 2 hŏn'ef, *n.* A mining town and resort in
Hon'nef, } **ho-no'ki**, } ho-nō'ki; 2 ho-nō'ki, *n.* [Japan.] A large tree
ho-no'ki, } (*Magnolia hypoleuca*) that yields a soft white wood, strong and flexible, used in various manufactures.

Hon"o-lu"lu, } 1 hon"o-lū'lū; 2 hŏn"o-lu'lu, *n.* A county in
Hon"o-lu"lu, } the Hawaiian Islands, area, 1,900 sq. m.; 2 districts and city in the same; capital of the Hawaiian Islands; on S. Oahu Island. **Honolulu City‡**.

hon'or, 1 on'ẽr; 2 ŏn'ẽr, *n.* 1. To regard with honor, deference, or respect; sometimes, to revere and worship, as the Supreme Being, or objects of adoration in any religion; as, to *honor* one's parents; to *honor* God.

And I *honor* the man who is willing to think
Half his present repute for the freedom to think.
LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 46.

2. To bestow marks of honor or esteem upon; specif., followed by *with*; as, to *honor* a person *with* a title. 3. To impart dignity to; elevate; said of an impersonal object; as, to *honor* an office; to *honor* a house with one's presence. 4. To acknowledge formally as worthy of respect or credit; accept; as, to *honor* an invitation. 5. *Com.* Hence, to accept or pay, as a draft or bill of exchange. [< F. *honorer*, < L. *honora*, < *honor*, honor.] **hon'ourt**. Syn.: see ADMIRE; PRAISE. — **hon'orance**‡, *n.* The act of honoring. — **hon'ored**, *pa. her.* Placed at the summit of or over the arms; crowned. **hon'oured‡**. — **hon'or-er**, *n.* One who honors. **hon'our-er‡**.

hon'or, *n.* 1. Consideration due or paid, as on account of worth, high character, or distinguished services; respectful regard, high esteem, approbation, or veneration; also, deference appertaining to position or office.

A prophet is not without *honour*, save in his own country, and in his own house. *Matt.* xiii. 57.

The Emperor Probus having an *honour* for the memory of his friend Aradius, honoured him with a tomb two hundred feet broad.

COTTON MATHER *Magnalia Christi* vol. i. p. 459. [A. s. 1855.]

2. Hence, any outward token of respect used; forms such as college distinctions, military ceremonials, or courtesies extended to a guest; as, college *honors*. 3. A nice sense of what is right and conformable to a high standard of conduct; conformity to accepted rules of conduct and such as require integrity in men and chastity in women: sometimes, conformity to a conventional code or standard of right. See phrases.

Commercial *honour* stands higher in India than in any other country. MAX MÜLLER *India* lect. ii, p. 63. [L. c. & co. 1883.]

4. That to which honor is paid or is due; as, rank, reputation, and fame are *honors*. 5. A cause or ground of esteem or dignity; as, to be an *honor* to one's family. 6. A title formerly used by inferiors in addressing or referring to persons of higher station, and still used in addressing or mentioning certain officials: with the possessive pronouns as, your *honor*; his *honor*. In England some judges are so addressed, and in the United States all judges, mayors, and magistrates, when in the exercise of their duties. See EXCELLENCY, HIGHNESS, under FORM.

Sir, if it please your *honour*, this is not so.
SHAKESPEARE *Measure for Measure* act ii, sc. 1.

7. *Eng. Law.* (1) A great manor or group of manorshold by a single baron. (2) The seigniory of a lord paramount. *2 Blackstone Comm.* 91. 8. In some card-games, one of certain high cards; specif., in whist, one of the four highest trumpcards; in bridge-whist, one of the five highest cards, the three highest of which are no trumps. See WHIST. 9. *Golf.* The privilege of playing first from the tee, a privilege which belongs to the winner of the preceding hole. [Archaic.] 10. *Her.* A word of honor; a promise made on one's honor. [< OF. *honor*, F. *honneur*, < L. *honor*, honor.] **hon'our‡**. Syn.: see FAME; JUSTICE; REVERENCE. — **court of honor**, a person or council adjudicating a question of honor as to privileges of conduct. — **h. bright** [Colloq.], an adverbial expletive used to emphasize an affirmation, or, if used interrogatively, to question its truth. — **honor's oath**, the oath of *Eng. Eng. Law*, a court held *in* and for an honor or seigniory. — **h.-man**, *n.* One who wins honors at college. — **h.-point**, *n. Her.* The point just above the fesse-point. — **h. price** [Ir.], a fine paid under tribal law to recompense an injured person for the harm done him. — **honors of war**, marks of respect or concessions granted to a capitulating garrison. — **last honors**, funeral ceremonies. — **on one's h.**, words pledging personal honor to the truth of something averred or promised. — **point of h.**, a question of honor affecting a detail of conduct. — **to accept for h.**, to accept a draft as a friendly act to protect the credit of the drawer whose draft has been refused by the drawee. — **to do one h.**, to show esteem or confer distinction upon one. — **to do the honors**, to act as host or hostess. — **to make one's honors**, to pay obeisance, as by a curtsy or bow. — **word of h.**, a verbal promise binding on pain of disgrace.

Ho-no'ra, } 1 ho-nō'rȧ; 2 ho-nō'ra, *n.* A feminine personal
Ho-no'ra, } name. **Ho'nori**; **Ho-no'ri-a**‡. F. **Ho"no'ré**, } ō-nō"-
Ho-no'ra, } rā'; ō-nō"rē'. [L. *fem.* of *honor*.]

hon'or-a-ble, } 1 on'ẽr-a-bl; 2 ŏn'ẽr-a-bl, *a.* 1. Worthy
hon'or-a-ble, } of honor, in any degree from simple respectability to eminence; creditable; estimable; illustrious; as, *honorable* conduct. 2. Conferring honor; as, *honorable* scars.

In a republic work is *honorable*. DEPEW *Orations and Speeches, To Young Physicians* p. 380. [c.s. co.]

3. Consistent with or acting in accordance with principles of honor; conforming to a code of honor; as, *honorable* poverty; an *honorable* man.

No form of pure undisguised murder will be any longer allowed to confound itself with those of *honorable* warfare.
DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets* p. 201. [T. & F. 1859.]

4. Bestowing honor; accompanied by marks or testimonials of honor; as, an *honorable* mention. 5. *Honorable* discharge. 6. A formal epithet of respect prefixed to a person's name. In the United States it is used loosely, being given by courtesy to almost any person who has held an important public office. It is especially bestowed upon members of Congress, Governors, State legislators, judges of the higher courts, and high Federal officials. In Great Britain it is borne by members of the House of Commons as a body; by its members separately when referred to in debate (" the *honourable* member"); by judges of the High Court of Justice when not peers, and by all the children of dukes, marquises, earls (excepting their eldest sons, who bear the title of Lord by courtesy), viscounts, and barons. In the British colonies it is given to those who are or have been members of a ministry. See FORMS OF ADDRESS, under FORM.

[< F. *honorable*, < L. *honorabilis*, < *honora*: see HONOR, *v.*] **hon'or-ous‡**. Syn.: see HONEST; ILLUSTRIOUS; JUST; MORAL. — **Right Honorable** (Gr. Brit.), a title given to privy councilors, earls, viscounts, barons, and certain mayors who bear the title of Lord ex officio. — **hon"or-a-bil'ity**, *n.* [Rare.] — **hon'or-a-bl-(e-ness)**, *n.* — **hon'or-a-bie-ship"**, *n.* — **hon'or-a-bly**, *adv.*

hon'or-a-blue, *n.* 1. A distinguished person. 2. [Colloq.] One who bears the title of honorable.

hon"o-ra'ri-um, } 1 hon"o-rē'ri-um; 2 hŏn"o-rā'ri-ŭm, *n.*
hon"o-ra'ry, } [-RA-A, pl.] 1. A fee or payment to a professional man for services on which custom requires that no fixed remuneration be placed; as, a physician's *honorarium*; an *honorarium* for literary work. 2. *Law.* A fee or reward for services for which no remuneration can be collected by process of law, as a fee to a barrister in England. 3. A fee paid by students in some European universities for extra tuition. [L., an honorary gift, neut. of *honorarius*; see HONORARY.]

hon'or-a-ry, 1 on'ẽr-ē-rē; 2 ŏn'ẽr-ā-ry, *a.* 1. Done, made, conferred, or held simply as an honor.

To be a very popular author is no longer that *honorary* distinction which once it might have been.
DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets* p. 111. [T. & F. 1859.]

2. Holding an office or title bestowed in sign of honor and exempt from the regular powers and duties or without the usual emoluments; as, an *honorary* member of a society; an *honorary* officer. 3. Accrediting honorable character; honoring; as, an *honorary* letter. [< L. *honorarius*, < *honor*, honor.] — **honorary degree**, one conferred without examination. — **h. law** (*Rom. Law*), the

preturian law.— **h. office,** one without duties or without pay.— **h. service** (*Eng. Law*), a service incident to grand sergeanty and commonly annexed to some honor.— **h. tomb,** a cenotaph.— **hon'or-a-ri-ly,** *adv.*

hon'or-a-ry, *n.* [=rums, =ries, *pl.*] Honorarium.

The reward of the schoolmaster . . . depends principally . . . upon the fees or *honoraries* of his scholars.
ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* vol. ii, p. 350. (C. P. 1869.)

hon'ord, *pp.* Honored. S. S.

Ho-nō'ri-chos, *n.* [Gr.] Same as HUNERIC.

hon'or-if'ic, 1 an'er-if'ik, 2 ŏn'or-if'ic. **I.** *a.* Conferring honor; importing honor.

It [is] a serious offence for any one with access to the inner life of a palace to talk about that life, even in terms of *honorific* eulogy. *The Spectator* (L. N. 1886) no. 3591, p. 856, col. 1.

hon'or-if'i-cal‡.— hon'or-if'i-cal-ly, *adv.*— **hon'or-if'i-cence‡,** *n.*

II. *n.* Any merely honorary word or phrase. [< L. *honorificus,* < *honor,* honor, + *facio,* make.]

hon'or-if'i-ca-bil'i-tu-din'i-ty, 1 en'er-if'i-ka-bil'i-tu-din'i-ty, 2 ŏn'or-if'i-ca-bil'i-tu-din'i-ty, *n.* Honorableness: frequently cited as the longest word in English literature. See SHAK. *L. L. L.* act v, sc. 1. [< LL. *honorificabilitudinitas,* < LL. *honorificabilis,* honorable, < L. *honorificus,* honorific.]

ho-nor'ī-fy, 1 ho-nor'i-fi, 2 ho-nŏr'i-fī, *n.* [Rare] To confer honor on; do honor to. [< OF. *honorifier,* < LL. *honorifico,* < L. *honorificus;* see HONORIFIC.]

Ho-no'ĭ-us, 1 ho-nō'ri-us, 2 ho-nŏ'ri-ŭs, **Augustus Flavius** (?/384–?/423). Roman emperor of the West, during whose reign Rome was sacked by Alaric.

hon'or-less, 1 eu'er-les; 2 ŏn'or-les, *a.* Having no honor.

hon'our, hon'our-a-ble, etc. Honor, etc.: the usual spelling in England.

Ho'no-var, 1 hō'no-vär; 2 hō'no-vär, *n.* Same as AHUNAVAIRE.

Hon-shu', 1 hon-shü'; 2 hŏn-shu', *n.* Same as HONDO‡.

Hont, 1 hönt; 2 hŏnt, *n.* A mining county on the Danube in N. W. Hungary: 1,153 sq. m.; chief town, Schemnitz.

Hont'heim, 1 hont'haim; 2 hŏnt'him, **Johann Nikolaus von** (?/1701–?/1790). A German Roman Catholic bishop and jurist; pseudonym, "Justinus Febronius."

hon'thin, 1 hent'hin; 2 hŏnt'hin, *n.* *Chem.* An insipid compound of tannin, keratin, and albumin which acts as an astringent upon the intestines.

Hont'horst, 1 hont'hörst; 2 hŏnt'hôrst, **Gerard van** (1/4 ?/1592–?/1656). A Flemish painter of repute who specialized in night scenes and artificial light effects; hence his name "Gerardo delle Notti" (Gerard of the Nights).

hont'ish, 1 hent'ish; 2 hŏnt'ish, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Proud; haughty.

hon'ved, 1 hon'ved; 2 hŏn'vĕd, *n.* [Hung.] The defenders of the land: a name first applied to the national champions of Hungary: then, in 1848, to the revolutionary armies, and in 1868 to the Hungarian landwehr.— **hon'ved-sег',** *n. Mil.* The first militia reserve in Hungarian army, in which every able-bodied male must serve for 2 years, or 12 years if he have no previous service in the regular army or army reserve, before passing into the landsturm or second reserve.

hoo, 1 hü; 2 hŏŏ, *vt.* To say *hoo.*

Ever and anon enlivened by the *hooing* and squealing of a child.
MRS. CARUSLE in Fraser's Mag. New Monthly Mag. vol. i, p. 117.

hoo, *interj.* An exclamation used to express surprize, joy, pity, contempt, etc., also as a hunting-cry. [Var. of HO.]

hooch, 1 hüch; 2 hŏŏch, *n.* Intoxicating liquor. [Contraction of HOOCHINOO.]

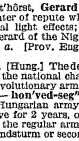
hoochi.

Hooch, Pieter de. See HOOGH.

hoo'chi-noo, 1 hü'chi-nü; 2 hŏŏ'chi-nŏŏ, *n.* [Alaska.] Rum distilled from molasses and flour: so called from the first (native) makers.

Hoo'chow', 1 hü'chäu'; 2 hŏŏ'chou', *n.* A commercial town in Chekiang province, 70 m. N. W. of Ningpo, China.

hood, 1 hud; 2 hŏŏd, *vt.* **I.** To cover or furnish with a hood or with something resembling it.



My dainty bird doth hover round the lure,
And I must *hood* him with a skilful hand.
H. H. MILMAN *Fazio* act ii, sc. 4.

2. Hence, to cover in any way; hide; blind.

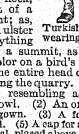
But we must *hood* your readers' eyes,
That care not whom they kill.
TENNYSON *Rosalind* st. 3.

hood', *n.* **1.** A flexible head-covering, usually fitting closely about the face and over the back of the neck, and sometimes forming part of a cloak, gown, or other garment; as, a woman's *hood;* the hood of an ulster or of a mail-coat; hence, anything covering or partly concealing a summit, as a mountain's cloud-cap, or a cap of color on a bird's head. **2.** In falconry, a close cover for the head of a hawk, to blindfold it when not pursuing the quarry. See illus. under HAWK. **3.** Something resembling a hood in form or use. (1) A monk's cowl. (2) An ornamental fold attached to an academical gown. (3) A folding carriage-cover. (4) A chimney-cowl. (5) A cap for a pile. (6) A reflecting shelter, usually conical, placed above an electric arc-lamp. (7) *Naut.* (a) A covering of a hatchway or turret to protect the head of one sighting a gun. (b) A canvas cover for the ends of standing rigging. (c) Either the foremost or the aftermost plank of a vessel's bottom, inside or outside. (8) A projecting cover to a hearth, forge, cooking-range, or part of a chemical laboratory, to promote draft and draw smoke, odors, or noxious vapors up the chimney. (9) The top of a cupola. (10) The protecting leather shield of a stirrup. (11) A protection for a horse's head. (12) *Ordnance.* A covering for a mortar. (13) The movable cover of a photographer's apparatus, or other protected machine. (14) A penthouse over a door or window. (15) *Bot.* A concave expansion of any organ, resembling a hood, as the upper sepal in the monk's-hood, or the filaments in milkweed. See illus. under CALYX.



Turkish Zouave wearing a Hood.

4. [Newfoundland.] The hooded seal. [< AS. *hōd.*]— **hood'-cap',** *n.* The hooded seal.— **h.-end,** *n.* In ship-building, the end of a strake in a vessel's hull that joins the stem-piece or the stern-post. **hooding end.**— **h.-gastrula,** *n.* An amphigastrula.



Hood (*h*) of the Australian Brunonia, over a medieval door or window, serving to enclosing the shed rain-water. **h.-molding,** *n. Arch.* A projecting molding Stigma (*st*). *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A miser: skinflint.— **h.-sheaf,** *n.* The top sheaf of a shock, spread to cover those beneath it.— **h.-shy,** *a.* Afraid or unwilling to have the hood put on: said of a falcon.— **h. top,** a hood or cover for a carriage.— **hood'wise',** *adv.* In the manner of a hood.— **hood'wor'ṭ,** *n.* An American herb (*Scutellaria lateriflora*); mad-dog skullcap.— **navel h.,** in ship-building, a structure of strong wooden supports around a hawse-hole to sustain the projecting part of the hawse-pipe.— **prompter's h.** (*Opera*), a hood-like structure set in the middle of the footlights, screening the stage-prompter from public view.

Hood, *n.* **1. Alexander** (1727–?/1814) Viscount Bridport, an English Admiral, fought in Napoleonic wars. **2. Edwin Paxton** (?/1820–?/1885), an English nonconforming clergyman and miscellaneous writer. **3. John Bell** (?/1831–?/1879), an American Confederate general; served in campaigns after losing an arm and a leg. **4. Robin,** see ROBIN HOOD. **5. Samuel** (1/2 1762–?/1814), an English admiral; who fought in the American and French wars. 6. **Sir Samuel** (1/2 1762–?/1814), an English admiral, brother of the preceding. He distinguished himself in command. **7. Thomas** (?/1798–?/1845), an English poet and humorist. 8. A county in N. Texas; 405 sq. m.; county-seat, Granbury. **9. Mount,** a volcanic peak in the Cascade range, W. Oregon; 11,225 ft. high; known for its glaciers; irruptive in 1875.

hood'age, *n.* Condition; state; totality. Originally used as a separate word, meaning condition or rank, *hood* came to be used as a combining word; as, childhood, bishophood; at a subsequent period it was substituted for the cognate form *-head,* hence arose such words as *Godhead* for *Godhood.* Added to nouns it expresses state or condition, while added to adjectives it signifies quality of being; as, manhood, knighthood, hardihood, lustihood. It is also used to denote a collective group of a given rank or state; as, brotherhood. [< AS. *hād,* condition.]

Hood Canal, an inland wooden arm of the sea in the western side of Puget Sound, Wash., admitting vessels to the port of Olympia. **Hood's Canal‡.**

hood'ed, 1 hud'ed; 2 hŏŏd'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Wearing or having a hood. **2.** Having a hood-like part, or arrangement of parts, as feathers or a patch of color, on the head, or folds of loose skin along the neck, as the cobra and certain other snakes.— **h.-crow,** the hooded crow. **h. duck,** the wood-duck (*Aix sponsa*). **h. merganser,** the smew (*Mergus albellus*). **h. parrakeet,** the Quaker parrakeet (*Conurus carnix*). **h. pigeon,** the hooded crow (*Corvus cornix*); gray, with black head, wings, and tail. **2.** A small crow (*Corvus splendens*) of India.— **h. grass,** same as cuckoo-pint.— **h. gull,** the European laughing gull.— **h. seal,** a cystophorine seal (*Cystophora cristata*) of polar seas, having an inflatable appendage on the nose of the male.— **h. snake,** a snake with the skin of the neck dilatable, as a cobra.— **h. warbler,** a wood-warbler (*Sylvania mitrata*) of the eastern United States, olive-green above, with black head, neck, and chest, and yellow forehead and ear-coverts.

hood'-ẹ'en', 1 hud'-i'en'; 2 hŏŏd'-ē'ĕn' or hŏd'ĕn, *n.* [Eng.] A cap-sheaf: hence, a finishing touch.

hood'le, 1 hud'i; 2 hŏŏd'i, *n.* [Scot.] 1. The hooded crow. **2.** The hooded gull. **hood'le-craw'ṭ; hood'ie-crow'ṭ; hood'it-craw'ṭ; hood'y‡.**

hood'ing, 1 hud'iŋ; 2 hŏŏd'ing, *n.* **1.** A covering; hood. **2.** A strip of leather joining the two parts of a flail.

hood'less, 1 hud'les; 2 hŏŏd'lĕs, *a.* Having no hood.

hood'lum, 1 hud'lum; 2 hŏŏd'lŭm, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] **1.** One of a class of ruffians or street rowdies in San Francisco and other cities of California. **2.** Hence, generally, a ruffian, rowdy, or bully.

The *hoodlums* and roughs of our cities are, most of them, American-born of foreign parentage.
JAMES BRYCE *Our Country* p. 41. [S. & Y. CO.]

— hood'lum-ish, *a.*— **hood'lum-ism,** *n.*

hood'man, 1 hud'man; 2 hŏŏd'man, *n.* The person blindfolded in the game of hoodman-blind.— **h.-man-blind',** *n.* [Archaic.] The game of blind man's buff. As shown in old pictures, the players formerly had long hoods; the hoodman drew his over his head, while the others theirs to buffet him.

hood'sck, 1 hud'sk; 2 hŏŏd'ŏk, *a.* [Scot.] Miserly; stingy.

hoo'doo, 1 hü'dü; 2 hŏŏ'dŏŏ, *vt.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] To bring bad luck on (a person or thing), especially by one's presence. **2.** Same as VOODOO.

hoo'doo, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] **1.** A cause of bad luck; a person or thing whose presence brings bad luck: opposed to *mascot.* **2.** Same as VOODOO. **3.** [N. W. U. S.] One of the grotesque columns of soft rock, formed by volcanic action and erosion and occurring in groups.

Hood River. A county in Oregon.

hood'wink, 1 hud'wiŋk; 2 hŏd'wiŋk, *vt.* **1.** To deceive as if by blinding: impose upon; delude.

Had Elizabeth written the story of her reign, she would have prided herself . . . on the skill with which she had *hoodwinked* and outlived every statesman in Europe.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 378. [L. 1875.]

2. To blindfold.

So long *hoodwinked,* he was led by the priest through various rough lanes and winding passages.
IRVING *Alhambra, Adventure of a Mason* p. 140. [G. P. P. 1884.]

3. To conceal from.— see CHEAT.— **hood'wink-er,** *n.*— **hood'wink-a-bi(er),** *n.*

hood'winkṛ, *n.* Disguise.

hood'wink, *pp.* Hoodwinked. S. S.

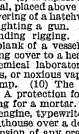
hood'wort', 1 hud'wŭrt; 2 hŏŏd'wŭrt', *n.* Same as MADWEED.

hoo'er, 1 hü'er; 2 hŏŏ'ẽr, *n.* Same as HUER.

hoof, 1 hüf; 2 hŏŏf, *n.* **I.** To attack with the hoof.

II. All horning or *hoof*-ing each other, as hungry beasts in their field. Brasenose *Chron. and His Salvation* p. 25. [S. 1864.]

2. [Prov. Eng., So. U. S.] To kill (game) by shooting it on the ground. **II.** *vt.* To go on the feet; walk: as, to *hoof* it home.— **hoof'ing-place',** *n.* A pen, inclosure, or other protected machine.



Hood (*h*) of the Australian Brunonia, over a medieval door or window, serving to enclosing the shed rain-water. **h.-molding,** *n. Arch.* A projecting molding

hoof, *n.* [HOOFS, rarely HOOVES, *pl.*] **1.** Structure of a horse's foot: *w,* metacarpal; *pf,* first phalanx, fetter-bone, or coffin-bone; *p2,* second phalanx, pastern-bone; *p3,* third phalanx, or coffin-bone; *s,* upper sesamoid; *ic,* navicular, or lower sesamoid; *te,* tendon of extensor; *tef,* tendon of superficial flexor; *tef,* tendon of deep flexor; *sf,* short ligament of the fetlock: *cc,* coronary cushion; *fc,* fetlock-joint; *pj,* pastern-joint; *ci,* coffin-joint; *hc,* heel. **2.** Under surface of the foot: *w, w,* wall; *t,* toe; *q, q,* outside quarters of the wall; *h, h,* inside quarters of the wall; *b,* bars; *s,* sole; *f,* frog; *bf, bf,* buttresses, or angles of inflexion of the wall; *l, l,* bars; *s,* sole; *f,* frog; *bf, bf,* buttresses, or angles of inflexion of the wall; *l, l,* bars; *s,* sole; *f,* frog; *bf, bf,* buttresses, or angles of inflexion of the wall; *l, l,* lateral lacunæ.



Horse's Hoof.

3. An animal with hoofs.

Small freeholders parted with their last *hoof,* and the last measure of corn from their granaries, to supply provision for the troops. WEBSTER *Works* vol. iii, p. 105. [G. & A. CO.]

3. *Geom.* An ungula. **4.** In tortoise-shell manufacture, one of the small plates of shell on the head. **5.** [Colloq.] The foot. **6.** As: (a) A horse. **h.-dished** *hoof,* a hoof whose surface is incurved.— **false h.,** an obsolete hoof on an unused digit, as one of the pair behind and above the other hoofs of the pig.— **h.-and-mouth disease.** Same as FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE, under FOOT.— **hoof'-bound',** *a. Vet.* Having a contraction of the hoof, causing lameness.— **h.-cushion,** *n.* A hoof-pad.— **h.-mark,** *n.* The footprint of a hoofed animal.— **h.-pad,** *n.* A cushion fastened to a horseshoe to prevent cutting by interference, or to correct deformity.— **h.-pick,** *n.* A hooked instrument for removing stones from a horse's hoof.— **h.-print,** *n.* The mark left by a hoof on the ground; a track.— **h.-rot,** *n. Vet.* An inflammatory disease of the feet in sheep and cattle, characterized by the formation of abscesses, especially between the toes, and generally caused by undrained pastures.— **h.-spreader,** *n.* An instrument for expanding mechanically a hoof contracted by disease or deformity.— **on the h.,** not yet slaughtered: said of live cattle.— **to beat or pad the h.,** to tramp.— **hoofed,** *a.* **1.** Having hoofs: not clawed. **2.** Shaped like a hoof, as a shoe.— **hoof'edness,** *n.*— **hoof'ish,** *a.*— **hoof'less,** *a.*— **hoof'let,** *n.* A false hoof.— **hoof'y,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a hoof.

hoof'las'ger, 1 hüf'lit'ger; 2 hŏŏf'lĭt'ger, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A military headquarters; any seat of local authority.

hoof'la'ger‡.

hoofṭ, *pp. & a.* Hoofed. S. S.

Hooft, 1 hōft; 2 hŏft, **Pieter Corneliszoon Van** (1/2 1581–1/2 1647). A Dutch poet and historian; *Hist. of the Netherlands.*

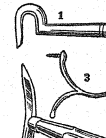
Hoog'ge-veen', 1 hō'ge-vēn'; 2 hō'gĕ-vēn', *n.* A manufacturing town and commune in Drenthe province, Netherlands, 20 m. N. E. of Zwolle.

Hoogh, 1 hōg; 2 hŏg, *n.* 1. **Pieter de** (?/a 1629–1681), a Dutch genre- and portrait-painter. **2. Romeyn de,** or **Romain de** (1640–1708), a Dutch designer and engraver.

Hooget.

hoo'gly, *n.* Same as HUGLI. **Hoo'ghly‡.** [Dutch poet. **Hoog'vliet,** 1 hōg'vlit; 2 hōg'vlĭt, **Arnold** (1687–1763).

hook, 1 huk; 2 hŏŏk (XIII), *p.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fasten or catch with or as with a hook; hence, figuratively, to entrap, ensnare; as, to *hook* a door; to *hook* a trout.



Hooks.

But, mark my words, the first woman who fishes for him, *hooks* him. THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. i, p. 40. [S. & L. 1891.]

2. To attack, toss up, or injure with the horns: said only of a cow or ox. **3.** [Slang.] To steal (small articles); pilfer: usually by snatching. **4.** To give the form of a hook; bend. **5.** *Boxing.* To strike with the elbow. *Golf* & *Cricket.* Same as PULL, *v.*

II. *i.* **1.** To have or take the form of a hook. **2.** To become fastened to anything as a hook does, or the like: sometimes followed by *on;* as, a watch that *hooks on* to a belt. **3.** To attack with the horns, or have a habit of so doing: said of a horned animal.

4. [Slang.] To depart; get away; escape.— **to hook Jack,** to play truant.— **to h. up. 1.** To hitch; harness. **2.** *Radio.* To connect so as to form a complete electric circuit, as by assembling sets for transmission or reception of radio programs.

hook', 1 huk; 2 hŏŏk, *n.* **1.** A device consisting of a curved or bent piece of metal, wood, bone, or the like (sometimes barbed), serving to catch or hold another object. **2.** A tool in hooked form; especially, a sickle or hooked tool used in reaping or pruning; as, a corn-*hook,* a vine-*hook,* or part of a hinge on which a gate swings. **4.** *Mus.* The flag-shaped projection from the stem of an eighth note, or one of still shorter sound. **5.** The hook-shaped part or construction, as the breast-hook of a ship's frame, or the projecting thigh-bone of an animal. **6.** Something that catches or snares; a trap. **7.** [Eng.] A field sown or planted for two successive years. **8.** An advantageous hold: a good grip. **9.** A *h, h,* a drawn bend in a river. **10.** *Ship-building.* Same as HOOK-PIECE, as BREASTHOOK. **11†.** A curved sym- a the weight, w, bol, as in writing. **12†.** A shepherd's crook. **13†.** The barb of an arrow. **14†.** The fluke of an anchor. **15†.** *pl.* Brackets or inverted recesses in printing. [< AS. *hōc, hook,*] — **bag'ging-hook',** *n.* [Eng.] A reaping-hook.— **by h. or by crook,** in one way or another.

We all need a little excitement, and we all seek it, and get it, *by hook or by crook.* DICKENS *Bleak House* p. 70. [L.]

— **C-h.,** *n.* A hook shaped like a crescent, as the pad-hook of a saddle.— **cross-eyed h.,** a trolley-hook having the eye in its shank not in line with the plane of the hook.

— **drawing-h.** *n.* (*Weaving*), a strip of steel with a hole for thread near the point: used in arranging the yarn threads in the eyes of the heddles.— **h. and butt,** a mode of fastening timbers or planks together by means of a hook and a hook-scarf.— **h. and eye,** a small hook of doubled wire and an eye to receive it: used as a dress- or cloak-fastening.— **h.-and-ladder company,** h.-and-ladder truck, a fire-company or fire-truck working in connection with the long-poled hooks and the ladders used by a modern fire-department.— **h. and strap,** a form of hinge-strap, in which the hook or pintle, instead of the eye, has a fixed part.— **hook's beaked',** *a.* Having a curved beak: curvirostral.— **h.-billed',** — **h.-bill,** *n.* A bill-hook with a curved end.— **hook'bill',** *n.* A curved or hooked beak. **2.** An ingrant male salmon with hooked jaws.— **h.-billed,** *a.*— **h.-block,** *n.* A pulley-block having a hook attached.— **h.-bolt,** *n.* A hook having the long end threaded or upset like a bolt.— **h.-book,** *n.* Same as FLY-BOOK.— **h.-cilmber,** *n.* A plant climbing by the aid of hooks or spines.— **h.-gage,** *n.* A mechanism for reversing the motion of an engine, the eccentric rod having hooks for engaging the valve stem.— **h.-heal,** *n.* Same as SELF-HEAL.— **h.-ladder,** *n.* A ladder having hooks adapted for hanging it by the upper end.— **h.-**

land, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Land plowed and sowed yearly.— **h.-money**, *n.* An Oriental money of the 17th century, consisting of pieces of silver wire twisted in the form of fish-hooks. It was made in Ceylon and in a province of Persia. — **h.-motion**, *n.* A reversing valve-gear, principally characterized by V hooks engaging a pin.— **h.-nebbed**†, *a.* Hook-beaked.— **h.-nose**, *n.* An aquiline or hooked nose, or a person having such a nose.— **h.-nosed**, *a.*— **h. of nets**, a number of fishing-nets together.— **h.-penny**, *n.* [Scot.] A small gratuity or subsidy to a beggar, in addition to his wages.— **h.-pin**, *n.* A bent iron pin used by carpenters in pinning together a floor-frame or the like.— **h.-plate**, *n.* A plate for attachment to a wall or post having several hooks in which pipes may be hung.— **h.-rope**, *n.* A rope and hook used by seamen in handling a chain cable. — **h.-scarf**, *n.* A method of locking timbers together end to end.— **h.-squid**, *n.* A teuthidoid cephalopod having long terminally clubbed tentacles armed with a double series of hooks.— **h.-stroke**, *n. Cricket.* See PULL, *n.*, 6.— **h.-swing**, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A religious ceremony among the Hindus, now forbidden, in which hooks were inserted in the back of the voluntary performer and fastened to a beam. The beam was then hoisted and rotated. This ceremony was believed to prevent war, invasion, famine, cholera, female sterility and other misfortunes. It is now sometimes performed with images.— **h.-swivel**, *n.* The swivel of a corge-hook, used to facilitate batting.— **h.-tender**, *n. Logging.* The foreman of a log-handling crew.— **hook'-tip**, *n.* A platyrrterygii fish having its wing tipped with hooks; as, the pebble-*hooktip* (*Platypterys falcata*); the sale-*hooktip* (*P. hamula*).— **h.-tool**, *n.* A hook-shaped turning-tool for wood or metal.— **hook-up**, *n. Radio.* A complete assemblage of electrical units for radio transmission or reception of radio programs.— **h.-weed**, *n. Bot.* The self-heal.— **h.-wrench**, *n.* A spanner bent at one end.— **facing-h.**, *n.* One of the hooks which engage the eyelets in the upper part of the front of a laced shoe.— **Malgaigne's hooks**, a pair of hooks adapted to drawing together the parts of a broken kneecap.— **on the hooks**, *pred. a.* out of condition; disturbed; not at ease; sometimes, dead.— **on one's own h.** [Colloq.], on one's own account.— **to have one on a h.** [Slang], to have one so that he must follow or obey; have one in tow.— **hook'-like**, *a.*— **hook'less**, *a.*— **hook'let**, *n. A* little hook, or hook-like process.— **hook'wise**, *adv.* As a hook.

hook‡, *n.* A point of land; cape: used in the eastern United States in geographical names. [< D. *hoek.*]

Hook‡, *n.* **1. James** (?/1746–1827), an English organist and versatile composer. **2. James** (?/1771–?/1832), an Engl. ish miscellaneous writer; dean of Worcester; son of the preceding. **3. Theodore Edward** (?/1788–?/1841), an English novelist, dramatist, and wit; brother of James. **4. Walter Farquhar** (?/1798–?/1875), an English ecclesiastical writer; son of James.

hoo'ka, **hu'ka**, ? **hōō'ka**, *n.* In Persia and India, the water-pipe used by smokers of tobacco; narghile; hubble-bubble. The pipe, usually highly ornamented, consists of a tobacco-bowl set in the top of a vessel partly filled with water, with which it is connected by a straight tube. By means of a long flexible tube with a mouthpiece the air in the vessel is exhausted and the smoke draws through the water. [< Hind. *hugga*, < Ar. *huqqa*, pipe for smoking.] **hoo'kah**.

'Turkish . . . is less distinguished by its spes, ivory, and peacocks, than its *hookahs*.

BAYARD TAYLOR *Lands of the Saracen* p 179 (G. P. *r.* 1855.]

Hooke, 1 huk; ? hōōk, *Robert* (?/1635–?/1703). An English mathematician and physicist; originator of Hooke's law.— **Hooke's law** (*Mech.*), the law that strain is proportional to the stress within elastic limits.

hooked, ‡ huk'ed or huk'ed; ? hōōkt or hōōk'ed, *pa.* 1.

hook'ŝ, ‡ Bent or curved like a hook; as, a *hooked* nose; *hooked* tools. 2. Supplied with a hook or hooks; as, a *hooked* line; a *hooked* stick.— **hook'edness**, *n.* The state of being hook-shaped or curved like a hook.

hook'er‡, 1 huk'er; ? hōōk'er, *n.* 1. One who or that which hooks or works with a hook. Specif.: (1) A person or vessel engaged in hook-and-line fishing. (2) [Florida] One who hooks up sponges. (3) [Georgia.] A hooked iron rod used in the oyster-dishery. (4) [Eng.] One who hooks the hoisting-chain to the corf in a coal-mine.

2. A petty thief; shoplifter.

hook'er, *n.* **1.** A two-masted Dutch vessel. **hook'er-man**‡, *n.* 2. A British fishing-smack. 3. Any old-fashioned, badly rigged, or clumsy craft. [< D. *hoeker*, < *hoek*, hook.] **hook'ey**‡.

Hook'er‡, *n. Ch. Hist.* A member of the Ammanites, who discard buttons and replace them by hooks: a nickname. Compare AMMARITE and HOOKISM.

Hook'er, *n.* **1. Joseph** (?/1814–?/1879), "Fighting Joe," a United States general. **2. Sir Joseph Dalton** (?/1817–?/1911), an eminent English botanist, explorer, naturalist, and author; *Genera Plantarum*. **3. Richard** (?/1553–?/1600), "the Judicious," an English theologian; *Ecclesiastical Polity*. **4. Thomas** (?/1586–?/1647), an English-American clergyman and colonist; cofounder of Hartford, Conn. **5. Sir William Jackson** (?/1785–?/1865), an eminent English botanist and scientific explorer. 6. A county in W. Nebraska; 725 sq. m.; pop. 1,810. 7. In Big Horn County, Montana; 10,500 ft. high. 8. A mountain in Wyoming; 13,200 ft. high. [DLEA.

Hook'er-a, ‡ huk'er-a; ? hōōk'er-a, *n. Bot.* Same as BROOKEA.

hook'ey, *n.* **1.** Same as HOCKEY. **2.** Same as HOOKY.

hook'ey walk'er‡ [Slang, Eng.] Incredible! nonsense! used also to denote provocation.

Hook'ŝet, ‡ huk'set; ? hōōk'sĕt, *n.* A manufacturing village in Merrimack county, N. H.

hoo'kum, ‡ hū'kum; ? hōō'kŭm, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Official injunctions; an order; a judgment; a decision: used also in East Africa. **hukm**‡ [Hind.].

hook'worm", ‡ huk'wûrm'; ? hōōk'wûrm', *n.* Any of various nematoid worms of the genera *Uncinaria*, *Ankylostoma*, etc., infesting man and several animals, such as sheep, dogs, cattle, etc.; so called originally from the hook-like ribs or rays of the male.

The best-known species is *Ankylostoma duodenale*. The American hookworm, described by Dr. Bailey K. Ashford in 1899, and named by Dr. Charles Wardell Stiles in 1902 *Necator americanus*, is less than an inch in length and has the appearance of a bit of soiled coarse thread. The female lays thousands of eggs in the human intestinal tract, but these can not develop without oxygen; and it is not until they have been voided that they pass into the dangerous stage, infection by the larvæ usually being through the skin of the feet. See illus. in next column.— **hookworm disease**, see HOOKWORMIASIS, UNCINARIASIS.

hook'y, ‡ huk'i; ? hōōk'y, *a.* **1.** Full of hooks, pertaining to hooks, or like a hook; as, a *hooky* nose. **2.** [Colloq.] Having a habit of hooking: said of a horned animal.

hook'y, *n.* [School Slang.] A truant, as from school: used in the expression *to play hooky*. [< HOOK, decamp.]— **blind hooky**, a game of chance with cards in which a pack is cut into as many packets as there are players and laid face down on the table, the dealer taking one at random and the players the others: bets are made on each packet that it will show, when turned up, a higher card than the dealer's.

hook'y-scrook'y, ? huk'i-skruk'i; ? hōōk'y-scrōōk'y. *i. a.* Sly; tricky. **II.** *n.* Trickery.

hool‡, *n.* Whole.— **hool'y**‡, *adv.* Wholly.

hool, ‡ hūl; ? hōōl, *n.* [Scot.] Hull; husk.

hoo'la-kin, ‡ hū'la-kin; ? hōō'la-kin, *n.* Same as COLAKAN.

Hoole, 1 hūl; ? hōōl, *n.* **1.** John (?–1727–?/1803), an English dramatist and translator. **2.** An urban district in Cheshire, England.

Hoo'lee, ‡ hū'li; ? hōō'lē, *n.* Same as HOLI. **Hoo'ley**‡, **hoo'lie**, ‡ hū'li; ? hōō'lē, *n.* [Scot.] Confusion; hodge-podge. Something cries, *'Hoolie!'* BURNS *To James Smith* st. 7.

hoo'li-gan, ‡ hū'li-gan; ? hōō'li-gan, *n.* [Slang.] A boisterous rowdy; street ruffian.— **hoo'li-gan-ism**, *n.*

hoo'lock, ‡ hū'lŏk; ? hōō'lŏk, *n.* A black gibbon found in Assam and Burma (*Hylobates hoolock*): named from its call.

hoomt, *n.* Home.

hoon, ‡ hūn; ? hōōn. *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as HUN.

hoon'dee, *n.* See HUNDI.

hoo'noo-mun, ‡ hū'nu-mun; ? hōō'nōō-mŭn. Same as HANUMAN.— **hoo'na-mun'ta**‡ [Whooping-cough.

hoop, ‡ hūp; ? hōōp, *v.* To whoop.— **hoop'ing-cough**", *n.*

hoop, ‡ hup; ? hōōp (XIII), *vt.* **1.** To surround or bind with one or more hoops; provide with hoops, as a cask. **2.** To clasp or embrace; encircle; surround as if with a hoop.

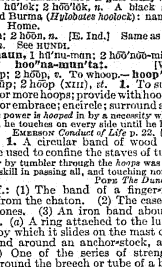
A man's power is *hooped* in by a necessity which, by many experiments, he touches on every side until he learns its arc.

EMERSON *Conduct of Life* p. 22. [n. d. *a.* co. 1888.]

hoop‡, *n.* **1.** A circular band of wood or metal, especially one used to confine the staves of tubs, barrels, etc.

Never toy tumbler the *hoops* was shown
Such skill in passing all, and touching none.

2. Specif.: (1) The band of a finger-ring, as distinguished from the chaton. (2) The case enclosing a run of millstones. (3) An iron band about a burr-stone. (4) *Naut.* (*a*) A ring attached to the luff of a fore-and-aft sail, by which it slides on the mast or stay; a hank. (*b*) A band around an anchor-stock, a built-up mast, etc. (5) One of the series of strengthening bands shrunk round the breech or tube of a built-up cannon. (6) A child's toy: used for trundling. (7) An arched wicket in croquet. (8)† A measure of liquor; *i. e.*,



Hookworms.

1. Greatly enlarged lateral view of male hookworm (*Necator americanus*). 2. Section of skin of dog infected with Old World hookworm (*Ankylostoma duodenale*) showing larvæ in lymphatics. 3. Section through trachea showing larvæ wandering from on surface. 4. Hookworm egg in early stage of development. 5. Same, 1 hour later. 6. Same, 2 hours later. 7. Greatly enlarged view of head. 8. Lateral view of head of dog form. 9. Lateral view of tail of female. 10. Ventral view of tail of female. 11. Greatly enlarged lateral view of female.

enough to fill a space between the hoops of an old-fashioned quart pot. (9)† An indefinite dry measure. **3.** A circular band of metal or whalebone used to expand the skirt of a woman's dress; also, generally in the plural, the hoop-skirt itself. **4.** Anything circular or resembling a hoop. **5.** *Bot.* The girdle of a diatom. Cyc. D. hoop; = **bulge-hoop**", *n.* The hoop nearest the bulge of the barrel or cask.— **flat h.**, a hoop made of a flat strip of wood.— **hoop'-ash**", *n.* The black ash (*Fraxinus nigra*); also, the hackberry or nettle-tree (*Celtis occidentalis*).— **h.-bee**, *n.* A solitary bee (genus *Eucera*), having very long antennæ in the male.— **h.-cramp**, *n.* A clutch for holding together the ends of a barrel-hoop.— **h.-driver**, *n.* A hand-tool or machine for forcing hoops on barrels.— **h.-iron** or **h.-steel**, *n.* Strap iron or steel from which to make hoops.— **h.-lock**, *n.* A device for locking a wooden hoop by which it may be fastened about a cask.— **h.-machine**, *n.* A machine used to cut thin strips of wood, as barrel-hoops.— **h.-net**, *n.* A net having its mouth fastened around and distended by a hoop.— **h.-petticoat**, *n.* **1.** A hoop-skirt. **2.** A hardy bulbous plant (*Narcissus bulbocodium*) of the amaryllis family, of middle and southern Europe.— **h.-pine**, *n.* A very large Australian tree (*Araucaria cunninghamii*) of the pine family, yielding a fine-grained soft timber.— **h.-pole**, *n.* [U. S.] The trunk of a straight sapling, used for hoops, hoop-poles, etc.— **h.-punishment**, *n. Naut.* A mode of light punishment formerly practised on board ship in the case of boys and unruly sailors. Each boy of a group had his left wrist bound to a sail-hoop, and was given a whip of rope, with which he lashed the one in front of him right around the circle.— **h.-ring**, *n.* A ring in which the diamonds or other stones are set in a single row all around the shank. **A half h.-ring** is a ring the top of which contains five or seven stones.— **h.-shell**, *n.* A top-shell.— **h.-skirt**, *n.* A woman's skirt expanded by means of hoops, or a framework of hoops or crinoline for expanding a skirt.— **h.-snake**, *n.* **1.** A mythical snake fabled to take its tail in its mouth and roll like a hoop. **2.** A harmless colubrine snake (*Abastor erythrogrammus*) of the southern United States, blue-black, with three red lines on the sides.— **h.-stick**, *n.* **1.** A stick with which a hoop is trundled. **2.** A bent rail in the front of a carriage-body. **3.** A hoop-pole.— **h.-tongs**, *n.* Tongs having their grasping ends bent at right angles about the middle of their length: for holding hoops, tires, etc.— **h.-tree**, *n.* A semitropical tree (*Melia sempervirens*) of the bead-tree family (*Meliaceæ*).



Hoop-skirt as Worn in the 18th Century From a print of 1745).

hoop, ‡ hup; ? hōōp, *n.* **1.** A whoop; shout; also, the sound made in whooping-cough. **2**†. The hoopoe. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] The bullfinch.

hoop'-hoop"-plant', ‡ hūp'-hūp'-plant'; ? hōōp'-hōōp'-plant', *n.* A naturalized Asiatic herb (*Lespedeza striata*) of the bean family (*Fabaceæ*), rapidly spreading on waste land in the southern United States, and much relished by cattle. **hoop'-koop"-plant'**‡.

hoop'er‡, 1 hūp'er; ? hōōp'er, *n.* One who hoops casks or tubs; a cooper.

hoop'er‡, *n.* The European wild or whistling swan (*Cygnus musicus*); the whooper. [Imitative.]

Hoop'er‡, *n.* **1. John** (1495–?/1555), an English reformer and martyr. **2. Lucy** (?/1816–?/1840), an American poet. **3. William** (?/1742–?/1790), an American patriot and signer of the Declaration of Independence.

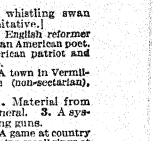
Hoopes'ton, 1 hūps'tun; ? hōōps'tŏn, *n.* A town in Vermillion county, Ill.; seat of Greer College (*non-sectarian*), founded in 1891.

hoop'ing, 1 hūp'in; ? hōōp'ing, *n.* **1.** Material from which to make hoops. **2.** Hoops in general. **3.** A system of hoops, as on some breech-loading guns.

hoop'ŝa", 1 hūp'sa"; ? hōōp'sä", *n.* A game at country fairs, seaside resorts, etc., played by throwing small rings at a board full of objects, such as knives or canes, any one of which will be given to the person "ringing" it with a hoop. **II.** *Interj.* Same as WHOOP-LA.

hoop'le, 1 hūp'l; ? hōōp'l, *n.* A child's hoop for trundling. [Dim. of HOOP, *n.*]

hoo'poe, 1 hū'pō; ? hōō'pō, *n.* An Old World upupoid bird; especially, *Upupa epops*, having a long, pointed, slightly curved bill, and an erectile crest and fan, and pinkish-gray coloration with black white-barred wings and tail. They feed on grubs and insects, for which they probe in the ground with their slender bills, and nest in the cavity of a tree or the fissure of a rock. The eggs, from 5 to 7 in number, take about 16 days for incubation, during which time the female is fed by the male and the nest becomes very unsanitary.



Hoopoe. 1/13

Six species are generally recognized. The **wood-hoopoes** of Africa spend their time in trees, seldom coming to the ground. There are about a dozen species. [< L. *upupa*, hoopoe.] **hoo'poo**‡; **hoo'poop**†.

hoopt, *pp.* Hooped. S. S.

hoop'-withe", ‡ hūp'-with', -i; ? hōōp'-with', -y, *n.* **1.** An **hoop'-with"y**, ‡ Asiatic shrub (*Colubrina asiatica*) of the buckthorn family. **2.** Any one of several North American evergreen shrubs of the genus *Ilex*[a], especially, the white-flowered species, *I. ecandra*. [< HOOP† + WITHY, *n.*]

hoop'wood", ‡ hūp'wud'; ? hōōp'wōōd', *n.* **1.** The black ash. **2.** The sea-grape. **3.** The common winterberry.

hoor†, *i. a.* Gray; hoary. **II.** *n.* Hoar.

Hoo'sac, 1 hū'sak; ? hōō'sak, *n.* A southern extension in Massachusetts of the Green Mountains, pierced by the **Hoosac** (railroad) **tunnel**, 4⅓ m. long; source of **Hoosac river**, 90 miles long to the Hudson.

hoose, 1 hūs; ? hōōs, *n.* A disease of cattle, caused by minute hair-like worms in the bronchial tubes. [Var. of HOARSE.] **hoost**‡.

Hoo'sick, 1 hū'sik; ? hōō'sik, *n.* A village in Rensselaer county, N. Y.; site of a battle in the Revolutionary war, 1777. **Hoosick Corners**†. [N. Y.

Hoo'sier, *n.* **1.** A nickname applied to a native of Indiana. **Hoo'sier**, 1 hū'ser; ? hōō'zher, *n.* [U. S.] A native or inhabitant of the State of Indiana: a nickname of unknown origin.— **Hoosier frog**, the mink-frog.— **H. State**, the State of Indiana.

Hoo'sier Pass. A pass over the main range of the Rocky Mountains in central Colorado; elevation, 11,627 ft.

hoot, 1 hūt; ? hōōt, *n.* **1.** A cry or shout of derision or pursue and drive with contemptuous cries or hoots; as, to *hoot* a speaker. **II.** *i.* **1.** To utter contemptuous cries or hoots. **2.** To cry as an owl. [< Sw. *huta*, hoot.]

hoot, *n.* **1.** A cry uttered by an owl. **2.** The cry of an owl.— **hoot'-owl"**, *n.* An owl that hoots: opposed to *screech-owl*. **hooting owl**†. [money.]

hoot‡, *n.* [New Zealand.] Native shell-money. [< Maori *uta*,

hoot, *interj.* [Scot.] Fie! pshaw! expressing dissatisfaction or incredulity. **hoots**‡; **hoot'-toot'**‡. [as TESKIN.

Hoo'tag'ua, 1 hū'tag'wa; ? hōō'tăg'wa; 2 hōō'ta-lig'kwa, *n.* Same as HOOCH.

hoove, 1 hūv; ? hōōv, *n.* A disease of cattle and sheep characterized by distension of the abdomen from accumulation of gas. [Contr. of COMPANITES. **hoov'ent**.— **hoov'en**, *a.* Affected with hoove.

Hoo'ver, 1 hū'ver; ? hōō'ver, **Herbert Clark** (?/1874–). An American statesman; President of the U. S., 1929– ; Secretary of Commerce 1921–28; Food Administrator 1917–18.— **hoo'ver-ize"**, ‡ [Colloq.] To restrict oneself to a fixed allowance of food, as wheat, meat, etc. [< HOOVER.]

hoo'ya, 1 hū'ya; ? hōō'ya, *n.* [Ceylon.] A call, used by the Singhalese, resembling the Australian *coo-ee*.

hooy, *interj.* Same as HOY.

hoo'zie, 1 hū'zi; ? hōō'zi, *n.* [Scot.] The socket of an ax or similar implement in which the handle is fastened.

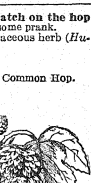
hop†, 1 hop; ? hŏp, *v.* [HOPPED or HOPT; HOP'PING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To leap over; to leap at one bound. **2.** To cause to move by short leaps or bounds; as, to *hop* a ball. **3.** To move (a chisel) in minute steps, as in file cutting. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move by short leaps, on one leg, or both legs, as small birds. **2.** To walk lame; limp; halt. **3.** [Scot.] To rotate. **4**†. To dance. **5.** *Acro.* To set out for, by air-plane. [< AS. *hoppian*, hop.] SYN.: see LEAP.— **hop'ŝ-bout"**, *n.* [Prov., Eng.] An apple dumpling.— **hop-crease**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Same as HOP-SCOTCH.— **hopping mad** [Colloq., U. S.], too angry to keep still.— **hop, skip (or step), and jump**, a feat in which contestants, taking off from the same mark, perform in accordance with a combined hop, step, and jump successively.— **hop-toad**, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A toad.

hop‡, *n.* [HOPPED or HOPT; HOP'PING.] **I.** *t.* To add hops to as an ingredient; as, to *hop* beer. **II.** *i.* To pick hops.

hop‡, *n.* **1.** The act or result of hopping; a short or light spring. **2.** [Colloq.] A dance or dancing-party, as in a public hall, or at a summer hotel. **3.** *Aero.* Any ascent, flight, or trip in an air-plane.— **rab'bit-hop"**, *n.* [U. S.]

A step employed in fancy dances.— **to catch on the hop** [Engl.], to take by surprise, especially in some prank.

hop¹, *n.* **1.** A perennial climbing moraceous herb (*Humulus lupulus*) with opposite 3- to 5-lobed leaves and the fruit in strobile-like ament with large scales. **2.** *pl.* The amentaceous fruit of this plant: used in brewing, etc.



Common Hop.

Hops are soft green-ish cones, one or two inches in length, composed of thin, leaf-like imbricated scales, having a bitter taste and a heavy narcotic odor. H. C. Wood *Therapeutics, Hops* p. 124. Lc. 1880.]

3. *pl.* [Colloq., Eng.] Hop-bitters. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] Opium. [< D. *hop.*] — **bog'-hop'**, *n.* Same as BOGS-BEAN. — **grape-hop**, *n.* A form of hop bearing strobiles in clusters resembling bunches of grapes. — **hop-aphis**, *n.* The hop-louse. — **hop-back**, *n.* The hop-cooler. — **hop-back**, *n.* A brewers' vessel with a false perforated bottom which receives from the copper the unfermented infusion of malt and hops and strains out the hops. — **hop-bine**, *n.* The stem of the hop-plant; hop-vine. **hop-bind**¹. — **hop bitters** (*Brewing*), a drink made from hop-resins, and said to be nonintoxicant. — **hop-cone**, *n.* The caterpillar of a brown-and-pink noctuid moth (*Gortyna immunis*) which bores into young hop-plants and eats out the interior of the stem; also, the moth itself. — **hop-bush**, *n.* An Australian shrub (*Dodonæa triquetra*) of the family *Sapindaceæ*, the capsules of which are used as a substitute for hops. — **hop-clover**, *n.* Yellow clover (*Trifolium procumbens*), resembling hops. — **hop cushion**, a hop pillow. — **hop-disease**, *n. Bot.* **1.** A destructive mildew caused by *Podosphæra castagnei*, a fungus common on many other plants. **2.** The black, sooty coating on leaves and stems due to the perisporiaceous fungus *Capnodium salicinum*. — **hop-dog**, *n.* A tool for pulling up hop-poles. — **hop-dresser**, *n.* One who dresses hops. — **hop-drier**, *n.* A hop-kiln. — **hop-factor**, *n.* A dealer in hops. — **hop-flea**, *n.* A flea-beetle (*Haltica concinna*). — **hop-flour**, *n.* Same as LUPULIN. — **hop-fly**, *n.* Hop-louse. Same as HOP-DOGER. — **hop frame**, *n.* A trellis for growing hops. — **hop-frogfly**, *n.* A frog-fly (*Aphrophora interrupta*). — **hop ·frothfly**¹. — **hop-garden**, *n.* A hop-ground. — **hop-gland**, *n.* A gland attached to a hop-bract; a lupulin gland. See LUPULIN.— **hop-grub**, *n.* A lepidopterous larva which bores into the cones of hops. — **hop-inhalant**. — **hop-knarrheam**, *n.* Any species of *Ostrya*, especially the American hop-tree (*Ostrya virginiana*, bearing a hop-like fruit. — **hop-jack**, *n.* A hop-back. — **hop-kiln**, *n.* A kiln for drying hops. — **hop-louse**, *n.* An aphid (*Phorodon humuli*) very destructive to European hops. Its sexual generations are born and transform on plum-trees, but migrate to hop-vines as soon as mature. Called *hop-fly* in England. — **hop-manjoram**, *n.* Same as BITTANY². — **hop-meal**, *n.* Same as LUPULIN. — **hop-medle**, *n.* Black medic (*Medicago lupulina*, resembling yellow clover. — **hop-merchant**, *n.* The butterfly (*Polygonia comma*) whose caterpillar feeds on the hop-vine as well as other plants. — **hop-mildew**, *n.* A fungus (*Sphærotheca humuli*) growing on the hop. — **hop-moth**, *n.* A hyperine moth the larva of which feeds on the hop-vine. — **hop-picker**, *n.* A person or a machine for stripping hops from the vines. — **hop pillow**, a pillow filled with hops, used to induce sleep. — **hop-plant**, *n.* Same as HOP¹, 1, 2. Either of several species of *Origanum*, especially the cultivated species, *O. dictamnus* and *O. stipleum*. — **hop plant-louse**, the hop-louse. — **hop-pocket**, *n.* A sack for hops. — **hop-pocketing**, *n.* A coarse fabric consisting of cotton or jute, used in making pockets into which hops are packed. — **hop-pole**, *n.* A pole for supporting a hop-vine. — **hop-raising**, *n.* The second stage of fermentation in brewing. — **hop-resins**, certain active constituents of the hop-plant which impart a bitter taste and aid to the stability of beer. — **hop-sacking**, *n.* Coarse cloth for hops, etc. — **hop sack**. — **hop-setter**, *n.* A person or a machine that plants hops. — **hop-sparger**, *n.* A device for sprinkling hops. — **hop-spanniu**, the tawny-edged moth (*Hepialus humuli*), promotes the coagulation of albuminoids during the boiling of the wort. — **hop-tree**, *n.* A tall American shrub (*Ptelea trifoliata*) of the family *Rutaceæ*, with bitter fruit: used as a substitute for hops. — **hop-trefoil**, *n.* Hop-clover; also, hop-medic. — **hop-vine**, *n.* The climbing stem of the hop-plant. — **hop-vine moth**, the same as HOP-MOTH. — **hop vine thecla**, a small gossamer-winged butterfly (*Thecla humuli*) whose caterpillar affects the hop-vine; one of the hairstreaks. See ilhs. under THECLA. — **hop-yard**, *n.* An enclosure where hops are grown; a hop-garden. — **native hop**. [Austral.] **1.** Any one of various shrubs of the genus *Dodonæa*, of the soapberry family (*Sapindaceæ*). **2.** In Tasmania, a shrub (*Dodonæa viscosa*) of the family *Fabaceæ*; the bitter-leaf. — **wild hop**, the common bryony.

hope, 1 hōp; 2 hōp, *v.* [HOPED; HOP'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To desire with expectation of obtaining: often with *that* expressed or understood, before the objective clause or noun; as, I *hope* (*that*) I shall not have long to wait.

> We live not on what we have, but on what we remember and what we *hope*. H. N. HUDSON *Lectures on Shakespeare* vol. i. p. 163. [a. s. SCA. 1888.]

2. [Colloq.] To think or imagine; as, I *hope* I know how to speak the truth. **3†.** To expect, but not with desire. **II.** *t.* **1.** To entertain with desire and expectation of obtaining the object of it: often with *for*.

> What a man seeth, why doth he yet *hope for*? *Rom. viii*, 24.

2. To trust confidently that good will come; have confidence as, he *hoped* in God.

Be strong to *hope*, O Heart! A. A. PROCTER *Be Strong* l. 1. [< AS. *hopian*, hopa.] SYN.: see ANTICIPATE.— PREP.: hope *for* a blessing; hope *in God*.— **to be better hoped** [Scot.], to take a more hopeful view. — **to hope against hope**, to hope in a desperate case.— **hop'er**, *n.* One who hopes.— **hop'ing-ly**, *adv.* In a hopeful or expectant manner; with hope.

hope², *n.* **1.** Desire accompanied by expectation; cheerful expectancy; a confident looking for a future event, or for the thing desired to come to pass; as, *hope* in salvation; *hope* that never dies: frequently personified.

> Auspicious *Hope!* in thy sweet garden grow
> Wreaths for each toil, a charm for every wo.
> CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* st. 5.

2. One who or that which is the cause or ground of hopeful expectation; as, he is the *hope* of the house.

3. The thing confidently desired or hoped for; as, success is my *hope*. **4.** *Phren.* The faculty that gives anticipation of future success and happiness; expectation. **5†.** Mere expectation. [< AS. *hopa*, < *hopian*, hope.]

SYN.: see ANTICIPATION.— **hope chest** [U. S.], a box or chest used by a woman as a receptacle for clothing, linen, etc., in anticipation of marriage.

hope², *n.* **1.** [Dial., Eng., & Scot.] A sloping valley between mountain ridges. **2.** [Dial., Eng.] A mound; hill: in place-names, as Stanhope. **3.** A piece of ground surrounded by a fen.

hope³, *n.* [Scot.] A small inlet or creek.

Hope, **1.** Anthony, pseudonym of Mrs. H. Pearl. **2.** **Anthony**, pseudonym of Anthony Hope Hawkins. **3.** **Associtt B.**, pseudonym of Robert Hope Moncrieff. **4.** **John** (⁵/₁₇65–⁹/₁823), Earl of Hopetoun, a British general in the Peninsular and Egyptian campaigns. **5.** **Thomas** (1774–²/₁831), an English writer and antiquarian. **6.** A town in Bartholomew county, Ind. **7.** A town in Hempstead county, Ark.

Hope Blue. A brilliant deep-blue diamond without a flaw, and weighing 44¹/₄ carats, worth about $100,000, from the Golconda mines of India. See table under DIAMOND.

hope'ful, 1 hōp'ful; 2 hōp'ful, *a.* **1.** Having qualities that excite hope; promising success; as, a *hopeful* outlook. **2.** Full of hope; desiring with confident expectation; as, a *hopeful* person.

> During the darkest hours of the Rebellion Mr. Bright remained *hopeful*, believing that the destinies of the Republic were in the hands of God. FRANK MOORE *Abraham Lincoln and John Bright's American Question* intro., p. 13. [a. D. & CO. 1865.]

SYN.: see AUSPICIOUS; CONFIDENT; SANGUINE.— **hope'-ful'ly**, *adv.* In a hopeful manner. — **hope'ful-ness**, *n.*

hope'ful¹, *n.* [Colloq.] A son or daughter when spoken of ironically as the hope of the house.

Hope'ful's, *n.* In Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, the companion of Christian after Faithful dies. Compare FAITHFUL.

hope'ite, 1 hōp'ait; 2 hōp'it, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white, transparent, hydrous zinc phosphate ($H_4Zn_2P_2O_9$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Professor T. C. *Hope*, of Edinburgh.]. **hō'pīte**.

hope'less, 1 hōp'les; 2 hōp'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Destitute of hope; despairing; as, a *hopeless* man; a *hopeless* mood. **2.** Affording no ground of hope; desperate; as, *hopeless* depravity; a *hopeless* case.

> When we got up the weather seemed very *hopeless*. VICTORIA *Life in Australia, Sept. 18, 1858* p. 99. [w. a. PUB. CO. 1859.]

3†. Unhoped for. **4.** Unable. SYN.: see INCURABLE.— **hope'-less-ly**, *adv.*— **hope'less-ness**, *n.*

hop'-he'for, hop-hĕ'fos, **hop-fly**, etc. See under HOP², *n.*

hop'i, hō'pi, *n.* [Amer.] A species of tobacco. [Engl.]

Hoph'ni, 1 hof'nai; 2 hŏf'ni, *n. Bib. I Sam.* i, 3. [Heb., **Hoph'ni**, 1 hef'ra; 2 hŏf'ra, *n. Bib.* (R. V.) *Jer.* xliv, 30.

Hop'i, 1 hō'pai; 2 hō'pi, *n.* A member of a tribe of Shoshonean Indians occupying seven villages upon mesas several hundred feet above the surrounding country in N. E. Arizona. They are small of stature, but very strong and agile, and are skilful in farming, weaving, dyeing, and embroidering blankets, etc. They are very religious and devote the interval between crop seasons to many spectacular ceremonies, of which the snake dance and flute dance are the most celebrated.

Hop'pi'tal', 1 ō'pi'tal'; 2 ō'pi'tăl', *n.* See L'HOSPITAL.

Hop'kins, 1 hop'kinz; 2 hŏp'kĭnz, *n.* **1.** **Edward** (1600–¹/₁657), an English administrator; governor of Connecticut. **2.** **Ezek.** (²/₃1718–²/₃1802), an American sea-captain and patriot, first commodore of the American navy. **3.** **Gerard** (¹²/₁1664–¹²/₁1690), an English Calvinistic divine and Irish bishop. **4.** **John Henry** (¹/₃₀1792–¹/₁883), an American protestant Episcopal clergyman, at first a practising lawyer; first bishop of Vermont. Author of unpopular verse. **5.** **Johns** (²/₁1795–¹²/₂1873), an American merchant; founded Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. **6.** **Mark** (²/₁802–⁶/₁1887), a Presbyterian clergyman and writer; president of Williams College, 1836–1872. **7.** **Samuel** (²/₁1721–¹²/₁₀1803), an American theologian. See HOPKINSIANISM. **8.** **Stephen** (¹⁷/₁707–¹⁴/₂1785), an American lawyer, patriot, and statesman; Chief Justice and governor of Rhode Island; signed the Declaration of Independence. **9.** **William** (⁵/₂1647–¹/₁1700), an English divine and antiquary. **10.** An unincorporated town in Worcester county, Mass., 4 miles from Madisonville. **11.** A county in N. E. Texas; 666 sq. m.; county-seat, Sulphur Springs.

Hop'kin-ian, 1 hop'kin'ian; 2 hŏp-kĭn'ĭ-an. **I.** *a.* Holding or pertaining to the doctrine of Hopkinsianism. **II.** *n.* An adherent of the Hopkinsian theology. **hop'kin-so'ni-an**.

Hop'kin-son, 1 hop'kin-son, **Francis** (²/₁737–³/₁791), an American patriot, writer, judge; signed the Declaration of Independence. **John** (¹²/₂1849–⁴/₁1898), an English engineer and inventor of electrical apphances. **3. Joseph** (¹²/₂1770–¹/₂1842), an American lawyer and politician; son of preceding; author of *Hail Columbia*. — **Hopkinson effect**, a loss of magnetic properties in iron at about 775° C., discovered by John Hopkinson in 1899.

Hop'kins-ville, 1 hop'kinz-vil, *n.* A city, county-seat of Christian county, Ky.

Hop-kin-ton, 1 hop'kin-ten; 2 hŏp'kĭn-tŏn, *n.* **1.** A town in Middlesex county, Mass. **2.** A town in Washington county, R. I. **3.** A town in Merrimack county, N. H. **4.** A town in Delaware county, Ia.; seat of Lenox College (Presbyterian), founded in 1856.

Hop'leg-na-thē'ăe, 1 hop'leg-nath'i-di; 2 hŏp'lĕg-năth'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes having a compressed body, very small ctenoid scales, and the jaws bones with a short edge bearing small teeth; confined to the external marginal surfaces: including Pacific species.

Hop-leg'na-thus, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *hoplē*, hoot (< *hoplon*, shield), + *gnathos*, jaw.] **Hop'leg-nath'i-dæ**.— **hop-leg'-na-thoid**, *a.* & *n.*

Hop'lich-thy'i-dæ, 1 hop'lik-thai'i-di; 2 hŏp'lĭc-thȳ'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of loricate fishes with a flat head and body and a row of quinquina plates on each side, confined to the Pacific ocean. **Hop-lich'thys**, *n.* (t. g.) — **hop-lich'thy-id**, **hop-lich'thy-oid**, *a.* & *n.*

hop'lite, 1 hop'lait; 2 hŏp'lit, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A heavy-armed foot-soldier wearing cuirass, greaves, and helmet, and carrying a sword, spear, and large shield. [< L. *hoplites*, < Gr. *hoplitēs*, < *hoplon*, weapon.] See, illus. in next col.— **hop-lit'ic**, *a.* & *n.*

Hop-lit'i-dæ, 1 hop-lit'i-di; 2 hŏp-lĭt'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* An extinct family of prosiphonate ammonitiform cephalopods having coste bifurcated, generally united with *Stephanoceratidæ*. — **Hop'li-tes**, *n.* (t. g.).

hop'lo-, 1 hop'lo-; 2 hŏp'lō-. From Greek *hoplon*, armor: a combining form.— **hop-lo'-gy**, *n.* The science of arms.— **hop-lom'a-chy**, *n.* An engagement between hoplites.— **Hop'lo-my'i-lus**, *n. Paleon.* A genus of Ichurian and Devonian lamellibranchs of the family *Myalitwidæ*, having obliquely ovate shells widened behind.— **Hop'lo-nem'er-te-a**, *n. pl. Helminth.* A division of nemertean worms mostly armed with a stylet in the proboscis, as in *Nemertidæ*. **Hop'lo-nem'er-ti'ni**.— **hop'lo-ne-mer'te-an, hop'lo-ne-mer-tine**, *a.* & *n.*— **Hop'lo-pa-gri'næ**, *n. pl. Ich.* A subfamily of lutjanoid fishes with the anterior nostrils near the edge of the snout, and teeth only on the jaws and vomer: known only by a large highly esteemed fish of the western Mexican coast. **Hop-lop'a-gri'nus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **hop-lop'a-grine**, *a.* & *n.* — **Hop-lo-phō'ro-ra**, *n. pl. Spong.* A tribe of chondrosponges with a hard skeleton of articulating desmas and special dermal spicules.— **hop-loph'o-rous**, *a.*— **Hop-lop'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of acaridans. **Hop'lo-pus**, *n.* (t. g.)— **hop'lo-pid**, *a.* & *n.*— **hop'lo-poid**, *a.*— **Hop'lo-ste'on**, *n. pl. Ich.* Same as *Dercetidæ*.— **hop'lo-pleu'rid**, *n.*— **hop'lo-pleu'roid**, *a.*



Greek Hoplite.

hop'-mead'ow, *n.* A hop-ground. — **hop'-mil'dew**, etc. See HOP², *n.*

hop'po, 1 hŏp'po; 2 hŏp'po, *n.* [Arab.] A cap for large game, consisting of two hedges in the form of the letter V, with a pit near the angle, into which game is driven.

Hop'-o'-my-Thumb', 1 hop'-o-mi-thum'; 2 hŏp'-o-my-thŭm', *n.* **1.** A fairy in the English nursery-tales. **2.** Hence, a very small person; a dwarf. **hop'-thumb'**.

Hop'o-ter'o-don'tes, 1 hop'o-ter-o-don'tiz; 2 hŏp'o-tĕr'o-dŏn'tēz, *n. pl. Mammal.* Same as *Rodentia*.

hopped, 1 hopt; 2 hŏpt, *a.* Having the spacing of the teeth very coarse: said of files. F. *Sup. Dict.*

hopped, *a.* Flavored or mixed with hops.

hop'per, 1 hop'er; 2 hŏp'ĕr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which hops. Especially: (1) A saltatorial insect or larva, as a leathopper, treehopper, grasshopper, flea-beetle, or the larva of a cheese-fly (*Piophila casei*). (2) A butterfly with short, jerking flight; skipper. (3) A yearling seal. (4) Same as PARR. **2.** A shaking or conveying receiver, funnel, or trough in which anything is placed to be passed gradually to the next stage of a mill or machine.

> By God, right by the *hopper* will I stand,
> (Quod John) and see how that the corn goes in.
> CHAUCER *Reeve's Tale* l. 114.

3. A funnel-shaped receiver or basin in a water-closet, usually having an S trap below it; also, a funnel-shaped spout or tank with a movable bottom or no bottom, as for conveying grain to cars. **4.** A tilting, dumping, or discharging bottom or receptacle, as in a car or boat. **5.** Same as HOPPER, 3. **6.** The part of some mechanism (as of a double-action piano) that lifts a hammer or the like and lets it fall. **7.** A basket or the like in which seed is carried for sowing. **8.** A conical pipe for feeding the hopper of a water-closet. It operates when the seat is relieved of the weight of the occupant.— **h.-dozer**, *n. Agric.* A box containing some poisonous or glutinous compound to destroy insects. Invented by C. T. Bendler, in Texas. **9.** In textile-manufacturing, an automatic feed that regulates the supply of raw material.— **h.-hipped**, *a.* Having a lame hip.— **h.-shod**, *a.* Having a worn-out shoe.— **h.-punt**, *n.* A flat-floored mud-lighter having a movable or dumping bottom.— **hop'per-ings**, *n. pl.* The gravel retained in the hopper of a gold-washing machine.

hop'per², *n.* **1.** A hop-picker. **2.** *Brewing.* A vat in which hops are infused.

Hop'per, *n.* **1.** **Eleanor Nora** (Mrs. Wilfred Hugh Chesson) (²/₁871–⁴/₁1906), an American author of stories and Irish poems. **2.** **Isaac Tatem** (¹²/₂1771–⁵/₂1852), an American Quaker; philanthropist. **3.** **Thomas** (⁷/₁1776–³/₁1856), an English architect and artist.

hop'pers, 1 hop'erz; 2 hŏp'ĕrz, *n.* Hop-scotch. [< HOP², *n.*]

hop'pes-tere', *n.* A female dancer.

hop'pet, 1 hop'et; 2 hŏp'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A hand-basket. **2.** *Mining.* A vessel for measuring ore. **3.** A conical vessel hung over a glass-cutter's bench and containing sand and water. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A babe in arms. [= HOPPER².]

hop'pick-er, etc. See HOP², *n.*

Hop'pin, 1 hop'in; 2 hŏp'ĭn, **Augustus** (²/₁1828–⁴/₁1896). An American lawyer, artist, illustrator, and author.

hop'ping, 1 hop'in; 2 hŏp'ĭng, *n.* **1.** The act of one who hops or dances. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A dance or dancing, or a gathering characterized by dancing.

> In villages in the North of England these gatherings were until recently kept up under the name of *Hoppings*.
> J. BRAND *Pop. Antiq., Country Wakes* p. 295. [c. & w. 1888.]

— **hop'ping-dick'**, *n.* A black Jamaican thrush (*Merula leucopeyga*), resembling the European blackbird. — **h.-fish**, *n.* A tropical goldeid fish of the genus *Periophthalmus*, which frequents mud-flats and progresses by hopping on the ground. — **h. John**, *n.* [So. U. S.] A stew of peas or peas and rice with bacon and red pepper.

hop'ping², *n.* **1.** The act or process of picking or harvesting hops. **2.** The addition of hops to a malt liquor.

hop'pi-ty, 1 hop'i-ti; 2 hŏp'ĭ-tȳ, *n.* Same as HALMA. [< HOP¹, *v.*]

hop'ple, 1 hop'l; 2 hŏp'l, *st.* [HOP'PLED; HOP'PLING.] To fetter the legs of, as with a hopple; hobble. [FOR HOBBLE.]

> Our horses were *hoppled* and turned loose in the meadows.
> IRVING *Wolfert's Roost, Ralph Kingwood* p. 266. [c. p. P. 1855.]

hop'ple, *n.* **1.** A fetter or shackle for restricting the movements of the legs of a horse or other animal. See HOBBLE. **2.** The hobble-bush. **hop'ple-bush'**, *n.* A pebbly brook, where rustling winds among the *hopples* sweep.
BRYANT *Strange Lady* st. 7.

Hopp'ner, 1 hop'ner; 2 hŏp'nĕr, **John** (⁴/₁1758–²/₁1810). An English portrait-painter.

hop'po, 1 hop'o; 2 hŏp'o, *n.* **1.** A collector or superintendent of customs; especially, such an official at Canton.

The *hoppo* had already issued orders detaining all foreigners in Canton. S. W. WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. ii, p. 408. [s. 1883.]

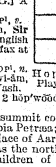
2. The board of customs. [Cor. of Chin. *hupu*, board of revenue.]

hop'-pock"et, hop-raising, *etc.* See under HOP², *n.*

hop'py, 1 hep'i; 2 hŏp'y, *a.* **1.** Having a flavor like that of hops. **2.** Full of hops.

hop'-sack", *n.* See under HOP², *n.*

hop'-scotch", 1 hep'-sĕoch"; 2 hŏp'-sĕoch", *n.* A children's game in which the player hops on one foot from one compartment to another of a diagram marked, or scotched on the ground, kicking, in some specified way, a fragment of stone, tile, wood, or the like, with the foot on which he hops. [< HOP¹, v., + SCOTCH, mark.] **hop'scotch"t.**



Hop-scotch as played in America.

hop'ser, 1 hep'ser; 2 hŏp'ser, *n.* [G.] A quick waltz or lively dance.

hop'-toad", *n.* See under HOP¹, *v.*

Hop'ton, 1 hop'tŏn; 2 hŏp'tŏn, **Sir Ralph** (1598–1652). An English royalist leader; defeated by Fairfax at Torrington, 1646; died in exile.

hop'-vine", hop-yard, *etc.* See HOP², *n.*

Ho'qui-am, 1 hō'kwi-am; 2 hō'kwi-ăm, *n.* A city in Chehalis county, Wash.

Hop'wood's Ferry, 1 hop'wudz; 2 hŏp'wŏodz, *n.* Same as ICHUCA.

Hor, 1 hôr; 2 hôr, *n. Bib.* **1.** A summit comprising three peaks, part of Mt. Seir, in Arabia Petræa; 4,362 ft. high: said to have been the burial place of Aaron. *Num.* xx, 22–29. **2.** A mountain which was the northern boundary of the inheritance of the children of Israel. *Num.* xxxiv, 7.

hor-, *obbr.* Horizon; horology.

Hor'ace, 1 hor'is; 2 hŏr'ac, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2. Quintus Horatius Flaccus** (65/35–$^{11}/_{12}$ B. C.), a Roman lyric and satirical poet. See HORATIAN.

ho"ra-dil-erior'phism, *n.* hō"ra-dil-mōr'fizm; 2 hŏ"ra-dil-mōr'fism, *n. Biol.* Seasonal dimorphism of organisms such as butterflies.

Ho'ra, 1 hō'ri; 2 hŏ'ra, *n. pl.* **1.** [L.] *Myth.* Eunomia (wise legislation), Dice (justice), and Irene (peace), daughters of Zeus and Themis, goddesses of the seasons and of natural and social order. **Ho'rai.** **2.** *sing.* A book of hours, generally illuminated.


An Illuminated Page in a 15th-century Flemish "Hours." (Missal in Lenox Reference collection.)

ho'ral, 1 hō'ral; 2 hŏ'ral, *a.* Pertaining to an hour or hours; hourly. [< LL. *horalis*, < L. *hora*; see HOUR.]

Ho'ram, 1 hō'ram; 2 hŏ'ram, *n. Bib. Josh.* x, 33. [Heb., elevated.]

Ho"ra-pol'lo, 1 hō"ra-pol'o; 2 hŏ"ra-pŏl'o, *n.* A Greek writer on Egyptian hieroglyphics who lived about the 5th century. **Ho-ra-pol'lon** [Gr.].

ho'ra-ry, 1 hō'ra-ri; 2 hŏ'ra-*An* Illuminated Page in a ry, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to an hour or hours; designating the hours.

This system of *horary* division (day and night each broken into of 24) was peculiar in ancient times to the Hindoo calendar. RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. i, bk. i, p. 187, note 4. [A. 1885.]

2. Continuing only an hour; ephemeral; occurring hourly. [< LL. *horarius*, < L. *hora*: see HOUR.] — **ho-ra'ri-ous,** *a. Bot.* Lasting but one or two hours, as the petals of the rockrose.

Ho-ra'tian, 1 ho-ri'shan; 2 ho-rā'shan, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling the writings of Horace.

Ho-ra'ti-o, 1 ho-ri'shi-o; 2 ho-rā'shi-o, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Hor'ace.** **Ho-ra'ti-a** (*fem.*). Dan. **Horats'**, 1 ho-rits'; 2 ho-rāts'. Du. **Ho-ra'ti-us,** 1 ho-ri'shi-us; 2 ho-rā'shi-us; F. **Ho'race'**, 1 ō'rās'; G. **Ho-ra'tius,** 1 ho-ri'tsi-us; 2 ho-rā'tsi-us; **Ho'rats**; It. **O-ra'zi-o,** 1 o-ra'zi-o; 2 o-rā'zi-o. **Ho-ra'tius,** 1 ho-ri'shi-us or -shus; 2 ho-rā'shi-us or -shus; Pg. **Ho-ra'ci-o,** 1 o-ra'si'shi-o; 2 o-rā'si-o; Sp. **Ho-ra'ci-o,** 1 o-ri'thi-o; 2 o-rī'thi-o. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, a friend of Hamlet.

Ho-ra'ti-us Co'cles. A semimythical Roman hero of the 6th century B. C.; subject of one of Macaulay's *Lays*, in which he figures as captain of the bridge across the Tiber. This bridge he, together with two others, defends against the advancing Etruscan army under Lars Porsena of Clusium. [L., one-eyed.] — **Horatius Cocles of Rorn,** John Haring of Horn, who in 1572 singlehanded opposed the advance of 1,000 Spaniards on the top of a dyke whereon two men could not stand abreast. See MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* iv.— **H. C. of the Tyrol,** a title bestowed by Napoleon upon Gen. Alexandre Dumas, father of the novelist, for the latter's defense single-handed at Brixen bridge against a cavalry troop in 1798.

hor'bach-ite, 1 hôr'bah-ait; 2 hôr'bāh-īt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic dark-yellow iron-nickel sulfid that is closely related to pyrrhotite, and is found massive. [< *Horbach*, in the Black Forest.]

Hor'-Ha'tu, *n.* Same as HORPA.

Hör'berg, 1 hör'berg; 2 hör'bĕrg, **Pehr** (1$^{1}/_{21}$1746–1$^{1}/_{24}$1816). A Swedish painter and engraver.

Hor'bur-y, 1 hôr'ber-i; 2 hôr'bur-y, *n.* A manufacturing village in the West Riding, Yorkshire, England.

hord, *n.* **1.** A hoard; treasure. **2.** A secret place for keeping treasure. CHAUCER *P. T.* p. 165, col. 2, l. 16. **hordel.**

hor-da'ri-an, 1 hor-dē'ri-an; 2 hôr-dā'ri-an, *n.* [Rare.] The procurator's department in a monastery.

hordle, 1 hôrd; 2 hôrd, *v.* [HORDLED; HORDLING.] To live, associate, or act together in hordes; gather or huddle together in considerable numbers.

horde, *n.* **1.** A gathered multitude of human beings; a troop, gang, or crew; especially, a tribe or clan of Asiatic nomads. Compare TRIBE and CLAN.

The magnificent temples of Egypt were demolished in the sixth century before our Saviour by the *hordes* which Cambyses had collected from the steppes of Central Asia. EVERETT *Orations and Speeches, Doc. 22, 1853* p. 45. [A. s. co. 1836.]

2. A massed gathering of a savage or uncivilized people. **3.** A pack or swarm: said of animals or insects. **4.** *Social.* One of the branches into which related families were divided in the pretribal period, as a sept. [F., < Turk. *ordū*, camp, < Per. *ōrdū*, camp.] **hord†.**

SYN.: see HOST.— **Golden Horde,** a fierce and powerful Mongol horde, named from the golden tent of Batu, under whose lead they laid waste eastern Europe in the 13th century: the Kipchaks.— **White H.,** a powerful Mongol horde of the 14th century; the eastern Kipchaks.

Hör'de, 1 hör'de; 2 hör'de, *n.* A town in Westphalia province, Prussia.

hor"de-a'ceous, 1 hôr"di-ē'shus; 2 hôr"di-ā'shŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, resembling, or characteristic of barley or the tribe of grasses to which it belongs. [< L. *hordaceus*, < *hordeum*, barley.]

hor-de'le, 1 hor-dē'li; 2 hôr-dē'le, *n. Chem.* Or of produced from barley. [< L. *hordeum*, barley.] — **hordele acid,** lactic acid, as thus isomeric.

hor-de'le-form, 1 hor-dē'li-fôrm; 2 hôr-dē'lē-fôrm, *a. Bot.* Having the shape of a grain of barley. [< HORDEUM + -FORM.]

hor'de-in, 1 hôr'di-in; 2 hôr'de-in, *n.* [Rare.] A complex mixture of starch-cellulose and a proteid, contained in barley.

hor'de-ine†.

hor-de'o-lum, 1 hor-dē'o-lum; 2 hôr-dē'o-lŭm, *n.* [< L. *pl.*] *Pathol.* A stye or grain-shaped boil on the eyelid. [< LL. *hordeolus*, dim. of L. *hordeum*, barley.]

Hor-de'um, 1 hor'di-um; 2 hôr'de-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of true grasses, having 1-flowered spikelets, 3 stamens in each flower, and the flowering glumes strongly-awned. *H. sativum* is the cultivated barley, developed from the wild species, *H. spontaneum*, found in western Asia. [L., barley.]

hor'dock", 1 hôr'dok"; 2 hôr'dŏk", *n.* A plant mentioned by Shakespeare; conjectured to be the burdock.

hore†, *a.* Hoar; hoary.

Ho'reb, 1 hō'reb; 2 hō'rĕb, *n. Bib.* **1.** A mountain in the peninsula of Sinai, Arabia; 6,750 ft. high. **2.** A mountain in Utah; 7,831 ft. high.

hore'bound", *n.* Same as HOARHOUND.

Ho'rem, 1 hō'rem; 2 hō'rĕm, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 38.

Ho'resh, 1 hō'resh; 2 hō'rĕsh, *n. Bib.* (R. V., margin). *1 Sam.* xxiii, 16.

hore'strong", *n.* Same as HABSTRONG. [shire, England.

Hor'field, 1 hôr'fild; 2 hôr'fēld, *n.* An village in Gloucester-

Hor'tha-gil'gad, 1 hôr'ha-gil'gad; 2 hôr'hā-gĭl'gad, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxiii, 32. **Hor'-hag-gid'gad** (R. V.). Hôrh, mountain of the cleft.] [in caves.]

Ho'ri, 1 hō'ri; 2 hō'ri, *n. Bib. Num.* xiii, 5. [Heb., dweller

Hor'ing, 1 hôr'ing; 2 hôr'ĭng, *n.* Lake Constance, so named given by J. Fenimore Cooper. [rim†: (margin).

Ho'rims, 1 hō'rimz; 2 hō'rimz, *n. pl. Bib. Deut.* ii, 12. **Ho'rites** (R. V.). [Heb., dwellers in caves.]

hor'i-scope, 1 hor'i-skōp; 2 hŏr'i-skōp, *n.* Same as ALBUMOSCOPE. [< Gr. *horiskos*, limit, + -SCOPE.]

hor'is-mol'o-gy, *n.* Same as ORISMOLOGY.

Ho'rite, 1 hō'rait; 2 hō'rīt, *n. Bib.* A cave-dweller of Mount Seir. (R. V.) *Deut.* ii, 12.

hor"i-zon'te-ler, 1 hor'i-zon'ti-ler; 2 hŏr'i-zŏn'te-ler, *n.* An instrument for measuring distances at sea from the angle of depression of the watersline and a horizontal through the eye of the observer.

ho-ri'zon, 1 ho-ri'zon; 2 ho-rī'zon (SIN), *n.* [Rare.] To constitute the horizon of; give a horizon to; limit; bound.

Thou wast made for sterner skies
Than *horizoned* Paradise.
ROBERT BROWNING *The Reindeer* l. 28.

ho-ri'zon, *n.* **1.** The line on the earth's surface that bounds the view; the apparent junction of the sky with the earth's surface, or, at sea, the line where sea and sky meet; also, the part of the sky immediately adjacent to this junction or line; as, dawn on the *horizon*.

Then I looked the whole *horizon* round,—
So beautiful the ocean spread
About us. THAXTER *Wreck of the Pocahontas* st. 21.

2. Hence, figuratively, the bounds of observation or experience; as, to extend greatly the *horizon* of knowledge. **3.** *Anthrop.* (1) The plane passing through a section on the earth's surface at right angles to the line of gravity; also, the great circle in which this plane cuts the celestial sphere. **astronomical horizon.** (2) A plane through the earth's center parallel to the plane just mentioned. **celestial, geometric, or rational horizon.**

4. *Geol.* (1) A definite position in the stratigraphic column, or in the scheme of classification of strata according to age; usually used relatively; as, the Potsville conglomerate is believed to be at the same *horizon* as the Millstone grit. (2) In the usage of some geologists, a bed or limited number of beds characterized by one or more distinctive fossils; a zone.

In the oil regions of Pennsylvania certain sandy strata occur of various geological *horizons*, whence large quantities of petroleum and gas are obtained.
ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geology* bk. iii, p. 236. [MACM. 1882.]

5. *Art.* The imaginary line, taking the place of the natural horizon, in a picture of a landscape, on which is projected the *point of sight* of the viewer. See PERSPECTIVE.

[F., < L. *horizon (horizont-)*, < Gr. *horizon*, ppr. of *horizō*, bound, < *horos*, limit.] — **apparent, local, sensible, or visible horizon,** same as HORIZON, *n.*, 1. — **artificial h.,** a level reflecting surface, usually that of a basin of quicksilver, as for measuring the double altitude of a heavenly body by reflection. — **celestial h.,** a horizon whose bounds are reduced through the presence of rain, fog, or other meteorological conditions. — **ho-ri'zon-glass",** *n.* The fixed mirror of a sextant or quadrant. — **mean h.,** the middle point in any deviation of the horizon-line. — **oblique h.,** the horizon of a place which has the celestial pole neither in its zenith nor on its horizon, as happens everywhere except at the equator or at the poles. — **Paradoxides h.,** same as ACADIAN, *n.*, 2. — **real or true h.,** the astronomical horizon. — **right h.,** the celestial horizon of a point on the equator having its plane at right angles to that of the equinoctial circle. — **ho-ri'zon-less,** *a.* Without a horizon.

hor"i-zon'tal, 1 hor'i-zon'tel; 2 hŏr'i-zŏn'tal, *a.* **1.** In the direction of or parallel to the horizon; on a level.

The parallel lines in Greek architecture were *horizontal* and not vertical. J. B. DE FORREST *Short Hist. Art* p. 61. [D. M. & CO.]

2. Included or measured in a plane of the horizon; as, *horizontal* distance. **3.** Of, pertaining to, on, or close to the horizon. **4.** *Bot.* Extending at right angles to the primary axis, as leaves.

SYN.: flat, level, plain, plane. For practical purposes *level* and *horizontal* are identical, the *level* being more popular and generally used, in naturally more loosely used of that which has no especially noticeable elevations or inequalities; as, a *level* road. *Flat*, according to its derivation from the Anglo-Saxon *flet*, a floor, applies to a surface only, and, in the first and most usual sense, to a surface that is *horizontal* or *level* in all directions; a line may be *level*, a floor is *flat*; *flat* is also applied in a derived sense to any *plane* surface without irregularities or elevations, as a picture may be painted on the *flat* surface of a perpendicular wall. *Plane* applies only to a surface, and is used with more mathematical exactness than *flat*. The adjective *plain*, originally the same word as *plane*, is now rarely used except in the derived senses, but the original sense appears in the noun, as we speak of a wide *plain*. See FLAT; LEVEL.

— **horizontal bar,** a smooth cross-bar, usually round, supported a few feet from the ground or floor between upright posts and used for gymnastic purposes.— **h. line, h. plane,** see PERSPECTIVE.— **h. range,** the distance, measured horizontally, to which a gun is pointed at any elevation, will send a projectile.— **hor"i-zon-tal'i-ty,** *n.* The character, quality, or state of being horizontal.— **hor"i-zon'tal-i-za'tion,** *n. Cranium.* The act of placing a skull in an exactly *horizontal* position.— **hor"i-zon'tal-ize,** *v.* [-IZED; -IZING.] To place in a horizontal position.— **hor"i-zon'tal-ly,** *adv.* In a horizontal manner or direction.

hor"i-zon'tal, *n.* **1.** *Cranium.* A line or plane assumed, for the purposes of setting a skull or for reference in drawing it, to be parallel with the *horizon*. Several are used. See CRANIOMETRY. **2.** A tall shrub or tree (*Anodopetalum biglandulosum*) of the family *Saxifragaceæ*, occurring in the western forests of Tasmania. The main stem after reaching a certain height assumes a horizontal or drooping position, from which the branches ascend, become *horizontal*, and the secondary branches likewise, thus forming an impenetrable thicket known as **horizontal scrub.**

hor"i-zon'tal-ism, 1 hor'i-zon'tel-izm; 2 hŏr'i-zŏn'tel-ĭzm, *n.* The character of being horizontal; horizontal extension.

It was evident that the accumulations [of fuel had less variety of configuration as they neared the coast, that their slopes became less sudden, their *horizontalism* more diffused.
KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* p. 449. [c. & P. 1857.]

hor'key, 1 hôr'ki; 2 hôr'kĭ, *n.* Same as HOCKEY.

Hor'lic-man, 1 hôr'lik-man; 2 hôr'lĭk-m, **Carl, Baron** (1700–1753). A Swedish architect.

Hor'mah, 1 hôr'ma; 2 hôr'ma, *n. Bib.* A Canaanitish city in Judah. *Num.* xxi, 3. [Heb., fortress.]

Hor'mayr, 1 hôr'meir; 2 hôr'mīr, **Joseph von** ($^{1}/_{20}$1782–$^{11}/_{18}$48). A German historian.

hor'mi-on, 1 hôr'mi-on; 2 hôr'mi-ŏn, *n.* A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY. [Appar. < Gr. *hormos*, anchorage.]

Hor'mog"o-na'les, 1 hor-mog"o-nā'lēz; 2 hôr-mŏg"o-nā'lēz, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of *Schizophyceæ*, or blue-green algæ, with simple or branched filaments. Multiplication is effected by cells or gonidia. [< Gr. *hormos*, chain, + *gonos*, offspring.] **Hor'mog"o-ne'æ.**

hor"mo-go-nim'i-um, 1 hôr"mo-go-nim'i-um; 2 hôr"mo-go-nim'i-ŭm, *n.* [-IA, *pl.*] *Bot.* A form of gonimium in lichens, consisting of small head-like elements. [< Gr. *hormos*, chain, + GONIMIUM.]

hor"mo-go'ni-um, 1 hôr"mo-gō'ni-um; 2 hôr"mo-gō'ni-ŭm, *n.* [-NIA, *pl.*] *Bot.* A special chain of roundish reproductive cells produced by certain filamentous algæ. See illus. under ANABENA. [< Gr. *hormos*, chain, + *gonatia*, *gonation*, < *gignomai* (√ *gon*), produce.] **hor'mo-gon';** **hor'mo-gone".** — **hor"mo-gon'ous,** *a.*

hor'mon, 1 hôr'mŏn; 2 hôr'mŏn, *n.* [-NES, 1 -nīz; 2 -nēz, *pl.*] A secretion of glands having excitatory properties.

Sterling proposed the name *hormones* for the internal secretions because of their excitatory properties (ὁρμάω, to stir up, to excite). *Rep. Brit. Ass. Adv. Science* '10; *Science* N. S., 10, p. 740.

horn, 1 hôrn; 2 hôrn, *n.* **I.** *v.* **1.** To provide with horns or shape like a horn. See HORNED, *a.* **2.** [Colloq.] To pierce or attack with the horns; gore; hook. **3.** [Local, U. S.] To serenade with tin horns or other discordant instruments; give a charivari to. See CHARIVARI. **4.** To square with the keeleline; as, to *horn* the frames of a vessel's hull. **5.** *Naut.* To wedge in a croteh, as a boom. **6.** *Tinsmithing.* To hammer, as metal, on the bickern of an anvil. The *Cycle Lam.* To outlaw; proclaim, as with the blowing of a horn. [scandal.

II. *i.* **1.** To blow a horn. **2.** [Local, Eng.] To talk

horn', *n.* **1.** A hard, projecting, usually tapering and more or less curved process on the head of various hoofed mammals, consisting of a conical projection of the frontal bone ensheathed in true horn (see def. 3), as in cattle, sheep, goats, antelopes, etc., or wholly of horn, as in the rhinoceros. The horns of most bovine ruminants, as cattle, are hollow, unbranched, present in both sexes, and never shed. **2.** (1) The antler of a deer, usually present only in the male, consisting of bone throughout, periodically shed and renewed.

John Hunter came to tie up aneurisms from the phenomena of the shedding of the *horns* of deer.
CHARLES *Eastern Life, Reading* p. 242. [L. & B. 1889.]

(2) One of the short, erect, permanent bony processes, covered with hairy skin, growing on the head of a giraffe. **3.** A hardened and thickened form of epidermic tissue, skin, or cuticle, as in the horns of bovine ruminants, the hoofs, claws, and nails of animals generally, the beaks of birds, and tortoiseshell.

Why should we wear our knees to *horn* . . . praying day and night to Mammon?
CARLYLE *Essays, Richter* in vol. ii, p. 199. [D. M. & CO.]

4. The substance of which horn consists, as keratin, calcium phosphate, etc.

Anything made of horn, or bearing a resemblance to an animal's horn in form, position, use, or design. (1) A drinking-vessel made of a cow's horn, or in its shape; a small vessel for containing liquids; as, a *horn* of oil. Hence, a drink; as, a *horn* of whisky.

Harold and his men were lodged in the new mansion and made to eat and drink out of new *horns* and precious dishes.
H. H. BOYESEN *Norway* p. 60. [G. P. P. 1886.]



Horns.
1. German or French hunter's horn. 2. Horn of English master of foxhounds. 3. French or orchestral horn. 4. Post-horn. (Compare HUNTSMAN.) 5. Coach-horn.

(2) A curved and pointed structure or other part resembling the horn of an animal; a cornu; as, the

Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed *horn*.
WORDSWORTH *Miscellaneous Sonnets* xxxii.

(4) *Anat.* & *Zool.* A curved and pointed structure or other part resembling the horn of an animal; a cornu; as, the

horns of the lateral ventricles of the brain. See illus. under VENTRICLE. (5) *Zool.* (*a*) A tuft of feathers on the heads of various birds, as of the horned owls. (*b*) A tentacle or antenna.

The snails
Begin to move down shining trails,
With slow nine-inch necks and soft wet *horns*.
OWEN MEREDITH *Good-Night in the Porch* st. 5.

(*c*) Some horny process or part, as of a hornbill, or certain lizards. (*d*) The tusk of a narwhal. (*e*) A pointed form of comb, as in some breeds of poultry. (6) *Bot.* Any process or organ having the shape of an animal's horn, as in the flowers of the milkweed (*Asclepias*). (7) One of the extremities of a crescent-shaped object, especially of the moon in its first or last quarter.

The wan moon's yellow *horn* . . . Gleams on the western deep.
JAMES BLAIR *Retirement* st. 2.

(8) One of the branches forming the delta of a stream. (9) One of the two jaws or downward-projecting pieces in an axle-bearing pedestal, as of a locomotive. (10) *Arch.* The Ionic volute. (11) *Naut.* Either of the crosspieces framing the crosstrees. (12) A projecting part of a machine. (13) A high pommel, as of a Spanish saddle. (14) One of the two front projections of a woman's saddle. (15) An arm of a cleat. (16) One side of a boom-jaw. (17) One of the points of a millstone-driver. (18) One of the upward projections of a screw-jack head. (19) A curved upward projection in front of the top of a carpenters' plane. (20) *Rect.* One of the corners, or projections from the corners, of an altar. (21) A horn-like ornament worn on the forehead by some Asiatic tribes. (22) A head-dress of the 15th century, made of embroidered and jeweled stuffs and spreading like the horns of an ox; hence, any projecting part of a head-dress. (23) The beak of an anvil. (24) A cornucopia. (25) In a dynamo, one of the edges of the pole-pieces from or toward which the armature is carried in rotating. Some authorities call the former the leading horn and the latter the trailing *horns*; others reverse the names. (26) *Mach.* A projecting arm on a planer used to throw the trip that reverses the direction of travel of the planer-table. (27) *Fox-smithing.* An attachment to a press used as an anvil. (28) *Organ-building.* A reed-stop producing a tone similar to the French horn. (29) *Archery.* (*a*) The horn tip at either end of a bow to which the bowstring is attached. (*b*) A notched ferrule at the feathered end of an arrow for receiving the bowstring. (*c*) The horn part of a *union* bow. (30) *Golf.* Same as IRON, *n.*, 6. (31) A leafless tree-branch: figuratively. (32) [Slang.] The nose. (33) [Low.] An imaginary projection from the forehead of a cuckold.

6. *Script.* Strength, power, or honor: used symbolically.

Mine *horn* is exalted in the Lord. *1 Sam.* ii, 1.

7. *Mil.* The extremity of a wing, as of an army or squadron, when arranged in crescent form. [< AS. *horn.*]

—Amalthea's horn, the horn of plenty. **—cutaneous h.** a horny growth on the skin.—**English h.**, see ONOE.—**French h.**, a keyed brass orchestral instrument of the trumpet class, with long twisted tube whose diameter increases gradually from mouthpiece to a widely flaring bell. It is a transposing instrument with a compass of about four octaves made up of the natural tones of the tube with chromatic alterations effected by means of valves and additional crooks. Varying harmonics are produced by the position of the lips, the adjusting of the crooks, and by muting. Called in French *cor à pistons*.—**hollow h.**, same as HORN-AIL.—**horn'all"**, *n. Vet. Med.* A disease of horned cattle characterized by a decreased quantity or deteriorated quality of the blood.—**h.-alligator**, *n.* Leather made from the skin of an alligator's back.—**h.-band**, *n.* A band of musicians, each one of whom plays a horn.—**h.-bar**, *n.* A cross-bar or support of the forespring stays in a carriage.—**h.-beast**, *n.* A fabulous beast.—**h.-beech**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The hornbeam.—**h.-beetle**, *n.* A rhinoceros-beetle.—**h.-block**, *n.* A horn plate.—**h.-blower**, *n.* One who blows a horn.—**h.-bug**, *n.* A large black North-American lucanid beetle (*Passalus cornutus*) with a horny process on the head.—**h.-cell**, *n.* One of the ganglion cells found in the anterior and posterior cornua of the spinal cord.—**h.-coot**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The long-eared owl.—**h.-core**, *n.* The projection of the frontal bone which is sheathed by horn, as in cattle.—**h.-cuirass**, *n.* A cuirass of leather covered with scales of horn.—**h.-distemper**, *n.* A disease of the horn-core.—**h.-drum**, *n.* A wheel separated into sections by curved partitions: used for raising water.—**h.-eel**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. A sand-eel (*Ammodytes tobianus*). 2. The garfish.—**h.-eyed**, *a.* Having a horn-like film over the eyes.—**h.-faced**, *a.* [Local, Eng.] Horny-faced.—**horn'fish"**, *n.* 1. The snuggar. 2. The pipefish. 3. [Prov. Eng.] The garfish.—**h.-flint**, *n.* A transparent flint that resembles horn.—**h.-fly**, *n.* A mussel insect (*Hæmatobia serrata*) imported into the United States from Europe about 1887: so called from its habit of clustering on the horns of cattle.—**h.-footed**, *a.* [Rare.] Having hoofs.—**horn'foot"†**.—**h.-grass**, *n.* Any species of *Bromus* having pointed projections on the ovary, especially *B. unioloides*.—**h.-hard**, *a.* [Scot.] Extremely hard.—**h.-head†**, *n.* A cuckold.—**h.-hipped**, *a.* Having the haunch-bone prominent and high, as certain horses.—**h.-head**, *n.* Old *Chem.* Same as SPERMENITE.—**h.-machine**, *n.* A shoe-sewing machine: so called because the work is placed on a horn-like projection. 1, The horn-fly. 2, Swarm-tion.—**h.-mad**, *a.* Mad from of the flies settled around the being made a cuckold; hence, base of a horn.

crazy; insane; wild.—**h.-mail**, *n.* [Obs. or Scot.] **1.** *mail*, armor made of horn plates.—**h.-maker**, *n.* **1.** One who makes horns, especially a manufacturer of drinking-horns. **2†.** [Low.] One who makes cuckolds.—**h.-mercury**, *n. Old Chem.* Same as CALOMEL.—**h.-mullet**, *n.* The garfish.—**h.-nut**, *n.* The water-chestnut.—**h. of consecration** (*Gr. Antiq.*), a pictorial type in Mycenean art that often supports the horns of oxen, and is found, together with the double ax and pillar, as the symbol of an unknown cult.—**h. of plenty**, see CORNUCOPIA.—**h.-of's plenty**, *n. Bot.* **1.** A European herb (*Fedia cornucopiæ*) of the valerian family. **2.** A curious grass (*Cornucopia cucullata*) from the Mediterranean region, sometimes cultivated in gardens.—**h.-ore**, *n. Mineral.* Same as CERARGYRITE.—**h.-owl**, *n.* The horned owl.—**horn'pie"**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The lapwing.—**h.-pike**, *n.* The garfish.—**h.-plth**, *n.* The bony substance of a horn.—**h.-plant**, *n.* A seaweed (*Echlonia bracteata*) with tough, thick fronds.—**horn'weed"†**.—**h.-plate**, *n.* An axle-box pedestal, as of a locomotive.—**h.-player**, *n.* One who plays on a horn, as in an orchestra or in a band.—**h.-poppy**, *n.* A sea-green herb (*Glaucium luteum*) of the poppy family, with clasping leaves, yellow juice, and solitary yellow flowers succeeded by a tubercled horn-shaped fruit.—**h.-pout**, *n.* The horned pout.—**h.-pox**, *n.* A mild form of smallpox or of chicken-pox.—**h.-press**, *n.* A kind of machine for seaming tin cans and boxes.—**h.-presser**, *n.* One who makes articles from heated horn by pressure.—**h.-quicksilver**, *n.* Same as CALOMEL.—**h.-ray**, *n.* A rhinobatoid ray (*Rhinobatus banksii*) of Australia and New Zealand, with a produced snout.—**h.-shavings**, *n. pl.* Scrapings or rasplngs of the horns of a deer.—**h.-shell**, *n.* A cerithioid univalve.—**h.-shoot**, *vi.* [North. Eng.] To deviate from a straight line; said of a road.—**h.-silver**, *n.* Same as CERARGYRITE.—**h.-slate**, *n.* A variety of gray siliceous stone.—**h.-spectacles**, *n. pl.* Spectacles used in boring wells, having a hollow end which is thrust down into the well to bring up broken pieces of tools or other articles.—**h.-spoon**, *n.*—**horn'spy"**, *n.* A support by means of which a carriage frame is strengthened when a cut is made for the hornblock and axle.—**h. swivel**, a swivel for an angler's hook, made of horn.—**h.-thumb**, *n.* A horn thimble for the thumb used by pickpockets when cutting out purses; hence, a pickpocket.—**h.-tip**, *n.* **1.** A knob placed on the point of an animal's horn for ornament or as a safeguard. **2.** *pl.* The solid ends or points of horns: used for knife-handles.—**horn'weed"**, *n.* The horn-plant.—**horn'wood**†, *a.* Same as HORN-MAD.—**h.-worm**, *n.* A sphingid caterpillar with a horn-like hind appendage, as that of a hawk-moth.—**h.-wrack**, *n.* A sea-mat (*Flustra*).—**impressed h.**, horn that has been first boiled and softened, and is afterward molded into different shapes.—**in h.** [Cant, U. S.], not at all: said humorously in a negation; as, I will go—*in a horn* (that is, I will not go).—**middle-h.**, *n.* A variety of cattle with horns that are not be classified as either long or short.—**natural h.** (*Mus.*), a horn in its simplest form, having no keys or valves.—**old in the h.** [Scot.], beyond middle age; old; hence, experienced.—**spouting h.**, a cave with an opening through which a column of water is forced in spray.—**to come out at the little end of the h.** [Colloq.], to fail or come to grief after boasting or making great promises.—**to pull or draw in one's horn**, to check or restrain oneself or retract.—**to put to the h.** (*Scots Law*), to outlaw for not answering a summons: published by three blasts of a horn.—**to take a h.** [Colloq.], to take a drink of liquor.—**horn'ful**, *n.* The amount that a horn, especially a drinking-horn or powder-horn, will hold.—**horn'ify**, *vt.* To make like horn; convert into horn. **2†.** To cuckold.—**horn'ish**, *a.* Resembling horn; horny.—**horn'ist**, *n.* One who plays the horn.—**horn'less**, *a.* Without horns: as, *hornless* cattle.—**horn'let**, *n.* A little horn.—**horn'lets**, *n. pl.* Hives.

Horn, **2.** **1. Charles Edward** (1786–10/31840), an English tenor singer and composer. **2. Count de** (1522–8/11568), Philippe de Montmorency-Nivelle, a Flemish soldier; admiral; statesman; executed with Egmont by Alva. **3.** **Count de** (?–1/21592–8/11657), Gustaf Carlsson; a Swedish general.—**Cape**. The southern extremity of S. America.

hor-na-day, *n.* [hôr'na-dā; 2 hôr'nə-dā, with **Hornaday**, **William Temple** (10/11 1854–), American naturalist and author; director of the New York Zoological park since 1896.

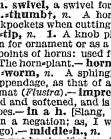
Horn-Af'van, 1 hôrn-ĭf'vən; 2 hôrn-ĕf'vən, *n.* A lake in N. Sweden; 1,150 ft. above the sea.

horn'al"ga"tor, *n.* Same as HORNI, *n.* [garfish.

horn'beak", 1 hôrn'bēk'; 2 hôrn'bĕk', *n.* The European tree (*Carpinus carolinia*) of the birch family, resembling the beech in its smooth, close, gray bark, slender buds, and straight-veined leaves. The wood is white, hard, and heavy. The tree grows along streams in the United States from Maine to Texas. The European hornbeam is *C. betulus*. **horn'beech"†**.

2. The hop-hornbeam.

horn'bill", 1 hôrn'bĭl'; 2 hôrn'bĭl', *n.* A large bucerotid bird of tropical Asia and Africa, distantly related to the kingfishers and having the bill crested with a horny casque. The bill generally very large and surmounted by a horn-like excrescence. Hornbills are arboreal and frugivorous (fruit-hornbills). They feed mostly on fruits and seeds, but on occasion on insects, etc. The female of certain species closes up with mud and excrement the entrance to the hole in the tree where she is sitting on her eggs, leaving only a space through which to pass the food brought to her by the male. See also TOCKAN.


Common Hornbill. 1/20
a, section of skull showing cavities of the bill.

—horn'bill"-cuck"oo, *n.* An ant.

horn'blende", 1 hôrn'blend'; 2 hôrn'blĕnd', *n. Mineral.* The common black and black-green varieties of ferromagnesium-calcium-aluminum amphibole. [G. < *horn*, horn, + *blende*; see BLENDE.]—**hornblende diabase**, same as PROTEROBASE.—**h. rock**, metamorphic rock containing hornblende, feldspar, quartz, or mica.—**h. schist**, a hornblende schistose rock consisting essentially of hornblende. **h. slate**.—**horn-blen'dic**, *a.*

horn'blend"ic, 1 hôrn'blĕn'dĭk; 2 hôrn'blĕnd't, *n. Petrol.* A massive igneous rock composed essentially of hornblende.

horn'block", *n.* See HORNI, *n.*

Horn'blow-er, 1 hôrn'blō-ər; 2 hôrn'blō-ĕr, *n.* **1. Joseph Clevland** (6/17 1–1/11 1866), American lawyer and Chief Justice of New Jersey. **2. William Butler** (5/11 1851–11/11 1914), an American lawyer.

horn'book", 1 hôrn'bŭk'; 2 hôrn'bo̅o̅k', *n.* A child's primer, as formerly made, consisting of a thin board of oak or a slip of paper with the nine digits, the alphabet, and the Lord's prayer printed upon it, covered with a thin layer of horn, and framed; hence, any primer or handbook; also, rudimentary knowledge. See illus. in next col.

The *horn-book* of Queen Elizabeth's time, according to a specimen in the British Museum, consisted of a single leaf about two inches long by one and a half wide, commencing with a cross, which thus serves to designate the first row, followed by the alphabet in small and large letters.

Barnard's Journal of Education Dec., 1862, p. 597.

A man too cool, experienced, and wily to be ignorant of the very *horn-book* of diplomacy.
MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. ii, p. 30. [R.]

horn'-bug", *n.* See HORN†, *n.*

Horn'cas-tle, 1 hôrn'kas-l; 2 hôrn'kăs-l, *n.* A town in Lincolnshire, England.

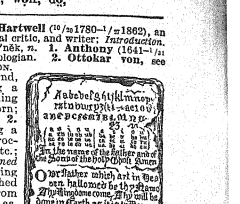
horn'cell", **h.-distemper**, *etc.* See HORNI, *n.*

Horne, 1 hôrn; 2 hôrn, *n.* **1. George** (?/1730–1/1792), an English divine and writer; bishop of Norwich. **2. Richard Henry "Hengist"** (?/1803–1/11884), an English poet and dramatist. **3. Thomas Hartwell** (10/21780–1/21862), an English clergyman, Biblical critic, and writer; *Introduction.*

Hor'neck, 1 hôr'nĕk; 2 hôr'nĕk, *n.* **1. Anthony** (1641–1/21697), an English theologian. **2. Ottokar** von, see SPIEBERMARK, OTTOKAR VON.

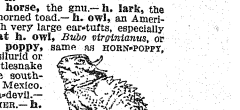
horned, 1 hôrnd; 2 hôrnd.

hornd", *a.* **1.** Having a horn or horns, or something like or suggesting a horn; as, a *horned* moon. **2.** Specif.: (1) Having a hornlike process or processes, as of feathers, etc.; as, a *horned* owl; a *horned* toad. (2) *Her.* Having horns: usually distinguished by a tincture different from that of the animal itself; as, a bull sable *horned* argent.


Abdeel gathtil nuneph
ratsbourg ith acto
nne pcesmi ta d on e.
Ophar which art in Hea
ven hallowed be thy Name
Thy Kingdome come. Thy will be
done in Earth as it is in Heaven
Give us this day our daily Bread
And forgive us our trespasses
As we forgive them that trespass against us
And lead us not into temptation
But deliver us from Evil.
Amen

Black-letter Hornbook of the 17th Century. (*Halliwell.*)

—horned bee, a mason-bee (*Osmia bicornis*) with two horns on the head.—**h. dace**, a cyprinoid fish (*Semotilus atromaculatus*) common in the United States.—**h. frog.** 1. A horned toad. 2. A cystignathoid toad found in South America (genus *Ceratophrys*) with a horn over each eye.—**h. lizard**, a genus (*Colpoda cornuta*) of northern regions with two dense tufts of feathers on the head.—**h. hog**, the babirussa.—**h. horse**, the gnu.—**h. lark**, the shore-lark.—**h. lizard**, a horned toad.—**h. owl**, an American owl (genus *Bubo*) with very large ear-tufts, especially the North-American **great h. owl** (*Bubo virginianus*, or one of its varieties.—**h. poppy**, same as HORN-POPPY, under HORN.—**h. pout**, a silurid or catfish.—**h. rattlebox**, a rattlebox (*Crotalus cerastes*) of the southwestern United States and Mexico.—**h. ray**, a manid or sea-devil.—**h. screamer**, see SCREAMER.—**h. toad.** 1. An iguanoid lizard (genus *Phrynosoma*) of the western and southern United States and Mexico, having a roughly granular body and a head surmounted with spines. See illus. under LIZARD. **2.** A large South American batrachian (*Ceratophrys*) of which 10 species are known.—**h. viper** or **snake**, an African or Indian viper (genus *Cerastes*) with a horn over each eye. See illus. under VIPER.—**horn'ed-ness**, *n.*


Horned Toad (2). 1/3

horn'el, 1 hôrn'el; 2 hôrn'ĕl, *n.* Prov. Eng. The horn-eel.

Hor-nel', 1 hor-nel'; 2 hôr-nĕl', *n.* A city in Steuben county, N. Y.

Horn'em, 1 hôrn'əm; 2 hôrn'ĕm, **Horace.** Pen-name of Lord **Hor'ne-man**, 1 hôr'no-mən; 2 hôr'nə-măn, **Jens Wilken** (1770–1841). A Danish botanist.

Hor'ne-mann, Friedrich Conrad (1772–1800?). A German traveler in Africa.

horn'er, 1 hôrn'ər; 2 hôrn'ĕr, *n.* [Rare.] 1. A trumpeter. 2. One who works or sells horn. 3. Same as AVNER. 4. *Old Scots Law.* An outlaw. 5†. [Low.] One who cuckolds.

Hor'ner, 1 hôr'nər; 2 hôr'nĕr, *n.* **1. Francis** (8/11 1778–9/11 1817), a Scottish lawyer and statesman; cofounder of the *Edinburgh Review*. **2. Leonard** (1/21785–1/21864), a Scottish geologist and educational reformer; brother of the preceding. **3. Thomas.** In Shakespeare's *2 Henry VI.*, an armorer. **4. William Emonds** (6/41793–3/11853), an American physician; army surgeon; professor in the University of Pennsylvania, 1833–1853. **5. William George** (1793–9/11837), an English mathematician and educator.

hor'ne-rah, 1 hôr'n-ra; 2 hôr'nə-rä, *n.* [Dial., Austral.] A throwing-stick. Compare WAMMERAH. [baker-bird.

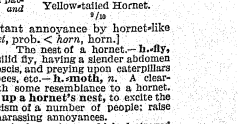
horne'to, 1 hôr-nē'tō; 2 hôr-nē'tō, *n.* [Sp.] The

Hor'ner's meth'od. *Math.* A process of the English mathematician, William G. Horner, for obtaining, figure by figure, any root of a numerical equation of any degree to any number of decimal places.

Hor'ner's mus'cle. *Anat.* The lacrimal portion of the orbicular muscle of the eyelids; a thin slip that passes over the lacrimal sac: first described by Wm. M. Horner.

hor'nes-ite, *n.* Same as HORNESITE.

hor'net, 1 hôr'nĕt; 2 hôr'nĕt, *n.* **1.** A large social wasp (genus *Vespa*), capable of inflicting a very severe sting; a yellow-jacket. Their nests are cellular and made of a papery substance obtained from leaves, etc. The European hornet (*V. crabro*) and the North-American white-faced hornet (*V. maculata*) are representative species.


Yellow-tailed Hornet. 2/3

—The hornet was the first paper maker and holds the original patent. Humorous *Birds and Poets* p. 58. [*n. a. n.* 1877.]

2. One who gives constant annoyance by hornet-like attacks. < AS. *hyrnet*, prob. < *horn*, horn.]

—hor'net-consult', *n.* The nest of a hornet.—**h.-fly**, *n.* A large predacious asilid fly, having a slender abdomen and very powerful proboscis, and preying upon caterpillars and various insects, as bees, etc.—**h.-moth**, *n.* A clear-wingmoth or sesiid with some resemblance to a hornet.—**h.-clearwingt.**—**to stir up a hornet's nest**, to excite the hostility or adverse criticism of a number of people: raise a swarm of troubles or harassing annoyances.

Hor'net's, *n. U. S. Hist.* A sloop-of-war which destroyed the British ship "Peacock," Feb. 24, 1813, and the "Penguin," Jan. 22, 1815.

Horne Tooke. See TOOKE.

horn'fels, 1 hôrn'fels; 2 hôrn'fĕls, *n. Petrol.* A very compact mineral of fine texture, variously composed of quartz, mica, and other constituents in unconscious gradation derived from the contact metamorphism of slate. Sometimes incorrectly called **hornstone.** [< HORN + G. *fels*, rock.]

horn'fish", 1 hôrn'fĭsh'; 2 hôrn'fĭsh', *n.* See under HORN†, *n.*

horn'geld", 1 hôrn'geld'; 2 hôrn'gĕld', *n.* See CORNAGE. [< AS. *horn*, horn, + *geld*, tax.]

horn'ha"rl", **h.-head**, *etc.* See under HORN†, *n.*

Horn Head. A mountain in Utah; 10,920 ft. high.

Horn'le, *n.* [Scot.] Same as HORNY.

horn'ing, 1 hôrn'ĭng; 2 hôrn'ĭng, *n.* **1.** The appearance of the moon in the first or last quarter. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A sham serenade of harsh, discordant music given humorous

to a newly wedded pair, or, to express disgust or dislike of some unpopular person. **3.** [Scot.] A public announcement made by the blasts of a horn.—**letters of horning** (*Scots Law*), a judicial mandate running in the name of the sovereign, by which a person is commanded, on pain of contempt, to pay or perform as had been decreed against him.

hor-ni'to, 1 hɔr-ni'to, 2 hôr-ni'to, *n.* [Sp.] A low cone-shaped fumarole, common in South-American volcanic regions. See MONTICLE. **hor'noz.**

horn'ize, 1 hôrn'aiz; 2 hôrn'iz, *vt.* [Rare.] To pave with chips of granite or other stone, as a footpath. **horn'iser.**

horn'-head', *n.* **-machine,** etc. See under HORN, *n.*

hor'no-tine, 1 hôr'no-tin *or* -tin; 2 hôr'no-tin *or* -tîn, *n.* A yearling bird. [< L. *hornotinus,* of this year, < *hornus,* < *hoc,* abl. of *hic,* this, + *ver,* spring.]

horn'-owl', **horn'pie',** etc. See under HORN, *n.*

horn'pipe', 1 hôrn'paip'; 2 hôrn'pîp', *n.* **1.** A very lively English country dance for one performer: common among sailors; also, the music of such a dance, or similar music.

He would nearly as soon have acceded to a desire to dance a *hornpipe,* if such had been suggested as the wish of the company.—LEVER *Harry Lorrequer* vol. i, p. 158. (n. d. & co. 1890.)

2. An obsolete Welsh and English musical instrument resembling the clarinet: so named because the bell, or open end, was sometimes of horn.

horn'plant', **h.-poppy,** etc. See under HORN, *n.*

Horn'sea. 1 hôrn'si; 2 hôrn'sē, *n.* A town in the East Riding of Yorkshire, England.

Horn'sey, 1 hôrn'zi; 2 hôrn'zy, *n.* A parish in Middlesex, England: a suburb of London. [*Clotho cornuta*].

horns'man, 1 hôrnz'man; 2 hôrnz'man, *n.* A puff-adder (*Heterodon platyrhinus*). [< E. *horn-snake.*]

horn'snake', 1 hôrn'sneik'; 2 hôrn'snēk', *n.* A harmless colubrine red-bellied snake (*Farancia abacura*) of the southern United States, bluish-black above, with red spots on the sides; the wampum-snake.

horn'soot'et, **h.-spoon,** etc. See under HORN, *n.*

horn'stone', 1 hôrn'stōn'; 2 hôrn'stōn', *n. Mineral.* Same as CHERT.

horn'swog'gle, 1 hôrn'swog'l; 2 hôrn'swôg'l, *vt.* [Slang.] To cheat, deceive, or humbug; hoax.

horn'tail', 1 hôrn'tēl'; 2 hôrn'tāl', *n.* A urocerid hymenopterous insect resembling a sawfly, but with a borer instead of a pair of saws in the female.

horn'-thumb', **horn'weed',** etc. See under HORN, *n.*

Hor'nu, 1 or'nil'; 2 ôr'nil', *n.* A commune in Halnaut province, Belgium, with glass and manufactures.

Hor'nung, 1 hôr'nung, 2 hôr'nŭng, **Ernest William** (°/ɾ 1866–°/ɾ1921). An English novelist and journalist; *The Amateur Cracksman.*

horn'work', 1 hôrn'wûrk'; 2 hôrn'wŭrk', *n. Fort.* A single-fronted work before a fortification. It consists of two half-bastions connected by a curtain, and is connected with the main work by two long sides or wings.

In about a month hence the last important *hornwork* is forced; Charles himself, seen fiercely fighting on the place, is swept back.—CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. ii, bk. iv, p. 334. (h.)

horn'wort', 1 hôrn'wûrt'; 2 hôrn'wŭrt', *n.* A cosmopolitan aquatic herb (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) with finely divided leaves. It is *common in ponds and sluggish* streams, growing under water.

horn'wrack', 1 hôrn'rak'; 2 hôrn'răk', *n.* A sea-mat or flustroid polyzoan.

horn'y, 1 hôrn'i; 2 hôrn'y, *a.* [HORN'I-ER; HORN'I-EST.] **1.** Resembling horn; callous; hard.

Blessed are the *horny* hands of toil.—LOWELL *Glance Behind the Curtain* st. 6.

2. Of or pertaining to horn; made or consisting of horn or similar substance; corneous. **3.** Having horns, corns, or horn-like processes. **4.** *Bot.* (1) Having a texture like that of horn, as the fruit-carp of the wich-hazel. (2) Hard and glassy: said of the hard-wheat grains. **5.** *Petrog.* Having a close uniform texture like that of horn or flint; flinty.—**horn'y-hand'ed,** *a.* Having hardened or callused hands.—**h.-head'ed,** *a.* Having a horny head.—**h.-headed,** *n.* [Scot.] The long-eared owl. **horn'ie-how'lett;** **h.-owlet;** etc. See under HORN, *n.*—**h.-toed,** *a.* Having the hoofs cleft, as cattle.—**horn'y-the-hum'ble,** *n.* The lapwing (*Vanellus cristatus*).—**horn'i-ly,** *adv.* In a horny manner.—**horn'i-ness,** *n.* The state of being horny.

Horn'y, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] The devil: so called because commonly represented with horns. **Horn'ie.**

Ho'ro-den'ka, 1 hô'ro-den'ka; 2 hô'ro-dĕn'kä, *n.* A town in E. Galicia province, Poland.

ho'r-ograph, 1 hor'o-grăf; 2 hôr'o-grăf, *n. Math.* A closed curve on a sphere of unit radius so related to a closed curve on any other surface that each radius to any point of the first is parallel to a normal at some point of the second curve. [< Gr. *horos,* limit, + -GRAPH.]

ho-rog'ra-pher, *n.* Same as HOROLOGIOGRAPHER.

ho-rog'ra-phy, 1 ho-rog'ra-fi; 2 ho-rŏg'ra-fy, *n.* **1.** The *ho-rog'ra-fir',* [art of dialing, or of making time-pieces; horologiography. **2.** An account of the hours. [< Gr. *hōrographia,* < *hōra,* season, + *graphō,* write.]

horol., *abbr.* Horology.

hor'o-loge, 1 hor'o-loj; 2 hôr'o-lōj (XII), *n.* **1.** A mechanism that marks the hours; a clock or other timepiece. **2.** A clock-tower.

This . . . was designed to be . . . the Abbey's gateway, *horologe,* and belfry.—QUILLER-COUCH *Warwickshire Avon* p. 103. (h. 1892.)

3†. A servant who called the hours. [OF., < L. *horologium,* < Gr. *hōrologion,* < *hōra,* hour, + *legō,* speak.]

—**ho-rol'o-ger,** *n.* One who is skilled in horology; one who makes or sells timepieces. **ho-rol'o-gist.**

hor'lo-log'ic, 1 hor'o-loj'ik; 2 hôr'o-lŏj'ic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to horology or a horologe.

We may be tolerably certain that the observer in the Grand Gallery had no such *horological* instrument.

R. A. PROCTOR *Great Pyramid* p. 135. [c. & w. 1883.]

2. *Bot.* Opening and closing, as some flowers, at certain hours. **hor'o-log'i-cal†,** *adv.*

hor'o-lo'gi-og'ra-phy, 1 hor'o-lō'ji-og'ra-fi; 2 hôr'o-lō'ji-ŏg'ra-fy, *n.* **1.** A description of timepieces. **2.** The art of making timepieces; horography. [< Gr. *hōrologion* (see HOROLOGE); and see -GRAPHY.] —**hor'o-lo'gi-og'ra-pher,** *n.* One who describes horologes or timepieces; also, a maker of timepieces. **hor'o-lo'gi-o-graph'ic,** *a.*

hor'o-lo'gi-on, 1 hor'o-lō'ji-on; 2 hôr'o-lō'gi-ŏn, *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] [Gr.] *Ecd.* A book of offices of the Greek Church; horologium; horology.

hor'o-lo'gi-um, 1 hor'o-lō'ji-um; 2 hôr'o-lō'ji-ŭm, *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] **1.** [H-] *Astron.* A southern constellation. See CONSTELLATION. **2.** A timepiece. **3.** A horologion. [L., < Gr. *hōrologion;* see HOROLOGE.]

—**horologium floræ.** *Bot.* **1.** A table of the hours at which different flowers expand or close in a given locality. **2.** An arrangement of flowers in which the hours are marked by the opening or closing of different ones.

hor'o-log(ue', 1 hor'o-log; 2 hôr'o-lŏg, *n.* Destiny as indicated by the stars; a horoscope. [C.] [Var. of HOROLOGE.]

ho-rol'o-gy, 1 ho-rol'o-ji; 2 ho-rŏl'o-gy, *n.* [-GIES, 1 -jiz; 2 -gis, *pl.*] **1.** The science of time-measurement, or of the construction of timepieces. **2.** A horologion. **3.** A timepiece: obsolete, except figuratively. [< L. *horologium;* see HOROLOGE.]

ho-rom'e-ter, 1 ho-rom'i-ter; 2 ho-rŏm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument to measure time. [< Gr. *hōra,* hour, + *metron,* measure.]

ho-rom'e-try, 1 ho-rom'i-tri; 2 ho-rŏm'e-try, *n.* The art of measuring time by hours and their subdivisions; time-measurement; also, the exact determination of the error of a timepiece by observation.—**hor'o-met'ri-cal,** *a.*

Hor'o-na'im, 1 hôr'o-nē'im; 2 hôr'o-nā'im, *n. Bib. Ant.* xv. (Heb., double caves.) [nit, *n. Bib. Neh.* ii, 10.

Ho'ro-nite, 1 hō'ro-nait *or* hō'ro-nit; 2 hō'ro-nīt *or* hō'ro-nit, *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand pepper-tree (*Drimys axillaris*) of the magnolia family (*Magnoliaceæ*).

ho-rop'ter, 1 ho-rop'tər; 2 ho-rŏp'ter, *n.* The totality of the points that are seen single in binocular vision while the point of regard remains the same.

There has been a great amount of calculation, assortment, and discussion, to determine the exact nature of the *horopter.*

GEO. T. LADD *Physiological Psychology* pt. ii, p. 437. [s. 1887.]

[< Gr. *horos,* boundary, + *opter,* a looker, < *ὀ'οp,* see.]

—**hor'op-ter'ic,** *a.*—**ho-rop'ter-y,** *n.*

hor'o-scope, 1 hor'o-skōp; 2 hôr'o-scōp, *n.* **1.** *Astrol.* (1) The aspect of the heavens, with special reference to the positions of the planets at any instant, or a figure or statement showing such aspects, from which astrologers professed to foretell the future, especially of a person born at that time.

Horoscopes were of very early use in Egypt, . . . and Cicero speaks of the Egyptians and Chaldeans as predicting future events . . . as well as man's destiny, at his birth, by their observations of the stars.—RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, bk. ii, p. 118. [c. 1885.]



Horoscope of Oliver Cromwell, as cast by William Lilly. *Edwards.*

For there are many districts in Germany where the child's *horoscope* is still regularly kept with the baptismal certificate in the family chest. T. F. T. DYER *Folk-Lore* p. 143. [s.a. cs. 1881.]

(2) More particularly, the part of the ecliptic just rising above the horizon at such instant. (3) The diagram of the twelve divisions or "houses" of the heavens, used by astrologers in predicting the future. Compare house, *n.* **2.** **3.** A table showing the length of the day and night at various seasons and places. [F., < Gr. *horoskopeion,* nativity, < *hōra,* hour; and see -SCOPE.]—**lunar horoscope** (*Astrol.*), the location of the moon in the heavens when the sun is at its height in the east.—**ho-ros'co-pal,** *a.*

ho-ros'co-py, 1 ho-ros'ko-pi; 2 ho-rŏs'co-py, *n.* **1.** The art of casting horoscopes or of determining the future from the positions of the heavenly bodies.

The curious and intimate connection between geomancy, *horoscopy,* and astrology, which the Chinese suppose exists, has a powerful influence in maintaining their errors, because of its bearing on every man's luck.

S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. ii, p. 73. [s. 1883.]

2. The situation of the heavenly bodies at the time of a person's birth; a horoscope. [< Gr. *hōroskopia,* casting a nativity, < *hōra,* hour; and see -SCOPY.]—**hor'o-scop'er,** *n.* [Rare.] A horoscopist. **hor'o-scop'ist,** *n.* **hor'o-scop'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to horoscopy. **hor'o-scop'i-cal†,** *a.*

Hor'pa, 1 hôr'pa; 2 hôr'pä, *n.* A lake in Tibet: elevation, 17,980 ft.; the highest known lake. **Hor'pa Cho'.**

hor'ral, 1 hor'al; 2 hôr'al, *n.* [Scot.] A caster or little wheel.

Hor'rebow, 1 hor'e-bō; 2 hôr'e-bō, *n.* **1. Christoffer** (°/ɾ1718–°/ɾ1776), a Danish astronomer. **2. Peder** (°/ɾ1717–°/ɾ1764), a Danish astronomer; father of the preceding.

Hor're-hoet.

hor-ren'dous, *a.* Frightful; fearful. [< L. *horrendus,* < *horreo,* bristle.]

hor'rent, 1 hor'ent; 2 hôr'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Standing erect like bristles; covered with bristling points.

Terror's ivy hand
Smites their distorted limbs and *horrent* hair.
ARENSIDE *Pleasures of Imagination* bk. ii, l. 699.

2. Causing terror and disgust; horrible; abhorred.

He did not see the *horrent* hearth's *horrent* stone.
BULWER-LYTTON *Lost Tales, Death and Sisyphus* st. 52.

[< L. *horrent(-)s,* ppr. of *horreo,* bristle.]

hor-rescent, 1 ho-res'ent; 2 ho-rĕs'ĕnt, *a.* [Rare.] Exhibiting or expressing horror; shuddering. [< L. *horresco,* terrify.]

hor'ri-ble, 1 hor'i-bl; 2 hôr'i-bl. **1.** *a.* Causing or tending **hor'ri-bl',** to cause a shudder; fear; exciting horror or terror; terrible; terrific. **2.** *n.* [Slang.] One who, or that which is horrific; specif., a harrowing story; also, a journal devoted to the printing of such stories. [OF., < L. *horribilis,* < *horreo,* be terrified; see ABOMINABLE; -ABLE; -FIC; -FRIGHTFUL.—**hor'ri-bl(e-ness'** *n.*

hor'ri-bly, *adv.* **1.** So as to cause horror; hideously; dreadfully. **2.** [Colloq.] Exceedingly.

hor'rid, 1 hor'id; 2 hôr'id, *a.* Fitted to inspire horror; dreadful; terrible; as, a *horrid* monster. **2.** Very obnoxious or offensive; outrageous; abominable; as, a *horrid* reproach.

All disorder is *horrid,* when it is among things that are naturally orderly. RUSKIN *Ethics of the Dust* lect. viii, p. 168. [w. & s. 1866.]

[< L. *horridus,* rough, < *horreo,* fear.] SYN.: see FRIGHTFUL.—**horrid-ly,** *adv.* —**horrid-ness,** *n.*

hor-rif'ic, 1 ho-rif'ik; 2 ho-rĭf'ic, *a.* Causing horror.

For now the horrific-rippling current began to brew around them, and the waves to boil and foam with *horrific* fury.

IRVING *Knickerbocker* bk. ii, p. 118. [c. p. r. 1860.]

[< L. *horrificus,* < *horreo,* be terrified, + *facio,* make.] SYN.: see AWFUL.

hor'ri-fy, 1 hor'i-fai; 2 hôr'i-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To affect or fill with horror; as, to be *horrified* at a deed of cruelty. [< L. *horrificus,* < *horrificus,* see HORRIFIC.] SYN.: see APPALL.—**hor'ri-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of horrifying, or the state of being horrified.

hor-rip'i-la'tion, 1 ho-rip'i-lē'shan; 2 hŏ-rĭp'i-lā'shon, *n.* *Med.* A chilliness accompanied with the appearance of goose-pimples and bristling of the hair over the body, preceding fever. [< LL. *horripilatio(n-),* < *horripilo,* bristle with hairs, < L. *horreo,* bristle, + *pilus,* hair.]—**hor-rip'i-lant,** *a.* Conducing to horripilation.—**hor-rip'i-late,** *v.* To affect with horripilation.

hor-ris'o-nous, 1 ho-ris'o-nus; 2 hŏ-rĭs'o-nŭs, *a.* Sounding terribly; uttering a horrifying sound. [< L. *horrisonus,* < *horreo,* be horrid, + *sonus,* sound.] **hor-ris'o-nant,** *a.*

Hor'rocks, 1 hor'aks; 2 hŏr'ŏcks, **Jeremiah** (1617–°/ɾ1641). An English astronomer who first observed the transit of Venus. **Hor'rox.**

hor'ror, 1 hor'or; 2 hŏr'or, *n.* **1.** The painful emotion of extreme fear, so called on account of its customary bodily accompaniment of shuddering or shivering; a sense of great and impending evil; dread. *Horror* often used colloquially in a weaker sense for extreme disgust and dislike; as, a *horror* of dogs.

Fear, quick and sudden, came over me. Fear is a tame word; *horror* I should call it.
MAYNE REID *Hunters' Feast* p. 135. [G. W. p. 1889.]

2. That which excites fear or dread; especially, some great accident or calamity; as, a railroad *horror.* Several tells us that the woman was all agog for deluges, earthquakes, and other *horrors.*

II. CRAWFORD *Hist. Hoolakiles Olden Time* p. 10. [c. & w. 1873.]

3. [Rare.] The shivering fit that precedes a fever. **4†.** A rippling or ruffling of the surface, as of water. [L., < *horreo,* be terrified.] SYN.: see FEAR; FRIGHT.—**hor'ror-strick'en,** *a.* Overcome with horror. **h.-struck.**—**the horrors** [Colloq.], the blues; also, delirium tremens.

Hor'ry, 1 ho'ri; 2 ŏr'y, *n.* A county in N. E. South Carolina; 1,075 sq. m.; county-seat, CONWAY.

horst, *n.* Horse. **horset.**

Hor'sa, 1 hôr'sa; 2 hôr'sa, *n.* A Saxon chief and brother of Hengest, whom he joined in an expedition to Britain. Horsa, invading Kent, was killed in battle with Vortigern at Aylesford in 455. Altho the existence of Horsa has been doubted, his name occurs several times in the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle,* and there is no reason why he may not have been a real historic character. [Teut., *mase.,* horse.]

hors de com'bat', 1 ôr de kôñ'bä'; 2 ôr de côñ'bä'. [F.] Out of the struggle; disabled.

hors'd'œuvre', 1 ôr'-dûvr'; 2 ôr'-dŭvr', *n.* [F.] A dish that does not form part of a regular course; relish; side-dish.

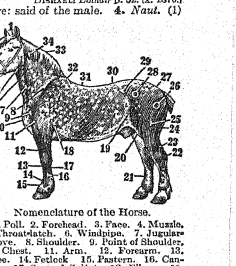
horse, 1 hôrs; 2 hôrs, *n.* [HORSED, HORSE; HORS'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To mount or carry on or as on a horse; put astride; hence, to put on the back of another preparatory to flogging.

Two boys had been *horsed* and brushed up well.
BLACKMORE *Springhaven* p. 37. [s. 1887.]

2. To furnish horses for; as, to *horse* a troop of cavalry.

The hall'd a cruising Hansom which he had fortunately observed was well *horsed.*
DISRAELI *Lothair* p. 52. [a. 1870.]

3. To cover, as a mare: said of the male. **4.** *Naut.* (1) To compact oakum in the seams of (planking) with a horsing-iron: (2) To calk; as, to *horse* a deck. (3) To rule tyrannically; work unfairly or cruelly; as, to *horse* a sailor. **5.** [College Slang.] To use translations or keys in the preparation of (lessons); pony; as, to *horse* one's Greek. **6.** To hang over a wooden stand or horse, as in drying (clothes), or in



Nomenclature of the Horse.

1, Poll. 2. Forehead. 3. Face. 4. Muzzle. 5. Throatlatch. 6. Windpipe. 7. Jugular. 8. Withers. 9. Point of Shoulder. 10. Point of Elbow. *Logging.* In river 10. Chest. 11. Arm. 12. Forearm. 13. Knee. 14. Fetlock. 15. Pastern. 16. Cannon. 17. Coronet. 18. Hoof. 19. Back (stranded). 20. Loins. 21. Croup. 22. Hock. 23. Gaskin. 24. Quarter. 25. Thigh. 26. Flank. 20. Stifle. 21. Cannon. 22. Hock. 23. Gaskin. 24. Quarter. 25. Thigh. 26. Flank. 27. Crupper. 28. Hip. 29. Croup. 30. Rump. 31. Loins. 32. Back. 33. Withers. Out or notch, as a tie. *Cross Sec. Wood.* (U. S. *Dept. of Agriculture*).

horse

drying (clothes), or in a. 5. Throatlatch. 6. Windpipe. 7. Jugular. tanning (skins). 7. Withers. 8. Point of Shoulder. *Logging.* In river 10. Chest. 11. Arm. 12. Forearm. 13. work, to drive knee. 14. Fetlock. 15. Pastern. 16. Cannon. 17. Coronet. 18. Hoof. 19. Back (stranded). 20. Loins. 21. Croup. 22. Hock. 23. Gaskin. 24. Quarter. 25. Thigh. 26. Flank. 27. Crupper. 28. Hip. 29. Croup. 30. Rump. 31. Loins. 32. Back. 33. Withers. Out or notch, as a tie. *Cross Sec. Wood.* (U. S. *Dept. of Agriculture*).

The string-piece of a stair is horsed when it is notched to furnish supports for the steps, but is plowed when it is grooved to receive the ends of the steps.

9. [Slang, U. S.] To cause one to become the object of horseplay or foolery.

II. *i.* To mount or ride on a horse. **2.** To be in heat: said of a female. **3.** To charge for work before it is done. **writing horse‡.**

horse†, *a.* Hoarse. CHAUCER *Dr.* l. 347.

horse, *n.* [In the plural, commonly, HORSES; but sometimes, collectively, HORSE. See def. 4, and quot. below.] **1.** A solid-hoofed and odd-toed quadruped (*Equus caballus*), varying much in size, color, speed, etc., and having horny patches on the fore legs, on the inside of both pairs of legs (above the knee and below the hock), a mane and tail of long coarse hair (which distinguish it from other species of the *Equidæ,* as the asses and zebras), and relatively small ears and head. The speed of the horse is provided for by the angles formed by the different segments of the limbs and the length of the latter, and the lightness and agility of the movements by the slender (the third digit), which is encased in a greatly developed nail or hoof. The excessive elongation of the metacarpus and metatarsus causes the wrist and heel to be at the knee and hock respectively. See *fetlock* and *hoof.* The adult dentition both above and below is 6 incisors, 2 canines (commonly absent in the mare), 6 premolars, and 6 molars. A fold in the enamel of the incisors of the lower jaw produces a deep cavity, which, becoming filled with particles of food, acquires a dark color. The change in the form and the eventual disappearance (in advance of the teeth proper) of these marks are used to determine the age of a horse. The wild horses of America and Australia are descendants of domesticated horses run wild. The true wild horse has been described by Prof. H. F. Osborn as small and coated with thick dull-brown hair and a woolly under covering for winter protection.

The northern Pacific Railroad *horse* was only ten hands high, probably a result of the dwarfing effects of the severe climate. It was too small as animal to be ridden. It was certainly not very different in appearances from the only true wild *horse* which now survives in the world, and was possibly the same stock. This is Przewalsky's *horse,* of the desert of Dsungaria, which was discovered by Polakoff in 1881, and demonstrated beyond a doubt to be distinct from the wild ass of northern Asia and the Mongolian pony. H. F. OSBORN in Ernest Ingersoll's *The Life of Mammals* p. 360. [Macm. '07.]

The horse is sometimes designated (1) as a **colt,** in distinguishing the young male horse from the young female or

filly; (2) as a **foal,** which may be either colt or filly, and (3) also as a **gelding, mare,** or **stallion.** See these words. For the movements of the horse, see plate at MOVEMENT.

Fossil remains of the horse have been found in the Eocene, Pliocene, and Miocene periods of Europe and America, but the most remarkable were discovered in the Quaternary and Tertiary of North America. These demonstrate the changes from the four-toed to the present single-toed foot. **2.** One of the *Equidæ*, or a mammal related to or supposed to be of the ancestral line of the *Equidæ*. **3.** The male of the horse, especially when castrated. **4.** Cavalry.

Saw 1st Bengal Cavalry and Skinner's *Horse* exercising under Colonel Chapman.

ANNIE BRASSEY *Last Voyage* p. 17. [L. G. & CO. 1889.]

5. A device used to support anything or suggesting the uses of a horse; as, a clothes-**horse**; a saw-**horse**.

Time suspended and yet lying but adant, they slid an *horse* of wood under the rope which bound his feete.

EVELEN *Diary*, *Mar. 11, 1651* p. 210. [R. W. & CO.]

6. A block or frame on which soldiers are mounted as a punishment. **7.** *Mining.* (1) A mass of rock, similar to the wall-rock, found in a vein of ore. (2) In coal-mining, a body of clay or shale filling an old stream-channel in a coal-bed. **8.** *Geol.* A large inclusion of the country- or wall-rock in a dike or other mass of igneous rock.

In miners' language a fragment of country rock included in a lode is a *horse*. WINCHELL *Walks* p. 119. [CHAUT. 1886.]

9. A translation or other similar aid used by pupils in working out lessons; pony; crib. **10.** *Metal.* A mass of solidified matter, usually iron, applied to iron found in a furnace-hearth. **11.** *Naut.* (1) An iron bar on which the sheet-traveler slides. (2) A jack-stay. (3) A breast-band for a leadsman. (4) A footrope. **12.** A favorite idea; a hobby. **13.** Work imposed for before it is executed: sometimes, also, **dead horse.** **14.** In the game of policy, a combination of four numbers named to appear at a drawing. See POLICY. **15.** [Slang, U. S.] Horse-play; foolery. [Rare.] *Cleveland.* **16.** A knight. **17.** *Astron.* The constellation Pegasus; also, sometimes the portion of the centaur Sagittarius. See FLYING-HORSE. **18.** In gymnastics, a wooden block on four legs used for various leaping exercises. **19.** [Slang.] A term of playful familiarity applied to a man. **20.** Various appliances suggesting the service of a horse: as (1) a clamp; (2) an embossing tool; (3) a wooden tap or faucet; (4) a frame of a zinc mold made of wood and used by plasterers for laying moldings; (5) in plumbing, a wooden core to be covered with lead. **21.** A silver coin of Denmark worth about twenty-eight cents. **22.** *Hydraul.* A ram. **23.** [Slang.] A term of playful familiarity applied to a man. **24.** [Eng.] In salt-making, a lump of salt set on the top of another in the hot-house. **25†.** A boar borne by four bearers. **26†.** A bluefish. [< AS. *horr*, horse.] **horst**

[In some compound words *horse* often indicates merely an inherent largeness or coarseness: as, **horse-chestnut**; a *horse-laugh*.] — **a horse of another color** [Colloq.], something of a character different from that considered. — **a h. on one** [Slang], a jest at one's expense on disadvantageous turn in one's affairs. Compare HORSE AND HORSE. — **a h. that was foaled of an acorn,** the scaffold; gibbet.

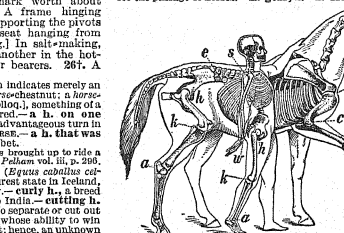
As pretty a Tyburn blossom as ever was brought up to ride a *horse foaled by an acorn*. CLAYTON *Pelham* vol. iii, p. 296.

— **Celtic h.,** a subspecies of the horse (*Equus caballus celticus*) of W. Europe, now found in its purest state in Iceland, of which the Shetland pony is a variety. — **curly h.,** a breed of pony with a shaggy coat, confined to India. — **cutting h.** [Local, U. S.], a horse specially trained to separate or cut out beasts from a herd. — **dark h.,** one whose ability to win a race is not believed in or thought about; hence, an unknown or unforeseen competitor, especially in politics.

A *Dark Horse* is a person who comes to the front in the country at large, but known rather for good than for evil. . . . Speaking generally, the note of the *Dark Horse* is respectability verging on colorlessness, a good deal of mediocrity, and a place where able but dangerous favorites have proved impossible.

BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, pt. iii, p. 153. [MACM. 1889.]

— **dead h.** 1. Something of no value or use, or that it is useless to try to revive, as a plan. 2. Same as HORSE, n., 12. — **flying h.** (*Myth.*), Pegasus, the winged horse of the Muses. — **floating h.,** an iron rod placed transversely on the deck of a fore-and-aft rigged vessel on which the fore-sheet block can travel. — **hard h.** (*Naut.*), a tyrannical officer. — **horse-apples,** *n.* An inferior and impure preparation of aloes, sometimes used in veterinary practise. — **h. ambulance,** *n.* An ambulance-wagon, as for sick or disabled horses. — **h. and foot,** cavalry and infantry regimented together, figuratively, with full force or with all one's strength. — **h. and h.** [Colloq., U. S.] 1. Equally divided; one as good, or as bad, as the other. 2. A game, especially of draughts, in which the winning side must gain a majority of points. When the number of points is even the players are "horse and horse," that is, on an even basis. — **h. ant,** *n.* The red ant (*Formica rufa*). — **h. arm,** *n.* The part of a horse-whim to which the horses are hitched. — **h. armor,** *n.* — **h. artillery,** *n.* — **h. balm,** *n.* A strong-scented herb (*Collinsonia canadensis*) of the mint family, with large coarse leaves and yellowish flowers in loose, panicled racemes. — **h. bane,** *n.* A poisonous European plant (*Œnanthe phellandrium*) of the parsley family, said to cause a speedy death in horses. — **h. bean,** *n.* A large bean (*Faba vulgaris*) that is fed to horses. — **small-leaf h. bean,** same as PALO VERDE (3). — **h. bee,** *n.* Same as HORNET-BEE. — **h. bedstead,** *n.* The framework of a bedstead. — **h. beetle,** *n.* Same as STAG-BEETLE. — **h. bier†,** *n.* A horse-litter. — **h. billiards,** *n.* A modified form of shovelboard played on board ship. — **h. boat,** *n.* A boat moved by horse-power. 2. A boat for carrying horses. — **h. boot,** *n.* A leather covering to protect a horse's pastern against interfering. — **h. bot,** *n.* A bot-fly (*Gasterophilus equi*) or its larva that infests the stomach and intestines of the horse. — **h. box,** *n.* [Eng.] A car with padded sides for transporting horses by rail, or a section similarly padded for horses in a vessel. — **h. boy,** *n.* A stable-boy; groom; ostler. — **h. bramble,** *n.* [Eng.] A wild Horse-Bot. brier. — **h. bread,** *n.* Coarse bread for The fly (½) horses. — **h. breaker,** *n.* One who tames and teaches horses to work in harness or (nat. size). bear the saddle. — **h. brey,** *n.* An instrument armed with teeth, used to hold down the nose of an unbroken horse. — **horse'bri'er,** *n.* The common greenbrier (*Smilax rotundifolia*). — **h. brimstone,** *n.* Same as SULFUR VIVUM. SEESUL-VUR. — **h. bucket,** *n.* [Sailors' Slang.] A covered pail for carrying spirits or water. — **h. cane,** *n.* The great ragweed (*Ambrosia trifida*), a very tall weed of the aster family. — **h. car,** *n.* [U. S.] 1. A car drawn by horses; a tram-car. 2. A car for transporting horses by rail. — **h. cassia,** *n.* An East-Indian plant (*Cassia marginata*) bearing very long pods, the pulp of which is used as a hor.-medicine. — **h. chanter,** *n.* A swindling dispiriting horse. — **h. cockle,** *n.* Same as HORSE-CHANTING. — **h. charger†,** *n.* A horse-load. — **h. chire,** *n.* The American germander, or wood-sage. — **h. clippers,** *n.* Shears for clipping horses. — **h. cloth,** *n.* [Local.] A cloth to cover a horse. 2. A strong, rough dress-goods similar to shepherd's plaid. — **h. collar,** *n.* A stuffed collar for a horse's neck, used to support the hames of a draft-harness and to ease the pressure on the shoulders in drawing. — **h. colt†,** *n.* Same as COLT. — **h. conch,** *n.* A univalve, a triton. — **h. cooper,** *n.* — **h. couper,** *n.* A horse-dealer. — **h. cooping,** *n.* — **h. coping†:** — **h. course,** *n.* 1. A horse-race. 2. A race-course. — **h. coursert,** *n.* One who deals in horses or keeps race-horses. — **h. coursing,** *n.* — **h. crab,** *n.* A king-crab. — **h. cradle,** *n.* An apparatus made of pieces of wood with leather straps, put on a horse's neck to hold his head straight. — **h. cress,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The European brooklime. — **h. crevallé,** *n.* A carangoid fish, the cavally (*Caranx hippos*). — **h. curries,** *n.* Mockernuts. See NUT. — **h. cucumber,** *n.* A large green cucumber. — **h. daisy,** *n.* The oxeye daisy. — **h. devil,** *n.* The withered globular bushy mass of a herb (*Tragia lanceata*) of the bean family, growing in the pine-woods of South Carolina and Florida, which, when dead, breaks away from its stalk and rolls about with the wind, frightening horses. — **h. doctor,** *n.* A veterinary surgeon; farrier. — **h. drench,** *n.* A dose for a horse, or the instrument by means of which it is administered. — **h. dolder,** *n.* — **h. dung,** *n.* — **h. dunter,** *n.* — **h. eggbutter,** *n.* — **h. eye Jack,** a carangoid fish (*Caranx latus*) of both tropical American coasts. — **h. faced,** *a.* Having a long face, like that of a horse. — **h. fennel,** *n.* Same as HORSE-POPPY. — **h. fetlock,** *n.* One who looks after the horses in mines. — **h. fiddle,** *n.* A noise-producing contrivance consisting of an open packing chest with rosined edges across which a rough rail is drawn like a bow. — **horse'finch,** *n.* The chaffinch. — **horse'fly†,** *n.* 1. A carangoid fish, the moon-fish, especially *Vomer setipinnis*. 2. The sauger. 3. A sea-horse or hippocampid. [North Carolina.] 4. Same as (*Mozostoma crassilabre*). — **h. flower,** *n.* Same as COW-WHEAT. — **h. fly** weed, the wild indigo of the United States: frequently placed on the heads of horses to keep away flies. — **h. food,** *n.* 1. Same as COUSSOUSS. 2. The kinkcorn. — **h., foot, and dragoons,** the whole army; hence, adverbially, without exception; unanimously. — **h. furniture,** *n.* The harness or housings of a horse. — **h. gall†,** *n.* The lesser centaury. — **h. gate,** *n.* 1. *Eng. Law.* A right of pasturage for a horse, as in a common field. 2. A gate for the passage of horses. — **h. gear,** *n.* 1. Horse-furniture.



Corresponding Joints in Horse and Man.

s, *s*, shoulder-joint; *e*, *e*, elbow-joint; *w*, *w*, wrist-joint, commonly called the *knee* in the horse; *h*, *h*, hip-joint; *k*, *k*, knee-joint, the *stifle-joint* of the horse; *a*, *a*, ankle-joint, the *hock-joint* of the horse.

2. Same as HORSE-POWER, 4. — **h. gentian,** *n.* Feverwort (*Triosteum perfoliatum*). — **h. germander,** *n.* — **h. gentle,** *n.* A horse-breaker. — **h. gin,** *n.* A gin to raise heavy weights, run by horse-power. — **h. glass,** *n.* Same as CHEVAL-GLASS. — **h. godfather,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A gossip, masculine woman. — **h. gog,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The wild plum embracing various kinds. — **h. gold,** *n.* Any of several buttercups. — **h. gowan,** *n.* [Scot.] The oxeye daisy, the field or German camomile, or one of various other composites. — **h. gram,** *n.* An Oriental tropical plant (*Dolichos biflorus*) of the bean family, the pods of which are fed to cattle and horses. — **h. grass,** *n.* Tall coarse grass or carexes of horses, and used in the manufacture of soap and candles. — **h. head,** *n.* 1. A horse's head. 2. A head resembling that of a horse. 3. The likeness of a horse's head. 4. *Racing.* The length of a horse's head. 5. The moonfish (*Selene vomer*). 6. The sea-horse (*Hippocampus*). 7†. A term of vexation. — **horse'heal,** horse'heel, *n.* The elecampane. — **h. herd,** *n.* A horse-wrangler. — **h. hide,** *n.* The hide of a horse. — **h. hoe,** *n.* A cultivator. — **h. holder,** *n.* A frame for holding a horse while being shod. — **horse'hoof,** *n.* 1. The hoof of a horse. 2. Same as *Lonicera polyphemus*. — **h. house†,** *n.* 1. A stable. 2. Trappings; housings. — **h. iron,** *n.* 1. A long-handled calking-iron, held by one hand and driven by a horse-hammer. — **horse'iront.** 2. *Naut.* (1) The iron rod on which the traveler of the staysail and other fore-and-aft sheet blocks move transversely on deck. (2) The iron bar or rod between iferall stanchions on which leading-blocks for running rigging are rove. — **h. jockey,** *n.* 1. One who rides races professionally. 2. A horse-dealer. — **h. jockeying,** *n.* One who deals in broken-down horses and disposes of carcasses, hides, hair, bones, etc. — **h. knave,** *n.* A groom. — **horse'knob',** *n.* *Bot.* Same as KNAPWEED. — **h. lark,** *n.* [London Slang.] Horse-racing. — **h. latitudes,** *n. pl.* *Naut.* A belt of the Atlantic ocean where calms often prevail: so called in colonial times when vessels carrying horses from New England to the West Indies were sometimes obliged, when detained there, to throw overboard part of their cargo for want of water. — **h. laugh,** *n.* A loud, boisterous laugh. He plays rough pranks, too, . . . and has a big *horse-laugh* in him where there is a fop to be roasted, or the like.

CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. i, bk. iv, p. 305. [n.d]

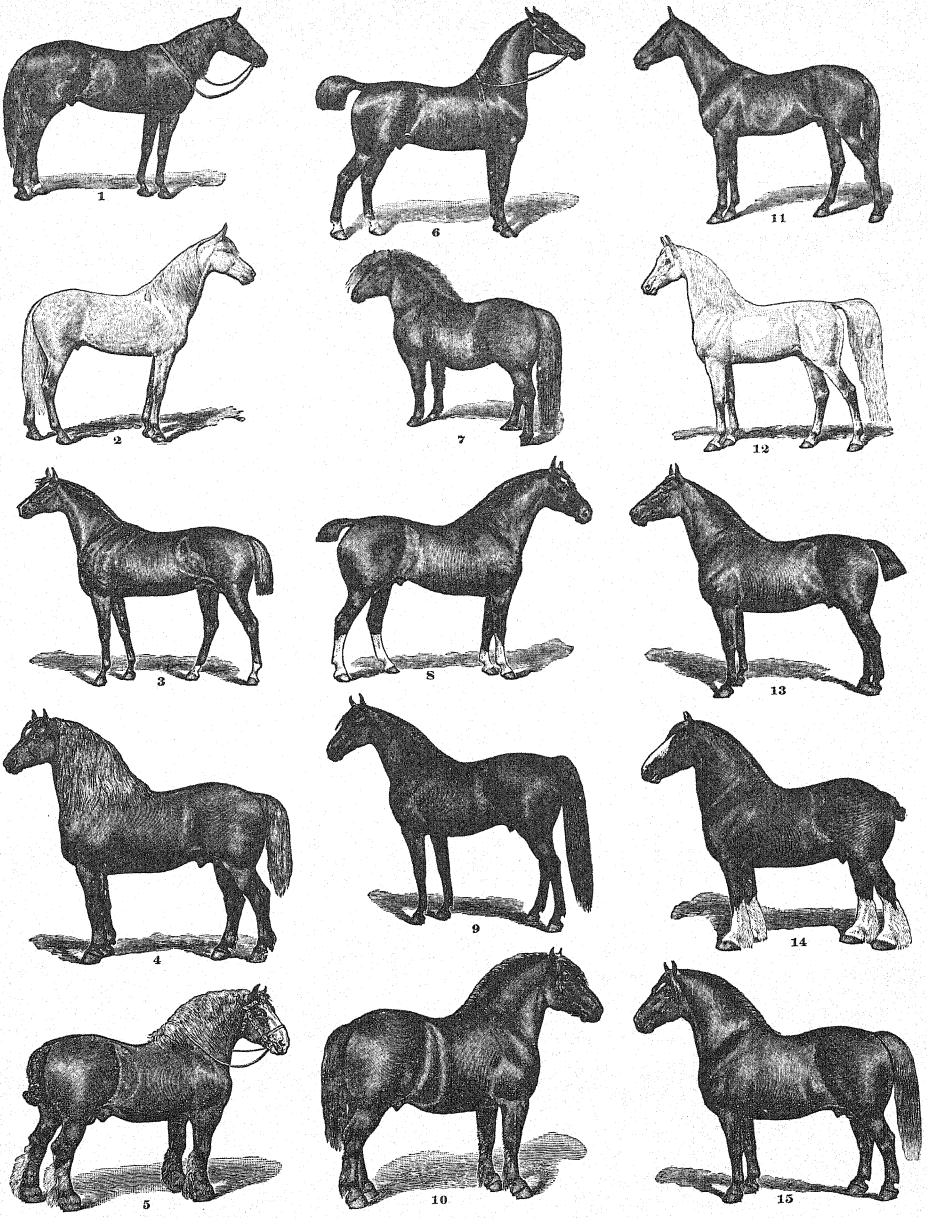
— **h. laughter,** *n.* — **h. laurel,** *n.* [U. S.] Rhododendron. — **h. leech,** *n.* 1. A horse-doctor. 2. One who is perpetually begging or teasing: in allusion to PROV. XXX, 15. 3. A large leech, as *Hæmopsis vorax*, that enters the nostrils of horses, cattle, etc., when they are drinking. — **h. leechery,** *n.* The business of a farrier. — **h. leecheraft:** — **h. lily,** *n.* [U. S.] 1. The yellow pond-lily. 2. The spatter-dock. — **h. litter,** *n.* A litter or palanquin drawn by horses. — **h. loaf,** *n.* A loaf made from coarse meal, for feeding to horses. — **h. lock†,** *n.* A hobble. — **h. lot,** *n.* A horse-pasture. — **h. louse,** *n.* 1. A louse (*Trichodectes equi*) parasitic on horses; the biting horse-louse. 2. A pediculid (*Hæmatopinus asini*), the sucking horse-louse. — **h. mackerel,** *n.* One of various fishes. See MACKEREL.



(1) A carangoid (genus *Trachurus*), especially *T. trachurus*. (2) A scombroid, the tunny. (3) A carangoid, the cavally, or the jurel. (4) The bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*). (5) The California hake. (6) The black candle-fish. (7) The tenpounder. — **h. marine,** *n.* An awkward, lubberly person: one who is as much out of place as a mounted marine would be aboard ship; also, a mounted marine. — **h. marshalt,** *n.* A groom. — **h. masher,** *n.* The screwdrink or whatever. — **h. match†:** — **h. matcher†:** — **h. master†:** — **horse'mas"ter,** *n.* A manager of horses. — **h. meat†,** *n.* 1. Provender. 2. A repast without drink: like a horse's. — **h. meat†,** — **h. mill,** *n.* A mill operated by horse-power. — **h. millinert,** *n.* One who deals in fancy harness and decorations for horses. — **horse'mon"ger,** *n.* One who deals in horses. — **h. mushroom,** *n.* A large species of edible mushroom (*Agaricus arvensis*), sometimes improperly identified with hedge-mushroom, which, while of the same species, is a much larger variety, and unwholesome for eating. — **h. nail,** *n.* A large mussel of the genus *Modiola*, as *M. modiolus* of the coasts of Europe and North America. — **h. nail,** *n.* A horseshoe-nail. — **h. nettle,** *n.* Same as BULL-NETTLE. — **h. net,** *n.* A net to protect horses from flies. — **h. nettle,** *n.* A rough roadside weed (*Solanum carolinense*) of the family *Solanaceæ*, with straw-colored prickles, white flowers, and yellow berries, found in the middle and southern United States. — **h. nicker,** *n.* A seed of any of several species of *Guilandina*, especially *G. bonduc*. The seeds are called nickernuts, or bondue-nuts, and are strung into necklaces and rosaries. — **h. nutmeg,** *n.* Same as MACASSAR NUTMEG. — **h. parsley,** *n.* A European herb (*Smyrnium olusatrum*) of the parsley family, formerly used as a pot-herb. — **h. path,** *n.* A tow-path or bridle-path. — **h. pew,** *n.* A large church pew with high sides. — **h. box†,** — **h. pick,** *n.* A pick for removing stones from a horse's foot. — **h. pipe,** *n.* A large piece of whale-blubber. — **h. pile,** *n.* A large pile of salted fish. — **h. pipe,** *n.* The horsetail or scouring-rush (*Equisetum*). — **h. pistole,** *n.* A large pistol formerly carried in a holster by horsemen; hence, any great pistol often used humorously. — **h. platform,** *n.* *Mining.* A system of switches and crossings of rails worked by horse-traction. — **h. plum,** *n.* The American wild plum (*Prunus americana*). — **h. pond,** *n.* A pond for watering horses. — **horse'pond",** *vt.* [Rare.] To duck in a horse-pond. — **h. poppy,** *n.* A European herb (*Sesell hippomarathrum*) of the parsley family. — **h. fennel:** — **h. post,** *n.* 1. A hitching-post. 2. A mounted letter-carrier. 3. Mail-delivery employing horses. — **horse'pow'er,** *n.* The force of horses, capable of generating cowpox. — **h. purslane,** *n.* A tropical American prostrate fleshy weed (*Trianthema monogyna*) resembling common purslane. — **h. race,** *n.* A race by horses; speef., a running race of mounted horses, as distinguished from a trot in harness. — **h. racer,** *n.* — **h. racing,** *n.* — **h. rack,** *n.* A rack at which horses are fed. — **h. rake,** *n.* A large hay-rake worked by horse-power. — **h. rasp,** *n.* A flat, coarse-cut rasp for trimming horses' hoofs. — **h. rider,** *n.* [Eng.] A circus-rider. — **h. riding,** *n.* [Eng.] A circus. — **h. rongh,** *n.* A device fitted to a horse's shoe to prevent slipping, as on icy ground. — **h. run,** *n.* A device by means of which horses draw loaded vehicles up an incline from excavations in mines. — **h. sage,** *n.* Same as horse-race. — **h. savin,** *n.* The common juniper. — **h. scraper,** *n.* An iron instrument for cleaning and scraping a horse's coat. — **h. screen,** *n.* A fly-screen with a sliding panel. — **h. sense,** *n.* [Colloq.] Coarse, practical intelligence; rough common sense; shrewdness.

What I want is an editor who has . . . *horse-sense*, and you've got that. HOWELLS *Hazard of New Fortunes* vol. i, p. 180.]

— **h. setter,** *n.* [Scot.] One who lets out horses. — **h. shedding,** *n.* [Slang.] Discussing questions in horse-sheds. — **h. shovel,** *n.* A road-scraper drawn by horses. — **h. sickness,** *n.* [S. Afr.] *Vet.* A virulent disease of horses, characterized by engorgement of the blood-vessels, pulmonary edema, deterioration of the blood, etc. — **h. snatch,** *n.* The stonechat. — **horse's-sneck",** *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A mixture consisting of ginger ale and lemon-peel with or without whisky. — **h.-soldier,** *n.* A cavalryman. — **h. sponge,** *n.* A Mediterranean bathsponge, the finest variety. — **h. stinger,** *n.* The dragon-fly. — **h. steps,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as HORSE-BLOCK, 1. — **h. sugar,** *n.* A symploraceous shrub or small tree (*Symplocos latifolia*) of the West Indies, Florida, Mexico, Guinea, and Gulf States, with sweet leaves, eaten by cattle; bark and leaves used for making a yellow dye. — **h. thistle,** *n.* 1. Any thistle of the genus *Carduus*. 2. Specifically, the spear-thistle, the emblem of Scotland. 2. Chicory. 3. The Old World wild lettuce. — **h. thrush,** *n.* The missel-thrush. — **h. thyme,** *n.* A small (*Calamintha clinopodium*). — **h. tick,** *n.* A forest-fly, horse-fly, or speed. — **h. tongue,** *n.* 1. Same as BUTCHER'S-BROOM. 2. Same as HART'S-TONGUE. — **h. tree,** *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] The beam on which the timber is placed in a saw-pit. — **h. trick,** *n.* A coarse practical joke. — **h. tub,** *n.* *Naut.* The harness-cask. — **h. vetch,** the horseshoe vetch. See HORSESHOE. — **h. watcher,** *n.* A horse-wrangler. A person who watches horses during their trials for the purpose of gaging their chances of winning a race. — **horse'way",** *n.* A road for horses. — **h. whim,** *n.* A horse-power machine for raising ore from a mine. — **h. whinkle,** *n.* The periwinkle. — **horse'wood",** *n.* A West-Indian tree (*Calliandra comosa*) of the family *Mimosaceæ*; also, *C. latifolia*. — **h. worm,** *n.* The bot-fly. — **h. yaw,** *n.* Same as HORSE-BLOCK, 1. — **h. wrangler,** *n.* [U. S.] A herder in charge of a string of ponies on Western stock-farms. — **Irish h.** [Sailors' Slang], old or very tough salt beef. — **Spanish h.,** same as JENNET. — **Welsh h.** 1. Same as HORSE, *n.*, 11 (1). 2. A locomotive. 3. A bicycle or tricycle. — **Libyan h.,** one of a breed of horses, progenitors of the thoroughbred, which includes the Arab and the barb. — **line-h.,** *n.* *Lumbering.* A horse that draws the line in from the yarding-engine to the log that is to be sled. — **Norse h.,** one of a breed of horses, *Equus caballus typicus*, peculiar to northern Europe, upon which Ewart supposes Linnæus to have based his species *E. caballus*. — **phillh.,** *n.* A milkmaid. — **Przhevalski's h.,** a true horse (*Equus przhevalskii*) of Central Asia, discovered by Przhevalski in 1851 and supposed to be the nearest wild relative of the domesticated horses. It is small and dun-colored, with an erect mane, but no stripe along the backbone. — **Przjevalsky's h.†,** — **salt h.,** salt beef: a sailors' name. — **shingle-h.,** *n.* *Lumbering.* A long log, one end of which rests on two legs and the other on the ground, and on which lumber is laid to be worked into shingles. — **to get on** or **mount the high h.,** to assume a lofty, arrogant, or self-sufficient tone or bearing. — **to h.,** an order to mount.



REPRESENTATIVE TYPES OF HORSES.

1. Pacing stallion.
2. Orloff stallion.
3. Thoroughbred stallion.
4. Percheron stallion.
5. Shire stallion.
6. French Coach stallion.
7. Shetland pony.
8. Hackney stallion.
9. Cleveland Bay stallion.
10. Belgian stallion.
11. Trotting stallion.
12. Arab stallion.
13. German Coach stallion.
14. Clydesdale stallion.
15. Suffolk stallion.

(For definitions of these varieties, see vocabulary.)

The alarm would spread, . . . the bugles would sound *to horse*, there would be mounting in hot haste.
J. S. MOSBY *War Reminiscences* p. 45. [D. M. & CO.]

—to take h. 1. To go riding on horseback. 2. To permit a horse to enter for: said of a mare. 3. To split into branches, as a vein of ore in a mine.

horse'back', *n.* [hôrs'bak'; 2 hôrs'bak', *n.* 1. A horse's back or that part of it on which the rider sits.
George has just seen Garibaldi . . . on *Horseback* riding by.
A. H. CLOUGH *Amours de Voyage* can. 2, st. 8.

2. *Geol.* Same as HOGBACK.
I fell in with a friend, . . . who proposed to me to pass a day or two in a drive with him . . . along the '*horsebacks*.'
AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches, Glacial Phenomena* in second series, p. 166. [o. & co. 1876.]

3. [Local, Eng.] A portion of a coal-seam, having the coal washed away and its place filled by clay or sand.

horse'back', *adv.* On a horse's back.

horse'-block', 1 hôrs'blok'; 2 hôrs'-blŏk', *n.* A block or platform used in mounting a horse.
At Treleck, being denied the church, he [Whitfield] stood upon a *horse-block* before the inn and delivered his message. ANON. *Stevens' Hist. Methodism* vol. 1, bk. iii, p. 121. [C.A. & P. 1867.]

2. A frame of boards used by excavators to raise the ends of their wheeling-planks. 3. *Naut.* A raised frame or grating abreast the mizzenmast, for the convenience of the officer of the deck.

horse'-chest'nut, 1 hôrs'-ches'nut; 2 hôrs'-chĕs'nŭt, *n.* 1. An Old World variety (*Æsculus hippocastanum*) of the buckeye family, with digitate leaves, clusters of flowers, and large chestnut-like fruits: planted for ornament and shade. The American species are called *buckeyes*. See plate of LEAVES. 2. The fruit of the tree described above. SEE HORSE-CHESTNUT DISEASES, *under* LEAF-SPOT; PHYLLOSTICTOSE.

horse'-clip'pers, **h.-daisy**, etc. See HORSE, *n.*

horse'-flesh', 1 hôrs'-flesh'; 2 hôrs'-flĕsh', *a.* Having the color of a horse's flesh; reddish-bronze; as, *horse-flesh* mahogany.

horse'-flesh', *n.* 1. The flesh of a horse.
Towards the end of the winter there was no beef, and only *horse-flesh* was eaten.
KINGSFORD *Canada* bk. xi, p. 542. [S. & R. 1889.]

2. Horses, taken collectively; as, to deal in *horse-flesh*.

A kind of mahogany grown in Bahama.— **horse-flesh ore**, same as BORNITE.

horse'-fly', 1 hôrs'-flī'; 2 hôrs'-flī', *n.* 1. A gadfly or tabanid. 2. A forest-fly, horsetick, or hippoboscid. 3. A bot-fly or cestrid.— **black horse-fly**, a large horse-fly (*Tabanus atratus*) of the United States; also, any black tabanid fly.— **mourning h.**, a black gadfly.



Horse'fly Peak. A mountain in S. W. Colorado; 13,504 ft. high.

horse'foot', 1 hôrs'fut'; Horse-fly. 7/10
2 hôrs'fŏt', *n.* 1. *Bot.* Coltsfoot. 2. The king-crab. 3. **horse'foot-snipe'**, *n.* Lesson, 7, 83. A shore-bird that feeds on the spawn of the horsefoot or king-crab, as the knot or turnstone.

horse'-gear', **h.-gentian**, etc. See under HORSE, *n.*

horse'-guards', 1 hôrs'-gärdz'; 2 hôrs'-gärd', *n. pl.* A body of cavalry serving as guards, as to a sovereign on state occasions.

Horse Guards. 1. In the British army, the 1st and 2d Life Guards (the "Reds") and the Royal Horse Guards (the "Blues"), forming the personal escort of the sovereign. SEE HOUSEHOLD TROOPS; LIFE-GUARD. 2. [Collog.] The chief military officials of the British army, as distinguished from the Secretary of State for War and the civil authorities, named from the building. 3. A building in Whitehall, London, formerly the headquarters of the commander-in-chief of the army, and, as such, representative of the whole army organization. It is now used as the headquarters of the Horse Guards, and as offices for some departments of the War Office.

horse'hair', 1 hôrs'hâr'; 2 hôrs'hâr', *n.* 1. The hair of horses, especially of their manes and tails. 2. A fabric of such hair: haircloth.— **horse'hair-lī'chen**, *n.* Same as HORSETAIL-LICHEN.— **h.-snake**, *n.* Same as HAIR-WORM.— **h.-worm**, *n.* A gordius or hairworm.

horse'head', 1 hôrs'hed'; 2 hôrs'hĕd', *n.* A caranguloid fish, the moonfish, especially *Selene vomer*: named from the compressed body and very high head. 2. [Local, U. S.] The silver-fish. 3. A sea-horse.

Horse'heads, 1 hôrs'hedz; 2 hôrs'hĕdz, *n.* A township and village in Chemung county, N. Y.

hor'sel, 1 hôr'sel; 2 hôr'sĕl, *n.* A hostelry.
Inside the *Horsel* here the air is hot.
SWINBURNE *Laus Veneris* st. 7.

horse'laugh', **h.-leech**, etc. See under HORSE, *n.*

Hör'sel-berg, 1 hĕr'zel-bĕrg; 2 hör'sĕl-bĕrg, *n.* A mountain range in Thuringia, Germany.

horse'less, 1 hôrs'les; 2 hôrs'lĕs, *a.* Not possessing, using, or requiring a horse: usually in such phrases as *horseless carriage* (an automobile) or the like.

horse'like', 1 hors'lik'; 2 hôrs'līk', *a.* Resembling a horse.

horse'ly, 1 hôrs'li; 2 hôrs'lĭ. [Rare or Obs.] I. *a.* Horselike.
II. *adv.* In a horselike manner. hors'ly.

horse'man, 1 hôrs'man; 2 hôrs'măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] 1. One who rides a horse; specif., a horse-soldier; cavalryman. 2. (1) A West-Indian scirenoid fish (genus *Equeus*). (2) A racing crab or oxypodid. (3) A chevalier (*Totanus*). (4) The harvest-fish, a most typical variety of carrier-pigeon.— **horseman's weight**, same as STONE, *n.* 6.

horse'man-ship, 1 hôrs'man-ship; 2 hôrs'măn-shĭp, *n.* The art of riding or managing horses; equestrian skill.

horse'mint', 1 hôrs'mint'; 2 hôrs'mĭnt', *n.* 1. An erect American herb (*Monarda punctata*) of the mint family (*Labiatæ*), with lance-shaped leaves and pale-yellow flowers in dense whorls with large yellow and red bracts; also, wild bergamot (*Monarda fistulosa*). 2. Either of two European woodland mints (*Mentha longifolia* and *M. aquatica*), both naturalized in the United States. [< AS. *hors*, horse, + *minte*; see MINT, the plant.]

horse'nest', **h.-parsley**, etc. See under HORSE, *n.*

Hor'sens, 1 hôr'sens; 2 hôr'sĕns, *n.* A manufacturing town in Jutland, Denmark. [Iterons plur.

horse'-play', 1 hôrs'-plē'; 2 hôrs'-plā', *n.* Rough, boisterous play.
Henry jested in the Chancellor's hall, or tore his cloak from his shoulders in rough *horse-play* as they rode through the streets.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 93. [S. 1875.]

horse'-pow'er, 1 hôrs'-pou'er; 2 hôrs'-pŏw'ẽr, *n.* 1. A standard theoretical unit of the rate of work, equal to 33,000 pounds lifted one foot high in one minute: obtained by Boulton and Watt from observation of the strong dray-horses working eight hours a day at the breweries of Cornwall used by them to illustrate the power of their steam-engines. They found that the average horse was able to work continuously on a whim-gin at the rate of 32,000 foot-pounds per minute. They arbitrarily increased this amount by one-half, and this has been the standard ever since.
2. The power of a motor, steam-engine, or other source of energy, expressed in such units. 3. [U. S.] An arbitrary unit of comparison for steam-boilers, as adopted by the Centennial Commission in 1873, equivalent to the evaporation of 30 pounds of water per hour, when the temperature of the feed-water is 100° F. and the steam-pressure, as registered by the gage, is 70 pounds to the square inch. In general, the horse-power of a boiler is an expression for the volume and pressure of steam required to efficiently supply an engine of the same indicated horse-power. It is determined by the grate area and the heating surface, which supply the evaporative capacity to produce the steam required. 4. A mechanical arrangement for converting the weight or pull of a horse into power that may be used in running machinery.— **actual horse-power**, the horse-power really developed, as proved by trial.— **brake h.-p.**, the net horse-power shown by a friction-brake. It is calculated from (1) the force exerted on such brake or on an absorption dynamometer acting on the rim of the fly-wheel or brake-wheel, and (2) the distance or radius of the rim, and (3) the number of revolutions per minute of the fly-wheel or brake-wheel.— **effective h.-p.** (*Naval Arch.*), the horse-power available to propel a vessel through the water after the power sustained by the friction of the engines, etc., have been deducted.— **electric h.-p.** 1. The horse-power (see def. 1) as unit of rate of electrical energy. 2. Specifically, 746 watts. The rate of doing any electric work expressed in such units.— **French h.-p., or metric h.-p.**, 4,500 kilogrammeters a minute: equivalent to 32,549 foot-pounds a minute, or about .985 of an ordinary horse-power.— **gross h.-p.**, the theoretical horse-power of a motor, including that required to overcome its own friction, as distinguished from *net horse-power*.— **h. equivalent**, the amount of electricity that will do work at the rate of one horse-power during an hour.— **h.-p. of water**, the Indian government term for horse-power developed by falling water. It often calculates it as 8 cubic feet per second with a head of one foot gives one horse-power of water.— **indicated h.-p.**, that horse-power developed in the cylinder or cylinders of a steam-, gas, or petroleum-engine, as calculated from indicator-diagrams, as distinguished both from that which is measured by a dynamometer and from nominal horse-power. It is calculated from (1) the average pressure of the working fluid, as shown by the indicator-diagrams: (2) the area of the piston; (3) the stroke; (4) the number of working strokes per minute.— **net h.-p.**, that horse-power which a motor develops less the power required to overcome its own friction.— **nominal h.-p.**, the horse-power calculated by a conventional and usually incorrect method of rating, as that based on the area of the piston or other measurements of the cylinder.

horse'rad'ish, 1 hôrs'rad'ish; 2 hôrs'răd'ĭsh, *n.* A common garden herb (*Koripa armoracia*) of the family *Brassicaceæ*, with large, oblong root-leaves introduced into the United States from Europe and cultivated for the root, which is used as a condiment and also medicinally.— **horse'rad'ish-tree'**, *n.* 1. An East-Indian tree (*Moringa pterygosperma*) whose root has a flavor of horseradish, and is used in medicine. From the fruit, which is marketed as an article of food, is obtained the oil of ben. 2. Any tree of the genus *Codonocarpus*, found in Australia, especially *C. cotinifolius*. Its leaves have a pungent taste.

horse'rough', **h.-scurge**, et. See under HORSE, *n.*

horse'shoe', 1 hôrs'shō'; 2 hôrs'shōō', *v.* To furnish with horseshoes. 2. To make in the form of a horseshoe, as a balcony.

horse'shoe', *n.* 1. A metal shoe for a horse, U-shaped like the edge of a hoof, to which it is nailed. 2. *Naut.* According to an old superstition, horseshoes have the power of protecting against witches; hence the shape is often used in decorations, etc. 2. Something rough. Ludwigton's bend in a river or curve in a railroad, especially if the opening is narrower than the sweep of the curve.
The golden *horseshoe* of the moon . . . Waned in the west.
EDGAR ALLAN POE *Pæans of the Pacific* poem xcii, st. 3.

3. A king-crab or limulus; horse-crab.
Here we seized a live *horseshoe* by the tail, and counted the many changes of color which passed over it.
H. WARNER *Tweed-Vale Tales, Footprints on the Seashore* in vol. ii, p. 121. [C. & P. 1865.]

4. *Naut.* (1) An iron plate by means of which the keel is inverted to the stern of the vessel. (2) An iron plate closing the rudder-port. (3) An iron strap used to secure the gripe to the stem.

— horse'-shoe'a'n'vil, *n.* An anvil corresponding in shape and size to a horse's hoof, with shanks facilitating the adjustment of the hoof in a socket-hole.— **h. bat**, an Old World rhinolophoid bat having the nose-leaf horseshoe-shaped.— **h. crab**, the king-crab.— **h. fern**, same as POLYPODIUM.— **h. finch**, same as SHOEBURY.— **h. kidney**, an infantile skull in which the coronal suture, widely open, has somewhat the form of a horseshoe.— **h.-kidney**, *n.* Same as horseshoe-kidney.— **h. lizard**, the iguana.— **h. nail**, a wrought-iron nail for fastening a shoe to a horse's hoof.— **h. snake**, a colubrine snake (*Zamenis hippocrepis*) of Spain and Morocco, with a dark pale-edged horseshoe-shaped patch.— **h. splice**, a splice in which the rope is formed by the joining of the ends of one rope to the body of another.— **h. vetch**, a European plant (*Hippocrepis comosa*) of the family, taking its name from the form of its pod, cultivated in Great Britain for its yellow flowers.— **horse'-shoe'ing**, *n.* The act or art of shoeing horses.— **horse'-shoe'er**, *n.* One who shoes horses.

Horse'shoe Falls. See NIAGARA. [13,912 ft. high.

Horse'shoe Moun'tain. A peak in Park Range, Colorado; 13,912 ft. high.

horse'tail', 1 hôrs'tel'; 2 hôrs'tāl', *n.* 1. The tail of a horse, especially when severed from the body and used as a distinction of rank or as a standard. In Turkey the Sultan is preceded by seven horsetails and the Grand Vizier by five.
The tall sedge plumes that the horsetails have spread,
Flaming out in their violet, yellow, and red.
WHITTIER *From Perugia* st. 1.

2. *Bot.* A pteridophytic plant of the genus *Equisetum*; scouring-rush. 3. A hippurite. 4. *Anat.* The collection of nerves in which the spinal column terminates; the *cauda equina*. 5. *Meteor.* A variety of cirrus cloud.

— horse'tail'-lī'chen, *n.* A lichen of the genus *Alectoria*, with thallus filamentous, pendent, or tufted.— **h.-musk-room**, *n.* A species of coprinus.— **h.-tree**, *n.* An Australian tree of the genus *Casuarina*, especially *C. equisetifolia* and *C. stricta*, often cultivated in greenhouses. SEE HE-OAK.

horse'-tam'er, 1 hôrs'-tām'er; 2 hôrs'-tām'ẽr, *n.* One who reduces fractious or balky horses to submission, as by gentle treatment and kind words.
Not only have boys of eighty pounds' weight become successful *horse-tamers* in England, but even Englishladies have perfectly subdued and reduced to calmness fiery blood-horses.
JOHN S. ROBEY *Taming the Horse* intro., p. 4. [D. & F.]

horse'-thief', **h.-vetch**, etc. See under HORSE, *n.*

Horse'town beds. *Geol.* See SHASTA SERIES under GEOLOGY.

horse'weed', 1 hôrs'wēd'; 2 hôrs'wēd', *n.* 1. Same as HORSE-BALM. 2. A common asteraceous weed (*Leptilon canadense*) found in most parts of North America.
3. The wild lettuce. 4. The great ragweed.

horse'whip', 1 hôrs'hwip'; 2 hôrs'hwĭp', *vt.* [-WHIPPED'; -WHIP'PING.] To chastise with a horsewhip.— **horse'whip'per**, *n.*

horse'whip', *n.* A whip for managing horses.

horse'wo'man, 1 hôrs'wu'man; 2 hôrs'wo͝o'măn, *n.* [-WO'MEN, 1 -wim'en; 2 -wĭm'ĕn, *pl.*] A woman who rides on horseback.— **horse'wo'man-ship**, *n.*

Hors'field, 1 hôrs'fild; 2 hôrs'fēld, **Thomas** (5/12 1773–7/14 1859). An American naturalist and traveler.

Hors'ford, 1 hôrs'ford; 2 hôrs'fŏrd, **Eben Norton** (7/15 1818–1/1893). An American chemist, archeologist, inventor, author, and philanthropist.

horn-fel'dite, 1 hôrn'fel-dīt; 2 hôrn'fĕl-dīt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic, silver-white copper antimonid (Cu_3Sb), known only in massive form. [< E. N. *Horsford*, American chemist.]

Hor'sham, 1 hôr'sham; 2 hôr'shăm, *n.* 1. An urban district and market-town in Sussex, England. 2. A town in Victoria, Australia.

hors'i-fy, 1 hôrs'i-fī; 2 hôrs'ĭ-fī, *vt.* [Rare.] 1. To change into a horse. 2. To make horse-like. [< horse + -FY.]

hors'ing, *a.* 1. In heat, as a mare. 2†. Same as HORSY, 2.

hors'ing, 1 hôrs'ing; 2 hôrs'ĭng, *n.* 1. A board on which sits a workman who grinds edged tools in a manufactory; also, a flogging. 2. A flogging, as inflicted upon a schoolboy mounted on the back of another. 3†. A supply of horses, as for hunting or traveling.— **hors'ing-block'**, *n.* A support for the ends of planks used as runways for wheelbarrows.

Hors'ley, 1 hôrs'li; 2 hôrs'lĭ, *n.* 1. **Samuel** (9/11 1733–10/4 1806), an English scholar; prelate and writer. 2. **William** (11/14 1774–4/15 1858), an English author and writer of odes.

Horst, 1 hôrst, 2 hôrst, **Gregor** (11/15 1.8–8/5 1636). A German physician; "the German Æsculapius."

horst, 1 hôrst; 2 hôrst, *n.* A mass or section of the earth's surface, underlain by rocks of massive structure, which has resisted lateral thrust and against which the rocks of neighboring areas have been folded and dislocated. 2. Similarly, a tract of the earth's surface standing above neighboring areas which have been relatively depressed by faulting: reverse of *graben*. [< G. *horst*, mass.]

hors'tail'-lī'chen, 1 hôrs'tel'-lī'chen; 2 hôrs'tāl'-lī'chĕn. The European hornbeam. See under HORNBEAM.

hors'y, 1 hôrs'i; 2 hôrs'ĭ, *a.* [HORS'I-ER; HORS'I-EST.] 1. Pertaining or relating to horses; as, a *horsy* smell, *horsy* talk. 2. Interested in or devoted to horses or horse-breeding; as, *horsy* people.
Usually horse-dealing carries with it a lowering of the moral tone, which we quite understand when we say of a man that he is *horsy*.
C. D. WARNER *Studies in the South* p. 370. [H.]
3. Said of a mare in heat. **horse'y†.— hors'i-ly**, *adv.*— **hors'i-ness**, *n.*— **hors'y-ness**, *n.*

hort., hortic., *abbr.* Horticultural, horticulture.

Hor'ta, 1 hôr'ta; 2 hôr'tä, *n.* A seaport; capital of Fayal Island, Azores islands.

hor'ta-fĭ'on, 1 hôr'ta-fī'ŏn; 2 hôr-tä'shon, *n.* Exhortation. [< L. *hortatio(n-)*, < *hortor*; see HORTATIVE.]

hor'ta-tĭve, 1 hôr'ta-tiv; 2 hôr'tä-tĭv, *a.* Of the nature of **hor'ta-tĭve**, 1 hôr'ta-tiv; 2 hôr'tä-tĭv, *n.* exhortation; tending to incite or encourage. [< L. *hortativus*, < *hortor*, freq. of *horior*, urge.] — **hor'ta-tĭv(e-)ly**, *adv.*

A series of proclamations, by turns *hortative* and mandatory, are echoed from manifi, spanish, and pouilot, until the cry ends upon the police.
S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. i, p. 479. [S. 1883.]

hor'ta-tive†, *n.* An exhortation.

hor-ta-tor, 1 hôr-tā'tor *or* -tor; 2 hôr-tā'tŏr, *n.* [L.] The director of the rowers in the ancient Roman galley, who sat on a platform and beat time to them with a sounding-board.

hor'ta-to-ry, 1 hôr'ta-to-ri; 2 hôr'ta-tō-rĭ, *a.* Giving exhortation; encouraging; inciting. [< LL. *hortatorius*, < *hortor*; see HORTATIVE.] — **hor'ta-to-ri-ness**, *n.*

Hor'ten, 1 hôr'ten; 2 hôr'tĕn, *n.* A town in Christiania Gulf, Norway; the chief naval port.

Hor'tense', 1 har-tens' *or* (*F.*) hôr'tăns'; 2 hôr-tĕns' *or* (*F.*) ôr'tŏNs', *n.* 1. A feminine personal name. SEE HORTENSIA.
2. **Eugénie Hortense de Beauharnais** (1/23 1783–10/5 1837), the daughter of Josephine; wife of Louis Bonaparte; queen of Holland; mother of Napoleon III.

Hor'ten-sĭ'a, 1 hôr'ten-sĭ'a; 2 hôr'tĕn-sĭ'ä, *n.* A feminine personal name. [L. *fem.*, gardener.] **Hor'tense'i.** F. **Hor'tense'**, 1 ôr'tŏns'; 2 ôr'tŏNs'; G. **Hor-ten'si-a**, 1 hôr-ten'si-a; 2 hôr-tĕn'sĭ-ä; It. **Or-ten'si-a**, 1 ôr-ten'si-a; 2 ôr-tĕn'sĭ-ä; L. **Hor-ten'si-a.**

hor-ten'sial, 1 hor-ten'shal; 2 hôr-tĕn'shal, *a.* Pertaining to or suitable for a garden. [< L. *hortensius*, < *hortus*, garden.]

Hor-ten'sian, 1 hor-ten'shan; 2 hôr-tĕn'shan, *a.* Relating to Quintus Hortensius; as, *Hortensian* law. See under LAW.

Hor-ten'si-o, 1 hor-ten'shi-o; 2 hôr-tĕn'shĭ-ō, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*, a suitor of Bianca.

Hor-ten'si-us, 1 hor-ten'shi-us; 2 hôr-tĕn'shĭ-ŭs. **Quintus** (114–50 B. C.). A Roman orator; advocate; consul; the friendly rival of Cicero.

Hor'thy de Nagybánya, 1 hôr'ti; 2 hôr'tĭ, **Nicholas** (1868–). A Hungarian admiral; regent of Hungary, 1920–.

hor'ti-cul'ture, 1 hôr'ti-cul'tur *or* -tūr; 2 hôr'tĭ-cŭl'chur *or* -tûr, *n.* 1. The cultivation of a garden, or the mode of cultivation employed in a garden. 2. That department of the science of agriculture which relates to the cultivation of gardens or orchards, including the growing of vegetables, fruits, flowers, and ornamental shrubs and trees. [< L. *hortus*, garden, + *cultura*, cultivation, < *colo*, till.]
SYN. see AGRICULTURE.— **land'scape-hor'ti-cul'ture**, *n.* The growing of plants for their use or ornament in landscape-gardening.— **hor'ti-cul'tor**, *n.* One who cultivates a garden.— **hor'ti-cul'tur-al**, *a.*— **hor'ti-cul'tur-ist**, *n.* One skilled in horticulture; a professional gardener.— **hor'ti-cul'tist**, *n.*

Horton, 1 hôr'ton; 2 hôr'tŏn, *n.* 1. A parish and village in Buckinghamshire, England; contained residence of Milton.
Great Hor'ton, 2. A city in Brown county, Kan.

hor'ton-o-lite, 1 hôr'ton-o-lit; 2 hôr'tŏn-ō-līt, *n. Mineral* A vitreous yellow to black iron-manganese silicate, (Fe,Mg)

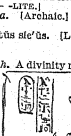
sīŏs, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system and belonging to the olivin group. [< S. P. *Horton* + -ITE.]

hor'tus-in'a, *n.* Gr ĭu-lan'; 2 Lōr'd-lan, *a.* [Archaic.] Belonging to or derived from a garden.

hor'tus sic'cus, [Lat.] = HERBARIUM.

hort'yard', *n.* An orchard.

Ho'rus, 1 hō'rus; 2 hō'rŭs. *n. Egypt. Myth.* A divinity represented in art as having the head of a hawk. He was diversely considered as the elder brother and as the child of Osiris, and in the latter capacity was identified by the late Greeks and Romans with Harpocrates. [LL., < Gr. *Hōros*, < Egypt. *Hor.*] **Hort.**


Horus Attended by his Hawk.

Hor'vat, 1 hōr'vät; 2 hōr'vät, **Istvin** or **Stephen** (1 84=1840). A Hungarian historian, "the Hungarian Varro."

Hor'wich, 1 hor'ich or -ij; 2 hōr'ich or -ij, *n.* A town in Lancashire, England.

ho'ry†, *a.* Unclean; foul; obscene. **ho'rowl.**

Hos., *abbr.* Hosea.

Hos'ack, 1 hos'ŏk; 2 hōs'ăk, **David** (8/21 1769—3/21 1835). An American physi- In the background are his cartouches. cian and writer. Compare illus. under **Hosack's-a.**

Hos-sack's-a, 1 ho-sak'ŧ-s; 2 ho-sāk'ŧ-a, Isis.

n. Same as LOTUS. [< American botanist David *Hosack.*]

Ho'sah, 1 hō'so; 2 hō'sa, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 29. (Heb., refug.)

Ho'sa-i, 1 hō'sa-ni; 2 hō'sa-ī, *n. Bib.* (margin), *2 Chron.* **Ho-sain',** 1 ho-sān'; 2 ho-sān', Same as HUSEIN.

ho-san'na, 1 ho-zan'ŏ; 2 ho-zăn'a, *n.* **1.** An exclamation or acclamation of praise and glory to God expressed by the exclamation "hosanna"; hence, any loud-sounding praise of the Almighty. **2.** A part of the Sanctus in the mass. Syn.: see ACCLAMATION.—**Hosanna Sunday,** same as PALM SUNDAY.

ho-san'na, *interj.* An exclamation of praise to God: originally an invocation of His help and blessing.

Hosanna: Blessed is the King of Israel that cometh in the name of the Lord. *John* xii, 13.

[LL., < Gr. *hōsanna,* < Heb. *hôshî'ah nnâ,* save, I pray, < *hôshîa',* save, + *nâ,* particle signifying entreaty.]

hos'a-ry, 1 hōz; 2 hōz, *n.* [Obs. or Archaic.] **1.** To turn the hose on and drench or douse; as, to *hose* a tramp. **2†.** To clothe with hose or other raiment.

hose, *n.* [HOSE, formerly HOSEN, *pl.*] **1.** A covering, usually knit or woven, for the lower part of the legs and the feet; a stocking; anciently, a garment worn by men, covering the legs and the lower part of the body, like very tight trousers: mostly used as a plural.

Queen Elizabeth heard of silk stockings woven by Lee's frame, and having received a pair, vowed that she would never wear cloth *hose* any more, but would always thereafter wear woven silk stockings.

G. M. TOWLE *Heroes of Invention* p. 58. [t. s.]

2. A flexible tube or pipe, of leather, rubber, cotton, etc., for conveying water and other fluids. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A sheaf of grain. **4.** [Rare.] The part of a hoe-spade, or the like, that receives the handle. **5.** *Golf.* The part of an iron-headed club into which the shaft is fitted. **6.** *Entom.* A special organ found attached to the thorax in *Peripatus.* **7.** Wide, loose-fitting trousers worn formerly by sailors. **8†.** The chaff enclosing the kernel of grain. [< AS. *hosa, hose.*] —**armored hose,** hose made of rubber with wire wound round it to give it strength and durability.—**Babbagian h.,** hose made of fine unbleached cotton: originally that made at Balbrigan, Ireland, now also in France, Germany, and elsewhere.—**hose's bridge',** *n.* A device to be laid upon a railroad track to enable the cars to pass over fire-hose without injuring it. —**h.-jumper†; h.-protector†; h.-shield†.—h.-carrier,** *n.* A pair of hose-hooks, or a velvet belt with a reel upon which fire-hose is wound. **h.-carriage†; h.-truck†.—h.-company,** *n.* The complement of firemen that manage a hose-cart.—**h.-coupling,** *n.* A device for temporarily joining sections of hose to each other. **h.-dun',—h.-grass,** *n.* [Eng. & Scot.] Same as SOFT-GRASS.—**h.-hook,** *n.* A hook for lifting fire-hose.—**hose'less,** *a.* Lacking or without hose.—**hose'man,** *n.* A volunteer fireman who runs the hose.—**hose'net,** *n.* [Chiefly Scot.] A small stocking-shaped net, usually fastened to a pole; figuratively, a situation from which it is difficult to escape.—**h.-nipple,** *n.* A nipple for joining lengths of hose.—**h.-reel,** *n.* The reel of a hose-cart, or the hose-cart itself.—**h.-trough,** *n.* An augur used in blasting.

Ho-se'a, 1 ho-zē'a; 2 hō-sē'a, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* (1) The first of the Hebrew minor prophets: lived in the 8th century B. C. (2) The first of the books of the minor prophets in the present order of the Old Testament canon: named from the prophet Hosea, whose symbolical utterances and teaching it contains; written probably before 734 B. C. [< Heb. *Hoshea,* lit. salvation, < *yasha,* save.]

Ho-se'a Big'low. Pen-name of James Russell Lowell.

hosed, 1 hōzd; 2 hōsd, *a.* **1.** Wearing or possessing hose. **2.** Having the lower part of the calf of a different color from the rest: said of a horse.

hose'in-hose', 1 hōz'in-hōz'; 2 hōz'-n-hōs', *n. Bot.* A duplication of corolla-lobes, caused within another.

Hose'man, 1 hōz'măn; 2 hōs'măn, *n.* Same as ANDREAS OSIANDER.

ho'sen†, 1 hō'zn; 2 hō'sn, *n.* [Archaic.] Plural of HOSE.

In *hosen* black, and jerkins blue. SCOTT *Marmion* can. 1, st. 8.

Ho-sha'fah, 1 ho-shā'yo or ho-shaf'yo; 2 ho-shā'ya or ho-shāf'ya, *n. Bib. Neh.* xii, 32. [Heb.]

Hosh'a-na, 1 hosh'a-na; 2 hŏsh'a-na, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iii, 18. [Heb., Jah is hearer.]

Ho-shang'a-bad', 1 ho-shung'a-bŭd'; 2 ho-shŭng'a-bād', *n.* **1.** A district in Nerbudda Division, Central Provinces, British India; 4,594 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Ho-she'a, 1 ho-shī'o; 2 ho-shē'a, *n. Bib.* The last king of Israel; lived about 730 B. C. *2 Kings* xvii, 1.

ho'shen, 1 hō'shen; 2 hō'shŏn, *n.* Same as HODGER, etc.

hu'shion.

Ho'shi-ar-pur', 1 hō'shi-ŭr-pur'; 2 hō'shi-ār-pur', *n.* **1.** A district in Jalandhar division of the Punjab, British India; 2,344 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Ho-shi' To-ru', 1 hō-shī' to-rū'; 2 hō-shī' to-rū' (1853?—1901). A Japanese statesman; assassinated.

Ho'si-ri, 1 hō'si-ri; 2 hō'si-rī, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

ho'sier, 1 hō'zher; 2 hō'zher, *n.* One who deals in hose and other knit goods.

ho'sier-y, 1 hō'zher-i; 2 hō'zher-y, *n.* **1.** Hosiers' wares. **2.** or the factory where they are woven. **2.** The hosier's business.

ho'si-o-mar'tyr, 1 hō'si-o-mär'tyr, *n. Gr. Ch.* A martyred monk or nun. [< Gr. *hosios,* holy, + MARTYR.]

Hos'mer, 1 hoz'mer; 2 hōs'mer, *n.* **1. Harriet Goodhue** (10/29 1830—2/21 1908), an American sculptor. **2. James Kendall** (1/14 1834—4/21 1927), an American clergyman, historian, and writer. **3. William Henry Cuyler** (9/21 1815—7/21 1877), an American poet. [Madras, British India.

Hos'pet, 1 hos'pet; 2 hŏs'pĕt, *n.* A town in Bellary district,

hos'pice, 1 hos'pis; 2 hŏs'pĭs, *n.* [F.] **1.** A place of entertainment or shelter; especially, a convent in an Alpine pass in which travelers are cared for; as, the *hospice* of St. Bernard.

If the convent on Mt. Sinai is to be kept up for the same purpose as the *hospice* of the Simplon . . . it will be a matter of interest.

H. M. FIELD *On the Desert* ch. 13, p. 184. [n. s. 1883.]

2. A home for the poor or sick; also, a students' hall.

hos'pi-ta-ble, 1 hos'pi-ta-bl; 2 hŏs'pĭ-ta-bl, *a.* **1.** Disposed to entertain strangers or guests with generous kindness; ready with warm welcome and entertainment. **2.** Characterized by hospitality; affording generous entertainment, as a table: figuratively, very receptive.

No *hospitable* house is nigh.

SOUTHEY *Curse of Kehama* can. 5, st. 3.

[OF., < LL. *hospitalis,* as a guest, < L. *hospes,* guest.] **hos'pi-tal†; hos-pi'tlous†.** Syn.: bountiful, cordial, courteous, free, friendly, generous, hearty, kind, liberal, neighborly, sociable, social.—Ant.: churlish, close, discourteous, forbidding, inhospitable, miserly, niggardly, parsimonious, reserved, rude, unfriendly, unsociable.—Prep.: *to.*—**hos'pi-ta-bly,** *adv.*—**hos'pi-ta-ble-ness†,** *n.*—**hos'pi-ta-bly,** *adv.*

hos'pi-tage†, *n.* Hospitality.

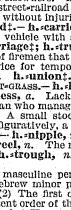
hos'pi-tal, 1 hos'pi-tal; 2 hŏs'pĭ-tal, *vt.* To put in a hospital.

hos'pi-tal, *n.* **1.** *Med.* An institution for the reception, care, and medical treatment of the sick or wounded; also, the building used for that purpose.

Formerly the word indicated a place of hospitality for those who were in need of shelter and maintenance. This meaning still appears in some uses, as "foundling *hospital,*" "Greenwich *Hospital,*" London (a home for retired seamen). **2.** An inn or hospice. [OF., < LL. *hospitale,* mansion, < L. *hospitalis,* of a guest, < *hospes,* guest.]

—**cottage hospital,** a hospital made up of cottages, or one without a special and resident corps.—**general h.,** a hospital in which, formerly, all cases were received, but from which special cases, as of smallpox and venereal disease, are now excluded.—**Graycoat H.,** a London charitable institution, founded by Sir William Harpur (1496?—1573).—**hos'pi-tal-fe'ver,** *n. Pathol.* Putrid fever; typhus; suppurative fever.—**h. gangrene,** *n. Pathol.* An infectious, eroding disorder, prevalent formerly in hospitals, attacking wounds and causing the rapid loss of life. It has disappeared under modern antiseptic precautions.—**h. light,** a hooper frame.—**h. Saturday, h. Sunday,** days set apart for taking up collections in aid of hospitals.—**h. ship,** a vessel used as a hospital.—**h. sore throat,** chronic pharyngitis.—**h. steward,** a non-commissioned officer in the army or navy who prepares medicinal portions, etc., under the direction of the surgeon. In 1903 the title was abolished in the United States army, and *first sergeant* was substituted.—**lock h.** [Eng.], a hospital for the treatment of venereal disease.—**Magdalen h.,** a hospital for the reception and reformation of abandoned women.—**maternity h.,** a lying-in hospital.

hos'pi-tal-er, *n.* **1.** One residing in a hospital and receiving its bounty. **2.** One who cares for the sick and needy in a hospital; specif. [H-], a member of one of the charitable brotherhoods of the middle ages, established for the succor and care of poor pilgrims and the sick and poor in hospitals. Observing the rules of Augustine, the Hospitalers were under vows of poverty, obedience, chastity, and dedication to the work of the order. Out of them were developed several orders of military knighthood, of which those known as the **knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem,** which originated in 1048 in a hospital built at Jerusalem by merchants of Amalfi and dedicated to the John the Baptist, and still exists, the **Teutonic Knights,** the **Knights Hospitalers of the Holy Ghost** (1198), and the **Hospitalers of Our Lady** of **Christian Charity** (13th century). [No masculine form.


Hospitaler of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

The first Crusade . . . led to the establishment of the Christian Kingdom of Jerusalem in 1099. The chief strength of the Christian host lay in the orders of military monks, the Templars and the *Hospitallers* or Knights of St. John.

E. A. FREEMAN *General Sketch* ch. 11, p. 186. [n. s. & c.]

[< OF. *hospitalier* < LL. *hospitalarius,* < *hospitale;* see HOSPITAL.] **hos'pi-tal-ler†.**

Hos'pi-ta'lis, 1 hos'pi-tā'lis; 2 hŏs'pĭ-tā'lĭs, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

hos'pi-tal-ism, 1 hos'pi-tol-izm; 2 hŏs'pi-tal-ĭsm, *n. Med. Hygiene.* The sum of injurious influences caused by crowded, ill-ventilated, and ill-regulated hospitals. **2.** Hospital routine or system.

hos'pi-tal-i-ty, 1 hos'pi-tal'ŧ-ti; 2 hŏs'pĭ-tăl'ĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tĭz, *pl.*] The spirit, practise, or act of receiving and entertaining strangers and guests without reward and with kindness and consideration.

Let the *hospitality* of the house be kept up with respect to the poor, he kept up. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Washington* vol. iii, p. 171, lit. n. s. co. 1834.]

[< F. *hospitalité,* < LL. *hospitalitas,* < *hospes,* guest.]

hos'pi-tal-ize, 1 hos'pi-tol-iz; 2 hŏs'pĭ-tal-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To turn (a building) into a hospital or to make it unfit to dwell in by using it as a hospital for an extended time. **2.** To put (a sick person) into a hospital.—**hos'-pi-tal-i-za'tion,** *n.* [with hospitality.

hos'pi-tar'ian, *n.* [Rare.] One who receives a guest or visitor

hos'pi-tate, 1 hos'pi-tāt; 2 hŏs'pĭ-tāt, *vi.* [-TA'TED; -TA'TING.] [-TI-A. *pl.*] **1.** A monastic inn; hospice. **2.** *Old Eng. Law.* An inn; hostel; also, a household; as, *hospitium regis.* BURRILL. [L., < *hospes,* guest.] [pitality.

hos'pi-tize, *n.* [Rare.] To receive or entertain with hos-

hos'po-dar, 1 hos'po-dar; 2 hŏs'po-dăr, *n.* [Roum.] A title of dignity formerly borne by the princes of Lithuania an i the hospodars had, later by the governors or governors of Moldavia and Wallachia, and formerly by some emperors of Russia.—**hos'po-dar'at,** *n.* A province governed by a hospodar; the office of hospodar. **hos'po-dar'i-ate.**

hoss, 1 hos; 2 hŏs, *n.* [Vulgar.] Horse.

host, 1 hōst; 2 hōst, *vi.* [Rare.] To gather or march, as an army.

host, *n.* [Scot.] To cough. [receive as a guest.

host†, *v.* I. *t.* [Rare.] To be a guest, as at an inn. **II.** *t.* To

host, *n.* A large body of men arrayed for war; an army; hence, a great number; multitude; as, the starry *host.*

Like the leaves of the forest when Autumn hath blown,
That *host* on the morrow lay wither'd and strown.

BYRON *Destruction of Sennacherib* st. 2.

[< OF. *host,* < L. *hostis,* enemy.]

Syn.: army, array, assemblage, assembly, crowd, horde, legion, mass, multitude, throng. See ARMY; ASSEMBLY.

—**host of heaven.** **1.** The angels and archangels. **2.** The heavenly bodies.—**Lord of Hosts,** Jehovah of Hosts; an Old Testament title signifying God's absolute supremacy over all beings.

host', *n.* **1.** One who entertains a guest or guests in private or social life, as in the home. **2.** The landlord of a hotel or public house; an innkeeper. **3.** *Biol.* An organism that harbors another as a parasite. **4.** *Mineral.* A mineral that contains another as a lodging-house; inn. **6†.** A guest. [< OF. *hoste,* < L. *hospes* (*hospit-*), entertainer, perhaps < *hostis,* stranger, + *-pes,* allied to *potis,* lord.]—**definitive host,** in parasitology, the host or animal in which the reproductive stage of a parasite is developed.—**Furious H.** (*Folk-lore*), the Wild Huntsman and his attendants.—**host'shouse'†,** *n.* An ale-house for the reception of lodgers.—**h.-plant,** *n. Agric.* **1.** Any plant that serves to shelter, shade, or protect another one growing. **2.** Any plant that is a host.—**host's-man†,** *n.* The servant in charge of guests at a monastery. [C.]—**to reckon or count without one's h.,** to reckon the cost of entertainment without consulting the landlord; hence, to neglect important facts in reaching a conclusion

host', *n.* **1.** *Eccl.* (1) In the Roman Catholic, Greek, Lutheran, and some other churches, the consecrated bread or wafer used in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper; also, the wafer or one of the pieces of bread before consecration.

Melodious bells among the spires
Proclaim the elevation of the *Host!*

LONGFELLOW *New England Tragedies* p. 20. [c. s. 1827.]

(2) Christ regarded as a sacrifice in the Lord's Supper, as in the Roman Catholic and some other churches. **2†.** An offering; sacrifice. [< F. *hostie,* < L. *hostia,* sacrificial victim, prob. < *hostire,* strike.]—**black host** (*Eccl.*), the host of the black mass.

host', *n.* [Scot.] A cough or cold. [Danish historian.

Host, 1 hōst; 2 hōst, **Jens Kraft** (9/13 1761—1/31 1844). A

Hos'ta, 1 hos'to; 2 hŏs'ta, *n. Bot.* Same as FUNKIA.

hos'tage', 1 hos'tij; 2 hŏs'tag (XIII), *n.* A person given or held as a pledge under the laws of war for the performance of a treaty, capitulation, or other stipulation; hence, anything given as a pledge.

The Scottish king . . . gave *hostages* for his fidelity.

EDWARD *England* vol. ii, p. 20. [c. s. 1827.]

[OF., < LL. *obsidaticus,* < *obsidatus,* a hostage, < L. *obses* (*obsid-*), pledge, < *ob,* on, + *sedeo,* sit.] **hos'tage-ri'.**

hos'tage†, *n.* An inn; lodging. **hos'tage-house'†.**

host'ess'†, *vi.* To make an occupation of lodging.

Hoste, 1 hōst; 2 hōst, **Sir William** (8/21 1780—1/26 1828). An English naval commander in the Mediterranean.

Hos'te Is'land, 1 hōs'te; 2 hōs'tē, An island near Tierra del Fuego, South America; 90 by 40 m.

hos'tel, 1 hos'tel; 2 hŏs'tĕl (XIII), *n.* **1.** A hostelry.

And down the long forest riding wearily,
Found every house a full *hostel.* *Ewid* st. 10.

2. In English and French universities, a house for students not included like a college in the regular university government. **2.** *pl.* The Inns of Court. **4†.** Lodging. [OF., < LL. *hospitale,* < L. *hospes,* guest.]

host'el-er, *n.* **1.** A student living in a hostel. **2.** The monk who noted as host in a monastery. **3†.** An innkeeper.

host'el-ler†; hos'tel-ler'y, = HOSTELRY, *n.*

hos'tel-ry, 1 hos'tel-ri; 2 hŏs'tĕl-ry (XIII), *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] A house of lodging and entertainment; an inn. **hos'tler-y†.**

host'ess, 1 hōst'es; 2 hōst'ĕs, *n.* **1.** A woman who entertains a guest or guests in the home, or as a landlady of a public house or inn; a female host. **2†.** A female guest. [< OF. *hostesse,* f. of *hoste;* see HOST, *n.*]

hos'ti-cide, 1 hos'ti-sīd; 2 hŏs'tĭ-sīd, *n.* One who kills an enemy. [< L. *hostis,* enemy, + *-cide,* kill.]

hos'tie†, *n.* Same as HOST', *n.*

hos'tile, 1 hos'til; 2 hŏs'tĭl (XIII), *a.* **1.** Having a spirit like that of an enemy; showing ill will; antagonistic in purpose or principle; conflicting; as, a *hostile* attitude; *hostile* parties; *hostile* criticism. **2.** Of or pertaining to the enemy; as, *hostile* forces, camp, or country.

You hear now more of the *hostile* arts. WEBSTER *Works, Bunker Hill Monument* in vol. i, p. 64. [n. s. & co.]

[F., < L. *hostilis,* < *hostis,* enemy.] Syn.: AVERSE; BELLIGERENT; INIMICAL.

hos'tile, *n.* An enemy specif., in the United States, a hostile Indian.—**hos'tile-ly,** *adv.*

They happened to be now in a region where there were no *'hostiles,'* and where . . . encountered only such kinds were tame.

CHARLES KING *Two Soldiers* ch. 2, p. 17. [n. 1892.]

hos'tile-ments†, *n. pl.* Household furniture.

hos'til-i-ty, 1 hos-til'ŧ-ti; 2 hŏs-tĭl'ĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tĭz, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being hostile; enmity; antagonism; as, personal *hostility; hostility* to a policy.

I have sworn upon the altar of God "eternal *hostility* against every form of tyranny over the mind of man." JEFFERSON in Randall's *Thomas Jefferson* vol. ii, ch. 11, p. 570. [n. s. 1858.]

2. Especially, in the plural, warlike measures. [< F. *hostilité,* < LL. *hostilitas,* < L. *hostilis,* hostile; see HOSTILE.] Syn.: see ANIMOSITY; ANTIPATHY; DISAFFECTION; FEUD; HATRED.

Hos-ti'li-us, 1 hos-til'i-us; 2 hŏs-tĭl'ĭ-ŭs, **Tullus.** The third king of Rome, who reigned 670–638 B. C. [enemy of.

hos'ti-lize, *vt.* [Rare.] To render hostile; make an

host'ing, 1 hōst'in; 2 hōst'ĭng, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** The gathering of an armed host; a muster. **2.** A battle or encounter.

host'le, 1 ses'; 2 sĕs', *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To stay overnight at an inn. **2.** To do the work of a hostler.

hos'tler, 1 hos'lor or os'ler; 2 hŏs'lĕr or ŏs'ler (XIII), *n.* **1.** A man who takes care of horses, as at an inn; stableman; groom from the yard of a livery stable or innkeeper, who personally took charge of horses; an ostler. **2.** *Railroad.* A man at a railroad terminal who prepares locomotives for their succeeding trips; one who takes the locomotive to and from the engine-house in place of the regular engineer. **3†.** The keeper of a hostelry or inn. [Contr. of HOSTELER, < OF. *hostelier,* < LL. *hospitalarius,* < *hospitale;* see HOSPITAL.]—**host'ler-wife',** *n.* A woman who keeps an inn.—**host'ler-ess'†,** *n.* [Rare.] A woman doing the work of a hostler.

host'less†, *a.* Inhospitable. [host.

host'ly, 1 hōst'li; 2 hōst'ly, *a.* Relating to or resembling a

host'man, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Same as HOASTMAN. [host.

host'ship, 1 hōst'ship; 2 hōst'sh p, *n.* The state of being a

host's'-man', *n.* See under HOST', *n.*

hot†, *imp. & pp.* See HIGHT, v.

hot, 1 hot; 2 hŏt, *a.* [HOT'TER; HOT'TEST.] **1.** Being heated or having high temperature; scalding; burning; distinguished from *warm,* and opposed to *cold;* as, *hot* water. **2.** Giving the sensation of heat to the taste or skin; pungent; acrid; as, *hot* mustard. **3.** Marked by

passion; fervent; vehement; fierce; as, *hot* words; *hot* haste. **4.** [Colloq.] Causing distress and harassment; unendurable; as, a *hot* job. **5.** Near the object sought: said in games or hunting. **6.** Dry and absorbing rapidly: said of a surface to be painted. *Hunting*. Distinct; strong: said of a scent. **8.** (1) Lustful. (2) Rutty: of animals. **9.** *Astrol.* Favorable; as, the *hot* signs. **10.** [Colloq., U. S.] Weighty; heavy. **11.** *Painting.* Highly colored; marked by extreme brightness or colors; presenting extreme contrasts. **12.** [Colloq.] Used so continuously or kept in such steady action as to produce heat: used also figuratively; as, dispatches from the front kept the wires *hot*. **13.** [Slang.] In racing, designating a likely horse against whom the odds are quite low. **14.** *Medieval Physiol.* Of or pertaining to a temperament or nature delineated by heat. **15.** [Rare or Obs.] Recent; fresh. [< AS. *hāt*, *hat*.] **hote**†.

Syn.: burning, choleric, fervent, fervid, fiery, glowing, heated, irascible, passionate, peppery, pungent, stinging, vehement, violent. See ardent, acrid, choleric — Ant.: arctic, bleak, boreal, chill, chilly, cold, cool, freezing, frigid, frosty, frozen, gelid, icy, polar, wintry.

— **hot and heavy** [Colloq.], fierce and effective, as blows in fighting: used also adverbially.— **hot-and-hot**, *n.* [Eng.] Food served immediately after cooking.— **hot blast**, a blast of hot air blown into a smelting-furnace, or a current of hot air for drying lumber: used also attributively; as, a *hot-blast* furnace.— **hot-blooded**†, *a.* Being of hot blood; easily angered; passionate; amatory; as, *hot-blooded* lords.— **hot chisel**, *n.* A chisel for cutting hot metal: distinguished from a *cold-chisel*.— **hot-cockles**, *n.* An old game in which a blindfolded player is struck by others in turn, and tries to guess their names.— **hot-drawn**, *a.* Executed by means of heat.— **hot-flue**, *n.* A drying-room.— **hot-foot**, *n.* [Colloq.] A small boat which plies about the harbor of Canton, China. It is propelled by a big stern-wheel, worked by gangs of men on a treadmill arrangement, and travels from 3 to 5 miles an hour.— **hot'foot'**, *adv.* In all haste.

Chaplain Bob, who was by, at once dispatched a boy, *hot foot*, for Johnson. H. Melville, Moby-Dick, xlv, p. 243. [c. 1850.]

— **hot'head'**, *n.* A hot-tempered person.

There are many *hotheads* and impetuous spirits among us.
Washington in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, Nov. 1, 1794* in vol. x, p. 453. [c. o. a. c. 1836.]

— **hot-headed**, *a.*— **hot'headedly**, *adv.*— **hot-headedness**, *n.*— **hot-hoof**, *adv.* [Colloq.] swiftly; at a quick pace.— **hot-hived**, *a.* Of a violent or hasty temper; irascible.— **hot-mouthed**, *a.* Hard to manage; stubborn: said of a horse that chafes the bit.— **hot-plate**, *n.* **1.** A gas-stove for heating the copper-bits used in soldering. **2.** *Gas-fitting.* A small, short-t iged, iron table fitted with one or more burners and used in cooking. **3.** A plate made to cover food and keep it warm, while heated usually to redness.— **hot-saw**, *n.* A circular saw for cutting hot bar-iron in small pieces.— **hot-short**, *I. a.* More or less brittle when heated, and difficult to weld: as, *hot-short* iron: red-short: distinguished from *cold-short*. **II.** *n.* Iron that is brittle when heated.— **hot-shot**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A rash or foolish person.— **hot'-shotted**†, *a.* [Rare.] A hot-headed person.— **hot-spirited**, *a.* Of a fiery spirit; hot-tempered; passionate.— **hot-stoking**, *n. Glass-making.* Same as FINING, 4.— **hot-tempered**, *a.* Having a quick or violent temper.— **hot-water**, *a.* Fitted with a hot-tube igniter. **II.** *n.* A metal tube heated to redness and used for ignition of the charge in an internal-combustion engine.— **hot-wall**, *n.* One of the inclosing passages for hot air, erected in cold countries for the protection by radiated heat of fruit-trees trained against them.— **hot-well**, *n.* In a condensing engine, a receptacle for the warm water drawn from the condenser.— **in hot blood**, in anger or passion.— **piping hot**, hissing or boiling hot.— **to be in hot water**, to be in trouble or a vexatious or embarrassing position.

hot†, *a.* *Archibald.* Same as HOTE, *a.*

hot‡, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A basket for carrying turf, slate, manure, etc., on the back. [< F. *hotte*, < G. *hotte*, tub.] — **hot'load**‡, *n.* A pile of fuel, or any other heavy burden.

ho'tar, 1 hō'tär; 2 hō'tär, *n.* [Sans.] A Hindu priest, one of the 16 season-priests (*ritvij*), who offers intercessory prayers.

MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. i, p. 106. [c. 1874.]

hot'bed', 1 hot'bed'; 2 hōt'bĕd', *n.* **1.** A bed of earth warmed usually by fermenting stable manure and protected by glass frames. It is used to promote the growth of plants in advance of their natural season.

Gardeners in the latitude of New York start their *hot-beds* from the 1st to the 15th of February.
P. T. QUINN *Manual for the Garden* ch. 2, p. 22. [o. j. c. co. 1886.]

2. Figuratively, a place or condition favoring rapid growth or heated activity.

Ignorance is the *hot-bed* of party prejudice and party distraction.
PRESBYTERIAN *Addresses and Speeches, Youth of Washington* in vol. i, p. 272. [u. n. & co. 1865.]

hot'brain†, *n.* An impetuous, violent person.

hot'-brained†, 1 hot'-brānd'; 2 hōt'-brānd', *a.* Having a violent or hasty temper; rash in judgment and action.

hotch, 1 hoch; 2 hŏch, *v.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] *I. t.* **1.** To shake so as to separate, as peas and beans when threshed together; jolt. **2.** To put in motion. *II. i.* To move along by jerks. **2.** To hobble or limp. **3.** To be uneasy. [< F. *hocher*, < D. *hotsen*, jolt.]

hotch'ch'ch, *n.* See HOTCH, *v.*

hotch'pot', 1 hoch'pot'; 2 hŏch'pŏt', *n.* *Law.* **1.** A commixture or aggregation of property in order to secure an equable division. For example, property advanced to a child is, after the decease of the ancestor, required to be brought into hotchpot, that is, aggregated with the remainder of the estate, so as to secure an equality of division among the heirs. The object of this is called *collation*. **2**†. A hotchpotch. [< OF. *hochepot*, < OD. *hutspot*, < *hotsen*, shake, + *pot*, pot.] **hotch'potch'**.

hotch'potch', 1 hoch'poch'; 2 hŏch'pŏch', *n.* **1.** A confused mixture; a jumble. **2.** [Scot.] A thick broth made of meat and many kinds of vegetables; hence, any cooked dish having a medley of ingredients.

A sort of soup, or broth, or brew,
Or *hotchpotch* of all sorts of things.
THACKERAY *Ballad of Bouillabaisse* st. 2.

[Var. of HOTCHPOT.] — **hotch'potch'ly**, *a.* [Rare.]

hot'-cock'les, **hot-drawn**, etc. See under HOT, *a.*

hotel, *v.* Same as HIGHT, *v.*

hotel, *imp. & pp.* of HIGHT, *v.*

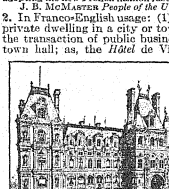
hotel, *n.* Hot; voracious.

Ho'tel', 1 hō'tĕl'; 2 hō'tĕl', *n.* [Jap.] One of the seven gods of Happiness. See under SEVEN.

hot-el', 1 hot-el'; 2 hŏt-ĕl', *n.* **1.** A house for the entertainment of travelers and others: properly distinguished from the *inn* by its superior style and pretensions.

Federal Lottery No. 1 was to build at Washington what was then commonly called a tavern, but what the commissioners, adopting the new French fashion just coming in, called a *hotel*.
J. B. MCMASTER *People of the U. S.* vol. ii, p. 484. [a. 1885.]

2. In Franco-English usage: (1) An official residence or private dwelling in a city or town. (2) A building for the transaction of public business in a city or town; a town hall; as, the *Hôtel* de Ville at Brussels. (3) A


Hôtel de Ville, Paris.

hotel. [< F. *hôtel*, < OF. *hostel*: see HOSTEL.] — **hotel car** [U. S.], a sleeping-car with kitchen, and so arranged that meals may be served to passengers.— **Hôtel des Invalides** [F.], an institution in Paris, covering nearly 30 acres and sheltering about 4,000 wounded veterans of the French army. The façade of this great structure, which was founded by Louis XIV., 1671, and constitutes one of the most notable monuments of France, is about 660 feet in length. Beneath its gilded dome are the tombs of Napoleon, Turenne, Vauban, Marshal MacMahon, and Jérôme and Joseph Bonaparte.— **hō'tel'-dieu'**, *n.* [F.] A hospital for the sick.— **hotel'ed**, *a.* The character of being a hotel.— **ho-tel'ize**, *vt. & vi.* To turn into or to become a hotel.— **ho-tel'less**, *a.*— **ho-tel'ward**, *adv.*

hot'ent, *pp.* of HOTEN, *v.*

Hŏt'tens-le'ben, 1 hŏt'tenz-lē'ben; 2 hŏt'tĕns-lē'bĕn, *n.* A village in Saxony, Prussia.

hot'ent‡, **hot'ten**‡, *v.* See under HOTT, *a.*

Ho'tham, *n.* **1.** 1 hō'thəm; 2 hō'thăm. *Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 32. **2.** 1 hot'əm; 2 hŏt'ăm, **Henry** (1/10 1777–4/10 1833), an English vice-admiral who received Napoleon on the "Bellerophon," July 15, 1815. **3.** See NORRY MILLINGTON (Heb., determination.] [**Ho'tham**‡ (R. V.).

Ho'than, 1 hō'thən; 2 hō'thăn, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* xi, 44.

hot'er-us, 1 hot'ər-us; 2 hŏt'ĕr-us, *n.* *Norse Myth.* Same as HÖDR. [abundance.]

Ho'thir, 1 hō'thər; 2 hō'thĭr, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* xxv, 4. [Heb., *Hod'ver'*, 1 hod'vər-ər; 2 hŏd'vĕr-ĕr, *n.* *Norse Myth.* Same as HÖDR. [abundance.]

Ho'thir, 1 hō'thər; 2 hō'thĭr, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* xxv, 4. [Heb., *Hot'house'*, 1 hot'hous'; 2 hŏt'hous', *n.* A building kept warm artificially for the shelter of tender plants and the forced growth of flowers and fruits; metaphorically, any position or circumstances under which intellect or character is delicately nurtured.

Nurtured in the *hothouse* of religious advantages.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* 2d ser. p., 317. [r. 1870.]

2. A heated building or chamber for drying pottery or other wares; drying-room. **3.** [W. Ind.] A hospital. **4**†. A bathing-house. **5**†. A brothel. **6**†. [U. S.] The winter lodge of an American Indian.

Hŏ'thr, 1 hō'thər; 2 hō'thr, *n.* *Norse Myth.* Hoder.

hot'li', 1 hot'lī'; 2 hŏt'lī', *n.* [Hind.] An earthenware jar of archaic design, sometimes used for storing winnowed grain. Sir GEORGE BIRDWOOD in *Journal of Royal Soc. of Arts* Sept. 24, '09, p. 924.

hot'-liv'ered, *a.* See under HOT, *a.*

hot'ly, 1 hot'lī; 2 hŏt'lĭ, *adv.* In a hot manner; with vehemence; angrily; as, he answered *hotly*.

Laertes. Even so my sins rise up against me *hotliest* on
The earth when distant most. BAILEY *Festus*, Heaven sc. I.

Hot'man', 1 ot'mən; 2 ŏt'măn, **François** (1/20 1524–2/15 1590), a French jurist; a Protestant. [Lat.]

hot'ness, 1 hot'nes; 2 hŏt'nĕs, *n.* The condition or quality of being hot; vehemence; passion; violence.

Hot'not, 1 hot'not; 2 hŏt'nŏt, n. [S.-Afr. D.] A Hottentot.

hot'pot', 1 hot'pot'; 2 hŏt'pŏt', *n.* Present U. S. A hot, bubbling, calcareous spring that is constantly running and piling up tufa around its mouth.

hot'-press', 1 hot'-pres'; 2 hŏt'-prĕs', *vt.* To subject to heat and mechanical pressure: in order (1) to smooth or gloss the surface; calender; as, to *hot-press* paper; (2) to extract oil or other ingredient.— **hot'-pressed'**, *a.*— **hot'-presser**, *n.*— **hot'-press'ing**, *n.*

hot'-press'ing, *n.* **1.** A machine, either a hydraulic or a rotary cylinder press, for subjecting paper or fabrics to the action of heated metal plates. **2.** A machine for extracting oil and stearin by heat and pressure.

ho'trī, 1 hō'trī; 2 hō'trĭ, *n.* [Sans.] A priest who recites the prayers from the Rig-Veda. MAX MÜLLER *Anc. Sanskrit Lit.* p. 175. [w. & n. 1860.]

Hot Spring, county in central Arkansas; 631 sq. m.; county-seat, Malvern.

Hot springs, **1.** A city; county-seat of Garland county, Arkansas; many hot medicinal springs. **2.** A city; county-seat of Fall River county, S. Dak.

hot'spur', 1 hot'spûr'; 2 hŏt'spûr', *n.* **1.** A person who pushes impetuously, regardless of advice or warning; a headstrong person. **2**†. An early variety of pea.— **hot'spur'ly**†, *a.* Impetuous; headstrong; reckless. **hot'spurred**†.

Hot'spur', *n.* **1.** Nickname of Harry Percy, from his fiery temper, introduced in Shakespeare's *Richard II.* and *Henry IV.* See PERCY, HENRY. **2.** Pseudonym of Mansfield Tracy Walworth.

Hot'tentot, 1 hot'n-tot; 2 hŏt'n-tŏt, *n.* [D.] One of a South-African people who occupied the Cape Colony region when it was first entered by whites. They are of distinct blood and speech from the Bantu tribes about them, and are much lighter in color and shorter in stature. Their name is derived from the peculiar 'click' in the language which the Dutch immigrants characterized as 'hot and (*en*) tot.' The language has three dialects, and is supposed by Bleek, Whitney, and Lepsius to be Hamitic. See BUSHMAN; KAFIR.— **Hottentot apron**, a flap-like enlargement of the nymphæ found especially among the races of southern Africa.— **H. breadfruit**, Kaffir-bread. See KAFIR.— **H. cherry**, a South-African shrub (*Cassine maurocenia*) of the family *Celastrineæ*, yielding a wood taking a fine polish and used in making musical instruments.— **Hot'ten-tot's-bread''**, *n.* The South-African tortoise-plant (*Testudinaria elephantipes*), the rootstock of which was formerly eaten by the Hottentots. See ELEPHANT'S-FOOT. See illus. under TORTOISE-PLANT.— **Hottentot's-god**, *n.* A mantis.— **Hottentot's-head**, *n.* A South-African plant (*Stangeria paradoxa*) of the cycad family, with a turnip-shaped trunk and cone-like fruits.

— **Hot'ten-tot-ese**, *n.* **1.** The Hottentot speech. **2.** An individual belonging to the Hottentot race.— **Hot'ten-tot'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like the Hottentots. **Hot'ten-tot'ish**†.— **Hot'ten-tot-ism**, *n.* Something characteristic of the Hottentots; specif., in medicine, a variety of stammering supposed to resemble Hottentot speech.

hot'ter, 1 hot'ər; 2 hŏt'ĕr, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** *t.* To crowd together. **2.** *i.* To boil slowly. **3.** To shudder; shiver. **3.** To walk unsteadily; jolt, as a cart.

ho't'ter, *n.* A multitude of small animals in motion.

hot'ter-y, 1 hot'ər-ē; 2 hŏt'ĕr-ĭ, *a.* [Scot. or North. Eng.] Uneven as a road; jolting; rough.

Hot'ting-er, 1 hot'ıŋ-ər; 2 hŏt'ĭng-ĕr, **Johann Heinrich** (1/10 1620–1667). A Swiss Orientalist and Protestant theologian.

hot'tle, 1 hot'l; 2 hŏt'l. [Scot. or Prov. Eng.] **I.** *vi.* To wriggle; shake; also, to walk unsteadily. **II.** *n.* **1.** That which wavers or trembles, or has not a firm basis. **2.** Same as LOGGERHEAD, 5.

hot'-trod', 1 hot'-trod'; 2 hŏt'-trŏd', *n.* [Scot.] In border lights, a chase accompanied by dogs and horn.

hot'wall', **hot'-well**, etc. See under HOT, *a.*

hou-ba'ra, 1 hū-bä'rə; 2 hu-bä'ra, *n.* [Afr.] A bustard of northern Africa or western Asia (*Otis houbara* or *O. macqueeni*: **hu-ba'ta**†.

Hou'bra'ken, 1 hau'brā'kən; 2 hou'brā'kĕn, *n.* **1.** **Arnold** (1/10 1660–9/10 1719), a Dutch painter; engraver and biographer. **2.** **Jacob** (1/20 1698–11/10 1780), a Dutch engraver; son of the preceding.

Houchard, 1 hū'shär'; 2 ū'shär', **Jean Nicolas** (1740–11/10 1793). A French general; executed by the Revolutionary Tribunal.

hou'dah, *n.* Same as HOWDAH.

Hou'dan, 1 hū'dan; 2 hū'dăn, *n.* A breed of domestic fowls. See FOWL, and illus. under COMB.

Hou'dan', 1 ū'dän'; 2 ū'dăn', *n.* A town in Seine-et-Oise department, France; has important poultry-markets; famous for a type of fowl. See plate under FOWL.

Hou'din', 1 ū'dan'; 2 ū'dăn', *n.* See ROBERT-HOUDIN.

Hou'di-ni, 1 hū'di-nī; 2 hu'di-nĭ. **Harry** (4/15 1874–9/31 1926), American mysticist, wizard, and magician; born Hungarian and self-reliance.— **hou'di-nize**, *vt.* To release or extricate oneself from (confinement, bonds, or the like), as by wriggling out.

Hou'don', 1 ū'dôn'; 2 ū'dŏn', **Jean** (2/20 1741–7/14 1828). A French sculptor: *Cicero; Napoleon; Washington.*

houf, 1 houf; 2 houf, *n.* [Scot.] A haunt; howff. **houff**‡.

hough, 1, *a.* & *n.* Same as HOCK.

Hough, 1 huf, 2 hŭf, *n.* **1.** **John** (4/11 1651–1/17 1743), an English scholar and prelate. **2.** **Franklin B.** (7/27 1823–1885), American naturalist; forester; Chief of U. S. Division of Forestry. **3.** **Romeyn Beck** (2/24 1857–), an American arboriculturist; author.

hough'er, 1 hok'ər; 2 hŏk'ĕr, *n.* One who hocks or hamstrings: specif. [L.], one of a band of Irish peasants who in the early part of the 18th century wreaked vengeance on landlords by hamstringing their cattle. In 1761 they became merged in the Whiteboys. [< *hāh*, heel.]

hough'ite, 1 hu'fīt; 2 hŭfīt, *n.* *Mineral.* An alteration product that is closely allied to hydrotalcite. [< Franklin B. *Hough*, of Somerville, N. Y.]

hou'gi'man-gan'dis, 1 hou'gi-man-gan'dis; 2 hŏu'gĭ-măn-găn'dĭs, n. [Slang, Scot.] Unlawful sexual intercourse.

Hough'ton, *n.* **1.** 1 hō'tən *or* hou'tən; 2 hō'tən *or* hou'tən. **Baron** (1/10 1809–9/31 1885), Richard Monckton Milnes, an English statesman, poet, and miscellaneous writer. **2.** 1 hō'tən; 2 hō'tən, (1) **Henry Oscar** (4/11 1823–3/21 1895), an American publisher: *Atlantic Monthly.* (2) **Alanson B.** (3/11 1835–), an American diplomat; ambassador to Germany, 1922–25; to Great Britain 1925–28. **3.** A county in N. W. Michigan; 1,077 sq. m. **4.** Its county-seat; a copper-mining city; seat of Michigan College of Mines (non-sectarian), founded in 1885.

Hough'ton-le-Spring, *n.* An urban district and market-town in N. Durham, England.

Hou'gou'mont', 1 ū'gū'môN'; 2 ū'gū'môN', *n.* A chateau; a strategic point in the battle of Waterloo (1915), Belgium.

Hougue, La. Same as HOGUE, LA.

hou'hee, 1 hou'hī'; 2 hou'hē', *n.* [Maori.] The ribbon-wood of Otago (*Hoheria populnea*). Compare HOUI.

hou'i, 1 hou'ī; 2 hou'ĭ, *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand ribbon-wood (*Plagianthus betulinus*) of the family *Malvaceæ*, nearly allied to the Otago ribbonwood. Compare HOUHEE.

houk, *n.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To dig; howk.

houl'a-kon', *n.* Same as HULAKU.

hou'let', *n.* An owl. See HOWLET.

houlf†, *n.* A small wood; holt.

Houl'ton, 1 hōl'tən; 2 hōl'tŏn, *n.* A town, county-seat of Aroostook county, Me. [Terceboone parish, La.

Hou'ma, 1 hū'mə; 2 hu'ma, *n.* A town, county-seat of

Hou'ma-youn', *n.* Same as HUMAYUN.

hound, 1 hound; 2 hound, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An ornament on a cart-horse's collar.

hound, 1 hound; 2 hound, *vt.* **1.** To hunt or chase with or as with hounds; pursue relentlessly and persistently; to, to *hound* game; to *hound* a criminal. **2.** To set on the chase, as a dog; incite, as to pursue. **3.** To follow the traces of; trail; as, to *hound* nature.

hound, *n.* **1.** A dog used in the chase, commonly one with long muzzle and pendulous ears that hunts game by scent, as a beagle, bloodhound, foxhound, harrier, or staghound; specif. [Gt. Brit.], a foxhound. See DOG. **2.** A dastardly fellow: said in contempt; as, a base *hound*. **3.** *Naut.* One of two projections at the head of a mast which support the top; trestletree and lower mast rigging. **hound'ing**‡. **4.** *Vehicles.* A brace to strengthen the running-gear: if between the reach and hinder axle, called *hind hound*; if between the tongue and forward axle, *fore hound*. See also CROSS-BOUND, 3. **5.** A shark; houndfish. **6.** A duck, the old-squaw. **7.** *pl.* [H-]. An organized gang of ruffians and desperadoes in San Francisco, California, in 1849, who for a time kept the town in terror, especially by their exploits assaults on Mexicans, Chileans, and other Spanish-American immigrants. They were dispersed, and the leaders were arrested by a committee of citizens.

Sam Roberts . . . mustered his '*Hounds*,' parading them in . . . Mexican and Chinese costume, and filing them through the bar-room, on horseback, to drink.
J. W. FAIRER *New and Old* pt. i, p. 70. [r. & c. 1859.]

8. In the game of hare and hounds, the one who acts the part of a hound. [< AS. *hund*, dog.] **hount**‡; **hounet**.— **cat'-hound'**, *n.* [W. U. S.] A large dog or hound specially trained to hunt wildcats and pumas.— **hound'-plate'**, *n.* A plate to strengthen the junction of the fore ends of carriage-hounds with the coupling.— **hounds'bene'**, *n.* Same as HOARHOUND.— **hound's berry**, *n.* **1.** The common English dogwood (*Cornus sanguinea*). **2.** The black bryony of Great Britain. **3.** Same as BLACK NIGHTSHADE.— **hound's-tree**.— **hound's-foot**, *n.* [Archaic.] A rascal or worthless fellow.— **h.s**

shark, *n.* The dog-shark (*Galeorhinus canis*).— **hound's-tongue,** *n.* **1.** A coarse, hairy weed (*Cynoglossum officinale*) of the family *Boraginaceæ*, in pastures and waste grounds, with tongue-shaped leaves, dull-red flowers, and prickly nutlets. **2.** Same as VANILLA PLANT, 2.— **Orion's H.,** the constellation of the Greater Dog.— **Rampur h.,** a dog resembling the Great Dane, bred in India, for hunting.— **smooth h.,** the boca dulce. See BOCA.— **hound'ish,** *a.* **hound'y**‡.

hound'er, 1 haund'ər; 2 hound'er, *n.* One who hunts game with hounds, or hounds in any way.

hound'fish", 1 haund'fish"; 2 hound'fish", *n.* **1.** One of various small sharks, especially of the genus *Galeus*; a dogfish. **2.** A garfish or belonid (genus *Tylosurus*), as *T. acus* of the West Indies and Mediterranean. **3.** The bluefish (*Pomatomus saltatrix*). **4.** The Spanish mackerel (*Scomberomorus maculatus*).

hound'ing, 1 haund'ıŋ; 2 hound'ing, *n.* **1.** The sport of pursuing or the pursuit of game by hounds. **2.** Same as HOUND, *n.*, 3. **3.** [Rare.] The cry of hounds when in pursuit.

Very musical and sweet now, like a horn, is the *hounding* of a fox-hound heard in some distant wood.
THOREAU *Winter, Jan. 20, 1855* p. 207. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

Houns'low, 1 haunz'lō; 2 houns'lō, *n.* A town in Middlesex, England; it has gunpowder-mills and cavalry-barracks.— **Hounslow Heath,** once an extensive tract, now less than a square mile, used for military drill and evolution.

houp†, *vi.* To whoop.

houp, *n.* [Scot.] A creek; hop; hope.

houp'-la, *interj.* Same as WHOOP-LA.

houp'land†, *n.* A long-skirted tunic worn by men during the 14th and 15th centuries.

Hou"plines', 1 ū"plīn'; 2 u"plīn', *n.* A town in Nord department, France.

hou'qua, 1 hau'kwə; 2 hou'kwa, *n.* A grade of tea; howqua.

hour, 1 aur; 2 our, *n.* **1.** A space of time now equal to one twenty-fourth part of a civil day; sixty minutes; before the general use of timepieces, one-twelfth of the interval from sunrise to sunset (called *hour of the day*), or one-twelfth that from sunset to sunrise (called *hour of the night*).

Every one who carries a watch owes to the Babylonians the division of the *hour* into sixty minutes.
MAX MÜLLER *India* p. 36. [F. & W. 1883.]

2. The point of time indicated by a chronometer, watch, or clock; the time of day; as, at what *hour* may I expect you? **3.** A set, appointed, or definite time; specif., the time of death; as, ten o'clock is my *hour* for going to bed; the *hour* of birth; his *hour* has come.

If my *hour* has come, I will not shrink from my fate.
COOPER *Pilot* p. 292. [T. Y. C.]

4. *pl. R. C. Ch.* Prayers to be repeated at stated times of the day; also, the time for these devotions, or the book containing them. **5.** [H-] *Myth.* One of the Horæ, or goddesses of law and order in nature. **6.** An hour's journey: commonly a league or three miles.

Two great fortresses had risen, . . . one in the hills on the south border, the other, three *hours* from Jerusalem, at the head of the descent to the Jordan valley.
GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, p. 388. [A. 1880.]

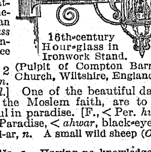
[< F. *heure*, < L. *hora*, hour, < Gr. *hōra*, time, period.] **ure**†.
— **after hours,** after the time of one's regular employment.
— **book of hours,** same as HOUR, 4.— **eight-hour law, ten-h. law,** laws fixing eight or ten hours as the limit of a day's work.— **eight-h. movement,** a movement among trades-unions and legislators to restrict a work-day to eight hours.
— **hour'-an"gle,** *n.* The angle that the hour-circle through a heavenly body or a point on the celestial sphere makes with the meridian.— **h.-bell,** *n.* A bell that rings for each hour.— **h.-circle,** *n.* **1.** A circle passing through the celestial poles and fixed relatively to the earth. **2.** The circle of an equatorial which shows the hour-angle of the point to which the telescope is directed.— **h.-hand,** *n.* The index or pointer that marks the hour on a timepiece: distinguished from the *minute-hand*.— **h.-index,** *n.* An index that can be shifted to any time on the hour-circle of an astronomical instrument.— **h.-line,** *n.* A line on which the shadow of a gnomon, as on a sun-dial, falls at a given hour.— **h.-plate,** *n.* The dial of a timepiece.— **h.-stroke,** *n.* A mark on the dial of a timepiece indicating the hour.— **h.-watch,** *n.* A watch having only one hand to point the hours.— **h.-zone,** *n.* A meridional segment of the earth's surface, fifteen degrees broad at the equator, equal to an hour and used in the standard system of time.— **long hours,** the hours, like ten, eleven, and twelve, that require the greatest number of strokes of the clock.— **lunar h.,** one of the twenty-four hours that complete a lunar day.— **morning h.,** in the Congress of the United States, the hour after the reading of the journal.— **planetary h.** (*Astrol.*), the twelfth part of the time taken up by the rising and setting of the sun.— **shop-h.,** *n.* **1.** A unit of time required to do a given piece of work: the average of all the men's time employed in the shop. **2.** An hour spent in a workshop by students of a technical school.— **short hours,** the hours, like two and three, that require few strokes of the clock.— **sidereal h., solar h.,** a twenty-fourth part of a sidereal or solar day.— **the h.,** the present occasion; present time, or the time in question; as, madness ruled *the hour*.

There are good books for *the hour*, and good ones for all time.
RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* p. 14. [W. & S. 1867.]

— **the small hours,** the first hours of the morning, numbered one, two, etc.

houred, *a.* **1.** Limited as to the hour; defined by a certain hour; definite. **2.** Of a stated number of hours; as, a *short-houred* day.

hour'-glass", 1 aur'-glas"; 2 our'-glȧs", *n.* A glass vessel, having two globular parts connected by a narrow neck, used for measuring time by the running of sand or mercury from the upper into the lower compartment, the passage occupying exactly an hour: used also attributively to describe something having the shape of an hour-glass; as, an *hour-glass* stomach; an *hour-glass* contraction (of the uterus). See GLASS.



16th-century Hour-glass in Ironwork Stand. (Pulpit of Compton Barrett Church, Wiltshire, England.)

hou'ri, 1 hū'rı *or* hau'rı; 2 hu'ri *or* hou'ri (XIII), *n.* [HOU'RIS or HOU'RIES, *pl.*] One of the beautiful damsels who, according to the Moslem faith, are to be companions of the faithful in paradise. [F., < Per. *huri*, < Ar. *hūriya*, nymph of Paradise, < *ahwar*, black-eyed.]

hou'ri-ar, 1 hū'rı-ər; 2 hu'ri-ar, *n.* A small wild sheep (*Ovis vignei*) of western Tibet.

hour'less, 1 aur'les; 2 our'lĕs, *a.* Having no knowledge of the hour; without an idea of the time of day; lacking hours.

hour'ly, 1 aur'lı; 2 our'ly, *a.* Happening or done every hour; occurring hour after hour; hence, oft-repeated; frequent; as, *hourly* lessons.

He alone knows his own wants and perils, and the *hourly*, perpetual claims of his particular lot.
CHANNING *Works, Fenelon* p. 568. [A. U. A. 1883.]

hour'ly, *adv.* At intervals of an hour; frequently; repeatedly; as, to give medicine *hourly*.

hous'age†, *n.* The act of housing or state of being housed.

Hou"sa-ton'ic riv'er, 1 hū"sə-ton'ık; 2 hu"sa-tŏn'ic. A river in W. Massachusetts and W. Connecticut; length, 150 m. to Long Island Sound.

hous'bond†, *n.* A husband.— **hous'bond-rye**†, *n.* Economy.

house¹, houz^p, 1 hauz; 2 hous, *v.* [HOUSED, HOUZD^P; HOUS'ING, HOUZ'ING^P.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with a permanent dwelling or temporary shelter; admit into a house; place under cover; protect from exposure; as, to *house* a family or a beggar; to *house* animals or plants; to *house* a harvest. **2.** [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] To keep secret; conceal, as, to *house* one's feelings. **3.** [Rare.] To drive to a shelter as a fugitive. **4.** *Naut.* (1) To make secure in time of storms. (2) To cover, as by a canvas ridged so as to shed water. **5.** *Carp.* To fit, as a timber, into a socket, mortise, or the like.

II. *i.* **1.** To take shelter or lodgings; have a dwelling-place; abide.

We *house* together, old bachelor and maid, in a sort of double singleness.
LAMB *Elia, Mackery End* p. 117. [W. L. & CO.]

2. *Astrol.* To be in one of the houses of the heavens. [< AS. *hūsian*, < *hūs*, house.]

house², *vt.* [HOUSED; HOUS'ING.] To overspread with or as with a housing. [< OF. *houser*, < *housse*, coverlet, < OHG. *hulsa*, shell.]

house¹, 1 haus; 2 hous, *n.* [HOUS'ES, 1 hauz'ez; 2 hous'ĕs, *pl.*] **1.** A place of abode or shelter. (1) A structure designed as a habitation; specif., a building intended as a home or place of work for human beings; residence; as, the body is called our "earthly *house*"; a dwelling-*house*; a school*house*; club-*house*. In law by *house* is meant specifically a dwelling-house, but in criminal law it denotes any building.

Houses have their character, their physiognomy as well as people. LUCY CRANE *Art and Formation of Taste* p. 59. [CHAUT. 1889.]

(2) Any place of lodgment; an abode; as, the *house* appointed for all living; the *house* of bondage; a snail's shell is his *house*. (3) A building used for storing or sheltering something; as, a milk-*house*; carriage-*house*.

2. A number of persons dwelling in or regarded as living in one house or constituting a family; household; as, Pharaoh and all his *house*. **3.** A group of persons descended from the same stock; a family of kindred; tribe; stock; specif., a family of high rank or an illustrious race or who constitute a dynasty, priestly caste, or the like; as, the *house* of Tudor; the *house* of David. **4.** One of the divisions of a legislative or ecclesiastical body; especially, in the United States, the House of Representatives as distinguished from the Senate; as, the *House* of Lords; the *House* of Bishops.

The great advantage of having two *houses* in the legislature is, that each is a check on the other in preventing hasty, unwise, and unjust legislation.
JOSEPH ALDEN *Science of Govt.* p. 87. [SH. & CO. 1876.]

5. *Com.* A mercantile establishment, whether a single individual, a firm, or a corporation; as, the *house* of Taylor & Co.

The largest *house* would only give me a small order.
G. W. CHILDS *Recollections* p. 12. [L. 1890.]

6. *Astrol.* One of twelve divisions of the heavens, made by drawing great circles through the north and south points of the horizon, each noting a state or circumstance, as captivity or marriage. These *houses* occupied twelve equal portions of the sky, excluding those parts which never rose and never set, and were numbered eastward, beginning with the house of the *ascendent*, that about to rise above the horizon, which was considered as being that of most importance, the planet which was its lord being assigned as the significator of the person whose horoscope was to be drawn. The signs of the zodiac were also called *houses*, when considered as the seat of greatest influence of a particular planet, each of which, except the sun and moon, had two of these, one *day house* and one *night house*. The following is a list of the astrological houses: 1, life; 2, riches; 3, brethren; 4, relations, 5, children; 6, health; 7, marriage; 8, death; 9, religion; 10, dignities; 11, friends and benefactors; 12, captivity or enemies. Houses played an important part in the forecasting of human destiny by the astrologers.

7. The body of people constituting an audience at any public entertainment or service, or the seats designed for their accommodation; as, he was greeted by a full *house*.

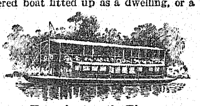
The *house* was still as death, and most of the people held down their heads. C. G. FINNEY *Autobiog.* p. 122. [A. S. B. 1876.]

At nearly every performance of this week the whole *house* has been sold before the doors were opened.
New-York Tribune Oct. 17, 1891, p. 2, col. 6.

8. An apartment; room; chamber; in some parts of England, the sitting-room of a farmhouse. **9.** A square on a chess-board. **10.** A religious community or their dwelling-place. **11.** [Eng.] (1) A college in a university; specif., in the term *the house*, a familiar name for Christ Church, Oxford, and *Peterhouse*, for St. Peter's College, Cambridge. (2) A boarding-house in a public school or the boys who live in it considered collectively. **12.** [Colloq., Eng.] The workhouse; almshouse. **13.** The mucilaginous cuticular investment in which the body of an appendicularioid tunicate is lodged. **14.** [Rare.] *Mech.* A housing. **15.** *Curling.* Same as BROUGH, *n.*, 2. [< *hūs*, house.]

Syn.: abode, building, cabin, cot, cottage, domicil, dwelling, dwelling-place, edifice, habitation, hall, home, hovel, hut, manor, mansion, palace, residence, shanty, villa. See BIRTH; EDIFICE; HOME.

— **black house,** a rude stone house seen in the islands of Lewis and Harris and sometimes in Scotland, without windows, accommodating both the family and the domestic animals.— **change'-house",** *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A tippling-house; ale-house. **2.** Same as CHANGING-HOUSE.— **clotten h.** [Prov. Newfoundland], same as TILT, *n.*, 8.— **disorderly h.,** a house of ill fame or any low resort; a brothel.— **half-timbered h.,** a building framed in wood with the interstices filled in with plaster or cement, as the exterior walls of buildings of a type common in northern Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries. See plate of ARCHITECTURE, fig. 7.— **half-way h.** **1.** An inn or resting-place half-way along a route. **2.** Hence, a half-way point in progress of any sort.— **house'-a"gent,** *n.* One who sells, lets, or has charge of houses. — **h.-ant,** *n.* Any ant of the several species common in dwellings, as the pavement ant (*Tetramorium cæspitum*), the small red ant (*Monomorium pharaonis*), etc.— **h.-apiary,** *n.* An apiary kept in a house specially constructed for the purpose.— **h.-ball,** *n.* A game in which a ball thrown against a wall or house by one player is batted by another player when it rebounds.— **h.-barge,** *n.* [Eng.] A house-boat.— **h.-boat,** *n.* **1.** A covered boat fitted up as a dwelling, or a boat with a deck-cabin suitable for a dwelling, a floating dwelling. **2.** In China, a private boat kept for the use of a commercial house.— **h.-bote,** *n.* *Eng. Law.* Wood needful for repairs and fuel which a tenant is at liberty to take from the land.—



House-boat on the Thames.

house'bound", *a.* Compelled to stay in the house, as by indisposition; confined to the house. — **house'-break"er,** *n.* **1.** *Law.* One who breaks into a house with felonious intent: if at night, a burglar. **2.** [Eng.] Same as HOUSE-WRECKER.— **house'break"ing,** *n.*— **h.-builder,** *n.* A builder of houses.— **h.-burn,** *n.* Damage occurring to tobacco in the process of drying in sheds, due to an excess of moisture in the air.— **h.-car,** *n.* A box car.— **h.-centipede,** *n.* A long-legged chilopod (*Scutigera forceps*), capable of very rapid movements: found in cellars, damp cupboards, etc. It is probably harmless and its insectivorous habits make it an ally of man in the destruction of flies, cockroaches, etc. — **h.-chambermaid,** *n.* A servant who performs the duties of a housemaid and a chambermaid.— **h.-club,** *n.* [Eng.] A club organized for various purposes, particularly athletics, and composed exclusively of the members and employees of one business concern.— **h.-committee,** *n.* In a club, a committee charged with the care of the club-house.— **h. community,** a number of persons living together, as by choice and each in his own apartments, in one house.— **h.-cricket,** *n.* A European cricket (*Acheta domestica*) that frequents houses, especially in the neighborhood of fireplaces. See illus. under CRICKET.— **h.-dog,** *n.* A watch-dog kept in and about a dwelling.— **h.-dove,** *n.* **1.** A tame dove. **2**†. A person who stays much at home.— **h.-duty,** *n.* [Eng.] A tax on inhabited houses; house-tax.— **h.-engine,** *n.* [Rare.] A steam-engine constructed for use indoors and permanently erected in a house or building, as distinguished from a portable engine.— **h.-factor,** *n.* A house-agent.— **h.-farmer,** *n.* [Eng.] One who hires buildings with the intention of subletting them.— **house'fast",** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Confined to or forced to stay in a house; housebound.— **h.-finch,** *n.* The crimson-fronted purple finch (*Carpodacus frontalis*) of the southwestern United States.— **h.-flag,** *n.* *Naut.* A flag displayed from the mainmast of a trading-vessel, showing the firm or house to which it is consigned or which owns or controls it.— **h.-fungus,** *n.* A popular name given to several species of fungi found on wood in damp rooms, cellars, and elsewhere, as *Merulius lacrymans*, etc.— **house'head"**†, *n.* The housetop.— **h.-headship,** *n.* [Rare.] The state of being the head of a house.— **house'heat"ing,** *n.* A house-warming.— **h.-hen**†, *n.* A common hen.— **h.-jobber, h.-knacker,** *n.* [Eng.] Same as HOUSE-FARMER.— **h.-lamb,** *n.* A winter-born lamb fattened under cover.— **h.-line,** *n.* See HOUSLINE.— **h.-lot,** *n.* A piece of land surveyed or set off as a site for a house.— **h.-martin,** *n.* See under MARTIN.— **h. master** [Eng.], a master having charge over the pupils in one of the houses or halls of a public school.— **h.-master,** *n.* The master of a household.— **h.-mite,** *n.* The clover-mite: so named in the central portions of the United States, where it occasionally becomes a household pest.— **h.-mouse,** *n.* See MOUSE.— **h.-mover,** *n.* One engaged in the moving of buildings from place to place by means of rollers and screw supports.— **H. of Bishops, H. of Clerical and Lay Deputies,** see GENERAL CONVENTION, under CONVENTION.— **h. of call,** a house where journeymen of any trade congregate, especially when unemployed.— **h. of cards,** an immaterial or unsubstantial structure.— **H. of Commons,** the lower house of parliament, see under PARLIAMENT.— **h. of correction,** see under CORRECTION.— **H. of Delegates.** [U. S.] **1.** The lower house in several States, as in Virginia. **2.** The lower house of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church.— **h. of detention** [U. S.], a place in which witnesses in a criminal trial are occasionally detained pending such trial, when there is reason to believe that they may fail to appear if allowed at large.— **h. of eternity, of graves,** a Jewish graveyard.— **h. of God, of prayer, of the Lord, of worship,** any place of worship.— **h. of ill fame,** a bawdy-house, brothel — **H. of Keys,** the representative branch of the legislative body of the Isle of Man, consisting of 24 members chosen by popular vote from among persons of certain property qualifications. — **h. of life.** **1.** Same as HOUSE OF ETERNITY. **2.** *Astrol.* See HOUSE, *n.*, 6.— **H. of Lords,** see under LORD; PARLIAMENT — **h. of mercy.** **1.** A charitable institution for the assistance of persons in distress; specif., a home for fallen women. **2.** A hospital.— **h. of refuge.** **1.** A charitable institution providing refuge and assistance for the homeless and destitute. **2.** [U. S.] A house on the seashore occupied by a man in the employ of the life-saving service and equipped with boats, provisions, restoratives, etc.— **H. of Representatives,** see CONGRESS; REPRESENTATIVE.— **h. of the ascendent** (*Astrol.*), that house which is on the eastern horizon; the house of life.— **h. physician** (*Med.*), a physician resident by appointment in a hospital, or in some other public institution.— **h.-pigeon,** *n.* A tame pigeon.— **h.-place,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The living-room of a farmhouse. **house'-stead**‡.— **h.-proud,** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Proud of one's house; careful and busy in one's housekeeping.— **h.-raising,** *n.* **1.** The act of raising the frame of a house. **2.** [U. S.] A gathering of neighbors to assist in raising a house-frame.— **h.-raiser,** *n.*— **h.-room,** *n.* Room or lodging in or as in a house.— **h.-shrew,** *n.* A European shrew (*Crocidura aranea*), found in or about houses.— **h.-snake,** *n.* A milk-snake.— **h.-spider,** *n.* A spider that frequents houses, as *Theridium vulgare* or *Tegenaria domestica*.— **h. staff,** the physicians and surgeons attached to a hospital.— **house'stead,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as HOUSE-PLACE.— **h.-steward,** *n.* An individual employed to manage a household or club-house, particularly with regard to purchasing supplies of food and drink.— **h. surgeon** (*Med.*), the surgeon who resides in a hospital and attends to patients in the absence of the principal surgeon.— **h.-swallow,** *n.* The house-martin.— **h.-tax,** *n.* [Eng.] Same as HOUSE-DUTY.— **h. that Jack built,** an old English nursery story told in cumulative form, every preceding statement being repeated with the introduction of each new one. Similar tales occur in the Hebrew, among the native tribes of Africa, etc.— **h.-urn,** *n.* Same as HUT-URN.— **h.-wagon,** *n.* A wagon having a habitable superstructure upon it, and used as a dwelling by a party of travelers; a caravan.— **h.-wrecker,** *n.* [U. S.] One who pulls down old buildings and disposes of the materials.— **h.-wren,** *n.* See under WREN.— **inner h.** [Scot.], divisions one and two of the Edinburgh Court of Sessions, or the place of their sitting.— **lower h.,** the more popular or more frequently chosen branch of a legislative body, as the House of Commons in England or the House of Representatives in the United States: a loose desig-

nation without legal warrant. The other branch is often called the *upper house.*—**Parliament H.**, the building in which a parliament holds its session; specif., in Scotland, the building in which the Scottish Parliament sat, and which is now the Court of Session waiting-room.—**public h.**, see under PUBLIC.—**sugar-h.**, *n.* In maple-sugar-making districts, a building containing apparatus for boiling maple-sap and making sugar.—**tied h.** [Eng.], a retail business; specif., a saloon or public house which may sell any spirits but only such beers as are the product of a particular brewer, who may hold a lease of the premises.—**to bring down the h.**, to call forth general and loud applause, as in a place of amusement.—**to keep a good h.**, to provide well for a family or for its guests.—**to keep h.**, to maintain an independent home. **2.** To have charge of household affairs. **3.** *Eng. Law.* To remain at home to escape one's creditors: equivalent to an admission of bankruptcy.—**to keep open h.**, to entertain freely.—**to keep the h.**, to stay or be confined within doors.—**to make a h.**, in parliamentary use, to insure the presence of a quorum.—**upper h.**, see LOWER HOUSE.

house, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A coverlet for a child's bed. **2†.** A housing; covering.

House. 1. Edward Howard (⁹/₁₆1836–¹¹/₂₄1901), American journalist, municipal author, and critic; developed Occidental music in Japan. **2. Edward Mandell** (⁷/₂₇1858–). American diplomat; President Wilson's representative in Europe, 1914–16; U. S. special representative at Inter-Allied Conference, Paris, 1917, and at Peace Conferences in France, etc., 1918-19.

housed, } 1 hauxd; 2 housd, *a.* **1.** Provided with a **houzd',** } house; lodged or shut up in a house. **2.** *Mech.* Equipped with flanges at each side; as, a *housed* gear-wheel. **3.** *Naut.* (1) Protected by a casing; as, a *housed* gun. (2) Lowered for security; as, a *housed* topmast.

house'fa'ther, 1 haus'fä"thər; 2 hous'fä'ther, *n.* A man who is father or head of a family or community.

house'-fly", 1 haus'-flai"; 2 hous'-fly", *n.* The most common and familiar fly about human habitations (*Musca domestica*), and the type of the family *Muscidæ.* In geographical distribution it is nearly cosmopolitan. It breeds with great rapidity and swarms in immense numbers in the tropics and during the summer in colder latitudes. Its eggs, about 120 in number, are mostly laid in horse-manure, but also in almost any fermenting organic material. They hatch in four or five hours in warm weather, the larva and pupa stages each lasting from three to five days, the total metamorphoses covering a period of eight to ten days in all. The house-fly has a proboscis which is not adapted for biting, the fly found in dwellings and which inflicts bites being the *Stomoxys* which is very rare in appearance. The house-fly is an important factor in transmitting certain diseases, as cholera and enteric fevers, flying directly from infected substances to excreta, etc., on which it breeds in manure-pits.

house'ful, 1 haus'ful; 2 hous'ful, *n.* The number or quantity which a house will hold; a considerable indefinite number; as, a *houseful* of guests or servants.

house'furni"ture, h.-furn., HOUSE'-, *n.*

house'hold", 1 haus'hōld"; 2 hous'hōld", *a.* Belonging to the house and family; domestic; as, *household* goods.—**household stuff,** the goods and chattels of a family.—**h. suffrage** [Gt. Brit. & C.], the right of a householder to vote for members of Parliament: conceded in 1867–1868, extended in 1884. **h. franchise.**—**h. word,** a well-known name or saying.

household", *n.* **1.** A number of persons dwelling under the same roof, and composing a family; by extension, all who are under one domestic head or manager; as, the baby is king of the *household*; the royal *household.*

The many make the *household*, But only one the home.
LOWELL *The Dead House* st. 9.

2. *Milling.* Flour made of the best quality of red wheat, with a small admixture of white wheat. **3†.** An ancestral line or race. **4†.** Materials for housekeeping. SYN.: see FAMILY.—**household troops** [Gt. Brit.], the troops stationed in the metropolis for protection of the sovereign and metropolis. They consist of three cavalry regiments (the 1st and 2d Life Guards and the Royal Horse Guards; see HORSE GUARDS) and three of foot (the Grenadier, Coldstream, and Scots Guards). **h. brigadet.—royal h.** [Eng.], the various officials, nobles, servants, etc., in personal attendance upon the sovereign, collectively. **the h.†.**

house'hold'er, 1 haus'hōl"dər; 2 hous'hōld'er, *n.* A person who occupies a house; the head of a family who protects and cares for its members; specif., in England, one who inhabits a dwelling or tenement of such a nature as to qualify him for the exercise of the franchise.—**house'hold'er-ship,** *n.*

house'hold'ing, 1 haus'hōld"iŋ; 2 hous'hōld'ing. **I.** *n.* Occupying a house; managing a household. **II.** *a.* The business of managing a house or a tenement; also, the occupancy of a house.

house'hold'ry, *n.* **1.** Domestic economy; housekeeping. **2†.** Household goods and belongings.

house'job"ber, *n.* See under HOUSE}, *n.*

house'keep", 1 haus'kēp"; 2 hous'kēp', *vt.* [Colloq.] To keep house; to be housekeeper.

house'keep"er, 1 haus'kēp"ər; 2 hous'kēp'er, *n.* **1.** One who directs or orders the affairs of a household; specif., a woman who oversees the work and servants in a house, either as mistress or as an upper servant.

Great *housekeepers* . . . are not usually noted for amiability of disposition. JAMES PARTON *Eminent Women. Wife of Washington* p. 226 c. c. 1.

2. One who takes charge of a house or place of business; a caretaker. **3.** [Archaic.] One who occupies a house with his family; a householder. **4†.** One who keeps house. **5†.** One who dispenses hospitality. **6†.** A house-dog.—**house'keep"er-ly,** *a.* [Rare.] Spick and span; trim; orderly.—**house'keep"er-ship,** *n.* The state, office, or duties of a housekeeper.

house'keep'ing, 1 haus'kēp"iŋ; 2 hous'kēp'ing, *a.* Domestic; concerned with the management of a house; employed or used by a family.

house'keep'ing, *n.* **1.** The control or management of household affairs. **2.** [Rare.] A stock of food for family use. **3.** [Rare.] The condition of occupying a dwelling-house or tenement as a householder. **4†.** Hospitality.—**light housekeeping** (*U. S.*), the preparing, in a room or apartment, of breakfast, luncheon, and similar light meals, as opposed to the regular cooking, washing, ironing, etc., performed for a family.

hou'sel, 1 hou'sil; 2 hou'sl, *vt.* **1.** [Archaic.] To administer the eucharist to. **2.** [Rare.] To make ready, as for an expedition. [< AS. *hūsl*, *hūsel*, *sacrifice.*]

hou'sel, *n.* [Archaic.] The eucharist, or its administration or reception.

house'leek", 1 haus'lĭk"; 2 hous'lĭk', *n.* **1.** A well-known garden plant (*Sempervivum tectorum*) of the family *Crassulaceæ*, from the Old World, with thick, fleshy leaves, so succulent and hardy that it will grow on dry walls and the roofs of houses.

While the patching *housekeek's* broad blossom winks.
BROWNING *Love among the Ruins* st. 4.

2. Any plant of the family *Crassulaceæ.*

house'leek"-pear", *n.* A stately evergreen greenhouse shrub (*Sempervivum arboreum*) from the eastern Mediterranean region.

house'less, 1 haus'lĕs; 2 hous'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Without a house; shelterless.

That *houseless* man and poor! Hood *The Elm Tree* pt. iii. st. 15.

2. Destitute of houses; as, a *houseless* wilderness.—**-ness,** *n.*

house'let, 1 haus'lĕt; 2 hous'lĕt, *n.* A little house.

house'line', *n.* *Naut.* Same as HOUSELINE.

hou'sel-ing, 1 hou'zil-iŋ; 2 hou'sl-iŋ, *a.* **1.** [Archaic.] Of or pertaining to the eucharist. **2.** [Rare.] Sacramental.—**hous'ling-ness,** *n.* The rite of administering the eucharist.—**hou'sel-ing-cloth",** *n.* [Archaic.] A cloth held for communicants at the administration of the eucharist; communion-cloth.—**h. people** (*Eng. Hist.*), communicants, or those of fit age to receive the eucharist.

hou'sel-ing's, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An animal reared by hand.

house'-loaf", *n.* See under HOUSE}, *n.*

house'maid", 1 haus'mād"; 2 hous'mād", *n.* A girl or woman employed in doing housework.

—**housemaid's knee** (*Med.*), an enlarged bursa in front of the knee frequently afflicting persons who, like housemaids, kneel much while working.—**house'maid"en-ly,** *a.* Relating to a housemaid.—**house'maid"ing,** *n.* The occupation of a housemaid.

house'man, *n.* A handy-man employed about a house, or in a household or hotel, to make repairs, move furniture, and do the heavy work of a dormitory.

house'mas"ter, *n.* See under HOUSE}, *n.*

house'mas"ter-ship, *n.* See under HOUSE}, *n.*

house'mate', *n.* [Rare.] One living in the same house with another.—**house'mat"ing,** *n.* The act of occupying or living in the same house with another.

house'moth"er, *n.* The leader in the houses opposite to the **house'mis"tress,** *n.* } eastern English universities.

house'moth"er, 1 haus'moth"ər; 2 hous'moth'er, *n.* The mother of a family; the female head of a household; housewife; specif., in some colleges, one who acts in the place of mother to the students in a dormitory, boarding-house of fraternity house.—**house'moth"er-ly,** *a.*

house'mouse', *etc.* See under HOUSE}, *n.*

house'-mov"ing, *n.* Removal of (or Obs.] Houses.

House of Fame. In Chaucer's *House of Fame*, a splendid palace built on a mountain of ice.

house organ, a publication issued by a commercial corporation to promote the interest of customers in its products, or to maintain efficiency among its employees.

house'smith", 1 haus'smith"; 2 hous'smith', *n.* A mechanic who makes iron doors, gratings, sills, and frames for houses.

house'staff", h.-**tax,** *etc.* See under HOUSE}, *n.*

house'top", 1 haus'top"; 2 hous'top', *n.* **1.** The top or roof of a house. **2.** Figuratively, a public place; as, to proclaim a thing from the *housetop.*

house'ware", *n.* Kitchen equipment and labor-saving, electric and other appliances used in a home.

house'warm"ing, 1 haus'wārm"iŋ; 2 hous'warm'ing, *n.* An entertainment or festivity in honor of the entry of a family or recently married couple into a new home.

—**house'warm",** *n.* [Rare.] To give a housewarming.

house'wife', 1 haus'waif'; 2 hous'wif', *n.* [pl. -wives, 1 -waivz; 2 -wivz, *pl.*] **1.** The mistress of a household; a woman who manages domestic affairs; housekeeper. **2.** 1 hus'if; 2 hŭz'if. A receptacle for needles and thread and other small articles used in sewing. **3.** A pert woman or girl.—**house'wife"ri,** *n.* To manage with the skill of a housewife. **house'wive"ry.—house'wife"ly,** *a.* & *adv.* Like a housewife; thrifty.—**house'wif"ish,** *a.*

You . . . have certain good little *housewifely* ways.
LADY MARY MONTAGU *Letters* p. 2. (ed. 1837, 1876.)

house'wife"ry, 1 haus'waif"ri; 2 hous'wif'ry (XIII), *n.* The part of household management coming under a woman's direction; housekeeping processes. **house'wife"-ship†; house'wife-skep†.**

house'work", 1 haus'wŭrk"; 2 hous'wŭrk', *n.* Work connected with housekeeping.

house'worm", *n.* See under HOUSE}, *n.*

house'wright", 1 haus'rait"; 2 hous'rit', *n.* One who builds houses.

hous'ing', } 1 hau'ziŋ; 2 hous'iŋ, *n.* **1.** The act of pro-**houz'ing',** } viding with a house or shelter; as, the *housing* of emigrants. **2.** The act of bringing into a house, or putting under cover; as, the *housing* of firewood. **3.** Shelter from the weather; as, cattle *housing* in winter.

For I had No *housing* from the storm and tempests mad.
But hollow rocks. KEATS *Endymion* bk. iii. st. 11.

4. A hollow made in any member to receive a portion of another member. Specif.: (1) [Gt. Brit.] That part of a frame of a machine which sustains a journal-box; a jaw. (2) A mortise in a timber, for receiving the end of another timber. (3) A longitudinal groove in the side of a gun-carriage, in which the cheeks may rest. (4) The space below the deck of a vessel occupied by the lower end of a mast or bowsprit. (5) One-half of the journal-box of a car-axle; *pl.*, a journal-box; hence, by extension, a tender-box or a driving-box on a locomotive. (6) The uprights to which the sashes are crossed in a plane.

5. *Arch.* A niche for a statue. **6.** *Naut.* (1) Same as HOUSLINE. (2) A hoarding to protect a ship's deck when in repair. (3) Of a mast or bowsprit, that part below the deck or above the knight-heads. **7†.** The erection of houses; also, a collection of houses or outbuildings.

—**hous'ing-box",** *n.* An axle-box; specif., the journal-box of a car with a rolling-bearing. **h.-bracket,** *n.* A bar at a freight-house for storing discharged shipments.—**h.-frame,** *n.* The upright frame that supports the rolls in a rolling-mill; housing.—**h.-line,** *n.* *Naut.* A rope used temporarily to secure the sides of an awning so that it will shed water freely.—**h.-pivot,** *n.* A bolt for securing a gun-carriage to its slide.—**h.-plate,** *n.* *Carp.* A tool for routing; a mortising plane; a router.—**h.-topmast,** *n.* A topmast so rigged as to be easily lowered in heavy weather.

hous'ing', *n.* **1.** The ornamental trappings of a horse, especially the saddle-cloth: usually in the plural.

The *housings* of his steed were spangled with silver suns.
BULWER-LYTTON *Last of the Barons* p. 216. (R.)

2. A leather cover attached to a HORSE-collar, as a partial protection from the weather or as an ornament. [< HOUSE}, *v.*] SYN.: see CAPARISON.—**hous'ing-cloth",** *n.* A cloth for covering a horse.

hous'line', 1 haus'lin'; 2 hous'lin', *n.* *Naut.* A small three-stranded left-handed rope of fine-dressed hemp, used for lashings, etc.

Hous'man, 1 haus'mən; 2 hous'man, *n.* **1. Alfred Edward** (²/₁₆1859–), an English writer; *A Shropshire Lad.* **2. Laurence** (⁷/₁₇1865–), an English author, poet, and artist; *The Field of Clover.*

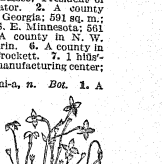
houssf, *n.* A saddle-cloth; housing. **housse†.**

Hous'sa, 1 hau'sə; 2 hou'sä, *n.* Same as HAUSA.

Hous-sain', 1 hu-sēn'; 2 hu-sēn', **Prince.** In the *Arabian Nights*, the owner of a magic carpet in the story of *Ahmed and Paribanou*, which bore him whither he wished to go.

Hous'ton, 1 hūs'tən *or* hus'tən; 2 hūs'ton *or* hous'ton, *n.* **1. Sam** (⁹/₁₇1793–1863), an American lawyer and statesman; general; Governor of Tennessee; President of Texas; afterward Governor and Senator. **2.** A county in Alabama. **3.** A county in Georgia; 591 sq. m.; county-seat, Perry. **4.** A county in S. E. Minnesota; 561 sq. m.; county-seat, Caledonia. **5.** A county in N. W. Tennessee; 200 sq. m.; county-seat, Erin. **6.** A county in E. Texas; 1,192 sq. m.; county-seat, Crockett. **7.** [hĭhs'tən; 2 hūs'ton. A city, railroad, and manufacturing center; county-seat of Harris county, Tex.

Hous-to'ni-a, 1 hus-tō'ni-ə; 2 hus-tō'ni-a, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A genus of low, slender North-American herbs of the family *Rubiaceæ*, with opposite leaves and white or blue tetramerous, frequently dimorphous, flowers. *H. cærulea* is a delicate tufted plant with violet, lilac, or white flowers, commonly called *bluets* or *innocence.* **2.** [h-] A plant of this genus.


Houstonia cærulea (the Bluet).

[< Dr. William *Houston*, British botanist.]

hous'trie, 1 hūs'tri; 2 hus'tri, *n.* [Scot.] Bad, nasty food; trash.

hous'tri, 1 hūs'tri; 2 hus'tri, *a.* [Scot.] Bustling, but confused.

hous'ty, 1 haus'ti; 2 hous'ty, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sore throat.

hous'y, 1 haus'i; 2 hous'y, *a.* Clustering at the top: said of hop-vines.

hout, 1 hūt; 2 hut, *interj.* [Scot.] Same as HOOT. **hout'-tout†.**

hou'tah, 1 hū'tə; 2 hu'ta, *n.* The Indian civet.

hout'berg, 1 hout'bərn; 2 hout'bėrn, *n.* [S. Afr.] A wooded mountain.

hout'ing, 1 hout'iŋ; 2 hout'ing, *n.* A whitefish (*Coregonus oxyrhynchus*) of the coasts of northern Europe.

Hout'man, 1 hout'mən; 2 hout'man, *n.* **1. Cornelius** (–¹/₁1599), a Dutch navigator, who founded commerce between Holland and the East Indies. **2. Frederik** (1570?–1613), a Dutch navigator; brother of Cornelius; Governor of Amboyna.

Hout'mans Rocks. The Abrolhos, a group of islands off

hou'tou, 1 hū'tū; 2 hu'tu, *n.* **1.** A South-American motmot (*Momotus brasiliensis*). **2.** The cry of a motmot. [Imitative.]

Houtz'dale, 1 houts'dēl; 2 houts'dāl, *n.* A borough in Clearfield county, Pa.; a coal-mining center.

hou'va-ri', 1 hū'və-ri"; 2 hu'va-ri', [Sp. Am.] A West-Indian thunder-storm accompanied by land-winds of high velocity.

hou'vis, *n.* **1.** A head-covering; hood. **2.** A child's caul.

Hou-yhn'hnm, 1 hū-in'm *or* hwin'm; 2 hu-ŋ'n'm *or* hw ŋ'n'm (xiii), *n.* In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, one of the horses gifted with reason: a name evidently formed in imitation of a horse's neigh.

Hov'a, 1 huv'ə; 2 hov'a, *n.* [Malagasy.] A native of Madagascar; specif., one of the middle class, as distinct from the *Andrianas* or nobles, and the *Andevo* or slaves.

The term denotes a social rather than a tribal distinction; and, owing to the numerical preponderance of the Hovas when the French occupied the island during the 16th century, the name came to denote the whole people. They are an intelligent, black-haired, olive-skinned race, most of whom are Christians. The dialect or language of the Hovas, an agglutinative speech allied to the Malayan and oceanic tongues, and spoken or understood all over Madagascar. See MALAGASY, and also plate of RACES OF MAN-KIND, under MAN, fig. 38.—**Hov'ish,** *a.*

hove', 1 hōv; 2 hōv, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Scot.] To inflate. **2.** [North. Eng.] To heave. **II.** *i.* **1.** To move upward. **2.** [Scot.] To increase in size. [< HEAVE.]

hove', *imp.* of HEAVE, *v.*

hove'-i', *n.* **1.** To float. **2.** To hover in the air; linger about. **3.** To move aside. **4.** To lie to.

hove', *n.* Ground-ivy (*Glechoma hederacea*).

hove', *n.* A disease of cattle; hoove.

Hove, 1 hōv; 2 hōv, *n.* A municipal borough and seaside resort in Sussex, England; a suburb of Brighton.

Ho've-a, 1 hō'vi-ə; 2 hō've-a, *n.* An Australian genus of handsome blue-flowered evergreen bushes of the bean family, with turgid, nearly spherical pods, very common in greenhouses, is the best-known species. [< A. P. *Hove*, Polish botanist.]

hove'-dance", *n.* A court-dance.

Hove'den, 1 huv'den *or* hōv'den; 2 hōv'den *or* hōv'dĕn, **Roger de.** An English divine and historian who lived about 1200.

hov'el', 1 hov'el; 2 hōv'ĕl, *vt.* [HOV'ELED, HOV'ELLED, or HOV'ELD; HOV'EL-ING or HOV'EL-LING.] **1.** To shelter in a hovel; supply with poor accommodations. **2.** To form or construct like a hovel; specif., to build (a chimney) in a manner to prevent smoking, as by building two of the more exposed walls higher than the others, or making an opening on one side near the top.

hov'el', *n.* **1.** A shed for the moor or unload a vessel. **II.** *i.* To labor or be employed as a hoveler.

hov'el, *n.* **1.** A small, mean, or dilapidated cottage; a wretched dwelling; hut; cabin.

Old, poor, sightless, and dismissed, he retired to his *hovel* to die.
MACAULAY *Essays, Milton* p. 9. (L. 1880.)

2. An open shed for sheltering cattle, tools, or produce. **3.** A cone-shaped structure of brick around which are placed the ovens in a porcelain-manufactory. **4†.** A canopy or niche for an image. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] A bandage for a wounded finger. **6.** The bump on a whale's head. **7.** A hay- or corn-stack. [Dim. of AS. *hof*, house.]

hov'el-er, 1 hov'el-ər; 2 hōv'ĕl-er, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** One who makes a business of piloting vessels in distress, life-saving, etc.: formerly a pilot, now a wrecker. **2.** A vessel for miscellaneous coasting-service. **hov'el-ler†.**

hov'el-frame", 1 hov'el-frēm"; 2 hōv'ĕl-frām", *n.* A wooden platform on which stacks are built in a farmyard to protect them from surface drainage.

hov'el-ing, 1 hov'el-iŋ; 2 hōv'ĕl-ing, *n.* A hoveled chimney.

hov'el-ling†.

hov'en†, *pp.* of HEAVE, *v.*

Ho-ve'ni-a, 1 ho-vi'ni-ə; 2 ho-vē'ni-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of rhamnaceous trees, natives of eastern Asia. The only species, *H. dulcis*, has alternate, cordate leaves and fruits, pealike in size and shape. The peduncles contain a red, edible pulp. [< David *Hoven*, of Amsterdam.]

Key 1: ăisle; ȧu = out; ēll; ĭñ = feud; ĕhin; ḡo; jet; ŋ = sing; s̈o; ship; ṫhin, ṫhis; ȧgure; F. boṅ, dūne; ʜ = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
Key 2: bo͝ok, bo͞ot; fu͝ll, rule, cūre, bŭt, bûrn; ŏll, bŏy; e = k; ç = s; ġo, ġem; iṅk; ṡ = z; ṫhin, ṫhis; F. boṅ, dūne; ʜ = loch.

hov'er, I huv'er; 2 hŏv'er (XIII), *v.* **I.** *i.* To cover and spread over with the wings, as a brooding hen.
II. 1. To pause in the air with fluttering wings, or move slowly in circling flight.

> The Kestrel, when *hovering*, turns his head to wind and hangs his whole body at a greater or less angle to the plane of the horizon. DUKE OF ARGYLL *Reign of Law* ch. 3, p. 161. [R. s. s.]

2. To linger or move about threateningly, uncertainly, or expectantly; wait, flit, or wander about.

> Edward reluctantly ordered the army to return to England. The *Scots hovered* on its rear. LINGARD *England* vol. iv. ch. 2, p. 66. [R. c. 1827.]

3. To remain in an uncertain or irresolute state, as of suspense or agitation; as, a prisoner on trial *hovers* between doubt and fear. [ME. *hoveren*, freq. of *hoven*, wait, < AS. *hof*, house.] — **hov'er-ing**, *n.* A fly that hovers over nestlings or lovers, especially a bombyliid, or a drone-fly. — **h.-ground†**, *n.* Light ground. — **h.-hawk**, *n.* The kestrel. — **hov'er-ing-ly**, *adv.* In a hovering manner.

hov'er, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] A shed consisting of mere accidental place. [C.] **2.** A shelter or retreat; specif. [Eng.], an otter's lair.

hov'ered, *pp.* Hovered. S. S.

hov'ered†, *a.* Having a hump on the back; humpbacked.

hov'er-er, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** A shelter affording warmth and covering to young chickens; a brooding hen in mid-season. **2.** One who or that which hovers. **3.** A brightly colored wasp-like syrphid fly having a hovering, darting flight.

hov'er-ing, I huv'er-iṅ; 2 hŏv'er-iṅg. **I.** *a. Aero.* Characterizing poise in the flight of an aerial vehicle. **II.** *n.* The maintenance of a stationary position in flight. — **hovering accent** (*Pros.*), the occurrence in the case of two consecutive syllables in a verse of the first accent followed by the verse stress; as, Blow soft o'er *Ceyl*on's isle.

Hov'ey, I huv'i; 2 hŏv'y, *n.* **1. Horace Carter** (⁷/₁₁1833–¹/₂₇1914), an American lawyer, clergyman, scientist, and author: *Mammoth Cave Illustrated.* **2. Richard** (⁵/₁₂ 1864–⁹/₁₀1900), an American poet, journalist, writer, actor, and lecturer on English literature: translator of Maeterlinck's works; with Hilda Carman, coauthor of *Songs of Vagabondia.*

hov'ite, I hŏv'ait; 2 hŏ'vit, *n. Mineral.* A soft white earthy aluminum-calcium carbonate that is found native. [< *Hove*, England.]

how, I hau; 2 how, *a.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Hollow or deep; empty; also, hollow in sound. — **h.'ridge,** low tide.

how'l, *n.* Way of doing or becoming; means; manner.
— **the how,** the mode of occurrence or law of phenomena.
— **the how and the why,** the scientific law and the cause, or philosophic principle.

> How you are you? why I am I?
> Who will riddle me *the how and the why?*
> THOMAS CAMPBELL *The Pilgrim of Glencoe and the 'Why'* l. 20.

how², *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A dell; valley; plain. **2†.** Any hollow place; especially, a ship's hold. **how†.— how of night,** the middle of the night.

how³, *n.* [Scot.] A hoe.

how⁴, *n.* [Dial., Eng., or Obs.] A low hill or cliff: used in some place-names; as, *How*, Kent.

how, *adv.* **1.** In what way or manner; by what means, process, or agency; as, *how* can it be? *how* was it done?

> No man knows *how* to rule who is not able also to obey.
> Puritans Beacons *Light of the World* p. 140. [R. c. p. b. 1890.]

2. To what degree, extent, or amount; by what number, measure, or quantity; in what proportion; as, *how* much do I owe you? see *how* tall that man is. **3.** In what condition or state; as, in what plight; as, how do I look? ask *how* the sick man is. **4.** At what price; for what sum; as, *how* is butter selling? I inquired *how* the farm sold. **5.** To what purport or effect: used colloquially and inelegantly in indirect questions of something not at first understood. **6.** By what name or designation. **7.** For what reason; from what motive; why.

How, as an adverb, may be used as an interrogative or a relative in any of its senses; but it should not be used to ask for the repetition of a word or a sentence that was not readily understood.

8. Do your accents in the proper spot;
Don't — let me beg you, — don't say "*How?*" for "What?"
O. W. HOLMES *A Rhymed Lesson* st. 43.

In old or vulgar usage, *how* is sometimes nearly equivalent to the conjunction *that*: either (1) alone; as, he told me *how* he had been left an orphan; or (2) in the phrases *how that* and *how as*; as, he told *how that* he saw it all; he told me *as how* I angered him. **9.** Why; how is it.

how, *interj.* The customary salutation of the American Indians of the Northwest. — **here's how** [Slang, U. S.], your health: a drinking salutation.

How, William (1619–⁸/₁₀1656). An English officer; physician; author of the first English flora, *Phytologia Britannica*, 1650. **How².**

how-ad'ji, I hau-ăd'i, 2 how-ăd'i†, *n.* **1.** In Arabic-speaking countries, a merchant or traveler: often a respectful address applied to European tourists.

> This gallant knight of the road lowered his spear, and called aloud '*Howadjis!*' H. M. FIELD *On the Desert* p. 252. [s. 1883.]

2. [H-] Pen-name of George William Curtis. [< Ar. *khawāja*, < Per. *khōja*, master.]

How'ard, I hau'ərd; 2 how'ard, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2. Bronson** (¹⁰/₁₂1842–⁸/₁₁1908), an American dramatist and journalist: *Shenandoah.* **3. Charles,** Lord Howard of Effingham (1536–¹⁴/₂₆1624), earl of Nottingham; Lord High Admiral; commanded the fleet against the Spanish Armada. **4. Sir Edward** (1477–⁴/₁₅1513), an English admiral who fell in battle with the French at Brest. **5. Sir Esme (William),** (⁹/₂₁1863–), An English diplomat; Ambassador to the United States, 1924– . **6. Frederic** (⁹/₂₅1748–¹⁹/₂₉1825), earl of Carlisle, an English statesman and poet. **7. George William Frederick** (¹/₇1802–¹⁵/₂₅1864), earl of Carlisle, an English statesman and writer; Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. **8. Henry,** see SURREY, EARL OF. **9. Henry** (¹/₂₁1769–¹⁰/₂₁1847), an English portrait and historical painter. **10. John** (⁸/₁₇1726–¹/₂₀1790), an English philanthropist and prison reformer. **11. John Eager** (⁴/₁₇1827–), an American Revolutionary officer; Governor of Virginia. **12. Oliver Otis** (⁸/₂1830–¹⁰/₂₆1909), an American general in the Civil War; miscellaneous writer. **13. Sir Robert** (1626–⁵/₁₅ 1693), an English poet and dramatist; brother-in-law of Dryden; *The Committee.* **14. Thomas,** see NORFOLK, DUKE OF (1). **15. Thomas,** see ARUNDEL, EARL OF. **16. Thomas,** see NORFOLK, DUKE OF (3). **17. Lord William** (²/₁₅1563–¹⁰/₂–1640), an English scholar and antiquarian, the "Belted Will" of Scott's *Lay of the Last Minstrel*, and "Bauld Will" of Border legend. **18. William,** see STAFFORD, VISCOUNT. **19.** A county in S. W. Arkansas; 611 sq. m.; county-seat, Nashville. **20.** A county in central Indiana; 295 sq. m.; county-seat, Kokomo. **21.** A county in N. E. Iowa; 460 sq. m.; county-seat, Cresco. **22.** A county in central Maryland; 240 sq. m.; county-seat, Ellicott. **23.** A county in central Missouri; 460 sq. m., county-seat, Fayette. **24.** A county in central Nebraska; 574 sq. m.; county-seat, St. Paul. **25.** A county in N. W. Texas; 888 sq. m.; county-seat, Big Spring. **26.** A city, county-seat of Erie county, Kan.

Howard City. A village in Montcalm county, Mich.

how'ard-ite, 1 hau'ərd-ait; 2 how'ard-it, *n.* A variety of aerolite. [< Edward *Howard.*] — **how"ard-it'ic,** *a.*

how-be'it, 1 hau-bi'it; 2 how-bē'it, *adv.* & *conj.* Be it as it may; albeit; notwithstanding; although: an adversative coordinating conjunction, sometimes becoming a conjunctive adverb. **how'bet.**

how'dah, I hau'də; 2 how'da, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A railed or canopied seat on the back of an elephant or camel.

Leading the array, three stately elephants marched, bearing the Woons in gilded *howdahs* under gold umbrellas. J. W. PALMER *Up and Down the Irrawaddi* p. 169. [R. a. c. 1859.]

how'den-ize, 1 hau'dn-aiz; 2 how'dn-īz, *v.* To furnish with the Howden system of air-draft, in which the waste heat resulting from combustion warms the air provided for the furnace.

how'die, 1 hau'di; 2 how'di, *n.* [Scot.] A midwife. **how'dy†.**

how'dy-do', 1 hau'di-dū'; 2 how'dy-dō', *interj.* [Colloq.] What is the state of your health: a colloquial form of *how do you do.*
— **how'dy** [So. U. S.].

How'dy-ho ye. Howdah and Trappings on the State Elephant of an Indian Prince.

how'dy-po'dy, *n.* An awkward or embarrassing predicament: a troublesome affair.

howe, *a.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Same as HOW, *a.*

Howe, I hau; 2 how, *n.* **1. Elias** (⁷/₉1819–¹⁰/₃1867), an American machinist; inventor of the sewing-machine. **2. John** (1630–⁹/₁₇1705), an English Puritan and nonconformist divine. **3. Julia** (*née* Ward) (⁵/₂₇1819–¹⁷/₁₇ 1910), an American author, slavery opponent, and promoter of woman suffrage, prison reform, and peace: *Battle Hymn of the Republic.* **4. Richard, Earl** (¹/₄1725–⁴/₁₇1799), an English admiral; commanded in the American war: defeated the French fleet off Brest, June 1, 1794. **5. Samuel Gridley** (¹/₁1801–¹/₁₆1876), an American physician and philanthropist; husband of Julia Ward Howe. **6. William, Viscount** (⁹/₁₃1729–⁷/₁₄1814), an English general; brother of Richard; commander-in-chief in North America, 1775–1778.

How'e-a, I hau'i-ə; 2 how'e-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of spineless palms, natives of Lord Howe Island, bearing pinnatisect leaves, flowers sunk in the spadix furrows, and olive-shaped fruits. There are only two species, both very popular for house decoration: *H. belmoreana*, the early palm, and *H. forsteriana*, the thatch-leaf palm. The genus is known commercially as *Kentia.*

how'el, I hau'el; 2 how'el. **I.** *n.* To level or make smooth with a trowel. **II.** *n.* A plane tool employed by coopers for smoothing the inside of casks.

how'ell, *n.* The upper stage in a porcelain-furnace.

How'ell, I hau'el; 2 how'el, *n.* **1.** A masculine proper name. **2. James** (1595–1666), an English writer: first historiographer royal. **3.** A county in S. Missouri; 907 sq. m.; county-seat, West Plains. **4.** A village in the county of Livingston county, Mich. **5.** A town in Vanderburg county, Ind.

How'ells, I hau'elz; 2 how'ĕlz. **William Dean** (¹/₁1837–⁹/₁₁ 1920). An American novelist, journalist, editor, poet, and critic; *The Rise of Silas Lapham.*

How'el the Good (–950). A king of Wales and legislator of the Welsh. **How'el Dha.**

how-ev'er, I hau-ev'er; 2 how-ĕv'er, *adv.* **1.** In whatever manner, way, or state; by whatever means; to whatever degree; as, *however* you may think or do.

> I know that every woman, *However* old, *however* ancient,
> But waited God's avenging hour.
> HARRISON ANDREWS *Autumn at the Capitol* st. 7.

2. [Prov. or Archaic.] In any way; at all hazards or events; at least. **how-e'er'† [Poet.].**

how-ev'er, *conj.* Notwithstanding; nevertheless; still; yet; tho. SYN.: see BUT; NORWITHSTANDING.

howff, *n.* [Scot.] A frequented place; resort; haunt. — **howff,** *vt.* [Scot.] To frequent a place.

how'ff, I hau'if; 2 how'ĭf, *a.* [Scot.] Foolish; loutish; stupid.

how'i, *n.* [Maori.] Same as HOUI.

how'ick, I hau'ik; 2 how'ĭk, *n.* A health-resort in Natal province, Union of South Africa, near Pietermaritzburg.

how'ish, *a.* Indisposed; slightly ill.

How'i-son, I hau'i-sən; 2 how'i-son, **Henry Lycurgus** (³/₁₅ 1837–¹/₂/₁914). An American rear-admiral; served in the Civil War; retired 1898.

How'itt, I hau'it; 2 how'ĭt, *n.* **1. Mary** (*née* Botham) (¹/₁1799–¹/₃0[1888), an English poet, translator, and miscellanist. **2. William** (¹²/₁₂1792–¹/₃1879), an English Quaker, poet, historian, and miscellaneous writer.

how'it-zer, I hau'it-sər; 2 how'ĭt-sər, *n.* A short light cannon for projecting shells at a low elevation, having a proportionally smaller diameter than the bore, and its trunnions in the middle. Compare MORTAR and OBUS.

> The *howitzer* was taken to pieces and carried by the men to its destination.
> U. S. GRANT *Personal Memoirs* vol. i. p. 158. [c. l. w. 1885.]

[< G. *haubitze*, < Boh. *haufnice*, howitzer.] **how'itzt.—howitzing howitzer,** a mountain-gun. See GUN.

howk, I hauk; 2 howk, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To dig; burrow.

howk'er, I hauk'ər; 2 howk'er, *n. Naut.* Same as HOOKER.

howl, I haul; 2 howl, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To utter in a loud, resonant wail. **2.** To condemn or suppress by a loud clamor: followed by *down*, *out*, or *away.*

Nobody can write him down, or none *howl* him down.
T. PARKER *World of Matter* vol. xvi, p. 223. [R. c. 1872.]

II. *i.* **1.** To cry like a dog or a wolf. **2.** To give a hollow cry of distress or grief; wail. **3.** To roar, as a tempest. [Imitative; cp. G. *heulen*, L. *ululo.*]
— **howling monkey,** same as HOWLER, 2.

howl, *n.* **1.** The cry of a wolf or of a dog in distress. **2.** Hence, any resonant and prolonged mournful cry or sound; a wail.

The Indians of the place expressed sympathy for their shipwreck by *howls*, and gave them food and shelter.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, p. 31. [L. n. & c. 1879.]

3. Same as CIPHER, 7.

howl'ed, *pp.* Howled.

howl'er, I haul'er; 2 howl'er, *n.* **1.** One who howls; specif., a keener. **2.** A tropical American mycetine monkey having the vocal organs very much enlarged and producing power of voice; as, the red *howler* (*Mycetes seniculus*); the straw *howler* or araguato (*M. ursinus*).


Howler (def. 2). 1/12

how'let, I hau'let; 2 how'lĕt, *n.* An owl; owlet; specif., in Great Britain, the barn-owl. [< F. *hulotte*, < L. *ulula*, owl (imitative).]

How'ley, I hau'li; 2 how'ly, **William** (⁹/₁₁ 1776–¹/₁/1848). An English prelate; archbishop of Canterbury.

howl'ing, I haul'iṅ; 2 howl'iṅg, *pa.* **1.** Wild and dismal, as if filled with wild beasts; as, a *howling* wilderness. [Slang.] Extreme; pronounced; as, a *howling* swell. — **howl'ing-ly,** *adv.*

You cannot convince that man that he wouldn't . . . have been a *howling* success.
New-York Tribune Feb. 29, 1892, p. 7, col. 2.

howl'ite, I haul'ait; 2 how'lit, *n. Mineral.* A compact, crystalline, chalky, white silicoborocalcite ($H_5Ca_2B_5SiO_{14}$).

howm, I haum; 2 howm, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To lounge; hawm.

howm, *n.* [Scot.] A low, warm or flat.

how'o', I hŏ'wō; 2 hŏ'wō', *n.* [Jap.] A fabulous bird used as the imperial Japanese emblem; the Chinese phenix. Compare FUNG-HWANG.

how'qua, I hau'kwa; 2 how'kwa, *n.* A tea of very fine quality. [Said to be < *Howgua*, a Chinese tea-merchant.]

How'rah, I hau'rə; 2 how'rä, *n.* A town, suburb of Calcutta, India, from which it is separated by the Hugli river.

how'ry, I hau'ri; 2 how'ry, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Filthy; dirty.

how'-se'er, I hau'-se-ər'; 2 how'-sē-ĕr', *adv.* **1.** In what manner, or by what means, soever; to whatever extent or degree; however. **2.** Nevertheless; altho; notwithstanding. **how'so†; how'so-e'er†** [Poet.].

how'som-e'er, I hau'səm-ev'er; 2 how'som-ĕv'er, *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] However. — **how'som-ever†.**

How'son, I hau'sən; 2 how'son, **John Saul** (⁴/₂1816–¹⁹/₁₄ 1885). An English divine and author; dean of Chester.

howth, I hauth; 2 howth, *n.* A peninsular stretch of land to the north of Dublin bay, Ireland. — **Hill of Howth,** the modern name of Ben Edar, a hill overlooking Dublin Bay.

how"-were'-it†, *adv.* However; howbeit.

how't, I hau't; To hamstring. **how't.**

How'ton, I hau'tən; 2 how'tŏn, *n.* A district in the N. E. part of London, in the borough of Shoreditch.

hoy, I hoi; 2 hŏi, *n.* **I.** *i.* [Scot.] To incite; chase. **II.** *n.* An exclamation.

hoy², *n.* **1.** A barge used to convey bulky cargo to ships in port. **2.** In the naval service boys known as **another hoy, gun-hoy, powder-hoy, provision-hoy,** from the purposes which they serve.

3. A single-masted heavy coasting-vessel or tender of obsolete type. < Fl. *hui*, hoy.]

hoy³, *n. Cookery.* A rich boiled pudding, highly esteemed by people of Latin countries. [Scotland; length, 13 m.

Hoy, I hoi, *n.* An island in the S. W. part of the Orkney Islands.

hoy, *interj.* Ho; hallo: a cry to attract attention. Compare AHOY. [< D. *hui*, come!]

Hoy'a, I hoi'ə; 2 hŏy'a, *n. Bot.* A notable genus of tropical climbing shrubs of the family *Asclepiadaceæ*, the honey-plants, with opposite fleshy leaves and umbels of showy flowers, for which they are cultivated in greenhouses. *H. carnosa* is the wax-plant. **Hoy'as** (*Pron. Eng.* Englishman).

hoy'den, *n.* Same as HOIDEN.— **Miss Hoyden,** in Sheridan's *A Trip to Scarborough*, the daughter of Sir Tunbelly Clumsy, a wayward and romantic young woman, who, betrothed to Lord Foppington, marries his brother. Sheridan's play was based on Sir John Vanbrugh's comedy, *The Relapse, or Virtue in Danger*, first played at Drury Lane Theater, London, in 1697.

Hoy'lake and West Kir'by. An urban district in Cheshire, **Hoy'land,** I hoi'land, **Nether.** An urban districts in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

hoy'le†, *n. Archery.* A short moving mark, in roving.

Hoyle, I hoil; 2 hŏyl, *n.* **1. Edmund** (1672–⁹/₂₂1769), an English writer on whist and other card-games. **2.** A book of rules and instructions for card-games; more especially, such a book edited by Edmund Hoyle.— **according to Hoyle.** (a) Following out the rules laid down in Hoyle. [Colloq.] Adhering strictly to rule in any game; keeping the recognized laws in any sport or enterprise.

hoy'man, I hoi'mən; 2 hŏy'man, *n.* One who navigates a hoy.

Ho'ya-l, I hŏ'yə-l; 2 hŏ'ya-l, *n.* Same as HOYA.

H. P., h. p., H. E., hr., abbr. See ABBREVIATION.

h. r., *abbr.* High resistance.

Hrabanus, n. Same as RABANUS MAGNENTIUS MAURUS.

Hræs"t-el'ger, I hrēs"t-el'gər; 2 hræs"t-ĕl'gər, *n. Norse Myth.* A giant clad in eagle's plumage, who inhabits the northern extremity of the heavens, and produces winds and devastating storms whenever he spreads and beats his wings in flight. [Ice., the corpse-swallower.] **Hræs"y-el'gr‡.**

Hra'ni-c, I hrā'ni-sē; 2 hrā'nyi-cē, *n.* Same as WENDS.— **Hranician.**

Hreid'mar, I hrēd'mär; 2 hrēd'mär, *n. Norse Myth.* A peasant or farmer, father of Fafner and Regin, skilled in necromancy, who compelled the three gods to pay as a ransom for killing Otter gold enough to cover an otter-skin, in which the latter was disguised. Hreidmar was slain while asleep by Fafner. **hrēdhmarr.**

Hrim'faxi, I hrim'faks-ə; 2 hrim'fäks-e, *n. Norse Myth.* The horse of Night, from whose bit there fails every morning foam that congeals on earth into dew. [Ice., Rime-mane.] **Hrim'fax‡.**

Hrim'thur"sar, I hrim'thŭr"sər; 2 hrim'thûr"sär, *n. pl. Norse Myth.* The rime- or frost-giants, dwelling under one of the roots of Yggdrasil.

Hring'horn, I hriṅ'hôrn; 2 hriṅg'hôrn, *n. Norse Myth.* Balder's ship, the largest of all vessels, upon which Balder was burned on his funeral-pile. In its launching for this ceremony, fire leaped from the rollers on which the ship rested, and the whole earth shook. **Hring'hor'n‡.** (peace).

H. R. I. P., *abbr.* [L.] *Hic requiescat in pace* (here rests in

Hrolf, I hrōlf; 2 hrōlf, *n.* Same as ROLLO, 2.

Hros'wi-tha, 1 hrots'vi-tə; 2 hrots'vi-tä, *n.* (932?–1002?.) A nun or abbess of Gandersheim; a German poet who wrote in Latin.

Hrothʹgar, 1 hrəthʹgär, *n.* A legendary king of the Danes, delivered by Beowulf from the monster Grendel. Compare BEOWULF.

Hrung'ner, 1 hrunʹnər; 2 hrûngʹner, *n. Norse Myth.* A giant whose forehead was "harder than any kettle," and whose heart was a sharp, three-cornered stone. He fought against the gods and was slain by Thor. **Hrungʹnir.**

Hrym, 1 hrim; 2 hrȳm, *n. Norse Myth.* The leader of the Frost-giants in the battle against the Æsir at Ragnarök.

H section. a piece of metal, generally steel, having a section like the letter H, with very wide flanges: usually made by rolling, but sometimes cast.

Hsi'a, 1 shi'ə; 2 shĭʹä, *n.* The Golden Age of Chinese history, civilization, and prosperity (2205–1818 B. C.) under the Hsia dynasty, which included the descendants of Ta Yu (the Chinese King Alfred) and other more or less legendary heroes whose deeds are related by Confucius in his *Shoo-King* or Book of History.

The term *Hsia* is derived from a small territory in the modern province of Honan, China, and is not to be taken as meaning "Summer" when applied with reference to that dynasty. W. P. CREEL, Secretary of Chinese Legation, Washington, in *Letter to Standard Dict.* Dec. 31, '10.

hsi'en, 1 shi'en; 2 shĭʹen, *n.* [China.] A sub-prefecture of Chinese provincial administration, governed by a *Che Hsien* or district magistrate. [ected by a wire.

H sight. The rear sight of a gun formed by two pins con-

h.s.h., *abbr.* Handkerchief. **hd, sk. f.**

Hsun'-chʻuan, 1 sun'-chʻuan'; 2 sûnʹ-chʻwänʹ, *n.* A walled town in Kwangsi province, China.

h'tee, 1 htē, *n.* [Burma.] The bell-shaped, gilded iron canopy which covers a pagoda in Burma is crowned.

H. T. L., *abbr.* High-tide level.

hua'ca, 1 wäʹkə or hwäʹ-; 2 wäʹcä or hwäʹ-, *n.* [S. Am.] 1. The name of the architecture spirit which the Peruvian Indians considered to be dispersed throughout the habitable world; also, any material object into which a spirit was believed to enter. 2. A prehistoric Peruvian tomb or temple, usually truncated or pyramidal in form. **hua'cal'.**

hua'co, 1 wäʹko; 2 wäʹco, *n.* Pottery or other native antiquities in Peru, Chile, Bolivia, and Colombia. [Quichua.]

Hua-ʻhoʻ, 1 hwä-hôʻ; 2 hwä-hôʻ, *n.* A river in China; length, 400 m. to Hungtse Lake.

hua-jil'lo, 1 wə-hil'yo; 2 wä-hilʹyo, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A shrub (*Cæsalpinia*) of the family *Mimosaceæ*, growing in Mexico and southwestern Texas.

Huʻa-la-laiʻ, 1 hüʻə-lə-liʻ; 2 hüʻä-lä-liʻ, *n.* A peak on Hawaii Island, an extinct volcano, 8,275 ft. high.

hual-la'ga, 1 wol-yäʹgə, 2 wäl-yäʹgä, *n.* A river in Peru; length, 500 m. to the Amazon.

hua-ma'ga, *n.* See MAJAGUA, 2.

Hua-mantʻla, 1 wə-mänʹtlə; 2 wä-mänʹtlä, *n.* A town in Tlaxcala state, Mexico, near Puebla; scene of Mexican defeat by the United States, Oct. 9, 1847.

hua-nay'co, 1 wə-niʹko; 2 wä-niʹco, *n.* A guanaco. **hua-na'cat.**

Huanʺca-ve-lʹica, 1 wäŋʹkə-vəʹlïkə; 2 wäŋʹcä-veʹlïcä, *n.* 1. A mining department in Peru; 9,254 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

Huan-chu'an, 1 wən-chüʹən; 2 wän-chüʹän, *n.* A mining town and district in Potosí, Bolivia; elevation, 13,451 ft.

huan'ta-jay'ite, 1 wənʹtə-ha-ïtʹ; 2 wänʹtə-hə-ïtʹ, *n. Mineral.* An argentiferous variety of hauhi, $(Ag_2Na)Cl$, that crystallizes in the isometric system. [< *Huantajaya*, Chile.]

Hua'nu-co, 1 wə-nüʹkō; 2 wäʹnu-cō, *n.* 1. A department in Peru; 14,627 sq. m. 2. Its capital.—**Hua'nu-co bark,** see table of BARKS.

Hua-quiʹ, *n.* Same as YAQUI.

hua-ra'cho, 1 hwə-räʹchō; 2 hwä-räʹcho, *n.* [HUA-RA'CHOS, 1 -chōz; 2 -chos, *pl.*] [Sp. Am.] A sandal in common wear among the West-Indians; generally in the plural.

hua-ra'z, 1 wə-räsʹ; 2 wä-räsʹ, *n.* The capital of Ancachs department, Peru, South America.

Hua'rí, 1 wäʹrï; 2 wäʹri, *n.* A town in Ancachs department, Peru, South America.

Huarʹte, 1 wärʹtə; 2 wärʹte, **Juan de Dios** (1532?–1592?). A Spanish physician and philosopher; *Trial of Wits.*

Huas-car', 1 wəs-kärʹ; 2 wäs-cärʹ, *n.* An inca of Peru (1495–1532), who was dethroned and put to death by his brother Atahualpa.

Huas"ca-ranʹ, 1 wəsʺkä-räŋʹ; 2 wäsʺcä-räŋʹ, *n.* A mountain in the Andes mountains, Ancachs department, Peru; 22,045 ft. high. Also *Huasʹcaʹran.*

huas'co-lite, 1 wäsʹko-lïtʹ; 2 wäsʹco-lïtʹ, *n. Mineral.* A variety of galena in which part of the lead is replaced by zinc. [< *Huasco*, Chile, + *-lite*, < stem, Mexico.

Hua-tusʹco, 1 wə-tüsʹko; 2 wä-tusʹco, *n.* A town in Vera

Hua-tuʹso, 1 wə-tüʹsō; 2 wä-tüʹso, *n.* One of a tribe of Central-American Indians. See AMERICAN.

Hua-tuʹlsa, 1 wə-tüʹlsə; 2 wä-tüʹlsä, *n.* A town in Oaxaca state, Mexico.

Huax'tec-an, 1 wäsʹtek-ən; 2 wäsʹtĕc-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Indians of the northern Mayan stock or their language.—**Huax'tec,** *n.*

Huay'na Po'to-siʹ, 1 wïʹnə pōʹto-siʹ; 2 wïʹnä pōʹto-siʹ. A peak in the Andes mountains, Puno department, Bolivia; 20,500 ft. high. **Huaʹna Poʹto-siʹ.**

Huay'na Pu-ti'na, 1 pü-tïʹnə; 2 pu-tïʹnä. Same as OMATE.

Huaʹna Pu-tiʹna.

hub, 1 hub; 2 hŭb, *n.* 1. The central part of a wheel, from which the spokes radiate or into which the axle is inserted; nave. 2. Hence, humorously, anything central in position or importance. 3. A wooden piece for blocking a wheel. 4. *pl.* Short, thick nails with flat heads, pitched; hob. 5. In plumbing, a short pipe with bell ends for coupling pipes; double female. 6. A steel punch with which to make a die for striking coins or other articles. 7. A billiard ball. [U. S.] A projecting obstruction. See HUBBLE, 1. 9. [Prov. Eng.] (1) A small haystack. (2) A sod dug from a peat-bog. (3) The hilt of a weapon. **10.** That part of a lock through which the bushed spindle passes. [U. S.] Pop., HUMP.]

—hub'-band", *n.* A metal ring or band placed around the end of a wooden hub.—**hub-brake,** *n. Mech.* An expanding or contracting brake applied to the hub of a wheel.—**hub-deep,** *a.* Sunk to the hub, as a wagon.—**hub-plank,** *n.* A guard-plank running horizontally along the truss of a bridge at the height of a wagon-wheel hub.—**the Hub,** the city of Boston, as: an expression of the American in contemplation.

Boston State-House is *the hub* of the solar system. You can't get any further out of a Boston man if you had the tire of all creation straightened out for a rim. HOLMES *Autocrat* p. 143. [o & co. 1871.]

—up to the hub, very deeply; inextricably involved.

Hub'bard', 1 hubʹərd; 2 hŭbʹärd, *n.* A winter variety of squash. See SQUASH.

Hub'bard, *n.* **1. Mother,** see MOTHER HUBBARD. **2. Elbert** (⁸/₁₁1859–⁵/₁₁1915), an American author; editor; founder of the *Roycroft Press*; *The Philistine;* drowned in the "Lusitania." **3. William** (1621–¹/₁₁1704), an American clergyman born in England. **4.** A county in central Minnesota; 547 sq. m.; county-seat, Park Rapids. **5.** A township and village in Trumbull county, O. **6.** A city in Hill county, Tex. [In Worcester county, Mass.

Hub'bards-ton, 1 hubʹərdz-tən; 2 hŭbʹärdz-tən, *n.* A town

Hub'bard-ton, 1 hubʹərd-tən; 2 hŭbʹärd-tən, *n.* A township and village in Rutland county, Vt.; scene of a battle in the Revolutionary war, July 7, 1777.

Hub'bite, 1 hubʹïtʹ; 2 hŭbʹït, *n.* [Humorous.] A Bostonian.

hub'bles, 1 hubʹlz; 2 hŭbʹlz, *n.* [U. S.] A small protuberance or lump, as in a road. 2. [North. Eng. & Scot.] A confusion; an uproar; tumult. [Dim. of HUB.] — **hub'ble-show'er,** *n.* [U. S.] Uproar; confusion. **hub'ble shub'ble,** — **hub'bly,** *a.* Full of bubbles; rough.

hub'ble-bub'ble, 1 hubʹl-bubʹl; 2 hŭbʹl-bŭbʹl, *n.* **1.** A continuous bubbling or gurgling sound. **2.** A hookah or water-pipe; especially, the common East-Indian hookah, in which the receptacle for the water is a cocoanut-shell. [< BUBBLE.]

hub'bub, 1 hubʹub; 2 hŭbʹŭb, *n.* **1.** A confused noise, as of many voices intermingled; uproar. **2.** Noisy disorder; tumult; confusion. [Cp. WHOOP.]

hub'by, 1 hubʹi; 2 hŭbʹy, *a.* [U. S.] Full of hubs or unevenness, as a road.

hubʹby, *n.* [Colloq.] Husband: a term of endearment.

Hu'ber, 1 hüʹbər; 2 hüʹber, *n.* **1. François** (⁷/₁₇50–¹²/₃1 1831), a Swiss naturalist; writer on bees; became blind in youth. **2. Johann** (⁶/₁₁1721–1780), a Swiss artist; friend of Voltaire. **3. Johann Jakob** (⁹/₁₁1707–⁷/₁₁1778), a Swiss anatomist. **4. Johann Nepomuk** (⁹/₁₁1830–⁵/₁₁1879), a German divine; "Old Catholic" leader. **5. Johann Rudolf** (1668–²/₃ 1748), a Swiss painter; "The Swiss Tintoretto." **6. Ludwig** or **Louis Ferdinand** (⁹/₁₁1764–²⁵/₃1804), a German dramatist and translator; husband of **T. Maria** (⁷/₁₁1695–¹¹/₁₁1758), a Swiss Protestant theological writer. **8. Therese** (⁷/₁₁1764–⁶/₁₁1829), a German novelist; wife of Ludwig. **9. Victor Aimé** (⁷/₁₁1800–⁷/₁₁1869), a German historian, critic, and professor at Berlin.

Hu'bert, 1 hüʹbərt; 2 hüʹbert, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Hub'hardt.** Dan. Sw. **Hu-ber'tus,** 1 hü-berʹtus, 2 hü-berʹtŭs. **Hu-berʹtus.** Ger. **Hu-bertʹ,** 2 hü-berʹt; **Hu-bertʹus,** 2 hü-berʹtŭs; **Hu-berʹt,** 1 üʹber, 2 üʹber; G. **Hu'bert,** 1 hüʹbert, 2 hüʹbert; It. **Uʹber-to,** 1 üʹber-to, 2 üʹber-to; Fr. Sp. **Huʹber'to,** 1 üʹber-, 2 üʹber-tō. **2. de Burgh,** see BURGH. **3. Saint** (656?–³/₁₁727), a bishop of Maastricht and Liège; the patron of hunters; said to have been converted to asceticism by the chase of a stag. Good Friday he saw the vision of a deer with a golden cross between its antlers. November 3 is dedicated to him. [Teut., mind-bright.]

Hu'berts-burg, 1 hüʹberts-burgʹ; 2 hüʹberts-burʹg, *n.* A village and castle near Saxony, Germany, where the peace treaty, ending the Seven Years' war, was signed, Feb. 15, 1763. **Hu-berʹtus-burgʹ.**

Hubʹli, 1 hubʹlïʹ; 2 hŭbʹlï, *n.* A town in Dharwar district, S. Bombay, British India.

Hübʹner, 1 hübʹnər; 2 hübʹner, *n.* **1. Karl William** (⁹/₁₁ 1814–⁹/₁₁1879), a German painter. **2. Rudolf Julius Benno** (⁵/₃1806–¹¹/₁1882), a German historical and religious painter and director of the Dresden royal gallery.

hüb'ner-ite, 1 hüʹnər-ïtʹ; 2 hüʹner-ït, *n. Mineral.* An adamantine manganese tungstate ($MnWO_4$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system and isomorphous with wolframite. [< *Hübner*, German chemist.]

Hu-brech'tʻd-dæ, 1 hüʹbrek-tʻd-diʹ; 2 hûʹbrĕkʻt-dē, *n. pl.* A family of nemertean worms of the order *Protonemertini*, without a dorsal vessel, and with deep intestinal pouches.

Hu-brechʻtʻd-æ, *n. pl.* (c. g.) [< *Hubrecht*, surname.] — **hubrechʻtid,** *a.* & *n.*

hu-bris'tic, 1 hu-brisʹtïk; 2 hû-brisʹtïc, *a.* [RARE.] Insolent or impudent; contemptuous. [< *hybristikos*, id.; *hybris*.]

Hubʹshee, 1 hübʹshïʹ; 2 hubʹshē, *n.* [An Ethiopian; blackmoor; Abyssinian. 2. [In.] A Himalayan pony with short curly hair. [Hind. *Hobshi.*]

Huc, 1 hük; 2 tē, **Evariste Régis** (⁵/₁₁1813–²/₃1860). A French abbé and missionary traveler in central Asia.

huc'-ton', 1 hükʹ-tôŋʹ; 2 hücʹ-tōnʹ, *n.* A cotton cloth made for the African trade.

Hu"chard's' dis-easeʻ, A disease affecting the vasomotor nerves, characterized by excessive arterial tension, causing arteriosclerosis.

hu'cho, 1 hüʹko; 2 huʹco, *n.* A Danubian salmonoid fish (*Hucho hucho*). [< G. *huch*, trout.] **huch; huck'.**

Hu'chow-fu', 1 hüʹchouʹfuʹ; 2 hüʹchowʹfûʹ, a city in N. Chekiang province, China; the last stand of the Taipings in 1864.

Huch'ten-burg, 1 hunʹtən-bərgʹ; 2 hunʹtən-burgʹ, **Jan Van** (1646–1733). A Dutch painter of battle scenes, and engraver.

Hugh'ten-bergʹ.

huck, *vt.* To haggle in trading. **huck'er't.**

huck, 1 hukʹ; 2 hŭk, *n.* [Dial.] Hook.

huckʹ, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The hip.

huck'a-back, 1 hukʹə-bakʹ; 2 hŭkʹä-bäk, *n.* A coarse, rough, diaper cloth, used especially for towels: frequently abbreviated to *huck.* [< LG. *kukebak*, pickaback, < *kuken*, crouch, + *bak*, back.]

huck'ber'ry, 1 hukʹberʹïʹ; 2 hŭkʹberʹy, *n.* [U. S.] The huckleberry.

huck'er-yʻt, *n.* Huckstering.

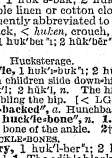
huck'le-bucʹkle, 1 hukʹə-bukʹl; 2 hŭkʹä-bŭkʹl, *n.* [Scot.] A round and spherical stone; a stone full-squaining.

huck'le, 1 hukʹl; 2 hŭkʹl, *n.* The hip; also, a hump or projection resembling the hip. [< LG. *kuken*, crouch.

—huckle-backed, *a.* Hump-backed; round-shouldered.

huckʹled;— huckʹle-bone", *n.* 1. [RARE.] The astragalus or uppermost bone of the ankle. **2ʹt.** The hip-bone. **3.** *pl.* Same as KNUCKLE-BONES.

huck'le-berʺry, 1 hukʹl-berʺïʹ; 2 hŭkʹl-berʺy, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -ïzʹ; 2 -ïsʹ, *pl.*] **1.** The edible black or dark-blue berry of any species of *Gaylussacia*, of the family *Vaccinaceæ*, or more correctly, the blueberry or fruit of several species of the genus *Vaccinium*. The common black or high-bush huckleberry is the fruit of *G. resinosa* of the eastern U. S.; the blue tanglefruit or dangleberry, of *G. frondosa*. **2.** The shrub producing the berry. [Cor. of BURTLEBERRY.] — **bear's huckʹle-berʺry,** n. Same as BUCKBERRY.—**blue h.,** a low stiff shrub (*Vaccinium vacillans*) with yellowish branches, pale leaves, and sweet berries; common in the eastern United States.—**box-h.,** *n.* A small shrub (*Gaylussacia brachycera*) found in the middle Atlantic States; light-blue berries succeed the flowers, which are few and racemose.—**he-h.,** n. Same as IRONWOOD, 1 (c).—**H. Finn,** in Mark Twain's


Huckleberry.

novel of the same name, the hero, an adventurous, sharp-witted boy, who resents the discipline of civilization, and, with his friend Tom Sawyer, becomes the hero of many stirring incidents connected with the slavery troubles before the war.—**sqnaw-h.,** n. The deerberry (*Vaccinium stamineum*).—**tree-h.,** *n.* Same as SARALBERRY.

huck'smuck", 1 hukʹ-mukʺ; 2 hŭkʹ-mŭkʺ, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A dwarf. **2.** The willow-wagtail (*Phyllioscopus trochilus*). **3.** A humbug. **4.** A stralker used in herring.

Huck'nall Tor'kard, 1 hukʹnal tôrʹkərd; 2 hŭkʹnal tôrʹkard. An urban district and town in Nottinghamshire, England, in the church of which Byron was married, in 1824.

Huck'nall-un'der-Hu'thwaite, 1 -hüʹthwētʹ; 2 -hüʹthwāt, *n.* An urban district and town in Nottinghamshire, England; coal-mining center.

huck'ster, 1 hukʹstər; 2 hŭkʹster, *v.* **I.** *i.* [Rare.] To put up for sale. **II.** *t.* To deal in small articles, or in a small way; hence, to higgle.

Of England . . . all the mercantil dynasties end in the *huckstering* rule of some thirty unknown and anonymous jobbers!

DISRAELI *Sybil* bk. i. p. 35. [n. w. & s. 1862.]

huck'ster, *n.* **1.** One who retails small wares, provisions, or the like; a pedler; hawker; especially, one who raises and sells garden products; a market-gardener.

To hawk goods about was the privilege of men who were then called hawkers, and of women who became hawkesses, terms which our *huckster*.

SCHMIDT DE VERE *Studies in English* p. 152. [c. 1867.]

2. A mean, venal fellow; one who bargains away or makes merchandise of something; a petty jobber or trickster.

He . . . was now denounced as a traitor, a pope, a tyrant, a venal *huckster* of his country's liberties. MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. ii. p. 192. [n. 1874.]

3. [Local, U. S.] A wholesale fish-merchant. [< MD. *heukster*, < *hucken*, crouch.] **huck'ster-er;— huck'stress, huck'ster-ess,** *n.* A female huckster or pedler.

huck'sterd, *pp.* Huckstered. S. S.

Hucʹca, 1 hukʹkə; 2 hŭcʹcä, *n. Bth.* (Douai).

hud, 1 hud; 2 hŭd. [Dial., Eng.] **I.** *vt.* To shell; husk. **II.** *n.* A hull; shell; pod.

Hudd, *n.* A prophet who rebuked Shedad, king of the Adites, for his pride, but was unheeded. See SHEDAD.

hud'der-in, 1 hudʹər-in; 2 hŭdʹer-in, *a.* [Scot.] Flabby; slovenly.

Hud'ders-field, 1 hudʹərz-fïldʹ; 2 hŭdʹerz-fēld, *n.* A manufacturing town and borough in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England; a cloth center.

hud'dle, 1 hudʹl; 2 hŭdʹl. [Prov. Eng. HEUD'DLED; HUD'DLING.] **I. hudʹl,** *v.* **i.** 1. To crowd or throw together in disorder; collect or mingle closely; as, to *huddle* sheep in a pen.

In the fall of the year . . . they [the whalers] *huddle* their ships together as closely as possible.

SCHWATKA *Children of the Cold* p. 209. [cas. co. 1886.]

2. To make or do in haste and confusion; put in place hurriedly: hurry: commonly with *up*; as, to *huddle* one's clothes on; to *huddle* one's work; to *huddle* on one's clothes. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To embrace. **4†.** To hush.

II. *t.* **1.** To press or crowd promiscuously or confusedly; collect in a disordered mass or assemblage; crowd; as, the passengers *huddled* together in terror. **2†.** In Cambridge University, England, to observe some requirement of study in a careless way, so as to take a desired degree. [< AS. *hýdan*, hide, + *-elian*, freq. suffix.] **—huddler,** *n. Steam-engin.* A receptacle in the form of a ring under the neck of a safety-valve in which the steam gathers.

—hud'dling-ly, *adv.*

hud'dle, *n.* **1.** A confused crowd or collection; a number of persons or things crowded together in disorder.

First came a guard of soldiers, then a little *huddle* of men of all sorts of colors and quarters.

C. D. WARNER *In the Levant* p. 145. [h. m. & co. 1882.]

2. [Nantucket, U. S.] A party given at a house. **3.** A winning throw at shovelboard. **4†.** An aged, infirm person. **hud'dle-stuff'dom.** St. P. Prov. Eng. **5†.** A miser.—**huddle upon huddle,** in a heap or confusion.

—hud'dle-ment, *n.*

hud'dler, 1 hudʹlər; 2 hŭdʹler, *n.* One who huddles or confuses things together.

hud'dock, 1 hudʹək; 2 hŭdʹok, *n.* [Local, Eng.] **1.** A cozy corner. **2.** The cabin of a barge. **3.** In the Tyne District.

hud-dup', 1 hudʹupʹ; 2 hŭd-ûpʹ, *interj.* [Local, U. S.] Get up; go along: said to a horse.

hudge, 1 hujʹ; 2 hŭdʒ, *n. Mining.* An iron holding-chisel.

Hu'di-bras, 1 hüʹdï-brasʹ; 2 hüʹdï-brăsʹ, *n.* **1.** In Butler's *Hudibras*, the hero, a justice who desires to reform abuses: identified as either Sir Samuel Luke, Butler's patron, or Sir Henry Roscwell of Ford Abbey, Devonshire. **2.** The poem itself, a satire on certain blue-laws repressing public amusements passed under the Commonwealth in England. [< Sir *Hugh de Bras*, one of the Knights of the Round Table.]

Hu'di-bras'tic, 1 hüʹdï-bras'tïk; 2 hüʹdï-brăsʹtïc. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to or in the style of Samuel Butler's poem *Hudibras*; burlesque-heroic; comically satirical. **II.** *n.* A line or stanza in the style of *Hudibras*.

Hud'son, 1 hudʹsən; 2 hŭdʹson, *n.* **1. Frederic** (1819–¹⁰/₁₂1875), an American journalist. **2. George** (³/₁1800–²⁰/₁₂ 1871), an English traveler and speculator; "railway king"; member of Parliament for Sunderland, 1845–1859. **3. Henry,** or in Dutch **Hendrik** (1575–1611), an English navigator, in the service of Dutch merchants; in the "Half Moon" of Amsterdam rediscovered the Hudson river in 1609, and, seeking to reach China, discovered Hudson Bay in 1611, where his crew, frightened at the ice and cold, mutinied and set him adrift in an open boat, together with his son and eight invalid sailors; the party was never afterward heard of. **4. Henry Norman** (⁵/₁₁1814–¹/₁1886), an American Shakespearian scholar; Protestant episcopal clergyman; chaplain United States army, 1862–1865, and editor. **5. Thomas** (1701–⁹/₁1770), an English portrait-painter and teacher of Joshua Reynolds. **6. Bay,** an inland sea in N. Canada; 850 by 600 m. **7. H. Bay Territory,** same as NORTHWEST TERRITORIES. **8. H. river,** a river in E. New York State; length, 350 m. to New York Bay; opposite New York city it is called North River. **9. H. Strait,** a strait between Hudson Bay and the N. Atlantic ocean; length, 450 m. **10.** A county in N. E. New Jersey: 43 sq. m.; county-seat, Jersey City. **11.** A manufacturing city, county-seat of Columbia county, N. Y. **12.** A town in Middlesex county, Mass. **13.** A city, county-seat of St. Croix county, Wis. **14.** A township and city, Lenawee county, Mich. **15.** A town in Hillsboro county, N. H. **16.** *Geol.* The Cincinnatian series.—**Hudson seal,** muskrat fur dyed to imitate seal.—**H. tunnels,** a system of tunnels connecting Manhattan Island with New Jersey; begun Nov., 1874; opened Feb. 25, 1908.

Hud-so'nl-a, 1 hud-soʹnï-ə; 2 hŭd-sōʹnï-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of low, branched, cistaceous shrubs, with imbricated leaves and yellow flowers, of eastern North America. [< WM. *Hudson*, Eng. botanist.]

Hud-so'nī-an. 1 hud-so'm-on; 2 hûd-so'nī-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named from Hudson Bay or Hudson river, or Henry Hudson, their discoverer; as, the *Hudsonian* godwit.

hue¹, 1 hiû; 2 hû, *n.* **1.** The particular shade of a color; that in which one color or shade differs from another; color; tint. **2.** [Rare.] A permanent color, especially one which one or more of the primary colors is predominant. Compare COLOR.

By mixing colours with colours, he [the artist] produces compound colours, or *hues*.
T. W. SALTER *Field's Chromatography* ch. 3, p. 27. [WIN.]

3†. Appearance; form. **4.** An apparition; a fantasm. [< *A.-S. hiw*, form.] Syn.: see COLOR.

hue², *n.* A vociferous cry; shouting; clamor. [< OF. *hu* (F. *hué*), cry.] — **hue and cry.** 1. A great stir and clamor about any matter; general alarm or outcry.

He came back to the neighborhood after he thought the *hue and cry* was over. CHAS. KING *Two Soldiers* p. 120. [L. 1892.]

2. The common-law process of pursuing felons with shout and cry, "with horn and voice, with hue and cry, with footmen," from town to town until the felon is taken, or at least pursued to the seaside. The *hue and cry* might be raised by a peace officer or by a private person who knew of the felony. To quicken activity in pursuit, the hundred or district was held responsible in damages if felony should be committed therein and the felon escape. This species of arrest remains in the modern outcry of "Stop thief" attended with immediate pursuit. The name has been given to a secret paper published for the information of the Irish constabulary.

Hu'ē, 1 wē've; 2 wē'vē, *n.* A fortified city, capital of annam province, French Indo-China. [tion, 5,027 ft.

Hue-e'co Pass, 1 hû-e'ko; 2 hu-e'co. A pass in Texas; elevation, 4,692 ft.

huel, 1 hûl'el; 2 hûl, *n.* Same as HUELE, used chiefly in composition; as, golden-*huel*; rich-*huel*.

hu'el, 1 hû'el; 2 hû'ĕl, *n.* Same as WHEAT.

hue'less, 1 hû'les; 2 hû'les, *a.* Without hue.

Huel'gas, 1 wel'gas; 2 wĕl'gas, *n.* A royal monastery near Burgos, Spain, founded 1180. Its abbesses until 1873 acted as bishops in matters of ecclesiastical jurisdiction affecting the monastery.

Huel'va, 1 wel've; 2 wĕl'vă, *n.* **1.** A province in Andalusia, Spain; 3,313 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; a seaport.

huemal, *n.* Same as HUMAL.

Hue'ne-feld, 1 hû'ne-feld; 2 hû'ne-fĕld, **Gunther von** (1802–?/1929), a German bucker-passenger on the German air-plane *Bremen*, in flight across the West transatlantic flight, April 12–13, 1928. See GREENLY.

Huep'pe, 1 hûp's; 2 hûp'e, **Ferdinand** (1852–). A German investigator in bacteriology.

hu'er, 1 hû'er; 2 hû'er, *n.* One who raises an alarm or outcry; specif., one who signals or guides fishing-boats; a bather.

Huer'cal-O-ve'ra, 1 wer'kal-o-vē'ra; 2 wĕr'kăl-o-vē'ră, *n.* A town in Almeria province, Spain, 3,000.

Huer'fa-no, 1 wer'fa-nō; 2 wĕr'fa-nō, *n.* **1.** A river in Colorado; length, 100 m. to the Arkansas river. **2.** A county in San Miguel county, Colorado; 1,000 inhabitants.

Huer'ta, 1 wer'te; 2 wĕr'tă, *n.* **1. Victoriano** (½/₂1854–1/₂1916), a Mexican general; overthrew Madero; provisional president, Feb. 18, 1913–July 15, 1914. **2. Nicasio Antonio Garcia de la** (?/1734–?/1787), a Spanish poet and critic.

huer'unt, 1 her'ənt; 2 hĕr'unt, *n.* [Scot.] The heron.

Hues'ca, 1 wes'ka; 2 wes'că, *n.* **1.** A province in Aragon, Spain; 5,848 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; seat of a university whose vault contains the **Bell of Huesca,** a bell-shaped mound said to have been filled with the heads of insurgent nobles who were executed by King Ramiro II.

Hu'et, 1 û'ĕt; 2 û'ĕt, **1. François** (½/₂1814–?/1869), a French philosopher and writer on Neo-Catholic Church. **2. Paul** (1804–?/1869), a French landscape-painter. **3. Pierre Daniel** (?/a1630–?/a1721), a French scholar and critic; editor of *Origen Christianus*.

Hu'fe-land, 1 hû'fe-lant; 2 hû'fe-lănt, **Christoph Wilhelm** (?/1762–?/a1836). A German physician and writer.

huff, 1 huf; 2 hŭf, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To puff up or swell; distend; enlarge; inflate. **2.** To treat insolently or arrogantly; rebuke with insolence or rudeness; hector; bully; hence, to offend; make angry. **3.** In checkers, to remove (an opponent's piece) from the board as a forfeit for his neglecting to capture an opposing piece with the piece removed.

II. *i.* **1.** To swell with arrogance or anger; be puffed up with pride; become offended; bluster; storm. **2.** To swell up or out, as bread in rising; dilate. [Imitative; cp. G. *hauchen*, breathe.]

huff, *a.* Offended; huffed; huffish.

huff, *n.* **1.** A sudden swell or rise of anger; a fit of arrogance or petulance; offense suddenly taken; as, to be in a *huff*. **2.** In checkers, the act of huffing. See HUFF, *v.* **3.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) Light pie-crust. (2) A dry scurf or crust on the skin. (3) Strong beer. **4.** [Slang.] A dodge; trick. **5.** A conceited person; braggart. **huff's.** — **to take huff,** to take offense.

huff'-cap', 1 huf'-kap'; 2 hŭf'-căp', *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A boaster; bluisterer; swaggerer. **2.** [Vulgar.] Strong ale.

huff'ing-ly, 1 huf'ing-li; 2 hŭf'ĭng-lĭ, *adv.* In an arrogant or overbearing manner; swaggeringly; petulantly.

huff'ish, 1 huf'ish; 2 hŭf'ĭsh, *a.* **1.** Petulant; irascible. **2.** Swaggering.—**huff'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**huff'ish-ness,** *n.*

huf'ile, 1 huf'l; 2 hŭf'l, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To roughen; rumple. **II.** *i.* To change about; shift; waver. **2.** To blow in short gusts, as from a bellows. [Imitative.]

—huf'fling, *n.* A process of embossing, or relief decoration, generally in color.

huffle, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A merrymaking; festival.

huf'fler, *n.* A boatman engaged in conveying fresh food-supplies from shore to ship; sometimes a pilot.

huff'y, 1 huf'i; 2 hŭf'ĭ, *a.* **1.** Marked by petulance or arrogance; blustering or easily offended; as, *huffy* behavior; a *huffy* assistant. **2.** Puffed or swollen up, as bread.—**huff'i-ly,** *adv.*—**huff'i-ness,** *n.* [of Europe.

huf'il, 1 ufil; 2 ufil, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The green woodpecker

huft, *pp.* Huffed.

huf'ty†, *n.* A swagger.

hug, 1 hug; 2 hŭg, *v.* [HUGGED, HUGD¤; HUG'GING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To clasp tightly within the arms; press in close embrace. **2.** To cherish; treat with affection or fondness; cling to; as, to *hug* vain beliefs; "The miser *hugs* his treasure." N. P. WILLIS *Melanie* pt. i, st. 4. **3.** To keep close to, as a shore: chiefly in nautical use. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] To carry with difficulty; carry.

II. *i.* **1.** To perform the act of clasping with the arms or fore feet. **2.** To lie or crowd close; cuddle. **3†.** To crouch; cower. [Scan.; cp. Ice. *hûka*.] Syn.: see EMBRACE.

—to hug one's chains, to rejoice in servitude. **—to hug oneself,** to congratulate oneself; chuckle.

Swift . . . knew that they feared him. . . . and he was glad of it, and *hugged himself* in the knowledge.
MACAULAY *Four Georges* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 37. [H.]

—to hug the land (*Naut.*), same as HUG, v., I., 3.—**to hug the wind** (*Naut.*), to keep the ship as close to the wind as possible.

hug, *n.* A tight clasp with the arms; close embrace.

—back'-hug', *n.* A method of wrestling in which the contestants clasp each other back to back.—**Cornish hug,** formerly, a style of wrestling in which the other on his breast; hence, deceitful dealing.

huge, 1 hiûj; 2 hûg, *a.* [HUG'ER; HUG'EST.] **1.** Having great bulk or unusual size; enormous; gigantic; immense; capacity of material objects, but figuratively of extent, degree, qualities, etc.; as, a *huge* rock; a *huge* dog; a *huge* distance; a *huge* evil. **2.** [Slang.] Fine; splendid; as, isn't it *huge*? [< OF. *ahuge*, high, < *a* < L. *ad*, at, *hoge*, hill; ep. HIGH.] **huge'ful†;** **huge'ly†;** **huge'ness;** **huge'y†.** Syn.: see IMMENSE; LARGE.—**huge'ly,** *adv.* Enormously; greatly. **huger; huge'ous-ly†.—huge'ness,** *n.*

Hü'gel, 1 hiû'gel; 2 hû'gĕl, **Carl Alexander Anselm von** (?/a 1796–?/1870). A German naturalist and traveler.

Hu'guer, 1 yu'ĝe'; 2 yû'ĝe', *n.* **1. Benjamin** (½/₂1805–½/₂1877), an American Confederate general. **2.** Isaac (?/a 1742–?/a1797), an American Revolutionary general.

hug'ger†, *v.* & *n.* Same as HUSH.

hug'ger, 1 hug'er; 2 hŭg'ẽr, *n.* One who hugs or embraces.

hug'ger-mug'ger, 1 hug'e-mug'er; 2 hŭg'ẽr-mŭg'ẽr, *n.* **I.** *t.* To hush up. **II.** *i.* To proceed secretly.

hug'ger-mug'ger, *a.* Secret, sly, or underhanded; also, in disorder; disorderly; confused.

At present, these things are managed in such a *hugger-mugger* way, that we know not what we pay for.
THACKERAY *Newcomes* ch. 1, p. 1. [WIN.]

[Cp. dial. Eng. *hugger*, hide (allied to HUDDLE), and MUGGARD, < MUG, face.]

hug'ger-mug'ger, *n.* Secrecy; privacy; concealment; also, confusion and disorder.

The trial was all mystery; *hugger-mugger*, horror.
MORLEY *John Barleycorn* ch. 1, p. 226. [H.]

2. A person who hides or conceals things, especially money.

hug'ger-mug'ger, *adv.* **1.** Clandestinely; secretly. **2.** In disorderliness or confusion.

hug'gin, 1 hug'in; 2 hŭg'ĭn, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The hip-bone, especially of a cow or a horse.

Hug'gins, 1 hug'inz; 2 hŭg'ĭnz, **Sir William** (?/a1824–?/a1910). An English astronomer; "the father of modern astrophysics"; president of the Royal Astronomical Society, 1876–1878; president of the Royal Society, 1900–1905; with his wife also a *scientific collaborator* published *An Atlas of Representative Stellar Spectra* (1900).

Hug'gins and Mug'gins. An embodiment of boasting assumption: a humorous expression.

hug'gle†, *v.* To huddle; crouch.

Hugh, 1 hiû; 2 hû, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Hu'ghie** (dim., Scot.), **Hu'go†.** Dan. D. G. Sw. **Hu'go,** Ir. hiû'ĝi, hiû'ĝo; Lith. hiû'ĝo; Pg. Sp. **Hu'ĝo,** It. **U'go,** 1 û'ĝo; **U'go-li'no,** 1 û'ĝo-lī'no, **U'go-li'no,** 1 u'ĝo-lī'no; **L. Hu'go,** 1 hiû'ĝo, 2 hû'ĝo; Pg. Sp. **Hu'go,** 1 u'ĝo, 2 u'ĝo. **2. H. Capet,** see CAPET. **3. Hugues** (1) have been *crucified* by God, 1/₂1200), an English Saint of the Carthusian order; rebuilt Lincoln Cathedral. **4. H. of Lincoln** (1246?–½/₂1255), an English boy reputed to have been *crucified* by Jews of Lincoln, 19 of whom were executed; his remains were credited with miracles. **5. H. of Provence** (–947), a king of Italy. **6. H. of Saint Victor** (1097–?/1141), a French monk, mystic, and writer. **7. H. "le Grec"** (–?/c 956), Count of Paris; Duke of France; father of Hugh Capet. [Teut., mind.]

Hughes, 1 hiûz; 2 hûs, *n.* **1. Annie,** pen-name of Mrs. Edmund Fitzmaurice Lenon. **2. Ball** (?/a1806–?/c1868), an Anglo-American sculptor and lecturer on art. **3. Charles Evans,** 1862– , an American statesman; Governor of New York State, 1907–1910; Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court, 1910, resigned 1916; Secretary of State, 1921–1925; Judge, World Court of League of Nations, July 2, 1928. **4. Sir Edward** (1720–1794), an English admiral; fought the French in India. **5. Hugh Price** (1847–11/₂ 1902), an English Nonconformist. **6. John** (?/a1677–?/a 1720), an English poet and writer. **7. John** (1797–?/1864), an Irish-American Roman Catholic prelate; first Archbishop of New York. **8. Thomas** (?/a 1823–?/a1896), an English author; economist; humorist; *Tom Brown's School Days.* **9. Thomas Patrick** (?/a1838–8/₂ 1911), an Anglo-American clergyman; missionary in India and Afghanistan; author of *Dictionary of Islam.* **10.** A county in central South Dakota; 675 sq. m.; county-seat, Pierre.

Hughes'ville, 1 hiûz'vil; 2 hûs'vĭl, *n.* A manufacturing borough in Lycoming county, Pa.; 16 m. E. of Williamsburg.

Hugh'ga'ken, 1 hiû'ĝa-gen; 2 hûg'ă-gĕn, *n.* A Slang.

A member of the extreme High-church section of the Conservative party, headed by Lord Hugh Cecil, son of Lord Salisbury. [Humorous.]

Hugh'ten-berg, *n.* Same as HUCHTENBURG.

Hu'gi-bert, *n.* Same as HUBERT.

Hug'in, 1 hug'in; 2 hŭg'ĭn, *n. Norse Myth.* One of Odin's ravens, sent by him at daybreak to fly over the world and bring back all its news. [Ice., mind or reflection.]

Hu'gli, 1 hû'ĝli; 2 hû'ĝlĭ, *n.* A river in Bengal, British India; length, 200 m., to Bengal Bay at the head of the Ganges river. **2.** A district in Bengal; 1,223 sq. m.; also, capital of the district. [jacket or waist for women's wear.

hug'me-light', 1 hug'-mi-lait'; 2 hŭg'-mĭ-līt', *n.* A knitted

Hu'go, *n.* **1.** 1 hû'ĝo; 2 hû'ĝo. **Gustav Ritter von** (?/a 1764–?/a1844), a German jurist. **2.** 1 hiû'ĝo or (F.) û'ĝo'; 2 hû'ĝo or (F.) û'ĝō'. **Victor Marie, Vicomte** (1802–1885), a French lyric poet, novelist, and dramatist of the romantic school; member of the French Academy, 1/₂41; created a peer, 1845; banished from France, 1851; *Les Misérables*, etc. [See HUGH.]

Hu'gon', 1 û'ĝôn'; 2 û'ĝŏn', *n.* In the folk-lore of southern France, an evil spirit or ogre supposed to traverse the country at night, inflicting personal injury; sometimes mentioned to frighten children.

Hu'gue-not, 1 hiû'ĝe-not; 2 hû'ĝe-nŏt, *n. Ch. Hist.* A French Protestant of the 16th and 17th centuries. The Huguenots suffered bloody persecutions during the religious wars of these centuries. Many were massacred on St. Bartholomew's day, Aug. 24, 1572. Religious and civil freedom was granted them by the edict of Nantes in 1598, on the revocation of which, in 1685, very many of them emigrated to England, Germany, the Netherlands, Switzerland, South Africa, and the North-American colonies.

The *Huguenots* were the most moral, industrious, and intelligent part of the French population. G. C. VERPLANCK *Discourses and Addresses, Hist. Discourse* p. 70. [n. 1833.]

[F., perhaps dim. of the personal name *Hugo*, < OHG. *hugu*, mind.] **—Hu'gue-not'ic,** *a.*—**Hu'gue-not-ism,** *n.* The doctrines of the Huguenots; French Protestantism.

Hu'gue-not Pope. A sobriquet of Philippe de Mornay. See MORNAY.

Hugues, *n.* [F.] See HUGH.

Hu'gu-e'ri-an, 1 hiû'ĝu-ē'ri-an; 2 hû'ĝĭ-ē'rĭ-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the French anatomist Huguier (1804–1873).—**Huguierian canal** (*Anat.*), the orifice in the temporal bone above the Glaserian fissure, by which the chorda tympani nerve leaves the skull. **Huguier's canal†.—Huguier's disease,** fibromyoma of the uterus.

huh, 1 hu; 2 hŭ, *interj.* An expression of suppressed feeling or of contempt. [offended.

hu'hu, 1 hû'hû; 2 hu'hu, *a.* [Hawaii.] Impatient; angry; formerly, quarrelsome. [Hawaii.] **—hu'hu-ship,** *n.* partnership; firm.

hu'la-bird', 1 hû'ya-bûrd'; 2 hu'yă-bĭrd', *n.* A New Zealand starling (*Heteralocha acutirostra*), having the beak straight and sharp-edged in the male and long and curved in the female. [Imitative.]

hui'la, 1 hwi'la; 2 hwĭ'lă, *n.* [Mex.] An intoxicating drink which the Mexicans distil from the *mescal agave*.

Hui'la, *n.* An Andean volcano in Colombia; height, 18,436 ft.

hui-sa'ché, 1 hwi-sa'ché; 2 hwi-să'çhe, *n.* [Sp. Am.] The spongeflores (*Acacia farnesiana*). **hui-za'ché.**

huish'er†, *v.* & *n.* Same as HUSH.

hui-tain', 1 wi-tēn'; 2 wĭ-tān', *n.* [F.] A stanza of eight lines.

huk'ah, *n.* A hookah. **hukk'at.**

huket, *n.* A 15th-century garment. [ditch.]

huk'kok, 1 huk'ak; 2 hŭk'ŏk, *n. Bib. Jock.* xix, 34. [Heb.,

huk'm, 1 huk'm; 2 huk'm, *n.* Same as HOOKUM. **huk'u-mut.**

Hu'kok, 1 hû'kak; 2 hu'kŏk, *n. Bib.* Textual error for *Hebrews I. Chron.* vi, 75. [Burma, near Assam.

Hu-kong', 1 hû-kông'; 2 hu-kŏng', *n.* A valley in Upper

Hu'kou', 1 hû'kou'; 2 hu'kou', *n.* A town on Lake Poyang in Kiangsi province, China. [Heb., circle.]

Hul, 1 hul; 2 hŭl, *n. Bib.* A son of Aram. *Gen.* x, 23.

hu'la, 1 hû'la; 2 hu'lă, *n.* [Hawaii.] A dance of native women, often suggestive in character. **hu'la-hu'la†.**

Hu'la-ku', 1 hû'la-kû'; 2 hu'lă-ku', *n.* Conqueror and first Mongol King of Persia (1258–1265); grandson of Genghis Khan. **Hu'la-gu'†.**

hu'lan, *n.* Same as EHLAN.

Hu'lan', 1 hû'lân'; 2 hu'lăn', *n.* A military station in Heilungkiang province, Manchuria; on the Sungari river.

hulch, 1 hulch; 2 hŭlch, *n.* **1.** A hump; hunch. **2.** [Obs.] German *Myth.* The goddess of marriage and fruitfulness. S. S.

Hul'da, 1 hul'da; 2 hŭl'da, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* A Hebrew prophetess; lived about 624 B. C. *2 Kings* xxii, 14. [Heb., weasel.

hul'dee, 1 hul'di; 2 hŭl'dĭ, *n.* [Mahratta.] An East-Indian herb (*Curcuma longa*) of the family *Zingiberaceæ*, the tuber-like roots of which yield turmeric: used in cookery for curry-powders, in chemistry to test alkalis, and also in medicine. **hul'di.**

hu'le, 1 hû'li; 2 hu'lĕ, *n. Bot.* **1.** A composite undershrub (*Parthenium argentatum*), whose juice yields caoutchouc. **2.** Any of several Central-American plants of the genus *Castilla*, esp. *C. elastica*, one of the chief sources of caoutchouc.

hul'fer†, *n.* Holly. CHAUCER *C.* l. 129.

Hu'lin', 1 û'lan'; 2 û'lăn', **Count Pierre Augustin** (?/1758–?/1841). A French general; banished from France, 1815.

hulk¹, 1 hulk; 2 hŭlk, *vt.* **1.** *Mining.* To remove the soft material of (a vein or lode) before removing the harder portion; remove (rock) before blasting. **2.** [Rare.] To remove the entrails of; disembowel. [< *AS. hole*, < *hol*, hollow.]

hulk², *n.* **1†.** *t.* To commit to the hulks; imprison. **II.** *t.* **1.** To become a hulk, or unwieldy and of bulky form: generally with *up*. **2.** [Rare.] To shout clumsily.

hulk³, *n.* **1.** The body of a ship or decked vessel, especially of an old, unseaworthy vessel, or of one wrecked; also, an old ship used for a store or prison or other than seagoing. **2.** Any bulky or unwieldy object or person. **3†.** A heavy, clumsy ship. **4†.** A husk or hull. [< *AS. hulc*, < LL. *hulca*, ship of burden, < Gr. *holkas*, < *helkō*, draw.] — **the hulks,** old, unseaworthy vessels formerly used in England as prisons.

hulk², *n. Mining.* The removal of the soft material from between the wall of a vein and the vein; also, the excavation made by such removal.

hulk's, *n.* 1. [Prov. Eng.] A pen for swine or cattle. **2†.** A hut. [< *AS. hulc*, hut, < *helan*, cover.]

hulk'y, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Holly.

hulk'age, 1 hulk'i; 2 hŭlk'ăg, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Hulls of grain; coarse refuse from grain.

She went outside, and pointed to the great bock of wash, and riddlings, and sweepings *hulkage*.
BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* p. 213. [H.]

hulk'ing, 1 hulk'ing; 2 hŭlk'ĭng, *a.* [Colloq.] Bulky or unwieldy; clumsy; as, a *hulking* idiot. **hulk'y†.**

S. S.

hulkt, *pp.* Hulked.

hull¹, 1 hul; 2 hŭl, *vt.* **1.** To strip off the outer coat from; free from the hull, calyx, or stem; as, to *hull* berries; to *hull* barley or other grain. [Southern U. S.] To open and remove (oysters) from the shell.

hull², *v.* **I.** *t.* To strike or pierce the hull of, as with a cannon-ball or shell; as, to *hull* a vessel.

It is said they [the British ships] were *hulled* several times by our shots. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington* vol. iv, pt. ii, p. 29. [n. d. c. a. 1834.]

II. *i.* To drift or move as if on a raft like the hull of a vessel without sails; also, figuratively, to loaf around.

hull, *a.* & *n.* [New Eng.] Whole.

hull³, *n.* **1.** The outer covering, as of a kernel of grain or of a nut; husk; pod; shell; the calyx, or calyx and bractlets, as of a strawberry; also, any outer covering, or, specif. (*pl.*), garments; clothes.

After the seeds [of cotton] are stripped of lint, and the oil pressed from the seeds, there remain the *hulls* and the dust.
H. W. GRADY *New South* p. 211. [n. d. 1890.]

2. A grinding-room or -house. [< *AS. hulu*, hull, < *helan*, cover.]

hull'-cy"tode, *n.* A non-nucleated cell or cytode having a bounding membrane or cell-wall.—**hull'less,** *a.*

hull⁴, *n. Naut.* The body of a vessel, exclusive of the masts, yards, rigging, sails, etc. [< HOLE, *n.*]

—hull down, with the hull hidden below the horizon.—**hull'-ef-fi'cien-cy,** *n. Naval Arch.* The ratio of the horse-power necessary to drive a vessel when towed without her propeller to that needed to drive her at the same rate with her propeller.—**h. strained,** *a.* Having its plating buckled or warped after a storm: said of an iron ship; also, in a wooden vessel, having its timbers or planking injured from a similar cause.—**h. sunk,** *a.* vessel submerged to the bulwarks.—**h. up,** with the hull in sight above the horizon.—**to strike h.,** to furl all sail in a storm and lash the helm a-lee: the vessel is said then to lie *a-hull*.

hull's, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A pen, as for fattening animals.

hull'y, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Holly.

Hull, *n.* **1. Isaac** (⁵/₁₁1773–²/₁₀1843), an American commodore. **2. William** (⁶/₁₆1753–¹¹/₂₅1825), an American Revolutionary officer; general in the War of 1812. **3.** A peninsula, town, and summer resort, 9 m. S. E. of Boston, Mass. **4.** A seaport, city, and manufacturing borough in the East Riding, Yorkshire, England, on the Humber estuary. **5.** A manufacturing city; capital of Ottawa county, Quebec province, Canada. — **Hull's Victory,** a contraction name named in honor of the victory of Commodore Hull in the contest between the "Guerriere" and the "Constitution," Aug. 19, 1812.

hul'lu-ba-loo', 1 hŭl'ə-bə-lo͞o'; 2 hŭl'u-bə-lo͞o', *n.* [and *int.*] Loud and confused noise; noisy contention; hurly-burly; uproar; tumult. [Cp. HURLY-BURLY and HALLO.]

A feat accomplished with much shouting and hullabaloo.
ANDRE BALSKY *Lost Voyage* p. 200. (L. c. & co. 1889.)

Hul'lah, 1 hŭl'ə; 2 hŭl'a, **John Pyke** (⁶/₁₈1812–²/₂₁1884). An English composer and teacher of music. [province, Prussia.

Hül'sen, 1 hül'sn; 2 hül'zn, *n.* A commune in Westphalia

hul'ver, 1 hŭl'vər; 2 hŭl'vr, *n.* One who or that which hulls; a hulling-machine, as for grain; a decorticator; as, a barley-*huller*: *rice-huller.* — **hul'ver-grin'**, *n.* A gin for cotton which has been picked with the bolls.

hul'let, 1 hu͝l'ĕt; 2 hŭl'ĕt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An owlet.

hul'-gull', 1 hŭl'-gu͝l'; 2 hŭl'-gŭl', *n.* A children's game in which one player guesses at the number of beans or the like held in the closed hand of another. [Perh. for WHOLE-COIL, closed fist.] [An outer garment or covering.

hul'ling, 1 hu͝l'ĭng; 2 hŭl'ing, *n.* **1.** Same as HULL, *n.* **2.**

hul-lo', 1 hŭ-lō'; 2 hŭ-lō', *int.* Same as HALLOO.

hul'lock†, *n. Naut.* A small sail or the part of a sail spread to keep a ship's head to the sea.

hul'ly, 1 hu͝l'ĭ; 2 hŭl'y, *a.* Having hulls, husks, or pods.

hul'ly, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The holm-oak. [Cf. HOLLY.] **2.** A perforated chest for keeping live crabs, etc., in the water.

hul'o-list, hul'o-the'ism, etc. Same as HYLOIST, etc.

Hülls, 1 hülz; 2 hülz, *n.* A town manufacturing town in Rhenish Prussia; 17 m. N. W. of Düsseldorf.

Hul'se-an, 1 hŭl'sē-ən; 2 hŭl'se-an, *a.* Pertaining to or designating the series of lectures on the evidences of Christianity, etc., or the professorship of divinity, the scholarships, prize, etc., maintained at Cambridge University, England, under the provisions of the will of the Rev. John Hulse, of Cheshire (¹/₁₇1708–³/₂₁1785).

hul'ster, *n.* A hiding-place. [Scotch.] — A. S. *healster.*

hu'lu, 1 hū'lū; 2 hu'lu, *n.* [Hawaiian.] One of the tufts of yellow feathers of the oo, or yellow-tufted honey-sucker (*Acrhemotherpe nobilis*), Hawaii, highly valued as ornaments and in Polynesian featherwork. See oo.

hul'ver, 1 hŭl'vər; 2 hŭl'vr, *n.* The common European holly, *Ilex aquifolium.* [Prov. Eng.] — **hul'ver-head'**, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A foolish, silly fellow. — **hul'ver-head'ed**, *a.* —**h. ness**, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The holm-oak.

hul'wort'†, *n.* The cat-thyme.

hum, 1 hŭm; 2 hŭm, *n.* [HUMMED, HUMP⁶; HUM'MING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To sing in a low tone, with little or no articulation, as with the lips closed, so that only a murmur or murming is heard; as, to *hum* a tune. **2.** To express or effect by humming; as, he *hummed* himself to rest.

He *hummed* a surly song, like a blast in a leafless wood.
OSSIAN *Fingal* tr. by J. Macpherson, bk. v, p. 345. [1807.]

II. *i.* **1.** To make a low murmuring, murmuring, droning, or buzzing sound, as of a bee on the wing, a top when spinning, or a person singing with the lips closed; as, a bad reader *hums* and drones.

The plain bee, busy in her housekeeping,
Kept *humming* cheerfully upon the wing.
PIERRE CAREY *Field Preaching* st. 8.

2. To express pleasure, approval, dissent, etc., by an inarticulate murmur or hum. **3.** To make a sound like *h'm*, as when surprised, embarrassed, doubtful, uncertain, or confused; hem; as, to *hum* and haw. **4.** To give forth a humming indistinct sound by the blending of a number of voices; hence [Colloq.], to be very active; as, the market-place fairly *hums* at noon. [M.E. *hummen* (imitative): cp. G. *hummen*, D. *hemmen*.]

— **to make things hum** or **to keep things humming** [Colloq.], to do things in a lively manner; set or keep things going with activity and spirit.

hum†, *n.* [HUMMED; HUM'MING.] [Slang.] To impose upon; cajole; humbug. — **to put a h.** on, to.

hum, *n.* **1.** A low monotonous buzzing or whirring sound, approaching a musical tone, as of the flight of an insect, the spinning of a top, or the rapid motion of a wheel; any low and murmuring or droning continuous sound as heard from a distance; as, the *hum* of busy life.

The busy morning *hum* rises on the still air and reaches the watching pines of the solitary astronomer. O. M. MITCHEL *Planetary and Stellar Worlds* p. 23. (L. c. & co. 1856.)

2. The act of humming; the humming of a song or the song itself. **3.** An inarticulate sound (as of *h'm*) expressive of surprise, embarrassment, hesitation, disapproval, a like. **4†.** Ale, or formerly, mulled ale, or ale and spirits mixed, which emitted a humming sound as it foamed in the tankard; humming ale.

— **hum'bird'**, *n.* A humming-bird. — **hum'-cup'**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Strong ale. — **hum'drum** (*Med.*), a humming so and in veins, heard especially in auscultation of the veins of the neck in anemic persons.

hum', *v.* To rick, clean, or thresh; humbug.

hum, *interj.* A sound as of *h'm*, or *hem*, expressing embarrassment, hesitation, doubt, or musing. [Form of HEM, *interj.*

Hum, *obs.* Humphrey; [h-] humble.

hu'ma, 1 hū'mə; 2 hu'ma, *n.* A fabulous bird of the East: said to be a restless wanderer, but to bring luck to whomever it hovers over.

Hu'ma-ca'o, 1 ū'mə-kä'ō; 2 u'mä-cä'o, *n.* A municipality in Porto Rico; 413 sq. m.

hu-ma'i-ta', 1 hū-mä'ē-tä'; 2 ū-mä'ī-tä', *n.* A town in S. Paraguay, on Paraguay river.

hu'man, 1 hū'mən; 2 hū'man, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or characterizing man or mankind, individually or as a race; having the nature, qualities, or attributes of a man or of mankind; consisting of the flesh and blood of a man; as, *human* nature; a *human* being; *human* sacrifices.

The great region of inquiry and interest is not the world of nature, but *human* nature.
STARR KING *Substance and Show* lect. iii, p. 80. [c. & co. 1877.]

2. Of or pertaining to humanity, as distinguished from that which is divine, animal, or material; within the reach or capacity of man with reference to his faculties and powers; possessed by or suitable for man; as, *human* knowledge; *human* affairs.

The Sermon on the Mount cannot be a merely *human* production. This belief enters into the very depths of my conscience. The whole history of man proves it. WEBSTER in B. F. Tefft's *Webster and his Master-Pieces* vol. i, p. 453. [M. O. & co. 1854.]

3. Of or pertaining to mankind in its collective or social relations; as, *human* progress. **4.** *Astrol.* Represented by a human being; as, the *human* signs or asterisms, Aquarius, Gemini, Orion, etc. **5.** [H-] *Geol.* Same as RECENT, 2. **6.** Humane. [< F. *humain*, < L. *humanus*, belonging to a man, < *homo* (*homin-*), man.] **hu-ma'nan**†, **hu-ma'nane**†, *a.* Same as HUMANE. — **hu'man-heart'ed-ness**, *n.* Sympathy with humanity; humaneness. — **h. kingdom,** that one of the five prime divisions of the realm of nature which embraces mankind. It is classified by race, by nationality, by rank, etc. See CAUCASIAN; MONGOL; NATURE; NEGROID; also RACES OF MANKIND, under MAN. — **hu'man-nate'**, *a.* Made human. — **hu'man-hood,** *n.* The condition of being human; humanity. — **hu'man-i'ties,** *n.* [Rare.] The science or study of human nature and human affairs. — **hu-man'i-form,** *a.* [Rare.] Attributing human form to the Deity; anthropomorphic. — **hu-man'i-for'mi-an,** *n.* [Rare.] An anthropomorphite; one who attributes human form to the Deity. — **hu-man'i-fy,** *v.* [Rare.] To make human; incarnate. — **hu-man'i-fi-ca'-tion,** *n.* [Rare.] — **hu'man-ish,** *a.* Human-looking or somewhat human.

hu'man, *n.* One of the human race; a human being.

No human sinn Adam — nay, nor Adam himself — ever sinned entirely to himself. G. W. CABLE *Old Creole Days* p. 13. [s. 1887.]

hu-mane', 1 hū-mēn'; 2 hū-mān', *a.* **1.** Having or showing sympathy, compassion, and helpfulness toward men and the lower animals as should characterize human beings; having or showing kindness and tenderness, with desire to relieve distress; benevolent; sympathetic; compassionate; as, a *humane* person; *humane* conduct.

Humane and humanitarian differ as much as practice and theory. A *humane* action, if it be result of principle, is the result of humanitarianism. Conversely, this principle, if not barren, produces fruit in *humane* action.
FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p. 316. [s. 1873.]

2. Tending to humanize, elevate, or refine; polite; elegant; as, the *humane* influence of letters. **3.** [Poet. or Obs.] Of or pertaining to man or mankind; human; also, secular; profane. [< L. *humanus*; see HUMAN.]

SPEN. Humane, gentle, courteous, charitable, clemency, compassionate, gentle, human, kind, merciful, tender. *Human* denotes what pertains to mankind, with no suggestion as to its being good or evil; as, the *human* race; *human* qualities; we speak of *humane* actions, *humane* virtues, or *humane* feelings, *human* follies, vices, or crimes. *Humane* denotes what may rightly be expected of mankind at its best in the treatment of sentient beings; as, *humane* conduct; *humane* laws; one that is intended to prevent or relieve suffering. — Ant.: see synonyms for BARBAROUS. — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

hu'man-ism, 1 hū'mən-ĭzm; 2 hū'man-izm, *n.* HUMANIZATION, etc.

hu'man-ism, 1 hū'mən-ĭzm; 2 hū'man-izm, *n.* **1.** Human nature; humanity. **2.** Culture derived from classical training and the cultivation of the polite branches of knowledge; also, the humanities; polite learning. **3.** A system of thinking in which man, his interests and development, are made central and dominant. Its tendency is to exalt the cultural and practical rather than the religious and speculative, and to encourage a spirit of revolt against existing opinions. Specif.:

(1) The literary movement of the 14th, 15th, and 16th centuries which, following the impulse of Petrarch, revolted against scholasticism, exalted Greek culture and classical models, and was the chief influence in bringing about the Renaissance.

That awful sense which no *humanism* could extinguish in Milton. *Amer. Cyc. Miscellaneous, Pattison's Memoirs* in vol. iii, p. 173. [MACM. 1886.]

(2) Recently, and less properly, the revival of the doctrine that, since "man is the measure of all things," there is no existence or truth for him beyond human faculties and needs. Agnosticism with regard to the absolute and infinite follows as a necessary logical consequence.

I propose . . . to denominate *Humanism* the attitude of thought which I know to be habitual in William James and in myself. F. C. S. SCHILLER *Humanism* pref., pp. xv–xvi.

4. [H-] The intellectual, scientific, and literary movement of the 14th and 16th centuries, as opposed to *Scholasticism.* It included the principle of free scientific inquiry, and broke away from traditional theology; it embraced such names as Petrarch, Bessarion, Erasmus, and Reuchlin.

hu'man-ist, 1 hū'mən-ĭst; 2 hū'man-ist, *a.* Of or pertaining to humanism; human.

hu'man-ist, *n.* **1.** One versed in or devoted to the study of the humanities; especially [H-], one of those classical scholars who in the revival of learning at the close of the middle ages devoted themselves to the study of Greek and Roman literature and art.

The *humanists* were fully inclined to place the Bible above the doctors. D'AUBIGNÉ *Hist. Reformation* tr. by White, vol. i, p. 115. [c. & co. 1853.]

2. One who studies or is versed in human nature, interests, or affairs.

hu'man-is'tic, 1 hū'mən-ĭs'tĭk; 2 hū'man-is'tic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of humanity or the humanities, humanism, or the humanists. **hu'man-is'ti-cal†.** The total loss of this idea from the *humanistic* school of writers in the present day is the great defect in the purity of their influence.

MACKINTOSH *Types of Ethical Theory* vol. ii, p. 125. [MACM. 1891.]

— **hu'man-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hu-man'i-ta'ri-an, 1 hiu-man'ĭ-tē'rĭ-ən; 2 hū-mān'ī-tā'ri-an. *a.* Of or pertaining to humanitarianism or the humanitarians. **hu-man'i-ta-ry†** [Rare].

hu-man'i-ta'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One who is broadly philanthropic and humane; a philanthropist.

The cause of Temperance Reform, . . . appeals to us as *Humanitarians.* J. BATEMAN *Sermons* ix. Am. lect. v, p. 297. [c. F. c. 1884.]

2. *Theol. & Ch. Hist.* One who holds that Christ was merely a man. **3.** One who believes that human nature is self-perfectible. **4.** One who holds that man's duty is limited to unhelping toward others and an interest in the public welfare. — **hu-man'i-ta'ri-an-ism,** *n.* **1.** The doctrines, principles, or practises of humanitarians, in any sense. **2.** Positivism. — **hu-man"i-ta'ri-an-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make humanitarian.

hu-man-i-tʼian, *n.* [Archaic.] A humanitarian.

hu-man-i-ty, 1 hiu-man'ĭ-tĭ; 2 hū-mān'ī-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tĭz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** Mankind collectively; the human race.

Philosophers had drawn their pupils from the élite of *humanity*: but Christ finds his material among the worst and meanest.
J. R. SEELEY *Ecce Homo* pc. i, p. 109. [R. BROS. 1866.]

2. The state or quality of being human; human nature. **3.** The state or quality of being humane; humane or philanthropic disposition or behavior; benevolence; philanthropy; also, a humane act. **4.** Human or secular learning or literature (in Scottish, Latin, or Latin literature) as distinguished from *divinity*: in the plural, *the humanities* (see below).

Humaniora, Humanistic Studies, Humanism, *Humanities,* Humanists, words used in connection with the branches of knowledge, and the culture which rests in general on a classical training considered as developing what is most truly characteristic of cultivated man. K.-H. *Vocab. Philos.* [ED. & CO. 1878.]

5. *Metaph.* The apprehension of human nature as radically different from all other created things; abstract concept of man in his essence. **6†.** Good breeding or manners; politeness, esp. in conversation and deportment. [< F. *humanité*, < L. *humanitatem*, < *humanus*; see HUMAN.] SYN.: civilization, culture, refinement; (*pl.* the humanities) belles-lettres, elegant literature, polite literature. See BENEVOLENCE; MANKIND. — Ant.: barbarism, boorishness, coarseness, rudeness. — **the humanities,** the studies or branches comprising polite or classical literature collectively, as philology, rhetoric, poetry, grammar, the Greek and Roman classics, archeology, etc.

The Roman expressed by 'humanitas' the highest and most harmonious culture of all the human faculties and powers. . . . Man was truly man when he received this. . . . *'The humanities' . . .* is used to designate those studies which are considered the most specially adapted for training this the true humanity in every man.
TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. iii, p. 66. [W. J. W.]

hu'man-ize, 1 hiu'mən-aiz; 2 hū'man-ize, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To render humane; make susceptible of kindly feelings or capable of humane actions; make gentle or refined; civilize. **2.** To give a human character or expression to; make human or like a human being.

The chickens, . . . stalked about the room . . . too *humanized* methought to roast well.
THOREAU *Walden, Baker Farm* p. 221. [H. M. & CO.]

3. To change the quality or properties of, as vaccine virus, by transmission through a human medium.

II. *i.* To become more humane; become civilized, refined, or softened. — **hu'man-i-za'tion,** *n.* The act or process of humanizing, or the state of being humanized. — **hu'man-i-za"tor,** *n.* One who or that which humanizes.

He regarded him [Shakespeare] as a great *humanizer.* H. E. SCUDDER *Men and Letters, Elisha Walford* p. 21. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

hu'man-kind', 1 hiu'mən-kaind'; 2 hū'man-kind', *n.* Human nature; mankind.

hu'man-ly, 1 hiu'mən-lĭ; 2 hū'man-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a human manner; after the manner or according to the knowledge or the needs of men; as, to give alms *humanly.* **2†.** Humanely.

hu'man-ness, 1 hiu'mən-nes; 2 hū'man-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being human, or in sympathy with humanity.

Hu'man-ville, 1 hiu'mən-vĭl; 2 hū'man-vil, *n.* A city in Polk county, Mo.

Hu-ma'ta, 1 hiu-mā'tə; 2 hū-mā'ta, *n. Bot.* A genus of polypodiaceous ferns with small coriaceous sori. *H. tyrannata,* the bear's-foot fern, a native of Central China, is cultivated.

[< *Humatag*, on the island of Guam.]

hu'mate, 1 hiu'mēt; 2 hū'mat, *n. Chem.* A salt of humic acid.

hu'mate-like, *a.* [Rare.] Buried; unearthed. [C.] [< L. *humo* (pp. *humatus*), bury, < *humus,* ground.]

hu-ma'tion, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] Inhumation; interment. **2†.** *Alchemy.* The change of water into earth. [< L. *humation(-onis),* burying, < *humus,* earth.]

Hu"ma'yun', 1 hu'mə-yūn'; 2 hu'ma-yun', *n.* (1508–1556.) The Mogul emperor of India, son of Baber: father of Akbar.

Hum'ber, 1 hum'bər; 2 hŭm'ber, *n.* **1.** A mythical chief of the Huns, said by Geoffrey of Monmouth to have been drowned in the Ouse, in the days of King Locrine. **2.** The estuary of the Ouse and Trent rivers, between Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, England.

Hum'bert, 1 hum'bərt; 2 hŭm'bert, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. In Germany, **Hum'brecht.** [< G. *Humbert.*]

2. H. I. (¹/₁₇1844–⁷/₂₉1900), a king of Italy (1878–1900); assassinated in Monza by Bresci, an anarchist. [Feut., bright state.] **3.** 1 ēn'ber, 2 ān'ber, **Humbert I.** (1791–1848), **Joseph Amable** (¹¹/₂₇1755–³/₁823), a French general; as Lieutenant de Hoche he commanded an expedition to Ireland; loved Pauline Bonaparte, incurred Napoleon's displeasure, and died in New Orleans in the United States. — **the Humbert swindle,** a gigantic fraud in which a Madame Humbert of Paris obtained loans of more than $10,000,000, her only assets being a forged will in favor of an American millionaire; she was sentenced, in 1903, to five years' imprisonment.

hum'ble, 1 hum'bl; 2 hŭm'bl (XIII), *vt.* [HUM'BLED, **hum'bl,** HUM'BLD; HUM'BLING.] **1.** To make humble or lowly in mind; reduce the pride, vanity, or arrogance of; make meek and submissive; as, to *humble* oneself before God. **2.** To reduce to a lower state or condition; cause to be held in less esteem; abase; humiliate.

The mean man shall be brought down, and the mighty man shall be *humbled.*
Isaiah v, 15.

3. To bend or bow down; incline as in condescension.

Christ *humbled* himself to the lowest and poorest to raise them up. J. M. HOPPIN *Pastoral Theology* p. 147. [F. & W. 1884.]

SYN.: see ABASE; ABASH; CONDESCEND; CONQUER. — **hum'ble-fa-ca'tion, hum'ble-ness,** *n.* [Rare.]

hum'ble, 1 hum'bl *or (rarely)* um'bl; 2 hŭm'bl *or (rarely)* ŭm'bl, *a.* [HUM'BLER; HUM'BLING.] **1.** To make sore; make bruise; as, to *humble* one's heels. **2.** To remove the horns of; poll; as, to *humble* cattle. **3.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To break off the beards or awns of, as with a flail; as, to *humble* barley. [Ult. < HAMBLE.]

hum'bler†, *n.* To hum, as a bee.

hum'ble', a. [HUM'BLER; HUM'BLEST.] **1.** Having or expressing a sense of inferiority, dependence, unworthiness, or ill desert, as compared with others or with the standard of the divine law; meek; submissive; lowly.

Perhaps true genius, as it is the most rare, is always *humble.*
LOCKHART *Walter Scott* p. 675. [BL. 1871.]

2. Lowly in condition, position, kind, amount, or the like; unpretending; insignificant; obscure; as, a *humble* cottage; a *humble* income; a *humble* follower. **3.** Lowly in feeling or manner; submissive; deferential; as, a *humble* apology. [F., < L. *humilis,* low, < *humus,* ground.] SYN.: low, lowly, meek, modest, obscure, poor, submissive, unassuming, unobtrusive, unpretending, unpretentious. See MODEST. — Ant.: arrogant, boastful, exalted, haughty, high, lofty, presuming, pretentious, proud. — **hum'ble"-ly,** *a.* A bevy. — **hum'ble-head'ed,** *a.* Humble estate or condition. — **hum'ble-hedet.—h.-mouthed,** *a.* Humble or deferential in speech. — **H. Petition and Advice** (*Eng. Hist.*), a petition agreed to in Parliament on March 25, 1657, by a vote of 123 to 62 that Cromwell be asked to assume the title of king, and govern the country according to the ancient constitution. It

was presented on March 31, and after a series of conferences, Cromwell, moved by an address from the army, refused the title of king, whereupon the name of Lord Protector was substituted and in this form the petition was accepted May 31, and the installation took place June 26. The Lord Protector was granted the right to name his own successor, to nominate the members of the newly elected second chamber, and, in order to maintain the army, he was made independent of parliamentary subsidies. The suspicions of the republican party were aroused, and petitions were organized praying for a limitation of the Protector's power and the recognition of the supremacy of the House of Commons. To forestall the completion of this, Cromwell dissolved the House and dissolved Parliament, Feb. 4, 1658.

—h. plant, *n.* The sensitive plant.

hum'ble, *a.* **1.** Hummel; homless; as a *humble* cow. **2.** Chafed; sore; bruised; as, *humble* heels.

hum'ble-bee", 1 hum'bl-bē"; 2 hŭm'bl-bē", *n.* A bumblebee (M.E. *humbylbee,* < *humbil-* (< ME. *hum',* n. cp. G. *hummel,* OD. *hommel,* Dan. *humle,* humblebee) + *bee,* BEE.]

hum'ble-ness, *n.* The state or quality of being humble.

hum'ble-pie', 1 hum'bl-pā'; 2 hŭm'bl-pī', *n.* A pie made of the umbles or numbles (liver, heart, etc.) of a deer: formerly served to the huntsmen and servants at hunting-feasts.—**to eat humble-pie,** to make humble apologies; humiliate oneself; eat one's own words.

hum'bler, *n.* **1.** Hummel; homless; as a *humble* cow. **2.** Chafed; sore; bruised; as, *humble* heels.

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hum'bler, 1 hum'blər; 2 hŭm'blər, *n.* One who or that which humbles.

hum'bles, 1 hum'blz; 2 hŭm'blz, *n. pl.* The entrails, etc., of a deer; the umbles; also, entrails in general.

hum'blesse†, *n.* Humility; humbleness.

humble, *n.* A humble.

hum'bling, 1 hum'bling; 2 hŭm'bling, *n.* A humiliating or making humble.—**hum'bling-ly,** *adv.*

hum'bling²‡, *n.* A humming. **hum'blyngе†.**

hum'bly, 1 hum'bli; 2 hŭm'bly, *adv.* In a humble manner or condition; with submissiveness or meekness.

hum'ble-ly†.

Hum'boldt, 1 hum'bōlt or (*G.*) hum'bōlt; 2 hŭm'bōlt or (*G.*) hum'bōlt, *n.* **1. Friedrich Heinrich Alexander, Baron von** (9/11769–5/11859), a German physician, traveler, and author; explored South America, Mexico, and Asia; *Kosmos.* **2. Karl Wilhelm, Baron von** (1/21767–7/11835), a German philologist, statesman, and diplomatist; brother of the preceding. **3.** A county in N. W. California; 3,496 sq. m.; county-seat, Eureka. **4.** A county in N. Iowa; 432 sq. m.; county-seat, Dakota. **5.** A county in N. Nevada; 16,126 sq. m.; county-seat, Winnemucca. **6.** A district in Saskatchewan, Canada. **7.** A township and city in Allen county, Kan. **8.** A township in Nicollet county, Minn. **9.** A city in Richardson county, Neb. **10.** A town in Humboldt county, Ia.; seat of Humboldt College (non-sectarian), founded in 1869.—**Humboldt Bay,** a bay in Humboldt county, Cal.; an arm of the Pacific 16 m. long by ¼ to 3 m. wide.—**H. Lake,** a lake in Humboldt and Churchill counties, Nev.; 20 m. long by 10 m. wide.—**H. river,** a river in N. E. Nevada; length 250 m.; flows into Humboldt Lake.

hum-bold-t'l-ite, 1 hum-bōlt-i-lit; 2 hŭm-bōlt'i-lit, *n. Mineral.* Mellilite.

hum'bold-ine, 1 hum'bōlt-in or -in; 2 hŭm'bōlt-in or -īn, *n. Mineral.* A resinous, yellow, hydrous ferrous oxalate ($2FeC_2O_4+3H_2O$) found in coal. [< *Humboldt,* German naturalist.]

hum'bold-ite, 1 hum'bōlt-it; 2 hŭm'bōlt-it, *n. Mineral.* **1.** = **hum'bug,** 1 hum'bŭg; 2 hŭm'bŭg, *n.* [HUM'BUGGED, HUM'BUGS², HUM'BUG-GING.] **1.** *t.* To impose upon; deceive, as by false pretenses; take in; trick; hoax.

. . . fed like a Gordon who has been *humbugged.*

GORDON in Arch. Forbes's *Chinese Gordon* p. 125. [n. a. s. 1884.]

II. *i.* To practise imposition or trickery; cajole.

—hum'bug-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Capability of being humbugged: credulous; gullible. **hum'bug-ga-bi(e?)... hum'bug-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*— **hum'bug-ger,** *n.* One who humbugs.

hum'bug, *n.* **1.** Anything intended or calculated to deceive or mislead; anything that appears or is claimed to be what it is not; a sham; a fraud or imposition, especially when practised under specious or fair pretenses. **2.** One who deceives or imposes upon people, as by fair pretenses or specious talk; practiser of deluding or cajoling; an impostor. **3.** The spirit or practise of deception or delusion; disposition to mislead, cajole, or hoax; sham.

He has an inextinguishable contempt for every shape and shade of what is called *humbug.* E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, Sydney Smith* in vol. i, p. 144. [c. a. co. 1870.]

4. Nippers for grasping hot iron on the nose of a refractory animal. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] Peppermint taffy. [< HUM, deceive, + BUG, specter.] **—hum'bug-gism,** *n.*

hum'bug-ger-y, 1 hum'bug-ər-i; 2 hŭm'bŭg-ər-y, *n.* The act or practise of humbugging; imposition; trickery.

hum'buz", 1 hum'bus'; 2 hŭm'bŭz', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A thin piece of notched wood whirled rapidly at the end of a string to make a humming sound. **2.** A cockchafer. **hum'buzz"‡.**

hum-ding'er, 1 hum-dig'ər; 2 hŭm-dĭng'er, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] One who or that which excels.

hum'drum", 1 hum'drum'; 2 hŭm'drŭm', *vi.* To pass the time in a monotonous, tedious, or listless manner.

hum'drum", *a.* Without interest or excitement; monotonous; tedious; dull; commonplace.

hum'drum", *n.* **1.** Monotonous or commonplace routine or existence; tediousness; ennui. **2.** Monotonous or tedious talk or tones; as, the *humdrum* of a preacher's discourse. **3.** A dull or tedious fellow; a bore. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A small, low cart, usually with three wheels and drawn by one horse. [< HUM², *v.*, + DRUM².] **—hum-drum'mish,** *a.* Characterized by dulness or monotony. **—hum-drum'ish-ness,** *n.* **—hum-drum'ness,** *n.* **hum-drum'ne-sy†; hum-drum'mi-ness‡.**

hum'dudg"eon, 1 hum'dŭj"ən; 2 hŭm'dŭdg"on, *n.* [Scot.] A causeless or foolish outcry; an imaginary ailment. **hum'dun"geon‡.**

Hume, 1 hūm; 2 hūm, *n.* **1. Alexander** (1560?–2/11609), a Scottish clergyman and poet. **2. Alexander Hamilton** (6/11797–4/11873), an Australian explorer in the first half of the 19th century. **3. David** (3/11711–8/11776), a Scottish historian and philosopher. See HUMISM. **4. Fergus** (?/11850–), a Scottish novelist and barrister; *The Mystery of a Hansom Cab.* **5. James Deacon** (1/21774–1/11842), an English financier; Secretary of the Customs, and free-trader. **6. John,** in Shakespeare's *2 Henry VI.,* a priest. **7. Joseph** (1/11777–3/11855), an English statesman and financial reformer; born in Scotland; frequently prophesied the fall of Great Britain. **8. Robert Allen** (?/11847–), an American missionary and editor in India. **9.** A county in New South Wales, Australia.

Hum'e-an, 1 hūm'i-ən; 2 hūm'e-an, *a.* Humian.

hu"mec, *vt.* [Rare.] To moisten. **hu-mec'tate†.**

hu-mec'tant†, *a.* & *n.* Moistening; diluting. **II.** *n* A diluent medicine.

hu"mec-ta'tion, 1 hū"mek-tē'shən; 2 hū"mĕc tā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Med.* The softening of a medicine by moistening so as to prepare it for the pestle, or the application of remedies so treated. **2.** [Rare.] The act of wetting or moistening. [< LL. *humectatio(n-),* < L. *humectare,* moisten, < *humec,* be moist.]

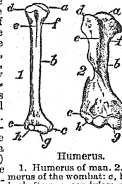
hu'mec-tive, *a.* & *n.* Humectant.

hu'me-fy, 1 hiū'mi-fai; 2 hū"me-fy, *vt.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] To soften with water; moisten. [< L. *humefacio,* < *humeo,* be moist; and see -FY.]

hu"mer-al, 1 hiū'mər-əl; 2 hū"mer-al, *a.* **1.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the humerus or upper part of the arm. **2.** *Entom.* Of, pertaining to, or near the humerus; as, the *humeral* angle. **3.** *Zoöl.* Like a humerus, designating the anterior process of the thorax. (2) Of or pertaining to one of the pairs of hornlike plates on the ventral part of a turtle-shell. [< L. *humerus,* shoulder.]

hu'mer-o-, 1 hiū'mər-o-; 2 hū'mer-o-. From Latin *humerus,* the shoulder: a combining form, in adjectives denoting relation to the humerus and some other part indicated.—**hu"mer-o-ab-dum'i-nal,** *a.*— **hu"mer-o-bi-cip'i-tal,** *a.*— **hu"mer-o-cu'bi-tal,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the humerus and the ulna. **2.** *Ich.* Of or pertaining to the paraglenal coracoid.— **hu"mer-o-dig"i-tal, hu"mer-o-dor'sal, hu"mer-o-fem'o-ral, hu"mer-o-inet"a-car'pal, hu"mer-o-o'pe-cra'nal, hu"mer-o-ra'di-al, hu"mer-o-scap'u-lar, hu"mer-o-ul'nar,** *a.*

hu'mer-us, 1 hiū'mər-us; 2 hū'mer-us, *n.* [-MER-i, 1-ci; 2 -i, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Anat.* The bone that constitutes the skeleton of the upper part of the arm or fore limb; also, the upper arm or brachium. The upper end of the humerus, consisting of a rounded head, fits into the glenoid cavity of the scapula or shoulder-bone, while its lower end is joined to the ulna and radius, bones of the forearm.



Humerus.

1. Humerus of man. 2. Humerus of the wombat: *a,* head; *b, c,* tuberosities; *d,* tricipital groove; *f,* neck; *g,* trochlear surface; *h,* olecranoid fossa; *i,* supracondyloid foramen.

2. *Entom.* (1) The front upper corner or angle of the thorax of a dipter or of a winged insect. (2) The subcostal nervure in the fore wings of certain *Hymenoptera.* (3) The femur of a bee. **—humerus-cer'vix,** *n.* **—humerus-ul'na,** *n.* humerus in which the olecranoid and coronoid fossæ communicate by a foramen.

Hu'me-rus, 1 hū'mē-rus; 2 hū'me-rus, **Lars Johansson** (16422–?/11674). A Swedish poet and professor; writer of lyrics and hymns; murdered.

hu'met, 1 hiū'mēt; 2 hū'met', *n. Her.* A fess, chevron, **hu-mette',** *p.* bar, or cross, cut off or coupéd, so that the extremities do not reach the sides of the shield. See illus. under CROSS, *n.*

hu"me-té', 1 hiū'mē-tē'; 2 hū'me-te', *a. Her.* Couped or cut off at the extremities, as a bar or chevron. **hu-mette'‡;** **hu-mett'‡.** [< F. *humeté,* pp.]

hum-gruf'fin, 1 hum-gruf'in; 2 hŭm-grŭf'in, *n.* [Humorous.] A hideous or horrid person. [< HUM¹, *v.*, + GRUFF, *a.*, + -IN.]

hum'hum, 1 hum'hum; 2 hŭm'hŭm, *n.* [E. Ind.] A coarse cotton cloth made in India.

Hum'i-an, 1 hiū'mi-ən; 2 hūm'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to David Hume, or to Humism; as, the *Humian* argument against miracles.

hu'mic, 1 hiū'mik; 2 hū'mic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the mold produced by the decay of vegetable matter. [< L. *humus,* ground.]—**humic acid,** an amorphous brown or black compound ($C_{20}H_{24}O_{10}?$) derived from humus; [prostration in prayer.

hu'mi-fa'tion†, *n.* The act of laying on the ground; **hu'mid,** 1 hiū'mid; 2 hū'mid, *a.* **1.** Containing sensible moisture; pervaded with water or vapor; damp; moist; wet; as, the *humid* ground; the *humid* atmosphere.

The *humid* hay, with odorous flowers perfumed.

THOMSON *Seasons, Summer* l. 445.

2. *Pathol.* With a fluid discharge. **3.** [Hist. or Obs.] *Medieval Physiol.* Of or pertaining to humor. [< F. *humide,* < L. *humidus,* < *humere,* be moist.]—**hu'mid-ness,** *n.* **hu'mid-i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] **1.** The condition of being humid; dampness; moisture; as, the *humidity* of the atmosphere. **hu'midness‡.**

The softness and *humidity* of the English climate set in two ways in promoting that marvellous greenness of the land, namely by growth and decay. BUSHNELL *Work Fields, Nature as Summer* p. 36. [n. s. a. co. 1885.]

2. *Meteor.* The amount of vapor of water in the air: when it is expressed by the number of grains of moisture per cubic foot of air, or, when it is expressed in terms of vapor tension, it is called the **absolute humidity;** when expressed in the form of a percentage, as the ratio of the actual quantity of moisture in the air to the quantity that would saturate it under its actual conditions as to pressure and temperature, it is called the **relative humidity.** Complete saturation of the air is represented in meteorological reports by 100, and partial saturations by a lesser number. [< F. *humidité,* < L. *humiditā(t-)s,* < *humidus;* see HUMID.]—**complement of the humidity** (*Meteor.*), the second part which the relative humidity of the atmosphere differs from 100 per cent., or saturation. [fashion or way.

hu'mid-ly, 1 hiū'mid-li; 2 hū'mid-ly, *adv.* In a humid

hu'mi-dor, 1 hiū'mi-dōr; 2 hū'mi-dor, *n.* [Recent.] **1.** A case or room, as for the storage of cigars and tobacco, in which a uniform percentage of moisture is maintained.

A *humidor* on large as a small cottage occupies most of the ground floor. *The Sun* [New York] March 4, 1903, p. 6, col. 3.

2. A box for cigars or tobacco which is kept damp by the aid of a moistened sponge or dampened felt.

hu'mid-o-stat, 1 hiū-mid'ō-stat; 2 hū-mid'o-stat, *n.* An instrument for regulating the humidity in the atmosphere. [< HUMID + Gr. *statos,* placed.]

hu'mi-fuse, 1 hiū'mi-fiūz; 2 hū'mi-fūz, *a. Bot.* Spreading over the ground; procumbent. [< L. *humus,* ground, + *fusus,* pp. of *fundo,* pour.]

hu'mi-fy, 1 hiū'mi-fai; 2 hū'mi-fy, *vi.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make humid; dampen; humidify. **II.** *i.* To turn into mold or earth.

The more delicate, porous and watery the vegetable matter, and the more soluble substances and albuminoids it contains, the more rapidly does it decay or *humify.*

S. W. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* div. ii, p. 138. [o. j. co. 1879.]

[< L. *humus,* ground, + -FY.]—**hu"mi-fi-ca'tion,** *n.*

hu-mil'i-ant, 1 hiu-mil'i-ənt; 2 hū-mil'i-ant, *a.* [Poet. & Rare.] Making humble; humiliating.

Syn: In melancholy *of humiliant* thoughts.

E. B. BROWNING *A Drama of Exile* sc. 3.

hu-mil'i-ate, 1 hiu-mil'i-ēt; 2 hū-mil'i-at, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To lower in esteem; put to shame; abase; mortify; also, to reduce to a low or humble condition.

It is your kindness that *humiliates* me more even than your laughter. THACKERAY *Pendennis* vol. i, p. 290. [L. 1879.]

[< LL. *humiliatus,* pp. of *humiliare,* < L. *humilis;* see HUMBLE¹, *a.*] Syn. to ABASE; ABASH.— **hu-mil'i-a"ti-ve(ċ),** *a.* [Rare.]— **hu"mil'i-a"tor,** *n.*— **hu-mil'i-a-to-ry,** *a.* Tending to humiliate.

hu-mil'i-at'ing, 1 hiu-mil'i-ēt"iŋ; 2 hū-mil'i-āt'ing, *a.* Humbling; mortifying; detrimental to dignity or self-respect.— **hu-mil'i-at"ing-ly,** *adv.*

hu-mil'i-a'tion, 1 hiu-mil'i-ē'shən; 2 hū-mil'i-ā'shon, *n.* The act of humiliating, or the state of being humiliated; abasement; mortification; also, that which humiliates; as, the manner of his reception was a *humiliation* to him.

Repentance begins in the *humiliation* of the heart, and ends in the reformation of the life.

JOHN MASON *Select Remains* p. 24. [c. n. 1793.]

[< LL. *humiliatio(n-),* < *humilio;* see HUMILIATE.]

Syn.: see CHAGRIN.— **humiliation of Christ,** see CHRIST.

hu-mil'if'ic, 1 hiū"mi-lif'ik; 2 hū"mi-lif'ic, *a.* Producing humiliation; mortifying. [< L. *humilis,* humble, + *facio,* make.]

Hu"mi-lis'ti, 1 hiū"mi-lis'ti; 2 hū"mi-lis'ti, *n. pl.* [LL.] *Ch. Hist.* **1.** A religious order of monks; also, an order of nuns both of Milan (12th century). **2.** An association of the nobility of Milan from which they sprang.

hu-mil'i-tude†, *n.* Humility.

hu-mil'i-ty, 1 hiu-mil'i-ti; 2 hū-mil'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or condition of being humble; a modest sense of one's own merit; a state of mind without arrogance or self-assertion; self-abasement. **2.** [Poet.] Deference; courtesy; kindness.

Your bounty, virtue, fair *humility.*

SHAKESPEARE *Richard III.* act iii, sc. 7.

3. [Local, U. S.] One of various tattlers or totanine birds, as the Hudsonian godwit. [< F. *humilité,* < L. *humilitā(t-)s,* humbleness, < *humilis;* see HUMBLE¹, *a.*]

hu'min, 1 hiū'min; 2 hū'min, *n.* Humic acid. See HUMIC.

Hu-mir"i-a'ce-æ, 1 hiu-mir"i-ē'si-i; 2 hū-mir"i-ā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of polypetalous balsamiferous trees and shrubs of the order *Geraniales,* with alternate, simple, entire leaves, and cymose clusters of pentamerous white flowers. It embraces 3 genera and about 18 species, all but one being natives of Brazil or Guiana. **Hu-mir'i-a,** *n.* [< *humirit, umtre,* native name in Guiana and Brazil.]— **hu-mir'i-a'ceous,** *a.*— **hu-mir'i,** *n.* A yellow aromatic balsam obtained in Brazil from trees of the genus *Humiria* (sometimes called *Humirium*).— **hu-mir'i-ad,** *n.* Any plant of the family *Humiriaceæ.*

hu-mir'ium, *n.* Humiriad.

Hum'ism, 1 hiūm'izm; 2 hūm'izm, *n.* The philosophy of David Hume, Scottish philosopher and historian.

Hume was a sensationalist and an associationist. By his denial of the objective validity of the notion of causes, and his restricting all verifiable experience to the mere having of impressions, he transformed the empiricism of Locke into an idealistic skepticism which he used effectively in theological controversy. His skepticism led Kant to the construction of his "critical philosophy."— **Hum'ist,** *n.*

hum'ite, 1 hum'it; 2 hŭm'it, *n. Mineral.* A colorless to citron-yellow, vitreous magnesium-iron fluosilicate ($(MgMg(Mg,Fe)_2F_2SiO_4)_3$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system and isomorphous with chondrodite. < Sir Abraham *Hume,* + -ITE¹.] **humite** group, a group of four silicates: prolectite, chondrodite, humite, and clinohumite, all of which are very similar in chemical composition, physical properties, and the form assumed in crystallization, which is monoclinic.

hum'le, 1 hum'li; 2 hŭm'li, *n.* [Scot.] A polled cow; also, a person with a shaved head or one whose hair has been cut.

hum-maul', *n.* See HAMAL.

hum'mel, 1 hum'əl; 2 hŭm'el, *vt.* [-MELED or -MELLED; -MEL-ING or -MEL-LING.] To break off the awns or beards from: said especially of barley. [< HUMBLE, *a.*]

—hum'mel-corn", *n.* [Scot.] Grain without a beard.

—hum'mel-ing-ma-chine", *n.* An aveler.

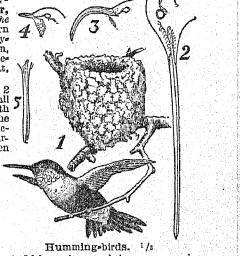
hum'mel, *a.* [Scot.] Without awns; especially, deprived of horns, as a cow. **2.** Bruised; disfigured.

Hum'mel, 1 hum'əl; 2 hŭm'el, **Johann Nepomuk** (1/21778–9/11837). A German-Hungarian pianist and composer; pupil of Mozart.

hum'mel-er, 1 hum'l-ər; 2 hŭm'l-er, *n.* One who or that which hummels.

Hum'mels-town, 1 hum'lz-taun; 2 hŭm'lz-town, *n.* A manufacturing borough in Dauphin county, Pa.; on the Swatara river.

hum'mer, 1 hum'ər; 2 hŭm'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which hums. **2.** A humming-bird. **3.** [Slang.] One who surpasses others in energy or activity.—**Clere humming-bird,** a humming-bird (*Lache latirostris*) of western Mexico, having a bronze-green above, green, changing to sapphire-blue on the throat, beneath.



Humming-birds. 1/3

hum'mie, 1 hum'i; 2 hŭm'i, *n.* A small lump specif., a growth on the back of the neck, caused by friction in carrying burdens: a name given by stevedores. [< HUMP.]

hum'ming, 1 hum'-iŋ; 2 hŭm'ing, *pa.* **1.** Making a low murmuring or buzzing. **2.** Lively; frothing; hence, strong or stimulating; as, a *humming* ale. **3.** [Slang.] Speedy: *steamer easiferus.* **3.** Bill of *Butseres* as, a *humming aquila.* **4.** Head of *Rhamphomicron microrhynchum.* **5.** Open and toothed bill of *Anthracothorax aquaticulus.* (After *Ridgway.*)

—hum'ming-bird", 1 hum'iŋ-bȯrd"; 2 hŭm'ing-bŭrd', *n.* AS HUMBLEBEE.— **hum'ming-stick",** *n.* Same as TUNDUN.

hum'ming, *n.* A murmuring or buzzing sound.

hum'ming-bird", 1 hum'iŋ-bȯrd"; 2 hŭm'ing-bŭrd', *n.*

1. An American trochiloid bird, related to the swifts, small, having long, slender bill, extensile tongue, weak legs, and narrow pointed wings with very short secondaries. The plumage of the various species exhibits a wonderful variety of form and color, in crests, neck- and leg-tufts, etc., and in remarkable tail development. That of the males is, as a rule, far more varied and metallically lustrous than that of the females, thus furnishing a marked instance in support of the theory of sexual selection. The brilliance exhibited by their throat-gorgets, crowns, and leveled tufts, etc., is due to the interference of light caused by the infinitesimal scales on the surface of the feathers, an effect noted in the wing of the butterfly. Humming-birds are noted for the humming sound made by the rapid vibration of their wings when hovering over flowers. They feed mostly on insects and the sweets of flowers. Their nests are formed of shreds of grass and other soft substances, and are protected and made practically invisible by a coating of lichen or other material harmonizing with the surroundings. The eggs are always two in number and pure white; the tiny parents are fearless and very pugnacious in protecting them. They have no song, their only vocal utterances being squeaks of rage or fear. The family consists of about 390 species, all American, and for the most part tropical. The common humming-bird of the eastern United States is the ruby throat (*Trochilus colubris*).

2. Improperly, an Old World sunbird or nectariniid.

—broad-tailed humming-bird, a humming-bird (*Selasphorus platycercus*) common in the Rocky Mountain region of the United States. **—Cuvier's humming-bird** (*Thaumastura cora*), the male of which is marked by extremely long tail-feathers. **—hermit h.,** any species of the genus *Phathornis*, with bifurcated tail and somber plumage. **—h. bush,** a South-American shrub, *Leonurus nepetæfolius* (*L. virdensis*) of the bean family, much frequented by hummingbirds for the nectar of the flowers. **—h. hawk-moth,** a hawk-moth (*Hemaris thysbe*) of the species *Macroglossa stellarum*, common in Europe, and resembling a humming-bird in flight and method of feeding. **—humming-bird's trumpet,** a bell-barely ornamental plant (*Zauschneria californica*), with sessile leaves and large, bright-crimson flowers in terminal spikes. See ZAUSCHNERIA. **—king h.,** a topaz (*Topaza pella*) whose male has a crimson abov, and has a lustrous golden throat. **—ruby-and-topaz h.,** a hummingbird (*Chrysolampis mosquitus*) of northern South America and Trinidad, whose head is ruby-red and throat and breast topaz-orange. **—rufous h.** a hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*) common in summer on the Pacific coast of North America northward to Alaska. **—star-throated h.,** the calliope. **—tufted h.,** a sword-bill (*Loddigesia mirabilis*) of the genus *Docimastes*, having a very long bill. **—vervain h.,** a Jamaican humming-bird (*Mellisuga minima*), one of the smallest of the family. **—white-eared h.,** a species of the genus *Microhera*, having a white-topped head. **—white-eared h.,** a humming-bird with a streak of white about the region of the ear, especially *Basilinna leucotis*.

hum'mock, 1 hum'ək; 2 hŭm'ŏk, *vt.* & *vi.* To form into or assume the shape of hummocks, as on an ice-field.

hum'mock, *n.* **1.** A small elevation; hillock. Especially: **a.** In the southern United States, a wooded elevation rising above a plain or swamp. (2) A clump of earth and grass in a swamp; bog.

2. A pile or ridge of ice on an ice-field. **3.** [Scot.] The bunched form of the hand when the fingers and thumb are bent together; hence, a fistful, or a lump of that size or form; as, a *hummock* of meal.

These form a very ancient talus of gold being found upon Exmoor, in lumps and solid *hummocks*.

BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* ch. 59, p. 218. (L.)

[Prob. dim. of HUMP.]

hum'mocked, 1 hum'əkt; 2 hŭm'ŏkt, *a.* Raised in hummocks; abounding in hummocks; hummocky, in both senses of the term; as, a *hummocked* ice-field; a *hummocked* swamp.

hum'mocking, 1 hum'ək-ıŋ; 2 hŭm'ŏk-ıng, *n.* The forming of ridges or lines of broken ice, corrugated, lifted, and crowded over other ice by the pressure of ice-floes.

This increasing process of dynamics is called '*Hummocking*.'

KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* p. 122. [C. & P. 1857.]

hum'mock-y, 1 hum'ək-ı; 2 hŭm'ŏk-y, *a.* Hummocked.

hum'mock-ing, 1 hum'ıŋ; 2 hŭm'ık-ıng, *a.* Humming.

hu'mor, 1 hiū'mər or yū'mər; 2 hiū'mor or yu'mor (XIII), *vt.* **1.** To yield to the humor or indulge the fancies or caprices of; manage by concession or by compliance; as, to *humor* one's natural disposition, or a spirited boy. **2.** To adapt or accommodate oneself to; as, an actor *humors* his part.

Yes, I'll to bed; old men must *humour* weakness.

DRYDEN *The Orphan* act iii. sc. 1.

3. To play with; as, a hooked fish in fly-fishing.

hu'mour. SYN: see INDULGE.

hu'mor, *n.* **1.** Disposition of mind or feeling; characteristic mood; frame of mind; changing and uncertain inclination; bias; caprice; freak; whim; as, good or ill *humor*. **2.** A facetious turn of thought; playful fancy; jocularity; drollery; pleasantry; whimsy; a sportive exercise of the imagination that is apparent in the choice and treatment of an idea or a theme, and that delights in the incongruous, the ludicrous, and the droll: distinguished from wit by greater quietness, quaintness, and pleasantry, and less of intellectual subtlety and keen cold analysis.

Wit is abrupt, darting, scornful, and tosses its analogies in your face; *Humor* is slow and sly, insinuating its fun into your heart. Wit is negative, analytical, destructive; *Humor* is creative. The couplets of Pope are wit; the tales of Chaucer are humor in a luxurious creation. E. P. WHIPPLE *Literature and Life* p. 91. [o. & co. 1871.]

3. Moisture; specif., an animal fluid; as, the serous *humor*; the vitreous *humor* of the eye. The humors were formerly supposed to determine the temperament. See quotation.

According to Hippocrates, the human body contained four *humors*; namely, blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile.

R. ROUTLEDGE *Popular Hist. Science* p. 32. [E. & S. 1881.]

4. [Colloq.] Any chronic cutaneous eruption supposed to be due to disorder of the blood. [< F. *humeur*, < L. *humor*, < *humere*, be moist.] SYN.: see FANCY, WIT.— **aqueous humor,** a clear, limpid, alkaline fluid enclosed in a delicate membrane that fills the anterior chamber of the eye from the cornea to the crystalline lens.— **glacial h.,** same as VITREOUS HUMOR. **hyaline h.;— Scarpa's h.,** the endolymph of the passages of the internal ear.— **vitreous h.,** a transparent gelatinous body that occupies the chamber of the eye behind the crystalline lens.

— **hu'mor-al,** *a. Med.* Relating to or arising from the humors or fluids of the body; as, the *humoral* pathology; *humoral* disorders.— **hu'mo'recque',** *n.* A humorous production, especially a musical one.— **hu'mor-ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to humor.— **hu'mor-if'ic,** *a.* [Rare.] Producing or tending to produce humor.— **hu'mor-less,** *a.* Destitute of humor; dull.— **hu'mor-less-ness,** *n.*— **hu'mor-ol'o-gy,** *n.* [Rare.] The science of humor; or a treatise on it.

hu'mor-al-ism, 1 hiū'mər-al-ızm; 2 hŭ'mor-al-ızm, *n.* **1.** The state of being humored. **2.** Same as HUMORISM.— **hu'mor-al-ist,** *n.*— **hu'mor-al-is'tic,** *a.*

hu'mored, 1 hiū'mərd; 2 hŭ'mord, *pa.* **1.** In com-

hu'mord'ness, } position, having or manifesting a particular disposition; as, a good-*humored* person. **2.** Indulged in humors or caprices, as a child; spoiled. **3†.** Subject to humors; humorous.

hu'mor-ism, 1 hiū'mər-ızm; 2 hŭ'mor-ızm, *n.* **1.** *Med.* The disordered theory that disease proceeds from vitiated humors or fluids in the body; humoral pathology. **2.** The spirit of a humorist.

I found the very soul of Swift—an intense half self-deceived *humorism*.

COLERIDGE *Table Talk* July 30, 1831.

hu'mor-ist, 1 hiū'mər-ıst; 2 hŭ'mor-ıst (XIII), *n.* **1.** One who displays humor in writing or speaking; a facetious person; a wag; a droll.

Cervantes is, indeed, the purest of all *humorists*; so gentle and genial, so full, yet so ethereal is his humour.

CARLYLE *Essays, Richter* in vol. i, p. 21. [H. M. & CO.]

2. One easily moved by humors or caprices; a whimsical or crotchety person. **3†.** *Med.* One who believes in humorism. **4.** One who humors or gratifies. **hu'mor-al-ist†.**— **hu'mor-is'tic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a humorist; smacking of humor. **2.** Humoristic.

hu'mor-less, 1 hiū'mər-les; 2 hŭ'mor-ls, *a.* **1.** [Rare.] To regard and deal with things from a facetious or humorous point of view; as, to moralize and *humorize* over life. **2†.** To count with sympathy with others' humor or caprices.

hu'mor-ous, 1 hiū'mər-us; 2 hŭ'mor-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Adapted to excite laughter; moving to mirth; amusing; comical; diverting; funny; as, a *humorous* story. **2.** Moved by caprice or temper; subject to moods; whimsical; crotchety.

My lord, be not dismay'd for what is pass'd;
You know that women oft are *humorous*.

DRYDEN *Spanish Friar* act i.

3†. Humid; watery; moist. **4†.** Humoral. [< LL. *humorosus*, moist, < L. *humor*; see HUMOR, *n.*] SYN.: amusing, comic, comical, droll, facetious, funny, jocose, jocular, ludicrous, merry, witty.— **hu'mor-ous-ly,** *adv.*— **hu'mor-ous-ness,** *n.* The quality of being humorous; peculiarity; whimsicality; petulance.

hu'mor-some, 1 hiū'mər-səm; 2 hŭ'mor-sŏm, *a.* **1.** Full of humors or whims; capricious; crotchety. **2.** Characterized by humor; odd; droll; funny; laughable.

Pearl Street is a very *humorsome* place, and about as much the *humorsome* gesticulation of a little imp.

HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p. 123. [R. M. & CO. 1889.]

— **hu'mor-some-ly,** *adv.*— **hu'mor-some-ness,** *n.*

hu'mour, hu'moured, etc. Same as HUMOR, etc.: the usual spelling in England.

humous, hiū'məs; 2 hŭ'mŭs, *a.* Relating to or derived from the ground or vegetable mold. [< HUMUS.]

hump, 1 hump; 2 hŭmp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bend or round (the back); to hunch. **2.** In cutlery, to round off, as the back of a knife-blade. [Eng., U. S.] To make ready for effort; exert: used reflexively; as, *hump* yourselves now. **4.** [Slang, Eng.] To vex; huff. **5.** [Slang, Austral.] To carry on the shoulders or back. **6.** To cause to face the sulks.

II. *i.* [Slang, U. S.] To put forth great effort; hurry; as, he made him *hump*.— **to hump bluey** [Slang, Austral.], to carry one's belongings in a pack when seeking employment in the bush.

hump, *n.* **1.** A protuberance, especially that formed by a curved spine or a fleshy growth on the back; a hunch; as, the *hump* of a hunchback; the *hump* of the bison.

A woman with fair complexion, and without an absolute *hump*, may marry Whom She Likes.

THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. i, p. 28. [L. 1879.]

2. An inclined track in a railroad yard which enables the yard crew to switch trains by gravity. **3.** [Slang.] An attack of ill temper; blues. **4.** [Slang, Austral.] A long tramp with a load on the back; as, a *hump* of forty miles. **5.** [Sailors' Slang.] A great sea. **6.** A humpbacked person. **7.** A humnock. [Cp. D. *homp*.]

hump'shoul'dered, *a.* Having high crooked shoulders.

hump'back, 1 hump'bak; 2 hŭmp'băk, *n.* **1.** A crooked back. **2.** One who has a crooked back; a hunchback. **3.** A whalebone-whale with low humpbacked dorsal fin, long pectoral fin, and pliciated throat. Its length sometimes exceeds 50 feet.

Naturalists are not agreed as to whether a single species, the *Megaptera nodosa*, or several should be recognized, as the confusing differences between individuals obscure specific differences. See RORQUAL.

4. A Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) with very small scales.— **humpback canary,** a small-headed domestic canary with broad humped shoulders, originally from Belgium.— **h.-grunt,** a grunter (*Hamulon sciurus*) of the West Indies and neighboring waters.— **h. whitefish,** the lake-herring (*Coregonus nelsonii*).

hump'backed", 1 hump'bakt'; 2 hŭmp'băkt', *a.* Having a humpback; bent; deformed.

You saw the man . . . There by the *humpbacked* willow.

BROWNING *Waring* in *Atalanta in Calydon* p. 31.

— **humpbacked salmon,** a Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) common in rivers on both sides of the North Pacific, ascending by many thousands in July and sent to market as "pink salmon."— **h. sucker,** a large sucker (*Xyrauchen cypho*) of the Rio Colorado, with an elevated, compressed back, and highly valued as food.

humped, 1 humpt; 2 hŭmpd, *a.* **1.** Having a hump or humps.

humpt'', 2. Changed by contact with ignecous rock, as coal.

Hum'per-dinck, 1 hum'pər-dink; 2 hum'per-dınk, **Engelbert** (1/1854–1/1901), a German composer, brother of music, and composer; *Hänsel und Gretel*; *Königskinder*.

humph, 1 humf; 2 hŭmf, *interj.* An exclamation of doubt or dissatisfaction. [< HUM, *interj.*]

Hum'phre, 1 hum'frı; 2 hŭm'frı, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** **Hum'fried,** 1 hum'frıd, 2 hum'frid; **F. On"frol',** 1 fō'frwl', 2 fō'frwl'; **G. Hum'fried,** 1 hum'frıt, 2 hum'frēt; **I. O'nu-fre'do,** 1 ō'nu-frē'do, 2 ō'nu-frē'do, **Om-fre'do‡**; **L. Hum-phre'dus,** 1 hum-frī'dus, 2 hum-frē'dus; **Sp. Hun-fre'do,** 1 un-frē'do, 2 un-frē'do; **Sw. Hum'fred,** 1 hum'frēd, 2 hum'frēd. **3.** **Homan** (2/1779–4/1861), an American educator, clergyman, and writer; president of Amherst College, 1823–1845. **3.** **Lawrence** (1537–3/1590), an English Calvinistic divine; dean of Winchester. [Teut., prop. of peace.] **Hum'phrȳ,— to dine with Duke Humphrey,** see DINE, *v.*

Hum'phrey Peak, A peak of the San Francisco Mountains, Arizona; 12,562 ft. high.

Hum'phreys, 1 hum'frız; 2 hŭm'frĭs, *n.* **1.** **Andrew Atkinson** (11/1810–12/1883), a United States general in the Civil War, and author. **2.** **David** (2/1752–3/1818), an American diplomat, author, and poet; introduced merino sheep from Spain. **3.** **Henry Noel** (1/1810–8/1879), an English artist, numismatist, and naturalist. **4.** **Mrs. W. Desmond** ( ), an English writer of popular fiction; pen-name "RITA." **5.** A county in central Tennessee; 435 sq. m.; county-seat, Waverly.

Hum'phreys, Mount. A peak in Yellowstone Park; 11,000 ft. high.

Hum'phrey, 1 hum'frı; 2 hŭm'frĭ, **Ozias** (10/a1742–1/1810). An English painter of portraits and miniatures, and crayon artist.

Hu'phry (or **-phrey**) **Clinker.** In Smollett's *The Expedition of Humphry Clinker*, the hero, a poor boy, employed as a servant by Mr. Bramble and subsequently ascertained to be his son.

hump'i-ness, 1 hump'ı-nes; 2 hump'ĭ-nĕs, *a* A humpy condition.

hump'less, 1 hump'les; 2 hŭmp'lĕs, *a.* Without a hump.

hump'lock", 1 hump'lok"; 2 hump'lŏk", *n.* [Scot. & Ir.] A small hill; knob; prominence.

Hum'po-letz, 1 hum'po-lets; 2 hum'po-lĕts, *n.* A town in Pennsylvania.

hump'ty, 1 hump'tı; 2 hump'tĭ, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Humpbacked.

hump'ty-dump'ty, 1 hump'tı-dump'tı; 2 hump'tĭ-dump'tĭ, *n.* **1.** [H-] A favorite character in pantomime symbolical of an egg, originating in the Mother Goose riddle beginning "Humpty-dumpty sat on a wall."

2. A drink, used by sailors, consisting of ale boiled with brandy. [< dial. E. *humpty* (< CHUMP, *n.*) + DUMPTY, *a.*]

— humpty-dumpty, *a.* **1.** Having a short and round figure, as an egg. **2.** Designating a mechanical rhythm, as in the nursery rime.

hump'y, 1 hump'ı; 2 hump'ĭ, *a.* [HUMP'I-ER; HUMP'I-EST.] Marked by humps; covered with protuberances; humped.

The crook, the knot, and the great *humpy* excrescences are as essential features of the oak tree's beauty as its waving grown of foliage. PATTON *Horace Greeley* p. 441. [E. BROS. 1855.]

hump'y, *n.* [Austral.] [-IES, 1-2; 2-ĭs, *pl.*] A house; hut.

Hums, *n.* Some as HOMS.

hum'strum, 1 hum'strum; 2 hŭm'strŭm, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A rude, ill-tuned musical instrument; a hurdy-gurdy. **2.** Music played carelessly. [< HUM!, *v.* + STRUM.]

Hum'tah, 1 hum'tə; 2 hŭm'tă, *n. Bib. Josh.* XV, 54.

hu'mu-lin, 1 hiū'mıū-lın; 2 hŭ'mŭ-lĭn, *n.* An extract or essence of hops. [< HUMULUS.] **hu'mu-line.**

Hu'mu-lus, 1 hiū'mıū-lus; 2 hŭ'mŭ-lŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of twining or climbing herbs of the family *Moraceæ*, with opposite broadly palmate, lobed, rough leaves, and small dioecious flowers. There are but two species, *H. lupulus* being the common hop. [LL., perhaps < L. *humus*, ground.]

humus, 1 hiū'məs; 2 hiū'mŭs, *n.* **1.** A black or brown substance formed by the decay of vegetable matter; vegetable mold. It contains various chemical compounds, as ulmic, crenic, apocrenic, and humic acids, and is an element of soil-fertility. It increases the capacity for absorbing and retaining water, reduces its tenacity, and is the cause of a more rapid and thorough absorption of the sun's rays, also probably promotes nutrition for plantslife.

Berselius embraces all the organic matter of soils in the generic term *humus*.

E. HITCHCOCK *Elementary Geology* § 7, p. 283. [L. & P. 1854.]

2. *Forest.* That portion of the forest floor in which decomposition is well advanced. [L., ground.]— **acid humus,** see SOUR h.— **forest h.** (*Forest.*), humus in a condition favorable to forest-growth. **mild h.;— hu'mus-plant',** *n.* A saprophyte.— **sour h.** (*Forest.*), humus harmful to forest growth, owing to the presence of humic or similar acids produced by decomposition under excess of moisture and lack of air.

Hun', 1 hun; 2 hŭn, *n.* **1.** One of an obscure Asiatic (Turanian) nomadic and warlike race living between the Ural and the Volga about the beginning of the Christian era.

Some authorities consider that they were of Turki stock, while others hold them to be identical with the Hiong-Nu, a powerful Tatar tribe which overran China in the year 200 B. C., defeated the Chinese, and compelled the Emperor Kaosti to make a treaty with them. During the reign of Wiwei (141–87 B. C.) they met with numerous reverses. Early in the Christian era they seem to have separated into two distinct bodies, one of which, the Northern Huns, was practically destroyed by the Chinese, while the other, the Southern Huns, migrated westward in search of new territory. These established themselves for a time on the banks of the Volga, and early in the 4th century advanced into the territory of the Alani, between the Volga and the Don, which they conquered. From this base they pushed their invasion into the territory of the Goths, whom they everywhere defeated. In succeeding years the Goths were the more prominent of the two nations, but early in the 5th century the Huns increased in power and forced Theodosius the Younger to pay them tribute. Under their great king Attila they carried their conquests as far west as Gaul, ravaged Italy, and threatened the capture of Rome. From Attila's death (453) their decline, which was rapid, may be said to date; it resulted in almost complete loss of their conquered territory and in their degeneration to a mere marauding tribe. They are described by contemporary writers as a barbarous and cruel people, of repulsive appearance, fine horsemen, and possessed of great physical strength.

2. A vandal; one of a destructive nature. **3.** A German soldier: from an allusion by Kaiser Wilhelm II to the Huns of Attila in a speech delivered to the German troops at Bremerhaven, July 26, 1900, on the eve of their departure for China. **4.** [Colloq., U. S.] A Hungarian: an incorrect use. [< LL. *Hunni*, the *Hungnoo* people.]

Hun', *n.* [Hind.] A gold coin, the pagoda.

Hun., Hung., *abbr.* Hungarian, Hungary.

Hu'na, 1 hiū'nə; 2 hŭ'nă, *n.* One of the Koluschan tribe of Indians of Admiralty Islands, Alaska.

hu'na-ka'i, 1 hū'nə-kī'; 2 hŭ'nă-kī', *n.* [Hawaii.] The

Hu'nan', 1 hū'nän'; 2 hŭ'năn', *n.* A province in central China; 83,30s sq. m.; capital, Chang-Sha.

hunch, 1 hunch; 2 hŭnch, *n.* **I.** *t.* To thrust with the elbow, shoulder, or fist; push suddenly; jostle; jog; shove; punch. **2.** To crook, as the back. **3.** To bend so as to form a hump. **II.** *i.* To thrust oneself forward; push or lunge forward, as for the purpose of obtaining an advantage in some athletic feat.

hunch, *n.* **1.** A hump. **2.** A lump or thick piece; hunk; as, a *hunch* of bread.

3. A thrust with the elbow; a sudden push. **4.** [Colloq.] A premonition: from the belief that good luck attends the touching of a hunchback's hunch. [Form of HUNK', *n.*]

hunch'back", 1 hunch'bak'; 2 hŭnch'băk', *n.* A humpbacked person; humpback.— **hunch'backed",** *a.* Humpbacked.

Hunch'back, the. In Knowles's drama *The Hunchback*, Master Walter, the apparent guardian but real father of Julia, the heroine. [Irish.]

Hunch'back Moun'tain. A peak in Colorado; 13,755 ft.

hunched, } *p.* and *a.* Having a humpback
hunch'ĭt, } [Colloq.]

Hun'-Chun', 1 hŭn'-chŭn'; 2 hun'-chun', *n.* A commercial town in Kirin province, Manchuria, China.

hunch'y, 1 hunch'ĭ; 2 hŭnch'y, *n.* Same as HUMPED.

hund., *abbr.* Hundred.

Hundfoss'ia. *n.* Same as HONTHORST.

hun'di, 1 hun'dĭ; 2 hŭn'di, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A transferable promissory note used by native bankers in India, and worded in their own language.

Hun'ding, 1 hun'dĭng; 2 hŭn'ding, *n.* In the *Ring of the Nibelung*, the husband or Siegling, who warred against the Volsungs.

hun'dred, 1 hun'dred; 2 hŭn'drĕd, *a.* Indicating a number made up of ten times ten units of any kind; five-score: a cardinal numeral; as, a *hundred* dollars.—**hundred days,** the period from March 20 to June 28, 1815, that elapsed between Napoleon's arrival at the Tuileries after his escape from Elba and the second restoration of Louis XVIII. The period included the battle of Waterloo, on June 18, and the expression is due to an address of the Count de Chambord to King Louis, in which he said: "A hundred days, alas, have elapsed since the fatal moment when your Majesty was forced to quit your capital in the midst of tears."—**hun'dred-eyes',** *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as PERWINKLE.—**h.-pounder,** *n.* *Mil.* A piece of ordnance discharging a 100-pound projectile.

hun'dred, *n.* I. A collection of ten times ten units; the product of ten multiplied by ten; fivescore; a hundred individuals; as, counted in a hundred. The word *hundred* is used in the plural; as, *hundreds* of times. Formerly, it sometimes stood for collections of 120, 124, or 132 objects. A survival of these early uses is found in the hundredweights of 120 and 112 pounds. See HUNDREDWEIGHT. **2.** The symbol representing a hundred units, as C or 100. **3.** *Eng. Law.* A subdivision of a county, of varying extent, probably originating in the division of the people into associations of ten householders, or perhaps a hundred families (ten tithings), for military and administrative purposes. The name was applied to subdivisions in Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, and Delaware retains it. In the north of England a *hundred* was called a *wapentake* or *ward*, and in some parts of the southwest a *shire*.

An undoubted number of shires formed what is called a *Hundred*. . . . At all events, the *Hundred* was the really important division, for traces of the name are found among all the German peoples. JAMES *Stubbs Germany p.* 7. In. *m. & co.* 1874.]

4. In the lumber trade, a measure of 165 cubic or 1,980 superficial feet: used for boards, planks, deals, and scantlings. Called in Scotland **St. Petersburg** or **Petersburg Standard Hundred:** abbreviated *P. S. H.*; also known simply as **Standard.** Compare LOAD. [< AS. *hundred*, < *hund*, hundred, + *rædd*, reckoning. G. *reihe*, account, Goth. *raihŧs*, number.] **Chiltern Hundreds:** see CHILTERN.—**great h.,** same as LONG HUNDREDWEIGHT.—**hun'dred-court',** *n. Law.* A larger court-baron held for the inhabitants of a hundred: practically abolished by the County Court Act of 1867.—**hun'dred-fold.** I. *a.* Indicating a hundred times as much or as many. II. *n.* An amount or number a hundred times as great as any unit. III. *adv.* By a hundred: now always used with *a (an)*; as, it increased *a hundredfold*.—**h.-legs,** *n.* A centiped.—**h.-penny,** same as HUNDRED-GILD. [O. Eng.] Anciently, a tax collected by the officer or lord of a hundred.—**H. Rolls** (*Eng. Hist.*), the report returned by the royal commissioners appointed by Edward I. to inquire into the impairment of the crown revenues, and for the purpose to make exhaustive investigation into the trade and general financial condition of the country.—**h.-work,** *n.* The work of sawyers paid for by the hundred square feet.—**Hun'dredth,** *a.* and *n.* The well-known long-meter tune, sung originally to a version of the hundredth psalm.

hun'dred-al, 1 hun'drĕd-al; 2 hŭn'drĕd-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a territorial hundred.

hun'dred-or, 1 hun'drĕd-or; 2 hŭn'drĕd-or, *n. Eng. Law.* **1.** An inhabitant of a hundred. **2.** One of a jury for determining controversies concerning lands within a hundred. **3.** The officer who had jurisdiction over a hundred; also, the bailiff of a hundred-court. **4†.** A centurion. **hun'dred-a-ry**‡; **hun'dred-er'; hun'dred-man.**

hun'dredth, 1 hun'drĕdth; 2 hŭn'drĕdth, *a.* I. Tenth in order after the ninetieth, the ordinal of *one hundred*.

You, yourself, are the *hundredth* man you have been looking for. F. R. STOCKTON *Hundredth Man* p. 432. [o. o.]

2. Being one of a hundred equal parts.

hun'dredth, *n.* **1.** The last in a series of a hundred. **2.** One of a hundred equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by one hundred.

hun'dred-weight, 1 hun'drĕd-wet'; 2 hŭn'drĕd-wet', *n.* A weight commonly reckoned in the United States, and for many articles in England, at 100 pounds avoirdupois, but commonly in England, and formerly in the United States, at 112 pounds avoirdupois: WEIGHT.—**long hundredweight,** one hundred and twenty, or sixscore, pounds.

Hunds'rück, 1 hunts'rŭk; 2 hunts'rück, *n.* A mountainous region, between the Moselle and Nahe rivers, Germany.

Hun'e-ker, 1 hun'ĕ-kĕr; 2 hŭn'e-ker. **James Gibbons** (1/2 1850–9/12 1921). An American journalist, music and dramatic critic, and author. *Coaxiness.*

Hun'e-ric, 1 hun'ĕ-rĭk; 2 hŭn'e-rĭc (—484). The second king of the Vandals in Africa. **Hun'ne-ric.**

Hun-fal'vy, 1 hŭn-fôl'vĭ; 2 hun-fal'vy. **Pál** (5/11 1810–11/2 1891). A Hungarian philologist and ethnologist.

hung, 1 hŭng; 2 hûng, *imp. & pp.* of HANG, *v.*

Hun-ga'ri-an, 1 hun-gā'rĭ-an; 2 hŭn-gā'ri-an. **1.** Of or belonging to Hungary. **2†.** Thievish; begging. **Hun-gar'ĭc.** [< LL. *Hungaria*, Hungary, < *Hungari*, the Magyars.] **—Hungarian disease,** typhus fever. **—H. fustic,** same as young FUSTIC.

Hun-ga'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Hungary. **2.** *Ethnol.* (1) One of the Magyar branch of the Finnish or Finno-Tatar race: in Europe greatly mixed with Teutons and Slavs. (2) The language of the Hungarians, belonging to the Ugrian branch of the Finnic (Uralic) class of the Finno-Tatar or Uralo-Altaic division of the Turanian languages. See UGRIAN.

Hun'ga-rit'e-an, 1 hun'ga-rĭt'ē-an; 2 hŭn'ga-rit'e-an, *n. pl. Paleon.* A family of ammonites of the suborder *Discocampyli*, having a keeled venter.

Hun'ga-ry, 1 hun'ga-rĭ; 2 hŭn'ga-ry, *n.* **1.** An independent country of central Europe, proclaimed Nov. 16, 1918; 35,875 sq. m.; capital, Budapest. **2. Hungary Proper,** a region of Transleithania, 108,977 sq. m., having 63 counties, constituting the original kingdom of Hungary.

hun'ger, 1 hun'gĕr; 2 hŭn'ger, *n.* **I.** *t.* [Archaic.] To make hungry; famish; starve.

II. *i.* **1.** To suffer from long abstinence from food; be oppressed with hunger; crave food.

They shall not *hunger* nor thirst. *Isa.* xlix. 10.

2. To have an eager desire; long; as, to *hunger* after righteousness. [< AS. *hyngran*, < *hunger*, hunger.]

hun'ger, *n.* **1.** Craving or desire for food; uneasiness or pain from lack of food.

The immediate cause of hunger, as ordinarily felt, is not definitely known; but it seems probable that it is due to some peculiar condition of the mucous membrane of the gastric regions, possibly augmented by sympathetic sympathous from other organs suffering from lack of nutriment, which are perceived indirectly and referred to the stomach.

2. Any strong desire; a craving; as, *hunger* for fame.

Gold *hunger* and land *hunger* seem to have been at the root of all the national achievements [of England]. N. S. SHALER *Kentucky* intro. p. 4. [n. m. & co. 1886.]

3. [Archaic.] Famine. [< AS. *hunger*.]

—hun'ger-bane'd†, *a.* Cursed or afflicted with hunger.—**h.-belt,** *n.* A belt worn by certain savages and drawn in to check the pangs of hunger.—**h.-bitten,** *a.* Pinched or nipped by hunger; distressed for lack of food. **h.-blĭt.**—**h.-cure,** *n.* Cure by fasting. [Wr.]—**h.-flower,** *n.* A species of wild-sweet-sultan (*Centaurea moschata*) that thrives in sterile soil.—**h.-house,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An enclosure in which cattle are confined without food before being slaughtered.—**h.-pole,** *n.* A fence in shape, used by poor feeding.—**h.-starved†,** *pa.* Pinched by lack of food.—**h.-strike,** *n.* Self-starvation, or deliberate abstention from food, for the purpose of obtaining some end, as the release from prison or secure release.—**hun'ger-weed'†,** *n.* **1.** A British crowfoot (*Ranunculus arvensis*). **2.** The black grass (*Alopecurus agrestis*).—**hun'ger-work'†,** *n.* Gnawing, insatiable hunger.—**hun'gered,** *a.* Hungry. See HUNGRED.—**hun'gred†.**—**hun'ger-er,** *n.* One who hungers.—**hun'ger-ful,** *a.* [Rare.] Hungry.—**hun'ger-ing-ly,** *adv.*—**hun'ger-ly†,** *a.* Hungry; starved.—**hun'ger-ly†,** *adv.* Hungrily.

Hun'ger-ford, 1 hun'gĕr-ford; 2 hŭn'ger-ford, **Margaret Wolfe** (*née* Hamilton) (1855–1/2 1897). An Irish novelist: author of "Molly Bawn," "Phyllis," etc.

hun'gry, 1 hun'grĭ; 2 hŭn'gry, *a.* [HUN'GRI-ER; HUN'GRIEST.] **1.** Having a keen appetite; suffering for want of food.

The order to us is not to feed the deserving *hungry*, but simply to feed the *hungry*. RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* lect. iii.

2. Eagerly desiring craving; as, *hungry* for applause. **3.** Indicating hunger; as, a *hungry* look. **4.** Barren; as, a *hungry* land. **5.** Marked by scarcity of food, or by poverty and scantitity. Some soils are described as being *hungry*.

H. TANNER *Science of Agric. Practice* p. 49. [MACM. 1881.]

5. Delicate in appearance; thin; lacking warmth from moisture; said of wool. [W.] **6.** [Prov. Eng.] Mean; penurious; stingy. **7.** [Rare.] Not satisfying hunger; insufficient; also, causing hunger; appetizing; as, the *hungry* air. **8†.** Fit only to be given in charity; as, *hungry* sort of food. [< AS. *hungrig*, < *hunger*, hunger.] Syn.: see GAUNT.—**hun'gry grass'†,** *n.* [Ir.] See FAIRGURTHA.—**h. tree,** same as PINDU.—**h.-work,** *n.* Same as **hun'gri-ness,** *n.*

hun'ĭt, *n.* Honey. **hun'let.**

Hu'ni-a'des, 1 hŭ'nĭ-ā'dēs; 2 hu'ni-ā'dęs, **Joannes Corvinus.** See JOHN VON J.

Hun'ĭ-man', *n.* Same as HANUMAN, 1.

hunk, 1 hunk; 2 hŭnk, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** At the goal; on hunk. **2.** Hunky. [< D. *honk*, post.]

hunk, *n.* [Local, U. S.] In games, the goal; as, to be *on hunk*.

hunk, *n.* [Scot.] An unshapely piece; a large slice; lump. [Perhaps < dial. *huck*, HOOK'; but cp. HUMP.]

hunk', *n.* [Local, U. S.] In games, the goal; as, to be *on hunk*.

hunk, *n.* [Scot.] An unshapely piece; a large slice; lump. [Perhaps < dial. *huck*, HOOK'; but cp. HUMP.]

hun'ker, *vi.* [Scot.] To squat upon the heels; also used figuratively.—**hun'kered,** *pa.* Crooked; bowed; bent.

hun'ker, *n.* [Scot.] The hams; the heels. To squat or stoop so that the body rests on the calves of the legs.

Hun'ker, *n. U. S. Polit. Hist.* **1.** One of the conservative sections of the Democratic party, opposed to the Barnburners, 1844–48. **2.** Hence, one opposed to political progress; a conservative; old fogy. [Prob. < D. *honk*, post.]—**Old Hunker,** same as HUNKER, 1.—**hun'ker,** *v.* To have the characteristics of a hunker; conservative.—**hun'kerism,** *n.* Hostility to progress.

hun'kered, 1 hug'kerd; 2 hŭg'kerd, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Crooked; elbowed.

hunks, 1 hunk'ĕrz; 2 hŭn'kers, *n. pl.* [Scot.] The haunches; the hams; as, squatting on his *hunkers*.

hunk'o'-Dee', 1 hunk'ŏ-dē'; 2 hŭnk'o-dē', *n.* [Central U. S.] A boys' game, like *hunk*.

hunks, 1 hunks; 2 hŭnks, *n.* A sordid or niggardly fellow; a covetous man; miser. [Cp. HUNKER, 2., and HUNGRY.]

No, 'twas blind Mammon's fate to serve the old *hunks*.
T. RANDOLPH *Muse's Looking-Glass* act ii. sc. 4.

hunk'y, 1 hunk'ĭ; 2 hŭnk'y. [Slang.] **1.** *a.* Done satisfactorily or being in a satisfactory condition; all right. **hunk'ĭ-ness,** *n.* **2.** *n.* A strong, husky laborer.—**hunk'y, *adv.***

Hun'ne-man'ni-a, 1 hun'ĭ-man'ĭ-ə; 2 hŭn'e-man'i-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of Mexican plants of the family *Papaveraceæ*, many have beautiful foliage and flowers, growing well-known flowers with wavy borders. The only species, *H. fumariifolia*, is the giant yellow tulip poppy. [< John *Hunneman*, English botanist.]

hun'nic, 1 hun'ĭk; 2 hŭn'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Huns.—**Hun'nish,** *a.*—**Hun'nism,** *n.*

Hun Ri'ver. A tiny salt-creek flowing ship-ward. A river in S. China; the chief tributary of the Si river.

Huns'let, 1 hunz'let; 2 hŭnz'let, *n.* A manufacturing parish in West Riding, Yorkshire, England.

Huns'worth, 1 hunz'wŭrth; 2 hŭnz'worth, *n.* An urban district in West Riding, Yorkshire, England.

hunt, 1 hunt; 2 hŭnt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pursue for the purpose of killing or catching; as, to *hunt* the lion; to take part in the chase for sport or exercise; as, to *hunt* the fox; to go in pursuit of wild animals for food, fur, or feather; as, to *hunt* the buffalo and seal: sometimes used elliptically in this sense; as, to *hunt* with dogs, the meaning is to hunt animals for their skins; or to *hunt* scalps, as among the Red Indians formerly, and heads as among the Dyaks of Borneo, where the heads of human enemies are collected as trophies of valor; to *hunt* game, as prey, whether in packs, as wolves *hunt* their food, or individually, as lions; to drive away by pursuing; as, to *hunt* one from the country. The verb is used figuratively in certain games where pursuit is involved; as, *to hunt the slipper*.

In the United States the word is largely used of the pursuit of any kind of game, large or small; in England it is restricted to the chase or to the pursuit of large game, and specifically to foxhunting.

Oh, touch their stony hearts who *hunt* thy sons.
BRYANT *Hymn of the Waldenses* st. 3.

2. To manage or use in the chase; as, he *hunts* a pack of hounds. **3.** To traverse (a region) in the chase; as, he *hunted* the county. **4.** To search for diligently; seek earnestly; follow closely; as, to *hunt* up proofs. **5.** In bell-ringing, to change the place of (a bell) in its set, according to certain rules.

II. *i.* **1.** To pursue game or other wild animals; follow the chase; ride to hounds. **2.** To make a close search or quest. **3.** *Bell-ringing.* To change its relative position in a set; said of a bell. When the place of the bell is moving from first to last, the process is called *hunting up*; the reverse process is *hunting down*.

4. To run alternately fast and slow, owing to unsteady action in the governor: said of a stationary engine or a pair of alternators working in parallel. To vary in position, as the clutch of an arc-lamp. [< AS. *huntian*, hunt.]—**hunt the fox,** same as HARE AND HOUNDS.—**to h. at the view,** to follow game while in sight, as the greyhound does.—**to h. counter,** to trace the scent backward; hunt the wrong way.—**to h. riot** (*Fox-hunting*), to lose the scent of the animal chased and to follow the scent of another: said of hounds. Syn.: compare DRIVE; FOLLOW; HUNT, *n.*

hunt', *n.* **1.** The act of hunting game; chase. **2.** The act of seeking for something; a search; inquisition.

All things have an end, and so did our *hunt* for lodgings.
C. D. WARNER *Saunterings* p. 146. [n. n. & co. 1887.]

3. An association of huntsmen; as, the Pytchley or Meadow Brook *Hunt*. **4.** A district hunted over with hounds. **5†.** The game secured in the hunt. **6†.** A pack of hounds. Syn.: search, quest, inquisition, search. A *hunt* may be either the act of pursuing or the act of seeking, or a combination of the two. A *chase* or *pursuit* is after that which is fleeing or desiring; a *search* is after that which is hidden; a *hunt* may be for that which is either hidden or fleeing; a *search* is a minute and careful seeking, and is especially applied to a localized search or search of or through a house, for an object, in which connection it would be colloquial to say a *hunt*. *Hunt* never quite loses its association with field-sports, whereas *search* is more and more; and the *search* till the game is hunted out, and the *chase* till it is hunted down. *Figuratively*, we speak of literary *pursuits*, or of the *pursuit* of knowledge; a *search* for reasons; a *hunt* for heresy; the *chase* of fame or honor.

Hunt, *n.* **1. Helen,** see JACKSON. **2. Henry** (11/2 1773–2/12 1835), an English Radical reformer. **3. James Henry Leigh** (9/10 1784–8/28 1859), an English poet, essayist, critic, and publisher. **4. Robert** (8/5 1807–6/17 1887), an English physicist and writer. **5. Theodore Whitefield** (7/13 1844–), an American educator and author: *Analysis of Written Discourse*, etc. **6. Thomas Sterry** (9/5 1826–2/12 1892), an American chemist and geologist; made officer of the Legion of Honor by France. **7. William Morris** (10/31 1824–7/30 1879), an English water-color painter. **8. William Holman** (4/2 1827–9/7 1910), an English painter of religious subjects. **9. William Morris** (10/31 1824–7/30 1879), an American painter. **10.** A county in N. E. Texas; 888 sq. m.; county-seat, Greenville.

hunt'a-bl(e)‡, *a.* [Rare.] That may be hunted.

hunt'er, 1 hun'tĕr; 2 hŭn'ter, *n.* **1.** A person who hunts in any way; especially, one who hunts game.

Plato defines man, "the *hunter* of truth."
HAMILTON *Metaphysics* lect. I. p. 8. [o. & l. 1859.]

2. An animal that hunts; as, that dog is a good *hunter*. **3.** An animal (especially a horse) used in hunting. **4.** A hunting-spider. **5.** A cuckoo, the rainbird (*Piaya pluvialis*) of Jamaica. **6.** A hunting-watch.

Hunt'er, *n.* **1. David** (7/21 1802–3/1 1904), a Scottish painter. **2. David** (7/21 1802–3/1 1886), a United States general in the Civil War. **3. John** (3/11 1728–9/16 1793), a Scottish surgeon and anatomist. **4. John Marshall** (6/1 1797–12/30 1877), an American statesman; for a time Confederate Secretary of State. **5. Thomas** (9/5 1832–6/14 1915), an American educator and author; president of Hamilton, New York, 1870–1906. **6. William** (3/14 1718–3/2 1783), a Scottish physician and anatomist; brother of John.

Hunt'er-don, 1 hunt'er-dŏn; 2 hŭnt'er-don, *n.* A county in S. W. New Jersey; 437 sq. m.; county-seat, Flemington.

Hun-te'ri-an, 1 hun'tē'rĭ-an; 2 hŭn-te'ri-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named after (3) John Hunter; as, the *Hunterian* museum in London, and his brother William; as, the *Hunterian* collection at Glasgow.

Hunt'er riv'er. A river in New South Wales, Australia; length, 300 m. to the Pacific ocean.

Hunt'er's Isl'and. An island in N. W. Ontario province, Canada, surrounded by rivers and lakes.

hunt'ĭ-lite, 1 hunt'ĭ-leit; 2 hŭnt'i-lit, *n. Mineral.* A black silver arsenid (Ag_3AS) that is found massive. [< Dr. T. *sterry Hunt.*]

hunt'ing, 1 hunt'ĭng; 2 hŭnt'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or practise of pursuing wild game; the chase, whether carried on as a means of livelihood or for sport; as, foxhunting.

Hunting was . . . the exclusive amusement of the noble classes.
Badminton Library, Hunting p. 17. [l. & co. 1891.]

2. The pursuit of their prey by animals. **3.** Hence, by extension, any pursuit. [< AS. *huntung*, < *huntian*, hunt.]

hunt'ing, *p. a.* **1.** Used in hunting; as, a *hunting* watch. **2.** Engaged in the chase; as, a *hunting* party.

hunt'ing-bird, 1 hunt'ĭng-bĕrd; 2 hŭnt'ing-bûrd, *n.* A city in Dubois county, Ind.

Hunt'ing-don, 1 hunt'ĭng-dŏn; 2 hŭnt'ing-don, *n.* **1. Henry of,** see HENRY. **2. Selina, Countess of** (*née* Shirley) (9/24 1707–6/17 1791), an English philanthropist and promoter of Methodism; founded "Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion." **3.** Same as HUNTINGDONSHIRE. **4.** A municipal borough and county-seat of Huntingdonshire; birthplace of Cromwell; residence of Cowper. **5.** A county in S. central

1. An American trochiloid bird, related to the swifts, small, having long, slender bill, extensile tongue, weak legs, and narrow pointed wings with very short secondaries. The plumage of the various species exhibits a wonderful variety of form and color, in crests, neck- and leg-tufts, etc., and in remarkable tail development. That of the males is, as a rule, far more varied and metallically lustrous than that of the females, thus furnishing a marked instance in support of the theory of sexual selection. The brilliance exhibited by their iridescent, jeweled gorgets, tufts, etc., is due to the interference of light caused by the infinitesimal scales on the surface of the feathers, an effect noted in the wing of the butterfly. Humming-birds are noted for the humming sound made by the rapid vibration of their wings when hovering over flowers. They feed mostly on insects and the sweets of flowers. Their nests are formed of shreds of grass and other soft substances, and are protected and made practically invisible by a coating of lichen or other material harmonizing with the surroundings. The eggs are always two in number and pure white; the tiny parents are fearless and very pugnacious in protecting them. They have no song, their only vocal utterances being squeaks of rage or fear. The family consists of about 600 species, all American, and for the most part tropical. The common humming-bird of the eastern United States is the ruby throat (*Trochilus colubris*).

2. Improperly, an Old World sunbird or nectarinid.

— **broad-tailed humming-bird,** a humming-bird (*Selasphorus platycercus*) common in the Rocky Mountain region of the United States. — **Costa's humming-bird** (*Trochilus costæ*) (*Thaumnastura anna*), the male of which is marked by extremely long tail-feathers. — **hermit h.,** any species of the genus *Phethornis*, with bifurcated tail and somber plumage. — **h. bush,** a South-American shrub (*Mesoxylon mouirideusis*) of the bean family, much frequented by humming-birds for the nectar of the flowers. — **h. hawk-moth,** a hawk-moth (*Sesia trochilus*) of the genus *Macroglossa stellarum*, common in Europe, and resembling a humming-bird in flight and method of feeding. — **humming-bird's trumpet,** a half-hardy cremaceous plant (*Epidendrum calcaratum*), with sessile leaves and large, bright-crimson flowers in terminal spikes. See ZAUSCHNERIA. — **king h.,** a topaz (*Topaza pella*) whose male has the throat above, and has a lustrous golden throat. — **ruby-and-topaz h.,** a humming-bird (*Chrysolampis mosquitus*) of northern South America and Trinidad, whose head is ruby-red and throat and breast topaz-orange. — **rufous h.,** a humming-bird (*Selasphorus rufus*) common in summer on the Pacific coast of North America northward to Alaska. — **star-throated h.,** the calliope. See CALLIOPE, 3. — **sword-bill,** a species of the genus *Docimastes*, having a very long bill. — **vervain h.,** a Jamaican humming-bird (*Mellisuga minima*), one of the smallest of the family. — **white-eared h.,** one of the genus *Microkera*, having a white tufted spot above the region of the ear, especially *Basilinna leucotis*.

hum'mock, 1 hum'ək; 2 hŭm'ok, *n.* & *v.* To form into or assume the shape of hummocks, as on an ice-field.

hum'mock, *n.* **1.** A small elevation; hillock. Especially: (*a*) On the seashore, a low, rounded elevation rising above a plain or swamp. (*2*) A clump of earth and grass in a swamp; bog.

2. A pile or ridge of ice on an ice-field. **3.** [Scot.] The bunched form of the hand when the fingers and thumb are bent together; hence, a fistful, or a lump of that size or form; as, a *hummock* of meal.

There are very ancient traits of gold being found upon Exmoor, in lumps and solid *hummocks*.

BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* ch. 59, p. 218. [*l*]

[Prob. dim. of HUMP.]

hum'mocked, 1 hum'əkt; 2 hŭm'okt, *a.* Raised in hummocks; abounding in hummocks; hummocky, in both senses of the term; as, a *hummocked* ice-field; a *hummocked* swamp.

hum'mocking, 1 hum'ək-iŋ; 2 hŭm'ok-iŋ, *n.* The forming of ridges or lines of broken ice, corrugated, lifted, and crowded over other ice by the pressure of ice-floes.

This imposing process of dynamics is called '*Hummocking*.'

KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* p. 122. [*c.* & *p.* 1857.]

hum'mock-y, 1 hum'ək-i; 2 hŭm'ok-y, *a.* Hummocked.

hum'mock-ing, 1 hum'ək-iŋ; 2 hŭm'ok-iŋ, *a.* HAMMOCKING.

hu'mor, 1 hiū'mər or yū'mər; 2 hiū'mor or yu'mor (XIII), *vt.* **1.** To yield to the humor or indulge the fancies or caprices of; manage by concession or by compliance; as, to humor one's notions; you humor a spirited boy. **2.** To adapt or accommodate oneself to; as, an actor *humors* his part.

Yes, I'll to bed; old men must *humour* weakness.

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER *Scornful Lady* act iii, sc. 1.

3. To play with; as, a hooked fish in fly-fishing.

hu'mour. Syn.: see INDULGE.

humor, *n.* **1.** Disposition of mind or feeling; characteristic mood; frame of mind; changing and uncertain inclination; bias; caprice; freak; whim; as, good or ill *humor*. **2.** A facetious turn of thought; playful fancy; peculiarity; drollery; quaintness; literature, the sportive exercise of the imagination that is apparent in the choice and treatment of an idea or a theme, and that delights in the incongruous, the ludicrous, and the droll: distinguished from wit by greater quietude, geniality, and pleasantry, and less of intellectual subtlety and keen cold analysis.

Wit is abrupt, darting, scornful, and tosses its analogies in your face: *Humor* is slow and shy, insinuating its fun into your heart. Wit is negative, analytical, destructive; *Humor* is creative. The couples of Pope are witty; those of Goldsmith possess a humorous expansion. E. P. WHIPPLE *Literature and Life* p. 91. [*o.* & *c.* 1871.]

3. Moisture; specif., an animal fluid; as, the serous *humor* or vitreous humor of the eye. The four humors were formerly supposed to determine the temperament. See quotation.

According to Hippocrates, the human body contained four *humors*; namely, blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile.

R. ROUTLEDGE *Popular Hist. Science* p. 32. [R. & S. 1881.]

4. [Colloq.] Any chronic cutaneous eruption supposed to be due to disorder of the blood. [< F. *humeur*, < L. *humor*, < *humeo*, be moist.] Syn.: see FANCY; WIT.

— **aqueous humor,** a clear, limpid, alkaline fluid enclosed in a delicate membrane that fills the anterior chamber of the eye from the cornea to the crystalline lens. — **glacial h.,** same as VITREOUS HUMOR. — **hyaline h.;— Scarpa's h.,** the endolymph of the passages of the internal ear. — **vitreous h.,** a transparent gelatinous body that occupies the chamber of the eye behind the crystalline lens.

— **hu'mor-al,** *a.* *Med.* Relating to or arising from the humors or fluids of the body; as, the *humoral* pathology; *humoral* disorders. — **hu'mor-esque',** *n.* A humorous production, especially a musical one. — **hu'mor-ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to humor. — **hu'mor-ist'ic,** *a.* [Rare.] Producing or tending to produce humor. — **hu'mor-less,** *a.* Destitute of humor; dull. — **hu'mor-less-ness,** *n.* — **hu'mor-ol'o-gy,** *n.* [Rare.] The science of humor, or a treatise on it. **hu'mor-al-ism,** 1 hiū'mər-əl-izm; 2 hiū'mor-al-izm, *n.* **1.** The state of being humoral. **2.** Same as HUMORISM. — **hu'mor-al-ist,** *n.* — **hu'mor-al-is'tic,** *a.*

hu'mored, 1 hiū'mərd; 2 hiū'mord, *pa.* **1.** In com-**hu'mord,** } position, having or manifesting a particular disposition; as, a good-*humored* person. **2.** Indulged in humors or caprices, as a child; spoiled. **3†.** Subject to humors; moist.

hu'mor-ism, 1 hiū'mər-izm; 2 hiū'mor-izm, *n.* **1.** *Med.* The discredited theory that disease proceeds from vitiated humors or fluids in the body; humoral pathology. **2.** The spirit of a humorist.

I found the very soul of Swift — an intense half self-received *humorism*.

COLERIDGE *Table Talk* July 30, 1831.

hu'mor-ist, 1 hiū'mər-ist; 2 hiū'mor-ist (XIII), *n.* **1.** One who displays humor in writing or speaking; a facetious person; a wag; a droll.

Cervantes is, indeed, the purest of all *humorists*; so gentle and genial, so full, yet so ethereal is his humour.

CARLYLE *Essays, Richter* in vol. i, p. 21. [H. M. & CO.]

2. One easily moved by humors or caprices; a whimsical or crotchety person. **3†.** *Med.* One who believes in humorism. **4.** One who humors or gratifies. **hu'mor-al-ist.** — **hu'mor-is'tic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a humorist; smacking of humor. **2.** Humoristic.

hu'mor-less, 1 hiū'mər-les; 2 hiū'mor-les, *a.* **1.** [Rare.] To regard and deal with things from a facetious or humorous point of view; as, to moralize and *humorize* over life. **2†.** To come into humor in spring or with the humorsythin.

hu'mor-ous, 1 hiū'mər-us; 2 hiū'mor-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Adapted to excite laughter; moving to mirth; amusing; comical; diverting; funny; as, a *humorous* story. **2.** Moved by caprice or temper; subject to moods; whimsical; crotchety.

My lord, be not dismay'd for what is pass'd;
You know that women oft are *humorous*.

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER *Women Pleased* act i, sc. 1.

3†. Humid; watery; moist. **4†.** Humoral. [< LL. *humorosus*, moist, < L. *humor*; see HUMOR, *n.*] Syn.: amusing, comic, comical, droll, facetious, funny, jocose, jocular, ludicrous, merry, playful, sportive; whimsical, melancholy, mournful, sad, serious, sober, solemn. — **hu'mor-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **hu'mor-ous-ness,** *n.* The quality of being humorous; humor; facetiousness; jocularity.

hu'mor-some, 1 hiū'mər-səm; 2 hiū'mor-som, *a.* **1.** Full of humors or whims; capricious; crotchety. **2.** Characterized by humor; odd; droll; funny; laughable.

Pearl then began to play her pranks with the *humorsome* gesticulation of a little imp.

HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p. 123. [R. & CO. 1889.]

— **hu'mor-some-ly,** *adv.* — **hu'mor-some-ness,** *n.*

hu'mour, hu'moured, etc. Same as HUMOR, etc.: the usual spelling in England.

humous, hiū'məs; 2 hiū'mŭs, *a.* Relating to or derived from the ground or vegetable mold. [< HUMUS.]

hump, 1 hump; 2 hŭmp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bend or round (the back); to hunch. **2.** In cattery, to round off, as the points of a pedigree. [Eng.] Syn.: see HUMP, *n.*

2. To make ready for effort; exert: used reflexively; as, *hump* yourselves now. **4.** [Slang, Eng.] To vex; huff. **5.** [Slang, Austral.] To carry on the shoulders or back. **6.** To cause to rise in ridges.

II. *i.* [Slang, U. S.] To put forth great effort; hurry; as, he made him *hump*. — **to hump bluey** [Slang, Austral.], to carry one's belongings in a pack when seeking employment in the bush.

hump, *n.* **1.** A protuberance, especially that formed by a curved spine or a fleshy growth on the back; a hunch; as, the *hump* of a hunchback or camel. **2.** [Slang, Austral.] A long journey; a load on the back; as, to *hump* it forty miles. **5.** [Sailors' Slang.] A green hand. **6.** A humpbacked person. **7.** A hummock. [Cp. D. *homp.*]

hump'shoul'dered, *a.* Having high crooked shoulders.

hump'back, 1 hump'bak'; 2 hŭmp'bak', *n.* **1.** A crooked back. **2.** One who has a crooked back; a hunchback. **3.** A whalebone-whale with low humpbacked dorsal fin, long pectoral fin, and pleated throat. Its length is sometimes over 60 feet.

Naturalists are not agreed as to whether a single species, the *Megaptera nodosa*, or several should be recognized, as the ensuing differences between individuals obscure specific differences that may exist.

4. A Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) with very small scales. — **humpback canary,** a small-headed domestic canary with broad, compressed body, originally from Belgium. — **h.-grunt,** a grunter (*Hæmulon sciurus*) of the West Indies and neighboring waters. — **h. whitefish,** the round whitefish (*Coregonus neidius*).

hump'backed', 1 hump'bakt'; 2 hŭmp'bakt', *a.* Having a humpback; bent; deformed.

You saw the man . . . There by the *humpbacked* willow.

BROWNING *Waring* in *Men and Women* vol. ii, p. 31.

— **humpbacked salmon,** a Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*) common in rivers on both sides of the North Pacific, ascending many miles from the sea, and scarcely to market as "pink salmon." — **h. sucker,** a large sucker (*Xyrarchen cyphe*) of the Rio Colorado, with an elevated, compressed back, and highly valued as food.

humped, 1 humpt; 2 hŭmpt, *a.* **1.** Having a hump or humps.

humpt's, ? **2.** Changed by contact with igneous rock, as coal.

Hum'per-dinck, 1 hum'pər-dink; 2 hum'per-dink, **Engelbert** (1/1854—), a German critic, teacher of music, and composer; *Hänsel und Gretel*; *Königskinder*.

humph, 1 humf; 2 hŭmf, *interj.* An exclamation of doubt or dissatisfaction. [< HUFF, *interj.*]

Hum'phrey, 1 hum'fri; 2 hŭm'fry, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **D. Hum'fried,** 1 hum'frit, 2 hum'frid; F. **Hu'fri'd',** 2 hü'fre'; 2 hü'fre'd'; G. **Hum'fried,** 1 hüm'frit, 2 hum'frid; It. **O'no-fre'do,** 1 ō'no-fre'do, 2 ō'no-fre'do, **Om-fre'do**; L. **Hum-phre'dus,** 1 hum-fri'dus, 2 hŭm-fre'dŭs; Sp. **Hun-fre'do,** 1 un-fre'do, 2 un-fre'do; Sw. **Hum'fred,** 1 hum'fred, 2 hum'fred. **2. Hezekiah** (?/1776—?/1861), an American educator, clergyman, and writer; president of Amherst College, 1823–1845. **3. Lawrence** (1527—?/1590), an English Calvinistic divine; dean of Winchester. [Teut., prop. of peace.] **Humphrys,—to dine with Duke Humphrey,** see DINE, *v.*

Hum'phrey Peak. A peak of the San Francisco Mountains, Arizona; 12,562 ft. high.

Hum'phreys, 1 hum'friz; 2 hŭm'friz, *n.* **1. Andrew Atkinson** (11/1810—93/1883), a United States general in the Civil War, and author. **2. David** (?/1752–?/1818), an American diplomat, author, and poet; introduced merino sheep from Spain. **3. Henry Noel** (1/1810–?/1879), an English artist, numismatist, and naturalist. **4. Mrs. W. Desmond** ( ), an English writer of popular fiction; pen-name "Rita." **5.** A county in central Tennessee; 435 sq. m.; county-seat, Waverly.

Hum'phreys, Mount. A peak in Yellowstone Park; 11,000 ft. high.

Hum'phry, 1 hum'fri; 2 hŭm'fry, **Ozias** (10/1742–?/1810). An English painter of portraits and miniatures, and enayan artist.

Humphry (or **-phrey**) **Clinker.** In Smollett's *The Expedition of Humphry Clinker*, the hero, a poor boy, employed as a servant by Mr. Bramble and subsequently ascertained to be his son.

hump'i-ness, 1 hump'i-nes; 2 hŭmp'i-nĕs, *a* A humpy condition.

hump'less, 1 hump'les; 2 hŭmp'lĕs, *a.* Without a hump.

hump'lock', 1 hump'lok'; 2 hŭmp'lŏk', *n.* [Scot. & Ir.] A small hill; knob; prominence.

Hum'po-letz, 1 hum'po-lets; 2 hum'po-lĕts, *n.* A town in Bohemia.

hump'ty, 1 hump'ti; 2 hŭmp'ty, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Humpbacked.

hump'ty-dump'ty, 1 hump'ti-dump'ti; 2 hŭmp'ty-dŭmp'ty, *n.* **1.** [H-] A favorite character in pantomime symbolical of an egg, originating in the Mother Goose riddle beginning "Humpty-dumpty sat on a wall." **2.** A drink, used by gunners, made of ale boiled with brandy. [< dial. E. *humpty* (< HUMP, *n.*) + DUMPY.] — **hump'ty-dump'ty,** *a.* **1.** Having a short and round figure, as an egg. **2.** Designating a mechanical rhythm, as in the nursery rime.

hump'y, 1 hump'i; 2 hŭmp'y, *a.* [HUMP'I-ER; HUMP'I-EST.] Marked by humps; covered with protuberances; humped.

The crook, the knot, and the great *humpy* excrescences are as essential features of the oak tree's beauty as its waving grown of foliage. PARTON *Horace Greeley* p. 441. [*c.* BROS. 1855.]

hump'y, *n.* [Austral.] [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -ĭs, *pl.*] A house; hut.

Hums, *n.* Same as HOMS.

hum'strum, 1 hum'strum; 2 hŭm'strŭm, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A rude, ill-tuned musical instrument; a hurdy-gurdy. **2.** Music played carelessly. [< HUM!, *v.* + STRUM.]

Hum'tah, 1 hum'tə; 2 hŭm'ta, *n.* *Bib. Josh.* xv, 54.

hum'u-lin, 1 hiū'mū-lin; 2 hiū'mŭ-lĭn, *n.* An extract or essence of hops. [< HUMULUS.] **hu'mu-line†.**

Hu'mu-lus, 1 hiū'miu-lus; 2 hiū'mŭ-lŭs, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of twining or climbing herbs of the family *Moraceæ*, with opposite broadly palmate lobed, rough leaves, and small dicecious flowers. There are but two species, *H. lupulus* being the common hop. [LL., perhaps < L. *humus*, ground.]

humus, 1 hiū'məs; 2 hiū'mŭs, *n.* A black or brown substance formed by the decay of vegetable matter; vegetable mold. It contains various chemical compounds, as ulmic, crenic, apocrenic, and humic acids, and is an element of soil-fertility. It increases the capacity for absorbing and retaining water, reduces its tenacity, and is the cause of a more rapid and thorough absorption of the sun's rays, also probably providing nutriment for plant-life.

Berselius embraces all the organic matter of soils in the generic term *humus*.

E. HITCHCOCK *Elementary Geology* § 7, p. 283. [E. & P. 1854.]

2. *Forest.* That portion of the forest floor in which decomposition is well advanced. [L., ground.] — **acid humus,** see SOUR H. — **forest h.** same as *h.* in combining favorable to forest-growth. — **mild h.†—hu'mus-plant',** *n.* A saprophyte. — **sour h.** *(Forest.),* humus harmful to forest growth, owing to the presence of humic or similar acids produced by decomposition under excess of moisture and lack of air.

Hun, 1 hun; 2 hŭn, *n.* **1.** One of an obscure Asiatic (Turanian) nomadic and warlike race living between the Ural and the Volga about the dawn of the Christian era.

Some authorities consider that they were of Turki stock, while others hold them to be identical with the Hiong-Nu, a powerful Tatar tribe which overran China about 200 B. C., defeated the Chinese, and compelled the Emperor Kaoti to make a treaty with them. During the reign of Wuti (141–87 B. C.) they met with numerous reverses. Early in the Christian era they seem to have separated into two distinct bodies, one of which, the Northern Huns, was practically destroyed by the Chinese, while the other, the Southern Huns, migrated westward in search of a settlement. These established themselves for a time on the banks of the Volga, and early in the 4th century advanced into the territory of the Alani, between the Volga and the Don, which they conquered. From this base they pushed their invasion into the territory of the Goths, whom they everywhere defeated. In succeeding years the Goths were the more prominent of the two nations, but early in the 5th century the Huns increased in power and forced Theodosius the Younger to pay them tribute. Under their great king Attila they carried their conquests as far west as Gaul, ravaged Italy, and threatened the capture of Rome. From Attila's death (453) their decline, which was rapid, may be said to date; it resulted in almost complete loss of their conquered territory and in their degeneration to a mere marauding tribe. They are described by contemporary writers as a barbarous and cruel people, of repulsive appearance, fine horsemen, and possessed of great physical strength.

2. A vandal; one of a destructive nature. **3.** A German soldier: from an allusion by Kaiser Wilhelm II to the Huns of Attila in a speech delivered by him to German troops at Bremerhaven, July 26, 1900, on the eve of their departure for China. **4.** [Colloq., U. S.] A Hungarian: an incorrect use. [< LL. *Hunni*, the *Heunpnoo* people.]

hun', *n.* [Hind.] A gold coin, the pagoda.

Hun., Hung., *abbr.* Hungarian, Hungary.

Hu'na, 1 hü'na; 2 hü'nä, *n.* One of the Koluschan tribe of Indians of Admiralty Islands, Alaska. [sandwhg.

hu'na-ka'i, 1 hü'na-kā'i; 2 hü'nä-kä'ĭ, *n.* [Hawaii.] The

Hu'naar', 1 hü'nanr'; 2 hü'nänr', *n.* A province in central China; 83,398 sq. m.; capital, Chang-sha.

hunch, 1 hunch; 2 hŭnch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To thrust with the elbow, shoulder, or fist; push suddenly; jostle; jog; shove; punch. **2.** To crook, as the back. **3.** To bend so as to form a hump. **II.** *i.* To thrust oneself forward; push or lunge forward, as for the purpose of obtaining an advantage in some athletic feat.

hunch, *n.* **1.** A hump. **2.** A lump or thick piece; chunk; as, a *hunch* of bread.

3. A thrust with the elbow; a sudden push. **4.** [Colloq.] A premonition: from the belief that good luck attends the touching of a hunchback's hunch. [Form of REREAD, *n.*]

hunch'back', 1 hunch'bak'; 2 hŭnch'băk', *n.* A humpbacked person; humpback. — **hunch'backed',** *a.* Humpbacked.

Hunch'back, the. In Knowles's drama *The Hunchback*, Master Walter, the apparent guardian but real father of Julia, the heroine. [high.

Hunch'back Mount'ain. A peak in Colorado; 13,755 ft.

hunched, } 2 hŭncht, *a.* Having a humpback
hunch't, }

Hun'chun', 1 hŭn'-chŭn'; 2 hun'-schun', *n.* A commercial town in Kirin province, Manchuria, China.

hunch'y, 1 hunch'i; 2 hŭnch'y, *n.* Same as HUMPED.

hund., *abbr.* Hundred.

Hund'borst, *n.* Same as HONTHORST.

hun'di, 1 hun'di; 2 hŭn'di, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A transferable promissory note used by native bankers in India, and worded in their own vernaculars.

Hun'ding, 1 hun'ding; 2 hun'ding, *n.* In the *Ring of the Nibelung*, the husband or Sieglind, who warred against the Volsungs.

hun'dred. 1 hun'dred; 2 hŭn'drĕd, *a.* Indicating a number made up of ten times ten units of any kind; five-score: a cardinal numeral; as, a *hundred* dollars.—**hundred days**, the period from March 20 to June 23, 1815, that elapsed between Napoleon's arrival at the Tuileries after his escape from Elba and the second restoration of Louis XVIII. The period included the battle of Waterloo, on June 18, and the expression is due to an address of the Count de Chambord to King Louis, in which he said: "A hundred days, sire, have elapsed since the fatal moment when your Majesty was forced to quit your capital in the midst of tears."—**hun'dred-eyes'**, *n.* (Dial., Eng.) Same as PERIWINKLE.—**h.-pounder**, *n.* *Ord.* A piece of ordnance discharging a 100-pound projectile.

hun'dred, *n.* **1.** A collection of ten times ten units; the product of ten multiplied by ten; fivescore; a hundred individuals; as, the captain of a *hundred*. The word *hundred* is used in the plural; as, *hundreds* of times. Formerly, it sometimes stood for collections of 120, 124, or 132 objects. A survival of these early uses is found in the hundredweights of 120 and 112 pounds. See HUNDREDWEIGHT. **2.** The symbol representing a hundred units, as C or 100. **3.** *Eng. Law.* A subdivision of a county, of varying extent, probably originating in the division of the people into associations of ten hundred warriors, or perhaps a hundred families (ten tithings), for military and administrative purposes. The name was applied to subdivisions in Virginia, Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, and Delaware retains it. In the north of England a *hundred* was called a *wapentake* or *ward*, and in some parts of the southwest a *shire*.

An undefined number of places formed what is called a *Hundred*. . . . At all events, the *Hundred* was the really important division, for traces of it are to be found among all German peoples. — *Stubbs Const Hist of England*, I. iii. *n.* 4 *ca.* 1874.]

4. In the lumber trade, a measure of 165 cubic or 1,980 superficial feet: used for boards, planks, deals, and scantlings. Called in Canada the *Quebec* or **Petersburg Standard Hundred:** abbreviated *P. S. H.*; also known simply as **Standard.** Compare LOAD. [< AS. *hundred*, < *hund*, hundred, + *rǽd*, cp. G. *rede*, account, Goth. *raihsō*, number.] **Chiltern Hundreds,** see CHILTERN.—**great h.,** same as LONG HUNDREDWEIGHT.—**hun'dred-court',** *n.* *Law.* A larger court-baron held for the inhabitants of a hundred: practically abolished by the County Court Act of 1867.—**hun'dred-fold.** **I.** *a.* Indicating a hundred times as much or as many. **II.** *n.* An amount or number a hundred times as great as the unit. **III.** *adv.* By a hundred: now always used with *a* (*an*); as, it increased *a hundredfold*.—**h.-legs,** *n.* A centiped.—**h. mon'ī,** same as HUNDRED-penny.—**h.-penny,** *n.* Anciently, a tax collected by the officer or lord of a hundred.—**H. Rolls** (*Eng. Hist.*), the report returned by the royal commissioners appointed by Edward I. to inquire into the impairment of the crown revenues, and the abuses of sheriffs, to make double investigation into the trade and general financial condition of the country.—**h.-work,** *n.* The work of sawyers paid for by the hundred square feet.—**h. Year's War,** the long and well-known long-meter tune, sung originally to a version of the hundredth psalm.

hun'dred-al, 1 hun'drĕd-al; 2 hŭn'drĕd-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a territorial hundred.

hun'dred-or, 1 hun'dred-or; 2 hŭn'drĕd-or, *n.* *Eng. Law.* **1.** An inhabitant of a hundred. **2.** One of a jury for determining controversies concerning a title within the hundred. **3.** The officer who had jurisdiction over a hundred; also, the bailiff of a hundred-court. **4†.** A centurion. **hun'dred-o-ry†; hun'dred-er†; hun'dred-man†.**

hun'dredth, 1 hun'dredth; 2 hŭn'drĕdth, *a.* **1.** Tenth in order after the ninetieth, the ordinal of *one hundred*.

You, yourself, are the *hundredth* man you have been looking for. — F. H. STOCKTON *Hundredth Man* p. 432. [c. co.]

2. Being one of a hundred equal parts.

hun'dredth, *n.* **1.** The last in a series of a hundred. **2.** One of a hundred equal parts of anything; the quotient of a unit divided by one hundred.

hun'dred-weight'. 1 hun'dred-wet'; 2 hŭn'drĕd-wĕt', *n.* A weight commonly reckoned in the United States, and for many articles in England, at 100 pounds avoirdupois, but commonly in England, and formerly in the United States, at 112 pounds avoirdupois. AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT.—**long hundredweight,** one hundred and twenty, or sixscore, pounds.

Hunds'rück, 1 hunts'rück; 2 hunts'rück, *n.* A mountainous region, between the Moselle and Nahe rivers, Germany.

Hun'e-ric, 1 hun'i-rik; 2 hŭn'e-ric (‑484). The second king of the Vandals in Africa. **Hun'ne-ric†.**

Hun-fal'vy, 1 hun'fol'vi; 2 hunfol'vy, **Pal** (?/1810–11/25 1891). A Hungarian philologist and traveller.

hung, 1 hŭng; 2 hŭng, *imp.* & *pp.* of HANG, v.

Hun-ga'ri-an, 1 hun-gā'ri-an; 2 hŭn-gā'ri-an, *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to Hungary. **2†.** Thievish; begging. **Hun-gar'ic†.** [< LL. *Hungaria*, Hungary, < *Hungari*, the Magyars.] **—Hungarian disease,** typhus fever. **H. fustic,** same as YOUNG-fustic.

Hun-ga'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Hungary. **2.** *Ethnol.* (1) One of the Magyar branch of the Finnish or Finno-Tatar race: in Europe greatly mixed with Teutonic and Slavic. (2) The language of the Hungarians, belonging to the Ugrian branch of the Finnic (Uralic) class of the Finno-Tatar or Uralo-Altaic division of the Turanian languages. See UGRIAN.

Hun'ga-ri-t'-ite, *n.* hŭng'ga-ri't-īt; 2 hŭn'ga-ri't-īt. *n. pl. Paleon.* A family of ammonites of the suborder *Discocampili*, having a keeled venter.

Hun'ga-ry, 1 hŭng'ga-ri; 2 hŭn'ga-ry, *n.* **1.** An independent country of central Europe, proclaimed Nov. 16, 1918; 35,575 sq. m.; capital, Budapest. **2. Hungary Proper,** a region of Transleithania, 108,977 sq. m., having 63 counties, constituting the original kingdom of Hungary.

hun'ger, 1 hun'ger; 2 hŭn'ger, *n.* **I.** *t.* [Archaic.] To make hungry; famish; starve.

II. *i.* **1.** To suffer from long abstinence from food; be oppressed with hunger; crave food.

They shall no *hunger* nor thirst. *Isa.* xlix. 10.

2. To have an eager desire; long; as, to *hunger* after righteousness. [< AS. *hyngran*, < *hunger*, hunger.]

hun'ger, *n.* **1.** Craving or desire for food; uneasiness or pain from lack of food.

The immediate cause of hunger, as ordinarily felt, is not definitely known; but it seems probable that it is due to some peculiar condition of the mucous membrane of the gastric region, the sensation being transmitted by sympathetic symptoms from other organs suffering from lack of nutriment, which are perceived indirectly and referred to the stomach.

2. Any strong desire; a craving; as, *hunger* for fame.

Gold *hunger* and land *hunger* seem to have been at the root of all the national achievements [of England].

N. S. SHALER *Kentucky* intro., p. 4. [n. m. & co. 1886.]

3. [Archaic.] Famine. [< AS. *hunger*.]

—hun'ger-baned††, *a.* Cursed or afflicted with hunger.—**h.-belt,** *n.* A belt worn by certain savages and drawn in to check the pains of hunger.—**h.-bitten,** *a.* Pinched or nipped by hunger; distressed for lack of food.—**h.-blitt.**—**h.-cure,** *n.* Cure by fasting. [W.]—**h.-flower,** *n.* A species of wild brown grass (*Bromus tectorum*) that thrives in sterile soil.—**h.-house,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An enclosure in which cattle are confined without food before being slaughtered.—**h.-lyf,** *n.* A fungus in sheep, causing loss of feeding.—**h.-starved†,** *pa.* Pinched by lack of food.—**h.-strike,** *n.* Self-starvation, or deliberate abstention from food, for the purpose of obtaining release from confinement by prisoners to secure release.—**hun'ger-weed',** *n.* **1.** A British crowfoot (*Ranunculus arvensis*). **2.** The black grass (*Alopecurus agrestis*).—**hun'grer-wort',** *n.* Grasing, insatiable hunger.—**hun'gered,** *a.* Hungry; starved.—**hun'gred!.**—**hun'ger-er,** *n.* One who hungers.—**hun'ger-ful,** *a.* [Rare.] Hungry.—**hun'ger-ing-ly,** *adv.*—**hun'ger-lyf,** *n.* Hungry; starved.—**hun'gry-ly†,** *adv.* Hungrily.

Hun'ger-ford, 1 hun'ger-ford; 2 hŭn'ger-ford, **Margaret Wolfe** (*née* Hamilton) (1855–*ca*1897). An Irish novelist; author of "The Hapgoods," "Molly Bawn," etc.

hun'gry, 1 hun'gri; 2 hŭn'gry, *a.* [HUN'GRI-ER; HUN'GRI-EST.] **1.** Having a keen appetite; suffering for want of food.

The order to us is not to feed the deserving *hungry*, . . . but simply to feed the *hungry*. RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* lect. iii.

2. Eagerly desiring craving; as, *hungry* for applause. **3.** Indicating hunger; pinched; as, a hungry look. **4.** Barren; sterile; as, *hungry* land. **5.** Marked by scarcity of food; as, a hungry year or winter.

Some soils are described as being *hungry*.

H. TANNER *Science of Agric. Practice* p. 69. [LONG. 1884.]

6. Deficient in appearance; free from moisture; said of wool. [W.] **6.** [Prov. Eng.] Mean; penurious; stingy. **7.** [Rare.] Not satisfying hunger; insufficient; also, causing hunger; appetizing; as, the *hungry* air. **8†.** Fit only to be eaten in great haste; as, a *hungry* sort of food. [< AS. *hungrig*, < *hunger*, hunger.] SYN.: see GAUNT.—**hun'gry-grass",** *n.* [Ir.] See FAIRGURTHA.—**h.-lyf,** same as FUNG.—**hun'gry-ly,** *adv.*—**hun'gri-ness,** *n.*

hun't†, *n.* Honey. **hun'le†.**

Hu'ni-a-des, 1 hū'ni-ā'dēs; 2 hų'ni-ā'dęs, **Joannes Corvinus.** See HUNYADY JANOS.

Hun'ker, *n.* [Cp. HANKMAN, 1.

hunk, 1 hŭnk; 2 hŭnk, *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** At the goal: on hunk. **2.** Hunky. [< D. *honk*, post.]

hunk's, *n.* [Local, U. S.] In games, the goal; as, to be on *hunk's*.

hunk'y, *n.* [Scot.] A thick piece or slice; lump. [Perhaps < dial. *hunk*, HOOK'; but cp. HUMP.]

hunks', *n.* [Local, U. S.] In games, the goal; as, to be on *hunks*.

hunk's, *n.* [Scot.] Same as HUNKS, 2.—**h. slide,** [Scot.] To squat or stoop so that the body rests on the calves of the legs.

Hun'ker, *n. U. S. Polit. Hist.* **1.** One of the conservative sections of the Democratic party, opposed to the Barnburners or Soft Democracy. Hence, one opposed to political progress; a conservative; old fogy. [Prob. < D. *honk*, post.]—**Old Hunker,** same as HUNKER, 1.—**hun'ker,** *a.* Having the characteristics of a Hunker; conservative.—**hun'ker-ism,** *n.* Conservatism.

hun'kered, 1 hung'kord; 2 hŭn'kerd, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Crooked; elbowed.

hun'kers, 1 hun'kers; 2 hŭn'kers, *n. pl.* [Scot.] The haunches; the hams; as, squatting on his *hunkers*.

hunk's-o'-Dee', 1 hunk'-s-di'; 2 hŭnk'-o-dē', *n.* [Central U. S.] A boys' game, like *keep-off*.

hunks, 1 hunks; 2 hŭnks, *n.* A sordid or niggardly fellow; a covetous man; miser. [Cp. HUNKER, 1, and HUNKY.]

No, 'twas the kind light eyes of the old *hunks*.

T. RANDOLPH *Muse's Looking-Glass* act ii. sc. 4.

hunk'y, 1 hung'k; 2 hŭng'ky. [Slang.] **1.** Done satisfactorily or being in a satisfactory condition; all right. **hunk'-y.**

2. Same as HUNKS, 2.—**hunk'y, adv.**

Hun'ne-man'ni-a, 1 hun't-man'i-a; 2 hŭn'e-măn'i-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of Mexican plants of the family *Papaveraceæ*, the yellow horned-poppies or tree-celandines, with showy leaves with wavy borders. The only species, *H. fumariifolia*, is the glaut yellow tulip poppy. [< John *Hunneman*, English botanist.]

hun'nic, 1 hun'nik; 2 hŭn'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Huns.—**hun'nish,** *a.* Hun-like.

Hun shui, 2 hun shŭi'. A river in China; the chief tributary of the Si river.

Huns'let, 1 hunz'let; 2 hŭnz'lĕt, *n.* A manufacturing parish in West Riding, Yorkshire, England.

Huns'worth, 1 hunz'wurth; 2 hŭnz'worth, *n.* An urban district in West Riding, Yorkshire, England.

hunt, 1 hunt; 2 hŭnt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To pursue for the purpose of killing or catching as, to *hunt* the lion; to take part in the chase for sport or exercise; as, to *hunt* the fox; to go in pursuit of wild animals for food, fur, or feather; as, to *hunt* the buffalo and seal: sometimes used elliptically in this sense; as, to *hunt* skins when the meaning is to hunt animals for their skins; or to *hunt* scalps, as among the Red Indians formerly, and heads as among the Dyaks of Borneo, where the heads of human enemies are collected as trophies of valor; to run down as prey, whether in packs, as wolves *hunt* their food, or individually, as lions; to drive away by pursuing; as, to *hunt* one from the country. The verb is used figuratively in certain games where pursuit is involved; as, to *hunt the slipper*.

In the United States the word is largely used of the pursuit of any kind of game, large or small; in England it is restricted to the chase or to the pursuit of large game, and specifically to fox-hunting.

Oh, touch their stony hearts who *hunt* thy sons.

BRYANT *Hymn of the Waldenses* st. 3.

2. To manage or use in the chase; as, he *hunts* a pack of hounds. **3.** To traverse (a region) in the chase; as, he *hunted* the country. **4.** To search for diligently; seek earnestly; follow closely; as, to *hunt* up proofs. **5.** In bell-ringing, to change the place of (a bell) in its set, according to certain rules.

II. *i.* **1.** To pursue game or other wild animals; follow the chase; ride to hounds. **2.** To make a close search or quest. **3.** *Bell-ringing.* To change its relative position in a set: said of a bell. When the place of the bell is moving from first to last, the process is called *hunting up*; the reverse process is *hunting down*.

4. To run alternately fast and slow, owing to unsteady action in the governor: said of a stationary engine or a pair of alternators working in parallel. **5.** Of a tool in position, as the clutch of an arc-lamp. [< AS. *huntian*, hunt.]—**hunt the fox,** same as HARE AND HOUNDS.— **to h. at the view,** to follow game while in sight, as the greyhound does.— **to h. counter,** to trace the scent backward; hunt the wrong way.— **to h. riot** (*Fox-hunting*), to lose the scent of the animal chased and to follow the scent of another: said of hounds. SYN.: compare PURSUE; FOLLOW; HUNT, *n.*

hunt', *n.* **1.** The act of hunting game; chase. **2.** The act of seeking for something; a search; inquisition.

All things have an end, and so did our *hunt* for lodgings.

C. D. WARNER *Summer Studies* p. 146. [c. s. & co. 1887.]

3. An association of huntsmen; as, the Pytchley or Meadow Brook *Hunt*. **4.** A district hunted over with hounds. **5†.** The game secured in the hunt. **6†.** A pack of hounds. SYN.: see chase, hunting, pursuit, search. A *hunt* may be either the act of pursuing or the act of seeking, or a combination of the two. A *chase* or *pursuit* is after that which is fleeing or desiring flight; a *search* is for that which is hidden; a *hunt* may be for that which is either hidden or fleeing; a *search* is a minute and careful seeking, and is especially applied to a thorough search; we make a *search* of or through a house, for an object, in which connection it would be colloquial to say a *hunt*. *Hunt* never quite loses its association with field-sports, where it first took its rise; we may *search* the *search* till the game is hunted out, and the *chase* till it is hunted down. Figuratively, we speak of literary *pursuits*, or of the *pursuit* of knowledge; a *search* for reasons; a *hunt* for heresy; the *chase* after wealth or fame.

Hunt, *n.* **1. Helen,** see JACKSON. **2. Henry** (11/21773–2/21835), an English Radical reformer. **3. James Henry Leigh** (9/21784–8/21859), an English poet, essayist, critic, and publisher. **4. Robert** (?/1807–10/21887), an English physicist and writer. **5. Theodore Whitefield** (?/21844–), an American educator and author. *Principles of Written Discourse*, etc. **6. Thomas Sterry** (?/1826–2/12 1892), an American chemist and geologist; made officer of the Legion of Honor by Napoleon III. **7. William Henry** (?/a 1790–?/a1864), an English water-color painter. **8. William Holman** (4/21827–?/1910), an English painter of religious subjects. **9. William Morris,** (?/a1824–4/1870), an American painter. **10.** A county in N.E. Texas; 888 sq. m.; county-seat, Greenville.

hunt's-bl(e)', *n.* [Rare.] That may be hunted.

hunt'er, 1 hun'ter; 2 hŭn'ter, *n.* **1.** A person who hunts in any way; especially, one who hunts game.

Plato defines man. . . the *hunter* of truth.'

HAMMOND *Wanderings* p. 8. [c. s. & co. 1859.]

2. An animal that hunts; as, that dog is a good *hunter*. **3.** An animal (especially a horse) used in hunting. **4.** A hunting-spider. **5.** A cuckoo, the rainbird (*Piaya pluvialis*) of Jamaica. **6.** A hunting-watch.

Hunt'er, *n.* **1. John** (?/a1728–?/a1793), a Scottish painter. **2. David** (?/a1802–?/a1886), a United States general in the Civil War. **3. John** (?/a1728–?/a1793), a Scottish surgeon and anatomist. **4. Robert Mercer Taliaferro** (9/1809–7/a1887), an American statesman; for a time Confederate Secretary of State. **5. Thomas** (?/a1832–?/a1915), an American educator; president, Rutgers College, New York, 1870–1906. **6. William** (5/a1718–3/a1783), a Scottish physician and anatomist; brother of John.

Hunt'er-don, 1 hunt'er-don; 2 hŭnt'er-dŏn, *n.* A county in N. W. New Jersey; 437 sq. m.; county-seat, Lambertville.

Hun-te'ri-an, 1 hun'tī'ri-an; 2 hŭn-tē'ri-an, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named after (1) John Hunter; as, the *Hunterian* museum in London; or (2) his brother William; as, the *Hunterian* collection at Glasgow.

Hunt'er riv'er. A river in New South Wales, Australia; length, 300 m. to the Pacific ocean.

Hunter's Is'land. A small island in N. W. Ontario province, Canada, surrounded by rivers and lakes.

hunt'i-lite, 1 hunt'i-lait; 2 hŭnt'i-lit, *n.* *Mineral.* A black silver arsenid (Ag_3As) that is found massive. [< Dr. T. *Every Hunt.*]

hunt'ing, 1 hunt'ing; 2 hŭnt'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or practise of pursuing wild game; the chase, whether carried on as a means of livelihood or for sport; as, *hunting* and fishing.

Hunting was . . . the exclusive amusement of the noble classes. *Badminton Library, Hunting* p. 17. [L. & c. 1891.]

2. The pursuit of their prey by animals. **3.** Hence, by extension, any pursuit; as, the *hunting* of fame. *Bell-ringing.* The course of any bell through its shifting series of changes. [< AS. *huntung*, < *huntian*, hunt.] SYN.: see HUNT.—**happy hunting-grounds,** the heaven of the North-American Indians.—**hunt'ing-box,** *n.* A country house for the hunting-season.—**h.-dodge†; h.-seat†.**—**h.-case,** *n.* The case of a hunting-watch.—**h.-cat,** *n.* The chetah.—**h.-cog,** *n.* An extra cog in one of the wheels by means of which the order of contact of cogs is changed at every revolution.—**h.-tooth†.**—**h.-dog,** *n.* **1.** A dog used in hunting. **2.** A hunting-spider (*Lycosa* or *Tarentula picta*), somewhat like a hyena in aspect, brownish spotted with white on back, and black, and with broad erect ears and bushy tail. See LYCOSA, under SPIDER.—**h.-dogs,** *n. pl.* Same as CANES VENATICI.—**h.-gear,** *n.* *Mech.* A train of gears, one of which has an extra tooth, to prevent the continuously repeated engagement of the same teeth with one another. See HUNTING-cog.—**h.-horn,** *n.* A hunting-horn, ornamented with figures of the chase in relief.—**h.-leopard,** *n.* The cheetah.—**h.-mass,** *n.* *Hist.* An early mass said before the starting of a hunting-party.—**h.-saddle,** *n.* A saddle that chases its prey, as distinguished from one that traps it in a web.—**h.-side,** *n.* The hunting-season.—**h.-watch,** *n.* A watch having the dial side as well as the reverse protested by a metal cap or lid.

Many self-explaining compounds have *hunting* as the first element; as, **hunting-cap, h.-coat, h.-crop, h.-field, h.-ground, h.-knife, h.-shoe, h.-spear, h.-whip, h.-master, h.-season, h.-shirt, h.-song, h.-sword, h.-whip,** etc.

Hunt'ing-burg, 1 hunt'ing-bûrg; 2 hŭnt'ing-bûrg, *n.* A city in Dubois county, Ind.

Hunt'ing-don, 1 hunt'ing-don; 2 hŭnt'ing-dŏn, *n.* **1. Henry of,** see HENRY. **2. Selina, Countess of** (*née* Shirley) (3/a 1707–9/12 1791), an English philanthropist and promoter of Methodism; founded "Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion." **3.** Same as HUNTINGDONSHIRE. **4.** A municipal borough and county-seat of Huntingdonshire; birthplace of Cromwell; residence of Cowper. **5.** A county in S. central

Pennsylvania: 940 sq. m. **6.** Its county-seat, a borough: seat of Juniata College (Baptist), founded 1876. **7.** A county in Quebec province, Canada; 236 sq. m. **8.** Its county-seat, 47 m. S. W. of Montreal. **9.** A town, county-seat of Carroll county, Tenn.— **Huntingdon Connexion** (Eng.), an organization of Calvinistic Methodists formed by Selina, Countess of Huntingdon, in 1746, and still in existence. **Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion**;— **Hunt'ingdon'shire**, a member of the Huntingdon Connexion.

Hunt'ing-don'shire, ı hunt'ıng-dun-shır, 2 hunting-donshır, *n.* an inland county in England; 366 sq. m.; county-seat, Huntingdon. **Hunts't.**

Hunt'ing-ton, ı hunt'ıŋ-tun, 2 hunting-ton, *n.* **1. Collis Potter** (10/11 1821–4/11 1900), an American railway magnate and financier. **2. Daniel** (20/11 1816–4/11 1906), an American painter. **3. Frederick Dan** (8/11 1819–7/11 1904), an American Protestant Episcopal clergyman, bishop, and author. **4. Samuel** (7/11 1731–1/11 1796), an American lawyer, patriot, and statesman; signer of the Declaration of Independence; president of Congress, 1779–1780; governor of Connecticut. **5. William Reed** (9/11 1833–20/11 1906), an American Protestant Episcopal clergyman; social reformer; author. **6. R. Bay,** an inlet of Long Island Sound, N. E. of New York city. **7.** A county in N. E. Indiana; 385 sq. m. **8.** Its county-seat, a city on Little River. **9.** A city, county-seat of Cabell county, W. Va. **10.** A district in Quebec, Canada. **11.** A town in Fairfield county, Conn. **12.** A town in Hampshire county, Mass. **13.** A village in Suffolk county, N. Y. **14.** A town in Sebastian county, Ark.

Hunt'ly, ı hŭnt'lı, 2 hŭnt'lı, *n.* **1. Earl of** (1514–11/1562), George Gordon; a Scottish general and statesman; chancellor of Scotland. **2. Marquis of** (1562–5/11 1635), George Gordon; a Scottish statesman and general; a Roman Catholic leader.

hunt'ress, ı hunt'res; 2 hŭnt'rĕs, *n.* **1.** A female hunter. **2.** A mare used in hunting.

hunt'-sergeant, ı hunt'-sär'jent, 2 hŭnt'-sär'jent, *n.* An official in colonial times in Massachusetts who conducted hunts after Indians, with bloodhounds.

hunts'man, ı hunts'men; 2 hŭnts'man, *n.*, [PL. -men, pl.] **1.** One who hunts or pursues hunting; a hunter.

Like a jolly troop of *huntsmen* come.
Our lusty English. SHAKESPEARE *King John* act ii, sc. 2.

2. In hunting with hounds, the person who has charge of the pack.

He cast off his friends, as a *huntsman* his pack.
BENJAMIN *Retaliation* l. 107.

3. [Honduras.] The foreman of a gang of men.

—hunts'man's-cup', *n.* The pitcher-plant or sidesaddle-flower (*Sarracenia purpurea*) of the northern United States and Canada.—**hunts'man's-horn**, *n.* The trumpet-plant (*Sarracenia flava*) of the southern United States, with trumpet-shaped leaves and yellow flowers.— **hunts'man-slip**, *n.* The art or practise of hunting; the qualifications of a huntsman.

Hunt's Peak. A mountain in the Sangre de Cristo range, Colo.; 13,933 ft. high.

hunt's-up', ı hunts'-up'; 2 hŭnts'-ŭp', *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** A song sung on a hunt or a hunter in the morning; hence, anything that awakens or alarms. **2.** The beginning of the hunt, announced by the cry "The hunt's up."

I was never yet At such a *hunt's-up*, nor was so rewarded.
MASSINGER *Duke of Milan* act ii, sc. 1.

Hunt's'ville, ı hunts'vil; 2 hŭnts'vĭl, *n.* **1.** A town, county-seat of Madison county, Ala. **2.** A town, county-seat of Randolph county, Mo. **3.** A city, county-seat of Walker county, Tex. [commune in Yucatan, Mexico.

Hu'nuc-ma', ı hū'nuk-mä'; 2 hŭnuk'mä', *n.* A town and

Hun'yad, ı hun-yod'; 2 hun-yŏd', *n.* A county in S. W. Transylvania, Roumania; 2,677 sq. m.

Hun'yad-y Ja'nos, ı hun'yed-ı, yē'nosh; 2 hun'yad-ı, yä'nosh (1387?–3/11 1456), a Hungarian soldier, Janides or Joannes Corvinus, a Hungarian general and national hero; leader against the Mohammedans and bulwark against their threatened overwhelming of western Europe. **Hun'yad-y Ja'nos**,

Hu'on, ı hū'ŏn; 2 hy'ŏn, *n.* A river in Tasmania.— **Huon pine**, a large evergreen tree (*Dacrydium franklinii*) of the family Taxaceæ, growing on the mountains of Tasmania; the Huon river: much prized in cabinetwork for its beautifully marked wood, resembling bird's-eye maple.

Hu'on of Bor'deaux', ı hū'ŏn of (*F.*) ü'dē'; 2 hy'ŏn or (*F.*) ü'ōn', *n.* The hero of a mediæval romance of chivalry; depicted as a favorite of Oberon.

hup, ı hŭp; 2 hŭp. [Sect.] **1.** *ır. & vi.* To direct (a horse) to the right. **2.** *n.* The cry or command "*hup!*"

Hŭ', *interj.* A call to a horse, either to go ahead or turn to the right.

Hu'peh', ı hū'pĕ'; 2 hu'pe', *n.* A province in central China; 71,429 sq. m.; capital, Wuchang. **Hu'pe'i.**

Hup'field, ı hup'fēld; 2 hup'fēld, **Hermann** (9/11 1796–4/11 1866), A German theologian, Orientalist, and Hebraist.

Hu'pham, ı hū'fum; 2 hŭ'fam, *n. Bib. Num.* xxvi, 39.—

Hu'pham-ites, *n. pl. Bib. Num.* xxvi, 39.

Hup'pah, ı hup'a; 2 hŭp'a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxiv, 13. [Heb., protection.]

Hup'pim, ı hup'ım; 2 hŭp'ım, *n. Bib. Gen.* xlvi, 21. [Heb., protection.]

Hur, ı hûr, 2 hûr, *n. Bib. Ex.* xxiv, 14. [Heb., free, noble.]

Hu'ra, ı hū'rə; 2 hu'ra, n. [S. Am.] *Bot.* A genus of tall tropical American trees of the spurge family (*Euphorbiaceæ*), with alternate leaves and solitary staminate flowers. *H. crepitans*, the sand-box tree, is the best-known.

Hu'ra-i, ı hū'rı-ī, hū'rē-ī, or hū'ra-ī; 2 hū'ra-ī, hū-rē'ī, or hŭr'ı, n. *Bib. 1 Chron.* xi, 32. [Heb., free, noble.]

Hu'ram, ı hū'rem; 2 hŭ'ram, *n. Bib. 2 Chron.* ii, 3.

hur-ca'ru, *n.* Same as HIRCARRA.

hur'cheon, ı hŭr'chun; 2 hŭr'chon, *n.* Sect. & Dial., Eng.] **1.** A mischievous boy; a "scamp." **2.** A hedgehog.

Hurd, ı hûrd; 2 hûrd, **Richard** (1/11 1720–5/11 1808). An English prelate and writer.

hur'dle, ı hŭr'dl; 2 hŭr'dĕl, *n. pl.* [Sect.] The buttocks.

hur'dle, ı hûr'dl; 2 hûr'dl, *n.* [HUR'DLED; HUR'DLING.] **I.** *t.* To make, cover, close, or hedge with hurdles. **II.** *i.* To leap over an obstacle in a race; as, he *hurdled* well.

hur'dle, *n.* **1.** A movable framework of split timber, sticks, osiers, twigs, and sometimes metal wires, wattled together, and used for making gates, fences, enclosures, etc., and in fortification.

He [Harold] strengthened his position by a palisade of stakes and osier *hurdles*.
E. S. CREASY *Fifteen Decisive Battles* ch. 8, p. 195. [n. 1854.]

2. An artificial barrier to be leaped in racing. *pl.* A hurdle-race. **4.** A movable pen within which sheep are kept. **5.** A rude sledge on which criminals were formerly drawn to the place of execution.

Hurdles, with four, five, six wretches convicted of counterfeiting or mutilating the money of the realm, were dragged month after month up Holborn Hill.
MACAULAY *England* vol. iv. ch. 21, p. 498. [p. s. & co. 1856.]

6. In hat-making, an iron or wooden frame on which the hair felting used is molded. **7.** *Sailemaking.* A wooden platform built on three sides of a pan, on which the wet salt is banked. [< AS. *hyrdel*, hurdle.]

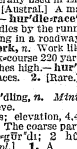
hurdel; hur'del.—high hurdles (*Athletics*), a track-course 120 yards in length, having 10 hurdles 3 feet 6 inches high the type generally used in England for hurdle-races.— **hur'dle-man,** *n.* [Austral.] A man in charge of a sheepfold or sheep-hurdle.— **hur'dle-race',** *n.* A race that requires leaping or hurdling on the runners.— **h.-screen,** *n. Mining.* A curtain hung in a roadway to carry the current of air upward.— **h.-work,** *n.* Work like a hurdle.— **low hurdles** (*Athletics*), a racecourse 220 yards in length, having 10 hurdles 2 feet 6 inches high.— **hur'dler,** *n.* **1.** One who takes part in hurdle-races. **2.** [Rare.] One who makes hurdles.

hur'dling, ı hŭr'dlıng; 2 hûr'dling, *n. Mining.* The process of packing ore through a sieve.

Hurd Pass. A pass in Texas; elevation, 4,410 ft. [hards.

hurds, ı hûrdz; 2 hûrdz, *n.* The coarse part of flax or hemp;

hurd'y-gur'dy, ı hûr'dı-gûr'dı; 2 hûr'dy-gûr'dy, *n.* [-DIES, ı -dız; 2 -dĭs, *pl.*] **1.** A stringed instrument whose strings are vibrated by a resined wheel turned by a crank, and shortened at will by keys operated by the fingers of the player; now little used. Two of the strings are tuned in unison and two are tuned a fifth apart, to serve as drones. It was the prototype of the piano-violin, and its simple action perhaps served as the origin of the clavichord. **2.** [Colloq., Eng. & U. S.] Any instrument of a droning sound played by means of a handle or barrel organ. **3.** A windlass used in hauling trawls in deep-sea fishing. **4.** A wheel driven by means of a jet of water that strikes a series of buckets on the circumference of the wheel. **5.** [W. U. S.] A dance-house in a mining-camp. **h.-gurdy dancer** [Ironical].


Hurdy-gurdy Player. (After an 18th-century French print.)

—hur'dy-gur'dist, *n.* One who plays the hurdy-gurdy.

hure, *n. Her.* The head of an animal, used as a bearing.

hu-reau'lite, ı hū-rō'lıt; 2 hū-rō'lit, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, transparent, manganous manganese phosphate ($(Mn,Fe)_3P_2O_8$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< *Hureaux*, in France, + -LITE.]

hu-reck', ı hū-rĭk'; 2 hū-rĕk', *n.* [E. Ind.] An East-Indian and Australian grass (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*) that, if eaten by cows, renders the milk unfit for use.

hur-gi'la, ı hur-gī'le; 2 hûr-gī'la, *n.* [Ind.] The adjutant-bird.

Hu'ri, ı hū'rı; 2 hū'rı, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* v, 14. [Heb., linen-

hur'rin, ı hŭr'ın; 2 hŭr'ĭn, *n. Chem.* An acid crystalline compound extracted from the sap of the sand-box tree. [< HURA.] **hu-ri'na†.**

hur-ka'ru, ı hur-kā'rū; 2 hûr-kä'rụ, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A native messenger or scout. **hur-ka'ra.**

hur'le, ı hûr'lı; 2 hûr'lı, *vt.* [Scot.] To stoop; prostrate oneself.

hurl, ı hûrl; 2 hûrl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To throw with violence; fling or cast; as, to *hurl* a stone. **2.** To send forth or utter with vehemence. **3†.** To throw; toss.

II. *i.* **1.** To play at the game of hurling. **2.** [Rare.] To throw a missile.

So shall you be rewarded his farsdhawing spear, and *hurled*, and smote on the round shield of the son of Priam.
HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Leaf and Lang, bk. iii, p. 60. [MACM. 1899.]

3. To throw oneself; rush, as water down an abyss. **4.** To turn or twist. **5.** To curl. **hurrl'en.**

hurl, *n.* **I.** *t.* [Scot.] To wheel, as in a cart. **2†.** To whirl; twist. **II.** *t.* [Scot.] To be wheeled, as in a cart. **2.** [Rare.] The course of a whirling body.

—hurl'bar'row, *n.* [Scot.] A wheelbarrow.— **hurl'bat',** *n.* **1.** A kind of cudgel, whirled around the head. **2.** A bat for the game of hurling.— **hurl'blast'†,** *n.* A whirlblast.— **hurl'bone',** *n.* A bone in a horse's buttock; whirlbone.— **hurl'wind'†,** *n.* A whirlwind.

hurl', *n.* The act of throwing with violence. **2.** [Rare.] A missile. **3.** The manner in the material for a hat-body is bowed. **4.** [Scot.] A scolding. **5†.** Tumult.

hurl, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A drive in a wheeled vehicle. **2†.** A whirlpool.

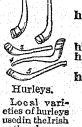
Hurl'but, ı hûr'but; 2 hûr'bŭt, **Stephen Augustus** (11/29 1815–7/11 1882). A United States general in the Civil War.

hurld, [Scot.] Curled.

hurl'er', ı hûr'er; 2 hûr'ĕr, *n.* **1.** One who hurls, or who plays at the game of hurling. **2.** [Local, Eng.] One of several prehistoric circles of stone standing in the parish of St. Clare, Cornwall. [in a wheelbarrow.

hurl'er, *n.* [Scot.] One who wheels bricks or heavy material

hur'ley, ı hûr'lı; 2 hûr'lı, *n.* [Ir.] **1.** The game of hurling. **2.** The curved stick used in the game.


Hurleys.

3. A village in Ulster county, Wis.

hurl'-head'ed, *a.* Clod-headed.

hurl'ing, ı hûr'lıng; 2 hûr'ling, *n.* **1.** A former game similar to football, in which sometimes the inhabitants of whole districts took part, the object being to hurl the ball through a goal or to place it at some specified point. **2.** In Ireland, a game similar to hockey.

hurl'ing's, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The young of the perch. [Chalk; limestone.

hur'lock, ı hŭr'lok; 2 hûr'lok, *n.* [Prov. Eng.]

hur'ly-bur'ly, ı hûr'lı-bûr'lı; 2 hûr'ly-bûr'ly, *n.* Turmoil, confusion, agitation, and uproar: often used adjectively.

What earthquake, fire, or breach of peace,
Made all this *hurly-burly?*
CAMPBELL *The Friare of Dijon* st. 39.

2. [Scot.] The last one; laggard. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) A thunder-storm or rain-storm. (2) A rough climb.— **hur'ly-bur'ly,** *a. & vi.* To throw into confusion; make an uproar.— **hur'ly-bur'ly,** *a.* Disturbed; uproarious; confused. [Redup. of *hurley*, bustle; cp. HURRY, and F. *hurler*, howl.]

hur'ly-gush', ı hûr'lı-gush'; 2 hûr'ly-ğŭsh', *n.* [Scot.] The gushing out of water as from a mill-dam.

hur'ly-haw'kie, ı hûr'lı-hâ'kı; 2 hûr'ly-ha'ki, *n.* [Scot.] A milkmaid's call to the cows.

hurnel, *n.* Nook; corner.

hu-ron', ı hū-rŏn'; 2 hu-ron', *n.* [Sp. Am.] The grison or one of other musteloid or weasel-like carnivores.

Hu'ron; ı hū'ron; 2 hu'ron, *n.* **1. Lake,** the second largest of the great lakes of North America; 23,800 sq. m. in area; lying in the main N. and S. between Michigan and the province of Ontario, Canada. **2. H. river,** a river in Michigan; length, 90 m. Lake Erie. **3.** One of an Iroquoian tribe of Indians, formerly dwelling between Lakes Huron and Ontario, now partly in Canada, partly in Oklahoma. The latter are called Wyandottes. The native name of the tribe, when discovered in 1535 by Cartier in Canada (Quebec), was Wyandottes), "The one land apart," "The island." They were called Hurons, from the French *hure*, a 'boar's head,' by the French traders, who on meeting them near Quebec were amazed at the head-dress they wore. It has been estimated that in 1634 the tribe numbered 25,000, but war and disease have decimated them. Three settlements now remain, one at La Jeune Lorette, near Quebec, one at Sandwich, Ontario, and one at the Wyandotte reservation, Oklahoma. See AMERICAN. **4.** A county in E. Michigan; 841 sq. m.; county-seat, Bad Axe. **5.** A county in N. Ohio; 516 sq. m.; county-seat, Norwalk. **6.** A city, county-seat of Beadle county, South Dakota; seat of Huron College (Presbyterian), founded in 1883. **7.** A town in Erie county, O. **8.** A county in Ontario province, Canada; 1,283 sq. m.; chief town, Goderich.— **Hu'ron-ir'o-quois,** *n. & a.* See IROQUOIAN.

Hu-ro'ni-an, ı hū-rō'nı-a; 2 hū-rō'ni-a, *n. Paleon.* A genus of nautiloid cephalopods of the family *Actinoceratidæ*, having a ringed siphuncle connecting the chambers.

Hu-ro'ni-an, ı hū-rō'nı-an; 2 hū-rō'ni-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Lake Huron. **2.** *Geol.* Of or pertaining to: (1) originally, the upper of the two systems comprised in the Archean rocks of North America; (2) in present usage, the lower of the two systems comprised in the Proterozoic or Algonkian rocks of North America, overlying the Archean and succeeded by the Keweenawan.— **Hu-ro'ni-an,** *n. Geol.* The Huronian system of rocks. See GEOLOGY.

hurr, *vi.* To make a thrilling or roiling utterance, as in sounding the letter r; growl; snarl.

hur-rah',] hu-rŏ' or -rô'; 2 hu-rä' *or* -ra' (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.*

hur-ra',] To receive or encourage with hurrahs or shouts of approval; cheer, as a speaker or performer.

II. *i.* To utter hurrahs and similar shouts.

hur-rah',] *n.* **1.** The word *hurrah* used as a shout or

hur-ra',] cheer.

Sir Richard spoke and he laughed, and we roared a *hurrah*.
TENNYSON *The Revenge* st. 5.

2. Hence, any shout of joy, triumph, or encouragement.

—hurrah's nest [Colloq., U. S.], a state of wild disorder.

hur-rah',] *interj.* An exclamation expressing triumph,

hur-ra',] joy, encouragement, or applause: frequently used as a cheer in large assemblies: sometimes abbreviated to *'rah*, and given several times (usually nine) in quick succession. Vulgar forms are *hooray, hurray, hurra.* [< G. *hurra*, hurrah.]

Hurrah! Hurrah! a single field hath turned the chance of war.
MACAULAY *Battle of Ivry* st. 1.

hur-rah'd', *pp.* Hurrahed. **hur'r.** v. s.

hurr'-burr', ı hûr'-bûr'; 2 hûr'-bûr', *n.* [Eng.] The common burdock.

hur'ri-cane, ı hur'ı-kēn; 2 hŭr'ĭ-cān, *n.* **1.** Originally, a violent cyclone, especially one in the West Indies; now, any gale of extreme and unusual violence. **2†.** An informal social gathering; rout: current slang of the 18th century. [< Sp. *huracan*, < Caribbean *huracan*, hurricane.] **hurr'i-can'o.** Syn. see CYCLONE. **—h.-bird',** *n.* **1.** The frigate-bird. **2.** The sooty tern.— **h.-deck,** *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A cross-deck about amidships; a bridge-deck or bridge. **2.** The upper light deck of a passenger-steamer, as those on the larger rivers in the United States.— **h.-house,** *n.* [Rare.] *Naut.* **1.** A canvas screen used to protect the lookout at sea. **2.** A temporary protective structure erected on the deck of a vessel. **3.** Same as TORNADO-LAMP.— **h.-irack,** *n. Meteor.* The belt usually swept by hurricanes, which in the northern hemisphere originate between parallels 10° and 15° and travel northwesterly direction, and curve to northeast when between parallels 25° and 30°. In the southern hemisphere hurricanes travel in a southwesterly direction until latitude 25° is reached, when the curve is southeasterly. This direction does not mean the point toward which the wind is blowing, but the path followed by the center of disturbance. The hurricanes of the West Indies rise near the region of calms and proceed in a parabolic curve to the northwest, turning to the northeast about parallel 30° and reaching as far as Nova Scotia.

Hur'ri-cane Moun'tain. A peak in the Adirondack mountains, New York; 3,687 ft. high.

Hur'ri-cane Peak. A mountain in Colorado; 13,565 ft. high.

hur'ri-can-ize, ı hur'ı-kēn-ız; 2 hŭr'ĭ-cān-īz, *vi.* [-IZED; -IZING.] To blow as a hurricane.

hur'ried, ı hur'ıd; 2 hŭr'ĭd, *pa. pa.* **1.** Showing haste, especially careless haste; hasty; as, a *hurried* meal. **2.** Caused or obliged to work or move in a hurry; urged on; as, a *hurried* man of business; *hurried* movements.— **hur'ried-ly,** *adv.*— **hur'ried-ness,** *n.*

hur'ri-er, ı hur'ı-er; 2 hŭr'ĭ-er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which hurries or urges. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] One who drives a wagon in a coal-mine. [petuous; hasty.

hur'ri-some, ı hur'ı-sum; 2 hŭr'ĭ-sum, *a.* [Rare.] Im-

hur'rock, ı hur'ok; 2 hŭr'ok, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A collection of refuse or stones.

hur'ry, ı hur'ı; 2 hŭr'y, *n.* [HUR'RIED; HUR'RY-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause or urge to move, act, or be done rapidly or more rapidly; hasten; accelerate; as, to *hurry* a laborer; to *hurry* one's pace; to *hurry* a work.

Great masses of clouds were *hurried* across the blue sky.
GEORGE ELIOT *Adam Bede* ch. 15.

2. To confuse by undue haste or suddenness.

It *hurries* all my soul, and stuns my sense.
CONGREVE *Mourning Bride* act ii, sc. 2.

3. [Gt. Brit.] To load and draw (a wagon) in a coal-mine. **4.** [Archaic.] To worry; harass.

II. *i.* **1.** To move or act rapidly, or more and more rapidly; as, to *hurry* down the street. **2.** To move or act with injurious haste or precipitancy; as, to spoil all by *hurrying*. [Cp. OSw. *hurra*, whirl, MHG. *hurren*, hurry, Icc. *hurr*, confusion.] Syn.: see ACCELERATE; RUSH.— **hur'ry-ing-ly,** *adv.*

hur'ry, *n.* [-RIES, ı -rız; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] **1.** The act of hurrying; reason or occasion for hurrying; haste; as, in the *hurry* of departure; go slowly, there is no *hurry*. **2.** Confusing or injurious haste or its results; precipitation. **3.** [Gt. Brit.] A wooden staging on a navigable river, from which to load vessels with coal; a chute through which

KEY 1: aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; jet; ŋ = sing; so; ship; thin, this; ague; F. boń, dûne; ʜ = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
KEY 2: book, boot; full, rule, cure, but, burn; ōil, boy; e = k; ç = s; ġo, ġem; ink; ş = z; thin, this; F. boń, dûne; ʜ = loch.

the coal runs. **4.** *Mus.* A tremolo passage by the orchestra accompanying tense dramatic action. **5.** *Phys. Sci.* [Rare.] A unit of acceleration; an acceleration of one foot per second in a second. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] A small load of corn or hay gathered in haste to escape a storm. **7†.** Disturbance; tumult; also, a mob or confused crowd. — **hur'ry-hurr'ry,** *n.* [Scot.] Same as HURLY-HURLY. — **hur'ry-scur'ry,** *n.*

hur'ry-scur'ry, [lhur'ə-skur"i; zhûr'y-scûr'y, *n.* Hasty, hurry-skur'ry,] confused, or disorderly movement; bustling haste; as, to be in *hurry-scurry*. — **hur'ry-scurr'y,** *v.* — **hurr'y-scur'ry,** *adv.* With disorderly haste; pellmell; confusedly.

hurse'-skin' [lhûrs'-skin'; 2 hûrs'-skin', *n.* Shagreen made from fishskin, for covering surgical instruments, etc.

hurst, [lhûrst; 2 hûrst, *n.* **1.** A group of trees; wood; grove: now used chiefly as a termination in local names; as, Chiselhurst, Midhurst. **2.** The frame of a run of millstones. **3.** A band on the helve of a trip-hammer, supporting the trunnions. **4.** *Her.* A charge or bearing representing a small group of trees. **5.** [Scot.] A sand-bank near a river, or a shallow in a river. **6.** Same as RUSH. [< AS. *hyrst*, thicket.] — **hurst'-beech',** *n.* The European hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*).



Hurst.

Hurst', lhûrst; 2hûrst, *n.* **1. John Fletcher** (9/1834–9/1903), an American Methodist Episcopal bishop, educator, and author. **2.** An urban district and town in Berkshire, England.

Armorial bearings of Hirst of Clough and Howorth, with crest a "hirst of rush" and charge "a sun in its splendor."

hurt, [lhûrt; 2 hûrt, *v.* [HURT'; HURT'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to suffer; to inflict pain or distress upon. (1) In der."

body: to wound, bruise, scratch, or otherwise injure; to make painful; to; as, to *hurt* one's finger; my head *hurts* me. (2) *In mind:* to grieve; distress; as, to *hurt* one's feelings. **2.** To do harm or injury to; damage; injure or impair; as, to *hurt* one's eyes by study.

Nothing but disunion can *hurt* our cause. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington* vol. iii, p. 357. In. c. & co. 1834.]

II. *i.* **1.** To cause physical or mental pain or harm; as, my shoe *hurts* my foot; my conscience *hurts*. **2†.** To rush violently; hurtle. [< OF. *hurter*, hit; prob. Celt.: cp. W. *hyrddu*, butt, < *hyrdd*, a ram.] SYN.: afflict, damage, grieve, harm, impair, injure, wound. — ANT.: benefit, comfort, console, delight, heal, help, please, profit, rejoice, relieve, repair, soothe. — **hurt,** *pa.* Wounded; injured; as, *hurt* feelings; *hurt* minds.

hurt, *n.* Injury, especially one causing physical or mental pain or distress, as a wound or bruise, or a slight or insult; hence, impairment of value or usefulness; damage; detriment.

We can no more avoid feeling mental '*hurt*,' than we can avoid feeling bodily '*hurt*.' W. B. CARPENTER *Principles of Mental Physiol.* bk. I. p. 331. [n. 1880.]

To the great *hurt* of population and industry.
RUSSELL *Mod. Eur.* vol. i. letter xxi, p. 123. [n.]

[OF., < *hurter*; see HURT, *v.*] SYN.: see INJURY.

hurt, *n.* **1.** *Her.* A roundel azure, supposed to represent the hurtleberry. **2†.** The whortleberry or hurtleberry, especially the English species (*Vaccinium myrtillus*). [Ref. I. < OF. *hurtes*, pl., < *hurt*; see HURT, *n.* Def. 2, < HURTLEBERRY.] — **hurt'ber'ry†,**



Hurts.

hur'ter, [lhûr'ter; 2 hûr'ter, *n.* One who or that which hurts.

hur'ter, [lhûr'ter; 2 hûr'ter, *n.* **1.** The shoulder of the axle or of a vehicle, or a reenforcing piece thereon. **2.** *Mil.* (1) A beam placed at the foot of a platform in front to protect the parapet from the wheels of gun-carriages. (2) A piece of wood or iron bolted to the top rails of a gun-carriage in front, to check its motion. A similar piece on a caisson is called a *counter-hurter*. [< F. *heurtoir*, knocker, < OF. *hurter*, hit; see HURT, *v.*]



Arms of Basterville.

hurt'ful, [lhûrt'ful; 2 hûrt'ful, *a.* Causing or tending to cause hurt or injury; harmful; injurious; noxious. — **hurt'ful-ly,** *adv.* — **hurt'ful-ness,** *n.*

hur'tle, [lhûr'til; 2 hûr'til, *v.* [HURTLED; HUR'TLING.] *I. t.* To move with violence or impetuosity. **2.** To push violently; hurl. **3.** To knock (two things together); strike. **4.** To run aground, as a ship. **5.** To collide with. **6.** To attack (in words). **7.** To whirl; brandish. II. *i.* **1.** To push headlong or confusedly or generally with a clashing or crashing noise. **2.** To make a rushing and crashing sound. **3.** To collide; jostle; impinge. [Freq. of HURT, *v.*] — **hur'tling-ly,** *adv.* (sound.

hur'tle, *n.* [Poet.] An act of hurtling; collision; clashing

hur'tle's, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A pimple or swelling on the skin.

hur'tle-ber"ry, [lhûr'til-ber'i; 2 hûr'til-bĕr'y, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] **1.** = 2; 2 -is, *pl.*] The huckleberry. See HURT2. [Var. of WHORTLEBERRY.]

hurt'less, [lhûrt'les; 2 hûrt'lĕs, *a.* [Archaic.] **1.** Doing no hurt; harmless.

The strong lance of justice *hurtless* breaks.
SHAKESPEARE *King Lear* act iv. sc. 6.

2. Having received no hurt; unharmed. — **hurt'less-ly†,** *adv.* — **hurt'less-ness†,** *n.* Harmlessness.

hurt'sick'le, [lhûrt'sik'l; 2 hûrt'sik'l, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The corncockle, the tough stem of which dulls the sickle.

hurt'some, [lhûrt'sum; 2 hûrt'sum, *a.* [Rare.] Hurtful.

hurt'y, [lhûrt'i; 2 hûrt'y, *a.* [Rare.] Hurting or hurtful. See HURT2. [< F. *heurté*, pp. of *heurter*, < OF. *hurter*, hit; see HURT, *v.*] — **hurt'ed†.**

Hu'sa-thi, [lhû'sə-thi; 2 hû'sa-thi, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

Hu'sa-thite, [lhû'sə-thit; 2 hû'sa-thit, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

Hu'sa-ti, [lhû'sə-ti; 2 hû'sa-ti, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

hus'band, [lhuz'band; 2 hŭz'band, *st.* **1.** To use or administer with prudence and economy; save for a future emergency; as, to *husband* one's resources; to *husband* one's strength. **2.** [Archaic.] To provide with a husband. **3.** To be a husband to; act as one's husband; marry. **4.** [Archaic.] To till; cultivate. — **hus'band-ed,** *pa.* **1.** Tilled; also, carefully managed; economized. **2.** Mated; provided with a husband.

hus'band, *n.* **1.** A married man; the correlative of *wife*, who has not seen a woman hide the dulness of a stupid *husband*.
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* p. 84. [n. 1874.]

2. [Archaic.] A thrifty manager; an economist.

He is the neatest *husband* for curious ordering his domestic and field accommodations, and what pertains to husbandry, that I have ever seen. EVELYN *Diary, Aug. 30, 1641* p. 429. [v. & c.o.]

3. [Prov. Eng.] A pollard: in playful allusion to the supposed bald heads of married men. **4.** [Rare.] The male of a pair of animals. **5†.** A husbandman. **6†.** A tree acting as a prop or support to a climbing plant or vine. [< AS. *husbonda*, < *hus*, house, + *bonda*, *banda*, head of a family, contr. of *búende*, ppr. of *búan*, dwell] — **hus'band-field",** *n.* A field under culture. — **h.-land,** *n.* Formerly, in England and Scotland, a husbandman's farm. The word was used in contradistinction to the manorial demesne, and in 1616 *farm* was used for the first time. It contained on an average 31½ acres of arable land, 3 acres of meadow, and 4 acres of pasture. — **ship's h.** (*Law*), an agent who has charge of a ship in port, and sees to all such matters as entering and clearing, provisions and repairs.

When one of them is appointed to manage the concerns of the ship . . . he is termed *ship's husband*.
KENT *Commentaries* vol. iii, pt. v, lect. xlv, p. 151.

— **hus'band-age,** *n.* *Naut.* The allowance or commission of a ship's husband. — **hus'band-hood,** *n.* The state of being a husband. — **hus'band-less,** *a.*

hus'band-a-bi(e)†, [huz'band-ə-bi; 2 hŭz'band-a-bi, *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being managed with economy.

hus'band-er, [huz'band-ər; 2 hŭz'band-er, *n.* One who shows prudence.

hus'band-ly, [huz'band-li; 2 hŭz'band-ly, *a.* **1.** Like a husband, especially a good husband. **2.** [Rare.] Thrifty; economical. — **hus'band-ly,** *adv.* [Rare.] Frugally.

hus'band-man, [huz'band-mən; 2 hŭs'band-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who tills the soil; a farmer.

The glacier was God's great plough; and when the ice vanished from the face of the land, it left it prepared for the hand of the *husbandman*. AGASSIZ *Geol. Sketches* p. 100. [n. d. circa 1876]

2†. Same as HUSBAND, 2. — **3†.** The head of a household. **hus'bond-man†.**

hus'band-ry, [huz'band-ri; 2 hŭz'band-ry, *n.* **1.** The occupation of a farmer; agriculture.

The true source of riches is *husbandry*.
B. FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* vol. i, pt. i, p. 564. [n. 1884.]

2. Hence, the products of agriculture. **3.** Economical management; use of a household; economy; thrift. SYN.: see AGRICULTURE. [Roumania. **Hush‡** Rush‡.

Husch, [hush; 2 hush, *n.* A town near Jassy, Moldavia.

Huschi'ja, [hu-shi'yə, *n.* A Moslem high priest, a descendant of Ali and Fatima, and brother of Hasan. On his way to accept the califate of Kufa, after the death of Moawiyah, he and his adherents were set upon by the Sunis and slain in the battle of Kerbela. The priests, or the descendants of Husein and his *companions*, who are known among Mohammedans as the "Family of the Tent," as well as of his brother Hasan, form the subject of a mystery drama, resembling the Oberammergau *Passion Play*, which is enacted by the Shiites at the Muharram or religious festival commemorating the new year. See HASAN.

hush‡, [hush; 2 hŭsh, *v.* *I. t.* **1.** To make silent; repress the noise of; silence. **2.** To make quiet; restrain; soothe; as, to *hush* a clamorous crowd; to *hush* an infant. **3.** To suppress mention of; keep from becoming public.

II. *i.* To be still; be quiet. [Imitative; cp. MHG. *husch.*] — **hush'-boat,** *n.* A merchantman, with masked or concealed guns, used to decoy enemy submarines and sink (suppress) them: a mystery-ship or Q-ship. — **hush up,** to become silent; also, to suppress mention of; as, to *hush up* a scandalous story.

hush', *st.* [Eng.] *Mining.* To clear away (soil) from ore with a rush of water.

hush, *a.* [Archaic.] Quiet; still; silent.

hush, *n.* Profound silence; stillness; quiet. — **hush'-cloth',** *n.* A pad of felt or soft material set under a linen cloth on a dining-table. — **h.-money,** *n.* A bribe to secure silence, especially to prevent the disclosure of some criminal or disgraceful act. — **h.-shire,** *n.* — **h.-shop,** *n.* [Slang, Eng.] An unlicensed liquor-saloon. — **hush'ful,** *a.* — **hush'ful-ly,** *adv.*

hush', *n.* Same as HUSHING, *n.* [RUSH, *st.*

hush, *interj.* Be still; calm yourself: the imperative of **hush'a-by,** [hush'ə-bi; 2 hŭsh'a-by, *interj.* Keep quiet; hush: used to lull children to rest. [< HUSH.]

Hu'shah, [hu'shə; 2 hŭ'sha, *n. Bib.* *1 Chron.* iv, 4.

Hu'shai, [hū'shai or -shi, *n. Bib.* 2 *Sam.* xv, 37. [Heb., quick.]

Hu-shak', *n.* Same as [spurge. — **h.-sickness,** *n.*

Hu'shamite, [hū'shə-mit; 2 hū'sham, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxvi, 34. A king of Edom. [Heb., hasting.] [*Sam.* xxi, 18.

Hu'shath-ite, [hū'shath-ait; 2 hū'shath-it, *n. Bib.* 2 **Hush'ai-ite,** [hush'ai-ait; 2 hŭsh'a-ite, *n.* A walled city in Hainan Island, Kwangtung province, China.

Hush'ori, *n.* An usher.

Hu'shi-shi'shan, [hū'shē-ū'shēn'; 2 hū'shę-u'shĭn', *n.* A mountain in Shansi province, China.

Hu'shim, [hū'shim; 2 hū'shim, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxvi, 23. [Heb., hasting.]

hush'ing, [hush'in; 2 hŭsh'ing, *n. Mining.* A heavy discharge of water from a reservoir for the uncovering of a vein or for cleansing ore; booming; flushing. [Cp. PUDDLING.]

hush'ing, [hush'ən; 2 hŭsh'ing, *n.* [Scot.] Same as HOGGER.

hush'o, [hu'o; 2 huzh'o, *n.* [Ir.] A cradle-song; lullaby.

hush't', *a.* Still; silent; hushed. — **hush't,** *interj.* Hist; hush. — **hush't'ly,** *adv.* — **hush't'ness,** *n.*

hu'si, [hū'si; 2 hų'si, *n.* [P. I.] A coarse cloth composed of mixed abacca and pina-fibers.

Hus-in-yü'tsun, [hush-yü'tsun; 2 hush-yü'tsŭn, *n.* A town in Galicia, Austria.

husk, [husk; 2 hŭsk, *st.* **1.** To remove the husk or outer covering of, as to *husk* corn, walnuts, etc. **2.** To remove like a husk.

husk', *n.* **1.** The outer covering of certain fruits or seeds; epicarp; rind; hull; especially, in the United States, that of an ear of maize or Indian corn. Specif., in botany, usually the dry, membranous, protective coating of barley-malt, which forms the natural filtering bed of the mash during the straining process. The 'husks' spoken of in the parable of the prodigal son were carob-pods. See CERATONIA.

2. An outer covering resembling that of a seed or fruit; as, the *husk* of a chrysalis. **3.** Anything, comparatively worthless in itself, that serves to inclose or essential part; that which, the it may seem complete at first sight, has no substance or vitality; hence, refuse; waste; as, the dry *husks* of science.

It is the false opinion which gives sense to the letter, and life to the law; without it the written law is a mere *husk*.
F. LIEBER *Political Ethics* vol. i, pt. iii, p. 41, sec. 6, p. 223. [n. 1890.]

4. The frame of a mill or machine; hust; as, the *husk* of a run of millstones. **5.** *Her.* That part of the stalk from which the gillyflower blows: not named unless borne contrary to its natural color. **6.** [So. U. S.] Cornmeal bran. **7.** [Local, U. S.] An oyster shell. **8.** A cardidesliner; hosse. **9.** A cup-shaped design used in Greek and Roman decoration. **10.** Same as VERMINOUS BRONCHITIS. [ME. *huske*, < AS. *husk*, hull; cp. MD. *huisch*, < *huis*, hull.] — **husk'-bark'ers,** *n.* A machine for shredding corn-husks for stuffing mattresses and the like. — **h.-root,** *n.* Same as COLIC-ROOT. — **h.-worm,** *n.* A larval insect injurious to the husk of a fruit; as, the pecan *husk-worm* (*Laemonia serrana*), infesting pecan-nuts.

husk', *v.* The small-spotted dogfish. [Cp. OF. *husse*.]

husk', *n.* [Rare.] Hoariness.

husk'a-naw, [l husk'ə-nô, -nei; 2 hŭsk'a-na, -nay', *n.* [Am. **husk's-noy,**] Ind.] To initiate (young men) into the state of manhood: a former custom of the Algonkian Indians of Virginia. The youths were subjected to solitary confinement and the use of narcotics, with the idea of producing visions in which their guardian spirits should be revealed to them. — **husk'a-naw, husk'a-noy,** *n.*

husked, [l husk't; 2 hŭskt, *a.* Having a husk; also, stripped

husk't,] of the husk.

husk'er, [husk'ər; 2 hŭsk'er, *n.* One who or that which husks. Specif.: (1) [U. S.] One who husks maize; one who takes part in a husking; as, a *cornhusker*. (2) A husking-peg or -pin. (3) An oyster-opener. (4) A machine for husking maize.

husk'ing, [husk'iŋ; 2 hŭsk'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of stripping off husks, as from maize.

The Indian corn is ripe, beautiful from the day it sprung out of the ground to the time of *husking*. HOLMES *Pages from an Old Volume* essay v, p. 163. [n. d. c. 1883.]

2. A husking-bee.

Called up her childhood memories,
The *huskings* and the apple-bees.
WHITTIER *Snowbound* st. 15.

— **husk'ing-bee",** *n.* A gathering of neighbors and friends to aid in husking corn, usually enlivened with feasting. — **h.-glove,** *n.* A glove with metal palms, used in husking maize. — **h.-peg,** *n.* A peg or claw-shaped iron attached to the hand to aid in tearing the husk from Indian corn. **h.-pin.**

Hus'kin-son, [hus'ki-sən, **William** (5/11 1770–9/11 1830). An English statesman and financier.

husk'y, [husk'i; 2 hŭsk'y, *a.* [HUSK'I-ER; HUSK'I-EST.]

1. Abounding in husks; like husks; poor; unprofitable.

2. Not clear; rough; dry; hoarse: said of the voice. [< HUSK, *n.*] — **husk'i-ly,** *adv.* — **husk'i-ness,** *n.*

husk'y's, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] Coarse burly.

hus'ky, [hus'ki; 2 hŭs'ky, *n.* [HUS'KIES, 1 -kiz; 2 -kiz, *pl.*] [N. W. Canada.] **1.** An Indian sledge-dog. **2.** A well-developed and physically strong man; also, an energetic man; as, he is a *husky*. **3.** An Eskimo. **4.** [H-] The Eskimo language. **Hus'kie'.**

hu'so, [hū'so; 2 hų'so, *n.* The beluga or great white sturgeon (*Acipenser huso*, Linn.).

Huss, [hus or (G.) hus; 2 hŭs or (G.) hus, **John** (7/13 69–7/14 15). A Bohemian preacher and reformer; translated Wycliff's works into the Bohemian and revised the Gospels. Condemned by the Council of Constance and burned as a heretic. See HUSSITE. **Johannes Hust.**

hus-sar', [hu-zär'; 2 hŭ-sar', *n.* **1.** A light-horse trooper armed with saber and carbine, brilliantly uniformed, and formerly wearing dolman and busby. The name was for long confined to light cavalry of the Hungarian army, but is now applied to that in other European armies which possess similar characteristics.



Trooper of the 15th or King's Hussars.

When leagued Oppression pour'd to Northern wars
Her whisker'd pandoors and her fierce *hussars*.
CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* pt. i, st. 33.

2. [Rare.] A free-lance in literature. **3.** A lubricated fish (*Lutjanus amabilis*) of Queensland. [< Hung. *huszár*, < *husz*, twenty, because, under King Matthias (1458) one out of every 20 men in each village was compelled to become a horse-soldier.]

Hus'sar Black Hussars, a Black Prussian corps. **Death's-h.,** a follower of Hussa. — **Hussite war,** the civil war that arose in Bohemia (1419–1436) after the burning of John Huss.

hus'sy', [hus'i; 2 hŭz'y, *n.* [-SIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] **1.** A pert or forward girl; a jade: reproach or playfully.

If the *hussy* stood up for judgment before us five, . . . would she come off with such a sentence as the . . . magistrates have awarded? HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* ch. 2, p. 71. [n. d. c. 1850.]

2†. A housewife. [Cor. of HOUSEWIFE.] — **hus'si-ness,** *n.* The character of a hussy. — **hus'sy-dom,** *n.* The aggregate of hussies.

hus'sy's, *n.* [-SIES, *pl.*] A case or bag containing sewing-materials and similar articles; housewife. [Prob. < Ice. *hasti*, < *hús*, case, house.]

hust, *n.* Husk.

hust'ing, [hust'iŋ; 2 hŭst'ing, *n.* **1.** A meeting for conference; assembly; council. **2.** [Eng.] (1) A court formerly held in the larger cities (and still in existence in London) before the Lord mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs; now more commonly in the plural. See next. (2) *pl. Eng. Hist.* The upper end of the Guildhall, in which this court was held, where the Lord Mayor and Aldermen were seated on a platform. **3.** *pl.* [Gt. Brit.] The temporary platform on which the nomination of parliamentary candidates was made prior to the Ballot Act of 1872, and from which they addressed the electors; hence, the proceedings at an election. **4.** Any platform or place where political speeches are made. [< AS. *hústing*, council, < *hús*, house, + *thing*, thing.] — **hustings courts,** courts of local jurisdiction in Virginia, U. S.

hus'tle, [l hus'l; 2 hŭs'l, *n.* HUS'TLED; HUS'TLING; HUS'-**hus'tle,**] TLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To shake or shuffle together in confusion; as, to *hustle* the furniture about. **2.** To push or jostle roughly or rudely.

The orator at this impressive point was interrupted, and most unceremoniously *hustled* out of the city.
MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. ii, p. 360. [n. v. 1862.]

3. [Colloq. U. S.] To hurry along; cause to move swiftly.

II. *i.* **1.** To move with difficulty, as in a throng; crowd, push, or shuffle along; as, they *hustled* about in the jam. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] To move with haste and promptness; especially, in later usage, to show push, energy, and dispatch in the accomplishment of any purpose or work; as, to *hustle* into an omnibus; be sure to *hustle*. **3.** [Eng.]

To shuffle the halfpence in a game of hustle-cap. [< D. *hutselen*, freq. of *hutsen*, jostle.] Syn.: crowd, elbow, hurry, jam, jostle, push, strive, struggle.— Ant.: dally, dawdle, delay.— **hus'tle-cap'**, *n.* [Eng.] A tumbling game played with halfpence. Irving *Knickerbocker* bk. iii. p. 175. (G. P. P. 1809.)

hus'tle, *n.* 1. The act of hustling, pushing, shoving, etc. 2. [Colloq., U. S.] Energetic activity; push, especially in a business way.

hus'tle-ments, † hus'l-ments *or* -ments; 2 his'l-ments, *n. pl.* [Sometimes singular.] 1. [Prov. Eng.] Odds and ends. 2†. Furniture; implements.

hus'tler, † hus'ler; 2 hŭs'ler, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] 1. A person of great energy and activity; one who works with especial aggressive vigor and efficiency. 2. A massive chisel used for turning.

Hu'sum, 1 hü'sum; 2 hy'sum, *n.* A seaport of Schleswig.

hus'wife, *n.* 1. A housekeeper. 2. A hussy.— **hus'wifer**, *v. t.* To manage with economy.— **hus'wife-ly†**, *adv.* Like a housewife.— **hus'wife-ry†**, *n.* Housewifery. **hus'wif-ryt.**

Huszt, 1 hust; 2 hŭst, *n.* A town of Marmaros county, Hungary; on the Theiss river.

hut, 1 hut; 2 hŭt, *v.* [HUT'TED; HUT'TING.] **I.** *t.* To store or shelter in a hut or huts. **II.** *i.* To live in a hut or huts.

hut, *n.* **1.** A small, rude, mean, or cheap dwelling; hovel or cabin.

Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand people in India live in *huts* of mud.

G. Carpenter in *The Cosmopolitan* Nov., 1899, p. 70.

2. *Arch.* A rustic summer-house, small bungalow, or the like, usually designated as following some style of national architecture; *e. g.*, *Swiss hut*, *Dutch hut*, etc. **3.** *Mil.* A log house or other temporary shelter erected for troops. **4.** The outward end or main part of the breech-pin of a musket. **5.** [Austral.] A house or shelter for shearers and other employees on a station: frequently a large building or one of more permanent materials. [< F. *hutte*, < G. *hütte*.] Syn.: cabin, cot, cottage, hovel, shanty, shed. See HOUSE.— **hut**: castle, hall, mansion, palace.— **hut'ful**, *n.* As much as a hut will hold. A ruin of earth or stones left after the destruction or removal of a savage's hut.— **hut-hold**, *n.* Those who live in a hut.— **hut-holder**, *n.* One who lives in a hut.— **hut-keeper**, *n.* [Austral.] A guard at a station hut.— **hut-urn**, *n.* A very ancient hut-shaped piece of pottery, serving as a cinerary urn, found in Italy and elsewhere.



Hut-urns.

hutch, † huch; 2 hüch, *n.* **huch'**, † hoard, as in a chest. 2. *Mining.* To wash (ore, etc.) in a trough or hutch.

1. Cinerary urn in the form of a hut with conical thatched roof. 2. Sepulchral urn in the form of a hut.

hutch, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] To shrug. — **hutch'ed**, *a.* hut with conical thatched roof.

hutch, *n.* **1.** A place, as a box pen, for the use of animals, a bookcase, or bin, for storing anything; Prussia.) 2. A house-shaped chest. **3.** A small or dark room. **4.** Kickshaws.

Along this passage-way are the numerous bed-rooms which go by the name of *Hutches*.

Elizabeth Bacon *Old English Homes* p. 42. [BACON, 1890.]

2. Specif.: (1) A chest or locker in a church for containing sacred utensils. (2) A coop or pen for confining small animals. (3) [Scot.] A basket for coal. (4) A kneading-trough, such as bakers use. (5) [Eng.] *Mining.* A jig or trough for ore. (6) A car for conveying ore from a mine. (7) The case of a flour-bolt. (8) A rat-trap. **3.** A measure: (1) [Eng.] The equivalent of two Winchester bushels. (2) [Scot.] *Mining.* Two hundredweights of pyrites. **4.** [Local, U. S.] The shanty of a fisherman. [< F. *huche*, < LL. *hutica*, chest; cp. HUT, *n.*] — **hutch'-clead'ing**, *n.* The boards that form the sides, bottom, and ends of a mine-car, or hutch. — **hutch'ed**, *a.* Put in a hutch.

Hutch'e-son, 1 huch'i-son; 2 hüch'e-son, **Francis** (?/1694–1746). An Irish Presbyterian clergyman and metaphysician; professor of moral philosophy in Glasgow.

hutch'et†, *n. Her.* A horn or bugle for the chase.

Hutch'in-son, 1 huch'in-son; 2 hüch'in-son. **1. Anne (Marbury)** (1590–?/1643), an English antinomian, agitator, and teacher; emigrated to Boston, Mass.; killed by Indians in New York. **2. John** (?/1615–?/1664), an English Puritan; a regicide; lieutenant-colonel in the army. **3. John** (1674–?/1737), an English philosopher and writer, who regarded the Scriptures as scientifically accurate: *Moses's Principia*. **4. John Healy** (?/1757–?/1832), earl of Donoughmore; a British general. **5. Lucy** (*née* Apsley) (?/1620–1675), an English writer; wife of John, 2. **6. Thomas** (?/1711–?/1780), an American colonial governor, lawyer, and author; as a loyalist he went to England in 1774. **7.** A county in S. E. South Dakota; 317 sq. m.; county-seat, Olivet. **8.** A county in N. Texas; 850 sq. m. **9.** A city, county-seat of Hutchinson county, Kan., 19. **10.** A village in McLeod county, Minn.— **Hutchinson's disease**, a disease affecting the choroid coat of the eye, characterized by senile degeneration of pigment around a yellow spot.— **Hutchinson's pupil** (*Med.*), one-sided dilatation of the pupil in cases of hemorrhage into the membranes of the brain.— **Hutchinson's teeth** (*Med.*), notched incisors of the upper jaw in children, a mark of inherited syphilis.

Hutch'in-so'ni-an, 1 huch'in-sō'ni-an; 2 hüch'in-sō'ni-an. **I.** *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Mrs. Anne Hutchinson. 2. Of or pertaining to John Hutchinson (1674–1737). 3. English philosophical and theological. **II.** *n.* A believer in the theories of John Hutchinson or of Anne Hutchinson.— **Hutch'in-so'ni-an-ism**, *n.*

Hutch'in-sonite, 1 huch'in-sun-īt; 2 hüch'in-son-īt, *n.* A rare mineral containing sulfur, arsenic, lead, and thallium, with small amounts of silver and copper, found in red crystals in the dolomite of the Binnenthal, Switzerland. [< Arthur *Hutchinson*, mineralogist.]

hutch'ı, *pa.* Hutched. S. S.

hut'-ta, 1 hŭt'-a; 2 hut'-a, *n.* A rat-like echimyne rodent of the genus *Capromys*, which is peculiar to the West Indies, as *C. pilorides* and *C. prehensilis* of Cuba. The latter is arboreal. [< West Ind. *hutı*.]

hut'ment, 1 hut'ment *or* -ment; 2 hŭt'ment, *n.* [Rare.] A shelter in huts; a encampment of huts.

Hutt, 1 hut; 2 hŭt, *n.* A town in Wellington district, North Island, New Zealand.

Hut't-a-ny, 1 hut'a-ny; *n.* Same as ATHNI.

Hut't-en, 1 hut'en; 2 hut'ĕn, *n.* **1. Bettina von** (*née* Riddle) (?/1814?–), an American novelist; *Pam*. **2. Ulrich von** (?/1488–?/1523), a German poet, theologian, and reformer.

Hut'ton, 1 hut'n; 2 hŭt'n, *n.* **1. Charles** (?/1737–1/+/1823), an English mathematician and professor. **2. James** (?/1726–?/1797), a Scottish physician; geologist; author of the Plutonian theory of geology. **3. Laurence** (?/1843–?/1904), an American author, editor, critic, and lecturer; publisher of literary guide-books. **4. Richard Holt** (1827–?/1897), an English literary critic; editor of *The Spectator*. **5. William** (?/1723–?/1815), an English antiquarian, miscellaneous writer, and poet; wrote topographical works, and was called the "English Franklin."

Hut-to'ni-an, 1 hu-tō'ni-an; 2 hŭ-tō'ni-an, *a. Geol.* Of or pertaining to the views of James Hutton, especially to his theory that the granitic rocks were of igneous origin. See PLUTONIC THEORY, under PLUTONIC.— **Huttonian character**, the type of Arabic numerals all of the same height (1, 2, 3, 5, —0), introduced first in 1753 by Charles Hutton, an English mathematician (1737–1823).— **Hut-to'ni-an-ism**, *n.*

hut'tonite, 1 hut'n-īt; 2 hŭt'n-īt, *n.* A system of treating dislocated joints or the like, practised by Richard and Robert Hutton, English bonesetters of the 19th century. It consisted of forcible manipulation.

hut'ton-weed", 1 hut'n-wēd'; 2 hŭt'n-wēd', *n.* The wild teazel.

hu'tu, 1 hü'tü; 2 hu'tu, *n. Ornith.* [Brit. Guiana.] A manakin.

hut'ter, 1 hut'er; 2 hŭt'er, *n.* [Dutch Law.] A lessee.

Hux'ley, 1 huks'li; 2 hŭks'ly, **Thomas Henry** (?/1825–?/1895). An English scientist, physiologist, physician, professor, writer, and lecturer; *Man's Place in Nature*, etc.— **Huxley's layer**, a layer of polygonal cells with markedly defined nuclei within Henle's layer of the inner root-sheath of the mammalian hair. **Huxley's membrane**; **Huxley's sheath**.— **Hux'lei-an**, *a.* Relating or pertaining to Thomas Huxley.

hux'ter, 1 huks'ter; 2 hŭks'ter, *n.* Same as HUCKSTER.

Hu'y†, 1 hī'; 2 yī', *n.* A fortified manufacturing town in Liége province, Belgium.

Huy'de-co'per, 1 hoi'de-kō'per; 2 hŏy'de-cō'per, **Balthasar** (1625–?/1706). A Dutch poet and philologist.

Huy-ge'ni-an, 1 hoi-gī'ni-on; 2 hŏy-gē'ni-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Dutch mathematician and astronomer, Christian Huygens, or his discoveries. **Huy-ghe'ni-an.**

Huy'gens, 1 hoi'gens *or* (D.) hoi'ĕns; 2 hŏy'gĕns *or* (D.) hŏy'gĕns, *n.* **1. Christian** (?/1629–?/1695), a Dutch mathematician and astronomer; invented the pendulum clock; discovered the rings of Saturn; proposed the undulatory theory. **Huy'ghens†.** 2. **Constantijn** (?/1596–?/1687), a Dutch poet; father of Christian H.; *Cornflowers*, etc.

Huygens eye-piece, a method devised by Huygens for graphically indicating the front of a light-wave by means of a series of equal semicircles whose centers are equidistant points on a straight line.

Huys'man, 1 hois'man; 2 hŏys'măn, *n.* **1. Cornelis** (1648–?/1727), a Flemish landscape-painter. **2. Roelof**, see AGRICOLA, RUDOLPHUS.

Huy'sums, 1 hī'sumz; 2 tis'măn', *n.* **1. Jacob** (1656?–1696), a Flemish portrait-painter who practised in England. 2. **Joris Karl** (?/1848–?/1907), a French novelist of the naturalistic school, who in his later years changed to mysticism.

Huy'sum, 1 hoi'sum; 2 hŏy'sum, **Jan van** (?/1682–?/1749). A Dutch painter of flowers, fruit, etc.

Huz'a-rish, 1 huz-ā'rish; 2 hŭz-ā'rish, *n.* [Old Per.] The Achæmenian dialect of the ancient Persian in its later stage: sometimes called *Pehlvi*, *Pehlevi*, or *Pahlavi*. It was still current in the ninth century of the 6th century B. C. Important in interpreting the Avesta. Compare ACHÆMENIAN.

huzz', *ct.* To buzz; hum. [Same as HURRAH.

huzz'a, 1 hŭz-ā'; 2 hŭ-zā' *or* hŭ-zä' (GER.), *n. & ct.*

huz-za', *n. & interj.* Hurrah: a shout of joy. [< G. *hussa*, huzza.] **huz-zah'†**; **huz-zay'†**.

Huz'zah, 1 huz'ah; 2 hŭz'ăh, *n. Bib. Nah.* ii. 7. [Heb., establishment.] [by anders.

huz'zard†, *n.* A fly with yellow body and wings, used as bait

huz'zy, *n.* Same as HUSSY.

Hvi'dö'ya, 1 hvi'dö'yȧ; 2 hvĭ'dö'yȧ. A group of islands S. of Norway. **Hva'foerne†.**

Hven, 1 hvēn; 2 hven, *n.* An island belonging to Sweden, near Elsinore, famous for Tycho Brahe's observatory, † Uranienborg," was erected there in 1576. **Hveen†.**

Hver'gel-mer, 1 hwer'gel-mer; 2 hwĕr'gĕl-mer, *n. Norse Myth.* The spring in Niflheim, source of all rivers. The venomous wyrm Hivagar: the Northern Tartarus. [Ice., the ancient Kettle.] **Hver'gel-mir†.**

Hvi'feld, 1 hvit'feld; 2 hvĭt'fĕld, **Arild** (?/1546–?/1609). A Danish lyric poet; chancellor of Denmark.

Hwai, 1 hwoi; 2 hwi, *n.* Same as HUAI HO.

Hwel'chow', *n.* Same as WATCHOW.

hwen, 1 hwĕn; 2 hwĕn, *n.* [Manx.] Same as FUNG-HWANG.

Hwang, *n.* A river in China; length, 2,400 m. to the Gulf of Chihli.

Hwang'tun', 1 hwan'tūn'; 2 hwäng'tün', *n.* A city in Chekiang province, China. [HIOUEN-THSANG.

Hwen'Thsang", 1 hwen'-tsäng'; 2 hwĕn'-tsäng', *n.* Same as HIUEN-THSANG.

hy†, *a.* High. **hyet.**

hy-, *abbr.* Hyperbolic: used in mathematical formulas, etc.

hy'a-cinth, 1 hai'a-sinth; 2 hy'a-cĭnth, *n.* **1.** A bulbous plant of the genus *Hyacinthus*, and of the commonest species (*H. orientalis*) from western Asia, now cultivated everywhere in numberless varieties for its spike-like cluster of flowers, single and double, white, pink, red, etc. **2.** Any one of various other genera, as the wild hyacinth (*Scilla fraseri*), quamash or eastern camass, the grape-hyacinth (*Muscari racemosum*), and musk-hyacinth (*Muscari moschatum*) See also WATER-HYACINTH. **3.** *Gr. Myth.* A plant frequently alluded to by the Greek poets, believed to have sprung from the blood of Hyacinthus, beloved of Apollo, and to have borne on its petals the words of grief, Ai, Ai. Some have supposed it to be the martagon lily, some the gladiolus, iris, or larkspur. **4.** *Her.* The tincture tenné, when a field is blazoned by the colors of precious stones. **5.** A purplish gallinule, as *Ionornis martinica*. **6.** *Mineral.* (1) Formerly, a bluish-violet gem, probably the sapphire. (2) Now, a generally brownish, red, reddish, or orange zircon, but sometimes cinnamon-colored garnet; essonite; also, occasionally applied to honey-yellow pyrope garnets. [< OF. *hyacinthe*, < L. *hyacinthus*, < Gr. *hyakinthos*, the hyacinth.] **hya-cinet.**— **California hyacinth**, any species of the genus *Hookera*.— **hy'a-cinth-bean"**, *n.* A tropical climber (*Dolichos lablab*) of the bean family, with violet flowers. Its pods and seeds are eaten.— **h.-stone**, *n.* Same as HYACINTH, 6.— **native h.**, a Tasmanian terrestrial orchid (*Thelymitra longifolia*), with a nearly regular perianth.— **Oriental h.**, a variety of sapphire, or corundum.— **Peruvian h.**, a perennial bulbous plant (*Scilla peruviana*), a native of the Mediterranean region, bearing a strong scape, terminated by a dense raceme of beautiful purple, white, or red flowers: never blossoms two years in succession: propagated by offsets; the Cuban lily.— **water-h.**, *n.* A tropical aquatic plant (*Pistiopsis crassipes*) of the family *Pontederiaceæ*, with ovate leaves and blue spicate flowers. In certain Florida rivers it has multiplied so rapidly as to impede navigation.

Hy'a-cinth', *n.* A masculine personal name. [Gr., purple.] — **Hy'a-cin'tha. Hy'a-cinthe**, *n. fem.*

Hy'a-cinth', 1 Fä'sant'; 2 Fä'zant', **Father** (?/1827–?/1912), Charles Jean Marie Loyson, a Carmelite, Catholic orator who advocated reforms in the Roman Catholic Church; he was excommunicated, and founded a Gallican church in Paris. **Hy'a'cinthe'†.**

Hy'a-cin'thi-a, 1 hai'a-sin'thi-a; 2 hy'a-cĭn'thi-a, *n. pl. Gr. Antiq.* A festival lasting for three days at the height of summer, in honor of Hyacinthus and Apollo. The first ceremonies were mournful, commemorating the death of Hyacinthus: the last were joyful, celebrating his rebirth. The festival was celebrated throughout the Peloponnesus, and with special enthusiasm at Amyclæ. It lasted seven days, and took place in the month of May, soon after the Isthmian games.

Hy'a-cin'thic, } 1 hai'a-sin'thun; 2 hy'a-cĭn'thin, *a.* **1. Hy'a-cin'thin**, } Pertaining to the hyacinth, either the flower or the gem; like or characteristic of the hyacinth, especially in point of color.

Of hyacinthine isle O purple Zante! From *To Zante* I. 13.

2. Like or relating to Hyacinthus, the fabled favorite of Apollo; hence, lovely; beautiful.

The muse of Novalis was a pale and slender maid, with earnest blue eyes, golden, *hyacinthine* locks, smiling lips, and a little red mole on the left side of her chin. Hayes in J. S. Hosmer's *Short Hist. German Lit.* ch. 15, p. 487. [s. 1891.]

[< L. *hyacinthinus*, < Gr. *hyakinthinos*, < *hyakinthos*, hyacinth.] **hy'a-cin'thoid.**

Hy'a-cin'thus, 1 hai'a-sin'thus; 2 hy'a-cĭn'thŭs, *n. Gr.Myth.* **1.** A beautiful youth of Amyclæ, beloved of Apollo, and accidentally killed by the god when they were playing at discus-throwing. Apollo, unable to save him, changed him into the flower called hyacinth. Hyacinthus is supposed to typify the early vegetation of spring. Other versions of the legend say that Zephyrus, out of jealousy, blew the discus, cast by Apollo, against the head of Hyacinthus, thus causing his death. See HYACINTH, 3, and HYACINTHIA. **Hy-a'-cin-thos.** 2. *Zoöl.* A notable genus of Old World shrikes of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), with coated bulbs, narrow radical leaves, and a simple leafless scape bearing a raceme of often handsome bell-shaped flowers. The numerous species and forms are mostly derived from *H. orientalis*. [L., see HYACINTH.]

Hy'a-des, 1 hai'a-dīz; 2 hy'a-dēz, *n. pl.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The muses or guardians (3, 5, or 7 in number) of Dionysus, converted by Zeus into stars, whose rising with the sun betokened the rainy season. According to another tradition they were the sisters of Hyas, son of Atlas, who perished in the chase; the mourned their brother's death, and Zeus, out of compassion, changed them into stars. **2.** *Astron.* The cluster of stars in Taurus, including Aldebaran, shaped like the letter V. [L., < Gr. *Hyades*, < *hyō*, pig.] **Hy'ads†.**

Hy'a-des², 1 hai'a-dīz; 2 hy'a-dēs, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

hy-æ'na, *n.* 1. Same as HYENA. 2. [H-.] *Mam.* A genus typical of *Hyænidæ*. [< L. *hyæna*; see HYENA.]— **hy-æ'nan-the**, *n. Bot.* A genus of plants of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*. The only species, *H. capiensis*, native in South Africa, is a tree-like shrub, with leathery leaves and small flowers of separate sexes on the same plant. Its fruits, which are very poisonous, are scattered on bait for wild animals; hyena-plant.— **Hy'æ-nare-th'ne**, *n. pl. Mam.* A Tertiary subfamily of ursoid carnivores, having the dental formula of bears with three lobes to the blade, and lower like a dog's. **Hy'æ-nare'tes**, *n.* (t. g.)— **hy'æ-nare'tin** (-ēs, *n.*— **hy-æ'nic**, *a.* Same as HYENINE.— **Hy'æ-nic'idæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* Same as **Hy'æ-nic'thne**, *a.*— **Hy-æ'ni-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of carnivores, esp. those having the bulbe not septate, and the upper carnassial tooth trilobed, with the inner lobe large, blade and small talon; hyenas.— **hy-æ'nid**, *n.*— **hy-æ'noid**, *a. & n.*— **hy-æ'ni-form**, *a.* Same as HYENIFORM.— **Hy-æ'ni-for'nes**, *n. pl. Mam.* A group of silicidean carnivores, including the *Hyænidæ* and *Procyonidæ*.— **Hy-æ'nine**, *n. pl. Mam.* The typical *Hyænidæ* as a subfamily.— **hy-æ'nine**, *n.*— **Hy-æ'no-don'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A Tertiary family of creodont carnivorous mammals, having four premolars and two or three molars in each ramus, and the fourth upper premolar and all molars above and below carnassial and enlarged. Remains of it were presented in the Eocene and Miocene of Europe and America and the Pliocene of India. *H. crucntæ*, from the White River formation of Nebraska and South Dakota, was about the size of a leopard and had a sagittal crest.— **Hy-æ'no-don**, *n.* (t. g.)— **hy-æ'no-don'tid**, *n.*— **hy-æ'no-don'toid**, *a. & n.*

hy'a-ı, 1 hai'a-hoi'; 2 hy'a-hŏy'a, *n.* [Central. Am.] See COW-TREE.

hy'al- } 1 hai'al-, hai'a-lo-; 2 hy'al-, hy'a-lo-. From Gr. **hy'a-lo-** } *hyalos*, glass: combining forms, denoting glassiness.— **hy-a'lu-a**, *n. Conch.* Same as CAVOLINIA. See CAVOLINIDÆ.— **hy'a-les'cence**, *n.* The state of being in process of becoming glassy or transparent; glassiness.— **hy'a-les'cent**, *a.* Becoming hyaline or glassy: displaying hyalescence.— **hy'a-lin**, *n. Chem.* A nitrogenous compound, related to chitin, the chief constituent of hydatid cysts, which on decomposition yields a reducing sugar. **2.** One of a class of similar substances which give carbohydrates as cleavage products.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

hy'a-line, 1 hai'a-lin; 2 hy'a-lin, *a.* Consisting of or hy'a-lin², } resembling glass; transparent; crystalline; as, the *hyaline* layer of a hair-follicle. [< LL. *hyalinus*, < Gr. *hyalinos*, of glass, < *hyalos*, glass.]— **hyaline cartilage**, that form of cartilage in which the cells are embedded in a homogeneous translucent matrix.

hy'a-line, } *n.* **1.** A glassy surface; something trans-**hy'a-lin²**, } parent.

Through the clear *hyaline*, the Ship of Heaven
Came sailing from eternity.

Longfellow *Poems*, *Belfort Pleasant Island* can. 1, st. 11.

2. (1) Hyaloplasm. (2) The hyaloid membrane. (3) The hyaline cartilage.— **hy'a-line-quartz"**, *n.* Quartz with a bluish opalescent cast due to presence of chalcedony used as a gem.— **hy'a-li-no'sis**, *n. Pathol.* A degeneration of fibrous tissue resulting in a jelly-like transparent composition.

hy'a-lite, 1 hai'a-lait; 2 hy'a-lit, *n.* A pellucid glassy variety of opal, of no commercial value.

Hy'a-lite Peak. A mountain in Montana; 10,110 ft. high.

hy'a-lithe, *n.* An opaque variety of glass, frequently black, green, brown, red, etc., resembling porcelain, and valuable owing to its strength.— **hy"a-li'tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the vitreous humor of the eye or of the membrane enclosing it.— **hy-al'o-gen,** *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* One of several albuminoids present in cartilaginous tissues, easily reducible to hyalin.— **hy-al'o-graph,** *n.* **1.** An engraving made by heliogravure from a drawing on glass. **2.** An instrument for producing etched figures on glass.— **hy"a-log'ra-pher,** *n.* One who etches or engraves on glass.— **hy"a-log'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** The art of engraving on glass, either with a diamond, emery, or hydrofluoric acid. **2.** A mechanical method of drawing on a transparent substance by means of which objects are reproduced as they are seen in perspective.

hy'a-loid, 1 hai'ə-leid; 2 hȳ'a-lŏid, *a.* Similar to glass; pellucid. [< LL. *hyaloides*, glass-green, < Gr. *hyaloeidēs*, < *hyalos*, glass; and see -OID.]— **hyaloid body,** the vitreous or glassy humor of the eye.— **h. membrane,** the structureless transparent membrane that encloses the vitreous humor of the eye.— **hy"a-loi'da,** *n.* The hyaloid membrane. **hy"a-loi'de-a‡.**— **hy"a-loi-di'tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the hyaloid membrane of the eye.

hy'a-loid, *n.* **1.** The hyaloid membrane. **2.** [Rare.] Same as HYALINE, 1.

hy'a-lom'e-lan, *n.* *Petrol.* A variety of tachylyte.— **hy"a-lo-mic'te,** *n.* *Geol.* A variety of granite; greisen.— **hy"a-lo-mu'coid,** *n.* *Chem.* A mucoid occurring in the vitreous humor.— **Hy"a-lo-nem'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Spong.* A family of amphidiscophorous hexactinellidans with long silicious threads and numerous pentact-pinnula spicules in the dermal and gastral surfaces; glass-sponges. **Hy"a-lo-ne'ma,** *n.* (t. g.) **Hy"a-lo-ne-mat'i-dæ‡.**— **hy"a-lo-ne'mid,** *a.* & *n.*— **hy"a-lo-ne'moid,** *a.*— **hy"a-lo-pha'gi-a,** *n.* A mania for eating glass.— **hy-al'o-phane,** *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous white aluminum-barium-potassium feldspar, $(K_2Ba)Al_2Si_4O_{12}$, crystallizing in the monoclinic system.— **hy"a-lo-pi-lit'ic,** *a.* *Petrol.* Consisting of felspathic microlites in a glassy base: characteristic of the structure of most andesites. — **hy'a-lo-plasm,** *n.* *Biol.* The fluid or semifluid clear substance that occupies the meshes of the reticulum of a cell; the enchylema. **hy-a-lo-plas'ma‡.**— **hy"a-lo-plas'mic,** *a.*— **hy"a-lop'ter-ous,** *a.* Having transparent wings, a characteristic of many insects.— **hy'a-lose,** *n.* A sugar almost similar to, perhaps identical with, glucose, which is obtained from hyalin by hydrolysis.— **hy"a-lo-se"ro-si'tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* A form of chronic inflammation of a serous membrane characterized by a fibrinous exudation that undergoes hyaline degeneration.— **hy"a-lo-sid'er-ite,** *n.* *Mineral.* A ferruginous variety of chrysolite.— **hy'a-lo-some,** *n.* *Biol.* One of the nucleolar-like bodies of a cell-nucleus that stains but slightly with nuclear or plasma stains.— **hy"a-lo-sper'mous,** *a.* [Rare.] Having hyaloid or transparent seeds.— **Hy"a-lo-spon'gi-æ,** *n. pl.* *Spong.* The *Hexactinellidæ*. **Hy"a-lo-spon'gi-a‡.**— **Hy"a-lo-te'kite,** *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous white silicate $H(PbBaCa)_4BSi_6O_{18}$), found either massive or coarsely crystalline.— **hy-al'o-type,** *n.* A positive photograph on glass copied from the negative; a photographic transparency: no longer in use.

hy'a-qua, *n.* Same as HIAQUA.

Hy'att, 1 hai'ət; 2 hȳ'at, **Alpheus** (4/5 1838–1/15 1902). An American naturalist, professor, and author; *Genera of Fossil Cephalopods*, etc.

Hy'atts-ville, 1 hai'əts-vil; 2 hȳ'ats-vil, *n.* A town in Prince George county, Md.

hy-ber'nal, *a.* Same as HIBERNAL.

Hy'bla, 1 hai'blə; 2 hȳ'bla, *n.* A name of several ancient towns in Sicily: (1) In S. E. Sicily, S. of modern Palazzolo; (2) probably modern Paterno on the S. slope of Mt. Etna; (3) on the E. coast about 12 miles N. of Syracuse; presumably the site of modern Augusta. It was famed for the honey produced in the vicinity.— **Hy-blæ'an,** *a.* Of or relating to Hybla; hence, smoothly flowing. **Hy-ble'an‡.**

Hy"bo-co-don'i-dæ, 1 hai"bo-ko-don'ɪ-dī; 2 hȳ"bo-co-dŏn'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Zooph.* A family of hydromedusans generally united with the *Codoniidæ* or *Sarsiidæ*. **Hy-boc'o-don,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *hybos*, hump, + *kōdōn*, bell.]

Hy"bo-crin'i-dæ, 1 hai"bo-krin'ɪ-dī; 2 hȳ"bo-crĭn'i-dē, *n. pl.* A Lower Silurian family of inadunate monocyclic crinoids, with 3 to 5 arms, unbranched, uniserial, not pinnulate, and narrower than radials. **Hy-boc'ri-nus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **hy-boc'ri-noid,** *a.* & *n.*

hyb'o-dont, 1 hib'o-dent; 2 hўb'o-dŏnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Having crowns surmounted by a principal median prominence and one or more lateral ones, as the teeth of hybodontoid sharks. **2.** Having such teeth; of or pertaining to the *Hybodontidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Hybodontidæ*.

Hyb"o-don'ti-dæ, 1 hib"o-don'tɪ-dī; 2 hўb"o-dŏn'ti-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A Mesozoic family of prosarthral sharks often united with *Heterodontidæ*, but typically differing by having hybodont teeth. **Hyb'o-dus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *hybos*, hump, + *odous* (*odont-*), tooth.] **Hyb"o-don'tes‡; Hyb"o-don-toi'de-i‡.**— **hyb"o-don'tid,** *n.*— **hyb"o-don'toid,** *a.* & *n.*

Hy-Bra'sil, *n.* [Ir.] Same as HI-BRASIL.

hy'brid, 1 hai'brɪd *or* hib'rɪd; 2 hȳ'brid *or* hўb'rid (XIII), *a.* **1.** Produced by the interbreeding of different varieties, species, or genera of animals, or the cross-fertilization of plants; mongrel; crossed; cross-bred. **hy'bra‡.**

The Mongolian and the Negro, with their sub-types and *hybrid* races, divided the major part of the earth between them.
CHARLES MORRIS *Aryan Race* ch. 1, p. 9. [S. C. G. 1888.]

2. Derived from incongruous sources; composed of mixed elements; as, a *hybrid* word. **3.** *Bee-keeping.* Cross-mated: said of a queen. **hy'brid-ous‡.**— **hy'brid-al,** *a.* [Rare.]— **hybrid committee** [Gt. Brit.], a body selected from opposed sections of the House of Commons to report on important, but not government, measures.

hy'brid, *n.* **1.** An animal or plant produced from the mixture of different breeds, species, or genera; half-breed; mongrel. The mule, bred between the horse and the ass, is the most familiar example among animals. In bee-culture *hybrid* generally denotes a cross between blacks and Italians. Hybrids are usually infertile among themselves, and also with members of either parent species. There are three classes of hybrids: (1) Those resulting from the spontaneous interbreeding of animals in the wild state; (2) the offspring of domesticated animals crossed under the influence of man; (3) the artificial mingling of the male and female generative elements, as in the vegetable kingdom, and in some fishes, as the *Salmonidæ*. While many closely allied species will not unite or at least only with extreme difficulty, other species, far removed from each other, can be crossed with ease. Hybrids are more easily produced in the case of animals than in that of plants, but the former are, as a rule, the more sterile; when a hybrid possesses generative power, however, it appears to breed more readily with an individual of one of its parent stocks than with another hybrid like itself. See MENDEL'S FORMULA.

The current physiological test of distinct species is the production of non-prolific *hybrid*.
SPENCER *Essays, Personal Beauty* p. 160. [A. 1866.]

2. Anything of heterogeneous origin or incongruous parts; specif., in grammar, a form or word of mixed origin, as *talkative* (Anglo-Saxon, Latin), *interloper* (French-Latin, Dutch), *countship* (French, English). **3.** *Bee-keeping.* A cross-mated queen. [< F. *hybride*, < L. *hybrida*, mongrel.] — **attenuated hybrid** (*Biol.*), a hybrid in which the blood has become enfeebled as the result of frequent crossings.— **bigeneric h.** (*Biol.*), a bigener.— **extracted h.** (*Biol.*), a pure dominant, or a pure recessive. — **false h.** (*Biol.*), a mongrel organism displaying and transmitting the exclusive peculiarities of one parent alone to its descendants.— **Mendelian h.** (*Biol.*), an organism, resulting from the crossing of two thoroughbred varieties having antagonistic characteristics, which transmits to some descendants the peculiarities of one parent, and to others the peculiarities of the other. See MENDELIAN LAW.— **true h.,** the offspring of parents of two distinct species.— **hy'brid-ous,** *a.*

hy'brid-is"a-bl(e^p, etc. See HYBRIDIZABLE, etc.

hy'brid-ism, 1 hai'brɪd-[*or* hib'rɪd-]izm; 2 hȳ'brid-[*or* hўb'rid-]iṣm, *n.* **1.** The state of being hybrid; descent from differing parents; as, the mule is an instance of *hybridism*. **hy-brid'i-ty‡; hy'brid-y‡.**

Hybridism . . . is one of the greatest obstacles to the general acceptance and progress of the great principle of evolution.
DARWIN *Cross and Self Fertilisation* p. 27. [A. 1877.]

2. The act of interbreeding for the production of animal hybrids, or the act of inducing the hybridization of plants. **3.** The mingling in one word of elements derived from more than one language; as, the English language is full of *hybridisms*.— **false hybridism,** the appearance in cross-bred offspring of one parental type to the exclusion of the other.

hy'brid-ist, 1 hai'brɪd-[*or* hib'rɪd-]ist; 2 hȳ'brid-[*or* hўb'rid-]ist, *n.* One who hybridizes.

hy'brid-ize, 1 hai'brɪd-[*or* hib'rɪd-]aiz; 2 hȳ-brid-[*or* hўb'-rid-]īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to produce hybrids by interbreeding or cross-fertilizing. **2.** To combine in a hybrid manner, as in forming new words. **II.** *i.* **1.** To generate hybrids by interbreeding. **2.** To be capable of cross-breeding.

The pear and the quince may be grafted together, but will not *hybridize*.
A. A. CROZIER *Popular Errors about Plants* p. 81. [R. P. CO. 1892.]

hy'brid-ise‡.— **hy'brid-iz"a-**[or **-is"a-**]**bl(e^p,** *a.*— **hy"brid-i-za'**[or **-sa'**]**tion,** *n.* The act of hybridizing, or the state of being hybridized; hybridism. **hy"brid-a'tion‡** [Rare].— **hy'brid-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.*

hy'brid-o-gam, 1 hai'brɪd-o-gam; 2 hȳ'brid-o-găm, *n.* A hybrid whose parents are of different species. [< *hybrid* + Gr. *gamos*, marriage.] — **hy"brid-og'a-my,** *n.* Hybridization between different species.

hyd., hydraul., *abbr.* Hydraulics.

hyd., hydros., *abbr.* Hydrostatics.

hy-dan'to-ate, 1 hai-dan'to-ēt; 2 hȳ-dăn'to-āt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of hydantoic acid.

hy"dan-to'ic, 1 hai"dan-tō'ɪk; 2 hȳ"dăn-tō'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from hydantoin.
— **hydantoic acid,** a crystalline compound $(C_3H_6N_2O_3)$ formed by boiling hydantoin with barium hydroxid.

hy-dan'to-in, 1 hai-dan'to-in; 2 hȳ-dăn'to-ĭn, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, sweetish compound $(C_3H_4N_2O_2)$ derived from urea. [< Gr. *hydōr*, water, + ALLANTOIN.]

Hy-das'pes, 1 hai-das'pīz; 2 hȳ-dăs'pēṣ, *n.* **1.** The ancient name of Jehlam river, Punjab, India, where Alexander defeated Porus, 327 B. C. **2.** *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* 1, 6.

hy'da-thode, 1 hai'da-thōd; 2 hȳ'da-thōd, *n.* An epidermal cellular structure, as a gland, that exudes water. [< HYDATO- + Gr. *hodos*, way.]

hy'da-tid, 1 hai'də-tid; 2 hȳ'da-tĭd (XIII), *n.* **1.** An encysted vesicle containing an aqueous fluid, especially one formed by a larval tapeworm. **2.** An encysted larval stage of a tapeworm. [< Gr. *hydatis*, drop of water, < *hydōr* (*hydat-*), water.] **hy'da-tis‡.**— **hydatid disease,** echinococcosis.— **h. of Morgagni** (*Anat.*), a vesicular structure which, in the female, is suspended by a pedicle from the fimbriated extremity of the oviduct or the broad ligament, and in the male is situated between the tunica of the testicle and the upper globe of the epididymis, believed to be a vestige of the duct of Müller and the Wolffian body. **sessile hydatid‡.**— **hy"da-tid'i-form,** *a.* Having the form or character of a hydatid. **hy-dat'i-form‡.**— **hy"da-tid'i-nous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having hydatids. — **hy"da-tig'e-nous,** *a.* Producing hydatids.

Hy"da-tin'i-dæ, 1 hai"da-tin'ɪ-dī; 2 hȳ"da-tĭn'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of illoricate ploiman rotifers, especially those with a transverse trochal disk, double wreath, malleate trophi, and furcate foot. **Hy-dat'i-na,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *hydatinos*, watery, < *hydōr* (*hydat-*), water.] — **hy-dat'i-nid,** *n.*— **hy-dat'i-noid,** *a.*

hy'da-tism, 1 hai'də-tizm; 2 hȳ'da-tiṣm, *n.* *Med.* The sound caused by the fluctuation of pus in an abscess. [< Gr. *hydōr* (*hydat-*), water.]

hy'da-to-, 1 hai'də-to-; 2 hȳ'da-to-. From the Greek *hydōr*, *hydatos*, water: a combining form, prefixed to various petrographical expressions to indicate origin by aqueous agencies.— **hy"da-to-gen'ic,** *a.* *Geol.* Derived from or modified by substances in a liquid condition: said of the genesis of ores and other minerals: contrasted with *pneumatogenic*.

hy'da-toid, 1 hai'də-teid; 2 hȳ'da-tŏid, *a.* **1.** Resembling water; aquiform. **2.** Of or pertaining to the aqueous humor. [< Gr. *hydatoeidēs*, < *hydōr* (*hydat-*), water; and see -OID.] — **hy'da-toid,** *n.* The membrane investing the aqueous humor of the eye; also, the aqueous humor.

hy"da-to-mor'phic, *a.* Modified in form through solution in water and crystallization therefrom.— **hy"da-to-pneu-mat'ic,** *a.* *Geol.* Formed or deposited through the joint agency of water and of gases or vapors.— **hy"da-to-pneu"ma-to-lith'ic,** *a.* Formed, as in certain ore deposits, by deposition from both heated waters and vapors.— **hy"da-to-py"ro-gen'ic,** *a.* Same as AQUEO-IGNEOUS.

hyde†, *v.* & *n.* Hide.

Hyde, 1 haid; 2 hȳd, *n.* **1. Anne** (3/12 1637–3/31 1671), a daughter of Lord Clarendon; queen of James II. of England; mother of Queen Mary II. and Anne. **2. Douglas** (1860–), an Irish Gaelic scholar; historian, poet, and folk-lorist; promoter of the movement to preserve the Irish language. **3. Edward,** see CLARENDON, EARL OF. **4. Henry,** see CLARENDON, EARL OF. **5. Thomas** (6/29 1636–2/18 1703), an English Orientalist and divine; a Persian scholar. **6. Arthur M.** (7/12 1877–), an American lawyer; U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, 1929– . **7.** A county in E. North Carolina; 596 sq. m.; county-seat, Swan Quartet. **8.** A county in central South Dakota; 875 sq. m.; county-seat, Highmore. **9.** A borough and market-town in Cheshire, England.

Hyde, Mr. In R. L. Stevenson's *Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*, the name borne by Doctor Jekyll when under the influence of a drug, which developed his evil personality. See JEKYLL.

Hyde Park. **1.** A suburb of Boston, Mass. **2.** A township and town, county-seat of Lamoille county, Vt. **3.** A park in Westminster, London, England; 1 1/2 by 3/4 m. **4.** A village in Hamilton county, O.

Hy"der-a-bad', *n.* Same as HAIDARABAD.

Hy'der-A'li, 1 hai'dər-ā'lī; 2 hȳ'der-ä'lī, *n.* (1728–12/7 1782). A regent of Mysore who fought against the British; father of Tippoo Sahib.

Hyd-na'ce-æ, 1 hid-nē'sɪ-ī; 2 hўd-nā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of fungi of the order *Agaricales* and class *Basidiomycetes*. They are characterized by flat teeth or by spines or granules; the prickly fungi.— **hyd-na'ceous,** *a.*

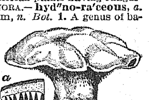
Hyd"no-car'pus, 1 hid"no-kār'pus; 2 hўd"no-cär'pŭs, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of flacourtiaceous trees, natives of southeastern Asia. They have alternate leaves, flowers of separate sexes borne on different trees, and 1-celled fruit containing numerous seeds embedded in pulp. *H. anthelmintica* and *H. venenata* yield poisonous fruits whose seeds are used by East-Indian and Chinese doctors in the treatment of cutaneous diseases. [< HYDNUM + Gr. *karpos*, fruit.] — **hyd"no-car'pic,** *a.*— **hydnocarpic acid,** an acid $(C_{16}H_{28}O_2)$ that occurs as a glycerid in the oil obtained from the seeds of *Hydnocarpus kurzii* in India. It is homologous with chaulmoogric acid.

Hyd-noc'er-as, 1 hid-nes'ər-əs; 2 hўd-nŏç'er-as, *n.* *Paleon.* A genus of Upper Devonian sponges of the family *Dictyospongidæ*.

Hyd-no'ra, 1 hid-nō'rə; 2 hўd-nō'ra, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of root-parasitic fungus-like plants of the family *Hydnoraceæ*, of which the best-known species is *Hydnora africana*. From a creeping rhizome there are sent up large solitary flowers. See JACKAL-KOST under JACKAL. [< Gr. *hydneō*, nourish.]

Hyd"no-ra'ce-æ, 1 hid"no-rē'sɪ-ī; 2 hўd"no-rā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A small family of South-African plants having fungus-like characteristics. See HYDNORA.— **hyd"no-ra'ceous,** *a.*

Hyd'num, 1 hid'num; 2 hўd'nŭm, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A genus of basidiomycetous fungi in which the hymenium is on the surface of soft dependent spikes, hanging from the under surface of the pileus. Some of the species, as *H. repandum*, the hedgehog or spine mushroom, and *H. caputursi*, are edible. **2.** [h-] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *hydnon*, eatable fungus.] — **hyd'noid,** *a.*



Hydnum repandum. a, vertical section of the pileus, showing spikes of the hymenium.

hy'dr-, 1 hai'dr-; 2 hȳ'dr-. From Gr. *hydōr*, water: a combining form, denoting wateriness, or in chemistry the presence of water or hydrogen.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

hy'dra¹, 1 hai'drə; 2 hȳ'dra, *n.* [HY'DRAS OR HY'DRÆ, 1 -drī; 2 -drē, *pl.*] **1.** A calamity or misfortune springing from a multitude of sources; an evil of many phases and difficult of extirpation: so called from the Hydra of Greek mythology. See HYDRA².

The *Hydra* of the many-headed hissing crew.
DRYDEN *Threnodia Augustalis* st. 16.

2. *Zooph.* (1) A fresh-water polyp of the genus *Hydra*.

A hydra has the form of a cylindrical tube surrounded at the mouth with a circle of thread-like tentacles, by which it captures its prey, and is commonly found attached by its base on the under surface of the leaves of aquatic plants, etc. The hydra, like other low organisms, has the power of reproducing itself when artificially dissected, each part cut off developing into a perfect organism.

(2) The sexual bud or medusa of any hydroid. (3) [H-] A genus typical of *Hydridæ*. **3.** A hydrophoid sea-snake. **4.** A spirit-thermometer with an enlarged form of bulb, designed for quick registration. **5.** *Her.* A seven-headed dragon. [L., < Gr. *hydra*, Lernæan serpent, < *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water.]— **hy'dra-head"ed,** *a.* Having many heads; multifariously developed; self-multiplying and hard to suppress.

The huge *hydra-headed* subject of the social condition of London's poor.
HAROLD FREDERIC in *New-York Times* Dec. 27, 1891, p. 1, col. 1.

— **h.-tainted,** *a.* [Poet.] Poisonous.— **hy'dra-form,** *a.* Same as HYDRIFORM.

Hy'dra², *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The seven- or nine-headed water-serpent, inhabiting the Lernæan marshes of Argolis, slain by Hercules as one of his twelve labors. Two heads grew as fast as one was hewn off until he applied a firebrand to prevent their growth. **2.** A southern constellation occupying the quarter of the horizon below Cancer, Leo, and Virgo. See CONSTELLATION. **3.** An island E. of Morea, Greece; 20 sq. m. **4.** The chief town of Morea, on the northwestern coast.

Hy"dra-ca-ri'na, *n. pl.* *Arach.* A group of prostigmatous acaridans with aquatic habits, as *Hydrachnidæ*.— **hy'dra-ca"rine,** *a.*— **hy-drac'e-tin,** *n.* *Chem.* Acetyl phenyl hydrazin.— **Hy-drach'ni-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Arach.* A family of acaridans with subglobular body, short palpi, two eyes, and legs ciliate for swimming; water-mites. **Hy-drach'na,** *n.* (t. g.) — **hy-drach'nid,** *a.* & *n.*— **hy-drach'noid,** *a.*

hy-drac'id, 1 hai-dras'ɪd; 2 hȳ-drăç'id, *n.* *Chem.* An acid that contains no oxygen, as hydrochloric acid (HCl): so named to distinguish it from one formed from an oxid of an element, as hypochlorous acid (HClO). [< HYDR- + ACID.]

hy"dra-cryl'ic, 1 hai"drə-kril'ɪk; 2 hȳ"dra-crўl'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing acryl and water. — **hydracrylic acid,** a sirupy liquid compound $(C_3H_6O_3)$, isomeric with lactic acid, which readily decomposes into acrylic acid and water. [< HYDR- + ACRYL.]

Hy-drac"ti-ni'i-dæ, *n. pl.* *Zooph.* A family of gymnoblastic hydroids with hydranths having a single whorl of filiform tentacles, colony unbranched, and hydrorhizæ of incrusting adherent tubules overlaid with cœnosarc. **Hy"drac-tin'i-a,** *n.* (t. g.) — **hy"drac-tin'i-id,** *a.* & *n.*— **Hy"drac-tin"i-oi'de-a,** *n. pl.* *Zooph.* A superfamily of gymnoblastic hydroids having the trophosome a colony of organically associated hydranths with a perisarc overlaid by cœnosarc.— **hy"drac-tin"i-oi'de-an** *a.* & *n.*— **hy'drad,** *n.* *Bot. Ecol.* A hydrophyte.— **hy-drad"e-ni'tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of a sweat gland.— **hy-drad"e-no'ma,** *n.* *Pathol.* A tumor caused by an excessive growth of the sweat glands.— **Hy"dra-deph'a-ga,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* A section of adephagous beetles having the hindmost legs flattened and fringed with hairs; a variety of water-beetle.— **hy"dra-deph'a-gan,** *n.*— **hy"dra-deph'a-gous,** *a.*—**hy'dra-gog,** *n.* *Med.* Any medicine that causes abundant watery evacuations. — **hy'dra-go"gal,** *a.*— **hy'dra-go"gy†,** *n.* The art of constructing aqueducts or artificial channels, or of conveying water in them.— **Hy-dra'les** *n. pl.* *Bot.* A former alliance consisting mainly of the pondweeds.— **Hy-dral'gæ,** *n. pl.* Same as ALGÆ.— **hy-dram'id** *n.* *Chem.* One of a series of solid crystalline compounds having the general formula N_2R_3 (in which R is any base) and derived from certain aldehydes, chiefly aromatic, by the action of ammonia.— **hy-dram'in,** *n*

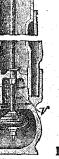
Chem. One of a series or viscous alkaline bases formed artificially by the action of ammonia on ethylene oxid.—**hy-dram'ni-os**, *n. Pathol.* The presence of an unusual or excessive quantity of liquor amnii. **hy-dran'al-en**, *n.*

Hy-dran'ge-a, } hai-dran'ji-ə; ∄ hȳ-drān'ge-a, *n. Bot.* 1. A genus of trees and shrubs of the saxifrage family, with opposite usually serrate leaves and cymose clusters of perfect flowers, or with some of the outer individuals imperfect. *H. hortensis*, originally from China, is the common hydrangea or snowball of cultivation. *H. arborescens* is the American wild hydrangea, indigenous to the United States. 2. [h-] A plant of this genus. [< HYDR- + Gr. *angeion*, vessel, < *angos*, vessel.]—**climbing hydrangea**, a hardy climbing shrub (*Schizophragma hydrangeoides*) of the saxifrage family, a rapid grower, bearing white ray-garnea-like flowers.—**hy-dran'ge-ad**, *n. Bot.* A plant of the tribe *Hydrangeæ*.

Hy-dran'ge-æ-ous, } hai-dran'ji-ē'si-ə; ∄ hȳ-drān'ge-ē'-ə-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of widely distributed trees and shrubs of the order *Rosales*. They have simple opposite leaves and perfect flowers, or the exterior clustered ones sterile. The carpels, 2 to 10 in number, are adnate to the calyx. There are 16 genera and about 80 species, all natives of temperate and tropical regions.—**hy-dran'ge-a'ceous**, *a.*

hy-dran'gin, } hai-dran'jin; ∄ hȳ-drān'gin, *n. Chem.* glucosid ($C_{18}H_{30}O_{11}$) occurring in *Hydrangea arborescens*.

hy'drant, } hai'drənt; ∄ hȳ'drənt, *n.* A discharge-pipe connected with a water-supply, especially one in a street for use in case of a fire, for watering the streets, etc., having a valve that leaves the pipe empty when not in use; a water-valve; fire-plug. [< Gr. *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water.]—**ball hydrant**, a hydrant having a valve formed by a ball pressed upward against a circular seat by the force of the water in the main.


A Hydrant. When the wood cover (*c*) is screwed down, as shown, the valve-chamber (*b*) is opened, permitting the escape of water and the head little depressed and inclined, from the inlet-pipe (*a*, *a*, *a*). The pipe to the discharge-pipes (*d*, *d*, *d*).

hy'dranth, } hai'dranth; ∄ hȳ'drənth, *n. Zoöph.* A proper nutritive hydroid zooid, or the part with the mouth and tentacles of such a zooid.

Hy'dra-o'tes, } hai'dra-ō'tēz; ∄ hȳ'dra-ō'tēs, *n.* Same as RAVEN.

hy'dra-pult, *n.* Same as HYDROPULT.—**hy-drar'gil-lite**, *n. Mineral.* 1. Gibbsite. 2. Wavellite.—**hy-drar'go-chlo'rid (e, n.** A double salt of mercuric chlorid with a chlorid of another base.—**hy-drar'gyr**, *n.* Quicksilver. **hy'drar-gire'**, —**hy-drar'gy-ri'a-sis**, *n. Pathol.* The morbid results produced by mercurial poisoning of the human system. **hy'drar-gyr'i-at**; **hy-drar'gyrism**; **hy-drar'gy-ro'sis**; **hy-drar'gyrism**; —**hy-drar'gyr'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing mercury. **hy-drar'gy-rat'**; **hy-drar'gy-rate**; —**hy-drar'gy-rol**, *n. Chem.* A reddish-brown crystallic compound, $(CH_3(OH)SO_2Hg)$, having a peppermint-like odor and employed as an antiseptic. It is less toxic than corrosive sublimate.—**hydrar'gy-rum**, *n.* Mercury: scientifically so called in pharmacy and formerly in chemistry. **hy'drar-gire'**; **hy'drar-gyre'**,—**hy'-drar-libro'sis**, *n. Pathol.* Dropsical effusion into the cavity of a joint; white swelling. **hy-drar'thrus**.—**Hy'dras-pid'i-de**, *n. pl. Zoöl.* A family of lizard-like serpents, the species having 9 plastral bones and a flaw of water and the head little depressed and inclined, from the inlet-**hy-dras'pis**, *n.* (e. g.) Hydrus. pipe to the discharge-pipes (*d*, *d*, *d*). **hy-dras'pi-did**, *n.* One of the Hydrasidæ.

hy-dras'tin, } hai-dras'tin; ∄ hȳ-dras'tin, *n. Chem.* 1. A white bitter crystalline alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{21}NO_6$) contained in the roots of goldenseal (*Hydrastis canadensis*), having tonic and febrifuge properties. **hy-dras'tine**, 2. A commercial mixture of this alkaloid with hydrastinin, used as a medicine by some eclectic physicians. [< HYDRASTIS.] —**hydras-lin'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to a transparent crystalline substance, obtained by fusing hydrastin chlorid with potassium hydroxid.—**hy-dras'ti-nin**, *n. Chem.* A crystalline base ($C_{11}H_{13}NO_2$) obtained from hydrastin by oxidation: employed as a substitute for hydrastin.—**hydras'tis-nine'**.—**hy-dras'ti-um**, *n.* Same as HYDRASTIN.

Hy-dras'tis, } hai-dras'tis; ∄ hȳ-dras'tis, *n. Bot.* A genus of herbs of the family *Ranunculaceæ*, embracing two species, *H. canadensis*, the goldenseal or yellow puccoon of North America, and an allied species from Japan. [< HYDR- + Gr. *drazō*, act.]

hy'drate, } hai'drēt; ∄ hȳ'drāt, *n.* HY'DRAT-ED; HY'-DRAT-ING.] *Chem.* To combine with water or its elements to form a hydrate. [< Gr. *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water.]

The purpose of water intermingling with flour is to combine with and *hydrate* the starch, to render the gluten more adhesive, and to moisten the minute particles of dry gluten, so as to cause them to cement together, and thus bind the whole into a coherent mass.
YOUMANS'*New Book Household Science*, p. 265, p. 258. [a. 1857.]

—**hydrated soap**, fill'd soap. See SOAP.

hy'drate, *n.* 1. A compound formed by union of the molecules of water (H_2O) with those of another body, or, more strictly, one in which there is no rearrangement of the atoms of the group H_2O: distinguished from a *hydroxid*; as, $BaO.H_2O$ is barium *hydrate*, and $Ba(OH)_2$ is barium hydroxid. Acids contain no water of crystallization, and also compounds containing the elements of water which are not in the hydroxyl form, as hydrochloric acid hydrate ($HCl+2OH$), or usually classed as hydrates.

It is often impossible to tell whether a given compound is an *hydrate* or an hydroxide. WATTS *Dict. Chem.*

2. A hydroxid: an obsolescent term. [< Gr. *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water.]

hy-dra'tion, } hai-drē'shən; ∄ hȳ-drā'shən, *n. Chem.* The act or process of causing a chemical compound to become a hydrate, especially to absorb the group H_2O, thereby forming a new compound; also, the state of being so combined. **hy'dra-ta'tion**.—**water of hydration**, the group H_2O, or water, as contained in a hydrate: water of crystallization.

These minerals as occurring in nature, . . . especially when they have been directly exposed to the weather, often, if not always, contain a small amount of water, in chemical combination (*water of hydration*).
S. W. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* div. ii. p. 127. [c. 2. c. 1879.]

hy'dra-tro'le, } hai'dra-trō'lē; ∄ hȳ'dra-trō'lē, *n. Chem.* Designating a colorless acid ($CH_2CH(C_6H_5)CO_2H$) obtained from atropic acid by reduction.

hy-dra'ulic, } hai-drā'lik; ∄ hȳ-drā'lik, *a. Mining.* To treat (earthy deposits) by the process of hydraulic mining; as, to *hydraulic* the saprolite; to sluice; excavate by the agency of a stream of water.

hy-drau'lic, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to hydraulics; involving the moving of water, or the force exerted by water or other liquids, conveyed mechanically through pipes or conduits; carrying or operating by water-power.

The Semites . . . have not left in the countries they inhabited any traces of such *hydraulic* works as the earlier races executed.
JAS. FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. i, p. 69. In. M. & co. 1883.]

2. Denoting a mechanical device operated by the pressure resulting from forcing a body of water through a small aperture: as, a *hydraulic* brake. 3. Designating substances which harden under water and become impervious to its action; as, *hydraulic* cement, mortar, etc. [< F. *hydraulique*, < L. *hydraulicus*, < Gr. *hydraulikos*, pertaining to the water-organ, < *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water, + *aulos*, pipe, < *aēmi*, blow.]—**hy-drau'li-cal**;—**hydraulic forging** (*Mech.*), forging metal, heated to a welding temperature, by squeezing it in a hydrostatic press.—**h. grade**, a gauging line showing graphically the fall in pressure in a flowing liquid.—**h.-impulse ram**, same as HYDRAULIC RAM, 1.—**h. mean depth**, a form of measurement secured by dividing the area of any current of water by the length of the wetted perimeter.—**h. mining**, a method of mining in which a bank of gold-bearing earth or gravel is washed away by a powerful jet of water and carried into sluices, where the gold separates from the earth by its specific gravity.—**h. press**, a hydrostatic press.—**h. ram**. 1. An automatic device by which the fall of a comparatively large volume of water furnishes power to raise a part of a slightly greater than that of the source. Its action depends on the well-known law of mechanical forces that the effect produced by a body is as its weight multiplied into the velocity, its absolute force constituting the momentum. As a rule the efficiency of the ram is placed at two-thirds: so that 300 units of water falling from a height of 18 feet will raise 18 units of water to a height of only 200 feet instead of 300 feet as it theoretically should. Many rams can raise from 300 to 500,000 gallons of water a day.


Hydraulic Ram.

a, air-chamber; *b*, body; *c*, air and rain from the air; *d*, inner, or check-valve; *e*, waste-valve; *f*, pipe.

2. [*cap.*] The impetus-valve, located at the end of principle was first applied the supply-pipe (*f*). The water in England in 1772, but it was not patented till 1796, and in France. 2 pt. ii. The flow of water being checked the ram is hydrostatic in this direction, the check-valve press, or any ram operated (*d*) is forced open, the water passing by water-pressure.— **hy-** into the air-chamber (*a*) which acts **drau'lics**, *n.* By as an elastic cushion, forcing the water **hy-drau'lic-ist**, *n.* The prop- the tank or system. erty of hydraulic power.— **hy'-** through the delivery-pipe (*g*) to **drau-lic'ly**, *n.* The prop- the tank or system.

hy-drau'lic-ness, *n.* Hydraulic cement.—**hy-drau'lick-ing**, *n.* Hydraulic mining.

hy-drau'lics, } hai-drā'liks; ∄ hȳ-drā'liks, *n. pl.* 1. *Physics.* The science of liquids, especially water, in motion: sometimes applied to the whole science of hydrostatics, as denoting the practical application of that science. 2. *Engin.* The art that deals with moving water, the regulation of and protection against its natural action, its artificial conveyance through pipes or channels for useful purposes, and the mechanical utilization of its force; hydraulic engineering.

If the Romans had been better acquainted with the laws of *hydraulics*, they would not have neglected all the aqueducts which surround the ruins of their cities. DE TOCQUEVILLE *Democracy in America*, vol. pt. ii. bk. i, p. 15. [a. 1854.]

hy-drau'list, } hai-drā'list; ∄ hȳ-drā'list, *n.* One who studies or is expert in hydraulics. **hy'drau-li'cian**;

hy'dra-zide, *n. Chem.* A compound formed by replacing an atom of hydrogen in hydrazin with an acid radical.—**hy'dra-zin(es**, *n. Chem.* 1. A colorless stable alkaline gas ($NH_2.NH_2$) derived from diazo-acetic acid. 2. One of a known as hydrazin proper, or diamid, and the first member of one or more hydrogen atoms by another radical; as, phenyl *hydrazin* ($C_6H_5.NH.NH_2$). **hy'dra-zene**;—**hy'-dra-zets**, *n. Chem.* A salt of hydrazoic acid.—**hy-dra'zo-ben'zene**, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_6H_5NHNHC_6H_5$) obtained by the action of alcoholic ammonium sulfid on azobenzene.—**hy-dra'zo'ic**, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to hydrazoic acid.—**hydrazoic acid**, (*Chem.*), a colorless, very toxic acid (HN_3), obtained by the action of nitrous acid on sodium amid or of nitrous acid on hydrazin sulfate, explosive with great violence when heated. **hydronitric acid**;—**hy'dra-zone**, *n. Chem.* One of a class of organic compounds constituted according to the general formula $R'CH:NNHR$ or $R'C:NNHR$, and obtained by the action of a hydrazin on a carbonyl radical.—**hydra-zul'min**, *n. Chem.* A black substance obtained by combining cyanogen and ammonia in the dry state.—**hy'dre-dem'ma**, *n. Pathol.* A swelling due to accumulation of watery fluid in the cellular tissue. **hy'dre-de'ma**.

hy-dre'mi-a, } hai-drē'mi-ə; ∄ hȳ-drē'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* A watery state of the blood, the serous portion being in excess of the normal. [< HYDR- + Gr. *haima*, blood.] **hy-dra'mi-a**.—**hy-dre'nic** or **-dre'mic** *a.*

hy'dre-nen'ceph-a-loid, *n. Pathol.* Congenital hernia of a hydrocephalic brain projecting through a fissure of the cranium, the scalp forming the hernial sac.—**hy'dren-ceph'a-loid**, *a.* Resembling hydrencephalus.—**hy'dren-ceph'a-lus**, *n. Pathol.* A congenital hydrocephalous condition of the brain. **hy-dren'ce-phal'**.—**hy-dren'ce-phal'ic**, *a.* **hy'dren-ceph'a-lus**, *n. Pathol.* Acute hydrocephalus: water brain fever; Whytt's disease. **hy-dren'ter-o-cele**, *n. Pathol.* Intestinal hernia, the sac of which contains watery fluid. **hydres'cu-lin**, *n. Chem.* A substance obtained by mixing sodium amalgam and myth.


Hydra.

Women with hydrin drawing water at the sacred fountain of Callirrhoë. (From a Greek black-figured hydria, British Museum.)

hy'dri-a-l, } hai'dri-ə-l or hid'ri-ə-l; ∄ hȳ'dri-a-l or hȳ'di-a-l, *n.* [-s, 1-2 s-5, pl.] (*Class. Antiq.*) A vessel for carrying water, having a large body and narrow neck, with handles at the sides and a larger one at the back.—**hy'dri-ad**, *n. Gr. Myth.* A naiad or water-nymph.

hy'dri-at'ric, *a. Pathol.* Same as HYDROPATHY. [< HYDR- + Gr. *iatrikos*, curative.]—**hy-dri'a-try**, *n. Pathol.* Hydropathy.—**hy'dri-at'ric**, *a.*—**hy'dri-at'rist**, *n.*

hy'dric, } hai'drik; ∄ hȳ'drik, *a.* 1. *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing hydrogen in combination. 2. Of or pertaining to water.

hy'drics, } hai'driks; ∄ hȳ'driks, *n.* [Rare.] *Physics* The science that treats of water.

hy'drid, } hai'drid, -drəd or -drəd; ∄ hȳ'drid, -drid or -drəd, } -drid, *n.* A binary compound of hydrogen; a compound of hydrogen with another element or compound radical acting as an element.—**nitrogen hydrid**, azotmid or hydrazoic acid: an erroneous name.—**palladium h.**, a singular combination produced by heating the metal palladium in hydrogen gas when it absorbs some hundred times its own bulk. The phenomenon is only partially understood by chemists.—**pelargyl h.**, same as NONANE.

hy'drid'e, *n.* One of the *Hydridæ*.

hy'drid'i, *n. Astron.* A meteor of a shower having its radiant in the constellation Hydra.

hy'dri-de, } hai'dri-dē; ∄ hȳ'dri-dē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of eleutherolabiate hydroids, especially those having filiform tentacles round the mouth, and occurring in fresh water. [< HYDRA.]

hy'dri-form, } hai'dri-fôrm; ∄ hȳ'dri-fôrm, *a. Zoöph.* Having the form of a hydra. [< HYDRA + -FORM.] **hy'dra-form**†.

hy'drin, } hai'drin; ∄ hȳ'drin, *n. Chem.* One of a class of esters of polyatomic alcohols obtained by substituting one or all hydroxyl groups by halogen. [< HYDR-.]

hy'dri-od'ic, } hai'dri-od'ik; ∄ hȳ'dri-ōd'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing hydrogen and iodin. [< HYDR- + IODIC.]—**hydriodic acid**, a colorless, suffocating gas (HI), soluble in water, formed by the union of hydrogen and iodin.—**hy'dri-o-date**, *n.* A salt of hydriodic acid: an iodid.—**hy'dri-od**, *n. Chem.* Any compound of hydriodic acid with a base. **hy-dri'o-dide**.—**triethylamine hydriodid**, the product resulting from the combination of triethylamin and hydriodic acid.

hy'dri-o-men'ſ-dæ, } hai'dri-o-men'i-dē; ∄ hȳ'dri-o-men'i-dē, *n. pl.* A large family of lepidopterous moths, allied to the geometrids, including many well-known species, as the sculloshield moth (*Coscinocera hammondi*), with yellow wings marked with fine zigzag lines, and the beggar-moth (*Euclysia mendica*), with yellowish-white, almost transparent, wings.

hy'dri-on, } hai'dri-on; ∄ hȳ'dri-on, *n. Chem.* Hydrogen in the ionic state.

hy'dro, *n.* [Colloq., Gt. Brit.] Same as HYDROPATHIC, *n.*

hy'dro-, } hai'dro-; ∄ hȳ'dro-. From Greek *hydōr*, water: a combining form. In chemistry it is prefixed to compounds containing hydrogen, or one of the groups hydroxyl (HO) or water (H_2O) in either atomic or molecular combination.

Used as an inseparable prefix with any of the following words, it designates a compound of slight importance and resembling the original compound:

acridin	bilirubin	ethenamid	naphthol
anisoin	carbostyril	cotarnin	phlorone
anthracene	carotin	cotoin	picolin
benzamid	celestin	coumarin	quinin
benzoin	chinone	gallein	quinone
berberin	cinchonin	isatin	toluquinone

It is used in the same sense as an inseparable prefix with the following adjectives:

cinnamic	fluoboric	muconic	sulfurous
cinnamic	fluosilicic	phthalic	telluric
croconic	meconic	piperic	xanthic
ferricyanic	mellitic	selenic	
ferrocyanic	molybdic	sorbic	

Prefixed to the names of minerals, it indicates the presence of water of hydration; as, *hydroboracite*; *hydrocerusite*; *hydroglobertite*; *hydromagnesite*; *hydrotalcite*.—**hydro'a-a**, *n. Pathol.* Any form of dropsical effusion, such as eczema, shingles, or sudamina.—**hy'dro-ac'ri-din**, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline substance formed by mixing hydriodic acid, phosphorus, and acridin.—**hydro-ac'ri-dinet**.—**hy'dro-ad'e-ni'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation and suppuration of the sweat-glands. **hi'dro-ad'e-ni'tis**.—**hy'dro-a-cer'le**, *a. Pathol.* Characteristic of an accumulation in a cavity of body hair air tone: said of the sound given on auscultation.—**hy'dro-a'er-o-plane**, *n.* An aeroplane fitted with devises specially adapted for alighting upon, traveling over, or rising from the surface of the water. **hy'dro-air'planet**.—**hy'dro-al'co-hol'ic**, *a.* Consisting of a mixture of water and alcohol.—**hy'dro-a-nis'o-in**, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline substance ($C_6H_4(OH)CH(OH)CH(OH)C_6H_4OCH_3$), formed by treating anisic aldehyde with sodium amalgam.—**hy'dro-an'thra-cene**, *n. Chem.* A transparent crystalline substance, $C_{14}H_{12}$, which is obtained by treating anthracene with sodium amalgam, or with hydriodic acid and phosphorus.—**hy'dro-ap'a-lite**, *n. Mineral.* A milk-white hydrous variety of apatite.—**hy'dro-ar'sen-ic-ous'ness**, *n. Chem.* Designating any aromatic compound prepared from another by the addition of hydrogen.—**hy'dro-a'mos-pher'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to both air and water.—**hy'dro-ba-rom'eter**, *n.* An instrument for determining the depth of a body of water by its pressure.—**Hy'dro-bat'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Ichthy.* Same as *Hydrida*. 2. *Ornithol.* Same as HYDROBEN-**zo'le**, *a. Chem.* Designating a class of compounds resulting from the addition of hydrogen to benzole-acid derivatives.—**hy'dro-ber'be-rin**, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{21}NO_4$), formed, together with oxyberberin, by treating berberin with alkali. **hy'dro-ber'-be-rinet**.—**Hy'dro-bi'ſ-dæ**, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of holostomatous pectinibranchiate gastropods, typified by the genus, often united with *Rissoidæ*, but with no cirri on the operculigerous lobe. **Hy-dro'bi-a**, *n.* (t. g.)—**hy-dro'bi-lin**, *n.*—**hy-dro'bi-lol**, *n.*—**hy'dro-bil'ſ-a'ri-a**, *n. Chem.* A reddish pigment resulting from the treatment of a solution of bilirubin in dilute alkali with sodium amalgam. It is present in feces as a coloring-matter.—**hy'dro-bi-o'sis**, *n.* The development of low organic forms in fluids.—**hy'dro-bleph'a-ron**, *n. Pathol.* Dropsical swelling of the eyelid.—**hy'dro-bo'ra-cite**, *n. Mineral.* A fibrous hydrated calcium and magnesium borate ($CaMgB_6O_{11}+6H_2O$), that crystallizes in the monoclinic system.—**Hy'dro-bran'chi-a'ta**, *n. pl. Conch.* The opisthobranchiate gastropods. **Hy'dro-bran'chi-a†**.—**hy' dro- branch**, *n.*—**hy'dro-bran'chi-ate**, *a.*

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

hy'dro-bro'mate, } hai'dro-brō'māt; ∄ hȳ'dro-brō'māt, *n.* A salt of hydrobromic acid; a bromid. **brom-hy'drate**.

hy'dro-bro'mic, } hai'dro-brō'mik; ∄ hȳ'dro-brō'mic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing bromin in combination with hydrogen.—**hydrobromic acid**, a colorless pungent gas (HBr) formed by the union of hydrogen and bromin. Its liquefies at −67° C., is soluble in water, and a ten per cent. solution (*U. S. Pharm.*) is used in medicine.—**hy'dro-bro'mid**, *n. Chem.* A compound of hydrobromic acid and a basic element or radical. **hy'dro-bro'mide**†.

hy'dro-cam'phene, *n. Chem.* A crystalline hydrocarbon ($C_{10}H_{18}$), obtained by the action of sodium on the

hydrochlorid of turpentine-oil.— **Hy"dro-cam'pi-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of pyralid moths. **Hy"dro-cam'pa,** *n.* (t. g.) — **hy"dro-cam'pid,** *a. & n.*— **hy"dro-cam'poid,** *a.* — **hy"dro-car'bide,** *n. Chem.* A hydrocarbon.

hy"dro-car'bon, [hai"dro-kär'bun; 2 hȳ"dro-cär'bon, *n.* One of a class of compounds that contain hydrogen and carbon only. Such compounds and their derivatives are very numerous, and constitute the whole of organic chemistry known as organic chemistry. The hydrocarbons may be either aliphatic or aromatic. They occur in homologous series, as the paraffins, olefins, acetylenes, benzene series, etc. As a rule, the lower members of such series are gases at ordinary temperatures; but, as the number of carbon atoms increases, they become liquids or solids. Compare CHEMISTRY.— **hy"dro-car'bo-ceous,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing a hydrocarbon. **hy"dro-car-bon'ic†; hy"dro-car'bo-nous†.**— **hy"dro-car'bo-nate.** I. *a.* Same as HYDROCARBONACEOUS. II. *n.* I. *Chem. & Mineral.* An acid carbonate or one of hydrogen with 2 mg al; as, *hydrocarbonate* of magnesia. 2†. Any hydrocarbon, as carbureted hydrogen gas.

hy"dro-car'bu-ret†, *n. Chem.* 1. Carbureted hydrogen. 2. A hydrocarbon.— **hy"dro-car'di-a,** *n. Pathol.* Same as HYDROPERICARDIUM.— **hy"dro-car'do-ite,** *n. Chem.* A transparent crystalline substance ($C_{18}H_{36}O$), very similar to cholesterol, which is obtained from carrots. **hy"dro-car'o-tin,**.— **Hy"dro-car'y-a-ce-æ,** *n. pl.* Same as THALASSIACEÆ.— **hy"dro-ceph'a-lal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by hydrocephalus.— **hy"dro-ceph'a-lic,** *a. Zoöl.* In hydrozoans, the confluence of the mouth and stomach. Compare HYDROCOPE.— **hy"dro-ceph'a-li"tis,** *n. Pathol.* Acute brain fever, with watery effusion; dropsy of the brain.

— **hy"dro-ceph'a-lo-cele,** *n. Pathol.* Same as **hy"dro-ceph'a-loid,** *n. Pathol.* Resembling hydrocephalus. **hy"dro-ceph'a-loid†; hy"dro-ceph'a-lous†.**

hy"dro-ceph'a-lus, [hai"dro-sef'a-lus, -kef'-; 2 hȳ"dro-cĕf'a-lŭs, *n. Pathol.* An accumulation of watery fluid within the ventricles or between the membranes of the brain. In chronic hydrocephalus the head becomes greatly distended, idiocy, as a result, usually supervenes, and convulsions may accompany it. It is an infantile disease, but persons advanced in years have been known to suffer from it.

She died of *hydrocephalus* internus, as the doctors often supposed that the premature expansion of the intellect in cases of that class is altogether morbid. DE QUINCEY *Opium-Eater, Suspiria* pt. i, p. 107, notes. *tr. a.* s. 1854.]

[< Gr. *hydrokephalon,* < *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water, + *kephalē,* head.] **hy"dro-ceph'a-ly†.— internal hydrocephalus,** water brain fever or Whyt's disease: an accumulation of water within or on the brain, consequent usually on tubercular disease of the investing membranes: observed particularly during childhood and very acute, often proving fatal in a few hours.

hy"dro-ce-ram'ic, *a.* Describing porous pottery, such as the goglet, through which water exudes and causes coolness by evaporation.— **hy"dro-ce-ram'ics,** *n. pl.* The art of making lead carbonate crystallizing in the hexagonal system.— **hy"dro-ch'ra-tod,** *n.* Any plant of the natural order *Hydrocharitaceæ.*— **Hy"dro-cha-ri'da-ceæ,** *n. pl.* Same as VALLISNERIACEÆ.— **Hy"dro-cha-ri'da-ce-æ†; Hy"dro-cha-rid'e-æ; Hy"dro-char'i-din'e-æ; Hy"dro-char'i-da'ceous,** *a.*— **hy"dro-cha-rid'an,** *a. Phytogeog.* Able to swim freely, either upon or beneath the water, or emerging from the surface of, the water.— **Hy-droch'a-ris,** *n. Bot.* A genus of herbs of the family *Vallisneriaceæ,* the only species being *H. morsus-ranæ,* the frog-bit.— **Hy"dro-char'i-ta'ceæ,** *n. pl.* The *Vallisneriaceæ.*— **hy"dro-char'i-ta'ceous,** *a.*— **Hy"dro-chel'i-don,** *n. Ornith.* A genus comprising the black terns.— **hy"dro-chil'none,** *n. Chem.* Hydroquinone.— **hy"dro-chlo'rate,** *n. Chem.* A salt of hydrochloric acid. 2. A hydrochlorid.— **hy"dro-chlor-au'ric,** *a. Chem.* Chlorauric.

hy"dro-chlo'ric, [hai"dro-klō'rik; 2 hȳ"dro-clō'ric, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing chlorine in combination with hydrogen. **chlor-hy'dric†; chlo"ro-hy'dric†; chlo-ry'dric†.**

— **hydrochloric acid,** a colorless, corrosive, gaseous compound (HCl), exceedingly soluble in water, in which form, generally under the trade name of *muriatic acid,* it is largely used in manufactures. It is an important by-product in the manufacture of sodium sulphate by the action of NaCl on H_2SO_4 at — 105° C., and at 112.5° it solidifies to a crystalline mass which is a non-conductor of electricity. When liquefied it is a weak solvent, and, in the form of solution of ammonia, does not attack the metals. It is usually obtained from the action of strong sulfuric acid upon common salt, the resulting gas being purified by passing it through water. The acid, as used commercially, is a strong solution, whose yellow color is due to impurities. It can be formed by the union of chlorin and hydrogen when exposed to a strong light, or if a flame be approached to the vessel or an electric spark passed through the gases, when the combination takes place with a violent explosion. *Antidote:* water, lime, or magnesia. It is the only known compound of chlorin and hydrogen, and as a gas occurs in a natural state in the exhalations from active volcanoes, especially those from Vesuvius.

hy"dro-chlo'rid, [hai"dro-klō'rid; 2 hȳ"dro-clō'rid, *n. Chem.* A compound produced by the union of hydrochloric acid with an element or radical; as, aniline *hydrochlorid* ($NH_2.C_6H_5HCl$). **hy"dro-chlo'ride.**

hy"dro-chlor"pla-tin'ic, *a.* Same as CHLOROPLATINIC, etc.

Hy"dro-chœr'i-dæ, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of large hystricoidean rodents having the third molars very long and with many transverse lamine, as capybaras. **Hy"dro-chœ'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **hy"dro-chœ'rid,** *n.*— **hy"dro-chœ'roid,** *a. & n.*

— **Hy"dro-chœ-ri"næ,** *n. pl., Mam.* The *Hydrochœridæ* as a subfamily of *Cavidæ.*— **hy"dro-chœ'rine,** *a. & n.*— **hy"dro-chol"e-cys'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Dropsy of the gall-bladder.— **hy"dro-chore,** *n. Phytogeog.* A plant distributed by means of water, as by streams and ocean currents.— **hy"dro-cin'cho-nin,** *n. Chem.* Cinchotin. **hy"dro-cin'cho-ninet,**.— **hy"dro-cin-nam'ic,** *a. Chem.* Pertaining to hydrogen and cinnamic acid in combination.— **hydrocinnamic acid,** a transparent crystalline substance ($C_6H_5CH{=}CHCOOH$) obtained from cinnamic acid by reduction with nascent hydrogen; occurs among the putrefactive products of albumin, oxeumin, and storax.— **hy"dro-cin'na-mid(e,** *n. Chem.* A transparent substance obtained by treating cinnamon oil with ammonia.— **hy"dro-cir'so-cele,** *n. Pathol.* Varicocele with decomposition of the effused blood.— **hy"dro-cla'di-um,** *n. Zoöph.* One of the branches of a plumularian which bear the hydrotheca.— **hy"dro-clas'tic,** *a. Geol.* Same as AQUEOUS.— **hy"dro-cleis,** *n. pl.* Same as CRYPTOCLEIS.— **hy"dro-cleys,** *n. Bot.* A small genus of tropical American aquatic plants of the family *Butomaceæ,* with tuberous rootstocks, long-stalked, radical, lanceolate, or ovate leaves, and large yellow flowers, in umbels on a short scape. In cultivation they are known as water-poppies.— **hy"dro-co-bal"ti-cyan'ic,** *a. Chem.* Same as **hy"dro-cole,** *n. Zoöl.* That part of the embryo of an echinoderm which gives rise to the water-vascular system supplying the tube-feet.— **hy"dro-col'li-din(e,** *n. Chem.* A ptomain ($C_8H_{11}N$) resulting from putrefaction of albumin.— **hy"dro-co'ni-on,** *n. An* apparatus for reducing a liquid to a fine spray, used in the medical treatment of throat; an atomizer.— **hy"dro-cop'ra,** *n.* The pedunole of a hydrocoan.— **Hy"dro-co-ra'ti-a,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* An order or suborder of coralligenous hydroids having a skeleton formed by calcareous coral permeated by coenosarcal tubes from which project polyps, as in the genus *Millepora.* **Hy"dro-cor'al-li'næ,**.— **hy"dro-co-ral'li-an, hy"dro-cor'al-line** (es, *a. & n.*— **hy"dro-cor'al-lin,** *n. Chem.* A ptomain ($C_{10}H_{13}N$) found in decomposed tissue, derived from the culture-products of some bacteria on peptone agar, and existing in microscopic crystals.— **Hy"dro-cor'ise,** *n. pl. Entom.* A subdivision of heteropterous insects, especially those with short antennæ concealed in subocular cavities, and adapted for swimming, as in *Notonectidæ* and *Nepidæ.*

hy"dro-cor'ses†; Hy"dro-cor'i-sæ.— **hy"dro-co"san,** *a. & n.*— **hy"dro-co-tar'nin,** *n. Chem.* An alkaloid ($C_{11}H_{13}NO_3$) derived from opium, and used as an oxytoxic.

— **hy"dro-co'to-in,** *n. Chem.* A pale-yellow crystalline compound ($HOC_6H_3(CO)_2C(OCH_3)CO$) obtained from oak-bark.— **Hy"dro-cot'y-le,** *n. Bot.* A large and widely distributed genus of herbs of the family *Apiaceæ,* with palmately nerved or lobed leaves and small greenish-white flowers: popularly known as *water-pennyworts.*— **hy"dro-cou-ma'ric,** *a. Chem.* Designating one of three isomeric acids isolated from formic acid by sodium, and obtained from the corresponding coumaric acids are reduced. **hy"dro-cu-mar'ic†.**— **hy"dro-cou'ma-rin** (es, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline substance ($C_9H_8O_2$) obtained by the distillation of anhydrohydrocoumaric acid. It is also called *coumarin.*— **hy"dro-cro-con'ic,** *a.* Applied to a yellowish-brown acid obtained by treating croconic acid with hydriodic acid. Its salts are mostly red.— **hy"dro-cu'pre-in,** *n. Chem.* A brownish-white substance prepared by treating curcumin with sodium amalgam.

hy"dro-cy'a-nate, [hai"dro-sai'a-nēt; 2 hȳ"dro-cȳ'a-nāt, *n.* A salt of hydrocyanic acid.

hy"dro-cy-an'ic, [hai"dro-sai-an'ik; 2 hȳ"dro-cȳ-ăn'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing cyanogen in combination with hydrogen. **cy"an-hy'dric†.**— **hydrocyanic acid,** an unstable, volatile, colorless, and extremely poisonous liquid compound (HCN) formed by decomposing metallocyanids with hydrochloric acid. It is only slightly dissociated in water, and has a characteristic odor resembling that of bitter almonds.

Pure hydrocyanic acid is one of the most powerful and rapid of known poisons. When a small quantity of the vapour of the pure substance is drawn into the lungs instant death ensues.

HOLMES *and* BLYTHE *Chemistry of Common Life,* vol. i, p. 305.]

hy"dro-cy'a-nid(e, *n. Chem.* A compound produced by the union of hydrocyanic acid with an element or radical.— **hy"dro-cy'a-nite,** *n. Mineral.* A pale-green, brownish, or yellowish translucent aggregate of crystals, which crystallizes in the orthorhombic system.— **hy"dro-cy'a-nu"ric,** *a. Chem.* Designating the acid ($C_3H_3N_3O_3$) obtained by heating cyanuric acid.— **hy"dro-cy'clic,** *a.* Designating a closed vehicle designed for use on water and which is propelled by the passenger treading cranks which revolve as in a bicycle.— **hy"dro-cy'clist,** *n.*— **hy"dro-cy'clo-sis,** *n. Pathol.* Dropsy containing water. 2. *Zoöph.* One of the saccular coenosarcal processes borne with groups of gonophores on a common stem in siphonophores.— **hy"dro-cys'tic,** *a.*— **hy"dro-cys'tis,** *n. Pathol.* A cyst containing a serous or watery fluid.— **hy"dro-cyt'o-sis,**.— **Hy"dro-da-mal'i-dæ,** *n. Zoöl.* Same as RHYTINIDÆ.— **Hy"dro-dic'ty-on,** *n.* 1. *Bot.* A genus of fresh-water algæ of the family *Chlorophyllaceæ,* the species forming *utriculatum,* the water-net of North America and Europe. 2. A form of bacterium occurring in net-like aggregates.— **hy"dro-dic'ty-oid,** *a. Bot.* Like the genus *Hydrodictyon.*— **hy"dro-dol'o-mite,** *n. Mineral.* A yellowish-white hydrated calcium-magnesium carbonate from Vesuvius, probably a mixture of hydromagnesite and calcite.— **hy"dro-dra'ba,** *n.* A kind of cloud that glides on the water by the use of its wings, planes or otherwise.— **Hy"dro-drom'i-ca,** *n. pl. Entom.* A section of trochalopodous bugs, especially those with interposed claws.— **hy"dro-drom'ic,** *a.*

hy"dro-dy-nam'ic, [hai"dro-dai-nam'ik; 2 hȳ"dro-dȳ-năm'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to hydrodynamics; relating to the force or pressure of water or other fluids. **hy"dro-dy-namt'ic†.**

hy"dro-dy-nam'ics, [hai"dro-dai-nam'iks; 2 hȳ"dro-dȳ-năm'ics, *n.* The branch of mechanics that treats of the dynamics of fluids. Like dynamics, it has two divisions, in its more restricted sense it is considered as treating of the laws of motion of liquids, as studied theoretically or empirically; when used as a general term it includes *hydraulics* and *hydrostatics,* as well as *aerostatics* and *pneumatics.* See DYNAMICS. **hy"dro-ki-net'ics†.**

hy"dro-dy"na-mom'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for determining the velocity of a fluid.— **hy"dro-e-lec'tric,** *a.* Same as **hydro-el'um,** *n.* [<L.*a, pl.*] *Zoöph.* A saccular chamber or cavity of the swimming-bell into which the coenosare is retractile in calycophoræ.— **hy"dro-em'py-sis,**.— **hy"dro-e-con'o-mics,** *n.* That branch of economics that treats of waters and their uses, of water-rights, etc.; the science of the economic uses of water.

hy"dro-e-lec'tric, [hai"dro-e-lek'trik; 2 hȳ"dro-e-lĕc'tric, *a.* Of or pertaining to electricity developed by water power or by the escape of steam under high pressure, etc.— **hy"dro-e-lec'tric"i-ty,**.

— **hydroelectric bath** (*Therapeut.*), a bath in which the water is used as the conducting medium for applying electric currents to the patient.— **h. machine,** a machine for developing electricity by the friction of condensed steam against the walls of a shallow orifice or the surface of water.

— **hy"dro-e-lec'tri-za'tion,** *n. Therapeut.* The use of water and electricity in combination as a remedial agent.

hy"dro-e-lec'tro-ther'mic, *a.* Pertaining to a method of welding by electricity invented by Slavianoff. **hy"dro-ex-tract',** *n.* To dry (yarn, etc.) by means of the hydro-extractor.— **hy"dro-ex-trac'tor,** *n.* An apparatus for removing moisture from yarns, cloths, or other material, in process of manufacture.— **hy"dro-fer'ro-cy'a-nate,** *n.* Ferrocyanid.— **hy"dro-fer"ro-cy-an'ic,** *a.* Same as FERROCYANIC.— **hy"dro-flu"o-bo'ric,** *a.* Same as FLUOBORIC.

hy"dro-flu-or'ic, [hai"dro-flū-or'ik; 2 hȳ"dro-flu-ŏr'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing a compound of fluorin and hydrogen.

— **hydrofluoric acid,** a volatile, colorless, hygroscopic corrosive fluid compound (HF) formed by decomposing metallic fluorids. The acid obtained is a very dangerous substance, and requires extreme care in handling, as death may result from inhalation of the fumes. A drop on the skin will produce an obstinate sore. From its great volatility, the anhydrous acid can only be kept in platinum bottles, closed by a platinum plate coated with paraffin. When dry it will not act upon glass, but when any moisture is present its readily attacks silica, hence is used for etching on glass.

hy"dro-flu'or-id, *n. Chem.* A compound of a basic element or radical with hydrofluoric acid.— **hy"dro-flu"o-sil'i-cate,** *n. Chem.* A salt of hydrofluosilicic acid.

hy"dro-flu"o-sil-ic'ic, *a.* Fluosilicic.— **hy"dro-flu-o-si-lic'ic acid.** Same as FLUOSILICIC ACID.

hy"dro-frank'lin-ic, *n. Mineral.* Chalcophanite.— **hy"dro-fuge,** *n. Zoöl.* Impervious to water, as the plumage of aquatic birds; shedding water.— **hy"dro-gal-van'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to galvanic currents transmitted through liquid.

— **hy"dro-gel,** *n. Biol.* As in the plasm the interstices among the gelatinous particles are filled with water.

hy"dro-gen, [hai"dro-jen; 2 hȳ"dro-gĕn, *n. Chem.* A colorless, odorless, tasteless, gaseous element, the lightest liquefies under great pressure, and is a very low temperature. See ELEMENT. Hydrogen is the lightest substance known, being $14\frac{1}{2}$ times lighter than air and 11,160 times lighter than water, hence it is used as a standard in comparing atomic weights and volumes. It is very abundant in nature, occurring as a constituent of water, of which it forms 11.19 per cent., and in all animal matter. In its elemental state it occurs in large quantities in the sun and stars, but only in very small amounts upon the earth. It is readily isolated by decomposing its compounds, and, like a metal, serves as a replaceable base in salts, forming acids, which are salts of hydrogen. Hydrogen burns with a hot, blue flame, the heat formed upon burning one gram of it was being 33,950 units. The gas is absorbed by such metals as palladium. *Hydrogen* is an electropositive element and exists as a positive ion when acids become dissociated. As a gas it is used in inflating balloons, in a compressed state, for producing low temperatures; and in the nascent state, for reducing chemical compounds.

Compounds of hydrogen with metallic radicals, of phosphorus, sulfur, etc., equivalent to hydrids, are called **arseniureted hydrogen, carbureted h., phosphoreted h., sulfureted h.,** etc., the various elements it forms compounds, for which see phrases.

Hydrogen, presented to students of chemistry for a century as one of the indivisible elements, was shown to be only a mixture of *parahydrogen* and *orthohydrogen* by having different melting and boiling points, different heat conductivities, and different spectra. *New York Times* Sept. 14, 1899, p. 26.

[< HYDRO- + *-gen,* < Gr. *-genēs,* producing.]

— **bicarbureted hydrogen, "heavy carbureted h.,** same as ETHYLENE.— **cosmic h.,** the substance to which is due a series of lines, in the spectrum of the star Zeta Puppis, different from those of hydrogen, so named by Pickering.— **h. bromid,** hydrobromic acid.— **h. chlorid,** hydrochloric acid, especially when non-ionized.— **h. cyanid,** hydrocyanic acid.— **h. dioxid** (or **peroxid**), hydrogen dioxid (H_2O_2) having a chlorous odor. Its aqueous solutions are important as antiseptics and bleaching agents, the usual solution being a slightly acid one containing about 3 per cent. by weight of pure hydrogen dioxid, which is equivalent to nearly 10 volumes of available oxygen. It is made by treating barium dioxid with dilute acids. Solutions of hydrogen dioxid when brought in contact with platinum in violent frothing, oxygen gas being liberated; hence they are valuable in removing the false membrane of diphtheria. In nature, hydrogen dioxid exists in the atmosphere, in the small amounts, especially after heavy storms. **h. peroxid.**— **h. disulfid,** a yellow oily liquid prepared from diluted hydrochloric acid and a solution of calcium polysulfid.— **h. fluorid,** hydrofluoric acid.— **h. iodid,** hydriodic acid.— **h. monoxid,** same as HYDROGEN OXID.— **h. nitrate,** nitric acid.— **h. oxid,** water, H_2O: a technical name.— **h. peroxid,** hydrogen dioxid.— **h. phosphid,** phosphoretted h.— **h. protoxid,** hydrogen oxid.— **h. selenid,** a colorless, irritating, and toxic gas, the hydrogen compound of selenium, H_2Se, corresponding to H_2S.— **h. sesquisulfid,** a yellow acid.— **h. silicid,** the hydrogen compound of silicon (SiH_4) corresponding to methane. It is a spontaneously inflammable gas, as commonly prepared.— **h. sodium phosphate.** 1. Same as SODIUM PHOSPHATE, 2. 2. The acid phosphate of sodium (NaH_2PO_4).— **h. sulfate,** sulfuric acid.— **h. tellurid,** a colorless, inflammable gas (H_2Te), of unpleasant odor, corresponding to hydrogen sulfid (H_2S).— **h. trifluorid,** same as HYDRAZOIC ACID.— **hydroxylic h.,** the hydrogen atom or atoms of a compound contained in the hydroxyl groups; thus, in glycerin, the three hydroxylic hydrogens.

— **light carbureted h.,** same as MARSH-GAS.— **liquid h.,** the condition assumed by hydrogen at a very low temperature. See ELEMENT.— **ozone h.,** hydrogen dioxid when set free by the passage of electricity through water which contains a small quantity of sulfuric acid.— **phosphureted h.,** same as PHOSPHORETTED HYDROGEN.— **sulfureted h.,** same as HYDROGEN SULFID.— **tellureted h.,** same as HYDROGEN TELLURID.

hy"dro-gen-a'se, *n. Chem.* A name for any ferment or enzym; a reductase.— **hy"dro-gen-ate,** *v.* To hydrogenize.— **hy"dro-gen-a'tion,** *n. Chem.* The act of hydrogenating, or the state of being hydrogenated.— **hy"dro-gen'ic,** *a.* Hydrogenous.— **hy"dro-gen-id,** *n.* [Rare.] Same as HYDRID.— **hy"dro-ge-nif'er-ous,** *a.* Containing or yielding hydrogen.— **hy"dro-gen'i-um,** *n.* Hydrogen in a condensed form, as when occluded by palladium.

hy"dro-gen-ize, [hai"dro-jen-aiz; 2 hȳ"dro-gĕn-īz, *v.* [<ENG. + -IZE.] *Chem.* To combine with hydrogen.— **hy"dro-gen-ized,** *p. a.* To produce (in a compound) chemical action by hydrogen, as that of reduction: distinguished from *oxidize.* **hy"dro-gen-iset.**— **hy"dro-gen'i-za'tion** =**za"tion,** *n.*

hydrog'e-nous, [hai-droj'e-nus; 2 hȳ-drŏg'e-nŭs, *a. Chem.* Containing or pertaining to hydrogen.

hy"dro-ge-ol'o-gy, [hai"dro-ji-ol'o-ji; 2 hȳ"dro-ge-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Rare.] The science treating of the condition, circulation, and work of water, on or below the surface of the earth, particularly its grading and depositing action. **hy"dro-ge'o-log'ic,** *a.*— **hy"dro-ge-ol'o-ger'tic** =**ger'ic,** *n. Mineral.* A white, hydrated magnesium carbonate and hydrate ($Mg_5(OH)_2CO_3.2H_2O$), that is found in spherical forms.

hy"drog"no-sy, [hai-drog'no-si; 2 hȳ-drŏg'no-sy, *n.* The systematic description of the waters of the earth; a hydrographic treatise. [< HYDRO- + Gr. *gnōsis,* knowledge, < *gignōskō* (*gno-*), know.]

hy"drog-ode, *n.* [Rare.] *Elec.* A negative pole; cathode.

hy"dro-graph, [hai"dro-graf; 2 hȳ"dro-grăf, *n. Geol. & Engin.* A chart or diagram indicating or recording

graphically any of the phenomena of hydrography as the periodic volumes of water discharged by a river.

The relation between the quantity in flood and in low water is shown graphically upon the discharge diagrams or *hydrographs* of the various rivers. *U. S. Geol. Survey 18th Annual Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey* pt. 2, 1898–1891, p. 227. [gov. prg. off.]

hy-drog'ra-pher, 1 hai-drog'ra-fər; 2 hȳ-drŏg'ra-fer, *n.* One who is versed in hydrography; a maker of maps or charts of the sea or other waters; specif., a superintendent of hydrographic surveys.

It is doubtful if any *hydrographer* would treat seriously his [Dr. Nansen's] theory of polar currents. A. W. Greely in *The Forum* Aug., 1891, p. 771.

hy''dro-graph'ic, 1 hoi'dro-graf'ik; 2 hȳ'dro-grăf'ic, *a.* Relating to or of the nature of hydrography. **hy''dro-graph'i-cal.**— **Hydrographic Office,** in the United States, a branch of the Navy Department, established in 1866, having control of all matters pertaining to maritime surveying, making of charts, etc.

hy-drog'ra-phy, ⌊ 1 hai-drog'ra-fi; 2 hȳ-drŏg'ra-fy, *n.* **1.** **hy-drog'ra-fy²,** ⌋ The science and art of determining and making known the conditions of navigable waters, whether ocean or inland, charting the coasts and rivers, determining the depths, the quality of the bottom, the times of the tides, and measuring the currents. **2.** The hydrographical features of a map. **3†.** Writing with water. [M.] [< hydro- + -GRAPHY.]

hy-drog'u-ret, *n.* [Rare.] A hydrid.— **hy-drog'u-ret'ed, hy-drog'u-ret'ted,** *a.*— **hy''dro-hem'a-tite,** *n. Mineral.* Same as HÆMATITE.— **hy''dro-hem'al-a,** *n.* Same as HYDRÆMIA.— **hy''dro-hem'mo-thu'rax,** *n.* Serum fluid and blood in the pleural cavity.— **hy''dro-her'der-ite,** *n.* A form of herderite found in Hebron, Me.— **hy''dro-hy'a-las,** *n.* A preparation of powdered soda and water, used at Athens, Greece, to conserve the color of the statuary preserved in the archeological museum.— **hy''dro-hy'men-i'tis,** *n.* Same as HYDROMENINGITIS.

hy'droid, 1 hai'droid; 2 hȳ'droid. **I.** *a. Zoöph.* Of or pertaining to the *Hydroida, Hydroidea,* or *Hydriæ.* **II.** *n.* **1.** One of the *Hydroida, Hydroidea,* or *Hydriæ.* **2.** A simple polyp or zoöid of a hydrozoöphyte. **3.** Same as TRACHOMEDUSA.

Hy-droi'da, 1 hai-droi'də; 2 hȳ-droi'da, *n. pl. Zoöph.* An order of hydrozoans with generative elements discharging externally and never with a hydriform trophosome united with the gonosome into a natatory colony: including most *Hydrozoöphytes.* [< Gr. *hydroïdēs,* like water, < *hydōr,* water, + *eidos,* form.]

Hy-droi'de-a, 1 hai-droi'di-ə; 2 hȳ-droi'de-a, *n. pl. Zoöph.* **1.** The *Hydroida.* **2.** The *Eleutheroblastea.*— **hy-droi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

hy'dro-ig'ne-ous, *a. Geol.* Same as AQUEO-IGNEOUS.

hy'dro-ker'a-tin, *n.* Hydrophobin.

hy''dro-l'sa-tin, *n. Chem.* A transparent volatile compound obtained by the decomposition of isatin.— **hy''dro-ki-ne'ter,** *n.* A device for stimulating the circulation of the water in a steamboiler by the introduction of a jet of steam below the water-level.— **hy''dro-ki-net'ic,** *a. Physics.* Relating to the motion of fluids and the energy involved in their motion: opposed to *hydrostatic.* **hy''dro-kinet'i-cal.**— **hy''dro-ki-net'ics,** *n. Physics.* The science of fluids in motion; also, hydrodynamics. Compare KINETICS.— **hy''dro-l'a,** *n. Chem.* A crystallized derivative of phenole phthalein. It is hypothetical and has never been isolated.— **Hy''dro-la-rol'da-ce,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* A superfamily of gymnoblastic hydroids having unsupported hydrocaulus, with only one or two lateral tentacles.— **hy''dro-la-rol'dean,** *a.*— **hy-drol'a-try,** *n.* The worship of water.

hy-drol'o-gy, 1 hai-drol'o-ji; 2 hȳ-drŏl'o-gy, *n.* The branch of physical geography that treats of the waters of the earth, their distribution, phenomena, properties, and laws. In the usage of the United States Geological Survey *hydrology* is restricted to subterranean waters.— < Gr. *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water, + -λογία, < λέγειν, speak.— **hy''dro-log'ic,** *a.* Relating to or of the nature of hydrology. **hy''dro-log'i-cal;**— **hy''dro-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **hy-drol'o-gist,** *n.* One versed in hydrology.— **hy''dro-lu'lin,** *n. Chem.* A substance whose composition is $C_7H_{11}N$.— **hy''dro-lu'ti-dine;,** — **hy''dro-lymph,** *n.* A watery fluid constituting the blood of the lower orders of some of the higher invertebrates.

hy-drol'y-sis, 1 hai-drol'i-sis; 2 hȳ-drŏl'y-sis, *n. Chem.* The chemical decomposition of a compound that ensues when the group H_2O (water) is absorbed by it, causing the formation of new compounds.

When an ester is treated with boiling water or steam, *hydrolysis* takes place, the ester breaking up into an alcohol and an acid through the addition of the hydrogen and hydroxyl ions of the water. This action is slow, but it becomes accelerated upon the addition of a mineral acid which acts as a catalytic agent. During the process of digestion hydrolysis also occurs, the enzymes which act as catalyzers, accelerating the action. The cleansing action of soap is due to the presence of small amounts of free alkali produced by the hydrolysis of the sodium or potassium salts of the fatty acids.

The so-called soluble starch, which by *hydrolysis* is slowly converted into a mylodextrin. T. S. Hunt *Systematic Mineralogy* p. 65. [sci. pub. co. 1891.]

— **hy-dro-lyst,** *n. Chem.* Any agent capable of effecting hydrolysis.— **hy''dro-lyte,** *n. Chem.* Any substance affected by a hydrolyst.

hy''dro-ly'ic, 1 hai'dro-lit'ik; 2 hȳ'dro-lȳ'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or causing hydrolysis; causing the elimination of water.— **hydrolytic ferments,** a ferment whose action takes place only in the presence of water and results in hydrolysis. The digestive ferments are chiefly of this class.

hy''dro-lyze, *v.* [-LYZED, -LYZING]. *Chem.* To cause to undergo the process of hydrolysis.— **hy-drol'y-za'tion,** *n.*— **hy''dro-mag'ne-site,** *n. Mineral.* A basic magnesium carbonate, crystallizing probably in the monoclinic system.— **hy''dro-man'cy,** *n.* Divination by means of water. **hy''dro-mancer,**— **hy''dro-man'cer,** *n.*— **hy''dro-man'tic,** *a.* Of or relating to divination.— **hy''dro-man'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **hy''dro-ma'ni-a.** *n. Pathol.* **1.** A form of mental derangement characterized by a propensity to suicide by drowning. **2.** An insatiable craving for water, or for some other liquid, as in diabetes.— **hy''dro-ma'ni-ac,** *n.*— **hy''drome,** *n. Bot.* Tissue that conducts water.— **hy''dro-me-chan'ics,** *n. Physics.* The mechanics of fluids, including hydrostatics, hydrodynamics, hydraulics, and pneumatics. See HYDRAULICS.— **hy''dro-me-chan'i-cal,** *a.*— **hy''dro-me-con'ic,** *a. Chem.* Designating a transparent, insipid acid ($C_7H_8O_7$), obtained when meconic acid is reduced.

hy''dro-me-du'sa, *n.* [-sæ, *pl.*] One of the *Hydromedusæ.*— **hy''dro-me-du'san,** *a.* & *n.* [all'dro-mi-dū'sən; 2 hȳ'dro-me-dū'sə]. *n. pl. Zoöph.* **1.** A division of scelenterates, chiefly marine organisms, especially a subclass of hydrozoans without gastral filaments and generally with medusiform sexual individuals, known as cryptocarpous *Discophora, Craspedota,* etc. The jellyfish and medusans are among the creatures included in the division. They exist in compound colonies, the responsibility of feeding the community being reposed in one, another assuming the duty of protecting the community, and upon another devolving the office of reproduction. These thus reproduced, they usually attached to some object, may either remain attached or become free-swimming and grow from buds produced by the feeding medusæ, while the latter proceed from the eggs of the former. Buds producing branching colonies in tremendous numbers spring from one individual, those buds remaining undeveloped being known as *gonophores.* **2.** Formerly, a more extensive subclass of *Hydrozoa.* **Hy''dro-me-du'sa-dæ;** **Hy''dro-me'du-sæ;** — **hy''dro-me-du'san, hy''dro-me-du'soid,** *a.* & *n.*

hy''dro-mega-therm, 1 hai'dro-mi'gə-thəm; 2 hȳ'dro-mē'ga-thêrm, *n.* A plant needing heat and moisture to attain full growth.

hy'dro-mel, 1 hai'dro-mel; 2 hȳ'dro mĕl, *n.* **1.** A liquor, usually fermented, consisting of honey diluted with water: when fermented it is called *vinous hydromel* and *mead.*

A fountain! — yes, but flowing deep
With nectar and with *hydromel.*
Owen Meredith *Tannhäuser* st. 15.

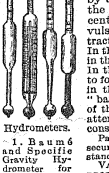
2. *Pharm.* A laxative of which honey and water are ingredients. [F., < L. *hydromeli,* < Gr. *hydromeli,* < *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water, + *meli,* honey.]

hy''dro-mel-lit'ic *a. Chem.* Designating a white crystalline acid, $C_6H_{12}O_{10}$, formed by the reduction of mellitic acid.— **hy''dro-men'in-gi'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Meningitis with effusion of serum; Wyatt's disease; internal hydrocephalus.

— **hy''dro-met'al,** *n. Chem.* & *Pathol.* A watery meningeal hernia of the brain.— **hy''dro-met'al-lur'gy,** *n.* The process of assaying or reducing ore by means of liquid reagents.— **hy''dro-met'al-lur'gic,** *a.*— **hy''dro-met'al-lur'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **hy''dro-met'a-mor'phism** *n. Geol.* Metamorphism, as of rocks, produced by water and heat at low pressure and temperature, contrasted with *pyrometamorphism, pyrometasomatism,* and *thermometamorphism.*

— **hy''dro-met'a-mor'phic,** *a.*— **hy''dro-me'te-or,** *n.* A watery meteor; in the plural, all the meteorological effects involved in rain, hail, snow, hail, etc.— **hy''dro-me'te-or'ic,** *a.*— **hy''dro-me'te-or-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The branch of meteorology that treats of hydrometeors, or of water in the atmosphere, as in rain, clouds, etc.— **hy''dro-me'te-or-o-log'i-cal,** *a.*

hy-drom'e-ter, 1 hai-drom'i-tər; 2 hȳ-drŏm'e-ter, *n.* **1.** *Phys. Sci.* An instrument for determining the specific gravity of solids and liquids by flotation, usually consisting of a weighted glass bulb or hollow metal cylinder with a long stem. When used with solids, the instrument is floated in water; with liquids, in the fluid whose density is to be measured.


1 2 3 4
Hydrometers.

Hydrometers are of two general classes: (1) those of *constant volume,* so called because each always displaces the same volume of fluid at the close of the measurement, the determination being made by the weight required to sink them to a fixed point; (2) those of *variable volume,* in which the observer notes the point, on the graduated stem, to which his instrument sinks. **Nicholson's hydrometer** and **Baumé's hydrometer** are examples of the two types. Hydrometers of variable volume, for measuring the specific gravity of special liquids, are known as *alcoholometers, lactometers,* etc.

The specific gravity of fluid is frequently ascertained by the *hydrometer,* a well-known instrument which is of great service when handy estimates of only moderate accuracy are required. Faraday *Chemical Manipulation* § 2, p. 66. [c. & j. 1851.]

2. An instrument for measuring the flow of water in rivers, conduits, etc.; a current-gage. [< Gr. *hydrometrion,* < *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water, + *metron,* measure.] — **hydrometrical,** *a.* and thermometer.

Cartier hydrometer, a hydrometer used over condenser for liquids weighing less than water; specific gravity 1.000 corresponds to 13° on the Cartier scale, 1.850 to 100°. Specific gravity 0.90 is heavier than 25.3°; specific gravity 0.80 to 43°, etc.— **hydrometer of Tralle's,** a hydrometer each of whose degrees represents 1 per cent. of pure alcohol, when used in a mixture of alcohol and water.

hy''dro-met'ra, *n. Pathol.* A collection of water or serum in the uterus, usually caused by inflammation of the endometrium.— **hy''dro-met'ric,** *a.* Pertaining to a hydrometer, or to the determination of the specific gravity of solids or liquids by means of a hydrometer. **hy''dro-met'ri-cal;**— **hydrometric pendulum,** a current-gage consisting of a hollow ball suspended in a graduated quadrant.— **hy''dro-me'tri-um,** *pl. n. Entom.* A family of hydrocorisan bugs. **hy-drom'e-try,** (z. g.) **hy''dro-e-tra';**— **hy-drom'e-trid,** *a.* & *n.*— **hy''dro-met'ro-graph,** *n.* An instrument for finding and recording the quantity of water discharged from an orifice in a given time. lart of using the hydrometer.

hy-drom'e-try, 1 hai-drom'i-tri; 2 hȳ-drŏm'e-try, *n.* The **hy''dro-mi'ca,** *n. Mineral.* Mica altered by loss of alkalis and assumption of water.— **hy''dro-mi'ca-ceous,** *a.*— **hy''dro-min'er-al,** *a.* Pertaining to mineral waters: denoting the cure of diseases by the aid of medicinal springs.— **hy''dro-mon'ad-in,** *n. Chem.* A mineral substance.— **hy''dro-mor'phic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to hydromorphism.— **hy''dro-mor'phism,** *n.* The process of water ejected from the sides or stern.— **hy''dro-mor'phous,** *a. Bot.* Growing in soil or serous fluid at the navel.— **hy''dro-mu-con'ic,** *a. Chem.* Designating either one of two isomeric dibasic crystalline acids ($C_6H_8O_5$), — **hy''dro-mu-cron'ic,** *a. Mineral.* Designating a fibrous muscovite mica; a species of hydromica or damourite.

They appeared, in fact, to be converted merely into *hydromuscovites.* G. P. Merrill *Rocks, Rock Weathering, and Soils* p. 181. [macm. 1897.]

— **hy''dro-my'e-lo-cele,** *n. Pathol.* A tumor due to the accumulation of liquid within the interior of the spinal cord. — **Hy''dro-my'i'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* An Australian subfamily of muroid rodents with two rooted molars divided into transverse lobes in each ramus. **Hy'dro-mys,** *n.* (t. g.) **hy''dro-my'i-nous,** *a.*— **hy''dro-my'o-ma'ta,** *n.*— **hy''dro-mys'ta,** *n.* In the early Christian church, one who sprinkled the congregation with holy water as they entered or left the church. **hy''dro-mys'tes,** *n.*— **Hy''dro-na-ma'te-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* The algæ: an early name.— **hy''dro-neph'e-lite,** *n. Mineral.* A massive white or dark-gray translucent hydrous sodium-aluminum silicate ($H_2Na_2Al_2Si_4O_{13}$), allied to nephelite, that crystallizes probably in the hexagonal system.— **hy''dro-neph'ros,** *n. Pathol.* Dropsy of the kidney.— **hy''dro-ne-phro'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Distention of the kidney from accumulation of urine due to obstruction of the urinary passages.— **hy''dro-ne-phrot'ic,** *a.*— **hy''dro-nette,** *n.* [F.] A small force-pump for watering flowers; syringe.— **hy''dro-neu-ro'sis,** *n.* A morbid fondness for water.— **hy''dro-ni'tro-prus'sic,** *a. Chem.* Nitroprussic. — **hy''dro-par'a-sorbic-ic,** *a. Chem.* Noting an acid found in feces resulting from putrefaction of proteids.— **hydroparacoumaric acid** ($C_9H_8O_3$), a derivative of tyrosin found in feces; para-oxyphenyl propionic acid.— **Hy''dro-pa'ra-ta'lia,** *n. pl.* Same as AQUATALIA.

hy''dro-path'ic, 1 hoi'dro-path'ik; 2 hȳ'dro-păth'ic, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of hydropathy. **hy''dropath'i-cal.**

hy''dro-path'ic, *n.* [Colloq., Gt. Brit.] A temperance hotel, or a summer resort, where board is given at a stated price, and where guests can have hydropathic treatment.

hy-drop'a-thy, 1 hai-drop'a-thi; 2 hȳ-drŏp'a-thy, *n. Med.* The treatment of diseases by the use and application of water internally and externally: water-cure. A widely accepted word formed after the supposed analogy of *allopathy, homeopathy,* and intended to signify "water-cure" or " water-treatment," but etymologically signifying "water-suffering." The vernacular compound word *water-cure* is preferable on etymological and lexical grounds. [< HYDRO- + -PATHY.] — **hy-drop'a-thist,** *n. Med.* One who believes in or practises hydropathy. **hy''dro-path'ic.**

hy''dro-per'i-card'i-um. *n. Pathol.* Accumulation of serous fluid within the pericardium; dropsy of the heart.— **hy''dro-per''i-pneu-mo'ni-a.** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the lungs complicated with dropsical effusion.— **hy''dro-per''i-to'ne'um,** *n.* Dropsy of the abdominal cavity.— **hy''dro-per-ox'id,** *n. Chem.* Hydrogen dioxid.— **hy''dro-phane,** *n. Mineral.* A whitish or light-colored opal, opaque when dry, but translucent when wet.— **hy-drop'ha-nous,** *a.* Rendering transparent when placed in water.— **Hy-droph'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A family of snakes with fixed poison-fangs and a compressed tail; sea-snakes. **Hy'dro-phis,** *n.* (t. g.)— **hy'dro-phid,** *n.*— **hy'dro-phoid,** *a.*— **hy'dro-phil,** *n.* **1.** Able to assimilate water; absorbent; bibulous: hygroscopic. **2.** *Zoöl.* Hydrophilous.— **hy''dro-phil'ic,** *a. Bot.* Same as HYDROPHILOUS.— **Hy''dro-phil'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of clavicorn beetles having the dorsal abdominal segments partly membranous, the central segments free, and the palpi distant and slender: containing the genus **Hydrophilus.** (t. g.)— **hy''dro-phile,** *n.*— **hydrophil-id,** *a.* & *n.*— **hy-droph'i-loid,** *a.*— **hy-droph'i-lite,** *n. Mineral.* A transparent, very delicate variety of xanthophyllite, crystallizing in the isomeric system.— **hy-droph'i-lous,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Having the flowers pollinated by the agency of water: said of certain higher plants and of lower algæ. **2.** *Entom.* Relating to beetles of the family *Hydrophilidæ* and the genus *Hydrophilus.*— **hy''dro-phite,** *n. Mineral.* A subvitreous green magnesium hydrate and silicate with ferrous oxid that is found massive.— **hy''dro-pho'bi-a,** *n. Chem.* An impure transparent crystalline substance obtained by treating phlorone with sulfur dioxid.

hy''dro-pho'bi-a, ⌊ 1 hoi'dro-fō'bi-ə; 2 hȳ'dro-fō'bi-a, *n.* **hy''dro-fo'bi-a²,** ⌋ *Pathol.* A disease communicated by the bite of a rabid animal, due to a specific virus in the saliva, characterized by great disturbance of the central nervous system, difficult deglutition, convulsive dread of water, and spasmodic muscular contractions; rabies. In hydrophobia there are three stages. In the first, the *premonitory stage,* there are pain and irritation in the vicinity of the bite, and the victim becomes excited. In the second, the *stage of excitement,* which lasts from one to four days, convulsions set in and a vivid secretion collects in the throat. The choking caused, which produces the "barking of a dog," is merely the effort to clear the throat of this mucous secretion, and not, as formerly thought, an attempt at barking. In the third, the *paralytic stage,* unconsciousness begins and death occurs. See RABIES.

Pasteur is inclined to the belief that the protection which he secures against *hydrophobia* is due to the action of a chemical substance, or a ptomaine, and not to a living organism.

Vaughan and Novy *Ptomaines and Leucomaines,* p. 109. [t. mack. & co. 1888.]

2. Any unnatural or morbid dread of water. [< F. *hydrophobie,* < LL. *hydrophobia,* < Gr. *hydrophobia,* < *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water, + *phebomai,* fear.] **hy'dro-pho''by‡.**

hy''dro-pho'bi-ac, *n.* [Rare.] A person affected with hydrophobia. **hy''dro-pho'bi-cal;**— **hy''dro-phobic,** *n.* A victim of hydrophobia. **hy''dro-pho'bi-ac;**— **hydrophobic bite,** *n.* [Rare.] **1.** A specialist in the treatment of hydrophobia. **2.** One having a marked aversion to water.— **hy''dro-pho''bo-pho'bi-a.** *n. Pathol.* A morbid dread of hydrophobia, sometimes so extreme as to manifest symptoms of the real disease.— **hy-droph'o-bous,** *a.* Hydrophobic.

hy''dro-phone, 1 hai'dro-fōn; 2 hȳ'dro-fōn, *n.* **1.** An electrical instrument to give notice to a fleet or port of a torpedo attack, as by suspended bells. **2.** An instrument used for the purpose of detecting leaks in water-pipes. **3.** A device to aid in stethoscopic examination by placing a bag of water over the chest to intensify the sound. **hy''dro-pho'ni-ous,** *a.*— **hy''dro-phor,** *n.*

Hy-droph'o-ra, *n. Zoöph.* The *Hydromedusæ* restricted: opposed to *Discophora* and *Siphonophora.*— **hy-droph'o-ran,** *a.* & *n.*— **hy-droph'o-rous,** *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the apparatus for obtaining water from any required depth. — **hy''droph-thal'ic,** *a. Chem.* Designating an acid obtained by treating phthalic acid with nascent hydrogen. Used in investigating the constitution of phthalic acid.— **hy''droph-thal'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Enlargement of the eyeball by increase in the aqueous or the vitreous humor; dropsy of the eye.— **hy''dro-phyl'a-cis,** *n.* [-CES, *pl.*] Distention of the eyeball by a watery effusion.— **hy''dro-phy'la-ci-um,** *n.* [-CI-A, *pl.*] A basin, either natural or artificial, for storing up water.— **Hy''dro-phyl'a-ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A family of hirsute herbs of the order *Polemoniales,* mainly of western North America: the waterleaf family, with alternate or basal leaves, and regular perfect cymose flowers. Of the 17 genera, *Hydrophyllum, Nemophila,* and *Phacelia* are the best-known. The species number about 160.— **hy''dro-phyl-la'ceous,** *a.*— **hy''dro-phyl'li-um,** *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Zoöph.* One of the zoöids of a hydrozoan, the entire protective coverings of the hydranths, as in siphonophores.

— **hy''dro-phyl'li-a'ceous,** *a.*— **hy''dro-phylis,** *n. pl.* Plants of the waterleaf family (*Hydrophyllaceæ*).— **Hydroph'yl-lum,** *n. Bot.* A genus of North-American herbs of the waterleaf family, with ample petioled leaves and white, purple, or blue cymose-clustered flowers.— **hy''dro-phy''so-me'tra,** *n. Pathol.* An abnormal collection of water and gas in the uterus.— **hy''dro-phyte,** *n. Phytogeog.* A plant living in water or in wet ground.— **hy''dro-phyt'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to hydrophytes. **2.** Growing in wet places or in water, as marsh-plants: opposed to *xerophytic* and *mesophytic.*— **hy''dro-phy'ti-um,** *n.* A water-plant formation.— **hy''dro-phy-tog'ra-phy,** *n.* [Rare.] The branch of descriptive botany that treats of water-plants.— **hy''dro-phy-tol'o-gy,** *n.* That branch of botany which treats of water-plants.— **hy-droph'y-ton,** *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] *Zoöph.* The main portion or trunk of a hydroid compound including

the hydrorhiza (root) and hydrocaulus (stem) — **hy-droph'y-toŭs,** *a.*

hy-drop'ic, 1 hŭ-drop'ĭk; 2 hȳ-drŏp'ĭc. *Pathol.* I. *a.* 1. Dropsical, affected with dropsy. 2. Transluicent. **hy-drop'i-cal-ĭ.**

My complexion is grown very sallow, my pulse low, and my body *hydropical.* Addison *Spectator* Maro, 29, 1711.

II. *n.* 1. A person suffering from dropsy. 2. A medicine efficacious in the treatment of dropsy. [< F. *hydropique,* < L. *hydropicus,* < Gr. *hydrōpikos,* < *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water.] — **hy-drop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hy-dro-pic'o-din(e), *n. Chem.* A colorless, mobile liquid ($C_9H_{13}N$) formed by the action of nascent hydrogen on β-methylpyridin.— **hy'dro-pi''per,** *n.* A species of knotweed (*Polygonum hydropiper*) common in wet grounds; water-pepper; smartweed.

hy'dro-plane, 1 hai'dro-plēn; 2 hȳ'dro-plān, *n.* 1. A plane constructed like a fin which governs the course of a submarine boat vertically in the same way that the elevator changes the course of an aeroplane; also, a plane used on surface boats to lift the boat partially from the water, thereby decreasing resistance and increasing the speed. 2. A motor-boat of extremely light construction driven either by submerged screws or by aerial propellers. Its flat bottom, an inclined plane sloping upward to the bow, causes the boat to "lift" when driven at high speeds, thereby reducing the displacement and frictional surface and consequently increasing the speed. They are at their best in smooth water.

The *hydroplane* is an adaptation of the gun punt to the purposes of the motor-boat. *The Sphere* March 20, '09, p. viii.

3. An attachment to an aeroplane or a balloon providing for headway if it fails to rise or steer.

hy''dro-plan'u-la, *n.* [-læ, *pl.*] *Zoöph.* A larval stage of a coelenterate intermediate between the planula and actinula. — **hy'dro-plas''ty,** *n.* The art of electrically molding or depositing metals from the solution of their salts. **hy''dro-plas'tics†.** — **hy''dro-plat''i-no-cy-an'ic,** *a. Chem.* Platinocyanic.— **hy'dro-pin-to-nic'ic,** *a. Geol.* Relating to or produced by the joint action of water and the internal heat in fusion at a lower temperature than by heat alone; aqueous-igneous.— **hy''dro-pneu-mat'ic,** *a.* Relating to or produced or worked by the compressed action of water, air or gas.— **hy''dro-pneu''ma-to'sis,** *n. Pathol.* An unnatural collection of fluid and gas in an organ.— **hy''dro-pneu-mo'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* The hydropleural effusion into the lungs; the filtration of serum into the substance of the lungs.— **hy''dro-pneu''mo-per''i-car'di-um,** *n. Pathol.* Gas and a fluid resembling water in the pericardial cavity.— **hy''dro-pneu''mo-tho'rax.** *n. Pathol.* Gas and a fluid effusion in the pleural cavity.— **hy'dro-pol'yp,** *n. Zool.* A single person or polyp of a hydrozoan animal; hydrula.— **hy'dro-pore,** *n.* In the larvæ of certain echinoderms, an opening from the left hydrocele outward.— **hy'dro-pot,** *n.* A watering-drinker.— **hy''dro-po-tas'sic,** *a. Chem.* Being composed of hydrogen and potassium.— **hy''dro-pro-pul'sion,** *n.* Propulsion by a hydrometer.

hy'drop-sy, 1 hai'drop-si; 2 hȳ'drŏp-sy, *n. Pathol.* Dropsy. [< F. *hydropisie,* < L. *hydropisis,* < Gr. *hydrōpisis,* dropsy, < *hydrōps,* -*ōpos,* *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water.] **hy'-drops†; hy'drop-si-at.— hy'drop-si-cal,** *a.*

Hy'drop-sych'i-dæ, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of caddis-flies with setaceous antennæ, third pair of maxillary palpi filiform, and feet spurred. **Hy''drop-sy'che,** *n.* (t. g.) — **hy''drop-sy'chid,** *a.* & *n.*— **hy''drop-sy'choid,** *a.*— **hy''drop-sy'che'sis,** *n. Psychol.* Any abnormal feeling connected with the sight, or thought, of water.— **hy''drop'ter-lid'e-as,** *n. pl. Bot.* The *Salviniales.*— **hy-drop'ter-id,** *n.*

hy-drop'tic, 1 hai-drop'tĭc; 2 hȳ-drŏp'tic, *a.* [Rare.] Relating to or affected with dropsy; dropsical; also, thirsty.

Hy''drop-til'i-dæ *n. pl. Entom.* A family of caddis-flies with short antennæ, simple palpi, and downy body. **Hy-drop'til-id,** *n.* (t. g.)— **hy-drop'til-oid,** *a.* & *n.*— **hy-drop'til-oid,** *a.*— **hy'dro-pult,** *n.* A force-pump worked by hand; a garden-pump. **hy'dra-pult.**— **hy''dro-pul'tic,** *a.*— **hy''dro-py-re'tos,** *n.* Fever accompanied by profuse sweating; the sweating-sickness.— **hy''dro-pyr-ret'ic,** *a.*— **hy''dro-py-rid'ic,** *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to hydropyridins.— **hy''dro-pyr'i-din,** *n. Chem.* One of a class of compounds derived from pyridin by reduction with sodium, nascent hydrogen; specif., dihydro-, tetrahydro-, and hexahydropyridin or piperidin. **hy''dro-pyr'i-dine†.**

hy''dro-quin'one, 1 hai''dro-kwĭn'ōn; 2 hȳ''dro-kwĭn'ōn, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_6H_6O_2$) derived variously, as by oxidizing quinic acid with lead dioxid. In medicine it is used as a reducing and antipyretic, and in photography as a developing agent.

hy-dror'a-chis, *n. Pathol.* Congenital accumulation of serum between the membranes of the spinal cord; spinal dropsy. **hy-dror'rha-chis†.**— **hy''dro-sal'pinx,** *n. Pathol.* Hydrosalpinx of a graptolite.— **hy''dro-rhi'za,** *n.* [-æ or -zæ *pl.*] The root-stock by which a hydroid is attached to its support; the basal part of the hydrophyton.— **hy''dro-rhi'zal,** *a.*— **hy''dro-rhe'a,** *n. Pathol.* A copious watery discharge, specifically of the amniotic fluid from the womb. **hy''dror-rhœ'a†.**— **hy''dro-sal'pinx,** *n. Pathol.* Dropsy of one or both of the Fallopian tubes.— **hy'dro-salt,** *n. Chem.* A salt containing hydrogen in either the acid or the base; rarely and specifically, an acid salt.— **hy''dro-sar'co-cele,** *n. Pathol.* Cancer of the testicle complicated with dropsy of the vaginal coat of the testicle.— **hy''dro-sau'ri-a,** *n. pl. The Crocodilia.*— **hy''dro-scaph'i-de,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of minute cleaviform beetles with 6 or 7 abdominal segments, 3-jointed tarsi, wings fringed with long hairs, and short antennæ. **Hy-dros'ca-pha,** *n.* (t. g.)— **hy-dros'ca-phid,** *a.* & *n.*— **hy-dros'ca-phoid,** *a.*— **hy-dros'che-o-cele,** *n.* Dropsical hernia of the scrotum.— **hy'dro-scope,** *n.* 1. An instrument for detecting moisture, especially in the air. 2. An instrument for measuring time by the amount flow from a graduated tube. 3. An apparatus used for looking through water: used for examining the bottoms of lakes, seas, etc.— **hy''dro-scop'ic,** *a. Physics.* Same as HYGROSCOPIC.— **hy''dro-sco-cel'ic,** *n.* **hy''dro-sco-pist,** *n.* A water-diviner.— **hy''dro-sel'e-nid,** *n. Chem.* A compound corresponding to sulfhydrates or mercaptans and prepared by substituting one-half the hydrogen of hydrogen selenid by a metal or organic radical.— **hy''dro-sil'i-cate,** *n. Chem.* A hydrous silicate.— **hy''dro-so'dic,** *a. Chem.* Having both hydrogen and sodium.— **hy'dro-soul,** *n. Chem.* A water solution of a colloid.— **hy''dro-so'ma,** *n.* [-ma-ta, *pl.*] A hydroid colony as a whole. **hy'dro-some†.**— **hy''dro-so'mal, hy''dro-so'ma-tous,** *a.*— **hy''dro-sorb'ic,** *a. Chem.* Designating a liquid acid ($CH_3CH:CH.CH:CH.COOH$) obtained by the reduction of sorbic acid.— **hy'dro-sphere,** *n.* 1. *Meteor.* The atmospheric moisture enveloping the globe. in distinction from the underground streams. — **hy''dro-sphyg'mo-graph,** *n.* An apparatus used to render visible and to record the quantity of blood driven, at each beat of the heart, through a limb enclosed in the manikin, as shown by the rise and fall of a column of water.— **hy'dro-spire.** *n. Echin.* One of the parallel slits or lamellar tubes on the antambulacral surface of certain crinoids.— **hy''dro-spi'ric,** *a.*— **hy'dro-stach'y-da'ce-æ.** *n. pl. Bot.* A monocotyledonous family of water-plants.— **hy''dro-stach'y-da'ceous** *a.*— **Hy''dro-sta'chys,** *n. Bot.* A genus of water-herbs found in Madagascar and formerly referred to as *Podostemaceæ,* now constituting the family *Hydrostachydaceæ.* They have unisexual flowers and fruit consisting of two carpels that form but a single cavity.

hy''dro-stat, 1 hai'dro-stat; 2 hȳ'dro-stăt, *n.* 1. A contrivance for preventing the explosion of steam-boilers. 2. An electrical device for making known the presence of water, as a protection against leakage, overflow, etc.

hy''dro-stat'ic, 1 hai'dro-stat'ĭc; 2 hȳ'dro-stăt'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to hydrostatics; by



Hydrostatic Press.
a, power attachement; *b,* pressure-gage; *c, h,* pipes.

means of or in accordance with its principles. [< Gr. *hydrostatēs,* hydrostatic balance, < *hydōr,* water, + *histēmi,* stand.] **hy'dro-stat'ical; — hydrostatic arch** (*Arch.*), an arch constructed to carry at all points a pressure in proportion to the depth below a datum-plane.— **h. balance,** a balance for weighing bodies in water to determine their specific gravity.— **h. bed,** a water-bed.— **h. bellows,** a device for illustrating the law that fluid pressure is proportional to area. It consists usually of two disks of board connected by leather, with a long vertical tube attached; when the whole is filled with water, the water in the tube will balance a weight on the bellows as much greater than its own weight as the area of the disk of the bellows is greater than the sectional area of the tube.— **h. head,** the pressure resulting from a greater or less column of water in a double pump, operated by the motion.— **h. joint,** a joint for large engine-cranks or water-mains.— **h. paradox,** the principle that (*a*) to force up the depth through corresponding molecular forces) any quantity of fluid, however small, may balance any other quantity, however great, as in the hydrostatic bellows.— **h. press,** a press operated by water, the differential pressure of water on pistons of different diameters. In the ordinary form a small piston is worked in a water-cylinder by means of a lever, and the water exerts a steady pressure on a larger piston or ram. Should the larger piston be 100 times the area of the smaller one, the lower piston will rise 1 inch for every 100 times over the force applied on the lever, the advance being reduced in a similar proportion.— **h. pressure,** the pressure exerted by any liquid, as water, at rest.— **h. test,** same as PNEUMOSTATIC.— **hy''dro-stat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hy''dro-stat'ics, 1 hai'dro-stat'ĭks; 2 hȳ'dro-stăt'ics, *n. Physics.* 1. The branch of science that treats of the pressure and equilibrium of practically incompressible fluids, such as water and mercury. 2. The mathematical theory of incompressible fluids at rest.— **hy'dro-sta-ti'cian,** *n.* A student of or expert in hydrostatics. **hy'dro-stat'ist†.**

hy'dro-stome, *n. Zool.* The mouth of a hydroid. [W.]— **hy''dro-su-dop'a-thy,** *n. Med.* The mode of treating disease by cold water and sweating.— **hy''dro-sul'fa-ni-on,** *n. Chem.* The ion HSO existing in solutions of sulfuric acid and acid sulfates.— **hy''dro-sul'fate,** *n. Chem.* A hydrosulfid: an obsolescent term.— **hy''dro-sul'fid, hy''dro-sul'-phid,** *n. Chem.* A compound derived from hydrogen sulfid (H_2S) by replacing one of the hydrogen atoms with a basic radical or a base; sulfhydrate. **hy''dro-sul'fu-ret†.**— **hy''dro-sul'-phate,** *n. Chem.* 1. A salt of hydrosulfuric acid. Sodium *hydrosulfate* is an important and very energetic reducing agent. 2. An acid sulfite or bisulfite; as, *sodium hydrosulfite* (SO_2 $(NaH)_2$), formerly called *hyposulfite.*— **hy''dro-sul'phu-ret,** *n.* **hy''dro-sul'fu-ret-ed,** *a. Chem.* Combined with sulfur, as a hydrosulfid.— **hy''dro-sul-fu'ric,** *a. Chem.* Designating a compound contained in sulfhydrates and mercaptans.— **hy''dro-sy-rin'go-my-e'li-a,** *n. Pathol.* Serous distention of the central canal of the spinal cord with the formation of cavities.— **hy''dro-tach'y-lyte,** *n.* A hydrous variety of tachylyte. **hy''dro-tach'y-lite†.**— **hy''dro-ta-chym'e-ter,** *n.* A regulator that shows the speed made by a hydraulic turbine.— **hy''dro-tach'y-lyte,** *n. Mineral.* A white, waxy, translucent hydroxid ($H_{14}Mg_2Al_2O_{12}$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system.— **hy''dro-ta-sim'e-ter,** *n.* An electrically operated apparatus showing at a distance the exact level of water in a reservoir by an electric light and low-water indicator.— **hy''dro-tax'is,** *n.* 1. *Physiol.* The property of moving under the influence of humidity. 2. *Biol.* The power of determining the direction of motion, as in protoplasm.— **hy''dro-tac'tic,** *a.*— **hy''dro-tech-nol'o-gy,** *n.* The study of hydrotechny.

hy''dro-tech'ny, 1 hai'dro-tek'nĭ; 2 hȳ'dro-tĕk'ny, *n.* The work, collectively, of utilizing water. [< HYDRO- + Gr. *technē,* art.]

If we were permitted to coin a word, we should call all the arts combined that relate to the getting, preserving, and utilizing of water, *hydrotechny;* but that would furnish rather a long term for the study of these arts — *hydrotechnology* — though it is not lacking in euphony.

MASON *Aboriginal American Mechanics* p. 82. SCHAUFFLER SUB. CO.]

— **hy''dro-tech'nic, hy''dro-tech'ni-cal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the use of water for mechanical purposes or for hydraulic engineering.

hy''dro-tel'lu-rate, *n. Chem.* A salt of hydrogen tellurid, H_2Te.— **hy''dro-tel'lu-ric,** *a.*— **hydrotelluric acid** (*Chem.*), tellurated hydrogen.— **hy''dro-teph'ro-ite,** *n. Mineral.* A pale-red, hydrated manganese silicate that is closely related to tephroite, from which it has probably been altered.— **hy''dro-ter'pene,** *n. Chem.* Any hydrocarbon obtained by reduction of a terpene with hydrogen.— **hy''dro-the'ca,** *n.* [-cæ, *pl.*] *Zoöph.* The chitinous receptacle protecting the hydranth in calyptoblastic hydroids.— **hy''dro-the'cal,** *a.* — **hy''dro-ther''a-peu'tics,** *n. Med.* Hydropathy. **hy''dro-the-rap'ics†; hy''dro-ther'a-pyt.— hy''dro-ther'a-peu'tic,** *a.*

hy''dro-ther'mal, 1 hai'dro-thēr'mal; 2 hȳ'dro-thĕr'mal, *a. Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by action of heated or superheated water, especially the action of such water in dissolving, transporting, and redepositing mineral matter.— **hydrothermal fusion,** aqueo-igneous fusion. See AQUEO-IGNEOUS.

hy''dro-thi''o-ne'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* The existence of hydrogen sulfid in the blood.— **hy''dro-thi-on'ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing sulfur in combination with hydrogen.— **hydrothionic acid,** hyposulfurous acid.— **hy''dro-thi''o-nu'ri-a.** *n. Pathol.* The presence of hydrogen sulfid in the urine.— **hy''dro-tho'rax,** *n. Pathol.* Dropsy of the chest.— **hy''dro-tho-rac'ic,** *a.*— **hy-drot'ict.** I. *a.* Causing a discharge of water. **hy-drot'i-cal†.** II. *n.* A hydragogue; purge.— **hy''dro-tim'e-ter,** *n.* An apparatus for determining the hardness of water.— **hy''dro-ti-met'ric,** *a.*— **hy''dro-tim'e-try,** *n.*— **hy-dro'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Dropsy of the ear.— **hy-drot'o-mous,** *a.* The arrangement of tissues by forcing water into them.— **hy-dro-trophe,** *n.* A pump for raising water by condensation of steam; a steam vacuum-pump. **hy'dra-trophe.**

hy''dro-tro'pic, 1 hai'dro-trop'ĭc; 2 hȳ''dro-trŏp'ic, *a.* Exhibiting or affected by hydrotropism.

hy-drot'ro-pism, 1 hai-drot'ro-pizm; 2 hȳ-drŏt'ro-pism, *n. Bot.* The phenomena of plant-curvature determined by moisture. *Positively hydrotropic* when turned toward it, and *negatively hydrotropic* when away from it. [< HYDRO- + Gr. *trepō,* turn.]

hy'drous, 1 hai'drus; 2 hȳ'drŭs, *a.* 1. Watery; containing water of crystallization or hydration. 2. Containing hydrogen. [< Gr. *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water.]

hy'dro-vane, *n.* Same as HYDROVANE, *n.* 1.

hy''dro-va'ri-um, 1 hai'dro-vē'ri-um; 2 hȳ'dro-vā'ri-ŭm, *n. Pathol.* Dropsy or hydrocyst of the ovary.

hy''dro-am'ic, *a. Chem.* Designating a compound containing the group NOH, and having the general formula $R.C(NOH)OH$, the NOH group taking the place of one of the oxygen atoms of a carboxyl group. [< HYDROXYL + AMIN.] — **hy''dro-ax'ial-ite,** *n.*

hy-drox'id, } 1 hai-droks'id, -id *or* -aid; 2 hȳ-drŏks'id, **hy-drox'ide,** } -id *or* -id, *n. Chem.* A compound containing the group hydroxyl, and formed by the union of the molecules of a base, as the rearrangement of the atoms takes place, yielding hydroxyl. Thus, barium hydroxid is $Ba(OH)_2$. Compare HYDRATE.— **aluminum hydroxid,** a white tasteless and odorless powder ($Al_2(OH)_6$) used as an external application in skin-diseases.— **cupric h.,** a compound ($Cu(OH)_2$) which when heated changes from a blue gelatinous precipitate into black cupric oxid and water.— **sodium h.,** a white compound (NaOH) producing strongly alkaline solutions when dissolved in water. It is now prepared electrolytically from brine solutions, and is extensively used in soap, bleaching, and dyeing industries.— **strontium h.,** a white powder used in the separation of sucrose from beet-root molasses.— **hy''drox-id-i'on,** *n.* The hydroxyl ion.

hy-drox'y, 1 hai-droks'i; 2 hȳ-drŏks'y, *a. Chem.* Containing the compound radical hydroxyl: said of certain compounds. When used as a combining form it is often shortened to *oxy-.* See OXY- and words beginning with this form.

— **hydroxy acid,** an organic compound having the properties both of an alcohol and of an acid, and containing the group hydroxyl of the carboxyl group and an alcoholic hydroxyl group.

hy-drox'y-a-ce'tic, *a. Chem.* Glycolic.— **hy-drox''y-ac'e-tin(e),** *n. Chem.* Acetol.— **hy-drox''y-am'mo'ni-a,** *n. Chem.* Hydroxylamin.— **hy-drox''y-ar''o-mat'ic,** *a. Chem.* Designating any organic aromatic compound that contains any of the hydroxyl groups.— **hy-drox''y-ben'zene,** *n. Chem.* Same as OXYAZO-: a combining form.— **hy-drox''y-ben'zene,** *n. Chem.* A phenol.— **hy-drox''y-car-bam'id(e,** *n. Chem.* Hydroxylcarbamid.— **hy-drox''y-co-men'ic,** *a. Chem.* Designating a colorless crystalline acid obtained by treating meconic acid with hydrogen peroxid.— **hy-drox''y-cy'mene,** *n. Chem.* Thymol.— **hy-drox''y-dil-meth''yl-py'rone,** *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($(CH_3)_2HO_2H_2O$) formed by oxidizing dimethylpyrone with hydrogen peroxid.

hy-drox'yl, 1 hai-droks'il; 2 hȳ-drŏks'yl, *n.* An unisolated compound radical (HO) which enters into alcohols, most acids, and many organic compounds. [< HYDR- + OXYGEN + -YL.] — **hy-drox'yl-ic,** *a.*

hy-drox''yl-a'mi-ne, } 1 hai-droks'il-am'in, -in *or* -in; 2 hȳ-**hy-drox''yl-am'ine,** } drŏks'yl-a'min, -in *or* -in, *n. Chem.* An organic base (NH_2OH) formed by the partial reduction of nitric acid. It is usually isolated, but is known in the aqueous solution, in which form it acts as an energetic reducing agent. [< HYDROXYL + AMIN.]

hy-drox'yl-ate, *vt. Chem.* [-at''ed; -at'ing.] To introduce one or more hydroxyl groups into.— **hy-drox''yl-a'tion,** *n.*— **hy-drox''yl-a'tion,** *n.*— **hy-drox''yl-car-bam'id(e,** *n.*— **hy-drox''yl-ic-za'tion,** *n.*— **hy-drox''yl-u're-a,** *n. Chem.* Hydroxylcarbamid.

hy-drox''y-ma-lon'ic, *a. Chem.* Tartronic.— **hy-drox''y-py'rone,** *n. Chem.* A transparent crystalline substance obtained by distilling meconic acid.— **hy-drox''y-ste-a'ric,** *a.* Designating a hydroxy derivative of stearic acid.— **hy-drox''y-suc-cin'ic,** *a.* Malic.— **hy-drox''y-sul'fid,** *n.* A substance of which hydroxyl and sulfur are constituents.

hy''dro-zinc'ite, 1 hai'dro-zink'ait; 2 hȳ'dro-zinc'it, *n. Mineral.* An incrusting, white to yellow, basic zinc carbonate ($Ha_2Zn_5O_{C7}$), found chiefly as a decomposition product in zinc-mines.

Hy'dro-zo'a, 1 hai'dro-zō'ə; 2 hȳ'dro-zō'a, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A class of coelenterates, especially those without a sharp differentiation of the archenteric cavity into axial, digestive, and perisarcal septate portions, as in Aydra, medusæ, jellyfishes, sea-blubbers, etc. They are chiefly marine, compound more often than simple, are world-wide in distribution, and differ considerably in form and structural complexity. They consist of a soft jelly-like sac made up of an inner and an outer cell-layer, and their mouths are generally surrounded with tentacles. Some are dioecious, and others are attached throughout their lives, and many exhibit both characteristics, undergoing alternation of generations. [< HYDRO- + Gr. *zōon,* animal.] — **hy''dro-zo'al,** *a.*— **hy''dro-zo'an,** *a.* & *n.*— **hy''dro-zo'ic,** *a.*— **hy''dro-zo'ön,** *n.*

hy'dru-la, 1 hai'dru-le; 2 hȳ'dru-la, *n. Zool.* 1. A suppositious primitive hydroid. 2. A stage in the development of many hydroid polyps, during which they are attached as one end, the other having a circlet of tentacles. By the budding of the *hydrula* branched colonies are formed. [< Gr. *hydōr,* water.]

Hy-dru'rus, 1 hai-drui'rus; *or* -tin; 2 hȳ-drŭ'rŭs *or* -tin, *n.* Of or pertaining to Hydruntum, the ancient name of Otranto, in Calabria, Italy.

hy''dru-re'sis, 1 hai'dru-ri'sis; 2 hȳ'dru-rē'sis, *n. Pathol.* The discharge of excessively watery urine. [< HYDR- + UNESIS.] **hy-dru'ri-al,** *a.*— **hy-dru'ric,** *a.*

hy'dru-ret, *n.* Same as HYDRID.

hy'dru-ret''ed, 1 hai'dru-ret'ed; 2 hȳ'dru-rĕt'ĕd, *a. Chem.* [Rare or Obs.] Combined with hydrogen. **hy'dru-ret'ted†.**

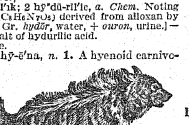
Hy'drus, 1 hai'drus; 2 hȳ'drŭs, *n.* 1. *Herp.* A genus typical of *Hydridæ.* 2. [*l.c.*] A mythical watersnake. 3.

Astron. See CONSTELLATION. [< Gr. *hydros*, water-snake, < *hydōr* (*hydr-*), water.]

hy-du-ril'ic, 1 hī'dū-rĭl'ĭk; 2 hȳ'dū-rĭl'ĭk, *a. Chem.* Noting a strong dibasic acid ($C_6H_8N_2O_6$) derived from alloxan by the action of heat. [< Gr. *hydōr*, water, + *ouron*, urine.]—**hy-du'ri-date**, *n.* A salt of hydurilic acid.

hyer, *v.* & *n.* Hie; haste.

hy-e'na, 1 hī-ē'nə; 2 hȳ-ē'nə, *n.* 1. A hyenoid carnivorous mammal having fourtoed feet with blunt non-retractile claws, prickly catlike tongue, the fore legs higher than the hind, and very powerful jaws and teeth adapted for crushing bones. The **striped hyena** (*Hyena striatа*), of southern Asia and Africa, is nocturnal and cowardly, feeding mainly on carrion, and even digging up graves, but also hunts living prey. The **spotted hyena** (*H. crocuta*), of the southern half of Africa, is more ferocious. The **brown hyena** (*H. brunnea*) inhabits southern Africa. The bones of the extinct **cave-hyena** (*H. spelæa*) are found in the cavern deposits of Europe.



Striped Hyena. 1/12

2. The zebra-wolf, or thylacine dasyure, of Tasmania. [< L. *hyæna*, < Gr. *hyaina*, in reference to its bristly mane, like a hog's, < *hys*, hog.] **hy'en'i**; **hy'ene't**.

—**hy-e'na-dog"**, *n.* **1.** The hunting-dog (*Lycaon pictus*). See illus. under CYNOHYENA. **2.** The aardwolf.—**h.-poison**, *n.* Same as WOLVESBANE.—**painted h.**, the Cape dog.—**hy-e'nid**, *n.* One of the *Hyænidæ*.—**hy-e'nid-i-form**, *a.* Having the form of a hyena. **hy-e'ni-form**.—**hy-e'nin**(es, *n.* Of or pertaining to the *Hyænidæ*.—**hy-e'noid**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Hyænoidea*.—**hy-e'noid**, *n.*

hy-en'ic, 1 hī-en'ĭk; 2 hȳ-en'ĭc, *a.* Like a hyena. **hy-en'ĭc**; **hy'e-na'ĭc**.—**hyenic acid**, a transparent substance that occurs with glycerol in the posterior glandular pouches of the striped hyena (*Hyæna striata*), as well as in the grease obtained from sheep's wool.

Hy'ères', 1 Ē'är'; 2 Ē'ĕr', *n.* A manufacturing seaport town in Var department, S. France; a winter resort.

Hy'ères' Is'lands, A group of islands in the Mediterranean sea off Var department, France.

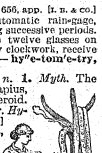
hy'et-, 1 hī'et-, hī'ĭt-to-; 2 hȳ'ĕt-, hȳ'e-to-. From *hyet-o-to-*, Greek *hyetos*, rain (< *hyō* send rain): combining forms.—**hy'e-tal**, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to rain or the amount of the rainfall at different places and seasons. **2.** Rainy.—**hy'e-to-graph**, *n.* A chart showing the distribution of rainfall over the earth, or over any part of it.—**hy'e-to-graph'ic**, *a.* Relating to or showing the amount of rainfall: as, a *hyetographic* map. **hy"e-to-graph'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**hy"e-tog'ra-phy**, *n.* The branch of meteorology which treats of the distribution of rainfall, and of the methods of it graphically in charts, maps, etc.—**hy"e-tol'o-gy**, *n.* That branch of meteorology which treats of rain.—**hy"e-tom'e-ter**, *n.* A device for measuring rainfall; a rain-gage. See PLUVIOGRAPH.

Instruments for determining the quantity of rain, are called rain-gages, pluviometers, and hyetometers.

B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* § 979, p. 655, app. [s. n. & co.]

—**hy"e-to-met'ro-graph**, *n.* An automatic rain-gage, registering the amount of rainfall during successive periods. In Hermann's hyetometrograph (1789) twelve glasses on the rim of a horizontal wheel, turned by clockwork, receive the rain successively, each for one hour.—**hy"e-tom'e-try**, *n.* The measurement of rainfall.

Hy-ge'la, 1 hī-jē'ə; 2 hȳ-gē'a (XIID), *n.* **1.** *Myth.* The goddess of health, daughter of Æsculapius, the god of medicine. **2.** The tenth asteroid.



Hygeia. (From an antique relief in terracotta in the British Museum.)

See PLANET. [< L. *Hygea*, *Hygia*, < Gr. *Hygieia*, goddess of health, < *hygiēs*, healthy.]

Hy-ge'ian, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to Hygeia, the goddess of health. **2.** [*h.*] Relating to health or to hygiene. **II.** *n.* [*h.*] One who teaches or advocates the laws of health. **hy-gē'an**.

hy'gel-o'ry, *n.* Excessive regard for health.—**hy"gel-o'ric**, *n.*

hy'gi-ene, 1 hī'jĭ-ēn or haĭ'jĭn; 2 hȳ'gi-ēn or hȳ'gēn (XIII), *n. Med.* The branch of medical science that relates to the preservation and improvement of health, to individuals and in communities; sanitary science.

The only successful attempt yet made to connect *hygiene* with the social order was made by Moses, who intervenes its requirements with those of religion.

THOMAS *On the Threshold* ch. 0, p. 125. [s. m. & co. 1888.]

[< F. *hygiène*, < Gr. *hygieinos*, be healthy, < *hygiēs*, health, healthy.] **hy'ge-ine't**.—**hy"gi-en'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to hygiene or in accordance with its laws: promotive of health; wholesome; sanitary. **hy"gen-ĭc'**[Rare]; **hy"gi-e-in-al'ĭ**; **hy"gi-en'al**ĭ; **hy"gi-en'i-cal**;—**hy"gi-en'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**hy'gi-en-ist**, *n.* One who studies or is versed in the principles of hygiene or the preservation of health. **hy'ge-ĭst**ĭ; **hy'gie-ĭst**ĭ.

hy"gi-en'ics, 1 haĭ-jĭ-en'ĭks; 2 hȳ'gi-ēn'ĭcs, *n. Med.* A system of principles for preserving and promoting health; sanitary science; hygiene. **hy"gi-en-ism'**.

hy-gi'nus, 1 hī-jaĭ'nŭs; 2 hȳ-gī'nŭs, **Caius Julius**. A Roman grammarian and librarian; a native of Spain; a freedman of Augustus; lived about 10 B. C.

hy"gi-ol'o-gy, 1 haĭ"jĭ-ŏl'o-jĭ; 2 hȳ"gi-ŏl'o-gy, *n. Med.* The science of hygiene; a treatise on the laws of health. [< Gr. *hygieia*, health, + -OLOGY.] **hy"ge-ol'o-gy**.

hy'grin, 1 haĭ'grĭn, -grĭn *or* -grĭn; 2 hȳ'grĭn, -grĭn *or* **hy'grine**, -grĭn, *n. Chem.* A pale-yellow, thick, volatile, pungent, oily alkaloid contained, together with cocain, in the leaves of coca (*Erythroxylon coca*). [< Gr. *hygros*, moist.—**hy-grin'ic**, *a. Chem.* Designating the crystalline acid ($CH_3NC_4H_7COOH$) resulting from the oxidation of the alkaloid hygrin.

hy'gro-, 1 haĭ'gro-; 2 hȳ'gro-. From Greek *hygros*, wet: a combining form, denoting relation to moisture; not distinguishable in general use from *hydro-*.—**hy"gro-ble-phar'ic**, *a.* Same as HYGROBLEPHARIC.—**hy'gro-dek**, *n.* A form of hygrometer in which the atmospheric humidity is found by adjusting two sliding pieces to the height of the mercury in a wet-bulb and a dry-bulb thermometer respectively. These pieces together control the position of an index which points out the number sought. See PSYCHROMETER.—**hy"gro-der'ma**, *n.* An unnaturally moist condition of the skin.—**hy'gro-graph**, *n.* A recording hygroscope.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

hy-grol'o-gy, 1 haĭ-grŏl'o-jĭ; 2 hȳ-grŏl'o-gy, *n.* The branch of physics dealing with humidity, especially the humidity of the atmosphere.—**hy"gro-log'i-cal**, *a.*—**hy"gro-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hy-gro'ma, 1 haĭ-grō'mə; 2 hȳ-grō'ma, *n.* [-GRO"MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A small saccular cavity containing serum; a vesicular growth or watery cyst. [< Gr. *hygros*, wet.] **hy-grom'a-tous**, *a.*

hy-grom'e-ter, 1 haĭ-grom'ĭ-tər; 2 hȳ-grŏm'e-ter, *n.* Any form of apparatus for measuring the humidity of the atmosphere. Among instruments of many forms, three of the commonest types are the **condensing hygrometer**, in which the thing directly observed is the dewpoint, or temperature at which the atmosphere's moisture begins to condense; the **chemical hygrometer**, in which the moisture in a given bulk of air is chemically absorbed and weighed; and the **wet-bulb thermometer**. See PSYCHROMETER, in another form the effect of moisture on some sensitive material is noted, as on the length of a human hair in the **hair-hygrometer**. [< HYGRO- + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

—**solf-ĭ-hydrometer**, *n.* An instrument for measuring the moisture of the soil.

hy'gro-met'ric, 1 haĭ'gro-met'rĭk; 2 hȳ'gro-mĕt'ric, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to hygrometry or the estimation of the atmosphere as to moisture. **2.** Readily absorbing and retaining moisture.

It is highly important that the pupil should be aware of the *hygroscopic* nature of many substances which, when they are reduced to powder, is so greatly developed by the enlargement of surface, as very seriously to increase the whole weight of the mixture.

BARKER *Chem. Manip.* p. 170. [s. s. & s. 1851.]

hy"gro-met'ri-cal;—**hygrometric balance.** **1.** A normally horizontal balance-beam bearing an absorbent substance which, by varying amount of moisture it contains causes variations in the level of the beam. **2.** A rough form of hygroscope, depending on the change of relative buoyancy of a bubble of air when it comes in with change of humidity.—**hy"gro-met'ri-cal-ly**, *a.*—**hy"gro-me-trĭc'i-ty**, *n.* The quality or degree of being hygrometric.

hy'gros-co-py, 1 haĭ-grŏs'kŏ-pĭ; 2 hȳ-grŏs'e-ĕry, *n.* The branch of physics that treats of the measurement of degrees of moisture, especially the moisture of the air.

hy"gro-pha-ne'ty, *n. Mineral.* The property of being translucent when moist and non-translucent when dry.—**hy"gro-phan'ous**, *a.*—**hy'gro-phant**, *n.* A hygrometer that shows both the humidity and the temperature.—**hy'gro-phil**, *a.* Same as HYGROPHILOUS.—**hy-groph'i-la**, *n. pl. Conch.* A suborder of section of basommatophorous pulmonate gastropods having flattened or cylindrical tentacles, and living in fresh water; including pond-snails.

hy"gro-phil'ic, 1 haĭ"gro-fĭl'ĭc; 2 hȳ"gro-phy'lĭc, *a.*—**hy'gro-phil'ous**, *a. Bot.* Preferring or growing in fresh water or marshes.—**hy-groph'i-ly**, *n. Biol.* Adaptability to life in wet localities.—**hy"gro-pho'bi-a**, *n. Med.* An exaggerated fear of liquids.—**hy"gro-phob'ic**, *a.*—**hy'gro-phta'lmic**, *a.* Moistening the eyes: said of the tear-ducts.—**hy"groph-thal'my**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the membrane of the eyeball, accompanied by a profuse secretion of tears. **hy"grŏph-thăl'mĭ-a**.—**hy'gro-phyte**, *n.* **1.** A plant which thrives under conditions of great moisture. **2.** = HYDROPHYTE.—**hy'gro-phyt'ic**, *a.*—**hy'gro-plasm**, *n. Biol.* The liquid part of protoplasm: opposed to *stereoplasm*.—**hy"gro-plas'ma**, *n.*

hy'gro-scope, 1 haĭ'gro-skōp; 2 hȳ'gro-scōp, *n.* A device for indicating roughly the moisture of the air, depending usually on the hygroscopic properties of some substance. In **Saussure's hygroscope**, known as the *hair-hygrometer*, which is not properly a hygrometer, a human hair, lengthening as it increases, and shortening as it lessens, moves a pointer over a scale. Other popular hygroscopes depend on the property possessed by certain chemicals of changing color with increase of moisture.

hy"gro-scop'ic, 1 haĭ"gro-skŏp'ĭk; 2 hȳ"gro-scŏp'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the hygroscope, or capable of being detected only by it; as, a *hygroscopic* quantity of moisture. **2.** Apt to absorb or condense moisture from the atmosphere, as glycerin.

Organic substances, . . . from their *hygroscopic* quality, maintain the activities of the soil in a constant state of moisture.

S. W. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* p. 138. [o. j. co. 1870.]

3. *Bot.* So constituted as to expand or shrink according to the amount of moisture; fitted to perform certain movements according to the presence or absence of moisture.

These filaments [the elaters of *Equisetum*] are *hygroscopic*, and they roll and unroll with the variations of moisture in the air.

C. E. BESSEY *Botany* p. 367. [H. H. & CO. 1880.]

hy"gro-scop'i-cal;—**hygroscopic stone**, any stone that readily absorbs atmospheric moisture: specif., one used as a crude hygroscope.—**hy"gro-scop'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**hy'gro-sco-pĭc'i-ty**, *n. Bot.* The property of being hygroscopic.

hy'gros'co-py, 1 haĭ-grŏs'kŏ-pĭ; 2 hȳ-grŏs'e-py, *n.* **1.** Hygrometry; **2.** the art of using hygroscopes.

hy"gro-spec'tro-scope, *n. Meteor.* A spectroscope used to observe the rainband.—**hy"gro-stat'ics**, *n.* Hygrometry.—**hy"gro-sto'ma**, *n. Pathol.* An abnormal increase in the flow of saliva; ptyalism.—**hy"gro-ther'mal**, *a.* Characterized by a specified degree of humidity and temperature; as, a *hygrothermal* condition.

hyk', 1 haĭk; 2 hȳk, *n.* An Arab outer garment; a haik.

hyke†, *n.* A medieval garment. **heuk**†; **huke**†.

hyk'sos, 1 hĭk'sos; 2 hȳk'sos, *n. pl.* [Gr.] See SHEPHERD KINGS.

hyl-, 1 haĭl-, haĭ'lə-, haĭ'lo-; 2 hȳl-, hȳ'la-, hȳ'lo- From *hyl-o-*, Greek *hylē*, wood, stuff: combining forms denoting relation to wood, or to matter in general as opposed to immaterial.

Words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Hy'las, 1 haĭ'lăs; 2 hȳ'las, *n. Myth.* A beautiful youth, a favorite of Hercules; captured by Naiads at Mysia while bathing in a spring.

hylde†, *n.* To pour.

hyld'ing†, *n.* Vile; mean: base.

hy'le, 1 haĭ'lē; 2 hȳ'lē, *n.* [Gr.] **1.** *Philos.* Matter. The Greek word originally meant wood, was applied later by Aristotle to matter in general, and finally used by philosophers and rhetoricians as the word *matter* is used in English. **2.** The facts or material that form the basis for inductive processes of reasoning. **3.** [*H.*] *Ch. Hist.* In the Manichean system, the ruler of the world of darkness.

hy'les, 1 haĭ'lēz; 2 hȳ'lēz, *n.* [Ar.] *Astrol.* The planet which rules at the hour of one's birth, as being in that sign of the zodiac which is immediately above the eastern horizon.—**hy'le-gĭ'a-cal**, *a.* **hy-le'gĭ-al**.

hy'lic, 1 haĭ'lĭc; 2 hȳ'lĭc, *a.* Relating to or of the nature of matter: material. [W.]—**hy'li-cism**, *n.* Materialism.—**hy'li-cist**, *n.* A believer or teacher of materialism; specif., one of the early Ionic philosophers.—**hy'lics**, *n.* The science of the general properties of matter.

hy'li-dæ, 1 haĭ'lĭ-dē; 2 hȳ'lĭ-dæ, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of arciferous amphibians, especially those with maxillary teeth, sacral diapophyses dilated, and toes generally dilated: including numerous tree-toads and tree-frogs. [< HYLA.]—**hy'lid**, *n.*—**hy'loid**. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Hylidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Hylidæ*.

hy'lism, 1 haĭ'lĭzm; 2 hȳ'lĭsm, *n.* **1.** Materialism; hylicism. **2.** The theory that matter is the principle or source of evil.

hy'lo-. See HYL-.

Hy-lob'a-tes, 1 haĭ-lob'ə-tēz; 2 hȳ-lŏb'a-tes, *n. Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Hylobatinæ*. **2.** [*h.*] An ape of this genus; a gibbon. See illus., under GIBBON.

The *hylobates* or gibbon is as much longer in the arms than the gorilla as the gorilla is than the man.

E. B. TYLOR in *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. ii, p. 110.

[< Gr. *hylobatēs*, one who walks the woods, < *hylē*, wood, + *batnō*, go.] —**hy'lo-bate**, *n.* A hylobatine ape; a gibbon.—**Hy"lo-bā'ti-næ**, 1 haĭ-lo-bē'tĭ-nē; 2 hȳ-lo-bā'ti-næ, *n. pl. Mam.* An Oriental subfamily of simioid apes; gibbons or long-armed apes.—**hy-lob'a-tine**, *a.* & *n.*

Hy'lo-chœ'rus, 1 haĭ'lo-kē'rŭs; 2 hȳ'lo-cē'rus, *n.* A genus of *Suidæ*, represented by four or more species of equatorial Africa, termed black forest-pigs and midway in stature between the bushpigs and the wart-hogs. The forest-pigs are of large size, and are black with yellowish patches on the angles of the jaw.



Hylochœrus (Black Forest-pig). Male, female, and young.

The species of British East Africa is *H. meinertzhageni*.

hy'lo-des, 1 haĭ-lō'dēz; 2 hȳ-lō'dēz, *n.* A North-American tree-frog (*Hyla pickeringi*) whose piping is heard in early spring. [< Gr. *hylōdēs*, woody, < *hylē*, wood, + *eidos*; see -ODE.]

hy"lo-gen'e-sis, *n.* The origin of matter. **hy-log'e-nyt.**—**hy-log'no-sy**, *n.* The sciences collectively that relate to matter.

hy"lo-i-de'al-ism, 1 haĭ"lo-ĭ-dē'al-ĭzm; 2 hȳ"lo-ĭ-dē'al-ism, *n.* A combination of materialism with idealism.

The philosophical creed which, under Dr. Lewins's teaching, Miss Nadon accepted is called *Hyle-Idealism*.

R. W. DALE in *Contemporary Review* APR., 1891, p. 520.

hy'lo-ism, *n.* Hylotheism.—**hy'lo-ist**, *n.*—**hy-lol'o-gy**, *n.* The doctrine of matter as distinguished from that of mind. An extreme position of materialism.—**hy"lo-mor'phism**, *n.* An interpretation of the universe through the medium of matter.—**hy"lo-mor'phist**, *n.*—**hy"lo-mor'phous**, *a.* *Philos.* Having a material form.—**Hy'lo-myş**, *n. Zoöl.* A genus of spinedless East-Indian hedgehogs of the subfamily *Gymnurinæ*.—**hy'lo-nism**, *n.* Speculative materialism.—**Hy"lo-no'mi-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* In a former system, a Permocarboniferous family of labyrinthodonts having sculptured scutes and narrow skull with nearly smooth bones. **hy'lon'o-mus**, *n.* (r. g.) = HYLONOMIDÆ.—**hy"lo-no'moid**, *a.*—**hy-lop'a-thism**, *n.* **1.** The theory that matter is sentient: a form of hylozoism. **2.** The doctrine that spirit and matter are capable of transmutation, each into other. **3.** The theory that disease is caused by variations in the constitution of matter.—**hy"lo-path'ic**, *a.* **hy"lo-pa'thist**.—**hy-lop'e-thism**, *n.*—**hy-lop'ĭ-sous**, *a.* Wood-eating, as certain insects.—**hy'lo-phyte**, *n. Phytogeog.* A wood-plant; a plant native in forests.—**hy"lo-stat'ĭcs**, *n.* Pertaining to the placing or arrangement of matter.—**hy"lo-stat'i-cal**.

hy'lo-the"ism, 1 haĭ'lo-thĭ'ĭzm; 2 hȳ'lo-thē'ism (XIII), *n.* The doctrine that the material universe is God; pantheism. [< HYLO- + Gr. *theos*, God.]—**hy'lo-the'ist**, *n.*—**hy"lo-the-ĭs'tĭc**, *a.* Relating to the theory that God and matter are one, for there is no God apart from the universe. **hy"lo-the-ĭs'ti-cal**.

hy'lo-to'mous, *a.* Wood-cutting, as certain insects.—**hy"lo-trop'ĭc**, *a. Chem.* Capable of change of form without alteration of component parts.—**hy-lot'ro-py**, *n.* The act of hylotropic change or the condition during which it occurs.

hy"lo-zo'ĭc, 1 haĭ"lo-zō'ĭk; 2 hȳ"lo-zō'ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to hylozoism. **hy"lo-zo'ĭ-cal**.

God and matter are identical; in other words, the Stoic doctrine is *hylozoic* pantheism. DOMINGO GONZALEZ *Thoughts and Law* tr. by Darwell, vol. i, p. 349. [t. a. & c. co. 1862.]

hy"lo-zo'ĭsm, 1 haĭ"lo-zō'ĭzm; 2 hȳ"lo-zō'ism, *n.* The doctrine that life and matter are inseparable; or, the doctrine that all matter is endowed with life. In the Greek philosophy it was applied to the crude physical speculations of the Ionieschool, to the doctrine of Strato, who demanded a purely physical explanation for all phenomena, and to those Stoics who regarded the universe as a whole after the analogy of a living being. Compare ANIMISM.

There is a common tendency at present in several schools to adopt a middle theory between the Epicurean theory of fortuitous combinations and the Platonistan of intelligent choice. This mongrel theory is nothing else than the old theory of *hylozoism*, which attributes to matter sympathies, antipathies, affinities, preferences. JAMES *Final Causes* tr. by Affleck, p. 379. [s. 1883.]

[< HYLO- + Gr. *zōon*, animal.] **hy'lo-zĭsm**†.

hy'lo-zo'ĭst, 1 haĭ'lo-zō'ĭst; 2 hȳ'lo-zō'ist, *n.* One who advocates or believes in hylozoism.—**hy"lo-zo-ĭs'tĭc**, *a.* Relating to hylozoism or the hylozoists; characterized by hylozoism.—**hy"lo-zo-ĭs'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hy-mar', 1 haĭ-mär'; 2 hȳ-mär', *n.* The onager.

hy'men, 1 hai'men; 2 hȳ'mĕn, *n. Anat.* A thin membrane, especially that which usually partially closes the vagina in virgins. In the embryo it marks the separation of the genital canal from the urogenital sinus. [< Gr. *hymēn*, membrane.] — **hy'men-al**, *a.*

hy'men, *n.* 1. *Gr. Myth.* The god of marriage, son of Apollo and a Muse, or of Dionysus and Aphrodite: represented as a winged youth carrying in his hand a bridal veil and torch. He is introduced as a character in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*.



Since love our hearts, and Hymen did our hands,
Unite commutual in most sacred bands.
SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act iii, sc. 2.

2. [*h-*] A marriage union; also, the wedded state.

Pausing to trace
The advantage derived from a Hymen so fit.
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. i, can. 3, st. 15.

[L., < Gr. *Hymēn*, god of marriage.]

Hy"me-næ'us, *n.* Hymen, from a Pompeian fresco.

hy'men-, } 1 hai'men-, hai'mĕn-,
hy'men-o-, } or-o 2 hȳ'mĕn-, hȳ'mĕn-o. From Gr. *hymēn* (*hymēn-*), a membrane: combining forms.

Words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Hy"me-næ'a, 1 hai"mi-nī'o; 2 hȳ"me-nē'a, *n. Bot.* A genus of large tropical American trees of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ*, with bifoliolate leaves, white flowers in dense terminal clusters. *H. courbaril*, the varnish- or locust-tree of the West Indies, is the best-known species. [< L. *Hymenæus*: see HYMENEAL.]

Hy"me-næ'us, 1 hai"mi-nī'us; 2 hȳ"me-nē'ŭs, *n. Bot.* 1. A heretic in the time of Paul. *1 Tim.* i, 20. 2. *Myth.* See HYMEN, 1. **Hy-me'nal-ist**, **Hy-me'ne-al-ist**, *n.* [Gr.].

Hy"men-a'ic, 1 hai"men-ē'ik; 2 hȳ"mĕn-ā'ic, *a.* Belonging or relating to Hymen or his marriage-hymns. See HYMENEPITHALAMIUM. [< Gr. *Hymenaios*, < *Hymēn*, Hymen.] — **Hymenaic meter** (*Pros.*), a dactylic dimeter acatalectic.

hy'men-al, 1 hai'men-ol; 2 hȳ'mĕn-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to the hymen; as, *hymenal* carunculæ.

hy"me-ne'al, 1 hai"mi-nī'ol; 2 hȳ"me-nē'al, *a.* Belonging or relating to marriage; nuptial. — **hy"me-ne'al-ly**, *adv.*

And sweet was heard
The voice and sound of *Hymeneal* song.
HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Cowper, bk. xviii, l. 617.

[< L. *Hymenæus*, < Gr. *Hymenaios*, < *Hymēn*, Hymen.]

hy"me-ne'al; } **hy"men-e'al**; } **hy-me'ne-al**; } **hy-**
men'e-al. See MATRIMONIAL. } **men"e-ne'an**;

hy"me-ne'al, *n.* A wedding song; an epithalamium.

hy"me-ne'als, *n. pl.* [Rare.] Same as NUPTIALS.

hy-me'nal-al, 1 hai-mī'nol-ol; 2 hai-mī'nal-al, *n.* 1. *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the hymen. 2. *Bot.* Of or pertaining to the hymenium. — **hymenial goniidia**, algal cells in the sporocarp of lichens. — **h. layer**, same as HYMENIUM.

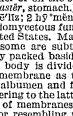
hy"men'ic, 1 hai"men-ī'ik; 2 hȳ"mĕn-ī'ic, *a.* Same as HYMENAL.

hy"men-i'tis, 1 hai"men-ai'tis; 2 hȳ"mĕn-ī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the hymen.

hy-me'ni-um, 1 hai-mī'ni-um; 2 hȳ-mē'ni-ŭm, *n.* [-*a* or -*ums*, 2. -*a* or -*ums*, *pl.*] *Bot.* The fruit-bearing surface or stratum in the higher fungi of the *Basidiomycetes*, as the two vertical faces on the gills of the common mushroom. It consists of a collection of spore-mother-cells, sometimes interspersed with sterile cells in a layer or stratum. [< Gr. *hymenion*, dim. of *hymēn*, membrane.] — **hy"me-nic'o-lar**, *a. Bot.* Inhabiting the hymenium. [C.] — **hy"me-nif'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing or producing a hymenium.

hy"men-o-cal'lis, 1 hai"men-o-kal'is; 2 hȳ"mĕn-o-cal'is, *n. Bot.* A genus of herbs of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*, mostly tropical American and many of them cultivated for ornament. They have bulbous roots, strap-shaped leaves, and white, fragrant flowers in umbels. Several species are found wild in the southern and western United States. [< HYMEN + Gr. *kallos*, beauty.]

Hy"men-o-car'i-dæ, 1 hai"men-o-kar'i-dī; 2 hȳ"mĕn-o-cär'i-dē, *n. pl.* A Cambrian family of crustaceans of uncertain relations but supposed to be near the nebalocaeans; generally united with the *Ceratocaridæ*.



Hy"men-o-car'is, *n.* [< Gr. *hymēn*, membrane, + *karis*, a shrimp.] A genus of Cambrian crustaceans, the type of the family **Hymenocaridæ**.

hy"men-o-car'i-na, *n.* A Cambrian suborder of *Phyllocarida*, characterized by strong lateral spines on the undivided carapace, and 8 or 9 abdominal segments terminating in six stylets.

hy"men-o-dic'ty-o-nin, 1 hai"men-o-dik'ti-o-nin; 2 hȳ"mĕn-o-dic'ty-o-nin, *n.* A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{32}H_{46}N_2$) occurring in the bark of *Hymenodictyon excelsum*. [< HYMENO- + Gr. *diktyon*, net.] **hy"men-o-dyc'tini**, **hy"men-o-gas-trac'e-æ**, **hy"men-o-gas-trac'e-i**, **hy"men-o-gas-trē'te-ē**, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of gasteromycetous fungi of the order *Hymenogastrales*, growing under or on the surface of the ground. — **hy"men-o-gas'tric**, *a.* Of the stomach.

Hy"men-o-gas-trō'des, 1 hai"men-o-gas-trō'iz; 2 hȳ"mĕn-o-gas-trō'ēs, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of basidiomycetous fungi, found in Europe and the southern United States, the species of which grow on the ground, but some are subterranean. The hymenium, formed of closely packed basidia, lines the chambers into which the fruit body is divided.

hy"men-og'e-ny, *n.* Reproduction of the hymen as the result of contact between two liquids, as albumen and fat, when the former gives a membranous covering to the latter.

—hy"men-og'e-nous, *a.* Of the *Hymenolichenes*.

Hy"men-o-li-che'nes, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as BASIDIOLICHENES. — **hy"men-o'li-gy**, *n.* 1. A discourse or treatise upon membranes. 2. The science of membranes. — **hy"men-o-log'i-cal**, *a.* — **hy"men-o-my'cete**, *n. Bot.* A hymenomycetous fungus. — **Hy"men-o-my-ce'tes**, *n. pl. Bot.* An order or suborder of fleshy, leathery, or woody fungi very rich in genera and species, characterized by a compound sporophore, usually of considerable size, and a finally naked hymenium containing numerous spore mother-cells (basidia) which bear on their extremities 4, rarely 2, 6, or 8, awl-shaped projections (sterigmata), each of which bears a single spore (basidiospore); the *Agaricales*. Conidia occur in some genera. — **Hy"men-o-my"ce-tin'e-æ**; — **hy"men-o-my-ce'tal**, *a.* — **hy"men-o-my-ce'toid**, **hy"men-o-my-ce'tous**, *a.* — **hy"men-o-phore**, *n. Bot.* The stem and pileus of a hymenomycetous fungus; more specif., that part of the sporophore which bears the hymenium. **hy"men-o-phore'i**; **hy"men-o-pho'rum**; — **hy"men-o-phyl-la'ce-æ**, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of true ferns — the filmy-fern or lace-fern family — being small, often epiphytal, with long creeping rootstocks and thin, delicate fronds. The sporangia are borne on an elongate filiform receptacle. It embraces the two genera *Hymenophyllum* and *Trichomanes*, of about 100 species each, and the monotypic genus *Loxsoma*. — **hy"men-o-phyl-la'ceous**, *a.*

Hy"men-o-phyl'lum, 1 hai"men-o-fil'um; 2 hȳ"mĕn-o-fil'ŭm, *n. Bot.* A large genus of mostly tropical ferns closely allied to *Trichomanes*, both genera being called filmy ferns. They are the smallest and most membranous of the fern family, and are found on rocks and trees in damp and shady forests. The two valves of the involucre are separate. [< HYMEN + Gr. *phyllon*, leaf.]

Hy"men-op'ter-a, 1 hai"men-op'tar-a; 2 hȳ"mĕn-ŏp'ter-a, *n. pl. Entom.* An order of insects having four membranous wings, mandibulate mouth with a lower lip or tongue sheathed by maxillæ, and mostly a vermiform larva and inactive pupa, as the bees, wasps, ants, etc.

The *Hymenoptera* are justly regarded as the group of highest rank in all respects among insects, and they exhibit some of the most remarkable instincts and adaptations in the animal world, especially among the social forms, as the ants, termites, bees, and wasps. Here are grouped nearly all the insects, excepting silk-worms, useful to man, including not only the honey-producers but the principal parasites (ichneumon-flies, chalcids, etc.) which assist him in controlling insect-pests. Structurally the hymenopters are highly specialized, the head being always distinct, the mouth-parts fitted for both biting and suction, and the perceptive senses highly developed; a peculiarity is the union of the first abdominal segment with the thorax. An artificial division is made into *boring* and *stinging Hymenoptera*, the former having their ovipositors furnished with powerful piercers and saws enabling them to penetrate plant-tissues, etc., and thus lay their eggs deeply in these substances, and the latter having the ovipositor sharpened into a stiletto-like weapon (the sting) furnished with the means of injecting poison. The sting in many species becomes a benumbing effect upon the nerve-centers of small creatures and may seriously annoy the largest animals. The larvæ are usually footless, campodeiform or eruciform, and their locomotion, movement and entirely dependent on the provision made for them in advance by the adult insects, or an maternal attention, in the latter case. The species are legion, the number of species is very large and remarkably diversified.

[< Gr. *hymenopteros*, membrane-winged, < *hymēn*, membrane, + *pteron*, wing, < *petomai*, fly.] — **hy"men-op'ter**, *n.* — **hy"men-op'ter-an**, *a.* and *n.* — **hy"men-op'ter-ic**, *a.* & *n.* — **hy"men-op'ter-id**, *a. Bot.* Adapted for pollination by hymenopterous insects. — **hy"men-op'ter-ol-o-gist**, *n.* A student of hymenopterology. — **hy"men-op'ter-ol-o-gy**, *n.* The branch of entomology treating of the *Hymenoptera*. — **hy"men-op'ter-ous**, *a.* — **hy"men-op'ter-ous**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Hymenoptera*.

Hy"men-o-som'i-dæ, *n. pl.* A family of grapsoidean crabs with a flat triangular subcircular carapace extending into a horizontal rostrum. — **Hy"men-o-so'ma**, *n.* (*g.*) — **hy"men-o-som'id**, *a.* & *n.*

Hy"men-o-sto'ma-ta, *n. pl.* A suborder of holotrichous ciliate infusorians in which the mouth is surrounded by an undulating membrane.

hy"men-o-stom'a-tous, *a.* — **hy"men-ot'o-my**, *n. Surg.* 1. Dissection of membranes. 2. The operation of cutting through the hymen in case of imperforation.

hy-men'u-lum, 1 hai-men'yu-lum; 2 hȳ-mĕn'yu-lŭm, *n. Bot.* A disk containing asci, but without exciplulum.

Hy"mer, 1 hai'mer; 2 hȳ'mĕr, *n. Norse Myth.* A giant of the winter sea, who owned the kettle taken by Thor to brew ale for Ægir's banquet to the gods. He took Thor in his boat and rowed him to the land of the frost-giants, where Thor's present Thjrmr cut the line and for his pains was flung by the ears into the sea. **Hy'mir**.

Hy-met'tus, 1 hai-met'us; 2 hȳ-mĕt'ŭs, *n.* A mountain range (modern Trelo Vuno) of Athens, Greece, now called Trelo Vuno; noted for its marble and for its heath-honey; 3,370 ft. high. — **Hy-me't'i-an**, **Hy-met'tic**, *a.*

hymn, 1 himn; 2 hȳmn, *n.* [< ME. *hymne*, < AS. *hymn*, < L. *hymnus*, < Gr. *hymnos*, hymn.]

hymn, *v.* [< AS. *hymnian*, < *hymnus*, < Gr. *hymnos*, hymn.]

hympne'—**hymn'book"**, *n.* A hymnal.—**h.-tune**, *n.*—**h.-writer**, *n.* A hymnist.—**hym'nic**, **i.** *a.* Of or pertaining to hymns. **ii.** *n.* A hymn. — **hym'nist**, *n.* A writer of hymns. As a hymn.— **hym'nist**, *n.* A writer or composer of hymns.— **hymn'tess**, *a.*

hym'nal, 1 him'nel; 2 hȳm'nal, *n.* A book or collection of hymns.

We place their [Wesley's and Toplady's] stirring songs in our *hymnals*. W. M. BLACKBURN *Hist. Christian Church* p. 628. [s. a. R.]

hym'nar, 1 hym-nar'i-um; 1 hȳm-nā'ri-ŭm; 2 hȳm'nar-i-ŭm, *n.* = GRAPHY.]

Hym'ni-a, 1 him'ni-o; 2 hȳm'ni-a, *n. Myth.* A surname of Artemis.

hym-nog'ly, 1 him'no-di; 2 hȳm'no-dy, *n.* [-DIES, 1 -dis; 2 -dĭs, *pl.*] 1. Hymns collectively, especially all those of any age, country, church, or composer; hymnology.

Dr. Watts was 'the father of English *hymnody*.' F. M. BIRD in *Century Magazine, Kwanlecon* (c. s.) Jan., 1891, p. 479.

2. The act or practise of singing hymns. [< LL. *hymnodia*, < Gr. *hymnōdia*, < *hymnos*, hymn, + *aeidō*, sing.] — **hym'no-dist**, *n.* A hymnist.

hym-nog'ra-pher, 1 him-nog'ra-fer; 2 hȳm-nŏg'ra-fer, *n.* A hymn-writer; hymnist.

hym-nog'ra-phy, 1 him-nog'ra-fi; 2 hȳm-nŏg'ra-fy, *n.* The art of composing hymns; hymn-writing. [< Gr. *hymnographia*, writing hymns, < *hymnos*, hymn, + *-graphia*, < *graphein*, write.]

hym-nol'o-gist, 1 him-nol'o-jist; 2 hȳm-nŏl'o-ĝist, *n.* 1. One who studies or is versed in hymnology. 2. One who composes or compiles hymns.

Cowper . . . one of the sweetest of *hymnologists* . . . of his generation. J. W. ROGAN in *Hamilton Review* Mar., 1880, p. 207.

hym-nol'o-gy, 1 him-nol'o-ji; 2 hȳm-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* [-GIES, 1 -jiz; 2 -ĝĭs, *pl.*] 1. The study or science of hymns, including their history, use, and classification; also, a treatise on hymns, or hymns collectively.

The story of the *hymnology* of Germany in the sense we have given it, begins properly speaking with the Reformation.
CARNEGIE WERNWORTH *Christian Singers* ch. 1, p. 5. [N.]

2†. The act of singing hymns; hymnody. [< Gr. *hymnologia*, < *hymnos*, hymn; and see -OLOGY.] — **hym"no-log'i-cal**, *a.* — **hym"no-log'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

hymn'o-ter, *n.* A hind; peasant. Hym. 1.

Hynd'la, 1 hünd'le; 2 hünd'la, *n. Norse Myth.* A giantess, sister of Freyja, skilled in genealogies and fates of gods, giants, and men. About her Freyja kindled a fire signifying the flaming aurora of the morning, so as to gain from her a "drink of remembrance."

Hynd'man, 1 hand'man; 2 hȳnd'man, *n.* 1. A manufacturing borough in Bedford County, Pa. 2. A mountain in S. central Idaho; 12,078 ft. high.

hynd'ster, *a.* Hindermost.

hyne, 1 hain; 2 hȳn, *adv.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] Away from this place; hence; also, out of this life.

Hyn'nis, 1 hin'is; 2 hȳn'ĭs, *n. Ich.* A genus of shorter-tailed cavalines of the family *Carangidæ*, frequenting warm seas. *H. hopkinsi* is found off the west coast of Mexico.

hy"o-, hy"o-, 1hai"o-; hai"-; 2hȳ"o-; hȳ'-. Combining forms of HYOID. — **hy"o-bran'chi-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the hyoid bone and the branchial arches. — **hy"o-cha'ta**, *n. Chem.* Designating an acid ($C_{21}H_{42}O_4$) obtained from hyoglycocholic acid by partial degradation.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

hy"o-cho'lic, 1 hai"o-kō'lik; 2 hȳ"o-cō'lic, *a. Chem.* Noting a crystalline acid ($C_{24}H_{40}O_5$) found in the bile of pigs.

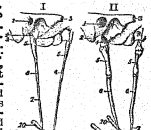
[< Gr. *hys*, pig, + *cholos*, bile.] — **alphahyocholeic acid** (*Chem.*), a granular substance ($C_{24}H_{38}O_4$) obtained by the action of caustic potash on hyoglycocholic acid. — **beta-hyocholeic acid** (*Chem.*), a dextrorotatory compound, $C_{24}H_{38}O_4 + 1\frac{1}{2}H_2O$(?), obtained by treating β-hyoglycocholic acid with caustic soda.

Hy"o-don'ti-dæ, *n. pl. Ich.* An American family of malacopterygian fishes having a herring-like form, posterior dorsal fin, and ova falling into the abdominal cavity; mooneyes.

Hy"o-don, *n.* (*z. g.*) [< Gr. *hys*, pig, + *odous*, tooth.] — **hy"o-don't**, *a.* & *n.* — **hy"o-don'tid**, *a.* — **hy"o-don'toid**, *a.* & *n.* — **hy"o-op'y-glot'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the hyoid bone and the epiglottis. — **hy"o-py'o-gen-ic-ol'ic-ac'id**, *n.* — **Hy"o-ga-nol'de-i**, *n. pl. Ich.* A superorder of ganoid fishes with the hyoid apparatus and branchiostegal rays developed, as in garpikes and bowfins. — **hy"o-gan'oid**, *a.* & *n.* — **hy"o-ge-ne'al**, *a.* [< Gr. *genea*, race.] — **hy"o-gen'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the hyoid bone and the tongue. **II.** *n.* The hyoglossus. — **hy"o-glos'sus**, *n.* [-si, *pl.*] *Anat.* One of the muscles of the tongue, attached to the hyoid bone. — **hy"o-gly"co-cho'late**, 1 hai"o-glai'ko-kō'let; 2 hȳ"o-glȳ"co-cō'lāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of hyoglycocholic acid. — **hy"o-gly"co-cho'lic**, *a.* — **hy"o-gly"co-cho'lin** (C$_{26}$H$_{43}$NO$_6$), derived from the bile of pigs. [< Gr. *hys*, pig, + *glykos*, + Gr. *cholos*, bile.]

Hy"o-ga-ta, 1 hai"o-gō'ta; 2 hȳ"o-gō'ta, *n.* Ken in S.W. Honshu

hy'oid, 1 hai'oid; 2 hȳ'oid. **I.** *a.* 1. Having the form of the Greek letter upsilon (Υ, υ). 2. Of or pertaining to the hyoid bone or hyoidean arch. — **hy-oi'de-al**; **hy-oi'de-an**. **II.** *n.* The hyoid bone. [< Gr. *hyoeidēs*, < *y*, upsilon, + *eidos*, see -OID.] — **hyoid apparatus**, in fishes, the structures that represent the skeleton of the second branchial arch of vertebrates, developed in man by the styloid processes of the temporal bone, the stylohyoid ligament, and the lesser cornua of the hyoid bone. — **h. arch**, the branchial arch, of which the hyoid bone is the principal part. — **h. bar**, a cartilage on the side of the hyoid arch of a selachian or embryonic vertebrate. — **h. bone**, the U-shaped bone at the base of the tongue, serving for the attachment of muscles and ligaments. — **hyoid process**, in fishes, a bony or cartilaginous appendage of the hyoid arch.



Hyoid Apparatus.

Part of the base of the bas must, showing the hyoid bone and connections of the hyoid bone. 1. Usual form. 11. Unusual form. 2. Epihyal. 3. Ceratohyal. 4. Basihyal. 5. Lingual. 6. Extra-temporal auditory meatus. 7. Mastoid process. 8. Zygomatic process cut across.

hy"o-ilith'i-dæ, *n. pl. Conch.* A Paleozoic family of shells, Tymanophyal. 5. Styloid generally referred to pteropods. — **hy"o-ilith'i-form**, *a.* Spiwith a straight trihedral thick hyal. 7. Stylohyoid ligament, shell and a cancerous opercu- 8. Lesser cornua of the hyoid lum. **Hy"o-i'thoi**, } **hy"o-i'thid**, } bone, or ceratohyal. 9. Apex **—hy-oi'i-thid**, } **—hy-oi'i-** of the hyoid bone or basihyal. **thoid**, *a.* — **hy"o-man-dib'u-** 10. Lesser cornua of the **lar**, 1. *a.* Of or pertaining hyoid bone, or thyrohyals. to the hyoid arch and the lower jaw. **II.** *n.* The upper element of the hyoid arch, articulating in fishes with the cranium. — **hyomandibular cleft** (*Embryol.*), the first visceral cleft, being that between the hyomandibular and mandibular arches. In fishes it is an opening by which water passes over the branchiæ; in man it is not a true cleft, but a membranous pouch denominated the first pharyngeal pouch, closed to the eighth week. — **hy"o-men'tal**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the hyoid bone and the chin. — **hy"o-plas'tron**, *n. Herp.* One of the second pair of plates on the ventral endoskeleton. — **hy"o-plas'tral**, *a.* — **Hy"o-pot'a-mi'næ**, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Anthracotheriidæ* with premolars differentiated from the true molars. **Hy"o-pot'a-mus**, *n.* (*g.*) — **hy"o-po'tal-mus**, *n.* (*g.*) [< Gr. *hys*, pig, + *potamos*, river, + *mys*, mouse.] — **Hy"op-sod'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Paleon.* An extinct family of small animals resembling lemurs, found in the Wasatch and Bridger Eocene. — **Hy"op-sod'us**, *n.* (*g.*) A genus referred to the insectivores and proposed for the *Hyopsodontidæ*. — **hy-op'so-dont**, *n.* — **Hy"op'so-don'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Paleon.* An Eocene family of small mammals of uncertain relations, by some referred to the lemuroideans and later to the insectivores in the Wasatch and Bridger beds of North America. **Hy"op-sod'o-dont**, **Hy"op-sod'o-nus**, *n.* (*g.*) — **hy"op'so-don'tid**, *n.*

— **hy"o-scap'u-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the hyoid bone and the scapula.

hy"os-cin, 1 hai'os-in, -on *or* -in; 2 hȳ'ŏs-in, -in *or* -in, *n.* = HYOSCINE, *Chem.* A colorless, syrupy liquid compound ($C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$), isomeric with hyoscyamin, contained in henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), and used in medicine. [< HYOSCYAMUS, + -amorphous hyoscyamin.

hy"os-cy'a-mine, } 1 hai'os-ai'a-min, -min *or* -min, *n.* *Chem.*
hy"os-cy'a-min, } 2 hȳ"ŏs-ȳ'a-min, -min *or* -min, *n.*

A white, crystalline, poisonous alkaloid ($C_{17}H_{23}NO_3$), isomeric with atropin, contained in henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), thorn-apple, deadly nightshade, and other plants. It forms salts that are used in medicine. [< HYOSCYAMUS.]

Hy"os-cy'a-mus, 1 hoi"e-sai'a-mus; 2 hỹ"ō-sī'a-mŭs, *n. Bot.* 1. A genus of Old World poisonous herbs of the family *Solanaceæ*, with toothed leaves and yellow flowers in one-sided leafy clusters. 2. [h-] The henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*). Its dried leaves are used in medicine. [L., < Gr. *hyoskamos*, henbane, < *hys*, hog, + *kyamos*, bean.]

hy"o-ster'nal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the hyoid bone and the sternum. **2.** Of or pertaining to a hyoplastron.—**hy"o-ster'num,** *n.* See *hyoplastron*.

hy"os-ty'lic, *a.* Having the jaws suspended from the cranium by the mandibular portion of the hyoid arch, as most fishes.—**hy"os-ty'ly,** *n.* A condition of the suspensorial apparatus of the lower jaw of fishes, etc., in which the proximal element of the hyoid arch (hyomandibular) is enlarged and becomes the main element.—**hyostyly proper,** the typical phase of hyostyly as manifested in all sharks except the hexanchids and heterodontids.—**hy"o-sus"pen-so'ri-al,** *a.* Pertaining to the hyoid and suspensorium.—**hy"o-tau"ro-chol'ic,** *a.* Applied to an organic acid ($C_{26}H_{45}NSO_6$) from which hyocholeic acid and taurin are obtained by decradation.—**Hy"o-the'ri-um,** *n. Paleon.* A genus of marsh-haunting pigs typical of the family *Suidæ*, in the Miocene age of the warmer parts of the Old World. **Hy-oth'e-ret.**—**hy"o-thy'roid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the hyoid bone and the thyroid cartilage.

hyp, 1 hip; 2 hỹp, *n.* [Colloq.] To render hypochondriac; hip.

hyp, [Colloq.] Hypochondria; hips.

hyp-. See HYPO-.—**hyp"a-bys'sal,** *a. Geol.* Having become consolidated from sudden immersion, under conditions intermediate between deep-seated and superficial conditions, and therefore differentiated by special structural features: said of certain igneous rocks, sometimes called **dike-rocks.**—**hy-pac'tic,** *a. Med.* Laxative.—**hyp"a-cu'si-a,** *n. Pathol.* The state of being slightly deaf. **hyp"a-cu'sis.**

hyp"æ-mi'a, *n.* Same as HYPERÆMIA.

hyp"æs-the'si-a, *n.* Same as HYPESTHESIA.

hyp-æ'thron, 1 hip-ī'thron *or* hai-pī'thron; 2 hỹp-ē'thron *or* hỹp-pē'thron, *n.* [-THRA, *pl.*] *Arch.* A temple with uncovered central portion.

It is now established that the supposed existence of such temples in classical antiquity is based on a misunderstanding, as no such type existed in reality.

You can scarce . . . combine two ideas together upon it . . . without an *hypæthron*.

SYDNEY SMITH *Tristram Shandy* vol. viii, p. 278. [a. a s. 1826.]

[LL., < Gr. *hypaithros*, < *hypo*, under, + *aithēr*, sense ETHER.] **hyp-æ'thros.**—**hyp-æ'thral,** *a.* [Idool.]

Same as HYPÆTHRAL.

hyp"al-bu'mi-no'sis, *n.* A deficiency of albumin in the **hyp-al'gi-a,** 1 hip-al'jī-a *or* hai-pal'jī-a; 2 hỹp-āl'jī-a *or* hỹp-pāl'jī-a, *n. Pathol.* A state of comparative immunity from pain; a total reduction of the sense of pain; a form of physical suffering. [< HYP- + Gr. *algos*, pain.] **hyp"al-ge'si-a,** [pain.]—**hyp-al'gic,** *a.*

hyp-al'le-lo'mor'phic, 1 hip-al'e-jī *or* hai-pal'e-jī; 2 hỹp-āl'ē-lō-mŏr'fic, *a.* Relating to allelomorphs which are of a compound nature under certain circumstances.—**hyp"al-le'lomorph,** *n.*

Hyp"a-nis, 1 hip'a-nis; 2 hỹp'a-nĭs, *n.* Same as BUG, 1.

hyp-an"i-sog'na-thous, 1 hip-an'i-sog'na-thus; 2 hỹp-ăn'ĭsŏg'na-thŭs, *a.* Having the teeth of the lower jaw narrower than those of the upper. [< HYP- + Gr. *anisos* (< *an-*, not, + *isos*, equal) + *gnathos*, jaw.]—**hyp-an"i-sog'na-thism,** *n.*

hyp-an'thi-um, 1 hip-an'[or hai-pan']thi-um; 2 hỹp-ăn'[or hỹp-păn']thĭ-ŭm, *pl.* -THIA. Or -THI-UMS, *pl.*] *Bot.* An enlargement of the axis of a flower under the calyx. [< HYP- + Gr. *anthos*, flower.]—**hyp-an'thi-al,** *a.*

hyp"an-thod'i-um, 1 hip-an-thō'di-um; 2 hỹp-ăn-thō'dĭ-ŭm. *n. Bot.* Same as SYCONIUM. [< HYP- + ANTHODIUM.]

hyp-an'trum, 1 hip-an'trum *or* hai-pan'trum; 2 hỹp-ăn'trum *or* hỹp-păn'trum, *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] *Anat.* A vertebral neural arch that receives a hyposphene. [< Gr. *hypantros*, ravenous, < *hypo*, under, + *antron*, cave.]

Hyp"as-pan'ti-a, 1 hip"as-pan'shi-a; 2 hỹp"ăs-păn'shĭ-a, *n. Ch.* A festival commemorating the meeting of the child Jesus and his mother with Simeon and Anna in the temple: corresponding to the *Candlemas* or *Purification* of the Western Church. In the Armenian Church it is kept on February 14. [< Gr. *hypapantē*, < *hypo*, under, + *antaō*, meet with, < *anti*, opposite.] **Hyp-an'tei.**

hyp"a-phe'nic, 1 hip"a-fī'nic; 2 hỹp"a-fē'nĭc, *n. Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid occurring in several species of *Erythrina*. [< HYP- + Gr. *aphoros*, barren.]

hyp"a-poph'y-sis, 1 hip"a-paf'i-sis; 2 hỹp"a-pŏf'ĭ-sĭs, *n.* [-SES, *pl.* -SIZ; 2 -sēz, *pl.*] *Anat.* A median ventral process of a vertebra. [< HYP- + APOPHYSIS.]—**hyp"a-poph'y-sial,** *a.*

hyp"ar-ca-a'le, 1 hip"ār-ka-ā'li; 2 hỹp"ār-cā-ā'lē, *n. Anat.* A basilorsal arch of bone, which constitutes the neural arch on the dorsal side of the notochord; the basidorsal of Gadow. [HYP- + L. *arcus*, arch.]

hyp"ar-te'ri-al, 1 hip"ār-tī'ri-al; 2 hỹp"ār-tē'rĭ-al, *a.* Below an arterial trunk: as, a *hyparterial* bronchus.

hy-pas'pist, 1 hai-pas'pist; 2 hỹ-păs'pĭst, *n.* [Rare.] *Philos.* Subsistence; entity; existence in a subject.

hy-pas'pist, 1 hi-ĭc hai-pas'pist; 2 hỹ-ĭc hỹ-păs'pĭst, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A shield-bearer or armor-bearer; specifically, one of the royal foot-guards of the Macedonian army. [< Gr. *hypaspistēs*, shield-bearer, < *hypo*, under, + *aspis*, shield.]

hyp"a-te, 1 hip'a-tī; 2 hỹp'a-tē, *n.* **1.** The lowest tone of the two lowest tetrachords. **2.** The longest string on the lyre.

Hy-pa'tia, 1 hai-pē'shi-a; 2 hỹ-pā'shĭ-a, *n.* (—415.) A Greek Neo-Platonic philosopher and teacher at Alexandria; daughter of Theon; killed by a mob excited by the denunciations of Cyril, the archbishop. Introduced in Kingsley's *Hypatia*, as its heroine.

hyp"a-ton, 1 hip'a-ten; 2 hỹp'a-tŏn, *n.* [Gr.] See under TETRACHORD.

hyp"ax'i-al, 1 hip-aks'[or hai-paks']i-al; 2 hỹp-ăks'[or hỹpăks']ĭ-al, *a.* Situated ventrally from the axis of the body; as, *hypaxial* actinophores; the *hypaxial* muscles of the spine.

hype, *n.* & *a.* Same as HYPO.

hyp-e'mi-a. *n. Pathol.* Same as HYPHÆMIA.

Hy"pe-nan'tron, 1 hai"pi-nan'tron; 2 hỹ"pe-năn'trŏn, *n. Bot.* A large genus of marchantiaceous liverworts. [< Gr. *hypenantios*, opposite.]

hyp'en-chyme, 1 hip'en-kaim; 2 hỹp'ĕn-cỹm, *n. Embryol.* The connective tissue, distinguished from mesenchyme, which forms in the intestinal canal of the embryo. [< HYP-; and see ENCHYMA.]

Hy-pen'i-dæ, 1 hai-pen'i-dī; 2 hỹ-pĕn'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of noctuid moths with an acute projection on the front, and long, ploice, porrect compressed palpi alike in both sexes. **Hy-pe'na,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *hypenē*, mustache.]—**hop-vine Hypena** (*Hypena humuli*), a moth whose larva bore into the stem of the hop-plant.—**hy-pe'nid,** *a.* & *n.*—**hy-pe'noid,** *a.* [tively; bustle.

hy'per, 1 hai'pər; 2 hỹ'pĕr, *pt.* [Local, U. S.] To move a-

hy'per-, 1 hai'pər-; 2 hỹ'pĕr-, *prefix.* Over; above; above measure; used specif.: (1) in chemistry, to denote the highest in a series of compounds: (2) in ancient music, to denote (*a*) modes or scales beginning at a higher point, (*b*) intervals measured upward, as *hyperdiapason*, *hyperdiapente*, *hyperdisdiapason*, *hyperdisdiapente*, *hyperditonus*; (3) to distinguish certain ecclesiastical modes, as the *Hyperdorian*, *Hyperlydian*, *Hyperphrygian*, from those with the prefix HYPO-. See MODE. [< L. *hyper-*, < Gr. *hyper-*, < *hyper*, over.] Greek *hyper-*, was used, more especially with verbs, to express motion over or beyond, or in the sense of exceedingly, with adjectives to signify the possession of a quality beyond the ordinary degree, and with nouns to express position beyond or elevation above: a few of these Greek words found their way into English speech, as *hyperbole*, and *hyperborean*. Since the Renaissance it has been extensively used as a prefix of adjectives and nouns, on lines analogous to its primal Greek use, and conveys the idea of excess; as, *hypercritity*, over-activity. The following words express this sense:

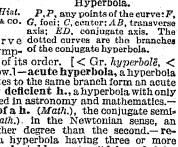
hyperacidity	hyperdiffusion	hyperoxidation
hyperactivity	hyperdynamic	hyperoxygenated
hyperacuity	hypergenetic	hyperoxygenation
hyperacuteness	hyperglobulin	hyperoxygenized
hyperadrenalism	hyperglycemia	hyperperfection
aly	hyperidrosis	hyperperistalsis
hyper-Calvinist	hyperkatabolism	hyperpigmentation
hypercarbureted	hyperkinesia	hyperpituitarism
hypercathartic	hyperleucocytosis	hyperplatyrhine
hyperchromatism	hypermedication	hyperpressure
hyperchromatosis	hypermetaphorical	hyperpurist
hypercircle	hypermoral	hyperrespiration
hypercircumflex	hypernutrition	hyperrhythmical
hypercritical	hyperorganic	hypersecretion
hypercritically	hyperorthodox	hypersensibility
hypercritic	hyperorthodoxy	hypersensitive
hypercritique	hyperosmotic	hypersensitiveness
hyperdeification	hyperosmotically	hypertrichosis
hyperexcitability	hyperotheography	

—hy"per-a-bel'i-an, *a.* Resembling an Abelian function, integral, etc., but more complicated.—**hy"per-ac'a-tho'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Abnormal increase or excessive development of the prickle-cell layer of the epidermis. **hy"per-ak'a-tho'sis†.**—**hy"per-a-cu'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Morbid acuteness of hearing, often attending facial paralysis. **hy"per-a-cu'sia.**—**hy"per-a-cu'ter,** *a. Anomalously* or *abnormally* acute.—**hy"per-ad"e-no'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Hypertrophy of a gland; particularly, abnormal growth of the lymphatic glands.—**hy"per-æs'the-sia,** **hy"per-æs'the-ize,** **hy"per-æs'thete,** **hy"per-es-the'tic,** see HYPERESTHESIA, etc.—**hy"per-al-bu'mi-no'sis,** *n. Pathol.* A state of the blood showing an abnormal quantity of albumin.—**hy"per-al'ge-si-a,** *n. Pathol.* Morbidly excessive sensibility to pain. **hy"per-al'ge-si-a†.**—**hy"per-al-ge'sic,** *a.*—**hy"per-al"i-men-ta'tion,** *n.* Nutrition beyond what is needed for the support of the body.—**hy"per-a-nal'o-lism,** *n. Pathol.* Abnormal development of an organ or part resulting in hypertrophy.—**hy"per-an'a-lyt'ic,** *a.*—**hy"per-an'a-lyt'ic-al,** *a.* Excessively acuteness of the sense of touch.—**hy"per-aph'ic,** *a.*—**hy"per-aph"ro-dis'i-a,** *n. Pathol.* Excessive sexual appetite.—**hy"per-a-spid'y-sis,** *n.* [-SES, *pl.*] A projection from the neural spine of a vertebra by which it locks with the one next in series.—**hy"per-ap'o-phys'i-al,** *a.*—**hy"per-as'pist,** *n. Gr. Antiq.* An attendant who held a shield over a warrior in battle; hence, a defendant; champion.—**hy"per-as-the'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* Excessive weakness.—**hy"per-auxe'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Excessive enlargement of an organ or part due to some morbid condition of the system.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

hy-per'ba-ton, 1 hai-pĭr'bə-tan; 2 hỹ-pĕr'bə-tŏn, *n.* [-TA, *pl. Rhet.* An inversion of words from their grammatical order; inversion, as "the hills among" for "among the hills." It is one of the features that distinguish poetry from prose, and an important element in figurative and impassioned diction. [L., < Gr. *hyperbaton*, transposed, < *hyper*, over, + *bainō*, go.] **hy"per-bat'ic,** *a.*—**hy"per-bat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hy-per'bo-la, 1 hai-pĭr'bə-lə; 2 hỹ-pĕr'bo-la, *n. Geom.* **1.** A plane curve such that the difference of the distances from any point of the curve to two fixed points, the foci, is a constant. It is one of the conic sections, and is composed of two hyperbolic branches which nowhere meet. See CONIC and ASYMPTOTE.



Hyperbola.

All the curved lines used in the Doric order† were either *hyperbolas* or parabolas.

LAURA FERGUSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. i, p. 251. [D. M. & CO. 1883.]

P, P, are points on the curve: *F, G*, foci; *C*, center; *AB*, transverse axis; *ED*, conjugate axis. The dotted curves are the branches having one more asymptote than the number of the conjugate hyperbola.

2. Any algebraic curve of the second order, as *hyperbola*, a hyperbola such that the asymptotes to the two branch form an acute angle— **deflective h.** or **deficient h.**, a hyperbola with only one real asymptote: used in astronomy and mathematics.—**imaginary semi-axis of a h.** (*Math.*), the conjugate semi-axis.—**infinite h.** (*Math.*). In the Newtonian sense, an algebraic curve of higher degree than the second.—**redundant h.** (*Math.*), a hyperbola having three or more asymptotes.—**hy-per'bo-la-toid,** *n.* A solid bounded by two parallel planes and by a surface generated by a straight line intersecting both, and moving as to return to its initial position.—**hy"per-bol'i-form,** *a.* Having the form of the hyperbola.—**hy"per-bol'o-graph,** *n.* An instrument for describing or drawing hyperbolas.

hy"per-bo-le'on, *n.* See TETRACHORD.

hy-per'bo-le, 1 hai-pĭr'bo-lī; 2 hỹ-pĕr'bo-lē, *n. Rhet.* A figure that consists in a change in the degree or quantity of the represented object; poetic or rhetorical overstatement; exaggeration. Examples of *hyperbole* are "They were swifter than eagles, they were stronger than lions" (*2 Sam.* i, 23), and "So frown'd the mighty combatants, that hell Grew darker at their frown" (MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii, l. 719). [L., < Gr. *hyperbolē*; see HYPERBOLA.] **hy"per-bo'lic,** **hy"per-bo'li-cal,** *a.*—**hy"per-bo'lism,** *n.* One given to hyperbole.

hy"per-bol'ic, 1 hai"pər-bol'ik, -i-kal; 2 hỹ"pĕr-bŏl'ĭc, **hy"per-bol'i-cal,** *a.* **1.** *Rhet.* Relating to or containing hyperbole; exaggerating. **2.** *Math.* (1) Of, pertaining to, or having the shape of a hyperbola.

By throwing two equal stones into a pool of water, . . . it will be seen that there are certain lines of a *hyperbolic* form where the water is quite smooth. BREWSTER *Nat. Magic* p. 199. [a. 1838.]

(2) Having relations to the hyperbola similar to those of the ordinary trigonometrical functions to a circle; as, the *hyperbolic* functions, including the *hyperbolic* sine, cosine, secant, etc. (written *sinh*, *cosh*, etc.). See TRIGONOMETRIC. [< L. *hyperbolicus*, < Gr. *hyperbolikos*, extravagant, < *hyperbolē*; see HYPERBOLA.]—**hyperbolic branch** (*Geom.*), a branch of a curve having a real asymptote.—**hy"per-bol'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hy"per-bo-lism, 1 hai-pĭr'bo-lizm; 2 hỹ-pĕr'bo-lĭzm, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* Addiction to hyperbole; use of exaggerated style. **2.** *Geom.* A curve whose equation is derived from that of another by the substitution of xy for y.

hy-per'bo-lize, 1 hai-pĭr'bo-laiz; 2 hỹ-pĕr'bo-līz, *v.* [-LIZED; -LIZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To express in hyperbolical terms; manifestly overstate. **II.** *i.* To express oneself hyperbolically; make use of hyperbole. **hy-per'bo-lizer,** *n.*

Others among them . . . *hyperbolize* much higher concerning it. PRIDEAUX *Mahomet* p. 39. [DA. 1808.]

hy-per'bo-lo-graph, *n.* An instrument for tracing hyperbolas.

hy-per'bo-loid, 1 hai-pĭr'bo-loid; 2 hỹ-pĕr'bo-lŏid, *n.* **1.** A surface of the second degree some of whose plane sections are hyperbolas. It may belong to either of two classes, the hyperboloid of one nappe, which may be generated by the motion of a straight line, and that of two nappes, formed of two like and completely distinct surfaces. **2.** A hyperbola of a higher order. [< HYPERBOLA + -OID.]—**hy-per"bo-lof'al,** *a.* Pertaining to or having the nature of a hyperboloid.

Hy"per-bo're-an, 1 hai"pər-bo'ri-ən; 2 hỹ"pĕr-bo'rē-an, *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to the Hyperboreans. **2.** [h-] Situated or dwelling in the extreme north; arctic; hence, very cold. The **Hyperborean mountains** were supposed to exist at the north of the earth, and were identified by later geographers with various mountains, as the Caucasus, or the Riphæan mountains. The name appears on maps down to the 16th century. [< LL. *Hyperboreanus*, < L. *hyperboreus*, < Gr. *hyperboreos*, < *hyper*, beyond, + *boreas*, north wind.]

Hy"per-bo're-an, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* One of a people, favorites of Apollo, supposed to dwell beyond the north wind, where they enjoyed perpetual spring and unbroken peace, and eternal youth. Hecatæus of Abdera, in the 4th century B. C., wrote a book concerning this ideal people. A geographical knowledge grew by degrees more and more difficult to assign them a local habitation, and all lands were attributed to them, including the island of Britain. The legend remained for many centuries among the traditions of Europe.

On the north there was the delicious country of the *Hyperboreans*, beyond the reach of winter. DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* vol. i, p. 42. [H.]

2. [h-] Any dweller in the extreme north.

We,—I mean our party of American *hyperboreans*,—are mere carpet knights aside of these indomitable savages. KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. ii, p. 24. [c. a. P. 1856.]

hy"per-bou'li-a, *n. Psychol.* Heightened control of the bodily organism, in certain states of auto-suggestion.—**hy"per-brach'y-ce-pha'li-a,** *n. Craniom.* Excessive brachycephalic; having a cephalic index of 85 to 89.—**hy"per-brach'y-u-ran'ic,** *a. Craniom.* Possessing a very short palate; having a very high palatomaxillary index.—**hy"per-brau'chi-al,** *a. Zool.* Situated over the gills.—**hy"per-bu'li-a,** *n.* Same as HYPERBOULIA.—**hy"per-Cal'vin-ism,** *n.* Extreme Calvinism.—**hy"per-car'bon-ize'ted,** *a.* Containing an excess of gaseous hydrocarbons, as water-gas.—**hy"per-car'di-a,** *n. Pathol.* Enlargement of the heart.—**hy"per-cat'a-lec'tic,** *a. Pros.* Having a final incidental syllable; hypermetric; as, "They gave the whole long day to idle laughter"; "Cromwell, I charge thee fling away ambition."—**hy"per-cat"a-lex'is,** *n. Pros.* Redundancy of a final syllable or foot beyond the measure.—**hy"per-cel'sus-pen'so'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Excessive growth of the dental cement.—**hy"per-ce-no'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Excessive depletion; abnormal evacuation, as of bodily vessel by bleeding.—**hy"per-chi-me'ra, hy"per-chi-me'ra,** *n.* A chimera which is composed of a mosaic of tissues derived from the two contituent forms that typify the grafted hybrid. See CHIMERA; GRAFT-HYBRID.—**hy"per-chlor-hy'dri-a,** *n. Pathol.* A condition showing the presence in the gastric juice of an excess of hydrochloric acid.—**hy"per-chlor-hy'dric,** *a.*—**hy"per-chlo'ric,** *a. Chem.* Same as PERCHLORIC.—**hy"per-chlo'ri-da'tion,** *n. Med.* Overdosing with chlorin, or one of its compounds, such as common salt.—**hy"per-chromat'se-a,** *n. Pathol.* A disease of the skin characterized by excessive deposit of coloring-matter.—**hy"per-chro-mat'ic,** *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Containing an abnormal amount of pigment. **2.** *Micros.* Very sensitive to stains.—**hy"per-chro'ma-ton-sy,** *n. Pathol.* A defect of sight by which everything seems to be colored.—**hy"per-chro'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Same as HYPERCHROMATOSIS.—**hy"per-ci-ne'sis, hy"per-ci-ne'sis,** same as HYPERKINESIA, etc.—**hy"per-com'plex,** *a. Math.* Having or pertaining to more than two different units; complex in the third or a higher degree.—**hy"per-con'ic,** *a. Math.* Relating to or produced by the intersection of two quadric surfaces.—**hy"per-cor'a-coid,** *n. Ich.* The scapula, or upper element of the pectoral arch in typical fishes.—**hy"per-cos'mic,** *a.* Same as SUPRAMUNDANE.

hy"per-crit'ic, 1 hai"pər-krit'ik; 2 hỹ"pĕr-crĭt'ĭc, *n.* A very severe critic.

hy"per-crit'i-cal, 1 hai"pər-krit'i-kal; 2 hỹ"pĕr-crĭt'ĭ-cal, *a.* **1.** Given to overmuch or captious criticism; unduly harsh in judgment; censorious; faultfinding. **2.** [Rare.] Overnice; unduly exact.

It would have been *hypercritical* to object to 'The Prairie,' that it was not strictly nautical or true in its details.

COOPER *Pilot* p. 7. [P. Y. C.]

SYN.: see CAPTIOUS.—**hy"per-crit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**hy"per-crit'i-cism,** 1 hai"pər-krit'i-sizm; 2 hỹ"pĕr-crĭt'ĭ-cĭsm, *n.* Excessively fastidious criticism.—**hy"per-crit'i-cize** or **-cise,** *vt.*

hy"per-cry"a-ge'si-a, *n. Pathol.* An abnormal state of sensitiveness to cold.—**hy"per-cy'cle,** *n. Math.* **1.** A sextic curve having the line at infinity as a double tangent. **2.** In Lobachevskian geometry, a curve whose center is ideal. —**hy"per-cy'cloid,** *n. Math.* In non-Euclidean geometry, a surface generated by a hypercycle revolving about its rectilinear equidistant axis. **hypercycloid of revolution.**—**hy"per-cy-e'sis,** *n. Pathol.* A too frequently recurring state of pregnancy; supergestation.—**hy"per-cyr-to'sis,** *n.*

Pathol. Morbid or enlarged curvature.—**hy"per-dac-tyl'i-a,** *n.* The possession of more than the usual number of fingers. **hy"per-dac'ti-ly†.**—**hy"per-der"ma-to'sis,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid increase and abnormal thickening of the skin; skin hypertrophy.—**hy"per-der'mal-mal.** *Math.* **I.** *a.* Invariative. **II.** *n.* **1.** A determinant formed of operators instead of quantities. **2.** A determinant of four dimensions.—**hy"per-dil"a-ta'sion,** *n. Anc. Mus.* An octave higher.—**hy"per-dil"a-pa'son,** *n. Anc. Mus.* A perfect fifth higher.—**hy"per-di"a-tes'sa-ron,** *n. Anc. Mus.* A perfect fourth higher.—**hy"per-di"a-zeuc'tic,** *a. Anc. Mus.* The condition always occasioned by the intervention of an octave between two tetrachords, as of the hyperboleon and hypaton.—**hy"per-dis-syl'la-ble.** **I.** *a.* Polysyllabic. **II.** *n.* A polysyllable.—**hy"per-dis'tri-bu-tive.** **I.** *a. Math.* Distributive as to several sets of variables simultaneously: said of an operation or a function. **II.** *n.* A hyperdistributive function.—**hy"per-dy'tone,** *n. Anc. Mus.* A major third higher.—**hy"per-di"u-re'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Same as POLYURIA.—**hy"per-dol"ĭ-cho-ec-pha'lic,** *a. Craniom.* Having a cephalic index from 66 to 69.9.—**hy"per-don-ţog'e-ny,** *n.* A third dentition, occurring late in life.—**Hy"per-do'ri-an,** *a.* See GREEK MODES, under MODE.—**hy"per-du'li-a,** *n. R. C. Ch.* Worship given to the Virgin Mary as the highest of the saints: distinguished from *dulia*, the worship addressed to the saints, and from *latria*, that which is given to God. **hy"per-du'ly‡.**—**hy"per-du'li-cal,** *a.*—**hy"per-dy-na'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Excessive muscular energy; overexcitability with its accompaniment of increased physical strength.—**hy"per-dy-nam'ic,** *a.*—**hy"per-elec-tri'ic,** *a. Math.* More complicated than the elliptical, denoting certain classes of curves, functions, and integrals.—**hyperelliptic curve,** a curve having its axes of coördinates rationally expressed by a parameter, and the square root of a whole function, Bz, of the degree of $2z + 2$, provided the curve is of the z class.—**h. functions,** functions arising from the conversion of hyperelliptical integrals.—**hy"per-eur'e-sis,** *n. Pathol.* Continued and violent vomiting.—**hy"per-e-met'ic,** *a.*

hy"per-é'mi-a, } 1 hai"per-ĭ'mi-ə; 2 hȳ"per-ĭ'mi-a, *n.* **hy"per-es'thĭ-a,** } *Pathol.* Abnormal accumulation of the blood in any part of the body, characterized as *active* when due to increased flow of blood to a part, and *passive* when due to obstruction in the return of blood from a part. [< HYPER- + Gr. *aisthēsis*, perception.] **hy"per-en-ceph'a-lus,** *n. Biol.* A monster with brain extruded from theskull.—**hy"per-en'er-get'ic,** *a.* Superior to and independent of ordinary laws of energy.—**hy"per-en'er-gy.** The existence in the blood of an unusual number of eosinophilic corpuscles.—**hy"per-e"o-sin"o-phil'ic,** *a.*—**hy"per-ep'i-dro'sis,** *n.* Hyperidrosis.—**hy"per-e"qua-to'ri-al,** *a.* Of a temperature like that of the equator.—**hy"per-e"te-thĭs'i-a,** *n.* Extraordinary irritability.—**hy"per-e'te-thism‡.**—**hy"per-es"o-pho'ri-a,** *n. Pathol.* In strabismus, direction of the visual line upward and inward.—**hy"per-es-the'sĭ-a,** } 1 hai"per-es-thĭ'si-ə; 2 hȳ"per-ĕs-thē'sĭ-a. } thē'si-a, *n.* Exaggerated sensibility. [< HYPER- + Gr. *aisthēsis*, perception.] **hy"per-es-for'-ses-the'sis.** See **-ses-the'sis.**—**hy"per-es'sĭ-al-ĭst.** A supersensitive person.—**hy"per-es-[or -ess-]thet'ic,** *a.* Morbidly sensitive. **hy"per-es-[or -ess-]thet'sist.**

hy"per-eu-tec'tic, *a. Metal.* Containing combined carbon in the form of cementite in excess of .90 per cent., as a steel.—**hy"per-eu-tec'toid,** *a.*—**hy"per-ex"o-pho'ri-a,** *n. Pathol.* In strabismus, direction of the visual line outward and outward.—**hy"per-fal-sca'u,** *n.* [F.] *Geom.* The aggregate of the lines determined by three lines (noting the same pencil) each intersecting the other two.—**hy"per-fe'cal-ĭ-a,** *n. Phot.* Denoting the effect produced when all objects are in focus when a lens is focused on infinity.—**hy-per'ga-my,** *n. Hindu Law.* Marriage between persons of equal caste or of a woman with one of a superior caste. Women are forbidden to marry into an inferior caste.—**hy-per'ga-mous,** *a.*—**hy"per-gas,** *n.* Matter in the state called by Crookes the "fourth state."—**hy"per-gen'e-sis,** *n.* Same as **hy"per-ge-nē'sis,** *n.* Excessive development, as of a part or tissue.—**hy"per-ge-net'ic,** *a.*—**hy"per-ge'o-met'ric,** *a. Math.* Designating a series related to the form

$$1 + \frac{\alpha\beta}{1.\gamma} z + \frac{\alpha(\alpha+1)\beta(\beta+1)}{1.2.\gamma(\gamma+1)} z^2 + \text{etc.}$$

hy"per-ge"o-met'ri-cal‡.—**hypergeometric equation,** Gauss's equation. See under EQUATION.—**hy"per-ge-om'e-try,** *n.* Geometry of more than three dimensions.—**hy"per-geu'sĭ-a,** *n.* Abnormal sensitiveness in the organs of taste.—**hy"per-glo-bu'lĭ-a,** *n.* Excess of red blood-corpuscles.—**hy"per-gly'ce-mi,** *n.* Same as **-cē'mi,** excessive amount of sugar in the blood.—**hy"per-gly-ce'for -cor'i-mie,** *a.*

hy"per-gon, 1 hai"per-gon; 2 hȳ"per-gŏn. *n.* A wide-angled lens of the Goerz system. It is a double anastigmat and symmetrical doublet consisting of two very thin semispherical single lenses. It embraces an angle of 135 degrees. [< HYPER- + Gr. *gōnia*, angle.]

hy"per-he-do'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* A morbid erethism in which the pleasurable sensation of agreeable acts is increased.—**hy"per-he-red'i-ty,** *n.* The accumulation of inherited qualities in the progeny through long-deferred mating.—**Hy"per-hex-ap'o-da,** *n. pl. Zool.* A section of the *Arthropoda* embracing those with numerous legs.—**hy"per-hex'a-pod,** *a.* & *n.*—**hy"per-hex-ap'o-dous,** *a.*

hy-pe'ri-an, 1 hai-pi'ri-ən; 2 hȳ-pē'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Hyperitæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Hyperitæ*.

Hy"per-ia-ce'æ-a, 1 hai"per-ĭ-a-sē'ĭ-ə; 2 hȳ"per-ĭ-a-sē'ĭ-a. *Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and (rarely) trees—the St.-John's-wort family of the order *Hypericales*—with opposite, entire, dotted leaves, solitary or cymose clusters, and flowers of regular perfect flowers, having the stamens commonly collected in three or more clusters. It embraces 10 genera and about 280 species, found in all temperate and warm parts of the world. [< HYPERICUM.] **Hy"per-i-cin'e-æ‡;** **Hy"per-y-cin'e-æ‡.**—**hy"per-i-ce'a-ceous,** *a.*

Hy"per-i-ca'ĭes, 1 hai"per-ĭ-kē'ĭz; 2 hȳ"per-ĭ-ē'ĭz. *n. pl. Bot.* An order of dicotyledonous plants of the subclass *Archichlamydeæ*. There are 29 families, characterized generally by a placenta attached to the wall of the ovary and by sepals overlapping or rolled together lengthwise. *Clusiaceæ*, *Violaceæ*, and *Hypericaceæ* are the most important families. [< HYPERICUM.]

hy"per-i-cum, 1 hai-per-ĭ-kum; 2 hȳ-pĕr'ĭ-cŭm (XIII), *n.* **1.** A large genus of herbaceous or somewhat shrubby plants, of the family *Hypericaceæ* — the St.-John's-worts — having pentamerous yellow flowers with the stamens clustered in 3 or 5 bundles. **2.** [cf. A form of the genus

Hypericum all bloom, so thick a swarm
Of flowers, like flies clothing her slender rods,
That scarce a leaf appears. Cowper *Task* bk. vi, l. 165.

[L., < Gr. *hypereikon*, St.-John's-wort, < *hypo*, under, + *ereikē*, heath.]

hy"per-ĭ'de-a'tion, *n.* Excessive and abnormal mental activity.

Hy"per-ĭ'des, 1 hai"per-ai'dĭz; 2 hȳ"per-ĭ'dēz, *n.* (389–322 B. C.) An Athenian orator who supported Demosthenes against the Macedonian party, and fled with him, when the Confederate Greeks were defeated, to the temple of Poseidon in the island of Calauria. He was arrested and put to death by the emissaries of Antipater. It is related that he cut out his tongue to avoid betraying party secrets. **Hy-per-aï'des;** [Gr.].

hy"per-i-dro'sis, *n.* Abnormal sweating. **hy"per-eph"i-dro'sis;** **hy"per-bi-dro'sis‡.**

Hy"per-ĭ'lĭ-a, 1 hai"per-ai'lĭ-ə; 2 hȳ"per-ĭ'lĭ-a. *n. pl. Crust.* A family of hyperideans, especially those with the first antennus straight, flagella filiform, appendix with rami, and mandibles without palp. **Hy"per-ĭ'le-an** (-lē-ən), *n.*—**Hy"per-ĭ-dæ'i.**—**hy"per-id, hy-pe'ri-id,** *n.*—**hy-pe'ri-oid,** *a.*

Hy"per-i-id'e-a, 1 hai"per-ai-id'i-ə; 2 hȳ"per-ĭ-id'e-a. *n. pl. Crust.* An order of amphipods, usually free-living, with (1) pairs of pleopods (fifth and sixth without endopodites), and maxillipeds. **Hy"per-ĭ'na‡.**—**hy"per-i-id'e-an, hy"per-in'(e)-an,** *a.* & *n.*

hy"per-i-no'sis, *n.* Excess of fibrin in the blood. [< HYPER- + Gr. *is* (*in-*), strength.]—**hy"per-i-not'ic,** *a.*—**hy"per-in"du-lation,** *n. Mad.* Excessive reduction in the size of the uterus after labor, leading to atrophy.

Hy"per-ĭ'on, 1 hai-pi'ri-on *or* hai"per-ai'on; 2 hȳ-pĕr'ĭ-ŏn *or* hȳ"per-ĭ'ŏn. *n.* [Gr.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* (1) A Titan, son of Uranus and Ge and father of Helios, Selene, and Eos. (2) Helios or the sun-god himself, the incarnation of light and beauty. **2.** *Astron.* The seventh satellite of Saturn. **3.** A poetical fragment by Keats: thoroughly Greek in spirit and treatment. **4.** A romance by Longfellow.

Hy"per-i-on'ĭc, 1 hai"per-ai-on'ik; 2 hȳ"per-ĭ-ŏn'ĭc, *a. Mus.* Same as **hypodorian.** [< Gr. *Hyperiōn*, *a.*] **hy"per-i-on'ic.**

Hy"per-ĭ'on-ĭst‡, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling Hyperion.

I see nothing to prevent our people reassuming the old *Hyperionic* type, the Apollo, and shoulders to match. . . . Boston is full of it, as the apostle says, with all the fulness of God. SYLVESTER JUDD *Margaret* (ed. 1871), p. 41. [P. S. & CO. 1851.]

hy"per-ĭ'son-ĭst, *n. Psychol.* Exciting a greater amount of osmotic pressure than is necessary to preserve the red blood-corpuscles: said of saline solutions.

hy"per-ite, 1 hai"per-ait; 2 hȳ"per-it, *n. Petrol.* Olivine norite: so called as characterized by orthorhombic pyroxene and olivine. [Probably < HYPER- + -ITE.] **hy"per-yte‡.**

hy"per-ker"a-to'sis, *n. Pathol.* **1.** Excessive increase in the horny layer of the epidermis. **2.** A conical cornea.—**hy"per-ki-ne'sĭ-a,** *n. Pathol.* Exaggerated muscular action; spasm. **hy"per-ki-ne'sis‡.**—**hy"per-ki-net'ic,** *a.* **hy"per-le'thal,** *a. Med.* More than enough to kill: applied to a dose of a poison.—**hy"per-li-thu'ri-a,** *n. Pathol.* Gouty excess of uric acid in the blood.—**hy"per-lo'gĭ-an,** *n.* Excessive talkativeness, as a mental symptom.—**Hy"per-lyd'i-an,** *a.* Designating a variation of the Lydian mode. See GREEK MODES, under MODE.—**hy"per-ma-cro'bĭ-ote** (-krō'-), *n.* Same as **hy"per-ma-ture',** *a. Pathol.* Developed to a condition unfit for operation: said of a cataract.—**hy"per-meg"a-cra'ni-ous,** *a. Craniom.* Having a capacity exceeding 1600 cubic centimeters for a male and 1,460 for a female.—**hy"per-me-ga'li-a,** *n.* Excessive size in an organ.—**hy"per-meg"a-sper'ma-tism,** *n. Pathol.* Excessive capacity of the seminal cavities exceeding 790 cubic centimeters for males and 630 for females.—**hy"per-mes'a-ti-ce-phal'ic,** *a. Craniom.* Having a cephalic index from 75 to 79.—**hy"per-met'a-mor'pho-sis,** *n. Entom.* A metamorphosis in which the larva passes through two or more widely differing forms before the pupa stage.—**hy"per-met"a-troph'ism,** *n. Pathol.* Excessive nutrition.—**hy"per-met'o-pism‡.**—**hy"per-met'o-pho'ĭ-ĭc,** *a.*—**hy"per-me-ter,** *n. Pros.* A hypercatalectic line; a period containing a redundant colon.—**hy"per-met'ric, hy"per-met'ri-cal,** *a.*—**hy"per-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**hy"per-me'tron-ism,** *n.* **hy"per-met'rope,** *n. Med.* A person affected with hypermetropia.—**hy"per-me-tro'pi-a,** *n. Pathol.* An abnormal condition of the eye in which, during relaxation of effort at accommodation, parallel rays of light are focussed behind the retina: opposed to *myopia*. Persons affected with this defect of vision are obliged to accommodate their objects near at hand. The error in vision is corrected by wearing convex glasses. Compare EMMETROPIA. **hy"per-met'ro-pyi‡.**—**hy"per-o'ba-sis,** *n.* **hy"per-mes'o-cor"pus-cles,** *n. pl.* **hy"per-o'pes-o-pous,** *a. Craniom.* Having a capacity in the facial cavities of less than 460 cubic centimeters for the male and 400 for the female.—**hy"per-ne'sĭ-a,** *n. Morbid activity of memory.* **hy"per-nē'sis‡.**

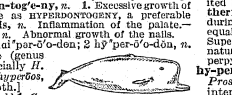
Hy"per-mne'stra, 1 hai"per-mnes'trə; 2 hȳ"per-mĕs'tra, *n. Myth.* One of the Danaïdes; wife of Lynceus, whose life she spared when his brothers were murdered by their wives on the bridal night. The story forms the plot of Æschylus's *Supplices*. See LYNCEUS.

hy"per-mny'ro-ra-ma, *n.* An exhibition of a large number of views.—**hy"per-neph'ro-ma,** *n. Pathol.* A tumor formed of adrenal tissue.

hy"per-nic, 1 hai"per-nik; 2 hȳ"per-nĭc, *n.* [U. S.] Nicaragua wood, or any red dyewood or dyewood-extract. [< HYPER- + *Nicaragua* wood.]

hy"per-ni-da'tion, *n.* Excessive formation of menstrual caudings.—**hy"per-nit'ro-gen-ize,** *v. t.* Same as **hy"per-no'mi-an,** *n.* [Rare.] Outside the scope of law.—**Hy"per-o-ar't-al,** *n. pl. Ich.* An order or other section of myzonts with the palate imperforate, the gill-pouches internal, as in the lampreys. **Hy"per-o-ar'tĭ-a‡.**—**hy"per-o-ar'ti-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**hy"per-o-ar'ti-ous,** *a.*—**Hy"per-o-dap'e-don,** *n. Paleon.* A genus of Triassic bucklewheadian ganoids.—**hy"per-o"don-tog'e-ny,** *n.* **1.** Excessive growth of the teeth. **2.** Same as HYPERODONTOGENY, a preferable form.—**hy"per-o-dyn'a,** *n.* Inflammation of the testicle.—**hy"per-o-ny'mi-an,** *n.* Abnormal growth of the nails.

hy"per-o'o-don, 1 hai"per-ō'o-don; 2 hȳ"per-ō'o-dŏn, *n.* A bottlenose whale (genus *Hyperoodon*), especially *H. rostratus*.



Hyperoodon.

Anat. An upwardly directed fold of the mucous membrane gallery in a mouse. **2.** The roof of the mouth.—**hy"per-o'-pi-a,** *n.* Hypermetropia.—**hy"per-op'ic,** *a.*—**hy"per-op'-si-a,** *n.* Abnormal acuity of vision.—**hy"per-or'ĭ-fice,** *n.* Inordinate revival in the foo food. **hy"per-o-rex'ĭ-a.**—**hy"per-o-rex'ic.** *Med.* **I.** *a.* Stimulating to the appetite. **II.** *n.* A stimulant for the appetite.—**hy"per-os'mi-a-thous,** *a.* Having a keen sense of smell.—**hy"per-os'mi-a,** *n.* Abnormal keenness in the sense of smell.—**hy"per-os'mic,** *a.* Pertaining to hyperosmia. **2.** Relating to the acid osmium hyperoxid.—**hy"per-os-mot'ic,** *a.* Inducing rapid osmosis.—**hy"per-os"te-og'e-ny,** *n.* Excessive growth of bony tissue.—**hy"per-os"te-o-gen'ic,** *a.*—**hy"per-os-to'ma,** *n. pl. Ich.* An order or other section of myzonts with the palate perforated.—**hy"per-os-tot'ic,** *a.*—**Hy"per-o-tre'ti,** *n. pl. Ich.* An order or other section of myzonts with the palate imperforate, the gill-pouches external.—**hy"per-o-tre'tous,** *a.*—**hy"per-ox'y-mu'ri-ate,** *n. Chem.* A salt of perchloric acid.—**hy"per-par'a-site,** *n.* An insect that is parasite in another parasite insect, as certain ichneumons.—**hy"per-par"a-sĭt'ĭc,** *a.*—**hy"per-par'a-sit-ism,** *n.*—**hy"per-pel'vi,** *n. Geom.* A shell formed by all the lines of all the flat pencils determined by a plane and a right line through the common point.—**hy"per-pep'si-a,** *n. Pathol.* Indigestion from the presence of chloride in the gastric juice.—**hy"per-pha'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Same as **hy"per-pep'tic,** *a.*—**hy-per'per,** *n. Numis.* Same as SOLIDUS, 3.—**hy"per-per-fec'tion,** *n.* A specialization of organization to excess and that ceases to be useful.—**hy"per-pha-lan'gism,** *n. Zool.* Development of more than five phalanges. **hy"per-pha-lan'gy‡.**—**hy"per-pha-lan'ge-al,** *a.*—**hy"per-phan'ta-sy,** *n. Pathol.* Situated on the outside of invisible rays, which may affect a photographic plate.—**hy"per-pho-phor'ic,** *a. Chem.* Designating a tetrabasic acid, $H_4P_2O_8$, resulting from the slow oxidation of moist phosphorus.—**hy"per-phre'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition producing extraordinary excitement of the intellectual faculties.—**hy"per-phryg'i-an,** *a.* See GREEK MODES, under MODE.—**hy"per-phys'i-cal,** *a.* Superior to the physical; supernatural.—**hy"per-pi-e'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Same as HYPERTONIA.—**hy"per-pla'ne,** *n. Math.* Situated on the boundary of the supernatural.—**hy"per-pl-e'sis,** *n.* Abnormal increase of blood-pressure.—**hy"per-plane,** *n. Math.* In hyperspace, the analog of a plane in ordinary space: a hypersurface without curvature.—**hy"per-pla'si-a,** *n. Pathol.* Excessive reproductive action in a part; enlargement from increase of elements: distinguished from *hypertrophy*.—**hy"per-pla'ti,** hai"per-plat'ai, *n. pl. Craniom.* Same as **hy"per-pla'ti-rhine,** *a. Craniom.* Having a nasal index (German) over 53.—**hy"per-pne'a,** *n. Pathol.* Excess of respiration, existing due to a deficiency of oxygen in the blood.—**hy"per-po-ro'sis,** *n.* Excessive formation of callus when a broken bone is healing.—**hy"per-pra'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Excessive activity, especially of the insane.—**hy"per-pro"cho-re'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Excessive increase in propulsion: usually applied to abnormally rapid ejection of food from the stomach into the intestines.—**hy"per-pro-me'the-an,** *a.* Having a spirit of foresight above the normal: a hypothetical explanation of premonitions, forecasts, etc.—**hy"per-pseł'a-phe'sĭ-a,** *n. Pathol.* Abnormal sensitiveness to touch.—**hy"per-pu'ri-ty‡.**—**hy"per-ta,** *n. Pathol.* Very high fever: of 107° F. or more.—**hy"per-py-rex'i-al,** *a.* **hy"per-py-rec'tĭc‡; hy"per-py-rex'tĭc‡.**—**hy"per-re'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* Excessive secretion of urine.—**hy"per-re-percus'sion,** *n. Pathol.* Excessive resonance on percussion.—**hy"per-res'o-nant,** *a.*—**hy"per-sar-co'ma,** *n. Pathol.* An excrescence appearing on ulcers and open wounds: proud flesh.—**hy"per-sar'co-sis,** *n. Pathol.* Same as **-sar'ki-a,** *n. Pathol.* Excessive growth of muscular tissue.—**hy"per-se'le-nal,** *a. Zool.* Above the anal opening.—**hy"per-sen'sĭ-al,** *n. Psychol.* Not perceptible to the senses; spiritual.—**hy"per-sol'id,** *n. Math.* In hyperspace, a form of .the same number of dimensions as the space in which it exists, analogous to a solid in ordinary three-dimensional space.—**hy"per-space,** *n.* An imaginary space having more than three dimensions.—**hy"per-spa'tial,** *a.*—**hy"per-sphere,** *n. Math.* In hyperspace, a form bounded by curved spaces of three dimensions one fewer than those of the space, all points of which are equally distant from a point within.—**hy"per-spher'i-cal,** *a. Math.* Arising from properties of the boundary of a spherical harmonic: said of a class of functions.—**hy"per-spir'i-al-ĭst,** *a.* Having an excess of spirituality.

hy"per-spha'sic, *a. Pathol.* Hyperspastic.—**hy"per-spha'si-a,** *n. Pathol.* Same as HYPERTONIA.—**hy"per-spas'tic,** *a. Pathol.* Characterized by permanent contraction.—**hy"per-sphe'nĭ-al,** *a. Zool.* Above the anal opening.—**hy"per-spon'dy-lism,** *n. Pathol.* Excessive development of the vertebræ.—**hy"per-sta'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Excessive nutrition.—**hy"per-ste'a-to'ma,** *n. Pathol.* Hypertrophy of the sebaceous glands.—**hy"per-ste'a-to'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Excessive secretion of sebum.—**hy"per-ste'ne,** *n. Pathol.* Excessive strength.—**hy"per-sthe'nĭ-a,** *n. Pathol.* Excessive strength; abnormal vigor.—**hy"per-sthe'nĭ-al,** *a. Pathol.* Characterized by excessive strength.—**hy"per-sthe'nĭ-ant,** *n. Pathol.* A medicine which increases the vital phenomena. [< HYPER- + Gr. *sthenos*, strength.]

hy"per-sthen'ĭc, 1 hai"per-sthen'ik; 2 hȳ"per-sthĕn'ĭc, *a.* Containing or like hypersthene.

hy"per-sthen'ite, *n. Petrol.* Of pertaining to hypersthenia; overexcited.—**hy"per-strophi'e,** *n.*—**hy"per-stro-phy,** *n.* The gyration of a univalve shell in one direction to such an extreme as to simulate the coiling of a bivalve.—**hy"per-stuffed** *Lanistes* and some planorbids: ultradextrality or ultrasinistrality.—**hy"per-sur'face,** *n. Math.* In hyperspace, an extent of dimensions less by one number than those of the space in which it exists, analogous to the surface in ordinary three-dimensional space.—**hy"per-tel'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to hypertely. **2.** Tending to develop abnormal or monstrous and extravagant. *Sci. American* May 25, 1907, vol. xcvi, p. 428.—**hy"per-te-ly,** *n.* Extreme mimetism, especially of coloration, as when a mantid insect simulates the leaf of a tree which is itself of a color which is distributed beyond the degree required for protection.—**hy"per-therm,** *n. Meteor.* A line connecting places at which, during a specified time, the mean temperature has been equally in excess of the normal.—**hy"per-ther'mal,** *a.* Superheated.—**hy"per-ther'mal-ge'sĭ-a,** *n. Pathol.* Unnatural sensitiveness to heat.—**hy"per-ther'mi-a,** *n.* **Hy"per-pyrexia.** **hy"per-ther'my‡.**

hy"per-thĭc-sis, 1 hai-pər'thi-sis; 2 hȳ-pĕr'thĭ-sĭs, *n.* **1.** *Pros.* Change of place in a logaœdic series, involving interchange of arsis and thesis. **2.** A long vowel where a short is normally expected, and the reverse. **2.** *Philol.* Transposition of letters from one syllable to another; metathesis; as, in Latin, *certus* for *cretus*. **3.** An extra beat in the Greek dance. **hy"per-thĭ'sis‡.**

hy"per-thy'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* Violence or recklessness as a symptom of insanity.—**hy"per-thy'roi-a'tion,** *n. Pathol.* Immoderate activity of the thymus gland, causing a toxic condition.—**hy"per-thyr'i-on,** *n. Arch.* A cornice over a door or window.—**hy"per-thy'roid-a'tion,** *n. Pathol.* A diseased condition produced by excessive activity of the thyroid gland. **hy"per-thy'roid-ism‡; hy"per-thy"roid-i-za'tion.**—**hy"per-thy'rism,** *n.* Same as HYPERTHYROIDISM.—**hy"per-to'ni-a,** *n. Physiol.* Excessive irritability or tonicity of muscle-fibers. **hy"per-to-nic'i-ty.**—**hy"per-ton'ic,** *a.*—**hy"per-tri-cho'sis,** *n.* An extraordinary profusion of hair. **hy"per-trĭ'chi-men-sion-al,** *a.* Having more than three dimensions.

hy"per-troph'ic, 1 hai"per-traf'ik; 2 hȳ"per-trŏf'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or tending to hypertrophy. **hy"per-troph'i-cal;** hy-per'tro-phous.

hy-per'tro-phy, 1 hai-pŭr'tro-fi; 2 hȳ-pĕr'tro-fy, *n.* 1. *Biol.* The undue or excessive growth or development of an organ or part of an animal or a plant. 2. *Pathol.* The morbid enlargement of a part from increased nutrition without increase of waste; an abnormal increase of a part from enlargement of its elements: opposed to *atrophy.*

Thus it is readily granted that the action of a muscle tends to the increase of the circulation in its tissue, and, if long continued, to the *hypertrophy* or increase of its substance.

CHARLES ELAM *Physician's Problems* ch. 2, p. 212. [L. & a. 1889.]

3. Figuratively, any excessive development.

There are obvious reasons for doubting whether the existence of mythology can be due to any 'disease,' abnormality, or *hypertrophy* of metaphor in language.

FREKE *Myths and Mythmakers* ch. 7, p. 309. [o. & co. 1874.]

[< HYPER- + Gr. *trophḗ,* nutrition, < *trephō,* nourish.]

— compensatory hypertrophy, increase in size of an organ to supply some physical defect, especially of the heart when its valves are defective. **— eccentric h.,** enlargement of the cavity of a hollow organ of the body as well as a thickening of its walls. **— false h.,** unusual multiplication of cells in the stroma of the connective tissue, unaccompanied by any increase of function. **— functional h.,** enlargement of a member or part, resulting from additional use. **— idiopathic or true h.,** increase in the size of a part that does not due to defective structure. **— numerical h.,** same as HYPERPLASIA. **— physiological h.,** increase of size consequent on increased use. **— quantitative h.,** same as HYPERPLASIA.

hy-per'tro-phy, *vt.* & *vi.* To affect with hypertrophy.

hy"per-tro'pi-a, 1 hai"per-tró'pi-ə; 2 hȳ"per-trō'pi-a, *n. Ophthalm.* A form of strabismus in which the visual axis of one eye rises above that of the other, making habitual binocular vision impossible.

hy"per-type, *n.* An individual showing abnormal development of the characteristics of its species. **— hy"per-typ'ic, hy"per-typ'i-cal,** *a.* **— hy"per-u"ri-ce'tor-ēxe"mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Excess of alloxan in the blood. **— hy"per-vas'cu-lar,** *a.* Pertaining to or an excessive number of vessels or ducts. **— hy"per-vas'cu-lar'i-ty,** *n.* **— hy"per-ve-nos'i-ty,** *n.* Unnatural development of a vein or the venous system.

hy"pes-es'thē'sia, *n. Pathol.* Diminished sensitiveness; partial loss of capacity for sensation. **— hy"pes-(or -æs-)thet'ic,** *a.*

hy"per-thrīd, 1 hai"pŭr-fŭrsd; 2 hȳ-pĕr'thral, *a.* Roofless, as a building; open to the sky: said of a building whose roof has been destroyed or never completed, or of a sanctuary, etc., never intended to be roofed. See HYPÆTHRON.

[< L. *hypaethros,* < Gr. *hypaíthrios,* < *hypo,* under, + *aithēr,* ether.] **hy"pæ'thral;**

hy'pha, 1 hai'fə; 2 hȳ'fa, *n.* [HY'PHÆ, 1-fī; 2-fē, *pl.*] A long, thread-like, branching body in the thallus of a fungus, consisting of a membrane containing protoplasm, growing apically, and usually becoming transversely partitioned in the process of its growth. The vegetative hyphæ, as opposed to the reproductive ones, constitute the vegetation of fungi.

The plants afflicted with the malady [potato-disease] are found to be infested by a mould, consisting of fine tubular filaments, termed *hyphæ,* which burrow through the substance of the potato plant. HUXLEY *Science and Culture* ch. 7, p. 176. [a. 1882.]

[< Gr. *hyphḗ,* weaving, < *hyphaínō,* weave.] **— Woronin's hypha** (*phra.*), a singular cellular appendage found in *Xylaria* and certain other fungi. It takes no part in forming the ultimate sporogenous hyphæ and no trichogyne arises from it. See **hyphal, a.**

Hy-phæ'ne, 1 hai-fī'nē; 2 hȳ-fē'nē, *n. Bot.* A genus of branching palms, natives of tropical Africa, with large fan-shaped leaves and dicecious flowers. *H. thebaica* is the doom-palm.

[< Gr. *hyphainḗs,* weaving.]

hy-phær'e-sis. *n.* Same as HYPERESIS.

hy-phas ma, 1 hat-faz'mə; 2 hȳ-fāz'ma, *n. Bot.* The mycelium of moulds and dismod. = HYPHA, 1.

hy"phe-do'ni-a, 1 hai"fi-dō'mi-ə; 2 hȳ"fe-dō'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* A morbid decrease in the pleasurable sensations accompanying acts of sexual agreement. [< Gr. *hyphḗ,* weaving, + *hēdonḗ,* pleasure.]

hy"phe'mi-a, 1 hai-fī'mi-ə; 2 hȳ-fē'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* 1. **hy-phæ'mi-a,**] Deficiency of blood, or a lack of supply of the red corpuscles in the blood. 2. EXTRAVASATION of the blood into a cavity or tissue, esp. in the eye. [< Gr. *hyphaítmos,* bloodshot, < *hypo,* under, + *haíma,* blood.]

hy'phen,] 1 hai'fen; 2 hȳ'fēn, *n.* 1. To insert a hyphen **hy'fen,**] between the parts of; compound. 2. To connect by means of a hyphen.

hy'phen, *n.* 1. A mark (- or =) indicating connection, placed between the elements of words. It is used to show that two or more words are to be considered as connected in one word, or connects separated syllable elements, as when a word is divided at the end of a line, in spelling to indicate pronunciation, and for other special purposes. In this work the single hyphen (-) is used to indicate syllable division of words and the double hyphen (=) to show that two or more words are connected into one word.

It is not, and can not be, the intermediate of the *hyphen* to indicate that a name is misapplied. F. H. TRALL *Compounding of English Words* ch. vi, p. 71. [c. r. 1891.]

2. Originally, a tie-mark placed beneath Greek words, connecting them into a compound word. [< Gr. *hyphen,* < *hyph'hen,* under or into one, < *hypo,* under, + *hen,* neut. acc. of *heis,* one.] **— hy-phen'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the hyphen.

hy'phen, 1 hai'fen; 2 hȳ'fēn-ā, *n.* [L. *vt.* -A'TED; -A'TING.] To hyphen. **hy'phen-ize,** *vt.* **II.** *n.* [Collog.] A person of foreign birth naturalized in the United States, as a German-American. **— hy'phen-at'ed,** *a.* Implying, or relating to, hyphenates, esp. to their sympathies are with the land of his birth rather than with that of his adoption.

hy'phen-a'tion, 1 hai'fen-ē'shən; 2 hȳ'fēn-ē'shon, *n.* The act or practice of hyphenating, or the state of being hyphened. **hy'phen-i-za'tion†.**

hy'phend, *pp.* Hyphened.

hy-phe'o-sis, 1 hai-fə'ī-o-sis; 2 hȳ-fē'ō-sis. *n. Philol.* The taking away or omission of a letter or syllable. [< Gr. *hyphaíreisis,* < *hypo,* under, + *haíreō,* take.]

hy"phi-dro'sis, 1 hip'hi-drō'sis; 2 hȳp"hi-drō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Deficiency of perspiration.

hy'pho-, 1 hai'fō-; 2 hȳ'fo-. Derived from Greek *hyphḗ,* weaving (see HYPHA): a combining form. **— hy'pho-drome,** *a. Bot.* Having concealed veins: said of leaves in which the veins are almost or quite hidden by the thick leathery tissue. **— Hy"pho-my-ce'tes,** *n. pl. Bot.* Same as MONILIALES. **— hy"pho-my-ce'tic,** *a.* **— hy'pho-my-ce'tous,** *a.* **— hy"pho-pod'i-um,** *n. Mycol.* A knob-like branch of the mycelium of various parasitic fungi, serving to attach them to the host plant. **— hy"pho-stro'ma,** *n. Bot.* Mycelium.

hyp-id'i-a-nor'phic, 1 hip-id'i-o-nōr'fik; 2 hȳp-id'i-o-nŏr'fic, *a. Crystal.* Partly idiomorphic. [< HYP- + IDIOMORPHIC.] **— hyp-id"i-o-mor'phi-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hyp"i-no'sis, 1 hip'i-nō'sis; 2 hȳp'i-nō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Diminished capacity of the blood for forming fibrin. [< HYP- + Gr. *is (ín-),* fiber.] **— hyp"i-not'ic,** *a.*

hyp"i-son'er-ous, 1 hip"i-sō-sen'ər-əs; 2 hȳp"i-sōm'er-ōs, *a.* Having the transverse ridges on contiguous molar teeth increasing successively by one. [< HYP- + ISOMEROUS.]

hyp-i"so-ton'ic, *a.* Same as HYPOTONIC.

hyp-nes'thē'sia, 1 hip"nes-thī'zhə; 2 hȳp"nēs-thē'sis, *n. Pathol.* A strong desire for sleep; drowsiness. [< Gr. *hypnos,* sleep, + *aísthēsis,* desire.] **hyp"næs-thē'sis†. — hyp"nes-thet'ic.** See **hyp"næs-thet'ic.**

hyp'nic, 1 hip'nik; 2 hȳp'nic. I. *a. Med.* Calculated to induce sleep; pertaining to sleep. **II.** *n.* A sleeping-draft. [< Gr. *hypnikós,* < *hypnos,* sleep.]

hyp'no-, 1 hip'nō-; 2 hȳp'no-. Same as HYPN-: a combining form. **hyp'no-base,** *n.* A sleep-waker: somnambulist. **— hyp'no-bat'ic,** *a.* Sensitive to hypnotic influence. **— hyp'no-cyst,** *n.* An encysted protozoan that does not sporulate.

hyp'no-dy, 1 hip'nō-di; 2 hȳp'no-dy, *n.* [-DIES, 1-diz; 2-dis, *pl.*] The state of long-continued sleep in the life-cycle of insects, as the larva of the seventeen-year locust. [< Gr. *hypnōdía,* sleepiness.]

hyp'no-ĕ, 1 hip'nō-ē'ti; 2 hȳp'no-ē'ic, *a. Psychol.* Of or pertaining to mental processes which, while logical, are not consciously so, and connote no effort at ratiocination: opposed to *noetic.*

hyp"no-gen'e-sis, *n.* The production of hypnotic sleep; trance-creation. **hyp-nog'e-nyt.— hyp"no-ge-net'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to or generating the hypnotic trance. **hyp"no-ge-net'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* **hyp"no-ge-nif'er-ous,** *a.* Same as *hypnogenic.* **hyp"no-ge-net'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **hyp'noid,** *a. Psychol.* Inducing or resembling hypnosis. 2. *Bot.* Relating to or resembling members of the genus *Hypnum* or its allies. — **hyp-noi'dal,** *a.*— **hyp"noi-di-za'tion,** *n.* A means used to produce a state of light hypnosis.— **hyp'no-lep'sy,** *n. Pathol.* Abnormal sleepiness. **hyp"no-lep'tic,** *a.*— **hyp"no-lep'tic,** *a.*— **hypnoleptic state** (*Pathol.*), a short interval that supervenes between the two states of double consciousness.— **hyp-nol'o-gist,** *n.* One who studies or is proficient in hypnology.— **hyp-nol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of the phenomena of sleep; a treatise on sleep. **hyp-nog'ra-phy†.— hyp"no-log'i-cal,** *a.*— **hyp'none,** *n. Chem.* Acetophenone.— **hyp"no-pæ'di-a,** *n.* Morbid drowsiness. **hyp"no-pho'by†.— hyp"no-pho'bic,** *a.*— **hyp"no-pom'pic,** *a.* Conveyed from sleep: applied to mental impressions that occur in dreams. **hyp"no-pom'pous†.**

Hyp'nos, 1 hip'nəs; 2 hȳp'nos, *n. Gr. Myth.* God of sleep; brother of Oneiros (dreams) and Thanatos (death). See SOMNUS.

hyp'no-scope, *n.* A small hollow magnet claimed to produce peculiar sensations when held on the finger of a good hypnotic subject.— **hyp"no-si-gen'e-sis,** *n.* The induction of hypnotic sleep.

Mental influences play a large part in *hypnosigenesis.*

A. MOLL *Hypnotism* p. 27. [s. w. 1890.]

hyp'no-sis, 1 hip-nō'sis; 2 hȳp-nō'sis, *n.* 1. The hypnotic state or condition; the changed state of mind of the hypnotized person.

Note the power of *hypnosis* — the power of one will to enslave another.

I. K. FUNK *The Psychic Riddle* ch. 2, p. 19. [c. & w. 1890.]

2. An artificial trance-sleep. 3. *Med.* (1) The bringing on of sleep. (2) A morbid condition of sleep. [< Gr. *hypnos,* sleep.]

hyp-nos'o-phy, *n.* The science of sleep and its attendant phenomena.— **hyp-nos'o-phist,** *n.*— **hyp'no-sperm,** *n. Bot.* [Same as HYPNOSPORE.— **hyp"no-spo-rang'i-um,** *n.* [-GI-A, *pl.*] *Bot.* A sporangium in which hypnospores are produced. **hyp"no-spo-range'ī.— hyp'no-spore,** *n. Bot.* A resting-spore: a spore formed by encystment which does not have a longer or shorter period of rest before germinating.

— **hyp"no-spor'ic,** *a.*— **hyp"no-ther'a-py,** *n.* The use of hypnotism in therapeutics.

hyp-not'ic, 1 hip-not'ik; 2 hȳp-nŏt'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or tending to produce hypnotism or hypnosis; as, the *hypnotic* state; *hypnotic* treatment. **2.** Tending to produce sleep; as, *hypnotic* medicines. [< LL *hypnoticus,* < Gr. *hypnōtikos,* < *hypnos,* sleep.] — **hyp-not'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hyp-not'ic, *n. Med.* **1.** An agent efficacious in producing sleep. **2.** A person subject to hypnotism.

hyp'no-tism, 1 hip'nō-tizm; 2 hȳp'no-tĭsm, *n.* **1.** The theory and practise of inducing hypnosis, or hypnotic sleep; less properly, the state thus induced, or the hypnotic trance. Braidism.

The practise of hypnotism in some form goes back to remote antiquity and is to be recognized among all peoples. The modern name "hypnotism," or more "hypnosis," is due to the observations of Dr. James Braid, whose attention was called to the phenomena of what was then named mesmerism. On the physiological side, the condition of the hypnotized person is characterized, primarily, by more or less profound changes in the rate of respiration and of the pulse, by increased insensibility to painful stimuli, by relative or almost total cessation of the senses of the organs of special sense with a remarkable hyperesthesia of other organs, and by other changes in the general appearance and inorganic functions resembling those found in the case of natural sleep. On the psychical side, the most distinctive phenomenon is the marvelous increase of suggestibility which is such as even to permit the hypnotizer to alter the sensations, produce definite lesions on the skin, and to evoke all manner of positive and negative hallucinations. To this suggestibility must be added an almost total loss of self-control and a partial or nearly complete loss of memory on emerging from the hypnotic state. The methods employed in the practise of hypnotism are numerous, among which concentrating the gaze on something bright or on the eye of the experimenter, placing in conditions favorable to sleep, inducing monotony in the sensations or train of ideas, and even the imperative and persistent command, are prominent. The great majority of normal youths and adults are more or less hypnotizable, if they wish to be hypnotized; but successful resistance is also possible with the majority. In yielding to hypnotic influences habit, as everywhere, is especially powerful. **Post-hypnotic suggestions** are those made to be carried out after waking from the hypnotic state in which they are made. **Self-hypnotization** can be produced by many people. See CATALEPTOMANIA. The division by some authorities into three stages, **lethargic, cataleptic,** and **somnambulistic hypnosis,** and by others into two stages, the **light** and **heavy hypnotic sleep,** is of value only as a convenience for the individual. As a therapeutic agency, hypnotism has been used with some success in the treatment of nervous diseases, and in curing the liquor and drug habits, etc. Compare MESMERISM, SOMNAMBULISM.

Hypnotism, mesmeric states, table-tipping, second sight and kindred facts . . . involve an unusual suspension of some powers, and an unusual activity of others.

J. BASCOM *Principles of Psychol.* bk. i, p. 55. [c. p. r. 1878.]

2. In therapeutics, a method of treatment that acts through and directly on the mind and nervous system, resulting in the condition defined above: now much used by some physicians. **— hyp'no-tist,** *n. Med.* One who believes in or practises hypnotism.— **hyp'no-tis'tic,** *a.* Relating or tending to hypnotism.— **hyp'no-told,** *a.* Of the nature of hypnotism.

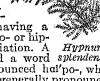
hyp'no-tize, 1 hip'nō-taiz; 2 hȳp'no-tīz, *v.* [-TIZ'ING.] **1.** *t.* To produce hypnotic sleep in; subject to hypnotism.

If an individual can be *hypnotized,* he is a neurotic — i. e., a person with an unstable equilibrium, a frail nervous organization. I should accept the fact of being hypnotized as being proof of this.

SIR. CLAIR THOMSON in *Westminster Review* Dec., 1890, p. 629.

II. *i.* To practise hypnotism; to produce mesmeric sleep. **hyp'no-tiser,** — **hyp'no-tiz'er** (or -tīs"ə-shi'-ty, *n.* — **hyp'no-tiz"or** (or -tīs"ə-bl(e'a.— **hyp'no-tiz-za'tor**—**sa'tion,** *n.*— **hyp'no-tiz"or** (or **-tis"er,** *n.*

hyp'num, 1 hip'nəm; 2 hȳp'nŭm, *n. Bot.* A very large genus of pleurocarpous mosses with slender, flask-shaped calyptra, drooping or horizontal capsule, and double peristome of 16 teeth. [< Gr. *hypnon,* moss on trees.]



hy'po, 1 hai'po; 2 hȳ'po. *n.* 1. *Phot.* An abbreviation for hyposulfite of soda, properly called thiosulfate of sodium. 2. [Colleg.] Same as HYPO.

hy'po-, hyp-, 1 hai'po-, hip-; 2 hȳ'po-, hȳp-, *prefix.* [In a word having a Latin or Greek plural form, hip-or hip- is generally the preferred pronunciation.] A *Hypnum* modern compound of *hypo-* and a word *splendens.* used as English is generally pronounced hai'po-, while that of *hypo-* and such a word is generally pronounced hip-.] Under: beneath; below: opposed to HYPER-. Specif.: (1) *Chem.* Indicating the lowest members in a series of compounds, *t. a.,* the lowest degree of oxidation; as, **hypobromite,** a compound containing **hypobromous acid** ($HBrO$); **hypochlorite,** containing **hypochlorous acid** ($HClO$); **hyponitrite,** containing **hyponitrous acid** (HNO); **hyphosphite,** a salt containing **hyphosphorous acid, hypophosphorous acid** (H_3PO_2); **hyposulfite,** containing **hyposulfurous acid** ($H_2S_2O_2$); opposed to *per-.* (2) In organic compounds: prefixed to the names of church scales one-fourth below the antechoir; as, *Hypocellian, Hypodorian, Hypodoriantic, Hypohastian, Hypolonian, Hypolydeian, Hypophrygian, Hypomixolydian.* See under MODAL. (3) Beckoning, or inclined downward; as, *hypodiapente:* said of intervals. [L., < Gr. *hypo-,* under, less than, < *hypo,* under.]

— hy"po-ac-tiv'i-ty, *n.* Deficient amount of activity.

— hyp"o-a'ri-a, *n. pl.* The two ganglia developed beneath the optic lobe in teleost fishes.— **hyp"o-a'ri-an,** *a.*— **hy"po-ba'sal,** *a. Bot.* Behind or beneath the basal wall: said of the lower half of a proembryo.— **hy"po-ben'thos,** *n.* The deepsea fauna found at a depth of more than 500 fathoms, considered collectively. Compare BATHYBIUS; MESOBENTHOS.— **hy"po-bis-thon'ic, hy"po-ben'thic,** *a.*

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

hy'po-blast, 1 hai'pə-blast; 2 hȳ'po-blăst, *n.* 1. *Biol.* The innermost of the blastodermic membranes, from which is derived the epithelium of the digestive tract and its annexes. See illus. under ALLANTOIS and GASTRULA. The first differentiation of the inverted ovum which is the cells of the ovum becoming arranged as two layers, an outer one known as the epiblast and an inner one as the *hypoblast.*

C. M. BALFOUR *Comp. Embryology* vol. 1, ch. 2, p. 43. [macm. 1885.] 2†. *Bot.* The fleshy cotyledon of grasses. [< HYPO- + Gr. *blastos;* see BLASTUS.] — **hy"po-bla'stic,** *a.*

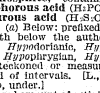
hy"po-ble'ic, *n. Rhet.* The mention in argument of things apparently damaging to one's side, with the successive refutation of each.— **hy"po-bou'li-a,** *n. Pathol.* Impairment of the will-power. **— hy"po-bul'i-at.**

Hy"po-bran'chi-a'des, 1 hai"pə-gə'bran'ki-ə'dēz; 2 hȳ"po-(or hȳ"po-)brăn'ki-ā'di-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of interbranchiate gastropods with multiseriate radular teeth and two posterior gills. **Hy"po-bran'chi-ate'a,** *n.* (c. f.) [< HYPO- + Gr. *branchiā,* gills.] — **hyp"o-bran'chi-a'le,** *n.*— **hyp"o-bran'chi-ate,** *a.*

hyp"o-bran'chi-al. *Anat.* I. *a.* Situated below the branchial apparatus; as, the *hypobranchial* groove of the embryo in cetacean whales, from which the thyroid gland is developed. **II.** *n.* The inner piece of the lower part of the branchial arch in fishes.— **hy"po-ca'ry-on,** *n. Biol.* The arrangement of the axis or receptacle beneath a proper fruit. **hy"po-car'pi-um†.— hy"po-car"po-ge'an,** *a. Bot.* Bearing fruit underground: hypogeous.— **hy"po-car'pous,** *a.* A transparent rich brown lake originally made from the horse-chestnut.— **hy"po-ca-thar'sis,** *n. Med.* Moderate purgation.

hy'po-caust, 1 hip'o-kŏst or hai'po-kŏst; 2 hȳ'po-cast or hȳ'po-căst, *n.*

Rom. Archæol. 1. A subterranean furnace and apparatus-heating baths or dwelling-rooms by hot-air flues under the floor and in the walls.



Thermæ in consisted of a mansion raved throughout with innacle: it was divided into summer and winter apartments; the latter heated by means of hypocausts and of small stoves.

Baths of Titus at Rome, showing Hypocausts beneath them. (From an ancient fresco.)

BARING-GOULD *Curious Myths* p. 270. [s. bros. 1882.]

2. [Rare.] A stone. [< L. *hypocaustum,* < Gr. *hypokaustos,* < *hypo,* under, + *kaiō* (fut. *kausō*), burn.] **hyp"o-caus'tum†.**

hy"po-cen'trum, 1 hai"po-sen'trum; 2 hȳ"po-cĕn'trum, *n. Herp.* The ventral half of the primitive vertebra in the spine of urodelous amphibians, formed by the fusion of the

KEY 1: ăisle; aus = out; oil; ĭñ = feud; chin; go; ŋ = sing; so; ship; thin, this; agure; F. boñ, düne; ʜ = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
KEY 2: bo͝ok, bo͞ot; full, rule, cûre, bŭt, bûrn; ŏil, bŏy; ę = k; ç = s; go, gem; ink; s = z; thin, this; F. boñ, düne; ʜ = loch.

basilvental elements. [< HYPO- + Gr. *kentron*, center.] **—hypocentrum arcuale,** an osseous wedge below the notochord and between the centra manifest in some lower vertebrates.—**h. pleuralia,** two paired bones below the notochord and behind the hypocentrum arcuale.

Hyp'o-ce-phal'i-dæ, *n. pl.* [< *Hypocephalus* + -*idæ*.] Same as **hypo'o-ce-fā'ri-dæ.**

hyp'o-ce-phal'i-dus, *n.* [< *Hypocephalus* + Gr. *kephalē*, head.] **—hyp'o-ceph'a-lid,** *a.* & *n.*—**hyp'o-ceph'a-loid,** *a.*

hyp'o-chile, *n.* [Rare.] *Bot.* The lower portion of the lip in certain orchids. **hyp'o-chil'i;** **hyp'o-chil'i-um;**—**hyp'o-chlor-hy'dri-a,** *n. Pathol.* An insufficiency of hydrochloric acid in the gastric juice, retarding digestion.

hy'po-clo'rin, 1 hoī'po-klō'rin; 2 hī'po-clō'rin, *n. Chem.* An oleaginous product which, according to Pringsheim, is the assimilative principle of plants.

hy'po-clo'ri-za'tion, *n.* A reduction of chlorid of sodium or table salt in the diet.—**hy'po-chlo'rous,** *a. Chem.* Denoting an acid (HClO) obtained by the action of chlorin on mercurous oxid and water and in other ways. It acts as an oxidizing and bleaching agent.—**Hy'poch-na'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A small family of fungi belonging to the order *Aspidiales* and characterized by loose, floccose hyphæ and aggregated basidia. **Hy'poch-nus,** *n.* (t. g.)

hyp'o-chon'dri-a, [hip'o-[or hoī'po-]kon'dri-a; 2 hīp'o-[or hī'po-]kŏn'dri-a (XIII), *n.* 1. *Pathol.* Morbidly depressed; causelessly anxious about one's health; 2. Of, pertaining to, or situated in the hypochondrium; as, the *hypochondriac* regions. [< *ĕ. hypochondriagues*, < Gr. *hypochondriakos*, < *hypochondrion*; see HYPOCHONDRIUM.] **—hyp'o-chon-dri'a-cal,** *a.* Same as HYPOCHONDRIAC, 1.—**hyp'o-chon'dri-ac,** *n.* Same as HYPOCHONDRIAC, 1.—**hyp'o-chon'dri-al,** *a.* Same as HYPOCHONDRIAC, 2.

hyp'o-chon'dric-an, *n.* A person who suffers from hypochondria; one tormented with gloomy fancies.

The *hypochondriac*, shrinking from every known thing, weighing his food, and fearing exhaustion from fatigue, loses all animation.
CHANNING *Perfect Life, Divine Gift* p. 128. [n. d. 1876.]

hyp'o-chon'dri-sas, *n.* Same as HYPOCHONDRIA.

hyp'o-chon'dri-um, 1 hip'o-[or hoī'po-]kon'dri-um; 2 hīp'o-[or hī'po-]kŏn'dri-ŭm, *n.* [-DIA-, *pl.*] 1. *Anat.* That region of the abdomen situated on either side under the costal cartilages and ribs. [NEO-LAT. < Gr. under ABDOMINAL REGIONS. 2. *pl. Entom.* The two basal ventral abdominal pieces. [L., < Gr. *hypochondrion*, < *hypo*, under, + *chondros*, cartilage.] **hyp'o-chon'dri-ŭs;** **hyp'o-chon'dre;** **hyp'o-chon'dres;** **hyp'o-chon'dri-ē;** **hyp'o-chon'dry‡.**

hyp'o-chro-ma't'ic, *a. Pathol.* Applied to cells that contain too little chromatin to suit their chromosomes.—**hy'po-chro'ma-to'sis,** **hy'po-chro'mi-a,** **hy'po-chro'sis,** *n.*—**hy'po-chro'my,** *n.* Same as HYPOCHLORIN.—**hy'po-chy'li-a,** *n. Pathol.* Lack of chyle.—**hy'po-ci-ne'sis,** *n.* Same as HYPOKINESIS.

hyp'o-cist, 1 hip'o-sist *or* hoī'po-sist; 2 hīp'o-çĭst *or* hī'-po-çĭst, *n.* 1. *Bot.* A parasitic herb (*Cytinus hypocistis*) of the family *Cytineæ* that grows on the roots of plants of the genus *Cistus* in tufts of orange-red stems a few inches above the ground. It is a native of the Mediterranean region. 2. An astringent inspissated juice expressed from the stems of this plant, used in hemorrhages and diarrhea. [< L. *hypocistidis*, < Gr. *hypokistis*, plant growing on the roots of the cistus, < *hypo*, under, + *kistos*, cistus.] **hyp'o-cis'tis.**

hyp'o-cleī'di-um, *n.* [-DIA, *pl.*] *Ornith.* The median process of the united clavicles: furculum or wishbone. **hyp'o-cleī'di-um‡.**—**hyp'o-cli'di-an,** *a.*—**Hyp'o-con'di-æ,** *n. pl.* A family of ascomycetous fungi associated with numerous cilia and a single sucker on the under surface, and of a planoconvex form. **Hyp'o-co'ma,** *n.* (t. g.)—**hy'po-cone,** *n. Zool.* The posterio-internal or 6th cusp of the upper molar tooth of a herbivorous mammal.

Finally, in the bunodont series, the addition of a posterior-internal cusp termed the *hypocone*, forms the sextubercular molar.
FLOWER AND WILSON *Mammals* p. 33. [BL. 1891.]

—hy'po-con'id, *n.* The posterio-external cusp of the lower molar tooth of a mammal.—**hy'po-con'u-lid,** *n. Zool.* Two small cusps on the posterior and anterior compound of the crown of a mammalian molar.—**hy'po-cor'a-coid,** *n. Ich.* The lower of two bones of the scapular arch supporting the basal bones of the pectoral fin in most bony fishes.—**hy'po-co-ris'tic.** *Gram.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to an endearing diminutive or pet name. **II.** *n.* The endearing diminutive of a word or name.—**hy'po-cot'yl,** *n.* Same as **hy'po-cot'yle.** *n. Bot.* The part of the stem of an embryo below the cotyledons.—**hy'po-cot'y-le'al,** *a.* The quadrate bone; the bone which articulates with the lower jaw in the *Teleostei*.—**hy'po-cot'y-lē'don-ar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the hypocotyl. **hy'po-cot'y-lous‡;**—**hy'po-cot'y-lē'don-ous,** *a.* Under the cotyledons; hypocotyledonary.

hyp'o-cras, *n.* Same as HYPPOCRAS.

hyp'o-cra-ter'i-mor'phous, 1 hip'o-kra-ter'i-mŏr'fus; 2 hīp'o-cra-tĕr'i-mŏr'fŭs, *a. Bot.* Salver-shaped: said of a gamopetalous corolla with the tube long and cylindrical, the limb flat and spreading at right angles to it, as in the phlox. [< Gr. *hypokratērion*, salver (< *hypo*, under, + *kratēr*, bowl), + *morphē*, form.] **hyp'o-cra-ter'i-form'.**

hyp'o-cre-a, 1 hoī-pō'kre-a, hip'o-kre'a; 2 hī-pŏ'kre-ă, *n. pl.* A genus of ascomycetous fungi, the type of the family *Hypocreaceæ*, having fleshy, usually bright-colored cushion-shaped stromata, globe-shaped asci, and colorless ascospores, which fall apart early into two cells. More than a hundred species are known, mostly saprophytic.

Hy-poc're-a-ce'æ, *n. pl.* [-ACEOUS, *a.*] 2 hī-pŏc're-ā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of ascomycetous fungi coextensive with the order *Hypocreales*. [< HYPO- + Gr. *kreas*, flesh.]

Hy-poc're-a'les, 1 hoī-pok're-ā'lēz; 2 hī-pŏc're-ā'lēz, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of ascomycetous fungi containing about 60 genera and 800 species, most of them distinguished by bright-colored perithecia. Some of the species are parasitic; others are saprophytic. There is only one family, *Hypocreaceæ*.

hy'po-cri-sy, 1 hi-pok'ri-si; 2 hī-pŏc'ri-sy, *n.* [-SIES, 1 -si; 2 -sĭz, *pl.*] 1. Simulation or feigning to be what one is not; the acting of a false part; especially, the assuming of a false appearance of virtue or religion; a deceitful show of good character or a counterfeiting of religion.

The leaven of the Pharisees, which is *hypocrisy*. *Luke* xii, 1.

2. Disingenuous concealment of one's real character, belief, or motives; extreme insincerity; dissimulation.

Hypocrisy is a fawning and flexible art, which accommodates itself to human feelings, and flatters the weakness of men in order that it may gain to its own ends.
BUCKLE *Hist. Civilization* vol. i. p. 135. [L. 1850.]

3. The character of a hypocrite as shown in dissimulation or simulation.

But he, knowing their *hypocrisy*, said unto them, Why tempt ye me? *Mark* xii, 15.

[< OF. *hypocrisie*, < LL. *hypocrisis*, < Gr. *hypokrisis*, < *hypokrinesthai*, act, pretend.] **hy'po-cri'si-ser;** **y-poc'ri-sist;** **y-poc'ri-sy.** Syn.: see AFFECTATION.

hyp'o-crite, [1 hip'o-krit; 2 hĭp'o-crĭt, *n.* One who **hyp'o-crite,**] practises or is characterized by hypocrisy; one who acts a false part or assumes a character other than the real with the design of gaining commendation; especially, one who makes false professions of his virtues, views, or beliefs.

Hypocrite, in its best shadeth to shew him such as he is, and sheweth him to seem such as he is not.
ROGER ASCHAM *C. T., Parson's Tale, De Superbia.*

[F., < LL. *hypocrita*, < Gr. *hypokritēs*, one who answers on the stage, < *hypo*, under, + *krinomai*, contend.]

Syn.: cheat, deceiver, dissembler, impostor, pretender. A *hypocrite* is one who acts a false part, or assumes a character other than the real. *Deceiver* is the most comprehensive term, including all the other words of the group. The *deceiver* seeks to give false impressions of any matter where he has an end to gain. The *dissembler* or *hypocrite* seeks to give false impressions in regard to himself. The *dissembler* is content if he can keep some base conduct or evil purpose from being discovered; the *hypocrite* seeks not merely to cover his vices, but to gain credit for virtue. The *cheat* and *impostor* endeavor to make something out of those they may deceive. The *cheat* is the inferior and mere mercenary, as the thimblerig gambler; the *impostor* may aspire to a fortune or a throne. Compare synonyms for AFFECTATION.—ANT.: The antonyms of *hypocrite* are to be found under the words denoting the adjectives candid, honest, ingenuous, sincere, true, etc.

hyp'o-crit'i-cal, 1 hip'o-krit'i-kol; 2 hĭp'o-crĭt'i-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to hypocrisy; characterized by hypocrisy; as, *hypocritical* professions. **hyp'o-crit'ic** [Archaic]; **hyp'o-crit'ish‡.**—**hyp'o-crit'i-cal-ly,** **hyp'o-crit'ly,** *adv.* [ematic hypocrisy.

hyp'o-crit-ism, 1 hip'o-krit-izm; 2 hĭp'o-crĭt-ĭzm, *n.* Hypocrisy.

hy'po-crys'tal-lin(es), *a. Mineral.* Consisting of crystals contained in a non-crystalline rock-mass.—**hy'po-cy'cloid,** *n. Geom.* A curve generated by a point on the circumference of a circle which rolls on the inside of another circle. See ROULETTE, 3.—**hy'po-cys'tic,** *a. Bot.* Placed below the tissue, as in certain ascomycetous fungi.—**hy'po-cy'sis,** *n. Surg.* Perineal cystotomy.—**hy'po-cy-to'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Anemia resulting from the lack of corpuscles in the blood.—**hy'po-dæ'um,** *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] *Ornith.* The lower surface of the toe.

hy'po-derm, 1 hoī'po-[or hip'o-]dĕrm; 2 hŷ'po-[or hŷp'o-]dĕrm, *n. Entom.* 1. The cellular layer between the cuticle and the muscles of an insect. 2. Specif., the lining membrane of the elytra of beetles and of the hemielytra of some bugs. [< HYPO- + DERM.]

hy'po-der'ma, 1 hoī'po-[or hip'o-]dĕr'ma; 2 hŷ'po-[or hŷp'o-]dĕr'ma, *n.* 1. *Bot.* (1) The distinct sheath of strengthening tissue beneath the epidermis of stems—the *collenchyma* of angiosperms. (2) The layer of colorless cells under the epidermis of leaves.

Hypoderma . . . usually includes several, or even many, layers of cells, or the whole of each of the tissue-masses . . . which immediately underlie the epidermis.
C. R. BARNEY *Botany* ¶ 155, p. 124. [ILL. ed. 1889.]

(3) The inner layer of a moss-capsule. 2. *Zool.* A cellular layer below the cuticular in arthropods and other invertebrates. [< HYPO- + DERMA.]

hy'po-der'ma-ta, 1 hip'o-der'ma-ta; 2 hŷ'po-der'ma-tă *n.* [-TA-, *pl.*] *Spong.* A spicule whose tangential rays lie in the skin. [< HYPO- + Gr. *derma*, skin, < *derō*, flay.]

—hy'po-der-ma'ti-um, *n. Spong.* A dermal spicule.

Hyp'o-der'ma-ta'ce-æ, 1 hip'o-dĕr'ma-tā'se-ē; 2 hŷ'po-dĕr'ma-tā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of ascomycetous fungi belonging to the order *Excipulales* and characterized by the ascocarps connate with the membranous covering. The species are saprophytic, growing on decayed vegetable matter. **Hyp'o-der'ma-tē-æ,** *n. pl.*

hy'po-der-mat'o-my, 1 hoī'po-[or hip'o-]dĕr-mat'o-mi; 2 hŷ'po-[or hŷp'o-]dĕr-măt'o-my, *n.* Subcutaneous incision or section, as of a tendon or muscle. [< HYPODERMA + -TOMY.]

hy'po-der'mic, 1 hoī'po-[or hip'o-]dûr'mik; 2 hŷ'po-[or hŷp'o-]dĕr'mic (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the area under the skin; introduced or applied under the skin; as, a *hypodermic* syringe or injection; a *hypodermic* parasite. 2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the hypoderma. **hy'po-der'mi-cal,** **hy'po-der'mous;** **hy'po-der'mi-ca-ly,** **hy'po-der'mat'i-cal,** **hy'po-der'mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hy'po-der'mic, *n.* A medicine used by injection into the cellular tissues directly under the skin. 2. A hypodermic syringe or injection.

hy'po-der'mis, 1 hoī'po-[or hip'o-]dûr'mis; 2 hŷ'po-[or hŷp'o-]dĕr'mis, *n.* 1. The hypoblast. 2. *Zool.* The hypoderma. [< Gr. *hypodermis*, < *hypo*, under, + *derma*, skin, < *derō*, flay.]

hy'po-der'mo-ma, 1 hoī'po-[or hip'o-]dĕr-mō'ma; 2 hŷ'po-[or hŷp'o-]dĕr-mō'ma, *n.* Same as DIASTOLE, 2.—**hy'po-di'a-pa'son,** *n. Anc. Mus.* An octave lower.—**hy'po-di-as'te-ole,** *n. Gr. Gram.* Same as DIASTOLE, 2.—**hy'po-di'a-tes'sa-ron,** *n. Anc. Mus.* A perfect fourth lower.—**hy'po-** 2, 3, 4, 5, on barrel **di'-ze-uxis,** *n. Gr. Mus.* Separation of syntonic tones by a fifth, of two tetrachords.—**hy'po-** graduated quantity **di-crot'ic,** *a. Pathol.* Displaying a con- tity seats to measudition of delayed diacrotism. **hy'po-dif'.** ure the liquid.
cro-toust.—**hy'po-di-das'cal,** *n.* An assistant teacher; an usher.—**hy'po-di'tone,** *n. Anc. Mus.* A major third lower.—**Hy'po-do-ri'an,** *a.* See GREEK and GREGORIAN MODES, under MODE.—**hy'po-dy-nam'ic,** *a.* Of lessened power; feeble.—**hy'po-e-lim'i-nate,** *v. Stat.* A solution, as alum, used to harden the film and clear plates or prints after treatment with sodium hyposulfite.—**Hy'po-e-o'li-an,** *a.* See GREGORIAN MODES, under MODE.—**hy'-po-e-o'lic,** *a.* Same as HYPOSTYLE.—**hy'po-e'o-sin'-o-phil'i-a,** *n. Pathol.* Deficiency of eosinophile leucocytes.—**hy'po-e'so-phu'ri-a,** *n. Pathol.* Deviation of the visual axis inward and downward, in strabismus.—**hy'po-es-thet'ic,** *a.* Same as HYPESTHETIC.—**hy'po-eu-tec'tic,** *a. Phys. Chem.* Having a smaller percentage of carbon than the eutectic: said of steel having about 0.90 per cent. carbon.—**hy'po-ex'o-pho'ri-a,** *n.* Downward and outward strabismus.

hy'po-ga'ic, 1 hip'o-[or hoī'po-]jī'ik; 2 hĭp'o-[or hŷ'-po-]gē'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the peanut (*Arachis hypogæa*). [< HYPO- + Gr. *gaia*, earth.]—**hypogeic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{30}O_2$) said to exist in peanuts.

hyp'o-gas-tra'le, 1 hip'o-gas-trē'lē; 2 hŷp'o-găs-trā'lē, *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Spong.* A spicule whose tangential rays lie in the gastral wall. [< HYPO- + Gr. *gastēr*, belly.] **hyp'o-gas'tral.**

hyp'o-gas'tric, 1 hip'o-[or hoī'po-]gas'trik; 2 hŷp'o-[or hŷ'po-]găs'trĭc (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the hypogastrium; as, the *hypogastric* region. 2. *Comp. Anat.* Metagastric.—**hy'po-gas'tro-cele,** *n. Terat.* A double monster united abdominally below the navel.

hy'po-gas'tri-um, 1 hip'o-[or hoī'po-]gas'tri-um; 2 hŷp'o-[or hŷ'po-]găs'trĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-TRIA, *pl.*] The region at the lower part of the abdomen on the middle line. [< Gr. *hypogastrion*, lower belly, < *hypo*, under, + *gastēr*, belly.] [are united below the navel.

hyp'o-gas'tro-cele, *n. Pathol.* A double monster whose bodies **hyp'o-ga'ta,** 1 hip'o-[or hoī'po-]jī'tă; 2 hŷp'o-[or hŷ'po-]gē'tă, *n. pl.* [-TAL, *a.*] *Geol.* Situated beneath the surface of the earth, underlying the superficial rocks and soils. [< Gr. *hypogeios*, < *hypo*, under, + *gaia*, earth.] **hyp'o-ge'al;** **hyp'o-ge'ic.**

hyp'o-ge'ic, 1 hip'o-[or hoī'po-]jī'ik; 2 hŷp'o-[or hŷ'po-]jē'-ic, *a. Geol.* Pertaining to or derived from eruptive and interior movements in the earth; as, the *hypogeic* work of mountain-making. See HYPOGEAL. [HYPO- + Gr. *gē*, earth.]

hyp'o-ge'o-dy, 1 hip'o-[or hoī'po-]jī'o-di; 2 hŷp'o-[or hŷ'-po-]ē'o-dy, *n.* Subterranean surveying.

hyp'o-gene, 1 hip'o-jīn *or* hoī'po-jīn; 2 hŷp'o-gēn *or* hŷ'-po-gēn (XIII), *a. Geol.* 1. Formed beneath the earth's surface; pertaining to or designating the deeper-seated rocks; plutonic: contrasted with *epigene* and *volcanic*. 2. Of or pertaining to crystalline rocks as supposed to be of subterranean formation.

The existence of white-coal under, even in rocks which have reached the surface, is a fact of no little significance in the theoretical consideration of *hypogene* action.
ARCH. GEIKIE *Hist. Geology* ch. i, p. 227. [MACM. 1882.]

hyp'o-gen'e-sis, *n. Biol.* 1. Embryonic development into an organism resembling the parent life. See MONOGENESIS. Opposed to *metagenesis*. 2. Imperfect development or retarded development.—**hyp'o-ge-net'ic,** *a.*—**hy-pog'e-nous,** *a.* 1. *Bot.* Growing beneath, as fungi on the under surface of a leaf. Compare EPIGENOUS and EPIPHYLLOUS. 3. Hypogeous.

hyp'o-ge'ous, 1 hip'o-[or hoī'po-]jī'us; 2 hŷp'o-[or hŷ'po-]gē'us, *a.* Underground; especially, in botany, growing or fruiting underground, as truffles and other fungi. **hyp'o-ge'an;** **hyp'o-ge'ous‡.**—**hyp'o-ge'ous-ly,** *adv.*

hyp'o-ge'um, [1 hip'o-[or hoī'po-]jī'um; 2 hŷp'o-[or **hyp'o-ge'um,**] hŷ'po-]gē'ŭm, *n.* [-GEA, *pl.*] *Arch.* The part of a building situated beneath the surface of the ground; especially, a vault or subterranean construction, such as many of the deep rock-tombs of antiquity. **hyp'o-geu.**

The gymnasium itself reposed afar off, deep down in the *hypogeum* of Babel-Molonk, just as in the mastabahs of the Ancient Empire the *mummy reposed at the bottom of an inaccessible well.*
M. MITCHELL-HEDGES *Monuments of Upper Egypt* tr. by A. Mariette, p. 188. [ILL. & CO. 1877.]

[L., < Gr. *hypogeion*, < *hypo*, under, + *gaia*, ground.]

hy'po-geu'si-a, *n. Pathol.* Deterioration of the sense of taste.—**hy'po-glos'sal.** **I.** *n.* Same as HYPOGLOSSUS, as, the *hypoglossal* nerve. **2.** Of or pertaining to the hypoglossal nerve. **II.** *n.* A hypoglossal nerve.—**hy'po-glos'sis,** *n.* The under surface of the tongue.—**hy'po-glos'sus,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation under the tongue.—**hy'po-glot-tid'i-an'a,** *n.* Situated under the tongue.—**hy'po-glot'tis,** *n.* **1.** *Entom.* A sclerite usually present in between the *mentum* and labium, as in *claviconn* and *serricorn* beetles. 2. Same as HYPOGLOSSIS.—**hy'pog'na-thous,** *a. Zool.* Having a longer lower than upper jaw.—**hy'pog'na-thism,** *n.*—**hy'po-go-na'ti-on,** *n.* Same as ERGONION.

hy'pog'y-nous, 1 hi-[or hoī-]poj'i-nus; 2 hy-[or hŷ-]pŏg'y-nus, *a. Bot.* Situated on or growing from the axis beneath the ovary or pistil. [< HYPO- + Gr. *gynē*, female.] **hyp'o-gyn'ic.**—**hy'po-gyn,** *n. Bot.* A hypogynous plant.—**hy'pog'y-nus,** *n. pl. Bot.* A division of gamopetalous plants characterized by a hypogenous corolla.—**hy'-pog'y-ny,** *n. Bot.* The state of being hypogynous.

hy'po-hy'al, *a. & n. Bashyal.*—**hy'-po-hy'a-lin,** *n. Petrog.* Glassy in part.—**hy'po-i'o-se'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Deficiency of fibrin in the blood, inducing decrease in its coagulability.—**hy'po-ion'ic,** *a. Chem.* A variety of ionic (HIO), resulting from the action of water on iodin. It is obtained in aqueous solu- below the ovary. tion. **Hy'po-i'o-nous,** *a.* See GREGORIAN MODES, under MODE.—**hy'po-is'chi-um,** *n. Zool.* A small bone or cartilage beneath the cloaca in lizards.—**hy'po-i'so-ton'ic,** *a. Physiol.* With a lower osmotic pressure than an isotonic solution.—**hy'po-ja-cob'i-an,** *a.* Jacobian; opposed to *hyperjacobian*.—**hy'po-kel'me-nom'e-try,** *n.* The science of substance and its affections, whereby the construction of the universe should be formed from its primary essence. J. MARTINEAU *Study of Spinoza* II, i, 165. [M.]—**hy'po-ki-ne'si-a,** *n.*—**hy'po-ki-ne'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Diminished power of movement due to weakness or disease of the musculature.—**hy'po-ki-net'ic,** *a.*—**hy'po-lem'nis'cus,** *n.* The character —; a lemniscus having the dot only on the lower side. See LEMNISCUS.—**hy'po-leth'-ar-gy,** *n.* A low degree of lethargy, or state of abasing, inert sleep, in a hypnotized person.—**hy'po-leu'co-cy-to'-sis,** *n. Pathol.* Lack of leucocytes in the blood.—**hy'po-lith'ic,** *a. Bot.* Descriptive of plants that grow beneath stones, as lichens.—**Hy'po-loc'ri-an,** *a.* See GREGORIAN MODES, under MODE.—**hy'po-lo'gism,** *n. Math.* The rela-



Hypodermic injection Apparatus.
a, needle; cross-

tion of four numbers when the first is to the second in a less ratio than the third to the fourth.— **Hy'po-ly'd'i-an,** *a.* See GREEK and GREGORIAN MODES, under MODE.— **hy'po-ma'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* A slight and temporary mental disturbance; moderate mania.— **hy'po-ma-nik'-on,** *n.* Same as EPIMANIKION.— **hy'p'o-mas'tous,** *a. Bot.* Springing from beneath an organ without adhering to it: free.— **hy'p'o-mere,** *n. 1. Spong.* The lower part of certain sponges in which no flagellated chambers are developed. *2. Embryol.* One of the segments from which the walls of the pleuro-peritoneal cavity are formed.— **hy-pom'er-al,** *a.*— **hy'p'o-mi'crons,** *n. pl. Biol.* Submicroscopic particles.— **hy'p'o-mi'ō-sis,** *n.* Same as GREGORIAN MODES, under MODE.— **hy'p'om-ne-mat'ic,** *a.* In the nature of notes or memoranda.— **hy'p'om-ne'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Diminished power of memory.— **hy'p'o-mne'si-ac,** *n. Mach.* The tuterum of a lever.— **hy'p'o-moch'l-ion'.**— **Hyp'o-my'ter-i,** *n. pl. Mam.* A section of fissiped carnivores with external nostrils occupied by cartilages, maxilloturbinal bones, including ethmoids and ectoturbinals.— **hy'p'o-my'o-to-mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Want of tone in the muscles.— **hy'p'o-nas'ic,** *n. Pathol.* A deceased secretion of mucus.

hyp'o-nas'tic, *a.* [hy'p'o- + Gr. *nastos*, solid, < *nassō*, press.] — **hyp'o-nas'tic,** *a.*

hy'p'o-neu'ri-a, *n. Pathol.* A morbid diminution of nervous energy.— **hy'p'o-nī'trous,** *a. Chem.* Designating an unstable white crystalline nitrogenous acid, (HNO_2) or $H_2N_2O_3$, formed by the union of hydroxylamin and nitrous acid, and in other ways.— **hy'p'o-no'ēa,** *n. Theol.* A deeper m ystical or hidden sense supposed to underlie the plain meaning of the language of the Bible.— **hy'p'o-nome,** *n. Conch.* The funnel or infundibulum in cephalopods.— **hy'p'o-nō'mi-a,** *n.* **Hyp'o-nou-mat'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of moths, the *Yponomeutidæ*.— **hy'p'o-nych'i-al,** *a. Anat.* Underlying a nail; subungual.— **hy'p'o-nych'i-um,** *n. Anat.* 1. The sensitive nail. 2. The layer of skin beneath the nail: the nail-bed.— **hy-pon'y-chon,** *n. Med.* An effusion of blood under a nail, presenting a purple appearance and due to injury.— **hy-pon'y-chous,** *a.*

hy'po-os'mi-ous, *a. Chem.* Denoting a low valence possessed by osmium as seen in certain compounds of that metal.— **hy'po-pa'ti-a,** *n. pl. Paleon.* The most primitive order of trilobites, having free cheek-pieces forming a continuous ventral marginal plate of the head, and frequently lacking eyes.— **hy'po-pep'sy,** *n. Pathol.* Defective digestion.— **hy'p'o-pep'sic,** *a.*— **hy'p'o-pep'tic,** *a.*— **hy'p'o-phan'gi-a,** *n. Anat.* Having fewer than the normal number of phalangesin the digits.— **hy'p'o-phare,** *n. Zool.* The lower region of the body-wall of a dermopterous ganoid, without chambers or pores.— **hy'p'o-pha-ryn'ge-al.** I. *a.* 1. Situated below or at the lower part of the pharynx, as the lower pharyngeal bones in fishes. 2. *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the hypopharynx. **II.** *n.* A lower pharyngeal bone.— **hy'p'o-pha'rynx,** *n. Entom.* 1. A tongue-like organ on the ental surface of the labium, in the hollow formed by the lower margin of the pharynx.— **hy'p'o-phet,** *n.* [Rare.] An interpreter; expounder.— **hy-po-phice-od'ic,** *a. Bot.* Existing beneath the bark, as certain liber.— **hy'p'o-phlœ'o-dal,** *a.*— **hy'p'o-phlœ'ous,** *a.*— **hyp'o-phon'ous,** *a. Mus.* Subsidiary, as by way of accompaniment or response. **hyp'o-phon'ic.**

Hypophonous chants, which consisted of responses to the intonation, the reading, and the prayers of the clergy, and of the so-called Acrotoalia, or responses to the psalms. Kurtz *Church History* (by Smith), book ii, p. 233. [< a *n.* 1860.]

hy-poph'o-ra, 1 hı-pof'o-ra; 2 hy-pŏf'o-ra, *n. Rhet.* A statement intended to forestall an objection or argument that will or may be used by the opponent of a speaker or writer. The counter-argument to this is called the *anthypophora*. When the statement takes the form of a series of questions it becomes *eperotesis* or *erotesis*. [LL., < Gr. *hypophora*, < *hypo*, under, + *phora*, bear.]

hy'po-phr'i-a, *n. Pathol.* A downward tendency of the visual axis of one eye.— **hy'po-phos'phite,** *n. Chem.* A salt of hypophosphorous acid.— **hy'po-phos'phor-al,** *a.* Of debility, anemia, etc.— **hy'p'o-phos-phor'ic,** *a.* Noting a crystalline tetrabasic acid ($H_4P_2O_6$) formed from moist phosphorus by oxidation.— **hy'p'o-phos'phor-ous,** *a. Chem.* Characterizing a white crystalline substance obtained by heating phosphorus with phosphoric acid. It is a monobasic acid of phosphorus.— **hy'p'o-phos'phu-ret'ed,** *a. Anat.* Below the diaphragm.— **hy'p'o-phryg'i-an,** *a.* See GREEK and GREGORIAN MODES, under MODE.— **hy'p'oph'y-sis,** *n.* A bursiform process under a corbel, or abacus, in archaic Doric capitals; an apophyge; a scotia.— **hy'p'o-phyll,** *n. Bot.* A reduced or rudimentary leaf.— **hy'p'o-phyl'li-um,** *n.*; *pl.* **-li-a.** *Bot.* A form of sheath-like petiole seated below a leaf-like branch, as in asparagus. **hyp'o-phyl'lum** ?.— **hy'p'o-phyl'lous,** *a. Bot.* Growing on the under side of a leaf, as certain fungi.— **hy'p'o-phyl'y,** *n.* A leaf-like branch, as a rudimentary or reduced leaves including bud-scales, scale-leaves of seedlings, etc.— **hy'p'o-phys'i-cal,** *a.* Lower than the physical: opposed to *hyperphysical*.

hy-poph'y-sin, 1 hı-pof'i-sin; 2 hy-pŏf'y-sin, *n. Physiol. Chem.* A substance derived from the pituitary body of the ox, sometimes used for the same purposes as ergot.

hy-poph'y-sis, 1 hı-pof'i-sis; 2 hy-pŏf'y-sis, *n.* [-ses, 1 -siz; 2 -sēz, *pl.*] **1.** The pituitary body. **2.** *Bot.* (1) In mosses, an inflated part of the pedicel under the capsule. (2) In flowering plants, a cell of the embryo from which the primary root and root-cap are derived. [< Gr. *hypophysis*, undergrowth, < *hypo*, under, + *phyō*, make to grow.] — **hyp'o-phys'i-al,** *a.*

hy-po'pi-al, 1 hai-pō'pi-al; 2 hy-pō'pi-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating the heteromorphous nymphal forms of certain insects, as typified in the hydrophilus. **hy'p'o-pi-a.**

Hy-pop'i-tys, 1 hı-pop'i-tis; 2 hy-pŏp'i-tys, *n. Bot.* A genus of monotropaceous fragrant herbs constituted by the species *H. hypophegea*, the pinesap or pinedrop.

hyp'o-plank'ton, *n. Biol.* The organisms, animal and vegetable, that float or swim feebly immediately above the bottom of a body of water: distinguished from NEPTONIC PLANKTON; NEKTON.— **hyp-o'plank-ton'ic,** *a.*— **hy'p'o-pla'si-a,** *n. Pathol.* Backward growth or excessively slow or incomplete development of an organ or part. **hy'po-plasm'i-** [C.] — **hy'po-plas'tic,** *a. Pathol.* Deficient in formative power.— **hy'po-plas'to-type,** *n. Mineral.* A phenotype that retains information obtained subsequent to its production.— **hy'p'o-plas'tron,** *n.* [-nа, *pl.*] *Herp.* One of the third pair of plates on the typical chelonian plastron.— **hyp'o-plas'tral,** *a.*— **hy'po-plas'ty,** *n. Pathol.* Same as HYPOPLASIA.— **hy'p'o-plax,** *n. Conch.* An accessory plate that lies beneath the hinge, as in *Pholadidæ*.— **hy'p'o-po'di-um,** *n.* [-di-a, *pl.*] *Bot.* The stalk of a carpel.— **hy'po-prax'i-a,** *n. Pathol.* Want of activity.— **hy'po-pres'sure,** *n. Meteor.* Atmospheric pressure below the normal.— **hy-pop'ter-ate,** *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Having a wing produced beneath or at the base.— **hy-pop'ter-on,** *n. Ornith.* The line of feathers in a wing commencing from the axilla.— **hy-pop'ter-al,** *a.*— **Hyp-op'ter-yg'e-i,** *n. pl. Bot.* A family of pleurocarpous mosses having the leaves in two rows with a median row of stipuliform leaves below. **Hyp-op'ter-yg'i-a'ce-æ,** — **hy-pop'ti-lum,** *n.* [-la, *pl.*] *Anat.* Same as HYPOPTYSIS.— **hy'po-pty'a-lism,** *n. Pathol.* A decreased secretion of saliva.

hy'p'o-pus, *n. The* hypopial stage of certain acarids.— **hyp'o-pyg'i-um,** *n.*; [-a, *pl.*] *Entom.* 1. The under surface of the tenth segment of the abdomen. 2. The last visible under abdominal segment.— **hy'p'o-pyg'i-al,** *a.*

hy-po'py-on, *n. Pathol.* A collection of pus in the chambers of the eye; also, an effusion of lymph under the eye constituting discoloration or "black eye." **hy-po'pi-on**; **hy-po'py-um**?.— **hy'p'o-que-brach'i-a,** *n. Chem.* An alkaloid obtained from quebrachobark in the form of 2 yellow amorphous mass ($C_{24}H_{28}O_4N_2$). **hy'p'o-que-brach'ine**?.— **hy'p'o-ra'chis,** *n.* [-RACH'I-DES, *pl.*] *Ornith.* The stem of the aftershaft; also, the aftershaft. See FEATHER.— **hy'p'o-ra-chis'i-ty;** **hy'p'o-ra'chi-al.**— **hy'p'o-ra-chid'i-an,** **hy'p'o-rha-chid'i-an, hy'p'or-rha-chid'i-an.** *a.*— **hy'p'o-ra-di'o-lus,** *n.* [-li, *pl.*] One of the barbules of an aftershaft.— **hy'p'o-ra-di'al,** *a.*

hy'p'or-che-mat'ic, 1 hı'p'or-ki-mat'ik; 2 hy'p'ŏr-ce-mă'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to hyporchesis.— **hyporchematic prosodiac** (*Anc. Pros.*), an anapestic tripody combined conjunctively with an iambic dimeter catalectic. See PROSODIAC.

hy'p'or-che, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A choral ode, originally in honor of Apollo, accompanied with music and pantomimic dance. See CHORAL. **hyp'or-chem'; hyp'or-che'mat.**— **hyp'or-che'sis,** *n.* [Gr.] A dance accompanied by the hyporcheme.

hy'po-rhined, *a.* Possessing small nostrils.— **hy'por-rhyth'mic,** *a. Anc. Pros.* Lacking rhythm, as a hexameter in which the feet of each foot coincides with the end of a word and in which there is no proper cesura.— **hy'po-sce'ni-um,** *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] A low wall under the proscenium next the orchestra; the scene theater.

The *hyposcenium* had been painted to represent rocks.
KINGSLEY *Hypatia* p. 346. [MACM. 1880.]

—hy'po-scle'ral, *a. Anat.* Beneath the sclerotic.— **—hy'po-scope,** *n.* A form of periscope for military use, as a sighting attachment to a rifle or as a hand instrument for taking observations.— **hy'p'o-se-cre'tion,** *n. Pathol.* Decreased secretion.— **hy'p'o-sper'ŏ-cal,** *a.* Developed within the endosketon: said of muscles.— **hy'p-os'mi-a,** *n.* Deficiency in the sense of smell.— **hy'po-so'di-a,** *n. Chem.* Sodium suboxid.— **hy'p'o-spad'i-as,** *n.* Sodium chlorid in tanning.— **hy'p'o-spa'di-as,** *n. Teral.* A malformation in which the urethra opens on the under surface of the penis. **hy'po-spon'dy-lous,** *a.* & *n.*— **hy'p'o-sphene,** *n. Herp.* A median wedge-shaped process of a vertebral neural arch in certain Permian reptiles.— **hy'p'o-spher'al,** *a.*— **hy'p'o-spon'dy-lous,** *a.*— **hy'p'o-spore,** *n. Bot.* The indusium of a fern when it grows from below the spore-case; the indusium inferior.

hy'pos-ta'sis, 1 hai-pos'ta-sis; 2 hy-pŏs'ta-sis (XIII), *n.* [-ses, 1 -siz; 2 -sēz, *pl.*] **1.** That which forms (civil) in fact or hypothesis a groundwork or support for anything; a fundamental principle or postulate; a basis. **2.** *Metaph.* (1) The mode of being by which any substantial thing exists independently, distinguishing it as individuality; that in which the self-subsistent reality of a thing consists: distinguished from the substance or being in which the modes inhere. Compare ESSENCE; SUBSTANCE.

If the individual nature be rational, the substance as having it is a person. In this sense the hypostasis was regarded by the scholastic philosophers as the third degree in the evolution of being. See SECOND, *a.*, 2 (*b*).

(2) A logical substance; anything, whether a substance, quality, action, or a phenomenon, relation, etc., conceived or considered as having distinctive characteristics. **3.** *Theol.* (1) *Early & Eccl. Hist.* (i) Any one of the persons of the Holy Trinity.

Hence, we call the three persons of the Trinity three *hypostases* or substantives. — Bp. Pearson *On the Creed*, p. 440.

(2) The separate personal subsistence of each of the three persons of the Trinity in one divine substance or essence: distinguished from the unitary divine essence of the Godhead. See TRINITY.

The Nicene Creed is a real substance . . . not identical with the substance, for there are not three substances. It is not identical with attributes, for the three Persons each and equally possess all the divine attributes.
W. G. T. SHEDD *Hist. Christian Doctrine* vol. i, p. 365. [a. 1863.]

4. *Pathol.* (1) A settling down of a fluid of the body, as the blood: passive congestion. (2) A morbid deposit of sedimentary matter within the body. **5.** *Alchemy.* One of the three elements — salt, sulfur, and mercury — of which all material things were supposed to consist. **6.** The suspensor of an embryo. [< Gr. *hypostasis*, supporting, < *hypo*, under, + *histēmi*, stand.] **hy'pos'ta-sy.**

hy'pos-tat'ic, 1 hai'pos-tat'ik; 2 hy'pŏs-tăt'ic, *a.* [Also *Theol.* & *Metaph.*] Relating to, or consisting in the personality or substance; distinctly personal. **2.** Of, relating to, or proceeding from hypostasis; elemental.

We do not find, indeed, that the *hypostatic* prexistence of Christ was ever taught by the Nazarenes! — Rev. Thomas Erskine Bannan *Supernat. Origin of Christianity* essay v, p. 319. [a. 1886.]

3. *Pathol.* Resulting from downward pressure; as, *hypostatic* congestion, which is the result of mechanical gravitation of the blood to the part affected. **hy'po-stat'ic.**

hy'pos-ta'ti-cal, *a.* [< Gr. *hypostatikos*, < *hypostasis*, < *hypo*, under, + *histēmi*, stand.] **hy'po-stat'i-cal?.**— **hypostatic union,** the union of two natures in the one person of Christ. See HYPOSTASIS, 2 (2).

The union of the two natures in Christ is a personal or *hypostatic* union. C. HODGE *Syst. Theol.* vol. ii, p. 390. [a. 1872.]

hy'pos-ta'tize, 1 hai-pos'ta-taiz; 2 hy-pŏs'ta-tīz, *vt.* **hy'pos'ta-tise,**] [-TIZ-ED; -TIZ'ING.] To ascribe substantial or personal existence to; assume to be real; treat as an actual or as a personal being.

This tendency to *hypostatize* abstractions into real agencies has prevailed in all ages.
FOSTER *Nature versus Man* p. 39. [D. M. & CO. 1871.]

hy-pos'ta-size or **-sise**?.— **hy-pos'ta-si-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*— **hy-pos'ta-tiz'er** or **-sa'tion.** *n.*

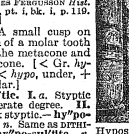
hy'po-ster'nal, *a.* **1.** Situated under the sternum. **2.** Of or pertaining to the hypoplastron.— **hy'po-ster'num,** *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] *Herp.* The hypoplastron.— **hy'po-sthe'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* Want of vital energy.— **hy'po-sthe'nic,** **hy'po-sthen'ic,** *a.*— **hy'po-sthen'ic,** *n.*— **hy'pos'the-nu'ri-a,** *n. Pathol.* Decrease in the secretion of urine due to defect in the power of the kidney.— **hy'p'o-stig'ma,** *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Paleog.* A punctuation-mark (.) in ancient manuscripts, having the value of the comma.— **hy'po-stil'bite,** *n. Mineral.* A variety of stilbite having a less than normal silica content.

hy-pos'to-ma, 1 hı-pos'to-ma; 2 hy-pŏs'to-ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] **1.** *Zool.* A part or organ lying below the mouth. (1) The under lip of a trilobite. (2) The distal prolongation of a hydrotath having the mouth at its summit. (3) The broad curved sclerite behind the lamina labialis of a myriapod. (4) *Entom.* The clypeus of a fly. **2.** *pl.* [it.-] *Echin.* The stereidians as a class. [< HYPO- + Gr. *stoma*, mouth.] **hy'p'o-stome;**.— **hy'p'o-sto'mal-al,** *a.*— **Hyp'o-stom'a-ta,** *n. pl.* 1. *Ich.* The *Hypostomides*. 2. *Echin.* The *Asteriidea*. 3. *Protoz.* A section of turbellarians having an inferior mouth.— **hyp'o-sto-mat'ic,** *a. Bot.* Having stomata on the under side only: applied to leaves.— **hyp'o-stom'e-tous,** *a.* Having the mouth inferior or ventral. **hy-pos'to-mous?.**

Hyp'o-stom'i-des, 1 hip'o-[or hai'po-]stom'i-dēz; 2 hĭp'o-[or hī'po-]stŏm'i-dēz, *n. pl. Ich.* An order or suborder of fishes including *Pegasidæ*. [< HYPO- + Gr. *stoma*, mouth.] — **hyp'o-stom'i-dan,** *a.* & *n.*

hy-pos'tra-cum, *n.* The undermost of the three layers of the investment of mites, the first being the epidermoid and the second the ectostracum.— **hy'p'o-stra'cal,** *a.* Same as MYCELIUM.

hy'pos'tro-phe, 1 hı-pos'tro-fi; 2 hy-pŏs'tro-fē, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* Parenthesis with return to the subject. **2†.** *Med.* (1) The act of a patient in turning. (2) A relapse. (3) Displacement backward of the uterus. See RETROVERSION. [< Gr. *hypostrophē*, turning about, < *hypo*, under, + *strephō*, turn.] **hyp'o-style,** 1 hip'o-stail *or* hai'po-stail; 2 hĭp'o-stīl *or* hī'po-stīl, *n.* 1. *Arch.* Any structure having a ceiling resting upon columns; a covered colonnade; a pillared hall; specif., one of the halls with huge pillars characteristic of Egyptian architecture: used also attributively.



Hypostyle Hall in the Temple of Karnak, Egypt. (Restored.)

The culminating point and climax of all this group of building [temples at Thebes] is the *hypostyle* hall of Mamephthah. JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. i, pt. i, bk. i, p. 119. [D. A. & CO.]

2. *Zool.* A small cusp on the crown of a molar tooth between the metacone and the hypocone. [< Gr. *hypostylos*, < *hypo*, under, + *stylos*, pillar.]

hy'po-styp'tic. I. *a.* Styptic in a moderate degree. **II.** *n.* A weak styptic.— **hy'po-sul'fate,** *n.* Same as HYPOSULFITE.— **hy'po-sul'fite,** *n. Chem.* I. A chlosulfite used as a fixing agent in photography. **2.** A salt of hyposulfurous acid, more properly a thiosulfate.— **hyposulfite silver-extraction process,** the process of extracting silver by washing in successive baths of hyposulfite of soda and cuprous hyposulfite.— **alkaline hyposulfite,** a compound resulting from the action of hyposulfurous acid on an alkaline base; sodium hyposulfite.— **hy'po-sul-fu'ric,** *a.* Same as BRIMSTONIC.— **hyposulfurous acid.** **1.** Hydrosulfurous acid. **2.** Thiosulfuric acid.— **hyposulfuric acid.** = **hy'po-sul'fu-ret,** *n.* Lacking in sylloglistic form, the not necessarily incorrect: said of arguments.

hy'po-syn'a-phe, 1 hip'o-[or hai'po-]sin'a-fi; 2 hĭp'o-[or hī'po-]sĭn'a-fē, *n.* In ancient music, the separation of two tetrachords by the interval of a tetrachord. [< Gr. *hyposynaphē*, < *hypo*, under, + *syn*, with, + *haptō*, join.]

hy'po-tæ'ta-e, *n. pl. Pathol.* Defect or diminution in the systole of the heart.— **hy'po-tæ'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to grammatical subordination; as, a *hypotactic* clause.— **hy'po-tar'sus,** *n. Ornith.* The proximal posterior process of the tarsometatarsus; the calcaneum; or calcaneal process.— **hy'p'o-tar'sal,** *a.*— **hy'po-tax'is,** *n. Gram.* Subordinate arrangement; dependence: opposed to *parataxis*.— **hy'po-tax'ion,** *n.* A decree of the senate.

hy-pot'e-nuse, 1 hai-pot'i-nūs; 2 hy-pŏt'e-nūs, *n. Geom.* The side of a right-angled triangle opposite the right angle. The square described on this side is equal to the sum of the squares described on the sides containing the right angle. [< F. *hypoténuse*, < LL. *hypotenusa*, < Gr. *hypoteinousa*, ppr. of *hypoteinō*, subtend, < *hypo*, under, + *teinō*, stretch.] — **hy-pot'e-nu'sal,** *a.*

hypoth., *abbr.* Hypothesis; hypothetical.

hy'po-thal'us, 1 hai'po-[or hip'o-]thal'us; 2 hy'p'o-[or hĭp'o-]thăl'us, *n.* [-LI, 1 -li; 2 -l, *pl.*] *Bot.* 1. The delicate hyphal filaments upon which the fruit-body is directly developed: a mycelial or hyphal outgrowth from the margin of the thallus of a crustaceous lichen. 2. In fungi, an under thallus on which spore-cases are produced. [< HYPO- + Gr. *thallos*, young shoot, < *thallō*, be luxuriant.] — **hy'po-thal'line,** *a.*

hy-poth'ec, 1 hai-poth'ik; 2 hĭ-pŏth'ĕc, *n.* 1. *Civ. Law.* (1) A pledge or mortgage of either lands or goods as security for debt where the property pledged remains in possession of the debtor.

This custom was borrowed from the Greeks by the Romans, and appeared in France in the 13th century under the name of **obligatio bonorum,** where, owing to its secrecy, it wrought many inconveniences, and it was not until 1795 that publicity was enforced by law. Hypothecation by **legal, judicial, or conventional;** legal in the case of married women and minors, judicial when resulting from a judgment of the courts of law, and conventional when resulting from a special contract. The hypothec ceases by repayment of the obligation incurred, by renunciation on the part of the creditor, or by prescription. In Scots civil law the term is restricted to real property; in French law it extends to movables when it is known as a *privilege*; in Spanish law it is restricted to contractual mortgages on real property.

The possession of the pledge (*pignus*) passed to the creditor; but the possession of the thing hypothecated (*hypotheca*) did not.
KENT *Commentaries* vol. ii, pt. v, p. 575.

(2) The thing pledged or hypothecated. [< Gr. *hypothēkē*, < *hypotithēmi*, put under.] **2.** *Scots Law.* A security established by law in favor of a creditor on a thing remaining in the debtor's hands; specif., the landlord's lien on the crop and stock of his tenant for rent.

The same practical results which the English system produces by allowing landlords to distrain for rent are chiefly attained in Scotland by applying to landlord and tenant the Romanized Law of *Hypothek*.
H. S. MAINE *Early Hist. Institutions* p. 277. [L. M. 1875.]

[< F. *hypothèque*, < LL. *hypotheca*, < Gr. *hypothēkē*, pledge, < *hypo*, under, + *tithēmi*, place.] **hyp'o-the'cal; hy-poth'ek'al.**— **hy-poth'e-ca-ry, hy-poth'e-ca-to-ry,** *a.* — **hypothecary action,** an action for possession of property

pledged as security for debt when the debtor is in default of payment, or for its sale in payment of the debt.

hy-poth'e-cate, 1 *hai-poth'i-kēt;* 2 *hȳ-pŏth'e-cāt, rt.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] *Law.* To give (personal property) in pledge as security for debt. In financial usage, delivery to the creditor of the property pledged usually takes place, by civil law possession of the hypothec did not pass.

He [William] had no power to *hypothecate* any part of the public revenue. MACAULAY *England* vol. iii, p. 117. [P. S. & CO. 1856.]

[< LL. *hypothecatus,* p.p. of *hypotheco,* < *hypotheca;* see HYPOTHEC.] — **hy-poth'e-ca"tor,** *n.* One who pledges or pawns property as security for debt.

hy-poth'e-ca'tion, 1 hai-poth'i-kē'shon, 2 hȳ-pŏth'e-cā'shon, *n. Law.* **1.** A lien given by contract by a debtor to his creditor on movable property as security for debt, but without passing possession of the property hypothecated. **2.** The act of pledging personal property as collateral security; as, the *hypothecation* of bonds. **3.** *Mar. Law.* Bottomry. [< LL. *hypothecatio(n-),* < *hypotheco;* see HYPOTHECATE.] — **hypothecation certificate** *(Chm.),* a certificate lodged by the seller with the buyer of a bill of exchange drawn against a shipment of property; it describes the nature of the shipment and states that the bill of lading, insurance policy, etc., are lodged and pledged with the holder of the bill of exchange as security for the payment of the bill (or for the acceptance of the bill) by the drawee. Sarris's *Financial Dictionary.* — **hypothecation clause** *(Com. Law),* a hypothecation of property resulting from an operation of the law. — **hy-poth'e-ca-tiv(es),** *a.* [Rare.] Relating to hypothecation.

hy"po-the'ci-um, 1 hai"po-[or hip'o-]thī'si-um; 2 hȳ"po-[or hȳ'o-]thē'ç-um, *n.* [-CI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A dense plexus of hyphal tissue beneath a fruit body, as in certain pyrenomycetous fungi, the top, asci-bearing layer of the disk-like body in which the asci are produced, as in the *Pezizales* and their allies. [< HYPO- + *-the'cium, -thē'ci,* case, < *tithēmi,* place.] hy"po-the'ce-l.— **hy"po-the'ce-al,** *a.*

hy-poth'e-nar, 1 hai-poth'i-nar; 2 hȳ-pŏth'e-nar. **I.** *a.* Situated on the palm at the base of the little finger, or at a corresponding part in the foot; as, the *hypothenar* fold; as, the *hypothenar* eminence. **II.** *n.* The hypothenar eminence. [< Gr. *hypothenar,* < *hypo,* under, + *thenar,* palm.] — **hy-poth'e-nal.**

hy-poth'e-nuse, *n.* Same as HYPOTENUSE.

Hy"po-the'ri-a, 1 hai"po-thī'ri-a; 2 hȳ"po-thē'ri-a, *n.* A hypothetical group of fossil mammals or mammal-like vertebrates from which the recognized types are supposed to have originated; prommammals. — **hy"po-the'ri-an,** *a. & n.*

hyp-o-therm, 1 hai"po-[or hip'o-]thērm; 2 hȳ"po-[or hȳ'o-]thēm, *n. Meteor.* A line connecting places at which, during a specified time, the mean temperature has been equally far below the normal. [HYPO- + Gr. *thermē,* heat.] — **hy"po-ther'mal,** *a.* **1.** Moderately warm; lukewarm. **2.** Calculated to lower temperature. **hy"po-ther'mic,** — **hy"po-ther'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Temperature of the body lower than the normal. **hy"po-ther'my†.**

hy-poth'e-sis, 1 hai-poth'i-sis; 2 hȳ-pŏth'e-sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -siz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] **1.** A statement of fact or of theory which, without itself being proved, is taken for granted as a premise from which to test or discover an assured conclusion; a logical supposition; more widely, a supposititious or imaginary state of things assumed as a basis of reasoning; as, the principles being equal by *hypothesis,* the sides must be equal.

Hypotheses, that is, propositions which are assumed with probability, in order to explain or prove something else which cannot otherwise be explained or proved. HAMILTON *Logic* p. 188. [6. & t. 1860.]

2. *Logic.* (1) The condition or alternative involved in a hypothetic judgment. (2) The conclusion or supposition of an argument from consequent (or consequences) to antecedent. **3.** In the sciences, a tentative conjecture assigning provisionally a cause for known facts, to be used as a basis for further investigation and discussion, and as a starting-point for experiment and investigation which, by the discovery of new facts, may uphold or disprove the conjecture, and aid in reaching the true theory; a working hypothesis.

Scientific *hypotheses* are not (as Apelt expresses himself) 'assertions which have been floating in the air, and are laid hold of'; they are the results of observation, experiment, induction, and premises in tentative deductions, form the necessary preliminaries to adequate knowledge. TRENDELENBURG *Logic* tr. by T. M. Lindsay pt. v. p. 308. [T. & CO. 6. CO. 1877.]

4. The relation existing between two propositions or facts which are the subject of a condition or hypothesis. **5.** Loosely and generally, an unsupported or ill-supported theory; a supposition proceeded with in order to warrant it; a mere guess or conjecture. [< Gr. *hypothesis,* supposition, < *hypo,* under, + *tithēmi,* place.]

SYN: conjecture, guess, scheme, speculation, supposition, system, theory. *An hypothesis* is a statement of what is deemed possibly true, assumed and reasoned upon as if certainly true, with a view of reaching truth not yet surely known; especially, such an *hypothesis* as to be a comprehensive tentative explanation of certain phenomena which is meant to include all other facts of the same class, and which is assumed as a working basis for practical purposes, to bring all the related facts into comparison; if the *hypothesis* explains all the facts, it is regarded as verified; till then it is regarded as a *working hypothesis,* i. e., one that may answer for present practical purposes. A *hypothesis* may be termed a comprehensive *guess. Theory* is used of the mental coordination of facts and principles, that may or may not prove correct; a machine may be perfect in *theory,* but useless in fact. *Scheme* may be used as nearly equivalent to *theory,* but is more frequently applied to proposed action and in the sense of a preliminary plan. A *speculation* may be wholly of the brain, resting upon no facts worthy of consideration; a *system* unites many facts, phenomena, or doctrines into an orderly and consistent whole; we speak of a *system* of theology. Compare synonyms for GUESS. — Ant., certainty, demonstration, discovery, fact, proof. — **double-fluid hypothesis** *(Elec.),* the hypothesis that electricity consists of two quantities and imponderable fluids, positive and negative. See ELECTRIFICATION. — **filar h.** *(Biol.),* the view taken that protoplasm consists essentially of separate threads. — **glacial h.** *(Geol.),* see GLACIAL THEORY, under GLACIER. — **granular h.** *(Biol.),* the theory that protoplasmic granules are the basis of every organism. — **Olbers's h.** *(Astron.),* a hypothesis which explains the asteroids as fragments from the explosion of some primordial planet. — **planetismal h.,** a modified meteoritic hypothesis of the origin of the solar system, proposed by T. C. Chamberlin, according to which the small solid masses in the original nebula move together in similar orbits, so that collisions are infrequent and not violent and aggregation is gradual. — **Prout's h.** *(Physiol. Chem.),* a hypothesis substantially to the effect that all elemental weights are multiples, by integers, of the atomic weight of hydrogen. This hypothesis, advanced by William Prout, has not been of material aid in disclosing the nature of matter. — **single-fluid h.** *(Elec.),* the hypothesis that electricity consists of a single tenuous imponderable fluid, the particles of which repel each other, but attract and are attracted by all matter. — **Suess's h.** *(Geol.),* a theory put forward by Suess to account for the chief irregularities on the globe's surface. He supposes that certain areas, which he terms *horsts,* at an early period became dry and stable, and that they formed nuclei around which the rest of the crust has become grouped during the contraction of the earth. — **working h.,** same as HYPOTHESIS, *n.*, 3.

hy-poth'e-sist, 1 hai-poth'i-sist; 2 hȳ-pŏth'e-sist, *n.* One who suggests or defends a hypothesis.

The notion of objecting *hypothetist* . . . is singularly at variance with the facts of the case. S. P. TREGELLES *On Daniel, Defence of Authenticity* p. 225. [BAGS. 1864.]

hy-poth'e-size, 1 hai-poth'i-saiz; 2 hȳ-pŏth'e-sīz, *vi.* [-SIZED; -SIZ'ING.] To conceive or suggest hypotheses.

We can *hypothesize* even if the theory proves not established. H. MELVILLE *Moby-Dick* p. 415. [n. 1851.]

hy-poth'e-sist†, hy-poth'e-tize or **-tise†.** — **hy-poth'e-siz'er,** *n.*

hy"po-thet'ic, } 1 hai"po-[or hip'o-]thet'ik, -i-kal; 2
hy"po-thet'i-cal, } hȳ"po-[or hȳ'o-]thĕt'e, -i-cal (XIII), *a.* **1.** Having the nature of or based on hypothesis; assumed conditionally or tentatively as a basis for argument or investigation; conjectural; supposititious.

Geometry would be undistinguishable from a mere *hypothetical* science, if it had no credentials beyond its strict reasoning. MANSEL *Prolegomena of Logical Theory* vol. i, p. 281. [MACM. 1851.]

2. [Rare.] Given to using hypotheses; as, a *hypothetical* historian. [< LL. *hypotheticus,* one proceeding hypothetically, < Gr. *hypothetikos,* < *hypothasis;* see HYPOTHESIS.] — **hypothetical clause, period,** or **sentence** *(Gram.),* a clause, period, or sentence expressing condition or supposition. — **h. imperative** *(Ethics),* a command or claim of obligation which law imposes on conduct, not for some end beyond itself: contrasted with *categorical imperative.* — **h. inference,** see INFERENCE. — **h. judgment,** a judgment connecting something on the ground of some circumstance which must be granted as real before the assertion becomes literally or actually *true.* The supposition may be either a condition, giving a *hypothetical judgment,* or an alternative, giving a *disjunctive judgment,* or both these combined, giving a *dilemmatic judgment;* as, if the wind changes, it will grow warmer (conditional); either the wind will change or it will not (alternative); if the wind changes, it will either grow warmer or storm (dilemmatic). — **h. question** *(Law),* a question put to an expert witness containing a recital of facts assumed to have been proved, the proof of which is offered in the case, and requiring the opinion of the witness thereon. — **h. realism or h. dualism,** the metaphysical doctrine that the external world consists of what is offered in the case, and requiring the opinion of the witness thereon. — **h. realism or h. dualism,** the metaphysical doctrine that the external world consists of what is offered by a kind of inference: opposed to *presentational realism,* which teaches that the soul immediately perceives material things as such. — **h. syllogism,** a conditional syllogism in wh..h the reasoning turns upon the assertion or denial of a hypothesis embodied in the major premise, in a hypothetic judgment. It embraces two classes. See HYPOTHETIC JUDGMENT, above. — **hy"po-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* As in the manner of a hypothesis; conditionally, as an alternative.

hy"po-thet'i-cal, n. A conditional judgment or syllogism.

hy"po-thet'ic-ism, *n.* Same as HYPOTHESIST. — **hy"po-thy'roid-ism,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition characterized by a diminution of activity in the thyroid gland. **hy"po-thy"roi-dis'ma,** 1 hai"po-thai"roi-dis'mo; 2 hȳ"po-thȳ"roi-dĭz'mo, *n.* Diminished activity or tone of any bodily member, or of the whole body. **hy-pot'o-nus†.** — **hy"po-ton'ic,** *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Possessing less concentration than isotonic: applied to a saline solution of less strength than another of the same class in experiments with blood-serum. **2.** *Pathol.* Characterized by hypotonia. — **hy"po-tox-ic'i-ty,** *n. Med.* A diminution or lessening in the powerful toxic properties of a poison. — **hy-pot'ri-che'll-um,** *n.* [-LI-A, *pl.*] *Arch.* In the Greek Doric column, a narrow cut or bevel, in some inferior examples doubled or trebled, marking the junction of the capital and the shaft. The exact meaning of the term is doubtful. Vitruvius used it, but applied it to the entire neck of the capital. Compare CORONA, *n.*, 3.

Hy-pot'ri-cha, 1 hi-pot'ri-ks; 2 hȳ-pŏt'ri-ca, *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of ciliate infusorians with locomotive cilia restricted to the ventral surface of the body. Often these cilia are variously modified, some of them being changed into setæ, used as organs of locomotion. [< HYPO- + Gr. *thrix* (*trich-*), hair.] — **hy-pot'ri-chous,** *a.* — **hy-pot'ri-chous-ly,** *adv.*

hy"po-troch'oid, 1 hai-pō'tro-koid; 2 hȳ-pŏ'tro-cŏid, *n. Geom.* A curve traced by a point, either upon the radius or radius produced, but not upon the generating circle, which rolls upon the interior of another circle. [< HYPO- + TROCHOID.] — **hy"po-tro-choi'dal,** *a.*

hy-pot'ro-phy, *n.* **1.** Same as ATROPHY. **2.** *Pathol.* A morbid state resulting from insufficient nourishment. **3.** *Biol.* The condition between the extremes of power and size. [Gr. *hypotrophē,* < *hypo,* under, + *trophē,* nourishment.]

hy"po-tym'pa-nal, 1 hai-pō'tim-pa-nal; 2 hȳ-pŏ'tim-pa-nal, *n. Anat.* The lowest part of the tympanum. **II.** *n.* The quadrate bone of birds, reptiles, etc. — **hy"po-type,** *n. Biol.* Same as PLESIOTYPE. — **hy"po-typ'ic,** *a.* Short of being typical; subtypical. — **hy"po-typ'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hy"po-ty'po-sis, 1 hai"po-tai-[or hip'o-ti-]pō'sis; 2 hȳ"po-tȳ-[or hȳ'o-t-y-]pō'sis, *n.* [-SES, 1 -siz; 2 -sēs, *pl.*] *Rhet.* **1.** Vivid delineation; word-painting. **2.** A sketch or outline, as of a science; as, the *Hypotyposes* of Sextus Empiricus set forth Pyrrhonism. [< Gr. *hypotypōsis,* < *hypo,* under, + *typos;* see TYPE.]

hy"po-van'a-date, *n. Chem.* A salt of hypovanadic acid. — **hy"po-van'ad'ic,** *a. Chem.* — **hypovanadic acid** (H$_4$V$_2$O$_6$) known in the form only of its salts, *hypovanadates.*

hy"po-xan'thin, } 1 hai"po-zan'thin, -thin *or* -thin; 2
hy"po-xan'thine, } hȳ"po-zăn'thin, -thin *or* -thin (XIX), *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_5H_4N_4O$) found in various organs, and especially in the muscular tissue of animals, also in certain seeds: formed on the decomposition of proteids. [< Gr. *hypoxanthos,* yellowish-brown, < *hypo,* under, + *xanthos,* yellow.] — **hy"po-xan'thic,** *a.*

Hy-pox'is, 1 hi-[or hai-]poks'is; 2 hy-[or hȳ-]pŏks'is, *n. Bot.* A notable genus of stemless herbs of the amaryllis family (*Amaryllidaceæ*), with solid bulbs, narrow grass-like leaves, and a slender few-flowered scape of frequently yellow flowers. *H. hirsuta* of the eastern United States is known as *star-grass.* [< HYP- + Gr. *oxys,* sharp.]

hy"po-zeug'ma, *n. Gram.* The connection of several subjects by a single verb.

hy"po-zeux'is, 1 hai"po-[or hip'o-]ziuks'is; 2 hȳ"po-[or hȳ'o-]zŭks'is, *n. Gram. & Rhet.* The use of a verb with each subject in successive clauses, as in "the earth moves, the stars twinkle, night comes on apace." [LL., < Gr. *hypozeuxis,* < *hypo,* under, + *zeugnymi,* yoke.]

Hyp-o-zo'a, 1 hai"po-[or hip'o-]zō'a; 2 hȳ"po-[or hȳp'o-]zō'a, *n. pl. Zool.* The *Protozoa.* [< HYPO- + Gr. *zōon,* animal.] — **hy"po-zo'an,** *a. & n.*

hy"po-zo'ic, 1 hai"po-zō'ik; 2 hȳ"po-zŏ'ic, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Hypozoa.* **2.** *Geol.* Anterior in age to the lowest rocks which contain organic remains. [< HYPO- + Gr. *zōē,* life, < *zōō,* live.]

hy"po-zy'gal, 1 hai"po-zai'gal; 2 hȳ"po-zȳ'gal, *n. Zool.* In crinoids, the lower ossicle without cirrhi of a syzygy: contrasted with *epizygal.*

hypped, hypp'ish, same as HIPPED, etc.

hyps, *n. pl.* [Collog.] Hypochondria.

hyp-sal'o-graph, 1 hip-sal'o-graf, 2 hȳp-săl'o-grăf, *n.* An instrument which automatically registers the rise and fall of the sea. [< Gr. *hypsos,* height, + *halis,* sea, + -GRAPH.]

hyp'se-lo-dont, 1 hip'si-lo-dont; 2 hȳp'se-lo-dŏnt, *n.* Hypsodont.

hyp'si-, } 1 hip'si-, hip'so-; 2 hȳp'si-, hȳp'so-. From Gr.
hyp'so-, } *hypsi,* on high (prob. connected with *hyper,* above): combining forms denoting possession of or connection with something very high or unusually high. — **Hyp'si-brach"y-ceph'a-li,** *n. pl. Ethnol.* The races that have high, broad skulls, as the Malays of Madura. — **hyp"si-brach"y-ce-phal'ic,** *a.* **hyp"si-brach"y-ceph'a-lous†.** — **hyp'si-brach"y-ceph'a-lism,** **hyp'si-ce-phal'ic-i-ty,** *n. Craniom.* Having a vertical index over 75. **hyp"si-ceph'a-lous†;** **hyp"so-ce-phal'ic†;** **hyp"so-ceph'a-lous†.** — **hyp'si-ceph'a-ly,** *n.* **hyp"so-ceph'a-ly.**

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Hyp'si-cles, 1 hip'si-klēz; 2 hȳp'si-clēz, *n.* Greek mathematician of uncertain date, who lived probably in the 2d century. **Hy-psi-cles'†** [Gr.].

hyp"si-con'chous, *a. Craniom.* Having an orbital index exceeding 85. **hyp"si-con'chi†.** — **hyp'si-con"chy,** *n.* The condition in which the orbital index is hypsiconchous. *Biometrica* March-July, '04, p. 256. [C.] — **hyp"si-cra'ni-al,** *a. Craniom.* Having a skull of more than average altitude. — **hyp"si-dol'i-cho-ceph'a-ly,** *n. Craniom.* Unusual height and length of skull.

hyp'si-lold, 1 hip'si-loid; 2 hȳp'si-lŏid, *a.* Having the form of Greek upsilon or U; hyoid. [< Gr. *hypsiloeidēs,* < *ypsilon,* upsilon, + *eidos;* see -OID.]

Hyp"si-lo-ph'o-don'ti-dæ, *n. pl. Herp.* A Mesozoic family of dinosaurians. **Hyp"si-lo-ph'o-don,** *n.* (t. g.) — **hyp"si-loph'o-dont, hyp"si-loph'o-don'told,** *a.* — **hyp"si-loph"o-don'tid,** *a. & n.* — **Hyp"si-pryn'ni-æ,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Potoroinæ.* — **hyp"si-pryn'nine,** *a. & n.* **hyp"si-pryn'nic, hyp"si-pryn'noid,** *a.* — **Hyp"si-pryn"no-don'ti-næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of small macropodoid marsupials having feeble molars and a highly developed incisable hallux. **Hyp"si-pryn'no-don,** *n.* (t. g.) — **hyp'si-pryn"no-don'tine,** *a. & n.*

Hyp-sip'y-le, 1 hip-sip'i-li; 2 hȳp-sĭp'y-lē, *n. Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Thoas, king of Lemnos, who saved her father's life when the Lemnian women massacred all the men on the island. She was made queen, and when Jason with the Argonauts landed at Lemnos she bore him twin sons.

Hyp'sis-ta'ri-an, 1 hip'sis-tē'ri-an; 2 hȳp'sĭs-tē'ri-an, *n. Ch. Hist.* One of a heretical sect (4th century) in Cappadocia that worshiped God only as the Most High, and regarded fire and light as his special symbols. It was reenforced by all the religionists in Asia Minor, Egypt, Syria, Persia; but the strongest monotheistic strand in its texture was contributed by Judaism, from which circumcision was rejected, while the following of the Sabbath and the Jewish dietary rules were retained. G. KRUGER in *The New Schaff-Herzog Encyc.* vol. v, p. 433. [r. & w. '09.] [< Gr. *Hypsistarioi,* < *hypsistos,* highest, < *hypsi,* on high.]

hyp'si-ste'god, *a.* Shaped like a roof; applied by anthropologists to a skull that is high. — **hyp"si-sten'o-ceph'a-ly,** *n. Craniol.* Excessive narrowness and height of skull. — **hyp"so-ba-rom'e-ter,** *n.* A barometer specially used to determine altitudes; a mountain barometer. **2.** A former name of the boiling-point thermometer. — **hyp"so-har'some't'ric,** *a.* — **hyp'so-ma,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the true molars of most *Bovidæ.* — **hyp-sog'ra-phy,** *n.* The science of the observation or description of the heights of the earth's surface or those of the sea. — **hyp"so-graph'ic, hyp"so-graph'i-cal,** *a.* — **hyp"so'i-so-therm,** *n. Meteor.* An isotherm on a chart or diagram representing a vertical section of the atmosphere.

hyp-som'e-ter, 1 hip-som'i-tər; 2 hȳp-sŏm'e-tər, *n.* **1.** An instrument for measuring the height above the sea-level by determining the atmospheric pressure through observation of the boiling-point of water. **hyp"so-ther-mom'e-ter†.** — **hyp-som'e-try,** *n.* The art of measuring, by any method, the heights of points in the earth's surface above the sea-level. — **barometric hypsometry,** measurement by means of the barometer of distances above and below the level of the sea. — **hyp"so-met'ric, hyp"so-met'ri-cal,** *a.* — **hyp"so-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **hyp-som'e-trist,** *n.*

hyp"so-pho'bi-a, *n. Pathol.* A morbid dread of high places. — **hyp"so-phyl'lum,** *n. Bot.* A bract, or the like, in plant-inflorescence. **hyp"so-phyl'lar, hyp"so-phyl'i; hyp'so-phyll'i-.** — **hyp"so-phyl'lar, hyp"so-phyl'la-ry,** *a.*

hyp-so'sis, 1 hip-sō'sis; 2 hȳp-sō'sis, *n. Gr. Ch.* **1.** The elevation of the Host; also, of the panagia. **2.** The lifting up of the cross; also, Holy-Cross day (Sept. 14). [< Gr. *hypsōsis,* elevation, < *hypsoō,* on high.]

hyp'u-ral, 1 hip-yū'ral; 2 hȳp-yŭ'ral. *Ich.* **I.** *a.* Situated below the tail, as the bones supporting the fin rays. See illus. under HETEROCERCY. **II.** *n.* A hypural bone. [< HYP- + Gr. *oura,* tail.]

hy'rac, } 1 hai'rak-, hai'ra-ko-; 2 hȳ'răc-, hȳ'ra-co-,
hy'ra-co-, }] From Gr. *hyrax* (*hyrac-*), shrew-mouse: combining forms. — **Hy'ra-ces,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Hyracoidea.* — **hy-ra'ce-um,** *n.* A hard blackish-brown product of the South African hyrax, and to have physiological effects resembling those of castoreum. — **hy-ra'ci-um;** — **Hy'ra-chus,** *n. Paleon.* A genus of Eocene perissodactyl ungulates, more primitive than *Hyracodon,* but related to it. — **Hy-rac'i-des,** *n. pl. Mam.* The only family of *Hyracoidea.* — **hy-rac'id,** *n.,* — **hy-rac'i-form,** *a.* Having the appearance of a hyrax. — **Hy-rac'o-don'ti-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A Tertiary family of perissodactyl rhinoceros-like ungulates having the upper molars and premolars alike and with cross-crests, the external cusps of molars fused into walls, and canines developed. **Hy-rac'o-don,** *n.* (t. g.) — **hy-**

rac'o-dont, *a.*— **hy-rac'o-don'tid,** *n.*— **hy-rac'o-don'told,** *a.* & *n.*— **Hy''ra-col'de-a,** *n. pl. Mam.* An order or subordor of ungulates with rodent upper incisors, numerous dorsolumbar vertebræ, and 2 ovary placentæ.— **hy''ra-col'a.** & *n.*— **hy''ra-col'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **Hy''ra-co-the''ri-i'ne,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of lophiodontoid ungulates having the external lobes of the upper molars separated and the lobes of the lower scarcely more than crescentic.— **hy''ra-co-the''ri-um,** *n.* (*t. g.*) — **hy''ra-co-the'ri-an,** *a.*— **hy''ra-co-the'ri-ine,** *a.* & *n.*

hy'rax, *t.* Tai'rakes; 2 hÿ'rĭks, *n.* **1.** A small hare-like hyracoidean ungulate mammal of Africa and adjoining Asiatic regions, as the cony of the Bible, the damans, and the klipdas. See illus. under DAMAN. **2.** [B-] A genus typical of *Hyracidæ.* < Gr. *hyrax,* shrewmouse.]

Hyr-ca'ni-a, 1 her-kē'ni-ə; 2 hÿr-kā'nĭ-a, *n.* A province on the ancient Persian and Parthian empires, S. and S. E. of the Hyrcanian (Caspian) sea; the modern Asterabad.

Hyr'ca-nite, *n.* The rugged Pyrrhus, like the *Hyrcanian* beast.
SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act II, sc. 2.

Hyr-ka-ni'al [Gr.]— **Hyr-ca'ni-an,** *a.* **Hyr'can.**

Hyr-ca'nus, 1 her-kē'nus; 2 hÿr-cā'nŭs, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *2 Mac.* iii, 11. **2. H. I., Joannes** (175-105? B. C.), a high priest; prince of the Jews. **3. H. II., Joannes** (--30 B. C.), a high priest and king of the Jews; executed by Herod. **Hyr-ka-nos't** [Gr.].

hyr'gol, 1 hûr'gŏl *or* -gol; 2 hyr'gŏl *or* -gōl, *n. Pharm.* Mercury as used in the preparation of ointments.

Hyr'tl, 1 hir'tl; 2 hyr'tl, *Joseph* (1/7/1810—/17/1894). A Hungarian anatomist and author. [Utah.

Hy'rum, 1 hai'rum; 2 hÿ'rŭm, *n.* A city in Cache county, Ut'son, 1 hai'sən; 2 hÿ'sn, *n.* [China.] A grade of green tea from China.

Hyson is a corruption of yutsien, before the rains. S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* ii, 47 (ed. 1883.)

— hy'son-skin'', *n.* The worthless part winnowed from hyson tea.

hy'-spy'', 1 hai'-spai'; 2 hÿ'-spÿ', *n.* Same as I-SPY.

hys'sop, 1 his'əp; 2 hÿs'op (XIII), *n.* **1.** A bushy herb (*Hyssopus officinalis*) of the mint family, the only known species of the genus, about 2 feet high, with linear-oblong, entire, sessile leaves, and small clusters of blue flowers. It is cultivated in the United States for repute d medicinal qualities. **2.** An unidentified plant furnishing the hyssop used in the Mosaic purificatory and sacrificial rites: thought by some to have been a species of marjoram (*Origanum maru*); by others, the capers-plant (*Capparis spinosa*). **3.** Anything the term was used as the name of any common article in the form of a brush or a broom. < AS. *ysopp,* < L. *hyssopus,* < Gr. *hysssōpos,* aromatic plant, < Heb. *ēzōph,* aromatic plant.]— **anise hyssop,** a species of giant hyssop (*Agastache anethiodora*) of the northwestern United States, with anise-scented leaves.— **bastard h.,** a small germander (*Teucrium polium*) of southern Europe: cultivated in gardens.— **fragrant giant h.,** the anise hyssop.— **giant h.,** any species of *Agastache,* a genus of tall, perennial, chiefly American herbs of the mint family, with serrate leaves, and blue or purplish flowers clustered in terminal spikes.

Hys-tas'pes, 1 his-tas'pīz; 2 hÿs-tās'pēz, *n.* A Persian satrap, father of Darius I., who lived about 550 B. C. **Hy-sta'spēz** [Gr.].

hys'ter-. See HYSTERO-.

hys''ter-al'gi-a, 1 his''tər-al'ji-ə; 2 hÿs''tər-ăl'jĭ-a, *n. Pathol.* Neuralgia of the womb; uterine pain. [< Gr. *hysteralgia,* < *hystera,* womb, + *algos,* pain.]— **hys''ter-al'gic,** *a.*

hys'ter-an'thous, 1 his''tər-an'thus; 2 hÿs''tər-ăn'thŭs, *a. Bot.* Having the leaves appear later than the flowers, as the poplar, willow, etc. [< Gr. *hysteros,* latter, + *anthos,* flower.]

hys''ter-ec'to-my, 1 his''tər-ek'tə-mi; 2 hÿs''tər-ĕc'tə-my, *n. Surg.* The operation for the complete removal of the womb by excision. [< Gr. *hystera,* womb + *ektomē,* < *ek,* out, + *temnein,* to cut.

hys''ter-el-ec'sis, *n. Pathol.* Ulceration of the uterus.

hys''ter-e'sis, 1 his''tər-i'sis; 2 hÿs''tər-ē'sĭs, *n. Physics.* The tendency of a magnetic substance to persist in any state of magnetization; that property of a medium by virtue of which work is done in changing the direction or intensity of magnetic force among its parts; by extension, some analogous phenomenon, as in dielectrics.

The amount of flux of lines of force which results from the application of a definite force to a substance depends upon whether the force has been increased or decreased to its definite value. This flux is greater in the latter case than in the former. This phenomenon is termed hysteresis. A curve drawn so as to show the coordinate relation between the flux and a force, continuously varied between maximum and minimum limits, is loop-shaped and encloses an area which is proportional to an energy loss which accompanies the operation and which appears as heat. The loop is termed an hysteresis loop. [< Gr. *hysterēsis,* < *hysteros,* latter.]

The permeability varies enormously with the amount of the magnetising force, and in a manner desperately complicated by magnetic retentiveness, *hysteresis* according to Ewing's designation. WM. J. HOPKINS *Elem. Physics* vol. II, p. 476. N. Y. 1890.]

— dielectric or electrostatic hysteresis, one in which the flux is electrostatic, the force electric, and the substance dielectric.— **elastic h.,** an effect similar to magnetic hysteresis in iron, noticeable in the proportion of strain to stress, when the pressure applied to an elastic body is by turns diminished and increased.— **mechanical h.,** = **elastic h.**— **loss of** heat resulting from hysteresis.— **h. receiver,** in wireless telegraphy, a receiver whose action is controlled by magnetic hysteresis in iron affected by Hertzian waves.— **magnetic h.,** one in which the flux is magnetic, the force is magnetizing, and the material is paramagnetic.— **viscous h.,** same as TIME-LAG OF MAGNETISM, under TIME.— **hys''ter-et'ic,** *a.* **hys''ter-et'ic-al;** = **hys''ter-e'sic.**— **hysteretic cycle,** the cycle of operations attendant upon the fluxing of a material from a maximum in one direction through zero to an equal maximum in the other direction and back through zero to the initial condition.— **hys''ter-et'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hys-te'ri-a, 1 his-tī'ri-ə; 2 hÿs-tē'rĭ-a, *n. Pathol.* A nervous affection occurring typically in paroxysms of laughing and crying alternately, with a choking sensation in the throat, but often as a counterfeit of some organic disease; hysterics.

The main underlying cause of *hysteria* is heredity, to which are added other causes that bring on the manifestations of the disease. The affection may occur at all ages, most frequently between the ten-and-twenty years of life; not quite so often in men as in women. . . . Among the occasional causes of *hysteria* mental excitement is the most conspicuous. A single emotion or shock may be sufficient, as constitutes the *hysteria* in persons who are hereditarily predisposed, and who are weakened by a faulty education, by religious expiations with fasting and castigations, by mental recoil, or by sexual abuse. HYSTERIA. C. REISSIG AND SAMPT ELY JELLIFFE in *The Standard Family Physician* p. 645. [P. & W. '97.]

Hysteria may be fitly called mimosa, from its counterfeiting so many diseases. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* May 23, 1830.]

[< Gr. *hystera,* womb, prob. < *hysteros,* latter, lower.]

— anxious h., hysteria (*generally*), a condition of morbid apprehension arising from obsessions of fear.— **cataleptic h.,** a form of hysteria attended by sudden suspension of sense and voluntary motion.— **mental h.,** = **anxious h.**— **spasmodic h.,** = **hysteria.**

hys-te'ri-ac, 1 his-tī'ri-ak; 2 hÿs-tē'rĭ-ăc, *n.* One subject to **Hys-te'ri-a-cs,** 1 his-tī'ri-ə-kis; 2 hÿs-tē'rĭ-ă-cĭs, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of hypogynous exotics having a somewhat elongated fruit-body with an enclosing wall opening by a long slit. **Hys''ter-i-ln'e-æ.** [< HYSTERIA.]

hys-ter'ic, 1 his-ter'ik; 2 hÿs-tĕr'ĭc, *n.* [Rare.] A fit of hysteria.

hys-ter'i-cal, 1 his-ter'i-kəl; 2 hÿs-tĕr'ĭ-cal, *a. Med.* **1.** Pertaining to, of the nature of, or affected with hysterics or hysteria.

Faith or more hinders the sinking of the spirits (as it is called) in an *hysteric* illness than the rising of the pulse in a fever.
S. ROGERS *Table Talk* vol. II, p. 7. N. Y. 1818.]

2. Like hysterics; fitfully and violently emotional; as, *hysterical* religion. [< L. *hystericus,* < Gr. *hystērikos,* < *hystera,* uterus.] **hys-ter'ic,.— hysterical breast,** a painful swelling of the breast in the puerperal state.— **h. insanity** (*Pathol.*), a mental derangement characterized by sudden and uncontrollable changes of emotion.— **hys-ter'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

hys-ter'ics, 1 his-ter'iks; 2 hÿs-tĕr'ĭcs, *n. Med.* The aggregate of phenomena manifested by hysteria. **his''ter-isms:.**

hys-ter'ics, 1 his-ter'iks; 2 hÿs-tĕr'ĭcs, *n. pl.* **1.** A paroxysm or paroxysms of hysteria, especially when characterized by uncontrollable or apparently uncontrollable emotional outbursts or changes. **2.** Hysteria.

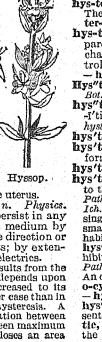
— his-ter'i-form, *a.* Resembling hysteria.

Hys''ter-in-ter'a, 1 his''tər-in-tī'rə; 2 hÿs''tĕr-ĭn-tē'rə, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as HYSTERIALES.

hys''ter-i'tis, 1 his''tər-ai'tis *or* -i'tis; 2 hÿs''tĕr-ī'tĭs *or* -ī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the womb. [< Gr. *hystera,* womb, + -*itis.*]

hys''ter-o-, } 1 his''tər-o, his'tər-; 2 hÿs''tĕr-o-, hÿs'tər-.
hys'ter-. } From Greek *hysteros,* latter: combining forms, denoting relation of time.

hys''ter-o-, } From Greek *hystera,* womb, uterus (see HYS-
hys'ter- } TERIA): combining forms, denoting relation to the womb or to hysteria.— **hys''ter-o-car'di-no'ma,** *n. Pathol.* Cancer of the womb.— **Hys''ter-o-car-pa'ceæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A subfamily of *Embiotocidæ,* surf-fishes, including a single genus (*Hysterocarpus*) and one species (*H. traski*), a small viviparous fish of central California, peculiar in inhabiting fresh waters.— **hys''ter-o-cat'a-lep''sy,** *n. Pathol.* A form of hysteria exhibiting certain cataleptic symptoms.— **hys''ter-o-cele,** *n. Pathol.* Hernia of the womb.— **hys''ter-o-clei'sis,** *n. Surg.* An operation for closing the mouth of the uterus.— **hys''ter-o-cys'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to the uterus and urinary bladder. — **hys''ter-o-dyn'i-a,** *n. Med.* Any pain of the womb.— **hys''ter-o-cp''i-lep''sy,** *n. Pathol.* A form of hysteria presenting some symptoms of epilepsy.— **hys''ter-o-ep''i-lep'tic,** *a.*— **hys''ter-o-gen'ic,** *a.* Producing or concerned in the production of hysteria. **hys''ter-og'e-nous:.**


Hyssop.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

hys''ter-o-gen'ic², 1 his''tər-o-jen'ik; 2 hÿs''tər-o-ĝĕn'ĭc, *a.* **1.** More lately formed; developed in older partly consolidated tissue: said of intercellular spaces: opposed to *protogenic.* **2.** Crystallized subsequently to the rock-formation: said of veins and similar parts in certain igneous rocks. [< Gr. *hysteros,* latter, + *gignomai,* become]. **hys-ter'o-gen:.. hys''ter-o-ge-net'ic;** hys''ter-og'e-nous:.

hys''ter-og'e-ny, *n.* The production of hysteria.— **hys''ter-oid,** *a. Med.* Resembling hysteria. **hys''ter-oi'dal:.**

— hysteroid convulsion, same as HYSTERICS.— **hys''ter-o-lap''a-rot'o-my,** *n. Surg.* Removal of the uterus by opening the abdomen.— **hys''ter-o-lith,** *n. Pathol.* A calculus in the uterus.— **hys''ter-o-li-thi''a-sis,** *n. Pathol.* The formation of uterine concretions.— **hys''ter-ol'o-gy,** *n. Med.* The part of medical science that relates to or treats of the womb.— **hys''ter-o-ma-la'cia,** *n.* Necrosis or softening of the uterus, more particularly of the pregnant uterus.— **hys''ter-o-ma'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* **1.** Hysterical insanity. **2.** Nymphomania.— **hys''ter-om'eter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring or examining the womb.— **hys''ter-om'e-try,** *n.*

hys''ter-o-mor'phous, *a. Petrog.* Formed by secondary action from older materials, as an ore-deposit.

hys''ter-o-my-o'ma, *n. Pathol.* A uterine tumor containing muscular tissue.— **hys''ter-o-my-o''me-to'my,** *n. Surg.* Excision of the uterus and tumors for myoma.— **hys''ter-on'cus,** *n. Pathol.* A uterine tumor.— **hys''ter-o-neu''ras-the'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* Neurasthenia with hysterical symptoms.— **hys''ter-o-neu'ro-sis,** *n. Pathol.* A reflex nervous disorder, the result of some lesion in the uterus.

hys''ter-on-prot'er-on, 1 his''tər-on-prot'ər-on; 2 hÿs''tər-ŏn-prŏt'ər-ŏn, *n.* **1.** *Rhet.* The form of hyperbaton that inverts the natural order of words or clauses; as, "is your father well? is he yet alive?" **2.** *Logic.* (1) That form of fallacy in which one asserts a consequent and then infers the antecedent; as, "iron is fusible; this is fusible, therefore it is iron." (2) The offering as a theorem that depends upon an axiom as a proof of that axiom. [< Gr. *hysteron proteron,* the latter first, < *hysteros,* latter, + *proteros,* former.] **hys''ter-o'sis†.**

hys''ter-o-o''o-pho-rec'to-my, *n. Surg.* Removal of both the uterus and the ovaries. **hys''ter-o-o''va-ri-o't-o-my†.**

— hys''ter-o-pa-ral'y-sis, *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of the womb.— **hys''ter-op'a-thy,** *n. Pathol.* **1.** Any uterine disorder. **2.** Hysteria.— **hys''ter-o-pe'xy,** *n. Surg.* The operation of fixing the uterus to the abdominal wall to relieve prolapsus.— **hys''ter-o-phore,** *n. Med.* A pessary arranged for giving support to the uterus in falling of the womb.

Hys''ter-oph'y-ta, *n. pl. Bot.* A former group of plants embracing the class *Pteridophyta.*— **hys''ter-o-pro''ci-den'tia,** *n. pl. Pathol.* Prolapsus of the uterus.— **hys''ter-o-pto'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Inversion of the uterus.— **hys''ter-or'rha-phy,** *n. Surg.* The suturing of a ruptured uterus.— **hys''ter-or-rhex'is,** *n. Pathol.* Rupture of the uterus.— **hys''ter-o-sal''pin-gec''to-my,** *n. Surg.* Removal of the uterus, oviducts, and ovaries.— **hys''ter-o-scope,** *n. Med.* An instrument used for examination of the uterus.— **hys''ter-o-tome,** *n. Surg.* An instrument for entering through the mouth and neck of the womb by way of the vagina.— **hys''ter-o't-o-my,** *n. Surg.* The operation of cutting into or cutting out the womb.— **hys''ter-ra'phe-lor'rha-phy,** *n. Surg.* A plastic operation for a lacerated neck of the womb by paring the edges and confining them together by sutures.— **hys''ter-o-trau'ma-tism,** *n.* Hysteria resulting from injury.— **hys''ter-o-trau-ma'ti-a,** *n.*

hys'tric-, 1 his'trik-; 2 hÿs'trĭc-. From Latin *hystrix* (*hystric-*), porcupine: a combining form.— **hys''tri-cel'a-sis,** *n.* Same as HYSTRICISM.— **Hys''tri-ce'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A family of hystricomorphous rodents, especially those of stout form, having spines, subequal limbs, wide nasal region, and molars with external and internal enamel-folds; porcupines.— **hys'tri-cid,** *n.* & *a.*— **hys''tri-cold,** *a.* & *n.*— **hys''tri-ci'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Hystricidæ,* especially those with imperfectly rooted molars and non-prehensile tail: Old World porcupines.— **hys''tri-cine,** *a.* & *n.*— **hys''tri-cis'mus,** *n. Pathol.* A disease in which the skin grows out into spine-like processes: porcupine-disease of the skin. **hys''tri-el'a-sis†.**— **Hys''tri-co-mor'phi,** *n. pl. Mam.* A superfamily of simplicident rodents, having stout zygomatic arches, enlarged infraorbital spaces, angles of the mandible at the outer sides of the lower incisors, and fibulæ distinct including porcupines, cavies, etc.— **hys''tri-co-mo'rous,** *a.*— **hys''tri-co-mor'phic,** *a.* **hys''tri-co-mor'phine:.— hys''tri-co-mor'phous,** *a.*

hys'trix, 1 his'triks; 2 hÿs'trĭcs, *n.* [L.] *Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Hystricidæ.* **2.** [h-] A porcupine of this genus.

hyte, 1 hait; 2 hÿt, *a.* [Scot.] Crazy; mad. **hitet.**

Hythe, 1 haith; 2 hÿth. *n.* A town in Kent, England; a cinque port. It has a government school of musketry.

hy'ther, 1 hai'ther; 2 hÿ'ther, *n. Meteor.* The condition of the atmosphere as affecting bodily comfort, chiefly in virtue of its temperature and humidity. According to the suggestion of W. F. Tyler, it is expressed on a scale of 10, ranging from perfect comfort to extreme discomfort. [< HY(GROMETER) + THER(MOMETER).]

I

Ii	𝔦	*Ii*
Roman.	Black Letter.	Script.

I, i, 1 ai; 2 ĭ, *n.* [pers. I's, or Is, 1 aiz; 2 ĭz, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the ninth in the English alphabet. It is historically the sign of a high front vowel heard open and short in *it,* close and long in *machine.* The original name of the letter was I (rhiming with *bee*), but by the end of the 16th century this sound had been quite generally converted into the diphthong ai; compare AS. *wīf,* > *wife* (waif). The consequence was that the old name was changed to ei and the old function assigned to *e* (see under E). When the less short *i* occurs in an unstressed syllable its articulation is less close and less clear, as in *habit,* being indistinguishable from that of *e* in the same position. Compare *habit* and *pocket.*

The *i* of *machine* is the highest vowel that can be uttered without a consonantal interference. If, then, this high *i* is shortened, without being squeezed through a passage so narrow as to produce a true consonant, we have the so-called 'palatal semivowel' heard at the beginning of *yet* (see under *y* and under *j*). As the final element of a diphthong *i* interchanges freely with *y,* the tendency being to avoid *i* at the end of a word: compare *aisle, oil, boy, moist, oyster.* In combinations *ai, ey, ei, ay* (*ail, day, veil, they*), the *i* (or *y*) is heard faintly or not at all. In *ui* (*fruit, suit*) it is silent, the *ui* being only a symbol for ū or ü, as the case may be.

What is popularly but erroneously called 'long *i*' is a diphthong of which the first element varies between *a, e,* and *o.* Normally it is nearest to *a*; wherefore *ai* is used as its symbol in key 1 of this dictionary.

Before *r* in an accented syllable *i* is now generally pronounced ə; compare *fir, thirst.*

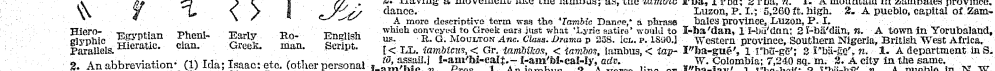
The *i* sounds are the most frequent of all vowel sounds in English; *i* averages 5.90, *I* [I] 2.80 per cent. of the sounds on the pages of our literature. W. D. WHITNEY *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series, ch. 8, p. 274. [c. 1874.]

Capital I is from Roman **I,** < Early Greek **𐌉,** < Phœnician **𐤉,** < hieratic **𓂝,** < hieroglyphic **𓇋𓂝**.

The hieroglyph is parallels. The Phenician stood for *y,* the Greek for *i.* The Greek name is *iota,* > *jot.* The O.S. rune was called ēs, the Irish *ir* letter in the futhorc. The Roman name I is Englished as *ai.* Lower-case i

was first dotted in the 14th century. I and J have but lately been separated. See J.

The history of the characters may be shown as follows:



Hieroglyphic Parallels.	Egyptian Hieratic.	Phenician.	Early Greek.	Roman.	English Script.

2. An abbreviation: (1) Ida; Isaac: etc. (other personal names beginning with I). (2) *Chem.* Inactive; as, camphor. (3) *Zool.* Incisor, used on dental formulas. 3. A symbol noting: (1) As a Roman numeral (either I or i), one. Repeated, it indicates 2 or 3 units, as the case may be; as, II = 3. Before v, x, l, etc., it signifies minus 1; as, ix = 9. After v, x, l, etc., it signifies plus 1 or more if repeated; as, lii = 52. (2) *Chem.* Iodin. See ELEMENT. (3) *Logic.* A particular affirmative proposition. See A. (4) [I] *Mush.* (*a*) The imaginary unit $\sqrt{-1}$. (*b*) In vector analysis and quaternions, one of the three unit vectors. (5) The ninth in a class, order, group, or series; nine as a number or numeral. (6) *Physics.* [I] Current-density; intensity of magnetization. (7) *Mech.* [I] Moment of inertia. (8) *Astron.* [I] An orbit's inclination to the ecliptic. (9) The ninth letter of the alphabet impressed upon a type-body or type-bar; also, the perforation in a paper-roll for machine-cast composition representing this symbol. (10) A arbitrary designation for explanatory purposes applied to persons. See D, *n.*, 3 (8). (11) In the international code of signals for ships, the letter denoted by a yellow flag containing a black circle. See plate of SIGNAL-FLAGS. (12) *Cryst.* In the Miller system of symbols, the general index of a form in the hexagonal system with reference to the third of the lateral axes.

I beam, in building, a beam, usually of rolled iron or steel, having an I-shaped cross-section. **I iron,** an angle iron of I-shaped cross-section. **I bar.**—**I rail,** a rail of approximately I-shaped section; a double-headed rail.

I, *n. Metaph.* The spiritual personality; the sentient, self-conscious subject; that which apprehends its own existence; the ego: the pronoun *I* used as a noun.

> The self, the *I*, is recognized in every act of intelligence, as the subject to which that act belongs.
>
> HAMILTON *Metaphysics* text. ix. p. 116. [o. & n. 1859.]

> Observe, 'I' means in youth
> Just *I*, the conscious and ideal soul
> With all its ends,—and not the outside life.
>
> E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. iii, l. 283.

I, *n.* A county in Oklahoma; 1,016 sq. m.

I, *pron.* [MY or MINE, ME, *sing.*; WE, OUR or OURS, US, *pl.*] The nominative case singular of the personal pronoun of the first person; the pronoun by which a speaker or writer designates himself or herself; I wrote it.

> *I* is incorrectly used for "me" in such an expression as "Between you and I."

> Oh! for one piece of egotism that presents itself under its own honest bare face of I myself *I*, there are fifty that steal out in the mask of ta-tums and illoisms!
>
> COLERIDGE *Works, Friend* in vol. ii, p. 36. [n. 1858.]

[< AS. *ic.*]

I!, *interj.* Same as AYE or AY.

I., *abbr.* Idaho; *Imperator* (Emperor); *Imperatrix* (Empress); Island. See also under *Is.*

i. or **I.**, *abbr.* *Id* (that); *immortalis* (undying); in; intransitive; Island; it. See also under J.

I., *abbr. Lib. Cat.* Iliad.

I., *abbr. Lib. Cat.* Isabella.

-i-, *prefix.* A form used with past participles during the Middle English period: its exact origin is not known. See Y-.

-i. 1. A Latin ending indicating the genitive singular and nominative plural in the second declension masculine; as, *alumni*, *agri*, and etc. 2. In certain names of genera, adjectives terminating in -a or -o, and adopted into English, an ending indicating the plural; as, *dilettanti*.

-ia. A suffix used in nouns such as: (1) Names of countries; as, *Australia*, *Bulgaria*, etc. (2) Diseases; as, *malaria*, *neuralgia*, etc. (3) *Bot.* Names of genera; as, *Dahlia*, *Woodsia*, etc. (4) *Biol.* Names of classes; as, *Mammalia*, *Reptilia*, etc. (5) Alkaloids; as, *pepsinia*, *quinia*, *strychnia*, *veratria*. (7) Words derived from the Greek or Latin; as, *militia*, *sepia*, etc. (8) Latin and Greek plurals used in English; as, *bacteria*, *regalia*, etc.

I. A., *abbr.* Incorporated accountant; Indian army.

Ia., *abbr.* Iowa.

Ia-ac'chus, 1 ī-ak'us; 2 ī-ā'kus, *n.* 1. The mystic name of Bacchus in the Eleusinian mysteries. **I'ak-chos'** [Gr.]. 2. A festal song in his honor.

Ia'chi-mo, 1 yā'kī-mo *or* ā-ak'i-mo; 2 yā'ki-mo *or* i-ā'ki-mo, *n.* In Shakespeare, *Cymbeline*, an Italian libertine who makes a wager with Posthumus that he can seduce Imogen.

I-ad'mon, 1 ī-ad'men; 2 ī-ād'mon, *n.* A Samian philosopher; Æsop's third master, who lived in the 7th century B. C.

I-a'go, 1 i ī-ā'go; 2 i-ā'go, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Othello*, Othello's "ancient"; a scheming, perfidious villain, who makes Othello believe that Desdemona is unfaithful to him.

i-a'ku, 1 i-a'kū; 2 i-ā'kū, *n.* [Hawaii.] One of the sticks securing the log (*oma*) to the canoe in an outrigged canoe.

> In Hawaii the *iakus* . . . are made from the sau tree.
>
> *Recreation* Dec., '09, p. 292.

-ial, *suffix.* Used as an adjectival terminative to English nouns to denote relations; as, *convivial*, *proverbial*, *ministerial*. [= -AL, preceded by euphonic -i-.]

i-am'a-tol'o-gy, 1 ai-am'a-tol'o-ji; 2 ī-am'a-tōl'o-ǰy, *n.* The science of medical remedies: materia medica. [< Gr. *iamata* (-), medicine, + -OLOGY.]

I'amb, 1 ai'amb; 2 ī'amb, *n.* [Rare.] An iambus.

i-am'be, 1 ai-am'bi; 2 i-ām'bē, *n. Gr. Myth.* An aged maid servant to Metaniira, queen of Eleusis, who made Ceres forget her sorrow for the loss of Persephone. **I-am'bē** [Gr.].

I'am-bel'e-gus, 1 ai'am-bel'i-gus; 2 ī'am-bēl'e-ǧus, *n. Class. Pros.* A compound measure, consisting of iambi and ful an elegiac pentameter. See DISTICH; ELEGIAC; IAMBUS. [LL., < Gr. *iambelegos*, < *iambos*, iambus; and see ELEGY.]

i-am'bic, 1 ai-am'bik; 2 ī-ām'bic, *a.* 1. *Pros.* Marked by the use of the iambus; as, *iambic* poetry; the *iambic* pentameter.

> The iambic movement in verse approaches most nearly to the ordinary rhythm of prose. It was commonly used in Greek and Latin poetry as the meter of dialog, and it is by far the most common measure in English poetry. The "heroic couplet" is iambic pentameter, rimed in pairs; "blank verse" is unrimed iambic pentameter.

> His [Dante's] measure is *iambic*, free *iambic*, and every line consists, not of ten syllables, but of eleven, his native tongue having none other than feminine rhymes.
>
> G. H. CALVERT *Essays Æsthetical* p. 141. [n. & d. 1875.]

> Contemporary with the invention of the elegy was that of *iambic* poetry by Archilochus of Paros, . . . who applied it to an especial purpose, that of personal satire.
>
> R. G. BROWNE *Hist. Classical Lit.* bk. i, p. 132. [n. & co. 1852.]

2. Having a movement like the iambus; as, the *iambic* dance.

> A more descriptive term was the *'Iambic Dance,'* a phrase which occurred in Greek early writers, and which 'Lycus-Greek' would translate by cassul.
>
> R. G. MOULTON *Anc. Class. Drama* p. 238. [c. p. 1890.]

[< LL. *iambicus*, < Gr. *iambikos*, < *iambos*, iambus, < *iaptein*, assail.]

i-am'bic, *n. Pros.* An iambus. 2. A verse, line, or stanza composed of iambic feet: usually in the plural.

> The actors in the old tragedies, as we read, piped their *iambics* to a tune, speaking from under a mask.
>
> THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* p. 1. [s. e. & co. 1879.]

3. A satire or invective poem in iambic verse.

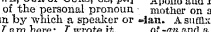
I'am-hog'ra-pher, *n.* [Rare.] One who writes in iambics.—**I-am'bo-graph'ic,** *a.* [Rare.] Relating to the composition of iambics; given to writing iambics.

I-am'bist, 1 ai-am'bist; 2 ī-ām'bist, *n.* [Rare.] One who writes iambics.

i-am'bize, 1 ai-am'baiz; 2 ī-ām'biz, *vt.* [-BIZED; -BIZ-ING.] [Rare.] To attack or ridicule in iambics; satirize.

> The characteristics of iambic meter—its rapidity and the similarity of its rhythm to that of conversational prose—fitted it to express the quickness of repartee and the sharpness of satire, so that after its application to satire by Archilochus it passed into a favorite convert, and "to rail at" was expressed in Greek by *iambize*.
>
> **I-am'bli-chus,** 1 ai-am'bli-kus; 2 ī-ām'bli-cŭs, *n.* A Neo-Platonic philosopher of Syria; born in Syria; *Exhortation to Philosophy*. **I-am'bli-chos'** [Gr.].

I-am'bus, 1 ai-am'bus; 2 ī-ām'bŭs, *n.* [-BI, 1-boi; 2-bī, *pl.*] *Class. Pros.* A dissyllabic foot, or measure, consisting in Greek and Latin, of a short syllable followed by a long one; in English, of an unaccented syllable followed by an accented one; as, *ămâns*, or *revoke'*, or the feet in the line:



The curfew tolls the knell of parting day. GRAY *Elegy* st. 1.

This measure lies at the base of much English verse; but it must be noted that, owing to the absence of fixed quantity, its rhythm may be duple; whereas the Latin iambus has a triple rhythm, owing to the invariable long syllable.

2. *Mus.* A foot, consisting of one short note and one long. [L., < Gr. *iambos*; see IAMBIC.] **I'amb‡.**

I-am'l-dæ, 1 ai-am'i-di; 2 ī-ām'i-dē, *n. pl. Gr. Myth.* A family of seers of Olympia, descendants of Iamus.

I-am'us, 1 ai-am'us; 2 ī-ām'ŭs, *n.* An ancient city in Palestine.

I'a-mus, 1 ai'e-mus; 2 ī'a-mŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A seer; son of Apollo and Evadne, who was exposed as a child and nourished by his mother on a bed of violets [Gr. *ion*], hence his name.

-ian. A suffix meaning belonging or pertaining to: composed of, or made of; characteristic of; wrote it.

I'a-nas'sa, 1 ai'e-nas'e; 2 ī'a-năs'a, *n. Ich.* Same as JAI'an Mac-lar'en, 1 Yan mak-lar'en; 2 Yān mac-lär'ĕn. A pseudonym of John Watson.

I-an'thē, 1 ai-an'thi; 2 ī-ān'thē, *n.* 1. A sobriquet of Lady Charlotte Mary Harley, who was afterward Lady Charlotte Bacon: used as dedicatory by Byron. 2. In Shelley's *Queen Mab*, the central figure, who tells Ianthe and dreams that she is transported to the court of Queen Mab.

i-an'thi-na, 1 ai-an'thi-na; 2 ī-ăn'thi-na, *n.* 1. [-NÆ, 1-ni; 2 -nē, *pl.*] One of the *Tectibranchiata*; a violet-shell. 2. [I-] A genus typical of *Ianthinidæ*. [< Gr. *ianthinos*, violet-colored, < *ion*, violet, + *anthos*, flower.]

i-an'thi-nid, 1 ai-an'thi-nid; 2 ī-ăn'thin, *a.* Violet-colored.

I'an-thin'i-dæ, 1 ai'an-thin'i-di; 2 ī'an-thin'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of pelagic pteropodous gastropods having a proboscidiform rostrum, violet turbinate shell with a slightly twisted columella, and secreting a buoyant mass of floating eggs with a peduncle secreted by the foot; violet-shells. These mollusks furnished a part of the Tyrian purple used by the ancients. [< Ianthina + -idæ, n. pl.—-oid, *a.*]

i-a'o, 1 i-ā'o; 2 i-ā'o, *n.* [Native.] A Samoan bird. See MANUAO.

I-ap'e-tus, 1 ai-ap'i-tus; 2 ī-ăp'e-tŭs, *n.* [L.] 1. *Astron.* The eighth outermost satellite of Saturn, distant from it 2,225,000 miles. 2. *Class. Myth.* A Titan, son of Uranus and Ge; father of Prometheus and Atlas, and fabled ancestor of the human race. [Name of S. Apulia, in Italy.

I-ap'e-tus, 1 ai'-ap'i-tus; 2 ī-ăp'e-tŭs, *n.* An ancient Greek. **I'a-pyg'i-an,** 1 ai'e-pij'i-an; 2 ī'a-pĭj'i-an, *n.* [L.] *Ornith.* A family of thysanurous insects with an anal forceps and without functional mouth-parts. Also **I'a-pyx,** *n.* (L. g.) [L., < Gr. *Iapyx*, west-northwest wind.]

—i-ap'y-gid, *a. & n.*—**i-ap'y-goid,** *a.*

I'ar-ë'ne, 1 i'ar-ī'ni; 2 ī'ar-ē'nē, *n.* Same as GUELPINE. [L., < Gr. *iaros*, sacred, + *ēnē*, calm.]

I-a'si-on, 1 ai-ē'si-on; 2 ī-ā'si-ŏn, *n. Gr. Myth.* A son of Zeus and Electra; beloved by Demeter. **I-as'i-us‡; Ya-sus'.**

-iasis, *suffix.* Used in pathology to denote a diseased or morbid state; as, *psoriasis*. [< L. *-iasis*, < Gr. *-iasis*, being euphonic *-i-* + *-asis*, < *-aō*, verbal ending.]

I-as'ti-an, 1 ai-as'ti-an; 2 ī-ăs'ti-an, *a.* Same as IONIAN. [< Gr. *Iastios*, < *Ias*, Ionia.]

I-atr-, } 1 ai-atr-, ai-ē'tre-, ai-ē'tro-; 2 ī'ātr-, ī-ā'tra-,
I-a'tra-, } ī-ā'tro-. From Gr. *iatros*, physician (< *iaomai*,
I-a'tro-, } heal) + combining forms.—**I-a'tral,** *a.* Healing, curing disease by external applications and friction. See EPIDERMIC METHOD. **I-a'tra-leip'i-lep' or -lip'i-lic.**

> Words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

I-a'tric, *a. Med.* Relating to physicians and the healing art. **I-a'tri-cal.**—**I-a'tri-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to iatrochemistry.—**I-a'tro-chem'is-try,** *n.* That branch of science which treats of the application of chemistry to medicine as introduced by Francis de le Boë (Franciscus Sylvius) of Leyden (1614–72), who endeavored to reconstruct the practise of medicine on two bases, the doctrine of the circulation of the blood and the later views of chemistry.—**I-a'tro-chem'ist,** *n.*—**I-a'tro-i,** *n. Chem.* A grayish-white compound ($C_4N_2O_2NH$) obtained by the action of nascent iodin on certain coal-tar derivatives, and used in medicine.—**I'a-tro-leg'al,** *a. Med.* The science of medicine; a treatise on medical science or physicians.—**I-a'tro-math'e-mat'i-cal,** *a.* Iatrophysical.—**I-a'tro-math'e-ma-tī'cian,** *n.* A physician of the iatrophysical school, < **I-a'tro-math'e-mat'ics,** *n.*—**I-a'tro-me-chan'i-cal,** *a.* Iatrophysical.—**I-a'tro-phys'i-cal,** *a.* Applying physical or mechanical principles to the treatment of disease; specifically designating an Italian school of medicine of the 17th century which, led by Borelli, sought to explain the actions and functions of the body by the laws of physics.—**I-a'tro-phys'ics,** *n.* The principles of the iatrophysical school.

Ib., *abbr. Ibidem* (in the same place). **Ibid.‡.**

I'ba, 1 i'ba; 2 ī'bä, *n.* 1. A mountain in Zambales province, Luzon, P. I.; 5,260 ft. high. 2. A pueblo, capital of Zambales province, Luzon, P. I.

I-ba'dan, 1 i-ba'dan; 2 ī-bä'dän, *n.* A town in Yorubaland, Western province, Southern Nigeria, British West Africa.

I'ba-gué', 1 i'ba-gē'; 2 ī'bä-ǧā', *n.* 1. A department in S. W. Colombia; 7,240 sq. m. 2. A city in the same.

I'ba-jay', 1 i'ba-hai'; 2 ī'bä-hāy', *n.* A pueblo in N. W. Capiz province, Panay, P. I.

I-ban', 1 i-ban'; 2 ī-bän', *n.* A Dyak of the seacoast, more civilized than the head-hunting tribes of interior Borneo.

I'ba-nag', 1 i'ba-nag'; 2 ī'bä-näg', *n.* The language of the cultivated races in Cagayan province, Luzon, P. I.

> *Ibanag*, the language of the most cultivated people, is the same as the Cagayan in many parts of the province.
>
> *Gazetteer of the P. I.* 1902. p. 404.

I'ba-na'ki, 1 i'ba-nā'ki; 2 ī'bä-nä'kī, *n.* A ken in E. Hondo Island, Japan; capital, Mito.

I-bar'ra, 1 i-bär'ra; 2 ī-bär'rä, *n.* 1. **Joaquim** (1725–1785), a Spanish printer, whose editions are much sought after by collectors. 2. A town; capital of Imbabura province, Ecuador; founded in 1597.

I'bas, 1 ai'bas; 2 ī'bas, *n.* A Syrian bishop of Edessa; deposed for Nestorianism at the Robber Synod of Ephesus; rehabilitated at Chalcedon. See COUNCIL.

I'bə-yat', 1 i'bə-yat'; 2 ī'bä-yät', *n.* An island of the Batanes, Philippine Islands.

I'bən-hū'rən, 1 ī'bən-hū'rən; 2 ībˇēn-hū'rĕn, *n.* A commune and manufacturing town in Westphalia, Prussia.

Ibet, *pp.* Been. **Ibent.**

I-ber'i-a, 1 ai-bir'i-a; 2 ī-bēr'i-a, *abbr.* Imperial British East Africa; British East Africa, when under the Imperial British East African Company, and before its enlargement.

I-ber'i-a. 1 ai-bir'i-a; 2 ī-bēr'i-a, *n.* 1. A parish in S. Louisiana; 583 sq. m.; county-seat, New Iberia. 2. See IBERIAN.

I-be'ri-an, 1 ai-bir'i-an; 2 ī-bēr'i-an, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to ancient Iberia in the Caucasus region of Georgia. 2. Of or pertaining to the Iberia of the ancient Greeks, including Spain, Portugal, and southwestern France.

I-be'ri-an, *n. Ethnol.* 1. One of the inhabitants of ancient Iberia in Asia, called Scythi by Herodotus, who fought against Pompey about 60 B. C. They were conquered by the Arabs in the 7th century. 2. A member of the oldest ethnological group of Europe, which extended on the Spanish peninsula from the 15th century B. C. and held part of Aquitania when the Romans conquered Gaul. They are sometimes identified with the neolithic and bronze-age inhabitants of western Europe, and while their subsequent history is uncertain, they are thought to be the ancestors of the Basques. They were a sturdily built, swarthy-skinned, long-headed race, and the various cromlechs and cairns of western Europe are attributed to them.

> The *Iberians* are now taken as the clearest representatives of the ancient European race.
>
> CHARLES MORRIS *Aryan Race* p. 62. [s. c. o. 1888.]

I-be'ri-an-ism, 1 ai-bir'i-an-izm; 2 ī-bēr'i-an-ĭşm, *n.* [Rare.] The political doctrine or project of the union of the two Iberian countries, Spain and Portugal. **Iber-ism‡.**

I-be'ri-an Pen-in'su-la. Spain and Portugal.

I-be'ric, 1 ai-bir'ik; 2 ī-bēr'ic, *a.* Same as IBERIAN, *a.*

I-be'ris, 1 ai-bi'ris; 2 ī-bē'rĭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of herbs of the family *Brassicaceæ*, the candytufts, with entire or pinnatifid leaves, and flattish corymbs of white or purple flowers with the two outer petals larger than the others. [< Gr. *Ibēris*, a kind of cress, < *Ibēria*, Iberia.]

I'ber-ist, 1 ai'ber-ist; 2 ī'bĕr-ĭst, *n.* One who favors the union of Spain and Portugal. **Iber-ism‡.**

I'ber-ite, 1 ai'ber-ait; 2 ī'bĕr-īt, *n.* 1. Same as IBERIST. 2. A water-sapphire found at Toledo, Spain.

I-be'ro-cel'tic, 1 ai-bir'o-sel'tik; 2 ī-bēr'o-çĕl'tĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to both the Iberians and the Celts; as, of *Ibero-Celtic* blood: said of the people of southern France.

I-be'ro-in'su-lar, 1 ai-bi'ro-in'su-lar; 2 ī-bē'ro-in'sŭ-lar, *a. Ethnol.* Having the characteristics of the pure olive skinned long-headed race which inhabited the south of Europe, and especially the Mediterranean coast, toward the close of the stone age.

I-be'rus, 1 ai-bi'rus; 2 ī-bē'rŭs, *n.* The ancient Latin name of the Ebro river in N. E. Spain.

I-ber-ville', *n.* 1. [1-BER-VIL', **Pierre Lemoine** or **Lemoyne, Sieur d'** (?/1661–?/1706), a French-Canadian navigator, commander, and explorer, who discovered the mouth of the Mississippi river in 1699. 2. [I-BER-VIL'] A parish in S. Louisiana; 643 sq. m.; county-seat, Plaquemine. 3. A county in Quebec, Canada; 188 sq. m.; county-seat, St. Athanase. 4. A city in Iberville county, Quebec, Canada.

I'bex, 1 ai'beks; 2 ī'bĕks, *n.* 1. One of various wild goats of the genus *Capra*. The European or Alpine ibex or steinbok (*Capra ibex*) is about 2½ feet high, has long curved backward, transversely ridged in front, and about 2 feet long in the male. It lives above the snow-line during the day and comes out at night to graze. *Capra sibirica*, of the Himalayas, and *Capra pyrenaica*, of the Pyrenees, with smaller size and smaller curved horns curved inward at the tips, are smaller species. *C. hylocrius* is the Nilgiri ibex of southern India. [L., species of goat.]

Alpine Ibex (*Capra ibex*). ⅛

I'bhar, 1 ib'har; 2 ībˇhär, *n. Bib. & Sam.* v. 15. [Heb., chooser.]

I'bi-bel', 1 i'bi-bel'; 2 ī'bĭ-bĕl', *n.* 1. [I-BEL'] A pueblo in Cebu province, Philippine Islands. 2. [I-BEL'] A mountain chain in Ceara state, Brazil.

I'bi-cuí', 1 i'bi-kwi'; 2 ī'bĭ-kwī', *n.* A river in Brazil; length, 400 m. to the Uruguay river.

I'bid, 1 i'bid; 2 ī'bĭd, *n.* [P. L.] A species of edible lizard.

I-bi'dem, 1 i-bai'dem; 2 ī-bī'dĕm, *adv.* [L., in the same place: used to save repetition in crediting several quotations from one author, and abbreviated *ib.* or *ibid.*

I'bi-des, 1 ai'bi-diz; 2 ī'bĭ-dēş, *n. pl. Ornith.* A suborder of herodionine birds having the sides of the upper mandible grooved from the nostrils to the tip: including ibises and spoonbills. [L., < *Ibis*; see IBIS.]

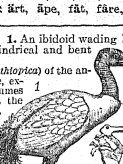
—I-bid'i-dæ, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of ibidiform birds; ibises. **I'bi-did.**—**I'bi-din,** *n.*—**I'bi-dine'(s, a.**—**I'bi-doid,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Ibididæ*.—**I'bi-doi'de-æ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Ibides* as a superfamily.—**I'bi-doi'de-an,** *a. & n.*

Ib'i-gau, 1 ib'i-gau; 2 ĭb'ĭ-ǧau, *n.* [S. Am.] A large South-American goatsucker (*Nyctibius grandis*). **Ib'i-jau'.**

I'bi-la-o, 1 i'bi-la'o; 2 ī'bĭ-lä'o, *n.* [P. I.] One of a bearded race of central Luzon. 2. The speech of this race.

ĭ'bis, 1 ci'bis; 2 i'bis, *n.* **1.** An ibidoid wading bird having the bill nearly cylindrical and bent downward.

The sacred ibis (*Ibis æthiopica*) of the ancient Egyptians is white, except the ornamental plumes over the hind quarters, the bill, feet, and naked head, and part of the neck, which are black. It inhabits mainly the Nubian Nile basin, passing northward to Egypt in midsummer. The common glossy bay ibis (*Plegadis falcinellus*), with the head mostly feathered except between the eyes and bill, and of a prevailing chestnut color with metallic upper parts, is widely distributed throughout the Old World, and is also found in the southern United States. The white ibis (*Guarana alba*) and the scarlet ibis (*Guarana rubra*) have the head completely naked in front, and are tropical American species also found in the United States. Among the ancient Egyptians it was sacred to Thoth and was allowed at large in the temples. The ibis was said to devour the eggs of crocodiles and of all noxious reptiles and insects. To kill it was a crime. After death it was mummied, and the remains of many have been discovered at Thebes and elsewhere.


1. The Egyptian sacred ibis (*Ibis æthiopica*). 2. One form of ibis mummy. 3. Ibis mummy-pot.

2. A woodbis or wood-ibis; a stork. **3.** [*l.c.*] A genus typical of *Ibididæ*. [L., < Gr. *ibis*, ibis.]

I-bi'za, *n.* See IVICA.

-ible. A suffix of adjectives from Latin stems not *a*-stems (the usually variable) of -ABLE of other English adjectives; as, *edible* < Latin *edere* = *eat-able*.

Ib'ĭc-am, 1 ib'ĭk-am; 2 ib'ic-ăm, *n. Bib. Josh.* xvii, 11. [Heb., a place of victory.]

Ib'ĭees, *n.* [*sc.*] Same as EBLIS. **Ib'lis†.**

Ib'n Ba-tu'ta, 1 ib'n ba-tū'tə; 2 ib'n bā-tū'tā (?/a1304–1378). An Arabian traveler and geographer.

Ib'ne'ĭah, 1 ib-nī'ya or ib-nē'ə; 2 ib-nē'ya or ib'ne-ī'a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ix, 8. [Heb., Jehovah builds.]

Ib'n Ga'min, 1 ib'n gă'min; 2 ib'n gā'min. See KAMEF.

Ib'n Han'bal, 1 ib'n hăn'bal; 2 ib'n hăn'bal. Ahmed (780–855). The founder of the Hanbalites or fourth sect of orthodox Mohammedans.

Ib'n-i'jah, 1 ib'n-ē'jə; 2 ib'n-ī'ja. *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ix, 8.

Ib'n Ju'nis. Same as IBN YUNAS.

Ib'n Kal-dūn', 1 ib'n kal-dūn'; 2 ib'n kăl-dūn' (1332–¹/₁₄ 1406). Patronymic of Wally-Eddin-abd-Zelch-Abder-Chaman, an Arabian historian of the Arabs and Berbers. **Ib'n Khal-dun't.**

Ib'n Khal"ĭl-kan', 1 ib'n khal'ĭl-kan'; 2 ib'n khĭl'ĭ-kan' (1211–1282). An Arabian biographer, poet, and historian.

Ib'n Roshd, 1 ib'n rŏshd; 2 ib'n rōshd. Same as AVERROES.

Ib'n Sī'na, 1 ib'n sī'nə; 2 ib'n sī'na. Same as AVICENNA.

Ib'n Yu'nas, 1 ib'n yū'năs; 2 ib'n yū'nas (975–1008). Ali-Ibn-Abd-er-Rahman, an Arabian poet and astronomer, one of the first who used a pendulum to measure time.

I'bo, 1 ī'bō; 2 ī'bo, *n.* A trading-town in French Guinea, about 30 miles above the first fork of the Niger river. **2.** A native of the basin watered by the Niger in the neighborhood of the town.

I-bo'ga, 1 ĭ-bō'gə; 2 ĭ-bō'ga, *n.* [W. Afr.] *Bot.* An apocynaceous shrub (*Tabernanthe iboga*), cultivated in Central Africa. Its roots yield an alkaloid similar to cocaine. — **I-bo'ga-in,** *n.* An alkaloid obtained from the bark, possessing anesthetic properties similar to cocain. **I-bo'ga-ine†.**

Ib'ra-hīm' Bey, 1 ib'ra-hīm' bē; 2 ib'ra-hīm' be (1735?–1818). A slave who became a mameluke, sheik, and coruler of Egypt with Mourad Bey.

Ib'ra-hīm' Ef-fen'dĭ, 1 ē-fen'dĭ; 2 ē-fen'dī (——1744). A Polish author who established the first printing-press in Turkey in 1728.

Ib'ra-hīm' Pa-sha' (1789–¹/₁₂1848). Egyptian commander and viceroy; stepson of Mehemet Ali.

Ib'ra-hīm'-ī-bn-Ha'jī, 2 ib'ra-hīm'-ĭ-bn-hă'jī. Same as BRAILA.

Ib'ra'sĭl, *n.* [R.] Same as HY-BRASIL.

Ib'rĭ, 1 ib'rī; 2 ib'ri, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxiv, 27. [Heb., Hebrew.]

Ib'sam, 1 ib'sam; 2 ib'sam, *n. Bib.* (R. V.) *1 Chron.* vii, 2.

Ib'sen, 1 ib'sen; 2 ib'sĕn, **Henrik** (¹/₂₀1828–⁵/₂₃1906). A Norwegian psychological dramatist and poet whose work is strongly marked with social purpose: *Hedda Gabler*; *Peer Gynt*. — **Ib'sen-ism.** *n.* The tendency or aim characteristic of Ibsen's writings, in which, under the guise of problem plays, social conventions are destructively criticized and satirized.

I-bu'rĭ, 1 ĭ-bū'rĭ; 2 ĭ-bu'ri, *n.* A prefecture in S. Hokushu [Hokkaido], Japan; capital, Horobira.

I-bye'ter, 1 ĭ-bī'tĕr; 2 ĭ-bī'ter, *n. Zool.* A genus of caracaras in South America; their plumage is dark, the throat and cheeks bare. [< Sp. *ibitero*, a bogus wayfaring.]

Ib'y-cus, 1 ĭb'ĭ-kus; 2 ĭb'y-cŭs, *n.* A Greek lyric poet who lived about 540 B. C. **Ĭ'by-kost** [Gr.-kost].

Ib'zan, 1 ĭb'zən; 2 ĭb'zan, *n. Bib. Judges* xii, 8. [Heb., splendid.]

-ic, *suffix.* **1.** Used as an adjective termination with general sense 'of,' 'pertaining to,' or 'like,' as in artistic, or as a termination of nouns, as in logic. Some words ending in *-ic* are both adjectives and nouns; as, public (this termination was formerly written *-ick*, *-ike*, or *-ick*). Adjectives with the termination *-ikos*, which was very common in Greek, soon came to be used as nouns, either in the singular or in the neuter plural form *-ika*, to express affairs or matters pertaining to some department of life or knowledge. Sometimes both forms were in use with a distinction of sense: thus *politik* was the art of a statesman, while *politika* meant affairs of state. When adopted into the Romance languages these neuter plurals in *-ika* (through the Latin *-ica*) were used as singular nouns, and through this channel the English language has the forms arithmetic, logic, music, music, etc. After the 17th century it became customary to use the plural form *-ics* in names of sciences; thus, *optics*, *statics*, *metaphysics*, etc., which words are now construed as singular. In recent times the custom has been introduced from continental Europe of employing a form in *-ic* thus dogmatic, metaphysic. A few adjectives in *-ic* form adverbs in *-ically*, as publicly, but the adverb is usually from the secondary form *-ical*. See *-ics*, *-icals*. **2.** Used in chemistry, in the names of compounds, to denote a higher valence of the element from which the compound is named than is expressed by the suffix *-ous*; as, nitric acid (HNO_3), nitrous acid (HNO_2). [< L. *-icus*, or Gr. *-ikos*.]

I. C., *abbr.* [L.] *Iesus Christus* (Jesus Christ).

I-ca'ĭ, 1 ī-sa'; 2 ī-cā', *n.* Same as PUTUMAYO.

I-ca'ĭ, *n.* **1.** A department in Peru; 8,720 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

I'ca-bu-quam', 1 ī'sa-bo-kwām'; 2 ī'cā-bū-kwām', *n.* Same as CAMACUAM.

I'ca-cin, 1 ī'a'ka-sin; 2 ī'ca-cin, *n.* Same as ICICAIN.

I'ca-ra'ĭ, 1 ī'a'ka-ra'ĭ; 2 ī'ca-rā'ī, *n. Bot.* A genus of West-African shrubs, type of the family *Icacinaceæ*, with clustered flowers and scarlet fruit. *I. manii* is cultivated in hothouses. [< Sp. *icaco*, cocoa-plum.]

I'ca-ci-na'ceæ, 1 ī'a'ka-si-na'sē-ē; 2 ī'ca-cĭ-nā'cē-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of tropical African trees, shrubs, and (rarely) herbs belonging to the order *Saxifragales* and containing 38 genera and 150 species. The tribe Lumiæ has calyx does not enlarge with the flower, which is dirupaceous or keylike. [< ICACINA.]

— I'ca-ci-na'ceous, *a.*

I-ca'co, 1 ĭ-kā'kō or -kă'kō; 2 ĭ-cā'co or -că'c̆o, *n.* [Sp. Am.] The cocoa-plum. **I-ca'co-plum'†.**

I-cac'o-re'a, 1 ĭ-kak'o-rī'ə; 2 ĭ-cāc'o-rē'a, *n. Bot.* Same as ANDIRA.

-ical, *suffix.* Of, pertaining to, or like. [< L. *-icalis*, < *-icus*, -ic, + *-alis*, of the kind of.]

In many cases adjectives in *-ical* do not differ, except emphonically, from the corresponding forms in *-ic*; as, *symbolic*, *symbolical*. In some cases the words are different in sense; as, *politic*, *political*. In many cases, especially when the form in *-ic* is used as a noun, the adjectival form is exclusively *-ical*; as, *musical*. Adjectives that have both the endings *-ic* and *-ical* form adverbs by adding *-ly* to the *-ical* form only; as, emphatically.

I'ca-ra'ĭ, 1 ī'a-ra-ma'ĭ; 2 ī'ca-rā-mā'a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

I-ca'rĭ-a, 1 ĭ-ka'rĭ-ə; 2 ĭ-cā'rī-a, *n.* **1.** A valley in Attica, Greece, near Mount Pentelicus, where interesting archeological discoveries have been made. **2.** A communistic Utopia described by E. Cabet in his semi-philosophical romance *Voyage en Icarie*, published in 1840. **3.** A settlement on a communistic basis made by Cabet and his followers in Texas (1848), which, in 1850, removed to Nauvoo, Ill., in 1850.

I-ca'rĭ-an, 1 ĭ-ka'rĭ-ən; 2 ĭ-cā'rī-an, *a.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* Of or pertaining to Icarus, son of Dædalus.

Your *Icarian* flight melts into a grovelling existence.
THOMAS CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* (Works, ii, p. 344. Ed. n. d. & co. 1870.)

2. Hence, high-flying; rash or adventurous; presumptuous. **3.** Belonging or relating to the various communistic settlements founded or suggested by Étienne Cabet. (Chapter iv, p. 54.) Of or pertaining to Icaria in Attica. **5.** Of or pertaining to Icaria (now Nikaria), in the Icarian sea.

I-ca'rĭ-an, *n.* **1.** A follower of the communist Cabet, whose aims were put in practise experimentally in Texas in 1848, Illinois in 1850, Iowa in 1857, and California in 1881. **2.** A native or inhabitant of Icaria. — **I-ca'rĭ-an-ism,** *n.* The system of communism promoted by Etienne Cabet. See social democracy.

I-ca'rĭ-an sea. A part of the Ægean sea, W. of Samos, in which, according to the legend, Icarus was drowned.

I-car'us-phĕre, 1 ĭ-kar'ŭs-fēr; 2 ĭ-car'us-fē, *n. Gr. Myth.* A king of Attica, who learned the cultivation of the vine from Dionysos. **2.** The star Bootes or Arcturus. **I-ca'rus†.** **3.** *Gr. Myth.* A Spartan, the father of Penelope.

Ic'a-rus†, 1 ik'ə-rus; 2 ic'a-rus. *Gr. Myth.* A son of Dædalus who, while flying with his father from Crete on wings fastened with wax, soared so high that the sun melted the wax, when he fell into the sea. [L., < Gr. *Ikaros*.]

ice, 1 ĭs; 2 īc, *v.* **I.** *t.* [ICED; IC'ING.] **1.** To freeze or chill with or as with ice; cover with ice; enclose or preserve in ice; refrigerate; as, to ice wines or tea.

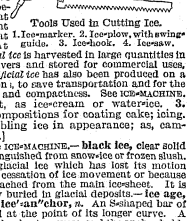
And then a little hole, scarce opening in the walls we had made to admit the coffin, [we] left him in his narrow house.
KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. i, p. 201. (c. a. d. 1857.)

2. To congeal into ice, or as into ice; cause to resemble ice; freeze; as, a horror that *iced* his blood. **3.** To frost, as cake or nuts, with sugar or the like.

II. *i.* To be or become like ice.

And virtue withers where no love have perished;
For the heart *ices* then.
BAILEY *Festus, Home* sc. 20.

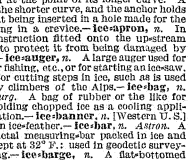
ice, *n.* **1.** Congealed or frozen water. It is brittle, transparent, and colorless. At atmospheric pressure fresh water congeals at 32° Fahr. (0° C.), salt water at 28° Fahr. (−2° C.). In freezing, water expands about 8.7 per cent., or nearly one eleventh, and as a consequence ice floats in water, with about one seventh of its bulk below the surface. The specific gravity of ice at the normal temperature


Tools Used in Cutting Ice.
1. Ice-marker. 2. Ice-plow, with swing of water at 4° C. At guide. 3. Ice-hook. 4. Ice-saw.

of melting ice is 0.918, 1.0 being that of water at 4° C. At the present time ice is harvested in quantities in winter on lakes and rivers and stored for commercial uses, and very recently *artificial ice* has also been produced on a large scale at all seasons, and transported and used for the sake of greater purity and compactness. See ICE-MACHINE. **2.** A frozen dessert, as ice-cream or water-ice. **3.** Frosting or other compositions for coating cake; icing. **4.** Something resembling ice in appearance; as, camphor-ice. [< AS. *is*.]

— **artificial ice,** see ICE-MACHINE. — **black ice,** clear solid crystalline ice, as distinguished from snow-ice or frozen slush. — **dead ice** [*Geol.*], stagnant ice which has lost its motion in consequence of the cessation of ice movement or because of having become detached from the main ice-sheet. It is often partly or wholly buried in glacial deposits. — **ice age,** see GLACIAL EPOCH. — **ice'-an"chor,** *n.* An S-shaped bar of round iron, sharpened at the point of its longer curve. A lawser is fastened to the shorter curve, and the anchor holds by the sharpened point being inserted in a hole made for the purpose or by catching in a crevice. — **ice-apron,** *n.* In bridge-building, a construction fitted onto the up-stream side of a pier-pointer, to protect it from being damaged by blocks of floating ice. — **ice-auger,** *n.* A large auger used for cutting holes in ice for fishing, etc., or for starting an ice-saw.

— **ice-ax,** *n.* An ax for cutting steps in ice, such as is used by climbers of the Alps. — **ice-bag,** *n. Surg.* A bag of rubber or the like for holding chopped ice as a cooling application. — **ice-banner,** *n.* [Western U. S.] An ice-feather. — **ice-bar,** *n. Astron.* A metal measuring-bar packed in ice and kept at 32° F.: used in geodetic surveying. — **ice-bath,** *n.* A flat-bottomed bath-tub having a cover, for preserving and


Alpine Ice-ax.

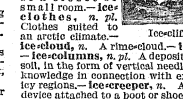
Head and Spiked conveying ice. — **ice-beam,** *n.* A plank or beam for strengthening a vessel's bow in floating ice. — **ice-bearer,** *n.* A cryophorus. — **ice-belt,** *n.* See ICE-FOOT. — **ice-bird,** *n.* **1.** An arctic sea-bird; specif., the dovekie. **2.** The common Indian nightjar (*Caprimulgus asiaticus*).

Its usual note . . . is like the sound of a stone scudding over ice (hence it is sometimes called the *Ice-bird*).
T. C. JERDON *Birds of India* vol. i, p. 197. (Bos., 1877.)

— **ice-blade,** *n.* One of numerous flat crests and spires formed by the unequal melting of the surface of névé. — **ice-blindness,** *n.* Snow-blindness. — **ice-blink,** *n.* **1.** A shining whiteness on the horizon produced by the reflection of distant masses of ice. **2.** Same as ISBLINK. — **ice-block,** *n. Geol.* A part of a glacier which, through melting, has become separated from the main body of ice. — **ice-bolt,** *n.* **1.** A sudden penetrating chill. **2.** An avalanche. — **ice-bone,** *n.* The nitchebone. — **ice-borne,** *a.* Carried on the surface of the ice, as boulders transported during the Glacial period. — **ice-boulder,** *n.* A boulder transported and deposited through glacial action. — **ice-bound,** *a.* Surrounded, beset, or obstructed by ice; frozen in; as, an *ice-bound* ship; an *ice-bound* harbor. — **ice-box,** *n.* A small refrigerator. — **ice brook,** *n.* An ice-cold brook: used to indicate superior quality in speaking of the Spanish sherries which were tempered by plunging them while hot into the brook Salo, whose waters were icy cold.

It was a sword of Spain, the *ice-brook's* temper.
SHAKESPEARE *Othello* v, 2, 253.

— **ice-built,** *a.* Composed or constructed of ice. — **ice-cask,** *n.* **1.** *Blacksmithing.* A sharp projection from a horse's shoe, to prevent slipping. **2.** An ice-creeper. — **ice-calorimeter,** *n.* See CALORIMETER. — **ice-can,** *n.* A narrow, deep receptacle in which distilled water is placed for conversion into artificial ice. — **ice-canal,** *n.* A boat having a broad flat keel shod with runners, for use both on open water and on ice. — **ice-cap,** *n.* **1.** A permanent and continuous covering of ice or snow over a tract of land. **2.** An ice-bag for the head. — **ice-cascade,** *n.* A steep declivity in a glacier. — **ice-cave,** *n.* A cave containing ice, especially when the ice remains through the year. — **ice-chair,** *n.* A chair mounted on ice-runners for passage on ice. — **ice-chest,** *n.* A refrigerator. — **ice-chipper,** *n.* An instrument resembling a chisel, used for cutting small fragments from blocks of ice. — **ice-claw,** *n.* Ice-tongs. — **ice-cliff,** *n.* An abrupt shore of arctic ice, more or less interstratified and covered by earth and vegetation, and sometimes entombing the frozen carcasses of prehistoric animals, as the Siberian mammoth. — **ice-closet,** *n.* A refrigerator in the form of a closet or small room. — **ice-clothes,** *n. pl.* Clothes suited to an arctic climate.


Ice-cliffs of Kotzebue Sound.

ice-cloud, *n.* A rime-cloud. — **ice-cold,** *a.* As cold as ice. — **ice-columns,** *n. pl.* A deposit of ice, especially in gravelly soil, in the form of vertical needles. — **ice'craft',** *n.* Expert knowledge in connection with exploration in polar or other ice regions. — **ice-creeper,** *n.* A prong or other roughened device attached to a boot or shoe to prevent the wearer from slipping on ice. — **ice-crop,** *n.* The harvest or yield of ice in a single winter or from a specified place. — **ice-crusher,** *n.* A mechanical device for pulverizing ice. — **ice-cutter,** *n.* A plane for shaving ice, as for use in iced drinks. — **ice day** (*Meteor.*), a day on which the temperature does not rise above the freezing-point. — **ice-drift,** *n.* A vein of accessory ice which forms in the crevices of glaciers. — **ice-dock,** *n.* A basin, either natural or cut with saws, in a field of ice, in which a vessel may lie to escape being crushed. — **ice-drag,** *n.* A type of ice-anchor used to aid in warping a vessel through ice-fields. — **ice-drift,** *n.* Loose floating ice. — **ice-drops,** *n. pl.* *Bot.* Icelesible processes. — **ice-dump,** *n.* The iron tank into which artificial ice-blocks are slid from the cans in which they are manufactured. See ICE-CAN. — **ice-escape,** *n.* An apparatus of poles and ropes for rescuing persons who have broken through the ice. — **ice-fall,** *n.* **1.** The fall of ice detached from a glacial mass. **2.** [Rare.] A glacier. **3.** A point in the course of a glacier where the entire mass descends in steep and irregular masses. — **ice-farm,** *n.* A sheet of water, together with the necessary plant, buildings, etc., devoted to the cutting and storing of ice. — **ice-feathers,** *n. pl.* Feather-like crystals, forming occasionally on rocks, etc., at high elevations. — **ice-fender,** *n.* Any contrivance to fend off ice from a ship or a pier or other structure. — **ice-fern,** *n.* A formation of frost on windowglass. — **ice-field,** *n.* A large body of floating ice. — **ice-float; ice-floe; — ice'fish",** *n.* **1.** The caplin. **2.** Any of the *Salangidæ*. — **ice-fishing,** *n.* The act or sport of fishing with nets or lines through holes cut in the ice. — **ice-flower,** *n.* **1.** A star-shaped crystal embedded in a mass of ice. In a common laboratory experiment the ice-flowers are made visible by gentle heating. **2.** Ice-foot. — **ice-fog,** *n.* Fog over fields of ice. — **ice-foot,** *n.* A wall of ice formed by sea-water and snow frozen along the shore in polar regions. **Ice-belt†.**

As an extra precaution, I had the Eskimos with axes bevel off the edge of the *ice-foot* abreast of the ship, to facilitate her rising if she should be squeezed by the heavy floes outside.
ROBERT E. PEARY *The North Pole* p. 119. (P. A. S. CO. '10.)

— **ice-fork,** *n.* A long-handled three-tined fork for chopping ice into pieces. — **ice-fox,** *n.* The arctic fox. — **ice-free,** *a.* Never frozen over. — **ice-glass,** *n.* Crackle-glass. — **ice-glazed,** *a.* Incrusted with ice. — **ice-gorge,** *n.* [U. S.] A mass of broken ice clogging the bed of a river. — **ice-guard,** *n.* A slanting wall of heavy timbers placed in front of boom-piles to prevent the destruction of the boom by ice. — **ice-gull,** *n.* A large gull (*Larus glaucus*) of arctic regions. — **ice-gush,** *n.* The rush of melting water in the bottom of a glacial crevasse. — **ice-hill,** *n.* **1.** An iceberg. **2.** A hummock or pile of ice on an ice-field. **3.** A natural or artificial slope of frozen snow or ice used for coasting or tobogganing. — **ice-hockey,** *n.* A game similar to field-hockey, but played by skaters on the ice. — **ice-hook,** *n.* **1.** A hook attached to a pole: used in handling large blocks of ice. **2.** A toothed implement for anchoring. — **ice-house,** *n.* **1.** A building, padded with sawdust or the like, for storing ice: often a mere ice-pit roofed over. **2.** An ice-hut. — **ice-hut,** *n.* An igloo. See plate of ARCHITECTURE, fig. 12. — **ice-jam,** *n.* The obstruction to the flow of a river caused by blocks of ice which, instead of floating with the current, are piled one on top of the other. — **ice-ladder,** *n.* Same as ICE-ESCAPE. — **ice-lance,** *n.* A lane of smooth ice between hummocks. Compare HUMMOCK, *n.*, 2. — **ice-lead,** *n.* A temporary channel running through an ice-field. These channels are a menace to the arctic navigator on account of their liability to be closed up at any time by the motion of the ice.

—ice'leaf", *n. Bot.* A woolly weed of the figwort family; mullen: a local name.— **ice-ledge,** *n.* See ICE-FOOT.— **ice-leveler,** *n.* A device for smoothing the ice on a pond and scraping off the snow.— **ice-line,** *n. Physics.* A curve whose coordinates represent respectively pressures and temperatures at which a mixture of ice and water will be in stable equilibrium.— **ice-lobe,** *n.* The convex front of an ice-field caused by the sides having moved over higher ground than the center.— **ice-locomotive(ce),** *n.* A locomotive having pointed projections on its driving-wheels to enable it to travel on smooth level ice.— **ice-loon,** *n.* The great northern diver.— **ice-machine,** *n.* An apparatus for making ice by artificial means, as by absorption of latent heat from compounds that liquefy or evaporate rapidly, or by the expansion of a compressed fluid, such as air or ammonia.— **ice-mark,** *n. Geol.* Any mark or indication left by moving ice or glacial action.— **ice-marker,** *n.* A sled-shaped or plow-shaped device for marking the line where blocks are to be cut.— **ice-master,** *n. Naut.* A man skilled in piloting vessels among ice-floes, or in extricating ice-bound ships. 2. One who looks after a public skating-pond.— **ice-meer,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A block of anchor-ice that rises to the surface.— **ice-mill,** *n.* The place where a glacier abrades and grinds rock through the action of rubble.— **ice-mountain,** *n.* An iceberg.— **ice-needles,** *n. pl.* Ice-columns.— **ice-nip,** *n.* The pressure exerted by ice upon a ship which is caught between ice-floes.— **ice-pack,** *n.* A broken field of floating ice jammed together.— **ice-pall,** *n.* A pall or vessel partly filled with ice, as for cooling bottles of wine.— **ice-pan,** *n.* See ICE-FIELD.— **ice-pick,** *n.* See ice-cake-like sheets of floating ice.— **ice-paper,** *n.* Thin gelatin sheets, used in trausferring or tracing.— **ice-pea** (ēz), *n.* The cladius (*Cladius grandis*).— **ice-petrel,** *n.* An antarctic shearwater (*Priofinus cinereus*).— **ice-pick,** *n.* A small pick having a wooden handle, used in breaking ice for domestic use.— **ice-pigeon,** *n.* A small domestic pigeon, whose plumage is light-blue, somewhat the color of ice.— **ice-pillar,** *n.* A pedestal of ice on a glacier, supporting a broader block of stone, which has protected the ice beneath it from solar heat.— **ice-pilot,** *n.* Same as ICE-MASTER, 1.— **ice-pit,** *n.* A place below ground arranged for ice-storage.— **ice-pitcher,** *n.* A covered pitcher for holding ice-water.— **ice-plane,** *n.* 1. A cutter for shaving ice. 2. An ice-leveler. 3. A tool for scraping snow from blocks of ice.— **ice-plow,** *n.* A plow-like tool used in ice-harvesting, arranged with shares that score the ice.— **ice-point,** *n.* The temperature at which ice melts.— **ice-poultice,** *n. Surg.* A bladder or other water-proof bag filled with cracked ice; an ice-bag.— **ice-prow,** *n.* An ice-ram.— **ice-pulse,** *n.* The vibration that occurs before an ice-quake.— **ice-pyramid,** *n.* A mound of ice on a glacier, having a stone or earthy débris lying across its foot.— **ice-quake",** *n.* The disturbance attending the rupture of masses of ice.— **ice-ram,** *n.* A solid pointed projection from a ship's prow to enable it to force a passage through ice.— **ice-river,** *n.* A glacier.— **ice-rock,** *n.* 1. A rock-like block of ice; an iceberg. 2. A rock covered with ice.— **ice-sails,** *n.* Same as ICE-YACHT.— **ice-saw,** *n.* A saw with a long handle for use with both hands: used in ice cutting.— **ice-scooter,** *n.* Same as SCOOTER, 3.— **ice-scouring,** *n.* A condition resulting from the movement of glaciers down mountain slopes and causing the scoring and smoothing of the land and rocks.— **ice-scraper,** *n.* 1. Any implement for scraping snow from ice before harvesting. 2. Sealskaws fastened to a sled-runner, used by Eskimos in hunting seals.— **ice-screw,** *n.* A form of ice-elevator.— **ice-shed,** *n.* A point at which glacier-ice divides before parting in opposite directions.— **ice-sheet,** *n.* Same as GLACIER. 3. An ice-cap.— **ice-ship,** *n.* A ship adapted for cruising among ice-floes.— **ice-sky,** *n. Meteor.* A sky that appears to scintillate with the reflection of curved forms from a field of ice.— **ice-spade,** *n.* A tool resembling a spade, but having a wedge instead of a blade, for separating blocks of ice already partly divided by an ice-plow.— **ice-spar,** *n.* A vitreous orthoclase.— **ice-spur,** *n.* Same as CHEVRON, 6 (2).— **ice-storm,** *n.* A rain-storm occurring when the earth and the objects on it are below the freezing-point, so that they become incrusted with ice.— **ice-table,** *n.* Same as CHEVRON, 6 (2).— **ice-storm,** *n.* A rain-storm occurring when the earth and the objects on it are below the freezing-point, so that they become incrusted with ice.— **ice-table,** *n.* Same as ICE-FOOT, 1.— **ice-tongs,** *n. pl.* Large curved tongs for handling blocks of ice. 2. Small tongs for the use of ice at table.— **ice-tongue,** *n.* A steep, narrow cliff of ice, rising high above glacial névé, and extending upward toward the higher mountain-peaks.— **ice-trough,** *n.* Same as ICE-FOOT.— **ice-wall,** *n.* Same as ICE-FOOT.— **ice-water,** *n.* 1. Water chilled by ice. 2. Melted ice.— **ice-whale,** *n.* The Greenland right whale.— **ice-work,** *n.* Same as ICE-FEATURES.— **ice-worn,** *a.* Abraded by ice; specif., rubbed, scratched, or channeled by glacial action.— **ice-yacht,** *n.* Same as ICE-BOAT, 1.— **ice-yachting,** *n.* Same as ICE-BOATING.— **Iceland ice,** same as ICE-CAP.— **Neapolitan ice,** ice-cream composed of several layers of various flavors.— **sailing ice,** floating ice that has been scattered in fragments by the wind from the pack.— **sheet ice,** the sheet of water by which the cold air above it. Scoresby and Dr. Kane estimated that the greatest thickness of sheet ice in the arctic regions could not be over 10 feet, and that greater thickness must be due to the superposition of two layers.— **sludgeice,** soft ice first formed by the action of the cold upon the ocean.— **stone ice,** dead ice.— **to break the ice,** to BREAK.— **winter ice,** the ice that never disappears around the pole.— **young ice,** in the polar regions, ice of the present season, as distinguished from ice formed in previous years.

Many self-explaining compound words have *ice* as the first element; as, **ice-cutting, ice-factory, ice-making, -ice,** *suffix.* Same as -ISS, 1.

I. C. E., *abbr.* Institute of Civil Engineers.

ice., **icel.,** *abbr.* Iceland; Icelandic.

ice'berg", 1 ais'bʉrg"; 2 īç'bĕrg", *n.* A thick mass of ice, usually found floating in the sea in high latitudes, but rarely lower than 40° N. and 35° S. latitude. An iceberg is generally part of a glacier discharged into the sea, the ice being forced into the water until, by reason of its weight, the force of the waves, or the buoyancy of the water, the seaward end breaks off. By reason of its unequal melting and consequent unstable equilibrium, fractures are frequent, and icebergs often assume fantastic forms, as of peaks, towers, and arches. Only about one-twelfth of the mass is visible above the surface of the sea.

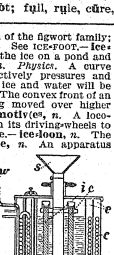
Here *icebergs* are almost invariably grounded, and can find shelter behind them.

ROBERT E. PEARY *The North Pole* p. 93. [P. A. S. CO. '10.]

The structure of the *iceberg* varies with its origin and is always that of the glacier from which it was broken. . . . The constantly renewed material from which the *icebergs* are formed is brought down by the motion of the glacier.

Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. xv. p. 227.

[< Sw. *isberg*, < *is*, ice, + *berg*, hill.]— **iceberg theory,** the theory that the continental phenomena of glaciation, such as rock-planing and -scoring, and boulder-heaps, are mainly due to the action of floating ice-masses. See GLACIER.

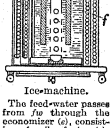


Ice-machine.

This feed-water passes from *fw* through the economizer (*e*), consisting of coils of pipe (*c*), and thence to the central vessel (*f*), where it receives a chemical salt fed from *s*, it produces intense cold, freezing the water in the ice-cans (*ic*). The waste brine overflows into the economizer, chilling the entering feed-water, and passes thence by *ev* to the evaporators, where the salt is regained.

ice'blink", *n.* A white glare on the sky, caused by the reflection of light from ice.— **ice'bird",** *etc.* See under ICE, *n.*

ice'-boat", 1 ais'-bōt"; 2 īç'-bōt", *n.* **1.** A framework of wood and iron, of various forms, with mast, sails, and skate-like runners, for sailing over ice.


American Ice-boat.

In the United States the framework is usually in the form of a Roman cross, the transverse bar of which is supported at its extremities on skates or iron runners, while the long arm rests on a similar runner, pivoted and serving as a rudder. A railed platform at the stern accommodates the crew. Such boats are usually sloop-rigged, and attain great speed.

2. A specially constructed steamboat, having a strong prow or beak and powerful engines, used to break up ice in navigable channels. **3.** Any boat used in transporting ice.

ice'-breaker, 1 ais'-brēk"er; 2 īç'-brēk"er, *n.* **1.** A structure of masonry, planking, or piling, so placed as to break up and deflect floating ice, that would otherwise injure bridges, piers, shipping, etc. **2.** Same as ICE-BOAT, 2. See illus. below. **3.** A small domestic hand-tool used for cracking ice. **4.** The bowhead, or great polar whale (*Balæna mysticetus*): a whalers' name.

ice'-brook", *n.* See *calk*, etc. See under ICE, *n.*

ice'cream', 1 ais'-krīm'; 2 īç'-krēm', *n.* Cream, milk, or custard sweetened and flavored, and frozen by a freezing-mixture, being usually agitated by a dasher in the process, to make it of uniform consistency.— **Neapolitan ice-cream,** same as NEAPOLITAN ICE. See under ICE.

iced, 1 aist; 2 īçt, *p. a.* Incrusted or covered with ice or sleet. 2. Made cold with ice; as, *iced* milk.

There were other guests — all *iced* for the occasion, as it struck me, like the wines. . . . A heavy steel plow used in ice-harvesting, arranged with shares that score the ice.

Tom Brown's Canoe Club p. 185. [c. a. h.]

3. Covered with a frosting or icing of sugar; as, an *iced* wedding cake.

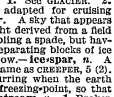
— **iced heart, i. liver,** etc., chronic inflammation of the serous membrane that covers the heart, liver, etc.: characterized by a fibrinous exudation that undergoes hyaline degeneration and resembles cake-icing.

ice'filled', 1 ais'-fild"; 2 īç'-fild", *etc.* See under ICE, *n.*

ice'land, 1 ais'land; 2 īç'land, *n.* 1. An island in the N. Atlantic ocean; 39,756 sq. m.; capital, Reykjavik. The island, formerly under Danish suzerainty, was declared independent, Dec. 2, 1918. **2.** A white dog with sharp earsand a shaggy coat, formerly imported from Iceland by fanciers.

Iceland curl; **Iceland dogt.**

ice'land-er, 1 ais'land-er; 2 īç'land-er, *n.* 1. A native or


Ice-breaker "Ste. Marie," in use on the Great Lakes.

naturalized inhabitant of Iceland. 2. *Ornith.* The falcon of Iceland.

Ice-lan'dic, 1 ais-lan'dik; 2 īç-lăn'dic, *a.* Of or pertaining to Iceland, its inhabitants, or its language.

Ice-lan'dic, *n.* The language of Iceland; Old Norse. **Ice'land-ite,** *n.* One of the Scandinavian settlements in Britain. His former name was *Dönsk Tunga* (the Danish tongue) or *Norræna* (Norse, Norwegian, Old Norse), and it is the oldest and least changed of the Scandinavian or German branch of the Teutonic family, being closely akin both to Anglo-Saxon and to High German. The Norwegians brought the language to Iceland, and emigrated thither in the 9th and the following centuries, and a remarkable literature of poetical folklore sprang up there in the 12th and 13th centuries, which is easily read by the modern Icelander. See EDDA and SAGA. After the advent of Christianity (A. D. 1000), poetry continued in the old forms, but the content took chiefly religious. Bishop Thorlak Skulsson's translation of the New Testament in the 16th century, **modern Icelandic** is based, utilizing the Latin characters for the basis of the alphabet, but retaining the old *thorn* (Þ), the initial *i* with *j*, *u* with *v*, and numerous umlaut changes.

The *Icelandic* contains the key to many a riddle in the English language, and to many a mystery in the English character.

R. G. LATHAM *Essays, Philological and Critical* vol. ii. p. 187. [L. 1877.]

ice'lane', *etc.* See under ICE, *n.*

i-ce'lus, 1 ai-sī'lus; 2 ī-çē'lŏs, *n. Ich.* A genus of cottoidean fishes: the sculpins—found in the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.

ice'man, 1 ais'man; 2 īç'măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who gathers and stores or deals in ice; also, one who carts and delivers ice to consumers. **2.** One skilled in traveling upon ice or navigating among masses of ice.

We knew as *icemen* that the access to the land-ice from the ice was both tedious and dangerous.

KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. i. p. 378. [c. & P. 1856.]

ice'mark", **ice'needles,** *etc.* See under ICE, *n.*

i-ce'ni, 1 ai-sī'nī; 2 i-çē'nī, *n. pl.* An ancient British tribe, whose chieftainess was Boadicea: former inhabitants of modern Norfolk and Suffolk, England.

It has been supposed that the *Iceni* had no kings, as many of their coins bear the inscription "Ecenus" without that of any prince. LOW AND PULLING *Dict. of English History* p. 888.

ice'plant", 1 ais'-plant"; 2 īç'-plānt", *n.* A creeping plant (*Mesembryanthemum crystallinum*) of the fig-marigold family (*Ficoidew*), indigenous to southern Africa, the Canaries, and the Mediterranean region. It is a popular ornamental plant, mainly for its curious large, ovate, wavy leaves, covered with resemble watery protuberances, which glisten like ice in the hot sunshine. Where it abounds, with other species, it is burned for its ashes, which are used in making glass.— **american ice-plant,** the Indian-pipe.— **New Zealand i.,** same as NEW ZEALAND SPINACH.— **Tasmanian i.,** a trailing and climbing plant (*Tetragonia implexicoma*), a congener of the New Zealand ice-plant (*Tetragonia expansa*), and along with other species of the genus cultivated as spinach.

ice'-point", **ice'quake",** *etc.* See under ICE, *n.*

ic'er, 1 ais'er; 2 īç'er, *n.* A dope who lets; specif., one who applies ice to fish in a vessel's hold.

ice'ram", **ice-river,** *etc.* See under ICE, *n.*

i-ce'ry-a, 1 ai-sē'ri-a; 2 ī-çē'ry-a, *n.* The fluted scale-insect (*Icerya purchasi*). See illus. under SCALE-INSECT.

ice's'wool", 1 ais'-wul"; 2 īç'-wōōl", *n.* A fine shawl-worsted.

ich., *abbr.* Ichthyology.

Ich'a-bod, 1 ik'a-bod; 2 ic'a-bŏd, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* A son of Phinehas; born immediately after the death of his father and grandfather. *1 Sam.* iv, 21. [Heb., Inglorious, the glory has departed.]

Ich'a-bod Crane. In Irving's *Legend of Sleepy Hollow*, a credulous schoolmaster and typical yokel, the suitor of Katrina Van Tassel, till his rival, disguised as a headless horseman, frightened him away from the countryside.

I'chang, 1 i'chăng; 2 ī'chăng, *n.* A treaty port on the Yangtze river, Hupeh province, China.

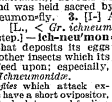
Ich"a-way-noch'a-way, 1 ich'a-wē-noch'a-wē; 2 Ich'a-wā-nŏch'a-wā, *n.* A creek in Georgia; length 100 m. to the Flint river.

I'che-bu, 1 i'chē-bū; 2 ī'çhe-bu, *n.* Same as ITZEBU.

Ich'hu, 1 ich'hū; 2 ich'hu, *n.* Same as PUNA-GRASS.

I"chi-no-mi'ya, 1 i"chi-nō-mī'ya, *n.* A town, 10 m. N. of Nagoya, S. central Hondo Island, Japan.

Ich-neu'mon, 1 ik-nū'mon; 2 Ic-nū'mon, *n.* **1.** A herpestine civet-like carnivore, of somewhat weasel-like aspect, as the ichneumon of Egypt, India, Asia and Africa, with one species in Spain; they feed on mice, rats, snakes and other reptiles, birds, etc., and are sometimes domesticated. The Egyptian ichneumon, or Pharaoh's rat (*Herpestes ichneumon*), devours the eggs and young of the crocodile, and was held sacred by the ancient Egyptians. **2.** An ichneumon-fly. [L., < Gr. *ichneumōn*, < *ichnuō*, hunt, < *ichnos*, footstep.]— **ich-neu'mon-fly",** *n.* A hymenopterous insect that deposits its eggs upon or in other insects in which its larvæ will feed upon; especially, one of the *Ichneumonidæ*.


Ichneumon-fly. 2/1

Ichneumon-flies which attack external feeders have a short ovipositor, but those attached to wood-feeding insects have that organ of great length, for the purpose of reaching the haunts of their concealed prey. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xiv. p. 243.

— **Ich-neu'mi-a,** *n. Zool.* Same as ICHNEUMON, 3.— **Ich-neu'mo-ns,** *n. pl. Zool.* Same as *ichneumonidæ* flies.— **Ich"neu-mon'i-form,** *a.* Like an ichneumonoid insect.— **Ich-neu'mo-nize,** *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZING.] To bring about parasitism by an ichneumonid or like an ichneumonid.— **Ich-neu'mo-nized,** *a.* **Ich-neu'monoid;** — **Ich-neu'mous,** *a. Entom.* Parasitic like an ichneumon, as ichneumonids, chalcidids, etc.

Ich"neu-mon'i-dæ, *n. pl.* Same as ICHNEUMON-FLIES. 2. In full, *Ichneumonidæ*. *n. pl. Entom.* A family of pupivorous hymenopters, especially those having the abdomen attached to the extremity of the metathorax, anterior wings generally with two recurrent nervures, and costal and subcostal nervures confluent. [< ICHNEUMON.]— **Ich-neu'mon-id,** *n.*— **Ich"neu-mon'i-dan,** **Ich-neu'mon-oid,** *a.* & *n.*— **Ich-neu"mon-oid'e-sus,** *n. Ich.* A genus belonging to the *Ichneumonidæ*. **Ich"neu-mon-id'i-an,** — **Ich"neumon'i-des,** *n. pl. Entom.* The *Ichneumonidæ* in the widest sense.— **Ichneumonides adsciti,** the *Bracconidæ*.— **Ichneumonides genuina,** the *Ichneumonidæ* in a restricted sense.

ich-neu"mon-ol'o-gy, 1 ik-nū"mon-ol'o-ji; 2 ic-nū"mŏn-ŏl'o-gy, *n. Entom.* The branch of entomology that treats of the ichneumon-flies [< ICHNEUMON + -OLOGY.]— **ich-neu"mon-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

ich-neu'tic, 1 ik-nū'tik; 2 ic-nū'tic, *a.* [Rare.] Of or relating to one who tracks or hunts. [< Gr. *ichneutēs*, hunter.]

ich'nite, 1 ik'nait; 2 ic'nīt, *n. Geol.* A fossil footprint. [< Gr. *ichnos*, footprint.] **ich'no-lite†.**

ich'no-, 1 ik'no-; 2 ic'nŏ-. Derived from Greek *ichnos*, track, trace: a combining form.— **ich'no-gram,** *n.* A record of impressions made by the feet to show the character of one's gait.— **ich-nog'ra-phy,** *n.* The art of drawing by means of compass and rule, or of tracing plans, groundplans, and figures.— **ich'no-graph,** *n.* A ground-plan. — **ich"no-graph'ic,** **ich"no-graph'i-cal,** *a.*— **ich"nograph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **ich-nog'ra-phy,** *n.* The branch of paleontology that treats of fossil footprints and of the animals known only by such traces. **ich"no-lith-ol'o-gy†.**

ich"no-log'i-cal, *a.*— **ich"no-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **ich-nom'an-cy,** *n. Occult.* Divination or augury by means of observing footprints.

ich'no-scope, *n. Ich.* Derived from Greek *ichnos*, track, trace: a combining form.— **ich'no-gram,** *n.* A record of impressions made by the feet to show the character of one's gait.— **ich-nog'ra-phy,** *n.* The art of drawing by means of compass and rule, or of tracing plans, ground-plans, and figures.— **ich'no-graph,** *n.* A ground-plan. — **ich"no-graph'ic,** **ich"no-graph'i-cal,** *a.*— **ich"nograph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **ich-nog'ra-phy,** *n.* The branch of paleontology that treats of fossil footprints and of the animals known only by such traces. **ich"no-lith-ol'o-gy†.**

ich"no-log'i-cal, *a.*— **ich"no-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **ich-nom'an-cy,** *n. Occult.* Divination or augury by means of observing footprints.

ich'o-gian, 1 ik'o-gian; 2 ic'o-gian, *n.* [Turk.] A page in the employ of the Sultan.

i'chor, 1 ai'kor; 2 ī'cŏr, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* The ethereal fluid, answering to human blood, supposed to flow in the veins of the gods.

Time will be when *ichor* shall be their blood, when what are now glimpses and aspirations shall be the routine of the day. EMERSON *Letters and Social Aims, Transcendency* p. 74. [B. M. & co. 1889.]

2. A watery acrid humor discharged from sores. [< Gr. *ichōr*, juice.]— **i'chor-rha'a,** *n. Pathol.* A copious discharge of ichor. See CHORRHŒA.— **i'chor-rhe'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* A disordered condition of the blood, due to absorption of the morbide products of putrefaction. **i'chor-æ'mi-at;** **i'chor-he'mi-a†;** **i'chor-hæ'mi-a†;** **i'chor-o'sis,** *n. Med.* Full of or mingled with ichor; similar to ichor. **i'chor-old';** **i'chor-ous.**

i'chor-ol'o-gy, 1 ai'kor-ol'o-ji; 2 ī'cŏr-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* The branch of medical science that relates to vitiated states of the blood; a treatise on ichorous or morbid conditions of the blood. [< Gr. *ichōr*, lymph, + -OLOGY.]

ichth., *abbr.* Ichthyology.

ich-thar'gan, 1 ik-thär'gan; 2 ic-thär'gan, *n. Chem.* A liquid compound of silver and ichthyol, containing 30 per cent. of silver and 15 per cent. of sulfur: used medicinally as a bactericide. [< ICHTHYOL + Gr. *argyros*, silver.]

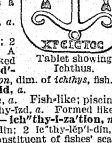
ich'thi-din, 1 ik'thi-din; 2 ic'thi-dĭn, *n.* A compound formed in the immature eggs of cyprinoid fishes. [< Gr. *ichthys*, fish.]

Ichˈthin, 1 ik'thin; 2 ȝe'thin, *n.* A white transparent proteid compound said to be contained in the eggs of cartilaginous fishes. [< Gr. *ichthys*, fish.]

Ichˈtho-form, 1 ik'tho-fôrm; 2 ȝe'tho-fôrm, *n. Chem.* A black-brown, amorphous, almost tasteless and tasteless compound of ichthyol and formaldehyde: an antiseptic.

Ichˈthu-lin, 1 ik'thiu-lin; 2 ȝe'thû-lin, *n.* A strongly albuminous proteid compound said to be contained in the young eggs of cyprinoid fishes. [< Gr. *ichthys*, fish, + *hylē*, matter.] — **Ichˈthu-lin'ic,** *a. Chem.* Denoting an acid which results from the treatment of ichthulin with alkalis.

Ichˈthus, 1 ik'thus; 2 ȝe'thûs, *n.* A fish: used in early Christian art as a symbol, because the letters of this, the Greek word for fish, are the initials of the Greek words *Iēsous Christos, Theou Yios, Sōtēr* (Jesus Christ, Son of God, Savior). The symbol is found frequently on early Christian tombs, and on ornaments, vessels, etc., where it was used to indicate that the owner was a Christian.



Tablet showing Ichthus.

Ichˈthy-al, 1 ik'thi-al; 2 ȝe'thy-al. *a.* [Rare.] Fish-like.

Ichˈthy-di'dæ, 1 ik'thi-dai'-di; 2 ȝe'thy-dī'-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of *Gasterorticha* with a forked tail and without spines. **Ichˈthydˈ-i-um,** *n.* [< Gr. *ichthydion*, dim. of *ichthys*, fish.] — **Ichˈthy-dî'id-al,** *a.* — **Ichˈthyd'i-oid,** *a.*

Ichˈthy-ic, 1 ik'thi-ik; 2 ȝe'thy-ic. *a.* Fish-like; piscine.

Ichˈthy-ˌform, 1 ik'thi-fôrm; 2 ȝe'thy-fôrm. Formed like or having the characteristics of fish.— **Ichˈthy-i-fa'tion,** *n.*

Ichˈthy-lep'i-din, 1 ik'thi-lep'i-din; 2 ȝe'thy-lep'i-din, *n.* An albuminoid, occurring as a constituent of fishes' scales.

Ichˈthy-o-, 1 ik'thi-o-; 2 ȝe'thy-o-, Ie'thy-. From Greek, *ichthys*, a fish: combining forms.—

Ichˈthy-o-ba-tra'chi-an, *a. Zool.* Combining the characteristics of fishes and batrachians. — **Ichˈthy-ob-del'li-dæ,** *n. pl. Zool.* A family of parasitic leeches found on fishes.

Ichˈthy-ob-del'la, *n.* (*t. s.*) — **Ichˈthy-ob-del'lid,** *a.* & *n.* — **Ichˈthy-o-ceph'a-li,** *n. pl. Ich.* An order or suborder of synbranchiate fishes having the scapular arch connected with the sides of the cranium, as in *Monopteridæ* and *Symbranchidæ*. — **Ichˈthy-o-ceph'al,** *n.* — **Ichˈthy-o-ceph'a-lous,** *a.* — **Ichˈthy-o-ceph'a-lus,** *n.* fish-eel. **Ichˈthy-o-col'la;** — **Ichˈthy-o-cop'ro-lite,** *n.* Fossilized fish-excrement. **Ichˈthy-o-cop'rus;**

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Ichˈthy-o-crin'i-dæ, 1 ik'thi-o-crin'i-dē; 2 ȝe'thy-o-crin'i-dē, *n. pl. Echin.* A Devonian family of articulate crinoids having the base dicyclic, under basals unequal and very small, and dorsal cup chiefly formed by radial plates of different orders. **Ichˈthy-oˌcrˈi-nus,** *n.* (*t. s.*) [< ICHTHYO- + Gr. *krinon*, lily.] — **Ichˈthy-o-crˈi-nid,** *a.* — **Ichˈthy-oˌcrˈi-noid,** *a.* & *n.*

Ichˈthy-o-dˈe-a, 1 ik'thi-o-dī'di-ə; 2 ȝe'thy-dī'de-ə, *n. pl. Herp.* A suborder of urodelan amphibians with persistent gills or branchial apertures, as *Sirenidæ* and *Amphiumidæ*. [< Gr. *ichthyōdēs*, fish-like, < *ichthys*, fish, + *eidos*; see -oid.] — **Ichˈthy-o-dˈi-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Ichˈthy-o-decˈti-dæ, *n. pl. Paleon.* A family of extinct predatory cretaceous fishes characterized by strong conical teeth. — **Ichˈthy-o-dˈon,** *n.* A tooth of a fish.—

Ichˈthy-oˌdorˈu-lite, *n.* A fossilized spine of a fish or fish-like vertebrate. — **Ichˈthy-o-fauˈna,** *n.* Fishes collectively, as of a country or region; fish-fauna.

Ichˈthy-ogˈra-phy, 1 ik'thi-og'ra-fi; 2 ȝe'thy-ōg'ra-fy, *n.* The description of or a treatise on fishes. [< ICHTHYO- + -GRAPHY.] — **Ichˈthy-ogˈra-pher,** *n.* — **Ichˈthy-o-graph'ic,** *a.*

Ichˈthy-oid, 1 ik'thi-oid; 2 ȝe'thy-oid. **I.** *a.* Of or like a fish. **Ichˈthy-oˈdal;. II.** *n.* A fish-like vertebrate.

Ichˈthy-ol, 1 ik'thi-ol or -ol; 2 ȝe'thy-ōl or -ol, *n. Chem.* A soluble dehydrated sulphonic compound derived from a fossiliferous deposit found near Seefeld, in the Austrian Tyrol. It is a dark-brown slimy liquid used in medicine. [< ICHTHYO- + -OL.] — **Ichˈthy-o-lˈic,** *a.*

Ichˈthy-olˈa-try, *n.* Adoration of fishes; worship of a god having the form of a fish, as Dagon.—**Ichˈthy-olˈa-trous,** *a.* — **Ichˈthy-olˈe-ite,** *n.* Fossil fish-excrement.

Ichˈthy-olˈo-gy, 1 ik'thi-ol'o-ji; 2 ȝe'thy-ōl'o-gy, *n.* The branch of zoology that treats of fishes or *Pisces*. See ZOOLOGY: PISH. [< ICHTHYO- + -LOGY.] — **Ichˈthy-o-logˈic,** **Ichˈthy-o-logˈi-cal,** *a.* — **Ichˈthy-olˈo-gist,** *n.* — **Ichˈthy-olˈo-mal-a'cy,** *n.* Divination by means of heads or entrails of fishes. — **Ichˈthy-olˈo-mancy,** *n.* — **Ichˈthy-o-meth'i-a,** *n. Bot.* A genus of fabaceous trees whose only species, *I. piscipula*, is the Jamaica dogwood or fishwood.

— **Ichˈthy-o-morˈphi,** *n. pl.* The *Urodela*.

Ichˈthy-o-morˈphic, 1 ik'thi-o-mor'fik; 2 ȝe'thy-o-môr'fic, *a.* **1.** Having the morphological characteristics of fishes; ichthyopsidan. **2.** *Myth.* Having the form of a fish, in whole or in part, as the idol Dagon.

"The final . . . is essentially the *Ichthyomorphic* god, his sacred image nearly always uniting the forms of fish and man.

LENORMANT *Beginnings of Hist.* tr. by MARY Lockwood, p. 424. [*c.* 1882.]

[< ICHTHYO- + Gr. *morphē*, shape.] **Ichˈthy-o-morˈphous.**

Ichˈthy-onˈo-my, *n.* The classifying of fishes.— **Ichˈthy-opaˈte-on-tolˈo-gy,** *n.* Paleichthyology.— **Ichˈthy-o-patˈo-lite,** *n.* The supposed fossil imprint of the pectoral fin-rays of a fish. **Ichˈthy-o-pˈi-dæ,** *n. pl.* Fish-eaters; people dwelling on the littoral and subsisting on fish.— **Ichˈthy-o-phaˈgi-an,** *n.* — **Ichˈthy-ophˈa-gist,** *n.* One who feeds on fish. — **Ichˈthy-ophˈa-gous,** *a.* — **Ichˈthy-ophˈa-gus,** *n.* — **Ichˈthy-ophˈa-gize,** *vi.* (-GIZED; -GIZ'TING.) To feed on fish.— **Ichˈthy-ophˈa-gous,** *a.* Devouring, or subsisting upon, fish; fish-eating. **Ichˈthy-ophˈi-ous,** *a.* — **Ichˈthy-ophˈa-ry,** *n.* The practice of feeding on fish.

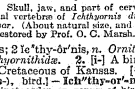
He was no angler, though, for a protestant, one of the most *ichthyophagous* of men.

THACKERAY *William Cooper* vol. I, p. 115. [*c.* n. p. 1853.]

— **Ichˈthy-o-phileˈ.** *n.* One who loves fish. **Ichˈthy-oph'i-list,** — **Ichˈthy-o-phil'ist,** *n.* Fear or dislike of fish. [2. (Ceenik.) Attention from fish regarded as a taboo.

— **Ichˈthy-oph-thal'mite,** *n.* Same as APOPHYLLITE.— **Ichˈthy-oph-thˈra,** *n. pl. Crust.* The *Stip omostoma* or *Parasita*.— **Ichˈthy-oph-thˈrus,** *n.* [< Gr. *ichthys*, fish, + *phthora*, destruction.] — **Ichˈthy-o-pod'o-lite,** *n.* A fossil imprint of uncertain character, supposed to have been made by some fish.— **Ichˈthy-opˈo-lism,** *n.* The selling of fish.— **Ichˈthy-opˈo-list,** *n.* A seller of fish; a fish-dealer.

Ichˈthy-opˈsi-da, 1 ik'thi-op'si-də; 2 ȝe'thy-ōp'si-da, *n. pl. Zool.* A division of vertebrates without an amnion or developed allantois, and with gills persistent or for some time retained: including fish-like forms and amphibians. The term was used by Huxley to differentiate this from his two other groups of vertebrates, the *Mammalia* and the *Sauropsida*. The members of this group are almost all aquatic. [< ICHTHY- + Gr. *opsis*, appearance.] — **Ichˈthy-opˈsid,** **Ichˈthy-opˈsi-dan,** *a.* & *n.* — **Ichˈthy-op-sid'i-an.** *a.* & *n.* — **Ichˈthy-op-sidˈi-an.** *a.* — **Ichˈthy-op'ter-yg'i-a,** 1 ik'thi-op'ter-ij'i-ə; 2 ȝe'thy-ōp'ter-ȝi'i-a, *n. pl. Herp.* A Mesozoic order of synaptosaurian reptiles with paroccipital and suprastemporal bones and pad-


Ichthyrosis.

dle-like limbs, the carpals and tarsals being little differentiated from the metapodials. [< ICHTHYO- + Gr. *pteryx*, *pterygos*, wing, + *petomai*, fly.] — **Ichˈthy-opˈter-yg'i-an,** *a.* & *n.* — **Ichˈthy-op-ter-yg'i-um,** *n.*

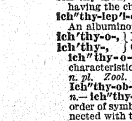
Skull, jaw, and part of cervical vertebræ of *Ichthyornis dispar*. (About natural size, and as opposed to *Ichthyornis victor*, restored by Prof. O. C. Marsh.)

Ichˈthy-orˈnis, 1 ik'thi-ôr'nis; 2 ȝe'thy-ôr'nis, *n. Ornith.* **1.** A genus typical of *Ichthyornithidæ*. **2.** [*l.*] A bird of this genus, found in the Cretaceous of Kansas. [< ICHTHY- + Gr. *ornis* (*orn-*), bird.] — **Ichˈthy-orˈnis-thes,** *n. pl. Ornith.* An extinct order or genus of birds with biconcave vertebræ and socketed teeth, including the *Ichthyornithidæ* and *Apatornidæ*.— **Ichˈthy-orˈnith-ic,** *a.* — **Ichˈthy-orˈnith-idæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A Cretaceous family of toothed birds with biconcave vertebræ, socketed acute teeth, and tern-like form. **Ichˈthy-orˈni-dæ;.** — **Ichˈthy-orˈnith-oid,** *a.* & *n.* — **Ichˈthy-orˈni-formes,** *n. pl.*

Ichˈthy-o-sarˈco-lite, 1 ik'thi-o-sär'ko-lait; 2 ȝe'thy-o-sär'co-lit, *n.* A fossil (Cretaceous) hippurite (genus *Caprinella*).

Ichˈthy-o-sarˈus, 1 ik'thi-o-sär'us; 2 ȝe'thy-o-sär'us, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Ichthyopterygia*. — **Ichˈthy-o-saur,** *n.* — **Ichˈthy-o-sau'ri-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* A family of ichthyopterygians, especially those with the radius and ulna short and approximate, and teeth.— **Ichˈthy-o-sau'rid,** *n.* — **Ichˈthy-o-sau'roid,** *a.*

Ichˈthy-o-saˈtus, 1 ik'thi-o-sē'tus; 2 ȝe'thy-o-sa'tus, *n. Herp.* **1.** [*l.*] A genus typical of *Ichthyosauridæ*. [*n.* sing. + -*us*, 1 -rŏ; 2 -rī, *pl.*] A fossil reptile of this genus. The ichthyosauri were marine and of porpoise-like form, with four paddle-like limbs, an enormous head, long tail, and broad


Ichthyosaurus (*Ichthyosaurus communis*): restored. 1/25

biconcave vertebræ resembling those of fishes. The eyes were large and the eyeball was surrounded with a ring of bony plates. The ichthyosauri, some of which attained a length of thirty feet, were predacious, and some of the species are believed to have been viviparous. Remains have not been identified earlier than the Lias.

The *Ichthyosaurus* had an enormous head, with powerful jaws, furnished with numerous and strong teeth.

J. W. DAWSON *Earth and Man* ch. 9, p. 213. [*n.* 1887.]

[< ICHTHYO- + Gr. *sauros*, lizard.]

Ichˈthy-oˈsis, 1 ik'thi-o'sis; 2 ȝe'thy-ō'sis, *n. Pathol.* A hereditary skin-disease characterized by dry scaly or horny formations on the surface, but unattended by internal disorder. [< Gr. *ichthys*, fish.] — **Ichthyosis hystrix** (*Pathol.*), hystriciasmus.— **Ichˈthy-oˈtic,** *a.*

Ichˈthy-o-sism, *n.* A bacterial disease from eating putrid fish: characterized by diarrhœa and skin-eruptions.— **Ichˈthy-o-sulˈfo-nate,** *n. Chem.* One of the salts of ichthyosulfonicacid.— **Ichˈthy-o-sul-fonˈic,** *a. Chem.* Designating a dark, tarry compound ($C_{87}H_{82}S_3O_{17}Ir_2$) prepared by treating crude ichthyol with sulfuricacid.— **Ichˈthy-o-taeˈni-dæ,** *n. pl. Paleon.* An order of extinct selachian fishes occurring frequently in the Carboniferous and sparingly in the Permian. The only family, the *Ctenacanthidæ*, species of which have been found in all continents except South America, exhibiting extremely generalized characteristics, foreshadowing several subsequently developed types. The pectoral fin is archipterygial, the notochord is persistent, and a great serrated dorsal spine crosses the head.— **Ichˈthy-otˈo-mous,** *a.*— **Ichˈthy-otˈo-my,** *n.* The branch of anatomy that treats of fishes.— **Ichˈthy-o-tox'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* — **Ichˈthy-otoxˈi-cum,** *n. Toxicol.* Fish-poison; specif., a poisonous element found in blood-serum of the eel. **Ichˈthy-o-toxˈi-con;** **Ichˈthy-o-toxˈi-on;** — **Ichˈthy-otoxˈism,** *n. Toxicol.* Poisoning from eating fish.— **Ichˈthy-phalˈlic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Egyptian worship of a god having the form of a fish. [*lit.*]

Ichˈthys, 1 ik'this; 2 ȝe'thys, *n.* [Gr.] Same as ICHTHUS.

Ichˈthy-taxˈi-derˈmy, 1 ik'thi-taks'i-dûr'mi; 2 ȝe'thy-taks'i-dêr'my, *n.* Taxidermy of fish.

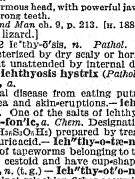
Ichˈthy-ta, 1 ik'thi-tə; 2 ȝe'thy-tə, *n. Bot.* A genus of trees of the myrrh family, growing in South America, including the incense-wood of Guiana (*I. heptaphylla*). [Native name.]

Ichˈti-ca-ba, 1 ik'ti-kə-bə; 2 ȝe'ti-ca-ba, *n.* A crystalline resin derived from the sap of the *Icica*.

Ichˈci-cle, 1 ai'si-kl; 2 ī'ci-cl, *n.* **1.** A pendent mass of ice. **2.** A roll of ice formed by the freezing of drops of dripping water.

And *icicles*, like silver spikes, are set along the eaves.

ALICE CARY *The Old Homestead* st. 4.


Icon of the Russo-Greek Church, combined with Reliquary. (Cloisonné enamel of the 10th century.)

Ichˈcle-kill', 1 ai'kŏm-kil'; 2 ī'kŏm-kil', *n.* See ICONA. [Celt., Columba's burial-place.]

Ichˈcon, 1 ai'kon; 2 ī'con, *n.* [< CONES OR I'CONS, 1 oi'ko-nīz *or* ai'kŏnz; 2 ī'co-nēs *or* ī'cons, *pl.*] **1.** An image or likeness; a picture; illustration; portrait; monumental figure. **2.** In the Greek Church, a holy picture, mosaic, or the like, especially one representing Christ, the Virgin, or some saint or martyr, ordinarily adorned with jewels, and commonly regarded as miraculous either in origin or in power. **I'kon‡.** See illus. in preceding column.

There was . . . in one of the churches of Ishim a very old *icon* or portrait of the Mother of God, which was reputed to have supernatural powers.

KENNAN *Century Magazine* July, 1888, p. 356.

3. In scientific books, a printed plate, engraving, or illustration. **4.** *Logic.* A representation or sign resembling its object and therefore standing for it, as a geometrical diagram. **5.** [*Rare.*] A realistic piece of writing. [L., < Gr. *eikōn*, image, < *eoika*, be like.]

Ichˈcon-, 1 ai'kon-, ai-kon'o-; 2 ī'con-, ī-cŏn'o-. Derived

Ichˈcon-oˈ-,) from Latin *icon* (see ICON): combining forms.

Words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Icon., *abbr.* Iconographic; iconography.

Ichˈcon-anˈti-dyp'tic, 1 ai'kon-an'ti-dip'tik; 2 ī'cŏn-ăn'ti-dȳp'tic, *a.* Giving two images of an object, one direct and the other reversed: said of a kind of telephone. [< ICON- + Gr. *anti*, against, + *diptō*, duck, < *dyō*, sink.]

Ichˈcon-ic, 1 ai-kon'ik; 2 ī-cŏn'ic, *a.* **1.** Relating to or of the nature of an icon. **2.** Relating to portraiture. **3.** *Art.* Customary or conventional; applied originally to the portrait statues of athletes who had been victorious in the contests, and later to memorial busts, figures, or the like, made after conventional types.

No doubt there is a species of historical portrait and *iconic* sculpture, —memorial figures and portrait busts, —in which at all times . . . honest workmen will achieve tolerable results.

EDGAR ALLAN POE *Southern Literary Messenger* June, 1883, p. 106.

[< L. *iconicus*, < Gr. *eikonikos*, copied, < *eikōn*; see ICON.] **I-conˈi-cal.**

Ichˈcon-isˈm. *n.* [Rare.] A representation or portrayal, as by means of painting or description.

This was to introduce a new set of prophetical *iconisms*.

HENRY *Commentary*, *Rev.* viii. 1.

Ichˈco-nˈi-um, 1 ai-kō'ni-um; 2 ī-cō'ni-ŭm, *n. Bib.* An ancient city in Lycaonia, Asia Minor; now *Konia*. *Acts* xiii, 51.

Ichˈcon-ize, *vt.* To make into a likeness.

Ichˈcon-oˈclasm, 1 ai-kon'o-klazm; 2 ī-cŏn'o-clăzm, *n.* **1.** An image-breaker. Specif.: [*l.*] (1) One of the religious party in the Eastern Empire which in the 8th and 9th centuries waged relentless war against icons and image-worshipers.

The 8th century, the age of the *Iconoclasts*, had not been favorable to literature.

ISAAC D'ISRAELI *The Alphabet* vol. II, p. 159. [*n.* p. & co. 1833.]

(2) One of the Dutch Protestants who destroyed images in Roman Catholic churches in the 16th and 17th centuries.

2. One who assails traditional beliefs or institutions.

They were men of present value, and heart old enough.

LOWELL *Present Crisis* st. 16.

[< ICONO- + Gr. *klaō*, break.] — **Ichˈcon-oˈclast,** *a.* Of or pertaining to iconoclasm; destructive to erroneous beliefs or ideas.

The abolition appeal was essentially *iconoclastic*.

G. W. CURTIS *Address on Phillips* p. 25. [*n.* 1884.]

Ichˈcon-oˈdule, Ichˈcon-oˈdu'list, 1 ai-kon'o-diul, -diū'list; 2 ī-cŏn'o-diul, -diū'list, *n.* One who serves images; an image-worshiper; iconolater. [< ICONO- + Gr. *doulos*, slave].

— **Ichˈcon-oˈdu'lic,** *a.* — **Ichˈcon-oˈdu'ly,** *n.* Image-worship.

Ichˈcon-oˈgraph, 1 ai-kon'o-graf; 2 ī-cŏn'o-grăf, *n.* An image or likeness of anything produced by the graphic or plastic arts. [< ICONO- + Gr. *graphō*, write.]

Ichˈcon-ogˈra-phy, 1 ai-kon-og'ra-fi; 2 ī-cŏn-ŏg'ra-fy, *n.* [-PHIES, 1 -fiz; 2 -fiz, *pl.*] **1.** *Art.* The science of the description and study of paintings, sculptures, portraits, busts, statues, emblems, and symbolism; as, Christian *iconography*. The iconographic art of a celebrated person is a description of all existing portraits of him.

In classic *iconography* the Tritons, and in later art the Sirens, are represented half fish, half human.

BARING-GOULD, *Curious Myths, Mediæval Fancy*, p. 371. [*n.* BROS. 1883.]

2. A treatise on this subject; hence, a book containing an index to illustrations on a particular subject, as botany. **3.** The art of illustration by figures, pictorial representation. **4†.** A picture or other representation, or a collection of representations.

The inspection alone of those curious *iconographias* of tombs.

BURTON *Anat. Melancholy* p. 3, pt. 1, sec. 2, m. v. p. 357.

[< Gr. *eikonographia*, < *eikōn* (see ICON); and see -GRAPHY.]

Ichˈcon-ogˈra-pher, *n.* One versed in iconography. **Ichˈcon-nogˈra-phist,** — **Ichˈcon-ogˈra-phist,** *n.* — **Ichˈcon-nolˈa-ter,** 1 ai'ko-nol'a-tər; 2 ī'co-nŏl'a-tər, *n.* A worshiper of images; an idolater. [< ICONO- + Gr. *latreia*, worship.] — **Ichˈcon-nolˈa-try,** *n.*

Ichˈco-nolˈo-gy, 1 ai'ko-nol'o-ji; 2 ī'co-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* [-GIES, 1 -jiz; 2 -ȷiş, *pl.*] **1.** The science of pictorial or emblematic representation. **2.** A study or description of works of art, emblematic figures, and the attributes of mythological personages. Sacred iconology deals with the attributes and artistic representation of persons mentioned in the Holy Scriptures, the lives of saints, etc. [< Gr. *eikonologia*, < *eikōn* (see ICON); and see -OLOGY.] — **Ichˈcon-o-logˈi-cal,** *a.* — **Ichˈco-nolˈo-gist,** *n.*

Ichˈco-nomˈa-chy, 1 ai'ko-nom'a-ki; 2 ī-co-nŏm'a-cy, *n.* Hostility to icons and iconolatry.

Nothing more excited the indignation of the Prince of Orange than such *iconomachy*.

MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. iii, pt. vi, p. 383. [*n.* 1862.]

[Gr. *eikonomachia*, < *eikon*, image, + *machē*, fight.] — **Ichˈcon-nomˈa-chal, Ichˈco-nomˈi-cal,** *a.* — **Ichˈco-nomˈa-chist,** *n.* — **Ichˈcon-maˈni-a,** *n.* A mania for image-worship or for the collection of icons.

Ichˈcon-matˈic, 1 ai-kon'o-mat'ik; 2 ī-cŏn'o-măt'ic, *a.* Designating a method of writing in which phonetic elements are represented by means of pictures of objects, the pictures indicating the names of the objects, which

in turn stand for phonetic elements: a term proposed by D. G. Brinton to indicate the method of writing between picture-writing and phonetic writing. See illus.

I'co-nom'e-ter, 1 ci'ko-nem'i-tər; 2 ī'co-nŏm'e-tėr, *n. Phot. & Surv.* Literally, an image-measurer; an optical instrument for ascertaining any one of the following data when the other three are known: (*a*) the size of an object; (*b*) that of its image cast by a photographic lens; (*c*) the character of the lens, and; (*d*) the distance of object from image. [< Gr. -*metrēs*.] —**I-con'o-met'ric, i-con'o-met'ri-cal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or ascertained by iconometry.—**I-con'o-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.* By means of iconometry or iconometrical measurement.

I'co-nom'e-try, 1 ci'ko-nem'i-tri; 2 ī'co-nŏm'e-try, *n. Surv.* The act or art of measuring the distances and sizes of objects by means of an iconometer; the photographic determination of the distances of an object by means of its ascertained size, or the size of an object by means of its ascertained distance.

Iconometry means the measuring of dimensions of objects from their perspectives . . . ; *iconometer* is the reverse of perspective drawing. *Annual Rep. U. S. Coast Survey, June, 1897*, p. 628. [conv. rec. *obs*. 1898.]

i-con'o-phile, *n.* One who has a taste for prints, pictures, or engravings.—**I'co-noph'i-lism,** *n.* [Rare.] A taste or fondness for prints, pictures, or engravings.—**I'co-noph'i-list,** *n.*—**I'co-noph'i-ly,** *n.* Same as ICONOPHILISM.—**i-con'o-plast,** *n.* An image-maker.

i-con'o-scope, 1 ai-kon'o-skōp; 2 i-cŏn'o-scōp, *n.* A photographic television tube in which the image is a miniature of that upon the ground glass. The image is as sharp and clear as that formed by a good photographic lens, and is perfectly rectilinear. [< ICONO- + SCOPE.]

i-con'o-sta'si-on, 1 ai-kon'o-stē'si-on; 2 ī-cŏn'o-stā'si-ŏn, *n.* [-si-a, pl.] *Gr. Ch.* A stand or desk set out on a saint's day to support the icon of the saint. [< ICONO- + Gr. *stasis*, a standing, < *histēmi*, stand.] **i-con'o-sta'sis-um,** *n.*

I'co-nos'ta-sis, 1 ai'ko-nos'ta-sis; 2 ī'co-nŏs'ta-sis, *n.* [-SES, 1-sēz; 2-sēs, pl.] *Gr. Ch.* The screen separating the sacristy, bema, and chapel of priests from the rest of the church. It reaches half-way to the ceiling, or even higher, and has doors opening into the different parts of the sanctuary. It corresponds to the altar-rails of the Western Church. [< ICONO- + Gr. *stasis*, standing.]

I'cos-, 1 ai'kos-; 2 ī'cŏs-. Derived from Greek *eikosi*, twenty: a combining form.—**I'co-sa-cō'le,** *n. Pros.* Composed of twenty members or syllables.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

I'co-sa-hē'dron, 1 ai'ko-sa-hi'dron; 2 ī'co-sa-hē'dron, *n.* A solid bounded by 20 plane faces. [< Gr. *eikosaedron*, < *eikosi*, twenty, + *hedra*, seat, < *hezomai*, sit.] **I'co-si-hē'dron:—great icosahedron,** a symmetrical polyhedron having 20 faces, 12 vertices, and 30 edges — **regular i.,** one of the five regular solids bounded by 20 equilateral triangles.— **truncated i.,** a solid formed by so cutting off the vertices of the regular icosahedron that original faces are reduced to regular hexagons.—**I'co-sa-he'dral, I'co-si-he'dral,** *a.* —**icosahedral functions,** algebraic functions distinguished by finite polyhedral groups of substitutions.—**group,** a group representing the rotations by which a regular icosahedron can be carried out of its form and back again. It consists of 60 even permutations of 5 elements.

I'co-san'der, *n. Bot.* A plant of the class *Icosandria*.—**I'co-san'dri-a,** *n. pl. Bot.* The 12th class in the Linnean artificial system of plants, embracing those with 20 or more unconnected stamens inserted on the calyx.—**I'co-san'drous, I'co-san'dral-an,** *a.* Having 20 or more perigynous stamens.—**I'co-sane,** *n. Chem.* An organic crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{42}$) derived variously, as by fractionating paraffin from brown coal.—**I'co-sa-se'mic,** *a. Pros.* Containing twenty metrical time, semeia, or normal shorts. See SEMEION; Icosandrous Flower



SEMIC.—**I-co'si-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the number twenty.—**I-co'si-ca,** *n.* A liquid hydrocarbon, $C_{20}H_{40}$, contained in ozocerite. [< Gr. *eikosi*, twenty.]

I'co-si-do'dec-a-he'dron, 1 ci'ko-si-do'dek-a-hi'dron; 2 ī'co-si-dō'dĕc-a-hē'dron, *n. Geom.* A solid bounded by 20 triangles and 12 pentagons, formed by cutting down the vertices of the regular icosahedron until the original edges are obliterated. [< Gr. *eikosi*, twenty, + *dōdeka* (see DODECA-) + *hedra*, base, < *hezomai*, sit.]

I-cos'i-tene, 1 ai-kos'i-tēn; 2 ī-cŏs'i-tēn, *n.* A liquid hydrocarbon ($C_{20}H_{38}$) contained in ozocerite. [< Gr. *eikosi*, twenty.]

I'co-si-tet'ra-he'droid, 1 ai'ko-si-tet'ra-hi'droid; 2 ī'co-si-tĕt'ra-hē'droid, *n.* A solid bounded by 24 isosceles triangles.—**I'co-si-tet'ra-he'dron,** 1 ai'ko-si-tet'ra-hi'dron; 2 ī'co-si-tĕt'ra-hē'dron, *n. Crystal.* An isometric holohedron included under 24 planes, each of equal three-sided faces: a trapezohedron; a tetragonal trisoctahedron. [< Gr. *eikosi*, twenty, + *tettares*, four, + *hedra*, base, < *hezomai*, sit.]

I'co-tet'ra-hē, 1 ai'kos-tet'i-hi; 2 ī'cŏs-tĕt'i-hē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of scombroidean fishes, especially those with a flaccid skin, unarmed opercular bones, and thoracic ventral fins: including many species found off the coasts of California. [< **I-cos'te-us,** *n.* (t. g.). [< Gr. *eikō*, give way, + *osteon*, bone.]—**i-cos'tic-id,** *n.*—**I-cos'te-line,** *a.* & *n.*—**I-cos'te-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

i-cos'te-ous, *a.* Pertaining to, or having the nature of, the ribs.

i-cos'ti-form, *a.* Like a rib.

i-cos'ti-nate, *a.* Having the ribs prominent.

i-cos'tu-lus, *n.* A small rib.

I-cot'e-ra, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of scombroidean fishes, especially those with a flaccid skin, unarmed opercular bones, and thoracic ventral fins: including many species found off the coasts of California. Same as ICOSTETRAHEDRON.

I'co-tet'ra-he'dral, 1 ai'ko-si-tet'ra-hi'dral; 2 ī'co-si-tĕt'ra-hē'dral, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the form of, an icositetrahedron.

I'co-si-tet'ra-he'dron, 1 ai'ko-si-tet'ra-hi'dron; 2 ī'co-si-tĕt'ra-hē'dron, *n. Crystal.* An isometric holohedron included under 24 planes, each of equal three-sided faces: a trapezohedron; a tetragonal trisoctahedron. [< Gr. *eikosi*, twenty, + *tettares*, four, + *hedra*, base, < *hezomai*, sit.]

I'cos-te'i-dæ, 1 ai'kos-ti'i-di; 2 ī'cŏs-tē'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of scombroidean fishes, especially those with a flaccid skin, unarmed opercular bones, and thoracic ventral fins: including many species found off the coasts of California. Same as ICOSTETRAHEDRON.

I-cos'te-us, 1 ai-kos'ti-us; 2 ī-cŏs'tē-us, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *eikō*, give way, + *osteon*, bone.]—**i-cos'tic-id,** *n.*—**I-cos'te-line,** *a.* & *n.*—**I-cos'te-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

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I'cos-te'i-dæ, 1 ai'kos-ti'i-di; 2 ī'cŏs-tē'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of scombroidean fishes, especially those with a flaccid skin, unarmed opercular bones, and thoracic ventral fins: including many species found off the coasts of California. Same as ICOSTEIDÆ.

I'cos-te'us, 1 ai'kos-ti'us; 2 ī'cŏs-tē'us, *n.* [IC'TUS-ES *or* (*L.*) IC'TUS, *pl.*] **1.** *Med.* A stroke or blow. Specif.: (1) The pulsation of an artery. (2) A sudden attack or fit. (3) The sting of a scorpion. **2.** *Class. Pros.* A stress of voice or rhythmic accent that distinguishes one part of a metrical foot from another. The ictus is usually marked in rhythmic schemes by a mark (′), and is classically most commonly fell on a long syllable. It had nothing to do with written accent. See ARSIS.

The names thesis and arsis came from the practice of marching or of beating time with the foot. The Greeks used them (thus) . . . In modern usage (which follows later Roman writers) they are commonly, but perversely, interchanged; arsis being used for the stress-part, and thesis for the other. HADLEY AND ALLEN *Greek Grammar, Versification* app., p. 336. [A. D. CO. 1884.]

The syllable on which the emphasis falls is called the Arsis. The Arsis is often called the metrical *ictus*, or merely the *ictus*. KITCHEN *Gr. Gram.* tr. by Edwards and Taylor, § 349, p. 574. [A. 1853.]

3. In modern verse, a metrical stress or accent falling on a word or syllable; a verse-accent, asin "There liv-ed'a sing'er in France' of old' by the tide'less dol'orous, mid'land sea'." [L., < *ictus*, pp. of *ico*, strike.] —**ictus cordis,** the impulse of the heart against the chest-wall; the heart-beat.—**I. sanguinis,** apoplexy.—**I. solis,** sunstroke.

I. C. S., *abbr.* Indian Civil Service.

Ic'ta-lure, 1 ik'ta-liur; 2 ĭc'ta-lūr, *n.* An American fork-tailed catfish of the genus *Ictalurus*.

Ic'ta-lu-ri'næ, 1 ik'ta-liu-ri'ni; 2 ĭc'ta-lū-rī'nē, *n. pl.* A subfamily of silurioid catfishes, having a naked skin, a head, toothless palate, and 8 barbels. Numerous species inhabit the fresh waters of North America and are the common catfishes of the region. **Ic'ta-lu'rus,** *n.* (t. g.) —**Ic'ta-lu'rine,** *a.* & *n.*

Ic'te-ri'a, 1 ik-tir'i-a; 2 ĭc-tē'ri-a, *n. Ornith.* A genus of American passerine birds, comprising the yellow-breasted chats or chattering yellowbirds, the type being *I. virens* or *I. virtdis*. See CHAT. [< Gr. *ikteros*, a bird of uncertain identity.]

Ic-ter'ic, 1 ik-ter'ik; 2 ĭc-tĕr'ĭc. **I.** *a.* **1.** Affected with jaundice. **2.** Preventive of jaundice. **Ic-ter'i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* A remedy for jaundice. [< L. *ictericus*, < Gr. *ikterikos*, < *ikteros*, jaundice.]

Ic-ter'i-dæ, 1 ik-ter'i-di; 2 ĭc-tĕr'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* An American family of oscine birds, especially those having 9 primaries and conoid bill without notch or bristles at the base, and the American orioles, troupials, cowbirds, and meadow-larks. See illus. under ORIOLE. [< ICTERUS.]

Ic'ter-id, *n.*

Ic'ter-i'næ, 1 ik'ter-ai'ni; 2 ĭc'tĕr-ī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Icteridæ*, having bill not decurved, commissure straight, and tail rounded; American orioles or hangnests.—**Ic'ter-ine,** *a.* & *n.*

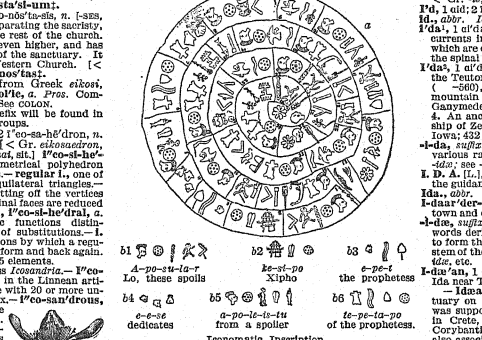
Ic'ter-ode, 1 ik'ter-od; 2 ĭc'tĕr-ōd, *n. pl. Ornith.* An American family of oscine birds, especially those having 9 primaries and conoid bill without notch or bristles at the base, and the American orioles, troupials, cowbirds, and meadow-larks. See illus. under ORIOLE. [< ICTERUS.]

Ic'ter-id, *n.*

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Ic'ter-o-, 1 ik'ter-o-; 2 ĭc'tĕr-o-. Having a yellow coloration. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Icteridæ* or, specifically, the *Icterinæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Icteridæ*.

Ic'ter-o-, 1 ik'ter-o-; 2 ĭc'tĕr-o-. Derived from Greek *ikteros*, jaundice: a combining form.—**Ic'ter-ode,** *a.* Jaundice-like; icteroid.—**Ic'ter-o-ge-net'ic,** *a. Pathol.* Productive of jaundice.—**Ic'ter-o-hem'a-tu'ri-a,** *n. Vet.* An infectious disease, due to animal parasites which attack sheep, causing destruction of the red blood-corpuscles.—**Ic'ter-o-hem'a-tu'ri-a‡.**—**Ic'ter-o-hem'o-glo'bi-nu'ri-a,** *n. Pathol.* Jaundice with hemoglobinuria.



Iconomatic Inscription.

a, one face of the Phaestos Disk; *b*, a proposed phonetic transliteration of the Minoan Greek of sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and an English translation immediately below.

In the inscription illustrated above each symbol stands for the sound of the first syllable of the Greek name of the object represented. Thus, the treated hand (*b*1), the first two syllables in the first section of the Phaestos Disk, stand respectively for the sounds *a* and *po*, which are the first syllables of their Greek names, *anēr* and *boagrion*, the *p* and *b* in the latter case being interchangeable.

Ic'ter-oid, 1 ik'ter-oid; 2 ĭc'tĕr-oid, *a.* **1.** *Pathol.* Of a jaundiced or yellow tint. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Icteridæ*

Ic'ter-us; 2 ĭc'tĕr-us, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Jaundice. **2.** [*L.*] *Ornith.* A genus typical of *Icteridæ*. **3.** *Bot.* Yellowness in the leaves of plants, as wheat and the vine, caused by protracted wet or cold weather: distinguished from *chlorosis*. [L., (< Gr. *ikteros*), jaundice, a yellow bird.]

—**ic'ter-ĭtious,** *a.* Having the color of the skin when affected with jaundice; yellow. **Ic-i'ter-ous‡.**

Ic'tic, 1 ik'tik; 2 ĭc'tĭc, *a.* **1.** As tho produced by a blow; sudden; abrupt; striking. **2.** *Pros.* Pertaining to or due to metrical stress. [< L. *ictus*; see ICTUS.]

Ic'tid, 1 ik'tid; 2 ĭc'tĭd, *n.* An arctiotine carnivore (genus *Arctictis* or *Ictides*), as the binturong. [< Gr. *ikti*s, yellow-breasted marten,+ *-idēs*; see -OID.]

Ic-ti'nus, 1 ik-tai'nus; 2 ĭc-tī'nŭs, *n.* A Greek architect who built the Parthenon at Athens; he lived about 435 B. C.

Ic'ti-o-bi'ne, 1 ik'ti-o-bai'ni; 2 ĭc'tĭ-o-bī'nē, *n. pl. Ich.* A subfamily of scleroparei characterized by a terminal jaw and carp-like body; carp-suckers or buffalo-fishes. See illus. under BUFFALO-FISH. **Ic-ti'o-bus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *ichthys*, fish, + *bous*, ox.]—**Ic-ti'o-bin(e),** *n.* & *a.*

Ic'tis-i-dæ, *n. pl.* Same as HISTIOPHORIDÆ, *etc.*

Ic'tus, 1 ik'tus; 2 ĭc'tŭs, *n.* [IC'TUS-ES *or* (*L.*) IC'TUS, *pl.*] **1.** *Med.* A stroke or blow. Specif.: (1) The pulsation of an artery. (2) A sudden attack or fit. (3) The sting of a scorpion. **2.** *Class. Pros.* A stress of voice or rhythmic accent that distinguishes one part of a metrical foot from another. The ictus is usually marked in rhythmic schemes by a mark (′), and is classically most commonly fell on a long syllable. It had nothing to do with written accent. See ARSIS.

The names thesis and arsis came from the practice of marching or of beating time with the foot. The Greeks used them (thus) . . . In modern usage (which follows later Roman writers) they are commonly, but perversely, interchanged; arsis being used for the stress-part, and thesis for the other. HADLEY AND ALLEN *Greek Grammar, Versification* app., p. 336. [A. D. CO. 1884.]

The syllable on which the emphasis falls is called the Arsis. The Arsis is often called the metrical *ictus*, or merely the *ictus*. KITCHEN *Gr. Gram.* tr. by Edwards and Taylor, § 349, p. 574. [A. 1853.]

3. In modern verse, a metrical stress or accent falling on a word or syllable; a verse-accent, asin "There liv-ed'a sing'er in France' of old' by the tide'less dol'orous, mid'land sea'." [L., < *ictus*, pp. of *ico*, strike.] —**ictus cordis,** the impulse of the heart against the chest-wall; the heart-beat.—**I. sanguinis,** apoplexy.—**I. solis,** sunstroke.

I'-C'. U., *abbr. Naut.* International code used.

I'cu-les'ma, *n.* Same as INCULISMA.

I-cu'thi-ci, 1 i-kiū'thi-ci; 2 i-cū'thi-ci, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

I'cu-tu, 1 i-kū'tu; 2 i-cū'tu, *n.* A mountain in S. central Venezuela; height, 10,000 ft.

Ic'y, 1 ai'si; 2 īc'y, *a.* [IC'I-ER; IC'I-EST.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, resembling, abounding in, or covered with ice; frozen; frigid.

Geology shows the old drift-gravels to belong to times when the glacial or icy period with its arctic climate was passing, or had passed away, in Europe. TYLOR *Anthropol.* ch. 1, p. 30. [A. 1881.] **2.** Hence, figuratively, unfeeling; coldness of manner, aspect, etc.; chilling; frigid; as, an *icy* reception.

Ic'y Strait. A strait in Alaska between Chatham Strait and the Pacific ocean.

Id, 1, id; 2 īd, *n.* A small European cyprinoid fish (*Leuciscus idus*), of which the orf is a domesticated variety. **ide.**

Id, *n. Biol.* In Weismann's theory of heredity, a unit of germplasm; an ideoplasm representing the personality of an ancestral member of the species. The ids are supposedly composed of determinants, which are made up of biophores. [G., < Gr. *idios*, own.]

-id, *suffix.* Formerly *-ide*, used: (1) In adjectives of Latin origin, as in *fluid*, *solid*. (2) In nouns derived from the Greek or from Greek models through Latin or New Latin feminine nouns in *-is*, as *carotid*. (3) In zoology: (*a*) In nouns derived from Latin or New Latin nouns in *-ides* (pl. of *-idēs*), as *falconid*; (*b*) in nouns designating the cusps, crests, etc., of the lower molar teeth, which are as differentiated from those of the upper teeth, *hypocone*, etc. (4) In chemistry, to form names of compounds. It is often added to the name of the contracted form or to the name of existing negative element or radical in binary compounds; as, sodium chlor*id*.

< L. *-idus*.]

-id, *suffix.* **1.** *Astron.* A termination added to the name of a constellation to form the name of a meteor radiating or seeming to radiate, from that assemblage of stars; as, Leonid. **2.** In literature, a termination added to names of epic or mock-heroic poems; as, *Æneid*. [< L. *-is*, pl. *-ides*, < Gr. *-is*, pl. *-ides*, patronymic suffix.]

I'd, 1, id; 2 īd. A contraction of (1) I would; (2) I had.

Id., *abbr.* *Idem* (the same).

I'da', 1, id'ə; 2 īd'a, *n. Theos.* One of the three supersensitive currents in man (the others being *pingala* and *sushumna*) which are essential to life existence. They play up and down the spinal column in the astral body.

I'da, 1 ai'də; 2 īd'a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name: from the Teutonic, and meaning "happy." **2.** An Anglian chief (–560), who founded the kingdom of Bernicia. **3.** A mountain range in Mysia, Asia Minor; scene of the rape of Ganymede and judgment of Paris, and of the cult of Cybele. **4.** An ancient mountain in Crete celebrated for the worship of Zeus and Rhea: now Psiloriti. **5.** A county in W. Iowa; 432 sq. m.: county-seat, Ida Grove.

-i'da, *suffix.* In zoology, used to form names of groups of various rank mostly larger than the family. [NL. = L. *-idæ*; see -IDÆ.]

D. A. [L.], *abbr. Immortalis Dei Auspicio*, or *Auxilio* (with the guidance or aid of the eternal God).

Ida., *abbr.* Idaho.

I-daa'der-a-ded, 1 i-dār'dər-a-dĕd; 2 ī-dār'dĕr-a-dĕd, *n.* A town and commune in Friesland, Netherlands.

i-dæ, *suffix.* **1.** Denoting descent from or kinship with: in words derived from the Greek; as, *Atrid*æ. **2.** *Zool.* Used to form the names of families of animals added to the stem of the name of the type genus; as, *Cavid*æ, Cerambyc*id*æ, etc. [Pl. of L. *-ides*, < G. *-idēs*, patronymic suffix.]

I'da'an, 1 ai-di'ən; 2 ī-dā'ăn, *n.* Of or pertaining to Mount Ida near Troy or to Mount Ida in Crete.

—**Idæan mother,** the goddess Cybele, who had a sanctuary on the Phrygian Ida; also, Rhea, with whom she was supposed to haunt the wooded uplands of Mount Ida in Crete, accompanied by the **I. Dactyli,** or trains of Corybantic attendants, singing and dancing. The latter are also associated with Ida in Phrygia and the worship of Cybele, the two goddesses being frequently confounded. See CYBELE; RHEA.

I'da Grove. A town, county-seat of Ida county, Ia.

I'da-ho, 1 ai'də-hō; 2 īda-hō, *n.* **1.** A State in the N. W. United States; 83,354 sq. m.; capital, Boise. **2.** A county in Idaho; 1,074 sq. m.; county-seat, Mount Idaho.

I'da-ho Falls. A city in Bingham county, Ida.

I'da-ho Springs. A town in Clear county, Colo.

I-da'lia, 1 ai-dā'li-ə; 2 ī-dā'lĭ-a, *n. Myth.* A name of Aphrodite (Venus): from Idalium, a town in Cyprus, where she was worshiped.

I-da'li-um, 1 ai-dē'li-um; 2 ī-dā'lĭ-um, *n.* An ancient town in Cyprus. **I-da'li-an,** *a.*

I'dant, 1 ai'dənt; 2 īdant, *n. Biol.* In Weismann's theory of heredity, one of the rod-like granular masses of chromatin in the nucleus of reproductive cells, considered as being an aggregation of ids. See id, *n.*

I'das, 1 ai'dəs; 2 ī'das, *n. Gr. Myth.* A hero, a light-god, who abducted the nymph Marpessa, wooed by Apollo. A struggle over the maid was ended by Zeus, who allowed Marpessa her choice, and she, fearing desertion by Apollo, gave Idas her hand. Idas participated in the Argonautic expedition and the Calydonian hunt. Idas and Lynceus, the cousins of Castor and Pollux, Lynceus and Castor were killed and Idas was slain by Zeus, after he had wounded Pollux.

I'das-void, 1 ai'das-vōid; 2 ī'das-vōid, *n. Norse Myth.* The plains of Ida, where Asgard first stood, and where the gods assemble after Ragnarok. **I'da-vollr‡.**

I'da-ho, *abbr.* [S. AFR.] Short-dated diamond buying. See ILLICIT.

Id'bal, 1, id'bash; 2 īd'bash, *pron. Bib.* **I** *Chron.* iv. 3.

Id'des-leigh, 1 id'es-li; 2 īd'ĕs-lē, **Earl of** (1721815–1887). Stafford H. Northcote, an English statesman; commissioner for Alabama claims, and Conservative leader.

Id'dings-lite, 1 id'inz-ait; 2 īd'ingz-īt, *n. Mineral.* An alteration product of olivine, found in certain igneous rocks. [Jos. P. *Iddings*, American mineralogist.]

Id'do, 1 id'o; 2 īd'o, *n. Bib.* **2** *Chron.* ix, 29.

Ide', 1, id; 2 īd, *n.* A cyprinoid fish (*Leuciscus idus*) found in the waters of northern Europe and introduced into the United States. [< Sp. *ide*, < L. *idus*, carp.]

Ide', 1, id; 2 īd, **Henry Clay** (1841844–1921). An American jurist; governor-general of Philippine Islands 1905–1906.

-ide, *suffix.* See *-id*, *suffix* (4).

I-de'a, *n.* & *a.* [Rare.] **1.** To give a certain definite form or character to. **2.** To form ideas or conceptions.

I-de'a, 1, ai-di'ə; 2 ī-dē'a, *n.* **1.** Any mental image or product of mental activity regarded as a copy or representative of some really existing thing or condition; an object of mental apprehension in the widest sense.

The word *idea*, . . . I think, serves best to stand for whatsoever the object of the understanding when a man thinks. I have

used it to express whatever is meant by phantasm, notion, species, or whatever it is which the mind can be employed about in thinking.

LOCKE *Essays, Human Understanding* bk. i. ch. 1. p. 28. [n. s.]

2. A conception or notion in the stricter sense, but more or less fanciful, imperfect, or vague, accompanied by a belief; a supposition or impression; as, he conceived the *idea* that his children hated him; I have an *idea* that it can be done. **3.** Any conception regarded as inducing or controlling action; a mental picture of something desired, purposed, or planned; a project; a contemplated performance or procedure; as, he went to London with the view of going into a business there.

KING Richard . . . was a strong, restless, burly man, with one *idea* always in his head, and that the very troublesome *idea* of breaking the heads of other men.

DICKENS *Child's Hist. Eng.* ch. 13. p. 110. [c. & H.]

4. A conception of that which has value; a mental picture of something excellent; ideal; especially, a conception of or belief in some standard of beauty or morals to be realized in conduct; as, the Greek *idea* of beauty; the American *idea* of government.

It is in formative *ideas*—those which are not mere images or transcripts, but types or ideals—that we must look for the chief impelling powers of history.

ROBERT FLINT *Philos. of History* bk. ii, p. 583. [w. & s. 1874.]

We may die, but the *idea* lives forever.

KINGSLEY *Alton Locke* p. 403. [MACM. 1877.]

5. A mental image, picture, or representative of a sensible object, especially an object of sight; hence, the mental representation or symbol of any spiritual and unpicturable object; as, an *idea* of a house; an *idea* of hope; an *idea* of causation or being. **6.** *Philos.* (1) In Platonic thought, the true archetype or perfect immaterial pattern, of which all visible things are but imperfect copies. Such an idea had the significance of an eternal and divine existence.

The more probable view, Parmenides, of these *ideas* is that they are patterns fixed in nature, and that other things are like them.

PLATO *Parmenides* (Jowett's tr.) III, 249.

Aristotle confined the word *idea* to the conception of the species, which was immanent, however, only in the individual. (2) In the Cartesian and Scottish schools, any immediate object of cognition, regarded on the one hand as being present in consciousness, and on the other as in some sort a representative and revelation of this objective original, a more or less exact mental representative of reality, rather than a product of abstract thinking. (3) In the sensational scheme of Hume and his followers, a mental image, and therefore less and more schematized mental representative of a sensuous impression, all the contents of consciousness being divided into these two classes. Apart from these pretty vague notions of impressions, the really abstract thinking or conceptual knowledge was held to be possible.

It is imperative to note the distinction between the use which Hume makes and that which Locke and Berkley make of the word *idea*. To the latter the word stands for any fact of consciousness or psychic phenomenon as object of knowledge—for percept, image or emotion. Hume . . . employs the term perception in this general sense and uses *idea* to designate one class of perceptions, the less vivid.

CALKINS *Persistent Problems of Philosophy* p. 151. [MACM. '10.]

(4) In the Kantian and transcendental schools, one of those transcendental conceptions, or ideals, of pure reason, the verification of which transcend the powers of human knowledge, but which set the goal of reflection and worthily determined the conduct. Such were the ideas of God, Freedom, and Immortality.

Following the Kantian impulse the philosophy of Continental Europe and Great Britain developed systems of idealism which, in this respect like Platonism, gave an unquestioned authority and supreme value to the ideas of value, or ideals, of human thought and conduct.

(5) In Hegelianism, the highest and completest reality, or spiritual self-activity fully realized: a return to the Platonic conception. See IDEAL, 3, below.

The doctrine of conception treats of the subjective conception . . . of the objective . . . under which Hegel comprehends mechanism, chemism, and teleology; and of the *idea*, which dialectically unfolds itself as life, cognition, and absolute *Idea*.

UEBERWEG *History of Philosophy.* [s. 1874.]

7. *Mus.* The subject or theme which is the groundwork of the various parts of a musical composition. **8†.** The embodiment of a conception; also, the quintessential quality of a person or thing considered as derived from some source and typical of that source. [L., < Gr. *idea*, form, < *idein*, see.]

Syn.: apprehension, archetype, belief, conceit, concept, conception, design, fancy, ideal, image, imagination, impression, judgment, model, notion, perception, pattern, plan, purpose, sentiment, supposition, theory, thought. An *idea* is, etymologically, an *image*. The Platonic meaning of a perfect archetype has nearly disappeared from the word *idea*, and has been largely appropriated by *ideal*, the something of the original meaning still appears when in theological or philosophical language we speak of the *ideas* of God. The present popular use has the same relation to the primitive sense at but a single point—that an *idea* is mental as opposed to anything substantial or physical; thus, almost any mental product may be called an *idea*. See CONCEPTION; FANCY; IDEAL; THOUGHT.—Ant.: actuality, fact, reality, substance.—**absolute idea.** **1.** In the Platonic sense, the *idea* considered as the archetype of all individual existences. **2.** In the Hegelian sense, the *idea* as the goal and law of all development.—**abstract i.** (*Psychol.*), the schematic mental representation of quality, or combination of qualities, or relation. Usually, less sensuous than the *after-image*, or concrete *memory image*, but less abstract than the conception. Often, also, a conception or general notion.—**adequate i.** (*Philos.*), according to Spinoza, an idea possessing all the inherent signs of a true idea. **2.** As used by Locke, an idea accurately typifying the archetype from which it was derived and by which it is derived. **3.** According to Hume, an idea arising, as a species of reproduction, from a sense-impression.—**architectonic i.**, a plan or outline according to which some science or art or important work is developed and constructed.—**extensive i.**, a temporal or spatial idea of which the components are arranged in a regular and fixed order opposed to *intensive idea*.—**fixed i.** (*Psychol.*), an idea that, for a long time or permanently, dominates consciousness: a notion that has reached a point beyond control or inhibition; specif., the delusions in some forms of insanity.—**dominant i.**—**focal i.** (*Psychol.*), a vivid or clearly defined perception which is the resultant of concentrated or undivided attention: distinguished from *marginal idea* or *sensation*.—**free i.** (*Psychol.*), an idea considered apart from the concrete sensuous impressions or impulses with which it was primarily associated.—**general i.**, a general concept. See under CONCEPT.—**imperative i.**, same as FIXED IDEA.—**implicit i.** (*Psychol.*), the elements of ideation which implicitly connect with the consciousness in every act of cognition.—**innate i.** (*Philos.* **1.** An idea or belief not derived from experience, but native to the mind, so that in connection with occasions it springs up either immediately or intuitively. **2.** The Platonic idea. See IDEA, 6 (1).—**insistent i.**, same as FIXED IDEA.—**intensive i.**, a combination of sensational elements in which the order of their arrangement is not fixed.—**marginal i.** (*Psychol.*), a mental image existing at the so-called margin or fringe of consciousness, and therefore vague and indistinct: opposed to *focal idea*, which is clearly distinct and clear.—**musical i.**, any musical form conveying a definite conception, as a theme, phrase, or figure; specif., one in a conceived but inchoate condition, before being worked out as a finished composition.—**Platonic i.**, same as IDEA, 6 (1).—**secondary i.** (*Psychol.*), an idea which recurs because of unconscious association with another idea; a dependent idea.—**the bare i.**, the mere suggestion, hint, intimation, etc., of a thing: as, he was shocked at *the bare idea* of the action.—**the i.!** (Colloq.), a cleverly expressing indignation, surprise, contempt, deprecation, etc.—**i-de'aed,** *a.* Having ideas.—**i'de-ag'e-nous,** *a.* Producing ideas.—**i-de'a-less,** *a.*

i-de'al, 1 ai-dē'al; 2 ĭ-dē'al, *a.* Consisting of, pertaining to, existing as characterized by, or existing in ideas; conceptional; mental; of or pertaining to an ideal or the ideal; ideational.

The imagination is the *ideal* faculty, that which perceives ideals, and helps us to realise them.

J. F. CLARKE *Self-Culture* p. 175. [o. & co. 1880.]

Any work of art which represents . . . the mental conception of a material object, is in the primary sense of the word *ideal*.

RUSKIN in *True and Beautiful, Ideal* p. 34. [w. & s. 1870.]

2. Conceived as perfect, supremely excellent, or very desirable; as, a perfect friend; an *ideal* home.

Prometheus: The *ideal* beauty
Which the creative faculty of mind
Fashioned and follow'd in a thousand shapes
More lovely than the real.

LONGFELLOW *Masque of Pandora* pt. iii.

3. Existing only in imagination, fancy, or idea; of such perfection as to be practically unattainable; visionary; fanciful; imaginary: opposed to *real*; as, an *ideal* commonwealth; *ideal* happiness.

Ideal peace, like *ideal* liberty, could ne'er bestow.

CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* pt. i, st. 27.

4. *Art.* Exceeding ordinary reality; freed from commonplaceness or grossness; refined and imaginative; as, an *ideal* face; *ideal* beauty. **5.** *Math.* Pertaining to the doctrine of ideation; existing as an archetypal idea or pattern; specif., relating to the Platonic idea. **6.** *Math.* That can not be actually represented on a diagram, or that is not subject to the system under consideration; as, an *ideal* bitangent (a real line touching a curve at two imaginary points.) **7.** *Projective Geom.* Existing at an infinite distance. [OF. (F. *idéal*), < L. *idealis*, < Gr. *idea*, idea.]

Syn.: fanciful, fanciful, imaginary, unreal, visionary. See PERFECT. Compare synonyms for IDEAL, *n.*—Ant.: actual, material, physical, real, substantial, tangible, visible.—**ideal number,** a complex number from another system introduced as a factor of a number which is prime so far as the system under consideration is concerned. Ideal numbers exist only as factors of themselves, their products into themselves forming actual numbers. Such ideal factors are conceived for complex numbers in order to express certain sets of associated conditions, which are satisfied by the coefficients of such numbers. They are analogous to the radical in chemistry, the complex number being represented by the symbol for the element.—**i-de'al-ar'al,** *a.* Partaking of both the ideal and the real; pertaining to ideal-realism.—**i.-realism,** *n. Philos.* A systematic attempt to effect a compromise between the claims of realism, idealism and realism. In its more ordinary form, the doctrines of idealism with respect to thought and knowledge are accepted, and the attempt is made to reconcile them with the realistic conceptions of space, time, and the physical universe.

i-de'al, *n.* **1.** A product of thought and imagination, to which any corresponding real existence is not necessarily attributed, but which appears in consciousness as an object worthy of contemplation or aspiration; as, Washington is my *ideal* of a patriot; the Venus of Milo is an *ideal* of grace; I expect never to reach my *ideal* of comfort.

It is impossible to tell what human history would have been without the ennobling influence of human models, and religious *ideals*. It is safe to say that there would have been no human history at all.

G. T. LADD *Life, Knowledge, and Reality* p. 268. [D. M. & CO. '09.]

2. That which exists only in imagination, fancy, or idea; a conception beyond realization; as, the perfect circle is an *ideal* only.

Somehow that imaginative principle — the power of going out of one's self, and forgetting the actual in the *ideal* — . . . must be brought into the being of him who would catch all the magnificence of the Alhambra.

G. S. HILLARD *Six Months in Italy* vol. i. p. 204. [T. & P. 1854.]

3. *Math.* An aggregation of integers belonging to a corpus, whose nature is such that every sum and every difference of any two of its elements, as well as any product of an element by an integer, is also an element.

Syn.: archetype, ectype, idea, model, original, pattern, prototype, standard, type. See IDEA.—Ant.: actuality, fact, the highest type of excellence or ultimate object of attainment. The *archetype* is the primal form, actual or imaginary, according to which anything else is constructed; the *prototype* has or has had actual existence; in the derived sense, as in metrology, a *prototype* may not be the original form, but one having equal authority with that as a *standard*. An *ideal* may be primal, or may be merely developed even from failures and by negations; an *ideal* is meant to be perfect, not merely the thing that has been attained or is to be attained, but the best conceivable thing that could by possibility be attained. The artist's *ideal* is his own mental image, of which his finished work is but an imperfect expression. The *original* is the first specimen, good or bad; the *original* of a master is superior to all copies. The *standard* may be below the *ideal*. The *ideal* is imaginary, and ordinarily unattainable; the *standard* is concrete, and ordinarily attainable, being a measure to which all else of its kind must conform; as, the *standard* of weights and measures, of corn, or of cotton. The *idea* of virtue is the mental concept or image of virtue in its highest conceivable perfection. See EXAMPLE; IDEA.—Ant.: achievement, act, attainment, development, doing, embodiment, execution, fact, incarnation, performance, practise, reality, realization.

i'de-al'ics, 1 ai'dĭ-al'ĭks; 2 ĭ'dē-al'ĭks, *n.* The cultivation of ideals; specif., in sociology, the development of social ideals through the application of sociological knowledge.

i-de'al-ism, 1 ai-dē'al-izm; 2 ĭ-dē'al-ĭzm, *n.* **1.** *Philos.* That system of reflective thinking which would interpret and explain the entire universe, things and minds and their relations, as the realization of a system of ideas, or as the progressive evolution of an ideal. It takes various forms as determined by the relative rôle that the idea or ideal is, and of how we become sure of it.

Idealism is customarily regarded as, and in particulars often is, the antithesis of *realism*; but the extremes of each are obliged, while denying many, to admit a few of the claims of the other. On the other hand, while agnosticism admits the possibility of reality as independent of consciousness, it denies the possibility of knowing such reality. Idealism, therefore, differs from agnosticism by refusing to admit the possibility of a non-ideal reality.

The following forms of idealism are worthy of special mention: **absolute** or **logical idealism,** such as that of Hegel, which holds that all existences have their reality only as "moments" in the Absolute, or thoughts or ideas in the Universal Reason (akin to the Platonic idealism); **Berkelean** or **phenomenal i.,** the doctrine of Bishop Berkeley, who, starting from the psychological assumption that the essence of the being of things is in their being perceived by us, arrived at the conclusion that only souls, finite minds, and God have any real existence: **cosmothetic i.,** the doctrine that the reality of the external world is a tenable assumption, but that we can have no knowledge of what it is; **egoistic i.,** the doctrine that the individual can know only the reality, or actuality, of his own mental states; **epistemological i.,** idealism as based on a theory of knowledge (epistemology) which holds that only data of self-consciousness are knowable: in the history of philosophy its issue has been either the dogmatic scepticism of Locke, the subjective idealism of Berkeley, or the skepticism of Hume; **ethical i.,** a term applied to the view of Lotze that the universe is a mechanical system which must be interpreted teleologically, or in the light of its controlling ideas: **metaphysical i.,** the doctrine that reality is fundamentally psychic or mental in character, as the teachings of Aristotle, Plato, etc., or that consciousness or reason constitutes *the* essential nature of reality, as the theories of Hegel and his followers: **objective i.,** the doctrine of von Schelling that the relation between the knowing subject and the object of his thought is one of absolute identity: the reality of each is therefore guaranteed in every act of cognition; **subjective i.,** the psychological doctrine which makes the essence of every real thing to consist in its being perceived: the doctrine of *esse est percipi* as held by the earlier view of Berkeley; also applied to Fichte's doctrine of the absolute ego; **transcendental i.,** a term given by Kant to his doctrine that, while the ideas or intuitions of reason are antecedent to and independent of experience, their use beyond the realm of experience is unwarrantable and leads to illusion.

The revival of the Fichte-Hegelian *idealism* by means of a method which shall do justice to the results of science by a closer adherence to experience, by making general use of both the natural and mental sciences, and by an exact and cautious mode of argument — this seems to us to be the task of the future.

R. FALCKENBERG *Hist. of Modern Philos.* p. 632. (Armstrong's tr.) [C. in. & co. 1893.]

2. The quest of the ideal; the habit of forming ideals and of striving after their realization; by extension, that which is so realized; the attainment of an ideal.

All the wonder and *idealism* and devotion of a girl's early love.

WILLIAM BLACK *Daughter of Heth* p. 246. [H. 1877.]

3. *Art.* The endeavor to attain perfection by improving and uniting in one form all the best qualities to be found in different individual forms.

While realism, in art and literature, strives to portray things with scientific accuracy and detail, allowing comparatively restricted play for the imaginative faculty, idealism creates from the imagination a type of beauty in conformity with a preconceived ideal. Idealism will thus be seen to cover a wide range in the field of art, from the work of pure imagination, in which no attempt is made to conform to facts, to the representation of reality with only a slight tinge of modifying color, introduced to emphasize certain features or aspects of the whole.

i-de'al-ist, 1 ai-dē'al-ist; 2 ĭ-dē'al-ĭst, *n.* **1.** One who idealizes, or seeks an ideal or ideal conditions; specif., one who is an advocate or exponent of idealism in art: opposed to *realist*.

Grief too will make us *idealists*. EMERSON *Essays, Experience* in second series, p. 46. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

2. One who holds the doctrines of philosophic idealism: opposed to a *realist* in philosophy.

The dispute between the *idealist* and the realist in no way concerns the phenomenal world.

BOWEN *Metaphysics* pt. iii, p. 452. [H. 1882.]

3. A poetical or romantic person.

i-de'al-is'tic, 1 ai-dē'al-is'tik; 2 ĭ-dē'al-ĭs'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to idealism or the idealists; tending to or striving after idealism or the ideal.

We must distinguish two kinds of reality: the universe may be of the same nature as my consciousness of it; or it may be radically and absolutely unlike my consciousness. Philosophic systems are *idealistic* or non-*idealistic* as they give the first or the second answer to the question.

CALKINS *Persistent Problems of Philosophy* p. 10. [MACM. '10.]

The scheme [Spinoza's] leans over . . . now to the materialistic, and now to the *idealistic* side. MARTINEAU *Types of Ethical Theory* vol. i, bk. i, branch ii, p. 224. [H. 1885.]

i'de-al'i-ty, 1 ai'dĭ-al'ĭ-ti; 2 ĭ'dē-al'ĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The condition or character of being ideal, unreal, or imaginary; also, an imaginary perfect object; an ideal.

His life was devoted to reducing his *idealities* to realities.

J. T. MORSE, JR. *Thomas Jefferson* p. 15. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

2. The power or tendency to form ideals; imagination; in phrenology, the faculty that gives a sense of beauty in things or thought; taste.

Illustrations . . . bring into play the imaginative faculty, which is only another name for ideality.

H. W. BEECHER *Yale Lectures* p. 159. [J. B. F. 1872.]

i-de'al-ize, 1 ī ai-dē'al-aiz; 2 ĭ-dē'al-ĭz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.]

i-de'al-ize, 1 *i. i.* To render ideal; make to conform to some mental or imaginary standard, as of perfection, grace, beauty, or form; specif., in art, to interpret with refined feeling; exalt; spiritualize.

II. *i.* To form ideals.

The pure office of poetry is ever to *idealize*.

E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p. 16. [o. & co. 1876.]

i-de'al-i-za'tion, *n.*—**i-de'al-iz'er, -is'er,** *n.*

i-de'al-ly, 1 ai-dē'al-i; 2 ĭ-dē'al-ĭ, *adv.* **1.** Conformably to an ideal.

The *ideally* perfect action is one which is fully adequate to the purpose in hand.

SULLY *Teacher's Handbook of Psychol.* p. 375. [A. 1887.]

2. In idea; mentally; intellectually.

The agreement of several phenomena, bound together with a future determinate phenomenon, supposes a cause in which that future phenomenon is *ideally* represented.
JANET *Final Causes* tr. by Affleck, bk. i, p. 61. [s. 1883.]

i-de'al-ness, 1 ai-dĭ'əl-nes; 2 I-de'al-nĕs, *n.* The state of being ideal or connected with the ideal; ideality.

The direct result of these associations [about sound-signs] in the case of Chaucer, and of all old poets in one's own language, is to increase the *idealness* of what we attend.
SIDNEY LANIER *The Independent* [New York] Nov. 26, 1891, p. 6.

i'de-al'o-gy, etc. Same as IDEOLOGY, etc.

i-de'an, *a.* Same as IDEAN.

i-de'ate, 1 ai-dĭ'et; 2 I-de'at, *v.* [-AT-ED; -AT-ING.] *I. t.* [Rare.] To produce or elaborate as a representative image or idea; recall in the form of an idea.

When we change our perceptions into ideas, or *ideate* our intuitions, we retain only what is essential.
PORTER *Human Intellect* pt. ii, p. 267. [s.]

2†. To form in idea; fancy.

II. *t.* To shape ideas.—**i'de-a'tion-al,** *a.* —**i-de'a-tiv(ĕs,** *a.*

i-de'ate, *a.* Produced by and realizing an idea actually existing as the correlative of an idea; in the Platonic philosophy, caused by the operation of an archetypal form in its influence on matter.

i-de'ate, *n.* The object corresponding to an idea: so distinguished by those who regard the object not simply as perceived, but as the product of perception.

i-dee', *n.* [Now only Dial.] Same as IDEA.

Th' *idee* of his pure glorie present still
Before thy face.
SPENSER *Hymn to Heavenly Love* l. 284.

I'de-ler, 1 I'də-ler; 2 I'de-lĕr, **Christian Ludwig** (⁹/₁₀1766–⁸/₁₀1846). A German astronomer, chronologist, and linguist.

I'dem, 1 ai'dem; 2 I'dĕm. [L.] The same: used largely in references to authorities cited, indicating the volume, record, or the like, last cited: abbreviated id.—**I'dem-fa'cient,** *a. Math.* In multiple algebra, quantities unchanged when multiplied by a certain basis.—**I'dem-fa'cient,** *a. Math.* Giving itself as a product when used as multiplier of a certain basis.—**I'dem-fa'cient,** *n. Math.* A quantity or symbol that remains unchanged when multiplied by itself.—**i-dem'potent,** *a.* Remaining unchanged when multiplied into itself, as unity in ordinary algebra.

I'dem so'nans. *Law.* Similarity of sound between words of somewhat different spelling, held to identify such words as being the same, in indictments, pleadings, etc.; as, Hutson for Hudson: murder "on or about" (or two) such day of which has been judicially defined as *idem sonans.* It is generally held that a variation, to be material, must prejudicially mislead an opponent. Similarly, having the same sound.

I'den, 1 ai'den; 2 I'dĕn, **Alexander.** A Kentish squire, who killed Jack Cade; he lived about 1450; is introduced in Shakespeare's *2 Henry VI.*

i-den'ti-cal, 1 ai-den'ti-kəl; 2 I-dĕn'ti-cal, *a.* **1.** Absolutely the same, as in essence or in all respects; the very same; one and the same: opposed to *different,* and contrasted with *similar. Life and Times* vol. ii, p. 10. [s. 1871.]

3. Indicating identity; as, an *identical* equation. See EQUATION. **4.** In diplomacy, framed in precisely similar terms, as official notes from different governments, for the purpose of exerting the same influence: in this sense usually *identic.* [< F. *identique,* < LL. *identicus,* < L. *idem,* the same.] **i-den'tic.** Syn.: see ALIKE.—**identical operation** (*Math.*), an operation that leaves the operand unchanged, as multiplying by unity.—**i. points** (*Optics.*) corresponding points on the retinas of the two eyes so related that rays striking them from any one point in the field of vision produce a single sensory impression.—**i. proposition** (*Logic*), a proposition in which the two terms are precisely the same in content and extent, the predicate imparting no new attribute to the subject, as "man is a human being."—**i-den'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**i-den'ti-cal-ness,** *n.*

i-den'ti-fi-ca'tion, 1 ai-den'ti-fi-kē'shən; 2 I-dĕn'ti-fi-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of recognizing or showing to be the same; the state of being shown or proved to be identical. **2.** The act or process of determining from appearance or other evidence who or what a person or thing is; as, the *identification* was made complete by an examination of the teeth. **3.** Specif., in natural history, the act or process of determining the species, genus, order, etc., to which a specimen belongs.—**identification disk or tag,** a metal disk or tag of metal or leather which bears its owner's name, rank, number, and faith: worn by soldiers under fire to establish the identity of the killed or wounded. **identity disk or tag.**—**i. patch,** a tag attached to a soldier's back to aid in identifying his unit when going into action behind a barrage.

i-den'ti-fy, 1 ai-den'ti-fai; 2 I-dĕn'ti-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY-ING.] *I. t.* **1.** To assert, verify, or prove to be absolutely the same.

The New Testament . . . clearly *identifies* the Logos or Son of God with the Angel of Jehovah . . . of the Old Testament.
C. HODGE *Systematic Theology* vol. i, pt. i, p. 489. [s. 1872.]

2. To represent, declare, or recognize to be the same as named or as suppressed; as, to *identify* the payee of a check at a bank; to *identify* a corpse. **3.** To make one with; unite; incorporate: usually followed by *with*; as, to *identify* one's interests *with* those of another; he *identified* himself *with* the party. **4.** To ascertain, recognize, or determine the personality, character, or relations of; specif., in natural history, to recognize in the proper species, genus, order, etc.; as, to *identify* a prisoner; to *identify* a fossil as a cetnoid. **5.** To serve as a mark for recognition or identification of; as, the teeth *identified* the skull.

I have been trying for years to get a brief term, or phrase, that would *identify* and describe that robin-call. WALT WHITMAN *Specimen Days, Apr. 26, 1879* p. 131. [a. w. s co. 1882.]

II. *i.* [Rare.] To become the same: coalesce in interest, purpose, use, effect, etc. [< LL. *identicus* (see IDENTICAL) + -FY.] —**i-den'ti-fi"a-bl(e²,** *a.*—**i-den'ti-fi"er,** *n.*

i-den'tism, 1 ai-den'tizm; 2 I-dĕn'tĭzm, *n.* The philosophy of Schelling, which maintained the identity of subject and object; objective idealism. See IDEALISM.

i-den'tist, 1 ai-den'tist; 2 I-dĕn'tĭst, *n.* **1.** *Med.* A believer in the practical identity of certain diseases commonly considered several and distinct. **2.** *Philos.* An adherent to the philosophical doctrine of identism.

i-den'ti-ty, 1 ai-den't-i-ti; 2 I-dĕn'ti-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tĭz, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being identical or absolutely the same; the relation that a thing bears to itself in its present or continued existence; sameness. Identity may be of two sorts: **absolute,** which involves exact equality with itself, or selfsameness; and **relative,** a less rigid sense, which implies a close material resemblance or similarity, as that of the green of two leaves. **2.** *Math.* An identical equation. See EQUATION. **3.** The distinctive character and appearance belonging to an individual or a class, by which it may be known. **4.** Specif., the state of being what is asserted or claimed; as, to prove one's *identity.* [< LL. *identitas,* < *identicus*; see IDENTICAL.]—**identity of indiscernibles** (*Metaph.*), a theory formulated by Leibnitz, to support his monadic doctrine against the Atomists, in which he claimed that no two monads can be exactly alike, that no two objects can be entirely similar. This theory is of obvious application in problems of the differential calculus.—**numerical or individual i.,** literal sameness: the relation of everything that exists or that can exist to itself, as being itself.—**old i.** [Austral.], a well-known old resident; old-stager; oldtimer.—**personal i.,** the continued existence of each person as the same: based on the authority of self-consciousness and recognitive memory.—**principle or law of i.** (*Logic*), the universal affirmation of identity, as formulated in the logical statement: A is A, or A = A.

i'de-o-, 1 ai'di-o-; 2 I'de-o-. From Greek *idea,* an idea (see IDEA): a combining form.—**i'de-o-e-mo'tion-al,** *a.* Relating to a blend of the emotional and intellectual or imaginative type.—**i'de-og'e-ny,** *n.* The science of the origin of ideas.—**i'de-o-ge-net'ic,** *a.* Relating to mental processes in which images of sensuous impression rather than verbal ideas are employed.—**i'de-o-glan'du-lar,** *a.* Relating to the effect of mental impression on glandular activities. [< I. A. D. or A. = A.

i'de-o-, 1 ai'di-o-; 2 I'de-o-. From Greek *idea,* an idea (see IDEA): a combining form.—**i'de-o-e-mo'tion-al,** *a.* Relating to a blend of the emotional and intellectual or imaginative type.—**i'de-og'e-ny,** *n.* The science of the origin of ideas.—**i'de-o-ge-net'ic,** *a.* Relating to mental processes in which images of sensuous impression rather than verbal ideas are employed.—**i'de-o-glan'du-lar,** *a.* Relating to the effect of mental impression on glandular activities. [< I. A. D. or A. = A.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

i'de-o-graph, 1 ai'di-o-graf; 2 I'de-o-grăf, *n.* A symbol, as +, =, ¶, $, etc. [< IDEO- + Gr. *graphō,* write.] **i'de-o-gram.**

There are two classes of *ideographs:* (1) Pictures, or actual representations of objects; (2) Pictorial symbols, which are used to suggest abstract ideas. PITMAN AND HOWARD *Manual of Phonography* introd., p. 15. [s. 1894.]

—**i'de-o-graph'ic** (XIII), *a.*—**i'de-o-graph'i-cal,** *a.*—**i'de-o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**i'de-o-graph'ics,** *n.* A mode of writing by ideographic symbols; ideography. The graphic representation of ideas by symbolic characters.

i'de-ol'a-try, 1 ai'di-ol'ə-tri; 2 I'de-ŏl'ə-try, *n.* Worship of ideas. [IDEO- + -LATRY.]

i'de-ol'o-gism, 1 ai'di-ol'ə-jizm; 2 I'de-ŏl'ə-jĭzm; F. ide-o-lo-jism, *n.* **1.** A bare product of ideology: a purely idealistic or theoretical statement. **2.** *Metaphysics.* A theory that ideas are the ultimate objects of knowledge.

i'de-ol'o-gist, 1 ai'di-ol'ə-jist; 2 I'de-ŏl'ə-jĭst, *n.* One who is versed in the science of ideas; a theorist, or an advocate of theories based on ideas in distinction from facts; specially, one who habitually entertains foolish or impracticable ideas or schemes.

The law of the American Colonies was caused by the submission of the Parliament and nation to men of theory rather than of practice; *ideologists,* as Napoleon called them; doctrinaires, to use the modern expression.
C. D. YONGE *Constitutional Hist. Enq.* p. 80. [s. 1882.]

i'de-al'o-gist; 1 de-a-[or e-o-]log'ist; F. ide-o-lo-jist, *n.* [< F. *idéologiste.*]

i'de-ol'o-gy, 1 ai'di-ol'ə-ji; 2 I'de-ŏl'ə-jy, *n.* [-GIES, 1 -jiz; 2 -jĭz, *pl.*] **1.** The science that treats of the history and evolution of human ideas: a name especially used by the sensational school of Condillac.

You are giving me the *ideology* of the law of nature. BLAINE *Twenty Years of Congress* vol. i, ch. 1, p. 5. [s. ca. 1880.]

2. Fanciful speculation; the forming of impracticable theories; also, such a theory. **3.** A branch of linguistics treating of the relation of ideas to language. **4.** Same as IDEALISM, 1. [< F. *idéologie,* < Gr. *idea* (see IDEA); and -LOGY.]—**i'de-o-log'ic** or **-i-cal,** *a.*—**i'de-o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

i'de-o-met'a-bol'ic, *a.* Relating to the effect of emotional impressions on the metabolic processes.—**i'de-o-mo'tion,** *n. Physiol.* Unconscious or involuntary muscular movement prompted by an idea.—**i'de-o-mo'tor,** *a.* Caused unconsciously by an idea.—**ideomotor stimulus** (*Psychol.*), a subconscious volitional prompting from which muscular action results.—**i'de-o-mus'cu-lar,** *a.* Relating to muscular action as resulting from mental impressions.—**i'de-o-phone,** *n. Phon.* A spoken word as distinguished from a written word.—**i'de-o-phon'ic,** *a.*—**i'de-o-phon'ics,** *n. pl.* Representing ideas by vocal sounds.—**i'de-o-phre'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* Insanity with disordered ideas.—**i'de-o-plasm,** *n. Psychol.* A particle of cerebral matter: see MIND-DUST.—**i'de-o-plas'tic,** *a.* Referring to the molding or modifying influence of mental impressions upon the physiological processes.—**i'de-o-pra'xist,** *n.* [Rare.] One who is bent on realizing an idea.

ides, 1 aidz; 2 idz, *n. pl. Rom. Antiq.* The eighth day after the nones; the 15th of March, May, July, and October, and the 13th of the other months. The ides were reckoned backward from the ides, beginning with the ides as first. See CALENDS; NONES. [< L. *idus,* ides.]

id est. [L.] That is: generally used in the abbreviated form, *i. e.*

id'gah, 1 id'gə; 2 id'gä, *n.* [Mohammed.] A place outside the city set apart for prayer on the feast of Sacrifice, and the feast of the Breaking of the Fast after Ramadan. Per., a place for salat.]

id"i-a-can'thi-dē, 1 id"i-ə-kan'thi-dē; 2 id"i-a-cân'thi-dē, *n. pl.* A family of deep-sea inconous fishes of an elongate form and with appendages of curative penetrating enzymes on skin on the back. **id"i-a-can'thus,** *n.* (t. ā.) [< IDIO- + Gr. *akanthа,* spine.] —**id"i-a-can'thid,** *a. & n.*

id"i-asm, 1 id'i-azm; 2 id'ĭ-ăsm, *n.* A peculiarity. [< Gr. *idiasmos,* < *idios,* peculiar.] [to ids. Compare ID.

id'ic, 1 id'ik; 2 id'ĭc, *a. Biol.* Relating or belonging to an id or ids; idantal. [< ID, *n.* + -IC.]

id'i-da, 1 id'i-də; 2 id'ĭ-da, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

id'i-on, 1 id'i-on; 2 id'ĭ-on. From Greek *idios,* one's own, individual, peculiar: a combining form.—**id"i-o-bi-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The physiology of any particular organized body.—**id'o-blast,** *n.* 1. *Biol.* One of the hypothetical units that by their combinations are thought to make up animal and vegetable cells, each containing some particle of idioplasm. 2. *Biol. & Embryol.* A bipho: so named by Hertwig (1892–).—**id"i-o-chro-mat'ic,** *a. Mineral.* Having a color characteristic of and inherent in the substance, not due to disseminated foreign material: contrasted with *allochromatic.*—**id"i-o-chro'mo-some,** *n.* A chromosome to which the special characteristics of sex are due.

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id"i-oc'ra-sy, 1 id'i-ok'rə-si; 2 id'ĭ-ŏc'ra-sy, *n.* [-SIES, 1 -siz; 2 -sĭs, *pl.*] Same as IDIOSYNCRASY. [< Gr. *idiokrasia,* < *idios,* one's own, + *krasis,* mixture.]—**id"i-o-crat'ic,** *a.*

id"i-o-crat'ic, *a.* Constitutionally peculiar; having a peculiar temperament; idiosyncratic. **id"i-o-crat'i-cal.**

id"i-oc-y, 1 id'i-o-si; 2 idĭ'o-cy, *n.* The condition of being an idiot; a state of mental unsoundness amounting almost to total absence of understanding.

Idiocy is a defect of mind which is either congenital, or due to causes operating during the first few years of life, before there has been a development of the mental faculties, and may exist in different degrees.
MAUDSLEY *Responsibility in Mental Diseases* p. 66. [a. 1875.]

2. [-CIES, 1 -siz; 2 -cĭs, *pl.*] [Colloq.] An action characteristic of an idiot. **id'ot-cy;** **id'i-ot-cy†.**

Syn.: fatuity, folly, foolishness, imbecility, incapacity, senselessness, stupidity. *Idiocy* is a state of mental unsoundness amounting almost or quite to total absence of understanding. *Imbecility* is a condition of mental weakness, which may or may not be a complete as that of *idiocy,* but is at least such as to incapacitate for the serious duties of life. *Incapacity,* or lack of legal qualification for certain acts, necessarily results from *imbecility,* but may also result from other causes, as age, sex, insanity. *Idiocy* or *imbecility* is weakness of mind, while insanity is disorder or abnormal action of mind. *Fatuity* and *foolishness* denote a want of mental and often of moral balance. *Fatuity* is sometimes used as equivalent to *idiocy,* but more frequently signifies conceited and unreasoning self-satisfaction. *Silliness* possesses all the way from dulness and slowness of mental action to absolute *imbecility.*— Ant. acuteness, astuteness, brilliancy, common sense, keenness, sagacity, smartness, soundness, wisdom.—**Mongolian idiocy,** a type of congenital idiocy with flattened skull, slanting eyes, and short thumbs.

id"i-o-cy-phleb"a-tosis, *n.* Same as IDIOPHLEBOSIS.—**id"i-o-dac'ty-lus,** *n. pl. Ornith.* One of the coltomorphic oscine birds, including crow-shrikes and birds of paradise.—**id"i-o-din'ic,** *a. Zool.* Having a special pore developed for the extrusion of the nematocysts: said of Ctenophora.

id"i-o-e-lec'tric, *a.* Electric by virtue of inherent properties: formerly said of bodies readily electrified by friction, such as amber, resin, and glass, in the electrical series; opposed to those that can be so electrified: distinguished from *anelectric.*—**id"i-o-e-lec'tric,** *n.*—**id"i-o-gen'e-sis,** *n. Pathol.* Spontaneous origination.—**id"i-o-glos'sal,** *a.* Relating to the tongue and to palatal and guttural sounds, in persons of good intelligence whose organs of speech are normal.—**id"i-o-glot'tic,** *a.* Peculiar to and characteristic of a language by itself.—**id"i-og'no-mon'ic,** *a. Med.* Symptomatic of one condition only; not indicative of any other state.—**id"i-o-gon'adism,** *n. Zool.* The genital duct of an idiodiate animal.

id"i-o-graph, 1 id'i-o-graf; 2 idĭ'o-grăf, *n.* One's private mark or signature; a trade-mark. [< IDIO- + -GRAPH.]—**id"i-o-graph'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of an idiograph or trade-mark. **2.** Specifically, pertaining to the individual interpretation of individual or unique facts and processes. **id"i-o-graph'i-cal.**

id"i-og'y-nous, *a. Bot.* Without a pistil.—**id"i-o-hyp'no-tism,** *n.* Spontaneous hypnotism; self-hypnotism. **id"i-o-hyp-no-tis'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**id"i-o-hyp'no-tist,** *n.* [Rare.] Worship of self; immoderate self-esteem.—**id"i-o-ig'no-ra,** *n. Med.* Idiosyncrasy in speech; constitutional peculiarity in form of speech, especially when abnormal.

id"i-om, 1 id'i-əm; 2 idĭ'om, *n.* **1.** A use of words peculiar to a particular language, especially if it be an irregularity; a form of speech characteristic of a writer or a tongue.

Every language, more especially the *English,* has *its idioms,* which we should not express, with grammarians and lexicographers, among its irregularities, but, with poets and orators, number among its beauties. SIR J. HERSCHEL *Essays* p. 2.

A clear understanding of idioms and idiomatic phrases is made necessary by the fact that so much of futile criticism of faulty diction originates in misapprehensions of their nature and functions.

Idiom, or *idiomatic phrase,* as here used, is a phrase the meaning of which can not be deduced from its component parts. The following are examples of idiomatic phrases: *to bring about* (accomplish); *to bring to pass; to carry out* (make effective; accomplish); *to come by* (obtain); *to go hard with* (be painful or harmful to); *to make out* (tolerate; endure); *to set about* (begin). An examination of these phrases shows that the meaning of each (when used in its idiomatic sense) belongs to the phrase as a single element, and is not a composite effect made by joining the meanings of its parts. This peculiarity of such phrases becomes apparent if we compare them with phrases that are not in this sense idiomatic: as, *to go to the city, to bring to pass meaning, nothing,* each of which has a meaning that is contributed to the meaning of the phrase.

Idiomatic phrases should be carefully distinguished from **figurative phrases,** or phrases in which the words have their ordinary connections and relations but are used figuratively: as, *to break down a Venezuelan monopoly; to bring the changes on; to set a trap for; to stand in one's own light.* It is not well to multiply figurative phrases, since their very frequent use tends to obscure thought and weaken the attention.

It is probable, however, that many, perhaps most, idiomatic phrases originated in figurative speech, and afterward passed into the idiomatic stage by insensible transitions, becoming in the transition more and more remote from phrases as, *to carry through* (accomplish; effect); *to hold forth* (utter, especially publicly); *to put down* (suppress); *to put off* (defer); *to go without* (be in want).

2. A peculiar speech or jargon; a language or dialect used by a special class, as the Gipsy *idiom.* **3.** The peculiar genius or spirit of a language.

The genuine English *idiom* is newly preserved by the unmixed English of this country as it is by the best English writers.
H. E. SCUDDER *Noah Webster* p. 241. [n. s. a. co. 1882.]

4. Specific character; peculiarity. [< LL. *idioma,* < Gr. *idiōma,* < *idios,* one's own.] Syn.: see LANGUAGE.

id"i-om-at'ic, 1 id"i-əm-at'ik; 2 idĭ"i-om-at'ic, *a.* **1.** Full of idiom; peculiar to or containing idiom; especially, vernacular; as, *idiomatic* English.

The Scottish character has a strong, terse, *idiomatic* way of expressing itself.
PATRICK HOOD *Scottish Characteristics* p. 175. [r. s w. co.]

2. Peculiar to a certain language or dialect; dialectal. [< Gr. *idiōmatikos,* < *idios,* see IDIOM.] **id"i-om-at'ical.**—**id"i-om-at'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**id"i-om'a-tism,** *n.*

id"i-om'e-ter, *n.* An apparatus for determining any one's personal equation by causing him to observe the transit of a mechanical star whose motion is known.—**id"i-om-og'ra-phy**, *n.* A description of idiomatic expressions.—**id"i-om-ol'o-gy**, *n.* The study of idioms.—**id"i-o-mor'phic**, *a. Petrol.* Possessing its characteristic crystallographic faces: said of one of the constituent minerals of a rock. **id"i-o-mor'phous**ly.—**id"i-o-mor'phi-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**id"i-o-mor'pho-sis**, *n. Bot.* A special form of transformation, as of stamen-bundles into petals, as in the corolla of the cruciferæ, or sepals into structures petaloïde in form, color, or texture, as in *Polygala*.—**id"i-o-mus'cu-lar**, *a.* Of or pertaining to muscle itself or exclusively: as, *idiomuscular* contraction.—**id"i-o-neu-ral'i-a**, *n.* Nothing exclusively or specifically nervous function.—**id"i-o-neu-ro'sis**, *n.* A functional neurosis.—**id'i-o-nym**, *n. Anat.* A specific name applied to one part or organ only.

id"i-o-path'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to idiopathy, or a primary morbid condition. **id"i-o-pa-thet'ic**; **id"i-o-path'i-cal**;—**id"i-o-pa-thet'ical-ly** or **-path'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

id"i-op'a-thy, *n.* [Id i-op'ə-thi; 2 Id i-ŏp'a-thy, *n.* [-PHIES, 1 -thiz; 2 -thig, *pl.*] **1.** *Pathol.* A primary disease; disease not generated by or depending on any other. **2†.** A peculiar or individual characteristic or mental condition. [< Gr. *idiopatheia*, < *idios*, one's own, + *pathos*; see PATHOS.]

id"i-oph'a-nism, *n.* The condition of being idiophanous.—**id"i-oph'a-nous**, *a. Cryst.* Denoting crystals that show interference figures without a polariscope. **id"i-o-cy-cloph'a-nous**; **id"i-o-phan'ic**;—**id"i-o-phre'nic**, *a. Pathol.* Pertaining or ascribed to the brain itself: used in the phrase *idiophrenic* insanity.—**id"i-o-plasm**, *n. Biol.* The portion of a cell derived from the parent organism, in distinction from that which is the product of the growth of the individual chromoplasm; germ-plasm. **id"i-o-plas'mat**;—**accessory idioplasm**, the idioplasm which contains the elements that initiate and assist the regeneration of the essential organs.—**histogenic idioplasm**, that idioplasm through whose agency new organisms are believed to be developed.—**id"i-o-plas-mat'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to idioplasm. **id"i-o-plas'tic**; **id"i-pal'ic**; **id"i-o-pal'i-cal**; **id"i-o-pal'o-gy**, *n.* The study of the human mind solely from the point of view of one's own consciousness; subjective psychology.—**id"i-o-psy'chic**, *a.*—**id"i-op'sy**, *n.* [Rare.] One who possesses unusual vision.—**id"i-o-re'flex**, *n.* A reflex within a single organ or apparatus.—**id"i-o-re-pul'sive**, *a.* Self-repulsive, as an expansive gas.—**id"i-o-ret'i-nal**, *a.* Peculiar to the retina.—**idioretinal light**, hazy patches of gray, cloud-like coloring in the field of vision, when the eyes are free from stimulation.—**id"i-or-rhyth'mic**, *a.* Composed or characterized by rules to regulate their own mode of life: said of certain convents of the Greek Church.—**id"i-o-se-pi'i-de**, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of myopsidan dibranchiate cephalopods, rudimentary terminal fins and no cuttlebone. **id"i-o-se'pi-us**, **id"i-o-se'pi-on**, *n.* (t. g.) —**id"i-o-se'pi-id**, *n.*—**id"i-o-se'pi-oid**, *a.*—**id"i-o-sin'a-sy**, *n. Pathol.* Same as **idiosyncrasy**, 3.—**id"i-o-spas'tic**, *a.* Of cramp-like character or severity.—**id"i-o-stat'ic**, *n.* Effecting measurement by means of electricity of like name by attraction: said of electrometry: opposed to *heterostatic*.

Instruments in which the only electrification is that which we wish to test, are called *idiostatic*.

J. J. S. MAXWELL *Electricity* ch. 1, p. 13. [MACM. 1888.]

id"i-o-syn'cra-sy,] id'i-o-sin'krə-si; 2 id'i-o-sȳn'era-sy, *n.* [-SIES, 1 -siz; 2 -sig, *pl.*] A mental quality or habit peculiar to an individual; constitutional peculiarity; distinctive characteristic, especially as approaching the abnormal or diseased. [< Gr. *idiosynkrasia*, < *idios*, personal, + *syn*, with, + *krasis*, mingling; see CRASIS.]

id"i-o-syn-cra't-ic, *a.* [Id i-o-sin-krat'ik; 2 id'i-o-sȳn-erat'ik, *a.* Of the nature of idiosyncrasy; peculiar to an individual; distinctively characteristic.

Though there is . . . a general resemblance of style which pervades the Scriptures, there is room for . . . *idiosyncratic* impress of many minds. ROGERS *Origin of Bible* p. 185. [s.]

id"i-o-syn-cra't-cal', = **id"i-o-syn-cra't-cal-ly**, *adv.*

id"i-ot, 1 id'i-ət; 2 id'i-ot, *n.* To make an idiot of.

id'i-ot, *a.* Idiotic.

id'i-ot, *n.* **1.** A human being born abnormally defective in intellectual capacity; one nearly or quite destitute of intellect, whether as the result of congenital defect or to impeded activity of the brain or organs of sense; a "natural fool" (so Blackstone); sometimes, one who has lost all mental power; an imbecile.

The child is not capable of learning to read. If he has the mental faculties, they are not sufficiently developed to be capable of the requisite service. As he rises into idiocy he rises into moral accountability. D. S. GARDNER *Christian Ethics* p. 132. [s. & J.]

A man is not an *idiot*, if he hath any glimmering of reason, so that he can tell his parents, his age, or the like common matters.

BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. i, p. 304.

2. A foolish fellow; dunce; imbecile: used as a term of reproach.

Henry Cockeram published a dictionary in 1623. . . His definition of an *idiote* as "an unlearned ass" has the merit of brevity and comprehensive expression. FRANK H. VIZETELLY *The Development of the Dictionary* p. [s. & w. co. 15].

3†. An illiterate person. **4†.** A court fool; jester. **5†.** A private person, as distinguished from a public official.

'*Idiot*' . . . is abundantly characteristic of Greek life. The '*idiot*' is, or originally the private man, as contradistinguished from one clothed with office, and taking his share in the management of public affairs. In this its primary sense it was often used in the English of the seventeenth century, as by Hooker and Taylor says, 'Humility is a duty in great ones, as well as in *idiots*.' It came then to signify a rude, ignorant, unskilled, intellectually unexercised person, a boor; the defect or secondary sense bearing witness to a conviction woven deep into the Greek mind that contact with life . . . was indispensable even to the right development of the intellect.

R. C. TRENCH *Study of Words* p. 111. [E. P. & CO. 1888.]

[F., < L. *idiota*, < Gr. *idiōtēs*, a private, ignorant person, < *idios*, private.] Syn. fool, imbecile, innocent, natural, natural fool, simpleton. Compare synonyms for IDIOCY.—**id'i-ot-stitch"**, *n.* Same as TRICOPOSTICH.—**natural i.**, same as NATURAL, *n.*, 3.—**id'i-ot-ize**, *vt.* [Rare.] To become like an idiot.

id"i-o-thal'a-mous, *a.* Having some parts different in color and texture from the cells in beds of certain lichens.—**id"i-o-ther'mic**, *a.* Self-heated.—**id"i-o-ther'mous**, *a.* **1.** Warm-blooded. **2.** *Biol.* Having a constant temperature.

id"i-ot'ic, 1 id'i-ot'ik; 2 id'i-ŏt'ik, *a.* **1.** Like or characteristic of an idiot; destitute of understanding; imbecile; silly. **2†.** Illiterate; uneducated; simple. [< LL. *idioticus*, ignorant, < Gr. *idiōtikos*, < *idiōtēs*; see IDIOT.]

id"i-ot'i-cal-ly; **id'i-ot-ish**, Syn.: absurd, asinine, brainless, daft, doltish, fatuous, foolish, imbecile, senseless, silly, stupid, unwitted, weak, witless. Compare synonyms for IDIOCY.—Ant.: acute, astute, bright, brilliant, deep, intellectual, intelligent, keen, sagacious, sage, sensible, wise.—**id"i-ot'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*—**id"i-ot'i-cal-ness**, *n.*

id"i-ot-i-con,] id'i-ot'i-kon; 2 id'i-ŏt'i-con, *n.* [-CA, *pl.*] A glossary of the provincialisms of any district or section of a country. [< Gr. *idiōtikon*, neut. s. of *idiōtikos*; see IDIOTIC.]

id'i-o-tism,] id'i-ət-izm; 2 id'i-ot-ism, *n.* **1.** An individual peculiarity of expression; as, the *idiotisms* of Carlyle; in rhetoric, a barbarism consisting of such a peculiarity. **2.** An idiom. **3.** [Rare.] Idiocy. **4†.** Ignorance, brutishness, folly, or stupidity: as, a senseless course of action. [< L. *idiotismus*, vulgar phrase, < Gr. *idiōtismos*, < *idiōtēs*; see IDIOT.]

id"i-ot'o-py, *n.* The relation of the parts of an organ to each other and to the whole organ.—**id"i-o-trophi'e**, *a. Biol.* Noting ability to choose appropriate nourishment: said of certain cells.

id"i-o-ty, *n.* Idiocy; stupidity.

id"i-o-type, 1 id'i-ə-tip; 2 id'i-o-tȳp, *n. Chem.* A compound belonging to a class having similar structural features, as those that are derived by replacement from the same substance; as, ethylamin is an *idiotype* of ammonia. [< IDIO- + -TYPE.]—**id"i-o-typ'ic**, *a.*

id"i-o-zome,] id'i-o-zōm; 2 id'i-o-zōm, *n.* An element connected with the origin of spermatozoa in some animals. [< IDIO- + Gr. *zōma*, girdle.]

id"i-thi'on,] id'i-thī'ən; 2 id'i-thīən, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Id-jeng',] id-jeŋ'; 2 id-jĕng', *n.* An active volcano in Java; 9,200 ft. high.

I'dle,] I'dl; 2 I'dl, *v.* [I'DLED; I'DLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To spend in idleness; waste: with *away*; as, to *idle* away an hour. **2.** To induce to be idle.

II. *i.* **1.** To spend or lose time in inaction or without employment.

It is impossible to enjoy *idling* thoroughly unless one has plenty of work to do. J. K. JEROME *Idle Thoughts* p. 29. [E. S. CO.]

2. [Rare.] To stroll; saunter without aim. [< AS. *idlian*, become empty, < *idel*, IDLE.]

I'dle, *a.* [I'DLER; I'DLEST.] **1.** Not occupied with any business or employment; doing nothing; inactive; as, "Why stand ye here *idle*?" **2.** Averse to labor or employment; slothful; sluggish; lazy; indolent: as, an *idle* apprentice. **3.** Affording leisure; not occupied.

The slow hours measuring off an *idle* day.

MATTHEW ARNOLD *Pensativeness Poetical Works* p. 96.

4. Of no importance; trifling; vain; as, an *idle* tale.

The *idle* singer of an empty day.

MORRIS *Earthly Paradise* prol., st. 2.

5. Without effect; useless; vain; as, *idle* rage. **6.** *Mech.* Having motion that is of no value; as, a wide designed machine has few *idle* parts; to run *idle*. **7†.** Light-headed. [< AS. *idel*, empty.]

Syn.: abstract, lazy, slothful, sluggish, unemployed, unoccupied. *Idle* is the word used when one rests upon its root meaning, as derived from the Anglo-Saxon *idel*, which signifies vain, empty, useless. *Idle* thus denotes not primarily the absence of occupation, but vain occupation — the absence of useful, effective action; the *idle* schoolboy may be very actively whittling his desk or tormenting his neighbors. Doing nothing whatever is the secondary meaning of *idle*. One may be temporarily *idle* of necessity; it he is habitually *idle*, it is his own fault. A *lazy* person may chance to be employed in useful work, but he acts without energy or impetus. We speak figuratively of a *lazy* stream. The *inert* person seems like dead matter (compare INERTIA), powerless to move; the *sluggish* moves heavily and toilsomely; the most active person may sometimes find the bodily or mental powers *sluggish*. *Slothful* belongs in the moral realm, denoting a self-indulgent aversion to exertion. "The *slothful* hideth his hand in his bosom, and shall not bring it again to his mouth." *Prov.* xxvi, 15. *Indolent* is a milder term for the same quality; the *slothful* man hates action; the *indolent* man feels no impulse to it. Compare VAIN. — Ant.: active, busy, diligent, employed, industrious, occupied, working.

—**I'dle-head"ed†**, *a.* **1.** Distracted; delirious. **2.** Stupid; foolish.—**I'dle-head"ed-ness†**, *n.*—**I'dle-head†**; **I'dle-hood†**; **I'dle-ship†**.

I'dler, 1 ol'dlər; 2 I'dler, *n.* **1.** One who idles or spends his time in inaction; a lazy person; a sluggard. **2.** *Naut.* One of the crew who stands no night-watches, having special day duties. **3.** *Mech.* An idle-wheel. **4.** [U. S.] *Railroad.* An empty platform car preceding or following one loaded.

I'dler, The. One of the papers issued in imitation of Addison's "Spectator"; published by Dr. Samuel Johnson, who himself wrote the whole of 91 out of a total of 103 weekly issues, from 1758 to 1760.

I'dle-sé, 1 ol'dl-sē; 2 I'dl-sē, *n.* [Scot.] Idleness.

I'dless, 1 ol'dles; 2 I'dles, *n.* [Poet.] Idleness. **i'dlesse†**.

Oh pleasant hap of *idlesse!* . . . Idlesse doth not 'neath the trees.

MARY HOWITT *Lays of the Germans Summer* p. 6.

I'dle-ty,] ol'dl-ti; 2 I'dl-ty, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Idleness.

I'dle-wheel", 1 ol'dl-hwil'; 2 I'dl-



wēl', *n.* A gear-wheel for conveying motion from one wheel to another, all three being upon different axes.

2. A pulley (1) to guide a driving cord. **3.** Idle-wheel (1). both. [Rare.] **I'dle-wild"**, *n.* Pansy.

I'dly, 1 ol'dli; 2 I'dly, *adv.* **1.** In an idle manner. **2.** Uselessly; vainly; without effect. **3.** Foolishly.

Id"mo-ne'a, *n.* [< Gr. *Idmōn*, < *idein*, see, + *-ēa*, *pl. Helminth.* A family of inarticulate chilostomatous polyzoans with the zoarium erect and arborescent. **id-mo'ne-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *Idmōn*, legendary son of Apollo.] —**id-mo'ne-id**, **id-mo'ne-oid**, *a.*

I. D. N., *abbr. In Dei nomine* (L.; in the name of God).

I'do, 1 I'do; 2 I'do, *n.* An artificial language based mainly on the principles of Esperanto; first reported in 1907.

Now comes a professor in the University of Copenhagen with a new language—*Ido*—which, while not so rich as English, so elegant as French, is powerful as German . . . a richer than the Frenchman's English. . . . *New-York Tribune* Jan. 17, '10.

-i'dism, *n.*—**I'dist**, *n.*

id'o-crase,] id'o-ə-krās'; 2 id'o-(o r I'do-)krās (XIII), *n.* Vesuvianite. [< Gr. *eidos* (see -OID) + *krasis*; see CRASIS.]

i'dol, 1 ai'dəl; 2 I'dol, *n.* **1.** An image, form, or representation to which or through which worship is offered as to a god; the image of a heathen god.

The religion of the Veda knows of no *idols*. The worship of *idols* in India is a secondary formation.

MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. i, p. 37. [s. 1874.]

2. A person or thing extravagantly loved and honored; that on which the affections are inordinately set.

For some time, he [Alcibiade] was the *idol* of the people.

T. E. MAY *Democracy in Europe* vol. i, p. 105. [A. & s. 1889.]

3. A cause or source of error; misleading habit of conception or of reasoning; fallacious tendency; idolon.

He [Bacon] classifies these sources of error which, in his vivid picturesque language, he calls *Idols* or false appearances, in four categories: the *Idols* of the Tribe, of the Den, of the Market-place, of the Theatre. T. B. SHAW *Eng. Lit.* p. 101. [s. & co. 1872.]

4. *Occult.* The Creator: the material name for God.

5†. Any image or effigy. **6†.** An impostor; counterfeit. [< F. *idole*, < L. *idolum*, < Gr. *eidōlon*, < *eidomai*, appear.] —**i'dol-fire"**, *n.* [Rare.] A fire burned in idolatrous worship.—**i.-shell**, *n.* An apple-shell or ampullarid. See illus. under APPLE-SHELL.—**i.-worship**, *n.* Idolatry.—**Moorish i.**, a zanzibid fish (*Zanclus canescens*) of the Indian ocean, held in reverence by fishermen in some places in the Moluccan Archipelago.—**i'dol-et**, *n.* [Rare.] A little idol.—**i-dol'i-fy**, *vt.* [Rare.] To make an idol of; idolize.—**i'dol-ish†**, *a.* Idolatrous; pagan.—**i'dol-ist†**, *n.* An idolater.—**i-dol'o-clast**, *n.* [Rare.] A breaker of images or idols; an iconoclast.—**i-dol'o-graph'ic-al**, *a.* [Rare.] Discerning on or descriptive of idols. **i-dol'o-graph'ic**;—**i-dol'o-man'cy**, *n.* Divination by means of idols or images of the gods.—**i-dol'o-phile**, *a.* [Rare.] Allowing meats sacrificed to idols to be eaten.

i-dol'a-ter, 1 ai-dol'ə-tər; 2 I-dŏl'a-ter, *n.* **1.** An adorer of images or symbols, or one who pays divine homage to a false god. **2.** One who is inordinately fond of some person or thing; an extravagant admirer. [< OF. *idolatre*, < LL. *idololatres*, < Gr. *eidōlolatrēs*, < *eidōlon* (see IDOL) + *latris*, hired servant, < *latron*, hire.] **i'do-las'ter**; **i'do-las'tress**, *n.*

i-dol'a-tress, 1 ai-dol'ə-tres; 2 I-dŏl'a-trĕs, *n.* A female **i'dol-a-trize**, 1 ai-dol'ə-triz; 2 I-dŏl'a-triz, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To make an idol of; idolize. **II.** *i.* To practise idolatry.

i-dol'a-trous, 1 ai-dol'ə-trəs; 2 I-dŏl'a-trŭs, *a.* Of or pertaining to, set apart for, or characterized by idolatry; given to idol-worship; adoring false gods; as, *idolatrous* worship; an *idolatrous* temple; *idolatrous* nations. **2.** Resembling idolatry; characterized by devotion or admiration; regarding an object with blind love; as, an *idolatrous* devotion.—**i-dol'a-trous-ly**, *adv.*

i-dol'a-try, 1 ai-dol'ə-tri; 2 I-dŏl'a-try, *n.* [-TRIES, 1 -triz; 2 -trig, *pl.*] **1.** The worship of idols; the giving of divine homage to false gods or images; also, adoration of created or imaginary beings or natural objects or forces.

Idolatry is every worship that usurps the place of the Supreme.

F. H. HEDGE *Ways of the Spirit* essay vi, p. 215. [H. & co. 1878.]

2. Inordinate love or admiration; too fervent devotion.

There is, as Herbert Spencer is fond of pointing out, a kind of *idolatry* of reason in the present day.

MONCURE D. CONWAY *Idols and Ideals* p. 67. [J. M. 1890.]

[< OF. *idolatrie*, < LL. *idolatria*, < Gr. *eidōlolatreia*, < *eidōlon* (see IDOL) + *latreia*, service, < *latron*, hire.]

i'dol-ism, 1 ai'dəl-izm; 2 I'dol-izm, *n.* **1.** A fanciful or false notion; an idolon. **2.** Idol-worship.

If fanaticism be as a fire in the flooring of the Church, the *idolism* of the unspiritualized understanding is the dry-rot in the beams.

COLERIDGE *Works, Aids to Reflection* in vol. i, p. 477. [H. 1853.]

i'dol-ize,] ai'dəl-aiz; 2 I'dol-Iz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To regard with inordinate love or admiration; idolatrize. **2.** To worship idolatrously; adore as an idol.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To worship idols. **i'dol-i-ser**, **i'dol-i-zer**, —**i"dol-i-za'tion**, *n.*—**i'dol-iz"er** or **-is"er**, *n.*

i-dol'o-clas'tic, 1 ol-dol'ə-klas'tik; 2 I-dŏl'o-clăs'tic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the breaking of images. [< Gr. *eidōlon*, idol, + *klaō*, break.]

i-dol"o-ma'ni-a, 1 ai-dol'ə-mē'ni-ə; 2 I-dŏl"o-mā'ni-a, *n.* Inordinate idolatry. [< Gr. *eidōlon*, idol, + *mania*, madness.]

i-dol'o-ne, 1 ai-dol'ə-ni; 2 I-dŏl'o-nē, *n.* Same as EIDOLON.

i-dol'o-thyte, 1 ai-dol'ə-thait; 2 I-dŏl'o-thīt. **I.** *a.* Sacrificed or offered by way of sacrifice to an idol. **II.** *n.* A sacrificial offering made to an idol; specif., the flesh of an animal so sacrificed. [< Gr. *eidōlon*, idol, + *thytē*, sacrifice.]

i-dom'e-ne'an, 1 ai-dom'i-nē'ən; 2 I-dŏm'e-nē'an, *n.* One of a race imagined by the metaphysician Hartley to have no sense but sight, and to conceive space as having two dimensions only. < L. *Idomeneus*, < Gr. *Idomeneus*, king of Crete.] —**i-dom'e-ne'an**, *a.*

i-dom'e-neus, 1 ai-dom'i-nēəs; 2 I-dŏm'e-nĕus, *n. Gr. Myth.* A king of Crete who fought against Troy.

i-do'ne-ous†, *a.* Proper; suitable; proportionate.

i-do'nic, 1 ai-don'ik; 2 I-dŏn'ic, *a. Chem.* Characterizing an acid ($C_6H_{11}O_6CO_2H$), isomeric with gulonic acid, and occurring in two isomeric forms. [< L. *idem*, same.]

i-don'ic-an, 1 ai-don'ik-ən; 2 I-dŏn'ic-an (XIII), *n. Biol.* A morphological unit, consisting of two or more plastids, which does not possess positive character; a potential organism. [< IDIO- + ORGAN.]

The colonies of Protozoa are mere *idorgans*.

P. GEDDES in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xvi, p. 842.

id"o-sac-cha'ric, 1 id'o-sə-kar'ik; 2 id'o-să-căr'ic, *a. Chem.* Designating an acid which, by the oxidation of idonic acid, is obtained in form of a sirup. [< IDONIC + SACCHARIC.]

I'do-te'i-dæ, 1 ai'do-ti'di; 2 I'do-tē'i-dē, *pl. Crust.* A family of idoteoidean isopods, especially those with legs prehensile or ambulatory and not cilated, as in bowsettia.

i-do'te-a or **-tæ-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *Eidothea*, daughter of the sea-god Proteus.] **I"do-te'i-dæ**;—**i-do'te-id**, **i-do'te-id'an**, *a.*, *n.*—**i'do-te'i-form**, *a.* Having the appearance of an idoteid, as the larvæ of certain beetles.—**i'do-te-oid**, *a.*—**i-do"te-o'de-a**, *n. pl. Crust.* A superfamily of isopods having the uropods inferior and operculiform, the legs not chelate, and usually elongate. **I-do"te-id'e-a**;—**i-do"te-o'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

i'dri-a, 1 i'dri-ə or id'ri-ə; 2 I'dri-ă or I'dri-a, *n.* A mineral from Carniola, regarded by some as a true cuticular compound.

id'ri-a-lin, 1 id'ri-ə-lin; 2 id'ri-a-lin, *n.* A crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{14}O_8$) forming the essential constituent of idrialite, from which it is derived by treatment with hot xylene.

id'ri-a-line†.

id'ri-a-lite, 1 id'ri-ə-lait; 2 id'ri-a-lit, *n. Mineral.* A white crystalline hydrocarbon found with cinnabar. [< *Idria*, Austrian town, + -LITE.] **id'ri-a-linet**.

id'ris, 1 id'ris; 2 id'ris, *n.* 1. *Welsh Myth.* A Welsh prince; giant; the subject of a poem by Mrs. Hemans. **2.** Pseudonym of Arthur Mee.

id'ri-sal, *n.* Same as EDRISI. [by 1½ s *m.*

i'dro, 1 i'dro; 2 I'dro, *n.* A lake in N. E. Lombardy, Italy; 7

i'dro-cas'tor-ite, *n. Mineral.* Same as HYDROCASTORITE.

i-dro'sis, *n.* See EPHIDROSIS.

id'ryl, 1 id'ril; 2 id'ryl, *n. Chem.* Same as FLUORANTHENE.

Id'u-el, 1 id'yu-el; 2 id'yu-ĕl, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* viii, 43.

I'du-me'a, 1 ai'dĭu-mī'a; 2 ī'dĭ-mē'a, *n. Bib. Mark* iii, 8. Edom; a mountainous region S. E. of Palestine. **I-dum-mai'as** [Gr.]; **I'du-me'as.** *Isa.* xxiv, 5. [Gr., < Heb.]

I'du-me'an, 1 ai'dĭu-mī'an; 2 ī'dĭu-mē'an, *a.* Belonging or relating to Edom. **I. Lat.** *Idumæus,* < Gr. *Idoumaios,* < Heb. *Edôm,* Edom, lit. red.] **I'du-mæ'an.** *Isa.* xxiv, 5. [Gr., < Heb.]

I'du-me'an, *n.* ai'dĭu-mī'an; 2 ī'dĭu-mē'an. An Edomite.

I'dun, 1 i'dŭn; 2 ī'dun, *n. Norse Myth.* A goddess, the daughter of Svaldi, a dwarf, who marries Bragi but is carried off by a giant. She is recovered by Loki, who changes her into a nut and himself into a falcon. **I-dun'na; Y'dunz.**

Idun keeps in a box the apples which the gods, when they feel old age approaching, have only to taste of to become young again.
R. B. Anderson *Norse Mythology* pt. ii, p. 273, [c. c. c. 1879.]

I'dyl, 1 ai'dil; 2 ī'dĭl, *n.* **1.** Originally, a short poem, descriptive of rustic or pastoral life, as the *Cotter's Saturday Night* of Burns or the *Idylls* of Theocritus; by extension, a short and highly wrought description or representation, whether in poetry, prose, or pictorial form.

Daphnis, the hero of Theocritus's *'Idylls,'* is represented as pouring forth his laments for his mistress's jealousy.
R. W. Browne *Hist. Classical Lit.* bk. i, p. 160, [c. a. c. 1852.]

2. Loosely, a more extended descriptive or narrative poem of elevated and artistic style, presenting chivalric life and legend and approaching minor epic; as, Tennyson's "*Idylls of the King.*"

The *idyll* is nothing if not perfect in expression. . . . No poetry has been written with so small an admixture of Latin as the '*Idylls of the King*'; and . . . no language is more quite directly in the English of these poems. *Edinburgh Review* July, 1859, p. 247.

3. A musical composition on a quiet and simple theme. [< F. *idylle,* < L. *idyllium,* < Gr. *eidyllion, < eidos;* see - om.] **I'dyll-ist.**

I'dyl-er, *n.* [Rare.] One who writes idyls; an idyllist. **I'dyl-ler‡.**

I'dyl-ism, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being an idyl; the nature of an idyl.

I'dyl-ist, 1 ai'dil-ist; 2 ī'dĭl-ist, *n.* One who portrays pastoral scenes in verse; a pastoral poet; also, a painter of pastoral scenes. **I'dyll-ist.**

I'dyl-ize, 1 ai'dil-aiz; 2 ī'dĭl-īz, *v.* [=ized; -iz'ing.] To turn into an idyl; make an idyl. **I'dyl-lize‡.**

I-dyl'li-an, 1 ai-dil'i-an; 2 ī-dĭl'i-an, *a.* Idyllic.

I-dyl'lic, 1 ai-dil'ik; 2 ī-dĭl'ik, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the idyl; having the essential qualities of an idyl or pastoral poem; as, *idyllic* verse.

The first essentials of *idyllic* character are simplicity of incident and simplicity of manner in the narrative.
Edinburgh Review July, 1859, p. 247.

2. Having a rural or pastoral quality; suitable to be told or described in an idyl. **I-dyl'li-cal.**

I-e', 1 I-ē'; 2 ī-ē', *n.* [Hawk'ul.] vine (*Freycinetia arborea*) used for basket-making and decorating. **I-e'-i-e'ē.**

I. e., *abbr. Id est* (that is).

I'ed-dī'as, 1 ai'ed-dai'as; 2 ī'ĕd-dī'as. (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* ix, 26.

I. E. E., *abbr.* [Brit.] Institute of Electrical Engineers.

-ier, *suffix.* A termination of nouns denoting vocation, occupation, or profession; as, *cashier, clothier.* In words of the Middle English period the suffix is very obscure and seemingly derived from many sources. *Cottier* may be considered to be one of the common examples, having its origin in the Old French *cotier* and the Latin *cotarius,* while the French *ier* is the suffix in words of more modern introduction, such as *bombardier, fusilier, grenadier,* and *cuirassier* [= -ist], preceded by formative -r-. [Aristotle.

I-er'ne, 1 ai-ŭr'ni; 2 ī-ĕr'nī, *n.* A name of Ireland: used by ire''-oe', 1 ir'-ō'; 2 ĕr'-ō', *n.* [Scot.] A great-grandchild.

I'er-o-man'cy, *n.* Same as HIEROMANCY.

I-e'zer, 1 ai-i'zər; 2 ī-ē'zer, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). **Num.** xxvi, 30.

I-ez'e-rite, 1 ai-ez'i-rait; 2 ī-ĕz'e-rit, *n. pl. Bib.* (R. V.). **Num.** xxvi, 30.

I'fe-zi'as, 1 ai'i-zai'as; 2 ī'e-zī'as, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V., margin). *1 Esd.* ix, 26.

If, 1 if; 2 ĭf, *n.* The European yew (*Taxus baccata*).

If, 1 if; 2 ĭf, *n.* A rocky islet in the Gulf of Marseilles, France; castle where Mirabeau and Orléans (Égalité) were imprisoned.

If, 1 if; 2 ĭf, *conj.* [*If* is the typical conditional particle, and is used nearly always to introduce the subordinate or hypothetical clause of a conditional sentence.] **1.** On the supposition that; provided or on condition that: implying nothing as to the truth or falsity of the condition; as, *if* you ever come to town, come to see me; *if* I can get away, I will go next week. **2.** On the (improbable or impossible) supposition that; even granting that; although: implying that the condition is doubtful or false; as, I will go, *if* I die for it; *if* I were a felon, you could not treat me worse. **3.** On the (valid or true) supposition that; altho; because: implying the truth of the condition; as, he was angry before, he was raging now; *if* I am poor, I am not dishonest; *if* I am not afraid now, why should I ever be? **4.** At the time when; whenever: combining the ideas of condition and time; as, they always knew where to find him; *if* she called, he hastened to her. **5.** Whether: introducing an indirect question or object clause; as, ask *if* he will go; I do not know *if* he will. **6.** As an exclamation in a conditional clause that stands alone: as, *if* it is not raining!

The use of *if* for *whether* is properly condemned, except in colloquial and poetic language, for the obvious reason that when there is a common word meaning precisely a certain thing, a word meaning precisely another thing should not be used for it without some special ground. "Go and see *if* [instead of *whether*] the package has come" is common colloquial use. It is doubtful whether in this case the indolence that is so often the warrant for using a shorter word justifies its use, while such use is certainly not justifiable if it results from ignorance or unnecessariness. The exigencies of rhythmic construction may call for the employment of *if* for *whether* in poetry, and it has the support of Milton, Shakespeare, Dryden, Prior, Cowper, Tennyson, Lowell, and other masters of style.

I'll . . . try your penitence *if* it be sound,
Or hollowly put on.
Shakespeare *Measure for Measure* act ii, sc. 4.

[< AS. *gif,* lf.] **—If'-all'',** *conj.* Altho; even if.

Ife', 1 if; 2 ĭf, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The yew.

-ife', 1 -if'; 2 -ĭf', *n. suffix.* [L.] A tropical African liliaceous plant, with very long basal leaves and cream-colored flowers, tinted with rose and arranged in clusters on racemes. The leaves yield a rope-fiber, known as life-hemp.

If'land, 1 if'land; 2 ĭf'land, **August Wilhelm** (4/11 1759–9/22 1814). A German actor and dramatist.

I'fil, 1 i'fil; 2 ī'fĭl, *n.* [P. L.] A tree, the ipil. **I'fil-le'let.**

I'fing, 1 i'fing; 2 ī'fing, *n. Norse Myth.* The river which separates the world of the giants from that of the gods, and which never freezes over.

If'ni, 1 if'ni; 2 ĭf'ni, *n.* A Spanish seaport and district near Cape Nun, Morocco.

If'rit, 1 if'rit; 2 ĭf'rĭt, *n.* Same as AFRIT.

I'fu-ga'o, 1 i'fu-gā'o; 2 ī'fu-gä'o, *n.* **1.** One of a savage Malayan tribe of central Luzon. **2.** The language of the tribe. [Inspector-General.

I'fu-gao', *adv.* Indo-Germanic; inner or inside guard or guardian;

Ig'a-al, 1 ig'i-al; 2 ĭg'a-al, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

I-gad', 1 i-gad'; 2 ĭ-găd', *interj.* Same as EGAD.

I'gal, 1 i'gal; 2 ī'gal, *n. Bib.* **1.** The faithless spy of the tribe of Issachar. *Num.* xiii, 7. **2.** One of David's mighty men. *2 Sam.* xxiii, 36. **3.** Igeal, (R. V.) *1 Chron.* iii, 2.

I'gam, 1 i'gam; 2 ī'găm, *n.* [P. I.] A fossiliferous marine rock, found on Bubuhayan Island, near San Pascual, and corresponding somewhat to travertine: Visayan term.

Ig'ar-no'we, 1 ig'ar-no-ō'we; 2 ĭg'ar-no-ō'we, *n.* [Japan.] A fish, the tetraodon (*Ovoides unicornis*).

I-ga'ra-pé', 1 i-gā'ra-pē'; 2 ī-gä'ra-pĕ', *n.* [Braz.] A watercchannel in a forest opening out of a main river and having no other outlet.

We turned . . . into a narrow stream, which has the character of an *Igarapé* in its lower course.
Bates *Nat. Amazons, Sketches, Physical Hist.* p. 185. [ed. of 1890.]

I'ga-sud, 1 i'ga-sūd; 2 ī'gä-sud, *n.* [P. I.] A trailing plant (*Strychnos tanguth*) bearing fruits orange-like in size and shape. The seeds are much used medicinally by Visayan tribes.

Ig''a-su'rate, 1 ig''a-siū'rēt; 2 ĭg'a-su'rāt, *n. Chem.* One of the salts of isauric (or strychnic) acid.

Ig''a-su'rin, 1 ig''a-siū'rin, -rin *or* -rin; 2 ĭg'a-su'rin, -rĭn *or* -rĭn, *n. Chem.* An impure tincture. [Said to be < Malay *igasura,* nux vomica.] **—Ig''a-su'ric,** *a.*

I-ga'ti-mi', 1 i-gā'ti-mi'; 2 ī-gä'ti-mĭ', *n.* A river in S. Brazil, length 1,200 m., to the Paraná river.

Ig'a-zol, 1 ig'a-zol *or* -zol; 2 ĭg'a-zŏl *or* -zōl, *n.* Same as FORI. G. B., *abbr.* [S. Afr.] Illicit gold-buying: any unauthorized dealings in precious metals.

Ig'da-li'ah, 1 ig'da-lai'a; 2 ĭg'da-lī'a, *n. Bib. Jer.* xxxv, 4. [Heb., Jehovah is great.]

Ig'dra-sil, *n. Norse Myth.* Same as YGGDRASIL. **Igg'dra-sil‡.**

I'ge-al, 1 ai'gi-al *or* ai'i'a-al; 2 ī'gē-al *or* ī'gē-al, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iii, 22. [Heb., deliverer.]

I'gel-strōm'ite, 1 i'gel-strōm'ait; 2 ī'gĕl-strōm'īt, *n. Mineral.* A monoclinic variety of pyrrhotine that is found in thin seams in serpentine. [< L. J. *Igelström,* Swedish mineralogist.]

I-gha'ra-ghar, 1 i-gā'ra-gār; 2 ī-gä'ra-gär, *n.* A large dry valley in N. central Sahara; length, 800 m.

I-gi'di, 1 i-gi'di; 2 ī-gĭ'dĭ, *n.* A large tract of the Sahara, S. Morocco.

I-gi'gi, 1 i-gi'gi; 2 ī-gĭ'gĭ, *n. pl. Babylon. Myth.* Malignant spirits associated with the god Anu.

Ig'ka'tur, 1 ig'ka-tur; 2 ĭg'ka-tŭr, *adv. & conj.* [L.] Therefore; so; as, "Cantus igitur" — "Let us, therefore, be merry." Compare GAUDEAMUS.

Ig'lau, 1 ig'lau; 2 ĭg'lau, *n.* A wool-manufacturing and historic town in Austrian Moravia, on the Iglawa.

Ig'la-wa, 1 ig'la-wa; 2 ĭg'la-wä, *n.* A river in Moravia, flowing into the Thaya.

Ig'lo, 1 ig'lo; 2 ĭg'lo, *n.* A tree town in Sixpes county, Hungary, with copper- and iron-mines.

Ig'loo, 1 ig'lū; 2 ĭg'lōo, *n.* [Eskimo.] **1.** An Eskimo house, or shelter of snow or of more durable material. See plate of ARCHITECTURE.

During the winter these patient and cheerful children of the North live in *Igloos,* or huts, built of snow and ice, which are only when traveling . . . that they live in the snow *igloos.* R. E. Peary *The Discovery of the North Pole* p. 54. [v. a. c. o. '10.]

2. The hollow cavity in the snow made by a bear over their breathing-hole in the ice. **Ig'loot; Ig'lout; Ig'lut.**

Ig-na'ci-o Is'lands, 1 ig-nī'si-o; 2 ĭg-nä'sĭ-o. A group of islands in the Gulf of California, off Sinaloa.

I-gna'ri, *n. pl.* IGNORI.

I-gna'ti-a, 1 ig-nē'shi-a; 2 ĭg-nä'shĭ-a, *n.* The dried seed of a small tree (*Strychnos ignatia*) native in the Philippines, but cultivated in China, resembling nux vomica in properties.

Ig-na'tian, 1 ig-nē'shan; 2 ĭg-nā'shan, *a.* Of or pertaining to (1) St. Ignatius, one of the Christian fathers, who suffered martyrdom A. D. 107 or 110; (2) Ignatius Loyola. See LOYOLA. **Ignatian Epistles,** epistles attributed to Ignatius, which strongly advocate episcopacy. **—Ig-na'tian-list,** *n. Ch. Hist.* An adherent of Ignatius Loyola, the founder of the Jesuit Order. See JESUIT.

Ig'na-tieff, 1 ig-nā'tyef; 2 ĭg-nä'tyĕf, **Nicholai Pavlovitch** (1/13 1832–7/1908). A Russian general and diplomat; negotiated the treaty of San Stefano, January 31, 1878.

Ig'na-tiev'itc, 1 ig'na-tivzit; 2 ĭg'na-tĭv'ĭt, *n. Mineral.* An impure hydrous aluminum and potassium sulfate that is found massive and is closely related to alunite.

Ig'na-tius, 1 ig-nē'shius; 2 ĭg-nē'shĭus, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. D. **Ig-na'ti-us,** 1 ig-nē'si-us, 2 ĭg-nā'sĭ-us; **F. Ig'nace',** 1 i'nyās', 2 ī'nyăs'; **G. Ig-naz',** 1 ig-nāts', 2 ĭg-näts'; **It. Ig-na'zi-o,** 1 ig-nā'tsi-o, 2 ĭg-nä'tsĭ-o; **Sp. Ig-na'ci-o,** 1 ig-nā'si-o, 2 ĭg-nä'sĭ-o; **Pg. Ig-na'zi-o,** 1 i-nyī'dzi-o, 2 ī-nyī'dzĭ-o, or **I-gna'ci-o,** 1 i-nyī'chi-o, 2 ī-nyī'chĭ-o; **Pg. Ig-na'ci-o,** 1 ig-nā'si-o, 2 ĭg-nä'sĭ-o. **2.** [cap.] A constellation. **3.** See **Ignatius's bean.**

Ig'na-tius, 1 ig-nē'shius; 2 ĭg-nē'shĭus, **2.** **Saint** (67–107), Theophorus, a Christian father; born in Syria; martyred at Rome. **3.** (?00–878), a Patriarch of Constantinople. See LOYOLA.

Ig'ne-o-a'que-ous, 1 ig'ni-ō-ē'kwi-us; 2 ĭg'nē-ō-ā'kwe-ŭs, *a. Geol.* Of, pertaining to, or due to the combined action of fire and water; *igneo-aqueous* fusion. [< L. *ignis* (gen IGNEOUS) + AQUEOUS.]

Ig'ne-ous, 1 ig'ni-us; 2 ĭg'nē-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or resembling fire; as, *igneous* particles; an *igneous* appearance. **2.** Produced by the action of heat intense enough to produce fusion; as, *igneous* rocks. [< L. *igneus,* < *ignis,* fire.] **—Igneous rocks** (*Geol.*) rocks consisting of or from a molten state. Those which solidified before reaching the surface are called *plutonic, deep-seated,* or *intrusive,* those which reached and flowed out upon the surface are called *volcanic* or *effusive.* According to differences of crystallization igneous rocks are *holocrystalline, hypocrystalline,* or *glassy.* In texture they may be *granular, felsitic,* or *lithoidal,* or *glassy,* and the porphyritic varieties may be *granoporphyric, felsoporphyric,* or *vitroporphyric.* According to the size of the component crystals the rocks may be *phaneritic* or *aphanitic.* Special textures or fabrics have special names. Igneous rocks are classified according to mineral composition into families and varieties, with a host of special names. In the quantitative classification they are assigned upon the basis of certain chemical factors into classes, orders, ranges, and grades, each with its own name.

Ig-ne'scent, 1 ig-nes'ent; 2 ĭg-nĕs'ĕnt. [Rare.] I. *a.* Emitting sparks of fire when struck; scintillating: as, *igniscent* stones. **II.** *n.* A stone or mineral that gives out sparks when struck with steel or iron. [< L. *ignescen(t)-s,* ppr. of *ignesco,* burn, < *ignis,* fire.]

Ig'ni-, 1 ig'ni-; 2 ĭg'nĭ-. Derived from Latin *ignis,* fire: a combining form.—**Ig-nic'o-list,** *n.* [Rare.] A fire-worshiper.—**Ig-nif'er-ous,** *a.* [Rare.] Producing fire.—**Ig-nif'lu-ous‡,** *a.* Flowing with fire.—**Ig'ni-form,** *a.* [Rare.] Like fire.—**Ig'ni-ty,** *n.* To form into fire or act upon by intense heat; fuse; melt.

There is Bryant, as quiet, as cool and as dignified.
As a smooth, silent iceberg, that never is *ignified.*
Lowell *Fable for Critics* st. 35.

—Ig-nig'e-nous, *a.* [Rare.] *Geol.* Igneous: said of rocks. **—Ig-nip'o-tent,** *a.* Presiding over fire, as Vulcan.—**Ig-nip'o-tence,** *n.* **Ig'nis fat'u-us,** 1 ig'nis fat'yu-us; 2 ĭg'nĭs făt'yu-ŭs. [ig'-NES FAT'-U-S, 1 ig'nīz fat'yu-əs; 2 ĭg'nēz făt'yu-ŭs, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A phosphorescent light, often seen in the air over marshy places, supposed to be caused by the evolution and spontaneous combustion of some highly inflammable gas; corpse-candle; Jack-o'-lantern; will-o'-the-wisp. By some persons it is doubted.

An *ignis fatuus,* that bewitches
And leads men into pools and ditches.
S. Butler *Hudibras* pt. i, can. 1, l. 509.

2. Figuratively, a delusion; deceptive attraction.

Ig-nite', 1 ig-nait'; 2 ĭg-nīt', *v.* [IG-NIT'ED; IG-NIT'ING.] I. *t.* **1.** To kindle or set on fire. **2.** To cause to become luminous or incandescent from heat; as, to *ignite* platinum. **3.** Hence, to cause to appear luminous.

Over the rugged face of the Brethrem itself the light fell in splashes, *igniting* its glaciers and swathing its black crags.
R. L. Stevenson *Travels with a Donkey* pt. iv, [c. a. c. 1871.]

II. *i.* **1.** To take fire.

When a piece of steel is struck by a flint, particles of the metal are torn off, and are so intensely heated as to *ignite* in the air.
B. Silliman, Jun. *Physics* p. 491. [r. n. & c.]

2. To glow with intense heat. [< L. *ignitus,* pp. of *ignio,* < *ignis,* fire.] Syn.: see KINDLE. **—Ig-nit'a-ble** [-bl-(ē)], *a.* Capable of being ignited; easily kindled or excited. **Ig-nit'a-bli-ty,** *n.* **—Ig-nit'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being ignitible. **Ig-nit'i-ble** [-bl].

Ig-nit'er, 1 ig-nait'ər; 2 ĭg-nīt'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which ignites. **2.** *Mining.* A metal cylinder which connects a main fuse with separate fuses which are only limited by the number of drill holes to be fired. **3.** A device for igniting the gases, as in an internal-combustion engine. **Ig-ni'tor.— flame igniter,** a device for igniting the gases in an internal-combustion engine — hot-tube i., a metal tube in internal-combustion engines which is kept hot for the purpose of igniting the charge in the cylinder. **— Ig-nit'er-lead'',** *n.* The governor of a gas-engine which regulates the period of the explosion by its relation to the position of the piston.— **Jablochkoff i.,** in a Jablochkoff candle, a strip of metal which at first conveys the current between the two terminals, and later is consumed and ignites the arc.— **jump-spark i.** (*Auto.*), an electric igniter so constructed that the spark springs from one fixed terminal to the other. — **make-and-break i.,** an igniter for igniting an explosive mixture by means of a spark.

Ig-ni'tion, 1 ig-nish'on; 2 ĭg-nĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of igniting, or the state of being ignited: specif. (*Mech.*), the act of exploding the charge of gases in the cylinder of an internal-combustion engine.

Every substance requires for its *ignition* a definite temperature or temperature of *ignition.* V. von Richter *Inorg. Chem.* tr. by E. F. Smith, p. 160. [r. a. & c. o. '83.]

2. *Chem.* The act of heating to incandescence, or to a high degree; as, the *ignition* of a precipitate to expel organic and volatile matter. **3.** [Rare.] Percussion material or detonating powder used to fire *ignis;* see IGNITE.] **— advancing ignition,** causing an early ignition of the spark, as in motor-car engines. **— electric i.,** a method of ignition by an electric spark: employed in certain forms of internal-combustion engines. **— flame i.,** the use of a flame igniter. **— ig-ni'tion-box'',** *n.* The compartment in which ignition takes place in a gas-engine. **— Ig-ni'tor,** *n.* Igniter of easily exploded powder or explosive used, as in a gun, shell, or mine, to cause the explosion of the main charge of smokeless powder, guncotton, dynamite, or other more resistant explosive; also called *priming charge* or *primer.*— **i-point,** *n.* The moment of ignition; especially in an explosion-motor.— **i.-timing,** *n.* The process of regulating the period of ignition with reference to the motion of the piston in an internal-combustion engine.— **i.-valve,** *n.* The valve which opens to allow a spark or flame to ignite a charge and closes after the explosion. **— ig-nit'ed-ness,** *n.* **— ig-nit'er-ship,** *n.* **— ig-nit'ing-ly,** *adv.* **— ig-nit'ive,** *a.* Igniting.

Ig-nit'ron, 1 ig-nait'ron; 2 ĭg-nīt'ron, *n.* [Rare.] A mercury-vapor rectifier.

Ig-nit'ure, 1 ig-nait'yur; 2 ĭg-nīt'yŭr, *n.* [Rare.] Ignition.

Ig-nit'us, 1 ig-nait'us; 2 ĭg-nīt'ŭs, *n.* [L.] Ignition.

Ig'no-bel, 1 ig'no-bel; 2 ĭg'nō-bĕl, *n.* [Rare.] A person of low birth.

Ig-no'bi-le, 1 ig-nō'bi-li; 2 ĭg-nō'bĭ-lē, *n.* [L.] The ignoble class collectively, especially as exercising political influence: opposed to *the nobility.*

Ig-no'ble, 1 ig-nō'bl; 2 ĭg-nō'bl, *a.* Not noble; of low birth, not in the name of the ideas, is a Philistine.

Matthew Arnold *Essays in Criticism* p. 155. [c. a. r. 1866.]

Ig''no-min'i-ous, 1 ig''no-min'i-us; 2 ĭg'no-mĭn'ĭ-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Entailing or implying ignominy or disgrace; dishonoring; shameful; as, *ignominious* punishment. **2.** Deserving ignominy; despicable; contemptible; as, an *ignominious* card. Cp. *ignominious* and *humiliating,* an *ignominious* blow. [< L. *ignominiosus,* < *ignominia;* see IGNOMINY.] **Ig-no'mi-nous‡.** Syn.: see INFAMOUS.— **Ig''no-min'i-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **Ig''no-min'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

Ig'no-min-y, 1 ig'no-min-i; 2 ĭg'no-mĭn-y, *n.* [=IES, 1 -iz; 2 -ĭz, *pl.*] **1.** Public disgrace or dishonor; degradation.

It is unwise to punish cowards with *ignominy;* for if they had regarded that, they would not have been cowards. Swift *Works, Thoughts on Various Subjects* p. 515. [w. r. n. 1871.]

2. That which causes disgrace or dishonor; as, flight was *ignominy.* [< F. *ignominie,* < L. *ignominia,* < *in-,* not, + *nomen (nomin-),* name.] **Ig'no-my‡.**

Syn.: abasement, contempt, disgrace, dishonor, disrepute, infamy, obloquy, odium, opprobrium, reproach, scandal, shame. — Ant.: applause, credit, distinction, eminence, fame, glory, praise, renown, reputation, repute.

Ig-nor'a-bi(e)', 1 ig-nōr'a-bi; 2 ĭg-nōr'a-bĭ, *a. & n.* That may be ignored.

Ig''no-ra'mus, 1 ig''nō-rē'mus; 2 ĭg'no-rā'mŭs, *n.* **1.** An ignorant person; especially, an ignorant pretender to knowledge. **2.** *Law.* Literally, we ignore it;

(1) The indorsement formerly placed by a grand jury across a bill presented against one charged with crime, when the evidence was not sufficient to warrant the bringing of a true bill. In some of the United States, the phrase "not a true bill," or "not found" is used instead, but, universally, juries are said to *ignore* a bill or an indictment. (2) A bill returned thus indorsed. [L., 1st per. pl. pres. ind. of *ignore*; see IGNORE.]

ig'no-rance, ı̆ ig'no-rans; 2 ĭg'no-rans, *n.* **1.** The state of being ignorant; voluntary or involuntary lack of knowledge in general, or of knowledge in a particular subject; the condition of not being informed; especially, want of information on topics embraced in the common knowledge of the world; as, *ignorance* of politics or of business. Compare AGNOSTICISM. **2.** An act, offense, or sin due to ignorance.

That it may please thee to . . . forgive us all our sins, negligences and *ignorances*. *The Book of Common Prayer, The Litany.*
[P., < L. *ignorantia*, < *ignorant(-)s*, ppr. of *ignare*; see IGNORE.] **ig'no-ran-cy†.** SYN.: see ILLITERACY.

—invincible ignorance (*it. C. Theol.*), ignorance of the Church's doctrine which, either through inherent limitations or inescapable surroundings, can not be overcome.

ig'no-rant, ı̆ ig'no-rant; 2 ĭg'no-rant, *a.* **1.** Destitute of education or knowledge; unknowing; uninstructed or uninformed.

The wisdom of the *ignorant* somewhat resembles the instinct of animals: it is diffused in but a very narrow sphere.
Goldsmith *Citizen of the World*, ii. 310. [sc. a w.]

2. Unacquainted, unaware, or not cognizant; unconscious; as, *ignorant* of the truth.

To be *ignorant* of one's ignorance is the malady of the ignorant.
A. Bronson Alcott *Tablet-Talk*, p. 84. [n. nasos. 1877.]

3. Manifesting or characterized by ignorance or lack of judgment; as, *ignorant* criticism. **4.** Unwittingly done; as, an *ignorant* sin. **5†.** Unknown. [F., < L. *ignorant(-)s*; see IGNORANCE.]

SYN.: ill-informed, illiterate, uneducated, uninformed, unlearned, unlearned, unlettered, unskilled, untaught, untutored. *Ignorant* signifies lacking knowledge or information; it is thus a relative term. The most learned man is still *ignorant* of many things; persons are spoken of as *ignorant* who have not the knowledge that has become generally diffused in the world. Ignorance is relative; the *ignorant* savage may be well instructed in matters of the field and the chase, and is thus more properly *untutored* than *ignorant*. *Illiterate* is without learning, or the knowledge that comes through reading. *Unlettered* is similar in meaning to *illiterate*, but less absolute; the *unlettered* man may have acquired the art of reading and writing, and some elementary knowledge; the *uneducated* man has never taken any systematic course of mental training.—ANT.: educated, instructed, learned, skilled, taught, trained, well-informed, wise.

ig'no-rant, *n.* [Rare.] An ignorant person.

Ig'no-ran'tin, ı̆ ig'no-ran'tin, *n.* [F.] **1.** A member of the Roman Catholic order of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, who devote themselves to teaching the poor and ignorant. **2.** A friar of the teaching order of Brethren of St. Jean de Dieu (instituted 1495). The name was assumed to express their humility; so called, originally, in deprecation. **Ig'no-ran'tine;.** = **Ig'no-ran'tin,** *a.*

ig'no-rant-ism, ı̆ ig'no-rant-izm; 2 ĭg'no-rant-ĭzm, *n.* Opposition to the spread of education regarded as espousal of the cause of ignorance; obscurantism.—**ig'no-rant-ist,** *n.*

ig'no-rant-ly, ı̆ ig'no-rant-li; 2 ĭg'no-rant-ly, *adv.* Without knowledge in the manner of one untaught or uninformed. **Ig'no-ra'tion,** ı̆ ig'no-rē'shon; 2 ĭg'no-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** Lack of discrimination between objects of thought. **2.** The act of ignoring; state of being ignored. **3†.** A condition of ignorance. [< *ignorant(-)s*, + *-ion*; see IGNORE.] **—ignoration of the elench** (*ignoratio elenchi*), in logic, a fallacy that consists in ignoring, either intentionally or inadvertently, the point at issue; a misapply of arguing of the point. See FALLACY.

ig-nore', ı̆ ig-nōr'; 2 ĭg-nōr', *vt.* [IG-NORED'; IG-NOR'ING.] **1.** To pass without notice, or as unworthy of notice; leave out of consideration; slight; disregard.

Instead of respecting the body and *ignoring* the mind, we now respect the mind and *ignore* the body.
SPENCER *Education* p. 282. [a. 1889.]

2. [Rare.] To be ignorant of. **3.** *Law.* To reject; throw out; as, a grand jury *ignores* an indictment. See IGNORAMUS.

The word *ignore* . . . is, in fact, Hibernian; . . . in England [it] is obsolete, except in the use of grand juries. De Quincey *Essays on Philosoph. Writers* vol. ii, p. 128. [r. a. r. 1856.]
[< F. *ignorer*, < L. *ignorare*, < *in-*, not, + *gnarus*, knowing, < *nosco*, know.]—**ig-nore'ment,** *n.* The act of ignoring; or the state of being ignored.—**ig-nor'er,** *n.*

ig-no'to-bran'chi-ate, ı̆ ig-nō'to-bran'hi-āt; 2 ĭg-nō'to-bran'hi-a-t, *a. Zoöl.*, not extinct-gilled; of whose relationship to the dibranchiates or tetrabranchiates is unknown. [< L. *ignotus*, unknown, + *branchiæ*, gills.]

Ig-no'tus, ı̆ ig-nō'tus; 2 ĭg-nō'tus, *n.* Pseudonym of James Franklin, a brother of Benjamin Franklin.

I'go-rot', ı̆ ī'go-rōt'; 2 ī'go-rōt', *n.* [P. I.] One of the savage natives of northern Luzon. The Igorots are of Malayan origin, but by mixture with the conquered Negritos have exhibit radial and cultural characteristics of both. They are divided into many local tribes, differing slightly in dialect, customs, etc., and have been constantly engaged in feudal strife. [< Tag. √ *golot*, mountain chain, + *-ot* (denoting people of).] **I'go-lot'i;**
I'gor-ro'tet; **I'go-lot'ĕ.**


Igorot Warrior, Benton province, Luzon, P. I.

The word *'igurasi*, originally the name of a single tribe, was extended to include all the head-hunting peoples of Luzon, and later became almost synonymous with wild.
DEAN C. WORCESTER *Philippine Islands* p. 438. [MACM. '01.]

I-graine', ı̆ ī-grān'; 2 ī-grān', *n.* In the Arthurian legends, Ygerne, wife of Gorlois, Duke of Tintagel, and mother of King Arthur. Arthur's father was not Gorlois, however, but Uther, King of Britain, who forcibly espoused Igraine immediately after a victory over Gorlois and the latter's death; or, as another version has it, deceived Igraine by assuming, by the magic of Merlin, the form of Gorlois.

I'gua-çu', ı̆ ī'gwa-sū'; 2 ī'gwä-çu', *n.* A river in Parana, Brazil; length, 250 m. to the Parana river.

I-gua'la, ı̆ ī-gwä'lä; 2 ī-gwä'lä, *n.* A town in Guerrero, Mexico.

I'gua-la'da, ı̆ ī'gwa-lä'da; 2 ī'gwä-lä'dä, *n.* A textile manufacturing town near Barcelona, Spain.

I-gua'na, ı̆ ı-gwä'na; 2 ı̆-gwä'na (xiii), *n.* [Haitian (Sp.).] **1.** An iguanoid lizard, especially of *Iguana* or *Cyclura*, chiefly inhabiting tropical America.

Of the typical iguanas, *Iguana tuberculata* of South and Central America and parts of the West Indies sometimes attains a length of 6 feet. It is partly arboreal, partly herbivorous, and, unless attacked, is inoffensive. Like other species, it is much used as food. The adult male is pale, greenish-gray, with black markings, has a large dewlap at the throat, and a long, tapering tail, from the basal part of which a crest of lanceolate spines reaches to the neck. The rhinoceros iguana and the marine iguana of the Galapagos Islands are smaller in size.


Common Iguana. 1/9

2. [I-] A genus typical of *Iguanidæ*. **3.** Any one of several large iguana-like lizards. In Australia the giant skink and the lace-lizard are so called, and in New Zealand the tuatara.—**I-gua'ni-a,** *n. pl. Herp.* A superfamily or suborder of lizards having the olfactory lobes under-arched, two suspensoria, tongue papillose and not sheathed, and dentition pleurodont: including *Iguanidæ* and *Anolidæ*.—**I-gua'ni-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Iguanidæ* or *Iguania*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Iguanidæ* or *Iguania*.—**I-gua'ni-de,** *n. pl. Herp.* A family of agamoidean lizards, especially having the supratemporal fossæ not roofed over by bone, tongue thick, teeth pleurodont, and suranguiar bones: chiefly occurring in tropical America. Among the genera of this family are *Conolophus* and *Amblyrhynchus*.—**I-gua'ni-form,** *a. Herp.* Having the appearance of an iguana.—**I-gua'no-don** (xm), *n. Herp.* **1.** A genus typical of *Iguanodontidæ*. **2.** [i-] One of the *Iguanodontidæ*.—**I-gua'no-don'ti-da,** *n. pl. Herp.* The *Theroscutia*.—**I-gua'no-don'ti-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A family of dinosaurians, especially the ornithopods, in plantigrade unguligrade feet, the fore 5-toed, the hind 3-toed, clavicles, and an incomplete postpubis.—**I-gua'no-dont,** *a.* & *n.*—**I-gua'no-don'tid,** *n.*—**I-gua'no-don'toid,** *a.* & *n.*—**I-gua'noid,** *n.* & *a.* Like or pertaining to the *Iguanidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Iguanidæ*.

I-gua'pe, ı̆ ī-gwä'pē; 2 ī-gwä'pe, *n.* A river in S. Brazil, flowing 150 m. to the Atlantic ocean.

I'guas-sú, ı̆ ī'gwas-sū'; 2 ī'gwäs-sú', *n.* = **I-gua'zu.**

I-gu'vi-um, ı̆ gi-gū'vı-um; 2 ĭ-gū'vi-ŭm, *n.* Ancient name of Cubbio. **I-gou'ton!** [Gr.].— **Ig'u-vine,** *a.*

I. h., *abbr.* *Jesu hic* (lies here).

IHC, Same as IHS.

I-he'lom, ı̆ ı-hē'lom; 2 ı̆-hē'lom, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

I-he'lon, ı̆ ı-hē'lon; 2 ı̆-hē'lon, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

I'hi, ı̆ ī'hī; 2 ī'hī, *n.* [New Zealand.] An ancestrold fish, a halfbeak (*Hemirhamphus intermedius*). 2. The stitch-bird.

Ih-lang'-lih-lang', ı̆ ı-lēn'-ı-lēn'; 2ī-lāng'-ī-lāng', *n.* [Malay.] Flower of flowers; a perfume contained in the volatile oil of the flowers of a Malayan tree (*Canangium odoratum*) of the custard-apple family; also, the tree. **I-lang'-i-lang'†.**

Ih'le-fe, ı̆ Ih'le-fe; 2 Ih'le-fe, *n. Mineral.* An amorphous, yellow hydrous ferric sulfate ($H_{22}Fe_8S_{15}O_{84}$), found as an efflorescence on graphite. [< *Ihle*, mine-superintendent at Mugrau, in Bohemia.]

I. H. S., *abbr.* In His Name (motto of the Order of King's Daughters and Sons).

I. H. P., *abbr.* Indicated horsepower.

Ih-sa'ri, ı̆ Ih-sä'rē; 2 ı̆-sä'rē, *n.* [Ar.] The dress of white cotton cloth worn by Mohammedan pilgrims to Mekka; applied also to the state of pilgrims after assuming the garb, and to the regulations binding them. [pkt.

Ih're, ı̆ Ih'rē; 2 Ih're, **Johan** (1707–1780). A Swedish philologist.

I'hvh, *n.* Same as YHVH.

IHS. A monogram signifying Jesus Christ: originally a corruption of the Greek IHΣOYΣ, Jesus. It was used as an emblem or symbol during the middle ages, and appears in the iconography of certain 15th-century saints. This symbol from at least the 13th century has erroneously been regarded as abbreviations of *Jesus or Jesus Hominum Salvator* (Jesus, the Savior of Men), *In hac* [*Cruce*] *salus* (in this [Cross] safety).

I'im, ı̆ ī'im; 2 ī'im, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxiii, 45. [Heb., circles.]

I-i'wi, ı̆ ī-ī'wē; 2 ī-ī'wī, *n.* [Hawaii.] A drepanidin bird; *e.g.*, *Vestiaria coccinea* and *Hemignathus procerus* of Kauai.

I-ja'ra-ri', ı̆ ē-jä'rä-rē'; 2 ē-jä'rä-ri', *n.* [Hind.] In India, one who farms the public revenue.

I'je-ab'a-rim, ı̆ ī'ē-ab'a-rim; 2 ī'je-ab'a-rim, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxiii, [Heb., heaps *or* the further region.]

I-jen', ı̆ ı-jen'; 2 ı̆-jen', *n.* An active volcano in S. E. Java; 9,184 ft. high.

ij-maa', ı̆ ij-mä'; 2 ij-mä', *n.* [Ar.] The consent of every mujtahid, or the collective opinion or decision of a council of such; literally, assembling or collecting.

I'jo-lite, ı̆ ī'yo-lit; 2 ī'yo-lit, *n. Petrol.* A granular igneous rock, composed essentially of nephelite and pyroxene. [< *Ijolt* river, Finland.]

I'jon, ı̆ ī'jon; 2 ī'jon, *n.* A town of Naphtali, sacked by Benhadad. [Heb., *Ruin*.] *Kings* xv, 20.

Ij'sel, ı̆ Ij'sel; 2 Ij'sēl, *n.* **1.** A tributary in the Netherlands of the Nieuwe Maas. **2.** A mouth of the Rhine, discharging into the Zuyder Zee.

Ik, ı̆ Ik; 2 Ik, *n.* A river in Orenburg government, Russia; length, 200 m.

I-ka'ri-os, *n.* [Gr.] Same as ICARIUS, 2.

I'kas-tes, *n.* [Gr.] Icarus.

Ike, ı̆ aik; 2 Ik, *n.* Diminutive of ISAAC. [W. Tibet.

I'ke Na-mur', ı̆ I'kē na-mur'; 2 I'kē na-mur', *n.* A lake in N.

I'ki, ı̆ ī'kē; 2 ī'kī, *n.* An island N. W. of Kiushu Island, Japan; 51 sq. m. [bubbles.

Ik'kesh, ı̆ Ik'esh; 2 Ik'ĕsh, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xxii, 26. [Heb.,

I'ko-lik, ı̆ I'ko-lik; 2 I'ko-lĭk, *n.* [Caroline Isls.] A species of borassus wood of which is used for boat-building.

I'kon, ı̆ ai'kon; 2 ī'kŏn, *n. Gr. Ch.* An icon.

I-ko'ni-on, ı̆ ai-kō'nı-on; 2 ī-kō'ni-ŏn, *n.* [Gr.] Iconium.

I'ko-nog'ra-pher, etc. See ICONOGRAPHER, etc.

I-ko'pa, ı̆ ı-kō'pa; 2 ı̆-kō'pä, *n.* A river in Madagascar; length, 270 m. to Bembatoka bay. **I-kro'pat.**

I-kri'nos, *n.* [Gr.] Lotinus.

il-, i'le, *prefixes.* Forms of IN-1, IN-2, before *l*.

-il, -ile, *suffixes.* Used as an adjectival termination to denote condition, suitability, capability, etc.: as, docile, protractile, civil, fossil. The Latin words which were adapted in Old French took *-il* for the masculine ending, as *civil*, and *-ile* for the feminine, as *civile*. The ending gradually became *-ile* and later, in both English and French, *-ile* became common. Words ending in *-ile* have exceptions with *i* long, and one who is in doubt about a word so ending should consult the vocabulary. To pronounce *fertile, hostile*, etc., otherwise than fer'til, hos'til, etc., is antiquated. [< L. *-ilis*, forming adjectives or nouns, being *-ilis*, preceded by formative *-i-*.]

I. L., *abbr.* Independent Labor (London County Council); **I-la'gan,** ı̆ ı-lä'gan; 2 ı̆-lä'gan, *n.* A town, the capital of Isabella, Luzon, P. I. [Heb., exalted.]

I'la-i, ı̆ aī'la-ai or aī'lai; 2 I'la-i or I'lī, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xi, 29.

I-la'no, ı̆ ı-lä'no; 2 ı̆-lä'no, *n.* An Indian. **I-la'non;**

I-la'o, ı̆ ı-lā'o; 2 ı̆-lā'o, [P. I.] *n.* = To light, as with a candle: a Visayan term. **II.** *n.* A light.

I-la'ri-o, *n.* [It.] See HILARIUS.

I-la'ya, ı̆ ı-lä'ya; 2 ı̆-lä'yä, [P. I.] **1.** The upper part of the mouth of or town; an up-town district: a Visayan term. In Visayan, that part of a river which runs through mountains, valleys, or underground.

Il'ches-ter, ı̆ Il'ches-tar; 2 Il'chĕs-ter, *n.* An ancient village in Somersetshire, England; the birthplace of Roger Bacon, and probably the *Ischalis* of Ptolemy.

Il-chi', ı̆ Il-chi'; 2 Il-chī', *n.* See KHOTAN.

Il'de-fon'so, ı̆ Il'de-fon'so; 2 Il'de-fŏn'so, **Saint** (607–$^{2}/_{19}$ 669). A Spanish prelate, archbishop of Toledo.

Il'der, ı̆ Il'der; 2 Il'dĕr, *n. Norse Myth.* Elder.

Il'der-im, ı̆ Il'der-im; 2 Il'dĕr-im, *n.* Same as BAJAZET, I.

Il'di-co, ı̆ Il'di-kō; 2 Il'dĭ-cō, *n.* A Teutonic princess, the wife of Attila, to whom his death, on their marriage night, was attributed.

-ile, *suffix.* Same as -IL.

Il'e-, } ı̆ Il'e-, ıl'ı-o; 2 Il'e-, Il'e-o-. From ILEUM: combin-**Il'e-o-,** } ing forms.

Words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Il'e-ac, ı̆ Il'ı-ak; 2 Il'e-ăc, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the ileum. **2.** Same as ILIAC, 1. **Il'e-al†.** = **ileac** passion, same as ILEUS.

Il'e-a-del'phus, ı̆ Il'ı-a-del'fus; 2 Il'e-a-dĕl'fŭs, *n.* [-PHI, I -fai; 2 -fī, pl.] *Terat.* A double monster united by the head and trunk, but separate below. [IL- + Gr. *adelphos*, brother.]

Ileal, *a.* Ileac.

Il'e-de France, ı̆ Il de frāns; 2 Il de frănc. [F.] **1.** A province in medieval France, of which the capital was Paris. **2.** Mauritius: former name. [of New Caledonia.

Il'e-des Pins, ı̆ Il de pan; 2 Il de păn. A French island, S. E.

Il'e-ec'to-my, *n. Surg.* Removal of a portion of the ileum.—**Il'e-el'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the ileum.—**Il'e-o-ce'cal,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the ileum and the cecum; as, the *ileocecal* folds.—**Ileocecal valve,** a double fold of mucous membrane that guards the passage between the small and the large intestine.—



Il'e-o-cho-lo'sis, *n. Pathol.* Bilious diarrhea.—**Il'e-o-col'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ileum and the colon; as, the *ileocolic* artery.—**Il'e-o-co-li'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of both the small and the large intestine.—**Ileocecal Valve.** The bowels.—**Il'e-o-co-los'to-my,** *n.* = **Il'e-o-cos'to-my,** *n. Surg.* The operation of forming an artificial opening into the small intestine.—**Il'e-o-cy'phus,** *n.* Cyphoid fever.

Il'e-or'da, ı̆ Il'e-or'da; 2 Il'ē-ŏr'da, *n.* Same as LERIDA.

Il'e-ter'ge-tes, ı̆ Il'ı-tēr'ji-tēz; 2 Il'ē-tĕr'ge-tēz, *n. pl.* A people who anciently inhabited that part of Spain between the Ebro river and the Pyrenees mountains.

Iles'ite, ı̆ Ilz'aīt; 2 Ilz'īt, *n. Mineral.* A crystalline, white, bitter, hydrous manganese, zinc, and iron sulfate ($H_8(Mn, Zn, Fe)SO_{12}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< *Iles*, American metallurgist.]

Il'etzk, ı̆ Il'etsk; 2 Il'ĕtsk, *n.* A salt-mining town in Orenburg.

Il'e-um, ı̆ Il'ı-um; 2 Il'e-ŭm, *n.* The lower three-fifths of the small intestine, excluding the duodenum; the part of the intestine between the jejunum and the cæcum. [< L. < Gr. *eilō*, twist.] **Il'e-ont.**

Il'e-us, ı̆ Il'ı-us; 2 Il'e-ŭs, *n. Pathol.* Severe colic due to intestinal obstruction. [< L. *ileos*, < Gr. *eileos*, < *eilō*, twist.] **Il'e-o'sis‡.— nervous ileus,** Cherchewsky's disease.

Il'ex, ı̆ aī'leks; 2 Il'ĕks, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of mainly American trees or shrubs of the family *Ilicaceæ* — the hollies — with alternate entire or dentate evergreen leaves, and axillary, tetramerous to hexamerous, white flowers. **2.** [i-] A tree or shrub of this genus. **3.** [i-] The holm-oak (*Quercus ilex*). [L., holm-oak.] **—ilex,** the river Rodina.

Il'ford, ı̆ Il'ford; 2 Il'ford, *n.* A town in Essex, England; on

Il'fov, ı̆ Il'fof; 2 Il'fŏf, *n.* A district in Great Wallachia, Roumania; 2,008 sq. m.

Il'fra-combe, ı̆ Il'fra-kōm; 2 Il'fra-cōm, *n.* A seaport and watering-place in Devonshire, England.

Il'gen, ı̆ Il'gen; 2 Il'gĕn, **Karl David** (?/$_{31}$1763–?/$_{17}$1834). A German philologist.

Il-ha'vo, ı̆ Il-yā'vo; 2 Il-yā'vo, *n.* A coastal town in Beira

I'li, ı̆ I'lī; 2 I'lī, *n.* **1.** A river in Semirechensk government, Turkestan Republic; flowing 650 m. to Lake Balkash. **2.** Same as KULJA.

Il'i-ac', ı̆ Il'ı-ak; 2 Il'ı-ăc, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or near the ilium or expanded part of the hip-bone.

In Lizards the *ilias* unite with the anterior cardinals, and so pour part of their blood into the kidneys.
F. M. BALFOUR *Comp. Embryol.* vol. ii, p. 541. [MACM. 1885.]
2. Same as ILEAC, 1. [< NL. *iliacus*, < L. *ilium*; see ILEUM.] **I-li'a-cal‡; Il'i-al‡.— iliac arteries,** see ARTERY. **— i. region,** that region of the abdomen corresponding on either side to the ilium and its vicinity.

Il'i-ac', *a.* Pertaining to ancient Ilium or Troy in Asia Minor, or to a later Ilium near its site, and pertaining to the Trojan war. **Il'i-an†.**

Il'i-ads, ı̆ Il'ı-adz; 2 Il'ı-ădz, *n.* [-CI, 1 -sai; 2 -sī, pl.] [L.] *Anat.* A large flat muscle arising from the anterior surface of the ilium and inserted into the femur conjointly with the psoas magnus.

Il'i-ad, ı̆ Il'ı-ad; 2 Il'ı-ăd, *n.* **1.** A Greek epic poem, the oldest and most celebrated extant, in 24 books, describing scenes from the siege of Ilium (Troy). It is traditionally ascribed to Homer, but is held by some modern scholars, as Wolf, Heyne, and Grote, on the ground of internal evidence, to be a joint composition; the work of several hands. Compare ACHILLEID.

I have the firmest conviction that Homer is a mere traditional synonym with, or figure for, the *Iliad*.
COLERIDGE *Table Talk* July 9, 1832.

No doubt was ever entertained by the ancients respecting the personality of Homer. Pindar, Plato, Aristotle, and others all assumed this fact; nor did they even doubt that the '*Iliad*' and 'Odyssey' were the work of one mind.
R. W. BROWNE *Hist. Classical Lit.* p. 59. [n. a. c. 1852.]

2. Figuratively, an epic on the style of Homer's Iliad; also, a drawn-out narrative, especially of sorrows or miseries. [< L. *Ilias (Iliad-)*, < Gr. *Ilias*, < *Ilion*, Troy, < *Ilos*, its founder.] — **Il"ad'ic,** *a.* Relating to the Iliad of Homer. — **Il"ad-ist,** *n.* 1. One who sang the Iliad; a rhapsodist. 2. One who wrote verse in the manner of the Iliad. — **Il"ad-ize,** *vt.* [Rare.] To relate in the manner of the Iliad. [C.]

Il'a-ceæ-phius, *n.* Same as ILEADELPHUS.

Il-il'a-dun, 1 l-il'ə-dun; 2 l-il'a-dŭn, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha. R. V.) *1 Esd.* v, 58.

Il"li-a'hi, 1 l"il-ə'hi; 2 l"il-i'hi, *n.* [Hawaii.] A sandalwood-tree (*Santalum freycinetianum*) found in Polynesia and the Hawaiian islands. Its timber, known in commerce as *yellow sandalwood*, commands a high price now on account of its scarcity.

Il'al, 1 il'i-al; 2 il'al, *a.* *Anat.* Iliac.

Il"am'na, 1 il"i-am'na; 2 il"i-ăm'na, *n.* Bl. An active volcano W. of Cook inlet, Alaska; 12,066 ft. high. 2. Lake, A lake in Alaska, 25 by 80 m. square, which empties into Bristol Bay.

Il'an, 1 il'i-an; 2 il'i-an, *a.* Relating to Ilium.

Il"i-ea'ce-æ, 1 il"i-i-kē'si-i; 2 il"i-ē-ē'se-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of polypetalous trees or shrubs — the holly family — with alternate, smooth, often evergreen leaves, axillary or terminal cymose clusters of small, white, tetramerous to hexamerous flowers, and usually bright-red fruit. It embraces 4 genera and about 180 species. [< ILEX (*Ilic-*).]

Il"i-ein'e-ous, — **Il"ein'eous,** *a.* Same as ILICIC.

Il'-eate, 1 il'i-kēt; 2 il'i-ēt, *n.* *Chem.* An ilicic-acid salt.

Il-lic'ic, 1 l-lis'ik; 2 l-lic'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from holly (*Ilex aquifolium*); as, *ilicic* acid; *ilicic* alcohol. [< ILEX.]

Il'i-cin, 1 il'i-sin; 2 il'i-çin, *n.* An amorphous, brown, bitter principle obtained from the common European holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), somewhat used as a febrifuge. [< ILEX.]

Il'i-cinet.

Il'i-gan, 1 l-il'gan; 2 l-il'găn, *n.* 1. A bay on the northern coast of Mindanao, P. I. 2. A river flowing into the bay.

3. A pueblo upon the same bay.

Il"i-ka'i, *a. & adv.* Same as ILIKAI.

Il-il'ton, 1 l-il'ton; 2 l-il'tŏn, *n.* [Hawaii.] A green and yellow-flowered plant of the genus *Sida;* the blossoms are woven into garlands (*lei*) for personal adornment.

Il"i-nil'za, 1 l'il-nil'sə; 2 l'il-nil'çă, *n.* A peak in the Andes mountains, Ecuador; 17,380 ft. high. **Il"li-ni'za†.**

Il'i-o-, 1 il'i-o-; 2 il'i-o-. Derived from ILIUM, 1: a combining form. — **Il"i-oap"o-neu'rot-ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ilium and of the nature of an aponeurosis; as, the *ilio-aponeurotic* muscle. — **Il"i-o-cau'dal.** *Zool.* 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to the ilium and the tail. 2. *n.* An ilicostal muscle. — **Il"i-o-cæca'dal's,** *n.* *Zool.* A muscle by which the ilium and the tail are connected. — **Il"i-o-coc-cyg'e-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ilium and the coccyx. **Il"i-o-coc-cyg'e-an†.** — **Il"i-o-cos'tal,** *n.* *Zool.* An iliocaudal muscle connecting the ilium and the coccyx. — **Il"i-o-cos'tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ilium and the ribs. — **Il"i-o-cos-ta'lis,** *n.* [<ins, *pl.*] *Anat.* One of the muscular masses of the back, consisting of slips that unite the ribs or their homologs. — **Il"i-o-dor'sal,** *a.* *Anat.* Relating to both the ilium and the dorsal region. — **Il"i-o-fem'oral,** *a.* Pertaining to the ilium and the femur; as, the *iliofemoral* ligament. See ilius. under LIGAMENTOUS SYSTEM. — **Il"i-o-hy"po-gas'tric,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the iliac and hypogastric regions; as, the *iliohypogastric* nerve. — **Il"i-o-in'gui-nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the iliac region and the groin. — **Il"i-o-is'chi-ac,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ilium and the ischium. **Il"i-o-is'chi-at'ic†.** — **Il"i-o-is'chi-ot'ic.** — **Il"i-o-lum'bar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the iliac and lumbar regions.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Il'i-on, 1 il'i-an; 2 il'i-on, *n.* A village in Herkimer county, N. Y.; manufactory of firearms and tools.

Il'i-os, *n.* [Gr.] Ilium; Troy.

Il"i-o-pa-ri'e-tal, *a.* Same as ILEOPARIETAL. — **Il"i-o-pec-tin'e-al,** *a.* Pertaining to the ilium and the pecten of the pubis. — **Il"i-o-per'son-æ'us,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ilium and the fibula. **Il.** *n.* An ilioperoneal muscle. — **Il"i-op'so-as,** *n.* A great flexor muscle of the hip, formed by the union of the iliacus and the psoas magnus. See ilius. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM. — **Il"i-op'so-at'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to both the ilium and the psoas muscle. — **Il"i-o-pu'bic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ilium and the pubis; as, the *iliopubic* or Poupart's, ligament. — **Il"i-o-sa'cral,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ilium and the sacrum. — **Il"i-o-sci-at'ic,** *a.* Same as ILIOISCHIAC. — **Il"i-o-scro'tal,** *a.* *Anat.* Pertaining to the ilium and the scrotum. — **Il"i-o-ti-bi'al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or attached to the ilium and the tibia. — **Il"i-o-tro'chan-ter'ic,** *a.* *Anat.* Relating to the ilium and the trochanter major.

Il-ish'a, 1 l-ish'ə; 2 l-ish'a, *n.* The hilsa (shad).

Il-lis'sus, 1 l-lis'us; 2 l-lis'ŭs, *n.* A river in Attica, Greece, flowing through the southern part of Athens. **Il-lis-sos'†** [Gr.]

Il-lith'y-i'a, 1 il-lith'i-ə'ə; 2 l-lith'y-i'a, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The goddess who presided over childbirth. [Gr.]

-ility, *suffix.* A termination of nouns from adjectives ending in *-il* or *-le;* as, probability, agility, incivility. [< L. *-itas*, < *-ilis*, adj. suffix, + *-tas*, *-TY*.]

Il"i-um, 1 il'i-um; 2 il'i-ŭm, *n.* [L.<Gr. *ilia*, *pl.*] 1. The large expanded upper portion of the hip-bone, separate in the fetus. See ilius, under HIP-BONE.

The upper part of the ilium supports the abdominal viscera and also serves as a muscle-point for the gluteal muscles. It has a smooth, external surface, the concave part containing three curved lines which mark the areas of attachment of the gluteal muscles. The concave portion of the smooth internal surface is occupied by the iliacus muscle.

2. [Rare.] Same as ILEUM. [< L. *ilium, ileum*, flank; see ILEUM.]

Il"i-um², *n.* The ancient Greek name of Troy.

Il"i-u-per'sis, 1 il"i-yu-pēr'sis; 2 il"i-yu-pēr'sis, *n.* *Class. Antiq.* The destruction of Ilium, or Troy, as a subject for poetry, painting, or sculpture. [G., < Gr. *Ilion persis*, title of various Greek poems; *Ilion*, gen. of *Ilion*, Ilium; *persis*, destruction, < *perthō*, destroy.]

Il"lu-an'thin, 1 il"ilks-an'thin; 2 l"ilks-ăn'thin, *n.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{17}H_{12}O_{11}$) contained in the leaves of the holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). It dyes cloth yellow when mordanted with iron or alumina. [< L. *ilex* (*ilic-*), holm-oak, + Gr. *xanthos*, yellow.]

Ilk'1, 1 ilk; 2 ilk, *a. & n.* [Archaic or Scot.] Same. [< *AS. ilc*, the same.] **Ilket.—** of that Ilk, of that same: a phrase denoting that a person's surname and the name of his estate are the same; as, Kent *of that Ilk* — that is, Kent of Kent: frequently used as *il'ilk* meaning "rare kind."

Ilk'2, *a.* [Archaic or Scot.] Each; every. **Ilk'a†.**

"Madge, my bonny woman,' said Sharpitlaw, in the same coaxing manner, 'what did ye do wi' your Glic-clavy at Ilka-Wells?'"
SCOTT *Heart of Mid-Lothian* p. 402. [n. 1855.]

—Ilka deal, every part.

Il'kes-ton, 1 il'kis-tən; 2 il'kĕs-tŏn, *n.* A municipal borough, manufacturing and market town in Derbyshire, England; it has a mineral spring.

Il'kley, 1 il'kli; *n.* An ancient town, urban district, and watering-place in West Riding, Yorkshire, England.

Ill, 1 l il; 2 il, *a.* 1. Disordered in physical condition; sick; diseased; unwell; sick; as, *ill* with fever. In British usage ill is more common than *sick* in this sense, and is not restricted to the sense of "nauseated." The tendency of modern usage is to remand *ill* and *well* (referring to condition of health) to the predicate. We say "A person who is *ill*," rather than "An *ill* person"; "I am *well*," but not "I am in a *well* state of health."

2. Evil in effect or tendency; productive of or threatening harm, disadvantage, unhappiness, or injury; fraught with, attended by, or expressive of evil; unfavorable; baneful; disagreeable; forbidding; as, an *ill* wind; an *ill* omen; unwholesome; unjust; unkind; unlucky; disastrous.

Ill news goes fast.
PRIOR *Cupid and Ganymede* l. 33.

3. Of inferior quality; bad in condition; wretched; miserable; implicite; improper; incorrect; as, an *ill* fate; *ill* success; *ill* hours.

If we have such speed at our first setting out, what may we expect betwixt this and our journey's end?
BUNYAN *Pilgrim's Progress* p. 91. [n. d. c. 1674.]

4. Lacking skill or experience; as, *ill* at contriving.

5. Bad morally; evil in nature or character; malevolent; wicked; vicious; wrong: archaic or local except in certain phrases; as, *ill* humor; *ill* will.

It is a certain sign of an *ill* heart to be loathed to defamation.
ADDISON *Spectator* July 10, 1712.

Good men have often *ill* wives, as Xantippe was to Socrates.
BUCKLE *Hist. Civilization* v. 1, p. 511. [1857.]

6. [Archaic.] Difficult; troublesome; hard. [< Ice. *illr*, ill, contr. of a form = Goth. *ubils*, = Eng. *evil*.] Syn.: ailing, diseased, disordered, indisposed, out of health, poorly, sick, sickly, unwell. See ill, *v.* Syn. and synonyms for ILLNESS.—Ant.: hale, healthy, sound, strong, vigorous, well.

Ill", *n.* 1. Anything that prevents or diminishes what is good, pleasant, or desirable; annoyance, injury, misfortune, disease, pain, or the like; anything evil, as, the *ills* of life.

These are not *ills*; else would they never fall
On heaven's first favourites, and best of men.
ADDISON *Cato* act ii, sc. 4.

2. Something morally bad; evil or wickedness; iniquity: depravity; fault; as, to work *ill*.

A man of *ill*. With all his sanctity, without its heaven.
H. H. MILMAN *Savor* bk. iv, st. 14.

Ill", 1 il; 2 il, *n.* 1. A river in Alsace, Germany; length, 127 m. to the Rhine. 2. A river in Austria; length, 50 m. to the Rhine.

Ill, 1 il; 2 il, *adv.* 1. In an ill manner; not well; badly; poorly; unjustly; wickedly; unhappily; defectively; unfortunately; as, *ill* fated.

No people walk so *ill* as dancing-masters, and no people reason so *ill* as mere mathematicians.
MACAULAY *Essays, London University* (ed. ii, p. 633. [n. s. c. 1872.]

2. With difficulty; hardly; as, I can *ill* afford the expense. [< Ice. *illa*, < *illr*; see ILL, *a.*]

Ill is the first element in many compounds with participial forms, with its ordinary adverbial sense, as in the following:

ill-advised	ill-humored	ill-looked	ill-regulated
ill-affected	ill-humoredly	ill-looking	ill-sorted
ill-becoming	ill-judged	ill-mannered	ill-tempered
ill-defined	ill-laid†	ill-matched	ill-timed
ill-fated	ill-lived	ill-omened	ill-turned

[For convenience, most compounds and phrases with *ill* are grouped here.] — **ill at ease,** uncomfortable; anxious. — **ill-be"ing,** *n.* Evil condition. — **ill blood,** resentment. — **ill-boding,** *a.* Presaging evil; threatening; inauspicious. — **ill-bred,** *a.* Badly reared; rude; impolite. — **ill-breeding,** *n.* Given to plotting or making mischief; breeding ill. — **ill'come",** *a.* Unwelcome. — **ill-contrived,** *a.* [Scot.] Bad-tempered; ill-mannered; ill-natured, *a.* 1. That has little custom; not well patronized. Not according to custom; not based on conventional ideas. — **ill-deedle,** *a.* [Scot.] Troublesome; mischievous. — **ill-faste†,** *a.* Ill-fated. — **ill-favored,** *a.* Repulsive in appearance; forbidding in countenance; ugly; ill-looking. — **ill-favoredly,** *adv.* — **ill-favoredness,** *n.* — **ill-gabbed,** *a.* [Scot.] Given to coarse language; ill-mannered. — **ill-gotten,** *a.* [Scot.] Following an evil course; not disposed to do good; evilly inclined. — **ill-haired,** *a.* [Scot.] Ill-natured; crossgrained; in allusion to hair which will not lie smooth.

Carlyle, in spite of his good resolutions, was occasionally a little *ill-haired*.
FROUDE *Carlyle in London* vol. i. p. 324. [n.]

— **ill-hap,** *n.* Mishap. — **ill-happit,** *a.* [Scot.] Badly clothed; ragged. See ill-happed. — **ill-headed,** *a.* Wrong-headed. — **ill-judging,** *a.* 1. Judging adversely 2. Judging incorrectly or indiscreetly. — **ill nature,** peevishness; unkindness. — **ill-natured,** *a.* 1. Bad-tempered; surly; spiteful. 2. Indicating ill nature; as, an *ill-natured* remark. 3. [Rare.] Naturally bad; intractable; said of men or things; as, *ill-natured* land. — **ill-naturedly,** *adv.* — **ill-naturedness,** *n.* — **ill-off,** *a.* In a wretched condition; unprosperous. Compare WELL-OFF. — **ill-part†,** *a.* Ill-conditioned. — **ill-placed,** *a.* 1. Poorly placed; in an undesirable position. 2. Unfortunate. — **ill-planned,** *a.* Poorly planned. — **ill-seasoned,** *a.* 1. Not well-seasoned; unpalatable. 2. Not suited to the season; inopportune. — **ill-seen,** *a.* [Scot.] Not well instructed. — **ill-set,** *a.* Incorrectly or improperly set. 2. [Scot.] Ill-natured; evil-disposed. — **ill-sorted,** *a.* 1. Not well sorted; without harmony or order; unsuitably matched. 2. [Scot.] Not satisfied; ill-natured; annoyed. — **ill-starred,** *a.* Unfortunate or disastrous, as if under ill evil star. — **ill temper,** crossness; moroseness. — **ill-thief,** *n.* [Scot.] The devil. — **ill-time,** *vt.* [Rare.] To do or attempt at an unsuitable time; mistime. — **ill-treat,** *vt.* To treat badly; maltreat. — **ill turn** [Colloq., U. S.], an act of unkindness or hostility. — **ill will,** enmity; malevolence. — **ill-will-er,** *n.* One who exhibits ill will; an enemy. — **ill-willy,** *a.* [Scot.] Ill-natured. — **ill-wisher,** *n.* One who wishes ill to another; an enemy. — **ill-wrestling†,** *a.* Misinterpreting. — **in ill part,** with disfavor; with annoyance. — **in the place** [Scot.], hell: a euphemism. — **to take it ill,** to feel indignation; take offense.

I'll, 1 il; 2 il. I will: a contraction.

Ill., *abbr.* (official). Illinois. **Ills.**

Ill., *abbr.* Illustrated; illustration. **illus.†; illust.†.**

Il-læ'rus, 1 l-li'rus; 2 l-lē'rŭs, *n.* *Falcon.* A genus of Siburian falconids, with semi-lanceolate tail shields on the tarsi and tail, and having smooth lateral lobes. [< Gr. *illainō*, squint.]

Il-la'm'pu, 1 l-yə'mpu; 2 l-yăm'pu, *n.* Same as SOHATA.

Il-la'na, 1 l-yə'na; 2 l-yă'nă, *n.* A bay in Mindanao, P. I., on the southwestern coast; 70 × 70 m.

Il-la'no, 1 l-yə'no; 2 l-yă'no, *n.* P. O. A dozen dwelling along Illana or Lamon Bay, on Mindanao Island.

Il"la-pel', 1 il"ya-pel'; 2 il"yă-pĕl', *n.* A town in Coquimbo province, Chile; has gold-mines.

Il-lap'se, *n.* [Rare.] Illapse to lapse.

Il-lapse', 1 i-laps'; 2 i-lăps', *vt.* [Rare.] To glide; pass; fall: commonly with *into*.

Il-lap'se†, *n.* A passing or gliding in; influx; inspiration; also, a falling on; descent, as of the Holy Spirit. [< L. *illapsus*, pp. of *illabor*, < *in*, into, + *labor*, slip.] — **Il-lap'sive,** *a.* [Rare.]

Il-la'que-ate, 1 l-li"kwi-ēt; 2 l-lă"kwe-ĕt (*mihi*), *vt.* [Rare.] To ensnare or entangle; entrap. [< L. *illaqueatus*, pp. of *illaqueo*, ensnare, < *in*, in, + *laqueus*; see LACE, *n.*] — **Il-la"que-a'tion†,** *n.* The act of ensnaring or entrapping; ensnarement; entanglement. 2. [Rare.] A snare; trap; noose. 3. An oneration for cure of an ingrowing eyelash by drawing it through an incision in the skin of the eyelid.

Il-la'tion, 1 l-lē'shon; 2 l-lă'shon, *n.* 1. The act of inferring from premises, or that which is so inferred; inference; deduction. 2. *Liturg.* (1) The bringing in and placing on the altar of the elements before the eucharist; in the Greek church, the greater entrance. (2) The eucharistic preface of the Mozarabic liturgy. See PREFACE, 3. [< L. *illatio(n-)*, < L. *illatus*, inferred, < *in*, in, + *latus*, carried.]

Il'la-tive, 1 il'a-tiv or i-lē'tiv; 2 il'a-tĭv or i-lă'tiv, *a.* Per-**Il'la-tive§,** *n.* taining to, denoting, or derived by inference, especially proper or legitimate inference; concerned in inference; inferential; deductive; inferred; as, the *illative* power; an *illative* adverb; *illative* results. [< L. *illativus*, < *illatus*; see ILLATION.]

This power of judging about truth and error in concrete matters, I call the *Illative* sense.
NEWMAN *Grammar of Assent* p. 340. [CATH. P. S. 1870.]

— **Illative conversion** (*Logic*), any form of conversion in which the inference is not simple conversion. See CONVERSION.

No *conversion* is employed . . . unless it be *illative*; i. e., when the truth of the converse is implied by the truth of the Exposita for proposition given.
ARCHBP. THOMSON *Outline of Laws of Thought* bk. ii, § 96. [n. d. c. 1850.]

— **i. sense** (*Psychol.*), the power of the intellect which enables it to grasp related propositions and determine the necessary of inferences. — **Il-la-tiv'e-ly,** *adv.*

Il'la-tive, *n.* That which denotes inference; especially, an illative particle.

Il-laud'a-bi(e), 1 l-lôd'ə-bi; 2 l-lad'a-bi, *a.* Unworthy or undeserving of praise or approval; blameworthy. [< L. *illaudabilis*, < *in-*, not, and see LAUDABLE.] — **Il-laud'a-bly,** *adv.*

Il-laud'a-to-ry, 1 l-lôd'ə-to-ri; 2 l-lad'a-tŏ-ry, *a.* [Rare.] That is given to reproach. [< L. *illaudatorius*, < *illaudo*, reproach.]

Il"la-war'ra, 1 il"ə-war'ə; 2 il"a-wăr'a, *n.* A fertile, thickly populated district in New South Wales, south of Sydney, Australia. — **Illawarra palm,** a fine Australian cabbage-palm, sometimes cultivated.

Il'-be"ing, **Il'come",** etc. See under ILL, *adv.*

Il'-con-di'tioned, 1 il"kən-dish'ənd; 2 il"-kon-dish'ond, *a.* 1. Having bad qualities; baleful; poisonous. 2. *Surv.* In triangulation, characterizing a triangle of very unequal angles in the case of errors of computation are easily made, and often with serious results.

Il"-dis-posed', 1 il"-dis-pōzd'; 2 il"-dis-pōzd', *a.* 1. Unfriendly; of an unfavorable disposition toward. 2. Disordered; disinclined; indisposed; unwell.

Il-lec"e-bra'ce-æ, 1 l-les"i-brə'si-i; 2 l-lĕ"e-brā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of apetalous herbaceous or somewhat shrubby plants — the knotwort family — with opposite leaves, often connate leaves, and inconspicuous clustered greenish-white regular flowers. It embraces 20 genera and about 90 species. **Il-lec'e-bra'ceæ,** [< L. *illecebra*, charm, < *in*, in, + *lacio*, entice.] — **Il-lec'e-bra'ceous,** *a.*

Ille"set-ti'vi'laine', 1 l"ē-set-ti'lēn'; 2 il"ĕ-set-ti'lăn', *n.* A department in N. W. France; 2,597 sq. m.: capital, Rennes.

Il'-gal, 1 il'-gal; 2 il'-găl, *n.* [Colloq.] An illegal act or violation of the law; not according to law; not legal; unlawful; illicit; as, *illegal* proceedings; *illegal* intercourse; an *illegal* lottery. [< LL. *illegalis*, < *in-*, not; and see LEGAL.] Syn.: illegitimate. — **Il-le'gal-ize** or **-ise,** *vt.* To render illegal or unlawful. — **Il-le'gal-ly,** *adv.*

Il"le-gal-i'ty, 1 il"i-gal'i-ti; 2 il"e-găl'i-ty, *n.* [PTRS, 1 -itz; 2 -ĭg, *pl.*] 1. The state of being illegal; unlawfulness. 2. That the *illegality* of a contract is a matter of defense, must be too obvious to need illustration.
Patent Cases [1891], ii, p. 186. [n. s. c. 1860.]

2. That which is illegal; something unlawful.

Il-leg'i-bl(e), 1 i-lej'i-bl; 2 i-lĕg'i-bl, *a.* 1. Obscure or defaced so as not to be read easily; undecipherable; said of written or printed characters. 2. Unreadable, because of language or style. — **Il-leg'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The quality or state of being illegible. **Il-leg'i-bl(e-ness)†.** — **Il-leg'i-bly,** *adv.*

Il-leg'i-ti-ma-cy, 1 il"i-jit'i-mə-si; 2 il"e-gĭt'i-ma-çy, *n.* 1. The character or condition of being illegitimate; specif., the state of being born out of lawful wedlock; bastardy. 2. Unsoundness, spuriousness, or irregularity, as of an argument or a version; illegitimateness.

Il"le-git'i-mate, 1 il"i-jit'i-mēt; 2 il"e-gĭt'i-māt, *vt.* [-MAT"-ED; -MAT"ING.] To render, declare, or prove illegitimate or born out of wedlock; bastardize, as a child.

Would we be *illegitimated*, on account of the marriage of God's true children?
BARROW *Sermons* vol. i, p. 451. [c. n. d.]

Il"le-git'i-mate, 1 il"i-jit'i-mit; 2 il"e-gĭt'i-mat, *a.* 1. Contrary to law; specif., begotten and born out of wedlock; unlawfully begotten; as, an *illegitimate* child. 2. Contrary to sound logic; not legitimately deduced; illogical; unsound; as, an *illegitimate* inference.

It is only by an *illegitimate* process that a separation can be established between elements that reciprocally imply and suppose each other.
RIBOT *German Psychol. of To-day* tr. by J. M. Baldwin, p. 182. [n. 1886.]

3. Contrary to or not authorized by good usage; irregular; as, an *illegitimate* word. — **Il"le-git'i-mate-ly,** *adv.* — **Il"le-git'i-ma'tion,** *n.* The act of bastardizing, or the condition of being a bastard.

Il"le-git'i-mate, *n.* 1. One born out of wedlock; a bastard. 2. A person whose status is irregular; formerly, in Australia, an immigrant by choice, as distinguished from a prisoner condemned to transportation.

Il"le-git'i-ma-tize, *vt.* [-TIZED; TIZ"ING.] To illegitimate

Il'le-ism, 1 Il'i-ĭzm; 2 Il'e-ĭzm, *n.* The too frequent use of the pronoun *he* by a writer when referring to himself: a nonce use by Coleridge. [< *ille,* he.] — **Il'le-ist,** *n.* One given to writing illeisms.

Il-lev'i-a-bl(e), 1 Il-lĕv'i-a-bl; 2 Il-lĕv'i-a-bl, *a.* That can not be levied or collected; as, *illeviable* revenue or rents.

Ill'-fa'rd', 1 Ill'-fērd'; 2 Ill'-fa'rd', *a.* [Scot.] Ill-favored. **Ill'-fa'rd'ness,** *n.*

Ill'fare', *n.* [Rare.] Ill fortune; adversity: opposed to *welfare.*

Ill'-far'ing, 1 Ill'-fâr'ing; 2 Ill'-fâr'ing, *a.* Faring badly.

Ill'-gen'ered, *a.* [Rare.] Begotten irregularly or in an unnatural manner.

Ill'-got'ten, 1 Ill'-gŏt'n; 2 Ill'-gŏt'n, *a.* Obtained by evil or unlawful means; as, *ill-gotten* wealth. **Ill'-got'ť.**

Ill'-haired', **Ill-headed,** etc. See under ILL, *adv.*

Ill'-hu'mor, 1 Ill'-hū'mar; 2 Ill-hū'mor, *n.* A morose, disagreeable, or choleric state of mind; sullenness; peevishness; ill-temper. — **Ill'-hu'mored,** *a.* — **Ill'-hu'mored-ly,** *adv.*

Il'li-am'na, 1 Il'i-am'na; 2 Il'i-am'na, *n.* 1. An active volcano W. of Cook Inlet, Alaska; 12,065 ft. high. 2. A lake in Alaska; 85 by 24 m.; empties into Bristol Bay.

Il-lib'er-al, 1 Il-lĭb'er-al; 2 Il-lĭb'er-al, *a.* 1. Not generous in giving or distributing; parsimonious; niggardly; stingy; as, an *illiberal* giver. 2. Having narrow and contracted views; not catholic; narrow-minded.

Webster . . . was incapable of bigotry, or of narrow and *illiberal* views. LORD MACAULAY *Daniel Webster* p. 112. [In. m. & co. 1883.]

3. Lacking breadth and variety of culture; contracted; vulgar; rude; as, an *illiberal* man. [< L. *illiberalis,* < *in-,* not, and *liberalis,* free: see LIBERAL.] — **Il-lib'er-al-ism,** *n.* — **Il-lib'er-al'i-ty,** *n.* 1. Illiberalness; niggardliness; narrow-mindedness. 2. An illiberal quality or act. — **Il-lib'er-al-ize,** *vt.* To render illiberal. — **Il-lib'er-al-ly,** *adv.* — **Il-lib'er-al-ness,** *n.*

Il-lib'er-al, *n.* [Rare.] 1. A stingy or ungenerous person. 2. A narrow-minded person; specif., an opponent of liberalism, especially in politics.

Il-lic'it, 1 i-lis'it; 2 i-lĭs'it, *a.* 1. Not permitted or allowed; forbidden by law; unlawful; as, *illicit* sales.

His enemies stated that Bacon had received a thousand pounds. MACAULAY *Essays, Bacon* p. 262. [n. 1880.]

2. Having to do with unlawful things or actions; as, an *illicit* trader; an *illicit* dealing with buyer. [< L. *illicitus,* < *in-,* not, + *licitus,* lawful, < *licet,* be permitted.] — **illicit diamond-buying** (S. Afr.), the buying of diamonds contrary to South-African law from natives or other unauthorized persons: a penal offense, by a special court. — **illicit or traffic,** prohibited or contraband trade; trade that can not be carried on without violation of law.

The *illicit trade* in spirits is chiefly carried on by Indians and French scoundrels who had established cabarets twenty or thirty leagues from Montreal. EDMUND CANDLER *Canada* vol. ii, bk. iv, p. 20. [n. & n. 1888.]

— **Il-lic'it-ly,** *adv.* — **Il-lic'it-ness,** *n.*

Il-lic'i-um, 1 i-lis'i-um; 2 i-lĭs'i-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of handsome evergreen shrubs and trees of the magnolia family, with aromatic leaves and large axillary yellow or purple flowers. They are known popularly as *star-anise tree,* on account of the aromatic odor and star-shaped fruit. There are two North American species, the rest being Asiatic. [< L. *illicio,* allure, < *in,* in, + *lacio,* entice.]



Il'li-ma'ni, 1 Il'yi-mā'ni; 2 Il'yi-mā'ni, *n.* A peak in the Andes mountains, La Paz department, Bolivia; 21,190 ft. high.

Il-lim'it-a-bl(e), 1 Il-lim'it-a-bl; 2 Il-lĭm'it-a-bl, *a.* That can not be limited or bounded, as by reason of infinite or indefinite extent; *illictum reliquotum,* one of the boundless; also, indeter- Japanese incense-plants. minate; as, *illimitable* a section of a carpet, showing space; *illimitable* capacity. ovule; *b,* fruit.

Syn.: boundless, immeasurable, immense, infinite, limitless, unbounded, unlimited, vast. See INFINITE. — Ant.: close, confined, constricted, cramped, limited, narrow, restricted. — **Il-lim'it-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being illimitable. — **Il-lim'it-a-bl(e-ness?t;** **Il-lim'it-a-ble-ness?t;** **Il-lim'it-ta'tion,** — **Il-lim'its-ness?t;** — **Il-lim'it-ed-ness?t;** — **Il-lim'it-ed-ly,** *adv.*

Il-lim'it-ed, 1 i-lim'it-ed; 2 Il-lĭm'it-ed, *a.* [Rare.] Unlimited; unbounded. — **Il-lim'it-ed-ness,** *n.*

Il-lim'it-ing, 1 i-lim'it-ing; 2 Il-lĭm'it-ing, *a.* [Rare.] Limiting; illimitable.

Il-lim'i-tum, 1 i-lim'i-tum; 2 Il-lĭm'i-tŭm, *n. Chem.* A metallic element discovered in 1926 by B. Smith Hopkins and others.

Il'li-nĭ'an, 1 i-lĭn'ē-an; 2 i-lĭn'ĭ-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Illinois, Ecuador; 17,405 ft. high.

Il'li-noi'an, 1 i'li-noi'an; 2 i'l'i-noi'an. *Geol.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to one of the stages recognized in the Pleistocene period in North America, or to the glacial deposits formed at that time. II. *n.* The Illinolan drift or till; also, the Illinolan stage. — **Illinoian drift,** or **Il. till sheet,** the deposits of the Illinoian glacier, most typically developed in Illinois and Iowa. — **Il. glacier,** the glacier of the Illinoian stage. See TABLE OF GEOLOGICAL HISTORY, p. 1022.

Il'li-nois', 1 il'i-noi' or -noiz'; 2 il'i-noi' or -noiz', *n.* 1. A U. S. state in the United States; 56,043 sq. m.; capital, Springfield. 2. Any member of the Illinois Confederacy. [< Am. Ind. *Illini,* man.] — **Illinois Confederacy,** a confederacy of Western Algonkian tribes of American Indians whose territory included the present State of Illinois and parts of Wisconsin, Indiana, and Iowa. They may have been the builders of the great mounds of Ohio, Illinois, etc. Having allied themselves with the French, they almost exterminated by the Iroquois, and in consequence of the murder of Pontiac, by a Kaskaskia, they were further reduced in numbers, by the Lake tribes. A few representatives of the Confederacy survive in the northeastern corner of Oklahoma. — **Il'li-nois'-nut',** *n.* The pecan-nut.

Il'li-nois'an, 1 il'i-noi'an or il'i-noiz'an; 2 il'i-nŏi'an or il'i-noiz'an. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the State of Illinois or its inhabitants, or to the Indian tribe of that name. II. *n.* A native of or resident in Illinois. **Il'li-noi'an²;** **Il'li-noiz'an.**

Il'li-nois' Bay'ou. A bayou of the Arkansas river, Pope county, Ark.; length, 75 m.

Il'li-nois' river. A river in Illinois; length, 350 m. to the Mississippi river.

Il'li-pe, 1 il'i-pē; 2 Il'i-pē, *n. Bot.* A genus of tall evergreen East-Indian trees of the family *Sapotaceæ.* They yield valuable timber, oil, and oleoresins. [Tamil.]

Il-liq'uid, 1 i-lik'wid; 2 i-lĭk'wid, *a. Law.* Not clearly manifest or proved: said of a debt, right, or claim which has no legal standing.

Il-l'sion, 1 i-lĭs'ən; 2 i-lĭzh'on, *n.* The act of dashing or striking against something. [< LL. *illisio(n-),* < L. *in,* against, + *lædo, læsum,* dash.]

Il-lit'er-a-cy, 1 i-lit'er-a-si; 2 i-lĭt'er-a-cy, *n.* [-CIES, 1-SIZ; 2 -cis, *pl.*] 1. The state of being illiterate or untaught; lack of education; ignorance of letters; in statistics, inability to read, or, sometimes, to read and write; as, the *illiteracy* of emigrants. 2. [Rare.] A literary blunder or series of such blunders; as, the *illiteracy* of a book.

Syn.: ignorance. *Ignorance* is relative; *illiteracy* is positive. We have statistics of *illiteracy;* no statistics of *ignorance* are possible. Compare synonyms for IGNORANT. — Ant.: culture, education, knowledge, learning, wisdom.

Il-lit'er-ate, 1 i-lit'er-at; 2 i-lĭt'er-at, *a.* 1. Ignorant of letters; having little or no book-learning; unlettered; uneducated; specif., in census statistics, unable to read.

The barbarous nations were not only *illiterate,* but regarded literature with contempt. W. ROBERTSON *Charles the Fifth* ed. by Prescott *Proofs* in vol. i, p. 225, note 2. [n. 1864.]

2. Manifesting want of culture; rude; as, *illiterate* manners; rudeness. 3. [Rare.] Not written upon; unwritten; inarticulate. [< L. *illiteratus,* < *in-,* not; and see LITERATE.] Syn.: see IGNORANT. — **Il-lit'er-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **Il-lit'er-ate-ness,** *n.* The state of being illiterate.

I do not make any very broad distinction between the *illiterateness* of my townsman who cannot read at all and the *illiterateness* of him who has learned to read only what is for children textbooks. THOREAU *Walden* p. 117. [In. m. & co.]

Il-lit'er-ate, *n.* An uneducated, illiterate person.

Il-lit'er-a-ture, 1 i-lit'er-a-chur *or* -tur; 2 i-lĭt'er-a-chur *or* -tŭr, *n.* 1. Illiteracy. 2. The state of being unlettered; ignorance of literature: distinguished from *illiteracy.*

Illiteracy, . . . synonymous with the unwieldy unlettered-ness, is a very full-worth reviving. . . . Is your etymology of instances that it by no means goes so far as illiteracy or illiterateness. FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p. 313. [s. 1873.]

Ill'mo., *abbr.* Illustrissimo.

Ill'-na'tured, etc. See ILL, *adv.*

Ill'ness, 1 i-lĭ'nes; 2 Il'nĕs, *n.* 1. The state of being sick

Il'ness, 1 i-lĭ'nes; 2 Il'nĕs, *n.* 1. The state of being sick or unwell; bodily indisposition; disease.

Illness never in the smallest degree affects my intellectual powers. COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Sept. 12, 1831.

2. An attack of sickness or indisposition. 3†. Badness; wickedness; evil. 4†. Unfavorableness, as of weather.

Syn.: ailment, complaint, disease, disorder, distemper, indisposition, infirmity, sickness. *Sickness* was generally used in England, and *illness* in America, those of the eighteenth century at least, for every form of physical *disorder,* as abundantly appears in the English Bible: "Jesus went about . . . healing all manner of *sickness* and all manner of *disease* among the people," *Matt.* iv, 23; "Elisha was fallen sick of his *sickness* whereof he died," *2 Kings* xiii, 14. There is now in England, a tendency to restrict the words *sick* and *sickness* to nausea, or "*sickness* at the stomach," and to hold *ill* and *illness* as the only proper words to use in a general sense. Compare HALE. See DISEASE. — Ant.: health, soundness, strength, vigor.

Il-lo'ca-bl(e), 1 i-lō'kə-bl; 2 i-lō'ca-bl, *a. Law.* That can not be hired out as a bailment. [< L. *illocabilis,* < *in-,* not, + *locabilis,* that can be hired: see LOCATE.]

Il-lo'cal, 1 i-lō'kəl; 2 i-lō'cal, *a.* Having no location in space; without place. [< LL. *illocalis,* < L. *in-,* without, + *locus,* place.] — **Il-lo'cal-ness,** *n.*

Il-lo'gan, 1 i-lō'gən; 2 Il-lō'gan, *n.* A mining village in W. Cornwall, England.

Il-log'ic, 1 i-loj'ik; 2 i-lŏj'ic, *n.* The process or product of being illogical; the non-logical. [< IL- + LOGIC.]

Il-log'i-cal, 1 i-loj'i-kəl; 2 i-lŏj'i-cal, *a.* 1. Ignorant or negligent of the requirements of correct thinking; as, an *illogical* writer. 2. Contrary to the rules of logic or to sound thought; as, an *illogical* inference.

Only false and *illogical* deductions can be drawn from an unqualified statement. T. D. WOOLSEY *International Law* pt. i, p. 72. [s. 1884.]

— **Il-log'i-cal'i-ty,** *n.* 1. The quality of being illogical. 2. That which is illogical. **Il-log'i-cal-ness?t;** — **Il-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Il-lor'i-cate, 1 i-lôr'i-kēt; 2 i-lŏr'i-cat, *a. Zool.* Having no lorica; not mailed. [< IL-² + LORICA.]

Il-loy'al, 1 i-loi'əl; 2 i-lŏy'al, *a.* [Archaic.] Disloyal. — **Il-loy'al-ty,** *n.* Disloyalty.

Ill'part', **Ill-tard,** **Ill-treat,** etc. See under ILL, *adv.*

Ill'th, 1 ilth, 2 ĭlth, *n.* [Rare.] Ill, disastrous, or hurtful state or condition, or that which conduces to it: the antithesis of *wealth;* a word used by Carlyle and others.

Mere accidental stays and impediments, acting, not as wealth, but (for we ought to have a correspondent term) as '*ilth,*' causing various development and growth in all directions. RUSKIN *Unto This Last* essay iv, p. 126. [c. a. 1877.]

Il-lu'ci-date, *vt.* [Rare.] To elucidate.

Il-lu'de, *vt.* To play upon; to mock; cheat; mock; trick. [< OF. *illuder,* < L. *illudo,* < *in,* on, + *ludo,* play.]

Il-lume', 1 i-lūm'; 2 i-lūm' (XIII), *vt.* [IL-LUMED'; IL-LUM'ING.] [Poet.] To illumine; illuminate. [< OF. *illumer,* < L. *illumino,* < *in,* on, + *lumen* (*lumin-*), light.]

— **Il-lu'mi-na-bl(e?,** *a.* Capable of illumination.

Il-lu'mi-nant, 1 i-lū'mi-nənt; 2 i-lū'mi-nant. I. *a.* Giving light.

The 'spirit of error,' *illuminant* as an 'angel of light.' N. WEST *Defences of the Faith* p. 98. [r. a. w. 1885.]

II. *n.* That which may be used to produce light; any material used for illuminating; as, oil is a cheap *illuminant.* [< L. *illuminan-(t-)s,* ppr. of *illumino;* see ILLUME.]

Il-lu'mi-na-ry, 1 i-lū'mi-nə-ri; 2 i-lū'mi-na-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to illumination; illuminative.

Il-lu'mi-nate, 1 i-lū'mi-nēt; 2 i-lū'mi-nat, *v.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] I. *t.* 1. To supply with light, literally or figuratively; make luminous; give light to; light up; enlighten; as, to *illuminate* a room; to *illuminate* one's understanding. 2. To adorn with festal lights; light up brilliantly; as, the city was *illuminated* in his honor. 3. To decorate with ornamental colored letters or figures; as, to *illuminate* a manuscript. See ILLUMINATION, 3.

In the Bible commanded to be printed by Edward Sixth . . . we view his majesty's portrait printed and *illuminated* in red. I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit.* vol. i, p. 371. [LANG, 1841.]

4. To make illustrious or renowned. 5. [Rare.] To kindle; light.

II. *i.* To make a profuse display of lights, as in rejoicing or triumph; as, the citizens resolved to *illuminate.* [< L. *illuminatus,* pp. of *illumino;* see ILLUME.]

Il-lu'mi-nate. I. *a.* [Rare.] Enlightened; lighted up; illuminated; embellished.

Of leaves *illuminate* with autumnal hues. LONGFELLOW *The Child at. 6.*

II. *n.* One enlightened or professing to be so; one of the illuminati. [< L. *illuminatus;* see ILLUMINATE, *v.*]

Il-lu'mi-nat"ed, *pa.* 1. Lighted up; also, enlightened in mind; hence, referring to the Illuminati. 2. Embellished with ornamented letters, scrolls, and other designs; as, a manuscript, book cover, etc. — **Illuminated Doctor,** see LULLY, RAYMOND.

Il-lu'mi-na-ti, 1 i-lū'mi-nə'tai *or* -nā'ti; 2 i-lū'mi-na'ti *or* -nā'ti, *n. pl.* 1. In general, those who are or claim to be illuminated; especially, persons who profess to be possessed of remarkable discernment or endowments: a satirical use. 2. *Ch. Hist.* (1) In early church usage, baptized persons, to whom in the seventh century a lighted taper was given as a symbol of spiritual enlightenment. (2) [I-] Any one of various religious sects, such as the **Resychasts** in the 14th century, the **Alumbrados** of Spain in the 16th century, the **Guerinets** of France in the 17th century, and the **Mystics** of Belgium in the 18th century, also the **Rosicrucians.** 3. [I-] A select secret deistic and republican society founded by Adam Weishaupt at Ingolstadt, Bavaria, in 1776, aiming at emancipation, from despotism, and for a few years enjoying a wide popularity before its complete extinction. **Order of the Illuminati†.**

Immediately his Voltaire'sl friend crowded around him, and his brethren of the *Illuminati* exhorted him to die like a hero.

T. H. BOHNN *Intro. to the Bible* vol. i, p. 427. [L. & c. 1872.]

[L., pl. of *illuminatus;* see ILLUMINATE, *v.*] — **Il-lu'minan-tism,** *n.* [Rare.] Illuminism.

Il-lu'mi-na'tion, 1 i-lū'mi-nē'shən; 2 i-lū'mi-na'shon, *n.* 1. The act of illuminating, or the state of being illuminated; a lighting up, especially for festal purposes; as, the *illumination* of the dome on festal occasions. The volume of light thrown upon an object by a luminous body: generally measured by the amount per unit of surface of the object illuminated.

The intensity of *illumination* on a given surface is inversely as the square of its distance from the source of light. GANOT *Physics tr.* by Atkinson, bk. vii, p. 422. [w. w. 1877.]

3. Mental enlightenment; intellectual light, especially, in theology, spiritual enlightenment in connection with divine truth, as distinguished from revelation and inspiration.

The last creature of God, in the works of the days, was the light of the senses; the last was the light of reason; and his sabbath work ever since is the *illumination* of his Spirit.

BACON *Works, Essays on Truth* iv, p. 261. [l. & a. 1871.]

4. (1) The teaching of the Illuminati. (2) *pl.* The specific doctrines held by those bodies. 5. Embellishment, as of manuscript, with colors and gold, or a particular figure or design in such ornamentation; specif., ornament in plain, flat colors or gold, without shading, within distinctly marked outlines.

The earliest *illuminations* were executed in red minium and the later in cinnabar. Ornaments were usually added until the term came to include ornamented writing of every kind. Golden lettering upon purple or rose-colored vellum was practised by Greeks and Romans, and the Anglo-Saxon and Irish manuscripts of the 6th and 7th centuries afford beautiful examples of this art as practised by the monks.

6. The doctrine of the religious Illuminati; undue exaltation of enlightenment or knowledge. 7. *Occult.* One of the three successive degrees of ascent to union with God, represented by a form of mystic communion. [F., < LL. *illuminatio(n-),* < L. *illumino;* see ILLUME.]

Syn.: see LIGHT.

Il-lu'mi-na"tist, *n.* Same as ILLUMINIST.

Il-lu'mi-na-tive, 1 i-lū'mi-nə-tiv; 2 i-lū'mi-na-tiv, *a.* 1. In illumination. 2. Having power or quality of illuminate; illustrative. 2. Relating to adornment or decoration, as of books.

Il-lu'mi-na"tor, 1 i-lū'mi-nē"tar *or* -tər; 2 i-lū'mi-na'tor, *n.* 1. One who or that which gives light; figuratively, one who gives spiritual enlightenment, or inspires.

Specif.: (1) A lamp, lens, mirror, or glazed opening for throwing light on or admitting it to particular objects or places, as the mirror of a microscope, or a bull's-eye. *Surg.* (2) A lamp with a projecting lens for examination of parts. (3) An incandescent electric lamp for examining the larynx or other deep-seated parts.

2. One who executes illuminations on manuscripts. — **monochromatic illuminator,** an instrument which separates from the spectrum an approximately monochromatic portion and concentrates its rays. — **vertical i.,** an instrument to a microscope which enables the observer to examine opaque objects.

Il-lu'mi-na-to-ry, 1 i-lū'mi-nə-tō-ri; 2 i-lū'mi-na-to-ry, *a.* [Rare.] Illuminative; explanatory.

Il-lu'mine, 1 i-lū'min; 2 i-lū'min, *vt.* [-MINED, -MIND'; -MIN-ING.] To throw light upon, literally or figuratively; illuminate or enlighten; make bright or clear.

Mr. Webster's imagination never leads him astray, but only illumines the path. E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews, Webster* in vol. i, p. 190. [o. & co. 1873.]

[< F. *illumiuer,* < L. *illumino;* see ILLUME.] — **Il-lu'mi-ner,** *n.* [Rare.] One who illumines. **Il-lu'mi-nor?t.**

Il-lu'mi-nee', 1 i-lū'mi-nē'; 2 i-lū'mi-ne', *n.* Same as ILLUMINIST.

Il-lu'mi-nism, 1 i-lū'mi-nizm; 2 i-lū'mi-nism, *n.* 1. The principles of the Illuminati; illuminism. 2. *Pathol. Psychol.* A state of mental exaltation in which the subject's hallucinations generally assume the form of conversations with imaginary, usually supernatural beings. — **Il-lu'mi-nis'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to illuminism, or to the Illuminati. **Il-lu'mi-nist.**

His style is so marvellously lucid, that, notwithstanding the mystical, or, as he said, the *illuminated* cast of his mind, he can never be much in doubt about his meaning. J. MORLEY *Crit. Miscellanies, De Maistre* in vol. ii, p. 262. [m. 1886.]

Il-lu'mi-nist, 1 i-lū'mi-nist; 2 i-lū'mi-nist, *n.* 1. One aspiring to or claiming high spiritual enlightenment; also [I-], one of the Illuminati. 2. One who professionally illuminates manuscripts, etc.; an illuminator. **il-lu'min-ist?t.**

Il-lu'mi-nize, 1 i-lū'mi-nīz; 2 i-lū'mi-nīz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] 1. To initiate into the doctrines of the Illuminati. II. *i.* To act the illuminist.

Il-lu'mi-nous, *a.* 1. [Rare.] Dark; not luminous. 2†. Bright; **Il'u-pā,** 1 Il'u-pē; 2 Il'u-pā, *n.* [E. Ind.] A butter-tree (*Bassia longifolia*) of the family *Sapotaceæ.* The flowers are roasted and eaten in India; the bark, used as an astringent and as a remedy for itch, exudes a gum reputed as a cure for rheumatism; and the seeds yield oil.

Il-lure', *vt.* To allure; entice; lure.

il-lu'sion, 1 i-lü'zŏn; 2 ĭ-lü'zhon, *n.* **1.** A mental image which, as compared with the real object represented by it, has a deceptive character, whether this character be due to external influences or to the functioning of the psychophysical mechanism; also, any misleading appearance; an unsubstantial existence; false show; as, a mirage is an optical *illusion.* **2.** *Pathol. & Psychol.* A sensory impression which misrepresents the true character of the object perceived; false perception. Illusions differ from *delusions* and *hallucinations* in that they are ordinarily less persistent than the former and less perfectly objective than the latter. All perception by the senses has more or less of an illusory character. Many general and persistent errors of sense are, therefore, fitly called **normal illusions,** to distinguish them from such as are due to diseased or abnormal action of the organism, the so-called **pathological illusions.** Some of the principal classes of normal illusions are the following: **geometrical optical illusions,** normal errors in the perception of lines, angles, and spaces; **illusions of motion,** errors as to its direction and rate; **pseudoscopic illusions,** errors due to any unaccustomed or confused action of the eyes in binocular vision; illusions of the mixing and contrast of colors, and many forms of compound or reduplicated illusion. While these examples are taken almost exclusively from visual perception, all forms of sense-perception are subject to both normal and abnormal illusion.

We may thus roughly define an *illusion* of perception as consisting in the formation of a quasi-percept which is peculiar to an individual, or which is contradictory to the normal presentality more accurate percept. SULLY *Illusions* p. 38. [A. 1881.]

3. The act of deceiving or misleading by a false appearance. **4.** The state of being deceived; delusion; false impression. **5.** Thin material resembling tulle, usually of silk: used for veils and garments. **6.** An artistic effect giving the appearance of reality to a painting. **7†.** Derision; mockery. [< L. *illusio(n-),* < *illusus,* pp. of *illudo:* see ILLUDE.]

Syn.: delusion. In sense 3, *illusion* comes close to the meaning of *delusion,* and was formerly used as synonymous with it; as, the devil's *illusions.* Now, *illusion* is applied to innocent, and *delusion* to injurious or malicious, misleading. See ABERRATION; DELUSION.

—arrowhead and feather illusion, same as MÜLLER-LYER FIGURE.—**illusions of extent,** optical illusions in which by variation of position or arrangement lines of precisely equal length appear longer or shorter: instances are *Helmholtz's squares, Oppel's lines,* and the *Müller-Lyer figure.*—**Von Recklinghausen's l.,** an illusion of direction, consisting of a circular diagram enclosing checkers formed by hyperbolas instead of straight lines: if the center be steadily fixated, the figure gradually takes the appearance of a cheese-board.



Von Recklinghausen's Illusion.

il-lu'sion-a-bl(e?), 1 i-lü'zŏn-a-bl; 2 ĭ-lü'zhon-a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Liable to illusions; readily deluded or imposed upon.

il-lu'sion-ăr-y, 1 i-lü'zŏn-ĕ-ri; 2 ĭ-lü'zhon-ĕ-ry, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by illusion.

il-lu'sion-a-ry, 1 i-lü'zŏn-ē-ri; 2 ĭ-lü'zhon-ē-ry, *a.* Of the nature of an illusion; also, characterized by illusions.

il-lu'sion-ism, 1 i-lü'zŏn-izm, 2 ĭ-lü'zhon-ĭzm, *n.* Any doctrine of the material world that trents of it as an illusion of the senses: usually a term of hostile criticism.

il-lu'sion-ist, 1 i-lü'zŏn-ist; 2 ĭ-lü'zhon-ĭst, *n.* **1.** One given to illusions; a visionary; a dreamer. **2.** One who creates illusions; a sleight-of-hand performer; juggler. **3.** A believer in illusionism.

il-lu'sive, } 1 i-lü'siv; 2 ĭ-lü'sĭv, *a.* Deceiving or misled-
il-lu'sive, } ing by illusion or false appearance; illusory; deceptive. Syn.: see DECEPTIVE; IMAGINARY. —**il-lu'sĭv-ly,** *adv.*—**il-lu'sĭv-ness,** *n.*

il-lu'sor, 1 i-lü'sor; 2 ĭ-lü'sor, *n.* [Rare.] A delusive and misleading person; deceiver; mocker. [LL., < L. *illusus;* see ILLUSION.]

il-lu'so-ry, 1 i-lü'so-ri; 2 ĭ-lü'so-ry, *a.* **1.** Deceiving or tending to deceive, as by false appearance or unfounded hopes; producing illusion; fallacious. **2.** Of the character of illusion. [< LL. *illusori,* mocker, < L. *illusus:* see ILLUSION.] Syn.: see DECEPTIVE; IMAGINARY.

—**il-lu'so-ry,** *n.* An illusion.—**il-lu'so-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**il-lu'so-ri-ness,** *n.* The illusiveness.

il-lus'tra-ta-bl(e?), 1 i-lus'tra-ta-bl; 2 ĭ-lŭs'tra-ta-bl, *a.* Admitting of illustration or elucidation. **il'lus-tra-bl(e?)**.

il-lus'trate, 1 i-lus'trēt or il'us-trēt; 2 ĭ-lŭs'trāt or il'ŭs-trāt (xxii), *vt.* [pp. illustrating, illustrated.] To explain by means of figures, examples, comparisons, or the like; elucidate.

The passage in Ezekiel, describing the interior of the Assyrian palaces, so completely corresponds with, and *illustrates,* the monuments of Nimrod and Khorsabad, that it deserves . . . notice. A. H. LAYARD *Nineveh and its Remains* vol. ii, pt. ii, p. 239. [c. p. r. 1852.]

2. *Art.* To execute or provide drawings or engravings intended for the elucidation or ornamentation of (a book, magazine article, or the like); to furnish with pictures, borders, initials, etc. **3.** [Archaic.] To make luminous; illuminate. **4.** [Archaic.] To make illustrious; confer distinction upon.

He that makes himself famous by his eloquence, justice, or arms, *illustrates* his extraction, let it be ever so mean.
SENECA *Morals* tr. by L'Estrange *Of Benefits* p. 21. [c. 1680.]

5†. To beautify or adorn; make bright or luminous. [< L. *illustratus,* pp. of *illustro, < illustris:* see ILLUSTRIOUS.] Syn.: see ADORN.

il'lus-tra'tion, 1 il'us-trē'shŏn; 2 ĭl'ŭs-trā'shon, *n.* **1.** That which illustrates. (1) An example, comparison, anecdote, etc., by which a subject or statement is elucidated or explained; as, the discourse abounded with *illustrations.*

Now an *illustration* is a vivid fact in an argument, and lets in light.
H. W. BEECHER *Yale Lectures* lect. vii, p. 158. [J. & r. 1872.]

(2) A print, drawing, or picture of any kind, inserted in written or printed text to elucidate or adorn it; as, the book contains ten *illustrations.*

2. The act of illustrating or explaining by comparison; exemplification; elucidation; as, his ready power of *illustration.* **3.** The act of making or providing drawings, engravings, or prints for the embellishment or adornment of written or printed matter; specif., the branch of art that consists in executing such pictures. **4.** [Rare.] Distinction; celebrity.

To have gained a prize in the Olympic, Isthmian, or Nemæan games, gave *illustration* not only to the person who gained it, but to his whole family and kindred. ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* vol. ii, bk. v, p. 370. [c. r. 1869.]

5. Same as DEVELOPMENT, 6. **6†.** The state of being elucidated or made clear. **7†.** Illumination; enlightenment; especially in a moral or intellectual sense. [< L. *illustratio(n-),* < *illustro;* see ILLUSTRATE.] Syn.: see ALLEGORY; FIGURE.

il'lus-tra'tion-al, *a.* [Rare.] Illustrative.

il-lus'tra-tive, } 1 i-lus'tra-tiv or il'us-trē-tiv; 2 ĭ-lŭs'-
il-lus'tra-tĭv§, } tra-tĭv or il'ŭs-trā-tĭv, *a.* Designed or tending to illustrate or elucidate; especially, explaining by example; explanatory; as, an *illustrative* comparison. See quotation under ILLUSTRATE, *vt.*, 1. —**il-lus'tra-tĭv(e)-ly,** *adv.*

il'lus-tra'tor, } 1 il'us-[or i-lus']trē'tŏr or -ter; 2 il'ŭs-
il'lus-trat'er, } [or i-lŭs']trā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who illustrates; specif., an artist who executes drawings for books, periodicals, or the like.

From the time of Holbein to the present time, the list of talented *illustrators* would be a very long one. ARSÈNE ARIÈ *Dict.*

2. One who explains by illustration of something in his own person, life, or action; one who exemplifies; as, a good man is an *illustrator* of virtue.

One of the best *illustrators* of self-educated men. A. G. L'ESTRANGE *Friendships of Mad Authors* vol. i, p. 353. [a. 1882.]

il-lus'tra-to-ry, *a.* [Rare.] Illustrative.

il'lus-tra'tress, *n.* [Rare.] A woman who illustrates.

il-lus'tre-ous, 1 i-lus'tri-us; 2 ĭ-lŭs'trē-ŭs, *a.* Eminent by reason of genius or achievements; greatly distinguished; renowned; as, an *illustrious* author; an *illustrious* soldier. **2.** Conferring luster or honor; splendid; brilliant; exalted; as, *illustrious* deeds; *illustrious* public services.

It was the rough Scotchman [Dinwiddie] who launched Washington on his *illustrious* career. F. PARKMAN *Montcalm and Wolfe* vol. i, p. 132. [n. s. & co. 1884.]

3†. Luminous; lustrous; bright; shining. [< L. *illustris, < in,* in, + *lustrum,* light, < *lucco,* shine.]

Spenser, celebrated, distinguished, eminent, famed, famous, glorious, honorable, honored, noble, noted, renowned. See CELEBRATED; GRAND.—ANT: base, besmirched, degraded, despised, disgraced, discreditable, disreputable, ignominious, infamous, inglorious, notorious, stained, sullied, unhonored, unknown.

—**il-lus'tre-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**il-lus'tri-ous-ness,** *n.*

il'lus-tris'si-mo, 1 il'us-tris'si-mō; 2 ĭl'ŭs-tris'sĭ-mō. [It.] I. *a.* Literally, most illustrious: a term of formal address used in Italy. **II.** *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* An Italian noble.

il-lu'trous, *a.* Without lustre.

il'u-tate, 1 il'yu-tēt; 2 ĭl'yu-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT'ED; -TAT'ING.] To take a bath in mud or mineral sediment. [< IL- + L. *lutum,* mud, + -ATE.] **il'lu-tion,** *n.*

il'lux-u'ri-ous, *a.* [Rare.] Not luxurious or abundant.

il'-will'er, *etc.* See under ILL, *adv.*

il'ly, 1 il'ē; 2 ĭl'ē, *adv.* [Rare.] In an ill or evil manner; not well; ill. Thus *illy* is regularly formed from the adjective *ill,* the best writers prefer *ill* as the adverb also.

il-lyr'ia, 1 il-lir'a; 2 ĭl-lĭr'a, *n.* A country E. of the Adriatic sea, N. of Epirus; ancient **Illyricum** (*Rom.* xv, 19); now Bosnia, Herzegovina, Dalmatia, and Montenegro. **2.** Formerly a division and titular kingdom of Austria-Hungary, including Carinthia, Carniola, and Illyrian Croatia and Slavonia since Oct. 30, 1918. **il-ly-ri'a‡; il-ly-ri-kon'‡** [Gr.].

il-lyr'i-an, 1 i-lir'i-an; 2 ĭ-lĭr'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to ancient Illyricum, a country stretching east of the Adriatic, that gave six emperors to Rome, or to modern Illyria, in Austria.

il-lyr'i-an, *n.* **1.** A member of the ancient Illyrian or Dalmatian race of the Slavonic race-family. **2.** The Illyrian languages of the Illyrian provinces. **2.** (1) The language of ancient Illyricum, probably Thracian in origin. (2) A subdivision of the eastern branch of the Slavonic languages, including the Servian, Croatian, and Slovenian dialects. See SLAVONIC.—**il-lyr'ic,** *a.* & *n.*

il-lyr'i-cus, 1 il-lir'i-kus; 2 ĭl-lĭr'i-cŭs, *n.* See FLACIUS.

il-men', 1 il-yĕnt'; 2 ĭl-mĕn', *n.* A lake in Novgorod government, Russia; 24 by 30 m.

il'me-nau, 1 il'me-nau; 2 ĭl'me-nou, *n.* A manufacturing and mining town and watering-place in Saxe-Weimar, Germany.

il'men-ite, 1 il'men-āit; 2 ĭl'mĕn-īt, *n. Mineral.* A submetallic, iron-black, opaque titanium-iron oxid ($FeTiO_3$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< the *Ilmen* mountains, a range of the Urals.]

il-me'ni-um, 1 il-mī'ni-um; 2 ĭl-mē'nĭ-ŭm, *n.* A supposed element, thought by its discoverer to have been found in eschynite from the Ilmen mountains.

il'men-o-ru'tile, 1 il'men-o-rū'til; 2 ĭl'mĕn-o-rų'til, *n. Mineral.* A titanate and columbate of iron from the Ilmen mountains.

il'min-ster, 1 il'min-ster; 2 ĭl'mĭn-ster, *n.* An urban district and ancient market-town in Somersetshire, England.

il-lo'cos, 1 i-lō'kōs; 2 ĭl-lō'cŏs, *n.* Pertaining to the Ilocanos. **i-lo-can',** **Il.** *n.* [-CA'NOS, 1-noz; 2 -cŏs, *pl.*] **1.** A member of a civilized tribe of the Philippine Islands inhabiting the provinces of Ilocos Norte and Ilocos Sur in N. and N. W. Luzon; they have attained some culture and possess an alphabet. They are active colonizers. **2.** The Malayan-Polynesian language of the tribe, the most developed of the several dialects in the northwest. **i-lo'can‡; i-lo'cŏs‡; i'lo-ka'no‡; i-lo'kŏt.**

il-lo'cos Nor'te, 1 il-lō'kōs nôr'te; 2 ĭl-lō'cŏs nôr'te. A province in N. W. Luzon, P. I.; 844 sq. m.; capital, Vigan.

il-lo'cos Sur, 1 il-lō'kōs sûr; 2 ĭl-lō'cŏs sųr. A province in N. W. Luzon, P. I.; 864 sq. m.; capital, Vigan.

il'og, 1 il'og; 2 ĭl'ŏg, *n.* [P. I.] A wide stream; a river: a Tagalog term.

il'o-i'lo, 1 il'o-i'lo; 2 ĭl'o-ĭ'lo, *n.* **1.** A province of S. W. Panay, P. I. **2.** Its capital. **3.** A strait between Guimarás and Panay, P. I.

il'on-go't', **il'on-go'te,** 1 il'on-gō't', -gō'tē; 2 ĭl'ŏn-gō't', -gō'tē. Same as IBILAO.

il'o-pan'go, 1 il'o-pāŋ'go; 2 ĭl'o-pāŋ'go, *n.* A volcanic lake in Salvador; S. E. of San Salvador; length, 5½ m.

il'o-rin', 1 il'o-rin'; 2 ĭl'o-rĭn', *n.* **1.** A state in Yarriba, Southern Nigeria, West Africa. **2.** A walled native town, formerly capital of a province in the Yarriba district. **il'o-ri'‡; il'o-rin't.**

I. L. P., *abbr.* Independent Labor Party.

I. L. S., *abbr.* Incorporated Law Society.

il'se, *n.* [G.] See ADELINE.

il'se-man'ite, 1 il'se-man'īt; 2 ĭl'se-măn'īt, *n. Mineral.* A dark-blue molybdenum molybdate ($MoO_4.4MoO_3$) that occurs in fine crystals and is a decomposition product of metallic molybdates. [< *J. C. Hisemann* (1727–1832).]

il'us, 1 ol'us; 2 ĭl'ŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* The father of Laomedon and grandfather of Priam. He was believed to be founder of Troy or Ilium. [L., < Gr. *Ilos.*]

il'va-ite, 1 il'vo-īt; 2 ĭl'va-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A submetallic, black, opaque calcium ferroferric silicate, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< L. *Ilva,* Elba.]

il'vers-ge-ho'fen, 1 il'vers-gē-hō'fen; 2 ĭl'vers-ge-hō'fĕn, *n.* A manufacturing village, suburb of Erfurt, in Prussian Saxony.

il'yau'thi-dæ, 1 il'i-an'thi-dē; 2 ĭl'ĭ-ăn'thĭ-dē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of actinozoans variously limited: especially, hexactinians with the aboral end of the body rounded and without pedal disk. **il'ya-an'thus,** *n.* (L. g.) [< Gr. *ilys,* mud, + *anthos,* flower.] —**il'ya-an'thid,** *a.* —**il'ya-an'thoid,** *a.*

il'yo-o-gen'ic, 1 il'i-o-jen'ik; 2 ĭl'ĭ-o-ġĕn'ĭc, *a. Petrol.* Pertaining to rocks of argillaceous origin. [< Gr. *ilys,* mud, + *-GEN.*]

il'yo-oph'i-dæ, 1 il'i-of'i-dē; 2 ĭl'ĭ-o-fĭf'ĭ-dē, *n. pl.* A family of enchelycephalous eels with rudimentary scales, gill-openings inferior and horizontal, and enormous conical and slender; *opaca* eels. **il'y-o-phis,** *n.* (L. g.) —**il'y-o-phid,** **il'y-o-phoid,** *a.* & *n.*

il'y-si'i-dæ, 1 il'i-sī'i-dē; 2 ĭl'ĭ-sī'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of anglostomatous snakes with maxillaries vertical and free from others, and supratemporals small and intercalated in frontal wall; *Typhlopidæ* is a synonym. [L. g.] [< Gr. *ilys,* mud.] —**il-lys'i-id,** *n.*—**il-lys'i-oid,** *a.* & *n.*

I'm, 1 dim; 2 ĭm. I am: a contraction.

im-, *prefix.* L. A form of IN-[1] or IN-[2], before labials. W. An assimilated form of EM- used in words of Latin origin; words derived from French sources have EM-, EN-. Hence, many words are found having both EM-and IM-. Words in M- consist for the most part of verbs and their derivatives.

For all words in the following list see corresponding forms under EM- in alphabetical order:

imbankment†	**imbattle**	**imbodiment†**	**imbowert**
imbargo†	**imbellish†**	**imbody†**	**imbowment**
imbark†	**imbezzle†**	**imbolt†**	**imbrace†**
imbarkation†	**imbibe†**	**imboldent**	**imbracement†**
imbarkment†	**imbitter†**	**imbordert**	**imbracery†**
imbarren†	**imbitterer†**	**imbosom**	**imbrangle**
imbase†	**imblaze†**	**imbosser†**	**imbrave†**
imbastardize†	**imblaze†**	**imbound†**	**imbrodert**
imbathe†	**imblazon†**	**imbow**	**imbroil†**
imbattle†	**imbodier†**	**imbowel**	**imbrolment†**

i-mad'-Ed-din', 1 i-mād'-ed-din'; 2 ĭ-mād'-ĕd-dĭn', **Mohammed,** 'El Kateb' (1125–1201). A Persian poet and historian; secretary to Nur-ed-Din Mahmud and Saladin. [Pillar of religion.]

im'age, *abbr.* Imaginary; imagination.

im'age, 1 im'ij; 2 ĭm'aġ, *pl.* [IM'AGED; IM'AG-ING.] **1.** To represent by a likeness; form an image of; reflect; mirror; as, the smooth water *images* the ship.

As the sun can *image* itself . . . in a tiny dewdrop or in the mighty ocean, . . . so the spirit of poetry can dwell in and glorify alike a wretched inn like Shakespeare's *Globe.* *Words* vol. ii, p. 48. [N. P. & CO.]

2. To portray to the mental vision; bring vividly before the imagination as a picture; as, the poet finely *images* the hero.

What this could *image,* much I searched to know.
FOLIOT *Course of Time* bk. i, l. 200.

3. *Psychol.* To call up or frame a mental picture of; reproduce in the form of a representative idea (what has previously been brought into mind through the senses); represent in memory (any past knowledge from whatever source); imagine; as, to *image* one's youth.

The mind of man has the power of *imaging* or representing, in old forms by the memory, and in new forms by the imagination, whatever it has at any time known or experienced.
McCOSH *Intuitions* pt. i, p. 11. [c. & BROS. 1872.]

4. To resemble; the object of whose his father. **5.** To represent under a type; symbolize.

—**imaging power,** see FANTASY.

im'age, *n.* **1.** A visible representation of a person or thing; especially, a sculptured, or painted figure; a statue; sculpture; effigy; portrait; picture; as, an *image* of clay, wood, stone, or metal; a graven *image.*

Whose is this *image* and superscription? *Matt.* xxii, 20.

Nor is there in human life any more evident sign of the personifications of the forces of nature were represented by *images* or symbols carved out of wood or stone.
MONIER WILLIAMS *Hinduism* p. 31. [n. & y. r.]

2. *Optics.* The picture or counterpart of an object produced by reflection or refraction, or the passage of rays through a small aperture. If such an image can be actually thrown on a surface as in a camera, it is a **real image;** if not, tho visible to the eye as in a mirror, it is a **virtual i.** See REAL; VIRTUAL.

Like Heaven's *image* in the smiling brook.
CAMPBELL *Theodric* st. 14.

3. A natural resemblance; also, that which resembles something; counterpart; likeness; as, the child is the very *image* of her mother. **4.** *Psychol.* (1) A picture produced in the mind by the representative or imaging power; also, a product of the reproductive imagination; an old form for an *image.* See IMAGE, *vt.*, 3.

Mr. Galton and Prof. Huxley have made one step in advance in exploding the ridiculous theory of Hume and Berkeley that we have no *images* but of words and abstract things.
W. JAMES *Psychology* vol. i, p. 254. [H. H. & CO. 1890.]

(2) The representation of a sense-perception; mental picture; fantasm: originally and more properly applied to the revived mental picture of a visual percept; but also, in present psychological usage, to that of any of the senses, even of the organic sensations. Image, in this meaning of the word, therefore should not be confounded with *after-image,* which is due to the lingering effect of immediately preceding peripheral stimulation. Compare FANTASY; IMAGINATION.

4. *Rhet. & Logic.* A metaphor or a simile that reproduces or suggests in words the form, color, aspect, or semblance of an object.

The *images* which Dante employs speak for themselves.
MACAULAY *Essays, Milton* p. 6. [a. 1880.]

6. *Psychophys.* Any mental representation taken, in kind, of a sense-impression which is due to central imitation rather than to adequate peripheral stimulus; as, dermal *image,* gustatory *image,* olfactory *image,* haptical *image,* etc. See PHRASES. **7.** *Math.* In the representation of imaginary quantities by points on a plane, the point corresponding to any function of the quantity represented by another point. **8.** [Rare.] A vivid description in writing or speech. [F., < L. *imago,* likeness, < *√im,* in *imitor,* copy.]

Syn.: conception, copy, effigy, emblem, figure, icon, idea, idol, likeness, picture, representation, semblance, similitude,

shadow, statue. See CONCEPTION; FANCY; FIGURE; IDEA; MODEL; PICTURE.

—**accidental image,** same as AFTER-IMAGE.—**dermal i.** (*Psychol.*), the mental representation in kind of a dermal sensation.—**electric i.,** an imaginary system of electrified points on one side of a surface which would have, if it existed, the same effect on the other side as that due to the actual electrification of the surface: used to simplify mathematical treatment, and corresponding to *virtual image* in optics.—**generic i.** (*Psychol.*), a hypothetical composite image supposed to incorporate the resembling elements of similar perceptions, and believed by some psychologists to be the vehicle of all so-called abstract ideas.—**gustatory i.** (*Psychol.*), a mental representation, in kind, of any sensation of taste.—**haptical i.** (*Psychol.*), a mental representation, in kind, of a sensation of touch.—**heteronymous images** (*Optics*), the doubling of an object when the eyes converge for a point farther away than the object.—**homonymous images** (*Optics*), the double images of an object formed when the eyes converge for a point nearer than the object. —**im'age-break"er,** *n.* One who mutilates or destroys images, especially images set up in churches or temples or used in worship; an iconoclast.—**i.-man,** *n.* A hawker of plastic images.—**i.-mug,** *n.* A mug or tankard in the form of a human figure.—**i.-worship,** *n.* The worship of images, or worship with the aid of images.—**kinesthetic i.** (*Psychol.*), a mental representation, in kind, of one or more kinesthetic sensations.—**latent i.** (*Phot.*), the image which is recorded on a sensitized photographic plate, or other sensitized medium, by the action of light, but which is not visible until treated with some developing solution.—**memory i.** (*Psychol.*), the mental representation, or reproduced mental picture, of any past experience.—**multiple images,** images formed by reflection and rereflection in two or more mirrors.—**negative i.,** same as AFTER-IMAGE.—**olfactory i.,** the mental representation, in kind, of a sensation of smell. —**pure i.** (*Psychol.*), a concrete mental representation or idea, as opposed to a generic idea or concept.—**Purkinje's images,** three images, due to reflection, seen on the front of the cornea and the surfaces of the crystalline lens (front and back), whose changes in size and position demonstrate that accommodation is chiefly due to the changed convexity of the lens.—**Sanson's images,** Purkinje's images.

im'age-a-bl(e^P, 1 im'ɪj-ə-bl; 2 ĭm'aġ-a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being represented by an image; imaginable.

im'aged, 1 im'ɪjd; 2 ĭm'aġd, *a.* Decorated with human figures, as pottery.

im'age-less, 1 im'ɪj-les; 2 ĭm'aġ-lĕs, *a.* Such as can not be imagined or delineated; devoid of images.

im'ag-er, *n.* One who images.

im"a-ge'ri-al, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to the character of imagery; employing figures and symbols; symbolic.—**im"a-ge'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

im'age-ry, 1 im'ɪj-rɪ; 2 ĭm'aġ-ry (XIII), *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz; 2 -riṣ, *pl.*] **1.** The act or art of forming images or representations; images collectively; also, an image or a collection of images.

> A casement high and triple-arch'd there was,
> All garlanded with carven *imageries*
> Of fruits, and flowers. KEATS *Eve of St. Agnes* st. 24.

2. *Rhet.* Figurative description in speech; also, the mental images produced by the use of figurative language; as, poetic *imagery*; rhetorical *imagery*. Compare IMAGE; IMAGINATION.

> One can understand better the terrible *imagery* of the Hebrew prophets after seeing the Egyptian deserts. T. L. CUYLER *From the Nile to Norway* ch. 6, p. 74. [C. & BROS. 1882.]

3†. Likeness. [< F. *imagerie*, < *image*; see IMAGE.]

im-ag'i-na-bl(e^P, 1 im-aj'ɪ-nə-bl; 2 ĭm-ăġ'i-na-bl, *a.* That can be imagined; as, every *imaginable* contrivance. [F., < LL. *imaginabilis*, < L. *imaginor*; see IMAGINE.] —**im-ag"i-na-bil'i-ty, im-ag'i-na-bl(e-ness^P,** *n.*—**im-ag'i-na-bly,** *adv.*

im-ag'i-nal, 1 im-aj'ɪ-nəl; 2 ĭm-ăġ'i-nal, *a.* **1.** *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the imago or perfect state of an insect. **2.** [Rare.] Imaginative. **3.** *Rhet.* Given to the use of imagery. [< LL. *imaginalis*, < L. *imago* (*imagin-*); see IMAGE.] —**imaginal disks,** certain groups of cells arising from and after histolysis, giving rise to new structures in progress to the imaginal stage of insects.

im-ag'i-nant†. **I.** *a.* Conceiving; forming ideas. **II.** *n.* One who imagines.

im-ag'i-na-ry, 1 im-aj'ɪ-nē-rɪ; 2 ĭm-ăġ'i-nā-ry, *a.* **1.** Existing or occurring only in imagination; fancied; unreal; visionary; as, an *imaginary* grievance.

> A maxim which has through life been of use to me and may be so to you in preventing such *imaginary* hurts.
> B. FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol. ii, ch. 13, p. 408. [L. 1884.]

2. *Math.* (1) Denoting quantities or values that involve the square root of a negative quantity, and are therefore unreal in the usual literal sense; as, an *imaginary* quantity; an *imaginary* root of an equation. (2) Denoting geometrical concepts involving such a quantity, and therefore non-existent, but which may be named as if existent; as, an *imaginary* point, curve, or coordinate. Thus, a straight line wholly outside a circle is said to intersect it in two *imaginary* points, because the algebraic expression for these points may be written, but will involve an imaginary quantity.

> They say that *imaginary* roots enter into equations by pairs.
> W. S. JEVONS *Principles of Science* bk. i, ch. 3, p. 43. [MACM. 1879.]

[< L. *imaginarius*, < *imago* (*imagin-*); see IMAGE.]

Syn.: airy, chimerical, dreamy, fancied, fanciful, hypothetical, ideal, illusive, illusory, quixotic, shadowy, utopian, visionary. See IDEAL.—Ant.: actual, material, palpable, physical, real, realized, substantial, tangible, visible.—**imaginary unit,** the square foot or —1, commonly represented by the symbol *i*.—**im-ag'i-na-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**im-ag'i-na-ri-ness,** *n.*—**im-ag"i-na'ri-ty,** *n.*

im-ag'i-na-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz; 2 -riṣ, *pl.*] *Alg.* An imaginary expression or quantity, as $\sqrt{-1}$.

im-ag'i-nate, 1 im-aj'ɪ-nēt; 2 ĭm-ăġ'i-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT"ED; -NAT"ING.] **1.** To transform to the imaginal stage, as an insect. **2.** [Rare.] To imagine.

im-ag"i-na'tion, 1 im-aj"ɪ-nē'shən; 2 ĭm-ăġ"i-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or power of imaging or of reimaging objects of perception or thought; the act or power of combining the products of past experience in modified, new, or ideal forms; the creative or constructive power of the mind. This word has been used in wide and various senses in common life and literature, as well as in the psychological sciences.

> The *imagination* may be defined to be the use which the Reason makes of the material world. EMERSON *Nature, Addresses and Lectures, Nature* p. 57. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

Specif.: (1) The picturing power or act of the mind; the formation of mental images, pictures, or mental representations of objects or ideas, particularly of objects of sense-perception and of mathematical reasoning; also, the reproduction and combination, usually with more or less of modification, of the images or ideas of memory or recalled facts, of experience; imaginative reproduction: embracing fantasy, fancy, and imagination in its common acceptation; as, the *imagination* rules in reverie and dreams; the *imagination* of the reveler.

> The lunatic, the lover, and the poet,
> Are of *imagination* all compact.
> SHAKESPEARE *Midsummer-Night's Dream* act v, sc. 1.

> This singular power of fabricating images without any foundation in reality, is distinguished by the name of *imagination*.
> KAMES *Elements of Criticism* p. 480, app. [M. & L. 1853.]

> That the *imagination* exercises this function of recombination, has been abundantly illustrated in our previous examples; indeed, this is conceded by all writers. The only error or oversight which we notice is, of those who limit its office entirely to acts of this kind. PORTER *Human Intellect* pt. ii, p. 356. [S. 1870.]

(2) The mental representation of past knowledges of whatever kind, especially past knowledges of external and sense objects; reimaging power; spontaneous and uncontrolled play of images in consciousness; fantasy.

> *Imagination* or Phantasy, in its most extensive meaning, is the faculty representative of the phenomena both of the external and internal worlds.
> HAMILTON *Philosophy* ed. by Wight, pt. ii, p. 247. [A. 1854.]

> First, *imagination* is often used to denote the general representative function of mind, the power of representing by images, thus including memory and association, as well as the constructive working up of images. Second, the word is often more properly restricted to this last process. J. M. BALDWIN *Handbook of Psychol.* vol. i, p. 213. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

(3) The act of constructive intellect in grouping the materials of knowledge or thought into new, original, and rational systems; the constructive or creative faculty: embracing poetic, artistic, philosophic, scientific, and ethical imagination. This sense includes the rational and constructive element of taste or the esthetic faculty. Compare CONSTRUCTION and TASTE, and see synonyms below.

> No special reference has been made to the operations known by such names as *Imagination*, Creation, Constructiveness, Origination: through which we are supposed to put together new forms, or to construct images, conceptions, pictures, and modes of working, such as we have never before had any experience of.
> BAIN *Senses and Intellect* bk. iii, p. 570. [A. 1879.]

> The *imagination* modifies images, and gives unity to variety: it sees all things in one. . . . There is the epic *imagination* the perfection of which is in Milton; and the dramatic, of which Shakespeare is the absolute master.
> COLERIDGE *Table Talk* June 23, 1834.

2. Any product of this faculty; a mental image or fantasm, especially of a visible object; an unreal or illusive mental picture or notion; especially, an imaginative construction. **3.** An irrational notion, conviction, or belief; as, the *imaginations* of the insane. **4.** Planning, plotting, or scheming, as involving mental construction.

> An heart that deviseth wicked *imaginations*. *Prov.* vi, 18.

[F., < L. *imaginatio(n-)*, < *imaginor*; see IMAGINE.] Syn.: fancy, fantasy. The old psychology treated of the *reproductive imagination*, which simply reproduces the images that the mind has in any way acquired, and the *productive imagination*, which modifies and combines mental images so as to produce what is virtually new. To this *reproductive imagination* President Noah Porter and others gave the name of *phantasy* or *fantasy* (many psychologists preferring the former spelling). *Phantasy* or *fantasy*, so understood, presents numerous and varied images, often combining them into new forms with exceeding vividness, yet often, also, without any true constructive power, but with the mind adrift, blindly and passively following the laws of association, and with reason and will in torpor; the mental images being perhaps as varied and as vivid, but also as purposeless and unsystematized as the visual images in a kaleidoscope; such *fantasy* (often loosely called *imagination*) appears in dreaming, revery, somnambulism, and intoxication. *Fantasy* in ordinary usage simply denotes capricious or erratic *fancy*, as appears in the adjective *fantastic*. *Fancy* and *imagination* belong to the so-called productive or more properly the constructive, as well as to the reproductive, power of the mind.

> Although the reproductive and comparative processes enter into the creative *imagination*, they are subordinate; while the leading process is that of construction according to three laws, of the true (scientific or philosophic *imagination*), of the beautiful (artistic—including poetic—*imagination*), and of the good (practical, or inventive construction). These are the very highest acts of which human genius is capable. D. S. GREGORY *Outline of Psychology* pt. i, bk. ii, p. 51. [R. S. PR.]

Both *fancy* and *imagination* differ from *fantasy* in bringing the images and their combinations under the control of the will; *imagination* is the broader and higher term, including *fancy*; both recombine and modify mental images; either may work with the other's materials; *imagination* may glorify the tiniest flower; *fancy* may play around a mountain or a star; the one great distinction between them is that *fancy* is more superficial, while *imagination* is more profound, essential, spiritual.

> *Imagination* . . . [depends] less upon casual and outstanding, than upon inherent and internal, properties. WORDSWORTH *Poetical Works, Pref. to Ed. of 1815* p. 646, app. [T. & H. 1851.]

So far as actual images are concerned, both *fancy* and *imagination* are limited to the materials furnished by the external world; it is remarkable that among all the representations of gods or demigods, fiends and demons, griffins and chimæras, the human mind has never invented one organ or attribute that is not presented in human or animal life; the lion may have a human head and an eagle's wings and claws, but in the various features, individually, there is absolutely nothing new. But *imagination* can transcend the work of *fancy*, and compare an image drawn from the external world with some spiritual truth born in the mind itself, or infuse a series of images with such a spiritual truth, molding them as needed for its more vivid expression. *Fancy* keeps the material object prominent and clear, and works not only with it, but for it; *imagination* always uses the material objects as the minister of something greater than itself, and often almost loses the object in the spiritual idea with which she has associated it, and for which she values it. *Fancy* retouches, *imagination* reconstructs. These distinctions have, perhaps, already been made sufficiently. *Fancy* sets off, variegates, and decorates; *imagination* transforms and exalts. *Fancy* delights; *imagination* moves. *Imagination* is not only poetic or literary, but scientific, philosophical, and practical. By *imagination* the architect sees the unity of a building not yet begun, and the inventor sees the unity and varied interactions of a machine never yet constructed, even a unity that no human eye ever can see, since when the machine is in actual motion, one part may hide the connecting parts, and yet all keep the unity of the inventor's thought. By *imagination* a Newton sweeps sun, planets, and stars into unity with the earth and the apple that is drawn irresistibly to its surface, and sees them all within the circle of one grand law. Science, philosophy, and mechanical invention have little use for *fancy*, but the creative, penetrative power of *imagination* is to them the breath of life, and the condition of all advance and success. See also FANCY; IDEA.—**ethical imagination,** the imagination as used in framing and developing the ideals of life and conduct.—**philosophic i.,** the imagination as used in reflective thinking, with a view to discover and formulate the underlying and ultimate principles of the physical universe, and of man's nature, history, and destiny.—**poetic i.,** the creative imagination as employed in the production of noble or elevating pictures, or of artistic literary construction, fixed and expressed by rhythmical language.

im-ag"i-na'tion-al, 1 im-aj"ɪ-nē'shən-əl; 2 ĭm-ăġ"i-nā'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining to, resulting from, or produced or affected by the imagination; imaginary.—**im-ag"i-na'tion-al-ism,** *n.* The effect on one's disposition of following the guidance of the imagination; idealism.

im-ag'i-na-tive, } **im-ag'i-na-tiv^S,** } 1 im-aj'ɪ-nē-tɪv; 2 ĭm-ăġ'i-nā-tiv, *a.* **1.** Having capacity for imagining; given to imagining; producing or creating the things of imagination; creative or constructive; as, he is *imaginative* rather than logical.

> The Indo-European genius places its highest spiritual life in the *imaginative* reason. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Study Celtic Lit.* pt. iv, p. 149. [S. E. & CO. 1867.]

2. Characterized by, produced by, or proceeding from imagination; imaginational; as, *imaginative* poetry. **3†.** Jealous; inquisitive. **4†.** Unreal; fancied. [< F. *imaginatif*, < L. *imaginor*; see IMAGINE.] **im-ag'i-nate†; im-ag'i-nous†.** Syn.: see DREAMY; FANCIFUL; ROMANTIC. —**im-ag'i-na-tiv(e-ly^S,** *adv.*—**im-ag'i-na-tiv(e-ness^S,** *n.*

im-ag'ine, } **im-ag'in^S,** } 1 im-aj'ɪn; 2 ĭm-ăġ'in, *v.* [-INED, -IND^S; -IN-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To form an image of; conceive in the mind; form an idea, notion, or conception of, or to create or construct by the imagination.

> Of course I cannot *imagine* a thing existing unperceived by any body, but I certainly can conceive it.
> MIVART *Nature and Thought* p. 78. [K. P. & CO. 1882.]

> If some celestial railway could be *imagined*, the journey to the sun . . . would require over 175 years.
> C. A. YOUNG *The Sun* p. 44. [A. 1881.]

2. To conceive as real; think; believe; suppose; conjecture; as, I *imagine* that nothing will come of it. **3.** To plan in the mind; devise; plot; as, to *imagine* mischief.

II. *i.* **1.** To exercise the imagination; create images; as, it is a poet's gift to *imagine*, rather than to reason. **2.** To have a notion or conception; think; fancy; conjecture. **3†.** To meditate; design. [< F. *imaginer*, < L. *imaginor*, < *imago* (*imagin-*); see IMAGE.] Syn.: see GUESS.—**im-ag'in-er,** *n.* One who imagines.—**im-ag'in-ist,** *n.* An imaginative person.

im'ag-ing, 1 im'ɪj-ɪŋ; 2 ĭm'aġ-ing, *n.* The forming of a mental image.

i-ma'go, 1 ɪ-mē'go; 2 i-mā'go, *n.* [L.] **1.** An image. **2.** An adult, sexually matured insect.

> We have appropriate names for all the aspects of life in the insect: we call it Larva in its first or worm-like period, Chrysalis in its second or crustacean-like phase of life, and *Imago* in its third and last condition as winged insect.
> AGASSIZ *Methods of Study* p. 237. [T. & F. 1863.]

3. *Psychoanal.* A picture produced in the mind by imagination of some absent person or object, as the conception of a parent, in the unconscious, as influenced by infantile fantasies. See IMAGE, *n.* 4.

I"ma-ha'ru, 1 ī"ma-hā'rū; 2 ī"mä-hä'ru̧, *n.* A seaport town on the N. W. coast of Shikoku Island, Japan.

I-mal'cu-e, 1 ai-mal'kiu-ɪ; 2 ī-măl'cū-e, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.) *1 Mac.* xi, 39.

i-mam', 1 ī-mām'; 2 ī-mäm', *n.* **1.** The officer in Mohammedan mosques who recites the prayers and leads the devotions of the faithful. In Turkey he also conducts the ceremonies of marriage, circumcision, and burial. **2.** [I-] A title of Mohammed and his four immediate successors, because they conducted personally the devotions of the faithful; a Mohammedan prince or leader. See HANAFITE; MALIKITE; SHAFIITE.

3. [I-] The title of the leaders of the Shiahs, or heterodox Persian sect of Mohammedans—Ali and his ten successors: ascribed also to the Mahdi, or expected Mohammedan Messiah. Compare MAHDI. [< Ar. *imām*, guide, < *amma*, preside.] **i-man'‡; i-maum'‡.**

i-mam'ate, 1 ī-mām'ēt; 2 ī-mäm'āt, *n.* The office of the imam. **i-mam'ah‡; i-mam'ship‡.**

i-mam'ba"rah, 1 ī-mām'bā"ra; 2 ī-mäm'bä"rä, *n.* A building in which Mohammedans observe the festival of the Muharram. Compare MUHARRAM. [< Ar. *imām*, chief, + Hind. *bārā*, enclosure.]

I-man'dra, 1 ī-mān'dra; 2 ī-män'drä, *n.* A lake in Archangel, Republic of North Russia; length, 50 m.

i-ma'ret, 1 ī-mā'ret; 2 ī-mä'rĕt (XIII), *n.* A Mohammedan caravansary for pilgrims. [< Turk. *imāret*, < Ar. '*imāra*.]

I-ma'us, 1 ɪ-mē'us; 2 i-mā'ŭs, *n.* An ancient name of a mountain range in Asia; probably the Altai Mts. or western Himalayas. **I'ma-os‡** [Gr.].

Im"ba-bu'ra, 1 im"ba-bū'ra; 2 ĭm"bä-bu̧'rä, *n.* An Andean province in Ecuador; capital, Ibarra.

im-bal'ance, 1 im-bal'əns; 2 ĭm-băl'anç, *n.* *Pathol.* Defect of the muscles of the eyes, leading to heterotrophia.

im-balm'†, *vt.* To embalm.

im-ban', 1 im-ban'; 2 ĭm-băn', *vt.* [Rare.] To cut off from civil rights and privileges; ban.

im-band', 1 im-band'; 2 ĭm-bănd', *vt.* [Rare.] To band together.

im-ban'nered, *a.* [Poet.] Provided with banners.

im-barre'†, *vt.* To bar out.

im'bat, 1 im'bat; 2 ĭm'băt, *n.* The sea-breeze on the shores of the Mediterranean. **im-bat'to‡; im-bat'tu‡.**

im'be-cile†, *vt.* **1.** To weaken; impair; enfeeble. **2.** To embezzle.

im'be-cile, } **im'be-cil^S,** } 1 im'bɪ-sil; 2 ĭm'be-çĭl (XIII), *a.* **1.** Having the mental faculties feeble or undeveloped; half-witted; weak-minded; as, an *imbecile* king.

> The mentally *imbecile* . . . were held in a species of religious reverence. COOPER *Deerslayer* ch. 10, p. 179. [O. & CO. 1879.]

2. Characterized by feebleness; mentally impotent.

> How miserably *imbecile* . . . has the English government of Ireland been for the last forty years.
> COLERIDGE *Table Talk* Feb. 5, 1833.

3. [Rare.] Physically impotent. [OF., < L. *imbecillis*, weak.] Syn.: see CHILDISH; IDIOTIC.

im'be-cile, *n.* A person of feeble mind; one who is imbecile, either by nature, disease, or old age. Syn.: see IDIOT.

im"be-cil'i-tate†, *vt.* To enfeeble; make imbecile.

im"be-cil'i-ty, 1 im"bɪ-sil'ɪ-tɪ; 2 ĭm"be-çĭl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tɪz; 2 -tiṣ, *pl.*] **1.** The condition or quality of being imbecile or impotent; feebleness, especially of the mind.

> Writers like the present critic of Blackwood's Magazine deserve . . . respect — the respect due to honest, hopeless, helpless *imbecility*. RUSKIN *Modern Painters* pref. to 2d ed., vol. i, p. 19. [W. & S. 1858.]

2. Any expression of character or opinion that indicates feebleness, especially mental feebleness. **3.** In-

For words not given above see IM-, *prefix*, page 1227.

competency; inability 4. **Absurdity**; folly; silliness; or an example of either.

He may put what *imbecilities* he pleases into the mouths of his antagonists, and swell with triumph when he has refuted them.

GEORGE ELIOT *Essays, Dr. Cumming* p. 66. [v. a. w. 1883.]

[< OF. *imbecilete*, < L. *imbecillitas*, < *imbecillis*, weak.] Syn.: see IDIOCY.

im'ber. 1 im'ber; 2 im'ber, *n.* [Dan.] Same as EMBER-GOOSE.

Im'ber't, 1 añ'ber't; 2 añ'ber', **Joseph Gabriel** (1654–1740). A French painter and medalist; worked in England.

im-bibe', 1 im-baib'; 2 im-bïb', *v.* [IM-BIBED'; IM-BIB'-ING.] **1.** *t.* To receive or take up by absorption, as a porous substance when exposed to moisture; drink or take in; as, this soil *imbibes* water readily. **2.** Figuratively, to receive and absorb into the mind or character; as, to *imbibe* good principles.

Our minds insensibly *imbibe* a coloring from those with whom we associate. TODD *Student's Manual* ch. 4, p. 165. [S. & C. 1866.]

3†. To saturate; imbue.

II. *i.* [Humorous.] To drink, especially intoxicating liquors. [< L. *imbibo*, < *im-*, < *in*), in, + *bibo*, drink.] Syn.: see ABSORB.—**im-bib'er,** *n.*

im"bi-bi'tion, 1 im'bi-bish'an; 2 im'bi-bish'on, *n.* **1.** The act or process of imbibing, drinking in, or absorbing; especially, the absorption of moisture by any porous body. **2†.** Saturation with liquid; solution; the result of combining a solid and a liquid.

In some seeds it appears that *imbibition* of water will not take place until after a period of rest.

C. E. BESSEY *Botany* ¶ 4, p. 5. [ʀ. a. & co. 1889.]

—water of imbibition. *Geol.* **1.** The proportionate amount of water that a rock can contain above the line of water-level or saturation. **2.** Water of saturation. See SATURATION.

im-blos'som†, *vt.* Same as EMBLOSSOM.

im-bon'ti-ty†, *n.* Want of good qualities.

im-book †, *vt.* [Scot.] To enter in a book.

im-bor'dure, 1 im-bôr'dïur, *n.* [< OF. *bordure*; see BORDER; specif., in heraldry, to surround with a border of the same tincture.

im"bor-sa'tion, 1 im'bor-sē'shan; 2 im'bôr-sē'shon, *n.* In central Italy, the putting into a sack or purse (borsa) of the names of candidates for municipal offices, to be selected by lot. [< It. *imborsazione*, < *imborsare*, put into a purse, < *in*, < L. *imbursa*, < *im-* < L. *in*), in, + *bursa*; see BURSAR.]

im-bosk', 1, 2 im-bosk'; 2 im-bösk', *vt.* & *vi.* To hide or conceal, as in bushes.

im-bos'tured, *a.* Embossed work.

im-box', 1 im-boks'; 2 im-böks', *vt.* To enclose in a box.

im-breed', *vt.* Same as INBREED.

im-bre'vi-ate, 1 im-bri'vi-ēt; 2 im-bri'vi-ēt, *vt.* To register; enroll. [< LL. *imbrevio*, < *in*, in, + *brevis*, short.]

im'brex, 1 im'breks; 2 im'breks, *n.* [IM'BRI-CES, 1 im'bri-siz; 2 im'bri-sēz, pl.] [L.] *Arch.* **1.** A curved tile; a pantile. **2.** One of the scales of which imbricated or overlapping tilework or of other imbrication.

im'bri-cate, 1 im'bri-kēt; 2 im'bri-kēt, *v.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To lay or dispose (things) regularly so as to overlap one another, breaking joints. **II.** *i.* To overlap regularly, as the tiles on a roof. [< L. *imbricatus*; see IMBRICATE, *a.*]

Imbrex.

1, Imbrices as laid in lower

im'bri-cat'ed, 1 im'bri-kit; 2 im'bri-eat, layer. 2, Im-*a.* **1.** Lying regularly over one another brices covering like shingles or shutters, so as to break joints; the longitudinal joints of with the extremities or mar- gangalities (see- gins, as the scales of fishes, the feath- ules), as on aers of birds, or flowerpetals in the bud. ancient Pom- 2. *Arch.* Curved or hollowed like a pan- peian roof. tile or gutter-tile. **3.** Decorated with overlapping scales, or so as to represent a surface of overlapping scales or tiles. [< L. *imbricatus*, pp. of *imbrico*, cover with gutter-tiles, < *imbrex* (*imbric-*), gutter-tile, < *imber*, rain.] **im'bri-cat"ed-ly,** 2 im'bri-ca-tïd-(ē)st,—**-ly,** *adv.*

im"bri-ca'tion, 1 im'bri-kē'shan; 2 im'bri-eā'shon, *n.* **1.** The condition of being imbricate; especially applied to shingles or tiles; hence, anything of design or structure. **2.** An imbricated structure; specif., stonework in colors arranged with break-joints. **3.** A concave surface, like that of a gutter-tile.

im-bri'er, *vt.* To involve in or as in a thicket.

Im'bri-um Ma're, 1 im'bri-um mā're; 2 im'bri-ŭm mā're. *Astron.* One of the large plains, formerly supposed to be a sea, situated in the northeast quadrant of the moon.

im"bro-ca'do, 1 im"bro-kā'do; 2 im"bro-eā'do *or* -eä'do, *n.* Cloth of silver or gold. [< IM-1 + Sp. *brocado*, BROCADE.]

im"broc-ca'ta, 1 im'brok-kā'ta; 2 im"bro-eä'tä, *n.* [It.] *Fencing.* A thrust in tierce. **im"bro-ca'ta†.**

im-brod'er†, *v.* Embroider. **im-broth'er†.**

im-bro'glio, 1 im-bro'lyo; 2 im-bro'lyō (-lyō), *n.* [-GLIOS, 1 -lyoz; 2 lyōz, pl.] **1.** A troublesome complication of affairs; a misunderstanding attended by ill feeling, perplexity, or strife; an entanglement.

I shall not follow him through the obscure and miserable *imbroglio* of the struggles of his day.

FARRAR *Sermons and Addresses in Am.* lect. i, p. 300. [ʀ. a. & co.]

2. An intricate plot, as of a tale or drama. **3.** *Mus.* A passage having conflicting rhythms in the different voice-parts. **4.** A disordered heap. [It., < *imbrogliare*, < *im-* (< L. *in*), in, + *brolo*, orchard, < LL. *brolium*, forest, < MHG. *brüel*, bushy marsh.]

Im'bros, 1 im'bros; 2 im'bros, *n.* A Turkish island in the Ægean sea, W. of the mouth of the Dardanelles; 10 by 19 m.; chief town, Kastro.

im-brown'†, *vt.* Same as EMBROWN.

im-brue', 1 im-brü'; 2 im-brų', *vt.* [IM-BRUED'; IM-BRU'-ING.] **I.** To wet or moisten; drench, especially in blood.

Parsenius . . . formed the design of wiping out his shame by *imbruing* his hands in a most horrid murder. ROLLIN *Anc. Hist.* trans , vol. iii, bk. xiv, ¶ 7, p. 90. [c. a. & s. 1876.]

2. To soak into. **3†.** To stain; dirty. **4†.** To pour out or sink [< *embruer*, < *en-* (< L. *in*), in, + *bevre* (< L. *bibo*), drink.]

im-brue'ment, 1 im-brü'ment *or* -ment; 2 im-bru'ment, *n.* The act of imbruing, or the state of being imbrued.

im-brute', 1, 2 im-brut'; 2 im-brüt', *v.* [IM-BRUT'ED; IM-BRUT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To render brutal or brutish; reduce to the condition of a brute; brutalize.

No animal is so repulsive as a man or woman *imbruted*.

E. P. ROE *Nature's Serial Story* ch. 12, p. 77. [D. M. & CO. 1890.]

II. *i.* To sink to the state of a brute.

—im-brute'ment, *n.* [Rare.]

im-bue', 1 im-biū'; 2 im-bių', *vt.* [IM-BUED'; IM-BU'ING.] **1.** To cause to become permeated or pervaded thoroughly; tincture deeply, as, to *imbue* the mind with reverence. **2.** To tinge or dye deeply; impregnate thoroughly by absorption; as, fabrics *imbued* with color.

The windows were beautifully adorned with curtains made of the many-colored clouds of sunrise, all *imbued* with virgin light.

HAWTHORNE *Moses, Select Party* p. 84. [D. M. & CO. 1891.]

[< OF. *imbuer*, < L. *imbuo*, moisten, < *in*, in; and cp. *bibo*, drink.]

im-bue'ment, 1 im-biū'ment *or* -ment; 2 im-bių'ment, *n.* The act of imbuing, or the state of being imbued.

im-burse', *vt.* **1.** To furnish with money. **2.** To store up; stow away. **3†.** To enrich; refund.—**im-burse'ment,** *n.*

im-bush'ment, *n.* Ambush; an ambush.

Im"me-ri'na, 1 i"mē-ri'na; 2 i"mę-ri'nä, *n.* A province in central Madagascar; 7,000 sq. m.

Im"me-ri'na, 1 im"i-rai'na; 2 im"e-rish'a-a, *n.* An agricultural and mountainous region, formerly independent, in Transcaucasia.—**Im"e-ri'tian,** *n.*

im-es'a-tin, 1 im-es'a-tin; 2 im-es'a-tin, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($C_8H_8N_2O$) obtained by passing dry ammonia-gas into a boiling solution of isatin in absolute alcohol. [< IMID + ISATIN.]

Im'het-tep, 1 im'he-tep; 2 im'he-tēp, *n. Egypt. Myth.* The god of science, especially medicine; protector of craftsmen and builders; son of Ptah and Sekhet or Pakht, and with these two formed the triad of Memphis; probably similar to Thoth, the scribe of the gods; the Esculapius of the Greeks. [< Egypt. *im-hetep*, one who comes in peace.] **Im'he-tep†.**

im'id, 1 im'id, -id-or-aid; 2 im'id, -id *or* -id, *n. Chem.* A compound containing the divalent radical =NH united to a divalent acid radical (*i. e.*, one in which two hydrogen atoms of the group NH$_2$ are replaced by a divalent acid radical, as CO, C$_2$O$_2$, or C$_3$H$_4$O$_3$). Glycocin, **imid chlorid** (*Chem.*), one of a class of compounds derived from the amid chlorids by the elimination of hydrochloric acid. They have the general formula R.Cl (Cl)NH.

im'i-do-, 1 im'i-do-; 2 im'i-do-. Derived from IMID: a combining form, noting, in chemistry, bodies containing the radical =NH. —**im'i-dol,** *n.* A compound in which the acid radicals are united with the radical NH, so that the compound contains replaceable hydrogen, constituting it an acid, in the sense of its being a salt of hydrogen.

i-mid'o-gen, 1 i-mid'o-jen; 2 i-mid'o-jen, *n. Chem.* The divalent radical NH, regarded as ammonia from the molecule of which two hydrogen atoms have been removed. It is present in combination.

im'in, 1 i'im'in, -in *or* -in; 2 im'in, -in *or* -in, *n. Chem.* A **im'ine,**] term applied to certain secondary amins in which two hydrogen atoms are replaced by a bivalent radical, as in pyrrol, piperidin, etc., and not by two monatomic radicals, like diethylamin (CH_3)$_2$NH. [Var. of AMIN.]

im'i-no-, 1 im'i-no-; 2 im'i-no-. Derived from IMIN: a combining form.

im'i-ta-bl(e), 1 im't-ta-bl; 2 im'i-ta-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be imitated; as, the *imitable* attributes of God (justice, goodness, etc.). **2.** Tending to or by habit of imitation.—**im"i-ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The quality or character of being imitable. **im'i-ta-bl(e-ness†,**

im'i-ta-tive, 1 im'i-tē-tiv; 2 im'i-tā-tiv, *a.* **1.** Tending to be concealed or protected from attack; said of living organisms; as, to *imitate* surrounding objects or another organism that is poisonous.

In regard to habits which live on the ground, every one admits that they are colored so as to *imitate* the surrounding surface.

DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. ii, pt. ii, p. 214. [A. 1871.]

2†. To counterfeit; endeavor to equal. [< L. *imitatus*, imitate.] Syn.: ape, copy, counterfeit, duplicate, follow, impersonate, mimic, mock, pattern after, personate, portray, repeat, represent, resemble, simulate. See POLITE. Ant.: change, differentiate, distort, misrepresent, modify, pervert, remodel, transform, vary.

im"i-ta'tion, 1 im'i-tē'shan; 2 im'i-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or effort of imitating; he has the great power of *imitation*. **2.** Something produced or done in resemblance of something else; that which is made as a likeness or copy; any resemblance or likeness; as, the gem is a good *imitation* of the ruby or sapphire. **3.** *Mus.* Repetition of a phrase or subject in another voice-part or in a different key. **4.** *Rhet.* The figure of speech in which one act exactly imitated by the consequent it is called **free imitation**; when the theme is reversed and repeated it is **retrograde imitation**; when the antecedent are exactly imitated by the consequent it is **strict i.**

The most elaborate of the Forms of Strict *Imitation* is the Fugue.

J. F. DANIELL *Hist. Transition Music* p. 10. [c. m. c. 1883.]

[< L. *imitatio(n-)*, < *imitatus*; see IMITATE.]

Syn.: see DUPLICATE; MODEL.—**im"i-ta'tion-al,** *a.* [Rare.] Of, pertaining to, or used in imitation.—**im"i-ta'tion-ist,** *n.* [Rare.] One who is without originality.

Imitation of Christ, The. A devotional work by Thomas à Kempis, divided into four books, and having a celebrity in the Christian world second only to that of the Bible.

im'i-ta-tive,] 1 im'i-tē-tiv; 2 im'i-tā-tiv, *a.* **1.** Inclined **im'i-ta-tïv§,**] to imitate; given to or characterized by imitation; as, an *imitative* animal; an *imitative* poet or artist.

The belief of the money-maniac is as *imitative* as any belief.

W. BAGEHOT *Physics and Politics* ch. 3, p. 94. [A. 1890.]

2. Formed after a copy or model; resembling an original. **3.** Resembling or tending to resemble something else; **—im'i-ta-tive,** *n.* [Rare.] A noun expressing imitation or resemblance.—**-ly§,** *adv.*—**-ness§,** *n.*

im'i-ta"tor, 1 im'i-tē'tar *or* -ter; 2 im'i-tā'tor, *n.* One who imitates; as, "He has imitators in scores." LOWELL *Fable for Critics* st. 28.

—im'i-ta"tor-ship, *n.* The condition or office of an imitator.—**im'i-ta"tress,** *n.* A female imitator. **im'i-ta'trix.**

im'ite, 1 im'ite; 2 im'ïa, *n. Bib. 2 Chron.* xvii, 7. [Heb., fulfilling.] **Im'ïah†.** *1 Kings* xxii, 8. (Mich.

Im'itay Cit'y, 1 im'i-ti; 2 im'ïy. A village in Lapeer county, Michigan; 1,000 inhabitants.

im-mac'u-late, 1 i-mak'yu-lit; 2 i-măc'yu-lat, *a.* **1.** Without spot or blemish; stainless; without taint of evil or sin; undefiled; pure; as, an *immaculate* reputation.

Pleasant thy frankness of speech, and thy soul's *immaculate* whiteness. LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, Elizabeth* st. 4.

2. *Biol.* Of one color; not spotted. **3.** Faultless; flawless. **4.** Absolutely errorless; as, an *immaculate* book.

[< L. *immaculatus*, < *in-*, not, + *maculatus*, spotted, < *macula*, spot.] Syn.: see INNOCENT; PERFECT; PURE.—**immac'u-late-ly,** *adv.* Spotlessly; purely.

So *immaculately* blonde, as if the petals of some gigantic flower had just opened and disclosed her.

GEORGE ELIOT *Middlemarch* bk. ii, p. 175. [D. 1873.]

—im-mac'u-late-ness, *n.* Spotlessness; purity. **im-mac"u-la'tion†.**

im-mailed', 1 im-mēld'; 2 im-māld', *a.* Clad in mail or armor.

im-mail'la-bl(e), 1 im-mail'a-bl; 2 im-māl'a-a-bl, *a.* That can not be extended by hammering; not malleable.

im-man'a-ci(e), 1 im-man'a-si; 2 im-măn'a-si, *vt.* To put into manacles; fetter; restrain.

im"ma-na'tion, *n.* [Rare.] A flowing or entering in.

im-mane', 1 i-mēn'; 2 i-mān', *a.* 1. *Ornith.* Of or pertaining to the *Immanes*. **2.** [Archaic.] Of vast size; gigantic; cruel. [< L. *immanis*, perhaps < *in-* intens. + *magnus*, great.]

—im-mane'ly, *adv.*

im'ma-nence, 1 im'a-nens; 2 im'a-nĕnç, *n.* **1.** The state of being immanent; a permanent abiding within; an indwelling; in theology, the essential presence of God in all the universe and yet, as personal being, to be distinguished from it: constituting with *transcendency* the basis of theism as opposed to pantheism. **2.** *Philos.* (1) The doctrine that the ultimate principle of the universe is not to be distinguished from the universe itself: a form of pantheism. (2) The hypothesis that the world does not transcend consciousness, but is wholly immanent in consciousness. **im'ma-nen-cy.**

The Christian doctrine of the divine *immanence* . . . is the very essence of all religion.

A. A. HODGE *Outlines Theol. Themes* lect. i, p. 20. [R. P. & P.]

im'ma-nent, 1 im'a-nent; 2 im'a-nĕnt, *a.* **1.** Remaining within; indwelling; inherent: distinguished from *imminent*: opposed to *transient* or *transitive*, and also to *transcendent*. **2.** Pertaining to the philosophical or theological doctrine of immanence in any of its several forms. [< LL. *immanen(t-)s*, ppr. of *immaneo*, remain in, < L. *in*, in, + *maneo*, remain.] Syn.: see INHERENT.—**—immanent activity,** *Metaph.* That which is observed take place within the active body, without causality or influence from without it.—**im'ma-nent-ly,** *adv.*

Im"ma-nen'tal,] 1 im"a-nen'tal; 2 im'a-nĕn'tal, *a.* Designating the doctrine of immanence.

Im'ma-nes, 1 i-mā'niz; 2 i-mā'nęs, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Dromiciidæ* as an order. [< L. *immanis*; see IMMANE.]

im-ma'ne, *n.*

im-man'i-fest, *a.* [Rare.] Not manifest.—**-ness,** *n.*

im-man'i-ty†, *n.* Ferocious cruelty; barbarity.

im-man'tle, *vt.* [Poet.] To enwrap as with a mantle.

Im-man'u-el, 1 i-man'yu-el; 2 i-măn'yu-ĕl, *n. Bib.* God with us: a name given to the Messiah in prophecy, and to Jesus Christ in the New Testament. [< Heb. *Immanu'el*, *Matt.* i, 23. [< LL. *Emmanuel*, < Gr. *Emmanouēl*, < Heb. *Immanuel*, 'God with us,' < *im*, with, + *anu*, us, + *el*, God.] **Em-man'u-el.**

im-mar'ble, *vt.* [Rare.] Same as EMMARBLE.

im"mar-ces'ci-bl(e†, *a.* Unfading.—**im"mar-ces'ci-ble-ness†,** *n.*—**im"mar-ces'ci-bly†,** *adv.*

im-mar'gi-nate, *a.* [Bot.] Having no rim or border.

im-mar'tial, *a.* [Rare.] Not martial.

im-mask', *vt.* [Rare.] To cover with a mask; disguise.

im-match'a-ble†, *a.* Peerless; matchless. **im-match'-less†.**

im"ma-te'ri-al, 1 im'a-ti'ri-al; 2 im'ma-tē'ri-al, *a.* **1.** Not material; not consisting of matter; incorporeal; as, the *immaterial* soul. **im"a-te'ri-al†.**

There are three *Immaterial* things, not only useful, but essential to Life. . . . These are, Admiration, Hope, and Love.

RUSKIN *Fors Clavigera* let. xxvii, 1 (Sept. 1, 1877), p. 3. [ʀ. a. & co.]

2. Of no essential consequence; without weight; unimportant; irrelevant; as, an *immaterial* statement.

If values remain the same, what becomes of prices is *immaterial*.

MILL *Political Economy* bk. iii, ch. xi, ¶ 3, p. 347. [A. 1884.]

3. [Rare.] Having little body, substance, or force; weak; flimsy.—**im"ma-te'ri-al-i-ty,** *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being immaterial. **2.** That which has no material existence or essence. **im"ma-te'ri-al-ness†.—im-ma-te'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*

im"ma-te'ri-al-ism, 1 im'ma-ti'ri-al-izm; 2 im'ma-tē'ri-al-izm, *n.* **1.** The doctrine or belief in the existence of immaterial substances or disembodied spirits; spiritism.

Until the Greek philosophy taught the world how to use and abuse abstract notions, *immaterialism* was not an attainable phase of thought. BACON *Moral and Hist. Works*, v. p. lix. [ʀ. a. & co. 1873.]

2. *Philos.* Idealism; especially, Berkeleianism.

im'ma-te'ri-al-ist, *n.* A believer in immaterialism.

im"ma-te'ri-al-ist, 1 im'a-ti'ri-al-ist; 2 im'ma-tē'ri-al-ist, *n.* [Rare.] One who believes in the existence of immaterial substances or disembodied spirits; spiritism.

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im"ma-te'ri-al-ize,] 1 a'i'ra, *vt.* [-IZED'; -IZ'ING.] To ren-**im"ma-te'ri-al-ise,**] der immaterial or incorporeal; divest of matter.

im"ma-te'ri-als, *n. pl.* [Rare.] Things not material.

im"ma-tric'u-late, 1 im'a-trik'yu-lit; 2 im'ma-trik'yu-lat, *vt.* [Rare.] To enroll or register; enroll.

—im"ma-tric"u-la'tion, *n.* Matriculation, especially in a German university.

Im-mat'ter, *n.* [Rare.] That which is not matter.

Im"ma-ture', 1 im'ma-tiūr'; 2 im'ma-tių', *a.* **1.** Not mature or ripe; not full-grown; undeveloped. **2.** Not brought to a complete state; imperfect; as, an *immature* judgment. **3.** *Phys. Geog.* Not accordant with or thoroughly adapted to surrounding or local conditions, particularly of base level; as, *immature* topography. **4†.** Too early; premature. [< L. *immaturus*, < *in-*, not, + *maturus*, ripe.]

Im"ma-ture', 1 im'ma-tiūr'; 2 im'ma-tių', *adv.* **—im"ma-ture'ly,** *adv.* **—im"ma-ture'ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being immature. **im"ma-ture'ness.**

Im"ma-ture'-a-ble,] 1 im-meg'ur-a-bl; 2 im-mĕzh'ur-a-**im-me'zur-a-bl‡,**] bl, *a.* Incapable of measurement; indefinitely extensive; measureless; immense; as, an *immeasurable* abyss. Syn.: see INFINITE.—**im"ma-ture'-a-ble-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being immeasurable. **im"ma-ture'-a-bil'i-ty‡.—im-mea'sur-a-bly,** *adv.* Beyond measure; without limit.

Im-mea'sured†, *a.* Unmeasured; immeasurable.

Im"me-chan'i-cal†, *a.* Not mechanical; contrary to mechanics.—**im"me-chan'i-cal-ly†,** *adv.*

im-me'di-a-cy, 1 i-mi'di-a-si; 2 i-mē'di-a-cy, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being immediate; power to act without dependence; freedom from the intervention of a medium; directness of relation; proximity; closeness. **2.** Specif.: (1) In the feudal system, the condition of being next in rank to the suzerain. (2) *Metaph.* Independent or non-relative existence or being.

It was a natural consequence of the importance which the free citizens had reached, and of their *immediacy*, that they were admitted to a place in the diets.

HALLAM *Middle Ages* p. 238. [ʀ. 1854.]

im-me'di-al, 1 im'di-al; 2 i-mē'di-al, *a. Dyeing.* Acting directly upon goods, as a dye.

im-me'di-ate, 1 i-mē'di-ɪt; 2 ĭ-mē'di-at, *a.* **1.** Following without the lapse of appreciable time; done or occurring at once; instant; as, an *immediate* reply. **2.** Separated by no appreciable space; very near; close; as, *immediate* contact; in the *immediate* vicinity.

The *immediate* neighborhood of Yokohama is beautiful.
1. L. Bird, *Unbeaten Tracks, Yeda* in vol. i, p. 38. [G. p. c. 1881.]

3. Acting or acted upon without the intervention of anything between cause and object; not dependent upon a medium or any intermediate agency or action; direct; not remote: opposed to *mediate*; as, the *immediate* objects of perception; *immediate* knowledge. **4.** Of or pertaining to a direct perception; intuitive; as, *immediate* truths; *immediate* certainty.

Philosophers admit that the knowledge of our present mental state is *immediate.* HAMILTON *Metaph.* xxiv, p. 329. [G. & L. 1859.]
[< IM-[2] + LL. *mediatus*; see MEDIATE.]

Syn.: close, contiguous, direct, instant, next, present, proximate.—Ant.: distant, far, future, remote.—**immediate vassal,** in the feudal system, a vassal holding his fief directly from the suzerain.—**im-me'di-ate-ness,** *n.* **1.** The state of being immediate. **2.** Immediatism.—**im-me'di-a-tism,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being immediate. **2.** *U. S. Hist.* The principles of the immediatists.—**im-me'di-a-tist,** *n.* A person who urges immediate action; specif. [I-] (*U. S. Hist.*), an abolitionist who urged immediate emancipation.

im-me'di-ate-ly, 1 i-mē'di-ɪt-li; 2 ĭ-mē'di-at-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an immediate manner. (1) Without lapse of time; instantly; at once.

Effects will not, indeed, *immediately* disappear with their causes. COLERIDGE *Works, Friend* in vol. ii, p. 68. [B. 1853.]

(2) Without the intervention of anything as a medium; proximately; intuitively; directly. **2.** As soon as: a conjunctival and elliptical use.

Syn.: at once, directly, forthwith, instanter, instantly, now, presently, right away, right off, straightway, this instant, without delay. The strong and general human tendency to procrastination is shown in the progressive weakening of the various words in this group. *Immediately* primarily signifies without the intervention of anything as a medium, hence without the intervention of any, even the briefest, interval or lapse of time. *By and by,* which was once a synonym, has become an antonym. *Directly,* meaning at some (perhaps remote) future time. *Directly,* which once meant with no intervening time, now means after some little while; *presently* as it once meant now, at the very present, but before very long. Even *immediately* is sliding from its instantaneousness, so that we are fain to substitute *at once, instantly, oh, no,* when we would express the emphatic. *Right away* and *right off* are vigorous conversational expressions in the United States.

im-me'di-a-tel'ai, [< im-mĭ-dī-ā-tĕ'ni-al; 2 im-mē'di-ə-tē'ri-al, *a.* Direct; not demanding the services of a mediator: opposed to mediatorial.

im-med'i-ca-bl(e'), 1 im-med'i-ka-bl; 2 ĭm-mĕd'i-ca-bl, *a.* Not susceptible of medical treatment; incurable.

Heal'd not his heart's *immedicable* wound.
MONTGOMERY *World Before the Flood* can. 1, st. 13.

Syn.: see INCURABLE.

im'me-lo'di-ous, *a.* Not melodious.

im-mem'ber, *w.* [Rare.] To enroll as a member.

im-mem'o-ra-bl(e', 1 im-mem'o-ra-bl; 2 ĭm-mĕm'o-ra-bl, *a.* 1. Not memorable; not worthy to be remembered. **2.** [Rare.] Immemorial.

im'me-mo'ri-al, 1 im'mi-mō'ri-al; 2 ĭm'me-mō'ri-al, *a* Reaching back beyond memory or record; having its origin in the indefinite past; existing time out of mind.

Truth and mercy are *immemorial* characteristics of a king's conduct. MAX MÜLLER *India* lect. ii, p. 87. [p. & w. 1883.]

Syn.: see ANCIENT; PRIMEVAL.

fa'me-mo'ri-al-ly, *adv.* From immemorial time.

im-mense', 1 i-mens'; 2 ĭ-mĕns', *a.* **1.** Very great in degree, extent, size, or quantity; as, an *immense* distance.

I have an *immense* respect for a man that talks plus the multiplication table. HOLMES *Autocrat* ch. 1, p. 9. [o. & co. 1871.]

2. Incapable of measurement; boundless. **3.** [Slang.] Admirable or excellent; as, the show was *immense.* [F., < L. *immensus,* < *in-* not, + *mensus,* pp. of *metiri,* measure.] **im-men'sive,**

Syn.: colossal, enormous, gigantic, huge, prodigious, stupendous, vast. See LIMITLESS, LARGE.—Ant.: see synonyms for LITTLE.—**im-mense'ly,** *adv.* In an immeasurable or very great degree.—**im-mense'ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being immense; immeasurable extent.

im-mense', *n.* [Poet.] The limitless void; infinity; an indefinite expanse.

im-men'si-ty, 1 i-men'si-ti; 2 ĭ-mĕn'si-ty, *n.* [-TIES, pl.] **1.** Immenseness. **2.** That which is beyond measurement; an enormous quantity, bulk, or expanse; boundless space.

He fills *immensity* with his presence.
C. Hodge *Systematic Theology* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 5, p. 383. [s. 1874.]

3. *pl.* Beings of immense or infinite proportions. [< L. *immensitā(t-),* < *immensus;* see IMMENSE.] Syn.: see MAGNITUDE.

im-men'sur-a-bl(e', 1 im-men'shur-a-bl; 2 ĭm-mĕn'-shur-a-bl, *a.* Immeasurable. [< LL. *immensurabilis,* < L. *in-,* not; and see MENSURABLE.] **im-men'si-ble;** **im-men'ru-ble.**—**im-men'sur-a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Im'mer, 1 im'er; 2 ĭm'er, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxiv, 14. [Heb., prominent.]

im-mer'd', *n.* [Rare.] To cover with dung.

im-merge', 1 i-mûrj'; 2 i-mĕrg', *v.* [IM-MERGED'; IM-MERG'ING.] **I.** *t.* To plunge into or as into or under a fluid; immerse.

"You may *immerge* it" [the buckle], replied he, "into the ocean."
STERNE *Sentimental Journey, The Wig* p. 82. [BOU. 1892.]

II. *i.* To disappear, as a star in the light of the sun, or the moon in the shadow of the earth. [< L. *immergo,* < *in-,* in, + *mergo,* dip.] Syn.: see IMMERSE.

im-mer'gence, 1 i-mûr'jens; 2 i-mĕr'gĕns, *n.* The process of immerging or plunging into something; immersion. **im-merse'ment.**

im-mer'gent, *a.* [Rare.] Not merging; not combinable.

im-merg'er, 1 i-mûr'jer; 2 i-mĕr'ger, *n.* A diver.

im'mer-gnase', *n.* Same as EMARGINATION.

im-mer'fect, *n.* Lack of workmanship.—**im-mer'fect-ed,** *a.* Unperfected.—**im-mer'fect-ous†,** *a.* Undeserving.

im'mer-man, 1 im'er-mən; 2 im'er-mĭn, **Karl Lebrecht** (ä'ȧl-lĕb'-ĕ-rĭsht). A German poet, dramatist, and novelist.

im-merse', 1 i-mûrs'; 2 i-mĕrs', *v.* **I.** *t.* [IM-MERSED'; IM-MERS'ING.] **1.** To plunge or dip entirely under water or other fluid.

When food cannot be swallowed, life may be prolonged by *immersing* the body in nutritive fluids.
SPENCER *Biology* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 165. [A. 1891.]

2. To involve or absorb deeply; overwhelm; engross; as, *immersed* in study. **3.** To baptize by immersion.
II. *i.* [Rare.] To plunge oneself; become absorbed.
[< L. *immersus,* pp. of *immergo*; see IMMERGE.]

Syn.: bury, dip, douse, duck, immerge, plunge, sink, submerge. *Dip* is Saxon, while *immerse* is Latin for the same initial act; *dip* is accordingly the more popular and commonplace, *immerse* the more elegant and dignified expression in many cases. To speak of baptism by immersion as *dipping* now seems rude, the entirely proper and usual in early English. Baptists now universally use the word *immerse. To dip* and to *immerse* alike signify to *bury* or *submerge* some object in a liquid; but *dip* implies that the object *dipped* is at once removed from the liquid, while *immerse* is wholly silent as to the removal. *Immerse* also suggests more absolute completeness of the action; one may *dip* his sleeve or *dip* a sponge in a liquid, if he but touches the edge; if he *immerses* it, he completely *sinks* it under, and covers it with the liquid. *Submerge* implies that the object can not readily be removed, if at all; as, a *submerged* wreck. To *plunge* is to *immerse* suddenly and violently, for which *douse* and *duck* are colloquial terms. *Dip* is used, also unlike the other words, to denote the putting of a hollow vessel into a liquid in order to remove a portion of it; in this sense we say *dip up, dip out.* See DRENCH; BROWN. Compare synonyms for BURY.—Prep.: *in.*—**im-mers'a-bl(e',** **im-mers'i-bl(e',** *a.*

im-merse', *a.* Covered; buried; immersed.

im-mersed', 1 i-mûrst'; 2 i-mĕrst', *pa. pat.* & *pa. pt.* Growing entirely under water; submitted to or covered by the surrounding parts. **3.** *Astron.* Eclipsed; plunged in darkness.

im-mer'sion, 1 i-mûr'shən; 2 i-mĕr'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of immersing, or the state of being immersed; specif., baptism by submersion in water.

The ordinance of baptism is to be administered by the *immersion* of the body in water.
F. WAYLAND *Principles of Baptists* p. 87. [BR. & CO. 1857.]

2. The state of being overwhelmed or deeply engaged; absorption; as, *immersion* in business. **3.** *Astron.* The disappearance of a heavenly body, either by passing behind another or by passing into the shadow of the earth. [< LL. *immersio(n-),* < L. *immersus;* see IMMERSE.]—**center of immersion** (*Naut.*), the center of buoyancy.—**im-mer'sion-ist',** *n.* One who is of an immersion system.—**system** (*Micros.*), the interposition of a liquid, as water or oil, between the front surface of the objective and the object or its covering glass, which corrects the loss of light caused by passing from the glass and allows the object to be held at a greater distance from the eye than a dry objective, admitting also of a longer range of penetrating power.

im-mer'sion-ism, 1 i-mûr'shən-izm; 2 i-mĕr'shon-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** The theological doctrine of immersion. **2.** The custom of baptizing by immersion.

im-mer'sion-ist, 1 i-mûr'shən-ist; 2 i-mĕr'shon-ĭst, *n.* An adherent of the doctrine of baptism by immersion.

im-mesh', 1 im-mĕsh'; 2 im-mĕsh', *vt.* To entangle in or as in the meshes of a web; enmesh.

im'me-thod'ic-al, 1 im'mi-thod'i-kal; 2 im'me-thŏd'-i-cal, *a.* Lacking systematic order or arrangement; having no method; confused.

My reading has been lamentably desultory and *immethodical.*
Miss EDGEWORTH *Mem. Old Schoolmaster* p. 75. [W. L. & Co.]

im-meth'od-ed†; im'method'ic-ic. — **im'me-thod'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* Without method.—**im'me-thod'i-cal-ness,** *n.*—**im-meth'od-ize,** *vt.* [Rare.] To make immethodical.

im-met'ri-cal, *a.* Not metrical.

im-met'ble, 1 i-mū'bl; 2 i-mū'bl, *n.* [F.] *French Law.* Real property.

im-mew', 1 im-mīū'; 2 im-mŭ', *vt.* To coop up.

im'mi-grant, 1 im'i-grənt; 2 im'i-grant, *n.* One who or that which immigrates; specif., a foreigner who enters a country to settle. Compare EMIGRANT.

The *immigrant,* on arriving, found himself a stranger, in a strange land, far from friends. U. S. GRANT *Personal Memoirs* vol. i, ch. 2, p. 31. [C. & W. 1885.]
[< L. *immigrant(-)s,* ppr. of *immigro,* remove into, < *in,* into, + *migro,* remove.] — **im'mi-gra'ni,** *a.*

im'mi-grate, 1 im'i-grēt; 2 im'i-grāt, *vi.* [-GRAT'ED; -GRAT'ING.] To come into a country to settle as a colonist or foreign from a former habitat, especially a native land, specif., to move into a country for the purpose of settlement. **2.** *Physiol.* To pass from their customary seat to another of the blood-cells or cells that have escaped from the blood to extravascular regions. SEE DIAPEDESIS.
[< L. *immigratus,* pp. of *immigro*; see IMMIGRANT.]
Syn.: see EMIGRATE.—**im'mi-gra'tion,** *n.* **1.** The act of immigrating; entrance of a settler or settlers from a foreign country.

In the present century the *immigration* of a large foreign population has had a powerful influence on the condition of Ireland.
LECKY *Eng. in Eighteenth Cent.* vol. ii, ch. 5, p. 1. [A. 1888.]

2. The total number of aliens entering a country for permanent residence during a specified period.—**im'mi-gra'tor,** *n.* [Rare.] An immigrant.—**im'mi-gra-to'ry,** *a.*

im'mi-nence, 1 im'i-nens; 2 im'i-nĕns, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being imminent; nearness, as of threatening or calamity; danger. **2.** Impending evil or calamity. [< L. *imminentia,* < *imminen(t-)s,* ppr. of *immineo,* overhang, < *in, on,* + *minor,* project.]

im'mi-nent, 1 im'i-nent; 2 im'i-nĕnt, *a.* **1.** Threatening to happen at once, as some calamity; dangerous and close at hand; impending; as, *imminent* peril. **2.** [Archaic.] Overhanging as if about to fall: often followed by *upon.*

Imminent upon the precipice of war.
Lowell *Ode to Happy Valley* st. 3, p. 3.

3†. Giving close attention: with *upon.* **4†.** Immanent; a confused use. [< L. *imminen(t-)s*; see IMMINENCE.]

Syn.: impending, threatening. *Imminent,* from the Latin, with the same primary meaning, signifies that which is ready to happen at once, as some calamity. *Impending,* also from the Latin, with the sense of hanging over, is closely akin to *imminent,* but suggests somewhat less urgency. *Imminent* is more immediate, *impending* more remote, *threatening* more contingent. An *impending* evil is almost sure to happen at some uncertain time; an *imminent* peril is one liable to befall very speedily; a *threatening* peril may be near or remote, but always with hope that it may be averted.—Ant.: chimerical, contingent, doubtful, improbable, problematical, unexpected, unlikely.—**im'mi-nent-ly,** *adv.*

im-min'gle, *w.* [Rare.] To mix in or together.

im-mis'ci-bl(e', 1 im-mis'i-bl; 2 im-mĭs'i-bl, *a.* Not capable of mixing homogeneously; separating, as oil and water. — **im-mis'a-bl(e'.**— **im-mis'ci-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

There are numerous cases in chemistry where *immiscible* fluids are to be separated from each other.
FARADAY *Chemical Manipulation* § 9, ¶ 557, p. 262. [C. & L. 1831.]

im-mis'sion, 1 im-mish'ən; 2 ĭm-mĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of immitting or sending in, or that which is immitted; injection: opposed to *emission.* **2.** *Ecol.* Same as COMMIXTURE, 4. **3.** The object immitted. [< L. *immissio(n-),* < *immissus,* pp. of *immitto*; see IMMIT.]

im'mis-si'bl-ty, 1 im'mi-si'bi-ti; 2 ĭm'mĭ-sĭ'bĭl-ty, *n.* Ability to absorb radiation: opposed to *emissivity.* [< IM-[2] + MISSIVE.]

im-mit', 1 im-mit'; 2 ĭm-mĭt', *vt.* [Rare.] To send in; inject: opposed to *emit.* [< L. *immitto,* < *in-,* into, + *mitto,* send.]

im-mit'i-ga-bl(e', 1 im-mit'i-ga-bl; 2 ĭm-mĭt'i-ga-bl, *a.* That can not be mitigated or appeased; as, *immitigable* wrath.

Her main fault was a brooding, eternal, *immitigable* suspicion.
CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Shirley* ch. 8, p. 134. [L.]

—im-mit'i-ga-bil'i-ty, *n.*—**im-mit'i-ga-bly,** *adv.*

im-mix', 1 im-miks'; 2 ĭm-mĭks', *vt.* [Rare.] To mingle together; mix in.

im-mixed'†, *a.* Unmixed; pure.—**im-mix'ture†,** *n.* Freedom from foreign substance; purity.

im-mix'ture, *n.* An intermingling: association with; commingling; as, my *immixture* in his affairs.

im-mo'bile, 1 im-mō'bil; 2 ĭm-mō'bĭl, *a.* **1.** That can not be moved; immovable; stable. **2.** Not to be touched through the emotions; impassible. **im-mo'bi-et.**

This Red Man stood grave and *immobile,* surveying the Falls.
SAM. *Diary in America* vol. i, ch. 7, p. 185. [r. mcas. 1885.]

im'mo-bil'i-ty, 1 im'mo-bil'i-ti; 2 ĭm'mo-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Fixedness.

Immobility belongs to the Eastern nations.
G. P. FISHER *Univ. Hist.* intro., pt. i, p. 19. [r. s. & co. 1885.]

im-mo'bil-ize, 1 im-mō'bil-aiz; 2 ĭm-mō'bĭl-īz, *vt.* [-LIZED; -LIZ'ING.] **1.** To cause to be immovable, as a bandaged limb. **2.** To render incapable of mobilization, as a body of troops.—**im-mo'bil-i-za'tion,** *n.* **1.** Act of immobilizing. **2.** *Surg.* The bandaging of a limb, so as to render it immovable. **3.** *Finance.* Specie withdrawn from circulation.

im-mod'er-a-cy, *n.* [Rare.] Excess. **im-mod'er-an-cy†.**

im-mod'er-ate, 1 im-mod'ər-at; 2 ĭm-mŏd'er-at, *a.* Not moderate; exceeding just or customary bounds; extravagant; excessive; as, *immoderate* demands, ambition, or grief. [< L. *immoderatus,* < *in-,* not, + *moderatus;* see MODERATE.] Syn.: excessive, exorbitant, extravagant, inordinate, immoderate, unreasonable, violent.—Ant.: see synonyms for MODERATE.—**im-mod'er-ate-ly,** *adv.* Beyond the bounds of moderation.—**im-mod'er-ate-ness,** *n.*

im-mod'er-a-tion, 1 im-mod'ər-ē'shən; 2 ĭm-mŏd'er-ā'-shon, *n.* **1.** Want of moderation. **2.** *pl.* Excesses; intemperate acts.

im-mod'est, 1 im-mod'est; 2 ĭm-mŏd'ĕst, *a.* **1.** Wanting in the reserve or restraint that decency requires; wanting in decency and delicacy. Specif.: (1) Indelicate or impure; as, an *immodest* thought or suggestion. (2) Not chaste; sensual: lewd: said of persons. (3) Bold; forward. [Rare.] Obscene. **2.** Not restrained by a sense of propriety or humility; forward; pretentious; impudent.

The young people of this day desire to be painted first as proud-*saying.* How grand I am; not as humble-*saying,* How beautiful I am. RUSKIN *Art of England* lect. iii, p. 104. [G. A. 1884.]

3. [Archaic.] Not limited to due bounds; immoderate. < L. *immodestus,* < *in-,* not; and see MODEST.] Syn.: bold, brazen, coarse, forward, gross, impure, indecent, indecorous, indelicate, lewd, obscene, shameless, unchaste, wanton. Compare synonyms for CHASTE; see synonyms for MODEST; PURE.—**im-mod'est-ly,** *adv.*

im-mod'es-ty, 1 im-mod'es-ti; 2 ĭm-mŏd'ĕs-ty, *n.* The state of being immodest. (1) Lack of refinement or decency; indelicacy or unchastity. (2) Lack of humility; forwardness; presumptuousness. Syn.: see INDECENCY.

im-mod'u-lat'ed, 1 im-mod'yu-lēt'ed; 2 ĭm-mŏd'yu-lāt'ed, Devoid of vocal modulation; harsh.

im'mo-late, 1 im'o-lēt; 2 ĭm'o-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'-ING.] To offer, as upon an altar or in sacrifice; kill or make an offering of for sacrificial purposes. [< L. *immolatus,* pp. of *immolo,* offer as a sacrificial meal, < *in,* on, + *mola,* meal.] — **im'mo-la'tor,** *n.* One who immolates.

im'mo-la'tion, 1 im'o-lē'shən; 2 ĭm'o-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of immolating, or the state of being immolated; sacrifice. **2.** That which is immolated or sacrificed. **3.** Same as ILLATION. **4.** A ceremony performed in the sacrifices of the Romans. [< L. *immolatio(n-),* < *immolatus;* see IMMOLATE.]

im'mo-men'tous, *a.* [Rare.] Of no moment; unimportant; trifling. **im-mo'ment†.**

im-mor'al, 1 im-mor'al; 2 ĭm-mŏr'al, *a.* **1.** Inconsistent with moral rectitude; violating the moral or divine law; morally wrong; specif., contrary to purity.

The old Prometheus myth which Æschylus makes the groundwork of his tragedy was immoral, and he tries to represent the Supreme Zeus as treating the Titan arbitrarily and unjustly.
P. V. N. MYERS *Anc. Hist.* pt. i, p. 314. [G. & co. 1888.]

2. Habitually engaged in licentious or lewd practises; having depraved tastes or instincts; licentious; vicious.

3. *Law. & Com.* Hostile to the welfare of the general public; as, an *immoral* business; *immoral* consideration. See CRIMINAL.—**im'mo-ral'i-ty,** *n.* [-TIES, pl.] Immoral, lewd, dishonest, dissolute, loose, profligate, sinful, unprincipled, vicious, vile, wicked, wrong. See CRIMINAL.—Ant.: see synonyms for HONEST; MORAL.—**im-mor'al-ly,** *adv.* In an immoral manner.

im-mor'al-ist, *n.* One who opposes or disregards morality.

im'mo-ral'i-ty, 1 im'mo-ral'i-ti; 2 im'mo-rāl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, pl.] **1.** The quality or condition of being immoral; vice; wickedness; specif., lack of purity; licentiousness.

When *immorality* is vile, religion becomes a mere system of ethics. LYMAN ABBOTT *Christianity and Judaism* p. 177. [R. 1874.]

2. An act or practise that is contrary to moral law; specif., an act of licentiousness.

The Methodist soldiers . . . had become marked men throughout the army, by their abstinence from the *immoralities* of the camp. A. STEVENS *Hist. Methodism* vol. i, p. 235. [CA. & P. 1848.]

Syn.: crime, sin. *Sin* is any transgression of or deviation from the divine law, or any departure from absolute right, whether in spirit or conduct; *immorality* and *crime* are in conduct, *immorality* being a violation of the moral, *crime* of the evil law. *Sin* is thus the broadest word, and *immorality* next in scope; all *crimes* properly so called, and all *immoralities,* are *sins*; but there may be *sin,* as ingratitude, which is neither *crime* nor *immorality*; and there may be *immorality* which is not *crime,* as falsehood. See SIN.—Ant.: excellence, goodness, holiness, morality, rectitude, right, uprightness, virture, well-doing.

im-mor'al-ize, *vt.* [Rare.] To make immoral; demoralize.

im'mo-rig'er-ous†, *a.* Rude; uncivil.—**-ness†,** *n.*

im-mor'tal, 1 im-mōr'tal; 2 ĭm-mŏr'tal, *a.* **1.** Not subject to death; not mortal; having, by endowments or ac-

quisition, an unending existence; as, the soul is *immortal*. **2.** Connected with or terminating in immortality; as, *immortal* hopes and longings. **3.** Worthy or fitted to endure or to be remembered for a great or indefinite length of time; abiding; as, an *immortal* poet; *immortal* honor. **4†.** Unchanging; excessive; great; as, an *immortal* enemy. [< L. *immortalis*, < *in-*, not, + *mortalis*; see MORTAL.] SYN.: deathless, endless, eternal, everlasting, imperishable, incorruptible, indestructible, indissoluble, never-dying, never-failing, never-ending, sempiternal, undying, unfading, unfailing. See ETERNAL. ANT.: dying, fading, failing, fleeting, mortal, perishable, perishing, transient, transitory. — **im-mor'tal-ly**, *adv.*

im-mor'tal, *n.* **1.** One who is or is regarded as being not subject to death or destruction; hence, a person considered worthy of immortality. **2.** *Myth.* A god.

If he had not been of the race of the *Immortals*, he would have perished. KINGSLEY *Heroes, Perseus* iv. p. 74. (n. s. ɪ. 1856.)

— **the Forty Immortals**, the members of the French Academy. — **the Immortals.** **1.** The royal guard of ancient Persians. **2.** [cap.] The second battalion of the West Riding (Yorkshire) regiment in the English army, formerly the 76th Foot. — **im-mor'tal-ism**, *n.* The doctrine that teaches the immortal existence of the soul. — **im-mor'tal-ist**, *n.* [Rare.] One who believes in the immortality of the soul.

im''mor-tal'i-ty, I im''mor-tal'i-ti; 2 im'mŏr-tĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being immortal; exemption from death or annihilation; life without end; in theology, an eternal personal and conscious existence in union with God.

God has indicated his purpose of *immortality* in man's nature. D. S. GREGORY *Christian Ethics* pt. i, p. 20. (n. s. ɪ. 1875.)

Jesus Christ, who hath abolished death, and hath brought life and *immortality* to light through the gospel. *2 Tim.* i. 10.

2. Exemption from oblivion or worthiness of such exemption; as, the *immortality* of a great poem.

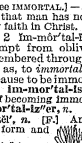
How idle a boast, after all, is the *immortality* of a name! IRVING *Sketch-Book, Westminster Abbey* p. 122. (n. s. ɪ. 1861.)

[< L. *immortalitas(t-)*, < *immortalis*; see IMMORTAL.] — **conditional immortality**, the doctrine that man has no immortality naturally, but acquires it by faith in Christ.

im-mor'tal-ize', I im'mŏr'tăl-īz; 2 im-mŏr'tăl-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To exempt from oblivion; cause to last or to be known or remembered throughout a great or indefinite length of time; as to *immortalize* a dead. **2.** To grant unending life or cause to be immortal.

ɪl. ɪ. [Rare.] To become immortal. **im-mor'tal-ist'**, — **im-mor'tal-i-za'tion**, *n.* Capable of becoming immortal. — **im-mor'tal-i-za'tion**, *n.* — **im-mor'tal-iz'er**, *n.*

im'mor-belle', I im'mŏr-bĕl'; 2 im'mŏr-bĕl', *n.* Any of various flowers that preserve their form and color for a long time after being gathered, or a wreath of such flowers: much used to lay on graves, on account of their lasting qualities and as a symbol of immortality. The most common native flowers in the United States that answer this description are the several species of the everlasting (*Gnaphalium* and *Antennaria*); the cultivated ones are species of the European genera *Xeranthemum* and *Helichrysum*; all are of the aster family.



Immortelle (*Helichrysum bracteatum*, *color*).

im-mor'ti-fi-ca'tion†, *n.* Failure to discipline or mortify the passions.

im-mor'ti-fied, *a.* [Rare.] Not mortified.

im-mo'tile, I im-mō'tĭl; 2 im-mō'tĭl, *a.* *Biol.* Not motile; stationary.

im-mo'tioned, *a.* [Rare.] Without motion.

im-mo'tive (ē), I im-mō'tĭv; 2 im-mō'tĭv, *a.* Not having the power or tendency to move.

im-mov'a-bl(e), I im-mū'v-bl; 2 im-mōv'a-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be moved or stirred from its place; fixed; as, an *immovable* foundation. **2.** Not to be turned aside: stedfast; unchangeable; as, an *immovable* purpose.

Little George for England had the whim of standing grandly *immovable* upon his first offer. CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. ii, p. 132. [n.]

3. Not having the feelings easily roused; unsusceptible; impassive. **4.** *Law.* Not liable to be removed; permanent in place; as, *immovable* property. SYN.: see CHANGELESS: FIRM; OBSTINATE. — **im-mov'a-bil'i-ty, im-mov'a-bl'e-ness**, *n.* — **im-mov'a-bly**, *adv.*

im-mov'a-bl(e), *n.* That which can not be moved; in law, land with things, as trees, buildings, etc., strictly appertaining to it either naturally or otherwise so as not to be movable; opposed to *movable*. The distinction between *movables* and *immovables*, the latter being practically identical with the *realty* of the common law, originated in the Roman or civil law, this classification still being operative in the French, Scottish, and Spanish law.

The feudal law then, as a system of municipal regulations, is entirely confined to what the Roman jurisprudence denominated *immovables*. FOURNIER *Historical Essay* pt. ii, p. 243. [n. 1864.]

im-moved'†, *a.* Unmoved; unaltered.

im-mund', *a.* [Rare.] Unclean; impure.

im-mun'di-ty, *n.* [Rare.] Filthiness; impurity.

im-mune', I im-miūn'; 2 im-miūn', *a.* Exempt, as from disease; especially, protected by inoculation. **2.** Legally protected from hunters: said of game. [< L. *immunis*, < *in-*, not, + *munus*, service.] — **immune body**, that portion of an immune serum which is the specific antagonistic body in the process of immunization. — **partial immune body**, see SIDE-CHAIN THEORY. — **I. proteid**, any proteid serving as a protection against disease, as an antitoxin or bacteriolysin. — **I. serum**, any serum which when injected into the body of an animal renders that animal incapable of contracting a certain disease.

im-mune', *n.* A person not susceptible to some particular disease, especially one who has previously had the disease.

im-mun'ist, I i-miūn'ĭst; 2 i-miūn'ĭst, *n.* A person who enjoys exemption. Compare IMMUNITY, *n.*, 1.

im-mu'ni-ty, I i-miū'n-ti; 2 i-miū'ni-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, pl.] **1.** Freedom or exemption, as from any burden, responsibility, or evil that others must endure; as, *immunity* from error.

The *immunity* from ordinary crime, which so honorably distinguishes modern Ireland. FROUDE *Eng. in Ireland* p. 417. (n. 1885.)

2. Specif.: (1) *Law.* Freedom from duty or penalty, granted by law or royal power; particular privilege.

All your *immunities* and franchises . . . are rendered insecure, if not lost, by this change. PATRICK HENRY in *Am. Orators, June 5, 1765*, p. 17. (c. n. & n. 1898.)

(2) *Eccl.* The exemption of ecclesiastical persons and places from duties and burdens thought unbecoming the clerical character; as, the *immunity* of the clergy from ordinary civil duties and from lay jurisdiction; the *immunity* of church property from secular taxation; the *immunity* of sanctuaries from invasion. (3) *Ethnol.* Exemption or comparative exemption from climatic and specific influences, possessed by certain races of men. (4) *Pathol.* Exemption from contagion or infection or from liability to suffer from epidemic or endemic disease; the condition of being immune. **3.** *Physiol.* = *immunity*, < *immune*; see IMMUNE.] — **athreptic immunity**, in malignant tumors, that immunity which is due to the absence of some substance that stimulates growth. — **I. theory**, a theory which seeks to account for the existence of immunity from particular diseases, especially the side-chain theory. — **opsonic I.**, immunity due to the presence of opsonins in the body.

im-mun'ize-za'tion, *n.* [-IZATION.] Immunization from disease.

im-mu'nize, I im'miūn'aiz; 2 im-miūn'aiz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make immune; protect, as from infection, by inoculation. **im-mun'i-ty**, — **im-mun'i-za'tion**, *n.*

im-mu'no-chem''is-try, I i-miū'no-kem'is-tri; 2 i-miū'no-ċĕm'is-try, *n.* A branch of physiological chemistry treating of the action and counteraction of toxic agents in their relation to and prevention of disease.

im-mu'no-tox''in, I i-miū'no-tŏks'in; 2 i-miū'no-tŏks'in, *n.* *Med.* An antitoxin used to counteract immunity from disease.

im''mu-ra'tion, I im'yu-rē'shən; 2 im'yu-rā'shən, *n.* The act of immuring; the condition of being immured.

im-mure', I i-miūr'; 2 i-miūr', *vt.* [IM-MURED'; IM-MUR'ING.] **1.** To shut up within or as within walls; confine, seclude, imprison, or cause to withdraw from publicity; as, to *immure* nuns in cloisters; the student *immured* himself for study.

I am in this sense compelled now to *immure* a subject in defence of the writ of Habeas Corpus, . . . the whole nation would be instantly electrified by the news. MACAULAY *Enghlish* vol. i, p. 26. [p. s. & co. 1849.]

2†. To wall in; fortify. [< OF. *emmurrer*, < LL. *immuro*, < L. *in*, in, + *murus*, wall.] SYN.: see IMPRISON.

im-mure'ment, *n.* Immurement.

im-mure'ment, I i-miūr'ment *or* -ment; 2 i-miūr'ment, *n.* The act of immuring, or the state of being immured; imprisonment.

im-mu'ta-ble, *a.* Unmusical. — **im-mu'si-cal-ly†**, *adv.*

im-mu''ta-bil'i-ty, I i-miū''ta-bil'i-ti; 2 i-miū''ta-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being immutable; unchangeableness; permanency. — **im-mu'ta-bly**, *adv.*

Theologians . . . are apt to confound *immutability* with immobility. C. HODGE *Systematic Theology* vol. i, p. 391. [s. 1872.]

im-mu'ta-bl(e), I i-miū'ta-bl; 2 i-miū'ta-bl, *a.* Not capable or susceptible of change; not subject to variation, decrease, by development or by self-evolution; unchangeable; invariable; permanent; as, God is *immutable*.

Nature's laws are more *immutable* than any despot's. THOREAU *Week on the Concord, Sunday* p. 61. [n. m. & co.]

[OF., < L. *immutabilis*, < *in-*, not; and see MUTABLE.]

SYN.: see CHANGELESS; FIRM; PERMANENT. — **im-mu'ta-bly**, *adv.* In an immutable manner.

im-mute'†, *vt.* To alter; transform.

im-mu'ti-late, *a.* [Rare.] Not mutilated.

im'my, I im'i; 2 im, *n.* A chalice made in imitation, as of a carnelian or an agate. [Prob. < *imitation*.]

Im'na, I im'na; 2 im'na, *n.* *Bth.* *1 Chron.* vii, 35.

Im'nah, I im'na; 2 im'na, *n.* *Bth.* *1 Chron.* vii, 30. [Heb., *prosperity*.]

I'mo, I I'mo; 2 I'mo, *n.* **1.** [Jap.] An edible root; potato. **2.** **Im'o-gen**, I im'o-jen; 2 im'o-ġen, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*, the daughter of Cymbeline and wife of Posthumus; a model of conjugal fidelity. [The name seems to occur first in *Cymbeline*; derivation and meaning unknown.]

I'mo-la, I I'mo-la; 2 I'mo-lä, *n.* **1.** **Innocenzio da.** Same as FRANCUCCI. **2.** A walled manufacturing town in Bologna province, Italy.

I'mo, I I'mo; 2 I'mo, *n.* **1.** [Jap.] An edible root; potato. **2.**

Im'perce, I. Same as IMBROS. [as Egyptian Imhotep.

I-mou'thes, I i-mū'thez; 2 i-mū'thēş, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* Same

imp, I imp; 2 imp, *n.* **1.** To strengthen or help out by something inserted; specif., to extend with falconry, to mend by adding feathers, as a hawk's wing.

My Muse may *imp* her wing for some sublimer flight. *Dobbler Keezar's Vision* st. 36.

2. To furnish (a person) with wings. **3.** To *imitate*. **4.** [Archaic.] To graft. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] To rob. [< AS. **impian*, < LL. *impotus*; see IMP, *n.*]

imp, *n.* A small spirit of low rank; a small, puny, or contemptible devil.

But where are the clowns and puppets,
And *imps* with horns and tail?
WHITTIER *Dobbler Keezar's Vision* st. 36.

2. [Colloq.] A person of mischievous, malicious, or wild disposition; an urchin: especially applied to a child.

A self-will'd *imp*, as boys are sometimes.
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 3, intro., st. 8.

3. Anything used to repair or lengthen out by being added. **4.** Any supernatural being. **5.** [Prov. Eng. & Obs.] An action which is temporary or short or in need of repair, as a feather to the wing of a bird to improve its flight. **6†.** Progeny; offspring. **7†.** A shoot; graft; scion. [< AS. *impe*, scion, < LL. *impotus*, < Gr. *emphytos*, implanted, < *en*, in, + *phyō*, produce.]

IMP., *abbr.* Improvement: used on stock-exchange tickets.

Imp., imp., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

im-pa'ca-ble†, *a.* Not to be appeased.

im-pack', *vt.* Same as IMPACT. — **im-pack'ment**, *n.*

im-pack'et, I im-pak'et; 2 im-pāk'ĕt, *vt.* To place in a packet. **im-paqu'et†**.

im-pact', I im-pakt'; 2 im-pāct', *vt.* To press or drive firmly together; pack closely, so as to form a solid mass. [< OF. *impacter*, < L. *impactus*, pp. of *impingo*, < *in*, on, + *pingo*, strike.]

im'pact, I im'pakt; 2 im'pāct, *n.* **1.** The act of striking; collision; specif. (*Mech.*), the forcible momentary contact of a moving body with another either moving or at rest, as, the *impact* of a bullet against a target. **2.** The force of a stroke, shown by change in velocity or direction.

SYN.: see COLLISION. — **center of impact**, in gunnery, the theoretical mean or average point of impact of a number of projectiles fired at a target. Its distances from the bottom and side of the target are respectively the averages of the corresponding distances of all the points of impact. — **I. figure**, same as PERCUSSION FIGURE. — **I. screen** (*Mining*), a sloping screen rapidly shaken by means of a spring and cam-wheel, used in sifting ores. — **I. theory** (*Astron.*), the theory propounded by Croll that the nebulous mass from which the planetary system was formed originated in a collision of elements.

im-pac'tion, I im-pak'shən; 2 im-pāċ'shon, *n.* *Pathol.* An overloading of an organ, as of the intestine; a wedging of one part into another, as of a fragment of bone. [< L. *impactio(n-)*, < *impactus*; see IMPACT.]

im-pact'ment, I im-pakt'ment *or* -mant; 2 im-pāct'ment, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being pressed or wedged in, as by ice.

He [Capt. Penny] told us that the channel was completely shut in ahead by a compact ice barrier. . . . He . . . counseled us to prepare for the winter's imprisonment.
KANE *U. S. Grinnell Expedition* p. 158. (n. 1854.)

im-pa'ges, I im-pē'jiz; 2 im-pā'ġēş, *n. pl.* *Arch.* The horizontal parts or rails of the frame of a door.

im-pain'†, *vt.* To paint; color; adorn.

im-pair', I im-pār'; 2 im-pār', *v.* **I.** *t.* To diminish in quantity, value, or excellence; cause to become less or worse; deteriorate; as, dishonesty *impairs* a man's reputation; an estate is *impaired* by negligence.

Nothing would so seriously *impair* the prosperity of a community as an unsound and uncertain administration of justice.
EVERETT *Orations and Speeches, Working Men's Party* p. 301. [n. s. & co. 1878.]

II†. *t.* To lessen in power; weaken; decline. [< OF. *empeirer*, < LL. *impejoro*, < L. *in*, in, + *pejoro*, make worse, < *pejor*, worse.] SYN.: debase, decrease, deteriorate, diminish, enervate, enfeeble, lessen, reduce, weaken. See HURT. — ANT.: see AUGMENT. — **im-pair'er**, *n.*

im-pair', *a.* **1.** Unequal; inappropriate. **2.** Without fellow, counterpart, or match; unmatched; impaired; *odd*.

im-pair'e, *n.* [Rare.] Impairment; loss; injury. Anything that fails to pair with another, as remains outstanding, single, or odd. **3.** *Roulette.* An odd number, as 5, 7, or 13.

im-pair'o-bl(e)'', *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being impaired.

im-paird', *pp.* Impaired. S. S.

im-pair'er, *n.* One who or that which impairs.

im-pair'ment, I im-pār'ment *or* -ment; 2 im-pār'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of impairing; the state of being impaired; deterioration; injury. [< OF. *empirement*, < *empeirer*; see IMPAIR.] SYN.: see INJURY.

He . . . was suffering from a slight *impairment* of his mental faculties. *Tribune* (*New York*), 1891, p. 1, col. 2.

im-pa'la, I im-pā'lə; 2 im-pā'lä, *n.* [Bantu.] The *Aepyceros* antelope, the pallah. **im-pa'lat**.

im-pal'ace, *vt.* [Rare.] To shut in a palace.

im-pal'a-ta-bl(e), *a.* [Rare.] Unpalatable.

im-pale', **im-pale'ment**, etc. Same as EMPALE, etc.

im-pall', *vt.* [Rare.] To enfold or encompass, as in a pall.

im-palm', *vt.* [Rare.] To grasp in the hand.

im-pal'pa-bl(e), I im-pal'pa-bl; 2 im-pāl'pa-bl, *a.* **1.** Imperceptible to the touch; too fine or unsubstantial to be felt; specif., *Pharm.*, so fine that no grit can be felt by rubbing between the fingers; as, an *impalpable* powder. **2.** Not apprehensible by the mind; intangible; unreal; as, *impalpable* theories.

He had only this vibrating and *impalpable* Now, which, if you once look closely at it, is nothing.
HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* p. 172. (n. m. & co.)

3. Immaterial; incorporeal; attenuate.

im-pal'pa-bil'i-ty, I im-pal'pa-bil'i-ti; 2 im-pāl'pa-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The state of being impalpable.

im-pal'pa-bly, I im-pal'pa-bli; 2 im-pāl'pa-bly, *adv.* In an impalpable manner; so as not to be perceptible to the touch. [palsy.

im-pal'sy, I im-pēl'zi; 2 im-pal'gy, *vt.* To affect with

im-pal'u-dism, I im-pal'yu-dizm; 2 im-pāl'yu-dism, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as PALUDISM.

im-pa'nate, I im-pē'nēt; 2 im-pā'nāt, *vt.* [-NAT-ED; -NAT-ING.] *Eccl.* To embody in bread: said of the body of Christ in the eucharist. Compare INVINATE. [< *sub-* + L. *panis*, bread, + *-ate*.] — **im-pa'nate**, *a.* Impanated. — **im'pa-na''tor**, *n.* A believer in impanation.

im''pa-na'tion, I im'pa-nē'shən; 2 im'pa-nā'shon, *n.* *Eccl.* The doctrine that the body and blood of Christ are united into one substance with the bread and wine after consecration. Compare CONSUBSTANTIATION.

im-pan'el, I im-pan'el; 2 im-pān'ĕl, *vt.* [-ELED or -ELLED; -EL-ING or -EL-LING.] *Law.* To fit with panels; insert a panel in. **2.** To put upon a list or list for jury duty: a function of a sheriff. **3.** Sometimes, to draw from a panel and swear in, as a jury for a particular case.

im-pan'ter, I im-pan'ter; 2 im-pān'tĕr, *n.* Same as IMPANEL, or the state of being impaneled. **im-pan'nel-ment**.

im-par'†, I. *a.* Unequal. **II.** *n.* An unequal thing.

im-par'a-dise, I im-par'a-dīs; 2 im-pār'a-dīs, *vt.* [-DISED'; -DIS'ING.] To make a paradise; hence, to make blissful or supremely happy.

im-par'al-leled', *a.* Unparalleled.

im-par'a-site, I im-par'a-sait; 2 im-pār'a-sīt, *n.* An insect which, while in person other insects or animals, is yet not parasitic. — **im-par''a-sit'ic**, *a.* [bly†, *adv.*

im-par'don-a-ble†, *a.* Unpardonable. — **im-par'don-a-bly†**, *adv.*

im-par'i-, I im-par'i-; 2 im-pār'i-, from Latin *impar*, unequal (< *in-*, not, + *par*, equal): a combining form.

im-par'i-digi'tate, *a.* Having an odd number of digits on a hand or foot; perissodactyl. — **im-par'i-pin'nate**, *a.* *Bot.* Pinnate with an odd terminal leaflet: odd-pinnate.

im-par'i-syl-lab'ic, *a.* *Pros.* Unequal in the number of its syllables. **im-par''i-syl-lab'i-cal†**. — **imparisyllabic noun**, a noun the same in number of syllables in all its cases, as the Latin *leo* (genitive *leonis*).

im-par'i-ty, I im-par'i-ti; 2 im-pār'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Lack of correspondence or suitableness; incongruity. **2.** Inequality; diversity; disproportionableness, as in quantity, form, or rank.

These things are not separated by *imparity*, but by disparity.
DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets, Pope* p. 155. (n. s. ɪ. 1859.)

3†. Inequality in rhythm or time.

im-park', I im-pārk'; 2 im-pārk', *vt.* **1.** To form into a park by enclosure, as with a fence; as, he *imparked* fifty acres of woodland. **2.** To confine, as in a park or enclosure; as, to *impark* deer. [< OF. *emparquer*, < *en-* (< L. *in*), in, + *parc*; see PARK.]

im''par-ka'tion, I im'par-kē'shən; 2 im'pār-kā'shon, *n.* The act of enclosing in a park; the condition of being so enclosed.

im-parl', I im-pārl'; 2 im-pārl', *vi.* **1.** *Law.* (1) To confer together for amicable settlement, as of a suit. (2) To extend the time for filing a defendant's plea, so as to allow of amicable settlement. **2†.** To hold a parley. [< OF. *emparler*, < *em-* (< L. *in*), in, + *parler*, talk, < LL. *parabolo*, < L. *parabola*; see PARABLE.] — **em-parl't**.

im-par'lance, I im-pār'lens; 2 im-pār'lans, *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) Allowance of time for a defendant to plead; hence,

the continuance or postponement of a case: abolished in England, 1853. (2) [U. S.] [Rare.] A stay of execution. **2†.** A parley. [< OF. *emparlance*, < *emparler*; see IMPARL.]

im'pa-rous, a. [im'pa-rus; 2 im'pa-rŭs, *a. Med.* Incapable of child-bearing, or never having borne a child. [< L. *in-*not, + *parere*, bring forth.]

im-par"so-nee', 1 im-pär"so-nē'; 2 im-pär'so-nē'. I. *a.* [Eng.] *Eccl. Law.* Given or inducted into the occupancy or possession of a parsonage or rectory. **II.** *n.* A clergyman inducted into a benefice. [< LL. *impersonatus*, < L. *in*, in, + *persona*; see PERSON.]

im-part', 1 im-pärt'; 2 im-pärt', *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To give part of or part in; share with another, as thoughts or feelings; communicate the knowledge of; make known; as, to *impart* knowledge or a secret. **2.** To give or bestow, or to serve as a means of bestowing; as, exercise *imparts* vigor to the body.

Boric acid *imparts* to the alcohol flame a yellowish-green color. ELIOT AND STORER *Qual. Chem. Anal.* p. 81. (v. n. & co. 1879.)

3. [Rare.] To partake of; take part in. **4.** [Archaic.] To share or divide with.

II. *i.* To give over a part or share; make a gift. [< OF. *empartir*, < L. *impertio*, < *in*, in, + *partio*, share, < *pars(t-)*, part.] Syn.: see GIVE; INFORM.

im-part'er, im-part'or-er, *n.* One who imparts.—**im-part'ible**, *a.* [Rare.] That can impart or be imparted.—**im-part'ment**, *n.* The act of imparting, or that which is imparted; communication.

im'par-ta'tion, 1 im'pär-tā'shən; 2 im'pär-tā'shon, *n.* The act of imparting, as knowledge. **im-par'tance†.**

Mr. Isaac Taylor coins from impart, the lawless *importation*. . . . Mosaically considered, the opposite of importation or impartation is the right word. *Impartation* would be paralleled by definition, for definition.

FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p. 176. [a. 1873.]

im-par'tial, 1 im-pär'shəl; 2 im-pär'shal, *a.* **1.** Not disposed to prefer or favor one above another; unbiased; unprejudiced; just; fair; as, an *impartial* judge.

Here, gallant ladies, this court sits in person
(Through all your painting) shows you your own face.
CRASHAW *Upon Mr. Stanninough's Death* l. 21.

2†. Indifferent. **3†.** Prejudicial; partial: a mistaken use.

Syn.: see CANDID; JUST.—**im-par'tial-ism**, *n.* The quality of being impartial.—**im-par'tial-ist**, *n.* [Rare.] One who is impartial.—**im-par'tial-ly**, *adv.* In an impartial manner; without favor or preference.

im-par"ti-al'i-ty, 1 im-pär"shi-al'i-ti; 2 im-pär"shi-äl'i-ty (XIII), *n.* The quality or character of being impartial; the opposite from bias; fairness.

Impartiality is the life of justice, as that is of government.
PENN *Works, Fruits of Solitude* in vol. v, pt. i, p. 156. [bu. 1785.]

Syn.: see JUSTICE.

im-par'ti-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of impairing or giving out, as heat or power.

im-pass'a-bil(e), 1 im-pas'ə-bl; 2 im-păs'a-bl, *a.* That can not be passed through or over; as, an *impassable* jungle. Syn.: see IMPENETRABLE.—**im-pass"a-bil-i-ty, im-pass'a-bil-(e-)ness, im-pass'a-bly**, *adv.*

im'passe', 1 an'pas'; 2 ăn'păs', *n.* [F.] A blind alley, or passage open only at one end; cul-de-sac; hence, any serious and insurmountable obstacle.

im-pas'si-bil'i-ty, 1 im-pas'i-bil'i-ti; 2 im-păs'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* **1.** In theology, essential incapacity of suffering. **2.** The state of being unfeeling or apathetic.

Modern training tones down the natural *impassibility* wherein the thoroughbred Christian woman has been said to rival the Indian squaw. E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p. 24. [o. & co. 1876.]

Syn.: see APATHY.

im-pas'si-bil(e), 1 im-pas'i-bl; 2 im-păs'i-bl, *a.* **1.** Incapable of or insensible to suffering or pain; that can not be affected by uneasiness or pain. **2.** Not moved or affected by feeling; void of emotion or passion; apathetic. **3.** Impervious to injury or force. [< LL. *impassibilis*, < L. *in-*, not; and see PASSIBLE.]—**im-pas'si-bl(e-ness)**, *n.* Incapability of suffering.—**im-pas'si-bly**, *adv.*

im-pas'sion, 1 im-pash'ən, *vt.* [Poet.] To move or affect with passion or strong feeling.—**im-pas'sion-a-bl(e)**, *a.* Capable of being or becoming impassioned.

im-pas'sion-ate, 1 im-pash'ə-nāt; 2 im-păsh'a-nāt, *v.* To move with passion; affect strongly with feeling.

Genius . . . *impassionates* soaring imagination to the settled purpose. E. P. WHIPPLE *Character* essay iv, p. 97. [r. & r. 1866.] [< LL. *impassionatus*, impassioned, < L. *in*, in; and see PASSIONATE.]

im-pas'sion-ate†, *a.* Without passion; dispassionate.

im-pas'sion-ate†, *a.* Moved with passion; impassioned.

im-pas'sion-ate-ly, *adv.* With impassionate manner: (1) Dispassionately. (2) With passion.

im-pas'sioned, } 1 im-pash'ənd; 2 im-păsh'ond, *a.* Moved

im-pas'sioned, } by or expressive of passion or strong feeling; greatly animated or excited; fervent; as, an *impassioned* speech.

And teach *impassioned* souls the joy of grief.
CAMPBELL *Pleasures of Hope* pt. i, st. 10.

Syn.: see ARDENT.—**im-pas'sioned-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

im-pas'sive, } 1 im-pas'iv; 2 im-păs'iv, *a.* **1.** Insensible

im-pas'sive, } to or unaffected by suffering or pain; impassible. **2.** Impassioned; not exhibiting feeling; apathetic; as, an *impassive* countenance.

I found my man waiting, *impassive* as the copper head on a penny.
KIPLING *Life's Handicap, Return of Imray* p. 239. [macm. 1891.]

Syn.: see APATHETIC.—**im-pas'siv-(e-)ly**, *adv.*—**im-pas'siv(e-ness)**, *n.* **im'pas-siv'i-ty†.**

im'pas-sa'tion, 1 im'pas-sā'shən; 2 im'păs-sā'shon, *n. Ceram.* **1.** The act or process of converting into paste. **2.** A combination of differing materials baked together or united by a cement; as, of porcelain, etc. [< LL. *impastatio(n-)*, < *impastatus*, pp. of *impasto*; see IMPASTE.]

im-paste', 1 im-pēst'; 2 im-pāst', *vt.* [IM-PAST'ED; IM-PAST'ING.] **1.** *Paint.* To lond thickly with colors, particularly on the lights, as a picture. **2.** To make into paste. [< LL. *impasto*, < L. *in*, on, + LL. *pasta*; see PASTE1, *n.*]

im-pas'to, 1 im-pās'to; 2 im-păs'to, *n.* [It.] *Paint.* The application of thick and opaque oil-color to a canvas to give relief, force, and solidity to the objects represented, and strength to the luminous parts. [for pasture.

im-pas'ture†, *vt.* **1.** To place in a pasture. **2.** To enclose

im-pa'tience, 1 im-pē'shens; 2 im-pā'shĕnç, *n.* **1.** Lack of patience; unwillingness to suffer delays or opposition; restless eagerness for change or for the accomplishment of things.

Our climate was made for us; . . . its *impatience* and lavishness seem to answer to some inner demand of our troubled souls.
HOWELLS *Indian Summer* p. 538. [r. & r. 1886.]

2. Intolerance of opposition or control; irritability, as under trial and hindrance; restlessness; petulance. [F. < L. *impatientia*, < *impatiens(t-)*; see IMPATIENT.] **im-pa'tien-cy†.**

Syn.: fretfulness, irritation, peevishness, pettishness, petulance, vexation. These words express the slighter forms of anger. *Irritation, petulance,* and *vexation* are temporary and for immediate cause. *Fretfulness, pettishness,* and *peevishness* are chronic states finding in any petty matter an occasion for their exercise. Compare synonyms for ANGER.—ANT.: see synonyms for PATIENCE.

im-pa'ti-ens, 1 im-pē'shi-enz; 2 im-pā'shi-ĕnz, *n. Bot.* A large, mainly Eurasian, genus of herbs of the family *Balsaminaceæ*, with stems enlarged at the joints, opposite leaves, and irregular flowers. They are known as *balsam, jewel-weed, snapweed, or touch-me-not.* The ripe elastic seed-vessels, when touched, burst open and scatter the seeds. Two species, *I. fulva* and *I. pallida*, are native to the United States, and *I. balsamina* and *I. sultana* are common in cultivation, the former being often called *lady's-slipper.* See illus. under JEWELWEED. [LL.: see IMPATIENT.]

im-pa'tient, 1 im-pē'shent; 2 im-pā'shĕnt, *a.* **1.** Not possessed of or not exercising patience; restless, as for change or relief; hence, intolerant, as of opposition or control; as, an *impatient* temper; *impatient* of contradiction. **2.** Exhibiting or expressing impatience; as, an *impatient* gesture. **3†.** Intolerable. [F., < L. *impatiens(t-)*, < *in-*, not, + *patien(t-)s*; see PATIENT.] Syn.: see CHOLERIC; FRETFUL.—**im-pa'tient**, *n.* [Rare.] An impatient person.—**im-pa'tient-ly**, *adv.*

im-pa"ti-en-ta'ce-æ, 1 im-pē"shi-en-tē'si-ē; 2 im-pā"shi-ĕn-tā'ç-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as BALSAMINACEÆ. [< IMPATIENS + -*aceæ*.]—**im-pa"tien-ta'ceous**, *a.*

im-pave', 1 im-pēv'; 2 im-pāv', *vt.* [Rare.] To insert or form in a pavement; as, to *impave* figures.

Impaved with rude figures of art Mosaic.
WORDSWORTH *Dunolly Castle* st. 1.

im-pav'id, 1 im-pav'id; 2 im-păv'id, *a.* [Rare.] Without fear; intrepid; bold. [< L. *impavidus*, < *in-*, not, + *pavidus*, timid, < *pavere*, fear.]—**im-pav'id-ly**, *adv.*—**im-pav'id-ness**, *n.*

im-pawn', 1 im-pōn'; 2 im-pan', *vt.* To pledge as security.

im-pay'a-bl(e)†, 1 im-pē'ə-bl; 2 im-pā'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Incapable of being paid. **2.** Not to be paid. [Unknown.]

im-peach', 1 im-pēch'; 2 im-pēch', *vt.* **1.** To discredit or call in question, as one's motives or actions; bring discredit upon; as, to *impeach* a witness; to *impeach* a fact. **2.** To charge with crime or misdemeanor in office. [Foreign (a public official) before a competent tribunal on a charge of malfeasance in office. See IMPEACHMENT.

I *impeach* Warren Hastings, Esq., of high crimes and misdemeanors. BURKE *Works, Trial of Hastings* in vol. vii, sixth day, p. 387. [bell 1870.]

3. To call to account; accuse; sue; as, to *impeach* a tenant of waste. **4.** To call upon; inform against (as an accomplice). **5†.** To impede; obstruct; hinder the action of; impair. [< OF. *empescher*, < LL. *impedico*, entangle, < L. *in*, in, + *pedica*, fetter, < *ped(d-)s*, foot.] Syn.: see ACCUSE.

im-peach, n. Impeachment; charge; accusation.

im-peach'a-bl(e)†, 1 im-pēch'ə-bl; 2 im-pēch'a-bl, *a.* Liable to be impeached, or giving cause for impeachment; censurable.—**im-peach'a-bly**, *adv.* Reproachfully. [< OF. *empechable*, < *empescher*; see IMPEACH.]—**im-peach'a-bil'i-ty, n.**—**im-peach'er, n.** One who impeaches.

im-peach'ment, 1 im-pēch'mənt; 2 im-pēch'mĕnt, *n.* **1.** A discrediting or calling in question. as of one's motives or of the validity of a law; disparagement; as, the *impeachment* of the veracity of a witness.

He would not have the system of government through the *impeachment* which he had brought against the statute.
Scott *Heart of Mid-Lothian* p. 448. [r. 1855.]

2. The act of charging or calling to account, as for crime or misdemeanor; especially, the accusation and arraignment of a high civil officer before a proper tribunal. In the United States a resolution for impeachment of the President must originate in the House of Representatives, and the trial must take place before the Senate. In England the House of Commons and House of Lords respectively have corresponding functions. The process of presenting criminals originated in the Good Parliament of 1376 and was first employed in the case of Lord Latimer, but it is now practically obsolete in Great Britain, no use of it having been made since 1806. In the United States of the Unified Empire the lower house also impeaches, while the Senate is the trial court.

The President, Vice-President, and all Civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on *impeachment* for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors. *Constitution of the United States of U. S.* art. ii, s. 4.

The last *impeachment* of a Prime Minister was that of Walpole.
LECKY *Eng. in the Eighteenth Cent.* vol. i, p. 550. [a. 1888.]

3†. Obstruction; hindrance. [< OF. *empeschement*, < *empescher*; see IMPEACH.]—**impeachment of a witness** (*Law*), the production of proof showing that a witness who has testified is unworthy of belief.—**i. of waste** (*Law*), arrestment or accountability for waste or injury to land.

S. S.

im-peach'ment, *pp.* Impeached.

im-pearl', 1 im-pûrl'; 2 im-pĕrl', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To form into or as into pearls; make pearl-like. **2.** To adorn with pearls or anything pearl-like.

Bowered with the creeping woodbine and *impearled*
With the fresh gems of spring.
G. H. BOKER *Ol' Would that Fortune* l. 6.

II. *i.* To become pearl or like pearl.

im-pec'ca-bil'i-ty, 1 im-pek'ə-bil'i-ti; 2 im-pĕk'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state or character of not being liable to sin; sinlessness.

I have never pretended to *impeccability*, which is an admission that I may very naturally offend.
GEORGE MEREDITH *The Egoist* ch. 41, p. 404. [n. bros. 1886.]

im-pec'ca-bl(e), 1 im-pek'ə-bl; 2 im-pĕk'a-bl. **I.** *a.* Not capable of committing sin or error; faultless; blameless.

The only *impeccable* writers are those who never wrote.
HAZLITT *Works, Table-Talk* ja vol. ii, second series, essay xxiv, p. 53. [a. 1864.]

II. *n.* An impeccable person. [< LL. *impeccabilis*, < L. *in-*, not, + *pecco*, sin.]—**im-pec'ca-bly**, *adv.*

im-pec'cant, 1 im-pek'ənt; 2 im-pĕc'ant, *a.* Free from sin or error; blameless.—**im-pec'can-cy**, *n.* Sinlessness.

im-pec'cance†. [Not peccitate.

im-pec'ti-nate, 1 im-pek'ti-nēt; 2 im-pĕk'ti-nāt, *a. Zool.* Not pectinate. [< L. *in-*, not, + *pecten*, comb.]

im'pe-cu'ni-a-ry, 1 im'pə-kiū'ni-ə-ri; 2 im'pe-cū'ni-a-ry, *a.* **1.** Same as IMPECUNIOUS. **2.** Not relating to money.

im'pe-cu'ni-ous, 1 im'pə-kiū'ni-əs; 2 im'pe-cū'ni-ŭs, *a.* Having no money; habitually poor; penniless.

That class of *impecunious* individuals who seem to have been born insolvent. J. T. FIELDS *Yesterdays with Authors, Miss Mitford* p. 366. [h. m. & co. 1884.]

[< IM-2 + L. *pecunia*, money.]—**im'pe-cu"ni-os't-y, n.**

Want of money; poverty.

im'ped, im'ped; 2 im'ped, *n.* A footless animal—contrasted with *biped, quadruped.* [< *in-*, not, + L. *ped-(p-)s*, foot.]

im-pe'dance, 1 im-pē'dəns; 2 im-pē'danç, *n. Elec.* Resistance due to self-induction, as that met by alternating currents in passing through a conductor; virtual as distinguished from ohmic resistance. See RESISTANCE.—**absolute impedance** (*Physics*), impedance expressed in absolute units.—**im-pe'dance-coil"**, *n. Elec.* A choking-coil.

im-pe'de', 1 im-pēd'; **2** im-pēd', *vt.* [IM-PED'ING; IM-PED'ING.] To be an obstacle or to place obstacles in the way of; obstruct; hinder; as, to *impede* progress. [< L. *impedio*, < *in*, in, + *ped(d-)s*, foot.]—**im-ped"i-bil'i-ty†, n.**—**im-ped'i-ment†**, Syn.: see CHECK; HINDER; LIMIT; OBSTRUCT.—**im-ped'i-bl(e)**, *a.* [Rare.] That may be impeded.

im-pe'di-ent, 1 im-pē'di-ənt; 2 im-pē'di-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Imposing a check or an obstacle. **II.** *n.* A hindrance; obstruction.

im-ped'i-ment, 1 im-ped'i-mənt *or* -mənt; 2 im-pĕd'i-ment, *n.* That which hinders or impedes; especially, that which ought to hinder; a legal obstruction; as, an *impediment* on the road; an *impediment* in one's speech.

If any of you know cause, or just *impediment* why these two persons should not be joined together in holy Matrimony, ye are to declare it. *Book of Common Prayer, Matrimony.*

[< L. *impedimentum*, < *impedio*; see IMPEDE.]

Syn.: bar, barrier, clog, difficulty, encumbrance, hindrance, obstacle, obstruction. *Difficulty* makes an undertaking otherwise than easy. That which resists one as a burden is an *encumbrance.* An *impediment* is primarily something that checks the foot, an *obstacle* is something that stands across the way, an *obstruction* something that is built or placed across the way. An *obstruction* is always an *obstacle*, but an *obstacle* may not always be properly termed an *obstruction;* boxes and bales placed on the sidewalk are *obstructions* to travel; an ice-floe is an *obstacle* to the progress of navigation. A *hindrance* (kindred with *hind, behind*) is anything that makes one come behind or short of his purpose, as *impediment* may be either what is in his way or what he carries with him; *impedimenta* was the Latin name for the baggage of a soldier or of an army. The tendency is to view an *impediment* as something impressing himself, or *difficulty* as holding the attention of restless children. An *encumbrance* is always what one carries with him; an *obstacle* or an *obstruction* is always without. To a marching soldier the steepness of a mountain path is a *difficulty*, loose stones are *impediments*, a fence is an *obstruction*, a cliff or a boulder across the way is an *obstacle;* a knapsack is an *encumbrance.*—ANT.: aid, assistance, benefit, help, relief, succor.—**absolute impediment** (*Law*), a condition which makes it impossible for a person to contract a valid marriage.—**diriment i.**, see under DIRIMENT.—**prohibitive i.** (*Law*), an obstacle under which persons who have contracted marriage are subject to punishment for having done so.—**relative i.** (*Law*), a state of facts which on any people of a certain degree of consanguinity from contracting marriage with each other, as a brother with a sister.

im-ped"i-men'tal, 1 im-ped'i-men'tə; 2 im-pĕd'i-mĕn'ta, *n. pl.* Things that impede progress, as on a journey; specif., baggage or other supplies, as of an army.

An army is efficient for action and motion exactly in the inverse ratio of its *impedimenta.* There is a certain commander, save one to a regiment for an office, and a few for the division hospital. W. T. SHERMAN *Memoirs* vol. ii, p. 403. [a. 1875.]

[L., pl. of *impedimentum*; see IMPEDIMENT.]

im-ped"i-men'tal, 1 im-ped'i-men'tl; 2 im-pĕd'i-mĕn'tal, *a.* Of or pertaining to impediment; hindering; obstructing. **im-ped"i-men'ta-ry.**

im-pe'di-te, 1 im'pə-dīt; 2 im'pe-dīt, *a.* [Rare.] Hindered; obstructed.—**im'pe-dite†**, *vt.* To impede.—**im"pe-di'tion†**, *n.* The act of hindering, or an impediment.—**im-ped'i-tive**, *a.* Causing hindrance; obstruction.

im-pee'vish, *a.* [Rare.] To cause to become peevish.

im-pel', 1 im-pel'; 2 im-pĕl', *vt.* [IM-PELLED', IM-PELD'; IM-PEL'LING.] To drive or urge forward; excite to action or to move forward, whether by physical force, natural instinct, moral suasion, or necessity; press on, as the wind *impels* a sailing vessel; hunger *impels* to crime.

The true enthusiasm which is the life of art, *impels* the artist to express his own feeling for the delight of others.
HAMERTON *Intell. Life* pt. iii, letter vi, p. 102. [a. bros. 1889.]
[< L. *impello*, < *in*, on, + *pello*, drive.] Syn.: see ACTUATE; DRIVE; ENCOURAGE; INFLUENCE; PUSH.—**im-pel'ler**, *n.* One who or that which impels.

im-pel'lent, 1 im-pel'ənt; 2 im-pĕl'ĕnt. **I.** *a.* Tending to impel. **II.** *n.* An impeller. [< L. *impellen(t-)s*, ppr. of *impello*; see IMPEL.]

im-pel'ler, 1 im-pel'ər; 2 im-pĕl'er, *n.* That portion of a blower or centrifugal pump which acts directly upon air or water and sets it in motion.

im-pen', 1 im-pen'; 2 im-pĕn', *vt.* [IM-PENNED', IM-PEND'; IM-PEN'NING.] To shut or enclose in a pen or narrow place; impound.

im-pend', 1 im-pend'; 2 im-pĕnd', *v.* **I.** *i.* To be suspended above; hang over; hence, to be close at hand or just about to occur, as something evil or destructive; be imminent; threaten; as, the evil that now *impends.*

Three times in one day was I delivered from *impending* death.
LIVINGSTONE *Last Journals* p. 303. [a. 1875.]

II†. *t.* To overhang. [< L. *impendeo*, < *in*, on, + *pendeo*, hang, < *pendo*, weigh out.]—**im-pen'dence**, *n.* The state of hanging over or approaching closely; a menacing attitude. **im-pen'den-cy†.**—**im-pen'dent**, *a.* [Rare.] That impends; threatening; imminent.

im-pen"e-tra-bil'i-ty, 1 im-pen'i-tra-bil'i-ti; 2 im-pĕn"e-tra-bil'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The quality of being impenetrable in any sense. **2.** *Physics.* The property of matter that prevents two bodies from occupying the same portion of space at the same time; according to Sir William Hamilton, the property that prevents the absolute elimination of a body from space by any mode or degree of power known to us; absolute incompressibility; physical solidity; antantitypy.

im-pen'e-tra-bl(e), 1 im-pen'i-tra-bl; 2 im-pĕn'e-tra-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be penetrated or pierced; said of material things.

The balls dropped hissing into the sea from off the *impenetrable* armor of the floating platforms.
FROUDE *English in Ireland* vol. ii, bk. vi, p. 333. [s. 1881.]
2. That can not be penetrated by the eye or mind; abstruse; dense; as, an *impenetrable* darkness or mystery.
3. Not to be affected by moral considerations; as, an *impenetrable* conscience. 4. *Physics.* Possessing the property of impenetrability. [< L. *impenetrabilis*, < *in-*, not; and see PENETRABLE.]
Syn.: close, dense, hard, impassable, impermeable, impervious, solid. See HARD.—Ant.: fluid, loose, open, penetrable, pervious, soft, yielding.
—**im-pen'e-tra-bi(e-ness**, *n.* The quality of being impenetrable.—**im-pen'e-tra-bly**, *adv.*
im-pen'e-trate,] im-pen'e-trāt;] im-pēn'e-trāt, *vt.* [-TRAT-ED; -TRAT-ING.] To penetrate into.—**im-pen'e-tra'tion**, *n.*
im-pen'e-trat"ed,] im-pen'i-trāt"ed;] im-pēn'e-trāt"ed, *a.* Unpenetrated; unexplored.
im-pen'e-tra-tiv"(e), *a.* [Rare.] Deficient in power of penetration.
im-pen'i-tence,] im-pen'i-tens;] im-pēn'i-tēns, *n.* Want of penitence or repentance; absence of sorrow for sin; hardness of heart.—**im-pen'i-ten-cy**.
Impenitence involves not one of the elements of a spirit of prayer.
AUSTIN PHELPS *Still Hour* p. 17. [o. a. l. 1860.]
im-pen'i-tent,] im-pen'i-tent;] im-pēn'i-tēnt, *a.* Not penitent or repenting of sins; hardened; obdurate.
After thy hardness and *impenitent* heart, treasurest up unto thyself wrath against the day of wrath. *Rom.* ii. 5.
[< LL. *impenitent(us)*, < *in-*, not, + *paenitent(-is)*; see PENITENT.]—**im-pen'i-tent-ly**, *adv.*
im-pen'i-tent, *n.* One who is not penitent; a hardened
im-pen'nate,] im-pen'ēt;] im-pēn'āt. *a.* Having short wings with scale-like feathers, as a penguin. **II.** *n.* An impennate bird. [< IM-2 + L. *pennatus*; see PENNATE.]
im-pen'nes,] im-pen'ēz;] im-pēn'ēs, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Apenodytidæ* (penguins) as a suborder. [< IM-2 + L. *penna*, wing.]
im-pen'nous,] im-pen'us;] im-pēn'ŭs, *a.* Wingless. [< IM-2 + L. *penna*, wing.]
im-peo'pet, *vt.* To fill with people.
im-per, *abbr.* Imperfect.
im'pe-rant', *a.* Commanding.—**im'pe-rance**, *n.*
im'pe-ra'ta, 1 im'pi-rē'tu; 2 im'pe-rā'ta, *n. Bot.* A genus of grasses consisting of species widely distributed in tropical and subtropical regions. The spikelets are awnless, 1-flowered, and clothed with long silky hairs. *I. arundinacea* furnishes material for thatching and bedding in the cogon of the Philippines and the alang-alang of Malaysia. [< L. *Imperato*, Italian apothecary.]
im'per-ate,] im'per-ēt;] im'per-at, *a.* Done by express command; not involving discretion; as, *imperate* act. See under ACT. [< L. *imperatus*, pp. of *impero*, command, < *in*, in, + *paro*, prepare.]—**im'per-a'tion**, *n.* The issuing of commands or mandates; act or power of governing.
Under the head of the *imperation* is comprised all the power which the sovereign is accustomed to exercise.
BENTHAM *Principles of International Law*, vol. ii, p. 540.
im-per"a-ti'vae, 1 im-per'a-tai'vi; 2 im-pēr"a-tī'vē, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Special feasts or holidays in honor of some extraordinary event. See FERIA.
im-per'a-tive,] im-per'a-tiv, 2 im-pēr'a-tīv, *a.* 1. Expressive of command, authority, or power; as, *imperative* tone.
im-per'a-tiv,] pressive of or containing positive as distinguished from advisory or discretionary command; authoritative; peremptory; as, some requests are in effect *imperative*. 2. Not to be shirked; duty; obligatory or exacting; strictly binding; as, an *imperative* necessity. [< L. *imperativus*; < *imperatus*; see IMPERATE.]
Syn.: see IMPERIOUS.—**im'per-a-tiv-al**, *a. Gram.* Of or pertaining to the imperative mode.—**im-per'a-tiv(e-ly**, *adv.*—**im-per'a-tiv(e-ness**, *n.*
im-per'a-tive, *n.* 1. That which is imperative; a positive command.
One is glad when an *imperative* leaves him no option.
EMERSON *Essays*, *Gifts* in second series, p. 132. [u. m. & co. 1890.]
2. Specif.: (1) *Gram.* That mode of the verb which expresses command, entreaty, or exhortation. (2) *Ethics.* The positive and binding utterance of the practical reason or moral consciousness. See CATEGORICAL IMPERATIVE, under CATEGORICAL.
The *imperatives* which in all our practical life we set up as rules for our executive powers. CAIRD *Kant* vol. ii, p. 161. [macm. 1889.]
—**social imperative** (*Sociol.*), that which is socially necessary or obligatory.
im'pe-ra'tor, 1 im'pi-rē'tar *or* -tor; 2 im'pe-rā'tor, *n. Rom. Hist.* 1. One possessing the imperium, or a power of supreme military command, as a commander-in-chief.
2. Specif., under the earlier republic, a title given by his soldiers to a victorious general: bestowed later by the Roman Senate: appended to the name; as, Cæsar *imperator*.
The epithet of *imperator*, which was only occasionally bestowed on the commander of a victorious army, was now conferred on Cæsar as a perpetual title of honor.
TYRRELL *Hist. Rom. Hist.* vol. i, p. 413. [w. p. f.]
3. The official designation of the Roman emperors: introduced by Augustus(40 B. C.): emperor. See EMPEROR.
Of the various titles he assumed his successors, that of Emperor (*Imperator*) or chief of the army was the one which prevailed to the end.
E. A. FREEMAN *General Sketch* p. 79. [u. h. & co.]
[L., < *imperatus*; see IMPERATE.]
Im-per"a-to-ri'a, 1 im-per'a-tō'ri-a; 2 im-pēr"a-tō'ri-a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of herbaceous perennials of the family *Apiaceæ*. *I. ostruthium* is the Masterwort.
im-per"a-to'ri-al,] im-per"a-tō'ri-al; 2 im-pēr"a-tō'ri-al, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the title or office of imperator; as, *imperatorial* laurels. 2. Pertaining to an imperator; commanding; imperial.—**im-per"a-to'ri-an**; **im-per"a-to'ri-ous**; **im-per'a-to-ryt**.—**im-per"a-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*
im'per-a-to'rin, 1 im'per-a-tō'rin; 2 im'pēr-a-tō'rin, *n. Chem.* Same as FURFURAMIDE.
im'per-ceiv'a-bi(e", *a.* [Rare.] Imperceptible.—**-ness**, *n.*
im'per-ceiv'er-ant, *a.* Wanting in perception.
im'per-cep'ti-bi(e", *a.* 1 im'pi-sep'ti-bi; 2 im'per-cēp'-ti-bi. *a.* 1. That can not be perceived, as by reason of smallness, extreme tenuity or delicacy, distance or gradual progress; inappreciable by the mind or sense; undiscernible; indistinguishable; as, an *imperceptible* particle; an *imperceptible* change.
All true progress is of the nature of a growth, which is always silent and *imperceptible*. H. N. HUDSON *Lectures on Shakespeare* vol. i, p. 108. [h. a. scn. 1848.]
2. *Psychol.* Pertaining to that which is below the threshold of conscious perception, as that which is less than the *minimum visibile*, or the *minimum audibile*, etc.
[< LL. *imperceptibilis*, < L. *in-* priv.; and see PERCEPTIBLE.]—**imperceptible increase**, an increase too small to be perceived unless its stages are observed at considerable intervals of time; as, the ordinary growth of a plant or animal.—**im"per-cep'ti-bi(e"ness**, *n.* The quality of being imperceptible. **im"per-cep"ti-bil"i-ty**, *n.*—**im'per-cep'ti-bly**, *adv.* In an imperceptible manner; by degrees or steps too small to be noticed.
im'per-cep'tion, 1 im'per-sep'shan; 2 im'pēr-cēp'shŭn, *n.* Want of perception.
im"per-cep'tive,] 1 im'per-sep'tiv; 2 im'pēr-cēp'tiv, *a.*
im"per-cep'tive,] Not perceiving; unable to perceive.
im'per-cip'i-ent.—**im'per-cep-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* Quality or condition of being imperceptive.—**im'per-cip'i-ence**.
im'per-ence, 1 im'per-ens; 2 im'per-ĕns, *n.* [Prov.] Impertinence; impudence: a corruption.
imperf., **impf.**, *abbr.* Imperfect.
im-per'fect', *n.* To make imperfect.—**im"per-fect'ed'**, *a.*
im-per'fect,] 1 im-pūr'fekt; 2 im-pēr'fĕct, *a.* 1. Characterized by defect or failure; not entire, sound, or whole; not good, specif., defective as compared with some intellectual, esthetic, moral, or religious standard, or as not meeting the requirements of reason, taste, or conscience; as, *imperfect* knowledge; an *imperfect* plan; man is *imperfect*; human life is *imperfect*. 2. Wanting in completeness; not fully or adequately made; less than perfect; unfinished; incomplete; as, an *imperfect* verse.
3. *Bot.* Lacking some essential part or member, as a flower lacking either stamens or the pistil. 4. *Gram.* Indicating past action as uncompleted, continuous, or synchronous with some other action, as, the *imperfect* tense: distinguished from *aorist*, *perfect*, etc.
The past tense expresses action as belonging to past time; as, He went to town yesterday; The king was powerful. . . . Many grammarians have called the past tense the *imperfect* tense because it does not express the completeness of action at any definite time. But it seems better to name the tense from the less frequent use, which expresses than from its particular manner of expressing that time.
J. C. FERNALD *A Working Grammar* pp. 121, 123. [p. & w. '03.]
5†. Wicked; vicious. [< L. *imperfectus*, < *imperfecit*, < L. *imperfectus*, < *in-*, not; and see PERFECT.]
—**imperfect assemblage** (*Math.*), an assemblage not coincident with or inclusive of its first derived assemblage.—**i. consonances** (*Mus.*), those opposed to the perfect fourth and fifth.—**i. interval** (*Mus.*), an interval that does not contain its complement of simple sounds.—**i. number** (*Math.*), a number less than the sum of its divisors.—**i. obligations**, such as can not be enforced by law.
Examples of breaches of duty of *imperfect obligation* are the refusal to contribute to a charitable one's powers, and the refusal to assist others who are in need.
CAIRD *Kant* vol. ii, p. 211. [macm. 1889.]
—**i. square, cube**, etc., in a magic square, cube, cube root, etc., can not be exactly extracted.—**i. stop**, a short organ-stop.—**im-per'fect-ly**, *adv.* In an imperfect manner.—**im-per'fect-ness**, *n.* The state of being imperfect.
Any permitted sin, any sitting down willingly to *imperfectness*, is of the nature of sin, and unallowable.
RUSKIN *Modern Painters* iv. 347. [p. b. p.]
im-per'fect, *n. Gram.* The imperfect tense. See IMPERFECT, *a.*, 4.
im"per-fec'ti-bi(e", 1 im'per-fek'ti-bi; 2 im'per-fĕc'-ti-bi, *a.* That can not be perfected.—**-bil'i-ty**, *n.*
im'per-fec'tion, 1 im'per-fek'shan; 2 im'per-fĕc'shŭn, *n.* 1. Lack of perfection in any respect; imperfectness; faultiness; as, *imperfection* characterizes man. 2. Something imperfect or defective; a deficiency; fault; gap.
Although where liberty existed with most of the *imperfections* which have led men to love and praise despotism. EVERETT *Orations and Speeches*. Aug. 22, 1854 p. 70. [a. 1858.]
3. *Medieval Mus.* Duple time, as opposed to *perfection* or triple time; also, the diminishing by a third of the value of a note. [F., < LL. *imperfectio(n-)*, < L. *imperfectus*; see IMPERFECT.] Syn.: see BLEMISH; FOIBLE.
im"per-fec'tious, *a.* Full of defects.
im'per-fec'tive(e**s**, 1 im'per-fek'tiv; 2 im'per-fĕc'tiv, *a. Gram.* Denoting incomplete, continuous, or repeated action: distinguished from *perfective*.
im-per'fo-ra-bi(e", 1 im-pūr'fo-ra-bi; 2 im-pēr'fo-ra-bl, *a.* That can not be perforated or bored through.
im-per'fo-rate, 1 im-pūr'fo-rēt; 2 im-pēr'fo-rāt, *a. pl. Protoz.* A section or subclass of foraminifers having the shell substance imperforate and with only one or two apertures, as in *Gromiidæ*. [< IMPERFORATE.]
im-per'fo-rate, 1 im-pūr'fo-rēt; 2 im-pēr'fo-rāt, *n.* 1. Without perforations, pores, or orifices; not perforate; specif., in conchology, having a closed umbilicus. 2. Of or pertaining to the *Imperforata*. **im-per'fo-rat'ed**.
—**im-per'fo-ra'tion**, *n.* The state of being imperforate.
im"per-form'a-bl(e", *a.* [Rare.] Not *performable*.
im-pe'ri-al, 1 im-pi'ri-al; 2 im-pē'ri-al, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to an empire, or to an emperor or an empress; as, an *imperial* throne or scepter. 2. Tending to an empire; appertaining to an empire as distinguished from a nation; as used recently of Great Britain, pertaining to both home and colonial governments or interests. 3. Possessing commanding power or dignity; predominant.

And thus the sun is over all
The chief planet *imperial*.
Gowna in *Specimens Brit. Poets*, *Burial of the Sun* l. 52. [j. n. 1860.]

4. Like an emperor or empress; fit for an emperor; opulence, superior in size or quality; as, *imperial* tea. [OF., < L. *imperialis*, < *imperium*; see EMPIRE.]
Syn.: exalted, grand, kingly, magnificent, majestic, noble, queenly, regal, royal, sovereign, supreme. Compare synonyms for AUGUST.—Ant.: emperors of the Holy Roman Empire and Germany.—**I. City**, the city of Rome, Italy, or one of the free cities subject to or under the jurisdiction of the Holy Roman Empire. See EMPIRE.—**I. drink**, same as IMPERIAL, *n.*, 4.—**I. moth**, an exceptionally large American moth (*Basilona imperialis*) distinguished by its yellow brown barred wings, the larva feeding upon the hickory and like trees.—**I. Parliament**, the present British Parliament as distinguished from that before the union with Ireland (1801).—**I. weights and measures**, the standards used in Great Britain.—**im-pe"ri-al'i-ty**, *n.* The power, or a privilege or perquisite, of an emperor. **im-pe'ri-al-ly**, [Rare].—**im-pe'ri-al-ly**, *adv.* In an imperial manner.


Imperial Moth. 1/4

im-pe'ri-al', *n.* 1. A pointed tuft of hair on the chin just under the lower lip; so called because worn by Napoleon III. 2. Anything of more than usual size of the class to which it belongs, or of superior excellence. Specif.: (1) A size of paper. See PAPER. (2) A size of slates 24 inches wide and from 12 to 30 inches long. (3) A large decanter. (4) A size of photograph: see PHOTOGRAPH. (5)† A medieval fabric, often containing gold thread.
3. A Russian coin. See COIN. 4. A beverage made of hot water, sugar, cream of tartar, and lemon-peel. 5. *Arch.* A roof or dome having an ogee outline with the concavity upward. 6. A baggage-case on top of a carriage; also, a seat on a diligence, similarly situated. 7. An adherent or soldier of the former German emperors. 8. An imperial person; an emperor or empress. 9†. A game of cards of Henry VIII.'s time.
im-pe'ri-al', *n.* 1. Same as CAUTION. 2. A county in California.
im-pe'ri-a'lin, 1 im-pi'ri-a'lin; 2 im-pē'ri-ā'lĭn, *n. Chem.* A colorless, very bitter crystalline alkaloid ($C_{20}H_{27}NO_6$), possessing laxorotatory properties, and occurring in the bulbs of *Fritillaria imperialis*. [< *imperialis* (see def.), < L. *imperialis*, IMPERIAL.]—**im-pe'ri-a'lint**.
im-pe'ri-al-ism,] im-pi'ri-al-izm;] im-pē'ri-al-ĭzm, *n.* 1. Imperial sway, character, authority, or spirit; also, its advocacy. 2. The system of imperial government; ambition to form an empire; a policy of territorial extension. Specif., in the United States, designating the principles and aims of the Imperial Federation Committee established in 1893, which invited the colonies to take a share in the cost of imperial defense, and urged the establishment of a council of the Empire to deal with questions of defense and foreign policy. (2) In the United States, designating a state of *accepted facts that has arisen since the war with* Spain in 1898, which results in the establishment of political ties between the United States and territory beyond the seas. For a time it was a debated issue, but a limited imperialism, aiming at maintaining the populous and the heavily acquired countries into self-government, has been almost universally accepted, and this involves a participation in world politics, always, however, avoiding whatever policy or advice to avoid entangling alliances. (3) In France, designating the spirit of the Napoleonic empire, or advocacy of it or of its revival. (4) In the German states, policy or practise of extending the imperium or central authority and control over races and peoples living outside of the nation's natural boundaries, especially when this is done without giving to such races and peoples any share in the central government.
im-pe'ri-al-ist, 1 im-pi'ri-al-ist; 2 im-pē'ri-al-ĭst, *n.* One who upholds or maintains imperialism or government; a partizan or subject of an empire. Specif.: (1) One who fought on the imperial side in the Thirty Years' war. (2) An advocate of the French empire as opposed to the monarchy or the republic; a Bonapartist. (3) An adherent, in Great Britain or the United States, of imperialism. See IMPERIALISM, 2.
im-pe'ri-al-is'tic, 1 im-pi'ri-al-is'tik; 2 im-pē'ri-al-ĭs'tĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to imperialism or imperialists; characterized by or favoring imperialism.—**-is'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*
im-pe'ri-al-i'ty, 1 im-pi'ri-al'i-ti; 2 im-pē'ri-al'i-ty, *n.* 1. Imperial rank or dignity. 2. [Humor.] A person of imperial bearing.
im-pe'ri-al-ize, 1 im-pi'ri-al-aiz; 2 im-pē'ri-al-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ-ING.] To make imperial; bring to an imperial condition; endow with imperial authority.
Such were the power and influence of the orator in Greece and [Rome till the one was conquered and the other *imperialized*, when the art declined in both countries.
MATTHEWS *Oratory and Orators* p. 41. [s. c. & 1879.]
im-peri-al-ise.—**im-pe'ri-al-i-za**[or -sa']**tion**, *n.*
im-per'il, 1 im-per'il; 2 im-pĕr'ĭl, *vt.* [-ILED or -ILLED; -IL-ING or -IL-LING.] To place in peril; bring into peril; endanger.
It was his imperative duty to tell his people their sins; to shrink from doing so was to *imperil* his own soul.
GREKIE *Hours with the Bible* vol. vi, p. 218. [j. p. 1888.]
em-per'il', **im-per'il-ment**, *n.* The act of imperiling, or the state of being imperiled.
im-pe'ri-ous, 1 im-pi'ri-us; 2 im-pē'ri-ŭs, *a.* 1. Assuming and determined to command; insisting on obedience; domineering; arrogant; overbearing.

John Wesley . . . possessed a singular union of patience and moderation with an *imperious* ambition, which marked him as a ruler of men.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 709. [h. 1883.]

2. Urgent or pressing; imperative; as, *imperious* want.

That *imperious* gust. Of ever-rushing Time.
LOWELL *Commemoration. Ode* st. 9.

3†. Imperial; lordly. [< L. *imperiosus*, < *imperium*; see EMPIRE.]
Syn.: arbitrary, arrogant, authoritative, commanding, conniving, dictatorial, domestic, domineering, exacting, haughty, imperative, irresistible, lordly, overbearing. An *imperious* demand or requirement may have in it nothing offensive: it is that which is peremptory and insists upon compliance, and will not brook refusal; an *arrogant* demand is offensive by its tone of superiority, an *arbitrary* demand by its unreasonableness; an *imperious* disposition is liable to become *arbitrary* and *arrogant*. A person of an independent spirit is inclined to resent an *imperious* manner in any one, especially in one whose superiority is not clearly recognized. *Commanding* is always used in a good sense, as a *commanding* appearance: a *commanding* eminence. See ARBITRARY; DOGMATIC.—Ant.: complaisant, compliant, docile, ductile, gentle, humble, lenient, lowly, meek, mild, submissive, yielding.—**im-pe'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* In an imperious manner.—**im-pe'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*
im-per'ish,] Same as IMPERISH.
im-per'ish-a-bl(e", 1 im-per'ish-a-bl; 2 im-pĕr'ish-a-bl, *a.* Not perishable or subject to decay; enduring; indestructible.

Beyond the despot's will The soul of Freedom liveth
Imperishable still. WHITTIER *Charles B. Storrs* st. 9.

Syn.: see ETERNAL; IMMORTAL.—**im-per'ish-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**im-per'ish-a-bl(e-ness**?.—**im-per'ish-a-bly**, *adv.*
im-per'i-um, 1 im-pi'ri-um; 2 im-pē'ri-ŭm, *n.* [sɨ-l, *pl.*] *Rom. Hist.* 1. Command not subject to definition or limitation of function; absolute command; specifically and originally, supreme military command.
In a republican Rome the imperator or general appointed to command an army was obliged to leave the city directly

upon appointment, the mere presence of one holding the imperium or absolute military authority being considered repugnant to civil principles and magistracy.

2. Empire: applied to the supreme power in the later constitution of Rome when the holder of the imperium (imperator) absorbed all the powers of the state and became absolute monarch.

The very foundation of his [Augustus's] power was a law which conferred the *imperium* . . . at the beginning of each reign.
PH. SMITH *Hist. World* vol. iii. p. 315. [A. 1872.]

3. *Law.* The right to command, which includes authority to use the force of the state to enforce its laws. [L.; see EMPIRE.]

—imperium in imperio, a state within a state.

im-per'i-wigged, } im-per'i-wigd; 2 im-per'i-wĭgd, *a.* Wearing a periwig.

im-per'ma-nent, } im-pûr'ma-nent; 2 im-pêr'ma-nənt, *a.* Not permanent.— **im-per'ma-nence,** *n.* The state or quality of being impermanent; also, something impermanent. **im-per'ma-nen-cy,** *n.*

'Tis lovely still; but yet a sense Of sadness and *impermanence* Disturbs me. W. W. STORY *Audamus* st. 8.

im-per'me-a-bl(e), } im-pûr'mi-a-bl; 2 im-pêr'me-a-bl, *a.* Not permeable; not permitting passage, especially of fluids, through its substance; impervious. Syn.: see IMPENETRABLE. **—im-per'me-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **—im-per'me-a-bl(e-ness,** *n.* **—im-per'me-a-bly,** *adv.*

im-per'me-at'ed, } im-pûr'mi-āt'ĕd; 2 im-pêr'me-āt'ĕd, *a.* Not suffused or permeated.

im-per'me-a'tor, } im-pûr'mi-ā'tur *or* -tər; 2 im-pêr'me-a'tor, *n.* A device for the continuous lubrication of a steam-cylinder, supplying oil otherwise than by a wick or by gravity. [< IM-² + LL. *permeator*, one passing through, < L. *permeatus*: see PERMEATE.]

im'per-mis'si-bl(e), *a.* Not permissible.

impers., *abbr.* Impersonal.

im'per-scrip'ti-bl(e), } im'pər-scrip'ti-bl; 2 im'per-scrip'ti-bl, *a.* Lacking justification or precedent based upon written authority. [< IM-² + L. *prescribo*, to write in full.]

im'per-sis'tent, } im'per-sis'tent; 2 im'per-sis'tənt, *a.* Not continuing.

im-per'son-al, } im-pûr'son-al; 2 im-pêr'son-al, *a.* 1. Not having personality; as, an *impersonal* entity.

The philosopher could not love the indefinite and *impersonal* principle of order pervading the universe more than he could love atmospheres or oceans.
JOHN *Divine Origin of Christianity* p. 80. [BAN. & A.]

2. Not relating to a particular person or thing; as, an *impersonal* statement. 3. *Gram.* Having or containing an indeterminate subject; as, an *impersonal* verb; an *impersonal* construction; a sentence containing an impersonal verb is usually the pronoun *it*, in apposition with a following clause: as, *it* grieves me *to see you mourn.*

—im-per'son-al'i-ty, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being impersonal; absence of personality. 2. An impersonal entity.— **im-per'son-al-ly,** *adv.*

im-per'son-al, *n.* That which lacks personality; especially, an impersonal verb.

im-per'son-al-ize, } im-pûr'sən-al-iz; 2 im-pêr'sən-al-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To render impersonal.— **im-per'son-al-i-sa'tion,** **—im-per'son-al-i-za'tion,** *n.*

im-per'son-ate, } im-pûr'sən-āt; 2 im-pêr'sən-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To represent under the form of a person, or as having the qualities of a living being; personify; as, Christ *impersonates* divine love.

The child is under parental control for the very purpose, it would seem, of having the otherwise abstract principle of all duty *impersonated* in his parents, and thus brought home to his practical embrace.
BUSHNELL *Christian Nurture* pt. i, p. 25. [a. 1863.]

2. To take into or unite with one's own person or character; assimilate into vitality.

Christianity viewed as an operative religion . . . is always *impersonated* in the men and women who form the membership of the church. W. ARTHUR *Tongue of Fire* [ed. 1877.] [REL. 1877.]

3. To appear or act in the character of; represent the person, character, or actions of; personate; as, the actor *impersonated* Shylock. **im'per-son'i-fy†.** SYN.: see IMITATE.— **im'per'son-a'tion,** *n.* **—im'per'son-a'tor,** *n.*

im-per'son-ate, *a.* Embodied in a person; impersonated.

In attacking bad principles [the satirist] is obliged to select some individual who has made himself their exponent, and in whom they are *impersonate*.
LOWELL *Biglow Papers* first series, iii, intro.

im-per'son-a'tion, } im-pûr'sən-ā'shan; 2 im-pêr'sən-ā'shon, *n.* The act of impersonating, or the state of being impersonated; also, that in which anything is personified; a personification. **im'per-son'fi-ca'tion†.**

The Egyptian Thoth was . . . but the *impersonation* of an intellectual triumph achieved by the combined labours of many generations. D. WILSON *Prehistoric Man* p. 370. [MACM. 1865.]

im-per'son-a-tive, } im-pûr'sən-a-tiv; 2 im-pêr'sən-a-tiv, *a.* Capable of impersonating; characteristic of theatrical impersonation; as, her *impersonative* talents as an actress.

im-per'son-a'tress, } im-pûr'sən-ā'tres; 2 im-pêr'sən-ā'trĕs, *n.* A female who impersonates. **im-per'son-a'trix†.**

im-per'son-ee', *n.* Same as IMPARSONEE.

im-per'son-fy, *v.* Rare, for IMPERSONATE.— **-i-za'tion,** *n.*

im'per-spic'u-ous, *a.* [Rare.] Not perspicuous; obscure.— **im-per'spi-cu'i-ty,** *n.*

im'per-spi'ra-bl(e), *a.* [Rare.] Not capable of perspiring.— **im'per-spir'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

im'per-suad'a-bl(e), *a.* [Rare.] Not to be persuaded; unyielding. **im'per-sua'si-bl(e'-),** **—im'per-suad'a-bl(e-ness',** *n.* [Rare.] **im'per-sua'si-bil'i-ty†.**

im-per'ti-nence†, *n.* To treat with rudeness.

im-per'ti-nence, } im-pûr'ti-nens; 2 im-pêr'ti-nəns, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being impertinent, in any sense. Specif.: (1) Interference by word or act not consistent with the age, position, or relation of the person interfered with; improper intrusion; rudeness.

It is better . . . to run the risk of friendship into a system of lawful and unpunishable *impertinence*.
SAINTE-BEUVE *Lady Holland's Sydney Smith* vol. i, p. 123. [B. 1855.]

(2) The quality of not belonging to the subject in hand; irrelevancy; inappropriateness.

2. Anything impertinent or not pertinent. Specif.: (1) An act of rudeness or presumption. (2) Anything irrelevant or out of place.

Moonlight is never so little needed or heeded, never so much of an *impertinence*, as in a love-scene.
E. EGGLESTON *Hoosier School-Master* p. 56. [s. 1873.]

3. *Law.* Irrelevance or something irrelevant; immateriality; unimportance.

Impertinence is the introduction of any matters into a bill, answer or other pleading or proceeding in a suit, which are not properly before the Court for decision, at any particular stage of the suit. STORY *Equity Pleading* § 266, p. 240. [L. R. & CO. 1879.]

4†. A matter of no value; a trifle. < LL. *impertinentia*, < L. *impertinens*(*s*), impertinent, < *in-*, not, + *pertinens*(*t*-*s*): see PERTINENT.] **im-per'ti-nen-cy‡.**

SYN.: assurance, boldness, effrontery, forwardness, impudence, incivility, insolence, intrusiveness, pertness, presumption, rudeness, sauciness. What would be arrogance in a superior becomes *impertinence* or *impudence* in an inferior. *Impertinence* has less of intent and determination than *impudence*. We speak of thoughtless *impertinence*, shameless *impudence* See IMPUDENCE; PERTNESS. Compare synonyms for ARROGANCE.

im-per'ti-nent, } im-pûr'ti-nent; 2 im-pêr'ti-nənt, *a.* **1.** Offending against propriety, especially with reference to the treatment of elders or superiors; contrary to good manners or breeding; forward, presumptuous, or rude in speech or manner; meddlesome; impudent; as, an *impertinent* youth; an *impertinent* answer. **2.** Not pertaining to the matter in hand; having no bearing on the subject; not pertinent; irrelevant.

Them in the congratulant apposition in either foe-man, oak-tree, Flint River, or Charles Richards, and the last two are totally *impertinent* [in a discussion of compound words], since there is nothing of composition in either of them.
F. H. TEALL *Compounding of Eng. Words* p. 125. [s. r. 1891.]

3. [Rare.] Frivolous or trifling; negligent; inattentive. < L. *impertinent*(*s*): see IMPERTINENCE.] SYN.: see ALIEN; IMPUDENT.— **im'per-ti-nent-ly,** *adv.*

im-per'ti-nent, *n.* An impertinent person; meddler.

im'per-tran'si-bl(e†, *a.* [Rare.] Not to be passed through. [< IM-² + LL. *pertransibilis*, passable, < L. *pertransire*, pass through, < *per*, through, + *trans*, across, + *eo*, go.]— **im'per-tran'si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

im'per-turb'a-bl(e, } im'pər-tûrb'ə-bl; 2 im'pêr-tûrb'ə-bl, *a.* Incapable of being disturbed or agitated; calm; unmoved. [< LL. *imperturbabilis*, < L. *in-*, not, + *perturbo*: see PERTURB.]

SYN.: see IMPENETRABLE.— **im'per-turb'a-bil'i-ty,** **im'per-turb'a-bl(e-ness',** *n.* **—im'per-turb'a-bly,** *adv.*— **im'per'tur-ba'tion,** *n.* Freedom from perturbation or mental agitation; coolness. **—im'per-turbed',** *a.* Not perturbed.

im'per-vert'i-bl(e', } im'pər-vûrt'i-bl; 2 im'per-vêrt'i-bl, *a.* Incapable of being led astray or perverted.

im'per-vi-a-bl(e', *a.* [Rare.] Impervious.— **im'per-vi'a-bil'i-ty,** **im'per-vi'a-bl(e-ness',** *n.*

im-per'vi-ous, } im-pûr'vi-us; 2 im-pêr'vi-ŭs, *a.* Permitting no passage into or through; not to be entered; impassable; impenetrable; specif., not permeable by fluids; impervious to rain; as, *impervious* to the sun; *impervious* minds; glass is *impervious* to water; "an *impervious* pine." TYNDALL *Hours of Exercise* p. 253. [A. 1871.] SYN.: see IMPENETRABLE, *a.*, 2, and see PERVIOUS.

SYN.: see IMPENETRABLE.— **im-per'vi-ous-ly,** *adv.* In an impervious manner.— **im-per'vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

im'per-y, *n.* [Archaic.] Dominion; empery. **im'per-le†.**

im-pes'sant, *a.* To plant with pestilence.

im-pes'ter†, *vt.* To pester.

im-pet'i-cost, *n.* To put in the pocket; a probable meaning: used by Shallow in Shakespeare's *Twelfth Night*.

im'pe-ti'go, } im'pi-tai'go; 2 im'pe-tī'go, *n.* A contagious skin-disease due to a fungus. [L., < *impeto*; see IMPETUS.] **im'pe-tig'i-nous.**

im'pe-ti'tion†, *n.* Same as IMPEACHMENT. [plaisant.

im'pe-tra-ble†, *a.* **1.** Obtainable by impetration. **2.** Competent to be obtained.

im'pe-trate†, *vt.* To gain by entreaty. **im'pe-tret.—im'pe-tra'tion,** *n.* **im'pe-tra'tive,** *a.* The act of obtaining, as by entreaty; specif., in old English law, the preobtaining, by solicitation from the Pope, of a benefice lawfully within the disposition of the ordinary or other authority. **im-pe'tra-tor†,** *n.*— **im'pe-tra'to-ry†,** *a.* Expressing or containing entreaty.

im'pe-tra-tive, } i m'pi-trē-tiv; 2 im'pe-trā-tiv, *a.* **im'pe-tra-tiv'i,** } Using prayer or entreaty or tending to obtain something by it.

Great numbers of believers affirm . . . that this sacrifice is effectual, *impetrative* and satisfactory, when the body and blood of Christ are presented, beneath the figures of bread and wine, in the mass which is central in Roman Catholic worship. This is the doctrine of the Eucharistic *impetrative* sacrifice.
STORRS *Divine Origin Christianity* lect. iv, p. 110. [BAN. & A.]

[< IMPETRATE, < L. *impetratus*, pp. of *impetro*, < *in*, in, + *patro*, accomplish.]

im-pet'ra-to-ry, *a.* [Rare.] Not irritable.— **-ly,** *adv.*

im-pet'u-os'i-ty, } im-pet'yu-(*or* -pech'u-)os'i-ti; 2 im-pēt'yu-(*or* -pēch'u-)ŏs'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Impetuousness; as, *impetuosity* is his failing.

The two girls met, and flew into each other's arms with that *impetuosity* which distinguishes the behaviour of young ladies.
MRS. HENRY WOOD *Vanity Fair* vol. i, p. 144. [s. & CO. 1879.]

2. Action characterized by impetuousness, or by sudden or violent energy or by vehemence or rashness. [< LL. *impetuosita*(*t*-*s*), < L. *impetuosus*; see IMPETUOUS.]

im-pe'tu-o'so, } im-pet'yu-ō'sō; 2 im-pē'tu-ō-sō, *a.* & *adv.* *Mus.* Impetuous; impetuously.

im-pet'u-ous, } im-pet'yu-(*or* -pech'u-)us; 2 im-pēt'yu-(*or* -pēch'u-)ŭs, *a.* Characterized by impetus or by spontaneous energy, vehemence, or feeling; rushing with force and vehemence; as, an *impetuous* stream; *impetuous* haste; *impetuous* anger. [< L. *impetuosus*, < *impetus*; see IMPETUS.] SYN.: excitable, fiery, hasty, headlong, hot-headed, passionate, precipitate, rash, violent. See FIERCE.— ANT.: calm, careful, cautious, circumspect, considerate, heavy, lazy, leisurely, prudent, reflective, slow, sluggish, steady, thoughtful.— **im-pet'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*— **im-pet'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

im'pe-tus, } im'pi-tus; 2 im'pe-tŭs, *n.* **1.** The energy with which anything moves or is driven; the property of a moving body resulting from its mass and motion; momentum; as, the *impetus* of a bullet.

A remote wave of the great Arabian inundation . . . they seem to have at last reached the first rush of the storm.
IRVING *Alhambra, Hall of Ambassadors* p. 78. [G. P. P. 1878.]

2. Figuratively, any impulse or incentive; an impulsion; force; vigor; as, great *impetus* was given to the movement by his support. **3.** In gunnery, the space through which a body must fall to acquire a velocity equal to the initial velocity of a projectile. < L., < *impeto*, run upon, < *in*, upon, + *peto*, fall upon.] SYN.: see IMPULSE.


Impeyan Pheasant. 1/12

im'pey, } im'pi; 2 im'pē, *n.* **Sir Elijah** (1732–1809). The first chief justice of Bengal; he sentenced Nuncomar, a Brahmin who accused Warren Hastings of peculation, to execution on a charge of forgery; he was impeached but acquitted.

im'pey-an pheas'ant, } im'pi-an; 2 im'pe-an. An Indian crested pheasant (*Lophophorus impeyanus*), of very brilliant metallic coloration. [< Lady *Impey*, who tried to introduce it into England.] **im'pey'i; im'pey-an.**

im'phal, } im'pul *or* im'hul; 2 im'pŭl *or* imp'hŭl, *n.* Same as IMPHEE, } im'fi; 2 im'fē, *n.* [Afr.] The African sugar-cane (*Holcus saccharatus*), resembling sorghum.

im'pi, } im'pi; 2 im'pi, *n. pl.* [S. Afr.] A body of armed Zulus or other native warriors. [Zulu.]

In front of the camp were two soldiers watching for an ambush.
Illustrated London News April 30, 1892, p. 546.

im-pic'ture, } im-pik'chur *or* -tiur; 2 im-pĭc'chur *or* -tūr, *vt.* To form a picture upon; form the picture of; impress with or as with an image or likeness.

im-pi'e-ty, } im-pai'i-ti; 2 im-pī'e-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being impious; irreverence toward God; ungodliness; wickedness.

All classes, high and low, hold it to be not only a sin, but an act of downright *impiety*, to eat the flesh of oxen.
MONIER WILLIAMS *Hinduism* p. 155. [B. & J. F.]

2. An impious act; an act of irreverence or irreligion.

A deed that, if done by her command, would render my union with her cause a sacrilegious *impiety* to the dead. BULWER-LYTTON *Last of the Barons* vol. ii, p. 184. [L. & L. 1852.]

3. Want of natural affections, especially toward parents; disregard of natural duty. [< L. *impieta*(*t*-*s*), < *impius*; see IMPIOUS.]

im-pig'no-rate, *vt.* [Archaic.] To pledge; pawn.— **-ra'tion,** *n.*

imp'ing, } imp'ing; 2 Imp'ing, *n.* **1.** The process of grafting; a graft. **2.** *Falconry.* The mending of a hawk's feathers or wing.— **imp'ing-nee'dle,** *n.* A needle used in mending a hawk's feathers.

im-pinge', } im-pinj'; 2 im-pĭnj', *v.* [IM-PING'ED'; IM-PING'ING.] **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To force upon; hurl; fire forcibly upon. **II.** *i.* **1.** To come into physical contact with an object after motion; strike; clash; collide: followed by *on*, *upon*, or *against*.

The drift of the Japan current . . . *impinges* upon the Pacific coast in a high northern latitude.
W. L. MERRY in *The Forum* Nov., 1891, p. 410.

2. To infringe; encroach. [< L. *impingo*, < *in*, in, + *pango*, strike.]— **im-pinge'ment,** *n.* The act of impinging.

—im-pin'gent, *a.* Striking; impinging; impinging.

im-pin'gu-ate†, *vt.* To fatten.— **im-pin'gu-a'tion†,** *n.*

im'pi-ous, } im'pi-us; 2 im'pi-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Wanting in veneration for God or his authority; profane; ungodly.

'Tis *impious* in a good man to be sad. YOUNG *Night Thoughts* iv, l. 675.

2. Characterized by irreverence or irreligion; blasphemous; wicked; as, an *impious* essay; an *impious* deed. [< L. *impius*, < *in-*, not, + *pius*, pious.] SYN.: see PROFANE.— **im'pi-ous-ly,** *adv.*— **im'pi-ous-ness,** *n.*

im'pire†, *n.* Same as EMPIRE.

im'pish, } im'pish; 2 impĭsh, *a.* Of the nature of or like an imp; erratically malicious; mischievous.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

im-pit'e-ous†, *a.* Pitiless. **im'pi-tous†.**

im-pit'i-bl, } im'pi-ti-bl; 2 impĭt'i-bl, *a.* Pitiless; relentless.

im-pla'ca-bl(e, } im-plā'kə-bl; 2 im-plā'ca-bl, *a.* **1.** **im-pla'ca-bil'i,** } That can not be placated; incapable of being reconciled; stubborn or constant in enmity; not to be appeased; unforgiving; as, an *implacable* enemy.

Purity of mind does not express itself by *implacable* vengeance against the impure. MARTINEAU *Studies of Christianity, Five Points* p. 187. [A. U. A. 1873.]

2. That can not be mitigated or relieved, as of pain. [< L. *implacabilis*, < *in-*, not; and see PLACABLE.] SYN.: cruel, inexorable, irreconcilable, merciless, pitiless, relentless, severe, unappeasable, unforgiving, unrelenting, unyielding.— ANT.: complacent, forgiving, gentle, mild, placable, tender, yielding.— **im-pla'ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The quality or state of being implacable; irreconcilability; severity. **im-pla'ca-bl(e-ness',** **—im-pla'ca-bly,** *adv.*

im-place'ment, *n.* Same as EMPLACEMENT.

im'pla-cen'tal, } im'pla-sen'tal; 2 im'pla-sĕn'tal. **I.** *a.* Having no placenta; of or pertaining to the *Implacentalia*. **II.** *n.* An implacental mammal. **im'pla-cen'tate†.—im'pla-cen'ta'li-a,** *n. pl. Mam.* A section of mammals having no placenta, including marsupials and monotremes. **im'pla-cen-ta'ta†.**

im-plant', } im-plant'; 2 im-plănt', *vt.* **1.** To set or plant for the purpose of growth; as, to plant trees in the soil; fix in order to cause to take root; hence, to inculcate; as, to *implant* sound views in the mind of youth.

Jesus . . . contented Himself with *implanting* a principle of pure and loving obedience in the hearts which should be ready to labour to themselves. GREEK *Christ* vol. ii, p. 26. [A. 1880.]

2†. To furnish largely; enrich; imbue: with *with*. [< LL. *implanto*, < L. *in*, in, + *planto*; see PLANT, *v.*] SYN.: see INSTIL.

im'plan-ta'tion, } im'plan-tā'shon; 2 im'plăn-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of implanting. **2.** The act of introducing or fixing an idea in the mind. *Surg.* (1) The placing of small pieces of tissue upon a raw surface in order that they may grow there; grafting. (2) Repair by stitching together the divided ends of an intestine or of a nerve. **4.** *Anat.* The fastening of unsound organs with sound ones, as of the teeth.

im-plas'tic, } im-plas'tik; 2 im-plăs'tic, *a.* Not easily molded; unyielding.— **im'plas-tic'i-ty,** *n.*

im-plas'ter, *v.* Rare, for EMPLASTER. *Surg.* (1) The placing of small pieces of tissue upon a raw surface in order that they may grow there; grafting. (2) Repair by stitching together the divided ends of an intestine or of a nerve. **4.** *Anat.* The fastening of unsound organs with sound ones, as of the teeth.

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im-plas'ter, *v.* Rare, for EMPLASTER.

im-plau'si-bl(e, } im-plā'zə-bl; 2 im-plā'zi-bl, *a.* Not plausible.— **im-plau'si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being implausible. **im-plau'si-ble-ness†.— -bly,** *adv.*

im-pleach't, *v.* To interweave.

im-plead', } im-plēd'; 2 im-plēd', *v. Law.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To proceed against by suit; specif., against two or more persons joined in the same suit; as, to *implead* John Doe with Richard Roe. **2.** To make an accusation against; arraign. **II.** *i.* To bring a suit at law. [< OF. *emplaidier*, < *em-* (< L. *in*), in, + *plaidier*; see PLEAD.]

im-plead'a-bl(e', *a.* Liable to be impleaded.

im-plead'er, *n. Law.* A complainant or prosecutor.

im-pledge', *vt.* [Rare.] To put in pledge; pawn.

im'ple-ment, } im'pli-ment *or* -ment; 2 im'ple-ment, *n.* **1.** That which fulfils; fulfilment; accomplishment.

He failed to *implement* his bargain. N. MACLEOD *Highland Parish, Old Stone Cabin* p. 239. [ALL. s. 1873.]

im'ple-ment, *n.* **1.** An instrument used in work, especially manual work; a tool or a utensil; as, the *implements* of husbandry; the *implements* of warfare. **2.** [Archaic.] Originally, that which supplies a need or a vacancy; any means or agent for the accomplishment of a purpose. **3†.** Fulfilment. [< LL. *implementum*, < L. *impleo*, fill up, < *in*, in, + *pleo*, fill.] SYN.: see TOOL.

im"ple-men'tal, 1 im'pli-men'tal; 2 im'ple-mĕn'tal, *a.* Of the nature of or serving as an implement.

im"ple-men-tif'er-ous, 1 im'pli-men-tif'er-us; 2 im'ple-mĕn-tif'er-us, *a.* Provided with or containing implements. [< IMPLEMENT + L. *-fero*, bear.]

im-plete', 1 im-plīt'; 2 im-plēt', *vt.* [U. S.] To fill up.—**im-ple'tion,** *n.* The act of filling, or the state of being full; also, that which fills.

The condition of Harmony, so far as we know it through its effect, is that of *impletion* where nothing can be added or taken away. W. ALEXANDER *Intro. to Ethics*, 70. [n. s. a. 1850.]

im'plexi, 1 im'pleks; 2 im'plĕks, *a.* Intricately interwoven; complex; involved. [< L. *implexus*, pp. of *implecto*, plait in, < *in*, in, + *plecto*, plait.]

im'plex, *n. Math.* A doubly infinite system of surfaces.

im-pli'a-bil(es), 1 im-plai'a-bil; 2 im-pli'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being implied or inferred.

im-pli'a-bil(es)-ness, *n.* Not pliable.

im-pli'al, *n.* [Rare.] Inference; implication.

im'pli-cate, 1 im'pli-kēt; 2 im'pli-cāt, *vt.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] **1.** To bring into intimate connection; affect; involve; relate, to show or prove to be involved or concerned in; as, *implicated* in the plot by the evidence; *implicated* with others in a crime. **2.** To infold; entangle; intertwine. [< L. *implicatus*, pp. of *implico*, < *in*, in, + *plico*, fold.] SYN.: see INVOLVE.

im'pli-cate, *a.* Involved or enlaced with something; hence, implied in something, or inferable from it.

im'pli-cate, *n.* That which is necessarily involved or implied; a subject of implication; as, space is an *implicate* of geometrical quantity.

im"pli-ca'tion, 1 im'pli-kē'shen; 2 im'pli-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of implying or deducing; deduction; also, that which is implied or involved; something proved or to be inferred, the not directly stated; a fact or truth involved in some other fact or truth; an inference; as, an *implication* is often more important than the direct statement.

The law . . . frequently supplies by its *implications* the wants of express agreements between the parties.

PARSONS *Contracts* (ed. 1853), I. 7. [L. n. s. c. 1860.]

Implication is dangerous because it is unbounded: if it be admitted at all, and no limits prescribed, it admits of the utmost extension. P. HENRY in *Am. Oratory, Federal Constitution* p. 63. [c. n. & n. 1868.]

2. The act of implicating, or the state of being implicated; an infolding; entanglement; involution. **3.** *Logic.* = *tio(n)-*, < *implicatus*, see IMPLICATE.]—**im"pli-ca'tion-al,** *a.* Conveying implication.

im'pli-ca-tive, 1 im'pli-kā-tiv; 2 im'pli-cā-tiv, *a.* Tending to imply; implying or involving implicitly; of the nature of implication.—**im"pli-ca-tive'ly,** *n.*—**-ly,** *adv.*

im-plic'it, 1 im-plis'it; 2 im-plic'it, *a.* **1.** Fairly to be understood, tho not specifically stated; tacitly comprised; implied; opposed to *explicit*; as, an *implicit* contract; *implicit* assent. **2.** Arising from thorough confidence in another; based on unreserved belief or trust; unquestioning; as, *implicit* trust; *implicit* obedience. **3†.** Infolded; entangled. **4†.** Blindly trustful or submissive. [< L. *implicitus*, pp. of *implico*; see IMPLICATE.]—**im-plic'it-ly,** *adv.* In an implicit manner. (1) Impliedly. (2) Thoroughly.—**im-plic'itness,** *n.* The quality of being implicit.—**im-plic'it-ly,** *n.* [Rare.] Blind confidence; credulity.

Faith without reason is but *implicitly*. E. A. HITCHCOCK *Alchemy and the Alchemists* p. 26. [c. n. & c. 1857.]

im-plied', 1 im-plaid'; 2 im-plīd', *pa.* Contained or included, tho not directly stated: distinguished from *expressed*; as, an *implied* contract; an *implied* obligation.—**im-plied'ly,** *adv.* By implication or inference.

im-plode', 1 im-plōd'; 2 im-plōd', *vt. Phon.* To pronounce by implosion; as, an *imploded* sound or letter.—**im-plo'dent,** *n.* A sound made by an implosive articulation.

im-plore', 1 im-plōr'; 2 im-plōr', *v.* [IM-PLORED'; IM-PLOR'ING.] **1.** *t.* To call upon in supplication; pray earnestly to; beseech; entreat; as, he *implored* his gods to save him. **2.** To ask or beg for urgently; call for in supplication; as, to *implore* mercy from the judge. **II.** *i.* To utter an earnest prayer or supplication. [< L. *implorare*, < *in*, upon, + *plorare*, cry out.] SYN.: see BEG; IMPORTUNE; PRAY.—**im'plo-ra'tion,** *n.* The act of imploring; entreaty.—**im'plo-ra'tor, -tor-ry,** *n.* Earnestly imploring.—**im-plore'r,** *n.*—**im-plor'er,** *n.* One who implores; a supplicant.—**im-plor'ing-ly,** *adv.*

im-plo'sion, 1 im-plō'zŏn; 2 im-plō'zhon, *n.* **1.** A bursting inward; sudden collapse: opposed to *explosion*. **2.** *Phon.* The pressure of air produced when the vocal organs are closed in the uttering of certain consonants, as *p* or *t*. [< IM-[1] + *-plosion* in EXPLOSION.]

im-plo'siv(es), 1 im-plō'siv; 2 im-plō'sīv. **I.** *a.* Made by implosion. **II.** *n.* A sound made by implosion.—**-ly,** *adv.*

im-ploy't, im-ploy'ment†. Same as EMPLOY, etc.

im-plumed', *a.* Unplumed. **im-plu'mous.**

im-plunge', *vt.* [Archaic or poet.] To plunge. **im-plunge't.**

im-plu'vi-um, 1 im-plū'vi-um; 2 im-plu'vi-ŭm, *n.* [-VI-A, *pl.*] *Rom. Antiq.* **1.** A basin in the floor of the atrium of a house to receive the rain that fell through the compluvium. **2.** The atrium. **3.** Same as COMPLUVIUM. **3.** The unroofed or open space under the hypethral opening, whether or not provided with a receptacle. [L., < *in*, in, + *pluo*, rain.]

im-ply', 1 im-plai'; 2 im-plī', *v.* [IM-PLIED'; IM-PLY'ING.] **1.** To involve or intimate (a meaning not expressed); contain by logical inference or by legal construction; signify; import; as, wrongful acts *imply* malice; an action *implies* an agent. **2†.** To implicate; infold; entangle. **3.** To ascribe; attribute; hint at. [< OF. *empleier*, < L. *implico*; see IMPLICATE.] SYN.: see ALLUDE; IMPORT; INVOLVE.

im-pock'et, *vt.* [Rare.] To put into the pocket.

im-po'lar-i-ly†, *adv.* Not toward the poles. **im-po'lar-ly†.**

im-po'lar-iz"a-bil(es), 1 im-pō'lar-aiz"a-bil; 2 im-pō'lar-īz"a-bl, *a. Elec.* That can not be polarized, as some voltaic batteries.

im-pol'der, 1 im-pōl'der; 2 im-pōl'der, *vt.* & *vi.* To form a polder.

im-pol'i-cy, 1 im-pol'i-si; 2 im-pŏl'i-cy, *n.* Unsuitableness to the public or private end proposed; inexpediency.

Champlain felt the *impolicy* of declaring war against a race for the crime of a few. KINGSFORD *Canada* i. p. 84. [n. & n. 1887.]

im-pol'ished, *a.* Unpolished.

im'po-lite', 1 im'po-lait'; 2 im'po-līt', *a.* **1.** Lacking in politeness; rude; ill-mannered. **2†.** Inelegant; unpolished. [< L. *impolitus*, < *in-*, not, + *politus*, pp. of *polio*, polish.] SYN.: see BLUFF.—**im'po-lite'ly,** *adv.*

im'po-lite'ness, 1 im'po-lait'nes; 2 im'po-lit'nĕs, *n.* The quality of being impolite; also, an impolite act.

im-pol'i-tic, 1 im-pol'i-tik; 2 im-pŏl'i-tic, *a.* **1.** Pursuing measures not suited to the end in view; unwise; as, an *impolitic* ruler or friend. **2.** Adapted to injure the interests involved; inexpedient; imprudent.

It was then dangerous and *impolitic* to do right.

GREELEY in PARTON'S *Horace Greeley* p. 413. [c. HARPER & BROS. 1855.]

im'po-lit'i-cal†, SYN.: see IMPRUDENT.—**im-pol'i-tic-ly, im'po-lit'i-cal-ly†,** *adv.*—**im-pol'i-tic-ness†,** *n.*

im-pon'der-a-bil(es), 1 im-pon'der-a-bil; 2 im-pŏn'der-a-bl, *a.* Without weight, or appreciable weight.

—**im-pon"der-a-bil'i-ty, im-pon'der-a-bil(es-ness†,** *n.*

im-pon'der-a-bil(es), *n.* Anagent or thing without weight, as heat, light, or electricity, or that other which is supposed to be the basis of their phenomena: a term used chiefly when heat and light were thought to be forms of matter, to distinguish them from ordinary or ponderable matter: applied figuratively to spiritual agents and influences.

im-pon'der-ous†, *a.* Imponderable.—**-ness†,** *n.*

im-po-nent, 1 im-pō'nent; 2 im-pō'nĕnt. [Rare.] **I.** *a.* Imposing, or competent to impose; as, an *imponent* authority. **II.** *n.* One who enjoins or prescribes with authority. [< L. *imponent-(s)-*, ppr. of *impono*; see IMPOSITION.]

im-pood', 1 im-pūd'; 2 im-pōōd', *n.* [S. Afr.] The eland. **im-poo'fo;** [im-pōō'no;

im-poon', 1 im-pūn'; 2 im-pōōn', *n.* [S. Afr.] The dulkerbok

im-poo'rar, *a.* Unpopular.

im-po'rous, 1 im-pō'rus; 2 im-pō'rŭs, *a.* Very close or compact in texture; without pores; solid.—**im"po-ros'i-ty,** *n.*

im-port', 1 im-pōrt'; 2 im-pōrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring from a foreign country or state into one's own country or state; introduce from abroad, especially commercially: opposed to *export*; as, to *import* woolen goods; to *import* labor. **2.** To bear or convey, as a meaning; signify; imply; as, his looks *import* no good to me.

To say Good morning or Good evening may not always be reprehensible, for those phrases evidently *imported* that God had made bad days and bad nights.

MACAULAY *England* vol. iv. p. 21. [p. n. & c. no. 1856.]

3. To be of moment or consequence to; affect seriously; be of significance to.

It much *imports* me I should know her name.

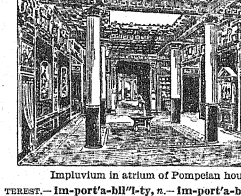
TENNYSON *Becket* act i, sc. 1.

4. To introduce or bring in generally; as, to *import* acrimony into the debate. **5†.** To affect; influence.

II. *i.* To be of moment or consequence; as, in this case that does not *import*.

It is not the fact that *imports*, but the impression or effect of the fact on your mind. EMERSON *Lect. and Biog. Sketches, Thoreau* p. 439. [n. m. & co. 1859.]

[< L. *importo*, < *in*, in, + *porto*, carry.] SYN.: betoken, denote, imply, mean, purport, signify, suggest. See IN-



Impluvium in atrium of Pompeian house.

TEREST.—**im-port'a-bil"i-ty,** *n.*—**im-port'a-bil(es),** *a.* That can be imported. **2†.** Unbearable. **im-port'a-bl(es-ness†,** *n.*—**-bly,** *adv.*

im'port, 1 im'pōrt; 2 im'pōrt, *n.* **1.** That which is signified or implied by words, an action, or an event; meaning; signification; as, the *import* of his remarks. **2.** That which is imported from one country into another; mostly in the plural; as, our *imports* fall short of our exports; also, importation. **3.** Importance; weight; consequence.

im'port'ance, 1 im-pōr'tans; 2 im-pōr'tanç, *n.* **1.** The quality of being important or momentous; that quality of anything by virtue of which it may seriously affect welfare.

The future of America is of greater *importance* to Christendom at large than that of any other country.

GLADSTONE in *North American Review* Dec., 1883, p. 641.

2. Weight or consequence in the social scale, in public estimation, or in self-esteem; pretentiousness.

The schoolmaster is generally a man of some *importance* in the female circle of a rural neighborhood.

IRVING *Sketch-Book, Sleepy Hollow* p. 423. [c. p. r. 1861.]

3†. Significance; urgency; also, a momentous matter. [< LL. *importantia*, < L. *importan-(t)-s*; see IMPORTANT.]

im'port'an-cy†, *n.* = IMPORTANCE.

im-por'tant, 1 im-pōr'tant; 2 im-pōr'tant, *a.* **1.** Of great import, consequence, or value in relation to some interest or end in view; having a weighty bearing; momentous; as, an *important* transaction.

If no one were to speak until he had something *important* to communiate, . . . conversation in this world would come to a constant stop. ALEXIS *Stillwater Tragedy* p. 416. [n. & c. no. 1880.]

2. Of consequence in one's own estimation; pompous; pretentious. **3†.** Importunate; forcible. [F., < L. *importan-(t)-s*, prop. ppr. of *importo*; see IMPORT.]

SYN.: grave, influential, material, momentous, of consequence, of moment, prominent, relevant, serious, significant, valuable, weighty.—ANT.: empty, idle, inconsiderable, irrelevant, mean, petty, slight, trifling, trivial, unimportant, useless, worthless.—**im-por'tant-ly,** *adv.*

im'por-ta'tion, 1 im'por-tē'shen; 2 im'pōr-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or practise of importing, or bringing from one country into another; opposed to *exportation*. An importation (in the United States) is a voluntary introduction of merchandise on board a vessel within some port of entry, with the intent to unlade the same.

2. One who or that which is imported; an import; as, my cook is a recent *importation* from Paris. **3†.** Conveyance. [< L. *importatio*; see IMPORT.]

im-por'ter, 1 im-pōr'ter; 2 im-pōr'tĕr, *n.* One who imports or brings goods into a country from a foreign country; especially, a merchant or company that brings goods from abroad.

im'port-less†, *a.* Of no importance; without meaning.

im-por'tral-ture, *n.* [Rare.] Same as PORTRAITURE.

im-por'tray't, *n.* To portray.

im'por-tu'nate-ly, *a.* Unbearable.

im-por'tu-nate, 1 im-pōr'chu-[*or* -tū-]nāt, *vt.* 2 im-pōr'chu-[*or* -tū-]nāt, *v.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] To ask persistently; importune. To obtain by importuning.

im-por'tu-nate, 1 im-pōr'chu-[*or* -tū-]nit; 2 im-pōr'chu-[*or* -tū-]nat, *a.* **1.** Urgent in solicitation, request, or demand; pressingly solicitous; insistent; as, an *importunate* creditor or demand.

One more unfortunate, Weary of breath, Rashly *importunate*, Gone to her death.

HOOD *Bridge of Sighs* st. 1.

2†. Vexatious; inopportune. [< LL. *importunatus*, pp. of *importunor*; see IMPORTUNE, *v.*]

—**importunate widow,** the widow mentioned in the parable of the unjust judge. *Luke* xviii, 3.—**im-por'tu-na-cy,** *n.* The quality or state of being importunate; importunity. **im-por'tu-nate-ness†,**—**-ly,** *adv.*

im'por-tune', 1 im'por-tūn'; 2 im'pōr-tūn', *v.* [-TUNED'; -TUN'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To urge with frequent application; harass with persistent demands or entreaties; solicit pertinaciously; as, to *importune* the President for office. **2†.** To beg for with importunity. **3†.** To signify. **4†.** To annoy. **5†.** To impel; press urgently.

II. *i.* To be pertinaciously solicitous.

Too poor for a bribe, and too proud to *importune*.

GRAY *Sketches of His Own Character* l. 1.

[< F. *importuner*, < OF. *importun*, < L. *importunus*, troublesome, orig., without access, < *in-*, not, + *portus*, port.]

SYN.: ask, beg, beseech, beset, dun, entreat, implore, plead with, press, solicit, tease, urge. See PRAY.

im'por-tuner, *n.* [Rare.] Importunate; violent. **2†.** Unseasonable.—**im'por-tune'ly†,** *adv.*

im'por-tun'er, 1 im'por-tūn'er; 2 im'pōr-tūn'ĕr, *n.* One who importunes. Same as **im'por-tu'ner.**

im'por-tu'ni-ty, 1 im'por-tū'ni-ti; 2 im'pŏr-tū'ni-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** The act of importuning, or the state of being importunate; urgency of demand or request; as, your importunity annoys me. **2.** The unseasonableness. [< F. *importunité*, < L. *importunita(t)-s*, < *importunus*; see IMPORTUNE.]

im-pos'a-ble, 1 im-pō'za-bl; 2 im-pōç'a-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be imposed as a tax or duty. **2†.** That may be imposed upon or deceived.—**-ness,** *n.*

im-pose', 1 im-pōz'; 2 im-pōç', *v.* [IM-POSED'; IM-POS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay or place, as a burden to be borne or endured; levy or impose by authority; as, to impose a tax, toll, or penalty. **2.** To place by influence or force: often with the implication of arbitrariness or injustice; as, to *impose* one's views on another; to *impose* a tyrant on a people. **3.** To palm off falsely as true and genuine; palm off; as, to *impose* a supposititious child. **4.** *Eccl.* To lay on (hands), as in confirmation and ordination ceremonies. **5.** *Print.* To arrange in a form, as pages of type. **6†.** To fix on; impute. **7†.** To lay down; deposit. **8†.** To subject, as to punishment.

II. *i.* **1.** To place a burden (upon or on) by taking advantage of some amiable trait or by deception or trickery; as, to *impose* on one's kindness; all have been *imposed* on me. **2.** To impress oneself or itself upon, exert an influence upon, as by authority, prestige, or impressiveness. **3†.** To encroach upon; presume upon; put a tax upon; levy import on. [< F. *imposer*, < *im-*, < L. *in*, in, + *poser*; see POSE[1], *v.*] SYN.: see DECEIVE.—**im-pos'er,** *n.* Injunction; command.—**im-pos'er,** *n.*

im-pos'ing, 1 im-pō'zing; 2 im-pōç'ing, *pa.* Adapted to make an impression; commanding; impressive.

The splendor of [Gibbon's Rome], artificial as it is, is very *imposing*. CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang.* in vol. ii, p. 338. [s. 1869.]

SYN.: see AUGUST; GRAND.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.*

im-pos'ing-stone", 1 im-pō'zing-stōn'; 2 im-pōç'ing-stōn', *n.* A flat, level slab, usually of stone, on which printers impose and correct forms of type.

im-pos'ing-ta'ble†.

7 — 10	11 — 6	
8 — 9	12 — 5	
1 — 16	13 — 4	
2 — 15	14 — 3	

Imposition.

Diagram showing imposition of 16 pages as commonly placed.

im-pos'i-bil"i-ty, 1 im-pos'i-bil'i-ti; 2 im-pŏs'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] The fact or state of being impossible. **2.** That which is impossible; something that can not exist or be done. **3†.** Inability. < LL. *impossibilitia(t)-s*, < L. *impossibilis*, impossible.]

—**im-pos"si-bil"i-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The act of rendering impossible. **im-pos"si-bil"i-ta'tion;**—**im-pos'si-bil'i-tate,** *vt.* To render impossible.

im-pos'si-ble, 1 im-pos'i-bl; 2 im-pŏs'i-bl, *a.* **1.** Beyond the reach of power to accomplish; not possible; that can not be or be done under the existing circumstances; impracticable; unfeasible; as, *impossible* ambition. Thus is **relatively impossible** which some particular power can not effect; that is **absolutely impossible** which can not be effected by any power whatever.

Few things are *impossible* to diligence and skill.

JOHNSON *Rasselas* ch. 12, p. 48. [a. 1809.]

2. Beyond the realm of the possible; contrary to the nature of things; as, an *impossible* theory; it is *impossible* that two and two should make five. **3.** *Law.* Impracticable in the nature of the case; made impracticable by law, or by act of God or of a public enemy.

Generally speaking, a contract to do a thing naturally impossible is not binding, but liability exists where the thing is possible in itself, tho performance subsequently becomes impossible.

4. *Math.* Imaginary. **5.** [Colloq.] Too strange to be imagined or thought possible or available in a particular set of circumstances, or for the purpose specified;

extremely odd; absurd; as, an utterly *impossible* costume; [F., < L. *impossibilis*, < *in-*, not, + *possibilis*, see POSSIBLE.] SYN.: see IMPRACTICABLE.—**impossible quantity** (*Math.*), an imaginary quantity. See IMAGINARY.—**logically i.**, logically contradictory; absurd.—**morally i.** 1. Not to be expected to occur, because extremely inconsistent with the moral character of the supposed agent. 2. Attended with difficulties or circumstances giving the appearance of being impossible; extremely improbable.—**physically i.**, impossible while the laws of nature remain as they are.—**im-pos'si-bly**, *adv.*

im-pos'si-ble, *n.* [Rare]. An impossibility.

im'post, 1 im'pōst; 2 im'pōst, *n.* 1. That which is imposed; a governmental tax or levy; especially, a customs duty.

Unjust and absurd taxation to which men are accustomed is often borne far more willingly than the most reasonable *impost* which is new.

MACAULAY *England* vol. i, ch. 3, p. 203. [A. s. a. co. 1849.]

2. *Arch.* The plane in which an arch rests upon a column or pier, or from which it springs, generally marked by a molding or plinth; also, the condition of rest of an arch upon its support, or of the springing of an arch from its support. 3. [Turf Cant.] A weight carried by a horse in a handicap race. [OF., the tax, < LL. *impositus*, < L. *impositus* (> F. *imposte*, > IMPOST, 2), pp. of *impono*; see IMPOSITION.] SYN.: see TAX.

—**arched impost**, *arch.* An impost whose molding is continued around the archivolt.—**continuous i.**, a continuation of arch-moldings down the face of the supporting pillar, without any modification of the impost-plane.—**stilted i.**, an impost where there is no projection of moldings beyond the face of the pier at the point of meeting.

im-pos'thu-mate†, *v.* **i.** *t.* To affect with an imposthume or abscess. **II.** *t.* To gather or put in any part of the body. **im-pos'thume**†; **im-pos'tume**†.

im-pos'thu-mate†. **I.** *a.* Charged with purulent matter; having an abscess; swollen. **II.** *n.* One affected with an imposthume or abscess. **im-pos'tu-mate†.—im-pos'thu-ma'tion†** or **im-pos'tu-ma'tion†**, *n.* The act of forming an abscess, or the abscess itself.

im-pos'thume, 1 im-pos'tūm; 2 im-pŏs'thum, *n.* [Archaic.] An abscess: also used figuratively. [< OF. *empostume*, cor. of *apostema*, an ulcer.] **im-pos'tume**†.

im-pos'tor, 1 im-pos'tor *or* -tôr; 2 im-pŏs'tor, *n.* One who assumes a character for the purpose of imposing on or deceiving others; one who deceives by false pretenses.

How . . . could an *impostor* . . . thus deceitful, selfish, designing, and base . . . have invented and maintained . . . the purest and noblest character known in history?

LESLIE STEPHEN *Forum of Christ, Hibbert Lectures* p. 136. [S. 1868.]

[< F. *imposteur*, < LL. *impostor*, contr. of L. *impositor*, < *impono*; see IMPOSITION.] **im-pos'ter†.** SYN.: see HYPOCRITE.—**im-pos'tor-ship**, *n.* The state or character of an impostor.—**im-pos'tress**, *n.* = *impostrix*.

im-pos'trix†.

im-pos'ture, 1 im-pos'chur *or* -tiur; 2 im-pŏs'chur *or* -tûr, *n.* The practice of an impostor; deception by means of false pretenses. [< F. *imposture*, < LL. *impositura*; see IMPOSITION.] SYN.: see ARTIFICE; FRAUD.—**im-pos'tured**, *a.* Having the nature of imposture.—**im-pos'tur-ous**, *a.* Having the qualities of an impostor; deceitful. **im-pos'ter-ous**†; **im-pos'tor-ous**†; **im-pos'-trous**† [Archaic].

im-po'tent, 1 im-pō'tĕnt; 2 im-pō'thur, *n.* [Rare.] The act of imposing; imposition.

im-po'ta-bl(e), 1 im-pō'ta-bl; 2 im-pō'ta-bl, *a.* Not good to drink; not drinkable.

im'po-tence, 1 im'po-tĕns; 2 im'po-tĕnc, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being impotent; lack of strength or power; physical, moral, or intellectual inability; weakness; feebleness.

Modern unbelief may be deemed less formidable when we steadily observe its moral *impotence* for all constructive purposes.

LIDDON *Bampton Lectures* lect. iii, p. 123. [S. & W. 1873.]

2. [Rare.] Absence of self-control; lack of restraint or control of passion. 3. *Pathol.* Loss or lack of power to copulate, or to beget children, especially in the male. [F., < L. *impotentia*, < *impotent(-s)*; see IMPOTENT.] **im'po-ten-cy**. SYN.: see IMPOTENT.

im'po-tent, 1 im'po-tent; 2 im'po-tĕnt, *a.* **1.** Destitute of or lacking in power, physical, moral, or intellectual; not potent; weak; feeble.

Philosophy was . . . the most powerful *impotent* to regenerate mankind.

LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. ii, ch. 4, p. 4. [A. 1873.]

2. Destitute of sexual power: said usually of the male; also, occasionally, barren; sterile. 3. Lacking in self-control. [F., < L. *impotent(-s)*, < *in-*, not; and see POTENT.]—**im'po-tent-ly**, *adv.*

That empty head thrown *impotently* out.

R. S. SURTEES *Jorrocks' Jaunts* bk. viii, I. 789.

im'po-tent, *n.* **I.** A weakling. 2. An adult male destitute of sexual power.

im-pound', 1 im-paund'; 2 im-pound', *vt.* **1.** To shut up, usually in a pen or pound; shut in; confine; as, to *impound* a stray horse. 2. To place in custody of a court of law; as, to *impound* an instrument of writing or money while awaiting a decision respecting it. 3. To collect and retain (water) in a pond, reservoir, etc., as for irrigating purposes.

—**im-pound'age**, *n.* **1.** The act of impounding, or the state of being impounded. 2. A fine or fee for impounding.—**im-pound'er**, *n.* One who impounds.

im-pov'er-ish, 1 im-pev'ar-ish; 2 im-pŏv'er-ish, *vt.* **1.** To reduce to poverty; make indigent or poor.

To *impoverish* the rich is not to enrich the poor. I. D'ISRAELI *Amenities of Lit., Crisis and Retribution* vol. i, p. 370. [W. s. W.]

2. To exhaust the richness or fertility of; reduce the quality of; deteriorate; as, to *impoverish* soil; *impoverished* blood. [< OF. *empovriss-*, ppr. stem of *empovrir*, < L. *in-*, + *pauper*, poor.] **im-pov'er-ish-er**†; **em-pov'er-ish**†.—**im-pov'er-ish-er**, *n.*—**im-pov'er-ish-ly**†, *adv.* So as to impoverish.—**im-pov'er-ish-ment**, *n.* The act of impoverishing, or the state of being impoverished. S. S.

im-pov'er-isht, *pp.* Impoverished.

im-pow'er, *vt.* Same as EMPOWER.

imp'owle, 1 imp'pōl; 2 imp'pōl', *n.* *Building.* A pole used to hold up scaffolding.

im-prac'ti-ca-bil'i-ty, 1 im-prak'ti-ka-bil'i-ti; 2 im-prăc'ti-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tig, *pl.*] **1.** Impracticableness. 2. That which is impracticable.

There is no writer of the present day who has so much puzzled me by his eccentricities, *impracticabilities*, and capabilities as Charles Reade. TROLLOPE *Autobiography* ch. 13, p. 64. [H. 1883.]

3. The state or quality of being untractable.

im-prac'ti-ca-bl(e), 1 im-prak'ti-ka-bl; 2 im-prăc'ti-ca-bl, *a.* **1.** Incapable of being effected, from lack of adequate means; impossible of performance; not feasible; as, an *impracticable* scheme. 2. Incapable of being employed or applied as intended; unserviceable; impractical; as, an *impracticable* device. 3. Not capable of being managed or controlled by reasonable means; not to be persuaded; hard to get on with; intractable; as, an *impracticable* temper.

Impracticable is often confounded with *impractical*, which means "that which can not be worked," as opposed to "that which probably would not work."

And yet this tough *impracticable* heart
Is governed by a disinterested art.
ROWE *Jane Shore* act i, sc. 1.

SYN.: impossible. That which is *impossible* can not be done at all; hardly that which is *impracticable* is theoretically possible, but can not be done under existing conditions.—ANT.: feasible, possible, practicable.—**im-prac'ti-ca-bl(e-ness)**, *n.*—**im-prac'ti-ca-bly**, *adv.*

im-prac'ti-cal, *a.* [Rare.] Unpractical.

im'pre-cate, 1 im'pri-kēt; 2 im'prē-cēt, *vt.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] **I.** To invoke or call down, as a judgment or calamity; pray that evil may befall; curse.

Behold me kneel! — and *imprecate* Heaven's vengeance
If I'm not guiltless. H. H. MILMAN *Anne Boleyn* sc. 9, st. 12.

2. [Rare.] To pray for; as, to *imprecate* patience. [< L. *imprecatus*, pp. of *imprecor*, < *in*, upon, + *precor*, pray.]—**im'pre-ca'tor**, *n.*

im'pre-ca'tion, 1 im'pri-kē'shon; 2 im'prē-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of imprecating; invocation of evil or an execration; a malediction; a curse.

The forms of religion were specially called in to lend sanctity to such *imprecations* by solemn devices. J. C. LEE *Superstition and Force, Wager of Battle* p. 20. L. BROS. & CO. 1866.]

[< L. *imprecatio(n-)*, < *imprecatus*; see IMPRECATE.]

SYN.: anathema, curse, execration, malediction. See OATH.

ANT.: benediction, benison, blessing, praise.

im'pre-ca-to-ry, 1 im'pri-ka-to-ri; 2 im'prē-ca-tō-ry (XIII), *a.* Of the nature of or expressing imprecation; invoking evil.—**im-pre-ca-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

im-pre-dic'a-ble†, *a.* [Rare.] Inexact; vague.—**im'pre-ci'-sion**, *n.* [Rare.]

im-pred'i-ca-bl(e), 1 im-pred'i-ka-bl; 2 im-prĕd'i-ca-bl, *a.* Not predicable; that may not be affirmed or attributed.

im-pregn', 1 im-prin'; 2 im-prēn', *vt.* [Poet.] To render fruitful; impregnate.

What rare witchery, *Impregning* with delights the charm'd air.
LAMB *Swans in Kensington* sonnet ii.

im-preg'na-bl(e)[2], 1 im-preg'na-bl; 2 im-prĕg'na-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be taken by assault; not reducible by force; proof against attack; as, an *impregnable* fort.

Trial by Jury,—that *impregnable* bulwark of civil liberty.
STORY in *Am. Oratory, Aug. 31, 1826* p. 518. [C. n. & H. 1869.]

2. Not to be overcome by trial or temptation; as, *impregnable* honesty. Compare INEXPUGNABLE. [< F. *imprenable*, < *in-* (< L. *in-*), not, + *prenable*; see PREGNABLE.] **im-pren'a-ble†.—im-preg'na-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being impregnable or invincible. **impreg'na-bl(e-ness)**†.—**im-preg'na-bly**, *adv.*

im-preg'na-bl(e)[2], *a.* *Biol.* Capable of being impregnated.

—**im-preg'na-bil(e-ness)**, *n.*

im-preg'nant, *a.* [Rare.] Not pregnant or fertile. **2**†. Impregnating. **II.** *n.* [Rare.] That which impregnates. < LL. *impregnant(-s)*, ppr. of *impregno*; see IMPREGNATE.]

im-preg'nate, 1 im-preg'nēt; 2 im-prĕg'nāt, *v.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make pregnant; cause to conceive or germinate, as a female; render productive, as an ovum or cell of an animal or plant, by the introduction of the male or fertilizing principle; fecundate. **2.** To infuse or saturate with another substance; impart the qualities of another substance to, as by infusion or mixture; as, to *impregnate* with poisonous gases. **3.** To inspire or imbue with an active principle or element.

Every page of Epictetus . . . is *impregnated* with . . . religious feeling. MACKAY *Hist. Morals* vol. ii, p. 30. [A. 1873.]

II. *i.* [Rare.] To become pregnant, charged throughout, or filled. [< LL. *impregnatus*, pp. of *impregno*, < L. *in*, in, + *pregnan(s)*; see PREGNANT.]—**im-preg'nat-ing-ly**†, *adv.* In certain language, straight to the point.—**im-preg'na-tor**, *n.*

im-preg'nate, *a.* Made pregnant or prolific; impregnated.

im-preg'na-tion, 1 im'pre-gē-nā'shon; 2 im'prĕg-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of impregnating, or the state of being impregnated.

2. Does it [the insect-world] resemble plants in the sufficiency of a single *impregnation* for the evolution of myriads of detached lives.

COLERIDGE *Works, Aids to Reflection* vol. i, p. 408. [L. 1858.]

Specif.: (1) In biology, the fusion or coalescence of two protoplasmic masses, as ovum and spermatozoon, or of ova from two different organisms or from different parts of the same organism to form a new organism; fecundation; fertilization. (2) Any mixture or intimate blending; saturation; infusion. **3.** The substance or principle with which anything is impregnated. **3.** *Mineral.* An irregular deposit of ore lacking definite boundaries, and hence differing from a true vein. [< LL. *impregnation(-)*, *impregno*; see IMPREGNATE.]—**constitutional impregnation**, in evolution, the effect upon an organism of the constant repetition of its own characteristics in the successive stages of development. EIMER *Organic Evolution* p. 51. [C.]—**hypodermic i.**, the process of fecundation through the skin, which obtains in a certain species of beetles.

im-preg'na-tive, *a.* [Rare.] Tending to impregnate.

im-preg'na-to-ry, 1 im-preg'na-to-ri; 2 im-prĕg'na-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to or connected with impregnation.

im'pre-jud'i-cate, *a.* Unprejudiced; impartial.

im-prep'a-ra'tion†, *n.* Want of preparation.

im-pre'sa, 1 im-pre'za; 2 im-prē'gä, *n.* [L.] A personal device or motto for a seal, book-plate, or the like. **im-prese'**†; **im-prese'**.

im'pre-sa'ri-o, 1 im'pri-sä'ri-o *or* (*It.*) im'pre-sä'ri-o; 2 im'pre-sä'ri-o *or* (*It.*) im'prē-sä'ri-ō, *n.* [It.] One who manages, conducts, or is responsible for an opera company or public musical performance.

im-pre'science, *n.* [Rare.] Lack of foreknowledge.

im'pre-scrip'ti-bl(e), 1 im'pri-skrip'ti-bl; 2 im'pre-scrip'ti-bl, *a.* Incapable of being claimed or acquired by usage or prescription; not dependent on statute or agreement; as, *imprescriptible* laws. **im'pre-scrib'a-bl(e)**†.

The *imprescriptible* right of petitioning. DE QUINCEY *Philosoph. Writers, Hamilton* in vol. i, p. 32. [T. & F. 1856.]

—**im'pre-scrip'ti-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**im'pre-scrip'ti-bly**, *adv.*

im-press', 1 im-prest'; 2 im-prĕs', *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To form or fix by pressure; stamp; imprint; as, to *impress* a design on metal. **2.** To fix, as in the mind by forcible or continued presentation; as, to *impress* a fact or a scene on the memory. **3.** To produce a marked effect upon, as the mind; influence, as to some conclusion; as, to *impress* the judgment; to *impress* one unfavorably. **4.** To form or make an impression or imprint in; mark by pressure; indent; as, to *impress* the sod with one's foot. **5.** *Elec.* To create or establish in a conductor by means of a dynamo, battery, or other source of electrical energy; as, to *impress* a current. **6**†. To print; as, to *impress* a book.

II†. *i.* To become stamped or fixed. [< OF. *impresser*, < L. *impressus*, pp. of *imprimo*, < *in*, in, + *premo*, press.] SYN.: imprint, indicate, press, print, stamp. See CONCERN; INSCRIBE.—ANT.: see synonyms for CANCEL.

im-press'[2], *vt.* **1.** To compel to enter the public service, as during a war, riot, or other crisis; as, to *impress* seamen; to *impress* nurses during an epidemic.

The first American citizen *impressed* and not immediately liberated, was good cause, in my opinion imperious cause, of war
CALHOUN *Works, Speech Feb. 26, 1813* [in vol. ii, p. 81. [A. 1853.]

2. To seize (property) for public use, with or without remuneration; as, to *impress* provisions in war-time.

[FOR IMPREST, *vt.*]

im'press', 1 im'pres; 2 im'prĕs, *n.* **1.** The act or process of making an impression or mark. **2.** A mark, character, figure, or image produced by or as by pressure; as, the *impress* of a seal in wax.

Just when and where the later, and now universal form of coining, viz., the *impress* upon pieces of metal of mere characters of their weight and fineness, first appeared, historians are not wholly agreed. F. A. WALKER *Money* bk. ii, ch. 2, p. 56. A. S. & CO. 1878.]

3. Hence, the effect of any force or influence; peculiar character or form imparted; as, the *impress* of parentage.

Charlemagne's legislation bears the constant *impress* of the new moral power in the world.

C. L. BRACE *Gesta Christi* pt. ii, ch. 18, p. 200. [A. & s. 1883.]

4. A device or emblematic design; an impresa. **5**†. An appearance; semblance. < LL. *impressus*, < L. *impressa*; see IMPRESS[1], 1, 2]. SYN.: see MARK.

im'press', 1 im'pres *or* im-pres'; 2 im'prĕs *or* im-prĕs', *n.* Impressment.

Some abuses having crept into the navy, particularly in the *im'press* service. G. N. WRIGHT *William IV.* vol. ii, p. 12. [P. & co.]

—**im'press-gang"**, *n.* See PRESS-GANG.—**i.-money**, *n.* Money paid to men pressed into service. [WC.]—**i.-office**, *n.* *Eng. Hist.* An office where men are impressed into public service, especially into the army or navy.—**i.-officer**, *n.*

im-pressed', 1 im-prest'; 2 im-prĕst', *pa.* **1.** Stamped; **im-prest'**, } fixed; imprinted. **2.** *Bot.* Sunken below the general surface and having the appearance of being stamped into it, as dots, grooves, lines. (2) Marked with one or more such impressions, as the wing-cover of a beetle.

im-press'er, *n.* One who or that which impresses.

im-press'i-bl(e)[2], 1 im-pres'i-bl; 2 im-prĕs'i-bl, *a.* Capable of being impressed or of receiving an impression.—**im-press'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **im-press'i-bl(e-ness)**†.—**-bly**, *adv.*

im-pres'sion, 1 im-presh'on; 2 im-prĕsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of impressing or imprinting; the imparting of a distinguishing mark, form, or character; also, the result of exterior influence, as impressment; a stamp, mark, or figure made by or as by pressure; as, an *impression* of a seal in wax. **3.** A material or visible effect, as a change in character, status, or condition, produced by any agency; as, the enemy made no *impression* on the fort.

During the engagement, a deep column of the enemy descended from the woods, and attempted an *impression* on our lines.

WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, Sept. 6, 1776* in vol. iv, pt. ii, p. 79. [H. & A. co. 1834.]

4. An effect produced on the senses, the mind, the feeling, or the conscience; a religious *impressions*. **5.** A slight or indistinct remembrance; a notion or belief held by the mind without adequate grounds; as, I have a strong *impression* that the color was red. **6.** *Psychol.* An effect left upon the mind by which recognition in any way, or bears the marks of, some past experience. More specifically: (1) The mental effect of stimulating any of the senses; a sense-impression. (2) The tendency to react in a certain way as the result of psychological effect of some external stimulus; as, every excitement of a sense-organ leaves its *impression* on the nervous system. (3) Any mental effect, regarded as the resultant of a previous experience, especially of a sensuous character. (4) An unconscious (subliminal) excitation of the cells of the nervous system concomitant with the sensation experienced.

Hume divided all modifications of mind into *impressions* and ideas. Ideas were *impressions* when first received; and because ideas when remembered and reflected on.

SCOTT *Vocab. Philos.* s.v. 247. [M. & co. 1878.]

7. *Print.* (1) The degree or kind of pressure applied to a sheet in a printing-press; as, a soft, light, or heavy *impression*. (2) The imprint of types, illustrations, etc., on a page or sheet; as, a good *impression*. (3) A printed copy. (4) The whole number of forms comprising one issue, as a book, etc.; especially, an unaltered reprint from standing type or from plates, as distinguished from *edition*. (5) *Bookbinding.*

Let me entreat you to stop their [certain documents'] translation and *impression* so soon as you can; for I desire to suppress them. NEWTON in Brewster *Life of Sir I. Newton* ch. 15, p. 183.]

8. In engraving, a print struck off from an engraved plate or stone. **9.** *Paint.* A ground coat or priming on which to lay other colors; also, a single coat of paint laid on as a preservative. **10.** *Anat.* A mark produced upon bones or the denser viscera by the attachment or contiguity of adjacent organs; as, the deltoid *impression* of the humerus; the renal *impression* of the liver. **11.** *Art.* The large and general effect of colors, lights, and forms of nature as momentarily impressed on the painter's sense.

All landscape painters make memoranda of *impressions*, which must of necessity be done very rapidly if they are to be worth anything HAMERTON *Etching and Etchers* bk. ii, p. 128. [R. BROS. 1876.]

12. *Zool.* A dot, groove, line, or space impressed upon or sunken into a surface. **13**†. A power or agency in nature, or a phenomenon. [F., < L. *impressio(n-)*, < *impressus*; see IMPRESS[1], 2.] **ex-pres'sure**†; **im-pres'-sure**†. SYN.: see FEELING; IDEA; MARK; OPINION.—**centrifugal impression** (*Physiol.*), an impression transmitted by a motor nerve outward to a motion-producing muscle or muscles.—**centripetal i.** (*Physiol.*), a sensory impression communicated by the afferent nerves from without inward toward the nerve-centers: the opposite of *centrifugal impression*.—**im-pres'sion-cup"**, *n.* A dentists' cup for holding material used in taking an impression of the mouth for artificial teeth.—**i.-tray**;—**i.-stitch**, *n.* *Shoemaking.* Any mark made upon the soles of shoes to represent a stitch.—**i.-stitch machine**, a device which stamps imitation

stitching on the soles of shoes.— **method of i.** *Psychol.* 1. The method of analyzing and recording the introspective judgements awakened by the presentation of various sense stimuli. 2. Especially, this method as applied to a study of the affective and emotional processes occasioned by presenting, either singly or in pairs, a large number of stimuli.

im-pres'sion-a-bi(e), 1 im-presh'an-a-bil; 2 Im-prĕsh'on-a-bl, *a.* Subject to or susceptible of impression; easily impressed; emotional. — **Im-pres'sion-a-bil'i-ty** or **im-pres'sion-a-ble(e-ness)**, *n.* — **im-pres'sion-a-bly**, *adv.*

im-pres'sion-al, 1 im-presh'an-al; 2 Im-prĕsh'on-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to impression; describing or representing objects as they first impress the mind, and without studying their details; as, *impressional* writing or painting; in a wider sense in art, of or pertaining to the theory and practice of impressionism.— **im-pres'sion-al-ist**, *n.* Same as IMPRESSIONIST.— **im-pres'sion-al-is'tic**, *a.* Impressionistic.— **I.n-pres'sion-al-ly**, *adv.*

im-pres'sion-a-ry, 1 im-presh'an-ē-ri; 2 Im-prĕsh'on-ē-ry, *a.* Tending toward impressionism.

im-pres'sion-ism, 1 im-presh'an-izm; 2 Im-prĕsh'on-ĭsm, *n.* 1. *Art.* A form of realism which aims to preserve the vividness and force of the first impression nature makes on the painter's vision and to convey the sensation of movement and light. In opposition to academic rules and traditions, it excludes preciseness of form, modeling, unnecessary detail, and completeness of finish. From their habit of working in open air, these artists endeavors to render color in strong daylight, the French disciples of impressionism early gained the appellations *plein-airists* and *luminists*. To their number was added a group of painters (*naturalistic impressionists*, or *pointillists*) who, observing color-laws, placed points or touches of pure, bright pigment side by side, attaining the effect (their work viewed at a distance) of mingled and softened color such as earlier painters got by the mixture of pigments. The founder of *impressionism* was Édouard Manet, but the true leader and theorist of the school was Claude Monet. A picture by him labeled "Impression" was exhibited in Paris about 1860; but the term *impressionism* did not come into general use before 1867. Among names associated with this form of art are those of Renoir, Pissarro, Sisley, Cézanne, Raffaelli, and Seurat; in America, J. Alden Weir and John F. Twachtman. *Impressionism* influenced Whistler, Bastien-Lepage, and many others, and it has been far-reaching in its effect, especially in illustration. See NEO-IMPRESSIONISM; POST-IMPRESSIONISM.

Impressionism should mean all that genre of art . . . which hastily and simply tries to render in form and color what the artist sees, as he sees it, when his eye has been sharpened and trained to signify something much more transient — the reproduction of what is seen at a particularly rapid glance.

C. F. KEARY *Dublin Review* April 1898, p. 630.

2. In literature, the presentation of a character, emotion, or scene, simply, broadly, and with few details; a general impression conveyed vividly by a few lines or phrases.

im-pres'sion-ist, 1 im-presh'an-ist; 2 Im-prĕsh'on-ĭst, *n.* A writer who relies upon his immediate impressions to describe a scene in nature vividly and truthfully, or a painter whose work is characterized by impressionism.

The impressionists tell us extravagant things, but they also tell us truthful things.

J. G. VAN DYKE *How to Judge a Picture* ch. 4, p. 62. [CHAUP., 1888.]

— **im-pres'sion-is'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to, relating to, or characterized by impressionism.

im-pres'sion-less, 1 im-presh'an-les; 2 Im-prĕsh'on-lĕs, *a.* Being without impressions; unimpressionable.

im-pres'sive, 1 im-pres'iv; 2 Im-prĕs'iv, *a.* **1.** Producing or having power to produce an impression; holding the attention; exciting emotion or admiration; as, *impressive* eloquence.

The Colosseum still stands grand and *impressive* as at first, even more *impressive* because of these marks that it bears.

P. V. N. MYERS *Ant. and Mod.* bk. 1, p. 251. [SCH. & CO., 1888.]

2. *Psychol.* Relating to that which has an internal effect, or carries a meaning for the subject himself: opposed to *expressive*. †. Impressible; as, an *impressive* fancy.

— **im-pres'siv(e-ly**, *adv.* — **im-pres'siv(e-ness**, *n.*

im-press'ment, 1 im-pres'ment *or* -mant; 2 Im-prĕs'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of impressing into the public service, or of seizing property for public use, also, the state of being so impressed. **2.** Strong effort in the form of pressure. **3.** Eagerness; ardor; earnestness.

im-pres'sure, 1 im-presh'ur; 2 Im-prĕsh'ur, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The act of using pressure; pressing. **2.** The result of such act, as a dent, mark or impression. **3.** An impression made upon the mind, especially through the senses.

im-prest', 1 im-prest'; 2 Im-prĕst', *vt.* [Eng.] To advance (money) from the royal treasury on loan. [< IM-[1] + PREST, lend, < OF. *prester*, < L. *præsto*, < *præ*, before, + *sto*, stand.] [signal use.

im-prest', *pp.* Impressed: an old form still in occasional use.

im-prest', *a.* Given as a loan or in advance: said of money, especially when given to one in the public service.

im'prest, 1 im'prest; 2 Im'prĕst, *n.* [Eng.] A prepayment of money, esp. to men on going into the service.

— **bill of imprest** [Eng.], a document authorizing the drawing of money before it is due.— **1. accountant**, a person to whom public money is entrusted for public use.— **Im'prest-mon"cy**, *n.* Money advanced from the exchequer; money paid to recruits on enlistments.— **1. office** [Eng.], a department of the Admiralty which had charge of loans or advances to paymasters.

im"pre-vent'a-bil(e), *a.* [Rare.] Not to be prevented.— **im"pre-vent'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* [bil'i-ty, *n.*

im"pre-vis'i-bil(e), *a.* Not to be foreseen.— **im"pre-vis'i-lim"pre-vi'sion**, *n.* Want of foresight; improvidence.

im-prieve', 1 im-priv'; 2 Im-prēv', *v.* [Scot.] **1.** To disprove. **2.** To hinder.

im'pri-ma'tur, 1 im'pri-mē'tur; 2 Im'pri-mā'tŭr, *n.* **1.** Literally, "let it be printed": an official formula of license to print or publish, affixed by a censor or board of censors to a book or pamphlet.

He would not sully the Canterbury *imprimatur* by affixing it to so despicable a pamphlet.

W. C. MAKPEACE *English Puritans* ch. 19, p. 256. [A. T. & J.

2. License to issue or publish; hence, license or approval in general; sanction. [L., 3d per. s. pres. subj. pass. of *imprimo*; see IMPRESS[1], 2.]

im-pri'nals, 1 im-pri'nalz; 2 Im-prī'nălz, *adv.* [L.] In the first place; first in order: originally used to introduce the first item in an inventory, will, etc. **Im-pri'mis†.**

im-prim'i-tiv(e), 1 im-prim'i-tiv; 2 Im-prĭm'i-tĭv, *a.* Not primitive; not subservient to the past and its traditions.— **im-prim"i-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being imprimitive.

im-print', 1 im-print'; 2 Im-prĭnt', *vt.* **1.** To print (a substance) with a mark, or (a mark) on a substance, by or as if by stamping or pressure; bestow with pressure; impress; as, to *imprint* the snow with footsteps; to *imprint* a design on wax; to *imprint* a kiss.

Saw his light step *imprint* the dewy grass.

ROGERS *Pleasures of Memory* pt. ii, st. 32.

2. To stamp by means of types or plates; print. **3.** Hence, to impress permanently, as on the mind, heart, etc.

The inclination to goodness is *imprinted* deeply in the nature of man. BACON *Works, Essays, Of Goodness* p. 270. [H. G. & 1871.]

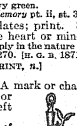
[< OF. *empreinter*, < *empreinte*; see IMPRINT, *n.*]

SYN.: see IMPRESS; INSCRIBE.

im'print, 1 im'print; 2 Im'prĭnt, *n.* **1.** A mark or character made by printing, stamping, or pressing. **2.** The impression or effect left by anything.

Their [the Testaments'] *imprint* is on most of the literature, the philosophy, the legislation, and the history, of the last 1700 years. F. BOWEN *Layman's Study of the Bible* p. 5. [a. 1885.]

3. *Print.* (1) The publisher's name, with the place and year, usually the date of issue, printed in a book or other publication. (2) A printer's name (and usually address) on anything printed by him. **4.** *Art.* A reproduction, either depressed or in relief, obtained directly from an object; an impression; as, the *imprint* of a medal or intaglio, etc. [< OF. *empreinte*, < *empreint*, pp. of *empreindre*, imprint, < L. *imprimo*; see IMPRESS[1], *v.*]



Printer's Mark of the Aldi of Venice. See ALDINE.

im-pris'on, 1 im-priz'n; 2 Im-prĭz'n, *vt.* **1.** To put into a prison; confine in a prison or jail; also, to arrest and hold in custody. **2.** To shut up, deprive of liberty, limit, or confine in any way; restrain; as, a bird *imprisoned* in a cage.

One thereside of him the *imprisoning* sea. LOWELL *Freedom* st. 4.

OF E. *emprysonen*, < OF. *en-* (< L. *in*), in, + *prison*; see PRISON.] SYN.: commit, confine, immure, incarcerate.— ANT.: emancipate, free, liberate.— **im-pris'on-er**, *n.*

im-pris'on-ment, 1 im-priz'n-ment *or* -mant; 2 Im-prĭz'n-ment, *n.* The act of imprisoning, or the state of being imprisoned; confinement in a prison, or any restraint of liberty.

Every restraint upon a man's liberty is, in the eye of the law, an *imprisonment*. KENT *Comment.* vol. ii, pt. iv, lect. xxiv, p. 26.

— **false imprisonment**, the arrest or forcible detention of a person, unlawfully and without cause.

im"prob'a-bil'i-ty, 1 im-prob'a-bil'i-ti; 2 Im-prŏb'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tĭz, *pl.*] **1.** Improbableness; unlikelihood. **2.** Anything improbable.

The *improbabilities* of a mere fiction. S. S. HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* ch. 4, p. 48. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

[< L. *improbabilis*; see IMPROBABLE.]

im-prob'a-ble(e), 1 im-prob'a-bl; 2 Im-prŏb'a-bl, *a.* Not likely to be true; not to be expected in the ordinary course of things or under the circumstances; as, an *improbable* story.

Miracles are in themselves extremely *improbable*.

J. R. SEELEY *Ecce Homo* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 16. [R. BROS. 1866.]

[< L. *improbabilis*, exceptionable, < *in-*, not, + *probo*; see PROBABLE.] — **im-prob'a-bly**, *adv.* — **im-prob'a-ble(e)-ness'**, *n.* The state or quality of being improbable.— **im-prob'a-bly**, *adv.*

im'pro-ba'tion, 1 im'pro-bē'shon; 2 Im'pro-bā'shon, *n.* The act of disapproving or disallowing. In Scots law, an action brought to prove some instrument false or forged. [< L. *improbatio(n-)* < *in-*, not, + *probo*; see PROVE.] — **im'pro-ba'tive**, *a.* [Rare.] — **im'pro-ba'to-ry**, *a.* Partaking of improbation. **im-prob'a-to-ry†.**

im-prob'i-ty, 1 im-prob'i-ti; 2 Im-prŏb'i-ty, *n.* Want of probity or integrity; lack of uprightness; dishonesty. [< L. *improbitat(-)s*, < *in-*, not, + *probus*, good.]

im-pro'cre-ance, 1 im-pro'kri-ans; 2 im-pro'cre-ance, *n.* *Physiol.* The condition of being unable to produce offspring, either from age or from loss of the genital glands.— **im-pro'cre-ant**, *a.*

im"pro-cur"a-bil'i-ty, *n.* [Rare.] Unattainableness.

im"pro-cur'a-bil(e), *a.* [Rare.] Incapable of being or unfit to be produced.

im"pro-fi'cien-cy, 1 im'pro-fish'en-si; 2 Im'pro-fĭsh'ĕn-cy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -siz; 2 -sĭz, *pl.*] Deficiency.

im"pro-gres'sive, 1 im'pro-gres'iv; 2 Im'pro-grĕs'ĭv, *a.*

im"pro-gres'sive,] Not advancing; unprogressive.— **im"pro-gres'sive-ly**, *adv.*

im"pro-lif'er, *n.* Improlific.

im"pro-lif'i-cate†, *vt.* To make prolific; impregnate.

im"pro-m'i-nent, 1 im-prom'i-nent; 2 im-prōm'i-nĕnt, *a.* *Zool.* Not prominent; rounded and not lobate.

im"prompt'ā, *a.* Unprepared; unready.

im-prompt'i-tude, *n.* [Rare.] Lack of readiness.

im-promp'tu, 1 im-promp'tiu; 2 Im-prŏmp'tū, *a.* Made, done, or composed on the spur of the moment; produced promptly or easily without anticipation or preparation; extempore; offhand; as, an *impromptu* speech; an *impromptu* rait.

The *impromptu* forces furnished by feudal vassals gave place to regular and constant armies of hired forces.

POMEROY *Municipal Law* pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 262. [A. 1864.]

SYN.: see EXTEMPORANEOUS.

im-promp'tu, *n.* Anything done or said on the impulse of the moment, esp. in verse or music; an improvisation.

Dr. Byrom . . . had gained the composure by the famous contivance of an *impromptu* to cure the health of that prince. DE QUINCEY *Add. to Opium-Eater, At Manchester* p. 317. [H. M. & CO. 1880.]

— **im-promp'tu-ist**, *n.* An improviser.

im-promp'tu, *adv.* Without preparation; offhand. [< L. *in promptu*; *in*, in; *promptu*, abl. s. of *promptus*, readiness, < *promptus*; see PROMPT.]

im-promp'tu-a-ry, *a.* [Rare.] Without preparation.

im-prop'ber, *adv.* Improperly.

im-prop'er†, *vt.* To appropriate. **im-prop'rer.**

im-prop'er, 1 im-prop'er; 2 Im-prŏp'er, *a.* **1.** Not proper or suitable under the circumstances; not appropriate, suitable, or becoming; contrary to hygiene or decency; as, *improper* food; *improper* conduct. Compare IMMODEST. **2.** Not conformed to rule or good usage; irregular; inaccurate; not properly so called; as, an *improper* accent or use of words; an *improper* legal proceeding; an *improper* fraction. **3.** [Rare.] Not true; erroneous. **4†.** Not peculiar or appropriated to an individual or class; general; common. [< F. *impropre*, < L. *improprius*, < *in-*, not; and see PROPER, *a.*]

SYN.: see IMMODEST.— **improper infinite** (*Math.*), a variable capable of being increased as far as desired.— **1. quantity** [Rare], intensive quantity.— **1. solution** (*Math.*), a solution of a differential equation that is also a solution of one of lower order or degree.— **im-prop'er-ly**, *adv.*

im-prop'er-a'tion†, *n.* Reproach. **im-prop'er-y†.**

im"pro-pe'ri-a, 1 im'pro-pir'i-a; 2 Im'pro-pē'rĭ-a, *pl.* [LL.] "The reproaches," or sorrowful remonstrances of the Lord with his people: a feature of the Roman Catholic ritual for Good Friday, consisting of antiphons and responses.

im"pro-por'tion†, *n.* Disproportion.— **im"pro-por'tion-a-bil(e)**, *a.* Not proportionable.— **im"pro-por'tion-a-te†**, *a.* Not proportionate.

im-pro-pri'ate, 1 im-prō'pri-ēt; 2 Im-prō'prĭ-āt, *v.* [-AT(ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** *t.* To appropriate, as to one's own or to private use; especially, in English ecclesiastical law, to grant (ecclesiastical property or revenues) to a layman or lay corporation.

Instead of half the patrimony left by his freedmen, he [Nero] had *impropriated* nineteenths.

FARRAR *Darkness and Dawn* bk. iii, ch. 57, p. 495. [L. & CO. 1891.]

II. *i.* [Rare.] To act as an impropriator. [< LL. *impropriatus*, pp. of *improprio*, < L. *in*, in, + *proprius*, one's own.] — **im-pro'pri-a'tor**, *n.* [Eng.] *Eccl. Law.* Vested or placed in the hands of a layman or lay corporation; impropriated.— **im-pro'pri-a'ted-ly**, *adv.* By appropriation.— **im-pro'pri-a"tor**, *n.* One who impropriates, especially, a layman having control of church property or revenues.

Mr. Tyrrel by the tenure of his manor was *impropriator* of the great tithes. W. M. GOSWELL *Cath. Hist. Williams* vol. i, p. 119. [L. 1891.]

— **im-pro'pri-a'trix**, *n.* [-TRIX-ES or -TRI'CES, *pl.*] A woman who impropriates.

im-pro'pri-a'tion, 1 im-prō'pri-ē'shon; 2 Im-prō'prĭ-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of impropriating, or of appropriating; especially, the act of granting ecclesiastical property or revenues to a layman or lay corporation. **2.** That which is impropriated. [< LL. *impropriatio(n-)*, < *impropriatus*; see IMPROPRIATE.]

im"pro-pri'e-ty, 1 im-pro-prai'e-ti; 2 Im"pro-prī'ĕ-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tĭz, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being improper, unfit, unseemly, or inappropriate. **2.** Anything that is improper, unfit, unseemly, or becoming.

We may here notice the *impropriety* of speaking of the States as sovereign States, when they are entirely destitute of the treaty-making power. ALEX. STEPHENS *Hist.* p. 138. [a. c. & CO. 1870.]

3. *Rhet.* The use of words or phrases in other senses than those assigned them by good usage. See PURITY. **4.** *Mus.* The time of a medieval figure. [< F. *impropriété*, < L. *impropriet(a-)s*, < *improprius*; see IMPROPER.]

im"pros-per'i-ty, *n.* Lack of prosperity; indigence.— **im-pros'per-ous†**, *a.*— **im-pros'per-ous-ly†**, *adv.*— **im-pros'per-ous-ness†**, *n.*

im-prov'a-bil'i-ty, 1 im-prūv'a-bil'i-ti; 2 Im-prŭv'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* Susceptibility of being improved or of being used advantageously.

I rejoice that I could think better of the world's *improvability* than it deserved.

HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Romance* p. 27. [o. & CO. 1873.]

im-prov'a-bl(e), 1 im-prūv'a-bl; 2 Im-prŭv'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of becoming or being made better; that may be advanced in good qualities; hence, capable of cultivation or tillage. **2.** [Rare.] Capable of being used advantageously.

— **im-prov'a-bl(e-ness'**, *n.*— **im-prov'a-bly**, *adv.*

im-prove', 1 im-prūv'; 2 Im-prŭv', *v.* [IM-PROVED'; IM-PROV'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make better or more valuable or advantageous in any way; increase the value or usefulness of, as by causing to be or become greater in capacity or extent, or more efficient in character or operation; as, to *improve* one's mind; to *improve* land; to *improve* the poor. **2.** To use to good purpose; turn to advantage, or make a practical application of; utilize; hence, to make improvements upon or bring into cultivation; as, to *improve* one's opportunities; to *improve* land by erecting buildings.

The owner of lands, in which another has a right of common, may *improve* and inclose part of the common.

KENT *Commentaries* vol. iv, pt. vi, lect. iii, p. 406.

3. *Metal.* To refine, as lead carrying silver, by exposure, when in a molten state, to air. **4.** [Rare.] To make greater or stronger; augment.

II. *i.* **1.** To become better; make progress or advance, as in value, wisdom, goodness, or other excellence.

For in the child the mother's charms *improved*.

ANNE BOLEYN *Henry and Emma* l. 61.

2. [Rare.] To augment, intensify, or exasperate in any respect. **3.** To rise in value; to be advanced in price; to increase. [< APPROVE[2], by changing AP-[1] to IM-[1].] SYN.: see AMEND.

im-prove'ment, 1 im-prūv'ment *or* -mant; 2 Im-prŭv'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of making better, or the state of becoming better; advancement, as in health, learning, skill, wisdom, moral character, or other excellence; as, the *improvement* of one's mind; *improvement* in manners; *improvement* in health. **2.** The act of using anything advantageously, or in such a manner as to secure benefit or good results; the state of being so used. **3.** The practical application of a doctrine or teaching, as in a sermon. **4.** A valuable or useful addition to or modification of something; as, buildings, fences, etc., are *improvements* of real estate; repairs or additions are *improvements* of buildings; *improvements* of rivers and harbors; patentable *improvements*.

The common law . . . gives to a bona fide holder without title no claim for his *improvements* against the true owner.

PARSONS *Contracts* vol. ii, pt. ii, § 10, p. 496. [L. & CO. 1860.]

5. A process constituting improvement; a manifestation or result of improving; as, electric railways are an *improvement* on steam. **6.** [Rare.] Progress in any direction, good or bad.

SYN.: see INCREASE; PROFIT; PROGRESS.— **improvement lease.** [New Scotch law.] A lease of lands and tenements that improvements be made by the holder. **2.** Land held under such a lease.— **1. purchase** [Austral.], land purchased under the Crown Lands Act of 1884 (§ 40), the purpose of which is to regulate the transfer of lands lying within the proclaimed gold-fields.— **1. thinning** (*Forestry*), usually the first thinning made when a forest is put under management, to prepare it for the application of a regular system. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 01.* [GOV. PRG. OFF. '05.]

im-prov'er, 1 im-prūv'er; 2 Im-prŭv'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which improves. **2.** A bustle; dress-improver. **3.** An apprentice in the dressmaking or millinery business, or any person who works at a trade, under an employer, for the purpose of improving his skill, but who receives no wages.

im"pro-vid'ed†, *a.* Unprovided; unexpected.

im-prov'i-dence, 1 im-prov'i-dens; 2 Im-prŏv'ĭ-dĕns, *n.* The state or quality of being improvident; lack of foresight or thrift. **im"pro-vi'sion†.**

im-prov'i-dent, 1 im-prev'i-dent; 2 im-prōv'i-dĕnt, *a.* Lacking foresight or thrift; not foreseeing what will be necessary or useful; neglectful of measures that foresight would dictate.

Syn.: careless, imprudent, prodigal, reckless, shiftless, thoughtless, thriftless, unthrifty. See IMPERIDENT.—Ant.: careful, economical, provident, prudent, saving, thoughtful, thrifty.—**im-prov'i-dent-ly, im-prov'i-den-thal-ly,** *adv.*

im-prov'ing, 1 im-prūv'ing; 2 im-prov'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of IMPROVE, n.—**improving lease,** *n.* *Scots Law.* A lease extended to induce the tenant to make improvements.—**im-prov'ing-ly,** *adv.*

im-prov'i-sate, *n.* [Rare.] To improvise.

im-prov'i-sa'tion, 1 im-prev'i-sē'[or -zē']shen; 2 im-prōv'i-sā'[or -zā']shon, *n.* The act or process of improvising, or that which is improvised. Especially: (1) An extemporaneous poetical or musical composition.

"The Vision of Sir Launfal' . . . seems throughout like an inspired poem — a wonderful *improvisation.*"

EMMA E. BROWN *James R. Lowell* p. 63. (b. u. co.)

(2) An impromptu musical performance. (3) *Art.* A rapid sketch in response to a sudden idea or impression.

im-prov'i-sa'tor, 1 im-prev'i-sē'[or -sē']tur or -ter; 2 im-prōv'i-sā'[or -zā']tor, *n.* One who improvises; an improvisor; specif., one who improvises music or poems.

Tillotson has the case of a fluent *improvisator.*

EDMUND GOSSE *Eighteenth Cent. Literature* p. 89. [MACM. 1889.]

im'pro-vi'sa-to'ret;, im'pro-vi'sa-to're:. *Improvisatore.*

im-prov'i-sa-to'ri-al, 1 im-prev'i-sa-[or -za-]tō'ri-ol; 2 im-prōv'i-sa-[or -zā-]tō'ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to improvisation. **im-prov'i-sa-to'ri-ly,** *adv.*

im'pro-vise', 1 im'pro-voiz'; 2 im'pro-vīz' (XIII), v. [-VISED'; -VIS'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To compose, recite, sing, play, or sketch without previous study or preparation: said especially of poetical or musical compositions.

Theodore Hook . . . had . . . the gift of *improvising* verse in our stubborn English tongue. H. CURWEN *Hist. Booksellers, Henry Colburn* p. 286. (c. u.)

2. To contrive or devise on the spur of the moment; convert quickly to a particular purpose, as by plan, invention, or shift; as, to *improvise* a shelter; to *improvise* a boat or raft.

II. *i.* To do anything extemporaneously or offhand; especially, so to produce poetical or musical compositions.

This talent of singing and *improvising* is frequent in Spain, and is said to have been learned from the Moors.

IRVING *Alhambra, Journey* p. 13. [c. p. r. 1884.]

[< F. *improviser,* < L. *improvisus,* unforeseen, < *in-,* not, + *provisus,* pp. of *providĕo;* see PROVIDE.] **im-prov'i-sate;** **im'pro-vi'si-sa'tor,** **im'pro-vi'sor,** *n.* [Rare.] Unpremeditated.—**im'pro-vi'sed-ly,** *adv.* In an unpremeditated manner; extempore.—**im'pro-vi'ser,** *n.*

im'pro-vi'sor, *n.* Without preparation; extemporaneous; offhand.

im'pro-vi'sa-tri'ce, 1 im'prev'i-sa-trī'chē; 2 im'prōv'i-sā-trī'che (XIII), *n.* [It.] An improvisatrice.

im'pro-vi'sa-trī'ce, A woman who improvises. **im'pro-vi'sa-trī'cet.**

im-pru'dence, 1 im-prū'dens; 2 im-pru'dĕns, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being imprudent; lack of prudence, discretion, or a due regard to consequences, in act of words or actions, or their effect on the interest, safety, reputation, or happiness of oneself or others; indiscretion; heedlessness.

It is in no small measure through our own *imprudence* that disease and debility are incurred. CHANNING *Works, Elevation of Laboring Classes* lect. ii. p. 66. (c. u. s. 1883.)

2. An imprudent act, speech, or course of conduct.

Love at first sight sounds like an *imprudence,* and yet is almost a revelation.

J. LUBBOCK *Pleasures of Life* pt. ii. p. 64. [MACM. 1889.]

[< L. *imprudentia,* < *imprudens(t-)s;* see IMPRUDENT.]

im-pru'den-cy†, *n.* Indiscretion; imprudence.

im-pru'dent, 1 im-prū'dent; 2 im-pru'dĕnt, *a.* Not prudent; lacking prudence or a due regard for consequences; heedless. [< L. *imprudens(t-)s,* < *in-,* not, + *prudens(t-)s;* see PRUDENT.] Syn.: careless, foolhardy, heedless, improvident, indiscreet, injudicious, reckless, thoughtless, inconsiderate, indiscreet, injudicious, rash, reckless, short-sighted, thoughtless, unthinking, venturesome, venturous.—Ant.: see synonyms for ASUTE; CALCULATING.—**im-pru'dent-ly,** *adv.*

im'pru-den'thal†, *a.* Indiscreet; imprudent.

imp'son-ite, 1 imp'san-āit; 2 imp'son-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of asphalt found in Oklahoma, allied to albertite.

S. S.

impt†, *pp.* Imped.

im-pu'ber-sal, 1 im-piū'ber-sal; 2 im-pū'ber-sal, *a.* [Rare.] Not having reached puberty; immature. **im-pu'ber-sate;** **im-pu'ber-ate;**—**im-pu'ber-ty,** *n.* The state of not having reached puberty; immaturity.

im'pu-bes'cent, 1 im-piū'bes'ent; 2 im'pū-bĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Not having arrived at puberty.

im'pu-dence, 1 im'piu-dens; 2 im'pū-dĕns, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being impudent; offensive forwardness and assurance; boldness of the rights or opinions of others, or by defiant assurance or effrontery; insolent disrespect; impertinence; shameless effrontery.

2. Shamelessness; immodesty. [F., < L. *impudentia,* < *impudens(t-)s;* see IMPUDENT.—**im'pu-den-cy†** [Rare].

Syn.: impertinence, insolence, officiousness, rudeness. *Impertinence* denotes what does not pertain or belong to the occasion or business, and hence comes to signify interference by word or act not consistent with the age, position, or relation of the person interfered with or of the one who interferes; especially, forward, presumptuous, or meddlesome speech. *Impudence* is shameless *impertinence. Insolence* is literally that which is against custom, *i. e.*, the violation of customary respect and courtesy. *Officiousness* is thrusting upon others unasked and unwelcome service, and is often as well-meant as it is annoying. *Rudeness* is the behavior that might be expected from a thoroughly uncultured person, and may be unintentional or even unconscious or deliberate and insulting. See ASSURANCE; EFFRONTERY; PERTNESS.—Ant.: bashfulness, coyness, diffidence, humility, lowliness, meekness, modesty, unobtrusiveness.—Phr.: the impudence *of* or impudence *from* a subordinate *to* a superior.

im'pu-dent, 1 im'piu-dent; 2 im'pū-dĕnt, *a.* **1.** Characterized by impudence; offensively bold; insolent or disrespectful; characterized by defiant assurance or effrontery, or offensive disregard of the rights or opinions of others.

We are *impudent* enough to call our beggings and chantings 'Divine Service.'

RUSKIN *Crown of Wild Olive* lect. i. p. 28. [w. & s. 1866.]

2. Immodest; indelicate; shameless. [< L. *impudens(t-)s,* < *in-,* not, + *pudens(t-)s,* ppr. of *pudeo,* be ashamed.]

Syn.: bold, bold-faced, brazen, brazen-faced, forward, immodest, impertinent, insolent, pert, rude, saucy, shameless. See AUDACIOUS. Compare synonyms for IMPUDENCE.—Ant.: bashful, deferential, diffident, modest, obsequious, retiring, shrinking, shy, timid.—**im'pu-dent-ly,** *adv.* In an impudent manner; impertinently.—**im'pu-dent-ness,** *n.* [Rare.]

im'pu-dic'i-ty, 1 im'piu-dis'i-ti; 2 im'pū-dĭs'i-ty, *n.* Want of pudicity; shamelessness. [< F. *impudicité,* < L. *impudicitia,* < *in-,* not, + *pudeo,* be ashamed.]

im-pugn', 1 im-piūn'; 2 im-pūn', *vt.* To assail with arguments, insinuations, or accusations; call in question; challenge; gainsay.

We cannot deny the conclusion of a proposition of Euclid, without *impugning* the axioms which are the basis of its demonstration. JAMES *Pragmatism: Lectures* lect. iv. p. 204. (s. & w. 1873.]

[< F. *impugner,* < L. *impugno,* < *in,* against, + *pugno,* fight.]—**im-pugn'a-bi(e)s,** *a.* Capable of being impugned.—**im'pugn-a'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] The act of impugning; assault.—**im-pugn'er,** *n.*—**im-pugn'ment,** *n.*

im-pug'na-bl(e)s, 1 im'pug'na-bl; 2 im-pūg'na-bl, *a.* Impossible to assail or overcome.

im-pul'se-ness, 1 im-pūl'-sens; 2 im-pŭl'-sĕns, *n.* [F.] Want of power or ability; impotence.—**im-pul'is-sant,** *a.*

im-pul'se', 1 im-puls'; 2 im-pŭls', *vt.* [-PULSED'; -PULS'ING.] To give an impulse or tendency to; actuate; impel.

im'pulse, 1 im'puls; 2 im'pŭls, *n.* **1.** The application of an impelling force, especially when acting suddenly or singly; also, the effect of such application; impetus. **2.** A sudden or transient emotion tending to induce action.

He seemed to weave, like the spider, from pure *impulse,* without reflection. ELIOT *Silas Marner* pt. i. p. 10. (s. & co. 1873.]

3. Any impelling force or act; instigation; incitement.

The World's history is a record of the transition from the lower to the higher man inevitably confines himself within ancient limits.

HAWTHORNE *House of Seven Gables* p. 330. (tr. & r. 1851.]

4. *Psychol.* A conative state of consciousness, occasioned by and fused with a feeling of craving, in view of some object of sense-perception or of the imagination, with a strong tendency to discharge in some kind of purposive movement. The character and end of these movements may (1) be quite completely instinctive and not recognized; (2) have the form of acquired habits of reaction; or (3) involve an intervening judgment as to how to meet an emergency. The two psychical characteristics of an impulse are its strong tendency to initiate action and its lack of deliberation.

5. *Mech.* (1) A very great force acting for a very short time, as the blow of a hammer; also, the action of such a force. (2) The momentum due to a force acting for any time, long or short. **6.** [Rare.] Sudden attack; shock. **7.** [Rare.] A mental impression; an idea. [< L. *impulsus,* < *impulsus,* pp. of *impello;* see IMPEL.]

Syn.: feeling, force, impetus, incentive, incitement, influence, instigation, motive. See APPETENCE; INFLUENCE.

im-pul'si-a Gush'ing-ton, 1 im-pul'-si-e gush'-in-gon; 2 im-pŭl'-si-a gŭsh'-ing-ton, **the Hon.** Pen-name of Helen Selina, Baroness Dufferin.

im-pul'sion, 1 im-pul'shen; 2 im-pŭl'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of impelling, or the state of being impelled; also, an impulse or motion suddenly communicated; impetus. **2.** That which impels, whether a force or motive; instigation.

Criticism . . . begets hostility of thought, a closing of the mind to the natural *impulsions* of the spirit. EMERSON in C. J. Woodbury's *Talks with Emerson,* p. 41. [n. & r. co. 1890.]

3. External influence exerted upon conduct or mind. [F., < L. *impulsio(n-),* < *impulsus,* pp.; see IMPULSE, n.]

Syn.: see INFLUENCE.

im-pul'sive, 1 im-pul'siv; 2 im-pŭl'sĭv, *a.* **1.** Actuated by impulse rather than by reflection. **2.** Resulting from or produced by impulse; unpremeditated; as, *impulsive* words or acts. **3.** Having the power or quality of impelling; moving. **4.** *Mech.* Acting by instantaneous or intermittent force or impulse.—**im-pul'sive-ly,** *adv.*—**im-pul'sive-ness,** *n.*—**im-pul'si-vi'ty,** *n.* Impulsiveness, especially as a symptom of morbid or insane tendencies.

im-pul'sor, *n.* [Rare.] One who or that which impels.

im-pul'so-ry, *a.* [Rare.] Forcing onward; impelling.

im-punc'tu-al, *a.* Not punctual or exact.

im-punc'tu-al, *a.* [Rare.] Not punctual.—**im-punc'tu-al'ly,** *a.* [Rare.] Neglect or want of punctuality.

im-punc'tu-ate†, *vt.* To unpunctuate.

im-pu'ni-bly†, *adv.* Without punishment.

im-pu'ni-ty, 1 im-piū'ni-ti; 2 im-pū'ni-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, pl.] Freedom from punishment, or from the bad consequences usually resulting from the same kinds of conduct; as, he sits in drafts with *impunity;* to insult with *impunity.* [< F. *impunité,* < L. *impunita(t-)s,* < *in-,* not, + *poena,* punishment.]

im-pure', 1 im-piūr'; 2 im-pūr', *a.* **1.** Not pure. **2.** Containing some foreign and usually offensive substance, especially so as to be adulterated; tainted; foul; as, *impure* drugs; *impure* water. **3.** Contrary to moral purity; defiled by sin; unchaste; unholy.

The exhortation is general: against *impure* acts and *impure* thoughts. H. ALFORD *Greek Testament, 2 Cor.* vii, 1.

4. Containing foreign idioms or grammatical and rhetorical blemishes; as, *impure* English.

5. Not purified according to ceremonial law; unfit for religious use; unhallowed. **6.** *Physics.* In the theory of color-vision, mixed or diluted with white or other colors.

Yellow . . . is the only color that seems to apply to a color when mixed with white, but . . . it can only be used in that sense.

Nature Sept. 22, 1892, p. 485.

7. *Art.* Mixed with or having a tendency toward extraneous, corporeal, or foreign matter.

The nation has adopted the *impure* entanglements of the Art of previous races. OLIMAN HUNT in *Daily News* [London] Aug. 15, 1905, p. 5, col. 2.

8. *Med.* Not clear: said of sounds heard on auscultation. [< L. *impurus,* < *in-,* not, + *purus,* pure.] Syn.: see FOUL; IMMODEST.—**im-pure'ly,** *adv.* In an impure manner.—**im-pure'ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being impure.

im-pu'ri-tan, *n.* **1.** One not a Puritan. **2†.** [l-] One who practises impurities.—**im-pu'ri-tan-ism,** *n.* **1.** The doctrines opposed to Puritanism. **2†.** [l-] Immorality.

im-pu'ri-ty, 1 im-piū'ri-ti; 2 im-pū'ri-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, pl.] **1.** Impureness. (1) Admixture of inferior or base ingredients; adulteration; as, the *impurity* of water, or of metal.

Fishes, from the nature of the element in which they reside, can contract but little *impurity.*

JAMES RENNIE *Insect Architecture* p. 272. [BELL 1869.]

(2) Moral uncleanness or defilement; pollution; as, *impurity* of language or thought.

It was Addison's great object to show that vice and *impurity* have no necessary connection with genius.

ARCH. STEVENS *Hist. Methodism* vol. i. bk. i. p. 25. [CA. & P.]

2. That which is impure; base admixture or polluting material of any kind; as, the *impurities* of the body or mind. [< L. *impuritia(t-)s,* < *impurus;* see IMPURE.]

Syn.: see INDECENCY. Compare FOUL.

im-pur'ple, 1 im-pūr'pl; 2 im-pŭr'pl, *vt.* [-PLED; -PLING.] To tinge with purple; empurple; as, reddish.

im-put'a-bl(e)s, 1 im-piūt'a-bl; 2 im-pūt'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being imputed; chargeable; as, sins *imputable* to weakness. **2†.** Chargeable with a fault; accountable.—**im-put'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being imputable.—**im-put'a-bl(e-ness†;**—**im-put'a-bly,** *adv.* By imputation.

im'pu-ta'tion, 1 im'piu-tē'shen; 2 im'pū-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of imputing, attributing, or charging; now usually in a bad sense; as, the *imputation* of interested motives. **2.** Whatever is ascribed or charged; especially, accusation, reproach, or censure; as, under a grave *imputation.*

A speech is not refuted by *imputations,* true or false, on the speaker. CHANNING *Works, Slavery* p. 782. [A. U. A. 1853.]

3. *Theol.* The fact or doctrine of the attribution (1) of the sin of Adam to his posterity, or (2) of the righteousness of Christ to believers: not implying a transfer of moral qualities, but of legal merit or demerit.

Calvin relies upon the natural union between Adam and his posterity, for the explanation of the *imputation* of original sin.

W. G. T. SHEDD *Doctr. Theol., Anthrop.* vol. ii, p. 44. [s. 1889.]

[< LL. *imputatio(n-),* < L. *imputatus,* pp. of *imputo;* see IMPUTE.]

im'pu-ta-tive, 1 im-piū'ta-tiv; 2 im-pū'ta-tĭv, *a.* Transmitted by *imputation.* [< LL. *imputativus,* < L. *imputatus;* see IMPUTATION.]—**im-pu'ta-tive-ly†,** *adv.* By imputation.

im-pute', 1 im-piūt'; 2 im-pūt', *vt.* [IM-PUT'ED; IM-PUT'ING.] **1.** To set to the account of a person; charge or credit one with being the author or possessor of or responsible for; ascribe; attribute: with *to:* now more commonly in a bad sense; as, to *impute* blame *to* a person.

The power of fortune is confessed only by the miserable, for the happy *impute* all their success to prudence and merit.

SWIFT *Works, Thoughts on Various Subjects* p. 516. [w. p. n. 1871.]

2. *Theol.* To place to one's account; attribute on account of another; reckon vicariously.

David also describeth the blessedness of the man, unto whom God *imputeth* righteousness without works. *Rom.* iv. 6.

3. [Rare.] To regard as accusable; arraign; charge; tax.

And they . . . then *impute* a crime
Are prompt to it, and *impute* themselves.

TENNYSON *Vivien* st. 38.

4. [Rare.] To reckon; consider; regard. [< F. *imputer,* < L. *imputo,* < *in,* in, + *puto,* reckon.] Syn.: see ATTRIBUTE.—**im-put'er,** *n.* One who imputes or attributes.

im'pu-tres'cence, *n.* [Rare.] Freedom from decomposition.

im'pu-tres'ci-bl(e)s, 1 im'piu-tres'i-bl; 2 im'pū-trĕs'i-bl, *a.* Not liable to putrefaction; not subject to corruption.

impx., *abbr.* *Imperatrix* (empress).

imp'y, *a.* [Rare.] Having the characteristics of an imp.

im'rah, 1 im'ra; 2 im'ra, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 36.

im'ri, 1 im'rai; 2 im'ri, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* ix, 4.

im'right, 1 im'rait; 2 im'rit, *n.* [Scot.] A strong beef broth. *Dr. Christie.*

I. M. S., *abbr.* Indian Medical Service.

im-son'ic, 1 im-seon'ik; 2 im-sŏn'ic, *a.* Noting the onomatopoeic theory of languages.

The name now suggested by the supporters of the onomatopoeia theory. . . . I am told, is *imsonic,* from im instead of imitation, and son instead of sonus, sound. MAX MÜLLER *Science of Language* second series, lect. ii. p. 98. [s. 1875.]

i-mu', 1 i-mū'; 2 i-mu', *n.* [Hawaii.] A pit for roasting meat.

I'mus, 1 I'mus; 2 I'mus, *n.* A fertile pueblo in Cavite province, Luzon, P. I.

in†, *n.* To get in; put in; harvest; house; store.

in, 1 in; 2 in, *n.* **1.** A nook or corner; one of the inner ways of a place, or the inner particulars of a matter: used commonly in the plural; as, the *ins* and outs of the form. **2.** *Polit.* One of the party in power, or an office-holder; as, the continual struggle between the *ins* and the outs. [< IN, *adv.*]

in, *adv.* **1.** Enclosed or included in a place or state; occupied with, involved in, or committed to any action or interest; as, the ship is *in;* remain *in;* *in* for a fight; to keep *in* with one. **2.** Into a place or state or what is enclosing; as, come *in;* he drove the nail *in.* Often for by; at home; near; as, a vessel sailing *in* with the land; the lady is *in.* **4.** [Colloq.] Into the bargain or in addition; as, one thrown *in;* to be five dollars *in.* **5.** *Naut.* Furled or stowed; as, the sails are *in.* **6.** *Law.* In possession, enjoyment, or right; as, *in* by descent or purchase. **7.** *Math.* Inscribed: used in compounds; as, *in*-circle, *in*-triangle, etc. [< AS. *in.*]—**in'-and-in',** *n.* A game with dice, in which a double 5 and an ace are thrown, turning up alike constitute an *in-and-in.*—**in-and-in,** *adv.* **1.** From animals of the same or of closely related parentage; as, breeding *in-and-in.* **2.** Figuratively, with constant reciprocal action. **—in and out,** waving, zigzag; appearing and disappearing.—**in-and-out running,** see RUNNING.

in, *prep.* **1.** Denoting the object as surrounding or including in space or as in space. (1) Denoting existence within the bounds of: enveloped or restrained by; as, *in* the sky; *in* Italy; *in* chains; he folded me *in* his arms; a passage *in* a book. (2) Implying existence as one of a group: among; as, *in* the army; one *in* a thousand; *in* society. (3) Denoting surrounding circumstances, as natural phenomena, mental or moral states, etc.: amidst; as, *in* rain; *in* doubt; *in* action; *in* a quarrel; *in* tears. (4) Denoting surrounding bindings; as, dressed *in* rags; *in* velvet. (5) Denoting the sphere of activity: within the influence, scope, or reach of; as, *in* God's sight; *in* my hearing; 'twas not *in* nature; it was wicked *in* him. **2.** Denoting the object or that which it surrounds as a goal or end of motion. (1) [Colloq.] Toward, so as to enter; into; as, come *in* the house; dip your pen *in* ink; to put one *in* a rage. (2) Toward, so as to rely or rest on; as, to hope *in* God; to trust *in* one's innocence. **3.** Denoting the object as surrounding or including in time. (1) As occupying all or part of the period of; during; as, *in* the day; *in* the past century. (2) Implying that something will occur at the end of the period mentioned; as, *in* a year I shall return; *in* time he will relent. **4.** Denoting the object as limiting or specifying: in regard to; as, round *in* the shoulders; varied *in* color; they agree *in* kind; to deal *in* drygoods.

I am too stubborn *in* habits and too little polished *in* manners.

SCOTT *Bride of Lammermoor* p. 13. [s. & w. 1878.]

5. Indicating the relation of one to a number; as, the oldest man *in* the room. **6.** Denoting material, means, instrument, or essence: by means of; as, wrought *in* gold; I spoke *in* a whisper; *in* his name; virtue consists *in* doing right.

Men's evil manners live *in* brass; their virtues We write *in* water. SHAKESPEARE *King Henry VIII.* act iv, sc. 2.

7. Denoting a thing or person as the object of an emotion; as, to delight *in* praise; rejoice *in* the Lord; I take pleasure *in* accepting. **8.** Denoting a cause or occasion present with the action: during the continuance of and because of; as, he stumbled *in* anger. **9.** Denoting the object as a purpose or thing signified: in signification of; with the purpose of; as, he went *in* pursuit; he shook his head *in* denial; she laughed *in* scorn.

He had important advocations to allege *in* excuse. SCOTT *Rob Roy* p. 98. [S. & W. 1873.]

10. Denoting conformity or appropriateness: comformably to; as, God created man *in* his image; *in* my opinion; to claim *in* right of an ancestor.

In all safe reason He must have some attendants. SHAKESPEARE *Cymbeline* act iv, sc. 2.

11. Denoting the object as determining kind, manner, degree, measure, or distribution; as, ten feet *in* length; he moved *in* a straight line; *in* fact; *in* reality.

Among the trees *in* pairs they rose. MILTON *P. L.* bk. vii, l. 459.

12. Denoting condition; as, written *in* German; painted *in* water-colors. **13.** [Ir.] (1) Implying identity with an individual or an article; as, the grain went to the mill *in* corn and came back *in* flour. (2) Implying existence: usually with *it*.

Only for the day that's *in it* [Sunday], I'd make you laugh at the wrong side of your mouth. JOYCE *English as We Speak It in Ireland* p. 25. [L. G. & CO. '10.]

14. [Dial. or Obs.] At; for; on; during; as, *in* a winter night; he remained *in* a month; I had not seen him *in* years. **15†.** Denoting action, or the action or treatment to which something is subjected: used with verbal nouns in the same way as the preposition *a;* as, the ship was *in* building; to go *in* hunting. [< AS. *in.*]
In and *into* are often confused. *In* denotes position, state, etc.; *into*, tendency, direction, destination, etc.; as, "I throw the stone *into* the water, and it lies *in* the water." It is not uncommon to find such misuse even by reputable writers; as, "I divide these pleasures *in* (for *into*) two kinds"; "To keep stragglers *into* (for *in*) line." "Come *in* the house" is a colloquialism. The proper expression is always "Come *into* the house." But where no object is expressed, we say "come *in*," "go *in*." Faith, confidence, trust, and the like are viewed as reaching from the one exercising them, and resting *in* the one toward whom they are exercised. Hence we speak of putting confidence *in* one.
Syn.: see AT.— **in as much as,** see INASMUCH.— **in that** [Archaic], for the reason that; because; as, *in that* ye have sinned, repent.— **in the name of. 1.** By the color or authority of; as, this wrong was done *in the name of* justice: also used in invective, adjuration, etc. **2.** In the character or spirit of; as, ask *in the name of* Christ.— **in the wind's eye** (*Naut.*), directly against the wind.— **to be in for it. 1.** To be desirous of a particular thing or committed to a given course **2.** [Colloq.] To have no means of avoiding or escaping something, as punishment.— **to be in it** [Slang], to be engaged in or connected with as a participant, especially a successful or favored one: commonly in the negative; as, they had a good time, but I *was not in it;* after the first few minutes of the race he *was not in it.*— **to be** or **keep in with.** [Colloq.] **1.** To be intimate or in favor with. **2.** To be or keep close to; as, *to keep* a vessel *in with* the shore.

in-¹, *prefix.* In; into; on; within; against; upon; toward. It often expresses continued motion, and is sometimes intensive and at other times imparts no emphasis. During the 14th century and later there was a tendency to change the prefix *en-*, in words derived from the Latin, back to the original form *in-*. Hence, at the present time there are words using the two prefixes synonymously, as *enclose* and *inclose*. Sometimes they are used with a distinction, as *ensure* and *insure*. As a rule, *in-* is used with the words derived from the Latin and *en-* with those from the French; but there are many exceptions. [1, < AS. *in-*, < *in*, in. 2, < OF. *in-*, *en-*, < L. *in-*, < *in*, in.]

in-², *prefix.* Not; without; un-. [< L. *in-*, not.]
The *n* of both *in-¹* and *in-²* changes to *m* before *b* and *p*, and into the liquid that immediately follows it, as *il*, *im*, *ir*, as in *il*lumine, *im*bue, *im*merse, *im*peril, *ir*rational.
The following is a list of unimportant or self-defining words, most of which are merely variants of words beginning with *un-*. In all cases *in-* as here used has the meaning of 'want or lack of' (as *incoalescence*, lack of *coalescence*), with the change of definitive form required for adjectives and adverbs (as *indevout*, not devout; *inexpectedly*, in an unexpected manner). Words beginning with *in-* not found in the list are given in the vocabulary. For respellings not given below, see the primitive words.

inabstinence
inabstracted†
inabusively†
inaccentuated
inaccentuation
inacceptable
inaccordance
inaccordancy
inaccordant, -ly
inacquaintance
inacquiescent
inactinic
inadept
inadequative, -ly
inadhesion
inadhesive
inadultrate†
inadventurous
inadvisedly
inaffability
inaffable
inaffectation†
inaffected†, -ly†
inaggressive
inaidable
inalacrity
inalbuminate
inalimental
inamiability
inamiable†, -ness†
inamovability
inangular
inanimadvertence
inanimadvertency
inanimately
inapostate†
inapparent
inappealable
inappertinent
inappetent
inapproachability
inapproachable [ably
inapproach-
inappropriable, -ness
inappropriably
inaqueous
inarcious†
inartisticality
inassimilable
inassimilation
inassuageable
inassurance†
inattackable
inauthentic
inauthenticity
inauthoritative, -ness
inavailable
inavertible
inavoidable, -bly, -ness
incanonical
incaressing
incausative†
incelebrity
incensurable
inceremonious†
incertain†, -ly†
incertainty†
inchangeability†
incharitable†
incharity
inchaste†
inchastity†
incircumscriptible
incircumscription
incircumspect
incircumspection
incircumspectly
incoagulable
incoalescence
incoalescible
incognizable
incognoscent
incoincidence
incoincident
incommutability
incommutable
incommutably
incompact, -ed
incompendious
incompletability
incompletable, -bly, -ness
incomplex
incomplexity
incomplexly
incompliance
incompliancy
incompliant, -ly
incomplying
incomportable†
incomposure
incompounded
incomprehended
incomprehending
incomputable
inconcealable
inconcrete
inconcurrent†
inconcussible
incondensability
incondensable
incondensibility
incondensible
incondign
inconducive
inconfinable†
inconformable†
inconformity†
inconfused†
inconfusion†
inconfutable
inconfutably
incongealable, -ness
inconglomerate
inconjoinable
inconnected
inconnexedly†
inconsciously
inconsecutive, -ness
inconstruable
inconstructable
inconsultable
inconsumable
inconsumably
inconsummate, -ness
incontaminable
incontaminate, -ness
incontamination
incontemptible
incontiguous, -ly
incontinuity
incontinuous
incontracted†
incontractile
incontrollable
incontrollably
inconvincible
inconvincibly
incoordinate
incoordinated
incoordination
incorrespondence
incorrespondency
incorresponding
incorrodible
incorrosible
incourteously
incrystallizable
incultivate
incultivated
incultivation
inculture†
indeciduous
indecipherable
indecipherably
indecomposable, -ness
indefinitive
indeflectible
indeformable
indelectable
indeposable†
indesirable
indestructibleness
indetectable, -ible‡
indevote†
indevoted†
indevotion, -al
indevout, -ly
indiffusible
indilatory†
indiligence†
indiligent†, -ly†
indiminishable†
indisciplinable
indiscipline
indiscoverable
indiscoverably
indiscovery†
indiscussable, -ible‡
indiscussed†
indispellable
indispensible†
indispersed†
indisputed
indisseverable
indisseverably
indistributable
indubious, -ly
inductile
inductility
indurable
ineconomic
ineducable
inefficience
inelaborate, -ed, -ly
ineliminable
ineludible
inembryonate
inemulous
inenergetic
inenucleable
inequable
inequally
inequianchorate
inequiaxed
inequiaxial
inequidistant
inerasable
inerasably
inerratic
inerring†, -ly†
inerroneous
inerubescent
inerudite
ineruditely
inerudition
inescapable
inesculent
inevaporable
inevasible
inevidence†
inevident†
inexcellence
inexclusively
inexcommunicable
inexecutable
inexecution
inexertion
inexhalable
inexigible
inexpansible
inexpansive
inexpectable†
inexpectancy
inexpectant
inexpectation
inexpected†, -ly†, -ness†
inexpectly†
inexplicit, -ly, -ness
inexplorable
inexplosive†
inexpress
inexpressibility
inexpungeable
inextended
inexterminable
inextinct
inextirpable
infamiliarity
infashionable†
infelonious
infeminine
infermented†
infledged
influxible†
informidable†
infortitude
infortunate
infragrant
infrugal
infrugiferous†
infrustrable
ingallantry
ingentility†
ingrammatical†
inhomogeneity
inhomogeneous
inimaginable
inirritability
inirritable
inirritant
inirritative
injudical, -ly
injustifiable
inlace
inlook
innatural, -ize
innaturally
innavigability
innavigable, -ness
innavigably
innubilous
inobnoxious
inobscurable
inobsequious, -ly, -ness
inobtainable
inobtrusive, -ly, -ness
inopportunism
inoppressive
inopulent
inorderly
inorganization
inorganized
inornate
inorthodox†
inostensible
inostensibly
inoxidability
inoxidable
inquenchable
inquestionably
inquiet†
inquietation†
inquietly
inquietness†
insagacity
insalubrious
insalubrity
insapiency
insapient
insatiacy†
insatiated
insatisfactorily
insatisfied†
insaturable†
insaturity†
inscalable†
inscientifical
inscious†
insensitive, -ness
insentience
inseverable
insimplicity
insink
insobriety
insociability†
insociable, -ness
insociably†
insocial, -ly
insolid†
insolidity†
insolite
instaminate
instedfast
insuavity
insubduable
insubmersible
insubmission
insubmissive
insubsistence†
insubsistent†
insubvertible
insuccess
insuccessful†, -ness†
insuccessive†, -ly
insuffice
insuitability
insuitable†
insurpassable
intactile
intaxable†
intechnicality
intemerable†
intemeration†
intemperable
intemperably
intemporal, -ly
intenability
intenable†
intransformable
intransgressible
intranslatable
intransmissible
intransmutability
intransmutable
intransparency
intransparent
inurbane, -ly, -ness
inurbanity
invalorous
invaried
invendibility
invendible, -ness
inventurous
inveracious
inveracity
inverity
invernacular
inversatile
invigilance
invigilancy
invirile
invirility
invivid
involatile
involatility

-in¹, *suffix.* Used (1) in adjectives of Greek or Latin origin, meaning pertaining to, and (2) in nouns of Latin origin. [(1) < F. *-in*, *-ine*, < L. *-inus*, *-ina*, *-inum*, or < Gr. *-inos*, *-inē*, *-inon*, an adj. termination. (2) < L. *-ina*, termination of fem. abstract nouns.]

-in², *suffix.* Used (1) as a termination of feminine nouns, and (2) in chemistry and mineralogy, forming names of derivatives and of some elements. Formerly chemical societies adopted the ending *-in* for neutral compounds, such as *albumin*, and *-ine* for basic compounds and alkaloids, as *conine;* but now this distinction is not adhered to. [< L. *-ina*, or Gr. *-inē*, prop. fem. of L. *-inus*, Gr. *-inos;* see -IN¹.]

In. Indium: a chemical symbol.

in., *abbr.* Inch.

i'na¹, 1 ī'nɑ; 2 ī'nä, *n.* [P. I.] Mother: a Tagalog term.

I'na², *n.* Same as INE.

-ina¹, *suffix. Zool.* A termination used in the formation of various animal group-names. [L., neut. pl. of *-inus;* see -IN¹.]

-ina², *suffix.* A termination of feminine nouns to denote (1) titles, and (2) Christian names; as, Czar*ina*, Christ*ina*. [< L. *-ina*, fem. of *-inus*, -IN¹.]

I. N. A., *abbr.* Institution of Naval Architects.

I-na'ba, 1 ī-nɑ̄'bɑ; 2 ī-nä'bä, *n.* An ancient province in S. Honshu Island, Japan.

in"a-bil'i-ty, 1 in"ə-bil'ı-tı; 2 ĭn"a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The state of being unable; lack of physical, mental, or moral power or means to achieve a purpose; incapacity; impotence; as, *inability* to walk, to comprehend, or to pay one's debts. **2.** *Theol.* Want of power to love, trust, and obey God, arising from the sinfulness of one's nature. Some theologians distinguish between **natural inability,** which results from the lack of the natural faculties for doing the will of God, and **moral inability,** which results from the sinful lack of disposition to do that will.
Syn.: disability, helplessness, impotence, incapability, incapacity, incompetence, incompetency, inefficiency, powerlessness, weakness.— Ant.: see synonyms for ABILITY.

in-a'ble†, *vt.* Enable.— **in-a'ble-ment†,** *n.* Enablement.

in"ac-ces'si-bl(e^P, 1 in"ak-ses'ı-bl; 2 ĭn"ăc-çĕs'i-bl, *a.* **1.** Not to be reached or obtained; unapproachable.

In 1817 the hitherto almost *inaccessible* eastern coast of Greenland . . . had been actually visited by whale-ships between the 70th and 80th parallels of latitude. A. H. MARKHAM *Sir John Franklin* p. 79. [D. M. & CO.]

2. Difficult of approach; forbidding or obstructing access; as, an *inaccessible* person. **3†.** Unapproachable in power. [< LL. *inaccessibilis*, < *in-*, not, + *accessibilis;* see ACCESSIBLE.] — **in"ac-ces"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The condition or quality of being inaccessible. **in"ac-ces'si-bl(e-ness^P‡.** — **in"ac-ces'si-bly,** *adv.*

in-ac'cu-ra-cy, 1 in-ak'yu-rə-sı; 2 ĭn-ăc'yu-ra-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sız; 2 -çiş, *pl.*] **1.** The state or character of being inaccurate; incorrectness; inexactness; as, the *inaccuracy* of a report.

A distinction is further to be observed, between the ambiguity of language and its *inaccuracy.* GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, p. 40. [L. B. & CO. 1857.]

2. An inaccurate thing; error; mistake; blunder; defect; as, a recital filled with *inaccuracies.*

in-ac'cu-rate, 1 in-ak'yu-rıt; 2 ĭn-ăc'yu-rat, *a.* **1.** Not exactly according to the facts; deviating from the truth, or calculated to deceive or give a wrong impression; inexact; erroneous; as, an *inaccurate* statement. **2.** Lacking in the qualities necessary to completeness or correctness; imperfect; defective; as, an *inaccurate* copy.

How confused, how *inaccurate* are our apprehensions of even the things that are round about us. J. WESLEY *Sermons* vol. ii, ser. lxxiv, p. 357. [S. & M. 1818.]

3. Deficient in observation and attention; apt to blunder; as, an *inaccurate* witness.— **in-ac'cu-rate-ly,** *adv.*

In-ach'i-dæ, 1 in-ak'ı-dī; 2 ĭn-ăc'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of maioidean crabs having the eyes retractile in orbits and the third joint of the external maxilliped articulated at its apex with the fourth. **In'a-chus¹,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *Inachus*, < Gr. *Inachos*, son of Oceanus, also a river in Argolis.] — **in'a-chid,** *n.*— **in'a-choid,** *a.*

In'a-chus², 1 in'ə-kus; 2 ĭn'a-cŭs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The first king of Argos; son of Oceanus and Tethys; father of Io. **2.** The chief river of Argolis, in ancient Greece.

in"ac-quain'tance, *n.* See IN-².

in-ac'tion, 1 in-ak'shən; 2 ĭn-ăc'shon, *n.* Forbearance from action; a state or condition of repose or inactivity; rest; idleness.— **in-ac'tion-ist,** *n.*

in-ac'ti-vate, 1 in-ak'tı-vēt; 2 ĭn-ăc'ti-vāt, *vt.* [-VAT"ED; -VAT"ING.] *Med.* To cause to become inactive; as, to *inactivate* a serum.

in-ac'tive, / **in-ac'tiv^s,** 1 in-ak'tıv; 2 ĭn-ăc'tiv, *a.* **1.** Characterized by inaction or quiescence; not engaged in action, or not making special exertion or effort; as, the army was still *inactive.* **2.** Marked by absence of effort or desire for action; indolent; as, an *inactive* officer.

Character itself fades away out of the *inactive* life. PHILLIPS BROOKS *Light of the World* ser. xv, p. 267. [E. P. D. 1890.]

3. Without power to act; incapable of action or motion; inert; specifically, producing no physiological or chemical effect; as, an *inactive* medicine. **4.** *Chem.* Having no effect or action upon polarized light: said of compounds or solutions which are not capable of rotating the plane of polarized light. [< LL. *inactivus*, < L. *in-*, not, + *activus;* see ACTIVE.] Syn.: see IDLE. — **in-ac'tiv(e-ly^s,** *adv.*— **in-ac'tiv(e-ness^P,** *n.*

in"ac-tiv'i-ty, 1 in"ak-tiv'ı-tı; 2 ĭn"ăc-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being inactive; idleness; passiveness; sluggishness; as, *inactivity* of business.

in-ac'tose, 1 in-ak'tōs; 2 ĭn-ăc'tōs, *n.* An optically inactive sugar contained in certain plants.

in"a-dapt"a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Lack of the power or quality of adaptability; especially, inability to adapt oneself, as to altered conditions; as, one's *inadaptability* to new duties or tasks.— **in"a-dapt'a-bl(e^P,** *a.* That can not be adapted; unsuitable. **in"a-dap'tiv(e^s‡.**— **in-ad"ap-ta'tion,** *n.* The state or quality of being not adapted.

in-ad'e-qua-cy, 1 in-ad'ı-kwə-sı; 2 ĭn-ăd'e-kwa-çy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sız; 2 -çiş, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being insufficient or unequal to a requirement; as, the *inadequacy* of an answer; *inadequacy* for his work. **2.** A defect. **in-ad'e-quate-ness‡.**

in-ad'e-quate, 1 in-ad'ı-kwıt; 2 ĭn-ăd'e-kwat, *a.* Lacking in some important particular, especially in sufficiency to meet requirements or to effect an object; incomplete; disproportionate; insufficient; as, *inadequate* resources or compensation.— **in-ad'e-quate-ly,** *adv.*

in-ad"e-qua'tion†, *n.* Incongruity.

in"ad-her'ent, *a.* Not adhering; specif., in botany, not attached to other organs; free.

in"ad-he'sion, etc. See IN-².

in"ad-mis'si-bl(e^P, 1 in"ad-mis'ı-bl; 2 ĭn"ăd-mĭs'i-bl, *a.* **1.** Of a character requiring rejection; not to be considered or acceded to; as, an *inadmissible* proposal. **2.** Not receivable; not to be approved, considered, or allowed, as testimony.

In matters of private right . . . hearsay [evidence] is generally *inadmissible.* GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, pt. ii, p. 187. [L. B. & CO. 1857.]

— **in"ad-mis"si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*— **in"ad-mis'si-bly,** *adv.*

In-ad"u-na'ta, 1 in-ad"yu-nē'tə; 2 ĭn-ăd"yu-nā'ta, *n. pl. Echin.* A division of palæocrinoids with arms free above first radials and 5 interradials located ventrally. [< IN-² + L. *adunatus*, pp. of *aduno*, unite, < *ad*, to, + *unus*, one.] — **in-ad'u-nate,** *a.*

in"ad-ver'tence, / **in"ad-ver'ten-cy,** 1 in"ad-vūr'tens, -ten-sı; 2 ĭn"ăd-vẽr'tĕnç, -tĕn-çy, *n.* [-TEN-CES, -TEN-CIES, 1 -sız; 2 -çiş, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being inadvertent; want of care or circumspection.

It is extremely hard, that the whole corps should suffer reproaches for the *inadvertence* and misconduct of a few. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, Apr. 24, 1756* in vol. ii, p. 149. [H. G. & CO. 1834.]

2. An effect of inattention; oversight; mistake; as, his error was a mere *inadvertence.* **in"ad-ver'tise-ment†.**

in"ad-ver'tent, 1 in"ad-vūr'tent; 2 ĭn"ăd-vẽr'tĕnt, *a.* **1.** Done without consideration or intention; not proceeding from design; unintentional; accidental; as, an *inadvertent* act; an *inadvertent* admission. **2.** Habitually lacking heedfulness; negligent; careless.— **-ly,** *adv.* [*n.*

in"ad-vis'a-bl(e^P, *a.* Not advisable.— **in"ad-vis"a-bil'i-ty,**

-inæ, *suffix.* Used in zoology to form the names of subfamilies of animals.

in-æ"qui-lat'er-al, *a.* Same as INEQUILATERAL.

In-æ"qui-pal'pi, 1 in-ī"kwi-pal'pai; 2 ĭn-ē"kwi-păl'pī, *n. pl. Entom.* A section of caddis-flies with maxillary palpi unlike in the two sexes, those of the male being 3- or 4-jointed. [< IN-² + L. *æquus*, equal, + PALPI.] — **in-æ'qui-palp, in-æ"qui-pal'pous,** *a.* [the Bahamas; 50 by 25 m.

I-na'gua, 1 ī-nɑ̄'gwɑ; 2 ī-nä'gwä, *n.* An island, the largest of

in-aid'a-ble, etc. See IN-².

in"a-ja'-palm", 1 in"ə-jɑ̄'-pɑm"; 2 ĭn"a-jä'-päm", *n.* A lofty palm (*Maximiliana regia*) of the upper Amazon and Orinoco. It is remarkable for its large woody spathe, which when dry becomes hard and rigid and is used by the Indians for many domestic purposes, as a cradle, a basket, or a water-vessel,

i'na-ka, 1 i'nə-kə; 2 i'nä-ki, *n.* [Austral.] Same as INANGA.

in-a'llen-a-bl(e), *a.* Not transferable; that can not be rightfully, properly, or legally sold, conveyed, or taken away. **un-a'llen-a-bl(e)**.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain *unalienable* rights. *Declaration of Independence.*

—in-a'llen-a-bly, *ad.* **in-a'llen-a-bl(e-ness)**, *n.*

in-a'llen-a-ble, *adv.* So as to forbid alienation; as, *inalienably* bequeathed.

in-al'ter-a-bl(e), *a.* **1.** That can not be altered; unalterable. **2.** *Art.* Unaffected by the action of light or air: applied to painted porcelain, faience, or enamel the colors of which have been fired, or to photographic proofs that do not fade.

—in-al'ter-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* **—in-al'ter-a-bl(e-ness)**, *n.*—**in-al'ter-a-bly**, *adv.*

i-nam', 1 i-năm'; 2 i-năm', *n.* [Hind.] A grant or assignment, as of land or the rent thereof, for religious purposes or for public works or service: a special grace or privilege.—**i-nam'dar**, *n.* The holder of an inam or grant.

in-a'mi-a-ble†, etc. See IN-².

in'a-mis'si-bl(e), *a.* [Archaic.] Not to be lost, or not capable of being lost. [< LL. *inamissibilis*, < *in-*, + *amissibilis*; see AMISSIBLE.] — **in'a-mis'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**in'a-mis'si-bl(e-ness)**, *n.*

in-am'o-ra'ta, 1 in-ăm'ə-rā'tə; 2 in-ăm'ə-rä'tə (XIII), *n.* A woman with whom one is enamored; sweetheart. [< It. *inamorata*, f. of *inamorato*; see INAMORATO.]

in-am'o-ra'to, 1 in-ăm'ə-rā'tō; 2 in-ăm'ə-rä'tō, *n.* A man who is enamored; lover. [< It.]

Tibullus is allowed to be the prince of all poetical *inamorators*. Cowper *Works, Letter, Jan. 5, 1782* p. 119. [v. s. & co. 1856]

[< It. *inamorato*, < LL. *inamoratus*, pp. of *inamoro*, causs to love, < L. *in-*, + *amo*, love.]

in-am'our, 1 in-ăm'ər; 2 in-ăm'ôr, *vt.* To enamor.

in'a-mov'a-bl(e), *a.* [Rare.] Not removable.

in'and-in', *a.* See INBRED, *a.*

in'and-out', *a.* **1.** Alternately in and out. **2.** *Sporting.* Irregular in performance; as, a horse's *in-and-out* running. **3.** *Naut.* Extending completely through the timbers of a vessel, as a bolt **4.** *Mech.* Permitting backward and forward motion in one plane.

in'-and-out', *n.* *Steeplechasing.* An obstacle consisting of two fences a few feet apart, to be taken in quick succession.

in-ane' ı i-nān'; 2 in-ān', *a.* **1.** Wanting in intellect or understanding; senseless; silly. **2.** Having no point, substance, or contents; pointless; purposeless; empty; void: said especially, in *Bot.*, of anthers producing no pollen. [< L. *inanis*, empty, < *in-*, not, + *-anis*, of unknown origin.] — **in-ane'ly**, *adv.*

in-ane', *n.* That which is void of substance or of power; an empty space; any void.

i'nang-a, 1 i'nang-ə; 2 i'năng-ə, *n.* **1.** [New Zealand.] An argentinoid or smelt-like fish (*Retropinna richardsoni*). **2.** In Samoa, the fry of a sea fish which makes its appearance at the mouths of rivers for a fortnight in August and is a much-prized delicacy.

in-an'gu-late, 1 in-ăng'gū-lāt; 2 in-ăg'gū-lət, *a.* **1.** Without angles. **2.** Being angled inward: said of some markings on the wings of *Lepidoptera*.

in-an'i-mate, 1 in-ăn'i-māt; 2 in-ăn'i-mət, *a.* **1.** Destitute of animal life; not sentient; as, wood is *inanimate*. **2.** Hence, destitute of or greatly lacking in animation or activity; dull; lifeless. **3.** Without life or consciousness: as, an *inanimate* corpse. Syn.: see DEAD; LIFELESS.—**in-an'i-mat"ed**, *pa.* Being without life or animation; spiritless; dead.—**in-an'i-mate-ness**, *n.*

in-an"i-ma'tion, 1 in-an'i-mē'shən; 2 in-ăn'i-mā'shən, *n.* Want of animation; inanimateness.

Ages of brilliancy, when all is life, and vigor, and enterprise, . . . followed by an era of *inanimation*, weakness, and degeneracy. Tytler *Univ. Hist.* vol. i. p. 35. [v. s. & co. 1841.]

in'a-ni'ti-ate, 1 in'ə-nish'i-āt; 2 in'ə-nish'i-ət, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To produce inanition in; exhaust, as by withholding nourishment.—**in"a-ni'ti-ate**, *a.* Suffering because of inanition; unable to assimilate proper nourishment.—**in-a-ni"ti-a'tion**, *n.*

in"a-ni'tion, 1 in'ə-nish'ən; 2 in'ə-nish'on, *n.* The state of being void or empty; specif., in pathology, exhaustion from lack of nourishment, or whether by absence of food or disorder of the nutritive system. [F., < LL. *inanitio(n-)*, < L. *inanitus*, pp. of *inanio*, empty, < *inanis*, empty.]

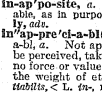
in'an'ity, 1 in-an'i-ti; 2 in-ăn'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis *pl.*] **1.** The state of being inane or empty. (1) Lack of fulness; inanition. (2) Lack of sense or seriousness.

This woman's rights agitation is but the natural reaction from frivolity, sinlessness, *inanity*. GAIL HAMILTON *Country Living* ch. 4, p. 111. [c. a P. 1862.]

2. A frivolous or silly thing; a vanity; as, the *inanities* of a ballroom. [< F. *inanité*, < L. *inanita(t-)*, < *inanis*, empty.]

in-an'ther-ate, 1 in-an'ther-ēt; 2 in-ăn'ther-ət, *a. Bot.* Without an anther, as a sterile or abortive stamen.

in'ant'ae, 1 in'ən'tē; 2 in'ən'tē (XIII), *n.* [Hind.] A form of temple in which the side walls are continued beyond the transverse walls, their ends being in line with the columns of the facade. See ANTA.



Plan of Temple in antis with Opisthodomos: Temple of Artemis at Eleusis.

in'a-pa'thous, 1 in'ə-pā'thus; 2 in'ə-pā'thos, *a.* [Rare.] Not opened, to the end that no one may enter; closed; as, a cocelia.

in'ap-peas'a-bl(e), 1 in'ə-pēz'ə-bl; 2 in'ə-pēz'ə-bl, *a.* Incapable of being quieted or appeased; unsatisfiable.

The Indians were silent and industrious, the appetite of the aboriginal American for venison being seemingly *inappeasable*. COOPER *Pathfinder* ch. 2, p. 19. [c. p. v. 1853.]

in'ap-pel'la-bil'i-ty, 1 in'ə-pel'ə-bil'i-ti; 2 in'ə-pēl'ə-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state of being beyond appeal; incapable of appeal; an absolute and unchangeable result; a finality. —**in'ap-pel'la-bl(e)**, *a.*

in-ap"pen-dic'u-la'ta, 1 in-ap'ən-dik'yu-lē'tə; 2 in-ăp'ən-dik'yu-lā'tə, *n. pl. Conch.* A section of bivalves with external gills destitute of posterior appendages: including *Ostreidæ*, *Arcidæ*, and *Trigonidæ*. [< IN-² + L. *appendicula*, dim. of *appendix*; see APPENDIX.] — **in-ap"pen-dic'u-late**, *a.* **1.** Not having appendages, as the antlers in certain heathworts. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Inappendiculata*.

in'ap-per'ti-nent, *a.* [Rare.] See IN-².

in-ap'pe-tence, *n.* Lack of appetency; lack of craving or desire. Compare APPETENCE. — **in-ap'pe-ten-cy†**, **in-ap'pe-tent**, *a.*

in-ap'pe-ti-bil(e), *a.* Not such as to excite craving or desire. Compare APPETIBLE.

in-ap'pli-ca-bil(e), 1 in-ap'li-kə-bil; 2 in-ăp'li-ka-bl, *a.* Not applicable or capable of being applied; not suited or suitable to the purpose; as, *force is inapplicable here.*

Command only in those cases in which other means are *inapplicable*, or have failed. SPENCER *Education* ch. 3, p. 210. [A. 1880.]

—in-ap"pli-ca-bil'i-ty, *n.*—**in-ap'pli-ca-bly**, *adv.*

in-ap"pli-ca'tion, *n.* Want of application; lack of assiduity; indolence.

in-ap'po-site, *a.* Not apposite or pertinent; unsuitable, as in purport, tenor, or character.—**in-ap'po-site-ly**, *adv.*

in"ap-pre'ci-a-bil(e), 1 in'ə-prē'shə-bil; 2 in'ə-prē'shi-ə-bl, *a.* Not appreciable; too small or insignificant to be perceived, taken into account, or estimated; hence, of no force or value; as, his witticisms were *inappreciable;* the weight of ether is *inappreciable.* [< LL. *inappretiabilis*, < L. *in-*, not, + *ad*, to, + *pretium*, price.] — **in"ap-pre'ci-a-bly**, *adv.* Without sensible effect or notice; as, an *inappreciably* small increase.— **in"ap-pre'ci-a'tion**, *n.*— **in"ap-pre'ci-a-tive**, *a.* Not appreciative.—**in"ap-pre'ci-a-tiv(e)-ly**, *adv.*—**in"ap-pre'ci-a-tiv(e)-ness**, *n.*

in"ap-pre-hen'si-bl(e), 1 in-ap'ri-hen'si-bl; 2 in-ăp're-hĕn'si-bl, *a.* Not to be apprehended or understood; as, eternity is *inapprehensible* to mankind. [< LL. *inapprehensibilis*, < L. *in-*, not, + LL. *apprehensibilis*, apprehensible, < L. *apprehendo*; see APPREHEND.] — **in-ap"pre-hen'sion**, *n.* Lack of apprehension.—**in-ap"pre-hen'siv(e)**, *a.* Not apprehensive; without doubt or dread.—**in-ap"pre-hen'siv(e)-ly**, *adv.*—**in-ap"pre-hen'siv(e-ness)**, *n.*

in"ap-proach'a-bl(e)†, etc. See IN-².

in'ap-pro'pri-ate, 1 in'ə-prō'pri-ət; 2 in'ə-prō'pri-ət, *a.* Not appropriate; unsuited to the time, place, or occasion; unbecoming; improper: sometimes with *to* or *for*; as, *inappropriate* to the season.

Syn.: see APT; ANTECEDENTIOUS.—**in"ap-pro'pri-ate-ly**, *adv.*—**in"ap-pro'pri-ate-ness**, *n.*

in-apt', 1 in-apt'; 2 in-ăpt', *a.* **1.** Not apt or ready in action; awkward or slow; inept; unhandy; as, an *inapt* mechanic.

The *inaptest* eye falls upon the natural landscape with delight. R. L. COLLINS *Every-Day Subjects* ch. 6, p. 127. [A. U. A. 1872.]

2. Not suitable; unfit for a purpose; inappropriate; as, *inapt* remarks.—**in-apt'ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

in-apt'i-tude, 1 in-apt'i-tūd; 2 in-ăpt'i-tud, *n.* Lack of aptitude; the condition of being inapt.

Inaptitude to learn languages is often usefully despecificated; and only the latter now imports 'folly.' The former must be regarded as a domestic coinage, based on *aptitude*.

FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* ch. 9, p. 305. [s. 1873.]

in-a'quate, *a.* [Rare.] Embodied in or made into water. [< L. *inaquatus*, pp. of *inaquo*, turn to water, < *in*, into, + *aqua*, water; see AQUEOUS.]

i'nar, 1 i'när; 2 i'năr, *n.* [Ir.] A sieved frock worn in early times in Ireland as an outer garment. [poor lands.

in-arch', 1 in-ärch'; 2 in-ărch', *vt.* To graft by attaching a branch without severing it from the parent stock until it has become united with the new stock; graft by approach.—**in-arch'ing**, *n.*



in-arm', *vt.* [Rare.] To encircle with or as with the arms; embrace.

in"ar-tic'u-la'ta, 1 in"ar-tik'yu-lē'tə; 2 in"ăr-tik'yu-lā'tə, *n. pl.* **1.** *Helminth.* A section of cyclostomatous polyzoans with the zoarium unjointed. *Cuvier.* **2.** *Conch.* The monomata. [Nat. pl. of LL. *inarticulatus*; see INARTICULATE.]

in"ar-tic'u-late, 1 in'ar-tik'yu-lit; 2 in'ăr-tik'yu-lət, *a.* **1.** Not produced in distinct intelligible syllables by the voice; uttered indistinctly or indistinctly uttered; not articulate; as, *inarticulate* cries.

Slowly she rose, her burdened heart found voice
In sobs and murmurs *inarticulate*.
MORRIS *Earthly Paradise, King Acrisius* st. 34.

2. Hence, incapable of articulate speech; speechless; also, without distinctness of form or parts.

Earth: The *inarticulate* people of the dead.
SHELLEY *Prometheus Unbound* act. i.

3. Not jointed or fitted together; broken apart; specif., not articulated, or segmented, as a worm; not hinged; of or pertaining to the *Inarticulata*.

Heliopolis is a mass of sand mounds now, and a few *inarticulate* stone relics. G. W. CURTIS *Harold in Syria* p. 26. [H. 1872.]

[< LL. *inarticulatus*, < *in-*, not, + *articulatus*; see ARTICULATE.] Syn.: see DUMB. — **in"ar-tic'u-late"ed**.—**in"ar-tic'u-late-ly**, *adv.*—**in"ar-tic'u-late-ness**, **in"ar-tic'u-la'tion**, *n.*

in"ar-tic'u-late, *a.* **1.** Without reference to the principles of art; especially, constructed without rule, plan, or skill; as, an *inartificial* argument.

These primitive societies were constituted in the most simple and *inartificial* manner.
H. H. MILMAN *Hist. Jews* vol. i, bk. i, p. 85. [H. & H. 1864.]

2. Not assumed or feigned; unaffected; artless; as, the *inartificial* talk of a child.—**in-ar"ti-fi'cial-ly**, *n.*—**in-ar"ti-fi'cial-ness**, *n.*

in"ar-tis'tic, 1 in'ar-tis'tik; 2 in'ăr-tis'tic, *n.* **1.** Having no ability or appreciation of art. **2.** Not done or arranged artistically; as, an *inartistic* room. **in"ar-tis'ti-cal†**.—**in"ar-tis'ti-cal-ly**, *n.*—**in"ar-tis'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

in"as-much', 1 in'əz-much'; 2 in'əz-mŭch', *adv.* **1.** Considering or the fact; seeing; since: with *as*.

Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to me. *Matt.* xxv, 45.

2. To the degree; in so far: with *as*. Syn.: see BECAUSE.

in"at-ten'tion, 1 in'ə-ten'shən; 2 in'ə-tĕn'shon, *n.* Lack of attention; neglect or failure to concentrate the mind upon or give heed to something, as an object presented for consideration; heedlessness.

There is no surer sign in the world of a little weak mind than *inattention*. CHESTERFIELD *Letters* viii, p. 104. [t. 1881.]

2. A neglect of courtesy; a failure to be attentive.

in"at-ten'tive, 1 in'ə-ten'tiv; 2 in'ə-tĕn'tiv, *a.* Not **in"at-ten'tive**,] concentrating the mind or giving due heed; not attentive; also, negligent in courtesy; heedless, careless. Syn.: absent, absent-minded, careless, heedless; inconsiderate, listless, neglectful, negligent, regardless, remiss, restless, unmindful, unobservant. See ABSTRACTED.—Ant: attentive, careful, considerate, heedful, listening, noticing, observant, observing, regardful, studious, thoughtful, watchful.—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

in-au'di-bl(e), 1 in-ô'di-bl; 2 in-ą'di-bl, *a.* That can not be heard or is very difficult to hear; not audible; as, an *inaudible* vibration. [< LL. *inaudibilis*, < L. *in-*, not, + *audio*, hear.] — **in-au"di-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**in-au'di-bl(e-ness)**, *n.*—**in-au'di-bly**, *adv.*

in-au'gu-ral, 1 in-ô'gū-rəl; 2 in-ą'gū-ral, *a.* Pertaining to or associated with an inauguration; as, *inaugural* ceremonies. [F., < *inaugurer*, inaugurate, < L. *inauguro*; see INAUGURATE.] [tion into office.

in-au'gu-ral, *n.* An address by a person on his induc-

in-au'gu-rate, 1 in-ô'gū-rēt; 2 in-ą'gū-rāt, *vt.* [-RAT"ED; -RAT'ING.] **1.** To induct into a place of trust with solemnity and suitable ceremonies; invest with an office in a formal manner; as, to *inaugurate* the President of the United States: a word borrowed from the ceremonial used by the Romans when a person was received into the college of augurs. **2.** To set in operation, motion, or progress; begin or initiate with some measure of formality and dignity; hence, to originate as a matter of great public import; as, to *inaugurate* a reform. **3.** To celebrate the completion or setting up of, with solemnity and formality; open or unveil formally for public use; as, to *inaugurate* a ship-canal. **4.** [Rare.] To render auspicious. [< L. *inauguratus*, pp. of *inauguro*, < *in*, in, + *augur*, diviner.] **in-au'gur'i-.** Syn.: see BEGIN; INSTALL.—**in-au'gu-ra'tor**, *n.*

in-au"gu-ra'tion, 1 in-ô'gū-rē'shən; 2 in-ą'gū-rā'shon, *n.* The act or ceremony of inaugurating, or the state of being inaugurated; especially, the ceremony of investing persons with public office. Syn.: see ACCESSION; BEGINNING.—**inauguration day**, the day for the inauguration of a President of the United States: the 4th of March in every year following a year whose number is divisible by four.

in-au'gu-ra-tiv(e), 1 in-ô'gū-rē-tiv; 2 in-ą'gū-rā-tiv, *a.* [Rare.] Having the character of an inauguration; initiatory.

in-au'gu-ra-to-ry, 1 in-ô'gū-rə-tō-ri; 2 in-ą'gū-ra-to-ry, *a.* Suited to or relating to inauguration.

in-au'rate, 1 in-ô'rēt; 2 in-ą'rāt, *a.* **1.** Having a golden luster. **2†.** Covered with gold; gilded. [< L. *inauratus*, pp. of *inauro*, cover with gold, < *in*, on, + *aurum*, gold.]

in"aus-pi'cious, 1 in'ôs-pish'us; 2 in'ą-spish'us, *a.* Being or furnishing an unfavorable omen; boding ill; ill-omened; unfortunate; as, an *inauspicious* occasion.

Rousseau, on the contrary, in the *inauspicious* spirit of his age and birth-place, had slipped the cable of his faith.
COLERIDGE *Works, Friend* vi. pt. ii. p. 125. [n. 1858.]

in-aus'pi-cate†.—**in-aus'pi'cious-ly**, *adv.*—**in"aus-pi'cious-ness**, *n.*

in"au-thor'i-ta-tiv(e), *a.* Not authoritative; having no **in-ax'on**, 1 in-ăks'ən; 2 in-ăks'on, *n. Anat.* A nerve-cell having a long axon with arborization at a considerable distance from the cell.

in-barge'†, *vt.* To cause to go into a barge; embark.

in-bark', *n. Forestry.* A condition in which parts of the outside bark of wood are included within the wood itself.

in-barn', *vt.* To secure by putting in a barn.

in-bar'ring, *n.* Specif., heedlessness.

in"be'ing, *n.* Being that adheres in, or belongs to, the substance of a thing; inherent existence; the interior state or condition.

in'bend'ing, *n.* A curving inward.

in'bent', *a.* Bent or curved inward.

in-bind', *vt.* To bind or hem in.

in'board', 1 in'bôrd'; 2 in'bôrd', *a.* **1.** *Naut.* Inside the hull or bulwarks, as distinguished from *outboard*: used also adverbially; as, an *inboard* cargo. **2.** *Mech.* Toward the inside; inward; as, an *inboard* stroke of the piston.

in'bond', *a.* Laid with its length across the thickness of a wall: said of a brick or of a long stone: opposed to *outbond*.

in bo'nis. [L.] In respect of goods or property.

in'born', 1 in'bôrn'; 2 in'bôrn', *a.* **1.** Implanted by nature; innate.

There is . . . an *inborn* gaiety of heart in the French Canadians.
KINGSFORD *Canada* bk. x, ch. 2, p. 281. [t. a. h. 1889.]

2. Native. Syn.: see INHERENT.

in-bound', *a.* Bound inward, as an *inbound* vessel.

in-bow', 1 in-bō'; 2 in-bō', *vi. Arch.* To arch over.

in'break', *n.* [Rare.] An invasion or marked change.

It was the first *inbreak* into our desolate silence of lee and water that we had experienced in ninety-nine days.
KANE *Grinnell Expedition* p. 378. [c. a P. 1857.]

in'break'ing. I. *a.* Breaking in. II. *n.* An incursion or inroad.

in-breathe', 1 in-brēth'; 2 in-brēth', *vt.* To infuse by breathing or by inspiration; as, to draw in, as breath.

An inspiration which consists in the soul's . . . *inbreathing* of its own native air, the spiritual presence and love of God.
BASCOM *New Theol.* p. 15. [c. p. r. 1891.]

in'bred', 1 in'bred'; 2 in'brĕd', *a.* **1.** Bred within; developed from and in the matter natural to it: *inbred* pollenless. **2.** Bred in-and-in. Syn.: see INHERENT.

in'breed', 1 in'brīd'; 2 in'brēd', *vt.* [IN'BRED'; IN'BREED'ING.] **1.** To develop or produce within. **2.** To breed or to follow a course of breeding from nearly related animals, as those of the same parentage or pedigree; breed in-and-in.

The peculiarities of single ancestors were inherited by their descendants and became stronger by succeeding.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* ch. 1, p. 6. [A. 1881.]

in'bring', *vt.* [Scot.] To bring into court by process of law; confiscate legally, as property belonging to a criminal.—**in'bring'er**, *n.*

in'burn'ing, *a.* Burning or acting powerfully within; as, *inburning* anger.—**in'burnt'**, *a.* Burnt in; strongly and ineradicably pressed.

in'burst', *n.* [Rare.] A bursting from without inward, or that which bursts in; as, an *inburst* of water.

in'by', 1 in'bī'; 2 in'bȳ', *adv.* Towards the inside; especially, toward the interior of a mine, and away from the shaft; in Scotch use, toward the fireplace: opposed to *outby*.

inc., 1 ingk; 2 ĭng, *n.* A measure of length. See MEASURE.

I. N. C., *abbr.* In nomine Christi. [L.; literally, in Christ's name.]

incorp., *abbr.* Incorporated.

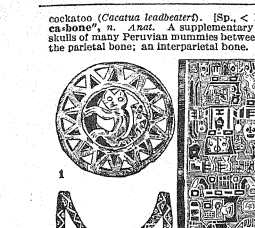
in'ca, 1 ing'kə; 2 ĭng'ka, *n.* **1.** An emperor or chief of Peru or one of its divisions, as at the time of the Spanish Conquest.

The *Inca* was a war-chief, elected by the council to carry out its decision. D. G. BRINTON *Am. Race, S. Am. Tribes* pt. i. ch. 2, p. 211. [n. d. c. n. 1891.]

The . . . insurrection of 1780–82, led by the *Inca* Tupac Amaró . . . was directed rather against Creole tyranny than against Spanish rule. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. iv, p. 175.

2. [I-] One of the race formerly dominant in Peru, who claimed descent from Manco Capac, or one of any of the tribes which now represent that race. **3.** [I-] The alleged secret language of the Incas. **4.** One of various birds. (1) A tern (*Inca mystacalis*), blackish with white curly plumes on each side of the head. (2) A scale-dove (*Scardafella inca*) of Mexico and Guatemala with buff-colored belly and lower tail-coverts. (3) An Australian

cockatoo (*Cacatua leadbeateri*). [Sp., < Peru. *inca.*] — **In'ca-bone'**, *n. Anat.* A supplementary bone found in the skulls of many Peruvian mummies between the occipital and the parietal bone; an interparietal bone.



Specimens of Incan Art.
1. Earring. 2. Pouch. 3. Tapestry.

in-cage', ɪn-kēj'; ɪ̈n-cāj', *vt.* To encage.— **in-cage'ment**, *n.*

in-cal'cu-la-bil(e), ɪn-kal'kiu-la-bil; ɪ̈n-cal'cu-la-bil, *a.* **1.** That can not be calculated or estimated; especially, too great or numerous for estimation; beyond reckoning; as, *incalculable* harm. **2.** That can not be reckoned upon: said of a person's actions. **3.** [Rare.] That can not be forecast.— **in-cal'cu-la-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **in-cal'cu-la-ble-ness**†, *n.*— **in-cal'cu-la-bly**, *adv.*

in'ca-les'cent, ɪn'ka-les'ĕnt, *a.* Growing warm; increasing in heat.

And thus second on *incalescent* adjectives to the popular ides of the sublime.

GEO. MEREDITH *Beauchamp's Career* p. 112. (n. BROS. 1888.)

[< L. *incalescent(t)-s*, ppr. of *incalesco*, grow warm, < *in*, in, + *calesco*; see CALESCENCE.] — **in'ca-les'cence**, *n.* The state of growing warm; increasing heat. **in'ca-les'cen-cy**†, *n.* = *cal'*, *a.* [Eng.] Pregnant: said of a cow.— **in-calv'er**, *n.* A pregnant cow.— **in-calv'ing**, *a.*

In"ca-lic"u-la'ta, ɪn"ka-lik"yu-lē'tə; ɪ̈n"ca-lic"yu-lā'ta, *n. pl. Echin.* A primary division of echinoderms, in which no regular system of plates is developed, including the holothurians [< NL. < L. *calculus*, dim. of *calix*, cup.] — **In"ca-lic"u-late**, *a.*

in'cal-lu'sal, *a.* Without a corpus callosum: said of the brain.

in-cam'er-a'tion, ɪn-kam"ər-ē'shən; ɪ̈n-cam"ər-ā'shon, *n. R. C. Ch.* The act or proceeding of making over to a government a fund or property for revenue; especially, an annexation to the papal exchequer. [< NL. < L. *camera*, CHAMBER.] [Incas of Peru.

In'can, ɪ n'kən; ɪ̈n'cən, *a.* Belonging or relating to the **in-can'dent**, *a.* [Rare.] White-hot; candent.

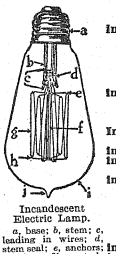
in'can-des'ce, ɪ n'kən-des'; ɪ̈n'cən-dēs', *v.* [-DESCED'; -DES'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to glow or grow luminous with heat. **II.** *i.* To be or become incandescent. [< L. *incandesco*; see INCANDESCENT.] — **in"can-des'cence**, *n.* The state of being incandescent. **in"can-des'cen-cy**†. Syn.: see LIGHT.

in"can-des'cent, *a.* In 'kan-des'ĕnt; ɪ̈n 'cən-dēs'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Made luminous by heat; white or glowing with heat.

Many persons have rashly concluded that the earth is essentially an *incandescent* liquid mass, covered with a comparatively thin shell of 30 miles.

LE CONTE *Geology* pt. 1, p. 121. [A.]

2. Of or pertaining to a lamp the light of which is derived from incandescing material such as the filament in an incandescent electric lamp or the mantle in a Welsbach burner. William E. Sawyer, in his "Electric Lighting by Incandescence," says that the earliest attempt is believed an *incandescent carbon conductor* was made by Starr, an Englishman, in 1845 (Patent No. 10,919). Shepard in 1850 and Roberts in 1859 invented *incandescent carbon lamps* (Patents Nos. 13,-302 and 14,198). At Salem, Mass., in July 1859 Farmer lighted his parlor by two *incandescent platinum lamps*.



Incandescent Electric Lamp.

[< L. *incandescent* (*t*-) *s*, ppr. of *incandesco*, grow hot, < *in*, in, + *candesco*, become hot, < *candeo*, glow.] — **incandescent elec-tric lamp**, an enclosed glass globe, ex- *f*, hub; *a*, filament; *b*, platinum connecting wires; *d*, support; *e*, hub; *f* tip. hausted of air, containing a filament of high resistance and of refractory nature attached to conducting wires passing through and sealed into the glass: invented by Thomas A. Edison in 1879. In practical use, the carbon or metallic filament forms part of a continuous electrical circuit in which the lamp is placed, and because of its resistance to the passage of the electric current the electrical energy is transformed into heat sufficiently great to raise the filament to incandescence, thus causing it to emit light. For convenience and adaptability to commercial use, the conducting wires are soldered to separated metallic parts at the base of the lamp. (See illus.) Osmium, tantalum, and tungsten are now used in various forms as the principal elements entering into the construction of filaments. See ELECTRIC LIGHT, under ELECTRIC.— **in"can-des'cent-ly**, *adv.*

In"ca-nes'cent, ɪn"ka-nes'ĕnt; ɪ̈n"ca-nēs'ĕnt, *a. Bot.* Presenting a gray or hoary appearance; canescent. [< L. *incanescen(t)-s*, ppr. of *incanesco*, grow gray, < *in*, in, + *canesco*, become gray, < *canus*, white.]

in-ca'nous, ɪ n-kā'nus; ɪ̈n-cā'nus, *a.* Canescent; hoary; whiter than incanescent. [< L. *incanus*, < *in*, in, + *canus*, gray.]

in"can-ta'tion, ɪ n"kan-tā'shən, *n.* The saying or singing of magical words for enchantment or exorcism; also, the magical formula or ceremony so employed; hence, by extension, any magic or conjuration. [< LL. *incantatio(n-)*, < L. *incanto*; see ENCHANT.] — **in'can-ta'tor**, *n.* One who practises incantation.— **in-can'ta-to-ry**, *a.*— **in-can'ting**, *a.* Enchanting.

In-can'ton, ɪ n-kan'tən; ɪ̈n-cān'ton, *vt.* To form into or incorporate with a canton.

in-ca"pa-bil'i-ty, ɪ n-kā"pə-bil'i-ti; ɪ̈n-cā"pə-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being incapable physically, mentally, or legally; want of power or capacity; inability; disability. Syn.: see INABILITY.

in-ca'pa-bl(e), ɪ n-kā'pə-bl; ɪ̈n-cā'pə-bl, *a.* **1.** Without fitness for a definite purpose or work; lacking adequate power; incompetent; inefficient; as, he is thoroughly *incapable*. **2.** Lacking capacity to receive and hold mentally; as, an idiot is *incapable* of learning. **3.** Prevented from and guarded against doing or committing, as by moral character, disposition, or inclination; as, he is *incapable* of deceit or crime. **4.** Not in a state to receive; not susceptible; not admitting; as, the ship is *incapable* of repair, a man *incapable* of culture. **5.** *Law.* Not having the legal ability; disqualified or unqualified. In law, the term *incapable* usually refers to personal inability, as the inability to exercise mental, moral, or physical powers, as with an inebriate, whereas *incompetent*, as a rule deals with the lack of legal qualifications.

6. *Mil.* Disqualified for serving one's country: a term of disgrace.

This word is often used in elliptical expressions; as, *incapable* of (managing) reasonable affairs; *incapable* of (understanding) her own distress.

[F., < LL. *incapabilis*, < L. *in-*, not; and see CAPABLE.]

in-ca'pa-bl(e), *n.* One who is incapable physically, mentally, or morally.— **-ness**, *n.*— **in-ca'pa-bly**, *adv.*

In"ca-pa'cious, ɪ n'kə-pā'shus; ɪ̈n'ca-pā'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Lacking in room, content, or compass; not large or spacious; narrow; contracted; as, an *incapacious* soul. **2.** Incapable. [< LL. *incapax*, < L. *in-*, not; and see CAPACIOUS.] — **in"ca-pa'cious-ness**, *n.*

In"ca-pac'i-tate, ɪ n'kə-pas'i-tēt; ɪ̈n'ca-pac'i-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT'ED; -TAT'ING.] **1.** To deprive of power, capacity, competency, or qualification; as, to be incapable; to render unfit. **2.** *Law.* To deprive of legal or official capacity; disqualify.

Imprisonment for felony or any serious crime *incapacitates* a man from serving his country.

BARING-GOULD, *Germany Past and Present* p. 204. [n. m. & co.]

— **In-cap'i-tat'ion**, *n.* The act of incapacitating, or the state of being incapacitated.

in"ca-pac'i-ty, ɪ n'kə-pas'i-ti; ɪ̈n"ca-pac'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tis; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** Lack of capacity, mental or physical; specifically, want of power to apprehend, understand, and manage; incapability.

Again there is in the old man not only an unwillingness or inability to learn, but a tendency to hold or retain new impressions. MAUDSLEY *Respons. in Mental Disease* p. 260. [a. 1875.]

2. *Law.* Want of competency or qualification; as, *incapacity* for making a will; *incapacity* to contract.

Incapacity is a relative term. Idiocy is absolute and absolute duress, insanity, or imbecility; and those which may be called artificial, because arising by force of local laws.

WHARTON'S *Criminal Law* vol. ii, p. 722. [n. y. & co. 1873.]

Syn.: see IDIOCY; INABILITY.

In cap'i-te, ɪ n kap'i-ti: ɪ̈n cāp'i-te. [L.] In chief. See CHIEF.

in-cap'su-la'ta, ɪ n-kap'siu-lē'tə; ɪ̈n-cāp'sŭ-lā'ta. [< LAT.-ED; -LAT'ING.] To encapsulate.— **in-cap'su-la'tion**, *n.*

in-cap'ti-vate, *vt.* [-VAT'ED; -VAT'ING.] [Rare.] To bring into subjection; make captive; enthrall.

in-car'cha-ta, ɪ n-kär'kə-tə; ɪ̈n-cär'ca-tə, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To shut up in or as in a prison; imprison; confine. [< LL. *incarceratus*, pp. of *incarcero*, < L. *in*, in, + *carcer*, jail, prison; see CARCERATE.]

in-car'cer-ate, *a.* Imprisoned; incarcerated.— **in-car'cer-a'tor**, *n.* One who incarcerates.

in-car'cer-a'tion, ɪ n-kär'sər-ē'shən; ɪ̈n-cär'cər-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of incarcerating, or the state of being incarcerated; imprisonment. **2.** *Surg.* Constriction or confinement of a part, as in hernia. [< LL. *incarceratio(n-)*, < *incarcero*; see INCARCERATE.]

In'car'dhatu, ɪ n'kär'dhə-tū; ɪ̈n'cär'dhə-tū, *n.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] *R. C. Church.* **1.** To establish in or institute at a particular church, diocese, or place as principal priest, deacon, etc. **2.** To make a cardinal; elevate to a cardinalate. [< LL. *incardinatus*, pp. of *incardino*, < L. *in*, in, + *cardo*, hinge.]

in-car'di-nate, *a.* Incarnate: a corruption.— **in-car'di-na'tion**, *n.* The formal act of incorporation into a church or clan; as, the form of tonsure of certain Welsh clans is a symbol of *incardination*.

In-ca'rn-al, ɪ n-kā'rn-əl; ɪ̈n-cā'rn-al, *a.* Relating to the flesh; carnal. **in-ca'rn-ant**.

in-car'mined, *pa.* Tinged with or as with carmine; rich red.

in-carn't, *v.* I. *t.* To cover or invest with flesh; cause a wound or sore to heal by filling it with flesh covered with flesh.

in-car'na-te, ɪ n-kär'nə-dē; ɪ̈n-cär'na-dē, *vt.* [-DINED; -DIN-ING.] To dye pale red, pink, carnation, or flesh-color, sometimes by means of *carmalin*, *carminum*, fleshy colored, < LL. *incarnatus*; see INCARNATE, *a.*] **In-car'nar-dine**†.

The sun shall will rather The multitudinous seas *incarnadine*, Making the green one red. SHAKESPEARE *Macbeth* act ii, sc. 2.

in-car'na-din(e), *a.* Of a pale-red, pink, flesh, or blood color.

in-car'nant, I. ɪ n-kär'nənt; ɪ̈n-cär'nant. **I.** *a. Surg.* Promoting granulation in a wound. **II.** *n.* An incarnant promoter or agent.

in-car'nate, I. ɪ n-kär'nāt; ɪ̈n-cär'nāt, *v.* [-NAT-ED; -NAT-ING.] **I.** *t.* To embody in flesh; cause to assume living flesh.

The belief of the Egyptians that the Gods actually *incarnated* themselves in various animals is best illustrated in the worship of the bull Apis. MAHAFFY *Social Life in Greece* p. 385. [n. y. & co.]

2. To give or endow with shape or form; actualize; as, a doctrine *incarnated* in institutions; embody in a definite form or living being; as, the warrior *incarnates* the spirit of battle. **3.** To change (copper, or other metals) into flesh. **II.** *i.* [Rare.] To form flesh; to heal over. [< LL. *incarnatus*, pp. of *incarnor*, < L. *in*, in, + *caro* (*carn-*), flesh.]

in-car'nate, II. ɪ n-kär'nit; ɪ̈n-cär'nat, *a.* **1.** Invested with or as with flesh; embodied in flesh; hence, personified. In such phrases as *a fiend incarnate*, the adjective is nearly synonymous with arrant, unmitigated.

Who for us men . . . was *incarnate* by the Holy Ghost of the Virgin Mary. *Nicene Creed.*

2. *Bot.* Flesh-colored; roseate. **3.** [Scot.] Incarnadine.

4. Without fleshly form, the prefix erroneously having a negative meaning: nonce use. **5.** [Rare.] Enshrined (as in memory). [< LL. *incarnatus*; see INCARNATE, *a.*] — **in-car'nate-ly**, *adv.*

in'car-na'tion, ɪ n'kär-nē'shən; ɪ̈n'cär-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of becoming incarnate, or of assuming a human body and human nature; specif., in Christian theology, the assumption of human nature by Jesus Christ as the second person of the Trinity.

The doctrine of an *incarnation* of the Deity is not to be dislodged from the mind of man.

ALBERT BARNES *Evidences of Christianity* p. 208. [n. 1868.]

2. That which is personified by or embodied in or as in human form; personification; embodiment of a quality, idea, principle, etc.; specif., an avatar.

Francis I., the *incarnation* of strong ambitions and weak convictions, was sovereign of France at the age of twenty. F. W. GOSSELIN *Monk and Knight* vol. i, prœm, p. 10. [sscc. & co. 1890.]

3. *Surg.* The process of healing in a wound; granulation. **4†.** Rose-color; flesh-color; a carnationed dye or pigment. **5†.** The carnation pink. [F., < LL. *incarnatio(n-)*, < *incarnor*; see INCARNATE, *v.*] — **in'car-na'tion-ist**, *n.* One who believes in an incarnation.

in-car'na-tive, *I* ɪ n-kär'na-tiv; ɪ̈n-cär'na-tiv. **I.** *a.* **1.** **in-car'na-tive**, ɪ Same as INCARNANT. **2.** Embedded in the soft parts: said of a bandage. **II.** *n.* An incarnant.

In"car-wil'le-a, ɪ n"kär-wil'e-ə; ɪ̈n"cär-wil'e-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of Eastern Asiatic herbaceous perennials belonging to the family *Bignoniaceæ*. They have tubular red flowers and capsules that open along the ventral suture only. *I. delavayi* is a florists' favorite. **2.** [l-] A plant of this genus.

[< P. *d'Incarville*, French Jesuit missionary.]

in-case', ɪ n-kēs'; ɪ̈n-cēs', *vt.* To encase in a case; hence, to enclose in or surround with anything.

in-case'ment, ɪ n-kes'ment *or* -ment; ɪ̈n-cēs'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of incasing, or the state of being incased. **2.** That which incases. **3.** *Surg.* Theory of (*Incasement*), an old theory of reproduction that assumes that the germs of succeeding generations are contained either in the ovum or in the spermatozoon of the parent. Compare PREFORMATION.

in-cask', ɪ n-kask'; ɪ̈n-cask', *vt.* To inclose in a case or cask.

In'cast", ɪ n'kəst'; ɪ̈n'cəst'. *n.* [Local, Eng.] Something thrown in by way of local measure. **2.** The throwing of air by a blower, into an enclosed place.

in-cas'tel-la"ed, ɪ n-kas'tə-lē"ed; ɪ̈n-cās'tə-lā"ĕd, *a.* Confined or secluded in a castle.

in-cas'telled, ɪ n-kas'teld; ɪ̈n-cās'tĕld, *a.* **1.** Incastellated. **2†.** *Farriery.* Hoof-bound.

In-cat'e-nate, ɪ n-kat'ə-nēt; ɪ̈n-cat'e-nāt. [Rare.] To bind or restrain with chains; fetter. [< LN.-I + L. *catena*, chain.] — **in-cat'e-na'tion**, *n.*

in-cau'te-lous†, *a.* Incautious.— **-ly**†, *adv.*— **-ness**†, *n.*

in-cau'tion, *n.* [Rare.] Incautiousness.

in-cau'tious, ɪ n-kā'shus; ɪ̈n-cā'shŭs, *a.* Not cautious or circumspect; unwary; heedless; as, an *incautious* act. Syn.: see IMPRUDENT.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

in-ca'vate, ɪ n-kā'vēt; ɪ̈n-cā'vāt, *a.* Made hollow; bent inward. [< L. *incavatus*, pp. of *incavo*, hollow, < *in*, in, + *cavus*, hollow.] **in-ca'vat-ed**†.

in"ca-va'tion, ɪ n"kə-vā'shən; ɪ̈n"ca-vā'shon, *n.* The act of making hollow, or bending in; also, a depression, hollow, or excavation.

in-cave', *vt.* Same as ENCAVE.

in-cav'ern, ɪ n-kav'ərn; ɪ̈n-cav'ern, *vt.* To shut up or place in or as in a cavern; as, deep-*incavern*ed eyes.

in-ca'vo, ɪ n-kā'vo; ɪ̈n-cā'vo, *n.* [It.] The hollowed part in an engraved work or intaglio.

in-cede'†, *v.* To advance; march in pride or triumph.

in-ced'ing-ly, *adv.* [Rare.] With majestic advance.

Ince in Mak'er-field, I ins in mak'ər-fēld. A parish in Lancashire, England.

in-cend', *vt.* **1.** [Rare.] To burn as incense. **2†.** To inflame; excite; kindle (a fire, etc.).

in-cen'di-a-rism, ɪ n-sen'di-ə-rizm; ɪ̈n-cĕn'di-a-rĭsm, *n.* An incendiary act, or the practise of an incendiary. Compare ARSON.

in-cen'di-a-ry, I. ɪ n-sen'di-ə-ri; ɪ̈n-cĕn'di-a-ry. **I.** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to malicious setting on fire or burning, as of a dwelling; as, an *incendiary* fire. **2.** Hence, suitable to start or produce a fire or conflagration. **3.** Tending to excite or inflame faction or passion.

It is an *incendiary* publication, and mischievous.

BROUGHAM *Life and Times* vol. i, p. 278. [n. 1871.]

[< L. *incendiarius*, < *incendo*; see INCENSE‡, *v.*]

in-cen'di-a-ry, II. [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ri-ə, *pl.*] **1.** One who maliciously sets on fire the property, or burns property, especially a dwelling; one who commits arson.

A vulgar *incendiary* may destroy in an hour a magnificent structure, the labor of ages. CLAGNETO *Works, Napoleon* p. 551. [a. u. 1883.]

2. One who or that which excites or inflames; a person who excites to sedition or inflames evil passions.

in-cen'di-ous, ɪ n-sen'di-us; ɪ̈n-cĕn'di-ŭs, *a.* [Obs. or Sc.] = *-ry*, *adv.*

in-cen'dl-um, ɪ n-sen'di-um; ɪ̈n-cĕn'di-ŭm, *n. Rom. Law & Rom. Dutch Law.* The crime of incendiarism, resembling English common-law arson, but more comprehensive.

In-cen'sant, ɪ n-sen'sənt; ɪ̈n-cĕn'sant, *n.* In *incensant's*, *a.*

in-censed', *p. Her.* Having fire issuing from the mouth and ears, as a boar or a panther. [< INCENSE‡, *v.*]

in-cens'ing, ɪ n-sens'ing; ɪ̈n-cĕn'sing, *n.* [INCENSED', INCENST'S; INCENS'ING.] **1.** To inflame or incite to anger; excite or arouse angry passions in; exasperate; provoke. **2†.** To enkindle; fire. [< L. *incensus*, pp. of *incendo*, set on fire, < *in*, on, + *candeo*, glow.] To anger, exasperate, fire, gall, goad, heat, inflame, irritate, provoke, sting.— ANT.: allay, appease, conciliate, mollify, pacify, placate, propitiate, quiet, soothe, tranquillize. **3.** *Her.* Incensant.— **in-cense'ment**, *n.*

in'cense, I. ɪ n'sens; ɪ̈n'cĕns (XIII), *v.* [IN'CENSED; IN'CENS-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To burn, or perfume with incense, as during worship; hence, to worship, or to pay flattering attention to; flatter; as, to *incense* a church.

They [the pilgrims] had just come from *incensing* and adoring the sepulchre. WARNER *In the Levant* p. 29. [n. m. & co.]

2. [Rare.] To burn or offer incense.

II. *i.* To burn or offer incense. [< F. *encenser*, < LL. *incenso*, < *incensum*; see INCENSE, *n.*]

— **in"cen-sa'tion**, *n.* The burning of or perfuming with incense.

in'cense, *n.* **1.** An aromatic substance that exhales perfume during combustion; a mixture of gums, spices, etc. (see *Ex.* XXX, 34–35), to produce a sweet odor when burned; an odorous resin used for sacrificial fumigation; frankincense; olibanum.

He made the holy anointing oil, and the pure *incense* of sweet spices, according to the work of the apothecary. *Ex.* xxxvii, 29.

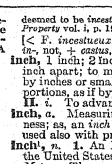
2. The odor or scented fumes of spices and gums burned as an act of worship. **3.** Hence, any agreeable perfume, or soft, pleasing odor: also used figuratively.

The praise of a fool is *incense* to the wisest of us.

DISRAELI *Vivian Grey* bk. vii, p. 451. [l. o. & co.]

[< F. *encens*, < LL. *incensum*, lit. noun use of pp. of L. *incendo*; see INCENSE‡, *v.*]

— **African incense,** an incense consisting mainly of an oleoresin: manufactured from *Boswellia Frereana.* — **Cayenne i.,** same as HYAWA GUM. See in table under GUM', *n.* — **in'-cense-breath'ing,** *a.* Giving off incense. — **i.-burner,** *n.* A vessel of varying shape in which incense is burned. — **i.-cedar,** *n.* The California white cedar (*Heyderia decurrens*), of the pine family, growing in groves on high mountains to the height of 150 feet and a diameter of 7 feet. — **i.-cup,** *n.* A small earthen vessel found in prehistoric graves. 2. A small, plain incense-burner. — **i.-spoon,** *n.* A special form of spoon for the purpose of placing the incense in the censer. — **i.-tree,** *n.* Any one of various balsamiferous trees of the myrrh family. The incense-trees of India is any species of *Boswellia*, especially *B. thurifera*, of the same family. See INCENSE-WOOD. — **i.-wood,** *n.* 1. Either of the trees *Protium guianense* and *Protium heptaphyllum*, both natives of tropical America and belonging to the family *Burseraceæ*. 2. The sweet-scented wood of either of the trees.



Bronze Incense-burner, for supporting Sticks of Incense. (West collection. Brooklyn, from a Buddhist temple at Kyoto, Japan.)

in-censed', *a.* *Her.* Same as INCENSANT.

in-cen'sion, 1 in-sen'shən; 2 in-sĕn'shon, *n.* The act of firing, or the state of being on fire. [< L. *incensio(n-)*, < *incendo*; see INCENSE¹, v.]

in-cen'sor, 1 in-sen'sər; 2 in-sĕn'sor, *n.* One who kindles, inflames, or incites; an inciter; incentor. **in-cen'sori-um,** 1 in-sen-sō'ri-um; 2 in-sĕn-sō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, pl.] A censer. See THURIBLE. [LL., < *incensum*; see INCENSE¹, *n.*] In'censorium, *n.* (XIII).

in-cen'sur-a-bl(e², *a.* See IN-³. [een'tret.

in'cen'ter, *n.* *Geom.* The center of an inscribed circle. In'-

in-cen'tive, 1 in-sen'tiv; 2 in-sĕn'tiv, *a.* 1. Encouraging.

in-cen'tiv², ing or moving; inciting. 2†. Setting on fire. [< LL. *incentivus*, < L. *incentus*, pp. of *incino*, < *in-* intens. + *canо*, sing.] **in-cen'tiv(e-ly²**, *adv.*

in-cen'tive, *n.* That which incites or tends to incite to action, serves as a spur, motive, or stimulus, or arouses to emulation; that which moves the mind or inflames the passions; as, love of gain is an *incentive* to exertion.

Our annals afford no such instance of a man's rise as does his (Garfield's) life. DEPEW *Orations and Speeches* p. 177. [CAS. CO.]

Syn.: see IMPULSE; MOTIVE.

in-cen'tor, 1 in-sen'tər; 2 in-sĕn'tor, *n.* One who presents incentives: an inciter.

in-cept', 1 in-sept'; 2 in-sĕpt', *v.* I. *i.* 1. To receive; intussuscept; speci., in biology, to take in, as a cell or organism. 2. [Eng.] To seize; begin; undertake under the license of a university. [C.] (< L. *incepto(n-)*, < *incipio*, < *in-* + *capio*, take.]

incept., *abbr.* Inceptive.

in-cep'tion, 1 in-sep'shən; 2 in-sĕp'shon, *n.* 1. The act of beginning, or the state of being begun; also, the initial period; beginning; outset; as, the *inception* of the plan was due to him; at the very *inception* of the enterprise. 2. [Rare.] The act of taking or receiving. 3. The formal act of qualification of a master of arts. See INCEPT. 4. [Rare.] A swallowing; the process of taking in something, as a cell or organism, or water into the lungs. [< L. *inceptio(n-)*, < *inceptus*; see INCEPT.]

Syn.: see BEGINNING.

in-cep'tive, 1 in-sep'tiv; 2 in-sĕp'tiv, *a.* 1. Noting the beginning, or the state of being begun; as, the *inceptive* period; beginning; outset. 2. *Gram.* Denoting such moments or beginnings as are not important in themselves, but tend to produce important results; as, a point is *inceptive* of a line, a line of a plane, and a plane of a solid. [< L. *inceptivus*; see INCEPT.] — *n.* 1. *adv.*

in-cep'tive, *n.* That which tends to begin or commence; an inceptive word or clause; an inchoative.

in-cep'tor, 1 in-sep'tər or -ter; 2 in-sĕp'tor, *n.* 1. One who is on the point of taking the degree of master of arts at an English university. 2. [Rare.] A beginner.

in'cer-ate†, *v. t.* To cover or mix with or make like wax.—

in'cer-a'tion†, *n.* — **in'cer-a'tive†,** *a.*

in-cer'ni-tude, 1 in-sėr'ni-tūd; 2 in-sėr'ni-tūd, *n.* [Rare.] Discernment.

in-cer'ta-tude, 1 in-sėr'tə-tūd; 2 in-sėr'ti-tūd, *n.* 1. The state of being uncertain; doubtfulness; doubt.

Shaking off his *incertitudes*, . . . he walked rapidly to the house. DICKENS *Martin Chuzzlewit* p. 187. [L. & I., 1886.]

2. Obscurity; dimness. [F., < LL. *incertitudo*, < L. *incertus*, uncertain, < *in-*, not, + *certus*; see CERTAIN.]

in-cer'tum, 1 in-sėr'təm; 2 in-sėr'tŭm, *n.* Masonry of small, rough, or but slightly shaped stones embedded in mortar; rubble: usually *opus incertum*. [L., neut. of *incertus*; see INCERTITUDE.]

in-ces'sa-bl(e², 1 in-ses'ə-bl; 2 in-sĕs'ə-bl, *a.* Unceasing; continual. [OF., < L. *incessabilis*, < *in-*, not, + *cesso*, cease.] — **in-ces'sa-bly,** *adv.* Unceasingly.

in-ces'sant, 1 in-ses'ənt; 2 in-sĕs'ənt, *a.* Continued or repeated continually, without interruption; unceasing; continual. 2†. Eternal. [< LL. *incessans(t-)*, < L. *in-* not, + *cessans(t-)*, ppr. of *cesso*, cease.] Syn.: see CONTINUAL. — **in-ces'sant-ly,** *adv.* — **in-ces'sant-ness†,** *n.* — **-ly,** *adv.*

in-ces'sion†, *n.* Progressive movement; locomotion.

in'cest, 1 in'sest; 2 in'ĕsst, *n.* 1. Sexual intercourse between persons so nearly related that marriage between them would be unlawful.

In 1908 the Punishment of Incest Act was passed in England, under which sexual intercourse of a male with granddaughter, daughter, sister, or brother (a succeeding female being equally liable) was declared punishable with penal servitude for not less than 3 or more than 7 years. In the United States laws in most of the indictable offenses at common law, but almost all the States have rendered it punishable by statute.

2. Spiritual incest. [< F. *inceste*, < L. *incestum*, < *in-*, not, + *castus*, pure.] — **spiritual incest.** 1. *R. C. Ch.* Sexual intercourse between two persons allied by spiritual relationships contracted through baptism or confirmation. 2. The holding of two benefices where the possession of one gives the holder power to bestow the other also upon himself.

in-ces'tu-ous, 1 in-ses'chu-us *or* -tū-us; 2 in-sĕs'chu-ŭs *or* -tū-ŭs, *a.* 1. Guilty of incest; as, an *incestuous* pair. 2. Of the nature of incest; as, an *incestuous* marriage.

In order to be *incestuous* it [marriage] must be such as is so by the law of nature and is by the general consent of all Christendom deemed to be *incestuous*. EMORY WASHBURN *Am. Law of Real Property* vol. i. p. 100, [L. & a. co. 1868.]

[< F. *incestueux*, < LL. *incestuosus*, < L. *incestus*, < *in-*, not, + *castus*, pure.] — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

inch, 1 inch; 2 ĭnch, *n.* I. *i.* 1. To mark with lines an inch apart; to measure in inches. 2. [Rare.] To drive by inches or small degrees; also, to dole or give in small portions, as if by inches.

II. *i.* To advance or retire by inches or small degrees.

inch, a. Measuring an inch in length, breadth, or thickness; as, an *inch* bolt; an *inch* molding; an *inch* board: used also with prefixed numeral; as, a 13-*inch* mortar.

inch¹, *n.* 1. An English lineal measure, customary in the United States, the twelfth part of a foot. Specif.: (1) *Meteor.* The amount of snow or rain which would cover a surface to such a depth; as, an *inch* of rain fell. (2) *Physics.* The amount of pressure equivalent to the weight of a fluid column, as mercury, having such a height. See BAROMETER.

The inch equals 2.54 centimeters. It was formerly divided into thirds, called *barleycorns*. In mechanical arts the inch is usually subdivided on the binary system into halves, fourths, etc. The Roman division into lines or twelfths is sometimes employed. For the exact sciences and the finest work, it is divided into tenths, hundredths, thousandths, and even ten-thousandths. The inch is sometimes termed a *prime*. A square inch is 6.4516 square centimeters; a cubic inch, 16.387 cubic centimeters.

2. The equivalent measure of any other country that has, or formerly had, the duodecimal system derived from the Romans. 3. A water-inch. 4. An exceedingly small distance, amount, or degree; a trifle; as, a particle of material. [< AS. *ynce*, < L. *uncia*, twelfth part.]

— **at inches** [Prov. Eng.], very close. — **by inches,** or **inch by inch,** by small degrees or steps; gradually. — **by i. of candle,** in the time in which an inch of candle burns: said of an auction sale in which the bidding on an article is restricted to such time. 2. By use of a candle, as in examinations by candle. — **every inch,** entirely; in every way; completely; as, he is *every inch* a man. — **inches of pressure,** the height in inches of a column (1) of water, or (2) of mercury, as a measure of atmospheric pressure. — **inch'man,** *n.* A salmonid. The bulldog ant: from its length, which is almost an inch. — **i.-mast,** *n.* In the English lumber trade, a long square or octagonal timber about two feet in diameter at the butt, and measure subdivided into inches. **i.-rule**†; **i.-tape**†. — **i. of water,** or **miner's i.,** see WATER-INCH. — **i.-pound,** *n.* The work done in raising a pound weight an inch: a unit of work in mechanics. [Rare.] The work done in lifting one ton one inch. — **Paris i.,** an ancient French measure still used occasionally for lenses.

inch², *n.* [Ir.] An island: a frequent element in English local names; as, *Inchcolm*. [< Gael. *innis*, island.]

To inch and rock the sea-mews fly.
Scovr *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can. 6, st. xxiii.

inch³, *n.* [Ir.] A long, level band of meadow verging on a stream.

inch., incho., *abbr.* Inchoative.

in-chain'der, *n.* Same as INCHOATE, etc. See ENCHAFE, etc.

in-cham'ber, *vt.* [Rare.] To lodge in a chamber.

Inch'bald, 1 inch'bôld; 2 Inch'bold, **Elizabeth** (*née* Simpson) (1753–1821). An English actress and novelist.

Inch'cape Rock, 1 inch'kēp; 2 inch'kāp. Same as BELL ROCK.

inched, 1 ĭ inchit; 2 inchit, *a.* 1. Marked with or divided into inches; as, an *inched* tape. 2. Measuring or containing (a certain number of) inches; as, a three-*inched* board.

In'chi-quin, 1 in'chi-kwin; 2 in'chi-kwin, *n.* 1. **Baron** (c. 1614–1674), Murrough O'Brien; an Irish soldier who fought for Charles II. and in England L: was a general in the French service. 2. Pen-name of Robert Southey in the *Quarterly Review*. 3. An island in Lough Corrib, Ireland.

Inchtuthil, 1 inch'tu-thil; 2 Inch'tŭ-thil, **Lord,** a steel screw steamer injured at Liverpool, March 2, 1884, through the bursting of a donkey-engine, owing to negligence of the engineer. Insurance Company was held responsible by House of Lords, July 14, 1887. — **Inchmaree clause,** a clause inserted in all marine insurance policies since 1887 to cover damage through negligence of employees or through bursting of boilers provided owners exercised due diligence.

inch'meal", *n.* A fragment an inch long; a little piece.

inch'meal', *adv.* Inch by inch; piecemeal.

in'ch-one, *n.* [Rare.] The condition of being inchoate.

in'cho-ate, *vt. & i.* To begin.

in'cho-ate, 1 in'kō-et; 2 in'ĕo-āt, *a.* Existing in its elements, or in an incipient state; begun or entered upon, but not fully established or in operation; rudimentary; as, an *inchoate* state. **in'cho-ant†** [Rare.] [< L. *inchoatus*, pp. of *inchoo*, begin.] — **inchoate right of dower** [Rare], a right which a wife has in her husband's property while he is living, which may be converted into a dower right upon his death. — **in'cho-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **in'cho-ate-ness,** *n.* — **In'cho-a'tion,** *n.* The act or state of beginning; a rudimentary condition; origin, or thing incipient.

in"cho-a'ti-o, 1 in'kō-ē'shi-ō; 2 in'ĕo-ā'shi-ō, *n.* [LL.] In old church music, the opening tones of a melody.

in-cho'a-tive, 1 in'kō'ə-tiv; 2 in'kō'ə-tiv (XIII), *a.* 1.

in-cho'a-tive, } Of, pertaining to, or expressing beginning; **in-cho'a-tive,** } inceptive; as, an *inchoative* word. 2. Inchoate; incipient; rudimentary.

in-cho'ate†(-ly, *n.* That which begins, or expresses beginning; an inceptive; especially, an inchoative verb.

inch'pin†, *n.* The sweetbread of a deer.

inch'worm', 1 inch'wûrm'; 2 Inch'wûrm', *n.* A measuring-worm or geometrid larva. See illus. under CATERPILLAR. — **in'ch-den-inch'worm,** *n.* The caterpillar of a yellowish, black-marked geometrid moth (*Ecannis illiaria*); injurious to lindenblings.

in'ci-dence, 1 in'si-dens; 2 in'çi-dĕns, *n.* 1. A falling, or the direction of fall. (1) *Physics.* The course of a body or ray in relation to a surface on which it impinges; as, the *incidence* of a ray of light or heat on a reflecting surface. (2) *Polit. Econ.* Bearing or onus, as of a law or tax that falls unequally. (3) *Geom.* The falling of a point or lower order of magnitude upon one of a higher order wholly containing it, as of a point on a line, or a line on a plane. 2. *Astron.* Same as IMMERSION. 3†. An incidental or casual occurrence; an incident. [F., < LL. *incidentia*, < L. *incidens(t-)*, ppr. of *incido*, < *in-*, in, + *cado*, fall.] — **angle of incidence,** the falling of a ray, as of light, upon a surface in a direction very nearly tangent to that surface. — **real or final i.,** in economics, the falling of a tax upon an individual which he is unable to put off upon another.

in'ci-dent, 1 in'si-dent; 2 in'çi-dĕnt, *a.* 1. Falling upon or into something; impinging from without; as, *incident* rays. 2. Likely to befall; naturally or usually appertaining or attending; as, danger *incident* to travel. They [letters of Adams] were written with all the freedom *incident* to private communications, and without an idea of publication. C. F. ADAMS *John Q. Adams* vol. i, p. 240. [L. 1874.]

3. Of the nature of an incident or concomitant; belonging subsidiarily; appurtenant; as, the right of alienation is *incident* to a title in fee simple. 4. Transmitting impressions from the periphery to the nerve-centers; afferent, as a nerve. 5†. Incidental. [F., < L. *incidens(t-)*; see INCIDENCE.] — **incident proposition** (*Logic*), a subordinate or relative clause determinative or explicative of the main clause.

in'ci-dent, 1 in'si-dent; 2 in'çi-dĕnt, *n.* 1. Anything that takes place as part of an action or in connection with an event; a subordinate or concomitant event or act; as, the *incidents* of a journey; an *incident* of a plot. 2. Hence, a happening in general, especially one of little importance; any event; an occurrence; as, a daily *incident*. 3. Something characteristically, naturally, or legally depending upon, connected with, or contained in another thing as its principal.

The existence of a principle of evil is the necessary *incident* to the existence of a principle of good, as a shadow is the necessary *incident* of the presence of light. DEANER *Conflict bet. Religion and Science* p. 15. [L. a. 1876.]

Syn.: see ACCIDENT; ADJUNCT; ANECDOTE; CASE; CIRCUMSTANCE; EVENT.

in"ci-den'tal, 1 in'si-den'təl; 2 In'çi-dĕn'tal, *a.* 1. Occurring in the course of or coming as a result or an adjunct of something else; concomitant; as, *incidental* expenses. 2. Happening or coming without regularity or design; foreign or subordinate to the general purpose; occasional; casual; accidental; as, an *incidental* remark; *incidental* variations; an *incidental* acquaintance.

There are good morals to be found in Chaucer, but they are always *incidental*. LOWELL *My Study Windows* p. 253. [o. a. co. 1872.]

Syn.: accessory, accidental, casual, chance, collateral, concomitant, concurrent, contingent, fortuitous, occasional. ANT.: essential, constitutional, inherent, integral, intrinsic, inseparable, regular, systematic, underlying. — **in"ci-den'tal-ness,** *n.*

in"ci-den'tal, *n.* 1. Something that is incidental, contingent, or fortuitous; a subordinate or minor occurrence, circumstance, or result; especially, a minor or casual expense or item: often used in the plural. 2. *Mus.* In the tonic sol-fa system, a tone foreign to a chord.

in"ci-den'tal-ly, 1 in'si-den'təl-ı; 2 in'çi-dĕn'tal-y, *adv.* 1. Without intention; casually; as, to meet *incidentally*. 2. Contingently upon something else; as, *incidentally* liable for damages. 3. Beside the main design; collaterally; as, *incidentally* the book contained many valuable references. **in'ci-den'ty†,** *n.*

in"ci-den'ta-ry†, *a.* Incidental.

in'ci-dent-less, *a.* Devoid of incidents; uneventful.

in'cin'er-a-bl(e², *a.* Capable of being incinerated.

in'cin'er-ant, *a.* Burning to ashes.

in-cin'er-ate, 1 in-sin'ər-ēt; 2 in-çin'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To reduce to ashes; consume with fire; burn up; cremate. [< LL. *incineratus*, pp. of *incinero*, burn to ashes, < L. *in*, in, + *cinis* (*ciner-*), ashes.] Syn.: see BURN.

in-cin'er-ate†, *a.* Burned up.

in-cin'er-a'tion, 1 in-sin'ər-ē'shən; 2 in-çin'er-ā'shon, *n.* The act of incinerating; reduction to ashes; cremation. [< LL. *incineratio(n-)*, < *incinero*; see INCINERATE.]

in-cin'er-a'tor, 1 in-sin'ər-ē'tər or -ter; 2 in-çin'er-ā'tor, *n.* One who or that which incinerates; specif., a furnace or apparatus for reducing any substance to ashes, as for consuming refuse or for cremating.

in-cip'i-ence, } 1 in-sip'ı-ens, -en-si; 2 in-çip'ĭ-ĕnç, -ĕn-

in-cip'i-en-cy, } cy, *n.* The state of being incipient; the opening stage; inception; beginning.

in-cip'i-ent, 1 in-sip'ı-ent; 2 in-çip'ĭ-ĕnt, *a.* 1. Beginning to exist or to become manifest; beginning to the first stages; initial.

But whenever *incipient* thawing was felt, the snow crystals began to resolve themselves into grains of ice. WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* p. 272. [CHAUT.]

2. *Heb. Gram.* The verbal "tense" or form with prefixed servile letters, variously called future, present, and imperfect. [M.] [< L. *incipiens(t-)*, ppr. of *incipio*; see INCEPT.] — **incipient cause,** a predisposing, remote, or originating cause; a cause back of the immediate cause. — **in-cip'i-ent-ly,** *adv.*

in-cip'it, 1 in-sip'it; 2 in-çip'it, *n.* [L.] A word signifying (here) begins, placed by medieval scribes at the beginning of manuscripts and early books to indicate the beginning of a new treatise, division, etc.

in-cir'cle, *vt.* Same as ENCIRCLE.

in-cir'clet†, *n.* An encircler or small circle.

in'cir'cum-scrip'ti-ble, in-cir'cum-scrip'tion. See IN-².

in-ci'sal, 1 in-sī'səl; 2 in-çī'sal, *a.* Cutting; incisorial.

in-cise', 1 in-saiz'; 2 in-çīz', *vt.* [IN-CISED'; IN-CIS'ING.] To cut into; engrave; also, to form by cutting; carve in intaglio; as, to *incise* a copper plate; to *incise* a design.

If enrichment is desired, it is better and less expensive to *incise* ornament than to leave it in relief. EASTLAKE *Hints on Household Taste* p. 201. [o. a. co. 1876.]

2. To cut with or as with a sharp instrument; gash. [< F. *inciser*, < L. *incisus*, pp. of *incido*, cut into, < *in*, into, + *caedo*, cut.]

in-cised', 1 in-saizd'; 2 in-çīzd', *pa.* 1. Cut in; engraved. The English crown has . . . the year of the reign in *incised* letters. *Jevons Money and Mechanism* p. 18. [HUM. 1883.]

2. *Bot. & Entom.* Notched irregularly but sharply, as a leaf or an insect's wing.

Finely *incised* and almost feathery foliage. ISABELLA L. BIRD *Unbeaten Tracks* vol. i, p. 159. [L. M. 1880.]

in-cise'ly, *adv.* [Rare.] By fine cuts or notches.

in-ci'si-form, 1 in-sai'sı-fôrm; 2 in-çī'sĭ-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a typical incisor tooth. [< INCISOR + -FORM.]

in-ci'son, 1 in-sai'sn; 2 in-çīsh'on, *n.* 1. The act of incising; also, an opening made with a cutting-instrument; a cut; gash.

And in his bulky bosom made *incision* With all his sword. BYRON *Morgante Maggiore* st. 38.

2. *Surg.* Specif., a methodical division of soft parts with a cutting-instrument. 3. [Rare.] Sharpness; incisiveness; trenchancy. 4. *Bot. & Zool.* A slit or notch, having the appearance of being produced by a cut, as in the margin of a leaf, of a butterfly's wing, etc. 5. *Arch.* A hypotrachelium. 6†. *Pharm.* A cutting away or breaking up, as of viscid matter by an acid. [F., < LL. *incisio(n-)*, < *incidere*; see INCISE.] — **incision-gouge,** one made in the form of a cross, as in opening a carbuncle.

in-ci'sive, 1 in-sai'sıv; 2 in-çī'sĭv, *a.* 1. Having the power or quality of incising; hence, figuratively, cutting; penetrating; trenchant; acute; incisi-

rial; as, an *incisive* weapon; *incisive* wit; an *incisive* style; an *incisive* voice.

These admonitions and promises had been spoken in an *incisive* tone of authority.

2. Of, pertaining to, near, or containing an incisor or incisors; as, the *incisive* fossa. 3†. Capable of cutting away or removing vicious matter. [< F. *incisif*, < L. *incisus*; see INCISE.] — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

in-çi'sor, 1 in-sāi'sor or -sor; 2 in-çī'sor, *n.* 1. Adapted for cutting; as, the *incisor* teeth. 2. Of or pertaining to the incisors.

in-çi'sor, *n.* A front or cutting tooth; specif., a tooth that grows from the premaxillary portion of the upper jaw, or from a corresponding situation in the lower jaw. See illus. under DENTITION. [< L. *incisus*; see INCISE.]

in"çi-so'ri-al, 1 in'sai-sō'ri-al; 2 in"çī-sō'ri-al, *a.* 1. Incisor. 2. Incisive. **in-çi'sal**.

in-çi'sor-y, 1 in-sai'so-ri; 2 in-çī'so-ry, *a.* Having the quality or power of incising or cutting; incisive.

in-çi'sure, 1 in-sig'ur; 2 in-sīzh'ur, *n.* An incision; notch; cut. < L. *incisura*, < *incisus*; see INCISE.] **in-çi'sur-a** — **incisura ischiadica** (*ăs-kĭ-ăd'ĭ-kă*), one of two notches on the back part of the hipbone. — **incisura palili transversa**, the great transverse fissure of the brain, between the cerebrum and the cerebellum; the transverse cerebral. [N.A.] — **in-çi'sur-al**, *a.* Relating to an incisure.

in"çi-ta'tion, 1 in'sī-tē'shon; 2 in"çī-tā'shon, *n.* 1. The act of inciting or rousing to action; incitement. 2. That which incites or rouses; incitement; incentive.

If I find not *incitation* to duty before, yet I may find assistance while I wait in the performance of it.

JEREMY TAYLOR *Saint's Rest* p. 284. [P. D. P.]

[< L. *incitatio(n-)*, < *incito*; see INCITE.]

in-çite', 1 in-sait'; 2 in-çīt', *vt.* [IN-CIT'ED; IN-CIT'ING.] To rouse to a particular action; move to act by indirect motion or persuasion; urge forward; stir up; instigate; stimulate. [< F. *inciter*, < L. *incito*, < *in*, in, + *cito*; see CITE.] SYN.: see ABET; ACTUATE; ANIMATE; INVITE. — **in-çit'a-bl(e)**, *a.* [Rare.] That may be incited. — **-bl'i-ty**, *n.* [Rare.] — **in-çi'tant**, *n. & a.* Inciting; stimulating; exciting. **II**, *n.* One who or that which incites, rouses, or stimulates; a stimulant. — **in-çi'ta-tiv(e)**, *n.* An inciting agent or cause; a provocative. — **in-çi'ter**, *n.* — **in-çi'ting-ly**, *adv.* In an inciting manner; so as to incite or instigate. — **in-çi'ty(e)**, *n.* Capable of inciting or tending to incite.

in-çite'ment, 1 in-sait'ment; 2 in-çīt'ment, *n.* 1. The act or process of inciting; an urging onward or in a particular way.

The method of Christianity is not excitement but *incitement*.

E. H. CHAPIN *Faith and Life* p. 105. [N. P. N. A. 1855.]

2. That which incites or moves to action, or serves as an incentive or stimulus. [F., < L. *incitamentum*, < *incito*; see INCITE.] SYN.: see IMPULSE; MOTIVE.

in-çi'to, 1 in-sai'to-; 2 in-çī'to-. From L. *incito*, to rouse: a combining form indicating action, as of the nervous centers which stimulate the contraction of the muscles through the agency of the motor nerves.— **in-çi"to-mo'tor**, *a.* [Rare.] Inciting to muscular movement. **in-çi"to-mo'to-ry**.

in-çi'vic, *a.* [Rare.] Marked by incivism.

in-çi'vil, *a.* Uncivil. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **-ness**, *n.*

in"çi-vil'i-ty, 1 in'si-vil'i-ti; 2 in"çi-vil'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] 1. The state of being uncivil; neglect of politeness or good breeding; rudeness; discourtesy; said of persons and acts. 2. A rude act or speech. 3. [Rare or Obs.] Want of civilization; an uncivilized condition; barbarism. [< LL. *incivilitat(-)s*, < L. *incivilis*, uncivil, < *in-*, not, + *civilis*; see CIVIL.]

in-çiv'i-li-za'tion, *n.* Uncivilized state or condition; barbarism.— **in-çiv't-lized**, *a.*

in'çi-vism, 1 in'si-vizm *or* in-siv'izm; 2 in'çi-vizm *or* in-çīv'izm (xiii), *n.* [Rare.] Lack of attachment to a state or city; conduct unbecoming a good citizen; want of patriotism.

It is very unusual that an architect of either is employed in the other. Such an employment would very little be regarded as incivism. M. SCHUYLER in *Harper's monthly* Oct., 1891, p. 744.

[< F. *incivisme*, < *in-* (< L. *in-*), not; and see CIVISM.]

incl., *abbr.* Including.

in"cla'ma'tion†, *n.* A calling aloud; outery; exclamation.

in-clasp', 1 in-klăsp'; 2 in-clăsp', *vt.* To enclasp.

in-clau'dent, 1 in-klô'dent; 2 in-clô'dent, *a. Bot.* [Rare.] Not closing. [< INCLUDE + -ENT.] SYN.: see CLOSE.

in"cla-va'tion, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being fixed firmly in place, as a tooth. [< IN-1 + L. *clavis*, hook.]

in-clave', 1 in-klēv'; 2 in-clāv', *a. Her.* Same as ENCLAVÉ.

in'cle, *n.* Same as INKLE.

in'clear"er, 1 in'-klēr"er; 2 in'-clēr"er, *n. Banking.* One who receives the in-clearing; in Great Britain, the accredited representative of a banking-house at the clearing-house. **in'-clerk"**.

in'-clear"ing, 1 in'-klēr"ing; 2 in'-clēr"ing, *n.* In the usage of the London clearing-house, the total amount in checks and bills of exchange presented daily by the clearing-house: opposed to *out-clearing*.— **in-clearing book** (*Finance*), the book in which the entries of a bank's in-clearings are posted.

in-cle-don, 1 in'kl-don; 2 in'cl-don, **Charles** (baptized **Benjamin**) (1763–^{4}/$_{11}$1826). An English tenor singer.

in-clem'en-cy, 1 in-klem'en-si, 2 in-clĕm'ĕn-cy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -siz; 2 -çiz, *pl.*] 1. Severity of climate or weather; also, distress in one's outward circumstances or fortunes. 2. Lack of kindliness or mildness; harshness, or a harsh act; unfriendliness.

Disrobed of splendor, and struggling with the world's *inclemencies*. JANE PORTER *Thaddeus of Warsaw* p. 342. [s. 1875.]

[< L. *inclementia*, < *inclemen(t)-s*, inclement, < *in-*, not, + *clemen(t)-s*, tranquil.]

in-clem'ent, 1 in-klem'ent; 2 in-clĕm'ĕnt, *a.* Not clement or mild; harsh; severe. (1) Rigorous, as climate or weather; presaging or indicative of a storm; tempestuous; boisterous; as, an *inclement* sky; an *inclement* season. (2) Severe in disposition or actions; unfriendly, harsh, or cruel. (3) Unpropitious, adverse, or untoward: said of external circumstances. [< L. *inclemen(t)-s*; see INCLEMENCY.] SYN.: boisterous, harsh, rigorous, severe, stormy, wild. — ANT.: see synonyms for MILD. — **in-clem'ent-ly**, *adv.*

in-clin'a-bl(e), 1 in-klain'a-bl; 2 in-clīn'a-bl, *a.* 1. Having a natural tendency or disposition; as, *inclinable* to mercy. 2. Capable of being inclined. 3†. Leaning; inclining. [< L. *inclinabilis*, < *inclino*; see INCLINE, v.] — **in-clin'a-bl(e-ness)**, *n.*

in"cli-na'tion, 1 in'kli-nē'shon; 2 in"cli-nā'shon, *n.* 1. The act of inclining, or the state of being inclined; deviation from a given direction, especially the vertical or horizontal; as, the *inclination* of the tower made it appear unsafe. 2. That which is inclined; a slope or declivity; also, the degree in which it is inclined; descent.

The *inclination* was extremely rapid: thus the Royan during the rainy season must be a most frightful torrent.

LADY MORGAN *Italy* p. 233. [MACM. 1886.]

3. A mental bent or tendency; disposition or liking for one thing rather than another; preference; predilection; as, an *inclination* for the stage; *inclination* to evil.

Logic never gets on so well as when *inclination* picks all the pebbles out of the pathway.

E. EGGLESTON *Faith Doctor* p. 139. [s. 1891.]

4. *Geom.* The angle between two lines or two planes, or between a line and its projection upon a plane, especially when regarded as leaning toward or approaching each other; specif., in gunnery, the angle between the axis of the piece and the horizon.

Jupiter stands nearly upright in his orbit, the *inclination* of its axis being only about 3°.

Johns Hopkins University Elements of Astronomy p. 143. [A. 1889.]

5. A bending of the body or head as an act of courtesy; a bow. 6. The dip of the needle. See DIP. 7. An object of love or admiration. 8. *Pharm.* Decantation. 9. *Gr. & Lat. Gram.* Same as ENCLISIS. 10†. Natural disposition; character.

Bid him report
That feature of Octavia; her years,
Her inclination.

SHAKESPEARE *Antony and Cleopatra* act ii, sc. 5.

[< L. *inclinatio(n-)*, < *incline*; see INCLINE, v.]

SYN.: bent, bias, disposition, leaning, predilection, propossession, proclivity, pronceess, propensity, tendency. See AIM; APPETITE; ATTRACTION; DESIRE; DIRECTION; FANCY; LIKE; aversion, dislination, dislike, inaptitude, opposition, repulsion, resistance.

— **in"cli-na'tion-chart"**, *n.* A dip-chart. See DIP, — 1.

compass, *n.* A dipping-compass. — 1. of an orbit, the angle made by the orbit with the plane of the ecliptic. — **in"cli-na'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to any form of inclination.

in"cli-na-to'ri-um, 1 in-klai'na-tō'ri-um; 2 in-clī'na-tō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Physics.* A dip-circle; an inclination-compass. [< L. *inclino*; see INCLINE, v.]

The improvement of magnetic instruments, to which had been added, since 1576, the dipping needle or *inclinatorium*, was effected by Robert Norman. HUMBOLDT *Cosmos* vol. ii, p. 335. [B. 1859.]

in-cli'na-to-ry, 1 in-klai'na-to-ri; 2 in-clī'na-to-ry, *a.* Characterized by inclination or leaning. **in-cli'na-tiv(e)†**. — **in-cli'na-to-ri-ly**, *adv.*

in-cline', 1 in-klain'; 2 in-clīn', *v.* [IN-CLINED'; IN-CLIN'ING.] I. *t.* 1. To cause to bend downward, lean, or slope; cause to deviate or tend to deviate from a given position or direction; give a leaning, slope, or direction to; direct; as, to *incline* a post from the perpendicular; to *incline* one's steps toward home.

During the summer and autumn from June to December, the sun's northern pole is *inclined* toward the earth; during the winter months, the southern. C. A. YOUNG *The Sun* p. 139. [s. 1881.]

2. To cause to stoop, bow, or bend, especially as an act of reverence or courtesy; as, to *incline* the head or body. 3. To give an inclination, tendency, disposition, or propensity to; dispose; turn; as, to *incline* the will.

II. *i.* 1. To deviate, bend, lean, or turn from or toward a normal or given position or direction; bend or tend downward or aside; slope. 2. To bend the head or person; bow, as in courtesy. 3. To approximate or tend; as, purple *inclining* toward blue. 4. To have a tendency, disposition, propensity, or bent; be disposed; as, he *inclines* to serious pursuits.

This to hear Would Desdemona seriously *incline*.

SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act iii, sc. 3.

Wherever cities have grown up, the inhabitants have *inclined* more to democracy than their fellow-countrymen in the provinces.

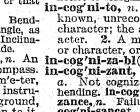
T. B. MACAULAY *Remarks on Mitford's History of Greece* p. 5. [s. 1871.]

5†. *Mil.* To move in a direction toward flank and front. [< F. *incliner*, < L. *inclino*, < *in*, upon, + *clino*, lean.] SYN.: bear, bend, cant, careen, dip, lean, slant, slope, tend, tilt, turn, veer, warp. — ANT.: BEND; DESIRE; DRAW; INFLUENCE.

— Prep.: *to or toward*.

in-cline', 1 in-klain' *or* in'klain; 2 in-clīn' *or* in'clīn, *n.* 1. That which inclines; a slope; a declivity; a descent; an inclined surface or plane; gradient; slope; as, an *incline* in a railway. 2. A passage or shaft in a mine deviating considerably from the horizontal. 3†. A bent, as of the mind; tendency. [< OFr. *encline*, < *incliner*, F. *incliner*; see INCLINE, v.] SYN.: see ACCLIVITY. — **in-cline'scar"**, *n.* A car adapted to an inclined railway, and so mounted upon its trucks that its floor remains level when it is traveling on the slope.

in-clined', 1 in-klaind'; 2 in-clīnd', *pa.* Bent out of line, or making an angle with some standard; having a tendency in some (specified) direction; specif., in botany, bent out of the perpendicular, or with the convex side up. SYN.: see ADAPTED. — **inclined battery**, *n.* See BATTERY, etc. — **inclined engine**, etc. See ENGINE, etc. — **inclined plane**, a plane forming any angle but a right angle with a horizontal plane; a natural or artificial slope, especially one used in mechanics as facilitating the ascent, descent, or transfer from one level to another of boats, vehicles, or other objects; the sloping portion of a roadway, railway-track, or the like; one of the so-called six mechanical powers.


Inclined Plane.
ab, base; *bc*, height; *ac*, inclined plane.

The longer the *inclined plane*, the heavier the load we can lift, but the more time it will take to do it.

J. D. STERLE *Physics* p. 62. [CHAUT. 1890.]

in-clin'er, 1 in-klain'er; 2 in-clīn'er, *n.* 1. One who or that which inclines or is inclined. 2. An inclined dish.

in-clin'ing, 1 in-klain'ing; 2 in-clīn'ing, *n.* 1. *a. Bot.* Bending out of the perpendicular or from a right angle, as the branches of most deciduous trees. 2. *n.* 1. Inclination; tendency. 2. [Rare.] A party; side.

in-cli'no-graph, 1 in-klai'no-graf; 2 in-clī'no-grăf, *n.* An instrument that records the declinations of a compass.

in"cli-nom'e-ter, 1 in"klai-nom'i-ter; 2 in"clī-nŏm'ĕ-ter, *n.* 1. A dipping-compass. See DIPPING. 2. An instrument for measuring inclination or slope, as of the ground, or indicating the angle of an airplane in relation to it, or of the axis of an aircraft to the line of flight. [< L. *inclino* (see INCLINE, v.) + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

in-clip', *vt.* [Rare.] To clasp; encircle; enclose.

in-clois'ter, *vt.* To encloister.

in-close', in-clōz', etc. Same as ENCLOSE, etc.

in-clude', 1 in-klūd'; 2 in-clud', *vt.* [IN-CLUD'ED; IN-CLUD'ING.] 1. To comprise, comprehend, or embrace as a component part, item, or member; as, this volume *includes* all his works; the bill *includes* his last purchase. 2. To enclose within; contain; confine; as, an oyster-shell sometimes *includes* a pearl. 3†. To bring to an end; conclude; terminate. [< L. *includo*; see ENCLOSE.] SYN.: see CONTAIN; INVOLVE. — **included stamens** or **style** (*Bot.*), stamens or style not projecting above the corolla. — **to be included under a term** (*Logic*), to be a subject of which that term can be predicated. — **to be inclined within a term** (*Logic*), to be one of the term's essential predicates. — **in-clud'er**, *n.*

in-clud'i-bl(e), *a.* That may be included.

In-clu'sa, 1 in-klū'sa; 2 in-clu'sa, -sē, *n. pl. Conch.* A division of bivalves variously ranked and limited; especially one with the mantle mostly closed except at the pedal opening, as in *Mytilus* and *Solenidæ*. [Neut. & fem. pls. of L. *inclusus*; see INCLUSION.]

in'cluse, 1 in'klūs; 2 in'clus, *n. Ch. Hist* A hermit; recluse. [< IN-2 + L. *tudo*, shut.]

in-clu'sion, 1 in-klū'zan; 2 in-clu'zhon, *n.* 1. The act of including, or the state of being included; comprehension; limitation; restriction.

It (the verb 'is') sometimes denotes identity, . . . but it more commonly indicates *inclusion* of class within class, or partial identity. W. S. JEVONS *Principles of Science* p. 16. [MACM. 1879.]

2. That which is included or enclosed; specif., a substance either gaseous (as air), liquid (as water), or solid (as a crystal), enclosed in a mineral, usually a crystal. 3. *Logic.* That relation of two classes of notions in which either the whole of the one is the ground (*coextension*), or one embraces the other as a part (*subordination*); also, the process of bringing two concepts into such relation. See COEXTENSION; SUBORDINATION. 4. *Zoöl.* One of the minute homogeneous bodies suspended in the protoplasm of cells and enveloped by pellicles of the plasma, as food-granules, pigment-bodies, drops of oil or other fluid, or excretory matter. [< L. *inclusio(n-)*, < *inclusus*, pp. of *includo*; see ENCLOSE.]

in-clu'sive, 1 in-klū'siv; 2 in-clu'siv (xiii), *a.* 1. **In-clu'sive**,] cluding the things, times, places, limits, or extremes mentioned; as, from June to July *inclusive*. 2. Including within; having inclusion or comprehension; embracing; surrounding: often with *of*; as, the list is *inclusive of* all the items.

'Tis the *inclusive* spirit that holds bodies together and advances the commonwealth of mankind. A. BRONSON ALCOTT *Table-Talk, Catholicity* p. 97. [M. MDCC. 1877.]

[< L. *inclusus*; see INCLUDE.]

in-clu'sive-ly, *adv.* To incline.—**in-clyn'ing**, *pa.* Bowing.

in-coach', *vt.* Same as ENCOACH.

in"co-act', *a.* Unconstrained. **in"co-act'ed†**.

in"co-ag"u-la-bi(e), etc. See IN-1.

in-co'ag-u-la'tion, *n.* [Rare.] Condition or quality of not in Cœ'na Dom't-ni, 1 in sē'na dom'i-nai; 2 in cē'na dŏm'i-nī. [L.] Literally, at the Supper of the Lord; a papal bull, the work of several popes, carrying the name from the day on which it was annually published in Rome, Maundy Thursday, the Feast of the Lord's Supper. It contained a list of censures upon various offenders, from pirates on the high seas to apostasy, and was solemnly published every year at Rome from early in the 14th century to 1770, when it was omitted by Clement XIV., since which time it has never been resumed, altho the more strictly ecclesiastical censures it contained are still in force under the new constitution, *Apostolicæ Sedis*, issued by Pius IX. in 1869.

in"co-cer'e-bel'lar, *a.* Pertaining to or of being coerced, forced, or constrained. 2. Incapable of being liquefied: formerly said of gases wrongly supposed to possess this property.

In the atmosphere is composed of two *incoercible* gases, nitrogen and oxygen. B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* ¶ 256. [P. B. & CO.]

3. [Rare.] Incapable of being confined like ordinary fluids: said of imponderables, as heat, electricity, etc.

in"co-ces'tence, *n.* Absence of coexistence or association; the state or quality of not existing at the same time.

in-cog', *a.*, **n.**, & *adv.* Incognito: a contraction.

The princes of the mind also sometimes come *incog* to the throne. PANTON *Horace Greeley* p. 123. [M. BROS. 1855.]

in-co'gent, 1 in-kō'jent; 2 in-cō'ğĕnt, *a.* Not cogent.

in-cog'i-ta-bil(e), 1 in-kŏj'i-ta-bl; 2 in-cŏğ'ĭ-ta-bl, *a.* Unthinkable; unknowable; also, in a loose sense, inconceivable; unimaginable.

He [Hamilton] asserts in such broad terms that God cannot be known; that He is not only inconceivable, but *incogitable*.

C. HODGE *Systematic Theology* vol. i, p. 351. [s. 1872.]

[< L. *incogitabilis*, < *in-*, not, + *cogito*; see COGITATE.] — **in-cog"i-ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

in-cog'i-tance, 1 in-kŏj'i-tans, 2 in-cŏğ'ĭ-tanç, *n.* Want of thought or of the power of thought or knowledge; thoughtlessness. [< L. *incogitantia*, < *in-*, not, + *cogito*; see COGITATE.] **in-cog'i-tan-cy**, *n.*

in-cog'i-tant, *a.* [Rare.] 1. Unthinking; thoughtless. 2. Incapable of thought or knowledge.—**-ly**, *adv.*

in-cog'i-ta-tiv(e), *a.* [Rare.] Lacking the power of knowledge or thought; unthinking.

in-cog'ni-ta, 1 in-kog'ni-ta; 2 in-cŏğ'nĭ-ta. [It. *A.* Unknown said of a woman; as, a lady of society. 2. A woman who is unknown, in disguise, or living under an assumed name: also, the state of such a woman; as, she maintained a strict *incognita*.

in-cog'ni-tant, *a.* Ignorant.

in-cog'ni-tiv(e), 1 in-kog'ni-tiv; 2 in-cŏğ'nĭ-tiv, *a.* Lacking the faculty or power of cognition.

in-cog'ni-to, 1 in-kog'ni-tō; 2 in-cŏğ'nĭ-tō, *a. & adv.* [It.] Unknown; under an assumed name, title, or character; not known or formally recognized; disguised, so as to avoid notice or recognition. [< L. *incognitus*, *incognito*.]

in-cog'ni-to, *n.* 1. The state of being or passing unknown, unrecognized, or under an assumed name or character; the assumption of a fictitious name or character. 2. A man who passes under an assumed name or character, or who is otherwise unknown or disguised.

in-cog'ni-za-bl(e), etc. See IN-2.

in-cog'ni-zant, 1 in-kog'ni-zant; 2 in-cŏğ'nĭ-zant (xiii), *a.* Not cognizant; not knowing, perceiving, or apprehending. — **-ly**, *adv.* — **in-cog'ni-zance**, — **in-cog'ni-zance**, *n.* Failure to know, recognize, or understand. — **in-cog'ni-sanced**.

in"co-gno'sci-bl(e), 1 in'kog-nō'si-bl; 2 in"cŏğ-nŏ's'ĭ-bl, *a.* Incognizable. [< L. *incognoscibilis*, < *in-*, not, + *cognosco*; see COGNITIVE.] — **in"cog-nos-ci-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

in"co-her'ence, 1 in'ko-hir'ens, -en-si; 2 in"co-hēr'ĕnç, **in"co-her'en-cy**, 1 -en-cy, *n.* [-CES, -CIES, 1 -sez, -siz; 2 -çĕş, -çiş, pl.] 1. Want of coherence, connection, or agreement, as of parts or ideas in thought, speech, etc.; such

a lack of order, connection, or regularity as produces confusion; incongruity.

A man may manifest extreme *incoherence* without being insane.
LAWRA *Problems of Life and Mind* p. 407. [EN. & CO. 1879.]

2. Want or absence of physical cohesion or adhesion; looseness or separateness of material parts or particles; as, the *incoherence* of sand or powder. **3.** That which is incoherent, inconsistent, unused, or disjointed.

in"co-her'ent, *a.* [in'ko-hēr'ent; 2 in"co-hēr'ėnt, *a.* **1.** Having little or no coherence or connection; not logically coordinated or connected, as to parts, elements, or details; incongruous; confused; inconsistent. **2.** Want of cohesion.

ent speak. **2.** Manifesting incoherence in thought, speech, or action: said of a person. **3.** *Geol.* Without physical coherence of parts or particles; unconsolidated; loose.

An island upwards of 200 feet high and three miles in circumference, entirely composed of *incoherent* ashes thrown up out of the earth. D. T. ANSTED *Great Stone Book* p. 164. [C. & P. 1863.]

in"co-her'ing-ly, *adv.* [Rare.] Causing incoherence.—**in"co-her'ent-ly,** *adv.*—**in"co-her'ent-ness,** *n.* Incoherence.

in"co-he'sion, *n.* Lack or absence of cohesion; incoherence.

in"co-he'sive(ce), *a.* Not cohesive or coherent.

in"co-ho'nee,] in'ko-hō'nē; 2 in'co-hō'nē, *n.* [U. S.] The chief official of the Improved Order of Red Men.

Incohonee is a corruption of the Iroquois phrase *ongue honwe,* signifying 'surpassing all others.'
THOS. DONALLEY G. C. of I. O. R. M.

in"com-bine't, *vt.* To be incapable of combining; differ.

in"com-bin'ing†, *a.* Incapable of combination.

in"com-bus'ti-bl(e), *a.* [in'kom-bus'ti-bl; 2 in'cŏm-bŭs'ti-bl, *a.* That can not be burned; not combustible under ordinary conditions; fire-proof.

Many substances commonly called *incombustible* because they do not burn readily in ordinary air, burn vigorously in OXYGEN.
ELIOT AND STORER *Manual of Chemistry* p. 10. [B. & W. 1874.]

—**in" com- bus'ti- bl(e- ness**†,—**in" com- bus'ti-bl'i-ty,** *n.*—**in"com-bus'ti-bl(e),** *n.*—**in"com-bus'ti-bly,** *adv.*

in'come,] in'kum; 2 in'cŏm, *n.* **1.** The amount of money coming to a person or corporation within a specified time or regularly (when unqualified, annually), whether as payment for services, interest, or profit from investment; revenue.

He alone is rich, whose *income* is more than he uses. W. HONE *Every-Day Book, Our Lives* in vol. iii, col. 346. [R. T. 1833.]

2. *Theory. Econ.* Revenue; the advantages enjoyed by a given community, either in the form of goods or services, during a stated period, as a rule one year, as opposed to the totality of goods in existence at a given moment. The use of the word *income* in an effort to apply the same principles of mensuration to the wealth of a nation as are usually applied to that of individuals; it involves great difficulties. The income of a nation is exceedingly difficult to estimate, from its inherent fluctuation, whereas that of an individual can be determined with considerable accuracy.

3. [Rare.] Advent; beginning; the act of coming in; an incoming; specif., the influx of divine grace into the soul. **4.** [Rare.] One who or that which comes in; comer; specif., in Scotland, an ailment or disease that comes on suddenly without apparent cause. **5.** *Physiol.* Matter introduced into the body as food, specifically that which is assimilated; ingested aliment. **6†.** An entrance-fee.—**gross income,** the entire receipts or revenue derived from a business, investment, property, etc., before any expenditures, such as payment of taxes, wages, insurance, etc., are made out of it.—**1. account** (*Finance*), the revenue side of a statement of receipts and disbursements; receipts and disbursements under the heads of gross earnings, operating expenses, net earnings, disbursements for taxes, interest, dividends, and rentals (*Finance*), and the proportion that the interest or dividend on a security bears to its actual cost; thus, a stock paying 4 per cent. on par value, bought at 80, is set on a 5 per cent. *income basis.*—**i. tax,** a fee levied upon the income or profits of individuals. In England income tax was first imposed in 1799, and it has been levied steadily since 1842. By the Finance Bill of 1921 all incomes above a fixed minimum are taxed on a graduated scale, approximating 12 shillings to the pound on certain incomes over £100,000. A differentiation is made between earned and unearned incomes. By legislation in 1923, a reduction was made from the figures given above. In the United States an income tax was adopted in 1812 and from 1862 to 1872. It was carried as part of the Wilson Tariff Bill in 1894, but declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. On Feb. 25, 1913, an amendment to the Constitution was ratified, hence the present income tax law. The law provides such a tax. By the United States Revenue Act of 1926 a further number of reductions were made in the rates imposed. By the law of 1926 the normal tax for individuals was put at 1½ per cent. on net incomes of from $4,000 to $7,500. A State income tax is levied by a few States.—**net i.,** the residue of the gross income from any business, property, etc., after all operating expenses have been paid.

in'com'er,] in'kum'er; 2 in'cŏm'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which comes in; one who follows or succeeds another, as a tenant or shopkeeper. **2.** In trap-shooting, a bird or other object that rises from the trap before or when leaving the trap. **3.** [Sc.t.] One who resides in a place but was not born there; also, one who enters a company, society, or organization.

in'com'ing,] in'kum'ing; 2 in'cŏm'ing, *a.* **1.** Coming in, or about to come in; as, an *incoming* tenant.

The outgoing current of trade bears away what people have to spare; the *incoming* current brings what people want.
WAYLAND AND CHAPIN *Polit. Econ.* p. 27. [H. & CO. 1886.]

2. [Sc.t.] Being the next to come; following; as, the *incoming* week or year.

in'com'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of coming in; entrance or arrival; as, the *incoming* of a train. **2.** [Rare.] That which comes in; income.

On the Crown-Prince's Marriage, . . . the Amt or Government-District Rappin, with its *incomings,* was assigned to him for revenue. CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. ii, bk. x, p. 43. [H.]

in"com-men'su-ra-bl(e)†, *a.* Not measurable by the same standard or without a part. See COMMENSURABLE.—**in"com-men"su-ra-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in"com-men'su-ra-bl(e-ness)†.—in"com-men'su-ra-bly,** *adv.*

in"com-men'su-rate,] in'ko-men'shu-rit; 2 in'cŏ-mĕn'shu-rat (XIII), *a.* **1.** Not to be measured by the same standard; having no common measure; incommensurable.

Life and life are *incommensurate.* EMERSON *Miscellanies, Assault upon Mr. Sumner* p. 234. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

2. Having less than the desired or proper value or effect; inadequate; as, a salary *incommensurate* to one's position.—**in"com-men'su-rate-ly,** *adv.*—**in"com-men'su-rate-ness,** *n.*

in"com-mix'ti-bl(e), *a.* That can not be mixed together; unmixable. [< LL. *incommiscibilis,* < L. *in-,* not, + LL. *commiscibilis,* mixable, < L. *commisceo,* mix, < *con,* together, + *misceo,* mix.]

in"com-mix'ture, *n.* The state of being unmixed.

in-com"mo-bil'i-ty,] in-kom'o-bil'i-ti; 2 in-cŏm'o-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality or disposition of being incapable of anger: used by T. Taylor to translate the Greek ἀπάθεια.

in-com'mo-da'tion, *n.* The state of being incommodated.—**in-com'mo-dat'ed,** *vt.* To incommode.

in"com-mode',] in'ko-mōd'; 2 in"cŏ-mōd', *vt.* [-MOD'ING; -MOD'ED.] To cause inconvenience or discomfort to; discommode; inconvenience; bother; put out or put about.

The cold increased and they [the Pilgrims] were much *incommoded* by ice and snow. S. G. GOODRICH *Lights and Shadows of Am. Hist., Pilgrims* p. 210. [T. B. & CO.]

[< F. *incommoder,* < L. *incommodo,* < *in-,* not, + *commodus,* see COMMODIOUS.] Syn. see ANNOY.

in"com-mo'di-ous,] in'ko-mō'di-us; 2 in'cŏ-mō'di-ŭs, *a.* Not commodious; not-affording sufficient accommodation; inconvenient.—**in"com-mo'di-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**in"com-mo'di-ous-ness,** *n.*

in"com-mod'i-ty,] [Rare.] That which causes inconvenience or trouble. **2†.** Inconvenience. [< F. *incommodité,* < L. *incommoditā(t-)s,* < *incommodus,* < *in-,* not, + *commodus,* see COMMODIOUS.]

in"com-mu'ni-ca-bl(e),] in'ko-mū'ni-ka-bl; 2 in'cŏ-mū'ni-ca-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be revealed or told to others. **2.** That can not be imparted to or shared with others.

No poet of the first class has ever left a school, because his imagination is *incommunicable.* LOWELL *Among My Books, Shakespeare* p. 181. [H. & CO. 1871.]

3†. Incommunicative. [< LL. *incommunicabilis,* < L. *in-,* not, + *communico;* see COMMUNICATE.]—**in"com-mu"ni-ca-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in"com-mu'ni-ca-bl(e-ness)†.—in"com-mu'ni-ca-bly,** *adv.*

in"com-mu'ni-cat"ed†, *a.* Not communicated.

in"com-mu'ni-cat"ing†, *a.* Not communicating.

in"com-mu'ni-ca'tion, *n.* The condition of a prisoner prevented, by order of the court, from holding communication with any one during the period of confinement, or until further ordered.

in"com-mu'ni-ca-tive,] [< L. *incommunicabilis,* < L. *in-,* not, + *communico;* see COMMUNICATE.]—**in"com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ly,** *adv.*—**in"com-mu'ni-ca-tive-ness,** *n.*

in"com-mu'ni-ca-tiv'i-ty,] mū'ni-ca-tiv, *a.* Not communicating or not disposed to communicate to others; uncommunicative; reserved: said chiefly in relation to the imparting of information; as, *incommunicative* habits.—**i-ly,** *adv.*—**ness,** *n.*

Each in his *incommunicative* cell.
LONGFELLOW *Keramos, Translation from Flaminius' Poem* st. 4.

in-com'pa-ra-bl(e),] in-kom'pə-ra-bl; 2 in-cŏm'pa-ra-bl, *a.* Not possible to be compared; especially, not admitting of comparison, as being unapproachable, as in kind, quality, excellence; matchless; as, *incomparable* beauty; *incomparable* baseness; she is *incomparable.* [F., < L. *incomparabilis,* < *in-,* not, + *comparo;* see COMPARE.] Syn.: see RARE.—**in-com'pa-ra-bl(e-ness)†.** In COMPARISON. **in-com'pa-ra-bil'i-ty†.—in-com'pa-ra-bly,** *adv.*

in-com'pa-ra-bl(e)†, *n.* **1.** The painted finch (*Passerina ciris*); the nonpareil. **2†.** A matchless or incomparable person.

in-com-pared', *a.* Beyond compare; peerless.

in-com-passt', *vt.* To encompass.

in"com-pat'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being incompatible, in any sense.

Incompatibility as applied to a physician's prescription may be either chemical, as when chemical action takes place among the ingredients; pharmaceutical, when physical association of the ingredients is impossible; or therapeutical, when the ingredients are opposed to each other in their therapeutic action. **in"com-pat'i-bil'i-ties†.**

in"com-pat'i-bl(e),] in'kom-pat'i-bl; 2 in'cŏm-păt'i-bl, *a.* **1.** Not compatible; incapable of existing together in harmony; discordant; incongruous; as, their tempers are incompatible. **2.** Inconsistent. Syn.: see CONTRARY; INCONGRUOUS.—**in-com-pat'i-bly,** *adv.* [or drugs.

in"com-pat'i-bles, *n. pl.* Incompatible persons, things.

The world does not believe Poetry can sing the Practical; verse and useful knowledge pass for incompatibles.
CHARLES READE *Hard Cash* ch. 3, p. 42. [H.]

in"com-pen'sa-bl(e), *a.* That can not be compensated.

in"com-pen'sa"ted, *a.* Having no compensation: said of heart-lesions.

in-com'pe-tence,] 1 in-kom'pi-tens, -ten-si; 2 in-cŏm'-**in-com'pe-ten-cy,**] pe-tĕns, -tĕn-cy, *n.* **1.** General lack of capacity, or fitness, or lack of the special qualities required for a particular purpose; insufficiency; inability. **2.** *Law.* Lack of legal power or qualification; legal incapacity. **3.** *Pathol.* Deformation or lack of adjustment in the valves of the heart, which prevents their closing perfectly and allows blood to regurgitate.

Syn.: see INABILITY.

in-com'pe-tent,] in-kom'pi-tent; 2 in-cŏm'pe-tĕnt, *a.* **1.** Not competent; not having the ability necessary or desirable for any purpose; unable to do properly what is required.

If ever sensible man must acknowledge that to be filling a post for which he is *incompetent,* is a pain and a disgrace.
A. W. THEOBALD *Presence of Christ* p. 194. [RAN. & S.]

2. *Law.* Not legally qualified; incapacitated by law or fact; as, *incompetent* to make a contract.

Hearsay evidence . . . is uniformly held *incompetent* to establish any specific fact.
GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, p. 129. [L. B. & CO. 1857.]

3. Not combining sufficient firmness and flexibility to transmit a thrust and to lift a load by bending; consequently, admitting only the deformation of flowage: said of strata and of rock-structures. [< LL. *incompetent(-)s,* < L. *in-,* not; and see COMPETENT.]—**in-com'pe-tent-ly,** *adv.*—**in-com'pe-tent-ness,** *n.*

in-com'pe-tent, *n.* An incompetent person; one who is unfit to manage his own affairs or to perform the duties of his office.

in"com-pet'i-bil'i-ty, *n.* Incompatible.—**in"com-pet'i-bil'i-ty†,** *n.*

in"com-plete',] in'kom-plīt'; 2 in"cŏm-plēt', *a.* Not complete; lacking some element, part, or adjunct necessary or required for completeness; not fully developed or completed; defective; imperfect; as, an *incomplete* narrative; *incomplete* knowledge. [< LL. *incompletus,* < L. *in-,* not; and see COMPLETE.] —**incomplete flower,** a flower lacking certain parts, as one with more or the floral whorls.—**in"com-plet'ed,** *a.* [Rare.] Uncompleted.—**in"com-plete'ly,** *adv.* In an incomplete manner; with lack of some part or detail.—**in"com-plete'ness,** *n.* The state of being incomplete; lack of completeness.—**in"com-ple'tion,** *n.* The state of being incomplete or unfinished.

in"com-pli'a-bl(e), *a.* See IN-.

in"com-pli'a-ble†, *a.* Not compliant.

in"com-posed'†, *a.* Disconcerted; discomposed.—**in"com-pos'ed-ly†,** *adv.*—**in"com-pos'ed-ness†,** *n.*

in"com-pos'ite,] 1 in'kom-pos'it; 2 in'cŏm-pŏs'it, *a.* **in"com-pos'it†,**] Not compounded of different substances or parts; not composite. [< L. *incompositus,* < *in-,* not, + *compositus;* see COMPOSITE.]

Infinity and Eternity are *incomposite* and indivisible.
C. VAN NORDEN *Outermost Rim* pt. ii, p. 90. [RAN. & S. 1882.]

in"com-pos'si-bl(e), *a.* [Rare.] That can not exist together; incompatible.—**in"com-pos'si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.]

in-com"pre-hense', *a.* Not comprehensible.

in-com"pre-hen'si-bl(e),] 1 in-kom'pri-hen'si-bl; 2 in-cŏm'pre-hĕn'si-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be comprehended mentally; of a character or nature so transcending complete human apprehension; not understandable; inconceivable; unintelligible. **2.** [Rare.] That can not be included or confined within limits; illimitable. **3†.** Not capable of being caught or entered.—[< F., < L. *incomprehensibilis,* < *in-,* not, + *comprehensibilis,* comprehensible.] Syn.: see MYSTERIOUS.

—**in-com"pre-hen'si-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being beyond the grasp of human intellect; incomprehensibleness.—**in-com"pre-hen'si-bl(e-ness)†.—in-com"pre-hen'si-bly,** *adv.*

A being that can not be fully grasped or comprehended by the human intellect, and which is infinite and infinite, in the Athanasian Creed.—**in-com"pre-hen'si-ble,** *adv.*

in-com"pre-hen'sion, *n.* Lack of understanding.

in-com"pre-hen'sive,] 1 in-kom'pri-hen'siv; 2 in-cŏm'pre-hĕn'siv,] *a.* Not comprehensive; limited; restricted.

in"com-press't-bl(e), *a.* Incapable of being compressed; resisting all attempts to reduce volume by pressure: distinguished from *rigid* bodies, capable of such.

From the experiment of the Florentine Academicians, liquids were for a long time regarded as being completely *incompressible.* Since then researches have been made by many distinguished physicists, which have shown that liquids are really compressible.
GANOT *Physics* tr. by Atkinson, bk. iii, p. 86. [W. w. 1890.]

—**in"com-press'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

in"com-press't-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being incompressible. **in"com-press't-bl(e-ness)†.— absolute incompressibility,** see IMPENETRABILITY, 2.

in"con-ceiv'a-bl(e),] in'kon-sē'və-bl; 2 in'cŏn-sēv'a-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be conceived by the mind; incomprehensible; beyond human understanding; hence, sometimes, incredible; impossible. **2.** *Philos.* (1) Inherently contradictory; as in the case of the judgment that God is at once perfect and imperfect, in the same meaning of the terms. (2) Involving the violation of the established order of nature; as, perpetual motion is *inconceivable.* (3) Beyond the power of man mentally to picture or image, as the word is used in the Spencerian philosophy. (4) Appearing not creditable or highly improbable to the individual: so J. S. Mill.

The foregoing definitions of what is or is not to be taken determined by the several theories as to the limits, nature, and tests, of thought and knowledge.—**in"con-ceiv'a-bil'i-ty, in"con-ceiv'a-ble-ness,** *n.* **inconceivability of the negative or opposite** (*Metaph.*), the theory formulated by Spencer that if, of two opposite propositions, one is inconceivable, the other is necessarily true.—**in"con-ceiv'a-bly,** *adv.*

in"con-cin'ni-ty,] in'kon-sin'i-ti; 2 in"cŏn-cĭn'i-ty, *n.* [Lack of harmony or fitness; incongruity; disproportion. [< L. *inconcinnitā(t-)s,* < *inconcinnus,* awkward, < *in-,* not, + *concinnus,* well adjusted.]

in"con-clu'sion†, *n.* Incongruous; discordant. **in"con-cinn't; in"con-cinn'e't.**

in"con-clu'sive,] in'kon-klū'siv; 2 in'cŏn-clu'siv (XIII), **in"con-clu'sive,**] *a.* **1.** Not reaching or affording any ultimate conclusion; not finally settling a point or question in debate; indeterminate; indecisive; as, *inconclusive* reasoning; *inconclusive* evidence. **2.** Not reaching any definite result; ineffective; as, *inconclusive* efforts. Syn.: see ABSURD.—**in"con-clu'sion,** *n.* [Rare.] Lack of conclusion or decision; inconclusiveness.—**in"con-clu'sive-ly,** *adv.* In an inconclusive manner; testimonely.

They stood *inconclusively* a moment, as if they would both be glad of something more to say.
HOWELLS *Dr. Breen's Practice* p. 102. [O. & CO. 1881.]

—**in"con-clu'siv(e-ness†,** *n.*

in"con-coct'ed†, *a.* Not fully concocted or digested; immature. **in"con-coct'ive†,** *a.* Indigestible.

in"con-cur'ring, *a.* [Rare.] Not concurring or agreeing.

in-con'dite,] 1 in-kon'dit; 2 in-cŏn'dit (XIII), *a.* [Rare.] Not well put together; badly constructed; irregular; unfinished; rude. [< L. *inconditus,* < *in-,* not, + *conditus,* pp. of *condo;* see CONDIMENT.]—**in-con'dite-ly,** *adv.*

in"con-di'tion-al†, *a.* Unconditional.

in"con-form'i-ty, *n.* Nonconformity; disagreeing.—**in"con-gē'nial,** *a.* [Rare.] Uncongenial.—**in"con-ge"ni-al'i-ty,** *n.* [Incongruity.

in-con'gru-ence,] 1 in-kon'gru-ens; 2 in-cŏn'gru-ĕns, *n.* **in-con'gru-ent,**] 1 in-kon'gru-ent; 2 in-cŏn'gru-ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Having natures not well matched or fitted for each other; incongruous; also, sometimes, logically incompatible, incongruous. **2.** Not corresponding in shape or curvature; as, *incongruent* surfaces in a joint. **3.** *Math.* Giving different remainders when divided by a modulus: said of numbers. [< L. *incongruen(t-)s,* < *in-,* not; and see CONGRUENT.]—**in-con'gru-en-t-ly,** *adv.*

in-con'gru-i-ty,] in'kon-gru'i-ti; 2 in'cŏn-gru'i-ty (XIII), *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being incongruous; lack of harmony, fitness, or adaptation, especially among things that should be well fitted or adapted to one another; inappropriateness; unsuitableness; inconsistency.

The tragic *incongruity* arises from the disproportion between the world and the soul of man.
DOWDEN *Shakspere, His Mind and Art* p. 351. [E. & CO. 1876.]

2. That which is incongruous; something not suitably adapted to another thing, or made up of parts not fitted to one another.

The Aztec character was perfectly original and unique. It was made up of *incongruities* apparently irreconcilable.

Prescott *Mexico* vol. i. p. 188. [n. 1857.]

3. Logical incompatibility: an improper use.

in-con'gru-ous, 1 in-kŏŋ'gru-us; 2 ĭn-cŏŋ'gru-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Not congruous; not fitting well together; not adapted to each other or to some position or some associated thing; unsuitable for the time, place, or occasion; out of place or character; incongruent.

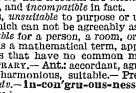
Festus: I hear A strain *incongruous* as a merry dirge, Or sacramental bacchanal might be. BAILEY *Festus, Hell* sc. 23.

2. Composed of inharmonious elements or disconnected parts; as, an *incongruous* sermon. **3.** *Inconsistent*; incompatible: an incorrect logical use. **4.** *Math.* Not having congruence. [< L. *incongruus*, < *in-*, not; and see CONGROUOUS.] SYN.: absurd, conflicting, contradictory, contrary, discordant, discrepant, ill-matched, inapposite, inappropriate, incompatible, inconsistent, inharmonious, irreconcilable, mismated, repugnant, unsuitable. Two or more things that do not fit well together, or are not adapted to each other, are said to be *incongruous*; a thing is said to be *incongruous* that is not adapted to the time, place, or occasion; the term is also applied to a thing made up of ill-assorted parts or *inharmonious* elements. *Discordant* is applied to all things that jar in association, like musical notes that are not in accord; *inharmonious* has the same original sense, but is a milder term. *Incompatible* primarily signifies unable to sympathize or feel alike; *inconsistent* means unable to stand together. Things are *incompatible* which can not exist together in harmonious relations, and whose action when associated tends to mutual extinction of one by the other. *Inconsistent* applies to things that can not be made to agree in thought with each other, or with some standard of truth or right; slavery and freedom are *inconsistent* with each other in theory, and *incompatible* in fact. *Incongruous* applies to relations, *unsuitable* to purpose or use: two colors are *incongruous* which can not be agreeably associated; either may be *unsuitable* for a parlor, a room, or an occasion. *Incommensurable* is a mathematical term, applying to two or more quantities that have no common measure or aliquot part. See CONTRARY, *a.*—ANT.: consequent, agreeing, compatible, consistent, harmonious, suitable.— Prep.: *with.*— **in-con'gru-ous-ly,** *adv.*— **in-con'gru-ous-ness,** *n.*

in'con-jŭnct'ly, *a. Astrol.* Not in union or conjunction: said of planets and signs.

in'con-nect'ed, *a.* [Rare.] Disconnected; unconnected.— **in'con-nec'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] Disconnection.

in'con'nu', 1 in'kŏ-nü' *or (F.)* ĭn-kô-nü'; 2 in'cŏ-nü' *or (F.)* ăn'co-nü', *n.* [F.] The Sir John Richardson's salmon (*Stenodus mackenzii*): so named by the voyageurs who first found it.



Inconnu.
a, jaws, as seen from above.

in-con'scion-a-ble†, *a.* Unconscionable.

in-con'scious, 1 in-kŏn'shŭs; 2 ĭn-cŏn'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Not self-conscious.

In man there's failure, only since he left
The lower and *inconscious* forms of life.
BROWNING *Cleon* st. 7.

2†. Unconscious. **in-con'scient‡** [Rare].— **-ly,** *adv.* [Rare.]

in-con'see'ra-bil'ĭ-ty(ĭ-ĕ), -ness. See IN-2.

in-con'se-quence, 1 in-kŏn'sē-kwĕns; 2 ĭn-cŏn'sē-kwĕns, *n.* **1.** The character of being inconsequent; the state or condition of not following from the premises or of not proceeding on logical grounds; the use of false reasoning; or action based on such reasoning; lack of just inference; inconclusiveness; inconsistency; as, the *inconsequence* of a conclusion or of a course of reasoning. **2.** That which is inconsequent; a false or illogical inference; as, *inconsequences* arising from misapprehension. **3.** Irrelevancy; lack of consequence; inconsecutiveness. [< L. *inconsequentia*, < *inconsequen(t-)s*; see INCONSEQUENT.]

in-con'se-quent, 1 in-kŏn'sē-kwĕnt; 2 ĭn-cŏn'sē-kwĕnt, *a.* **1.** Not according to logical sequence or the law of reason and consequent; contrary to reasonable inference; not employing, resulting from, or proceeding according to logical methods; illogical; unreasonable; inconsistent; as, an *inconsequent* assertion; an *inconsequent* advocate.

The *inconsequent* creature, man,
For that's his specialty, he's unlike else
Conceives the circle, and then walks the square!
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. vii. l. 1,010.

2. Not according to ordinary physical sequence; not being what one would expect; not following according to the usual course, or not resulting in the usual way; eccentric; irrelevant; as, an *inconsequent* action; an *inconsequent* man. **3.** [Rare.] Of no importance; unworthy of notice. [< L. *inconsequen(t-)s*, < *in-*, not; and see CONSEQUENT.]— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

in-con'se-quen'tial, 1 in-kŏn'sē-kwĕn'shăl; 2 ĭn-cŏn'sē-kwĕn'shăl, *a.* **1.** Characterized by inconsequence; inconsequent, in any one of the senses of *inconsequent*.

Of all poets that have practiced reasoning in verse, Pope is the one most *inconsequential* in the deduction of his thoughts.
DR QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets* p. 101. [n. d. r. 1850.]

2. Of no consequence; valueless.— **in-con'se-quen'tĭ-al'ĭ-ty,** *n.*— **in-con'se-quen'tial-ly,** *adv.*

in'con-sid'er-a-bl(e), 1 in'kŏn-sĭd'er-a-bl; 2 ĭn'cŏn-sĭd'er-a-bl, *a.* Not worth considering; small in quantity or importance; insignificant; trivial; hence, also, without prominence, rank, or authority; as, an *inconsiderable* amount of money.— **-a-bl(e)-ness†,** *n.*— **-a-bly,** *adv.*

For my descent then, I was, as well as you, born to many, of a low and *inconsiderable* generation.
BEAUMONT & FLETCHER *Laws of Candy* p. 20. [n. d. c. o. 1874.]

in'con-sid'er-ate, 1 in'kŏn-sĭd'er-ăt; 2 ĭn'cŏn-sĭd'er-ăt, *a.* **1.** Not considerate; regardless of what should be considered; heedless of consequences; inattentive; thoughtless; as, *inconsiderate* youth; an *inconsiderate* people. **2.** Showing a want of consideration or thought; rash; unconsidered; hasty; as, *inconsiderate* action. **3†.** Inconsiderable. [< L. *inconsideratus*, < *in-*, not; and see CONSIDERATE.] SYN.: see BLUFF; IMPRUDENT; INATTENTIVE.— **in'con-sid'er-ate-ly,** *adv.*— **in'con-sid'er-ate-ness,** *n.*

in'con-sid'er-a'tion, *n.* Lack of consideration, deliberation, or forethought.

With the unchastened *inconsideration* of his youth, he plunged into his duties with little preparation.
CHANNING *Works, Joseph Tuckerman* p. 385. [a. u. a. 1833.]

in'con-sid'ered, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Same as INCONSIDERATE. **2.** Not taken into account; unconsidered.

in'con-sis'ten-cy, 1 in'kŏn-sis'ten-sĭ; 2 ĭn'cŏn-sis'tĕn-cy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sĭz; 2 -cĭş, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being inconsistent. (1) Logical incompatibility; contradiction or contrariety; incompossibility; logical disagreement. (2) Lack of uniformity or coherency in thought, belief, or conduct; self-contradictoriness in statement or mutability in the observance of principles.

2. That which is inconsistent, in any sense, as an opinion, idea, act, or the like. **in'con-sist'ence†.**

I am unwilling to doubt thy veracity, yet *inconsistencies* cannot both be true. JOHNSON *Rasselas* p. 27. [a. 1869.]

SYN.: see INCOHERENCE.

in'con-sis'tent, 1 in'kŏn-sis'tent; 2 ĭn'cŏn-sis'tĕnt, *a.* **1.** Not consistent; intrinsically or logically discrepant or incompatible; that can not be true, put into practise, or made to exist at the same time with something else or with each other; disagreeing; discordant; contradictory; as, two *inconsistent* stories; *inconsistent* rules of life.

When there are two views which can not be taken of one single object at the same time, the terms expressing these views are said to be Opposite or *Inconsistent*.
WHATELY *Logic* bk. ii, p. 125. [a. 1836.]

2. Containing contradictory elements or parts; not agreeing with itself; self-contradictory; as, his story is *inconsistent*. **3.** Specif., not uniform in action or opinion; characterized by contradictory acts or speeches or irreconcilable opinions or purposes, either all at once or in succession; changeable; fickle; as, an *inconsistent* person.

Ah! how unlust to Nature, and himself,
Is thoughtless, thankless, *inconsistent* man!
YOUNG *Night Thoughts* ii. l. 112.

SYN.: see CONTRARY; INCONGRUOUS.— **inconsistent trial** (*Logic*), the form, in the algebra of logic, in which all syllogisms are reducible if valid.— **in'con-sis'tent-ly,** *adv.*— **in'con-sis'tent-ness‡,** *n.*

in'con-sol'a-bl(e†, 1 in'kŏn-sōl'a-bl; 2 ĭn'cŏn-sōl'a-bl, *a.* Not consolable; that can not be comforted; grieved beyond solace.— **in'con-sol'a-bil'ĭ-ty,** *n.*— **in'con-sol'a-bl(e-ness†,** *n.*— **in'con-sol'a-bly,** *adv.*

in-con'so-late, [Rare.] Inconsolate.— **-ly,** *adv.*

in-con'so-nance, *n.* Lack of consonance. **in-con'so-nan-cy†.**— **in-con'so-nant,** *a.*— **in-con'so-nant-ly,** *adv.*

in-con'spic'u-ous, *a.* Not conspicuous; so small or dim, or so obscurely placed, as to escape the eye; attracting slight notice; unimportant.— **in'con-spic'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*— **in'con-spic'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

The opening of the tenses, many *inconspicuous* plants are brought suddenly into notice by their lively contrast with the dark and faded complexion of the ground. W. FLAGG *Year Among the Trees, Vernal Wonders* p. 3. [a. 1851.]

in-con'stan-cy, 1 in-kŏn'stan-sĭ; 2 ĭn-cŏn'stan-cy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -sĭz; 2 -cĭş, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being inconstant, or an inconstant act; instability of affection or temper; changeableness; lack of firmness of mind; being uniform; dissimilitude of elements. **2†.** Inconsistency; also, an instance of this.

He tormented her sensitive and proud spirit by his *inconstancies*. HOWELLS in *Harper's Bazaar* vol. i. p. 4. [c. a. c.]

in-con'stance†.— SYN.: see LEVITY.

in-con'stant, 1 in-kŏn'stant; 2 ĭn-cŏn'stant. **I.** *a.* **1.** Not constant; changeable, as of disposition or constitution rendering change natural or probable; unstable; vacillating; fickle; as, a person *inconstant* in friendship; an *inconstant* flame. **2.** Not uniform; having its parts dissimilarly variable; as, *inconstant* style. [L. *n.* A person or thing that is inconstant. [F., < L. *inconstant(t-)s*, < *in-*, not; and see CONSTANT.] SYN.: see FICKLE.— **The Inconstant,** a comedy, by G. Farquhar (1702), built on Fletcher's *Wildeoose Chase.*— **in-con'stant-ly,** *adv.*

in'con-stru'a-bl(e†, in'con-sum'a-bl(e†, in'con-tam'i-na-bl(e†, etc. See IN-2.

in'con-test'a-bl(e†, 1 in'kŏn-test'a-bl; 2 ĭn'cŏn-tĕst'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Not admitting of debate or controversy; clear beyond dispute; incontrovertible; as, *incontestable* facts or testimony.

He who would fix his condition upon *incontestable* reasons of preference, must live and die inquiring and deliberating.
JOHNSON *Rasselas* p. 56. [a. u. 1880.]

2. In life-insurance, designating a policy under which, except for default in payment of the premiums, a company can not dispute payment in case of loss.

SYN.: certain, impregnable, incontrovertible, indisputable, indubitable, irrefragable, irrefutable, undeniable, undoubted, unquestionable.— ANT.: apocryphal, doubtful, dubious, fictitious, hypothetical, problematical, questionable, uncertain, unsupported, unverified.— **in'con-test'a-bil'ĭ-ty,** *n.*— **in'con-test'a-bl(e-ness† ;.**— **in'con-test'a-bly,** *adv.*

in'con-test'ed, *a.* Not disputed; uncontested.

in-con'ti-nence, 1 in-kon'ti-nens; 2 ĭn-cŏn'ti-nĕnç, *n.* **1.** The quality of being incontinent; unceasing or unrestrained flow.

Among the many kinds of that base vice I know none baser, or at present less, or old and fatal, as thus under *incontinence* of speech. CARLYLE *Latter-Day Pamphlets* p. 52. [c. a. c. 1850.]

2. Lack of proper restraint of the appetites, especially of sexual desire; unchastity. **3.** *Pathol.* Inability to retain the natural excretions. **in'con-ti-nen-cy†.**

in'con-ti-nent, 1 in-kon'ti-nent; 2 ĭn-cŏn'ti-nĕnt, *a.* **1.** Not restraining the excretions, or restraint of the appetites or passions, especially that of sexual desire; licentious. **2.** Characterized by undue action of any kind; not restraining or not restrained; unceasing; as, an *incontinent* scandal-monger; *incontinent* chatter.

An *incontinent* rustle of interest in the court-room.
E. EGGLESTON *The Graysons* p. 248. [c. c.]

3. *Pathol.* Unable to retain the natural evacuations. **4.** [Colloq.] Not delaying; immediate. [< F. *incontinent*, < L. *incontinen(t-)s*, < *in-*, not; and see CONTINENT, *a.*]

in-con'ti-nent, *n.* [Rare.] One who is unchaste.

in-con'ti-nent-ly, *adv.* **1.** Without due restraint of the passions or appetites. **2.** Without delay; immediately. **in-con'ti-nent‡** [Archaic].

And he farther informed them that should the motion of the earth be suddenly checked, it would *incontinently* fall into the sea.
IRVING *Knickerbocker* bk. i, p. 39. [c. p. r. 1860.]

in-con'ti-nu'i-ty, in'con-tin'u-ous, in'con-trol'a-bl(e, etc. See IN-2.

in-con'tro-vert'i-bl(e†, *a.* That can not be controverted; too clear or certain to admit of controversy; indisputable; as, *incontrovertible* evidence.

Here, then, was another *incontrovertible* fact, which even the most skeptical could not doubt. O. M. MITCHEL *Planetary and Stellar Worlds* lect. iii, p. 178. [c. a. c. 1870.]

SYN.: see INCONTESTABLE.— **in-con'tro-vert'i-bil'ĭ-ty** or **-bl(e-ness†,** *n.*— **in-con'tro-vert'i-bly,** *adv.*

in'con-ve'nience, *n.* To put to inconvenience; incommode. SYN.: see ANNOY.

in'con-ve'nience, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being inconvenient; unsuitableness; incommodiousness; unfitness; as, *inconvenience* of place or custom. **2.** That which is inconvenient; anything that disturbs comfort, impedes progress or success, or gives trouble; disadvantage. [OF., < LL. *inconvenientia*, < L. *inconvenient(t-)s*; see INCONVENIENT.] SYN.: see INCONVENIENCE.

in'con-ve'nient, *a.* **1.** Not convenient; so constructed, arranged, disposed, or occurring as to interfere with purposes, comfort, or progress; giving trouble or uneasiness; incommodious; embarrassing. **2.** Not suitable; unsuitable; unfit. [OF., < L. *inconvenient(t-)s*, < *in-*, not; and see CONVENIENT.]— **in'con-ven'ient-ly,** *adv.*

in'con-vers'a-bl(e†, *a.* Not disposed to converse; uncommunicative; unsocial.

in-con'ver-sant, *a.* Not familiar; not conversant; as, *inconversant* with a law.

Ashamed and afraid to know yourselves *inconversant* with the acts and constitutions of God.
COLERIDGE *Works, Statesman's Manual* in vol. i, p. 423. [n. 1853.]

in'con-vert'ed, *a.* [Rare.] Not changed or turned.

in'con-vert'i-bl(e†, 1 in'kŏn-vĕrt'ĭ-bl; 2 ĭn'cŏn-vĕrt'ĭ-bl, *a.* That can not be changed into or exchanged for something else; not convertible. Specif.: (1) Not exchangeable for gold or its equivalent; as, *inconvertible* bank-notes. (2) *Logic.* Incapable of illative conversion; as, an *inconvertible* proposition. See CONVERSION. [< LL. *inconvertibilis*, < L. *in-*, not; and see CONVERTIBLE.]— **in'con-vert'i-bil'ĭ-ty,** *n.* **in'con-vert'i-bl(e-ness†,**.— **in'con-vert'i-bly,** *adv.*

in'con-vinc'i-bl(e†, *a.* See IN-2.

in'co-ny†, *a.* Fine; pretty; delicate.

in'co-or'di-nate, in'co-or'di-nat-ed, etc. See IN-2.

in-co'pre-sent'a-bl(e†, *a.* [Rare.] *Psychol.* Not presentable to the senses or intellect at the same time. [< IN-2 + CO-1 + PRESENTABLE.]— **in-co'pre-sent'a-bil'ĭ-ty,** *n.*

in'co-ru-na'ta, 1 in'kŏ-rŏ-nā'tă; 2 in'co-ro-nā'tă, *n.* An American island of Antarctic seas; length, 15 m.

in-cor'o-nate, *a.* [Rare.] Crowned. **in-cor'o-nat'ed‡;**

Mine eyes did not possess the power
Of following the dance. DANTE *Paradise* tr. by Longfellow, can. 23, l. 119.

in'co-ro-na'tion, *n.* Coronation.

incorp., *abbr.* Incorporated.

in-cor'po-ra-bl(e†, *a.* [Rare.] That may be incorporated.

in-cor'po-ral‡, *a.* Incorporeal: immaterial.

— in-cor'po-ral-ĭ-ty‡, *n.*— **in-cor'po-ral-ly‡,** *adv.*

in-cor'po-rate, 1 in-kôr'po-rĕt, *v.* in-kôr'po-rāt; 2 ĭn-côr'po-rĕt, *v.* ĭn-côr'po-rāt, *a.* [PAST'-ED; -RAT'-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To combine together or with something else so as to form one harmonious or consistent whole; form into or unite with a body; as, to *incorporate* recruits into companies; to *incorporate* new matter into a book.

The tribal character *incorporated* into Jewish life and habits appears everywhere in the historical and prophetical books of the Old Testament. GARBETT *God's Word* p. 82. [a. t. s. 1867.]

2. To give bodily form to; embody; as, to *incorporate* an invention in a practical machine. **3.** *Law.* To form into a legal corporation; to form a corporate body.

II. *i.* To unite in a body; become incorporated. [< L. *incorporatus*; see INCORPORATE, *a.*] SYN.: see ENROLL.— **in-cor'po-ra'ting,** *n.* The act of combining; specif., the process of combining the ingredients from which gunpowder is manufactured.— **Incorporating Act,** the Act of Union between England and Scotland (1707) forming Great Britain.

Incorporating union, a union joining two states under one government.

in-cor'po-rate', 1 in-kôr'po-rĭt; 2 ĭn-côr'po-rat, *a.* **1.** Not having a material body; not made up of matter.

There are some qualities — some *incorporate* things,
That have a double life. FOX *Silence* l. 1.

2. Not formed into a corporation.

in-cor'po-rate, *a.* United or intimately associated; forming one body; embodied; incorporated. [< L. *incorporatus*, pp. of *incorpora*, embody, < *in*, in; and see CORPORATE.] **in-cor'po-rat-ed-ness,** *n.*

If you love valour . . . Look on *Espire*,
A prince, in whom it is *incorporate*.
BEAUMONT & FLETCHER *Double Marriage* act i, sc. 1.

in-cor'po-ra'tion, 1 in-kôr'po-rē'shăn; 2 ĭn-côr'po-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of incorporating, or the state of being incorporated; organization; association. **2.** An artificial body established by law for certain private purposes; a corporation. **3.** The combining of elements or ingredients in a uniform mass; in medicine, the thorough admixture of drugs with soft or liquid substances, to give them the requisite consistence. *Gram.* Polysynthesis. **5.** [Rare.] The act of giving bodily form to; embodiment. [F., < LL. *incorporatio(n-)*, < L. *incorpora*; see INCORPORATE², *v.*]

in-cor'po-ra-tive, 1 in-kôr'po-rē-tiv; 2 ĭn-côr'po-rā-tiv, *a.* Characterized by incorporation, as the Basque and the American Indian languages.

in-cor'po-ra'tor, 1 in-kôr'po-rē'tŭr *or* -tor; 2 ĭn-côr'po-rā'tor, *n.* One who forms a corporation; one of the members of a corporation named in the incorporating act or charter.

in'cor-po-re'al, 1 in'kor-pō'rī-al; 2 ĭn'cŏr-pō're-al, *a.* **1.** Not consisting of matter; not having a material body; immaterial.

Corporeal tunes purify our *incorporeal* soul.
BURTON *Anat. Melancholy* vol. ii, p. 335. [s. w. n. 1857.]

2. *Law.* Not appreciable by the senses; intangible; as, *incorporeal* rights in corporeal property.

SYN.: bodiless, disembodied, formless, immaterial, spiritual, unsubstantial.— ANT.: corporeal, embodied, incarnate, incarnated, material, substantial, substantiated.— **in'cor-po're-al,** *n.* An immaterial or spiritual being.— **in'cor-po're-al-ism,** *n.* **1.** The state of incorporeal existence; immateriality. **2.** Belief in incorporeal existence.— **in'cor-po're-al-ist,** *n.* One who believes in the existence of the spirit apart from the body.— **in'cor-po're-al'ĭ-ty,** *n.*— **in'cor-po're-al-ize,** *vt.* To consider or affirm to be incorporeal.— **in'cor-po're-al-ly,** *adv.*— **in-cor'po-re'al-ness,** *n.* The quality of being incorporeal; immateriality.

in-corpse'ĭ, *n.* To Incorporate.

in'cor-rect', 1 in'kŏ-rĕkt'; 2 ĭn'cŏ-rĕct', *a.* **1.** Not correct; not in agreement (1) with a model or standard or with required or established usage, or (2) with truth, or (3) with morality; as, an *incorrect* drawing; *incorrect* reports; *incorrect* conduct. **2.** [Archaic.] Not duly regulated or corrected.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

in-cor'ri-gi-bl(e, 1 in-kor'ĭ-ji-bl; 2 ĭn-cŏr'ĭ-gĭ-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be corrected or amended; as, an *incorrigible* mistake. **2.** Depraved beyond the possibility of reform; irreclaimable; as, an *incorrigible* criminal or drunkard. [< LL. *incorrigibilis*, < L. *in-*, not; and see CORRIGIBLE.] SYN.: see ABANDONED; INCURABLE.— **in-cor'-**

ri-gi-bl(e-ness², *n.* The state or quality of being incorrigible; hopeless error in things or depravity in people.

There hath been great *incorrigibleness* under lesser judgements.
MATHER *Magnalia Christi* vol. ii. p. 325. [S. & 1853.]

in-cor²ri-gi-bli²ty, —**in-cor²ri-gi-bly**, *adv.*

in-cor²ri-gi-bl(e², *n.* One who is beyond correction.

in-cor²rupt-ibl(e, **in²cor-rup²tible**, See IN-1.

in²cor-rupt', 1 in'kə-rupt'; 2 in'-kŏ-rŭpt', *a.* **1.** Not depraved nor defiled morally; above the power of bribes; pure. **2.** Not marred, impaired, or spoiled in physical substance; not rotted upon by decay; as, *incorrupt* food or air. **3.** Not tainted by other idioms; free from error, as a language. **4.** Unchanged; unaltered, as a text. [< L. *incorruptus*, < *in-*, not; and see CORRUPT, *a.*] **in²cor-rupt'ed-ness**, *n.*

in²cor-rupt'i-bl(e², *a.* **1.** That can not be tainted, polluted, or decayed; incapable of physical corruption; not subject to corruption.

An inheritance *incorruptible*, and undefiled, and that fadeth not away. *1 Peter* i, 4.

2. That can not be corrupted morally by bribes or other debasing influences; deeply just and upright. [< LL. *incorruptibilis*, < L. *in-*, not, + *corruptus*; see CORRUPT, *a.*] SYN.: see FAITHFUL: IMMORTAL; JUST; MORAL.— **The Incorruptible**, the name given to Robespierre by his revolutionary friends.— **in²cor-rupt'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **in²cor-rupt'i-bl(e-ness²t.**— **in²cor-rupt'i-bly**, *adv.* [docetæ.

in²cor-rupt'i-bl(e², *n. Ch. Hist.* One of the Aphthartodocetæ.

in²cor-rup²tion, *n.* The state of being incorrupt; freedom from corruption.

It is sown in corruption. It is raised in *incorruption*. *1 Cor.* xv, 42.

in-coun²ter, **in-cour²ager**. See ENCOUNTER, etc.

in-cour²sions-ly, *adv.* In an incursive manner; impetuously.

incr., *abbr.* Increased; increasing.

in²crash', *n.* [Rare.] The act or crashing in.

in²cras'sate, 1 in-kras'āt; 2 in²kras'āt, *a.* [SAT-ED; -SATING.] **1.** *t.* To make thick or thicker; specif., in pharmacy, to thicken (a fluid) as by mixture or evaporation.

Some fixed aqueous humours *incrassate* containing liquors, which time has *incrassated* into jellies.
BROWNE *Urn Buried* vol. iii. p. 23. [S. & a. 1852.]

II. *i.* To become thick or thicker. [< L. *incrassatus*, pp. of *incrasso*, < L. *in-*, in, + *crassus*, thick.] — **in-cras'sate**, *a.* Thickened; gradually swelling out, especially toward the tip, as the antennæ or leaves of many insects; multiply; wax.

in-cras'sat-ed, —**in²cras-sa'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act or process of thickening, or of rendering thicker; as, the *incrassation* of the blood. **2.** A thickening or swelling, as from fatness.— **in-cras'sa-tive(e.** **1.** *a.* Tending to thicken. **II.** *n.* That which has the quality of thickening; specif., a medicine once supposed to thicken the fluids of the body.

in²crease', 1 in-kris'; 2 in-crēs', *v.* [IN-CREASED', IN-CREAS'ING.] **I.** *t.* To augment or make greater, as in bulk, quantity, or degree; enlarge; aggravate; extend.

II. *i.* To become greater, as by bulk, quantity, or number; grow or advance in value, power, or force; be added to or aggravated; multiply; wax.

The quantity of money in circulation ought to *increase* or decrease as the commerce of the country *increases* or decreases.
H. FAWCETT *Polit. Econ.* p. 405. [LOCAL, 1854.]

2. Specif., to multiply by generation; be fruitful: said of animals; as, guinea-pigs *increase* rapidly. **3.** *Astron.* To wax: said of the moon. **4.** *Gram.* To take an increment: said of words that take on additional syllables in the process of declension. [< OF. *encrestre*, < L. *incresco*, < *in*, in, + *cresco*, grow, < *creo*, create.] SYN.: advance, aggravate, augment, enhance, enlarge, exaggerate, extend, heighten, intensify, magnify, multiply. ANT.: see ABATE. AGGRAVATE; AMPLIFY; FLOURISH; PROPAGATE; SWELL.— ANT.: abbreviate, abridge, contract, curtail, decrease, diminish, reduce, waste.— **in²crease'bl(e²**, *a.*— **in-crease'bl(e-ness²**, *n.*— **in-creas'ed-ly**, *adv.*— **in-creas'ing-ly**, *adv.*

in²crease, 1 in'kris; 2 in'crēs, *n.* **1.** A growing larger or greater, as in size, extent, or quantity; augmentation; growth.

A toil that gains with what it yields,
And scatters to its own *increase*.
WHITTIER *The Voices* st. 12.

2. That which is added; that by which anything is augmented; increment. Specif.: (1) Produce, as of crops. (2) Increment by generation; progeny. (3) Commercial or financial increment; profit; interest.

Thou hast taken usury and *increase*. *Ezek.* xxii, 12.

(4) Same as INCREASER, 1 (1). **3.** *Astron.* The period from new to full moon, when the moon's light is increasing. [< OF. *encrese*, < *encrestre*; see INCREASE, *v.*]

in-crease'ment.

SYN.: access, accession, accretion, addendum, addition, amplification, appendage, augmentation, complement, enhancement, enlargement, expansion, extension, growth, harvest, improvement, increment, product, production, reenforcement, relief, rise. See ACCRESCENCE; ADVANCE; PROGRESS. ANT.: abbreviation, contraction, curtailment, deduction, diminution, expenditure, loss, subtraction, waste.

in-crease'twist', *n.* Same as GAINING-TWIST.

in-creas'ful, *a.* Very productive.

in-creas'er, 1 in-kris'ər; 2 in-crēs'ər, *n.* **1.** One who or that which increases. Specif.: (1) In plumbing, a pipe-fitting for joining the female end of a small pipe to the male end of a large one. (2) † In Latin or Greek grammar, a word that takes an increment in declension. **2.** [Archaic.] One who advances or promotes.

in²create', *v.* [Rare.] To create within.

in²cre-ate, *a.* Uncreated: said of divine beings. **in²cre-at'ed†**,— **in²cre-ate-ly**, *adv.*

That radiance *increate* Through the long day shall keep our feet In their pure morning state.
NEWMAN *Friday* st. 5.

in²cre-a'tiv(e, *a.* Not capable of creating.

in-cred'i-bl(e², 1 in-kred'i-bl; 2 in-crĕd'i-bl, *a.* Beyond or difficult of belief, as being extraordinary or improbable; bordering on the impossible or approaching the marvelous; as, *incredible* speed. SYN.: see APOCRYPHAL.— **in-cred'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* [-TIES, *pl.*] **1.** Incredibleness. **2.** An incredible thing.— **in-cred'i-bl(e-ness²**, *n.* The state or quality of being incredible.— **in-cred'i-bly**, *adv.*

in²cre-du'li-ty, 1 in'krə-dū'li-ti; 2 in'cre-dū'li-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being incredulous; a withholding or refusal of belief; indisposition to believe; skepticism.

A story so startling was received with outcries of *incredulity*.
FROUDE *The English in Ireland* vol. iii, p. 31. [S. 1881.]

[< L. *ens stultitia(-)s*, < *incredulus*; see INCREDULOUS.]
SYN.: see DOUBT.

in-cred'u-lous, 1 in-krej'u-lər -kred'yu-]ŭs; 2 in-crĕj'u-[or -crĕd'yu-]ŭs, *a.* **1.** Disinclined or slow to accept as true; withholding or refusing belief; disposed to criticize or object; skeptical; as, an *incredulous* jury.

He passed his hand hurriedly over his eyes,
As one *incredulous*.
BOWDLER'd, *incredulous*.

OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. i, can. 5, st. 8.

2. Characterized by or manifesting incredulity; as, *incredulous* laugh. **3†.** Incredible. [< L. *incredulus*, < *in-*, not; and see CREDULOUS.] — **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

in²creep'ing, *pa.* Advancing unawares.

in-cre²scable†, *a.* Incompatible.

in²cre-mate, 1 in'krı-mēt; 2 in'cre-mēt (XIII), *vt.* To cremate.

— **in²cre-ma²tion**, *n.* [Rare, or Obs.]

in²cre-ment, 1 in'krə-mənt; 2 in'cre-ment (XIII), *n.* **1.** The act or process of increasing, augmenting, or growing; enlargement; as, *increment* of faith. **2.** That which is added; increase: opposed to *decrement*.

The instrument is exposed a given time to the sun, and its *increment* of temperature noted.
A. W. GREELY *American Weather* p. 35. [S. N. & CO.]

3. *Math.* The amount by which a varying quantity increases between two of its stages; the amount that must be added to one value to obtain another. **4.** *Forestry.* The volume or value of wood produced during a given period by the growth of a tree or of a stand. See ACCRETION. Three kinds of increment are distinguished: (1) **Volume increment** is the increase in volume of a tree or stand. (2) **Quality increment** is the increase in value per unit of volume. (3) **Price increment** is the increment resulting from an increase in the price of forest-products, independent of quality increment. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [GOV. PTG. OFF. '05.] **5.** *Gram.* A syllable, or one of several, in excess of the number in the nominative singular or the second person singular present indicative, as in *amavisse*, from *amas*, a work, and *amavisestis*, compared with *amas*, from *amare*, to love. The increment nearest the beginning is called the first; thus, in the first example above, "*pe*" is the first, and "*vi*" the second increment. **6†.** *Mil.* A form of discourse that consists in repeating with increasing emphasis an already emphatic statement, as in "he is a parricide — a parricide, I say; do you hear? a parricide!" [< L. *incrementum*, < *increscere*; see INCREASE, *v.*] SYN.: see INCREASE.— **current annual increment** (*Forestry*), the volume of wood produced in a given year by the growth of a tree or stand. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [GOV. PTG. OFF. '05.]— **in²cre-ment-bor²er**, *n.* Same as ACCRETION-BORER. See under ACCRETION. **1.-gage²**.— **1.-cut**, *a.* Cut tangentially to the annual rings of certain trees. **1.-formula²**, *n.*— **in²i. (Her.)**, having its horns toward the dexter: said of the new moon.— **marginal i.** (*Econ.*), the lowest rate of increment in the most unfavorable circumstances in use. (*Forestry*), the total increment of a tree or stand divided by its age in years. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [GOV. PTG. OFF. '05.]— **mean annual i.** (*Forestry*), the total increment of a tree or stand divided by its age in years. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [GOV. PTG. OFF. '05.]— **method of increments**, the calculus of finite differences.— **periodic annual i.** (*Forestry*), the total increment for the period, divided by the number of years in the period. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [GOV. PTG. OFF. '05.]— **periodic i.** (*Forestry*), the volume of wood produced by the growth of a tree or stand in the last number of years. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [GOV. PTG. OFF. '05.]— **total i.** (*Forestry*), the total volume of wood produced by the growth of a tree or stand up to the time it is cut. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [GOV. PTG. OFF. '05.]— **unearned increment**, an increase in value of land that springs from the rise of population independent of the land itself and of its owner, and which for this reason should, according to some, appertain not to the individual, but to the state.— **in²cre-men²tal**, *a.* Indicating successive increase and growth.— **in²cre-men²tal-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of increment.

in²cre-men²tion, *n.* [Archaic.] Rebuke; reproof.

in²cres'cence, 1 in-kres'ens; 2 in-crĕs'ĕns, *n.* Systematic growth; augmentation.

in²cres'cent, 1 in-kres'ent; 2 in-crĕs'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Characterized by increase or augmentation: said especially of the moon.

The good Queen . . . sent,
Between the *increscent* and decrescent moon,
Arms for her son. TENNYSON *Gareth and Lynette* st. 47.

2. *Her.* Having its horns turned to the dexter: said of the moon. [< L. *increscens*(-*t*-), pa. of *increscere*; see INCREASE, *v.*]

in²crim'i-nate, 1 in-krim'i-nēt; 2 in-crim'i-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] **1.** To charge with a crime or fault; show to have been guilty of a crime; to condemn and the cementum of teeth.— **in²cre-men-ta'tion**, *n.* Increase.

Crescent Increscent.

as, the evidence *incriminates* officials. **2.** [Rare.] To make a subject of accusation; characterize as criminal. [C.] [< LL. *incriminatus*, pp. of *incrimino*, < L. *in*, in, and see CRIMINATE.]

The charge had no foundation in the language of the *incriminated* pamphlets. W. MINTO *Daniel Defoe* p. 107. [H. 1879.]

— **in-crim'i-na'tion**, *n.*— **in-crim'i-na'tor**, *n.*— **in-crim'i-na-to-ry**, *a.* Serving to incriminate.

in²croach', **in-croach'ment**, etc. See ENCROACH, etc.

in²cross', 1 in'krŏs'; 2 in'crŏs', *n.* The process or result of inbreeding connected with *outcross*.

in²crotch'et, 1 in-krŏch'et; 2 in-crŏch'ĕt, *vt.* To place between brackets or crotchets.

in²crowd', 1 in'krŏwd'; 2 in'crŏwd', *n.* [F.] *F. Hist.* A member of the Jacobin party in France who affected a fantastic extravagance and absurd foppery in dress and language during the French Directorate (1795–1799). They aped the pretension of a fashionable manager of the period, Carat, and dropped the letter r from their words. One of their catch-words was *C'est incopable, ma pauie d'honneu* (incroyable; on my word of honor), hence their name. See MERVEILLEUSE.

in²cru'ci-a'tion, 1 in-krū'si-ē'shən; 2 in-cru'ci-ā'shon, *n. Anat.* The act of crossing, or the state of being crossed; decussation. [< LL. *in-* + L. *crucio*, put on a cross.]

in²cu-en²tal†, *a.* Bloodless.

in-crust', 1 in-krust'; 2 in-crŭst', *v.* **I.** *t.* [In the literal and mechanical uses the spelling *incrust* is employed almost exclusively, the variant form *encrust* being somewhat rare, and mainly limited to the poetical and figurative senses.] **1.** To cover with or as with a crust or hard coating; form a crust on the surface of; as, a vessel *incrusted* with salt.

The windows were so *encrusted* with dirt, that they would have made Midsummer sunshine dim.
DICKENS *Bleak House* p. 79. [S. & L. 1886.]

2. *Art.* To decorate (a surface) with materials (usually finer) applied or inlaid, as stone with mosaics, wood with metal or ivory, or rough masonry with marble slabs. According to the material used, incrustation is called *damaskeening*, *enameling*, or *veneering*. **3.** To apply or inlay, as mosaic or enamel, for the purpose of decorating. **4.** [Rare.] To enclose as within a crust.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To form a crust. [< OF. *encrouster*, < L. *incrusto*, < *in-*, in, + *crusta*, crust.] — **in-crus'tate†**,— **in-crus'tive(e**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or tending to form a crust.

— **in-crust'ment**, *n.* Incrustation.

in²crus-ta'ta, 1 in'krus-tā'tə; 2 in'crŭs-tā'ta, *n. pl. Zool.* [L. *incrustatus*.] < L. *incrustare*; see INCRUSTATE.]

in-crus'tate, 1 in'krus-tēt; 2 in-crŭs'tāt, *a.* **1.** Incrusted. **2.** *Bot.* (1) Adhering so firmly to the pericarp as to seem to have but one covering: said of seeds. (2) Coated with earthy matter. **3.** Of or pertaining to the *Incrustata*. **4.** Forming a crust; incrusting. [< L. *incrustatus*, pp. of *incrusto*; see INCRUST.]

in²crus-ta'tion, 1 in'krus-tā'shən; 2 in'crŭs-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of incrusting, the state of being incrusted, or the object or substance incrusted; as, the walls were decorated by *incrustation* with marbles. **2.** A crust or coat of anything on the surface of a body, as of salt on rocks, or of rust on iron.

To some minds knowledge itself seems to come, not as a nutriment but as an *incrustation*.
MARTINEAU *Hours of Thought* p. 210. [N. ENGS. 1876.]

3. A method of ornament that consists in applying or in inlaying one (usually a finer) material upon another, as colored marbles, mosaics, lacquers, or enamels upon wood, stone, or metal; also, the material so applied. [< LL. *incrustatio*(*n*-), < L. *incrusto*; see INCRUST.]

in²cu-bate, 1 in'kiu-bēt; 2 in'cū-bāt (XIII), *v.* [-BAT'ED; -BAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To sit upon in order to hatch; also, to hatch by sitting, or to produce by incubation; as, to *incubate* eggs; to *incubate* chickens.

They [dabchick's eggs] are uncovered at dusk by the bird, who *incubates* them until the morning sun relieves her of her task.
B. H. WARNER *Birds of Pemmaquid* p. 18. [N. E. & 1878.]

2. To turn over in the mind, as a scheme or plan; plan; also, to produce by such planning; as, to *incubate* a plot.

II. *i.* **1.** To sit for hatching, as a hen; brood. **2.** To plan or scheme. **3.** *Pathol.* To go through the stage of incubation; as, these germs of disease will *incubate* quickly. [< L. *incubatus*, pp. of *incubo*, < *in*, on, + *cubo*, lie.]

in²cu-ba'tion, 1 in'kiu-bē'shən; 2 in'cū-bā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of incubating, or the state of being incubated; hatching by any means; hence, figuratively, planning or producing.

The *incubation* of his grievances began immediately after his arrival at Wooton. J. MORLEY *Rousseau* vol. ii. p. 288. [C. & a. 1873.]

2. Figuratively, a brooding upon: applied especially to the "brooding" or "moving" of the Divine Spirit over the face of the chaos at the Creation (*Gen.* i, 2). [M.] **3.** *Pathol.* The phase or process through which a disease passes between the time of exposure or inoculation or contagion and the appearance of the first symptoms. **4.** Among the ancient Greeks, the act of sleeping in a sacred place for the purpose of receiving an oracular revelation from the gods. [< L. *incubatio*(*n*-), < *incubo*; see INCUBATE.] **in-cu'bi-ture†.— period of in-cubation** (*Pathol.*), the period between the time of exposure to an infectious disease and its development.— **in²cu-ba'tion-al**, *a.*

Incubator for Eggs.

in²cu-ba-tiv(e, 1 in'kiu-bē-tiv; 2 in'cū-bā-tiv, *a.* Of or pertaining to incubation, in any sense.

in²cu-ba'tor, 1 in'kiu-bē'tər *or* -tor; 2 in'cū-bā'tor, *n.* **1.** That which incubates. Specif.: (1) A bird or fowl that sits or broods. (2) An apparatus kept at a uniform warmth, as by a lamp, for artificial hatching of eggs. (3) An apparatus for artificial development of germ-organisms, as bacteria, especially one in which the temperature may be regulated. **2.** An appliance for keeping warm a prematurely born child; a couveuse. [LL., < L. *incubo*; see INCUBATE.]

Incubator (def. 2).

in²cu-ba-to-ry, 1 in-kiū'ba-to-ri; 2 in-cū'ba-to-ry, *a.* Serving for or pertaining to incubation.

in²cube't, *v.* To fix in or as in a cube.

in²cu-bous, 1 in'kiu-bus; 2 in'cū-bŭs, *a. Bot.* Having the tip of one leaf lying over the base of the one next above it, as in the scale-mosses. [< L. *incubo*, lie on; see INCUBATE.]

in²cu-bus, 1 in'kiu-bus; 2 in'cū-bŭs, *n.* [-BUSES (-bə-siz), -BI, 1-boi; 2-bī, *pl.*] **1.** Anything that tends to weigh down, oppress, harass, or control; a nightmare; a control through which air is diminished; a mental burden or care, or tered and supplied to infant; a degrading condition.

The *incubus* of artificialism is containing water: *d*, funnel into fast crushing out life. which water is poured; *e*, tubes

Arena Mar., 1892, p. 437. connecting reservoir with water-

2. *Pathol.* The nightmare, filled tubes; *f*, micrometer-adjustment regulating gas flow; or the form in which it appears. *g*, hydrometer recording atmospheric conditions of chamber; *h*, chimney in the top of which

During the night I suffered dreadfully from the nightmare, is a revolving wheel which in-and the *incubus* was a camel, duces proper circulation of
W. F. LYNCH *Dead Sea and* air; *i*, sliding window used in *Jordan* p. 134. [S. & CO. 1853.] feeding infant.

3. A male demon, formerly supposed to have connection with women during their sleep. Compare SUCCUBUS.

Merlin was the son of no mortal father, but of an *Incubus*, one of a class of beings not absolutely wicked, but far from good, who inhabit the regions of the air.
Romance Age of Chivalry p. 50. [E. N. T. 1869.]

4. [I-] *Entom.* A genus of parasitic insects. [LL., < L. *incubo*; see INCUBATE.] SYN.: see LOAD.

in'cu-dal, 1 in'kiu-dal; 2 in'cū-dal, *a.* Of or pertaining to an incus.

in'cu-fate, 1 in'kiu-dēt; 2 in'cū-dāt, *a.* 1. Having an incus. 2. *Zool.* Designating a forcipate form of mastax in *Rotifera*.

in'cu-do-mal'le-al or -mal-le'di-al, *a. Anat.* Relating to the incus and the malleus.

in'cu-do-sta-pe'di-al, *a. Anat.* Relating to the incus and stapes.

in-cul'cate, 1 in-kul'kēt; 2 in-cūl'cāt, *vt.* [-CAT-ED; -CAT-ING.] To impress upon the mind by repeated and emphatic repetition or admonition; teach; instil; enforce; as, to *inculcate* truth. [< L. *inculcatus*, pp. of *inculco*, < *in*, on, + *calco*, tread, < *calx* (*calc-*), heel.] Syn.: see IMPRESS; INSTIL.—**in-cul'ca-tor**, *n.*—**in-cul'ca-tion**, *n.* The act or result of inculcating.—**in-cul'ca-tor**, *n.*—**in-cul'ca-to-ry**, *a.*

in'cu-lis'ma, 1 in'kiu-liz'ma; 2 in'cū-lis'ma, *n.* An ancient city of S. W. France: the modern Angoulême.

in-cul'pa-bl(e), 1 in-kul'pa-bl; 2 in-cūl'pa-bl, *a.* Not deserving censure; blameless; innocent.—**in-cul'pa-bl(e-ness)**, *n.*—**in-cul'pa-bly**, *adv.*

in-cul'pate, 1 in-kul'pēt; 2 in-cūl'pāt, *vt.* [-PAT-ED; -PAT-ING.] To charge with wrong-doing; blame; accuse; hence, to involve in or as in guilt; implicate: opposed to *exculpate*. [< LL. *inculpatus*, pp. of *inculpo*, < L. *in*, in, + *culpa*, fault.]—**in'cul-pa'tion**, *n.* The act of inculpating; incrimination.—**in-cul'pa-to-ry**, *a.* Tending or serving to inculpate; criminatory. **in-cul'pa-tiv** (ĕt'), *a.*

He [the judge] cannot imagine it was an *incriminatory* fact. *New-York Tribune* Mar. 3, 1892, p. 3, col. 2.

in-cult', 1 in-kult'; 2 in-cūlt', *a.* [Rare.] 1. Uncultivated; unpolished.

There were no trees, hedgerows, gardens visible. All was *incult*. SARA *Diary in America* vol. i, p. 340. fr. BROS. 1855.]

2. Wanting in refinement. [< L. *incultus*, < *in-*, not, + *cultus*; see CULT.]

in-cul'ti-vate, in-cul'(ĭ-va'tion, etc. See IN-.

in-cum'ben-cy, 1 in-kum'ben-si; 2 in-cūm'bĕn-cy, *n.* [-CIES, 1-siz; 2-cĭz, pl.] 1. The state of holding an office or discharging its duties; also, the period during which it is held: specifically applied to an ecclesiastical benefice. 2. [Rare.] The state of being incumbent, or that which is incumbent, as a mental or physical burden; obligation.

in-cum'bent, 1 in-kum'bent; 2 in-cūm'bĕnt, *a.* 1. Resting upon one as a moral obligation, or as necessary under the circumstances; required or demanded; proper; obligatory; as, to prove God's existence is all men. 2. Resting, leaning, or weighing wholly or partially upon something, as a sculptured figure upon its pedestal, a rock-stratum upon those beneath it, or specif., in botany and zoology, the backs of a petal or corolla against the stamens, an anther against the inner side of a filament, or the hind toe of a bird when on a level with the fore toes; in physics, denoting the downward pressure of air or fluids; in entomology, applied to wings that fold level with the back of an insect.

Till the bright mountains prop the *incumbent* sky.
POPE *Temple of Fame* l. 58.

3†. Busy; diligent; closely occupied with. 4†. Occupying a benefice. [< L. *incumbent(-t)-s*, ppr. of *incumbo*, < *in*, on, + *cubo*, lie.] — **in-cum'bent-ly**, *adv.*

in-cum'bent, *n.* 1. The holder of an ecclesiastical benefice; a viear or rector.

It is a curious fact, that anciently *incumbents*, rectors, etc., were styled prelates. POWELL *Apostol. Success.* p. 155. fr. *s.* w.]

2. One who holds an office or performs official duties. In law, the appointed or elected to an office, the person so chosen is not an *incumbent* until he has given bond, taken the oath, etc.

in-cum'ber, in-cum'brance, etc. Same as ENCUMBER, etc.

in'cum-bi'tion†, *n.* Close contact; incubation.

in-cum'brous†, *a.* Cumbersome.

in'cu-na-ble, *n.* Anglicized singular of INCUNABULA.

in'cu-nab'u-la, 1 in'kiu-neb'yu-la; 2 in'cū-nāb'yu-la, *n. pl.* 1. The beginnings or the earliest monuments of an art, race, or other product of historical change or development; cradle; birthplace. 2. Specif., specimens of printing and of books earlier than apparently before or soon after A. D. 1500; as, the Mazarin Bible (1450–1455).

Xylographic *incunabula* were printed from engraved blocks of wood, while typographic *incunabula* were printed by means of movable type. ADELUNG *Art Dict.*

3. *Ornith.* The breeding-places of certain species of birds. [L., < *in*, in, + *cunabula*, cradle, < *cunae*, cradle.] — **in'cu-nab'u-lar**. *a.*

in'cu-nab'u-lum, 1 in'kiu-nab'yu-lum; 2 in'cū-nāb'yu-lŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] 1. [Rare.] A specimen of early printing. See INCUNABULA, 2. [< L. *incunabula*; see INCUNABULA.]

in-cu'ne-a'tion, 1 in-kiu'ni-e'shon; 2 in-cū'nē-ā'shon, *n.* The wedging of one part of the anatomy to another, as in fracture. impaction. [< IN-1 + L. *cuneus*, wedge.]

in-cur', 1 in-kūr'; 2 in-cūr', *v.* [IN-CURRED', IN-CURR'ED; IN-CUR'RING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To run upon; proceed. 2. To run against or injurious consequence; subject or expose oneself to; encounter; as, to *incur* danger or displeasure.

Better *incur* the trouble of tasting and exploding a thousand fallacies than by rejecting them lose a single truth.
GREELEY in Parton's *Horace Greeley* p. 265. [N. BROS. 1855.]

2. *Law.* To bring upon oneself indirectly by some act; as, to *incur* a liability, as distinguished from a debt by contract. [< F. *encourir*, < L. *incurro*, < *in*, against, + *curro*, run.] — **in-cur'rence**, *n.*

in-cur'a-bl(e), 1 in-kiur'o-bl; 2 in-cūr'a-bl, *a.* 1. Not curable; beyond the power of medical or surgical remedies; as, *incurable* diseases. 2. Not remediable; irremediable; incapable of being remedied or corrected; irremediable; irreparable.

No vices are so *incurable* as those which men are apt to glory in. *Aldine Spectator* July 19, 1714.

[F., < LL. *incurabilis*, < L. *in-*, not; and see CURABLE.]

Syn.: hopeless, immedicable, incorrigible, irreparable, irretrievable, remediless.— Ant.: curable, manageable, remediable, removable, tractable.—**in-cur'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**in-cur'a-bl(e-ness)**, *n.*—**in-cur'a-bly**, *adv.*

in-cur'a-bl(e), *n.* One who is incurably diseased.

in-cu'ri-ous, 1 in-kiu'ri-us; 2 in-cū'rĭ-ŭs, *a.* 1. Lacking curiosity; uninterested; indifferent.

The middle orders are still, when tried by what is the standard of the educated 'an unbounded, 'narrowminded, unintelligent, *incurious*. BAGEHOT *English Constitution* p. 6. [c. & n. 1867.]

2. Devoid of curious or interesting qualities; commonplace; as, a not *incurious* anecdote. 3. Not caring; neglectful. 4†. Rude; coarse. [< L. *incuriosus*, < *in-*, not; and see CURIOUS.] — **in-cu'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.*— **in-cu'ri-ous-ness**, *n.* The state or quality of being incurious; want of curiosity or interest. — **in-cu'ri-os'i-ty†**.

in-curl', *vt.* Same as ENCURL.

in-cur'rent, 1 in-kur'ent; 2 in-cūr'ĕnt, *a.* 1. Running inward. 2. Affording a passage inward; as, the *incurrent* canals in sponges. [< L. *incurren(t-)s*, ppr. of *incurro*; see INCUR.]

in-cur'sion, 1 in-kūr'shon; 2 in-cūr'shon, *n.* A hostile entrance into a territory, especially by a detached force and not for the purpose of occupation; a temporary invasion; irruption; inroad; raid.

Incursions were not wars undertaken from motives of policy, but plundering inroads.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. iii, p. 92. [A. 1885.]

[< L. *incursio(n-)*, < *incurro*; see INCUR.] Syn.: see AGGRESSION; INVASION.—**in-cur'sion-ist**, *n.*

in-cur'sive, 1 in-kūr'siv; 2 in-cūr'sĭv, *a.* Disposed to **in-cur'sīve**, } make incursions; aggressive; as, a foray by the *incursive* tribes.

in-cur'tain, *vt.* To encurtain.

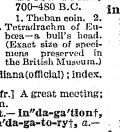
in-cur'vate, 1 in-kūr'vēt; 2 in-cūr'vāt, *vt.* [-VAT-ED; -VAT-ING.] To turn from a straight line or course; curve; bend. [< L. *incurvatus*, pp. of *incurvo*; see INCURVE.]—**in-cur'va-ted**, *a.* Curved inward or upward; incurvated.—**in-cur'va-ture**, *n.*

in'cur-va-tion, 1 in'kūr-vē'shon; 2 in'cūr-vā'shon, *n.* 1. The act of being curved or bent. 2. The act of bending; specif., bending or bowing in reverence. 3. *Pathol.* Ingrowing of the nails; also, an ingrowing nail. [< L. *incurvatio(n-)*, < *incurvo*; see INCURVE.]

in-cur've, 1 in-kūrv'; 2 in-cūrv', *v.* I. *t.* To cause to curve inward or bend; make crooked. II. *i.* To curve inward. [< L. *incurvo*, < *in*, in; and see CURVE, *v.*]—**in-curved'**, *pa. Bot.* Gradually curving inward or toward the axis; specif., as the flower-heads of a tree or a herb; as the flower.—**in-cur'vi-ty**, *n.* The state of being bent inward.

in'curve', *n. Baseball.* A ball so pitched as to curve toward the batsman.

in'cus, 1 in'kus; 2 ĭn'cŭs, *n.* [IN-CU'DES, 1 in-kiū'diz; 2 ĭn-cū'dēz, *pl.*] 1. *Anat.* One of the small bones in the tympanum or middle ear, by which vibrations are transmitted to the filament on the membrana tympani: called from its fancied resemblance to an anvil. See illus. under AUDITORY. 2. *Zool.* The central part of the mastax of a rotifer, consisting of two pieces and forming the movable part on which the food is crushed by the hammer-like malleï. [L., anvil, < *incudo*; see INCUSE.]


Incuse Squares on Reverse of Greek Coins, 700–480 B.C.

in-cuse', 1 in-kiūz'; 2 in-cūz', *vt.* [Rare.] To indent or impress by hammering or stamping, as a device on a coin. [< L. *incusus*, pp. of *incudo*, forge, < *in*, on, + *cudo*, strike.] **in-cus'i-an-cuse'**. *n.* Impressed by hammering or stamping. **II.** *n.* An impression made by striking a coin with or against a die.—**in-cus'ion**, *n.* Same as INCUSE.

in'cut', 1 in'kut'; 2 ĭn'cŭt', *a. Print.* Inserted as if by cutting, as notes placed in spaces left in the text instead of at the foot of the page or in the margin. See NOTE, *n.*

in-cyst', *vt.* Same as ENCYST.

ind, *pp.* Inued.

ind, 1 ind; 2 ind, *n.* 1. [Poet.] India, bœa—a bull's head. 2†. Indies. 3†. [*pl.*] East-Indians. (Exact size of specimen preserved in the British Museum.)

Ind., *abbr.* Indian; Indiana.

in-da, 1 in'da; 2 ĭn'dă, *n.* [S. Afr.] A great meeting; parliament; council; a Zulu-Kafir term.

in'da-gate†, *vt.* To seek or search out.—**in'da-ga'tion†**, *n.*—**in'da-ga-tive†**, **in'da-ga-tor†**, *a.*—**in'da-ga'tor†**, *n.*

in-dam'in, 1 in-dam'in; 2 in-dăm'in, *n. Chem.* Any of a class of feeble bases, such as phenyl blue, which are derived from the indoanilins. They are unstable and form bluish and greenish salts. **in-dam'ine**.

in-dan'ger†, *vt.* To endanger.

in-dan'threne, 1 in-dan'thrin; 2 in-dăn'thrēn, *n.* A true alizarin dyestuff, obtained by heating β-amidoanthraquinone with caustic potash. [< INTHRACENE.]

in'da-pur', 1 in'da-pūr'; 2 in'da-pur', *n.* A town in Punaa district near Bombay, India.

in-dart', 1 in-dārt'; 2 in-dārt', *vt.* To dart or thrust in; penetrate; pierce.

in'da-zol, 1 in'da-zōl or -zol; 2 in'da-zōl or -zŏl, *n. Chem.* A crystalline organic compound ($C_7H_5N_2$), formed on the decomposition of indigo by potassium fusing. [< INDOL + AZOTE.] **in'da-zin†**.—**in'da-zyl'ic**, *a.*

in-dear', **in-dear'ing†**, **in-dear'ment†**. Same as ENDEAR, etc.

in-debt'ŧ, *vt.* To place in debt.

in-debt'ed, 1 1 in-det'ed; 2 in-dĕt'ĕd, *pa.* 1. Having **in-det'ted**, } contracted or incurred a debt; held or obliged by owing; as, *indebted* or *undebted* dividends. 2. Owing acknowledgment, gratitude, or recompense, as for a benefit received; obliged; beholden.

The public is *indebted* to Tennyson for a restoration of precious Saxon words too long forgotten.
E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p. 179. fo. & co. 1876.]

[< INDEBT, < F. *endetter*, < L. *indebito*, < L. *in*, in, + *debitum*, DEBT.]—**in-debt'ed-ness**, *n.* 1. The state of being indebted. 2. The amount of one's debts.—**in-debt'ment**, *n.* The state of being indebted.

in-de'cen-cy, 1 in-dī'sen-si; 2 in-dē'sĕn-cy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -siz; 2 -cĭz, *pl.*] 1. The condition or quality of being indecent; unbecomingness; especially, vulgarity or immorality in actions, spoken or printed words, pictures, etc.

The test of *indecency*, which appears to us so natural as to be thought innate, . . . is a modern virtue.
DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. i, p. 92. [A. 1871.]

2. One who or that which is indecent; such unseemly actions, language, or behavior as shocks modesty or offends delicacy; anything grossly immoral or offensive to propriety and deserving of suppression; in law, a misdemeanor consisting in any action whatever that openly outrages common decency and is injurious to public morals.

Can there be a greater *indecency* than an old drunkard?
JEREMY TAYLOR *Sermons* vol. iii, ser. xix, p. 9. [c. & n. 1870.]

[< F. *indécence*, < L. *indecentia*, < *indecen(t-)s*; see INDECENT.] **in-de'cence†**. Syn.: coarseness, filthiness, foulness, grossness, immodesty, impropriety, impurity, indecorum, indelicacy, obscenity, offensiveness, uncleanness, unseemliness, vileness. See OUTRAGE.— Ant.: delicacy, modesty, nicety, propriety, purity, refinement.

in-de'cent, 1 in-dī'sent; 2 in-dē'sĕnt, *a.* 1. Offensive to common propriety or adjudged to be subversive of morality; offending against modesty or delicacy; unfit to be seen or heard; immodest; gross; obscene. 2. Contrary to what is fit and proper; unbecoming; unseemly. 3†. Indelicate in form; uncomely. [< L. *indecen(t-)s*, < *in-*, not; and see DECENT.] Syn.: see IMMODEST.—**in-de'cent-ly**, *adv.*

in-de'cid'u-a, 1 in-dī'sid'yu-a; 2 in-dē'sĭd'yu-a, *n. pl. Mam.* A section of placental mammals without a decidua. [< IN-3 + L. *deciduus*; see DECIDUOUS.] **in'de-cid'u-a'ta**.

in-de-cid'u-ate, *a.* 1. Without a decidua; of or pertaining to the *Indeciduata*. 2. Indeciduous.

in'de-cid'u-ous, *a.* Not deciduous, as leaves; perennial; evergreen, as certain trees.

in-de'ci-ma-bl(e), 1 in-des'i-ma-bl; 2 in-dĕs'ĭ-ma-bl, *a.* Not liable to decimation; not subject to payment of tithes.

in'de-ci'pher-a-bil'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being indecipherable. **in'de-ci'pher-a-bl(e-ness)**‡.

in'de-ci'sion, 1 in'di-sizh'on; 2 in'dē-sĭzh'on, *n.* Want of settled purpose or resolution; failure or inability to form a judgment or decide on a course of action; indetermination; irresolution. Syn.: see DOUBT. Compare IRRESOLUTE.

in'de-ci'sive, } 1 in'di-sai'siv; 2 in'dē-sī'sĭv, *a.* 1. Not **in'de-ci'sīve**, } bringing to a conclusion, settlement, or determination; leaving the strife or contention or the subject of doubt or discussion unsettled; inconclusive; as, an *indecisive* battle; an *indecisive* answer. 2. Not able to decide or come to a final and definite conclusion; indetermined; irresolute; vacillating; *undecisive* character. 3. Indistinct; uncertain; doubtful; indefinite.—**in'de-ci'sive-ly**, *adv.*—**in'de-ci'sive-ness**, *n.*

in'de-clin'a-bl(e), *a.* Indeclinable.

in'de-clin'a-bl(e), *a.* 1. *Gram.* Not declinable; not changing in form by declension. 2†. That can not be avoided; inevitable. 3†. Incapable of deviating; constant; fixed. [< *indecline*, *vi.*, < *in-*, not; and see DECLINABLE.] — **in'de-clin'a-bl(e-ness)**, *n.*—**in'de-clin'a-bly**, *adv.*

in'de-clin'a-bl(e), *n.* A word not declinable. Indeclinables as a class embrace prepositions, conjunctions, adverbs, and interjections.

in'de-clin'a-bly, *adv.* 1. *Gram.* Without declension. 2. Without varying or declining.

in-de'com-pos'a-bl(e), *a.* That can not be decomposed. **in-de'com-pos'i-bl(e)**‡ [Rare].—**in-de'com-pos'a-bl(e-ness)**, *n.*

in'de-co'rous, 1 in'di-kō'rus or in-dek'o-rus; 2 in'dē-cō'rŭs or ĭn-dĕk'ō-rŭs, *a.* Contrary to recognized rules of good breeding; violating propriety or good manners; unbecoming; unseemly; disrespectful; rude.

In Scotland it was thought highly *indecorous* for a married woman to dance. MORSEMILLAR *Personal Recollections* ch. 9, p. 142. [n. BROS. 1874.]

[< L. *indecorus*, < *in-*, not; and see DECOROUS.] Syn.: see IMPROPER.—**in'de-co'rous-ly**, *adv.*—**in'de-co'rous-ness**, *n.*

in'de-co'rum, 1 in'di-kō'rum; 2 in'dē-cō'rŭm, *n.* Lack of decorum, or that which violates decorum; an indecorous act. II., neut. of *indecorus*; see INDECOROUS.] Syn.: see INDECOROUS.

It is so dangerous for a woman to commit an *indecorum*. Society does not excuse her as it does a man.
ELIZABETH B. CUSTER in *Galaxy* v. 341. [o. & co. 1877.]

in-deed', 1 in-dīd'; 2 in-dēd', *adv.* In reality; in truth; in fact: used variously, especially (1) to mark or emphasize an affirmation; as, I was *indeed* impressed; (2) to mark a qualifying word or clause; as, I do *indeed* I can not tell why; (3) to denote a concession or admission; as, the arguments are plausible *indeed*, but not conclusive; (4) as an interjection expressive of surprise; as, *Indeed!* I did not suppose it possible; (5) interrogatively for the purpose of drawing forth confirmation of a fact stated; as, *indeed?* can you suppose it now?

Oh, men, if ye be *indeed* men, spare them that can resist no longer. *Secret Sunbox* vol. ii, p. 95. [H. M. & CO.]

indef., *abbr.* Indefinite.

in'de-fat'i-ga-bl(e), 1 in'di-fat'i-ga-bl; 2 in'dē-făt'ĭ-ga-bl, *a.* Not exhausted or to be exhausted by labor or exertion; not tiring; not to be tired out; incessant; continued effort; unwearied; untiring; as, an *indefatigable* worker. [< L. *indefatigabilis*, < *in-*, not, + *defatigo*, tire out, < *de-* intens. + *fatigo*, weary.] Syn.: assiduous, indomitable, never-failing, persevering, persistent, sedulous, unfailing, unfaltering, unflagging, untiring, unwearied.—Ant.: defeated, despondent, discouraged, fainting, faltering, flagging, indolent, spiritless, wearied, worn out.—**in'de-fat'i-ga-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being indefatigable; unwearied perseverance. **in'de-fat'i-ga-bl(e-ness)**‡.—**in'de-fat'i-ga-bly**, *adv.*

in'de-fea'si-bl(e), 1 in'di-fī'zi-bl; 2 in'dē-fē'zĭ-bl, *a.* 1. Not defensible. 2. *Law.* Incapable of being defeated, set aside, or made void.

The doctrine of hereditary right does by no means imply an *indefeasible* right to the throne.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. i, p. 195.

in'de-fei'si-blet.—**in'de-fea'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **in'de-fea'si-bl(e-ness)**‡.—**in'de-fea'si-bly**, *adv.*

in'de-fec'ti-bl(e), *a.* Not subject to defect or decay.—**in'de-fec'ti-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**in'de-fec'ti-bly**, *adv.*

in'de-fec'tiv(e), *a.* [Rare.] Not defective.

in'de-fen'si-bl(e), 1 in'di-fen'si-bl; 2 in'dē-fĕn'sĭ-bl, *a.* 1. That can not be defended, as by force of arms; untenable; as, an *indefensible* military post. 2. That can not be maintained or upheld, as a wrong act or illogical assertion; as, an *indefensible* course of action.

This [slaughter of the Mediansi is certainly one of the most unprovoked and indefensible acts recorded in Grecian history.
KNIGHTLEY *Greece* pt. ii, p. 224. [E. G. & CO. 1839.]

—**in'de-fen'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **in'de-fen'si-bl(e-ness)**‡.—**in'de-fen'si-bly**, *adv.*

in'de-fen'sivet, *a.* Defenseless.

in'de-fi'cient, *a.* Not deficient.—**in'de-fi'cien-cy**, *n.*—**in'de-fi'cient-ly**, *adv.*

in'de-fin'a-bl(e)‡, 1 in'di-fain'a-bl; 2 in'dē-fīn'a-bl, *a.* That can not be defined, marked out, or described; hazy; as, *indefinable* territory; *indefinable* longings.—**in'de-fin'a-bl(e-ness)**‡.—**in'de-fin'a-bly**, *adv.*

in-def'i-nite, 1 in-def'i-nit; 2 in-dĕf'ĭ-nĭt, *a.* 1. With-**in-def'i-nitș**, } out fixed boundaries or distinguishing characteristics; not definite, determinate, or precise; unsettled; uncertain; indeterminate; as, *indefinite* time, space, or thought.

Unless we resort to that cuttlefish ink of philosophers, *indefinite* words, we must ultimately get back to the fact of a creation.
HOPKINS *Outline Study of Man* p. 47. [s. 1883.]

2. *Bot.* Uncertain: said of stamens when more than 20, or when too many to be counted easily, and of inflorescence when not terminated absolutely by a flower; inde-

terminate. **3.** *Math.* & *Philos.* (1) Without specific or assignable limits; inconceivable as having limits; distinguished from *infinite*, which implies the positive denial of all known or possible limitations. (2) Infinite; having no limits. **4.** *Logic.* (1) Applicable to any one or to any portion of a class of things indeterminately: said of notions and of terms, and opposed to *definite* and *singular*. (2) Either not determined, or not thought, or having no determination expressed: said of the quantity of propositions when the form of expression does not indicate whether they are universal or particular, as in the proposition "horses are used for hunting." Not defining or fixing objects, adjectives, adverbs, and pronouns, such as *any, some, somewhere*, etc., which neither define nor determine the actual person or thing, nor the occasion or place to which they are applied: (3) the tenses or inflections of verbs which point out the taking place of an action, but do not specify whether it is complete or continuous; as, heard is the past *indefinite* of hear; (3) sometimes used in old English and German grammar to describe that declension of adjectives which is made use of when it is preceded by the possessive adjectives, etc.

Propositions thus expressed are called by logicians *indefinite*, because it is left undetermined . . . whether the subject . . . be distributed or not. WHATELY *Logic* bk. i, p. 48. [ME. & OF. < L. *indefinitus*, < *in-*, not; and see DEFINITE.] SYN.: see EQUIVOCAL.—**indefinite article** (*Gram.*), see A and AN.

in-def'i-nite-ly, 1 in-def'i-nit-li; 2 in-dĕf'i-nit-ly, *adv.* In an indefinite degree or manner; to an indefinite time or space; in a vague or uncertain way; as the work will be continued *indefinitely*.

Every rigid body may be imagined to be divided into *indefinitely* small parts. THOMSON AND TAIT *Nat. Philos.* pt. i, p. 75. [C. P. 1879.]

in-def'i-nite-ness, 1 in-def'i-nit-nes; 2 in-dĕf'i-nit-nĕs, *n.* The character or quality of being indefinite, or not clearly limited, defined, or otherwise made certain. **in"de-fin'i-ty**, *n.*

in"de-fin'i-tive (-ēs), 1 in"di-fin'i-tiv; 2 in-dĕ-fĭn'i-tĭv, *a.* Not definitive; undefined; indeterminate.—**in"de-fin'i-tiv(-ly)s**, *adv.*—**in"de-fin'i-tiv(-e-ness)**, *n.*

in"de-fin'i-tude, 1 in"di-fin'i-tūd; 2 in"dĕ-fĭn'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** Lack of precision. **2.** [Rare.] Indeterminate quantity or amount.

in"de-form'a-bl(e), etc. See IN-².

in"de-his'cent, 1 in"di-his'ent; 2 in"dĕ-hĭs'ent, *a. Bot.* Not opening at definite points in the ripening of contents; not dehiscent, as certain capsules.—**in"de-his'cence**, *n.*

in"de-lect'a-bl(e), *a.* [Rare.] Not pleasant or agreeable.

in"de-lib'er-ate, 1 in"di-lib'er-at; 2 in"dĕ-lĭb'er-ăt, *a.* Done or performed without deliberation; unpremeditated; as, *indeliberate* actions. **in"de-lib'er-at"ed**†.—**in"de-lib'er-ate-ly**, *adv.*—**in"de-lib'er-ate-ness**, *n.*

in-del'i-ble (-ē-), 1 in-del'i-bl; 2 in-dĕl'i-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be blotted out, effaced, erased, or removed; ineffaceable; as, *indelible* stains; *indelible* recollections.

We are all tattooed in our cradles with the beliefs of our tribe; the record is never soon superseded. HOLMES *Poet at Breakfast-Table* p. 384. [M. & CO. 1890.]

2. [Rare.] That can not be annulled. [< L. *indelebilis*, < *in-*, not; and see DELEBLE.]—**in-del"i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **in-del'i-bl-ness**†.—**in-del'i-bly**, *adv.*

in-del'i-ca-cy, 1 in-del'i-ka-si; 2 in-dĕl'i-ca-cy, *n.* [<CIES, 1-sis; 2 -çĭş, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being indelicate; absence of a sense of propriety or refined feeling; coarseness; rudeness.

This so-called *indelicacy* of Hamlet is a special excellence, for it is the consistent result of his active self-torturing imagination. MADELEY *Body and Mind* 1873, p. 166. [MACM. 1873.]

2. An act offensive to propriety or refined feeling; as, this intrusion is an *indelicacy*. SYN.: see INDECENCY.

in-del'i-cate, 1 in-del'i-kat; 2 in-dĕl'i-căt, *a.* Not delicate; offensive to refined sense or feeling; contrary to propriety; as, *indelicate* remarks; an *indelicate* costume. SYN.: see FOUL; IMMODEST.—**in-del'i-cate-ly**, *adv.*

in-del'in, 1 in-del'in; 2 in-dĕl'in, *n.* [Sw.] The feudal mobility of Sweden.

in-dem'ni-fi-ca'tion, 1 in-dem'ni-fi-kā'shən; 2 in-dĕm'ni-fi-cā'shŏn, *n.* The act of indemnifying, or that which indemnifies.

in-dem'ni-fi"er, 1 in-dem'ni-fai"er; 2 in-dĕm'ni-fī"er, *n.* One who pays an indemnity. **in-dem'ni-fi-ca"tor**; [Rare].—**in-dem'ni-fi-ca"tor-y**, *a.*

in-dem'ni-fy, 1 in-dem'ni-fai; 2 in-dĕm'ni-fī, *vt.* [<FIED; -FY'ING.] **1.** To compensate for loss or damage; as, to *indemnify* the owner of property taken for public use. **2.** To give security to for the reimbursement of any loss, past or future; give indemnity from punishment to.

A bill was brought forward to *indemnify* the recipients of bribes if they gave evidence against Walpole, but though it passed the Commons, it was rejected by the Lords. LECKY *Eng. in Eighteenth Cent.* vol. i, p. 402. [A. 1888.]

[< L. *indemnis* (< *in-*, not, + *damnum*, harm) + -FY.] SYN.: see PAY.

in-dem'ni-tee', 1 in-dem'ni-tī'; 2 in-dĕm'ni-tē', *n.* One to whom indemnity is given or to be given.

in-dem'ni-tor, 1 in-dem'ni-tər; 2 in-dĕm'ni-tŏr, *n.* One who indemnifies.

in-dem'ni-ty, 1 in-dem'ni-ti; 2 in-dĕm'ni-ty, *n.* [<TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tĭş, *pl.*] *Law.* **1.** That which is paid or given as compensation or reimbursement for a loss.

In every indictment in a civil suit . . . the damages are given . . . not in performance of the contract, or as part of the contract, but as an *indemnity for* the breach of the contract. WORCESTER *Webster's Dictionary* vi, p. 31. [C. & A. c.]

2. An undertaking or contract to make good to another a loss or to protect him against liability; as, a bond of *indemnity* to a sheriff. [< F. *indemnité*, < LL. *indemnitāt-*, < L. *indemnis*: see INDEMNIFY.]

in"de-mon'stra-bl(e), 1 in"di-men'stra-bl; 2 in"dĕ-mŏn'stra-bl, *a.* Not demonstrable. (1) Incapable of demonstration: said of that for which no adequate evidence can be produced. (2) Not admitting or admitting demonstration, because self-evident; axiomatic; as, *indemonstrable* truths.

If [the idea of God] is necessarily groundless and *indemonstrable* because it is itself the ground of all possible demonstration. COLERIDGE *Works, Statesman's Manual* in vol. i, p. 439. [N. 1853.] [< LL. *indemonstrabilis*, < L. *in-*, not; and see DEMONSTRABLE.—**in"de-mon'stra-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **in"de-mon'stra-bl(e-ness)**†.—**in"de-mon'stra-bly**, *adv.*

in'dene, 1 in'din; 2 in'dēn, *n. Chem.* Same as INDONAPHTHENE. [<INDIGO.]

in-den"ri-za'tion, in-den'ize, in-den'i-zen. Same as ENDENIZATION, etc.

in-dent', 1 in-dent'; 2 in-dĕnt', *v.* I. *t.* **1.** To cut into points or inequalities like a row of teeth; notch the edge of; as, an *indented* coast-line. **2.** To cause a dent or dents in; inlay; emboss; produce by a stroke or by pressure; stamp in; as, shields *indented* deep. **3.** To indenture; apprentice. See INDENTURE, *n.*

Many a youth would think it hard to *indent* himself a slave for fourteen years. M. L. WEEMS *Marion* p. 155. [L.]

4. To join or dovetail, as the indented edges of paper or boards; also to cut into for the purpose of dovetailing or mortising. **5.** (1) To order with an indent. (2) To draw (supplies) from the commissariat. *Anglo-Ind.* To give a foreign order for goods with or without specified particulars.

II. *i.* **1.** To be notched or cut. **2.** [Archaic.] To enter into a formal agreement or covenant.

God's promise had now made him [Jacob] heir to a very great estate, yet he *indents* not for soft clothing and dainty meat. BARNABY RICH *Farewell to Militarie Profession* p. 22. [Shaks. Soc. 1846.]

3†. To move in a winding or zigzag manner. [< F. *endenter*, < LL. *indento*, < L. *in*, in, + *dent*(*-is*), tooth.]—**in-dent'ing**, *n.* An impression as if by a tooth.

in-dent', *n.* **1.** Same as DENT. **2.** To begin (a line or lines, etc.) as with a quad or quads, leaving a blank space to the left: said of manuscript, and printed or typewritten matter.

in-dent', *n.* **1.** A cut or notch in the edge of anything; an opening like a notch; an indentation or impression.

At length they came to a small cove, or rather *indent* of the shore. IRVING *Traveller, Wolfert Webber* p. 456. [*a. r. p.* 1863.]

2. *Law.* An inspired contract; indenture. **3.** An indented certificate issued by the government of the United States at the close of the Revolution, for principal or interest due on the public debt. **4.** *Mil.* In India, an order for supplies, more than is needed. **5.** *Com.* A foreign order for goods, with or without specified particulars as to quality, price, mode of shipment, etc. **6.** Same as INDENTION, **2**.

in"den-ta'tion, 1 in"den-tā'shən; 2 in"dĕn-tā'shŏn, *n.* **1.** The act of notching or cutting into points. **2.** A cut or notch in an edge or border. **3.** *Pathol.* A notched condition of the tongue, especially when inflamed, made by the teeth. [< LL. *indentāt-*: see INDENT, *v.*]

in"den-ta'tion², *n.* A slight depression, as from hammering or pressing; dent: misused instead of *indention*. SYN.: see HOLE.

in-dent'ed, 1 in-dent'ed; 2 in-dĕnt'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** *Arch.* Toothed together. **2.** *Fort.* Serrated, or formed into several angles, so that one side defends another: said of a parapet. **3.** *Her.* Having a series of borderings; scolloped like a very indentee. Compare DANCETTÉ. See DANCHÉ; INRACED. **4.** *Print.* Set in from the margin. **5.** Indentured, or bound by, *adv.* With indented edge.—**in"den-til'ly**, *a. Her.* Deeply indented, as a fess.

Arms of Hickman, Earl of Plymouth, argent a fess indented sable.

in-dent'ed Head. A peninsula in Victoria, Australia, on the W. side of Port Phillip; 160 Plymouth-sq. m.

in"dent-ee', *pa. Her.* Indented.

in-dent'er, 1 in-dent'er; 2 in-dĕnt'er, *n.* **1.** One who binds by indenture. **2.** One who orders goods by indent. **in-dent'or**†.

in-den'tion, 1 in-den'shən; 2 in-dĕn'shŏn, *n.* **1.** Same as DENT¹. **2.** *Print.* The setting in of a line or body of type by a blank space at the beginning or left hand, as in the first line of a paragraph; also, the space thus left blank. **3.** Indentation; as not (as it often is) to be used to be a shortened form of *indentation*, but an original word from *dent* (*dint*), "a denting in, a dépression," and hence is the proper word, rather than *indentation*, to express the idea.

The *indention* of an oak leaf is shorter than the indention of a long line. THOMAS MACKELLAR *American Printer* p. 132.

—**hanging indention**, equal indention of all lines of a paragraph except the first, which is longer than the others.

in-den'ture, 1 in-den'chur *or* -tūr; 2 in-dĕn'chur *or* -tūr, *v.* [<TURED; -TUR-ING.] **I.** *t.* To bind by indenture, as an apprentice.

Some cases, as of other laborers, *indentured* for their passage money. R. G. BOONE *Education in the U. S.* p. 64. [A. 1890.]

2†. To make dents or furrows in, as the brow; wrinkle. **II.** *i.* To run in and out.

in-den'ture, *n.* [*Law.* *n.*] An instrument of contract under seal; an instrument executed in duplicate between parties, each party keeping a counterpart. Formerly, in executing a deed in counterpart, it was written with both parts on one sheet, leaving a blank strip between them; the parts were *indented* by being cut asunder in a notched or waving line and the instrument was called an *indenture*.

Conditional services . . . under *indentures* or covenants, had from the first existed in Virginia. BANCROFT *United States* vol. i, p. 175. [L. N. A. C. 1867.]

2. A legal instrument for binding an apprentice or a servant to his master. **3.** Same as INDENTATION², **2**. **4.** The act of indenting, or the state of being indented. [< OF. *enderture*, < LL. *indentura*, < *indento*: see INDENT, *v.*]—**in-den'ture-ment**.—**in-den'ture-ship**, *n.* [Rare.] The office of an indentured servant: bound apprenticeship.

in'dent-wise, 1 in'dent-waiz; 2 in'dĕnt-wīş, *adv.* After the manner of indenture, with interlocking dots.

in"de-pend'a-bl(e), *a.* Not to be relied upon.

in"de-pen'dence†, 1 in"di-pen'dens; 2 in"dĕ-pĕn'dĕnç, *n.* **1.** Freedom from dependence upon others for guidance, government, or support; self-directing power; self-reliance. **2.** Property or means sufficient to secure the comforts of life; a competency. **3.** A spirit of self-reliance or of freedom from subordination to others.

You can go through the world with your shoes out and your nose in the air, and call it *independence*, if you like. That's not my way. L. M. ALCOTT *Little Women* p. 318. [L. 1868.]

4. *Conveyancing.* That which is over above out and your by a player who has no whister or partner.

SYN.: see LIBERTY.—**Declaration of Independence**, see DECLARATION.—**I. day**, the 4th of July: so called in the United States in commemoration of the declaration of independence.—**I. Hall**, an old Colonial structure on Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, in which the Declaration of Independence was adopted July 4, 1776: now a historical museum.

In"de-pen'dence, n. **1.** A county in N. Arkansas; 779 sq. m.; corn province. Interred. **2.** A city, county-seat of Jackson county, Mo. **3.** A city, county-seat of Buchanan county, Ia. **4.** A city, county-seat of Montgomery county, Kan.; incorporated by Feary, July 4, 1802.

In"de-pen'dence Bay. A bay in N. Auckland Greenland; discovered by Feary, July 4, 1802.

in"de-pen'den-cy, 1 in"di-pen'den-si; 2 in"dĕ-pĕn'dĕn-cy, *n.* **1.** Independence. **2.** *Eccl.* The principle that each congregation is a complete church subject to no superior authority but that of Jesus Christ; especially, the principles of the English Congregationalists or Independents, who lay less stress on the fellowship of churches than American Congregationalists. See CONGREGATIONALISM.

[Robert] Brown was an Independent. This word, and the words Independence and *Independency*, came into our language with him. E. E. HALE *United States* p. 43. [CHAUT. 1887.]

3. An autonomous or independent state. **4.** Same as INDEPENDENCE, **2**.

in"de-pen'dent, 1 in"di-pen'dent; 2 in"dĕ-pĕn'dĕnt, *a.* **1.** Not subordinate or subject to another person or thing; having no relation of dependence for government, direction, or support; not relying upon others; having ability and freedom to manage one's own affairs; an *independent* body politic. **2.** Affording means of independence; aiding freedom of action; as, an *independent* income. **3.** Resulting from or indicating self-assurance and self-reliance; unconstrained; free; easy; bold. **4.** Separate or disconnected; exclusive; regardless: with *of*; as, the soul may exist *independent of* matter.

The planets again are wholly *independent* of the will, and a man *suffering from grief* may command his features, but cannot always prevent the tears from coming into his eyes. DARWIN *Emotions* p. 75. [A. 1873.]

5. *Eccl.* Of or pertaining to the Independents or Congregationalists. **6.** *Math.* (1) Capable of taking any value at pleasure. (2) Denoting two or more quantities such that the value of none of them depends upon that of the others. **7.** *U. S. Polit.* Not identified with any political party. **8.** Possessing sufficient means to live without labor. SYN.: see FREE.—**independent parts of speech** (*Gram.*), the noun, the pronoun, and the verb, so called because capable of forming sentences without the others.—**I. party**, the Greenback party.—**I. piece**, in shipbuilding, the principal part of the head-knee-shaped projection from the vessel's head.—**in-de-pen'dent-ly**, *adv.*

in'de-pen'dent, *n.* One who exercises his own will or judgment without the guidance or control of others, whether in thought or in some line of action; as, an *independent* in politics. Specif.: (1) *Eccl.* [L.] = (2). (2) who holds the principle of independency; an English Congregationalist.

The division between *Independent* and Presbyterian became every day more apparent; and the neuters found it at last requisite to seek shelter in one or the other party.

HUME *England* vol. v, p. 330. [r. s. & co. 1854.]

(3) [I- or i-] *Polit.* (a) One who is not an adherent of any political party. (b) [U. S.] Formerly, a member of a party that advocated the issue of paper currency not redeemable in coin; one of the Greenback party.

in'de-pen'dent-ism, *n.* The principle of ecclesiastical independency.

in-dep're-ca-bl(e), *a.* That can not be deprecated. [< L. *indeprecabilis*, < *in-* priv. + *deprecor*; see DEPRECATE.]

in"de-priv'a-bl(e), *a.* [Rare.] That can not be deprived or taken away.—**in"de-priv"a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

in"de-scrib'a-bl(e), 1 in"di-skraib'a-bl; 2 in"dĕ-scrīb'a-bl, *a.* That can not be described; too great, too peculiar, or too affecting for description.—**in"de-scrib'a-bly**, *adv.*

in"de-scrib'a-bles, *n. pl.* [Humorous.] Trousers.

in"de-scrip'ta, *n.* [Rare.] Nothing described.

in"de-scrip'tive (-ēs), *a.* [Rare.] Not giving a good description.

in"de-sert', *n.* [Rare.] Absence of merit.

in-des'tig-nate, 1 in-des'ig-nēt; 2 in-dĕs'ĭg-năt, *a.* Without designation; specif., in logic, not having indication of quantity; indefinite: said of certain propositions.

Indefinite or *indesignate* propositions are those which are devoid of any mark of quantity whatever.

W. S. JEVONS *Lessons in Logic* p. 65. [MACM. 1878.]

in-des't-nent, 1 in-des't-nent; 2 in-dĕs'ĭ-nănt, *a.* [Rare.] Unpressing; perpetual.—**in-des'ti-nent-ly**, *adv.* Unceasingly.

in"de-struc'ti-bil'i-ty, 1 in"di-struk'ti-bil'i-ti; 2 in"dĕ-struc'tĭ-bĭl'ĭ-ty, *n.* The quality of being incapable of destruction by any natural agency: said primarily of material substances. **in"de-struc'ti-bl(e)**, *a.*

The *indestructibility* of Force no more interferes with the theory of causation than the *indestructibility* of matter, meaning by matter the element of which all matter consists. MILL *Logic* pt. iii. [MACM. 1879.]

in"de-struc'ti-bl(e), 1 in"di-struk'ti-bl; 2 in"dĕ-struc'tĭ-bl, *a.* That can not be destroyed; not readily destroyed. SYN.: see IMMORTAL.—**in"de-struc'ti-bly**, *adv.*

in"de-ter'mi-na-bl(e), 1 in"di-tūr'mi-na-bl; 2 in"dĕ-tĕr'mi-na-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be determined, ascertained, or rendered definite. **2.** *Nat. Hist.* That can not be classified or named: not definable: part of a specimen not sufficiently marked or not in good condition. **3.** [Rare.] Not to be terminated or ended.—**in"de-ter'mi-na-bl(e)ness**, *n.* An indeterminable thing, point, or question.—**in"de-ter'mi-na-bly**, *adv.*—**in"de-ter'mi-na-bly**, *adv.*—**in"de-ter'mi-na-cy**, *n.*—**in"de-ter'mi-na-tiv(e)s**, *a.* [Rare.]

in"de-ter'mi-nate, 1 in"di-tūr'mi-nit; 2 in"dĕ-tĕr'mĭ-nat, *a.* **1.** Not determinate; without settled boundaries or distinguishing marks; hence, not precise; indefinite; also, expressing indefiniteness.

Some is an *indeterminate* adjective.

W. S. JEVONS *Principles of Science* p. 41. [MACM. 1879.]

2. *Math.* (1) Having no defined value, tho a value may be subsequently assigned. (2) Having no fixed value. **3.** Pertaining to the quality or state of being free to choose without the determination or constraint of influences or motives. **4.** *Bot.* In estivation, possessing pericarp parts which are not imbricated in the buds. [< LL. *indeterminatus*, < *in-*, not; and see DETERMINATE.] SYN.: see EQUIVOCAL.—**indeterminate analysis** (*Math.*), that branch of analysis which treats of equations having an infinity of solutions because there are more unknown quantities than equations.—**I. form**, an algebraic expression that may have any one of an indefinite number of finite values, as the quotient of zero by zero ($\frac{0}{0}$).—**in"de-ter'mi-nate-ly**, *adv.*—**in"de-ter'mi-nate-ness**, *n.*

To think pure being we apply the predicate of *indeterminateness*. W. T. HARRIS *Hegel's Logic* p. 172. [S. C. & S. 1890.]

in"de-ter'mi-na-tion, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being unsettled or wavering, as of the mind; want of determination. **2.** Lack of fixed or stated direction or tendency. **3.** Indefiniteness; indefinite quantity.

in"de-ter'mined, } 1 in"di-tūr'mind; 2 in"dĕ-tĕr'mind,
in"de-ter'minds, } *n.* Undetermined or indeterminate.

in"de-ter'min-ism, 1 in"di-tūr'mi-izm; 2 in"dĕ-tĕr'mĭn-ĭşm, *n. Ethics.* The doctrine that the choices and conduct of man, altho influenced by motives, are not determined by them as they were efficient causes; especially, the doctrine that, since motives have no existence external to the mind, the agent chooses the motives which shall influence him rather than is, strictly speaking, determined by them.—**in"de-ter'min-**

ist, *n.* One who holds the doctrine of indeterminism.—**in''de-ter''min-is'tic**, *a.*

in''de-ō'ri-ent-āte†, *a.* Not deprived of virginity.

in''de-vo'tion, *n.* The absence of a devout spirit.

in''de-vout', **in''de-vout'ly**, etc. See IN-².

in-dew'†, *rt.* To induce; invest; put on.

in'dex, 1 in'dĕks; 2 in'dĕks, *et.* **1.** To provide with or enter in an index; as, to *index* a library; to *index* a title. **2.** [Rare.] To indicate; mark or manifest.

Character is *indexed* by customs. F. SAUNDERS *Salad for the Solitary, The Toilette* p. 320. [b. c. l., 1872.]

3. *R. C. Ch.* To put on the Index.

in'dex, *n.*, [In'dĕks, 1; In'dĕks, 1 -dĕks-ez, -di-sīz; 2 -dĕks'ĕs, -di-sēs, *pl.*] **A.** Anything designed or used to indicate, point out, or guide, as the forefinger, the hand of a clock, the pointer on scales or on an astronomical or physical instrument, or the arm of a guide-post.

And the left hand's *index* dropping from the lips upon the cheek.

E. B. BROWNING *Lady Geraldine's Courtship* st. 30.

Specif.: (1) In anthropometry, a number expressing the relation to each other of two dimensions of an organ, aperture, or cavity, as the length and breadth of the skull. The normally greater dimension is usually taken as the standard and considered as equaling 100; to obtain the index the product of the normally smaller dimension × 100 is divided by the normally greater. See CRANIOMETRY. (2) *Math.* An exponent. (3) *Crystal.* One of a set of whole numbers, reciprocals of the parameters, used to express the relative intercepts of a crystal plane on the axes of reference. (4) *Surv.* A brass rule accompanying a plane-table and having at each end sight-vanes; an alidade. (5) *Print.* That which makes known an object by pointing or leading to it, denoting rather than describing or immediately showing what it is, as a demonstrative pronoun, or the hand ☞ in a geometrical figure. (6) *Mus.* A direct. (7) *Print.* A fist.

2. Anything that manifests or denotes; as, the face is the *index* of the soul.

An execution is more instinctive, more spontaneous, and therefore a truer *index* of a man's real mind, than a prayer which has been used for years.

LIDDON *Bampton Lectures* p. 369. [s. & w. 1869.]

3. An alphabetic list of matters discussed in a book or set of books, showing where each subject is to be found; a table of references to the pages of a book.

Some run their eyes rapidly over the *Index*, when there is one, which is no more than every book worth printing is entitled to. HOLMES *Our Hundred Days in Europe* ch. 3, p. 30. [J. R. & C., 1887.]

4. [I-] *R. C. Ch.* A record containing: (1) The **Index Librorum Expurgandorum** or **I. Expurgatorius**, a list of books from which certain passages must be eliminated before they may be read; (2) The **I. Librorum Prohibitorum**, a list of books which the church forbids its people to read, as being against faith or morals.

The lists constituting the *Index* are unofficially published from time to time in the annuals issued by the **Congregation of the Index**, a body composed of cardinals, theologians, and other ecclesiastics, acting under papal authority.

The catalogue of the Inquisition of Spain is the most excellent mean for the whole world; it has also the first that bore the title *Index*. *The Catholic Encyc.* vol. 3, p. 521. [R. A. CO. '08.]

5. [Local, Eng.] Same as BONNY, *n.*, 3. **6.** The quantity of a given explosive portion that is blended in a manufacturing plant at one time. **7.** *Forestry.* The highest average actually found upon a given locality.

The term *index*, applied to stand, diameter-growth, height-growth, increment, and future yield, is the value found in a locality of normal, when normal is used to describe the assumed standard based upon actual measurements. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [GOV. PTG. OFF. '05.] 8†. A prolog; prelude. [< L. *index* (*indic-*), < *indicāre*; see INDICATE.] SYN.: see LIST.

For all indexes having reference to craniometrical measurements, see table under CRANIOMETRY.

— absolute refractive index (*Optics*), in any medium, the value corresponding to the refractive index for the ray in a vacuum. — **alveolar I.**, gnathic index. — **antibrachial I.**, the ratio between the lengths of the humerus and the radius in a single arm. — **auricular I.**, the ratio between the length and the breadth of the external ear. — **card i.** *i. Library.* An index each item of which is written on a separate card. **2.** *Com.* A printed statistical list for issue of record and reference in various organized activities in connection with data subject to change or expansion. — **clavicular-humeral I.**, used in anthropology in representing the length of the clavicle in relation to that of the humerus. — **clavicular I.**:— **col'or-in''dex**, *n.* The relative amount of hemoglobin contained in a red blood-corpuscle. — **extraordinary I. of refraction**, the refractive index of the extraordinary ray of a double-refracting crystal. — **femorohumeral i.** (*Anthrop.*), the ratio of the length of the bone of the upper arm to that of the thigh-bone. — **humeroradial I.**, the distance between the superior spines of the ilium to the distance between the angle at the base of the acetabulum and the top: now in disuse.—**in''dex-bar''**, *n.* The movable arm of a sextant which carries the index-glass or mirror. — **i. center**, *n.* *Mach.* An adjustable attachment resembling a vise and fitted to a shaper or a milling-machine for the purpose of holding a piece of work between centers, and adjusted at any angle to the tool by means of an index-dial. — **i. correction**, *n.* The correction for index-error. — **i. error**, *n.* In mathematical instruments, the constant error to be added or reading due to the fact that the zero on the index is not in exact adjustment with that on the limb. **2.** The correction which must be applied to the instrumental readings in order to correct the above error. — **i. eyepiece**, an eyepiece which has movable pointers in the plane of the diaphragm. — **i.-finger**, *n.* The forefinger: so designated because it is invariably used in pointing. — **i.-fossil**, *n.* *Geol.* A species of fossil indigenous to or characteristic of a certain geological zone. — **i.-gage**, *n.* *Mech.* A gage having a scale to show the distance apart of its adjusting points. — **i.-glass**, *n.* The mirror, moving with the index of a quadrant or sextant, reflecting to the horizon-glass. — **i.-hand**, *n.* A movable pointer or hand of a clock, watch, or other instrument. — **i.-head**, *n.* An attachment for a milling-machine or similar machine, to which a piece of material to be worked is attached, so as to be rotated at regular intervals through definite angles. — **i.-learning**, *n.* A smattering of knowledge gleaned from books of reference. — **I. Librorum Expurgandorum**, **I. Librorum Prohibitorum**, see INDEX, 4 — **i.-machine**, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* A milling-machine provided with an attachment which enables it to cut objects requiring even spacing, such as gear-wheels. **2.** *Textile.* A mechanism for fancy weaving, producing, by pins inserted in slats or by other methods, the same results as by Jacquard cards; a dobby. — **i.-notation**, *n.* *Math.* Representation of a number as a multiple of a power of 10, as 421.10^0 for 421, $.000,000,$ or 421.10^{-6} for 0.000421. — **i.-number**, *n.* *Econ.* A number intended to show the general average of prices at any given time: usually expressed in the form of a percentage. It is obtained by comparing the ratios of prices of staples at this given time with those of staples at a certain previous date, which have been established as a standard and whose index has been arbitrarily fixed at par (100). — **I. of a circuit** (*Math.*), the least number of its real intersections with a right line. — **I. of a logarithm**, the integral part. — **I. of a subgroup** (*Math.*), the fractional expression indicating the quotient of an order of any group by an order of a subgroup belonging to it. — **i. of a surface or system of surfaces** (*Geom.*), a number found by subtracting from the number of cross-cuts necessary to reduce the system to simply connected surfaces the number of the dimensions of space, and then adding two. — **I. of platycnemy** (*Anat.*), the ratio of the transverse and anteroposterior diameters of the tibia, showing the amount of lateral flattening (platycnemy) of the bone. — **I. of refraction**, the ratio of the sine of the angle of incidence to that of the angle of refraction when light enters a transparent substance. — **I. of the natural scale** (*Math.*), a symbol (*a*) associated with the natural scale of numbers, or with any similar manifold. — **I. of the pelvic brim** (*Anthrop.*), the ratio of the anteroposterior diameter of the pelvic brim, as taken from the promontory of the sacrum to the nearest points ventrally on the symphysis pubis, to the greatest breadth of the brim. — **I. of variability** (*Biometry*). The numerical expression of the variability from the mean standard occurring among the members of a given race or aggregation of individuals. — **i.-plate**, *n.* *Mech.* A perforated disk in a gear-cutting machine, lathe, milling-machine, or in a dividing-engine, adjustable, to aid in setting a gear-wheel or other piece into a given number of circumferential parts. — **i. rerum**, a note-book for entering memoranda, quotations, and the like, with a reference to the page where each of its entries. — **i.-wheel**, *n.* *Mech.* **1.** A wheel having its edge graduated and notched at regular distances: used to control the amount of advance of the work in a screw-cutting lathe. **2.** An index-plate. — **infraspinous I.** (*Anthrop.*), the ratio of the breadth of the scapula to its infraspinous length. — **innominate I.** (*Anthrop.*), the ratio of the height of the innominate bone to the height of the pelvis: now in disuse. — **intermembral I.** (*Anthrop.*), the ratio of the length of the humerus together with the radius to the length of the femur together with the tibia. — **ischio-innominate I.** (*Anthrop.*), the ratio of the length of the ischium to the height of the pelvis: now in disuse. — **lumbar I.**, percental relation between the anterior and posterior lengths of the lumbar vertebræ. — **refractive i.** (*Optics*), the mean of the values of the extreme red and the extreme violet rays in the spectrum. — **obturator I.** (*Anthrop.*), the ratio of the transverse to the obturator foramen to its height. — **opsonic I.** (*Hematol.*), the ratio of the quantity of opsonins present in the blood of any individual to the quantity present in the blood of normally healthy person. In health it is high; in diseased conditions, low. See OPSONIN. — **pelvic I.** (*Anat.*), the ratio of the anteroposterior to the transverse diameter of the pelvic inlet. — **phagocytic i.**, the opsonic index. — **radio-humeral I.** (*Anthrop.*), the ratio of the length of the radius to the length of the humerus. — **refractive i.** **1.** Same as INDEX OF REFRACTION. **2.** *Elec.* The degree to which a prism of any insulating substance bends the rays of light. It will cause an electric beam incident upon it to deviate from the direct path; a phenomenon analogous to the refraction of light. — **relative refractive i.**, the ratio between the value of the passage of light into it from another medium. — **sacral I.** (*Anat.*), the ratio of the length of the sacrum to its breadth. — **scapular I.**, the same as INFRASPINOUS INDEX. — **subspinal I.**, same as INFRASPINOUS INDEX.

— **in-dex'i-cal**, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or having the form of an index. **2.** Acting as an index; indicative. — **in-dex'i-cal-ly**, *ad.* — **in''dex-less**, *a.* Without an index.

in'dex-er, **1** in'dĕks-ər; **2** in'dĕks-er, *n.* One who or that which indexes.

In'dex Peak, a volcanic mountain in Wyo.: 11,740 ft. high.

in'dext, *pp.* Indexed. S. S.

in'dex-ter-ti-ty, *n.* Want of dexterity or expertness; clumsiness.

In'di-a, 1 in'dĭ-ə, **2** in'dĭ-a, *n.* **1.** A part of the British empire in southeastern Asia, comprising the central member of the three southern Asiatic peninsulas, an equally large territory eastward, northward, and northwestward, and the western part of the eastern Asiatic peninsula. The name **Hither India** was formerly given to the middle or Hindustan peninsula, and **Further India** to the eastern extensions of the Bay of Bengal; the latter designation is still loosely applied to the whole eastern peninsula. The total area of India, including the native states and dependencies, is about 1,093,000 square miles, about 1,093,000 square miles being directly under British control; capital, Delhi. The administration of the British empire in India is entrusted in England to a secretary of state assisted by a council of fifteen to fourteen members, at least nine of whom must have lived or served in India for ten years, such service-period being not more than five years previous to their appointment. In India the governor-general is the supreme authority, assisted by a council of five ordinary members and one extraordinary member for the commander-in-chief, which is expanded into a legislative body by the addition of other members nominated by the Viceroy or elected in accordance with the Act of 1909. In 1912 it consisted of nine members. India, broadly speaking, rather a continent than a country, comprising the most diverse variety of physical features, climates, races, religions, and languages. See INDIAN EMPIRE and PUNJAB. **2.** An abbreviation for *India paper*, *India silk*, etc. — **East India Act**, an English statute of 1767 (7 Geo. III, ch. 49), to regulate the judicial system of India. — **East I. Company**, one of several companies organized and chartered by European nations, as the English, French, Dutch, and Danish, for trade with India; specif., the company chartered by Queen Elizabeth (1600) given territorial power from 1765 to 1858, when this function was transferred to the crown by the Act for the better *Government of India*, and continued as a medium for distributing stock until 1873, when it was finally dissolved. — **I. or Indian blue**, same as INDIGO. — **I. china.** **1.** A Chinese porcelain with blue decoration, made for India and America through the agency of the East India Company during the 18th century. **2.** A modern Chinese ware of the same coloring. — **I. cotton**, a heavy figured cotton for upholstery. — **I.-cut**, *a.* *Lapidary.* Cut in Indian style; a method of cutting a diamond so as to retain as much of the stone as possible. Stones cut in this way usually assume the brilliant form, but are somewhat clumsy in appearance, being generally recut for sale in Europe or America. — **I. docks**, extensive docks and warehouses in London for the East Indian and West India shippers. — **I. gum**, see GUM ARABIC, in table under GUM. — **I. ink, or Chinese ink.** **1.** A black pigment composed of a mixture of lampblack or burnt cork with gelatin and water, scented with Borneo camphor and musk, made in India, China, and Japan: sold in sticks. **2.** A similar ink made of sepia. — **I. matting**, a kind of matting made of a fragrant grass. — **I. Office**, the administrative office of state in England dealing with British Indian affairs, and consisting of a secretary and council. It was established under the Act of 1858, on the transfer of India to the crown. — **I. paper.** **1.** A thin yellowish absorbent printing-paper, made in China and Japan from vegetable fiber, and used in taking the finest proofs from engraved plates. **2.** A very thin, tough, and opaque printing-paper, made in imitation of paper from the Orient, and used principally for Bibles and prayer-books. — **I. proof**, an artist's proof taken on India paper from an engraved plate. — **I. scrim**, same as SCRIM. — **I. shawl**, a cashmere shawl.

in-dī-a-dem, *rt.* [Rare.] To set in a diadem.

In'di-a-man, 1 in'dĭ-ə-man, **2** in'dĭ-a-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A ship in the India trade; specif., a large armed merchant ship in the service of the East India Company.

In'di-an, 1 in'dĭ-ən; **2** in'dĭ-an, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to India or the Indies; as, an *Indian* temple; the *Indian* tongues; also, made in India. **2.** Of or pertaining (1) to the American native races generally; as, *Indian* reservations; an *Indian* war-whoop; or (2) specifically to the West Indies.

It has been estimated that the total *Indian* population within the territory of the United States east of the Rocky Mountains, did not at any time subsequent to the discovery of America exceed, if indeed it even reached 300,000 individuals.

J. R. SEELEY *Expansion of England* course i, p. 45. [MACM., 1883.]

3. [U. S.] Made from maize or Indian corn; as, *Indian* meal. [< L. *Indianus*, < *India*, < Gr. *Indos*, < Gr. *India*, < *Indos*, Indus river; < Sans. *sindhu*, river.]

— Indian architecture. For the various styles see BUDDHIST, CHINESE, DRAVIDIAN, JAIN, MOGUL, MORAMMEDAN; SANSKRIT. — **I. balm**, the palm ATTALEA (*Attalea crectum*). — **I. berry**, the berry-like fruit of *Anamirta cocculus*; cocculus indicus. — **I. blue**, see table under BLUE. — **I. bread.** **1.** Cassava. **2.** Same as TUCKAHOE, the southern United States. — **I. breadroot**, an erect tuberous herb (*Psoralea esculenta*) with a large farinaceous root. — **I. bull**, the zebu. — **I. cedar**, the RED CEDAR, as the Indian expects as equivalent for a gift. — **I. gum-nut**, the clearing-nut. — **I. harvest**, the harvest of Indian corn. — **I. hen**, any one of the wild turkeys. — **I. lettuce.** **1.** The American calumba (*Frasera carolinensis*). **2.** The round-leaved wintergreen (*Pyrola rotundifolia*). See illus. under PYROLA. — **I. leaf**, same as INDIAN BREADROOT. — **I. linsang**, chittagong wood. — **I. mallow**, a tall weed (*Abutilon abutilon*), with large, very velvety leaves and small yellow flowers; velvet-leaf. — **I. meal**, properly, the flour of parched corn, same as MEAL-MOTH. See under MEAL¹, *n.* — **I. millet**, the tall grass *Sorghum vulgare*, of which the Chinese sugar-cane, broom-corn, and durra are varieties. — **I. mocoasin**, the succoured flower. — **I. mutiny**, a fanatical rising in India in 1857–1858, occasioned by the superstition of the natives. Delhi, Cawnpur, and Lucknow were the chief centers. Lucknow was relieved by Sir Colin Campbell in 1857, and by Campbell in November. — **I. mythology**, see MYTHOLOGY. — **I. painiroot**, the redroot. — **I. physic**, *n.* Either of two species of *Gillenia*, common in the woods of the eastern U. States. — **I. pink**, the cypress-vine (*Ipomœa quamoclit*): a West-Indian name. — **I. pipe**, *n.* A low, smooth, waxy-white, one-flowered herb (*Monotropa uniflora*) common in moist woods. — **I. pipestone**, same as CATLINITE. — **I. pitcher**, same as PITCHER, *n.*, 2. — **I. plantain**, any one of several species of a genus of smooth tall herbs of the family *Mesembrianthemaceæ*, the American white hellebore (*Veratrum viride*). — **I. pony**, a cayuse. — **I. puccoon**, same as PUCCOON, *n.*, 1. — **I. purge**, the manroot. — **I. red**, Indian ocher. See OCHER, 1, and see REDWOOD, 2. — **I. region**, see ORIENTAL REGION. — **I. ring-worm**, Tokelau itch (*Tinea circinata*). — **I. runner duck**, a breed of small colored domestic ducks, originally brought from India. — **I. sage**, the thoroughwort. — **I. sago**, a commercial imitation of sago, made from the pith of the sagopalm, see SAGO, *n.* — **I. shoe**, *n.* The moccasin + flower. — **I. shot**, *n.* Same as INDIAN CANNA (*Canna indica*) from the West Indies, with large, smooth, erect, glossy leaves, flowers most commonly red and yellow, and hard, black, shot-like seeds, which give it its name. — **I. spap**, same as SOAPBERRY, 2. — **I. sugar region** (*Zoögeog.*), the region which comprises the middle member of the three southeastern peninsulas of Asia, a tract extending eastward as far as the Malay Peninsula, and a territory eastward as far as the Himalayas. — **I. summer**, see under SUMMER. — **I. tapir**, the Malayan tapir (*Tapirus malayanus*). See TAPIR. — **I. thistle**, the wild teasel (*Dipsacus sylvestris*). — **I. tobacco**, an erect, hairy, branched herb (*Lobelia inflata*) dix, with flowers; *c*, the fruit; *d*, the seed. — **I. turnip**, a common American herb (*Arisæma triphyllum*), with one obtusely toothed leaves, small pale-blue flowers, and inflated, oval, many-seeded capsules: a famous quack medicine — emetic, expectorant, sudorific, and poisonous. — **I. turmeric**, see TURMERIC, 2. — **I. turnip.** A common American herb (*Arisæma triphyllum*), with one



Indian Turnip (*Arisæma triphyllum*).

of the arum family, growing from a farinaceous, turnip-shaped corm, or solid bulb, with an insensely acrid juice, bearing two compound trifoliolate leaves and a curious spike of flowers in a spathe known as *jack-in-the-pulpit*. **2.** The prairie-turnip (*Psoralea esculenta*).—**i. vampire,** same as VAMPIRE-BAT. See *under* VAMPIRE, n.—**i. warrior,** n. A Pacific-coast lousewort (*Pedicularis densiflora*) with reddish spicate inflorescence.—**i. wheat,** same as INDIAN CORN.—**i. wild dog,** the dhole.—**i. wolf,** an Asiatic wolf (*Canis pallipes*).—**i. yellow,** see EUXANTHIN.

In'di-an, I in'di-an; 2 in'di-an (XIND), *n.* **1.** A member of any of the native races of India, or of Farther India; loosely, a Hindu. The total population of the Indian empire is approximately 315,000,000, consisting of the Aryans in northern India and Deккan; the Dravidian races of southern India; the Kolarian aborigines of the Central Provinces; the Tibeto-Burmese; Parsees, Europeans, and Jews. The primitive races of Farther India are generally believed to be of Malay origin and represent almost every degree of civilization; the principal peoples at the present day being the Burmese, Siamese, Anamese, Cambodians, and Tonkinese. **2.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of the West Indies. **3.** A member of one of the aboriginal races of North, South, and Central America: thus misnamed by Columbus and his contemporaries because they were supposed to be natives of Farther India. There is much diversity of opinion concerning the origin of the American Indians, but they are generally believed to be an offshoot of the Asiatic races. They have straight or slightly wavy glossy black hair, prominent cheek-bones, a usually dark skin, and aquiline noses. See TABLE OF AMERICAN STOCKS, under AMERICAN.

Cruel murders were committed without provocation, and for no other purpose than the gratification of the homicidal hatred of the *Indian* that has often existed on the frontier.
H. H. SIMMONS, *Hist. United States*, bk. i, p. 15. [n. d., w. 1888.]

4. The languages of the American Indians; or the language of any particular tribe.

These languages differ widely with locality, but are nearly always highly polysynthetic, several have been reduced to written form, and nearly all appear frequently, often in a corrupt form, in both North- and South-American geographical names.

The multiplicity of languages among the American *Indians* was one of the first things that struck the earliest investigators . . . Thomas Jefferson, who besides his other statesman was also a considerable naturalist . . . observed that for one 'radical language' in Asia there would be found probably twenty in America.
Encyc. Brit., xvi. 514.

5. A European who has resided in India; an Anglo-Indian. **6.** Formerly, in Australasia, any one of the aborigines; a native. **7.** [U. S.] Indian meal; corn-meal. **8.** The constellation *Indus* situated between Sagittarius and the south pole.

— blanket Indian (W. U. S.), a reservation Indian who is dependent upon the government for blankets and supplies.—**paper I.,** the Indian. See *under* AMERICAN.—**I. office** (often popularly called *bureau;* see BUREAU), the office in the Department of the Interior of the United States which is especially charged with matters pertaining to the Indian tribes and their reservations, agencies, training and industrial schools, etc.—**In'di-an's-dream'n,** n. The wild potato (*Apios tuberosa*).—**I. pinnate'root,** n. Same as OSWEGO TEA, under TEA.—**red I.,** a member of one of the copper-colored races of America: an American Indian; a redskin; red man.

In'di-an'a, I in'di-an'ə; 2 in'di-an'ä, *n.* **1.** A north central State of the United States; 36,045 sq. m.; scene of disastrous inundations, March, 1913; capital, Indianapolis. **2.** A county in W. Pennsylvania; 829 sq. m. **3.** Its counties.

In'di-an-ap'o-lis, I in'di-an-ap'o-lis; 2 in'di-an-ăp'o-lis, *n.* A manufacturing, commercial city; capital of Indiana and county-seat of Marion County, seat of Butler University (non-sectarian), founded in 1850.

In'di-an'ch'chi-pet'a-go. Malay Archipelago.

In'di-an-ize'', I -ız'; 2 -īz', *v. t.* [-IZED; -IZING.] To make like an Indian in habits or appearance.

In'di-an o'cean. One of the five great oceans; bounded by Africa, Australia, and Asia; the south parallel of south latitude; estimated area, 17,320,500 sq. m.

In'di-an-o'la, I in'di-an-ō'la; 2 in'di-an-ō'la, *n.* A city, county-seat of Warren county, Iowa; seat of Simpson College (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1860.

In'di-an-o'l'o-gist, I in'di-an-o'l'o-jıst; 2 in'di-an-ŏ'l'o-jıst, *n.* A student of the aboriginal American races. [< INDIAN + -OLOGIST.]

In'di-an Pass. **1.** A pass in Nevada; elevation, 9,057 ft. **2.** A defile in the Adirondacks, New York; elevation, 2,937 ft. **3.** A pass in the Catskill Mountains, New York; 2,894 ft.

In'di-an riv'er. A navigable tidal inlet of the Atlantic ocean, in eastern Florida; length, 100 m.

In'di-an Ter'ri-to'ry, pop., a Territory of the United States; now a part of the State of Oklahoma.

In'di-an-weed'', I in'di-an-wēd'; 2 in'di-an-wēd', *n.* A herb of the valerian species, used in Virginia as a cure for wounds.

In'di-a-rub'ber, I in'di-a-rub'ər; 2 in'di-ə-rŭb'ər, *n.* **1.** A soft, flexible, and very elastic substance derived from the milky sap of various tropical plants: now commonly abbreviated to *rubber*. See RUBBER.

He was described as a man wearing an *India-rubber* coat on *India-rubber* shoes and a *India-rubber* cap, and in his pocket an *India-rubber* purse and a *India-rubber* ball.
Cyc. of Am. Biog., Charles Goodyear in vol. ii, p. 684. [a. 1888.]

2. [Colloq., U. S.] An overshoe made of india-rubber; an obsolescent term. See GUM1, *n.*, 4. **3.** [Colloq., Eng.] An eraser.

— India-rubber tree, any tree yielding caoutchouc (see above), especially the *Ficus elastica*, often grown for ornament.—**I. vine,** a twining shrub (*Cryptostegia grandiflora*) of the milkweed family, yielding a very pure caoutchouc.

In'di-ıc, I in'dik; 2 in'dik, *a.* Characterizing a hypothetical acid occurring in the form of potassium salt, $C_8H_{11}N_2O_8K$, and made by treating indin, an isomer of indigo, with alcoholic caustic potash. [< INDIN.]

In'di-ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to India, its races, languages, and culture; Indian. [< *L. Indicus*, < Gr. *Indikos*, < *India*; see INDIAN.] **— Indic languages,** the languages spoken or originating in India, belonging to the southern or Asiatic division of the Indo-European languages, and including the living languages, the Hindu and the Gipsy dialects, and the dead languages, Sanskrit, Prakrit, and Pali. See GIPSY; HINDU.

Indic., *abbr.* Indicative.

in'di-can, I in'di-kan; 2 in'di-kan, *n. Chem.* **1.** A light-brown syrupy compound, $C_{14}H_{17}NO_{11}$, contained in several species of *Indigofera*, *Isatis tinctoria*, and other plants. By its decomposition the blue coloring-matter indigo is formed. **2.** Potassium indoxyl sulfate ($C_8H_6NSO_4K$) contained in the blood and urine of certain animals, including man. [< *L. indicum*; see INDIGO.]—**urinary indican** (*Pathol.*), a product of putrefaction in the intestinal canal. Normally but little appears in the urine, but in wasting diseases, constipation, etc., it may increase and be sufficient to impart a bluish tinge to the urine. **In'di-ca-nu'ri-a,** **in'di-ca-nu'ric,** *n.* The product, $C_8H_5NO_4$, of the treatment of indican with a solution of barium hydroxid.

In'di-cant, I in'di-kant; 2 in'di-cant. **I.** *a.* Indicating or pointing out. **II.** *n.* That which indicates or points out; in medicine, a symptom or set of symptoms that indicates or suggests a certain treatment. [< *L. indican-(t-)*e, ppr. of *indico*, point out, < *in*, in, + *dico*, say.]

In'di-cate, I in'di-kēt; 2 in'di-cāt, *v.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] **1.** To give a suggestion of, as something that may occur in the future; give reason to expect; as, the clouds *indicate* rain. **2.** To give a knowledge of; point out; show, as something existing or taking place; as, fermentation *indicates* heat; tears *indicate* grief.

If plainness of dress *indicates* power of sense, as it usually does, then Hyperion's head is unmistakably of musical quality.—ANONYMOUS *Wake Robin, Return of Birds* p. 16. [n. s. & co. 1886.]

3. To point out very briefly. Specif.: (1) *Med. Art.* To represent or suggest by outline, contour, or tones; leave in outline, to be filled in afterward. (2) *Mechanical and other Conventional Art.* To suggest or represent; as, a tree *indicates* a forest, a ship *indicates* a fleet, etc. **4.** *Steam-engin.* To test, as a steam-engine, with an indicator. See INDICATOR, 2.

5. *Med.* To show or suggest by symptoms (the disease or its remedy); as, weakness *indicates* anemia, etc. [< *L. indicatus*, pp. of *indico*; see INDICANT.] Syn.: see ALLUDE.—**Indicating bill,** one on which the bill displays a number when it rings, as in an elevator indicator.

In'di-ca-tion, I in'di-kē'shən; 2 in'di-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of indicating; in any sense; manifestation; prediction; pointing out. **2.** That which indicates. Specif.: (1) *Med.* That which indicates or suggests; a token; sign; symptom; as, the east wind is an *indication* of an approaching storm. **3.** *Med.* The manifestation afforded by the symptoms of disease as to the course of bodily changes. **4.** *Steam-engin.* A test, as of a steam-engine, made with an indicator. [< *L. indicatio(n-)*, < *indico*; see INDICANT.]

Syn.: see AUGURY; CHARACTERISTIC; MARK.—**letter of indication,** a letter of credit received by the banker, containing the holder's signature for identification and indicating the method of drawing the funds.

In-dic'a-tive, I in-dik'a-tiv; 2 in-dĭc'a-tĭv, *a.* **1.** Of **in-dic'a-tive,** } such nature as to indicate; giving intimation or knowledge of something; as, politeness is *indicative* of good breeding.

Socrates had a strong burly figure, prominent and crab-like eyes, a flat nose with broad open nostrils, a large and thick-lipped mouth, and a forehead of great but partial power.
ALEX. GRANT *Xenophon* p. 89. [w. p. 1871.]

2. *Medieval and other Conventional Art.* Representing a whole by a part, as a forest by a tree, a fleet by a ship, etc. [< *L. indicativus*, < *L. indicatus*; see INDICATE.]

— indicative mode or mood, that mode which asserts or questions directly; as, *John reads; does* John read?

In-dic'a-tive-ly, *adv.* So as to show or signify.

in'di-ca''tor, I in'di-kā'tər or -tor; 2 in'di-cā'tor, *n.* **1.** One who or that which indicates or points out.

Clothes, dress, changed with the times. . . . They were the outward evidence of the inward and spiritual nature.
FROUDE *Thomas Carlyle* vol. ii, p. 105. [n. 1882.]

Specif.: Any contrivance or apparatus, automatic or otherwise, which makes a mark, record, or sign to indicate the condition or position of something; as, (1) a watergage; (2) a device to indicate the speed of an engine; (3) dials showing the position of elevators, cages in a mine-shaft, etc.; (4) devices for recording the arrival and departure of trains, the time of arrival collected in street-cars, or for testing the running of spindles for any eccentricity, etc.

In a motion mill, an indicator is simply a piece of clockwork with a dial face so connected with the front roller of a slubbing or roving frame as to indicate on the dial the number of hanks, of 840 yards, that the machine has produced.
HENLEY'S *Encyclopedia of Practical Engineering and Allied Trades* vol. iii.

Steam-engine Indicator.

a, cord for giving motion to the drum

2. *Mach.* An instrument attached to (*d*); *l*, lever for a steam-engine, by the action of swinging the pencil (*p*) away from or into contact with the steam itself, actually draws an *indicator-diagram* from which may be ascertained, (1) the gross power; (2) drum; *ip*, indicator-piston; *s*, spring; *v*, distribution-valves; *w*, waste-valves; (3) the ratio of the pressure in by the spring the cylinder to the boiler pressure; (4) *a*, and rising or the tightness of the valves and the falling in the steam piston; (5) the effects of cylinder condensation; (6) the effects of steam vaporization; (7) wiredrawing in the passages; (8) rise in the cylinder and compression, cut-off, release, and cushioning, etc.; and (8) certain facts concerning the transformation of work into work and the influence of the cylinder in that respect. In the ordinary type of indicator the cylinder of the engine is connected by a tube with a small cylinder, into which a piston fits and is pressed down to the bottom by a spiral spring so constructed that when steam is admitted through the tube the piston is forced upward against it with a strength proportionate to the steam-pressure. The top of the piston-rod communicates with a pencil which comes in contact with a diagram-paper rotating in sympathy with the movement of the piston. On this diagram-paper the pencil records the fluctuations of pressure occurring in the engine cylinder.

3. *Chem.* A substance, as litmus, potassium permanganate, etc., which colors a solution and by its disappearance, reappearance, or change of color, when a reagent is added, indicates acidity, alkalinity, etc. **4.** *Anat.* A muscle, used to extend the forefinger; the extensor indicis. **5.** *Ornith.* (1) [L.] A genus typical of *Indicatoridæ*. (2) A bird of this genus. **6.** [Australian.] One of a group of small seams containing pyrites, in the intersections of which with the gold-bearing quartz veins of the locality are often found valuable deposits of gold. [L., < *L. indico*; see INDICANT.]

Indicators are generally named from their use or mechanism; as, **battle-order indicator,** the instrument which signals to the gunners on board a battleship the instructions telegraphed by the commander; **circuit-i.,** a device, usually a vertical galvanometer, to show the presence and direction of an electric current and sometimes approximately its strength; **heeling-i.,** any contrivance, as a clinometer, which shows the extent to which a vessel rolls; **integrating i.,** an instrument which registers and records the amount of power produced by an engine in a given number of revolutions; **jig-i.,** a device for drawing curves showing a jig action in dressing ore, like the indicator of a steam-engine; **leak-i.,** an apparatus or instrument which shows the rise or fall of water in the hold of a ship; **leeway-i.,** an apparatus to show the amount of drift which a vessel makes when close-hauled; **library i.,** same as CARD-INDEX; **motion-i.,** an apparatus for indicating continuously the rotation-speed of a machine; a speed-gage (**speed-i.**); **nautical i.,** an instrument devised to show the latitude, longitude and variation of a compass at sea; **printer's-i.,** an instrument which records for the photographic printer the number of prints to be made, as well as those already made; **road i.,** an automatic device which informs the driver of an automobile of his location and warns him of dangerous roads, curves, etc. It consists of a small metal box which may be loaded with a film for any particular road and then placed on the dashboard of the automobile and connected with one of the front wheels by a flexible shaft; **shoal-i.,** a buoy or other device by which to indicate the presence of shoal water; **stock-i.,** an instrument by which stock-quotations are received and printed by electricity; a stock-printer; **track-i.,** an instrument carried by a railway-car for registering the level, alignment, smoothness, etc., of the track on which the car runs.

— In'di-ca''tor-card'', *n.* **1.** Originally, the paper on which an indicator-diagram was traced. **2.** Same as INDICATOR-DIAGRAM.—**I.-cock,** *n.* A valve or cock which controls the supply of steam to an engine indicator.—**I.-diagram,** *n.* A diagram or tracing drawn by an indicator, especially, one drawn by a steam-engine indicator, and showing the pressure in the cylinder at every point of the stroke, etc.—**I.-drum,** *n.* The cylinder which holds the indicator-card.—**I.-muscle,** *n. Anat.* Same as INDICATOR, 4.—**I.-ocular,** *n.* An ocular for the microscope in which a fine indicator of the nature of a filum is fastened to the ocular diaphragm so as to extend across the microscopic field which is on a level with the real image, thus enabling the use of the indicator to demonstrate anything in the image which an instructor wishes to emphasize.—**I.-piston,** *n.* Same as INDICATOR-PISTON.—**I.-point,** *n.* In thermodynamics, a point on an indicator-diagram corresponding to the instantaneous state of a system.—**I.-plotter,** *n.* The pointer of a telegraph indicator.—**I.-post,** *n.* A stand in a public office, mercantile store, factories, and the like where the service-valve is located, an indicator showing its position.—**I. telegraph,** a telegraph whose signals are made by the movement of an electric needle over a dial; a needle-telegraph.—**I.-valve,** *n.* A form of valve the condition of which (whether open or shut) is indicated externally.

In'di-ca-tor'i-de, I in'di-ka-tor'i-dē; 2 in'di-ca-tŏr'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A paleotropical family of scansorial birds with a tufted cil-gland, 12 tail-feathers, and mandibular process of the sternum bifurcate; honey-guides or honey-eaters. [< INDICATOR.] — **in'di-ca-to'rid,** *n.* — **in'di-ca-to'roid,** *a.*

in'di-ca-to-ry, I in'di-ka-to-ri; 2 in'di-ca-to-ry (XIII), *a.* Serving to show or make known; indicative.

in'di-ca'trix, I in'di-kē'triks; 2 in'di-cā'triks, *n.* **1.** *Geom.* The curve of the second degree formed by the intersection of a surface with a plane infinitely distant from the center and the tangent plane at any point. 2. *Optics & Crystal.* In doubly refracting minerals, an imaginary ellipsoidal surface, the elements of which are proportional to the reciprocals of the extraordinary ray in the principal directions, and likewise to the indices of refraction of the extraordinary ray in those directions. It is the shape at any given instant of the wavefront of the extraordinary ray. [< *L. indicatus*, pp. of *indicator*; see INDICATOR.] — **indicatrix of a curve** (*Geom.*), the curve indicated on a unit sphere by the extremity of a diameter drawn at right angles to an axis of a curve and parallel to the tangent plane at any point.

In'di-cav'it, I in'di-kav'it, n. [L., 3d per. sing. act. ind. perf. of *indico*; see INDICANT.] A writ of prohibition which lay for the patron of a church whose clerk was sued in the Ecclesiastical Court by another clerk for the recovery of tithes amounting to a fourth part of the value of the living. The effect of the writ was to remove the suit from the Ecclesiastical to the King's Court.

In'di-ces, I in'di-sēz; 2 in'di-cēs, *n.* Plural of INDEX: used especially in science and mathematics.

In'di-ci-a, I in-dish'i-ə; 2 in-dĭsh'i-a, *n. pl.* Discriminating marks; indications; badges; tokens; symptoms.

An agent may clothe his act with all the *indicia* of authority, and yet the act itself may not be within the scope of his actual authority. PARSONS *Contracts* vol. i, pt. i, bk. i, p. 45. [L., pl. of *indicium*, < *index* (*indic-*); see INDEX.]

In'di-cial, I in-dish'əl; 2 in-dĭsh'al, *a.* *Anat.* & *Ornith.* Relating or belonging to the index-finger; the principal digit of a fore limb. **2.** Having the form of an index. **3.** Of such a nature as to indicate.

in'di-cite, I in-dik'ıt; 2 in-dĭc'ıt, *n. Mineral.* A blue or bluish-black variety of tourmalin. [< Gr. *indikon* (see INDIGO) + -LITE.]

In'di-co-plei'a-des, I in'di-ko-pli'ə-dēz; 2 in'di-co-plī'a-dēz, *n.* A name given to Cosmos, a Greek traveler and geographer of the 6th century. [< Gr. *Indikon*, Indian, + *pleiades*, sailor.]

in-dict', I in-dıt'; 2 in-dīt', *vt.* **1.** *Law.* To find and declare chargeable with crime in the manner prescribed by law; prefer an indictment against; said of the action of grand juries. **2†.** To appoint in a public manner; publish; proclaim; convoke; summon, as a public meeting, a council, etc. [< OF. *indicter*, < L. *indicto*, freq. of *indico*; see INDICANT.]

Syns.: see ARRAIGN.— **in-dict'a-bl(e)**, *a.* Subject to indictment.

Men may spend a long life without an *indictable* action and without an honest one.
H. W. BENCHER *Lect. to Young Men* lect. ii, p. 55. [d. n. 1855.]

— in-dict'a-bly, *adv.* — **in-dict-ee',** *n.* One who is indicted.—**in-dict'er,** *n.* One who indicts. **in-dict'or†,**

in-dic'tion, 1 in-dik'shən: 2 in-dic'shon, *n.* **1.** A cycle or period of fifteen years, introduced by Constantine as a fiscal term, and adopted by the popes as part of their chronological system. At the beginning of an ancient *indiction* all real estate was valued and the valuation proclaimed, the tax thereupon being paid annually for the ensuing fifteen years. **2.** The number of one of these cycles, or that of any particular year in its cycle. The Greek *indiction* begins on Sept. 1; the Roman or Pontifical begins on Jan. 1, Dec. 25, or March 25; the Constantinian, imperial, or Cæsarian begins on Sept. 24. To find the *indiction*, 3 is added to the number of the year in the Christian era and the result is divided by 15; the quotient will be the number of the *indiction* or cycle, and the remainder the position of the year in that indiction. Thus, 1912 was the tenth year of the 127th indiction. Formerly the indictions were reckoned from A. D. 312. **3†.** A proclamation, as of a fast; a declaration. [< L. *indictio (n-)*, < *indico*; see INDICANT.] —**in-dic'tion-al,** *a.* Relating to or concerning an indiction.

in-dic'tive(ē), 1 in-dik'tiv; 2 in-dic'tiv, *a.* Accusing; tending to indict; containing a charge or indictment.

in-dict'ment, 1 in-dīt'ment *or* -mənt; 2 in-dīt'ment, *n.* *Law.* **1.** The *act* of indicting, or the state of being indicted; formal charge or accusation in general. **2.** A formal written charge of crime, preferred at the suit of the government and presented by a grand jury on oath to the court in which it is impaneled, as the basis for trial of the accused; the legal document itself.

Here is the *indictment* of the good Lord Hastinge,
Which in a set hand fraimed.

SHAKESPEARE *King Richard III.* act iii, sc. 6.

A presentment and *indictment* differ; 2 Inst. 739; Comb. 223. A presentment is properly the finding of the grand inquest of matter present to the court from their own knowledge or observation; Every *indictment* which is found by the grand jurors is presented by them to the court and therefore every *indictment* is presentment but not every presentment is an *indictment;* 9 Gray 231; Story, Const. § 1784. Brown *Law Dictionary* vol. 1, p. 1013.

3. *Scots Law.* The form of process under which a criminal is put to trial at the instance of the Lord Advocate.

—**joint indictment,** that form of indictment in which several persons are charged with the same crime. —**in-dict'ment-ee',** *n.* One indicted.

in'dies, 1 in'diz; 2 in'diz, *n. pl.* **1.** The East Indies. **2.** Allegorically used to designate a country or place where great wealth exists.

Our King has all the *Indies* in his armes
SHAKESPEARE *Henry VIII.* act iv, sc. i.

3†. The East or the West Indies.

in-dif'fer-ence, 1 in-dif'er-ənç, 2 in-dif'er-ɛnç, *n.* **1.** The quality or state of being unconcerned, indifferent, apathetic, or insensible; the manifestation of the same. (1) Lack of interest or feeling regarding what is presented to the mind; apathy, as, *she regarded him with indifference.* God did not make this world in jest; no, nor in *indifference.* THOREAU *Early Spring in Mass., Mar. 31, 1838* p. 284. [H. M. & CO.] (2) Neutrality of mind between different persons or things; absence of inclination for one rather than prejudice or bias; as, an honest judge decides with *indifference.* An attitude of *indifference*, or neutrality, in the presence of vice, is as truly immoral as an apologetic attitude.

The Voice [New York] Aug. 14, 1890, p. 1, col. 2.

2. The quality of not arousing interest or approval. (1) A low degree of excellence; as, *indifference* of workmanship; comparative mediocrity. (2) Want of preponderating reasons for discrimination, selection, or use; immateriality; as, the *indifference* of trivial matters. (3) Lack of difference or distinction between things; resemblance; similarity; as, the *indifference* of doublings. **3.** (1) The fact of being unimportant or of no essential consequence; insignificance, as in the phrase, "his course is a matter of *indifference*." (2) An essentially unimportant matter or thing. [< *indifferens, -ntis,* < *in-*, not, + *differentia, < indifferen(t-)s*; see INDIFFERENT.] **in-dif'ference'point.** SYN.: see APATHY; NEGLECT.—**in-dif'fer-ence point'** *n. Psychol.* A point in a series of successive test judgments of reproduced time-intervals, the greatest accuracy is regularly attained. Errors of judgment increase on either side of this point. The theoretical point at which neither of two contrasted sensations or other qualities is experienced, when the stimulus is applied. The point of transition on a scale of positive and negative values.

in-dif'fer-ent, 1 in-dif'er-ənt, 2 in-dif'er-ɛnt, *a.* **1.** Having no inclination, choice, or interest; apathetic; insensible; as, to be *indifferent* to one's interests.

The *indifferent* citizen does the state a double wrong when he neglects to vote.

H. S. POMEROY *Ethics of Marriage* p. 36. [P. & W. 1888.]

2. Only passably or tolerably good, without any marked excellence; ordinary; poor; as, it is *indifferent* bad, or *indifferent?* **3.** Awakening no concern or consideration; unimportant; as, to the ascetic pleasures are *indifferent.* **4.** Not inclined to one thing or party more than to another; neutral; unprejudiced; impartial; *indifferent* juror. **5.** *Biol.* Undifferentiated; not specialized: said of types and of organs. **6.** Not active; neutral: said of chemical compounds, parts of magnets, etc. **7†.** [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] Sick; in bad health. **8.** Indistinguishable; undistinguished: said of, also, equivalent; possessing no distinction. [OF., < L. *indifferen(t-)s*, < *in-*, not; and see DIFFERENT.] SYN.: see ABSTRACTED; APATHETIC.—**indifferent point** (*Phys. Chem.*), the point on the curve showing the relationship of temperature to solubility of any given salt, corresponding to an indifferent equilibrium.—**I. tissue,** tissue in its primitive form before it has become specialized; embryonic tissue.—**morally I.** (*Ethics*), having no distinctive moral character; neither right nor wrong. See ADIAPHORA, *n.*

in-dif'fer-ent, *n.* **1.** An apathetic or unconcerned person. **2.** An object of indifference. **3.** *pl.* [Rare.] Adiaphora; things of slight importance.

in-dif'fer-ent-ism, *n.* Indifference.

in-dif'fer-ent-ʟe, 1 in-dif'er-ənt-li; 2 in-dif'-fer-ɛnt-li, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Coldly; unimpassionedly; with indifference. **in-dif'fer-ent'ness,** *n.*

in-dif'fer-en-tial, 1 in-dif'-er-ən'shəl; 2 in-dif'er-ɛn'shal. [Rare.] **I.** *a.* Showing indifference. **II.** *n.* Anything that is of no importance.

In-dif'fer-en'tia-al'ʟy, *a.* Not differentiated.

in-dif'fer-ent-ism, 1 in-dif'-er-ənt-izm; 2 in-dif'er-ɛnt-izm, *n.* **1.** *Theol.* The doctrine that the differences in religious faith are of no importance; adiaphorism.

It is a melancholy fact that, in China, Buddhism has led the entire population not only into *indifferentism* but into absolute godlessness. DRAPER *Intell. Devel. Europe* vol. 1, p. 74. [H.]

2. *Philos.* The doctrine that to be in thought and in reality are one and the same thing; the doctrine of absolute identity; identism. **3.** Habitual or systematic indifference.

in-dif'fer-ent-ist, 1 in-dif'-er-ənt-ist; 2 in-dif'er-ɛnt-ist, *n.* A person who is indifferent or neutral concerning any subject; specif., a supporter of indifferentism.

The great majority of people are neither believers nor disbelievers; but *indifferentists* — slowly settling toward an agnostic non-committalism that is destructive of all intellectual and moral earnestness.

G. M. GOULD in *The Monist* [Chicago] Apr., 1891, p. 372.

in-dif'fer-ent-ly, 1 in-dif'-er-ənt-li; 2 in-dif'er-ɛnt'ly, *adv.* **1.** Without preference. **2.** Neither well nor ill; passably.

in'di-ful'vin, 1 in'di-ful'vin; 2 in'di-fūl'vin, *n.* A brittle, reddish-yellow resin obtained by heating indican with dilute acids. [< INDICAN + L. *fulvus*, tawny.]

in'di-fus'cin, 1 in'di-fus'in; 2 in'di-fūs'in, *n.* A brown amorphous compound ($C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_3$) formed by the action of dilute acids on indican. [< INDICAN + L. *fuscus*, dusky.]

in'di-fus'cone, 1 in'di-fus'ōn; 2 in'di-fūs'ōn, *n. Chem.* A constituent of crude indigo ($C_{32}H_{18}O_4N_4$). It is a dark-brown powder. [< INDIFUSCIN.]

in'di-gence, 1 in'di-jəns; 2 in'di-ʒɛns, *n.* The state of being indigent; poverty; penury. [F., < L. *indigentia, < indigen(t-)s*; see INDIGENT.] **In'di-gen-cy†.** SYN.: see POVERTY.

in'di-gene, 1 in'di-jin; 2 in'di-ʒēn, *n.* A person, animal, or thing native to the soil; an aboriginal; autochthon.

So the Aryan population of Hindostan seems to have drunken up a great part of the dark Dravidian *indigenes*, and to have perpetuated their memory in the dark complexion of the modern Hindus. WINCHELL *Preadamites* p. 79. [S. C. & CO. 1890.]

[< F. *indigène*, < L. *indigenus*; see INDIGENOUS.]

in'di-gen't-ʟy, 1 in'di-jen't-li; 2 in'di-ʒɛn't-ly, *n.* [Rare.] The quality of being indigenous. **in-dig'e-nous-ness†.**

in-dig'e-nous, 1 in-dij'-nəs; 2 in-dig'e-nəs, *a.* **1.** Originating in a (specified) region or country; native; hence, figuratively, innate; inherent. **in-dig'e-nal†.**

No horses which I have ever seen are so hardy as these little **animals,** writes Lieutenant Kirkpatrick among the Nepalese.

F. G. BURNABY *Ride to Khiva* ch. 16, p. 127. [P. 1877.]

2. *Geol.* Produced by chemical or mechanical deposition at the earth's surface, as by sedimentation: contrasted with eruptive and igneous. [< L. *indigenus*, < *in-*, *inside* (< *in*), within, + *gigno*, beget.] SYN.: see NATIVE; PRIMEVAL.

in-dig'e-nous-ʟy, *adv.* Without exterior or foreign aid.

in'di-gent, 1 in'di-jent; 2 in'di-ʒɛnt, *a.* **1.** Destitute of property or means of comfortable subsistence; needy; poor. **2†.** Lacking; wanting: with *of.* [F., < L. *indigen(t-)s*, ppr. of *indigeo*, be in want, < *indu* (< *in*), in, + *egeo*, want.] —**in'di-gent-ʟy,** *adv.*

in'di-gest', 1 in'di-jest'; 2 in'di-ʒɛst', *n.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To fail or neglect to digest. **II.** *i.* To fail to be digested.

in'di-gest'ed, 1 in'di-jes'təd; 2 in'di-ʒɛs'təd, *a.* **1.** Undigested; crude; shapeless; confused.

in'di-gest'ed-ness, 1 in'di-jes'təd-nəs; 2 in'di-ʒɛs'təd-nɛs, *n.* Undigested.

in'di-gest'ed, 1 in'di-jest'od; 2 in'di-ʒɛst'ed, *a.* **1.** Not digested, in any sense of the word. **2.** Disordered; unfinished; chaotic; shapeless. — *adv.* Undigested.

in'di-gest'-bl(e', 1 in'di-jes't-bl; 2 in'di-ʒɛst'-bl, *a.* **1.** Not digestible, or difficult to digest; hence, not capable of assimilation by the mind. **2.** Incapable of being digested; unarranged; unclassified; as, *indigestible* facts. —**in'di-gest'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **-i-bl(e-ness†.—i-bl-ʟy,** *adv.*

in'di-gest'i-ble, *n.* Something which is not digestible.

in'di-ges'tion, 1 in'di-jes'chən; 2 in'di-ʒɛs'chon, *n.* **1.** Defective digestion; want or failure in the alimentary canal in changing food into absorptive nutriment; dyspepsia.

Gluttony chastises the glutton. . . . *Indigestion* is charged . . . with preaching morality to stomachs. HUGO *Les Misérables* tr. by Isabel Hapgood *Fantine* bk. iii, p. 219. [T. Y. C.]

2. The condition of being undigested or immature. **3.** *Pathol.* Atonic dyspepsia. [< F. *indigestion*, < L. *in-*, not; and see DIGESTION.—**acid indigestion,** hyperchlorhydria.—**intestinal I.,** faulty digestion of food after passing from the stomach.—**in'di-ges'tive(ē,** *a.* Suffering from or tending to indigestion; dyspeptic.

in'di-gir'ka, 1 in'di-gir'kə; 2 in'di-gir'ka, *n.* A river in Yakutsk government, Siberia; 700 m. to the Arctic ocean.

in'di-git, 1 in'di-jit, *v. t.* To point to; to indicate; to make signs or count. **II.** *i.* [Rare.] *Anat.* To interlock, as the fingers of two hands, or a muscle and tendon.—**in-dig'i-ta'tion,** *n.*

in'di-glu'cin, 1 in'di-glu'sin; 2 in'di-glū'sin, *n.* A colorless or figat-yellow sweet compoun t ($C_{14}H_{32}O_9$) derived from indican. [< *Gr. indikon* (*glykys*), indigo (sweet).]

in-dign't, *a.* Unworthy. **in-digne't.—in-dign't-ʟy,** *adv.*

in-dig'nant, 1 in-dig'nənt; 2 in-dig'nant, *a.* **1.** Having such anger and scorn as is aroused by meanness or wickedness; displeased; feeling that one is treated unworthiness; as, an *indignant* guest. **2.** Manifesting or provoked by such a feeling; as, an *indignant* protest. [< L. *indignan(t-)s*, ppr. of *indigno*r, < *in-*, not, + *dignor*, worth.] —**in-dig'nant-ʟy,** *adv.*

in'dig-na'tion, 1 in'dig-nē'shən; 2 in'dig-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The state of being indignant; a feeling involving anger mingled with contempt or disgust, aroused by injustice, meanness, etc.

At the bottom of virtuous *indignation* seads of envy, jealousy, and uncharitableness too often lurk.

CHRISTIAN REID *Picked from Poverty Hill* p. 336. [A. 1875.]

2. The effects of such feeling, as shown in retribution or punishment. **3†.** Contempt or disdain. [F., < L. *indignatio(n-)*, < *indignor*; see INDIGNANT.] **in-dig'nance†;** **in-dig'ni-ty,** *n.*

SYN.: see ANGER. Compare HATRED; IMPATIENCE.—**Indignation meeting,** a public meeting to express formal indignation at something done or to be done.

in-dig'ni-ty, *n.* Indignation; manifesting *Indignation.*

in-dig'ni-ty, 1 in-dig'ni-ti; 2 in-dig'ni-ty, *n.* [–TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** An act or action designed or tending to abase; unmerited contemptuous conduct or treatment; insult.

When I am dead, let not *indignity* Insult these poor remains.

JOHN BROWN *Barbarossa* act v, sc. 2.

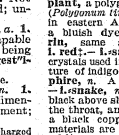
2†. Base character or conduct; anger aroused by such character or conduct. [< L. *indignita(t-)s*, < *indignus*, unworthy, < *in-*, not, + *dignus*, worthy.] SYN.: see OFFENSE; OUTRAGE.

in'di-go, 1 in'di-go; 2 in'di-gō, *n.* **1.** A blue coloring-substance ($C_{16}H_{10}N_2O_2$) obtained by the decomposition of indican, a glucosid contained in the indigo-plant. Its production by synthesis from coal-tar was accomplished by Adolph Baeyer and Kopp in 1870. It is now artificially prepared for commercial use from naphthalene. The crude indigo of commerce contains about 50 per cent. of pure indigo together with indirubin, indifuvin, indirein, indigotin, etc. *Indigo finds* extensive use as a dyestuff, coloring cotton, wool, and silk dark-blue. Mixed with oil, it forms a paint of great body, but one easily decomposed by impure air.

On exposure to the air, the white *indigo* is reconverted into insoluble indigo-blue.

ELIOT AND STORER *Inorganic Chemistry* p. 199. [L. B. & CO.]

2. A deep violet-blue: one of the seven so-called colors of the rainbow. See SPECTRUM. **3.** An indigo-plant. [< Sp. *indigo*, < L. *indicum*, < Gr. *indikon*, neut. of *indikos*; see INDIC.] —**I. bird,** —**American Indigo bird,** same as WILD INDIGO.—**animal I.,** the blue product obtained in the oxidation of indican or indoxyl contained in the urine.—**artificial I.,** an indigo dye obtained from coal-tar products.—**bastard I.,** see FALSE INDIGO, 1. **blue I.†.—Chinese green I.,** same as LOKAO.—**Chinese I.,** a half-shrubby plant (*Isatis indigotica*) of the mustard family, taking the place in northern China of the common indigo-plant of the south.—**Egyptian I.,** an Egyptian and Nubian plant (*Tephrosia apollinea*) of the bean family, furnishing a kind of indigo. An ointment made of its seeds is used to heal the wounds of camels.—**false I. 1.** A tall shrub (*Amorpha fruticosa*) of the bean family, growing along river-banks from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, with unequally pinnate dotted leaves, with 8 to 12 leaflets, and violet or purple flowers in terminal spikes. **2.** A smooth, tall, stout perennial herb (*Baptisia australis*) of the bean family, growing in the middle and southern United States, with trifoliolate leaves, and erect many-flowered racemes of indigo-blue flowers.—**wild I.†.—fragrant false I.,** a low-growing northwestern American herb (*Amorpha nana*). **dwarf false I.†.—gallinil I.,** a dye obtained by treating gallinil violet with anilin.—**Indian I.,** same as INDIGO, 1.—**Java I.,** an indigo-plant used in indigo-dyeing.—**in'di-go-ber'ry,** *n.* The fruit of a West-Indian shrub (*Randia aculeata*) of the madder family, which yields a blue dye.—**I. bird,** the male painted finch (*Passerina cyanea*) the male of which is mainly a brilliant indigo-blue and the female brownish. **i.-bunting†;** **-finch†,** —**I. blue,** the blue coloring-substance of crude indigo; pure indigo.—**I. brown,** same as INDIGO-BROWN.—**I. direin.—I. carmine,** a dyestuff ($C_{16}H_8N_2O_8$) prepared by the action of strong sulfuric acid on indigo, and used to dye cotton, "Alizarin" blue.—**I. colorin.—I. crimson,** same as COCCELITTE.—**I. extract,** *n.* A violet-blue pigment obtained by treating indigo with sulfuric acid.—**I. gelatin,** *n.* A gelatinous solution of indigo-blue and sulfuric acid.—**I. glutenɪ.,** **I. green,** a greenish substance obtained from indigo by adding potash to an alcoholic solution of an alkaline hyposulfite(Watts, *Dict. of Arts.*]—**I.-plant,** *n.* A plant yielding indigo; especially, (1) any plant of the genus *Indigofera* (see LEGUMINOSÆ), and (2) a West-Indian shrub (*I. anil*) 5 or 6 feet high, with short and thick pods. Both plants have been introduced into other warm countries.—**Japanese I.-plant,** a polygonaceous plant (*Polygonum tinctorium*) found in eastern Asia. It yields a bluish dye.—**I. pulp,** Leaves and Flowers of the Indigo-plant (*Indigofera tinctoria*) a, a fruit-pod.



I. red†.—I. salt, *n.* Yellow crystals of the manufacture of indigo blue.—**I. sapphire,** *n.* A dark sapphire found in Australia and Ceylon.—**I. snake,** *n.* The gopher-snake (*Spilotes couperi*), dusky black above shading into reddish-brown below, yellowish on the throat, and sometimes 10 feet long.—**I. substitute,** a black copper-salt dye.—**I.-vat,** *n.* A vat in which materials are dyed with indigo, or the dye itself.—**I. white,** a colorless compound ($C_{16}H_{12}N_2O_2$) obtained by reducing indigo blue.—**native I.** [Austral.] Any plant of the genus *Sarcolæna* of the heath family.—**I. in** Tasmania, a congener (*Indigofera australis*) of the indigo of commerce.—**Paraguay I.,** a blue dye made from the leaves of *Indigofera anil.*—**prairie I.,** a North-western American wild indigo (*Baptisia alba*), having white flowers.—**reduced I.,** same as INDIGO WHITE.—**soluble blue I.,** sulfindigotic acid.—**vat I.,** indigo dye prepared in a reducing vat, as opposed to that made from indigo extract.—**wild I.,** a species of *Baptisia* (*B. tinctoria*) with yellow flowers, common everywhere in the woods of the United States, and used as a substitute for indigo.—**wood I.,** same as **in'di-go'fer-ous,** *a.* That bears or yields indigo.—**in'di-go-gen,** *n.* Same as INDIGO WHITE. **in'di-go-gen't,** —**in'di-go-ʒɛn',** *n. Chem.* —**in'di-go-gen'ic,** *a.* —**in'di-go-ʒɛn'ic,** *a.* —**in'di-go-gen'ic-ʟy,** —**in'di-go-ʒɛn'ic-ly,** *adv.* —**in'di-go-gen'ic-ness,** *n.* —**in'di-go-ʒɛn'ic-nɛs,** *n.* —**in'di-go-ru'bin,** *n.* Same as URROGDIN.

in'di-go'fer-a, 1 in'di-gof'er-ə; 2 in'di-gōf'er-ə, *n. Bot.* An immense mainly tropical genus of herbaceous or shrubby plants of the bean family, with mostly odd-pinnate leaves and racemes or spikes of rose or purple flowers; Indian indigo. See blue indigo, 1, and wild indigo, bean.

in'di-gold, 1 in'di-gold; 2 in'di-gōld, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to indigo dye.

in'di-hu'min, 1 in'di-hjū'mən; 2 in'di-hū'min, *n.* A brown compound ($C_{12}H_{13}NO_3$) obtained when indican is decomposed. [< INDIGO + HUMUS.]

in'di-leu'cin, 1 in'di-lū'sin; 2 in'di-lū'sin, *n. Chem.* A compound isomeric with indigo blue, obtained in reducing with zinc-dust and acetic acid. [< INDICAN + Gr. *leukos*, white.]

in'di-men'si-bl(e', *a.* [Rare.] Immeasurable.

in'di-men'sion-ed, *a.* That has no dimensions; that can not be measured.

in'di-min'ish-a-bl(e'), *a.* Incapable of being diminished.

in'din, 1 in'din; 2 in'din, *n.* A rose-colored crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{10}O_2$) obtained from indigo blue, and prepared by heating isatan. [< INDIGO.] **in'dine†.**

in'di-o, 1 in'di-o; 2 in'di-ō, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A native, especially one formerly of the West Indies or Americas. **2.** A Portuguese coin of the year 1499. [Sp., probably < *indigena*, < Lat. *indigena*, native.]—**indio brave,** an uncivilized, nomadic native American, that is, an Indian proper.—**indocile.**

in'di-rect', 1 in'di-rekt'; 2 in'di-rɛkt', *a.* **1.** Not proceeding from a direct line in space; not straight or rectilinear; devious; as, an *indirect* route. **2.** Not in the direct line of derivation or succession; mediate; as, *indirect* descent. **3.** Not in direct relation; not tending to a result by the shortest or plainest course; inferential. *Indirect* taxes are those which are demanded from one person in the expectation and intention that he shall indemnify himself at the expense of another: such as the excise or customs.

MILL *Political Economy* p. 550. [A. 1888.]

4. Not morally direct; tending to mislead or deceive; equivocal; as, *indirect* conduct.

Did you by *indirect* and forced courses
Subdue and poison this young maid's affections?
SHAKESPEARE *Othello* act i, sc. 3.

[< L. *indirectus*, < *in-*, not: and see DIRECT.] SYN.: see CIRCUITOUS.

—indirect cell-division, see KARYOKINESIS.—**i. claims,** claims for consequential or constructive damages, as certain of the Alabama claims of the United States against England.—**i. cost,** in large business, the expense of general maintenance, such as interest, taxes, etc. **i. expenses.**—**i. damages,** see CONSEQUENTIAL DAMAGES.—**i. demonstration,** same as NEGATIVE DEMONSTRATION.—**i. development** (*Zoöl.*), development through ordinary larval stages.—**i. evidence** or **testimony** (*Law*), inferential or circumstantial evidence.—**i. fire,** fire from which rocket charges, shot from howitzers and mortars, at angles of elevation of 15 degrees or less, usually produced to reach a target masked by an intervening object.—**i. object,** see OBJECT, *n.*, 6.—**in"di-rect'ly,** *adv.*—**in"di-rect'ness,** *n.*

in"di-rec'tion, 1 in'di-rek'shən; 2 in"di-rĕc'shon, *n.* Indirect course or practise; indirectness; dishonest means.

in"di-re'tin, 1 in'di-rē'tin; 2 in"di-rē'tin, *n.* A dark-brown resinous compound ($C_{18}H_{17}NO_5$) obtained by the action of diluted acid on indican. [< INDICAN + Gr. *rhētinē*, resin.]

in"di-rū'bin, 1 in'di-rū'bin; 2 in"di-rū'bin, *n.* A brown-red amorphous compound (C_8H_7NO), isomeric with indigo blue, obtained by decomposing indican. [< INDIGO + L. *ruber*, red.]

in"dis-cern'i-bl(ĕr. I. *a.* Incapable of being discerned; not perceptible; invisible. **II.** *n.* That which is not discernible.—**identity of indiscernibles,** see INDIVIDUATION.—**in"dis-cern'i-bl(e-ness?,** *n.*—**in"dis-cern'i-bly,** *adv.*

in"dis-cerp't-ble†, *a.* Exempt from dissolution; not discerptible. **in"dis-cerp'ti-bie†.**—**in"dis-cerp'tor** [or **-cerpt'ĭ-bl-ty†,** *n.* The quality of being indiscerptible. **in"dis-cerp'tor** [or **-cerpt'ĭ-ble-ness†.**—**in"dis-cerp'tor** [or **-cerpt'ĭ-bly†,** *adv.*

in-dis-ci-plin-a-bl(ĕr, *a.* Incapable of discipline; not improvable by discipline, undisciplinable.

in-dis'ci-plin(ed, 1 in-dis'i-plin; 2 in-dis'ĭ-plin, *n.* Want of discipline.

The necessity of yielding to powerful parliamentary interests had been the great source of indiscipline and waste.
FROUDE *Eng. in Ireland* vol. ii, bk. v, p. 99. [a. 1881.]

[< LL. *indisciplina*, < L. *in-*, not; and see DISCIPLINE.]

in"dis-cov'er-a-bl(ĕr, *a.* Not to be found out.

in"dis-creet', 1 in'dis-krēt'; 2 in"dis-krēt', *a.* Lacking discretion or wise judgment; imprudent; injudicious; as, an *indiscreet* speech.

It is the part of an *indiscreet* and troublesome ambition to care too much about fame.—Is there anything the world may not?
LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* bk. i, p. 85. [n. d. & co. 1882.]

SYN.: see IMPRUDENT.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.*

in"dis-creet', 1 in'dis-krēt'; 2 in"dis-krēt', *a.* Not discrete or separated.—**in"dis-crete'ly,** *adv.*

in"dis-cre'tion, 1 in'dis-krĕsh'on; 2 in"dis-krĕsh'on, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being indiscreet; imprudence. **2.** An indiscreet act or conduct; as, immorality is often glossed over as a mere *indiscretion*.

in"dis-crim'i-nate, 1 in'dis-krim'i-nt; 2 in"dis-crim'i-nat, *a.* **1.** Showing no discrimination; undistinguishing; as, an *indiscriminate* talker. **2.** Mingled in confusion; indistinguishable; promiscuous; as, an *indiscriminate* mass.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.*

The indiscriminateness of most men's lives impresses us. I think, more and more.
PHILLIPS BROOKS *Sermons, Shortness of Life* p. 321. [e. p. o. 1879.]

in"dis-crim'i-nat"ing, *a.* Not discriminating; making no distinction. **in"dis-crim'i-na-tiv(es.**—**in"dis-crim'i-nan-cy,** *n.* [Rare.] Impartiality.—**in"dis-crim'i-nat"ing-ly, in"dis-crim'i-na-tiv(e-ly,** *adv.*

in"dis-crim"i-na'tion, *n.* Lack of discrimination or distinction.

in"dis-pen'sa-bl(ĕr, 1 in'dis-pen'sa-bl; 2 in"dis-pĕn'sa-bl, *a.* Necessary or requisite for the purpose; not capable of being dispensed with or spared.

SYN.: see INHERENT.—**-ness,** *n.*—**-ty,** *n.*—**-bly,** *adv.*

in"dis-pen'sa-bi(e-ness?, *n.* The state or quality of being indispensable.—**in"dis-pen'sa-bly,** *adv.*

in"dis-pen'sa-ble, *n.* **1.** An indispensable person or thing. **2.** *pl.* [Humorous.] Trousers. **3.** [Archaic.] A small satchel worn or carried by ladies instead of a pocket.

in"dis-pose', 1 in'dis-pōz'; 2 in"dis-pōz', *v.* [< POSED'; -POS'ING.] **1.** To render averse or unfavorable; disincline. **2.** To render unfit; disqualify. **3.** To make ill or ailing; mostly in the passive

Mr. Barclay sent me a message to say that he was *indisposed*, but desirous of seeing me, and should be glad if I would call on him.
S. FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol. ii, p. 213. [a. 1858.]

in"dis-posed', 1 in'dis-pōzd'; 2 in"dis-pōzd', *pa.* **1.** Somewhat ill. **2.** Disinclined; averse; unfriendly; unfavorable. **3.** Not subject or liable; having no tendency. **4.** Not properly fitted; unqualified.

in-dis"po-si'tion, 1 in-dis'po-zish'on; 2 in-dis"pŏ-zish'on, *n.* **1.** Slight or transient illness, or a tendency to be ill; an ailment; as, he is suffering from a slight *indisposition*. **2.** The state of being mentally disinclined; aversion; as, *indisposition* to work. **3.** The sort of natural disposition or tendency; as, the *indisposition* of two substances to combine. **4†.** Unsuitableness. [F., < LL. *indispositio(n-)*, < L. *in-*, not; and see DISPOSITION.]

SYN.: see ILLNESS.

in-dis'pu-ta-bl(ĕ, 1 in-dis'pi-tu-bl; 2 in-dis'pŭ-ta-bl (XIII), *a.* Incapable of being disputed; too evident to admit of dispute; incontrovertible. [< LL. *indisputabilis*, < L. *in-*, not; and see DISPUTABLE.]—**in-dis'pu-ta-bil"i-ty, in-dis'pu-ta-bl(e-ness?,** *n.*—**in-dis'pu-ta-bly,** *adv.*

in"dis-put'ed, *a.* Not disputed; undisputed.

in-dis'si-pa-bl(ĕ, *a.* Incapable of being dissipated.—**in-dis'so-lu-bl(ĕ,** 1 in-dis'o-liu-bl; 2 in-dis'ŏ-lŭ-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be dissolved or liquefied, as by heat, water, alcohol or any other similar agent; not to be melted or disintegrated. **2.** Incapable of being severed; perpetually binding or obligatory; stable; as, an *indissoluble* covenant. [< L. *indissolubilis*, < *in-*, not; and see DISSOLUBLE.]—**in"dis-solv'a-bil(ĕ"i-ty.** SYN.: see IMMORTAL.—**in-dis'so-lu-bil"i-ty, in-dis'so-lu-bl(e-ness?,** *n.*—**in"dis-solv'a-bl(e-ness?.**—**in-dis'so-lu-bly,** *adv.*

in-dis'so-lute, *a.* [Rare.] Not dissolved or broken.

in"dis-tinct', 1 in'dis-tinkt'; 2 in"dis-tinkt', *a.* **1.** Not clearly distinguishable by senses or intellect; not plainly appearing or clearly perceptible as an individual thing; confused; dim; vague; obscure; as, an *indistinct* sound; an *indistinct* idea.

And those who spoke uttered their thoughts only in low and *indistinct* whispers.
COOPER *Pilot* p. 199. [v. v. c.]

2. Not presenting clear and well-defined images or impressions; obscured; dim; as, *indistinct* vision; an *indistinct* recollection. **3.** [Rare.] Indiscriminate. [< L. *indistinctus*, < *in-*, not; and see DISTINCT.] SYN.: see AMBIGUOUS; EQUIVOCAL; OBSCURE.—**in"dis-tinct'ly,** *adv.*

in"dis-tinc'tive, *n.* **1.** Want of distinction; indiscrimination; confusion. **2.** Equality of rank or condition. **3.** [Rare.] Implicitness.

in"dis-tinc'tive,] *a.* **1.** Having no distinguishing quality. [ity **2.** Incapable of distinguishing.

—in"dis-tinc'tiv(e-ly•, *adv.*—**in"dis-tinc'tiv(e-ness?,** *n.*

in"dis-tinct'ness, *n.* **1.** Lack of distinctness; obscurity; faintness.

The obscurity which reigns so much among many metaphysical writers is, for the most part, owing to the *indistinctness* of their own conception.
BLAIR *Rhetoric* p. 93. [e. p. 1817.]

2. *Psychol.* Lack of qualities necessary for the purpose of making a clear distinction; indistinguishableness.

in"dis-tin'guish-a-bl(ĕ', *a.* Incapable of being distinguished or separated.—**in"dis-tin'guish-a-bl(e-ness?,** *n.*—**in"dis-tin'guish-a-bly,** *adv.*

in"dis-tin'guished, *a.* Indistinct; confused.—**in"dis-tin'guish-ing†,** *a.* Not distinguishing; impartial.

in"dis-trib'ut-a-bl(eĕ, etc. See IN-2.

in"dis-turb'ance, *n.* Freedom from disturbance; calmness; quiet.

in-ditch', 1 in-dich'; 2 in-dĭch', *vt.* To put into a ditch; **in-dite',** 1 in-dait'; 2 in-dīt', *v.* [IN-DIT'ED; IN-DIT'ING.]

I. *t.* **1.** To put into words or writing; compose; as, to *indite* a petition; to *indite* a letter.

Robert Burns *indited* many songs that slip into the heart.
J. WILSON *Recreations of C. North, Poetry* p. 74. [a. 1874.]

2. [Archaic.] To direct or dictate; prepare mentally; cogitate.

My heart *is inditing* a good matter. *Ps.* xlv, 1.

3†. To invite. **4†.** To indict.

II. *i.* To frame an expression or composition.

Then did they begin to *indite* themself *indite*,
And hold my hand, while I did write.
HERBERT *The Temple, Assurance* st. 5.

The meaning of *indite* seems to have been influenced by the related words *dictate*, *indicate*, *indict*. [< OF. *inditer*, < L. *indicto*; see INDICT.] **en-dit'en†; en-dyte'†; in-dyte'†.**—**in-dite'ment,** *n.*—**in-dit'er,** *n.*

in"di-um, 1 in'di-um; 2 in"dĭ-um, *n.* A soft malleable silver-white metallic element. See ELEMENT.

Indium . . . was discovered in 1863, by Reich and Richter, by the aid of spectrum analysis.
Prof. Roscoe Reyher *Inorg. Chem.* tr. by E. F. Smith *Metals* group iii, p. 253. [e. p. & co. 1883.]

[< L. *indicum*; see INDIGO.]

in"di-vert'i-bl(eĕ", *a.* That can not be diverted.—**in"di-vert'i-bly,** *adv.*

in"di-vid'a-bl(eĕ', *a.* [Rare.] Individible.

in"di-vid'ed, *a.* Undivided.

in"di-vid'u-al, 1 in'di-vij'u-al *or* -vid'yu-al; 2 in"dĭ-vij'u-al *or* -vid'yu-al, *a.* **1.** (1) Not susceptible of logical division; determinate in all respects, when considered by itself. (2) Not capable of actual division without loss of the characters essential to its existence.

Who knows the *individual* hour in which
His habits were first sown, even as a seed?
WORDSWORTH *The Prelude* bk. ii, st. 6.

2. Pertaining to one particular person or thing; distinctive; as, *individual* peculiarities.

Of all men nearly perfect, Sir Thomas More had, perhaps, the clearest and most *individual* character.
MACKINTOSH *Works, More* in vol. i, p. 502. [e. g. & co. 1854.]

3†. Indivisible. [< LL. *individualis*, < L. *individuus*, indivisible, < *in-*, not, + *dividuus*; see DIVIDUAL.]

in"di-vid'u-al, *n.* Anything indivisible or undivided or separated into parts without losing its identity; that which has definite and continuous existence; a person, animal, or thing; especially, a human being; person.

Each *individual* seems to exist in pursuance, not of their intrinsic merit, but to their relation to the State. J. R. SEELEY *Expansion of England* course i, p. 7. [a. 2nos. 1883.]

2. *Metaph.* (1) An independent being, capable of existing alone. (2) As defined by Hegel, an existence which actualizes some idea, or universal, in a unique and complete fashion; a separate reality, regarded as the product of the energy of the universal. **3.** *Biol.* (1) An organism which has acquired a separate existence by birth, budding, fission, or the like. (2) A shoot or bud of a plant, a polyp of a coelenterate, or the like. (3) The entire product of an impregnated ovum or seed.

No doubt it is impossible to speak of a "stock" of individuals, for example, as parts of one morphological *individual*.
HUXLEY *Anat. Invert. intro.*, p. 37. [a. 1888.]

4†. Self; individuality.

in"di-vid'u-al-ism, 1 in'di-vij'u-[or -vid'yu-]al-izm; 2 in"dĭ-vij'u-[or -vid'yu-]al-ĭzm, *n.* **1.** The quality of being separate or individual, or of having individuality. **2.** Personal peculiarity; individuality of character; eccentricity; also, a personal peculiarity; idiosyncrasy. **3.** A tendency or attitude, in religion, ethics, or politics, favoring the liberty of the individual: opposed to *socialism* and to *theocratic hierarchism*.

Religious individualism lays but little stress on definite creeds or on external religious authority. **Ethical i.** teaches that the individual reason is the supreme moral authority. **Political i.** teaches that government is at best a necessary evil, and would reduce the function of the state to the minimum consistent with social order and peace.

Individualism rests on the principle that a man shall be his own master.
D. DAPER *Conflict bet. Religion and Science* p. 295. [a. 1874.]

4. Excessive self-interest; selfishness. **5.** *Philos.* (1) The logical doctrine that individual things are the only real existences: a phase of realistic *nominalism*. (2) The doctrine that only the individual ego with its changes and states exists; egoism. **6.** *Biol.* A principle of organism differing from each of the composing symbionts. See SYMBIOSIS.

in"di-vid'u-al-ist, 1 in'di-vij'u-[or -vid'yu-]al-ist; 2 in"dĭ-vij'u-[or -vid'yu-]al-ĭst, *n.* **1.** One given to independent thought and action; an egoist. **2.** An adherent of individualism.—**in"di-vid'u-al-is'tic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characterized by individualism. **in"di-vid'u-al-ist'i-cal.**

in"di-vid'u-al-ize,] in'di-vij'u-[or -vid'yu-]al-aiz; 2 in"dĭ-vij'u-[or -vid'yu-]al-ĭz, *vt.* [-IZED'; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To confer particular characteristics upon; distinguish; as, the style which *individualizes* an author. **2.** To select or mark as individual; note the peculiar properties of; particularize. **in"di-vid'u-al-ized.**

It is not the easiest matter in the world to define and *individualize* a character like this which we are now handling
HAWTHORNE *Modern Argia Dorothea* vol. i, p. 4. [a. & co. 1890.]

—in"di-vid"u-al-i-za'tion, *n.* The act of individualizing, or the state of being individualized.—**in"di-vid'u-al-iz"er** or **-is"er,** *n.*

in"di-vid'u-al-ly,] in'di-vij'u-[or -vid'yu-]al-i; 2 in"dĭ-vij'u-[or -vid'yu-]al-y, *adv.* **1.** In an individual manner; separately; as, *individually*, I like him. **2.** Specially and exclusively; as, a tone heard *individually* in Browning. **3†.** Undividedly; inseparably. SYN.: see ALONE.

in"di-vid'u-and,] in'di-vij'u-[or -vid'yu-]end; 2 in"dĭ-vij'u-[or -vid'yu-]and, *a. Scholastic Philos.* Capable of being or about to be made individual or an individual.

in"di-vid'u-ate,] in'di-vij'u-[or -vid'yu-]eit; 2 in"dĭ-vij'u-[or -vid'yu-]āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To make individually marked or distinct; distinguish from others; individualize. **2.** To bring into existence as an individual, and especially as an individual (what was previously general): a term used by scholastic and other realists. [< LL. *individuatus*, pp of *individuo*, < L. *individuus*; see INDIVIDUAL.] **in"di-vid'u-a-ty†.**

in"di-vid"u-a'tion,] in'di-vij'u-[or -vid'yu-]ē'shon; 2 in"dĭ-vij'u-[or -vid'yu-]ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The giving of prominence to individuals as such, in any system of thought or of practise.

The growth of society takes place under a rhythmical movement between *individuation* and organization.
J. BASCOM *Sociology* p. 197. [c. p. r. 1887.]

2. The production of individuals; specif., the origin of individuals by the addition of individual difference to general or specific forms or natures. **3.** (1) An expression of the causes by which an individual organism is supported and preserved. (2) The amalgamation of two separate representative organisms into one complete entirety. **4.** *Metaph.* The differentiation of the individual from the universal and from every other individual. **The principle of individuation** formed a subject of dispute among medieval Scholastics. Thomas Aquinas and Albert the Great held it to reside in matter and quantity; Duns Scotus taught that a special form, or formative force, is responsible for the individuality of any distinct being; and Leibnitz evolved his famous principle of the *identity of indiscernibles* as an answer to the same problem. This problem reappears in modern times in the attempt to adjust the claims of mere will or blind force, and intelligence or formative idea, in accounting for the origin and development of the individual. [< LL. *individuatio(n-)*, < *individuo*; see INDIVIDUATE.]

in"di-vid'u-um,] in'di-vij'u-[or -vid'yu-]um; 2 in"dĭ-vij'u-[or -vid'yu-]ŭm, *n.* [*Pl.* -A, that which is not divided; an atom. **2.** An individual being. [L., neut. of *individuus*; see INDIVIDUAL.]

in"di-vin'ĭ-ty†, *n.* Want of divine power.

in"di-vis'i-bl(eĕ', 1 in'di-viz'i-bl; 2 in"dĭ-vĭz'i-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be divided; not separable into parts. **2.** *Math.* Not capable of exact division, as all prime numbers and some fractions. **3.** *Law.* Not capable of being fulfilled in part: said of contracts, where the consideration is entire and part of it illegal [< LL. *indivisibilis*, < *in-*, not; and see DIVISIBLE.] **—in"di-vis'i-bil"i-ty,** *n.*—**in"di-vis'i-bl(e-ness?.**—**in"di-vis'i-bly,** *adv.*

in"di-vis'i-bl(ĕ's, *n.* That which is indivisible; specif., in geometry, a quantity supposed to be incapable of division, owing to its smallness: a former incorrect conception of an infinitesimal.

in"di-vi'sion, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being without division.

Ind. Meth., *abbr.* Independent Methodists.

in"do-, Derived from *indigo* or *indol:* a combining form used in chemistry.

In"do-,] in'do-; 2 in"dō-. From Gr. *Indos*, Indian (see INDIAN): a combining form.—**In"do-Ab"ys-sin'i-an.** I. *a.* Designating both the Dravidians of India and the Hamites of northeast Africa. **II.** *n.* A member of either of these peoples.—**In"do-Af'ri-can,** *a.* Of or pertaining to both India and Africa.—**Indo-African continent,** a continent believed to have existed between Asia and Africa, now covered by the Indian ocean.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

In"do-an'ĭ-line,] in'do-an'i-lin *or* -lin, *n.* Any one of a series of artificial blue dyestuffs resembling and used as a substitute for indigo. [< INDIGO + ANILINE.]

In"do-ar'yan, *a.* Of the Indic branch of the Aryan family.—**Indo-Aryan architecture,** see SANSKRIT.—**In"do-Aus'ral,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Australasia and to India.—**In"do-Brit'on,** *n.* One born in India and of British or mixed parent.—**In"do-Cel't(e,** *a.* Designating a member of the Indo-European family as including the Celtic branch thereof.

In"do-Chi'na, *n.* The most easterly of the peninsulas of southern Asia, including the British Burmas, French Indo-China, and the kingdom of Siam; area, 850,000 sq. m.; estimated population, 44,000,000.—**French Indo-China,** the French possessions of Cochin-China, Tonkin, Cambodia, Anam, Laos, and the neuter territory of Chantaboun and Batambang; area, 257,000 sq. m.—**In"do-Chi'nese',** I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Indo-China. **II.** *n.* A member of one of the native Mongoloid races inhabiting Indo-China. They include Negritos, Siamese, Malaysians, Chinese, and

Hindus.— **Indo-Chinese languages,** a group of monosyllable and agglutinative tongues spoken in Indo-China.

INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

The following table is based on a lecture given by Lieut.-Col. Sir R. Temple, Bart., C.I.E., before the Royal Society of Arts, London, May 26, 1910.

SUBFAMILY.	Group.	Languages.
Mon-Anam or Mon-Khmer[1]		Talaing, Wa, Palaung
Siamese-Chinese[2]	Sinitic.....	Chinese (Amoy, Cantonese, Foochow, Hankow, Mandarin or Kuan'hua, Ningpo, Pekingese, Wenchow, *Yangchow*).
	Tai or Shan	Ahom, Khamti, Lao, Siamese
	Karen.....	Red Karen, Sgau, Pwo, White Karen
	Burmese	Burmese | Arakanese, Yaw, Mro
Tibeto-Burmese[3]	Bama.....	Lishaw | Lishaw, Lahuli, Akha
	Kachin.....	Chinpau, Singpho, Maru
	Naga	
	Bodo	
	Kuki-Chin.	Lai, Thado, Kami, Sak, Anu

[1] The earliest invasion: conquered in 18th century by the Burmese; race formerly extended from Khasi hills to Pacific ocean, and from Malay Peninsula to central Asia.

[2] The 2d invasion: race formerly extended from Brahmaputra river to Gulf of Tongking, including western and southern China.

[3] The latest invasion: race extends from Himalayas to western China and from central Asia to south of Burmas.

in-doc'ĭ-bl(e², 1 in-dŏs'ĭ-bl; 2 in-dŏc'ĭ-bl, *a.* Not capable of being taught; indocile. [< LL. *indocibilis,* < ĭn-, not, + *docibilis,* teachable; < *lu. docēre,* teach.] — **in-doc'ĭ-bĭl'ĭ-ty,** *n.* **in-doc'ĭ-bl(e-nĕss²,** *n.*

in-doc'ĭl(e², 1 in-dŏs'ĭl; 2 in-dŏc'ĭl (xiii), *a.* Not easily instructed; especially, unwilling to submit to instruction; intractable. [< L. *indocilis,* < ĭn-, not; and see DOCILE.]

The English have ever been as *indocile* in acknowledging the rules of criticism, even during the most ordinary acquaintance, as the Italians and French have been voluntarily obedient. HALLAM *Lit. Europe* vol. i, p. 233. [A. 1854.]

— **in'do-cĭl'ĭ-ty,** *n.*

in-doc'tĭr-i-nate, 1 in-dŏk'tĭr-nĕt; 2 in-dŏc'tĭr-i-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] To instruct in doctrines or principles in general, or in those of some one branch of learning or system of belief; instruct; teach.

The people who compose our churches are not so well *indoctrinated* as their fathers were in the fundamentals of the faith. AUSTIN PHELPS *My Portfolio* p. 155. [a. 1882.]

[< IN-[1] + L. *doctrīna,* see DOCTRINE, and -ATE[1].] — **in-doc'tĭr-in-tzĕ;** **in-doc'trine†.** — **in-doc'tĭr-na'tĭon,** *n.* The act of indoctrinating, or the state of being indoctrinated; instruction. **in-doc'tĭr-ni-za'tĭon†.** — **in-doc'tĭr-na'tor,** *n.*

in'do-Dutch', I. *a.* Of or pertaining to India and Holland. II. *n.* Dutch natives or residents of India.— **in'do-Egyp'tĭan,** *a.* Possessing the qualities and traits of the natives of both Egypt and India.

in'do-Eur', *abbr.* Indo-European.

in'do-Eu'ro-pe'an, I. in'do-yū'rō-pē'ăn; 2 in'do-yŭ'rō-pē'ăn, *a.* Of or pertaining to a family of languages extending from India over Europe.

The extant languages show by their common roots and grammatical forms that they are descended from a single speech. This parent speech is lost; but theoretical roots and inflection-forms are recognized as parent speech, being such as will produce the surviving roots and forms by known laws of change; time, place, condition, and environment of the parent tribe are made out in the same way. See table under LANGUAGE. [< L. INDO- + EUROPEAN.]

In'do-Eu'ro-pe'an, *n.* A member of one of the races above described.

in'do-form, 1 in'dō-fôrm; 2 in'dō-fŏrm, *n. Chem.* Trade name for the alleged methylene derivative of acetylanilic acid.

in'do-French', I. *a.* Of or pertaining to both India and France, or to French residents of India. II. *n. pl.* French natives or residents of India.

in'do-gæ'a, 1 in'dō-jĭ'ə; 2 in'dō-gē'a. *n. Zoögeog.* A primary terrestrial area or realm including India proper, Farther India, and the islands north of Wallace's line. [< INDO- + GR. *gaïa,* earth.] — **in'do-gæ'an,** *a.*

in'do-Gan-get'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to the Indus and the Ganges; specif., the plain of northern India.

in'do-gen, 1 in'dō-jĕn, *n. Chem.* A divalent organic radical (C_8H_4NO) supposed to be the essential nucleus of indigo. [< INDIGO + -GEN.] **in'do-gen'ĭ-,** **in-dog'e-nid,** **in-dog'e-nide,** *n.* An organic compound formed by the action of aldehydes or ketonic acids upon indoxyl or indoxylcarboxyl and containing the group indogen.

in'do-Ger-man'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to or designating the languages or family groups, better known as Indo-European. **in'do-Ger'man.**

in'do-Greek', I. *a.* **1.** Relating to Greek residents of India. **2.** Showing the influence of the early Greeks in India, especially in relation to sculptures and monuments. II. *n.* A descendant of the ancient Greek race resident in India.

in'do-in, 1 in'dō-ĭn; 2 in'dō-ĭn, *n.* An artificial organic coloring-material, resembling indigo blue, derived from compounds containing isatin. [< INDIGO.]

in'dol, 1 in'dōl *or* -dŏl; 2 in'dŏl *or* -dōl, *n.* A white crystalline compound (C_8H_7N) formed when indigo is distilled with zinc-dust, and also in certain albuminous compounds by fermentation. [< INDIGO + -OL.] **in'dole.**

in'do-lence, 1 in'dō-lens; 2 in'dō-lĕnç, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being indolent; indisposition to exertion, arising from a love of ease, or the resultant inaction; habitual idleness; laziness. **2.** Freedom from pain or trouble; used only in medicine. [< L. *indolentia,* freedom from pain, < *ĭn-,* not, + *dolent(-)s,* ppr. of *doleo,* grieve.]

in'do-len-cy†, *n.*

in'do-lent, 1 in'dō-lent; 2 in'dō-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Averse to exertion, or resulting from and showing such aversion; indisposed to labor; habitually inactive or idle. **2.** *Med.* Without pain; sluggish; as, an *indolent* tumor; *indolent* ulcers. [< IN-[2] + L. *dolent(-)s;* see INDOLENCE.] SYN.: see IDLE.— **in'do-lent-ly,** *adv.*

in'do-les, 1 in'dō-lēz; 2 in'dō-lēs, *n.* [L.] [Rare.] Natural disposition, temperament, or character.

in'do-lin, \ 1 in'dō-lĭn, -lĭn *or* -lēn; 2 in'dō-lĭn, -lĭn *or* -lĭn, *n.*

in'do-line, / A pale-yellow crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{14}N_2$) derived from indigo white and polymeric with indol.

in'do-lĭ-none, 1 in'dō-lĭ-nōn; 2 in'dō-l-nōn, *n.* Same as OXINDOL.

In-dol'o-gy, 1 in-dŏl'ō-jĭ; 2 in-dŏl'ō-ġy, *n.* That branch of learning that treats of the history, language, literature, and customs of India. [< INDIA + -LOGY.] — **in"do-lo'gĭ-an,** *n.*

in'do-lold, 1 in'dō-lōid; 2 in'dō-lŏid, *a.* Relating to indol or more especially to its color.

In'do-Ma-lay' an, *a.* Pertaining to India and to the Malayan islands. **In"do-Ma-lay'sĭ-an;** — **Indo-Malayan region** (*Zoögeog.*), a region including the Malayan islands, Ceylon, Taiwan, Sumatra, Java, and Borneo, the Philippines, and the Malay Peninsula.

in-dom'e-tha-bl(e, 1 in-dŏm'ĕ-thā-bl; 2 in-dŏm'ĭ-ta-bl, *a.* Not to be subdued; untamable; unconquerable.

The *indomitable* spirit of English liberty is alike *indomitable* in every land where men of English race have set their feet as masters. FISKE *Am. Polit. Ideas* p. 121. [n. 1885.]

[< LL. *indomitabilis,* < L. *ĭn-,* not, + *domito,* tame, < *domo,* tame.] **in-dom'e-bl(e†;** **in-dompt'a-ble†.** SYN.: see INDEFATIGABLE; OBSTINATE.— **in-dom"i-ta-bl'ĭ-ty,** **in-dom'i-ta-bl(e-nĕss²,** *n.*—**-ta-bly,** *adv.*

in'do-naph'thene, 1 in'dō-naf'thēn; 2 in'dō-naf'thēn, *n. Chem.* A hypothetical hydrocarbon radical (C_9H_8) that is an essential constituent of indol. [< INDOL + NAPHTHALENE.] — **in'done,** *n. Chem.* A ketone ($C_{11}H_8O$) identified by its haloid derivatives, dichlorodinaphthone and others.

In'do-ne'sĭ-a, 1 in'dō-nē'shĭ-ə; 2 in'dō-nē'shĭ-a, *n.* The Malay Peninsula and the islands of the Malay Archipelago.

In'do-ne'sĭan, 1 in'dō-nē'shĭən; 2 in'dō-nē'shan. I. *a.* Relating to those Malay tribes that inhabit, or originate in, the Battas of Sumatra, many of the Dyak tribes of Borneo, and others in the Philippines and the Molukkas. II. *n.* A member of one of these tribes. [< L. *Indi,* Indians (< GR. *Indoi,* < *Indos,* Indian), + Gr. *nēsos,* island.]

in-don'ga, *n.* Same as DONGA.

in'door', 1 in'dōr'; 2 in'dŏr', *a.* **1.** Performed or being within doors; as, *indoor* work.

It is perhaps due to her DEAN. Browning's] years of *indoor* life that the influence of landscape-scenery is not more visible in her poetry. E. G. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p. 141. [a. 1875.]

2. [Local, Eng.] Toward the inside of a cylinder; as, the *indoor* stroke of a piston.

in'doors', 1 in'dōrz'; 2 in'dŏrz', *adv.* Into or within a building; as, he stayed *indoors* all day.

in'door-ness, *n.* **1.** Pertaining to the Indian ocean and adjacent parts of the Pacific, or the parts thereof having tropical waters. **2.** Relating to the group of languages, known as the Indo-Pacific, spoken in the islands of these waters, and in Australia.

In'do-pe-la'gĭ-a, 1 in'dō-pē-lā'jĭ-ə; 2 in'dō-pe-lā'ġi-a, *n.* A region in the Indian ocean north of the tropic of Capricorn, which extends from Australia and the Malay Archipelago on the east to the coast of Africa on the west.

in-do-phane, 1 in'dō-fān; 2 in'dō-fān, *n. Chem.* A blue organic compound ($C_{32}H_{18}N_2O_4$) resembling indigo, that is formed when potassium cyanid is added to an ammoniacal solution of nitrosaphenol.

in'do-phe'nin, 1 in'dō-fē'nĭn; 2 in'dō-fē'nin, *n. Chem.* A blue dye resulting from a combination of isatin and thiophen.— **indophenin reaction,** a reaction to test the presence of thiophene. The substance to be examined is first shaken with a 2 to 3 per cent. solution of isatin in concentrated sulfuric acid: should a greenish-blue or intense blue coloration develop, thiophene is indicated.

in'do-phe'nol, 1 in'dō-fē'nōl *or* -nŏl; 2 in'dō-fē'nōl *or* -nōl, *n.* One of a series of blue coloring compounds resembling indigo, formed by the oxidation of paraphenylene and a phenol: used for dyeing cotton and wool blue. [< INDIGO + PHENOL.] — **indophenol preparation,** same as LEUCOINDOPHENOL.

in-phlo'ĕm, 1 in'flō-ĕm; 2 in'flō-ĕm, *n. Bot.* Same as ENDOPHLOEM.

in'do-phĭle, 1 in'dō-fīl *or* -fĭl; 2 in'dō-fīl *or* -fĭl, *n.* An advocate or supporter of the interests of India and its natives. [< INDIA + Gr. *philŏ,* love.] — **in-doph'ĭ-lism,** *n.*

in'do-phĭn, 1 in'dō-fĭn; 2 in'dō-fĭn, *n.* A compound of indoxyl and indoxylic acid, used in calico-printing.

in-dore', 1 in-dōr'; 2 in-dŏr', *n.* **1.** A native state in central India; the capital of this state; Indore. **2.** A city in the state of Mahrátta family under the supervision of an English resident or agent. **3.** Its capital.

indorse', 1 in-dōrs'; 2 in-dŏrs', *vt.* [IN-DORSED', IN-DORSING; IN-DORS'ING.] [*Indorse* is the spelling formerly (following the medieval Latin) and still preferably used in law and commerce; literary use has more commonly followed the English.] To ratify and give sanction to; confirm; approve; as, to *indorse* a statement. SYN.: see ENDORSE. **4.** [Archaic.] To place a burden on the back of.

This affliction . . . seems to us not at all less dreadful than that of Sinbad when *indorsed* with the old man of the sea. THACKERAY *Paris Sketch Book* p. 50. [a. 1840.]

5. [Archaic.] To place a name on the back of; specif., to write one's name, with or without other words, (1) on the back of (a paper or instrument), for the purpose of filling of a record, or (2) over or across (a note, check, or bill of exchange), to assign it or guarantee its payment. See INDORSEMENT. **2.** Figuratively, to give sanction to; confirm; approve; as, to *indorse* a statement.

St. Her. To be as ENDORSE. **4.** [Archaic.] To place a burden on the back of.

This affliction . . . seems to us not at all less dreadful than that of Sinbad when *indorsed* with the old man of the sea. THACKERAY *Paris Sketch Book* p. 50. [a. 1840.]

[< LL. *indorso,* < L. *in,* on, + *dorsum,* back.] SYN.: see ACKNOWLEDGE; CONFESS; JUSTIFY.— **in-dors a-bl(e²,** *a.* Fitted to be indorsed.— **in'dor-sa'tor,** *n.* One to whom transference by indorsement is made.— **in-dors'er,** *n.* One who indorses, especially for the purpose of transfer. **in-dors'or.**

indorsery, *n. Her.* A bordure ordinary, one-fourth or one-eighth of the pale. [< INDORSE, *v.*]

in-dorse'ment, 1 in-dōrs'ment *or* -ment; 2 in-dŏrs'ment. *n.* **1.** The writing of one's name on the back of a note, bill of exchange, or other negotiable instrument, etc. The act or method by which bills, notes, and other negotiable instruments are transferred.

The payee . . . may by *indorsement* . . . assign over his whole property. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* p. 468.

3. Any writing on the back of a document; superscription; docketing. **4.** *Crim. Law.* A writing by a justice or judge in one jurisdiction on a warrant of arrest issued in another jurisdiction, in order that it may be executed in the former jurisdiction. **5.** The act of ratification; sanction; assurance; approval.

O day most calm, most bright! . . . Th' *indorsement* of supreme delight. HERBERT *Sunday* st. 1.

[< LL. *indorso;* see INDORSE.] **in'dor-sor,** *n.*

— **absolute indorsement** (*Com.*), an indorsement compelling the indorser to pay only on the failure of the prior persons concerned, and after having received due notice.— **accommodation l.,** the indorsement of a bill, without consideration, to enable some one to raise money on it.— **general l.,** an indorsement in blank; an indorsement made prior to filling in specifications on business paper.— **l. without recourse,** the transfer of a negotiable note or bill of exchange by the holder under his indorsement without assuming responsibility as an indorser, indicated by writing "without recourse" over his name.— **qualified l.,** an indorsement expressing a restriction, enlargement, or modification of the indorser's liability, as "without recourse on me" or "waiving demand or notice."

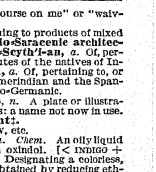
In"do-Sar"a-cen ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to products of mixed Indian and Saracenic origin.— **Indo-Saracenic architecture,** see MOHAMMEDAN.— **In"do-Scyth'ĭ-an,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or possessing the attributes of the natives of India and Scythia.— **In"do-Spar'ĭsh,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or possessing the traits of the Anglo-Indians and the Spaniard.— **In"do-Teu-ton'ĭc,** *a.* Indo-Germanic.

in'do-type, 1 in'dō-tīp; 2 in'dō-tīp, *n.* A plate or illustration produced by the gelatin process: a name not now in use. [< INDIA INK + TYPE[1].] **in'do-tĭnt†.**

in-dow', **in-dow'ment.** See ENDOW, etc.

in-dox'yl, in-dŏks'ĭl; 2 in-dŏks'ĭl, *n. Chem.* An oily liquid compound (C_8H_7NO) isomeric with oxindol. [< INDIGO + HYDROXYL.] — **in"dox-yl'ĭc,** *a.* **1.** Designating a colorless, crystalline acid ($C_6H_4NO.CO_2H$) obtained by reducing ethylorthonitrophenylpropiolic acid. **in-dox'yl-car-box-yl'ĭc.** **2.** Of or pertaining to indoxyl.

In'dra, 1 in'drə; 2 in'dra, *n.* [Sans.] In early Hindu mythology the god of the firmament and of rain.



Indra.

In the Vedas he is a god of the first rank, in later mythology he is the king of heaven and lord of the gods, but he afterward falls to a second rank. In the Puranas he often appears as a mischievous and deceitful god. In Buddhism, as **Inda,** he is king of the Devas, but subservient to Buddha. In the Avesta he appears as **Andra,** as one of the DEVAS or evil spirits. Indra is represented as clothed in a red robe studded with 1,000 eyes or armed with a thunderbolt and anax, and riding on elephant.

— **Indra's heaven,** Anglo-Ind.], alto-circus or alto-cumulus clouds.

in'draft', \ 1 in'draft'; 2 in'-

in'draught', / dräft', *n.* [Rare.] The act of drawing in, or that which is drawn in; an inward flow; as, an *indraft* of air. **2†.** An inlet.

in-draper, *vt.* [Rare.] To adorn or cover as with drapery.

in-draw', 1 in-drô'; 2 in-drą', *vi.* To draw inward.

in-draw'al, *n.* [Rare.] Same as INDRAFT.

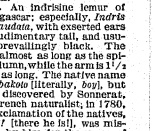
in'drawn', 1 in'drôn'; 2 in'drąn', *a.* Drawn in; breathed in; uttered with accompanying breath; hence, abstracted; preoccupied; as, an *indrawn* sigh.

In'dre, 1 an'dr; 2 ăn'dr, *n.* **1.** A river in the Indre and Indre-et-Loire departments, rising in the Loire river, 115 m. **2.** A department in central France; 2,686 sq. m.; capital, Châteauroux.

In'dre-et-Loire', 1 an'drē-ā-lwär'; 2 ăn'drē-e-lwär', *n.* A department in N. central France; 2,377 sq. m.; capital, Tours.

in-drench't, *vt.* To drench or drown.

in'dris, 1 in'drĭs; 2 in'drĭs, *n.* **1.** An indusine lemur of Madagascar; specif., *Indris brevicaudata,* with exserted ears and rudimentary tail, and usually parti-colored black. The leg is almost as long as the spinal column, while the arm is 1½ times as long. The native name is *Babakoto* [literally, *boy*], but when discovered by Sonnerat, the French naturalist, in 1780, the exclamation of the natives, *indry!* [there he is!], was mistaken by him for the name of the animal, and "Indri" or "Indris" [a.] A genus typical of *Indrisinæ.*



Indris (*Indris brevicaudata*). 1/20

In'drĭ-sĭ'næ, 1 in'drĭ-sĭ'nē; 2 in'drĭ-sĭ'nę, *n. pl. Mam.* A Madagascan subfamily of lemurs, with 30 teeth and long hind limbs with normal tarsi. [< INDRIS.] — **In'drĭ-sin(e§,** *a.*

Ind. T., *abbr.* Indian Territory (official).

in-du'bĭ-ous, in-dū'bĭ-o-us-ly, etc. See IN-[2].

in'du'bĭ-ta-bl(e², 1 in'dū'bĭ-tə-bl; 2 in'dū'bĭ-ta-bl, *a.* Too plain or fully proved to admit of doubt; unquestionably true; certain; as, *indubitable* evidence. [< L. *indubitabilis,* < ĭn-, not, + *dubitabilis,* doubtable, < *dubito;* see DUBITATE.]

SYN.: see INCONTESTABLE; MANIFEST.— **in-du'bĭ-ta-bl(e²,** *n.* That which is indubitable.— **in-du'bĭ-ta-bl(e-nĕss²,** *n.*— **in-du'bĭ-ta-bly,** *adv.*— **in-du'bĭ-tate†,** *vt.* To cause to be doubted.— **in-du'bĭ-ta-tĭve-ly§,** *adv.* [Rare.]

in-duce', 1 in-dūs'; 2 in-dūç', *vt.* [IN-DUCED'; IN-DUC'ING.] **1.** To influence to an act or course of conduct; lead by persuasion or reasoning; use motives; prevail on; as, to *induce* a man to stop drinking.

That chivalrous courage which *induces* us . . . to rush in the face of certain danger for the sake of victory. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Indian Character* p. 350. [a. P. P. 1861.]

2. To bring on; lead to or produce; cause; as, a sickness *induced* by fatigue. **3.** *Physics.* To produce by electric or magnetic influence. **4.** *Logic.* To reach a conclusion by an inductive process of reasoning: opposed to *deduce.* **5†.** To lead in; bring forward; introduce. **6†.** To draw on or over; place upon. [< L. *induco,* < *ĭn,* in, + *duco,* lead.] SYN.: see ABDUCT; DRAW.— **in-duc'ed-ly,** *adv.*— **in-duc'ĭv(e§,** *a.* [Rare.]

in-duce'ment, 1 in-dūs'ment *or* -ment; 2 in-dūç'ment, *n.* **1.** Anything, as an argument, reason, threat, or fact, that determines or disposes to a course of act; incentive; motive; as, he was offered special *inducements* to go.

The annual overflow of a river became the irresistible *inducement* to a regular system of husbandry practice. C. W. HOSKYNS *Hist. Agriculture* ancient period, p. 14. [a. a. P. 1849.]

2. The act of inducing or persuading. **3.** *Law.* In pleading, the preamble, or explanatory introduction to the particular matter and allegations that follow. SUBPLEADER. **4†.** A preamble. SYN.: see BAIT; MOTIVE.

in-duc'er, 1 in-dūs'er; 2 in-dūç'er, *n.* One who induces.

in-du'cĭ-æ, 1 in-dū'shĭ-ē; 2 in-dū'shĭ-ę, *n. pl.* **1.** [L.] *Scots Law.* The days allowed between the citation of a defendant and his appearance in the action. **2.** *Internat. Law.* The stopping of hostilities; an armistice, or an agreement for such. **3.** *Rom. & Civil Law.* A delay granted or allowed before the performance of certain obligations.

in-duc'ĭ-bl(e², 1 in-dūs'ĭ-bl; 2 in-dūç'ĭ-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be concluded by inductive process. **2.** That may be induced or brought to pass.

in-duct', 1 in-dukt'; 2 in-dŭct', *vt.* **1.** To put in enjoyment or possession; especially, to introduce into possession of an office or benefice, with the customary ceremonies; install. **2.** To bring in; initiate.

She became . . . *inducted* into most of the secrets of the family. THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* p. 80. [U. P. CO.]

3. To obtain by induction; as, to *induct* physical laws. See INDUCTION.

Others think that when the principles [involved in so-called antinomies] are carefully *inducted* and expressed, the contradiction disappears. K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 33. [SH. & CO. 1878.]

[< L. *inductus*, pp. of *induco*; see INDUCE.] Syn.: see INSTALL.

in-duc'tance, 1 in-duk'tans; 2 ĭn-dŭc'tanç, *n.* *Elec.* **1.** Capacity for magnetic induction. **2.** Self-induction, or the coefficient of self-induction.— **in-duc'tance-coil",** *n.* Same as CHOKING-COIL.— **i.-reactance,** *n.* Reactance shown by an induction-coil as distinguished from a condenser.— **i.-shunt,** *n.* *Elec.* A wire coil, with or without an iron core, used as a shunt. Its impedance is greater than the resistance on account of its self-induction.— **localized i.** (*Elec.*), in a circuit, the inductance introduced by wire coils as distinct from that which the circuit itself distributes.— **mutual i.,** the coefficient of mutual induction. See UNIT OF INDUCTANCE.

in-duc'te-ous, 1 in-duk'tɪ-us; 2 ĭn-dŭc'te-ŭs, *a.* *Elec.* Brought into opposite polarity by the influence of an inductive body.

in-duc'tion, 1 in-duk'shən; 2 ĭn-dŭc'shon, *n.* **1.** The process of inducing or bringing in a conclusion or an event by some particular path or course of reasoning. **2.** The process of inferring or aiming at the general from observation of the particular. Specif.: (1) *Logic.* The inference of a specific law of causational connection or sequence from the observation and analysis of some particular instance or instances. Compare DEDUCTION.

Induction is of two general kinds: (1) *formal*, *logical*, or so-called *perfect* induction (strictly not induction at all, but *enumeration*), in which it is necessary that every particular case should be enumerated, and (2) *philosophical* or *imperfect* induction, in which a general law is obtained from less than the entire number of cases, through confidence that a causal relation underlies the sameness of those cases. The result of *formal* induction is mathematically accurate; that of *philosophical* induction is subject to modification as new cases are observed. The latter is the process of science used in establishing natural laws from observation and experiment. See INDUCTIVE METHOD, under INDUCTIVE; also FALLACY; HYPOTHESIS.

Induction . . . is sometimes employed to designate the process of investigation and of collecting facts; sometimes, the deducing of an inference from those facts. WHATELY *Logic* bk. iv, p. 208. [JA. 1836.]

(2) *Psychol.* The mental procedure in which the mind reacts upon some perception or idea in the form of a guess as to its explanatory principle, or as to the law, or general statement of fact, under which it may be arranged. The repeated testing of this guess with reference to recurring similar cases constitutes a more or less complete induction. Compare REASONING. **3.** Any conclusion reached by inductive reasoning; loosely, any generalization or general fact; as, the existence of a luminiferous ether is an *induction*.

Perhaps the widest and most familiar *induction* of Biology, is that organisms grow. SPENCER *Biology* vol. i, p. 107. [A. 1891.]

4. *Math.* The process of proving a theorem to be generally true by showing (1) that it is true for all values of the unknown quantity between 0 and 1, or, in the case of integers, for 1 simply; (2) that if true for *n* it is true for $n + 1$. Compare FERMATIAN. **5.** *Eng. Eccl. Law.* The formal installation of a person into an office or church living. **6.** An introduction; especially, a preamble, prolog, or prelude foreshowing the argument or character of a literary work.

Therefore, without much *induction* of superfluous words, I attach you, Sir Walter Woodvil, of high treason, in the King's name. LAMB *John Woodvil* act iv, sc. 2.

7. *Physics.* The production of magnetization or electrification in a body by the mere proximity of magnetized or electrified bodies, or of an electric current in a conductor by the variation of the magnetic field in its vicinity.

Induction may be of various kinds: (1) **Electromagnetic,** the interaction of electromagnetic lines of force upon one another with the consequent production of electric currents. Such electromagnetic lines of force may be set up by a permanent magnet, by an electromagnet, or by a conductor carrying a current, and their variations with reference to the body or conductor in which the induction is set up may be caused (*a*) by fluctuations in current strength or magnetism, (*b*) by motion of the conductor or magnet, or (*c*) by motion of the body in which the current is induced. If the field of force is due to a current, any increase in its strength, or an approach to the conductor, induces an opposite current; a decrease or the recession of the conductor, a current in the same direction. (2) **Magnetic,** the magnetization of iron, steel, or any other paramagnetic substance by its introduction into a magnetic field. On account of its permeability or its power to multiply lines of force, a paramagnetic body, when placed in a magnetic field, always concentrates such lines of force within itself, and thus temporarily becomes a magnet, or is said to be polarized. In the case of soft iron this magnetization is only temporary and gradually disappears after its removal from the magnetic field, while in the case of steel it is retained as a permanent property. (3) **Electrostatic,** the production in an insulated conductor, by an electrostatically charged body, of a redistribution of electricity. Such a conductor, brought into the neighborhood of a body containing an electrostatic charge, assumes an unlike charge in the parts nearest to the charging body and a like charge in the parts farthest removed from such body. The charge on the nearer side is bound while that on the further side is free. If the second body be connected with a ground, as by touching it with the finger, the free charge will pass off, leaving only the bound charge, which, on removal of the charging body, will spread all over the surface of the charged body, thus electrifying it oppositely to the other.

If a conductor is twisted into the shape of a helix, its separate turns react upon one another, when a current is passed through them, in a manner analogous to the induction set up in one conductor by another, producing a lag in the increase or decrease of the current. See SELF-INDUCTION. The production of electromotive force in a conductor by motion in a field of magnetic force is frequently termed **electrodynamic induction.** It may be produced in four ways: (1) by *self-induction*, or the inductance of a conductor on itself; (2) by *mutual induction*, the action of a current on a neighboring conductor; (3) by *electromagnetic induction*, the moving of a conductor in a magnetic field; and (4) by *magnetoelectric induction*, the moving of a field across a conductor.

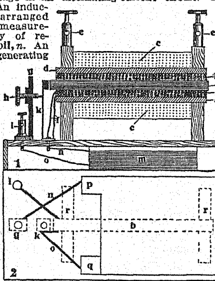
8. Admission, as of motive fluid, into the working cylinder of an engine. **9†.** A beginning or introduction to anything; that which leads to or induces a thing.

Familiarity takes away fear, when matters not usual prove *inductions* to terror. OWEN FELLTHAM *Resolves, Of Preparing Against Death* p. 44. [H. & B. 1832.]

[F., < L. *inductio(n-)*, < *induco*; see INDUCE.]

Syn.: deduction, inference. *Deduction* is reasoning from the general to the particular; *induction* is reasoning from the particular to the general. *Deduction* proceeds from a general principle through an admitted instance to a conclusion. *Induction* proceeds from a number of collated instances, through some attribute common to them all, to a general principle. The accuracy of an *induction* may be proved by using its conclusion as the premise of a new *deduction*. Thus what is ordinarily known as scientific *induction* is a constant interchange of *induction* and *deduction*. In *deduction*, if the general rule is true, and the special case falls under the rule, the conclusion is certain; *induction* can ordinarily give no more than a probable conclusion, because we can never be sure that we have collated all instances. An *induction* is of the nature of an *inference*, but while an *inference* may be partial and hasty, an *induction* is careful, and aims to be complete. See INFERENCE. Compare HYPOTHESIS.

— **bipolar induction,** induction in which the current is reversed in the conductor every half-revolution.— **chemical i.,** the phenomenon observed in physics and photographic chemistry in connection with the action of light on certain sensitive substances, such action being extremely slow in the beginning, but attaining the maximum degree after a certain period has elapsed, as exemplified in photographic plates and papers, as also in a mixture of chlorin and hydrogen.— **coefficient of i.,** that by which the time rate of change of current must be multiplied to give the self- or mutual-induced electromotive force. If the current and induced electromotive force be in a single circuit the coefficient is one of self-induction; if in two related circuits it is one of mutual induction.— **cross'-in-duc"tion,** *n.* The production of magnetic lines of force in the core of a dynamo armature by the passing round it of an electric current. This effect added to the normal magnetizing effect of the field produces a distortion of the field between the poles.— **dynamic i.,** the production of electromotive force in a conductor by moving it in relation to the flux of a magnetic field: discovered by Faraday, and the basic principal of operation of nearly all commercial electrical machinery.— **horizontal i.,** the induction caused by the horizontal parts of the structure of an iron ship, such as the deck-beams, upon the needle of the compass, due primarily to the polarization of such beams by the earth's magnetic induction. The induction caused by the vertical parts of an iron ship's structure, due to the same cause, is known as **vertical i.**— **in-duc'tion-bal"ance,** *n.* An apparatus for measuring changes of conductivity, detecting the proximity of metallic bodies, etc., by noting extremely minute changes in an electric current. In one form a telephone is caused to emit a sound whenever the effect of the current is not balanced by that of another nearly equal current.— **i.-booster,** *n.* A form of induction-generator which raises the voltage in an alternating-current circuit.— **i.-bridge,** *n.* An induction-balance arranged for making measurements usually of resistance.— **i.-coil,** *n.* An apparatus for generating currents by electromagnetic induction: consisting usually of two concentric cylindric coils of insulated wire enclosing an iron core. One of the coils is called the *primary* and the other the *secondary*. Ordinarily, the primary is short and of thick wire, and the secondary long and of thin wire. An alternating current of high tension is induced in the secondary coil by rapid automatic making and breaking of the circuit in the primary.



Induction-coil.

1. Sectional view. 2. Plan view: *a*, iron core; *bb*, primary coil (heavy wire); *cc*, secondary coil (fine wire); *d*, insulated tube separating coils; *ee*, binding-posts connected to terminals of secondary; *ff*, terminals of primary; *g*, contact screw standard; *h*, contact screw; *k*, vibrating contact spring; *l*, binding-post; *m*, condenser; *n*, *o*, condenser connections; *p*, *q*, two sheets of the condenser; *rr*, heads of primary coil.

— **i.-current,** *n.* *Oceanog.* A current caused in a sheet of water by the action of another current, and in the opposite direction to the main current.— **i.-furnace,** *n.* Same as ELECTRIC FURNACE.— **i.-generator,** *n.* An alternating-current generator constructed on the principle of the induction-motor.— **i.-machine,** *n.* A machine for generating electricity, particularly static electricity, by induction.— **i.-meter,** *n.* A meter constructed on the principle of the induction-motor.— **i.-motor,** *n.* A motor of the alternating-current type, in which the current is induced in the armature by the rotation of the field-magnets about it.— **i.-pipe, -port,** or **-valve,** *n.* The pipe, port, or valve through which the live steam or other motive fluid passes to the cylinder of an engine.— **i.-regulator,** *n.* A device for regulating voltage or electric pressure. It consists of two coils or more which can be so adjusted as to alter their inductive relation and consequently their voltage.— **i.-top,** *n.* A metal top which inclines under self-induced currents while revolving around a vertical axis in a magnetic field.— **isogenetic i.** (*Bot.*), simple stimulation, as contradistinguished from complex stimulation.— **magnetic i.,** the magnetizing of a body by bringing it into a magnetic field.— **mutual i.,** the interreaction of two electric circuits upon each other.— **open-circuit i.,** the production of inductive effects in open circuits by means of oscillatory discharges. **oscillatory i.‡.**— **photochemical i.,** see CHEMICAL INDUCTION.— **total magnetic i.,** the total magnetic flux within any space. — **tube of i.,** an imaginary tube whose enclosing surface is the locus of certain lines of induction of an electric or a magnetic field.— **unipolar i.,** induction in a conductor so moved through a magnetic field as to cut its force-lines continuously, producing a continuous current: a misnomer. — **vertical i.,** see under HORIZONTAL INDUCTION.— **in-duc'tion-al,** *a.*— **in-duc'tion-ist,** *n.* An adherent of the inductive method of investigation.

in-duc'tive, } 1 in-duk'tɪv; 2 ĭn-dŭc'tiv, *a.* **1.** *Logic.*
in-duc'tivˢ, } Pertaining to or proceeding by induction; as, *inductive* reasoning: distinguished from *dogmatic* and opposed to *deductive*.

An *inductive* hypothesis is said to be demonstrated when the facts are shown to be in entire accordance with it. HUXLEY *Am. Addresses, Evolution* lect. iii, p. 90. [A. 1877.]

2. *Elec.* Of or pertaining to induction; produced or operating by or susceptible of induction; as, *inductive* force; an *inductive* machine. **3.** Of the character of a prelude or introduction, as to a play; introductory. **4.** [Rare.] Inducing or tending to; leading to. [< LL. *inductivus*, < L. *induco* (pp. *inductus*); see INDUCE.]

— **inductive embarrassment,** inductive retardation. See RETARDATION.— **i. method** (*Logic*), the scientific method that proceeds by induction. It requires (1) *exact observation*; (2) *correct interpretation* of the observed facts with a view to understanding them in relation to each other and to their causes; (3) *rational explanation* of the facts by referring them to their real cause or law; and (4) *scientific construction*, putting the facts in such coordination that the system reached shall agree with the reality. The search for the cause of anything may proceed according to any one of four methods, which have been called the **canons of the inductive method.** While these canons were satisfactory to the older formal logic, they are almost indefinitely modified in the practise of the experimental methods by modern science. They are: (1) the *method of agreement*, in which a condition uniformly present is assumed to be probably a cause; (2) the *method of difference*, in which the happening of an event when a condition is present, and its failure when the condition is absent, lead to the assumption of that condition as a cause; (3) the *method of concomitant variations*, in which the simultaneous variation in similar degree of condition and event establishes a causal relation; and (4) the *method of residues* or *of residual variations*, where after subtracting from a phenomenon the part due to causes already established the remainder is held to be due to some other unascertained cause or to the known remaining causes. For instance, astronomers, observing that a planet is always drawn slightly out of its orbit when passing another planet, conclude by method (1) that the attraction of that other planet is the cause of the variation. This conclusion is strengthened by (2) when it is seen that no perturbation occurs except in proximity to another planet, and by (3) when it is observed that the disturbance is greater or less according to the greater or less distance of the bodies. Finally, when, as in the case of the planet Uranus, the effect of all known bodies is insufficient to explain its perturbations, by (4) the remaining disturbance is attributed to an unknown cause of like nature — in this instance leading to the discovery of the new planet Neptune.— **i. sciences,** those sciences which deal with facts.— **i. verification,** the inductive method in its application to the investigation and verification of principles.

in-duc'tiv(e-lyˢ, 1 in-duk'tɪv-lɪ; 2 ĭn-dŭc'tiv-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an inductive manner; by inference. **2.** By electric induction.

in-duc'tiv(e-nessˢ, 1 in-duk'tiv-nes; 2 ĭn-dŭc'tiv-nĕs, *n.* Inductivity.

in"duc-tiv'i-ty, 1 in"duk-tiv'ɪ-tɪ; 2 ĭn"dŭc-tĭv'i-ty, *n.* *Elec.* Specific capacity for magnetic induction.

in-duc'to-, 1 in-duk'to-; 2 ĭn-dŭc'to-. From INDUCTION: a combining form in names of physical apparatus having to do with electric or magnetic induction. — **in"duc-tom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring electric induction or inductivity.— **differential inductometer,** a device for measuring the current passing through a cable.— **in-duc'to-phone,** *n.* *Elec.* A device for communicating telephonically between trains in motion and fixed stations by alternating induction-currents developed in a coil of wire on a moving train by intermittent currents in stationary conductors parallel with the track. The spiral on the train is in a telephone-circuit.

in-duc'tor, 1 in-duk'tər *or* -tōr; 2 ĭn-dŭc'tor, *n.* **1.** One who inducts another into office; an introducer or initiator. **2.** *Elec.* Any part of an electrical apparatus which acts inductively upon another; sometimes, a part that is so acted upon; as, an earth-*inductor*. See EARTH. [< L. *inductor*, instigator, < *induco* (pp. *inductus*); see INDUCE.]— **in-duc'tor-al"ter-na"tor,** *n.* *Elec.* An alternator whose rotating member carries with it neither the field nor armature circuits, but consists merely of iron.

in"duc-to'ri-um, 1 in"duk-tō'rɪ-um; 2 ĭn"dŭc-tō'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] An induction-coil.

in-duc'to-ry, 1 in-duk'to-rɪ; 2 ĭn-dŭc'to-ry, *a.* Introductory.

in-duc'to-scope, 1 in-duk'to-skōp; 2 ĭn-dŭc'to-scōp, *n.* An instrument for detecting magnetic or electric induction.

in-duc'to-script, 1 in-duk'to-skript; 2 ĭn-dŭc'to-script, *n.* A figure induced upon a photographic plate by an electric discharge from the object.

in-duc'tric, 1 in-duk'trɪk; 2 ĭn-dŭc'tric, *a.* *Elec.* Of or pertaining to induction; acting by induction, or when in a state of induction; inductive. [< INDUCTION + ELECTRIC.] **in-duc'tri-cal‡.**

in-due'¹, 1 in-diū'; 2 ĭn-dū', *vt.* [IN-DUED'; IN-DU'ING.] **1.** To make the possessor of; endow. See ENDUE¹. [In this use a corruption of ENDUE¹, and as such totally distinct from INDUE², tho often confused with it, even by good writers, as by Shakespeare (*e. g.*, *Two Gentlemen of Verona* act v, sc. 4, l. 153) and others.]

Little children played and ran, and fell like balls *indued* with will. E. LYNN LINTON *Through the Long Nights* ch. 15, p. 156. [H. 1888.]

2†. To accustom.

in-due'², *vt.* & *vi.* [IN-DUED'; IN-DU'ING.] To put on or upon, as a garment. [< L. *induo*, < *indu*, in, < *in*, in.]

The difficulty of *induing* boots as hard as a thorough wetting and as thorough a drying could make them. MACDONALD *Robert Falconer* p. 11. [LOR.]

in-due'ment, 1 in-diū'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĭn-dū'ment, *n.* Endowment.

in-dulge', 1 in-dulj'; 2 ĭn-dŭlġ', *v.* [IN-DULGED'; IN-DULG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To yield, usually unduly or unwisely, to the wishes or inclinations of; neglect to restrain; humor; as, to *indulge* a child. **2.** To give up to or make no effort against; forbear from controlling; as, to *indulge* a desire for strong drink.

Imaginary evils soon become real ones by *indulging* our reflections on them. SWIFT *Works, Thoughts* p. 519. [W. P. N. 1871.]

3. *Eccl.* To grant a dispensation or indulgence. **4.** *Com.* To grant an indulgence on a bill; to allow time for a bill to be met. **5†.** To bestow as a privilege.
II. *i.* **1.** To yield to the gratification of a desire or propensity without constraint: with *in*.

It is natural to man to *indulge in* the illusions of hope. HENRY in M. C. Tyler's *Patrick Henry* p. 124. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

2†. To yield: with *to*. [< L. *indulgeo*, < *in*, in, + *-dulgeo*; cp. *dulcis*, sweet.]

Syn.: content, favor, gratify, humor, pamper, please, satisfy, spoil. See PAMPER.— Ant.: check, contradict, control, deny, disappoint, discipline, displease, oppose, refuse, thwart.
— **in-dulge'a-bl(eᴾ,** *a.*— **in-dulge'ment,** *n.*— **in-dulg'er,** *n.*

in-dul'gence, 1 in-dul'jens; 2 ĭn-dŭl'ġĕnç, *vt.* [-GENCED; -GENC-ING.] To grant an indulgence to.

in-dul'gence, *n.* **1.** The act of indulging; the yielding to inclination, passion, desire, or propensity in oneself or another; hence, excess; also, the character or habit

of being indulgent; when used absolutely, always in a bad sense; as, unbridled *indulgence*. 2. That with which a person is indulged or indulges himself; an act of compliance, grace, or favor.

God on our youth bestows but little ease,
But on our age most sweet *indulgences*.
HERRICK *Youth and Age* l. 2.

3. *Com.* Permission to defer payment, as of a note. 4. *R. C. Ch.* (1) Remission, by the power intrusted, of the temporal or temporary punishment still due to sin after sacramental absolution, either in this world or in purgatory. It is conditioned on repentance and reparation. Such remission is based upon the application to the case of each sinner of the infinite fund of spiritual treasure by the church in the merits, *i. e.*, sufferings and sacrifices, of Christ, the saints, and all the redeemed. Indulgences are classed as *general, partial, particular, plenary*, etc.

Divisions of *Indulgences*.—*Plenary* remit all, *partial* a portion, of the temporal punishment due to sin.
Catholic Dict. 3d ed., p. 440. [1885.]

(2) A relaxation, in a person's favor, of a particular rule of ecclesiastical law: properly called *dispensation*.
5. The granting of liberties by the Declaration of Indulgence. [< L. *indulgentia*, < *indulgen(t-)s*; see INDULGENT.] **in-dulge'ment; in-dul'gen-cy.** — **Declaration of Indulgence,** in English history, a royal proclamation granting a measure of religious freedom. The chief ones were issued by Charles II. in 1672, suspending the penal laws against "whatsoever dissenters or nonconformists," and giving liberty of public worship save to Roman Catholics, and by James II. in 1687–1688, in favor of Roman Catholics and other dissidents, who, however, mostly refused to profit by it.— **Sabbatine** (*sa. or sab'a-tin*) **indulgence,** claimed for the brown or Carmelite scapular, by which the soul is released from purgatory on the first Saturday after death. The bull on which it is granted, and which is called bull of John XXII., under which it is granted, is a forgery. — **sale of indulgences,** a charge made against Johann Tetzel, a German Dominican friar, in the sixteenth century. This charge formed the basis of Martin Luther's agitation, when on Oct. 31, 1517, he nailed his ninety-five theses on the Castle Church at Wittenberg.

In-dul'gent, 1 in-dul'jent; 2 in-dŭl'gĕnt, *a.* Prone to indulge; yielding to the desires or humor of oneself or of those under one's care; *forbearing* in treatment; failing to exercise proper restraint or control; indulgential. [< L. *indulgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *indulgeo*; see INDULGE.] Syn.: see CHARITABLE. — **in-dul'gent-ly,** *adv.* **in-dul'ging-ly‡.**

in'dul-gen'tial, 1 in'dul-jen'shal; 2 in'dŭl-gĕn'shal, *a.* Pertaining to ecclesiastical indulgences; indulgential. — **in'dul-gen'tial-ly,** *adv.*

in'du-lin,] 1 in'du-lin, -lin *or* -lin; 2 in'dū-lĭn, -lĭn *or* -lin, *n.* **in'du-line,**] Any one of a group of extensively occurring substances prepared by heating aminoazo bodies with monamins in the presence of a mineral acid. They are classified as **benzo-indulins** ($C_{18}H_{14}N_4$) and **naphth-indulins** ($C_{22}H_{16}N_4$). The first two groups yield violet to blue colored dyes, as violanilin, Coupier blue, Ellvoff blue, etc.; the latter two have an intense red color. [< INDIGO.]

The *indulines* are amongst the largest known aniline dyestuffs (Caro & Dale, 1885: Green & Martin, 1896). Their constitution has been made more evident by a series of investigations prosecuted in recent years by Fischer and Hepp, Kehrmann, Nietzki, etc.
SIGMUND RICHTER *Organic Chemistry* vol. ii. p. 603.

In-dul'phus, 1 in-dul'fus; 2 in-dŭl'fŭs, *n.* A legendary king of Alban.

in-dult', 1 in-dult'; 2 in-dŭlt', *n.* 1. *R. C. Ch.* An indulgence or privilege granted by the Pope, to bishops and others, as exemption from some canonical or ecclesiastical duty. 2. In Spain, an import duty, as that formerly paid on all Arabian products imported. 3†. An indulgence. [< L. *indultum*, < L. *indultus*, pp. of *indulgeo*; see INDULGE.] **in-dul'to‡.**

in'du-ment, 1 in'dū-ment *or* -ment; 2 in'dū-ment, *n.* 1. An integument. 2†. A garment.

in"du-men'tum, 1 in'dū-men'tum; 2 in'dū-mĕn'tŭm, *n.* 1. *Bot.* A hairy covering. 2. *Ornith.* Plumage. [L., garment, < *induo*; see INDUE.]

in-du'na, 1 in-dū'na; 2 in-dų'na, *n.* [Zulu-Kafir.] An army leader, a general of an *impi* or army; a notable: aristocrat.

They call the boabab the *indunas'* tree; for here the *indunas* are wont to sit and drink over anything particular is on hand.
F. OATES *Matabele Land* p. 83 [PAULY 1889.]

in-dun'geon, *n.* To imprison in a dungeon.

In-du'no, 1 in-dū'no; 2 in-dų'no, *n.* Giovanni (1815–1878). An Italian historical and genre painter.

in-du'pli-cate, 1 in-dū'pli-kĭt; 2 in-dū'plĭ-cat, *a. Bot.* Having the edges turned or folded inward: said of calyx or corolla in estivation, or of leaves in vernation.— **in-du'pli-ca'tion,** *n.* The condition of being induplicate, or that which is induplicate.— **in-du'pli-ca-tive.** INDUPLICATE.

in du'plo, 1 dū'plo; 2 dų'plo. *Old Eng. Law.* In double.— **damna in duplo,** double damages.

in-dur'ance†, *n.* Endurance.

in"du-ras'cent‡, *a. Bot.* Hardening by degrees.

in'du-rate, 1 in'dū-rēt; 2 in'dū-rāt, *v.* [-RAT'ED; -RAT'-ING.] *I. t.* 1. To make hard; as, heat *indurates* clay. 2. Hence, to harden in feeling or character; rid of sensibility.

II. i. 1. To grow or become hard or tough; to harden. 2†. To become fixed, as by custom. [< L. *induratus*, pp. of *indurō*, < *in*, in, + *dūrus*, hard.] — **in'du-ra'ter,** *n.* Hard or hardened.— **in"du-ra'tion,** *n.* 1. The act or process of indurating, or the state of being indurated 2. Hardening of the heart; obduracy. 3. An indurated part.— **primary, or primitive, induration,** the initial sore or chancre which appears in the primary stage of syphilis.— **in'du-ra-tiv(e)‡,** *a.* Producing or tending to produce induration.

in'du-rite, 1 in'dū-rait; 2 in'dū-rīt, *n.* A smokeless powder manufactured by treatment of gunootton with nitrobenzene and steam or hot water: used to solidify and indurate it: invented by Charles E. Munroe. [< INDURATE.]

In dus, 1 in'dus; 2 in'dŭs, *n.* 1. A river in W. Tibet and N. W. India; length, 1,800 m. to the sea; navigable 600 m. 2. One of the southern constellations situated between Grus and Pavo. **In-dus'(s)al,** 1 in-dus'al; 2 in-dŭs'al, *a.* Of or pertaining to an industrium; containing or characterized by industs.— **Indusial limestone** (*Geol.*), a Miocene limestone largely composed of larval cases of caddis-flies: occurring in Auvergne, France.

In-du'si-um, 1 in-dū'shi-um; 2 in-dų'shi-ŭm (XIII), *n.* [-SI-A, *pl.*] 1. *Bot.* (1) An outgrowth of a frond covering or surrounding a sorus or fruit-cluster. (2) An appendage hanging from the apex of the stipe beneath the pileus in fungi of the genus *Phallus*. (3) A hairy cup surrounding a stigma in a flower, as in the goodenial family (*Goodenia'ceæ*). (4) Same as VELUM, 3 (2). 2. *Anat.* (1) The amnion. (2) A layer of gray substance on the upper surface of the corpus callosum of the brain. 3. *Entom.* The larval case of an insect. 4. *Rom. Antiq.* One of the two tunics usually worn by both men and women, probably the outer one. See TUNIC. [L., tunic, or *indue*; see INDUE.]

— in-du'si-ate, *a. Bot.* Provided with an indusium. **in-du'si-at'ed‡.** **in-du'si-form,** *a. Bot.* Shaped like an indusium.— **in-du'si-old,** *a.* Bearing a resemblance to an indusium.


Examples of the Indusia of Ferns.
1. *Dryopteris*. 2. *Asplenium*. 3. *Dicksonia*. 4. *Cystopteris*.

in-dus'tri-al,] 1 in-dus'tri-al; 2 in-dŭs'trĭ-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to industry or labor; denoting the processes or products of manufacture or commercial production in general; as, the *industrial* arts; the *industrial* classes.

The United States of America furnish the only example in the world's history of a community purely *industrial* in origin and development. CARNEGIE *Triumphant Democ* p. 265. [s. 1888.]

Industrial, as a forensic technicality, existed long before the word came into use in its present acceptation.
FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p. 316. [s. 1873.]

[< L.L. *industrialis*, < L. *industria*; see INDUSTRY.]

— **industrial accidents,** in law, those injuries which is added to a material object through the human art or labor expended upon it.— **colony** (*Econ.*), a colony maintained at public expense, or otherwise, in useful industries those likely to become a public charge, as well as to help the unemployed to gain a livelihood.— **i. exhibition,** a fair for the exhibition of industrial products or processes.— **i. school,** an institute for teaching industrials generally; also, a school for the care and training or reformation of neglected children.— **in-dus'tri-al-ly,** *adv.*

in-dus'tri-al-ism, *n.* 1. A person engaged in industry. Specif., one employed in industrial manufacture as distinguished from agricultural or mercantile pursuits. 2. A stock or security based upon the incorporation or capitalization of an establishment for manufacture or business, or the incorporated company or enterprise itself: commonly used by brokers in the plural, as *industrials*, meaning securities connected with manufacturing in-

in-dus'tri-al-ism, *n.* 1. The modern industrial system, especially with reference to manufacturing, the organization of industries.

The barbarians of *industrialism*, grasping chiefs and munitous men, give no ear to priest or pontiff. J. MORLEY *Crit. Misc., Speech in Commons* p. 17. [s. 1877.]

2. A condition of society in which the highest aim is success in peaceful industries: opposed to *militancy*. 3. Employment in industry.— **in-dus'tri-al-ist,** *a.* Relating to industrialism; characterized by industry.— **in-dus'tri-al-ist,** *n.* One engaged in or connected with some industry; a manufacturer or worker.— **in-dus'tri-al-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To render industrial; to furnish with or devote to industrialism; as, to *industrialize* a village.

in-dus'tri-ous, 1 in-dus'tri-us; 2 in-dŭs'trĭ-ŭs, *a.* 1. Exhibiting assiduity in the pursuit of any occupation; resulting from habit developed in business; laborious; as, an *industrious* workman; an *industrious* man of letters. 2. Indicating or showing assiduity or diligence; as, an *industrious* career.

Industrious bees in each bosom reign,
And industry begets a love of gain.
GOLDSMITH *The Traveller* l. 299.

3. [Rare.] Pertaining or relating to industry; industrial. 4†. Expert; shrewd. [< L. *industriosus*, < *industria*; see INDUSTRY.] Syn.: see ACTIVE; BUSY.— **in-dus'tri-ous-ly,** *adv.*— **in-dus'tri-ous-ness,** *n.*

in-dus-try,] 1 in'dus-tri; 2 in'dŭs-trĭ, [PRIES, 1 -trĭz; 2 -trĭs, *pl.*] 1. The quality or habit of attention or devotion to any useful or productive pursuit, work, or task, manual or mental; earnest, steady, or constant application to business; as, *industry* in study.

If you have great talents *industry* will improve them; if you have but moderate abilities *industry* will supply their deficiency.
J. REYNOLDS *Discourses on Art* discourse ii, p. 77. [MCC. & CO. 1891.]

2. *Polit. Econ.* Labor habitually or systematically employed in beneficial work, especially in the productive manufactures and arts; hence, any one of the organized *industry*. 3. Any single branch of productive activity; the labor and capital employed in a trade or department of business; as, the iron *industry*; the farming industry; the American *industry*. 4. The methods and manufacturing activities as distinguished from the agricultural. 5. A European variety of gooseberry. [< F. *industrie*, < L. *industria*, < *industrius*, diligent.] Syn.: see ASSIDUITY.

in-du'tiv(e)‡, *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Covered with the usual integuments: said of seeds. [< L. *indue* (pp. *indutus*); see INDUE.]

in-du'vi-æ, 1 in-dū'vi-ē; 2 in-dų'vi-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* Persistent portions of a perianth, or the remains of non-articulated leaves on a stem. [L., clothes, < *indue*; see INDUE.] — **in-du'vi-al,** *a.*— **in-du'vi-ate,** *a. Bot.* Clothed with or having induviæ.

in-d'well',] 1 in'dwel'; 2 in'dwĕl', *n.* & *vi.* To dwell in; abide within; inhabit; specially, to dwell permanently in the soul.— **in'dwell'er,** *n.* [Poet.] An inhabitant.— **in'dwell'ing,** *a.* Dwelling or abiding within; as, an *indwelling* grace.— **in'dwell'ing,** *n.*

In'dy', 1 dan'dī', 2 dăn'dy', **Paul Marie Théodore Vincent** (°s/1851–). A French composer; inspector of musical instruction in Paris.

i'ne, 1 ī'nē; 2 ī'nĕ, *n.* A warlike king of the West Saxons (—726); founder an Anglo-Saxon school in Rome.

-ine, *suffix.* 1. Same as -IN¹. 2. Forming the ending of some feminine names and titles, as *Pauline, Lucrine, Josephine, landgravine.* [= -IN².] 3. *Chem.* Used with chemical compounds. See -IN². 4. *Org. Chem.* Used to indicate hydrocarbons of the acetylene series, as, hexine, heptine, etc. [= -IN².] 5. A termination, sometimes used to form the names of minerals; superseded, in names of species, by *-ite*; as, *chalcosine, chalcocite.* [= -IN².]

in'ber-ry, 1 in'ber-ri; 2 in-bĕr'rĭ-cy, *n.* The state of being or the habit of becoming inebriated.

in'e-bri-ant, 1 in-ī'bri-ant; 2 in-ē'bri-ant. *I. a.* Intoxicating. *II. n.* Anything that intoxicates. [< L. *inebriant(-)s*, ppr. of *inebrio*, make drunk; < *in*, in, + *ebrius*, drunk.]

in-e'bri-ate, 1 in-ī'bri-ēt; 2 in-ē'bri-āt. *a.* [-AT'ED; -AT'-ING.] *I. t.* 1. To make drunk; intoxicate.

The cups, That cheer but not *inebriate*.
COWPER *Task* bk. iv, l. 40.

2. Also, figuratively, to exhilarate; excite; stupefy.

Oh! that THEE would'st enter into my heart, and *inebriate* it.
AUGUSTINE *Confessions* tr. by Shedd, bk. i. p. 4. [W. F. P. 1885.]

3†. To refresh, as with water. [M.]

II. i. 1. To become intoxicated, actually or figuratively. [< L. *inebriatus*, pp. of *inebrio*; see INEBRIANT.]

in-e'bri-ate. 1. *a.* Inebriated, literally or figuratively; drunken. *II. n.* A drunkard, especially a habitual drunkard. [< L. *inebriatus*; see INEBRIATE, *v.*]

— **Inebriates' Acts** (Eng.), a series of acts (1879–1900) dealing with the confinement of habitual drunkards. They embrace the imprisonment of criminal inebriates as well as the confinement of voluntary applicants, holding that the drunkard is one who does not come under the jurisdiction in lunacy but who is nevertheless dangerous to himself or others.

in-e"bri-a'tion, 1 in-ī'bri-ē'shon; 2 in-ē"bri-ā'shon, *n.* 1. The act of inebriating, or the state of being inebriated; drunkenness.

His position . . . carried the flag of habitual *inebriation* on his nose.
GEORGE MEREDITH *Diana of the Crossways* p. 97. [s. reiss. 1886.]

2. Exhilaration or intoxication of the mind or feelings; excessive excitement, emotion, or exhilaration. [< LL. *inebriatio(n-)*, < L. *inebriatus*; see INEBRIATE.]

in"e-bri'e-ty, 1 in'i-brai'e-ti; 2 in'ē-brī'ĕ-ty, *n.* The state or habit of inebriety; drunkenness; especially, habitual intoxication. [< L. *in-* intens. + *ebriet(ā-)s*; see INEBRIETY.]— **in-e'bri-ism,** *n.* Habitual inebriety. (C.)

in-e'bri-ous, *a.* [RARE.] Drunk, or causing drunkenness.

in-eche'‡, *vt.* To insert; add.

in"e-con'o-my, *n.* Wastefulness; absence of economy.— **in-e-cer'no-ne'le,** *a.*

ined., *abbr.* [L.] *Ineditus*; literally, not edited; unpublished.

in-e'di-a, 1 in-ī'di-e; 2 in-ē'dĭ-a. *n.* 1. Starvation. 2. Abstinence. [L., < *in-*, not, + *edo*, eat.]

in-ed'i-ble(e), *a.* Not good for food. [< LL. *inedibilis*, < *in-*, not; and see EDIBLE.]— **in-ed"i-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

in-ed'it-ed, *a.* 1. Not published; as, an *inedited* manuscript. 2. Unedited; for publication.

Recently a poet, from Chaucer downward, remains *inedited*.
EDMUND GOSSE in *The Forum* Jan., 1891, p. 520.

— **in-ed'i-ta,** *n. pl.* [L.] Unpublished manuscripts.

in-ed"u-ca-bil'i-a, 1 in-ed'ū-ka-bil'i-a; 2 in-ĕd"ū-cā-bĭl'i-a, *n. pl. Mam.* A section of placental mammals having the cerebrum small and not covering the olfactory lobes or cerebellum, including edentates, rodents, insectivores, and bats. [< IN-³ + L. *educo*; see EDUCATE.]

— **in-ed"u-ca-bil'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*

in-ed'u-ca-bil'(e), *a.* Uneducable.

in-ed'u-ca'tion, *n.* [Rare.] Lack of education; uneducated state or condition.

in-ef, i-nef'‡, 2 in-ĕf', *n.* [F.] A poison applied to arrows by natives of the Gabun country. See STROPHANTUS.

in-ef'fa-bl(e), 1 in-ef'e-bl; 2 in-ĕf'a-bl, *a.* 1. That can not be expressed in speech; unspeakable; unutterable; as, the *ineffable* name of Jehovah. 2. That must not be spoken; as, the *ineffable* name of Jehovah. 3†. That can not be uttered; unpronounceable. [M.] 4†. *Math.* Irrational; surd. [M.] [< L. *ineffabilis*, < *in-*, not, + *effabilis*, < *effor*, speak, < *ex-*, out, + *for*, speak.]— **in-ef"fa-bil'i-ty,** *in-ef'fa-bl(e-ness*†, *n.*— **in-ef'fa-bly,** *adv.*

in-ef'fa-ble, *n.* 1. A person not to be named or mentioned; pl., [HUMOROUS] Trousers.

in"ef-face'a-bl(e), *a.* That can not be effaced; indelible.— **in"ef-face'a-bly,** *adv.*

in"ef-fect'i-bl(e), *a.* 1. [Rare.] Not to be effected; impracticable. 2†. Ineffectual; vain.— **in"ef-fect'i-bly,** *adv.*

in"ef-fec'tive,] 1 in'e-fek'tiv; 2 in'ĕ-fĕc'tĭv, *a.* 1. Not **in"ef-fec'tive‡,**] producing any effect, or not producing the effect expected; not effective; inefficient; abortive.

Many of the better class of men are rendered wholly *ineffective* to a blind and fruitless effort to produce something which shall be a work of art.
PHILLIPS BROOKS *Lect. on Preaching* lect. iv, p. 109. [L. P. & CO. 1879.]

2. Not competent to the service or end intended; impotent; as, *ineffective* force.— **in"ef-fec'tiv(e)-ly,** *adv.*— **in"ef-fec'tiv(e)-ness,** *n.*

in"ef-fec'tu-al, 1 in"e-fek'chu-el *or* -tū-el; 2 in"ĕ-fĕc'-chu-al *or* -tū-al, *a.* Not able to produce a proper or intended effect; lacking in adequacy; not effectual; inefficient; fruitless; weak; unavailing; as, an *ineffectual* remedy; an *ineffectual* effort.— **in"ef-fec"tu-al'i-ty,** *n.* Ineffectualness, or that which is ineffectual.— **in"ef-fec'tu-al-ly,** *adv.*— **in"ef-fec'tu-al-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being ineffectual.

in-ef'fer-ves'cent, *a.* Not effervescing, or incapable of effervescing.— **in-ef"fer-ves'cence, in-ef"fer-ves'cen-cy,** *n.*— **in-ef"fer-ves'ci-bl(e),** *a.* Not effervescible.

in-ef"fi-ca'cious, *a.* Not producing or not able to produce the effect desired; not efficacious. [< L. *inefficax*, < *in-*, not, and *efficax*; see EFFICACIOUS.]— **in-ef"fi-ca'cious-ly,** *adv.*— **in-ef"fi-ca-cy,** *n.* The state or quality of being inefficacious. **in-ef"fi-ca'cious-ness‡.**

in"ef-fi'cien-cy, 1 in"e-fish'un-si; 2 in"ĕ-fish'ĕn-cy, *n.* 1. Fact or state of being inefficient; want of ability to accomplish a desired object. 2. *Mech.* The loss in the transforming energy of a machine, numerically represented by unity less the efficiency. See EFFICIENCY, 2 (2).

in"ef-fi'cient, 1 in"e-fish'ent; 2 in"ĕ-fish'ĕnt, *a.* Not efficient; not possessing power or capacity adequate to a given requirement; not efficacious. [< L. *inefficiens*, < *in-*, not, and *efficiens*; see EFFICIENT.]

As Yorktown . . . the enemy were neither idle nor *inefficient* in their efforts for defense and annoyance.
J. SPARKS *Writings of Washington* vol. i. p. 13, p. 367. [s. a. co. 1837.]

— **in"ef-fi'cient-ly,** *adv.*

in"ef-fi'cient, *n.* One who is not efficient.

in"ef-ful'gent, *a.* [Rare.] Lacking in brilliancy.

in"e-las'tic, 1 in"i-las'tik; 2 in"ē-lăs'tĭc, *a.* Lacking or deficient in elasticity. (1) Not recovering after forcible change of shape. (2) Apparently incapable of change of shape; rigid or incompressible.

There are no bodies known that are perfectly elastic, or perfectly *inelastic*.
B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* p. 143. [s. a. co. 1867.]

— **in"e-las'ti-cal-ness,** *n.* To deprive of elasticity.— **in"e-las-tic'i-ty,** *n.* Want of elasticity.

in-el'e-gance, 1 in-el'i-gans; 2 in-ĕl'ĕ-gans, *n.* 1. The state of being inelegant, or that which is inelegant; want of refinement or grace. 2. *Math.* In reverse order, as propositions. **in-el'e-gan-cy‡.**

in-el'e-gant, 1 in-el'i-gant; 2 in-ĕl'ĭ-gant, *a.* Not elegant; lacking any quality required by correct taste; as, an *inelegant* manner; an *inelegant* literary style.— **in-el'e-gant-ly,** *adv.*

in-el'i-gi-bl(e), 1 in-el'ı-jı-bl; 2 ĭn-ĕl'ı-gı-bl, *a.* **1.** Legally or otherwise disqualified for office; not eligible.

The President (of the United States) . . . should . . . by constitutional prohibition, be made *ineligible* for a second term. DREW *Orations, Feb. 22, 1833* p. 45. [cas. co. 1890.]

2. Not suitable to be selected or chosen; inexpedient; undesirable; as, an *ineligible* location. **3†.** Undiscernible; inexpedient. [< L. *ineligibilis*, < L. *in-*, not, + *eligo*: see ELECT, *a.*] **—in-el'i-gi-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **—in-el'i-gi-bly**(e-ness)†, *n.* **—in-el'i-gi-bly**, *adv.*

in-el'o-quent, *a.* Not eloquent. **—in-el'o-quence**, *n.* **—in-el'o-quent-ly**, *adv.*

in"e-luc'ta-bl(e), *a.* Not to be escaped; impossible to struggle against; irresistible. [< L. *ineluctabilis*, < *in-*, not, + *luctor*, struggle, not < *e*, out, + *luctor*, struggle.] **—in"e-luc'ta-bly**, *adv.*

in"e-mend'a-ble†, *a.* Not to be atoned for.

in"e-mo-tiv'i-ty, *n.* A morbid lack of emotional sensibility.

in"e-nar'ra-ble†, *a.* Unspeakable; indescribable.

in-en'chy-ma, 1 in-ĕŋ'kı-mə; 2 ĭn-ĕŋ'cy-ma, *n. Bot.* Tissue composed of cells with spiral fibers coiled in their interior. [< Int. + Gr. *enchyma*, infusion.]

-inene, *suffix. Chem.* Sometimes used to denote a hydrocarbon of the acetylene series.

in-ept', 1 in-ept'; 2 ĭn-ĕpt', *a.* **1.** Not fit or suitable; unapt. **2.** Not consistent with reason or sound sense; absurd. **3.** Inappropriate; unbecoming. **4.** *Law.* Void; without effect. Compare INAPT. [< L. *ineptus*, < *in-*, not, + *aptus*: see APT.] **—in-ept'i-tude**, *n.* The quality of being inept; unfitness; inaptitude; foolishness.

This gentleman, afterwards Charles X., stands as perhaps the most shining example of the *ineptitude* of royal houses. T. ROOSEVELT *Gouverneur Morris* ch. 8, p. 217. [IB. M. & CO. 1888.]

—in-ept'ly, *adv.* **—in-ept'ness**, *n.*

in-ept'ae, 1 in-ep'tı-ı; 2 ĭn-ĕp'tı-ı, *pl. Ornith.* A group of birds, variously ranked and limited, typified by the dodo. [< L. *ineptus*: see INEPT.]

in-e'qual, 1 in-ī'kwəl; 2 ĭn-ē'kwal, *a.* **1.** *Enlom.* Uneven: said of a surface. **2†.** Unequal; unjust. [OF., < L. *inæqualis*, < *in-*, not, + *æqualis*; see EQUAL.]

in"e-qual'i-ty, 1 in"ı-kwol'ı-tı; 2 ĭn"ē-kwal'ı-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, pl.] **1.** Want of equality in things of the same kind; difference, either absolute or inherent, forming or constituting variance or disparity; diversity; as, *inequality* of persons in respect to age, stature, temperament, social consideration, etc., and of things in respect to size, weight, number, etc.

As long as there are *inequalities* in human character they will show themselves in human condition.

H. WARNER in *Forum, Monthly Jan.*, 1888, p. 274.

2. Lack of evenness or proportion; variation, as from that which is regular or proportioned; want of uniformity; disproportion; variableness; as, the *inequalities* in any surface; *inequalities* of style. **3.** Want of effectiveness; inadequacy; incompetency. **4.** Injustice. **5.** *Astron.* A deviation from uniformity or constancy in the motion of a heavenly body. **6.** *Physiography.* The daily variation in rise of the tide, due to varying lunar influences. **7.** *Alg.* A statement that two quantities are not equal, made by placing the sign < or > between them, the angle being toward the symbol of smaller quantity. [< L. *inæqualitas*, < *inæqualis*; see INEQUAL.] SYN.: see DIFFERENCE.—**inequalities in altitude** (*Surv.*), errors caused by the effect of changes of temperature upon the metal of the sextant.—**lunar inequality**. *Astron.* **1.** A variation of the moon's motion in a true elliptic orbit due to the disturbing attraction of the sun and the planets. **2.** A very small fluctuation of the magnetic needle due to the moon.—**parallactic i.** (*Astron.*), an irregularity in the moon's motion depending upon the angle between the sun and the moon, by means of which the solar parallax can be determined. Compare LIBRATION.—**periodic i.** (*Astron.*), the comparatively short recurring disturbances from an elliptic orbit caused by the action of another attracting body; as, the *periodic i.* of Saturn. [RARE.] One who does not believe in equality in social or political life.

in"e-qua'tion, *n. Alg.* An inequality.

in-e'qui-, 1 in-ī'kwı-; 2 ĭn-ē'qui-, From French *in*, not, + EQUI-: a combining form.—**in-e"qui-ac'ti-nate**, *a.* Having unequal rays, as a sponge-spicule.—**in-e"qui-ax'i-al**, *a.* Having unequal axes.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

in-e"qui-lat'er-al, 1 in-ī'kwı-lat'ər-əl; 2 ĭn-ē'kwi-lăt'ər-al, *a.* Not equilateral; unequal-sided; specif., in conchology, having the anterior and posterior sides of the valve unequal, as the oyster; in foraminifers, obliquely coiled.—**in"e-qui-lat'er-al'i-ty**, *n.*

in-e"qui-lib'ri-ty, *n.* Lack of equilibrium. **—in-e"qui-lo'bate**, *a.* Not having the lobes equal. **—in-e"qui-pot'ent-ial**, *a.* Acted on by unequal forces; unstable. **—in-e"qui-ten'ti-al'i-ty**, *n.*

in-eq'ui-ta-bl(e), 1 in-ĕk'wı-tə-bl; 2 ĭn-ĕk'wi-ta-bl, *a.* Not equitable; unfair. **—in-eq'ui-ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-e'qui-te'ne, 1 in-ī'kwı-tī'nı; 2 ĭn-ē'kwi-tē'ĭn, *n. pl. Arach.* A division of spiders, nearly related, having convergent spinnerets, eyes in two cross-rows, and slender legs, and spinning irregular webs, as *Theridiidæ*. [< L. *inæquus*, unequal (< *in-*, not, + *æquus*, equal), + *tela*, web.] **—in-e"qui-te'nan**, *a.* & *n.*

in-eq'ui-ty, 1 in-ĕk'wı-tı; 2 ĭn-ĕk'wi-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, pl.] Want of equity; injustice; also, an unfair act.

in-e'qui-valve, 1 in-ī'kwı-valv; 2 ĭn-ē'kwi-valv, *a. Conch.* Having the valves of unequal size, whether lateral, as in a scallop, oyster, or other bivalve, or dorsal and ventral, as in brachiopods. **In-e'qui-valved**; **in-e'qui-val'vu-lar**, **in-e'qui-val've-ous**, 1 in-ī'kwı-val'vı-ələr, -vı-əs; 2 ĭn-ē'kwi-val'vu-lar, -ve-us, *adj.* **—in-e'qui-val'vu-lar**, *n.*

in-e'qui-tate, *a.* Not equitate or rooted out. **—ca-bly**, *adv.*

in"er-get'ic, 1 in"ər-jĕt'ık; 2 ĭn"er-gĕt'ic, *a.* [RARE.] Without energy; inert. **in"er-ge-tist**, **—in"er-ge'ti-cal-ly**, *adv.*

So, until spirit be insulted, the organism lieth *inergetic*.

TUPPER *Proverbial Philos., Of Immortality* I. 130.

In-er'mes, 1 in-ĕr'mīz; 2 ĭn-ĕr'mes, *n. pl. Helminth.* The restricted genus-group of the section of cestoids of larger group. [L., pl. of *inermis*; see INERMOUS.] **In-er'mi**.

in-er'mi-a, 1 in-ĕr'mı-ə; 2 ĭn-ĕr'mi-a, *n. pl. Spong.* A tribe of dictyonine siliceous sponges without uncinate spicules. [L., neut. pl. of *inermis*; see INERMOUS.] **—in-er'mi-an**, *a.*

in-er'mous, 1 in-ĕr'mus; 2 ĭn-ĕr'mus, *a. Bot.* Unarmed; without prickles, as a leaf or twig. [< L. *inermis*, < *in-*, not, + *arma*, arms.] **in-erm'i-ty**, **in-er'mist**.

in-er'ra-bl(e)†, 1 in-ĕr'ə-bl; 2 ĭn-ĕr'a-bl, *a.* Incapable of committing an error; infallible; unerring. [< LL. *inerrabilis*, < L. *in-*, not, + *errō*, wander.] **—in-er'ra-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being exempt from error; infallibility.

If we are to believe in the *inerrability* of a person or a body of persons. W. E. GLADSTONE *Gleanings of Past Years* vol. iii, p. 260. [MACM., 1876.]

in-er'ra-bl(e-ness)†, **—in-er'ra-bly**, *adv.*

in-er'ran-cy, 1 in-ĕr'ən-sı; 2 ĭn-ĕr'an-cy, *n.* The state or quality of being free from error; freedom from errancy; as applied to Scripture, plenary inspiration.

Some of us can more easily believe in the *inerrancy* of the Bible than in the *inerrancy* of its critics.

Christian Advocate [New York] Nov. 29, 1891, p. 5.

in-er'rant, 1 in-ĕr'ənt; 2 ĭn-ĕr'ant, *a.* Exempt from error; unerring; in theology, free from errancy. See ERRANCY.

in-ert', 1 in-ərt'; 2 ĭn-ert', *a.* **1.** Destitute of inherent power to move or to resist a moving force; inanimate; lifeless. **2.** Possessing inertia; as, an *inert* mass of matter. See INERTIA.

Its frequent movements distinguish a quadruped or a bird from *inert* things. HERBERT SPENCER, *Sociology* vol. i, p. 133. [D. 1891.]

2. Slow in motion; indisposed to move or act; inactive; sluggish; dull; as, an *inert* reptile.

The Honorable Mrs. Jamieson was fat and *inert*.

Lady CAMPBELL, *Country Gentleman* p. 52. [B. 1868.]

3. Devoid of active chemical properties; neutral; as, carbon is *inert* at ordinary temperature. [< L. *iner(t-)s*, < *in-*, not, + *ar(t-)s*, art.] SYN.: see HEAVY; IDLE; LIFELESS; PASSIVE.—**in-ert'i-tude**, *n.* [RARE.] A state of or tendency toward inertness.—**in-ert'ly**, *adv.*—**in-ert'ness**, *n.*

In-er'tes, 1 in-ər'tīz; 2 ĭn-ĕr'tes, *n. pl. Ornith.* A group of birds with a heavy body and short wings and tail, including the dodo and the kiwi. [< L. *iner(t-)s*; see INERT.]

in-er'ti-a, 1 in-ər'shı-ə; 2 ĭn-ĕr'shi-a, *n.* **1.** The state of being inert; indisposition to move or act; inertness.

And perhaps we will find less pernicious disorganization in the opposition of bad people than in the *inertia* of good people.

A. D. WHITE, *Recreations of a Country Parson* first series, p. 31. [n. & y. 1891.]

2. *Physics.* That property of matter by virtue of which it persists in its state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line unless some force changes that state; resistance to change of motion: formerly called **vis inertiæ.**

Many physicists now regard the conception of a resistance to change of motion as unnecessary, such assumed resistances being simply equivalent to inability to move themselves. Hence the word is less used in exact science than formerly, except when employed quantitatively as a synonym for *mass*.

To these names the *inertia* of secretaries and the motion of life begins is, and will be for ever, beyond the limit prescribed to the human intellect. WALKER *Holy Spirit* p. 18. [a. c. a.]

3. *Med.* Want of activity; applied to the uterus when its contractions have not been sufficient. [< L. *iner(t-)s*; see INERT.]—**electric or electromagnetic inertia**, the resistance caused by self-induction to sudden variations of the current in a conductor.—**i. of attention** (*Psychophys.*), the tendency of attention to remain concentrated upon, or to recur to, a given object or topic, in spite of attempted distractions.—**i. of light**, in psychophysics, that physiological characteristic of the visual apparatus, on account of which any sensation requires appreciable time, after application of the stimulus, to attain its maximum intensity, and to subside to zero after the stimulus is suddenly to acquire or lose magnetism; magnetic lag.—**mechanical i.**, the inertia caused by the mass of a body as contrasted with that caused by the charge with electricity.—**reduced i.** (*Mech.*), in any machine, the mass, which if placed at the driving point, would have a kinetic energy equal to that of the machine.—**rotational i.**, same as MOMENT OF INERTIA. See under MOMENT.—**terminal i.**, in psychophysics the quality of the nervous substance which continues the sensory effect for an appreciable time after the stimulus has ceased to be applied.

—in-er'tial, *a.* Pertaining to or of the nature of inertia.

—in-er'tion, *n.* [RARE.] Absence of activity; inertia.

in"es-ca'tion, 1 in"ĕs-kā'shən; 2 ĭn"es-ca'tion, *n. Her.* A shield of pretense, or small shield borne within another: sometimes called *escutcheon*, if not borne on the fess-point. The charges are those by the husband of an heiress to blazon his claim to his wife's lands.

in"es-ite, 1 in'ĕs-īt; 2 ĭn'es-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A fibrous fleshred, triclinic variety of silicate ($H_2(MnCa)_3Si_2O_9$, crystallizing in the triclinic system.

in es'se, 1 in es'ı; 2 ĭn es'e. [L.] In being; actually existing. Compare IN POSSE.

in"es-sen'tial, 1 in"ĕ-sen'shəl; 2 ĭn"ĕ-sĕn'shal, *a.* **1.** Unessential; not essential. **2.** [RARE.] Immaterial.

in-es'tive, 1 in-ĕs'ıv; 2 ĭn-ĕs'ĭv, *a.* Denoting the place of a being resting.

in"es-thet'ic, } 1 in"ĕs-thĕt'ık; 2 ĭn"ĕs-thĕt'ic, *a.* Trans-**in"es-thet'ic**, } gressing the laws of esthetics; lacking in beauty, esp. often in the sense of beauty: said of persons.

in-es'ti-ma-bl(e), 1 in-ĕs'tı-mə-bl; 2 ĭn-ĕs'ti-ma-bl, *a.* That can not be estimated or computed; above prices; loosely, very excellent or valuable; as, *inestimable* privileges. [F., < L. *inæstimabilis*, < *in-*, not; and see ESTIMABLE.] SYN.: see PRECIOUS.—**in-es'ti-ma-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **in-es'ti-ma-bly**, *adv.*

in"e-unt, 1 in'ı-unt; 2 ĭn'e-ŭnt, *n. Math.* A point of a curve. [< L. *in*, within, + *eunt-*, ppr. of *ineo*, enter, < *in*, into, + *eo*, go.] **in-e'unt-point'**†.

in-ev'i-ta-bl(e), 1 in-ĕv'ı-tə-bl; 2 ĭn-ĕv'i-ta-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be shunned, avoided, or prevented; bound to happen; certain; sure. The very nature of things; unavoidable; as, the *inevitable* conflict. **2.** Hence, jocularly, customary; usual; as, the *inevitable* row with the cabman. [< L. *inevitabilis*, < *in-*, not; and see EVITABLE.] SYN.: see NECESSARY.—**in-ev'i-ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Inevitableness. **2.** An inevitable thing.

The *inevitabilities* are always sapping every seeming prosperity built on the unrighteousness of others. HERBERT *Land and Discipline, Sketches, Ethics* p. 183. [B. M. & CO. 1889.]

—in-ev'i-ta-bl(e-ness), *n.* The state or quality of being inevitable. **—in-ev'i-ta-bly**, *adv.* Certainly; surely.

If sin did not *inevitably* carry penalty on its back, men would keep on sinning. H. WOOD in *The Arena* Jan., 1892, p. 202.

in-ex'act', 1 in"ĕg-zăkt'; 2 ĭn"ĕgz-ăkt', *a.* **1.** Not exact, accurate, or true.

War is the most *inexact* of sciences.

DONOS in *The Forum* June, 1891, p. 386.

2. Characterized by inaccuracy of statement; said of a person. SYN.: see DESULTORY.—**in"ex-act'i-ty**, *adv.*—**in"ex-act'ness**, *n.* **in"ex-act'i-tude**.

in"ex-cit'a-bl(e), 1 in"ĕk-sī'tə-bl; 2 ĭn"ĕk-cĭ'ta-bl, *a.* Not susceptible to excitement; unexcitable.—**bil'i-ty**, *n.*

in"ex-cus'a-bl(e)†, 1 in"ĕks-kiūz'ə-bl; 2 ĭn"ĕks-cŭ'sa-bl, *a.* Not to be justified; so careless or so wicked as to admit of no excuse; as, *inexcusable* negligence.

The destruction of Selencia is one of those inexcusable deeds which must be branded to all times as gigantic crimes.

S. G. W. BENJAMIN *Story of Persia* p. 169. [n. y. p. 1887.]

—in"ex-cus'a-bly, *adv.* [ex-cus'si-bly†, *adv.*

in"ex-cus'si-bl-ness, *n.* That can not be seized by law. **—in"ex-e'cra-bl(e)**†, *a.* [RARE.] That can not be sufficiently execrated; atrocious.

in"ex-e'cut'a-bl(e)†, **inexecution**, etc. See IN-².

in"ex-haust'ed†, *a.* Unexhausted.

in"ex-haust'i-bl(e)†, 1 in"ĕgz-ăst'ı-bl; 2 ĭn"ĕgz-ăst'i-bl (zm), *a.* **1.** That can not be exhausted; so large or furnishing so great a supply as not to be emptied, wasted, or spent; unfailing: often used loosely of any very great quantity; as, an *inexhaustible* supply of water. **2.** Incapable of being weakened or worn out; as, an *inexhaustible* toiler.—**in"ex-haust'i-bil'i-ty**, **in"ex-haust'i-bl(e-ness)†**, *n.*—**in"ex-haust'i-bly**, *adv.*

The resources of the divine mercy are inexhaustibly rich.

A. F. PRABODY *That Unknown Country* p. 716. [n. & co. 1859.]

in"ex-haus'tive, } 1 in"ĕgz-ŏs'tıv; 2 ĭn"ĕgz-ŏs'tiv, *a.*
in"ex-haus'tive, } **1.** Inexhaustible. **2.** Not exhausting, dissipating, or consuming.

in-ex'i-gi-ble, *a.* Not permitting of exaction; freely rendered: used by Bentham for certain priestly services.

in"ex-ist', vi. [RARE.] To exist within; inhere.

in"ex-is'tence†, *n.* Non-existence.—**in"ex-is'tent**, *a.* Relating to non-existence: non-existing. **in"ex-is'tant**†.

in"ex-is'tence†, *n.* Existence within; inherence.

in-ex'o-ra-bl(e), 1 in-ĕk'sə-rə-bl; 2 ĭn-ĕk'so-ra-bl, *a.* Not to be persuaded or moved by entreaty or prayer; unyielding; implacable; inflexible; unrelenting; as, *inexorable* destiny.

Is not this war the penalty which *inexorable* justice exacts from America? BRIGHT *Speeches, Am. Question* p. 126. [L. B. & CO.] [< L. *inexorabilis*, < *in-*, not; and see EXORABLE.] SYN.: see IMPLACABLE; INFLEXIBLE.—**in-ex'o-ra-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Inexorableness. **2.** Something inexorable.—**in-ex'o-ra-bl(e-ness)†**, *n.* The state or quality of being inexorable.—**in-ex'o-ra-bly**, *adv.* Implacably; unrelentingly.

in"ex-pan'si-bl(e-ness), *n.* See IN-².

in"ex-pe'di-en-cy, 1 in"ĕks-pī'dı-en-sı; 2 ĭn"ĕks-pē'di-ĕn-cy, *n.* The state of being inexpedient. **in"ex-pe'di-ence**†.

in"ex-pe'di-ent, 1 in"ĕks-pī'dı-ənt; 2 ĭn"ĕks-pē'di-ĕnt, *a.* Not expedient; not calculated to promote or not considered suitable to a particular purpose; unadvisable.—**in"ex-pe'di-ent-ly**, *adv.*

in"ex-pen'sive, } 1 in"ĕks-pĕn'sıv; 2 ĭn"ĕks-pĕn'sive, *a.*
in"ex-pen'sive, } Not expensive; costing little; low-priced; cheap.—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

In general, incidental and necessary pleasures are *inexpensive* as compared with sensual gratifications. WAYLAND AND CHAPIN *Political Economy* p. 122. [BB. & CO. 1886.]

in"ex-pe'ri-ence, 1 in"ĕks-pī'rı-ens; 2 ĭn"ĕks-pē'ri-ĕns, *n.* Lack or of deficiency in such experience or that knowledge which can come only by experience; as, the *inexperience* of youth. [< LL. *inexperientia*, < L. *in-*, not; and see EXPERIENCE.]

in"ex-pe'ri-enced, 1 in"ĕks-pī'rı-enst; 2 ĭn"ĕks-pē'ri-ĕnst, *a.* Lacking experience; characterized by inexperience, as in teaching.—**in"ex-pe'ri-enced-ness**, *n.*

It is the duty of the shopkeeper to deal fairly with his customers and not to raise his prices when he has to do with *inexperienced* buyers. CAIRD *Kant* vol. ii, p. 174. [MACM. 1889.]

in"ex-pert', 1 in"ĕks-pŭrt'; 2 ĭn"ĕks-pĕrt', *a.* **1.** Lacking in experience; unskilled; as, an *inexpert* archer.

These *inexpert* And hurried fingers could not fail to hurt The woven picture. BROWNING *Rudel to Lady of Tripoli* st. 3.

2. [Poet. or Obs.] Inexperienced. **—in"ex-pert'ness**, *n.*

in"ex-pert', *n.* An unskilled person.

Inadequate training, which an *inexpert* could give them.

Home Education Jan. '04, p. 12.

in-ex'pi-a-bl(e), 1 in-ĕks'pı-ə-bl; 2 ĭn-ĕks'pi-a-bl, *a.* **1.** Such as can not be expiated; so heinous as not to be atoned for.

Spare us the *inexpiable* wrong. MACAULAY *Virginia* st. 6.

2. [Archaic.] Unappeasable; implacable. [< L. *inexpiabilis*, < *in-*, not, + *expio*; see EXPIATE.] **—in-ex'pi-a-bil(e-ness)†**, *n.* **—in-ex'pi-a-bly**, *adv.*—**in-ex'pi-a-tet**, *a.*

in"ex-plain'a-bl(e)†, *a.* Incapable of explanation; inexplicable.

in-ex'pli-ca-bl(e), 1 in-ĕks'plı-kə-bl; 2 ĭn-ĕks'pli-ca-bl, *a.* Such as can not be made plain; not to be explained or interpreted, or not intelligible; unaccountable.

The train of our ideas depends on causes which operate in a manner *inexplicable* by us.

D. STEWART *Philos. Human Mind* vol. i, p. 247. [w. & L. 1814.]

SYN.: see MYSTERIOUS.—**in-ex'pli-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The state or quality of being inexplicable. **in-ex'pli-ca-bl(e-ness)†**.—**in-ex'pli-ca-bly**, *adv.*

in-ex'pli-cate, *a. Bot.* Not entirely closed up.

in"ex-po'sure, *n.* The state of not being exposed.

in"ex-press'i-bl(e)†, 1 in"ĕks-prĕs'ı-bl; 2 ĭn"ĕks-prĕs'i-bl, *a.* Incapable of being expressed; especially, that can not be expressed in words; unutterable: often used loosely for *great*.—**in"ex-press'i-bil(e-ness)†**, *n.*—**in"ex-press'i-bly**, *adv.* In such manner or degree as can not be expressed; as, *inexpressibly* beautiful.

in"ex-pres'sive, } 1 in"ĕks-prĕs'ıv; 2 ĭn"ĕks-prĕs'iv, *a.* **1.**
in"ex-pres'sive, } Not expressive; lacking expression, as a countenance. **2.** [Poet.] Inexpressible.—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

The tremor of an *inexpressive* thought.

E. B. BROWNING *The Seraphim* pt. i, l. 266.

in"ex-pug'na-bl(e), 1 in"ĕks-pŭg'nə-bl; 2 ĭn"ĕks-pŭg'na-bl (xn), *a.* Such as can not be successfully assailed, subdued, or driven out; unconquerable; as, an *inexpugnable* defenses.

Democracy stands *inexpugnable*, immeasurable, in her New World. CARLYLE *Latter-Day Pamphlets* no. iii, p. 54. [B.]

[< L. *inexpugnabilis*, < *in-*, not, + *expugno*, storm, < *ex*, out, + *pugna*, fight.] **—in"ex-pug'na-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **in"ex-pug'na-bl(e-ness)†**. **—in"ex-pug'na-bly**, *adv.*

in"ex-pur'ga-bl(e)†, *a.* Unpurgable.

in"ex-ten'si-bl(e)†, *a.* Not capable of being extended; of unchangeable length or area.—**inextensible surface** (*Geom.*), a surface that can be bent, but only so that no element changes size or shape.—**in"ex-ten'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

in"ex-ten'sion, *n.* Lack of extension.—**in"ex-ten'sion-al**, *a.*—**inextensional deformation**, the bending of an inextensible surface.

in"ex-ten'sive(-ness), *a.* Not extensive.—**inextensive deformation**, inextensional deformation. [unabridged.

in"ex-ten'so, 1 in ĕks-ten'so; 2 ĭn ĕks-tĕn'so. [L.] In full; **in"ex-ter'mi-na-bl(e)**, etc. See IN-².

in"ex-tin'guish-a-bl(e)†, *a.* That can not be extinguished; unquenchable; also, hard to suppress; uncontrollable.—**in"ex-tin'guish-a-bly**, *adv.*

An *inextinguishable* laughter broke From all the blessed gods. HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Bryant, bk. i, l. 760.

in ex-tre'mis, 1 in ĕks-trē'mıs; 2 ĭn ĕks-trĕ'mis. [L.] In the last extremity: said of a dying person who, if conscious, is aware of his condition, or of one in great danger.

in-ex'tri-ca-bl(e), 1 in-ĕks'trı-kə-bl; 2 ĭn-ĕks'tri-ca-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be extricated; involving or encompassing in such a manner that extrication is difficult or impossible; as, an *inextricable* tangle **2.** Inescapable.

[< L. *inextricabilis*, < *in-*, not, + *extrico*; see EXTRICATE.

in-ex'tri-cate!.—**in-ex'tri-ca-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**in-ex'tri-ca-bl(e-ness**², *n.*—**in-ex'tri-ca-bly**, *adv.* Beyond extrication.

I'nez, 1 ni'nez; 2 I'nēz, *n.* 1. Same as AGNES. 2. Inanna.

In Byron's *Don Juan*, Don Juan's mother: a satire on the author's wife.

I'ñez de Cas'tro. See CASTRO.

in f., *abbr.* [L.] *In fine* (= the end) [finse).

inf., *abbr.* Infantry; infinitive; infra (*Pharm.*); infunde (in-fun'dē).

in'fall, same as INFARE.

in'fall, 1 in'fôl; 2 in'fôl, *n.* 1. The place where anything enters or joins: inlet; as, the *infall* of a reservoir. 2. [Rare.] Inroad. **in'fall'ingt.**

in-fal'lā-bil-ism, 1 in-fal'ȧ-bil-izm; 2 in-fâl'ȧ-bil-ĭzm, *n.* The doctrine of papal infallibility; also, adherence to it.

in-fal'lā-bil-ist, 1 in fal'ȧ-bil-ist; 2 in-fâl'ȧ-bil-ĭst, *n.* An adherent of the dogma of papal infallibility.

The revived dissatisfaction, and its sympathies . . . with *infallibilist*, are striking instances of words suddenly familiarized.

FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p. 301, note. [c. 1873.]

in-fal'lī-bil'i-ty, 1 in-fal'ȧ-bil'i-ti; 2 in-fâl'ȧ-bil'ĭ-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being infallible. (1) Incapability of error.

In theology, the doctrine of the infallibility of the church is that the church is divinely kept from error in the teaching of doctrine and morals. In the Roman Catholic Church *papal infallibility* means that the Pope is divinely guarded from error when propounding *ex cathedra* matters of faith or morals. The doctrine was contested by some, but was decreed by the Vatican Council in 1870.

(2) Incapability of failure; certainty of success or effect; as, the *infallibility* of a remedy. [< LL. *infallibilis*; see INFALLIBLE.] **in-fal'lī-bl(e-ness**², same as CERTAINTY.

in-fal'lī-bl(e², 1 in-fal'ȧ-bl; 2 in-fâl'ȧ-bl, *a.* 1. Exempt from error of judgment, as in opinion or statement.

As well might a man be warranted in his book as *infallible* in his mind. JEVONS *Lessons in Logic* i, p. 8. [MACM. 1878.]

2. Exempt from uncertainty or liability to failure; conclusive. [< LL. *infallibilis*, < L. *in-*, not; and see FALLIBLE.]

in-fal'lī-bly, 1 in-fal'ȧ-bli; 2 in-fâl'ȧ-bly, *adv.* Without fail; without doubt or error; surely.

in-famed', 1 in-fēmd'; 2 in-fēmd', *pt.* *Her.* Defamed; degraded: said of a bearing represented as having no tail.

in'fa-mize, 1 in'fa-miz, *vt.* [Rare.] To render infamous; defame. **in-fame't**; **in-fam'o-mize**†.

in'fa-mous, 1 in'fa-mus; 2 in'fa-mŭs, *a.* 1. Publicly branded or notorious, as for vice or crime; having an excessively bad or odious reputation; of ill fame or repute; base. 2. Involving or deserving of infamy; notoriously or flagrantly wicked or base; odious; as, *infamous* laws.

The more civilization advances, the less social quarter will *infamous* conduct receive.

G. W. CURTIS in *Harper's Monthly* Feb., 1891, p. 474

3. *Law.* Convicted of infamy. [< OF. *infameux*, < LL. *infamosus*, < L. *infamis*, < *in-*, not, + *fama*; see FAME, n.]

SYN.: atrocious, base, detestable, disgraceful, dishonorable, disreputable, heinous, ignominious, infamed, nefarious, odious, outrageous, scandalous, shameful, shameless, vile, villainous, wicked. See BASE.—ANT.: see synonyms for CELEBRATED.—**infamous oath**, an oath or offense subject to infamous punishment (as death or imprisonment in a state prison for a term of years at hard labor), as treason or felony. 14 U. S., 417, 420, 421. The question of infamy depends on the character of the punishment rather than on the nature of the crime. A further decision of the U. S. Supreme Court held that a crime punishable with disqualification to hold office is thereby made infamous. 112 U. S., 7ō. Such crimes are larceny, assault with intent to kill, defraudiug the revenue, counterfeiting, etc.—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

in'fa-my, 1 in'fa-mi; 2 in'fa-mỹ, *n.*; -MIES, 1 -miz; 2 -mĭz, *pl.* 1. Total loss or destitution of honor or reputation; a notoriously evil repute; a scandalous or odious character; ill fame. 2. A quality to be detested and despised; that which is base or odious; flagrant wickedness.

Three men stand out from the ranks of that party [Jacobins] in well-merited preeminence as regards both influence and *infamy*,—Marat, Danton, and Robespierre.

MIVART *Essays and Criticisms* vol. i. [c. a. c. 1892.]

3. *Law.* The legal status of a person convicted of an infamous crime, which in the United States renders him incompetent as a witness or juror. The statutory abolition of this disqualification in England has rendered the subject obsolete in that country. [< L. *infamia*, < *infamis*; see INFAMOUS.] SYN.: see IGNOMINY.

in'an-cy, 1 in'ȧn-si; 2 in'ȧn-sỹ, *n.* 1. The state or period of being an infant, or in the first or earliest stage of existence and growth; generally, the state of an infant in arms (i. e., unable to walk).

The scriptures teach . . . the sanctity of life in *infancy* are saved.

C. HODGE *Systematic Theology* vol. i, p. 26. [s. 1872.]

2. *Law.* The period of life before majority or legal capacity; minority; nonage.

Infancy is not permitted to protect fraudulent acts.

KENT *Commentaries* vol. ii, p. 240.

3. Figuratively, the earliest period in the existence or history of a thing; as of a state or an art.

No vigor of youth, no maturity of manhood, will lead the nation to forget the spots where its *infancy* was cradled and defended.

WEBSTER Speech, Dec. 1, 1830. [s. a. c. 1858.]

4†. Inability to speak distinctly. [< L. *infantia*, < *infans*(*t*-)*s*; see INFANT.]—**natural infancy**, that period of non-responsible life which, by presumption of law, ends with the seventh year of a person's age.

in'fang-thef', 1 in'fang-thef'; 2 in'fâng-thĕf', *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* The right of a lord of a manor to try and punish thieves taken within the manor. [< AS. *infangenetheof*, < *in*, on, + *fongen*, pp. of *fōn*, seize, + *theōf*, thief.]

in'fang-thef', 1 in'fang-thef'; 2 in'fâng-thĕf', *n.* The profit of felons' goods, formerly a prerogative of the Corporation of London.

in'fant, *n.* To give birth to; originate.

in'fant, 1 in'fant; 2 in'fant, *a.* 1. Infantile; as, *infant* loveliness. 2. Pertaining to the legal state of infancy; minor. 3. Figuratively, being in the early stage of growth or development; as, *infant* colonies.

in'fant, *n.* 1. A child during the first or earliest stage of life; a babe.

An *infant* crying in the night;
An *infant* crying for the light;
And with no language but a cry.

TENNYSON *In Memoriam* liii, st. 5.

2. *Law.* A person in nonage; minor; specif., in the United States, Great Britain, and elsewhere, one who has not attained the age of 21 years. In some of the United States females come of age at the age of 18. A male of 14 and a female of 12 are of discretion, and may consent or disagree to marriage, the in certain States the age for females is 18. No infant under 7 can be guilty of felony; between 7 and 14 the law assumes legal incapacity for such offenses unless malice malice supplies the want of mature years. A man is held entitled to vote on the day before the 21st anniversary of his birth. Generally speaking, the contracts of an infant are either void or voidable, unless they be for necessaries.

In law an *infant*, and in years a boy. BYRON *Damatas* l. 1.

3†. A noble youth; infanter. [< L. *infan*(*t*-)*s*, < *in-*, not, + *fan*(*t*-)*s*, ppr. of *fari*, speak.]—**in'fant-rose'**, *n.* Rosecla.

—**in'fant's-breath'**, *n.* *Bot.* The European white bedstraw.

in-fan'ta, 1 in-fan't*ē* or (*Sp.*) in-fȧn'tȧ; 2 in-fân't*ē* or (*Sp.*) infȧn'tȧ, *n.* [Sp.] Any royal princess of Spain or Portugal.

in-fan'ta, 1 in-fȧn'tȧ; 2 in-fȧn'tȧ, *n.* 1. An island in Tayabas province, Luzon, P. I. 2. A sub-province including the island and a part of the mainland; 877 sq. m.; capital, Binangonan de Lampon. 3. A pueblo of Zambeles, Luzon, P. I.

in-fan'te, 1 in-fan'ti or (*Sp.*) in-fȧn'tē; 2 in-fân'tē or (*Sp.*) infȧn'tē, [Sp.] Any prince of the blood royal in Spain or Portugal, except the eldest, the heir apparent.

in'fant-hood, 1 in'fant-hud; 2 in'fant-hŏod, *n.* Infancy.

in-fan'ti-cide, 1 in-fan'ti-said; 2 in-fân'ti-sīd, *n.* 1. The intentional destruction of a child on the point of being born, at birth, or immediately after birth: restricted in law to the killing of a child after birth.

Infanticide of a deeper dye than the of Herod's was a crime dreadfully rife in the days of the Empire.

FARRAR *Life of Christ* vol. i. p. 41. [E. P. D. 1874.]

2. One who commits infanticide. [< LL. *infanticida*, (def. 1), < *infanticidium*, < L. *infan*(*t*-)*s* (see INFANT) + *cædo*, kill.] —**in-fan'ti-cī'dal**, *a.*

in'fan-tile, 1 i in'fan-til; 2 in'fan-til (XIII), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to infants or infancy; characteristic of an infant or of extreme youth, as, *infantile* beauty; an *infantile* disposition. 2. *Phys. Geog.* In an early period of development succeeding an upheaval or other change affecting basic level: said of topographic features. [< L. *infantilis*, < *infans*, INFANT.] **in'fan-tin(e**², (XIII); **in'fant-ly**†. SYN.: see CHILDISH.—**in'fan-til-ism**, *n.* *Pathol.* Abnormal prolonging of childishness; backwardness in physical and mental development.—**infantile paralysis**, same as ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS.

in'fan-try, 1 in'fan-tri; 2 in'fan-try, *n.* 1. Foot-soldiery equipped with small arms: one of the three main branches of an army, cavalry and artillery being the other two. 2. [Humorous.] Infants collectively; a gathering of young children. [< F. *infanterie*, < *infant*, INFANT, + *-erie*, -ery in the apocopated form *fante*, a man servant or attendant on a knight, < L. *infan*(*t*-)*s*; see INFANT.]—**light infantry** (*Mil.*), formerly, infantry selected and trained for rapid evolutions, for covering the flanks of the infantry of the line, and for detachment and advance and rearguard service.—**mounted** 1., infantry mounted for purposes of transportation, but retaining the habits of infantry, dismounting in action, and fighting as trained: introduced during the Boer war of 1899–1901.



United States Infantry equipped for Field Service.

Innovations had not been unknown in the period immediately preceding the war; as a single example we may take the *development* of the *mounted infantry*. It is natural that the war itself, and especially a war of so peculiar a character, should quicken the spirit of innovation. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. ii, p. 615.

—**in'fan-try-man**, *n.* (-MEN, *pl.*) A soldier belonging to the infantry.

in-farct', 1 in-fārkt'; 2 in-fârct', *n.* 1. That which composes an infarction; stuffing. 2. A tumor or mass composed because of an embolus. [< IN-¹ + L. *farctus*, pp. of *farcio*, stuff.]

in-fārct'ion, 1 in-fārk'shan; 2 in-fârc'shon, *n.* *Pathol.* 1. The stoppage or engorgement of a channel. 2. Same as INFARCT.—**in-farct'ed**, *a.* Exhibiting infarction: clogged.

in'fare', 1 in'fār'; 2 in'fâr', *n.* [Scot. & Local, U. S.] A housewarming. 2. A housewarming. 3. The installation of a minister. **in'farr.**

in-fat'ga-ble†, *a.* Indefatigable.—**in-fat"u-ga-bil'i-ty**†, *n.*

in-fat'u-ate, 1 in-fach'u-ēt or -fat'yu-ēt; 2 in-fach'u-ĕt or -fât'yu-ĕt, *vt.* [-ATED, -ATING.] To excite to folly or to foolish extravagance of feeling or action; inspire with passion too obstinate to be controlled by reason or so strong as to deprive of sound judgment; as, this woman *infatuated* him; he was *infatuated* with gambling.

I had long since seen that the liberty with which in boyhood I was *infatuated*, had no existence, save in dreams.

LAFCADIO HEARN *Lafcadio Hearn's Inheritance* p. 187. [E. P. D.]

[< L. *infatuatus*, pp. of *infatuo*, < *in*, in, + *fatuus*, silly.]

in-fat'u-at"ed, 1 in-fach'u-ēt-ed or -fat'yu-ēt'ed; 2 in-fach'u-ĕt-ed or -fât'yu-ĕt'ed, *a.* Characterized by or manifesting infatuation. **-ly**, *adv.*

in-fat"u-a'tion, 1 in-fach"u-ē'shan or -fat'yu-ē'shan; 2 in-fach"u-ĕ'shon or -fât'yu-ĕ'shon, *n.* The act of infatuating, or the state of being infatuated; extravagant or unreasonable passion.

Nero had now fallen into a deep *infatuation* for Poppæa Sabina, the beautiful wife of Otho.

FARRAR *Seekers after God, Seneca* ch. 11, p. 136. [MACM.]

[< LL. *infatuatio*(*n*-), < L. *infatuo*; see INFATUATE, *v.*]

in'faust', 1 in-fâst'; 2 in-fȧst' *a.* [Rare.] Unlucky; unpropitious. [< L. *infaustus*, > *in-*, not, + *faustus*, propitious.]

—**in-faust'ly**, *adv.*

in-fea'si-bil(e², 1 in-fī'za-bl; 2 in-fī'zi-bl, *a.* Not feasible; impracticable.—**in-fea"si-bil'i-ty**, **in-fea'si-bl(e-ness**², *n.*

in-fect', 1 in-fekt'; 2 in-fĕct', *vt.* To affect sympathetically or by communication; imbue, especially with a noxious quality or principle; taint; render depraved.

Goethe was not *infected* with the commonplace selfishness and frivolity of Court life. . . . He was free from impurity.

HUTTON *Essays, Goethe* in vol. ii, p. 53. [MACM. 1880.]

2. To implant the germs or bacteria of disease or of fermentation; contaminate with infectious matter; as, the child is *infected* with the scarlet fever; gangrene has *infected* wells. 3. *Law.* To render corrupt or unsound with taint of illegality; as, a contract *infected* with fraud. 4. *Philol.* To modify or change the quality of (a sound); used especially in reference to the influence of a vowel upon a neighboring vowel. 5. *Internat. Law.* To taint with illegality; as, a ship may be *infected* by carrying contraband goods. 6. To color; stain. [< L. *inficere*, < *in*, *infectus*, pp. of *inficio*, < *in*, in, + *facio*, make.] SYN.: see DEFILE; POLLUTE.—**in-fect'i, a.** Infected.—**in-fect'ed-ness**, *n.*—**in-fect'or**, *n.* **in-fec'tor'i.**—**in-fect'i-bl(e**², **-ness**, **-ness**, *n.*

in-fec'tion, 1 in-fek'shan; 2 in-fĕc'shon, *n.* 1. The act of infecting. (1) *Pathol.* Communication of disease, as by entrance of pathogenic germs into an organism in any manner; distinguished from *contagion*, in which direct or indirect contact with a diseased individual is implied; as, the malarial fever is an *infection*. (2) The institution of a quality, usually evil, by influence or communication.

It [the mob] thinks by *infection*, for the most part, catching an opinion like a fever.

RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* lect. i, p. 46. [w. & s. 1889.]

(3) See TELEGONY. 2. *Law.* Taint of illegality. 3. That which infects; especially, infectious morbific matter, as miasmas. 4. *Philol.* Modification by assimilation of a vowel sound in a diphthong by which the first vowel acquires the sound of the second. 5†. [Humorous.] Liking for; affection. [< LL. *infectio*(*n*-), < L. *infectio*; see INFECT.] SYN.: see CONTAGION.

in-fec'tious, 1 in-fek'shus; 2 in-fĕc'shŭs, *a.* 1. That may be communicated by infection; passing easily from one to another; catching; distinguished from *contagious*.

The *infectious* poison of that ale had been rapidly diffused throughout his moral system.

HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* ch. 20, p. 265. [N. M. & CO. 1889.]

2. Able to communicate infection; contaminating; tainting; as, *infectious* garments. 3. *Law.* Tainting with illegality; rendering liable to confiscation or forfeiture. 4. Having the quality of being transmitted from one to another; as, *infectious* laughter. 5†. Infected.—**infectious disease**. 1. Any disease due to the entrance into and growth in the body of microscopic organisms. 2. A disease communicable from one person to another by germs carried in the air or water.—**in-fec'tious-ly**, *adv.*—**in-fec'tious-ness**, *n.*

in-fec'tive, 1 in-fek'tiv; 2 in-fĕc'tiv, *a.* 1. Tending to **in-fec'tīve**,) spread or be communicated; infectious. 2†. Injurious.—**in-fec'tīv(e-ly**, *adv.*—**in-fec'tīv(e-ness**², *n.*

in'fec-tiv-i-ty, 1 in'fek-tiv'i-ti; 2 in'fĕc-tĭv'ĭ-ty, *n.* Tendency or power to infect; infectiousness.

in'fe-cun'di-ty, 1 in'fi-kun'di-ti; 2 in'fē-cŭn'di-ty, *n.* Lack of fecundity; barrenness; unfruitfulness. [< L. *infecunditā*(*t*-)*s*, < *infecundus*, unfruitful, < *in-*, not, + *fecundus*, fruitful; see FECUND.]—**in'fe-cund**, *a.*—**in'fe-cund'ous**†, *a.*

in-fee'ble†, *vt.* Enfeeble.

in-feff', 1 in-fef'; 2 in-fĕf', *vt.* [Scot. or Archaic.] Same as **infeoff'**.—**in-feff'ment**, *n.* Same as INFEOFFMENT, *n.*, 2. The act of symbolically giving possession of heritable property.

The digging and construction of such a well in the midst of his acquired settlement went very far to the *infeoffment* of the property.

J. R. MACGUFF *Noontide at Sychar* ch. 1, p. 13. [c. & BROS. 1889.]

in-fel'i-cif'ic, 1 in-fel'i-sif'ik; 2 in-fĕl'ĭ-cĭf'ic, *a.* *Ethics*, Causing unhappiness or misfortune; characterized by the moral value of an action; as, the *infelicific* breach of a law. [< L. *infelix* (see INFELICITY) + *facio*, make.]

in-fe-lic'i-tous, 1 in'fi-lis'i-tus; 2 in'fĕ-lĭs'ĭ-tŭs, *a.* Not felicitous or happy. (1) Not happy in its application; lacking in fitness; inappropriate; inept; as, an *infelicitous* remark. (2) Not felicitous in condition or result; unfortunate; unhappy; as, an *infelicitous* occasion.—**in'fe-lic'i-tous-ly**, *adv.*

in'fe-lic'i-ty, 1 in'fi-lis'i-ti; 2 in'fĕ-lĭs'ĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tĭz, *pl.*] 1. The state or quality of being infelicitous. (1) Lack of good fortune; unhappiness; misery.

There is so much *infelicity* . . . in the world, that scarce any man has leisure from his own distresses to estimate the comparative happiness of others. BURNEY *Evelina* ch. 1, p. 5. [L. & L.]

(2) Lack of appropriateness or suitableness; as, the *infelicity* of an interruption. 2. That which is infelicitous, as a word, act, or thought.

Charms and quotations are the *infelicities* of the work.

R. SOUTH *Sermon* vol. ii, ser. ii, p. 86. [E. & R. 1870.]

[< L. *infelicitā*(*t*-)*s*, < *infelix* (*infelic*-), unhappy, < *in-*, not, + *felix* (*felic*-), happy.]

in'fe-lic'i-tous, same as INFEOFF, etc.

in-fer', 1 in-fûr'; 2 in-fĕr', *vt.* [IN-FERRED', IN-FER'RING.] 1. To bring forward or advance as a probable, necessary, or contingent consequence of something known or assumed; to derive by any process of reasoning, inductive or deductive; accept on the basis of evidence; conclude. See INFERENCE.

When we *infer* any particular cause from an effect, we must proportion the one to the other.

HUME *Essays, Providence* p. 571. [w. L. & CO.]

2. To be or furnish evidence of; show; prove; imply. Arians and Socinians . . . do not deny that, even if Christ did in fact create all things, this fact does not *infer* his divinity.

DWIGHT *Theology* vol. i, ser. ii, p. 88. [n. 1846.]

3†. To bring in; advance; adduce; also, to occasion. II. *i.* To draw or form a conclusion.

In geology it is very necessary in almost all cases not only to observe, but to *infer*.

D. P. ARWEDSON *Great Stone Book* intro., p. 24. [c. & s. 1863.]

[< L. *infero*, bring in, < *in*, in, + *fero*, bear.]—**in-fer'a-bl(e**² (XIII), **in-fer'ri-bl(e**², *a.*—**in-fer'a-bly**, *adv.* By way of deduction.—**in-fer'ring-ly**, *adv.*

in'fer'et, *adv.* Together.

in'fer-ence, 1 in'fer-ens; 2 in'fĕr-ĕnc, *n.* 1. The act or process of inferring. 2. *Logic.* The derivation of a judgment or conclusion from another judgment known knowledge or thought on the assumed ground of a real interdependence of things conformably to law; illation.

The logical law assumed in inference is embodied in the axioms of *identity*, *contradiction*, and *excluded middle*, and *sufficient reason*. Inference is of two general kinds: (1) **immediate inference or consequence**, which derives the conclusion from a single judgment without the intervention of a middle term and embraces derivation (*a*) by implication and obversion and (*b*) by addition, disjunction, conversion, and opposition; (2) **mediate** 1., which connects the conclusion from at least two judgments through a middle term, embracing (*a*) deduction and (*b*) induction.

The law of case studies a vast subject, the more cautious in *inference* he becomes.

BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, intro., p. 4. [MACM. 1889.]

3. That which is inferred; a proposition perceived to be true because of its connection with some known fact; conclusion; deduction. 4. Loosely, a conclusion on presumptive evidence; conjecture; as, that is a mere *inference*. [< OF. *inference*, < LL. *infero*; see INFER.] SYN.: conclusion, consequence, deduction, demonstration, induction. A *conclusion* is the absolute and necessary result of the admission of certain premises, an *inference* is a probable *conclusion* toward which known facts, statements, or admissions point, but which they do not absolutely establish; sound premises together with their necessary *conclusion* constitute a *demonstration*. Compare synonyms for DEMONSTRATION; DRIFT; HYPOTHESIS; INDUCTION; PRESUMPTION.—

ampliative inference, inference that adds to facts premised: opposed to *explicative inference* — **analogical i.,** the inference that a thing that has certain characteristics belonging to a limited number of other things possesses another that is common to them: a combination of induction and deduction. — **complete i.,** an inference involving no matter of fact that is not implied in the logical hawk at the basis of reasoning. — **explicative i.,** an inference that simply unfolds the facts already contained in the premises. — **i. of transposed quantity** (*Logic*), an inference depending for its accuracy, upon the transposition of cases considered. — **probable i.,** inference in which the truth of the conclusion is acknowledged to be only probable. — **unconscious i.,** a species of inference wherein merely a judgment is arrived at without process of deliberate ratiocination, but merely as a habitual act.

in'fer-ent, *l.* in'fer-ent; *2* in'fer-ẹnt, *a.* Aferent.

in"fer-en'tial, *l.* in'fer-en'shal; *2* in'fẽr-ẽn'shal, *a.* Of the nature of an inference; deducible by inference.

In simple and clear cases, the cognition of the moral character of an action is intuitive; in complex cases, the cognition is *inferential.* JOSEPH ALDEN *Elements Intell. Philos.* p. 164. [A. 1856.] [< LL. *inferentia*; see INFERENCE.] — **in"fer-en'tial-ism,** *n.* — **in"fer-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*

in-fe'ri-æ, *l.* in-fi'ri-ē; *2* in-fẽ'ri-ẽ, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* Offerings to the manes of the dead.

in-fe'ri-or-ni'a-a, *l.* in-fe'ri-ȯr-ni'-a; *2* in-fẽ'ri-ôr'ni-a, *n. pl. Entom.* The insects of the heteropterous family *Lygæidæ.* [< INFERO- + L. *cornu*, horn.]

in-fe'ri-or, *l.* in-fi'ri-er; *2* in-fẽ'ri-ẽr, *a.* **1.** Lower in excellence, value, quality, or rank; of less importance; minor; subordinate; as, an *inferior* race. **2.** Situated in a lower place; subjacent; as, the *inferior* maxilla.

The *inferior* valley, below the forest, contains four communities. JOHN ADAMS *Defence of the Constitutions, Underwald* in vol. i, p. 26. [1ROCK. 1794.]

Specif.: (1) *Anat.* Situated relatively below similar parts distinguished as *superior* when the two are compared; as, the *inferior* sterna of the birds. (2) *Zool.* Situated on or pertaining to the lower or ventral side. **3.** Later in point of time; as, the *inferior* limit of a year. **4.** *Mus.* Having a lower pitch. **5.** *Bot.* (1) Below some other organ; as, an *inferior* calyx is one growing from beneath and free from the ovary; an *inferior* ovary is one with an adherent or superior calyx. (2) In a blossom, anterior. **6.** *Astron.* (1) Between the earth and the sun; as, the orbit of the earth, an *inferior* planet. (2) Below the horizon; below the celestial pole. **7.** *Print.* Set below the level of the line, as small characters without a shoulder below, used in chemical formulas; as, in CuO_2, 2 is an *inferior* figure. See SUPERIOR, *a.*, 4. (4). **8.** *Railroad.* Said of a train that must yield the right of way to another; as, a freight-train is *inferior* to a passenger-train. [L., compar. of *inferus*, low.] — **inferior pharyngeal** (*Zoöl.*), a hypopharyngeal. — **in-fe'ri-or-ize,** *st.* — **in-fe'ri-or-ly,** *adv.*

in-fe'ri-or, *n.* One who is or is classed lower than another or others, as in station, qualities, or powers; a subordinate; as, to prefer the society of one's *inferiors.*

in-fe"ri-or'i-ty, *l.* in-fi"ri-or'i-ti; *2* in-fẽ"ri-ôr'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being inferior; as, *inferiority* of mind. **2.** *Logic.* The character of that which can be applied to only part of the cases to which something else is applicable: said of a sign, name, proposition, or inference. [< LL. *inferioritia*, < L. *inferior*; see INFERIOR.]

in-fer'nal, *l.* in-fȯr'nal; *2* in-fẽr'nal, *a.* **1.** Belonging to or coming from hell; akin to or befitting hell or its occupants; hellish; diabolical; often used colloquially to express indignation or emphasis; as, an *infernal* rascal.

Whose soul endures *infernal* woes,
Enchained by some *infernal* spell.
WHITTIER *Lines on Peters Predestined* st. 6.

2. Pertaining to the Tartarus of the ancients, or the abode of souls after death. [F., < LL. *infernalis*, < L. *infernus*, underground, < *infera*, low.] SYN.: demoniac, demoniacal, devilish, diabolical, fiendish, hellish, satanic. — Ant: see synonyms for ANGELIC; CELESTIAL. — **infernal machine,** any device for doing unusual damage by explosion, especially one contrived to explode automatically and disguised so as to appear harmless, as for assassination or the destruction of property. — **i. stone** (*Chem.*), caustic potash. — **in-fer'nal-ly,** *adv.*

in-fer'nal, *n.* **1.** An infernal machine. **2.** An inhabitant of hell or Tartarus; hence, one having a fiendish appearance or spirit. **3†.** *pl.* Hell.

in'fer-nal-i-ty, *l.* in-fẽr'nal-i-ti; *2* in-fẽr-nal'i-ty, *n.* The quality or character of being infernal; the temper of an infernal being. **in-fer'nal-ism†,** — **in-fer'nal-ry,** *n.* Diabolism.

in-fer'nal-ize, *l.* in-fȯr'nal-aiz; *2* in-fẽr'nal-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZING.] To make infernal.

in-fer'no, *l.* in-fȯr'no; *2* in-fẽr'no, *n.* [It.] **1.** The infernal regions; hell. **2.** [L.] The first of the three parts of the *Divine Comedy* of Dante, describing the poet's journey through Hell, under the guidance of Vergil, and consisting of 34 cantos.

in'fe-ro-, *l.* in'fi-ro-; *2* in'fe-ro-. From Latin *inferus*, low, or *inferior*, lower: a combining form. — **in"fe-ro-an-te'ri-or,** *a.* Situated below and in front. — **in"fe-ro-bran'chi-a'ta,** *n. pl. Conch.* A division of nudibranchiate gastropods, especially a suborder with the gills beneath the sides of the mantle, as in *Pteropleura.* — **in"fe-ro-bran'chi-al,** — **in"fe-ro-branch,** — **in"fe-ro-bran'chi-an,** *n.* — **in"fe-ro-bran'chi-ate,** *a.* & *n.* — **in"fe-ro-ex-ter'nal,** *a.* Lower and on the outer side. — **in"fe-ro-fron'tal,** *a.* Relating to the lower part of the frontal region. — **in"fe-ro-in-ter'nal,** *a.* Lower and on the inner side. — **in"fe-ro-lat'er-al,** *a.* — Situated below and to one side. — **in"fe-ro-me'di-an,** *a.* Ventrimesial. — **in"fe-ro-me'di-an,** *a.* Situated below and toward the median line. — **in"fe-ro-pos-te'ri-or,** *a.* Situated below and behind.

in"fer-o'al, *l.* in"fẽr-ō'i-al; *2* in"fẽ-rō'ẽ-al, *a. Echin.* Designating one of the plates underlying the radial plate in some crinoids.

in-fer'rable, *a.* Same as INFERABLE.

in-fer'ring, *l.* in-fȯr'ing; *2* in-fẽr'ing, *n.* The process of inference.

One might, therefore, define Pering, the assigning of a reason for argument) for the support of a given proposition; and *Inferring*, the deduction of a Conclusion from given Premises.
WHATELY *Logic*, Introduc. Pt. ch. 3, p. 261. [ED. & CO.]

in-fer'til(e), *l.* in-fȯr'til; *2* in-fẽr'til, *a.* Not fertile or productive; sterile; bare; as, *infertile* soil.

It is quite certain that the hybrids are often absolutely *infertile* one with another. HUXLEY *Origin Species* test. v, p. 107. [A. 1859.] [< LL. *infertilis*, < *in-*, not; and see FERTILE.] — **in-fer'tile-ly,** *adv.* — **in"fer-til'i-ty,** *n.* — **in-fer'tile-ness,** *n.*

in-fes', *l.* in-fes'; *2* in-fẽs', *v. t. i.* **1.** To be present in so continually or in such numbers as to be a source of annoyance, trouble, or danger; overrun; haunt; beset.

Man is *infested* with internal parasites, sometimes causing fatal effects. DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. i, pt. i, ch. i, p. 12. [A. 1871.] **2†.** To infest. **3†.** *t.* To be confirmed in wickedness. [< F. *infester*, < L. *infesto*, < *in*, in, + *festo*, strike.] — **in-fes'ter,** *n.*

in"fes-ta'tion, *l.* in"fes-tē'shan; *2* in"fẽs-tā'shon, *n.* The act of infesting, or the state of being infested; disturbance.

in-fes'tive, *a.* Hostile; unfriendly. — **in-fes'tive-ness,** *n.*

in"fes-tiv'i-ty, *l.* in"fes-tiv'i-ti; *2* in"fẽs-tiv'i-ty, *n.* [Rare.] Want of festivity.

in"feu-da'tion, *l.* in"fiu-dē'shan; *2* in"fiu-dā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Feudal Law.* The granting or the putting in possession of an estate in fee; also, the feudal relation.

A patriarchal household, recruited, not as in the primitive times by *Adoption*, but by *infeudation*.
H. S. MAINE *Ancient Law* ch. 7, p. 229. [E. R. & CO. 1887.]

2. The granting of tithes to laymen. [< LL. *infeudatio(n-)*, < *in*, in, + *feudum*; see FEUD², *n.*]

in-fi'bered, *a.* [Rare.] Woven into the fiber.

in-fib'u-late, *vt.* [Rare.] To fasten with or as with a clasp, ring, padlock, or the like. [< L. *infibulatus*, pp. of *infibulo*, < *in*, on, + *fibula*; see FIBULA.] — **in-fib"u-la'tion,** *n.* The act of infibulating, or the state of being infibulated; specif., the attachment of a ring or lock to the genitals, to prevent copulation. [town in Minas-Geraes state, Brazil.

in-fi'ci-o-na'do, *l.* in-fi'si-o-nā'do; *2* in-fi'ẽ-si-o-nā'do, *n.* A

in'fi-del, *l.* in'fi-del; *2* in'fi-dẽl, *a.* **1.** Lacking the true faith; disbelieving; specif., rejecting the Christian or some other religion: often an opprobrious epithet; as, to the *infidel* Turk the Christian is the *infidel.*

The child Of an *infidel* age, he had been his own god,
His own oracle.
OWEN MEREDITH *Lucile* pt. i, can. 3, st. 11.

2. Caused by, manifesting, or characteristic of unbelief, especially in the religion of the Bible; hence, disloyal; recreant. **3.** Of, relating to, or characteristic of infidels or infidelity; as, an *infidel* pamphlet. [< L. *infidelis*, < *in*, not, + *fidelis*, faithful, < *fides*, faith.]

in"fi-del'i-ty [Rare]; **in"fi-del'-ca†** [Rare].— **in"fi-del'i-za,** *n.* Having a tendency toward infidelity.

in'fi-del, *n.* **1.** One who denies the existence of God; in a narrower sense, a disbeliever in the religion of the Bible; a skeptic.

I can assure them that the devil is no *infidel.*
HUGH MILLER *Test. of the Rocks* ch. 1, p. 3. [L. & CO. 1853.]

2. One who has not the faith; an unbeliever, as viewed from the standpoint of a believer in any particular religion; as, formerly a Jew was an *infidel* in the view of a Christian.

Thou art wise, Iderim,' said the Scot, 'wise though a Saracen, and generous though an *infidel.*'
SCOTT *Talisman* ch. 23, p. 213. [S. & W. 1874.]

3. A disbeliever in something specified; as, an *infidel* concerning astrology. **4†.** *Feudal Law.* A faithless vassal. SYN.: see SKEPTIC.

in-fi-del'i-an, *l.* in'fi-del-i-an; *2* in'fi-dẽl-i-ẽn, *n.* A system having disbelief in religion as its basis.

in'fi-del'i-ty, *l.* in'fi-del'i-ti; *2* in'fi-dẽl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, *l.* -tiz; *2* -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being an infidel; lack of belief, as in the Christian religion. The word is used loosely as a synonym of *atheism*, and includes in general all forms of religious unbelief, as agnosticism, skepticism, deism, and rationalism.

The infidelity of one age is not that of another, while Christianity remains ever the same.
HOPKINS *Evidences of Christianity* lect. xii, p. 334. [S. & S. 1878.]

2. Lack of fidelity; unfaithfulness to a trust, duty, or vow; disloyalty (of a friend, etc.); specif., violation of the marriage vow by adultery; as, *infidelity* is ground for divorce. **3.** [Rare.] Lack of accuracy; untrustworthiness.

The *infidelity* of oral tradition . . . has been . . . generally recognised. RAWLINSON *Historical Evidences* lect. ii, p. 262, note 3. [A. 1859.]

< F. *infidélité*, < L. *infidelita(t-)s*, < *infidelis*; see INFIDEL, *a.*]

in'fi-del-ize, *l.* in'fi-del-aiz; *2* in'fi-dẽl-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZING.] **1.** *t.* To render infidel; to infidelify. **II.** *i.* To acknowledge or adopt infidelity. **in'fi-del-iz-er.**

in-field', *vi.* [Rare.] To make a field of; enclose.

in'field', *l.* in'fild'; *2* in'fẽld', *n.* **1.** *Baseball.* The space thirty yards square within the base-lines; the diamond: distinguished from *outfield*; also, the infielders as a whole. See BASEBALL. **2.** [Scot.] Land under tillage: distinguished from *outfield*. — **in'field'er,** *n.* — **in'field'ing,** *n.* *Baseball.* One of the players in the infield, including the three basemen, the short-stop, and the pitcher when not engaged in the specific duties of his position: distinguished from *outfielder.*

in fi'e-ri, *l.* in fai'-rai; *2* in fī'e-ri. [L.] *Law.* In process of accomplishment or of being done; pending: said of unfinished legal transactions.

in'fight'ing, *n.* In pugilism, fighting at close quarters where a blow from the shoulder can be delivered.

in'fill', *l.* in'fil'; *2* in'fĭl', *vt.* To fill in.— **in'fill'ing,** *n.* That used for filling in: filling.

in-film', *l.* in-film'; *2* in-fĭlm', *vt.* To cover with a film.

in-fil'ter, *st.* & *vi.* To enter by or as by filtration.

in-fil'trate, *l.* in-fil'trēt; *2* in-fĭl'trāt, *v.* [-TRATED; -TRATING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause (a liquid or gas) to enter by penetrating the pores or interstices; cause to penetrate; filter into or through.

These fluids contain but a trace of lime or magnesia or organic matters, and these can be supposed to have been *infiltrated* into them after their arrival on the face of the earth.
C. DENSELEY *Ramoth* pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 76. [A. 1883.]

2. To cause a liquid or gas to penetrate into or through the pores of; as, to *infiltrate* a rock with water. **3.** To penetrate into or through the pores of: said of a liquid or gas; as, water *infiltrates* the sand.

II. *i.* To pass into or through pores or interstices; percolate; as, water *infiltrates* into the sand.

in-fil'trate, *n.* That which infiltrates, or which has infiltrated; specif., morbid substance which passes into the tissues of the body. See INFILTRATION.

in"fil-tra'tion, *l.* in"fil-trē'shan; *2* in"fĭl-trā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of infiltrating.

[Reference in Palestine] led by *infiltration* from fountains at the summit, clothed the hillside with rich verdure.
T. G. APPLETON *Syrian Sunshine* ch. 1, p. 32. [B. BROS. 1877.]

2. That which is infiltrated. Specif.: (1) *Mining.* The material filling a vein as the deposited from a solution in water. (2) *Pathol.* A diffusion of morbid matter throughout a tissue from sources outside. — **fatty infiltration** (*Pathol.*), the presence of fatty globules in the interior of a cell. — **i. by ascension** (*Geol.*), infiltration according to the infiltration theory. — **in"fil-tra'tion-gal'ler-y,** *n.* A filter-gallery. — **i. theory** (*Geol.*), the theory which accounts for the origin of most veins of metalliferous ores by deposition from solution in ascending currents of heated water. — **i.-vein,** *n.* *Geol.* A vein in which the minerals have been deposited from solution. — **waxy i.** (*Pathol.*), same as LARDACEOUS DISEASE.

in-fi'ma, *l.* in'fi-ma; *2* in'fī-ma, *a.* [L.] The lowest. — **infima species** (*Logic*), the lowest species, containing only individuals; a species not admitting of further subdivision.

infin., *adv.* Infinitive.

in-fin'i-tant, *l.* in-fin'i-tant; *2* in-fĭn'i-tant, *a. Logic.* Denoting merely negative attribution: said of terms that simply exclude from a class and of propositions that use them as predicates, as in the word *immaterial*, or the sentence *spirit is immaterial.* [< LL. *infinitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *infinito*, INFINITATE.]

in-fin'i-ta-ry, *l.* in-fin'i-ta-ri; *2* in-fĭn'i-tā-ry, *a.* Pertaining to infinity or to an infinite value of a quantity.

in-fin'i-tate, *l.* in-fin'i-tet; *2* in-fĭn'i-tat, *vt.* [-TAT'ED; -TAT'ING.] **1.** To make infinite. **2.** *Logic.* To make strictly negative, as a positive term or proposition, by attaching a negative sign; as, 'pure' when *infinitated* becomes 'not-pure,' or 'non-pure.'

In sentences the negative form may be taken either as *infinitated* or as simply privative. 'Wise' implies the *infinitated* notion, 'not-wise' or 'non-wise,' the two together making up the universe of being; and also the privative, 'not-wise' or 'unwise.'
D. S. GREGORY *Logic* pt. ii, ch. 2, p. 124. [n. & bro. 1881.]
[< LL. *infinito*, negate, < L. *infinitus*; see INFINITE.] — **in-fin"i-ta'tion,** *n.* — **in'fi-ni'tion†,** *n.*

in'fi-nite, *l.* in'fi-nit; *2* in'fi-nit, *a.* **1.** Without actual **in'fi-nit§,** } or conceivable bounds in magnitude, number, or duration; limitless; measureless; countless; as, *infinite* power; *infinite* time; an *infinite* distance. In this sense a thing is said to be *quantitatively infinite.* The word is also used of things unbounded even if measurable, as the surface of a sphere.

In speculative thinking the use of the word *infinite* has been characterized by the two extremes of confusion; of these, one is the confusion of the conceivable, or picturable by the imagination, with the true as proved by rational inference; the other is the confusion of the unmeasurably great with the really infinite. Thus finite space, or time, and infinite space, or time, taken as a whole, are equally inconceivable and unmeasurable by us; but the infinite, or boundless, character of both space and time may be made a matter of rational inference. The same thing is true of the word *infinite* as absolute, or unconditioned. Sometimes we apprehend and are constrained to believe in regard to the objects which we look upon as *infinite* that they are incapable of measurement.
MCCOSH *Intuitions* pt. ii, bk. ii, ch. 3, p. 192. [C. & BROS. 1872.]

2. Including all perfections; complete and absolute; all-embracing; perfect; as, the *infinite* God; *infinite* wisdom. In this sense a thing is *qualitatively infinite.* **3.** Hyperbolically, very great or numerous; as, *infinite* pains; *infinite* tasks. **4.** *Logic.* Being or indicating a negative conception; infinitated. **5.** *Math.* (1) Limitless; designating a quantity conceived as always increasing so as to exceed any other assignable quantity in value.

Infinite quantities in this sense are made use of freely in mathematics, being regarded strictly as variables constantly increasing beyond every limit. Thus, to say that a straight line contains an infinite number of points is only to assert that the operation of dividing it into subdivisions may be carried on without end, the number of divisions growing larger and larger and the size of each smaller and smaller. Mathematicians recognize also infinite quantities greater than infinitely great with regard to another infinite quantity; and hence the conception of *orders of infinity.* The number of points in a plane, for instance, is infinite in a higher order than the number of points in a line. See INFINITESIMAL.

The value towards which the fraction $\frac{a}{x}$ tends as x tends toward zero is said to be *infinite.*
W. G. PECK in *Johnson's Univ. Cyc.* vol. ii, p. 1192. [J. & s. 1876.]

(2) Having the same power as, or susceptible of being placed in one-to-one correspondence with, a part of itself: said of an aggregate. **6.** *Mus.* So composed that it may be repeated endlessly: without finale: said of a perpetual fugue. **7.** *Gram.* Said of that form of the verb which are not limited by person or mood; namely, the infinitive, which is a substantive, and the participles, which are verbal adjectives. [< L. *infinitus*, < *in-*, not, + *finis*, limit; see FINE, *n.*]

SYN.: absolute, boundless, countless, eternal, illimitable, immeasurable, immemorial, immense, immutable, limitless, measureless, numberless, perpetual, unconditioned, unfathomable, unlimited, unmeasured. *Infinite* may be applied to space, time, or numerical relations. *Countless, innumerable,* and *numberless*, which denote a multitude, are in common usage vaguely employed to denote what is difficult or practically impossible to count or number, while it may fall far short of *infinite*; as, *countless* leaves, the *countless* sand on the seashore, *innumerable* battles, *innumerable* delays. So, too, *boundless, illimitable, limitless, measureless,* and *unlimited* are loosely used in reference to what has no apparent or readily determinable bounds or limits; as, we speak of the *boundless* ocean. *Infinite* space is without bounds, not only in fact, but in thought; *infinite* time is truly *eternal.* — Ant.: bounded, circumscribed, evanescent, finite, limited, little, measurable, moderate, narrow, restricted, shallow, short, small, transient, transitory. — **doubly infinite** (*Math.*), having two summations, each of an endless number of values. — **I. Being** (*Philos.*), a complete, all-inclusive, or absolute being; one who transcends limitation or determination: said of God or of the universe.

in"fi-nite, *n.* **1.** An infinite quantity or magnitude. **2.** [I-] God, considered as the Being whose existence is freed from all necessary relations; the Absolute in the theistic sense: usually with the definite article; as, to adore *The Infinite.* When used in this sense, the adjectival significance of this word should always be retained; *i. e.*, it should always be implicitly or expressly made clear to what the characteristic of being without limits or bounds is applied. It is by doing this that mathematics reasons securely about the infinite, as theology and philosophy do not

The infinite expresses the entire absence of all limitation, and is applicable to the one infinite Being in all his attributes. The absolute expresses perfect independence, both in being and in action. The unconditioned indicates entire freedom from every encumbrance. The whole three unite in expressing the entire absence of all restriction. K.-P. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 257. [ED. & CO. 1878.]

Even when religion and philosophy both agree to speak of God as '*the Infinite*,' for the one it is an adjective, for the other a substantive. AUBREY MOORE in Chas. Gore's *Lux Mundi* essay ii, p. 66. [L. M. 1890.]

3. *Metaph.* The sum of all being that transcends the finite; whatever lies beyond the finite in thought or fact; the limitless and immeasurable, whether of quantity, number, or duration; as, a philosophy of the *infinite.* **4.** A great number; multitude.

in'fi-nite-ly, 1 in'fi-nit-li; 2 in'fi-nit-ly, *adv.* **1.** In an infinite manner; to an infinite degree or extent; as, a line *infinitely* prolonged.

> For thy creation, although infinite,
> Is *infinitely* less than Thee, O God!
> BAILEY *Festus, A Visit* sc. 19.

2. Greatly; extremely: a hyperbolical use; as, I am *infinitely* indebted to you.

in'fi-nite-ness, 1 in'fi-nit-nes; 2 in'fi-nit-nĕs, *n.* The condition, state, or quality of being infinite.

> That I may shake my hills in *infiniteness*
> Of breezy laughter!
> E. B. BROWNING *Earth and her Praisers* st. 1.

in-fin"i-tes'i-mal, 1 in-fin"i-tes'i-mal; 2 in-fin"i-tĕs'i-mal, *a.* **1.** *Math.* Infinitely small; denoting a quantity conceived as continually diminishing, so as to become less than any other quantity having an assigned value. Compare INFINITE.

> The mathematician's 'infinite' and '*infinitesimal*' are merely this indefinitely great and indefinitely small; that is, quantities which may be made as great or as small as we please, without affecting the use which we are to make of them.
> F. BOWEN *Modern Philos.* ch. 5, p. 95. [a. 1877.]

2. So small as to be insignificant for all practical purposes; negligible.

> But the whole of this stupendous scheme, as we shall soon see, is but an *infinitesimal* portion of the universe of God.
> D. M. MITCHELL *Planetary and Stellar Worlds* lect. ix, p. 254. [o. m. & co. 1870.]

[< L. *infinitum*, neut. of *infinitus;* see INFINITE.] — **infinitesimal operation** (*Math.*), infinitesimal transformations. — **in-fin"i-tes'i-mal'ness,** *n.* A state or thing of infinitesimal smallness; the state of being infinitesimal.—**in-fin"i-tes'i-mal-ly,** *adv.* In a manner or degree measured by infinitesimals; by the minutest of the infinitesimal quantities in infinitely small quantities.—**in-fin"i-tes'i-mal-ness,** *n.* **in-fin"i-tes'i-mal,** *n.* **1.** *Math.* A quantity conceived as less than any assignable quantity.

> Infinitesimals are used largely in the differential and integral calculus. Their use is best regarded as a system of mathematical abbreviation, whose full expression according to the method of limits, though more rigorous, would be diffuse and complex. Every power of an infinitesimal is regarded as infinitely small with regard to a lower power. See CALCULUS.
>
> It should be borne in mind that *infinitesimals* are not regarded as being actual quantities in the ordinary acceptation of the words. . . . They are introduced merely as a simplification of our reasonings. B. WILLIAMSON in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xiii, p. 14.

2. By extension, a very minute or insignificant quantity; too small for calculation or consideration.

in-fin"i-tes'i-mal-ism, 1 in-fin"i-tes'i-mal-izm; 2 in-fin"i-tĕs'i-mal-izm, *n. Med.* The doctrine or practise of administering drugs in infinitesimal doses, on the theory that the healing properties of remedies are increased by subdivision, trituration, and succession.

in-fin'i-teth, } 1 in-fin'i-teth, in-fin'i-te-ēth; 2 in-fin'i-tĕth, **in-fin'i-te-th,** } in-fin'i-te-ĕth, *a. Math.* Being of the infinite order in a series; the ordinal of *infinite* regarded as a cardinal number; as, the *infinitieth* power of *x* (x^{∞}).

in-fin"i-tes'no"mi-al, 1 in-fin"i-tes'no-mi-al; 2 in-fin'i-tĕ-nō"mi-al. *Math.* **I.** *a.* Having an infinite number of terms, as a series. **II.** *n.* An expression consisting of an infinite number of terms. [< L. *infinitus*, boundless, + *nomen*, name.]

in-fin'i-tive, } 1 in-fin'i-tiv; 2 in-fin'i-tĭv. *a.* Without **in-fin'i-tiv²,** } limitation of person or number: said of the infinitive mode. [< LL. *infinitivus*, < L. *infinitus;* see INFINITE.]—**infinitive mode,** or **mood** (*Gram.*), the infinitive.

in-fin'i-tiv(es, *n. Gram.* The form of the verb that expresses, without regard to person or number, the action or condition asserted by the verb; as, *to love.* It is usually classed as a noun, the infinitive with *to* being a form ending in *-an*, unpreceded by *to*, for the nominative and accusative, which was the origin of the simple infinitive (e. g., *feallan*, to fall); and one ending in *-anne*, preceded by *to*, and usually expressing purpose, for a dative (still used by some grammarians the *gerundial* or *gerundive infinitive:* it is equivalent to Latin *supines*). The modern dative infinitive, the more common form, is derived from the dative infinitive in *-anne*, occurs in such phrases as "they went *to hear* the oration;" "it was difficult *to believe*." *To*, however, is now prefixed also to the nominative infinitive, as in "*to hear* is to understand." In contrast with certain dead languages, such as the Latin and Greek, English has but two infinitives, present and perfect; the infinitive of other tenses is expressed by means of a periphrasis.

> In most modern languages, and in Greek and Latin, the infinitive is used as the general name of the verb; as, the verb *to rise* is transitive. As a noun in English, it is often contracted after auxiliaries *do, will, shall, may, can, must*, and used optionally after *dare, help, need, please*, and *go* in certain phrases, after *rather, than, but* with a negative, and after *see, hear, feel, let, make, bid, help, know, find*, etc. The verbal noun in *-ing* in certain uses is regarded by some grammarians as an infinitive; as, *seeing* (*to be seen*) *is believing* (*to believe*), and is then called the *participial infinitive.*—**split** (or **cleft**) **infinitive,** the separation of the preposition *to* and the infinitive proper by some intervening word, usually an adverb, as in "*to* quickly *advance.*" Its use, tho decried by purists, has been common among standard authors since the 17th century. Its justification lies in the fact that it serves to give a more exact meaning than the placing of the adverb elsewhere. Thus in the following citation the word *promptly* is intimately connected with the word *notify*, and this fact would not be brought out by placing the adverb before *to* or after *notify*.

> "A practice that seriously handicaps the police in their effort to stamp out this form of crime." Black Hand counsel is the failure of persons threatened *to promptly notify* the department of the receipt of threats. It is the duty of every citizen to help protect himself *by promptly notifying* Police Headquarters when a crime is threatened or committed."
> *New York Herald* (editorial) Feb. 2, '11.

—in-fin'i-tiv-al or **in-fin"i-ti'val,** *a. Gram.* Of or pertaining to the infinitive.—**in-fin'i-tiv-al-ly,** *adv.* After the manner of the infinitive.—**in-fin'i-tiv(e-ly₂,** *adv. Gram.* In or after the manner of an infinitive.

in-fin"i-te'to, 1 in'fi-ni'to; 2 in'fi-ni'to, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Same as **in-fin"i-to-sah'so-lute,** *a.* Infinite as well as absolute.

in-fin"i-to-sin"tes'i-mal, *a.* Infinitesimal in relation to infinitesimal quantities; being an infinitesimal of the second order.

in-fi-tude, 1 in-fi'i-tūd; 2 in-fi'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** The quality of being infinite; infiniteness; infinity.

> The *infinitude* of God may be resolved into two points, which are defined and described as two attributes, eternity and immensity. H. B. SMITH *Christian Theology* pt. i, p. 17. [a. a. s. 1884.]

2. An infinite number, quantity, duration, or extension; an infinity. [< L. *infinitus;* see INFINITE.]

in-fin'i-tu"ple, *a.* [Rare.] Infinitely multiplied.

in-fin'i-ty, 1 in-fin'i-ti; 2 in-fin'i-ty, *n.* [=ries, 1-tiz; 2-tiz, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or state of being infinite, in any sense; infiniteness; immeasurability; boundlessness; perfection; as, there are many degrees of mathematical *infinity;* the *infinity* of the Almighty. **2.** An infinite or very great quantity; boundless or immeasurable extension or duration; especially, space regarded as boundless; as, an *infinity* of details; also, an indefinite number. **3.** *Alg.* An infinite number or quantity; the assured limit of a variable that increases without limit in the ordinary sense: denoted by ∞. **4.** The portion of space that lies at an infinite distance; specifically, in perspective, as a mathematical fiction. See phrases. **5.** *Geom.* The point or series of points in space that by supposition lie at an infinite distance from the definite point in question, and to which a line or plane may be considered as capable of being produced. The **infinity of a line** is a point; the **infinity of a plane** is a line or series of points, known respectively as **point at infinity** and **line at infinity. Sphere at infinity** is generally represented as an imaginary degenerate sphere ending in a closed point.

> The sun, of a point at *infinity* is a very important one in modern geometry; and we have also to consider the paradoxical statement that in plane geometry, or say as regards the plane, infinity is a right line. ARTHUR CAYLEY and E. B. ELLIOTT in *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. vii, p. 654.

[< L. *infinitu(t-)s, < infinitus;* see INFINITE.]

—**Infinity of a function,** a value of the unknown quantity for which the function becomes infinite.—**in-fin'i-typlug"** *n. Mech.* A plug or key in a box of resistance-coils, which on being withdrawn leaves an open circuit, or infinite resistance, between the coils.—**line at i.,** the fictitious line in which two parallel planes meet; that part of a plane imagined to lie at an infinite distance.—**point at i.,** the fictitious point where two parallel lines meet.

in-firm'i, *vt.* To render doubtful or invalid.

in-firm', 1 in'fĕrm'; 2 in-fĕrm', *a.* **1.** Lacking in bodily or mental strength; feeble or weak, as from age or disease. **2.** Lacking soundness, stability, or firmness; insecure; feeble; irresolute; as, *infirm* of purpose; an *infirm* prop. **3.** Not legally secure; voidable. [OF, < L. *infirmus*, not, + *firmus*, firm.] Syn. see FRAGILE.—**in-firm'a-tive(ly,** *a.* Tending to make void; weakening.—**in-firm'ly,** *adv.* In an infirm manner; weakly.—**in-firm'ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being infirm.

in"fir-ma'ri-an, 1 in"fer-mē'ri-an; 2 in"fĭr-mā'ri-an, *n.* A person having charge of a monastic hospital, or who is delegated to perform hospital service. **in-fir'ma-rer;** in-fir'ma-rer, *n.*

in-fir'ma-ry, 1 in-fûr'mə-ri; 2 in-fĭr'ma-ry, *n.* [=RIES, 1-riz; 2-rĭz, *pl.*] A place for the reception or treatment of the sick; especially, a small hospital or an office for free treatment of illness or infirmity; as, the Eye and Ear *Infirmary.*

> The poordaw *infirmary* in large cities, so far as the buildings and equipment are concerned, often leave much to be desired.
> Sir HENRY BURDETT in *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xiii, p. 793.

[< F. *infirmerie*, < LL. *infirmarium*, < L. *infirmus;* see INFIRM.] **in-firm'a-ry-ry,** [Rare; made in fun.]

in-firm'ed', 1 in-fûrmd'; 2 in-fĭrmd', *a.* Suffer from an **in-fir'mi-ty,** 1 in-fûr'mi-ti; 2 in-fĭr'mi-ty, *n.* [=RIES, 1-tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** A physical, mental, or moral weakness or flaw; enfeebling disease; deformity; eccentricity; fault; as, bad temper is his worst *infirmity.*

> That thirst [for applause], if the last *infirmity* of noble minds, is also the first *infirmity* of weak ones.
> ROBERT SOUTHEY *The Doctor and Life and Letters of Bunyan* lect. i, p. 28. [w. & t. 1880.]

2. The state or quality of being infirm physically, mentally, or morally; debility; infirmness; as, the *infirmity* of age. [< F. *infirmité*, < L. *infirmita(t-)s, < infirmus;* see INFIRM.] Syn. see FOIBLE; ILLNESS.—**natural infirmity,** a natural inability to govern one's actions in accordance with a law of nature.

in-fis'ta-ble, *a.* [Rare.] Incapable of being fistulous.

in-fis'tu-lat'ed, } in-fis'tiu-lēt'ed; 2 in-fis'tū-lāt'ed, *a.* **in-fis'tu-la'ted,** } Containing fistulas; formed into a fistula. BAILEY. [< LL. *infistulatus*, pp. of *infistulo*, < L. *in*, in, + *fistula*, fistula.]

in'fit, 1 in'fit; 2 in'fit, *vt.* [Local, U. S.] To supply (a vessel or crew) with stores for use in port.—**in'fit,** *n.*—**in'fit'er,** *n.*

in-fix', 1 in-fiks'; 2 in-fĭks', *vt.* **1.** To fix in by thrusting or piercing; fasten in; firmly implant; as, to *infix* a truth. **2.** *Gram.* To insert (an infix). [< OF. *infixer*, < L. *infixus*, pp. of *infigo*, < *in*, in, + *figo*, fix.]—**infixion,** *n.* [Rare.] The act of infixing.

2. [Rare.] The condition of being firmly fastened or inserted.

in'fix, *n. Gram.* A modifying addition inserted in the body of a word. Compare PREFIX and SUFFIX.

in-flame', 1 in-flēm'; 2 in-flām', *v.* [=LAMED'; =LAM'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To stimulate or rouse to unnatural action or violent activity; stir up or excite to passion; as, the tale of wrong *inflamed* his ambition; *inflamed* with lust. **2.** To heat morbidly; especially, to cause inflammation or congestion in; as, neglect *inflamed* his wound; his eyes were *inflamed.* **3.** To cause to burst into flame; kindle; figuratively, to light up, or cause to appear as by a fire; as, *inflamed* wood; trees *inflamed* with autumn colors.

> The carbonic oxide may be *inflamed* at the mouth of the tube.
> ELIZA ANN STEVENS *Qualitative Chem. Analysis* pt. i, p. 80. [v. n. & co. 1879.]

4. [Rare] To make larger; aggravate; augment.

II. *i.* **1.** To break into flame; become heated or glowing. **2.** To become heated by disorder; by circulants; suffer from inflammation. [< F. *enflammer*, < L. *inflammo*, < *in*, in; and see FLAME, *v.*] SYN.: see INCENSE.

—in-flam'ed-ly, *a. Her.* Having the tongues of flame; flamant. **2.** Affected with inflammation. **3.** Excited with passion; enraged. **4.** [Rare.] Kindled in flame; inflammable.

in-flam'ed-ly, *adv.*—**in-flam'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**in-flam'er,** *n.* One who or that which inflames; an instigator; exciter.

in-flam'ma-bi(e'ı, 1 in-flam'a-bil; 2 in-flăm'ă-bl, a-bl, *a.* Readily inflamed, in any sense; easily set on fire or excited; as, an *inflammable* gas; an excited and very *inflammable* state of mind; feeling runs high.

Mountain Inflamed.
Arms of Meole of Lewis.

Steele's heart was of very *inflammable* composition. THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* bk. ii, p. 109. [n.]

Syn.: see ARDENT.—**inflammable air** (*Old Chem.*), hydrogen.—**in-flam'ma-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being inflammable in any sense. **in-flam'ma-bi(e-ness₂,** —**in-flam'ma-ble,** *n.* An inflammable thing or substance.

—in-flam'ma-bly, *adv.*

in"flam-ma'tion, 1 in'fla-mē'shən; 2 in'flăk-mā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A morbid process in some part of the body characterized, in its simplest form and when affecting an external part, by heat, redness, swelling, and pain, accompanied by an escape of some of the constituents of the blood into the tissue of the part affected, or on its surface. **2.** The act of inflaming, or state of being inflamed; a setting on fire.

> One of the commonest experiments in chemistry is that of producing *inflammation* by causing two bodies perfectly dry to
> BREWSTER *Natural Magic* letter xiii, p. 313. [l. m. 1838.]

3. *Ballistics.* The process of ignition of a charge of powder and production of flame enveloping all surfaces. **4.** [Rare.] Violent excitement; heat; tumultuousness. **5.** Increase in price. [F., < L. *inflammatio(n-),* < *inflammo;* see INFLAME.] — **obliterative inflammation,** that inflammation of the membrane lining a cavity in the body which, by causing the opposite sides to adhere, obliterates the cavity.

in-flam'ma-to-ry, 1 in-flam'a-to-ri; 2 in-flăm'a-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Tending to produce heat or excitement; incitive; enkindling; especially, calculated to arouse evil passions, riot, etc.; seditious; as, an *inflammatory* oration. **2.** Of the nature of, pertaining to, or characterized by inflammation; as, an *inflammatory* fever.

> His nose was *prodigiously* long, crooked, and *inflammatory.*
> FOR *Tales, Adventures of Hans Pfaall* p. 213. [p. & c.]

3. Inducing or provoking inflammation; as, an *inflammatory* plaster. **in-flam'ma-tive(ness,** —**inflammatory crust,** same as BUFFY COAT.—**in-flam'ma-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**in-flam'ma-to-ry,** *n.* One who or that which inflames.

in-fla'tant, 1 in-flē'tant; 2 in-flā'tant, *a.* That which causes inflation, as gas in a balloon.

in-flate', 1 in-flēt'; 2 in-flāt', *v.* [IN-FLAT'ED; IN-FLAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to expand by filling as with gas or air; distend; swell; as, to *inflate* a balloon. Hence, to swell or increase unduly, unnaturally, or excessively; as, so that the nominal value greatly exceeds the real; as, to *inflate* the currency.

> The state of the country's business has *inflated* the stocks of our large corporations. B. F. COWEN in Vincent's *You and I, Business Integrity* p. 641. [r. b. d. 1887.]

2. Figuratively, to puff up; elate; as, to *inflate* one with pride. **3.** To cause to be opulence, as food.

II. *i.* To become distended, as by gas within; swell out; expand; as, the balloon *inflates* slowly. [< L. *inflatus*, pp. of *inflo*, < *in*, in, + *flo*, blow.]

—in-fla'ted-ness, *n.* The state of being inflated.—**in-fla'ter,** *n.* One who or that which inflates.—**in-flat'ing-ly,** *adv.* So as to inflate; by means of inflation.—**in-fla'tor,** *n.* Any mechanical device for inflating.

in-flat'ed, 1 in-flēt'ed; 2 in-flāt'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Puffed out; distended; swollen, as by air or gas. **2.** *Bot. & Zool.* Hollowed or puffed out, as if with air; distended; dilated in all directions; bullate; as, an *inflated* pericarp; an *inflated* shell, as distinguished from one that is *ventricose.* **3.** Overloaded with figures of speech and high-sounding words; pompous; bombastic; magniloquent. **4.** Enlarged or increased unduly or unnaturally; increased unjustifiably; as, *inflated* values. **5.** Puffed up with conceit. **in-flate'i-.—in-flat'ed-ness,** *n.*

in-fla'tile, } 1 in-flē'til; 2 in-flā'til, *a. Mus.* Played by **in-fla'til,** } wind: said of instruments.

in-fla'tion, 1 in-flē'shən; 2 in-flā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of inflating, or the state of being inflated; distention; expansion; figuratively, bombast; conceit; as, the *inflation* of a bubble; *inflation* of style. **2.** Expansion or extension beyond natural or proper limits or so as to exceed normal or just value; specif., overissue of currency, or the state resulting therefrom; opposed to *contraction.* **3.** That which is inflated or puffed up. [< L. *inflatio(n-),* < *inflo;* see INFLATE.]

in-fla'tion-list, 1 in-flē'shən-list; 2 in-flā'shon-list, *n. U. S. Polit.* An advocate or believer in the issuing of an abnormally large amount of currency, especially of bank- or treasury-notes not convertible into coin, or of coin below standard value: opposed to *contractionist.*

—inflationist school, the political party begotten 1862 and 1879 during which payment in specie was suspended. [inspiration; inflation; afflatus.

in-fla'tus, 1 in-flē'tus; 2 in-flā'tus, *n.* [L.] Breathing into; **in-flect',** 1 in-flekt'; 2 in-flĕct', *v.* **I.** *t. Gram.* To vary the form of, especially by change of endings, so as to express different relations in the sentence; decline (a noun, pronoun, or adjective), conjugate (a verb), or compare (an adjective or adverb). See CONJUGATE; DECLINE. **2.** To turn aside from a straight or normal course; bend; deflect; curve.

Inflection of the voice.

Inflection at the distance of the *inflecting body* from the aperture or from the focus of divergence.

BREWSTER *Newton* p. 104. [n. 1828.]

3. To modulate, as the voice.

II. *i.* To take grammatical inflection; as, the verb *inflects* by endings. [< L. *inflecto*, < *in*, in, + *flecto*, bend.]

in-flect'ed, 1 in-flekt'ed; 2 in-flĕct'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** *Bot. & Zool.* Bent or turned inward or downward, as a leaf or tentacle; inflexed. **2.** *Gram.* Possessing inflection; as, an *inflected* dialect.

> An *inflected* language is one that joins words together, and makes them into sentences, by means of changes made in ordinary and auxiliary words, but by means of changes made in the main words themselves.
> ROBERT GORDON LATHAM *Engl. Eng. Tongue* § 30, p. 32. [ch. p. 1873.]

—in-flect'ed-ness, *n.*

in-flec'tion, } 1 in-flek'shən; 2 in-flĕk'shon, *n.* **1.** The **in-flex'ion,** } act of inflecting, the state of being inflected, or that which is inflected; a bending or bend; curvature; angle.

> The Saracen came on . . . ; managing his steed more by his limbs, and the *inflection* of his body, than by any use of the reins.
> SCOTT *Talisman* p. 11. [n. v. & co.]

2. *Gram.* (1) The changes undergone by words to express the relations of case, number, gender, person, tense, etc. (2) Inflected forms; as, adjectives and pronouns is called *declension;* that of verbs, *conjugation.* (3) An inflected form; also, an inflectional element or suffix.

> The abandonment of *inflection* has materially augmented the use of the prepositions in English, although our Anglo-Saxon allowed a wide scope to the preposition with the case.
> MARSHALL *Engl. Lang.* p. 219. [n. bros. 1874.]

3. Modulation or change of pitch in the voice in elocution or singing; specif., a departure from the reciting tone, in a chant.

> A great many . . . words . . . are softened and sweetened, and made almost poetical in their sound by the least bit of *inflection.* WILLIAM BLACK *Princess of Thule* p. 52. [n.]

4. *Optics.* Diffraction. **5.** *Geom.* A change from concavity to convexity, p in a curve; also, the place where such change occurs, as at *p* in the figure.

Inflection.

—point of inflection, the point *p* in the figure, where the tangent ceases and the new tangent in the opposite

direction begins.— **in-flec'tion-al, in-flex'ion-al,** *a.* Capable of or showing inflection; belonging or relating to inflection; as, *inflectional* languages.

Unless we succeed in tracing each word in English or in any *inflectional* language back to its root, we have not traced it back to its real origin. MAX MÜLLER *Science of Language* second series, lect. ii, p. 97. [s. 1875.]

Languages are either *inflectional* or *non-inflectional*, and the difference between inflection and agglutination lies in the fact that in the non-inflectional language the formative parts have an intelligible meaning of their own. The term *inflectional* is generally used to denote the Semitic and Indo-European group of languages. It is now usually admitted that the primitive case-endings may have been originally independent words. Inflection is the adding to the initial or internal as well as final, and of this the Semitic dialects give many examples. The *analytic* type of language has been gradually taking the place of the *inflectional*, as illustrated in modern English. It is the opinion of philologists that the *inflectional* languages are more compact, and linguistically more beautiful, but more rigid and trammeling for intellectual pursuits.— **in-flec'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* **in-flex'ion-al-ly:**.— **in-flec'tion-less,** *a.* Having no inflection. **in-flex'ion-less**:.

in-flec'tive, 1 in-flek'tiv; 2 in-flĕc'tiv, *a.* **1.** Having **in-flec'tive,**) power to bend or turn aside. **2.** *Gram.* Possessing inflection; inflectional.

Outside the Semitic, at any rate, one should not speak of *inflection* and *non-inflectional* languages, but of languages more inflective and less inflective.

WM. DWIGHT WHITNEY in *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xxi, p. 423.

in-flec'tor, 1 in-flek'tor; 2 in-flĕc'tor, *n.* Anything that causes bending or inflection, as certain muscles. [< IN-[1] + L. *flecto*, bend.]

in-fled'ged, *etc.* See *in-*[2].

in-flesh', 1 in-flesh'; 2 in-flĕsh', *vt.* To incarnate.

in-flex', 1 in-fleks'; 2 in-flĕks', *vt.* To bend; inflect. [< L. *inflexus*, pp. of *inflecto*; see INFLECT.]— **in-flexed',** *a. Bot.* Abruptly turned or bent.

in'flex, 1 in'fleks; 2 in'flĕks, *n.* In Bantu languages, the particle, prefixed to a root, having the force of an inflection.

in-flex'i-bil-i-ty, 1 in-fleks'i-bil'i-ti; 2 in-flĕks'i-bil'i-ti, *n.* The state or quality of being inflexible; incapability of being bent; an unyielding disposition; pertinacity; obstinacy.

The most absolute *inflexibility* is likely to characterize the resolution of an individual who is obliged to deliberate without consultation and execute without assistance.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS *Lectures on Rhetoric* p. 127. [c. a 1805. 1873.]

in-flex'i-bl(e), 1 in-fleks'i-bl; 2 in-flĕks'i-bl, *a.* **1.** Not to be turned from a purpose; unyielding; firm; inexorable; as, *inflexible* resolves; the king is *inflexible*. **2.** Incapable of being bent; unbending; rigid; as, *inflexible* material. **3.** That can not be altered or varied; as, the *inflexible* laws of nature. [< L. *inflexibilis*, < *in-*, not; and see FLEXIBLE.]

Syn.: Immovable, inexorable, unbending, persistent, pertinacious, resolute, rigid, stedfast, stiff, stubborn, unbending, unrelenting, unyielding. See OBSTINATE. — Ant.: ductile, elastic, flexible, limber, limp, pliable, pliant, supple, yielding. — **in-flex'i-bl(e-ness**[3], *n.* — **in-flex'i-bly,** *adv.*

in-flex'ion, *etc.* Same as INFLECTION, etc.

in-flex'ive(s), 1 in-fleks'iv, *a.* [Rare.] Inflective.

in-flex'ive, *a.* [Rare.] Inflexible. [fold; inflection.

in-flex'ure, 1 in-flek'shur; 2 in-flĕk'shur, *n.* A bend or

in-flict', 1 in-flikt'; 2 in-flĭct', *vt.* To cause another to suffer or undergo, as a punishment; impose (punishment) by way of cost or penalty; lay on; apply; as, to *inflict* a plague. **2.** To impose an unpleasant thing; as, to *inflict* one's views on the public. **3.** [Rare.] To afflict; trouble. [< L. *inflictus*, pp. of *infligo*, < *in*, on, + *fligo*, strike.]— **in-flict'er,** *n.* **in-flic'tor:**.

in-flict'a-bl(e[2]**,**) 1 in-flikt'a-bl; 2 in-flĭct'a-bl, *a.* That may or can be inflicted; as, a punishment *inflictable* for an offense.

in-flic'tion, 1 in-flik'shun; 2 in-flĭk'shun, *n.* **1.** The act or process of inflicting; as, the *infliction* of a penalty. **2.** That which is inflicted; pain; punishment; as, *inflictions* from God. [< LL. *inflictio(n-)*, < L. *inflictus*; see INFLICT.]

in-flic'tive,) 1 in-flik'tiv; 2 in-flĭc'tiv, *a.* Conveying or **in-flic'tive,**) serving as an infliction; inflicting.

in-flood', 1 in-flud'; 2 in-flŭd', *vt.* [Rare.] Like a flood: chiefly in the participial forms.— **in-flood'ing,** *n.*

in'flo-res'cence, 1 in'flo-res'ens; 2 in'flo-rĕs'ens, *n. Bot.* **1.** The act of flowering; the expanding of blossoms. **2.** The mode of disposition of flowers. **3.** Flowers collectively: said of certain plants or of a tree or a group of trees; as, the *inflorescence* of the horse-chestnut. **4.** An axis along which all the buds are disposed. There are two principal types: (1) The DEFINITE (*centrifugal, cymose, descending, determinate*), subdivided into (*a*) the *monochasium*, with the forms *bostryx*, *rhipidium*, and *cincinnus*; (*b*) the *dichasium*; (*c*) the *polychasium*. (2) The INDEFINITE (*ascending, botryose, centripetal, indeterminate*), comprising (*a*) the elongated-axial forms: the *raceme*, *corymb*, *panicle*, *compound racemes*, and the *spike* (*ament*, *locusta*, *spadix*, or *strobil*); (*b*) the shortened-axial forms, *umbels*; (*c*) the forms with thickened and expanded axis (*anthodium*, *capitulum*, *cynanthium*, *hypanthodium*). [< *inflorescy(-ing)*, ppr. of *infloresco*, < L. *in*, in, + *floresco*; see FLORESCENCE.]

— **compound inflorescence,** an inflorescence in which each of the ultimate branches is more than one flower, thus forming compound corymbs, compound spikes, etc.— **mixed i.,** an inflorescence composed of the *thyrsus* (as in the lilac) and the *verticillaster* (as in the black hoarhound).— **in'flo-res'cent,** *a.*

in'flow'[2], *n.* [Rare.] The act of flowing in, or that which flows in; influx; as, the *inflow* of the tide.

Hence capital must wait, unemployed, for an *inflow* of laborers. WAYLAND AND CHAPIN *Polit. Econ.* p. 96. [ca. a. co. 1880.]

in'flow'ing[2],

in-flowed', 1 in-flōd'; 2 in-flōd', *a.* [Rare.] That has flowed in.

in-flow'er-ing, 1 in-flau'er-ing; 2 in-flow'er-ing, *n.* The absorption by fixed oils and gums, of the volatile or delicate odorous essential oils which are so fugitive that they can not be separated from the flower by distillation.

in'flu-ence, 1 in'flu-ens; 2 in'flŭ-ĕns, *v.* [-ENCED; -ENCING.] **1.** *t.* To affect, modify, or act upon physically, especially in some gentle, subtle, or gradual way; as, the brain *influences* the mind. **2.** To exert or maintain a mental or moral power upon or over; affect or sway by motives, as the feelings or conduct: sometimes as a euphemism for *bribe*.

Expenditures to '*influence*' city council.

R. W. BEMIS in *The Charities Review* Aug., 1891, p. 605.

II. *i.* To be influential; work influentially.

Syn.: actuate, affect, command, control, impel, incline, induce, mold, move, sway. See ACTUATE; BEND.— Prep.: *by* a person: *by*, or *by means of*, any attribute, quality, or power of the person influencing: *through*, *by*, or *by means of* some quality of the person influenced; *to* or *for* some action or result.— **in'flu-ence-a-bl(e**[2]**,** *a.*

in'flu-ence, *n.* **1.** The flowing into, or influx, of power, whether in the form of motive or ability; the property or the process of producing modifications, especially when slow or permanent; as, the *influence* of example; the *influence* of a civil war.

Evolutionists tell us that by the *influence* of environment certain acquired characters have become adapted to a terrestrial mode of life. DRUMMOND *Natural Law, Eternal Life* p. 243. [c. p. 1884.]

2. The exercise of a moral or a secret control over the actions of others; power directing the conduct of others not on authority, but on social, moral, or other ascendency; sometimes, power of privately controlling the acts of those in authority. Compare PULL[1], *n.*, **7.** **3.** *Physics.* Outgoing energy which inherently modifies or affects that to which it is directed or applied; especially, electric or magnetic induction; as, the *influence* of gravitation, heat, etc. **4.** *Astrol.* The occult power that the stars are supposed to exercise over human affairs. **5†.** An inflow of energy, as from God. **6†.** The action of flowing in, as of water. [F., < LL. *influentia*, < L. *influen(t-)s*, flowing in, < *in*, in, + *fluen(t-)s*; see FLUENT.] **in'flu-ing†,** *n.*

Syn.: affection, ascendency, authority, command, control, impulse, impulsion, management, mastery, power, prestige, restraint, sway, weight. See ASCENDENCY; IMPULSE; and compare *v.* Cf. *influence with* a person; *on*, *upon*, or *over* a person or thing affected; *by*, *through*, or *by means of* any quality, attribute, etc.; *for* or *in behalf of* any person or cause. — **in'flu-ence-less,** *a.* Having no machine for generating electricity by induction.— **physical i.,** same as PHYSICAL INFLUX.— **undue i.** (*Law*), such improper pressure applied to a person as to overcome his freedom of will. In England undue influence is exercised to induce one to vote or refrain from voting is a misdemeanor.

in'flu-enc-er, 1 in'flu-ens-er; 2 in'flu-ĕns-er, *n.* One who or that which influences.

in'flu-ent(e), *a.* [Rare.] Tending to influence.

in'flu-ent, 1 in'flu-ent; 2 in'flu-ĕnt. **I.** *a.* **1.** Flowing in. **2.** Relating to a channel through which either air or any fluid passes into a receptacle. **3†.** Influential.

II. *n.* **1.** A tributary stream or river; affluent. [F., < L. *influen(t-)s*; see INFLUENCE.]

in'flu-en'tial, 1 in'flu-en'shal; 2 in'flu-ĕn'shal, *a.* Having the quality or power of influence; exercising influence; as, an *influential* citizen. Syn.: see COGENT; IMPORTANT; POWERFUL.— **in'flu-en'tial-ly,** *adv.*

in'flu-en'za, 1 in'flu-en'za; 2 in'flu-ĕn'za, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A contagious and infective epidemic disease caused by the *Bacillus influenzæ*, commonly characterized by catarrh of the air-passages, sometimes attended by fever and nervous prostration; grippe. See BACTERIA. **2.** *Vet.* A contagious disease common among horses: characterized by its attack upon the mucous membranes of the head and throat. **3†.** An epidemic. [It., < ML. LL. *influentia*; see INFLUENCE.]— **laryngeal influenza** (*Vet.*), a type of influenza which attacks horses, the chief symptom being inflammation of the larynx.— **Spanish i.** see GRIPPE.— **in'flu-en'zal,** *a. Pathol.* Resulting from or pertaining to influenza.— **in'flu-en'zal-ly,** *adv.* — **in'flu-en'za,** — **in'flu-en'za bold,** *a. Pathol.* Like influenza.

in'flux, 1 in'fluks; 2 in'flŭks, *n.* **1.** The act of flowing in; especially, a continuous coming or flowing in; as, an *influx* of water.

Any one can see how severe a strain is put on democratic institutions by the *influx* every year of half a million of untrained Europeans, not to speak of those French Canadians who now settle in the northern States.

BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, p. 328. [MACM. 1889.]

2. A putting in or instilling; infusion; intromission; as an *influx* of righteousness into the soul. **3.** The point where an affluent falls or flowing in or out; as, the *influx* of a river into the sea. **4†.** Influence; power. [< L. *influxus*, < *influo*, flow in, < *in*, in, + *fluo*, flow.] Syn.: see ACCESSION.— **physical influx,** the theory that mental phenomena are caused by some physical influence emanating from the brain.— **in-flux'i-bl(e**[2]**,** *a.* [Rare.]— **in-flux'i-bly,** *adv.* [Rare.]

in-flux'ion, 1 in-fluk'shun; 2 in-flŭk'shun, *n.* A flowing in, or influx; infusion or intromission. [< LL. *influxio(n-)*, < *influo*; see INFLUX.]— **in-flux'ion-ism,** *n. Philos.* The theory that matter can act directly and causally on the mind, and vice versa: the teaching of Aristotle.— **in-flux'ion-ist,** *n.*

in-flux'ive,) 1 in-fluks'iv; 2 in-flŭks'iv, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** **in-flux'ous,**) That flows or tends to flow in. **2.** Influential.— **in-flux'ive(ness,** *ads.*

in-flux'us phys'i-cus, 1 in-fluks'us fiz'i-kus; 2 in-flŭks'us fĭz'i-cus. [L.] *Philos.* The supposed action of the pineal gland upon the sensorium, by means of the flow of nourishment or action from one body to another: a term used in Cartesianism.

in-fold', 1 in-fōld'; 2 in-fōld', *vt.* **1.** To wrap up in or as in folds; enclose; involve; as, the earth is *infolded* by the air. **2.** To embrace in or as in the arms; enclasp; inarm; as, *infolded* in each other's arms. **3.** To turn or fold inward.— **infolding of the stomach** (*Surg.*), an operation for ulcer of the stomach.— **in-fold'er,** *n.*

in-fold'ment, 1 in-fōld'ment *or* -ment; 2 in'fōld'ment, *n.* [Rare.] The condition of being infolded, or the act of infolding.

in-fo'li-ate, 1 in-fō'li-et; 2 in-fō'li-ĕt, *vt.* [-ATED; -ATING.] To cover or overspread with or as with leaves. [< IN-[1] + L. *folium*, leaf.]

The chestnuts still *infoliate* its space.

R. C. STEDMAN *The Nineteenth Century Poets* Shelley *Prashet* st. 5.

in-fo'li-o, 1 in-fō'li-ō; 2 in-fō'li-ō, *n.* A large book, the leaves of which are composed of paper which has been folded but once.

in-fol'ied, 1 in'fut'ed; 2 in-fŏl'ĭd, *a.* Having the feet turned inward; pigeon-toed.

in-force', 1 in-force'ment†, *etc.* Same as ENFORCE, etc.

in fo'ro, 1 in fō'rō; 2 in fō'rō. [L.] In prospect; future.

in-form', 1 in-form'; 2 in-fōrm', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To tell (a person) that of which he had no knowledge before; impart information to. (1) To communicate news to; notify; apprise; specif., to apprise of facts by way of warning; as, I was *informed* of the affair; he was *informed* the magistrate against the man. (2) To communicate instruction to; impart knowledge to; instruct; as, to *inform* a student of the facts of history. **2.** To give form, shape, or vitality to; imbue with life and activity; fashion, mold, or shape.

With the skeleton of a drama before him which another could furnish as well, he could clothe it with flesh and *inform* it with life which none could furnish but himself.

H. N. HUDSON *Lect. on Shakespeare* vol. i, p. 21. [s. a. scr. 1848.]

3. To give character to; inspire; animate.

The Christian religion is fitted to *inform* the hearts and minds of mankind with a spirit which should enable them to find for themselves what is right. MILL *Utilit.* vol. ii, p. 32. [1861.]

4†. To guide. **5†.** To disclose or tell about.

II. *i.* To communicate a knowledge of facts to any one, as by way of accusation; give information: usually with *against* or *on*; as, to *inform against* a thief. **2†.** To become manifest or apparent; take form. [< F. *informer*, < L. *informo*, < *in*, in; and see FORM, v.]

Syn.: acquaint with, advertise, advise, apprise, communicate, disclose, divulge, impart, instruct, intimate, make known, mention, notify, reveal, signify, suggest, teach, tell. See ASSURE; INDICATE.— **in-form'a-bl(e**[2]**,** *a.*

in-form', *a.* [Archaic.] Shapeless: deformed.

Sunken in the ground are monstrous, *inform* blocks; the fragments of the ceiling that roofed with mosaics these spacious halls.

W. W. STORY *Roba di Roma* vol. ii, p. 467. [c. a. 1871.]

in-for'mal, 1 in-fōr'mal; 2 in-fōr'mal, *a.* **1.** Not in the regular or usual form or manner; not bound by, or contrary to, custom, prescribed rule, or established precedent; irregular; as, an *informal* writing; an *informal* meeting. **2.** Not with the official forms; without ceremony; as, an *informal* call on the President. **3†.** Mentally deranged or irregular.— **in-for'mal-ly,** *adv.* In an irregular or unusual manner.

in'for-mal'i-ty, 1 in'fer-mal'i-ti; 2 in'fōr-mal'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, pl.] **1.** Want of regular, customary, or legal form; the condition of being informal. **2.** An unconventional or informal act or proceeding; something done without regard to rule or regulation.

in-form'ant, 1 in-fōrm'ant; 2 in-fōrm'ant, *n.* That form, shape, activity, or animation. [< L. *informan(t-)s*, ppr. of *informo*; see INFORM.]— **informant form** (*Philos.*), the form or nature that imparts material character to each substance: a term of scholastic realism.

in-form'ant, *n.* **1.** One who imparts information: generally distinguished from *informer* (one who gives accusatory information). **2.** One who or that which informs or animates. **3†.** An informer.

In for'ma pau'per-is, 1 in fōr'me pô'per-is; 2 in fōr'ma pa'per-is. [L.] *Law.* In the manner of a pauper: like a poor man. A suit *in forma pauperis* (to sue "as a poor man") is free from costs.

in'for-ma'tion, 1 in'fer-mā'shun; 2 in'fōr-mā'shon, *n.* **1.** Knowledge acquired, derived, or inculcated, as by observation, by reading or study, or in consequence of instruction.

It was found out that he [Horace Greeley] was a mine of political *information*, especially statistical *information*.

T. TEMPLE in *The Independent* July 9, 1891, p. 890.

2. Timely or specific knowledge respecting some matter of interest or inquiry; sometimes, specif., (1) the report of an informer; an accusing statement; or (2) the report of a particular occurrence; news.

On receiving this *information* we took our seats at the table, expecting to be ready to receive the chiefs, as soon as they should arrive. COOMBE *Madeira* p. 204. [HARPER. 1821.]

Information was laid against Him at Jerusalem, where He had already been challenged.

GEORGE LISLE *of Christ* vol. ii, p. 138. [A. 1880.]

3. [Rare.] The act of informing, or imparting shape, form, or animation; infusion. **4.** *Law.* (1) A complaint before a committing magistrate charging a person with a criminal offense. (2) An accusation in the nature of an indictment presented by the prosecuting officer on his oath without the intervention of a grand jury. (3) A bill or complaint filed by the proper officer, in a civil action, to obtain redress for an injury to the property or property rights of the state or of the crown, or of those under its protection. (4) A complaint in a qui tam action to recover a penalty under a statute or ordinance. **5.** *Scots Law.* A brief, or written argument, submitted to the court. **6.** *Philos.* That act or process by which any object impresses itself upon the mind so as to become an object of knowledge; that which the thing gives of itself to the knowing subject: a conception of ancient and mediæval realism. *Logic.* A third logical quantity defined by C. S. Pierce as "the sum of synthetical propositions in which the symbol is subject or predicate, antecedent or consequent"; the passage of thought from a lesser to a greater concept whereby comprehensive distinctness is gained. [F., < L. *informatio(n-)*, < *informo*; see INFORM.] Syn.: see KNOWLEDGE; NEWS.— **in'for-ma'tion-al,** *a.* Of the nature of or imparting information.

in-form'a-tive,) 1 in-fōrm'a-tiv; 2 in-fōrm'a-tĭv, *a.* **1.** **in-form'a-tive,**) Affording instruction or knowledge; didactic; as, his remarks were always *informative*. **2.** [Rare.] Having the power to inform, animate, or infuse. **3.** *Law.* Relating to an information.— **in-form'a-tiv(e-ly**[2]**,** *ads.*

in-form'a-to-ry, 1 in-fōrm'a-tō-ri; 2 in-fōrm'a-to-ry, *a.* Possessing or affording information; instructive.

They are intended, as he explains, to make science clear to the unscientific, and are meant to be suggestive rather than *informatory*. L. HUTTON in *Harper's Monthly, Lit. Notes* Jan., 1892, p. 4.

in-formed', 1 in-fōrmd'; 2 in-fōrmd', *pa.* **1.** Put into shape **in-formd'[2],**) or form; instructed; animated; as, *informed* by virtue. **2.** Having information.

in-form'er, 1 in-fōrm'er; 2 in-fōrm'er, *n.* **1.** One who informs against others; especially, in law, one who begins a qui tam action to recover a part of a pecuniary penalty as declared by statute, the amount recovered to be shared between the informer and the state in whose name he sues.

An *informer* by trade is commonly a knave. A rash, malicious or passionate *informer* is a fire-brand; but honest and prudent *informers* are almost as useful members of society as the judges of the land. SAMUEL MOODY *Works, Cure for Melancholy* in vol. i, p. 172. [M. a. n. 1874.]

2. One who imparts information or knowledge; an informant. **3.** One who habitually reports the shortcomings of others. **4.** [Rare.] One who forms, fashions, or animates.— **common informer,** formerly, one who made it his business to institute qui tam actions for his own profit; one who stirs up litigation by volunteering to give information.

in-form'i-ty†, *n.* Shapelessness.— **in-form'ous†,** *a.* Shapeless.

in-for't-tude, *etc.* See IN-[2].

in-for'tune†, 1 in-fōr'chun *or* -tiun; 2 in-fōr'chun *or* -tūn, *n.* **1.** Misfortune. **in'for-tu'ni-ty†.** **2.** An unlucky or ill-disposed planet: particularly applicable, according to astrologers, to Saturn and Mars, the *greater* and *lesser Infortune*, respectively, of astrological systems: also occasionally applied to Mercury.

in-fos'sous, 1 in-fos'us; 2 in-fŏs'us, *a. Bot.* [Rare.] Depressed so as to make a channel, as the veins in some leaves. [L. *infossus*, pp. of *infodio*, dig into, < *in*, in, + *fodio*, dig.]

in-fra-, 1 in/fra-; 2 in'fra-, *prefix.* Below; beneath; on the lower part. [< L. *infra,* below, contr. of *infera,* abl. s. f. of *inferus,* low.] — **in'fra-a'nal,** *a.* Below the anus. — **in'fra-ax'il-la-ry,** *a.* 1. Situated below the armpit. 2. *Bot.* Situated below the axil of a leaf. — **in'fra-ba'sal,** *a. Paleon.* Implying any one of a circle of plates of a crinoid cup which lie next the stalk and beneath the natural basal plates. — **in'fra-bass,** *n.* Same as SUBBASS. — **in'fra-bran'chi-al,** *a. Zool.* Situated below the gills, as a chamber of the pallial cavity in bivalves. — **in'fra-buc'cal,** *a.* Situated below the buccal mass or pharynx of a mollusk. — **in'fra-ca-lic'u-lar,** *a.* Lying beneath the calyx. — **in'fra-can'thal,** *a.* Situated below the canthus. — **in'fra-cau'dal,** *a.* Situated below the tail. — **in'fra-cen'tral,** *a. Zool.* Under the centrum of a vertebra. — **in'fra-cla-vic'u-lar,** *a.* Situated below the clavicle. — **in'fra-con'scious,** *a.* Below the threshold of normal consciousness; subconscious. — **in'fra-con-stric'tor,** *n.* The inferior constrictor of the pharynx. — **in'fra-cor'ti-cal,** *a.* Situated below the cortex of the brain. — **in'fra-cos'tal.** I. *a. Anat.* (1) Situated below a rib (costa); as, an *infracostal* nerve. (2) Indicating numerous minor muscles below the surface of the ribs. II. *n.* [*-TALS,* *pl.*] An infracostal muscle. — **in'fra-crys'tic,** *a.* Situated beneath the ice.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

in-fract', 1 in-frakt'; 2 in-frăct', *vt.* [Rare.] To break; infringe; violate.

It is due to the Constitution, heretofore palpably *infracted.* NICOLAY and HAY *Abraham Lincoln* vol. i, p. 348. (c. no. 1890.)

[< L. *infractus,* pp. of *infringo,* break: see INFRINGE.]

in-fract'ed, *a.* [Rare.] Bent inward as if broken; genticulate. — **in-fract'i-bil'ĭ-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] Capable of being broken: liable to fracture. — **in-frac'tor,** *n.* One who infracts, infringes, violates, or breaks. — **in-frac'tous,** *a. Bot.* Bent inward; infexed.

in-frac'tion, 1 in-frak'shon; 2 in-frăc'shon, *n.* 1. The act or an act of breaking or violating; non-observance; infringement; breach; as, *infraction* of the statutes.

We should turn the not the letter, but the spirit of a law, but behold in it the lower law neutralized. THOREAU *Notes on the Microtus* p. 21. (a. 1863.)

2. A fracture; break. 3. *Surg.* (1) Partial fracture of a bone. (2) An indentation or displacement.

in'fra-den'ta-ry, *a. Anat.* Below the dentary; as, the *infradentary* plate. — **in'fra-di'a-phrag-mat'ic,** *a.* Beneath the diaphragm.

in'fra dig, 1 in'ra dig; 2 in'fra dig. [Colloq.] Beneath one's dignity. [Abbr. of L. *infra dignitatem.*] — **in'fra-dom'i-nant,** *a. Physiol.* Pertaining to spinal consciousness, as an impulse or irritation affecting the cerebral mechanism but not recognized by the individual. — **in'fra-e'so-phag'e-al,** *a. Anat. & Zool.* Same as INFRACESOPHAGEAL. — **in'fra-gla'cial,** *a. Geol.* Pertaining to, derived from, or caused by processes taking place under or at the bottom of glaciers or glacial sheets; subglacial. — **in'fra-glen'oid,** *a. Anat.* Situated below the glenoid fossa; as, the *infraglenoid* tubercle of the scapula. — **in'fra-glot'tic,** *a. Anat. & Zool.* Situated under the glottis. — **in'fra-gu'lar,** *a.* Situated under the gula. — **in'fra-hu'man,** *a.* Possessed of qualities or characteristics inferior to the human. — **in'fra-hy'oid,** *a. Anat.* Situated below the hyoid bone. — **in'fra-in-gui'nal,** *a. Anat.* Situated below the groin. — **in'fra-lap'sa-ri-an,** *a.* Same as **in'fra-la'bi-al,** *a. Zool.* Situated below the lips; as, *infralabial* scales.

in'fra-lap-sa'ri-an, 1 in'fra-lap-sē'ri-an; 2 in'fra-lăp-sā'ri-an. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to infralapsarianism, or those who adhere to that doctrine: opposed to *supralapsarian.* II. *n.* [I-] A believer in infralapsarianism. [< INFRA- + L. *lapsus:* see LAPSE, *n.*]

in'fra-lap-sa'ri-an-ism, *n. Theol.* The doctrine respecting the order of decrees that places the decree of election and predestination after the decree of the fall of man: moderate Calvinism. See ORDER OF DECREES, under DECREE.

in'fra-li'as, 1 in'fra-lai'as; 2 in'fra-lī'as, *n. Geol.* Same as RHETIC BEDS.

in'fra-lit'to-ral, *a. Geol.* Pertaining to or situated on that part of the sea-floor from the low-water line to a depth of approximately two miles. — **in'fra-mam'ma-ry,** *a. Anat.* Below the breasts. — **in'fra-mil-la-ry,** *a. Anat.* Below the nipple. — **in'fra-mar'gi-nal.** I. *a.* 1. *Anat.* Situated below the edge of the Sylvian fissure: said of the superior temporal convolution. 2. *Zool.* Situated below or behind the marginal cell of an insect's wing. 3. *Herp.* Below the marginal, as the shields between the marginal and plastral in certain chelonians. II. *n.* An inframarginal shield. — **in'fra-max'il-la-ry.** I. *a.* Pertaining to the lower jaw or inferior maxillary bone; as, the *inframaxillary* nerve. II. *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] The lower jaw-bone.

in-frame', 1 in-frām'; 2 in-frām', *vt.* To enframe.

in'fra-me'di-an, *a. Zoögeog.* Of or pertaining to that Interval or zone along the sea-bottom which is between 50 and 100 fathoms in depth. — **in'fra-mer'cu-ri-al,** *a. Astron.* Situated within the orbit of Mercury. — **in'fra-mo-lec'u-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to dimensions smaller than those of molecules. — **in'fra-mon'tane,** *a.* Lying beneath a mountain. — **in'fra-mun'dane,** *a.* Situated below the earth's surface. — **in'fra-nat'u-ral,** *a.* 1. Being lower than nature: opposed to *supernatural.* 2. Low down; debased. — **in'fra-ner'vi-an,** *n.* **in-fran'chisei,** -ment†, etc. See ENFRANCHISE, etc.

in-fran'gi-bi-le,] 1 in-fran'ji-bl; 2 in-frăn'ji-bl, *a.* 1. Not infrangible. [< L. *infrangibilis,* < *in-,* not, + *frangere,* break.] — **in-fran'gi-bil'ĭ-ty,** *n.* The capable of being broken into parts. 2. Not to be infringed; inviolable; as, a promise should be *infrangible.* — **in-fran'gi-bil'ĭ-ty,** *n.* **in-fran'gi-ble-ness†,** *n.* — **in-fran'gi-bly,** *adv.*

in'fra-no'dal, *a.* Lying lower than the node. — **in'fra-nu'cle-ar,** *a.* Lying beneath the nucleus. — **in'fra-ob-li'quus†,** *n. Anat.* [-QUI, *pl.*] The inferior oblique muscle of the eyeball. — **in'fra-oc-cip'i-tal,** *a. Anat.* Below the occiput. — **in'fra-oc'u-lar,** *a.* Situated below the eye. — **in'fra-o'ral,** *a. Anat. & Zool.* Placed beneath the mouth; suboral. — **in'fra-or'bi-tal,** *a. Anat.* Situated below the orbit of the eye; as, the *infraorbital* canal, a canal in the superior maxillary bone in which the infraorbital vessels and nerve are transmitted. — **in'fra-or'di-na-ry,** *a.* Beneath the ordinary; inferior. — **in'fra-pa-tel'lar,** *a. Anat.* Situated below the patella or kneecap. — **in'fra-pe-ripb'er-al,** *a. Anat. & Zool.* Under the periphery. — **in'fra-phar'yn-ge-al.** I. *a. Ich.* Below the pharynx, as the lower pharyngeal bones of fishes: hypopharyngeal. II. *n.* One of a pair of infrapharyngeal bones. — **in'fra-pose,** *vt.* To place beneath or under. — **in'fra-po-si'tion,** *n.*

in'fra prze-sid'i-a, 1 in'fra pri-sid'i-ə; 2 in'fra prē-sid'i-ə. [L.] *Int. Law.* Under protection; within the walls or defenses: denoting the status of any prize or captured property brought into a port, town, camp, or otherwise under the complete custody of the captors.

in'fra-psy'chi-cal, *a.* Of a lower order than the psychical; applied to the automatic cerebral centers. — **in'fra-pu'bi-an,** *a. Anat.* Below the pubes. — **in'fra-pu'bic†,** — **in'fra-quan-tiv'a-lent,** *a.* Lower than the normal quantivalence. — **in'fra-rad'u-lar,** *a. Conch.* Situated below the radula. — **in'fra-rec'tus†,** *n.* [-RECT'I, *pl.*] The inferior rectus muscle of the eyeball. — **in'fra-red',** *a. Phys.* Situated below the red end of the visible spectrum: said of certain invisible heat-rays. Compare ULTRA-VIOLET. — **in'fra-ri'nal,** *a. Anat. & Zool.* Situated below the rima or opening of the glottis. — **in'fra-scap'u-lar,** *a. Anat. & Zool.* Situated below the scapula. — **in'fra-scap'u-la'ris,** *n. Anat.* Same as TERES MINOR. — **in'fra-spi'nal,** *-spi'nate,* *-spi'nous,* *a. Anat.* Situated below the spine of the scapula; as, the *infraspinous* fossa. — **in'fra-spi-na'tus,** *n.* [-NA'TI, *pl.*] *Anat.* A muscle that occupies the infraspinous fossa of the scapula. — **in'fra-ster'nal,** *a.* Situated below the sternum. — **in'fra-spi-na'tor;** — **in'fra-sta-pe'di-al.** I. *a.* Situated below the stapes or stirrup-bone of the middle ear, as the lower element of the stapes in birds, etc. II. *n.* An infrastapedial element. — **in'fra-ster'nal,** *a.* Situated below the sternum. — **in'fra-stig'ma-tal,** *a. Entom.* Situated below the stigmata. — **in'fra-stip'u-lar,** *a. Bot.* Situated below the stipules, as certain spines or prickles. — **in'fra-syl'van,** *a.* Situated below a forest or forests. — **in'fra-tem'po-ral.** *Anat. & Zool.* Situated below the zygomatic region; as, the *infratemporal* crest of the sphenoid bone. — **in'fra-ter-rene',** *a.* Subterranean. — **in'-fra-the-ra'ic,** *a. Anat. & Zool.* Situated below or at the lower part of the thorax. — **in'fra-ton'sil-lar,** *a. Anat.* Situated below the tonsil, as certain glands at the base of the tongue. — **in'fra-tro'chan-ter'ic,** *a. Anat.* Below either trochanter. — **in'fra-tro'chle-ar,** *a. Anat.* Below or behind the trochlea or pulley of the superior oblique muscle of the eye: as, *infratrochlear* nerve. — **in'fra-tu'bal,** *a. Anat.* Below a tubal opening or opening in the Eustachian or auditory tube. — **in'fra-tur'bi-nal,** *n. Anat.* One of two thin shell-like bones of the face situated on the outer side of either nasal fossa; an inferior nasal turbinate bone. — **in'fra-tym'pa-nal,** *a. Anat.* Situated below the vagina or the junction of the vagina with the uterus. — **in'fra-ven'tral,** *a. Zool.* Below the ventral and in the ventral region, as certain cartilages of the caudal region of some fishes.

in-fre'quen-cy, 1 in-fri'kwen-si; 2 in-frē'kwĕn-cy, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being infrequent, or of seldom occurring; uncommonness; rareness. 2. *Math.* The state of being frequented; solitude. [< L. *infrequentia,* < *infrequen(t-)s;* see INFREQUENT.] — **in-fre'quence†.**

in-fre'quent, 1 in-fri'kwent; 2 in-frē'kwĕnt, *a.* Happening or occurring at widely separated periods or intervals; uncommon; rare; as, *infrequent* opportunities; *infrequent* trees. [< L. *infrequens,* < *in-,* not, + *frequent(-s),* frequent.] — **in-fre'quent-ly,** *adv.* Rarely.

in-fric'tion, 1 in-frik'shon; 2 in-frĭc'shon, *n. Med.* A rubbing in; as with a liniment or an ointment.

in-frig'a-te, *vt.* [Rare.] To chill. — **in-frig'i-da'tion,** *n.*

in-fringe', 1 in-frinj'; 2 in-frĭnġ', *v.* [IN-FRINGED'; IN-FRING'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To break or violate, as an oath; disregard the requirements of, as a law, obligation, or trust; refuse to keep; neglect; break with, as an association; trespass upon; encroach upon.

Hereditary dignities, political inequalities, do *infringe* the rights of man, and hence are to be abolished. CARNEGIE *Triumphant Democracy* p. 108. (a. 1888.)

2†. To hinder; break down; frustrate.

II. *i.* To transgress or trespass on rights or privileges; encroach; intrude: with *on* or *upon;* as, to *infringe on* a patent-right. [< L. *infringo,* < *in,* in, + *frango,* break.] — **in-fring'er,** *n.*

in-fringe'ment, 1 in-frinj'ment or -ment; 2 in-frĭnġ'ment, *n.* 1. The act of infringing. 2. Any breaking in upon or violation of a right, privilege, regulation, law, contract, etc. 3. *Patent Law.* An act of trespass without legal license upon the rights secured to a patentee by copyright by making use of, or selling to another to be used, the thing which is the subject-matter of the patent. For such act an action for damages lies, or the plaintiff may sue for an injunction. To constitute infringement the identity of all the essential parts of a patented machine, altho differing in form, constitutes an infringement of the patent; while any number of parts of the whole may be omitted without violating it. 4. The wrongful use of trade-marks or trade names. — **contributory infringement,** aid in the unauthorized making, using of, or selling a patented article.

in-frin'gent, 1 in-frin'jent; 2 in-frĭn'ġent, *a.* Corrigent. [< L. *infringo,* weaken.]

in-fruc'tes-cence, *n.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Fruits of a tree, stem, or plant in the aggregate. [< L. *fructus,* fruit.]

in'fruc-tif'er-ous, *a.* [Rare.] 1. Barren of fruit. 2. *Med.* Denoting suppressed eruptions, or a disease or state in which eruptions are suppressed: as, *infructiferous* fever.

in-fruc'tu-ous, *a.* [Rare.] Unfruitful; unprofitable; non-productive. [< L. *in-,* not, + *fructuosus,* < *fructus,* fruit, < *fruor,* have the use of, enjoy.]

in-frus'tra-bil(e, *a.* [Rare.] Incapable of being frustrated. — **in-frus'tra-bil'ĭ-ty,** *n.*

in'fu-la, 1 in'fu-lə; 2 in'fū-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] [L.] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* A fock of white and red wool twisted into the form of a fillet, worn by the vestals and priests during sacred and solemn occasions. A white ribbon attached it to the head of the sacrificial victim. Brides carried wool on a distaff, and the bridal fillet of Latula is described as that of a husband's home. 2. *Her. & Ecci.* A lappet or ribbon of a bishop's miter.

in'fu-mate, 1 in'fu-mēt; 2 in'fū-māt, *vt.* [-MAT'ED; -MAT'ING.] To cure or dry by smoking; smoke; as, to *infumate* meat. [< L. *infumatus,* pp. of *infumo,* < *in,* in, + *fumus,* smoke.]

— **in'fu-mate,** *a. Zool.* Having a smoky or clouded appearance. — **in'fu-mat'ed.** — **in'fu-ma'tion,** *n.*

in-fum'ba, 1 in-fum'bə; 2 in-fŭm'ba, *n.* Same as FUMBA.

in'fun-dib'u-lar, 1 in'fun-dib'yu-lər; 2 in'fŭn-dĭb'yu-lar, *a.* Of or pertaining to an infundibulum; infundibuliform. — **in'fun-dib'u-late.**

in'fun-dib'u-la'ta, 1 in'fun-dib'yu-lē'tə; 2 in'fŭn-dĭb'yu-lā'ta, *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Gymnolæmata.* [< L. *infundibulum:* see INFUNDIBULUM.]

in'fun-dib'u-li-form, 1 in'fun-dib'yu-li-fôrm; 2 in'fŭn-dĭb'yu-li-fôrm, *a.* Funnel-shaped; specif., in botany, having a tube below and gradually enlarged above. [< L. *infundibulum* (see INFUNDIBULUM) + -FORM.] — **infun-dibuliform fascia,** a sheet of fascia that extends from the interior of the abdominal wall upon the spermatic cord.

in'fun-dib'u-lum, 1 in'fun-dib'yu-ləm; 2 in'fŭn-dĭb'yu-lum, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] 1. *Anat.* A structure or conduit shaped like a funnel, as that connecting the base of the brain with the pituitary body, an expanded end of a bronchial tubule or of a ureter, etc. 2. *Zool.* (1) *Zoöph.* A central cavity in ctenophores into which the gastric sac leads. (2) *Helminth.* A depression on the crown of the head of tapeworms. (3) *Conch.* The siphon or funnel of a cephalopod. [L., funnel, < *infundo,* < *in,* into, + *fundo,* pour.]

in-fu'ri-ate,] in-fiū'ri-ēt; 2 in-fū'ri-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To make furious or mad; incite to fury; enrage.

The Catholic leaders . . . were *infuriated* at his [Henry's] attacks upon the Church. FROUDE *Catherine of Aragon* intro., p. 9. (a. 1891.)

[< LL. *infuriatus,* pp. of *infurio,* < L. *in,* in, + *furia,* fury.] — **in-fu'ri-at'ed,** *pa.* Enraged; raging; mad. **in-fu'ri-at'ing-ly,** *adv.* — **in-fu'ri-a'tive-ly,** *adv.* — **in-fu'ri-a'tion,** *n.* The condition of being infuriated; the act of making furious.

infus., *abbr.* [L.] *Infusus* (an infusion).

in-fus'cate, *a.* [Rare.] Tinged or darkened with brown, as part of an insect's wing. [< L. *infuscatus,* pp. of *infusco,* < *in,* in, + *fusco,* darken, < *fuscus,* dark.] — **in-fus'ca-ted.**

in-fuse',] 1 in-fiūz'; 2 in-fūz', *v.* [IN-FUSED'; IN-FUS'ING.] **in-fuze'†,**] **I.** *t.* 1. To instil, introduce, or inculcate, as principles or qualities: with *into;* as, he *infused zeal into* his pupils. 2. To inspire, imbue, or affect by infusion: followed by *with.*

A great deal of the art of Michael Angelo is sublime because of the masonry of power *with* which he *infused* every thing he touched. J. G. VAN DYKE *How to Judge a Picture* p. 137. (COPYR. 1889.)

3. To steep so as to make an extract of infusion; to drench. 4. To pour in, into, or upon. 5. [Rare.] To flavor. **II.** *i.* To undergo infusion or maceration; as the tea is *infusing.* [< L. *infusus,* pp. of *infundo;* see INFUNDIBULUM.] Syn.: see IMBUE, *v.*, and *put.* — **in-fus'ed,** *pa.* Imparted; instilled; as, *infused* blood; an *infused* righteousness. — **in-fus'er,** *n.* 1. One who or that which infuses. — **in-fu'sert.** 2. *Surg.* An infuser. — **in-fus'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **in-fu'sive(s,** *a.* Having the power of infusing or infusion.

in-fus'i-bil(e'†,] in-fiūz'i-bl; 2 in-fūġ'i-bl, *a.* That may be infused. — **in-fus''-i-bil'ĭ-ty†,** **in-fus'i-bil(e-ness†,** *n.*

in-fus'i-bil(e, *a.* Incapable of being fused or melted; lacking fluidity of fusion; as, *infusible* clay. — **in-fu'sible** [Rare.]

— **in-fus''i-bil'ĭ-ty,** **in-fus'i-bil(e-ness†,** *n.*

in-fu'sion, 1 in-fiū'zən; 2 in-fū'zhon, *n.* 1. The act of infusing, imbuing, or pouring in; instillation; as, the *infusion* of temperance principles into the church. 2. That which is infused, poured in, mingled or admixed; an admixture; tincture.

Into every thing that came from his pen he put a strong *infusion* of himself. CRAIK *Eng. Lit. and Lang., Swift* in vol. ii, p. 209. (a. 1869.)

3. A pouring out or upon, as in baptism; an affusion.

An *infusion* of love from the Spirit of God purifies the fruits which will discover them as lunar caustic detects impurities in water. THOMAS *Early Spring, Mor.* 4, 1854 p. 56. (N. m. & c.)

4. *Pharm.* (1) The process of steeping or soaking any substance, as a vegetable or powder, in a liquid for the purpose of extracting its medicinal properties without boiling: distinguished from *decoction.*

When hot water is used, the process is called *infusion* at once, and the process is named *Infusion.* FARADAY *Chemical Manipulation* p. 192. [W. pn. 1827.]

(2) The liquid extract so obtained; as, an *infusion* of tobacco. 5. *Surg.* The operation of introducing solutions into the veins. 6†. Immersion. [< L. *infusio(n-),* < *infundo;* see INFUNDIBULUM.] — **in-fus'i-on-ism,** *n.* — **in-fu'sion-ist,** *n. A.* A peculiarly vascular tissue found in fruits which will discover them as lunar caustic detects impurities in water. THOMAS *Early Spring, Mor.* 4, 1854 p. 56. (N. m. & c.)

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in-fu'sor-i-an, 1 in-fiū-sōr'i-ən; 2 in-fū-sōr'i-an, *pa.* Of or pertaining to infusoria. [< INFUSORIA + -AN.]

in-fu'sor-i-an, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A meadow; low-lying pasture.

ing, *suffix.* I. A verbal noun corresponding to the Latin suffixes *-ant, -ent),* used to form present participles, as *forming, seeing;* these participles being often used adjectively; as, *dancing* girls; a *raging* lion.

The A.-S. ending of the present participle *-ende,* often changed to *-inde,* eventually was confused with *-inge,* and became the standard English form, except in the northern dialect in England and Scotland, which retains *-and* still retains, the suffix *-ande* modified into *-ande, -and.* This similarity of the present participle and the verbal noun gave rise to the confusion of their uses and forms. Verbal nouns in *-ing* may denote continuous indefinite action or process of being and are generally used in the singular, as *cheering, skating* (the plural being used to express the concrete, as *sweepings, leavings*), and such action may be particularized as a meeting, a gathering, or be habitual, as reading, singing, smoking, and in this sense such nouns are often used to denote the result of such action, as, the *stitching,* the *writing,* or that which is used in performing an act, as roofing, scaffolding. The most distinctive development of the verbal noun in *-ing,*

which is peculiar to English, is its use as a gerund, that is, as a noun in an oblique case, with certain verbal characteristics, especially those of governing an object and being qualified by an adverb; as, he was engaged in *writing* a letter hastily; he dislikes *running* his press at night, etc.

2. A suffix used to form names, especially patronymics, place-names, and diminutives, and denoting son of, descendant of, belonging to, of the kind of; as in *Atheling*, Browning, *Riding* (of Yorkshire), *shilling*. [(1) < AS. *-ende*, *-ing*, *-ung*; (2) < AS. *-ing*.]

In'ga, 1 in'gə; 2 In'gə, n. [Tupi.] *Bot.* A genus of shrubs and trees of the family *Mimosaceæ*, for the most part native to tropical South America, with red, yellow, or white flowers and pinnate leaves.

In"gæ-vo'nes, 1 in"jī-vō'nīz; 2 in"gē-vō'nēz, *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient Teuton group, including the **Frisii, Chauci, Cherusci**, and others, inhabiting the shores of the North Sea and the banks of the Ems and Weser. mentioned by Tacitus.

In'ga-lik, 1 in'gə-lik; 2 in'gə-lik, *n. Ethnol.* A member of an Indian tribe of Athapascan stock whose habitat is at the extreme west of Alaska, on Bering sea.

In-gal'lan-try, etc. See IN-³.

Ing'an, 1 in'ən; 2 Ing'an, n. [Dial.] The onion. [Cor. of **ing'un**.]

In'gan-na'tion†, *n.* Deception; fraud.

in'gate', 1 in'gēt'; 2 In'gāt', *n.* **1.** An opening in a mold through which melted metal enters in casting; a gate. **2.** The point of entrance from a shaft to a level in a coal-mine. **3†.** Entrance; ingress.

in-gath'er, 1 in-gath'ər; 2 In-gāth'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* To gather in. **II.** *i.* To gather or assemble together; as, the tribes are *ingathering*.—**in-gath'er-er**, *n.*

in-gath'er-ing, 1 in-gath'ər-iŋ; 2 In-gāth'er-iŋ, *n.* The act or occupation of gathering in, specif. of a harvest. Syn.: see HARVEST.—**feast of Ingathering**, the feast of tabernacles. See TABERNACLE.

In-gau'ni, 1 in-gô'nī; 2 In-gą'nī, *n. pl.* A historic Ligurian tribe dwelling in the present western Riviera of Italy.

Inge, 1 in; 2 Inj, **William**, 1860–. An English churchman; Dean of St. Paul's Cathedral, London; author; essayist.

Ing'e-borg†, 1 ing'e-bôrg; 2 ing'e-bôrg, *n. Norse Myth.* **1.** In the Saga of Thorstein, the daughter of King Skate, and sister of Bele. **2.** The heroine of *Frithiof's Saga*; the daughter of King Bele, and sister of the famous kings Helge and Halfdan. She loved Frithiof, but was given in marriage by others to the aged King Ring. After his death she married Frithiof.

Ing'e-bur'ga, 1 in"ə-bûr'gə; 2 ing'e-bûr'ga, *n.* A Danish princess (1176?–1213?), wife of Philip Augustus, king of France; divorced by Philip, but reinstated by the Pope; she died at the monastery of Corbeil. **Ing'e-borg'**†.

In'ge-low, 1 in'ji-lō; 2 In'jē-lō, **Jean** (?/11820–?/11897). An English poet and writer; *High Tide*.

In-gem', *vt.* To engem.

Ing'e-mann, 1 ing'e-man; 2 Ing'e-mān, **Bernhard Severin** (?/11789–?/11862). A Danish poet, novelist, and dramatist.

in-gem'i-nate, 1 in-jem'i-nēt; 2 in-jĕm'i-nāt. *vt.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] To redouble or repeat. [< L. *ingeminatus*, pp. of *ingemino*, < *in*, *n*, + *gemino*, double.]—**in-gem'i-nate**, *a.* Repeated; redoubled.—**in-gem'i-na'tion**, *n.*

In'ge-ner, 1 in'ji-nər; 2 in-jē-nər, *n.* One who conceives or originates; an inventor; contriver. [= ENGINEER.]

in-gen'er-a-bl(e), 1 in-jen'ər-ə-bl; 2 in-jĕn'er-ə-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Incapable of being engendered or produced. [< L. *ingenero*; see ENGENDER.]—**in-gen'er-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*—**in-gen'er-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-gen'er-ate, 1 in-jen'ər-ēt; 2 in-jĕn'er-āt, *vt.* [Rare.] To generate or produce within; cause; engender. [< L. *ingeneratus*, pp. of *ingenero*; see ENGENDER.]—**in-gen'er-a'tion**, *n.*

in-gen'er-ate, 1 in-jen'ər-ət; 2 in-jĕn'er-at, *a.* Not brought into being by generation.

in-gen'er-ate, *a.* Inborn; generated within; innate. [< L. *ingeneratus*; see INGENERATE, *v.*]

Ing'en-honsz, 1 ing'en-hunz; 2 Ing'en-hŏnz, **Jan** (1730–?/1799). A Dutch physician, chemist, and botanist; settled in England; discovered that plants exhale oxygen in the light.

in-ge'ni-o, 1 in-jī'ni-ō *or* (*Sp.*) in-hē'ni-ō; 2 in-jē'ni-ō *or* (*Sp.*) in-hē'ni-ō, *n.* [Sp.] A sugar-estate or sugar-refinery.

Don Juan . . . has no more resemblance to the fabled Le Ariadne. R. H. DANA, JR. *To Cuba, etc.* p. 96. 1st. ed. 1859.]

in-ge'nious, 1 in-jīn'yus; 2 in-jē'nyŭs (XIII), *a.* **1.** Possessed of inventive faculty; apt in contriving, composing, inventing, etc.; skilful in originating; as, an *ingenious* woman.

2. Characterized by ingenuity; evincing skill, originality, or cleverness, as in contrivance or arrangement; well conceived; apt; as, an *ingenious* argument or idea. **3†.** Of clever mind; quick in applying bright mental qualities. [< L. *ingeniosus*, < *ingenium*, innate quality, < *in*, in, + *gigno*, beget.] Syn.: see CLEVER.

Compare INGENUITY.—**in-ge'nious-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In an ingenious manner. **2†.** Ingenuously.—**in-ge'nious-ness**, *n.* **1.** The quality of being ingenious; ingenuity: used of persons. **2.** Curiousness of design or mechanism: used of things. **3†.** Aptness; brightness. **4†.** Ingenuousness. **In-ge"ni-os'i-ty**† [Rare].

in-gen'i-tal, 1 in-jen'i-təl; 2 in-jĕn'i-tal, *a.* That is innate or native to one.

in"gen-til'i-ty†, etc. See IN-³.

in"gé'nue, 1 an'zā'nü'; 2 ăn'zhą'nü', *n.* [F.] **1.** A young woman or girl who is naïve, ingenuous, or innocent. **2.** *Theat.* The representation of an artless or ingenuous character; also, an actress who fills such a role.

in'ge-nu'i-ty, 1 in'ji-nü'i-ti; 2 in'je-nū'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The quality of inventive power, or of being ingenious; cleverness in contriving, combining, or originating; aptness; skill; as, the *ingenuity* of a mechanical inventor.

She employed every resource of art to heighten natural attractions, but with such *ingenuity* as to render every trace of allurement imperceptible.

BRADLEY *Josephine* p. 364. [M. C. & CO. 1857.]

2. Ingeniousness of execution or design; skilfulness of construction or contrivance; as, the *ingenuity* of a watch-movement; the *ingenuity* of a plan.

No *ingenuity* of argument can prove from Columbus the glory of an achievement which has, and can have, no parallel in the whole career of mankind.

FISKE *Discovery of Am.* vol. ii. p. 553. [M. & CO. 1892.]

3. [Archaic.] Ingenuousness; candor. **4†.** Intellectual ability; talent. [< L. *ingenuita(t)-s*, < *ingenuus* see INGENUOUS.]

Syn.: acuteness, cunning, dexterity, genius, ingeniousness, invention, inventiveness, readiness, skill. *Ingenuity* is inferior to *genius*, being rather mechanical than creative, and is shown in devising expedients, overcoming difficulties, inventing appliances, adapting means to ends. *Dexterity* is chiefly of the hand; *cleverness* may be either of the hand or of the mind, but chiefly of the latter. See ADDRESS. Compare synonyms for CLEVER.—ANT.: awkwardness, clumsiness, dulness, stupidity, uninventiveness, unskilfulness.

in-gen'u-ous, 1 in-jen'yu-us; 2 in-jĕn'yu-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Candid, frank, or open in character or quality; free from reserve, disguise, equivocation, or dissimulation.

He was a handsome youth, with an *ingenuous* face, and a most engaging laugh. DICKENS *Bleak House* p. 61. [S. & L. 1886.]

2. Possessed of magnanimous or noble nature or qualities; high-minded; sincere; as, an *ingenuous* love of truth.

3. Of honorable birth; free-born. **4†.** Ingenious: an incorrect use. [< L. *ingenuus*, < *in*, in, + *gigno*, produce.]

Syn.: see CANDID.—**in-gen'u-ous-ly**, *adv.* Frankly; candidly; fairly.—**in-gen'u-ous-ness**, *n.*

in-ger'mi-nate, *vt.* To cause to sprout or germinate.

In'ger-soll, 1 in'gər-sol; 2 in'gər-sŏl, *n.* **1. Charles Jared** (?/11789–?/11862), an American lawyer, poet, and historian. **2. Ernest** (?/11852–), an American naturalist; editor; traveler; *Life of Mammals*, etc. **3. Jared** (?/11742–?/11823), an American jurist; candidate for Vice-President, 1812. **4. Robert Green** (?/11833–?/11899), an American lawyer; colonel in the U. S. army; agnostic; lecturer and writer. **5.** A town in Oxford district, Ontario, Canada.

in-gest', 1 in-jest'; 2 In-jĕst', *vt.* To put or take into the stomach, or the like. [< L. *ingestus*; see INGESTA.]

in-ges'ta, 1 in-jes'tə; 2 In-jĕs'ta, *n. pl.* Things introduced or taken into a living body, as food; hence, figuratively, any things incorporated.

Inaction due to deficiency of liquid in the *ingesta* brings on the longing we call thirst.

SPENCER *Principles of Psychol.* vol. i. p. 274. [A. 1883.]

[L., neut. pl. of *ingestus*, pp. of *ingero*, carry into, < *in*, into, + *gero*, carry.]

in-ges'tion, 1 in-jes'chən; 2 In-jĕs'chon, *n.* The act of introducing, or into the stomach; as, *ingestion* of meat. [< LL. *ingestio(n-)*, < L. *ingestus*; see INGESTA.]

in-ges'tive, 1 in-jes'tiv; 2 In-jĕs'tiv, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or performing the function of ingestion.

In-ghilbert, 1 in'gil-bert; 2 In'gil-bĕrt, *n.* [Obs.] Same as **Ingham**, 1.

Ing'ham, 1 in'əm; 2 ing'am, *n.* A county in S. Michigan; 547 sq. m.; capital, Mason.

Ing'hamite, 1 in'gə-mīt; 2 ing'am-īt, *n. Ch. Hist.* A follower of Benjamin Ingham (1712–1772), or a member of the denomination founded in England by him, whose creed was a combination of Methodism and Moravianism.

In"ghi-ra-ma'mi, 1 in"gi-rə'mi; 2 in"gi-rä'mi, *n.* **1. Francesco** (1772–?/11840), an Italian archeologist and historian. **2. Tommaso** (1470–?/1516), an Italian humanist; poet, orator, and writer; the "Cicero of his age."

in'gine, 1 in'jin *or* in-jain'; 2 in'gin *or* in-gīn', *n.* An engine: a colloquial and inaccurate use.

ingle†, *n.* A fire. Shortened imitation of undergiase.

in'gler†, *vt.* To angle for; coax or wheedle.

in'gle, 1 in'gl; 2 in'gl, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A fire or fireplace.

Sit thee by the *ingle*, when The sear faggot blazes bright.

KEATS *Fancy* st. 1.

2†. Flame. [< Gael. *aingeal*, perhaps < L. *ignis*, fire.]—**in'gle-bird"**, *n.* [Obs.] A retrograde; a retreat; an unfaithful.

i.nook, *n.* [Scot.] A nook or corner by the fire.—**in'gle-side"**, *n.* [Scot.] The fireside.—**in'gle-cheek"**†, **in'gle-nook"**, *n.* [Scot.] A friend. **2.** A favorite, especially a male favorite, in a bad sense; pathic.

In'gle-by, 1 in'gi-bi; 2 In'gl-by, **Clement Mansfield** (?/11823–?/11886). An English essayist and Shakespearian critic.

In'gils, 1 in'gilz; 2 In'gĭls, *n.* **1. Henry David** (1795–?/11835), a Scottish traveler and writer; pen-name, "Derwent Conway." **2. James** (?/11153), a Scottish prelate; abbot of Culross; poet and writer; was murdered. **3. Sir John Eardley Wilmot** (?/11814–?/11852), a British general; author of *Indian Polity*, 1857. **4.** A county in New South Wales, Australia; 875 sq. m.

in-glo'bate, 1 in-glō'bēt; 2 in-glō'bāt, *a.* Formed into a globe, as nebulous matter drawn together in globular form by gravitation.

The various degrees of their condensation suggest the possibility of a process of gradual star-formation from *inglobate* matter.

SPENCER *Illustrations to Up. Old Friends* in vol. iv. p. 16. [A. 1859.]

in-globe'†, 1 in-glōb'; 2 in-glōb', *vt.* To bring into globular form; incorporate in or as if in a globe or sphere.

in-glo'ri-ous, 1 in-glō'ri-us; 2 in-glō'ri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Characterized by disgrace or obscurity; shameful; as, *inglorious* retreat. **2.** Without glory or celebrity; obscure.

No science peddling with the names of things,
Or reasoning fools to find *inglorious* fates,
Can lift our life with wings.

LOWELL *Commemoration Ode* st. 2.

—**in-glo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* In an inglorious manner; without credit; disgracefully; obscurely.—**in-glo'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

in'glu-ti'tion, *n.* [Rare.] The process of swallowing. [< ENG. + L. *glutio*, swallow.]

in-glu'vi-es, 1 in-glü'vi-īz; 2 in-glų'vi-ēs, *n.* A crop, as of a bird, or crop-like dilatation, as the first stomach of an insect. [L., perhaps < *in*, in, + *glutio*, swallow.]

—**in-glu'vi-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the ingluvies.—**in-glu'vin**, *n.* A pulverized preparation of chickens' gizzards for medicinal use as an aid to digestion.

In-go'da, 1 in-gō'dä; 2 in-gō'dą, *n.* A river in Siberia; length, 400 m. Also **In-go'da**.

in'go'ing, 1 in'gō'iŋ; 2 In'gō'ing. **I.** *a.* Entering or going in, as into an office, place, or possession; as, an *ingoing* vessel. *Ingoing* tenant. **II.** *n.* **1.** The act of going in; entrance. **2.** *Arch.* The recess for a doorway or window.

In'golds-by, 1 in'goldz-bi; 2 In'gōldz-by, *n.* See THOMAS INGOLDSBY. **Ingoldsby Legends**, a collection of burlesque poems which appeared in 1840, in *Bentley's Miscellany*, and in the *New Monthly Magazine*. They retain a high place in humorous literature. [town in Bavaria, germany.]

Ing'ol-stadt, 1 ing'ol-stat; 2 ing'ōl-stăt, *n.* A fortified



in'go-ma, 1 in'gō-mə; 2 In'gō-ma, *n.* [LAGU.] Native name of a variety of kaffir corn. [< Kikuyu, *ingoma*, a drum.]

in-gorge', 1 in-gôrj'; 2 in-gôrg', *vt. & vi.* [Archaic.] To engorge.

in'got, 1 in'gət; 2 in'gŏt, *n.* **1.** A mass of cast metal, as from the mold or crucible; specif., a bar of gold or silver for assay. **2.** A mold in which metal is cast, as for steel-making, an ingot which has lost its molten center while cooling.—**in'got-i"ron**, *n.* A malleable non-hardening product of the Bessemer or open-hearth process.—**i.-metal**, *n.* Any metal which, while molten, is poured into molds, giving it thus a temporary massive shape suitable for further working by rolling or forging.—**i.-mold**, *n.* A mold in which to cast ingots.—**i.-pitch**, *n.* The chemical condition in which metal is fit to be cast in ingots.—**i.-saw**, *n.* A saw run at a high rate of speed and having atits cutting edge a fusing action: employed in cutting hot ingots.

In-grace'†, *vt.* To ingratiate.

in-graft', 1 in-grāft'; 2 In-grăft', *vt.* **1.** To insert or graft (a scion of one tree or plant into another) for propagation: also used figuratively. **2.** To set or implant deeply and firmly; incorporate so as to be part of; as, to *ingraft* a pear or an apple. **3.** To graft or subject to the operation of ingrafting; furnish with grafts: also used figuratively; as, to *ingraft* a tree.

Syn.: see INSTIL.—**in-graft'a-ble**, *a.*—**in-graft'er**, *n.*—**in-graft'ment**, *n.* The act of ingrafting, or that which is ingrafted. **in'graf-ta'tion**†.

In'gra-ham, 1 in'grə-həm; 2 in'gra-hăm, *n.* **1. Duncan Nathaniel** (?/11802–?/11891), a United States naval officer who procured the release of Martin Koszta, an avowed American citizen, from an Austrian manof-war at Smyrna, 1853; he became commodore in the Confederate navy. **2. Joseph Holt** (?/11809–?/11860), an American clergyman and novelist.

in-grain', 1 in-grān' *or* in'grən; 2 In-grān' *or* in'grən, *vt.* **1.** To dye, as raw material, before weaving; specif., to dye with "grain" or scarlet dye produced from the cochineal. **2.** Hence, to dye with any deep, lasting color. **3.** Figuratively, to spread deeply and thoroughly incorporate into the whole substance or material of a thing; impregnate or fix deeply, as into the constitution of; as, vice *ingrained* in the felon's child.

The natural sentiments, as between parents and children, was profoundly *ingrained* in the morality of the heroic age.

GLADSTONE *Juventus Mundi* p. 400. [L. & CO. 1869.]

4. Same as INGRAIN, *n.*, **2.**

in'grain, 1 in'grēn; 2 in'grān, *a.* **1.** Dyed in the yarn before manufacture; belonging to the fabric from the beginning; hence, thoroughly inwrought: also used figuratively. **2†.** Dyed deep in grain.—**in'grain-ed-ly**, *adv.*

in'grain, *n.* **1.** A two- or three-ply carpet made of worsted or cotton warp and wool, cotton, or other filling. **2.** Ingrain yarn.

in'grained, *pp.* Ingrained.

in'gram†. [Dial., Eng.] **I.** *a.* Same as IGNORANT. **II.** *n.* An ignorant person.

In'gram, 1 in'grəm; 2 in'gram, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** See WINNINGTON-INGRAM. **3. Herbert** (?/11811–?/11880), an English printer; founded the *Illustrated London News*; drowned in Lake Michigan. **4. John H.** (?/11849–?/1916), an English author, linguist, and traveler. [Teut., Ing's raven.]

in'gram-mat'i-cism, *n.* An instance of ungrammatical use, or an incorrect grammatical form.

in-gran'ple†, *vt. & vi.* To seize; struggle at close quarters.

In-gras'si-an, 1 in-gras'i-ən; 2 In-grăs'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to J. P. Ingrassias (16th century), Italian anatomist.

In-gras'si-al†.—**Ingrassian bones or processes**, the lesser wings of the sphenoid bone.

in'gra-te, 1 in'grēt; 2 In'grāt (XIII), **I.** *a.* Ungrateful. **II.** *n.* One who is ungrateful, particularly one who returns evil for good.

What though men prove *ingrates*?
Let them—so they stop at ceremonial gratitude, man.
BROWNING *Pietro of Abano* st. 14.

[< F. *ingrat*, < L. *ingratus*, < *in-*, not, + *gratus*, thankful.]

in-grate'ful, *a.* [Archaic.] **1.** Ungrateful. **2.** Displeasing; offensive.—**in-grate'ful-ly**†, *adv.*

in-gra'ti-ate, 1 in-grē'shi-ēt; 2 in-grā'shi-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To place (oneself) on a favorable footing; win confidence or good graces for (oneself), especially by insinuating oneself where favor may not be obtained directly; as, let us *ingratiate* ourselves with the judge. **2.** To gain entrance for (oneself or another), as by arousing gratitude or kindly feelings; secure favorable reception for: usually with *into*.

The pigmy had contrived to *ingratiate* himself into every man's affection. STANLEY *Darkest Africa* vol. ii. p. 43. [S. 1890.]

3†. To render easy, pleasant, or agreeable. [< IN-¹ + L. *gratia*; see GRACE.]—**in-gra'ti-at"ing**, *pa.*—**in-gra'ti-at"ing-ly**, *adv.*—**in-gra'ti-a'tion**, *n.*—**in-gra'ti-a-to"ry**, *a.* Serving to ingratiate.

in-grat'i-tude, 1 in-grat'i-tüd; 2 In-grăt'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** Lack of gratitude; indisposition to reciprocate or return favors; insensibility to kindness; a state of unthankfulness for favors received.

Ingratitude is, of all the crimes, that which we are to account the most venial in others, and the most unpardonable in ourselves.

SAMUEL *Moral Philosophy of Benefits* p. 73. [L. 1857.]

2†. Unkindness; unfriendliness; disagreeableness; unpleasant feeling toward a person. [< LL. *ingratitudo*, < L. *ingratus*; see INGRATE.] **in"gra-tu'i-ty†**.

in-grave', 1 in-grēv'; 2 in-grāv', *vt.* [Rare.] To engrave.

In'gra-ves'cent, 1 in'grə-ves'ənt; 2 In'gra-vĕs'ent, *a. Pathol.* Increasing in severity or gravity: said of apoplexy. [< L. *ingravescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *ingravesco*, become heavier, < *in*, in, + *gravis*, heavy.]—**in'gra-ves'cence**, *n.*

in-gra'y-date†, *vt.* To impregnate.

In-gra'y-da'tion†, *n.* Im regnation; pregnancy.

In'gre-di-ence†, *n.* Ingredient. **2.** An ingredient.

in-gre'di-ened, *a.* [Rare.] Containing ingredients; mixed.

in-gre'di-en-cy, *n.* The condition or quality of being an ingredient; entrance as an ingredient.

in-gre'di-ent, *a.* Forming an ingredient.

in-gre'di-ent, 1 in-grē'di-ənt; 2 In-grē'di-ĕnt, *n.* **1.** That which is placed in or specifically enters into the constitution of any mixture or compound; a component part of any conglomerate; component; part; as, the *ingredients* of gunpowder are niter, charcoal, and sulfur.

Patriotism and military honour . . . were the two sources of national enthusiasm, the chief *ingredients* in the popular conception of greatness. LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i. p. 182. [A. 1873.]

2†. An incomer. [< F. *ingrédient*, < L. *ingredien(t-)s*, ppr. of *ingredior*, enter, < *in*, into, + *gradior*, walk.]

In'gres, 1 an'grə; 2 ăn'gr, **Jean Auguste Domilique** (?/11 1780–?/11867). A French historical painter.

in-gress', 1 in-gres'; 2 In-grĕs', *n.* [Rare.] To enter; go in. [< L. *ingressus*, pp.; see INGRESS, *n.*]—**in-gres'sive(s)**, *a.* Pertaining to entrance; entering.—**in-gres'siv-e-ness**†, *n.*

in'gress, 1 in'gres; 2 In'grĕs, *n.* **1.** Power or means of effecting entrance; access; also, the place of entrance.

Besides the openness to view, these rooms are strangely open to *ingress*. R. H. DANA, JR. *To Cuba*, etc. p. 60. [S. & CO. 1859.]

2. The act of going in or entering; as, the *ingress* of smoke into a chimney-flue. **3.** *Astron.* The apparent

entrance of a heavenly body upon the disk of another, or into its shadow, or of the sun into a zodiacal sign, and especially of a satellite upon the disk of a planet. 4. *Canon Law.* A right (because of some pledge) to a benefice that has been given up before entrance. [< L. *ingressus*, pp. of *ingredior*; see INGREDIENT.]

Syn.: see ENTRANCE.

in-gres'sion, 1 in-gresh'ən; 2 In-grĕsh'ŏn, *n.* The act of entering, or an entrance into or union with something; an incorporation; as, the *ingression* of new ideas into theology.

> When I go hence, ye Closet-gods, I feare
> Never againe to have ingression here.
> HERRICK *To his Closet-gods* I. 2.

[< L. *ingressio(n-)*, < *ingressus*, pp.; see INGRESS, *n.*]

in-gres'sust, *n. Old Eng. Law.* The payment made to the lord of the manor by an heir at full age on entering into possession of the fee.

in'gri-a, 1 in'grī-ə; 2 in'grĭ-ə, *n.* An ancient district, now in Leningrad government, Russia.

in'grisle, 1 an'grist; 2 ăn'grĭst, *n. Art.* A pupil of the school of J. A. D. Ingres.

in-grove', *n.* To groove in; adjust in or as in a groove.

in-gross'ŧ, *vt.* To engross.—**in-gross'er†,** *n.*

in'grow'ing, 1 in'grō'iŋ; 2 in'grō'ĭng, *a.* Growing in: chiefly in the phrase **ingrowing nail,** one whose edges grow into the flesh.

in'grown', 1 in'grōn'; 2 in'grōn', *pa.* 1. That has grown into the flesh, as a toe-nail. 2. Derived from within; inborn.

in'growth', 1 in'grōth'; 2 in'grōth', *n.* 1. An inward growth, or a thing that grows inward. 2. [Scot.] Augmentation; increase.

in'grum‡, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Ignorant: a corruption.

in'gues, 1 in'gwez; 2 in'gwēz, *n.* [IN'GUI-NA, 1 in'gwi-nə; 2 in'gwĭ-nə, *pl.*] [L.] The groin.

in-guilt'y‡, *a.* Not guilty; incapable.

in'gui-nal, 1 in'gwi-nəl; 2 in'gwĭ-nal, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in the vicinity of the groin; as, the *inguinal* or crural arch; *inguinal* or abdominal rings. [< L. *inguinalis*, < *inguen*, groin.]—**in'gui-nal,** *n.* A passage through the abdominal wall, in the region of the groin, normally filled by the spermatic cord in the male and the round ligament of the ovary in the female: a frequent seat of hernia.—**l. region, l. ring,** see ABDOMINAL REGIONS, ABDOMINAL RING.

in'gui-no-, 1 in'gwi-nō-; 2 in'gwĭ-no-. From Latin *inguen, inguinis*, the groin: a combining form, in adjectives denoting affecting or located in the groin.—**in'gui-no-ab-dom'i-nal,** *a.* Relating to the groin and abdomen.—**in'gui-no-cru'ral,** *a.* Relating to the groin and thigh.—**in'gui-no-cu-ta'ne-ous,** *a.* Pertaining to the groin and the skin in that vicinity.—**in'gui-no-scro'tal,** *a.* Pertaining to the groin and the scrotum.

in-gul', 1 in-gul'; 2 in-gŭl', *n.* A river in Kherson district of the Ukraine Republic, length, 150 m. to the Bug river.

in'gu-letsk', 1 in'gu-letsk'; 2 in'gŭ-lĕtsk', *n.* A town in Kherson district of the Ukraine Republic, length, 220 m. to the Dnieper river. **in'gu-letz'ŧ.**

in-gulf', 1 in-gulf'; 2 in-gŭlf', *vt.* To engulf.—**in-gulf'ment,** *n.*

In-gul'phus, 1 in-gul'fus; 2 in-gŭl'fŭs, *n.* An English Benedictine (1030?–1109), abbot of Croyland; secretary to William the Conqueror. **In'gulf't.**

in-gur'gi-tate, 1 in-gur'ji-tāt; 2 in-gûr'jĭ-tāt, *vt.* [-TAT'ED; -TAT'ING.] [Archaic.] **I. i. 1.** To swallow greedily; guzzle; swill; as, to *ingurgitate* drink. 2. To engulf or plunge into; as, *ingurgitated* in a sea of doubt.

II. i. To drink to excess; guzzle. [< L. *ingurgitatus*, pp. of *ingurgito*, < *in*, in, + *gurges*, gulf.]—**in-gur'gi-ta'tion,** *n.*

in-gus'ta-bl(e², *a.* [Archaic.] Wanting in taste; tasteless; insipid. **in-gus'ti-bl(e²t.** [INGEVONES.

Ing'væ-o'nes, 1 in'vĭ-ō'nēz; 2 ing'vē-ō'nēz, *n. pl.* Same as **Ing'wē-o'nes,** 1 in'wĭ-ō'nēz; 2 ing'wē-ō'nēz, *n. pl.*

in'habʼ, *a.* Inhabited.

in-hab'it, *a.* Inhabited.

in-hab'it-a-bl(e¹ˢ, 1 in-hab'it-ə-bl; 2 in-hăb'ĭt-a-bl, *a.* Fit to be inhabited; suitable for a dwelling-place; habitable.

He was told, on the authority of Epicurus, that admitting the earth to be spherical, it was only *inhabitable* in the northern hemisphere. IRVING *Columbus* vol. i, bk. ii, p. 91. [o. p. r. 1851.]

[< LL. *inhabitabilis*, < L. *inhabito*; see INHABIT.] —**in-hab'it-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

in-hab'it-a-ble †, *a.* Not habitable; uninhabitable.

in-hab'i-tance, 1 in-hab'i-tans; 2 in-hăb'ĭ-tanç, *n.* **1.** The act of dwelling; occupancy as a home or permanent abidingplace; residence, as distinguished from sojourn.

It seems to be agreed that residence and *inhabitancy* (in law) mean the same thing.
PARSONS *Contracts* vol. ii, pt. ii, § 4, p. 92. [ʀ. n. & c. 1860.

2†. The state of being inhabited. **in-hab'i-tan-cy†.**

in-hab'i-tant, 1 in-hab'i-tant; 2 in-hăb'ĭ-tant, *a.* [Rare.] Dwelling in residence.

in-hab'i-tant, *n.* One making his home or dwelling permanently in a place, as distinguished from a lodger or visitor: a resident. The law recognizes various degrees of permanency in residence in constituting an inhabitant for legal purposes. The words *inhabitant, citizen,* and *resident,* when used to define the qualifications of voters, are held by some authorities to be substantially interchangeable terms; others have decided that *resident* and *inhabitant* are not synonymous, the former implying a less fixed and permanent abode than the latter in connection with municipal rights, privileges, etc., *inhabitant* is legally equivalent to one who has established a domicile. [OF., < L. *inhabitan(t-)s*, ppr. of *inhabito*; see INHABIT.—**capital inhabitant** [Eng.], a member of the common council of a city.

in-hab'i-ta'tion, 1 in-hab'ĭ-tē'shən; 2 in-hăb'ĭ-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of inhabiting, or the state of being inhabited; continued presence; indwelling.

The Body has become a frame suited to the *inhabitation* of an intelligent mind.
DWIGHT *Theology* vol. i, ser. ii, p. 95. [can. 1829.]

2†. Place of residence. **3†.** Population as a whole. [< LL. *inhabitatiō(n-)*, < L. *inhabito*; see INHABIT.]

in-hab'i-ta"tive, 1 in-hab'ĭ-tē"tiv; 2 in-hăb'ĭ-tā"tĭv, *a.*

in-hab'i-ta"tive, [Prone to inhabitiveness; pertaining to inhabitation.—**in-hab'i-ta"tiv(e-ness²,** *n.*

in-hab'it-ed', 1 in-hab'it-ed; 2 in-hăb'ĭt-ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Having inhabitants; populated; dwelt in; as, a thickly *inhabited* state.

The law punished arson of an *inhabited* dwelling with death.
GEORGE *Progress, Problems* [1st ed., p. 338. [ʀ. a. & c. n. 1857.]

2†. Lodged.—**in-hab'it-ed-ness,** *n.*

in-hab'it-ed-t, *pt.* Not populated; uninhabited.

in-hab'i-tiv(e-ness², 1 in-hab'ĭ-tiv-nes; 2 in-hăb'ĭ-tĭv-nĕs, *n.* Natural inclination to dwell or stay in a fixed place; in phrenology, the faculty that indicates love of place, home, or country.

You know my . . . *inhabitiveness* and adhesiveness,—how I stand by the old thought, the old time, the old place and the old friend
LOWELL *Fireside Travels, Cambridge* p. 14. [ʀ. m. & c. no. 1886.]

in-ha'lant, 1 in-hē'lənt; 2 in-hā'lant. **I.** *a.* That inhales or draws in; used for inhaling. **II.** *n.* An apparatus used for inhaling; that which is to be inhaled. [< L. *inhalan(t-)s*, ppr. of *inhalo*; see INHALE.] **in-ha'lent†.**

in'ha-la'tion, 1 in'hə-lā'shən; 2 in-hă-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of inhaling or drawing in the breath; indrawing, as of air, into the lungs; inspiration. **2.** That which is inhaled; specif., in pharmacy, a medicinal vapor intended to be inhaled. [< L. *inhalo*; see INHALE.] Syn.: see BREATH.

in-hale', 1 in-hēl'; 2 in-hāl', *vt.* [IN-HALED'; IN-HAL'ING.] To inspire or draw in, as the breath; opposed to *exhale.* [< L. *inhalo*, < *in*, in, + *halo*, breathe.]—**in-hale'ment,** *n.*

in-hal'er, 1 in-hēl'ər; 2 in-hāl'er, *n.* **1.** One who inhales. **2.** Something from or through which one inhales; specif., an apparatus or instrument of different forms and uses, as (1) for taking the chill from the air before it reaches the lungs, (2) for filtering out iron-dust or other injurious substances from the air breathed through the lungs, (3) for administering medicaments or anesthetics by inhalation, or (4) for permitting the supply of fresh air to a diver or miner.

In'ham-ba'ne, 1 in'yəm-bə'nē; 2 in'yăm-bā'ne, *n.* A river in eastern Africa, length, 250 m. to the Indian ocean. **2.** A seaport of Lourenço Marques province, Portuguese East Africa. **In'ham-ban't.**

in-ham'per, 1 in-ham'pər; 2 in-hăm'pĕr, etc. Same as ENHANCE, etc.

in'hang", 1 in'haŋ'; 2 in'hăŋ", *n.* Same as TUMBLE-HOME. See under TUMBLE, *v.*

in'han-sor, 1 in'hən-sər; 2 in'hăn-sŏr, *n.* [< Jap.] Not in accordance with the rules of harmony; discordant; dissonant. **in'har-mon'i-cal†.**

in'har-mo'ni-ous, 1 in'hər-mō'ni-əs; 2 in'hăr-mō'nĭ-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Lacking in harmony or agreement; reciprocally conflicting.

No solitude is so solitary as that of *inharmonious* companionship. E. B. PERCIE *Story of Ant* p. 14. [c. n. & co. 1877.]

2. Lacking harmony of sound; unmusical; discordant; as, an *inharmonious* quartet. Syn.: see INCONGRUOUS.

—**in'har-mo'ni-ous-ly,** *adv.* Without harmony; discordantly.—**in'har-mo'ni-ous-ness,** *n.* The quality of being without harmony; want of harmony.

in-har'mo-ny, *n.* [Rare.] Lack of harmony; discord.

in'hʼarl, 1 in'hārl; 2 in'hārl', *n. Naut.* A rope or rigging for bringing in a sail or spar, as the jib-boom. **in'haul'ert.**

In-hau'ma, 1 in-you'mə; 2 in-you'mä, *n.* A town in Minas Geraes state, Brazil.

in-hauʼt, *a.* To frequent.

in-haust', *vt.* To drink in eagerly.

in-haust', 1 in-hôst'; 2 in-hast', *n.* The act or process of inhausting; specif., the suction caused by the stroke of an internal-combustion engine. [< IN-1 + L. *haustus*, pp. of *haurio*, draw.] **in-haus'tion†.**

in-hea'rse, 1 in-hûrs'; 2 in-hŭrs', *vt.* To place in a hearse.

in-hea'ven, 1 in-hev'n; 2 in-hĕv'n, *vt.* To enheaven.

in-held'ŧ, *vt.* To pour in.

in-helʼt, *vt.* To conceal.

in-her'i, 1 in-hir'; 2 in-hĕr', *vi.* [IN-HERED'; IN-HER'ING.] **1.** To be a firm and permanent part, as qualities or adjuncts; exist or be strongly united with or firmly incorporated in something as a part or member; be inherent.

Vitality *inheres* in life, not in error.
HENRY GEORGE *Protection* p. 239. [ʀ. a. 1883.]

2. To be an essential part or necessary attribute; as, attributes that *inhere* in substance. **3.** To be related, as a predicate-object to the subject-object, or as the predicate to the subject, of any affirmative proposition. [< L. *inhæreo*, < *in*, in, + *hæreo*, stick.]

in-her'ence, 1 in-hir'əns; 2 in-hĕr'ĕnç, *n.* **1.** The state of being inherent, or of permanently existing in something. **2.** The quality or relation of being predicable of some subject, as an element, accident, or attribute. [< LL. *inhærentia*, < L. *inhærent(s)*; see INHERENT.] **in-her'en-cy†.**

in-her'ent, 1 in-hir'ənt; 2 in-hĕr'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Permanently belonging to, as an element or quality to its substances: naturally incorporated in something as a part; in logical part; intrinsic; innate; as, *inherent* love of truth.

The . . . wrongs and abuses which are *inherent* in the very structure . . . of civilised Society.
GEORGELY *Glances at Europe* p. 81. [o. w. & o. 1851.]

2. Being in necessary relation or pertaining as a property, condition, or attribute.

The document has the force of speaking to the nation by addresses or proclamations, a right not expressly conferred by the Constitution, but *inherent* in his position.
JOHN BIGELOW *Life of Franklin* vol. i, p. 52. [MACM. 1888.]

3. *Biol.* Derived from germ-cells; congenital. [< L. *inhærent(s)-s*, ppr. of *inhæreo*; see INHERE.]

Syn.: congenital, essential, immanent, inborn, inbred, indispensable, indwelling, infixed, ingrained, inhering, innate, inseparable, internal, intrinsic, inwrought, native, natural, subjective. *Immanent* is a philosophic term, to denote that which dwells in or pervades any substance or spirit without necessarily being a part of it, and without reference to any working out. (See SUBJECTIVE.) That which is *inherent* is an integral part of that to which it belongs. It is usually a thought of with reference to some outworking or effect; as, an *inherent* difficulty. God is said to be *immanent* (not *inherent*) in the universe. Frequently, *intrinsic* and *inherent* can be interchanged, but *inherent* applies to qualities, while *intrinsic* applies to essence, so that to speak of *intrinsic* excellence conveys higher praise than if we say *inherent* excellence. *Inherent* and *intrinsic* may be said of persons or things; *congenital, inborn, inbred, innate,* apply to living beings. *Congenital* is frequent in medical and legal use with special application to defects; as, *congenital* idiocy. *Innate* and *inborn* are almost identical, but *innate* is preferred in philosophic use, as when we speak of *innate* ideas: that which is *inborn, congenital,* or *innate* may be original with the individual, but that which is *inbred* is inherited. *Ingrained* signifies dyed in the grain, and denotes that which is deeply wrought into substance or character.—ANT.: accidental, casual, external, extrinsic, fortuitous, incidental, outward, substitutary, superadded, superficious, superimposed, supplemental, transient, unconnected, unimportant.

—**in"he-ren'tial,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to inherence. **2.** *Logic.* Of a nature which sets forth the existence or nonexistence of the predicate in its relation to the subject.—**in-her'ent-ly,** *adv.* By inherence.

in-her'it, 1 in-her'it; 2 in-hĕr'ĭt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To receive by nature from one's ancestors; have implanted, as ancestral peculiarities or characteristics, in one's body at birth; as, to *inherit* a family weakness.

Just as a man may *inherit* the stamp of the bodily features and characters of his parents, he may also *inherit* the impress of their evil passions and propensities.
MAUDSLEY *Responsibility in Mental Disease* p. 29. [c. 1873.]

2. *Law.* To take by descent, as distinguished from taking by devise; come into (property) by succession through the operation of law.

The rich man's son *inherits* lands,
And piles of brick, and stone, and gold.
LOWELL *The Heritage* st. 1.

3. To receive or enjoy as a divine patrimony; be or become divinely endowed with.

"The meek," said Christ, '*inherit* the earth.' They do not buy it; they do not conquer it; but they *inherit* it.
DRUMMOND *Addresses, Pax Vobiscum* p. 105. [ʀ. a. 1892.]

4. To receive by transmission from predecessors; possess as having been handed down from the past.

The modern world has *inherited* from Rome the useful and necessary, from Greece the refined and ornamental.
JOHN ADDINGTON SYMONDS *Italy* vol. i, p. 23. [ʀ. 1884.]

5†. To possess, or become possessed of. **6†.** To succeed as heir. **7†.** To place in possession: with *of.*

II. *i.* **1.** To come into possession of property by inheritance; succeed as heir by due operation of law; as, a son *inherits* from his father. **2.** Figuratively, to derive its being or characteristics; as, astronomy *inherits* from astrology. [< OF. *inheriter, enheriter*, < LL. *inheredito, heredito*, < L. *in*, in, + *hæres* (*hered-*), heir.]

—**in-her'i-tor,** *n.* One who inherits or may inherit; especially, a male heir.—**in-her'i-trix,** *n.* A female heir. **in-her'i-tress†** is less frequent.

in-her'it-a-bl(e², 1 in-her'it-ə-bl; 2 in-hĕr'ĭt-a-bl, *a.* **1.** *Law.* (1) Transmissible by descent; descendible to an heir by mere operation of law. (2) Capacitated or qualified to take by birth; capable of receiving by hereditary blood. **2.** That may be transmitted by ancestors; heritable; as, *inheritable* estates; *inheritable* vices. [OF., < *inheriter*; see INHERIT.] —**in-her'it-a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in-her'it-a-bl(e-ness²†.**—**in-her'it-a-bly,** *adv.*

in-her'i-tance, 1 in-her'i-tans; 2 in-hĕr'ĭ-tanç, *n.* **1.** That which is or is to be inherited, whether property, or physical, mental, family or racial characteristics; whatever is transmitted by ancestors; as, a splendid heritage; as, an *inheritance* of woe. Compare HEREDITY.

Two distinct elements are included under the term '*inheritance*,' namely, the transmission of characters and the development.
DARWIN *Descent of Man* vol. i, p. 270. [ʟ. 1871.]

Their large *inheritance* of English liberties saved them from the necessity and from the temptation to upset their old political institutions.
BANCROFT *United States* vol. v, p. 111. [ʟ.]

2. *Law.* An estate that descends to the heir of the last holder, and falls to him by operation of law; a distributive share of the estate of the last owner which is descended from an ancestor, when so indicated by will. While in its broadest sense the word *inheritance* is applied to both real and personal property, passing either by will or through the intestacy of the former owner, in its more restricted legal sense it covers only the transmission of real property by descent. Strictly speaking, personal property does not pass by inheritance, but is handed over to the deceased representatives of the deceased intestate to be administered and distributed. Real property passing by inheritance is known as an estate of **inheritance,** and is classified as estate in fee and fee tail. The former is termed **general inheritance,** since it falls to any relative of the deceased, whether lineal or collateral; the latter is termed **special inheritance,** and consists of lineal descendants, as the issue of a particular wife, male issue only, etc. These distinctive characteristics have gradually been added to use fee as it existed in its original feudal sense.

3. The act of inheriting; as, the land came to him by *inheritance.*

The right of *inheritance,* or descent to the children and relations of the deceased, seems to have been allowed much earlier than the right of devising by testament. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* p. 11.

4. A possession or blessing bestowed by divine gift; as, an *inheritance* of glory. **5.** Ownership or acquisition, or something acquired or enjoyed. [< OF. *enheritance, < enheriter*; see INHERIT.] **in-her'it-ager.**—**alternative inheritance** (*Biol.*), the transmission to alternating generations of descendants of the characteristics of either parent, as that of the father to the odd and of the mother to the even generations.—**ancestral i.** (*Biol.*), the theory that each ancestor contributes proportionately to the characteristics of a descendant.—**biparental i.** (*Biol.*), the equal transmission of characteristics by both parents to the child.—**blended i.** (*Biol.*), the form of inheritance in which the blended characters of the two parents are intimately mingled in the offspring.—**crossed i.** (*Biol.*), the inheritance of characteristics from a parent of one sex by a child of the opposite constitution of his mother, or by a daughter of that of her father.—**exclusive i.** (*Biol.*), that form of inheritance in which the characters of one of the parents predominate in the offspring.—**i. tax,** a tax imposed on inherited estates.—**material basis of i.** (*Biol.*), the essential element transmitted by a parent to a child in which the power of reproduction is supposed to lie. See HEREDITY.—**particulate** or **mosaic i.** (*Biol.*), that form of inheritance in which the peculiarities of the two parents are separately expressed in different parts of the same organism. See HEREDITY.—**use i.,** inheritance by a descendant of characteristics developed during the lifetime of the parent.

in-her'it-or, *n.* Same as INHERARSE.

in-he'sion, 1 in-hē'zən; 2 in-hē'zhon, *n.* The condition of inhering or being fixed in something; inherence. [< LL. *inhæsio(n-)*, < L. *inhæsus*, pp. of *inhæreo*; see INHERE.] —**in-he'siv(e-ly²s,** *adv.*

in'hex'a-gon, 1 in'heks'ə-gon; 2 in'hĕks'a-gŏn, *n.* An inscribed hexagon.

in'hi-ate†, *vi.* To gape; open the jaws.

in-hib'it, 1 in-hib'it; 2 in-hĭb'ĭt, *vt.* **1.** To hold back or in; check; restrain; repress. **2.** To restrict by prohibition; put under ban; as, to *inhibit* the use of firearms.

All men [were] *inhibited* upon the penalty of censures, so much as to speak of a parliament.
CLARENDON *Hist. Rebellion* vol. i, p. 54. [ʟ. & ʀ. 1827.]

3. To check or block one nervous or mental process by another nearly simultaneous opposed process. **4.** *Eccl. Law.* To forbid (a priest) to exercise his spiritual func-

tions. [< L. *inhibitus*, pp. of *inhibeo*, < *in*, in, + *habeo*, have, hold.] Syn.: see CHECK.

in-hib'it-er, 1 in-hib'ɪt-ər; 2 ĭn-hĭb'it-er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which inhibits. **2.** *Med.* An inhibitor.

in"hi-bi'tion, 1 in"hɪ-bish'ən; 2 ĭn"hi-bĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of inhibiting, or the state of being inhibited; restriction; repression; embargo; ban.

The *inhibition* upon the states to impair by law the obligation of contracts, received the most elaborate discussion.
KENT *Commentaries* vol. i, p. 415. [H. 1826.]

2. Specif.: (1) (*a*) *Eng. Law.* Formerly, a writ of prohibition. See PROHIBITION. (*b*) *Eng. Eccl. Law.* A command of a bishop or ecclesiastical judge to a clergyman to abstain from exercising his functions. (2) *Scots Law.* A process to restrain a debtor from selling or encumbering his heritable property to the prejudice of the inhibiting creditor; also, to inhibit the giving of credit to the inhibitor's wife. **3.** *Physiol. & Psychol.* (1) The partial checking or complete blocking of one nervous impulse by another nearly simultaneous impulse; sometimes, the refusal of the psychophysical mechanism to act in unaccustomed ways. (2) The supposed checking or blocking of one mental process by another nearly simultaneous and opposed mental process. (3) The restraint of will over the impulsive tendencies to habitual or strongly stimulated reactions.

And the outward consequences of such *inhibitions* may be the arrest of discharges from the inhibited regions. WILLIAM JAMES *The Principles of Psychology* vol. ii, p. 373. [H. H. & CO.]

[< *inhibitio*(*n*-), < *inhibeo*; see INHIBIT.]

in-hib'i-tor, 1 in-hib'ɪ-tər *or* -tor; 2 ĭn-hĭb'i-tor, *n.* **1.** That which causes inhibitory action; especially, an inhibitory nerve. **2.** *Scots Law.* One who sues out a writ of inhibition. **3.** *Med.* A medicinal agent that tends or operates to check organic activity.

in-hib'i-to-ry, 1 in-hib'ɪ-to-rɪ; 2 ĭn-hĭb'i-to-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to inhibition; tending to check or repress. **in-hib'i-tiv(e**[s]‡.— **inhibitory nerves,** nerves that under excitement either check the action of the muscles with which they are connected, or excite to action antagonistic muscles.

in-hield'†, *vt.* Same as INHEELD. **in-hilde'**‡.

in-hive', 1 in-haiv'; 2 ĭn-hīv', *vt.* To place in or as in a hive.

in-hold', *vt.* [Rare.] To have or contain in itself.

in-hold'er†, *n.* An inhabitant; indweller.

in-hoop'†, *vt.* To enclose with a hoop.

in-hos'pi-ta-bl(e[P], 1 in-hes'pɪ-tə-bl; 2 ĭn-hŏs'pi-ta-bl, *a.* **1.** Not hospitable; not disposed to entertain strangers gratuitously; refusing or reluctantly affording hospitality to guests; as, an *inhospitable* farmer. **2.** Affording no shelter, subsistence, or comforts; barren; wild; cheerless; as, an *inhospitable* wilderness. [OF., < *in-* (< L. *in-*), not; and see HOSPITABLE.] **in-hos'pi-tal**‡. —**in-hos'pi-ta-bl(e-ness**[P], *n.* The quality of being inhospitable; lack of hospitality. **in-hos"pi-tal'i-ty**‡.— **in-hos'pi-ta-bly,** *adv.*

in-hu'man, 1 in-hiū'mən; 2 ĭn-hū'man, *a.* **1.** Not possessed of human qualities; specif., destitute of the kindness and tenderness that should belong to a human being; barbarous; cruel; savage. **2.** Characterized by cruelty; manifesting lack of humanity; as, an *inhuman* deed. [< L. *inhumanus*, < *in-*, not; and see HUMAN.] Syn.: see BARBAROUS.— **in-hu'man-ly,** *adv.* Unhumanly; in a manner not befitting human beings; barbarously.

There is naked Nature, *inhumanly* sincere, wasting no thought on man. THOREAU *Cape Cod* p. 173. [T. & F. 1865.]

— **in-hu'man-ness,** *n.*

in"hu-mane', 1 in"hiu-mēn'; 2 ĭn"hū-mān', *a.* Wanting in human kindness; disposed to cruelty; hard-hearted; inhuman. This word was formerly regarded as identical with *inhuman*, but is now, like *humane*, considered to be directly from the Latin. [< L. *inhumanus*, < *in-*, not; and see HUMAN.] — **in"hu-mane'ly**†, *adv.*

in"hu-man'i-ty, 1 in"hiu-man'ɪ-tɪ; 2 ĭn"hū-măn'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tɪz; 2 -tĭş, *pl.*] **1.** The quality or condition of being inhuman or inhumane; hard-heartedness; barbarity. **2**†. Impoliteness.

Sins of excess, unbridled passions, vices and crimes, he rebuked, but intelligent *inhumanity* roused his utmost indignation.
H. W. BEECHER *Life of Christ* p. 277. [J. B. F. 1871.]

in-hu'man-ize, *vt.* [Rare.] To make inhuman.

in-hume', 1 in-hiūm'; 2 ĭn-hūm', *vt.* [-HUMED'; -HUM'ING.] **1.** To place in the earth, as a dead body.

It was clear that he must have been conscious of life for more than an hour, while *inhumed*, before lapsing into insensibility.
POE *Tales, Premature Burial* p. 490. [A. & S. 1889.]

2. *Chem.* To expose to a constant steady heat by burying in warm earth or dung. **3.** *Pathol.* To subject to arenation. **4**†. To be the tomb or grave of. [< L. *inhumo*, < *in*, in, + *humus*, ground.] **in-hu'mate**‡.— **in"hu-ma'tion,** *n.*— **in-hum'er,** *n.*

I'ni, *n.* Same as INE.

In'i-a, 1 in'ɪ-ə; 2 ĭn'i-a, *n.* [S. Am.] *Mam.* **1.** A genus typical of *Iniidæ*. **2.** A fresh-water porpoise of this genus, as *I. geoffroyensis* of the upper Amazon.

in'i-ad, 1 in'ɪ-ad; 2 ĭn'i-ăd, *adv.* *Craniom.* Toward the inion.

in'i-al, 1 in'ɪ-əl; 2 ĭn'i-al, *a.* Pertaining to the inion. **in'i-ac**‡.

in"i-do'ne-ous, *a.* [Rare.] Not fit.— **in"i-do-ne'i-ty,** *n.*

In'i-go, 1 in'ɪ-go; 2 ĭn'i-go, *n.* A masculine personal name. [Gr., fiery.]

In-i'i-dæ, 1 in-ai'ɪ-dī; 2 ĭn-ī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A family of delphinoidean cetaceans, especially those having unossified costal cartilages and maxillary bones without crests: including South-American fresh-water porpoises. [< INIA.] — **in'i-id,** *n.*

In"i-i'næ, 1 in"ɪ-ai'nī; 2 ĭn"i-ī'nē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* The *Iniidæ* as a subfamily.— **in'i-in(e**[s], *a. & n.*— **in'i-oid,** *a. & n.*

in"im-ag'i-na-bl(e[P], etc. See IN-².

in-im'i-cal, 1 in-im'ɪ-kəl; 2 ĭn-ĭm'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Of a character or constitution regarded as hurtful in tendency, or opposed in influence; incompatible; adverse.

In that barbarous tumult of *inimical* interests, which the present state of society exhibits, religion appears to offer the only means universally efficient. COLERIDGE *Works* vol. ii, p. 304. [H. 1858.]

2. Having the disposition or temper of an enemy; regarding or disposed to treat with hostility; unfriendly: with *to*; as, his attitude is *inimical to* our project.

There is a general impression in England, that the people of the United States are *inimical to* the parent country.
IRVING *Sketch-Book* p. 74. [G. P. P. 1861.]

[< LL. *inimicalis*, < L. *inimicus*, < *in-*, not, < *amicus*, friendly, < *amo*, love.] **in-im'ic**†; **in-im'i-ca-ble**†; **in-im"i-ci'tious**†; **in-im'i-cous**†. Syn.: adverse, antagonistic, averse, contradictory, contrary, disaffected, harmful, hostile, hurtful, noxious, opposed, pernicious, repugnant, unfriendly, unwilling.— Prep.: *to* or *toward*.— **in-im"i-cal'i-ty,** *n.*— **in-im'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

in-im'i-ta-bl(e[P], 1 in-im'ɪ-tə-bl; 2 ĭn-ĭm'i-ta-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be imitated or copied; surpassing or defying imitation; surpassingly excellent; matchless; as, *inimitable* sarcasm. **2.** [Rare.] Undeserving of imitation. [< L. *inimitabilis*, < *in-*, not, + *imitabilis*, imitable, < *imitor*, imitate.] — **in-im"i-ta-bil'i-ty, in-im'i-ta-bl(e-ness**[P], *n.*— **in-im'i-ta-bly,** *adv.*

In"i-o'mi, 1 in"ɪ-ō'mai; 2 ĭn"i-ō'mī, *n. pl.* *Ich.* An order or suborder of physostomous fishes, having the scapular arch not connected with the sides of the cranium, but impinging on the nuchal region or free, as in the scopelids and alepisaurids. [< Gr. *inion* (see INION) + *ōmos*, shoulder.] — **in'i-ome,** *n.*— **in"i-o'mous,** *a.*

in'i-on¹, 1 in'ɪ-en; 2 ĭn'i-ŏn, *n.* [IN'I-A, *pl.*] A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY. [< Gr. *inion*, < *is* (*in-*), sinew.]

in'ion², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as ONION.

In"i-oph-thal'ma, 1 in"ɪ-ef-thal'mə; 2 ĭn"i-ŏf-thăl'ma, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A tribe of gastropods with eyes sessile behind tentacles, as in *Pyramidellidæ*, *Solariidæ*, and *Actæonidæ*. [< Gr. *inion* (see INION) + *ophthalmos*, eye.]

in-iq'ui-tous, 1 in-ik'wɪ-tus; 2 ĭn-ĭk'wi-tŭs, *a.* Proceeding from or characterized by iniquity; unjust; wicked.

The bitterness of ejection was increased by the *iniquitous* means which were often employed to bring it about.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 336. [H. 1875.]

in-iq'uous†. Syn.: see CRIMINAL; SINFUL.— **in-iq'ui-tous-ly,** *adv.*— **in-iq'ui-tous-ness,** *n.*

in-iq'ui-ty, 1 in-ik'wɪ-tɪ; 2 ĭn-ĭk'wi-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tɪz; 2 -tĭş, *pl.*] **1.** Deviation from rectitude or from that which is held to be right and just; gross wrong or injustice; want of uprightness; as, the *iniquity* of bribery.

Iniquity means all departure from the rectitude of God and of the law of God. *Iniquity* is inequality or crookedness.
MANNING *Sin and its Consequences* p. 42. [D. & J. S. 1879.]

2. An instance or condition of wrong-doing; an unjust act or deed; a wrongful thing; as, war is an *iniquity*. **3.** *Scots Law.* A decision contrary to law or a delaying of justice on the part of a judge. **4**†. [I-] The clown of medieval dramatic allegories or moralities; the personification of vice. **5**†. A malignant act or tendency. [< F. *iniquité*, < L. *iniquita*(*t*-)*s*, < *in-*, not, + *æquus*, equal.] Syn.: see ABOMINATION; INJUSTICE.

In'is-fail, 1 in'ɪs-fēl; 2 ĭn'ĭs-făl, *n.* [Ir.] Ireland; the Isle of Destiny. **In'is-hail**‡.

in-isle'†, *vt.* Same as ENISLE.

init., *abbr.* [L.] *Initio* (in the beginning).

in-i'tial, 1 in-ish'əl; 2 ĭn-ĭsh'al, *vt.* [-TIALED or -TIALLED, -TIALD[s]; -TIAL-ING or -TIAL-LING.] To put one's initials on; mark with an initial or initials; as, *initialed* linen.

in-i'tial, *a.* **1.** Standing at the beginning or head; as, the *initial* page of a book.

Give a mathematician the *initial* elements of a series, and he will work out the whole. AGASSIZ *Brazil* p. 25. [T. & F. 1868.]

2. Of or pertaining to the first stage of anything; opening; incipient; as, the *initial* speech of a campaign. [F., < L. *initialis*, < *ineo*; see INEUNT.] — **initial cells** (*Bot.*), the first-formed cells of a tissue. **in-i'ti-a-ry**‡.— **in-i'tial-ly,** *adv.* At the beginning; incipiently.

in-i'tial, *n.* **1.** The first letter of a word, particularly of a proper name; specif., in the plural, the first letters of a person's names written separately; sometimes, those of the given name alone; as Mr. Smith's *initials* are G. W.

Uranus is denoted by a planet suspended from the cross-bar of an H, the *initial* of Herschel, its discoverer.
J. N. LOCKYER *Elements of Astron.* p. 72. [A. 1889.]

2. In a book or manuscript, the first letter of a chapter, division of a chapter, or verse: often elaborately painted and gilded, and, in illuminated manuscripts, missals, and the like, composed of animals, birds, symbols, vignettes, miniatures, etc. **3.** In chanting, the first tone of the melody. **4.** A commencement.

in-i'tial-ist, 1 in-ish'əl-ist; 2 ĭn-ĭsh'al-ĭst, *n.* [Rare.] One who signs his initials to articles, etc., instead of his full name.

in-i'tial-ize, 1 in-ish'əl-aiz; 2 ĭn-ĭsh'al-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] **I.** *t.* To designate or abbreviate by means of an initial. **II.** *i.* **1.** To use an initial letter. **2.** To use one's initials instead of one's full name.

in-i'ti-ant, *n.* [Rare.] One who initiates.

in-i'ti-a-ry, *a.* [Rare.] Prefatory; initial.

in-i'ti-ate, 1 in-ish'ɪ-ēt; 2 ĭn-ĭsh'i-āt, *v.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To instruct in rudiments or principles; acquaint with secrets or mysteries; introduce, as into a society or sect; indoctrinate; as, they were *initiated* into the plot. **2.** To be the first mover in; set on foot; make a beginning with; bring in, as a legislative measure; institute; as, to *initiate* a reform.

Noah Webster's name abides, connected with the great work which he *initiated*, and the monument will keep his name imperishable. H. E. SCUDDER *Noah Webster* p. 279. [H. M. & CO. 1882.]

II. *i.* **1.** To perform the first act or rite. **2.** To commence. **3.** To receive initiation. [< L. *initiatus*, pp. of *initio*, < *in*, into, + *eo*, go.] Syn.: see BEGIN; INSTALL.

in-i'ti-ate, *a.* **1.** Instructed in the rudiments or secrets; initiated; newly admitted, as into a secret society; as, secrets known only to the *initiate*. **2**†. Initial; begun; commenced; new. **3**†. Characteristic of an inexperienced person. [< L. *initiatus*; see INITIATE, *v.*] — **initiate tenant by courtesy** (*Law*), a husband who has an interest in his wife's estate after the birth of a child who may inherit, but prior to the death of the wife. This right of the husband, termed **courtesy i.,** was abolished in England by the Married Woman's Property Acts.

in-i'ti-ate, *n.* One who has been initiated.

in-i"ti-a'tion, 1 in-ish"ɪ-ē'shən; 2 ĭn-ĭsh"i-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of initiating or instituting; a taking of the primary steps; as, the *initiation* of the enterprise.

The . . . [Iroquois] league . . . exhibits to us a people advancing in many ways towards the *initiation* of a self-originated civilisation. D. WILSON *Prehis. Man* p. 144. [MACM. 1865.]

2. Ceremonial admission into a society or the like; instruction in an art, mystery, or doctrine. *Initiation* is generally used with reference to the ceremonies of admission into a secret society or order, as a college fraternity or a Masonic lodge, or of the introduction to any system of esoteric teaching. Historically, it is used of the unfolding to a neophyte of the mysteries of ancient religions, as those of Eleusis, of primitive Christian baptism, and of the rites attendant upon the formal assumption of manhood among semisavage peoples, as the North-American Indians. [F., < L. *initiatio*(*n*-), < *initio*; see INITIATE, *v.*] Syn.: see BEGINNING.

in-i'ti-a-tive, } 1 in-ish'ɪ-ə-tiv; 2 ĭn-ĭsh'i-a-tĭv, *a.* Of
in-i'ti-a-tiv[s], } or pertaining to initiation; serving to initiate or begin; initiatory; as, *initiative* genius.

in-i'ti-a-tiv(e[s], *n.* **1.** An introductory step or action; a first move; beginning; start; lead; as, an *initiative* toward good; he took the *initiative*. **2.** The power of initiating; ability to originate or start; specif., the aptitude to develop or undertake new enterprises. **3.** The right to propose legislative projects; as, in the United States the *initiative* in legislation for raising revenue belongs to the House of Representatives. [F., < L. *initio*; see INITIATE, *v.*] — **the initiative, the referendum, and the recall** (*U. S. Polit.*), the right vested in a number of voters in some States to (1) submit to all the registered voters of a State (or city) a proposition for their approval which, if carried, becomes effective as a law — the *initiative*; (2) require that a law passed by a legislature (or an ordinance adopted by a municipality) be referred to voters for approval or rejection — the *referendum*; (3) displace a judge or other official, as a mayor, if he does not receive the largest number of votes cast at a special election held on demand of a required number of voters — the *recall*.

in-i'ti-a"tor, 1 in-ish'ɪ-ē"tər *or* -tor; 2 ĭn-ĭsh'i-ā"tor, *n.* [LL.] One who initiates.

in-i'ti-a-to-ry, 1 in-ish'ɪ-ə-tō-rɪ; 2 ĭn-ĭsh'i-a-tō-ry, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or making an initiation or beginning; introductory; as, the *initiatory* step. **2.** Initiating or serving to initiate; admitting by ceremony or instruction.— **in-i'ti-a-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*

in-i'ti-a-to-ry, *n.* [Rare.] An introductory rite.

in-i'ti-a"trix, 1 in-ish'ɪ-ē"triks; 2 ĭn-ĭsh'i-ā"trĭks, *n.* [LL.] A female initiator. **in-i'ti-a"tress**‡.

in-i'tion-a-ry†, *a.* Relating to initiation.

in-i'tis, 1 in-ai'tɪs *or* -ī'tɪs; 2 ĭn-ī'tis *or* -ï'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the fibers of a muscle. [< Gr. *is* (*in-*), fiber.]

I. N. J., *abbr.* [L.] *In nomine Jesu* (in the name of Jesus).

inj., inject., *abbr.* [L.] *Injectio* (an injection).

In"jal"bert', 1 añ"ʒal"ber'; 2 ăñ"zhăl"bĕr', **Jean Antoine** (2/23 1845–). A French sculptor.

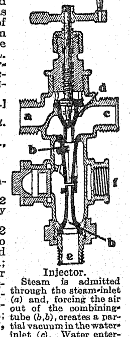
in-jeal'ous†, *vt.* To make jealous.

in-ject', 1 in-jekt'; 2 ĭn-jĕct', *vt.* **1.** To throw or force in by mechanical means or physical force; especially, to introduce, as a fluid, by injection; as, to *inject* morphin hypodermically. **2.** Hence, to throw in unreasonably or unnecessarily; offer or propose in the midst of other matters; interject; as, to *inject* irreligious ideas into an essay. **3.** To charge with a fluid by injection; as, to *inject* the veins with a colored liquid. **4**†. To cast or throw upon. [< F. *injecter*, < L. *injecto*, freq. of *injicio*, pp. *injectus*, < *in*, into, + *jacio*, throw.]

in-jec'ta, 1 in-jek'tə; 2 ĭn-jĕc'ta, *n. pl.* [L.] Things injected.

in-jec'tion, 1 in-jek'shən; 2 ĭn-jĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of injecting or throwing in, the state of being injected, or that which is injected. **2.** *Med.* (1) The introduction by instruments of a fluid into some cavity or tissue of the body. (2) The similar introduction of a substance into a cadaver to facilitate dissection or anatomical demonstration. (3) Any liquid or substance so introduced; specif., an enema. (4) The state of being hyperemic, as of a bloodshot eye. **3.** *Mech.* (1) The throwing of water into the condenser of a steam-engine. (2) Same as INJECTION-WATER. **4.** [Rare.] The introduction into an argument or conversation of an extraneous idea or intrusive remark. [< L. *injectio*(*n*-), < *injectus*; see INJECT.] — **gaseous injection,** an injection of air or the like, used to exhibit an anatomical preparation by distention.— **hard i.,** an injection of plaster of Paris or the like, which becomes hard when dry or cold.— **hypodermic i.,** an injection under the skin.— **in-jec'tion-en"gine,** *n.* A steam-engine having a condenser.— **i.-pipe, i.-valve,** *n.* The pipe or valve through which cold water passes into a condenser. — **i.-water,** *n.* *Engin.* Cold water used to condense the steam in a condenser.— **lit-par-lit i.** or **intrusion** (*Geol.*), the intrusion of molten rock material between the laminæ of stratified or schistose rocks, so-called by Michel Levy (8/7 1844–), French geologist.— **pigmentary i.,** an injection of coloring-matter.— **preservatory i.,** an injection for preserving dead bodies.

in-jec'tor, 1 in-jek'tər *or* -tor; 2 ĭn-jĕc'tor, *n.* **1.** One who or that which injects. **2.** *Mech.* An apparatus by which a stream of fluid, as steam, is made to carry with it a current of another fluid, as water or air, and deliver the latter in a stream of reduced diameter against a pressure as great per square inch as that of the motive fluid, as where steam is made to deliver water to the boiler supplying the steam. [< L. *injectus*; see INJECT.] — **in-jec'tor-con-dens"er,** *n.* Same as INJECTION-CONDENSER. See under CONDENSER.



Injector.
Steam is admitted through the steam-inlet (*a*) and, forcing the air out of the combining-tube (*b*,*b*), creates a partial vacuum in the water-inlet (*c*). Water entering to fill the partial vacuum surrounds the steam-nozle (*d*), causing sudden condensation, and the energy of the water-jet so produced drives it and the water which has entered (*b*) into the tube (*e*) and thence into the boiler. Excess of water or steam escapes through the overflow (*f*). *g*, handle for regulating flow of steam.

in-jeer', 1 in-jīr'; 2 ĭn-jēr', *vt.* [Scot.] To obtrude.

in-jel'ly, 1 in-jel'ɪ; 2 ĭn-jĕl'y, *vt.* [Rare.] To embed in jelly.

In'jin, 1 in'jɪn; 2 ĭn'jĭn, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] An Indian.— **In'jin-y,** *a.*

in-join'†, *vt.* To enjoin.

in-joint'†, *vt.* To join; unite.

in"ju-cun'di-ty, *n.* [Rare.] Unpleasantness.

in-ju'di-ca-bl(e[P], 1 in-jū'dɪ-kə-bl; 2 ĭn-jụ'di-ca-bl, *a.* Not cognizable by a court or judge.

in"ju-di'cious, 1 in"ju-dish'ʊs; 2 ĭn"jụ-dĭsh'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Contrary to the dictates of prudence or sound judgment; indiscreet; ill-advised; as, an *injudicious* statement or action. **2.** Wanting in good judgment; void of discretion; imprudent; undiscerning; as an *injudicious* advocate. Syn.: see AMISS; IMPRUDENT.— **in"ju-di'cious-ly,** *adv.*— **in"ju-di'cious-ness,** *n.*

in-junct', 1 in-juŋkt'; 2 ĭn-jŭnct', *vt.* [Colloq.] To place a legal injunction upon; restrain by injunction.

in-junc'tion, 1 in-juŋk'shən; 2 ĭn-jŭnc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of enjoining, or that which is enjoined; a command or order from one in authority; mandate.

This violent tendency to idolatry accounts for the strict *injunctions* under which they [Israelites] were bound, by divine command, not to worship any image.
J. FLAXMAN *Lectures on Sculpture* p. 33. [J. M. 1829.]

2. Hence, urgent advice or admonition; exhortation; precept; as, an *injunction* to return early.

For words not given above see IN-², *prefix*, page 1239.

3. *Law.* A judicial order or process, operating upon the person, requiring the party to whom it is directed to do or (usually) refrain from doing some designed thing. The injunction originated in Roman law, the praetorian courts employing an analogous process, the *interdictum*. It was introduced into England and Scotland by early legislators, in order to mitigate the harshness and to supplement the inadequacies of the common law. In the latter country it still bears the name of *interdict*. In modern practice it is one of the most important equitable remedies known to the law. Both in Great Britain and the United States the jurisdiction of a court of equity in the prevention of wrongs or injuries to the individual or to property, and in the restraining of unlawful combinations, conspiracies, etc., is unquestioned. The circumstances in which an injunction may be issued have never been legally defined, the courts reserving the right to exercise this function whenever the facts seem to indicate urgent equitable grounds for its employment. Some criticism has recently been expressed in the United States as to the action of the courts in issuing injunctions against labor agitators and sympathizers who were endeavoring to foment strikes. See CONTEMPT BY INJUNCTION, under GOVERNMENT. **4†.** Obligation. **5†.** Conjunction. [< *LL. injunctio(n-)*, < *L. injungĕre* see ENJOIN.] Syn.: see BEHEST; ORDER.—**final injunction**, one granted when the rights of the parties have been determined; it may be either mandatory or preventive.—**interlocutory i.**, same as PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION.—**mandatory i.**, one which commands the defendant to perform some particular act, prohibits him from refusing to perform a certain act, or compels him to take measures to nullify a previous wrongful act if still operative.—**perpetual i.**, one intended to remain in force until the final decision of the suit by the courts.—**perpetual i.**, one which finally terminates a suit and has no effect in the case of the preliminary i., one granted at the commencement of a suit, before the rights of the parties have been determined, in order to restrain the defendant from the commission or continuance of a certain act which is in dispute. Such an injunction may be made perpetual or be discharged, according to the decision of the courts in the case.—**preventive i.**, one which restrains the defendant from the commission of a particular act.—**provisional i.**, same as PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION.—**special i.**, one obtained only on motion and petition, with the usual notice to the other party.—**temporary i.**, same as PRELIMINARY INJUNCTION.

—**in-junc'tive**, *a.* Such as to enjoin.—**-ly**, *adv.*

in'jure, 1 in'jur; 2 in'jūr; 3 in'jŏr; 4 in'jĕr; 5 in'jĭr-ing. To inflict harm or injury upon; take direct or indirect action affecting harmfully or deleteriously, as in quality or value, or tending to give pain to or affect unhappily or in any manner for the worse; damage, as character, physically or morally; as, to *injure* an article of merchandise; to *injure* one's reputation; to *injure* the health.

It is among the first limitations to the exercise of the rights of property, that we must so use it as not to injure our neighbors.
GOUVERNEUR MORRIS in *Am. Oratory* p. 208. [c. n. & e. 1808.]

[< OF. *injurer*, < *L. injurior*, < *injuria*; see INJURY.] Syn.: see HURT. Compare synonyms for INJURY.—**injured**, *pa.* Showing a sense of injury to the feelings; offended; as, an *injured* air.—**in'jur-er**, *n.*

in ju're ces'si-o, 1 in jū'ri seshʻi-o; 2 in jū're eshʻi-o. [L.] *Rom. Law.* Denoting a contention before a court by conveyance, in a fictitious action: discontinued by the time of Justinian. [Lit., a surrender in law.]

in-ju'ri-a, 1 in-jūʻri-o; 2 in-jūʻri-a, *n.* [L.] *Law.* Same as INJURY.

in-ju'ri-a ab'sque dam'no, 1 in-jūʻri-o abʻskwi damʻno; 2 in-jūʻri-a abʻskwe damʻno. [L.] *Law.* An offense which causes no injury, and consequently nonactionable. [Lit., wrong without damage.]

in-ju'ri-ous, 1 in-jūʻri-us; 2 in-jūʻri-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Hurtful, deleterious, or detrimental in any way, whether to the person or health, to the reputation or character, or to happiness; inflicting mischief or wrong; pernicious; baneful.

The drinking habit in this dry, nerve-exciting climate of ours is far more *injurious* than in the Old Country.
T. T. MUNGER *On the Threshold* p. 147. [n. x. & c. 1888.]

2. [Archaic.] Disposed to inflict injury; inimical. **3†.** Foul-mouthed; abusive. [< F. *injurieux*, < L. *injuriosus*, < *injuria*; see INJURY.] —**-ly**, *adv.* —**-ness**, *n.*

in'ju-ry†, *vt.* To injure.

in'ju-ry, 1 in'ju-ri; 2 inʻjŭ-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -riz, *pl.*] **1.** Any wrong, damage, or mischief done or suffered.

If purchase the same or a better cannot be found without delay they *injuries* and think only on the merits of the case.
CERVANTES *Don Quixote* tr. by Jervas p. 592. [p. & c.]

2. That which injures; a source of harm; as, the swamp is an *injury* to the neighborhood. **3.** A wrong or damage done to another in his person, rights, property, or reputation; the unlawful infringement or privation of rights. **4†.** Abuse. [< F. *injure*, < L. *injuria*, < *in-*, not, + *jus* (*jur-*), right.]

Syn.: blemish, damage, detriment, disadvantage, evil, harm, hurt, impairment, loss, mischief, outrage, prejudice, wrong. *Injury* signifies the violation of a right, generally by law or right; hence, something contrary to some standard of right or good; whatever reduces the utility, beauty, or desirableness of anything to one who has a claim to it; persons, whatever is so done as to operate adversely to one in his person, rights, property, or reputation is an *injury*; the word is especially used of whatever mars the integrity of the body or causes pain; the reward from the work his *injuries* were found to be very slight. *Damage* (L. *damnum*, loss) is that which occasions *loss* to the possessor; hence, any impairment of value, often with the suggestion of fault on the part of the one causing it. *Detriment* (L. *deterere*, to rub or wear away) is similar in meaning, but far milder. *Detriment* may affect value or utility, *damage* affects current worth or utility; as a rule, the slightest use of an article by a purchaser operates to its *detriment* if again offered for sale, but the article may have undergone the slightest *damage*. *Damage* is partial; *loss* is properly absolute as far as it is predicated at all; the *loss* of a ship implies that it is gone beyond recovery; the *loss* of the rudder is a *damage* to the ship; but since the ship is saved still leaves a part, we may speak of a partial or a total *loss*. *Evil* commonly suggests suffering or sin, or both; as, the *evils* of poverty; the social *evil*. *Harm* is closely synonymous with *injury*; it may apply to body, mind, or estate, but always affects real worth, while *injury* may concern only estimated value. A *hurt* is an *injury* that causes pain, physical or mental; a slight *hurt* may be no real *harm*. *Mischief* is disarrangement, trouble, or *harm* usually caused by some voluntary agent, with or without injurious intent; a child's thoughtless act may do great *mischief*; *wrong* is *harm* done with evil intent. See BANE; BLEMISH; INJUSTICE. Compare synonyms for CRIMINAL.—ANT.: advantage, amelioration, benefit, blessing, boon, help, improvement, remedy, service, utility.

in-just'†, *a.* Unjust.—**in-just'ly†**, *adv.* Unjustly.

in-jus'tice, 1 in-jusʻtis; 2 in-jŭsʻtis, *n.* A violation or *injus'tiss*, } denial of justice; an act or omission that is contrary to justice; injury; wrong; iniquity; as, the *injustice* of unequal taxes. [F., < L. *injustitia*, < *in-*, not, + *justus*; see JUST, *a.*] Syn.: grievance, iniquity, injury, unfairness, unjustness, wrong. In legal usage a *wrong* involves *injury* to person, property, or reputation, as the result of evil intent; *injustice* applies to civil damage or loss, not necessarily involving *injury* to person or property, as by misrepresentation of goods which does not amount to a legal warranty. In popular usage *injustice* may involve no direct *injury* to person, property, interest, or character, and no harmful intent, while *wrong* always involves both; one who attributes another's truly generous act to a selfish motive does him *injustice*; *unfairness* in the original sense is a want of or a deviation from equity; but it is now applied in the widest sense to any form of ill-doing. Compare synonyms for CRIMINAL.—ANT.: equity, fairness, honesty, impartiality, integrity, justice, rectitude, right, righteousness.

ink, 1 ink; 2 ĭnk, *vt.* **1.** To spread ink upon; as, to *ink* a rubber stamp. **2.** To stain or discolor with or as with ink.—**to ink in**, to finish in ink (a drawing which has previously been sketched in pencil).—**to ink up**, in printing, to make a gradual application of ink so as to print in the full color standard.

ink, 1, 2 ink, *n.* **1.** A colored liquid or viscous substance used in writing, drawing, or printing; also, a solid mixture, as of pigments, used by lithographers in forming a rubbed tint, or designed for reduction to a semi-fluid, as may be required. Specifically called *printing ink*.

Inks are named (1) from their color; as, **black ink, gold ink** (a writing-fluid in which particles of gold are suspended), etc.; (2) from their use; as, **book-ink** (a printing-ink adapted for book-work), **marking-ink** (an indelible ink, or a thin paint made of aniline spirits of turpentine and lampblack), **wash-ink** (a cheap grade of printing-ink), **printing-ink** (a compound of which the principal ingredients are linseed-oil, and, for black ink, varnish or rosin-oil varnish and lampblack; made in many grades, and used on inking-rollers), etc. **3.** The dark fluid secreted by the cuttlefish and ejected so as to color the water, and thus assist in the escape of the animal from an enemy. [< OF. *enche*, < LL. *encaustum*, < Gr. *enkaustón*, orig. neut. of *enkaustos*, burnt in, < *en*, in, + *kaiein*, burn.]

—**black'ing-ink"**, *n.* Ink employed for producing impressions through the agency of engraved blocks.—**China ink**, } **flanders ink**, } **indian ink**, } a solid form of hydrofluoric acid, used in etching glass.—**indelible ink**, an ink that leaves a mark not easily removed by washing.—**ink'-bag**, } **ink'-bot'tle**, } **ink'-cup**, } **ink'-der'ike** organ in dibranchiate cephalopods containing an inky fluid which is discharged through an opening near the base of the funnel to cloud the water when the animal wishes to escape.—**ink'-cast**.—**ink'-ball**, *n.* A leather or silk-covered ball formerly used by printers for applying ink, and still used by engravers in taking proofs.—**ink'-bottle**, *n.* A bottle or cup containing ink.—**ink'-brayer**, *n. Print.* A small inking-roller fitted with a handle or handles.—**ink'-cap**, *n.* An ink-mushroom.—**ink'-cylinder**, *n. Print.* A wooden cylinder used to assist in the distribution of ink on a printing-press.—**ink'fish"**, *n.* The cuttlefish.—**ink'-fountain**, *n. Print.* An iron trough containing the ink.—**ink'-gall**, *n.* **1.** A nutgall produced by a gall-fly (*Amphibolips confluens*) on the scarlet oak, and used for making ink. **2†.** Same as INK-BALL.—**ink'-horn**, *n.* An inkbag.—**ink'-holder**, *n.* An ink-well; also, the receptacle of the penholder.—**ink'-knife**, *n. Print.* **1.** The blade used to control the flow of ink from an ink-fountain. **2.** A broad flat knife for use in putting down ink in an ink-fountain, etc.—**ink'-mushroom**, *n.* any fungus of the genus *Coprinus*. The caps deliquesce, forming a thin fluid which distributing the ink evenly the spores reach ma- on the cylinder (*C*); *A*, disk, or table; *B*, knife pressing against it.


Ink-fountain on a Job Press.

A, ink-trough; *B*, knife pressing against it.

E, vibrating roller; *F*, screws operating the knife.

G, screws regulating the flow of the ink.

H, screws for adjusting the distance between the knife and the disk.

turity.—**ink'nut"**, *n. Bot.* A roller which gathers the ink from the disk.

Same as NUTGALL, 1, and tenders it to the knife.

ink'-plant, *n.* **1.** A rock operating the cylinder; *D*, thumb-screws regulating the flow of the ink.

F, ink-fountain.

New Zealand shrub (*Coriaria thymifolia*): so called on account of the reddish juice of its fruit, which soon turns to a dense black, and may be used as an ink, or for dyeing and tanning. **2.** A European plant of the same genus (*Coriaria myrtifolia*), used for tanning and dyeing.—**ink'-pencil**, *n.* A pencil in which a solid indelible pigment takes the place of the usual lead.—**ink'-pot**, *n.* An inkhorn.—**ink'-powder**, *n.* A powder dissolved to make ink, as in writing.—**ink'-roller**, *n.* INKING-ROLLER.—**ink'-root**, *n.* The thick, woody, astringent root of the sea-lavender (*Limonium carolinianum*), growing in salt marshes along the Atlantic coast of the United States.—**ink'-sac**, *n.* An ink-bag.—**ink'-slab**, *n.* An ink-stone.—**ink'-slice**, *n. Print.* A broad flat knife or paddle used in removing ink from a keg.—**ink'-stone**, *n.* **1.** *Metal.* Same as COPPERAS or GREEN VITRIOL. **2.** *Drawing.* A stone or china slab, with a well at one end, on which India ink is rubbed down.—**ink'-trough**, *n.* An ink-fountain.—**ink'-vanilla**, *n.* Color value as applied to printing. See COLOR STANDARD.—**ink'-well**, *n.* A reservoir for ink in an inkstand.

—**ink-writer**, *n. Elec.* A telegraphic instrument that makes a record in ink.—**indelible ink**, sympathetic ink.—**lithographic ink**, **1.** A waxy or soapy ink used in drawing on lithographic stones. **2.** A printing-ink used on lithographic presses.—**permanent ink**, indelible ink.—**sympathetic ink**, an ink that is colorless until brought out by heat, light, or chemical action.—**vanadium ink**, an ink composed of a solution of ammonium metavanadate and gum added to galled ink.

ink', *n.* **1.** *Falconry.* The neck, sometimes including the breast, of a bird. **inke'**, **2.** The socket in which a mill-spindle turns.

ink's, *n.* Same as INC.

ink'ber"ry, 1 ink'berʻi; 2 ĭnkʻbĕr"y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ĭz, *pl.*] **1.** A small shrub (*Ilex glabra*) of the holly family, with oblong leaves and roundish black shining berries, growing in swampy and sandy ground from Massachusetts southward. **2.** The West-Indian indigo-berry (*Randia aculeata*). **3.** A small Australian tree (*Kibara macrophylla*) of the family *Menispermaceæ*. **4.** Same as POKEWEED. See illus. in next column.

ink'ber"ry-weed", 1 ink'berʻi-wēdʻ; 2 ĭnkʻbĕr"y-wēd", *n.* The pokeweed (*Phytolacca decandra*).

in'keer, 1 in'kēr; 2 inʻkĭr, *n.* [Sc.-Ir.] *Agric.* A trodden path in an enclosure; corral, as cattle. **2.** To divert, as a stream, from its course for purposes of irrigation.


Inkberry (*Ilex glabra*) in Fruit.
a, section of fruit. *b*, flowers.

ink'en, *a.* [Rare.] Written with ink; of or pertaining to ink.

ink'er, 1 ink'er; 2 ĭnk'er, *n.* **1.** A device for making dots or lines with ink on a recording instrument. **2.** An inking-roller.

ink'er-man, 1 ink'er-man or (*Isa.*) ink'er-mănʻ; 2 ĭnk'er-man or (*Isa.*) ink'er-mănʻ, *n.* A seaport village in the Crimea, Russia; here the English and French defeated the Russians, Nov. 5, 1854.

ink'horn", 1 inkʻhôrn"; 2 ĭnkʻhôrn", *a.* Savoring of the ink-bottle; pedantic; formal.

These *inkhorn* words, why carry their want of welcome in their faces! LAMB *Essays of Elia, Two Races* p. 36. [w. l. & c.]

ink'horn", *n.* **1.** A portable case for holding writing-materials, or an inkstand, usually of horn, originally made of horn; hence, an inkstand.

There also sat a man . . . at a table side, with a book and his *inkhorn* before him. BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* pt. i, p. 101. [n. & c. ca. 1874.]

2. *Her.* Same as PENNER.

—**inkhorn term**, a bookish word.—**ink'horn-ist**, *n.* [R.] —**ink'horn-ism**, *n.* —**ink'horn-ize"ri**, *n.*

ink'ing, 1 inkʻing; 2 ĭnkʻing, *n.* The process of covering the surface or daubing with ink.—**inking-ball"**, *n.* See INK-BALL.—**i.-pad**, *n.* An absorbent pad for holding and distributing ink in handstamps or on typewriting-machines.—**i.-roller**, *n. Print.* A roller with iron or wooden core and a face made of a composition of glue, molasses, and glycerin: used to ink the form on a printing-press.

ink'i-ness, *n.* The quality of being inky.

ink'ish, *a.* [Rare.] Like ink; blackish.

ink'le, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To hint. **2.** [Rare.] To have an inkling of; suspect. **2†.** To murmur. [Cp. Dan. *ymte*, whisper.]

ink'le, 1 inʻkl; 2 ĭnʻkl, *n. Manuf.* **1.** A broad linen tape. **2.** Formerly, a braid trimming. **3†.** A material used in needlework, probably a kind of tape. [Another word understood as F. *l'*, the, + *inkel*.]—**unwrought inkle**, spinel.

in'kle and Yar'i-co, 1 inʻkl, yarʻi-kō; 2 ĭnʻkl, yärʻi-cō. Leading characters in a comedy by Colman after Richard Steele, which was dramatized by Colman the younger. Inkle, the hero, is a young Englishman who sells into slavery an Indian girl, Yarico, his mistress.

ink'ling, 1 inkʻling; 2 ĭnkʻling, *n.* **1.** A slight intimation; a faint notion; hint; as, an *inkling* of the truth.

Canst thou not get from thy daughter an *inkling* of what passed between them? SCOTT *Kenilworth* ch. 5, p. 80. [n. & c. 1838.]

2. [Scot.] A faint rumor. **3†.** Inclination; desire.

in'kneed", 1 inʻnēdʻ; 2 inʻnēd", *a.* Knock-kneed.—**in'kneer"**, *n.*

in-knit', 1 in-nitʻ; 2 in-nĭtʻ, *vt.* To knit in.

in-knot', 1 in-notʻ, 2 in-nŏtʻ, *vt.* To bind as with a knot: also used figuratively; as, *inknotted* in a snare.

Inks, 1 inks; 2 ĭnks, *n. pl.* Sect. The lowland beside a river.

ink'shed", 1 inkʻshedʻ; 2 ĭnkʻshĕd', *n.* A superfluous use of ink: a humorous imitation of *bloodshed*.

Even on gentlemen guiltless of *inkshed*, the exercise of hospitality upon this sort is not always a harmless one.
LOCKHART *Walter Scott* p. 408. [r. w. & c.]

ink'sling"er, *n.* [Slang.] One who makes a business of writing; specially, a newspaper writer.

ink'stand", 1 inkʻstandʻ; 2 ĭnkʻstănd', *n.* A vessel for holding writing-ink for immediate use: often combined with a rack for pens, etc. **ink'-pot"**.—**ink'stand"ish**, *a.*

Let us be grateful to the inventor of the inkstand; When to leave off is an art only attained by the few.
LONGFELLOW *Elegiac Verse* st. 4.

—**fountain inkstand**, an inkstand which is kept constantly supplied from a reservoir.

ink't, *pp.* Inked. S. S.

ink'wood", 1 inkʻwudʻ; 2 ĭnkʻwŏod", *n.* An evergreen pinnate-leaved tree (*Exothea paniculata*), found in South Florida, the West Indies, and Guatemala. Its wood, which is red-brown to very dark purple, is valued for wharf-piling, tool-handles, and boat-building.

ink'y, 1 inkʻi; 2 ĭnkʻy, *a.* Consisting of or resembling ink; stained with ink; containing ink; black.

And hence to leave with a murmur cold,
Soiling the waters with its *inky* black.
Hood *Here and Leander* st. 117.

in'lald, 1 inʻlēd; 2 inʻlĕd, *pp.* of IN-LAY.

in'lalk, 1 inʻlāk or inʻlak; 2 inʻlăk or inʻlăk. **1.** *vt.* [Scot.] To be insufficient in; to lack: also used intransitively. **2.** *vi.* To expire. **3.** *n.* Lack.

in'land, 1 inʻland; 2 inʻland, *a.* **1.** Located in or pertaining to the interior of a country; remote from the sea; as, an *inland* city; *inland* storms. **2.** Confined to the land or country; carried on within a country; not foreign; domestic; as, *inland* revenue; *inland* transportation. **3†.** Refined. **in'land-ish†**.

in'land, *n.* **1.** The interior of a country. **2.** In feudal times, the land reserved by a lord of the manor for his own use, as distinguished from the *outland*, occupied by his tenants.—**in'land-er**, *n.* One living inland.

in'land, *adv.* Toward the interior of a land; as, to journey *inland*.

in'land Sea. Same as SETO UCHI.

in-lap'i-date†, *vt.* To make stony; petrify.

in-lard', *vt.* Same as ENLARD.

in-large'†, **in-large'ment†**. Same as ENLARGE, etc.

in'laut, 1 inʻlaut; 2 inʻlout, *n.* [G.] *Phon.* A middle sound; a sound occurring in the body of a word.

in-law'†, *vt. Old Eng. Law.* To free from outlawry; replace under protection of law; restore to civil rights.

in'law-ry, 1 inʻlô-ri; 2 inʻlą-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -rĭz, *pl.*] Annulment of outlawry; restoration to the protection of the law. [< IN-† + LAW.]

in-lay', 1 in-leiʻ; 2 ĭn-lāʻ, *vt.* [IN-LAID'; IN-LAY'ING.] **1.** To lay within or insert in something. *Specif.*: (*Decorative Art.*) To decorate by inserting wood, ivory, tortoise-shell, metal, etc., as into grooved or sunken patterns in furniture. See BUHL; MARQUETRY; PARQUETRY.

On one side of the gallery is a large room adorned with *inlaid* tables, cabinets, works in amber, and other pieces of great art and value. ADDISON *Works, Remarks on Italy* in vol. v, p. 319. (EWAN. 1804.)

(2) *Arch.* To inerust. (3) To arrange and combine, as variously colored tiles, in a mosaic or geometrical pattern. See MOSAIC. (4) To fasten, as a portrait, to a sheet of paper, in such a manner that it becomes a part of the sheet with little or no increase of the thickness of the paper. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To lay in; store away, as for future use. **3†.** To lay in as for concealment.—**Inlaid work** (*Joinery*), decorated work made by inlaying. See INLAY, v., i (1).

in'lay", 1 in'lā"; 2 in'lā" (XIII), *n.* **1.** That which is inserted or inlaid; specif., in art, a piece of wood, metal, or ivory inserted in panels of wood for decoration. **2.** A pattern or design produced by inlaying. **3.** The turned-in edge of a seam. **4.** [Rare.] Inlaying.

in'lay"er, 1 in'lē"er or in-lē'er; 2 in'lā"er or in-lā'er, n. **1.** One who inlays, or does inlaid work. **2.** That which forms an inner layer; a sheathing; as, an *inlayer* of building-paper. **3.** *Zool.* An entoderm.

in'lay"ing, 1 in'lē"ing or in-lē'ing; 2 in'lā"ing or in-lā'ing, *n.* The art or process of making an inlaid work or mosaic for decoration; also, the work which is inlaid.

The Assyrians were acquainted with the art of *inlaying*. Blue opaque glass and other substances of various colors are let into the ivory tablets from Nimroud. A. H. LAYARD *Nineveh and its Remains* vol. ii, p. 320. (G. P. P. 1852.)

in-league', *v.* Same as ENLEAGUE.

in'leak", 1 in'līk"; 2 in'lēk", *n.* The penetration of gas or water into a conduit or pipe. **2†.** A hole admitting a fluid.

in-let', 1 in-lēt'; 2 in-lēt', *v.* [IN-LET'-TING.] **1.** To let in or insert; inlay; as, the ruby was *inlet* by a skilled workman. **2†.** To admit.

in'let", 1 in'let"; 2 in'lēt", *n.* **1.** A small body of water leading into a larger. (1) A small bay or creek.

And over isle and inlet and the moors.
TROWBRIDGE *Wreck of the Fishing-Boat* pt. i, st. 15.

(2) A river or brook where it enters a lake or pond: opposed to *outlet*. **2.** A passage or opening by which an enclosed place may be entered; specif., an opening into a drain, culvert, or the like.

As this [Gaza] was the only *inlet* or pass into Egypt, it was absolutely necessary for the conquest of that country.
ROLLIN *Anc. Hist.* trans., vol. iii, p. 127. [L. *a. a.*]

3. *Anat.* The upper orifice of the pelvis, by which the fetus at delivery enters the pelvic canal. **4.** Something inserted. **5.** [Rare.] The act of admitting.

SYN.: see ENTRANCE.

in'li"er, 1 in'lī'er; 2 in'lī"er, *n. Geol.* A former outlier or uncovered portion of a rock which having formed an island or an elevation during some later deposit, has thus become embedded in a younger rock.

in-light', *vt.* To shine on. **in-lighten**, *vt.* To enlighten.

in lim., *abbr.* [L.] *In limine* (on the threshold).

in li'teni, 1 in lai'tem: 2 in lī'tēm. [L.] *Law.* To or for a suit.

in loc. cit., *abbr.* [L.] *In loco citato* (in the place cited).

in-lock', *vt.* Same as ENLOCK.

in lo'co, 1 in lō'ko; 2 in lō'co. [L.] **1.** In place, or in a specified place: often in references. **2.** *Mus.* See LOCO.

in lo'co pa-ren'tis, 1 in lō'ko pa-ren'tis; 2 in lō'co pa-rēn'tis. [L.] In the place of a parent.

in loo'gum tem'pus, 1 in loo'gum tem'pus; 2 in lōo'gŭm tēm'pus. [L.] *Law.* For a long time: particularly said of a lease exceeding ten years.

in'-lot", 1 in'-let"; 2 in'-lōt", *n.* [Local, U. S.] A house-lot within a village corporation, used as a homestead.

in'ly, *a.* Inward.

in'ly, 1 in'li; 2 in'ly, *adv.* **1.** In the inner parts; inwardly; secretly; as, he fumed *inly*. **2†.** Fully; intensely.

in'ly"ing, 1 in'lī"ing; 2 in'lī"ing, *n.* Lying within.

in'man, 1 in'man; 2 in'man, **Henry** (?/a1801–1/o1846). An American painter of portraits, historical and genre subjects, who was selected to adorn the Capitol; *Chief Justice Marshall*.

in-man'tle†, *vt.* To immantle.

in man'u, 1 in mē'nū; 2 in mā'nu. [L.] See MANUS (4).

in'mate, 1 in'mēt; 2 in'mat, *a.* [Rare.] Dwelling under the same roof: resident.

in'mate, *n.* **1.** One who lives in a place with others; an associate or mate in occupancy; an indweller; formerly, specif., a lodger or boarder; hence, any occupant, even if alone; as, one of the *inmates* of a dwelling or factory; he was the only *inmate*.

Something of a love for the place itself, in the *inmates*, is always suggested by a vine-covered cottage.
A. J. DOWNING *Country Houses, Cottages* p. 79. [A. 1859.]

2. One who is kept or confined in a prison, poorhouse, asylum, or similar institution. **3.** An alien or a stranger; one not properly belonging to the place where he dwells.

in'matesy, *n.* The condition of being an inmate.

in'mea"t, 1 in'mēt"; 2 in'mēt", *n. pl.* [Rare.] **1.** Those viscera of animals which are considered fit for food, as the heart and the kidneys. **2.** The entrails.

in me'di-as res, 1 in mē'di-as rēz; 2 in mē'di-ăs rēz. [L.] Into the midst of things.

In-me"di-a-tis'ta, 1 in-mē"di-a-tis'ta; 2 in-mē"di-ā-tis'tă, *a.* [L.] Denoting a political party of the Philippines, which urges the immediate independence of the Islands. [Sp. *inmediato*, < L. *in* + *mediu.*] — **In-me"di-a-tis'ta**, *n.*

in me-mo'ri-am, 1 in mi-mō'ri-am; 2 in me-mō'ri-ăm. [L.] In memory (of), or as a memorial (to): chiefly used in epitaphs and inscriptions. Specif., [L-I-M-], the title of Tennyson's principal elegy, in memory of Arthur Henry Hallam.

in'mid"t, *prep.* Amid. **in"myd'l.**

in'mix"ture, 1 in'mik"schur or -tiur; 2 in'mĭks"chur or -tūr, *n.* Intermixture; meddlesome conduct.

in-moey'a-ble-tet, *n.* Immovability. **in-moeu'a-ble-te†**, **in-moe'a**, 1 in mō'ra; 2 in mō'ra. [L.] *Law.* In delay or default.

in-mor'tal†, *a.* Immortal.

in'most, 1 in'mōst; 2 in'mōst, *a.* **1.** Being at a point, place, or position farthest from the exterior; deepest within; innermost; as, the *inmost* depths of a mine. **2.** Figuratively, deepest and most intimate; hiddenfarthest from public view; as, the *inmost* desire of the heart. [< AS. *innemest*, < *innan*, IN.]

inn†, *v.* To lodge; entertain. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 2,194.

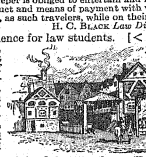
inn, 1 in; 2 in, *n.* **1.** A public house for entertainment for man, and sometimes for beast, of travelers; a place where meals and lodgings are obtainable by all proper persons who choose to visit it; hostelry, tavern: the legal term, now largely displaced in popular and literary usage by *hotel*, and generally restricted to small old-fashioned establishments. Of late years, however, it has been adopted as a title by some establishments that make especial pretensions to elegance.

The words *inn*, tavern, and hotel are used synonymously to designate what is ordinarily and popularly known as an *inn* or tavern, or place for the entertainment of travelers, and where all their wants can be supplied. A restaurant where meals only are furnished is not an *inn* or tavern.

An *inn* is distinguished from a private boarding-house mainly in that the keeper of the latter is at liberty to choose his guests, while the innkeeper is obliged to entertain and furnish all travelers of good conduct and means of payment with what they may have occasion for, as such travelers, while on their way.
H. C. BLACK *Law Dict.* p. 628.

2. A house of residence for law students. [< AS. *inn*, < *in*, in.] — **Inn,**

stopping or lodging at an inn. — **Inns of Chancery** (ENG.), formerly, in London, certain colleges in which students of the Chancery bar began their law-studies, now occupied as chambers and offices by attorneys, solicitors, etc. — **Inns of court** (ENG.), the



Tabard Inn, London. (From the 1720 edition of Chaucer.)

sets of buildings occupied by the four legal societies of London, the Inner Temple, Middle Temple, Lincoln's Inn, and Gray's Inn, that exercise the right of calling law-students to the bar; hence, the societies themselves.

I have ever regarded our *inns of court* as nurseries of statesmen and lawyers.
ADDISON *Spectator* No. 111.

— **Serjeants' Inn,** any one of three collegiate buildings in London formerly occupied by the now extinct order of serjeants-at-law.

Inn, *n.* A river of Switzerland, the Tyrol, and Bavaria; length, 320 m. to the Danube.

inn†, *adv.* In.

inn'aga, 1 i-nä'gus; 2 i-nä'gŭs, *n.* [Transvaal.] The aardvark: a Boer name.

in'nards, 1 in'ərdz; 2 in'ards, *n. pl.* [Dial.] The inwards; entrails.

in-nas'ci-bl(e), 1 in-nas'i-bl; 2 in-năs'i-bl, *a. Theol.* That has no birth or beginning; self-existent; said of God. [< IN-[3] + L. *nascor*, to be born.] — **in-nas'ci-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

in'nate, 1 in'nēt; 2 in-nāt' or in'nāt' (XIII), *a.* **1.** Characteristic of or belonging to the inherited constitution or nature; native to or original with the individual; instinctive; natural; inborn; as, an *innate* love of children.

Lum had the humblest Southerner's *innate* politeness.
OCTAVE THANET in *Century Magazine* May, 1887, p. 120.

2. Study, in metaphysics, is exemplified by a given in or furnished with the constitution of the intellect or mind, rather than acquired by experience; intuitive; as, a priori ideas and truths are *innate*. See INNATE IDEA, under IDEA.

The existence of innate ideas or truths or mental principles has been one of the most controverted topics in philosophy. Since the word *innate*, thus applied, has come to be understood as signifying the constitutional forms of mental functioning which, whether an original endowment of nature or an acquirement through many generations of experience, are now universal and necessary with the individual human being, the sharpness and fruitlessness of the debate have mostly disappeared.
Whatever is generally true, . . . true under all circumstances and conditions, . . . that is an *innate* truth.
F. BOWEN *Modern Philos.* p. 43. [A. 1877.]

3. Originating within the matrix, as a mineral, or the substance, as a plant. **4.** [Rare.] Native; as, an *innate* member of a tribe. **5.** *Bot.* (1) Attached by its base to the apex of a filament: said of an anther. (2) Endogenous. Compare ADNATE. [< L. *innatus*, pp. of *innascor*, < *in*, IN, + *nascor*, to be born.] See INHERENT; NATIVE; RADICAL. — **Innate idea** (*Philos.*), see IDEA. — **in'nate-ly**, *adv.* — **in'nate-ness**, *n.*

in-nat'ism, 1 in-nā'tizm; 2 in-nāt'ism, *n. Metaph.* Ideas or formal principles belonging to the constitution of the mind; also, the belief in such ideas and principles.

in-nat'ist, 1 in-nā'tist; 2 in-nāt'ist, *a.* [Rare.] Innate.

Some innate weakness. *Nation Communication Ode* st. 6.

in-na'to-, 1 in-nā'to-; 2 in-nā'to-. From Latin *innatus*, innate: a combining form used to denote "innately — in compound words, chiefly in technical terms. — **in-na"to-phil'ous**, *a.* Having innate or adherent fibrils. — **in-na"to-ses'sile**, *a.* Innately sessile.

in-nat'ur-ate, *vt.* [Rare.] To infuse into the nature of; as, to *innaturate* a youth with vice.

in-nay'i-ga-bl(e), **in-nav'i-ga-bly**, etc. See IN-[3].

in-ne'i-fy, 1 in-nē'i-fi; 2 in-nē'i-fy, *vt.* [Rare.] Innateness.

in'ner, 1 in'ər; 2 in'er, *a.* Situated or being at a point farther in or inward; interior; internal; as, an *inner* room. **2.** Pertaining to that which is in the interior of anything; specif., noting that which is spiritual or immaterial: opp. to *outer*.

There is a chamber of our *inner* selves where we may turn the key and no one may come in.
PHILIPS BROOKS *Sermons* p. 290. [n. p. d. 1883.]

3. Not easily discerned or understood; not at once apparent; esoteric; hidden; as, an *inner* signification. **4.** *Zool.* Nearer the median line. **5.** *Chem.* Same as INTRAMOLECULAR. **6.** *Phon.* (1) Having the point of articulation near the throat: said of a sound; in contradistinction to *outer*. **7.** [Rare.] Issuing or sounding from within; inward; as, an *inner* voice. < AS. *innera*, comparative of *in*, [A.]—**inner part of a hide** (*Curing*), a part between the highest and lowest: as, the barytone is an *inner part* in a composition that includes bass and soprano.—**in'ner-ness**, *n.* The inner structure or condition of a thing; the trait distinguished from the apparent or superficial state of the case.

in'ner, *n.* **1.** That section of a target between the center and the outer. See illus. under TARGET. **2.** A shot striking the inner. **3.** One who reclaims land.

2. in'ner†, *adv. & prep.* Farther within.

in'ner-east', *a.* Inmost.

in'ner-lei'then, 1 in'ər-lī'ŧhen: 2 in'er-lī'ŧhĕn, *n.* A town and police burgh in Peebleshire, Scotland; introduced in Scott's *St. Ronan's Well*. **In"ver-lei'thent.**

in'ner-ly, 1. *a.* [Rare.] Inner; internal. **2.** Fruitful; productive: said of land. **3.** Familiar; intimate. **in'ner-lie†**, **II.** *adv.* [Rare.] Inwardly.

in'ner-most, 1 in'ər-mōst; 2 in'er-mōst, *a.* Same as INMOST.

The dark hue of the negro does not lie so deep as the *innermost* or true skin, which is substantially alike among all races of mankind.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* p. 68. [A. 1881.]

in'ner-most, *n.* The inmost part: the thing or place which is innermost. — **in'ner-most-ly**, *adv.* [RARE.]

in-ner'vate, 1 in-nūr'vēt; 2 in-nēr'vāt, *vt.* [-VAT-ED; -VATING.] To supply with nerves or nervous filaments; give nervous stimulus to; innerve.

The so-called sympathetic or visceral nervous system . . . consists of ganglia and plexuses of nerves . . . They *innervate* the organs of digestion, circulation, respiration and generation.
CLAUS *Zoology* tr. by Sedgwick, vol. i, p. 82. [MACM.]

[< IN-[1] + L. *nervus*, nerve.]

in"ner-va'tion, 1 in"ner-vē'shon; 2 in"ner-vā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of innerving or innervating; specif., in physiology, the act of imparting or directing nervous energy from a central organ to any part of the nervous system, whether central or peripheral. **2.** *Anat.* The arrangement of nervous filaments in any part of the body.

The *innervation* and nutrition of woman are finer and more complicated than those of man.
W. R. ALGER *Friendships of Women* p. 20. [n. dros. 1868.]

3. *Psychol.* Same as KINESTHESIA.

in'ner-va'tion†, *n.* A condition of nervelessness: more properly, *enervation*. [< LL. *innervis*, nerveless, < L. *in-*, not, + *nervus*, nerve.] — **feeling or sensation of innervation,** a feeling or sensation accompanying an act or process of innervation: supposed by some to be of central origin, but now generally believed to be a mixture of peripherally originated sensations.

in-nerve', 1 in-nūrv'; 2 in-nēr'v, *vt.* To impart energy to; invigorate; strengthen; animate; stimulate.

in'nes, 1 in'es; 2 in'ĕs, *n.* **1. Cosmo** (?/a1798–?/a1874), a Scottish lawyer, antiquary, and historian. **2. Thomas** (1662–?/a1744). "Father Innes", a Scottish historian and antiquary: the founder of historical criticism.

in'ness, 1 in'es; 2 in'ĕs, *n.* The condition of being within; inwardness. [C.]

In'ness, 1 in'es; 2 in'ĕs, **George** (?/a1825–?/a1894). An American painter.

in'nest†, *a.* Inmost.

in'ning, 1 in'ing; 2 in'ing, *n.* **1.** The period during which a party or person is in power, control, or action; as, the Whigs now had their *innings*. **2.** (1) Specif., in baseball and other games, a turn at the bat; the period during which one side is at the bat; the period while each side takes one turn at the bat; as, the first half of the second *inning* (*i. e.*, the period during which the side that came first to bat has its second inning). (2) In cricket, the play of, or score made by, any one batsman during his turn: in this, as in the previous sense used in England in the plural form, the construed in the singular. **3.** A tract of land reclaimed from the sea. **4†.** An ingathering, as of grain into a barn, etc. [< AS. *innung*, < *in*, in.]

in'nis, *n.* Same as ENNIS.

In'nis-fail, *n.* Same as INISFAIL. **Innis Fail†.**

In'nis-fal'len, 1 in'is-fal'en; 2 in'ĭs-făl'ĕn, *n.* An island in the Lakes of Killarney, Ireland.

In'nis-kil'lings, 1 in'is-kil'ingz; 2 in'ĭs-kĭl'ingz, *n. pl.* Enlisted men of a cavalry regiment of the British army, the 6th Dragoons: first organized from the defenders of Enniskillen in 1689.

in-nl'cen-cy†, *n.* A leaning upon: pressure.

inn'keep"er, 1 in'kēp"er; 2 in'kēp"er, *n.* The proprietor of an inn; specif., in law, one who holds himself out to the public to lodge and entertain, for reasonable compensation, all who choose to come to his house. **Inn'hold"er†.**

He [the *innkeeper*] is liable only for the goods which are brought within the inn. A delivery of the goods into the personal custody of the *innkeeper* is not, however, necessary to render him responsible; for, although he may not know anything of such goods, he is bound to pay for them if they are stolen or carried away, even by an unknown person. . . . At common law liability of *innkeepers* has been changed in England and in most of the states by statute which provides that the *innkeeper* shall not be liable for money, etc., if he provides a safe for safe-keeping, and duly notifies his guests thereof.
BOUVIER *Law Dict.* Rawle's revision, pp. 1,046, 1,047.

in'no-cence, 1 in'o-sens; 2 in'o-sĕns, *n.* **1.** The state of being innocent; the condition of being free from evil, or from that which corrupts or vitiates; purity of heart; freedom from sinfulness, as, the *innocence* of a child.

Human *innocence* is not to know evil.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, p. 64. [n. 1870.]

2. Freedom from guilt, as of some specific crime or charge; absence of legal guilt; as, to establish the *innocence* of the murder. **3.** Freedom from harmful or noxious qualities; harmlessness; innocuousness; as, the *innocence* of milk as food. **4.** Simplicity or ignorance arising from natural lack of intellectual or imperfect development or attainment; hence, weak-mindedness; imbecility; as, the *innocence* of an idiot.

What follows is pure *innocence*.
SHAKESPEARE *Winter's Tale* act *v* scene act 1, sc. 1.

5. Freedom from illegal taint, as of being contraband of war or in violation of an embargo or blockade, as certain goods conveyed to a belligerent. **6.** *Bot.* (1) A plant (*Houstonia carulea*) of the U. S. and Canada, bearing erect herb (*Collinsia verna*) with blue and white corolla; blue-eyed Mary. [F., < L. *innocentia*, < *innocen(t-)s*; see INNOCENT.]

SYN.: blamelessness, guilelessness, guiltlessness, harmlessness, innocuousness, inoffensiveness, purity, simplicity, sincerity, sinlessness, stainlessness. Compare synonyms for INNOCENT. — ANT.: contaminability, corruptibility, culpability, evil, fault, guile, guilt, harm, harmfulness, hurt, hurtfulness, impurity, ruin, sin, sinfulness, stain, wrong.

in'no-cen-cy, 1 in'o-sen-si; 2 in'o-sĕn-cy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -siz; 2 -sĭz, *pl.*] **1.** An instance of innocence; as, behold our *innocencies*. **2.** Same as INNOCENCE.

in'no-cent, 1 in'o-sent; 2 in'o-sĕnt, *a.* **1.** Not tainted with sin; not having done wrong or violated legal or moral precept; pure; upright; ignorant of evil; harmless; as, an *innocent* babe; in a more general sense, holy; sinless (said of God, Christ, and things sanctified). **2.** Free from the guilt of a particular evil action or crime; not guilty; as, the jury found him *innocent*.

A man shall be held *innocent* until proved by process of law to be otherwise.
F. LIEBER *On Civil Liberty* p. 67. [L. 1877.]

3. Free from qualities that can harm or injure; innocuous; not producing injury; harmless; as, an *innocent* diet; an *innocent* amusement. **4.** Of artless or ingenuous disposition; naive; as, she was cleverly *innocent*; an *innocent* manner. **5.** Pretty and unpretentious; as, an *innocent* flower. **6.** Free from liability to forfeiture; not contraband; lawful; permitted; as, the officials found the package *innocent*. **7.** Lacking in knowledge or sense; simple or ignorant; imbecile; as, he is an *innocent* idiot; also, lacking in carnal knowledge; as, an *innocent* girl. **8.** Entirely lacking, as of something desirable; as, *innocent* of grammar; a wall *innocent* of paint.

in'no-cent, *n.* **1.** One who is innocent; specif., a child. **2.** A simpleton; a fool; an idiot. **3.** A guiltless person; one free from guilt or sin. **4.** A harmless person or animal. **5.** A kind of apple. **6.** A kind of pear. **7.** A kind of cake. **8.** A kind of bird. **9.** A kind of butterfly. **10.** A kind of moth. **11.** A kind of beetle. **12.** A kind of fish. **13.** A kind of shell. **14.** A kind of coin. **15.** A kind of dance. **16.** A kind of song. **17.** A kind of picture. **18.** A kind of play. **19.** A kind of book. **20.** A kind of letter. **21.** A kind of paper. **22.** A kind of ink. **23.** A kind of pen. **24.** A kind of pencil. **25.** A kind of eraser. **26.** A kind of ruler. **27.** A kind of compass. **28.** A kind of protractor. **29.** A kind of scale. **30.** A kind of rule. **31.** A kind of square. **32.** A kind of triangle. **33.** A kind of circle. **34.** A kind of ellipse. **35.** A kind of parabola. **36.** A kind of hyperbola. **37.** A kind of cycloid. **38.** A kind of spiral. **39.** A kind of helix. **40.** A kind of screw. **41.** A kind of wedge. **42.** A kind of lever. **43.** A kind of pulley. **44.** A kind of wheel. **45.** A kind of axle. **46.** A kind of gear. **47.** A kind of clock. **48.** A kind of watch. **49.** A kind of chronometer. **50.** A kind of barometer. **51.** A kind of thermometer. **52.** A kind of hygrometer. **53.** A kind of anemometer. **54.** A kind of rain-gauge. **55.** A kind of telescope. **56.** A kind of microscope. **57.** A kind of camera. **58.** A kind of lens. **59.** A kind of prism. **60.** A kind of mirror. **61.** A kind of reflector. **62.** A kind of refractor. **63.** A kind of spectroscope. **64.** A kind of polariscope. **65.** A kind of interferometer. **66.** A kind of diffraction-grating. **67.** A kind of photometer. **68.** A kind of actinometer. **69.** A kind of electrometer. **70.** A kind of galvanometer. **71.** A kind of voltameter. **72.** A kind of battery. **73.** A kind of dynamo. **74.** A kind of motor. **75.** A kind of transformer. **76.** A kind of induction-coil. **77.** A kind of condenser. **78.** A kind of resistance-coil. **79.** A kind of rheostat. **80.** A kind of commutator. **81.** A kind of switch. **82.** A kind of fuse. **83.** A kind of lightning-arrester. **84.** A kind of electric-light. **85.** A kind of incandescent-lamp. **86.** A kind of arc-lamp. **87.** A kind of electric-motor. **88.** A kind of electric-generator. **89.** A kind of electric-transformer. **90.** A kind of electric-meter. **91.** A kind of electric-switch. **92.** A kind of electric-fuse. **93.** A kind of electric-lightning-arrester. **94.** A kind of electric-light. **95.** A kind of incandescent-lamp. **96.** A kind of arc-lamp. **97.** A kind of electric-motor. **98.** A kind of electric-generator. **99.** A kind of electric-transformer. **100.** A kind of electric-meter. **101.** A kind of electric-switch. **102.** A kind of electric-fuse. **103.** A kind of electric-lightning-arrester.

in'no-cent, *v.* To make innocent; purify.

in'no-cent-ly, 1 in'o-sent-li; 2 in'o-sĕnt-ly, *adv.* In an innocent manner; with innocence; as, he was *innocently* employed.

in'no-cent-ness, *n.* The condition of being innocent; innocence.

in'no-cu'i-ty, 1 in'o-kū'i-ti; 2 in'o-cū'i-ty, *n.* [Rare.] Innocence.

in-noc'u-ous, 1 in-nok'ū-us; 2 in-nŏc'u-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Not harmful; harmless; innocent; as, an *innocuous* drug. **2.** Not offensive; inoffensive; as, an *innocuous* remark.

in-noc'u-ous-ly, 1 in-nok'ū-us-li; 2 in-nŏc'u-ŭs-ly, *adv.* In an innocuous manner; harmlessly; inoffensively.

in-noc'u-ous-ness, *n.* The condition of being innocuous; harmlessness; inoffensiveness.

in-nom'i-nate, 1 in-nom'i-nēt; 2 in-nŏm'i-nāt, *a.* [Rare.] Nameless; unnamed.

in-nom'i-nate, *n.* [Rare.] Anything nameless.

in-nom'i-nate bone, 1 in-nom'i-nēt bōn; 2 in-nŏm'i-nāt bōn. [L.] *Anat.* The hip-bone; the os innominatum.

in-nom'i-nate ves'sel, 1 in-nom'i-nēt ves'el; 2 in-nŏm'i-nāt vĕs'el. [L.] *Anat.* The brachiocephalic artery.

in-nom'i-na"tum, 1 in-nom'i-nē"tum; 2 in-nŏm'i-nā"tŭm, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* The hip-bone; the os innominatum.

in-nom'i-na"tum ar"te-ry, 1 in-nom'i-nē"tum är"te-ri; 2 in-nŏm'i-nā"tŭm är"te-ry. [L.] *Anat.* The brachiocephalic artery.

in-nom'i-na"tum bone, 1 in-nom'i-nē"tum bōn; 2 in-nŏm'i-nā"tŭm bōn. [L.] *Anat.* The hip-bone; the os innominatum.

in-nom'i-na"tum ves'sel, 1 in-nom'i-nē"tum ves'el; 2 in-nŏm'i-nā"tŭm vĕs'el. [L.] *Anat.* The brachiocephalic artery.

in-nom'i-nate, 1 in-nom'i-nēt; 2 in-nŏm'i-nāt, *a.* [Rare.] Nameless; unnamed.

in-nom'i-nate, *n.* [Rare.] Anything nameless.

in-nom'i-nate bone, 1 in-nom'i-nēt bōn; 2 in-nŏm'i-nāt bōn. [L.] *Anat.* The hip-bone; the os innominatum.

in-nom'i-na"tum, 1 in-nom'i-nē"tum; 2 in-nŏm'i-nā"tŭm, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* The hip-bone; the os innominatum.

in-nom'i-na"tum ar"te-ry, 1 in-nom'i-nē"tum är"te-ri; 2 in-nŏm'i-nā"tŭm är"te-ry. [L.] *Anat.* The brachiocephalic artery.

in-nom'i-na"tum bone, 1 in-nom'i-nē"tum bōn; 2 in-nŏm'i-nā"tŭm bōn. [L.] *Anat.* The hip-bone; the os innominatum.

in-nom'i-na"tum ves'sel, 1 in-nom'i-nē"tum ves'el; 2 in-nŏm'i-nā"tŭm vĕs'el. [L.] *Anat.* The brachiocephalic artery.

The Opera first Italian masters taught.
Scented with sonnes, but innocent of thought.
T. TICKELL *To Mr. Addison, on Rosamond* l. 2.

[F., < L. *innocen(t-)s*, < *in-*, not, + *nocen(t-)s*, ppr. of *nocēo*, injure.]

Syn.: blameless, clean, clear, faultless, guileless, guiltless, immaculate, innocuous, luuoxious, inoffensive, pure, right, righteous, sinless, spotless, stainless, upright, virtuous. *Innocent* is a negative word, expressing less than *righteous*, *upright*, or *virtuous*, which imply knowledge of good and evil, with free choice of the good. A little child or a lamb is *innocent*; a tried and faithful man is *righteous*, *upright*, *virtuous*. *Immaculate*, *pure*, and *sinless* may be used either of one who has never known the possibility of evil or of one who has perfectly and triumphantly resisted it. *Innocent* is used of inanimate substances in the sense of *harmless*; as, an *innocent* remedy, i. e., one not dangerous, even if not helpful. *Innocent* in a specific case signifies free from the guilt of a particular act, even tho the total character may be very evil: as, the thief was found to be *innocent* of the murder. See GUILTLESS, PURE.—ANT.: see synonyms for CENSURABLE, CRIMINAL.—**innocent ball** (*Croquet*), the ball that was played last.—**in'no-cent-ly**, *adv.* Guilelessly; harmlessly.

in'no-cent, *n.* **1.** One who is free from moral delinquency; a person unstained by sin or crime; a young child. **2.** *pl.* [I.] Specif., the young children put to death by Herod (*Matt.*, ii, 16), accounted as Christian martyrs, and frequently called the Holy Innocents. **3.** One who is artless, guileless, simple, or stupid; an idiot; a fool; as, I was an *innocent* to be thus deceived.

An idiot or one otherwise deficient in intellect, is called an "innocent," or one who does not hurt: this use of 'innocent' assuming that to do hurt or harm is the chief employment to which men turn their intellectual powers.
TRENCH *On the Study of Words* p. 97. [R. P. & C. 1888.]

4. *Bot.* Same as INNOCENCE, *n.*, 6 (1).

Syn.: see IDIOT.—**Innocents' day**, a Roman Catholic and Anglican Church festival, Dec. 28, commemorating the slaughter of the Innocents by Herod the Great. **Holy Innocents' day**.—**slaughter of the Innocents.** **1.** The massacre of the Innocents by Herod. **2.** [Parliamentary Slang, Eng.] The rejection *en masse*, at the close of a parliamentary session, of undiscussed bills.

In-no-cent', *n.* **1.** A member of the **In'no-cen'ti-us**, 1 in'o-sen'si-us, 2 in'o-sĕn'si-us; F. **In'no'cent'**, 1 in'o-sänt', 2 in'o-sänt'; G. **in'no-cenz**, 1 in'o-tsents, 2 in'o-tsĕnts; **In'no-cen'ti-o**, 1 in'o-sen'si-o, 2 in'o-sĕn'si-o; It. **In'no-cen'te**, 1 in'no-chen'dsi-o, 2 in'o-chĕn'dsi-o; L. **In'no-cen'ti-us**, 1 in'o-sen'shus, 2 in'o-sĕn'shus; Sp. **I'no-cen'te-o**, 1 i'no-then'the-o, 2 i'no-thĕn'thi-o. **2. In. I., Saint** (–$^{3}/_{12}$417), bishop of Rome: condemned Pelagianism. **3.** Any one of several popes of Rome. Especially: (1) **In. II., Gregorio Papareschi** (–$^{9}/_{13}$1143), who condemned Arnold of Brescia and Abélard. (2) **In. III., Lotario de' Conti** (1161—$^{7}/_{16}$1216), who laid an interdict on France, excommunicated the fourth crusade, excommunicated kings, assigned thrones, and raised the papal power to the highest point. (3) **In. IV., Sinibaldo de' Fieschi** (–1254), who published a crusade against Frederick II. and against his son and successor. (4) **In. XI., Benedetto Odescalchi** (1611–$^{8}/_{11}$1689), who quarrelled with Louis XIV. of France. [L. blameless.]

In'-no-cen'zi-o da F'mo-la, 1 i'no-tsa; 2 i'no-. Same as FRANCUCCI, INNOCENZIO.

In-noc'u-a, 1 in-nok'yu-a; 2 in-nŏk'yu-a, *n. pl. Herp.* A division of serpents whose fangs are *poison-canals* and *tissue-fangs*: *Colubriformia*. [L., neut. pl. of *innocuus*; see INNOCUOUS.]

in-noc'u-ous, 1 in-nok'yu-us; 2 in-nŏk'yu-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Having no harmful qualities; producing no ill effects; harmless; as, *tyrannous* deeds.

I once found by experiment that certain organic poisons . . . are rendered *innocuous* by exposure to light.
B. W. RICHARDSON *Asclepiad Magazine* vol. iii, p. 254.

2. *Herp.* Of or pertaining to the *Innocua*. [< L. *innocuus*, < *in-*, not, + *nocuus*, harmful, < *nocēo*, hurt.] Syn.: see INNOCENT.—**In-noc'u-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**in-noc'u-ous-ness**, *n.* The quality of being innocuous.—**In'noc'u-ous**.

in-nom'i-na-bl(e). **I.** *a.* [Archaic.] Unnamable. **II.** *n. pl.* [Rare.] Trousers; unmentionables; used humorously. [OF., < LL. *innominabilis*, < L. *in-*, not, + *nomino*; see NOMINATE, v.]

in-nom"i-na'ta, 1 in-nom'i-nē'te; 2 in-nŏm'i-nā'ta, *n.* [-TÆ, 1 -tē; 2 -tā.] An innominate artery or vein. [LL., f. s. of *innominatus*; see INNOMINATE.]

in-nom'i-nate, 1 in-nom'i-nit; 2 in-nŏm'i-nat, *a.* **1.** Without specific name: said, in anatomy, of several structures left unnamed by the older authors; as, the *innominate* bone. **2.** Without a name; anonymous. [< LL. *innominatus*, < L. *in-*, not; and see NOMINATE.]

—**innominate artery**, a large but short trunk springing from the arch of the aorta near the heart. It divides into trunks for supplying the right side of the head and the right arm. See under ARTERY.—**l. bone**, a large, irregular bone resulting from the concrescence of three primitive bones forming one of the sides of the pelvis in man and the hip bone haunch-bone; huckle-bone. The ilium, ischium, and pubis, composing it, are united into one structure in the adult, and in the child are separated by a cartilaginous **l. cartilage** (*Rom. Law*), a contract without distinct classification or a specific name. The term was applied to those contracts for which no precise remedy was provided or appointed, save a general action on the case. The consideration they contained is usually expressed in the formulas (1) *Do ut des* if give that you may give), in which something was given by one party as a consideration for something given by another. (2) *Do ut facias* (I give that you may do something), in which one party agrees to give money in consideration of work to be performed by another. (3) *Facio ut des* (I do something that you may give), in which one party agrees to perform a work for a sum either stated or left to the determination of the law. (4) *Facio ut facias* (I do something that you may do something in exchange), as when two persons agree to marry or do any positive act on both sides.—**l. veins**, large trunks formed by the union of the veins from the head and arm.

in-nom"i-na'tum, 1 in-nom'i-nē'tum; 2 in-nŏm'i-nā'tŭm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] [LL.] **1.** *Anat.* The innominate bone. **2.** Something that never has been named, or the use of which is not known: employed in cataloging antique articles, etc.

in'no-vate, 1 in'o-vēt; 2 in'o-vāt, *v.* [-VAT'ED; -VAT'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To make changes or alterations in anything established; make innovations: often with *in*, *on*, or *upon*; as, to *innovate upon* religious forms. **2.** To introduce or strive to introduce new things.

There is not a remark deducible from the history of mankind, more important than that advanced by Mr. Burke, that 'to *innovate* is not to reform.'
STORY in *Am. Oratory, Aug. 31, 1826* p. 517. [C. n. & B. 1853.]

II. *t.* **1.** To introduce as new: bring in as an innovation. **2.** To change by bringing in something new.

If all attempts to *innovate* the constitutional or habitual character have really proceeded from public spirit, and love of others, the world has hitherto been sufficiently unrascible.
JOHNSON *Rambler* Dec. 3, 1751.

[< L. *innovatus*, pp. of *innovo*, < *in*, in, + *novus*, new.]

in'no-va'tion, 1 in'o-vē'shŭn; 2 in'o-vā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of innovating or making a change in something established; introduction of something new. **2.** A change in customs, rites, or recognized principles; a novelty in method or manner.

The thought and the *innovation*, in 1776, that a woman should be permitted to hold real estate in her own right.
T. W. HIGGINSON in *North American Review* Nov. 1879, p. 421.

3. *Scots Law.* The exchange and substitution of one obligation for another. Compare NOVATION. **4.** *Bot.* In mosses, a new shoot or supplementary extension of the stem.

There is formed every year, after the fruit has reached maturity a side shoot called an '*innovation*,' which acts in the same way as the main stem, and at a later period becomes an independent plant.
K. G. GOEBEL in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xvii, p. 75.

5†. An insurrection; revolution. [< LL. *innovation(n-)*, < L. *innovo*; see INNOVATE.] —**in"no-va'tion-al**, *a.* [Rare.] Tending to innovations.—**in"no-va'tion-ist**, *n.* One who believes in or practises innovation.—**in'no-va'tive**, *a.* Characterized by or tending to introduce innovations.

in'no-va'tor, 1 in'o-vē'tor or -tor; 2 in'o-vā'tor. *n.* **1.** One who introduces or strives to introduce innovations; a radical reformer. **2.** One who brings about changes by the introduction of innovations. [< L. *innovo*; see INNOVATE.] [the character of innovation.

in'no-va'to-ry, 1 in'o-vē'to-ri; 2 in'o-vā'to-ri, *a.* Having

in-nox'ious, 1 in-nok'shus; 2 in-nŏk'shŭs, *a.* **1.** Free from harmful qualities; not producing nor tending to produce mischievous or evil effects; innocuous; as, *innocuous* drinks.

The Pontine marshes, now considered so deadly, were then [405 B. C.] so *innocuous* that an army encamped in them without danger to the health.
W. W. STORY *Roba di Roma* vol. ii, p. 333. [R. M. & CO. 1887.]

2. [Archaic.] Free from guilt or sin; innocent. [< L. *innoxius*, < *in-*, not, + *noxa*, harm, guilt.]—**in-nox'ious-ly**, *adv.*—**in-nox'ious-ness**, *n.* Harmlessness; innocence.

Inns'bruck, 1 inz'brŭk; 2 Inn'brŭk, *n.* A historic city on both banks of the Inn: capital of Tyrol. It was captured by Maurice of Saxony in 1552, by the Bavarians in 1703, by the French and Bavarians in 1805; and on Aug. 12, 1809, by the Austrians. Occupied by Italian troops, Nov. 25, 1918.

Inns'purck†. To intimate; insinuate.

in'nu-ate†, *v. t.* [-ATED; -ATING.] To insinuate. **2.** To bring into (a certain position) by making innuendos. **3.** *Law.* To construe or interpret by employing an innuendo.

in"nu-en'do, *n.* [-DOS, -DOES, 1 -dōz; -2 dōs, *pl.*] **1.** A suggestion or hint concerning or against something; an indirect aspersion; insinuation usually spoken or written in derogation; as, damaging *innuendos*.

We edify ourselves with what Ruskin has written about Venice. . . . using his knowledge gratefully, and shutting our ears to his wretched innuendos against the modern world.
J. CODY ELIOT in J. W. CROSS's *George Eliot* vol. iii, p. 69. [R. 1885.]

2. *Rhet.* The form of statement that insinuates or suggests rather than speaks plainly; indirect statement.

Implying, or suggesting, instead of stating plainly, often increases the effect of what is intended to give pain or pleasure.
BAIN *Rhetoric* (1866), *Composition and Rhetoric, Innuendo* pt. i, p. 212. [L. d. & co. 1887.]

3. *Law.* In pleading, an explanatory phrase employed to make a previous phrase more explicit: as in saying "the perjured villain, meaning his plaintiff," in which the phrase "meaning the plaintiff" is an innuendo. [L., abl. gerund of *innuo*, nod, < *in*, to, + **nuo*, nod.] Syn.: see INNUENDO, *n.*

in'nu-it, 1 in'yu-it; 2 in'yu-ĭt, *n. sing. & pl.* An Alaskan Eskimo: native name; literally, men.

in-nu'mer-a-bl(e), 1 in-nū'mer-a-bl; 2 in-nŭ'mer-a-bl, *a.* So numerous as not to be enumerated; not to be numbered; countless; in a loose sense, very numerous; as, *innumerable* grains of sand; the army was *innumerable*.

History is, in some sense, the enumeration of innumerable facts.
CARLYLE *Essays, Biography* vol. iii, p. 55. [n. d.]

2. [Rare.] Not rhythmically measurable; not musical: said of sounds. [OF., < L. *innumerabilis*, < *in-*, not, + *numerus*, number.]—**in-nu'mer-a-bil-ty**, **in-nu'mer-a-bl(e)-ness**, *n.*—**in-nu'mer-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-nu'mer-ous, *a.* [Rare] Innumerable; numberless. [< L. *innumerus*, < *in-*, not, + *numerus*, number.]

in'nu-tri'tion, 1 in'yu-tri'shŭn; 2 in'nu-trish'on, *n.* Lack of nutrition; failure of nourishment.

in"nu-tri'tious, 1 in'nu-trish'us; 2 in'nu-trish'ŭs, *a.* Not supplying nourishment; not nourishing. **in-nu'tri-tive** [1 in'nu-tri-tiv(e)].

Somewhat of *innutritious* material enters into all things.
HENRY FOTHERGILL in *Nature* June 1, 1882, p. 101, col. 4.

I'no, 1 i'no; 2 i'nō, *n. Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, and the wife of Athamas, to whom she bore Learchus and Melicertes. When seized with madness Ino threw herself and her children into the sea, and were transformed into marine deities. Ino becoming Leucothea and Melicertes Palæmon. Compare ATHAMAS. **I-nō'i** [Gr.].

i'no-, *prefix.* From *ineos*, fibre, < (*in-*), fiber, particularly muscle-fiber: a combining form.

in"o-be'di-ent†, *a.* Disobedient.

in"ob-serv'a-bl(e), 1 in'ob-zėr'v-bl; 2 in'ŏb-zĕr'v-bl, *a.* That is or can be observed; not discernible.

in"ob-ser'vance, 1 in'ob-zėr'vans; 2 in'ŏb-zĕr'vans, *n.* Neglect of observance; inattention; non-observance.—**in"ob-ser'vant-ly**, *n.* An act or habit of non-observance.

in"ob-ser'vant, 1 in'ob-zėr'vant; 2 in'ŏb-zĕr'vant, *a.* Not quick in observation; not liable to notice; unobservant.

God is no *inobservant* spectator of human actions.
R. WATSON *Sermons* vol. i, ser. ii, p. 30. [W. & M. 1836.]

[< LL. *inobservan(t-)s*, < L. *in-*, not; and see OBSERVANT.]—**in"ob-ser'vant-ly**, *adv.*—**in-ob"ser-va'tion**, *n.* Neglect or lack of observation.

in'o-car'pin, 1 in'o-kär'pin; 2 in'o-cär'pin, *n. Chem.* A red coloring-matter contained in the juice of the Otaheite chestnut (*Inocarpus edulis*). [< Gr. *is*, (*in-*), fiber, + *karpos*, fruit.]

in'o-car'pous, 1 in'o-kär'pus; 2 in'o-cär'pŭs, *a.* Having fibrous fruit.

in"o-car'pus, *n. Bot.* Same as BOCOA.

in"o-cel'pi-ti-a, 1 in-ok"si-pit'i-a; 2 in-ŏk"si-pĭt'i-a, *n. Terat.* A congenital absence of the occipital lobes of the brain. [< IN-³ + L. *occipitium*, back of the head, < *occiput*, head, see OCCIPUT.]

in-oc"cu-pa'tion, 1 in-ok'yu-pē'shŏn; 2 in-ŏk'yu-pā'shon, *n.* Want of occupation.

in"o-cer'a-mus, 1 in'o-ser'a-mus; 2 in'o-zĕr'a-mŭs, 1 in-os'er-a-mus; 2 in-ŏs'-, *pl.* A large fossil (Cretaceous) pteriold bivalve (genus *Inoceramus*). [< Gr. *is* (*in-*), fiber, + *keramos*, shell.]

in-oc'u-la-bl(e), 1 in-ok'yu-la-bl; 2 in-ŏk'yu-la-bl, *a.* That may be inoculated or communicated by inoculation; as, smallpox is *inoculable*.—**in-oc"u-la-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

in-oc'u-lar, 1 in-ok'yu-lar; 2 in-ŏk'yu-lar, *a. Entom.* Inserted on the inner margins of the eyes. RARER, VENTRAL. [< IN-¹ + L. *oculus*, eye.]

in-oc'u-late, 1 in-ok'yu-lēt; 2 in-ŏk'yu-lāt, *v.* [LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To communicate disease to (a person) by inserting infectious matter in the system, as through the skin; also, rarely, to produce by this process; as, to *inoculate* a disease; to *inoculate* a person with smallpox-virus. **2.** To insert a bud in, as a tree, for propagation. **3.** Figuratively, to imbue; infect.

Othello is *inoculated* with the poison of jealousy and suspicion, and the poison maddens and destroys him.
DOWDEN *Shakspere, His Mind and Art* p. 129. [L. & CO. 1876.]

II. *i.* To communicate a disease by inoculation.

In Boston Zabdiel Boylston, naturalist and physician, *inoculated* for the smallpox with distinguished success. GRANDGUOTH WHITE *Folks. of Am. Lit* vol. iii, p. 22. [G. & CO. 1891.]

2. To propagate by budding. [< L. *inoculatus*, pp. of *inoculo*, < *in*, in, + *oculus*, eye, bud.]

in-oc'u-la'tion, 1 in-ok'yu-lē'shŏn; 2 in-ŏk'yu-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Med.* The introduction of the virus of a particular disease into the system, especially that of vaccine virus originally applied to the intentional transference of smallpox; in 1799 it was applied to vaccine inoculation and, in the 19th century, to that of anthrax, glanders, typhoid fever, rabies, and certain other diseases. Inoculation may be **curative**, when an antitoxin is injected as a remedy, or **protective**, when the substance injected is to produce immunity from disease. Compare RABIES; VACCINATION.

Pace has shown that the virus of rabies remains locally at the point of *inoculation*. [L. & CO. 1891.] BOSANQUET AND EYRE *Sewins, Vaccines*, etc. p. 155. [r. & w. '11.]

The most fatal epidemic . . . is the smallpox. . . . The prejudices against *inoculation* . . . are gone.
MALTHUS *Principle of Population* vol. i, bk. ii, p. 603. [s. c. & w. 1809.]

2. The act or process of budding; the operation of inserting a bud, as in a tree, for propagation. **3.** Contamination; infection; figuratively, as of vice. **4.** *Vine.* The act or process of improving, as a field of grass by working both sods and seed into the soil. **5.** The process of improving soils by the introduction of special microorganisms; specif., the introduction of the bacteria of alfalfa, clover, and other leguminous crops. [< LL. *inoculatio(n-)*, < L. *inoculatus*; see INOCULATE.]—**Jenner-ian inoculation**, same as VACCINATION.

in-oc'u-lis, n. [Rare.] One skilled in inoculation or who favors it.

in-o'dor-ous, 1 in-ō'dar-us; 2 in-ō'dŏr-ŭs, *a.* Having no odor; emitting no odor. [< IN-¹ + ODOROUS, not; and see ODOR.]—**in-o'dor-ous-ness**, *n.*

in"of-fen'sive, } 1 in'o-fen'siv; 2 in'ŏ-fĕn'siv, *a.* Giving

in"of-fen'siv*, } no offense; free from liability to offend; unobjectionable; not causing displeasing or disturbing; as, an *inoffensive* man; *inoffensive* ideas.

Syn.: see INNOCENT.—**in"of-fen'siv-ly***, *adv.* In an inoffensive manner.—**in"of-fen'siv-ness***, *n.*

in"of-fi'cial, 1 in'o-fish'al; 2 in'ŏ-fĭsh'al, *a.* Lacking official sanction or authority; unofficial.—**-ly**, *adv.*

in"of-fi'cious, 1 in'o-fish'us; 2 in'ŏ-fĭsh'ŭs, *a.* **1.** [Rare.] Without consideration; unofficious; careless; unmindful of duties or duty; as, an *inofficious* will (one neglecting to provide for those naturally dependent on the testator).

When children have been totally disinherited and cut off from the will they might complain that the testament was *inofficious*.
POMEROY *Municipal Law* pt. ii, p. 326. [a. 1864.]

2. Without office or purpose; not active or attentive. [< LL. *inofficiosus*, < L. *in-*, not; and see OFFICIOUS.] —**in"of-fi'cious-ly**, *adv.*

in'o-gen, 1 in'o-jen; 2 in'o-jĕn, *n. Physiol.* A hypothetical nitrogenous substance supposed by some physiologists to decompose in the muscles when in action and be reproduced during repose. [< Gr. *is* (*in-*), fiber, nerve, + -GEN.] —**in'o-gen'ic**, *a.*

in'o-gen'e-sis, 1 in'o-jen'e-sis, *n. Pathol.* The creation or development of fibrous tissue. [< Gr. *is* (*in-*), fiber, + *gignomai*, to be born.]

in'oid, *suffix.* Used in organic chemistry to designate unsaturated alcohols of the acetylene series. [< -INE² + -OL.]

in'o-lith, 1 in'o-lith; 2 in'o-lĭth, *n. Pathol.* A concretion found in fibrous tissue. [< Gr. *is* (*in-*), fiber, + *lithos*, stone.]

in'o-ma, 1 in'o-mä; 2 in'o-mä, *n.* A fibrous tumor.

in'o-me†, *pp. of* NIM, v. Stolen.

in-om'i-nous, *a.* [Rare.] Ill-omened; unfortunate; ill-starred.

in-on'e, 1 in-on'i; 2 in-ŏn'i, *n.* [-ON'AI, -ON'AE; -ON-ONE'ING.] [RARE.] To unite in or as in one; as, to *inone* with Christ.

Seek ye Me and ye shall live. . . . The Prophet uses the two imperatives, *inoneing* both, man's duty and his reward.
E. B. PUSEY *Minor Prophets, Amos* v. 4, p. 191. [s. 1877.]

in'o-pe'tic, 1 in'o-pek'tik; 2 in'o-pĕk'tik, *a.* Pertaining to inopexia.

in-op'er-a-bl(e), 1 in-op'er-a-bl; 2 in-ŏp'er-a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Incapable of being operated on; as, an *inoperable* tumor.

in-op'er-cu-late, 1 in-op'er-kyu-lit; 2 in-ŏp'er-kyu-lĭt, *a.*

in-op'er-a-tive*, } Lacking in operation or effect; desti-

in-op'er-ose*, } tute of result; ineffectual; as, *inoperative* plans.

in"op'er-cu-la'ta, 1 in'o-pėr'kyu-lē'ta; 2 in'o-pĕr'kyū-lā'ta, *n. pl. Zoöl.* The *Monotocardia* (q. v.). ANT: section of a group having inoperculate families. [< IN-² + L. *operculatus*: see OPERCULATE.]

in-op'er-cu-late, 1 in'o-pėr'kyu-lit; 2 in'o-pĕr'kyu-lat, *a.* **1.** Lacking an operculum, as a snail. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Inoperculata*. **3.** *Bot.* Having no operculum or lid. **in'o-per'cu-lar**, } **in'o-per'cu-lous**, } *a.*

in'o-pex'i-a, 1 in'o-peks'i-a; 2 in'o-pĕks'i-a, *n. Pathol.* Increased coagulability of the blood.

in'op'i-nate†, *a.* Unthought of, or unexpected. **in'o-pine'**, **in'op'por-tune'**, } 1 in-op'er-tūn'; 2 in-ŏp'or-tūn', *a.*

Unseasonable or inappropriate; unsuitable or inconvenient, especially as to time; not opportune; as, an *inopportune* meeting. [< L. *inopportunus*, < *in-* not; and see OPPORTUNE.] Syn.: see AMISS.—**in-op'por-tune'ly**, *adv.* In an inopportune manner.—**in'op-por-tune'ness**, *n.*

in-op'por-tun'ist, 1 in-op'er-tūn'ist; 2 in-ŏp'or-tūn'ĭst, *n.* One who dissents from or opposes a policy as being inopportune; specif. [U.], one opposed, on this ground, to the declaration of papal infallibility by the Vatican Council in 1870.

in-op"por-tu'ni-ty, *n.* [Rare.] Unseasonableness; inappropriateness; inconvenience, as of time.
in-op'u-lent, in-or'nate, etc. See IN-3.
in-orb', 1 in-ôrb'; 2 in-ôrb', *vt.* To encircle or as in an orb; encircle, form into an orb.—**in-orbed',** *a.*
in-or'di-na-cy, 1 in-ôr'di-nə-sē; 2 in-ôr'di-na-cy, *n.* The state of being inordinate; excess beyond that which is reasonable or right; immoderateness.
in-or'di-nate, 1 in-ôr'di-nıt; 2 in-ôr'di-nat, *a.* **1.** Not restricted or restrained by prescribed rules or bounds, or considerations of right or reason; immoderate; excessive; as, *inordinate* love of gold; *inordinate* ambition.

Uranus's ambition was *inordinate*, and he was jealous of every man of ability. KEIGHTLEY *Greece* pt. iii, p. 466. [n. s. & c.]

2. Lacking order or regularity; not controlled or regulated. [< L. *inordinatus*, < *in-*, not; and see ORDINATE.]
Syn.: see IMMODERATE; IRREGULAR.—**inordinate proportion** (*Math.*), proportion in which the order of statement is irregular.—**in-or'di-nate-ness,** *n.*
in"or-ga'ic, 1 in"ər-gan'ik; 2 in"ôr-gān'ic, *a.* **1.** Devoid of organized physical structure; not being or having been a living organism; not organic; as, minerals are *inorganic*.

Ehrenberg has shown that the harbor of Wismar . . . is filling, not in consequence of the accumulation of *inorganic* sediments, but by the rapid increase . . . of innumerable animalcules. AGASSIZ in MRS. AGASSIZ'S *Louis Agassiz* vol. ii. p. 650. [n. s. & co. 1886.]

2. Not the result of living or organic processes; as *inorganic* fluid. 3. *Philol.* Originating without design or order; abnormally or irregularly developed; as, the declension of the verb "to be" is *inorganic*. 4. Designating a brand of chemistry that treats of substances other than those found in the organic. 5. Not furnished with bodily organs. **in"or-gan'i-cal-ly.**
—**inorganic chemistry,** see CHEMISTRY.—**in"or-gan'i-cal-ness,** *n.*
in-or'gan-ism, *n.* [Rare.] Lack of organization; absence of organic structure.
in"or-gan'ı-ty†, *n.* The state or quality of being inorganic.
in-or'gan-iz"a-bl(ē", *a.* That can not be organized; not organizable. **in-or'gan-iz"a-bil(ē"ı-, in-or"gan-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*—**in-or'gan-ized** or **-ised,** *a.*
in-or"ga-no-gra'phy, *n.* The supposed descriptive of inorganic bodies. [< INORGANIC + -GRAPHY.]
in"o-rig'i-nate, *a.* Having no beginning; without origin: said of God.

Heaven is . . . *inoriginate*. *Patrick Henry* p. 369. [p. & c.]

in"or-thog'ra-phy†, *n.* Misspelling.
in-os'ate, 1 in-os'ēt; 2 in-ōs'ēt, *n.* A salt of inosic acid.
in"o-scle-ro'ma, 1 in"o-skli-rō'mə; 2 in"o-scle-rō'ma, *n. Pathol.* Hardened fibrous tissue.
in"o-scle-ro'sis, 1 in"o-skli-rō'sis; 2 in"o-scle-rō'sis, *n. Pathol.* The morbid thickening and hardening of fibrous tissue: fibrous sclerosis. [< Gr. *is* (*in-*), fiber, + *sklērōsis*, a hardening.]
in-os'co-py, 1 in-os'kō-pi; 2 in-ōs'e-o-py, *n.* Examination, as by digestion, of fibrous tissue of sputum, blood, sebacious, etc., as an aid to diagnosis.
in-os'cu-late, 1 in-os'kiu-lēt; 2 in-ōs'eū-lāt, *v.* [-LAT"ED; -LAT"ING.] *I. t.* To unite by contact of openings, as two vessels in an animal body.

They were still together, grew
(For so they said themselves) *inoculated*.
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER *Princess* iii, st. 4.

II. *i.* **1.** To unite by means of small tubes; intercommunicate; anastomose, as two veins or arteries.

When supplying a Muscle, the axis-cylinder breaks up into very minute fibrilla, which seem to anastomose with each other.
CARPENTER *Principles Mental Physiol.* bk. i, p. 36. [A.]

2. To meet and blend together, as by continuity; intercommunicate; run together; as, the *inosculating* parts of a system.

There never yet was profound grief nor profound philosophy which did not *inosculate* at some point with profound religion.
DE QUINCEY *Opium-Eater, Suspiria* pt. i, p. 187. [r. & r. 1855.]

in-os"cu-la'tion, 1 in-os"kiu-lē'shən; 2 in-ōs"eū-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** Union by tube-like passages; intercommunication, as of animal or vegetable veins, vessels, or filaments; anastomosis. **2.** Union that implies continuity; as, the *inosculation* of faith and religion.
in-os'ic, 1 in-os'ik; 2 in-ōs'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from muscle. **inosic acid,** $HC_6H_{11}O_6$.
in"o-sin'ic-al, 1 in"o-sin'i-kəl; 2 in"o-sin'ic-al, *a.* Inosic.
in"o-sin'i-ta, 1 in"o-sin'i-tə; 2 in"o-sin'i-ta, *n.* Inosite.
in-os'ite, 1 in'o-sait, -sin; 2 in'o-sit, -sin, *n. Chem.* A crystalline sugar, ( )inu sucrose, $C_6H_{12}O_6$, isomeric with glucose, but without rotatory power, found in certain animal organs, as the muscular substance of the heart, and in some plants, as in roots and fruit. Also, INOSIN.]
in"o-su'ri-a, 1 in"o-siū'ri-ə; 2 in"o-sū'ri-a, *n. Pathol.* The occurrence in the urine of muscle-sugar or inosite. [< INOSITE + -URIA.]
in"u-lag'ma, 1 in"o-tag'mə; 2 in"o-tāg'ma, *n. Biol.* One of the assumed ultimate particles which enter into the composition of living protoplasm.
in"o-trop'ic, 1 in"o-trop'ik; 2 in"o-trōp'ic, *a.* Lessening the contractility of the muscles.—**i-not'ro-pism,** *n.*
i-nought', *a., n., & adv.* Enough.
I-no'uye, 1 i-nō'yē; 2 ī-nō'uye, **Marquis Kaoru** (ka'ōrū) (1835–1915). A Japanese statesman, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs, Finance, Agriculture, and Commerce.
in'o-vate, 1 in'o-vēt; 2 in'o-vāte, *v. t.* To renew.
in o'vo, 1 in ō'vo; 2 in ō'vo. [L.] In the egg: undeveloped.
in-ow'er, 1 in-ō'ər; 2 in-ō'er, *adv.* [Scot.] Closer in; nearer to; especially to a hearth. In ower.
I"nu-vik'ta-lin, 1 i"nu-vik'tə-lin; 2 ī"nu-vik'tā-lin, *n.* A town of Posen province, Prussia; has extensive Government saltworks.
in-ox'i-dize, 1 in-oks'i-daiz; 2 in-ōks'i-dīze, *vt. Chem.* To render incapable of oxidation, rust, or decomposition.
—**in-ox'i-diz"a-bl(ē",** *a.* **in-ox'i-da-bil(ē"ı-, in-ox'i-da-bil'ı-ty,** *n.*
in-ox'i-dized, *a.* Not oxidized.
in pais. See PAIS.
in'pa-rab'o-la, *n.* An inscribed parabola.
in pa'ri de-lic'to, 1 in pā'ri di-lik'tō; 2 in pā'ri de-lic'to. [L.] *Law.* Literally, in equal fault: said of a party seeking relief against another, when each relies upon an unlawful agreement or something similar.
in-part'i, in-pa'tient†, etc. Same as IMPART, etc.
in par'ti-bus in"fi-de'li-um, 1 in pär'ti-bəs in"fi-di'li-əm; 2 in pär'ti-bus in"fi-dē'li-um. [L.] In the regions of unbelievers: a phrase formerly used in the Roman Catholic Church to designate the sees of titular bishops.
in'pa'tient, *n.* A patient who is lodged, fed, and receives treatment in a hospital or the like; in distinction from an *out-patient*.
in pat'ri-mo'ni-o, 1 in pat'ri-mo'ni-ō, 2 in pāt'ri-mō'ni-o. [L.] *Law.* Literally, in patrimony.
in pe-cu'li-um, 1 in pi-kiū'li-um; 2 in pe-cū'li-ūm. [L.] *Rom. Law.* To the peculium. being made wages.
in-pe'tor-a'tion, 1 in pe'tə-rē'shən; 2 in pe'to-rā'shon, *n.* [Rare.] The act of making, or state of
in'pen"sion-er, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A pensioned soldier lodged in a public institution: in distinction from a non-resident pensioner.
in'pen-ta-he"dron, *n. Geom.* An inscribed pentahedron.
in-per'fect, *a.* Imperfect.
in per'son-am, 1 in pər-pet'yu-əm; 2 in per-pet'yu-ūm. [L.] For ever.
in per-so'nam, 1 in pər-sō'nam; 2 in per-sō'nām. [L.] *Law.* Literally, against a person: used in reference to contract, domestic, or fiduciary rights; in contradistinction to *in rem*.
in'-play"er, 1 in'-plē'ər; 2 in'-plā'er, *n.* In the game of rackets, the server.
in'-pol'y-gon, *n.* An inscribed polygon.
in pos'se, 1 in pos'ē; 2 in pōs'e. [L.] Having a possible but not an actual existence; such as, under proper conditions, can be produced or made to be potential: opposed to *in esse*.
in'pour", 1 in'pōr"; 2 in'pōr", *vt. & vi.* [Rare.] To pour in.
in'pour"ing, *n.* A pouring in; an influx. **in'pour"ı-.**
in pr., abbr. *In principio* (in the beginning).
in-pra'va-ble†, *a.* Incorruptible.
in pro'pri-a cau'sa, 1 in prō'pri-ə kô'zə; 2 in prō'pri-a ca'sa. [L.] *Law.* In one's own suit.
in pro'pri-a per-so'na, 1 per-sō'nə; 2 per-sō'na. [L.] In one's own person; not through an agent or a message.
in-pu'sh(ing, *n.* [Rare.] A pushing in. **in-pu'sh(ı-.**
in'put", 1 in'put"; 2 in'put", *n.* **1.** *Mech.* The amount of energy received by a machine. 2. *Physiol.* The amount of food taken into the body. 3. [Scot.] Contribution.
in quad'rle, *n. Geom.* An inscribed quadrilic.
in'-quad-ri-lat'er-al, *n. Geom.* An inscribed quadrilateral.
in-quar'tate, 1 in-kwär'tēt; 2 in-kwär'tāt, *a.* [-TAT-ED; -TAT-ING.] *Metal.* [Rare.] To make an alloy containing of three parts of silver to one part of gold, suitable for treatment by the inquartation process.—**in"quar-ta'tion,** *n.*
in-quar'ta-tor, [Rare.] A quarter sessions.
in'quest, 1 in'kwest; 2 in'kwēst, *n. Law.* **1.** A judicial inquiry into a special matter by aid of a jury impaneled for that purpose; as, an *inquest* of lunacy; a coroner's *inquest*.

What does an *inquest* mean? A solemn inquiry by a jury, by ocular examination, with other proofs.
HENRY WISE *Patrick Henry* p. 369. [p. & c.]

2. The jury or other body making such inquiry. **3.** A proceeding in court for determining values of damages in a case where no answer has been filed and no affirmative defense has been pleaded. **4.** [Rare.] Inquiry; investigation. **5.** [Rare.] The day of judgment; usually with a qualifying term; as, the solemn *inquest*. [< OF. *enqueste*, < L. *inquisita* (LL. *inquisita*), < *inquirere*, *inquisitum*.]—**coroner's inquest,** see CORONER.—**grand i.,** a grand jury: said of the House of Commons, England, as the grand or great inquest of the nation. —**great i.,** a grand or special inquest or inquiry: specif., the general census and inventory ordained and made by William the Conqueror. See DOMESDAY. (2) *Theol.* Same as INQUISY, 5. (3) A grand jury.—**Halifax i.,** summary trial and punishment: so called from an old custom in dealing with thieves in the parish of Halifax, England. **Halifax law.**—**i. of office.** *Law.* **1.** An inquiry into the rights of the crown to any possessions, as of lands, goods, or chattels. **2.** [U. S.] An inquiry into the rights of an individual to the possession of an office which the government holds or claims to hold.
in-qui'et-ly, 1 in-kwai'et-li; 2 in-kwī'et-ly, *adv.* Uneasily.
in-qui'e-tude, 1 in-kwai'i-tiūd; 2 in-kwī'e-tūd, *n.* **1.** The state of being unquiet; restlessness; disquietude; anxiety.

To strenuous minds there is an *inquietude* in over-quietness.
T. BROWNE *Christian Morals* pt. i, p. 23. [R. w. 1845.]

2. *pl.* Causes disquieting anxiety or fear. [< F. *inquiétude*, < LL. *inquietudo*, < L. *inquietus*, restless, < *in-*, not, + *quiēs*, rest.] **in-qui'e-ta-tion†; in-qui'et-ness†.**
in'qui-li'næ, 1 in'kwi-lai'nē; 2 in'kwi-lī'nē, *n. pl. Zool.* A genus (or subfamily) of gallflies, the inhabitants of galls made by other insects. [Fem. pl. of L. *inquilinus*; see INQUILINE.]
in'qui-lin(ē", 1 in'kwi-lin *or* -lain; 2 in'kwi-lin *or* -līn. **I.** *a.* Living in the abode of another, as an insect in a gall made by another. **in-quil'i-nous†.** **II.** *n.* An animal that lives in the abode of another, as defined above. [< L. *inquilinus*, dweller in another's place, < *incola*, inhabitant, < *in*, in, + *colo*, inhabit.]
in'qui-nate†, *vt.* To pollute.—**in'qui-na'tion†,** *n.*
in'qui-ra'tion, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Inquiry.
in-qui'rant, *n.* [Rare.] An inquirer. [IN-QUIRE; IN-QUIR'ING.] *I. t.* **1.** To ask information about; search out; as, they *inquired* the way.

Let a man set himself to attend to, *inquire* out, and relieve distressed persons, and he cannot but grow less and less sensibly affected with the various miseries of life.
J. BUTLER *Analogy* pt. i. p. 117. [c. & ENGS.]

2†. To call or name. **3†.** To question.
II. *i.* **1.** To seek information by asking questions; as, I *inquired* of all that were present. **2.** To make inquiry, investigation, or search in any way; exert oneself to discover something; as, to *inquire* into nature's secrets.

Nothing is more idle than to *inquire* after happiness, which nature has kindly placed within our reach.
GOLDSMITH *Beauties* p. 70. [s. m. 1880.]

[< F. *enquérir*, < L. *inquiro*, < *in*, into, + *quæro*, seek.]
Syn.: see EXAMINE; QUESTION.—Prep.: Inquire *into* the matter; *about, concerning*, or *in regard to* the transaction; inquire *of* one who can give information; inquire at a house *for* a person or thing; *after* one's health.
in-qui'ra-ble*, *a.* That may be inquired into.—**in-qui'ren†,** *a.* Making inquiry.—**in-qui'er,** *n.* One who seeks for knowledge or information. **in-quir'ist‡.**—**in-quir'ing-ly,** *adv.*
in'qui-ren'do, 1 in'kwi-ren'dō; 2 in'kwi-rēn'do, *n. Law.* An authority to inquire. [L., abl. gerund of *inquiro*; see IN-QUIRE.]—**de lunatico inquirendo** (*Law*), a writ to bring a person thought to be of unsound mind before a competent commission to decide concerning his sanity.
in-quir'ing, 1 in-kwair'i; 2 in-kwīr'ing, *pa.* Addicted to inquiry; inquisitive; questioning; as, an *inquiring* disposition. Syn.: see INQUISITIVE.
in-quir'y, 1 in-kwair'i; 2 in-kwīr'y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -īs, *pl.*] **1.** The act of inquiring or seeking for information by means of questions; as, he made *inquiry* of the judge.

He stood in his place to meet *inquiry* and confront his enemies.
PROCTOR *Knox in Ireland* vol. iii, p. 150. [s. 1881.]

2. Investigation into facts, causes, effects, and relations generally; research; as, mental *inquiry*.

Inquiry is a road to truth. GLADSTONE *Gleanings of Past Years, Influences of Authority* in vol. iii, p. 140. [s.]

3. A question or query; as, this *inquiry* is idle.

An *inquiry* now arose, whether the change in the moon . . . could in any way depend on her position among the fixed stars. O. M. MITCHEL *Planetary and Stellar Worlds* p. 44. [o. m. & co. 1870.]

4. A court of inquiry. See COURT. Syn.: examination, interrogation, interrogatory, investigation, query, question, research, scrutiny, study. See QUESTION.—Ant.: see synonyms for ANSWER.
in"qui'sı‡, *vt.* To subject to inquiry or to inquisitional
in"qui-si'tion, 1 in'kwi-zish'ən; 2 in'kwi-zish'on, *n.*
1. [I-] *R. C. Ch. Hist.* A court or tribunal for examination and punishment of heretics.

It came into being as a part of ecclesiastical criminal law in 1231, and its judges were generally chosen from among members of the Dominican order. Torture, as a means of eliciting evidence, was first authorized by Innocent IV., in the Bull *Ad exstirpanda*, May 15, 1252, which was confirmed by succeeding popes. When found guilty and contumacious the culprit was handed over to the secular arm so that sentence might be executed. The chief scene of its activity was central and southern Europe; its sole appearance in England was on the occasion of the trials of the Templars (suppressed, 1308). It was introduced into Spain in 1237, but the **Spanish Inquisition,** of which the Dominican Torquemada was the most notable Grand Inquisitor, began with Ferdinand and Isabella in 1478, and was abolished in 1820. In 1538 there were Inquisitors in the Mexico, Lima, and Cartagena in the New World. In connection with the Inquisition Paul III. established the **Holy Office** in Rome in 1542, a congregation of cardinals to which presided over by the Pope and forming a court of appeal, which meets every Thursday. Its duties are now confined to dealing with heretical books and opinions, and to the application of canonical punishment. Compare AUTO DA FÉ.

2. *Law.* (1) The proceedings and findings of a jury of inquest.

Inquisitions . . . are the results of inquiries, made under competent public authority, to ascertain matters of public interest and concern. GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, § 556.

(2) The jury or other body making judicial inquiry into some particular matter. **3.** The act of inquiry; investigation; search.

The *inquisition* of the forces which move society is a high matter. BACON *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, p. 1. [H. & co. 1889.]

[< L. *inquisitio(n-)*, < *inquiro* (pp. *inquisitus*); see INQUIRE.] Syn.: see QUESTION.—**in"qui-si'tion-list,** *n.* One who practises the methods of the Inquisition; an Inquisitor.
in"qui-si'tion-al, *a.* **1.** [I-] Of or pertaining to the Inquisition. **2.** Characterized by searching investigation, or by severities like those of the Inquisition. **in"qui-si'tion-ary.**—**in"qui-si'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*
in-quis'i-tive, 1 in-kwiz'i-tiv; 2 in-kwīs'ı-tīv, *a.* **1.** **in-quis'i-tiv*,** 2 Given to questioning, especially for the gratification of curiosity; prying; curious; as, an *inquisitive* boy.

I became, not *inquisitive*, but reasonably desirous to know by what strange hap . . . a clever . . . woman could have settled . . . in this lonely inn. BLACKMORE *Lorna Doone* vol. i, ch. 1. [L.]

2. Inclined to the pursuit of knowledge; addicted to investigation or research.

His was an anxiously *inquisitive* mind, a scrupulously conscientious heart. COLEMAN in Dean Stanley's *Thomas Arnold* vol. i, p. 33. [v. & r. 1870.]

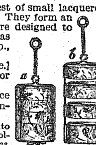
[< F. *inquisitif*, < L. *inquisitus*; see INQUISITION.]
Syn.: curious, inquiring, interrogative, meddlesome, meddling, peeping, prying, scrutinizing, searching. An *inquisitive* person is one who is bent on finding out all that can be found out by inquiry, especially of little and personal matters, and hence is generally *meddlesome* and *prying*. *Inquisitive* may be used in a good sense, the in such connection *inquiring* is to be preferred; as, an *inquiring* mind. As applied to a state of mind, *curious* denotes a vain, idle, and unimportant desire to know fully something to which one's attention has been called, but without the active tendency that *inquisitive* implies; a well-directed curiosity is a virtue; one with it will not be *inquisitive* in trying to ascertain, what is of interest in the affairs of another.—Ant.: apathetic, careless, heedless, insensitive, indifferent, unconcerned, uninterested.—Prep.: *about, concerning, in regard to, regarding.*—**in-quis'i-tiv-ly*,** *adv.*—**in-quis'i-tiv(e-ness*,** *n.*
in-quis'i-tor, 1 in-kwiz'i-tər *or* -tor; 2 in-kwīs'ı-tor, *n.* **1.** One who makes inquiry or investigation, specif., an officer of the law whose duty it is to investigate, as a sheriff or coroner. **2.** [I-] *R. C. Ch. Hist.* A member of the court of the Inquisition.

Sixtus the Fourth . . . readily complied with the petition of the sovereigns, and expedited a bull bearing date November 1st, 1478, authorizing them to appoint two or three ecclesiastics, *inquisitors* for the detection and suppression of heresy throughout their dominions.
PRESCOTT *Ferdinand and Isabella* vol. i, p. 249. [n. 1840.]

3. [Rare.] An inquisitive person. [L., *e. inquisitus*; see INQUISITION.]—**Grand Inquisitor** or **I.-general** (*R. C. Ch.*), the president of the supreme council, which had jurisdiction over local courts of the Inquisition.
inquis"i-to'ri-al, 1 in-kwiz'i-tō'ri-əl; 2 in-kwīs'ı-tō'ri-al, *a.* **1.** After the manner of an inquisitor; disposed to ask offensive or cruel questions; searching; prying. **2.** Pertaining to a court of inquisition or to an inquisitor or his duties. **3.** *Law.* Pertaining to a system of criminal procedure in which the proceedings are conducted secretly and the judge acts also as prosecutor; opposed to *accusatory* or *accusatorial*. **in-quis'i-to-ry†** [Rare].—**in-quis'i-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*—**inquis'i-to'ri-al-ness,** *n.*
in-quis'i-to-ri-ous†, *a.* Inquisitorial.
in-quis't-tress, *n.* [Rare.] An offensively inquisitive woman; a female inquisitor. **in-quis'i-trix.**
in-quis"i-tu'ri-en††, *a.* Given to undue inquiry.
in-raced', 1 in-rēst'; 2 in-rāct', *a. Her.* Notched or serrated; indented. [< IN-1 + *race*, form of RAZE?, *v.*]
in-rac'i-nate, 1 in-ras'i-nēt; 2 in-rās'i-nāte, *vt.* [-NAT"ED; -NAT"ING.] To root; implant. [< F. *inraciner*, < *in-* (< L. *in*), in + *racine*, < L. *radix* (*radic-*), root.]
in"ra'di-us, *n.* The radius of an inscribed circle.
in-rage', *vt.* To enrage.
in re, 1 in ri; 2 in rē. [IN RE'BUS, *pl.*] [L.] In the case or matter of: a legal phrase; as, *in re* Smith vs. Jones.
in-read'y, 1 in-red'i; 2 in-rēd'y, *adv.* [Sc.] Even now; already.
in-reg'is-ter, *vt.* [Rare.] To enregister.
in rem, 1 in rem; 2 in rēm. [L.] Directed to a thing; related to property: opposed to *in personam*.
I. N. R. I., *abbr.* [L.] *Jesus Nazarenus, Rex Judæorum* (Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews).
in'rigged", 1 in'rigd"; 2 in'rīgd", *pa.* Having the rowlocks even with the rail: said of a boat, as distinguished from one that has rowlocks outrigged.
in'ring", 1 in'riŋ"; 2 in'rīng", *vt. Curing.* To make an inring or inwick.

in'ring″, *n.* *Curling.* An inwick; also, the segment of the surface of a curling-stone nearest the tee.

in'ro, 1 in'ro; 2 ĭn'ro, *n.* A set or nest of small lacquered boxes worn at the girdle by Japanese. They form an ornamental flattened cylinder and are designed to contain small articles of convenience, as medicines or a seal. See NETSUKE. [Jap., < Chin. *yin*, seal, + *lūng*, basket.]



Silver Inro.
a, the nest closed; *b*, the same opened.

in'road, 1 in'rōd; 2 ĭn'rōd, *vt.* & *vi.* [Rare.] To make a raid, inroad, or incursion, or to invade.— **in'road″er**, *n.*

in'road, *n.* **1.** A hostile entrance into a country; predatory raid; incursion.

The Hungarians . . . made *inroads* into Italy, plundered Tuscany, and ruined Volterra. JOHN ADAMS *Defence of Constitutions, Siena* p. 259. [STOCK. 1794.]

2. Figuratively, forcible encroachment or trespass; as, the *inroads* of liberalism.

The freakish *inroads* of the sea on the North Carolina coast are scarcely subjects for exaggeration.
G. P. LATHROP *True* p. 159. [F. & W. 1884.]

Syn.: see INVASION.

in'rolled″, 1 in'rōld″; 2 ĭn'rōld″, *a.* Inwardly rolled; in[volute.

in'roll″ing. **I.** *a.* That rolls in, as a flood or stormy sea. **II.** *n.* A rolling in, as of a great wave or flood.

in'root″ed, *pa.* Deep-rooted or established.

in'run″, 1 in'rʊn″; 2 ĭn'rŭn″, *n.* The process of running in; inrush; as, the *inrun* of the tide.

in'run″ning, *n.* The act or place of running in; an inlet.

in-rup'tion, *n.* [Rare.] Same as IRRUPTION.

in-rush', 1 in-rʊsh'; 2 ĭn-rŭsh', *vt.* To rush in.

in'rush″, *n.* A rushing in, as by a sudden movement or flow; an invasion; as, the *inrush* of a flood.

ins., *abbr.* Inspector; insurance; inches; inscribed (*Stock Ex*[*change*).

In-sab″ba-ta'ti, 1 in-sab″ə-tē'tai; 2 ĭn-săb″a-tä'tī, *n. pl.* The Waldenses: so named from their peculiar sabots. [< LL. *Insabatati*, < L. *in*, in, + F. *sabot*, wooden shoe.]

in-sack', 1 in-sak'; 2 ĭn-săk', *vt.* To put into a sack.

in″sa-gac'i-ty, *n.* See IN-².

in-sal'i-vate, 1 in-sal'ɪ-vēt; 2 ĭn-săl'i-vāt, *vt.* [-VAT″ED; -VAT″ING.] To mix with saliva — as food, in eating.— **in-sal″i-va'tion**, *n.*

in″sa-lu'bri-ous, **in″sa-lu'bri-ty**, etc. See IN-².

in-sal'u-ta-ry, 1 in-sal'yu-tē-rɪ; 2 ĭn-săl'yụ-tā-ry, *a.* **1.** Not favorable to health; unwholesome. **2.** Not tending to safety; productive of danger or injury. [< LL. *insalutaris*, < L. *in-*, not; and see SALUTARY.]

in-salv'a-bl(eᴾ, *a.* [Rare.] That can not be healed; incurable; remediless.— **in-salv″a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

in-san'a-bl(eᴾ, 1 in-san'ə-bl; 2 ĭn-săn'a-bl, *a.* That can not be healed; incurable; as, an *insanable* disease. [< L. *insanabilis*, < *in-*, not; and see SANABLE.] — **in-san″a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*— **in-san'a-bl(e-ness**ᴾ, *n.*— **in-san'a-bly**, *adv.*

in-sane', 1 in-sēn'; 2 ĭn-sān', *a.* **1.** Not sane; exhibiting symptoms of mental unsoundness; mentally deranged; also, characteristic of those thus deranged; hence, irrational; insensate; crazy; as, an *insane* person; an *insane* purpose.

In the plural phrase '*the insane*' the word signifies those who have been legally recognized as mentally deranged and are supposed to be under care and restraint as such.

In every sane hour the service of thought appears reasonable, the despotism of the senses *insane*. EMERSON *Nature, Addresses and Lectures, Literary Ethics* p. 153. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

2. Used or set apart for the insane; as, an *insane* asylum; an *insane* ward. **3†.** Causing insanity. [< L. *insanus*, < *in-*, not, + *sanus*, sound.]

Syn.: absurd, cracked, crazed, crazy, delirious, demented, deranged, distracted, frantic, frenzied, irrational, lunatic, mad, maniac, maniacal, monomaniac, out of one's head, mind, senses, or wits, wandering, wild. *Crazed* and *crazy* are popular words (identical in meaning with the colloquial *cracked*) to denote what is preferably expressed by *insane* in literary, medical, and legal use. Compare synonyms for INSANITY.— Ant.: clear, collected, level-headed, sage, sane, sensible, sober, sound, wise.— **in-sane'-root″**, *n.* A herb formerly believed to cause insanity; probably the black henbane.— **in-sane'ly**, *adv.*— **in-sane'ness**, *n.*

in-sa'nie†, *n.* Insanity.

in-san'i-fy, *vt.* [Rare.] To make insane; madden.

in-san'i-ta-ry, *a.* Not sanitary; prejudicial to health; likely to cause disease.— **in-san'i-ta-ri-ness**, *n.*

in-san″i-ta'tion, *n.* [Rare.] An unwholesome condition; deficiency in sanitary arrangements.

in-san'i-ty, 1 in-san'ɪ-tɪ; 2 ĭn-săn'i-ty, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A persistent morbid condition of mind usually connected with some abnormal or diseased condition of the brain or nervous system, and characterized by deficiency of volitional and rational control, by disordered activity of the fantasy, and in general by perverted action of one or more of the mental faculties. It may, or may not, be developed on a basis of heredity. The principal forms are *delusional insanity*, *dementia*, *mania*, *melancholia*, and *paranoia*. Compare MANIA; MONOMANIA.

All power of fancy over reason is a degree of *insanity*.
JOHNSON *Rasselas* p. 139. [S. M. 1880.]

While the symptoms of insanity admit of an indefinite number of degrees and complications, and the differing types and kinds are apt to shade into each other or be intermixed, those given in the phrases below may be distinguished.

2. *Law.* A deranged mental condition such as deprives a person of the capacity to comprehend the nature and consequences of a particular act.

The question of insanity relates largely to crime, to contracts, and to personal liberty. When mental derangement is but temporary or transient it is more properly called *delirium;* as, *delirium* of fever, of intoxication; it is termed *insanity* when the deranged or perverted condition is continuous or persistent. From the inception of the common law criminal responsibility could not attach in cases where the accused was incapable of forming a guilty or criminal intent. The rule is that when a person is suffering from an insane hallucination, while rational on other subjects, he is not responsible criminally for acts committed while under the influence of the hallucination when the facts imagined by him would, if actually existing, in any manner justify the act. In 1843, in reply to questions put by the House of Lords in the trial of the McNaghten case, the law as pronounced by Chief Justice Tindal was that every man is to be presumed to be sane and to possess a sufficient degree of reason to be responsible for his crimes until the contrary be proved; and that to establish a defense on the ground of insanity it must be clearly proved that, at the time of the committing of the act, the party accused was laboring under such a defect of reason, from disease of the mind, as not to know the nature and quality of the act he was doing, or if he did know it, that he did not know he was doing what was wrong (Clark & Finlayson, vol. x, p. 200). This ruling has been followed generally in England and the United States, but in some jurisdictions the test of responsibility for criminal acts, where insanity is stated to exist, is the capacity of the defendant to discriminate between right and wrong at the time of commission and with respect to the act which is the subject of inquiry. This excludes the defense of "moral insanity," in which the subject knows abstractly what is right but can not choose it, and what is wrong but can not shun it, as in pyromania, kleptomania, etc. This form of insanity has, however, been recognized in recent decisions of at least eight States as a sound defense in law. A less degree of mental incapacity will absolve from a contract than that which will exonerate from crime.

3. Lack of sound sense; extreme folly. [< L. *insanita(t-)s*, < *insanus;* see INSANE.]

Syn.: aberration, alienation, craziness, delirium, dementia, derangement, frenzy, hallucination, lunacy, madness, mania, monomania. Of these terms *insanity* is the most exact and comprehensive, including in its widest sense all morbid conditions of mind, but being in its more frequent restricted use applied to those forms in which the mental disorder is persistent, as distinguished from those in which it is temporary or transient. *Craziness* is a vague popular term for any sort of disordered mental action, or for conduct suggesting it. *Lunacy* originally denoted intermittent *insanity*, supposed to be dependent on the changes of the moon (L. *luna*); the term is now applied in general and legal use to any form of mental unsoundness except idiocy. *Madness* is the old popular term, now less common, for *insanity* in its widest sense, but with suggestion of excitement, akin to *mania*. In the derived sense, *lunacy* denotes what is insanely foolish, *madness* what is insanely desperate. *Derangement* is a common euphemism for *insanity*. *Delirium* is always temporary, and is specifically the *insanity* of disease, as in acute fevers. *Dementia* is a general weakening of the mental powers; the word is specifically applied to senile *insanity*, dotage. *Aberration* is eccentricity of mental action due to an abnormal state of the perceptive faculties, and is manifested by error in perceptions and rambling thought. *Hallucination* is the apparent perception of that which does not exist or is not present to the senses, as the seeing of specters or of reptiles in delirium tremens. *Monomania* is mental *derangement* which manifests itself as confined to one subject or object, but which must, on account of its diseased character, be distinguished from an idiosyncrasy. *Frenzy* and *mania* are forms of raving and furious *insanity*. Compare synonyms for IDIOCY.— Ant.: clearness, good sense, lucidity, rationality, sanity.— **adolescent insanity**, same as DEMENTIA PRÆCOX. — **alternating i.**, insanity in which an emotional state of one extreme type alternates with one of a diametrically opposite character, as, *e. g.*, mania with melancholia. **circular i.**‡.— **anticipatory i.**, inherited insanity which develops at an earlier age in the second generation than in the first.— **compulsive i.**, insanity in which the victim is entirely controlled by obsessions.— **confusional i.**, acute temporary insanity with confusion of ideas, incoherence, delirium, etc., following severe disease or shock. — **delusional i.**, insanity marked by delusions and hallucinations, the patient often believing himself to be persecuted.— **hysterical i.**, insanity accompanied by emotional paroxysms resembling those of hysteria.— **manic-depressive i.**, insanity in which maniacal and depressive conditions coexist, without deterioration, appearing sometimes simultaneously, sometimes successively, occasionally with a lucid interval.— **simultaneous i.**, the development of insanity at the same time in two persons who are closely associated.— **toxic i.**, insanity due to the action of some poison.

in-sa'noid, 1 in-sē'nɵid; 2 ĭn-sā'nŏid, *a.* Having the appear[ance of insanity.

in-sa'pi-en-cy, etc. See IN-².

in-sa'ti-a-bl(eᴾ, 1 in-sē'shɪ-ə-bl; 2 ĭn-sā'shi-a-bl (XIII), *a.* Not satiable; not to be sated or satisfied; that desires or craves immoderately or unappeasably; as, *insatiable* ambition.

The desire of equality always becomes more *insatiable* in proportion as equality is more complete. DE TOCQUEVILLE *Democracy in Am.* tr. by Bowen, vol. ii, p. 166. [S. & F. 1863.]

[< L. *insatiabilis*, < *in-*, not, + *satio;* see SATIATE.] Syn.: see GREEDY.— **in-sa″ti-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*— **in-sa'ti-a-bl(e-ness**ᴾ, *n.*— **in-sa'ti-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-sa'ti-ate, 1 in-sē'shɪ-ēt; 2 ĭn-sā'shi-āt (XIII), *a.* Not to be satiated or appeased; insatiable; as, an *insatiate* longing.

A love Unspeakable, the ardor of a hope Boundless, *insatiate*.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. iii, st. 34.

[< LL. *insatiatus*, < L. *in-*, not; and see SATIATE.] Syn.: see GREEDY.— **in-sa'ti-ate-ly**, *adv.*— **in-sa'ti-ate-ness**, *n.*

in″sa-ti'e-ty, 1 in″sə-tai'ɪ-tɪ; 2 ĭn″sa-tī'e-ty, *n.* Lack of surfeit; unsatiated wish or appetite.

in-sat″is-fac'tion, *n.* [Rare.] Dissatisfaction.

insc., *abbr.* *Stock Exchange.* Inscribed.

in'sci-ence, 1 in'shɪ-ens *or* -shens; 2 ĭn'shi-ĕnç *or* -shĕnç (XIII), *n.* [Rare.] Want of knowledge or skill.— **in'sci-ent**¹, *a.* [Rare.] Ignorant; dull. **in'scious†.**

in'sci-ent², *a.* [Rare.] Having insight or power to discern; in[telligent.

in-sconce'†, *vt.* To ensconce.

in-scribe', 1 in-skraib'; 2 ĭn-scrīb', *vt.* [IN-SCRIBED'; IN-SCRIB'ING.] **1.** To carve (signs, characters, names, etc.) upon the face or surface of, especially as a mark of honor or affection, or for historical record, as on a pillar or monument; hence, by extension, to impress on the memory; to write or imprint in any way, especially in a durable form. **2.** To commend or address in a formal dedication; as, to *inscribe* a book to a friend.

The volume was *inscribed* to Rossetti.
E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p. 386. [O. & CO. 1876.]

3. To mark with engraved or written characters; as, to *inscribe* a stone.

At the entrance of the cemetery there were fifteen wooden posts each *inscribed* with the name of a god. ISABELLA L. BIRD *Unbeaten Tracks, Hakodate* in vol. ii, p. 25. [G. P. P.]

4. To enter in a book, or on a list, roll, or document, by writing; as, to *inscribe* one's name in a register; specif., in British finance, to register the names of stockholders **5.** *Geom.* To draw (one figure) in another so that the latter circumscribes the former. See CIRCUMSCRIBE. [< L. *inscribo*, < *in*, in, + *scribo*, write.] Syn.: address, dedicate, engrave, impress, imprint, mark, stamp, write.— Ant.: see synonyms for CANCEL.— Prep.: inscribe a book *to* a patron; inscribe a marble *with* a name or legend; inscribe a name *on* or *upon* a stone, *among* the immortals, *in* a book. — **in-scrib'a-bl(e**ᴾ, *a.* Capable of being inscribed.— **in-scrib'a-bl(e-ness**ᴾ, *n.*— **in-scrib'er**, *n.*

in-scribed', 1 in-skraibd'; 2 ĭn-scrībd', *pa.* **1.** *Entom.* Marked as if with written characters. **2.** [Gr. Brit.] Registered, as stocks of a company.

in'script, 1 in'skript; 2 ĭn'script, *n.* **1.** An inscription or subscription. **2†.** *Geom.* A chord.

in-scrip'ti-bl(eᴾ, 1 in-skrip'tɪ-bl; 2 ĭn-scrĭp'ti-bl, *a.* Capable of being inscribed geometrically; especially, designating a quadrilateral through whose four vertices a circle may be drawn. [< L. *inscriptus;* see INSCRIPTION.]

in-scrip'tion, 1 in-skrip'shən; 2 ĭn-scrĭp'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of inscribing, or that which is inscribed. **2.** Specif., incised or relief lettering; any legend or record marked in lasting characters on a solid and durable object; as, an *inscription* on a tombstone or a medal.

The later Babylonian *inscriptions* are generally in three parallel columns, each representing a different alphabet and language.
C. W. HUTSON *Beginnings of Civilization* p. 52. [C. P. CO.]

3. Entry in a roll or the like; as, the *inscription* of a name on a register; specif. [Gt. Brit.], registry, as of securities. **4.** The lettering on a print or similar work. **5.** *Numis.* Lettering on a coin or medal running across the middle of the reverse side: distinguished from *legend*. **6.** Formerly, an address to a patron in a book, briefer than a dedication. **7.** *Civ. Law.* The consent of an accuser to incur the penalty if the accused is acquitted. **8.** An enigmatical sign or motto, or both, in early church music, placed at the beginning of a canon, by which it was to be interpreted. **9.** *Anat.* A tendinous intersection or mark across the fleshy part of a muscle. **10.** *Math.* The fact of being inscribed; also, the act of inscribing. **11.** In a prescription, that part containing the names and amounts of the ingredients to be compounded. [< L. *inscriptio(n-)*, < *inscribo* (pp. *inscriptus*); see INSCRIBE.] — **in-scrip'tion-al**, *a.*— **in-scrip'tion-ist**, *n.* [Rare.] One who composes or engraves an inscription.— **in-scrip'tion-less**, *a.*

Make tombs *inscriptionless* — raze each high name,
And waste old armors of renown with rust.
HOOD *Plea of Midsummer Fairies* st. 22.

— **in-scrip'tiv(e**ˢ, *a.* Of the nature of an inscription; inscribed.— **in-scrip'tiv(e-ly**ˢ, *adv.*

in-scrip'tured, *a.* Bearing inscriptions.

in-scroll', *vt.* [Rare.] To write on a scroll.

inscrr., *abbr.* Inscriptions.

in-scru'ta-bl(eᴾ, 1 in-skrū'tə-bl; 2 ĭn-scrụ'ta-bl, *a.* **1.** That can not be searched into; impenetrably mysterious or profound; not to be discovered or explained; incomprehensible; as, *inscrutable* providence.

Life is full of *inscrutable* facts which cannot be made by us to fit into any moral standard of ours. J. C. SHAIRP *Poetry and Philos., Coleridge* p. 189. [H. M. & CO. 1882.]

2. [Rare.] Unfathomable; impenetrable, as an abyss. [< LL. *inscrutabilis*, < *in-*, not; and see SCRUTABLE.] Syn.: see MYSTERIOUS.— **in-scru″ta-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **in-scru'ta-bl(e-ness**ᴾ‡.— **in-scru'ta-bly**, *adv.*

in-sculp', *vt.* [Rare.] To sculpture; engrave.— **in-sculp'tion†**, *n.*

in-sculp'ture†, *vt.* To ensculpture.

in-sculp'ture†, *n.* A sculpture; a carved inscription.

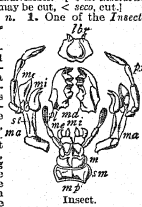
in-sea'†, *vt.* To swallow up in the sea.

in-seal'†, *vt.* To enseal. **in-sell'†.**

in-seam', 1 in-sīm'; 2 ĭn-sēm', *vt.* To impress or mark with or as with a seam; enseam.

in-sec'a-bl(eᴾ, 1 in-sek'ə-bl; 2 ĭn-sĕc'a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] That can not be cut with a knife; indivisible. [< L. *insecabilis*, < *in-*, not, + *secabilis*, that may be cut, < *seco*, cut.]

in'sect, 1 in'sekt; 2 ĭn'sĕct, *n.* **1.** One of the *Insecta*; especially, a hexapod or six-legged arthropod.



Insect.
Mouth-parts of a cockroach (*Blatta orientalis*): *lbr*, labrum (upper lip); *md*, mandible; *ma*, *ma*, anterior pair of maxillæ; *mp*, posterior pair of maxillæ, lower lip (labium); *st*, stipes (stem); *m*, mentum; *sm*, submentum: *mi*, *mi*, *me*, *me*, mala interna and externa, inner and outer ridges of the 1st and 2d pairs of maxillæ; *pm*, maxillary palpus, feeler of the anterior maxillæ; *pl*, labial palpus, feeler of the posterior maxillæ. (After *Savigny*.)

The typical insects or hexapods have the body divided into a head, a thorax of 3 segments, each of which bears a pair of limbs, and an abdomen of 10 segments, and pass through a more or less complete metamorphosis. There are usually 2 pairs of wings, sometimes one pair or none. Insects are by far the most numerous class of animals, about 300,000 species having been named in science, while entomologists suppose five times as many more remain to be described. They are most numerous in warm and moist regions, decreasing toward the poles. The greater number live wholly upon land; but a large proportion are aquatic in fresh water, at least when young, and a few inhabit the ocean and salt seas. They appear in geological history with the dawn of plant-life on the earth, the oldest being generalized orthopterous and neuropterous forms recovered from the Devonian. Flies (*Diptera*), butterflies and moths (*Lepidoptera*), and ants, bees, and wasps (*Hymenoptera*) are little known before the Tertiary age, coinciding in their advent with the development of flowering plants. Insects are mainly vegetarian, but some groups subsist by the chase, blood-sucking, or devouring carrion, and many lowly forms are parasitic. The cultivation of cereal crops, vegetables, and fruits has so increased the food-supply of the insects feeding upon the plants and trees cultivated that these species have enormously multiplied in civilized regions; and at the same time the means of dispersion afforded by ships and commerce have enabled the noxious species of one continent or country to spread to others. Hence enormous damage is caused in agriculture, horticulture, and forestry, and the suppression of insect pests has become one of the most important subjects of scientific investigation and governmental care. Still more important, perhaps, is the fact that many insects, especially among the flies, mosquitoes, fleas, and the like, carry, or nurture and disseminate, microbes of disease, communicating plague, various fevers, and other diseases fatal or distressing to man or his domestic animals. On the other hand, a large number of insects are of economic value for their products, as in the case of the silkworm-moth, the bees, etc.; for their assistance in contending with injurious species, as in the case of the parasitic and predaceous kinds; or as scavengers. Compare illus. under COLEOPTERA; CRUSTACEA.

2. Originally, any small invertebrate apparently cut into segments, as various arachnids and crustaceans in addition to true insects. **3.** Some other small invertebrate, as a coral-animal. **4.** Figuratively, a contemptible, despicable person. [< L. *insectum*, orig. neut. of *insectus*, pp. of *inseco*, cut into, < *in*, in, + *seco*, cut.] — **insect bed** (*Geol.*), a stratum abounding in fossil remains of insects; as, the Florissant beds in Colorado.— **in'sect-box″**, *n.* An entomologist's collecting-box.— **i.-flowers**, *n. pl.* Flowers used for making insect-powder.— **i.-fungi**, *n. pl.* Fungi parasitic on insects, such as those included in the genera *Empusa*

and *Corticepæ*.—**1. gun,** *n.* A bellows-like instrument for blowing insect-powder into the crevices of walls and furniture or on the leaves of plants.—**1. dime,** *n.* An oily, sticky mixture put on tree-trunks, to guard against climbing caterpillars, etc.—**L. net,** *n.* A landing-net for catching insects.—**1. powder,** *n.* A powder used for killing insects, commonly made from the dried flowers of certain species of *Chrysanthemum* which grow in Persia, in Dalmatia and neighboring lands, and in California; buhach; Dalmatian or Persian insect-powder.—**l. wax,** *n.* Chinese wax. See under WAX.—**lapi·i,** *n.* Same as **in·sec'te-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to insects. **in'sec-tan†; in'sec-tine†.**—**in·sec'ti-form,** *a.* Having the appearance of an insect.—**in'sec-tif(e§,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like an insect. *n.* Infected with insects.

In·sec'ta, 1 in·sek'tə; 2 ĭn·sĕk'tə, *n. pl. Entom.* A class of arthropods, especially those having tubular trachea opening by stigmata for respiration, a distinct head, and one pair of antennæ, thus including the hexapods and the myriapodous chilopods and diplopods as subclasses: often restricted to the hexapods or typical insects.

Linnæus had seven orders of insects: *Aptera, Neuroptera, Hemiptera, Coleoptera, Lepidoptera, Diptera,* and *Hymenoptera.* The last four orders have remained nearly the same in all classifications proposed since 1758. The *Orthoptera* were soon separated from the *Hemiptera,* and have been retained as distinct by all. The *Aptera* were a very heterogeneous collection, embracing not only insects but all other arthropods, and were split into many groups, mostly separates from the insects, as crustaceans, arachnids, etc.; some were kept distinct, others were attached as suborders or families to other orders. The *Neuroptera* have been divided by Laporte, Brauer, Comstock, and several recent entomologists, but the number and scope of the divisions varies with each author. One division, the *Trichoptera,* meets with general approval.

Latreille, in his numerous works, had several classifications, but his most complete one (*Cours d'Entomologie*) was generally adopted by students of entomology for over fifty years. The arrangement of Brauer was perfected by Comstock, and is now largely used. Recently Börner and Handlirsch have given new classifications in many orders and numerous new names. The orders now adopted by most of the American entomologists are given in the third column of the appended collocations of their relations to the orders of previous entomologists.

ORDERS OF INSECTS.

Latreille (1832).	Comstock (1888).	Banks (1909).
Thysanura	Thysanura	{Thysanura {Collembola
Parasita	Mallophaga	Platyptera
Neuroptera	{Corrodentia {Isoptera {Plecoptera {Ephemerida {Odonata	Archiptera
	Neuroptera	Neuroptera
	Mecoptera	
	Trichoptera	Trichoptera
Dermaptera Orthoptera	Orthoptera	Orthoptera
Hemiptera	{Physopoda {Hemiptera	Thysanoptera Hemiptera
Coleoptera Strepsiptera	Coleoptera	{Coleoptera {Strepsiptera
Lepidoptera	Lepidoptera	Lepidoptera
Siphonaptera	Siphonaptera	Siphonaptera
Diptera	Diptera	Diptera
Hymenoptera	Hymenoptera	Hymenoptera

[L., pl. of *insectum;* see INSECT.]

In"sec-ta'ri-um, 1 in'sek-tā'ri-um; 2 ĭn'sĕc-tā'ri-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-UMS or -RI-A, pl.] A place for keeping and breeding insects, as for the purpose of studying economic entomology. [< L. *insectum;* see INSECT.] **in'sec-ta-ry†.**

In"sec-ta'tion†, *n.* Persecution: reproach.

In·sect'ed†, *a.* Divided into segments like an insect.

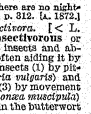
In·sect'i-cide, 1 in·sek'ti-sīd; 2 ĭn·sĕc'tĭ-sīd, *n.* 1. One who or that which kills insects, as insect-powder. 2. [Rare.] The killing of insects. [< L. *insectum,* INSECT, + *cædo,* kill.] **—in"sec-ti-ci'dal,** *a.*

In"sec-tif'er-ous, 1 in'sek-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs; 2 ĭn'sĕc-tĭf'ẽr-ŭs, *a.* Possessing, yielding, or prolific of insects, as a marsh. [< L. *insectum,* INSECT, + *fero,* bear.]

In·sect'i-fuge, 1 in·sek'ti-fūj; 2 ĭn·sĕc'tĭ-fūj, *n.* A substance used for driving or keeping away insects. [< L. *insectum,* INSECT, + *fugo,* put to flight, < *fugio,* flee.]

In·sec'tion, 1 in·sek'shẽn; 2 ĭn·sĕc'shŏn, *n.* A cutting into: incision.

In"sec-tiv'o-ra, 1 in'sek-tĭv'o-rə; 2 ĭn'sĕc-tĭv'o-rə, *n. pl. Mam.* (1) An order of ineducabilian mammals, especially those having three kinds of teeth, the carpal and tarsal bones differentiated and normal or subnormal, and feet unguiculate, as shrews, moles, hedgehogs, etc. (2) = *Insectivora.* 2. *Entom.* The *Entomophaga.* [< L. *insectum,* INSECT, + *voro,* devour.]



Dentition of *Insectivora.*

In·sec'ti-vore, 1 in·sek'ti-vōr; 2 ĭn·sĕc'tĭ-vōr, *n.* A mammal of the order *Insectivora.*

In"sec-tiv'o-rous, 1 in'sek-tĭv'o-rŭs; 2 ĭn'sĕc-tĭv'o-rŭs, *a.* 1. Feeding or subsisting upon insects; as, an *insectivorous* mammal.

There can be no *insectivorous* bats, where there are no nightflying insects. SPENCER *Biology* vol. i, p. 312. [A. 1873.]

2. *Mam.* Of or pertaining to the *Insectivora.* [< L. *insectum,* INSECT, + *voro,* devour.]—**Insectivorous or carnivorous plants,** plants that entrap insects and absorb the products of their decomposition, often adding it by the action of a secretion: they are the insects (1) by pitlike traps, as in the bladderwort (*Utricularia vulgaris*) and the pitcher-plants, (2) by viscid secretions, (3) by movement of the leaves, as in the Venus's fly-trap (*Dionæa muscipula*) or (4) by both secretion and movement, as in the butterwort (*Pinguicula vulgaris*).

In"sect-ol'o-gy, *n.* Entomology.—**In"sect-ol'o-gist,** *n.*

In"se-cure', 1 in'sē-kūr'; 2 ĭn'sē-cūr', *a.* 1. Not secure or safe; in danger of breaking or failing; infirm; as, an *insecure* building; an *insecure* investment. 2. Not assured of safety; liable to loss or harm; as, *insecure* of the future.—**In"se-cure'ly,** *adv.*—**In"se-cure'ness,** *n.*

In"se-cu'ri-ty, 1 in'sē-kū'rĭ-tē; 2 ĭn'sē-cū'rĭ-tȳ, *n.* The condition of being unsafe; liability to injury, loss, or failure; uncertainty; instability. Syn.: see DANGER.

A sense of *insecurity* . . . that nameless apprehension which is possibly more trying to the nerves than tangible danger. ALDRICH *Stillwater Tragedy* p. 18. [N. A. & CO. 1880.]

In"se-cu'tion†, *n.* Pursuit.

In's ee'ing, 1 in'sē'ĭng; 2 ĭn'sē'ĭng, *a.* [Rare.] Characterized by or exhibiting insight.—**in'seer,** *n.*

Increasing sympathy is here which chasteneth
No less than wisdom. LOWELL *Irenê* st. 5.

In·sem'i-nate, 1 in·sem'ĭ-nāt; 2 ĭn·sĕm'ĭ-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] 1. To impregnate. 2†. To sow seed in, as soil. [< L. *inseminatus,* pp. of *insemino,* < *in,* in, + *semen* (*semin-*), seed.]—**In·sem'i-na'tion,** *n.*

In"se-nes'cence, 1 in'sē-nes'ens; 2 ĭn'sē-nĕs'ĕns, *n.* The process of aging or growing old. [< L. *insenesco,* grow old, < *in,* in, + *senex,* old.]

In"se-nes'ci-bil(e†, *a.* [Rare.] Incapable of growing old.

In·sen'sate, 1 in·sen'sāt; 2 ĭn·sĕn'sāt, *a.* 1. Manifesting or marked by a lack of sense or reason; bereft of sense; foolish; brutish; mad; as, *insensate* rage. 2. Destitute of sense or feeling; soulless; inanimate.

And longs to be *insensate* like the cloud. A. CARY *No Ring* st. 5.

[< LL. *insensatus,* < L. *in-,* not; and see SENSATE.]—**in·sen'sate-ly,** *adv.*—**insen'sate-ness,** *n.*

In·sen'sate, *n.* One that is insensate.

In·sense', 1 in·sens'; 2 ĭn·sĕns', *vt.* [PROV. Eng. & Ir.] To cause to understand; instruct.

In·sense'less, *a.* [Rare.] Senseless.

In·sen"si-bil'i-ty, 1 in·sen"si-bil'ĭ-tē; 2 ĭn·sĕn"sĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tȳ, *n.* 1. The state of being insensible; lack or loss of perception or feeling; unconsciousness. 2. Want of susceptibility to moral impressions; want of capacity for emotion or passion; want of sympathy or tenderness.

The *insensibility* to human suffering, which is so striking a feature in the wonted life of the time when history first reveals it, is doubtless due to the warlike origin of the old civilization.

W. BAGEHOT *Physics and Politics* p. 78. [A. 1873.]

3. The quality of being imperceptible to the sense or unappreciable by the mind. Syn.: see APATHY.

In·sen'si-bil-ize, 1 in·sen'si-bĭl-īz; 2 ĭn·sĕn'sĭ-bĭl-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To make insensible, particularly to hypnotic influence.—**In·sen'si-bil-iz'a'tion,** *n.*—**in·sen'si-bil-iz'er,** *n.*

In·sen'si-bli(er, 1 in·sen'si-bl; 2 ĭn·sĕn'sĭ-bl, *a.* 1. That is not perceptible to the senses; devoid of the senses or otherwise presented in consciousness; imperceptible; as, an *insensible* motion or change. 2. Blunted in feeling or perception; disposed to be indifferent or callous; as, to be insensible to pity.

He could not be *insensible* to the treacherous ingratitude of one whom he imagined to have been attached to him by every tie of kindness and love. MARIA EDGEWORTH *Tales and Novels. Prussian Vase* p. 130. [n. 1832.]

3. Deprived or naturally devoid of sensation or perception; senseless; insensate; as, to be knocked *insensible.* 4†. Without intelligent meaning; senseless. 5. Devoid of passion or emotion; apathetic. [< LL. *insensibilis,* < L. *in-,* not; and see SENSIBLE.] Syn.: see APATHETIC; NUMB.—**in·sen'si-bl(e-ness†,** *n.*—**in·sen'si-blist,** *n.* [Rare.] An apathetic person.—**In·sen'si-bly,** *adv.* In an imperceptible degree; very gradually.

In·sen'su-ous, 1 in·sen'shu-us; 2 ĭn·sĕn'shu-ŭs, *a.* Not perceptible to or affecting the senses; not sensuous.

In·sen'ti-ent, 1 in·sen'shi-ent or -shent; 2 ĭn·sĕn'shĭ-ĕnt *or* -shĕnt, *a.* Not sentient; lacking the power of feeling or perceiving.—**in·sen'ti-ence,** *n.*

Insep·, *abbr.* Inseparable.

In·sep'a-ra-bl(e§, 1 in·sep'ə-rə-bl; 2 ĭn·sĕp'a-ra-bl, *a.* That can not be separated; not to be used separately: as, *inseparable* friends; an *inseparable* prefix.

Public duty and freedom are *inseparable:* the one cannot exist without the other.

T. E. MAY *Democracy in Europe* vol. i, p. 48. [L. & s. 1880.]

[< L. *inseparabilis,* < *in-,* not, and see SEPARABLE.] Syn.: see INHERENT.—**In·sep'a-ra-bil'i-ty, in·sep'a-ra-bl(e-ness†,** *n.*—**in·sep'a-ra-bly,** *adv.*

In·sep'a-ra-ti(e§, *a.* A person of interest, especially to financial operation: opposed to *outsider.*

In·sid'i-ate†, *vt.* To lie in ambush for.—**In·sid"i-a'tion†,** *n.* Insidious action.—**in·sid'i-a"tor†,** *n.*

In·sid'i-ous, 1 in·sid'ĭ-ŭs; 2 ĭn·sĭd'ĭ-ŭs, *a.* Doing or planning harm without the victim's knowledge, as by lying in wait; working ill by slow and stealthy means; treacherous; as, an *insidious* foe; an *insidious* smile. [< L. *insidiosus, insidiæ,* ambush, < *insideo;* see INSESSION.]

Some artful, crafty, cunning, designful, designing, foxy, guileful, intriguing, sly, snaky, subtle, treacherous, tricky, wily.—ANT.: see synonyms for CANDID.—**insidious disease,** a disease that advances to its worst stages without alarming symptoms.—**in·sid'i-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**in·sid'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

In's ight", 1 in'sait'; 2 ĭn'sīt', *n.* 1. Power or faculty of immediate and acute perception or understanding; intellectual discernment; penetration; sagacity; whether that power is regarded as a general inner faculty, a special capacity for a particular field of view, or the gift of mystical vision.

Withal, it is an important fact in the nature of man, that he tends to reckon his own *insight* as final. CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* p. 111. [c. & n. 1840.]

2. A perception of the inner character of things; the act of such inward apprehension. 3. Mental engrossment in regard to something. 4. An inspection; a scrutiny. Syn.: see ACUMEN.

In"sign, 1 in'sīn; 2 ĭn'sīn, *n.* [< L. *Her.* To ensign.

In·sig'ni-a, 1 in·sig'nĭ-ə; 2 ĭn·sĭg'nĭ-a, *n. pl.* Things used by orders or societies as signs or marks of office or distinction, as badges, ribbons, crosses, stars, etc.; hence, things peculiar to or significant of a military or condition. See ORDER; also illus. on opposite page.

The Prince was dressed in scarlet and gold, with the *insignia* of [the Order of the Garter.

G. N. WRIGHT *William IV.* vol. i, p. 15. [n. & co. 1837.]

[L., pl. of *insigne,* mark of honor, < *in,* in, + *signum,* sign.]

In"sig-nif'i-cance, 1 in'sig-nif'ĭ-kans; 2 ĭn'sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-cans, *n.* The state of being insignificant; lack of import or of importance; triviality; hence, that which is of little or no consequence. **In"sig-nif'i-can-cy‡.**

In"sig-nif'i-cant, 1 in'sig-nif'ĭ-kənt; 2 ĭn'sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-cant, *a.* Not significant. (1) Without import, meaning, or bearing: as, *insignificant* phrases. (2) Without importance, force, or influence; trivial: petty; mean; as, an *insignificant* officer; an *insignificant* man.

From the solar system let us descend to what is still more *insignificant*—a little portion of it; let us descend to our own earth. DRAPER *Conflict bet. Religion and Science* p. 244. [A. 1876.]

Syn.: idle, immaterial, irrelevant, little, mean, meaningless, paltry, petty, slight, small, trifling, trivial.—ANT.: considerable, essential, grand, grave, great, immense, influential, large, leading, marked, massive, mighty, momentous, significant.—**in"sig-nif'i-cant-ly,** *adv.*—**in"sig-nif'i-ca-tiv(e§,** *a.* [Rare.] Signifying nothing; unmeaning.

In·sim'u-late†, *vt.* To accuse.

In·sin'u-ate, 1 in·sin'ū-āt; 2 ĭn·sĭn'ū-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] 1. To introduce by winding or stealthy movements; as, to *insinuate* a wedge into a crack. 2. To introduce by subtle or artful means; as, to *insinuate* a doctrine into the mind. 3. To hint; suggest indirectly; as, to *insinuate* a charge. 4. To ingratiate; as, to *insinuate* oneself into favor. [< L. *insinuatus,* pp. of *insinuo,* < *in,* in, + *sinus,* curve, bosom.]—**in·sin'u-at-ing-ly,** *adv.*

In·sin'u-ate, 1 in·sin'ū-āt; 2 ĭn·sĭn'ū-āt, *a.* [Rare.] Insinuating.

In·sin"u-a'tion, 1 in·sin"ū-ā'shẽn; 2 ĭn·sĭn"ū-ā'shŏn, *n.* 1. The act of insinuating. 2. That which is insinuated; a hint; suggestion; as, to understand by *insinuation.* 3. Ingratiation.

In·sin'u-a-tive, 1 in·sin'ū-ā-tĭv; 2 ĭn·sĭn'ū-a-tĭv, *a.* Insinuating.

In·sin'u-a-to-ry, 1 in·sin'ū-ə-tō-rĭ; 2 ĭn·sĭn'ū-a-tō-rȳ, *a.* Insinuative.

In·sin'u-a-tor, 1 in·sin'ū-ā-tẽr; 2 ĭn·sĭn'ū-a-tŏr, *n.* One who insinuates.

In·sin'u-ous, 1 in·sin'ū-ŭs; 2 ĭn·sĭn'ū-ŭs, *a.* 1. Winding; sinuous; as, an *insinuous* course. 2. Insinuating; ingratiating; as, an *insinuous* manner. [< L. *insinuus,* < *in,* in, + *sinus,* curve, bosom.]—**in·sin'u-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**in·sin'u-ous-ness,** *n.*

In·sip'id, 1 in·sip'ĭd; 2 ĭn·sĭp'ĭd, *a.* 1. Lacking in taste; tasteless; as, *insipid* food. 2. Lacking in interest, animation, or spirit; dull; as, an *insipid* person. [< L. *insipidus,* < *in-,* not, + *sapidus,* tasty, < *sapio,* taste.]—**in·sip'id-ly,** *adv.*—**in·sip'id-ness,** *n.*

In"si-pid'i-ty, 1 in"sĭ-pĭd'ĭ-tē; 2 ĭn"sĭ-pĭd'ĭ-tȳ, *n.* 1. The state of being insipid; tastelessness; dullness. 2. That which is insipid.

In·sip'i-ence, 1 in·sip'ĭ-ens; 2 ĭn·sĭp'ĭ-ĕns, *n.* Insipidity.

In·sip'i-ent, 1 in·sip'ĭ-ent; 2 ĭn·sĭp'ĭ-ĕnt, *a.* Insipid.

In·sist', 1 in·sist'; 2 ĭn·sĭst', *vi.* To stand or dwell upon a matter; to persist in urging a claim or demand; as, to *insist* on a point. [< L. *insisto,* < *in,* in, + *sisto,* stand.]—**in·sist'ent,** *a.*—**in·sist'ent-ly,** *adv.*—**in·sist'er,** *n.*—**in·sist'ing-ly,** *adv.*

In·sist'ent, 1 in·sist'ent; 2 ĭn·sĭst'ĕnt, *n.* [Rare.] One who insists.

In·sist'ive, 1 in·sist'ĭv; 2 ĭn·sĭst'ĭv, *a.* Insistent.

In·sis'ture, 1 in·sis'tūr; 2 ĭn·sĭs'tūr, *n.* [Rare.] Insistence.

In·sit'ion, 1 in·sish'ẽn; 2 ĭn·sĭsh'ŏn, *n.* [Rare.] The act of sitting as in a bathtub; also, that in which one sits. [< LL. *insessio(n-),* < L. *insideo* (pp. *insessus*), sit in, < *in,* in, + *sedeo,* sit.]

In·ses'sor, 1 in·ses'ẽr; 2 ĭn·sĕs'ŏr, *n.* A sitter; one who sits. [< IN-1 + L. *sessor,* sit.]

In"ses-so'res, 1 in"se-sō'rēz; 2 ĭn"sē-sō'rēz, *n. pl. Ornith.* A large division of birds variously ranked and limited, now rarely used: essentially same as PASSERES; perchers. [Pl. of LL. *inscssor,* < L. *insessus;* see INSESSION.]—**In"ses-so'rial,** *a. Zool.* 1. Of or pertaining to the *Insessores;* fitted for perching, as a bird's foot. 2. Analogous to or representing the insessorial birds, as in a circular or quinarian system of mammals.

In·set', 1 in·set'; 2 ĭn·sĕt', *vt.* To set in; implant; insert.

In·set'/, *n.* 1. A leaf or leaves inserted, as in a book or newspaper, usually an offcut, or part cut off from the main sheet and folded in with it. 2. A small diagram, map, etc., inserted in the border of a larger one. 3. A piece of material let or set into a garment. 4. *Founding.* An ingate. 5. Influx, as of the tide. 6. *Petrol.* A porphyritic crystal or phenocryst.

In·set'ter-a-bl(e†, etc. See IN-2.

Ins. Gen., *abbr.* Inspector-general.

in·shal'lah, 1 in·shäl'ə; 2 ĭn·shăl'la, *interj.* [Ar.]† An expression used in Mohammedan countries, signifying "God's will," equivalent to *Deo volente.*

In'shave', 1 in'shēv'; 2 ĭn'shāv', *n. Cooperage.* A jointer with a convex-edged bit, for dressing the concave side of barrel-staves.

In·sheathe', *vt.* Same as ENSHEATHE.

In·shell', 1 in·shel'; 2 ĭn·shĕl', *vt.* To enclose in or as in a shell.

In·shel'ter, 1 in·shel'tẽr; 2 ĭn·shĕl'tẽr, *vt.* To provide with shelter.

In'shin'ing, 1 in'shain'ĭng; 2 ĭn'shīn'ĭng, *n.* The act of shining in or illuminating.

When the soul feels the Divine *inshining,* all that is noble in it rises efflorescent and victorious. H. W. BEECHER *Yale Lectures* second series, p. 38. [n. & a. 1881.]

In·ship', 1 in·ship'; 2 ĭn·shĭp', *vt.* To place in a ship; ship.

In'shore', 1 in'shōr'; 2 ĭn'shŏr', *a.* 1. Being or occurring near the shore, or within a certain distance from it; as, *inshore* fishing. 2. Coming toward the shore from outside; as, an *inshore* wind.

In'shore', *adv.* Toward or near the shore; on or in the water near the shore; as, the wind blows *inshore.*

It being calm, Jones sent his boats *inshore* to capture a brigantine. A. S. MACKENZIE *Life of John Paul* vol. i, p. 157. [n. 1878.]

In·shrine', 1 in·shrain'; 2 ĭn·shrīn', *vt.* To enshrine.

In'sic-ca'tion, 1 in'sik-kā'shẽn; 2 ĭn'sĭc-cā'shŏn, *n.* The act of drying in.

In'side', 1 in'said' *or* in-said'; 2 ĭn'sīd' *or* ĭn-sīd', *a.* Situated, placed, or occurring within; internal; interior; inner; as, the *inside* pages of a newspaper; an *inside* passenger; the *inside* facts.—**Inside edge,** in skating, any broken or series of strokes made on the inner edge of the skate, the right foot describing a curve to the left and the left foot one to the right: opposed to *outside edge.*—**I. information,** information of an authoritative nature guarded from the public.—**I. tin** (*Bookbinding*), a metal sheet put temporarily between the cover and the flyleaf of a book to prevent moisture from reaching the fly-leaf in pasting down.—**to have the i. track,** to be on the inner and shorter side of the (circular) course in a race; hence, to have the advantage in any competition.

In'side', *n.* 1. The side or part that is within; the inner surface or space; as, the *inside* of the hand; the *inside* of a coach. 2. That which is contained; contents; inward parts; entrails; hence, inner or hidden meaning; as, one can not know the *inside* of a man's mind. 3. *pl. Print.* Sheets of paper that do not include any of the outer or soiled sheets of a ream or package; also, the side of a sheet containing the second page. 4. An inside passenger. 5. A player's position in hockey. 6. In basket-making, a flat strip used in ornamental work.

In'side", *adv.* 1. In or into the interior; within; as, *inside* of the house; to go *inside.* 2. [U. S.] In less time or shorter distance; as, *inside* of an hour or a mile.

In'side", *prep.* In or into the interior of; within; as, *inside* the house; he stepped *inside* the gate.

In·sid'er, 1 in·said'ẽr; 2 ĭn·sīd'ẽr, *n.* 1. A person who is inside; hence, colloquially, one who is intimately informed so as to have an advantage over others in some matter of special interest, especially in financial operation: opposed to *outsider.*

In·sid'i-ate†, *vt.* To lie in ambush for.—**In·sid"i-a'tion†,** *n.* Insidious action.—**in·sid'i-a"tor†,** *n.*

In·sid'i-ous, 1 in·sid'ĭ-ŭs; 2 ĭn·sĭd'ĭ-ŭs, *a.* Doing or planning harm without the victim's knowledge, as by lying in wait; working ill by slow and stealthy means; treacherous; as, an *insidious* foe; an *insidious* smile. [< L. *insidiosus, insidiæ,* ambush, < *insideo;* see INSESSION.]

Sure, artful, crafty, cunning, designful, designing, foxy, guileful, intriguing, sly, snaky, subtle, treacherous, tricky, wily.—ANT.: see synonyms for CANDID.—**insidious disease,** a disease that advances to its worst stages without alarming symptoms.—**in·sid'i-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**in·sid'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

In's ight", 1 in'sait'; 2 ĭn'sīt', *n.* 1. Power or faculty of immediate and acute perception or understanding; intellectual discernment; penetration; sagacity; whether that power is regarded as a general inner faculty, a special capacity for a particular field of view, or the gift of mystical vision.

Withal, it is an important fact in the nature of man, that he tends to reckon his own *insight* as final. CARLYLE *Heroes and Hero-Worship* p. 111. [c. & n. 1840.]

2. A perception of the inner character of things; the act of such inward apprehension. 3. Mental engrossment in regard to something. 4. An inspection; a scrutiny. Syn.: see ACUMEN.

In"sign, 1 in'sīn; 2 ĭn'sīn, *n.* [< L. *Her.* To ensign.

In·sig'ni-a, 1 in·sig'nĭ-ə; 2 ĭn·sĭg'nĭ-a, *n. pl.* Things used by orders or societies as signs or marks of office or distinction, as badges, ribbons, crosses, stars, etc.; hence, things peculiar to or significant of a military or condition. See ORDER; also illus. on opposite page.

The Prince was dressed in scarlet and gold, with the *insignia* of [the Order of the Garter.

G. N. WRIGHT *William IV.* vol. i, p. 15. [n. & co. 1837.]

[L., pl. of *insigne,* mark of honor, < *in,* in, + *signum,* sign.]

In"sig-nif'i-cance, 1 in'sig-nif'ĭ-kans; 2 ĭn'sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-cans, *n.* The state of being insignificant; lack of import or of importance; triviality; hence, that which is of little or no consequence. **In"sig-nif'i-can-cy‡.**

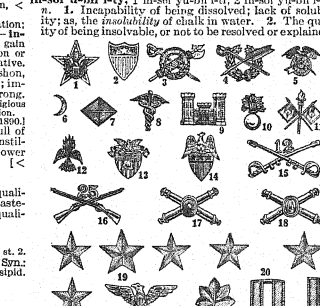
In"sig-nif'i-cant, 1 in'sig-nif'ĭ-kənt; 2 ĭn'sĭg-nĭf'ĭ-cant, *a.* Not significant. (1) Without import, meaning, or bearing: as, *insignificant* phrases. (2) Without importance, force, or influence; trivial: petty; mean; as, an *insignificant* officer; an *insignificant* man.

From the solar system let us descend to what is still more *insignificant*—a little portion of it; let us descend to our own earth. DRAPER *Conflict bet. Religion and Science* p. 244. [A. 1876.]

Syn.: idle, immaterial, irrelevant, little, mean, meaningless, paltry, petty, slight, small, trifling, trivial.—ANT.: considerable, essential, grand, grave, great, immense, influential, large, leading, marked, massive, mighty, momentous, significant.—**in"sig-nif'i-cant-ly,** *adv.*—**in"sig-nif'i-ca-tiv(e§,** *a.* [Rare.] Signifying nothing; unmeaning.

In·sim'u-late†, *vt.* To accuse.

in'sin-cere', 1 in'sin-sīr'; 2 in'sin-çēr', *a.* **1.** Not sincere; acting, speaking, or appearing falsely with intent to deceive: disingenuous; hypocritical; deceitful.
To be always polite, you must be sometimes *insincere*.
CHARLES AUSTIN, *Knight Errant* p. 75. [R.]
2†. Not pure or genuine; imperfect. [< L. *insincerus*, < *in-*, not: and see SINCERE.] — **in'sin-cere'ly**, *adv.*
in'sin-cer'i-ty, 1 in'sin-sēr'i-ti; 2 in'sin-çēr'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** Lack of sincerity; duplicity; dissimulation; deceitfulness. **2.** An insincere action.
in-sin'ew†, *vt.* To strengthen; invigorate. [pression.
in'sink'ing, 1 in'sink'ing; 2 in'sink'ing, *n.* A sinking in; de-
in-sin'u-ant, *a.* [Rare.] Insinuating.
in-sin'u-ate, 1 in-sin'yu-ēt; 2 in-sin'yu-ēt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] *I. t.* **1.** To introduce indirectly, as if by obvious, artful, and questionable means; intimate; imply; suggest; as, to *insinuate* that one has acted wrongly. **2.** To introduce gradually or by tortuous means; worm in; as, to *insinuate* oneself into society: less frequently in a good sense.
II. i. **1.** To make indirect allusions; hint slyly. **2.** To work oneself into a person's favor or confidence. **3.** [Rare.] To progress slowly; indirectly, or by a tortuous movement. [< L. *insinuatus*, pp. of *insinuo*, wind in, < *in*, in, + *sinus*, winding.] Syn.: see ALLUDE: INSTIL.
—in-sin'u-at'ing, *pa.* Characterized by insinuation; as, an *insinuating* manner. — **in-sin'u-at'ing-ly**, *adv.*
in-sin'u-a-tive(ē), *a.* Making use of insinuation, as to gain favor or confidence. — **in-sin'u-a'tor**, *n.* A person or thing that insinuates. — **in-sin'u-a-to-ry**, *a.* Insinuative.
in-sin"u-a'tion, 1 in-sin'yu-ē'shan; 2 in-sin'yu-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of insinuating; indirect suggestion; implication; as, the *insinuation* that something is wrong.
A man who will wish to counteract such a scandal must speak. A speech full of *insinuations*. **3.** Gradual or sly introduction; instilment; as, *insinuation* of infidelity. **4.** [Rare.] Power or faculty of gaining affection, favor, or confidence. [< L. *insinuation(-)*, < *insinuo*, see INSINUATE.]
Syn.: see SUGGESTION.
in-sip'id, 1 in-sip'id; 2 in-sip'id, *a.* **1.** Lacking the qualities that affect the organs of taste; without taste; flavorless; unsavory; as, *insipid* fruit. **2.** Hence, not qualified to interest; dull; vapid; as, *insipid* talk.
His wife a faded beauty of the Baths,
Insipid as the Queen upon a card.
TENNYSON *Aylmer's Field* st. 2.
[< LL. *insipidus*, < L. *in-*, not; and see SAPID.] Syn.: see FLAT. — **in"si-pid'i-ty**, *n.* — **in'sip-id-ness**, *n.* — **in'sip-id-ly**, *adv.*
in-sip'i-ence, *n.* Lack of wisdom; foolishness.
in-sip'i-ent, *a.* Unwise.
in-sist', 1 in-sist'; 2 in-sist', *vi.* **1.** To make emphatically or repeat an assertion, demand, or request, as if with authority; be persistent: absolutely, or with *on* or *upon*; as, to *insist upon* certain actions.
If a farmer can make peace at the plough-tail, it must be because his nature *insists on* it.
HAWTHORNE *Blithedale Romance* p. 80. [o. & co. 1876.]
2. To find support; rest: with *on* or *upon*. [< F. *insister*, < L. *insisto*, stand upon, < *in*, in, + *sisto*, stand, < *sto*, stand.] Syn.: persevere, persist. *Insist* implies some alleged authority or reason which justifies simply determination of will; we *insist* upon the action of others, we *persist* in our own. *Insist* is used of any urgency, good or bad, but very largely in the sense of urgency as affirming the propriety of one's demand; *persist* is used chiefly in a bad sense, *persevere* being preferred for the better meaning. — Prep.: *on* or *upon*. — **in-sist'er**, *n.*
in-sis'tence, 1 in-sis'tens; 2 in-sis'tēns, *n.* The act or fact of insisting; urgency. **in-sis'ten-cy†**.
in-sis'tent, 1 in-sis'tent; 2 in-sis'tēnt, *a.* **1.** Insisting; persistent; urgent; as, an *insistent* tone. **2.** Standing out prominently; conspicuous.
She found herself in a strange world, . . . where conscious lines and *insistent* colors produced an effect of posing.
HOWELLS *Annie Kilburn* p. 105. [n. 1889.]
3. *Ornith.* Elevated, so that only the claw reaches the ground, as the hind toe of a bird when inserted above a level with the anterior toes: applied to metatarsus. **4.** Resting on or against something; as, an *insistent* wall. [< L. *insistent(-)s*, ppr. of *insisto*; see INSIST.]
—in-sis'tent-ly, *adv.* — **in-sis'tiv(ē)**, *a.* [Rare.]
in-sis'ture†, *n.* Fixity; steadiness.
in-si'tion†, *n.* The insertion of a scion in a stock; ingraftment. — **in'si-ti'tious†**, *a.* **in'si-tive†**.
in si'tu, 1 in sai'tiu; 2 in sī'tiu. [L.] In the original or proper site or position: said in geology of a fossil, or of a portion of rock, to distinguish it from a boulder.
Still the shells were not found *in situ*, but had been brought from elsewhere. A. H. LAYARD *Nineveh* vol. i. p. 68. [o. p. p. 1853.]
[L., *in*, in; *situ*, abl. sing. of *situs*; see SITE.]
in-size', *etc.* Same as *ensize*, *etc.*
in-so'cia-bi(ē), **in-so'cial**, etc. See UNSOCIABLE, etc.
in-so'ci-ate†, *a.* Without associates or companions; solitary; insocial; recluse.
in'so-late, 1 in'so-lēt; 2 in'so-lāt, *vt.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] To expose to the rays of the sun for the purpose of drying, ripening, bleaching, etc. [< L. *insolatus*, pp. of *insolo*, < *in*, in, + *sol*, sun.]
in'so-la'tion, 1 in'so-lē'shan; 2 in'so-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of insolating; exposure to the rays of the sun.
The influence claimed for forest areas upon the local climate of a neighboring region must be considered as mainly due to a difference of *insolation*.
Rep. Sec. of Agric., 1880, p. 152. [GOV. PRO. OFF., 1887.]
2. *Med.* Sunstroke; also, a method of treating disease by exposure to the rays of the sun; as, "*insolation*, produced by excessive heat." R. E. COLSTON *Century Mag.*, MAY., 1885, p. 661. **3.** *Meteor.* Solar radiation, considered in connection with its reception by bodies in the solar system, especially the earth.
The radiant energy or radiation emitted by the sun is conveniently given the special name of *insolation*.
W. M. DAVIS *Elementary Meteorology* p. 18. [o. & co. 1894.]
4. A disease in plants caused by exposure to the sun. [< L. *insolatio(ns-)*, < *insolo*; see INSOLATE.] — **electric insolation**, same as ELECTRIC SUNSTROKE.
in'sole", 1 in'sōl'; 2 in'sōl', *n.* **1.** The fixed inner sole of a boot or shoe stamped out by machinery, as distinguished from the *outsole*. **2.** A loose inner sole placed within a shoe, to improve its fit, or to protect the foot from dampness.
in'so-lence, *n.* To treat with insolence.
in'so-lence, 1 in'so-lens; 2 in'so-lēns, *n.* **1.** The quality of being insolent; pride or haughtiness exhibited in contemptuous and overbearing treatment of others; defiant or presumptuous behavior, speech, or conduct; offensive impertinence; as, the *insolence* of power or of office; the *insolence* of hirelings. **2.** [Rare.] An act of insolence; an insult. **3†.** Unusualness. **4†.** Exultation. [< L. *insolentia*, < *insolens*, *insolent*; see INSOLENT.]
in'so-len-cy†. Syn.: see ARROGANCE; IMPUDENCE.
in'so-lent, 1 in'so-lent; 2 in'so-lēnt. *a.* **1.** Haughtily or contemptuously offensive to others; overbearing or offensively impertinent; impudent; as, an *insolent* man. **2.** Proceeding from or exhibiting insolence; accompanied by disrespectful; as, *insolent* conduct; an *insolent* answer.
It was *insolent*, and *insolent* in a way which showed that the speaker . . . did not know how to behave himself.
R. G. WHITE *Eng. Without and Within* p. 237. [n. w. & co. 1887.]
3. [Rare.] Unbearable; insufferable. **4†.** Deviating from what is common; unusual; strange. **5†.** Unaccustomed; lonely. [F., < L. *insolen(t-)s*, < *in-*, not, + *solen(t-)s*, ppr. of *soleo*, be accustomed.] Syn.: see AUDACIOUS; HAUGHTY; IMPUDENT. — **in'so-lent-ly**, *adv.* **1.** In an insolent manner. **2†.** Unusually; strangely. — **in'so-lent-ness**, *n.*
in-sol"u-bil-i-za'tion, 1 in-sol'yu-bil'i-zē'shan; 2 in-sōl'yu-bil'i-zā, *n. pl.* [L.] *Logic.* Arguments in which correct logical form covers insoluble fallacies.
in-sol"u-bil'i-ty, 1 in-sol'yu-bil'i-ti; 2 in-sōl'yu-bil'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Incapability of being dissolved; lack of solubility; as, the *insolubility* of chalk in water. **2.** The quality of being insolvable, or not to be resolved or explained;



Insignia of United States Army.
g. gold; *s.* silver.
1. General Staff, *g. & s.* 2. Adjutant-General, and Military Secretary's Dept., *g.* 3. Inspector-General's Dept., *g.* 4. Judge-Advocate General's Dept., *g.* 5. Quartermaster's Dept., *g.* 6. Subsistence Dept., *s.* 7. Pay Dept., *g.* 8. Medical Dept., *g.* 9. Corps of Engineers, *s.* 10. Ordnance Dept., *g.* 11. Signal Corps, *g. & s.* 12. Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs, *g.* 13. Professional Associate Professors of U. S. Military Academy, *g.* 14. Aide-de-camp to Lieutenant-General, *g.* 15. Cavalry, *g.* 16. Infantry, *g.* 17. Field Artillery, *g.* 18. Coast Artillery, *g.* 19. Lieutenant-General, *s.* 20. Major-General, *s.* 21. Brigadier-General, *s.* 22. Colonel, *s.* 23. Lieutenant-Colonel, *s.* (Major, *g.*) 24. Captain, *s.* 25. First Lieutenant, *s.* Second Lieutenant, *g.*
in-sol"u-bil'i-ty, 1 in-sol'yu-bil'i-ti; 2 in-sōl'yu-bil'i-ty, *vt.* [-LIZED; -IZ'ING.] To treat (a substance) so that it becomes insoluble. [< *insolubilita(t-)s*, < L. *insolubilis*; see INSOLUBLE.]
in-sol'u-bil-ize, 1 in-sol'yu-bil-aiz; 2 in-sōl'yu-bil-īz, *vt.* = *insolubilize*.
in-sol'u-bl(ē, 1 in-sol'yu-bl; 2 in-sōl'yu-bl, *a.* **1.** Not capable of being dissolved; not soluble; as, a cement that becomes *insoluble* as it hardens. **2.** Not susceptible of explanation; that can not be solved; insolvable.
The origin and meaning of evil, . . . the *insoluble* problem of humanity. Cuse *Enigmas of Life* pref., p. iv. [HOU. & co., 1873.]
3. Impossible to pay or discharge; said of obligations.
Remorse is like the clog of an *insoluble* debt.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* first ser. p. 73. [n. 1870.]
4†. That can not be undone or loosed; strong. [F., < L. *insolubilis*, < *in-*, not; and see SOLUBLE.] — **in-sol'u-bl(ē-ness'**, *n.* Insolubility. — **in-sol'u-bly**, *adv.*
in-sol've-bl(ē, *a.* Insolvable. [< F. *insolvable*, 1879.]
in-sol'vent, 1 in-sol'vent; 2 in-sōl'vent, *a.* **1.** Not admitting of explanation; that can not be cleared of uncertainty or difficulty; insoluble; as, *insolvable* doubts.
Science grants that there are *insolvable* mysteries.
H. W. CONN *Living World* p. 39. [o. p. p. 1891.]
2. That can not be untied or loosened; indissoluble; as, *insolvable* bands. **3.** That can not be paid or discharged; as, *insolvable* debts. **4.** Counterfeit, or unnegotiable; as, *insolvable* bank-notes. — **in-sol'va-bly**, *adv.*
in-sol'ven-cy, 1 in-sol'ven-si; 2 in-sōl'ven-cy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -siz; 2 -çiz, *pl.*] *Law.* The financial condition of one unable to pay his debts as they fall due; the pecuniary state of a person without means sufficient to satisfy his liabilities. See BANKRUPTCY *Law*.
Syn.: bankruptcy, failure, suspension of payment. These terms are all applied in a general way to the condition of one who is indebted to an amount greater than can be paid from his available assets. *Failure* is the popular term for denoting an insolvent condition culminating in *suspension of payment* or assignment of property, with or without judicial proceedings. Ant.: credit, prosperity, solvency, soundness, standing. — **discharge in insolvency** (or **bankruptcy**), a judicial order releasing an insolvent or bankrupt debtor from liability on surrender of his property for the benefit of his creditors. — **open i.**, that form of insolvency in which the debtor's sponsors become directly liable.
in-sol'vent, 1 in-sol'vent; 2 in-sōl'vent, *a.* **1.** Unable to meet the claims of creditors; bankrupt; not solvent. A person may be insolvent even tho his assets may exceed in value the total amount of his liabilities, and it has been held that a debtor who is not able, may be insolvent notwithstanding that one or more of the members of it are solvent. **2.** Inadequate for the payment of debts: said of a debtor's property or estate, whether he be living or deceased. **3.** Of or pertaining to insolvency or bankruptcy; as, *insolvent* laws (*i. e.*, laws providing for dealing with the property of an insolvent person or corporation).
in-sol'vent, *n.* A debtor who is not solvent; a bankrupt; specif., a debtor whose property is taken to be divided among his creditors by a court under the operation of an insolvent law. See BANKRUPT LAW.

The liberty, and even the life, of the *insolvent* were at the mercy of the Patrician money-lenders. MACAULAY *Virginia* intro.
in-som'ni-a, 1 in-som'ni-a; 2 in-sōm'ni-a, *n. Pathol.* Inability to sleep, especially when chronic; sleeplessness.
Various forms are recognized; as, **alcoholic insomnia**, due to acute alcoholism **congestive i.**, due to congestion of brain; **febrile i.**, attending the evolution of certain fevers; **i. of exhaustion**, due to overwork or strain, mental or physical; and **lithemic i.**, due to overfeeding. [L., < *insomnis*, sleepless, < *in-*, not, + *somnus*, sleep.]
in-som'ni-ac, 1 in-som'ni-ak; 2 in-sōm'ni-āc, *n.* [Colloq.] One who habitually suffers from sleeplessness. — **in-som'ni-ous**, *a.* Affected with insomnia. **in-som'no-lent**; [Rare]. — **in-som'no-lence**, *n.* Sleeplessness.
in-som'no-lent, *a.* [Rare.] One afflicted with insomnia.
in"so-much', 1 in'so-much'; 2 in'so-much', *adv.* In such wise; to such a degree; so: followed by *that* or *as*.
in"so-no'rous, *a.* Not sonorous or clear.
in-sooth', *adv.* [Archaic.] Verily; in truth.
in-soot', *vt.* [RARE.] To absorb into. — **in-sor'bent**, *a.*
in"sor'clance, 1 in'sō'syins; *or* in-sō'si-ans; 2 ān'sō'cyānce' *or* in-sō'si-anc, *n.* [F.] Careless unconcern; indifference.
What had ruined the disdainful *insouciance* of those powerful aristocrats? FARRAR *Life of Christ* p. 408. [n. p. n.]
in"sou'cient', 1 ān'sū'syānt' *or* in-sō'si-ant; 2 ān'sū'cyānt' *or* in-sō'si-ant, *a.* [F.] Without concern or care; heedless; unmindful. — **in-sou'ci-ant-ly**, *adv.*
in-soul', 1 in-sōl'; 2 in-sōl', *v.* Same as ENSOUL.
insp., *abbr.* Inspector.
in'span', 1 in'spān'; 2 in'spān', *v.* [S. Afr.] *I. t.* **1.** To harness or yoke up; as, to *inspan* oxen. **2.** To attach draft-animals to; as, to *inspan* a wagon.
II. i. To harness oxen or to up animals. Compare OUTSPAN.
I lay down on my face under the wagon till the boy came to wake me to *inspan*. OLIVE SCHREINER *Story of an African Farm* pt. ii, p. 312. [n. imm. 1884.]
[< D. *inspannen*, < *in*, in, + *spannen*, join.]
in-speak', 1 in-spēk'; 2 in-spēk', *vt.* [IN-SPOKE'; IN-SPO'KEN.] To endue with or put into by speech, or as by speech.
in-speak'a-ble†, *a.* Unspeakable.
in-spect', 1 in-spekt'; 2 in-spēct', *v.* *I. t.* To examine carefully or critically; investigate and test officially; as, to *inspect* food. **II†.** To look closely; make careful inquiry: with *into*. [< L. *inspecto*, freq. of *inspicio* (pp. *inspectus*), < *in*, in, + *specio*, look.] Syn.: see EXAMINE; LOOK; REVIEW. — **in'spect-ing**, *a.* — **in'spect-ing-ly**, *adv.*
That may be inspected. — **in-spect'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **in-spect'ing-ly**, *adv.*
in-spec'tion, 1 in-spek'shan; 2 in-spēc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of looking into; especially, a careful critical investigation or scrutiny.
On close *inspection*, we shall find that religion, and not fear, has ever been the cause of the complained severity of an absolute government. DE TOCQUEVILLE *Democracy in Am.* tr. by Bowen, vol. i, p. 113. [o. & r. 1863.]
2. An official examination by persons appointed for the purpose. **3.** A division of land assigned for inspection. **4†.** Intellectual perception; insight. [F., < L. *inspectio(n-)*, < *inspectus*; see INSPECT.]
—inspection laws, enactments directing and regulating the appointment of official inspectors of buildings, machinery, merchandise, provisions, etc., and prescribing their duties. — **trial by i.**, *Civil Proc.* a trial by jury in which the judge made his decision according to his own view of the facts, without a jury. — **in-spec'tion-al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to inspection. — **in-spec'tion-ist**, *n.* One who, without calculation or reduction, results can be read directly.
in-spec'tive, 1 in-spek'tiv; 2 in-spēc'tiv, *a.* Of or per-
in-spec'tive, 1 taining to inspection; tending to inspect, or to that may be inspected. — **in-spec'tive-ly**, *adv.*
in-spec'tor, 1 in-spek'tar *or* -ter; 2 in-spēc'tor, *n.* **1.** One who inspects; specif., an official appointed to examine or oversee any matter of public interest or importance or to ascertain the quality or condition of certain articles of commerce; asupervisor; superintendent; overseer; as, an *inspector* of weights and measures. **2.** An officer of police, in many cities, usually ranking next below the superintendent. **3.** An officer of the highest grade of the Eleusinian mysteries; a seer; an epopt. [L., < *inspectus*; see INSPECT.] — **in-spec'tor-gen'er-al**, *n.* **1.** An officer appointed to supervise and direct a system of inspection; the chief officer of a public service, as of works or machinery. **2.** *U. S. Army.* A staff-officer whose duty is a general inspection and oversight of the condition of the troops, the forts, and their supplies, on the march or in camp. — **in"spec-to-ri'al**, *a.* Of or pertaining to inspection or inspectors. **in-spec'to-ra-l**. — **in-spec'tor-ship**, *n.* The office or duties of an inspector; an inspectorate. — **in-spec'tress**, *n.* A female inspector. **in-spec'trix†**.
in-spec'tor-ate, 1 in-spek'tar-ēt; 2 in-spēc'tor-āt, *n.* **1.** The district under the supervision of an inspector; specif., an administrative district of Greenland. **2.** The office of an inspector. **3.** A body of inspectors.
—in-spec'tor-ate-gen'er-al, *n.* **1.** The office and duties of an inspector-general. **2.** The staff of an inspector-general taken collectively.
in-sperse'†, *vt.* To besprinkle. — **in-sper'sion†**, *n.*
in-spet'-nus, *n.* [Hawaiian.] Same as TAMÚS. *n.* [L.]
The first word in the old English letters patent and charters which renew a former grant; hence, the renewal of a royal charter; a royal grant: literally, we have inspected.
in-sphere', 1 in-sfir'; 2 in-sfēr', *vt.* To ensphere.—
in"sphe-ra'tion, *n.*
in-spir'a-bl(ē', 1 in-spair'a-bl; 2 in-spīr'a-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be breathed; inhalable. **2.** Capable of being inspired, or moved by inspiration. — **in-spir'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*
in-spir'ant, *n.* [Rare.] One who inspires or incites; an inspirer.
in'spi-rate, *vt.* & *vi.* [Poet.] Same as INSPIRE.
in"spi-ra'tion, 1 in'spi-rē'shan; 2 in'spi-rā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of inspiring or inbreathing; inhalation; as, a full *inspiration* of fresh air. **2.** The inbreathing or imparting of an idea, emotion, or mental or spiritual influence; the elevating, creative influence of genius; also, that which is so inbreathed or inspired; as, the *inspiration* of poet or painter. **3.** *Theol.* Supernatural divine influence exerted upon the sacred teachers and writers by the Spirit of God, by which divine authority was given to their writings; among the Friends, the direct teaching of the mind of man by the Holy Spirit. Inspiration has been characterized as **verbal**, when the exact words have been revealed to the inspired writer or speaker; **plenary**, when the responsibility for the entire utterance as to its freedom from erroneous teaching rests with the divine influence; **moral**, when the inspiration affects the moral and religious teaching only, passing over the accuracy of the material or historical facts in which the teaching is contained; **mechanical**, when the human writer or speaker

of the inspired utterance is used as an instrument or channel or the action of the divine spirit; and **dynamical**, when the inspired writer or speaker acts, not under revelation, but when moved by an influence which allows his natural faculties their full scope. It is distinguished from *revelation* by having to do with the action of the inspired agent in communicating truth, whether old or newly revealed.

The *inspiration* of the Bible is the foundation of our whole belief. FREDERIC *Short Studies, Plan for Free Discussion* in first series. p. 193. ls. 1872.]

4. The enlightening and sanctifying influence of the Holy Spirit: properly *illumination*.

Cleanse the thoughts of our hearts by the *inspiration* of thy Holy Spirit.

Book of Common Prayer, Communion Service first collect.

5. An expression of opinion or a supplying of information, as on matters of state, for publication, especially by a person in authority; as, governmental *inspiration* of a report. [F., < LL. *inspiratio(n-)*, < L. *inspiro*; see INSPIRE.] Syn.: see BREATH; ENTHUSIASM.

in"spi-ra'tion-al, 1 in"spi-rā'shən-əl; 2 in"spi-rā'shon-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to inspiration; bestowing or influenced by inspiration.

There will be some desirable teachers who will give only *inspirational* lectures, leaving pupils to get their facts from books.

New-York Tribune Nov. 20, 1891, p. 3, col. 4.

—in"spi-ra'tion-al-ist, *n.* One who inspires others, whether by speech, writing, or conduct.—**in"spi-ra'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*

in"spi-ra'tion-ism, 1 in"spi-rē'shən-izm; 2 in"spi-rā'shon-izm, *n.* A belief in or assumption of inspiration.

in"spi-ra'tion-ist, 1 in"spi-rē'shən-ist; 2 in"spi-rā'shon-ist. *n.* One who upholds the theory of inspiration, especially plenary inspiration.

inspi'ra-tive (or, 1 in-spair'ə-tiv; 2 in-spīr'a-tiv, *a.* Having a tendency to inspire.

in"spi-ra'tor, 1 in"spi-rē"tər *or* -ter; 2 in"spi-rā"tor, *n.* 1. *Mech.* A variety of injector for steam-boilers in which a jet of steam raises the water and supplies it to another jet which delivers it under pressure to the boiler. [Cf.] **2.** A device through which air is inhaled or drawn as a respirator or an injector. [LL., < L. *inspiro*; see INSPIRE.]

in-spir'a-to-ry, 1 in-spair'ə-tō-ri; 2 in-spīr'a-to-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to inspiration or inhalation; as, the *inspiratory* muscles.

in-spire', 1 in-spair'; 2 in-spīr', *v.* [IN-SPIRED'; IN-SPIR'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To breathe into the lungs; inhale; as, in breathing the air is alternately *inspired* and expired.

Animals . . . *inspire* what plants exhale.

JAMES ORTON *Comparative Zoology* p. 25. [N. 1876.]

2. To infuse ideas or emotions into, as if by breathing; animate or kindle as by spiritual or supernatural influence: in a specific sense said of the writers of the sacred Scriptures as influenced and guided by the Holy Spirit; as, a leader *inspires* his followers; the prophets and the Scriptures were divinely inspired. **3.** To animate, stimulate, as a quality or action; instil; impart; as, to *inspire* hope. **4.** To prompt or guide (one) in the expression of views or sentiments, or to prompt (such expression): said especially of expressions really but not ostensibly emanating from another than one in authority and intended to influence public opinion.

A Vienna Journal, in an article which is believed to be *inspired*, says that the conduct of Russia was peculiarly insulting to Turkey.

Harper's Weekly Sept. 19, 1891, p. 702, col. 3.

II. *i.* **1.** To inhale air or any influence; draw in the breath. **2†.** To blow in; blow gently. **3.** To *inspire*, <L. *inspiro*, < *in*, in, + *spiro*, breathe.] Syn.: see EN-COURAGE.

in-spired', 1 in-spaird'; 2 in-spīrd', *pa.* Communicated, imparted, or guided by inspiration; as, the *inspired* writings (Scriptures); an *inspired* newspaper article.—**in-spir'ed-ly,** *adv.* [used by Horace Walpole.

In-spired' Tid'bit. A sobriquet of Arthur Goldsmith: first **In-spired' Tin'ker.** A sobriquet of John Taylor.

in-spir'er, 1 in-spair'ər; 2 in-spīr'er, *n.* One who or that which inspires.

The Republic is now-a-days called upon to serve as the *inspirer* of the old land. CARNEGIE *Democracy* p. 497. [s. 1888.]

in-spir'ing, 1 in-spair'iŋ; 2 in-spīr'ing, *pa.* **1.** Inhaling. **2.** Animating; actuating.—**in-spir'ing-ly,** *adv.*

in-spir'it, 1 in-spir'it; 2 in-spīr'it, *v. t.* To fill with spirit; animate; invigorate; exhilarate; cheer; inspire; as, an *inspiriting* example. Syn.: see ANIMATE; ENCOURAGE.—**in-spir'it-er,** *n.* One who or that which inspirits.—**in-spir'it-ing-ly,** *adv.*—**in-spir'it-ment,** *n.*

in-spir'om'e-ter, 1 in'spai-rəm'i-tər; 2 in'spī-rom'e-ter, *n.* An instrument which measures the amount of air drawn into the lungs. [< INSPIRE + -METER.]

in-spis'sant, 1 in-spis'ənt; 2 in-spis'ant. **I.** *a.* Calculated to produce inspissation. **II.** *n.* A medicine supposed to thicken the blood.

in-spis'sate, 1 in-spis'ēt; 2 in-spis'āt, *vt.* [-SAT'ED; -SAT'ING.] To give greater consistency to by boiling or evaporation. [< LL. *inspissatus*, < L. *in*, in, + *spissus*, thick.]

in-spis'sate, *a.* Thickened; inspissated. **2.** **in"spis-sa'tion,** *n.* The act or operation of inspissating; thickening, as of a fluid.—**in"spis-sa'tor,** *n.* A double-walled copper boiler used in inspissating.

in't'square", *n.* An inscribed square.

inst., *abbr.* Instant; institute; institution.

in"sta-bil'i-ty, 1 in"stə-bil'i-ti; 2 in"sta-bil'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] Lack of stability or firmness. (1) Mutability of opinion or conduct; inconstancy; changeableness.

The *instability* of the human mind works sometimes for good.

CHANNING *Works, Present Age* p. 161. [A. U. A. 1883.]

(2) Flimsiness of construction; liability to give way; insecurity; as, the *instability* of a bridge. [< L. *instabilita(t-)*, < *in-*, not, + *stabilis*; see STABLE, *a.*]

Syn.: changeableness, fickleness, flightiness, inconstancy, mutability, unstableness, unsteadiness.—ANT.: certainty, constancy, firmness, persistence, stability, steadiness.

in-sta'ble, *a.* [Rare.] Unstable.—**in-sta'ble-ness†,** *n.*

Inst. Act., *abbr.* Institute of Acturaries.

in-stall', *pp.* Installed.

in-stall', 1 in-stēl'; 2 in-stal', *vt.* **1.** To induct (a canon) into his stall in a cathedral. **2.** To induct into an office or rank; invest with office by formal ceremony; as, to *install* a pastor. **3.** To establish in a place or position; as, to *install* a guest at the fireside. **4.** To place in position for service or use; as, to *install* a hot-water system. [< F. *installer*, < LL. *installo*, < L. *in*, in, + LL. *stallum*, seat, < OHG. *stal*, place.] Syn.: inaugurate, induct, initiate, ordain.—ANT.: break, cashier, depose, dismiss.

in-stal'lant, 1 in-stēl'ənt; 2 in-stal'ant. **I.** *a.* Acting as an installing official. **II.** *n.* One who installs. **in-stall'er,** **in'sta-la'tion,** 1 in'stə-lē'shən; 2 in'sta-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of inducting a canon to his stall. Compare EN-THRONIZATION. **2.** The act or ceremony of inducting into an office or place of honor.

In non-episcopal churches *installation* is the induction of a minister into the charge of a particular church, while his original induction into the ministry is termed *ordination*. **3.** The introduction of machines or apparatus for use; as, the *installation* of a power-press. **4.** [Rare.] An elaborate delighting plant. [F., < LL. *installatio(n-)*, < *installo*; see INSTALL.]

in-stal'ment, } 1 in-stēl'mənt *or* -ment; 2 in-stal'ment, **in-stall'ment,** } *n.* **1.** (1) A partial payment of a price or debt due; as, *instalment* on a house. (2) [Tc.] Specif., the annual charge in lieu of rent payable by tenants purchasing under the Irish Land Purchase Acts. **2.** One of a number of parts of anything produced or furnished at different times; as, a story published in *instalments*. **3.** The act of installing; installation. **4.** [Rare.] The seat in which one is placed. Syn.: see DRIBLET; PART.

—Instalment house [U. S.], a retail store where goods are sold for a sum payable in portions at fixed intervals, and known as the **instalment plan.** [Without stamens.

in-stam'i-nate, 1 in-stam'i-nēt; 2 in-stām'i-nāt, *a. Bot.*

in-stamp', 1 in-stamp'; 2 in-stāmp', *vt.* To enstamp.

in'stance, 1 in'stəns; 2 in'stans, *v.* [IN'STANCED; IN'-STANC-ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To refer to as an illustration; adduce as an example; as, to *instance* a recent occurrence.

Instead of generally *instanced* as cutting at all the chief advantages of manual farming. MILLICENT G. FAWCETT *Polit. Econ. for Beginners* I. p. 7. *in-mem.* 1880.]

2. [Rare.] To manifest; exemplify. **3†.** To urge; solicit persistently.

II†. *i.* To be exemplified; give or receive illustration; followed by *in*; as, it *instances* in a great author.

in'stance, 1. a case offered or occurring as an exemplification; also, a single occurrence or happening of a given kind; as, a familiar *instance*; the earliest *instance* on record; he cited several *instances*.

Mean in the sense, but in the *instance* great.

BAILEY *Festus, A Village Feast* sc. 9.

2. The act of asking or suggesting; solicitation; motion.

It was resolved, at the *instance* of that unlucky Lord Grey, to make a raid [on the King's army.

DICKENS *Child's Hist. Eng.* p. 363. [c. & co. 1880.]

3. *Civ. Law.* Any civil action or judicial demand; the institution, process or suit. **4.** *Scots Law.* That which may be insisted on at one diet or course of probation. **5†.** Evidence; proof. **6†.** An impelling cause. **7†.** Present time; presence. **8†.** A circumstance; detail. [F., < LL. *instantia(-)*, < L. *instans*; see INSTANT, *a.*]

Syn.: case. *Case* may be used of a state, condition, or situation, especially with *in*, often hypothetically; in this use it is less specific than *instance*; as, *case* often covering many *instances*; as, in *case* of war the port would be blockaded, an actual blockade would be an *instance*. See CASE; PRECEDENT.—**causes of instance** (*Eng. Eccl. Law.*), causes brought at the solicitation of some party.—**court of first i.**, the court of primary jurisdiction.—**for i.**, by way of example or illustration.—**i. court** [Eng.], a division of the former equity courts which exercised jurisdiction in all matters in admiralty except prizes. The District Courts of the United States exercise general admiralty jurisdiction and often so designate themselves; they also call the court.

It was formerly doubted whether this constituted them *instance courts* merely, without jurisdiction over prize causes.

in'stance-cy, 1 in'stən-si; 2 in'stan-cy, *n.* Urgency; solicitation; importunity; instantaneousness in action. **2.** Instantaneousness of occurrence. [inclining inward.

in'stand'ing, *a.* [Rare.] Having inward growth or tendency;

in'stant, 1 in'stənt; 2 in'stant, *a.* **1.** Immediately impending; without delay; instantaneous; as, an *instant* doom. **2.** Now passing; current; present; as, the 10th *instant* (that is, the 10th day of the month now passing).

The first time these letters of the present *instant* come to hand.

And fate's approach, is all the gods allow.

ALEXANDER POPE *Gualterus Dunstanensis* l. 25.

3. Direct; immediate; as, the *instant* connection of soul and body. **4.** [Archaic.] Active; urgent; importunate.

Where quick with *instant* life, October stands!

ELIZABETH GOODALE *Visions of Autumn, October* st. 6.

[F., < L. *instant(-)s*, ppr. of *insto*, stand upon, < *in*, on, + *sto*, stand.] Syn.: see IMMEDIATE.

in'stant, *n.* **1.** A particular point of time; that which may during its existence be strictly called now; as, go this *instant*. **2.** A very brief portion of time; moment; as, he will be here in an *instant*.

It shall be at an *instant* suddenly. *Isa.* xxix. 5.

3†. Suggestion or request; instance; as, at his *instant*.

in'stant, *adv.* [Poet.] Instantaneously; instantly.

in-stan'ta-ne'i-ty, } in-stan'tə-nē'i-ti; 2 in-stan'ta-nē'i-**in'stan-ta-ne'i-ty,** } ty, *n.* The quality of being instantaneous. **in"stan-ta'ne-ous-ness†,** *n.*

in'stan-ta'ne-ous, 1 in'stan-tē'ni-us; 2 in'stan-tā'ne-ius, *a.* **1.** Acting or occurring instantly; done without perceptible lapse of time; as, an *instantaneous* effect. **2.** *Mech.* Relating to a particular instant; as, *instantaneous* path, velocity, or acceleration, i. e., the position, etc., at a particular instant. [< L. *instant(-)s*; see INSTANT, *a.*] —**in'stan-ta"ny†.** —**instantaneous axis,** the axis about which a body with a complex motion is revolving at a given instant.—**in"stan-ta'ne-ous-ly,** *adv.*

in-stan'ter, 1 in-stan'tər; 2 in-stān'ter, *adv.* [L.] Without delay; instantly; as, depart *instanter*. [L., < *instan(-)s*; see INSTANT, *a.*] Syn.: see IMMEDIATELY.

in-stan'tial, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to an instance; illustrating by example.

in'stantly, 1 in'stənt-li; 2 in'stant-ly, *adv.* **1.** With no time intervening; without delay; immediately. **2.** [Archaic.] With urgency; insistently; earnestly.

Our twelve tribes, *instantly* serving God. *Acts* xxvi. 7.

Syn.: see IMMEDIATELY.

in-stan'to-graph, 1 in-stan'tə-graf; 2 in-stān'to-grāf, *n.* A photograph taken with an instantaneous exposure. [E.]

in-star', 1 in-stär'; 2 in-stār', *n.* [Rare.] **1.** To adorn as with stars; set with stars; be brilliants.

The vast splendor of the thickly *instarred*, moonless sky was before him. ST. G. CRADDOCK *Despot of Broomsedge Cove* p. 117. [c. M. & co. 1889.]

2. To set as a star; make a star of.

in'star, 1 in'stär; 2 in'stār, *n.* [Rare.] *Biol.* Any definite stage of the metamorphosis of an animal, as the pupal *instar* of an insect. [L., a likeness.]

in'star On'ni-um. [L.] Literally, worth them all: a sobriquet of Samuel Williams, given by Governor Hutchinson in a letter to Pownall in 1771.—**ad instar participantium** [L.], literally, after the manner of the participants: denoting an honorary title in the Papal court.

in-state', 1 in-stēt'; 2 in-stāt', *vt.* [IN-STAT'ED; IN-STAT'-ING.] **1.** To place or establish in a certain office or rank; install; as, to *instate* in royal favor. **2†.** To endow; invest.—**in-state'ment,** *n.*

in-stau'rate, 1 in-stē'rēt; 2 in-stā'rāt, *vt.* [Rare.] To renew; renovate; restore; found. [< L. *instauratus*, pp. of *instauro*, < *in*, in, + **sauro*, set up.] **in-staure'i.**

—in'stau-ra'tion, *n.* Restoration of a thing to its former state after decay or lapse; repair: as, the "Great *Instauration*" of Lord Bacon was the resurrection of science.

—in'stau-ra'tor, *n.* [Rare.] A restorer; renovator; founder.

Inst. C. E., *abbr.* Institute of Civil Engineers.

in-sted', 1 in-stēd'; 2 in-stad', *n.* Place; room.

in-sted's, room; in lieu: used with *of*; as, a friend *instead* of an enemy; riches *instead* of poverty. It was originally two words, and is still sometimes written as such with a word intervening; as, in the *stead* of; "Whom he raised up *in their stead*," *Josh.*, v. 7.

God works in man, but not *instead* of him.

AMELIA B. BARR *Friend Olivia* p. 372. [D. M. & co. 1890.]

2. In the place of (the object); as, a substitute: used without *of*; as, they prospected for silver and found gold *instead*.

in-stead'fast, etc. See IN-.

in-stead'ing, *a.* That steals in.

in-steam', *vt.* [Rare.] To supply with steam.

in-steep', *vt.* [Rare.] To steep or soak.

in-stel-la'tion, 1 in'stə-lē'shən; 2 in'stə-lā'shon, *n.* [Rare.] A placing among the stars. [< IN-1 + L. *stellatus*; see STELLATE.]

in'step, 1 in'stəp; 2 in'stəp, *n.* **1.** The arched upper surface of the human foot, next the ankle. **2.** The front part of the hind leg of the horse and allied animals, extending from the ham to the pastern-joint: applied figuratively to the corresponding part of any growth or structure.

I know it to be a striped squirrel, and soon see its long unseen striped sides dirting about the *instep* of an oak. THOREAU *Early Spring in Mass., Mar. 17, 1859* p. 163. [H. M. & co. 1888.]

3. *Botom.* The last joint of the tarsus of an insect. **4.** That part of a stocking or shoe which covers the instep. **5.** That part of a tree, hill, etc., that from its shape or position resembles the instep. [Perhaps < IN-1 + STOOP, bend.] **—in'step-brake',** *n.* Same as CROUPPE BRAKE. [turing town in E. Prussia.

In'ster-burg, 1 in'stər-bûrg; 2 in'ster-bûrg, *n.* A manufac-

in'stant, 1 in'stənt; 2 in'stant, *n.* An instigator.

in'sti-gate, 1 in'stə-gēt; 2 in'sta-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT'ED; -GAT'ING.] **1.** To bring about by inciting; provoke.

What he [James II.] and they called levying war was, in truth, no better than *instigating* murder.

THACKERAY *Henry Esmond* bk. II. p. 120. [H.]

2. To stimulate or goad to an action, especially a bad action; impel; urge; as, to *instigate* one to evil. [< L. *instigatus*, pp. of *instigo*, < *in*, on, + *stigo*, goad; cp. *stimpo*, goad.] Syn.: see ABET; ANIMATE; ENCOURAGE.—Prep.: *to*.—**in'sti-ga'ting-ly,** *adv.*—**in'sti-ga'tive,** *a.* Tending to instigate; to rouse and quicken action, as, the *instigative* power of hope.

in'sti-ga'tion, 1 in'stə-gē'shən; 2 in'sti-gā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of instigating, inciting, or urging, especially to evil; as, the *instigation* of the devil. **2.** That in which instigating is embodied; a spur; incitement; stimulus.

in'sti-ga"tor, 1 in'stə-gē"tər *or* -tor; 2 in'sti-gā"tor, *n.* One who instigates or incites, especially to evil.

in-still', 1 in-stil'; 2 in-stil', *vt.* [IN-STILLED'; -STIL'-LING.] **1.** To inculcate gradually, as if drop by drop.

To *instil* is a gradual process which is the natural work of education.

CRABB *English Synonymes* p. 534. [H. 1890.]

2. To pour in by drops; as, to *instil* a balm.

A poem's impressiveness, one might say, depends on the number of heart's drops *instilled* into it.

J. JACOX *Essays and Reviews, J. H. Newman* p. 144. [L. & N. 1891.]

[< F. *instiller*, < L. *instillo*, < *in*, in, + *stilla*, drop.] **in-still'i.** Syn.: engraft, implant, impress, inculcate, infuse, insinuate, introduce, *suggest*. *Implant* and *inculcate* are commonly words of good import; *infuse*, *instil*, and *introduce* are neutral; *insinuate* is, with very rare exceptions, applied to that which is evil.—Prep.: *into*.

—in"stil-la'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of instilling. **2.** That which is instilled. **in-still'ment†,** **in-still'ment†.—in"stil-la'tor,** *n.* [Rare.] —**in-still'er,** *n.* Of or pertaining to instillation.

in-stille', *v.* Same as INSTILE.

in-still'er, 1 in-stil'ər; 2 in-stil'er, *n.* One who instills.

in'stinct, 1 in-stiŋkt'; 2 in-stiŋct', *a.* Animated from within; moved by internal impulses; alive: usually followed by *with*; as, *instinct with* passion or *with* pity.

Franklin's style . . . is *instinct with* Franklin's own personality. A. S. HILL *Principles of Rhetoric* p. 183. [N. 1893.]

[< L. *instinctus*, pp. of *instinguo*, < *in*, in, + *stinguo*, prick.]

in'stinct, 1 in'stiŋkt; 2 in'stiŋct, *n.* **1.** A natural spontaneous impulse or propensity, in the lower animals or in man, moving them without reasoning toward actions essential to their existence, preservation, and development; as, the *instinct* of self-preservation. Reactions that are merely reflex or automatic, in the psychological meaning of these words, are not properly spoken of as instinctive. Instinct implies at least a low degree of consciousness; but its reactions are not learned or directed by conscious process of reasoning. The following characteristics are, therefore, attributable to every form of instinct: (1) It is adaptive, or directed toward some end: (2) that end is somehow connected with the welfare of the species or of the individual as a member of the species; (3) the reaction is psychophysically complex; and (4) it is native or inherited and not learned. No other animal is so full of instincts as man.

Although reason may . . . in varying degrees be blended with *instinct*, the distinction between the two is sufficiently precise: reason, in whatever degree present, only acts upon a definite and often laboriously acquired knowledge of the relation between means and ends.

G. J. ROMANES in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xiii, p. 157.

2. A natural or acquired aptitude or tendency; a sense of what is fitting, whether natural or acquired; also, the sum of inherited habits; as, the dramatic *instinct*; an *instinct* for order. [< L. *instinctus*, impulse, < *instinctus*, pp.: see INSTINCT, *a.*]

Syn.: Compare synonyms for INTELLECT; INTELLIGENCE.—Ant.: cogitation, reason, reflection, thought.—Prep.: the instinct *of* liberty: an instinct *for* field-sports.

—acquired instinct, unconscious impulse or dexterity developed through use or custom, as contrasted with inherited aptitude.—**in'stinct-ac"tion,** *n.* The reflex action under appropriate stimuli which would be observed in a living cell if it were possible to separate it from its organism.

in-stinc'tive, } 1 in-stiŋk'tiv; 2 in-stiŋc'tiv, *a.* Of the **in-stinc'tive,** } nature of instinct; not due to forethought or instruction; determined by natural impulse; spon-

taneous: used in a secondary sense of mental actions when they are rapid and apparently form habit or natural gift; as, an *instinctive* conviction.—**in-stinc'tive(-ly)**, **in-stinct'ly**, *adv.*—**in'stinc-tiv'i-ty**, *n.* [Rare.] The quality of being instinctive; the prompting of instinct.

in-still'a-tor-late, *v.* In-still'a-tor-la-ted; In-still'a-tor-la-ting, *a. Bot.* Having no stipules; exstipulate.

in'sti-tor, *n.* In'sti-tor; 2 In'sti-tôr, *n. Civ. Law.* An agent; a steward; a person in charge of the interests of another.

The *institor* represents in business a man of business, either for the whole of the latter's concerns or for a branch thereof.

F. WHARTON *United States Digest*, vol. i, p. 310. [L. n. & co. 1866.]

2. To take the initial steps in or concerning; set in operation; begin; as, to *institute* an inquiry or a suit. **3.** To nominate or appoint to office; invest with the spiritualities of; as, to *institute* a clergyman into his parish. **4.** *Civ. Law.* To nominate as heir or executor. **5†.** To educate; instruct. [< L. *institutus*, pp. of *instituo*, < *in*, in, + *statuo*, set up, < *stare*, stand.] SYN.: appoint, begin, commence, erect, establish, found, ordain, organize, originate, set up, start. See BEGIN.— ANT.: see synonyms for ABOLISH.

in'sti-tute, *n.* **1.** An established organization or society pledged to some special purpose and work, or the building devoted to its use; an institution; as, the Cooper *Institute*.

The lectures of Dr. George Birkbeck to . . . workingmen in Glasgow, about the year 1800, were the beginning of the first Mechanics' *Institute*.

H. B. ADAMS in *Review of Reviews* July, 1891, p. 593.

2. *pl.* Fundamental principles of law, or a comprehensive digest of them; as, Coke's *Institutes* of the laws of England.

Calvin, whose *Institutes* are . . . the purest theology in Christendom, fed the flame that Luther kindled.

JOHN CUMMING *Voices of the Dead* p. 65. [L. p. n. 1855.]

3. An established principle, rule, or order. **4.** *Scots Law.* A person to whom an estate is first given by destination or limitation; the first person in the tailzie, or entail. **5†.** The act of instituting. [< F. *institut*, < L. *institutum*, prop. neut. of *institutus*, pp.]

— farmers' institute [U. S.], an organization of farmers addressed by experts in agriculture for the purpose of disseminating knowledge in farming.—**Institute of France.**, a national society established in 1795 to promote science, literature, and art, composed of a union of five academies: (1) The French Academy; (2) the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-lettres; (3) the Academy of Sciences; (4) the Academy of Fine Arts; (5) the Academy of Political and Moral Sciences. Each academy is under its own jurisdiction; but the library, and general affairs are managed by a committee.— **Institutes of Gaius**, probably the earliest commentaries on or introductions to Roman law, written in the 2d century, once lost, but recovered in 1816, and since published in various editions.— **Institutes of Justinian**, the principles of Roman law, issued A. D. 533, compiled by order of the Emperor Justinian, and founded on the Institutes of Gaius. See JUSTINIAN CODE, under CODE.— **Institutes of medicine**, the philosophy of medical science, including physiology, pathology, hygiene, and therapeutics. — **naval I.** [U. S.], a society having for its object the development of naval knowledge.— **teachers' I.** [U. S.], a gathering of school-teachers for instruction and mutual assistance.

In'sti-tu'tion, *n.* In'sti-tū'shŭn; 2 In'sti-tôô'shŭn, *n.* **1.** That which is instituted or established; an established order, principle, law, or usage; a system of laws or of polity, especially as an element of organized society or of civilization; as, the *institutions* of chivalry; the *institution* of slavery. **2.** A corporate body or establishment instituted and organized for public use, or the building occupied by such a corporate body; as, the Smithsonian *Institution*.

Finally, in this enumeration, we must mention among the grounds of a city's pride, those long-standing organizations of men which may claim the plaudit title of *institutions*. There are its churches, . . . its hospitals, its benevolent and fraternal and industrial organizations, its libraries, its music and dramatic art. ELIHU ELLSWORTH in *Addresses at the Commencement Exercises of the University of Cincinnati*, June 1, '07.

3. The act of instituting, establishing, or setting on foot; as, *institution* of an investigation. **4.** *Eccl.* (1) The investment of the person with the competent authority with the spiritualities of his office: contrasted with *induction*, which confers the temporalities. (2) The establishment of a sacrament, especially of the eucharist; hence, that part of the ritual in baptism or the eucharist at which the words used by Christ in establishing the sacrament are recited. **5.** *Civ. Law.* The formal designation by one person of another to be his heir. **6.** [Colloq.] A well-established object, or person, or thing; as, the postman was one of the *institutions* of the place. **7†.** Instruction, or a book of instruction. **8†.** Reducing a thing to form or order; regulation; constitution. [F., < L. *institutio(n-)*, < *instituo*, see INSTITUTE, *v.*]

In"sti-tu'tion-al, 1 in'sti-tū'shŏn-al; 2 in'sti-tū'shon-al, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or enjoined by institutions; institutionary; as, *institutional* principles. **2.** Relating to first principles or elements; elementary; rudimentary; as, *institutional* instruction.

We see that here also, in the details which do not belong to the myth, we have simply *institutional* legend describing generally the origin of despotism.

G. W. COX *Gen. Hist. Greece* bk. ii, p. 98. [n. 1876.]

3. Pertaining to investiture in office. **4.** [**In-sti'tution-a-ry**.—**institutional church** [U. S.], a church or one of a body of churches that have made themselves each the center of a cluster of auxiliary or dependent societies and agencies engaged in charitable, philanthropic, and educational work. —**In"sti-tu'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

In"sti-tu'tion-al-ism, 1 in'sti-tū'shŏn-al-ĭsm; 2 In'sti-tū'shon-al-ĭsm, *n.* **1.** The system of institutions. **2.** The spirit that exalts established institutions, especially in religion: opposed to *individualism*.

In"sti-tu'tion-al-ist, 1 in'sti-tū'shŏn-al-ĭst; 2 In'sti-tū'-shon-al-ĭst, *n.* A writer upon institutes or elements, especially of jurisprudence. [an institution.

In"sti-tu'tion-al-ize, *st.* [Rare.] To turn into or regard as

In"sti-tu'tion-ize, *st.* [Rare.] To form institutions.

In'sti-tu'tist, 1 in'sti-tū'tĭst; 2 in'sti-tôô'tist, *n.* [Rare.] One who writes or is versed in elementary rules or institutes.

In"sti-tu'tive(s), 1 in'sti-tū'tĭv; 2 in'sti-tû'tiv, *a.* **1.** Tending or intended to institute or establish; having power to ordain. **2.** Established by authority; instituted.—**in"sti-tu'tive-ly**, *adv.*

in'sti-tu'tor, 1 in'sti-tū'tor or -ter; 2 in'sti-tû'tor, *n.* **1.** One who establishes, organizes, or sets in operation; a founder; as, an *institutor* of a brotherhood; the *institutor* of a suit at law.

No institution will be better than the *institutor*. EMERSON *Essays, Character*, second series, p. 95. [n. & co. 1850.]

2. [U. S.] In the Protestant Episcopal Church, one who institutes a clergyman into a church or parish. **3†.** An educator. [L., < *instituo*; see INSTITUTE, *v.*] **in'sti-tu'trix**, *n.* **in'sti-tu'tress**, *n.* A female institutor; foundress.

in'sti-tu'trix‡, *n.*

Inst. M. E., *abbr.* Institute of Mechanical Engineers.

Inst. M. M., *abbr.* Institution of Mining and Metallurgy.

instn., *abbr.* Institution.

Inst. N. A., *abbr.* Institute of Naval Architects.

instns., *abbr.* Institutions.

in-stone'ment, *n.* [Rare.] State of being embodied in stone.

in-stop't, *vt.* To close up; make fast; stop.

instr., *abbr.* Instrument, instrumental.

in-strat'i-fied, *pa.* Geol. Interstratified.

in'stream'ing, 1 in'strĭm'ĭng; 2 In'strēm'ing, *n.* A streaming in; influx; access.

in-strengthen, *vt.* [Rare.] To make strong inwardly.

in'stroke", 1 in'strōk'; 2 in'strōk', *n.* An inwardly directed stroke.

instruct', 1 in-struk't; 2 In-struct', *vt.* **1.** To impart knowledge or skill to, especially by systematic method; tell what to believe or how or what to do; teach; educate; inform; as, to *instruct* a child.

Then and Enchad would learn that an *instructed* democracy is the surest foundation of government. J. BRIGHT *Speech on Am. Question, Nov. 24, 1863* p. 260. [L. n. & co. 1865.]

2. To furnish with specific matters; give orders or directions to; command; as, to *instruct* a servant or an agent.

3. *Eng. Law.* To furnish information as a client to a solicitor, as a solicitor to counsel, as a judge to a jury; authorize one to act as advocate; brief. **4.** *Scots Law.* To confirm by evidence in writing; verify; as, to instruct in order; prepare; form. [< L. *instructus*, pp. of *instruo*, < *in*, in, + *struo*, build.] SYN.: see DRILL; EDUCATE; INFORM.— ANT.: see synonyms for CONFUSE.

in-structed-ly, *adv.*—**in-struct'ed-ness**, *n.*—**in-struct'i-ble(-ness)**, *a.* Capable of receiving instruction.

in-struct'ing, 1 in-struk'shon; 2 in-struc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of instructing; teaching; as, the *instruction* of youth.

To teach those branches which train the intellect alone is *instruction*, but to teach those same branches . . . is MACAULAY *Education and Manual Industry* p. 333. [L. 1888.]

2. Imparted knowledge; precept. **3.** The act of giving specific directions or commands, or the directions given; as, *instruction* to an agent.

By *instruction* of a representative we understand, in the politics of representative governments, his being directed by his constituents, authoritatively, to vote on a certain question yet pending, in a manner pointed out to him.

F. LIEBER *Political Ethics* vol. ii, p. 207. [L. 1880.]

4. *pl. Eng. Law.* Directions given to solicitor or counsel. [< L. *instructio(n-)*, < *instruo*; see INSTRUCT.]

SYN.: see ORDER.— **in-struc'tion-car"**, *n.* A car used on railroads for the instruction of the employees in the performance of the technical part of their duties.

in-struc'tion-al, 1 in-struk'shŏn-al; 2 in-struc'shon-al, *a.* Pertaining or relating to instruction; educational; didactic.

This paragraph is quoted here for the express purpose of criticism, notwithstanding the fact that its criticiser would advocate an entirely different method in many ordinary matters of writing.

F. H. TEALL *Compounding of Eng. Words* p. 40. [l. r. 1891.]

In-struc'tion-a-ry, 1 in-struk'shon-ĕ-ri; 2 in-struc'shon-ā-ry, *n.* Instruction; didactic or illustrative matter.

in-struc'tive, 1 in-struk'tĭv; 2 in-struc'tiv, *a.* Fitted to

in-struc'tive, } instruct or inform; conveying knowledge; as, an *instructive* lecture. [< L. *instructus*; see INSTRUCT.]

in-struc'tive(-ly), *adv.*—**in-struc'tiv(e)ness**, *n.* **1.**

in-struc'tor, 1 in-struk'tor or -ter; 2 in-struc'tor, *n.* One who instructs; a teacher.

The office of *instructor* ought to rank and be recompensed as one of the most honorable. CHANNING *Works, Self-Culture* p. 31. [A. v. A. 1883.]

2. Specif., in American colleges, a teacher of lower rank than a professor, sometimes, a teacher next to a tutor, in the college faculty. [L., < *instructus*; see INSTRUCT.]

in-struct'ress, **in-struc'tor-ship**, *n.*

in'strument, 1 in'stru-ment *or* -mĕnt; 2 In'strŭ-ment, *vt.* **1.** *Law.* (1) To draft as an instrument. (2) To petition by instrument; to address an instrument to. **2.** *Music.* To furnish with instruments, as a composition.

in-stru'ment, *n.* **1.** A means by which work is done; an implement or tool, especially an implement or mechanism for scientific or professional purposes, as distinguished from one for mere labor; a means for effecting use; figuratively, any means of accomplishment; as, the hands are *instruments* of the will. **2.** A mechanical contrivance for the production of musical sounds.

Musical instruments may be divided into **1. stringed instruments**, in which the sound is due to the vibration of a string or wire, usually reinforced by the resonance of a soundingboard or the like, including (*a*) the *viol class*, where the string is vibrated by a bow, as in the violin, violoncello, and bass viol, (*b*) the *guitar class*, where it is vibrated by plucking, as in the guitar, banjo, zither, and mandolin, and (*c*) the *pianoforte*, whose strings are vibrated by percussion; (2) **wind-instruments**, in which the sound is due to the vibration of a column of air, including (*a*) the *reed class*, where the vibration is induced by a reed as in the oboe and clarinet, and many organ-pipes, and (*b*) the class where the vibration is induced by a fluttering current or jet of air, as in *horns*, including the trumpet, cornet, trombone, and most of the brass instruments, and in the *flue-pipe* of the organ, whose simplest type is the common whistle: (3) **percussive instruments**, used now chiefly for accentuation, as the drum and cymbals, for signals, as the bell, or as curiosities, as the xylophone. An exception is the pianoforte, which is both stringed and percussive. A different mode of division is into (1) **instruments of fixed intonation**, where only certain tones can be produced, as the pianoforte, organ, flute, and guitar: (2) **harmonic instruments**, giving only the harmonics of one fundamental, as the French horn; and (3) **instruments of free intonation**, giving any tone within limits, as any of the viol class. See the names of the different instruments, and ORCHESTRA.

3. A person used to execute the will of another; an agent.

Men who have sacrificed their own selves to become the paid *instruments* of a system.

FROUDE *Nemesis of Faith* p. 7. [n. m. r. 1870.]

4. *Law.* A writing acknowledging or certifying to a claim, or recording the terms of a contract, deed, or grant.

Where the language of an *instrument* has a settled legal meaning, its construction is not open to evidence.

PARSONS *Contracts* vol. ii, p. 33. [L. n. & co. 1860.]

5. *Scots Law.* Any record drawn by a notary public. **6†.** Any part of the body having a special function; an organ of the body. [F., < L. *instrumentum*, < *instruo*; see INSTRUCT.]

SYN.: see AGENT; APPLIANCE.— **differential instrument** (*Elec.*), an instrument, such as a galvanometer, in which the difference between two currents passing in opposite directions through two circuits or coils is measured by their effect upon the needle.— **I. of Government** (*Eng. Hist.*), the Constitution of December 16, 1653, for the Protectorate in England, which remained in force until Parliament drew up the Humble Petition. See HUMBLE PETITION, under HUMBLE. — **in'stru-ment-shel"ter**, *n.* [U. S.] *Meteor.* A thermometer-screen.— **negotiable instruments** (*Com.*), instruments transferable by indorsement or delivery, entitling the holder to recover at law the property, etc., secured thereby, as bills of lading and the like.— **Pravaz I.**, a species of hypodermic syringe.— **tensile I.**, same as STRINGED INSTRUMENT. — **time-sense I.**, a mechanism used by psychologists, for measuring judgments of time.— **vowel I.**, an instrument used in acoustics to record and reproduce the vowel sounds.

In"strŭ-men-tal', 1 in'strŭ-men'tal; 2 In'strŭ-mĕn'tal, *a.* **1.** Serving as a means or instrument; serviceable; helpful; as, *instrumental* in promoting an object. **2.** *Mus.* Produced by or fitted for instruments. **3.** *Gram.* Indicating the means or instrument; as, an *instrumental* case, *i. e.*, that case of an inflected noun which expresses the instrument or instrumental cause by which anything is done: rendered by *by* or *with*. It is a separate case in Sanskrit and some other languages, but its functions are performed in Latin by the ablative. In Anglo-Saxon by the dative.

The *instrumental* [denotes the relation] . . . expressed by with, or by—the idea of adjacency or accompaniment passing naturally into that of means, instrument, or cause.

W. D. WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* p. 271. [s. 1874.]

4. Traceable to a mechanical instrument; as, the *instrumental* errors in an observation or measurement. **5†.** *Old Physiol.* Organic. [< L. *instrumentum*; see INSTRUMENT.]— **in"strŭ-men'tal**, *n.* **1.** *Gram.* The instrumental case. See INSTRUMENTAL, *a.*, **3**. **2†.** A means; instrument.

3†. An organ of the body. [< L. *instrumentum*, + -AL.] *Mus.*

1. One who plays an instrument, as distinguished from a vocalist. **2.** [Rare.] One who composes instrumental music.

— in"strŭ-men'tal-ism, *n.*

in"strŭ-men-tal'i-ty, 1 in'strŭ-men-tal'i-ti; 2 In'strŭ-mĕn-tăl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -ti-z; 2 -tig, pl.] **1.** The quality or condition of being instrumental; subordinate agency; as, to work through the *instrumentality* of another. **2.** That which is instrumental or auxiliary.

The three great civilising *instrumentalities* of the age, moral, mental, and material, are, Christianity, the press, and steam.

STRONG *Our Country* p. 66. [n. & v. co.]

in"strŭ-men'tal-ly, 1 in'strŭ-men'tal-i; 2 In'strŭ-mĕn'-tal-y, *adv.* **1.** By means of an instrument or agency; not immediately; as, to help one instrumentally. **2.** With instruments of music; as, a song *instrumentally* accompanied.

In"strŭ-men'ta-ry, 1 in'strŭ-men'ta-ri; 2 In'strŭ-mĕn'ta-ry, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Instrumental. **2.** *Scots Law.* Or pertaining to a legal instrument; as, *instrumentary* witnesses.

In"strŭ-men-ta'tion, 1 in'strŭ-men-tē'shŏn; 2 In'strŭ-mĕn-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) The act, process, or art of writing or arranging musical compositions for performance by instruments; orchestration. (2) The use or the method of using an instrument or various instruments, as for producing peculiar effects. **2.** The act of using instruments of precision, as in surveying, observing, or the work done with them. **3.** [Rare.] Instrumental means or aid; instrumentality; agency; means.

In'strŭ-ment-ist, 1 in'strŭ-ment-ist; 2 in'strŭ-mĕnt-ist, *n.* One who plays a musical instrument; an instrumentalist.

in-style†, *vt.* To style. [conquerable

in"sub-du'a-bl(e), *a.* [Rare.] Impossible to subdue; unconquerable. [L. *in-*, 1 in'sŭb-dū'ă-bl; 2 In'sŭb-dûô'ă-bl, *n.* Lack or want of subjection; disregard of authority or control; insubordination.

in"sub-or'di-nate, *a.* Incapable of being submerged.

in"sub-mis'sion, *etc.* See IN- *pref.*

in"sub-or'di-nate, 1 in'sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nĭt; 2 In'sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nat, *a.* **1.** Not subordinate or obedient; not submitting to authority; rebellious; unruly. **2.** [Rare.] Not inferior in height; as, an *insubordinate* hill.— **in"sub-or'di-nate-ly**, *adv.*

In"sub-or'di-na'tion, 1 in'sŭb-ôr'dĭ-nā'shŏn; 2 In'sŭb-ôr'di-nā'shon, *n.* The state of being insubordinate; disobedience to constituted authorities; unruliness.

The Tlascalans were a fierce race, . . . and, from their *insubordination*, as terrible enemies to encounter.

PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. iii, bk. vi, p. 33. [n. 1851.]

SYN.: see ANARCHY.

In"su-brēs, 1 in'sŭ-brĭz; 2 in'sŭ-brēs, *n. pl.* A Gallic people who settled in northern Italy in the 4th century B. C., whose chief town was Mediolanum (Milan). They were subdued by Rome, 196 B. C.

In"sub-stan'tial, 1 in'sŭb-stan'shal; 2 in'sŭb-stăn'shal, *a.* [Rare.] Unsubstantial; also, unreal; illusive.

The great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve
And, like this *insubstantial* pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind.

SHAKESPEARE *Tempest* act iv, sc. 1.

[< LL. *insubstantialis*, < *in-*, not; and see SUBSTANTIAL.]

In"sub-stan'ti-al'i-ty, *n.* [Rare.] Unsubstantiality.

In"sub-stan'ti-ate, *vt.* To make insubstantial.

in"sub-stan'ti-at"ed, *a.* Enclosed with or in substance or matter; embodied.

in"sub-stan'ti-bl(e), *a.* [Rare.] Incapable of subversion.

In"suc-ca'tion†, *n.* Soaking; maceration.

in'suck-en, 1 in'sŭk-n; 2 in'sŭk-n, *a. Feudal.* Located or resident within the sucken, or legal boundaries of a mill.

in'sue-date†, *a.* Causing or accompanied by sweating.

in-sue', 1 in-sū'; 2 in-sû', *v.* To ensue.

in'sue-tude, 1 in'swē-tūd; 2 in'swe-tûd, *n.* [Rare.] The state or quality of being unused or unusual; absence or lack of use, custom, or habit; unusualness. [< L. *insuetudo* (*insuetudin-*), < *in-*, not, + *suetus*, pp. of *suesco*; see DESUETUDE.]

in"su-ffer-a-bl(e), 1 in-sŭf'er-ă-bl; 2 in-sŭf'er-ă-bl, *a.* Such as can not be suffered or endured; intolerable.

The cant of democracy upon the lips of men who are living down its principles, is, to an earnest mind well-nigh *insufferable*.

WHITTIER *Prose Works* vol. i, p. 394. [L. m. & co. 1882.]

— in-suf'fer-a-bl(e-ness), *n.*— **in-suf'fer-a-bly**, *adv.*

in'suf-fi'cience, *n.* [Rare.] Insufficiency. [OF., < LL. *insufficientia*, < *insufficien(t-)s:* see INSUFFICIENT.]

in'suf-fi'cien-cy, 1 in'sə-fish'en-sı; 2 in'sə-fish'ən-cy, *n.* The state or quality of being insufficient; inadequacy, as in amount, value, power, or fitness; deficiency. See, *insufficiency of health.*

A monument of the *insufficiency* of human enjoyments.
JOHNSON *Rasselas* p. 103. [S. M. 1850.]

in'suf-fi'sance†; **in"su-fi'sant-nes†;** **-ancy†.** See **insufficiency** (*Pathol.*), same as IMBALANCE.—**pyloric i.** (*Pathol.*), lack of closure of the pylorus causing the food to pass from the stomach in an undigested condition.—**valvular i.** (*Pathol.*), faulty closure of one of the heart-valves; characterized according to the valves affected as **aortic, mitral, pulmonary,** or **tricuspid i.**

in"suf-fi'cient, 1 in'sə-fish'ent; 2 in'sə-fish'ənt, *a.* Not sufficient; inadequate for some need, purpose, or use; lacking in needful amount, value, ability, mental or physical power, or fitness; incompetent; unfit; as, *insufficient* food; *insufficient* means. [OF., < LL. *insufficien(t-)s*, < *in-*, not; and see SUFFICIENT.] **in"suf-fi'sant†.**—**in"suf-fi'cient-ly,** *adv.*

in"suf-fi'cient-ism, 1 in"sə-fish'ent-ızm; 2 in"sə-fish'ənt-ızm, *n. Med.* The doctrine that holds drugs to be insufficient as a cure for disease and that relies on expectant treatment. See EXPECTANT, *a.*, 2.—**in-suf-fi'cient-ist,** *n.*

in-suf'flate, 1 in-sə-flāt'; 2 in-sə-flāt', *vt.* [-PLAT-ED; -PLAT-ING.] **1.** To blow or breathe into or upon; treat by insufflation; as, to *insufflate* an asphyxiated person. **2.** *Eccl. Hist.* To breathe upon, as a religious ceremony; as, to *insufflate* a catechumen. [< LL. *insufflatus*, pp. of *insuffla*, blow.]

in'suf-fla'tion, 1 in'sə-flā'shən; 2 in'sə-flā'shən, *n.* **1.** The act or process of blowing or breathing upon or into; as, the *insufflation* of liquids.

Winds which are propagated in the same direction from which they blow are called winds of *insufflation.*
H. SELLMAN, *Jr. Physics* § 268, p. 643, app. [L. B. & CO.]

2. *Eccl.* A breathing upon a person or thing as symbolic of the operation and entrance of the Holy Spirit, or the casting out of unclean spirits, as in some churches in the ordinance of baptism; or the exorcism of catechumens or of oil and water. **3.** *Med.* A forcible blowing, as of air into the lungs, or of a gas, vapor, or powder into some opening or cavity. **4.** *Pathol.* A method of decorating pottery by blowing color through a pipe screened at the end. [< LL. *insufflatio(n-)*, < *insufflatus*; see INSUFFLATE.]

in'suf-fla'tor, 1 in'sə-flā'tər *or* -tor; 2 in'sə-flā'tor, *n.* An instrument or apparatus for blowing; especially, an apparatus for injecting air, etc., into a furnace, or an instrument for injecting air, medicated vapor, or fine powder into some cavity or opening of the body.

in'su-la, 1 in'shu-[*or* -siu-]lə; 2 in'shu-[*or* -sə-]lə, *n.* [-LE, 1 -lı; 2 -lē, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A group of convolutions of the hemispheres of the brain, buried and concealed by the frontal, parietal, and temporal lobes; the island of Reil. See under ISLAND. **2.** *Arch.* An aisle. **3.** *Rom. Archeol.* (1) A single block of houses; any space or square divided off and bounded, as by streets. (2) A tenement-house as distinguished from *domus*, land: in reference to pancreatic masses called islands of Langhans.]

in'su-lar, 1 in'shu-[*or* -siu-]lər, 2 in'sə-lər, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an island; characterizing the natural situation of an island; having the character of an island; also, standing alone; not united, as an *insular* climate; an *insular* fortress; in biology, having an island as its habitat; in entomology, said of galls found singly on a leaf. **2.** Of or pertaining to people inhabiting an island or otherwise isolated, or to their customs, opinions, etc.; hence, free from foreign and cosmopolitan; narrow; contracted; as, *insular* ideas or prejudices.

The *insular* narrowness and self-confidence of the Ricardian School. A. MARSHALL, *Principles of Economics* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 4, p. 68. [MACM. 1890.]

3. *Pathol.* Breaking out or appearing sporadically in spots; characterized by spots appearing singly here and there. **4.** *Anat.* Insulin. **5.** *Rom. Archeol.* Of the island of Reil. [< L. *insularis*, < *insula;* see INSULA.]

in'su-la-ryt,—in'su-lar, *n.* [Rare.] An islander. **in'su-lar-ryt.—in'su-lar-ly,** *adv.* In a narrow or an insular manner.

in'su-lar-ism, 1 in'shu-[*or* -siu-]lər-ızm; 2 in'shu-[*or* -sə-]lar-ızm, *n.* The state or quality of being insular in personality; insularity or narrowness, as of character, opinions, or prejudices.

When Europe awoke from the sleep of the Middle Ages, the Roman law, indeed, continued to be regarded as authoritative, but the haughty *insularism* of the Roman had become a thing of the past. F. WHARTON *Law of Agency* p. 99. [K. & BRO. 1876.]

in"su-lar-i-ty, 1 in'shu-[*or* -siu-]lar'ı-tı; 2 in'shu-[*or* -sə-]lar'ı-ty, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being insular or belonging to an island; insular position, character, or condition; hence, narrowness or illiberality; insularism.

In saying this, I must not be understood to advocate any Knownothingism in literature, or to encourage what thus *insularity*, such as so frequently pervades English literary works.
T. DAVIDSON in *The Forum* May, 1891, p. 345.

in'su-lar-ize, *vt.* [Rare.] To transform into an island or treat as thus transformed.

in'su-late, 1 in'shu-[*or* -siu-]lēt; 2 in'shu-[*or* -sə-]lāt, *vt.* [-LAT-ED; -LAT-ING.] **1.** To place in a detached state or situation, so as to have little or no connection or association with surrounding persons or objects; isolate. **2.** To change into an island; surround by water. **3.** *Physics.* To separate from other conducting bodies, as by a covering or support of a non-conducting substance, usually in order to prevent or lessen the leakage of the electric current from the object (as a wire) insulated, or to prevent the passage of heat. [< LL. *insulatus*, pp. of *insulo*, < L. *insula*; see ISLAND.]

—**insulating sleeve, tape, tube,** etc. (*Elec.*), a sleeve, tape, tube, etc., suitable or used for surrounding or shielding a conductor and preventing the passage of electricity to or from it.—**i. stool** (*Elec.*), a stool with non-conducting legs or feet, used in handling live wires, or the like, to prevent a ground and a consequent shock to the operator.

in'su-late, *a. Entom.* Separated from other marks or parts of a similar kind.—**insulate vein,** a discal nervure in the wing of an insect, separated from the other nervures.

in'su-la-ted, 1 in'shu-[*or* -siu-]lēt-ed; 2 in'shu-[*or* -sə-]lāt-ed, *pa. Astron.* So far away as to be beyond any sensible effect of gravitation: said of stars very remote from each other.

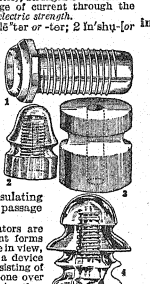
in"su-la'tion, 1 in'shu-lā'shən; 2 in'sə-lā'shən, *n.* **1.** The act of insulating, or the state of being insulated; detachment or separation from other objects; isolation. **2.** The act of surrounding a body with or separating it from other bodies by means of non-conductors of electricity, heat, or sound, or the state of being so surrounded or separated. **3.** *Elec.* Material used in insulating. **4.** *Brewing.* A non-conducting substance used to prevent loss of heat and cold, as cork, cement, charcoal, mineral wool, paper, asbestos, air, etc.—**in"su-la'tion-me'ter,** *n.* A device for determining the degree of electric insulation.—**i. resistance** (*Physics*), strength of insulation offering resistance to a breakage of current through the insulator: distinguished from *dielectric strength.*

in'su-la'tor, 1 in'shu-[*or* -siu-]lē'tər *or* -ter; 2 in'shu-[*or* -sə-]lā'tor, *n.* One who or that which insulates. Especially: (1) A substance that is a non-conductor of electricity, heat, or sound, as cotton, gutta-percha, silk, and rubber, the dielectrics most commonly used for covering wires conveying electric currents.

Threads of silk, rods of glass, sealing-wax, and the like cannot act in this way (receive electricity), and accordingly they are called non-conductors or *insulators.* C. F. BRACKETT in *Electricity in Daily Life, in Services of Man* p. 5. [s. 1890.]

(2) A device made of an insulating substance, for preventing the passage of electricity, heat, or sound.

For practical purposes insulators are made in a variety of different forms adapted to the particular purpose in view, as the **double-cup insulator,** a device for insulating electric wires, consisting of two funnel-shaped cups, placed one over the other and supported by a pin, thus providing a free air-space between the **petticoat,** a form in which the base is outspread and enlarged: the **pigtail i.** which has a piece of twisted wire molded in at the top; the **suckle i.** which has unusually strong form used for insulating overhead wires: the **slot i.,** made in the form of a ring, the wire passing through the slot in the center; the **strain i.,** one used between an electric wire and the wire which supports it; and the **umbrella i.,** one having an umbrella-like top to protect the base from the rain.


Insulators.
1. Insulator for conducting wires through partitions and floors. 2. Ordinary single-petticoat telegraph insulator. 3. Porcelain insulator. 4. Sectional view of double-petticoat glass insulator for telegraph and telephone wires.

—**telegraphic or telephonic insulator,** a non-conducting attachment by which to fasten a conducting wire to a support without loss or gain of electricity: usually made of glass, porcelain, or hard rubber.

in'su-li-form, 1 in'shu-[*or* -siu-]lı-förm; 2 in'shu-[*or* -sə-]lı-förm, *a.* Like an island in form.

in'su-lin, 1 in'shu-lin; 2 in'sə-lin, *n.* A chemical product, secreted by the pancreatic tissue, which checks the accumulation of glucose in the blood and is used in treating diabetes. [< L. *insula*, island: in reference to pancreatic masses called islands of Langhans.]

in'sul-ite, 1 in'shu-[*or* -siu-]lıt; 2 in'shu-[*or* -sə-]lıt, *n. Elec.* A substance used for insulating, made from waste-products, as cotton-waste: trade name.

in'su-lous, *a.* [Rare.] Abounding in islands.

in-sulse'†, *a.* Stupid; heavy.—**in-sul's-ty†,** *n.*

in-sult', 1 in-sult'; 2 in-sult', *vt.* **1.** To treat with gross indignity, insolence, or contempt, by word or act; offer an indignity or affront to; affront; as, to *insult* a man by doubting his veracity. **2.** *Pathol.* To inflict injury upon; cause traumatism in. **3†.** To attack suddenly; assault. **4†.** To behave with insolence; exult or triumph insolently or offensively: often with *against, on, over,* etc. **2†.** To attack; assault: used literally and figuratively. [< F. *insulter*, < L. *insulto*, < *in-*, on, leap on.]

SYN.: see AFFRONT; MOCK.—**in-sul'a-ble†,** *a.* Capable of being insulted; easily affronted.—**in-sul'tance†,** *n.* Insulting behavior.—**in-sul'tant,** *a.* [Rare.] Insulting.—**in-sul'ta-tion†,** *n.* **1.** The act of insulting; insult. **2.** Exultation.—**in-sult'er,** *n.* One who offers an insult.—**in-sult'ment,** *n.* [Rare.] The act of insulting; insult.

in'sult, *n.* Something said or done that is intended or supposed to be intended to hurt one's feelings or provoke one's resentment; an expression of insolence or gross discourtesy; an indignity or affront. **2.** Contumelious treatment; abuse; outrage.

Contempt for private *insult* was one of the characteristics of ancient morals.
EMERSON *Thoughts* tr. by Calvert, p. 117. [W. v. s. 1867.]

3. *Pathol.* (1) An onset or beginning of a disease or paroxysm. (2) Any external violence resulting in a lesion. **4.** [Rare.] A sudden attack or assault. **5†.** A leaping upon something, as a horse; hence, a covering of the female by the male: said of cattle or horses. [< L. *insultus*, < L. *insilio;* see INSULT, *v.*]

—**insult hysteric,** a paroxysm of hysteria.

in-sult'ing-ly, *adv.* In a manner to insult.

It was a den where no *insulting* light
Could penetrate. KEATS *Hyperion* bk. ii, st. i.

in'sunk", 1 in'səŋk'; 2 in'səŋk', *a.* Sunk in; carved into; as, *insunk* stairs.

in-sup'er-a-bl(e)†, 1 in'sə-pėr'ə-bl; 2 in-sü'pər-ə-bl, *a.* **1.** Incapable of being overcome, surmounted, or overcome; insurmountable; invincible; as, an *insuperable* difficulty. **2.** [Rare.] Unsurpassable; that can not be excelled; as, an *insuperable* poem. [OF., < L. *insuperabilis*, < *in-*, not; and see SUPERABLE.]—**in-sup'er-a-bil'i-ty, in-su'per-a-bl(e-ness†,** *n.*—**in-su'per-a-bly,** *adv.*

in'sup-port'a-bl(e†, 1 in'sə-pōrt'ə-bl; 2 in'sə-pōrt'ə-bl, *a.* **1.** Such as can not be borne or endured; intolerable; insufferable. **2.** Without grounds or reason; unjustifiable; as, an *insupportable* claim. **3†.** Irresistible. [< LL. *insupportabilis*, < L. *in-*, not, + *supporto;* see SUPPORT, *v.*]—**in'sup-port'a-bl(e-ness†,** *n.*—**in'sup-port'a-bly,** *adv.*

in'sup-pos'a-bl(e†, 1 in'sə-pōz'ə-bl; 2 in'sə-pōz'ə-bl, *a.* Such as can not be supposed; inconceivable.

in'sup-press'i-bl(e†, 1 in'sə-pres'ı-bl; 2 in'sə-prēs'ı-bl, *a.* Incapable of being suppressed or concealed; irrepressible.—**in'sup-press'i-bly,** *adv.*

in'sup-pres'sly(e†, *a.* [Rare.] Not suppressible.

in-sur'a-ble, 1 in-shūr'ə-bl; 2 in-shur'ə-bl, *a.* Capable of being insured.—**in-sur'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

in-sur'a-bl'i, [of being or suitable to be insured.—]**insurable interest,** a right, title, or lien in, to, or upon the life of a person, or some specific property sufficient to sustain a contract of insurance thereon. Legal authorities differ as to the meaning of *insurable interest.* In the United Kingdom it is generally held that blood-ties or friendship are insufficient and that a pecuniary interest is required in life insurance. In the United States a wider view is taken, but there is no unity of opinion. In fire insurance a property interest is required as in a sale, so as to differentiate between insurance and a wager or gambling contract.

in-sur'ance, 1 in-shūr'ens; 2 in-shur'ənc, *n.* **1.** An act or system of insuring or assuring against loss; specif., the act or system by or under which indemnity or pecuniary payment is guaranteed by one party (as a company, society, association, or individual) or several parties to another party in certain contingencies upon specified terms; as, accident *insurance;* fire *insurance;* life *insurance;* marine *insurance.* See below.

Insurance (particularly life insurance) is sometimes called *assurance,* especially in Great Britain. *Coinsurance* is joint insurance by two or more insurers. *Reinsurance* is insurance effected (as in another company) by an insurer for his own protection, upon a risk already taken by him.

2. A contract whereby one party, in consideration of a stipulated consideration or premium, undertakes to pay a given sum or sums upon the occurrence of a certain contingency, as upon injury to one's person, or upon attaining a certain age, or upon one's death, or upon the destruction of one's property by fire or otherwise. Compare POLICY, UNDERWRITER, etc.

An *insurance* on the body of a ship . . . sweeps in, by the comprehensiveness of the expression, whatever is appurtenant to the ship. KENT *Commentaries* vol. iii, p. 257.

3. The premium or consideration paid for insuring. **4.** The amount or sum that the insurer or underwriter has agreed to pay in case of the occurrence of the specified contingency. **5.** Guaranty or pledge; ground of assurance; as, a sufficient *insurance* of divine protection.

Insurance against war by preparation for it is, of all methods, the most businesslike, the most economical, and the most in accordance with the teachings of the Christian religion.
S. D. LOCK in *North American Review* Dec., 1891, p. 673.

6. The action of insuring person or property. [Rare.] An insurance office. [< OF. *enseurer;* see INSURE.]

—**accident insurance,** a form of insurance covering loss due to accidental personal injury.—**annuity i.,** insurance securing the payment of a fixed annuity for the benefit or part of life, in consideration of a lump sum paid by the insured.—**assessment i.,** life insurance in which the death benefits are paid from the proceeds of assessments upon members of an association usually organized on a mutual insurance plan. The number of assessments each year is nominally limited, but the right is usually reserved in some clause to levy additional assessments when required.—**automobile liability i.,** insurance covering liability of owner of automobile on account of injuries inflicted on persons, to property of others, and to the car itself due to its maintenance.—**burglary i.,** insurance of property against loss through illegal entry and theft by burglars, sneak-thieves, etc.—**casualty i.,** insurance of property against loss from accidental causes.—**credit i.,** insurance covering loss to merchants and others arising from bad debts.—**employers' liability i.,** insurance covering employers' liability for which the employer may be held responsible at law.—**endowment i.,** a form of life insurance in which the whole amount agreed upon is paid to the insured if living at the time, or to some designated person or to his heirs if he dies before that time.—**extended i.,** insurance accepted for a period of time on a lapsed policy, the condition being that payment of face value be made should the insured die within the period. A condition for the extension is generally to the effect that the surrender value of the policy be forfeited either wholly or in part.—**fidelity i.,** insurance covering loss arising from an employee's dishonesty or default.—**fire i.,** insurance covering loss or damage to property by fire or the efforts to extinguish fire. In fire insurance it is the custom to insist that property covered be insured to four-fifths of its value or pay an increased premium.—**The usual** term is for one year, but policies for 3 years, 5 years, or the payment of premiums is accepted as insuring the property forever.—**fraternal i.,** insurance issued to its members by a fraternal beneficiary society or order.—**graveyard i.** (*colloq.*), fraudulent insurance effected upon the life of an aged or sick person.—**hazardous i.,** insurance effected at a high premium where the risk is great, as on stores of petrol, celluloid factories, etc.—**industrial i.,** insurance on the lives of the laboring classes for small amounts, the payments being made in weekly instalments.—**i. agent,** a person, firm, or corporation that represents an insurance company and acts for it in soliciting and doing business.—**i. broker,** a broker who represents persons desiring insurance, effects it for them, and looks after their insurance rights in advising them as to losses, interpretation of the terms of policies, etc.—**i. commissioner,** a public official who has supervision over insurance affairs and companies, as in some parts of the United States.—**i. company,** a corporation that insures against loss, damage, injury, or death.—**i. engineer,** a specialist on fire protection and prevention methods.—**i. policy,** a document containing the contract between the insurer and the insured.—**i. reserve,** that portion of an insurance company's assets set aside to be drawn upon to meet losses.—**i. value,** that present value of all the normal future yearly costs of insurance which by its terms a policy is expected to pay in case of its continuance.—**joint-stock i. company,** an insurance company having capital divided into shares and held by members of the company, who are not necessarily policy-holders.—**life i.,** insurance on the life of oneself or of another.—**The first life-insurance company** established in Great Britain was the Amicable, in 1706, and the first in America was introduced from England in 1759 under the official title of Presbyterian Ministers' Fund, and established in Philadelphia.—**marine i.,** insurance which covers loss on ships, cargo, and freight by shipwreck or disaster at sea.—**mutual life-i. company,** an insurance company without stockholders or capital stock, each policy-holder being a member of the corporation, sharing in profits and entitled to vote.—**partnership i.,** insurance covering loss accruing to a firm from the death of one or more partners.—**business-partnership i.**—**public liability i.,** insurance covering accidents to persons not in the employ of the occupant of the premises where the accident occurs.—**surety i.,** insurance covering loss due to the default or dishonesty of persons holding places of trust, such as administrators of estates, etc.—**title i.,** insurance covering loss arising from any flaw or defect in title to real property.—**tontine i.,** see under TONTINE.

in-sur'anc-er†, *n.* An insurer or underwriter.

in-sur'ant, 1 in-shūr'ənt; 2 in-shur'ənt, *n.* One to whom an insurance policy is issued.

in-sure′, 1 in-shūr′; 2 in-shur′, v. [IN-SURED′; IN-SUR′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To contract, for a consideration, to pay a specified sum or sums to (a party or his representatives) upon the occurrence of a given contingency of loss, damage, accident, or death; make a subject of insurance; as, to insure property against fire, or a person against accident or death; to *insure* a vessel or cargo against wreck or loss. **2.** To secure insurance of; as, to *insure* one's life. **3.** To make sure or secure; assure; guarantee.

To enjoy the inestimable benefits which the liberty of the press *insures*, it is necessary to submit to the inevitable evils which it occasions. DE TOCQUEVILLE *Democracy in Am.* tr. by Bowen, vol. i, p. 234. [S. & P. 1863.]

II. *i.* **1.** To make insurance. **2.** To take out a policy of insurance; as, to *insure* in the Mutual. [< OF. *enseurer*, < *en-* (< L. *in*), in, + *seur*, sure, < L. *securus*: see SECURE, *a.*]

in-sured′, 1 in-shūrd′; 2 in-shurd′, *n.* **1.** The person or persons to whom insurance (as fire or marine) is to be paid after loss or damage of insured property. **2.** The person or persons upon whose death or disability insurance (life or accident) becomes due.

in″sur-ee′, 1 in″shur-ē′; 2 in″shur-ē′, *n.* The beneficiary under or holder of an insurance policy.

in-sur′er, 1 in-shūr′er; 2 in-shur′er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which insures; especially, a company or an individual that undertakes, for compensation, to make good losses, as by fire, or to pay sums on certain contingencies, as the death or injury of the insured; an underwriter. **2.** The person insured; an incorrect use.

According to the construction of the English language the *insurer* is the one who insures, that is, in life and fire insurance, the company. H. W. MANLEY in *Insurance Record, Dec. 1, 1899.*

in-surge′, 1 in-sŭrj′; 2 in-sŭrj′, *v.* [IN-SURGED′; IN-SURG′ING.] *i.* [Rare.] To rise; specifically, to insurrectionize.

III. *t.* To rise up; become insurgent; revolt. [< F. *insurger*, < L. *insurgo*; see INSURGENT, *a.*]

in-sur′gence, } 1 in-sŭr′jens, -jen-sē; 2 in-sŭr′ġens, -ġen-
in-sur′gen-cy, } sē, *n.* **1.** The act of rising in insurrection, or the state of being insurgent; insurrection; uprising; incipient belligerency.

in-sur′gent, 1 in-sŭr′jent; 2 in-sŭr′ġent, *n.* **1.** Uprising against lawful authority or an existing government; engaged in insurrection or rebellion against authority.

In New York, though it was ablaze with sympathy for the *insurgent New Englanders*, the spirit of authority was still distinctly unquestioned. ROOSEVELT *Morris* p. 35. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

2. Surging up; rushing in, as the sea. [F., < L. *insurgen(t-)s*, ppr. of *insurgo*, rise against, < *in*, against, + *surgo*; see SURGE.]

in-sur′gent, *n.* **1.** One who takes part in active and forcible opposition or resistance to the constituted authorities of a place or country; also, a rebel to whom belligerent rights have been granted. **2.** [l-] *pl.* In *Polit. A.* a member or supporter of that section of the Republican party in Congress opposed to the rules of the House as existing in 1910, and organized (1911) as the "National Republican Progressive League."

in″sur-gen′cence, 1 in″sŭr-jen′sens; 2 in″sŭr-ġēn′ens, *n.* [Rare.] Tendency to revolt; incipient insurgency. [< L. *insurgesco*, rise against.]

in″sur-mount′a-ble, } 1 in″sur-mount′a-bl; 2 in″sŭr-
in″sur-mount′a-bl, } mount′a-bl, *a.* Not surmountable; such as can not be surmounted, passed over, or overcome; insuperable; as, an *insurmountable* chain of hills; an *insurmountable* difficulty. **in″sur-mount′a-bil-i-ty,** *n.* The state or quality of being insurmountable. **in″sur-mount′a-bl(e-ness)′t.** — **in″sur-mount′a-bly,** *adv.*

in″sur-pas′sa-ble, *etc.*, *obs.* See INSUPERABLE, *etc.*

in″sur-rect′, } 2 in″sŭ-rekt′; 3 in″sŭ-rĕct′, *vt.* [Colloq.] To
in″sur-rec′tion, } rise in or as in insurrection; rebel. [< L. *insurrectus*; see INSURRECTION.]

in″sur-rec′tion, 1 in″sur-rek′shon; 2 in″sŭ-rĕk′shon, *n.* **1.** An organized and armed resistance to the established authority or government; rebellion in its initial stage; open resistance by numbers to constituted authority of the laws; the state of being in active resistance to authority.

I have often heard him [Parnell] say that an armed *insurrection* is a hopeless business in a country which has no mountain islands. MCCARTHY in *Contemporary Review* Nov., 1891, p. 627.

2. A rising in mass, as to oppose an enemy; an uprising.

It seems a singular fact that throughout the war there was no *insurrection* of the slaves. ROSITER JOHNSON *War of Secession* p. 207. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

3. [Rare.] A rising up; upheaval. [< LL. *insurrection-*, < L. *insurgo*, pp. *insurrectus*; see INSURGENT.]

Syn.: see REVOLUTION. — **in″sur-rec′tion-list,** *n.* One who incites or takes part in an insurrection; an insurgent. **in″sur-rec′tion-ert,** } **in″sur-rec′tion-ist,** } *n.* [Rare.] To move or stir up to insurrection; as, to *insurrectionize* a country. **in″sur-rec′tion-ist.**

in″sur-rec′tion-a-ry, 1 in″sur-rek′shon-ā-ri; 2 in″sŭ-rĕk′shon-ā-ry, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, involving, or characterized by insurrection; favoring or engaged in insurrection; insurgent; seditious. **2.** [Humor.] Inclined to rise out of place. **in″sur-rec′tion-al;** **in″sur-rec′to-ry,** } **in″sur-rec′to,** } 1 in″sur-rek′tō-ri, -rek′tō; 2 in″sŭ-rĕk′tō-ri, -rĕk′tō, *a.* Insurgent or rebel; fomenter of discontent with or insurgency toward the government. [Sp., < Lat. *insurrecto*.]

in″sus-cep′ti-bil′i-ty, 1 in″sus-sep″ti-bil′i-ti; 2 in″sŭ-çĕp″ti-bil′i-ty, *n.* Lack of susceptibility; incapacity to feel or to receive; unimpressibility.

in″sus-cep′ti-ble, } 1 in″su-sep′ti-bl; 2 in″sŭ-çĕp′ti-bl,
in″sus-cep′ti-bl, } *a.* **1.** Not susceptible. (1) Incapable of being moved or impressed with *to*; as, a heart *insusceptible* to pity. (2) Incapable of receiving or admitting; with *of*; as, a soul *insusceptible of* malice. **in″sus-cep′tive-ness.**

in-swathe′, *vt.* Same as ENSWATHE.

in′sweep″ing, 1 in′swīp″ing; 2 in′swēp″ing, *a.* Sweeping in.

in-t-, *obs.* Interest; interior; interjection; intermediate; interpreter.

in′t. [Archaic.] In it; a contraction.

in-tab′u-late, *vt.* [Rare.] To indicate in a table; enter in a list.

in-tact′, 1 in-takt′; 2 in-tăct′, *a.* **1.** Left complete or unimpaired; whole; undiminished; as, to spend the interest but leave the principal *intact*.

To keep *intact* the moral and spiritual results. GLADSTON in *N. Am. Review* Jan., 1889, p. 121.

2. [Rare.] Untouched.

Utterly *intact* of sorrow. Careless of the distant morrow. ROSE TERRY COOKE *Grisé* st. 2.

[< L. *intactus*, < *in-*, not, + *tactus*, pp. of *tango*, touch.] — **in-tact′ness,** *n.*

in-tac′til(se), 1 in-tak′til; 2 in-tăc′til, *a.* [Rare.] That can not be touched; intangible.

in-ta′glio, 1 in-ta′lyo; 2 in-tä′lyo (xiii), *n.* [-GLII or -GLIOS, 1-lyi or -lyos; 2-lyi or -lyōs, *pl.*] **1.** *Art.* Incised carving; a sunk design; creux; opposed to *rilievo*; also, the method or art of making such designs. Engraved gems and engraved plates for printing, so made, are called *intaglios*, the designs being cut in intaglio.

The *intaglio* of this beautiful gem is not deep, but sharp and distinct. LAYARD *Nineveh and Babylon* p. 136. [G. P. P. 1853.]

2. A work, especially a gem, with incised carving: opposed to *cameo*.

The bold Cameo speaks, the soft *Intaglio* thinks. DARWIN, ERASMUS DARWIN *Bot. Garden, Econ. of Veg.* can. 2. 310.

3. *Mech.* Any machine die for producing a relief design. [It., < *intagliare*, cut in, < LL. *intalio*; see ENTAIL, *v.*] — **intaglio printing,** printing from an engraved metal plate in which the engraved line has the positive value, the ink being withdrawn from the incised line by dampened paper which is subjected to heavy pressure.— **in-ta′glist,** *n.* To cut in intaglio. **in-ta′gli-ot,** — **in-ta′glio-ist,** *n.* Same as CAMEO-BLUEBEY. **1.-el″le-va′tor.** — **in-ta′glio-type,** *n.* **1.** A method of engraving intaglio designs on a metal plate by washing out ink-tracings on a coat of zinc oxid, and reproducing the designs thus obtained by the electrotype or stereotype process. **2.** A work thus produced.

in-tail′, *vt.* & *n.* Same as ENTAIL.

in′take″, 1 in′tāk″; 2 in′tāk′, *n.* **1.** That which is taken in; as, the annual *intake* and output of a farm; also, a taking in. **2.** In the textile industry, a point at which a knit or woven article is narrowed. **3.** The area in which a river-system receives its water supply. **4.** The place a fluid is taken into a pipe or channel, as distinguished from the outlet; also, the current flowing in. **5.** [North. Eng.] Land enclosed or cultivated, as distinguished from that which is waste.

When horses in the sunburnt *intake* stood. WORDSWORTH *An Evening Walk* st. 5.

6. *Mining.* The air-shaft in a mine. **7.** *Steam-engin.* Admission; a fraud; swindle; also, a swindler; cheat. **8.** *Mech.* The amount of energy or power taken into a machine or system.— **in′take-hold″er,** *n.* One who holds land under a grant from the State. **in′take-valve″,** *n.* A valve by which is regulated the supply of water, gas, oil, etc., to a boiler or engine. [which takes in.

in′tak″er, 1 in′tāk″er; 2 in′tāk′er, *n.* One who or that

in′tak″ing, *n.* [Archaic.] 1. Seizure, as of a town. **2.** [Scot.] Inclosure of moorland or cultivation.

in-tan′gi-bil′i-ty, 1 in-tan′ji-bil′i-ti; 2 in-tăn′ġi-bil′i-ty, *n.* Incapability of being touched; impalpable; incorporeal; figuratively, not directly appreciable by the mind; having no clear foundation; not intelligible; as, the meaning or reality.

in-tan′gi-bl(e-ness)′t. — **in-tan′gi-bly,** *adv.*

in-tan′gle†, in-tan′gle-ment†. Same as ENTANGLE, etc.

in-tan′nate-ble, *a.* [Rare.] Not capable of being dried up; inexhaustible.

in-tar′si-a, in-tar′si-a-tu′ra, *n.* [It.] Same as TARSIA, etc.

in-tar′sus, 1 in-tär′sus; 2 in-tär′sus, *n.* [-SI, *pl.*] A complete person or thing; a whole. **2.** One of the infinite series of numbers, 1, 2, 3, etc., in contradistinction to a fraction; a whole number. [L., < *in*, not, + *tango*, touch.]

in-tas′tate, *a.* Without taste; not capable of tasting.

in-te′ger, as *a* + *b* √ −1.— **ordinal i.,** a number or other mark of identification to indicate the position held by an object in a series.

in″te-gra-bil′i-ty, 1 in″ti-gra-bil′i-ti; 2 in″te-ġra-bil′i-ty, *n.* *Math.* Capability of being integrated.— **in″te-gra-bil′i-ty-con-dī′tion,** *n.* *Math.* A condition represented by an equation which must be satisfied when a differential equation (in x, y, z) has an integrating factor.

in′te-gra-bil′(e, 1 in′ti-gra-bil; 2 in′te-ġra-bil, *a.* Capable of being integrated.

in′te-gral, 1 in′ti-gral; 2 in′te-ġral, *a.* **1.** Constituting a completed whole; containing all the parts; whole; as, *integral* excellence of character. **2.** Constituting an essential part of a whole; necessary to completeness; intrinsic; integrant.

The philanthropic element is an *integral* element in all our best educational work. GLADDEN *Applied Christianity* p. 268. [H. M. & CO. 1886.]

3. *Math.* (1) Pertaining to an integer; of the nature of an integer; denoting an algebraic expression in which the only indicated operations are those of addition, subtraction, multiplication by integers, and raising to integral powers. **4.** *Mech.* All of one piece (of metal or wood); as, the shaft and base are cast *integral*. [< LL. *integralis*, < L. *integer*; see INTEGER.] SYN.: see ENTIRE. — **integral calculus,** *Math.* the process (and the result) of finding a primitive function.— **l. linear transformation** (*Math.*), a linear transformation in which $c=0$.— **l. transcendental function** (*Math.*), a function (also called a transcendent) of values of the argument.— **in′te-gral-ism,** *n.* The quality of being integral; wholeness. **in″te-gral′i-ty†.** — **in′te-gral-ly,** *adv.*

in′te-gral, *n.* **1.** *Math.* A function of variables that remains constant, or an equation or a set of equations that remain satisfied, so long as the differentials of the variables satisfy a given differential equation.

An integral may be regarded as a sum of differentials. Thus, the space passed over by a body moving with a velocity that varies continuously according to a given law is found by dividing the motion into elementary portions, each successively if it moved steadily during each of a series of infinitesimal periods with the velocity it had at the beginning of the period. Compare DIFFERENTIAL.

2. [Rare.] An integral part. **3†.** A whole; integer.

— **Abelian integral** (*Alg.*), the integral $\int R(z, w)dz$, in which R is a rational and w a function of z that can be expressed by an irreducible polynomial equated to 0.— **closed i.** (*Math.*), an integral whose path of integration is a closed curve.— **complete i.** *Math.* 1. A solution of a partial differential equation of the first order containing an arbitrary constant for each of the independent variables. **2.** In a higher order, the most general relation between the variables that satisfies the equation identically on substitution. — **definite†.,** an integral whose summation extends only between definite limits.— **elliptic i.,** one of the three integrals arising from the integration of an expression of the form $f(x, X)\,dx$, in which X is the square root of an entire function of x of the fourth degree, and f is a rational function. — **general i.,** a relation between any number of variables involving independent functions of them, one less in number, as well as an arbitrary function of those functions.— **improper definite i.,** a definite integral taken over some region in at least part of which the function to be integrated is indefinite or infinite.— **indefinite i.,** a function which, being differentiated, yields a given result.— **line i., surface i.,** or **volume i.,** an integral of the values of a function at all points of a line, surface, or volume respectively.— **linear i.,** in the calculus of the complex variable, an integral whose path in the plane of that variable consists of line-segments.— **probability i.** (*Math.*), the integral expressing the area of the probability curve.— **variation of an i.** (*Math.*), the amount by which the value of a definite integral along a varied curve exceeds its value along the original curve.— **volume i.** (*Math.*), an integral in which the region of value of the variable of integration is a volume.

in″te-gral-i-za′tion, 1 in″ti-gral-i-zā′shon; 2 in″te-ġral-i-zā′shon, *n.* The act or process of shaping a complete function.

in′te-grand, 1 in′ti-grand; 2 in′te-ġrănd, *n.* *Math.* An expression to be integrated, or whose integration is indicated. [< L. *integrandus*, gerund of *integro*; see INTEGRANT.]

in′te-grant, 1 in′ti-grant; 2 in′te-ġrant, *a.* Contributing or essential to the making up of a whole; integral.

Whatever tends to insulate man, to stifle the consciousness in him that he is an *integrant* part of society, produces egotism and crime. F. LIEBER *Political Ethics* vol. ii. p. 48. [L. 1890.] [< L. *integrant(t-)s*, ppr. of *integro*, make whole, < *integer*; see INTEGER.]

in′te-graph, 1 in′ti-graf; 2 in′te-ġrăf, *n.* *Math.* An expression to be integrated, or whose integration is indicated. [< L. *integrandus*, gerund of *integro*; see INTEGRANT.]

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in′te-graph, 1 in′ti-graf; 2 in′te-ġrăf, *n.* *Math.* An apparatus used for ship calculations which gives, in addition, the moments of areas about points or lines. [< INTEGRAL + -GRAPH.]

in′te-grate, 1 in′ti-grēt; 2 in′te-ġrāt, *v.* [-GRAT′ED; -GRAT′ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make into a whole; bring together the parts of; make or bring complete or entire; as, many suggestions are needed to *integrate* a plan. **2.** To give the sum total of; indicate the whole or mean value of; as, an anemometer *integrates* the force of the wind. **3.** *Math.* To find the integral of (a given differential expression). **4.** To violate the integrity of (a moral part); as, the zoophyte arrests and *integrates* portions of matter moving through its medium.

II. *i.* To become whole or complete; especially, as used by Herbert Spencer, to pass from a complex and unstable to a relatively simple and stable condition.

The human races tend to differentiate and *integrate* as do races of other living forms. HERBERT SPENCER *Essays* vol. i. p. 353. [A. 1883.] [< L. *integratus*, pp. of *integro*; see INTEGRANT.] — **in′te-grate-ly,** *adv.* [Rare.] Entirely.

in″te-gra′tor, *n.* Of or pertaining to integration.

in″te-gra′tion, 1 in″ti-grā′shon; 2 in″te-ġrā′shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of integrating, or of being integrated; the bringing together of parts into a whole.

Integration of matter into worlds has taken place through a decline of heat. DRAPER *Conflict bet. Religion and Science* p. 242. [A. 1876.]

2. *Math.* The process of integrating or finding the integral. **3.** *Hydrometry.* The determination of the average of the various velocities of flowing water at different depths, by moving the current-meter at a very slow, uniform speed up and down in a vertical line; contrasted with observations made at several fixed points in a vertical.

In shallow streams . . . the work can be shortened by what is called *integration*. J. W. POWELL *Thirtenth Annual Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey, 1892–1893* pt. ii. pp. 13, [GOVT. PRO. 1894.]

4. *Psychol.* The combining of several elements into a complex entirety; also, a similar combination or state in which the elements can be distinguished. [L. *integratio(n-)*, restoring, < L. *integro*; see INTEGRANT.] — **definite integration** (*Math.*), integration over a definitely bounded region.— **graphical i.,** integration with the aid of the integraph.— **i. by parts** (*Math.*), the reduction of an integral by use of the formula $\int u\frac{dv}{dx}dx = uv - \int v\frac{du}{dx}dx$. — **mechanical i.,** the use of the integraph.— **reciprocal i.** (*Biol.*), the combination of the male and female cells which results in the fertilization of an egg.— **sign of i.,** a sign $\left(\int\right)$ prefixed to the differential whose integral is to be taken; originally a long *s* (for *Latin summa*, sum).

in′te-gra″tive, } 1 in′ti-grē″tiv; 2 in′te-ġrā″tiv, *a.* Tend-
in′te-gra″tive, } ing to integration; conducive to the formation of a whole.

in′te-gra″tor, 1 in′ti-grē″tor or -tor; 2 in′te-ġrā″tor, *n.* One who or that which integrates; specif., any mechanical device for obtaining the numerical value of an integral, especially the area of a plane figure; an integrating instrument, as a planimeter.— **Amsler's integrator,** a device for computing the area of a plane figure as well as its moment of inertia, by means of a wheel rolling under a form of calculating apparatus used for computing any harmonic series of phenomena.

in″te-gri-fo′li-ous, 1 in″ti-gri-fō′li-us; 2 in″te-ġri-fō′li-us, *a.* *Bot.* Whole-leaved; entire-leaved.

In″te-gri-pal′li-a′ta, 1 in″ti-gri-pal′i-ā′tə; 2 in″te-ġri-pal′i-ā′ta, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A suborder of bivalves having the pallial impression entire, the siphons free or aborted, as in *Unionidæ*. [< L. *integer* (see INTEGER) + *pallium*, mantle.] **In″te-gro-pal′li-al;** — **In″te-gri-pal′li-ate,** *a.* *Conch.* Having the pallial impression entire, as a bivalve shell. **In″te-gri-for″-gro-pal′li-a′ti;** **in″te-gro-pal′li-ate†.**

in-teg′ri-ti-ve(s, 1 in-teg′ri-tiv; 2 in-tĕġ′ri-tiv, *a.* [Rare.] Characterized by integrity; upright; honest.

in-teg′ri-ty, 1 in-teg′ri-ti; 2 in-tĕġ′ri-ty, *n.* **1.** Uprightness of character and soundness of moral principle; honesty; probity; as, his business career showed his *integrity*. **2.** An unbroken condition; state; as, a state of having no part wanting; entirety; completeness; as, the *integrity* of an ancient manuscript. **3.** A state of being unimpaired, perfect, sound, pure; a state of original purity; as, the *integrity* of the mind after the fall. **4.** Innocence; sinlessness; freedom from moral delinquencies; as, the *integrity* of Adam before the fall. **5†.** An integral whole. [< L. *integritā(t-)s*, < *integer*; see INTEGRANT.] SYN.: see HONESTY. — **integrity of surface.** See **integrity, law of.** — **integrity** (*Logic*), the law that in reasoning the entirety of the facts must be taken into account: a principle under *exact observation*. See HONESTY, SENTIMENT.

in″te-gro-dif″fer-en′tial, *a.* *Math.* Interential.

in′teg-u-ment, 1 in-teg′yu-ment *or* -mant; 2 in-tĕġ′yu-ment, *n.* [Rare.] To provide with an integument; cover.

in-teg′u-ment, *n.* Any outer covering or envelop; specif., the natural covering, external envelop, or investment of an animal or vegetable body, as the human skin, the shell of a lobster, or the rind or husk of seeds.

The Jew had more and more mistaken the shell of ceremonialism for the precious truths of which that ceremonialism was but the *integument*. FARRAR *St. Paul* vol. i. p. 509. [E. P. 1879.]

[< L. *integumentum*, < *intego*, cover, < *in*, upon, + *tego*, cover.] — **in-teg″u-men′ta-ry,** *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or

composed of integument; as, *integumentary* organs. 2. Investing or covering. **in-teg"u-men-tal'ı-ty**, *n.* = **in-teg"u-men-ta'tion**, *n.* 1. The act or process of covering with integuments, or the state of being covered. 2. A covering; integument.

in'ted-ınd", 1 in'tĕnd"; 2 in'tĕnd', *n. Scots Law.* Tithes on

in'tel-lect, 1 in'te-lekt; 2 ĭn'tē-lĕkt, *n.* 1. The faculty or power of perception or thought; intelligence; mind; sometimes, the higher thinking powers, as distinguished from the senses and memory; as, *intellect* distinguishes man from brutes. 2. Intelligent people collectively; as, the *intellect* of the age is enlisted in these inquiries. 3. *Psychol.* (1) The faculty or power of understanding, whether of the objects immediately presented in sense-perception, or of those known by processes of reasoning. In perception, the work of intellect is largely expressed in the form of recognition, or interpretation of the sensation-elements fused with ideational elements, and thus composing the complex object of sense. It is chiefly, therefore, the intellectuality of the perception which gathers in those cases of psychical blindness or psychical deafness which result from functional impairment or disease of certain cerebral centers. See MIND; KNOW. (2) In the threefold division of the older psychology, the faculty of knowing, as distinguished from sensibility and will. The indefiniteness and complexity of this conception, however, made necessary a further subdivision into subordinate faculties as called. Hence the intellect was said to act as a *cognitive faculty*, or faculty of immediate knowledge; a *conservative faculty*, memory; a *comparative faculty*, thought; a *constructive faculty*, etc.

The leading faculties of the *intellect* are three: The presentative, or observing faculty; the representative, or creative faculty; the thinking, or the generalizing faculty.

PORTER *Human Intellect* p. 77. [s. 1870.]

(3) Sometimes, specif., the power to perceive things in a rational way, as involving a more than ordinary comprehension of their nature, and profounder meanings; the scientific or philosophical mind; as, Aristotle was a man of mighty *intellect*. (4) The sum of the mental powers by which knowledge is acquired, retained, and extended, as distinguished from the senses; the understanding.

The various faculties known as Memory, Judgment, Abstraction, Reason, Imagination, are modes or activities of *Intellect*.

BAIN *Senses and Intellect* bk. ii, p. 321. [A. 1879.]

Aristotle called the impersonal intellect, which was supposed to have created the world, the **active, impassible i.** and the intellect which is part of the individual and is destroyed upon death, the **passive, patient, or possible i.** Later, St. Thomas Aquinas defined the **i. passivus** (*intellectus possibilis*) as that which receives the impressions of sense, and the **i. active** (*intellectus agens*) as that which reasons on them. From the days of Greek philosophy down nearly to the present time, the **i.** has had as having to do with matters of conduct, has been distinguished from the **speculative or theoretical.** In modern philosophy such distinctions have gradually gone out of use.

4. *pl.* [Vulgar or Obs.] Mental powers; senses; wits; as, weak in his *intellects*. 5†. A spirit; intelligence; being possessed of understanding. 6†. The sense; meaning; signification of anything. [< L. *intellectus*, perception, < *intelligo*; see INTELLIGENT.]

SYN.: intelligence, reason, reasoning, understanding. As has already been said, according to the threefold division of the mental powers, the intellect is that assemblage of faculties which is concerned with knowledge, as distinguished from emotion and volition. *Understanding* is the Saxon word of the same general import, but is chiefly used of the reasoning powers; the *understanding*, which Sir Wm. Hamilton has called "the faculty of relations and comparisons," is distinguished by many philosophers from *reason* in that *reason* is the faculty of the higher cognitions or a priori truth." Compare INSTINCT; MIND; REASON.— Ant: body, brute force, matter, mechanism, passion, emotion, sense.—

in'tel-lect"ed, *a.* [Rare.] Endowed with intellect.

in'tel-lec-ta'tion, *n.* [Rare.] Intellection.

in'tel-lec"tı-bil'ē-ty, 1 in'te-lek"tı-bil; 2 ĭn'tē-lĕc'tı-bil, *a. Metaph.* Having a self-subsistent form, to be apprehended only by reason.

in"tel-lec'tion, 1 in'te-lek'shan; 2 ĭn"tē-lĕc'shon, *n.* 1. Exercise of the intellect, or intellectual activity; understanding, as distinguished from sensibility; hence, any result or product of such exercise; thought.

Our assurance that twice two are four . . . is absolute, and a matter of pure *intellection*.

MACKINTOSH *Progress of Ethical Theory* vol. i, bk. i, branch ii, p. 174. [MACM. 1891.]

An *intellection* is the product of the mind.

J. BASCOM *Science of Mind* p. 242. [G. P. P. 1881.]

2. *Rhet.* Same as SYNECDOCHE. [< L. *intellectio(n-)*, < *intelligo*; see INTELLIGENT.]

in"tel-lec'tive, 1 in'te-lek'tıv; 2 ĭn"tē-lĕc'tĭv, *a.* 1. Of the intellect; pertaining to the intellect; intellectual; as, the *intellective* faculties. 2. Intelligent. 3†. Capable of being apprehended only by the intellect. [< L. *intellectus*; see INTELLECT.] —**in"tel-lec'tıv-ly**, *ad.*

in"tel-lec'tu-al, 1 in'te-lek'chu-al *or* -tŭ-al; 2 ĭn"tē-lĕc'chu-al *or* -tŭ-al, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the intellect; apprehended or done by the intellect; bringing into action the intellect or higher faculties; mental; as, the *intellectual* powers, or *intellectual* conception.

Universities are the natural centres of *intellectual* movements.

NEWMAN *Apologia* p. 107. [L. & C. ed. 1864.]

2. Possessing intellect or capacity for the higher forms of knowledge; characterized by intelligence; as, Browning was an *intellectual* poet. 3†. Same as INTELLECTIVE. 3. [< LL. *intellectualis*, < L. *intellectus*; see INTELLECT.]

in"tel-lec'tu-al, *n.* 1. An intellectual person. 2. [Archaic.] The mental faculties; intellect; often in the plural.

His acknowledged superiority with "ill-natured remark" upon the *intellectuals*, manners, practice, etc., of other people.' ADAMS in Morse's *John Q. Adams* p. 8. [H. M. & CO. 1885.]

in"tel-lec'tu-al-ısm, 1 in'te-lek'chu-[*or* -tŭ-]al-ızm; 2 ĭn"tē-lĕc'chu-[*or* -tŭ-]al-ĭzm, *n.* 1. Devotion to intellectual occupation; intellectual quality or power; intellectuality; also, belief in the supremacy of the intellect among the human faculties.

Man perceive that a mere *intellectualism* is apt to fall short even of the lower measures of duty.

LONDON *University Sermons* first series, p. 41. [n. 1869.]

2. *Philos.* The doctrine of the Eleatic idealists that the ultimate principle of all reality is *nous*, intellect or reason. This principle, therefore, they held can not be apprehended by the senses. **in"tel-lec'tu-al-ıst**, *n.* 1. *Metaph.* An adherent of intellectualism. 2†. One who overrates the understanding. —**in"tel-lec'tu-al-ıs'tic**, *a.*

in"tel-lec"tu-al'ı-ty, 1 in"te-lek'chu-[*or* -tŭ-]al'ı-tı; 2 ĭn"tē-lĕc'chu-[*or* -tŭ-]al'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tĭz. *pl.*] 1. The quality or state of being intellectual; possession of intellectual forces or endowment. **in"tel-lec'tu-al-ness**†, [Rare]. 2. [Rare.] A person distinguished for intellectual qualities.

Irving . . . used to give breakfasts to *intellectualities* he fell in with. CARLYLE *Reminiscences, Edward Irving* p. 72. [n. 1881.]

in"tel-lec'tu-al-ize, 1 in'te-lek'chu-[*or* -tŭ-]al-aiz; 2 ĭn"tē-lĕc'chu-[*or* -tŭ-]al-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To consider or treat intellectually. 2. To invest with an intellectual significance or nature; attribute an intellectual character to.

A literary and *intellectualized* harangue is . . . in its own way well suited to grand matters. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism, Translating Homer* first series, p. 259. [MACM. 1877.]

3. To develop intellectually; endow with intellect.

II. *i.* To exercise the reason; reflect.— **in"tel-lec'tu-al-ı-za'tion** or **-sa'tion**, *n.*

in"tel-lec'tu-al-ly, 1 in'te-lek'chu-[*or* -tŭ-]al-ı; 2 ĭn"tē-lĕc'chu-[*or* -tŭ-]al-ĭ, *adv.* By means of the intellect; in a manner evincing intellect.

in-tel'li-gence, 1 in-tel'ı-jens; 2 ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-gĕns, *n.* 1. The quality, exercise, or product of active intellect; capacity to know or understand; intellect; knowledge; ability to exercise the higher mental functions; readiness of comprehension; mind; address; skill; as, a high order of *intelligence*. 2. Information acquired or communicated; instruction; information; notice; advice; news; as, to receive *intelligence* of an event. 3. Mutual understanding; interchange of information or thought; as, to exchange a look of *intelligence*. 4. An intelligent being; especially, a spirit not embodied; as, the *intelligences* of the unseen world; the Supreme *Intelligence*. 5†. Secret information, especially of a political character; also, the imparting of such information. 6. *Chr. Sci.* The primal and original quality of infinite Mind. MARY BAKER EDDY *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* p. 469. [F., < L. *intelligentia*, < *intelligent(-t)-s*; see INTELLIGENT.]

in-tel'li-gen-cy†. SYN.: see INTELLECT; INSTINCT; KNOWLEDGE; UNDERSTANDING. **Intelligence bureau** or **office**. A place where information may be obtained.— **i. department**, a military department charged with getting all useful information for the government in any army or navies or spies. — **i. office**. 1. [U. S.] An office where servants can be hired. 2. An intelligence bureau.— **i. officer** (*Mil.*), an officer in the service of the intelligence department.— **in-tel'li-genced**, *a.*— **in-tel'li-gence-ing**, *a.*

in-tel'li-genc-er, 1 in-tel'ı-jens-ar; 2 ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĕns-ẽr, *n.* A sender or conveyor of intelligence or news; a messenger; agent.

in-tel'li-gent, 1 in-tel'ı-jent; 2 ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĕnt, *a.* 1. Distinguished for intelligence; of active mind; discerning; acute; as, an *intelligent* reader. 2. Marked by intelligence; as, an *intelligent* look. 3. Understanding; as, an *intelligent* reply. 3. Endowed with intellect; reasoning; as, man is an *intelligent* animal.

4†. Informed; cognizant; also, communicating intelligence. [Followed by *of*. < L. *intelligent(-t)-s*, ppr. of *intelligo*, perceive, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *lego*, choose.]

SYN.: acute, astute, bright, clear-headed, clear-sighted, clever, discerning, educated, instructed, keen-sighted, knowing, judicious, penetrating, sensible, sharp-sighted, sharp-witted, shrewd, well-informed.— Ant.: see synonyms for IGNORANT.

in-tel'li-gent, *n.* 1. An intelligent person. 2†. A receiver or conveyer of information; a spy.

in-tel'li-gen"tial, 1 in-tel'ı-jen'shal; 2 ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĕn'shal, *a. pl.* [Rare.] Characterized by intelligence; rational. 2. Consisting of intelligence; spiritual. 3. Conveying intelligence. **in-tel'li-gen'cial**†.

in-tel'li-gent-ly, 1 in-tel'ı-jent-lı; 2 ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĕnt-lĭ, *adv.* With intelligence or understanding.

in-tel'li-gent'si-a, 1 in-tel'ı-gent'si-a; 2 ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĕnt'si-ä, *n. pl.* [Rus.] Intelligent persons as distinguished from ignorant.

in-tel'li-gi-bil'ı-ty, 1 in-tel'ı-ji-bil'ı-tı; 2 ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĭ-bĭl'ĭ-tĭ, *n.*

in-tel'li-gi-ble, 1 in-tel'ı-ji-bl; 2 ĭn-tĕl'ĭ-jĭ-bl, *a.* 1. Capable of being understood; comprehensible; perspicuous; as, an *intelligible* statement. 2. *Metaph.* Capable of being received by the understanding only; perceptible; hostile; opposed to *sensible*. [< L. *intelligibilis*, < *intelligo*; see INTELLIGENT.] SYN.: see CLEAR; PLAIN.— **in-tel'li-gi-bil'ı-ty**, *n.* **in-tel'li-gi-bl(e-ness)**†. **in-tel'li-gi-bly**, *adv.*

in-tel'li-gize, *v.* [Rare.] [< Gr. *metaph.*] An intelligible object.

in-tel'li-gize, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To receive into the intellect. **II.** *i.* To exercise the intellect; earnestly consider; think deeply.

in-tem'er-ate†, *a.* Undefiled: pure. **in-tem'er-at"ed**†, **in-tem'per-a-ble**, etc. See IN-2.

in-tem'per-ance, 1 in-tem'pĕr-ans; 2 ĭn-tĕm'pẽr-ans, *n.* [Rare.] A morbid physical condition; a bad temperament.

in-tem'per-ance, 1 in-tem'pĕr-ans; 2 ĭn-tĕm'pẽr-ans, *n.* 1. Lack of temperance or moderation: immoderate action of intelligence, as of passion; hence, violence; excess; especially, habitual and excessive indulgence in the use of alcoholic drinks.

Greater is the calamity and curse inflicted upon mankind by *intemperance* than by the three great scourges—war, pestilence, and famine.

GLADSTONE in *The Times* [London] Mar. 6, 1880, p. 7, col. 2.

Our *intemperance* it is, that pulls so many several incurable diseases upon our heads. BURTON *Anat. Melancholy* pt. i, § i, mem. 1, subsect. 1, p. 39. [L. fo. 1857.]

2. An intemperate act; an excess.

These circumstances may have occasionally betrayed me into *intemperances* of expression.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON in *The Federalist* No. lxxxv, p. 546.

3†. Inclemency or severity of weather; as, the *intemperance* of winter. [< L. *intemperantia*, < *in-*, not; and see TEMPERANCE.] **in-tem'per-an-cy**†.

in-tem'per-ant, 1 in-tem'pĕr-ant; 2 ĭn-tĕm'pẽr-ant. **I**†. *a.* Intemperate. **II.** *n.* An intemperate person; a drunkard.

in-tem'per-ate, 1 in-tem'pĕr-at; 2 ĭn-tĕm'pẽr-at, *a.* 1. Characterized by lack of moderation, as in speech or action; unrestrained, as in indulgence or exertion; as, an *intemperate* harangue. 2. Given to or characterized by excessive use of alcoholic drinks; as, *intemperate* habits. 3. Excessive in character or degree; inordinate; inclement; as, *intemperate* ambition; *intemperate* weather. [< L. *intemperatus*, < *in-*, not; and see TEMPERATE.] **in-tem'per-ous**†. SYN.: see IMMODERATE.— **in-tem'per-ate-ly**, *adv.*

in-tem'per-ate, -ness, *n.* One who is intemperate, especially in the use of alcoholic drinks; a drunkard.

in-tem'per-ate-ness, 1 in-tem'pĕr-at-nes; 2 ĭn-tĕm'pẽr-at-nĕs, *n.* 1. The quality or state of being intemperate; intemperance. 2. Excess of heat or cold; inclemency, as of weather or climate. **in-tem'per-a-ture**, *n.*

in"tem-pe'ri-es, 1 in'tem-pi'ri-z; 2 ĭn"tĕm-pē'rĭ-ēz, *n.* 1. *Pathol.* Same as DYSCRASIA. 2. [Rare.] Unsettledness or inclemency of the weather. [L., inclemency.]

in"tem-pes'tıve†, *a* Out of season; untimely; inopportune. [< L. *intempestivus*.] — **in"tem-pes'tıve-ly**†, *adv.*— **in"tem-pes'tıv-ty**, *n.*

in-tend', 1 in-tend'; 2 ĭn-tĕnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To set the mind upon to accomplish; be intent upon; have in view as a purpose to be effected; plan; design: generally followed by a verb in the infinitive, or by a present participle.

Intendest thou to kill me? *Ex.* ii, 14.

Never any man was loser, nor ever shall be, that principally *intends* the Glory of God. 2. HALE *Contemplations, Lord's Prayer* pt. ii, p. 204. [SHROW. 1682.]

2. To purpose to convey as a meaning; refer to; signify; mean; as, I *intended* nothing by the remark. 3. To design or destine *for* or *to*; to design to give or confer as a gift; to mean (some one or something) *to be* or *to do* (something); as, his son is *intended* for the ministry. 4. [Archaic.] To fix in a tendency or course; direct to a thought or object; as, to *intend* the mind to realities.

One of the high anecdotes of the world is the reply of Newton to the inquiry, 'how he had been able to achieve his discoveries.' 'By always *intending* my mind.'

EMERSON *Conduct of Life, Power.* [N. M. & CO. 1883.]

5†. To fix the mind on; take care of; superintend. This meaning survives in the word *intendant*. 6†. To distend; extend. 7†. To intensify; strengthen. 8†. To pretend. 9†. To direct, as one's course or journey; bend, as one's steps. 10†. To direct or aim (at someone); used with *against*; as plots were *intended* against him. 11†. *Old Scots Law.* To prosecute in legal form, as an action.

II. *i.* 1. [Rare.] To have an intention; mean; as, to *intend* kindly. 2†. To attend. 3†. To push forward; proceed. 4†. To start on a journey; set out for. 5†. *intend for* London. 5†. To direct the attention to; pay heed to; devote oneself to. 6†. To endeavor; strive. [< F. *entendre*, < L. *intendo*, < *in*, toward, + *tendo*, stretch.] SYN.: see PURPOSE. **in-tend'er**, *n.*

in-ten'dance, 1 in-ten'dans; 2 ĭn-tĕn'dans, *n.* Business management or superintendence: specif., in some European countries as France, the directorate of the superior civil service, especially of the civil or administrative service of the army or marine; also, the official staff or headquarters of such a service. **in-ten'dance-ship**, *n.*

in-ten'dan-cy, 1 in-ten'dan-sı; 2 ĭn-tĕn'dan-cy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -siz; 2 -sĭz. *pl.*] 1. The office or work of an intendant. **in-tend'en-cy**†. 2. A district under an intendant.

in-ten'dant, *a.* [Rare.] Intending to be; designing; purposing.

in-ten'dant, 1 in-ten'dant; 2 ĭn-tĕn'dant, *n.* 1. One who has charge, oversight, or direction, especially of a public administration; a superintendent; as, *intendant* of a hospital; *intendant*-general of marine. 2. *F. Hist.* A provincial administrator under the Bourbons: corresponding to a *prefect* under the empire. 3. Under French rule in Canada, the administrative officer next to the governor, having civil and maritime jurisdiction. 4. A Spanish or Mexican district administrator or treasurer. **in'ten-den'te**†. [F., < L. *intendent(-t)-s*, ppr. of *intendo*; see INTEND.] **in-tend'ant-ship**, *n.* The office of, or in the administration of Chinese affairs, a taotai.— **in-tend'ant-sıng**, *n.* The method or system of governing by intendants.— **in-ten'dant-ship**, *n.* The position or office of an intendant.

in-tend'ed, 1 in-tend'ed; 2 ĭn-tĕnd'ĕd, *n.* [Colloq.] One who is betrothed; an intended husband or wife: always with a possessive; as, she became her *intended*.

in-tend'ed-ly, 1 in-tend'ed-lı; 2 ĭn-tĕnd'ĕd-lĭ, *adv.* With design; intentionally.— **in-tend'ed-ness**, *n.*

in-ten'dıng, 1 in-ten'dıng; 2 ĭn-tĕn'dĭng, *n.* The act of paying attention; attendance.— **mandate** or **writ of intendence and respondence** (*Eng. Hist.*), a mandate issued under the Great Seal in favor of the recipient of a royal appointment, directing all concerned to attend to his *respondentes* to him; that is, to attend and respond to his requests.

in'ten-den'cıa, 1 in'ten-den'syə; 2 ĭn'tĕn-dĕn'cyä, *n.* [Sp.] The office or house of an intendant, particularly of the governor of a province.

in-tend'er†, *n.* To make tender; entender. [standing.

in-tend'ı-ment†, *n.* Consideration; attention; also, under-

in-tend'ıng, 1 in-tend'ıng; 2 ĭn-tĕnd'ĭng, *pa.* Having the intention of becoming; as, an *intending* emigrant.— **in-tend'ıng-ly**, *adv.*

in-tend'ment, 1 in-tend'ment *or* -mənt; 2 ĭn-tĕnd'ment, *n.* 1. *Law.* The true intent or meaning, or correct understanding, of the law, or of a legal instrument; also, a general presumption of law, as, by *intendment* of law a person accused is held to be innocent until proved to be guilty. 2. [Archaic.] Intention.

Any attempt to divert them from his their original *intendment*.

LOWNDES *Bigbow Papers* first series, iii, con.

3†. Comprehension of a subject; judgment; interpretation; view. 4†. Object, as of an action; purpose; design. 5†. Understanding; sense. **in-tend'ment**, *v.* [< LL. *intendimentum*, < *intendo*; see INTEND.]— **common intendment** or **intent**, the usual, natural, or plain meaning of a document, as the law construes it.

in-ten'er-ate, 1 in-ten'ĕr-et; 2 ĭn-tĕn'ẽr-ĕt, *a.* [Rare.] To make tender; soften. [< IN-1 + L. *tener*, tender.]

The Boston elm has moved hearts that Park street and Brattle street have never *inter*enerated.

G. W. CURTIS *Nile Notes* p. 163. [n. 1862.]

—in-ter'en-ate†, *a.*— **in-ter'en-a'tion**, *n.*

in-ten'ſı-ble, *a.* That can not hold or contain; untenable.

intens., *abbr.* Intensive.

in-ten'sate, 1 in-ten'sēt; 2 ĭn-tĕn'sāt, *a.* [Rare.] To make intense; intensify.— **in-ten'sa-tion**, *n.* [Rare.]

A true breath of life is but a higher *intension* of light and electricity. FROUDE *Thomas Carlyle* vol. i, p. 304. [n. 1882.]

—in-ten'sa-tıv(e), *a.* [Rare.] Intensive.

in-tense', 1 in-tens'; 2 ĭn-tĕns', *a.* 1. Strained or exerted to a high degree; kept on or as if on a strain; ardent; unremitting; fervent; as, *intense* study; *intense* desire; *intense* application.

What do Christian believers undertake? Simply the imitation of the most *intense* life the world has known. ELIZABETH S. PHELPS *Struggle for Immortality* p. 172. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

2. Extreme in degree; very deep or strong; vehement; severe; violent; excessive; immoderate; as, *intense* pain or bitterness. 3. Putting forth strenuous effort; as, he was *intense* in application. 4. *Phot.* Having strength or marked contrast; said of a negative. See DENSE. 5. *Agric. & Econ.* [Rare.] Same as INTENSIVE, *a.*, 5. [F.,

< L. *intensus*, pp. of *intendo;* see INTEND.] SYN.: see ARDENT.] — **in-tense'ly**, *adv.* **1.** In a high degree; extremely. **2.** [Rare.] With earnestness or eagerness; intently.— **in-tense'ness**, *n.*

in-ten"si-fi-ca'tion, 1 in-ten"si-fi-kā'shun; 2 in-tĕn"si-fi-ca'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or result of intensifying or of making intense.

Industrial improvements tend . . . to undue *intensification* of labour. J. RAE *Contemporary Socialism* p. 165. [s. 1884.]

2. *Phot.* The process of increasing the density of a negative.

in-ten'si-fi"er, 1 in-ten'si-fai"ar; 2 in-tĕn'si-fi"er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which intensifies; specif., a chemical solution used in photography to effect intensification.

2. *Mech.* A device by which fluid pressure is intensified, as a two-part cylinder whose pistons are of different diameter, but rigidly connected.

in-ten'si-fy, 1 in-ten'si-fai; 2 in-tĕn'si-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To make more intense; enhance greatly in degree; strengthen the force of; heighten; as, to *intensify* effort; to *intensify* hatred; to *intensify* colors.

2. Specif., in photography, to increase the density of the film of, with a view to obtain stronger contrast between light and shadow: said of the chemically affected parts of negatives. This is done either by drying over a lamp or by using an intensifier. Alcohol gives greater opacity; mercuric chlorid (corrosive sublimate) adds a layer to the original deposit.

II. *i.* To become intense, or more intense; act with increased energy. [< L. *intensus* (see INTENSE) + -FY.] SYN.: see AGGRAVATE; INCREASE.

in-ten'sion, 1 in-ten'shun; 2 in-tĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of straining or stretching, or state of being strained or made tense; tension; as, the *intension* of a musical string; different *intensions* of the voice. **2.** [Rare.] Increase of energy or power; intensification. **3.** *Logic.* Content.

The Breadth or Extension of a notion or term corresponds to the greater number of subjects contained under a predicate; the Depth, *Intension*, or Comprehension, to the greater number of predicates contained in a subject.

HAMILTON *Metaphysics* Lecture xxxvii, p. 506. [o. s. 1. 1859.]

4. Intensity; degree. **5.** The perfection of a species by the prevention of inbreeding. **6.** *Econ. & Agric.* Intensive practise or cultivation. [< L. *intensio(n-)*, < *intensus;* see INTENSE.]

in-ten'si-tiv(es), 1 in-ten'si-tiv; 2 in-tĕn'si-tiv, *a.* Pertaining or relating to intensity or degree; giving intensity; intensive.

in-ten'si-ty, 1 in-ten'si-ti; 2 in-tĕn'si-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiș, *pl.*] **1.** The state or quality of being intense; relative strength or degree; quality or form of intenseness: as, the *intensity* of his grief; to lessen the *intensity* of one's exertions. **2.** *Phys. Sci.* The force, energy, or quantity of action of any physical agent, generally estimated by its ratio to the space through which it acts, or to the quantity of matter on which it acts; as, the *intensity* of pressure of a fluid; the *intensity* of gravity. By the intensity of an electric or magnetic field is meant its strength as measured by the number of force-lines that pass through unit area of cross-section.

The *intensity* of sound is inversely as the square of the distance of the sonorous body from the ear.

GANOT *Physics* tr. by E. Atkinson, **bk. v, p. 175.** [w. w. 1877.]

3. *Psychol.* (1) The liveliness of a sensation in producing apperception. (2) In a simple sensation, the degree of exciting quality regarded as producing a sensation. **4.** *Photog.* Strong contrast between light and shade in a negative; density; also, opacity. [< L. *intensus;* see INTENSE.]

SYN.: see EXTREMISM. — **intensity, the** Increase in numbers, activity, or distribution, as of fungi and insects, which occurs in conjunction with increased population and cultivation.— **curr'ent-in'ten-sity**, *n.* The strength, measured in amperes, of an electric current. Use in this sense is to be deprecated.— **in-ten'si-ty-cur"rent**, *n. Elec.* A current that flows in a circuit between two points whose difference of potential is one volt; a current of exceedingly high voltage.— **l. of magnetic flux**, the sum of lines of force traversing a unit area of cross section.— **l., rhythm**, *n. Physiol.* A rhythm depending entirely upon differences of intensity in the recurrent stimuli; one wherein the quality and duration of the stimuli are uniform throughout.— **l.-verse**, *n.* Verse whose rhythm depends primarily upon differences in intensive accentuation, instead of upon the alternation of short and long syllables: opposed to *time-verse*.— **mean spherical i.** (*Photom.*), the intensity of a source of light as obtained by averaging the intensities in all directions.— **unit of photometric i.**, see PHOTOMETRIC UNITS, under PHOTOMETRIC.

in-ten'sive, 1 in-ten'siv; 2 in-tĕn'siv, *a.* **1.** Serving or **in-ten'siv**ș,] tending to intensify; specif., in grammar, adding emphasis or force; as, an *intensive* particle. **2.** Admitting of increase of force or degree; capable of being intensified.

All objects of experience, as objects corresponding to sensations, have *intensive* quantity.

Critique of Pure Reason tr. into *Kant* vol. i, p. 497. [MACM. 1889.]

3. Thorough, as contrasted with extensive.

In visiting the schools of all grades in Germany, one comes to learn that the knowledge acquired is more *intensive* than extensive. J. T. PRINCE in *Science* Dec. 5, 1890, p. 336.

4. *Logic.* Relating to intension or content. See CONTENT. **5.** *Agric. & Econ.* Of or pertaining to the tillage of land by the application of much labor and costly fertilization to a given (usually small) which is thereby brought to a high degree of productiveness: opposed to *extensive*. By extension, referring to the manner of making any industry more lucrative by perfecting methods and appliances without enlarging the scale of operations.

Switzerland takes rank next to Belgium in the perfection of its *intensive* culture, and like Belgium, is its population.

R. E. THOMPSON *Social Science and Nat. Econ.* p. 86. [e. & c.]

6. *Pathol.* Characterizing a method of inoculation wherein the injections of virus are successively increased in strength or the method of administering increasingly strong remedies or doses. **7†.** Intense; assiduous. [< L. *intensus;* see INTENSE.] — **intensive particle or prefix**, a particle or prefix expressing heightened meaning: as *be-* in *besmirch, beseech, for-* in *forlorn, forlone; de-* in *desiccate; per-* in *perfume*. Large numbers of such modifying elements are found in Latin, Greek, German, and French.— **in-ten'siv(es)ly**, *adv.*— **in-ten'siv(e-ness)**, *n.*

in-ten'siv(es), *n.* Whatever gives intensity or emphasis; specif., an intensive particle, word, or phrase.

in-tent', 1 in-tent'; 2 in-tĕnt', *a.* **1.** Having the mind earnestly or sedulously bent or fixed; attentive: formerly used with an infinitive; now with substantives, governed by *on* or *upon;* as, *intent* to succeed; *intent upon* pleasure or business. **2.** Firmly, constantly, or assiduously directed; fixed with or as with tense interest; as, an *intent* look; a mind *intent* upon improvement.

Where was she going with such an *intent* purpose in her face?
C. READE *Hard Cash* ch. xxxvi. [Longer's abridgt. p. 4. 1884.]

[< L. *intentus*, pp. of *intendo;* see INTEND.] SYN.: see ATTENTIVE.— Prep.: ON or *upon*.— **in-tent'ly**, *adv.*— **in-tent'ness**, *n.*

in-tent', *n.* **1.** [Poet. or Rare.] That which is designed, purposed, or meant; intention; meaning; significance. **2.** *Logic.* Intension, or connotation.

When the *intent* of meaning of a term is increased, the extent is decreased.

W. S. JEVONS *Principles of Science* bk. i, ch. 2, p. 32. [MACM.-1874.]

3. *Law.* (1) The state of mind in which or the purpose with which one does an act; determination. (2) The character that the law imputes to an act, irrespective of the personal intention of the actor.

There must be an *intent* to take usury, to constitute the offence.
FARNUM *Contracts* vol. ii, pt. ii, ch. 7, § 3.

4†. Attention. **5†.** Idea; notion. [< OF., *entent*, < L. *intentus*, < *intendo*, pp.; see INTENT, a.] SYN.: see AIM; DESIGN; DRIFT; END; PURPOSE.— **common intent** (*Law*), the natural meaning of words, as spoken, to the sense which may be given to them by argument or inference.— **criminal i.** (*Law*), an intention to commit an act that is criminal.— **to all intents and purposes**, in all respects; practically.

in-ten'tion, 1 in-ten'shun; 2 in-tĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** A settled direction of the mind toward the accomplishment of a particular act; fixed intent; design; specif., in ethics, one of the two elements in direct voluntary action, the character of an act. As an element in ethics determining the morality of conduct, intention implies a motive which has already been accepted by an act of will, but which has not yet been carried into effect. (2) The single act, or course of action, which corresponds to it. Hence the seeming ambiguity in the position that the character of the intention determines the morality of the subject who frames it, while it is right to abandon a wrong intention, and wrong not to carry out, if possible, a good intention. Compare RIGHT.

One question must be asked in judging of an agent's conduct is, . . . what was his aim, purpose, motive, *intention?*
D. D. CLEMONY *Christian Ethics* pt. i, p. 185. [n. a. b. 1875.]

2. (1) That upon which the mind is set; anything intended to be done; purpose conceived: often in the plural; as, a person of excellent *intentions*. (2) In the plural, purposes with regard to marriage: a colloquial use. **3.** Full meaning, formerly ascertained, will always prevail over the literal sense of terms.

KENT *Commentaries* vol. i, p. 462.

3. *Law.* An intelligent purpose to do a certain act; intent; purpose: an essential element in a criminal offense. **4.** *Surg.* Natural course, operation, or process, as in the healing of a wound. See phrases below. **5.** *Scholastic. Logic.* A general concept; especially, one of several concepts formed from other concepts considered as objects; a second intention. See phrases. **6.** *Rom. Law.* That part of a formula that sets forth the matter in dispute between two litigants. **7.** *Eccl.* (1) The purpose on the part of the minister of a sacrament to do what the Church requires to be done in the matter: essential to the validity of a sacrament. (2) The purpose of the people, as offers up prayer or other devotions: often with *special* or *particular*. **8.** [Archaic.] Earnest attention; application.

Therefore when thou prayest do it considerately, advisedly, and with the whole *intention* of thy soul.
JEREMY TAYLOR *Golden Grove, or Manual of Daily Prayers and Litanies* ch. ii, p. 187. [BRIDGE. 1852.]

[F., < L. *intentio(n)*, < *intentus;* see INTENT, a.] SYN.: see AIM; DESIGN; DRIFT; END; PURPOSE.— **first i.** (*Logic*), a notion of an object or kind of object formed from materials outside of the mind, as *house, virtue, disposition, to run*.

The *first intention* of a Term is a certain vague and general significance, which is opposed to one more precisely limited, which it bears in some particular art.

C. S. PEIRCE *Popular Science Monthly Logic* p. 174. [D. A. 1876.]

— **healing by first i.**, the union of divided parts without suppuration.— **healing by second i.**, the union of divided parts by granulation following suppuration.— **healing by third i.**, the union of wounds by edges of granulating fleshy granulations.— **second i.** (*Logic*), a conception of another notion or notions or of their relations, as *species, genus, proposition*.— **to the i.**, to the purpose.

in-ten'tion-al, 1 in-ten'shon-al; 2 in-tĕn'shon-al, *a.* **1.** Done with intention or purpose; intended; designed.

But the consequences of an act cannot be *intentional*, without the motive which called them into existence.
JEREMY BENTHAM *Works, Morals and Legislation* in vol. i, p. 40. [w. r. 1843.]

2. *Psychol.* Of or pertaining to intentionals. **3.** *Heb. Gram.* Same as COHORTATIVE. SYN.: see DELIBERATE.— **intentional being.** **1.** An entity which is merely a mental construct. **2.** In scholastic philosophy, a being (*ens intentionale*) which has only conspicuous existence, as distinguished from existence in reality (*ens reale*).

in-ten'tion-al, *n.* In medieval philosophy, an intermediate and vicarious object perceived: called also *intentional species* or *form;* also, an incorporeal phenomenon; delusive appearance. **in-ten'tion-a-ry**, *a.* — **in-ten'tion-al'i-ty**, *n.* — **in-ten'tion-al-ly**, *adv.*

in-ten'tioned, 1 in-ten'shond; 2 in-tĕn'shond, *a.* Having designs or intentions: usually in composition with a qualifying adverb; as, well-*intentioned;* ill-*intentioned*.

in-ten'tive, *a.* **1.** Attentive; intent. **2.** Requiring attention.— **in-ten'tive-ly**, *adv.*— **in-ten'tive-ness**, *n.*

in-ter', 1 in-tûr'; 2 in-tĕr', *vt.* [IN-TERRED', IN-TERR'ING; IN-TERRS'.] To place in a grave or tomb, as a corpse; bury in the earth; inhume. [< F. *enterrer*, < LL. *interro*, < L. *in*, into, + *terra*, earth.] SYN.: see BURY.

Then lay me forth: although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, *inter* me.
SHAKESPEARE *King Henry VIII.* act iv, sc. 2.

in'ter-, 1 in'tur-; 2 in'tĕr-, *prefix.* Between; together; among. [ME. *enter-*, *inter-*, < OF. *entre-*, *inter-*, < L. *inter*, in, between, among, < *in*, in, + common suffix *-ter*.]

Words beginning with *inter-* that have special importance will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups. Other words with this prefix are self-explaining in classes, as follows: (1) Words marked * in which *inter-* adds the sense of 'situated, acting, or occurring between or among; between; intermediate'; as, *interatomic*, between the atom: *interdiffuse*, to diffuse between or among. In the case of many adjectives the corresponding noun should be substituted in the definition; as, *interatomic*, between atoms. (2) Words marked ‖ in which *inter-* adds the sense of 'together; mutual; mutually; one with the other'; as, *interchain*, to chain together; *intercontradictory*, mutually contradictory. For respellings not given below, see the primitive words.

interacinar*
interacinous*
interaction*‖
interagent*
interanimate
interantennal*
interarticulate*‖
interasteroidal*
interastra*
interbalancing*
interbelligerent*
interblend
interbranchial*
interbring†
intercartilaginous*
intercarotoid*
interciliary*
intercirculate‖
intercrive*
intercrop‖
intercollegiate*
intercolonial, -ly*
intercolumnal*
intercombine‖
intercommissural*
intercompany*
intercomplexity‖
intercondyler*
intercondylic*
intercondyloid*
interconnect‖
interconnection‖
intercontinental*
intercontradictory*‖
intercoracoid*
intercoralline*
intercoronoid, -al*
intercrust*
intercrystalline*
intercurl, r.*
intercystic*
interdash*
interdebate, n.‖
interdepartmental*
interdependent‖
interdespise‖
interdestructive, -ness‖
interdevour‖
interdifferentiation*
interdiffuse, v.*
interdiffusion*
interdiffusive, -ness‖
interdiscal*
interelectrode*
interembrace‖
interepithelial*
interequinoctial*
interessential*
interfemoral*
interfibrillar*
interfibrillary*
interfibrous*
interflamentar*
interfluvial, -ary*
interflashing*
interflow*
interfold, e.‖
interfolded‖
interfollicular*
interforce*
interfrontal*
interfulgent*
interganglionic*
intergeminant‖
intergenerating‖
intergeneration‖
intergenital*
intergesture*
intergiandular*
intergiobular*
intergranular‖
intergroup, -al*
intergyral*
interhabitation‖
interhemicerebral*
interhybridize‖
interhuer, s.*
interinhibition‖
interinhibitive‖
interinsular*
interinvolve‖
interirradiation*
interisland*
interjangle, r.‖
interjoist‖
interjunction*‖
interjugal*
interjugular*
interjunction‖
interknit‖
interknot, r.‖
interknow‖
interknowledget‖
interlabial*
interlacet‖
interlamellar*
interlamellation*
interlaminar*
interlapse‖
interlap, r.‖
interlardation*
interlaterally*
interlibel, r.‖
interligamentary*
interligamentous*
interlight*
interlimitation*
interlinearist‖
interlobar*
interlocal, -ly*
interlocate‖
interlocation*
interlying*
intermammary*
intermammillary*
intermanorial*
intermarginal*
intermarsupial*
intermelt‖
intermembranous*
intermesenteric*
intermessage*
intermetacarpal*
intermetatarsal*
intermigration‖
intermodification‖
intermolecule*
intermolecular*
intermotion‖
intermuscular*
intermuscularly*
intermutual*
internecinal*
internecular*
internecurrent*
interocean*
interoceptive*
interoscillate‖
interpapillary*
interpapillosynovial*
interparoxysmal*
interpave*
interpavement*
interpermeate‖
interpersonal*
interpervade‖
interpetaloid*
interpetaloidal*
interpetiolar*
interpetiolary*
interphalangeal*
interpilaster*
interpilastering*
interplace, e.*
interplacental*
interplay, n.‖
interpledge, r.‖
interpolar*
interpolate‖
interposable*
interpour‖
interpressure‖
interpulsate‖
interpulsive*‖
interprovincial*
interpubic*
interradial*
interracial*
interradiate‖
interramicorn*
interreceive, v.*
interregimental*
interregional*
interrelate‖
interrelatedness‖
interrelation, -ship‖
interresist, -ance‖
interrhyme, n.‖
interrule, r.*
intersaltire, s.*
interscene*
interschool*
interseminate*
interseptal*
interseptum*
intersacsmoid*
intersacsmoidal*
intersexual*
intershade, v.*
intershifting*
intersocial‖
intersomnial*
intersonant*
interspeaker*
interspeech*
interspheral*
interspinal*
interspiral*
intersporal*
interspringle*
interstaminal*
interstream‖
interstreet, a.*
interstrial*
interstructure*
intersubsistence‖
intersubstitution‖
intersynapticular*
intersystematical*
intertalk, r.‖
intertangle, -ment‖
interteam‖
intertentacle*
intertentacular*
interterritorial*
intertessellated*
intertinge, r.*
intertissued*
intertown, a.*
intertrabecula*
intertrabecular*
intertrace, r.*
intertradingt‖
intertraffic‖
intertransformability*
intertransmissible‖
intertransmission‖
intertransmutable‖
intertransversal‖
intertransversary‖
interbival*
interbrochlear*
intertropic, a.*
intertuberal*
intertubular*
interuniversity*
intervalvular*
intervascular*
interventricular*
intervenular*
intervertebral*
intervesicular*
intervillous*
intervisceral, -ly*
intervisiblet ‖
-ibility‖
intervital, -ly‖
intervocal*
interweavel‖
interweavement‖
interwovingly‖
interwed‖
interweld‖
interwish‖
interwork‖
interworld*
interwound, s.‖
interwrap‖
interwreathe‖
interzonal*
interzygapophysial*

in"ter-ac"a-dem'ic, *a.* Common to two or more academic institutions; as, *interacademic* relations.— **in"ter-ac'ro-so'ry**, *a.* Placed between the accessory processes of two contiguous vertebræ, as certain muscles of the back.— **in"ter-act'**, *vi.* To act reciprocally upon each other.— **in"ter-act'**, *n. Theat.* A short piece between acts; hence, intermediate employment or time.

in"ter-ac'tion, 1 in'tur-ak'shun; 2 in'tĕr-ăc'shon, *n.* **1.** Reciprocal action or influence; as, the *interaction* of the planets. **2.** Intermediate action.— **in"ter-ac'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to interaction.

in"ter-ac'tion-ism, 1 in'tur-ak'shun-izm; 2 in'tĕr-ăc'shon-izm, *n. Philos.* The theory that body and mind really interact, as opposed to automatism or phenomenal parallelism; the assumption that the mind is a real being, which can be acted upon by the brain, and which can act on the body in turn. G. T. LADD *Elements of Physiological Psychology.*— **in"ter-ac'tion-ist**, *n.*

in"ter-ac'tive, *a.* Reciprocally active.— **in"ter-ad'di-tive**, *a.* Added between something else; inserted, as a parenthesis.— **in"ter-ad-ven'tu-al**, *a.* Between the first and second advents.— **in"ter-a'gent**, etc. See INTER.— **in"ter-ag-glu'ti-na'tion**, *n., vt. & vi.* To produce interagglutination.— **in"ter-ag-glu'ti-na'tive**, *a.* Agglutinative, occurring between closely affiliated bacilli.— **in"ter-a'lar**, *a.* Lying between the wings.— **in"ter-al'i-**, *n.* Entailing.— **in"ter-al-ve'o-lar**, *a.* Situated between the alveoli, as of the lungs, or of the dentary apparatus of a sea-urchin.— **in"ter-am"bu-la'cr-um**, *n.* [-CRA or -CRUMS, *pl.*] *Echin.* One of the imperforate plates or areas between the ambulacra as in a sea-urchin.— **in"ter-am"bu-la'cral**, *a. Echin.* Between ambulacra; of or pertaining to interambulacra.— **in"ter-am'ni-an**, *a.* Located between rivers; applied to Mesopotamia.— **in"ter-an-de'an**, *a.* Occurring between or amid the Andes.— **in"ter-an'nu-lar**, *a.* Between rings: applied to the segments of a nerve between the contiguous constrictions or rings of Ranvier.— **in"ter-an'ode**, *n. Elec.* That one of two auxiliary electrodes placed in the part of a current in an

electrolyte which has the higher potential. The one of lower potential is termed the interanthode.—**in"ter-an-ten"na-ry**, *a.* Placed between the antennæ.—**in"ter-ap"ex-tur"al**, *a.* Lying between apertures.—**in"ter-ar"bor-a"tion†**, *n.* The intermingling of trees.—**in"ter-ar"cu-a"lis**, *n.* One of the two segments of mesoderm which form the brachial arches.—**in"ter-ar-tic"u-lar**, *a.* Situated between articular surfaces.—**in"ter-as-so"ci-a"tion**, *n. Psychol.* Reciprocal or mutual association, as between the parts of a something seen, read, or spoken, which enables us to understand the whole, or another of its parts as a unity.—**in"ter-as"ter"id**, *a. Anat.* Between the two asterids in the sagittal suture of the skull.—**in"ter-ath"e-ri"l-dæ**, *n. pl. Paleon.* A family of Tertiary lypotherian mammals, formerly existing in Patagonia. **in"ter-a-the"ri-um**, *n.* (t. g.) = **in"ter-a-tom"ic**, *a.* Situated, existing, or acting between atoms; as, *interatomic* forces.—**in"ter-au"lic**, *a.* [Rare.] Existing between the courts of sovereigns; as, an *interaulic* misunderstanding.—**in"ter-au"ral**, *a.* Between the ears.—**in"ter-au-ric"u-lar**, *a. Anat.* 1. Situated between the two auricles of the heart. 2. Connecting the two auricular points of the skull.—**in"ter-ax"il-la-ry**, *a. Bot.* Situated between the axils of leaves.—**in"ter-ax"is**, *n. Arch.* The space between two axes, as of columns.—**in"ter-ax"al, in"ter-ax"i-al**, *a.*—**in"ter-bas-ta"tion**, *n.* [Rare.] A patching together.—**in"ter-bed"**, *v. t.* To cause to occupy a position between or among other beds.—**in"ter-bed"ded**, *a. Geol.* Occurring between beds; interstratified.—**interbedded rocks**, see IGNEOUS ROCKS, under IGNEOUS.—**in"ter-bed"ding**, *n.*

in"ter-bi-end", etc. See INTER-.

in"ter-bod"y, *n.* An anbocoetor of normal blood-serum, as distinguished from those resulting from special immunisation.

in"ter-bor"ough, *1* in"ter-bur"o; *2* in"ter-bôr"o, *a.* Pertaining to or situated or running in two or more boroughs; as, an *interborough* railway.

in"ter-hourse", *a. Finance.* Relating to securities operations in which are being conducted in several countries at the same time.—**in"ter-bran"chi-al**, *a.* Between the gills; specif., designating a plate in the cup of a crinoid situated between each pair of brachials.—**interbrachial membrane**, a membrane between the arms of some dibranchiate cephalopods.—**in"ter-brain"**, *n. Anat.* The portion of the brain that is derived from the second cerebral vesicle; the thalamencephalon.—**in"ter-branch"**, *a.* Being or operating among branches; as, an *interbranch* loan system in a library.

in"ter-breed", *1* in"ter-brīd'; *2* in"ter-brēd', *v. t. & i.* To cause (animals or plants) to breed by crossing; cross-breed; hybridize.

II. *i.* To make a business of cross-breeding or hybridization. **2.** To breed with one another: said of organisms of different species or varieties.—**in"ter-breed"ing**, *n.* The practice of cross-breeding or hybridization; a mingling of species or varieties.

in"ter-ca-dence, *n. Pathol.* An additional or supernumerary beat of the pulse which may occur between two full beats.—**in"ter-ca"dent**, *a.* Relating to or marked by irregularity in rhythm: said of the pulse.—**in"ter"ca-la"re**, *n.* [-RE-A, *pl.*] 1. The opisthotic bone. **2.** *Crust.* A coxocerite.—**in"ter"ca-la"ri-um**, *n.* [NL.] *Crust.* A ventral part of the vertebra in some animals so situated as to lie between the base of its neural arch and that of the adjacent vertebra.

in-ter"ca-la-ry, *1* in-tûr'kə-lē-ri; *2* in-tėr'ə-lā-ry (XIII), *a.* **1.** *Chronol.* (1) Introduced or added to the calendar, as a day or days periodically added to a month or year, to make the reckoning of time agree; as, the 29th of February in leap-years is an *intercalary* day.

In reckoning the year, they [the Egyptians] not only added to the 12 solar months of 30 days 5 *intercalary* days to make 365, but becoming aware that even this was not accurate, they corrected its variation till it should come round in a cycle of 1,461 years, as determined by the rising of Sirius.—E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* p. 334. [A. 1889.]

(2) Containing an added day; as, an *intercalary* year. **2.** Inserted between; interposed; interstitial; as, an *intercalary* refrain in a metrical composition. Specif.: (1) *Biol.* Intermediate but not transitional. (2) *Geol.* Lying between other strata. (3) *Anat.* Interposed between other parts. [< L. *intercalarius*, < *intercalo*: see INTERCALATE.] **in-ter"ca-la-ry**, *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*]—**intercalary days** (*Med.*), days intervening between the critical periods of an intermittent disease.—**i. growth** (*Bot.*), growth by the intercalation of new cells between the parts of the old, as in certain algæ.—**i. lunar year**, a year into which one month is intercalated, so that it contains 13 lunar months or 384 or 385 days.—**i. period**, see PERIOD.

in-ter"ca-late, *1* in-tûr'kə-lēt; *2* in-tėr'ə-lāt, *v.* [-LAT-ED; -LAT-ING.] **1.** To insert or interpolate, especially in an irregular manner; as, to *intercalate* a new line in an old song. **2.** *Chronol.* To introduce into the calendar, as complementary days.

First, the month might be taken as a constant measure of time, and four weeks, of seven days each, . . . could be *intercalated*.—Proctor *Great Pyramid* p. 215. [c. a w.]

[< L. *intercalatus*, pp. of *intercalo*, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *calo*, call.] **in-ter"ca-la"tion**, *n.*

in-ter"ca-la"tion, *1* in-tûr"kə-lē'shən; *2* in-tėr'ə-lā'shən, *n.* **1.** That which is intercalated; addition of one thing between other things, especially in an irregular manner; as, the *intercalation* of intrusive or irregular beds of rock; the *intercalation* of a stanza in a poem. **2.** Specif., the insertion of a day or days in the calendar, to make the civil correspond with the astronomical year.

The *intercalation* [by the Aztecs] of twenty-five days, in every hundred and four years, shows a nicer adjustment of civil to solar time than is presented by any modern Calendar.—PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. i, p. 113. [N. 1851.]

[< L. *intercalatio(n-)*, < *intercalo*: see INTERCALATE.]

in-ter"ca-la"tive (-tiv, 1 in-tûr'kə-lē-tiv; 2 in-tėr'ə-lā-tiv, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to intercalation; tending to intercalate. **2.** *Philol.* Specif., agglutinative.

in"ter-ca-nal', *n. Spong.* An incurrent canal.—**intercanal system**, a system of canals in the tissues of homoceous calcareous sponges through which the water first circulates.—**in"ter-can"a-lic"u-lar**, *a.* Of or relating to the intercanal system.—**in"ter-ca"pil-la-ry**, *a.* Between the capillary vessels.—**in"ter-car"di-nal**, *a.* Relating to a position between cardinal points.—**in"ter-car"di-nal**, *n.* A point situated midway between the cardinal points, as northwest on the compass, which is exactly half-way between west and north.—**in"ter-ca-rot"id**, *a. Anat.* Situated between the carotid arteries; as, the *intercarotid* gland.—**in"ter-ca-ro"tid**.—**in"ter-car"pal**, *a. Anat.* Passing between carpal bones, as ligaments.—**in"ter-car"pel-las"ry**, *a.* Situated between or among carpels.—**in"ter-cath"ode**, *n.* See INTERKATHODE.—**in"ter-car"ver-nous**, *a. Anat.* Placed between the cavernous sinuses of the dura mater of the brain, as certain connecting channels.

in"ter-cede', *1* in"tər-sīd'; *2* in"tər-sēd', *v.* [-CED'ED; -CED'ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To mediate between persons; especially, to plead with the person who has some advantage over the other; make intercession.

Dion, his brother, *interceded* for him, and his life was saved.—BACON *Apothegms* 1.

2. *Rom. Hist.* To interpose a veto: said of the tribunes.

3†. To intervene; prevent. **II†.** *t.* **1.** To ask for someone. **2.** To obtain by interceding. [< L. *intercedo*, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *cedo*, go.] SYN.: see INTERCESS.—**inter-ced'er**, *n.* [Rare.] One who intercedes *with* the judge *or in behalf of* the prisoner.—**in"ter-ce'dence**, *n.* [Rare.] Intercession; mediation: intervention.—**in"ter-ce'dent†**, *a.* Going or passing between; mediating.—**in"ter-ce'dent-ly**, *adv.*—**in"ter-ced'er**, *n.* An intercessor or mediator.

in"ter-cel'lu-lar, *a.* Situated between or among cells; as, the *intercellular* substance or matrix of cartilage.

in"ter-cell"u-lar-i-ty.—**intercellular canal** (*Bot.*), a canal within the tissue of plants, as that in the fibrovascular bundle of the stem of Indian corn.—**i. spaces** (*Bot.*), spaces or passages filled with air between or among the cells of plant-tissues, frequently connected with one another and with the external air by means of stomata.

in"ter-cen"sal, *a.* Occurring between censuses.—**in"ter-cen"tral**, *a.* **1.** Connecting centers; as, *intercentral* nerve-fibers. **2.** Of or pertaining to an intercentrum.—**in"ter-cen"trum**, *n.* [PL. *-tra*.] *Herp.* A cartilaginous or bony piece in primitive urodelous reptiles, as labyrinthodonts, separating vertebræ. It arises by the fusion of a pair of elements which appear behind the basidorsals and basiventrals respectively and later form an annular or double form.

in"ter-cept', *1* in"tər-sept'; *2* in"tər-sĕpt', *vt.* **1.** To seize or stop by the way so as to prevent from reaching the destination; arrest in passage; as, to *intercept* a messenger.

An *intercepted* letter from Burgevine says he has thirty or forty men who are with him who declare they will run away.—Mrs. Forbes's *Chinese Journals* p. 53. [c. a w. 1889.]

2. To interrupt the course of; cut off from sight; shut off or disconnect; obstruct; stop; as, to *intercept* the flow of water.

They encountered no one to *intercept* their flight or communicate the alarm.—COOPER *Pilot* p. 212. [T. v. c.]

3. *Math.* To contain or include between two points of a line. **4†.** To break off; conclude. [< F. *intercepter*, < L. *intercipio*, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *capio*, take.] SYN.: see INTERRUPT.

in"ter-cept'ı̈, *a.* Intercepted.

in"ter-cept'ing, *n.* That which is cut off or intercepted; specif., in mathematics, the part of a line or axis contained between two points of intersection with other lines.

in"ter-cep'tion, *1* in"tər-sep'shən; *2* in"tər-sĕp'shən, *n.* **1.** The act of intercepting; a cutting off; stoppage; stopping on the way. **2†.** Intervention; intrusion. [< L. *interceptio(n-)*, < *interceptus*; see INTERCEPT.]—**in"ter-cep'tive**, *a.* Capable of intercepting.—**in"ter-cep'tor**, *n.* One who or that which intercepts. **in"ter-cept'or†** [Rare].—**in"ter-cep'tress**, *n.* A female interceptor.

in"ter-cer"e-bral, *a.* Between the cerebra; **2.** Between the cerebrum and cerebellum; as, the *intercerebral* arteries.

in"ter-ces'sion, *1* in"tər-sesh'ən; *2* in"tər-sĕsh'ən, *n.* **1.** The act of interceding or mediating between persons, especially in favor of one party; entreaty in behalf of others. **2.** *Liturg.* A prayer or series of prayers for persons of different conditions, sometimes offered as if conjointly with the petitions of saints and angels. **3.** *Civ. Law.* The assumption of liability by one person for the debt of another by contract or negotiation with the creditor. See ADPROMISSOR; EXPROMISSOR; NOVATION. **4.** The intervention by veto of a magistrate in ancient Rome. [< L. *intercessio(n-)*, < *intercedo*, pp. *intercessus*; see INTERCEDE.] —**episcopal intercession** (*Eccl. Hist.*), a right of intercession for criminals granted in the early ages of Christianity to bishops. This right entailed their free access to the prisons for the relief of destitution offered by the saints in heaven for the salvation of Christians on earth; a doctrine taught by the Greek and Roman Catholic churches, but rejected by the Church of England as consisting of intercession.—**in"ter-ces'sion-a-ry**, *a.* Making intercession; pleading.

in"ter-ces'sor, *1* in"tər-ses'ər *or* -ər; *2* in"tər-sĕs'ər, *n.* **1.** One who intercedes between persons at variance; one who intervenes in behalf of another; a mediator. **2.** *Eccl.* A bishop who, during a vacancy of the see, administers the bishopric till a successor is elected. [L., < *intercessus*; see INTERCEDE.]

in"ter-ces'so-ry, *1* in"tər-ses'ə-ry; *2* in"tər-sĕs'ə-ry, *a.* Of the nature of intercession; interceding; as, an *intercessory* prayer.—**in"ter-ces-so-ri'al**, *a.* Pertaining to intercession or an intercessor.

in"ter-change', *1* in"tər-chānj'; *2* in"tər-chānj', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put each of (two things) in the place of the other; receive and return reciprocally; give and take; exchange; as, *interchange* civilities. **2.** To cause to alternate; as, to *interchange* labor and repose.

II. *i.* To make an interchange; follow each other alternately; change about; as, heat and cold *interchange*. [< F. *entrechanger*, < *entre-* (< L. *inter-*; see INTER-) + *changer*, OF. *changer*; see CHANGE, *v.*]—**in"ter-change'd**, *a. Her.* Same as COUNTERCHANGED.—**in"ter-change'ment**, *n.* [Rare.] Mutual transfer; exchange.

in"ter-change", *n.* **1.** The act of interchanging; exchange; as, an *interchange* of salutations.

By *interchange* of property, man supply each other's wants.—BACON *Advancement of Learning* bk. ii, p. 203. [A. 1883.]

2. Alternate succession; alternation; as, the *interchange* of summer and winter.

Here, storm and sunshine follow one another
With rapid interchange.
SCHILLER *Death of Wallenstein* tr. by Coleridge, act i, sc. 6.

SYN.: see INTERCOURSE.

in"ter-change'a-ble, *1* in"tər-chānj'ə-bl; *2* in"tər-chānj'a-bl.—**in"ter-change'a-bil"i-ty**, *1* in"tər-chānj'ə-bil'ə-tē; *2* in"tər-chānj'a-bil'ə-tē, *n.* Mutual *interchangeability* of the forces of nature.

MILL *Logic* bk. iii, p. 252. [N. 1890.]

—**in"ter-change'a-bly**, *adv.* **1.** In an interchangeable manner. **2.** *Law.* By way of exchange: denoting the method of signing deeds, leases, contracts, etc., when executed in duplicate.—**interchangeably posed** (*Her.*), placed so that heads and buts or tails alternate, as arrows and fishes.—**in"ter-change'er**, *n.* **1.** A person or thing that interchanges; specif., an ice-machine, a contrivance by means of which the cool regenerated ammonia solution is caused to interchange temperature with the hot exhausted solution. **2.** In an apparatus for liquefying air, the part where the compressed air is cooled by expansion.—**in"ter-chap"ter**, *n.* An interpolated chapter.—**in"ter-chon"dral**, *a. Anat.* Occurring between cartilages; as, the *interchondral* articulation of the costal cartilages.

in"ter-cil"i-a-ry, etc. See INTER-.

in"ter-cil"i-um, *n.* [-I-A, *pl.*] The part of the skull between the eyebrows. [LL., < L. *inter* (see INTER-) + *cilium*, eyelid.]

in"ter-cip"i-ent, *1* in"tər-sip'i-ent; *2* in"tər-clp'i-ent. **I.** *a.* Intercepting; stopping. **II.** *n.* One who or that which intercepts. [< L. *intercipien(t-)*, ppr. of *intercipio*; see INTERCEPT.]

in"ter-ci"sion, *1* in"tər-sizh'ən; *2* in"tər-zizh'on, *n.* [Rare.] A cutting off, through, or asunder; interruption. [< LL. *intercisio(n-)*, < L. *intercisus*, pp. of *intercido*, cut through, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *cædo*, cut.]

in"ter-cit"i-zen-ship, *n.* The political condition of a citizen of the United States thereby, as a citizen of one State, he has the right to citizenship in any State where he may reside.

Intercitizenship was not extended to the pauper.—BANCROFT *United States* vol. vi, bk. iii, p. 293. [A. 1883.]

in"ter-cit"y, *a.* Existing or occurring between cities; coined in imitation of *interstate*; as, an *intercity* railway.—**in"ter-clav"i-cle**, *n.* A median membranebony bone between the clavicles, as in many reptiles. In birds it connects the clavicles, forming the middle of the merrythought. Compare EPISTERNUM.—**in"ter-cla"vic-u-lar**.—**in"ter-cla-vic"u-lar**, *a.*—**in"ter-cloud'**, *vt.* To shut within clouds.

in"ter-clude', *1* in"tər-klūd'; *2* in"tər-klud', *vt.* [-CLUD'-ED; -CLUD'ING.] To shut out from a place or course by something intervening; cut off; intercept. [< L. *intercludo*, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *claudo*, close.]—**in"ter-clu'sion**, *n.*

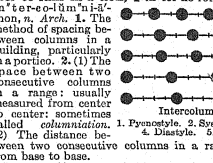
in"ter-coc-cyg"e-al, *a. Anat.* Passing from one portion of the coccyx to the other.—**in"ter-coc-cyg"e-an**.—**in"ter-col"lin(g)s**, *a.* [Rare.] Placed between hills: applied specif. in geology to depressions between mountain elevations or hillocks of volcanic regions.—**in"ter-col-li"sion**, *n.* In physics, a collision between particles of a gas, on the kinetic theory.

in"ter-co-lo"ni-al, etc. See INTER-.

in"ter-col"um, *n.* The space between two consecutive columns; an intercolumniation.—**in"ter-col"um"nar**, *a.* Placed between columns, as the fibers or fascia bridging the space between the columns of the external abdominal ring.

in"ter-col"um-na-tion.—**in"ter-co-lum'ni-a-ry**.

in"ter-co-lum"ni-a-tion, *1* in"tər-kə-lum'ni-ā'shən; *2* in"tər-co-lŭm'ni-ā'shon, *n. Arch.* **1.** The method of spacing between columns in a building, particularly in a portico. **2.** (1) The space between two consecutive columns in a range: usually measured from center to center: sometimes called *columniation*.



Intercolumniation.
1. Pycnostyle. 2. Systyle. 3. Eustyle. 4. Diastyle. 5. Areostyle.

(2) The distance between two consecutive columns in a range measured from base to base.

Varieties of intercolumniation are theoretically named according to the space between columns, **pycnostyle** being 1½ diameters apart, **systyle** 2, **eustyle** 2½, **diastyle** 3, **areostyle** 4 or 5 diameters; and **arrhythrostyle** is extremely systyle and areostyle. In practise this is only approximate. [< L. *intercolumnium*, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *columna*, column.]

in"ter-com'mon, *v. t. Eng. Hist.* To proscribe for commoning with or hunting upon another's land. **2.** *t.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* To exercise a right of common, particularly a common of pasturage, mutually with the inhabitants of a contiguous township or manor. **2.** To have in share together, eat together.—**in"ter-com'mon-a-bi(e)**, *a. Old Eng. Law.* Capable of being used in common; commonable.—**in"ter-com'mon-ing**, *n.* Mutual commonage.—**in"ter-com'mon-cer**, *n.*—**in"ter-com'mon-ing**, *n.* **1.** *Eng. Law.* A prescriptive right existing between the inhabitants of adjoining manors of pasturing their cattle on the commons of each other: a right of intercommonage important to adjacent manors because of vicinage. **2†.** *Scots Law.* The issuing of a writ, or letters, of intercommuning.—**in"ter-com-mun'e**, *v. t.* [-MUNED'; -MUN'ING.] *Eccl. Hist.* To denounce for communing with rebels; to outlaw. See INTERCOMMON, I. **II.** *i.* To hold mutual intercourse; commune together.—**in"ter-com-mun'er**, *n.* **1.** *Old Scots Law.* One who communicates with or assists one intercommuned. **2†.** A gobetween; intermediary.

in"ter-com-mu'ni-cate, *1* in"tər-ke-miü'ni-kēt; *2* in"tər-cə-mū'ni-cāt, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To communicate to one another or mutually; interchange; as, to *intercommunicate* information. **II.** *i.* **1.** To hold communication each with another or with all the others; communicate with one another; as, private rooms which *intercommunicate*. **2.** To have free entrance to each other; as, rooms which *intercommunicate*. [< LL. *intercommunicatus*, pp. of *intercommunico*; see INTERCOMMUNE.]—**in"ter-com-mu'ni-ca-bl(e)**, *a.* That can be communicated by each to the others.—**in"ter-com-mu'ni-ca-bil"i-ty**, *n.*—**in"ter-com-mu'ni-ca"tion**, *n.* **1.** Mutual intercourse. **2.** Passages, channels, or lines of communicating communication.—**in"ter-com-mu'ni-ca-tive**(**ē**), *a.* [Rare.] Given to or adapted for intercommunication.—**in"ter-com-mu'ni-ca"tor**, *n.*

in"ter-com-mun'ing, *n.* Mutual intercourse or conversation. **2.** *Old Scots Law.* The act of conferring with a person legally proscribed.—**letters of intercommuning**, letters issued by the Scottish Privy Council forbidding the lieges to assist, supply, harbor, or intercommune with the persons thereby denounced under pain of being themselves incriminated and imprisoned.

in"ter-com-mun'ion, *n.* Mutual or intimate communion; intercommunication.

in"ter-com-mu'ni-ty, *n.* Mutual community or communication; also, free or harmonious communion.

That remarkable *intercommunity* and exchange of each other's compositions, which we discover to have taken place at some early period between the French and English minstrels.—PERCY *Reliques, On Ancient Minstrels* in vol. i, p. 61. [N. 1858.]

in"ter-com'pa-ny, etc. See INTER-.

in"ter-com-pare', *vt.* To compare with one another, as by encounters.—**in"ter-com'pa-ra-bl(e)**, *a.*—**in"ter-com'par-i-son**, *n.* Mutual comparison.—**in"ter-co'nal**, *a. Anat.* Lying in the conus of the heart.—**in"ter-con-fes'sion-al**, *a.* Relating to a creed or confession of faith common to different churches; relating to several confessions or creeds; as, an *interconfessional* agreement; interdenomina-

tional.—**in"ter-con-nect'ed**, *pa. Mach.* Designating the connection of parts so joined that they move in unison: geared.— **in"ter-con-ver'sion**, *n.* [Rare.] Interchange of form; reciprocal con version.

in"ter-con-vert'i-bi(e), *a.* Convertible each into the other; capable of exchanging form or character.— **in"ter-con-vert'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.*— **in"ter-con-vert'i-bly**, *adv.*

in"ter-cool'er, *n. Mach.* An apparatus used in compressing air, by which it is cooled between the consecutive stages of pressure.— **in"ter-cool'ing**, *n.* The process of cooling air by an intercooler.— **in"ter-cor'tex**, *n.* Situated inside the cortex.— **in"ter-co'rnic**, *a.* [Rare.] Situated between the parts of the cosmos; pertaining to interstellar space.

in"ter-cos'mi-cal†.— **in"ter-cos'mi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

in"ter-cos'tal, 1 in"ter-kos'tel; 2 in"ter-cŏs'tal, *a. Anat.* 1. Occurring between the ribs; of, pertaining to, produced by, or supplying parts between the ribs; as, an *intercostal artery*: *intercostal* respiration. 2. *Shipbuilding.* Denoting the trusses set crosswise between the framework of the keel. 3. *Bot.* Situated between the veins of a leaf.—**intercostal muscle**, one of the respiratory muscles that pass from rib to rib.—**i. nerves** (*Anat.*), anterior branches of the spinal nerves that traverse the intercostal spaces.—**i. veins** (*Anat.*), veins traversing the intercostal spaces, most of them delivering into the azygos veins.— **in"ter-cos'tal-ly**, *adv.*

in"ter-cos'tal, *n.* 1. An intercostal muscle. **in"ter-cos-ta'lis**‡. The *intercostals* are the chief agents in the movement of the ribs in ordinary respirations.

H. GRAY *Anatomy* p. 421. [L. mod. & co. 1887.]

2. *pl.* The parts of a ship situated about the framework of the keel.—**anterior intercostals**, branches of the internal mammary and musculophrenic *arteries*.— **external intercostals** (*Anat.*), the outer of the two layers of the intercostal muscles.— **internal intercostals** (*Anat.*), the inner of the layers of the intercostal muscles whose fibers extend downward and backward.— **superior intercostals** (*Anat.*), the artery that arises from the subclavian and gives off branches into the first and second intercostal spaces.

in"ter-cos"to-hu'mer-al. *Anat. a.* Of or pertaining to the spaces between the ribs and to the arm; as, the *intercostohumeral nerve*. **II.** *n.* The intercostohumeral nerve. **in"ter-cos"to-hu"mer-a'lis**‡.

in"ter-cot'y-lar, *a.* Located between cotyle.

in"ter-course, 1 in"ter-kōrs; 2 in"ter-kŏrs, *n.* 1. Reciprocal dealing between individuals, nations, etc.; communication or correspondence; frequent association; as, commercial *intercourse;* diplomatic *intercourse.*

When the facilities of exchange are such that a large quantity of money is required for performing a small amount of exchanges.

H. C. CAREY *Wealth* pt. ii, p. 235. [c. & t. 1838.]

2. The interchange of thoughts and sentiments; mental communion; as, *intercourse* with one's better nature.

Reading and writing afford the means of that wider *intercourse* which leads to breadth and liberality of mind. A. MARSHALL *Principles of Economics* vol. i, p. 204. [MACM. 1890.]

3. Sexual connection: generally connoting an illicit commerce. **4†.** An interval; as, an *intercourse* of time. [< OF. *intercours*, < L. *intercursus*, pp. of *intercurro*; see INTERCURRENT.] **in"ter-cur'sel**.

SYN.: association, commerce, communication, communion, connection, conversation, converse, correspondence, dealing, exchange, fellowship, intercommunication, intercommunion, intercommunion, reciprocation, reciprocity. See CONVERSATION.— ANT.: alienation, avoidance, boycotting, deserting, estrangement, hatred, loathing, obstruction, reticence, silence.— **Prep.:** intercourse *of* friend *with* friend; to have intercourse *with* friends; intercourse *between* friends.— **carnal intercourse**, same as sexual intercourse.

in"ter-cox'al, *a. Entom.* Situated between the coxæ; as, the *intercoxal* process.— **in"ter-cra'ni-al**, *a.* Between or among the sections of the cranium.— **in"ter-cres'cence**, *n. Embryol.* The intergrowth of tissues.— **in"ter-cri'nal**, *n.* Situated between hairs: applied to the substance that cements together the hairs to form horns.

in"ter-crop", *v. t.* [-CROPPED; -CROP'PING.] 1. To raise (one crop) between the rows of (another); as, to *intercrop* currants in a vineyard. **2.** In the rotation of crops, to raise (a quick-growing crop) between the successive regular crops of (the regular crops). **II.** *i.* To plant intercrops; as, I intend to *intercrop* next season.

in"ter-crop", *n. Agric.* **1.** A crop cultivated among or between the rows of another crop. **2.** A quickly maturing crop raised when ground is unoccupied by the crops grown in regular rotation.

in"ter-cross', 1 in"ter-krŏs'; 2 in"ter-crôs', *v. t. & i.* To cross mutually, as lines; hence, to cross the course of (each other).

This is the day on which those charming little missives, yclept Valentines, cross and intercross each other on every street corner. LAMB *Elia, Valentine's Day* p. 105. [w. L. & co.]

2. To cross-fertilize or hybridize, as plants or animals of different species or varieties.

II *t.* To mingle with other stocks; interbreed.

in"ter-cross", *n.* An example of intercrossing.

in"ter-cross'ing, 1 in"ter-krŏs'ing; 2 in"ter-crôs'ing, *n.* 1. The process of intercrossing or hybridizing.

In some cases the crossing of two originally distinct species appears to have played an important part in the origin of our breeds. DARWIN *Origin of Species* p. 80. [D. M. 1880.]

2. *Elec.* The running of two or more electric circuit wires, to obviate induction.

in"ter-cru'ral, *a. Anat.* Situated between the crura of the brain: interpeduncular.— **intercrural ganglion**, a small mass of gray matter lying around the infundibulum.— **intercrys"tal-li-za'tion**, *n. Mineral.* The mutually inclusive and simultaneous crystallization of two associated minerals, each resuming its own optical and crystallographic orientation.— **in"ter-cu'tur-al**, *a. Agric.* Relating to the cultivation of growing plants; as, *intercultural* tillage.— **in"ter-cul'ture**, *n. Agric.* The culture of one crop between other ur ws.— **in"ter-cu'ti-form**, *a. Anat.* Connecting the cuneiform bones of the foot; as, *intercuneiform* ligaments.— **in"ter-cu'po-la**, *n.* Same as INTERDOME.

in"ter-curl, *etc.* See INTERL-.

in"ter-cur'rence, 1 in"ter-kur'ens; 2 in"ter-cŭr'ĕns, *n.* [Rare.] A passing or running between; an intervening occurrence.

in"ter-cur'rent, 1 in"ter-kur'ent; 2 in"ter-cŭr'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Coming between or among; happening between.

The weight of the single words supplies all the relief afforded by *intercurrent* verse. COLERIDGE *Works* vol. v, p. 121. [n. 1853.]

2. *Pathol.* (1) Added to intervening within: applied to a second disease afflicting a patient not recovered from the first. (2) Occurring between seasons; not restricted to any time of year. [< L. *intercurrent(-)s*, ppr. of *intercurro*, run between, < *inter-* (see INTER-) + *curro*, run.)— **in"ter-cur'rent**, *n.* An intercurrence.— **in"ter-cur'rent-ly**, *adv.*

in"ter-cur-sa'tion, *n.* [Rare.] The act of intercrossing, running between; as, the *intercursation* of clouds.— **in"ter-cus'pi-dal**, *a.* 1. Between cusps. 2. Between two of the canine teeth.— **in"ter-cu-ta'ne-ous**, *a. Anat.* Subcutaneous.— **in"ter-deal"t**, *n.* Reciprocal dealing; commerce.

— **in"ter-def'er-en't'ial**, *a. Anat.* Situated between the spermatic ducts.

in"ter-de-nom"i-na'tion-al, *a.* Existing or occurring between religious denominations; carried on by denominations in common.

The Bishop of *Interdenominational* intercourse, of Christian union, . . . is well, and I would that we had more of it. PUSEY AND ROUSE *Lect. on Preaching* lect. iii, p. 65. [s. p. n. 1879.]

in"ter-den'tal, 1 in"ter-den'tel; 2 in"ter-dĕn'tăl, *a.* Situated or formed between teeth; as, an *interdental* space in a geared wheel; an *interdental* consonant.— **in"ter-den'tal-ly**, *adv.*

in"ter-dent'ile, 1 in"ter-den'til; 2 in"ter-dĕn'til, *n. Arch.* The space between two adjacent dentils. **in"ter-den'tel**‡.

in"ter-de-pen'dence, *n.* Reciprocal dependence; as, the *interdependence* of labor and capital.

A mind is . . . an organic unity made up of parts standing in the closest relation of *interdependence*.

SHALER *Teacher's Handbook of Psychol.* p. 37. [A. 1887.]

in"ter-de-pen'den-cy†.— **in"ter-de-pen'dent**, *a.* Dependent one on another.— **in"ter-de-pen'dent-ly**, *adv.*

in"ter-de-riv'a-tive(s), *n. Philol.* A word borrowed by one language from another, but derived from the same ultimate source: opposed to a cognate which is not borrowed.

in"ter-de-struc'tive-ness, *etc.* See INTER-.

in"ter-dict, 1 in"ter-dikt; 2 in"ter-dĭkt', *v. t.* **1.** To prohibit or restrain authoritatively; stop or hinder by law; forbid.

The United States Government *interdicted* the [slave] trade from the several districts assigned to certain dial.

R. PAINE *Bishop M'Kendree* vol. i, p. 90. [M. P. H. 1874.]

2. *Eccl.* To exclude from religious privileges or functions. [< OF. *interdicter*, < L. *interdictus*, pp. of *interdico*, < *inter-* (see INTER-) + *dico*, say.]— **in"ter-dic'tive**(s), *a.* Pertaining to or constituting an interdict.— **in"ter-dic'to-ry**, *a.* Interdictive.

in"ter-dict, 1 in"ter-dikt; 2 in"ter-dĭct, *n.* **1.** A prohibitive order; restraining decree; authoritative act of prohibition. 2. *Rom. Law.* An interlocutory edict of the prætor, in matters affecting right of possession. 3. *Scots Law.* An ecclesiastical censure. 4. *R. C. Ch.* A censure or prohibition excluding the members of the church from participation in its rites. Interdicts are **local** when they affect churches or buildings, **personal** when they affect particular persons only, **total** when the prohibition extends to all rites, and **partial** when it is restricted to specified rites. Interdict differs from *excommunication* in its scope of Christian society, and from *suspension* which affects the powers of clerics.

As the fatal day of St. Bartholomew approached . . . two thousand ministers were silenced by interdict.

GARDINER SPRING *Power of the Pulpit* p. 63. [n. & sch. 1848.]

5. [Louisiana.] *Law.* A person who, by reason of imbecility, insanity, or madness, is judicially prohibited (by process of interdiction) from taking care of his own person and managing his estate. [< L. *interdictum*, < *interdictus*; see INTERDICT, *v.*]

in"ter-dict'ion, 1 in"ter-dik'shon; 2 in"ter-dĭc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of interdicting or prohibiting by authority; official prohibition. 2. *Law.* Restraint, by judicial decree, under which an insane or imbecile person is placed as to the care of his estate. [< L. *interdictio(n-)*, < *interdico*; see INTERDICT, *v.*] **in"ter-dit'ment**†.

in"ter-dic'tor, *n. Scots Law.* A trustee or guardian who has authority to interdict.— **in"ter-dif"fu-sive'ly-ty**, *n.* The rate at which heat is diffused into any body through the unit area of a horizontal plane.— **in"ter-dig'it**, *n.* The portion of the hand or foot between adjoining fingers or toes.

in"ter-dig'i-tal, *a.* Situated between the digits, as certain folds of skin. See HAND.

in"ter-dig'i-tate, 1 in"ter-dij'i-tet; 2 in"ter-dĭg'i-tāt, *v. t.* To place between the fingers; interlock, as the fingers. **II** *i. Anat.* To interlock by finger-like processes, as insertions of muscles.

in"ter-dig"i-ta'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of interdigitating, or the state of being interdigitated. **2.** The interdigital space. **3.** One of the processes by which muscles interdigitate.

in"ter-dome", *n. Arch.* The space between inner and outer shells of a dome or cupola.— **in"ter-dor'sal**, *n. Zool.* One of the posterior pair of dorsal or carinate scutellæ which may form a structural element in an arrocentrous vertebra.

— **in"ter-dor'sal**, *a.*— **in"ter-duce**, *n.* [Rare.] *Carp.* An interior.— **in"ter-dy'tal**, *n. Zool.* Combining in general concept the ideas of integration and differentiation; noting a form of notation in which $\frac{y}{x-1}$ is written for $\int ydx$.— **in"ter-e-pim'er-al**, *a. Zool.* Situated between the epimera; as, *interepimeral* membranes.

in"ter-ep"i-the'li-al, *etc.* See INTER-.

in"ter-es'se, 1 in"ter-es'ē; 2 in"ter-ĕs'ē, *n.* [L.] *Law.* 1. Ownership in property. 2. Interest for the use of money.— **interesse termini**, the interest a lessee holds after a lease is granted and prior to his tenure of the property leased.

in"ter-est, 1 in"ter-est; 2 in"ter-ĕst, *v. t.* **1.** To excite the sympathy, curiosity, or attention of; engage the attention of: as, *interested* in a novel. **2.** To induce to participate; cause to take a share; concern; engage; as, to *interest* a capitalist in ship-building. 3. Originally, to be of advantage to; be to the interest of. **4.** To affect; concern; to *interest*, pp. of *interesse*, < OF. *interesser*, < L. *interesse* (inf. *interesse*); see INTERJECT, *n.*] **in"ter-est'.**

SYN.: amuse, attract, concern, engage, entertain, excite, hold, import, matter, occupy. *Interest* is used absolutely without a preposition, and with or without other qualification; *concern* implies a measure or estimate of value; as, it *imports* much to me; what does that *import?* See AMUSE; CONCERN.— ANT.: bore, disturb, fatigue, tire, weary, worry.— **in"ter-est'er**, *n.*

in"ter-est, *n.* **1.** Attention with a sense of concern, or of the special importance of a thing to oneself or in one's own mind, whether pleasant or painful; personal concern; lively sympathy or curiosity; as, to engage his *interest*; public *interest* in a subject. **2.** *Psychol.* The conscious feeling of concernment in an object, regarded especially as a stimulant and guide to the arousement and direction of attention.

Something further is necessary to that lively interaction of mind and object which we call a state of attention; and this is *interest*. J. SULLY *Outlines of Psychol.* p. 139. [A. 1884.]

3. *Pedagogy.* The effort of attention on the part of the pupil encouraged by the endeavor of the teacher to make his subject attractive.

The leaning forward of the body denotes *interest*.

MCCOSH *Emotions* p. 97. [s. 1880.]

4. That which is of advantage or profit; participation in profit; benefit; behoof; good: sometimes used in the plural; as, public *interests*; a matter of supreme *interest*.

What *interest*, asks he, 'has South Carolina in a canal in Ohio?' WEBSTER *Works* vol. iii, p. 238. [D. A. P. & co. 1853.]

5. Payment for the use of money, or money so paid; an agreed or statutory compensation accruing to a creditor during the time that a loan or debt remains unpaid, reckoned usually as a yearly percentage of the sum owed.

Canon law vigorously condemned the exacting of anything over and above the capital except under special circumstances, and the usury was to be restored or attached to exaction. An extrinsic title or claim to interest was allowed when the lender was in danger of losing his capital or when his advance of money deprived him of increase that would otherwise have accrued to him.

Aristotle, like the ancients generally, taught the sinfulness of *interest*. Money, he said, was barren. R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* pt. vii, ch. 2, p. 316. [CHAUT. 1883.]

6. Figuratively, something added in making a return; as, to return a blow with *interest*. **7.** Proprietary right or share: part ownership; as, buying an *interest* in a business; a life *interest* in an estate. **8.** The person or persons interested in some department of work or business; as, the iron *interest;* the labor *interest*. **9.** Power to excite favorable regard; influence; as, *interest* with the administration. **10.** Selfish consideration; private advantage; interestedness; as, thinking of one's own *interest*. See SELF-INTEREST. [OF., < L. *interest*, it concerns, 3d pers. a. pres. ind. of *intersum*, be between, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *sum*, be.]— **in"ter-est-ed-ness**, *n.* **interest** (*Finance*), interest accumulated since date of last payment, the not yet due: said of bonds sold since the last interest date.— **compound interest** (*Rom. Dutch Law*), interest that compensates the creditor for his direct loss in not using his money.— **compound i.**, the interest that accrues when that of each year is added to the principal, and the interest for each following year computed on the whole, as a new principal.— **ex i.** (*Finance*), without interest; not including interest, as registered bonds sold *ex gratuity*.— **gross i.**, a combined charge, not only for the use of a sum of money, but for other things involved, such as depreciation, risk, etc.— **landed i.**, landowners as a class, or persons having interest in land; also, the interest of landowners as connected in the plural.— **lucrative i.** (*Rom. Dutch Law*), interest allowed to cover the possible profits that might have accrued to the creditor if he had not been prevented from using them.— **maritime i.**, extra or higher rate of interest allowed because of extra risk where money is advanced on a bottomry bond.— **monetary i.** (*Rom. Dutch Law*), interest due as damages for delay in payment.— **net i.**, interest in payment for the loan only, excluding charges for risk, depreciation, etc.— **penal i.** (*Rom. Dutch Law*), interest imposed by statute as a penalty.— **simple i.**, interest computed on the original principal alone.

in"ter-est-ed, 1 in"ter-es-ted; 2 in"ter-ĕst-ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Having the attention engaged or the senses aroused; having a feeling of personal concernment; as, an *interested* audience. **2.** Having an individual advantage or concern; hence, biased; as, an *interested* witness.

Any possibility of *interested* motives will discredit evidence.

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY *Common Sense* sect. iv, p. 426. [H. 1876.]

3. Having a possessory interest; being a part-owner: as, one *interested* in railroad shares.— **-ly**, *adv.*— **-ness**, *n.*

in"ter-est-ing, 1 in"ter-es-ting; 2 in"ter-ĕst-ing, *pa.* Engaging the attention; exciting curiosity; exciting agreeable interest or predilection; as, an *interesting* anecdote.

A face not handsome, nor the reverse, but rather what detracting women call *interesting*.

J. W. DEFOREST *New and Old* p. 37. [n. & c. 1859.]

SYN.: see ATTRACTIVE.— **in an interesting condition**, pregnant.— **in"ter-est-ing-ly**, *adv.* In an interesting manner.— **in"ter-est-ing-ness**, *n.*

in"ter-es'tu-a-rine, *a. Geol.* Situated between two estuaries.

— **in"ter-face"**, *n. Math.* A surface separating two contiguous regions of space.— **in"ter-fa'cial**, *a. Mineral.* Formed by or relating to two faces of a polyhedron.— **in"ter-fas-cic'u-lar**, *a. Anat. & Bot.* Situated between fascicles.— **interfascicular cambium** between the fibrovascular bundles in the stems of exogenous and gymnospermous plants.— **in"ter-fault**, *a. Geol.* Between two faultings.— **in"ter-fec'tor**, *n.* One that kills, as, in astrology, a destructive planet.

in"ter-fed'er-a'tion, *etc.* See INTER-.

in"ter-felt'ed, *a. Geol.* So intimately forced together by pressure as to form a compact mass without distinct planes along contiguous surfaces: said of different kinds of strata.—

in"ter-fen'i-ne'um, *n.* The region between the thighs.

in"ter-fe-nes'tral, *a.* Between windows.— **in"ter-fer'ens-tra'tion**, *n. Arch.* The space between windows; the art of spacing windows properly.— **in"ter-fer'ant**, *n. U. S. Law.* A contestant in the Patent Office in a case of interference.

in"ter-fere', 1 in"ter-fir'; 2 in"ter-fēr', *vi.* [-FERED'; -FER'ING.] **1.** To enter into or take part in the concerns of others, especially to prevent some action: interpose; sometimes in a hostile sense. See INTERPOSE.

So far as the government *interferes* in private concerns in order to prevent encroachments of the more powerful classes—so far, and only so far, it is entitled to support. HERBERT SPENCER *Liberty.* ISAAC L. RICE in *North Am. Review* Jan., 1883. p. 53.

2. To happen as an obstacle, check, or hindrance; interveney discharge; disturb; as, I shall go to-morrow if nothing *interferes*. **3.** To come into mutual conflict; clash; as, interests *interfering* with each other. **4.** *Patent Law.* To claim priority for an invention. **5.** To strike a shoe or hoof against the fetlock of the opposite leg: said of horses. **6.** *Phys. Sci.* Mathematically, to act or modify one another, as waves of light, sound, or electricity. See INTERFERENCE, **2**. **7.** *Ball-playing.* To obstruct improperly the course of a base-runner between bases in baseball, or of a tackler in football. **8.** *Philol.* To modify by interference. [< F. *interférer*, < L. *inter* (see INTER-) + *ferio*, strike.] SYN.: see INTERPOSE.

— **in"ter-fer'ent**, *a.* Verging on interference; interfering.— **in"ter-fer'er**, *n.*— **in"ter-fer'ing**, *n.* In farriery, the striking of one foot against another by a horse in motion. When a hind foot strikes a fore foot it is overreaching. See OVERREACHING.— **in"ter-fer'ing-shoe"**, *n.* A shoe made as to prevent a horse from interfering.— **in"ter-fer'ing-ly**, *adv.*

— **in"ter-fer'ing-ness**, *n.*

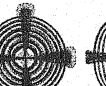
in"ter-fer'rence, 1 in"ter-fir'ens; 2 in"ter-fĕr'ĕns, *n.* **1.** The act of interfering, in any sense of the verb.

And the preachers were directed to hold their Sunday worship at five o'clock in the morning and at the same hour in the evening, to avoid *interference* with the Church worship.

ABEL STEVENS *Hist. Methodism* vol. i, p. 434. [c. & p. 1858.]

2. *Phys. Sci.* The action of two vibratory motions or effects that tend to neutralize or to augment each other by a combination of opposite or of like phases of motion. Especially: (1) *Optics.* The combination of two rays of light so that one destroys or increases the brightness of the other, shown especially in thin transparent plates, where the interference is between rays reflected respectively from the front and back, and in diffraction. See DIFFRACTION.

With monochromatic light it is manifested by dark bands, usually alternating with light ones (*interference fringes*). The width of these differs with the color; hence, with white light, the bands due to each component color show, by overlapping, all the colors of the rainbow, producing an *interference spectrum.* See SPECTRUM. The interference of converging polarized rays in passing through certain crystals produces beautiful symmetrical designs called *interference figures.* See illus. The undulatory theory of light explains perfectly the phenomenon of interference. See LIGHT.


Interference Figures.

The doctrine of *interference*, is thus announced. 1. That the same rays of light falling upon the same point of an object will turn into all sorts of colours by the various inclination of the object. 2. Interference figure of a biaxial crystal. 3. That colours be-crystal when the axes of the polarizer and gin to appear when analyzer are at right angles to each other. two pulses of light are blended so well and so near together that the sense takes them for one.

BREWSTER *Newton* p. 99, note. [a. 1830.]

(3) *Acoustics.* The combination of two musical notes of opposite phase so as to produce comparative silence or greater intensity. (3) *Wireless Telegr.* The annulling of distinctness in signals by the mingling and disappearance of electric waves. See MIX, *v.* **3.** *Law.* The conflict created by applying attention for a patent, covering, wholly or partly, any pending application or unexpired patent. **4.** *Philol.* The influence of a sound, word, or phrase upon another sound, word, or phrase tending to produce a slight change in its sound, place, or form, such as in assimilation, contamination, metathesis, epenthesis, etc. **5.** *Mech.* A condition in which the lines of action intersect when the gearing of gear-teeth is not designed accurately.

SYN.: see FRICTION.—**interference comparator,** an interferometer.—†, **tube,** a tube so constructed as to divide into two branches a sonistic or electric waves and bring one branch into interference with the other.

in"ter-fe-ren'tial, 1 in"ter-fi-ren'shal; 2 in"ter-fe-rĕn'shal, *a.* Of or pertaining to interference, especially, in physics, to optical interference.—*ential* refractometer. See INTERFERENCE REFRACTOMETER, under RE-FRACTOMETER.

in"ter-rom'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring optical interference, as the interference refractometer.—**in"ter-fer'ric,** *a.* Between two pieces of iron, as the ends of a magnet.—**in"ter-fer'til(e)s,** *a. Biol.* Fertile when interbred.

in"ter-fi-bril'lar, etc. See INTER-.

in"ter-fi'lar, *a. Biol.* Situated between the filaments of a reticulum; as the cytoplasm of a cell.—**in"ter-fil'tel,** *vt.* [Rare.] To intertwine.—**in"ter-fil'trate,** *vt.* To intermingle, as two liquids.—**in"ter-flange",** *n.* The space between two flanges.—**in"ter-flant',** *n.* [Rare.] To stand between.—**in"ter-fil'ge-ence,** *n.* [Rare.] The state of being interfluent.—**in-ter'flu-ent,** *a.* **1.** Flowing between. **2.** Flowing together; blending. **3.** Interfluvial.—**in"ter-fluves,** *n. Geol.* The territory between two rivers.—**in"ter-flu'vi-al,** *a.*—**in"ter-flux,** *n.* Mutually flaxing: intermingling.—**in"ter-fo"lia-ceous,** *a. Bot.* Situated between opposite or whorled leaves and the axis from which they spring, as the stipules in certain madderworts.—**in"ter-fo'li-ar,** *a. Bot.* Growing or situated between the leaves.—**in"ter-fo'li-ate,** *vt.* [Rare.] To interleave.—**in"ter-fo'li-a"tion,** *n.* [Rare.] The insertion of blank leaves in a book.—**in"ter-fret'ted,** *a. Her.* Interlaced.—**in"ter-fre-quen'tion,** *n.* A mutual friction. **in"ter-frie'tion†.**—**in"ter-fron'tal,** *a. Anat.* Situated between two portions of the frontal bones; as, the *interfrontal* suture.—**in"ter-fur"row,** *n.* The furrow proper as distinguished from the ridges on either side; dead furrow.

in"ter-fuse', 1 in"ter-fiūz'; 2 in"ter-fiūz', *vt.* [-FUSED'; -FUS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to flow together, as two fluids; cause to permeate or spread throughout, as a fluid between or among parts, pores, tissues, etc. **2.** To cause to blend; mingle intimately or indistinguishably; intermix.

II. *i.* To flow into or mingle one with another; interpenetrate; commingle; blend.

Pictures whose airy hues Do blend and *interfuse.*
LEIGH CLAY *Translucina* st. 20.

[< L. *interfusus*, pp. of *interfundo*, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *fundo*, pour.]—**in"ter-fu'sion,** *n.* A pouring or spreading between; a mixing together; a mingling.

In Lansing's Essay on Education, the notion *interfusion* of thought and phrase which only imagination can achieve.
LOWELL *Among my Books* first series, p. 245. [c. a. co. 1871.]

in-ter'ga-ne-tri†, *n.* Intergonidium; a spermatium.—**in"ter-ge-net'ic,** *a.* Generated during the ontogeny of an individual or of his race; ontophyletic. **J. M.** BALDWIN *Development and Evolution* p. [1.]—**in"ter-gen'tial,** *a.* Situated or taking place between tribes or races; international.—**in"ter-glit',** *a.* Gilded between (certain parts).—**in"ter-gla'cial,** *a. Geol.* Of, pertaining to, occurring during, or formed during the period between distinct stages of continental glaciation.—**in"ter-glu-te'al,** *a.* Between the buttocks.—**in"ter-glyph',** *n. Arch.* The space between consecutive glyphs in a triglyph or similarly channeled member.—**in"ter-go'ni-al,** *a. Anat.* Situated between the two gonia or angles of the lower jaw.—**in"ter-gra-da'tion,** *n.* Gradation between.—**in"ter-grade',** *vi.* [Rare.] To mingle gradually with each other at the boundary, as two varieties.—**in"ter-grade",** *n.* An intermediate grade or form.—**in"ter-gra'di-ent,** *a.* Intergrading; merging.—**in"ter-graft',** *vt. Bot.* To graft reciprocally; as between two species or forms; to join by grafting.—**in"ter-graf'ting,** *n.*—**in"ter-grave',** *vt.* [Rare.] To engrave between.

in"ter-group", etc. See INTER-.

in"ter-grow', *vi.* To grow together or intermixed.—**in"ter-grown',** *a.*—**in"ter-growth",** *n.* **1.** The process of intergrowing; an intergrown product; specif., a growth of spherulites. **2.** *Bot.* An intussusceptive growth.—**graphic intergrowth,** see GRAPHIC TEXTURE, under TEXTURE.—**in"ter-gu'lar.** **I.** *a.* Between and before a pair of gulars, as in pleurodirans. **II.** *n.* An unpaired anterior horny shield of the plastron of a pleurodirous tortoise.—**in"ter-he'mal.** *Anat.* **I.** *a.* Situated or occurring between the hemal arches or spines of a vertebra. **II.** *n. Ich.* One of the bones to which the rays of the anal fin are attached. **in"ter-he'mal".**—**aggregated interhemal,** a hypural.—**in"ter-hem'i-sphe're,** *n. Anat.* Situated between the hemispheres of the brain. **in"ter-hem'i-spha'ral.**—**in"ter-hy'al.** *Anat.* **I.** *a.* Situated between the parts of the hyoid arch. **II.** *n.* An interhyal bone or cartilage.

in"ter-im, 1 in"ter-im; 2 in"ter-im, *n.* **1.** An intermediate season; time between acts or periods; mean time: used also attributively, and formerly as an adverb. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* One of the provisional adjustments between the German Protestants and the Roman Catholic Church proposed in the time of the Reformation, as that of Ratisbon, 1541, that of Augsburg, 1548, and that of Leipzig, 1548. [L., < *inter*: see INTER-.]—**interim certificate** (*Finance*), a preliminary or provisional certificate, as one giving the holder ownership of bonds, etc., not yet issued.—**in"ter-im-ist,** *n. Ch. Hist.* A Protestant who accepted or advocated the Interims.—**in"ter-im-is'tic,** *a.* **in"ter-im-is'ti-cal';.**—**in"ter-im-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

in"ter-im-pe'ri-al, *a.* Between or among empires.—**in"ter-in'cement,** *n.* [Rare.] Formal approval; ratification.

in-ter-in-a'tion†.—**in"ter-i-on'ic,** *a.* Operating between ions.

in-te'ri-or, 1 in-tĭ'ri-or *or*-ēr; 2 in-tē'ri-or, *a.* **1.** Existing or occurring within an enclosure, boundary, or substance, or between limits; internal; inner; not exterior; as, the *interior* space of a sphere; an *interior* view. **2.** Of or pertaining to an inclosure or to something within; as, *interior* dimensions. **3.** Remote from the coast or frontier; inland; as, an *interior* city. **4.** *Astron.* Having an orbit within the earth's: said of certain planets. **5.** Of a private or confidential nature; pertaining to the domestic affairs or relations in business; hidden. **6.** Of or pertaining to spiritual matters; not worldly. **7.** Pertaining to the immediate contents of consciousness; mentally inward; belonging to the field of self-consciousness. [OF., < L. *interior*, compar. of *inter*; see INTER-.]

in-te'ri-or, *n.* **1.** The internal part; the inside; as, the *interior* of a cavern. **2.** The inland or central region of a country, as remote from the *exterior*. **3.** The inside of a church, temple, palace, cottage, or room as reproduced in genre pictures, perspective views, Flemish paintings, and the like. **4.** *Theat.* A painted scene representing the inside of a dwelling, etc. **5.** The domestic affairs of a country; home ministry: a department of the government.

In the United States the Secretary of the Interior has the care and management of the United States national parks, pensions, the Indians, the Patent Office, the Office of Education, the Geological Survey, and the Reclamation Service.

6. The internal nature; the character of a thing.

—**in-te'ri-or'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being interior. **in-te'ri-or-ness†.**

in-te'ri-or-ly, 1 in-tĭ'ri-or-li; 2 in-tē'ri-or-ly, *adv.* In an interior manner or direction; inwardly.

Interiorly most people enjoy the inferiority of their best friends.
CHESTERFIELD *Letters* p. 332. [c. 1881.]

inter-j., *abbr.* Interjection.

in"ter-je'cen-cy, *n.* The state of being between, or that which lies between. **in"ter-ja'cence†.**—**in"ter-ja'cent,** *a.* Lying between.—**in"ter-ja'cu-late,** *vt.* & *vi.* To ejaculate in the midst of conversation.—**in"ter-jac'u-la-to-ry,** *a.* Incidentally ejaculated or interposed.

in"ter-jan'gle, etc. See INTER-.

in"ter-ject', 1 in"ter-jekt'; 2 in"ter-jĕct', *v.* **I.** *t.* To throw or put between; introduce abruptly; insert; as, to *interject* an oath into a conversation. **II.** *i.* To throw oneself between; interpose. [< L. *interjectus*, pp. of *intericio*, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *jacio*, throw.]—**in"ter-jec'tion,** *n.* [ME. *interjeccioun*, < OF. *interjection*, < L. *interjectio*.] **1.** *Gram.* The part of speech that expresses sudden emotion, strong feeling, as, oh! alas! hurrah!

Interjections . . . are no real part of language; they do not enter into the build or organism of a sentence. J. M. D. MEIKLEJOHN *English Language* p. 95. [LLOYD, 1886.]

2. The act of ejaculating; exclamation. **3.** A throwing between; sudden interposition; interpolation. [< L. *interjectio(n-)*, < *interjectus*; see INTERJECT.]

in"ter-jec'tion-al, 1 in"ter-jek'shon-al; 2 in"ter-jĕk'shon-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of an interjection.

The grey eyes cast towards me *interjectional* looks of puzzled entreaty. THACKERAY *Lovel the Widower* p. 122. [s. c. a. co.]

in"ter-jec'tion-a-ry [-ER-JEC'; -TION-AL'.—**in"ter-jec'tional theory of language** (*Philol.*), the theory that natural sounds, uttered in a state of excited feeling, were the beginnings of speech. **in"ter-jec'tion-ize,** *vt.* [Rare.] To form into an interjection; use as an interjection.—**in"ter-jec'tion-al-ly,** *adv.* As an interjection.

in"ter-jec'tive, *a.* Interjectional.—**in"ter-jec'tiv(e-ness,** *n.*—**in"ter-jec'tur(al,** *a. Geol.* Situated or occurring between joint-planes of rocks.

in"ter-ju'gal, etc. See INTER-.

in"ter-ju'gate, 1 in"ter-jū'gāt; 2 in"ter-jū'gāt, *a.* 2 in"ter-lāg', *v.* [-LACED'; -LAC'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To weave or twine together; twist or link into each other. Interlaced; intertwining; interweave; as, to *interlace* silk woof with cotton warp.

An avenue of limes, the boughs of which are curiously *interlaced.*
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Stratford* p. 330. [c. 1851.]


Initial Letter H of the 11th Century, with Interlaced Ornamentation. 1/2

2. To alternate; intersperse. **II.** *i.* To be interwoven or interlocked with each other; entwine; as, the veins of the butterfly's wing *interlace.*

[< OF. *entrelacer*, < *entre-* (see INTER-) + *lacer*; see LACE, *v.*]—**in"ter-laced',** *a.* **1.** Linked or woven together. **2.** *Her.* Interlaced. See illustrations.—**in"ter-lac'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**in"ter-lace'ment,** *n.*—**in"ter-lac'er-y,** *n.* Interlaced objects, as bands, or parts, as fibers, taken collectively.

in"ter-la-cus'trine, 1 in"tar-la-kus'trin; 2 in"ter-la-cŭs'trin, *a.* Lying between lakes.

in"ter-la'ken, 1 in"tar-lä'ken; 2 in"ter-lä'kĕn, *n.* A village between Lakes Brienz and Thun, Switzerland; a pleasure-resort. [< INTER- + L. *lacus*, lake.]

in"ter-lam"el-la'tion, etc. See INTER-.

in"ter-lam'i-nate, *vt.* To arrange in alternate layers.

in"ter-lapse", *n.* [Rare.] Lapse of time between; interval.

in"ter-lard', 1 in"tar-lärd'; 2 in"ter-lärd', *vt.* To diversify by inserting fat in lean, or mix, as fat with lean; hence, to subject to frequent interpolations, as by inserting or interpolating frequently; as, to *interlard* conversation with sarcasms, or a discourse with verse. [< OF. *entrelarder*, < *entre-* (see INTER-) + *lard*; see LARD, *n.*]—**in"ter-lard'ment,** *n.*


Interlaced Arcade, St. John's Church, Devizes, England. (Built about 1150.)

in"ter-lay', 1 in"tar-lā'; 2 in"ter-lā', *vt.* To lay or place among or between; interpose.

in"ter-leaf', 1 in"tar-lēf'; 2 in"ter-lēf', *n.* **1.** A blank leaf inserted or bound between others, so as to permit written additions; also, any leaf inserted for illustration, etc. **2.** Printed or written matter on a leaf of this kind. **3.** *Bot.* A leaf developed between other leaves: possibly on account of a change of environment.

in"ter-league', 1 in"tar-lēg'; 2 in"ter-lēg', *vt.* To league together; combine.

in"ter-leave', 1 in"tar-lēv'; 2 in"ter-lēv', *vt.* **1.** To supply with additional leaves inserted among others, as in a book. **2.** To put between leaves; add to an extra leaf. **3.** *Geol.* To interstratify. **in"ter-leaf't.**—**in"ter-lea-ry,** 1 in"tar-lē'ar-y; 2 in"ter-lē'ar-y, *a.* Existing or operating between or among different libraries; as, *interlibrary* loans of books.

in"ter-light', etc. See INTER-.

in"ter-line', 1 in"tar-lēn'; 2 in"ter-lēn', *vt.* **1.** To write between the lines of, or make intermediate lines upon; as, to *interline* a manuscript. **2.** To insert between lines; as, to *interline* corrections in a manuscript. **3.** To write or print or place in alternate lines; as, to *interline* English and Hebrew. [< OF. *entreligner*, < L. *interlineo*, < L. *inter* (see INTER-) + *linea*, line, < *linum*, flax.]—**in"ter-lin'ing,** *n.* Interlineation.

in"ter-line', *vt.* To put a lining between the usual lining and the outer fabric; as, to *interline* a coat.—**in"ter-lin'er,** *n.*—**in"ter-lin'ing,** *n.* An intermediate lining.

in"ter-line', *n.* A line lying or placed between others.

in"ter-lin'e-al, 1 in"tar-lin'i-al; 2 in"ter-lin'e-al, *a.* **1.** Same as INTERLINEAR. **2.** Arranged in alternate lines.—**-ly,** *adv.*

in"ter-lin'e-ar, 1 in"tar-lin'i-ar; 2 in"ter-lin'e-ar, *a.* **1.** Situated or occurring between lines; as, *interlinear* annotations.

A bilingual Acadian hymn, with an *interlinear* Assyrian version, describes a god as a he-goat with six heads.
LENORMANT *Beginnings of Hist.* p. 134, note. [s. 1882.]

2. Having translations or glosses inserted between the lines of the text; as, an *interlinear* edition of the Æneid. [< LL. *interlinearis*, < L. *inter* (see INTER-) + *linea*, line, < *linum*, flax.] **in"ter-lin'e-a-ry†.**—**interlinear system,** the system of teaching languages with text-books having interlinear translations. Called also the *Hamiltonian system*, after James Hamilton, who originated it.—**-ly,** *adv.*

in"ter-lin'e-ar-y, *n.* [Rare.] A book in which the text is interlinear text or translation; interlined book.

Not to reck'n up the infinite helps of *interlinearies*, breviaries, synopses, and other lolleries of the kind.
MILTON *Areopagitica* p. 64. [s. a. 1868.]

in"ter-lin'e-ate, 1 in"tar-lin'i-ēt; 2 in"ter-lin'e-āt, *vt.* To add interlineation; subject to interlineation.

in"ter-lin'e-a'tion, 1 in"tar-lin'i-ē'shon; 2 in"ter-lin'e-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of interlining. See INTERLINE, *v.* **2.** An interpolation between lines, as in a book or document; a word or passage inserted between lines. [< LL. *interlineatio*, < L. *interlineo*; see -ATE, *pl.*]

in"ter-line'ment, *n.* The act of interlining, or state of being interlined.—**in"ter-lin'gual,** *a.* Having relation to two or more languages.

in"ter-lin-guis'tic, etc. See INTER-.

in"ter-link', 1 in"tar-lĭnk'; 2 in"ter-lĭnk', *vt.* To unite by or as by linking; join together; as, their fortunes were *interlinked.*—**in"ter-link'er,** *n.* An intermediate link.

in"ter-link', *pp.* Interlinked.

in"ter-lo'bate, *a. Geol.* Formed or situated between moraline loops, lobes, or lobules; as, an *interlobate* moraine.—**in"ter-lob'u-lar,** *a.* In *Anat.* Contained between the lobules of a gland: as, the *interlobular* veins of the liver. **2.** *Geol.* Same as INTERLOBATE.

in"ter-lo'cal, etc. See INTER-.

in"ter-lock', 1 in"tar-lŏk'; 2 in"ter-lŏk', *v.* **I.** *t.* To join fast together by mutual or reciprocal action; link into each other; clasp together; as, to *interlock* hands in wedding. **II.** *i.* To lock together or into one another; unite; connect; engage; embrace; as, the gear *interlocks* closely.—**interlocking system,** a system of railroad switches and signals which by a locking mechanism insures the setting of a signal on the movement of a switch, and prevents the movement of two switches at once.—**in"ter-lock'er,** *n.*

in"ter-lock', *n.* The action of interlocking, or the state of being interlocked.

in"ter-lock'ing, *pp.* Interlocked. S. S.

in"ter-loc'u-lus, 1 in"tar-lŏk'yu-lus; 2 in"ter-lŏc'yu-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lai; 2 -lī, *pl.*] *Zool.* A chamber or space between two loculi.—**in"ter-loc'u-lar,** *a.* Situated between two loculi, as of a coral.

in"ter-lo-cu'tion, 1 in"tar-lo-kiū'shon; 2 in"ter-lo-cū'shon, *n.* **1.** Interchange of speech; alternate speaking; successive reading; conference; dialog. **2.** An interruptive or parenthetical expression. **3.** *Law.* (1) The making of an interlocutory decree. (2) An interlocutory decree. [< L. *interlocutio(n-)*, < *interlocutus*, pp. of *interloquor*, speak between, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *loquor*, speak.]—**in"ter-loc'u-tive** (ve, *n.* Of, pertaining to, or rendered by means of interlocution.

in"ter-loc'u-tor, 1 in"tar-lok'yu-tor *or* -ter; 2 in"ter-lōc'yu-tor (xiii), *n.* **1.** One who takes part in a conversation or oral discussion.

People that love to hear the sound of their own voices rarely quarrel with their *interlocutors* for being men of few words.
DENAM M. CRAIK *Head of the Family* p. 76. [s. 1865.]

2. *Scots Law.* A judgment or decree in a suit: strictly, a judgment or decree anterior to the final judgment, but in Scotch usage extended to all judgments or decrees. **3.** The middleman in a minstrel-troupe. [< L. *interlocutus*; see INTERLOCUTION.]

in"ter-loc'u-to-ry, 1 in"tər-lok'yu-to-ri; 2 in"tĕr-lŏc'yu-to-ry, *a.* **1.** Consisting of or pertaining to dialog or oral discussion; of the nature of a conference; conversational.

It is probable that the Sermon of Christ on the Mount was delivered in the most familiar and *interlocutory* manner.
H. W. BEECHER *Life of Christ* p. 342. [U. D. P. 1871.]

2. Interposed in a speech or narration; interjected in discourse. **3.** *Law.* (1) Done during pendency of a suit, but before final adjudication; intermediate; not final.

Interlocutory judgments are such as are given in the middle of a cause, upon some plea, proceeding, or default, which is only intermediate, and does not finally determine or complete the suit.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iii, p. 396.

(2) Of or relating to a provisional decision. [< L. *interlocutus*; see INTERLOCUTION.] — **in"ter-loc'u-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*

in"ter-loc'u-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] Something added to or interpolated in a discourse or course of proceedings.

in"ter-loc'u-tress, 1 in"tər-lok'yu-tres; 2 in"tĕr-lŏc'yu-trĕs, *n.* A female interlocutor. **in"ter-loc'u-trice** or **-trix:** .

in"ter-lope', 1 in"tər-lōp'; 2 in"tĕr-lōp', *vi.* [-LOPED'; -LOP'ING.] To originate or go between parties and intercept profits; traffic without a license. **2.** Hence, to intrude into business belonging to others; intrude wrongfully.

in'ter-lop"er, 1 in'tər-lōp"ər; 2 in'tĕr-lōp'ĕr (XIII), *n.* **1.** One who intrudes into a possession, office, etc., belonging to another; one who thrusts himself into a place without right.

The father, on these occasions [baptisms], is not of much importance, and, to confess the truth, has the air of an *interloper*.
STORY *Roba di Roma* vol. ii, p. 503. [U. M. & CO. 1887.]

2. One who traffics without license, or in a trade legally belonging to others.

Each branch of traffic was the monopoly of the family or clan by whom it was opened. They might, if they could, punish *interlopers* by stripping them of all their property.
F. PARKMAN *Jesuits in N. A.* intro., p. 36. [L. B. & CO. 1872.]

[< D. *interlooper*, < F. *entre* (< L. *inter*; see INTER-) + D. *looper*, runner, < *loopen*, run.]

in"ter-lu'cate', *vt.* To let light into, as by cutting trees.

in"ter-lu-ca'tion, *n.* [Rare.] The thinning out of branches or trees in a wood to let in light. — **in"ter-lu'cent,** *a.* Shining between.

in'ter-lude, 1 in'tər-lūd; 2 in'tĕr-lūd, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To break in upon or interrupt, as with an interlude. **II.** *i.* To come or introduce between, as an interlude.

in'ter-lude, *n.* **1.** A short entertainment considered as coming between others of greater length or importance; a differing and intervening time or space; as, *interludes* of meadow. **2.** *Gr. Drama.* A stasimon; a song of the chorus without.

Choral *Interludes* are by the Chorus alone.
R. G. MOULTON *Anc. Class. Drama* p. 65, note. [CL. P. 1890.]

3. *Eng. Drama.* An independent performance, usually light or humorous, performed between the acts of a play or the parts of a performance. Specif.: (1) A brief farcical, often coarse, comedy performed in the 16th century between the acts of the moralities or mystery-plays or in the intervals of banquets or festivities. The semi-dramatic interludes of John Heywood. J. K. SYMONDS *Shakspere's Predecessors* p. 184. [L. B. & CO. 1884.]

(2) A name applied, in the 17th and 18th centuries, to any popular stage-play, especially a farcical or humorous one.

4. *Mus.* (1) A short passage of music played to bridge a transition; an intermezzo. (2) An instrumental passage between stanzas of a hymn or between lines of a formal church service, between the acts of a play or opera, or the like. **5.** Figuratively or poetically, anything regarded as introduced or inserted, breaking the regular order or aspect. [< L. *interludium*, < *ludus*, play, < *ludo*, play.] — **in'ter-lud"ed,** *a.* Introduced as an interlude; consisting of or containing interludes. — **in'ter-lud'er,** *n.* [Rare.] A performer in interludes. — **in'ter-lu'di-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to an interlude.

in'ter-lu'ent-ry, *n.* [Rare.] A flowing between; water interposed. HALE.— **in'ter-lu'nar,** *a. Astron.* Pertaining to the period, generally about four days in each lunation, during which the moon is invisible owing to her proximity to the sun. **in'ter-lu'nar cave,** a cave supposed to be a place where the moon was anciently supposed to hide during the interlunar period; hence, a place of retirement. — **in'ter-lu-na'tion,** *n.* The interlunar period; hence, figuratively, any period of obscurity or mental darkness. — **in'ter-lune,** *n.* [Poet.] Interlunation. — **in'ter-lu'so-ry,** *a.* [Rare.] Interludial.

in"ter-y'ing, etc. See INTER-.

in'ter-ma'lar, *a. Anat.* Situated between the two malar points. — **in"ter-max'il-lar,** *a.* Situated between the two branches of the lower jaw. — **in"ter-mar'ine',** *a.* Being between two seas; extending from one ocean to another.

in"ter-mar'riage, 1 in'tər-mar'ij; 2 in'tĕr-măr'ĭg, *n.* **1.** Marriage between persons of different families, races, classes, or tribes; as, *intermarriage* of blacks with whites.

The Aryan migration was evidently followed by an extensive *intermarriage* with the original inhabitants of the conquered territories. CHARLES SCRIBNER *Aryan Race* p. 87. [L. C. S. 1883.]

2. Marriage between blood-kindred. — **in"ter-mar'riage-a-bl(e),** *a.* Capable of intermarriage.

in"ter-mar'ry, 1 in'tər-mar'ri; 2 in'tĕr-măr'ĭ, *vi.* **1.** To become related by marriages among their members, as families and clans. **2.** *Law.* To contract matrimony; said of both or of either of the contracting parties.

in'ter-mas'toid, *a. Anat.* Situated between the two mastoid processes. — **in"ter-mat',** *n. Textile-manuf.* Shrinkage: said of cloth. — **in"ter-max-il'la,** *n.* [-IL'Æ, 1 -ē; 2 -ē, *pl.*] *Anat.* An intermaxillare or premaxillary bone.

Intermaxillary Bones.

in"ter-max'il-la-ry, 1 in'tər-make'il-lē-ri; 2 in'tĕr-măk'ĭl-lĕ-ry, *a.* **1.** Situated between the two maxillæ or bones of young child, the upper jaw. **2.** Of or pertaining to showing: I. The intermaxillary bone. **3.** Situated between the maxillary bones or endognathion. **2.** ceans. **in"ter-max'il-lar;** **in"ter-max'-il-linet.** — **intermaxillary bone,** one of the two or more bones at the anterior end or mesognathion. median part of the upper jaw, carrying **3.** The superior the incisor teeth: a premaxillary bone or maxillary bone, or premaxilla. In adult man they become exogenation. united with the upper jaw-bones, but in many lower vertebrates remain free from the neighboring bones.

in"ter-max'il-la-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] An intermaxillary bone.

in'ter-mean', *n.* An intermediate action; interlude.

in"ter-med'dle, 1 in'tər-med'l; 2 in'tĕr-mĕd'l, *vi.* **1.** *i.* To interfere unduly in the affairs of another; take part officiously or wrongfully in the affairs of others.

III. *t.* To mix up together; intermix; mingle. [< OF. *entremedler*, < *entre* (< L. *inter*; see INTER-) + *medler*; see MEDDLE.] **in"ter-mell't.** Syn.: see INTERPOSE.

— **in"ter-med'dle-ment,** *n.* — **in"ter-med'dler,** *n.* — **in"ter-med'dle-some,** *a.* Given to intermeddling. — **-ness,** *n.* — **in"ter-med'dling,** *ppr. & verbal n.* — **in"ter-med'dling-ly,** *adv.* — **in"ter-me'di-a,** *n.* Plural of INTERMEDIUM.

in"ter-me'di-a-cy, *n.* The state or character of being intermediate; intermediate action or agency; intermediation. — **in"ter-me'di-æ,** *n. pl. Or with.* The central pair of rectrices or tail-feathers. — **in"ter-me'di-al,** *a.* Serving as a medium; intermediate.

in"ter-me'di-a-ry, 1 in'tər-mi'di-ē-ri; 2 in'tĕr-mē'dĭ-ā-ry, *a.* **1.** Situated, acting, or coming between; having an intermediate function; as, an *intermediary* post-office.

What, then, are the *intermediary* facts between the state of nature and the state of civil society?
BOUSSEAU in J. Morley's *Rousseau* p. 168. [C. & W.]

2. Acting as a mediator; mediatory; acting or able to act between. [< L. *intermedius*; see INTERMEDIAL.] — **intermediary body,** same as IMMUNE BODY. — **i. nerve,** a small nerve passing from the trochlear oblongata between the facial and auditory nerves; the nerve of Wrisberg.

in"ter-me'di-a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] **1.** An intermediate agent or medium; a go-between, especially as a means of communication; sometimes, a spiritualistic medium.

Placed between the Western and Eastern worlds, they [the Malleal nerve as *intermediaries* between the two. ROBT. Egypt, *Palestine, etc.* tr. by Lythgoe *Passop* p. 19. [S. P. C. K. 1891.]

2. The instrumentality of a common agent or medium of communication, as of a friend; intermediation. **3.** A form, process, or agency connecting two extremes.

in"ter-me'di-ate, 1 in'tər-mi'di-ēt; 2 in'tĕr-mē'dĭ-āt, *a.* To act as an intermediary; intervene; interpose. [< LL. *intermediatus*, pp. of *intermedio*, < L. *intermedius*; see INTERMEDIAL.]

in"ter-me'di-ate, 1 in'tər-mi'di-ēt; 2 in'tĕr-mē'dĭ-āt, *a.* **1.** Existing, occurring, or acting in a mean position or relation; being in a middle place or degree or between extremes; intervening; interposed; as, the *intermediate* terms of a series; *intermediate* rank; **2.** *Geol.* Interlobate.

Forming a peculiar moraine type to which the term *intermediate* or interlobate moraines will be applied.
Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey, 1887-'88 p. 313. [GOV. PTG. OFF. 1888.]

3. *Forestry.* Having the crown shaded on the sides, but free to light at the top. See CROWN CLASS. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 1* p. 13. [GOV. PTG. OFF. 1895.] **4.** Intervening to the half notes (flats and sharps) foreign to the key. [< LL. *intermediatus*; see INTERMEDIATE, *v.*] **in"ter-me'di-an'; in"ter-me'di-aust** [Rare.]

— **intermediate rocks** (*Petr.*), igneous rocks, such as *syenite, diorite, trachyte,* and *andesite, containing* approximately equal amounts of salic and femic minerals, and therefore intermediate between the acidic and basic rocks. — **i. state,** in theology, the state of the dead before the general judgment; the middle state between the time of death and the resurrection. — **in"ter-me'di-ate-ly,** *adv.* — **in"ter-me'di-ate-ness,** *n.*

in"ter-me'di-ate, *n.* **1.** *Math.* A syzygetic function formed by a linear combination of two functions of the same order. **2.** An intermediator; adjuster. **3.** [Rare.] Something intermediate. — **in"ter-me'di-a'tion,** *n.* The act of intermediating; a coming between; intervention. — **in"ter-me'di-a-tive,** *a.* Acting between; bringing about an understanding; a mediator; also, an intervening agent: intermediary. — **in"ter-me'di-a-to-ry,** *a.* — **in"ter-me'di-a'tor,** *n.* [< LL. *intermediator*, < L. *intermedio*; see INTERMEDIATE, *v.*]

in"ter-me'di-um, 1 in'tər-mi'di-um; 2 in'tĕr-mē'dĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-DI-A, *pl.*] **1.** Something that is intermediate; an intervening agent. **2.** *Anat.* A bone of the wrist or ankle between the two bones of the forearm or the leg: found in certain reptiles and amphibians. [L., neut. s. of *intermedius*; see INTERMEDIAL.]

in"ter-mell't, *vt. & vi.* To intermeddle.

in"ter-mem'bral, *a. Anat.* Intermembranal; intermembranous.

in"ter-mem'brane, *n.* Existing between two or more limbs or members; as, *intermembral* homologies or correspondences. [< INTER- + L. *membrum*, limb.]

in"ter-men'ber, *n.* Same as INTERMEMBRE. See INTER-.

in"ter-me-nin'ge-al, *a. Anat.* Situated between the meninges or membranes enveloping the brain and spinal cord.

in"ter-mes'en-ter, *n. Anat.* See INTER-.

in-ter'ment, 1 in-tûr'ment or -ment; 2 in-tĕr'mĕnt, *n.* The placing of the dead in the earth; burial; inhumation. [< OF. *enterrement*, < LL. *interramentum*, < *interro*; see INTER, and TERRA.] — **in"ter-men'tal,** *a.* Sepulture. — Ant.: disinterment, exhumation, resurrection.

in"ter-men'tal, *a. Anat.* Situated between the two mental foramina of the lower jaw. — **in"ter-mes'en-ter,** *n.* — **in"ter-men'tion,** *vt.* [Rare.] To mention among other things; refer to in one's discourse. — **in"ter-mer-cu'ri-al,** *a. Astron.* Situated between the sun and the orbit of Mercury; intramercurial. — **in"ter-mes'en-ter,** *n.*

in"ter-mes"en-ter'ic, *a. Biol.* Situated between the folds of the mesentery or between mesenteries; as, the *intermesenteric* plexus. — **in"ter-mes'ne,** *n.* One who acts as intermediary between two persons.

in"ter-met'a-car'pal, etc. See INTER-.

in"ter-me-tal'lic, *a.* Having the qualities of two distinct metals. — **in"ter-met'a-mer'ic,** *a. Biol.* Situated between the metameres or segments of the body, as the intervertebral disks. — **in"ter-mew',** *vt.* To moult while in confinement: said of hawks. — **in"ter-mez'zo,** *pl. Falconry.* Characteristic of a hawk between the first mewing or moulting and the full growth of the next coat; having molted in confinement. — **in"ter-mewer,** *n.*

in"ter-mez'zo, 1 in"tər-mets'sō; 2 in"tĕr-mĕd'-zo, *n.* [-ZI, 1 -zi; 2 -zĭ, *pl.*] **1.** A song or chorus or a short burlesque, ballet, operetta, or the like given between the acts of a play or opera; an interlude: entr'acte. **2.** In music, a florid, a diverting episode or incident.

Society of the capital had begun to become convulsed by the tragi-comical *intermezzo* of the [Dreyfus] affair.
H. VON HOLST *John C. Calhoun* p. 85. [H. M. & CO. 1886.]

3. *Mus.* A short movement connecting the main divisions of a symphony, sonata, or other important composition; as, the *intermezzo* in Mascagni's *Cavalleria Rusticana*. [It., < L. *intermedius*; see INTERMEDIAL.]

in"ter-mi'cate, *vt.* [Rare.] To glitter or flash in the midst of something. — **in"ter-mi-ca'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] A shining between.

in-ter'mi-na-bl(e), 1 in-tûr'mi-na-bl; 2 in-tĕr'mĭ-na-bl, *a.* Having no limit or end; continuing forever or for a very long time; boundless; unceasing.

A few huts without a glass window, scattered here and there in the *interminable* woods.
J. B. MCMASTER *People of the U. S.* vol. ii, p. 489. [A. 1885.]

[< LL. *interminabilis*, < L. *in-*, not, + *terminus*; see TERMINATE.] **e-ter'mi-na-ble-t.** Syn.: see ETERNAL; INFINITE; PERPETUAL. — **in-ter'mi-na-bil'i-ty,** *n.* Interminableness. — **in-ter'mi-na-bl-ness,** *n.* The state or quality of being interminable. — **in-ter'mi-na-bly,** *adv.*

in-ter'mi-na-bl(e), *n.* One who or that which is interminable. — **the Interminable,** God.

As if they would outline *the Interminable*,
And the him to his own prescript. MILTON *Samson*, l. 307.

in"ter-mi-nate, *a.* [Rare.] Interminable.

in"ter-mine', *n.* [Rare.] To penetrate or fill with mines.

in"ter-min'gle, 1 in'tər-min'gl; 2 in'tĕr-mĭn'gl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To mingle together; intermix. **II.** *i.* To become mingled with others; unite by mixture.

Whenever two or more races are brought into contact in a confined space, they instantly begin to *intermingle*.
S. W. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* div. i, p. 160. [C. S. CO. 1870.]

— **in"ter-min'gle-ment,** *n.* [Rare.] Intermixture.

in"ter-min'is-ter, 1 in'tər-min'is-tər; 2 in'tĕr-mĭn'ĭs-tĕr, *v.* [Rare.] **I.** *t.* To administer among ministers. **2.** Pertaining to an interval between two ministries or administrations. — **in"ter-min'is-te'ri-um,** *n.* [Rare.] The interval between two ministries.

in"ter-mis'sion, 1 in'tər-mish'ən; 2 in'tĕr-mĭsh'ŏn, *n.* **1.** The act of intermitting, or the state of being intermitted; temporary discontinuance; interruption; cessation; pause; as, to labor without *intermission*. **2.** The period during which something is intermitted; a time of rest; a recess.

They resolved to . . . spend the *intermissions* of the sessions in devotions and in visiting the sick. ABEL STEVENS *Hist. Methodism* vol. i, bk. iii, p. 319. [CA. & P. 1858.]

3. *Pathol.* An interval between the paroxysms of disease. **4.** A break, as in a line of print, or in any similar formation. **5†.** Interference. **6†.** Desuetude; disuse. [< L. *intermissio(n-)*, < *intermitto*, pp. *intermissus*; see INTERMIT.] **in"ter-mis'si-t.** Syn.: see CESSATION.

in"ter-mis'sive, 1 in'tər-mis'iv; 2 in'tĕr-mĭs'ĭv, *a.* Having intermissions or intervals. [< L. *intermissus*; see INTERMISSION.]

in"ter-mit', 1 in'tər-mit'; 2 in'tĕr-mĭt', *v.* [-MIT'TED; -MIT'TING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to cease temporarily; remit at intervals; interrupt; suspend; as, to *intermit* torture.

The long staring day . . . has begun to *intermit* its brightness.
ELIZA *Arctic Explorations* vol. i, p. 247. [T. N. 1857.]

2†. To let pass; omit. **II.** *i.* To cease temporarily; stop for a time and then go on again; as, fever *intermits*.

Gradatel gives the sea a smooth surface by continually watching and counting his own pulse, at last caused one beat out of every six to *intermit*.
DARWIN *Emotions* p. 340. [A. 1873.]

[< OF. *entremettre*, < L. *intermitto*, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *mitto*, send.] Syn.: see CEASE.

in"ter-mit'tence, 1 in'tər-mit'ens; 2 in'tĕr-mĭt'ĕns, *n.* An intermittent state or quality. — **in"ter-mit'ten-cy†.**

in"ter-mit'tent, 1 in'tər-mit'ənt; 2 in'tĕr-mĭt'ĕnt, *a.* Having periods of intermission; intermitting. [< L. *intermittent(-)s*, ppr. of *intermitto*; see INTERMIT.] — **intermittent fever,** a malarial fever in which the paroxysms occur at intervals, generally regular. See AGUE. — **i. spring,** a spring that flows and stops alternately, being connected with a reservoir by a natural siphon. — **i. wheel,** an escapement-wheel; a stop-motion. — **in"ter-mit'tent-ly,** *adv.* — **in"ter-mit'tent-ly, in"ter-mit'ting-ly,** *adv.*

in"ter-mit'tent, *n.* Something having periods of intermission; specif., an intermittent fever. **intermitting intermittent** (*Pathol.*), a form of malarial intermittent fever in which the paroxysms appear at an earlier hour at each succeeding attack.

in"ter-mix', 1 in'tər-miks'; 2 in'tĕr-mĭks', *v.* **I.** *t.* To mix in or together; intermingle; mingle. **II.** *i.* To mingle together; become intermingled. — **in"ter-mix'ed-ly,** *adv.*

in"ter-mix', *n.* [Rare.] Mixture together; intermixture.

in"ter-mix'ture, 1 in'tər-miks'chur or -tūr; 2 in'tĕr-mĭks'chur or -tūr, *n.* **1.** The act of mixing together, or the state of being so mixed.

Even in the best of men there is the same *intermixture* of good and evil. TRENCH *Notes on Parables, Teres* p. 85. [A. 1872.]

2. A mass of mixed ingredients. **3.** An additional ingredient; admixture. — **in"ter-mix'ti-ble,** *a.*

in"ter-mo-bil'i-ty, *n.* Capacity to move among one another; as, the *intermobility* of atoms.

in"ter-mo-lec'u-lar, etc. See INTER-.

in"ter-mon'tane, *a.* Situated between mountains **in"ter-mont',** — **in"ter-mo-ra'ine,** *a.* Lying between moraines. — **i. of the many-dane,** *a.* Situated between worlds, as spaces. **in"ter-mun'dane,** *a.* **in"ter-mun'di-an,** **in"ter-mun'-ral,** *a.* [Rare.] Erected or situated between walls: said especially of the staircases frequent in Italian palaces.

in"ter-mure', *vt.* To shut in by walls; wall in. — **in"ter-mus'cu-lar.** **I.** *a.* Situated between muscles or muscular fiber. **II.** *n.* An epipleural bone in fishes. — **in"ter-nar'tant,** *n.* A permutant in which the blanks of each set are in one column.

in"ter-nu-ta'tion, *n.* Mutual change; interchange of elements; specif., in philology, the interchange of vowels. [< L. *internutatio*, < *internuto*, intercommunicate, < L. *inter* (see INTER-) + *nuto*, change.]

in"ter-mu'tu-al, *a.* Mutual. — **in"ter-mu'tu-al-ly†,** *adv.*

— **in"ter-nable,** *a. Archi.* The space between two mutules in a Doric cornice.

in-tern', 1. *vt.* To shut in or confine, as within a town or fortress; keep in an inconvenient or unfavorable place, as from a war-ship or an enemy allen. **II.** *a.* Internal. **III.** *n.* An inmate; specif., an advanced medical student or a graduate, resident in a hospital, who assists the surgeon or physician. **in"ter'ne;** **in"tern'ist.** — **in"tern'ment,** *n.*

in"ter-nal, 1 in-tûr'nal; 2 in-tĕr'nal, *a.* **1.** Situated in the inside; lying within the limit, surface, or circumference; inward; interior; as, the *internal* parts of the body. **2.** Pertaining to or derived from the inside, content, or substance; based on the thing itself; inherent; as, *internal* evidence. **3.** Pertaining to the inner self or the mind; as, *internal* peace. **4.** Pertaining to the interior affairs of a country; inland; domestic; intestine: opposed to *external* or *foreign*; as, *internal* revenue; *internal* dissensions.

The development of our *internal* resources.
W. H. SEWARD *John Q. Adams* ch. 4, p. 96. [D. M. & CO. 1849.]

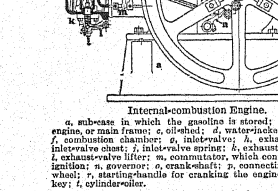
5. [Eng.] Describing a student who has studied in one of the colleges of the university which examines him:

as opposed to an *external* student, who has studied elsewhere. **6.** *Anat.* (1) Situated relatively nearer the median plane of the body; as, the *internal* rectus muscle of the eye. (2) Situated relatively farther from the surface; as, the *internal* abdominal ring. (3) Supplying the interior of an organ or region; as, the *internal* carotid artery. **7.** [Rare.] Essential; substantial; real. Syn.: see INTERNAL.

—internal angles, interior angles. See ANGLE.—**1. capsule,** the strand of nerve-fibers in the brain that lies between the optic thalamus and the caudate nucleus on the one side and the lenticular nucleus on the other.—**1. improvements,** the construction of roads and canals, and the improvement of river-navigation, harbors, and all facilities of interior transportation.—**1. revenue,** revenue derived from domestic excise and license duties and special taxes.—**internal-list,** *n.* A physician or specialist who treats diseases of the internal organs. **in-ter'nist,** *n.* [Colloq.] Same as INTERN. 2. The quality or state of lying within; inwardness; interiority. **in-ter'nal-ness,** *n.* **in-ter'nal-i-za'tion,** *n.* The act or process of internalizing; or the fact or condition of being internalized.—**in-ter'nal-ize,** *vt.* To make subjective or internal; bring into the sphere of consciousness.

in-ter'nal, *n.* **1.** *Med.* A remedy to be taken internally. **2.** *pl.* The internal bodily organs; entrails. **3†.** *pl.* The essential qualities of any thing.

in-ter'nal-com-bus'tion, *a. Mech.* Of or pertaining to an engine whose pressure-energy is produced by burning or exploding in its cylinder a mixture of air and fuel. See also ENGINE and illus. under MOTOR-BOAT.



Internal-combustion Engine.

a, sub-base in which the gasoline is stored; *b*, bed of the engine, or main frame; *c*, oil-well; *d*, water-jacket; *e*, cylinder; *f*, combustion chamber; *g*, inlet-valve; *h*, exhaust-valve; *i*, inlet-valve chest; *k*, inlet-valve spring; *l*, exhaust-valve spring; *m*, exhaust-valve lifter; *n*, commutator, which controls spark, or ignition; *o*, governor; *p*, crank-shaft; *p*, connecting-rod; *q*, fly-wheel; *r*, starting-handle for cranking the engine; *s*, fly-wheel key; *t*, cylinder-oiler.

in-ter'nal-ly, 1 in-tûr'nal-ı; 2 ĭn-tẽr'nal-y, *adv.* **1.** As to the interior or inner part; interiorly; as, cold on the surface but hot *internally*. **2.** As to the mind or spiritually; as, *internally* content. **3.** In respect to internal affairs. **in'ter-na'ri-al,** *a. Anat.* Situated between the nostrils, as the septum of the nose. **—in'ter-na'ri-al,** *n. Anat.* Situated between the bones or other parts of the nose.—**in'ternat',** *n.* [F.] The position occupied by an intern.

internat., *abbr.* International.

in'ter-na'tion, *n.* The act of interning, or the state of being interned.

in'ter-na'tion-al, 1 in'ter-nash'on-al; 2 ĭn'ter-nāsh'on-al, *a.* Pertaining to two or more nations in common; affecting nations generally, or relating to their mutual dealings, rights, etc.

The word *international*, introduced by the immortal Bentham, . . . [is] significantly characteristic of the utilitarian philanthropist. — Frederick Hall, *Modern English* p. 19. tr. 1873.]

—international code, a system of signals, adopted by the principal nations, by which vessels at sea may intercommunicate. Twenty-six flags, each representing a Roman letter, are employed, and there is also an answering pennant. Each of the various combinations of these flags, when hoisted, corresponds to a word, phrase, or sentence in the code. Each country has the code in its own language. See SIGNAL. See illus. under SEMAPHORE.—**l. law,** the system of rules that civilized nations acknowledge to be obligatory at their common law for regulating the determination of suits involving the rights of foreigners, or questions as to foreign property or transactions.—**in'ter-na'tion-al'i-ty,** *n.* The state of being international.

In'ter-na'tion-al, *n.* **1.** A society formed in London in 1864 for the international political organization of workingmen in the socialistic conflict with capital. Its full title was the *International Workingmen's Association*, and it was known also as the *Red International*, as opposed to the *Black International* or the Catholic Church. It disintegrated in 1876. **2.** A revival of this organization proclaimed in Russia, March 19, 1918, the Republics of Soviets of Workers', Soldiers', and Peasants' delegates. Called also **Third International. 3.** A member of this society.

In'ter-na'ti-o-nale', 1 an'ter-na'tsi-o-nal'; 2 ăn'ter-nă'tsi-o-năl', *F.* A French song written by Eugene Pottier in 1871, set to music by Adolphe Degeyter and adopted as a revolutionary hymn by French Socialists and those of other European countries.

in'ter-na'tion-al-ism, 1 in'ter-nash'on-al-ızm; 2 ĭn'ter-năsh'on-al-ĭzm, *n.* **1.** The character of being related to more nations than one or to nations generally. **2.** [I-] The principles of the International Association.

in'ter-na'tion-al-ist, 1 in'ter-nash'on-al-ıst; 2 ĭn'ter-năsh'on-al-ĭst, *n.* **1.** One who studies or advocates international law. **2.** [I-] An International. **3.** A believer in the principles of Internationalism.

in'ter-na'tion-al-ize, 1 in'ter-nash'on-al-ız; 2 ĭn'ter-năsh'on-al-ĭz, *vt.* [ıZED; -ıZ'ING.] To render international in character; cause to affect more than one country; make common to all nations. **in'ter-na'tion-al-ize,** —**in'ter-na'tion-al-iz'er,** *n.* —**in'ter-na'tion-al-iz'a-tion,** *n.*

in'ter-na'tion-al-ly, 1 in'ter-nash'on-al-ı; 2 ĭn'ter-năsh'on-al-y, *adv.* In an international manner; so as to affect international relations.

in-ternd', *pp.* Interned. S. S.

in-terne', 1 in-tûrn'; 2 in-tẽrn', *n.* [F.] **1.** Same as INTERN. **2.** [Poet.] The inner part; interior.

in'ter-ne'ci(es, 1 in'ter-nı'sıs; 2 ĭn'ter-nē'çĭs (XIII), *n.* Involving mutual slaughter; mutually destructive.

This *internecine* struggle between the two great Ionian and Dorian states of Hellas. — G. W. Cox *Gen. Hist. Greece* bk. iii, p. 255. [c. 1876.]

Internecine is often incorrectly used for *internal, intestine*. [< L. *internecinus*, form of *internecivus*, < *inter*, among, + *neco*, slay.] **in'ter-ne'ci-a-ry†;** **in'ter-nec'i-nal†;** **in'ter-ne'civ(es†.**

in'ter-ne'ction†, *n.* A massacre; extermination; slaughter.

in'ter-ner'vu-lar, *a. Entom.* Located between the nervules.

in'ter-nec'ted, etc. See INTER-.

in'ter-neu'ral, *a.* **1.** *Anat.* Situated between two neural processes of a vertebra. **II.** *n. Ich.* One of the bones to which the rays of the dorsal fin are attached.—**in'ter-ni'dal,** *a. Entom.* Between nests; denoting the symbiotic relations between certain colonies of insects, such as ants or termites. See SYMBIOSIS; SYMBIOTIC.—**in-tern'ist,** *n.* **1.** Same as INTERN. **2.** Same as INTERNALIST.—**in-ter'ni-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] Inwardness.—**in-tern'ment,** *n.* The condition of being interned, as the confinement of a state prisoner.

in'ter-no-, 1 in-tûr'no-; 2 in-tẽr'no-. From Latin *internus*, internal; a combining form.

in-ter'no-ba'sal, 1 in-tûr'no-bē'sal; 2 in-tẽr'no-bā'sal, *a. Entom.* Relating to the inner part of the wing near the base, as in hymenoptera.

in'ter-no'dal, 1 in'ter-nō'dal; 2 ĭn'ter-nō'dal. **I.** *a. Biol.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an internode. **2.** Situated between two nodes or joints. **in'ter-no'di-al‡;** **in'ter-nō'di-al.** **II.** *n. Anat.* An internodal joint.

in'ter-node, 1 in'ter-nōd; 2 ĭn'ter-nōd, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A part situated between two joints or nodes, as a phalanx or other segment of a limb. **2.** *Bot.* The part of a stem between the points from which the leaves grow.

Every node and *internode* of the pine is of the same construction as every other. — Mrs. *Typical Forms* bk. ii, p. 120. [cop. a. c. 1856.]

3. *Zool.* In a feather, the contracted part between the roots of the barbs. **4.** *Acoustics.* The part of a vibrating string between two nodes. [< L. *internodium*, < *inter* INTER-) + *nodus*, knot.] **in'ter-no'di-um,** **—internode of Ranvier,** that portion of nerve-fiber which lies between two nodes of Ranvier. See under NODE.

in-ter'no-ne'dal-an, *a. Entom.* Situated between the internal and median vein; as, the *Internodalan* cell of wings.—**in'ter-no-me'di-al;** —**in'ter-nunce,** *n.* [Rare.] Same as INTERNUNCIO. **in'ter-nonce†.**

in'ter-nun'ci-al, 1 in'ter-nun'shal; 2 ĭn'ter-nŭn'shal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to an internuncio. **2.** *Physiol.* Communicating between parts or organs: said of certain nerves and their action.

There is a strong presumption that there must also be a definite nervous system, whose action may be purely *internuncial*. — W. B. Carpenter *Principles of Mental Physiol.* bk. i, p. 44. [a. 1874.]

in'ter-nun'cil-a-ry††; **in'ter-nun'cil-a-to-ry‡.**

in'ter-nun'cess, 1 in'ter-nun'shı-es; 2 ĭn'ter-nŭn'shı-ĕs, *n.* [Rare.] A female internuncio.

in'ter-nun'ci-o, 1 in'ter-nun'shı-o; 2 ĭn'ter-nŭn'shı-o, *n.* **1.** (1) A papal minister at minor courts: distinguished from a *nuncio* or papal ambassador. (2) A charge d'affaires who acts in the absence or during the interval succeeding the recall of a nuncio. **2.** A go-between; messenger between two parties. **3†.** A minister; envoy; ambassador; specif., the Austrian minister at the Sublime Porte. [It., < L. *internuncius*, *internuntius*, < *inter* INTER-) + *nuntius*; see NUNCIO.] **in'ter-nun'ci-us†.—in'ter-nun'ci-o-ship,** *n.*

in'ter-nup'tial, *a.* **1.** Relating to intermarriage. **2.** Belonging to the relations existing from marriage between members.—**in'ter-o-per'cu-lar.** *Ich.* **I.** *a.* Situated between the opercular pieces; of or pertaining to an interoperculum. **II.** *n.* The interopercular bone.—**in'ter-op'er-cu'lum,** *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] A bone of the gill-cover mostly below the preoperculum and between it and the sub operculum and opercular. **in'ter-op'er-cu'le-um;** **in'ter-op'tic,** *a. Herp.* Situated between the optic lobes; as, the *interoptic* lobe.—**in'ter-or'bi-sep'tum,** *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] *Zool.* An interorbital septum or partition.—**in'ter-or'bi-tal,** *a. Zool.* Situated between the orbits of the eyes.—**in'ter-or'bi-tal-ly,** *adv.*—**in'ter-os'cu-lant,** *a.* Connecting or intermediate between two or more objects; osculant.—**in'ter-os'cu-late,** *vt.* To connect or be intermediate between two or more objects or classes; osculate.—**in'ter-os'cu-la'tion,** *n.*—**in'ter-os'se-ous,** *a. Zool.* Situated between bones; of or pertaining to parts so situated; as, the interosseous muscles of the hand.—**in'ter-os'se-ous,** *n.* [-I, *pl.*] *Zool.* A muscle occurring between the metacarpal or metatarsal bones. **in'ter-os-sic'u-lar‡.**

in'ter-page', 1 in'ter-pēj'; 2 ĭn'ter-pāj', *vt.* **1.** To insert other pages between (the pages of); as, to *interpage* a scrap-book. **2.** To insert between pages or on intermediate pages; as, to *interpage* corrections in a manuscript.

in'ter-pal'a-dine, *a. Zool.* Between the palatine bones. See PALATINE, *a.*—**in'ter-pale',** *vt.* **1.** To separate by pales; in heraldry, to divide by a pale. **2†.** To interweave.

in'ter-pal'lial, *a. Anat.* Lying between the pallial plates of the *Crinoidea*. **II.** *n.* A palmar or plate thus situated. See PALMAR.—**in'ter-pal'pe-bral,** *a.* Between the eyelids.—**in'ter-pa'ri-e-tal,** *a.* Between, whether flat or ornamented, between two panels.—**in'ter-par'ie-tal,** *n.* **1.** The decoration of spaces between panels. **2.** The entire system or treatment of the interpanels of a structure or design.

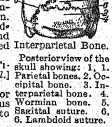
in'ter-pap'il-la-ry, etc. See INTER-.

in'ter-par'en-thet'i-cal, 1 in'ter-par'en-thet'ı-kal; 2 ĭn'ter-păr'ĕn-thĕt'ĭ-kal, *a.* Inserted within parentheses.—**in'ter-par'en-thet'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* By way of parenthesis.

in'ter-pa-ri'e-tal, 1 in'ter-pa-rı'ı-tal; 2 ĭn'ter-pa-rī'ĕ-tal. *Anat.* **I.** *a.* Situated between the parietal bones or parietes. **II.** *n.* **1.** An interparietal bone or cartilage.

—interparietal bone, a membranebone formed in the angle between the two parietal bones posteriorly: more common in the lower animals than in man.

—Inlaid (*Herp.*), part of the head-covering lying between the parietals and consisting of a dermal median unpaired scale.



Interparietal Bone.

Posterior view of the skull shewing: 1. Parietal bones. 2. Occipital bone. 3. Interparietal bone. 4. Wormian bone. 5. Sagittal suture. 6. Lambdoid suture.

in'ter-par-ie'tal-ize, 1 in'ter-pa-rı'ı-tal-ız; 2 ĭn'ter-pa-rī'ĕ-tal-ĭz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] *Surg.* To perforate the interparietal bone.

in'ter-par'ti-cle, 1 in'ter-pär'tı-kl; 2 ĭn'ter-păr'tĭ-kl, *n.* [< L. *interparticula*, < *inter*, between, + *particula*, particle.] *Physics.* One of the interpolated particles. **in'ter-par'ti-cu-lar,** *a.*

in'ter-par'ty, 1 in'ter-pär'tı; 2 ĭn'ter-păr'tĭ, *n.* [Rare.] A party between two parties.

in'ter-pas'tor-ys'mal, etc. See INTER-.

in'ter-pause', *n.* [Rare.] An intermission.—**in'ter-pe-dun'cu-lar,** *a. Anat.* Situated between the peduncles or crura of the brain.—**interpeduncular ganglion,** a ganglion lying between the crura of the mesencephalon. **interpeduncular ganglion.**—**in'ter-pel',** *vt.* **1.** [Rare.] Same as INTERPELLATE. **2†.** To break in on; intercede with.

in'ter-peal'†.

in'ter-pel'lant, 1 in'ter-pel'ant; 2 ĭn'ter-pĕl'ant. **I.** *a.* Causing interpellation. **II.** *n.* One who interpellates. **in'ter-pel-la'tor†.** [< L. *interpellan(t-)s*, pp. of *interpello*; see INTERPELLATE.]

in'ter-pel'late, 1 in'ter-pel'ât; 2 ĭn'ter-pĕl'āt, *vt.* [-LATED; -LAT-ING.] To interrogate peremptorily; specifically, to call on in a deliberative body for an explanation; as, a minister can be *interpellated* in the French Assembly. [< L. *interpellatus*, pp. of *interpello*, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *pello*, drive.]

in'ter-pel-la'tion, 1 in'ter-pe-lē'shan; 2 ĭn'ter-pĕ-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of officially interrogating a member of a government, as in Continental legislatures; a demand for an official statement or explanation.

Where the right of *interpellation* is admitted, in Europe, the ministers are informed of the subject of the *interpellation*, the day is fixed by mutual consent, and the government has an opportunity to prepare itself: but is not always obliged to answer. — Maurice Block in *Cycl. of Political Science* p. 585.

Bibulus and his tribunes were at hand ready with their *interpellations*. — Froude *Cæsar* p. 192. [a. 1880.]

2. Interruption, as in a debate; verbal interference. **3.** The act of intervening; interposition. **4.** A summons; citation. **5.** *Scots Law.* Prevention; hindrance. [< L. *interpellatio(n-)*, < *interpello*; see INTERPELLATE.]

in'ter-pen'e-trate, 1 in'ter-pen'ı-trēt; 2 ĭn'ter-pĕn'ĕ-trāt, *v. t.* To penetrate thoroughly; pass into all the parts of reciprocally; permeate.

In art the real and the ideal completely *interpenetrate* each other. Uebersweg *Hist. of Philos.* tr. by G. S. Morris, vol. ii, p. 222. [a. 1874.]

II. *i.* To penetrate each other; form a union by penetration; exhibit interpenetration, as architectural moldings.

—in'ter-pen'e-tra-bl(e†, *a.*—**in'ter-pen'e-tra-tiv(e‡,** *a.* **in'ter-pen'e-tran‡.—in'ter-pen'e-tra-tiv-ly†,** *adv.*

in'ter-pen'e-tra'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of interpenetrating; mutual penetration. **2.** *Arch.* An independent continuation of moldings past their intersection. When carried to an extreme, the moldings are considered as passing into a member of greater diameter, as a shaft, so that their edges or angles project through the surface. It is characteristic of the final period of French Pointed architecture.

in'ter-pet'al-a-ry, etc. See INTER-.

in'ter-pe'ter, 1 in'ter-pē'ter; 2 ĭn'ter-pē', *n.* An interlude.

in'ter-pha'lan-ge'al, 1 in'ter-fa-lan'jı-al; 2 ĭn'ter-fă-lăn'jē-ăl, *a. Anat.* Between the phalanges.—**in'ter-phy'le-ty,** *n.* Or of pertaining to the regions of space between the planets.

We conclude that the *interplanetary* spaces instead of being void are filled with . . . minute bodies. — E. Loomis *Astronomy* art. 534, p. 284. [b. 1874.]

in'ter-play', 1 in'ter-plē'; 2 in'ter-plā', *vi.* To exert influence reciprocally.

in'ter-play'', *n.* Play or movement between the parts of something; reciprocal action.

That *interplay* of plot and character which makes Shakespeare more real in the closet than other dramatists. — Atlantic *Among my Books, Lessing* in first series, p. 343. [c. a. c. 1870.]

in'ter-plea', 1 in'ter-plī'; 2 ĭn'ter-plā', *n.* **1.** The plea made in a bill of interpleader. **2.** *Law.* Same as INTERPLEADER.

in'ter-plead', 1 in'ter-plīd'; 2 ĭn'ter-plēd', *vi. Law.* To litigate adverse claims to certain property by bill of interpleader.

in'ter-plead'er, 1 in'ter-plīd'er; 2 ĭn'ter-plēd'ẽr, *n. Law.* One who interpleads. **2.** *Law.* A proceeding by bill in equity in which one who has money or goods claimed by two or more persons may, for his own protection, ask that the claimants be required to interplead as against each other, so that the court may determine the question of ownership and award the property.

in'ter-pleu'ral, *a. Anat.* Situated between the pleuræ of the right and left lungs; as, the *interpleural* space, the space between the right and left lungs; the mediastinum.—**in'ter-pli'cal,** *a.* Situated between folds, as the spaces in the gills of lamellibranchiates.—**in-ter'pli-cate,** *vt.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] [Rare.] To interfold; intertwine.—**in'ter-pli'cate,** *a.* —**in'ter-point',** *v. t.* [Rare.] To mark by or as by points or stops; punctuate. **II.** *a.* Having reciprocal points. **in'ter-point'ed braille type,** under BRAILLE.—**in'ter-po-la-bl(e?,** *a.* [Rare.] Capable of being or fit to be interpolated.—**in-ter'po-land,** *n. Math.* That which is interpolated or whose interpolation is indicated.

in'ter-po'lar, etc. See INTER-.

in-ter'po-la-ry, 1 in-tûr'po-lē-rı; 2 ĭn-tẽr'po-lā-ry, *a. Math.* Pertaining to interpolation.

in-ter'po-late, 1 in-tûr'po-lēt; 2 ĭn-tẽr'po-lāt, *v.* [-LAT-ED; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To insert, as new or unauthorized matter, in a writing; foist in; also, to alter, especially to corrupt, by insertions; as, to *interpolate* a manuscript; to *interpolate* a spurious passage in a book.

She [Mrs. J. Wesley] opened, *interpolated* and then exposed to his [Wesley's] enemies his correspondence. Abel Stevens *Hist. Methodism* vol. i, bk. iv, p. 350. [a. 1858.]

2. To place in a position between or intermediate; interpose. **3.** *Math.* (1) To compute (intermediate values of a quantity) between a series of given values such that the law of variation may be inferred from them. (2) To insert (an intermediate term or terms) in a series. **4†.** To carry on with intermissions; intermit.

II. *i.* To make insertions or interpolations. [< L. *interpolatus*, pp. of *interpolo*, < *inter* INTER-) + *polio*, polish.] **—in-ter'po-lat'ed,** *a.* **1.** Inserted; added to an original; introduced; changed by the introduction of new or unauthentic matter. **2.** *Math.* (1) Having interpolations; as, an *interpolated* table. (2) Inserted by interpolation; as, an *interpolated* value in a table.—**in-ter'po-la'tive(‡,** *a.* [Rare.] Introduced by way of interpolation.—**in-ter'po-la'tiv(e-ly‡,** *adv.*

in-ter'po-la'tion, 1 in-tûr'po-lē'shan; 2 ĭn-tẽr'po-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of interpolating, or that which is interpolated, especially when spurious or false: said of Cibber's *interpolations* in Shakespeare's *Richard III*.

The Koran as it now exists is not the same Koran delivered by Mahomet to his disciples, but has undergone many corruptions and *interpolations*. Irving *Mahomet* vol. i, p. 331. [c. a. p. 1833.]

2. *Math.* The process of deriving intermediate values of a quantity from a series of given values. **3.** *Surg.* The transfer of tissue by means of an operation from one part or individual to another.—**midway interpolation** (*Math.*), the interpolation of a value half-way between two others.

in-ter'po-la"tor, 1 in-tûr'po-lē'tər *or* -tər; 2 in-tėr'po-lā"-tor. *n.* 1. One who interpolates. 2. *Submarine Telgr.* A device consisting of a clockwork instrument with two cams, for dots and dashes respectively, which is worked mechanically in conjunction with the relay: used for securing correct retransmission from one submarine cable to another of any sequences of like elements having the same sign. 3. [Rare.] *Mill.* A contrivance used for guiding gunfire. It is fitted with mirrors and set up between two mutually invisible points in the direct line of fire.

in'ter-pole", *n. Elec.* In a direct-current dynamo machine, an extra pole, situated between the usual poles. It has for its magnetic influence, more or less counterbalancing armature reaction, it lessens or largely reduces sparking at the commutator.—**in'ter-po-lit'i-cal,** *a.* [Rare.] Existing between cities or states.

The Athenians were . . . fully justified by Hellenic *interpolitical* law. G. W. Cox *Gen. Hist. Greece* bk. ii. p. 271. (L. 1873.)

in'ter-pol'-cy, *n.* [Rare.] Political intercommunication; internationalism.—**in"ter-pōse',** *vt.* [Rare.] To set between or among; interpose.—**in"ter-pōs'er,** [In a. 2 sense.] One who interposes.—**in'ter-po-rif'er-ous,** *a. Zool.* Situated between poredwarring areas or ambularea, as the poreless plates of echinoidioms.—**in"ter-por'tal,** *a.* Occurring between ports, especially of the same country, as trade.

The Athenians were . . . fully justified by Hellenic *interportal* law. G. W. Cox *Gen. Hist. Greece* bk. ii. p. 271. (L. 1873.)

in"ter-pose', 1 in'tėr-pōz'; 2 in'ter-pōş', *v.* [-POSED'; -POS'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To place between or in the midst of, especially as a means of obstruction or to prevent an effect or result expected or inevitable: as, to *interpose* a body to *interpose* the hand between the eye and the light; to *interpose* an objection.

Till an ocean *interpose* its mighty barrier, no citadel of freedom or truth has been long maintained. Everett *Orations and Speeches, Dec. 23, 1824* p. 45. (A. S. CO. 1836.)

2. To put forward or introduce by way of intervention or interference; as, to *interpose* one's authority. 3. To introduce between the parts of a narrative; to inject into a conversation; as, I *interpose* my opinion. 4. *Chess.* To place (a piece) between any piece and the piece with which an opponent threatens it; specially, to protect the king in this way when check has been given.

II. *i.* 1. To come between other things or persons; mediate; intervene; intercede; as, death *interposed.*

If Christ has already interposed as an authority, then are under obligations to him in proportion to what he has done for us. Hopkins *Evidences of Christianity* lect. iv. p. 112. (L. & S. 1878.)

2. To make an interruption, remark or an objection. [< F. *interposer,* < *inter-* (see INTER-) + *poser;* see POISE.]

Syn.: arbitrate, intercede, interfere, intermeddle, meddle, mediate. *Interfere* and *intermeddle* are used in a good sense; *intermeddle* always in a bad sense, and *interfere* frequently so. One may *interpose* with authority; he *intercedes* by petition. To *intermeddle* is to thrust oneself into affairs with more serious purpose, with or without acknowledged right or propriety. One who *arbitrates* or *mediates* must do so by the request or at least with the consent of the contending parties; the other sees that the group imply that he steps in of his own accord.—Ant.: avoid, hold aloof, keep aloof, keep away, keep clear, keep out, let alone, retire, stand aside, stand back, stand off, withdraw.—Prep.: interpose *between* the combatants; *in* the matter.—**in'ter-po'sal,** *n.* The act or state of interposing; interposition; intervention.—**in"ter-pos'er,** *n.*—**in"ter-pos'ing-ly,** *adv.*

in'ter-pos'it, 1 in'tėr-poz'it, *n.* [Rare.] An intermediate or common commercial depot, as between different cities.

in'ter-po-si'tion, 1 in'tėr-po-zish'on; 2 in'ter-po-zish'on (xiii), *n.* 1. The act or state of interposing; a coming between; authoritative or objective mediation; mediation; interposal; as, an *interposition* of Providence.

2. That which is interposed. 3. *Mineral.* Same as INCLUSION, 2. [< L. *interpositio(n-),* < *interpositus,* pp. of *interponere,* interpose, < *inter-* + *ponere,* put, place.]

in"ter-pos't-tive(s), 1 in'ter-poz'i-tiv; 2 in'ter-pōş'i-tiv, *a. Bot.* Placed or situated between two parts, as a stamen in relation to a petianth.

in'ter'pret, 1 in-tûr'prət; 2 in-tėr'prēt, *n.* **I.** *t.* 1. To unfold the meaning of; unravel, as something not understood; explain or make clear, as by translating, elucidating, or deciphering; expound; as, to *interpret* Scripture.

He did not paint Nature, but *interpreted* her. He arrested and *interpreted* its spiritual expressions.

Hutton *Essays, Wordsworth* in vol. ii, p. 111. (MACM. 1880.)

2. To give illustrative or objective representation of; as, an actor may *interpret* a character in a drama, a pianist a work of a composer, a painter a landscape. 3. To consider or regard in one's own way; take the meaning of; understand; construe; as, his silence was *interpreted* favorably. 4. To translate orally as interpreter. **II.** *i.* To explain the meaning of something; act as an interpreter. [< OF. *interpreter,* < L. *interpretor,* < *interpres,* agent, < *inter-* + *pres-* (< **pre-*[*d*]*-o,* cp. Gr. *phrazō,* explain.] **in-ter'pret-ate†,**

Syn.: construe, decipher, define, elucidate, explain, explicate, expound, make clear, make out, render, translate, unfold, unravel. Compare synonyms for DEFINITION.—Ant.: confuse, confound, darken, distort, falsify, involve, jumble, mingle, misinterpret, misread, misrepresent, mistake, misunderstand, mix, perplex, snarl up.—**in-ter'pret-a-bl(e),** *a.* That can be interpreted.—**in-ter'pret-a-bl(e-ness†,** *n.* **in-ter'pret-a-bil'i-ty‡.**—**in-ter'pret-a-bly,** *adv.* **in-ter'pre-tive(-ly†).**

in"ter-pre'ta-tion, 1 in-tûr'pri-tē'shən; 2 in-tėr'pre-tā'-shon, *n.* **1.** The act of interpreting or expounding; exposition; explanation; translation; as, the *interpretation* of a strange tongue, an obscure passage, of prophecy, or hieroglyphs.

In the *interpretation* of treaties, the rules formulated by Grotius, and afterward passed into general use, are moderate and liberal. Sparks *Divine Origin* p. 195. (HAR. & B.)

2. The sense given by an interpreter or an expositor; meaning; construction; as, an *interpretation* of the text.

According as one or the other meaning is attributed to the terms of a proposition, so may a different *interpretation* be assigned to the proposition itself.

Jevons *Principles of Science* bk. i, p. 47. (MACM. 1879.)

3. Histrionic or artistic representation, especially with reference to the conception or idea conveyed; rendering; hence, an artist's own method or purpose as shown in his representations of nature; as, the *interpretation* of a drama by the actors. [OF., < L. *interpretatio(n-),* < *interpretari;* see INTERPRET.] **in-ter'pre-ta-ment†,**

Syn.: see DEFINITION.—**authentic interpretation** (*Law*), an interpretation made by the author himself.—**Biblical I.,** Biblical hermeneutics. See HERMENEUTICS. Compare EXEGESIS.—**close i.** (*Law*), one in which the words are taken in their narrowest meaning: adopted when the text points to the use of words in their narrowest sense.—**doctrinal I.** (*Law*), one in accordance with rules of science.—**extensive I.** (*Law*), a liberal interpretation; in contradistinction to *close* interpretation.—**extravagant I.** (*Law*), one which substitutes a broader meaning for the true one.—**free I.** (*Law*), one made in good faith uncontrolled by any specific principle.—**l. clause** (*Law*), a section of a statute, contract, etc., which defines the precise construction to be placed on certain words used.—**limited I.** (*Law*), one governed by other than hermeneutic principles.—**in-ter'pre-ta-tion-al,** *a.* Of or relating to interpretation.

in-ter'pre-ta"tiv(e), 1 in-tûr'pri-tē'tiv; 2 in-tėr'pre-tā'-tiv, *a.* 1. Designed or fitted to interpret; explanatory; guiding.

The grand power of poetry is its *interpretative* power.

Matthew Arnold *Essays in Criticism* p. 81. (MACM. 1883.)

2. Containing an interpretation; embodying ideas or facts; *significative.*

Interpretative myths, will be called myths or legends according as the thought or the fact in them is supposed to predominate.

B. G. Niebuhr *Lectures on Ancient History* lect. i. p. 3. (L. 1853.)

3. Admitting of interpretation; constructive. [< L. *interpretor;* see INTERPRET.] **in-ter'pre-tiv(e-ly†).**

in-ter'pret-er, 1 in-tûr'pret-ər; 2 in-tėr'prēt-ər, *n.* **1.** One who interprets; especially, one who expounds religion or law; one who puts a construction upon the meaning or purpose of an author. 2. One who translates orally; especially, one who makes intelligible the communications of persons of different languages; a dragoman. 3†. [I-.] A messenger of the gods: a title of Mercury. **In-ter'pre-ta-tor†.**—**Mr. Interpreter,** in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress,* a character representing the Holy Ghost.—**in-ter'pret-er-ship,** *n.*—**in-ter'pret-ə'ri-al,** *a.* [Rare.]

in'ter-pro-duce', *vt.* See INTER-.

in"ter-pro-glot'tic, *a. Zool.* Between proglottids.—**in"ter-pro'to-plas'mic,** *a. Histol.* Between bodies of, or amid, protoplasm.—**in"ter-pro'to-ver'te-bral,** *a.* Between protoscutal vertebræ; as the *interproto-vertebral* muscle. 2. Between proximal surfaces.—**interproximal space** (*Dentistry*), the area between adjacent teeth.—**in"ter-pte'ri-on,** *n.* The space between the two pieces, in"ter-pte'ry-gi-al, *a.* Situated between the spaces where in the vertebrate embryo the limbs originate.—**in"ter-pte'ry-goid,** *a.* Lying between the pterygoid bones.—**in"ter-pte'ry-goid'dal†.**—**in"ter-pul'mo-na-ry,** *a. Anat.* Between the lungs.—**in'ter-punct,** *n.* [Rare.] A mark of punctuation between words.

in'ter-punc'tion, 1 in'tėr-puŋk'shən; 2 in'ter-pŭŋ'c-shon, *n.* [Archaic.] The placing of points or stops in writing; punctuation. [< L. *interpunctio(n-),* < *inter* (see INTER-) + *punctus,* pp. of *pungo,* point.] **in"ter-punc'tu-a'tion†.**

in"ter-punc'tu-ate, *vt.* To insert in; punctuate.—**in"-ter-pu'pil-la-ry,** *a.* Situated between the pupils of the eyes.—**interpupillary distance,** the space between the centers of the pupils of the eyes when converged for any selected distance.—**in'ter-quar"ter,** *n. Arch.* The space or the distance between two adjacent quarters.

in"ter-ra'cial, etc. See INTER-.

in"ter-ra'di-al, 1 in'tər-rē'di-əl; 2 in'ter-rā'di-al. **I.** *a.* Situated between rays or radii, specif., between perradial radii. **II.** *n. Zool.* An interradial part; specif., a plate or part between the radials of a crinoid.—**-ly,** *adv.*

in"ter-ra"di-a'tion, *n.* [-I-A, pl.] *Zool.* An interradial.—**in"-ter-ra'di-um,** *n.* [-DI-A, pl.] *Echin.* The area between two ambularca.—**in"ter-ra'di-us,** *n.* [-I, 1 -əi; 2 -i, pl.] *Zool.* An interradial part.—**in"ter-ra'mal,** *a. Zool.* Situated between two branches or ramı, of the lower jaw.—**in"ter-ra'mi-corn,** *n. Ornith.* A differentiated horny part between the ramal of the lower jaw of certain birds.—**in"ter-ran'ti-a'tion,** *n.* Accumulation on the outside.—**in"ter-ray,** *n.* Same as INTERRADIUM.—**in"ter-re'gal,** *a.* [Rare.] Between kings.

in'ter re-ga'li-a. [L.] [Gt. Brit.] *Law.* Literally, among the regalia, as something which is a part of the crown regalia.

in'ter-re'gent, *n.* One who governs during an interregnum; a regent.

in"ter-re'gi-men'tal, etc. See INTER-.

in"ter-reg'nal, 1 in'tər-reg'nəl; 2 in'ter-rēg'nal, *a.* [Rare.] Characteristic of, pertaining to, or performed during an interregnum.

in"ter-reg'num, 1 in'tər-reg'nəm; 2 in'ter-rēg'nim, *n.* **1.** The time during which a throne is vacant; the period when a dynastic dispute, extinction of the royal line, or the like interrupts a regular succession. 2. A suspension of executive authority through a change of government. 3. Hence, any period of abeyance or derangement; as, an *interregnum* in consciousness.

When I awoke there was an *interregnum* . . . The *interregnum* is not allowed to be a barren one. Thoreau *Winter, Dec. 30, 1860* p. 71. (B. N. & CO. 1888.)

4. *Rom. Hist.* The interval filled by an interrex. See INTERREX.—**in"ter-rel'a-tive** (see INTER-) + *regnum;* see REIGN, n.] **in'ter-reign"t.**

in'ter-re-late', etc. See INTER-.

in"ter-re'nal, *a. Anat.* **I.** *n.* Situated between the kidneys. **II.** *n.* An interrenal body.—**interrenal body** (*Zool.*), an organ in cartilaginous fishes, between the kidneys, or under one of them.—**in"ter-re'pent,** *a.* [Rare.] Mutually repellent.—**in-ter'rer,** *n.* One who inters or buries.—**in'-ter-rex",** *n.* [-RE'GES or -REX'ES, 1 -rī'ji-z or -reks'-; 2 -rē'gēş *or* -rēks'ēş, *pl.*] An interregent; specif., in Roman history, one of the magistrates appointed to govern during a vacancy in the throne or the consulate.

The first *interrex* mentioned in Roman history is after the death of Romulus. Lempriere *Classical Dictionary Class. Dict.* [L., < *inter* (see INTER-) + *rex,* king, < *rego,* rule.]

interrog., *abbr.* Interrogation; interrogative; interrogatively.

in'ter-ro-ga-bl(e), 1 in'tər-rō'gə-bl; 2 in-tėr'o-gā-bl, *a.* That may be interrogated.

in-ter'ro-gant, 1 in-ter'ō-gənt; 2 in-tėr'o-gant, *n.* An interrogator.

in-ter'ro-gate, 1 in-ter'ō-gēt; 2 in-tėr'o-gāt, *v.* [-GAT'ED; -GAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To examine formally by questioning; put questions to; question.

'Books,' he [Socrates] said, 'cannot be *interrogated,* cannot answer, therefore they cannot teach.' Smiles *Duty* p. 25. (L.)

II. *i.* To ask questions. [< L. *interrogatus,* pp. of *interrogo,* < *inter* (see INTER-) + *rogo,* ask.] Syn.: see EXAMINE; QUESTION.—**in-ter'ro-gate†,** *n.* An interrogation.—**in-ter'ro-ga"ted-ness,** *n.* [Rare.] The character of having been brought out in evidence by interrogation: applied to judicial testimony.—**in-ter'ro-ga-tee',** *n.* [Rare.] A person who is interrogated.

in-ter'ro-ga'tion, 1 in-ter'ō-gē'shən; 2 in-tėr'o-gā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of interrogating; examination by questions; a questioning.

Locke's essay impelled him further in the same path of patient and cautious *interrogation* of experience.

Leslie Stephen *Hours in a Library: Voltaire* p. 66. (L. 1872.)

2. A question put; query; inquiry. 3. An interrogation-point. 4. *Gram.* A question as a type of sentence. 5. *Rhet.* A confident assertion presented under the form of an inquiry, or demand. Compare HYPOPHORA; EROTESIS; EPITROCHASMUS. [< L. *interrogatio(n-),* < *interrogo;* see INTERROGATE.] Syn.: see INQUIRY; QUESTION.

—**in-ter'ro-ga'tion-point",** *n.* A mark (?) placed at the end of a question in writing or printing, and formerly sometimes after one in indirect discourse: a note or mark of interrogation, and sometimes inserted within parentheses to express doubt. In Spanish two such marks are used, one at the beginning and the other at the end of a sentence, the former inverted. In Greek our semicolon [;] is the interrogation-point.

in-ter"ro-ga'tion-al, 1 in-ter"ō-gē'shən-al; 2 in-tėr"o-gā'-shon-al, *a.* Of, or relating to, or tending toward interrogation; questioning.

in"ter-rog'a-tive, 1 in'tə-rog'ə-tiv; 2 in"te-rŏg'a-tiv, **in"ter-rog'a-tiv‡,** *a.* Denoting inquiry; having the nature or form of a question; questioning; as, an *interrogative* look or sign.

The strength of the Scotch mind is in its *interrogative* quality. Amelia E. Barr *A Daughter of Fife* p. 151. (D. M. & CO. 1887.)

in"ter-rog'a-tive(s), *n.* 1. *Gram.* A pronoun, adverb, or other single word used to ask a question, as *who? where? whither?* or the Latin *-ne, num, utrum,* etc., in interrogation; query.—**in"ter-rog'a-tiv(e-ly†,** *adv.* In an interrogative manner; by means of a question or questions.

in-ter'ro-ga"tor, 1 in-ter'ō-gē"tər; 2 in-tėr'o-gā"-tor, *n.* One who interrogates or questions.

in"ter-rog'a-to-ry, 1 in'tə-rog'ə-tə-ri; 2 in"te-rŏg'a-to-ry, *a.* Pertaining to or expressing a question; interrogative.

—**in"ter-rog'a-to-ry,** *adv.*

in"ter-rog'a-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] 1. A question or inquiry; in law, a question specially prepared, usually reduced to writing, and read to the party or witness.

The writ or commission is usually accompanied by *interrogatories,* filed by the parties on each side.

Greenleaf *Evidence* vol. i, p. 430. (L. B. & CO. 1857.)

2. A sign or signal indicating interrogation.

Syn.: see INQUIRY; QUESTION.

in-ter'rup'trix, *n.* [Rare.] A woman who interrupts.

in"ter-rupt', 1 in'tər-rupt'; 2 in"te-rŭpt', *v.* **I.** *t.* To obstruct or hinder by breaking in upon the course or progress of; break the current, continuity, or succession of; cause a break or delay in; as, to *interrupt* the debate with a question; to *interrupt* a line of railway; bring to an abrupt end; break up; as, the meeting was *interrupted* by a fight.

The remonstrance of David Hume was the first thing which many years ago *interrupted* my dogmatic slumbers.

Caird *Kant* vol. i, p. 201. (MACM. 1889.)

3. To vary the monotony or sameness of; diversify; also, to obstruct; as, a forest *interrupts* the view.

II. *i.* To break in upon an action or speech; to interpolate. [< L. *interruptus,* pp. of *interrumpo,* < *inter* (see INTER-) + *rumpo,* break.]

Syn.: intercept. *Intercept* is applied to an object that may be seized or stopped while in transit; as, to *intercept* a letter or a messenger; *interrupt* is applied to an action which might or should be continuous, but is broken in upon (L. *rumpere,* to break) by some disturbing power; as, the conversation was *interrupted.*—Ant.: check; hinder; obstruct; aid; continue, maintain, persist, sustain.—**in"ter-rupt'-ing-ly,** *adv.*—**in"ter-rup'ter-y,** *a.*—**in"ter-rupt'ra-ble,** *a.*

in"ter-rupt'ed, 1 in'tə-rupt'ed; 2 in"te-rŭpt'ĕd, *pa.* Broken in upon; irregular; especially, in botany and zoology, suddenly or irregularly ceasing in the normal continuity broken.—**interrupted cadence,** i. **screw,** etc. See the nouns.—**in"ter-rupt'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**interrupted-pinnate** (*Bot.*), pinnate with smaller leaflets intermixed with the larger ones; pinnate with a striking inequality among the leaflets.

in"ter-rupt'er, 1 in'tə-rupt'ər; 2 in"te-rŭpt'ėr, *n.* One who or that which interrupts. Specif.: (1) *Elec.* A device, usually automatic, for rapidly and frequently breaking and making an electric circuit. See also *vibrator.* (2) *Mil.* An electrical device, in connection with a chronoscope, for causing a pencil to register the exact time of passage of a projectile through a screen.—**interrupter of the upper interrupter** (*Elec.*), a self-acting or hand-worked interrupter in which an electrode is made to plunge in and out of mercury.—**electrolytic i.,** a form of interrupter in which the circuit is broken and reestablished at regular intervals because of the periodic production by the current of an insulating gas and of its removal because of its buoyancy.—**Foucault i.** (*Elec.*), an interrupter utilizing a contact-spring which closes the circuit through two containers of mercury, into which it dips, this contact being broken by the action of an electromagnet upon the spring, which causes the reciprocating the oscillatory motion.—**interrupter clock** (*Elec.*), a device which interrupts a circuit at stated intervals and operated by clock-work.—**Neef's i.,** a device consisting of a rotating and conducting toothed wheel with its teeth forming a contact with a jet of mercury. The contact is interrupted each time that the jet passes through the space between consecutive teeth.—**Reuelly's i.,** a device which registers the motions of the larynx.—**static i.** (*Elec.*), a device used for the protection of high tension apparatus from the results of surges in the connected lines.—**string i.** (*Elec.*), one which closes and opens a circuit by means of a vibrating string.—**turbine i.** (*Elec.*), one in which a centrifugal pump throws a jet of mercury against a moving plate, thus furnishing a path for the current, the circuit being made or broken by means of a motor-driven toothed wheel.—**vapor i.** (*Physics*), an interrupter in which a jet of mercury are in vacuo.—**Wehnelt i.** (*Elec.*), one formed by an electrolytic cell containing dilute sulfuric acid, in which a lead plate and a platinum wire are immersed. The electrolysis set up is produced by the passage of a current due to 25 to 80 volts causes a rapidly intermittent action within the cell which supplies the needed interruptions.

in"ter-rup'tion, 1 in'tər-rup'shən; 2 in"te-rŭp'shon, *n.* 1. The act of interrupting; a breaking in or cutting off; abrupt disturbance or stoppage; as, your *interruption* was pardonable. 2. The state of being interrupted or broken; breach in continuity; an interval. 3. Obstruction caused by breaking in upon any course, progress, or motion; hindrance; stop; check; as, *interruption* to one's meditations. 4. *Scots Law.* The legal step necessary to terminate a period of prescription; exception or reply against prescription. 5. An intermission; a temporary

cessation. 6†. A prorogation of Parliament. [F.,< L. *interruntio(n-)*, < *interruptus*; see INTERRUPT, *v.*]

in"ter-rup'tive, } 1. in"te-rup'tiv; 2 in"te-rŭp'tiv. *a.*
in"ter-rup'tive, } Tending to interrupt. Tending to interrupt.
—**in"ter-rup'tiv-ly,** *adv.*

in"ter-rup'to-ry, 1 in"te-rup'to-ri; 2 in"te-rŭp'to-ry, *a.* Tending to interrupt; interruptive.

in"ter-sa'cral, 1 in"ter-sē'krĕl; 2 in"tĕr-sē'kral, *a. Anat.* Situated between the segments of the sacrum.

in"ter-sa-lute', etc. See INTER-.

in"ter-scalm, 1 in"ter-skälm; 2 in"ter-skälm, *n. Rom. Antiq.* The space between any two adjacent oars in a galley. [< L. *interscalmium,* < *inter* (see INTER-) + *scalmus* (< Gr. *skalmos*), thole-pin.]

in"ter-scap'u-lar, 1 in"tar-skap'yu-lar; 2 in"ter-scăp'yu-lar, *a. Anat. & Zool.* 1. Situated between the scapulæ or shoulder-blades. 2. Of or pertaining to the part between the shoulder-blades; as, an *interscapular* feather. **In"ter-scap'u-la-ry†.**

in"ter-scap'u-lar, *n. Ecclin.* A plate of the third ring of the calyx of some *Cystoidea*. 2. An intersacapular feather. —**in"ter-scap'u-lum,** *n.* [-LÆ, *pl.*] The intersacapular region. **in"ter-sca-pu'lum,** } **in"ter-scen'dent,** *a. Alg.* Containing radicals in the exponents: said of an expression.

in"ter-scen-den'tal,—**in"ter-scăn-las'tic,** *a.* Taking place between schools.—**in"ter-scean',** *vt.* [Rare.] To sprinkle; scatter; adorn with something sprinkled, as, *interscanned* with lilies.

in"ter-sc'eant. [Rare.] I. *a.* Dividing; intersecting. II. *n.* That which is intersecant. [< L. *interscant-(s)*, ppr. of *intersceo*, cut off, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *seco*, cut.]

in"ter-sect', 1 in"ter-sekt'; 2 in"ter-sĕct', *v.* I. *t.* To pass across; cut through; divide; cross; as, a line *intersecting* another at right angles. 2. *Geom.* To pass through (a line or surface) so as to lie on both sides and have one point in common. 3. [Rare.] To separate by coming between.

II. *i.* 1. To cross each other; as, two streets *intersect*. 2. *Logic.* To be partially included; as, concepts *intersect* when the extension of the one coincides only in part with the extension of the other. [< L. *intersectus*, pp. of *intersco*; see INTERSCEANT.] —**intersecting line, l. point,** see PERSPECTIVE.

in"ter-sect', *n. Math.* The point or curve of intersection. —**in"ter-sec'tant,** *n.* [Rare.] Crossing; intersecting.

in"ter-sec'tion, 1 in"ter-sek'shan; 2 in"ter-sĕc'shon, *n.* 1. The act of intersecting, or the state of being intersected.

Nave and transept met in fondest *intersection*. F. W. GUNSAULUS *Monk and Knight* vol. i, p. 135. [sec. & c. 1891.]

2. A place of crossing; specif. (*Math.*), the point where two lines or the line in which two surfaces cross each other, or the points common to two aggregates. Intersections between two lines or two curves are points, between two planes are lines, between two surfaces are lines and points, and in general between a line and a surface are points, and between a surface and a volume are surfaces.

3. *Logic.* The relation between two classes each of which partly includes and partly excludes the other. [< L. *intersectio(n-)*, < *intersectus*; see INTERSECANT.]

—**in"ter-sec'tion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to or constituting intersection.

in"ter-seg-men'tal, *a. Zool.* Situated between two segments.—**in"ter-seg-men'tal-ly,** *adv.*—**in"ter-sem'i-nal,** *a.* Lying between or among seeds, as the tree-scales in the enveloping leaves of cycadeous fossils.

in"ter-sen'i-nate, etc. See INTER-.

in"ter-sert', *vt.* To set or place in between other things; insert.—**In"ter-ser'tal,** *a. Petrol.* Occupying the interstices between the crystals of a more mature set, as the augite in some diabases. [< INTER- + L. *sero*, weave.]—**intersertal texture,** a variety of the diabasic texture in which the plagioclase crystals are in part in the augite, the latter being formed in the spaces between the lath-shaped crystals of the former: contrasted with *ophitic texture*.—**in"ter-ser'tion,** *n.*—**in"ter-set',** *vt.* [Rare.] To place or set between or among.—**in"ter-shock',** *v.* I. *i.* [Rare.] To attack mutually. II. *t.* To strike together; collide.—**in"ter-shock',** *n.* A clashing; collision.—**in"ter-shoot',** *v.* I. *i.* To shoot into the midst. II. *t.* To shoot or dart forth here and there.—**in"ter-si-de're-al,** *a.* Interstellar.—**in"ter-sig'nold,** *a. Anat.* Situated between two portions of the sigmoid flexure of the bowel.—**the *interssigmoid*** pouch of the peritoneum.—**in"ter-sole',** *n.* [Rare.] Same as ENTRESOL.—**in"ter-som'nl-ous,** *a.* [Rare.] Occurring in a wakeful interval.—**in"ter-so'nal,** *a.* Occurring between the normal sounds of the heart: said of certain murmurs.—**in"ter-sow',** *vt.* I. To sow; scatter in or among; interspere with. 2. To plant (ground) with seed scattered at intervals or between other things.

in"ter-space', 1 in"ter-spās'; 2 in"ter-spāc', *vt.* To make spaces between, or to occupy the intervals between.

in"ter-space', *n.* 1. Space; interval; room; space between. 2. Interval of time between. [< LL. *interspatium*, < L. *inter* (see INTER-) + *spatium*, space.]

—**in"ter-spa'tial,** *a.*—**-ly,** *adv.*

in"ter-spe'cif'ic, *a. Biol.* Existing or operating between *in"ter-sperse',* 1 in"ter-spūrs'; 2 in"ter-spērs', *vt.* (-SPERSED', -SPERSE'TS; -SPERS'ING.) 1. To set here and there among other things; distribute scatteringly; as, to *intersperse* flowers or speech in one's discourse. 2. To diversify or garnish by scattering objects upon or in.

Brown moorland *interspersed* with a field here and there of golden waving corn.

ELIZABETH C. GASKELL *Ruth* p. 205. [s. n. & c. 1854.]

[< L. *interspersus*, pp. of *interspergo*, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *spargo*, scatter.)—**in"ter-spers'ed-ly,** *adv.* In an interspersed manner.—**in"ter-spers'ed-ness,** *n.* **in"ter-sper'sal;**
[or live in sympathy; harmonize.

in"ter-sphere', *vi.* To occupy a common sphere; act in sympathy.—**in"ter-spher'u-lar,** *a.*

in"ter-spi'nal. I. *a. Anat. & Zool.* Situated between spines or spinal processes, especially between spines of the vertebræ as, *interspinal* muscles and ligaments. **in"ter-spi'nous.** II. *n.* An interhemal or interneural bone.—**in"ter-spi-na'lis,** *n.* [-LES, *pl.*] *Anat. & Zool.* Any one of the short bundles of muscular fibers passing between the spines of contiguous vertebræ, as in the dorsal and lumbar regions.—**in"ter-sta-pe'di-al.** I. *a. Anat.* Situated between the stapes and the mediostapedial, as a part of the ear. II. *n.* An intermedium in the stapedial part.

in"ter-state', 1 in"tar-stāt'; 2 in"ter-stāt', *a.* Pertaining to the relations and intercourse between different states or their citizens: said particularly of the United States.

—**Interstate Commerce Act** [U. S.], an act of Congress regulating interstate commerce carried either wholly or partly by rail. It was passed on Feb. 4, 1887, and has been since amended on several occasions. It subjects all common carriers to its regulations, prohibits special rates to individuals, undue preference to any special locality or description of traffic, forbids pooling of traffic and dividing profits, rebates, etc. It provides that all rates shall be published and that no change or departure from such published rate shall be made without due notice. It established the Interstate Commerce Commission to execute and enforce the act.—**Interstate Commission** [U. S.], a commission instituted by the Interstate Commerce Act, the members of which, originally five, but increased in 1906 to seven, are appointed by the President, and jointly execute and enforce the provisions of that act. The commission have power to require reports from all railroads engaged in interstate commerce, to hear complaints, to make investigations concerning any infringement of the act, to inquire into the management and inspect the accounts of any corporation under its jurisdiction. It can compel the attendance of witnesses at any of its investigations. In addition to all corporations doing business as common carriers, the telegraph, telephone, and cable companies are subject to its jurisdiction. On June 18, 1910, a **Commerce Court** was created by act of Congress, to have exclusive jurisdiction over controversies relating to the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission and to the prevention of unjust discrimination by carriers. The court consists of five circuit judges, designated and assigned thereto by the Chief Justice of the United States for a term of five years. Appeals may be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

in"ter-stel'lar, *a.* Relating to or situated in the regions of space between the stars, or in the space beyond the stars. **In"ter-stel'la-ry†.**

in"ter-ster'nal, *a. Anat.* Lying between the two points in the skull at which the upper temporal ridge crosses the coronal suture.—**in"ter-ste-ril'i-ty,** *n. Biol.* Sterility between organisms of nearly related species.—**in"ter-ster'nal,** *a. Anat.* Situated between the segments of the sternum. 2. *Zool.* Situated between the sternites of an arthropod.

in"ter-stice, } 1 in"ter-stis *or* in-tûr'stis; 2 in"ter-stĭs *or*
in"ter-stis, } in-tĕr'stĭs (XIII), *n.* 1. An opening in anything or between things; especially, a narrow space between the parts of a body or things close together; a crack; crevice; chink; cranny. 2. An interval of time; specif., the interval that canon law requires between promotions from one order to another in the Roman Catholic Church.

A Christian, as such, hath ready employment for occasional *interstices*. M. HALE *Contemplations* p. 257. [BRHOW. 1632.]

3. *Anat.* A pore. [F., < L. *interstitium*, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *stitus*, pp. of *sisto*; see INSIST.]

in"ter-sticed, *a.* [Rare.] Having interstices. 2. Furnished or fitted at intervals; as, the scourge was *intersticed* with pieces of lead.

in"ter-sti'tial, 1 in"ter-stish'al; 2 in"ter-stĭsh'al, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, existing in, or forming an interstice or interstices.

The presence of *interstitial* steam in lavas, by expanding the still open cells, would produce even cellular textures.

ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geology* p. 204. [MACM. 1882.]

2. Situated within the tissues of an organ or part. 3. Occupying an interval in time or position. 4. [Rare.] Having interstices. —**in"ter-sti'tial-ly,** *adv.*

in"ter-sti'tion, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* The crossing in a cruciform church.—**in"ter-strat'i-fi-ca'tion,** *n. Geol.* 1. Stratification between other strata. 2. A layer or stratum between other strata.—**in"ter-strat'i-fy,** *v. Geol.* I. *t.* To deposit or introduce between other strata. II. *i.* To be between other strata.

in"ter-stri'al, etc. See INTER-.

in"ter-stri'ate, *a.* Having narrow ridge rising between two grooves: intermediate striation; streak-marking.—**in"ter-sub-jec'tive(s),** *a. Psychol.* Existing between different consciousness, as contrasted with experience within individual affair: used only by J. Ward in the phrase **intersubjective intercourse.**—**in"ter-su"per-cil'i-a-ry,** *a.* Situated between the eyebrows: said, in craniometry, of a point on the median line. See CRANIOMETRY.—**in"ter-sus-cep'tive(s),** *a.* [Rare.] Capable of receiving each other, or of reciprocally impressing each other.—**in"ter-sym'pa-thize,** *vi.* [Rare.] Reciprocal sympathy; kindly feeling of each toward the other.—**In"ter-tain'i,** *vt. & vi.* To entertain.—**In"ter-tar'sal,** *a. Anat. & Zool.* 1. Occurring between the ankle and the tarsus.—**intertarsal joint.**—**in"ter-tem'po-ral,** *a. Anat.* Between the temporal fossæ of the cranium.—**in"ter-ter'gal,** *a. Zool.* Situated between the tergites or terga of an arthropod.—**in"ter-tes'sel-la'tion,** *n.* A correlation as complicated as a mosaic.—**In"ter-tex'ture,** *n.* The act of interweaving, the state of that which is interwoven, or the web or tissue so formed.

—**in"ter-thal'a-mic,** *a. Anat.* Lying from one part of the thorax to another.—**In"ter-til'dal,** *a.* Living between high- and low-water mark, as certain animals.—**in"ter-tie'',** *n. Arch.* A piece of scantling used to support floors, as in partitions, lath-and-plaster work, or timber-framed walls.—**in"ter-till'age,** *n. Agric.* Same as INTERCROPPING.—**in"ter-tone',** *n. Mus. Comp.* A tone between the principal tones of a grooving.—**in"ter-ton'le,** *a. Phon.* Occurring between two stresses or tones.

in"ter-tra-be'lar, etc. See INTER-.

in"ter-tra'gal, *a. Anat.* Between the tragus and antitragus of the external ear.

in"ter-trans"ver-sa'les, *n. pl. Anat.* A series of muscular fibers passing between the transverse processes of contiguous vertebræ, which flex laterally the spinal column.—**in"ter-trans-verse',** *a. Anat.* Situated between the transverse processes of the vertebræ: as, *intertransverse* ligaments and muscles.—**in"ter-trans-ver'sus,** *n.* [-si, 1-sai; 2 -sī, *pl.*] *Anat.* A muscle passing between the transverse processes of contiguous vertebræ.—**in"ter-trans"ver-sa'ri-us;**—**in"ter-trap-pe'an,** *a. Geol.* Lying between beds of trap.—**in"ter-tri'glyph,** *n. Arch.* The space between two triglyphs.—**in"ter-tri'go,** } **in"ter-tri'gos,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the skin at a point where two rubbing surfaces meet.—**in"ter-trin'i-ta'ri-an,** *a.* Between the three persons of the Trinity.—**in"ter-tro'chan-ter'ic,** *a. Anat.* Situated between the trochanters.—**intertrochanteric lines** (*Anat.*), posterior and anterior ridges or lines, extending between the greater and lesser trochanters of the femur or thigh-bone.

in"ter-troch'le-ar, etc. See INTER-.

in"ter-trop'ics, *n. pl.* The regions north and south of the torrid zone between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn. See ZONE.

in"ter-trude', *vt.* [-TRUD'ED; -TRUD'ING.] [Rare.] To force or forcibly push in between; intercalate.

in"ter-tu'ber-sal, *a. Anat.* Situated between the tubera or prominences of the frontal bone.

in"ter-tu-ber'cu-lar, *a. Anat.* Between tubercles: applied specifically to the distance between opposite tubercles on the iliac crests.

in"ter-twine', 1 in"tar-twain'; 2 in"ter-twīn', *v.* I. *t.* To unite by twisting or interlacing; twine together; as, to *intertwine* flowers in a garland. II. *i.* To twine together.—**In"ter-twine'ment,** *n.*—**in"ter-twin'ing-ly,** *adv.*

in"ter-twine", *n.* [Rare.] A twining together.—**in"ter-twist',** *vt.* To twist or twine together.—**in"ter-twist'ing-ly,** *adv.*

—**in"ter-un'gu-lar,** *a Zool.* Situated between ungulæ.

in"ter-un'gu-late.

in"ter-u'nion, 1 in"tar-yūn'yan; 2 in"ter-yun'yon, *n.* A union to which each member contributes; mutual blending or connection.

in"ter-ur'ban, 1 in"tar-ûr'ban; 2 in"ter-ûr'ban, *a.* Between cities. [< INTER- + L. *urbs*, city.]

in"ter-u"re-ter'ic, *a. Anat.* Between the ureters or their orifices.

in"ter-ut"er-o-pla-cen'tal, *a. Anat.* Between the uterus and placenta.—**in"ter-vag'i-nal,** *a. Anat.* Situated between two sheaths: said of certain spaces about the optic nerve.

in"ter-val, 1 in"tar-val; 2 in"ter-vał, *n.* [Rare.] I. *t.* To break up or interrupt at intervals; separate at intervals; give or administer at intervals. II. *i.* To come between; form an interval; intervene.

in"ter-val, *n.* 1. An open space between two objects; distance between points or objects; intervening room; stretch.

By securing the coast, and posting men at proper *intervals*, their retreat can easily be prevented.

COOPER *Pilot* p. 183. [N. Y. C.]

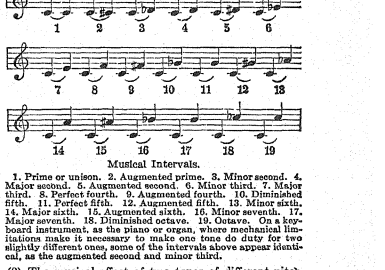
2. Figuratively, the degree of difference between two objects; any stage or division of a scale or series.

In theology the *interval* is small indeed between Aristotle and a child, between Archimedes and a naked savage.

MACAULAY *England* vol. i, p. 33. [P. s. & CO. 1856.]

3. The time that intervenes between two points or periods of time; intervening season, or that which fills up such a time; as, the *interval* between Christmas and New Year. 4. A short space of time between particular states or conditions and their recurrence; as, the *interval* between one fit and another; a lucid *interval*; specif. [Scot.], the space between the morning and afternoon church service. 5. (*Mil.* The open space called **natural, normal,** or **major.** Greater intervals are called **pluperfect, extreme, sharp,** and **superfluous** or **augmented.**

1. J. DE BERKER in *Chambers' Encyc. of Music* p. 287. [P. A. S. CO. '09.] See phrases below.



Musical Intervals.

1. Prime or unison. 2. Augmented prime. 3. Minor second. 4. Major second. 5. Augmented second. 6. Minor third. 7. Major third. 8. Perfect fourth. 9. Augmented fourth. 10. Diminished fifth. 11. Perfect fifth. 12. Augmented fifth. 13. Minor sixth. 14. Major sixth. 15. Augmented sixth. 16. Minor seventh. 17. Major seventh. 18. Diminished octave. 19. Octave. On a keyboard instrument, as the piano or organ, the intervals between certain limitations make it necessary to make one tone do duty for two slightly different ones, some of the intervals above appear identical, as the augmented second and minor third.

(2) The musical effect of two tones of different pitch heard at or near the same time. An interval is represented to the eye by the lines and spaces of the staff. **7.** [U. S.] An intervale. 8. *Logic.* A proposition. 9. *Math.* (1) An aggregate of a linear series of numbers including the two end numbers, but excluding all others. (2) A linear or planar segment of a cylinder together with all its boundaries, but excluding all other portions of the cylinder. [< L. *intervallum*, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *vallum*, wall, < *vallus*, stake.] **in"ter-val'lum†** [Rare].

—**at intervals,** with intervening periods or spaces; intermittently.—**augmented interval** (*Mus.*), an interval longer than the indicated standard by a half step or semitone. **expanded i.†; extreme i.†; pluperfect i.†; redundant i.†; sharp i.†; superfluous i.†.**—**cardio-aortic i.,** an interval which occurs between the auricular and arterial pulse.—**consecutive intervals,** in a musical score, two parallel parts or voices proceed successively by similar motions.—**diminished interval** (*Mus.*), an interval that is half a step shorter than the perfect or minor interval indicated.—**focal i.** (*Optics*), in a cylindrical lens, the dioptric interval between the foci of the two cylindrical elements of the lens. See INTERVAL OF STURM.—**harmonic i.,** an interval in which the tones are simultaneous.—**i. of Sturm** (*Optics*), the distance between the two focal lines of a compound lens.—**inverted i.** (*Mus.*), a simple interval in which the lower tone is transposed an octave upward or vice versa.—**melodic i.,** an interval in which the tones are successive.—**perfect i.** (*Mus.*), an interval admitting of no change without destroying the consonance, as the fourth, fifth, and octave.—**post-Kansan i.** (*Geol.*), an interglacial epoch occurring after the Kansan advance of the glacial period.—**in"ter-val'lic,** *a. Mus.* Pertaining to intervals. **in"ter-va'lict.**

in"ter-vale, 1 in"tar-vēl; 2 in"ter-vāl, *n.* A low tract of land between hills, especially along a river; interval.

As a whole, Manchuria should be called hilly rather than mountainous, its *intervales* alone repaying cultivation.

S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. i, p. 189. [s. 1883.]

[Var. of INTERVAL, as if < INTER- + VALE².]

in"ter-valve", 1 in"tar-valv"; 2 in"ter-vălv', *a.* Referring to the area lying between the throttle-valve and slide-valve of a steam-engine.

in"ter-va'ry†, *vt.* To change; alter between.

In"ter-vas'cu-lar, etc. See INTER-.

in"ter-vein', 1 in"tar-vēn'; 2 in"ter-vān', *vt.* To traverse or reticulate with veins: to set in alternate veins.

KEY 1: ōāsle; ōāu = out; ēēl; īīl = find; ĕĕnd; ĭĭn; gō; jet; ŋ = sing; sō; ŝhip; ŧhin, this; ągure; F. boñ, dūne; ʁ = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant. KEY 2: bo͝ok, bo͞ot; fu͝ll, rule, cu͝re, bu͝t, bu͝rn; o͝il, bo͝y; ɛ = k; ç = s; ġo, ġem; iŋk; ŝ = z; ŧhin, this; F. boñ, dūne; ʁ = loch.

Interruptive intoothed

in"ter-veined',] 1 in"ter-vēnd'; 2 In"ter-vend', *a.* **in-ter-veind"**,] tersected with or as with veins.

in"ter-vene',] 1 in"ter-vīn'; 2 In"ter-vēn', *v.* [-VENED'; -VENING.] **I.** *i.* [Rare.] To separate or divide by coming between. **II.** *i.* 1. To come in as an extraneous feature in the course of some action; to come between or among or be between persons, objects, etc. 2. To fall intermediately in time, order, or operation; be intermediate; interpose; as, the Sound *intervenes* between Long Island and Connecticut; many years *intervened*. 3. To interfere for some end; interpose; as, to quell the strife, the king *intervened*. 4. To happen in a way to cause interruption or stoppage; as, I shall come if nothing *intervenes*. 5. *Law.* To interpose in a lawsuit so as to become a party to it. [< L. *intervenio*, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *venio*, come.] — **in"ter-ve'nant**, *n. F. Law.* One who intervenes. [C.] — **in"ter-ven'er**, *n.* — **in"ter-ve'nience**, *n.* [Rare.] The act of intervening; interposition. — **in"ter-ve'nien-cy**, *n.* — **in"ter-ve'nient**, *a.* [Rare.] Entering or being between; intervening.

in"ter-ve'ni-um,] in"ter-vī'ni-um; 2 In"ter-vē'ni-ūm, *n. Bot.* The parenchymatous space between the veins of leaves. [L., < *inter* (see INTER-) + *venit*; see VEIN, *n.*]

in"ter-ven'tion,] in"ter-ven'shən; 2 In"ter-vēn'shon, *n.* 1. The act of intervening or coming between; the state of being interposed; interference with the acts of others; interposition.

> Men will not adopt . . . measures the best calculated for their own good, without the intervention of some external impulse. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, Aug. 1, 1786* in vol. ix, p. 187. [B. & a. co. 1835.]

2. *Law.* (1) The becoming or applying to become a party to a suit in which the applicant has an interest. (2) *Internat. Law.* The diplomatic or military interference by a state or states in the domestic or foreign affairs of another state, on humanitarian, legal, or international grounds, compelling it to do or forbear from doing certain acts. It is legitimate when the states concerned are joint parties to a congress or convention or when continued non-interference is a menace to the safety of the state intervening. Intervention when collective is usually preceded by a treaty of guarantees or an agreement concerning the interests involved and their final adjustment.

3. An intervening time, event, or thing. [< LL. *interventio(n-)*, < L. *interventus*, pp. of *intervenio*; see INTERVENE.] **in"ter-ven'ter**, — **in"ter-ven'tion-al**, *a.* — **in"ter-ven'tive**, *a.*

in"ter-ven'tion-ist,] in"ter-ven'shon-ist; 2 In"ter-vēn'shon-ist, *n.* One who advocates intervention: used specifically, in therapeutics, of one who advocates interference with the course of a disease which others would allow to run its course. — **Interventionist school** (*Polit. Econ.*), political economists who believe in a paternal form of government.

in"ter-ven'tor,] in"ter-ven'tor *or* -tor; 2 In"ter-vēn'tor, *n.* [L.] 1. *Eccl. Hist.* An official mediator in church controversies; intercessor. 2. [W. U. S.] An agent who inspects the operations at a mine and reports to the owners.

in"ter-ven'tral, *a. Anat.* One of a ventral pair of the primitive cartilages of which an arcocentrous vertebra is composed. — **in"ter-ven'tral**, *n.*

in"ter-ven'tric-u-lar, etc. See INTER-.

in"ter-vert',] in"ter-vŭrt'; 2 in"ter-vėrt', *vt. & ti.* [Archaic.] To use for another purpose; divert; pervert; change about.

in"ter-ver'te-bra,] in"ter-vŭr'tē-brə; 2 In"ter-vėr'te-bra, *n.* [-BRÆ,] -brī; 2 -brē, *pl.*] *Biol.* The skeleton of a sense-organ (eye, ear, or nose), regarded as of vertebral values, between successive annular segments.

in"ter-ver'te-bral,] in"ter-vŭr'tē-brəl; 2 In"ter-vėr'te-bral, *a. Anat.* Situated between the vertebræ; as, the *intervertebral* disks.

— **Intervertebral foramina**, the rounded openings formed by the conjoined intervertebral notches of two adjacent vertebræ, transmitting spinal nerves and vessels. — **i. notches**, the concave cephalic and caudal margins of each pedicle of a vertebral ring.



Intervertebral substance.

— **intervertebral substance**, or **ring**, fibrocartilaginous tissue encircling and partly between the vertebræ, as in young amphibians; showing the intervertebral cartilage. — **i. substance**, tebral substance: 1, 4, an elastic pad interposed between the bodies of vertebræ; 2, connecting adjacent vertebræ, made intervertebral substance up of fibrocartilaginous and fibrous stances; 3, its fibrous tissue surrounding a soft pulpy portion; 5, its pulpy portion, and acting as a buffer to prevent center. shock. — **i. disk**. — **in"ter-ver'te-bral-ly**, *adv.*

in"ter-view,] in"ter-vīū; 2 -vyū, *n.* & *v.* **I.** *n.* 1. To have an interview with; visit and question to obtain statements for publication. 2†. To get a glimpse of; glance at; view. **II**†. *i.* To hold an interview. — **in"ter-view'a-ble**, *a.* — **in"ter-view'al**, *n.*

in"ter-view, *n.* 1. A meeting face to face; a meeting of two or more persons, as by appointment; an official consultation; formal conference; as, he requested an *interview*. 2. Specif., a formal talk, colloquy with one whose views are sought for publication; also, the report of such a colloquy. 3†. A mutual view or examination of each other. 4†. An inspection; glance; glimpse. — [< F. *entrevue*, < *entre-*, < L. *inter*, between, + *vue*, sight, < *voir*, see.] — **in"ter-vi'al**, *a.*

in"ter-vi'ew,] in"ter-vīū'er; 2 In"ter-vyū'er, *n.* A reporter who elicits a personal statement of fact or opinion for publication.

in"ter-view'ing,] in"ter-vīū'ing; 2 In"ter-vyū'ing, *n.* The practise of obtaining and printing personal opinions or narratives.

in"ter-vis'i-bl(e, etc. See INTER-.

in"ter-vi'tal, *a.* [Rare.] Existing between lives; specif., pertaining to the period between death and resurrection.

in"ter-vo-late', *n. Arch.* The interval between volutes, as of Ionic and Corinthian capitals. — **i.-"ter-vo-la'tion**, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being intervolved, or that which is intervolved; a winding; involution; coil.

in"ter-volv(e'ś,] in"ter-vŏlv'; 2 In"ter-vŏlv', *vt.* [-VOLVED', -VOLVI'ŋ; -VOLV'ING.] To coil or wreathe into each other; involve reciprocally. [< INTER- + L. *volvo*, roll.]

> Then the sly serpent, in the golden flame
> Of his own volumes intervolved.
> SHELLEY *Witch of Atlas* st. 6.

in"ter-volv(e'ś, *n.* [Rare.] An intervolution.

in"ter-weave', *etc.* See INTER-.

in"ter-wind',] in"ter-waind'; 2 In"ter-wīnd', *v.* **I.** *t.* To wind into or through something else; also, to compose by winding together. **II.** *i.* To wind in and out.

in"ter-wo'ven, *a.* Woven together.

in"ter-wrought', *imp. & pp. of* INTERWORK, *v.* — **in"ter-zo'nal**, *a. Anat.* Between zones.

in-tes'ta-ble,] in-tes'tə-bl; 2 in-tĕs'tə-bl, *a.* 1. Legal. — **in-tes'ta-bil'**,] ly disqualified to make a will, as an idiot or a lunatic. 2. Legally incapable of giving evidence. [< L. *intestabilis*, < *in-*, not, and see TESTABLE.]

in-tes'ta-cy,] in-tes'tə-si; 2 in-tĕs'tə-cy, *n.* The condition resulting from one's dying intestate.

in-tes'tate,] in-tes'tēt; 2 in-tĕs'tāt, *a.* 1. Not having made a valid will; having failed to devise one's property, etc., by will. 2. *Intestate.* Not legally devised or disposed of by will; as, an *intestate* estate. 3. Incapable of giving evidence; not testified to. [< L. *intestatus*, < *in-*, not; and see TESTATE.]

in-tes'tate, *n.* A person who dies intestate.

in"tes-ta'tion, *n.* [Rare.] Withdrawal of the power or right to execute a will.

in-tes'ti-nal,] in-tes'tə-nəl; 2 In-tĕs'ti-nal, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, having, or found in intestines; as, *intestinal* worms. 2. Of or belonging to the inner parts; intestine. 3. Having an intestine: applied to the *Metazoa*, as distinguished from the *Protozoa*. 4. [Rare.] Same as INTESTINE, *a.*, 1. 5. [Rare.] Internal, as applied to a country, family, or people; domestic; intestine. [< L. *intestinum*, pron. neut. of *intestinus*; see INTESTINE, *a.*] — **intestinal calculus**, same as BUST-BALL. — **i. canal**, the intestines. — **in-tes'ti-nal-ly**, *adv.*

in-tes'tine,] in-tes'tin; 2 in-tĕs'tin, *a.* 1. Internal

in-tes'tine, *n.* [with regard to state, country, or community; not with foreign; intestine: usually applied to evils; as, *intestine* dissensions.

> The Parthian empire . . . was torn by *intestine* convulsions.
> EDWARD JAMES FORSTER *Eminent Women, I. Mrs. Browning* p. 69. [B. P. C.]

(4) Participation in a composition or mixture; as, put these ingredients *into* the compound. (5) Inclusion; as, put the same ideas *into* different language. (6) The passing of a thing from one form or state to another; as, water is converted *into* ice or steam.

> Love has blended *into* reverance; passion has subsided *into* joyous content.
> D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor, Anthracite* p. 80. [B. 1888.]

(7) Incorporation by multiplication; service as a coefficient; as, the expression $a(x + y)$ is read *a into* (or multiplied *into*) *x* plus *y*. 2. [Local, U. S.] Within: implying lack or deficiency in the thing named. 3. [Vulgar.] In: signifying position; as, there is salt *into* the porridge. 4†. Until. [< AS. *in*, in, + *tō*, to.]

in"to,] 1 in'tū; 2 In'tŭ, *n.* Same as HALLUX VULGUS. — **in'to'ced**, *a.* — **in-tol'er-a-bl(e**,] -tŏl'ər-ə-bl; 2 -tŏl'er-ə-bl, *a.* 1. — **in-tol'er-a-bil'**,] That can not be borne or endured; not to be tolerated; insufferable; as, *intolerable* anguish.

> Volgarity allied with pretension to gentility and to fine manners is the only real vulgarity, and is an *intolerable* thing. FRANCES A. KEMBLE *Records of a Girlhood* p. 542. [B. H. & co. 1883.]

2. [Rare.] Huge; very great. 3†. Irresistible. [OF., < L. *intolerabilis*, < *in-*, not; and see TOLERABLE.] — **in-tol'er-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **in-tol'er-a-bl(e-ness'**, — **in-tol'er-a-bly**, *adv.* — **in-tol'er-a-bl(e'ś**.

in-tol'er-ance,] 1 in-tŏl'ər-ans; 2 in-tŏl'er-anç, *n.* 1. The quality of being intolerant; unwillingness to tolerate opinions or beliefs contrary to one's own; want of toleration; as, the *intolerance* of the medieval church. 2. Inability or unwillingness to endure; as, *intolerance* of pain. [< L. *intolerantia*, < *intoleran(t-)s*; see INTOLERANT.] — **in-tol'er-an-cy**†. SYN.: see FANATICISM.

in-tol'er-ant,] in-tol'ər-ant; 2 in-tŏl'er-ant, *a.* 1. Not willing to tolerate beliefs or opinions contrary to one's own; not tolerant; bigoted; as, the most *intolerant* monarch of a most *intolerant* age. 2. Unable or unwilling to bear or endure: with *of*; as, *intolerant of* sympathy. 3. *Forestry.* Intolerant of shade; requiring much light: demanding. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [gov. PTG. OFF. '05.] [< L. *intolerans*, < *in-*, not; and see TOLERANT.] — **in-tol'er-ant'ly**, *adv.*

in-tol'er-ant, *n.* An intolerant person; a bigot.

in-tol'er-ate,] 1 in-tŏl'ər-ēt; 2 in-tŏl'er-āt, *a.* To refuse to tolerate or endure. — **in-tol'er-a'ing**, *a.* — **in-tol'er-a'tion**, *n.* Intolerance.

in-tomb', **in-tomb'ment**. Same as ENTOMB, etc.

in-to'to,] 1 in-tō'tō; 2 in-tō'tō, *adv. & n.* [L.] The plaster that forms the ground for fresco-painting. — **in-to'ni-ca**†.

in'to-nate',] in'tō-nēt; 2 In'to-nāt, *v.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To intone. **II.** *i.* To intone. 2. To sound the tones of the musical scale; sing solfaing. [< LL. *intonatus*, pp. of *intono*, < L. *in*, in, + *tonus*; see TONE.]

in'to-nate'ś, *vt.* To thunder.

in'to-na'tion,] in'tō-nē'shən; 2 In'to-nā'shon, *n.* 1. The modulation of the voice in speaking: distinguished from *articulation*; as, her *intonation* is soft and sweet. 2. The act of intoning, as of the church service by a priest. 3. *Mus.* (1) Production of tones, as by the voice. (2) In plainsong, the note beginning up to the reciting-tone: commonly sung by a single voice. — **just intonation**. 1. Singing or playing in perfect tune. 2. Same as EQUAL TEMPERAMENT. — **tempered intonation**.

in'to-na'tion†, *n.* Thunder; a rumbling, as of thunder.

in'to-na'tor,] in'tō-nē'tər *or* -tor; 2 In'to-nā'tor, *n.* A monochord exactly divided into aliquot parts.

in-tone',] in-tōn'; 2 in-tōn', *v.* [-TONED'; -TON'ING.] 1. *t.* 1. To recite in a musical monotone. 2. To impart tones or intonation to; as, a well-*intoned* delivery. **II.** *i.* 1. To utter a musical monotone; specif., to recite a church service, etc., in that manner; as, the priest *intones* beautifully. 2. To utter tones; sound the notes of a melody, as of a plain-song.

> Then, the chorus *intoned*
> As the Levites go up to the Altar in glory enthroned.
> BROWNING *Saul* st. 7.

[< LL. *intono*; see INTONATE².] — **in-tone'a-bl(e'ś**, *a.* — **in-tone'ment**, *n.* [Rare.] — **in-ton'er**, *n.*

in-tone', *n.* The act of intoning; articulation or delivery by intonation.

> The *intone* is easier to speak and easier to be heard.
> N. SHEPARD *Before an Audience* ch. 5, p. 67. [P. & w. 1888.]

in'toothed",] in'tūth't; 2 In'tōthth', *a.* Characterized by intorted teeth.

in-tort'i, *v.* To wind in and out; wreathe; twist.

in-tor'tion, 1 in-tôr'shun; 2 in-tôr'shon, *n.* A twisting, winding, or wreathing; specif., in botany, the turning of a part of a plant toward one side or the other or out of a regular direction. [< L. *intortio(n-),* < *intortus,* pp. of *intorquere,* < *in,* + *torquere,* twist.] — **Syn.** See CURVATURE.

in to'to, 1 in tō'tō; 2 in tō'tō. [NL.] Altogether; entirely.

in'town', 1 in'toun'; 2 in'town', *a.* [Scot.] Same as INFIELD, 2.

in-tox'i-ca-bil(e), 1 in-toks'i-ka-bil; 2 in-tŏks'i-ca-bil, *a.* Capable of being intoxicated; highly excited, or frenzied.

in-tox'i-cant, 1 in-toks'i-kant; 2 in-tŏks'i-cant, *n.* That which intoxicates, as alcohol, opium, or hashish; hence, anything that unduly exhilarates or excites.

Adventure acts as an intoxicant to the mind. — *Sparks from Geologist's Hammer, Mont Blanc* p. 39. [s. c. o. 1887.]

— **in-tox'i-cant,** *a.*

in-tox'i-cate, 1 in-toks'i-kēt; 2 in-tŏks'i-cāt, *v.* [-CAT'ING; -CAT'ED.] *I. t.* 1. To make drunk, as with spirituous liquors; inebriate. 2. Figuratively, to elate or excite to a degree of frenzy; as, his success has *intoxicated* him.

Intoxicated with pleasure. — JUNIUS *Letters* vol. i. p. 301. [s. *o. n.* 1850.]

3. *Med.* To poison. 4†. Figuratively, to poison morally. II. *i.* 1. To possess intoxicating properties; as, whisky *intoxicates.* 2. *Med.* To have toxic properties. [< LL. *intoxicatus,* pp. of *intoxicare,* poison, < L. *in,* in, + *toxicum,* see TOXIC.] — **in'tox'i-cat'ed-ly,** *adv.* — **in-tox'i-ca'tor,** *n.*

in-tox'i-cate, *a.* Intoxicated; inebriated; drunk; hence, excited to frenzy.

in-tox'i-cat'ing, 1 in-toks'i-kēt'ing; 2 in-tŏks'i-cāt'ing, *pa.* Producing intoxication or feelings like those of intoxication; exhilarating; exciting; maddening or stupefying with delight.

The air was filled with *intoxicating* perfumes and the sweet melody of birds. — PRESCOTT *Mexico* vol. i. p. 59. [s. 1851.]

— **intoxicating liquor,** see under LIQUOR. — **in-tox'i-cat'ing-ly,** *adv.*

in-tox'i-ca'tion, 1 in-toks'i-kā'shon; 2 in-tŏks'i-cā'shon, *n.* 1. The act of making drunk, or the state of being drunk; inebriation; drunkenness. 2. Figuratively, a state of great mental excitement; elation; frenzy. 3. *Med.* Constitutional poisoning; as, septic *intoxication.* 4†. The corruption of the moral or spiritual nature; the cause or occasion of the same. — **satisfaction** the same as ANOSIS.

in-tox'i-ca'tive(s), *a.* [Rare.] Indicative of or resulting from **intx., intrans.,** *abbr.* Intransitive.

in'tra, 1 in'tra; 2 in'trä, *n.* A commune in Novara province, Italy, on the western shore of Lago Maggiore.

in'tra-, 1 in'tra-; 2 in'tra-, *prefix.* Within. [< L. *intra,* within, ult. < *in,* in] cp. INTER-.

In the following words *intra-* signifies situated or occurring within the part, organ, or object indicated by the word to which it is prefixed: as, *intracardiac,* within the cardia or heart; *intramedullary,* in the medulla.

intra-abdominal	intrafusilar	intraperitoneal,
intra-acinous	intragastric	intraperitoneally
intra-alveolar	intraglandular	intraphilosophic
intra-arachnoid	intragroup	intrapharyngeal
intra-arterial	intragyral	intrapolar
intra-aural	intrahepatic	intracrectal
intra-auricular	intraimpetral	intrarectal
intrabranchial	intrajugular	intrasecretal
intrabronchial	intralamellar	intrasegmental
intracanalicular	intralaryngeal	intraspinal
intracanicular	intraligamentous	intrasporal
intracardial	intralobular	intrastation
intracarpal	intralogical	intrastromal
intracartilagy	intramacular	intrasusception
intracartilaginous	intramarginal	intraterritorial
intracavital	intramembranous	intratesticular
intracephalic	intramercurial	intrathecal
intracerebellar	intrametropolitan	intrathoracic
intracerebral	intramontane	intratrabecular
intracerebrum	intramundane	intratrochal
intracolonic	intranarial	intratropical
intracolic	intranasal	intratubal
intracontinental	intranuclear	intratympanic
intracorporeal	intraoral	intraumbilical
intracorpuscular	intraorbital	intraurban
intracranial	intraosseous	intrauterine
intrasystic	intraoxyphilic	intravaginal
intradermic	intraovular	intravalvular
intradivisional	intraparasitic	intravascular
intraduodenal	intraparietal	intravenous, -ly
intraecclesiastical	intrapelvic	intraventricular
intraepithelial	intrapericardiac	intraverbal
intrafilamentary	intraperineal	intraversable
intrafissural	intraperiosteal	intravertebral

— **in'tra-ap'pen-dic'u-lar,** *a. Anat.* In the interior of the vermiform appendix. — **in'tra-a-rach'noid,** *a. Anat.* Within the arachnoid membrane of the spinal cord. — **in'tra-ar'ti-cu-lar,** *a.* Situated within the cavity of a joint. — **in'tra-a-tom'ic,** *a.* Existing or operating in the interior of an atom. — **in'tra-bi-on'ti-e,** *a. Biol.* Existing within a single living organism. — **in'tra-bud,** *n. Bot.* Bred only from perfect and selected representatives of a race or breed. — **in'tra-buc'cal,** *a.* Situated within the mouth or the cheek. — **in'tra-cæ-lic'u-lar,** *a. Biol.* Situated within the calyculus of a polyp. — **in'tra-ca-non'i-cal,** *a. Theol.* Relating to the text of the canonical books of the Bible. — **in'tra-cap'su-lar,** *a.* Situated within a capsule, as of a joint; specif., situated within the central capsule of a reticularian. — **in'tra-cel'lu-lar,** *a.* Occurring or situated within a cell; as, *intracellular* movements. — **in'tra-cel'lu-lar-ly,** *adv.* — **in'tra-cer'vi-cal,** *a. Anat.* Within the uterine cervix. — **in'tra-chor'dal,** *a. Anat. Embryol.* Appearing, in the embryo, inside the chorda dorsalis. — **in'tra-cil'iar,** *a. Anat.* Coming from within the ciliary body of the vertebrate eye: said of nerves. — **in'tra-cil'iar-y,** *a. Anat. Helminth.* I. *a.* Having the male pores within the cilium, as certain earthworms. II. *n.* An intracilitellian earthworm. — **in'tra-cil'i-um,** *n.* Situated within a cilium. — **in'tra-coe'li-al,** *a. Anat.* Within a cavity of the body or of the brain. — **in'tra-col-le'gi-ate,** *a.* Within a single university or college; opposed to *intercollegiate.* — **in'tra-cor'ti-cal,** *a. Physiol.* Between or uniting various cortical centers. — **in'tra-cos'mic,** *a.* Relating to interstellar real space, or between parts of a cosmos; intercosmic. — **in'tra-cos'tal-cal',** — **in'tra-cos'tal-ly,** *adv.*

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

in-trac'ta-ble, [1 in-trak'tə-bl; 2 in-trăk'ta-bl, *a.* 1. **in-trac'ta-bil'i-ty,**] Not to be drawn or led; not to be controlled or managed; indocile; refractory; unruly; as, an *intractable* temper; an *intractable* lad. 2. Not easily shaped; lacking plastic quality; difficult to treat.

The force of public opinion is the most *intractable* of agents; because its exact limits cannot be defined. — DE TOCQUEVILLE *Democracy in Am.* tr. by Bowen, vol. i, p. 192. [s. *a* ɒ. 1863.]

[< L. *intractabilis,* < *in-,* not; and see TRACTABLE.]

Syn.: see OBSTINATE; PERVERSE. — **in-trac'ta-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **in-trac'ta-bly,** *adv.*

in-trac'ta-bl(e)ness, *n.* — **in-trac'ta-bly,** *adv.*

in-trac'tile(s), *a.* An unruly or unmanageable person.

in-trac'tile(s), 1 in-trak'til; 2 in-trăk'til, *a.* Not to be drawn out; not ductile. — **in-trac'til-ness,** *n.* — **in-trac'til-ty,** *n.*

in'tra-cul'mi-nate, *a. Anat.* Situated within the culmen of the cerebellum. — **in'tra-cu-ta'ne-ous,** *a. Anat.* Within the tissues of the skin.

in'trad, 1 in'trăd; *adv. Anat.* Toward the inside of the body.

in-tra'da, 1 in-trā'də; 2 in-trä'dä, *n. Mus.* An instrumental introductory piece. [< It. *intrata;* see ENTRY.]

in-tra'dos, 1 in-trā'dos; 2 in-trā'dŏs, *n. Arch.* The interior or lower surface or curve of an arch or vault; the soffit of an arch or vault. Also **intrados.** [F., < L. *intra* (see INTRA-) + F. *dos* (< L. *dorsum*), back.]

in'tra-du'ral, *a.* Situated within the layers of the dura mater of the brain. — **in'tra-ep'i-phys'i-al,** *a. Surg.* Within or through an epiphysis of a bone; applied particularly to a surgical operation for resection. **in'tra-ep'i-phys'e-al:.** — **in'tra-fas-ci'u-lar,** *a. Bot.* Situated inside a fascicle. — **in'tra-fe'tal-ism,** *n. Teras.* The formation of one fetus within another. **in'tra-fo'ce-al** [-fō'shi-əl, *a. Anat.* Within a fossula; specif., within a blood-corpuscle.

in'tra-fo'ce-al-ism, *n. Teras.* The formation of one fetus within another. **in'tra-fo'ce-al-ism,** *n. Teras.* The formation of one fetus within another. **in'tra-fo'li-ar,** *a. Bot.* Situated between the two septa of a pair; as, the *intrasepal* spaces of a coral. — **intrasepal space,** an obsolete or variable concavity between the sea-anemones. — **in'tra-se'rous,** *a.* Existing or occurring in the serum. — **in'tra-spe-cif'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the operations which make for the internal organization of species; as, evolution is an *intraspecific* phenomenon. — **in'tra-state',** *a.* Within the state, as commerce. — **in'tra-stil'lal,** *a.* Lying in the interior of a tissue. — **in'tra-stri'ate,** *a.* Within the arcuations, or lines of Gennari, of the occipital lobe of the cerebrum: referring to a plexus of axons derived from cells probably related to cortical vision. — **in'tra-stro'mal,** *a.* Situated in the interior of the stroma of an organism. — **in'tra-sy-no'vi-al,** *a.* Situated within a synovial cavity. — **in'tra-tar'sal,** *a.* Situated within the ankle or tarsus. — **in'tra-tel-lu'ric,** *a. Geol.* Occurring or existing within the earth: said of the constituents of an effusive rock formed before its appearance on the surface, or of the period of their formation. **in'tra-tel-lu'ral:.** — **intratellurie period** (*Petrol.*), the first of the two stages of the solidification of porphyritic rock from fusion, occurring previous to extrusion and final solidification, and subject to deep-seated conditions characteristic of the formation of phenocrysts. The second stage is the *effusive period.* See under PERIOD. — **in'tra-tom'ic,** *a. Chem.* Existing or occurring in an atom. — **in'tra-tu'bu-lar,** *a.* Situated within the urinary tubes of the kidneys. — **in'tra-vag'i-nal,** *a.* 1. Situated within the sheath, as of an organ or part; also, in botany, springing from a bulb that does not break through the sheath of the subtending leaf; as, an *intravaginal* hemorrhage; an *intravaginal* branch. 2. Situated or occurring within the vagina. — **in'tra-va-sa'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] Entrance of fluid or matter from one vessel, as into a perforated vein or lymphatic. — **in'tra-ver'te-brat'ed,** *a.* Having an internal skeleton; vertebrate. — **in'tra-ves'i-cal,** *a.* Situated or occurring within a bladder, especially the urinary bladder. — **in'tra-vi'tal,** *a. Biol.* While still alive; in life. **in'tra-vi'tam:.** — **intravital staining,** the staining effected in the tissues of an organism during life. 1. Staining of contained matters which stain cells that are alive, without causing their death. — **in'tra-vi-tel'line,** *a. Embryol.* Situated within the substance of the vitellus. — **in'tra-vit're-ous,** *a.* Within the vitreous humor of the eye. — **in'tra-xy'la-ry,** *a. Bot.* Being within the xylem.

in-treat', 1 in-trēt'; 2 in-trēt', *v. t.* Same as ENTREAT, etc.

in-trench', 1 in-trench'; 2 in-trĕnch', *v. t.* To surround so as to protect with hastily thrown-up field-works; as, the army *intrenched* itself.

in-trench'ant, *a.* Incapable of being cut; indivisible; also, not trenchant or cutting.

in-trench'ment, 1 in-trench'ment *or* ment; 2 in-trĕnch'ment, *n. Mil.* A breastwork, consisting of not less than a parapet and a ditch, used to fortify a position against an enemy. In permanent fortifications bastionments are made in several parts, to which the defenders retire in succession when necessary.

in-trep'id, 1 in-trep'id; 2 in-trĕp'id, *a.* Unshaken in the presence of danger; fearless and bold; dauntless; daring: also, characterized by unfaltering courage.

In the darkest hours he [John Rutledge] was *intrepid,* . . . so that timidity . . . disappeared before him. — BANCROFT *United States* vol. vi, p. 275. [A. 1883.]

[< L. *intrepidus,* < *in-,* not, + *trepidus;* see TREPIDATION.] Syn.: see BRAVE. — **in-trep'id-ly,** *adv.*

in-trep'id-ty, 1 in-trep'i-ti; 2 in-trĕp'i-ti-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being intrepid or fearless; undaunted courage. Syn.: see COURAGE; PROWESS.

in'tres-sat', *n.* Same as INTERSECT, *n.*

In. Ret., *abbr.* Internal Revenue.

in'tri'an-gle, *n.* An inscribed triangle.

in'tri-ca-bel', *a.* Entangling; intricate.

in'tri-ca-cy, 1 in'tri-ka-si; 2 in'trĭ-ca-cy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -siz; 2 -çiz, *pl.*] The quality of being intricate, or that which is intricate or entangled; perplexity; as, the *intricacy* of a path or a plot. [plexing; entangle.

in-tri'cate, *v.* [Rare.] To make intricate, involved, or perplexing.

in'tri-cate, 1 in'tri-kit; 2 in'trĭ-cat, *a.* Exceedingly or perplexingly entangled, complicated, or involved; hard to disentangle; difficult to follow or understand.

The *intricate* system of Empire. — MAY MÜLLER *Chips* vol. ii, p. 11. [s. 1873.]

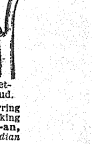
[< L. *intricatus,* pp. of *intrico,* perplex, < *in,* in, + *trica,* trifles.] Syn.: see COMPLEX; OBSCURE. — **in'tri-cate-ly,** *adv.* — **in'tri-cate-ness,** *n.*

in'tri-gant, 1 in'tri-gant *or* (*F.*) an'trē'gäN'; 2 in'trĭ-gant *or* (*F.*) än'trē'gäN', *n.* [F.] A man given to intrigue. **in'tri-gan'te,** 1 in'tri-gan't *or* (*F.*) an'trē'gänt'; 2 in'trĭ-gant *or* (*F.*) än'trē'gänt', *n.* [F.] A woman given to intrigue.

in-trigue', 1 in-trēg'; 2 in-trīg', *v.* [IN-TRIGUED'; IN-TRIGU'ING.] *I. t.* 1. To pursue or win by intrigue.

The Abbé Dubois, one of the subtlest and basest spirits that ever *intrigued* its way into eminent place. — IRVING *Wolfert's Roost, Great Mississippi Bubble* p. 158. [c. *p. v.* 1861.]

2. [Rare.] To make intricate or involved; complicate; entangle; as, to *intrigue* the plot of a drama.



Intrapelvic Gland.

3. To debauch; fill with deceit or duplicity. 4. To perplex; puzzle; also, to beguile; allure.

The English child has been *mostly intrigued* by broadly humorous [American] books.

JAMES MILNE DAVIS *New York Times Rev. of Books* Dec. 11, '09.

II. *i.* 1. To seek to accomplish one's purpose by underhand methods; plot or scheme. 2. To engage in clandestine or illicit love-affairs.

Catiline, we are told, *intrigued* with a Vestal Virgin, and murdered his own son. MACAULAY *Essays, History* p. 59. (a. 1839.)

[< F. *intriguer*, < L. *intrico*; see INTRICATE, *a.*] **—in-trigu'er,** *n.* **—in-trigu'ess†,** *n.* **—in-trigu'ing-ly,** *adv.* **—in-trigu'ist,** *n.*

in-trigue', 1 in-trig' or in'trig; 2 in-trig' or in'trig, *n.* **1.** The working for an end by secret or underhand means; a plot or scheme, usually complicated and intended to accomplish something by secret artifices.

The course they adopted in the first instance was not that of open antagonism to Paul, but rather of clandestine *intrigue*.

W. J. CONYBEARE *St. Paul* p. 133. [SVC. 1877.]

2. A clandestine and illicit love-affair; liaison. **3.** The plot of a play, poem, or story, or the complications in which the characters are involved. **4.** *Card-playing.* The combination of queen and knave. **5†.** Intricacy; complication. [F., < *intriguer*; see INTRIGUE, *v.*]

in-trigu'er-y, 1 in-trig'er-i; 2 in-trig'er-y, *n.* Acts or arts of intrigue; the practise of intriguing.

in-trine', 1 in-trin'; 2 in-trin', *a.* [Rare.] Tri-group in a trio.

in-trinse'†, *a.* Tightly drawn; intricate; entangled.

in-trin-se-cate†, *a.* Intricate. **in-trin'si-cate†.**

in-trin'sic, 1 in-trin'sik; 2 in-trin'sic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the nature of a thing or person; not simply apparent or accidental; inherent; real; true; as, the *intrinsic* value of a bronze medal is small.

The binding force of a moral precept lies in its *intrinsic* character.

C. P. FISHER *Supernat. Origin Christ.* essay xi, p. 500. [a. 1867.]

2. Contained or being within; internal; as, *intrinsic* meaning. **3.** *Anat.* Contained within a certain portion of the body; as, the *intrinsic* muscles of the hand. **4†.** Intimate; familiar. [< L. *intrinsecus*, < *inter* (see INTER-) + *secus*, by.] **in-trin'si-cal-ly.** SYN.: see INHERENT.

***intrinsic* energy,** a body's capacity to do work unaided.—**I. equation,** the equation that gives the relation between the length of a curve to any point and the angle made with a fixed line by the tangent at that point.—**in-trin'si-cal-ly†,** *adv.* The quality that is being intrinsic. **in-trin'si-cal-ness†.—in-trin'si-cal-ly,** *adv.*

intro-, *prefix.* In; into; within. [< L. *intro-*, < *intro*, inwardly, ult. < *in*, in; cp. INTER-.]

Intro., Introd., *abbr.* Introduction.

in"tro-ac'tive, 1 in"tro-ak'tiv; 2 in"tro-ăc'tiv, *a.* Acting within or upon itself; as, an *introactive* quality or propensity.

in"tro-cep'tive(s), 1 in"tro-sep'tiv; 2 in"tro-çĕp'tiv, *a.* Adaptation-ces'sion, 1 in"tro-sesh'an; 2 in"tro-çĕsh'on, *n.*

Med. A depression or sinking of parts inward. [< INTRO- + L. *cessio*, < *cedo*, yield.]

in"tro-con-ver'sion, 1 in"tro-kon-vŭr'shon; 2 in"tro-cŏn-vĕr'shon, *n. Chem.* Decomposition that results in the conversion of one of two compounds into the other.—**in"tro-con-vert'i-bl(e†,** *a.*—**in"tro-con-vert'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [terdigitate.

in"tro-dig'i-tate, 1 in"tro-dij'i-tāt; 2 in"tro-dĭg'i-tāt, *a.* Introduce', 1 in"tro-dūs'; 2 in"tro-dūç', *v.* [SVC. 1877.]

in"tro-duce', 1 in"tro-dūs'; 2 in"tro-dūç', *v.* [SVC. 1877.] **1.** To bring into the presence of, or make known to; cause to become acquainted; as, to *introduce* one into society. **2.** To bring, lead, or put in; conduct in and; usher in; insert; as, to *introduce* a probe into a wound.

Introduce no contradiction into thy own consciousness.

COLERIDGE *Works, Friend* in vol. ii, p. 69. [a. 1838.]

3. To bring into notice, use, or practise; as, to *introduce* a new fashion.

Cyaxares was the first Asiatic monarch to *introduce* a regular organization in the conduct of war.

S. G. W. BENJAMIN *Story of Persia* p. 86. [c. p. p. 1887.]

4. To bring to notice; usher in; as, to *introduce* a resolution with a long preamble. To insert, as in a writing, by way of change; interpolate. **6†.** To bring into existence; produce. [< L. *introduco*, < *intro* (see INTRO-) + *duco*, lead.] **in"tro-duc'i-,** SYN.: acquaint, begin, bring in, bring into notice, conduct, make known, make acquainted, present, usher in. See ALLEGE; INSTIL.—ANT.: avoid, cut, drop, exclude, ignore, neglect, overlook, pass by, pass over, reject, set aside. See PREFACE. **—in"tro-duc'i-ble†,** *a.* Capable of being introduced.

in"tro-duc'ing, 1 in"tro-dūs'ing; 2 in"tro-dūç'ing, *n.* In bee-keeping, the act of introducing a strange queen to a colony of bees, so that they will accept her.—**in"tro-duc'ing-cage",** *n.* A cage for introducing queen bees.

in"tro-duc'tion, 1 in"tro-dŭk'shon; 2 in"tro-dŭc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of introducing, in any sense, as of inserting, bringing into notice or use, or making acquainted; as, the *introduction* of a key into a door, or of one person to another.

The effect of the *introduction* of Law among the scattered Phenomena of Nature has simply been to make Sciences.

DRUMMOND *Natural Law* p. 9. [a. 1884.]

2. Something that leads up to and tends to explain something else; specif., a preliminary statement made by an author or speaker in explanation of the subject or design of his writing or discourse. **3.** Hence, an elementary treatise in any branch of study; as, an *introduction* to chemistry. **4.** *Mus.* A preparatory movement intended to foreshadow or lead up to the theme. [< L. *introductio(n-)*, < *introduco*; see INTRODUCE.] **in"tro-duc'ment†,** *n.* **—in"tro-duc'to-ry‡.** SYN.: see ENTRANCE.—**Biblical introduction,** s.v. BIBLIOLOGY.—**in"tro-duc'tive(s,** *a.* Serving as an introduction; introductory.

in"tro-duc'tive-ly†, *adv.* **—in"tro-duc'tor,** *n.* One who introduces.—**in"tro-duc'tress,** *n.* A female introducer.

in"tro-duc'to-ry, 1 in"tro-duk'to-ri; 2 in"tro-dŭc'to-ry, *a.* Serving as an introduction; prefatory; preliminary; as, *introductory* exercises. [< LL. *introductorius*, < L. *introduco*; see INTRODUCE.] SYN.: see ANTECEDENT.—**in"tro-duc'to-ri-ly,** *adv.*—**in"tro-duc'to-ri-ness,** *n.*

in"tro-es'sive, 1 in"tro-es'iv; 2 in"tro-ĕs'iv, *n. Gram.* See ILLATIVE.

in"tro-flec'tion, 1 in"tro-flek'shon; 2 in"tro-flĕc'shon, *n.* A flexing or bending inward. **in"tro-flex'ion†.—in"tro-flexed',** *a.*

in"tro-gres'sion, 1 in"tro-gresh'on; 2 in"tro-grĕsh'on, *n.* The act of entering; entrance. [< L. *introgressus*, pp. of *introgredior*, go in, < *intro* (see INTRO-) + *gradior*, walk.]

in"tro-in-flec'tion, 1 in"tro-in-flek'shon; 2 in"tro-in-flĕc'shon, *n.* An inflection where the root of a word is changed by elements other than phonetic modification alone.

in-tro'it, 1 in-trō'it; 2 in-trō'it, *n. Liturg.* The entrance: a psalm chanted as the priest is entering within the altar-rail, or a passage of Scripture or an anthem sung or read immediately before the communion or mass; also, the beginning of the public part of the service. In the Western Church the singing of these words was accompanied by a procession, but the procession has been eliminated. There is no *introit* in the Eastern Church. [< L. *introitus*, < *introeo*, go in, < *intro* (see INTRO-) + *eo*, go.]

in"tro-i'tus, 1 in-trō'i-tus; 2 in-trō'i-tŭs, *n.* [-TUS, 1 -tus; 2 -tŭs. *pl.*] [-*TUS*.] *anat.* An opening; specif., that of the vagina.

in"tro-jec'tion, 1 in"tro-jek'shon; 2 in"tro-jĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of hurling into, as oneself into an occupation. **2.** *Philos.* The theory that objects of perception are copies or impressions of something thrown off from the external reality. [< INTRO- + L. *jacio*, throw.]

in"tro-mis'si-bl(e†, 1 in"tro-mis'i-bl; 2 in"tro-mĭs'i-bl, *a.* That may be intromitted or introduced.—**in"tro-mis'si-bil'i-ty,** *n.*

in"tro-mis'sion, 1 in"tro-mish'an; 2 in"tro-mĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** The act of inserting, as one part into another; introduction; as, the *intromission* of a new rôle into a play. **2.** The act of permitting to enter; admission; as, *intromission* into a secret order. **3.** *Scots Law.* The dealing by an agent in the stock, goods, or cash of a principal; the assumption by any one of the possession and direction of another's property: if unauthorized, it is called *vicious intromission.* [< LL. *intromissio(n-)*, < L. *intromitto*, pp. of *intromitto*; see INTROMIT.] **—in"tro-mis'sive(s,** *a.*

in"tro-mit', 1 in"tro-mit'; 2 in"tro-mĭt', *v.* [-MIT"TED; -MIT"TING.] *tr. & i.* **1.** To send or place in or within; insert. **2.** To permit to enter within.

In black bodies the particles . . . detain all the *intromitted* rays.

BREWSTER *Newton* p. 94. (a. 1839.)

II. *i.* To intermeddle with the affairs or concerns of another. [< L. *intromitto*, send in, < *intro* (see INTRO-) + *mitto*, send.]—**in"tro-mit'ter,** *n.*

in"tro-mit'tent, 1 in"tro-mit'ent; 2 in"tro-mĭt'ent, *a.* Throwing or conveying into or within. **2.** Pertaining to sexual [ing inwardly.

in"tro-pres'sion, *n.* [Rare.] Inward pressure; pressure acting inwardly.—**in"tro-pres'sive(s,** *a.* Driving inward. [< INTRO- + L. *pulsus*, pp. of *pello*, drive.]

in"tro-re-cep'tion, *n.* Reception or admission of something into or within.

in-trorse', 1 in-trôrs'; 2 in-trôrs', *a.* Turned inward or toward the axis, as an anther that faces the axis of a flower. Compare EXTRORSE. See illus. under ANTHER. [< L. *introrsus* (or *introversus*), < *intro* (see INTRO-) + *versus*, pp. of *verto*, turn.] **in-trorse'sal†.—in-trorse'ly,** *adv.*

in-trospect', *v.* Capable of inward or self-conscious perception or feeling.

in"tro-spect', 1 in"tro-spekt'; 2 in"tro-spĕct', *v.* **I.** *t.* To look into; examine the interior of; employ introspection.

II. *i.* To practise introspection or self-examination; examine scientifically and critically the operations of one's consciousness. [< L. *introspecto*, freq. of *introspicio*, < *intro* (see INTRO-) + *spicio*, look.]

in"tro-spec'tion, 1 in"tro-spek'shon; 2 in"tro-spĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of looking within; specif., the act of observing and analyzing one's own thoughts and feelings or the contents of consciousness, as in scientific psychological study or in religious self-examination.

Introspection which starts with the object of finding out one's own absurdities is not likely to be very mischievous.

GEORGE ELIOT *Theophrastus Such* p. 147. [a. 1879.]

2. *Psychol.* The science of the observation of mental life by means of the subject's own observation and description of his own mental states. See INTROSPECTIVE METHOD. [< L. *introspectus*, pp. of *introspicio*; see INTROSPECT.]—**in"tro-spec'tion-al,** *a.* **—in"tro-spec'tion-ist,** *n.* One who follows the introspective method in psychical investigation or analysis.

in"tro-spec'tive, 1 in"tro-spek'tiv; 2 in"tro-spĕc'tiv, *a.* **in"tro-spec'tive‡,**] Looking within; practising introspection, as in the examination of one's own perceptions and sensations; characterized by introspection; as, an *introspective* habit of mind.

Many a dull boy is supposed to be stupid when he is simply *introspective*. CARPENTER *Prin. Mental Physiol.* p. 130. [a. 1839.]

—Introspective method, the method of studying mental life by direct observation of the subject's own mental states; method of self-consciousness, scientifically employed. Altho this method must be combined with other methods, it is itself a necessary accompaniment to all; for conclusions are to be definitely psychological in their nature.

—I. psychology, see PSYCHOLOGY. **in"tro-spec'tiv-ism†.—in"tro-spec'tiv(e-ly,** *adv.* **—in"tro-spec'tiv(e-ness†,** *n.*—**in"tro-spec'tor,** *n.*

in"tro-sue'tion, *n.* Suction into or within.

in"tro-sus-cep'tion, 1 in"tro-sa-sep'shon; 2 in"tro-sŭs-cĕp'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of receiving within. **2.** *Pathol.* Same as INTUSSUSCEPTION. [< INTRO- + L. *susceptio(n-)*, taking up, < *susceptus*; see SUSCEPTIBLE.]

in"tro-trac'tion, *n.* Withdrawing; contraction inward.

in"tro-vaient, *a.* [Rare.] Coming on or between; entering. [< LL. *introvenient-(s)*, ppr. of *introvenio*, come in, < L. *intro* (see INTRO-) + *venio*, come.]

in"tro-ver'sion, 1 in"tro-vŭr'shon; 2 in"tro-vĕr'shon, *n. Bot.* Complete or partial invisibility of the veins of leaves on account of the thickness of the parenchyma that covers them. [< L. *introversus*; see INTROVERSE.]

in"tro-verse', *a.* [Rare.] *Rhet.* Introverted.

in"tro-ver'sion, 1 in"tro-vŭr'shon; 2 in"tro-vĕr'shon, *n.* The act of turning or directing inward, physically or mentally; as, the *introversion* of thought upon itself, of odors or practises, or the condition resulting from them. [< INTRO- + LL. *versio(n-)*; see VERSION.] **—in"tro-ver'si-bl(e†,** *a.* Capable of introversion.—**in"tro-ver'sive(s,** *a.* Turning inward; taking an inward direction. **in"tro-ver'tive(s‡.**

in"tro-vert', 1 in"tro-vŭrt'; 2 in"tro-vĕrt', *v.* **1.** To turn within; cause to take an inward direction. **2.** To turn in, as one part within another; invert; specif., in prosody and rhetoric, to arrange (words, verses, or other elements) so that one pair of corresponding or rimingparts will be enclosed together within another pair: usually in the past participle; as, an *introverted* quatrain (where the first and fourth lines rime, and the second and third). **3.** *Zoöl.* To turn (an organ) inward upon itself. [< INTRO- + L. *verto*, turn.]

in"tro-vert", *n.* **1.** An introversible organ, as the eye-tentacle of a land-snail or the proboscis of a gastropod. **2.** *Psychol.* One with self-centered emotions. See EXTRAVERT. [scrutiny.

in"tro-vi'sion, 1 in"tro-vish'an; 2 in"tro-vĭzh'on, *n.* Self-

The artist has gone beyond his own joy and pain, his narrow *introvision*. STEDMAN *Poets of America* p. 146. [d. m. a. co. 1886.]

in"tro-vo-lu'tion, 1 in"tro-vo-lū'shon; 2 in"tro-vo-lū'shon, *n.* The process of involving; an infolding.

in-trude', 1 in-trūd'; 2 in-trūd', *v.* [IN-TRUD"ED; IN-TRUD"ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To thrust or force in without warrant or invitation; as, to *intrude* one's views. **2.** *Geol.* To cause to enter by intrusion: chiefly in the past participle; as, *intruded* rocks. **3†.** To invade.

II. *i.* To come in without leave or license; enter or appear when not wanted; encroach. [< L. *intrudo*, < *in*, in, + *trudo*, thrust.] SYN.: see TRESPASS.—**Prep.:** *intrude into* a room; *on* or *upon* one's domain, one's privacy, etc.—**in-trud'er,** *n.*—**in-trud'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**in-tru'dress,** *n.* A female intruder.

in-trunk', 1 in-trunk'; 2 in-trunk', *vt.* To enclose as in a trunk; incase.

in-trus', 1 in-trŭs'; 2 in-trus', *a. Bot.* Projecting inward. [< L. *intrusus*, pp. of *intrudo*; see INTRUDE.]

in-tru'sion, 1 in-trū'zhon; 2 in-trū'zhon, *n.* **1.** The act of intruding, or entering without warrant or invitation; encroachment. **2.** *Law.* The entry of a stranger upon lands, after a particular estate is determined, before the entry in reversion or remainder. **3.** *Geol.* (1) The forcing of masses of molten rock into or between other rocks. (2) An intruded mass of igneous rock. [< LL. *intrusio(n-)*, < L. *intrusus*; see INTRUSE.]

SYN.: see AGGRESSION.

—in-tru'sion-al, *a.* **—in-tru'sion-ist,** *n.* One who intrudes into the place of another, or who favors such intrusion; specif., in Congregational polity, one denies the right of a congregation to resist the intrusion of an unpopular incumbent or minister.

in-tru'sive, 1 in-trū'siv; 2 in-trū'siv, *a.* Coming **with-in-tru'sive‡,**] out warrant or invitation; out of regular order; intruding; obtrusive.

Not interrupting with *intrusive* talk
The grand, majestic symphonies of ocean.
LONGFELLOW *Dedication to Seaside and Fireside* st. 10.

[< L. *intrusus*; see INTRUSE.] SYN.: see INQUISITIVE; MEDDLESOME.—**in-tru'sive-ly,** *adv.* **—in-tru'sive-ness,** *n.*

in-tru'sive, *n. Geol.* An intrusive rock or an intrusion.

in-trust', *n.* Same as ENTRUST.

int'si-a, 1 int'si-a; 2 int'si-a, *n. Bot.* An Asiatic genus of labiaceous trees. *I. bijuga* is the ipil.

int'ta-ba'tion, 1 in"ta-ba'shon; 2 in"tă-bā'shon, *n.* The insertion of a tube in an orifice, as in the larynx in cases of diphtheria. [< INT- + L. *tubus*, tube.] **—in"tu-bate,** *vt.*—**in"tu-ba'tor,** *n. Surg.* An apparatus for inserting a tube into the larynx.

in"tu-ent, 1 in"tū-ent; 2 in"tū-ent, *a.* Grasping or recognizing by intuition.—**in"tu-ence,** *n.*

in"tu-i'ti-ve, [Rare.] The possession of intuition.

in"tu-it, 1 in'tu-it; 2 in"tū-it, *v.* **I.** *t.* To know by intuition.

We cannot resist belief in an intuition, though we may doubt whether the relations *intuited* be real or not. LEWES *Problems of Life and Mind, Psychol. Prin.* vol. i, p. 157. [d. a. co. 1874.]

II. *i.* To acquire knowledge intuitively. [< L. *intuitus*, pp. of *intueor*, look on, < *in*, on, + *tueor*, look.]

in-tue'i; in"tu-ite†.

in"tu-i'tion, 1 in"tu-ish'on; 2 in"tū-ĭsh'on, *n.* **1.** Quick perception of truth without conscious attention or reasoning, or the power of such perception; knowledge from within; instinctive knowledge or feeling; as, woman's *intuition*.

Genius works by a process of conscious reasoning than by a flash of *intuition*, and less by abstract conception than by a prophetic beholding of results. C. C. EVERETT *Poetry and Duty, Imagination* p. 1. [c. p. p. 1888.]

2. *Philos.* An immediate knowledge, or envisagement, of an object, truth, or principle, whether of a physical, rational, artistic, or ethical nature; a conception discerned by analogy from the data of observation and concentrated vision. In scholastic philosophy *in'uition* was employed — notably by St. Anselm — to distinguish the knowledge of finite things from a knowledge of God, which comes, not by speculation or by perception, but by a rational and immediate or "face-to-face" presentation. Knowledge by intuition is distinguished from discursive knowledge, or knowledge by the reasoning way, mysticism claims to have an *intuition* of God. Recently, *intuition* is more commonly applied to such truths as appear, when we look into them, or intuit their nature, to carry their evidence in themselves and not to require proof of the truths for their claim to acceptance. See phrases below and INTUITIONALISM.

3. That which is known intuitively; truth obtained by internal apprehension without the aid of perception or the reasoning powers. **4†.** A looking on; visual perception. [< LL. *intuitio(n-)*, < L. *intueor*; see INTUIT.]

SYN.: see KNOWLEDGE.

—Intellectual intuition, the immediate knowledge which Schelling claimed for his identity theory.—**the tests of I.** (*Philos.*) the principles by which intuitions are verified — self-evidence, necessity, and catholicity or universality. See INDUCTIVE VERIFICATION, under INDUCTIVE.

—in"tu-i'tion-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to intuition.—**intuitional ethics,** the teaching of that school of ethics which holds that man has an intuitive apprehension and intrinsically valid judgment of moral values.—**in"tu-i'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*—**in"tu-i'tion-al-ness,** *n.*

in"tu-i'tion-al-ism, 1 in"tu-ish'on-al-izm; 2 in"tū-ĭsh'on-al-ĭsm, *n.* The doctrine that certain truths are immediately, and without discursive argument, cognized as fundamental and necessitated; in the Scottish school, that objects of sense-perception are intuitively known as real; in the schools of Kichte and Schelling, that the Absolute is thus immediately cognized.

—in"tu-i'tion-al-ist, *n.* An advocate of intuitionalism.

in"tu-i'tion-ism, 1 in"tiu-ish'en-izm; 2 in"tū-ish'on-ĭsm, *n.* Intuitionalism, or an extreme form of it. **—in"tu-i'tion-ist,** *n.* An advocate of intuitionism.—**in"tu-i'tion-is'tic,** *a.*

in-tu'i-tive,] 1 in-tiu'i-tiv; 2 in-tū'ĭ-tiv, *a.* **1.** Perceived **in-tu'i-tive,**] by the mind immediately, or without the intervention of any process of thought; having the character of an intuition; as, *intuitive* evidence. **2.** Seeing immediately and clearly; discovering truth or reaching a just conclusion without resort to the reasoning powers; as, the *intuitive* faculty.

There is none of that *intuitive* phase when the imagination at a touch precipitates thought, feeling, and image in an imperishable crystal. LOWELL *Latest Essays, Gray* p. 17. [n. s. c. 20, 1882]

3. Acquired by intuition; as, *intuitive* knowledge. **4.** Cognizable by intuition. **5.** Intuitional. **6.** In spiritualism, denoting consciousness by a medium of the messages it transmits. **7.** [Rare.] Perceivable. [< LL. *intuitivus*, < L. *intuitus*; see INTUITE.] — **in-tu"i-tiv(e-ly)**, *adv.* — **in-tu"i-tiv(e-ness)**, *n.* — **in-tu"i-tiv-ism**, *n.* The doctrine that all ethical principles are intuitive. — **in-tu"i-tiv-ist**, *n.*

in"tu-mesce',] in"tu-mes';] in"tū-mēs', *vi.* [-MESCED'; -MESC'ING.] To enlarge or expand, as from the action of heat; swell; turnefy. [< L. *intumescо*, < *in*, in, + *tumesco*, swell, < *tumeo*, swell.] — **in"tu-mes'cence**, *n.* **1.** A timid state or process; a timid growth; a swelling. **2.** The bubbling up of a molten mass. **3.** Excited feeling or language. — **in"tu-mes'cen-cy**, — **in"tu-mes'cent**, *a.* Swelling; swollen.

in"tu-mes-cen't'ia,] in"tū-mē-sen'shi-ə; **2** in"tū-mē-sēn'shi-ə, *n.* [-E, 1.-I; 2-Æ, 2.] *Anat.* A swelling; one of certain enlargements or ganglia in the spinal cord and other parts of the nervous system. [< L. *intumescen(t-)ia*, ppr. of *intumesco*; see INTUMESCE.]

in-tur'bi-date,] in-tûr'bi-dāt; **2** in-tûr'bi-dāt, *vt.* [Rare.] To make turbid or confused.

in"tur-ges'cence, **in"tur-ges'cen-cy**, *n.* **1.** A swelling. **2.** The act of swelling up.

in"turn',] in'tûrn'; **2** in'tûrn', *n.* **1.** The act of turning inward, or the state of being so turned, as of the toes. **2.** A dancing-step. **in"turn'ing**, .

in"turned",] in'tûrnd'; **2** in'tûrnd', *a.* Turned in.

in"tus-ca'ta, A brush.

in"tus-pose',] in"tus-pōz'; **2** in"tŭs-pōz', *vt.* [-POSED'; -POS'ING.] To put or place within. [< L. *intus*, within (< *in*, in), + POSE, *v.*] — **in"tus-po-si'tion**, *n.* Position within.

in"tus-sus-cept',] in"tus-su-sept'; **2** in"tŭs-sŭ-sept', *vt.* To receive within itself or within something else; invaginate. — **in"tus-sus-cept'ı**.

in"tus-sus-cep'tion,] in"tus-su-sep'shon; **2** in"tŭs-sŭ-sēp'shon, *n.* **A** receiving within; the state of being received within. Specif.: (1) *Pathol.* The introversion of a portion of an intestine or other tube into the portion adjoining it; as, *intussusception* of the bowel. (2) *Physiol.* The reception into an organism of foreign matter, as food, and its conversion into living tissue; interstitial growth.

The increase of size which takes place in the result of a process of molecular *intussusception*, and therefore differs altogether from the process of growth by accretion, which may be observed in crystals. HUXLEY *Anat. Invert.* p. 10. [A. 1858.]

(3) *Bot.* The interposition of new molecules between the molecules of the original material, as in the cell-walls of plants or starch-grains. [< L. *intus*, within, + SUSCEPTION.] — **in"tus-sus-cep'tı've**, *a.* Characterized by intussusception or interstitial growth.

in"tus-sus-cep'tum,] in"tus-su-sep'tum; **2** in"tŭs-sŭ-sēp'tŭm, *n.* *Surg.* The invaginated portion of the intestine in intussusception.

in"tus-sus-cip'i-ens,] in"tus-su-sip'i-enz; **2** in"tŭs-sŭ-sip'i-ens, *n.* *Surg.* The outermost or receiving layer of intestine in intussusception. [NL., < L. *intus*, within, + *suscipio*, take in.]

in-twine', **in-twist'**, etc. Same as ENTWINE, etc.

in"u-en'do, *n.* Same as INNUENDO.

in"u-lē, *n.* Same as INULE.

In"u-la,] in'yu-lə; **2** in'yŭ-lə, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of Old World perennial herbs of the aster family, with radical or alternate leaves, and large heads of yellow flowers, solitary or corymbose at the ends of the branches. *Inula helenium* is the elecampane, a coarse roadside herb introduced from Europe. [L., prob. cor. of Gr. *helenion*, a plant, perhaps elecampane.]

in"u-lase,] in'yu-lās; **2** in'yŭ-lās, *n.* *Chem.* A ferment arising from the action of certain species of *Aspergilli* in inulin. [< INULIN.]

in-u-lat',] in'yu-lāt; **2** in'yŭ-lāt, *n.* A salt of inulic acid.

in'ule,] in'yūl; **2** in'yŭl, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Inula*, especially *I. helenium* (elecampane).

in"u-lin,] in'yu-lin; **2** in'yŭ-lin, *n.* *Chem.* A white, amorphous, soluble compound ($C_6H_{10}O_5$), isomeric with starch, and a constituent of many plants, as the *Inula helenium*, etc. — **soluble inulin**, inulold. — **in"u-lin-old**, *a.* Having the character of or resembling inulin. — **in"u-loid**, *n.* A compound, derived from inulin, found in the Jerusalem artichoke.

in-unct', *vt.* [Rare.] To anoint.

in"unc,] in-ungk'shon; **2** in-ŭngk'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of anointing; specif., in medicine, the process of rubbing into the skin, as an ointment or liniment. **2.** An unction. [< L. *inunctio(n-)*, < *in*, on; and see UNCTION.] — **in-unct'ū-ous**, *a.*

in"unc"tu-os'i-ty,] in-ungk'chu-[or -tu-]os'i-tı; **2** in-ŭngk'chu-[or -tŭ-]ŏs'i-tı, *n.* Absence of oiliness or unctuousness. — **in-unc'tu-ous**, *a.*

in-un'da-bl(e), *a.* [Rare.] That may be overflowed.

in-un'dant, *a.* [Poet.] Inundating; overflowing. [< L. *inundant(-)s*, ppr. of *inundo*, overflow, < *in*, on, + *unda*, wave.] — **in-un'dant-ly**, *ad.*

in"un-date,] in'un-dāt or in-un'dēt; **2** in'ŭn-dāt *or* in-ŭn'dāt, *vt.* [-DAT'ED; -DAT'ING.] **1.** To cover by overflowing; deluge; flood. **2.** Hence, to fill with an overflowing abundance; as, to *inundate* a country with counterfeit money. [< L. *inundatus*, pp. of *inundo*; see INUNDANT.] Syn: deluge, flood, overflow, overwhelm, submerge. See DRENCH. — **in"un-da'tion**, *n.* **1.** The act of inundating, or the state of being inundated; overflow; flood; deluge.

The immediate cause of river *inundations* is the flow of superficial and subterranean waters into the beds of rivers faster than those channels can discharge them.

G. P. MARSH *Earth as Modified* p. 236. [s. 1882.]

2. Hence, an abundant influx; a condition of abundance or superfluity; as, an *inundation* of false rumors.

in-un'bane, **in-ur-ban'ı-ty**, etc. See IN-².

in-ure',] in-yūr'; **2** in-ŭr'; *vt.* [IN-URED'; IN-UR'ING.] I. *t.* **1.** To harden or toughen by use, exercise, or exposure; habituate; as, to *inure* the body to cold.

A residence of eight years in Ceylon had *inured* his system to the tropical climate. BAYARD TAYLOR *Lake Regions Cent. Afr.* ch. 19, p. 285. [s. 1857.]

2†. To establish by use; insure.

II. *i.* To take or have effect; be applied; specif., to devolve by law; as, improvements made upon realty by a tenant to *inure* to the benefit of the owner. Compare ENURE. [< IN-¹ + URE, < OF. *eure*, < L. *opera*, **work**, < *opus*, work.] — **in-ured'ness**, *n.* — **in-ure'ment**, *n.*

in-urn',] in-ûrn'; **2** in-ŭrn', *vt.* To put into a cinerary urn; inter.

in-urnd', *pp.* Inurned. S. S.

in-us'tate, *a.* [Rare.] Unusual; unused. — **-ness**, *n.*

in-us'ti-al, *a.* Neglect of use; disuse.

in-us'tion†, *n.* Burning.

in"u-te-ro,] in yū'tı-rō; **2** in yŭ'tē-rō. [L.] *Med.* & *Law.* In the womb; conceived but not born.

in-u'tile,] in-yū'til; **2** in-yŭ'tīl, *a.* Unprofitable; useless. — **in-u'tile-ly**, *adv.*

in"u-til-i-ty,] in'yu-til'i-tı; **2** in'yŭ-tīl'i-tı, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; **2** -tiz, *pl.*] The quality of being useless or profitless; unprofitableness. **2.** [Rare.] A thing that is useless or profitless.

in-u'til-ized, *a.* Not utilized. **in-u'til-ized†**.

in-ut'ter-a-bl(e), *a.* Unutterable.

in"u-us,] in'yu-us; **2** in'yŭ-ŭs, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Relig.* A shepherd divinity with whom the Romans identified Pan.

in"vā-dor', Inventor; inventer; invoke.

in-vac'ci-nate, *vt.* [Rare.] To inoculate or communicate by vaccination. — **in-vac'ci-na"tion**, *n.*

in-vac'u-ate,] in vak'yu-āt; **2** in văk'yŭ-āt. [L.] In a vacuum.

in-vade',] in-vēd'; **2** in-vād', *v.* [IN-VAD'ED; IN-VAD'ING.]

I. *t.* **1.** To enter with an armed force with hostile intent, as for the purpose of conquering or plundering; make a descent or attack upon; as, the Saxons *invaded* Britain. **2.** To encroach upon; infringe upon; violate; as, to *invade* the privacy of a person; the disease *invades* the lungs. **3.** To grow in or over; affect gradually; as, pus *invades* the wound. **4.** To enter.

II. *i.* To encroach or make an invasion. [< L. *invado*, < *in*, into, + *vado*, go.] SYN.: see ATTACK; ENTER. — **in-vad'a-bl(e)**, *a.* Capable of invasion.

in-vad'er,] in-vēd'er; **2** in-vād'er, *n.* One who invades; an intruder.

in va'di-o,] in vā'di-ō; **2** in vā'di-ō. [L.] *Law.* In pledge.

in-va'gi-na-ble,] in-vaj'i-nə-bl; **2** in-văj'i-nə-bl, *a.* Capable of being invaginated.

in-vag'i-nate,] in-vaj'i-nēt; **2** in-văj'i-nāt, *v.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] I. *t.* To put or receive into or as into a sheath, as one part of a thing into another; ensheathe; introvert. Compare EVAGINATE.

A part of the wall of the hollow sphere becomes *invaginated*, so that . . . a cup . . . is produced.

E. A. SCHÄFER in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xii, p. 4.

II. *i.* To be subjected to invagination. [< IN-¹ + L. *vagina*, sheath.] — **in-vag'i-nate**, *a.* Invaginated.

in-vag'i-na-ted,] in-vaj'i-nē'ted; **2** in-văj'i-nā'tĕd, *pa.* Received into and lain in a sheath, as one part within another; introverted.

in-vag"i-na'tion,] in-vaj'i-nē'shon; **2** in-văj'i-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of invaginating, or the state of being invaginated. **2.** Intussusception. Specif., *embryology*, the differentiation of the germinal layers (1) by a pushing in of one half of the blastosphere toward the other (**embolic invagination**, or **2**) by the growth of the epiblast-cells as a thin layer over the hypoblast (**epibolic I.**).

2. That which is invaginated; specif., in embryology, a pouch formed by an infolding of a membrane; as, the bronchial *invagination* by which the mouth is formed.

in-vag'i-na"tor,] in-vaj'i-nā'tor *or* -ter; **2** in-văj'i-nā'tor, *n.* *Surg.* A cylindrical instrument used in hernlotomy. [< L. *vagina*, sheath.]

in-va'les-cence†, *n.* Health or strength.

in"va-les'cence, *n.* Lack of health.

in-va'lid,] in'və-lid *or* -lēd; **2** in'vă-lĭd *or* -lēd, *n.* Ailing; unhealthy. [< L. *invalet(udi)narius*, < *in*, thoroughly; and see VALETUDINARY.]

in'va-lid,] in'və-lid *or* -lēd; **2** in'vă-lĭd *or* -lēd, *a.* I. *t.* **1.** Sick; infirm; weak. **2.** Of or for invalids; as, an *invalid* carriage. **3.** [Rare.] To become an invalid; disable by illness or injury. **3.** [Rare.] To invalidate.

II. *i.* [Rare.] To become enrolled as an invalid.

in-val'id†,] in-val'id; **2** in-văl'id, *a.* Having no force, weight, or cogency; void; null; not good; as, an *invalid* argument.

Gallia must be decided that the act is *invalid*. WEBSTER *Works, Ogden vs. Saunders* in vol. vi, p. 25. [n. d. & co. 1858.]

[< L. *invalidus*, < *in-*, not; and see VALID.] — **in-val'id-ly**, *ad.* — **in-val'id-ness**, *n.* — **in-val'i-dous†**, *a.*

in-va-lid',] in'və-lid *or* -lēd; **2** in'vă-lĭd *or* -lēd, *a.* Enfeebled or disabled by ill health; infirm; sickly. [< F. *invalide*, < L. *invalidus*; see INVALID'.] **in'va-lid'et.** — **in'va-lid-ism**, *n.* Invalidism.

in'va-lid,] in'və-lid *or* -lēd; **2** in'vă-lĭd *or* -lēd (XIII), *n.* One who is disabled by illness or injury; a sickly or feeble person; specifically a soldier or sailor disabled through wounds, disease, or illness. **in'va-lidet.**

Old soldiers are called *invalids* who are no longer able to bear the fatigues of warfare. CRABB *English Synonymes.*

— **in'va-lid-ship**, *n.*

in-val'i-date,] in-val'i-dēt; **2** in-văl'i-dāt, *vt.* [-DAT'ED; -DAT'ING.] To weaken or destroy the force or validity of; render invalid or of no force or effect, especially of no legal force; as, to *invalidate* a claim, argument or a will.

in-val'i-da"tion, — **in-val'i-da"tor**, *n.*

in'va-lid-ism,] in'və-lid-izm; **2** in'vă-lĭd-izm, *n.* The condition of being an invalid; long-continued or chronic infirmity. **in'va-lid-ism†**.

in"va-lid'i-ty,] in'və-lid'i-tı; **2** in'vă-lĭd'i-tı, *n.* **1.** The state of being invalid; lack of force, especially of legal force.

The *invalidity* of the marriage [of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Arragon]. E. LODGE *Portraits* vol. i, p. 126. [n. d. s. 1849.]

2†. Infirmity. [< LL. *invalidita(t-)s*, < L. *invalidus*; see INVALID.]

in-val'u-a-bl(e),] in-val'yu-ə-bl; **2** in-văl'yu-ə-bl, *a.* So **in-val'u-a-bly**,] valuable as to be above estimation; exceedingly precious; inestimable. **in-val'ued†**. [Archaic.]

Boston! Thoroughgoing merchant was *invaluable* to Jackson. T. ROOSEVELT *T. H. Benton* p. 114. [n. m. & co. 1887.]

— **in-val'u-a-bl(e)-ness†**, — **in-val'u-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-va'lue-ble, *a.* Of no value; valueless.

in-var',] in-vär'; **2** in-văr'. *n.* An alloy of nickel and steel, containing 36 per cent. of nickel, employed in the manufacture of instruments of precision and of standard measures, because it is practically free from expansion or contraction by heat or cold. [< INVARIABLE.]

in-va'ri-a-ble,] in-vā'ri-ə-bl; **2** in-vā'ri-ə-bl, *a.* That does not or cannot vary or be varied; constant in the same state; always uniform; unchangeable; as, *invariable* temperature. N. S. SHALER *Aspects of Earth* p. 116. [s. 1889.] SYN.: see CHANGELESS; CONTINUAL; PERMANENT. — **in-va'ri-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being invariable; unchangeableness. **in-va'ri-a-bl(e-ness†**, — **in-va'ri-a-bly**, *adv.*

in-va'ri-ant,] in-vā'ri-ənt; **2** in-vā'ri-ənt, *a.* **1.** Constant; not subject to variation. **2.** *Math.* Of or pertaining to an invariant. **3.** *Phys. Chem.* Referring to a variance equivalent to zero. It is expressed in the equation $V = c - p + 2$, in which c stands for the number of independent components and p for the number of phases in which the chemical system may exist. — **invariant subgroup** (*Math.*), a subgroup coinciding with all its conjugates.

in-va'ri-ant,] in-vē'ri-ənt; **2** in-vā'ri-ənt, *n.* **1.** That which remains unchanged tho its constituents may vary; specif. (*Alg.*), a function of the coefficients of one or more quantics such that, if the variables be subjected to a linear transformation, the corresponding function of the new coefficients is equal to the original function multiplied by some power of the modulus of transformation. **2.** *Math.* (1) In a linear complex, the expression $2(C_1C_4 + C_2C_5 + C_3C_6)$, the C's indicating the coefficients of the line coordinates in the equation. (2) A solution of the group-equation $uf = 0$, which does not depend upon y' and y''. (3) An equation whose form undergoes no change when submitted to a group of transformations. — **absolute invariant** (*Math.*), an invariant that is not affected by a linear substitution of the quantic. — **differential I.**, an invariant of a transformation group whose working is extended to the original variables x and y, as well as to successive derivations y', y'', etc. — **I. of a concurrence** (*Math.*), the discriminant of the quadratic invariant of a linear complex. — **natural I.**, that form of invariant which results from the nature of the component factors. — **in-va'ri-ance**, *n.* *Math.* The quality of being an invariant. **in-va'ri-an-cy**, *n.* [-CIES.] — **in-va'ri-an-tive**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or being an invariant. — **in-va'ri-an-tiv(e-ly)**, *adv.*

in-va'rid,] in-vē'rid; **2** in-vā'rid, *a.* [Rare.] Unvaried.

in-va'roid,] in-vē'roid; **2** in-vā'rōid, *n.* *Math.* Any one of various ultracritical functions of the calculus analogous to the invariant of algebra. [< INVARIANT + -OID.] **in-va'ri-oid†**.

in-va'sion,] in-vā'zhon; **2** in-vā'zhon, *n.* **1.** The act of invading; entrance into a country or territory with hostile intent; a military inroad or incursion for conquest or plunder. **2.** Hence, any attack with harmful intent or result; as, an *invasion* of disease. **3.** Encroachment, as by an act of intrusion or trespass; as, the *invasion* of privacy.

Their only protection was to be sought in a bold *invasion* of the royal prerogative.

T. E. MAY *Democracy in Europe* vol. ii, p. 411. [A. s. s. 1899.]

[< LL. *invasio(n-)*, < L. *invasus*; see INVASIVE.] SYN.: aggression, encroachment, foray, incursion, inroad, irruption, raid. See AGGRESSION. — **in-va'sion-ist**, *n.*

in-va'sive,] in-vā'siv; **2** in-vā'sĭv, *a.* [Having the character of or effect of an invasion; encroaching; aggressive. [< LL. *invasivus*, < L. *invasus*, pp. of *invado*; see INVADE.]

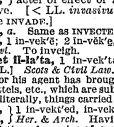
in-vec'ked, *a.* Same as INVECTED.

in-veck'ed,] in-vek'ĕd; **2** in-vĕk'ĕd, *a.* *Her.* Invected.

in-vect'ı, *vt.* To inveigh.

in-vec'ta et il-la'ta,] in-vek'tə et i-lā'tə; **2** in-vĕk'tə ĕt i-lā'tə. [L.] *Scots & Civil Law.* Denoting possessions that a tenant or his agent has brought with him, as tools, household chattels, etc., which are subject to a lien of the landlord for rent; literally, things carried in and brought in.

in-vect'ed,] in-vekt'ed, in-vekt'; **2** in-vĕct'ĕd, in-vĕkt', *a.* **in-wecked'**, *Her. & Arch.* Having a border-line consisting of a series of curves and counter-curves, scallops; consisting of such arcs, as a line, the edge on a molding, or the like: opposed to *engrailed*. [< L. *invectus*, pp. of *invehо*, bring in, < *in*, in, + *veho*, carry.]


Invected. A pale invected: edges of arcs of Vesica.

in-vec'tive,] in-vek'tiv; **2** in-vĕc'tĭv, *a.* **in-vec'tive**,] Using or characterized by invective or abuse; railing. — **in-vec'tive(-ly**, *adv.* — **in-vec'tive(-ness†**, *n.*

in-vec'tive, *n.* Utterance, or an utterance, intended to cast opprobrium, censure, or reproach; railing accusation; virulent denunciation. [< F. *invectif*, < L. *invectivus*, scolding, < *invectus*; see INVECTED.] **in-vec'tion†**. — **in-vec'tiv-list**, *n.* One who uses invective. — **in-vec'tor**, *n.* [Rare.] An inveigher.

in-veigh',] in-vē'; **2** in-vē', *v.* I. *t.* [Rare.] **1.** To take away; also, to bring in or introduce. **2.** To denounce.

II. *i.* To utter vehement censure or invective; speak reproachfully or with denunciation; rail: with *against*.

Chesterfield, whose polish'd pen *inveighs*
'Gainst laughter. BYRON *Hints from Horace* st. 34.

[< OF. *envier*, prob. < L. *invehо*; see INVECTED.] — **in-veigh'er**, *n.*

in-veighd, *pp.* Inveighed. S. S.

in-vei'gle,] in-vē'gl *or* -vā'gl; **2** in-vē'gl *or* -vā'gl, *vt.* [-GLED; -GLING.] To persuade into or cause unwise act by deceptive arts or flattery; lead astray by hoodwinking; wheedle; entice.

After vainly trying to *inveigle* Locke into a fault, the government resolved to punish him without one.

MACAULAY *Essays, John Locke* in vol. iii, p. 416. [p. & c. 1879.]

[< F. *aveugler*, blind, < L. *ab*, from, + *oculus*, eye.] SYN.: see ALLURE. — **in-vei'gle-ment**, *n.* — **in-vei'gler**, *n.*

in-veil',] in-vēl'; **2** in-vāl', *vt.* To cover with a veil; envell.

in-vein', *vt.* To vein.

in-vel'op†, **in-vel'ope†**, *vt.* Same as ENVELOP.

in-ven-ci'bl(e),] in'ven-sē'bl; **2** in'vĕn-sī'bl, *n.* [Sp.] A long cigar with tapering ends.

in-ve'ment, *a.* [Rare.] Meeting or coming upon.

in-ven'dı, **in-ven'dor†**, *vt.* Same as INVENT.

in-vent',] in-vent'; **2** in-vĕnt', *vt.* **1.** To find out, as a new means, instrument, or method; contrive by ingenuity; discover in art; devise first; originate; distinguished from *discover*; as, Galileo *invented* a form of telescope.

Why did none of them [philosophers] claim the reward, which Xerxes promised to him who should *invent* a new pleasure?

HOWELL *Essays, The Epicurean* p. 80. [w. l. & co.]

2. To fabricate in the mind; concoct; devise; as, to *invent* a falsehood; he *invented* an excuse.

It is hardly possible . . . to *invent* a story which, if closely compared with all the actual contemporaneous occurrences, may not be shown to be false. GREENLEAF *Evidence* vol. i, ch. 3, § 12.

3. [Archaic.] To come or chance upon; find; discover. **4†.** To found; originate. [< F. *inventer*, < L. *inventus*, pp. of *invenio*, discover, < *in*, on, + *venio*, come.] SYN.: see DISCOVER. — **in-vent'ful†**, *a.* Full of invention. — **in-vent'i-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **in-vent'i-bl(e)**, *a.* Capable of being invented. **in-vent'a-bl(e)†**. — **in-vent'i-bl(e-ness†**, *n.* — **in-ven'tor**, *n.* One who invents; especially, one who has originated some notable mechanical device, or who de-

votes his time to invention. **in-vent'er**, *n.* **in-ven'tress**, *n.* A female inventor.

in-ven'tion, 1 in-ven'shon; 2 in-vĕn'shon, *n.* **1.** The act or process of inventing or finding out some new thing or way; origination; as, the *invention* of the cotton-gin. American prairies are at least a partial explanation of the *invention* of the steam-plow.

R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* p. 31. (CHAUT. 1889.)

2. That which is invented; as, a useful *invention.*

The Supreme Court has been hard hit by De Tocqueville and other writers to be a brilliant American *invention.*

J. K. HOSMER *Anglo-Saxon Freedom* p. 241. (c. 1890.)

3. The faculty or power of inventing; skill or ingenuity in originating; the creative faculty; as, I do not possess the gift of *invention.* **4.** Mental fabrication or concoction; as, the *invention* of an accusation. **5.** *Rhet.* The department of rhetoric that treats of supplying the requisite thought in kind and form for discourse: considered most important by the ancients, and revived in recent use. It includes (1) *invention proper,* embracing (*a*) *explanation,* (*b*) *confirmation,* (*c*) *excitation,* and (*d*) *persuasion;* and (2) *arrangement* or *disposition.*

Invention, as applied to literary undertakings, comprehends the various procedures involved in collecting, sifting, and ordering the material of discourse.

GENUNG *Practical Rhetoric* p. 217. (c. & co. 1888.)

6. *Mus.* A short and simple piece of music in contrapuntal style. **7.** [Archaic.] A finding; discovery; as, the *invention* of the Cross. See CROSS. [< L. *invention-*(*n*.) < *invenīre:* see INVENT.] SYN.: see FICTION; INGENUITY; PROJECT. Compare synonyms under DISCOVERY.—**in-ven'tion-al**, *a.* Relating to invention.—**in-ven'tion-less**, *a.*

in-ven'tive, 1 in-ven'tiv; 2 in-vĕn'tiv, *a.* **1.** Able to invent; inventing; quick at contrivance; ready at expedients; ingenious.

No slave-holding people ever were an *inventive* people.

HENRY GEORGE *Progress and Poverty* p. 473. [ib. c.]

2. Pertaining to or showing invention or contrivance; as, *inventive* skill. [< F. *inventif,* < *inventer;* see INVENT.] **in-ven'tional**, *a.*—**ly**, *adv.*—**ness**, *n.*

in'ven-to"ry, 1 in'ven-tō"ri; 2 in'vĕn-tō"ry, *n.* [-RIED, -ry-ING.] To make an inventory or schedule of; also, to insert in an inventory.

Virgil is making out the balance-sheet of Italy, he is *inventory-ing* her wealth. J. WILSON *Dies Borealis* iii, p. 132. [A. RY. 1850.]

in-vent'o-rize. SYN. of INVENTORY, *v.*

in'ven-to"ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -ri-z; 2 -ri-s, *pl.*] **1.** A detailed account, catalog, or schedule, as of the property of a deceased person, articles of merchandise, and the like; as, an *inventory* of household furniture; an *inventory* in fire insurance, a list, with valuations, of articles covered by a policy of insurance. **2.** Articles which constitute or are to constitute the inventory. [< LL. *inventarium,* < L. *inventus;* see INVENT.] **in'vent'ari.**—**in"ven-to'ri-al**, *a.*—**in"ven-to'ri-al-ly**, *adv.*

in"ve-ra'ci-ty, etc. See IN-8.

In"ver-a'ry, 1 in"ver-ā'ri; 2 in"vĕr-ā'ry, *n.* A royal and municipal burgh, county-seat of Argyllshire, Scotland. It has a castle, the seat of the dukes of Argyll.

In"ver-ber"vie, *n.* Same as BERVIE.

In"ver-car'gill, 1 in'vĕr-kā"ɡil; 2 in"ver-cär'ɡil, *n.* A manufacturing town in South Island, New Zealand.

In"ver-ell, 1 in'ver-el; 2 in"ver-ĕl, *n.* A town in New South Wales.

in-ver'ji-si-mil'i-tude, 1 in-ver'i-si-mil'i-tūd; 2 in-vĕr'i-si-mil'i-tūd, *n.* Want of verisimilitude; improbability.

In"ver-ket'thing, 1 in"ver-ket'hing, *n.* A village in the parliamentary, royal, and municipal burgh in Fifeshire, Scotland.

In"ver-lei'then, *n.* Same as INVERLEITHEN.

In"ver-loch'y, 1 in"ver-lo-ki"; 2 in"ver-lŏ'ky, *n.* A ruined castle in Inverness-shire, Scotland; scene of Montrose's victory over the Covenanters under Argyll, Feb. 2, 1645.

In"ver-nate, 1 in"ver-nāt"nu-ət; 2 in-vĕr'ni-nāt, *vt.* [Rare.] To infest as a worm.

The visible globe which we *inverminate.*

COLERIDGE *Works, Church and State* iv. vol. v, p. 135. [R. 1858.]

—in-ver"mi-na'tion, *n. Pathol.* The state of being afflicted with worms.

In"ver-ness', 1 in"ver-nes'; 2 in"ver-nĕs', *n.* A sleeveless cloak like garment falling closely over the neck and shoulders loosely over the shoulders. [< *Inverness,* Scot.] **Inverness cape.**

In"ver-ness', *n.* **1.** A parliamentary, royal, and municipal burgh; seaport and market-town; county-seat of Inverness-shire, Scotland; capital of the Northern Highlands; an ancient city. **2.** A district in Nova Scotia, Canada; 1405 sq. m. **3.** A town in the same district.

In"ver-ness'-shire, 1 in"ver-nes'-shir; 2 in"ver-nĕs'-shir, *n.* A maritime county in N. W. Scotland, mostly mountainous; 4,211 sq. m.; county-seat, Inverness. **In"ver-ness'-s.**

in-vers'a-bil(e²), 1 in-vûr'sə-bil; 2 in-vĕrs'ə-bil, *a. Conchol.* Capable of being inverted. [moving.

in-ver'sa-ill(e²), 1 in-vûr'sə-sil; 2 in-vĕr'sə-ĭl, *a. Entom.* Not

in-verse', 1 in-vûrs'; 2 in-vĕrs', *vt.* [Rare.] To invert.

in-verse', 1 in-vûrs'; 2 in-vĕrs' (XIII), *a.* **1.** Opposed in order or effect; contrary in sequence or direction; inverted: opposed to *direct;* as, to name things chosen in the *inverse* order of preference. **2.** *Math.* Designating an operation that annuls the effect of another operation; used with reference to any two operations which leave a quantity unaltered after they have been performed upon it in succession and whose relation to each other is such that the antecedent or starting-point of either is the conclusion or result of the other, thus, division is the *inverse* of multiplication, the extraction of roots is the *inverse* of the raising of powers, etc. Operations which produce definite and possible results or combine quantities in a symmetrical manner, as addition, multiplication, differentiation, and involution, are known as direct, while their opposites, subtraction, division, integration, and evolution are termed *inverse.* As a rule there are two *inverse* operations corresponding to every direct operation, as in the case of the expression F (*a*, *b*), the *inverse* operations are those which give x from F (*x*, *b*) and *b*, and *b* from F (*a*, *b*) and *a*, respectively. [F., < L. *inversus,* pp. of *invertō;* see INVERT.]

—inverse center, difference, etc., see under CENTER, DIFFERENCE, etc.—**1. figures, points,** etc. (*Geom.*), figures, etc., related by inversion. See INVERSION.—**1. method of tangents,** a method of finding a curve when its tangent is given.—**1. or reciprocal proportion or ratio,** a proportion or ratio derived from another by inverting the order of terms or taking their reciprocals: said especially of the values of related quantities under different circumstances; as, with the same momentum velocity is in *inverse proportion* to mass. If *v*, *v'* and *m*, *m* are two velocities and the corresponding masses, this means that *v* : *v'* :: *m'* : *m*, or *v* : *v'* :: 1/*m* : 1/*m'*.

There is a race of men, whose courage is always in an *inverse ratio* to their danger. LANDOR *Works, Pericles and Aspasia, Pericles to Cleon* in vol. ii, p. 59. (c. & BR. 1839.)

in-verse', *n.* **1.** That which is inverse. **2.** *Math.* The result of inversion: a curve or surface produced by inversion. **3.** *Logic.* Same as CONTRAPOSITIVE.

In-vers'ed-ly, *adv.* [Rare.] Inversely.

In-verse'ly, 1 in-vûrs'li; 2 in-vĕrs'ly, *ad.* **1.** In an inverted order or manner; by or in inverse ratio or proportion.

The values change inversely as general prices; falling as they rise, and rising as they fall.

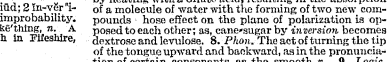
MILL *Political Economy* bk. iii, p. 294. [A. 1888.]

in-ver'sion, 1 in-vûr'shon; 2 in-vĕr'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of inverting, or the state of being inverted; change of order so that the first shall become last and the last first; in general, a reversal of the natural order of things.

Nature is the art of the finite, and is therefore of course and always the exact inversion of the infinite.

H. JAMES, SR. *Substance and Shadow* p. 185. [c. & r. 1863.]

2. *Rhet.* (1) A reversal of the natural order of words, as placing verbs before their subjects, objects before their verbs, or adverbs and phrases at the head of sentences for the purpose of emphasis, euphony, or rhythm; hyperbaton; as, "silver and gold have I none" is an *inversion.* (2) A form of discussion that makes use of a speaker's own argument against himself. **3.** *Math.* (1) The performance of an inverse operation. (2) The act of inverting or interchanging two quantities. (3) In permutations, the total number of times that a thing less in order follows one greater in order. Thus, in the arrangement 4, 2, 1, 3, there are four inversions, 4 being followed by 2, 1, and 3, and 2 by 1 and 3 one. (4) *Geom.* The operation of forming a new figure from a given one by conceiving a line to be drawn from a fixed point C, called the *center of inversion,* to all points P of the figure, and taking on the lines from C points P' such that CQ × CP = R², R being an assumed fixed length. The points Q form the figure said to be produced by inversion. A circle drawn from C with radius R is the *circle of inversion.* Also, (5) Alteration of a harmony or melody by inverting the relations of its intervals; also, the arrangement resulting from such change. An interval is said to undergo inversion when its lowest note is raised an octave, and the interval is thus changed from major or augmented intervals become minor or diminished intervals, and the reverse, but perfect intervals do not become imperfect, or dissonant intervals consonant, and the reverse. (2) In counterpoint, the placing of the lower part above the upper part, or the reverse. (3) The transfer of the sustained note from the base to the upper or middle part in a syncopation. (4) The act of assuming as a base of some other than the fundamental tone. See CHORD. (5) In a melody, a reversal of the movement, as in the example. **5.** *Mil.* A reversal of



Inversion of a Melody.

the order of companies in line, so as to bring the left to the right, and vice versa. **6.** *Geol.* The folding over of strata upon themselves so as to upturn, as to reverse the order of succession appears reversed. **7.** *Chem.* A rearrangement of the molecular structure, as in sugars and similar bodies, usually induced by fermentation or by heating with a dilute acid, resulting in the absorption of a molecule of water with the forming of two new compounds hose effect on the plane of polarization is opposed to each other; as, cane-sugar by *inversion* becomes dextrose and levulose. **8.** *Phon.* The act of turning the tip of the tongue upward and backward, as in the pronunciation of certain consonants, as the smooth *r.* **9.** *Logic.* Same as CONTRAPOSITION. **10.** *Kinemat.* The changing (data) from one set of centrodes to another by the taking up or adding of a link. **11†.** Perversion. [< L. *inversiō(n-),* < *inversus;* see INVERSE.] **—absolute inversion** (*Math.*), the absolute value of $\frac{a}{x}$ for that or $\frac{x}{a}$. **—diurnal 1. of the wind** (*Meteor.*), the rule that at the surface of the earth the wind is weakest during the night and strongest at midday, whereas at a distance above the surface the reverse is the case. **—inverse simple harmonic 1.** (*Phys. Chem.* That maximum or minimum position of any curve's owing variations in condition, as volume, velocity, or electrical potential, in that it is opposite in representing an alternating current at which the decreasing impulse of one sign merges into the increasing impulse of the next and opposite sign. **—1. point** (*Geom.*) same as *inverse* (4). **—radius of 1.,** the side of a square whose area equals that of the rectangle of sects from the center of inversion to two inverse points.—**rule of 1.** (*Logic*) the rule governing in contradictory conclusions, the rule that the inverse of any one of the terms of that group of theorems which is untrue must necessarily be true.—**temperature 1.** (*Meteor.*), a reversal of the normal vertical gradient of temperature in the atmosphere; an increase of temperature with increase of altitude.—**thermoelectric 1.,** the reversal of the thermoelectric current due to a cooling of the hot junction because of the junctions rises above a certain point called the *neutral point,* which differs for each pair of metals.—**upper 1.** (*Meteor.*), same as INFERIOR 1. **Inversion Layer** in order **1 SUPERIOR.**

in-ver'sive, 1 in-vûr'siv; 2 in-vĕr'siv *a.* Pertaining to **in-ver'sive**, 1 or causing inversion.—**Inversive Magi or Brethren** (*Occult.*), adepts from Tibet; the masters of the Theosophical Society.

in-ver'sor, 1 in-vûr'sor; 2 in-vĕr'sŏr, *n.* An inverter.

in-vert', 1 in-vûrt'; 2 in-vĕrt', *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To turn inside out, upside down, or in an opposite direction; reverse. **2.** *Chem.* To change by inversion. **3.** *Mus.* To transpose, as an interval, phrase, voice-part, etc. **4.** *Mil.* To change the order of, as companies in line. **5.** *Figuratively,* to change the meaning or condition of; as, to *invert* a blessing. **6†.** To divert.

II. *i. Chem.* **1.** To change to the opposite; undergo reversion. **2.** To undergo inversion. [< L. *invertō,* < *in,* in, + *vertō,* turn.]

in-vert'a-ble, *a. Chem.* Inverted.

in'vert, 1 in'vûrt; 2 in'vĕrt, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* An inverted arch or vault, particularly one forming the bottom of a watertight conduit or a sewer. **2.** *Telegr.* An inverted insulator.

Invert-, *abbr.* Invertebrata; invertebrate.

in-vert'ant, 1 in-vûr'tənt; 2 in-vĕr'tant, *a. Her.* Reversed, with the tips drooping; inverted: said of the wings of birds.

in-ver'tase, 1 in-vûr'tās; 2 in-vĕr'tās, *n. Chem.* An enzym capable of splitting sucrose and related sugars; found in certain plants and the intestines of animals; specif., a ferment which inverts cane-sugar into dextrose and levulose.

in-ver"te-bra'cy, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being invertebrate.

In-ver"te-bra'ta, 1 in-vûr"tə-brā'tə; 2 in-vĕr"tə-brā'ta, *n. pl. Zool.* A former section of the animal kingdom including all animals without a vertebral column or *notochord,* embracing various branches or subkingdoms: opposed to *Vertebrata.* This term has no longer any taxonomic significance, but is still used loosely to denote invertebrate animals collectively. [< IN-² + L. *vertebratus;* see VERTEBRATE.] **—in-ver'te-brate**, *n.* **1.** One of the *Invertebrata.* **2.** One who lacks resolution.

in-ver'te-brate, 1 in-vûr'tə-brit; 2 in-vĕr'tə-brat, *a.* **1.** Destitute of a back-bone; not vertebrate; specif., of or pertaining to the *Invertebrata.* **2.** Figuratively, lacking force or firmness of character; irresolute.

An epoch of *invertebrate* sentimentalism.

H. B. FULLER *Chevalier of Pensier-Vani* p. 9. [J. C. C.]

in-ver'te-brat'ed, *a.* **in-ver'te-brat"ed**, *a.* **in-ver'ted**, 1 in-vûrt'ed; 2 in-vĕrt'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Turned in a contrary direction, or turned upside down; reversed in order or position. **2.** *Her.* Same as INVERTANT. **3.** *Bot.* Having a position the opposite of the usual or normal one; as, an *inverted* ovule.—**inverted arch,** an arch having its crown downward: much used in foundations.—**in-ver'ted-ly**, *adv.* In a reversed order.

in-ver'tend, 1 in'vûr-tend; 2 in'vĕr-tĕnd, *n. Logic.* The original proposition from which the resultant proposition is derived by inversion.

in-ver'ter, 1 in-vûrt'er; 2 in-vĕrt'ẽr, *n.* One who or that which reverses or changes the order of things.

in-vert'i-bil(e²), 1 in-vûrt'i-bil; 2 in-vĕrt'ĭ-bil, *a.* **1.** Capable of being inverted. **2.** *Chem.* Convertible.

in-ver'tile, *a.* [Rare.] Easily turned inside out.

in-ver'tin, 1 in-vûr'tin; 2 in-vĕr'tĭn, *n. Chem.* A ferment that by its action causes the inversion of cane-sugar.

in-ver'tiv(e²), 1 in-vûr'tiv; 2 in-vĕr'tiv, *a.* Able to cause inversion.

in-ver'tor, 1 in-vûr'tor *or* -ter; 2 in-vĕr'tor, *n.* **1.** That which inverts or changes a course. **2.** *Elec.* A commutator. **3.** *Anat.* A muscle which rotates inward: opposed to *everter.*

in'vert-sug"ar, 1 in'vûrt-shug"ər; 2 in'vĕrt-shuġ'ar, *n. Chem.* An amorphous compound ($C_6H_{12}O_6 + C_6H_{12}O_6$) consisting of equal parts of dextrose and levulose, occurring in nature as a normal constituent of honey and certain fruits, and produced by the action of ferments or by heating cane-sugar with dilute acids.

in'ver-tu'rie, 1 in'vər-tū'ri; 2 in'vĕr-tū'rĭ, *n.* A royal and municipal burgh in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. **In"ver-u'ry.**

in-vest', 1 in-vest'; 2 in-vĕst', *v.* **I.** *t.* To lay out (money) for any purpose from which profit is expected; lay out (money or capital) in the purchase of property, especially for permanent use as opposed to speculation; put (money or capital) into business or property; followed by *in* before the object; as, to *invest* money in real estate.

Capital profitably *invested,* and labor judiciously directed, lay the foundation of national wealth and social prosperity.

J. BLAKELY *Theol. of Inventions* p. 93. [c. & BROS. 1855.]

2. To put a covering or garment upon; clothe; dress: usually followed by *with* or in before the thing put on: opposed to *divest;* as, *invested* with an air of mystery. **3.** To clothe, as with office, authority, or dignity; hence, to endow: followed by *with;* as, to *invest* one *with* rank. **4.** To surround or encompass closely with hostile intent; lay siege to; beleaguer; as, to *invest* a town. **5.** *Law.* To clothe with possession by virtue of title; put in possession. **6†.** To confer; bestow.

II. *i.* **1.** To make investment; as, to *invest* in bonds. **2†.** To settle itself; vest in some person or family. [< F. *investir,* < L. *investo,* < *in,* in, + *vestio,* clothe, < *vestis,* clothing.] SYN.: see BELEAGUER.

in-vest'a-bil(e²), 1 in-ves'tə-bil; 2 in-vĕs'tə-bĭl, *a.* That may be invested; available for investment.

in-ves'ti-ga-bil(e²), 1 in-ves'ti-gə-bil; 2 in-vĕs'tĭ-ga-bĭl, *a.* Susceptible to or discoverable by investigation.

in-ves'ti-gate, 1 in-ves'ti-gāt; 2 in-vĕs'tĭ-ġāt, *v.* **I.** *t.* [-GAT-ED; -GAT-ING.] To inquire into systematically; ascertain by careful research; as, to *investigate* the character of an applicant. **2†.** To track; trace up.

II. *i.* To make search; to inquire; to examine, as in a course of study. [< L. *investigatus,* pp. of *investigo,* < *in,* in, + *vestigo,* follow a track, < *vestigium,* track.] SYN.: see SEARCH; QUESTION.—**in-ves'ti-ga"tive**, *a.*

in-ves"ti-ga'tion, 1 in-ves'ti-gē'shon; 2 in-vĕs'tĭ-ġā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of investigating; careful inquiry or research. Specif.: (1) An inquiry by authority, as by a legislative committee, into certain facts. (2) A systematic examination of some scientific question, whether by experiment or mathematical treatment. **2.** [Rare.] The act of tracking (as wild beasts). [< L. *investigatio(n-),* < *investigo;* see INVESTIGATE.]—**unit of investigation.** **1.** That which is taken as a standard of measure for investigation. **2.** A single field of investigation.—**in-ves'ti-ga"tive**, *a.* **in-ves'ti-ga"tor**, 1 in-ves'ti-gē'tor *or* -ter; 2 in-vĕs'tĭ-ġā'tor, *n.* One who investigates, especially by systematic research in science.

in-ves'ti-ga-to"ri-al, *a.* Pertaining to systematic investigation or inquiry.—**in-ves'ti-ga-to'ri-al**, *a.*

in-ves'tion†, *n.* Investiture.

in-ves'ti-tif(e²), 1 in-ves'ti-tiv; 2 in-vĕs'tĭ-tĭv, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to investiture. **2.** Having the function of investing; as, a title or *investitive* fact is a contract. [< L. *investitus,* pp. of *investio;* see INVEST.]

in-ves'ti-tor, *n.* [Rare.] One who or that which invests.

in-ves'ti-ture, 1 in-ves'ti-tūr; 2 in-vĕs'tĭ-tūr *or* -tûr, *n.* **1.** The act or ceremony of investing, as with the robes or other symbols of office, rank, or authority.

The firman of *investiture* of the present Khedive of Egypt has been prepared. *Scribner's Mag.* Feb. 1892, p. 251, col. 2.

2. *Feud. Law.* The delivery of possession of lands in the presence of witnesses. **3.** *Eccl. Hist.* The ceremony of inducting an abbot or bishop into his office by placing the staff and ring, the symbols of the office, in his hands, and receiving his oath of fealty: sometimes called **investiture by ring and staff** (or **crozier**).

4. That which invests or clothes: used figuratively.

A sudden idea struck me, . . . coming, as it did, with a certain *investiture* of originality. L. KIP in *Stories by Am. Authors,* —*mus tan Come* in vol. ix, p. 165. (s. 1891.)

5†. Vesture; clothing. **6†.** Hostile investment. **7†.** To put in possession by virtue of title, as of property. [F., < LL. *investitura,* < L. *investio;* see INVEST.]

in-vest'ment, 1 in-vest'mənt *or* -ment; 2 in-vĕst'ment, *n.* **1.** The act of investing or laying out money pro-

ductively, or otherwise, or converting capital, especially in a permanent manner; also, the money or capital so invested, or the property invested in.

To get returns in thousands, merchants and manufacturers must make their *investments* in tens of thousands.
SPENCER *Biology* vol. i, p. 129. [A. 1872.]

2. The act of blockading, besieging, or taking the preliminary steps necessary to a siege. **3.** The clothing as with authority; investiture. **4.** That with which anything is enveloped; covering. **5.** *Biol.* The outer covering of a part, cell, or organism. **6†.** Clothing; coverings. [< LL. *investimentum*, < L. *investīre*: see INVEST.]

in-ves'tor, *l* in-ves'tər *or* -tor; 2 in-ves'tor, *n.* **1.** One who invests money. **2.** One who performs investiture.

in-ves'ture, *n.* **1.** Clothing; investiture. **2.** Investment.

in-vet'er-a-cy, *l* in-vet'ər-a-si; 2 in-vet'er-a-cy, *n.* **1.** Persistence due to long continuance or habituation; confirmed character; obstinacy; fixedness. **2.** Deep-rooted hatred or rankling; long-standing hostility.

in-vet'er-ate†, *v.* To make inveterate or chronic.

in-vet'er-ate, *l* in-vet'ər-it; 2 in-vet'er-at, *a.* **1.** Firmly established by long continuance; deep-rooted; obstinate; as, an *inveterate* disease. **2.** Confirmed in a particular character, habit, or practise; habitual; as, an *inveterate* scold; *inveterate* foes. **3.** [Archaic.] Characteristic of long enmity; bitter; malignant. **4.** [Archaic.] Long-established; ancient. [< L. *inveterātus*, p. of *inveterāre*, keep for a long time, < *in*, in, + *vetus* (*veter-*), old.]—**in-vet'er-ate-ly,** *adv.*—**In-vet'er-ate-ness,** *n.*—**In-vet'er-a'tion,** *n.* The act of establishing or confirming by long continuance.

in-vexed', *l* in-vekst'; 2 in-vēkst', *a. Her.* Arched or concave. [< LL. *invexus*; cp. L. *convexus*: see CONVEX.]

in-vict'a, *l.* Invincible; unconquered.

in-vid'i-ous, *l* in-vid'i-us; 2 in-vid'i-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Expressive of, prompted by, or tending to provoke envy or ill will; unjustly discriminating; disagreeable; unpleasant; as, *invidious* remarks; *invidious* distinctions.

The *invidious* character of a caste.
MACAULAY *England* vol. i, p. 29. [p. s. & co. 1849.]

2. Showing or feeling envy; envious. **3.** An *invidious* detractor. **3†.** Enviable. **4†.** Hateful; odious. [< L. *invidiosus*, envious, < *invidia*; see ENVY², *n.*]—**in-vid'i-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**in-vid'i-ous-ness,** *n.*

in'vi-er'no, *l* in'vi-ər'no; 2 in'vi-ėr'no, *n.* [Sp.] The rainy season in the tropics.

in-vig'i-late, *l* in-vij'i-lāt; 2 in-vij'i-lāt, *vi.* **1.** Specif., in English universities, to perform the duties of proctor in a room where an examination is in progress. **2†.** To watch carefully. [< L. *invigilo*, watch sharply, < *in-* intens. + *vigilo*; see VIGILANT.]—**in-vig'i-la'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] Careful watching; watchfulness.

in-vig'i-la'tor, *l* in-vij'i-lā'tor *or* -tor; 2 in-vij'i-lā'tor, *n.* [Eng.] An official who keeps watch in a room where an examination is in progress.

in-vig'or†, *vt.* To invigorate. **In-vig'our†.**

in-vig'or-ant, *l* in-vig'ər-ant; 2 in-vig'or-ant, *n.* That which invigorates or has invigorating power. **In-vig'or-a'tor†.**

in-vig'or-ate, *l* in-vig'ər-āt; 2 in-vig'or-āt, *v.* **I.†.** [-AT²ED; -AT²ING.] To give vigor, life, and energy to, physically or mentally; make vigorous in body or mind; strengthen; animate; encourage. **II.** [-AT²ED; -AT²ING.] To grow vigorous. [< INVIGOR, < OF. *envigorer*, < L. *in*, in, + *vigor*; see VIGOR.]—**in-vig'or-a'ting,** *adv.*—**in-vig'or-a'tion,** *n.*—**in-vig'or-a'tive,** *a.* Of such a nature as to invigorate; stimulating.—**In-vig'or-a'tive-ly,** *adv.*—**in-vig'or-ate,** *a.* Full of vigor; vigorous; as, *invigorate* thrift.

in-vile'†, *vt.* To render vile.

in-vi'nate†, *l* **I.** *vt.* To embody in wine, as in the sacrament, according to the doctrine of transubstantiation. **II.** *a.* Existing in wine. Compare IMPANATION.

in'vi-na'tion, *l* in'vi-nē'shən; 2 in'vi-nā'shŏn, *n.* [Rare.] *Theol.* A modified doctrine of transubstantiation as applied to the consecrated wine. Compare IMPANATION. [< IN-⁴ + *vinum*, wine.]

in-vin'ci-ble, *l* in-vin'si-bl; 2 in-vin'ci-bl, *a.* Not **in-vin'ci-bl†,** *j* vincible; not to be conquered, subdued, or overcome; unconquerable; insuperable; as, an *invincible* power; *invincible* courage. [F., < LL. *invincibilis*, < *in-*, not; and see VINCIBLE.]—**Invincible Doctor** (L., *Doctor Invincibilis*): William of Occam, or Ockham. Compare DOCTOR.—**In-vin'ci-bil'i-ty,** *n.*—**In-vin'ci-bl(e-ness²,** *n.*—**in-vin'ci-bly,** *adv.*

in-vin'ci-ble, *n. l.* One who is invincible. **2.** [*l-l Jr. Hist.* A member of a secret society formed in Ireland about November, 1881, whose object was to remove tyrants.

in-vi'o-la-ble, *l* in-vi'o-la-bl; 2 in-vi'o-la-bl, *a.* **1.** **in-vi'o-la-bl†,** *j* That must not be violated; not to be profaned, broken, injured, or treated with dishonor or irreverence; as, an *inviolable* sanctuary; an *inviolable* vow; *inviolable* chastity.

The one thing that was held above all things sacred and *inviolable* in a child's education in those old Puritan days was to form habits of truth.
JOHN D. BROWN *Old-town Folks* p. 181. [A. s. co. 1869.]

2. That can not be violated; incapable of being injured or disturbed; inviolate; as, *inviolable* blessedness.

The *inviolable* rest and calmness of the nobler beings above.
R. SOUTH *Sermons* vol. i, p. 297. [n. a. n. 1856.]

3. *Law.* Exempt from legal demolition or punishment. [< L. *inviolabilis*, < *in-*, not; and see VIOLABLE.]—**in-vi'o-la-bly,** *adv.* So as to be inviolable; in an inviolable manner.

in-vi'o-la-cy, *l* in-vi'o-lə-si; 2 in-vi'o-la-cy, *n.* The state of being inviolate; inviolateness; as, the *inviolacy* of an oath.

in-vi'o-late, *l* in-vi'o-lit; 2 in-vi'o-lat, *a.* **1.** Not violated, or that can not be violated; secure from hurt or injury; unprofaned; unbroken. **2.** Inviolable. [< L. *inviolatus*, < *in-*, not; and see VIOLATE.]—**in-vi'o-lat'ed†.**—**in-vi'o-late-ly,** *adv.*—**in-vi'o-late-ness,** *n.*

in'vi-ous, *l* in'vi-us; 2 in'vi-ŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Impassable; untrodden; as, *invious* roads.—**in'vi-ous-ness,** *n.*

in-vi'rile, etc. See IN-⁴.

in-vi'ron†, *vt.* Same as ENVIRON.

in-vis'ta-te, *n.* [Rare.] To cause to become virtuous.

in-vis'cate, *n.* [Rare.] To daub with glue or glutinous matter; hence, to lime or catch with birdlime.—**in'vis-ca'tion,** *n.*

in-vis'cid, *l* in-vis'id; 2 in-vis'id, *a.* Not viscid or sticky.—**in'vis-cid'i-ty,** *n.*

in'visc‡, *a.* Unseen; invisible.

in-vis'i-bl(e, *l* in-viz'i-bl; 2 in-viz'i-bl, *a.* **1.** That can **in-vis'i-bl†,** *j* not be seen; imperceptible by the sight; not visible, as by reason of smallness, distance, physical constitution, or want of distinguishing marks; as, an atom is *invisible*; air is *invisible*; New York is *invisible* from Boston; a green worm on a green leaf is *invisible*. **2.** Not in sight; in retirement; concealed; as, the ladies remained *invisible*.

The problem is a better adjustment of the burdens of State and local taxes, so as to make those pay their share who own *invisible* or easily concealed property.
R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* p. 306. [HIGHT. 1889.]

3. Rendering invisible, as something worn. **4.** *Econ.* Referring to products which do not appear in certain processes; as, *invisible* products. [F., < LL. *invisibilis*, < *in-*, *not;* and see VISIBLE.]—**invisible cap** (*Folk-lore*), a cap the wearing of which renders one invisible.

Would I could put on the *invisible* cap . . . that I might see and hear what passes, when the recent is seated in that golden chair.
GEORGE CRUIK *George IV.* p. v. 274, app. [n. 1839.]

—**La church,** see under CHURCH.—**l. green,** a shade of green so dark as to be hardly distinguished from black.—**l. spectrum,** that part of the spectrum, either below the red (infra-red) or above the violet (ultra-violet), which is invisible to the eye, the waves being too long or too short to affect the retina.—**in-vis'i-bil'i-ty,** *n.* **in-vis'i-bl(e-ness²,** *n.*—**in-vis'i-bly,** *adv.*

in-vis'i-bl(e², *n. l.* One who or that which is invisible, especially God. **2.** One of a sect of heretics in the 16th century who denied the visibility of the church. **3.** [*l-l-*] *Theol.* Pertaining to a secret sentiment.

in-vi'sion, *l* in-vi'zhən; 2 in-vizh'ŏn, *n.* Want of sight; blindness.

in-vis'ly-bl(e², *l* in-vis'i-bə-bl; 2 in-vis'i-bə-bl, *a.* Of a pleasing nature; suitable to be invited.

in-vi'tal, *l* in-vai'təl; 2 in-vī'tal, *a.* Not living.

in-vi'tant, *l* in'vi-tənt; 2 in'vi-tant, *n.* [Rare.] A host or person who invites; also, incorrectly, an invited person.

in'vi-ta'tion, *l* in'vi-tē'shən; 2 in'vi-tā'shŏn, *a.* **1.** Participated in by invitation, as a race or a dinner. **2.** Of an allurer or invitation; as, Wyle's "*Invitation Verses*." Wyle.

in'vi-ta'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of inviting; courteous solicitation to come to some place or to do some act; especially, a requesting of another's company; as, a standing *invitation* to dinner; I came by *invitation*. **2.** The means of inviting; the words by which one is invited; as, a written *invitation*. **3.** The act of alluring; incitement; attraction.

Quaint *invitations* to repentance.
LOWELL *Under the Willows* st. 4.

4. *Anglican Ch.* The hortatory introduction preceding the confession in the communion office; the invitatory. [F., < L. *invitatio(n-)*, < *invito*, invite.]

in-vi'ta-to-ry, *l* in-vai'tə-tō-ri; 2 in-vī'ta-to-ry. **I.** *a.* Using or containing invitation; as, the *invitatory* psalm, "O come let us sing," *Ps.* xcv. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, l -riz; 2 -riz, *pl.*] *Liturg.* One of several forms of invitation to worship; especially, the antiphon to the Venite or 95th Psalm. —**in-vi'ta-to'ri-um†,** *n.* [< LL. *invitatorius*, < L. *invitator*, one who invites, < *invito*, invite.]

in-vite', *l* in-vait'; 2 in-vīt', *n.* [IN-VITE'ED; IN-VY'ING.] **I.** *l.* To ask to do some act or to come some place; request the presence or the action of, usually as a favor or courtesy; as, to *invite* a person to a wedding, or to sing. **2.** To draw by means of temptations or allurements; entice.

The cowardice that yields to threats *invites* them.
WENDELL PHILLIPS *Orations*, p. 382. [n. & s. 1884.]

3. To present inducement and favorable opportunity for; as, the situation *invites* criticism. **4†.** To attract physically. **II.** *l.* To give invitation; allure; entice; as the occasion *invites*. [< F. *inviter*, < L. *invito*, ask, bid.] Syn.: allure, ask, attract, bid, call, entice, incite, request, solicit, summon, tempt. — ANT.: cut, discard, exclude, expel, forbid, ignore, overlook, repel, shun.

in'vi'te, *n.* [Colloq.] An invitation.

in-vi'tee', *l* in-vai'tē'; 2 in-vī'tē', *n.* An invited person; guest.

in-vite'ment, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] The act of inviting or inciting; temptation. **2†.** Invitation.

in-vi'ter, *l* in-vai'tər; 2 in-vī'tėr, *n.* One who invites.

in-vi'tf-ate, *a.* [Rare.] Not vitiated; without blemish.

in-vit'ing, *l* in-vait'iŋ; 2 in-vīt'iŋ, *pa.* That invites or allures, especially by holding forth the prospect of pleasure or comfort; tempting; as, an *inviting* repast; an *inviting* spot. Syn.: see ATTRACTIVE.—**-ly,** *adv.*—**-ness,** *n.*

in'vit'ing, *n.* The act of giving an invitation; rarely, the invitation itself.

in'vit'ress, *n.* [Rare.] A woman who invites.

in-vit'ri-fi'a-bl(e, *l* in-vit'ri-fai'ə-bl; 2 in-vit'ri-fī'a-bl, *a.* That can not be vitrified or changed into glass.

in-vi'vid, etc. See IN-².

in-vo'ca-bl(e, *l* in-vō'kə-bl; 2 in-vō'ca-bl, *a.* That can be invoked.

in'vo-cant, *l* in'vo-kənt; 2 in'vo-cant, *n.* [Rare.] One who invokes. **In'vo-ca'tor†.**

in'vo-cate, *n.* [Archaic.] To address or supplicate for in prayer; invoke. **II†.** *t.* To call or cry as in supplication.

in'vo-ca'tion, *l* in'vo-kē'shən; 2 in'vo-cā'shŏn, *n.* **1.** The act of invoking; a calling upon or for in supplication; as, the *invocation* of a saint; the *invocation* of aid. **2.** Act of summoning or conjuring a devil or evil spirit; also, the incantation or form of sorcery thus used. **3.** *Old Eng. Law.* A calling into court, or order; as, the *invocation* of papers or evidence into court. **4.** The words in which some person or thing is invoked; specif. (*Liturg.*), one of several forms of prayer in which the blessing of God is sought; as, a service, especially at the beginning of it. [< L. *invocatio(n-)*, < *invoco*; see INVOKE.] [tion.

in-voc'a-tive(s, *a.* Of the nature of or serving as an invocation.—**in-voc'a-to-ry,** *l* in-vok'ə-tō-ri; 2 in-vŏc'a-to-ry, *a.* Having the nature of, expressive of, or employed (a word, phrase, etc.) in invocation; as, an *invocatory* prayer.

in'vo-ca'vit, *l* in'vo-kē'vit; 2 in'vo-cā'vit, *n. Eccl.* The first mandate in a case called on account of the opening words of the introit for that day. [L., he has invoked.]

in'voice, *l* in'veis; 2 in'vŏic, *n.* [-VOICED; -VOIC-ING.] To make an invoice of, or enter in an invoice; rate.

in'voice, *n. l.* A list sent to a purchaser, factor, consignee, etc., containing the items, together with the prices and charges, of merchandise sent or to be sent to him. **2.** The goods so listed.

His [Timothy Dexter's] most famous business enterprise was that of sending an *invoice* of warming-pans to the West Indies.
HOLMES *Over the Teacups* ch. 10, p. 231. [n. m. & co. 1891.]

[< F. *envoi*, pl. of *envoi*, *envoyer*; see ENVOY¹, *n.*]

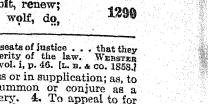
in'voice-book', *n.*—**i. price,** the prime cost of the goods invoiced.

in-voke', *l* in-vōk'; 2 in-vŏk', *vt.* [IN-VOKED'; IN-VOK'ING.] **1.** To call on for assistance or protection; address in prayer or supplication; as, to *invoke* the God of battles.

I would *invoke* those who fill the seats of justice . . . that they execute the wholesome . . . severity of the law.
WEBSTER *Works, First Settlement of N. E.* ii. vol. i, p. 65. [l. a. & co. 1853.]

2. To call for with earnestness or in supplication; to *invoke* a blessing. **3.** To summon or conjure as a sorcerer or by means of sorcery. **4.** To appeal to for confirmation; quote as an authority. **5.** *Law.* To call for by judicial process; as, to *invoke* papers into court. [< F. *invoquer*, < L. *invoco*, < *in*, on, + *voco*, call.]—**in'vo-ca'te†.** Syn.: see ACCOST; APPEAL; PRAY.—**in-vok'er,** *n.*

in-vo'lu-cel, *l* in-vō'lu-sel; 2 in-vŏl'yu-sel (XIII), *n. Bot.* (1) An involucre subtending the ultimate branching of a compound involucrate flower-cluster; a secondary involucre. (2) A rosette of bracts beneath a calyx. (DIM. < L. *involucrum*, wrapper; see INVOLUCRE.] **in-vo'lu-cel'lum†.**


Involucel and Involucre.

in-vo'lu-cel'late *l* in-vo'lu-sel'it; 2 in-vŏl'yu-sel'at (XIII), *a. Bot.* Provided with involucels. **in-vo'lu-cel-lat'ed†.**

in'vo-lu'cre, *l* in'vo-lū'kər; 2 in'vo-lū'cėr (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* (1) A ring or rosette of bracts surrounding the base of a flower-cluster. In many instances the subtending involucres resemble calyxes, as in most apiaceous plants; and all composites are involucrate. (2) In certain ferns, the indusium. (3) In liverworts, a sheath of tissue surrounding the fructifying organs. (4) In certain fungi, the peridium. **2.** *Anat.* A membrane that envelops an organ or structure. **3.** *Pathol.* A development of new bone about a sequestrum. **4.** *Zoöph.* An involucrum. [< L. *involucrum*, wrapper, < *involvo*; see INVOLVE.] —**in'vo-lu'cral,** *a.* Pertaining to or provided with an involucre.—**in'vo-lu'crate,** *a.* Provided with an involucre; forming an involucre. **in'vo-lu'crat-ed†; in'vo-lu'cred†.**—**in'vo-lu'cri-form,** *a.* Of a diminutive involucre; an involucel.—**in'vo-lu'cri-form,** *a.* Having the form of an involucre.

in'vo-lu'crum, *l* in'vo-lū'krəm; 2 in'vo-lū'crŭm, *n.* [-CRA, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* An involucre. **2.** *Zoöph.* The sheath at the base of a thread-cell or nematocyst. [L.; see INVOLUCRE.]

in-vol'un-ta-ry, *l* in-vol'ən-tə-ri; 2 in-vŏl'un-ta-ry, *a.* **1.** Lacking will or the power to choose. **2.** Contrary to one's will or wishes; resulting from coercion or external necessity; unwilling; as, *involuntary* obedience.

All human life is sacrifice, or unwilling service.
ROBERTSON *Sermons* first series, ser. vi, p. 87. [n. 1872.]

3. Not under the control of the will or volition; taking place independently of one's will or volition; not willed; as, the *involuntary* muscles; an *involuntary* shudder. **4.** *Physiol.* Of or pertaining to actions or movements of the body which are not subject to the will. **5.** *Psychol.* Designating any reaction which does not involve specific attention and effort. **6.** (1) an automatic or reflex action even when accompanied by more or less of consciousness; (2) an imitative or sympathetic reaction, as when one is following the movements of a boxer or fencer; (3) a forced reaction, or one brought about in opposition to desire or will. [< LL. *involuntarius*, < L. *in-*, not; and see VOLUNTARY.]—**in'vol'un-ta-ri-ly,** *adv.* In an involuntary manner.—**in'vol'un-ta-ri-ness,** *n.*

in-vol'un-to-mo'to-ry, *l* in-vol'ən-tō-mō'tə-ri; 2 in-vŏl'un-to-mō'to-ry, *a.* Subject to involuntary motor influence, as the visceral wall or splanchnopleure of an embryo.

in'vo-lu'ta, *l* in'vo-lū'tə; 2 in'vo-lū'ta, *n. pl. Conch.* A family or group of gastropods with an involute shell, including *Cypraidæ*. [< L. *involutus*; see INVOLUTE, *a.*]

in'vo-lute, *a.*

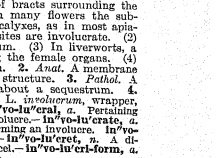
in'vo-lute, *l* in'vo-lūt; 2 in'vo-lūt, *vt.* [-LUT'ED; -LUT'ING.] To resume a normal condition of state.

in'vo-lute, *a.* **1.** Complicated by reason of the intertwinings or the intercrelation of parts or elements.

The possible moves [in chess] being not only manifold, but *involute*, the chances of such errors are multiplied.
R. PROCTOR *Works, Murders in the Bue Morgue* in vol. i, p. 179. [MD. 1856.]

2. Having the edges rolled inward; in botany, said of certain leaves in vernation, or sepals and petals in estivation. **3.** *Zoöl.* (1) Having the whorls nearly or quite concealing the axis, as a shell. (2) Coiled irregularly, as certain antennæ. **4.** Having its working-face an involute curve: said of a gear-tooth. **5.** Of or pertaining to the *Involuta*. [< L. *involutus*, pp. of *involvo*; see INVOLVE.]

in'vo-lute, *n. l. Geom.* A curve (as APB) generated by a point (as P) on a straight line (as CP) that rolls upon another curve (as the circle AB) without sliding: an evolvent. Compare EVOLUTE.


Involute of a Circle.

If a flexible and inextensible string be fixed at one point of a plane curve, and wrapped round the curve, and be then unwound in the plane of the curve, every point of it will describe an *involute* of the curve. THOMSON AND TAIT *Nat. Philos.* p. 5. [c. p. 1879.]

His Parables are *involutes* that unfold as spontaneously as the leaves in spring-time. ALDEN *Parables of Our Lord* p. 321. [n. 1890.]

2. [Rare.] That which is involved.

in'vo-lut'ed, *l* in'vo-lūt'ed; 2 in'vo-lūt'ed, *pa.* **1.** Same as INVOLUTE, *a.* **2.** *Med.* Having suffered involution. See INVOLUTION, 3.—**in'vo-lut'ed-ly,** *adv.*

in'vo-lu'tion, *l* in'vo-lū'shən; 2 in'vo-lū'shŏn, *n.* **1.** The act of involving, infolding, or rolling up, or the state of being involved or rolled up; complication; entanglement. **2.** Something involved, rolled up, or entangled.

The two voices rose and fell, minuted and parted, threaded all the *involutions* of harmony and all the mazes of passion.
ARABELLA B. BUCKLEY *Barbara's Heritage* p. 39. [D. APP. CO. 1884.]

3. *Med.* The return of an organ to its normal condition after a physiological increase in its size and structure; as, the *involution* of the womb after childbirth. **4.** *Pathol.* The deterioration in the tissues due to approaching old age. **5.** *Math.* (1) *Arith. & Alg.* The multiplication of a quantity by itself any number of times; the raising of a quantity to any power. (2) *Geom.* A system of pairs of points on a line, so situated that the product of the distances of two points of a pair from a certain fixed point, called the **center of involution,** is equal to the square of the distances of two other fixed points, real or imaginary, called *double points*, from this center. These points are said to be **in involution.** Copunctal lines and curves, or curves and surfaces cut by a transversal through points that are *in involution* are also said to be *in involution*.

An involution of points on a conic will have the property that the lines which join conjugate points of the *involution* to any point on the conic are conjugate lines of an *involution* in a pencil.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. xi. p. 702.

6. *Rhet.* Involved construction; complicated or cumbrous arrangement of words, clauses, and phrases, produced by the insertion of parenthetical clauses, qualifying or modifying statements, etc., between words that belong together: opposed to *simplicity*. **7.** *Logic.* The constant repetition of the same premise in an argument. **8.** *Biol.* Same as DEGENERATION, 3. **9.** Passage from diffusion to concentration; a stirring or rolling together of parts. Compare AGITATION under EVOLVE, 2. **10.** Something that infolds or envelops. [< LL. *involutio(n-)*, < *involvere*, involve: see INVOLUTE.]—**hyperbolic involution** (*Math.*), reconstructed involution with real double points or lines.—**l. axis** (*Geom.*), the line around which the coupled tangents of two conic pencils are symmetrical.—**l. center** (*Geom.*), the conpunctal point of an assemblage of lines or curves in involution.—**l. forms**, in bacteria, certain swollen bladder-like or irregular forms which the organisms sometimes assume after their death, or as the result of deleterious influences, such as insufficient nutrition.—**l. of evolute** (*Geom.*), the curve of which the evolute is a given curve.—**l. of the nerve-fibers**, the process of swelling together of parts. See EVOLVE, 2.—**l. of the spermatozoon**, the process of metamorphosis which the spermatozoon undergoes after its entrance into the ovum. See EVOLVE, 2.—**l. of the uterus**, the process of gradual diminution in the size of the uterus after parturition. See EVOLVE, 2.—**l. of the vocal cords**, the process of gradual diminution in the size of the vocal cords after parturition. See EVOLVE, 2.—**l. sphere**, *n.* Same as RESTING-SPHERE.—**parabolic l.** (*Math.*), involution wherein double elements coincide.—**point l.** (*Geom.*), an involution whose elements are points.—**in-vol'u-to-ry**, *a.*

in'vo-lu"tive, *a.* In *vo-lū'tive*, *a.* Of the nature of geometrical involution.

in"vo-lu'to-ri-al, *a.* In *vo-lū'to-rĭ-al*; 2 In *'vo-lū-tō'rĭ-al*.

in-volve', *v.* In *vo-lv'*; 2 In *-vŏlv'*, *n.* [IN-, *prefix*, + VOLVE, *v.*]

in-volved',] In *vo-lv'd*; 2 In *-vŏlv'd*. [IN-, *prefix*, + VOLVED, *p.*]

in-volv'ent, *a.* In *vo-lv'ent*; 2 In *-vŏlv'ent*. [IN-, *prefix*, + VOLVENT, *a.*]

in-volv'er,] In *vo-lv'ẽr*; 2 In *-vŏlv'ẽr*, *n.* [IN-, *prefix*, + VOLVER, *n.*]

in-volv'ing,] In *vo-lv'ing*; 2 In *-vŏlv'ing*, *n.* [IN-, *prefix*, + VOLVING, *n.*]

in-vo'ter, *n.* [IN-, *prefix*, + VOTER.] One who votes for another; a proxy.

in-vul'gar, *a.* In *vŭl'gẽr*; 2 In *-vŭl'gẽr*. [IN-, *prefix*, + VULGAR, *a.*] Not vulgar; not common.

in-vul'ner-a-ble,] In *vŭl'nẽr-a-bl*; 2 In *-vŭl'nẽr-a-bl*, *a.* [IN-, *prefix*, + VULNERABLE, *a.*]

in-vul'ner-a-ble,] **1.** That can not be wounded or hurt; not vulnerable. **2.** Not to be damaged or overthrown by attack; having no weak point; unconquerable; as, an *invulnerable* argument.—**in-vul"ner-a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

in-vul"ner-a-bl(e-ness, *n.* Same as INVULNERABILITY, *abs.*

in-vul'ner-ate, *a.* Having no wounds or injury.

in-vul'tu-a'tion,] In *-vul'chu-[or -tiu-]ē'shən*; 2 In *-vŭl'-chu-[or -tŭ-]ā'shon*, *n.* The act or practise of thrusting a sharp instrument, as a pin or thorn, through a waxen (rarely, clay) image of an enemy, or melting the same before a fire, under the belief that the person would suffer injury or languish and die: a form of witchcraft prevalent in various times, countries, and ages that it was forbidden by law. It still survives in parts of Europe. Among the Anglo-Saxons it was known as *stæcnung*, "staking." The death (1077) of Sir George Mackwell of Pollock, Scotland, was attributed to this practise, and five persons were executed therefor. [< L. *in*, into, + *vultus*, face, image.] **in'vul-ta-tion**.

in'vunle', *n.* *Naut.* A wooden bucket inside a vessel.

in-wall',] In *-wŏl'*; 2 In *-wąl'*, *v.* To wall in; *fortify* with a wall.

in'wall",] In *'wŏl'*; 2 In *'wąl'*, *n.* An inner wall or lining wall, particularly of a blast-furnace.

in'war"der-ing, *n.* [Rare.] A wandering in; as (*Biol.*), an *inwandering* of cells.

in'ward,] In *'wẽrd*; 2 In *'wąrd*, *a.* **1.** Situated or being within; internal; interior; inner; as, the *inward* parts of the body: opposed to *outward*. **2.** Pertaining to the mental or spiritual part of being; as, an *inward* light. **3.** Proceeding as if from far within; muffled; low: said of the voice. **4†.** Intimate; familiar; private. [< AS. *inweard*, < *in*, in.]

in'ward, *n.* **1.** That which is within; the inside; specif., in the plural, the viscera.

Wherefore breaks that sigh From th' *inward* of thee?
SHAKESPEARE, *Cymbeline* act iii. sc. 4.

And he did wash the *inwards* and the legs, and burnt them upon the burnt offering on the altar. *Lev.* ix. 14.

2. *pl.* [Eng.] Import duties. **3†.** Mental qualities or conceptions. **4†.** An intimate.

in'ward,] In *'wẽrd*, *ad.* Same as INWARDLY, *adv.*

in'wards,] **1.** Toward the inside, center, or interior, with reference to motion, direction, position, or situation; as, bend it *inward*; circles lying *inward*. **2.** Into the spirit or mind or its experience.

In all studies lights may be thrown *inwards* from without.
GLADSTONE *Impregnable Rock* p. 5. [r. a. c. 1890.]

[< AS. *inweard*, < *in*, in.]

in'ward-ly,] In *'wẽrd-li*; 2 In *'wąrd-ly*, *adv.* **1.** In an inward manner; especially, in one's thoughts and feelings; with no outward manifestation; secretly; as, to grieve *inwardly*.

"Twas done with Indian skill,' said the scout, laughing *inwardly*.
CORNELL *Last of the Mohicans* p. 43. [N. s. E. 1870.]

2. Toward the center or interior; inward; as, to turn *inwardly*. **3.** Essentially; inherently; intrinsically. **4†.** Intimately; thoroughly.

in'ward-ness,] In *'wẽrd-nĕs*, *n.* **1.** The inner quality or meaning; true nature or import; as, the true *inwardness* of a scheme.

Nor Nature fails my walks to bless
With all her *golden inwardness*.
LOWELL *Familiar Epistle to a Friend* st. 5.

2. The state of being inward or internal, mentally or physically, actually or figuratively. **3.** Collectively, the ideas and interests which belong to the life of the mind or spirit, and to its true development.

The German claims, as the native characteristic of their race, a certain *inwardness*, or spirituality in the large sense of the term.
G. P. FISHER *Reformation* p. 35. [s. 1884.]

4†. Earnestness; devotion. **5.** Intimacy; familiarity.

in-wea'ry,] In *-wē'rĭ*; 2 In *-wē'ry*, *v.* To weary in.

in-weav'e,] gether; intertwine by weaving. **2.** To weave in; introduce into a fabric or structure as a component part; as, to *inweave* a pattern in a web of silk.

in-web',] In *-wĕb'*; 2 In *-wĕb'*, *v.* To surround with a web; enmesh.

in'weight", *n.* In *'wēt"*; 2 In *'wet"*, *n.* The weight of merchandise inclosed to a warehouse, or deposited there.

in-wheel', *a.* [Rare.] To encircle. **in-wheel'ing**.

in'wick",] In *'wĭk"*; 2 In *'wĭk"*, *n.* In curling, a stroke in which the stone rebounds from the inside edge of another stone and then glides close to the tee. Compare OUTWICK.—**l. wick'y**, *a.*

in'wick"ing,] In *'wĭk"ing*; 2 In *'wĭk"ing*, *n. Curling.* The act of striking on the inside, with a stone, another stone placed with its inner edge touching the foot-line from the tee and its fore edge on a line drawn from the tee at an angle of forty-five degrees with the central line; also, the act of moving this stone partly or wholly out of the tee: one of the nine points of the point-medal game.

in-wind',] In *-wīnd'*; 2 In *-wīnd'*, *vt.* To entwine intimately.

in'wind"ing, *n.* Same as INWREATHING.

in'wit†, *n.* Conscience, consciousness, or understanding in general. **in'witte†; in'wyt†.**

in-with'i, *prep.* Within.

in'wit"ness,] In *'wĭt"nĕs*; 2 In *-wŏrk'*, *v.* **I.** *t.* To work in or into, as a thread or pattern in embroidery.

II. *i.* To work or produce effects of any kind within, especially in the mind or soul.

With such treasure to *inworking* thoughtful pleasure.
R. M. MILNES *Dream in a Garden* st. 3.

in'work"ing,] In *'wŏrk"ing*; 2 In *'wŏrk"ing*, *n.* The operation of an internal energy; as, the *inworkings* of the spirit.

in'worn",] In *'wōrn"*; 2 In *'wōrn"*, *a.* Worn in; wrought in by use.

in'wound",] In *'wound"*; 2 In *'wound"*, *a.* Twisted or wound in.

in-wo'ven,] In *-wō'vn*; 2 In *-wō'vn*, *pa.* Woven in; entwined.

in-wrap',] In *-rap'*; 2 In *-rąp'*, *vt.* **1.** To surround or cover by or as by wrapping; infold; as, a mountain-peak *inwrapped* in snow. **2.** To involve, especially in a difficulty or perplexity; perplex.

in-wrap'ment,] In *-rap'ment* or *-mənt*; 2 In *-rąp'ment*, *n.* **1.** The act of inwrapping, or the state of being inwrapped. **2.** That which wraps; a covering.

in-wrapped',] In *-rapt'*; 2 In *-rąpt'*, *pa.* Annodated. S. S.

in-wrapt', *pp.* Inwrapped.

in-wreathe', *vt.* Same as INWREATHE.

in-wrought',] In *-rŏt'*; 2 In *-rŏt'*, *pa.* Worked into, as a fabric or metal-work, so as to form a part of it; also, having figures or patterns worked in. Syn.: see INHERENT.

in-ya'la,] In *-yā'lə*; 2 In *-yą'la*, *n.* An antelope (*Tragelaphus angasi*) of South Africa. [M.] [Native name.]

I'o,] In *ī'ō*; 2 In *ī'o*, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Class. Myth.* A maiden changed by Juno into a heifer and tormented by a gadfly because of Jupiter's attentions to her. **2.** [cap.] One of the moons of Jupiter. **3.** [i-] (1) A large North-American bombycid moth (*Hyperchiria io*), yellow, with an ocellated spot on each hind wing. The larva is green and covered with stinging hairs. (2) The peacock-butterfly. **4.** [i-] A buzzard (*Buteo* or *Onychotes solitarius*) of the Hawaiian Islands.

I'o, *interj.* An exclamation expressive of gladness or exultation: from the Latin. [L.; cp. OH.]

I. O., *abbr.* India Office.

Io., *abbr.* Iowa.

I'o-an,] In *ī'ō-ą̄n*, *n.* [Hawaii.] The frigate-bird.

Iob,] Iyób; 2 yŏb, *n. Bib.* (R. V.) *Gen.* xivi, 13.

I'od-,] I of-od-, of-o-de-; 2 I'od-, I'o-de-. From IODIN: **I'o-do-**,] combining forms, indicating the presence of iodin in the chemical compound named. The nouns in the following list are self-explaining:

iodacetanilid	iodochlorid	iodoglycerin	iodosulfate
iodantipebrin	iodocuprol	iodohematin	iodosulfid
iodantipyrin	iodogallicin	iodohumin	

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

I'o-dal,] I of-o-dal; 2 I'o-dal, *n.* An oily liquid compound (CCl_3CHO) with properties similar to those of chloral and bromal obtained by treating iodin with alcohol and nitric acid.

I'od"am'id, I'od-am'ide, *n. Chem.* A compound produced by the action of iodin on an amid, resulting in the substitution of iodin for one or more atoms of hydrogen in the NH_2 group.—**I'o-dar'gy-rite**, *n. Mineral.* Iodyrite.—**I'o-date**, *n. st.* [Rare.] *Chem.* To iodize. **II.** *n. Chem.* A salt of anhydrous iodic acid (IO_3).—**I'o-dat"ed**, *a.*—**I'o-da'tion**, *n.*—**I'o-dat'e**, *n.* [F.] *Chem.* Iodin; iodid.

I'od-hy'drate, *n. Chem.* A hydriodate.—**I'od-hy'dric**, *a.*—**I'od-hy'drin**, *n. Chem.* A compound of glycerin, similar to chlorhydrin, in which the group anhydrous iodic acid is assumed with the elimination of water.

I-od'ic,] ai-od'ik; 2 I-od'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing iodin.—**iodic acid**, a white crystalline compound (HIO_3): an energetic oxidizing agent.

I'o-did",] I of-o-did', -did or -dəid; 2 I'o-did, -dīd or -dəid, *n. Chem.* A binary compound of iodin; a salt or compound in which iodin is the acid radical; as, potassium iodid.

When sea-weeds are burned, *iodides* are found in their ashes.
J. H. APPLETON *Beginner's Handbook of Chemistry* p. 98. [CHAUTAUQUA, 1888.]

—**alkaline iodid**, a preparation resulting from the action of iodin on any alkali-metal.—**green I. of mercury**, mercurous iodid.—**lead I.**, a bright-yellow metallic solid which by precipitation is used as a test for the presence of lead or iodin.—**mercuric I.**, a scarlet crystalline compound (HgI_2). It forms as a yellow precipitate when potassium iodid is added to a solution of corrosive sublimate.—**mercurous I.**, a compound (Hg_2I_2) formed by triturating *mercury* with iodin. In an impure condition it occurs as a green powder.—**methyl I.**, an iodid produced by the action of methyl alcohol upon iodin and phosphorus. It is a colorless, transparent liquid (CH_3I) and is used as a reagent in organic chemistry, a stain for tissues, and a local medicinal application.—**nitrogen I.**, a readily explosive substance (NI_3NH_3), reddish in color.—**palladous I.**, a compound formed upon the addition of a soluble iodid to a salt of palladium in solution: used as a test for iodids.—**phosphonium I.**, a combination of phosphoretted hydrogen and hydriodic acid.—**potassium I.**, a crystalline compound (KI), used in therapeutics and photography.—**silver I.**, a sensitive salt of silver, used in photographic emulsions to produce rapid plates.

I'o-did-ate,] of-o-did-āt; 2 I'o-did-āt, *vt. Chem.* To treat with an iodid.—**I'o-did-a'tion**, *n.*

I'o-did"i'on,] of-o-did-ai'on; 2 I'o-did-ī'on, *n. Chem.* Iodin when used as a monovalent anion.

I'o-did"ous,] I of-o-did'əs; 2 I'o-did'er-əs, *a.* Yielding *iodin*. [< IODIN + L. *ferō*, bear.]

I'o-dim'e-try,] of-o-dim'i-tri; 2 I'o-dim'e-try, *n.* Iodometry.

I'o-din,] I of-o-din, -dīn; 2 I'o-din, -dīn, *n. Chem.* A blue substance obtained from iodin.

I'o-dine,] -dīn, *or* -dīn (XIII), *n. Chem.* A bluish-black crystalline haloid element having a metallic luster and yielding, when heated, fumes of a rich violet. It is valuable for its power to combine with other bodies, and is applied externally in medical practise as a counter-irritant. It is also extensively used in photography. In chemical characteristics iodin resembles bromin and chlorin; but either of these two elements will displace iodin from its iodid combinations. It is slightly soluble in water, but readily soluble in alcohol or a potassium iodid solution. The combination of iodin with a base is often unstable and nonvolatile is accompanied by an evolution of light and heat. See ELEMENT. The antidote for iodin poisoning is starch and morphin.

R. J. Desmond was the first to make silver plates, coated with iodide by means of *iodine* vapors, to the light in a camera; no image was visible until the plate was exposed to vapors of mercury, when that metal was precipitated upon the parts most affected by the light.
Johnson's Univ. Cyc. vol. iii. p. 1,234. [s. a. d. 1877.]

[< Gr. *ἰόδης*, violet-like, < *ἰόν*, violet + *εἶδος*, form.]

—**Churchill's iodin caustic**, a preparation consisting of 240 grains of potassium iodid, 120 of iodin, and 1 fluid ounce of water.—**l. absorption**, the quality of absorbing iodin possessed by fats. Quantitatively it is used as a means of identifying oils.—**l. chlorid** (*Chem.*), either of the two compounds, iodin *monochlorid* (ICl) and iodin *trichlorid* (ICl_3), produced by the direct combination of chlorin and iodin.—**l. number**, the iodin value.—**l. pentoxid**, a preparation consisting of five parts of oxygen and two of iodin.—**l. test**, a chemical reaction allowing the presence of iodin to be detected or incompletely converted starch in wort or beer, by the formation of blue iodid of starch when a solution of iodin and potassium iodid is added.—**l. trichlorid**, see *iodin chlorid*.—**l. value**, a measure in terms of iodin of the proportion of unsaturated compounds present in oils and fats.—**l. water**, a saturated aqueous solution of iodin.—**tincture of iodin**, *Chem.* Impregnated with or substituted for iodin.—**I'o-din-ize**, *vt.* To iodize.

I'o-din-oph'i-lous, *a.* Readily discolored with iodin.—**I'odinophilous vacuole**, a minute cell in the sporoplasm of sporozoans containing a substance which stains with iodin.—**I'od-I'od**, *n. Chem.* An iodoliodid.—**I'o-dī'pin**, *n. Med.* an antisyphilitic and alterative remedy composed of sesame oil and iodin.

I'o-dism,] I of-o-dizm; 2 I'o-dizm, *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition due to the excessive use of iodin or its compounds.

I'o-dite,] I of-o-dait; 2 I'o-dīt, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* A salt of iodous acid. **2.** *Mineral.* Same as IODYRITE.

I'o-dize,] I of-o-daiz; 2 I'o-dīz, [=o-dīz-ING.] **1.** *Med.* To treat with or bring under the influence of iodin. **2.** *Phot.* To add iodin to: as, to *iodize* collodion; also, to expose to the vapor of iodin.—**I'o-di'zer**, *n.*

I'o-do-ben'zene, *n. Chem.* **1.** A clear fluid (C_6H_5I), obtained by heating together benzene, iodin, and iodic acid. **2.** Iodoxybenzene.—**I'o-do-bro'mite**, *n. Mineral.* A pale silver chloro-bromo-iodid ($AgClBrI$) crystallizing in the isometric system.—**I'o-do-chlo'rid**, *n.* See IOD-.—**I'o-do-cre'sol**, *n. Chem.* Any one of several iodin substitution products of the compound $C_6H_3(CH_3)(OH)$ constituting the iodophous powder employed as an iodoform substitute.—**I'o-docrol**, *n. Chem.* Carvacrol iodid.—**I'o-do-der'ma**, *n. Pathol.* A diseased condition of the skin caused by iodin.—**I'o-do-eth'ane**, *n. Chem.* Ethyl iodid.

I-o'do-form,] ai-ō'də-fōrm; 2 I-ō'do-fōrm; 2 I-ō'do-for-mō'fōrm; 2 I-ō'do-fōrm, *n. Chem.* A light-yellow crystalline compound (CHI_3), formed by the action of iodin on alcohol in an alkaline solution: similar to chloroform and bromoform. [< IODO- + -FORM.]—**I'o-do-form-ize**, *vt.* To give iodoform to. **I'o-doformization**.

I-o'do-for-main, *n. Chem.* A molecular compound (CHI_3, $C_6H_{12}N_4$), which forms iodoform upon the addition of water.—**I'o-do-form'o-gen**, *n. Chem.* The product of addition resulting from impregnation of the system with iodoform.—**I'o-do-for'mo-gen**, *n. Chem.* A yellowish, nearly colorless powder obtained by the action of iodoform on a soluble pretetd.

I'o-do-gal'li-cin, I'o-do-glyc'er-in, *etc.* See IOD-.

I'o-do-hy'drate, *n. Chem.* A compound of iodin and some of iodids which mercury forms with metals that are more electropositive: as, *iodohydrargyrate* of potassium, (K_2I_2).—**I'o-do-hy'drate**, *n. Chem.* A hydriodate.—**I'o-do-hy'dric**, *a. Chem.* Same as HYDRIODIC.—**I'o-do-I'od**, *n. Chem.* An iodin compound, the basic radical of which contains iodin.

I'o-dol,] ai'o-dōl *or* -dəl: 2 I'o-dōl *or* -dəl, *n. Chem.* A yellowish-brown crystalline compound (C_9I_4NH) used in medicine for skin-diseases and as an antiseptic dressing.

I'o-do-mer'cu-rate, *n. Chem.* A iodohydrargyrate.—**I'o-dom'e-thane**, *n. Chem.* Any compound formed when iodin is substituted in methane: specif., methyl iodid.—**I'o-dom'e-try**, *n. Chem.* The process of determining iodin volumetrically, or of other compounds involving at some stage the liberation of iodin.—**I'o-do-mor'phi**, **I'o-do-mor'phi-um**, *n.* = **I'o-do'ni-um**, *n. Chem.* The hypothetical univalent basic radical H.I, analogous to the radical ammonium (NH_4).—**I-o'do-phen**, *n.* Nosophen.—**I-o'do-phe'nin**, *n. Med.* An antiseptic and antirheumatic remedy, used externally: an addition of phenacetin, iodin, and hydriodic acid.

I-o'do-phile, *a. Chem.* Possessing or capable of quickly absorbing iodin.—**I'o-do-phil'i-ty,** *n. Pathol.* The condition in which many leucocytes stain brown with dilute solutions of iodin: seen in suppurative disorders.—**I'o-doph'thi-sis,** *n. Pathol.* A wasting away caused by the use of iodin.—**I'o-do-po-tas'sic,** *a. Chem.* Dependent on the employment of potassium and iodin.—**I'o-do-py'rin,** *n. Med.* An antipyretic and antiarthritic remedy formed from iodin chlorid and antipyrin. **I'o-da-n"ti-py'rin.**—**I'o-do-qui'nin,** **I'o-do-quin'ine,** *n. Chem.* A brown crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{11}N_2O_2I_2$). Its sulfate is *herapathite.*—**I'o-do'so,** *n. Chem.* The univalent radical, IO.—**I'o-do'so-ben'zene,** *n. Chem.* A brown crystalline explosive compound (C_6H_4IO), of basic character.—**I'o-do-sper'min,** *n. Phys. Chem.* The substance obtained as a result of treating seminal fluid with a preparation of iodin.—**I'o-do-spon'gin,** *n. Chem.* A proteid compound containing iodin, occurring in certain marine sponges.—**I'o-do-sul'fate, I'o-do-sul'fid,** etc. See IOD.—**I'o-do-ther'a-py,** *n. Med.* Treatment of disease by means of iodin or its preparations.—**I'o-do-thy'rin,** *n. Med.* An amorphous brown powder derived from the thyroid gland, usually of sheep, and used for disease in which there is deficiency of the thyroid, or perversion of its function, such as goiter, rickets, obesity, cretinism, and myxedema.—**I'o-dous,** *a. L.* Of, pertaining to, or like iodin. Specif., in chemistry, containing iodin in lower valency: as, *iodous* acid, a hypothetical compound (HIO_2).—**I'o-dox'y,** *n. Chem.* The monovalent radical IO.—**I'o-nox'y-ben'zene,** *n. Chem.* An explosive compound ($C_6H_4IO_2$), resulting from the careful oxidation of iodosobenzene.—**I'o-do-zone,** *n. Chem.* A hypothetical compound of iodin and ozone.—**I-o'dyrite,** *n. Pharm.* Iodized wool.

I-od'u-ret, } *n.* Iodid.
I-od'u-ret'ted, } *a.* Mixed, or medically treated, with iodin.—**I-od'u-ra'ted.**

I-od'y-rite, *n. Mineral.* A resinous, yellow, translucent, sectile silver iodid (AgI), crystallizing in the hexagonal system.

I. O. F., *abbr.* Independent Order of Foresters.

I. O. G. T., *abbr.* Independent Order of Good Templars.

I-o'la, 1 sī-ō'lă; 2 ī-ō'lă, *n. Geog.* A township, county-seat of Allen county, Kan.

I'o-las, 1 sī'ō-lăs; 2 ī'ō-lăs, *n. Gr. Myth.* Son of Iphicles and Automedusa, the charioteer and companion of Hercules, who helped to slay the Hydra. **I-o'la-os†** [Gr.].

I-o'li-us, 1 sī-ō'lĭ-ŭs; 2 ī-ō'lĭ-ŭs, *n.* Æolus, a king of Thessaly; home of Jason and Pelias, and the place from which the Argonauts embarked in the quest of the golden fleece.

I'o-lus, 1 sī'ō-lŭs; 2 ī'ō-lŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A daughter of Eurytus, king of Œchalia: beloved by Hercules.

I'o-lite, 1 sī'ō-lait; 2 ī'ōlit, *n.* A vitreous, blue, pleochroic, transparent silicate ($H_2(Mg,Fe)_4Al_3Si_5O_{18}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system: used as a gem. [< Gr. *ion,* violet, + -LITE.]

I. O. M., *abbr.* Isle of Man.

I'on†, 1 aī'on; 2 ī'ŏn, *n. Chem. & Phys. Chem.* **1.** A substance, or one of the component atoms or radicals, resulting from electrolytic decomposition or dissociation; a compound of an atom or group of atoms and an electron or electrons, as the compound $H^+ + Cl^-$ (or HCl), which is produced by substituting a positive particle for the chlorin in a molecule of hydrochloric acid (HCl). The atom, or radical, arising from dissociated electrolytes, which moves in the direction of the anode or positive pole, is called the **electropositive ion,** while that moving in the opposite direction is called the **electronegative ion.** When an electrolyte becomes dissociated in water each of the ions formed carries a unit electric charge or a multiple of it. The electropositive ion of hydrogen carries 3.4×10^{-10} electrostatic units; that is, it is combined with one quantity of electricity. Upon dissociation, a molecule of hydrochloric acid breaks up into a positive hydrogen ion (H^+) and a negative chlorin ion (Cl^-). The potassium ferrocyanid molecule ($K_4Fe(CN)_6$) forms the complex ion $Fe(CN)^{----}_6$, and the potassium ions K^+, K^+, K^+, K^+. Most of the properties of a dilute solution of an electrolyte are equal to the sum of the properties of the ions contained in it. COMP.: ANION; CATION; DISSOCIATION; ELECTROLYSIS; ELECTRON; MIGRATION OF IONS.

With free electrons in a mass of gas, for example air, each electron attaches to itself a certain number of molecules of the gas and so forms a gas ion: if the velocity of the electron is very great, it may produce a relatively large number of positive and negative gas ions. W. NERNST *Theoretical Chemistry* p. 394. [MACM. '04.]

[< Gr. *ïōn,* ppr. of *ienai,* go.]

I'on‡, *n.* 1. A Greek poet who lived about 450 B. C. 2. *Gr. Myth.* The ancestor of the Ionians, the son of Apollo and Creusa. The hero of Euripides's tragedy *Ion.* He was sent to Delphi, and, after a lapse of years, Xuthus and Creusa went there to consult the oracle as to obtaining an heir, and were told that the first person whom Xuthus should meet on leaving the shrine would be his son. That person was Ion, and Creusa, believing him to be a son of Xuthus by a former marriage, treated the youth. **I'on‡** [Gr.]. **3.** The hero of Talfourd's tragedy *Ion.*

-ion, *suffix.* Used in physical chemistry to denote a radical in the ionic or electrolytic sense: as, *oxion,* an abbreviation of the name of the radical. [< L. *-ōn(-)*.]

Ion., *abbr.* Ionic.

I-o'na, 1 aī-ō'nă; 2 ī-ō'nă, *n.* An island, parish, and village of the Inner Hebrides, Argyllshire; $1^1/_2$ by $3^1/_2$ m.; site of the monastery built by St. Columba, 583.

I-o'nel, 1 aī-ō'nĕl; 2 ī-ō'nĕl, *n.* In Bulwer's *Last Days of Pompeii,* a beautiful maiden who marries Glaucus and is converted to Christianity.

I-o'nes†, *n. Geol.* A formation comprised in the Miocene series of strata as developed in the foot-hills of the Sierra Nevada.

I-o'ni-a, 1 aī-ō'nĭ-ă; 2 ī-ō'nĭ-a, *n.* **1.** The ancient name of the coast district and islands of W. Asia Minor, peopled by Greek colonists. **2.** A county in central Michigan; 575 sq. m. **3.** Its county-seat.

I-o'ni-an, 1 aī-ō'nĭ-an; 2 ī-ō'nĭ-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Ionia or the Ionians; Ionic.

— **Lovelier Than all the valleys of *Ionian* hills.** TENNYSON *Œnone* st. 1.

[< L. *Ionius,* < Gr. *Iōnios,* < *Iōnia,* Ionia.]

— **Ionian mode,** see MODE, — **Ionian school,** the earliest branch of the Greek school of cosmological philosophy, originating among the Ionian Greeks (6th century B. C.), and including Thales, Anaximander, and Anaximenes, usually called the **Earlier Ionians,** as distinguished from those of the 5th century, Heraclitus, Empedocles, and Anaxagoras, known as the **Later Ionians.** The philosophy of nature held by the former was fundamentally hylozoism. They taught that the world originated from a primitive substance which they thought of as including both the material substance and the formative principle which shaped the material. With Thales, this primitive substance was water; with Anaximander, the boundless, conceived of as a sort of indifferentiated "stuff"; with Anaximenes, air. The later Ionians felt the necessity of introducing the conception of a principle working-forming force, which Heraclitus found of as fire, and Anaxagoras as mind, or *nous.* See GREEK PHILOSOPHY.— **I. school of painting,** the school of Zeuxis of Heraclea, in lower Italy, and Parrhasius of Ephesus, during and just after the Peloponnesian war; celebrated for its realism and its technic.

I-o'ni-an, 1 aī-ō'nĭ-an; 2 ī-ō'nĭ-an, *n.* A member of one of the divisions of the ancient Greek race originally inhabiting Attica and vicinity and spread thence over the islands of the Ægean and Tyrrhenian seas and part of Asia Minor. Compare DORIAN, EOLIAN, and ACHEAN. **The Ionians,** *pl.* [Rare.]

The inhabitants of Attica and Eubœa were also claimed as *Ionians,* and in any case the *Ionians* must have been inhabitants of the same region and mingled with the sea; . . . at a later time, owing to the development of Athens and the Ionian colonies in Asia Minor, they became the most adventurous and the most civilized part of the Hellenic nation.

E. ABBOTT *Greece* vol. i, p. 49. [G. P. P. 1888.]

I-o'ni-an Is'lands. A chain of islands off the western coast of Greece: 387 sq. m.; chief town, Corfu.

I-o'ni-an sea. A part of the Mediterranean sea, between Greece and southern Italy.

I-on'ic, 1 aī-on'ĭk; 2 ī-ŏn'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Ionia or the Ionians, or to some region or object named from them.

No Greek work, written before 450 B. C., was written in the *Ionic* dialect, which we have. JAMES GOW *Companion to School Classics* pt. i, p. 9. [MACM. 1888.]

2. Of, pertaining to, or designating the second order of ancient Greek architecture. See phrase below. **3.** *Pros.* Of, pertaining to, or composed of the Ionic foot. See IONIC FOOT. [< L. *Ionicus,* < Gr. *Iōnikos,* < *Iōnia,* Ionia.]

— **Ionic architecture,** the second of the Greek orders, coming between the Doric and the Corinthian. Its development was probably influenced by Assyrian productions in metal, in which the volute or scroll figures. Its most distinguishing feature is the capital, which has four spiral projections called volutes, properly the same in front and rear. In Greek architecture these show an approximately flat face on the two opposite sides of the capital: in later Roman examples they project out of the moldings under the angles of the abacus so as to render four faces of the capital uniform, the abacus being worked hollow, as in the Corinthian. The shaft is about nine diameters high, at the best period always fluted; the base in the most perfect examples, as those at Athens, is Attic. The entablature is either plain or enriched. See GREEK and ROMAN ARCHITECTURE, under the respective adjectives.— **I. dialect,** that dialect of ancient Greek which was spoken in Ionia and Attica, and in most of the Ægean islands. It included (1) **Old Ionic or epic,** or **epic dialect,** used in the poetry of Homer and Hesiod; (2) **New Ionic,** the language of Ionia about 425 B. C., found in Herodotus the historian, and in the medical writings of Hippocrates; (3) the Ionic of Attica or Attic proper from 400 B. C., the language of all which is especially elegant, history, and oratory. See ATTIC; DORIC; EOLIC; EPIC.— **I. foot** (*Pros.*), a foot of six times in 3–4 time, either two longs and two shorts (– ⏑ ⏑ –), called greater Ionic, or **Ionic a majore,** or two shorts and two longs (⏑ ⏑ – –), called lesser Ionic, or **Ionic a minore.**


Ionic Capital. (From the Erechtheum at Athens.)
a, echinus; *b*, astragal; *c*, band; *e*, bolster; *d*, channeled shaft; *e*, listel; *f*, neck; *g*, volute.

I-on'ic, *n. Anglo-Ind.* Of or pertaining to an ion.

The author has measured the specific ionic velocities of other ions. *Nature* (London) Dec. 15, 1892, p. 164.

I-on'ic, *n.* **1.** An Ionic foot. **2.** A verse composed of Ionic feet. **3.** The Ionic dialect. **4.** [*l.c.*] A style of printing-type with large and somewhat heavy roman face.

This line is in Ionic.

I-on'i-cism, 1 aī-on'ĭ-sizm; 2 ī-ŏn'ĭ-cĭsm, *n.* A characteristic or idiom of the Ionic dialect.

I-on'i-cize, 1 aī-on'ĭ-saiz; 2 ī-ŏn'ĭ-cīze, *v.* [-CIZED; -CIZ'ING.] To render Ionic; give an Ionic character to.

I'on-ize‡.—I-on'i-za'tion, *n.*

I'on-ized-ium, 1 aī'o-nīd'ĭ-ŭm; 2 ī'o-nīd'ĭ-ŭm. *n. Bot.* Same as CALCEOLARIA. [Dim. < Gr. *ion,* violet.]

I-on'ism, 1 aī'o-nizm; 2 ī'o-nĭsm, *n.* A peculiarity of the Ionic dialect; Ionic speech or usage.— **I'o-nist,** *n.* One who uses Ionic forms or dialect.

I'o-nite, 1 aī'o-nait; 2 ī'o-nīt, *n.* A mineral resin originally found in Ione valley, California.

I-o'nit-um, 1 aī-ō'nĭt-ŭm; 2 ī-ō'nĭt-ŭm, *n. Chem.* A supposedly new element resembling thorium and assumed to be a disintegration product of actinium: a name given by Boltwood in 1907.

I'on-iz"a-bil(ĕ)†, 1 aī'on-aiz'a-bil; 2 ī'on-īz'a-bĭl, *a. Chem & Phys.* Capable of being separated into ions.

I'on-iz"a-bil'i-ty†, *n.* Capability of being ionized.

I'on-ize, 1 aī'on-aiz; 2 ī'on-īze, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] *Chem. & Phys.* To convert, totally or in part, into ions; divide into ions.—**I'on-iz'er,** *n.*

I-on'o-gen, 1 aī-on'o-jen; 2 ī-ŏn'o-ĝĕn, *n. Phys. Chem.* Any compound susceptible of ionic dissociation.

I-on'o-graph, 1 aī-on'o-graf; 2 ī-ŏn'o-ĝrăf, *n.* A device which records automatically the condition of ionization of the air.

I'o-none, 1 aī'o-nōn; 2 ī'o-nōn, *n. Chem.* An oil consisting of a mixture of two isomeric aromatic ketones of the formula $C_{13}H_{18}O$. On account of its odor, it is used extensively in the manufacture of violet perfumes. [< Gr. *ion,* violet.]

I'o-ny, 1 aī'o-ni; 2 ī'o-nĭ, *n.* A Greek tragic poet; son of Sophocles, who falsely declared his father insane; he lived about 420 B. C.; his works have been lost.

I-o'ny-ter-ous, 1 aī-ō'nĭ-tur-us; 2 ī-ō'nĭ-tẽr-ŭs, *a. Entom.* Having violet wings. [< Gr. *ion,* violet, + *pteron,* wing, < *petomai,* fly.]

I'o-qua, 1 aī'ō-kwe; 2 ī'o-kwa, *n.* Same as HIAQUA.

-ior, *suffix.* Used (1) to form the comparative degree; taken from the Latin comparative ending *-ior,* as superior, ulterior, senior. (2) As a variation of the earlier spelling *-iour:* derived from the F. *-ieur,* OF. *-eiur, -eior,* from L. *-ātor;* usually found in words coming from French or Spanish, as warrior, formerly warriour, from the OF. *guerreior.*

I. O. R., *abbr.* Independent Order of Rechabites.

I. O. R. M., *abbr.* Improved Order of Red Men.

I'os, 1 aī'os; 2 ī'ŏs, *n.* One of the Cyclades, a county in the Ægean sea; Cyclades nome; 52 sq. m.; the modern Nio.

I-os'co, 1 aī-os'kō; 2 ī-ŏs'co, *n.* A county in E. central Michigan; county-seat, Tawas.

I-os'ka-ha, 1 aī-os'kă-hă; 2 ī-ŏs'ka-hă, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A mythical being regarded by the Huron Indians as the creator of the universe and the originator of their race. Closely associated with him was Ataentsic, of whom he is variously supposed to have been husband, son, and grandson. Ioskeha was regarded as representing the sun; Ataentsic, the moon. To the latter was ascribed the care of souls and the cutting off of human existence, hence she was malevolent. The former was credited with the control of the welfare of the living and regarded as beneficent. In this myth also figures Tawiscara, brother to Ioskeha, whom the latter is supposed to have murdered.

I. O. S. M., *abbr.* Independent Order of the Sons of Malta.

I-o'ta, 1 aī-ō'tă; 2 ī-ō'ta, *n.* **1.** *Philol.* The ninth letter and fourth vowel (I, *i*) in the Greek alphabet: pronounced as ī in *hit* (short) or in *machine* (long). See for its history and relations the English I, i. **2.** A small or insignificant matter or part.

Because a man does not understand one *iota* of his author, is he therefore not to comment upon him? DE QUINCEY *Letters to a Young Man* letter v, p. 70. [L. & v. 1858.]

— **Iota subscript** (*Gr. Gram.*), the Greek ι written below the vowels α, η, and ω, after 100 B. C., when it had ceased to be pronounced as part of a diphthong originally written on the line and sounded, and still so written when the first vowel is a capital: then called **iota adscript.**— **I-o'ta-cism,** *n. Philol.* The application of the modern or traditional pronunciation in Greek of the sound of ι, η, ν, ει, η, οι, υι (which is that of ī as in *me*) to the same vowels and diphthongs of ancient Greek: opposed to *etacism.* **I-o"ta-ma'tism†.** Compare LAMBDACISM; RHOTACISM.— **I-o'ta-cist,** *n.* One who favors iotacism.

I-o'tas, 1 aī-ō'tăs; 2 ī-ō'tas, *n.* Pseudonym of Mrs. Kathleen Mannington Caffyn; a writer of romance.

I'o-ta'ri-um, 1 aī'o-tā'rĭ-ŭm; 2 ī'o-tā'rĭ-ŭm, *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] [L.] An insect's poison-gland.

I'o-tize, 1 aī'o-taiz; 2 ī'o-tīze, *v.* [Rare.] *Phon.* To introduce the sound of ī or *y* before another letter, e. g., as before the ŭ in *fuse.*— **I'o-ti-za'tion,** *n.*

I O U. **1.** A paper having on it these letters (meaning *I owe you*), followed by a name and duly signed. **2.** [Colloq.] A symbol of indebtedness.

I'ou-er-n'a, 1 aī'ŭ-er-nā'; 2 ī'ŭ-ẽr-n'a, *n.* Same as IERNE.

-iour, *suffix.* See -IOR.

I'o-wa, 1 aī'o-wa, *n.* **1.** A N. central State of the United States; 56,586 sq. m.: capital, Des Moines. **2.** A river in Iowa; length, 300 m. to the Mississippi river. **3.** A county in E. Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Marengo. **4.** A township in S. W. Wisconsin; 763 sq. m.; county-seat, Dodgeville.

I'o-wa City, A manufacturing city; county-seat of Johnson county, Ia.; capital of Iowa 1839–1856; seat of Iowa State University, founded 1860.

I'o-wa Falls. A town in Hardin county, Ia.

I'o-wan, 1 aī'o-wan; 2 ī'o-wan, *n. Geol.* Of or pertaining to one of the stages comprised in the Pleistocene period, as subdivided in North America; or to the glacial deposits formed at that time.— **Iowan drift,** or **I. till-sheet,** the deposits of the Iowan glacier most typically developed in northeastern Iowa.— **I. glacier,** the glacier of the Iowan stage, the fourth in order of the ice-sheets which advanced southward over the northern United States during the Pleistocene period.— **I'o-wan,** *n. Geol.* The Iowan drift or till; also, the Iowan stage.

I'o-was, 1 aī'o-was; 2 ī'o-was, *n. pl.* A North-American tribe of Siouan Indians. See AMERICAN.— **I'o-wa, d.**

I. P., *abbr.* **1.** [Austral.] Improvement purchase. **2.** *Mach.* Intermediate pressure, as of a cylinder. **3.** *Baseball.* Innings pitched.

i. p., *abbr.* Instalment paid, as in stock transactions.

I'pa-du', 1 ī'pa-dū'; 2 ī'pă-dų', *n.* [Tupi, Brazil.] Coca. **I-pa-do'.**

I-pa'ne, *n.* Same as YPANE-GUAZU.

I. P. D., *abbr.* [L.] *In præsentia Domnorum* (in the presence of the Lords [of Session]).

Ip'ec, 1 ip'ĭ-kak; 2 ip'e-căc, *n.* Same as IPECACUANHA.— **American ipecac,** a species of *Porthranthus.*— **bastard I.,** *cleptes curcassavica.*— **black, Peruvian, or striated I.,** *Psychotria emetica.*— **Carolina I.,** same as IPECACUANHA.— **Goanese I.,** a meliaceous low subshrub (*Naregamia alata*) native in the East and West Indies. Its dried root is often substituted for Ipecacuanha.— **white I.,** same as FLOWERING SPURGE.— **white I.,** *Calcolaria ipecacuanha.*

Ip"e-cac"u-an'ha, 1 ip'ĭ-kak'yu-an'ă; 2 ip'e-căc'yu-a'nha, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A South-American creeping herbaceous or somewhat shrubby plant (*Cephaëlis ipecacuanha*) of the natural order *Rubiaceæ;* ipecac. **2.** *Pharm.* An extract or tincture of the root of this plant, generally used as an emetic, the having catharsis properties also. **3.** The root of this plant. The root of any of several other plants bearing the name *ipecac,* modified by an attributive; as, *false* ipecac, *Brazilian* ipecac. **5.** Figuratively, anything proverbially emetic [Pg., Braz. *ipe-cayguen.*]— **ipecacuanha wine,** wine in which ipecac has been steeped: used medicinally.

Ip"e-cac"u-an'ha†, 1 ip'ĭ-kak'yu-an'ă; 2 ip'e-căc'yu-a'nha, *a.* Relating or pertaining to or containing ipecacuanha.— **ipecacuanhic acid,** a glucosic containing the elements of tannin, found in the root of the Ipecacuanha.

I-pek'i, 1 ī-pek'; 2 ī-pĕk', *n.* A town in S. E. Montenegro, Jugoslavia.

Iph"e-ca, 1 ip'ĭ-ka; 2 ip'e-ca, *n.* The royal antelope (*Nanotragus pygmæus*).

Iph"e-del'ah, 1 ĭf'ĭ-dĭ'ya *or* -dal'a; 2 ĭf'e-dē'ya *or* -dl'a, *n. Bib. I Chron.* viii, 25. **Iph-del'ah† (R. V.).** [Heb., Jah is freeing.]

I-phi'e-tes, 1 ī-fik're-tīz; 2 ī-fĭc'e-tēs, *n.* An Athenian general who defeated the Spartans near Corinth; lived about 380 B. C. **I-phi-kra'tes†** [L.].

Iph'i-ge-ni'a, 1 ĭf'ĭ-jĭ-nī'a; 2 ĭf'ĭ-ĝe-nī'a, *n. Gr. Myth.* Daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, offered by her father as a sacrifice to the goddess Artemis, who, from anger against him for killing a hart in her sacred grove, caused a calm which detained the Greek ships at Aulis on the expedition against Troy. Artemis substituted a stag for the maiden as the critical moment and carried her off to Tauris to become her priestess. Iphigenia was worshiped both in Athens and Sparta. **I-phi-ge'ne-a†** [Gr.].

Iph'i-me-di'a, 1 ĭf'ĭ-mĭ-dī'a, *n.* [L.] A daughter of Triops and wife of Aloeus; mother of the Aloïdæ.

Iph'i-tus, 1 ĭf'ĭ-tus; 2 ĭf'ĭ-tŭs, *n.* [L.] A Grecian hero, son of Praxonides, and king of Elis, who at the command of the Del-

phic oracle restored the Olympic games 470 years after their first institution. **I'phi-tos'** [Gr.].

Iph'tah, i ĭf'ta; 2 ĭf'tä, *n. pro.* (*d.* V.). *Josh.* xv, 43.

Iph'tah-el', 1 ĭf'ta-ĕl'; 2 ĭf'ta-ĕl', *n. Bib.* (R.V.). *Josh.* xix, 14.

i, p. i., *abbr.* In partibus infidelium.

I'pi-a'les, 1 I'pĭ-ā'-ēz; 2 I'pĭ-ā'lēz, *n.* A town in Cauca department, southern Colombia.

I'pil, 1 I'pĭl; 2 I'pĭl, *n.* [=.i.] A tall, hard-wood tree (*Intsia bijuga*), of the bean family, widely distributed in the Philippines, Guam, and Samoa; also, its highly prized, reddish, very hard and strong timber. **I'fil**; (Guam); **I'fi-le'li**; (Samoa); **y'pil.**

Ip-nay'i-ale, 1 ĭp-nāp'ĭ-dē; 2 ĭp-nāp'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of deep-sea inomous fishes with a pair of large phosphorescent organs on the upper surface of the head in place of eyes.

Ip'nops, *n.* (*s. g.*) < Gr. ἴπνον, lantern, + *ωψ*, eye.] —

Ip'no-pid, *a.* & *n.*— **Ip'no-poid**, *a.*

I'po, 1 I'po; 2 I'po, *n.* [Samoa.] An edible mudworm (*Sipunculus rotumanus*), sticky, but not unpleasant to the taste.

Ip'o-cras, *n.* Same as HIPPOCRAS.

Ip'o-me'ic, i-po'mic, *a.* Same as IPOMIC.

Ip'o-me'in, 1 ĭp'o-mĭ'ĭn; 2 ĭp'o-mē'ĭn, *n. Chem.* A colorless compound ($C_{18}H_{32}O_{16}$) obtained as a glucosid from manroot (*Ipomœa pandurata*), and used in medicinal preparations. [< IPOMŒA.]

Ip'o-mor'a, 1 ĭp'o-mŏr'a; 2 ĭp'o-mō'a, *n. Bot.* A large genus of mainly tropical herbs, or, rarely, shrubs or trees, of the family *Convolvulaceæ*, with twining or creeping stems, alternate leaves, and axillary cymose flowers. *I. purpurea* is the morning-glory. [< Gr. *ἰψ*, worm,+ *homotos*, like, < *homos*, one and the same.]

Ip'o-mo'ic, 1 ĭp'o-mō'ĭk; 2 ĭp'o-mō'ĭk, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from plants of the genus *Ipomœa*.— **ipomœic acid**, a crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{32}O_4$) isomeric with sebacic acid, produced by the action of nitric acid on various organic acids, as convolvulin or jalapic acid.

Ip'pi-ap'pa, 1 ĭp'ĭ-ăp'a; 2 ĭp'ĭ-ā'pa, *n.* [Jamaica.] A shrub (*Caridoxylon palmata*) from the fine leaves of which straw hats are made, the coarse leaves being used for brooms, baskets, etc.

Ip'sam-bout', 1 ĭp'sam-bŭt'; 2 ĭp'sām-bu't', *n.* Same as ABD-SIMBEL. **Ip'sa-bul**, 1 ĭp'sa-bŭl; 2 ĭp'sa-bu'l, *n.* [Slang.] Same.

Ip'se, 1 ĭp'sē; 2 ĭp'sē [L.] I. *pron.* He; himself; the very one.

Ip'se-and'i, *n.* Same as AMPERSAND.

Ip'se dix'it, 1 ĭp'sē dĭk'sĭt; 2 ĭp'sē dĭk'sĭt [L.] Literally, he himself has said; hence, a dogmatic assertion; dictum.— **Ip'se-dix'it-ism**, *n.* [Rare.] Dogmatic assertion or habit.

Ip-se'ĭ-ty, 1 ĭp-sē'ĭ-tĭ; 2 ĭp-sē'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* [Scholastic, < *ipse*, + *-ity*.] Personal or individual identity. < *L. ipse*, he himself.

Ip-sis'si-ma ver'ba, 1 ĭp-sĭs'ĭ-ma vûr'ba; 2 ĭp-sĭs'ĭ-ma vēr'ba. [L.] The very words; the exact language.

Ip'so fac'to, 1 ĭp'sō făk'tō; 2 ĭp'sō fa'k'to. [L.] By the fact itself, or in and by the very fact or act; as, *ipso facto* outlawed.

Ip'so ju're, 1 ĭp'sō jū'rē; 2 ĭp'so ju're. [L.] *Law.* By the law in its self-operative functions, or its own jurisdiction.

Ip'sus, 1 ĭp'sus; 2 ĭp'sus, *n.* An ancient town in Phrygia; where Seleucus, Lysimachus, Ptolemy, and Cassander defeated Antigonus and his son Demetrius 301 B. C. **Ip'sos**† [Gr.].

Ips'wich, 1 ĭps'wĭch; 2 ĭps'wĭch, *n.* A parliamentary borough, county-town of Suffolk, England; birthplace of Cardinal Wolsey. 2. A mining and commercial town, Queensland, Australia. 3. A town in Essex county, Mass.

I'pu-ka'o, 1 I'pō-kä'o; 2 I'pu-kä'o, *n. Ethnol.* A dialect group of the Igorot people of the Philippine Islands.

i. q., *abbr.* [L.] *Idem quod* (the same as).

I. Q., *abbr. Psychol. Intelligence quotient*; used in estimating the grade of intelligence of the person tested.

-ique, *suffix.* [F.] Same as -IC.

I-qui'que, 1 I-kē'kē; 2 I-kē'kā, *n.* A seaport town; capital of Tarapaca province, Chile.

Ir‡, 1 ûr *or* ĭr; 2 ĭr *or* ir, *n.* [Ir.] One of the sons of Milled, legendary ancestor of the Irish Celts. All Irish genealogies are traced from Milled and through Eber, Brenton, Ir, or Ith. See DOUGLAS HYDE *A Literary History of Ireland* ch. 5, p. 44. [< F. v. '06.]

Ir-, 1 ĭr- *or* ĭr; 2 ĭr- *or* ir, *n. Bib.* Same as IRI.

ir-, **ir-**‡, *prefixes.* Assimilated forms of IN-‡, IN-‡ before *r*.

Ir., *abbr.* Ireland, Irish, Irish.

I'ra, 1 ī'ra; 2 ī'ra, *n.* Masculine personal name. 2. *Bib.* One of David's chief rulers. *2 Sam.* xx, 26. [Heb., vigilant watcher.]

I'ra, 1 I'ra; 2 I'rä, *n.* In Assyrian and Babylonian mythology, a war-god whose exploits are recounted in an epic poem narrating attacks upon Babylon and other cities previous to the reign of Hammurabi and the consolidation of the Babylonian empire: a tenative reading.

I'ra-cund, 1 ī'ra-kŭnd; 2 ī'ra-cu'nd, *a.* [Rare.] Angry, or easily angered: choleric; passionate. [< *L. iracundus, angry, < ira*, anger, + *-ĕre*=*-ēre*, *-ĭre*=*-īre*.] [Rare.] —**I'ra-cun'di-ty**, —**I'ra-cun'dĭ-ty**, *n.* The state of being iracund; anger.

I'rad, 1 ī'ad; 2 ī'räd, *n. Bib. Gen.* iv, 18.

I-ra'de, 1 ī-rā'dē; 2 ī-rā'dē, *n.* [Turk.] A decree of the Sublime Porte. **I-ra'deh**‡. [state, Brazil.

I-ra'ja, 1 ī-rā'ja; 2 ī-rā'zhā, *n.* A town in Rio de Janeiro

I'rak, 1 ī'rak; 2 ī'räk, *n.* An Arab kingdom, the State of Mesopotamia, of which Faisal was proclaimed king, Aug. 23, 1921; 143,250 sq. m.; capital, Bagdad.

I'rak'-A-je'mi, 1 ī'rāk'-a-jē'mĭ; 2 ī'rak'-a-je'-mi, *n.* A central province in Persia; a table-land; ancient Media; capital, Teheran.

I'rak'-A-ra'bi, 1 ī'rāk'-a-rā'bĭ; 2 ī'rāk'-ä-rä'bi, *n.* A district in southern Turkey in Asia, comprising portions of Bagdad and Bossora vilayets, lying between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers; ancient Babylonia.

I'ram, 1 ī'ram; 2 ī'ram, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxvi, 43.

I'ran', 1 ī-răn'; 2 ī-rän', *n.* The kingdom of Persia: the official designation: originally, the great Asian plateau between the Hindu-Kush, the Persian Gulf, and the Tigris. See IRANIAN; ARYAN. [< Per. *Irân*, Persia.]

Iran, *abbr.* Iranian; Iranic.

I-ra'ni-an, 1 ĭ-rā'nĭ-an; 2 ī-rā'ni-an, *a.* Belonging or relating to Iran or Persia.— **Iranian languages**, a group of languages embracing that of the conform inscriptions of the Achæmenids (Darius, Xerxes, etc., 500 B. C.), the Zend of the Zend-Avesta, or old Bactrian, and its later Pahlavi or Huzvaresh dialect, the Parsee or Pazend, and the modern Persian: by a wider classification and affinity, embracing also Armenian, Ossetic, Kurdish, and Pushtu. See ARYAN.

I-ra'ni-an, *n.* **1.** A modern Persian. **2.** A member of the ancient Persian or Iranian race. **3.** The Iranian group of languages.

I-ran'ic, 1 ĭ-răn'ĭk; 2 ī-rän'ic, *a.* Belonging or relating to Iran, its language, or people: Iranian.

I-ran'o-, 1 ĭ-răn'o-; 2 ī-rän'o-. From *Iran*, Persia: the combining form for Persian, Persia. See IRAN.

I'ra-pua'te, 1 ī'ra-pwā'tē; 2 ī'ra-pwä'te, *n.* A town in Irapuato district, in Guanajuato state, Mexico.

I'rag, 1 ī'rak; 2 ī'räk. Same as IRAK.

I'ras, 1 ī'ras; 2 ī'räs, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*, a female attendant on Cleopatra.

I-ras'cent, 1 ĭ-răs'ent; 2 ī-räs'ent, *a.* Growing angry.

I-ras'ci-ble, 1 ĭ-răs'ĭ-bl; 2 ī-räs'i-bl, *a.* **1.** Easily provoked; irritable. **I-ras'ci-bl'**, } yoked or inflamed to resentment; prone to anger; choleric; hot-tempered; of irritable temper; as, an irascible man. **2.** Caused by, arising from, or manifesting anger or peevishness; as, an *irascible* manner; *irascible* words. **3.** *Anc. Phil.* Describing the irrational or appetitive soul, the lowest of the three parts into which Plato divides the soul: he characterizes it as liable to anger and swayed by other evil passions. [F., < LL. *irascibilis*, < L. *irascor*, be angry, < *ira*, anger.] Syn.: see BELLICOSE; CHOLERIC; HOT.— **I-ras'ci-bil'i-ty**, *n.* **I-ras'ci-bl'e-ness**†.— **I-ras'ci-bly**, *adv.*

I-ras'ci-ble, 1 ĭ-răs'ĭ-bl; 2 ĭ-räs'i-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Easily made angry.

I-ras'ci-bly, 1 ĭ-răs'ĭ-blĭ; 2 ĭ-räs'i-bli, *adv.* [Rare.] In a manner liable to anger; wrathful; enraged. [< L. *iratus*, < *irascor*; see IRASCIBLE.] — **I-rate'ly**, *adv.*

Ir'a-wa'di, 1 ĭr'a-wä'dĭ; 2 ĭr'ä-wä'di, *n.* **1.** A river in Thet and Burma; length, 1,060 m. to the Bay of Bengal; flowing through a large delta. **2.** A division of Lower Burma, British India; 17,642 sq. m.; capital, Bassein. **Ir'ra-wad'dy**‡.

I-ra'ya, 1 ĭ-rā'ya; 2 ĭ-rä'ya, *n. Ethnol.* A member of a Filipino tribe of Malay negritos, of Luzon.

I'ra-zu', 1 ī'ra-sū'; 2 ī'rä-su', *n.* A volcano in Costa Rica; 11,260 ft. high.

I. R. B., *abbr.* Irish Republican Brotherhood.

Ire', 1 ir; 2 īr, *n.* Strong resentment; determined anger; wrath. [OF. (< L. *ira*), anger.]

Ire, 1 ir; 2 īr, *n.* Burnt Alicante cheek like fire.

And shook his very frame for *ire*.

SCOTT *Marmion* can. 6, st. 14.

Syn.: see ANGER. Compare HATRED; IMPATIENCE.

Ire', *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Iron. **2.** [Ir.] Chafed or sore skin.

I'ra.

Ire, *abbr.* Ireland.

Ire'dell, 1 ir'dĕl; 2 īr'dĕl, *n.* **1. James** (?/a1751–?/1799), an American jurist and Justice of the Supreme Court. **2. James** (1758–?/1853), an American lawyer; son of the preceding; captain in the War of 1812. Governor of North Carolina, 1827–1831; United States Senator, 1828–1831. **3.** A county in W. North Carolina; 592 sq. m.; county-seat, Statesville.

Ire'ful, 1 ir'fŭl; 2 īr'fŭl, *a.* Full of ire; wrathful; angry.— **Ire'ful-ly**, *adv.*— **Ire'ful-ness**, *n.*

Ire'land, 1 ir'lănd; 2 īr'land, *n.* **1. John** (?/a1761–?/a1842), an English divine and writer; dean of Westminster; *Paganism and Christianity Compared*, etc. **2. John** (?/a1183?–?/a1918), an Irish ecclesiastic, missionary, and pamphleteer, champion in the Civil War; archbishop of St. Paul, Minn., since 1888; student of social conditions, and author. **3. Samuel** (1750?–1800), an English writer, designer, and writer of travels. **4. William Henry** (1636–?/1679), an English Jesuit; accused by Titus Oates; executed for treason. **5. William Henry** (1777–†/1835), an English law-student; son of Samuel; author of Shakespearean forgeries. **6. William Wotherspoon**, Great Britain: 300 by 170 m.; 32,586 sq. m.: capital, Dublin. By treaty between Great Britain and Ireland, signed Dec. 6, 1921, the Irish Free State (Saorstat Eireann) was established, with powers for the enforcement of laws and the maintenance of peace.

Iren', *a.* & *n.* Iron.

Iren'a, 1 ī-rē'na; 2 ī-re'na, *n.* Ireland; personified by Edmund Spenser.

I're-ne'us, 1 ī-rē-nē'ŭs; 2 ī're-ne'ŭs, **Saint** (— –202). A Greek Christian Father; martyr under Severus. [Gr. *masc.*, peaceful.]

I're-narch, 1 ī'rē-nārk; 2 ī're-närc, *n.* An officer of the Eastern (Greek) Empire appointed to preserve the peace. [< Gr. εἰρηνάρχης, < *εἰρήνη* (see IRENE) + *ἀρχή*, rule.]— **I're-nar'chi-cal**, *a.*— **I're-nar'chy**, *n.* The office of an irenarch.

I're-nic, 1 ī-rĕn'ĭk; 2 ī-rĕn'ic, *n. Org. Chem.* A hydrocarbon obtained by dehydrating irone. [< IRONE.]

I'rene', 1 ī-rē'nē' or (*Gr.*) ī-rē'nē; 2 ī-rē'ne' or (*Gr.*) ī-re'ne, *n.* **1.** In Greek myth., a goddess of peace. **2.** I're'ne', 1 ī'rēn'; 2 ī'ren', **Saint**. **3.** I're'ne, 1 ī-rē'nē; 2 ī-re'ne; **Gr. εἰ-re'ne**; It. I're'ne, 1 ī-rē'nē; 2 ī-re'ne. The goddess of peace, daughter of Zeus and Themis: in the Greek and Roman Pax. **3.** (752–?/803), Empress of the East; dethroned her son; ruled for 11 years; was finally banished. [Gr., peace.]

I're'nic, } 1 ī-rĕn'ĭk, -k-kal; 2 ī-rĕn'ic, -i-cal, *a. Of*

I'ren-i-cal, } the nature of peace; promotive of peace; conciliatory. [< Gr. *εἰρηνικός*, < *εἰρήνη*, peace.] **ei ren'ical**. The method of Rev. BEN. HALL KENNEDY in the Cambridge Paraphrase of FARRAR *Early Days of Christianity* p. 505. [v. p. p.]

—i-ren'i-cal-ly, *adv.*

I-ren'i-con, 1 ī-rĕn'ĭ-kŏn or ī-rē'nĭ-kŏn; 2 ī-rĕn'ĭ-con or ī-re'ni-con, *n.* [Gr. *εἰρηνικόν*, *pl.*] **1.** A measure or writing designed to restore or promote peace, as in the church. **2.** *pl. Gr. Ch.* The deacon's litany at the beginning of the liturgy containing many prayers for peace. **Ir'e-**

I're-sine, 1 ī'rē-sĭn; 2 ī're-sin, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of tropical American annual or perennial herbs or undershrubs of the family *Amarantaceæ*, with opposite leaves and capitulate spicuous white or greenish flowers in panicles or spikes. Several species are cultivated for their handsome leaves. *Iresine paniculata* is the Juba's-bush or Juba's-shrub of the United States. **2.** [*l.*] A plant of this genus. [< Gr. *εἰρεσιόνη*, a wool-twined olive-branch.]

I're-tol, 1 ī'rē-tŏl *or* -tōl; 2 ī're-tŏl, *n. Chem.* One of the colorless, CH₂CH(OH)(OCH₃)₂ ether of irigenin when treated with alkali. [< IRIGENIN + -OL.]

Ir'e-ton, 1 ir'tŭn; 2 īr'ton, **Henry** (†/a1611–†/a1651). An English Parliamentary general; Cromwell's son-in-law; Lord Deputy of Ireland.

Ir-ghiz', 1 ir-gĭz'; 2 ĭr-gĭz', *n.* A river in Turgai government, Russia; length, 300 m. **Ir-gĭz'**‡.

Ir'i, 1 ir'ī; 2 īr'i, *n. Bib.* **1. Chron** vii, 7.

Ir'i-an, 1 ĭr'ĭ-an; 2 ĭr'i-an, *a.* [Ir.] Belonging to or derived from Ir, son of Milled. Compare IR. DOUGLAS HYDE *History of Ireland* ch. 5, p. 59. [< F. v. '08.]

I'ri-an, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to the iris of the eye.

I'ri-an-kis'tri-um, 1 ī'rĭ-an-kĭs'trĭ-um; 2 ī'ri-an-kis'tri-um, *n. Surg.* A hooked instrument used for cutting the iris in iridectomy. [< Gr. *iris*, iris, + *ankistrion*, dim. of *ankistron*, fish-hook, < *ankos*, bend.]

I'ri-ar'te, 1 ī'rĭ-är'tē; 2 ī'ri-är'te, *n.* **1. Ignacio** (1620–1685), a Spanish landscape-painter; friend of Murillo. **2. Juan de** (?/a1702–?/a1771), a Spanish scholar, librarian, and linguist. **3. Tomás de** (?/a1750–?/a1791), a Spanish poet, publicist, and editor; nephew of Juan.

I'ri-cism, 1 ī'rĭ-sĭzm, 1 ir'ĭ-sĭzm; 2 ī'ri-sizm, 2 īr'i-sizm, *n.* A Hibernicism. [< IRISH.]

Ir'i-cize, *vt.* [Rare.] Same as IRISHIZE.

I'rid, 1 ī'rĭd; 2 ī'rid, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A plant of the iris family (*Iridaceæ*). **2.** [Rare.] The iris of the eye. [< L. *iris* (*irid-*); see IRIS.]

Irid-, 1 ĭr'ĭd-; 2 ĭr'id-. From Latin *iris* (*irid-*), the iris of the eye (see IRIS): a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found recorded in alphabetical place, either directly or in groups.

I'ri-da-ce'æ, 1 ī'rĭ-dā'sē-ē; 2 ī'ri-dā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of perennial herbs of the order *Liliales*— the iris family — with usually flattened, sword-shaped, equitant leaves, and showy flowers with 6-parted perianth in two rows, and 3 stamens. It embraces 60 genera and about 900 species, found in temperate and tropical regions. [< IRIS.] **I-rid'e-a-ze**‡.— **I'ri-da'ceous, i-rid'e-ous**, *a.*

I'ri-dal, 1 ī'rĭ-dal; 2 ī'ri-dal (XIII), *a.* Belonging to or like the iris or the rainbow.

I'ri-date, 1 ī'rĭ-dāt; 2 ī'ri-dāt, *n. Chem.* Any salt of iridic acid. **i-rid'i-ate**‡.

Ir'i-dec'tome, *n. Surg.* A cutting-tool particularly adapted for use on and about the iris.— **Ir'i-dec'to-mize**, *vt.* [=MIZED; =MIZ'TING.] *Surg.* To treat by means of iridectomy. — **Ir'i-dec'to-my**, *n. Surg.* The operation of removing a part of the iris preparatory to forming an artificial pupil.— **Ir'i-del-ce'sis**, *n.* An obsolete operation for forming an artificial pupil by engaging a portion of the iris in a corneal wound.— **Ir'i-de-re'mi-a**, *n.* Absence, partial or complete, of the iris.

Ir'i-des, 1 ĭr'ĭ-dēz; 2 ĭr'i-dēz, *n.* Plural of IRIS.

Ir'i-desce', 1 ĭr'ĭ-dĕs'; 2 ĭr'ĭ-dĕs', *vi.* [-DESCED'; -DESC'ING.] To show iridescence.

Ir'i-des'cence, 1 ĭr'ĭ-dĕs'ens; 2 ĭr'ĭ-dĕs'ĕns, *n.* The state or quality of being iridescent; a many-colored appearance. **Ir'i-des'cen-cy**‡.

Lines drawn upon glass with a diamond point if sufficiently near together cause a beautiful *iridescence* by the interference of light. B. SILLIMAN *Elements of Physical Geography* ch. 2, p. 44.

Ir'i-des'cent, 1 ĭr'ĭ-dĕs'ent; 2 ĭr'ĭ-dĕs'ĕnt (XIII), *a.* Exhibiting changing rainbow-colors due to the interference of light when reflected from thin films or fine striations, as those on mother-of-pearl, in the feathers of many birds, and on the surface of a floating layer of oil.

The common pigeon has *iridescent* feathers on the breast.

Century Dict. and Cyc. of Names p. 402. [v. 1887.]

I-rid'i-at"ed‡; **Ir'i-din-es'**‡.— **Ir'i-des'cent-ly**, *adv.*

I-rid'i-c, 1 ĭ-rĭd'ĭ-; 2 ĭ-rid'i-. In chemistry, a combining form of IRIDIUM.

I-rid'i-an, 1 ĭ-rĭd'ĭ-an; 2 ĭ-rid'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the iris of the eye. **i-rid'ic**‡.

I-rid'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or containing iridium in its higher valence; as, *iridic* acid, H_2IrO_3.— **iridic acid**, a colorless crystalline compound, $(CH_2O)_2C_6H_7(OH)CH_2CO_2H$, derived from irigenin by treating it with alkali.

I-rid'i-c-o-, 1 ĭ-rĭd'ĭ-ĭk-o-; 2 ĭ-rid'i-c-o-. Combining form of *iridic* as exemplified in certain double salts in which iridium acts apparently as a tetrad.

I-rid'in, 1 ĭ-rĭd'ĭn; 2 ĭ-rid'in, *n. Chem.* A preparation obtained from the root of the blue flag (*Iris versicolor*), and used in medicine as a purgative. [< IRIS, 3 (2).]

I'rid-ine, *a.* [Rare.] Iridescent.

I-rid'i-o-, 1 ĭ-rĭd'ĭ-ō-; 2 ĭ-rid'i-o-. Combining form of *iridium*.— **I-rid'i-o-plat'i-num**, *n.* An amalgamation of iridium and platinum, harder than unalloyed platinum.

I-rid'i-ous, *a. Of*, pertaining to, containing iridium in its lower valence; as, *iridious* chlorid ($IrCl_3$).

I'ri-dite, 1 ī'rĭ-dīt; 2 ī'ri-dit, *n. Chem.* A salt of iridious acid.

I-rid'i-um, 1 ĭ-rĭd'ĭ-um; 2 ĭ-rid'i-um, *n.* A silver-white, hard, brittle metallic element belonging to the platinum group, with the members of which it is found alloyed in nature.

In 1804 Tennant proved that the platinum residues contained two new metals, to one of which he gave the name of *iridium*, on account of the variety of colors it exhibits, and to the other the name osmium, because of the peculiar odor which its volatile oxide possesses. Osmium is found in platinum ores in the form of an alloy with *iridium* called osmiridium, which is also found in the platinum ores in considerable quantity in the form of the double chlorid iridium and sodium. . . . After osmium, iridium is the most difficultly fusible and least volatile of the platinum metals. . . . *Iridium* is sometimes used for pointing gold pens. . . . It forms an alloy with platinum which is very hard, while at the same time it is extremely hard. . . . This alloy has been employed in the production of standard meter bars and for making electrodes to be used in corrosive liquids. . . . Iridium and osmium. *Chemistry* vol. iii, *Metals* pp. 1320, 1332–34. [MACM. '07.]

I-rid'i-um, 1 ĭ-rĭd'ĭ-um; 2 ĭ-rid'i-um, *n.* [Gr. *iris* (*irid-*), rainbow.]— **iridium sesquioxid**, a bluish-gray powder, obtained by mixing potassium-iridichlorid with sodium-carbonate and heating to a dull red. In its pure state it requires a fine black color to porcelain after firing. It is Ir_2O_3.

Ir'i-di-za'tion, 1 ĭr'ĭ-dĭ-zā'shan; 2 ĭr'i-di-zä'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of making or the state of being iridescent. **2.** *Pathol.* The blurred or rainbow-like appearance around a light seen by eyes affected with glaucoma.

I'ri-dize, 1 ī'rĭ-dīz; 2 ī'ri-diz, *vt.* [=DIZED; =DIZ'ING.] **1.** To tip with iridium; as, to *iridize* a gold pen. **2.** To render iridescent. **Ir'i-dize**‡.

Ir'i-do-, 1 ĭr'ĭ-do- *or* ī'rĭ-do-; 2 ĭr'i-do- *or* ī'ri-do-. A combining form; from Latin *iris* (*irid-*) — the iris of the eye (see IRIS).— **Ir'i-do-ce'le**, *n. Pathol.* Prolapse or protrusion of the iris at the corneal wound.— **Ir'i-do-cho'roi-di'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the iris and choroid.— **Ir'i-do-cer'a-ti'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the iris and cornea. **Ir'i-do-ker'a-ti'tis**‡.— **Ir'i-do-cho'roi-di'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the iris up to the choroid. — **Ir'i-do-cy-cli'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the iris and ciliary circle.— **Ir'i-do-cyst**, *n. Zool.* A subepidermal cell of connective tissue in certain cuttlefishes which manifest iridescence by diffraction of light.— **Ir'i-do-dy'ne-ri'a**, *n.* Refracting substance in the skin of certain fishes.— **Ir'i-dod'e-sis**, *n. Surg.* An obsolete operation for an artificial pupil consisting in forming a portion of the iris in a corneal incision and strangulating it with a ligature.— **Ir'i-do-di-al'y-sis**, *n. Surg.* An operation by which the iris is separated from its attachment.— **Ir'i-do-do-ne'sis**, *n. Pathol.* Unsteadiness or trembling of the iris, generally due to lack of the support of the lens.— **Ir'i-do-ki-ne'sis**, *n.* The normal action of muscular fibers in the iris causing dilatation and contraction of the pupil.

I'ri-dol, 1 ī'rĭ-dŏl *or* -dōl; 2 ī'ri-dŏl *or* -dōl, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound ($CH_2C_6H(OH)(OCH_3)_2$) obtained by dehydrating irigenin. [< IRIS + -OL.]

I-rid'o-lin, 1 ĭ-rĭd'o-lĭn; 2 ĭ-rid'o-lin, *n.* [Rare.] Same as **i-rid'o-line**, *n. Chem.* An oily liquid compound ($C_{10}H_{18}N$) derived from coal-tar. It has basic properties, and is isomeric with lepidin. [< IRIDESCENT + *L. oleum*; see OIL.]

I'ri-do-ma-la'ci-a, *n. Pathol.* A softening of the iris.— **Ir'i-do-me'ter**, *n. Physiol.* Pertaining to or involved in movement of the iris of the eye.— **Ir'i-do-par'e-sis**, *n. Pathol.* Partial paralysis of the iris, causing it to be sluggish in its reaction to light.— **Ir'i-do-ple'gi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Paralysis

of the iris.—**Ir"i-dop-to'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Prolapse of the iris.—**Ir"i-do-rhex'is,** *n. Pathol.* Rupture of the iris. **Ir"i-dor-rhex'is**.—**Ir·id'o-scope,** *n.* An instrument for examining the iris.

Ir"i-dos'min(es), *n.* [ir·i-dez'min, *n.* Ir·i-dŏs'min, *n. Mineral.* A varying isomorphous mixture of iridium and osmium, found native in flattened, six-sided, lustrous, malleable grains: used for pointing gold pens. [< IRIDIUM + OSMIUM.] **Ir"i-dos'mi-um;** os"mi-rid'i-um), *n.*

Ir·id'o-tome, *n. Surg.* An instrument for making an incision into the iris.—**Ir"i-dot'o-my,** *n. Surg.* Any incision into the iris.

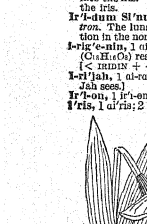
Ir·id-pin'nā Si'nus, [ir·i-dum sal'nis; 2 ir·i-dum sī'nis. *Astron.* The lunar gulf of rainbows, a semicircular configuration in the northeast quarter of the moon's face.

Ir·rig'e-nin, [ir·ij'i-nin; 2 ir·rig'e-nin, *n. Chem.* A compound ($C_{15}H_{10}O_6$) resulting from the treatment of luteïn with acids. [< IRIDIN + -GEN.]

Ir·ri'jah, [ir·ai'ja; 2 ir·ri'ja, *n. Bib. Jer.* xxxvii, 13. [Heb., Jah sees.]

Ir'i-on, [ir'i-on; 2 ir'ī-ŏn, *n.* A county in W. Texas; 800 sq. m.

Ir'is, [ai'ris; 2 ir'is, *n.* [I'RIS-ES or IR'I-DES, [I.] -*es or ir'i-dīz*; 2 -ē-z *or* ir'i-dīz, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A thin colored curtain stretched vertically across the aqueous chamber of the eye in front of the crystalline lens, having a central circular aperture called the *pupil*. See illus. under EYE.



Iris florentina (Orris-root).

2. The rainbow; also, any iridescent appearance like that of the rainbow.

TURNER . . . went to the entrance of his *iris*.
RUSKIN *Modern Painters* vol. i, pt. ii, p. 131. [W. s. 1858.]

3. *Bot.* (1) [I-] A notable genus of plants of the family *Iridaceæ*, with sword-shaped leaves, and large handsome flowers. They are known in cultivation as *iris* or *fleur-de-lis* (*flower-de-luce*). (2) A plant of the genus *Iris*. See FLEUR-DE-LIS. (3) The root of an East Indian species of iris used in pharmacy and in the manufacture of perfumes. **4.** [I-] *Myth.* The rainbow personified as the messenger of Juno (Hera) and the goods, and often represented in art as a youthful winged maiden in a short tunic, with a herald's staff in her hand, and sometimes, talaria on her feet. **5.** *Entom.* The inner ring of an ocellated spot. **6.** A precious stone. **7.** The name of the seventh asteroid. [L., < Gr. *iris*, lit. rainbow.]

—**bulbous iris,** any of several dwarf irises, half-hardy bulbous plants, cultivated for their numerous bright-colored flowers. *Iris xiphium* and *I. anglica* are well-known examples.—**dwarf i.,** any of several low-growing irises, especially *Iris verna*, *I. pumila*, and *I. cristata*. They spread rapidly by means of their creeping subterranean stems. Blue, yellow, and lilac are the usual colors of the flowers.—**Florentine i.,** orris-root (*Iris florentina*).—**German i.,** any of several irises which are hybrids of *Iris flavescens*, *I. florentina*, *I. variegata*, *I. sambucina*, and *I. squalens*. The group is named after *I. germanica*, this plant is the parent of but few hybrids or varieties.—**i. camphor,** the solid constituent of oil of orris, composed mainly of myristicin.—**Iris di'aphragm,** *n. Optics.* An adjustable diaphragm, like the iris of the eye, designed for regulating the size of the aperture to admit the light in any lens combination.—**i. disease,** *n.* Rainbow ringworm.—**i. diaphragm,** the aperture-stop which controls the light entering the system.—**i. ornament,** *n.* Same as BARTON'S BUTTON. See under BUTTON, *n.*—**i. root,** Orris-root.—**i. swallow,** *n.* A swallow (subgenus *Iridoprocne*) with steel-blue upper parts, as the North-American white-bellied swallow (*Tachycineta bicolor*).—**Juno i.,** any of several hardy, spring-flowering bulbous irises: the xiphiums of the Spanish.

—**Ir'is-at'ed,** *a.* Iridescent.—**Ir"is-a'tion,** *n.*—**Iri'sed,** *a.* **1.** Having colors like those of the rainbow. **2.** Having an iris or irises: generally compounded with some qualifying word, as *large-irised*.

Ir"is-am'li, [ai'ris-am'in; 2 ir'is-ăm'in, *n. Chem.* A red basic dyestuff, colorless until wood direct. **Ir"is-am'ine,** *n.*

Ir"is-scope, [ai'ris-skōp; 2 ir'i-scōp, *n.* A device for exhibiting the prismatic colors, consisting of a plate of black glass smeared with soap and then rubbed dry with chamois leather. Upon this plate the vapor of the breath directed through a tube will cause the prismatic colors to appear in rings. [< Gr. *iris*, rainbow, + -SCOPE.]

Ir'ish, [ai'rish; 2 ir'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to Ireland or the people or language of Ireland.

He had all the *Irish* virtues — the warm, generous heart, the gay spirits, the quick sympathy, the sweet courtesy which would always rather say a kind than a disagreeable thing.
DINAH M. CRAIK *My Mother and I* p. 259. [R. 1874.]

2. [Archaic.] Of or pertaining to the Gaels or Celts of Scotland; belonging to the Scottish Highlands. **3.** Of or pertaining either to the ancient Celtic language of Ireland or its Gaelic form, Erse. [< AS. *Iriscˇ*, < *Tras*, the Irish, < *Ir*, *Erne*, Ireland.]

—**Irish-A-mer'ican,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Irish who live in America. **II.** *n.* A native of Ireland settled in America: said usually of citizens of the United States who are of Irish birth or parentage.—**i. apricot** (Local, Gt. Brit.), a potato.—**i. bagpipe,** a bagpipe with air-bellows and three drones, having a more agreeable tone than the Scotch bagpipe.—**i. cross,** a Latin cross with shaft widening toward the base and a circle at the intersection of the arms, with the whole thus generally ornamented. The most noted is the Cross of Cong, made in Ireland A. D. 1123, in the usual ornamental form, a portion of the true Cross, and is now in the Royal Irish Academy, Dublin.



Irish Cross in the Ruins of Clonmacnois Abbey, Kings County, Ireland.

—**i. Free State.** See IRELAND.—**i. heath,** a low straggling ericaceous shrub (*Dabœcia polifolia*) of western Europe.—**i. mail,** see under MAIL.—**i. moss,** a seaweed (*Chondrus crispus*) largely used for food; carrageen.—**I. point,** Irish point-lace.—**I. pompano,** a fish (*Gerres olisthostoma*) of Florida and the West Indies: a mojarra.—**i. stew,** a stew of mutton, potatoes, and onions.—**i. turkey** [Slang], corned beef and cabbage.—**I. work** (*Needlework*), embroidery of linen, or other white fabric, with white thread; specialty of Irish needleworkers.—**Irish-worst',** *n. pl. Bot.* Sea-beans. See SEA-BEAN.

Ir'ish, [ai'rish; 2 Irish, *n.* 1. *pl.* The natives of Ireland and their immediate descendants elsewhere: chiefly (1) the original Celtic race, (2) descendants of early English colonists long thoroughly identified and intermingled with the Celts; (3) the descendants of Scotch colonists in the north (*Scotch-Irish*); and (4) English landholders. **2.** The Irish Celtic language of Ireland. See CELTIC, *n.*

The Ogham inscriptions (A. D. 500) preserve the oldest forms of the language. The Roman cursive alphabet of the 5th century was introduced by St. Patrick and adopted. The decline in the use of Irish began in the eighteenth century, and the language was gradually superseded by English until 1901, when 20,953, or .45 per cent. of the population, could speak Irish only, and 620,189, or 13.91 per cent., could speak Irish and English. Thus 641,-142, or 14.36 per cent., could speak Irish. In 1881 the number was 949,932, or 18.20 per cent. In 1893 the Gaelic League, an organization devoted to the preservation and extension of the Gaelic language, was formed, and the census returns of Ireland for 1911 showed that the number of pupils learning Irish in the schools was on the increase.

3. The English dialect of Ireland, marked by characteristic idioms and the pronunciation called "brogue" or "brogue."

4. [*pl.*] Money; disputatious money: a humorous use of his *Irish*. **5.** [IRISHES, *pl.*] Products of Ireland, as, Irish lace, linen, whisky, etc. **6†.** A kind of backgammon.

Ir'ish-er, [ai'rish-ər; 2 Irish-er, *n.* [Scot. & Ir.] An Irishman.

Ir'ish-ism, [ai'rish-izm; 2 Irish-ism, *n.* [Also **I-**.] A Hibernicism. **2.** Irish character or traits collectively.

Ir'ish-ize, [ai'rish-aiz; 2 Irish-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] Same as HIBERNICIZE.

Ir'ish-ly, [ai'rish-li; 2 Irish-ly, *adv.* [Rare.] In an Irish manner.

Ir'ish-man, [ai'rish-men; 2 Irish-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] A man of Irish birth or of Irish race.—**Wild Irishman.** **1.** *Eng. Pol. Hist.* An Irishman who lived in the English pale; by extension [Humorous], any erratic Irishman. **2.** [Collog.] A mail-train which runs from Euston station, London, to Holyhead. **3.** A petty New Zealand shrub (*Discaria toumatou*); the tumakakuru.

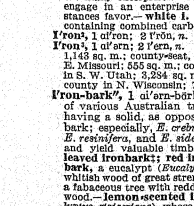
Ir'ish-ness, [ai'rish-nes; 2 Irish-nĕs, *n.* Irish character or quality.

Ir'ish-ry, [ai'rish-ri; 2 Irish-ry, *n.* **1.** The Irish collectively, or a company of Irish. **2.** Erse, including Highlanders and Irishmen. **3.** [Rare.] Irishism.

Ir'ish-y, [ai'rish-i; 2 Irish-y, *a.* [Rare.] Irish-like (medium iron). See LOFT, *n.* **4.** In the leather trade, a unit of thickness equal to $^1/_{64}$ of an inch. [< AS. *īren*, *īsen*, perhaps < ts, ice.] **Ir'on†; ir'net.**

—**alpha'ron,** *n.* Pure iron which has undergone the changes of allotropy, which continue below 760° C.: the most magnetic of all known substances.—**ball i.,** same as CLAY IRONSTONE. See CLAY.—**Bessemer i.** Wrought iron, containing phosphorus, making very fine smooth castings, and used for ornaments and jewelry.—**beta-i.,** n. Iron having undergone the changes of allotropy, which occur between the temperatures of 760° and 900° C.—**black i.,** malleable iron untinned: distinguished from *tinned* or *white iron*.—**burnt i.** *Metal.* **1.** Iron which has suffered a change of structure and become brittle through overheating. **2.** In the Bessemer and open-hearth processes, iron which has been exposed to oxidation until all its carbon is gone and oxid of iron has been formed in the mass.—**cast i.** (*Foundry.*), a cage-like core-iron.—**chilled i.,** cast iron which has undergone a rapid cooling process by which it is rendered hard and brittle on the outside while remaining soft in the center.—**coke-i.,** *n.* Iron produced in a furnace in which coke is used as fuel.—**common i.,** the poorest quality of commercial iron.—**corrugated i.,** sheet iron bridged by passing between fluted rollers.—**decarbonized i.,** ingot-iron, or wrought iron.—**first i.** (*Whaling*), that toggle-iron which is thrown first.—**fore-part i.,** a burnisher for finishing the edges of the soles of boots and shoes.—**gad i.,** *n.* A form in which iron exists above 900° C. It is of cubic crystallization and nearly non-magnetic below 1130° C.—**granular i.** (*Metal.*), iron which has undergone a granular fracture.—**gray i.,** a cast iron containing much graphitic carbon.—**H i.,** an iron or steel beam with an H-like cross-section.—**hoop-iron,** [Trade name], iron which has contains iron as a third element.—**i. and I.** (*Engin.*), actual contact of parts, as one piece of iron bolted to another, or absolute bearing without bolting.—**i. bible** *n.* See table under BLACK.—**i. blue,** *n.* Same as PRUSSIAN BLUE. **2.** A species of fly used as a bait in fishing: properly **i. blue fly.**—**i. bound,** *a.* **1.** Bound with iron. **2.** Fixed or surrounded with rocks: said of a harbor or inland coast. **3.** Hard to change or alter; unyielding as iron; as, *iron-bound* rules.—**i. bruciite,** *n. Mineral.* A partially decomposed brucite containing iron. **i. by oxygen,** iron reduced to a metallic powder by hydrogen gas; pyrophoric iron. See under REDUCE.—**i. carbonate,** *n.* Siderite.—**i. cased,** *a.* Cased with iron.—**i. chamber,** *n.* The charging- or reverberating-chamber of a puddling-furnace.—**i. clay,** *n.* Same as CLAY IRONSTONE. See CLAY.—**i. cloth,** *n.* Chain mail; also, a fabric made of metal rings for cleaning boilers, tubes, and other vessels.—**i. fall,** *n.* The descent of a meteorite.—**i. fisted,** *a.* Closefisted; miserly.—**i. flint,** *n. Mineral.* Brown or red varieties of ferruginous quartz.—**i. founder,** *n.* One who makes iron castings.—**i. foundry,** *n.* A place where iron castings are made.—**i. foundery†.**—**i. furnace,** *n.* A furnace in which iron is smelted or worked in any way.—**i. glance,** *n. Mineral.* A crystallized variety of hematite.—**i. grass,** *n.* Knot- or hassock-grass.—**i. gray.** *I. a.* Grayish, like iron newly broken; as, *iron-gray* hair. **II.** *n.* The color of freshly cut iron; hence, a horse of that color.—**i. grey†.**—**i. gymnite,** *n. Mineral.* A red variety of deweylite containing iron.—**i. handed,** *a.* Having a very strong hand; hence, vigorous; unyielding; despotic; as, *an iron-handed* ruler.—**i. hard,** *a.* Hard as iron; impenetrable.—**i. headed,** *a.* Sheathed or pointed with iron; figuratively, obstinate; pestilent.—**i. heart,** *n.* The New Zealand ihrtree (*Metrosideros tomentosa*).—**i. hearted,** *a.* Hard-hearted; unfeeling; cruel.—**i. heater.**

n. The piece of metal heated in the fire for a laundress's box-iron.—**1. shoe,** *n.* The opening in a blast-furnace through which the molten iron is drawn off. **1. snatch†,** —**1. jack,** *n.* A flinty rock, found in Missouri, associated with lead ore, carrying specks of sphalerite.—**1. liquor,** *n.* Ferrous acetate used as a mordant in dyeing fabrics, etc.—**1. loss,** *n. Elec.* The loss of energy because of hysteresis and eddy-currents in the iron portion of an electric machine.—**Iron-man,** *n.* 1. One who makes or deals in iron. 2. A coal-cutting machine. 3. An automatic submarine-mine. **4.** An apparatus on wheels for supporting a glass-blower's pontil while he is blowing large cylinders, as for window-glass.—**Iron-maste'r,** *n.* A manufacturer of iron.—**1. mold,** *n.* **1.** Stain of iron-rust on cloth or other material. **2.** [Eng.] A small chunk of iron ore occasionally found in chalk-beds.—**1. oak,** *n.* See SAND OF OAKS.—**1. ocher,** *n.* See OCHER.—**1. powder,** *n.* Reduced iron. See under REDUCE.—**1. pyrites,** *n. Mineral.* Same as PYRITE.—**1. red,** *a.* & *n.* A color like that of iron-rust; crimson.—**1. rust,** *n.* See RUST.—**1. sand,** *n. Geol.* **1.** Sand containing particles of iron ore, usually magnetite. **2.** Steel-filings used in fireworks.—**1. saw,** *n.* A circular saw for cutting iron.—**1. scale,** *n.* **1.** Same as FORGE-SCALE. **2.** A film of oxid forming on iron.—**1. shears,** *n.* **1.** A machine for cutting iron plates or bars. **2.** A pair of hand-shears for cutting sheet-iron or iron wire.—**1. shod,** *a.* With feet protected with or encased in iron; hence, ruthless in marching toward a coveted goal.—**1. shot,** *n. Mineral.* Shot or mingled with bits of iron.—**1. smith,** *n.* Same as FARRIER, *n.* The herb of St. Martin. See HERB.—**1. sick,** *a. Neut.* Having very rusty bolts and spikes: said of wooden ships.—**1.-sided,** *a.* Having iron on every side; hence, rough; rude.—**1. spinel,** *n.* Hercynite.—**1. stain,** *n.* A stain made by iron.—**2.** A stain produced in the coffee-plant by a fungus.—**1. steel,** *n.* A material formed of iron between steel surfaces, or of steel-covered iron.—**1. stone,** *n.* Same as FOREGANGER.—**2.—1. sulfate,** A salt used in dyeing, tanning, etc.—**Iron-ware'r,** *n.* Hardware: iron utensils.—**1.-witted,** *a.* Dull; stupid.—**1. work,** *n.* Anything made of iron, such as the iron parts of buildings, ships, and machinery.—**1.-worker,** *n.* One engaged in manufacturing iron or ironwork.—**1. works,** *n. sing. & pl.* An establishment for the manufacture of iron or of heavy ironwork.—**1.-yellow,** *n.* See YELLOW.—**knocking-down iron** (*Bookbinding*), a small rectangular iron fastened on the laying-press, upon which slips may be beaten in.—**lumber-i.,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] One of a pair of forked stanchions on a boat's gunwale to hold extra spars, etc.—**magnetic I.** (*Mineral.*), same as MAGNETITE.—**malleable I.** 1. Cast iron that has been rendered tough and malleable by long-continued high heating while embedded in powdered hematite, ferric oxid, or some other decarbonizing material, and allowed to cool slowly. **2.** Wrought iron; forged iron.—**metallic I.,** metal iron, as distinguished from iron ore.—**meteoric I.** *Mineral.* Iron alloyed with nickel, as in meteorite.—**mine-i.,** *n.* Iron made from ore.—**mitis i.,** a very pure iron produced by mitis-casting by the agency of aluminium, and used for malleable castings.—**muck-i.,** *n.* Iron ready to be rolled or squeezed.—**Pacific i.** (*Naut.*), an iron band about a lower yard-arm, to which the boom-iron is secured.—**parallel i.,** a flat piece of iron with parallel faces.—**passive i.** Iron rendered incredibly inactive by treatment with heat or acids.—**pig-i.,** oblong iron blocks. See PIG, *n.*—**quarter-i.,** *n. Naut.* A device on a yard-quarter opening with a hinge to allow the studding-sail booms to be raised or lowered. **quarter boom-i.†.—Russia i.,** a high-grade, smooth, glossy sheet iron, not liable to rust: once made by a process that was long a secret with Russian manufacturers. The sheets were subjected to severe hammering in pits with powdered charcoal between them.—**second i.** (*Whaling*), that toggle-iron which is thrown after the first.—**silicon i.,** iron containing 2 to 15 per cent. of silicon: for improving cast iron; ferrosilicon.—**silvery i.,** fine-grained cast iron whose fractures present a silvery appearance.—**specular i.,** same as HEMATITE.—**spongy i.,** reduced iron. See under REDUCE.—**structural i.,** a generic term for all forms of iron and steel used in the construction of buildings, bridges, etc. See CONSTRUCTION, 10 *b* in **irons.** 1. *To be fettered with irons.* 2. *To have some*



1. Scene in an Iron-foundry: men pouring at the left; shaping and stamping sand in the center; handling and scraping molds at the right. 2. Tumbling-boxes for cleaning small castings.

*sails full and some aback, so as to be unmanageable: said of a vessel.—***to have the i. enter into one's soul,** to be desperately grieved or afflicted: suffer extreme anguish of mind.—**to have too many irons in the fire,** to be engaged in too many enterprises.—**to strike while the i. is hot,** to engage in an enterprise when circumstances favor.—**white i.** **1.** A hard crystalline cast iron containing combined carbon. **2.** Tinned sheet iron.

I'ron, 1 al'ern; 2 i'rŏn, *n. Sh. Cosh.* xix. 38.

I'ron's, 1 al'ern; 2 i'rŏn's, *n.* pl. a county in N. W. Michigan, 1,143 sq. m.; county-seat, Crystal Falls. **2.** A county in S. E. Missouri; 555 sq. m.; county-seat, Ironton. **3.** A county in S. W. Utah; 3,968 sq. m.; county-seat, Parowan. **4.** A county in N. Wisconsin; 780 sq. m.; county-seat, Hurley.

I'ron-bark", 1 al'ern-bärk"; 2 i'ern-bärk', *n.* Any one of various Australian trees of the genus *Eucalyptus*, having a solid, as opposed to fibrous, stringy, or scaly bark; especially, *E. crebra*, *E. leucoxylon*, *E. paniculata*, *E. resinifera*, and *E. sideriphloia*, all of which are large and yield valuable timber.—**iron-bark tree; narrow-leaved ironbark†; red ironbark†.—broad-leaved iron-bark,** a eucalypt (*Eucalyptus siderophloia*) yielding heavy whitish wood of great strength.—**leguminous I.** [Austral.], a fabaceous tree with reddish, close-grained, extremely hard wood.—**lemon-scented I.,** an Australian eucalypt (*Eucalyptus staigeriana*) whose leaves furnish a lemon-scented oil.

I'ron-bound", etc. See IRON†, *n.*

Iron Cit'y. Pittsburg, Pa.: so called from its iron factories.

I'ron-clad", 1 al'ern-klad'; 2 i'ern-klăd', *a.* **1.** Covered or clad with iron; protected by iron armor, as a warship; iron-cased: applied loosely also to steel-armored vessels. **2.** Not to be evaded or violated; rigorous; as, an *ironclad* agreement. **3.** Able to resist; strong.

Have you an *iron-clad* constitution which will withstand the wear and tear of late hours, constant traveling, and stage draughts? *Youth's Companion* (Boston) Aug. 19, 1880, p. 246.

—**iron-clad motor,** a form of motor in which the armature and field-coils are enclosed and protected by the iron of the field-frame.—**I. note** (Colloq.), a note, the payment of which is secured by very good collateral.—**I. oath,** an oath made very strict and specific to prevent evasion; specif. [U. S.], an oath of allegiance required of members of Congress and certain officials shortly after the Civil War.

I'ron-clad", *n.* **1.** A naval vessel having its hull sheathed wholly or in part with iron armor-plates to resist projectiles; applied loosely also to vessels sheathed with steel. **2.** *Metal.* A furnace in which mercury ore is roasted.

I'ron-cloth", etc. See IRON†, *n.*

I'ron-d, *p.* Ironed.

I'ron-dale, 1 al'ern-dēl; 2 i'ern-dāl, *n.* A manufacturing village in Jefferson county, O.

I'ron-e', 1 al-rōn'; 2 i-rōn', *n. Org. Chem.* A colorless, odorous, decumbyl oil ($C_{10}H_{16}O$), of ketonic nature, occurring in orris-root and the violet isomeric with ionone. [< IRIS.]

I'ron-er, 1 al'ern-ur; 2 i'ern-er, *n.* One who or that which irons.

I'ron-fa'ced, *a.* **1. founder,** etc. See IRON†, *n.*

Iron Gates. A defile in the Danube basin between the Carpathians in Hungary and Servia; length, 1½ m.

I'ron-head", 1 al'ern-hed"; 2 i'ern-hĕd', *n.* [Local, U. S.] The goldeneye (duck).

I'ron-heads", *n.* The knapweed (*Centaurea nigra*).

I'ron-i'cal, 1 ai-ron'i-kal; 2 ī-rŏn'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of irony; disguising the real meaning; covertly sarcastic.



Ironer Designed for Shirt-bodices.

A figure extremely common in modern American comic literature might be classed as ironical because of its contrast to the mere fun of the thing. MINTO in *Chautauquan* May, 1891, p. 145.

2. Speaking or writing ironically. **3†.** Feigning ignorance. [< *eirōnikos*, < *eirōneia*: see IRONY, *n.*] **I-ron'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* **I-ron'i-cal-ness,** *n.*

I'ron-ide, 1 ai'ern-aid; 2 i'ern-īd, *n.* A hard and durable manufactured compound containing gutta-percha: used as a substitute for horn in knife-handles, etc.

I'ron-ing, 1 ai'ern-ing; 2 i'ern-ing, *n.* **1.** The process of pressing and smoothing with flat-irons. **2.** The clothes so ironed, collectively; as, a large *ironing*. **3.** The condition which exists when the iron is in contact with the ends of the tuyères of a blast-furnace. **4.** [Rare.] The putting (of a person) in irons. **5.** The action of arming or fitting with iron.—**I.-board",** *n.* A smooth board on which clothes are laid for ironing. It is usually covered with a blanket, and that with a cotton cloth, respectively called *I.-blanket* and *I.-cloth.*—**I.-box,** *n.* Same as BOX IRON.—**I.-mallet,** *n.* A mallet for smoothing seams used for ironing various fabrics, hats, gloves, etc.; particularly, a hat-ironing machine.

I'ron-ish, 1 ai'ern-ish; 2 i'ern-ish, especially in taste.

I'ro-nism, 1 ai'ro-nism; 2 i'ro-nism, *n.* [Rare.] The habitual use of irony or an instance of it.—**I'ro-nist,** *n.*—**I'ro-nize,** *vi.*

I'ron-jel'ly, *n.* Same as IRON-MEAL.

I'ron-ly, *adv.* [Rare.] Sternly; uncompromisingly.

I'ron-mon"ger, 1 al'ern-mun"ger; 2 i'ern-mŏn"ger, *n.* **1.** A dealer in ironmongery. **2.** [Rare.] An iron-worker.

An *ironmonger* of the old school, as he formerly was called. FROUDE *Eng. in Ireland* vol. iii, p. 68. [a. 1831.]

I'ron-mon"ger-y, 1 al'ern-mun"ger-ai; 2 i'ern-mŏn"ger-y, *n.* **1.** Iron articles collectively; hardware; also, trade in such articles. **2.** An ironmonger's shop or business.

3. [Humorous.] Firearms. **I'ron-mon'ger-ing†.**

Iron Moun'tain. **1.** A mountain in Wyoming; 6,251 ft. high. **2.** A peak in Tennessee; 4,047 ft. high. **3.** A mountain in New Hampshire; 2,736 ft. high. **4.** A mountain in St. François county, Mo.; 1,097 ft. high; iron ore nearly worked out. **5.** A city in Dickinson county, Mich.

I'ron-ness†, *n.* See IRON†, *n.*

Iron Riv'er. A township in Iron county, Mich.

I'rons, 1 al'ranz; 2 i'rons, **William Josiah** (1812–4/18 1883), an English cleric and writer.

I'ron-side", 1 al'ern-said', -saidz"; 2 i'ern-sīd', -sīdz", *n.*

I'ron-sides', *n.* **1.** Something with an iron side or sides; hence, one who or that which is strong, sturdy, energetic, or forcible, especially in war. **2.** [I-] (1) Sobriquet of Edmund II., king of the West-Saxons (989–1016), in allusion to his iron harness. (2) *pl.* with construction in *sing.* A Royalist nickname for Oliver Cromwell. (3) *pl.* The soldiers led by Cromwell at the battle of Marston Moor (1644), where they displayed great bravery; hence, Cromwell's whole army.

Cromwell's *Ironsides* were the embodiment of his insight of him: man fearing God; and then any other fear.
CARLYLE *Heroes* p. 193. [c. a. n. 1840.]

3. *pl.* with construction in *sing.* An ironclad.—**Old Ironsides,** **1.** The United States frigate "Constitution," launched at Boston, Sept. 20, 1797: so called from the slight damage done to her hull during her battle with the British ship "Guerriere." See CONSTITUTION, 3. Title of a poem by Oliver Wendell Holmes, expressing the public indignation when it was proposed (Sept. 15, 1830) to dismantle and sell the frigate "Constitution."

I'ron-smith", 1 al'ern-smith"; 2 i'ern-smĭth', *n.* **1.** A worker in iron, as a blacksmith. **2.** *Ornith.* A scansorial barbet (*Megalæma faber*) of Hainan.

Iron-sta'ple, etc. See IRON†, *n.*

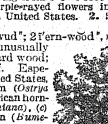
I'ron-stone", 1 al'ern-stōn"; 2 i'ern-stōn', *n.* Any mineral or rock containing iron; iron ore.—**Cleveland ironstone,** a variety of clay-ironstone found in Yorkshire, Eng.—**I. tone** (*Geol., Austral.*), gossan.—**needle I.,** monohydrate of iron. **needle iron ore†.**

I'ron-ton, 1 al'ern-ten; 2 i'ern-ton, *n.* A manufacturing city, county-seat of Lawrence county, O.

I'ron-tree", *n.* 1 al'ern-tri"; 2 i'ern-trē', *n.* Any one of various hard- or tough-wooded trees, as either of two West-Indian trees (*Sideroxylon trifolium* and *Ixora ferrea*) of the family *Rubiaceæ*, and a Persian tree (*Parrotia persica*) of the witch-hazel family (*Hamamelidaceæ*).—**Australian iron-tree,** a shrub or small tree (*Notelæa ligustrina*) found in Tasmania and southern Australia. The wood is very hard and dense and is used as a substitute for lignum-vitæ.

I'ron-weed", 1 al'ern-wēd'; 2 i'ern-wēd', *n.* **1.** Any species of *Vernonia*, especially *V. noveboracensis*, a North-American asteraceous weed, growing from 3 to 6 feet high, with lanceolate leaves and purple-red flowers in loose cymes: common in the eastern United States. **2.** Same as BLACK KNAPWEED.

I'ron-wood", 1 al'ern-wud"; 2 i'ern-wŏod", *n.* Any one of various trees having unusually strong, heavy, and hard wood; also, the wood itself. Especially: (1) In the United States, (*a*) the hophornbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*, (*b*) the American hornbeam (*Carpinus caroliniana*), (*c*) the southern buttonbush (*Bumelia lycioides*), (*d*) the titi (*Cliftonia monophylla*), (*e*) the leatherwood (*Dirca palustris*), (*f*) the mesquite (*Prosopis glandulosa*), (*g*) the **white ironwood** (*Hypelate trifoliata*), (*h*) the red **I.** (*Agonisia septentrionalis*), (*i*) the tough buckthorn (*Bumelia tenax*), (*j*) the **Sonora I.** (*Olneya tesota*), (*k*) **Lyon's I.** (*Lyonothamnus floribundus*). (2) In Asia, (*a*) *Messua ferrea*, (*b*) *Mesua nobilissima*, (*c*) *Pterocarpus santa*, (*d*) *Diospyros kurzii* (the marblewood). (3) In the Dutch East Indies, (*a*) *Cassia florida*, (*b*) *Dodonæa waitziana*, (*c*) *Eusideroxylon zwageri*, (*d*) *Intsia amboinensis*, (*e*) *Memecylon ferreum*, (*f*) *Nauclea tera*, (*g*) *Santiamantia sideroxylon*, and (*h*) *Sideroxylon sideroxylon*. (4) In the Philippine Islands, the dungon (*Sterculia nobilis*). (5) In Australia, (*a*) *Acacia excelsa*, (*b*) *Mallotus paniculatus*, (*c*) *Syrinx diversifolia*, (*d*) *Olea paniculata*, (*e*) *Myrtus hillii* (**the scrub I.**), and (*f*) *Casuarina equisetifolia* (the beefwood). (6) In Tasmania, *Notelæa ligustrina*. (7) In Africa, (*a*) *Mimusops balata*, (*b*) *Vitex littoralis* (the puriri). (8) In the West Indies and South America, (*a*) *Trichilia hirta*, (*b*) *Erythroxylon areolatum*, (*c*) *Sloanea dentata*, (*d*) *Symplocos ferruginea*, (*e*) *Tecoma leucoxylon*, (*f*) *Tetrazygia elæagnoides*, (*g*) *Eugenia confusa*, (*h*) *Myrcia tomentosa*, (*i*) *Myrcia myrtilloides* (the **small-leaved I.**). (9) In Africa, (*a*) *Olea undulata*, (*b*) *Vepris lanceolata*, and (*c*) *Northea seychellana*.



Ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*).
a, fruit and leaves.

I'ron-wood', *n.* A city in Gogebic county, Mich.

I'ron-work', **I'ron-worker,** etc. See IRON†, *n.*

I'ron-wort', 1 al'ern-wurt'; 2 i'ern-wŭrt', *n.* Any one of various plants of the mint family. Especially: (1) either of two species of hempnettle (*Galeopsis*), *G. tetrahit* and *G. ladanum*. (2) An Old World plant of the genus *Sideritis*.

I'ron-y, 1 al'ern-i; 2 i'ern-y, *a.* Consisting of or resembling iron.

Iro-ny, 1 al'ro-ni; 2 ī'ro-ny (CUM), *n.* **1.** The use of words designed to convey a meaning opposite to the literal sense, with the design of indicating dissent, disapprobation, or contempt; censure or ridicule under cover of praise or compliment; covert sarcasm or satire.

That faculty of speech which consists chiefly in a certain superficial distortion or reversal of objects.
CARLYLE *Essays, Richter* in vol. i, p. 21. [a. u. s. co.]

2. *Rhet.* A figure in which the speaker represents his thought in a form that naturally expresses its opposite.

Irony is one of the three figures (*irony, doubt,* and *interrogation*) that relate to a change in the represented conception of the subject, and these three form a species of that class of representative figures (including also *prosopopeia* and *apostrophe*) in which the mental condition of the speaker is represented as that of his fellow-men.

3. The feigning of ignorance, as when one in an argument thus dissembles in order to lead on and perplex an antagonist.—**a favorite device of Socrates; hence called Socratic irony.** A dramatic effect arising from the reverse of what was to be expected; a contradictory result of events as tho in mockery of what might have been looked for; as, the *irony* of circumstances. [< F. *ironie*, < L. *ironia*, < Gr. *eirōneia*, < *eirōn*, dissembler, orig. ppr. of *eirō*, speak.] Syn.: see BANTER.

Ir'o-quoi'an, 1 ir'o-kwoi'en; 2 ir'o-kwŏi'an. **I.** *a.* Of or relating to the Iroquois. **II.** *n.* A North-American linguistic stock. See AMERICAN.

Ir'o-quois', 1 ir'o-kwoi'; 2 ir'o-kwŏi', *n.* **1.** A North-American Indian of any one of the Five (later, Six) Nations. See FIVE NATIONS, under FIVE. **2.** One of the Iroquoian stock of North-American Indians or their language. See AMERICAN. **3.** A river in Jasper county, Ind.; length, 120 m. to the Kankakee river. **4.** A county in E. Illinois; 1,123 sq. m.; county-seat, Watseka.

Ir'o-quois', Lake. One of the later glacial great lakes, which occupied the present basin of Lake Ontario, with some surrounding land, and discharged at first through the Mohawk and Hudson valleys, and later along the northern base of the Adirondacks into the glacial predecessor of Lake Champlain. The two latter stages have been named Lake Dana and Lake Lundy, respectively.

Irpe†. *n.* Making a grimace or contortion. **II.** *n.* A grimace; contortion.

Ir'pe-el, 1 ēr'[or ir']pi-el; 2 ir'[or ir']pe-ĕl, *n. Bib. Josh.* xviii, 27. [Heb., God is healer.]

Ir'pex, 1 ēr'peks; 2 ir'pĕks, *n. Bot.* A genus of basidiomycetous fungi of the family *Hydnaceæ*, found on trees. The sporophore is usually resupinate or pileate, and the teeth are more or less irregular and flattened.

Ir-ra'di-ance, 1 ai-rai'di-ans; 2 ī-rā'di-ans, *n.* **1.** The act or state of emitting luminous rays; as, phosphoric *irradiance*. **2.** The optical effect of irradiation; luster; splendor. **Ir-ra'di-an-cy†.**

Ir-ra'di-ant, 1 ai-rai'di-ant; 2 ī-rā'di-ant, *a.* Sending out rays of light; as, the *irradiant* moon.

Ir-ra'di-ate, 1 ai-rai'di-et; 2 ī-rā'di-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] *I. t.* **1.** To render clear, bright, or shining by throwing rays of light upon or into; make luminous; illuminate. **2.** Hence, to render clear and intelligible, as a subject; fill with knowledge or with cheer, as the mind. **3.** To make distinguished or glorious; surround with splendor.

Who shall deliver me from the cares, the unrests, the frustrated truths that ever *irradiated* humanity? HALE *Brewsters Plymouth Pulpit, May 9, 1875* vol. iv, p. 203. [a. u. s. 1876.]

4. To strike or penetrate, as by rays of heat. **5.** To shed; diffuse.

II. *i.* To emit rays; shine. [< L. *irradiatus*, pp. of *irradio*, < *in*, on, + *radio*; see RADIATE, *v.*]

Ir-ra'di-ate, 1 ai-rai'di-et; 2 ī-rā'di-at, *a.* [Poet.] Made clear, bright, or glorious. [< L. *irradiatus*: see IRRADIATE, *v.*]

Ir-ra'di-at'ed, 1 ai-rai'di-et'ed; 2 ī-rā'di-āt'ĕd, *a. Her.* Decorated with rays or beams of light.

ir-ra″di-a′tion, 1 i-rā″di-ē′shan; 2 i-rā″di-ā′shon, *n.* 1. The act of irradiating. 2. The state of being irradiated.

There was a pure light, an earnest spiritual sweetness in the eyes — the *irradiation* of an anxious soul.

GEO. ELIOT *Felix Holt* p. 272. [S. 1861.]

2. Rays emitted; as, the *irradiation* of a candle. 3. *Physics.* An apparent enlargement of a bright object, when seen against a dark background, due, according to Helmholtz, to the fact that the rays of light do not converge accurately to a focus on the retina.

The effect of *irradiation* is very perceptible in the apparent magnitude of the stars. GANOT *Physics* p. 600. [w. w. 1893.]

4. The diffusion of a nervous excitation from a single nerve-cell or nerve-center to other elements in the immediate neighborhood. 5. Radiation, in its several senses. [< L. *irradio*; see IRRADIATE, v.]

ir-ra′di-a-tive, } [i-rā′di-ā-tiv; 2 i-rā′di-ā-tiv. **I.** *a.* **ir-ra′di-a-to″ry,** } Emitting rays; illuminating. **II.** *n.* That which irradiates.

ir-ra′di-a′tor, 1 i-rā′di-ā″tor *or* -tor; 2 i-rā′di-ā-tor, *n.* One who or that which emits illumination. [rable.

ir-rad″i-ca-bil′ĭ-ty, 1 i-rad″i-ka-bil′ĭ-ti; 2 i-rad″i-ca-bil, *a.* Ineradi-**ir-rad′i-cate,** 1 i-rad′i-kēt; 2 i-rad′i-kĕt, *va.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'-ING.] To root deeply or firmly.

ir-rar′e-fi″a-bil (e″), *a.* [Rare.] Not possible to be rarefied.

ir-rased′i, *a.* *Her.* Having a serrate border-line.

ir-ra′tion-a-bil (e)*t*, *a.* [Rare.] Irrational.— **ir-ra″tion-a-bil′ĭ-ty,** *n.*— **ir-ra′tion-a-bly,** *adv.*

ir-ra′tion-al, 1 i-ra-shi-on-al; 2 i-rā′shi-on-al, *a.* 1. Not possessed of reasoning powers or understanding; as, an *irrational* being.

Irrational nature of our womanhood,
That blushes one way, feels another way,
And prays, perhaps, another.
E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. ii, l. 701.

2. Not accordant with or characterized by reason; contrary to reason; absurd; as, an *irrational* proceeding. 3. *Math.* Not equal to the quotient of any two entire quantities; not expressible by the ratio of number or common fraction: said especially of roots, as $\sqrt{2}$. [< L. *irrationalis*, < *in-*, not; and see RATIONAL.] SYN.: see ABSURD; INSANE.— **irrational number** (*Math.*), see under NUMBER.— 1. **syllable** (*Gr. Pros.*), a syllable that destroys the proper ratio between thesis and arsis, as a long syllable standing in the place of a short one.— **ir-ra′tion-al-ly,** *adv.*— **ir-ra″tion-al-ness,** *n.*

ir-ra′tion-al, *n.* 1. A person or thing not possessed of reason, as an idiot or a brute. 2. An irrational number.

ir-ra′tion-al-ism, 1 i-rash′on-al-izm; 2 i-rā′shi-on-al-izm, *n.* 1. A belief or philosophy that is not grounded in reason; the denial or disbelief of rationalism. 2. The philosophy that positively rejects, or is agnostic toward, the processes and conclusions of reason, and attempts to found the tests of truth and the rules for the conduct of life in the emotions or practical utilities: a form of *pragmatism.*— **ir-ra′tion-al-ist,** *n.*

ir-ra″tion-al-ĭ′ty, 1 i-rash″on-al′i-ti; 2 i-rā″shi-on-al′i-ti, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] 1. The state of lacking reason or understanding, also, the character of being contrary to the dictates of reason; as, the *irrationality* of a madman; the *irrationality* of a proposition. 2. Something irrational or absurd.— **irrationality of dispersion** (*Optics*), the want of proportionality in the spectra produced by different media.

ir-ra′tion-al-ize, 1 i-rash′on-al-iz; 2 i-rā′shi-on-al-iz, *vt.* To make irrational; to conceive of, or think about, in an irrational way.

Ir″ra-wad′dy, *n.* Same as IRAWADI.

Ir″re-al′ĭ-ty, *n.* [Rare.] Unreality.

ir-re-al-ĭ-za′tion, 1 i-rē″al-ĭ-zā′shon; 2 i-rē″al-ĭ-zā′shon, *n.* Unrealizable. [rebuttable.

ir″re-but′ta-bil (e), 1 i-rē″but′a-bil; 2 i-rē-bŭt′a-bil, *a.* Not

ir″re-cep′tĭv (e), 1 i-rē-sep′tiv; 2 i-rē-cĕp′tiv, *a.* Unreceptive. —**ir″re-cep-tĭv′ĭ-ty,** *n.*

ir″re-cip′ro-cal, 1 i″rĭ-sip′ro-kal; 2 i-rē-cĭp′ro-cal, *a.* Not reciprocal.— **irreciprocal conduction,** same as UNIPOLAR CONDUCTION.

ir-rec″ĭ-proc′ĭ-ty, *n.* Absence of reciprocity.

ir″re-claim′a-bil (e), 1 i″rĭ-klēm′a-bil; 2 i″rē-clām′a-bil, *a.* That can not be reclaimed; as, an *irreclaimable* rogue; *irreclaimable* pledges. SYN.: see ABANDONED.— **ir″re-claim′a-bil′ĭ-ty,** *n.*— **ir″re-claim′a-bl(e-ness)***t*, *n.*— **ir″re-claim′a-bly,** *adv.*— **ir″re-claimed′,** *a.* Not reclaimed.

ir″rec″og-nĭ′tion, *n.* Non-recognition.

ir-rec″og-niz″a-bil (e), 1 i-rek″og-naiz′a-bil; 2 i-rĕc′og-nīz′a-bil (XIII), *a.* Incapable of being recognized.— **ir-rec″og-niz″a-bil′ĭ-ty,** *n.*— **ir-rec″og-niz″a-bly,** *adv.*— **ir″re-cog-ni′zant,** *a.* [Rare.] Not showing recognition.

ir-rec″on-lee′tion, 1 i-rek″on-li′shon; 2 i-rĕc′o-lēe′shon, *n.* Failure to recollect; forgetfulness.

ir-rec′on-cil″a-bil (e), 1 i-rek′on-sail″a-bil; 2 i-rĕc′on-cĭl″a-bil (XIII), *a.* That can not be reconciled; as, *irreconcilable* enemies.

Between us and the Greeks lies the grave of their murdered paganism, making our minds and theirs *irreconcilable.*
LOWELL *My Study Windows* p. 223. [S. M. & CO. 1886.]

2. *Math.* Independent; not transformable into one another. SYN.: see IMPLACABLE; INCONGRUOUS.— **ir-rec″on-cil″a-bil′ĭ-ty,** **ir-rec′on-cil″a-bil-ness***t*, *n.*— **ir-rec′on-cil″a-bly,** *adv.*

ir-rec′on-cil″a-bl(e)*t*, *n.* One who will not agree or become reconciled: said especially of political factionists.

The rest of the *irreconcilables* made at once their new center of operations.
GEORGE BANCROFT *Centennial Oration* p. 363. [S. 1881.]

ir-rec′on-cile*d*″*t*, *a.* Unreconciled.

ir-rec′on-cile″ment, 1 i-rek′on-sail″ment *or* -ment; 2 i-rĕc′on-cĭl″ment, *n.* State of being unreconciled.

Ir″re-cov′er-a-bl(e)″, 1 i″rĭ-kuv′er-a-bil; 2 i″rē-cŭv′er-a-bl, *a.* 1. That can not be recovered or regained: irredeemable; lost beyond recall; as, an *irrecoverable* state of happiness. 2. That can not be recovered (from); not to be remedied or cured; incurable; as, an *irrecoverable* ruin.

The bank . . . was in a state of absolute and *irrecoverable* collapse.
MACDONALD *What's Mine's Mine* p. 472. [S. n. col.]

SYN.: see INCURABLE.— **ir″re-cov′er-a-bl(e-ness)***t*, *n.*— **ir″re-cov′er-a-bly,** *adv.*

ir″re-cu′per-a-bl(e)*t*, *adv.* Incurably.

ir″re-cu′sa-bl(e)″, 1 i″rĭ-kiu′za-bil; 2 i″rē-cĭu′za-bl, *a.* That can not be rejected. [< IN- + L. *recuso*; see RECUSANT.] — **ir″re-cu′sa-bly,** *adv.*

Ir″re-deem′a-bl(e)″, 1 i″rĭ-dīm′a-bil; 2 i″rē-dēm′a-bl, *a.* 1. Not to be redeemed or replaced by an equivalent; as, an *irredeemable* bank-note. 2. That can not be reclaimed; not to be atoned for or escaped from; as, an *irredeemable* scoundrel, crime, or slavery.

The Steward should be placed in exact antithesis to Kent, as the only character of utter *irredeemable* baseness in Shakespeare.
COLERIDGE *Works, Shakespeare*, in vol. iv, p. 139. [S. 1858.]

3. Not ended by payment of principal; as, an *irredeemable* annuity.

— **ir″re-deem′a-bil′ĭ-ty,** **ir″re-deem′a-bl(e-ness)***t*, *n.*— **ir″re-deem′a-bly,** *adv.*— **ir″re-deemed′,** *a.* Not freed from a foreign yoke.

Ir″re-den′tĭ-sm, 1 i″rĭ-den′tizm; 2 i″rē-dĕn′tĭşm, *n.* *Pl. Polit.* The political views of the Irredentists, taken collectively.— **Ir″re-den′tĭal,** *a.* Favoring Irredentism.

Ir″re-den′tĭst, 1 i″rĭ-den′tist; 2 i″rē-dĕn′tĭşt, *n.* One of a party formed in Italy about 1878 to secure the incorporation with that country of regions Italian in speech and race, notably the people of the district around Trieste and Trent in Austria, Nice in France, Corsica, and Malta, but subject to other governments. Such regions were called *Italia irredenta*, or unredeemed Italy. [< It. *irredentista*, < *irredento*, unredeemed, < L. *in-*, not, + *redempto*, pa. pr. of *redimo*; see REDEEM.]— **Ir″re-den′tĭst,** *a.*

ir″re-dres′sa-bl(e)″, 1 i″rĭ-dres′i-bil; 2 i″rē-drĕş′i-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Not to be redressed.— **ir″re-dres″si-bil′ĭ-ty,** *n.*— **ir″re-dres′si-bly,** *adv.*

ir″re-duc′i-bl(e)″, 1 i″rĭ-diūs′i-bil; 2 i″rē-dūç′i-bl, *a.* 1. Not reducible; that can not be brought into the desired condition, form, or arrangement; that can not be lessened.

The fashions of dress and of amusements are generally capricious and *irreducible* to rule.
HALLAM *Middle Ages* ch. 9, p. 488. [S. 1854.]

2. *Surg.* Not yielding to treatment: said of hernia or fracture. 3. *Alg.* Not reducible to a simpler form.— **irreducible case** (*Alg.*), in a cubic equation, all of whose roots are real, and which Cardan's solution yields when roots only in a form involving imaginaries.— 1. **function** (*Math.*), a function defined by an irreducible equation.— **ir″re-duc′i-bil′ĭ-ty,** *n.* Irreducibility.— **ir″re-duc′i-bly,** *adv.*

ir″re-duc′ti-bl(e-ness)‡, — **ir″re-duc′ĭ-bly,** *adv.*— **ir″re-duc″ti-bil′ĭ-ty,** *n.* [Rare.]— **ir″re-duc′ti-bl(e)″,** *a.* Not capable of being reduced.— **ir″re-duc′ti-bly,** *adv.*

ir″re-fec′ta-bl(e)″, 1 i″rĭ-flek′ta-bil; 2 i″rē-flĕc′ta-bl, *a.* Lack of reflection; thoughtlessness.— **ir″re-flec′tĭv** (e), *a.* Lacking reflectiveness; not guided by reflection.— **ir″re-flec′tĭv** (e-ly)*t*, *adv.*— **ir″re-flec′tĭv** (e-ness)*t*, *n.*

ir″re-flex′ĭ-bl (e)*t*, 1 i″rĭ-fleks′i-bil; 2 i″rē-flĕx′i-bl, *a.* Not reflexive.

ir″re-form′a-bl (e)*t*, 1 i″rĭ-fōrm′a-bil; 2 i″rē-fōrm′a-bl, *a.* 1. Incorrigible; as, an *irreformable* character. 2. *R. C. Ch.* Not open to revision or change: said of papal bulls and certain decrees.— **ir″re-form″a-bil′ĭ-ty,** *n.*

ir″ref″ra-ga-bl(e)″, 1 i-ref′ra-ga-bil; 2 i-rĕf′ra-ga-bl, *a.* 1. Not refragable; that can not be refuted or disproved; incontrovertible; incontrovertibly true: opposed to *refragable* proof. 2. [Rare.] Indestructible; inviolable; that may not be broken. 3†. Obstinate, inflexible; as, an *irrefragable* man. [< LL. *irrefragabilis*, < L. *in-*, not, + *refragor*; see REFRAGABLE.]— **Irrefragable Doctor,** see ALEXANDER OF HALES.— **ir″ref″ra-ga-bil′ĭ-ty,** *n.* The quality or state of being irrefragable.— **ir″ref″ra-ga-bl(e-ness)***t*.— **ir″ref″ra-ga-bly,** *adv.*

ir″re-fus′a-bl (e)*t*, 1 i″rĭ-fiūz′a-bil; 2 i″rē-fiūş′a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Not admitting of refusal.

ir″re-fut′a-bl (e), 1 i″rĭ-fiūt′a-bil; 2 i″rē-fŭt′a-bl (XIII), *a.* Not refutable; that can not be disproved; irrefragable, as an argument. [< LL. *irrefutabilis*, < *in-*, not, + *refuto*, refute.]— **ir″re-fut″a-bil′ĭ-ty,** *n.* The quality of being irrefutable.— **ir″re-fut′a-bl(e-ness)***t*.— **ir″re-fut′a-bly,** *adv.*

irreg., *abbr.* Irregular; irregularly.

ir-reg′u-lar, 1 i-reg′yu-lar. **I.** *a.* 1. Not regular; departing from or being out of the usual or proper form, order, course, method, proportion, etc. Compare REGULAR.

It was found that all the planets moved with an *irregular* velocity. O. M. MITCHEL *Stellar Worlds* p. 27. [O. M. & CO. 1870.]

2. Not conforming in action or character to rule, duty, discipline, etc.; lawless; as, *irregular* habits. 3. *Zool.* & *Bot.* Varying from an established type; not exhibiting radial or bilateral symmetry; as, an *irregular* sea-urchin. (2) Of or pertaining to the *Irregularia*. 4. *Bot.* (1) Exhibiting a want of symmetry in form and size: said of flowers in which the normal number of the parts is not differ from one another in size or shape. (2) Asymmetrical. (3) Zygomorphous. 5. *Ecc.* Laboring under an ecclesiastical irregularity. SYN. IRREGULARITY, 3. 6. *Mil.* Not belonging to the regular army; *irregular troops.* 7. *Gram.* (1) Not inflected or conjugated in the usual way; as, *irregular* verbs. (2) Same as STRONG, 15. 8. *Law.* Not according to rule; improper; not complying with legal formalities. [< LL. *irregularis*, < L. *in-*, not, + *regularis*, < *lex*, rule, + *regularis*; see REGULAR.]

ir-reg′u-lar-ĭ-ty, 1 i-reg′yu-lar′i-ti; 2 i-rĕg′yu-lă′ri-a, *n.* *pl.* *Echin.* A suborder of exechinoidaeans with the anus in the posterior interradium, as in spatangids, etc. [< L. *irregularis*; see IRREGULAR, *a.*]

ir″re-gu′la-ri-ter″ĭ-ty, 1 i-reg″yu-lar′i-ter″i-ti; 2 i-rĕg″yu-lă′ri-a, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] 1. The condition or quality of being irregular; lack of conformity, rule, symmetry, method, or uniformity; divergence from what is customary or fit.

If the Greek emperor behaved ungenerously to them, it must therefore be ascribed to the *irregularity* of their conduct.
WM. RUSSELL *Modern Europe* vol. i, p. 159. [n. 1845.]

2. That which constitutes an irregularity; an impropriety, inconsistency, delinquency, impropriety, deviation, or the like; as, to be charged with grave *irregularities.* 3. *R. C. & Anglican Ch.* An impediment to the taking or performing the functions of orders.

Irregularity may arise from crime or from defect. Irregularities on account of crime arise from homicide, mutilation, abuse of baptism, violation of censure, reception of ordination from a censured bishop, heresy, a usta. y, sch sm, and defect of fame. Irregularity on account of defect arises from nonage or minority, defect of birth, liberty (as slaves formerly), marriage, wildness (as soldiers involved in previous military engagements), and bodily defects (as deafness, dumbness, etc.). All irregularities, except age, liberty, and infancy (where knowledge of the fact is wanting), need formal dispensation. **Partial irregularity** prohibits ascent to a higher order, or interferes with exercise of a particular function. **Total i.** prohibits the reception of any order. [< OF. *irregularité*, < L *irregularita(t)-s*, < *irregularis*; see IRREGULAR, *a.*] SYN.: see DISORDER.

ir-reg″u-late*t*, *vt.* To make irregular; derange.— **ir″reg″u-la′tion,** *n.* [Rare.] Lack of order.

ir″re-late′, *a.* [R.-c.] Not related; unrelated. **ir″re-lat′ed***t*, *a.* The fleeting accidents of a man's life, and its external shows, may indeed be *irrelate* and inconsequent.
MASSON *De Quincey Opium-Eater, Suspiria, Palimpsest* p. 233. [r. & g. 1855.]

ir″re-la′tion, 1 i″rĭ-lē′shen; 2 i″rē-lā′shon, *n.* Lack of relation.

ir-rel′a-tive, } 1 i-rel′a-tiv; 2 i-rĕl′a-tĭv, *a.* 1. Not relative. **ir-rel′a-tĭvş,** } free; especially, having no mutual relations; unconnected. 2. *Muş.* Having no common tone, or few common tones: said of chords, keys, etc.— **Irrelative repetition** (*Rhet.*), the repetition of words without mutual relation.— **ir-rel′a-tĭv-ly***s*, *adv.*— **ir-rel′a-tĭv-(e-ness)***s*, *n.* Want of relativity.

ir-rel′a-tĭv (e)*s*, *n.* That which is without relation.

ir-rel′e-van-cy, 1 i-rel′i-van-si; 2 i-rĕl′e-van-cy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -siz; 2 -çiş, *pl.*] 1. The condition or quality of being irrelevant; as, the *irrelevancy* of a statement. 2. Something that is irrelevant. **ir-rel′e-vant,** 1 i-rel′i-vant; 2 i-rĕl′e-vant, *a.* Not relevant; naturally or logically foreign to the subject; impertinent; inapplicable; as, an *irrelevant* illustration. 2. *Law.* Having no proper bearing on the point in question; not material to the issue, as, *irrelevant* testimony. SYN.: see ALIEN; INSIGNIFICANT.— **ir-rel′e-vant-ly,** *adv.*

ir″re-lĭev′a-bl (e)*t*, *a.* That can not be relieved.

ir″re-lig′ĭon, 1 i″rĭ-lij′on; 2 i″rē-lĭj′ŏn, *n.* The state of being without or opposed to religion; unbelief; ungodliness; as, the abyss of *irreligion.* [< LL. *irreligio(n-)*, < L. *in-*, not; and see RELIGION.]— **ir″re-lig′ĭon-ism,** *n.*— **ir″re-lig′ĭon-ist,** *n.* An irreligionist.

ir″re-lig′ĭous, 1 i″rĭ-lij′us; 2 i″rē-lĭj′ŭş, *a.* Not religious; indifferent or opposed to religion; hence, ungodly; unrighteous; as, *irreligious* talk.

So far from science being *irreligious*, as many think, it is the neglect of science that is *irreligious.*
SPENCER *Education* p. 91. [n. 1890.]

[< LL. *irreligiosus*, < L. *in-*, not, + and see RELIGIOUS.] SYN.: see PROFANE.— **ir″re-lig′ĭous-ly,** *adv.*— **ir″re-lig′ĭous-ness,** *n.* [Rare.] Lack of religious character; ungodliness. **ir″re-lig″u-os′i-ty***t*.

ir″re-luc′tant, *a.* [Rare.] Willing; unresisting.

ir″re-me′a-bl(e)″, *a.* [Poet.] Admitting no return; irretraceable.— **ir″re′me-a-bly,** *adv.*

ir″re-me′di-a-bl(e)″, 1 i″rĭ-mī′di-a-bil; 2 i″rē-mē′di-a-bl, *a.* Not to be rectified by remedial measures; not to be redressed; incurable; irreparable; as, *irremediable* abuses. [< L. *irremediabilis*, < *in-*, not; and see REMEDIABLE.]— **ir″re-me′di-a-bl(e-ness)***t*, *n.*— **ir″re-me′di-a-bly,** *adv.*

ir″re-mem′ber-a-bl(e)″, 1 i″rĭ-mem′ber-a-bil; 2 i″rē-mĕm′ber-a-bl, *a.* Not to be remembered.

ir″re-mis″si-bil′ĭ-ty, 1 i″rĭ-mis″i-bil′i-ti; 2 i″rē-mis″i-bil′i-ty, *n.* Impossibility of being forgiven; the state of being without remission.— **ir″re-mis′si-bl(e)″,** *a.* Unpardonable.

ir″re-mis′sĭv(e), *a.* [Rare.] Unremitting.

ir″re-mov′a-bl(e)″, 1 i″rĭ-mūv′a-bil; 2 i″rē-mŏv′a-bl, *a.* 1. Not removable; that can not be or is not to be removed or displaced; permanent; as, an *irremovable* judge.

The real will never find an *irremovable* throne on the ideal.
LOWELL *Democracy* p. 22. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

2†. Inflexible; immovable.

— **ir″re-mov″a-bil′ĭ-ty,** *n.* 1. Perpetuity. 2. *Ecc.* The quality of certain offices implying that the incumbent's appointment is for the term of his natural life. **ir″re-mov′a-bl(e-ness)***t*.— **ir″re-mov′a-bly,** *adv.*

ir″re-mu′ner-a-bl(e)″, *a.* [Rare.] The state of not being removed.

ir″re-mu′ner-a-bl(e)″, *a.* [Rare.] Not remunerable; that can not be recompensed. [< LL. *irremunerabilis*, < L. *in-*, not, + *remunero*; see REMUNERATE.]

ir-ren′der-a-bl(e)″, *a.* [Rare.] Incapable of being rendered.

ir″re-new′a-bl(e)″, *a.* [Rare.] That can not be renewed.

ir″re-nun′ci-a-bl(e)″, *a.* [Rare.] That can not be renounced.

ir″re-pair′, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being out of repair.

ir″re-pa′ra-bl(e)″, } 1 i-rep′e-ra-bil; 2 i-rĕp′a-ra-bl, *a.* Not **ir-rep′a-ra-bl(e)***s*, } reparable; that can not be rectified or made amends for, or that can not be repaired or restored; irremediable; as, an *irreparable* wrong. [< L. *irreparabilis*, < *in-*, not; and see REPARABLE.] **ir″re-pair′a-bl(e)***t*. SYN.: see INCURABLE.— **ir″re-pa′ra-bil′ĭ-ty,** *n.*— **ir″re-pa′ra-bl(e-ness)***t*.— **ir″re-pa′ra-bly,** *adv.*

ir″re-pa′ral-bl(e)″, 1 i″rĭ-pā′ral-bil; 2 i″rē-pā′ral-bl, *a.* Not capable of being replaced. 2. Irreplaceable.

ir″re-pa′ral-sa-bl(e)″, *a.* [Rare.] That can not be relieved or relieved on sureties. **ir″re-plev′i-a-bl(e)***t*.

ir″re-port′a-bl(e)″, 1 i″rĭ-pōrt′a-bil; 2 i″rē-pōrt′a-bl, *a.* Not reportable.

ir-rep″re-hen′si-bl(e)″, 1 i-rep″ri-hen′si-bil; 2 i-rep″re-hĕn′si-bl, *a.* Not reprehensible or blamable; not de-

serving censure or reproof. [< LL. *irreprehensibilis*, < L. *in-*, not; and see REPREHENSIBLE.] — **ir-rep"re-hen'si-bl(e-ness**, *n.* — **ir-rep"re-hen'si-bly**, *adv.*

ir-rep"re-sent'a-bl(e, 1 ir-rep"ri-sent'a-bl; 2 ir-rēp"re-sĕnt'a-bl, *a.* Not capable of being figured or represented; as, God's *irrepresentable* nature.

ir"re-pres'si-bl(e, 1 ir"ri-pres'i-bl; 2 ir"e-prĕs'i-bl, *a.* Not repressible; that cannot be restrained or kept down; as, *irrepressible* laughter; an *irrepressible* conflict. — **ir"re-pres'si-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **ir"re-pres'si-bl(e-ness"**, *n.* — **ir"re-pres'si-bly**, *adv.*

ir"re-pres'siv(e, *a.* [Rare.] Irrepressible.

Most women's arms unclose at once
With *irrepressive* instinct.
E. B. Browning *Aurora Leigh* bk. iii, l. 831.

ir"re-proach'a-bl(e, 1 ir"ri-prō'a-bl; 2 ir"e-prōch'a-bl, *a.* Not reproachable; above reproach or criticism; blameless; as, *irreproachable* character; an *irreproachable* jurist. — **ir"re-proach'a-bl(e-ness**, *n.* — **ir"re-proach'a-bly**, *adv.*

ir-re"pro-du"ci-bl(e, 1 ir-ri"pro-di sī-bl; 2 ir-rē"pro-dūçi-bl, *a.* Incapable of being reproduced.

ir-re"pro-duc"tiv(e, 1 ir-ri"pro-dŭk'tiv; 2 ir-rē"pro-dŭc'tiv, *a.* Not reproductive. — **irreproductive function** (*Math.*), a function of the power zero.

ir"re-prov'a-bl(e, 1 ir"ri-prū'v-a-bl; 2 ir"e-prgv'a-bl, *a.* 1. Blameless. 2†. Irrefutable.

ir"re-ţif'lou-ı, *a.* Sterile; insinuative.

ir"re-sil'i-ent, 1 ir"ri-sil'i-ent; 2 ir"e-sil'i-ĕnt, *a.* Lacking in rebound; not resilient.

ir"re-sis'tance, 1 ir"ri-sis'tans; 2 ir"e-sĭs'tans, *n.* Forbearance from resisting; non-resistance; submission.

ir"re-sis'ti-bl(e, 1 ir"ri-zis'ti-bl; 2 ir"e-sĭs'ti-bl, *a.* Not resistible; that can not be successfully withstood or opposed; as, an *irresistible* torrent or proof. — **ir"re-sis'ti-bl'i-ty**, *n.* Syn.: see IMPERIOUS. — **ir"re-sis'ti-bil'i-ty, ir"re-sis'ti-bl(e-ness", *n.* — **ir"re-sis'ti-bly**, *adv.*

ir-res'o-lu-bl(e, 1 ir-rez'o-liu-bl; 2 ir-rĕz'o-lū-bl, *a.* 1. Not resolvable; that can not be resolved into its component parts or elements. 2. Not to be relieved; beyond help. 3. Not solvable; insoluble. [< LL. *irresolubilis*, < *in-*, not; and see RESOLUBLE.] — **ir-res'o-lu-ble-ness**, *n.*

ir-res'o-lute, 1 ir-rez'o-liut; 2 ir-rĕz'o-lūt, *a.* Not resolute or resolved; not decided in mind; lacking determination of character; vacillating; wavering; hesitating.

We are *irresolute* so long as the strength of competing desires is evenly matched.
T. H. GREEN *Prolegomena to Ethics* bk. ii, p.143. [c. p. 1884.]

[< L. *irresolutus*, < *in-*, not; and see RESOLUTE.]

Syn: undecided. Irresolution denotes defect of intellectual conviction; irresolution denotes defect of volition, weakness of will. A thoughtful man may be *undecided* as to the course to take in perplexing circumstances; yet when decided he may act with promptness and energy. A *irresolute* man lacks nerve to act. Indecision commonly denotes a temporary state or condition, irresolution a trait of character. See FAINT; FICKLE. — Ant: decided, determined, persistent, resolute, resolved. — **ir-res'o-lute-ly**, *adv.* — **ir-res'o-lute-ness**, *n.* The state of being irresolute; irresolution.

ir-res"o-lu'tion, 1 ir-rez'o-liu'shon; 2 ir-rĕz'o-lū'shon, *n.* Lack of resolution or firmness of purpose; want of decision. Syn.: see DOUBT. Compare IRRESOLUTE.

ir"re-solv'a-bl(e, 1 ir"ri-zolv'a-bl; 2 ir"e-zŏlv'a-bl, *a.* Not separable into parts; not to be resolved. — **irresolvable nebulæ**, nebulæ that, when viewed through the most powerful telescopes, seem still homogeneous, instead of separating into star-clusters: thought to consist largely of glowing gases. — **ir"re-solv'a-bil(e-ness", ir"re-solv'a-bil'i-ty, *n.*

ir"re-solved', } 1 ir"ri-zolvd'; 2 ir"e-zŏlvd', *a.* Not re-
ir"re-solv'd, } solved; unsettled in opinion; irresolute. — **ir"re-solv'ed-ly**, *adv.*

ir-res'o-nant, 1 ir-rez'o-nant; 2 ir-rĕz'o-nant, *a.* Wanting in resonance. — **ir-res'o-nance**, *n.*

ir"re-spect'a-bil'i-ty, 1 ir"ri-spekt'a-bil'i-ti; 2 ir"e-spĕct'a-bil'i-ty, *n.* Want of respectability. — **ir"re-spect'a-bl(e**, *a.* **ir"re-spect'ful**, *a.* Rude; disrespectful.

ir"re-spec'tive, } 1 ir"ri-spek'tiv; 2 ir"e-spĕc'tiv, *a.* 1.
ir"re-spec'tĭvs, } Lacking respect or relation; taking no account; independent of (specified) circumstances or conditions; regardless: now used mostly with *of*, often adverbially.

A natural right to liberty, *irrespective of* the ability to defend it, exists in nations as much as and no more than it exists in individuals. FREEMAN *Historical Essays* 1st ser. p. 1. [c. h. 1883.]

2†. Disrespectful. — **irrespective reserve** (*U. S. Postal Service*), a maximum reserve of money-order funds allowed a postmaster without regard to the number and amount of money-orders the advices of which are in his hands. — **-ly**, *adv.*

ir"re-spir'a-bl(e, 1 ir"ri-spair'a-bl or ir-res'pi-ra-bl; 2 ir"e-spir'a-bl *or* ir-rĕs'pi-ra-bl (RITI), *a.* Not respirable; not fit to be breathed. [< LL. *irrespirabilis*, < L. *in-*, not; and see RESPIRABLE.]

ir"re-spon'dence, *n.* [Rare.] Lack of respondence.

ir"re-spon'sl-bil-i-ty, 1 ir"ri-spon'si-bil'i-ti; 2 ir"e-spŏn'si-bil'i-ty, *n.* 1. Condition or character of being irresponsible; freedom from accountability. 2. Physical incapacity for responding.

ir"re-spon'si-bl(e, 1 ir"ri-spon'si-bl; 2 ir"e-spŏn'si-bl, *a.* 1. Not liable to be called to account; not answerable or amenable; as, an *irresponsible* monarch; an *irresponsible* imbecile. 2. Careless of or unable to meet responsibilities; unreliable; as, an *irresponsible* debtor; an *irresponsible* statement. Syn.: see ABSOLUTE, ARBITRARY. — **ir"re-spon'si-bl(e-ness**, *n.* — **ir"re-spon'si-bly**, *adv.*

ir"re-spon'siv(e, 1 ir"ri-spon'siv; 2 ir"e-spŏn'siv, *a.* Affording no response; insensible. — **-ness**, *n.*

ir"re-strain'a-bl(e, 1 ir"ri-stran'a-bl; 2 ir"e-străn'a-bl, *a.* That can not be held in check.

ir"re-stric'tiv(e, *a.* [Rare.] Without restriction.

ir"re-suf'tiv(e, *a.* [Rare.] Unproductive.

ir"re-sus'ci-ta-bl(e, *a.* [Rare.] That can not be brought back to life. — **ir"re-sus'ci-ta-bly**, *adv.*

ir"re-tain'ing, 1 ir"ri-tān'ing; 2 ir"e-tān'ĭng, *n.* Lack of power of retaining. — **ir"re-tain'tiv(e**, *a.* [cence.

ir-ret'i-cent, 1 ir-ret'i-sent; 2 ir-rĕt'i-çĕnt, *a.* Lacking in retiscence. — **ir-ret'i-cence**, *n.* — **ir-ret'i-cen-cy**, *n.*

ir"re-trace'a-bl(e, 1 ir"ri-trēs'a-bl; 2 ir"e-trās'a-bl, *a.* Not retraceable; not to be brought back to a former state.

ir"re-tract'a-bl(e, *a.* [Rare.] Not retractable.

ir"re-trac'til(e, *a.* [Rare.] Not retractile.

ir"re-triev'a-bl(e, 1 ir"ri-trīv'a-bl; 2 ir"e-trēv'a-bl, *a.* Not retrievable; that can not be recovered or restored; remediless; irreparable; as, an *irretrievable* mistake.

Syn.: see INCURABLE. — **ir"re-triev'a-bil(e-ness", *n.* **ir"re-triev'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.* — **ir"re-triev'a-bly**, *adv.*

ir"re-veal'a-bl(e, 1 ir"ri-vīl'a-bl; 2 ir"e-vēl'a-bl, *a.* That can not be made known. — **ir"re-veal'a-bly**, *adv.*

ir-rev'er-ence, 1 ir-rev'er-ens; 2 ir-rĕv'er-ĕns, *n.* The quality or condition of being irreverent, especially toward God and sacred things; as, *irreverence* in church. [OF., < L. *irreverentia*, < *irreverens(-t-)s*; see IRREVERENT.]

ir-rev'er-end, 1 ir-rev'er-end; 2 ir-rĕv'er-ĕnd, *a.* 1. [Rare.] Not inspiring or not deserving reverence. 2†. Irreverent.

ir-rev'er-ent, 1 ir-rev'er-ent; 2 ir-rĕv'er-ĕnt, *a.* Lacking in reverence; showing or expressing a deficiency of veneration, especially for sacred things; as, an *irreverent* scoff.

In his conception of God, the Creator, Michael Angelo is the only artist who has not been *irreverent*. JULIA B. DE FOREST *Short Hist. Art, Renaissance* p. 253. [c. a. H.]

[OF., < L. *irreverentia(-s)*, < *in-*, not; and see REVERENT.]

ir-rev'er-en'tial, — **ir-rev'er-ent'ly**, *adv.*

ir"re-vers'i-bl(e, 1 ir"ri-vūrs'i-bl; 2 ir"e-vĕrs'i-bl, *a.* 1. That can not be reversed or inverted; as, an *irreversible* movement of progress. 2. That can not be annulled; irrevocable. — **irreversible steering-gear** (*Mach.*), a steering device, especially for automobiles, which resists deflection from veering of the conveying wheels, tho obeying slight motions of the steering-wheel or lever. — **ir"re-vers"i-bil'i-ty**, **ir"re-vers'i-bl(e-ness**, *n.* — **ir"re-vers'i-bly**, *adv.*

ir"re-vert'i-bl(e, 1 ir"ri-vūrt'i-bl; 2 ir"e-vĕrt'i-bl, *a.* 1. Incapable of reverting; as, an *irreversible* lease. 2. Unalterable; as, an *irrevertible* tendency to amusement.

ir"re-vis'a-bl(e, 1 ir"ri-vaiz'a-bl; 2 ir"e-vīz'a-bl, *a.* [Rare.] 1. That can not be revised. 2. That must not be revised.

ir-rev'o-ca-bl(e, 1 ir-rev'o-ka-bl; 2 ir-rĕv'o-ca-bl, *a.* 1. Incapable of being changed, revoked, or repealed; unalterable.

That which is past is gone and *irrevocable*, and wise men have enough to do with things present and to come.
BACON *Works, Essays, Of Revenge*, vol. i, p. 364. [c. a. n. 1871.]

2. *Law.* Not to be changed at will by the doer or maker; as, an *irrevocable* deed; an *irrevocable* power. [< L. *irrevocabilis*, < *in-*, not; and see REVOCABLE.] — **ir-rev'o-ca-bil'i-ty, ir-rev'o-ca-bl(e-ness", *n.* — **ir-rev'o-ca-bly**, *adv.*

ir-rev'o-lu-ble, *a.* [Rare.] That has no fixed date or period

Irrg. E., *abbr.* Irrigation engineer.

Irri., *abbr.* Irrigation. [Rare.] In rhetorical.

ir"ri-a-ku'ra, 1 ir"ri-a-kū'ra; 2 ir"i-a-cu'ra, *n. pl.* [Aboriginal Austral.] The edible tubers of a cyperaceous plant (*Cyperus vaginatus*) : a staple food of the Australians.

ir"ri-ga-bl(e, 1 ir"ri-ga-bl; 2 ir"i-ga-bl, *a.* That can be irrigated or artificially watered; as, *irrigable* country.

It is estimated that the Powell survey of *irrigable* land makes an area eight times as large as Indiana.
H. W. GRADY *New South* p. 215. [n. d. 1890.]

[< L. *irrigo*; see IRRIGATE.] — **ir"ri-ga-bly**, *adv.*

ir"ri-gate, 1 ir"ri-gēt; 2 ir"i-gāt, *v.* **I.** *a.* Serving to irrigate. **II.** *n.* An irrigation ditch.

The distribution of the waters of the Tigris and Euphrates was secured in ancient times by numerous *irrigates*.
H. W. C. DAVIS *Mediæval Europe* p. 57. [c. a. co. 1888.]

ir"ri-gate, 1 ir"ri-gēt; 2 ir"i-gāt, *vt.* [-GAT"ED; -GAT"ING.] 1. To water, as land, by ditches or other artificial means. When Arthur visited the territory Arizonal, in 1526, they found ruins of cities and *irrigating* canals.
STRONG *Our Country* p. 33. [n. & w. co.]

2. *Surg.* To moisten, as a wound, with dropping water or a spray, jet, etc. 3. To wet; soak; bedew. 4. Figuratively, to increase the fertility of, as if by watering; as, to *irrigate* the mind. [< L. *irrigatus*, pp. of *irrigo*, < *in*, upon, + *rigo*, water.]

ir"ri-ga'tion, 1 ir"ri-gē'shon; 2 ir"i-gā'shon, *n.* 1. The process of watering land by ditches or by artificial means. 2. *Surg.* The process of washing or of keeping moist, as a wound. 3. Figuratively, refreshment or fertilization; as, spiritual *irrigation*. [< L. *irrigatio(n-)*, < *irrigo*; see IRRIGATE.] — **overhead irrigation**, a kind of irrigation in which the water is carried and distributed by pipes or flumes raised above the surface of the earth. — **ir"ri-ga'tion-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the artificial watering of land. — **ir"ri-ga'tion-ist**, *n.* One who conducts or is an authority upon *irrigation*. — **ir"ri-**



Method of Irrigation.

a, head-gate of main canal: *s*, shut-off of irrigation.— **ir"ri-** side ditch; *m*, water-meter. Compare illus. **ga'tive**, *a.* Of or pertaining to irrigation; designed for irrigation.

ir"ri-ga'tor, 1 ir"ri-gē'tar *or* -tor; 2 ir"i-gā'tĕr, *n.* 1. *Agric.* A water-cart for watering crops. 2. *Surg.* An apparatus for syringing. 3. *Mech.* A machine for irrigating land.

The duty of water varies much, being greater on old land than on new, and differing with the soils, as well as the skill and customs of the *irrigator*. — NORMAL PRATT *Annual Rep. U. S. Geol. Survey* pt. ii, 1890-1891. [GOV. REP. OFF.]

ir"ri-ga-to'ri-al, 1 ir"ri-ga-tō'ri-al; 2 ir"i-ga-tō'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to irrigation. **ir"ri-ga-to'ry**, *a.*

ir-rig'u-ous, *a.* [Rare.] Watered or watery; supplying water.

ir-rī'sion, *n.* A laughing at some one; derision.

ir-ri'sor, 1 ir-rai'sar; 2 ir-rī'sŏr, *n.* 1. A genus typical of *Irrisoridæ*. 2. [l-] A bird of this genus; a wood-hoopoe.

[L. < *irrisus*, pp. of *irrideo*, laugh at, < *in*, against, + *rideo*, laugh.] — **ir-ri'so-ri-al**, *a.*

ir-ri'so-ry, *a.* [Rare.] Disposed to deride; derisive.

ir"ri-ta-bil'i-ty, 1 ir"ri-ta-bil'i-ti; 2 ir"i-ta-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* 1. The state of being irritable; susceptibility to anger or impatience.

His passions do not amount to more than *irritability*.
HAZLITT *Spirit of the Age, Southey* p. 119. [d. & y. 1858.]

2. *Physiol.* The responsiveness of any material matter or protoplasm in general to more or less rapid changes in external conditions, manifested by motion, change of form, and in other ways; specif., that characterizing certain tissues or organs of plants and animals, as nerves or muscles. The prolonged or oft-repeated action of a stimulus results in fatigue, evidenced by a temporary loss of responsiveness in the part stimulated. 3. *Pathol.* A morbid condition of an organ, manifested by undue excitability under the action of a stimulant. 4. *Animal Physiol.* The contractility of a muscle. [< L. *irritabilita(t-)s*, < *irritabilis*; see IRRITABLE.] — **chemical irritability**, the functional reaction induced by chemical cell-stimulation, as compared with electrical and mechanical irritability.

ir"ri-ta-bl(e, 1 ir"ri-ta-bl; 2 ir"i-ta-bl, *a.* 1. Showing impatience or ill temper on little provocation; irascible; petulant; as, an *irritable* disposition. 2. Responding easily to the action of external stimuli; easily excited to perform some physical function; as, *irritable* muscles; *irritable* nerves; an *irritable* brain. 3. *Bot.* Having the property of vegetable irritability.

Climbing plants . . . endowed with *irritable* organs, which when they touch any object adhere.
DARWIN *Climbing Plants* p. 2. [r. m. 1875.]

4. *Pathol.* Influenced to an abnormal degree by the action of stimulants or irritants. [< L. *irritabilis*, < *irrito*, excite.] Syn.: see CHOLERIC; PEEVISH. — **ir"ri-ta-bil'i-ness**, *n.* The quality of being irritable: a mental condition manifested in peevishness or impatience; fretfulness; excitability; petulance. — **ir"ri-ta-bly**, *adv.*

ir"ri-ta-ment, *n.* An irritant cause; a provocative.

ir"ri-tan-cy, 1 ir"ri-tan-si; 2 ir"i-tan-cy, *n.* [Rare.] The quality of producing irritation.

ir"ri-tan-cy, *n. Scots Law.* Invalidity; nullification.

ir"ri-tant, 1 ir"i-tant; 2 ir"i-tant, *a.* Causing irritation or inflammation; as, an *irritant* poison. [< L. *irritans*, pp. of *irrito*, excite.]

ir"ri-tant, *a. Scots Law.* Conditionally making null and void: said of clauses in deeds. [< LL. *irritatus* (-*s*), ppr. of *irrito*, invalidate, < L. *irritus*, void, < *in-*, not, + *ratus*, pp. of *reor*, judge.]

ir"ri-tant, *n.* 1. A mechanical, chemical, or pathological agent of inflammation, pain, or tension. 2. A stimulating or excitating medicine. 3. *Physiol.* Any poison (*Toxicol.*), any poison that is non-corrosive in the production of inflammation.

ir"ri-tate, 1 ir"ri-tēt; 2 ir"i-tāt, *a.* [-TAT"ED; -TAT"ING.] 1. To excite ill temper or impatience in; make petulant; fret; exasperate; as, to be *irritated* by the prattle of children. 2. To excite physically; inflame or cause reaction in by stimulation; as, to irritate the skin by electricity or friction. 3. *Physiol.* To stimulate artificially; cause to contract. 4†. To intensify; stimulate. [< L. *irritatus*, pp. of *irrito*, excite.] **Irritet.** Syn.: see AFFRONT; ANNOY; INCENSE; PROVOKE. — **ir"ri-ta-tor**, *n.*

ir"ri-tate†, *vt. Scots Law.* To render null and void.

ir"ri-tat'ed, 1 ir"ri-tē'tid; 2 ir"i-tā'tĕd, *a.* Irritable.

ir"ri-ta'tion, 1 ir"i-tē'shon; 2 ir"i-tā'shon, *n.* 1. The act of irritating mentally, or the state of being irritated; vexation; ill temper; impatience. 2. *Biol.* The act or process of irritating; the state of being irritated; the excitation of automatic action by external agency; stimulation; as, the *irritation* that causes cells to produce new tissue; muscular *irritation* causing contraction; the mechanical irritation of a nerve.

The presence of an *irritation* in the windpipe automatically excites a combination of muscular movements, which tends to an expulsion of the disturbing cause by a violent cough.
W. B. CARPENTER *Principles Mental Physiol.* bk. i, p. 17. [a. 1881.]

3. *Pathol.* A condition of morbid irritability in an organ or part of the body. 4. *Physiol.* The artificial stimulation of a muscle, or of its contraction under such excitation. 5. [Rare.] Incitement to action. [< L. *irritatio(n-)*, < *irrito*, excite.]

Syn.: see IMPATIENCE; PIQUE.

ir"ri-ta'tive, 1 ir"i-tē'tiv; 2 ir"i-tā'tiv, *a.* Serving to **ir"ri-ta'tĭvs,** } irritate or produce or accompanied by irritation.

ir"ri-ta"to-ry† [Rare].

ir"ri-to-mo-til'i-ty, 1 ir"i-to-mo-til'i-ti; 2 ir"i-to-mo-tĭl'i-ty, *n. Plant-physiol.* Movement in response to the application of external stimuli. — **ir"ri-to-mo'tile**, *a.*

ir"ro-gate†, *vt. Scots Law.* To impose (a fine or penalty). [< L. *irrogo*, to propose anything against one.] — **ir"ro-ga'tion†**, *n.*

ir"ro-rate, 1 ir"o-rēt; 2 ir"o-rāt, *a.* 1. *Zool.* Covered with minute color-marks. 2†. Sprinkled: said specifically of the wings of certain butterflies. **ir"ro-rat'ed†.** 2. Sprinkled or moist with dew. [< L. *irroratus*, pp. of *irroro*, bedew, < *in*, upon, + *ros* (*ror-*), dew.]

ir"ro-ra'tion, 1 ir"o-rē'shon; 2 ir"o-rā'shon, *n.* 1. *Zool.* A minute color-mark. 2†. A dotting or moistening with dew.

ir"ro-ta'tion-al, 1 ir"o-tē'shon-al; 2 ir"o-tā'shon-al, *a. Phys. Sci.* Not rotational: that does not take place spirally of the motion of a fluid that has no vortex movements. — **ir"ro-ta'tion-al-ly**, *adv.* [rubric.

ir-ru'bri-cal, 1 ir-rū'bri-kal; 2 ir-rū'bri-cal, *a.* Contrary to

ir-rupt', *n.* [Rare.] 1. To burst through. **II.** *t.* To make forcible entrance; rush in violently. — **ir-rupt'i-bl(e'**, *a.*

irrup'tion, 1 ir-rŭp'shon; 2 ir-rŭp'shon, *n.* A breaking or rushing in; violent incursion; sudden invasion. [< L. *irruptio(n-)*, < *irruptus*, pp. of *irrumpo*, break in, < *in*, in, + *rumpo*, break.] Syn.: see INVASION. — **ir-rupt'ed**, *a.* [Rare.] Broken with force; ruptured. — **ir-rup'tĭve**, *a.*

ir-she'mesh, 1 ir-shi'mesh; 2 ir-shē'mĕsh, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 41. [Heb., city of the sun.] [province, Italy.

Ir"so'le-se, 1 ir"so-li'se; 2 ir"so-lā'sĕ, *n.* A commune in Potenza

ir'tish, 1 ir'tish; 2 ir'tish, *n.* A river in W. Siberia; length, 2,300 m. to the Obi river. **ir'tysht.**

ir'ti-sh'ya, 1 ir'ti-shi'ya; 2 ir'ti-shī'ya, *n.* [Heb., watch.]

ir'u-la, 1 ir'u-la; 2 ir'u-la, *n.* 1. One of a low Dravidian tribe inhabiting the Nilgiri hills, India. 2. The dialect spoken by the Irulas.

Ir'us, 1 ir'us; 2 ir'ŭs, *n.* 1. In the *Odyssey*, Arnæus, an Ithacan beggar, tall, poor, and gluttonous, who is a pensive of Penelope's suitors, challenges the disguised Ulysses to fight and is felled by the latter with one blow: named Irus in allusion to Iris. 2. The hero of Chapman's comedy *The Blind Beggar of Alexandria*.

Ir'vine, 1 ūr'vin; 2 ĭr'vin, *n.* 1. A commercial and manufacturing town in Ayrshire, Scotland. 2. A town, county-seat of Estill county, Ky.

Ir'ving, 1 ūr'vin; 2 ĭr'ving, *n.* 1. **Edward** (8/4 1792–12/4 1834), a Scottish clergyman; founder of the Irvingites. 2. **Sir Henry** (original name **John Henry Brodribb**) (6/2 1838–10/10 1905), an English actor-manager; rôles, *Matthias* in *The Bells*; *Shylock*; *Becket*, etc. 3. **Washington** (3/4 1783–28/11 1859), an American writer, biographer, and humorist; *Sketch-Book*; *Bracebridge Hall*.

ir-vin'gi-a, 1 ō-vin'gi-a; 2 ĭr-vĭn'gi-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical African trees of the quassia family, with alternate coriaceous leaves and small fragrant yellow flowers, including *Irvingia barteri*, the dika-bread. [After Dr. *Irving*.]

Ir'ving-ite, 1 ūr'vin-oit; 2 ĭr'ving-it, *n.* One of a small body of Christians originating about 1830 among Episcopalian Presbyterians under the lead of the Rev. Edward Irving, but not organized until 1835, after Irving's

death. They believe in the return of the gift of tongues, and have a highly hierarchal constitution and ritualistic worship. Called by themselves the *Catholic Apostolic Church.*— **Ir'ving-ism,** *n.* The belief and practise of the Irvingites.

Ir'ving-ton, 1. (ir'ving-tun, or ir'ving-ton, *n.* 1. A village in Westchester county, N. Y.; former home of Washington Irving. 2. A town in Essex county, New Jersey.

Ir'win, 1. (ir'win; 2 ir'win, *n.* 1. A county in S. Georgia; 686 sq. m.; county-seat, Irwinville. 2. A mining borough in Westmoreland county, Pa.

Is, 1 is; 2 ȋs, *3 i'zer. sing. pres. ind. of* BE, *n.* This form (as *es, ez,* middle English) is now distinctively used in various parts of England, especially in the north, for all persons of the singular, and also for the plural when not directly connected with a pronominal subject. In the negro dialect of the southern United States it is now used for all persons of both numbers: employed often in the future like other old verbs (Anglo-Saxon verbs have the same form for present and future): as, to-morrow is Sunday, sometimes used as a noun to signify the actual. [< AS. *is.*]

Is, *n.* An ancient city of Babylonia on the right bank of the Euphrates river; celebrated for its abundant supply of asphalt; mentioned by Herodotus; the modern Hit.

-is-, 1 *as-or* is-; 2 ȋs-*or*-ïs-. Derived from Greek *ἴσος,* equal: a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

I. S., *abbr.* 1. Inside Sentinel; Irish Society. 2. *Naut.* [Brit.] Indian Summer: applied to vessels of the one of Plimsoll's load-lines showing on a vessel its maximum depth for voyages during the ice season in the Indian seas.

Is., *abbr.* Island; Islands; Isle.

I'sa, 1 ī'sə; 2 ī'sä, *n.* [P. I.] A single thing; one in number. [< *Isang,* Tagalog.] [Scottish poet.

I'sa, 1 ī'zə; 2 ī'sä, *n.* 1. Pen-name of Isabella Craig, a

Isa., *abbr.* Isaiah.

I'saac, 1 ī'əlzək; 2 ī'sąc, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The hedge-sparrow.

I'saac, 1 ī'əlzək; 2 ī'sąc, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. Dan. I'saak, 1 I'səlk, 2 I'sąk; Ger. I'saak, 2 I'sȧk; Sw. I'sak, 2 I'sȧk; Fr. **I'saac',** 1 I'zək, 2 I'sąc'; G. **I'saak,** 1 I'zək, 2 I'sȧk; Hung. I'zsák, 1 I'zȧk, 2 I'sȧk; It. **I-sac'co,** 1 i-zȧk'ko, 2 i-sȧk'co; Sp. I'saac, 1 i-zȧk'-ko, 2 i-sȧk'-co. 2. Surnamed **Ir'saak,** 1 I'zək, 2 I'sȧk; Heb. Hebrew patriarch; son of Abraham and Sarah, and father of Esau and Jacob: lived about 1800 B. C. *Gen.* xxi, 3. **3. Ir., Comnenus** (— 1091), son of the Eastern Emperor Alexius I. of the East; retired to a monastery. **4. Is. III., Angelus** (— 1204), an emperor of the East; dethroned; blinded; imprisoned by his brother Alexius; restored; and blinded. [Anglicized.]

I'saac Bick'er-staff. A pen-name: (1) of Dean Swift, in his controversy with John Partridge; (2) of Richard Steele, as editor of *The Tatler,* etc.

I'saac La-ke'dil-on. The Wandering Jew: a sobriquet.

I'saac Por'ter. In Scott's *Ivanhoe,* Rebecca's father, a wealthy Jew and a friend of Ivanhoe.

Is'a-bal, 1 iz'ə-bəl; 2 ĭs'ą-bȧl, *n.* 1. A grayish-yellow or straw color. 3. A small variety of the Spanish setter or pointer: so named because of its color. [< F. *isabelle,* < *Isabelle,* a woman's name.] **Is'a-bel-ecol'or;** **Is'a-bel'la;** **Is'a-bel'la-ecol'or;** **Is'a-bel'line.** See **Isabel,** *n.*

Is'a-bel, 1 iz'ə-bəl; 2 ĭs'ą-bȧl, *n.* 1. A feminine personal name. **Is'a-bel'la;** **Is'a-belle';** D. G. **I'sa-bel'de,** 1 I'zə-bel'ə, 2 I'sȧ-bȧl'də; Dan. I'sa-bel'la, 2 I'sȧ-bȧl'ə; Dut. I'sa-bel'; Ger. **I'saa-bel',** 2 I'sȧ-bȧl'; It. Sw. **I'sa-bel'la,** 1 I'sə-bel'ə, 2 ĭ'sȧ-bȧl'ą; L. **Is'a-bel'la,** 1 iz'ə-bel'ə, 2 ĭz'ą-bȧl'ą; Pg. Sp. **I'sa-bel',** 1 i'sə-bel', 2 ĭ'sȧ-bȧl'. See ELIZABETH. 2. Pen-name of William Clifton Simms (*Edapo*). **3.** [l *Isabel,* 2 ĭ'sĭl-bȧl. A mountain on Fernando Po Island, Bight of Biafra, W. Africa; height, over 10,000 feet. [Heb., oath of Baal.]

I'sa-be'la, 1 ī'sə-bē'lə; 2 ī'sĭl-bē'lą, *n.* **1.** A province in Luzon, P. I.; N. of Manila; 4,467 sq. m.; capital, Ilagan. **Isabela de Luzon.** A town in the same province, Negros, P. I. **3.** A pueblo, capital of Basilan district, Mindanao, P. I. **4.** A port and cape on the N. coast of Haiti; site of a settlement founded in 1493. **5.** A municipality in Porto Rico. **I'sa-bel'la.**

I'sa-be-li'na, 1 ī'sə-bə-lī'nə; 2 ī'sĭl-bə-lī'nȧ, *n.* [Cuba.] Any fractional silver coin of the issue bearing the effigy of Isabel II. of Spain: not minted since 1868, and ceasing to be legal tender in 1902.

Is'a-be-li'ta, 1 iz'ə-bə-lī'tə; 2 ĭz'ą-bə-lī'tȧ, *n.* An angel-fish of the genus *Pomacanthus,* as *P. zillaris.* [< *Isabel,* f. proper name.] **Is'a-bel'ite;**

Is'a-bel'la, 1 iz'ə-bel'ə; 2 ĭz'ą-bĕl'ą, *n.* 1. See ISABEL. 2. **Is. II., Isabella Isabel** (1830–1904), queen of Spain, 1833–1868. **3. I. of Angoulême** (1185–1246), a queen of England; wife of King John, and mother of Henry III. **4. I. of Bavaria** (1371–1435), queen of Charles VI. of France; mother of two English queens introduced in Shakespeare's *Henry V.* **5. I. of Castile** (1451–1504), a queen of Castile and Leon; wife of Ferdinand V., king of Aragon; established the tribunal of the Inquisition; favored Columbus; persecuted the Jews. **6. I. of France,** "the she-wolf of France" (1292–1358), queen of Edward II. of England, and mother of Edward III.; deposed her husband and was imprisoned by her son. **7. I. of Valois** (1389–1409), a queen of England; daughter of Isabella of Navarre; married to Richard II. **8.** In Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure,* the heroine; sister of Claudio; the object of Angelo's passion. **9.** In Meyerbeer's *Robert il Diavolo,* the princess of Sicily in love with Roberto. **10.** In **The Lady of the Lake,** Douglas's beautiful child, who is killed and made into a pie by order of her stepmother. **11.** The subject of Keats's poem *Isabella.* **12.** In Ariosto's *Orlando Furioso,* the daughter of Gabrina of Galicia, who loves Zerbino. **13.** A county in central Michigan; 568 sq. m.; county-seat, Mount Pleasant. **14.** A seaport on the N. coast of Tasmania, at the mouth of Coliumbus, 1493.— **is'a-bel'la-moth',** *n.* A North-American arctiid moth (*Pyrrharctia isabella*) of an isabel color.— **i.-wood,** *n.* *Bot.* The wood of the tree **Ny'ssa sylva'tica** of the southern United States. It is hard, reddish, and susceptible of a high polish.

I'sa-bey', 1 ī'sə-bē'; 2 ī'sĭl-bē', *n.* 1. **Eugène Louis Gabriel** (1804–1886), a French marine and historical painter. 2. **Jean Baptiste** (1767–1855), a French portrait- and miniature-painter.

I'sa-bi-rine, *n.* Same as ISOAMYLAMINE.

I-sac'co, I'sak, *n.* See ISAAC.

I'sa-con'i-tin, 1 ī'sə-kon'ə-tin; 2 ī'sȧ-cŏn'ĭ-tin, *n.* *Chem.* A degradation product ($C_{28}H_{43}NO_{10}$) of aconitin. **I'sa-con'i-tine.**

I'sa-cous'tic, 1 ī'sə-kus'tik; 2 ī'sȧ-cŭs'tĭc, *a.* **1.** Denoting equality in the clearness or intensity of sound: as, an *isacoustic* curve or surface. **2.** Any line, curve, or surface, imagined or plotted in an acoustic diagram, including all the points, as in an auditorium, of equal clearness or intensity of sound.

I'sac-tin'ic, *a.* Denoting equality of actinic action.— **isactinic line,** a line passing through all points of equal actinic intensity.— **I'sa-del'phi-a,** *n.* *Terat.* That form of double monstrosity in which the two fœtuses or twins are equally developed but only slightly connected by soft tissues.— **I'sa-del'phous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having the number of stamens in the two bundles of a diadelphous flower equal.

I-sæ'us, 1 ī-sē'əs; 2 ī-sē'ŭs, *n.* An Attic orator and rhetorician: the reputed teacher of Demosthenes; lived 420–348 B. C. **I-sæ'os** [Gr.].

I'sa-ge'ge, *n.* An introduction: as, Porphyry's *Isagoge* to the *Categories* of Aristotle. **I'sa-goj'ic;** **I'sa-goguet',**— **I'sa-go'gic,** **I'sa-go'ĭ-cal-ly,** *adv.*

I'sa-gog'ics, 1 ī'sə-goj'iks; 2 ī'sȧ-gŏj'ĭcs, *n.* That part of exegetical theology which has to do with the literary history of the books of the Bible, their inspiration, authorship, genuineness, and time and place of composition. Biblical introduction. [< L. *isagogicus,* < Gr. *εἰσαγώγικος,* < *εἰς,* into, + *ἀγώ,* lead.]

I'sa-gon, *n.* See ISOGON.

I'sai, 1 ī'sə'ai or ī'sī-ai; 2 ī'są or ī'są-ĭ, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

I-sai'ah, 1 ai-zī'ə or ai-sai'ə; 2 ī-sā'yə or -sā'ą, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

I'sa-lah, 1 ai-zī'yə or ai-zai'ə; 2 ī-sā'yə or -sā'ą, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. E-sai'as, 1 ē-zī'yəs or -zai'əs; 2 ē-sā'yąs; G. **I'sa-ïe',** 1 I'zə-'i', 2 I'sȧ-ē'; G. **E-sa'ias,** 1 ē-zī'yəs or ē-zai'əs, 2 ē-sā'yąs or ē-sā'ĭas or ē-sā'ąs; It. **I-sa'ïa,** 1 i-zai'ə, 2 i-sā'ĭą; L. E-sai'as, 1 ē-zai'əs, 2 ē-sā'ĭąs; Pg. Sp. **I'sa-ïas,** 1 i'sə-ïəs, 2 i'sȧ-ĭąs. 2. *Bib.* The first great Hebrew prophet; lived about 720 B. C. *2 Kings* xx, 1. **E-sai'asi** (Gr.); **I-sai'ai;** **I-sai'asi.** 3. The portion of the Old Testament canon which the sole authorship of which is ascribed to Isaiah the prophet. It is usually divided into two parts, the earlier or historical prophecies (chapters 1–39) and the later or evangelical prophecies (chapters 40–66). Compare DEUTERO-ISAIAH. [< Heb. *Yeshayahu.*] **I-sa'ian, I'sa-lah-an, I'sa-lan'ic,** *a.* Pertaining or relating to Isaiah.

I'sa-ma, 1 ī'sə-mə; 2 ī'sȧ'-mą, *n.* A salt of isamic acid.

I'sam'bert', 1 ī'zəm'bər'; 2 ī'sąm'bĕr', **François André** (1792–1857), a French jurist; founded the French Society for the Abolition of Slavery.

I-sam'ic-ra'tial, 1 ai-sam'ə-krē'shəl; 2 ī-sȧm'ĭ-crā'shąl. *Meteor.* **I.** *a.* Designating lines connecting places which have, during a specified time, the same departure (positive or negative) from the local normal. **II.** *n.* An isametral line.

I-sam'ic-ra'tic, 1 ai-sam'ə-krē'tik; 2 ī-sȧm'ĭ-crā'tĭc, *a.* Pertaining to, or obtained from isatin in combination with ammonia. [< ISATIN + AMMONIA.] — **isamic acid** (*Chem.*), a liquid compound ($C_{16}H_{18}N_4O_6$) formed by the action of ammonia on isatin.

I-sam'id, 1 ai-sam'id; 2 ī-sȧm'ĭd, *n.* *Chem.* A yellow odorless substance ($C_{16}H_{16}N_4O_6$) obtained from ammonium isamate by evaporation. [< ISAMIC + -ID.] — **isam'ide,** *n.*

I-san'drous, 1 ai-san'drəs; 2 ī-sȧn'drŏs, *a.* *Bot.* Having the stamens all similar and of the same number as the petals.

I-san'du-la, 1 ī'sən-dū'lə; 2 ī'sȧn-dŭ'lą, *n.* A hill in the N. E. part of Natal, S. Africa; scene of the victory of the Zulus under Cetewayo, Jan. 22, 1879: erroneous spelling or Anglicized form of ISANHLWAN.

Isandrous flower of *Corsynthum quaternifolium.*

I'sandh-iwa'na'i. See **Isandhlwana.**

I-san'dhlwa-na, 1 ī-sən'-mən; 2 ī-sȧn'-mŏn, *n.* *Meteor.* A line connecting places at which the force of the wind is the same; an isodynama. [< Gr. *ἀναιρέω,* remove, + *ἄνεμος,* wind.]

I-san'hlwan', 1 ī-sən'-hlwan'; 2 ī-sȧn'-.

I-san'hlwana', 1 ihlwan', *n.* [Zulu.] Literally, a little hand; a mountain spur: sometimes erroneously called Isandula. See ISANDULA.

I'sa-nom'a-lous, *a.* Possessing equal anomalies; equally departing from average conditions: said of values in an isoabnormal.— **I'sa-nom'a-ly,** *n.* Any equal departure from the average.— **I-san'ther-ous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having equal anthers.— **I-san'thous,** *a.* *Bot.* Having regular flowers.

I-sa'ri, 1 ī-sä'rē; 2 ī-sȧ'rĭ, *n.* A river in the county in E. Minnesota; 446 sq. m.; county-seat, Cambridge.

I-sap'i-col, 1 ai-sap'ə-kol or -əl; 2 ī-sȧp'ĭ-col or -ŏl, *n.* *Chem.* A dye crystallizing in needles, obtained by heating apiol with sodium ethylate. [< IS- + APIOL.]

I-sap'os-tol'ic, 1 ai-sap'əs-tol'ik; 2 ī-sȧp'ŏs-tŏl'ĭc, *a.* Equal to the apostles in office; applied in the Greek Church to bishops consecrated by the apostles, to women of the apostolic company, and to eminent defenders of the faith.

I'sar, 1 ī'zär; 2 ī'sȧr, *n.* A river in the Tyrol and Bavaria; length, 1 m. to the Danube.

Is'a-rel, 1 iz'ə-rel; 2 ĭs'ą-rĕl, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

I'sa-ri, 1 ī'sə-rē; 2 ī'sȧ-rĭ, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of fungi parasitic on Hymenopterous insects. [< Gr. *ἴσος,* equal, + *ἀριθμός,* number.]

I'sa-ri-oid, *a.*

I'sat-, 1 ai'sət-; 2 ī'sȧt-. *Chem.* From L. *isatis,* woad: a combining form used in **isatinfluoric acid,** a compound due to the oxidation of indigosulfonic acid.

I'sa-tis, 1 ai'sə-tis or ai-sē'tis; 2 ī'są-tĭs or ī'sȧ'-tĭs (xiii), *n.* *Bot.* An Old World genus of the family *Brassicaceæ,* with undivided leaves and a loose terminal panicle of small yellow flowers and flat pendulous pods. *I. tinctoria,* the woad, is still cultivated as a dye-plant. [< L. *isatis,* < Gr. *ἰσατίς,* milky-juiced herb.]

I-sat'o-gen, 1 ai-sat'ə-jen; 2 ī-sȧt'ŏ-jĕn. *n.* *Chem.* A complex radical involved in isatin and related compounds.— **I'sa-to'gen-ic,** *a.*

I'sa-to'ic, 1 ai'sə-tō'ik; 2 ī'są-tō'ĭc, *a.* Characterizing a monobasic crystalline acid ($C_8H_6O_4NO$) resulting from the oxidation of isatin, indigo, etc. [< ISATIN.]

I'sa-trop'ic, 1 ai'sə-trop'ik; 2 ī'sȧ-trŏp'ĭc, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing an isomeric modification of atropic acid.— **isatropic acid,** a crystalline aromatic compound ($C_9H_8O_2$), formed by heating atropic acid.

I-sau'ra, 1 ī-sō'rə; 2 ī-są'rą, *n.* A ruined city at the foot of Mt. Taurus: capital of Isauria, Asia Minor.

I-sau'ri-a, 1 ī-sō'ri-ə; 2 ī-są'rĭ-ą, *n.* An ancient district between Cilicia and Phrygia, Asia Minor; remained unsubdued by the Romans until the days of Justinian; furnished a line of emperors to the East, among whom were Zeno (A. D. 474–491) and Leo III. (A. D. 716–741), each surnamed "the Isaurian."— **I-sau'ri-an.** *I. a.* Relating to Isauria. **II.** *n.* An inhabitant of Isauria.

Is'ba-lah, 1 iz'bə-lə; 2 ĭs'bą-lȧ, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Is'blink, 1 is'blingk; 2 ĭs'blĭngk, *n.* [Dan.] Inland ice, especially that of Greenland.

Is-bo'seth, 1 is-bō'seth; 2 ĭs-bō'sĕth, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

I. S. C., *abbr.* Interstate Commerce; Indian Staff Corps.

Is'cah, 1 is'kə; 2 ĭs'ca, *n.* *Bib.* *Gen.* xi, 29. (Heb., Jah sees.)

Is-ca'nius, 1 is-kā'nəs; 2 ĭs-cā'nŭs, **Josephus** (— 1190?). An English prelate, accompanied Archbishop Baldwin, his uncle, to Palestine. **Joseph of Exeter.**

Is-car'i-ot, 1 is-kar'i-ət; 2 ĭs-cär'ĭ-ŏt, *n.* *Bib.* The surname of Judas, the disciple who betrayed Christ for 30 pieces of silver. *Luke* xxii, 3. (< *Kerioth,* a place in Palestine.) **Is-car'i-ot'ic,** *a.* Relating to Judas Iscariot. **Is-car'i-ot'i-cal.**— **Is-car'i-ot-ism,** *n.* An act or disposition worthy or characteristic of Judas Iscariot; specif., niggardly treatment of charitable funds: in reference to the objection made by Judas to Mary's offering of costly ointment.

Is'ca Sa-lu'rum. Same as CALLEVA SILURUM, which see.

Isch-, 1 isk-; 2 ĭsc-. From Greek *ἰσχίο,* hold; suppress: a combining form used to indicate morbid retention or suppression.— **is-che'mi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Morbid retention or suppression of a natural flow of blood: also written *ischæmia.* **is-che'mi-at'.**— **is-che'mic,** *a.* **is-che'sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* The retention or suppression of a discharge or a secretion.

Is'chi-, 1 is'ki-; 2 ĭs'kĭ-, *n.* From Greek *ischion,* hip, perhaps < *ischys,* strength: a combining form.

Is'chi-a, 1 is'ki-ə; 2 ĭs'cĭ-ą, *n.* **1.** An island in the Bay of Naples, Italy: 18 m. in circumference. **2.** The principal town; devastated by earthquake, Sept. 28, 1883.

Is'chi-ag'ra, *n.* *Pathol.* Gout in the hip.— **Is'chi-al'gi-a,** *n.* Sciatica.— **Is'chi-al'gic,** *a.*

Is'chi-at'ic, 1 is'ki-at'ik; 2 ĭs'cĭ-ăt'ĭc, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated near the ischium; sciatic. **is'chi-ac'ti;** **is'chi-ad'ic;** **is'chi-at'.** **ischiatic border,** the free outer edge of the ischium.— **i. callosities,** the patches of thickened, hairless, and often bright-colored skin on the posterior parts of certain monkeys, as baboons.— **i. disease,** sciatica.— **i. notch,** either of two notable depressions in the border of the hip-bone: the **greater** between the posterior inferior spine of the ilium and the spine of the ischium, the **lesser** between the spine and the tuberosity of the ischium.

Is'chi-dro'sis, 1 is'ki-drō'sis; 2 ĭs'cĭ-drō'sĭs. *n.* *Pathol.* Suppression of the action of the perspiratory glands. [< ISCH- + Gr. *ἱδρώς,* sweat.]

Is'chi-o-, 1 is'ki-ō-; 2 ĭs'cĭ-ō-. From Gr. *ischion,* hip, perhaps < *ischys,* strength: a combining form.— **is'chi-o-a'nal,** *a.* Attached to the ischium and to the anus.— **is'chi-o-cap'sen-reit'ic,** *a.* Attached to the ischium and to the aponeurosis or fascia of the thigh.— **is'chi-o-bul'bar,** *a.* Attached to the ischium and to the bulb of the urethra.— **is'chi-o-cav'er-no'sa,** *n.* Of, pertaining to, or attached to the ischium and the capsule of the hip-joint.— **is'chi-o-can'dal.** **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ischium and the tail; as, an *ischiocaudal* muscle. **II.** *n.* An ischiocaudal muscle.— **is'chi-o-cav'er-nous,** *a.* Attached to the ischium and to the cavernous body of the penis; as, an *ischiocavernous* muscle.— **is'chi-o-cele,** *n.* *Pathol.* Sciatic hernia, in which the viscera protrude through the great sciatic notch.— **is'chi-ad'o-cele;** **is'chi-at'o-cele.**— **is'chi-o-ce'lic,** *a.* — **is'chi-oc'er-ite,** *n.* *Cryst.* The third joint of an anisoma, as in crabs, etc.— **is'chi-o-cox'al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ischium and the coxa.— **is'chi-o-cox'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to the ischium and the clitoris; as, an *ischiocliitorian* artery.— **is'chi-o-coc-cyg'e-al,** *a.* Attached to the ischium and to the coccyx.— **is'chi-o-cot'yl-oid,** *a.* *Anat.* *pl.* *Teeth.* A double monster united at the ischium.— **is'chi-o-fem'o-ral,** *a.* Attached to the ischium and the femur.— **is'chi-o-fib'u-lar,** *a.* Attached to the ischium and the fibula.— **is'chi-og'lu-te-al,** *a.* Of, at, or near the ischial joint of a gnathite.— **is'chi-o-il'i-ac,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ilium and the ischium; iliischiatic.— **is'chi-o-in-non'i-nate,** *a.* Pertaining to the ischium as well as to the innominate bone.— **is'chi-o-neu-ral'gi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Acute pain in the nerves of the hip; sciatica.— **is'chi-op'a-gus,** *n.* Same as ISCHIOPAGUS.— **is'chi-o-pe'ri-ne-al,** *a.* Pertaining to both the ischium and the penis.— **is'chi-oph'thi-sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Emaciation due to suppuration of the hip-joint.— **is'chi-op'o-dite,** *n.* *Crust.* The third joint of a leg. See illus. under PROTOPODITE.— **is'chi-o-pu'bic,** *a.* Attached to the ischium and to the prostate gland.— **is'chi-o-pu'bic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ischium and the pubis. — **is'chi-o-pu'bis,** *n.* *Anat.* The ischium and the pubis taken as one bone.— **is'chi-o-rec'tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ischium and the rectum.— **is'chi-or-rha'gi,** *n.* *Pathol.* Discharge of blood from an ischiatic verse into which a spondee has been improperly introduced.— **is'chi-o-sa'cral,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or comprising the ischium and the sacrum; as, a sacrosciatic.— **is'chi-o-sa'ge-ne,** *n.* *Pathol.* Neuralgia of the thigh; sciatica.— **is'chi-o-tib'i-al,** *a.* Attached to the ischium and the tibia.— **is'chi-o-ver'te-bral,** *a.* Attached to the ischium and to the vertebral column.

Is'chi-ol'la, 1 is'ki-ol'ə; 2 ĭs'cĭ-ŏl'ą, *n.* [NL.] A town in Foggia province, Italy; near the base of Mt. Gargano.

Is'chi-om, 1 is'ki-um; 2 ĭs'cĭ-ŭm, *n.* [< Gr. *ἰσχίον,* hip.] *Anat.* The endocoxal element of the pelvic arch; in man, the part of the hip-bone on which the body rests when sitting. It is a separate bone in early life in man, and remains such in many lower animals. See illus. under BONE. **2.** *Crust.* The third joint of any limb or basal appendage: an ischiognathite or ischiopodite. **3.** *Entom.* A pleuron. **4.** An added segment of large development which grows on the base of the front legs in the *Stylopharpa.* [< Gr. *ischion;* see ISCHIO-.] **Is'chi-ons.**

Ischl, 1 ishl; 2 ĭshl, *n.* A town in Upper Austria; at the junction of the Traun and Ischl rivers; a watering-place.

Isch'no-chi-ton't-dze, 1 isk'no-kai-ton'-dzē; 2 ĭsc'no-cī-tŏn'ĭ-dzĕ, *n. pl.* A family of mesopleurocephalous chitons, with slits to each valve and the inner layer well covered by the outer. **Isch'no-chi'ton,** *n.* (t. g.) < Gr. *ἰσχνός,* thin; and see CHITONIDÆ.] — **Isch'no-dac'ty-lous,** *a.* Thin-fingered.

Isch'no-pho'ni-a, 1 isk'no-fō'ni-ə; 2 ĭsc'no-fō'nĭ-ą, *n.* Shrillness or weakness of the voice; also, stammering. [< Gr. *ἰσχνόφωνος,* weak-voiced, < *ἰσχνός,* thin, + *φθόνε,* voice.] **Isch-noph'o-nyr.** **Isch'no-phon'ic,** *a.*

Is'cho-, 1 is'kō-; 2 ĭs'co-. From Greek *ἰσχώ,* hold; suppress: a combining form used to indicate morbid retention or suppression.— **is'cho-cho'li-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Suppressed or insufficient bile-secretion.— **is'cho-chy'ni-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Retention of food and delay of digestion in the stomach.— **is'cho-ga-lac't-ia,** *n.* The suppression or want

of lacteal secretion.— **is"cho-lo'chi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Suppression more or less complete of the lochial discharge.— **is"cho-me'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* Suppression or abnormal delay of the menses.

is'chu-ret'ic, i. is"kiu-ret'ik; 2 is"cū-ret'ic. **I.** *a. Med.* Efficacious in relieving retention of urine; diuretic.— **is"chu-ret'i-cal,** *a.*— **is-chu'ri-a,** *n. Pathol.* Retention of or great difficulty in passing the urine, with a constant distressing desire to discharge it. [L., < Gr. *ischouria,* < *ischō,* hold, + *ouron,* urine.] **is'chu-rous,** *a.* **is'chy-o-dus,** i. is-kui'o-dus; 2 is-cȳ'o-dūs, *n. Paleon.* A genus of extinct chimæroid fishes identified from European and New Zealand fossils. [< Gr. *ischyos,* strong.]

is"chy-ro-my'i-dæ, i. is"ki-ro-mui'i-dī; 2 is"cy-ro-mȳ'i-dē, *n. pl.* A group of extinct rodent mammals, occurring in the White River Oligocene. **Ischyromys,** *n.* (t.-g.) [< Gr. *ischyros,* strong, + *mys,* mouse.]

is-da', i. is-dă'; 2. is-dă', *n.* [P. li.] Fish: a term used by the Tagals to indicate fish of all kinds.

Is'da-el, i. Is'di-el; 2 Is'da-ĕl, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v. 33.

I'se, i. I'sē; 2 I'se, *n.* A bay on the southern coast of Honshu Island, Japan.

-ise, *suffix.* I. Used to denote 'condition, quality of being'; as, franchise, devise. 2. Same as -ize. 3. Same as -ize.

The spelling of words ending in the sound *ciz* is in much confusion; *advise* is practically always spelled with *-ise* and *baptize* with *-ize;* many of the words are spelled either way on equally good authority; the modern tendency, however, is toward *-ize.* The only safe rule to follow when in doubt is to consult a dictionary. [< OF. *-ise,* < L. *-itia.*]

I'se, i. iz; 2 īz. **I.** [Dial., Scot. & Prov. Eng.] I shall: a contraction. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Negro, U. S.] I is: vulgar for *I am.*

i-see'ĕ, *vt.* To look upon; see.

I'se Fiord, i. I'so; 2 I'se. An inlet in N. Iceland Island, Denmark; length, 20 m.

I'se-ghem, i. I'se-ġem; 2 I'se-ĝēm, *n.* A textile-manufacturing town in W. Flanders, Belgium.

is'el-do-mal, i. is'el-dō-mal; 2 is'el-dō-mal, *a.* Presenting an equally advantageous point of view: applied to the line curving through certain points in an auditorium. [< *is-* + Gr. *eidomai,* see.] **is'el-do-nal,** *(it soot; an ember.*

I'sel, i. ol'sel; 2 I'sĕl, *n.* Archæol.] A spark; particle.

Is"lin', i. iz'lăn'; 2 is'lăn', **Jacques Christoph** (1681–1737). A Swiss diviue and philologist.

I'sen-bras, i. ol'zen-brās; 2 ĭs'n-brās, or **I'sum-bras,** i. ol'zum-bras; 2 I'sŭm-brās, **Sir.** A knightly hero of medieval romance, whose pride was humbled by his misfortunes.

I'sen-er'gic, i. ol'zen-er'jik; 2 ĭs'n-ĕr'ĝĭk. *Phys. Chem.* Of equal energy; as, *isenergic* conditions.— **I'sen-er'gic,** *n.* A line of equal energy on a thermodynamic diagram.

I'sen-grim, i. ol'zen-grim; 2 ĭs'ĕn-grĭm, **Sir.** In *Reynard the Fox,* the wolf, afterward Archbishop Ghent of Ypiwich. He symbolizes the Barons, and Reynard the church. *Isengrimus* is the title of a Latin beast-epic by Nivardus of Ghent, in A. D. 1148. Isengrim occurs also in other animal fables.

I'sen-grit, i. ol'sen-oit; 2 I'sĕn-ĭt, *n. Petrol.* A variety of andesite of rather basaltic character, containing amphibole, biotite, and olivin. [< *Eis,* small river in Germany.]

I'sen-trop'le, i. ol'sen-trop'l; 2 I'sĕn-trŏp'le, *a. Phys. Sci.* Designating lines or conditions of equal entropy; adiabatic [< *is-* = Gr. *entropia,* ENTROPY.]— **I'sen-trop'ic,** *a.* An isentropic line. [14 by 2½ / *m.*

Is-se'o, i. I-se'o; 2 I-sē'o, **Lake.** A lake in Lombardy, Italy.

I'sep-ip-te'sen, i. ol'sep-ip-tē'sĭn; 2 ĭ'sĕp-ĭp-tē'sĭn, *n. pl.* Lines showing the points simultaneously reached in the migrations of a given species of birds. [< *is-* + Gr. *epi,* to, + *ptēsis,* flight.]— **I"sep-ip-te'si-al,** *a.*

I'ser, i. I'zər; 2 I'ger, *n.* **1.** Same as ISAR. **2.** A river; rises in Bohemia; length 90 m. to the Elbe river.

I'sère', i. I'zĕr'; 2 I'ger', *n.* **1.** A river in S. E. France; length 175 m. to the Rhône river. **2.** A department in S. E. France; capital, Grenoble.

I'ser-in, i. ol'zer-in; 2 I'ger-in, *n. Mineral.* Titanic iron sand, or ilmenite, supposed to be identical in its crystallization: < *Iserwiese,* in Bohemia.] **I'ser-ine?**

I'ser-ite, i. ol'zer-oit; 2 I'ger-it, *n. Mineral.* A brown iron titanate ($FeTiO_3$) that crystallizes in the tetragonal system. < *Iserwiese,* a locality of Bohemia.]

I'ser-lohn', i. I'zer-lōn'; 2 I'ger-lōn', *n.* A mining and manufacturing town in Westphalia, Prussia.

I-ser'ni-a, i. I-zər'ni-a; 2 I-ĝĕr'nĭ-a, *n.* An ancient walled town in Campobasso province, Italy, containing Samnite remains; suffered severely from earthquake in 1805.

I-set', i. I-set'; 2 I-sĕt', *n.* A river in Siberia; length 300 m. to the Tobol river. [ester of isothionic acid.

I-seth'i-on-ate, i. ol-seth'i-on-et; 2 I-sĕth'ĭ-on-āt, *n.* A salt or ester of **-on'ic,** i. ol-seth'i-on'ik; 2 I-sĕth'ĭ-ŏn'ĭk, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing an isomeric variety of ethylsulfuric acid. [< *is-* + ETHIONIC.]— **isethionic acid,** a yellowish oily liquid ($C_2H_6SO_4$) isomeric with sulfovinic acid that is derived variously, as from sulfuric acid by its action on alcohol or ether.

I-seult', i. Iseult'; 2 I-sult', *n. Medieval Legend.* **1.** An Irish princess, betrothed to Mark, king of Cornwall; beloved by Tristan; called " the Beautiful "; identical with Isolde in Wagner's opera *Tristan and Isolde.* **2.** A daughter of Hoël, duke of Brittany; married to Tristan: known as " Iseult of the white hand." **I-saude'i;** **I-sault'i;** **I-solde'i;** **I-solt'i** (Chaucer); **I-sot'ta;** **I-soude'i;** **I-sulte'i;** **I-seut'i.**

Is-fen'dĭ-yar', i. Is-fen'di-yăr'; 2 is-fĕn'dĭ-yär', *n.* A Persian hero and warrior who conquered India and Arabia; lived about 500 B. C.

Is'grim, i. Is'grim; Is'grĭm, **Sam.** Same as ISENGRIM.

Ish, i. ish; 2 ĭsh, *n.* [Scot.] Issue; liberty of going out.

—ish and -enfry (*Scots Law*), the right granted in a charter to use all ways of passages going to or from church or market through the grounds of the grantor.— **Ishī,** *vi.* To pass out; issue. **Ischī;** **Ischer.**

-ish', *suffix.* Somewhat; of the nature of: used also to form partial adjectives. [< AS. *-isc,* an adj. formative.]

-ish', *suffix.* To make; to give. [< OF. *-iss-,* < L. *-esco, -isco,* term. of inceptive verbs.]

Ish'ah, i. Ish'a; 2 ĭsh'a, *Bib.* (margin). Eve's name before the Fall, because she was taken out of man. *Gen.* ii, 23. [Heb., out of man.]

I'sha-na'gi, i. I'sha-nă'gi; 2 I'shă-nä'ĝī, *n.* [Jap.] A large serranoid (*Stereolepis ishanagi*), a fish of Japan.

Ish'bah, i. Ish'ba; 2 ĭsh'ba, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv. 17. [Heb., appeaser.] [free.]

Ish'bak, i. Ish'bak; 2 ĭsh'băk, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxv. 1. [Heb.,

Ish'bi-be'nob, i. Ish'bai-bī'neb; 2 ĭsh'bĭ-bē'nŏb, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xxi, 16. [Heb., dweller on the mount.]

Ish'-bo'sheth, i. ish'-bō'sheth, -bosh'eth, or ish'-bō'sheth; 2 ĭsh'-bō'shĕth, -bŏsh'ĕth, or ish'-bō'shĕth, *n. Bib.* The youngest son of Saul. *2 Sam.* ii, 10. [Heb., man of shame.]

Ish'-dĭa'h, i. ish'-thā'ĭ; 2 ish'-thĭ', *n. Bib.* (R. V., margin). *2 Sam.* xxiii, 20.

Ish'-hod', i. ish'-hed'; 2 ish'-hŏd', *n. Bib.* (R. V.). See ISHOD.

I'shi, i. ol'shĭ or ish'ĭ; 2 ĭsh'ĭ or ĭshĭ', *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ii, 31.

I-shi'ah, i. ui-shai'a; 2 I-shi'a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 3. See ISSHIAH. [Heb. *Ishshiah.*] **I-shi'jah'i.**

I-shi'i, Y. Ishi'i; 2 Ishĭ'ĭ, *n.* **Viscount Kikujiro** (1866–). Japanese statesman and diplomat.

I'shi-ka'ri, i. I'shi-kā'ri; 2 I'shi-kä'rĭ, *n.* A prefecture and seaport town, bay, and river (the largest) on Ishikari Island, Japan.

I'shi-ka'wa, i. I'shi-kā'wa; 2 I'shi-kä'wä, *n.* A ken in central Honshu Island, Japan; capital, Kanazawa.

Ish-im', i. Ish-im'; 2 ish-ĭm', *n.* A river in Tobolsk and Akmolinsk, western Siberia; 700 m. to the Irtish.

I'shi-no-ma'ki, i. I'shi-no-mā'ki; 2 I'shĭ-nō-mä'kĭ, *n.* A seaport town on the N. E. coast of Hondo Island, Japan.

Ish'ma, i. Ish'ma; 2 ĭsh'ma, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv. 3.

Ish'ma-el, i. Ish'ma-el; 2 ĭsh'ma-ĕl, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. 2. **Is"ma'el'ĭ,** i. Is"ma'el'ĭ, 2 Is"ma-ĕl'ĭ; 1. **Is"ma-e'lic,** i. Is"ma-e'lik, 2 Is"ma-ĕ'lĭc; **L. Ish'ma-el.** *Gen.* xvi, 12. **2.** The son of Abraham and Hagar. See ISHMAELITE. [Heb., God hears.]

Ish'ma-el-ite, i. Ish'ma-el-oit; 2 ĭsh'ma-ĕl-īt, *n.* **1.** A descendant of Ishmael, Abraham's son by Hagar, and, according to tradition, the progenitor of the Arabs. **2.** A person having the character of Ishmael, whose hand was against every man, etc. *1 Chron.* xxvii, 30. **Ish'me-el-ite;** **Ish'ma-el-i'te, Ish'ma-el-i't'ish, a.** — **Ish'ma-el-i't'ism,** *n.* The quality of being Ishmaelitish; belligerent disposition.

Ish-ma'hah, i. Ish-mā'ya or -mui'a; 2 Ish-mā'ya or -mī'a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxvii, 19. **1.** Son of Obadiah. **2.** Ismaiah.

Ish'ma-ite, Jah'ma-ait. [Heb., Ishmaelite.]

Ish'me-rai, i. Ish'mui'rai; 2 ĭsh'me-rī', *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 18.

I'shod, i. ui'shed or ish'od; 2 ĭsh'ŏd or ish'ŏd, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 18. [Heb., man of honor.] **Ish'hod'.**

Ish'ĭ-ah'ĭ-ah, i. ish'ai-sai'ai; 2 ish'ĭ-sā'ĭ-ä, *n. Bib.* (R. V. margin). *Ezr.* viii, 18.

Ish'pe-ning, i. Ish'pi-nig; 2 ish'pe-ning, *n.* A mining city in Marquette county, Mich.

Ish-pin'ĝo, i. Ish-pin'go; 2 Ish-pin'ĝo, *n.* A large tropical American forest-tree (*Nectandra cinnamomoides*) of the family *Lauraceæ,* with alternate leaves and small, perfect, clustered flowers. Its bark, which is cinnamon-like in flavor, yields alkaloids used in medicine. [Perhaps Am. Ind.]

Ish'-sech'ĕl, i. ish'-sek'el; 2 ish'-sĕk'ĕl, *n. Bib.* (R. V. margin). *Ezr.* viii, 18.

Ish'tar, i. ish'tar; 2 ĭsh'tär, *n. Babylon. & Assyr. Myth.* The " Great Mother," goddess of all fertility and most important of the female deities; identified among the Assyrians, armed with bow and arrows, a sword, and consuming flames. As goddess of sexual love Venus was her planet, and she was worshiped as queen and mistress of heaven. She slew her spouse Tammuz and restored him to life after a period of mourning, her action typifying the earth in its decadence and restoration to productiveness. In Babylonia she was worshipped in western Asia under many names. Compare ASHAETE and ASTOROETH. [man of Tob.]

Ish'tob, i. Ish'tob; 2 ĭsh'tŏb, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* x, 6. [Heb.,

Ish'u-ah, i. ish'yu-a; 2 ish'yu-a, *n. Bib. Gen.* xlvi, 17. [Heb., self-answering.] **Ish'vah'.**

Ish'u-al, i. ish'yu-al; 2 ish'yu-l, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 30. [Heb. self-answering.] **Ish'vi'.** [Ish'vĭ'.

Ish'u-i, i. ish'yu-ai; 2 ish'yu-ĭ, *n. Bib. 1 Sam.* xiv, 49. [Heb.]

Ish'vah, i. Ish'va; 2 ĭsh'va, *n. Bib.* (A. V.). *1 Chron.* vii, 30.

Ish'vi, i. Ish'vai; 2 ĭsh'vĭ, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *1 Chron.* vii, 30.

I'si-ac, i. ui'si-ak; 2 I'sĭ-ăc. *Anthrop.* **I. a.** Belonging or relating to the goddess Isis; as, the *Isiac* tablet. **II.** *n.* A priest or devotee of Isis.

I-sid'i-dæ, i. ui-sid'i-di; 2 I-sĭd'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of gorgoniacean anthozoans with the axis articulated and alternating with calcareous joints. [< I-SIS + -*id* + -*idæ.*] < Gr. *Isis;* see Isis.] **I-sid'i-ac;** — **I-sid'i-dal,** *a.*— **I-sid'i-doid,** *a.*

I-sid'i-um, i. ui-sid'i-um; 2 I-sĭd'ĭ-um, *n. pl.* **-a.** *Bot.* A small outgrowth on the surface of a lichen-thallus bearing a globule at the end. [Perhaps < Gr. *isos,* equal.]

— **I-sid'i-fi'er-ous,** *a. Bot.* Producing isidia or isidioid growths. **Is-id'i-o-phyl'lous,** *a.* Having isidia and phyllodia in close association supplied with isidia. — **I-sid'i-oset.**

Is'i-dore, i. iz'i-dōr; 2 ĭs'ĭ-dōr, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **D. Is'i-do'rus,** i. I'zə-dō'rus, 2 I'sĭ-dō'rus; **F. Is"i-dore',** i. Iz"i-dōr', 2 Is"ĭ-dōr'. **Is'i-do'ro,** i. I'zi-dō'ro, 2 I'sĭ-dō'ro; **L. Is"i-do'rus,** i. Is'i-dō'rus, 2 Is'ĭ-dō'rus. **2. I. Mercator,** the pseudonym of the writer of the *False Decretals* in the ninth century. **4. I. of Miletus.** A Greek architect who built the church of St. Sophia, Constantinople, 532–537. **5. Isidore, St., of Pelusium** (370–450), a theological writer and hermit in Egypt. **6. Saint** (5607–4636), a Spanish theologian; president of the Council of Seville, 619.

Is'i-do'ri-an, i. Iz'i-dō'ri-an; 2 Ĭs'ĭ-dō'rĭ-an, *a.* Pertaining to St. Isidore or to Isidor Mercator; as, the *Isidorian* decretals. **Is"i-dor'ic.**

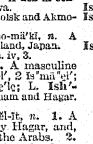
I'sin-gai, i. ui'sin-gai; 2 I'sĭn-gä'ĭ, *n.* A member or the language of a Filipino tribe of the Igorots.

I'sin-glass, i. ui'zin-glas; 2 I'sĭn-glăs, *n.* **1.** A whitish, tough, semitransparent substance consisting of nearly pure gelatin prepared from the air vessels, chiefly the air-bladder, of certain fish, as the sturgeon, cod, etc.: used for fining liquors, stiffening food, as jellies, gluing, etc. **2.** Mica: so named because of its superficial resemblance. **3.** A bright mica of variable color, known as *isinglass-stone.* [< MD. *huysenblas,* < *huysen,* sturgeon, + MLG. *blase,* bladder.]

Isinglass bird, the great white heron. **Isinglass cod,** the beluga or great white sturgeon. — **Bengal I.,** same as AGAR-AGAR. — **Japanese I.,** same as KANTEN. [A bright mica of variable color.]

I'sing-star', i. ui'zin-stăr'; 2 I'sĭng-stär', *n.* [Poet.]

I'sis, i. ui'sis; 2 I'sis, *n.* The principal goddess of Egyptian mythology; wife and sister of Osiris, mother of Horus, and daughter of Seb or Qeb (the earth) and Nut (the sky). The cow was sacred to her, and her emblems are a cow's horns, a disk supporting a throne, a lotus-staff, and a sistrum. She taught agriculture and the arts to men, and symbolized fecundity. [L., < Gr. *Isis,* < in Egypt. *Hes.*]



The Egyptian Goddess Isis nursing her son Horus or Harpocrates. (Berlin Museum.)

I'sis, *n.* Same as ASIS.

Isis, *n.* A name of the upper part of the River Thames to Oxford.

Is-kan'der, i. is-kăn'der; 2 is-kăn'der, *n.* The Persian name of Alexander Hersen. [Turk. for Alexander.]

Is-kan'der Beg. Alexander the Great: the name in India and the East generally.

Is-kan'der-um, i. is-kăn'der-um; 2 is-kăn'der-ŭm, *n.* **1.** A seaport town of Aleppo vilayet, Syria, Asia Minor: extensive transit trade. **2. Gulf of I.** An arm of the northeastern Mediterranean sea; between Asia Minor and Syria; 50 by 40 m.

Is'ke-lib, i. is'ke-lib; 2 is'kĕ-lĭb, *n.* A town in Kastamuni vilayet, Asia Minor; contains a conspicuous castle.

Is'ker, i. is'ker; 2 is'ker, *n.* A river in Bulgaria; length, 150 m. to the Danube river. **Iskel.**

Isl. [Isa., pl.], *abbr.* Island.

Is'la, i. Is'le; 2 Is'lă. **Jose Francisco de** (?/21703–?/21781). A Spanish Jesuit and satirical novelist.

Is'la de Leon', i. Is'la de Le-on'; 2 Is'lä dā lā-ōn', *n.* **1.** An island in the Atlantic ocean, in Cadiz province, Spain; 10 by 2 m. **2.** Same as SAN FERNANDO.

Is'la de Pi'nos, i. Is'la de pī'nos; 2 Is'lä dā pē'nōs. An island 35 m. S. of Cuba; 968 sq. m.; discovered by Columbus 1494; capital, Nueva Gerona.

Is'lam, i. Is'lam; 2 Is'lam (XIII), *n.* **1.** The Mohammedan religion; Islamism. According to Mohammed, *Islam* consists in the observance of five duties: (1) bearing witness that there is but one God, (2) reciting daily prayers, (3) giving the legal alms, (4) observing the Ramazan or month's fast, and (5) making the pilgrimage to Mekka once in a lifetime.

Islam, an Arabian word, implying submission to God.

IRVING *Mahomet* vol. i, p. 72. [L. P. E. 1863.]

2. The whole body of Mohammedan believers; also, the countries under Mohammedan rule. [< *Ar. islām,* submission, < *salama,* be free.]— **Is-lam'ic,** *a.*— **Is'lam-ism,** *n.*— **Is'lam-ite,** *n.* A Mohammedan; Musulman; Moslem.— **Is'lam-it'ish,** *a.*— **Is'lam-it'ic,** *a.*— **Is'lam-ize,** *vt. & vi.* To convert or conform to Islam; Mohammedanize.

Is'lam-a-bād', i. Is'lam-a-bād'; 2 Is'lăm-ä-bäd', *n.* Same as CHITTAGONG.

Is'la de Ma-yor', i. Is'la ma-yōr'; 2 Is'lä mä-yōr'. An island in the Balearic province, length, 17 m.

Is'land, i. ol'land; 2 I'land, *n.* **1.** To make into an **I'land's,** *j* island or islands; insulate.

Long sheets of blue water were spread along their bases, *islanding* isolated rocks.

[BAYARD TAYLOR *Lands of the Saracen* p. 253. [G. P. P. 1855.]

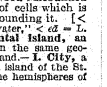
2. To intersperse with or as with islands.

Bounded by the sea, *islanded* with cities fair.

SHELLEY *Lines Written among Euganean Hills* st. 4.

Is'land†, *a.* Icelandic.— **Is'land-er†,** *n.*— **Is'land-ic†,** *a. & n.*

Is'land, *n.* **1.** A tract of land, usually of moderate extent, surrounded by water: distinguished from a *continent* or the *mainland;* as, an *island* in the sea; an *island* in a river. **2.** Anything isolated or resembling an island. **3.** [Western U. S.] A grove or wood surrounded by prairie. *Ant. & Anat.* Any collection of cells which is of different formation from those surrounding it. [< AS. *ȳgland,* < *ig,* island (orig. *a.*, "in water," < *ēa* = L. *aqua,* water), + *land,* land.]— **Is'land-ish,** *a.*— **Is'land-ism,** *n.* Saint-Lawrence river.— **I. of Rell,** a lobe of the hemispheres of the brain situated in the Sylvian fossa, covered by the frontal, parietal, and temporal lobes: the first convolution. **rietal lobe partially**



Island of Rell.

island of San Borandan; — **I. of** cut away; c, tempo- **Saints,** Ireland: so called in the mid- ral lobe; d, island of dle ages, because of its early Celtic Christian missionaries and teachers, and the firm foothold which religion gained in its borders. **Isle of Saints;** — **I. of the Seven Cities,** an island of travelers' tradition at the end of the 15th century, alleged to have been settled by seven bishops drive from Spain and Portugal by Moorish invaders; many were supposed to have visited it, but none have returned.— **I. of Shoals,** a group of rocky islets located between two sets of tracks for the protection of passengers. — **Islands of Langerhans** (*Anat.*), aggregations of cells in the interstitial tissue of the pancreas, supposed to be the source of an internal secretion affecting the digestion of carbohydrates.— **Islands of the Blest** (*Gr. Myth.*), legendary islands in the ocean to which favorites of the gods were translated.— **mimaluse** †. [Dial., Chinook], one of the islands which Indians of the northwestern United States were accustomed to use for surface burial: a native term. [county-seat, Coupeville.

Is'land, *n.* A county in N. W. Washington; 238 sq. m.;

Is'land-er, i. ol'land-er; 2 I'land-ĕr, *n.* An inhabitant of an island. **Is'land-man,** *n.*

Is'land-ish†, *a.* Insular.

Is'land-ry, i. ol'land-ri; 2 I'land-rĭ, *n.* Island-dwelling folk.

Is'lay', i. Is'la'; 2 Is'lā', *n.* A California sheep or small tree (*Prunus ilicifolia*) of the rose family, valuable for evergreen hedges.

Isle, i. ol; 2 īl, *n.* **1.** An island: chiefly a poetical word.

Like some enchanted far-off *isle*

In some tumultuous sea. From *To F*— st. 2.

2. *pl. Bib.* Countries situated upon the Mediterranean coasts: lands across the sea.

The Kings of Tarshish and of the *isles* shall bring presents. *Ps.* lxxii, 10.

3. *Entom.* Same as ISLET. **2.** [< OF. *ile,* later, *isle,* < L. *insula;* see INSULA.]— **Isle of safety,** a raised and partly enclosed space at street-crossings, for pedestrians' safety.

Isle, *vt.* To make an Able.

Isle Jé'sus, i. Il jē'zŭs; 2 Il zhe'sŭs. An island forming Laval county, Quebec, Canada; 8 m. N. W. of Montreal; 23 by 6 m.; capital, Sainte Rose.

Isle of Ely. An administrative county in Cambridgeshire, England; formerly an island among fens now drained; 22 sq. m.; scene of Hereward's resistance to William the Conqueror. See HEREWARD.

Isle of France. Mauritius.

Isle of Man. An island in the Irish Sea; 32 m. by 6 to 12 m. wide; chief town, Douglas. It produces copper, lead, zinc, and silver.

Isle of Mer'o-e, i. mer'o-i; 2 mĕr'o-ē. A district in Nubia, Africa, between the Blue Nile and Atbara; 400 by 200 m.

Isle of Pines. See ISLA DE PINOS.

Isle of Portland. A peninsula in S. Dorsetshire, England, 4½ / by 2 m.; it has limestone quarries and a prison.

Isle of Pur'beck. A peninsula in Dorsetshire, England; 12 by 8 m.; produces a variety of limestone.

Isle of Sheppey, an island at the mouth of the Thames river, Kent, England; 9 by 5 m.

Isle of Than'et. An island at the northeastern extremity of Kent, England; 9 by 7 m.; the first possession of the Saxons in Britain; has popular watering-places.

Isle of Wight. 1. A county in S. E. Virginia; 252 sq. m.; county-seat, Isle of Wight. 2. An island and county off Hampshire, England; 23 by 13 m.; it has important cement manufactures; is a summer resort, yachting center, and favorite place of residence; chief town, Newport.

Isles'man, *n.* sing'mans; 2 ilg'man, *n.* [ISLES'MEN, *pl.*] An islander. **Isle'mant.**

Isles of Shoals. A group of small islands off the coast of New Hampshire.

Is'let, *n.* 1 ī'ĭlet; 2 Ī'lĕt, *n.* **1.** A little island. **2.** Some-t'lets, *f* thing resembling a small island; especially, a dot enclosed in a patch of a different shade or color, as on a flower or a butterfly's wing. [O.Fr., < LL. *insulanus*, dim. of L. *insula*; see INSULAR.] **Is'let-ed,** *a.* Thickly set with islets; also, disposed or arranged as an islet.

Is-le'ta, 1 Is-lā'tə; 2 Is-lĕ'tä, *n.* **1.** An Indian village in New Mexico, 15 miles south of Albuquerque; site of a Spanish mission founded prior to 1635. **2.** A village near El Paso, Tex.; founded by refugees from the New-Mexican Isleta about 1682.—**Isleta Indian,** an inhabitant of one of the above-named villages. These Indians, who belong to the Tigua tribe, are peaceable and industrious agriculturists.

I'sle-worth, 1 aī'sl-wŭrth *or* aī'l-wŭrth; 2 Ī'sl-wŭrth *or* Ī'l-wŭrth, *n.* A suburban town and parish in Middlesex, England; site of Sion House, seat of the Duke of Northumberland.

Is'ling-ton, 1 Is'ling-tun; 2 Is'ling-tŏn, *n.* A parish and borough in Middlesex, England, a part of London.

Is'lip, *n.* **1.** 1 Is'lip; 2 Is'lĭp. **Simon** (—d 1366), an English prelate; archbishop of Canterbury; reformed church abuses. **2.** 1 aī'slip; 2 Ī'slĭp. A village in Suffolk county, N.Y.

Is'let, *n.* A little island. **I'lot.**

Ism, 1 izm; 2 Ĭzm, *n.* A doctrine or system; often applied satirically or with derogatory force. [< -ISM.]

> "Then Lowell, weary of the name of Smith
> With a whole bale of *isms* tied together with rhyme.
> LOWELL, *Fable for Critics* st. 65.

-ism, *suffix.* In the formation of nouns, a terminal form derived from verbs in -IZE, indicating: (1) Action, the process of such action, or the completed act, as, baptism, nepotism, ostracism. (2) The condition resulting from such action, as, Semitism, catechumenism, deaf-mutism. (3) A religious, social or philosophical system, frequently by adding it to the name of the founder; as, Catholicism, radicalism, Calvinism. (4) The characteristic manner of certain persons or things, as, altruism, hedonism, scepticism. (5) A characteristic or idiosyncrasy, speech, of a language; as, Browningism, Hebraism, Americanism. (6) The sum or general character of anything, in numerous nonce-words; as, know-nothingism, anti-saloonism, don't-care-ism, etc. [< L. *-ismus*, < Gr. *-ismos*, termination of nouns from verbs in *-izō*; see -IZE.]

I. S. M., *abbr.* [L.] *Jesus Salvator Mundi* (Jesus, Savior of the World).

Is'ma-ail, 1 Is'mə-kuī'ə; 2 Is'mə-ā'ə, *n.* *Bib.* *2 Chron.*

Is'ma-el, 1 Is'mi-el; 2 Is'mə-ĕl, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha.) *1 Esd.* ix, 22.

Is'ma'el-ĭte, *n.* See ISHMAEL.

Is'ma-el-ites, 1 Is'mi-el-aīts; 2 Is'mə-ĕl-īts, *n. pl.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Is-ma'rus, 1 Is-mā'rus; 2 Is-mē'rŭs, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha.) *1 Esd.* ix, 34.

Is'ma-ūd, 1 Is'ma-hūd; 2 Is'ma-hŭd, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Is-ma'lah, 1 Is-mā'yə *or* -mə'i; 2 Is-mā'yə *or* -mə'a, *n.* *Bib.* *1 Chron.* xii, 4. [Heb., Jah hears.]

Is'ma-il, 1 Is'ma-il; 2 Is'mə-ĭl, *n.* A fortified town and port of entry in Bessarabia government, Roumania; scene of a great massacre at its capture from the Turks by the Russian general, Suvaref, in 1790.

Is'ma-il'ia, 1 Is'ma-il'yə; 2 Is'mə-il'yä, *n.* A town on Timsah Lake and the Suez Canal, Egypt; the headquarters of the canal construction.

Is'ma-il-i'an, 1 Is'ma-il-i'-ən; 2 Is'mə-il-ī'-an, *n.* A member of a sect of the Shiah branch of Islam that recognized as the last of the imams Ismail, of the house of Ali. They are now represented by the Druses. **Is'ma-a'il-ate,** 1 Is'ma-el-iāt; 2 Is'mə-ĕl-īt. **Is'ma-il-ism,** 1 Is'ma-il-izm, 2 Is'mə-ĕl-īzm, *n.* **Is'ma-il-it'ic,** 1 Is'ma-el-it'i-cal, 2 Is'mə-ĕl-ĭt'ĭ-kal, *a.*

Is'ma-il Pa'sha, 1 Is'ma-il pä'shə; 2 Is'mə-ĭl (1793–1863–1895), a khedive of Egypt, 1863–1879.

Is'mal, *a.* Relating to or characteristic of an ism: sectarian; selfish. **Is'mat'ic,** **Is'mat'i-cal,** *a.* [Rare.]—**Is'mat'i-cal-ness,** *n.* [Rare.]

Is-may', 1 Is-mē'; 2 Is-mā', **Thomas Henry** (1793–1837–1892). A British ship-owner who founded the White Star line of steamers.

Is-me'ne, 1 Is-mī'nī; 2 Is-mē'nē, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* In Sophocles's tragedy *Antigone* and in *Œdipus Coloneus*, a timid but sensible daughter of Antigone, whose character contrasts strongly with that of the latter.

Is-mid', 1 Is-mĭd'; 2 Is-mĭd', *n.* **1.** A vilayet; E. of the Sea of Marmora. Area 8,233 sq. m.; site of the ancient Nicomedia. **2.** Its capital.

Is-mid', Gulf of. A gulf on the eastern extremity of the Sea of Marmora. **Is-mid'i-an,** *a.*

Is'mi-el, 1 Is'mi-el; 2 Is'mĭ-ĕl, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai.)

Ism'y, 1 izm'i; 2 Ĭzm'ĭ, *a.* Prone to take up with fads in doctrine and theory; affected with *ism*-mania.

Is'nard', 1 Is'nȧr'; 2 Is'nar', **maximin** (1753–1793–1825). A French Girondist and republican orator; president of the Convention. May 25, 1793.

Is'pēk, *n.* Isek; a contraction. Compare DON'T.

I. S. O., *abbr.* Imperial Service Order.

I'so-, 1 aī'so-; 2 Ī'sō-. From Greek *isos*, equal: a combining form, indicating equality or sameness; specif., in chemistry, denoting isomerism; as, *isomalic* acid, an isomer of malic acid; also, in contradistinction to *normal*, designating an isomeric compound in which there is one carbon atom or more, which is attached to three other carbon atoms. There are an almost unlimited number of such compounds. In the following lists are included many of the less important not found in vocabulary place.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

(1) In the following adjectives, *iso-* signifies isomerism with the compounds or acids indicated by the second elements:

isobarbituric	iso-cæcic	isoricinoleic
isobilianic	isoferulic	isotartaric
isobutyric	isogeranic	isosaccharic
isocamphoric	isolinoleic	isosuccinic
isocamphoronic	isolinolenic	isosulfocyanic
isocapric	isomalic	isothiocyanic
isocholanic	iso-oleic	iso-uric
isocitric	isophthalic	isovalerilic
isodalaric	isopyromucic	

(2) In the following nouns, *iso-* indicates isomeric compounds:

isoconitin	isoconite	isoparaffin
isoallyl	isocoumarin	isophloridzin
isoamyl	isocreatinin	isophorone
isoamylamin	isocyanogen	isophthalyl
isoamylene	isocyanurate	isopropenyl
isoapiol	isodurene	isopropylene
isoasparagin	isoeugenol	isopulegone
isobenzil	isoglutamin	isopurpurin
isoborneol	isohesperidin	isorhamnose
isobutane	isoindol	isorosindulin
isobutylene	isoleucine	isosaccharin
isobutyrate	isomaltose	isosafrol
isocamphor	isomclamin	isothujone
isocarbostyril	isomuscarin	isovanillin
isocholin	isomyristicin	isoxylene
isocodein		

—**I'so-ab-nor'mal,** *n.* *Meteor.* A line connecting places that have the same anomaly or departure from the mean of the latitude; often confused with *isanomal*.—**I'so-ab-nor'mal,** *a.*—**I'so-ac'ti-nate,** *a.* Characterized by having both actines alike or identical both in shape and in size.—**I'so-ag-glu'ti-nate,** *v. t.* To subject to or to undergo isoagglutination.—**I'so-ag-glu'ti-na'tion,** *n.* The process of agglutinating the cells of an animal with cells of the same order from another animal of the same species.—**I'so-ag-glu'ti-na'tive** (ēv), *a.* Of or pertaining to an agglutinative reaction caused by a blood-serum of the same species of animal. Compare ISOLYSIN.—**I'so-al'lox-an,** *n.* That alloxantin which is used on the cells of animals which are of a similar species to that which supplies it.—**I'so-am'pl-tude,** *n.* *Meteor.* Equal amplitude or range of a meteorological element.—**I'so-am'y-late,** *n.* A metallic derivative of isoamyl alcohol.—**I'so-an''e-mon'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid ($C_{10}H_{18}O_6$) derived from *Anemone pulsatilla*.—**I'so-an'i-par'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Designating crystalline compound ($C_{11}H_{12}N_2O$) obtained by methylating the condensation product of *p*-brombutyric acid with phenylhydrazin.—**I'so-at'ing-line,** *n.* *Meteor.* Equal evaporation; as, an *isoatmic* line.—**I'so-au-rore',** *n.* Same as ISOCHASM.

I'so-bar, 1 aī'so-bär; 2 Ī'so-bär, *n.* **1.** *Meteor.* A line joining points at which the barometric pressure is the same either on the average for a stated period or at a specified moment. See illus. under CYCLONE. **2.** *Thermodynam.* A line or curve indicating a condition of equal pressures in a given system. **3.** ISO- + Gr. *baros*, weight.] **I'so-bare;** **I'so-bar'ic.**

I'so-bar'ic, 1 aī'so-bar'ik; 2 Ī'so-bär'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Denoting equality of pressure; relating to or showing isobars. **2.** ISOMERIC. **I'so-met'ric,** *a.* Having all its terms of equal weight: said of a function.

I'so-bar-ism, 1 aī'so-bar-izm *or* aī-sob'ə-rizm; 2 Ī'so-bär-ĭzm *or* ī-sŏb'ə-rĭzm, *n.* Equality of pressure.

I'so-bas, *n.* *Geol.* A horizontal or imaginary contour-line in a map, drawn through a series of points of equal elevation in a topographic surface or line, formerly level, but at present deformed. **I'so-bas'ic,** *a.* **I'so-bath,** *n.* *Geog.* Station and opishtin at the same level: said of a skull.—**I'so-bath,** *a.* Having unvarying depth. **I'so-bath'ic,** *a.* **I'so-bath'ic-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to isobaths. **I'so-bath'ic-al-ly,** *adv.* In a manner to connect places with equal depth with other portions.—**I'so-bath'y-met'ric,** *a.* Being of equal depth below sea-level.—**I'so-bath'y-therm,** *n.* *Meteor.* A line or surface joining points in the ocean which have the same temperature.—**I'so-bath'y-ther'mal,** *a.* **I'so-bath'y-ther'mic.**

Is'o-bel, *n.* [Scot.] Same as ISABEL.

I'so-bu-ta'ric-al, *n.* *Bot.* Material with the flattened sides equal: said of leaves of *Iris*; distinguished from *bifacial* or *dorsiventral*, as ordinary leaves.—**I'so-bi''o-ge-net'ic,** *a.* Generating equal supplies.—**I'so-bu'ret-ĭn,** *n.* Same as ISO-.—**I'so-bŭr'ous,** *a.* *Bot.* Developing equally, as the two lobes of a dicotyledonous embryo: isodynamous.—**I'so-bront,** *n.* A line linking points at which a peal of thunder is simultaneously heard. **I'so-bron'tont.**—**I'so-bu'tyl,** *n.*

I'so-bu'tyl-ene, *n.* An organic monovalent radical ($\frac{CH_3}{CH_3}>CHCH_2$) forming a constituent of several compounds, most of which are prepared from isobutyl alcohol.—**Isobutyl alcohol,** a constituent of fusel-oil, (CH_3)$_2$CH.CH$_2$OH).—**I'so-bu'tyr-lene,** *n.* Same as ISOBUTYLENE.—**I'so-car-dĭ'ac,** *a.* *Glossidæ.* **I'so-car'di-a,** *n.* (t. g.) **I'so-car-di'a-dæt,** *n.* **I'so-car'pic,** *a.* *Bot.* Having as many carpels as perianth-leaves. **I'so-car'pous,** *a.* **I'so-cel'lous,** *a.* Consisting of like cells.—**I'so-ceph'a-lism,** *n.* *Art.* The principle of isocephaly. **I'so-keph'a-lism‡,** *n.* **I'so-ceph'a-ly,** *n.* A uniform size in Gothic architecture, according to which all the figures on a bas-relief were represented, whether seated, standing, or riding, with their heads on about the same line.—**I'so-ce-phal'ic,** **I'so-ceph'a-lous,** *a.*—**I'so-ce-rau'lic,** *a.* *Meteor.* Having equal velocity or intensity of thunder-storm phenomena.—**I'so-cer'cal,** *a.* *Ich.* Characterized by or exhibiting isocercy.—**I'so-cer'cy,** *n.* *Ich.* The extension of the vertebral column equally to both lobes of the tail into the middle of the caudal fin, as in certain fishes, like the cod.—**I'so-chasm,** *n.* A line joining those points on the earth's surface which have the same annual range of temperature. **I'so-chas'ment;**—**I'so-chas'mic,** *a.*—**I'so-cheim,** *n.* A line joining points on the earth's surface which have the same mean winter temperature. **I'so-chel'menet;** **I'so-chi'mic;** **I'so-chi'menet;**—**I'so-chel'mal,** *a.* Denoting or relating to isocheims

Lines of equal winter temperature are termed *isocheimal* lines. JAMES GEIKIE *Great Ice Age* p. 104, note. (c. 1874.)

I'so-chel'me-nal; **I'so-chel'met-ic;** **I'so-chel'mo-nal;** **I'so-chi'mal;** **I'so-chi'mic-nal;** **I'so-chi'mo-nal;**—**I'so-chel'mo-nal,** *n. sing.* and *pl.*—**I'so-chi'on,** *n.* **1.** *Phys. Geog.* A line connecting places at which the altitude of the snow-line is the same. **2.** *Meteor.* A line connecting places at which there is equality of snow as specified.—**I'so-chlor,** *a.* *Sanitary Chem.* Designating the imaginary line connecting all points of a district or region having like quantities of chlorin.—**I'so-cho-les'ter-in,** *n.* *Phytol. Chem.* An isomeric cholesterin ($C_{26}H_{44}O$) obtained from lanolin, or wool-fat. **I'so-cho-les'ter-ol;** **I'so-cho-les'trin;**—**I'so-chor,** *n.* A line drawn through all the points representing the same volume upon a diagram in which the rectangular coordinates of each point represent respectively the pressure and temperature corresponding to a particular volume.—**I'so-chor'ic,** *a.*—**I'so-chro-mat'ic,** *a.* **1.** Having or denoting identity of color. **2.** Same as ORTHOCHROMATIC.—**I'so-chrome,** *n.* *Optics.* In the interference pattern of a crystal, as viewed through a polariscope, a curve having the same tint throughout its entire length.

I-soch'ro-nal, 1 aī-sok'rə-nal; 2 ī-sŏk'rō-nal, *a.* Relating to or denoting equal intervals of time; especially, denoting a balance or pendulum which always vibrates in the same period. [< Gr. *isochronos*, < *isos*, equal, + *chronos*, time.] **I'so-chrone;** **I'so-chron'ic;** **I-soch'ro-nous;**—**I-soch'ro-nous-ly,** *adv.*—**I'so-chrone,** *n.* A line connecting points at which events transpire simultaneously; thus, in the case of a train on a track starting together from a given point and reaching the points A and B respectively at the same moment, a line joining A and B would be an isochrone.—**Isogonical isochrone,** a line drawn between points at which plants of the same species attain the same degree of development simultaneously.

I-soch'ro-nism, *n.* Isochronal character or quality.

I-soch'ro-nize, *vt.* To render or cause to become isochronal, as the motion of a pendulum.—**I-soch'ro-non,** *n.* [Gr.] An unvarying timepiece; a clock designed to keep exact time.

I-soch'ro-ous, *a.* *Bot.* Of uniform duration. [< Gr. *isochronos*, < *isos*, equal, + *chronos*, color.]—**I'so-cla'site,** *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous to pearly, snow-white, hydrous calcium phosphate ($H_4Ca_2P_2O_9$), crystalling in the monosymmetric system.—**I'so-cli'nal.** *Geol.* **1.** *a.* Dipping at the same angle and in the same direction; said of folded strata. **II.** *n.* An incline.—**Isoclinal fold** (*Geol.*), a straightangle fold whose sides have parallel dips; it may be an anticline or a syncline, and either (1) vertical, (2) overturned — that is, forced over into an oblique position — or (3) recumbent — that is, brought over into nearly or quite a horizontal position.—**I'so-cline,** *n.* *Geol.* A fold in which the strata are so closely appressed that the sides are parallel.—**I'so-clin'ic,** *a.* & *n.* *Geol.* **1.** Same as ISOCLINAL. **2.** Having an equal dip of the magnetic needle.—**isoclinic line.** **1.** A line connecting places that have the same magnetic dip. **isoclinal line.** **2.** An isoclinal ray.—**I'so-clī'no-stat,** *n.* An instrument for dividing any angle or angles into any number of equal parts. **I'so-kli'no-stat;**—**I'so-cne'mic,** *a.* Denoting, in a certain group of cotenterates, a unilateral pair formed by two equal mesenteries.—**I'so-cœ'lous,** *a.* See ISO-.—**I'so-cœ'lous,** *a.* *Ornith.* Relating to that form of the intestine in birds where the second and third loops are closed and left-handed.—**I'so-cœ'ly,** *n.* *Anat.* & *Phys.* A metrical system containing cola or members of the same length. **2.** *Rhet.* (1) The use of two or more cola or clauses successively, each having the same length. (2) Parallelism. (3) A period composed of clauses of equal length.—**I'so-col'ic,** *a.*—**I'so-com'ple-ment,** *n.* In the theory of toxins, a complement from the same species as that of the antibacterior.—**I'so-com'ple-men''to-phil'ic,** *a.* Relating to an affinity for isocomplements.—**I'so-co'ri-a,** *n.* *Med.* Equality in size or diameter of the pupils of two eyes.—**I'so-cor'y-bul'bin,** *n.* *Chem.* An alkaloid ($C_{19}H_{21}O_4N$) derived from the roots of certain plants of the genus *Capnoides*.—**I'so-cor''y-bul'binet.**—**I'so-cra-cy,** *n.* [-CIES, *pl.*] Equality in government; government in which all have equal power.—**I'so-crat,** *n.* A supporter of isocratic rule.—**I'so-crat'ic,** *a.*

I-soc'ra-tes, 1 aī-sok'rə-tēz; 2 ī-sŏk'rə-tēz, *n.* (436–338 B. C.) One of the ten great Athenian orators; he taught rhetoric to Timotheus and others; committed suicide in despair after the battle of Chæronea.

I-soc'u-la-tize, *n.* [-TIZED; -TIZ'ING.] *I. t.* To render isocratic by force. **II.** *i.* To put into practise the principles of isocracy.—**I'so-cro-ton'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Designating an acid (CH_3CHOH) isomeric with crotonic acid.—**I'so-cry'nal.** *a.* *A.* Pertaining to isocrymes. **B.** Same as ISOCRYMIC. **I'so-cry-mic'.** **II.** *n.* An isocryme.—**I'so-cryme,** *n.* A line joining points on the surface of the ocean which have the same temperature at the coldest season.—**I'so-cy-a'nate,** *n.* *Chem.* A salt of isocyanic acid.—**I'so-cy-an'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing an isomeric form of cyanic acid.—**Isocyanic acid,** a compound of cyanogen and hydrogen only in combination, and exists in certain organic preparations called **isocyanates.**—**I'so-cy'a-nid,** **I'so-cy'a-nide,** *n.* *Chem.* Same as ISOCYANATE.—**I'so-cy'a-nin,** *n.* *Chem.* A salt of fulminuric acid.—**I'so-cy''a-nu'ric,** *a.* Same as FULMINURIC.—**I'so-cy'clic,** *a.* *Chem.* Possessing or relating to a closed chain of atoms of the same kind.—**I'so-cy'clous,** *a.* *Zool.* Composed of like rings.—**I'so-cy'clus,** *n.* [-CLI, *pl.*] An isocyclous animal.—**I'so-cy't'ic,** *a.* *Bot.* Having cells of equal size.—**I'so-cy''to-tox'in,** *n.* A cell-poison which destroys cells of a certain variety similar to those which produce the poison.—**I'so-dac'ty-li,** *n. pl.* *Ornith.* The *Zygodactyli*.—**I'so-dac'ty-lous,** *a.* Having toes alike: zygodactylous.—**I'so-dac'tyle,** *a.* Same as isodactylous to the same extent.—**isodemic lines,** lines on a map which pass through all points of equal density of population.—**I'so-dense,** *n.* *Meteor.* A line connecting points at which the density of the atmosphere is the same.

I'so-dĭ'a, 1 aī-sō-dī'ə; 2 ī-sō-dī'ä, *n. pl.* *Gr. Ch.* The feast of the Presentation of the Virgin Mary in the Temple, kept on November 21. [< Gr. *eisodos*, of entrance, < *eis*, into, + *hodos*, way.]

I'so-di''a-bat'ic, *a.* Relating to the absorption or emission of equal quantities of heat by a substance under equal changes of its condition; as, the *isodiabatic* parts of an isothermal curve. [< ISO- + Gr. *diabatikos*, < *diabainō*, pass through.]

—**I'so-di''a-bat'ic,** *n.* *Meteor.* A curve representing isothermal pressure and volume changes while the same quantity of heat is being transferred to a substance or from it.—**I'so-di''a-met'ric,** *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Equal in the three dimensions opposed to *dianisic* or *dianisodiametric*: said of certain cells in the parenchyma of plants. **2.** *Crystal.* Denoting crystals in the hexagonal and tetragonal systems which are developed alike in the directions of the lateral axes, but differently in the directions of the vertical axes. **I'so-di''a-met'ri-cal.**—**I'so-di'a-phore,** *n.* *Meteor.* A line connecting places at which there is an equal difference between the values of an element during two specified months of the year, as between the mean January temperature and the mean July temperature.

I-sod'i-con, 1 aī-sod'ĭ-kŏn; 2 ī-sŏd'ĭ-cŏn, *n.* [-CA, *pl.*] *Gr. Ch.* A short anthem sung while the book of the Gospels is carried into the body of the church and through the Royal Doors into the bema. [Gr. *eisodos*, entrance, < *eis*, into, + *hodos*, way.] **el-sod'i-con‡.**

I'so-dic'ty-al, *a.* Possessing meshes of equal dimensions and identical in shape.—**I'so-di-me'tric,** *a.* Same as ISOMETRIC. The phenomenon in which two substances are correspondingly homeomorphous and dimorphous.—**I'so-di-mor'phic,** *a.* **I'so-di-mor'phous.**—**I'so-dip'y-rite,** *n.* See ISO-.—**I'so-dō-murp,** *n.* *Arch.* Masonry having courses of uniform thickness, the blocks being of equal length and the vertical joints over the middle of the blocks of the next lower course. **I'so-dō-mur'ic,** **I'so-dō-mur'ous,** *a.*—**I'so-dont,** *a.* *Anat.* Possessing teeth that do not vary in form, as those of snakes.—**I'so-don'tal,** *n. pl.* A division of bivalves with two cardinal teeth in each valve interlocking with those of the opposite valve, as in spondylids, etc.—**I'so-dont,** **I'so-don'tous,** *a.*—**I'so-drome,** *n.* *Naval.* The manner of a fleet's passing from one formation to another, changing the direction 90 degrees by courses equal in length for every ship: not practised in the U. S. navy, as involving the risk of collision. **2.** *Meteor.* The isogram indicating the difference between the spring and autumn temperatures in any specified locality.—**I'so-dul'cite,** *n.* *Chem.* A sweet crystalline compound ($C_6H_{14}O_6$) derived from the active principles of certain plants, as *Quercus tinctoria*, *Rhamnus infectorius*, etc. When heated to 100° it is converted into amorphous **isodulcitan** ($C_6H_{12}O_5$), and

when oxidized with dilute nitric acid it yields **isodulcitic acid** ($C_6H_{10}O_8$).—**I'so-dul-cit'ic, I'so-dul'ci-ton'ic,** *a.*—**I'so-dy-nam',** *n. Meteor.* A line of equal force; especially, a line connecting places at which the wind-force is the same; an isanemone.—**I'so-dy-na'mi-a,** *n.* A state in which there is an equality of force; an isodynamic state.—**I'so-dy-nam'ic.** **I.** *a.* Relating to equality of force. **I'so-dy-nam't-cal†.** **II.** *n.* Any line on the earth's surface at all points of which the intensity of terrestrial magnetism is the same. **Isodynamic line†.—Isodynamic equivalents,** the respective amounts of isodynamic foods.—**I. foods** having the same heat-producing value.—**I'so-dy-nam'o-gen'ic,** *a.* Possessing equal dynamogenic qualities.—**I'so-di'a-phe'rism,** *n.* Same as ISODYNAMIC. **2.** Same as ISOBRIOUS.—**I'so-el'do-mal,** *a.* Isodomal.—**I'so-el'do-nal†.**—**I'so-e-lec'tric,** *a.* Possessing equal quantities of electricity.—**Isoelectric point** (*Phys. Chem.*), that point in a colloidal solution where electrolytic movement in either direction is suspended and precipitation or coagulation results from the introduction into the solution of a very small quantity of an electrolyte.—**I'so-em'o-din,** *n.* A laxative obtained from buckthorn-bark.—**I'so-en-er-get'ic,** *a.* Denoting equal amounts of energy. **I'so-e-ner'get.**—**I'so-eph'e-drin,** *n.* See ISO-.—**I'so-e'ral,** *n. Meteor.* A line connecting places having the same mean temperature in spring. **Isoeral line†.**—**I'so-e-ta'ce-e,** *n. pl. Bot.* A heterosporous family of vascular cryptogamous plants of the order *Isoetales*. There is but one genus, *Isoetes*. **I'so-e'te-ot.**—**I'so-e-ta'ceous,** *a.*—**I'so-e-ta'les,** *n. pl. Bot.* An order of fern allies usually classified with the *Lycopodiales*.—**I-so-e'tes,** *n. Bot.* The sole genus of the quillworts. See ISOETACEÆ and QUILLWORT.—**I'so-form,** *n. Pharm.* A powder, possessing antiseptic properties, which is prepared from equal parts of calcium phosphate and paraiodoacetol.—**I'so-gam'ete,** *n. Biol.* Either of the two protoplasmic masses which combine in isogamy.—**I-sog'a-my,** *n. Biol.* The conjugation of two protoplasmic masses which are not clearly differentiated into a male and a female element.—**I'so-gam'ic, I-sog'a-mous,** *a.*—**I'so-gen,** *n. Anthrop.* A line on a chart or diagram representing the ages of persons in various combinations, the same being associated with the birth-rate average: a term suggested by Prof. F. Galton.—**I'so-gen'ding'ti,** *n.* (Malay.) See ANDA-BERAS. **2.** *Bot.* Like origin.—**I'so-gen'o-typ'ic,** *a.* Having the same genotype: said of two genera based on the same type species.—**I-sog'o-ny,** *n. Biol.* Coalescence of ovules.—**I'so-ge-nous'ic,** *a.* Isogonic.—**I-sog'o-nous,** *a.* Having a similarity of origin.—**I'so-ge'o-therm,** *n.* A line or surface along which the earth, below its surface, has the same temperature.—**I'so-ge'o-ther'mal, I'so-ge'o-ther'mic,** *a.*—**I-sog'no-thism,** *n.* The condition of having the jaws equally projecting.—**I-sog'na-thous,** *a.*—**I'so-gon,** *n. Geom.* A figure whose angles are all equal. **I'so-gon'al†.**—**I'so-gon'ic†,** *a.* The same magnetic variation or declination.—**I'so-gon'ics†,** *n. Biol.* Characterized by isogonism.—**I'so-go'ni-o-stat,** *n.* An appliance for regulating the inclination of a pencil point in a spectroscope.—**I-sog'o-nism,** *n. Biol.* The production of like generative individuals from differing stocks, as in certain hydroids.—**I'so-gra'fist†,** *n. Meteor.* A line connecting places at which the gradient of any event is the same.—**I'so-gram,** *n.* **1.** *Math.* A diagram of curves showing the relation between three variables. **2.** *Meteor.* The generic name for a line on a chart or diagram connecting those points at which equality of some physical condition exists or is assumed to exist.—**I'so-graph,** *n.* An instrument used in drawing, composed of two arms connected by a sliding bar and joint, marked with a scale of degrees.—**I-sog'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** The art of making facsimiles, as of manuscripts or autographs. **2.** The art of making isographic projections.—**I'so-graph'ic, I'so-graph'i-cal,** *a.*—**I'so-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**I-sog'y-nous,** *a. Bot.* Having the pistils, or the carpels of the compound pistil, of the same number as the stamens.—**I'so-gyre,** *n. Optics.* A dark ring occurring in interference figures. It represents a line along which the direction of polarization is constant. Such markings are usually shaped like crosses or hyperbolas.—**I'so-gy'ric, I'so-gy'rous,** *a.*—**I'so-hal'sine,** *n.* A line joining the points of equal salinity in the waters of the ocean.—**I'so-hel,** *n. Meteor.* A line connecting places having equal duration of sunshine. **Isohelic line†.**—**I'so-hem'ag-glu'ti-nate,** *vt. & i.* To effect isohemagglutination.—**I'so-hem'ag-glu'ti-na'tion.** *n.* The agglutination of the red blood-corpuscles by the serum of normal individuals of the same species.—**I'so-hem'o-ly'sin,** *n.* A lysin that causes disintegration of red blood-corpuscles in another animal of the same species.—**I'so-hex'a-hed'ral,** *a. Chem.* See ISO-.—**I'so-hu'mic,** *a.* Containing or indicating on a map equal percentages of humus in the soil.—**I'so-hy'dric,** *a. Phys. Chem.* Characterized by the same tension with hydrogen gas as are present in like concentration.—**I'so-hy'e-tose.** **1.** *a.* Relating to or indicating equality of rainfall. **I'so-hy'e-tal.** **II.** *n.* A line on the earth's surface along which the rainfall is the same. **I'so-hy'et‡; I'so-hy'e-tal‡; Isohyetal line†; Isohyetose line†.**—**I'so-hy'gro-me'tric,** *a.* Similar in the average amount of moisture in the atmosphere.—**I'so-hyp,** *n.* A line drawn from one isohypsometric district to another.—**I'so-hyp'er-cy-to'sis,** *n.* Increase in the total number of white corpuscles in the blood, the different varieties maintaining the normal percentage relations to each other.—**I'so-hyp'po-cy-to'sis,** *n.* Decrease in the total number of white corpuscles in the blood, the different varieties maintaining the normal percentage relations to each other.—**I'so-hyp'so-met'ric,** *a.* Lying at the same elevation above the sea-level.—**I'so-hyst,** *n.* Same as ISOHYET.—**I'so-keph'a-lous,** *a.*—**I'so-kil'no-stat,** see ISOCHRONALLY, etc.—**I'so-ke-rau'nic, I'so-ke'rau-no-graph'ic,** etc. *a.* Same as ISOCERAUNIC, etc.

I'so-kok'tes, *n.* Same as ISOCRATES.

I'so-lac'tose, *n.* Same as ISO-.

I'so-la del'la Sca'la [I'zo-lä del'la skä'la; 2 I'so-lä dĕl'lä-skä'lä. 3. of Verona. A town and commune in Verona province, Italy, 13 m. S. of Verona.

I'so-la del Li'ri, [I'zo-lä del lī'rī; 2 I'so-lä dĕl lī'rī. A commune on the island of Liri, in Caserta province, Italy.

I'so-la Gros'sa, [I'zo-lä gros'sä. A small island in the Adriatic sea; off Dalmatia; 27 by 3 m. **I'so-la Lun'ga†.**

I'so-pha'bi-a, *n.* Morbid dread of being alone.

i'so-late, I is'o-[or ai'so-]lēt; 2 is'o-[or ai'so-]lāt (XIII), *vt.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] **1.** To place in a detached or insulated situation; separate from others of its kind.

Keep in the midst of life. Do not *isolate* yourself.
DRUMMOND *Addresses, Supreme Gift* p. 37. [R. H. B.]

2. *Elec.* To insulate. **3.** *Chem.* To obtain in a free or uncombined state, as an element. [< It. *isolato*, pp. of *isolare*, < *isola*, island, < L. *insula*; see INSULA.]—**Isolated pawn** (*Chess*), a pawn so situated as to have no other pawns of the same color on adjoining files and no hostile pawn in front.—**i'so-la-bi(ē'[XIII), *a.* Capable of being isolated: specif., in chemistry, that may be obtained pure and uncombined.—**i'so-late, i'so-lat'ed,** *a.* **1.** Standing alone; detached from others. **2.** *Chem.* Free from combination.—**i'so-lat'ed-ly,** *adv.*

i'so-late, *n.* An isolated concept.

Attention is paid to certain qualities of objects to the exclusion of others, a process termed by the author [C. Lloyd Morgan] isolation, the products being *isolates*.
The Monist (Chicago) Apr., 1891, p. 445.

i'so-la'tion, I is'o-[or ai'so-]lē'shən; 2 is'o-[or i'so-]lā'shən, *pa. Philol.* Having simple, uninflected roots: said of monosyllabic languages. See ISOLATIVE, *a.*

i'so-la'tion, I is'o-[or ai'so-]lē'shən; 2 is'o-[or i'so-]lā'shən, *n.* The act of isolating, the state of being isolated; insulation.

Isolation tends to exaggerate.
C. D. WARNER *Backlog Studies* study vi, p. 145. [o. a. o. 1873.]

—indiscriminate isolation, the process of setting apart the individuals constituting a species into separate divisions without selecting each particular one.

i'so-la'tion-ist, I is'o-[or ai'so-]lē'shən-ist; 2 is'o-[or i'so-]lā'shən-ist, *n.* One who or that which isolates; specif., an insulator.

i-sol'de', I i-sōld'; 2 i-sōld', *n. Knit.* F. **V'souite',** 1 i-sōōt', 2 i-sōōt'. See V'SOUITE, 1.—**I-sol'da,** I i-sōl'da; 2 i-sōl'da. *Medical Legend.* Same as ISEULT.

i'so-l'chen-in, I ai'so-lik'en-in; 2 i'so-l'chēn-in, *n. Chem.* An amorphous carbohydrate similar to and occurring with lichenin in Iceland moss.

i-sol'o-gous, I ai-sol'o-gus; 2 i-sŏl'o-ġŭs, *a.* Having similar differences in composition: applied in chemistry to those groups of substances which correspond with a constant difference of two hydrogen atoms in their composition, but which are identical in their carbon composition; thus ethane (C_2H_6), ethene (C_2H_4), and acetylene (C_2H_2) are *isologous*.—**I'so-log,** *n.* See ISOLOGOUS, *a.*—**I'so-log,** *n.* One of an isologous group or series.

I'so-l'ma, I ai'so-lī'ma; 2 i'so-lī'ma, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic gamopetalous plants characterized by opposite leaves, often villous, and tubular flowers, red, golden or spotted, having the disk 5-lobed. There are numerous species and varieties, all with fringed flowers.

i'so-ly'sin, *n.* A lysin, or destructive poison, in the blood of an animal which will destroy the red corpuscles in the blood of another animal of the same species.—**i'so-ly'sis,** *n.* See ISOLYSIN.—**I'so-ly'sis,** *n.* The destructive action of, or morbid condition produced by, an isolysin.—**I'so-ly'tic,** *a.*—**I'so-mal'lous,** *a.* See ISOMALLOUS.—**I'so-mal'ta,** *n. Pharm.* Having like flagella.—**I'so-mas'ti-go'da,** *n. pl. Protoz.* An order of flagellate infusorians with 2 to 5 similar flagella and nutritive, holophytic, including *Uroglena*.—**I'so-mas'ti-go'dan,** *a.*—**I'so-me'nal,** *n. Meteor.* A line connecting places at which the mean monthly value of an element is the same: an isomenal line.

I'so-mer, I ai'so-mur; 2 i'so-mer, *n.* A member of an isomeric group; one of several substances characterized by isomerism. [< Gr. *isomerēs*, with equal parts, < *isos*, equal, + *meros*, part, < *mermomai*, share.]

I-som'e-ra, I ai-som'e-ra; 2 i-sŏm'e-ra, *n. pl. Entom.* A division of beetles with the tarsal joints typically the same in number on all the legs, including most species.

I-som'er-ase, I ai-som'ur-ās; 2 i-sŏm'er-āz, *n. Zool.* A homologous part or aggregate. **2.** *Chem.* An isomer. [< Gr. *isomerēs*; see ISOMER.]

Many organic bodies, although being composed of exactly the same number of the same elements, appear to be entirely distinct from one another, and, in fact, are entirely distinct, as regards their physical and chemical properties, . . . of which turpentine, camphor, and tartaric acid are several examples.
PRINCE KROPOTKIN in *Nineteenth Century* Aug., 1893, p. 250.

I'so-mer'ic, I ai'so-mer'ik; 2 i'so-mĕr'ik, *a.* **1.** *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or exhibiting the property of isomerism.

Bodies which, like acetic acid and methyl formate, have the same ultimate composition are called *isomeric*.
Encyc. Brit. (9th ed.) XIII, p. 154. [i. n. & co.]

2. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to an isomere.

I'so-mer'i-cal†.—**I'so-mer'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

i-som'er-id, I ai-som'ur-id, -id *or* -id; 2 i-sŏm'er-id, -id *or* -id, *n. Chem.* A peptide. See -ID.

i-som'er-ism, I ai-som'ur-izm; 2 i-sŏm'er-ĭzm, *n. Chem.* The condition of having different chemical or physical properties, or both, but identical ultimate composition: also, in a restricted sense, of compounds having the same percentage composition and molecular weight. Butyric acid and acetic ether, each of which has the formula $C_4H_8O_2$, are isomeric with each other. Isomerism is now generally explained on the theory that the atoms in isomeric molecules are differently arranged or grouped in space. For the various kinds of isomerism see phrases below, and also ALLOISOMERISM; ASYMMETRIC CARBON ATOM; METAMERISM; POLYMERISM; STEREOISOMERISM; TAUTOMERISM.

In that condition of boiled white albumin which is described as *isomerism*, there are atoms alike in number, nature, and relative proportion, so grouped as somehow to produce compounds having very different chemical properties.
MACDALEY *Body and Mind* pt. ii, p. 231. [A. 1875.]

i-som'er-ize, I ai-som'ur-īz; 2 i-sŏm'er-īz, *n.* **1.** *Chem.* To change into an isomeric modification. **2.** *Biol.* To become isomeric.—**i-som'er-i-za'tion,** *n. Chem.* A result showing isomeric qualities of a group of substances.—**I-som'er-o-mor'phism,** *n. Crystal.* Isomorphism between isomers.

I-som'er-ous, I ai-som'ur-us; 2 i-sŏm'er-ŭs, *a.* **1.** *Bot.* Equal in number, as the members of the successive circles of a flower. **2.** *Entom.* Of or pertaining to the *Isomera*. **3.** *Chem.* Of or pertaining to isomerism. **4.** Having the ridges of the molars alike in number, as the existing elephants. See ISOMER.

I'so-met'e-or'ic, I ai'so-mī'te-or'ik; 2 i'so-mē'te-or'ik, *a. Meteor.* Denoting or representing equality of meteorological phenomena: as, *isometeoric* charts.

I'so-met'o-po'ral, I ai'so-met'o-pō'ral; 2 i'so-mēt'o-pō'ral, *n. Meteor.* A line connecting places having the same mean temperature in autumn. Called also **isometeoral line.**
[< isos- + Gr. *metopōron*, late autumn.]

I'so-met'ric, I ai'so-met'rik; 2 i'so-mĕt'rik, *a.* Of equal measure. Specif.: (1) In crystallography, developed alike in three axial directions at right angles to one another; also, of or pertaining to that system of crystallization in which the three axes are of equal length. See CRYSTALLIZATION. (2) In geometrical drawing, measured on an equal scale in every one of three sets of lines 120° apart, and representing the three planes of dimension. See PROJECTION. [< Gr. *isometros*, < *isos*, equal, + *metron*, measure.] **I'so-met'ri-cal†.—isometric contraction,** contraction of a muscle when acted on by a relatively large resistance.—**I. line,** in a thermodynamic diagram, lines denoting constant volume.—**I'so-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

I'so-met'rics, *n. Thermodynamics.* An isometric line.—**I'so-met'ro-graph,** *n.* An instrument for drawing or ruling equidistant parallel lines, as in cross-hatching.—**I'so-me-tro'pi-a,** *n. Med.* Equality of the focus-lengths of the two eyes.—**Isometry,** *n.* Equality in measured parts or proportions; specif.: (1) *Geog.* Equality of elevation, as of mountain peaks. (2) In isometric projection, the relation of corresponding lines to one another.

I'so-morph, I ai'so-môrf; 2 i'so-môrf, *n. Biol.* An organism superficially like another but morphologically different. [< isos- + Gr. *morphē*, form.]

I'so-mor'phic, I ai'so-mär'fik; 2 i'so-môr'fic, *a.* **1.** Having the same form or construction: said of two sets of things, the parts and structure of the one corresponding to those of the other; having isomorphism. **2.** *Biol.* See *Crystal.* Having isomorphism.

I'so-mor'phism, I ai'so-mär'fizm; 2 i'so-môr'fĭsm, *n.* **1.** *Crystal.* The phenomenon shown by two substances of analogous chemical composition that crystallize in identical or nearly identical forms, the two thus possessing in groups of being isomorphic. **3.** *Biol.* The possession of like characters by organisms of different groups, resulting usually from like environmental influences.

In the same year Mitscherlich's law was propounded,—the law of *isomorphism*, according to which atoms of elements of the same class may replace each other in a compound without altering its crystalline structure.
G. P. FISHER *Univ. Hist.* p. 622. [i. n. a. co. 1885.]

—cogredient isomerism (*Stalk.*), isomerism resulting from transforming the operations of a group by one of those operations.—**contragredient i.,** a non-cogredient isomorphism.—**i. of the first kind,** isomerism, the identity of the form of two groups.—**meriedric i.,** the isomorphism of two groups, one of which has more substitution forms than the other.—**multiple i.,** the condition of being multiply isomorphic.

I'so-mor'phous, I ai'so-mor'fus; 2 i'so-môr'fŭs, *a. Crystal.* Exhibiting isomorphism; isomorphic.

I'so-my'a, I ai'so-mī'a; 2 i'so-mī'a, *n. pl. Conch.* An order of bivalves with two nearly equal muscles, as in most species. [< isos- + Gr. *mys*, muscle.]—**I'so-my-a'ri-an,** *a. Conch.* Having two nearly equal muscles, as *Isomya* or most *Dimyaria*.

I'son, I ai'son; 2 i'sŏn, *n. Gr. Ch. Mus.* The sign for the keynote. [< Gr. *ison*, equal.]

-ison, *suffix.* Derived from the Latin *-atio* through the French *-aison*: used in certain nouns; as, *comparison*, *garrison*, *orison*, *reason*, *season*, *trespass*.

I'so-nan'dra, I ai'so-nan'dra; 2 i'so-năn'dra, *n. Bot.* A small mainly East-Indian genus of trees of the star-apple family (*Sapotaceæ*), with flowers in axillary congested clusters, and small flowers in axillary glomerules. Some species yield a gutta-percha substitute. [< isos- + Gr. *anēr* (*andr-*), man.]

I'so-neph, I ai'so-nef; 2 i'so-nĕf, *n. Meteor.* An isonephic line.—**I'so-ne'phel'ic,** *a.* Showing an equal prevalence of cloudiness.—**isonephelic lines,** lines drawn through points of the earth's surface equally liable to cloudiness.

I'so-neph'ric-ha'ri-a, *n.* A condition directed against the renal cells of the same species as that from which the nephrotoxin was derived.—**I'so-ner'gic,** *a. Physics.* Same as isochronal.—**I'so-nic'o-tin,** *n.* A ferment with nicotic acid.—**isonicotic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_6H_5NO_2$) formed by the oxidation of nicotin.—**I'so-nic'o-tin, I'so-nic'o-tine,** *n.* A white crystalline compound ($C_6H_4N_2$) isomeric with nicotin and contained in tobacco, etc.—**I'so-nic'o-tin'ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing isonicotin or its derivatives.—**I'so-nif'ro-sal,** *n. Chem.* Same as CARBAMIN.—**I'so-nif'ril‡.**—**I'so-ni'tro,** *n. Chem.* An imaginary divalent radical supposed to be present in some organic compounds.—**I'so-ni-tro'so,** *n. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing the imaginary acidradical or group NOH: generally used as a combining form.

I'son'o-my, I ai'son'o-mi; 2 i'sŏn'o-my, *n.* **1.** Equality of will rights. **2.** Equality in any kind, or in their representation. [< Gr. *isonomia*, < *isos*, equal, + *nomos*, allotment, < *nemō*, assign.] **I'so-no'mi-a†.**—**I'so-nom'ic,** *a.*

I'so-nor'mal-ox'a-lu'ri-a, *n.* Excretion in the urine of normal oxalic acid or group NOH: generally used as a combining form.

I'so-nu'cle-o'sis, *n. Physiol.* That state of the blood in which the white corpuscles are normal both in number and in the percentage relations of the different forms to each other.—**I'so-** + NORMAL + Gr. *kytos*, cell.

I'so-nym, I ai'so-nim; 2 i'sŏ-nĭm, *n.* A paronym. [< Gr. *isos*, equal, + *onyma*, name.]—**I'so-nym'ic,** *a.*—**I-son'y-my,** *n.*

I-son'zo, I i-sōn'tsō; 2 i-sŏn'tsō, *n.* A river rising from the Alps to Gulf of Trieste; crossed by Italians June 2, 1915.

i-sop'a-chous, *a.* Of equal thickness.—**I'so-pag,** *n. Meteor.* A line connecting places at which rain falls continuously for the same number of days in winter.—**I'so-par'the-no-gen'e-sis,** *n.* Established parthenogenesis.

I-sop'a-thy, I ai-sop'a-thi; 2 i-sŏp'a-thy, *n. Med.* The theory that contagious diseases contain in their own contagious matter the means for their cure.—**I'so-path'ic,** *a.*

I'so-pec'tic, *n. Meteor.* A line on a chart connecting points at which the first snow-fall of the winter occurs simultaneously.—**I'so-pel'le-tier'in,** *n. Chem.* One of several alkaloids ($C_8H_{13}NO$) isolated from rootbark of *Punica granatum*.—**I'so-pep'sin,** *n.* An isomeric modification of pepsin obtained by exposing it to a temperature of from 40° to 60° C.—**I'so-per'i-cor'lous,** *a. Ornith.* Having the second of the loops of the intestine around the third, and all similarly rolled.—**I'so-pe-rim'e-ter,** *n. Geom.* A figure which has a perimeter equal with that of another figure; in the plural, two or more figures having equal perimeters.—**I'so-per'i-met'ric, I'so-per'i-met'ri-cal,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to isoperimetry. **2.** Having equal perimeters. **I'so-pe-rim'e-trist.**—**isoperimetric figures** (*plane geometry*), 3 figures with equal boundaries.—**I. problems,** see PROBLEM.—**I'so-pe-rim'e-try,** *n. Geom.* The science, quality, or relation of figures having equal perimeters; the consideration of questions like the problem of finding the figure of maximum area having a perimeter of given length.—**I'so-pet'a-lous,** *a. Bot.* Having equal petals.—**I-soph'a-gy,** *n.* An assimilation of its like: said of the union of male and female generative cells.—**I-soph'a-genus,** *a.*—**I'so-phane,** *n.* In phenology, an isochrone of the first blos-

soming of a specified plant; an ianthesic line.—**I'so-pha'sal,** *a. Astron.* Denoting or characterized by equality of phases.—**I'so-phasm,** *n. Meteor.* An isogram indicating the range of barometric pressure over a given area.—**I'so-phe''no-log'i-cal,** *a.* In phenological investigations, pertaining to *iso-phenological* line.—**I'so-phe-nom'e-nal,** *a.* Possessing like phenomena; specif., noting a line, as on a map, through points where plants or animals of any sort are commensurate.—**I'so-phone,** *n.* A telephone transmitter with a microphonic attachment.—**I'so-pho'ri-a,** *n. Med.* Equal tension of the muscles of the eyes, so that the visual axes keep in the same plane.—**i-soph'o-rous,** *a.* Transformable into something else.—**I'so-pho'tal,** *a.* A line running through all equally lighted points in the illuminated field. **I'so-phote;**.—**I'so-pho-tog'ra-phy,** *n.* The photography of objects in their actual dimensions.—**I'so-phyl-ly,** *n. Bot.* The state or condition of having all the leaves alike.—**I'so-phyl'lous,** *a.*—**I'so-phyl'told,** *n.* A compound plant individual, or phytoid, not fully developed.—**I-so'pi-a,** *n.* Equal acuity of vision in the two eyes: a very unusual occurrence.—**I'so-pi-es'tic,** *a.* Showing equal pressure; isobaric; as, *isopiestic lines.*—**I'so-pi-es'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**I'so-plere,** *n.* [Rare.] *Thermodynam.* An isometric line.—**I'so-plet'ic,** *a.* Applied to lines indicating similarities in the relation of any given fact to two coordinates.—**I'so-pleu'ra,** *n. pl. Conch.* A subclass or other division of gastropods with the body and viscera bilaterally symmetrical, as in the chitons, neomenians, and chaetoderms.—**I'so-pleu'ral,** *a.*—**I'so-pleu'ran,** *a. & n.*—**I'so-pleu'rous,** *a.*—**I'so-pli'ce-sose,** *a.* Of or pertaining to geographical areas possessing an equal amount of rainfall.

I'so-pod, 1 aĭ'so-pod; 2 I'so-pŏd. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Isopoda.* **II.** *n.* One of the *Isopoda.* [< iso- + Gr. *pous (pod-),* foot.] —**I-sop'o-dan,** *n.* An order or suborder of sessile-eyed crustaceans, especially those having the body depressed and arched, thoracic segments free with nearly similar legs, and lamiar abdominal legs, functioning as gills, as in the pill bugs.—**I'so-pog'o-dan,** **I'so-pode,** *a. & n.*—**I-sop'o-dous,** *a.*—**I'so-pod'i-mor'phous,** *a. Entom.* Having the appearance of an isopod, as the larva of the coleopterous family Cucujidæ.

I'so-pog'o-nous, *a.* Having both webs equal: said of feathers.—**I'so-pol'i-ty,** *n.* Reciprocity of civil rights; the right of a citizen of one state or country to hold land in another. **I-sop'o-lite;**.—**I'so-pol'i-tal,** *a.*—**I'so-por'i-dus,** *n. pl. Zoöph.* Same as MADREPORIDÆ. **I-sop'o-ra,** *n.* (t. *s.*) **I'so-pral,** *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound, $C_4H_6Cl_3CH(OH)$ or Cl_3) employed as a hypnotic.—**I'so-pre-clp'i-tin,** *n.* A precipitin reacting only to serum from an animal of the same species as that from which the precipitin itself was derived.—**I'so-prene,** *n.* A volatile hydrocarbon (C_5H_8), polymeric with caoutchin, obtained when caoutchouc and gutta-percha are subjected to dry distillation.—**I'so-pro'pyl,** *n. Chem.* The monovalent organic radical $-CH(CH_3)_2$.—**I'so-pro'pyla-cet'ic,** *a. Chem.* Noting an acid equivalent to isovaleric acid. See under VALERIC.—**I'so-pro''pyl-to'lu-ene,** *n. Chem.* Cymene.—**I'so-pter,** *n.* In ancient Greek verse, having an equivalent numerical value: said of compared words in which the numeral value of the letters equals the same sum. **II.** *n. pl.* Words so compared with another, has the same numerical value.—**I'so-pseph'ism,** *n.*—**I'so-psy'chric,** *a. Physics.* Relating to or noting states or processes in which evaporation and condensation balance.—**I'sopsychric curve,** a curve of temperature and of vapor.—**I'so-psy'chric,** *n.*—**I-sop'ter,** *n.* A line drawn to indicate points of equal visual acuity of the retina.—**I-sop'ter-ous,** *a. pl.* Of or pertaining to the suborder of *Neuroptera.*—**I-sop'ter-ous,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Isoptera.* **2.** Having nearly equal fore and hind wings, as certain insects.—**I'so-pur'pu-rate,** *n. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing an isomeric modification of purpuric acid.—**isopurpuric acid,** a compound ($C_8H_5N_5O_7$) isomeric with purpuric acid, and known only in its salts, which are called **isopurpurates.**—**I'so-pur'pu-rin,** *n. Chem.* A coal-tar derivative ($C_{14}H_8O_4$) resembling alizarin, and used similarly to produce a yellowish-red color on fabrics.—**I'so-pyc,** *n.* A line denoting equal density. **I'so-pyc,** *a.* **1.** *a. Physics.* Exhibiting equality of density: said of surfaces through a body along which the density is uniform. **II.** *n.* An isopycnic surface. **I'so-pyc'nal,** *a.*—**I'so-pyc'nic,** *a.* Same as ISODENSE.—**I'so-pyre,** *n. Mineral.* A variety of pyrophane or impure opal.—**I'so-py'ro-mu'cic,** *a.* Naming an acid resulting from the distillation of mucic acid with potassium bisulfate.—**I'sor'cin,** *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound (CrH_8O_3) formed synthetically by fusing bromoparacresol. **I-sor'el-noi',** **I'so-rod-si'lic,** *a. pl.* See INFUSORIA.—**I'sor-rhyth'mic,** *a. Anc. Pros.* Having a number of times for arsis and thesis, as a dactyl (— ⏑ ⏑), anapest (⏑ ⏑ —), or spondee (— —), two shorts being equal to one long.—**I'sor-sce'nis,** *n. Physics.* A line connecting points of equal atoms.—**I'sor-rop'ic,** *a. Math.* Of or pertaining to a line or curve passing through those points of a plane for which the value of a function is the same.—**I'so-sa'frol,** *n.* Same as ISOSAFROL.

I-sos'ce-les, 1 aĭ-sos'ĕ-lĭz; 2 ĭ-sŏs'ĕ-lēz, *n. Geom.* Having two sides that are equal; as, an *isosceles* triangle. [L., < Gr. *isoskelēs,* < *isos,* equal, + *skelos,* leg.] **I-sos'ce-lar†,** **—I-sos'ce-les-ism,** *n.* The state of being isosceles.

I'so-scope, *n.* An instrument used by surveyors for measuring the slight tilting that occurs in horizontal and vertical lines when the eyes are raised or lowered.—**I'so-sco'po-lam'in,** *n.* A mydriatic alkaloid.—**I'so-sco''po-lam'ine,**—**I'so-sels'mal,** *n.* A line indicating localities where an earthquake has acted with equal intensity.—**I'so-sels'mal,** *a.*—**I'so-sel'sic,** *a.*—**I'so-sel'sis,** *n.* A line connecting points where an earthquake was felt simultaneously. **2.** Isoseismal.—**I'sos-mot'ic,** *a.* **1.** Exerting equal osmotic pressure. **2.** Indicating a solution in which at the same temperature there are an identical number of molecules of a dissolved substance per unit volume. Compare OSMOTIC.—**I'so-so'nus,** *n. Entom.* **1.** A genus of chalcidid flies, including the pine-pitch-moth parasite *Tasonia hordati.* **2.** [l-] An insect of this genus in its broadest sense.—**I'so-spon'dy-li,** *n. pl. Ich.* An order of physostomous fishes having the anterior vertebræ generally like the following, a mesocoracoid, and the post-temporals articulating with the sides of the skull, as in the salmon, herring, etc.: malacopterygians.—**I'so-spon'dy-lous,** *a.*—**I'so-spon'dy-lous,** *a.*—**I'so-spore,** *n.* **1.** An isosporous plant. **2.** Same as ZYGOSPORE. **3.** *Protoz.* One of the spores of colonial radiolarians that represent the usual radiolarian spores and develop directly.—**I'so-spo'rous,** *a. Bot.* Having only one kind of spores; homosporous. **I'so-spor'ic†.**

I-sos'ta-sy, 1 aĭ-sos'ta-sĭ; 2 ĭ-sŏs'ta-sy. *n Geol.* The theoretical condition of equilibrium which the earth's surface tends to assume under the action of terrestrial gravitation, as affected by the transference of material from regions of denudation to those of deposition, and by differences in density in various portions of the earth's mass near to the surface. **I-sos'ta-cy†.**—**I'so-sta'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to isostasy. **I'so-stat'i-cal†.**—**I'so-stat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

I'so-stath, *n. Meteor.* A line connecting points of equal density in the atmosphere; an isopycnic line.—**I'so-stath'mic,** *a.*—**I'so-stem'o-nous,** *a. Bot.* Having the stamens in a single series and the same in number with the petals and sepals.—**I'so-sten'o-py,** *n. Biol.* The state of being isostemonous.—**I'so-ster,** *n.* **1.** *Chem.* One of two or more compounds which possess equal molecular volumes. **2.** An imaginary line connecting points of equal density in the ocean or in the atmosphere.—**I'so-ster-ism,** *n. Chem.* The quality of being an isostere.—**I'so-ster'ic,** *a.*—**I'so-sthene,** *n. Meteor.* A line connecting points of atmospheric equilibrium.—**I'so-sty'rax,** *n.* Same as STORAX, 2.—**I'so-sty'rol-cy-an'ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing an isomeric form of sulfocyanic acid.—**isosulfocyanic acid,** a compound ($HCNS$), isomeric with sulfocyanic acid, and combining with bases to form **isosulfocyanates.**—**I'so-tac,** *n. Meteor.* A line connecting places at which the breaking up of the ice in rivers, harbors, etc., occurs on the same date in the spring.—**I'so-ta-ni'dous,** *a. Entom.* Having the tarsi approximately alike in the number of joints in the several pairs.—**I'so-tax,** *n. Meteor.* A line on a map connecting places at which the range of an element is the same during a specified period: applied originally to a line of equal annual range of temperature.—**I'so-ta-lat'ous,** *a.* Same as **isotartaric.** See ISO-.—**isotartaric acid,** same as TARTRALIC ACID.

I'sote, *n.* Same as ISOTE.

I-sot'e-les, 1 aĭ-sot'ĕ-lĭz; 2 ĭ-sŏt'ĕ-lēz, *n.* An allen in Athens who was entitled to the privileges of isotely.

I-sot'e-ly, 1 aĭ-sot'ĕ-lĭ; 2 ĭ-sŏt'ĕ-ly. *n.* Equality with citizens in taxation and immunities: granted to a favored class of Athenian aliens, and enrolled as citizens. [< Gr. *isoteleia,* < *isos,* equal, + *telos,* tax.]

I'so-there, 1 aĭ'so-thĭr; 2 ĭ'so-thēr, *n.* A line passing, as on a map, through points that have the same mean summer temperature.—**I'soth'er-al,** *a.*

I'so-therm, 1 aĭ'so-thûrm; 2 ĭ'so-thērm, *n.* **1.** A line passing through points on the earth's surface which have the same temperature for a given time. **2.** *Physics.* An isotherm may represent a line of equal average temperature for any period, or of equal temperature at a given moment, as in a meteorological chart. See lines under ISO-.

This anomalous temperature seems to disprove the idea of a diminished cold as we approach the Pole. It will extend the *isotherm* of the Lapland month farther than ever proposed.—KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. i, p. 174. [c. a. P. 1856.]

2. *Physics.* A line indicating similarity of phenomena under like temperature conditions. **3.** *Crystal.* A line in surfaces multiplying points or regions of equal heat in a heated crystal. **4.** In spectrophotometry, a line indicating similar intensities in the spectrum of a light-giving source kept at a constant temperature. **I'so-ther'al,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of, **dissociation isotherm,** the curve which at a fixed temperature denotes the relation of concentration and degree of dissociation.

I'so-ther'mal, 1 aĭ'so-thûr'mal; 2 ĭ'so-thēr'mal, *a.* Pertaining to equality of temperature or to isotherms; having or marking equality of temperature.

Along each *isothermal* or climatic band were its corresponding letters.—MOTLEY *Dutch Republic* vol. i, p. 74. [c. a. P. 1856.]

[< ISO- + Gr. *therms;* see ISOTHERM.] **I'so-ther'mic;** **I'so-ther'mi-cal†;** **I'so-ther'mous†.**—**I. column** (*Meteor.*), the portion of a vertical column of air that lies within the isothermal layer.—**I. compression, coordinates, curve, expansion, etc.,** see COMPRESSION, CURVE, etc.—**I. layer, region, or zone,** the portion of the atmosphere lying above the region of temperature inversion. In this layer the specific fall of temperature with increasing altitude, characteristic of the region below the isothermal layer, ceases, often giving place, in the first portion of this layer, to a marked rate of temperature with increasing altitude. Hence the lower part of the layer is called the *inversion layer,* or *region of the upper inversion.*—**I'so-ther'mo-graph,** *n.* An instrument for recording variations of temperature.

The isothermal layer was discovered by L. Teisserenc de Bort in 1899, who found the average altitude of its lower surface to be about 11 kilometers (nearly 7 miles) in the neighborhood of Paris, Strassburg, and Munich. Subsequent work showed that it is a general *phenomenon.* Its average altitude is greatest in equatorial regions and least over the poles. The altitude of the lower surface is also greater in summer than in winter, and with the distribution of pressure at the earth's surface, being greater over centers of high pressure than over centers of low pressure.

The average temperature of the air in the isothermal layer over Europe is −55°.6 C. (−68°.1 Fahr.), according to Wagner. In equatorial regions, where the layer begins at a much higher altitude, the temperature is correspondingly lower.

The thickness of the isothermal layer is unknown. There are no theoretical grounds for assuming that it has an upper limit within the atmosphere.—C. F. TALMAN.

—**I. line,** an isotherm.—**I. surface,** a surface wherein at every point the same temperature prevails.—**I. zones,** zones on the earth's surface bounded by isotherms of the same temperature.—**I'so-ther'mal-ly,** *adv. Physics.* Without change of temperature.

I'so-ther'mo, *n.* Same as ISOBATHYTHERM.—**I'so-ther'mo-bath'ic,** *a.*—**I'so-ther'mo-hyps,** *n. Meteor.* A thermosolpeth, one of whose coordinates is altitude.—**I'so-therm-y,** *n.* The state of being isothermal.—**I'so-the-rom'brous,** *a.* Having those points where equal amounts of rain fall in summer: used also attributively.—**I'so-thi''o-cy'a-nate,** *n. Chem.* Same as ISOSULFOCYANATE.—**I'so-thi'o-cy'an'ic,** *a.* See ISO-.

I'so-thyme, 1 aĭ'so-thīm; 2 ĭ'so-thȳm, *n.* A line on a chart passing through places having equal evaporation, on an average or for a specified time.—**I'so-thy''mal,** *a.*

Mr. C. Harding Ekman has lately called my attention to the fact that Aristotle has used the word 'thymiasis' in nearly the same sense as our word evaporation, and is therefore seems that such combinations as *'isothymal,' 'isothymes,'* etc., are justified. C. F. MARVIN in *Monthly Weather Rev. No. 37* p. 142. (GOV. PRINTING OFFICE.)

[< ISO- + Gr. *thymiasis,* evaporation.]

I'so-ti'mal, *a.* Same as ISOPHASAL.—**I'so-tome,** *n. Biol.* A section through joints to indicate homologous segments.—**I'sot'o-nic,** *a.* Same as ISOTONIC.—**I'so-to'nic,** *a.* Relating to stimuli. **I'so-to-nic'i-ty†.**—**I'so-ton'ic,** *a.* **1.** Having, characterized by, or indicating equal musical tones. **2.** Having or indicating uniform tonicity or tension, as a muscle unaffected by stimulation. **3.** Referring to equal density of liquids separated by animal or vegetable membranes and usually having the same melting-point: isosmotic: said of conditions in the blood when the proportion of salts is too high (**hyperisotonic**) or too low (**hypoisotonic**) as relating to the red blood-corpuscles.—**Isotonic contraction** (*Physiol.*), muscular contraction against a small but uniform and constant tension.—**isotonic curve,** the curve recording isotonic contraction.—**isotonic system** (*Mus.*), a system of seven equal temperament. See TEMPERAMENT.—**I'so-ton'ic,** *n.* Same as ISOLYTIC.—**I'so-tox'in,** *n.* A toxin used to combat cells of individuals of the same species.—**I'so-trich'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* A family of hymenostomatous ciliate infusorians of spherical form with a mouth at one end and anus at the opposite: parasitic in the intestines of artiodactylous mammals.—**I'so-trich'is,** *n.* (t. g.) **I'so-tri-chi'nus.**—**I'so-tri-mor'phism,** *n. Crystal.* The phenomenon in which three substances are correspondingly homœomorphous and trimorphous.—**I'so-tri-mor'phous,** *a. Crystal.* Exhibiting isotrimorphism. **I'so-tri-mor'phic†.**—**i-sot'ro-pal,** *a.* Reacting equally in all directions: said of muscular fiber.

I'so-tro'pic, 1 aĭ'so-tro'pĭk; 2 ĭ'so-trō'pic, *a.* Having the same physical properties in every direction, so that a spherical portion shows the same qualities in whatever way it is turned: opposed to *anisotropic.*

To be elastically *isotropic,* we see first that a spherical or cubical portion of any solid, if subjected to uniform normal pressure all round, must, in yielding, experience a uniform dilatation.

THOMSON AND TAIT *Nat. Philos.* p. 244, ic. p. 1879.]

2. Denoting in gem minerals that the speed at which light is transmitted does not follow or is independent of the direction in which it is pronounciated. **3.** *Embryol.* Having noaxial or indifferent structure: said of ege cytoplasm at the beginning. [< ISO- + Gr. *tropē,* turning, < *trepō,* turn.] **I'so-trope†;** **I-sot'ro-pous†.**—**I-sot'ro-pism,** **I-sot'ro-py,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being isotropic. **2.** *Embryol.* An ability in an unsegmented egg to develop an embryo from any part: opposed to *anisotropy.*

I'so-tru-pel'ce-in, *n.* Same as CYCLOTURIN.—**I-so-type,** *n. Zoögeog.* An organism representing the same genus or family in different countries.—**I'so-typ'ic,** *a.*—**I'so-u-re'tin,** *n.* Same as ISURET.—**I'su-re'tine;**.—**I'so-u'ric,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or containing an isomeric modification of uric acid.—**isuric acid,** a heavy insoluble compound ($C_5H_4N_4O_5$), isomeric with uric acid.—**I'so-va-le'ri-an'ic,** **I'so-va-le'ric,** *a.* See VALERIC.—**I'so-vi'o-lin,** *n. Physics.* A curve expression of equality in volume.—**I'sov-az'ol,** *n.* Same as PYROMORNAZOL. **I'sov-az'ole;**.—**I'so-vy'lene,** *n.* See ISO-.—**I'so-zo'ic,** *a. Biol.* Same as ISOZOÖNIC.—**I'so-zo'id,** *n.* One of a series of animal life.—**I'so-zo'oid,** *a.* Of the same character as the parent.

Is'pa-ghul, 1 ĭs'pa-gûl; 2 ĭs'pa-ğul, *n.* [E. Ind.] An East-Indian colonies herb (*Plantago ispaghula*) of the plantain family (*Plantaginaceæ*), the seeds of which afford a mucilaginous drink. **Is'pa-ghol;** **Is'pa-ghool†.**

Is'pah, 1 ĭs'pä; 2 ĭs'pä. *Bib. l. Chron.* viii, 16.

Is''pa-han', 1 ĭs'pa-hän'; 2 ĭs'pȧ-hän', *n.* A manufacturing city of Irak-i-Ajemi province, Persia; under Shah Abbas the Great, adorned by Armenians, Moors, etc., 1919.

Is-prav'nik, 1 ĭs-prav'nĭk; 2 ĭs-prȧv'nik, *n.* [Rus.] The officer who is chief of police and presiding judge in a rural district.

I'sspy, 1 aĭ'-spaĭ'; 2 ĭ'-spȧ'y, *n.* A children's game, in which all the players but one hide, and the one remaining player, upon finding another, shouts *I spy* and the name of the one found.

Iss'ı, *abbr.* Israel.

Is'sa-ri, 1 ĭs'a-rĭ-ĭ; 2 ĭs'ȧ-rī, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **F. Is''ra'el',** 1 ĭs'ra'el', 2 ĭs'rā'ĕl'; **G. Is''ra-el',** 1 ĭs'ra-ĕl', 2 ĭs'rā-ĕl'; **L. Is'ra-el.** **2.** The patriarch Jacob: so called after his wrestling with the angel at Peniel (*Gen.* xxxii, 28). **3.** The name of Jacob's people until the division of the kingdom. **4.** The northern kingdom after the division. **5.** Those who returned from the Babylonian captivity; also, their descendants, the Jews.

Israel is the heart of mankind, if we mean by heart the core of affection which binds a race and its families in dutiful love.

GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. ii, p. 139. [c. 1876.]

[< Gr. *Israēl,* < Heb. *Yisrāēl,* lit. fighter for God, < *sārāh,* fight, + *ēl,* God.]

Is'ra-el-ite, 1 ĭs'ra-ĕl-aĭt; 2 ĭs'ra-ĕl-īt, *n.* *Bib. John* i, 47. **1.** A descendant of Israel (or Jacob); especially an adherent of the Mosaic faith.—**New Israelite,** a member of a 19th-century religious sect founded by Joanna Southcott. See SOUTHCOTTIAN.

Is'ra-el-it'ish, 1 ĭz'ra-ĕl-aĭt'-ĭsh; 2 ĭs'ra-ĕl-īt'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Israelites; Jewish. **Is''ra-el-it'ic†.**—**Is'ra-el-it-ism,** *n.* The Jewish religion and worship.

Is'ra-els, 1 ĭz'ra-ĕlz; 2 ĭz'rȧ-ĕlz, *Joshua* xxi, 2 1824–1911.

A Dutch-Jewish genre-painter; *Shtipercekod.*

Is'ra-fil, 1 ĭz'ra-fĭl; 2 ĭs'rȧ-fil, *n.* In the Koran, the angel who will sound the trumpet at the resurrection. **Is'ra-feel';** **Is'ra-fel'.**

Is''re-e'la, 1 ĭs'ra-ĭ'la; 2 ĭs'rȧ-ē'la, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Is'se-char, 1 ĭs'a-kär; 2 ĭs'ȧ-car, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxx, 18. [Heb., hire.]

Is''sa-que'na, 1 ĭs'a-kwī'na; 2 ĭs'a-kwē'na, *n.* A county in W. Mississippi; 473 sq. m.; county-seat, Mayersville.

Is''sa-que'na Creek. A stream in Mississippi; length, 150 m. to the Yazoo river.

Is'se-do-nes, 1 ĭs'ĕ-do-nĭz; 2 ĭs'ĕ-do-nēs, *pl.* An ancient Scythian tribe that lived near Lake Issedon.

Is'se Flord, 1 ĭs'ĕ tyārd; 2 ĭs'ĕ tyȯrd. An inlet on the N. coast of Zealand island, Denmark; length, 20 m.

Is-shi'ah, 1 ĭs-shaĭ'a; 2 ĭs-shī'ȧ. *Bib. 1 Chron.* xxv, 21.

Is'sik-kul', 1 ĭs'ĭk-kŭl'; 2 ĭs'ĭk-kul', *n.* A salt lake in the Central Asiatic province, Semirechinsk, Turkestan republic; 112 by 38 m.; elevation, 5,000 ft. (*Kirghiz,* warm water.)

Is'sire', 1 ĭ'sēr'; 2 ĭ'sēr', *n.* A town in Puy-de-Dôme department, France.

Is'sou'dun', 1 ĭ'sū'dŭn'; 2 ĭ'su'dŭn', *n.* A commercial and manufacturing town in Indre-et-Loire department, France.

Is'su-a-bl(e)ª, 1 ĭsh'u-a-bl; 2 ĭsh'u-a-bl, *a.* **I.** That may issue or be issued. **2.** *Law.* Tending to an issue; capable of having an issue taken upon it; as, an *issuable* plea. **3.** That may be derived from property.—**I'su-a-bly,** *adv.*

Is'su-ance, 1 ĭsh'u-ans; 2 ĭsh'u-anc, *n.* The act of putting, sending, or giving out; promulgation; distribution; as, the *issuance* of commutation.

Is'su-ant, 1 ĭsh'u-ant; 2 ĭsh'u-ant, *a. Her.* Issuing or emerging from the bottom of a chief: applied especially to a beast which has only the upper half visible: contrasted with *ascendant, jessant,* and *naissant.*—**issuant and revertant** (*Her.*), appearing and disappearing: said of two beasts on a shield when the lower part of the one and the upper part of the other alone are visible.



Is'su-ant, 1 ĭsh'u-ant; 2 ĭsh'u-ant, *a.* [pr. SUED; **Demi-lion Rampant** Issuant from a fess.

Is'su-ing, 1 ĭsh'u-ĭng; 2 ĭsh'u-ing, *n.* [pr. SUED; ING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To send forth or emerge; flow out; as, water *issues* from a spring.

The tiniest bits of opinion sown in the minds of children in private life afterwards *issue* forth on the world, and become its public opinion.

SHIRES *Character* p. 43. [n. 1872.]

2. To be produced; proceed; accrue; as, profits *issuing* from stock. **3.** To come to an end; result; terminate; as, the quarrel *issued* in deadly conflict. **4.** *Law.* (1) To go forth officially, as a writ or proclamation. (2)

To join issue, in pleading. (3) To be born. Syn.: see ARISE; FLOW.—**is'su-er,** *n.* One who issues, in any sense.

is'sue, *n.* **1.** The act of sending forth or giving out; distribution; emission; as, the *issue* of an order or money.

History cannot name a man who has gained enduring honor by causing the *issue* of paper money.

BANCROFT *United States* vol. ii, bk. iii, ch. 7, p. 135. [A. 1882.]

2. The act of passing or flowing out; egress; departure; outgoing; issuance; as, the *issue* of blood from a wound.

3. That which is produced, sent forth, or given out. Specif.: (1) (*a*) That which is published or sent out at a particular time; as, the *issue* of the "Herald" for Tuesday. (*b*) The entire amount or number of units sent out at a particular time or during a certain period; as, the November *issue* was over 10,000 copies; the *issue* of bank-notes by the government for June. (2) Progeny; lineal descendants; in a restricted sense, only legitimate descendants.

Issue . . . in a will may be held to have a more restricted meaning to carry out the testator's intention. . . . The rule operates only on the intention of the devisor) when it has been ascertained, not on the meaning of the word used to express it.

BOUVIER *Law Dict.* Rawle's rev., vol. i, p. 1124, col. ii, p. 992.

(3) That which has come into prominent interest or discussion; as, the main *issue* in a campaign.

Issue, extus, being the end of all the pleadings, . . . is either upon matter of law, or matter of fact.

BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iii, ch. 21, p. 314.

(4) Profits or proceeds, as of an enterprise or a crop; as, the *issue* of an estate. (5) The final result or outcome; last consequence; as, the *issue* of an undertaking or a proceeding.

He must be a wonderful man who unites all the resources of a popular commotion, and bring it to a successful *issue*.

MACAULAY *King's Own* ch. 3, p. 19. [L. & s.]

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MACAULAY *King's Own* ch. 3, p. 19. [L. & s.]

4. *Law.* (1) In an action, the point to be decided between the parties at the conclusion of the pleadings. **An issue of fact** is raised by denying something alleged in an opponent's pleading. **An issue of law** arises where either side raises an objection in point of law that admits the bases his case. **A general issue** is a defense which denies *simpliciter* the whole declaration. A **special issue** does not deny the whole declaration, but only some one or more of the allegations of law or fact. (2) The first delivery of a bill or note complete in form to a person who takes it as a holder. Cf. 3, 2. Bills of Ex. A, 1882.)

5. [Rare.] The point where a river or other body of water discharges; also, the issuing river, sea, etc. **6.** *Med.* An artificial ulcer made as a counter-irritant in some part of the body; the operation of making such an ulcer; a charge of pus; a seton. **7.** Place or means of egress.

On each side of the square of the camp was a gate or *issue* where a strong guard was always posted.

TYLER *Tom. Hyer.* ch. 5, p. 458. [L. 1860.]

[F., < *issu,* pp. of *issir,* go out, < L. *exeo;* see EXIT, *n.*]

is'sue-t. Syn.: see CONSEQUENCE; DUFT; END; EVENT.

—**at issue,** under dispute; in controversy; disagreeing when a specific essential point as to the matter in controversy is affirmed by the plaintiff and denied by the defendant in their respective pleadings. **To take issue** is to accept a raised by a denial of an averment of a matter of fact.—**i. of law,** an issue raised by a demurrer, which concedes the fact alleged, but makes denial that the application of the law as claimed.—**i. on sheriffs** (*Old Eng. Law*), fines levied upon sheriffs for dereliction of duty, and collected out of the profits or issues of their lands.—**is'sue-pea',** *n.* A pea or other small round body used as a counter to maintain an issue.—**to join i.,** to take opposite sides of a case or opposite views of a proposition, mutually contradict.

is'sue-less, *i.* ish'u-les; ish'yū-les, *a.* Having no issue.

is'su-ing, *i.* ish'u-ing; 2 ish'yū-ing, *a. Her.* Same as ISSUANT.

Is'sus, 1 is'us; 2 is'ūs, *n.* An ancient seaport in Cilicia, Asia Minor, on the gulf of the same name; scene of Darius' defeat by Alexander. Lat. **Issus** (-sŭs). Gr. **Issos** (-sŏs).

Is'sy', 1 i'si'; 2 i'sy', *n.* A suburb 5 m. S. W. of Paris, France, scene of Davout's defeat by Blucher, March, 1813.

-ist, *suffix.* Used in the formation of nouns to denote:

1. An agent (one who makes a practise of doing something or who does or has to do with a thing), or one who follows a certain line of conduct, and usually accompanied by a verb in *-ize* or a noun in *-ism*; as, florist, hygienist, rhapsodist; polygamist, hedonist. **2.** A devotee, student, or prosecutor of some branch of art, knowledge, or science, or one who practises a specified art or method, as in genealogist, psychologist, sociologist, zoologist. **3.** One who advocates, adheres to, or follows some creed, cult, doctrine, or system, as in Calvinist, monogamist, polytheist, socialist; usually dominated by a noun in *-ism.* The termination is sometimes used generically as a nonce-word; as in an *ist* of some kind; a dreamy 'ist. [< L. *-ista, -istes,* < Gr. *-istēs,* termination of nouns of agent from verbs in *-izō;* see *-ize.*]

Is-tav'o-nes, 1 is-tev'o-nēz; 2 is-tāv'o-nēz, *n. pl. Bib.* Same as ISTVÆONES.

Is'tal-ca'rus, 1 is'tel-kil'rus; 2 is'tal-cā'rus, *n. Bib.* (Apocr.)—**Is'ta-lif',** 1 is'ta-lif'; 2 is'ta-lif', *n.* A manufacturing town in Afghanistan; 24 m. S. of Cabul. [BOUL, **I'stam-bul',** 1 i'stam-bûl'; 2 i'stăm-bul', *n.* Same as STAMBUL.—**Is'tar,** *n.* Same as ISHTAR.

-ister, *suffix.* Used in the formation of nouns to denote an agent; as, chorister, palmister. See *-ist.*

is-tes'so, 1 i-tes'o; 2 i-tĕs'o, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* The same.—**is-tes'so ton'po,** in the same time as before; returning to the previous tempo.

Isth'mal, 1 is'[*or* ist']m-al; 2 is'[*or* ist']m-al, *a.* The two-word internal between celebrations, as the Isthmian games.

Isth'mi-an, 1 is'm-an *or* ist'm-an; 2 is'mi-an *or* ist'mi-an (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to an isthmus. **2.** [I-] Pertaining to the Isthmus of Corinth. **isth'mic.**

—**Isthmian Games.** *Pl.* **Isthmian Games** *n. pl.* In Games, one of the four great Pan-Hellenic festivals, inferior in splendor only to the Olympic games. It was celebrated on the Isthmus of Corinth in honor of Poseidon, and occurred, like the Nemean, at intervals of two years, in the first and third year of each Olympiad, including gymnastic, equestrian, and musical contests. The prize was a wreath of parsley; superseded later by a pine wreath. These games were first held in 582 B. C., but were ascribed by the Greeks to Poseidon or Theseus.—**I. sanctuary** (*Gr. Myth.*), a sacred enclosure near Corinth, planted with pines, within which were the temple of the Isthmian Poseidon and the shrine of Melicertes.

Isth'mi-an, *n.* One who inhabits or was born on an isthmus; specif. (*Ethnol.*), one of an aboriginal tribe living on the Isthmus of Panama: a geographic rather than an ethnic division.

isth'mus, 1 is'mus *or* ist'mus; 2 is'mŭs *or* ist'mŭs (XIII), *n.* **1.** *Geog.* A neck or narrow body of land connecting two larger bodies, as two continents, or connecting a peninsula with the mainland; as, the *Isthmus* of Panama. **2.** *Anat. & Zool.* A contracted passage or portion of an organ between two larger cavities or parts; in fishes, the space between the two rami of the lower jaw and between the gill-openings. [L., < Gr. *isthmos,* narrow passage.] **isth'thmi-t; ist'thmi-t; ist'mus-t.**

—**Isthmus of Darien,** that portion of the Isthmus of Panama opposite the Gulf of Urabá.—**I. of Panama,** a strip of land connecting Central America and South America, and varying in width from 30 to 70 miles; its narrowest part is opposite the town of Panama, and to this portion the name is more specifically restricted. See PANAMA.—**I. of Suez,** the neck of land joining Asia and Africa; between the Gulf of Suez and the Mediterranean; 72 m. wide; traversed by the Suez canal, length, 100 m.—**I. of the brain,** the constricted part below the hemispheres, comprising the crura, the pons, and the corpora quadrigemina.—**I. of the fauces,** the passage between the mouth and the pharynx. See fauces.—**i. of the thyroid gland,** the narrow, transverse band joining the lobes of the thyroid body.—**isth'mi-ate,** *a. Zool.* Having a neck or constriction between two parts, as the thorax of some beetles.—**isth-mi'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the fauces and throat.—**isth'moid,** *a.* Resembling an isthmus, especially the isthmus of the throat.—**isth'mo-pel'ģi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of the fauces.

Is'tim-rar', 1 is'tim-rār'; 2 is'tim-rär', *n.* [Hind.] See ISTIMRARI.—**is'tim-rar-dar',** *n.* [Hind.] One who is granted an istimrari.—**is'tim-rar-dar',** *n.* **is'tim-ra'ri,** *a. Anglo-Ind. Law.* Continual; perpetual: used specif. of the istimrar—a lease or the like granted in perpetuity by the crown, and not liable to the payment of nowabs. **is'tem-ra'ri.**

Is't-i-o-phor'-ous, Is't-oph'o-rus, etc. Same as HISTIOPHORUS, etc.

is'tle, 1 is'ti; 2 is'tl, *n.* [Mex.] A valuable fiber obtained chiefly from a tropical American plant (*Bromelia sylvestris*); also, a fiber obtained from several Mexican species of *Agave,* especially *A. heteracantha* and *A. rigida.* Both are known also as *pita* and *Tampico fiber.* All the istle-fibers vary much in fineness and strength.

Is'tle; 1 is'ti; **ys'tle;**—**Is'tle-grass',** *n.* The plant (*Bromelia sylvestris*) yielding istle fiber. Also called—**Is'tle-plant',** *n.* A maguey for preparing fiber from agave-leaves.—**Jamaave l.,** Tampico fiber from the Jamaave valley, Mexico.

Is'tra, 1 is'tra; 2 ĭs'trä, *n.* **Duke of,** see HENRIETTA.

2. Capo d', see CAPO D'ISTRIA. **3.** A margravate belonging administratively to Küstenland, Austria; a peninsula in the Adriatic sea; 1,076 sq. m.; large part was once a dependency of Venice; capital, Parenzo.

Is'tri-an, 1 is'tri-an; 2 is'trĭ-an. **I. a.** Relating to Istria. **II.** *n.* An inhabitant of Istria.

Is'tu-ri'tz, 1 is'tu-ri'ts; 2 ĭs'tu-rĭth', **Francisco Xavier de** (1700–*a*1751). A Spanish statesman and diplomat; minister to England and Russia.

Is'tvæ'o-nes, 1 ist-vī'o-nēz; 2 ist-vē'o-nēz, *n. pl.* [L.] According to Tacitus, one of the three great divisions of the ancient Teutons, the others being the Ingævones and Herminones. Batavi, Cauti, Sicambri, etc. They formed the nucleus of the later confederation of the Franks. [man.

Is'tya, 1 is'tya; 2 ĭs'tyä, *n.* [Russ.] A lake.—**Is'u-ah,** 1 is'yu-a *or* is-ai'u; 2 is'yu-a *or* i-sai'u, *n. Bib. I. Chron.* vii, 30. [Heb., *Ishuah.*] [*Bib.* (Douay).

Is'u-han-ta, 1 is'yu-han-ta; 2 is'yu-hăn'ta *or* -tä, *n.* [Sp.] **Is'u-la,** 1 is'yu-a *or* ai-sai'u; 2 is'yu-l *or* i-sai'u, *n. Bib. I. Esdr.* xiv, 17.

i-su'ret, 1 ai-sai'ret; 2 i-sū'rĕt, *n.* A white crystalline compound, $C_{10}H_{12}O_4$, obtained by evaporating an alcoholic solution of hydroxylamin and hydrocyanic acid. [< is- + UREA.] **i-su're-tin(e)',** **i-su'ri-de,** 1 ai-sai'ri-di; 2 i-sū'rĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of salmonoid fishes, the *Plana pacifica* and *Plana Jamaicensis,* no nictitant membranes, and a nearly equilobate tail, as the porbeagle; *Lamnidæ.* **i-su'rus,** *n.* (L. ģ.) [< is- + Gr. *oura,* tail.] **Isurus** (Rafinesque), a genus of sharks.

i-su'ru, 1 is'yu-ru; 2 ĭs'yu-rŭ, *n.* **1.** [Sans.] Lord; master: an epithet of Brahma, Vishnu, and especially of Siva, or of Agni, as presiding over fire, religion, and knowledge. **2.** *Theos.* The unmanifested deity in his creative aspect as a personal God; Logos or Demiurgos. **Is'wa-ra.**

I. W. G., initials. Imperial Women's Guard.

it, 1 it; 2 ĭt, *pron.* [OHEY, *pl.*] The personal pronoun of the third person, singular number, and neuter gender: sometimes called a *demonstrative.* The word is used in the following senses: (1) As a substitute for a noun mentioned or understood, or a phrase or clause already expressed; as, that is wrong, and he knows it. *It* is applied to animals and infants in cases where no sex is emphasized. In archaic and poetical usage *it* is often used in addition to the noun; as, "The rain *it* raineth every day" (SHAKESPEARE *Twelfth Night* act v, sc. 1, l. 401). Another construction is as a substitute for *that.* (2) As antitypical subject of a verb whose logical subject follows; as, *it* is not for us to question God's wisdom: *it* is I.

If there be no Providence, . . . it this, *it* is this.

MOORE *Lalla Rookh, Light of the Harem* st. 28.

(3) As nominative of verbs that are impersonal or used impersonally; as, it snows. (4) Indefinitely after intransitive verbs: as, to rough *it;* fight *it* out.

Yet he played it that day upon William And me in a way I despise.

BROWNING *Men and Women* p. 2, *Count Gismond* st. 5.

(5) As pointing out the leader in a children's game or a player that takes some special part: always in the predicate; as, let me be *it.* (6) † For the possessive *its.*

It often is used in such constructions as to violate the principles of grammatical and rhetorical construction, as when referring to any one of several words or clauses preceding, or perhaps to some idea merely implied or hinted at in what has gone before, as in the following: "A statute inflicting death may, and ought to be, repealed, if *it* be in any degree expedient, without being highly *so;*" in which *it* is wrong, and must be replaced by "*it such repeal be,*" and "*its*" should be omitted.

In general, personal and relative pronouns with ambiguous reference to preceding words, clauses, or ideas, are stumbling-blocks of inexperienced writers. [< AS. *hit,* nort. of *hē,* he.]

I. T., *abbr.* Inner Temple; [L.] *in transitu* (during the journey). **It.,** *abbr.* Italian; Italic; Italy.

i'tá, 1 i'ta; 2 ī'tä, *n.* [P. I.] One of the black aborigines of the mountains; a Tagalog term. See NEGRITO.

i-tab'i-rite, 1 i-tab'i-rait; 2 i-tăb'ĭ-rīt, *n. Petrol.* A schist containing hematite in grains or scales. [< *Itabira,* in Brazil.] **i-tab'e-rite; i-tab'i-ryte.**

I'ta-bo-ra'hy, 1 i'ta-bo-ra'hi; 2 ī'tä-bo-rä'ĭ, *n.* A town in Rio de Janeiro state, Brazil.

i'tac, 1 i'tak; 2 ī'täc, *n.* [P. I.] A large dagger or knife: a Tagalog term.

it'a-cism, -ism, -cis'tic. Same as IOTACISM, etc.

it'a-col'u-mite, 1 it'a-kol'yu-mait; 2 ĭt'a-col'yu-mīt, *n. Petrol.* A laminated, granular, flexible sandstone which is flexible in thin slabs. [< *Itacolumi,* a mountain in Brazil.]

it'a-col'u-mytet.

it'a-con'ic, 1 it'a-kon'ik; 2 ĭt'a-cŏn'ĭc, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from aconitin: a word made by transposition of letters.—**itaconic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_5H_6O_4$), obtained on the dry distillation of citric acid. Its salts are called **itaconates.**

Italiet, *n.* Italy. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 8,142.

It'a-ka-wood', 1 it'a-ka-wud'; 2 ĭt'a-ka-wŏod', *n.* The beautifully mottled cabinet-wood of a large tree (*Piratinera schomburgkii*) of the bean family, of British Guiana.

Ital., *abbr.* Italian; Italy; italics.
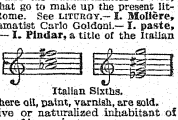
It'a-la, 1 it'a-la; 2 ĭt'a-la, *n.* A Latin version of the Scriptures. See VERSION. [Fem. s. of L. *Italus,* Italian.]

It'a-li, 1 it'a-lai; 2 ĭt'a-lī, *n. pl. Ethnol.* A short dark dolichocephalic people of the Italian peninsula dwelling in ancient times to the South of Rome.

i-ta'li-a, 1 i-tā'li-a; 2 ī-tä'lĭ-ä, *n.* [L.] Italy.—**Italia irredenta,** unredeemed Italy, a district around Trieste and Trent.

I-tal'ian, 1 i-tal'yan; 2 ĭ-tăl'yan, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to Italy, the central of the three great peninsulas of southern Europe, or to the modern kingdom of that name, originating in 1861, and embracing, besides the peninsula, Sicily, Sardinia, and some smaller islands. **2.** Pertaining to the people, language, or literature of Italy. [< L. *Italia,* Italy, < *Italus,* Italian.] **I-tal'ish.**

—**Italian architecture,** the chief styles see LOMBARD; POINTED; RENAISSANCE; VENETIAN.—**I. cane,** same as GIANT REED.—**I. cloth,** a light glossy fabric of mixed cotton and worsted; farmer's satin.—**I. ferret,** a variety of silk saloon.—**I. Gothic architecture,** see POINTED.—**I-tal'ian-i'ron,** *vt.* To flute or goffer with an Italian iron, as frills and laces.—**I. iron,** a fluting-iron. **I. Independent,** a Unitarian.—**I. liturgies,** various liturgies, as the Roman rite, the Ambrosian liturgy, and the Sacramentaries of Leo, Gelasius, and Gregory, that go to make up the present liturgy of the Catholic Church.—**I. Mercury,** the name of a title of the Italian dramatist Carlo Goldoni.—**I. paste,** same as PASTE², *n.*, 2 (2).—**I. Pindar,** a title of the Italian C. Chiabrera, who wrote



odes in the Pindaric style.—**I. sixth** (*Mus.*), a chord consisting of the tonic, major third and augmented sixth.—**I. warehouse** (*Eng.*), a shop where oil, paint, varnish, are sold.

Italian Sixths.

I-tal'ian, *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Italy, or a member of one of its ancient races.

The anthropologist Deniker divides the present population of Italy as follows: (1) The Italo-Adriatic race, in the north and east; the **Cevenole** (the Alpine race of Ripley, chiefly in the center and northwest), the **Littoral,** in the west and northwest, and the **Insular,** in the south. The ancient races comprised: (1) Two branches of an Aryan race; one (including the **Latins,** with Rome as their chief city) occupying the middle and the western coast of the peninsula and much of Sicily; the other (including the **Sabines, Volscians,** and **Samnites**) occupying a larger part of the peninsula. (2) The **Etruscans,** whose territory, now called by the name of their capital, corresponded closely to the modern Tuscany. The extreme south was the seat of Greek colonies. Other races were added by the invasions of the Gauls, begun in the 4th century B. C., and by those of the Lombards (6th century A. D.), Normans (11th century), Goths and Vandals (12th century), etc.

2. The language or dialects of modern Italy. Italian is one of the group of six Neo-Latin or Romance languages, sprung from the corrupt Latin of the camp, colony, and common people, resembling Latin in some points, and unlike it in others, and developed from the inflectional to the analytical type of speech. In its grammatical structure it resembles the French. The standard dialect is the Tuscan, which, outside of Tuscany, is widely used for literary productions, the local dialects as well as Tuscan are employed in speaking by the educated. See ROMANCE LANGUAGES, **3.** One of a race of people. Italians are known by their three yellow bands across the upper part of the abdomen of the worker.—**I-tal'ian-ate,** *v.* [Archaic.] To imbue with Italian characteristics; Italianize.—**I-tal'ian-ate,** *a.* [Rare.] Italianized; possessing Italian manners and fashions.—**I-tal'ian-a'tion,** *n.*—**I-tal-ian'-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] The character or quality of being Italian.

I-tal'ian Rast Mission, the missionaries in eastern Africa, including Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.

I-tal'ian-esque', 1 i-tal'yan-esk'; 2 ĭ-tăl'yan-ĕsk', *a.* Having a resemblance to the Italian style; conforming to the Italian characteristics.

I-tal'ian-ism, 1 i-tal'yan-izm; 2 ĭ-tăl'yan-ĭzm, *n.* **1.** An Italian idiom or expression; a custom or fashion peculiar to Italy: Italicism. **2.** The spirit, manner, or taste of the Italians.

PRAY let me have the rest of Rimini. You have two excellent points in that Story, the Italianism and Classicism.

BYRON *Works, Letters* letter cclxxx, p. 89. [a. D.]

3. A preference for or sympathy with Italy or things Italian.

I-tal'ian-ist, 1 i-tal'yan-ist; 2 ĭ-tăl'yan-ĭst, *n.* [Rare.] One who imitates Italian characteristics.

I-tal'ian-ize, 1 i-tal'yan-aiz; 2 ĭ-tăl'yan-īz, *v.* [IZED; -IZING.] **I.** *vt.* To render Italian; confer Italian character, manners, or language on. **2.** To change (a colony of bees) to Italians by giving an Italian queen. **II.** *i.* To become or play the Italian. **I-tal'ian-iz'er,** *n.*

—**I-tal'ian-i-za'tion** or **-sa'tion,** *n.*—**I-tal'ian-iz'er** or **-is'er,** *n.* One who favors or promotes Italian ideas, etc.

I-tal'ian Peak. A granite peak in the Elk mountains, Colorado.

I-tal'ic, 1 i-tal'ik; 2 ĭ-tăl'ĭc, *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to Italy or to its races or languages. The *Italic* languages embrace the extinct Sacan, Sabine, Umbrian, and ancient and modern Latin and Neo-Latin or Romance tongues, forming a group of the Aryan stock. **I-tal'i-cant** [Rare].

2. [I-] *Print.* Designating or printed in a style of type in which the letters slope toward the right, invented in Italy about 1500 and now used for emphasis and other purposes, as "he says *I must,* I say *I can't.*"

—**Italic order** (*Arch.*), same as COMPOSITE.—**I. school of philosophy,** the Pythagorean school.—**I. version of the Bible,** same as ITALA.

I-tal'ic, *n.* **1.** [I- or I-] *Print.* Italic type: often in the plural.

Italics were first used about A. D. 1500 by Manutius, a Venetian printer, who dedicated them to the Italian states: hence the name. The first book set up in Italics was an edition of Vergil printed at Venice by Aldus in 1501. A copy of this rare book is preserved in the British Museum.

2. The Italic group of languages. **3.** A member of the Italian school of philosophy founded by Pythagoras.

I-tal'i-cee, 1 i-tal'i-si; 2 ĭ-tăl'ĭ-sē, *adv.* In Italian; according to the usage of the Italian language.

I-tal'i-cism, 1 i-tal'i-sizm; 2 ĭ-tăl'ĭ-sĭzm, *n.* **1.** An Italianism. **2.** [i- or I-] The use of italics; italicization.

ĭ-tal'-icize,] ı-tal'ı-saiz; 2 ĭ-tăl'ı-cīz, *n.* [-CIZED; -CIZ'-.
ĭ-tal'ı-cize,] ING.] [s- or].] To distinguish by italics; print or cause to be printed in italic characters; hence, to emphasize.—**ĭ-tal'ı-ci-za'tion,** ĭ-tal'ı-ci-sa'tion, *n.*
Things overlooked before. By this great light upon our minds Italicized, as 'twere.
SYLVESTER DICKINSON *Last Shot she Lived at.* 2.
ĭ-tal'ĭ-ot,] ı-tal'ı-ət, -ŏt; 2 ĭ-tăl'ĭ-ŏt, -ət. *L a.* Of or
ĭ-tal'ĭ-o-tic,] pertaining to the Italian Greeks or the settlers of Magna Græcia. *II. n.* One of the Greek inhabitants of Italy. [< Gr. *Italiōtēs,* < *Italia,* < L. *Italia:* see ITALIAN.]
ĭt'a-lo-,] ĭt'ə-lo-; 2 ĭt'a-lo-. Italian: a combining form, as in *Italo*-Grecian (noting both Italy and Greece), etc.
— **It'a-lo-By-zan'tine,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Byzantine art as developed in Italy.— **It'a-lo-ma'ni-a.** *n.* A mania for everything Italian.
It'a-lo'ne,] ı-tə-lō'nē; 2 ĭt'a-lō'ne, *n. Ethnol.* A member of a Filipino Malay head-hunting people, inhabiting the island of Luzon.
It'a-lus,] ĭt'ə-ləs; 2 ĭt'a-ləs, *n. Rom. Myth.* A king of the Pelasgians, Sicilians, or Œnotrians; married Electra, daughter of Latinus. Italy is said to have been named after him.
ĭt-a-los'ĭ [Gr.].
It'a-ly,] ĭt'ə-lı; 2 ĭt'a-lı, *n.* A kingdom in southern Europe; 117,383 sq. m.; capital, Rome. The kingdom was united under Victor Emmanuel, 1861; 37,680. **ĭ-ta-lī'a-l** [L.].
It'a-mal'ic,] ĭt'ə-mal'ık; 2 ĭt'a-măl'ĭc, *a. Chem* Indicating an acid ($C_5H_8O_4$) derived from itaconic acid. It is a homolog of malic acid.
ĭ-ta'neg,] ı-tā'nĕg; 2 ĭ-tā'nĕg, *n.* Same as TINGUIAN, TINGUIANE.
ĭ'ta-pa'ma",] ĭt'ə-pə-ĭt'ə-pə-pām"; 2 ĭ'ta-pa-ĭt'a-pa-pām', *n.* [S. Am.] A lofty palm (*Maurītia flexuosa*) of tropical South America. The natives obtain from it food, drink, and material for ropes and hammocks.
ĭ'ta-pa-rī'ca,] ĭ'tə-pə-rī'kə; 2 ĭ'ta-pa-rī'că, *n.* An island off Bahia state, Brazil; 18 sq. m.
ĭ-ta"pi-ran'ı',] ı-tăp"ı-rən'ı; 2 ĭ-tă"pi-ra-rī', *n.* 1. A river in Bahia state, Brazil; length, 350 m. to the Atlantic ocean. 2. A river in Maranhão state, Brazil; length, 600 m. to the São José river. **ĭ-ta"pi-cu-ru' ĭ-ran'dĕ-ra,**] ĭ-tə-pē-kə-rə'; 2 ĭ-ta"pi-cu-rū' ĭ-ran'dĕ-ra, *n.* A mountain range in S. E. Matto-Grosso state, Brazil.
ĭ"tard',] ı"tär'; 2 ĭ"tär', **Jean E. Marie Gaspard** (1774–1838), A French physician; introduced many notable methods of exploration of the ear; founder of a triennial prize for the best work on practical medicine.
ĭ-tas'ca,] ı-tăs'kə; 2 ĭ-tăs'că, *n.* A village in N. Minnesota; 5,575 sq. m.; county-seat, Grand Rapids.
ĭ-tas'ca Lake. A lake in Beltrami county, Minn.; length, 3 m.; source of the Mississippi river; elevation, 1,460 ft.; its basin now a public state park.
ĭ-ta'ta,] ı-tā'tə; 2 ĭ-tā'tă, *n.* A river in Concepcion province, Chile; length, 150 m. to the Pacific ocean.
ĭ-ta"ti-a'ĭa,] ı-tā"tı-ā'yə; 2 ĭ-tā"ti-ā'ĭa, *n.* A peak of Mantiqueira range, Brazil; 9,820 ft. high.
ĭ-ta'ves,] ı-tā'vəs; 2 ĭ-tā'ves. *n.* [P. I.] A Filipino dialect of the island of Luzon; also, one who speaks it.
ĭt'a-wam'ba,] ĭt'ə-wom'bə; 2 ĭt'a-wam'ba, *n.* A county in N. E. Mississippi; 526 sq. m.; county-seat, Fulton.
ĭtch,] ĭch; 2 ĭch, *n.* and *v.* [A peculiar irritation of
ĭch'ı,] the skin, which inclines one to scratch it.
I have frequently observed that when persons scratch some point which *itches* intolerably, they forcibly close their eyelids, and wrinkle their noses.
DARWIN *Expression.* p. 165. [A. 1873.]
2. To have a teasing inclination to have or do a thing.
And many a dunce whose fingers *itch* to write,
Adds, as he can, his tributary mite.
COWPER *Table Talk* l. 122.
[< AS. *gīcoan,* itch.] — **an itching palm,** a grasping love of money: desire for a bribe.
ĭtch, *n.* 1. A contagious disease of the skin attended with intense itching and formation of watery pustules, caused by the burrowing of the itch-mite; scabies. 2. Any itching irritation of the skin. 3. A constant teasing desire or propensity; as, an *itch* for gold.
— **bakers' itch,** scaly tetter.— **barbers' ı.,** sycosis.— **bricklayers' ı.,** eczema caused by lime.— **farmers' ı.,** an itch caused by irritation of the skin by the fork of winter itch.— **itch'-louse",** *n.* An itch-mite.— **ĭ.-mite,** *n.* A sarcoptid mite, especially the minute *Sarcoptes scabiei* that causes itch or scabies. The female lives under the scurfy skin, laying her eggs in the tunnel thus made.— **ĭ.-insect',** —**ĭ.-tick,** *n.* The itch-mite.— **Norway** or **Norwegian ĭ.,** a form of leprosy occurring in Norway.— **sailmaker's ĭtch-ı.,** same as **prairie ı.,** various skin-affections usually occurring in winter and caused either by coarse clothing or by irritating dust.— **sugar-bakers' ı.,** a skin-disease affecting those employed in sugar-refineries.— **Texas ı.,** the buffalo-mange. See under BUFFALO.— **water-ı.,** *n.* A disease due to an acarus that attacks the feet of coolies employed in rice-fields.
— **white ı.,** marks on the skin caused by any skin-disease: a tanners' name.— **winter ı.,** an itching caused by exposure to cold, especially in dry climates.
— **itch'-ı-ness,** *n.* The state of being itchy.— **itch'ing,** *n.* 1. A tickling, or irritation. 2. Hence, a restless or teasing inclination; itch.— **itch'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **itch'ı-ness,** *n.*— **itch'y,** *a.* Affected with the itch, or with the sensation of itching.
itch'ŭt'.
itch'ē-bu,] ĭch'ı-bū; 2 ĭch'e-bu, *n.* A Japanese coin. See ITZEBU.
itch'ı-gan, *n.* [Turk.] An ichogian.
itcht, *pp.* Itched. S. S.
-ite', *suffix.* Used like -ATE', -ATE2. **-ĭt.** [< L. *-ītus,* -*ĭta,* -*ĭtum,* pp. suffixes of verbs of the 2d, 3d, and 4th conjugations.]
-ite2, *suffix.* Of the nature of; like: used to denote a native of, an adherent of, a descendant of; also in chemistry, to denote the salts of an acid whose name ends in -ous. Also used in mineralogy, anatomy, zoology, paleontology, paleobotany, and the nomenclature of explosives. [< F. *-ite,* < L. *-ita, -ites,* < Gr. *-ītēs, -ītis,* an adj. suffix.]
ĭ-tē'a,] ı-tē'ə; 2 ĭ-tē'a, *n.* A small genus of shrubs or low trees of the family *Escalloniaceæ.* They bear alternate deciduous leaves and small white flowers in terminal racemes; the petals having thickened tips. The species are tropical with the exception of *I. virginica,* the Virginia willow, which occurs in the southeastern United States. [Gr.]
ĭ'tem, *n.* To make a note or memorandum of.
ĭ'tem,] ai'təm; 2 ĭ'tĕm, *n.* **1.** A separate article or entry in an account or schedule; a sum entered.
The sale of water is now practised throughout the whole of Persia, and the money thus raised forms a considerable *item* in the revenue. RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, p. 419. [A. 1885.]
2. [Collog.] A newspaper paragraph. 3. [Prov. Eng.] A fancy; notion; whim. **4.** An admonition; a maxim or saying, formerly introduced by the word *item:* hence [Local, U. S., or Obs.], an intimation; hint. [< L. *item,* < *is,* he.] SYN.: see CIRCUMSTANCE; DIRELET; PART.
— **ĭ'tem-ı',** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Petty; whimsical.
ĭ'tem, *adv.* [Archaic.] Likewise: formerly used to introduce any particular in an enumeration after the first. Compare IMPRIMIS.
I saw some prettyish ancient Rügen gentlemen, *item* ladies, who requested curiously the foreign monster.
CARLYLE in Froude's *Carlyle in London* vol. ii, p. 188. [a. 1884.]
ĭ'tem-ĭ, *pp.* Iterated. S. S.
ĭ'tem-ize,] ai'təm-aiz; 2 ĭ'tĕm-īz, *n. t.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To set down by items; state or describe by particulars; as, to demand an *itemized* bill.— **ĭ'tem-ı-za'tion,** *n.*— **ĭ'tem-ĭz'er,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A reporter of items for a newspaper.
ĭ-te'nez,] ı-tē'nĕth; 2 ĭ-te'neth, *n.* Same as GUAPORE.
ĭ'ter,] ai'tər; 2 ĭ'ter, *n.* [ĭ-TIN'ER-A, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Anat.* A passage or cavity; especially, the tubular cavity that connects the third and fourth ventricles of the brain. **2.** [Archaic.] A route marked out; journey; specif., a judge's circuit; also, the official record of the proceedings on a circuit. **3.** *A.* Roman public road. **4.** *Rom. Law.* The right to pass over the land of another.— **ĭt'er-al,** *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the iter.
ĭt'er-ate,] ĭt'ər-ēt; 2 ĭt'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To utter or do again, or over again; repeat; as, to *iterate* a warning. [< L. *iteratus,* pp. of *itero, -iterum,* again, < *is,* he.— **ĭt'er-a-bl(e),** *a.* That may be repeated.— **ĭt'er-ant,** *a.* Making repetition; echoing.— **ĭt'er-ate†,** *a.* Repeated.— **ĭt'er-ate-ly†,** *adv.*
ĭt'er-a'tion,] ĭt'ər-ē'shən; 2 ĭt'er-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** Repeated recital or performance; an uttering or doing over again; repetition. **2.** *Math.* The repetition of an operation, as in finding the cube of the cube. **3.** A second formal manumission constituting a Latin a Roman citizen. [< L. *iteratio(n-),* < *iteratus:* see ITERATE.] **ĭt'er-ance†; ĭt'er-an-cy†** [Rare].
ĭt'er-a'tive,] ĭt'ər-ē'tĭv; 2 ĭt'er-ā'tiv, *a.* Characterized by iteration or repetition; repeating.
The *iterative* note of the sandpiper vibrated monotonously in the dark woods. C. E. CRADDOCK *Prophet of Great Smoky Mts.* p. 60. [a. c. 1885.]
2. *Gram.* Frequentative: said of certain verbs. [< LL. *iterativus,* < L. *itero;* see ITERATE.]— **iterative function** (*Math.*), a function resulting from iteration.— **ĭt'er-a'tĭv(e-)ly,** *adv.*— **ĭt'er-a'tĭv-ness,** *n.*
ĭt'er-a'tive, *n. Gram.* A frequentative.
ĭ-te"ta-pa'ĭes,] ı-tē"tə-pə'nēs; 2 ĭ-tę"tă-pā'nes, *n. pl.* [P. I.] A Malay-Negrito head-hunting tribe of Luzon.
ĭth,] ĭth; 2 ĭth, *n.* [Ir.] One of the sons of Bilad, legendary ancestor of the Irish Celts, from whom Irish genealogies are traced. Compare MILED.
ĭth'a-ca,] ĭth'ə-kə; 2 ĭth'a-ca, *n.* **1.** An island of the Ionian group; in classical legend, the home of Odysseus; 27½ sq. m.; chief town, Vathi (Ithaca). **ĭ-tha'kĕ** [Gr.]. **2.** A mountain of Greece; Cithæron. **3.** A township, county, N. Y.; seat of Cornell University (non-sectarian), founded in 1865. **4.** A village; county-seat of Gratiot county, Mich. **5.** A town, county of Tompkins county, Australia. **5.** *Geol.* A formation comprised in the Senecan stage of strata of the Devonian system as developed in western central New York.
ĭth'a-can,] ĭth'ə-kən; 2 ĭth'a-can. *Gr. Antiq.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Ithaca. **II.** *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Ithaca. **ĭth'a-cen'sı-an†.— the Ithacan,** Homer, a native of Ithaca. See *Odyssey.*
ĭ-thag'ĭ-nes,] ı-thaj'ı-nēz; 2 ĭ-thag'ĭ-nēş, *n. Ornith.* A genus of *Phasianidæ,* characterized by short, stout bill, soft plumage, reddish-brown, and barred chestnut (in the cocks), including the blood-pheasants of southeastern Asia, as *I. cruentus* of the Himalayan region, with conspicuous black markings on the head, and scarlet crest.— **ĭ-thag'ĭn(e),** *n. A* blood-pheasant. [< Gr. *ithagenēs,* genuine, < *ithys,* straight, + *gignomai,* be born.] [xi, 31. [Heb., being.]
ĭ'thal,] ĭ'al'thə or ĭth'ı-əl; 2 ĭ'thăl or ĭth'a-l, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.*
ĭth'a-mar,] ĭth'ə-mär; 2 ĭth'e-mar, *n. Bib. Ex.* xxxviii, 21.
ĭth'mah,] ĭth'mə; 2 ĭth'ma, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xi, 46.
ĭth'nan,] ĭth'nən; 2 ĭth'năn, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 23.
ĭ-tho"mĭ-da'ne,] ı-thō'mı-də'nē; 2 ĭ-thō'mi-dā'ne, *n. pl. Ent.* A family of butterflies resembling the *Danaïnæ* but having the front feet of the females strikingly slender, the wings in many genera almost destitute of veins, and the caterpillars generally bearing knobby tubercles. The subfamily includes many mimicking forms. [< Gr. *ithys,* straight, + *ōmos,* shoulder.]— **ĭth'o-mĭt'ĭne,** *n. pl.* The *Danaïnæ* regarded as a subfamily.— **ĭ-thō'nĭd,** *a.* Of
ĭth'ra,] ĭth'rə; 2 ĭth'ra, *n. Bib. Jud.* xv, 23.
ĭth'ran,] ĭth'rən; 2 ĭth'răn, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxvi, 26.
ĭth're-am,] ĭth'rı-əm; 2 ĭth're-ăm, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* iii, 5. [Heb., remnant of the people.]
ĭth'rite,] ĭth'rait; 2 ĭth'rīt, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xxiii, 38.
ĭ'thum,] ĭ'thəm; 2 ĭ'thŭm, *n. Norse Myth.* The keeper of the golden apples of youth; wife of Bragi. She was transported to the Underworld by the giant Thjasse, and afterward rescued by the gods.— **ĭ'thun,** *n.* Same as
ĭ-thu'rĭ-el,] ı-thū'rı-el; 2 ĭ-thū'rĭ-el, *n.* In Milton's *Paradise Lost,* an angel sent by Gabriel to search for Satan. Heb. the discovery of God.— **ĭ-thŭ'rĭ-el's-spear",** *n.* A California plant (*Hrodītea laxa*) of the family *Liliaceæ* with purple, tubular flowers. Several varieties are cultivated.
ĭth'y-phal'lic,] ĭth'ı-fal'ık; 2 ĭth'y-făl'ĭc. **I.** *a.* Exhibiting or characterized by an erect phallus; also, pertaining to symbolism, religious ceremonies, etc., having to do with this object. 2. Grossly indecent. 3. *Pros.* Describing a tetrameter tripod [< Gr. *ithyphallikos,* < *ithys,* straight, + *phallos,* phallus.]
ĭth'y-phal'lus,] ĭth'ı-fal'əs; 2 ĭth'y-făl'ŭs, *n.* [L.] *Archeol.* An erect phallus: a religious symbol in antiquity and the Orient. [ITHA-+WOOD.
ĭt'l-ĭd-wood",] ĭt'l-ı-d-wud'; 2 ĭt'l-ĭd-wŏod", *n.* Same as
ĭt'in., *abbr.* Itinerant; itinerary.
ĭ-tin'er-a-cy,] ı-tin'ər-ə-sı; 2 ĭ-tin'er-a-cy, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] The practice of itinerating; itinerancy.
ĭ-tin'er-an-cy,] ı-tin'ər-ən-sı; 2 ĭ-tin'er-an-cy, *n.* [-IES, *pl.*] **1.** The condition of being itinerant; the act of itinerating. 2. A passing from place to place in the discharge of official functions or the prosecution of a profession or business as by circuit judges, players, dealers, etc.; also, a body of persons thus discharging official functions. 3. Specif., the system of rotation of the clergy practised by the Methodist Church; especially, the stated journeying of clergymen who minister to a circuit of churches; the Methodist ministry.
His [Griffith Jones's] teachers became the earliest native Methodist preachers; and their travels as instructors, as also his own preaching tours, opened the way for the Methodist *itinerancy.* ABEL STEVENS *Hist. Methodism* vol. i, p. 119. [c. a. D.]
ĭ-tin'er-ant,] ai-tin'ər-ənt; 2 ĭ-tin'er-ant, *a.* Going from place to place; wayfaring; wandering; specif., performing duty on a circuit, as a judge or preacher.
He had been, I imagine, an *itinerant* doctor, for there was no town in England, or country in Europe, of which he could not give a very particular account.
B. FRANKLIN *Works, Autobiography* vol. i, p. 60. [c. p. r. 1837.]
[< LL. *itineran(t-)s,* ppr. of *itineror,* travel, < L. *iter* (*itiner-*), journey.]— **ĭ-tin'er-ant-ly,** *adv.*
ĭ-tin'er-ant, *n.* One who travels from place to place; specif., a person traveling on circuit, as a preacher.
ĭ-tin"er-a'rĭ-an,] ai-tin'ər-ē'rı-ən; 2 ĭ-tin'er-ā'rĭ-an. **I.** *a.* Itinerary. **II.** *n.* One who itinerates.
ĭ-tin'er-a-ry,] ai-tin'ər-ē-rı; 2 ĭ-tin'er-a-ry, *n.* Of, pertaining to, or done on a journey or circuit; itinerant; as, *itinerary* notes. [< LL. *itinerarius,* of a journey, < L. *iter* (*itiner-*), journey.]— **itinerary column,** a column or sign-post showing on its several faces the different routes used at crossways on the ancient Roman roads.
ĭ-tin'er-a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, ı-rız; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] **1.** A detailed account or diary of a journey; as, Dr. Johnson's *itinerary* of Scotland. **2.** A plan of a proposed tour; as, an *itinerary* of an excursion. **3.** An exploring tour, or its record. **4.** A route pursued in traveling. **5.** Originally, a book or a chart giving the roads, places, and distances of a region or along a route; as, Antonine's *itineraries* of the Roman empire. **6.** A guide-book. **7.** A blank book for jottings of a traveler. **8.** *R. C. Ch.* A prayer for a form of prayer to be offered upon a journey. **9†.** An itinerant. **ĭ-tin'er-a'rĭ-um†.**
ĭ-tin'er-ate,] ai-tin'ər-ēt; 2 ĭ-tin'er-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** [Rare.] To journey through; traverse. **2.** To wander from place to place; specif., to journey for a stated purpose, as preaching or holding court; travel on a circuit. [< LL. *itineratus,* pp. of *itineror;* see ITINERANT.]— **ĭ-tin'er-ate,** *a.* Traveling about: said of a savant undertaking to investigate in foreign countries.— **ĭ-tin'er-a'tion,** *n.* [Rare.] A traveling about; a journey.
ĭ-tĭo'na, *suffix.* Used to denote of the nature or quality of: it corresponds to the Latin *-ītius,* and is found in the terminations of some nouns, as tribunĭtiona, and past participles, as advenĭtiona: it also represents Latin *-ĭtion-* and *-ĭtus* when preceded by the phonetic value *-tĭ-:* as, *ambitiona.* [< L. *-ītiosus,* < *-ĭtĭ-* (op. -ITE1) + *-osus,* -OUS.]
-ĭtis, *suffix.* Used in pathology to denote inflammation; as, *neuritis.* [< L. *-ītis,* < Gr. *-itis.*]
ĭt'mo,] ĭt'mo; 2 ĭt'mo, *n.* [P. I.] Same as BETEL.
ĭ'to,] ĭ'to; 2 ĭ'to, *n.* **1. Hirobumi, Marquis** (1840–1[illegible]), a Japanese Field-Marshal and Commander-in-Chief; created "The Father of the Constitution," on account of his having drafted the articles of the Constitution of Japan; assassinated at Harbin by a Korean. **2. Yuko, Count** (c^1843–1912), Admiral and Commander-in-Chief of the Naval General Staff; defeated the Chinese in a naval battle on the Yalu river, Sept. 17, 1894.
ĭ'to-ĭn-a,] ı'tō-ĭn-ə; 2 ĭ'to-ĭn-a, *n. Gr. Myth.* A surname given to Athena, with reference to her shrine at Iton in Thessaly.
ĭ'too-roop', *n.* Same as ITURUP.
ĭ'tot-ĭ-ty,] ai'tŏt-ı-tı; 2 ĭ'tŏt-ĭ-ty, *n.* Used to denote relation to or of the nature of; a combination of the substantival *-it* or *-ity* with the adjectival ending *-ous;* as, *iniquitous, felicitous,* etc. [< F. *-itoité,* < L. *-itoutas,* < *-ītus,* + *-ĭtās,* -OUS.]
ĭ'to-ĭ'wo,] ı'tō-ĭ'wo; 2 ĭ'to-ĭ'wo, *n.* [Native.] A salmonid (*Hucho blackistoni*) of Japan, congeneric with the *Hucho* of eastern Europe.
ĭt'rol,] ĭt'rōl or -rŏl. *Chem.* Silver citrate: the medicinal name. [< CITRATE + -OL.]
ĭts,] ĭts; 2 ĭts, *pron.* Possessive case of IT, without the apostrophe: a word of comparatively recent origin; at first usually written *it's* and occasionally so found in the beginning of the 19th century.
Originally *his* was the possessive neuter as well as masculine and was used as such in the Wycliffe Bible of 1411 (*Gen.* i, 12). When the use of *his* began to be restricted about the 16th century and before *its* took its place, the form *it* was used for a time as a possessive. Shakespeare uses *its* only 10 times. See IT (6).
The earliest instance of *its* that I know to have been pointed out, occurs in Heresie, a. 1600. [a. 1600.]
FITZEDWARD HALL *Modern English* p. 253, app. [s. 1873.]
ĭt's,] ĭts; 2 ĭts. It is: a colloquial contraction.
ĭt'self,] ĭt-self'; 2 ĭt-sĕlf', *pron.* Its self. It is used (1) emphatically: rarely alone as subject, but generally as predicate nominative, designating opposition to something else.
Without all ornament, *itself* and true.
SHAKSPERE *Sonnets* lxviii, 10.
(2) Reflexively, or as the object of a preposition; as, it enlarges *itself;* ugly in *itself.* [< IT + SELF, *a.*] — by *itself,* separately from other things.— **in or of ĭ.,** independent of extraneous influences.
ĭt'ta-ĭ,] ĭt'ı-oi, it'ai, or ı-tē'ai; 2 ĭt'a-ĭ, ĭt't, or ĭ-tā'ĭ, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xvii, 2. [Heb., being, living.]
ĭt'ta-Ka'zĭn,] ĭt'ə-kā'zĭn; 2 ĭt'a-Ka'zĭn, *n. Bib. Jud.* xix, 13. [Heb., kindred of the extremity.] **ĭt'tah-Ka'zĭnt.**
ĭt'to-ma'su,] ĭt'tō-mä'sū; 2 ĭt'to-ma'sū, *n.* [Jap.] Same as TO; see under TREASURE.
ĭt'tri-um, Same as YTTRIA, YTTRIUM.
ĭt'u-ĭ,] ĭ-tū'ı; 2 ĭ-tu', *n.* A town in São Paulo state, Brazil.
ĭt'u-ra'a,] ĭt'u-rä'ə; 2 ĭt'u-rä'a, *n.* A district of ancient Syria, lying to the E. of Palestine. *Bib. Luke* iii, 1.
ĭt'ur-bĭ'de,] ĭ-tūr-bī'dē; 2 ĭ-tur-bī'de, **Augustin de** (c^1783–^1824). A Mexican liberator from Spanish rule; made emperor; abdicated; banished; returned, and executed.
ĭt'u-re'ans,] ĭt'yu-rē'ənz; 2 ĭt'yu-rē'ans, *n. pl.* A predatory people who inhabited a district N. E. of the Sea of Galilee. [< L. *Ituræi,* < Gr. *Itouraioi.*]
ĭt'u-rite-fi'ber,] ĭt'yu-rait-fī'bər; 2 ĭt'yu-rīt-fī'bẽr, *n.* A fiber obtained from a South-American marantaceous tree (*Maranta obtigua*).
ĭt'u-rup',] ĭ'tū-rūp'; 2 ĭ'tu-rup', *n.* An island in Japan. Compare YETOROFU.
-ĭty, *suffix.* Used in the formation of abstract nouns, as *verbality,* contrasting with *-tude,* < L. *-ĭtas,* acc. *-ĭtatem;* being *-las, -rtz* with preceding vowel.]
ĭt'y-lus,] ĭt'ı-ləs; 2 ĭt'y-lŭs, *n.* Son of Ilion, queen of Thebes, who slew him by mistake for the eldest son of Niobe.
ĭt'ys,] ai'tıs; 2 ĭt'ys, *n. Class. Myth.* The son of Tereus and Procne, slain by his mother, who served up his flesh at table to his father. Compare PROCNE. [Mexican dog.
ĭtz'cu-in'tli,] ĭts'kŭ-ĭn'tlē; 2 ĭtz'cu-ĭn'tli, *n.* [Aztec.]
ĭt'ze-bu,] ĭt'zə-bū; 2 ĭt'ze-bu, *n.* An obsolete Japanese coin. See COIN. [< Jap. *ichibu.*] **ĭt'zĭ-bu'.**
ĭt'ze-hoe,] ĭt'ze-hō or -hŏ; 2 ĭt'ze-hō or -hŭ, *n.* A manufacturing town in Schleswig-Holstein; on the Stör river; 33 miles N. W. of Hamburg.
ĭt'zĭl,] ĭt'sĭl; 2 ĭt'sĭl, *n.* Same as IETZIL.

KEY 1: ūnite; ūnu = oŭt; oil; ĭŏ = feud; chin; go; jet; ŋ = sing; so; ship; thin, this; agure; F. boñ, dîne; n = loch. † obsolete; ‡, variant.
KEY 2: bōōk, bo͝ot; fŭll, rule, cûre, bŭt, bûrn; ōil, bŏy; ɛ = k; ç = s; ġo, gem; ink; ş = z; thin, this; F. boñ, dîne; n = loch.

I-u'ka, 1 ai-yū'kə; 2 ī-yū'ka, *n.* A village, county-seat of Tishomingo county, Miss.; scene of an indecisive battle between Generals Rosecrans and Price, Sept. 19, 1862.

I-u'li-de, 1 ai-yū'li-dī; 2 ī-yū'li-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of lepidopteran chiliognaths, containing very numerous segments, a copulatory organ formed by two pairs of legs, and moderate mandibles; including gallery-worms. [< IULUS.] **I'u-li'tes,** **I-u'li-an,** a. & *n.*—**-loid,** *a.*

I'u-loi'de-a, 1 ai'yu-loi'di-ə; 2 ī'yu-lōi'dē-a, *n. pl. Entom.* A suborder or superfamily of chiliognath myriapods with cardinate mandibles and a prementum to the gnathochilarium. [< IULUS + -OID.] **I'u-loi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

I-u'lus, 1 ai-yū'lus; 2 ī-yū'lus, *n. Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Iulidæ*. **2.** [l-] *-i,* 1 -lai, 2 -lī, *pl.*] A myriapod of this genus. See illus. under MYRIAPOD. [< L. *iulus* (< Gr. *ioulos*), down.]

I-u'lus, 1 ai-yū'lus; 2 ī-yū'lus, *n. Rom. Legend.* **1.** Ascanius. **2.** Eldest son of Ascanius, who claimed Latium, but yielded it to Æneas Silvius, and was appointed high priest.

-ium, *suffix.* [L.] Used in the formation of: (1) English nouns and adjectives of Latin and Greek origin; as, *medium*, etc. (2) The names of many metallic elements; as, *lithium*, *potassium*, *radium*, etc. [< L. *-ium*, being *-io*, + neut. *-i*]

ius, 1 yus; 2 yūs, *n.* [L.] Same as JUS.

I. V., *abbr.* Initial velocity.

I'va, 1 ai'və; 2 ī'va, *n. Bot.* A genus of North-American coarse herbaceous perennials, 3 to 12 feet high, of the family *Ambrosiaceæ*. They have sessile leaves and small axillary heads of greenish flowers, the male heads racemose or high-water shrubs. [< OF. ive, < OHG. iwa, yew.]

i-vaar'ite, 1 i-vär'ait; 2 ī-vär'īt, *n. Mineral.* A lustrous black titanium iron and carbonate silicate that occurs both massive and crystalline, and is closely related to schorlomite. [< *Ivaara*, Finland.] [sky.]

I'vah, 1 ai'və; 2 ī'va, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xix, 13. [Heb., haste.]

I'va-hí', 1 ī'vo-hī'; 2 ī'vä-hī', *n.* A river in São Paulo state, Brazil; length, 450 m. to the Paraná river. **I'va-hy'.**

i-va-in, 1 ai'və-in; 2 ī'va-in, *n.* A brown bitter resinous compound (C$_{28}$H$_{34}$O$_8$), extracted from the seeds and the stems of certain species of *Achillea* before the flowering period.

I'van, 1 ai'vən or (*Russ.*) ə-vän'; 2 ī'van or (*Russ.*) ī-vän', *n.* [Russ.] **I. the Great** (or **Vassilivich**), "the Great," "the Threatening" (1/ɔ1440–19/ɔ1505), czar of Muscovy from 1462; founded the Russian Empire and defeated the Tatars. **I. the Terrible** (or **Vassilivich**), "the Terrible" (2/ɔ1530–3/ɔ1584), first czar of Russia who conquered Kazan and Astrakhan.

I'van-hoe, 1 ai'vən-hō; 2 ī'van-hō, *n.* **1.** A historical romance by Sir Walter Scott, published in 1819. **2. Sir Wilfred, Knight of I.,** the hero of the story, a model of courage and chivalry who is disinherited by his father, Cedric the Saxon, for associating with the Norman nobles; joins King Richard I.'s forces in the Third Crusade. He returns to England, and, disguised as a palmer, visits his father's house. As the "disinherited knight," he displays all comers at a tournament and through the king's intervention is reconciled with his father and marries Rowena, his father's ward.

I-van' I-van-o-vich, 1 i-vän' i-vän'o-vich; 2 ī-vän' ī-vän'o-vich. The typical Russian: used to designate the Russian people. Compare JOHN BULL, under JOHN. [Son of Ivan.]

I'va-no'vo-Voz'ne-sensk', 1 i'və-nō'və-vəz'nə-sensk'; 2 ī'vä-nō'vo-vôz'ne-sənsk', *n.* A manufacturing town N. E. of Moscow, Russia; a center of the Russian cotton-industry.

I-va'na, *n.* Same as IVANHOE.

I-va'zu, 1 i-vä'zu; 2 ī-vä'zu, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A humming-bird (*Pantepe insignis*) of Central America.

I've, 1 aiv; 2 īv. [Colloq.] A contraction.

-ive, *suffix.* Denoting doing or serving to do: relating or belonging to; having a tendency to; having the character, nature, or quality of; predisposed to (some action): derived, sometimes from the participial stem of the Latin verb, *-ivus* with past-participial stem of verbs, as *nativus*, *native*; sometimes indirectly from Latin through the Romance languages. In some cases the suffix was added directly to a verbal stem, or to a noun, as *adoptive*, *massive*. [< L. *-ivus*, *-iva*, *-ivum*, termination of adjective, formed from verb.]

I-ver'ni-a, 1 ai-vėr'ni-ə; 2 ī-vėr'ni-a, *n.* Modern Ireland: a classical name.—**I-ver'ni-an,** *a.*

I'ves, 1 aivz or (*Fr.*) ēv; 2 īvz or (*Fr.*) ēv, **Saint** (½/ɔ1253–½/ɔ1303). A lawyer, born in Brittany, France, who became bishop of Tréguier, and patron of lawyers. The town of St. Ives, England, is named from him. [Teut. *masc.*, archer.]

Ives Pass. A defile in Nevada; elevation, 6,072 ft.

I'vied, 1 ai'vid; 2 ī'vid, *a.* Covered or overgrown with ivy.

ivi'g-ite, 1 ivi'g-tait; 2 ivī'g-tīt, *n. Mineral.* A yellowish, vitreous, or micaceous mineral, thought to be a hydrous muscovite, from Greenland.

Ivi'g-tut, 1 ivi'g-tut; 2 ivī'g-tŭt, *n.* A coast settlement in S. W. Greenland; the center of the cryolite-mines.

I'vin, 1 ai'vin or ivin; 2 ī'vin or īvīn, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as IVY.

I-vi'za, 1 i-vi'zə; 2 ī-vī'thä, *n.* One of the Balearic Islands, Spain: 22 by 12 m.; capital, Ivica. **I-vi'can.**

I'vo of Chartres, 1 i'vō'; 2 ī'vō', **Saint** (1040–1116). A French theologian and canonist, bishop of Chartres: *Decretum*; *Panormia*.

I'vo-ride, 1 ai'vo-rid; 2 ī'vo-rīd, *n.* An artificial ivory, as of vulcanized rubber or of potatoes soaked in sulfuric acid.

I'vo-rid, 1 ai'vo-rid; 2 ī'vo-rĭd, *a.* Made or seeming to resemble ivory. **2.** [Rare.] Provided with teeth.

I'vo-rin(e), 1 ai'vo-rin; 2 ī'vo-rin, *a.* Having the appearance of ivory; smooth and white: a trade term.

I'vo-ry, 1 ai'vo-ri; 2 ī'vo-rĭ-ĭs, *n.* [Rare.] Resemblance to ivory in color or appearance.

I'vo-rist, 1 ai'vo-rist; 2 ī'vo-rĭst, *n.* A worker in ivory.

I'vo-ry, 1 ai'vo-ri; 2 ī'vo-ry, *a.* Made of or resembling ivory; as, *ivory* ornaments; an *ivory* complexion.

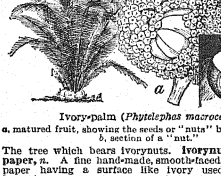
Long bent silken lashes weighed
Her ivory eyelids down. ALDRICH *Sorcery* st. 5.

I'vo-ry, *n.* [SUPER., 1, < *-ery*; 2, < *-rig*, *pl.*] **1.** The hard, white, elastic, close-grained substance or dentin that constitutes the greater part of the tusks of certain animals, as the elephant, mammoth, hippopotamus, narwhal, and walrus. Elephant-ivory, especially that from mature animals, is the most esteemed, and is characterized by the excessive fineness, close arrangement, and frequent curvature of the tubules. It exhibits on cross-section a peculiar pattern of concentric rings. Ivory is used for making ornaments, billiard-balls, and handles for knives, umbrellas, etc.

Moreover, the king made a great throne of *ivory*, and overlaid it with the best gold. 1 *Kings* x, 18.

2. Any form of dentin. **3.** Some ivory-like substance, as the ear-bones of whales. **4.** A tusk, usually of an elephant. **5.** The color of ivory; said of human skin. **6.** A session ticket or pass in the form of an ivory tablet. **7.** *pl.* [Slang.] Billiard-balls; keys of a piano; dice. **8.** *pl.* Things made or consisting of ivory, as carvings, etc. **9.** *pl.* [Humorous.] Teeth; as, to show one's *ivories*. [< OF. *iverie*, < LL. *eboreum*, < L. *eboreus*, of ivory, < *ebur*, ivory.] **I'vor-ri; I'vo-rist; I'vour-**

—black ivory [Slang], the African negro slaves collectively. traded from the ivory districts.—**I'vo-ry-bar'ne-cle,** *n.* One of a species of barnacles having hard, white shells.—**I'vo-ry-bill,** *n.* The large North-American woodpecker (*Campephilus principalis*), now confined to a few unimportant localities in the Gulf States and lower Mississippi valley, having a white or ivory-like bill, the plumage glossy black with a white stripe on each side of the neck, a scarlet crest in the male, and a blue-black one in the female.—**I.-billed,** *a.* Having a bill like ivory.—**I.-black, -brown, -white, -yellow,** like BLACK, BROWN, etc.—**I.-eater,** *n.* An African squirrel (*Sciurus eboricovus*) declared by Du Chaillu to eat elephant-tusks.—**I. graft,**—**I. exostosis** (*Pathol.*), an exostosis of such density that it has the appearance of ivory.—**I. gate** (*Class. Myth.*), the portal of the dwelling-place of sleep from which issue dreams that delude mortals.—**I.-gull,** *n.* A small arctic gull (*Larus eburneus*) of a pure white color.—**I.-jelly,** *n.* A jelly made from ivory-dust or chips.—**I. line** (*Entom.*), the yellowish-white line seen on the elytra of numerous beetles. **I. spacer.**—**I'vo-ry-nut',** *n.* **1.** The seed of a tropical American palm (*Phytelephas macrocarpa*), which when dry becomes hard and white, and when polished resembles ivory. See VEGETABLE IVORY. **2.** The nut of a tall Polynesian palm (*Carlsoccoa amicarum*) abundant in the Caroline Islands.—**I.-palm,** *n.*



Ivory-palm (*Phytelephas macrocarpa*).
a, matured fruit, showing the seeds or "nuts" beneath the coat; *b*, section of a "nut."

The tree which bears ivorynuts. **ivorynut-palm,** *n.* **-paper,** *n.* A fine hand-made, smooth-faced pasteboard or paper having a surface like ivory used by artists.—**I.-paste,** *n.* The paste of which ivory-porcelain is made. **—I.-plant,** *n.* A palm of the genus *Phytelephas*: more especially, *Phytelephas macrocarpa*.—**I.-plum,** *n.* **1.** The creeping wintergreen. See WINTERGREEN. **2.** The creeping snowberry. See SNOWBERRY.—**I.-porcelain,** *n.* See PORCELAIN.—**I.-shell,** *n.* A univalve (genus *Voluta*), of an ivory color.—**I.-tree,** *n.* An East-Indian tree (*Wrightia tinctoria*) of the family *Apocynaceæ*, yielding a hard, white, close-grained ivory-like wood.—**I'vo-ry-type,** *n.* **1.** A photographic picture having the effect of a photograph in natural colors, made by fixing, one over the other, two unmounted photographs, one light and translucent and tinted on the back, and the other stronger and used as a backing for the first.—**I'vo-ry-wood',** *n.* The timber of an Australian tree (*Stylobasium spathulatum*) of the family *Proteaceæ* (*Celastraceæ*).—**Morse i.,** walrus-tusk ivory.—**prime i.,** see SCRIVELLO.—**vegetable i.,** the albumen of ivorynuts, used for many kinds of ornamental work.

I'vo-ry, James (1765–9/ɔ1842). A Scottish mathematician and professor; he resolved the problem of attractions of ellipsoids, known as Ivory's theorem.

I'vory Coast. A French colony in West Africa: between Liberia and the British Gold Coast Colony extending inland to the French Sudan; 121,976 sq. m.; seat of government, Bingerville.

I'vory-ite, 1 ai'vo-rait; 2 ī'vo-rīt, *n. Mineral.* Same as EVER-ITE.

I'vory-ma-Ba'tail'le, 1 i'vəri-mə-ba'tai'yə; 2 ī'vəŕ-ĭ-mə-bä'tī'yə, *n.* A town in Eure department, France, where Henry IV. defeated Mayenne, March 14, 1590.

I'vory-sur-Seine', *n.* A manufacturing town in Seine department, France; 4½ miles S. E. of Paris.

I'vory Town. A city in Liberia, West Africa: between Liberia and the British Gold Coast Colony extending inland to the French Sudan; 121,976 sq. m.; seat of government, Bingerville.

I'vory-wood, *n.* Same as IVORYNUT, **2** *Kings* xviii, 34.

I'vver, I'vvy, *adv.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as EVER.

I'vy, 1 ai'vi; 2 ī'vy, *vt.* [I'VIED; I'VY-ING.] To adorn or cover with ivy.

Youth with her twining memories *ivies o'er*
Their holy sepulchres. LOWELL *Prometheus* st. 4.

I'vy, *n.* [I'VIES, *pl.*] **1.** A European evergreen climbing shrub (*Hedera helix*) of the family *Araliaceæ*, with shining, dark-green, usually 5-angled leaves, and greenish-yellow flowers in umbels, succeeded by dark berries. It is very common in the Old World, and is frequently seen cultivated in the United States on the walls of churches and cots, the stems clinging by numerous radicating fibers. This shrub was sacred to Bacchus, and, before, merely a bush or garland of it was placed outside a tavern to indicate the sale of wine within. **2.** Any of various other climbing plants. [< AS. *ifig.*] **I'vet, I'vett; I'viet; I'vint.**



True Ivy.

—**American ivy,** the Virginia creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*).—**big-leaved ivy,** the caleobush.—**Boston ivy,** same as JAPANESE IVY.—**Cape ivy,** same as GERMAN IVY.—**earth'-iv'y,** *n.* Ground-ivy.—**English ivy,** the common European ivy (*Hedera helix*), prolific throughout England.—**five-leaf ivy,** the Virginia creeper.—**five-fingered ivy;** **five-leaved ivy;**—**German ivy,** a creeping house plant (*Senecio mikanioides*), from the Cape of Good Hope, with smooth, fleshy stems and light-green leaves.—**I'vy-bells',** *n.* A European bellflower (*Campanula hederacea*).—**I'vy-ber'ry,** *n.* The checkerberry (*Gaultheria procumbens*).—**I'vy-bind,** *n.* A creeping ivy.—**ivy-bindweed,** *n.* A climbing herb (*Polygonum convolvulus*) with hastate leaves; knot-bindweed.—**I'vy-bush,** *n.* A mass of ivy forming a place of entertainment. **2.** A large bunch of ivy or a painting of an ivy-bush placed on a tavern, as a sign that wine was sold within. **3.** The tavern itself. **4.** The American laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*).—**I'vy-canker,** *n.* A disease of unknown origin which attacks ivy twigs resulting in cankerous growths and sometimes causing the death of the plant.—**ivy-fern,** *n.* A tropical American polypodiaceous fern (*Hemionitis palmata*) occasionally grown in Wardian cases.—**I'vy-flow'er,** *n.* The liverleaf (*Hepatica hepatica*).—**ivy-geranium,** *n.* The ivy-leaved geranium.—**ivy-gum,** *n.* See GUM.—**ivy-leaved bellflower,** an Old World plant (*Campanula hederacea*) with ivy-shaped leaves.—**ivy-leaved chickweed,** same as IVY CHICKWEED.—**ivy-leaved crowfoot,** a west European crowfoot (*Batrachium hederaceum*).—**ivy-leaved duckweed,** a cosmopolitan duckweed (*Lemna trisulca*).—**ivy-mantled,** *a.* Covered or overgrown with ivy.—**ivy owl,** *n.* The European tawny owl (*Syrnium aluco*).—**ivy-tod,** *n.* An ivy-plant.—**ivy-tree,** *n.* **1.** The American laurel. **2.** A tree (*Panax arboreum*) of New Zealand (*Nothopanax colensoi*) of the family *Araliaceæ*.—**I'vy-weed',** *n.* Same as KENILWORTH IVY.—**I'vy-wood',** *n.* (South, U. S.) The American laurel.—**I'vy-wort',** *n.* Any plant of the ivy family (*Araliaceæ*). **2.** Kenilworth ivy.—**Japanese ivy,** a climbing shrub (*Ampelopsis tricuspidata*) closely related to the Virginia creeper. **Boston ivy.**—**Kenilworth ivy,** a herb (*Linaria cymbalaria*) of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, of delicate growth, commonly planted in hanging baskets. **Colosseum-ivy.**—**ivy-leaved toadflax.** **ivy-wort.**—**Mexican ivy,** a climbing herb (*Cobæa scandens*).—**native ivy** [Austral.], a twisting shrub (*Mylnehenbeckia adpressa*) of the family *Polygonaceæ*. The naturalized German or Cape ivy is also often called native ivy. Compare MACQUARIE HARBOR GRAPE.—**poison-ivy,** *n.* A sumac. See under POISON.—**three-leaved ivy,** same as POISON-IVY.—**West-Indian ivy,** a twining shrub (*Marsdenia tenacissima*) having entire, coriaceous leaves, and clustered white flowers, remarkable for the union of the petals into a cup-like corolla.—**wild ivy** [Austral.], a straggling or prostrate shrub (*Platylobium triangulare*) of the bean family, with entire, triangular leaves, yellow flowers, and flat pods: often cultivated in greenhouses.

I. W., *abbr.* Isle of Wight.

I'wa, 1 iwə; 2 ī'wä, *n.* [Hawaii.] The frigate-bird.

I'wa-ku'ra, 1 i'wə-kū'rə; 2 ī'wä-kų'rä, **Tomomi** (1825–1887). A Japanese statesman. [GAR.

I-wa'sa, 1 i-wä'nə; 2 ī-wä'nä, *n.* [Jap.] The rain-char. See

I-wa'sha, 1 i-wä'shə; 2 ī-wä'shä, *n.* A fish of Japan which yields oil. [Island, Japan; 3,556 sq. m.

I-wa'te, 1 i-wä'te; 2 ī-wä'te, *n.* A district in N. Honshu

I-wis', *adv.* Certainly; surely; to wit: in later use written mistakenly *I* or *ai* from confusion with the verb *wit*. Compare WIS; WRIT. **I-wisse'; I-wys't.**—**I-wis't,** *n.* Certainty.

I. W. P., *abbr.* Industrial Workers of the World (see p. 2731).

I. X., *abbr.* [Gr.] *Iesous Christos* (Jesus Christ).

Ix'ca-quix'tla, 1 iks'kə-kiks'tlə; 2 iks'ĕä-kĭks'tlä, *n.* A town in Puebla state, Mexico, containing ruins.

Ix'elles', 1 iks'el'; 2 iks'ĕl', *n.* A manufacturing town in Brabant province, Belgium; a southern suburb of Brussels.

Ix'i-a, 1 iks'i-ə; 2 iks'ĭ-a, *n. Bot.* A notable genus of South-African bulbous plants of the iris family, with narrow, sword-shaped leaves, and spikes of large and handsome flowers. [< Gr. ἰξία, birdlime.]

Ix'o-lir'i-on, 1 iks'o-lir'i-ən; 2 iks'ŏ-lĭr'ĭ-on, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of handsome bulbous plants of the family *Amaryllidaceæ* — the ixia-lilies — with simple stems, narrow radical leaves, and terminal umbels of large flowers. **2.** [l-] A plant of this genus. **Ix'i-a-lil'y;** [< IXIA + Gr. *leirion*, lily.]

Ix'i-o-lite, 1 iks'i-o-lait; 2 iks'ĭ-o-līt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of tantalite containing tin.

Ix-i'on, 1 iks-ai'ən; 2 iks-ī'on, *n. Gr. Myth.* A king of the Lapithæ and the father of the Centaurs. Driven mad by Hera, and Zeus sent him a phantom resembling her through whom he became father of the Centaurs. As a punishment for violating Zeus's hospitality Hermes chained him by the hands and feet to a wheel that rolled perpetually in the air. **—Ix'i-o'nian,** *a.*

Ix'mi-quil'pan, 1 is'mi-kwil'pan; 2 ĭs'mĭ-kwĭl'pän, *n.* A silver-mining town of Hidalgo state, Mexico; 80 m. N. W. of Mexico city.

Ix-o-cá'de, 1 iks-o-ki'di; 2 iks-ŏ-kā'dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of acaridean having a coriaceous dorsal buckler, and two-clawed tarsi with suctorial disks; ticks. **Ix-o'des,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. ἰξώδης, like birdlime, < ἶξος, birdlime, + *-ides*; see -OID.] **Ix-o'di-an,** *a.* & *n.*—**Ix-o'did,** *a.*

Ix-o'lyte, 1 iks'o-lait; 2 iks'ŏ-līt, *n. Mineral.* An amorphous, greasy, red, fossil resin. [< Gr. ἰξος, birdlime, + -LITE.]

Ix-o'lite, ‡.

Ix'o-ra, 1 iks'o-rə; 2 iks'ŏ-ra, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of highly ornamental shrubs or small trees of the family *Rubiaceæ*, with opposite evergreen leaves and terminal clusters of bright-colored flowers. [< Ixora, a Hindu goddess.] **2.** [l-] A plant of this genus.

Ix'tac-ci-hua'tl, *n.* Same as ISTACCIHUATL.

Ix'tli, 1 iks'ti or is'ti; 2 ĭks'tĭ or ĭs'ĭ, *n.* Same as ISTLE. **Ix'tle;** **Ix'tli.**

Ix'til-xo-chil', 1 is'til-ho-chil'; 2 ĭs'tĭl-ho-chĭl', **Fernando de Al'va Cor'tes** (1568?–1648?). A Mexican historian; *Historia Chichimeca*.

I. Y., *abbr.* Imperial Yeomanry.

I'ya, *n.* Same as AYE, **2**. [V.). *Num.* xxiii, 44.

I'ye-ah'a-rim, 1 ai'yi-ah'ə-rim; 2 ī'ye-ăh'a-rĭm, *n. Bib.* (R.

I'ye-mit'su, 1 i'yə-mit'sū; 2 ī'ye-mĭt'sų, **Tokugawa** (1604–1651). A Japanese statesman; grandson of Tokugawa Ieyasu.

I'yen', *n. pl.* Eyes.

I'ye-ya'su, 1 i'yə-yä'sū; 2 ī'ye-yä'sų, **Tokugawa** (1543–1616). Japanese shogun, general, and statesman.

I'yim, 1 ai'yim; 2 ī'yim, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Num.* xxxiii, 45.

I'yin-gi'nae, 1 ai'in-gai'ni; 2 ī'yin-gī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of timeliform birds, containing the babblers.

I'yim, 1 ai'yim; 2 ī'yim, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Num.* xxiii, 45.

I'yim, *n.* Same as AYE, **2**. [Heb.] A Hebrew month. See CALENDAR. [iron.]

I'za, 1 i'zə; 2 ī'za, *n.* A feminine personal name. [Teut. *fem.*, **I'zak,** *n.* See ISAAC.

Iz'ar, 1 iz'ər; 2 iz'ar, *n.* **1.** The yellow star ε Bootæ. **2.** [l-] A long veil-like outer garment worn by Hebrew women. [< Arab. *izâr*.] **I'zar.**

Iz'ard, 1 iz'ərd; 2 iz'ard, *n.* An ibex.

Where the chamois and *izard*, with delicate hoof,
Pause or flit through the pinnacled silence aloof.
LOWELL *Fable for Critics*, 3, st. 5.

[< F. *izard*, izard.] **Iz'zard.**

Iz'ard, 1 iz'ərd; 2 iz'ard, *n.* **1. George** (10/ɔ1776–11/ɔ1828), an American general. **2. Ralph** (1742–8/ɔ1804), an American statesman; commissioner to Europe for the Colonies. **3.** A county in N. Arkansas; 611 sq. m.; county-seat, Melbourne.

Iz'ba, 1 iz'bə; 2 iz'bä, *n.* [Rus.] A log cabin in which a muzhik

Iz'du-bar', 1 iz'dū-bär'; 2 iz'dų-bär', *n.* A semimythical king of Babylonia; hero of *Twelve Legends of Izdubar*.

-ize, *-ise,** *suffix.* Used to form verbs denoting to make; give; practise; change; cause to resemble; as Christianize, mineralize, etc. [< LL. *-izo*, < Gr. *-izō*.]

Iz'ed-il, 1 iz'ed-il; 2 iz'ĕd-ĭl, *n.* A member of an Oriental sect popularly supposed to worship Satan. **Yez'dit;—Iz'e-dism,** *n.* The religion of the Izedi.

Iz'e-har, 1 iz'i-här or ai'zi-här; 2 iz'ĕ-här or ī'ze-här, *n. Bib. Num.* iii, 19. [in, 27.

Iz'e-har-ites, 1 iz'i-har-aits; 2 iz'ĕ-här-īts, *n. pl. Bib. Num.*

I-zesh'ne, 1 i-zēsh'nə; 2 ī-zĕsh'ne, *n.* A religious book of the Parsees. **Isa-sen'ī; I-za'shi-nei; I-ze'shi-nei.**

Iz'har, 1 iz'hər; 2 iz'här, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxiii, 18. [Heb., shining.] **Iz'e-hart.** [xxiv, 22.

Iz'har-ites, 1 iz'hər-ɪts; 2 iz'här-ɪts, *n. pl. Bib. 1 Chron.*

Izhev'ski, 1 i-zef'skĭ; 2 izhef'skĭ, *n.* An iron-manufacturing town in Vyatka government, European Russia. **Izhevsk'i-za.**

Izh'ma, 1 ɪj'mə; 2 ĭzh'mä, *n.* A river in Vologda and Archangel governments, Russia; length, 200 m. to the Pechora river.

I''zieux', 1 i''zyō'; 2 ĭ''zyō', *n.* A town in Loire department, France; 1 m. N. E. of Saint-Étienne.

Iz''l-eom', 1 iz'l-ɒm'; 2 iz'l-ōm', *n.* A town in Kharkof government, Russia. **Iz''l-um';**

Iz'le, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as ISLE.

Is-li'ah, 1 is-laɪ'ə; 2 iz-lī'a, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *1 Chron.* viii, 18.

Iz'mid, *n.* Same as NICOMEDIA.

Iz'mir, *n.* See SMYRNA, 2.

Iz-nik', 1 iz-nik'; 2 iz-nik', *n.* A village in Brusa vilayet, N. W. Turkey in Asia; site of a fortified city; the ancient Nicæa; Nicene Creed promulgated here, A. D. 325.

I-zol'ta, *n.* Same as ISEULT.

i-zo'te, 1 i-zō'tē; 2 ĭ-zō'tę, *n.* [Mex. Sp.] Any of several tropical American plants of the genus *Yucca*. They yield Ixtle-fiber.

Iz''ra-hi'a, 1 iz'rə-haɪ'ə; 2 iz'ra-hī'a, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

Iz''ra-hi'ah, 1 iz'rə-haɪ'ə; 2 iz'ra-hī'a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 3. [Heb., Jah is appearing.]

Iz'ra-hite, 1 iz'rə-haɪt; 2 iz'ra-hīt, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxvii, 8.

Iz're-el, 1 iz'rɪ-el; 2 iz'ra-ēl, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 18 (1611 ed.).

Iz'ri, 1 iz'raɪ; 2 iz'rī, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxv, 11.

I'zsák, *n.* [Hung.] See ISAAC.

Iz''tac-ci-hua'tl, 1 is''tak-sɪ-wä'tl; 2 ĭs''tăk-cĭ-wä'tl, *n.* An extinct volcano in Mexico; near Popocatepetl; 16,960 ft. high.

Iz'tli, 1 is'tli; 2 ĭs'tl, *n.* [Mex.] A variety of obsidian used by Mexican Indians for arrow-heads, implements, etc. [Mexico.

I-zu'car, 1 i-zə'kar; 2 ĭ-zu'cär, *n.* A town in Puebla state, **Iz''tu-ha'ta,** 1 i''stə-hä'tə; 2 ĭ''stu-hä'tä, *n.* A seaport town on the S. coast of Tsushima, Japan.

Iz'zard, 1 iz'ərd; 2 iz'ard, *n.* The letter Z; an old name now chiefly in the phrase below. [ME. *ezed*, < OF. *ezed*, < L. *zeta*, < Gr. *zêta*, the letter Z.] — **from A to Izzard,** from beginning to end; thoroughly.

Iz'zat, 1 iz'ət; 2 ĭz'at, *n.* [Hindu.] Social worth or credit; reputation.

Iz-zi'ah, 1 i-zaɪ'ə; 2 ĭ-zī'a, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Ezra* x, 25.

J

J j Roman. J j Black Letter. *J j* Script.

J, j, 1 jē; 2 jā, *n.* [SAYS, J's, or *Js*, 1 jēz; 2 jāz, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the tenth in the English alphabet.

It is the sign of a composite, voiced, explosive consonant, identical with so-called 'soft *g*.' (See *G*.) The sound does not consist, however, of an ordinary *d* followed by the ordinary *z* of *azure*. The two elements blend in such a way that each loses somewhat of its phonetic character, and the combination produces very much the effect of a simple sound. For this reason Key 1 represents it by the familiar English symbol *j*, instead of the digraph *dz*, which is theoretically correct. The corresponding voiceless consonant is the *ch* of *church*.

Historically *J* and *j* (with or without a dot) are only calligraphic variations of *I, i*, which in Latin could be either vowel or semivowel. See *I*. *I* and *i*, *J* and *j*, were thus felt to be forms of the same letter and are so used in medieval writing. The restriction of *j* to a consonantal function did not become a settled practise until long after the invention of printing. Even now initial *j* is sometimes used in German as a vowel. In English the graphic separation of *i* and *j* dates back, broadly speaking, to the 17th century; but long after that the two letters continued to be treated in dictionaries as variants of the same symbol. This is the case in Todd's *Johnson*, 1818. That English *j* has the sound heard in *jet*, not that heard in *yet*, which latter is its proper historic value, is due to the fact that Latin initial semivocalic *j* first became *dj* in Old French, *judicare* giving *juger* with dj, ɲɛr, as in Modern French, with ʒ.

J constitutes .47 of one per cent. of the sounds as they appear on the pages of English literature. W. D. WHITNEY *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series, p. 274. [s. 1874.]

2. An abbreviation: Joseph; Jessica; etc. (other personal names beginning with J). For other abbreviations, see below. **3.** A symbol noting: (1) As a Roman numeral, one; a variant of *i* at the end of a number, as *vij*, now used only in medical prescriptions. (2) [*J*] In thermodynamics, Joule's mechanical equivalent of heat. (3) *Math.* (*a*) [*j*] A unit in multiple algebra; especially, in vector analysis and quaternions, one of the three unit vectors. (*b*) [*J*] A modulus. (4) The tenth in a class, order, group, or series; ten as a number or numeral. (5) *O. T. Criticism.* A Jehovistic document included in one of the books of the Hexateuch, or its author. The date being designated J¹ and the newer J², J³, etc. (6) The tenth letter of the alphabet impressed upon a type-body or type-bar; also, the perforation in paper-roll for the same. Two-cast composition representing this symbol. (7) In the international code of signals for ships, the letter denoted by a horizontally striped blue-and-white flag. See plate of SIGNAL FLAGS.

4. An object shaped like a capital J, as a bolt or hook.

— **J bolt,** a bolt shaped like a capital J, having one less longer than the other.— **J pen,** a short pen stamped with the letter J and having a broad point.

J., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

j., *abbr.* Just: a notched breve.

J.i, *abbr. Lib. Cat.* Jane.

J.., *abbr. Lib. Cat.* Jane.

J. A., *abbr.* Judge Advocate.

Ja., *abbr.* Jacques; James; January.

J/A, *abbr.* Joint account.

Ja'a-kan, 1 jē'ə-kan; 2 jā'a-kăn, *n. Bib. Deut.* x, 6. [Heb., Intelligent.]

Ja'a-ke'bah, 1 jē'ə-kē'bə; 2 jā'a-kē'ba, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 36. [Heb., to Jacob.]

Ja'a-la, 1 jē'ə-la or jē'ə-lə; 2 jā'a-la or ja-ā'la, *n. Bib. Neh.* vii, 58. [Heb., elevation.] **Ja-a'lah;**

Ja'a-lam, 1 jē'ə-lam or jē'ə-ləm; 2 jā'a-lăm or ja-ā'lam, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxvi, 5. [Heb.]

Ja'al-ga'ote, 1 jē'əl-gō'ot or yā'ə]-gō't; 2 jā'al-[or yā'al-]gō't', *n.* A long-horned wild goat, the Abyssinian ibex (*Capra jaala*), native to the high mountains of Abyssinia, Upper Egypt, and Arabia. [< Afr. *jaal* + GOAT.] **jael 'goat';**

Ja'a-nai, 1 jē'ə-naɪ; 2 jā'a-nī, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* v, 12. [Heb., answerer.]— **Ja'ar,** 1 jē'ər; 2 jā'ar, *n. Bib.* (R. V. margin). *Ps.* cxxxii, 6.— **Ja'a-re-or'e-gim,** 1 jē'ə-rɪ-ôr'ɪ-jɪm; 2 jā'a-rē-ôr'ę-gĭm, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xx, 5. [Heb., foresters.]— **Ja'a-re-shi'ah,** 1 jē'ə-rɪ-shaɪ'ə; 2 jā'a-re-shī'a, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *1 Chron.* viii, 27.— **Ja'a-sai,** 1 jē'ə-saɪ; 2 jā'a-sī, *n. Bib.* (R. V., margin). Another reading for AASU. *Ezra* x, 38.— **Ja'a-sau,** 1 jē'ə-sɔ; 2 jā'a-sa, *n. Bib. Ezra* x, 37.— **Ja'a-si'a,** 1 jē'ə-saɪ'ə; 2 jā'a-sī'a, *n. Bib.* (Doual).— **Ja-a'si-el,** 1 jē-ā'sɪ-el; 2 jā-ā'sĭ-ęl, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxvii, 21. [Heb., God is maker.]— **Ja'a-su,** 1 jē'ə-sə; 2 jā'a-sụ, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Ezra* x, 37.— **Ja-az''a-ni'ah,** 1 jə-az''ə-naɪ'ə; 2 jā-az''a-nī'a, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xxv, 23. [Heb., Jah is hearing.]— **Ja'a-zer,** 1 jē'ə-zər or jɪ-ē'zər; 2 jā'a-zẽr or jə-ē'zẽr, *n. Bib. Num.* xxi, 32. [Heb., he will help.]— **Ja'a-zi'ah,** 1 jē'ə-zaɪ'ə; 2 jā'a-zī'a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxiv, 26. [Heb., Jah is determining.]— **Ja-a'zi-el,** 1 jē-ā'zɪ-el; 2 jā-ā'zĭ-ęl, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xv, 18. [Heb., Jah is determining.]

Jab, 1 jab; 2 jăb, *vt.* [JABBED, JABBE'; JAB'BING.] [Colloq.] **1.** To poke rudely or violently; thrust; punch.

He stepped from one cage to another and *jabbed* the furious lions with a spear to test their temper. E. S. PHELPS AND H. D. WARD *Master of Magicians* p. 155. [n. d. & co. 1890.]

2. To catch, as fish, with a gaff; gaff. **3.** To thrust roughly; as, to *jab* a stick into a person. [For JOB², *v.*]

jab, *n.* [Colloq.] A sharp thrust or poke; punch.

Who knows but he might 'see' a sucker in the meadow brook, and perhaps get a *jab* at him with a sharp stick?

C. D. WARNER *Being a Boy* p. 15. [C. M. & CO. 1879.]

Ja'bal, 1 jē'bəl; 2 jā'bal, *n. Bib.* A son of Lamech. *Gen.* iv, 20. [Heb., moving.]

Jabal-pur', 1 jub-ul-pur'; 2 jŭb-ŭl-pur', *n.* **1.** A division in the Central Provinces, British India; 19,040 sq. m. **2.** A district within the division; 3,918 sq. m. **3.** A manufacturing city, capital of the district and division.

Jab'ez-ites, 1 jab'ə-zaɪts; 2 jăb'a-zīts, *n.* One of an extreme fatalistic sect of Mohammedans. [< Ar. *Jabartyah*, lit. Necessitarians, < *Jabr*, necessity.]

Jab'a-ery, *n.* Same as YAVAPAI.

jabb, 1 jab; 2 jăb, *n.* A fishing-net for catching fry.

jab'ber, 1 jab'ər; 2 jăb'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* To utter rapidly or indistinctly; as, to *jabber* French.

The sole music was the hum of the water beside him, and it sounded so homely that he began to *jabber* Scotch to it.

MACDONALD *Robert Falconer* p. 362. [s. l., c.]

II. *i.* To speak rapidly or unintelligibly; chatter; also, to talk nonsense or gibberish. [Cp. GABBER; GABBLE.]

jab'blet; jab'er-y.—jab'ber-ing-ly, *adv.*

jab'ber, *n.* Rapid, indistinct, or unintelligible talk.

jab'ber, *n.sp.* Jabberer. S. S.

jab'ber-er, 1 jab'ər-ər; 2 jăb'er-er, *n.* One who jabbers; a chatterer.

jab'ber-ment', *n.* Nonsensical talk; jabber.

Jab'ber-wock, 1. jab'ər-wɒk; 2 jăb'er-wŏk, *n.* In Lewis Carroll's *Through the Looking-Glass*, a mythical dragon-like monster; hence, any terrifying creature or apparition.

And hast thou slain the *Jabberwock*?
Come to my arms, my beamish boy!

L. CARROLL *Through the Looking-Glass* p. 25. [MACM. 1885.]

jab'ble, 1 jab'l; 2 jăb'l. [SED.] *I. vi. & vt.* To splash; shake up; mix; dash in small waves. **jab'let.** **II.** *n.*

1. An agitation on the surface of water. **2.** The mixing of a liquid and its sediment; figuratively, disorder; confusion.

Jab'bok, 1 jab'ək; 2 jăb'ok, *Bib.* A river in Syria, tributary of the Jordan; the modern **Nahr al-Zarka.** *Josh.* xii, 2. [Heb., running, flowing.] **Jab'okt.**

Ja'bul, 1 jē'bul; 2 jā'bŭl, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

ja'bers, 1 jē'bərz; 2 jē'bẽrs, *n.* [Ir.] A euphemism: used as an oath, commonly with *be*.

Ja'besh, 1 jē'bɛsh; 2 jā'bĕsh, *n. Bib. 1 Sam.* xi, 1. [Heb., dry place.]

Ja''besh-Gil'e-ad, 1 jē''bɛsh-gɪl'ɪ-ad; 2 jā''bĕsh-gĭl'ę-ăd, *n. Bib. Judges* xxi, 9. [Heb.]

Ja'bez, 1 jē'bɛz; 2 jā'bĕz, *n.* A masculine personal name. *Bib. 1 Chron.* ii, 55. [Heb., He will cause pain.]

Ja'bin, 1 jē'bɪn; 2 jā'bĭn, *n. Bib. Josh.* i, 1. [Heb., Intelligent.]

jab'i-ru, 1 jab'ɪ-rʊ; 2 jăb'ĭ-ru, *n.* [Braz.] A large stork of any of the genera *Mycteria*, *Xenorhynchus*, and *Ephippiorhynchus*, having a large, massive, slightly upturned bill. The Brazilian jabiru (*Mycteria americana*) has the naked skin of the head and neck bright crimson, and a red collar at its lower part, and white plumage. The African jabiru, or black-billed stork (*Ephippiorhynchus senegalensis*), has the bill red, black, and yellow, the head, neck, wings, and tail black, and the rest of the plumage white. The Indian and Australian jabirus, or black-necked stork (*Xenorhynchus australis*), has the back and neck dark-green, changing on the head to scarlet.

Australian Jabiru.

Ja'bir-ites, 1 ja'bɪr-aɪts; 2 jā'bĭr-īts, *n.* Same as CAIRITES.

Ja'bio-nec', 1 yä'bɪo-nets'; 2 yä'bĭo-nĕts', *n.* Same as GABLONZ.

Ja'blo-nov'ski, 1 yä'blo-nɒf'skɪ; 2 yä'blo-nŏf'skĭ, **Stanislaus** (1631–1702). A Polish general; commanded Sobieski's right wing in the defeat of the Turks at Vienna in 1683.

Jab'lon-ski, 1 ja-blɒn'skɪ; 2 jă-blŏn'skĭ, *n.* **1. Karl Gustav** (1756–1787), a Prussian entomologist. **2. Paul Ernst** (?/s1693–?/s1757), a Prussian divine and Egyptologist.

Jab'ne-el, 1 jab'nə-el; 2 jăb'nę-ęl, *n.* A city of Judah, near Ekron. *Josh.* xv, 11. Compare JABNEH.

Jab'neh, 1 jab'nɛ; 2 jăb'nē, *n. Bib.* A Philistine city, taken by Uzziah (*2 Chron.* xxvi, 6); generally identified with JABNEEL. In the books of the Maccabees and in Josephus the name occurs as *Jamnia*, and in Judith as *Jemnaan*. After the destruction of Jerusalem Jabneh took its place as the religious and national center of Judaism.

Jab-ni'a, 1 jab-naɪ'ə; 2 jăb-nī'a, *n. Bib.* (Doual).

ja-bon', 1 ha-bōn'; 2 hä-bōn', *n.* [Sp. Am.] A soapfish (*Rypticus saponaceus*). **ja'bon-del'lo.**

jab'o-nin, 1 jab'o-nɪn; 2 jăb'o-nĭn, *n. Chem.* A colorless oily compound ($C_8H_{14}N_2$), with fetid odor, obtained by the distillation of pilocarpin or pilocarpidin with caustic baryta. [< JABORANDI.] **jab'o-nine.**

jab'o-ran'di, 1 jab'o-ran'dɪ; 2 jăb'o-răn'dĭ, *n.* [Braz.] **1.** The dried leaflets of either of two tropical American pinnate-leaved shrubs, *Pilocarpus macrophyllus* and *P. jaborandi*. **2.** Loosely, the leaves of certain other species of *Pilocarpus*, especially *P. pennatifolius*, *P. pauciflorus*, and *P. selloanus* (*Rio jaborandi*), and also of some species of *Piper* and of *Swartzia* (*Araranhan jaborandi*). The most important constituent of jaborandi is the alkaloid pilocarpin.

The cultivation of *jaborandi* is as yet a wholly undeveloped industry, but one of great promise, in view of the requirement for a more uniform and better drug.

U. S. National Standard Dispensatory p. 1178. [L. BROS. & CO. '05.]

jam''bo-ran'di‡.

Ja-bor'ic, 1 jə-bɒr'ɪk; 2 ja-bŏr'ĭc, *a. Chem.* Designating the acid $C_8H_{14}N_2O_3$, obtained by heating pilocarpin. [< JABORANDI.]

Ja-bor'i-din, 1 jə-bɒr'ɪ-dɪn; 2 ja-bŏr'ĭ-dĭn, *n. Chem.* A toxic, amorphous alkaloid ($C_8H_{16}N_2O$), possessing mydriatic properties and occurring in jaborandi. **Jab'o-ran'di‡.**

jab-bor'i-dine‡.

Jab'o-rine, 1 jab'o-rɪn, -rɪn or -rēn; 2 jăb'o-rĭn, -rĭn or -rēn, *n. Chem.* A white amorphous alkaloid ($C_{27}H_{34}N_2O_6$) obtained from the leaves of *Pilocarpus pinnatifolius*, or by heating the alkaloid pilocarpin, similarly derived. Its properties resemble those of atropin. [< JABORANDI.]

ja''bot', 1 ʒa''bō' or jab'o; 2 zhä''bō' or jăb'o, *n.* [F.] **1.** A frill of lace or the like fastened at the neck and worn by women on the bodice. **2.** Formerly, a ruffle on a shirt-bosom. **3.** *Entom.* The inguvies or crop-like dilatation of a herbivorous insect.

Jabots.
1. Of lace. 2. Of linen. (See defs. 1 and 2.)

Ja-bu'ah, 1 ja-bū'ə; 2 ja-bụ'ä, *n.* A native state in Bengal, India; 1,348 sq. m.; capital, Jabua.

ja-bul', 1 ha-bul'; 2 hä-bul', *n.* [P. I.] A cloth worn by women, either draped over the body or as a head-covering and often both.

Jac, *abbr.* Jacob; *Jacobus* (James).

ja-cal', 1 ha-kal'; 2 hä-kăl', *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** A rough shelter made of upright timbers filled in with wickerwork, or screenwork plastered on one or both sides with mortar, mud, or adobe. **2.** Construction of this kind; a style much used by aborigines of the lower Mississippi valley and the southeast, and still in use by the poorer classes of Mexico.

Jac'a-mar, 1 jak'ə-mär; 2 jăk'a-mär, *n.* A tropical American galbuloid bird, as of the genera *Galbula* and *Jacamaria*, with a nearly straight, slender bill, feeble toes, of which the second and third are united at the base, and the aspect of a kingfisher.

About 20 species are known, confined to South America and Central America as far as southern Mexico. The plumage is golden-green or coppery. The **Paradise jacamar** is remarkable for the great length of its tail-feathers. These birds are insectivorous and dart on their prey with great swiftness. [F. < Braz. *jacamartca*.]

Jacamar.

Jac''a-me''ro-pi'ne, 1 jak'ə-mɪ''ro-paɪ'nɪ; 2 jăk'a-mē''ro-pī'nĕ, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of gallinuloid birds with bill incurved and wide at its base, including the larger jacamars. **Jac''a-me'rops,** *n.* (g. sp.) [< JACAMAR + Gr. *ôps*, eye.] **Jac''a-ma''re-ro'pi-næ.—jac''a-me''ro-pine** (-pɪn, -paɪn or -pēn), *a.*

jac'a-min, 1 jak'ə-mɪn; 2 jăc'a-mĭn, *n.* Same as TRUMPETER, *n.*, 2 (1).

Ja'can, 1 jē'kən; 2 jā'can, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *1 Chron.* v, 13.

jac'a-na-na', 1 jak'ə-nə; 2 jăc'a-na, *n.* **1.** A small jacanoid bird with long and straight claws, by which it is enabled to walk over the floating leaves of aquatic plants.

The **Mexican jacana** (*Jacana spinosa*) ranges to the lower Rio Grande valley in Texas. The **pheasant-tailed jacana** (*Hydrophasis chirurgus*) is East-Indian. Related genera are found in Africa, southern Asia, Australia, the Philippines, etc. The jacanas are closely related to the plovers. Their plumage is variegated, that of the Mexican jacana being usually chestnut and a greenish black.

Mexican Jacana (*Jacana spinosa*). 1/8

2. [*J*-] A genus typical of *Jacanidæ*. This is confined to the New World. [< Braz. *jaçanã*.]

jac'a-na-na, *n.* [Porto Rico.] A large tree (*Lucuma multiflora*), yielding a heavy wood much used for flooring.

Jac-can'i-dæ, 1 ja-kan'ɪ-dē; 2 jă-căn'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A tropical family of limicolous birds with moderately long

tarsi and long straight claws; jacanas.—**Jac'a-nid,** *n.*—**jac'a-noid,** *a.* & *n.*

Jac"a-ran'da, 1 jak'ə-ran'də; 2 jăk"ə-rän'dä, *n.* [Braz.] *Bot.* 1. A genus of tropical American trees of the family *Bignoniaceæ*, with opposite, pinnate, or bipinnate leaves and bluish flowers in panicles. *J. mimosæfolia, J. pubescens,* and others are cultivated in hothouses. 2. [*j-*] A tree of this genus. 3. [*j-*] Any one of several trees of the bean family, especially the tigerwood, kingwood, and violet-wood.

jac'a-re, 1 jak'ə-rē'; 2 jăk'ə-rē', *n.* A South-American alligator, as *Caiman sclerops.* [< Pg. (Braz.) *jacaré.*]



Jacaranda.

jac'a-to-o'ş, *n.* A cockatoo.

jac'a-tree", 1 jak'ə-trē'; 2 jăk'ə-trē', *n.* A jack-tree.

jac'chus, 1 jak'us; 2 jăk'us, *n.* A marmoset (*Hapale jacchus*). [L., < Gr. *Iakchos,* a name of Bacchus.]

jac'co-net, *n.* Same as JACONET.

ja'cent, 1 jē'sent; 2 jā'sent, *a.* [Rare.] Lying at length. [< L. *jacen(t-)s,* ppr. of *jacco,* lie, < *jacto,* throw.]

Jac'han, 1 jē'kan; 2 jā'can, *n. Bib. I Chron.* v, 13.

Jach'a-nan, 1 jak'ə-nan; 2 jăk'ə-nan, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jach'ı-mo, *n.* Same as GIACOMO. See JAMES.

Ja'chin, 1 jē'kin; 2 jā'cin, *n. Bib.* The right-hand pillar before Solomon's temple. *I Kings* vii, 21. [Heb., founding.]

Ja'chin-ites, 1 jē'kin-aits; 2 jā'cin-ĭts, *n. pl. Bib. Num.* xxvi, 12.

jachť spin'ne-kop, 1 yäxt'-spin'ə-kop; 2 yăxt'-spĭn'ə-kŏp, *n.* [D.] Literally, hunting spider, popular name of a South-African arachnid of the genus *Solifugæ,* often reaching a total length of 3 inches, the powerful jaws resembling shears, with which the animal is armed, constituting more than one-fourth of the animal's total length.

ja'cinth, 1 jē'sinth; 2 jā'cinth, *n.* 1. *Bot.* A hyacinth.

A single *jacinth* of dazzling whiteness. . . gradually blackened by the kisses of sinful mortality.

IRVING *Mahomet* vol. i, p. 39. [C. P. P. 1863.]

2. *Mineral.* Zircon. [< OF. *jacinthe,* < L. *hyacinthus,* < Gr. *hyakinthos,* hyacinth.]

jac"i-ta'ra-pal'm", 1 jas'ı-tä"rə-päm'; 2 jăs"ĭ-tä"rə-pälm', *n.* Any tropical palm of the genus *Desmoncus.* The leaf-stalks are prolonged into whip-like tails and are furnished with recurved spines, enabling the stem to climb tree branches. See TIPPIT. [< S. Am. *jacitara* + PALM (the tree).]

jack, 1 jak; 2 jăk, *vt.* To pry up or lift with a jack; as, to *jack* a house. 2. To turn or move, as a flag, with a mechanical device. 3. To seek (game or fish) with the aid of a jack or light. 4. [Slang, Eng.] (1) To give up; resign; abandon: said of a contest. (2) To improve; reprimand; recall to a sense of duty. (3) To ruin; do for. In all these senses, with *up.* 5. [College Slang.] To read (the classics) with the aid of a literal translation or "key."

jack', *n.* **1.** [*j-*] A man; fellow: from the former frequency of the name; as, every *Jack* has his Jill; specif.: (1) A sailor. (2) [*J-* or *j-*] [Archaic.] A common fellow; serving man; rustic; and, in many *jack.* **2.** A mechanical device, appliance, or part of a machine: from its serving to supply the place of an assistant. Specif.: (1) A lifting-jack. (2) A device for turning a spit. (3) A lever in a knitting-machine, from which is hung a sinker that makes the loop; beater. (4) Same as JACK-FRAME (below). (5) A hop-block. (6) The hopper of a pianoforte; in a harpsichord, the piece of wood holding the quill which strikes the string. (7) *Mining.* A wooden wedge for bringing down masses, as of coal. (8) A beaming-machine. (9) A device for transmitting motion from a horse-power to a machine. (10) *Zinc.* A sprinkler by means of which connection may be made readily in telegraph or telephone circuits. (11) A fire-pan, grease-pot, lantern, or similar vessel, mounted on a staff, used in hunting or fishing at night. (12) A device to prevent back-draft in a chimney or vent-pipe. (13) [North Eng.] A tin case for a miner's safety-lamp. (14) A sawbuck; sawhorse. (15) See ROOT-JACK. (16) See SPINNING-JACK. (17) A device for turning logs; a jacker. (18) A small machine-planing machine. (19) *Carp.* A bench-hook. (20) *Masonry.* The final brick of a course. (21) Any one of the vessels used in certain trades to hold materials or accessories, such as varnish, etc.



Jacks.



1. Hydraulic jack; *l,* lever; *r,* ram. 2. Lever-jack; *l,* lever; *r,* ratchet-wheel. 3. Damiens' jack-screw.

Some jacks are named (1) from the object upon which they are used; as, **carriage-jack, fence-j., lasting-j.** (to hold a shoe-last), **rail-** or **railroad-j., wagon-j.;** (2) from the purpose for which they are employed; as, **coaling-j., lifting-j.** (commonly portable, comprising a ratchet and pawls, a lever ratchet-pinion and screw, etc., used in raising heavy bodies, as vehicles, etc.), **pulling-j., pumping-j., push-j., sawing-j.,** or **turning-j.** (a machine derailed cars; or (3) from their construction or arrangement; as, **rack-and-pinion j., screw-j., telescope-j., tripod-j., whisky-j.** (a hydraulic jack in which spirits are used instead of water). 3. The male of the ass, or of certain other animals. 4. One of various fishes, as (1) a pike or pickerel; (2) a walleye or pike-perch; (3) a jurel or a pompano. 5. *Naut.* (1) A flag showing the canton or union of the national ensign without the fly, as of the United States or of Great Britain. Hence, in Great Britain, called commonly, *Union Jack.* (2) An iron ecrasitres at the topgallantmast-head. (3) [Newfoundland.] A clumsy 10- to 15-ton fishing-schooner. **6.** [*J-* or *j-*] An automatic figure of a man which formerly struck the hours in a clock. **7.** In playing-cards, a knave. **8.** A bowl used as a mark in the game of bowls. **9.** A leather jug or pot. **10.** [Prov. Eng.] A measure of half a pint; also, a quarter of a pint. **11.** One of various birds: (1) The jackdaw. (2) The American jack-curlew. (3) A jacobin. **12.** *Mineral.* Same as SPHALERITE. **13.** A fish, the boccaccio. **14.** (1) A jackstone. (2) *pl.* The game which is played with such jackstones. **15.** [College Slang.] A literal translation of the classics; crib. **16.** [Slang, Eng.] (1) A counter for games. (2) A coin of small value, probably a farthing; hence money. **17.** [Old Slang.] (1) A bumpkin. (2) An impertinent seal. [< OF. *Jacques,* Jacob (= OF. *Jakemes, James,* > E. *James*), < LL. *Jacobus,* < Gr. *Iakōbos,* < Heb. *Ya'aqōb,* lit. supplanter, < *'Aqab,* supplant.]

—**answering jack** (*Naut.*), a jack-flag forms the terminal of a subscriber's line through which his outgoing calls are completed.—**black'-jack",** *n.* 1. Same as JACK, 9. 2. The jack-snipe. **builder's j.,** a bracket-seat or temporary staging used in repairing windows, etc.—**California j.,** a game of cards, a variation of all-fours.—**Cornish j.,** the Cornish crow.—**every man J.** [Slang], each and all.—**five-fingered j.,** same as FIVE-FINGERS, n.—**hydraulic j.,** a device for lifting heavy weights or exerting great force by fluid-pressure from a hand-pump connected with a large bore cylinder and a piston.—**ironsides j.,** the *Idle j.,* a South-African warbler (*Sphenæacus africanus*), with long, spiny, and curiously decomposed tail-feathers.—**J. Adams** [Slang], a fool; a blockhead.—**jack'-a-dandy",** *n.* Same as JOCKTELEG.—**j. among the maids,** a ladies man.—**j.arch,** *n.* A roughly built, temporary arch.—**j. at-a-pinch,** *n.* [Slang, Eng.] One who easily fits into any place or work. 2. A substituting clergyman.—**j.-at-the-hedge,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Cleavers or goose-grass.—**j.back,** *n. Brewing.* 1. A strainer under the copper to strain off the hops. 2. A tank under the copper in a vinegar-factory.—**j.-baker,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The red-backed shrike.—**j.-bean,** *n.* See CANAVALIA.—**j.-bird,** *n.* 1. The ruff. 2. Same as SEBASTES.—**j.-block,** *n.* A pulley-block at the masthead, used in hoisting and lowering topgallant-yards.—**J. Blunt,** a blunt fellow.—**j.-bowl,** *n.* Same as JACK, *n.*, 9.—**j.-box,** *n.* A part of the mechanism of motor-cars and motor fire-engines consisting of a frame or box carrying a jackshaft.—**j.-boy,** *n.* Formerly, a boy whose duty it was to clean jacks, or spits for roasting meat, or to perform other similar work; a postillion.—**j.-by-the-hedge,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. A European species of hedge-mustard, *Sisymbrium officinale.* 2. The ROCKET, 2. 3. The small toad-flax (*Linaria minor*). 3. The red campion.—**j.-chain,** *n.* 1. A small chain by which a roasting-jack turns a spit. 2. A form of small chain used in jewelry, etc.—**j. Lantering,** An endless chain of buckets, formerly used for carrying the logs from the storage-basin to the sawmill.—**j.-crossface,** *n. Naut.* See JACK', 5 (2).—**j.-curlew,** *n.* See *curlew,* 1.—**j.-daw,** *n.* The jackdaw.—**j.-dog,** *n.* A cur; mongrel.—**J. Drum's entertainment,** a summary dismissal; turning out of doors; sending about one's business.—**j. Dunce,** a dolt; a confirmed dunce.—**j.-engine,** *n.* [Eng.] *Coal-mining.* A donkey-engine.—**Jacke of Dover** [Eng.], an unknown commodity of former times, and of many widely different kinds. Also, a fish: mentioned by Chaucer (*C. T.* I, 4,345) as sold by cooks. **Jakil of Dover;—Jack'fish",** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The pike, pickerel.—**j.-flag,** *n.* *Planning.* The projecting part of the whip serving as an attachment for the jack.—**j.-flier,** *n.* A wheel attached to a roasting-jack.—**j.-fly,** *n.* Same as JACK', 2 (6).—**j.-frame,** *n.* In cotton-spinning, a machine for drawing and twisting rollers. **j. roving-frame;.—j.-fruit,** *n.* The fruit of the jack-tree.—**j.-gentleman,** *n.* An upstart; parvenu.—**j.-go-to-bed-at-noon,** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] The salsify. (1) The star of Bethlehem. (2) The European goatsbeard (*Tragopogon pratensis*).—**j.-hare,** *n.* A male hare.—**j.-head,** same as JACK', 6.—**j.-harry,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The European heron.—**j.-hole,** *n.* [Eng.] *Coal-mining.* A bolt-hole.—**j.-hunting,** *n.* The hunting of game at night by means of a jack-lantern.—**j.-in-a-bottle,** *n.* *Naut.* A beacon on a pole, marking shallow water.—**j.-in-a-bottle,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The long-tailed titmouse.—**J. in office,** an arrogant or insolent official.—**j.-in-the-box,** *n.* A common English weed (*Cotyledon umbilicus*), growing in crevices of damp rocks and walls; navelwort or pennywort. 2. A tropical bush (*Cordia cylindrostachya*). 3. Jack-by-the-hedge.—**j.-in-the-green,** *n.* A sweep covering a framework of laths covered with greens, through which his face and hands appear; a feature of May-day festivities.—**j.-in-the-hedges,** *n.* The mossy sconcens or English moss (*Sedum acre*).—**j. of the dust** (*U. S. Navy*), one who assists the paymaster's yeoman in serving out stores.—**J. o'-Lent,** *n.* An effigy of Judas Iscariot, once carried in processions and pelted in Lent. **Jack'a-lent!—j.-o'-the-clock,** *n.* Same as JACK', 6.—**j.-out-of-office,** *n.* One who has been dismissed from office.—**j.-out-of-service!—j.-o'-wisp,** *n.* The will-o'-the-wisp.—**j.-pigeon,** *n.* The Jacobin pigeon.—**j.-pin,** *n. Naut.* A belaying-pin.—**j.-pine,** *n.* The gray pine (*Pinus sabiniana*). See PINE, 1.—**j.-pines,** *n. pl.* Same as JACK-PINE, under PINE.—**j.-pitt,** *n.* [Eng.] A shaft leading to an air-passage or a fault.—**j.-plane,** *n.* A bench-plane about 18 inches long; a roughing-plane.—**j.-plumu,** *n.* The lumfanon.—**j.-post,** *n.* One of the posts which support the crank-shaft, as of a deep-well-boring machine.—**j.-pot,** *n.* 1. In playing poker, a pot that must accumulate till one of the players has a pair of knaves or better on which also a game, or part of it, which this rule is observed. 2. *Logging.* (1) A contemptuous expression applied to an unskilful piece of work. (2) An irregular pile of logs. (3) GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry and Logging, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [GOV. PTG. OFF. '05.]—**j.-press,** *n.* A press, with a jack-screw or lever, used for baling.—**j.-pudding,** *n.* A merry-andrew; buffoon.—**j.-pulley,** *n.* 1. The pulley on a roasting-jack. 2. The pulley on a jack-shaft.—**j.-rabbit,** *n.* One of various large American hares with very long ears and legs, as the Western prairie-hare (*Lepus campestris*), the Californian (*L. californicus*), or the Texan and Mexican (*L. callotis*).—**j.-rafter,** *n.* A short rafter used in the angles of hip-roofs.—**j.-rib,** *n. Arch.* One of the short ribs in a framed vault or dome.—**j.-rod,** *n.* *Ship-building.* The iron rod to which awnings or other covers are lashed.—**j.-roll,** *n.* [Eng.] *Mining.* A windlass.—**j.-rope,** *n.* *Naut.* Same as JACK-STAY.—**j.-saddle,** *n.* A harness-saddle.—**Jack's alive,** 1. *Naut.* A once popular seaport dance. 2. An old Scotch game. **3.** A lively run around.—**j.-salmon,** *n.* The walleye or pike-perch.—**j.-sauce',** *n.* A saucy fellow.—**j.-saw,** *n.* The mezzaro.—**j.-screw,** *n.* See SCREW.—**Jack's land** [Eng.], odds and ends of unused lands occurring in the ancient open-fields system; no-man's-land.—**j.-slavet,** *n.* A menial servant.—**Jack's smith",** *n.* A smith who makes jacks for the kitchen.—**j.-snapper,** *n.* The chickweetie.—**j.-spaniard,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A hornet.—**j.-spinner,** *n.* One who operates a jack-frame.—**j.-spring,** *n.* 1. *Planomaking.* A spring which pulls down the plane when released. 2. *Elec.* A contact-spring meshing with the controller-fins of an electric propulsion mechanism.—**j.-stay,** *n.* *Naut.* A rope or iron rod for supporting the weight of the flag on the outer side of a subscriber's line.—**j.-staff,** *n.* *Naut.* A flagstaff on the cap of the bowsprit, on which the jack is flown.—**j.-stay,** *n.* *Naut.* A perforated iron bar on the upper and lower surface of a yard, to which to bend a sail.—**j.-stickler,** *n.* A busybody; meddlesome fellow.—**j.-strip,** *n.* *Teleph.* A strip of hard rubber containing ten or twenty subscribers' jacks. See MULTIPLE JACK.—**j.-stroke** (*Rowing*), two jacks so trimmed at the edges that they may be removed from the pack by sleight of hand.—**j.-tar,** *n.* [Humorous.] A sailor.—**j. the Painter,** a name for the Devil.—**j.-tooth,** a tenon that stains the mouth.—**j.-timber,** *n.* *Carp.* A short timber intercepted by another one, as in a partition, a vaulting, or a hip-roof.—**j.-towel,** *n.* A long towel hanging from a roller.—**jack'weight",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A fat man.—**j.-whip,** *n.* Same as WHIP, *n.*, 10.—**j.-yard,** *n.* A spar for the attachment of the upper end of the gaff.—**j.-yarder,** *n.* *Naut.* A spar used to spread the foot of a gaff-topsail beyond the peak of the gaff.—**line j.,** same as MULTIPLE JACK.—**multiple j.,** same as MULTIPLE JACK.—**telegraph j.,** a form of telegraph instrument in which a jack bridged or forked on to a subscriber's line in a switchboard in such a manner that incoming connections may be made with the line by any operator in the exchange. Compare ANSWERING JACK.—**turning-j.,** (*Carpentry*), in poker, a jack-pot occurring in the usual order of the game, as distinguished from one made by the circulation of a brief.—**pneumatic j.,** a device for lifting heavy weights, the piston similar to a hydraulic jack, but operated with air.—**pumping-j.,** *n.* *Mach.* A contrivance for pumping from a deep well.—**quarter-j.,** *n.* A figure in the striking mechanism of a striking clock which announces the quarters of the hour. 2. [Rare.] A jack-boot cut down.—**shaft-coupling j.,** a shaft-lock.—**stone j.,** *Jewelry.* A stone procured in a stream, through an opening in which logs pass to be sorted by their marks and diverted into pocket-booms or the downstream sluice.—**Tipping j.,** GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry and Logging, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [GOV. PTG. OFF., '05.]—**Yellow j.** 1. [Slang.] Yellow fever, usually as a proper name. 2. The quamash flag. 3. [*pl.*] *Zoöl.* A West-Indian cavalla (*Caranx barbosorinus*). 4. The jonquil (*Narcissus jonquilla*).

jack', *n.* The jack-tree or its fruit. [< Pg. *jaca,* < Malay *chakka.*]

jack', *n.* A coat of mail made of two thicknesses of leather or cloth with padding between, and worn in medieval times by both horsemen and foot-soldiers.

A brown-faced, grizzled fellow. . . a leather *jack* upon his body. R. L. STEVENSON *Black Arrow* prol., p. 4. (s. 1888.)

[< OF. *jaque,* < Sp. *jaco,* < Ar. *shāk.*]

Jack', *n.* A Jacqueminot rose. [Abbr. of JACQUEMINOT.]

Jacquet.

Jack, *n.* 1. A diminutive of JOHN. 2. A county in N. TEXAS; 858 sq. m.; capital, Jacksboro.

jack"a-dan'dy, 1 jak'ə-dan'di; 2 jăk'ə-dăn'dy, *n.* An insignificant fop. [< JACK + DANDY.]—**jack'a-dan'dy-ism,** *n.*

jack'al, 1 jak'ôl; 2 jăk'ôl, *n.* Any of various dog-like carnivorous mammals of the genus *Canis,* smaller than the wolf, with a bushy tail about one-third the length of the body.



Common Jackal (*Canis aureus*).

The common jackal (*Canis aureus*) of southeastern Europe, southern Asia, and northern Africa is grayish-yellow, darker above and lighter beneath. Jackals hunt in packs by night, feeding upon the smaller mammals, poultry, etc., and on carrion. The jackal is the fox of some parts of the Old Testament. Some naturalists suppose that certain varieties of the domestic dog are of jackal origin.

And I threw the lighted brand to right
For jackal and wolf that yelled in the night.
BRYANT *Rizpah* st. 2.

2. Figuratively, one who does base or cowardly work to serve another's purpose: from the common supposition that the jackal finds prey for the lion. [OF., < Ar. *jaqāl,* < Per. *shaqāl,* jackal.] **jack'al-like",** *a.*

Jackal-headed gard, *n.* An African buzzard (*Buteo jackal*).—**j.-wolf,** *n.* Same as JACKAL, 1. **Jackals,** *n. pl.* South-African fungus-like leafless plant (*Hydnora africana*) of the family *Hydnoraceæ,* parasitic on the roots of other plants. It consists of a fleshy mass, initially subterranean, borne on a creeping rootstock; it is roasted and eaten by the savages.

Jack'a-menď-ally, *n. Eng. Hist.* A nickname of John (popularly "Jack") Ball (died 1450), a rebel leader who promised to remedy all abuses.

Jack'a-napes, 1 jak'ə-nēps; 2 jăk'ə-nāps, *n.* **1.** An impertinent fellow; an absurd or conceited upstart.

His manners were quite those of a fine, pert, little monkey and a *jackanapes.* HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Books, Liverpool* in vol. i, p. 137. [n. m. & co.]

2. *Mining.* The small guide-pulleys of a whim. [C.] **3†.** An ape. [= JACK OF APES, one who exhibited performing apes.] **Jack'a-nap'er-y.** *n.* [Nonce-word.]—**jack'a-nap'ish,** *a.*—**jack'a-napes'-ual. Jack and Jill.** Characters in an old English nursery-rime about a lad and a lass who "went up a hill to fetch a pail of water." By extension, any man and his sweetheart or wife: used proverbially in Shakespeare.

And *Jack* shall pipe, and *Jill* shall dance,
And all the town be merry.
GEORGE WITHER *Merry Christmas* st. 5.

Jack and the Bean-stalk. A nursery legend about a lad who is told to sell a cow and parts with it for a bag of beans which he brings home to his mother, who in anger throws them out. One takes root and grows so fast that in the morning it reaches into the sky. Jack climbs the beanstalk, discovers and robs a giant, who chases him, but Jack escapes to earth with his plunder, and cuts down the beanstalk so that the giant, who tries to follow him, falls to the earth, and is killed. This story seems to be based on a Teutonic myth typifying the gifts derived by man from the All-father: the red hen, the money-bags, and the harp stolen by Jack symbolising the sun, rain, and wind, respectively.

Jack'-a-re, *n.* Same as JACARE.

Jack''a-ze'', *n.* Same as JACARE.

Jack''a-ze'', *n.* [< *Jack* + *-a-ze*.] *Slang, Austral.* To learn bush-farming: said of a newcomer.—**Jack''a-roo',** *n.* [Slang, Austral.] A newcomer in the bush; applied especially to a newcomer from England. **jack''e-roo'ı; John'ny-raw''ı.**

Jack'ash, *ı.* jăk'ash; *2* jăk'ash, *n.* The North-American mink. [Prob. N. Am. Ind.]

jack'ass'', *ı.* jăk'ns''; *2* jăk'ăs', *n.* **1.** The male ass; a donkey; jack.

They have heard no argument advanced for it but such as might make the angels laugh—about the very *jackasses* weep.
CARLYLE *Past and Present* bk. i, p. 23. [N.]

2. A foolish or wrong-headed fellow; blockhead; assused contemptuously. **3.** *Naut.* A stuffed canvas hawse-plug or stopper to keep out water, as at a hawse-hole: a hawse-bag. **4.** A jackass penguin. **5.** The laughing jackass. **6.** [New Zealand.] The laughing owl.

—**Convict jackass** [Austral.], the gray butcher-bird (*Cracticus cinereus*).—**jack'ass''brig'',** *n.* A brig with a fore-topmast and a foretopgallantmast in one spar. **j.-bark'ı; j.-barquet.—j. copal** (Bombay), the gum-animi.—**j. deer,** *n.* A kob or water-antelope; the singsing.—**j. fish,** *n.* [Austral.] A clirtidoi fish (*Chiloda ctylus macropterus*) much esteemed for the table.—**j. frigate,** *n.* A heavy old-style ·loop of war with a light spar-deck over the battery.—**j. kingfisher.** See KINGFISHER, LAUGHING-JACKASS.—**j.-penguin,** *n.* A penguin (genus *Spheniscus*) with a stout, compressed, terminally hooked bill, as *S. demersus* of the Cape of Good Hope or *S. magellanicus* of South America.—**j.-pick,** *n.* Mining. A pick with a support for the heels, enabling it to be used as a lever.—**j.-rabbit,** *n.* A jack-rabbit. **j.-hare'.—jack''ism,** *n.* [Rare.] Stupidity.


Jack-boots.

jack'-boots'', *ı.* jăk'-bûts'; *2* jăk'-bûts', *n.* **1.** Heavy top-boots Jack-boots, as worn reaching above the knee and worn by the Dukes of ermen and others. **2.** Riding-boots Marlborough. with a front piece at the knee. **3.** Originally, large boots reaching above the knee and serving as defensive armor in the 17th century.—**jack'-boot'ed,** *a.*

Jack Brag. In Theodore Hook's novel of the same name, the hero, a snobbish person who was foiled in his attempts to enter society.

Jack Bunsby, *ı.* bunz'bi; *2* bŭnz'by. In Dickens's novel *Dombey and Son*, a sea-captain, friend of Captain Cuttle, who reluctantly marries his landlady, Mrs. Macstinger.

jack'daw'', *ı.* jak'dâ''; *2* jak'dô'. **1.** A European crow-like bird (*Corvus monedula*), glossy-black, with the ear-coverts, nape, and sides of the neck gray. It nests largely in church-towers, castles, etc., and is often tamed and taught to speak a few words. It is noted for its pilfering habits. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The boat-tailed grackle.—**Jackdaw of Rheims,** in the poem of that name by Ingo *Ingo daby Legends*, a bird who steals a cardinal's ring and has a curse laid upon him.


Jackdaw. 1/12

jacked, *ı.* jakt: *2* jăkt, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Spayiached.

jacket, *ı.* jak'ĕt; *2* jăk-ĕt', *n.* [Ir.] A citizen of Dublin of the lower or middle class who apes the manner and dress of his superiors.

jack'en''gine, *n.* See under JACK'.

jack'er, *ı.* jak'ər; *2* jăk'er, *n.* One who or that which jacks; specif.: (1) A man who uses a jack when fishing, etc. (2) A chain for moving logs.

jacket, *ı.* jak'ĕt; *2* jăk'ĕt, *n.* **1.** To clothe in a jacket or coat, as a person or a steam-pipe. **2.** [Colloq.] To flog; beat. —**jack'et-ed,** *a.*

jack'et, *n.* **1.** A short garment for the upper part of the body; a short coat, usually not extending below the hips; hence, something enclosing the body like a jacket; as, a cork *jacket*; strait-*jacket*.

Day hath put on his *jacket*, and around
His burning bosom buttoned it with stars.
HOLMES *Evening, by a Tailor* st. 1.

2. *Racing.* A blouse of silk or satin worn by a jockey and displaying his employer's colors. **3.** [Local, U. S.] A vest or waistcoat. **4.** The coat or fur of any animal, as the fleece of a sheep, the hair of a dog, etc. **5.** A covering for a steam-cylinder, pipe, or the like, to prevent radiation of heat; also, a hollow outer casing of a cylinder through which steam or water may be passed. **6.** [U. S.] An open envelop for an official document, with memoranda on the outside concerning its contents, order for its disposition, etc. **7.** A paper wrapper for covering a bound book. **8.** *Paper-making.* A felt cover placed on the couch-roll to soak up excessive moisture from the paper. **9.** *Gunnery.* A hollow forging attached to the muzzle of a modern built-up gun. **10.** [Colloq.] The skin of a cooked potato. **11.** [Newfoundland.] A young seal. **12†.** A jack or coat of fence. [< F. *jaquet*, dim. of *jaque*; see JACK².]—**jacket-ed'ness,** *n.* The casing of a cylinder enclosing the steam-space or water-space of a steam-engine or gas-engine respectively.—**j.-pipe,** *n.* A pipe either for water or steam connecting an engine with its jacket-casing.—**j.-poultice,** *n.* A poultice enclosed between two folds of material.—**j.-pump,** *n.* The pump of a gas-engine or air-compressor designed to circulate the water in the water-jacket.—**Magellan j.** (*Naut.*), a closely woven, thick hooded coat made of warm material, worn by sailors on watch in severe or cold weather.—**mask and smoke j.,** a safety helmet and jacket to prevent inhalation of noxious gases.—**Norfolk j.,** a loose-fitting jacket, with a loose belt and two box plaits at the back and front, worn in shooting, fishing, etc.—**plaster j.** (*Surg.*), a casing of bandages stiffened with plaster, for application in cases of vertebral caries or like diseases.—**pneumonia-j.,** *n.* Same as POULTICE-JACKET.—**ragged-j.,** *n.* A young harp-seal in its first coat.—**Sayres j.,** a support for the spine, made of plaster of Paris, used in Pott's disease.—**to dust or trim the j.** (of one), to give (one) a beating.—**yellow j.,** a jacket of brocaded yellow silk bestowed by the emperor of China on statesmen and high officials as a reward for important public services: analogous to the ribbon of European orders.—**jack'et-less,** *a.*—**jack'et-wise,** *adv.*

jacket-ing, *ı.* jak'ĕt-ıŋ; *2* jăk'ĕt-ıng, *n.* **1.** Material for a jacket. **2.** Same as JACKET, 5. **3.** [Colloq.] A thrashing; flogging.

jack'-in-prance'', *n.* See under JACK'.

jack'-in-the-bush'', *n.* See under JACK'.

Jack Frost. The personification of wintry weather.

Jack Ham'lin, *ı.* ham'lin; *2* hăm'lin. In several of Bret Harte's short stories, a reckless gallant, and gambler.

Jack Hor'ner, *ı.* hôr'ner; *2* hôr'ner. The hero of an English nursery-rime: said to have been a steward of Henry VIII., who took a title-deed from a pie (intended for the king) and returned it to the abbot of Glastonbury.

jack'-in-a-box'', *ı.* jăk'ın-ə-boks'; *2* jăk'-ın-ə-bŏks', *n.* **1.** A toy consisting of a box containing a grotesque figure which springs up when the lid is unfastened. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A tree (*Hernandia sonora*) yielding a fruit that when shaken makes a rattling sound. (2) [Prov. Eng.] The wake-robin. (3) [Prov. Eng.] A double-primrose. **3.** A device for holding a plane-iron in position while the wedge moves. **4.** A large wooden male screw turning in a female one. **5.** A screw-jack for raising and stowing cargo. **6.** A differential gear. **7.** A kind of firework. **8.** Same as JACK-PRANDIAL. A game in which sticks are thrown at a block set on an upright set in a hole, the sport being to knock it off so that it will fall outside the hole. **10.** [Eng.] A street vender selling from a stall or box. **11.** A hermit-crab. **12.** [Thieves' Slang.] A tool resembling a screw-jack, used in breaking into safes. **jack'-in-the-box'†.**

jack'ing, *ı.* jak'ıŋ; *2* jăk'ing, *n.* *Spinning.* An extra twist or draft given to the roving in spinning fine cotton or mule. fappearance to leather.

Jack'ing-ma-chine'', *n.* A machine for imparting a pebbled

Jack Johnson, *n.* [Slang.] A shell which, on explosion, emits a quantity of black smoke. **black Marla†; coal-box†.**

Jack Ketch, *ı.* kech; *2* kĕch. A public executioner or hangman. [< *Jack Ketch*, an executioner in the time of James II.]

Jack'knife'', *ı.* jak'-naıf'; *2* jăk'-nīf', *n.* **1.** A knife for an incision in with a jack-knife. **2.** *Lumbering.* To throw into confusion; as, to *jack-knife* logs. **II.** *i.* To bend or double up like a jack-knife.

jack'-knife'', *n.* **1.** A large strong clasp-knife for the pocket. **2.** A horn-handled clasp-knife with a lanyard, worn by seamen. *Am. Mech. Dict.* **3.** *Elec.* See JACKS, 3. **4.** Same as *jack-lantern*, *jack-o-lantern*, perhaps < *Jacques de Liége*, a noted cutler.]

jack'o, *ı.* jak'o; *2* jăk'o, *n.* An ape; jocko. [= JACK¹, *n.*]

Jack o' New'bur-y, *ı.* nū'ber-ı; *2* nū'bĕr-y. A sobriquet of John Winchcomb. See WINCHCOMB.

Jack'-o'-lan''tern, *ı.* jak'-o-lan'tern; *2* jăk'-o-lăn'tĕrn, *n.* **1.** Same as IGNIS FATUUS.

> I found Cupid's *Jack-o'-lantern*, and find myself in a quagmire at last. SHERIDAN *The Rivals* act iii. *sc.* 4.

2. [U. S.] A lantern formed by hollowing out a pumpkin or squash, and making incisions to represent eyes, nose, and mouth. [< JACK OF THE LANTERN.] **Jack'-o'-lan''thorn†; Jack'-with-a-lan''tern†.**

Jack'-o'-Lent, j.-plane, j.-rabbit, etc. See under JACK'.

Jack'-o-net, *n.* Same as JACONET.

Jack Robinson. Quickly: a man's name, used in the phrase "before you could say 'Jack Robinson.'" In an old play rendered, "save *Jacke robs* [robes?] *on.*"

Jack'-scrip'ıt, *ı.* jăk'-skrip'; *2* jăk'-skrĭp', *n.* **1.** A small European snipe (*Limnocryptes gallinula*). **2.** The common American or Wilson's snipe (*Gallinago delicata*).

3. The pectoral sandpiper (*Tringa maculata*). Jannoy.

Jack's'-al-ive', *ı.* jaks'-al-aıv'; *2* jăks'-ə-līv', *interj.* [Slang.]

Jack'son'ı, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A foolish fellow. [< JACK'S SON.]

Jack'son², *n.* **1. Andrew** (⁵/₁₁1767–⁶/₁1845), a United States general in the war of 1812 and Indian wars in the South, and seventh President of the United States. **2. Chief Thomas** (⁵/₁1805–⁶/₁1880), an American physician, chemist, and geologist; claimed the discovery of anesthesia by means ether in 1842. **3. Conrad Peter** (⁵/₁1775–¹²/₁1863), a United States general who fell at Fredericksburg. **4. Frederick George** (1860–), an English army captain; arctic and Australian explorer; fought in the Boer war. **5. Sir George** (⁵/₁1732–⁴/₁1801), an English diplomat; commissioner to Washington, D. C., under the Treaty of Ghent. **6. Helen Maria Hunt** (*née* Fiske) (⁵/₁ 1831–⁸/₁1885), an American novelist, poet, and miscellaneous writer; *Ramona*. **7. James** (⁵/₁1751–⁵/₁1806), an American lawyer; born in England; a soldier in the Revolutionary war; governor of Georgia. **8. James Streshley** (⁵/₁1823–¹⁰/₁1862), an American lawyer and Federal general who fell at Perryville. **9. John** (⁵/₁1636 [?]–1815–⁵/₁1860), an English clergyman, Arian, chronologer, and controversial writer. **10. John Adams** (⁵/₁1778–⁴/₁1831), an English portrait-painter. **11. John Adams** (⁵/₁1822–⁵/₁1879), an American sculptor. **12. John Tracy** (⁵/₁1726–⁴/₁1797), an American pioneer cotton-manufacturer and philanthropist. **13. Samuel** (⁵/₁1737 ⁴/₁1872), an American physician, lecturer, and writer. **14. Samuel Macauley** (⁵/₁1851–), an American Presbyterian clergyman and educator; editor of encyclopedic religious works. **15. Sheldon** (⁵/₁1834–⁴/₁1909), an American missionary in Alaska; United States general agent of education, 1885. **16. Thomas Jonathan,** commonly called "Stonewall Jackson" (⁵/₁1824–⁴/₁1863, a United States captain in the Mexican war; general in the Confederate army; defeated Banks at Winchester, May 25, 1862; was active in the Seven Days' battle, June, 1862; captured Harper's Ferry, Sept. 15, 1862, etc.; unintentionally shot by his own men at Chancellorsville, May 2, 1863. **17.** (⁵/₁1730–⁵/₁1808), an English musical composer and landscape-painter; known as "Jackson of Exeter." **18. William,** "of Masham" (⁵/₁ 1815–⁵/₁1890), an English musical composer and conductor. **19.** A county in N. E. Alabama; 1,163 sq. m.: county-seat, Scottsboro. **20.** A county in N. E. Arkansas; 643 sq. m.: county-seat, Jacksonport. **21.** A county in N. W. Florida; 963 sq. m.; county-seat, Marianna. **22.** A county in N. E. Georgia; 460 sq. m.: county-seat, Jefferson. **23.** A county in W. Illinois; 558 sq. m., county-seat, Murphysboro. **24.** A county of S. Indiana; 520 sq. m.; county-seat, Brownstown. **25.** A county in E. Iowa; 619 sq. m.: county-seat, Maquoketa. **26.** A county in N. E. Kansas; 658 sq. m.; county-seat, Holton. **27.** A county in S. E. Kentucky; 351 sq. m.: county-seat, McKee. **28.** A parish in N. central Louisiana; 574 sq. m.: parish-seat, Vernon. **29.** A county in S. Michigan; 695 sq. m.: county-seat, Jackson. **30.** A county in S. W. Minnesota; 720 sq. m.; county-seat, Jackson. **31.** A county in S. E. Mississippi; 1,073 sq. m.: county-seat, Scranton. **32.** A county in W. Missouri; 607 sq. m.; county-seat, Independence. **33.** A county in S. W. North Carolina; 404 sq. m.; county-seat, Webster. **34.** A county in S. Ohio; 411 sq. m.; county-seat, Jackson. **35.** A county in S. W. Oregon; 2,721 sq. m.; county-seat, Jacksonville. **36.** A county in W. Tennessee; 325 sq. m.; county-seat, Gainesboro. **37.** A county in S. Texas; 888 sq. m.: county-seat, Edna. **38.** A county in W. West Virginia; 455 sq. m.; county-seat, Ripley. **39.** A county in W. Wisconsin; 978 sq. m.; county-seat, Black River Falls. **40.** A town in Clarke county, Ala. **41.** A town, county-seat of Butte county, Cal. **42.** A town in East Feliciana parish, La. **43.** A village, county-seat of Jackson county, Minn. **44.** A city, capital of Mississippi; county-seat of Hinds county; seat of Millsaps College (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1891. **45.** A city, county-seat of Cape Girardeau county, Mo. **46.** A city, county-seat of Jackson county, O. **47.** A manufacturing and commercial city, county-seat of Madison county, Tenn.; seat of Union College (Baptist), founded in 1848. **48.** A county in Colorado; 1,632 sq. m.: county-seat, Walden. **49.** A county in Oklahoma; 778 sq. m. **50.** *God.* The uppermost stage of the Eocene series in the eastern Gulf of Mexico region.

Jack-so'nı-an, *ı.* jak-sō'nı-ən; *2* jăk-sō'nı-an, *a.* *Bot.* Same as *Piptomeris*. [< C. *Jackson*, an English botanist.]

Jack-so'nı-an, *ı.* jak-sō'nı-ən; *2* jăk-sō'nı-an, *n.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or brought into notice by a person named Jackson; as, *Jacksonian* epilepsy (epilepsy with local spasms), from Dr. Hughlings Jackson. **2.** Of or pertaining to Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States, a prominent leader of the Democratic party, wielding great personal influence, or to his principles or policy.

The Whig party [was] . . . destined after years of probation to every overwhelming defeat to the *Jacksonian* democracy.
H. C. LODGE *Daniel Webster* p. 60. [N. Y. & c. 1887.]

Jack-so'nı-an, *n.* An advocate of the political principles of President Andrew Jackson. **Jack'son-ite‡.**

Jack'son's-broom'', *n.* [Austral.] A large shrub (*Piptomeris scoparia*) which furnishes a hard wood used for skewers, pegs, and small wooden instruments.

Jack'son's Lake. A lake in W. Wyoming; length, 8 m.; elevation, 6,800 ft. **Jackson Lake†.**

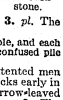
Jack'son's Riv'er. A river in Virginia; one of the streams forming the James river; length, 120 m. **Jackson river†.**

Jack'son's-vine'', *n.* Same as MATRIMONY-VINE.

Jack'son-ville, *ı.* jak'sən-vil; *2* jăk'sən-vĭl, *n.* **1.** A township and town in Calhoun county, Ala. **2.** A city, county-seat of Duval county, Fla. **3.** A city, county-seat of Morgan county, Ill.; seat of Illinois College (Presbyterian), founded in 1829. **4.** A village in Athens county, O. **5.** A city in Cherokee county, Tex.

Jack Sprat. **1.** A dwarf. **2.** The hero of a well-known nursery-rime, "*Jack Sprat* could eatno fat; his wife could eat no lean."

Jack'stone'', *ı.* jak'stōn'; *2* jăk'stōn', *n.* One of a set of little stones or knobbed metal pieces used in a child's game for throwing up and catching one or more at a time; also (*pl.*), the game itself. [Var. of CHACKESTONE, CHUCKIE-STONE; cp. CHUCK¹, *n.*, 4.]—**Japanese jackstones,** same as OTEDAMA.


Iron Jackstone.

jack'straw'', *ı.* jak'strō''; *2* jăk'strą'', *n.* **1.** A straw effigy; scarecrow; hence, a man without resources or influence. **2.** One of a set of straws or thin strips of wood, bone, or the like, used in playing a child's game. **3.** *pl.* The game played with such straws.

They are dropped from the hand upon the table, and each is to be taken singly, with a hook, from the confused pile without moving any of the others.

4. [*j.*] *Eng. Hist.* One of a body of discontented men who destroyed machinery and burned hayricks early in the 19th century. **5.** *Bot.* The common narrow-leaved plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*) or ribgrass. **6.** The whitethroat; also, the blackcap.

Jack the Gi'ant-kill'er. A hero of Teutonic or Aryan legends, who had a magic coat, cap, shoes, and sword, and slew many giants.

Jack the Rip'per. A notorious, undetected criminal who in 1888–1889 committed a series of brutal murders and mutilations of unfortunate women in Whitechapel, a district in the East End of London: applied also to other perpetrators of brutal murders.

jack'-tim'ber, jack'-weight'ed, etc. See under JACK'.

jack'-tree'ı, *ı.* jak'-trī'; *2* jăk'-trē', *n.* A cultivated tree (*Artocarpus integrifolia*) of the East Indies and the southeastern Asia, resembling the breadfruit-tree, yielding a large fruit and furnishing valuable lumber. **jac'a-tree''ı; jack'; jak'ı; jak'-tree'ı.**

jack'-wood'', *ı.* jak'-wud'; *2* jăk'-wŏod', *n.* The wood of the jack-tree, used by cabinetmakers and house-builders.

jack'y, *ı.* jak'ı, *n.* [=ISB, ı-az; *2* -ı-ş, *pl.*] *Slang, Eng.* [Gin. of JACK, *n.*] **jack'ey†; jack'ie.**

jack'y-breez''er, *n.* A dragon-fly.

jack'y-toad'', *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] A will-o'-the-wisp.

Jack'y-win''ter, *n.* [Austral.] The brown flycatcher (*Microeca leucura*).

Jac'ob, *ı.* jē'kəb; *2* jā'cob, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. Pol. Sw. **Ja'kob,** *ı.* yā'kob, *2* yä'cob; D. G. **Ja'cob,** *ı.* yā'kop, *2* yä'cop; F. **Ja'cob'y,** *ı.* zhä'kôb'ı, *2* zhä'cŏb'y; Hung. **Ja'kób,** *ı.* yä'kŏb, *2* yä'cŏb; It. **Gia-co'be,** *ı.* jä-kō'bĕ, *2* jä-cō'bĕ; L. **Ja-co'bus,** *ı.* jə-kō'bus, *2* jə-cō'bŭs; Sp. **Ja-co'bo,** *ı.* hä-kō'bo, *2* hä-cō'bo. **2.** In the Old Testament, patriarch; second son of Isaac; progenitor of the Israelites. **Gen.** xxv, 26. **4.** A Hungarian adventurer: instigated French crusade to liberate St. Louis; lived about 1250. **5.** Henry (1629?–1692), an English Puritan; founder of first Independent or Congregational church in England; settled in Virginia. **6. Ludwig Heinrich von** (⁵/₁1759–⁷/₁1827), a German professor of political economy and philosophy. **7.** Used as pen name of **Mrs. Arthur Jacob,** an English novelist. [Heb., supplanter.]

Ja'cob's-lad'der, *n.* *Bot.* A common cultivated ornamental herb (*Polemonium caruleum*), having an arrangement of its leaves and leaflets suggestive of a ladder. See also JACOB'S LADDER, under LADDER.—**American Jacob's ladder,** a herbaceous perennial (*Polemonium van-brunticæ*) with stout rootstock, stem 1–3 feet high, leafy to the top, bluish cymose flowers in clustered panicles, stamens and style projecting: found in swampy places in the northeastern United States.—**Jacob's-rod,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The yellow asphodel (*Asphodelus luteus*).—**Jacob's shell,** a palmer's or pilgrim's shell: the emblem of St. James the Greater: worn by pilgrims to his shrine at Compostella in Spain.—**Jacob's staff,** *n.* **1.** A pilgrim's staff. **2.** A staff to support a surveyor's compass. **3.** An instrument once used by navigators to measure altitudes. **4.** The three bright stars in the belt of Orion. **5.** A staff concealing a dagger.—**Jacob's stone,** same as LIA FAIL.—**Jacob's-sword,** *n.* The yellow iris. See under YELLOW, *a.*

Ja-co'ba, *ı.* jə-kō'bə; *2* jä-cō'ba, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ja"cob-a-bad', 1 jē"kob-a-bād". 2 Jā"cob-a-bād". *n.* A town in Upper Sind, Frontier district, Bombay, British India.

Jac"o-bæ"a, 1 jak"o-ē"e; 2 jāc"o-bē"a, *n. bot.* The European ragwort (*Senecio jacobæa*). [< LL. *Jacobus*, JACOB.]

— **Jac"o-bæ"a-ăll"y**, *a.* An ornamental bulbous plant (*Sprekelia formosissima*) of the amaryllis family from Mexico. It has radical thick, oblong, narrow leaves, and a hollow scape bearing a single large, nodding, ringent flower, usually dark-red. **Jac"ob-æan Lily**; **Jac"o-bæ"a-lil"y**, *n.* **purple J.**, a cultivated senecio (*Senecio elegans*) with yellow disk and purple rays, from South Africa.

Jac"o-be'an, 1 jak"o-bē"an; 2 jāc"o-bē'an (-ōn), *a.* Of or pertaining to the time of James I. of England and sometimes of James II.; as, *Jacobean* poetry. [< LL. *Jacobæus*, < *Ja obus*; see JACK.] **Jac"o-be'an"**; **Ja-co'bi-an**; **Jac"o'bic.**— **Jacobean architecture**, an English architectural style of the early 17th century, representing the meaning of the late-lingering English-rooted elements in the Renaissance, and sometimes, by extension, the architecture of the entire Stuart period and of the Commonwealth.

Ja-co'bi, 1 yo-kō'bi; 2 yā-cō'bi, *n.* **1. Abraham** (6/1830–7/a1919), an American physician and author: *The Pathology of the Thymus Gland.* **2. Friedrich Heinrich** (5/a1743–3/a1819), a German philosopher and writer. **3. Johann Georg** (6/a1740–1/a1814), a German professor and poet. **4. Karl Gustav Jakob** (8/a1804–7/a1851), a German mathematician. See JACOBIAN FUNCTION.

Ja-co'bi-a-n *a.* 1, 1s-kō'bi-an; 2 ja-cō'bi-an, *a.* Pertaining to Karl G. J. Jacobi or to James Jacobus Sylvester. **Jacobian of equilibrium** (*Math.*), an ellipsoid of three unequal axes; a possible figure of equilibrium of a rotating fluid under certain conditions enunciated by Jacobi. **J. function** (*Math.*), any one of several allied functions, including the theta function introduced by Jacobi into the theory of elliptic functions.

Ja-co'bi-an, *n. Math.* The determinant of determinants used in analysis, whose constituents are the n^2 derivatives of n functions of the same n variables, each line consisting of derivatives of the same function with respect to one of derivatives with respect to the same variable. [< *Jacobi*, German mathematician.]

Jac"o-bin, 1 jak"o-bin; 2 jāc"o-bin, *n.* **1.** A French Dominican; so called from the original establishment of his order in the Church of St. Jacques in Paris. See DOMINICAN; FRIAR. **2.** A member of a French revolutionary club, so called from its meeting in a hall of the former Jacobin convent in the Rue St. Honoré, Paris. It called itself "The Society of Friends of the Constitution." Its 1,200 branch societies, led by Robespierre, Danton, and Marat, exercised a formidable political influence, and controlled the Legislative Assembly after 1791, and organized the Reign of Terror and the agitation against the king. It was overthrown in November, 1794, but not dissolved until 1799.

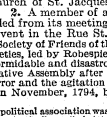
> Bonaparte's . . . first political association was with the *Jacobins*, . . . whose sway it completely overthrew. — CHANNING *Works*, *Napoleon Bonaparte* pt. i, p. 523. [A. U. A. 1883.]

3. An extreme revolutionist; a ruthless demagog.

With him [Robespierre] fell the *Jacobins* par excellence.
MYERS *Essays and Criticisms*, p. 16. [C. S. C. 1892.]

4. [-] An artificially produced variety of pigeon with the feathers of the neck forming a hood, and long wings and tail; capuchin. **5.** A hummingbird (genus *Heliothrix*). [F., < LL. *Jacobinus*, < *Jacobus*; see JACK.] **Jac"o-bine.**

— **Jac"o-bin'i-cal**, *a.* Belonging to the Jacobins, or relating to the French Jacobins. **2.** Turbulently democratic; revolutionary; radical. **Jac"o-bin**; **Jac"o-bin'ic.**


Jacobin Pigeon.

In this disagreeable dilemma, he [Arcar] contrives to amuse himself with politics and, rather of a *Jacobinical* turn, . . .
DE QUINCEY *Essays on the Poets*, *Landor* p. 253. [s. & s. 1889.]

— **Jac"o-bin'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*— **Jac"o-bin-ize**, *rt.* To affect Jacobinism. **Jac"o-bin-ism**.— **Jac"o-bin-iz'tion**, *n.* **Jac"o-bin-ly**, *adv.* In the manner of Jacobins.

Ja"co-bi'na, 1 jā"ko-bē'na; 2 jā"co-bī'na, *n.* A town in Bahia state, Brazil, on the Itapicuru river.

Jac"o-bin-ism, 1 jak"o-bin-izm; 2 jāc"o-bin-ĭzm, *n.* Unreasonable or violent opposition to legitimate government; popular turbulence.

Violent indignation with the past, abstract systems of renovation applied wholesale, a new doctrine drawn up in black and white for elaborating down to the very smallest details a rational society for the future,— these are the ways of *Jacobinism*.
MATTHEW ARNOLD *Essays in Criticism*, p. 32. [MACM. 1883.]

Jac"o-bite, 1 jak"o-bait; 2 jāc"o-bīt, *n.* Of or pertaining to the Jacobites. **Jac"o-bit'ic**; **Jac"o-bit'i-cal**; **Jac"o-bit'i-stt.**— **Jac"o-bit'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Jac"o-bite, *n.* **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* An adherent of James II. after his abdication in 1688, or of his royal line; often, a believer in the divine right of kings, as opposed to constitutional government. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* One of a sect of Syrian Monophysites. See CHURCH OF CHRIST. [< LL. *Jacobita*, < *Jacobus*; see JACK.] — **Jacobite Church** (*Ch. Hist.*), a sect found in Syria, Mesopotamia, and Kurdistan, called after its founder, Jacobus Baradæus (d. 578), a monk of Constantinople, consecrated bishop of Edessa in 541 or 543. Their doctrinal peculiarity is Monophysitism, and they are looked on as heretics by the Greek Church. Their head is known as the Patriarch of Antioch and of the East," and always takes the name of Mar Ignatius; not being allowed by the Greek monks to reside at Antioch, he makes his home at Diarbekir or Mardin. Under him as their chief Metropolitans is the Maphrian, who is generally chosen as his successor. The sect has 12 bishops, and numbers 80,000 members, most living in the Shamalyeh.

Jac"o-bit-ism, 1 jak"o-bit-izm: 2 jāc"o-bĭt-ĭzm (XIII), *n.* The tenets of the English Jacobites, or of the Syrian sect of Jacobites.

Ja'cobs, 1 jē'ksbs *or (G.)* yā'kops; 2 jā'cobs *or (G.)* yā'kops, *n.* **1. Friedrich Christian Wilhelm** (9/a1764–3/a1847), a German scholar and writer. **2. Joseph** (8/a1854–7/a1916), an Australian author born in England and the United States, historian, folk-lorist, and archeologist: *The Jews of Angevin England.* **3. Lucas**, see LEYDEN, LUCAS VAN. **4. William Wymark** (8/a1863–), an English author and humorous writer: *Many Cargoes.*

Ja'cobs-dal, 1 yā'kops-dāl, *n.* **1.** A former district in Orange Free State, South Africa: area, 1,313 sq. m. **2.** A town in the district, near the Modder river.

Ja'cobs-ite, 1 jē'kobz-ait; 2 jē'cobz-īt, *n.* A metallic, deep-black, magnetic spinel, $(Mn,Mg)(FeMn)_2O_4$, crystallizing in the isometric system. [< *Jacobsberg*, in Sweden.]

Ja-co'bus, 1 ja-kō'bŭs: 2 ja-cō'bŭs, *n.* An English gold coin of the reign of James I. See COIN. [< LL. *Jacobus*; see JACK.]

Jac'o-bus Bar"a-dæ'us. See JACOBITE CHURCH.

Jac'o-by, 1 jak'o-bi: 2 jāc'o-by, *n. Bot.* **1.** Same as JACOBÆA. **2.** Same as PURPLE JACOBÆA.

Ja-co'latt, *n.* Chocolate.

Ja-co'ma, 1 ja-kō'mą; 2 ja-cō'ma, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A serranoid fish (*Pristipoles taharcinus*) of the West Indies.

Jac'o-net, 1 jak'o-net; 2 jāc'o-nēt, *n.* **1.** A light, soft, white cotton cloth, similar to cambric but heavier. **2.** A cotton goods with one side glazed, generally dyed. [< F. *jaconas*, jaconet.]

Ja'co-po, *n.* Same as GIACOMO. See JAMES.

Ja'co-po'ne, 1 yā'ko-pō'ne; 2 yā'co-pō'ne, sometimes **Jacopo de Benedetti**, *n.* **1.** An Italian Franciscan friar and poet: *Stabat Mater Dolorosa.* **Ja'co-po da To'di'.**

Ja'cot'ot', 1 ją'ko"to"; 2 zhā'co"to", **Jean Joseph** (5/a1770–7/a1841). A French teacher of the universal method" of education, known as the **Jacotot method**, based on the principle that it is more essential to stimulate the pupil to learn for himself than to teach him didactically.

Jac-guard', 1 ją-kārd'; 2 ją-kārd', *a.* Invented by Jacquard.

— **Jacquard apparatus**, the device on which the Jacquard loom is worked.— **J. loom**, see LOOM.

Jac"quard', *n.* Same as **Jacquard loom**. **Joseph Marie** (7/a1752–8/a1834). A French weaver who invented the Jacquard loom.

Jacque"line', 1 ząk'lin'; 2 zhāk'lin', **of Bavaria** (1401–1436). Countess of Holland. To save her husband, she gave up her estates to the Duke of Burgundy.

Jacque"mart', 1 ząk"mār'; 2 zhāk"mār', *n.* A device for striking the hours on the bell of a timepiece. [< F. *jaquemart*; see JACK, n., 2, and MARTEL.]

Jacque"mart, *n.* (1808–75). A French engraver and writer on ceramics. **2. Jules Ferdinand** (9/a1837–9/a1880), a French etcher and designer; son of the preceding.

Jacque"min, 1 ząk'mi-nō or (F.) ząk"mī-nō"; 2 zhāk'mi-nō or (F.) zhāk"mī-nō", *n.* A dessert pear, a hybrid perpetual rose. [< Gen. *Jacqueminot*, of Paris.] **Jacque"s**; **Jac.**, *n.*

Jacque"mont', 1 ząk'mōñ'; 2 zhāk'mōñ', **Victor** (8/a1801–2/a1832). A French naturalist and traveler.

Jacque-net'-la, 1 ząk-net'-a; 2 ząc-nēt'a, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, a country wench.

Jacque"rie', 1 ząk'ri'; 2 zhāk'rē', *n. F. Hist.* The peasant insurrection in France in 1358, when the French King John was a prisoner in England; hence, any revolt of peasants. The nobles called the peasants concerned **Jacques Bonhomme** ("Goodman Jack").

Jacques scattered here and there in Russia in the midst of great abysses of ignorance, material even for successful *Jacqueries*.
W. T. STEAD in *Review of Reviews* Jan., 1892, p. 670.

[F., < *Jacques*; see JACK.]

Jacques, *n.* [F.] See JAMES.

Jacques'-Car"tier, 1 ząk'-kar"tyē'; 2 zhāk'-cār"tyē', *n.* A district in Quebec province, Canada, on the island of Montreal. **J.-C. Bridge**, a bridge over the Richelieu.

Jac"quet', 1 ząc"kē'; 2 zhā"kē', **Jules** (½/1841–1913). A French engraver; officer of the Legion of Honor.

Jac"quin', 1 ząc"kin; 2 zhāc"kīn, **Nicolas Joseph, Baron** (3/a1727–10/a1817). A Dutch botanist and physician who explored the West Indies.

Jac"quin'i-a, 1 ząc"kin'i-ą; 2 zhāc"kīn'ia, *n.* [Rare.] Same as JACTATION, 4. **jac'tan-cy**.— **jac'tant**, *a.* Boastful.

Jac-ta'tion, 1 jak-tē'shan; 2 jāc-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of throwing, as missile weapons. **2.** *Pathol.* Extreme restlessness in disease. **3.** Agitation of the body for exercise, as in riding. **4.** The act of boasting or bragging. [< L. *jactatio(n-)*, < *jacto*, freq. of *jacio*, hurl.]

Jac'ta-tor', *n.* A braggart.

Jac'ta-to-ry, 1 jak'ta-tē; 2 jāc'ta-tō-rĭ, *a.* **1.** [Rare.] To toss from side to side. **2†.** To vaunt: to offer in public.

Jac"ti-ta'tion, 1 jak"ti-tē'shan; 2 jāc"ti-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** A public boasting; bragging. **2.** Same as JACTATION, 2.

In some cases [of cholera] there is great restlessness and *jactitation*. FLINT *Prin. and Prac. of Med.* p. 473. [U. BROS. & CO. 1868.]

3. *Law.* (1) A false assertion repeated to the injury of another. (2) A boasting by a married man in person falsely pretends to be married to another. (3) An action to enjoin the false pretension of marriage. (3) In Louisiana, an action by one in possession of lands for damages against a slander of title. **4.** [-] Same as HICCOUGH, bandying. [< LL. *jactitatio(n-)*, < L. *jactito*, utter, freq. of *jacio*; see JACTATION.]

Jac'tus, 1 jak'tus; 2 jāc'tŭs, *n.* [L.] *Law.* Same as JETTISON.

Jac'tus Pre"tii, 1 jak'tus prē"shi-ai; 2 jāc'tŭs prē"shĭ-ī, *n.* [L., "throwing of price."] A method of interrupting possession to prevent growth of a prescriptive title, the real owner challenging the rights of the trespasser and asserting his own by formally throwing down a stone from the building in course of erection.

ja-cu'ĭ, 1 jā-kū'; 2 ja-cu', *n. Ornith.* [Braz.] A guan—*Penelope jacuaçu*, *P. jacucaca*, and *P. jacutinga*), purplish and having a red wattle. See CHACALACA.

Ja-cu'ta-ra, 1 je-kō"tą-rū; 2 ja-cu'ta-ra, *n.* [Braz.] A lizard, the tegu(xin. [*U. Ind. Ic.* 43.

Ja-cu'ba, 1 ją-kū'bŭs; 2 ja-cū'bŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

Ja"cu-hy', 1 ją"kū-ī', 2 zhā"cu-ē', *n.* A river in Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil; length, 250 m. to Lake Patos.

Jac-la'ia, 1 jak-lē'yą-ĭ; 2 jāc-lā'ya-ĭ, *n.* To hurl, as a dart; throw out. [< L. *jaculatus*, pp. of *jacuior*, throw, < *jacio*, throw.] — **jac"u-la'tion**, *n.*

Jac'u-la"tor, 1 jak'ą-lē"tar; 2 jāc'ŭ-lā"tor, *n.* **1.** The jaculator-fish. **2†.** One who darts or hurls. [L. < *jacuior*; see JACULATE.] — **jac'u-la"tor-fish"**, *n.* The archer-fish.

Jac'u-la-to'ri-al, *a.* [Rare.] Endowed with the faculty of darting; as, the *jaculatorial* tongue of a serpent.

Jac'u-la-to"ry, 1 jak'yu-la-to"ri; 2 jāc'yu-la-to"rĭ, *a.* Pointed: thrown out suddenly: uttered abruptly, as sentences; ejaculatory. [< LL. *jaculatorius*, < *jaculator*; see JACULATOR.] **jac'u-la"tiv(est.**

Jac"u-lif'er-ous, 1 jak"yu-lif'ar-us; 2 jāc"yu-lĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* Having darts. [< *jaculifer*, dart, + *-ferous*, bear.]

Jac"u-pi-ran'gite, 1 jak"yu-pi-ran'jait; 2 jāc"yu-pi-ran'gīt, *n. Petrol.* A holocrystalline granular igneous rock, virtually a variety of nephelinite, consisting essentially of pyroxene, nepheline, and magnetite. [< *Jacupiranga*, Brazil.]

Jad, 1 jad; 2 jād. **1.** *tr.* Prov. Eng.) To undercut (coal or rock). [Cf. Prov. Eng. *gad*, n. **1.**] **2.** A lump, wedge, or mass made in a mass of coal or rock to facilitate wedging or blasting off a large mass; an undercut.— **jad'der**, *n.* A stone-cutter. — **jad'ding-pick"**, *n.* A pick used for cutting a jad.

Ja'da, 1 jē'dą; 2 jē'da, *n. Bib.* Chron. ii, 28.

Ja-da'ta, 1 ja-dē'ya; 2 ja-dā'ya, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jad'a-son, 1 jad'a-son; 2 jād'a-son, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jaad'son, 1 ya-dē'son; 2 ya-dī'son, *n.* **Solomon** (6/1831–3/1903). A German composer and musical theorist.

Ja-da'ti, 1 jo-dā'yū or jē'dą; 2 ja-dā'yu or jā'da, *n. Bib. Ezra* x. 43.

Jad'du'a, 1 jo-dū'e or jad'yu-ą; 2 ja-dū'a or jād'yu-a, *n. Bib. Neh.* xii, 11. (Heb., very knowing.]

Jad'dus, 1 jad'us; 2 jād'ŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *I Esd.* v, 38.

jade, 1 jēd; 2 jād, *n.* [JAD'ED; JAD'ING.] **1.** *t.* To weary or exhaust by overdriving or hard service, as a horse; hence, to weary by long-continued labor.

For a *jaded* and overtaxed brain, recreation is the specific.
F. SAUNDERS *Pastime Papers, Apology* p. 6. [E. W. 1885.]

2. To treat as a jade; overwork; fatigue. **3†.** To treat with contempt.

II. *i.* To become weary; tire; fail.

Then I feel my muse beginning to *jade*, I retire to the solitary fireside of my study, and there commune with my effusions to paper.
BURNS in Carlyle's *Robert Burns* pt. i, p. 58. [D. A. F. 1859.]

SYN.: see TIRE.— **jad'ed-ness**, *n.*

Jade, *n.* **1.** An old, worthless horse; a sorry nag. **2.** A low, worthless person; specif., a vicious woman; wench; hussy. **3.** A young woman: said ironically or humorously. [< Ice. *jalda*, mare.] **jad'i-sh**.

Jade, *n.* A hard, tough, massive silicate used for making ornaments: highly valued by the Chinese. It includes two species, jadeite and nephrite, and the name is sometimes used to denote other minerals of a similar character.

The name *jade* was given it by the Spaniards, in 1565, because the stone was reputed to be of value in kidney-diseases. In primitive times in Europe, Asia, America, and Africa the use of jade was common for ornaments and utensils. It is still to be found in the vicinity of Mogoung, in Upper Burma, and in the Karakash valley in Turkestan. China derives its supply from Burma, and the native artists reduce the mineral into the desired shape by sawing it with steel wire strung on a bamboo bow. [F., < Sp. *jade*, for *piedra de ijada*, stone for the side, < L. *illiadus*, *ilium*; see ILEUM.] **jad'i; jade'-stone"i.— jade'-green"**, *n. Decorative Art.* The color of jade; a shade varying from green to yellow and yellowish-olive.— **J. oceanic**, a fibrous variety of jade.

Jad'ed-ly, 1 jēd'ed-li; 2 jād'ĕd-ly, *adv.* In a tired manner.

Jade'ite, 1 jēd'ait; 2 jād'īt, *Mineral.* A massive, subvitreous, green, translucent sodium-aluminum silicate ($NaAlSi_2O_6$), probably a member of the pyroxene group and crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< JADE, *n.*] **jad'e-ite**.

Jade'-like, 1 jēd'-laik; 2 jād'-līk, *a. Petrol.* A rock in which the mineral jadeite enters largely. **jade'ite py-rox'ene-ite.**

Jade'-o-lite, 1 jēd'o-lait; 2 jād'o-līt, *n. Petrol.* A deep-green chromiferous syenite resembling jade in appearance, from the jadeite-mine at Tawmaw, Burma. [< JADEITE + -LITE.]

Jad'er-y, 1 jēd'ar-i; 2 jād'er-y, *n.* The tricks of a jade.

Ja-di'as, 1 jo-dō'es; 2 ja-dī'as, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jad'ish, 1 jad'ish; 2 jād'ĭsh, *a.* Like a jade. (1) Vicious: said of a horse. (2) Unchaste: wanton: said of a woman. **jad'y-t**.— **jad'ish-ly**, *adv.*

J'a"doube', 1ją"dūb'; 2 zhā"dūb', *rt.* [F.] *Chess.* Literally, I adjust: an expression used by a player on touching a piece to avoid the penalty of moving it.

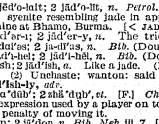
Ja'don, 1 jē'dan; 2 jā'don, *n. Bib. Neh.* iii, 7. (Heb., judging.]

Ja-du', 1 jo-dū'; 2 ja-dū', *n.* [Hind.] Conjuring; magic. **ja-du'-ism**.

Ja-du-gur', 1 jo-dū-gūr'; 2 ja-dŭ-gŭr', *n.* [Hind.] A house in which jadu is practised. **ja-doo-ghur't**.

Ja-du'wal"a, 1 jo-dū'wol"o; 2 ja-dŭ'wal"a, *n.* [Hind.] A conjurer of Upper India, practising hypnotism. See JAD-PHOONK.

Jae'ger, 1 yē'gar; 2 yā'ger, *n.* [Ger., hunter, < *jagen*, hunt.] **1.** A sportsman. **2.** A Tyrolese *jaeger*. **3.** [-] One of the gulls, a member of the genus *Stercorarius*, relatively small, with the middle tail-feathers projecting far beyond the rest. They are large, dark-colored, gull-like in general habits, and predacious, robbing sea-birds of their catch and raiding their nesting colonies.


Jaeger (*Stercorarius longicaudus*), showing form of the beak and central tail-feathers (seen from below).

1. A gull-like stercorariod

2. (1) A huntsman; as, a Tyrolese *jaeger*. (2) A member of the Austro-Hungarian or German army; a sharpshooter in a special battalion or regiment (originally composed largely of hunters), in either army. **3.** A follower or attendant, dressed as a hunter, who waits upon a noble or wealthy person. Compare CHASSEUR. **4.** [German.] A huntsman; gillie. **5.** [German, < *jagen*, hunt.] **jae'el**, 1 jē'el; 2 jā'el, *n. Bib.* An Israelitish heroine, wife of Heber the Kenite. *Judges* iv, 17. [Heb., chamois.]

Jae'ger-i", *n.* Same as JAGERN.

Ja'ell, 1 yē'el; 2 yā'el, **Alfred** (1/1832–2/1882). An Austrian pianist, composer, and teacher.

Jaen', 1 he-ān"; 2 hā-ān', *n.* A province of Andalusia, Spain; 5,184 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, an ancient Moorish city with a notable cathedral.

Jaf'fa, 1 jaf'a; 2 jāf'a, *n.* A town in Syria: the Joppa of the Bible; occupied by the British Nov. 17, 1917.

Jaf-fé', 1 yaf-fē'; 2 yāf-fē', **Philipp** (5/a1819–4/a1870). A Jewish German historian; *History of the German Empire under Lothair.* [< G.]

Jaf'fier, 1 jaf'ir; 2 jāf'ĕr, *n.* In Otway's *Venice Preserved*, the hero, a political conspirator who kills his friend and himself to avoid betraying his cause.

Jaff'na, 1 jāf'na; 2 jāf'na, *n.* **1.** An island N. of Ceylon, India. **2.** A seaport town on Jaffna Island. **Jaff"na-pa-tam'**, **Jaffna town**. Jaffna moss, see MOSS.

Jah'haar, 1 yāvn'hār; 2 yāvn'hār, *n. Norse Myth.* Odin: he who sits on the second of the three thrones, and is the second member of the threefold appearance of Odin's go'head as seen by Risse Gylfe on his visit to Asgard. [Ice., eyeu-high: that is, of equal rank.] **Jafn'hárr**.

Jag, 1 jag; 2 jāg, *rt.* [JAG'GED; JAG'GING.] **1.** To cut in notches or teeth like those of a saw; as, a *jagged* blade; a *jagged* wound; also, to cut with slashing strokes, as a garment. **2.** [Prov. & Scot.] To prick or stab with a pointed instrument; jab; as, to *jag* a person with a pin. *N. Acad.* To lay by the wall: said of bricks and tiles with stops, as a rope. **4.** [U. S.] To join by means of barbolts. **5.** *Mech.* To calk, as a rivet. [< Gael. *gag*, notch.] **jagg't.**

Jag', *rt.* [JAG'GED; JAG'GING.] [Colloq.] To carry a small load or jag of, as hay.

Jag', *n.* **1.** A projecting point; ragged edge; notch; tooth; a barb, as on a spear-head.

Behind a *jag*, that thou mayest have some screen.
DANTE *Divine Comedy* tr. by Longfellow *Inferno* can. 21, l. 60.

2. One of a row of serrated points; dag. **3.** A piece broken off; bit; shred; rag. **4.** *Mech.* A jag-bolt with barbed point. **5.** [Scot.] A stab or jab, as with a dirk. **6†.** A worner, as on a gun-cleaner. **jagg't.— jag'-bolt"**, *n.* Same as BARB-BOLT.

Jag', *n.* **1.** [Local, U. S., & Prov. Eng.] A load for one horse; a small load; as, a *jag* of hay; a *jag* of rails. **2.** Hence, in slang use, enough liquor to intoxicate; less than a load; as,

to have a *jag* on. Compare LOAD, *n.*, 7. **3.** [Local, U. S.] (1) A catch of fish; fare; also, a portion of fodder. (2) A load, parcel, or quantity; as, a *jag* of money. **4.** A train of pack-animals. **5.** [Scot.] A saddle-bag; wallet.

jag[1], *v.* pret. & p. of SEE-AG. Ant.

J. A. G., *abbr.* Judge-Advocate General.

Ja-ga'dhri, *n.* [ja-gā'dri; 2 ja-gā'dhri, *n.* A town in Ambala district, Punjab, India.

Jag"ad-na'tha, *n.* [jag"a-dū'na; 2 jŭg"ad-nā'ta, *n.* Same as JUGGERNAUT. **Jag'a-nath**[1]; **Jag'ur-nath**[2].

Jag'at, *l.* jag'rt; 2 jŭg'ŭt, *n.* [Sans.] *Theos.* The earth or physical plane.

Jag"a-ta'i, *l.* jag'a-tā'ı; 2 jăg"a-tā'ı. *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Turkestan. *II. n.* The southeastern branch of the Turkic or Tatar group of languages, spoken in Turkestan by the Uigurs, Uzbegs, Turkomans, etc., and belonging to the Ural-altaic class. [< *Jagatai*, native name of Turkestan, < *Jenghiz*, a son of Genghis Khan.]

Ja-ge'lo, *l.* ya-gel'ons; 2 yĭ-gĕl'ōn, *n.* (1354–1434.) Grand duke of Lithuania; married Hedwig, queen of Poland, uniting the two countries.

Ja-gel'lons, *l.* ya-gel'ons; 2 yĭ-gĕl'ōns, *n. pl.* The Lithuanian dynasty that reigned in Lithuania, Poland, Hungary, and Bohemia from the 14th to the 17th century.

Ja'ger, *n.* Same as JAEGER.

Jä'gern-dorf, *l.* yā'gern-dōrf; 2 yā'gern-dŏrf, *n.* A town in Silesia, Czechoslovakia; a former principality.

Jag'ged, *l.* jag'ed; 2 jăg'ĕd, *a.* Having jags or notches.

Many a man had gazed . . . at the *jagged* and indented mountain ridges of Spain, before one called them 'sierras' or 'sawa.'
THOREAU *On the Study of Words*, p. 14. N. Y., n. d. c. 1885.]

jag'gy[1]; **jag'ged-ly**, *adv.*; **jag'ged-ness**, *n.*

jag'ger[1], *l.* jag'er; 2 jăg'ĕr, *n.* One who or that which jags. Specif.: (1) A wheel having a waved or ornamental rim, for decorating or crimping out pastry. **jag'ging**[1]**ron**[1]. (2) *Stonecrushing.* A toothed chisel. (3) A rough edge, as of a nick in a piece of metal. **jag**[1].

jag'ger, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] One who works draft-horses; a carter. [Scot.] The miller's man. The miller; a peddler.—

jag'ger-spring", *n.* A seat-spring in a vehicle.

Jag'gers, Mr., 1 jag'ərz; 2 jăg'ĕrz. In Dickens's *Great Expectations*, an astute and bullying lawyer and guardian.

jag'ger-y, 1 jag'ar-ı; 2 jăg'ĕr-ı, *n.* A coarse sugar made in the East Indies from cane. [< Hind. *sakkar*, < Sans. *carkara*, sugar.] **jag'ge-ry**[1]; **jag'gher-y**[1]; **jag'ra**[1].

Jag'gi-ghaut', 1 jag'ı-gŏt'; 2 jăg'ı-gŏt', *n.* *Metal.* An inclined board on which ore-slimes are washed, as in a buddle.

Ja'ghir, *l.* jā'gir; 2 jā'gĭr (XIII), *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The government revenues of a tract of land assigned with the power to collect and administer; as, the *jaghir* assigned to the East India Company by the nawab of Arcot. **ja'ghir**[1]; **ja'ghir-dar**, *n.* The holder of a jaghir. **ja'gheer-dar**[1].

ja'gla, *l.* jā'gla; 2 jā'glā, *n.* [Nepal.] A goat-antelope, the serow.

Ja'go, *n.* [Sp.] See JAMES.

ja-gong', 1 ya-gon'; 2 yā-gŏng', *n.* [Malay.] Maize.

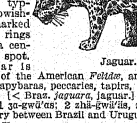
Ja'gow, 1 ya'gō; 2 yā'gō, **Gottlieb E. G. von** (?/1803–). A German statesman.

Jag'ra-on, 1 jag'ra-ōn; 2 jăg'ra-ŏn, *n.* A town in Jalandhar division, Punjab, India.

Ja'gra-ta, 1 jā'gra-ta; 2 jā'gra-tä, *n.* [Sans.] *Theos.* The "waking" state, composed of the two planes, physical or astral, as distinguished from the "sleeping" state of the mental plane or Devachan.

ja'gua, 1 jā'gwa; 2 jā'gwä, *n.* 1. [Porto Rico.] The genip-tree. 2. The inaja-palm. **ja'gua-palm**[1].

Jag'uar, 1 jag'wor or ja-gwär'; 2 jăg'wĭr or ja-gwär' (XIII), *n.* A leopard-like mammal (*Felis onca*) of wooded regions from Texas to Patagonia, typically yellowish-brown marked with dark rings enclosing a central dark spot.



Jaguar. 1/20

The jaguar is the largest of the American *Felidæ*, and preys largely on monkeys, capybaras, peccaries, tapirs, etc., and on horses and cattle. [< Brar. *jaguara*, jaguar.] **jag'ouar**[1].

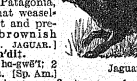
Ja-gun'tas, 1 ja-gun'tas; 2 jä-gŭn'täs, *n.* A river; part of the boundary between Brazil and Uruguay, South America; length, 175 m.

Ja'gus-ete, 1 jā'gwa-ē'tē; 2 jā'gwä-ē'tē, *n.* A large variety of jaguar, once supposed to be a distinct species.

ja'gua-ot[1]**ia**[1]; **ja'guar-et**[1]**ia**[1].

Ja'gu-ras, 1 jā'gwa-rās'; 2 jä'gwä-rŏs'ə, *n.* A river in Brazil; length, 400 m. from Ceará state to the Atlantic ocean.

Ja'gua-ron'di, 1 jā'gwa-ron'dı; 2 jä'gwa-rōn'dı, *n.* A wild cat (*Felis jaguarondi*), ranging from Texas to Patagonia, of somewhat weasel-like aspect and prevailing brownish gray. [Sp. JAGUAR.] **ja'gua-run'di**[1].



Jaguarondi. 1/16

ja'gua-wē'ti; 2 ja-gwā'ē. **Jah**, *n.* Same as JAHAZIAH.

Jah, 1 jō or yō; 2 jŏ or yŏ, *n.* [Heb., < *Jahh* to be exalted.] **Jah'ze-el**[1].

Jah, 1 jā'ə; 2 jä'ə, *n.* Same as JAHAZ.

Jah'ath, 1 jē'hath; 2 jä'hăth, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 2. [Heb., comfort; revival.]

Ja'has, 1 jē'has; 2 jä'hăs, *n.* *Bib. Num.* xxi, 23. **Ja-ha'zaz**[1]; **Jah'zah**[1].

Ja'ha-zi'ah, 1 jē'he-zī'e; 2 jä'hə-zī'ə, *n.* *Bib. Ezra* x, 15. [Heb., Jah sees; but in several other passages, "opposition."]

Ja-ha'zi-el, 1 jē-hē'zı-el; 2 jä-hä'zĭ-ĕl, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* xvi, 6. [Heb., Jah reveals.]

Jah'di-el, 1 jē'dı-el or ōl; 2 jä'dı-ĕl or ŏl, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* ii, 33.

Jah'de, 1 yō'de; 2 yä'dē, *n.* 1. A bay of the North Sea, in Prussia. 2. See WILHELMSHAVEN.

Jah'di-el, 1 jē'dı-el; 2 jä'dĭ-ĕl, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* v, 24. [Heb., Jah gives joy.]

Jah'do, 1 jē'do; 2 jä'dō, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* v, 14.

Ja'he-lel, 1 jē'he-lel; 2 jä'hē-lĕl, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Jah'hel, 1 jē'hel; 2 jä'hĕl, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Jah'le-el, 1 jē'lı-el; 2 jä'lē-ĕl, *n.* *Bib. Gen.* xlvi, 14. [Heb., xxvi, 26.

Jah'le-el-ites, 1 jē'lı-el-aits; 2 jä'lē-ĕl-īts, *n. pl.* *Bib. Num.*

Jah'ma-1, 1 jē'mə-el or -mel; 2 jä'mə-l or -mĭ, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 33. [Heb., Jah gives.]

Jahn, 1 yōn; 2 yän, *n.* **1. Friedrich Ludwig** (?/1778–10/15 1852), a German writer upon gymnastics; called the "Turn-vater." **2. Johann** (?/1815–?/1816), a German Roman Catholic priest and professor of Oriental languages; *Biblical Archæology.* **3. Otto** (?/1813–?/1869), a German philologist, archeologist, and art-historian.

Jahn, 1 yān; 2 yän, **George Henri Gottlieb** (?/1801–?/1875). A German-French homeopathic physician and writer.

Jahr'zeit, 1 yār'tsaıt; 2 yär'tsīt, *n.* [G.] Among the Jews, the anniversary of the death of a parent, observed with prayers for the dead and other ceremonies. See KADDISH.

Jah'reh, Jah'vism, Jah'vist. Same as JEHOVAH, etc.

Jah'zah, 1 jē'za, 2 jē'zə, *n.* Same as JAHAZ.

Jah'ze-el, 1 jē'zı-el; 2 jē'zĭ-ĕl, *n.* *Bib. Gen.* xlvi, 24. [Heb., Jah apportions.] **Jah'zi-el**[1].

Jah'ze-ites, 1 jē'zı-aits; 2 jē'zĕ-īts, *n. pl.* *Bib. Num.* xxvi, 48.

Jah-ze'lah, 1 jə-zē'ya; 2 jä-zē'yə, *n.* Same as JAHAZIAH.

Jah'ze-rah, 1 jē'zı-ra; 2 jē'zĕ-ra, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* ix, 12.

Jah'ze-el, 1 jē'zı-el; 2 jē'zĭ-ĕl, *n.* Same as JAHZEEL.

jai a-lai', 1 hī a-lī'; 2 hī ä-lī'. A Basque-Spanish game of handball popular in Cuba. It is played by two opposed contestants, on a court called a *fronton*; the ball is served against a wall suitably marked, and each player wears a gauntlet from which projects a long, curved structure of wicker-work with which he bats at a ball. Compare PELOTA. [Sp., < Basque *jai*, festival, + *alai*, merry.]

Jai'fa-ba, 1 hī'fə-ba; 2 hī'fä-bä, *n.* [Porto Rico.] An edible crab.

jail, 1 jāl; 2 jāl, *vt.* To put in jail; imprison; incarcerate.

jail, 1 jāl; 2 jāl, *n.* **1.** A building in place for the confinement of arrested or sentenced persons; prison: in the United States usually a place to confine those guilty of minor offenses, or awaiting trial; as, a county *jail*. [< OF. *jaiole*, *gaiole*, < LL. *gabiola*, a cage, < L. *cavea*, hollow.] **jail'house"r**[1]. **jail'bird"**, *n.* One who has been confined in prison; a criminal. **—j.-delivery**, *n.* **1.** The act of giving to prisoners their liberty. **2.** The process of imprisoned awaiting trial. **2.** A breaking out or forcible liberation of prisoners from jail. **3.** *Law.* A commission, at first special, then [Obsolete] general, but afterward occasional, directing the judges of oyer and terminer and jail-delivery to dispose of the cases of persons in jail awaiting trial.—**j.-fever**, *n.* Typhus fever. **—j.-keeper**[1]. **—j.-limits** or **liberties**, *n. pl.* The limits within which a prisoner for debt under bonds is free to go.

jail'age, 1 jā'lıj; 2 jāl'ăj, *n.* A jailer's compensation; also, the custody exacted by a jailer.

jailed, *pp.* Jailed. S. S.

jail'er, 1 jā'lər; 2 jāl'ĕr, *n.* **1.** The officer in charge of a jail. [Local, Eng.] *Coal-mining.* **2.** A tub for carrying water in a mine. [< OF. *jaioleor*, *gaioleor*, < *jaiole*, *gaiole*; see JAIL.] **jail'or**.

jail'er-ess, 1 jā'lər-es; 2 jāl'ĕr-ĕs, *n.* A female jailer.

jail'ward, 1 jāl'werd; 2 jāl'wĕrd, *adv.* In the direction of a jailer.

jail'ish, 1 jā'lısh; 2 jāl'ĭsh, *a.* Characteristic of a jail.

Jai'me, *n.* [Sp.] See JAMES.

Jain, 1 jān; 2 jīn. *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the Jains or Jainism. *II. n.* An adherent of Jainism. See JAINISM. [< Hind. *Jaina*, < *jina*, victorious.] **Jai'nat**[1]**.**

Jain architecture, a style of Indian architecture allied to the Buddhist, developed by the Jains during the 10th and 11th centuries. Its most characteristic features are (1) the false dome of its temples, which is high and tapering, built in horizontal layers each surmounted by a vase-shaped finial, and commonly supported by twelve pillars set in a square; and (2) the Tower of Victory, composed of stories rising almost vertically, elaborately carved and corbeled out at the top. See INDIAN ARCHITECTURE, under INDIAN.

Jain'ism, 1 jain'ızm; 2 jīn'ĭzm, *n.* A religious system held by large numbers of non-Brahmanical Hindus. The remodeled form of *Jainism* is traced to a teacher named Parsva who lived in north central India in the 8th century before Christ. . . . The immediate founder was a certain Vardhamana, a younger son of Siddartha, and a contemporary of Buddha (see *Sehaf-Herzog Encyc.*, s. v., vol. x, p. 10.) Jainism resembles Buddhism in its moral code, denies the divine origin and infallibility of the Vedas, but holds some doctrines in common with Brahmanism. There are two or three denominations, the *Digambara*, or sky-clad (naked), who deny salvation to women; the *Svetambara*, or white-clad, which admits women; and the *Dhundia*, who consider all animal life sacred. The distinctive feature of the system is worship of sages or saints known as *jinas*. A large part of the trade and wealth of India is in the hands of Jains.

Jainism is the only representative of Buddhistic ideas now left in India. MONIER WILLIAMS *Hinduism* app., p. 223. [s. a. J. v.]

Jain'ist, *n.* Same as JAIN, *II.*

Jai-pur', 1 jı-pūr'; 2 jī-pŭr', *n.* **1.** A native state in E. Rajputana, India; 16,682 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a commercial city.

Ja'ir, 1 jē'er; 2 jā'ĭr, *n.* *Bib. Num.* xxxii, 41.

Ja'ir-ite, 1 jē'er-ait; 2 jā'ĭr-īt, *n.* *Bib. 2 Sam.* xx, 26.

Jai-row', 1 jē-rou'; 2 jī-rou', *n.* The alum-root, geum.

Ja'ires, 1 jē'er-us or ja-ē'rus; 2 jā'ĭ-rŭs or ja-ī'rŭs, *n.* *Bib.* A ruler of a synagog whose daughter Jesus raised from the dead. *Mark* v, 22. IL., < Heb. JAIR.]

Jai'sal-mair', 1 jī'sal-mār'; 2 jī'sŭl-mār', *n.* **1.** A native state in W. Rajputana, India; 16,039 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; a fortified town.

Ja-ja'ra, 1 jā-jā'rə; 2 jä-jä'rä, *n.* [Guam.] An Asiatic swift (*Collocalia fuciphaga*) making an edible nest.

Ja'ĭ-ce, 1 yaı'tse; 2 yī'tse, *n.* A town in Bosnia, Jugoslavia; the medieval capital; captured by the Turks in 1528.

Jaj'-man", 1 jaj'-man'; 2 jăj'-măn', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] 1. One who engages a brahman to perform religious ceremonies on his behalf. **2.** A client. **3.** A patron.

Jaj-pur', 1 jaj-pūr'; 2 jăj-pŭr', *n.* A town in Cuttack district, Orissa province, Bengal, India; a place of pilgrimage.

Jak, 1 jak; 2 jăk, *n.* Same as JACK, *n.*, 7.

Ja'kan, 1 jē'ken; 2 jä'kan, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* i, 42.

Jake, 1 jēk; 2 jāk, *n.* Diminutive of JACOB. [ing.]

Ja'keh, 1 jē'ke; 2 jä'kĕ, *n.* *Bib. Prov.* xxx, 1. [Heb., harken-

Jakes, 1 jēks; 2 jāks, *n.* **1.** [Dial., Eng.] Filth; untidiness **2.** [Archaic.] A privy.—**jakes'-farm"er**[1], *n.* A privy-cleaner or contractor for privy-cleaning.

Ja'kie, 1 jā'kı; 2 jä'kĭ, *n.* [S. Am.] A South-American cystignathoid frog (*Pseudis paradoxa*), greenish with brown stripes, and having tadpoles larger than the adult.

Ja'kim, 1 jē'kim; 2 jā'kĭm, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* xxiv, 12. [Heb., a setter up.]

Jak'o, 1 jak'o; 2 jăk'o, *n.* The common African gray parrot (*Psittacus erithacus*). [= JACKO.]

Jak'ob, *n.* Same as JACOB.

Ja-ko'vo, 1 ja-kō'vo; 2 jä-kŏ'vo, *n.* A town in S.E. Montenegro Jugoslavia. **Dja-ko'vi-ca**; **Dja-ko'vo**; **Dja-ko'vo**.

Jak-ta'tion, *n.* Same as JACTATION.

Ja-kun', 1 ja-kūn'; 2 jä-kŭn', *n.* One of the black mixed aboriginal tribes of the southern Malay Peninsula.

Ja-ku'tian, 1 ja-kū'shən; 2 jä-kū'shən. *Geol.* I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the upper of the two groups comprised in the Scythian series of strata of Triassic age, or to the corresponding geologic age. *II. n.* The Jakutian stage of strata, overlying the Brahmanian and followed by the Hydaspian.

Jak'wood", *n.* Same as JACK-WOOD.

Jal, 1 zāl; 2 zhāl, **Auguste** (1795–4/1873). A French writer, noted on art and naval antiquities.

Ja'la"bert, 1 ja'la-bār'; 2 jä'lä-bĕr', **Charles François** (1/1819–3/1901). A French landscape- and genre-painter.

Ja-la'la-bad', 1 ja-la'la-bŏd'; 2 ja-lä'lä-bäd', *n.* **1.** A town on the Kabul river in Afghanistan, where Sir Robert Sale was besieged by the Afghans from November, 1841, to April, 1842. **2.** A town in Shahjahanpur district, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.

Ja-la'le-el, 1 ja-lē'lı-el; 2 ja-lā'lĕ-ĕl, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Jal'al-pur, 1 jul'al-pūr'; 2 jŭl'al-pur', *n.* A town of the Rawalpindi division, Punjab, India.

Ja'lam, 1 jē'lam; 2 jā'lam, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.). *Gen.* xxxvi, 5.

Ja'lan-dhar, 1 jē'lun-dor; 2 jā'lŭn-dar, *n.* **1.** A division of the Punjab, India; 10,006 sq. m. **2.** A district within this division; 1,433 sq. m. **3.** An ancient city; capital of the division and district. **Jul'lun-dert**.

Jal'ap, 1 jal'ap; 2 jăl'ap, *n.* *Med.* The dried root of *Ipomœa purga*, used in medicine as a hydragog. [< Sp. *jalapa*, < *Jalapa*, town in Mexico.] **jal'ap-in**. **—can'cer-jal'ap**, *n.* The pokeberry.—**East-Indian j.** *l.* A convolvulaceous plant (*Ipomœa turpethum*) occurring in tropical Asia and Australia. **2.** Its dried root, which possesses strongly cathartic properties.—**false j.**, the root of the four-o'clock or marvel-of-Peru (*Mirabilis jalapa*).—**Indian j.**, an extract from the East-Indian *Ipomœa turpethum*.—**male j.**, the South-American *Ipomœa batatoides*; also, the Mexican *orizabæ-root* (*I. orizabensis*).—**Tampico j.**, a jalap derived from the rhizome of a convolvulaceous American plant (*Exogonium stimulans*). It is less strongly cathartic than the true jalap. **—wild j.**, the wild potato. See under POTATO.

Jal'a-pa, 1 jal'ə-pa; 2 jăl'ə-pä, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of plants now referred to *Mirabilis*: formerly cultivated to supply the jalap of commerce. [< Sp. *jalapa*; see JALAP.]

Ja-la'pa[2], 1 ha-lā'pa; 2 hä-lä'pä, *n.* A manufacturing city, capital of Vera Cruz state, Mexico, having an abundant growth of plants from which jalap is produced.

Jal'ap-ate, 1 jal'ap-ēt; 2 jăl'ap-āt, *n.* A salt of jalapic acid.

Jal'ap-ic, 1 ja-lap'ık; 2 jä-lăp'ĭk, *a.* Pertaining to, or containing jalap or jalapin.—**jalapic acid**, a resinous amorphous compound ($C_{34}H_{56}O_{16}$) produced by dissolving jalapin in aqueous solutions of the alkalis or alkaline earths. It unites with bases, forming jalapates.

Jal'a-pin, 1 jal'ə-pın; 2 jăl'ə-pĭn, *n.* *Chem.* A resinous compound ($C_{31}H_{52}O_{16}$) contained in several plants of the order *Convolvulaceæ*, used in medicine as a cathartic.

Jal'a-pin"ic, *a.* Same as JALAPIC.

Jal'a-pi-nol, 1 jal'ə-pı-nōl *or* -nol; 2 jăl'ə-pĭ-nōl *or* -nŏl, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline product from jalapin by hydrolysis. [< JALAPIN + -OL.]

Jal'a-pi-nol'ic, 1 jal'ə-pı-nol'ık; 2 jăl'ə-pĭ-nŏl'ĭc. *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to jalapinol.—**j. acid**, a resinous acid which results from the action of alkalis on jalapinol, from fusing it with caustic potash, etc.

Ja-laun', 1 ja-laun'; 2 ja-loun', *n.* **1.** A district in Allahabad division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India; 1,477 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, Kalpi. **3.** A town in this district. **Ja-lon'**[1].

Ja'lee, 1 jā'lı; 2 jā'lē, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Pierced screenwork or lattice in marble or stone, a feature of house-decoration in India, showing Mohammedan influence.

Ja-le'le-el, 1 ja-lē'lı-el; 2 ja-lē'lĕ-ĕl, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ja-le'o, 1 ha-lē'o; 2 hä-lē'o, *n.* [Sp.] A vivacious Spanish dance.

Ja'lel, 1 ya'lel; 2 yä'lĕl, *n.* [P.] The stone shot from a stone-bow.

Jal-ga'on, 1 jul-gā'on; 2 jŭl-gä'ŏn, *n.* **1.** A town in Berar province, India. **2.** A town in Khandesh district, Bombay, India.

Ja-lis'co, 1 ha-lis'ko; 2 hä-lĭs'ko, *n.* A state in Mexico; 31,846 sq. m.: capital, Guadalajara.

Jal'ka, 1 yōl'ke; 2 yŏl'kä, *n.* *Norse Myth.* Odin: a name from which some trace the origin of "Jack the Giant-killer." **Jalkr**[1].

Jal'kar, 1 jul'kar; 2 jŭl'kär, *n.* [Brit. India.] Revenue from irregular rights, as from lakes. **—Margastyrsis.**

jal-la'o, 1 ha-lā'o; 2 hä-lä'o, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A fish. Same as **jal'loped**, 1 jol'apt; 2 jŏl'ŏpt, *a.* *Her.* Having wattles, comb, or gills colored differently from the body, as a cock.

Jal'lar, 1 jul-lār'; 2 jŭl-lär', *n.* A fortified town in Jodhpur state, Rajputana, India.

Jal'lo-mit'za, 1 ya'lo-mit'sa; 2 yä'lo-mĭt'sä, *n.* **1.** A river in Roumania; length, 140 m. **2.** A district in Great Wallachia, Roumania; 2,718 sq. m.

Jal'on, 1 jē'an; 2 jā'ŏn, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 17.

Ja-lou', 1 ja-lū'; 2 ja-lŭ', *n.* [F., < Dial. Scot.] To suspect; be jealous or suspicious. **ja-loose'**[1]; **ja-louse'**[1].

Jal'ous, *a.* [Dial or Obs.] Jealous.

Jal'ou-sie', 1 jal'u-sē'; 2 jăl'ŭ-sē', *n.* [F.] **1.** A Venetian shutter, or blind, screening those within. **2.** A portico or veranda enclosed within shutters of movable slats. **3.** Jealousy.



Jalousie.

ja-lou'sied, *a.* Having jalousies.

jalp, *v.* [Scot.] Same as JAUP.

Jal'pa-gu'ri, 1 jul'pa-gū'rı; 2 jŭl'pä-gū'rĭ, *n.* **1.** A district in Bengal province, India; 2,962 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Jal'pa-ite, 1 jal'pa-ait; 2 jăl'pa-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A lead-gray cupriferous argentite, $Ag_2S.Cu_2S$, that crystallizes in the isometric system. [< *Jalpa*, in Mexico.]

jam, 1 jam; 2 jăm, *v.* [JAMMED, JAMMING.] [< ME. MYNGE.] **I.** *tr.* **1.** To compact or press into a tight place; render immovable by strong pressure; wedge or squeeze in; hence, to bruise, compress, or crush. **2.** To fill and block up by crowding; as, to *jam* a passage. **3.** In wireless telegraphy, to oppose (another transmitting station) intentionally or otherwise, with wave-impulses of equal length, resulting in confusion of signals in the receiving station; as, to *jam* an operator. **jamb**[1]. **4.** [U. S. Slang.] To force the premature passage of (a measure). **5.** [Prov. Eng.] To trample under foot; make firm by treading; as, land is *jammed* by cattle.

II. *i.* To become immovable from being violently pressed or wedged. [Form of CHAMP, *v.*] **jamb**[1].

SYN.: crowd, crowd in, crowd up, crush, force, pack, press, push, squeeze, throng. See MUSTER.—**Antt.**: ease, free, liberate, loosen, release, relieve.—**jammed for time** [Colloq., U. S.], in great haste; hurried.—**jammed on the wind** (*Naut.*), sailing close-hauled: said of a vessel.

jam, *n.* 1. A number of people or objects crowded together so as to prevent movement, or the pressure from such a crowd; as, a *jam* in a theater; a *jam* of logs.

There is a tremendous *jam* of grain-laden vessels in Buffalo Harbor to-day. — *New-York Tribune* Nov. 28, 1891, p. 1, col. 3.

2. In wireless telegraphy, an impediment from another transmitter than that in conjunction with which a station is working which interferes with the reception of the desired message. **jamb**†. — **center jam** (*Logging*), a blockade of logs in the middle of a stream. — **stream jam**. — **jam-break'er**, *n.* — **jam-breaking**, *n.* The act of breaking a jam of floating logs by loosening or cutting away the logs that bind or hold back the main body. — **jam-cut**, *n.* A cut across an extra nut to secure a principal nut. — **jam-pin**, *n.* The pin penetrating the parts of a joint which binds them to their relative places. — **jam-riveter**, *n.* A riveting-machine having its pneumatic hammer arranged especially for use in narrow or contracted places. — **jam-weld**, *n.* *Mech.* A jump-weld. — to **shoot a jam** (*Logging*), to disperse a log-blockade by the use of dynamite. — **wing jam** (*Logging*), a jam of logs standing up-stream, one end being held by an obstacle in the stream and the other touching the shore.

jam†, *n.* A conserve of fruits prepared by thorough cooking and stewing with sugar, reducing it to a pulp. [Cp. JAM, *v.*; also Ar. *Jámid*, congealed, < *jamada*, thicken.]

jam†, *n.* *Mining.* Same as JAMB, 2.

jam†, *n.* A frock for children. < Hind. *jāmah*, garment.]

Jam², *n.* A native chieftain in Kattywar, Kutch, and the lower Indus. [M.]

Jam, *obbr.* Jamaica.

ja'ma, 1 jā'mə; 2 jā'mä, *n.* [Hind. & Per.] A garment; specif., the long outer robe of a Persian or a Hindu. **Ja'mah**.

jam-bador, *n.* Same as JAMBOK.

Ja-mai'ca, 1 ja-mē'kə; 2 ja-mā'ca, *n.* **1.** An island in the Greater Antilles, British West Indies; 4,193 sq. m.; capital, Kingston. **2.** A bay on S. W. Long Island, N. Y., a part of the borough of Queens, New York city. — **Jamaica cherry**, a tropical and subtropical American tree (*Ficus pedunculata*) with orange-yellow, globose fruit. — **J. ginger**, **J. wood**, same as DOGWOOD-TREE, 2. — **J. ginger-pepper, rose**, see GINGER, etc.

Ja-mai'can, 1 ja-mē'kən; 2 ja-mā'can, *a.* A native or resident inhabitant of Jamaica. — **Ja-mai'can**, *a.*

ja-mai'cin, } 1 ja-mē'sin, -sin *or* -sin; 2 ja-mā'cin, -cin *or* -çin.

ja-mai'cine, } *n.* *Chem.* Same as BERBERIN. **ja-mai'cin**; **ja-mai'sine**.

ja-mai', 1 ja-mā'i; 2 jā-mā', *n.* [Ar.] A draft- or burden-camel: so called in Tripoli.

ja'mas, 1 jā'məs; 2 jā'mas, *n.* [Native.] The fruit of the jambolana; the Java plum. **ja'mun**†.

jamb, 1 jam; 2 jām, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A side-post or side of a doorway, window-opening, or fireplace.

In the Irish round towers, the doorway from the oldest to the most modern, generally have sloping *jambs*.

J. Fergusson *Hist. Arch. Irel.*, ii, p. 234, b. *m.* & *co.* 1883.

2. *Mining.* An upright mass of rock or stone separating from the side of the mine. **3**†. The cheek or side of a helmet or shield. **4**†. A leg. [< OF. *jambe*, leg, < LL. *gamba*, hoof; cp. L. *camua*, crooked.]

jamb'-din'ing, *n.* The side work, or vertical side-boarding of a doorway or similar opening. — **j.-post**, *n.* One of the uprights of a doorway or window-opening. — **j.-shaft**, *n.* *Arch.* A slender shaft with capital and base, forming part of a door or window-jamb. — **j.-stone**, *n.* A stone pillar at the side of a doorway or window-opening.

jam'ba, 1 jam'bə; 2 jām'ba, *n.* A prepared food of eastern Asia.

The food called *jamba* is prepared by cooking brick tea during several hours, then adding butter and salt, and stirring the mixture until it becomes a thick broth.

S. Wells Williams *Middle Kingdom* vol. i, p. 41. ls. 1883.]

jam-ba'va, 1 jam-bā'və; 2 jām-bā'va, *n.* A fermented liquor, made in India from the jambolana fruit.

jambe, 1 jamb; 2 jāmb, *n.* **1.** Armor for the legs. See illus. under ARMOR. **2.** *Her.* Same as GAMB. **3**†. Same as JAMB. [OF.; see JAMB, 4.] — **jambed**†, *a.* [Her.]

jam-bee'i, *n.* A knotty bamboo cane, of the 18th century.

jam'bi ẽres', 1 jəm'bi'ẽr'; 2 zhän'bi'ẽr'. *n. pl.* [OF.] Stout leggings worn by huntsmen and others.

Jam'bi-chus, *n.* Same as IAMBLICHUS. [BOR.

Jam'bok, 1 jam'bək; 2 jām'bōk. *n.* [S. Afr.] Same as SJAM.

jam'bo-la'na, 1 jam'bō-lā'nə; 2 jām'bo-lā'na, *n.* [E. Ind.] A large East-Indian tree (*Eugenia jambolana*) of the myrtle family, yielding a hard, durable timber, and an astringent bark used for dyeing and in medicine; it bears an edible plum-like fruit. Also called **jam'bul**.

Jam'bo-li, 1 yām'bo-lī; 2 yām'bo-lī, *n.* A manufacturing town in Eastern Roumelia, Bulgaria.

jam'bone, 1 jam'bōn; 2 jām'bōne, *n.* A lone hand in euchre, played only by agreement, in which the player lays his cards on the table and must lend one chosen by an opponent. If successful, it scores 8 points; otherwise, as for an ordinary hand. [Cp. JAMBOREE, *n.*]

jam'boo, *n.* Same as JAMBOS. **[Jam'bul**.

jam'bool, 1 jam'būl; 2 jām'bōōl, *n.* Same as JAMBOLANA.

jam'bo-ra'di, *n.* Same as JAMBORANDI.

jam'bo-ree', 1 jam'bo-rī'; 2 jām'bo-rē', *n.* **1.** In euchre, a lone hand of the five highest cards, by agreement scoring 16 points for the holder. [Cp. JAMBONE.] **2.** A social frolic or spree.

jam'bo-rin(e), 1 jam'bo-rin; 2 jām'bo-rin, *n.* A white crystalline product of jambolana-seeds, of which the exact nature is undetermined. [< JAMBOLANA.]

jam'bos, 1 jam'bōs; 2 jām'bōs, *n.* [India.] A tropical tree (*Caryophyllus jambos*) cultivated for its fruit; the rose-apple.

jam'bot; **jam'boo**; **jam'but**; **jam'bul**.

jam'bo-sa, 2 jām'bō-sə, *n.* Same as JAMBOS, *n.*

jam'bo-sin(e), 1 jam'bo-sin; 2 jām'bo-sin, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{10}H_{15}NO$) derived from the root-bark of the jambos. [< JAMBOS.]

jam'-break'ing, etc. See under JAM†, *n.*

Jam'bres, 1 jam'brēz; 2 jām'brēz, *n.* *Bib.* An opponent of Moses. See JAN'RES, *2 Tim.* iii, 8, 9. [ix, 36.

Jam'bri, 1 jam'brī; 2 jām'brī, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.*

jam'bul, *n.* Same as JAMBOLANA. **jam'bot**.

Jam'bu-sar, 1 jām'bōō-sər, *n.* A town in Broach district, N. Bombay province, India.

Jam-da'ni, 1 jam-dā'ni; 2 jām-dā'ni, *n.* [Hind.] A delicate figured or flowered muslin.

James, 1 jēms; 2 jāms, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **James-i'na**, 1 jēms-ī'nə (*fem.*); *f.* **Jacques**, 1 jāk, 2 zhāk; *fem.* **Jacque'line**, 1 jāk'lən, 2 zhāk'lo-lēn; It. **Gia-co'mo**, 1 jə-kō'mo, 2 jä-cō'mo, **Ja'chi-mot**, **Ja'co-pot**; Fg. **Jay'me**, 1 jaī'mē, 2 zhī'me, **Di-o'go**, 1 di-ō'go, 2 dē-ō'go; Rus. **Ya'kof**, 1 yā'kof, 2 yä'kof. Sp. **Di-e'go**, 1 di-ē'go, 2 dē-ē'go **Ja'go**, 1 hē'go, 2 hā'go, **Ja'me**, 1 ha'me, 2 hā'mg. **2**. *Bib.* One of two apostles; (1) **J. the Greater**, the son of Zebedee; executed by Herod Agrippa, A. D. 40 (*Matt.* v, 21); patron of Spain, shrine at Compostella. (2) **J. the Less**, the son of Alpheus; first bishop of Jerusalem. *Matt.* x, 3. 3. One of the Lord's brothers; stoned about A. D. 60. *Gal.* i, 19. **4**. *Bib.* An epistle, written by St. James the Less, originally to Jewish Christians, concerning the conduct of life. **5**. **J. I.** (⁸/₁₉1430–⁷/₂₇1437), a king of Scotland; murdered at Perth. **6**. **J. II.** (⁷/₁₆1430–³/₃1460), a king of Scotland; he invaded England and was killed at the battle of Roxburgh. **7**. **J. III.** (⁷/₁₁1451–²⁰/₂₅1488), a king of Scotland; was defeated and killed by his subjects near Bannockburn. **8**. **J. IV.** (³/₁₇1473–⁹/₂₃1512), a king of Scotland who twice invaded England and fell at Flodden. **9**. **J. V.** (⁹/₁₀1512–¹³/₂₄1542), a king of Scotland; father of Mary, Queen of Scots. **10**. **J. I.** of England, **VI.** of Scotland (¹⁹/₂₆1566–²⁷/₂₈1625), a king of Scotland (1567–1625); of England (1603–1625); son of Darnley and Mary Queen of Scots. **11**. **J. II.** of England, **VII.** of Scotland (¹⁴/₂₄1633–⁶/₁₆1701), a king of Great Britain and Ireland; son of Charles I.; was deposed, defeated by William III. at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690. **12**. **Charles Tillinghast** (1809–¹⁰/₁₇1862), an American Senator; inventor of a rifled cannon and projectiles; fatally injured by a shell. **13**. **Frank Linsly** (¹/₁₁1857–²/₁₃1890), an English explorer in Africa, etc. **14**. **George Payne Rainesford** (⁸/₂₁1801–⁹/₁1860), an English novelist and historian; he wrote more than 100 novels; *Richelieu*, etc. **15**. **Sir Henry** (1803–⁸/₁1877), an English lieutenant-general and director-general of the ordnance survey; introduced photozincography in map-making. **16**. **Henry** (¹/₁₅1811–¹⁸/₁1882), an American theologian of modified Swedenborgian belief. **17**. **Henry** (¹⁵/₂₂1843–²/₂₆1916), an American novelist, essayist, and critic, naturalized British subject, 1915; *The Bostonians*, *The Ambassadors*, etc. **18**. **Edward Stuart**, see STUART. **19**. **James Alton** (⁹/₂₁1864–), an American historian and educator. **20**. **John, Angel** (⁴/₁₅1785–²⁰/₂₉1859), an English independent clergyman and writer. **21**. **John** (1702–⁵/₁₆1776), an English physician; he originated "James's fever powder." **22**. **Thomas** (1593?–1632?), an English arctic explorer who sought a northwest passage; discoverer of James's Bay. **23**. **Thomas Chalkley** (1760–⁷/₁₈1835), an American physician, educator, and poet. **24**. **William** (⁷/₁₁1842–), an American psychologist, author, and writer; brother of Henry the novelist. **25**. A county in S. E. Tennessee; county-seat, Ooltewah. **26**. [Slang.] A sovereign or five shillings. **27**. [Slang.] A sheep's head. — **James royal**, a silver coin, the Sword Dollar. See COIN. [by 175 m.

James Bay. The southern projection of Hudson Bay; 250 **James City**. A county in S. E. Virginia; 159 sq. m.; county-seat, Williamsburg. [ocean; 50 by 20 m.

James Island. One of the Galapagos Islands in the Pacific

James'ian, 1 jēm'zi-ən; 2 jām'zi-an, *n.* [< JAMES, *n.*, + -IAN (*née* Murphy) (⁸/₂₁1794–²/₁1860), an Irish writer; Shakespearian and art critic. **2**. **Charles Davis** (⁸/₂₁1827–¹⁵/₂₈1890), a United States general; he fought in the Civil War, battle and at Seven Pines. **3**. **Sir Leander Starr** (⁹/₂₁1853–¹¹/₂₇1917), a Scottish physician; administrator in South Africa; premier of Cape Colony, 1895–1896. **4**. **Robert** (⁷/₁₇1774–⁴/₁₆1854), a Scottish geologist, naturalist, and professor. — **Jameson's raid**, a raid into the Transvaal, headed by Dr. L. S. Jameson, Dec. 29, 1895, to obtain redress for alleged grievances of the Uitlanders in the Rand by force of arms. It was frustrated by Gen. Piet Cronje, and ended disastrously by surrender to the Boers on Dec. 2, near Krugersdorp, Jan. 1, 1896.

Ja'me-sone, 1 jē'mi-son; 2 jā'me-son, **George** (1588?–1644). A Scottish portrait-painter; "the Van Dyck of Scotland"; a pupil of Rubens.

Jame'son-ite, 1 jēm'sən-aīt; 2 jām'son-īt (XTH), *n.* *Mineral.* A massive, acicular, fibrous, metallic, gray lead sulfantimonite (Pb$_2$Sb$_2$S$_5$), crystallizing in orthorhombic prisms. [< Prof. *Jameson*, of Edinburgh.] [13,283 ft. high.

James Peak. A mountain 10 m. from Central City, Colo.; **James River**. A river in Virginia, formed by Jackson's and Cowpasture rivers; length, 450 m. to Chesapeake Bay.

James's sedge', 1 jēmz'səj'; 2 jāmz'sĕdg, *n.* A grass-like sedge (*Carex jamesii*) occurring in dry woods in the eastern half of the United States; occasionally cult. [< JAMES.

James'town, 1 jēmz'toun; 2 jāmz'town, *n.* **1**. A manufacturing city in Chautauqua county, N. Y. **2**. A city, county-seat of Stutsman county, N. Dak. **3**. A fortified seaport and town; capital of St. Helena. **4**. A ruined village in James City county, Va.; the first English settlement in the United States, founded 1607; capital of Virginia to 1698. **5**. A village in Greene county, O. **6**. A town in Newport county, R. I. **7**. A town in E. Cape Colony.

James'town weed, *n.* Same as JIMSON-WEED.

James'weed', *n.* 1 jēmz'wēd'; 2 jāmz'wēd', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as JACOBEA.

Jam'ie-war, 1 jam'i-wər; 2 jām'e-wär, *n.* [E. Ind.] A Kashmir fabric of silk and cotton patterns; the finest scarf-cloth of Kashmir.

Jam'in, 1 jā'min; 2 jā'mĭn, *n.* [Turk.] A chief mosque.

Ja'mi, Mulla Nouruddin Abd-er-Rahman (1414–1492). One of the last classic poets of "the Persian Petrarch."

Jam'i-dar, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as ZEMADAR.

Ja'mie, 1 jā'mi; 2 jā'mi, *n.* Diminutive of JAMES.

Jam'i-ka, 1 jam'i-kə; 2 jām'i-ca, *n.* Same as JAMAICA.

Jam'ie-son, 1 jē'mi-sən; 2 jā'me-son, **John** (¹/₁₂1759–⁷/₂₅1838). A Scottish divine, scholar, writer, and lexicographer; *Etymological Dictionary of Scottish Language*, etc.

Ja-mil'le-pec', 1 ha-mil'ə-pek'; 2 hä-mil'le-pĕc', *n.* A war in Central Mexico.

Ja'min, 1 jā'min; 2 jā'mĭn, *n.* *Bib. Num.* xxvi, 12. [Heb., right hand; prosperity.] [xxvi, 12.

Ja'mite, 1 jā'maīt; 2 jā'mīt, *n.* [< JAMIN-ites, *n. pl.* *Bib. Num.*

Jam'lech, 1 jam'lek; 2 jām'lĕc, *n.* *Bib.* *1 Chron.* iv, 34.

Jam'na, 1 jā'mə; 2 jä'ma, *n.* [Hind.] Loose clothing, worn by Hindu women. Also **jam'nah**.

Jam'ner, 1 jam'ər; 2 jām'er, *n.* A gin on a movable framework for loading logs on sleds and cars by horse-power. Gifford Pinchot *Terms Used in Forestry and Logging, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* Gov. Ptg. Off. 1905.

Jam'nu, 1 jum'ū; 2 jūm'u, *n.* 1. A native state in Kashmir, India. 2. Its capital.

Jam'ny, 1 jam'ni; 2 jām'ne, *n.* Same as JUMNA.

Jam'ni-a, 1 jam'n-ə; 2 jām'ni-a, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). Jabneh.

Ja-mo'ri, 1 jə-mō'ri; 2 jä-mō'ri, *n.* [Southwestern U. S.] **1**. A native. **2**. A negro.

Jam'pan, 1 jam'pən; 2 jām'pan, *n.* [E. Ind.] A sedan chair borne on bamboo poles by four bearers. — **jam'pan-ee'**, *n.* A bearer of a jampan.

Jam'ra, 1 jam'rə; 2 jām'ra, *n.* [Eng.] A place where wild animals are kept and sold; also, a dealer in wild animals. [< *Jamrach*, a dealer in wild animals.]

Jam'ro-sade, 1 jam'rō-sād; 2 jām'ro-sād, *n.* The fruit of the rose-apple (*Caryophyllus jambos*). [< JAMBOSA.]

Jam-shid', 1 jəm-shīd'; 2 jäm-shīd', *n.* [Per.] *Persian Myth.* According to Firdausi, the fourth king of the earliest Persian dynasty, who reigned for 700 years, the first 300 years of which were happy and extraordinarily prosperous. He taught his people many of the useful arts and is reputed to have introduced the solar year. He ultimately became proud and forgot God, which led to his downfall. Some myths make him the king of the Peris, who was compelled to assume mortal form for boasting of his immortality. He appears in the Zend-Avesta as one of its great heroes under the name of Yima, and corresponds to the Vedic god Yama.

Jam'shyd'i, 1 yəm'shyd'i; 2 yäm'shēd'i, *n.* [Per.] A province of W. Persia; 30,150 sq. m.; capital, Shiraz.

Jam'u-ni, 1 ja-mū'ni; 2 ja-mū'ni, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Jam'u-na, 1 jum'ū-nə; 2 jūm'ŭ-na, *n.* The name of the lower waters of the Brahmaputra river from the Garo hills to the Ganges river.

Jan, *n.* [Cant.] A purse.

Jan, *n.* [Fol.] Same as JOHN.

Jan., *obbr.* January.

Ja'na-ā, 1 jē'n-ə; 2 jā'na-ā, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai, R. V.).

Jan'a-pa, 1 jan'ə-pə; 2 jān'a-pa, *n.* [E. Ind.] The sunn hemp.

jan'a-pine, *n.* Same as JANAPA.

Jan-nas'sa, 1 ja-nas'ə; 2 ja-nās'a, *n.* *Ich.* A carboniferous genus of petalodontoid selachians. See PETALODONTIDÆ.

Ja'nao-schick, 1 yā'nou-shik; 2 yä'nou-shĭk, **Franz** (1858–), a Franzisska Magdelena Romance (⁷/₂₁1830–¹¹/₂₂1904). A tragic actress born in Bohemia; played in both German and English; *Mater, Lady Macbeth, Marie Stuart*, etc.

ja-nav'il, 1 ja-nav'il; 2 ja-nāv'il, *n. pl.* [A Iazio-Ind.] In a Mahratta lore, the two pegs which attach the scraper to the transverse beam.

Jan'ca-tree', 1 jaŋ'ka-trī'; 2 jāŋ'ca-trē', *n.* [W. Ind.] A West-Indian evergreen tree (*Amyris balsamifera*) of the family *Rutaceæ*, sometimes cultivated in conservatories.

Jan'ders, *n.* [Dial.] Same as JANDIRON.

Jan'di-a, 1 jan'di-ə; 2 jān'di-a, *n.* A large South-American catfish (*Cornibrachiphya spatula* or *planiceps*).

Jane, 1 jēn; 2 jān, *n.* **1**. [*pl.*] Slang. A small silver coin of Genoa in the 15th century; English name. [< *Jean*, < OF. *Jannes* (L. *Genoa*), < L. *Genua*, an Italian city.] **2**. [*pl.*] Slang. A feminine personal name; vulgar form of JOAN.

Jane Eyre, 1 ār; 2 ēr. In Charlotte Brontë's novel *Jane Eyre*, the heroine, a young woman with a strong sense of duty, and of love in spite of it.

Ja-ne'li-dæ, 1 ja-nē'li-dē; 2 jā-nē'lĭ-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of slug-like elasmognathous pulmonate gastropods with a shell rudimentary or without anterior tentacles. **Janel'la**, *n.* [F.]. See JANY.

Jane'of-sat-pes', 1 jān'-ov-ēps'; 2 jān'-ov-ăps', *n.* [Rare.] A variety, silly gi ls: correlative of *jackanapes*.

James'ville, 1 jāmz'vil; 2 jāmz'vĭl, *n.* **1**. A city, county-seat of Rock county, Wis. **2**. A township and village in Wasca county, Minn.

Ja'net, 1 jə'nət; 2 zhā'ne, *n.* **1**. **Paul** (⁹/₂₁1823–¹⁰/₁1899), a French philosopher; professor at Bourges, Strasburg, and the Sorbonne; uncle of the following. **2**. **Pierre** (⁴/₁₅1859–), a French psychologist; nephew, and director of the psychological laboratory of La Salpêtrière.

Ja-net' [U. S.], **Jan'et** [Eng.], Jean [Scot.], *Jeanne*, *Jany*, *n.* [F.]. See JANY.

Jane'way, 1 jēn'wē; 2 jān'wa, **Edward Gamaliel** (⁸/₂₁1841–²/₁1911). An American physician and professor of pathological anatomy and medicine.

Jang, 2 jŭŋ; 2 jāŋg, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Mahratta farm-cart, made of basketwork. **jan'gi-at**.

Jan-gā'da, 1 jan-gā'də; 2 jān-gā'da, *n.* [Sp.] A sailing raft or catamaran used on the coasts of Brazil and Peru.

Jan'gam, 1 jun'gəm; 2 jŭn'gam, *n. pl.* [S. Ind.] Lingayat priests, many of whom are mendicants.

Jan'gar, 1 jun'gər; 2 jŭn'gär, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A species of jungala; a rail.

Jan'gle, 1 jaŋ'gl; 2 jāŋ'gl, *v.* [F. *jangler*; cp. Sp. *jangle*, a vertical view; 3 horizontal view. chatter; prate. **jan'gler-ess**†; **jan'gler-ie**†; **jan'gler-y**†. Syn.: see NOISE; QUARREL.

Jan'gle, *n.* Jangling.

Jan'gler, *n.* A chattering fellow; one given to cavil or gossip; wrangler. **jan'glour**†. — **jan'gler-ess**†, *n.* A female jangler. **jan'gler-esset**.

Jan'gling, 1 jaŋ'gliŋ; 2 jāŋ'glĭng, *n.* Discord; wrangling; also, vain words; babble.

The spirit is sore fretted, even tired to sickness of the *jangling* and nonsense-noises of the world.

Leader *Sheffield Daily Telegraph's Meeting* p. 75. [w. l. & co.]

Jan'i-ca, 1 ja-nī'sə; 2 jā-nī'ca, *n.* Same as YENIJE.

Jan'i-ceps, 1 jan'i-seps; 2 jān'ĭ-cĕps, *n.* *Teral.* A double monster so united that the heads look in opposite directions. [< JANUS + L. *caput*, head.] [the seven hills of Rome.

Ja-nic'u-lum, 1 ja-nik'yū-ləm; 2 jā-nic'yŭ-lum, *n.* One of

Jan'i-form, 1 jan'i-fōrm; 2 jān'ĭ-fōrm, *a.* [Rare.] Two-faced, like Janus: as, a *Janiform* statue. **Jani-form'i-**.

Jan'im, 1 jan'im; 2 jān'ĭm, *n.* *Bib.* *Josh.* xv, 53.

Jan'in, 1 jā'nin; 2 jä'nĭn, **Louis** (¹⁹/₂₆1804–⁹/₁₀1874). A French journalist, novelist, and critic.

Ja'ni-na, 1 yā'ni-nə; 2 yä'ni-na, *n.* **1**. A department of Greece in the Epirus; 2,910 sq. m. 2. Its capital; capitulated to Greece, March 6, 1913. [Eng., *Janitress*.]

Jan'i-phia, 1 jan'i-fə; 2 jān'i-fa, *n.* *Bot.* See MANIHOT. [<

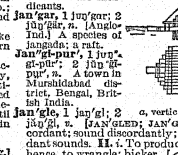
Jan'i-tor, 1 jan'i-tər *or* -tor; 2 jān'ĭ-tər, *n.* One who has charge of a public building, office building, apartment-house, or the like; a doorkeeper; porter. [L., < *janua*, door.] — **jan'i-to-ri-al**, *a.* — **jan'i-tor-ship**, *n.* — **jan'i-tress**, *n.* A female janitor.

Jan'i-trix, 1 jan'i-triks; 2 jān'ĭ-trĭks, *n.* L. A janitress. **2**†. The portal vein. [L., f. of *janitor*; see JANITOR.]

Ja'nis-way, 1 hā'ni-wai'; 2 hä'nĭ-wy', *n.* A pueblo in Hollo province, Philippine islands; 18 m. N. W. of Iloilo.

Jan'i-za-ri-an, 1 jan'i-zē'ri-ən; 2 jān'ĭ-zā'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the janizaries or their influence. **Jan'i-sa'ri-an**.

Jan'i-za-ry, 1 jan'i-zē-ri; 2 jān'ĭ-zā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -rĭş, *pl.*] A member of an unruly military force which for several centuries furnished the body-guard of the sultan of Turkey and a large part of the Turkish army — originally composed of young prisoners trained to arms — organized about 1330 and rising to great power and influence


a


b

Janizaries.

over the government. It was suppressed in 1826 by Mahmoud II., by whose orders thousands of its members were massacred.

The *janizaries* were always ready to break out into deeds of violence if their pay or perquisites were withheld.
Internat. Cyc. vol. vii, p. 237.

[< F. *janissaire*, < Turk. *yeñicheri*, < *yeñi*, new, + *'asker*, army, < Ar. *askar*, army.] **jan'i-sa-ry†; jan'i-ser†; jan'is-sa-ry†; jan'i-zar†.— janizary music**, shrill and strident music: so called from the bands of the janizaries who performed on wood instruments, triangles, and various-shaped drums in combination.

Jan'ji-ra, 1 jun'ji-ra; 2 jün'ji-rä, *n.* **1.** A native state in W. India **2.** Its capital

jank'er, 1 jaŋk'ər; 2 jăŋk'er, *n.* [Scot.] A long pole on two wheels, used for transporting logs.

Jan'ko-vácz, 1 yen'ko-vats; 2 yan'ko-väts, *n.* A town in Bács-Bod og county, Hungary; 40 m. N. E. of Zombor.

Jan May'en, 1 yan mai'en; 2 yän mȳ'ĕn. A volcanic island in the Arctic ocean, between Iceland and Spitzbergen, resorted to for seal-fishing; 160 sq. m.

jann, 1 jan; 2 jăn, *n.* [Ar.] *Moham. Myth.* The demons of the lowest order, collectively. Compare JINN. **jan‡.**

Jan'na, 1 jan'ə; 2 jăn'a, *n.* *Bib.* *Luke* iii, 24.

Jan'na-i, 1 jan'ı-ai; 2 jăn'a-ī, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.) *Luke* iii, 24.

jan'ner, *vi.* [Scot.] Same as JAUNDER.

Jan'nes, 1 jan'īz; 2 jăn'ēs, *n.* *Bib.* An Egyptian magician who with Jambres opposed Moses. *2 Tim.* iii, 8.

Jan'ney, 1 jan'ı; 2 jăn'y, **Samuel McPherson** (1/11 1801–4/30 1880). An American Quaker, writer and educator; *History of the Religious Society of Friends.*

jan'nis, 1 jan'ıs; 2 jăn'is, *n.* Same as JAUNDICE.

jan'nock¹, 1 jan'ək; 2 jăn'ok. [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *a.* Straightforward; fair. **II.** *n.* Fair play; open dealing.

jan'nock², *n.* [Prov. Eng & Scot.] Oaten bread; a cake.

Ja-no'ah, 1 jə-nō'ə; 2 ja-nō'a, *n.* *Bib.* *2 Kings* xv, 29. [Heb., resting-place.]

Ja-no'e, 1 jə-nō'ı; 2 ja-nō'e, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Ja-no'hah, 1 jə-nō'hə; 2 ja-nō'ha, *n.* *Josh.* xvi, 6. [Heb.]

Já'nos, *n.* [Hung.] See JOHN.

Jan'sen, 1 jan'sen *or* (*D.*) yūn'sen; 2 jăn'sĕn *or* (*D.*) yän'sĕn, *n.* **1. Cornelis** (10/28 1585–5/6 1638), a Roman Catholic theologian; bishop of Ypres in Flanders. **Jan-se'ni-us†.** **2. Cornelis** (1590–1665), a Dutch portrait and historical painter.— **Jan'sen-ism**, *n.* *Ch. Hist.* The system of teaching concerning grace which Bishop Jansen claimed to have formulated from the writings of Augustine, characterized by the doctrine of irresistible grace and utter natural depravity, and considered by Protestants a reaction within the Roman Catholic Church against the Molinists and the general spirit of the Jesuits. France became the chief center of the new teaching, and its principal supporters were Abbé de St. Cyran, and the family of Arnauld of Andilly, notably Angélique Arnauld, abbess of Port Royal, and Antoine Arnauld. The dispute with Rome led to the publication of various decrees condemning the teaching of Jansen, until the writings of Pasquier Quesnel led to the publication, by Clement X., of the bull *Unigenitus* in 1713. Jansenism was introduced into Holland by Antoine Arnauld, and since 1723 the Jansenists of Holland have been separated from Rome. The Jansenist diocese of Utrecht had upwards of 6,000 members in 1910.— **Jan'sen-ist**, *a.* **1.** Relating to Jansen or to Jansenism. **2.** Extremely plain in style, as decoration; specif., in bookbinding, depending upon richness of material rather than ornament for fine effect, as in a cover of plain Levant morocco. **Jan"sen-is'tic‡; Jan"sen-is'ti-cal‡.— Jan'sen-ist**, *n.* **1.** *Eccl. Hist.* One who held the doctrines of Jansenism. **2.** Any peculiarity in dress of the 18th century indicating austerity: so called from the Jansenists at Port Royal.— **Jan'sen-ize**, *vt.* & *vi.* To convert to Jansenism; to adopt Jansenism.

Jan"son', 1 ʒaṅ"sōṅ'; 2 zhäṅ"sôṅ', **Nicolas** (–1481?). A French engraver, printer, and type-founder; the reputed inventor of roman type.

Jans'sens, 1 yan'sens; 2 yän'sĕns, *n.* **1. Abraham** (1575–1632), a Dutch painter; *Adoration of the Magi.* **2. Jan Willem** (1762–1833), a Dutch general; governor of the Cape of Good Hope. **3. Victor Honorius** (1664–1739), a Flemish painter.

jant, 1 jant; 2 jănt, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Merry; cheerful; jaunty.

jant, jant'i-ly, jant'y, etc. Same as JAUNT, etc.

Jan'thi-na, *n.* *Conch.* Same as IANTHINA.

jan'tu, 1 jan'tū; 2 jăn'tụ, *n.* [Bengal.] An antique form of well-sweep.

Ja-nu', 1 jə-nū'; 2 ja-nụ', *n.* A peak of the Himalaya mountains, E. Nepal; 25,304 ft. high.

Jan"u-a'ri-us, 1 jan"yu-ē'rı-us; 2 jăn"yụ-ā'ri-ŭs, **Saint.** The patron saint of Naples, a Christian bishop beheaded by Diocletian. His body is enshrined in the cathedral crypt, and his head and other relics, notably two vials, said to contain his blood, are preserved there. The celebrated liquefaction of this blood is said to take place thrice in each year, on the Saturday before the first Sunday in May, on Sept. 19, and Dec. 16.

Jan'u-a-ry, 1 jan'yu-ē-rı; 2 jăn'yụ-ā-ry, *n.* The first month of the year. See CALENDAR. [< L. *Januarius*, < *Janus*, JANUS.] **Jan'i-vere†; Jan'ver†.— January thaw** [U. S.], a period of mild weather popularly supposed to recur regularly in the early days of the year.

Jan'u-a-ry and May. In Chaucer's *Merchant's Tale*, an old baron and a deceitful young girl, who marry.

Ja'num, 1 jē'num; 2 jā'nŭm, *n.* *Bib.* *Josh.* xv, 53.

Ja'nus, 1 jē'nus; 2 jā'nŭs, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Myth.* An ancient Italic deity, the god of all beginnings, who took precedence of all other gods. He presided over the beginning of human life, of the day, of the agricultural year (hence *January* is named for him), over gateways and openings, etc. Under his archway the Roman armies marched to war. This archway, afterward replaced by a temple, was closed only in times of universal peace. His two faces looked east and west.

Janus am I; oldest of Potentates:
Forward I look, and backward, and below
I count, as god of avenues and gates,
The years that through my portals come and go.
LONGFELLOW *Poet's Calendar, January* st. 1.

2. Pen-name of Johann Joseph Ignaz Dollinger and Johann Friedrich, German Roman Catholic theologians; *The Pope and the Council*, etc. [L., doorkeeper of heaven.]— **Ja'nus-cloth"**, *n.* A fabric differing in color on the opposite sides.— **J.-cord**, *n.* A double-faced cotton and woolen rep.— **J.-faced**, *a.* Two-faced; looking both ways; deceitful.— **J.-headed**, *a.* Two-headed.

Jan"vier', 1 ʒaṅ"vyē'; 2 zhäṅ"vye', *n.* **1. Louis Joseph** (1855–), a Haitian diplomat and journalist. **2. Thomas Allibone** (7/16 1849–6/18 1913), an American journalist and novelist; *Aztec Treasure House*, etc.

ja'ok, 1 jē'ok; 2 jā'ŏk, *n.* A large sculpin (*Myoxocephalus jaok*), of Bering sea, locally valued as a food-fish.

Ja'o-ra, 1 jū'o-rə; 2 jä'o-ra, *n.* **1.** A native state in Central India. **2.** Its capital.

jap, 1 jep; 2 jąp, *vt.* [Ir.] To spatter with mud. **jop‡.**

Jap, 1 jap; 2 jăp, *n.* A Japanese: a colloquial abbreviation.

Jap., *abbr.* Japan; Japanese.

jap'a-lure, 1 jap'ə-lūr; 2 jăp'a-lụr, *n.* An agamoid lizard (genus *Japalura*) of southern Asia.

ja-pan', 1 jə-pan'; 2 ja-păn', *vt.* [JA-PANNED'; JA-PAN'-NING.] To varnish or lacquer with or as with japan.

Japanning people with pitch to cure them of every malady.
CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. v, p. 448. [H.]

Ja-pan', *a.* From or relating to Japan; Japanese; as, *Japan* ware; *Japan* colors. [< Chin. *Jih-pŭn*, sunrise, < *jih*, sun, + *pŭn*, origin.] — **Japan allspice**, see ALLSPICE. — **J. black**, black japan. See JAPAN, *n.*— **J. color**, a flat-drying pigment ground in japan; used by carriage painters, etc.— **J. earth**, see TERRA.— **J. work**, work in japan.

ja-pan'¹, *n.* **1.** Lacquered and figured Japanese work, or work in this style. **2.** A varnish-like liquid made of shellac or other resin, linseed-oil, metallic oxids, and turpentine: used principally as a medium in which to grind colors, and as a drier for pigments. **3.** Originally, a hard black varnish made from the *Stagmaria verniciflua*. **4†.** Figuratively, a smooth manner; specious polish; veneer. **5†.** A black cane. [< *Japan*.] — **black japan**, a hard, jet-black lacquer, for sheet metal, made of asphaltum, linseed-oil, and varnish; Brunswick black. **J. black‡; J. lacquer‡.**

Japan², 1. Archipelago of. An island-group northeast of China composed of four large, and about 4,000 smaller, mountainous, volcanic islands in a N. E. by S. W. chain between N. Lat. 21° 45′ and 50° 56′. **2.** An empire comprising the Archipelago of Japan, the Nansei Islands, Taiwan, the Bonin Islands, Kuril Islands, the southern half of Sakhalin, and Chosen; total area, including Chosen, 260,750 sq. m. Its own name is *Dai Nippon*, and its government is a constitutional monarchy under a hereditary emperor styled *mikado*. The capital is Tokyo.— **Japan Current**, same as KUROSHIWO. **J. Stream‡.**

Jap"a-nese', 1 jap"ə-nīs' *or* -nīz'; 2 jăp"a-nēs' *or* -nēş', *a.* Belonging or relating to Japan or its people.— **Japanese art**, the art of Japan. It excels in the manufacture of porcelain, lacquer-ware, silk fabrics, bronzes, cutlery, enamel, ivory carvings, and inlaid metal-work. Its general characteristics are exquisite detail, harmonious color, and truth to nature in the delineation of animal and vegetable life.— **J. box**, a plant, the common Chinese box.— **J. long-tail fowls**, a peculiar breed of the domestic fowl, resembling the Sumatras, the cock having sickle-feathers of extraordinary length; phenix or Yokohama fowls.— **J. paper**, a paper used in printing proofs of etchings and engravings: manufactured from the bark of *Morus papifera satina*. Its transparent satiny texture and ready absorbent qualities fit it for rendering exceedingly soft velvety effects. Compare INDIA PAPER.— **J. pottery**, pottery made in Japan. It is of unknown antiquity. The first lathe-turned specimens date from the 6th century, and glaze on roofing-tiles from the 9th century. Pottery of merit was first made by Kato Shirozayemon in Seto, Owari, in the 13th century; hence *seto mono* (*i. e.*, *seto thing*) became a synonym for pottery in Japan. The best products are from the provinces of Satsuma, Hizen, Yamashiro, Kaga, and Owari. See PORCELAIN. — **J. stove**, a tin box, covered with cloth and containing a slow, steady fire, and used as a substitute for a hot-water bag.

Jap"a-nese', *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized citizen of Japan; especially, a member of the indigenous race. **2.** The language of Japan, an agglutinative tongue, independent in vocabulary and grammar, but allied to Korean and Luchuan, and belonging to the Koreo-Japanese stock of the Mongolian group of languages.

Jap"a-nesque', 1 jap"ə-nesk'; 2 jăp"a-nĕsk', *a.* In the style of Japanese art or industry. **Ja-pan'nish‡** [Rare].— **Jap"a-nesque'**, *n.*— **-ly**, *adv.*— **Jap"a-nesque'ry**, *n.*

Ja-pan'ism, 1 jə-pan'izm; 2 ja-păn'ĭşm, *n.* A Japanese idiom or form of expression used in any other language; Japanese method or form of speech.

Jap'a-nize, 1 jap'ə-naiz; 2 jap'a-nīz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ"-ING.] To change into conformity with Japanese sentiment or customs; make Japanese. **Ja-pan'i-cize‡; Jap'a-nise‡.— Jap"a-ni-za'**[*or*-**sa'**]**tion**, *n.*

ja-panned', } 1 jə-pand'; 2 ja-pănd', *pa.* Covered with
ja-pand'ˢ, } or as with Japan varnish or lacquer; as, *japanned* leather.

ja-pan'ner, 1 jə-pan'ər; 2 ja-păn'er, *n.* **1.** One who varnishes in the manner of the Japanese. **2.** [Rare.] A shoeblack.

ja-pan'ner-y, 1 jə-pan'ər-ı; 2 ja-păn'er-y, *n.* A workshop where the japanning of leather is carried on.

ja-pan'ning, 1 jə-pan'ıŋ; 2 ja-păn'ing, *n.* The art and process of varnishing objects in wood, metal, etc., with lacquer or japan so as to give a hard, smooth, and brilliant surface.

Jap"a-nol'a-try, 1 jap"ə-nel'ə-trı; 2 jăp"a-nŏl'a-try, *n.* Extreme partiality toward all that is Japanese.

Jap"a-nol'o-gy, 1 jap"ə-nel'o-jı; 2 jăp"a-nŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The scientific investigation of the characteristics, antiquities, etc., of Japan and its people.— **Jap"a-nol'o-gist**, *n.*

Ja-pan'o-phile, 1 jə-pan'o-fail *or* -fil; 2 ja-păn'o-fīl *or* -fĭl, *n.* An admirer of the Japanese.

Ja-pan' sea. A sea between Japan and Chosen.

Ja-pa'ra, 1 jə-pū'rə; 2 jä-pä'rä, *n.* **1.** A Dutch residency in N. Java. **2.** Its capital, a fortified town.

ja'pa-ton, 1 hū'pa-tən; 2 hä'pä-tŏn, *n.* [Sp. Am.] *Ich.* A grunter (*Microlepidotus inornatus*).

jape, 1 jēp; 2 jāp, *v.* **I.** *i.* [Archaic.] To joke; jest; mock. **II†.** *t.* To mock; gibe. [< OF. *japer*, jest.] — **jape**, *n.* A jest; gibe.— **jap'er†**, *n.*— **jap'er-y†**, *n.* Jesting; raillery.

Ja-pet'i-dæ, 1 jə-pet'ı-dī; 2 ja-pĕt'i-dē, *n. pl.* [Rare.] The Indo-European or Aryan family. [< Heb. *Japheth*.]

Jap'e-tus, 1 jap'ı-tus; 2 jăp'e-tŭs, *n.* A satellite of Saturn. **Iap'e-tus‡.** See under SATELLITE.

Ja'pheth, 1 jē'feth; 2 jā'fĕth, *n.* **1.** A masculine proper name. **2.** *Bib.* Third son of Noah. See JAPHETIC. *Gen.* v, 32. [Heb., the extender.]

Ja-phet'i-an, 1 jə-fet'ı-ən; 2 ja-fĕt'i-an. **I.** *a.* Same as JAPHETIC. **II.** *n.* A descendant of Japheth; specif., a Milesian colonist of Ireland.

Ja-phet'ic, 1 jə-fet'ık; 2 ja-fĕt'ic, *a.* Belonging to or descended from Japheth, Noah's son: loosely used as equivalent to *Aryan* or *Indo-European*, and opposed to *Semitic* and *Hamitic*. **Ja-pet'ic‡.**

It [the Indo-European family of languages] is known also by various other designations: some style it '*Japhetic*,' as if it appertained to the descendants of the patriarch Japhet, as the so-called 'Semitic' tongues to the descendants of Shem.
WHITNEY *Lang. and Study of Lang.* p. 192. [S. 1874.]

Ja'phet-ite, 1 jē'fet-ait; 2 jā'fĕt īt, *n.* A descendant of Japheth. **Ja'pheth-ite‡.** [*Josh.* xix, 12. [Heb., high.]

Ja-phi'a, 1 jə-fai'ə *or* jaf'ı-ə; 2 ja-fī'a *or* jăf'i-a, *n.* *Bib.*

Ja-phi'e, 1 jə-fai'ı; 2 ja-fī'e, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Japh'let, 1 jaf'let; 2 jăf'lĕt, *n.* *Bib.* *1 Chron.* vii, 32.

Japh'le-ti, 1 jaf'lı-tai *or* jaf-lī'tai; 2 jăf'le-tī *or* jăf-lē'tī, *n. pl.* *Bib.* *Josh.* xvi, 3. **Jeph'le-tites‡** (R. V.).

Ja'pho, 1 jē'fo; 2 jā'fo, *n.* *Bib.* Same as JOPPA. *Josh.* xix, 46.

jap'ish, 1 jēp'ısh; 2 jāp'ish, *a.* Jocose; sportive.— **jap'ish-ly**, *adv.*— **jap'ish-ness**, *n.*

Ja'pix, 1 yū'pıks; 2 yä'piks, **Gysbert** (1603–1666). A Friesian poet. **Ja'picx‡; Ja'piks‡.**

Jap'kin, 1 jap'kın; 2 jăp'kin, *n.* The Chabkan. [ponic acid.

jap'on-ate, 1 jap'ən-ēt; 2 jăp'on-āt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of Ja-

Ja-pon'ic, 1 jə-pen'ık; 2 ja-pŏn'ic, *a.* Characteristic of or pertaining to Japan.— **Japonic acid**, a black substance ($C_{12}H_4O_4HO$) derived from catechin.— **Ja-pon'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

ja-pon'i-ca, 1 jə-pen'ı-kə; 2 ja-pŏn'i-ca, *n.* **1.** An eastern-Asiatic shrub (*Cydonia japonica*), with spiny branches, ovate leaves, clustered, scarlet flowers, and globose yellowish-green fruits; Japan quince: there are several cultivated varieties. **2.** The camellia (*Thea japonica*). [< JAPAN.]

Jap'o-nism, 1 jap'o-nizm; 2 jăp'o-nĭşm, *n.* Japanism.

Jap'o-nize, 1 jap'o-naiz; 2 jăp'o-nīz, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ"ING.] To Japanize. **Ja-pon'i-cize‡.**

ja'pu, 1 jū'pū; 2 jä'pụ, *n.* An icteroid bird, a Brazilian cacique (*Ostinops decumanus*).

Ja"pu-ra', 1 ʒū"pū-rū'; 2 zhä"pụ-rä', *n.* Same as YAPURA.

Ja-pyg'i-dæ, 1 ja-pij'ı-dī; 2 jă-pȳġ'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of thysanurous insects of the suborder *Cinura*, distinguished by a forceps-like structure at the end of the body. **Ja'pyx**, *n.* (t. g.). [< Gr. *Iapyx*, son of Dædalus.]

jaq'ue-line, 1 jak'wı-lin; 2 jăk'we-lin, *n.* [F.] A wide-bellied stone pitcher, used chiefly in the north of France.

Ja'ques, 1 jē'kwīz; 2 jā'kwēş, *n.* In Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, a lord, melancholy and cynical, attending on the banished duke.

Ja'ques de Boys, 1 beis; 2 bŏys. In Shakespeare's *As You Like It*, the second son of Sir Rowland de Boys. [pilot.

ja-que'ta, 1 ha-kē'ta; 2 hä-kẹ'tä, *n.* [Sp. Am.] The cow-

ja"quette', 1 ʒa"ket'; 2 zhä"kĕt', *n.* [F.] A small jacket.

ja'qui-ma, 1 hā'kı-ma *or* hak'ı-mə; 2 hä'ki-mä *or* hăk'i-ma, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A head-stall for a horse; also, a rope or lariat attached to it. [< Sp. *jáquima* of Ar. origin.]

jar, 1 jār; 2 jär, *v.* [JARRED, JARDˢ; JAR'RING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to tremble or shake as by a shock or blow; jolt; agitate; as, the machinery *jars* the building. **2.** [Poet.] To cause to be inharmonious or discordant; as, to *jar* the bells. **3.** To indent, hack, or roughen: said of a grinding-lap. **4.** To drill by impact, as a rock; use a drill-jar upon. **5†.** To mark off by beating. **6†.** To offend. **II.** *i.* **1.** To give forth a short rattling or discordant sound; as, the *jarring* rattle of a drum. **2.** To act in opposition; clash; conflict.

There surely is a Being who presides over the universe, and who, with infinite wisdom and power, has reduced the *jarring* elements into just order and proportion.
HUME *Essays, The Platonist* p. 90. [W. L. & CO.]

3. To shake, tremble, or quiver, as from a blow. **4†.** To tick; beat; vibrate. [< AS. *ceorian*, murmur.] **jarre†.— jar'ring-ly**, *adv.*— **jar'ry**, *a.* Jarring.

jar¹, *n.* **1.** A trembling or shaking as from a sudden shock; as, the *jar* of colliding boats. **2.** A clashing of interests or opinions; discord; strife; also, a shock or surprize.

Ireland has long been a country of *jars* and turmoils, and its *jars* have arisen chiefly from religious dissensions.
BRIGHT in Robertson's *John Bright* p. 267. [CAS. CO.]

3. A discordant sound or interruption. **4.** In well-boring, a part of the apparatus for drilling vertical holes in rock by impact, placed between the bit and the rods or cables; a drill-jar. **5†.** A beat, as of a pendulum.

Syn.: see QUARREL.— **jar'-bird"**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The nuthatch.— **jar-fly**, *n.* A cicada.— **jar-owl**, *n.* The goat-sucker.— **jar-socket**, *n.* [U. S.] In oil-wells, a fishing device employed to catch the rein of broken jars.

jar², *n.* **1.** A deep vessel of earthenware or glass, more or less cylindrical in shape, with no spout, and generally with a wide mouth; specif., in electricity, a Leyden jar. See phrases. **2.** The quantity which a jar contains; jarful; as, a hundred *jars* of olives. [< OF. *jare*, < Sp. *jarra*, < Ar. *jarra*, < Per. *jarrah*, jar.] **jarre†.**

— **Leyden jar**, a form of condenser for static electricity, consisting of a glass jar or a cylinder closed at one end, coated inside and out with tin-foil nearly to the top, the inner coating being commonly connected with a metallic knob at the top of the jar: named from the city where first used. — **Nessler jar**, a glass jar one inch in diameter and nine inches high: used in chemistry.— **species jar**, a druggist's glass jar provided with a close-fitting tin cover, for dried herbs and roots.— **unit jar**, a small Leyden jar used in approximate measurements of the electricity passed into a condenser.

jar³, *n.* A swinging, as of a door on its hinges: used only in the phrases *on a jar* and *on the jar*, meaning slightly opened. See AJAR. [ME. *char*; see AJAR¹.]

ja"ra-gua', 1 ja"ra-gwā'; 2 jä"rä-gwä', *n.* A Brazilian grass (*Andropogon rufus*) used for grazing. [Tupi.]

Ja'rah, 1 jē'rə; 2 jā'ra, *n.* *Bib.* *1 Chron.* ix, 42.

jar'al, 1 jar'al; 2 jăr'ī, *n.* A deer, the jerrow.

Jar'a-moth, 1 jar'ə-moth; 2 jăr'a-mŏth, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

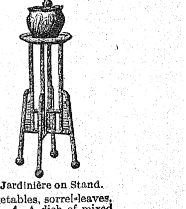
ja"ra-ra'ca, 1 jā"ra-rā'ka; 2 jä"rä-rä'cä, *n.* A venomous South-American crotaloid serpent (*Bothrops jararaca*), brownish, spotted with red and black. [Braz.]

ja-ra've, 1 ha-rā'vē; 2 hä-rä've, *n.* A Mexican Indian dance peculiar to the Tarascan tribe. [Tarascan.]

jar'ble, 1 jār'bl; 2 jär'bl, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To bemire; wet.

jar'bot, 1 jār'bət; 2 jär'bŏt, *n.* *Vet.* Expansion of the gullet in the horse.

Jar"chi', 1 ʒar"shī'; 2 zhär"ehī', **Solomon ben Isaac** (1040?–1105?). A Jewish traveler; called "Prince of Commentators."


Jardinière on Stand.

jarde, } 1 jārd *or* (*F.*) ʒārd, ʒar"-
jar"don', } dōṅ'; 2 järd *or* (*F.*) zhärd, zhär"dôṅ', *n.* [F.] *Vet. Surg.* A hard tumor or exostosis on the leg of a horse, usually on the outer and lower part of the hock; bone-spavin. **jards‡.**

Jar-dine', 1 jar-dīn'; 2 jär-dīn', **Sir William** (2/23 1800–11/21 1874). A Scottish naturalist; specialist on birds and fishes. **2. William M.** (1/16 1879–), U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, 1925–29.

jar"di"niere', 1 ʒar"dī"nyēr'; 2 zhär"dī"nyer', *n.* **1.** A pot, box, or stand for flowers or plants; especially, a vase of porcelain or metal, often richly decorated. **2.** A decorative pendant attached to a form of women's head-dress in the 18th century. **3.** *Cookery.* A soup, in which the chief ingredients are a variety of young spring vegetables, sorrel-leaves, and a few leaves of fresh tarragon. **4.** A dish of mixed spring vegetables, or a meat garnished therewith. [F.,

t. of *jardinier*, gardener, < *jardin*, OF. *gardin*; see GARDEN.] **— à la jardiniere**, served with a small quantity of various young vegetables, as a roast.

Jar'dins, † jar'dañ'; 2 shär'dăñ', **Marie Catherine Hortense des.** See VILLEDIEU.

Jar'dyn, 1 zär'dın; 2 shär'dyn, **Karel de.** Same as DUJARDIN.

Ja'reb, 1 jā'reb *or* jar'eb; 2 jā'rĕb *or* jär'eb, *n. Bib. Hos.* v. 13.

Ja'red, 1 jē'red; 2 jā'red, *n.* A masculine personal name. *Bib. (R. V.) 1 Chron.* i. 2. Compare JERED. [Heb., descending.]

ja-reed', 1 ja-rēd'; 2 ja-rēd', *n.* See JEREED.

Jar'e-phel, 1 jar'i-fel; 2 jär'e-fĕl, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jar'e-si'ah, 1 jar'i-sī'a; 2 jär'e-sī'a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* viii. 27. [Heb., Jah gives touch.] [contin.

jar'ful, 1 jär'ful; 2 jär'ful, *n.* [JAR'FULS, *pl.*] All that a jar can

jar'gog-ist, *n.* To throw into confusion; make a mess of.

jar'gon, 1 jär'gon; 2 jär'gŏn, *n. & v.* To warble; express in a jargon. **II.** *v.* To utter a jargon; talk in or as if in jargon; gabble. [< OF. *jargonner*, < *jargon*, jargon.]

jar'gon, *n.* 1. Confused, unintelligible speech; gabble; gibberish; hence, the confused mixture of two or more dissimilar languages. 2. A dialect used only by a special sect, profession, or the like; cant or lingo.

Who can calculate what a vast amount of deception . . . is hidden in the *jargon* of official papers and legislative enactments?
E. P. WHIPPLE *Essays and Reviews* vol. i. p. 137. Ia. 1848.

[OF., gibberish.] **— jar'gon-a-pha'si-a**, *n.* That form of aphasia in which sensory words are indistinguishably run together into one.— **jar'gon-er**, *n.* [Rare.] One who uses jargon, or talks nonsense.— **jar'gon-esque'**, *a.* [Rare.] Like jargon.— **jar'gon-ing**, *n.* A confused sound of voices, as of birds.— **jar'gon-ish**, *a.* Of the nature of jargon.— **jar'gon-ize**, *vt.* To speak in jargon.— **jar'gon-i-za'tion**, *n.*

jar'gons, † 1 jär'gon, jär-gŏn'; 2 jär'gon, jär-gŏn', *n. Min.* **jar'goon'**, *Eral.* A transparent, adamantine, colorless, yellowish, or smoky zircon found in Ceylon. [< F. *jargon*, < it. *giargone*, perhaps < Per. *zargûn*, gold-colored, < *zar*, gold, + *gûn*, color.]

jar'goud, *pp.* Jargoned. S. S.

Jar'go-nelle', 1 jär'go-nel'; 2 jär'go-nĕl', *n.* An early variety of pear. [F., sharp pear, dim. of *jargon*; see JARGONT, *n.*]

jar-gon'ic, † *a.* Of or pertaining to jargon. **II.** *n.* Of pertaining to, or resembling jargon; composed or spoken in jargon. **jar'gon-al'; jar'gon-ish**†. 2. Consisting of or resembling the mineral jargon.

Jar'ha, 1 jär'ha; 2 jär'ha, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ii. 34. [Heb.]

Ja'rib, 1 jē'rib *or* jar'ib; 2 jā'rĭb *or* jär'ib, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv. 24. [Heb., striving.] — *II Esd.* iv. 28.

Jar'i-moth, 1 jar'i-moth; 2 jär'i-mŏth, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

jark†, *n.* A seal.— **jark'mant**, *n.* 1. A swindling beggar who could read and write, and who pretended to counterfeit licenses. 2. A writer of begging letters.

Jarl, 1 yärl; 2 yärl (XIII), *n. Scan. Hist.* 1. A nobleman. 2. A leader or chieftain next in rank to the king: used by historians with reference to the chiefs of Scandinavia and the northern and western islands of Scotland. 3. A title equivalent to *earl* or *count*. See EARL. [Ice., EARL.]

In the following year Thorkell the Tall went from England to Norway with fifty great ships and drove King Olaf out of the land over which he set his nephew, Hakon, as *jarl*.
GEORGE CRABBE *World Hist.* p. 408. [MACM. 1883.]

— jarl'dom, *n.* The territory ruled over by a jarl.— **jarl'ess**, *n.* [Rare.] A jarl's consort.— **jarl'ship**, *n.* The function or office of a jarl.

jarlet, †*vt.* To fall out; quarrel.

Jar'ley, 1 jär'li; 2 jär'ly, **Mrs.** In Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*, the owner of a waxwork show, a friend of Little Nell.

— Mrs. Jarley's waxworks, same as WAXWORK, 2.

Jaris'berg, 1 yärls'bern; 2 yärls'bĕrn, **and Lar'vik**, 1 lär'vik; 2 lär'vik. A province in Norway; 806 sq. m.; capital, Larvik.

Jar'muth, 1 jär'muth; 2 jär'mŭth, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv. 35. [Heb., height.]

Jar'nac, 1 zar'nik'; 2 zhär'nik', *n.* A town in Charente department, France; scene of the Duke of Anjou's victory over the Huguenots, Mar. 13, 1569.

Jarn'dyce, 1 järn'dis; 2 järn'dyc, **John.** In Dickens's *Bleak House*, Esther Summerson's guardian; a shrewd but amiable philanthropist; a litigant in chancery, in the case of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce, which was intended as a satire upon the English Court of Chancery and its dilatory methods.

jar'nut', † jär'nut'; 2 jär'nŭt', *n.* [Dial.] See GROUNDNUT.

Jarn'vid, 1 yärn'vid; 2 yärn'vid, *n. Norse Myth.* A forest-cast of Midgard, the leaves of which were iron; the abode of a race of giant witches, or **Jarn'vi-thjer**.

Jarn'vids, 1 yärn'vids; 2 yarn'vids, *n.pl. Norse Myth.* The giant witches dwelling in the ironwood forest (**Jarnvid**), one of them being the dam of many wolf-shaped giant sons. **Jarn'vid-thiurf**.

Ja'ro, 1 hā'ro; 2 hā'rō, *n.* 1. A pueblo in Holló province, Panay, P. I. 2. A pueblo in Las Cavte, P. I.

Ja-ra'ñi, 1 ja-rō'ñi; 2 ja-rō'ñi, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* v. 14. [Heb., new moon.]

Ja'ro-mēr', 1 yā'ro-myrer; 2 yā'ro-myĕrsh, *n.* A town in Bohemia: on the Elbe; 66 m. E. N. E. of Prague.

ja-rool', 1 ja-rūl'; 2 ja rōōl', *n.* [E. Ind.] A large forest-tree (*Lagerstræmia reginæ*) found in tropical Asia and remarkable for its bright-red wood, soft as cork, much used for boat-building. Hindu doctors consider the roots, bark, leaves, and seeds medicinal. **ja-roul'**†; **ja-rul'**†.

Ja-ro'site, 1 ja-rō'sīt; 2 ja-rō'sīt, *General.* A dull-yellow hydrous sulfate ($7H_2K_2Fe_6S_4O_{24}$), that crystallizes in the hexagonal system. [< Barranco *Jaroso*, in Spain.]

Jar'o-slav', 1 yä'ro-slăf'; 2 yä'ro-slăf', *n.* Same as YAROSLAF.

[Austria.

Ja'ro-slaw', 1 yä'ro-slāv'; 2 yä'ro-slăv', *n.* A town in Galicia,

Jar'phoonk', 1 jär'fūnk'; 2 jär'fōōnk', *n.* [Hind.] Hypnotism as practised by Indian conjurors, or Jadoo-walla, by stroking and breathing on the limbs or body.

Mesmerism and Hypnotism in *Quart. Rev.* July, 1890, p. 244.

Jar'rah, 1 jăr'e; 2 jăr'a, *n.* [Austral.] A large southwestern Australian tree (*Eucalyptus marginata*), remarkable for the durability of its timber, which is not attacked by any of the usual organisms of land or water that produce decay in wood.— **bastard jarrah**, the bastard mahogany (*Eucalyptus hemiphloia*) of Australia. [rared for food.

jar'ret', 1 ja-rēt'; 2 zhä're', *n.* [F.] *Cookery.* Ham, as pre-

Jar-rin', 1 hä-rin'; 2 hä-rĭn', *n.* A mountain in the Andes range, Ecuador; 16,164 ft. high.

Jar'row, 1 jar'o; 2 jăr'o, *n.* A municipal borough, mining town, and river port in Durham, England; the native town of Bede; has shipyards and foundries.

Jar'ry, 1 yu'ri; 2 zhä'ry', **Laurent Juilhard du** (1658?–1730). A French ecclesiastic, poet, and orator.

Jar'sey, *n.* Same as JERSEY. [Habana province, Cuba.

Jar'to'co, 1 har-to'ko; 2 hä-tō'co, *n.* A district and city of

Jar'vel, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as JARBLE.

Jar'ves, 1 jär'vis; 2 jär'vĕs, **James Jackson** (?/₂₁1818–?/₂₁1888). An American art-critic, diplomatist, and writer; he gave an art collection to Yale University.

Jar'vey, 1 jär'vi; 2 jär'vy, *vt.* To drive; act as a driver.

Jar'sey, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] 1. A hackney-coach driver. 2†. A hackney-coach. **jar'vie**†; **jar'vy**†.

The cabs and *jarveys*, the vehicles of the despised public, rolled past. N. P. WILLIS *People I have Met* p. 18. [n. d. sub. 1850.]

Jar'vis, *n.* See BAILEY NUMBER VIII.

Jar'vis, 1 jär'vis; 2 jär'vĭs, **John Wesley** (1780–?/₂₁1840). An American portrait-painter. [Teut. *masc.*, spear, war.]

Jar'vis Island, 1 jär'vis; 2 jär'vĭs. A small island in the Pacific ocean; on the equator, 159° W. longitude; 1,000 acres; a British possession.

Jas., *abbr.* James.

Jas., 1 jăs; 2 jăs, *n.* [Scot.] A jackass; a donkey.

Ja'sa, 1 jā'sa; 2 jā'sa, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ix. 14. [Heb., upright.]

Ja-sa'ni-ah, 1 ja-sō'ni-a; 2 ja-sō'nĭ-a, *n. Bib. Jer.* xl. 8.

Jas'ber, 1 jăs'ber; 2 jăs'bĕr, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A wig made of or resembling hair.

Jash, *n.* Same as JASH, IV.

Jash'ar, 1 jash'er *or* jē'shar; 2 jăsh'ar *or* jā'shar, *n. Bib.* (R. V.) *Josh.* x. 13.

Jash'awk', 1 jash'ăk'; 2 jăsh'ăk', *n.* A young hawk.

Jash'awk', 1 jash'ăk'; 2 jăs'hăk', *n.* A young hawk.

[Would bring these down as eaggs.
AMELIE RIVES *Athelwold* act v, sc. 4.

[Cor. of EYAS HAWK.]

Ja'shen, 1 jē'shen *or* jash'en; 2 jā'shĕn *or* jăsh'ĕn, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xxiii, 32. [Heb., shining.]

Jash'er, Book of, 1 jash'er *or* jē'shar; 2 jăsh'er *or* jā'sher. *Bib.* 1. A lost book of the Hebrews; *Josh.* x, 13. 2. One of several forgeries put forward as the original book in 1751 and 1827. 3. One of two Rabbinical works of the same name published at Venice in 1625 and 1744. 4. An anonymous work regarding the early books of the Bible, published in the 17th century. [Heb., upright.]

Ja-she'ub-le-hem, 1 ja-shē'bub-lē'hem; 2 ja-shē'bŭb-lē'hĕm, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xi, 11. [Heb., the people return.]

Jash-pur', 1 jush-pūr'; 2 jush-pur', *n.* A native state in Chutia Nagpur province, Bengal, British India; 1,963 sq. m.; capital, Jashpur.

Ja'shub, 1 jē'shub *or* jash'ub; 2 jā'shŭb *or* jăsh'ŭb, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vi, 1. [Heb., turning back.]

Ja-shu'bi-le'hem, 1 ja-shū'bi-lē'hem; 2 ja-shu'bi-lē'hĕm, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv. 22.

Ja'shubites, † *n. pl.* Same as *jarb'ub-aites*; 2 *jā'shŭb-ites or jăsh'ŭb-ites. n. pl. Bib. Num.* xxvi, 24. [*Chron.* xi, 47.

Ja'si-el, 1 jē'si-el *or* jas'i-el; 2 jā'sĭ-el *or* jăs'i-el, *n. Bib. 1 Ja'si-kow**, *n.* Same as YAZIKOF.

Jas'per, 1 jas'per; 2 jăs'pĕr, **Jacques** (?/₂1798–10/₄ 1864). A French poet who wrote in the Provencal or Agénais patois; known as " the Barber Poet of Agen": *Las Papillotes.*

Jas'per, 1 jas'per; 2 jăs'pĕr, *n.* [OF. *jaspre*, < L. *iaspis*, < Gr. *ἴασπις*, < Per. *yashm*.] 1. A compact variety of quartz. 2. A former family of plants that included the jasmine. [< JASMINUM.]

Jas'mine, 1 jas'min; 2 jăs'mĭn (XIII), *n.* 1. An ornamental shrub of the genus *Jasminum*, with fragrant, generally white, flowers.

The yellow jasmine in her fair young breast. OWEN MEREDITH *Aux Italiens* st. 13.

2. The perfume recently cultivated species are the **common white jasmine** (*Jasminum officinale*), the **Arabian jasmine** (*J. sambac*), the **Spanish** or **Catalonian** *J. (J. grandiflorum, J. catalonicum, and J. hispanicum*), the **nutmeg** (*J. nutiflorum*), the last from China with yellow flowers expanding before the leaves. Fragrant oils, known as oil of **j.** are extracted from the flowers of *J. officinale, J. sambac*, and others.

Jasmine.

2. A plant of some other genus and family, as the Cape jasmine, yellow jasmine, Carolina jasmine, and

— American jasmine, *Quamoclit coccinea*, of the southern and western United States. It has tube-shaped red flowers.

— bastard j., the matrimony-vine.— **blue j.**, the marsh-clematis (*Clematis crispa*) of the southern United States.— **Cape j.**, a shrub (*Gardenia florida*) with fragrant pale-yellow white flowers, from tropical Asia.— **Carolina** or **yellow j.** (or **jessamine**), a smooth twining shrub (*Gelsemium sempervirens*) with bright-yellow flowers, the corolla open, tubelike, funnel-shaped, limb five-parted, ovate, or lance-ovate leaves.— **crape j.**, an East-Indian evergreen shrub (*Tabernæmontana coronaria*) of the family *Apocynaceæ*; cultivated for its fragrant white flowers.— **false j.**, the yellow jessamine.— **French j.**, a small tree (*Calotropis procera*) of the milkweed family (*Asclepiadaceæ*), of western Asia and eastern Africa. The bark yields a strong fiber.— **ground j.**, the cypress-vine. A low heath-like shrub (*Passerina stellen*) bearing clustered white flowers; a native of South Africa; sometimes cultivated for ornament.— **Jasmine ironwood**†, a small tree (*Ochna arborea*) of tropical Asia. The wood is sweet-scented.— **Madagascar j.**, stephanotis.— **native j.**, a small euphorbiaceous shrub (*Ricinocarpus pinifolius*), found in Australia and Tasmania. Its seeds yield an oil resembling castor-oil in flavor.— **red j.** or **j.-tree**, a small tree (*Plumieria rubra*) of the dogbane family of tropical America.— **wild j.** 1. The Carolina jasmine. 2. Several species of the Pacific and Australian, evergreen, white-flowered shrub (*Faramea odoratissima*); a wild coffee. 4. A Chinese shrub (*Clerodendron fragrans*), bearing fragrant red and white flowers, cultivated in southern Florida and the West Indies.

Jas'mined, 1 jas'mind; 2 jăs'mĭnd, *a.* Ornamented or covered with jasmine.

Jas'mi-num, 1 jas'mi-num; 2 jăs'mĭ-nŭm, *n. Bot.* A large genus of erect or climbing shrubs of the family *Oleaceæ*, with opposite odd-pinnate leaves and clusters of often beautiful white, yellow, or reddish flowers with tubular corollas. Many are in ornamental cultivation. [< F. *jasmin*, < Ar. *yesmin*, < Per. *yāsmīn*.]

Jas'mon, 1 jas'mon; 2 jăs'mŏn, *n.* A constituent of jasmine-oil, having a jasmine-like odor when diluted, and chemically known as a ketone, $C_{11}H_{16}O$. [< JASMINE.]

Ja'son, 1 jē'son; 2 jā'sŏn, *n.* A masculine personal name. 2. *Bib. 1 Acts* xvii, 5. A man of Thessalonica who sheltered and gave security for Paul and Silas. 3. *Bib. Rom.* xvi, 21. A kinsman of Paul. 4. *Gr. Myth.* A hero; son of *Æson*, king of Iolcus, and leader of the Argonauts. When he demanded the throne of his father from his uncle, Pelias, the latter agreed to surrender it to him if he would bring him the golden fleece from Colchis. See GOLDEN FLEECE, under FLEECE. After securing the fleece Jason returned to Iolcus, whence he was expelled after the murder of Pelias by his daughters at the instigation of Medea. Jason and Medea then went to Corinth, where he later left her for Creusa, the daughter of the king of that country, only to be subjected to a terrible vengeance. He is variously described as committing suicide from grief and being crushed to death by the poop of the Argo. See MEDEA.

Jasp., *abbr.* Jasper.

jas'pe, 1 jas'pē; 2 jăs'pe, *a. Ceram.* Veined or clouded on the surface in imitation of jasper; jaspérated. See JASPER-WARE, under JASPER. [F., pp. of *jasper*, make like jasper, < OF. *jaspre*; see JASPER.]

jas'per, 1 jas'per, -cit; 2 jăs'per, -lt, *n.* 1. *Mineral*,

jas'per-ite, } an impure, opaque, colored variety of cryptocrystalline quartz, admitting of a high polish and used for snuff-boxes, seals, vases, and other articles. The color is usually red, brown, or yellow, and is due to the admixture of iron oxid. 2. In the Authorized Version of the Bible, a stone in the breastplate of the high priest; the Hebrew *jashpeh*; also mentioned in Revelation as one of the foundations of the wall of the New Jerusalem; probably a dark-green opalescent stone. 3. *Hist.* Any bright-colored chalcedony other than carnelian, that considered the most valuable variety being of a green color. 4. Jasper-ware. [< OF. *jaspre*, < L. *iaspis*, < Gr. *ἴασπις*, < Ar. *yash*, jasper.] **di-as'pre**†; **jasp**†.

— jas'per-ize, *vt.* To convert into jasper: as, the jasperized trees of Arizona.— **jas'pery**, *a.* Having the qualities or appearance of jasper. **jas'per-ous**†.

Jas'per, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. Dan. *Jes'per*, 1 yes'per, 2 yĕs'pĕr; Fr. *Gas'pard*, 1 gas'pär, 2 găs'pär; G. *Kas'par*, 1 käs'par, 2 kăs'par; Sw. *Kas'par*; It. *Gas'pa-ro*, 1 gäs'pa-rō, 2 gäs'pa-rō, *Gas-par'ro*; L. *Gas'par*, 1 gas'par, 2 găs'par, 1, *Gas'pa-rus*, 2 găs'pa-rŭs; Sp. *Gas'par*, 1 gäs'pär, 2 gäs'pär, *Kas'par*; †. It. *Gas'pa-ro*, 1 gäs'pa-rō, 2 gäs'pa-rō. 2. **William**, commonly "**Sergeant Jasper**" (1750–9/₁₆1779), an American Revolutionary soldier who fought at the capture of Fort Moultrie, June 28, 1776. He was mortally wounded in trying to place the colors on Spring Hill redoubt, Savannah, Oct. 7, 1779. 3. A county in southeastern Georgia; 470 sq. m.; county-seat, Monticello. 4. A county in S. E. Illinois; 503 sq. m.; county-seat, Newton. 5. A county in N. W. Indiana; 565 sq. m.; county-seat, Rensselaer. 6. A county in central Iowa; 720 sq. m.; county-seat, Newton. 7. A county in S. E. Mississippi; 647 sq. m.; county-seat, Paulding. 8. A county in S. W. Missouri; 632 sq. m.; county-seat, Carthage. 9. A county in E. Texas; 900 sq. m.; county-seat, Jasper. 10. A town, county-seat of Hamilton county, Fla. 11. A town in Walker county, Ala. 12. A town in Dubois county, Ind. [Per., treasurer.]

jas-pid'e-an, 1 jas-pid'i-an; 2 jăs-pĭd'e-an, *a.* Consisting of or containing jasper; like jasper. **jas-pid'e-ous**†.

Jas'pold, 1 jas'peld; 2 jăs'pŏld, *a.* Resembling jasper. [< JASPER + -OID.] **jas'per-old**†.

Jas'po-nyx, 1 jas'po-niks; 2 jăs'po-nĭks, *n. Mineral.* Jasper in even layers of different colors, like onyx. [< L. *iasponyx*, < Gr. *ἰασπόνυξ*, < *ἴασπις*, jasper, + *ὄνυξ*, onyx.]

Jas'pure, 1 jas'piur; 2 jăs'pŭr, *n.* [F.] Marbling in imitation of jasper.

Jas'si-de, 1 jas'i-dī; 2 jăs'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of auchenorhynchous homopters with opaque fore wings, membranous hind wings, and ocelli in front of eyes. **Jas'sus**, *n.* (s. g.) [< L. *Jassus*, town in ancient Caria.]

— jas'sid, *a. & n.*— **jas'soid**, *a.*

Jas'sy, 1 yäs'i; 2 yäs'y, *n.* 1. A district in Moldavia province, Roumania; 1,301 sq. m. A commercial city; formerly capital of Moldavia, Roumania.

Jas'trow, 1 yäs'tro; 2 yäs'trō, *n.* 1. **Marcus (Mordecai)** (?/₂1829–9/₁₀1903), an American rabbi and scholar; Talmudist; a native of Poland. *Dictionary of the Talmud.* 2. **Morris, Jr.** (?/₂1861–?/₂1921), an American scholar; writer and authority on Semitics; professor and librarian at the University of Pennsylvania; a native of Poland.

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Ja'sub, 1 jē'sub; 2 jā'sŭb, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ja'sub-i, 1 jē'sub-ī; 2 jā'sŭb-ī, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jas'ud, 1 jas'ud; 2 jăs'ŭd, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iii, 24.

Jas'wa, *n.* Same as YAJWA.

Ja'sy, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as JAZEY.

Jász'-Ár'pás-ti, 1 yäs'-o'pa-ti; 2 yäs'-o'pä-tĭ, *n.* A town in Hungary; 11 m. E. of Jász-Berény. **Jász'-Á'pá-thi**.

Jász-Bé'rény, 1 yäs'-ba'rān-y; 2 yäs'-bā'rān-y, *n.* A manufacturing town; capital of Jazygia district, Hungary.

Jász'-La'dány, 1 yäs'-lo'dāny; 2 yäs'-lō'dāny, *n.* A village in Hungary; 9 m. N. of Jász-Berény.

Jász'-Nag'y-kún-Szol'nok, 1 yäs'-nod'y-kun-sol'nok; 2 yäs'-nadʹy-kun-sōl'nŏk, *n.* A county in Central Hungary; 2,075 sq. m.; capital, Szolnok.

Ja'ta, 1 jä'; 2 jä'ta, *n.* One of an important Indian race in the Punjab, Rajputana, and the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, numbering 9,000,000. They are of dark complexion, have the features of the aboriginal Australoid tribes, suggesting a strain of yellow blood. They follow agriculture, and are industrious and brave. They profess, but are not strict observers of, Hinduism. Their origin is uncertain, but they claim relationship with the Rajputs and are probably a mixture of Aryas, White Huns, and aboriginal Indians.

Ja'ta-ha', 1 jä'ta-hä'; 2 jä'ta-hä, *n. Bot.* Same as JATOBA.

Ja'ta-ka, 1 jä'ta-ka; 2 jä'ta-ka, *n.* [Sans.] One of the legends relating to the successive existences of Buddha, and embodying much ancient folk-lore. The birth-stories, in fact, are in reality of interest as the source of Æsop's Fables, and of innumerable fairy-tales, folk-songs, and nursery-rimes.

Nothing has come out more clearly from the stories recovered, all representing some scene or legend of the time, and . . . inscribed . . . with the stamp of the *jataka* or legend. JAS. FERGUSSON *Hist. Anc. and Mod. Arch.* bk. ii. sec. 3. p. 376. [n. d.

[< Sans. *jātaka*, < *jāta*, born, pp. of √ *jā*, be born.]

Ja'tai, 1 jē'tai; 2 jā'tai, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v. 28.

Jat'ha-man'si, 1 jat'ha-mon'si; 2 jăt'e-o-măn'sĭ, *n. Bot.* A small tropical African genus of climbing plants of the moonseed family (*Menispermaceæ*), with large palmately lobed leaves. *Jatrorhiza palmata* yields the calumba-root of commerce. [< Gr. *ἰατήρ*, physician (< *ἰάομαι*, heal), + *ῥίζα*, root.] [*Teb.* v. 13.

Ja'than, 1 jē'thon; 2 jā'than, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.).

Ja-than'ai-el, 1 ja-than'e-el; 2 ja-thăn'a-ĭl, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jath'ni-el, 1 jath'ni-el; 2 jăth'nĭ-ĕl, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxvi.

2. [Heb., God is giving.]

ja'ti, 1 jŭ'ti; 2 jä'ti, *n.* [E. Ind.] An evergreen climbing plant (*Jasminum grandiflorum*) bearing large white flowers: a source of oil of jasmine. Ja'tee.

Ja'ti-va, 1 hä"ti-vä; 2 hä"ti-vä, *n.* A city in Valencia province, E. Spain. [Jats.

Jat'ki, 1 jŏt'ki; 2 jät'ki, *n.* A Lahnda dialect spoken by the

Jat'ni, 1 jŏt'ni; 2 jät'ni, *n.* A woman of the Jat tribe.

Ja't'o-ba', 1 jä"tō-bä'; 2 zhä"to-bä', *n.* [Braz.] *Bot.* Any one of the large Brazilian resinous leguminous trees allied to the genus *Hymenæa*.

Jat'ri-no"li, 1 jŭ"tri-nō"li; 2 yü"tri-nō"li, *n.* A commune in Reggio di Calabria province, S. Italy.

Jat'ro-pa, 1 jat'ro-; 2 jă'tro-fa, *n.* *Bot.* A considerable genus of mainly tropical American plants of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, with alternate leaves and cymose clusters of flowers, having irritant, cathartic, and emetic properties. *Jatropha curcas* is the physic-nut. *J. macrorhiza*, indigenous to Mexico and the southern United States, contains alterative and cholagog properties. *J. multifida*, yielding Jatropha-oil, is called **coral-plant.** *J. podagrica* is a curious gouty-stemmed plant, sometimes found in conservatories. [< Gr. *tatros*, physician (< *iaomai*, heal), + *trophē*, food, < *trephō*, nourish.]

ja-troph'ic, 1 ja-trŏf'ik; 2 ja-trō'fic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the seeds of plants of the genus *Jatropha*.

Jat'ter, 1 jat'ter; 2 jă't'er, *n.* & *vt.* [Dial., Eng.] To rattle, as teeth; to demolish.

Jat'tir, 1 jat'ter; 2 jă't'er, *n.* *Bib. Josh.* xv, 48. [Heb., wide.]

Jau'ba, 1 jô'ber; 2 zhō'bar, *n.* Pierre Amédée **Emilien Probe** (4/1779–1/1847). A French Orientalist; secretary-interpreter to Napoleon in Egypt.

Jau'court', 1 zhō"kōr'; 2 zhō"cur', **Louis, Chevalier de** (1704–1779). A French scholar and writer.

jaud, 1 jŏd; 2 jąd, *n.* [Scot.] A jade.

jau'die, 1 jô'di or jô'di; 2 jă'di or ja'di, *n.* [Dial., Eng. or Scot.] Internal parts of an animal's stomach used for food; especially, the stomach of a pig, or a pudding made from it.

Jau'er, 1 you'er; 2 you'er, *n.* A manufacturing town in Silesia province, Prussia.

Jau'fa, 1 hau'fa; 2 hou'fä, *n.* 1. A river in Peru; length, 400 m. to the Apurimac river. 2. A town in Junin department, Peru.

jauk, 1 jŏk; 2 jąk, *vi.* [Scot.] To trifle away one's time; idle.

jauk, n. [Scot.] 1. A trifler; idler. 2. Trifling.

jau'ling-ite, 1 you'lŭng-īt; 2 you'ling-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* An amorphous hydrous cerium-yellow, brittle resin ($C_{20}H_{30}O_8$). [< *Jauling*, in Austria.]

jaum, n. See JAMB.

Ja'ua've, 1 hä'u"mä'vē; 2 hä"u-mä've, *n.* A town and commune in Tamaulipas state, Mexico.

jaun, 1 jŏn; 2 jąn, *n.* [Calcutta.] A palanquin for one person.

jaunce, n. & v. Same as JOUNCE.

jaun'der, 1 jŏn'der; 2 jän'der, *vi.* [Scot.] To talk in an idle or trifling way. [Freq. form of JAUNT, q.] **jan'ner.**

—**to jaunder about,** to wander about aimlessly.—

jaun'der, n. [Scot.] Idle or senseless chatter. **jaun'er.**

jaun'dice, 1 jŏn'dis or jŏn'dis; 2 jän'dic or jän'dic (XIII).

jaun'dis, 2 vt. [JAUNDICED, JAUNDIS'T; JAUN'DIC-ING.] To affect with or as with jaundice; hence, to affect (the mind) with prejudice or envy; color.

jaun'dice, n. 1. *Pathol.* A morbid condition, due to obstructed excretion of bile or to faulty metamorphosis of blood-pigment, characterized by malaise, nausea, vomiting, itching of the skin, diarrhea or constipation, slow pulse, yellowness of the skin, conjunctiva, and the fluids and tissues, and a generally weak and languid condition; icterus.

The eyes of a man in the *jaundice* make yellow observations on everything.

WARNS *Improvement of the Mind* pt. i, p. 32. [w. p. w. 1868.]

2. Hence, a mental condition, as in jealousy, prejudice, and the like, in which the judgment is biased or warped.

I . . . look into it [a newspaper] without *jaundice* of any kind. CARLYLE in Froude's *Carlyle as London* vol. ii, p. 110. [s. 1884.]

3. Same as CHASSEBRAS. [Jaunisse, < *jaune*, yellow, < L. *galbinus*, < *galbus*, yellow.] **jaun'diest.**

—**catarrhal jaundice,** jaundice which results from catarrhal inflammation which closes the common bile-duct.

simple j.,—hematogenous j., jaundice from coloration of the skin due to disintegration of the blood-corpuscles and not dependent on biliary disorder. **false j.,**—**hepatogenous j.,** jaundice caused by some disorder of the liver.—

jaun'dice-ber"ry, n. The barberry (*Berberis vulgaris*), an ancient remedy for jaundice.—**j.-root, n.** A herb, the goldenseal.—**malignant j.,** acute yellow atrophy of the liver.—**obstructive j.,** jaundice caused by obstruction of the hepatic ducts.

jaune, n. [Archaic.] Yellow.

Jaun-pur', 1 jaun-pûr'; 2 joun-pur', *n.* 1. A district in Benares division, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India; 1,530 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

Jaun'sar, 1 jounsar'; 2 jounsar', *n.* A hill-tract in Dehra Dun district, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India; 478 sq. m. **Jaun'sar Ba'war.**

jaunt, 1 jänt or jänt; 2 jänt or jänt (rarely jŏnt), *n.* I. 1. To ramble or rove about; especially, to take trips hither and thither for pleasure; as, we *jaunted* through Europe. 2. To ride on a jaunting-car. 3†. To be jolted; jounce.

III. *t.* To shake or jolt. [Cp. Sw. dial., *ganta*, be foolish, OF. *jancer*, tease a horse.]

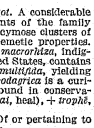
jaunt', n. 1. A short journey; pleasure-trip; excursion.

On Tuesday, March 19, which was fixed for our proposed *jaunt*, we met in the morning at the Somerset Coffee-house in the Strand. BOSWELL *Johnson, 1778* in vol. ii, p. 438. [MACM. 1887.]

2†. A jolting; jounce.

jaunt, n. [Scot.] A sneer; taunt.

jaunt'ing-car", 1 jänt'ĭng-kär'; 2 jänt'ĭng-cär', *n.* [Eng. & Ir.] **I.** An oval-shaped, two-wheeled inside car, used as for family excursions. **A** A two-wheeled vehicle common in Ireland and having seats for two persons on either side, back to back, extending over the wheels with a small seat for the driver in front. **B** well between the seats is used for baggage, etc. When not in use the seats are turned up over the body of the car.



Jaunting-car.

jaunt'y, 1 jänt'ĭ or jänt'ĭ; 2 jänt'ĭ or jänt'ĭ, *a.* [JAUNT'IER; JAUNT'-ILY, JAUNT'-NESS.] 1. Sprightly in manner; affecting a careless ease; self-satisfied; airy; showy; as, a jaunty walk.

The lads are required to wear a uniform, which, besides giving them a *jaunty* appearance, tends to habits of personal neatness. R. T. AUCHMUTY in *Century Magazine* Nov., 1886, p. 87.

2†. Genteel. [After F. pron. of *gentil*; see GENTLE.]

jaunt'ee'r—jaunt'i-ly, *adv.* With unconcern; gaily; showily.—**jaunt'i-ness,** *n.* Easy unconcern; gaiety; as, jauntiness of air.

jaup, 1 jŏp; 2 jąp, *n.* [Scot.] *I. t.* 1. To bespatter. 2. To chip or break. *II. t.* To make a splashing noise. **jaup'ĭr.**

—**jaup, n.** [Scot.] A splash, as of mud.

Jau'rès', 1 zhō'rĕs'; 2 zhō'rès', **Jean Leon** (9/1859–7/1914). A French professor of philosophy, legislator, editor, and author; Socialist leader in the Chamber of Deputies; assassinated.

Jau-ru', 1 jau-rū'; 2 zhou-ru', *n.* A river in Matto-Grosso state, Brazil; length, 220 m. to the Paraguay river.

Jaus'ha', 1 jous'hä'; 2 zhōs'hä', *n.* Same as JASMIN.

Jav., abbr. Javanese.

Ja'va, 1 jä'va; 2 jä'va, *n.* 1. A Dutch island in the Malay Archipelago, included in Dutch India; 50,554 sq. m.; capital, Batavia. 2. See table under FOWL. 3. A grade of coffee obtained from the island of Java.

—**Java cat,** the musang.—**j. cotton,** same as KAPOK.—**J. man,** see PITHECANTHROPUS.—**J. pepper,** same as CUBEBS.—**J. plum,** same as JAMBOLANA.—**J. sparrow,** a seed-eating spermestine bird (*Padda oryzivora*) of Java, blue-gray above, black on head, white ear-coverts and a large red bill: a common cage-bird.

Ja'va-ĭl', 1 hä'va-ēl'; 2 hä'va-ĭl', *n.* [Sp.] A peccary (*Dicotyles labiatus*). Compare JAVELIN. **Ja'va-ĭl'na; ja'va-rĭ; ja've-lĭ'na.**

Ja'van, 1 jē'van; 2 jē'van, *n.* *Bib. Gen.* x, 2. [Heb.]

Jav'a-nese', n. sing. & pl. Same as AJOWAN.

Jav'a-nese', 1 jav'a-nēz' or -nēs'; 2 jăv'a-nēs' or -nēz', *a.* Of or pertaining to Java. **Ja'van'.**

The *Javanese* language, which is a branch of the Malay, has three styles: first, that of ordinary use, that used by a superior addressing an inferior; second, that of an inferior addressing a superior; and a third, that used between equals.

M. HENRY *Proc. Asiatic Soc. Japan* p. 350. [s. 1887.]

Jav'a-nese', n. 1. *sing. & pl.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Java. The *Javanese* belong to the Malay race, like the Sundanese, but are Mohammedans and a progressive people, occupying the middle of the island; the Sundanese, the western part; and the Madurese, the eastern portion. There are also inhabitants of lesser Indonesian tribes, together with a modern admixture of Chinese, Arabs, Hindus, etc.

2. The language of central Java, of Malaic stock, but largely influenced by Sanskrit. Madurese is spoken in the east and Sundanese in the west.

Largely through Indian influence the *Javanese* became the medium of an important literature as early as the ninth century, A.D. . . . In the ancient form Javanese was modified in its vocabulary to a large extent by Sanskrit, and it was accordingly termed Kavi or Sanskrit-Javanese. The language of Bali is the direct derivative of Kavi in modern Javanese, which is divided into the courtly or Krama, and into the vernacular or Ngoko.

Encyc. Brit. [s. 1888.]

Jav'a-nin, 1 jav'a-nĭn; 2 jăv'a-nin, *n.* *Chem.* An alkaloid obtained from Cinchona bark. In its crystallin structure the colorless compound approaches the rhombic type. The crest derivative of Kavi is modern Javanese, which is divided into the courtly or Krama, and into the vernacular or Ngoko.

Jav'a-nin, 1 jav'a-nĭn; 2 jăv'a-nin, *n.* *Chem.* An alkaloid obtained from Cinchona bark. In its crystallin structure the colorless compound approaches the rhombic type. **Jav'a-nese'.**

Ja"va-ry', n. Same as YAVARI. **Ja'va-rĭ'.** [Java.

Ja'va Sea. A part of the Pacific ocean, between Borneo and

Ja've, n. Yahveh. See JEHOVAH.

Ja'va-ta, 1 hä'vä-tä; 2 hä'va-ta, *n.* A town and port on the Mediterranean sea, in Alicante province, Spain.

jave'l't, n. A low fellow; tramp.

jave'lin, 1 jav'lĭn; 2 jăv'lin, *vt.* To pierce with a javelin.

jave'lin, n. 1. A short, light spear, used in some countries as a missile weapon; a dart; also, a javelinier. 2. *Her.* A short spear as a bearing. [OF., < Celt.; cp. Br. *gaflen*, javelin.] **jave'lin-eer', jave'lin-ĭ'ba', n.** A large South-American vampire (*Phyllostoma hastatum*).—**j.-fish, n.** A hemulonoid fish (*Pomadasys fasciatus*).—**j.-man, n.** [Eng.] Formerly, a civilian member of a sheriff's escort, who in assize-time attended him armed with a military spear. 2. A javelinier.—**j.-snake, n.** A dart-snake.

jave'lin-eer', 1 jav'lĭn-ēr'; 2 jăv'lin-ēr', *n.* [OF.] A soldier carrying a javelin. **jave'lin-ĭ'ba'.**

Ja-vel' wa'ter, 1 zē-vel'; 2 zha-vēl', A solution of chlorinated potash used as an antiseptic and as a bleaching agent.

Ja'vier, 1 hä'vyer'; 2 hä'vi-er', **Francisco.** See XAVIER, St. FRANCIS.

Jaw, 1 jŏ, *n.* & *vt.* [Slang.] To assail with abuse; upbraid; scold; rail; also, to gabble.—**jaw'-me-down", n.** [Sailors' Slang.] An offensive, overbearing argues.

Jaw, n. 1. [Scot.] A wave; billow; splash; dash, as water against or into something. **II.** *t.* To dash or splash; plunge, as in the waves. Compare JAUP.

Then up they gat the maiden-posts, And in the sea did *jaw*, man.

BURNS *A Fragment* st. 1.

jaw, 1 jŏ, *n.* (1) One of the two structures forming the framework of the mouth and used by animals for seizing and biting; also, similar parts, etc.; used figuratively, as like *gorge, maw, swallow*, etc.; as, the *jaws* of death. In vertebrates the jaws contain teeth or horny matter. They are usually two in number — the upper and the lower. In mammals the upper jaw is fixed, the lower movable. (2) One of the bones forming the skeleton of one of these organs; a maxilla or a mandible. (3) An analogous organ in invertebrates; as, the mandibles and maxillæ of insects.

In the Arthropoda, what are usually termed *jaws* are modified limbs. HUXLEY *Anat. Invert.*, intro., p. 57. [A. 1888.]

2. *Mech.* (1) One of a pair of members between which a piece of material is held, seized, or cut; as, the *jaws* of a vise. (2) One of the vertical guard-plates or housings in which an axle-box plays. (3) *pl. Naut.* (*a*) The concave end of a boom or gaff where it partly embraces the mast. (*b*) The inner ends of the wortins in a tackle-block containing the pulley or sheave. 3. [Slang.] Unnecessary talk; scolding; abuse; babble.

A man that has a good deal to say for himself is never long in a time.

D. C. MURRAY in *Illus. Lond. News*, Christ. No. 1888.

[MÆ. *jawe*, < *cheowen* (< AS. *cēowan*), chew.] **Jawet.**

—**jaw'-bill, n.** A bar uniting the housings of a car truck beneath the journal-box.—**jaw-bone, n.** 1. One of the bones forming the skeleton of the jaw. 2. [Soldiers' Slang.] Credit; used also adjectivally to designate goods bought on credit; as, *jawbone* pastries.—**jaw-breaker, n.** [Slang.] A hard word to pronounce.—**jaw-breaking, a.**—**jaw-chuck, n.** See CHUCK.—**jaw-crusher, n.** A crusher in which the breaking up of material takes place between a movable and a fixed iron jaw. **jaw-breaker†.**—**jaw'fall", n.** [Rare.] A sinking of the jaw; hence, depression of spirits.—**jaw'fall"en, a.** [Rare.] Depressed in spirits; dejected; chapfallen.—**jaw'fish", n.** An opisthognathoid fish with prolonged maxillary bones.—**jaw-foot, n.** *Crust.* A foot-jaw; a maxilliped.—**jaw-jerk, n.** *Pathol.* Same as JAW-REFLEX.—**jaw-lever, n.** *Vet.* An instrument for opening an animal's mouth to permit administration of medicine.—**jaw-locked,** *a.* Having a fixed or locked jaw.—**jaw-mouthed,** *a.* Having a lower jaw; gnathostomous, as all vertebrates above lampreys and bags.—**jaw-rope, n.** *Naut.* A rope partly surrounding the mast and connecting the jaws of a gaff.—**jaw-smith, n.** [Slang, U. S.] One who works with his jaws: applied opprobriously to a labor agitator.—**jaw-carpenter†.—jaw-spring, n.** A car-journal spring.—**jaw-strap, n.** A slender strap to the ends of which some half-dozen such links are attached; intended to pass through a horse's mouth.—**jaw- or jawing-tackle, n.** [Slang.] The mouth.—**jaw-tool, n.** *Mech.* A grasping tool having jaws, as a monkey-wrench.—**jaw-tooth, n.** One of the large and strong teeth at the posterior part of the jaw; a molar.—**jaw-twister, n.** A long word; a jaw-breaker.

jaw', n. [Scot.] A quantity of liquid, as a wave.

—**jaw'-hole", n.** 1. [Scot.] A hole for drier; water, etc.; a sink. **jaw'-box†; jaw-foot†.** 2. The entrance to a cavern; an abyss.

ja-wab', 1 ja-wäb' or ja-wŏb'; 2 ja-wäb' or ja-wab'. **I.** *vi.* & *vt.* [India.] To reply; answer. **II.** *n.* 1. A response. 2. *Arch.* A structure designed to match architecturally, or balance another building.

Ja'wa-hĭr", 1 jä'wa-hĭr"; 2 jä'wa-hir", *n.* A peak in the Himalaya mountains, Kumaun, India; 25,670 ft. high.

Ja-war', 1 jo-wär'; 2 ja-wär', *n.* A native state in S. Bombay, India; 300 sq. m.

ja-wa'ri, 1 jo-wä'rĭ; 2 ja-wä'ri, *n.* [E. Ind.] A cheap Indian grain used in making a kind of unleavened bread.

jaw'ba'tion, 1 jô-bā'shon; 2 ja-bā'shon, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A long scolding or 'lecture'; a tedious harangue.

jawed, 1 jŏd; 2 jąd, *a.* Having jaws: usually in **jawed's,** compound adjectives; as, *lantern-jawed.*

jaw'ing, 1 jô'ĭng; 2 ja'ĭng, *n.* [Slang.] Scolding.

jaw'ing-tackle's, 1 jô'ĭn-takz'; 2 ja'ĭng-takz', *n. pl.* Same as JAW-TACKLE. [myzonts.

jaw'less, 1 jô'les; 2 ja'lĭs, *a.* Without jaws or a jaw, as

jawn'cer, n. [Scot.] To jaunder.

Ja-wo'tów, 1 ya-vō'tŭf; 2 yä-vō'tuf, *n.* A manufacturing town in Galicia province, Poland; 30 m. N. E. of Przemysl.

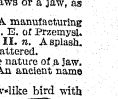
jaw'p, 1 jŏp; 2 jąp. [Scot.] **I.** *n.* 1. A splash. **II.** *n.* A splash.

jawp'ĭt, 1 jŏp'ĭt; 2 jąp'ĭt, *a.* [Scot.] Bespattered.

jaw'y, a. [Rare.] Pertaining to jaws; of the nature of a jaw.

Jaxar'tes, 1 jaks-tär'tēs; 2 jăx-tär'tes, *n.* An ancient name of the Syr-Daria river, Asiatic Russia.

jay, 1 jē; 2 jā, *n.* 1. A garruline crow-like bird with the tail longer than the short rounded wings, and usually of a very brilliant coloration.



American Blue Jay. 1/7

The **European jay** (*Garrulus glandarius*) is crested. And has the body pale-reddish, the wing- and tail-quills blackish, the primary coverts and bastard-wing barred with black and bright blue, the cheeks black, and the throat, tail-coverts, and a spot on the wings white. The **blue jay** (*Cyanocitta cristata*), of eastern North America, is also crested, and is varying blue above and white below, with white-tipped and black-barred wings and tail, and whitish below with a black collar across the chest. The **Florida jay** (*Aphelocoma floridana*) and the **California jay** (*A. californica*) are mainly blue. *Xanthura luxuosa* is the **green jay** of the Rio Grande. The **Canada jay** or whisky-jack (*Perisoreus canadensis*) is slaty or grayish.

2. [Slang.] A poor actor; bunglerfactor; 3. [Slang, U. S.] A country bumpkin; victim for sharpers; greenhorn. 4. *Angling.* A fly-like lure composed of blue-jay feathers. 5. An unscrupulous chatterbox. 6†. A coarse or loud woman. [OF., < *gai*; see *gay, a.*]

—**jay'-bird", n.** A jay.—**jay-cuckoo, n.** An Old World crested cuckoo of the genus *Coccystes*, as *C. glandarius* of southern Europe and northern Africa.—**jay-eye, n.** [Prov. Eng.] 1. The European jay. 2. The missel-thrush.

jay-plet', —jay-teal, n. The teal (*Querquedula crecca*).—**jay-thrush, n.** An Asiatic thrush like brachypodioid bird of *Garrulax, Grammatoptila*, or a related genus.—**jay'weed", n.** [Prov. Eng.] Mayweed.

Jay, n. 1. **John** (12/1745–17/1829), an American lawyer, statesman, and diplomat; Chief Justice of the United States. 2. **William** (3/1760–12/1853), an English dissenting clergyman and writer. 3. **William m** (7/1789–14/1858), an American lawyer and philanthropist. 4. A county in E. Indiana; 370 sq. m.; county-seat, Portland. 5. A town in Franklin county, Mo.

Jay'a-de'va, 1 jī'o-dā'va; 2 jī'a-de'va, *n.* See under GITAGOVINDA. [CHEE.

ja-yan'ti, 1 jə-yun'tĭ; 2 ja-yŭn'ti, *n.* [Sans.] As BUDH-**jay'hawk", 1** jā'hŏk'; 2 jā'hąk', *n.* [Slang, U. S.] To pillage or worry in the manner of a jayhawker. 2. *Forestry.* To strip one 4-foot length of bark from a tanbark oak, leaving the tree standing. G. PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry.*

jay'hawk'er, 1 jā'hŏk'er; 2 jā'hąk'er, *n.* 1. [U. S.] A freebooting guerrilla; esp. a border ruffian who, during the free-soil conflict in Kansas and the Civil War, in Missouri and its neighborhood resorted to plundering. [Colloq.] 2. A native of Kansas. 2. [W. U. S.] A large spider; tarantula.

—**Jayhawker State,** Kansas.

jay'hawk'ing, 1 jā'hŏk'ĭng; 2 jā'hąk'er, *n.* One who crosses a street without observing the traffic regulations for pedestrians.—**jay'walk"ing, n.**

Ja'zar, 1 jē'zer; 2 jē'zar, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Mac.* v, 8. [fortified.]

Ja'zer, 1 jā'zer; 2 jā'zer, *n.* *Bib. Num.* xxxii, 1. [Heb., *Ja'zer-an, 1* jaz'er-ən; 2 jăz'er-an, *n.* 1. Armor consisting of small oblong overlapping metal plates fastened on one side and quilted into a cloth or velvet jacket; any flexible armor formed of plates; split armor. 2†. A necklace composed of gold or silver plates. < Sp. *jazerina*, < *jazerino*, Algerine, < Ar. *jazzīr*, Algiers.] **jaz'er-ent†,**

ja'zey, n. [Prov. Eng.] Same as JASEY. [shining.]

Ja'zil, 1 jā'zĭl; 2 jā'zil, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* xxvii, 31. [Heb.,

Ja-zyg'i-a, 1 jə-zĭj'ĭ-ə; 2 ja-zyg'i-a, *n.* A district in central Hungary; 1,339 sq. m.; capital, Jász-Bérény. **Ja-zyg'e-a†.**

jazz, 1 jaz; 2 jăz. **I.** *v.* To play or dance to the tune of jazz-music. **II.** *n.* Ragtime music or the notes of it.

jazz'-band", 1 jaz'-band"; 2 jăz'-band", *n.* A company of musicians who play jazz-music on various instruments, as the banjo, saxophone, trombone, clarinet, drums, and piano.

J. C., abbr. Jesus Christ; Julius Cæsar; [L.] *Jurisconsultus* (jurisconsult); Justice Clerk.

J. C. D., abbr. [L.] *Juris Civilis Doctor* (Doctor of Civil Law); *Juris Canonici Doctor* (Doctor of Canon Law).

J. C. L., abbr. [L.] *Juris Canonici Licentiatus* (Licentiate in Canon Law); *Juris Civilis Licentiatus* (Licentiate in Civil Law). [Doctor of Law).

J. D., abbr. Junior Deacon (*Freemasonry*); [L.] *Juris Doctor*

JE. *O. T. Criticism.* A symbol noting that portion of the Pentateuch bearing traces of *Jehovistic* and *Elohistic* origin. See ELOHIST.

Je-ab-a-rim, 1 ji-ab'ə-rim, 2 jē-ăb'ə-rĭm, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jeaf'fre-son, 1 jef'ər-sən; 2 jĕf'ər-sŏn, **John Cordy** (1/12 1831–2/1901). An English novelist; *Live It Down.*

jeal'ous, 1 jel'əs; 2 jĕl'ŭs, al. or, or S.—[< O. F. *jelos*, < L. *zelosus*, < Gr. ζῆλος, suspect jealousy or distrustfully; be jealous about; be jealously suspicious.

I *jealoused* 'at he were keen down o' savin' 'Liza Roantree's soul as well, an' I would 'a' killed him some time. EDELLS, *Mine Own People, Or Greenhow Hill* p. 225. [c. s. b. co. 1891.]

jeal'ous, a. 1. Apprehensive or suspicious of being outdone by a rival in possession or favor; distrustful as to the fidelity of wife, husband, or lover; revengeful on account of fickle treatment or slighted love; as, a *jealous* suitor. 2. Earnestly and anxiously suspicious; vigilant in guarding; watchful; as, *jealous* of one's honor.

The people are justly *jealous* of the powers of Congress.
R. P. BLAND in *North American Review* Mar., 1892, p. 269.

3. Demanding exclusive worship and love: applied to God. 4. [Archaic.] Zealous; as, to be *jealous* for the Lord. 5†. Fearful; doubtful. [< OF. *jalous*, < L. *zelosus*, < L. *zelus*; see ZEAL.]

SYN.: see ENVIOUS.—**jeal'ous-ly,** *adv.*—**jeal'ous-ness,** *n.*

jeal'ous-y, 1 jel'əs-i; 2 jĕl'ŭs-y, *n.* [-IES, 1; -IZ-; 2-ĭs, pl.] **jel'ous-y-y.**] The state of being jealous, in any sense; any exercise of a jealous feeling.

When united these noblemen were more than a match for the king, whose chief security lay in their mutual *jealousies* and discordant interests. LINGARD *England* vol. i, p. 250. [c. c. 1837.]

[< F. *jalousie*, < *jalous*; see JEALOUS.]

Jeames, 1 jēmz; 2 jēms, *n.* 1. James: a corrupt form. 2. [] [Slang, Eng.] A footman.

Jeames de la Pluche, 1 jēmz də la plūsh; 2 jēms de lȧ plush. In Thackeray's *Jeames's Diary*, the fictitious author: type of an ideal flunkey.

Jean, 1 jēn *or* jīn; 2 jăn *or* jĕn, *n.* A twilled undressed cloth with cotton warp and woolen filling, or sometimes all cotton: used often in the plural; also, clothes made of it; as, a suit of blue *jean*.—satin *jean*, a smooth, glossy, hard-twilled cotton goods.—**jean-ette',** *n.* Coarse jean, for lining.

Jean, Jeanne. See JOHN; JOAN.

Jean Bap"tiste', 1 jŏn ba'tēst'; 2 zhăn bă'tĭst'. A sobriquet for the typical French-Canadian peasant.

Jean Cra"paud', 1 jŏn kra'pō'; 2 zhăn krȧ'pō'. A sobriquet for a Frenchman.

Jean de Meung, 1 mūng; 2 mŭng. Real name of Jean Clopinel or Clonpinel (1249?–1305?). A French poet who continued the *Roman de la Rose*. [parish, La.

Jean"er-ette', 1 jēn"ər-ĕt', *n.* A town in Beauregard.

Jean Jacques, 1 zhăk; 2 zhăk. See ROUSSEAU.

Jeanne d'Arc, Same as JOAN OF ARC.

Jeanne-tte', 1 jə-nēt'; 2 jē-nĕt', *n.* 1. See JANE. 2. A borough in Westmoreland county, Pa.

Jean-nette' Ex"pe-dī'tion. See DE LONG.

Jean"nin, 1 jə"nan'; 2 jē"năn', **Pierre** (1540–1622). A French statesman and diplomat who saved the Protestants of Dijon from massacre.

Jean Paul. Pen-name of Johann Paul Friedrich Richter.

Jean-paul'-a, 1 jŏn-pŏl'ə; 2 jăn-pŭl'-ȧ, *n. Bot.* A genus of ginkgoaceous Mesozoic plants with long, narrow-lobed leaves, widely divergent. It is believed that the ginkgo-tree (*Ginkgo biloba*) of Japan is represented ancestrally by these gymnosperms. [Perhaps < JEAN PAUL.]

jeant, *n.* A giant. **je'aunt',**

jear. I. *v.* To bore. **jeard.** II†. *n.* A jeer; taunt.

jear, *n. Naut.* See JESS².

Je'a-rim, 1 jī'ə-rim; 2 jē'ȧ-rĭm, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 10.

Je-at'e-rai, 1 ji-at'ə-rai; 2 jē-ăt'ē-rī, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vi, 21.

Je-ath'e-rai (S. V.).

Jeb'a-ar, 1 jeb'ə-ar; 2 jĕb'ȧ-ăr, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jeb'a-har, 1 jeb'ə-har; 2 jĕb'ȧ-hăr, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jeb'a-ni'a, 1 jeb'ə-nai'ə; 2 jĕb'ȧ-nī'ȧ, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jeb'a-rai, 1 jeb'ə-rai; 2 jĕb'ȧ-rī, *n.* [Braz.] A leguminous tree (*Piptena purpurea*), indigenous to the northern part of Brazil. Its bark is employed in tanning and in the manufacture of certain of their musical instruments.

Jebb, 1 jeb; 2 jĕb, **1. John** (1/12 1736–3/12 1786), an English Socinian divine; physician; physician to the Bath and the American colonists. 2. **Richard Claverhouse** (3/4 1841–3/5 1905), a Scottish classical scholar; professor of Greek; critic and author; translator of Sophocles's works.

3. Samuel (1694?–11/4 1772), an English physician and scholar; uncle of John.

Jeb'el, 1 jeb'əl; 2 jĕb'ĕl, [Ar.] A mountain: used in geographical names; as, *Jebel* Mousa (Mountain of Moses).

Jeb'el-Akh-dar', 1 "ak-dār'; 2 "ăk-dăr', *n.* A mountain range and peak in Oman, Arabia; 9,900 ft. high. **Jeb'el el-Akh-dar'.**

Jeb'el Ne'bī Ha-run', 1 nē'bi hə-rūn'; 2 ng'bī hă-rŭn'. A double-topped mountain a little to the S. W. of Petra: identified by Josephus with Mount Hor.

Jeb'el-Shām-mar', 1 "shə-mār'; 2 "shĭl-măr', *n.* A mountainous region in Shammar district, N. Arabia; capital, Hayel.

Jeb'el-Si-ka-kur', 1 "sī-kā'kər; 2 "sŭ-kŭr', *n.* An island in the S. Red Sea; latitude 14° N.; 14 by 14 m. **Jeb'el-Zu"gur'.**

Je-ber"e-chī'ah, 1 ji-ber'ī-kai'ə; 2 jē-bĕr'ē-cī'ȧ, *n. Bib. Isa.* viii, 2. [Heb., *Jah blesses.*]

Jeb'ia-am, 1 jeb'i-am; 2 jĕb'ĭ-ăm, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jeb'na-el, 1 jeb'nə-el; 2 jĕb'nȧ-ĕl, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jeb'ne-el, 1 jeb'nə-el; 2 jĕb'nē-ĕl, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jeb'us, 1 ji'bus; 2 jē'bŭs, *n. Bib. Judges* xix, 10. [Heb., trodden down.] **Jeb'u-sī.**

Jeb'u-site, 1 jeb'yə-sait; 2 jĕb'yŭ-sīt, *n. Bib.* One of the descendants of the third son of Canaan, probably Jebus. [ill. 18.

Jec'a-mi'ah, 1 jek'ə-mi'ə; 2 jĕc'ȧ-mī'ȧ, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vi, 68.

Jec'a-mi'as, 1 jek'ə-mi'əs; 2 jĕc'ȧ-mī'ȧs, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jech"le-lī'a, 1 jek'lə-lai'ə; 2 jĕc'lē-lī'ȧ, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jech"u-lī'ah, 1 jek'ə-lai'ə; 2 jĕc'ŭ-lī'ȧ, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xv, 2. [Heb., Jah is able.] **Jec"o-lī'ah** (R. V.).

Jech"o-nī'as, 1 jek'ə-nai'əs; 2 jĕc'ŏ-nī'ȧs, *n. Bib. Matt.* i, 11. **Jech"o-nī'ah.**

Jec'ma-am, 1 jek'mə-am; 2 jĕc'mȧ-ăm, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jec'ma-an, 1 jek'mə-an; 2 jĕc'mȧ-ăn, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Je-co'le-a, 1 ji-kō'li-ə; 2 jē-cō'lē-ȧ, *n.* One of the fatty constituents of cod-liver oil. [< JECUR + L. *oleum*, oil.]

Jec'o-lī'ah, 1 jek'ə-lai'ə; 2 jĕc'ŏ-lī'ȧ. (R. V.). 2 *Kings* xv. 2.

Jec'o-nam, 1 jek'ə-nam; 2 jĕc'ŏ-năm, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jec'o-ni'ah, 1 jek'ə-nai'ə; 2 jĕc'ŏ-nī'ȧ, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iii, 16. [Heb., Jah is establishing.] [*1 Esd* i, 9.

Jec'o-ni'as, 1 jek'ə-nai'əs; 2 jĕc'ŏ-nī'ȧs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

Jec'o-rin, 1 jek'ə-rin; 2 jĕc'ŏ-rĭn, *n. Physiol. Chem.* 1. A substance found in both normal and diabetic blood, liver, spleen, brain, etc. 2. A substitute for cod-liver oil, usually obtained from the liver of the horse. The sodium salt yielded by it has the composition $C_{20}H_{32}N_2SP_2Na_2O_{10}$. It is uncertain whether it is a true chemical compound or a mixture. [*Cf.* JECUR.]

Jec'te-hel, 1 jek'tə-hel; 2 jĕc'tē-hĕl, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jed, 1 jed; 2 jĕd, *n.* Same as JAD.—**jed'ding-ax',** *n.* A stone-masons' cavel.

J E D, *O. T. Criticism.* A symbol noting the portions of the Pentateuch which bear traces of Jehovistic, Elohistic, and Deuteronomist origin.

Jed, *abbr.* Jedediah.

Jed'a, 1 jed'ə; 2 jĕd'ȧ, *n. Bib.* (R. V., margin). *2 Chron.* ii, 29. [Douai).

Je-da'ia, 1 ji-dē'yə *or* -dai'ə; 2 jē-dā'yȧ *or* -dī'ȧ, *n. Bib.*

Je-da'iah, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 37. [Heb., Jah is knowing.]

Je-da'la, 1 ji-dē'lə; 2 jē-dī'lȧ, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jed'burgh, 1 jed'bə-rə; 2 jĕd'bŭr-ġ, *n.* A royal and municipal borough and county-town of Roxburghshire, Scotland; has a ruined abbey, founded by David I., 1138. **Jed'dart';** **Jed'wood'.**

Jed'da, 1 jed'ə; 2 jĕd'ȧ, *n.* Same as JUDA. **Jed'dah'.**

Jed'do, *n.* 1. [< Japan. *yedo*, < *ye*, a gate, + *do*, a door.] The former name of Tokyo, Japan. 2. [*Cf.* *Jedburgh.*] A borough in Luzerne county, Pa.; 7 m. N. E. of Hazleton.

Jed'du'a, 1 ji-dū'ə; 2 jĕd-ŭ'ȧ, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jed'e-ah, 1 jed'ī-ə; 2 jĕd'ē-ȧ, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 24.

Jed'u'a, 1 ji-dū'ə; 2 jĕd-ū'ȧ, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jed'u-thun, 1 jed'yə-thən; 2 jĕd'yŭ-thŭn, *n.* [Heb., it. beloved of the Lord.] **Jed"i-dī'ah†.**

Je-de'li, 1 ji-dē'lai; 2 jē-dē'lī, *n. Bib.* (Douai). [ix, 30.

Je-de'lus, 1 ji-dē'ləs; 2 jē-dē'lŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.*

Jedge'i, 1 jej; 2 jĕdġ, v. & *n.* [Dial., U. S.] Judge.

Jedge, *n.* [Scot.] A gage or standard.

Je-di'a-el, 1 ji-dai'ə-el; 2 jē-dī'ȧ-ĕl, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 6. [Heb., God knows.]

Je-dī'dah, 1 ji-dai'də; 2 jē-dī'dȧ, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xxii, 1.

Jed"i-dī'ah, 1 jed'ī-dai'ə; 2 jĕd'ī-dī'ȧ, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xii, 25.

Jed'i-thun, 1 jed'ə-thən; 2 jĕd'ĭ-thŭn, (R. V. margin). *2 Chron.* ix, 29.

Je-du'thun, 1 ji-dū'thən; 2 jē-dŭ'thŭn. See JEDUTHUN.

Jee, 1 jē; 2 jē, *n.* Same as GEE.

jeel, 1 jīl; 2 jēl, *vt.* [Scot.] To become jelly; jellify.

jeel, *n.* [Scot.] Jelly.

jeel, *n.* [Scot.] Difficulty; trouble; damage; injury.

Jee"lī, 1 ji-lai'; 2 jē-ē'lī, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 33.

Jee'li-co, *n.* Same as JELLICO, 2. [viii, 92.

Je-e'tus, 1 ji-ī'təs; 2 jē-ē'tŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.*

Jeens, 1 jēnz; 2 jēns, **Charles Henry** (1/2 1827–1/2 1879). An English engraver.

jeer, 1 jir; 2 jēr, *n.* & *i.* To scoff at; treat with ridicule; utter derisively; mock; gibe. [Scot.] To sprain in a derriding, mocking manner; flout; fleer. [< Middle D. *scheren*, jest.] Syn.: see MOCK.—**jeer'er,** *n.*—**jeer'ing-ly,** *adv.*

jeer', *n.* 1. A taunting and derisive word or speech; a taunting gibe; mock. 2. [Scot.] Bit of anger; pet; huff. 3†. The act of jeering or scoffing.

jeer², *n. Naut.* A tackle for swaying or striking a lower yard; usually in the plural. Compare GIN, 3.—**jeer'-block',** *n.* A pulley-block used with the jeers.—**j.-capstan,** *n.* A capstan amidships between the foremast and mainmast.

jeered, *p. a.* Covered. S. S.

jeest, 1 jist; 2 jēst, *n.* [Scot.] A joist.

jee-te', 1 ji-tē'; 2 jē-tē', *n.* Same as JETEE.

Jee-ze'ra-ni, 1 ji-zē'rə-ni; 2 jē-zē'ȧ-nī, *n.* xxvi, 30.

Je-ez'zer-ites, 1 ji-ez'ər-aits; 2 jē-ĕz'ĕr-īts, *n. pl. Bib. Num.* xxvi, 30.

jeff, 1 jef; 2 jĕf, *si.* [Printers' Slang.] To gamble with quadrates, which are thrown like dice, the number of nicked or blank sides falling uppermost deciding the throw.

jeff, *n.* [Circus Slang.] A rope.

Tightly or slackly *Jeff's* much signify: it's only tightrope and slack-rope.
DICKENS *Hard Times* vol. i, bk. i, p. 46. *in. a.* n. 1868.]

Jeff Da'vis. A county in Georgia. 2. A county in W. Texas; 1,922 sq. m.; county-seat, Fort Davis.

Jef'fer-les, 1 jef'ər-iz; 2 jĕf'ĕr-ĭs, **John Richard** (1/12 1848–2/11 1887). An English author; naturalist; *Field and Hedgerow.*

jef'fer-is-ite, 1 jef'ər-is-ait; 2 jĕf'ĕr-ĭs-īt, *n. Mineral.* A pleochroic, flesh-red to yellow, hydrated mica. [< W. W. *Jeffers*, of Penn Yan, New York.]

Jef'fer-son, 1 jef'ər-sən; 2 jĕf'ĕr-sŏn, *n.* 1. **Joseph** (1/2 1829–4/13 1905), an American actor, famous in the part of *Rip Van Winkle*. 2. **Thomas** (4/13 1743–7/4 1826), the American lawyer; statesman; diplomat; third President of the United States, 1801–1809; founded the University of Virginia; drafted the Declaration of Independence. 3. A county in central Alabama; 1,059 sq. m.; county-seat, Birmingham. 4. A county in S. E. central Arkansas; 916 sq. m.; county-seat, Pine Bluff. 5. A county in N. central Colorado; 858 sq. m.; county-seat, Golden. 6. A county in N. W. Florida; 593 sq. m.; county-seat, Monticello. 7. A county in E. Georgia; 686 sq. m.; county-seat, Louisville. 8. A county in S. Illinois; 570 sq. m.; county-seat, Mount Vernon. 9. A county in S. E. Indiana; 362 sq. m.; county-seat, Madison. 10. A county in S. E. Iowa; 432 sq. m.; county-seat, Fairfield. 11. A county in S. Kentucky; 560 sq. m.; county-seat, Oskaloosa. 12. A county in N. Kentucky; 371 sq. m.; county-seat, Louisville. 13. A parish in S. E. Louisiana; 413 sq. m.; county-seat, Gretna. 14. A county in W. Mississippi; 519 sq. m.; county-seat, Fayette. 15. A county in E. Missouri; 687 sq. m.; county-seat, Hillsboro. 16. A county in central Montana; 1,585 sq. m.; county-seat, Boulder. 17. A county in S. E. Nebraska; 566 sq. m.; county-seat, Fairbury. 18. A county in N. New York; 1,252 sq. m.; county-seat, Watertown. 19. A county in Ohio; 690 sq. m.; county-seat, Steubenville. 20. A county in W. Pennsylvania; 620 sq. m.; county-seat, Brookville. 21. A county in E. Tennessee; 318 sq. m.; county-seat, Dandridge. 22. A county in S. E. Texas; 1,109 sq. m.; county-seat, Beaumont. 23. A county in W. Washington; 1,765 sq. m.; county-seat, Port Townsend. 24. A county in N. E. West Virginia; 213 sq. m.; county-seat, Charlestown. 25. A county in S. E. Wisconsin; 548 sq. m.; county-seat, Jefferson. 26. A city, county-seat of Madison county, Tex. 27. A township and city, county-seat of Jefferson county, Wis. 28. A township and city, of the same limits; county-seat of Greene county, Ia. 29. A village, county-seat of Ashtabula county, O. 30. A town, county-seat of Lincoln county, Me. 31. A town in Coos county, N. H.; a summer resort of the White Mountains. 32. A river in S. W. Montana; length, 150 m. to the Madison river.

Jef'fer-son, Mount. 1. A peak in the Cascade range, Oregon; height, 10,200 ft. 2. A peak in the White Mountains, New Hampshire; height, 5,725 ft.

Jef'fer-son Brick. In Dickens's *Martin Chuzzlewit*, an impulsive American politician.

Jef'fer-son Cit'y. 1. The capital of Missouri; county-seat of Cole county. 2. A village in Jefferson county, Tenn.; seat of Carson and Newman College (Baptist); founded in 1851.

Jef'fer-so'ni-a, 1 jef'ər-sō'ni-ə; 2 jĕf'ĕr-sō'nĭ-ȧ, *n. Bot.* A genus of herbs of the family *Berberidaceæ*, with 2-parted root-leaves, and a 1-flowered scape. *Jeffersonia diphylla* is the twinleaf or rheumatism-root of eastern North America. Two other species occurs in Eastern Asia. [< Thomas *Jefferson.*]

Jef'fer-so'ni-an, 1 jef'ər-sō'ni-ən; 2 jĕf'ĕr-sō'nĭ-ăn. I. *a.* Of or relating to Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, or his political views; democratic. II. *n.* An adherent of Jefferson or his school; a Democrat.—**Jeffersonian simplicity,** disregard of the panoply and pomp of office; avoidance of ceremony and ceremonious observance in matters of court etiquette: characteristics of the attitude taken by President Jefferson during his administration.—**Jef'fer-so'ni-an-ism,** *n.*

Jef'fer-son-ite, 1 jef'ər-sən-ait; 2 jĕf'ĕr-sŏn-īt, *n. Mineral.* A greenish-black ferrous calcium-manganese-zinc pyroxene. [< Thomas *Jefferson.*]

Jef'fer-son-ville, 1 jef'ər-sən-vil; 2 jĕf'ĕr-sŏn-vĭl, *n.* A township and city, county-seat of Clark county, Ind.

Jef'frey, 1 jef'ri; 2 jĕf'ry, **Francis, Lord** (10/12 1773–1/12 1850). A Scottish critic and essayist; became Lord Advocate and Judge; co-founder of the *Edinburgh Review.*

Jef'freys, 1 jef'riz; 2 jĕf'rys, **George** (1648–4/16 1689), Baron Jeffreys of Wem. An English judge, Chief Justice and Lord Chancellor, who tried the Monmouth rebels and mercilessly condemned for his injustice and brutality; imprisoned and died in the Tower of London.

Jef'frey-si'a-ta, 1 jef'ri-sai'ə-tə; 2 jĕf'ry-sī'ȧ-tȧ, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of holostomatous pectinibranchiates, having a forked rostrum, sessile cervical eyes, a diaphanous shell, and semi-oval operculum with a terminal subcentral nucleus and marginal nucleus. **Jef-frey'si-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< J. Gwyn *Jeffreys*, English conchologist.]—**jef-frey'si-id,** *n.*—**si-oid,** *a.*

Jef'fries, 1 jef'riz; 2 jĕf'rys, **Alexander** (1750–), an American physician and aeronaut; the first to cross the English Channel in a balloon.

jeg, 1 jeg; 2 jĕġ, *n. Gunmaking.* A templet or jig.

Jeg'a-sai, 1 jeg'ə-sai; 2 jĕġ'ȧ-sī, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Je'gar-sa"ha-du'tha, 1 ji'gar-sə"hə-dū'thə; 2 jē'gar-sȧ"hȧ-dū'thȧ, *n. Bib.* The heap of stones erected by Jacob and Laban. Gen. xxxi, 47. [Aramaic, < Hebrew.]

Jeg'ba-a, 1 jeg'bə-ə; 2 jĕġ'bȧ-ȧ, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jeg'e-de-lī'as, 1 jeg'ə-də-lai'əs; 2 jĕġ'ĕ-dē-lī'ȧs, *n. Bib. Jer.* xxxviii, 1.

je-had', 1 ji-hād'; 2 jē-hăd', *n.* Same as JAHAD.

Je'ha-le'el, 1 ji'hə-li'əl; 2 jē'hȧ-lē'ĕl, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 16. **Je'ha-le'li** (R. V.).

Je-ha"na-ai', 1 ji-hə"nai'; 2 jē-hȧ"nī', *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxvi, 3.

Je-ha"na-ha', 1 ji-hə"nə-hai'; 2 jē-hȧ"nȧ-hī', *n.* A town in Gaya district, Bengal, British India.

Je-han'gir, 1 ji-hən'gir; 2 jē-hăn'ġēr, **Abdul Muzaffer Nooreddin Mohammed** (1569–1627), a Mogul emperor of Hindustan, son of Akbar. [Hind., Conqueror of the world.]

Je-han'num, 1 ji-han'əm; 2 jē-hăn'ŭm, *n.* Same as GEHENNA.

Jeh-de'hah, 1 jē-dī'yə *or* jē'di-yə; 2 jē-dē'yȧ *or* jē'dē-yȧ, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxiv, 20. [Heb., union of Jah.]

Je"he-de'li, 1 ji"hə-dē'lai; 2 jē"hē-dē'lī, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Je-hez'e-kel, 1 ji-hez'i-kel; 2 jē-hĕz'ē-kĕl, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxiv, 16. [Heb., God strengthens.]

Je-hez'e-li, 1 ji-hez'ə-lai; 2 jē-hĕz'ē-lī, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Je-hi'ah, 1 ji-hai'ə; 2 jē-hī'ȧ, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *1 Chron.* xv, 24. [Heb., Jah is living.]

Je-hi'as, 1 ji-hai'əs; 2 jē-hī'ȧs, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Je-hi'el, 1 ji-hai'əl; 2 jē-hī'ĕl, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xvi, 5. [Heb., God lives.]

Je-hi'e-li, 1 ji-hai'ə-lai; 2 jē-hī'ĕ-lī, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxvi, 21.

Je'hi-hai'ah, 1 ji'hai-hai'ə; 2 jē'hī-hī'ȧ, *n. Bib. 2 Chron.* xxviii, 12. [Heb., Jah is strong.]

Jeh'iam, 1 jē'əm; 2 jē'ĭăm, *n.* 1. A district in Rawal Pindi division, Punjab, 1,995 sq. m. 2. Its capital, the ancient **Hydaspes Jhelum.** 3. A river in Punjab and Kashmir, India; length, 450 m. to the Chenab river.

Je'hoa-had'a-iah, 1 jē'hō-ə-had'ə-ai'ə; 2 jē'hō-ȧ-hăd'ȧ-ī'ȧ, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 36. [Heb., Jah unveils.] **Je'ho-ad'dah†** (R. V.).

Je'ho-ad'dan, 1 jē'hō-ad'ən; 2 jē'hō-ăd'ăn, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xiv, 2. [Heb., Jah is delightful.]

Je'ho-ad'din, 1 jē'hō-ad'ən; 2 jē'hō-ăd'ĭn, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *2 Kings* xiv, 2.

Je-hoa"haz, 1 ji-hō'ə-haz; 2 jē-hō'ȧ-hăz, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* x, 35. [Heb., Jah upholds.]

Je-ho'ash, 1 ji-hō'ash; 2 jē-hō'ăsh. Same as JOASH.

Je"ho-ha'nan, 1 ji"hō-hai'nən; 2 jē"hō-hā'năn, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxvi, 3. [Heb., Jah is gracious.]

Je-hoi'a-chin, 1 ji-hoi'ə-kin; 2 jē-hoi'ȧ-cĭn, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xxiv, 6. [Heb., Jah establishes.]

Je-hoi'a-da, 1 ji-hoi'ə-də; 2 jē-hoi'ȧ-dȧ, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xx, 23. [Heb., Jah knows.]

Je-hoi'a-da-boy', 1 ji-hoi'ə-də-boiz'; 2 jē-hoi'ȧ-dȧ-boiz', *n.* [Rare.] A metal token or token-like coins; a child's savings-bank. See *2 Chron.* xxiv, 6–11.

Je-hoi'a-kim, 1 ji-hoi'ə-kim; 2 jē-hoi'ȧ-kĭm, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xxiii, 34. [Heb., Jah sets up.]—**Je-hoi'a-kim,** 1 ji-hoi'ə-kim; 2 jē-hoi'ȧ-kĭm, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xxiv, 8. [Heb., the Lord's appointed.] **Je-hoi'a-chinț.**—**Je-hoi'a-rib,** 1 ji-hoi'ə-rib; 2 jē-hoi'ȧ-rĭb, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ix, 10. [Heb., Jah contends.] **Je-hoi'a-rib,** 1 ji-hoi'ə-dab; 2 jē-hŏn'ȧ-dăb, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* x, 15. [Heb., Jah is liberal.]—**Je-hon'a-than,** 1 ji-hon'ə-thən; 2 jē-hŏn'ȧ-thăn, *n. Bib. Chron.* xvii, 7. **Je-hon'a-than,** 1 ji-hōr'əm; 2 jē-hōr'ăm, *n. Bib. 1 Kings* xxii, 50. [Heb., Jah is illch.] **Je"ho-shab'e-ath,** 1 ji"hō-shab'ī-ath *or* ji-hosh'-; 2 jē"hō-shăb'ē-ăth *or* jē-hŏsh'-, *n. Bib. 2 Chron.* xxii, 11. [Heb., Jah makes oath.]—**Je-hosh'a-phat,** 1 ji-hosh'ə-fat; 2 jē-hŏsh'ȧ-făt, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *1 Kings* xxii, 41. [Heb., Jah is judge.] **Je-hosh'e-ba,** 1 ji-hosh'ə-bə; 2 jē-hŏsh'ē-bȧ, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xi, 2. [Heb., Jah makes oath.] **Je-hosh'u-a,** 1 ji-hosh'yu-ə; 2 jē-hŏsh'yŭ-ȧ, *n. Bib. Num.* xiii, 16. [Heb., Jah saves.] **Je-hosh'u-ah.**

Je-ho'vah, 1 ji-hō'və; 2 jē-hō'vȧ, *n.* Lord: a name which from the time of Moses specially designated God as the covenant God of the Hebrew people. This name signifies the self-existent and eternal: in the English versions it is generally rendered "the LORD." It is the ineffable name, not pronounced by the Jews, who substitute for it *Adonai*, or, when *Adonai* occurs in connection with it, *Elohim*.

And God spake unto Moses, and said unto him, I am the LORD: And I appeared unto Abraham, unto Isaac, and unto Jacob, by the name of God Almighty, but by my name *Jehovah* was I not known to them.
[< Heb. *Yhwh*, usually written *Yahwah*, with the vowel-points of *Adonai*, Lord: of doubtful origin.] See TETRAGRAMMATON.—**Je-ho'vi-an,** *a.* **Je-ho'vic.**

Je-ho"vah-jī'reh, 1 -jai'rə; 2 -jī'rĕ, *n. Bib.* Gen. xxii, 14. [Heb., Jehovah will provide.]—**Je-ho"vah-nis'si,** 1 -nis'-ai; 2 -nĭs'ī, *n. Bib. Ex.* xvii, 15. [Heb., Jehovah is my banner.]—**Je-ho"vah-sha'lom,** 1 -shē'ləm; 2 -shā'lŏm, *n. Bib. Judges* vi, 24 [Heb., Jehovah is peace.]—

Je-ho"vah-sham'mah, 1-sham'ə; 2-shăm'ä, *n. Bib.* (R. V., margin). *Ezek.* xlviii, 35.— **Je-ho"vah-tsid'ke-nu** *or* **-tsid-kē'nū,** 1-tsid'ke-nŭ *or* -tsid-kī'nŭ; 2-tsid'kē-nū *or* -tsid-kē'nū, *n. Bib. Jer.* xxiii, 6 (margin).

Je-ho'vism, 1 jı-hō'vizm; 2 je-hō'vĭzm, *n.* **1.** The doctrine and tenets of the followers of Jehovah; the worship and religious cult of the Hebrews, devoted to Jehovah. **2.** The doctrine or system of Jehovism.

Je-ho'vist, 1 jı-hō'vist; 2 je-hō'vist, *n.* **1.** In Biblical controversy, the writer supposed to have written those parts of the Pentateuch in which Jehovah is mentioned as Jehovah: opposed to *Elohist.* **2.** One who maintains that the vowel-points of the word *Jehovah* as found in the Hebrew text of the Bible properly belong to it, and are not merely those of *Adonai:* opposed to *Adonist.*—**Je-ho'vis'tic,** *a.* Pertaining to the Jehovist or his writings; characterized by the use of the name *Jehovah.*—**Jehovistic Prophetic Document** or **Narrative,** certain old anecdotal writings, believed by some persons to have been the source of the Jehovistic portions of the Pentateuch.

Je-hoz'a-dak, 1 je-hŏz'ə-dăk; 2 je-hŏz'ä-dăk, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vi, 14. [Heb., *Jah* is just.]

Je'hu, 1 jē'hū; 2 jē'hū, *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A lover of driving; a fast or furious driver. **2.** A coachman or driver.

Je'hus, *n. Bib. 1 Kings* xvi, 1. [Heb., Jah is He.]

Je-hub'bah, 1 jı-hŭb'ə; 2 je-hŭb'ä, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 34. [Heb., Jah conceals.]

Je-hu'cal, 1 jı-hū'kăl; 2 je-hū'cal, *n. Bib. Jer.* xxxvii, 3. [Heb., Jah is able.]

Je'hud, 1 jē'hŭd; 2 jē'hud, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 45. [Heb.,

Je-hu'da Hak'ka-dosch. Same as JUDA HAKKADOSH.

Je-hu'di, 1 jı-hū'dı; 2 je-hū'dī, *n. Bib. Jer.* xxxvi, 14. [Heb., a Jew.]

Je'hu-di'jah, 1 jē'hū-dī'jə, 2 jē'hu-dī'ja, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv.

Je-hu'el, 1 jı-hū'el; 2 je-hū'el, *n. Bib.* (Douai, R. V.).

Je'hus, 1 jē'hŭs; 2 jē'hus, *n.* See JEHU.

Je'hush, 1 jē'hŭsh; 2 jē'hŭsh, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 39.

Je'ia, *n.* Same as YEIA. [God snatches away.]

Je-i'el, 1 jı-ī'el; 2 jē-ī'el, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* v, 7.

Je'isk, 1 yē'isk; 2 yē'isk, *n.* Same as YEISK. [CORR.

Jeis'tic-cor, 1 jī's'tı-kôr; 2 jēs'tı-cōr, *n.* Same as JUSTE-AU-CORPS.

Je-jeb'hoy, 1 je-jı-bō'ı, *Sir* **Jamsetjee** (1783–1859). A Parsee merchant and philanthropist of Bombay, India. [food-dish.

Je-ju', 1 sē-gē'; 2 she-zhy', *n.* A Brazilian characinoid

Je-ju'nal, 1 jı-jū'nal; 2 je-jū'nal, *a. Anat.* Of or pertaining to the jejunum.

Je-june', 1 jı-jūn'; 2 je-jun' (xun), *a.* **1.** Devoid of life, point, or interest; dry; as, a *jejune* story.

Antiquity! . . . when men were young, and not antiquity, . . . thou thyself being to thyself fast, *jejune,* modern!

LAMB *Essays of Elia, Oxford as Vacation* p. 14. (w. t. & co.)

2†. Wanting in substance; lean; meager; bare; barren. [< L. *jejunus,* hungry.]—**je-june'ly,** *adv.*—**je-june'ness,** *n.*

Je"jı-ne'ō-my, 1 je"jı-nē'ō-mı; 2 je"jı-nē'o-my, *n.* Excision of a part of the jejunum. [< *jejuno* + Gr. *ektomē,* excision.]

Je"jı-ni'tis, 1 jī"jī-nai'tıs *or* -jī'tıs; 2 je"jı-nī'tis *or* -jī'tis, *n.*

Je-ju'no, 1 jı-jū'nō; 2 je-jū'no, From Latin *jejunum:* a combining form.—**je-ju"no-co-los'to-my,** *n. Surg.* An operation for producing a permanent artificial opening between the colon and the jejunum.—**je-ju"no-e'de-nal,** *a. Anat.* Relating to the jejunum and the duodenum.—**je-ju"no-il'e-tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the jejunum and the ileum.—**je-ju"no-ile-os'to-my,** *n. Surg.* An operation which effects a permanent artificial opening between the jejunum and the ileum.—**je-ju"no-il'e-um,** *n.* The combined jejunum and ileum, the whole of the small intestine exclusive of the duodenum.

Je-ju'num, 1 jı-jū'num; 2 je-jū'nŭm, *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] The upper two-fifths of the portion of the small intestine that succeeds the duodenum, and situated between it and the ileum. It is wider, more deeply colored, more vascular, and has thicker walls than the ileum, but there is no sharp dividing line between them. The absorption surface is considerably increased by the mucous membrane and submucous tissue, the convivent valves, which also occur in the upper half of the ileum. See CONVIVENT. [L., neut. of *jejunus,* hungry, because supposed to be empty after death.]

Je-juy', 1 hē-hwy'; 2 he-hwy', *n.* A river of Paraguay connected with an extensive canal system.

Je-kah'me-el, 1 je-kăh'mē-el; 2 je-kăh'me-el, *n. Bib.* A city of Judah. *Neh.* xi, 25. [Heb., God gathers.]

Jek'a-me'am, 1 jek'ə-mī'əm; 2 jĕk'a-me'am, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xxiii, 19. [Heb., people of the people.]

Jek'a-mi'ah, 1 jek'ə-mī'ə; 2 jĕk'a-mī'a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ii, 41. [Heb., Jah avenges.]

Je-ku'thi-el, 1 jı-kū'thı-el; 2 je-kū'thī-el, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 18. [Heb., God is to be feared.]

Je'kyll, 1 jī'kıl; 2 jē'kyl, *n.* **1. Doctor,** in Robert Louis Stevenson's *Strange Case of Doctor Jekyll and Mr. Hyde,* the dual hero, a kindly physician who discovers a drug that transforms him into a criminal ruffian acting under the name of Hyde; by the use of another drug he resumes his own kindly personality; when this latter potion begins to lose its efficacy, and from inability to procure one of the ingredients he can not recover the form of Dr. Jekyll, he takes his life in despair. **2.** *Sir* **Joseph** (1752–1837), an English lawyer and statesman; Master of the Rolls.

Jel'ab, 1 jel'əb; 2 jĕl'ab, *n.* [Ar.] A hooded woolen blouse or cloak worn in Morocco. **Jel'ibi;** **jel'abai;** **jel-la'bi-ai.**

Je"la-ē'ı, *n.* Same as JELAHI.

Je-la"la-bad', *n.* Same as JALALABAD.

Je-lal"ed-Din', 1 je-lăl"ed-dēn'; 2 je-lăl"ed-dīn', *n.* A title of Malik Shah (1055–1092), Seljuk sultan of Persia, a great ability, who reformed the Persian calendar in 1079, and established the first Asiatic observatory at Bagdad.

Je-lal'ud-din-Ru'mi, 1 je-lăl'ud-dēn-rū'mı; 2 je-lăl'ud-dīn-rū'mi, *n.* (1207–1273). A Persian Sufi poet and mystic.

Jel'ba, 1 jel'bə; 2 jĕl'ba, *n.* [Ar.] A trading-vessel of the Red Sea.

Jel'er-ang, 1 jel'ər-ang; 2 jĕl'er-ăng, *n.* [Java.] A large East-Indian squirrel (*Sciurus javanensis*).

Je-lets', *n.* Same as YELETS.

Jelf, 1 jelf; 2 jĕlf, **Richard William** (1798–1871). An English divine, principal of Kings College, London, 1844–1868.

jel'dek, 1 jel'dık *or* yel'dık; 2 jĕl'dĕk *or* yĕl'dĕk, *n.* [Turk.] A bodice [worn by women.

jell, 1 jel; 2 jĕl, *vt.* [Humorous.] To jelly.

The jelly won't *jell*—and I don't know what to do!

LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Little Women* ch. 28, p. 302. [n. BROS. 1880.]

jell, *n.* A female ferret.

Jel'la-chich" von Bu'zim, 1 yel'ə-kĭk" fon bū'tsım; 2 yĕl'ä-cic' fŏn bu'tsim, **Joseph, Baron** (1801–1859). An Austrian general who aided in suppressing the Hungarian rising in 1848.

Jel'lec-dite, 1 jel'ə-dait; 2 jĕl'ĕc-dīt, *n. Mineral.* A green variety of undradite garnet, from Mt. *Jellet,* who first described it.

Jel'll-co, 1 jel'ı-kō; 2 jĕl'ĭ-co, *n. Bot.* **1.** The green stems of a water-parsnip eaten raw. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] The European wild angelica. [Cor. of ANGELICA.]

Jel'll-coe, 1 jel'ı-kō; 2 jĕl'ĭ-co, *n.* **John Rushworth** (1½/1859–). Viscount of Scapa, English admiral; commander of the British Grand Fleet in the Great War (1914–1916). [jelly.

jel'lied, 1 jel'id; 2 jĕl'id, *a.* Brought to a jelly; covered with

jel'ly, 1 jel'ı-ən; 2 jĕl'ĭ-an, *n.* [PROV.-ENG.] **I.** *t.* To make gelatinous. **II.** *i.* To become gelatinous; assume the consistency of jelly. [tablet of gelatin.

jel'loid, 1 jel'oid; 2 jĕl'oid. **I.** *a.* Jelly-like. **II.** *n.* A medicated

jel'lop, 1 jel'əp; 2 jĕl'ap, *n. Her.* A wattle. [Cor. of DEWLAP.

—**jel'loped,** *a.* Wattled. [jelly.

jel'ly, 1 jel'ı; 2 jĕl'y, *vi.* [JELLIED; JELLY-ING.] To turn to

jel'ly, *a.* [Scot.] Worthy; excellent.—**jel'll-ly,** *adv.*

jel'ly, *n.* [LINN.] **1** -ız; 2 -ĭs, *pl.* **1.** Any semisolid gelatinous substance that will quiver when shaken but will not flow; a stiff, elastic, generally diaphanous substance obtained by solution of gelatinous matter; any soft quivering mass; as, petroleum *jelly.* **2.** Specif., in cookery, the juice of meat, bone, etc., or the sweetened juice of fruits, jellied by boiling and cooling; as, calf's-foot *jelly;* currant *jelly;* also, an edible imitation in gelatin, usually flavored and colored; as, lemon *jelly.*

I say, Vizetelly. There's glue in that *jelly.*

Hood *A Public Dinner* st. 2.

3. *Micros.* A gelatinous mixture, variously compounded, used for mounting objects. **4.** A jellyfish. **5.** The alga *Nostoc,* which presents a jelly-like appearance when lying on dry soil after rain. [< OF. *gelee,* orig. f. pp. of *geler* (< L. *gelo*), freeze.]—**jel'ly-bag'**, *n.* A bag through which jelly is strained.—**jel'ly-fer,** *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Scot.] The gillyflower.—**jel'ly-leaf',** *n.* Same as QUEENSLAND HEMP.—**j.-like,** *a.* A foliaceous lichen of the family *Collemei,* which becomes soft and jelly-like when wet.—**j.-mold,** *n.* A mold in which to pour jellies for the table.—**j.-nut,** *n. Com.* A half-grown cocoa-nut.—**j.-plant,** *n.* Any peculiar gelatinous seaweed (*Chœnia speciosum*) which is made into jelly.—**j.-poke,** *n.* A jelly-bag.—**j.-powder,** *n.* **1.** An explosive compound of nitro-glycerin and collodion having a consistency like calf's-foot jelly. **2.** A dried preparation of fruit juice and sugar put up in tin used in making desserts.—**j.-press,** *n.* A hand-press for extracting fruit-juices in jelly-making.—**mineral j.,** vaseline; petroleum jelly.—**royal j.,** a peculiarly rich food on which the larva that is to become the queen bee is fed.—**Wharton's j.,** a gelatinous connective tissue which envelops the umbilical cord of the fetus.

Jel'ly-by, 1 jel'ı-bı; 2 jĕl'y-by, **Mrs.** In Dickens's *Bleak House,* an untidy woman who, in her devotion to foreign missions, neglects her home.

Jel'ly-fish', 1 jel'ı-fish'; 2 jĕl'y-fish', *n.* A hydromedusan, or some similar coelenterate; sea-jelly: Linnæus, the typical and best-known forms belong to the *Discophoræ,* which are in shape more or less like an inverted saucer, varying in size from almost microscopic minuteness to a yard in diameter. They consist wholly of a whitish, translucent, jelly-like substance, and are mostly composed of water, and have little apparent organization. They swim by alternate dilatation and contraction of the disk or umbrella, but progress mostly by drifting with the surface-currents and may alter them a bunch of tentacles, varying in length, number, and form, according to the species. These tentacles bear stinging-cells, the effect of which is to benumb, if not kill, small animals or creatures which they touch; the clinging tentacles then contract until the prey is drawn up into the stomach-cavity on the inferior surface of the disk, where it is digested. Jellyfish abound in the tropical and temperate seas of the globe; are numerous in summer, but become rare in cold weather; and on stormy days descend to quiet levels. They reproduce by eggs.



Jellyfish (*Aurelia phosphorea*).

Jem, 1 jem; 2 jĕm, *n.* A familiar name of JAMES.

Jem'a-dar', 1 jem'ə-dār'; 2 jĕm'a-där', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A native lieutenant in the army next in rank below a subadhar; also, a native petty officer employed by a municipal or other establishment: sometimes, a police or customs officer of the military caste. **jem'l-dar'ɪ.**

Jem'a-h, 1 jem'ə-ı; 2 jĕm'a-ı, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jeanppe's, 1 zhā-pēz'; 2 zhe-pēz', *n.* A town in Hainaut province, Belgium; scene of the decisive defeat of the Austrians by the French, Nov. 6, 1792.

Jem'ez, 1 hē'mĕz; 2 he'mĕz, *n.* A mining and manufacturing town in Liége province, Belgium, on the Meuse, opposite Seraing.

Jem'ez, 1 hē'mĕz; 2 he'mez, *n.* **1.** A pueblo near Santa Fé, N. M., inhabited by Indians of the Tañoan linguistic stock, including the few survivors of the Pecos tribe. **2.** A river of New Mexico on which this pueblo is situated.—**Jemez Mountains,** a mountain range in the same region. These people are peaceful and inoffensive agriculturists.

Je-mi'ma, 1 jı-mai'mə; 2 je-mī'ma, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** *Bib. Job* xlii, 14. **Jem'i-mah;** (R. V.).

Jem'i-nl, 1 jem'ı-nai; 2 jĕm'ı-nī, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

jem'i-ny, 1 jem'ı-nı; 2 jĕm'ı-ny, *n. & interj.* [Slang.] Gemini: a corruption.

Jem'ima, 1 jem'ı-mə; 2 jĕm'ı-ma. The thar (*Capra jemlaica*).

jem'my, 1 jem'ı; 2 jĕm'y, *a.* [Slang.] Spruce; handy; neat. Compare GIMP, *a.*—**jem'mi-ness,** *n.* Neatness; smartness.

jem'my, *n.* [Slang, Eng.], *pl.* **1.** A short crowbar. See JIMMY. **2.** [Slang.] A baked sheep's head. [Scot.] A kind of woolen cloth. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A greatcoat. **5†.** A kind of coin. **6.** [Cor. of *James.*]—**dismal Jemmy** [Slang, Eng.], a high hat of black Paramatta cloth or the like.

Jem'my Don'nel-ly, 1 don'el-ı; 2 dŏn'el-y. [Colloq., Australia.] Any one of three large and valuable Queensland timber-trees, the red mahogany (*Eucalyptus resinifera*), *Myristne variabilis* of the family *Myristaceæ,* and *Eurosthenes falcatus* of the family *Amaurdiaceæ.* [*Catchi,* 33.

Jem'na-an, 1 jem'nı-an; 2 jĕm'na-ăn, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

Jem'shid', 1 jem-shīd'; 2 jĕm-shīd', *n.* Same as JAMSHID.

Jem't'land, *n.* Same as JEMTLAND.

Jem't'za, *n.* Same as YEMTSA. [God is light.]

Je-mu'el, 1 jı-mū'el; 2 je-mū'el, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxi, 10. [Heb.,

Je'na, 1 yē'nä; 2 yē'na, *n.* An ancient university city in Saxe-Weimar, Thuringia, where the French under Napoleon defeated the Prussians, Oct. 14, 1806.

Je"ne-sa'no, 1 hē"nē-sä'nō; 2 he"ne-sä'no, *n.* A town and commune in Boyaca department, Colombia.

Je"ni-gua'na, 1 hē"nı-gwā'nə; 2 he"nı-gwä'na, *n.* [Sp. Am.] *Ich.* A common West-Indian grunt (*Hemulon melanurum*).

Je"ni-gua'no, 1 hē"nı-gwā'nō; 2 he"nı-gwä'no, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A West-Indian grunt (*Bathystoma aurolineatum*).

Jen"i-ka'le, *n.* Same as YENIKALE.

Jen'i-quen, *n.* [Sp.] Sisal hemp. See HEMP. **jen'e-quen'.**

Je"ni-se'isk. Same as YENISEISK.

Jen"i-sey', *n.* Same as YENISEI. [< *Jena.*]

Jen'ite, 1 yen'ait; 2 yĕn'ī, *n. Mineral.* Same as ILVAITE.

jenk, *n. & a.* [Scot.] Same as JINK.

Jen'kin, 1 jeŋ'kın; 2 jĕŋ'kin, *n.* [North. Eng.] *Mining.* In the board-and-pillar system of working coal, an opening cut into the face of a slice taken from a pillar.

Jen'kins, 1 jeŋ'kınz; 2 jĕŋ'kins, *n.* [Colloq.] A flatterer of persons high in social or official life, especially the society reporter of a journal: a name of contempt. **2.** A game, in which one side guesses who of the opposite group holds a small object, as a coin, which is concealed by being passed from "Up Jenkins!" and "Down Jenkins!" commands frequently uttered in playing the game.

Jen'kins, *n.* **1. Albert Gallatin** (1½/1830–5/1864), an American lawyer and Confederate general, who fell at Cloyd's Mountain. **2. David** (1582–1½/1653), a Welsh judge and royalist; imprisoned by Parliament. **3. Henry** (–1670), an English fisherman; "the modern Methuselah"; claimed to have survived 170 years. **4. Sir Leoline** (1023–3/1685), an English royalist and statesman; Secretary of State. **5. Thornton Alexander** (1½/1851–1½/1893), an American rear-admiral; fought in the Mexican and Civil Wars. **6. Mrs. Winifred,** in Smollett's *Humphry Clinker,* Miss Bramble's maid, who makes ludicrous mistakes in English; a prototype of Mrs. Malaprop. **7.** A county in Georgia; 342 sq. m.

Jen'kins-ite, 1 jeŋ'kınz-ait; 2 jĕŋ'kins-īt, *n. Mineral.* An iron-bearing serpentine, near Hydrophite, found incrusting magnetite in Orange county, N. Y. [< *J. Jenkins.*]

Jen'kin-son, 1 jeŋ'kın-sən; 2 jĕŋ'kin-son, **Benjamin.** In Goldsmith's *Vicar of Wakefield,* a sharper of benevolent appearance and supposed learning, who defrauds Moses and Dr. Primrose, but afterward befriends the latter when in jail.

Jen'kin-town, 1 jeŋ'kın-taun; 2 jĕŋ'kin-town, *n.* A borough

Jen'ne, 1 jen'ə; 2 jĕn'e, *n.* A town on an island in the Niger river, French Sudan, West Africa: a trade center.

Jen'ner, 1 jen'ər; 2 jĕn'er, *n.* **1. Edward** (5/12 1749–1½/1823), an English physician who introduced vaccination. **2. Sir William** (1½/1815–1½/1898), an English physicist and surgeon; physician to Queen Victoria. [Edward Jenner.

Jen-ne'ri-an, 1 je-nīr'ı-ən; 2 je-nē'ri-an, *a.* Of or relating to

Jen'ner-ian'ism, 1 jen'ər-ī'ə-nızm; 2 jĕn'er-ī'an-ĭsm, *n.* Inoculation to produce immunity against an infectious disease; vaccination; more recently, inoculation of cattle with human tubercle-bacilli to prevent the fatal form of tuberculosis peculiar to them.—**Jenner Institute,** *n.*

Jen'net, 1 jen'et; 2 jĕn'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A small Spanish horse, originating in the middle ages from a cross of the native stock with barbs or Arabians. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A female ass. **3.** A hinny. [< OF. *genet, genette,* < Ar. *Zenāta,* a Barbary tribe noted for cavalry.]

Jen'net-ing, 1 jen'et-ıŋ; 2 jĕn'ĕt-ing, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A variety of early apple ripening about St. John's Day, June 24. Thy sole delight is, sitting still, With that delicious pippin, the will To fret the summer *jenneting.* TENNYSON *The Blackbird* st. 3. **2.** [U. S.] A winter apple, Rawle's genet. [< OF. *Jehennet,* dim. of *Jean, E. Jean:* see JOHN.

Jen'nie, Jen'ny, *n.* Diminutives of JANE.

Jen'nie harp. The female harp-seal.

Jen'nings, 1 jen'ıŋz; 2 jĕn'ings, *n. Geol.* A formation representing the Senecan stage of the Upper Devonian series of strata as developed in Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Jen'nings, *n.* **1. Sarah,** see MARLBOROUGH, DUCHESS OF. **2.** A county in S. E. Indiana; 380 sq. m.; county-seat, Vernon. **3.** A town in Calcasieu parish, La.

Jen'ny, 1 jen'ı; 2 jĕn'y, *n.* [JENNIES, 1 -ız; 2 -ĭs, *pl.*] **1.** A spinning-jenny.

We step into a cotton factory, and in the spinning-room we see men employed almost entirely, because women have not the strength needed to handle the *jennies.*

WAYLAND AND CHAPIN *Political Economy* p. 190. [SH., & CO. 1886.]

2. A traveling crane. **3.** A machine for raising a cargo bent inward. **4.** [J-] A female; also, a wren; a female ass: the feminine personal name *Jenny* used in combination or alone for a bird or female animal; as, *Lenny crane:* sometimes used in contempt with allusion to sex. **5.** Same as BETTY. **6.** In English billiards, the pocketing of a ball from an unfavorable position near the cushion; when put into a corner-pocket it is **long jenny;** when put into a side-pocket, **short jenny.** [Jenny Lind, f. of *Jean;* see JOHN.]—**Jenny crudle,** a wren.—**J. cuttbroat** [Local, Eng.], the whitethroat (*Sylvia rufa*).—**J. howlet** [Local, Eng.], an owl.—**J. longlegs** [Scot.], a daddy-long-legs.—**J. l'Ouvrière,** a sobriquet for a typical hard-working Parisian seamstress.—**j. scaffold** [Eng.], an adjustable, movable scaffold.—**J. spinner** [Local, Brit.], a cranes-fly.—**J. wren** [PROV. ENG.], the wren.—**J. Whoop** [U. S.], the mate of Robin Redbreast or Cock Robin in folk-lore or the nursery rime "Who Killed Cock Robin?"—**j.-wren,** *n.* The herb-robert (*Geranium robertianum*).—**silver j.,** a fish; see MOHARRA, 1.

Jen-o'lan Caves. 1 jen-ō'lan; 2 jĕn-o'lan. Caverns in the Blue Mountains, New South Wales: a day excursion.

Jen'sen, 1 yen'sen; 2 yĕn'sĕn, *n.* **1. Adolf** (1½/1837–1½/1879), a German musical composer and song-writer. **2. Wilhelm** (1837–1½/1911), a German author and novelist.

Jen'shen, *n.* Same as GINSENG.

jen-tac'u-lar, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to early breakfasting. —**jen-ta'tion,** *n.* Breakfast.

Jen'yns, 1 jen'ınz; 2 jĕn'yns, **Soame** (1½/1704–1½/1787). An English poet and essayist; *Nature and Origin of Evil,* etc.

Jeof'all, 1 jef'ōl; 2 jĕf'al, *n. Law.* An oversight; a mistake; an acknowledgment of a mistake in pleading.—**jeof'ail,** 2 *je faille,* 1 fail, or *J'ai failli,* 1 have failed, < L. *ego,* I, *habeo,* have, and *fallo,* fail.]—**statutes of jeofails,** statutes pardoning the amendment or disregard of errors of pleading in civil cases.

jeop'ard, 1 jep'ərd; 2 jĕp'ard, *vt.* To expose to loss or injep'ard", 1 jury; put in jeopardy; imperil.—**jeop'ard-er,** *n.* We could not be absent for a day without *jeopardying* the lives of the rest. KANE *Arctic Expl.* vol. i, p. 426. [c. & P. 1856.]

jeop'ard-ize, 1 jep'ərd-aiz; 2 jĕp'ard-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ-ING.] Same as JEOPARD. [ING.] Same as JEOPARD.

jeop'ard-ous, 1 jep'ərd-əs; 2 jĕp'ard-us, *a.* [-LY, *adv.*

The word has been criticized as "foolish and intolerable," as having been improperly derived from *jeopard,* and as not being needed, since *jeopard* (without the *-ize*) means the same thing: to which reply has been made that *jeopardize* was quite as probably derived from *jeopardy,* that the termination *-ize* has the advantage of suggesting that the word is a verb, and that in spite of the adverse criticism it has the best of authority in usage, and is gradually and quite generally superseding the shorter form *jeopard.*

jeop'ard-y, 1 jep'ərd-ı; 2 jĕp'ard-y, *n.* **1.** Exposure to

jep'ard-y", 1 death, loss, or injury; danger; hazard.

This universal maxim of the common law of England, that no man is to be brought into *jeopardy* of his life more than once for the same offence. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. iv, p. 335.

KEY 1: ōōze = out; oil; ĭŭ = feud; chin; go; jet; ŋ = sing; so; ship; thin, this; agure; F. boñ, dîne; x = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
KEY 2: bo͝ok, bo͞ot; fy͡ul, ry͡ule, c͡ure, bu͡rn; bo͡il, bo͡y; ɛ = k; ç = s; ĝ, ǧem; iŋk; ʒ = z; thin, this; F. boñ, dîne; x = loch.

2†. A heroic deed. [< OF. *jeu parti*, divided game, even chance; *jeu* (< L. *jocus*), game; *parti*, < L. *partitus*, pp. of *partīre*, divide, < *par*(*t*-)s, part.] **jeop'ard†; jeop'er-dize†.** Syn.: see DANGER. — **to put twice in jeopardy,** to (a person) on trial to secure conviction for the same offense. The Constitution of the United States provides that "no person shall be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb" by this provision, when a person is placed on trial upon a valid indictment, before a competent court and a jury duly sworn, he is put in jeopardy; if the case the discharge of the jury without verdict, unless by consent of the accused entered of record, or from some unavoidable accident or necessity, is equivalent to the prisoner's acquittal. Among such unavoidable accidents or necessities is the death or insanity of any of the jurors during the trial, or inability of the jury to agree upon a verdict.

Jeph-ĭs'ta, 1 jef-dē'yə; 2 jĕf-dā'ya, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Jeph'te-ĭt, 1 jef'tə-tĭt; 2 jĕf'te-ĭt, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Jeph'o-ne, 1 jef'o-nē; 2 jĕf'o-nē, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Jeph'ta-hel, 1 jef'tə-hel; 2 jĕf'ta-hĕl, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Jeph'thah, 1 jef'thə; 2 jĕf'tha, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Jeph'té',** 1 jef'tē'; 2 zhĕf'te'. L. **Jeph'tha.** 2. *Bib.* A judge in Israel, lived about 1200 B. C.; he sacrificed his daughter in fulfilment of a rash vow made after subduing the Ammonites. *Judges* xi, 34–40. [Heb., an opposer.]

Jer'ĭ-cho.

Je-phun'neh, 1 ji-fun'ē; 2 je-fŭn'e, *n.* *Bib.* *Num.* xiii, 6. [Heb., appearing.] **Je-phun'ne** (Apocrypha). *Ecclus.* xlvi, 7.

Je-qui'ri-tin, 1 ji-kwir'i-tin; 2 je-kwĭr'i-tin, *n.* *Chem.* Abrin.

Jer'bil†-ty, 1 jĕr'bĭl-tē; 2 jĕr'bĭl-te, *n.* [< Tunis, 1 -us; 2 -tis, *pl.*] *Bot.* **1.** A twining tropical shrub (*Abrus abrus*): Indian liquorice. 2. The seed of the plant. **Je-quer'ĭ-ty,** **Je-quir'ĭ-ty,** **Je-quir'ĭ-ty-bean',** *n.* The bright-colored handsome seeds of *Abrus abrus*, used in India as weights, for ornamental purposes, and in medicine.

Je'rael-ĭt'ĭsh, 1 jĕ'rĭ-ĕl-ĭt'ĭsh, *a.* Pert. to **Jerael.** [Brax.]

A large forest-tree furnishing a close-grained hard wood.

Jer., *abbr.* Jeremiah.

Jer'a-h, 1 jer'ə-ə; 2 jĕr'a-a, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Je'rah, 1 jī'rə; 2 jē'ra, *n.* *Bib.* *Gen.* x, 26. [Heb., moon.]

Je-rah'me-el, 1 ji-rā'mē-el; 2 je-rā'me-ĕl, *n.* *Bib.* *I Chron.* ii, 9. [Heb., God is merciful.] — **Je-rah'me-el-ites,** *n. pl.*

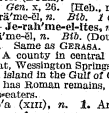
Je-ra'me-el, 1 je-rā'mē-el; 2 je-rā'me-ĕl, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Je-rash', 1 ji-rāsh'; 2 je-rāsh', *n.* Same as GERASA.

Jer'auld, 1 jer'ōld; 2 jĕr'ald, *n.* A county in central South Dakota: 548 sq. m.; its county-seat, Wessington Springs.

Jer'ba, 1 jĕr'bə; 2 jĕr'ba, *n.* An island in the Gulf of Cabes, Tunis, N. Africa; 425 sq. m.; it has Roman remains, and is the legendary home of the lotus-eaters.

Jer-bo'a, 1 jer-bō'ə; 2 jĕr-bō'a (XIII), *n.* **1.** An Old World mouse-like dipodine rodent having the hind limbs much elongated and adapted for jumping, and the metatarsals separate. The Egyptian jerboa (*Dipus aegyptius*) is a nocturnal and burrowing animal, remarkable for its swift flying leaps. A larger Asiatic species is the alactaga. All are prettily colored with sandy-yellow, white, eat seeds and plant-bulbs, and form the principal prey of the desert-foxes.


Egyptian Jerboa. 1/12

2. Any dipodid, as an African jumping hare. [< Ar. *yarbū*, oblique descending muscle, from the strength of the muscles of its hind legs.] **Jer'bo-a-dae,** *n. pl.* = Dipodidæ. **Jer'bo-a-ry,** *n.* A potorolne marsupial (genus *Bettongia*) with long tarsi, as *B. penicillata.* — **j.-mouse,** *n.* A kangaroo-rat or dipodomyine rodent.

Jer'ca-am, 1 jĕr'kā-am; 2 jĕr'ca-ăm, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Jer'dan, 1 jūr'den; 2 jĕr'dan, **William** (¹⁄₁₁1782–⁹⁄₁₁1869). A Scottish writer and critic who arrested Bellingham for killing Spencer Perceval.

Jer'e-chius, 1 jer'ĭ-kus; 2 jĕr'e-kŭs, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *I Esd.* v, 22. **Jer'e-chu†** (R. V.). [flowing.] **Jar'ed†.**

Je'red, 1 jī'red; 2 jē'red, 1, 2. *Bib.* *I Chron.* i, 2.

Jer'eed', 1 jer'ĭd†; 2 jĕr'ĕd', *n.* A javelin used in Turkey

Jer-id', 1 and Persia in mock tournaments; also, the game in which it is used. [< Ar. *jarīd*, shaft.]

They played the *jerid* with their long spears, galloping to and fro on their well-trained mares.

A. H. LAYARD *Nineveh & Babylon* p. 203. (c. p. r. 1853.)

Jer'me-me'jev-ite, 1 jer'ĭ-mē'yef-aĭt; 2 jĕr'e-me-yĕf'it, *n.* *Mineral.* A transparent colorless aluminum borate (AlBO₃), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< *Jeremejeff*, a Russian mineralogist.]

Jer'e-mi'ad, 1 jer'ĭ-mai'ad; 2 jĕr'e-mī'ad, *n.* A tale of wo, grief, or despair; a lament over wickedness or degeneracy: in reference to the Book of Lamentations, by the prophet Jeremiah: often used sarcastically. **Jer'e-mi'ade†.**

Jer'e-mi'ah, 1 jer'ĭ-mai'ə; 2 jĕr'e-mī'a, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Jer'e-mie'** (-mē'), 1 jer'ĭ-mē'; 2 jĕr'e-mē'. **Jer'e-my,** 1 jer'ĭ-mē; 2 jĕr'e-mē. F. **Jé'ré'mie',** 1 zē'ré'mē'; 2 zhe're'mē'; It. **Ge're-mi'a,** 1 jē'rē-mē'ä; 2 je're-mē'a. **Jer-mi'as.** *Bib.* (1) A Hebrew prophet who uttered severe denunciations and lamentations; he began his career about 628 B. C. (2) One of the books of the Old Testament containing the prophecies delivered before and during the Babylonian captivity by Jeremiah. See LAMENTATIONS. [Heb., Jah is high.] — **Jer'e-mi-an'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like the prophet Jeremiah.

Jer'e-mi'as, 1 jer'ĭ-mai'əs; 2 jĕr'e-mī'as, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha, Douai).

Jer'e-mie, 1 jer'ĭ-mē; 2 jĕr'e-mē, 1. **Sir John** (⁵⁄₁₁1795–⁴⁄₁₁1841), a British lawyer, judge, and administrator; *Colonial Slavery.* 2. A seaport in S. W. Haiti; birthplace of Alexandre Dumas, the elder. [pha, margin]. 2 *Esd.* iv, 36.

Jer'e-mi'el, 1 jer'ĭ-mī'el; 2 jĕr'e-mī'ĕl, *n.* *Bib.* A poem.

Jer'e-moth, 1 jer'ĭ-moth or -mŏth; 2 jĕr'e-mŏth or -mŏth, *n.* *Bib.* *I Chron.* viii, 14. [Heb., elevation.] [as JEREMIAH.

Jer'e-my, 1 jer'ĭ-mē; 2 jĕr'e-my, *n.* *Bib.* *Matt.* ii, 17. Same as **Jer'e-my Did'dler.** In Kemp's *Reading the Wind*, the hero of the farce; a clever and impecunious swindler who lives on others, borrows from them, but never repays.

Je-rez' de la Fron'te-ra, 1 he-rēth' dā la fron-tē'ra; 2 he-rĕth' dā lā fron-tē'ra. A town in Cadiz province, Spain; gave its name to the wine called sherry, for which it is noted: it has a Moorish castle.

Je-rez' de los Ca'ba-lle'ros, 1 los ka'vəl-yē'ros; 2 los cä'väl-yē'ros. A manufacturing city of Badajos province, Spain; 40 m. S. of Badajos.

Jer'fal'con, *n.* Same as GERFALCON.

Jer'far, 1 jūr'fər; 2 jĕr'fär, *n.* A gymnarchoid fish (*Gymnarchus niloticus*) of the Nile.

Jergue, jer'guer, Same as JERQUE, etc.

Je-ri'a, 1 ji-rai'ə; 2 je-rī'a, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Je-ri'ah, 1 ji-rai'ə; 2 je-rī'a, *n.* *Bib.* *I Chron.* xxiii, 19. [Heb., Jah is foundation.] — **Je-ri'jah.**

Jer'i-ba'u, 1 jī'rĭ-ə-bā'yū; 2 jē'ri-ä-bä'yu, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Jer'i-bai, 1 jer'ĭ-bai or jer'ĭ-bai'ai; 2 jĕr'i-bī or jĕr'i-bā'ī, *n.* *Bib.* *I Chron.* xi, 46. [Heb., Jah contends.]

Jer'i-bon, *n.* Same as CHERBON.

Jer'i-cho, 1 jer'ĭ-ko; 2 jĕr'e-co, *n.* 1. *Bib.* An ancient city of Palestine; 7 m. N. of the Dead Sea; miraculously destroyed when attacked by Joshua, 1451 B. C.: rebuilt by Hiel in the days of Ahab, about 915 B. C.; captured by the British from the Turks Dec. 21, 1917. **2.** Proverbially, a place of waiting or obscurity; any distant or out-of-the-way place: in allusion to the place where David's servants stayed till their beards were grown (*2 Sam. x.*) — **from Jericho to June,** a prodigious distance: some of the phrase no one knows where. — **go to J.,** begone.— **stay in J.,** wait until you have grown older and wiser.— **to wish one in J.,** to wish one far away.

Jer'ĭ-el, 1 jer'ĭ-el or jī'rĭ-el; 2 jĕr'i-ĕl or jē'ri-ĕl, *n.* *Bib.* *I Chron.* vii, 2.

Je-ri'jah, 1 ji-rai'jə; 2 je-rī'ja, *n.* *Bib.* *I Chron.* xxiii, 19.

Jer'i-moth, 1 jer'ĭ-moth or -mŏth; 2 jĕr'i-mŏth or -mŏth, *n.* *Bib.* *I Chron.* vii, 7. [Heb., elevation.] **Jer'e-moth†.**

Jer'i-muth, 1 jer'ĭ-muth; 2 jĕr'i-muth, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Jer'i-oth, 1 jer'ĭ-oth or -ŏth; 2 jĕr'i-ŏth or -ŏth, *n.* *Bib.* *I Chron.* ii, 18.

Je-rir'ĭ-bai-ā-ti'yah-A't'te-mi'mi, 1 jə-rir'ĭ-bai-ə-ti'yə-ə-ə't'tə-mai'mai; 2 je-rĭr'i-bī-a-tī'ya-a-ät'te-mī'mī, *n.* A.D. 700 or 730). — An Arabian poet and satirist; surnamed Abu-Hazrah.

Je-ri'za, 1 ye-rī'sə; 2 ye-rī'za, **Marla** (1893–). Czecho-Slovakian prima donna, born in Brünn; *Thais; Tosca.*

Jerk, 1 jūrk; 2 jĕrk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a sharp, sudden pull, twitch, or start to; as, to *jerk* a fish-line or a rein.

Most of the people *jerked* down their caps from the pegs and rushed out-of-doors.

BAYARD TAYLOR *John Godfrey's Fortunes* p. 27. (c. p. r. 1889.)

2. To throw by a motion of the hand or arm, quick, sharp, and suddenly arrested by contact with the body near the hip; cast forth or emit in a twitching or convulsive manner; as, to *jerk* a stone; to *jerk* out one's words. **3.** [Scot. or Obs.] To whip smartly; beat; strike. **II.** *i.* To move with a jerk or jerks; sometimes, move with jerks; make sudden spasmodic twitches or starts; suffer with the jerks. **2.** To speak in a mocking or taunting manner. — **jerk-the-gal'lus-ger,** *n.* Same as TRIGGERFISH. — **jerk'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Jerk, *vt.* To cure (meat) in the South-American manner by cutting into long pieces and drying in the sun or over a fire. See JERQUI.

jerk'y, *a.* Same as JERQUE.

jerk', *n.* **1.** A short, sharp pull or twitch; a sudden start, change, or arrest of motion causing a shock; spasmodic movement; shake; as, to give the reins a *jerk*; to give a lobster swims by *jerks.* **2.** Specif., an involuntary contraction of some muscle, due to the reflex action of nerves, as from external stimulus; as, a knee-*jerk* or chinge-*jerk.* 3. See JERKS. 4. *Golf.* A quick cutting stroke made behind the ball and suddenly stopped at the ground. **5†.** A smart blow; spank. **6†.** A sneer. [Perhaps variant of GIRK, *n.*] [qui, dried beef.]

jerk, *n.* Jerked meat, especially beef. [Amer.]

Jerk'er, 1 jūrk'er; 2 jĕrk'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which jerks, or moves or causes to move quickly and spasmodically. **2.** One who makes or suffers from spasmodic motions or contortions, as from religious or nervous excitement; as, the Avoca *jerkers.* **3.** A cyprinoid fish, the hornyhead. **4†.** One who beats or whips.

Jer'kin, 1 jūr'kin; 2 jĕr'kin, *n.* **1.** A waistcoat: still in use in the Channel Islands. **2.** A jacket, close-fitting, short coat, or upper doublet. [Dim. of OD. *jurk*, frock.] — **buff jerkin,** a jerkin made of buff-leather; later, a waistcoat of buff-colored cloth.

In such ridiculous exercise Mercie, suits of leather are still worn, while in Europe the *buff jerkin* and the huntsman's backskins are disappearing. TYLOR *Anthropology* p. 245. (a. 1881.)

Jer'kin, *n.* A young salmon, the ginkin.

jerk'i-ness, 1 jūrk'i-nes; 2 jĕrk'i-nĕs, *n.* The quality of being jerky.

jerk'in-et, 1 jūr'kin-et; 2 jĕr'kin-ĕt, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A jacket or outer bodice worn by women.

jerk'in-head, 1 jūr'kin-hed'; 2 jĕr'kin-hĕd', *n.* *Arch.* The combination of table with a truncated gable with a hipped roof; a *shread-head.* [Cp. JERKIN†.] — **jerkinhead roof,** a roof terminating in a jerkinhead.

jerks, 1 jūrks; 2 jĕrks, *n. pl.* Violent spasmodic movements or twitchings of the person or limbs: sometimes accompanying religious excitement.

A new exercise broke out among us, called the *jerks*; . . . they felt prompted to bark like dogs, some more, some less, and seized with a convulsive jerking all over, . . . and the more they resisted the more violently they jerked.

P. CARTWRIGHT *Autobiography* ch. 5, p. 48. (n. & r. 1856.)

Jerk'ĭ-ness, S. S.

Jerk'y, 1 jūrk'i; 2 jĕrk'y, *a.* [JERK'-ER; JERK'-IEST.] Moving or working with or by jerks; characterized by jerks; spasmodic. **jerk'ish†; jerk'some†.** — **jerk'ĭ-ly,** *adv.*

Talkers who have what may be called *jerky* minds. Their thoughts do not come in the natural order of sequence, . . . their sentences rack you to death. HOLMES *Autocrat* p. 5. (c. a. co. 1871.)

jerk'y†, *n.* Same as JERK'.

jerk's, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A springless wagon; roughly made or jolting vehicle.

jerm, 1 jūrm; 2 jĕrm, *n.* [Ar.] A lateen-rigged boat with one or two masts, used along the Egyptian coast; also, formerly, a large transport ship in the Levant trade.

Jer'ma-i, 1 jūr'ma-ai or -mī; 2 jĕr'mi-ī or -mī, *n.* *Bib.* **Jer'moo-nal',** 1 jūr'mo-nal' or -nāl'; 2 jĕr'mo-nal' or -nāl', *n.* The Himalayan snow-partridge (*Lerwa nivicola*). **Jer'mu-nal'†.**

Jer'myn, 1 jūr'mĭn; 2 jĕr'myn, *n.* A mining and milling village in Jackson county, Pa.

Jern'hoes, 1 yern'hus; 2 yĕrn'hos, *n.* *Norse Sagas.* Harek, the Ironhead, third child of Kol and Trona, whose skull was hard as steel.

Jer'rung, 1 jer'rung; 2 jĕr'nung, *n.* [W. Borneo.] A red jelly-like substance, made by boiling the fruit of a small rattan: used to lacquer Dyak baskets, swords, etc.

Jer'oh-boal, 1 jer'ō-bō'əl; 2 jĕr'o-bō'al, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Jer'o-bo'am, 1 jer'ō-bō'əm; 2 jĕr'o-bō'am, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* An Ephraimite leader who revolted, led the ten tribes against Rehoboam, and was named after Jeroboam. [Heb., enlarger.]

Jer'o'ham, 1 jī-rō'ham or jer'ō-ham; 2 je-rō'hăm or jĕr'o-hăm, *n.* *Bib.* *I Chron.* i, 1. [Heb., loved.]

Je-rom', 1 jī-rŏm'; 2 je-rŏm', *n.* *pl.* Jeroms or jĕr'om, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. **Je-ro'ny-mus,** 1 yē-rō'nȳ-mus; 2 ye-rō'nȳ-mus; D. G. Sw. **Hi''e-ro'ny-mus,** 1 i''ē-rō'nȳ-mus, 2 i''e-rō'nȳ-mus; F. **Jé''rôme',** 1 zē''rōm', 2 zhe''rōm'; It. **Ge-ro'ni-mo,** 1 jā-rō'nē-mō, 2 je-rō'ni-mo. **Gi''ro-la'mo,** 1 jē''rō-lä'mō, 2 ji''ro-lä'mo; L. **Hi''e-ron'y-mus,** 1 hī''ē-rŏn'ē-mŭs, 2 hī''e-rŏn'y-mŭs; Fr. **Hi''e-ro'nimo,** 1 i''ē-rō'nē-mō, 2 i''e-rō'ni-mo, 3 zhe-rō'nē-mō; Sp. **Je-ro'ni-mo,** 1 hē-rō'nē-mō, 2 he-rō'ni-mo. **Je-ro'mo'.** **2. Jerome Klapka** (⁵⁄₁₁1859–⁴⁄₁₁1927), an English humorist; *Three Men in a Boat.* **3. J. of Prague** (1365?–⁵⁄₁₁1416), a Bohemian Protestant reformer; associate of Huss; burned at the stake. **4. Saint** (340?–⁹⁄₁₁420), one of the four Great Latin Fathers; prepared the Vulgate. [< L. *Hieronymus*, < Gr. *Hierónymos*.]

Jer'on-ĭ-mo, 1 jī ron'ĭ-mō; 2 je-rŏn'i-mo, *n.* In Thomas Kyd's *The Spanish Tragedy*, and in *Jeronimo*, a tragedy attributed to him, the chief character, who, overcome by grief, used extravagant language and expressions which became slang: as, "Go by, *Jeronimo*."

Jer'on-y-mite, 1 jer'on-ĭ-mait; 2 jer-ŏn'y-mit, *n.* A Hieronymite.

Jer''o-pig'ĭ-a, *n.* Same as GEROPIGIA. **Jer''u-pig'ĭ-a†.**

Jer'ram', *n.* Same as VERJUICE.

Jerque, 1 jūrk; 2 jĕrk, *vt.* [JERQUED; JERQU'ING.] [Eng.] To search, as a vessel, for concealed or smuggled goods. **jirk†.** — **jerqu'er,** *n.* A customs officer, especially one who searches vessels for smuggled goods. **jerqu'er†; jerk'er†.**

Jer-reed', *n.* Same as JEREED.

Jer'rĭ-derer, *n.* [Scot.] Offlyover.

Jer'rold, 1 jer'ōld; 2 jĕr'old, *n.* **1. Douglas William** (¹⁄₁₁1803–⁸⁄₁₁1857), an English dramatist, humorist, and miscellaneous writer; editor of *Lloyd's Newspaper, Cassell's Lecturer.* **2. Blanchard,** (⁹⁄₁₁1826–), an English author and dramatist; son of the preceding; editor of *Lloyd's Newspaper; Cool as a Cucumber.*

Jer'sey, 1 jer'ĭ; 2 jĕr'y, *vt.* [Slang.] To chaff cruelly; gibe; jeer.

Jer'fry, *a.* Cheaply and fraudulently made or constructed; trashy; flimsy.

Jer'ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ĭs, *pl.*] **1.** One who erects buildings or does work in an unsubstantial and mean manner. **jer'ry-build'er†.** **2.** Work that is inferior or fraudulent in material or construction. **3.** A machine for cutting cloth. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] A hod. **5.** [Slang, Eng.] A hammering of chases, etc., as a form of applause. **5.** [Slang, Eng.] A felt hat of circular shape. **jer'ry-shat'ter,** *n.* [< *Jerry*, abbr. of *Jeremiah.*] — **jer'ry-build'ing,** *n.* **L-built,** *a.* Hastily and flimsily constructed.— **j.-shop,** *n.* A low beer-house or groggery.— **jer'ry-ism,** *n.*

Jer'ry, *n.* [Slang.] A chamber-utensil.

Jer'ry, *n.* [Thieves' Cant, Eng.] A watch.— **jer'ry-nick''-ing,** *n.* Watch-snatching. **jer'ry-sneak'ing†.**

Jer'ry-man'der, *vt. & n.* Gerrymander: incorrect form.

Jer'ry Sneak. In Foote's *The Mayor of Garratt*, a henpecked husband.

Jer'sey, 1 jūr'zi; 2 jĕr'gy, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the island of Jersey, especially to its breed of cattle. **2.** Knit or knit goods, or to its breed of cattle; as, *Jersey* milk. **2.** Of or pertaining to the State of New Jersey.— **Jersey cloth,** woolen or silk-mixed stockinet.— **J. cudweed, J. fivelong** (*Bot.*), a plant of the composite family (*Gnaphalium luteo-album*).— **J. flannel,** an elastic woolen fabric having a nap on one face.— **J. lightning** [Local, U. S.], apple brandy made in New Jersey; hence, any very intoxicating or bad liquor.— **J. match, J. mates, J. team** [Local, U. S.], a span of horses differing in size and color.— **J. pod,** one of a variety of cowpea bred in New Jersey, large numbers in the eastern United States. They were closely related to the present Duroc-Jersey breed, but coarser and of larger size.— **J. scab,** a disease of sheep.— **J. thistle,** *Onopordon Acanthium* L., an English actress, noted for her beauty; so called from her birthplace, the island of Jersey. See LANGTRY, MRS.

Jer'sey, *n.* **1.** A fine, thick, seamless knit shirt worn by athletes. Compare JUMPER, 2. **2.** A close-fitting elastic woolen or silk jacket or garment.

She was dressed in a *Jersey* and *serge skirt*, and a hat like a tunban. W. BLACK *Princess of Thule* v. (c. 1881.)

3. Fine woolen yarn, or fine combed wool, as spun in Jersey. [< *Isle of Jersey*, < L. *Cæsarea*, < *Cæsar*, Cæsar.]

Jer'sey, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A cow.

Jer'sey's, *n.* **1.** One of the English Channel Islands; 45 sq. m.; capital, St. Helier. **2.** A county in W. Illinois; 360 sq. m.; county-seat, Jerseyville. **3.** One of a breed of cattle originating in the island of Jersey, closely in size to the other Channel Islands, and noted for rich milk and large butter-product. See plate of CATTLE.

Jer'sey-an, 1 jūr'zi-ən; 2 jĕr'gy-an, *a.* *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the earliest of the ages into which the Pleistocene or Glacial epoch is subdivided by American geologists, or to the glacial deposits of that age. Also, **Jersey-Aftonian.**

Jerseyan drift, the deposits formed by the Jerseyan glacier: found in New Jersey, eastern Pennsylvania, and Iowa.— **J. glacier,** a glacier which, so far as known, of the great ice-sheets which spread southward over Canada and the northern United States during the Pleistocene epoch.

Jer'sey-an, *n.* The Jerseyan glacial epoch, or the Jerseyan epoch, followed by the Aftonian interglacial stage. **2.** The Jerseyan drift.

Jer'sey City. A manufacturing city, county-seat of Hudson county, N. J., on the Hudson river, opposite New York city: the terminus of several railroads leading to that city.

Jer'sey-man, 1 jūr'zi-man; 2 jĕr'gy-man, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A native or inhabitant of the State of New Jersey.

Jersey Shore. A borough in Lycoming county, Pa.

Jer'sey-ville, 1 jūr'zi-vil; 2 jĕr'gy-vil, *n.* A city, county-seat of Jersey county, Ill.

Jer'sĭ-a, 1 jer-sai'ə; 2 jer-sī'a, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Jer'sĭtz, 1 jer'sĭts; 2 jĕr'sĭts, *n.* A suburb of Posen, Poland: a Prussian city until 1918.

Jer''ub-ba'al, 1 jer'ə-bə'əl; 2 jĕr'u-bä'al, *n.* *Bib.* Gideon. *Judges* vi, 32. [Heb., contender with Baal.]

Jer''ub-bĕsh'eth, 1 jer''ə-bĭ'shəth or jī-rub'ə-shəth; 2 jĕr''u-bĕ'shĕth or je-rŭb'e-shĕth, *n.* *Bib.* *2 Sam.* xi, 21. [Heb., contender with the idol.]

Jer'u'el, 1 jī-rū'el; 2 je-rū'ĕl or jĕr'u-ĕl, *n.* 2 *Chron.* xx, 16. [Heb., foundation of God.]

Jer'u'sa, 1 jī-rū'sə; 2 je-rū'sa, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Jer-u-sa-lem', *n.* 1. 2 ye-rū'sa-lĕm.

Jerusalem Friedrich Wilhelm (¹⁄₁₁1709–⁹⁄₁₁1789), a German Protestant divine. His son's suicide suggested Goethe's *Werther.*

2. [< Heb. *Yĕrūshālaim*.] **3.** The capital of Palestine in Asia; 6,600 sq. m. **3.** Its capital, the capital of the Jewish nation; the city of David; seat of Solomon's Temple; five times taken or retaken and twice destroyed; the holy city; scene of many events in the life of Jesus Christ; surrendered to the British Dec. 9, 1917. [< Gr. *Hierousalēm*, < Heb. *Yĕrūshālaim*.]

— **Jerusalem artichoke, cherry,** etc., see ARTICHOKE, etc.— **J. corn,** same as KAFIR-CORN.— **J. cross** (*Bot.*), see under CROSS, *n.*— **J. Delivered,** see GERUSALEMME LIBERATA.— **J. Friends,** see HOFFMANITE.— **J. pony** [Slang], a donkey.— **J. tea,** same as MEXICAN TEA.— **New J.,** the celestial city described in the Revelation of St. John

Je-ru'sha, 1 ji-rū'shə; 2 je-ru'shə, *n.* A feminine personal name. *Bib. 2 Kings* xv, 33. [Heb., possession; possessed.]

Je-ru'shalt.

Jer'ʃas,] jĕr'vəs; 2 jĕr'vas, **Charles** (1675?–11/1739). An Irish portrait-painter; subject of Pope's *Epistle to Jervas.*

jer'vin,] jĭr'vin, -vin or -vīn; 2 jĕr'vin, -vin or -vīn, jer'vine,] *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline poisonous alkaloid ($C_{26}H_{39}NO_3$) in the roots of the white hellebore (*Veratrum album*). [< Sp. *jerva*, poison of *Veratrum album.*] **jer-vi'nat.**

Jer'vis, *n.* Same as SERVASSE.

Jer'vis, 1 jĭr'vis or jĭr'vis; 2 jĕr'vis or jĭr'vis, **John.** See ST. VINCENT, EARL.

Jer'vis Bay. A bay 85 m. from Sydney, New South Wales; 9 by 9 m.; a harbor of unusual extent and excellence.

jes., *abbr.* Jesus.

Jes'a-ar-tites,] jes'ə-är-tīts; 2 jĕs'a-ar-tīts, *n. pl. Bib.* (Douai).

Je-sa'ia,] je-sē'yə, 2 je-sā'ya, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Je-sa'iah, *n. Bib.* A son of Hananiah. *1 Chron.* iii, 21.

Je-sha'iah (R. V.).

Je-sam'a-el,] je-sam'ə-rel; 2 je-sām'a-rel, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jes'a-na,] jes'a-nə; 2 jĕs'a-na, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jes'ba-am,] jes'bə-am; 2 jĕs'ba-am, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jes'ba-ham,] jes'bə-ham; 2 jĕs'ba-ham, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jes'-be'hob,] jes'-bē-hŏb; 2 jĕs'-bē-hŏb, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jes'bo-am,] jes'bo-am; 2 jĕs'bo-am, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jesch'il-E'mak, *n.* Same as YESHIL-IRMAK.

Jesd, *n.* Same as YEZD.

Jese'tas, 1 ji-sī'təs; 2 je-sē'tas, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jes'e-ten, 1 jes'ə-tən; 2 jĕs'e-tən, *n.* Same as JESETAS (Douai).

Jes'se'si, 1 ji-sī'sī, 2 je-sē'sī, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jes'sha'iah, 1 ji-shā'yə or -shə'i-ə; 2 jĕs'ha-ī'ə or -shə'i-a, *n. Bib.* 1 *Chron.* xxiv, 25. Same as JESHAIAH 2, 2, and 3 (Douai).

Jesh'a-nah, 1 jesh'ə-nə or ji-shē'nə; 2 jĕsh'a-na or je-shā'na, *n. Bib.* 2 *Chron.* xiii, 19. [xxv, 14.

Jesh'as-ra'iah, 1 jesh'əs-rā'yə, 2 jĕsh'a-rā'ia, *n. Bib.* 1 *Chron.*

Je-sheb'e-ab, 1 ji-shĕb'i-ăb; 2 je-shĕb'e-ăb, *n. Bib.* 1 *Chron.* xxiv, 13.

Je'shen, 1 jī'shən; 2 jē'shen, *n. Bib.* 1 *Chron.* ii, 18.

Jes-shi'mon, 1 ji-shoi'mən or jesh'i-mən; 2 je-shi'mon or jĕsh'i-mŏn, *n. Bib. Num.* xxi, 20. [Heb., a waste.]

Je-shish'a-i, 1 ji-shĭsh'i-ī or jesh'i-shī; 2 je-shĭsh'a-i or je-shī'shī, *n. Bib.* 1 *Chron* v, 14.

Je-shi'va, *n.* Same as YESHIBAH.

Je'sho-ha'hiah, 1 jī'shō-hə'yə or -hə'i-ə; 2 je'sho-hă'ya or -hă'a, *n. Bib.* 1 *Chron.* xii, 5. [Heb., humbled by Jah.]

Jesh'u-a, 1 jesh'yu-ə; 2 jĕsh'yu-a, *n. Bib.* 1 *Chron.* xxiv, 11. Same as JOSHUA. [Heb., Jah is salvation.] **Jesh'u-hai.**

Jesh'ua-ias, 1 jesh'yu-ē'əs or -ī'əs; 2 jĕsh'yu-ī'as or jĕsh'yu-a, *n. Bib Deut.* xxxii, 15. A term applied to Israel. [Heb., the upright one.]

Je'sʃal, 1 jē'səl, 2 jē'sal, *n.* A manufacturing town in the Marches of Ancona, Italy.

Jes'se, 1 ji-sī'ə, 2 je-sā'a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jes'se'ʃah, 1 ji-sī'ə; 2 jĕs'e-ʃa, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jes'se'ʃai, 1 jes'ə-sī'ai; 2 jĕs'e-ʃa-ī, *n. pl. Bib.* (Douai).

Jes'sen'ʃel, 1 jes'ən-sī'əl; 2 jĕs'en-ʃel, *n. Bib.* 1 *Chron.* iv, 36. [Heb., God places.]

Jes'sa-chi'as, 1 jes'sə-kī'əs; 2 jĕs'sa-ca-ī'as, *n. Bib.* **Jes'sa-ma'i-as,** 1 jes'sə-mā'yəs; 2 jĕs'sa-ma-ī'as, *n. Bib.*

Jes'so, 1 jes'ō; 2 jĕs'so, *n. Petrol.* Beds of decomposed gypsum. [< Sp. *yeso*, < L. *gypsum*, gypsum.]

Jes'per, *n.* [Dan.] See JASPER.

Jess, 1 jes; 2 jĕs, *n.* A short strap of leather or other material fastened to the leg of a hawk used in falconry, to which (or to its varvels) are attached the bells or the leash. See illus. under JAWS.

The passions of youth, like unhooded hawks, fly high, with musical bells upon their pounces.
LONGFELLOW *Hyperion* bk. i, p. 67. (*v. s. p.* 1853.)

2. A ribbon hanging from a garland or crown: an erroneous definition originated by Phillips. 3†. A stage upon a journey. [< OF. *jes*, < L. *jactus*, < *jacio*, hurl.]

Jess, *n.* To furnish or secure with jesses; as, *jessed* and belled.

jes'sa-bed, 1 jes'ə-bĕd; 2 jĕs'a-bed,] jĕd.] Among the Ojibwa or Chippewa, a seer and prophet who officiates as shaman or medicine-man.

jes'sa-mine,] jes'ə-mĭn; 2 jĕs'a-mĭn, *n.* The jasmine.

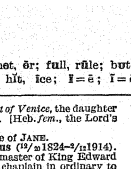
jes'sa-min,] a popular name, common in literature, especially in poetry, the common white jasmine being that referred to. [< OF. *jessamin*, < Ar. *yesmīn*; see JASMINUM.] **jesh'a-min.**

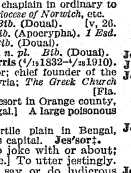
Jes'sa-mine's, 1 jes'ə-mīn; 2 jĕs'a-mĭn, *n.* A county in central Kentucky; 160 sq. m.; county-seat, Nicholasville.

jes'sa-myn, *n.* Same as JESSAMINE, sense of jasmine. **II.** *n.* 1. Jasmine. 2. One who wears jasmine in a buttonhole; a fop. 3. A cosmetic or scent made from jessamine. **jes'i-my!.—Jessamy Bride,** Mary Horneck, whom Goldsmith believed Reynolds loved, and who became Mrs Gwynn. The name was applied as a compliment by the author.

jes'sant, 1 jes'ənt; 2 jĕs'ant, *her.* 1. Shooting forth as plants do. 2. Issuing, as an animal, from the middle of an ordinary. Compare ISSUANT. [< OF. *issant*, *issaunt*, *pp.* of *isser*, issue, < L. *ex*, out, + *co*, go.] **jes'sant-de-lis",** *a.* Having fleur-de-lis issuant, as a leopard's head.

jes'se, 1 jes'ī; 2 jĕs'e, *n.* 1. *Her.* A branched candlestick representing the genealogical tree of Jesse; hence, any large branched candlestick used in religious services; also, a stand attributively, not only to metal candelabra, but to glass windows, or to painted, embroidered, sculptured, or stained glass representations of the tree of Jesse, showing the genealogy of Christ as given by Matthew. The tree or vine, which springs from the recumbent form of Jesse, bears the personages of the royal and prophetic house upon its branches and at its top the Virgin and the Christ or a cross.


Three Leopards' Heads Issuant de-lis.


Arms of Castelupo.

2. [*l* (Sheng.) A scolding or castigation; as, to give one particular Jesse. **Jes'siet.**

Jes'see, 1 jes'ī; 2 jĕs'e, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. 2. *Bib.* The father of David; lived about 1060 B. C. *Ruth* iv, 17. 3. **Edward** (1 1/2 1780–3/4 1868), an English naturalist and writer. 4. **John Heneage** (1815?–7/4 1874), an English poet, historian, and miscellaneous writer. [Heb., the Lord is.]

jessed,] 1 jest; 2 jĕst, *pa. t.&p.* Wearing straps or jesses of jest^{6},] a certain tincture.

Jes'sel, 1 jes'ĭ; 2 jĕs'ĭ, **Sir George** (2/11824–2/11883). An English jurist and master of the rolls.

jes'ser-ant't, *n.* See JAGERANT. **jes'ser-aunt.**

Jes'sey, 1 jes'ĭ; 2 jĕs'y, **Henry** (9/11631–1/11683). An English Baptist divine, persecuted for nonconformity.

Jes'si-ca, 1 jes'ĭ-kə; 2 jĕs'i-ca, *n.* 1. A feminine personal name. 2. In Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, the daughter of Shylock, who elopes with Lorenzo. [Heb. *fem.*, the Lord's grace.]

Jes'ʃie, 1 jes'ĭ; 2 jĕs'i, *n.* Diminutive of JANE.

Jes'sopp, 1 jes'əp; 2 jĕs'op, **Augustus** (12/21824–8/21914). An English divine and author; headmaster of King Edward VI. grammar school, Norwich, 1859–79; chaplain in ordinary to the king from 1902; *History of the Diocese of Norwich*, etc.

Jes'su-a, 1 jes'yu-ə; 2 jĕs'yu-a, *n. Bib.* (Douai). [v, 26.

Jes'su-s, 1 jes'yu-s; 2 jĕs'yu-s, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.*

Jes'su-s 1 jes'yu-əs; 2 jĕs'yu-s, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jes'su-tites, 1 jes'yu-tīts; 2 jĕs'yu-tīts, *n. pl. Bib.* (Douai).

Jes'sup, 1 jes'əp, 2 jĕs'ŭp, **Henry Harris** (4/11832–1/11910). An American missionary and author; chief founder of the Presbyterian College at Beirut, Syria; *The Greek Church and Protestant Missions.* [Ifia.

Jes'sup, Lake. A lake and winter resort in Orange county, Fla.

jes'sur', 1 jes'ur; 2 jĕs'ŭr, *n.* [Bengal.] A large poisonous Asiatic snake (*Daboia russelli*).

Jes'sure, *n.* 1. A district and fertile plain in Bengal, Ganges delta, British India. 2. Its capital. **Jes'sor!.**

jest,] jest; 2 jĕst, *v. i. i.* 1. To joke with or about; make game of; banter. 2. [Rare.] To utter jestingly. **II.** *v. t.* To make merriment; say or do ludicrous things, utter a jest or jests; joke. 2. To make light of or trifle with any thing or person; laugh.

Have nothing to do with one who *jests* at what you or others think most serious.
CHRIST *Evening on Life* p. 78. (*n. s.* 1893.)

3†. To join in a merrymaking, masquerade, or mock combat; just. 4†. To tell stories; relate jests. **jeste'.**

jest, *n.* I. Something said or done in joke, pleasantry, or ridicule; something handed to excite laughter or amusement; a mocking word or act; joke. 2. The object of laughter, sport, or raillery; a laughing-stock. 3†. Originally, a deed of prowess; exploit; hence, a tale, as of exploits; also, a romance, pageant, or play. See GEST. [< OF. *geste*, < LL. *gesta*, < L. *gestus*, pp. of *gero*, perform.] **jeste'.** Syn.: see WIT.—**in jest,** for sport; in fun; sportively.—**jest'-book",** *n.* A book of jests. —**jest'ful,** *a.* [Rare.] Given to jests or pleasantry.—**jest'mon"ger,** *n.* [Rare.] A habitual jester or joker.—**jest'word",** *n.* [Rare.] An object of ridicule; byword.

jest-e', *pron.* [Dial., U. S.] Just.

jest-ee', *n.* [Rare.] One who is the subject of a jest.

jest'er, 1 jes'tər; 2 jĕst'er, *n.* 1. A person engaged in or given to jesting or merry tales or pranks.

The name of station [which] could be more galling to any man's self-respect than that of being a mere *jester.*
SWINBURNE *Study of Shakespeare* p. 55.

2. A buffoon or court fool formerly kept in royal and noble houses, who usually carried a bauble and dressed in party-colored clothes and a cap with bells and ass's ears. 3†. In the middle ages, a professional teller of romances and tales of adventure.

jest'er-ship, *n.* The office or profession of a jester.

jest'ing, 1 jes'tĭng; 2 jĕst'ing, *pa.* Of the nature of a jest; prone to humor; mirthful; jocose.

A double-dyed villain is not more thoroughly contemptible than a profound thought, close argument, and warm and elevating sentiment. MACHEWS *Wit and Humor* p. 97. (*n. s.* a. 1883.)

jest'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* Of JEST, *v.*—**jest'ing-beam',** *n., arch.* A beam for ornament rather than use.—**j.-stock,** *n.* A fit subject for jests; a butt.—**jest'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Je'sus, 1 jī'səs, 2 jē'sus, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* (Apocrypha), Joshua, the son of Josedech. *1 Esd.* vii, 63. 2. [Poet.] Jesus: used especially in the vocative. [L., < Gr.]

Jes'u-a, 1 jes'yu-ə, 2 jĕs'yu-a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jes'u-it, 1 jez'yu-ĭt; 2 jĕz'yu-it, *n.* [<ATES or -A'TES, *pl.*] *Ch. Hist.* One of the order or congregation of *Jesuits*, founded by St. John Colombini of Siena in the 14th century, and suppressed by Pope Clement IX. in 1668. Their chief occupation was that of nurses to the victims of the plague-stricken. Among abuses leading to the suppression of the order were the manufacture and sale of distilled liquors, which caused the name to become a byword. They named *aqua vitæ fathers.* They are sometimes known as Hieronymites. Their patron [< It. *Gesuato*, *Gesù*, *Jesus*, < *Gesù*, see JESUS.] **Jes'u-at'ess.** A lay-sister of the Jesuats. [Rare.] Among the Ojibwa or Chippewa, a seer and prophet who officiates as shaman or medicine-man.

Jes'u-it, 1 jez'yu-ĭt; 2 jĕz'yu-it, *n.* [<ATES or -A'TES, *pl.*] *Ch. Hist.* One of the order or congregation of *Jesuits*, founded by St. John Colombini of Siena in the 14th century, and suppressed by Pope Clement IX. in 1668. Their chief occupation was that of nurses to the victims of the plague-stricken. Among abuses leading to the suppression of the order were the manufacture and sale of distilled liquors, which caused the name to become a byword. They named *aqua vitæ fathers.* They are sometimes known as Hieronymites. Their patron [< It. *Gesuato*, *Gesù*, *Jesus*, < *Gesù*, see JESUS.] **Jes'u-et-ess.**

Jes'u-a'tess, 1 jez'yu-ə'tes; 2 jĕz'yu-a'tĕs, *n.* A member of the Sisters of the Visitation, an order founded by Colombini about 1367 and existing until 1872.

Jes'u-ic, 1 jez'yu-ĭk; 2 jĕz'yu-ic, *n.* Jesuitical.

Jes'u-ʃ, 1 jez'yu-ĭt; 2 jĕz'yu-i, *n. Bib. Num.* xxvi, 44. Same as ISHUI. [Heb., Jah is satisfied.]

Jes'u-it, 1 jez'yu-ĭt or jez'u-ĭt; 2 jĕz'yu-ĭt or jĕz'u-ĭt, *v.* [Rare.] *t. & i.* To make Jesuits of. **II.** *v. t.* To cause to conform to or act upon Jesuitical principles.

Jes'u-it, *n.* **I.** A member of the Catholic religious order founded by Ignatius Loyola in 1534, and confirmed by Pope Paul III. in 1540, whose proper title is the *Company (or Society) of Jesus.*

Ignatius Loyola. (After *Rubens.*)

The society was organized on a military plan. The members are bound to strict obedience, within the limits of the Constitutions, wherever commanded; if there appears no sin, and are subject to the careful supervision of those above them. The General at the head of the order is chosen for life and has supreme power, subject only to the Pope, the Constitutions, and the general assemblies or congregations of the society. They wear no particular habit. The Jesuits, who have always been famous for zeal, learning, and address, conduct colleges, schools and homes and foreign missions, and have been among the most aggressive and zealous of propagandists. There are four grades of members: novices, scholastics, approved brothers, and temporal; and professed fathers. The coadjutors spiritual are priests who have not attained to such qualifications as are required from the professed fathers, while the coadjutors temporal are lay brothers to whom the menial duties of the society fall. The novice after two years becomes a scholastic, the scholastic in due course is ordained priest and ranks as spiritual coadjutor. The professed fathers are those who have taken a vow of absolute obedience to the Pope, and form the reserve staff, from whom the chief officials of the order are chosen. The Jesuits were suppressed "for the peace of the Church," by Clement XIV. in 1773, but in Prussia, Russia, and Naples, this suppression was ineffective. The society was formally reestablished in 1814 by Pius VII., altho it had been reorganized without opposition in 1792 in Parma, 1801 in Lithuania, and 1804 in Naples. This growth of the society has been rapid, and the General is now aided by five assistants. At the time of their suppression the Jesuits numbered 22,000 members; in 1599 the number stood at 15,231. There are about 3,500 Jesuits of all grades in the United States.

II. *a.* Of or pertaining to, or like the Jesuits, their principles, methods, or practises. 2. Using crafty or insidious arts or methods; using subtle sophistries; designing; crafty; insinuating; derogatory use. **Jes'u-it-ĭ-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Jes'u-it-ism, [*var.*] *yu-lor* jez'u-ĭt-izm; 2 jĕz'yu-ĭr jĕz'u-ĭt-izm, *n.* 1. The system, principles, and methods of the Jesuits. 2. Deceptive practises, subtle distinctions, or political duplicity; craft; derogatory use.

Jes'u-it-ize, [*var.*] *yu-lor* jez'u-ĭt-iz; 2 jĕz'yu-ĭr jĕz'u-ĭt-iz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make Jesuitical. **II.** To act the Jesuit or advocate Jesuitical principles.

Jes'u-it-ic-al-ness. [*var.*] *yu-lor* jez'u-ĭt-ĭk-əl-nes or jĕz'u-ĭt-ĭk-ər-ny, *n.* The quality of Jesuitism; the Jesuit power. [< JESUIT + GR. *kratĕō*, rule.]

Jes'u-it-ry, 1 jez'yu-ĭt-rĭ; 2 jĕz'yu-ĭt-ri: 2 jĕz'yu-ĭr-ny. *n.* The method or principles professed by or ascribed to the Jesuits; Jesuitism.

Jes'up, 1 jes'əp; 2 jĕs'ŭp, **Morris Ketchum** (9/11830–1/11898). An American banker and philanthropist; president of American Museum of Natural History (from 1881), and of the Pearl Arctic Club (from 1890).

Jes'u-run, 1 jes'yu-rən; 2 jĕs'yu-rŭn, *n. Bib. Isa.* xliv, 2

Jesh'u-run' (R. V.).

Je'sus, 1 jī'zəs; 2 jē'sus, *n.* 1. (6 B.C.?–A.D. 29-30?) The founder of Christianity, regarded by all orthodox Christians as divinely born of the Virgin Mary, the incarnate Son of God, the Second Person of the Trinity. The appellation *Jesus Christ* denotes his twofold mission: as (1) *Jesus the Saviour*, his atonement for the sins of mankind, and (2) *Jesus the Christ*, the *Messiah*, or the *Anointed King*, he establishes the kingdom of God on earth.

2. *Bib.* Joshua, the son of Nun. *Heb. iv*, 8. 3. Jesh ua, son of Josedec. *1 Esd.* v, 5. 4. Justus, fellow worker with Paul at Rome. *Col. iv*, 11. 5. The son of Sirach; author of *Ecclesiasticus* or *The Wisdom of Jesus the son of Sirach*; lived about the 3d or 4th century B. C. 6. *Chr. Sci.* The divine idea of spiritual conscept of the divine idea, rebuking and destroying error and bringing to light man's immortality. MARY B. EDDY *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* p. 583. [< Gr. *Iēsous*, < Heb. *Yēshūa'*, Jehovah is salvation.]

Jesh'u-a; **Je'sut.—Company or Society of Jesus.** see JESUIT, *n.*, 1. [sq. m.

Je'sus is'land. An island in Quebec province, Canada, 84

jet,] jet; 2 jĕt, *v.* [JET'TED; JET'TING.] **I.** *t.* To emit in a jet or slender stream, as from a small orifice; spurt out. **II.** *i.* 1. To spurt or shoot out; spout out in a jet or jets. 2. To project; jut; as, the cliff *jets* out. 3. [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To be shaken; jolt; jerk. [< OF. *jetter*, < L. *jacto*, freq. of *jacio*, throw.] **jettr.**

jet, *n.* I. That which spurts or shoots out; especially, a small and forcibly emergent stream; also, the act of spurting; a spouting or gushing flow; spurt. 2. A spout or nozzle for emitting gas or fluid; as, a gas-*jet.* 3. In founding, a gate or sprue-hole. 4. A projecting or overhanging course of brick in the wall of a brick-kiln; jut. 5. In pyrotechnics, a case filled with a composition which when ignited emits a stream of gas that causes rotation of the wheel or arm to which the case is attached. 6. *Typefounding.* The projecting piece of metal left in the sprue-hole at the end of a type in casting; a sprue. 7. [Prov. Eng.] A large water-ladle. 8. [Prov. Eng.] A descent or declivity. 9. Gist, drift, or scope. 10†. [Prov. Eng.] A hook; a crook; a contrivance; device. 11†. [Old Cant.] A lawyer. [F., < L. *jactus*, pp. of *jacio*, hurl.] **jettt.**

—jet'-break", *n.* The mark left by the removal of a sprue or jet, as on a metal casting after cooling.—**j.-burner,** *n.* A hollow casting of iron or steel perforated with small holes through which issue streams of combustible vapor or gas.—**jet-condenser,** *n. Mach.* One operating by injecting steam by means of a jet of cool water.—**jet-interrupter** (*Elec.*), a device by which the current carried along a jet of mercury to a metal plate is continuously broken by the teeth of a revolving wheel.—**jet-pile,** *n.* A wooden or iron pile sunk by means of a powerful stream of water forced into the sand at its foot.—**jet-propeller,** *n. Naut.* Arrangement for propelling a vessel by the injection of a stream of water, as by a centrifugal pump.—**jet-propulsion,** *n.* The act or method of propelling a vessel or an airship by ejecting water or other fluid at the stern in a powerful jet.—**jet-pump,** *n.* A pump in which the fluid is impelled by a jet or stream of air, steam, or the like.—**jet-valve,** *n.* A starting-valve in an engine, as in a locomotive-steamer, the valve employed to regulate the water-jet.—**Pelleton jet,** an annular steam-jet used to induce a flow of fluid; an injector, aspirator, or ejector.

Jet, *n.* A fine black variety of mineral coal, sufficiently hard and compact to receive a brilliant polish. It is much used in making ornaments, toys, buttons, etc. For years jet has been largely superseded by an artificially blackened chalcedony known as black onyx. **jet'-stone"t.**

2. The color of jet; jet black. [< OF., L. *gagates*, < Gr. *gagatēs*, < *Gagas*, town and river in Asia Minor.] **—jet'-ant',** *n.* A European ant (*Formtea fuliginosa*).—**jet'-black,** *a.* Deep-black.—**jet-coal,** *n.* A dialectic name for cannel-coal.—**jet-ebony,** *n.* Glass made in imitation of jet.—**jet-rock,** *n.* A coal-like shale containing jet.—**jet ware** (*Ceram.*), pottery having a lustrous black glaze generally over a red body.—**jet-wood",** *n.* Same as EBONY.

Jet Lau, 1 jĕt lou; 2 jĕt lau, *pl.* [LEES D'AAU, *pl.*] [F.] A jet of water, as in an ornamental fountain. **jet-teau"; jette d'eau; jet-to'r.**

Jet'-be-ha, 1 jet'-bə; 2 jĕt'-bə-ha, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

jet-tee', 1 jī-tī'; 2 je-tē', *n.* [Hind.] An asclepiadaceous tropical plant yielding a strong fiber. It was formerly used for bowstrings by certain mountaineers of India; bowstring creeper. [CALENDAR.

Jeth, 1 jĕt; 2 jĕt, *n.* [Hind.] See HINDU CALENDAR, under

Jeth'e-la, 1 jeth'ə-lə; 2 jĕth'e-la, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Je'ther, 1 jī'thər; 2 jē'ther, *n. Bib. Judges* viii, 20. [Heb., preeminent.]

Jeth'ro (*Gen.* xxxvi, 40. [Heb., subjection.]

Je'thrō, 1 jī'thrō; 2 jē'thrō, *n. Bib.* A duke of Edom.

Jeth'lah, 1 jeth'lŭ; 2 jĕth'la, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 42.

Je-thou', 1 ża-tōō'; 2 zhe-tōō', *n.* One of the English Channel Islands; 2½ m. E. of Guernsey.

Jeth'ra-am, 1 jeth'rŭ-am; 2 jĕth'ra-ăm, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jeth'ra-hem, 1 jeth'rŭ-hem; 2 jĕth'ra-hĕm, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Je'thra-l, 1 jī'thri-ol or -thrul; 2 jē'thra-l or -thrl, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jeth'ro, 1 jeth'ro or jī'thro; 2 jĕth'ro or jē'thro, *n. Bib. Ex.* iii, 1. [< Heb. *yithro*, preeminence.]

jet'sam, 1 jet'sam; 2 jĕt'sam, *n.* 1. Part of the cargo of a vessel cast into the sea to lighten her when in extreme peril of wreck; especially such as is much good as sinks and remain under water: distinguished from *flotsam*.

Flotsam, *jetsam*, and ligan, in English law, goods lost at sea, as distinguished from goods which come to land, which are technically designated "wreck." *Jetsam* (the same word as jettison . . .) is when goods are cast into the sea, and there sink and remain under water. *Encyc. Brit.*, 11th ed., vol. x, p. 548.

2. Jettison. [< OF. *getaison*, < L. *jactatio(n-)*, < *jacto*, freq. of *jacio*, hurl.] **jet'som**; **jet'son**.

jet'tage, 1 jet'ij; 2 jĕt'aj, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Dues collectable from incoming vessels for the use of the jetty, as at Hull. [< OF. *jetter*; see JET, v.] [JETTY, *n.*]

jet'ie, 1 jet; 2 jĕt, *n.* In bridge-building, a starling. [Cp. **jet'ted,** 1 jet'ed; 2 jĕt'ed, *a.* Ornamented with jet.

jet'teet, *n.* Same as JETTY.

jet'ter, 1 jet'or; 2 jĕt'er, *n.* 1. A digger of jet. 2. That which issues in a jet, as a geyser. 3†. One who jets; a strutting fellow.

jet'tied, 1 jet'id; 2 jĕt'id, *a.* [Rare.] Having jetties.

jet'ti-ness, 1 jet'i-nes; 2 jĕt'i-nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being jetty or jet-like; blackness.

jet'ting, 1 jet'in; 2 jĕt'ing, *n.* 1. A spasmodic up-and-down movement. 2. A spouting; jet; spurting up. 3. A projection: putting out. 4†. A jetty; a pier; a mole; a strolling.

jet'ti-son, 1 jet'i-son; 2 jĕt'i-son, *vt.* To throw overboard, as goods, especially in order to lighten a vessel in danger.

From time to time during the voyage he *jettisoned* the unmerchantable. CABLE *Grandissimes* p. 220. (s. 1880.)

jet'ti-son, *n.* 1. The throwing overboard of goods or cargo, especially in stress of weather or to prevent foundering. 2. Jetsam. [< OF. *getaison*; see JETSAM.]

jet'ton, 1 jet'on; 2 jĕt'on, *n.* A piece of stamped metal used as a counter in card-playing or reckoning. [< OF. *jeton*, < *jeter*; see JET, v.] **jet'on**.

jet'ty, 1 jet'i; 2 jĕt'y, *v.* [JET'TIED; JET'TY-ING.] I. *t.* To protect or furnish with a jetty; as, *jettying* a river's mouth. II. *i.* To jut; project; as, a part that *jetties* out.

jet'ty, *a.* [JET'TI-ER; JET'TI-EST.] Resembling or made of jet; black as jet.

He told me my eyes were bewitchingly *jetty*.
FREDRIK CARY *Archie* st. 2.

jet'ty†, *a.* Jutting out; projecting.

jet'ty, *n.* [JET'TIES, 1 jet'iz; 2 jĕt'iz, *pl.*] 1. A structure of wood, stone, etc., or a line of mattresses, etc., extending into a body of water and serving for a wharf or pier, or as a mole, rampart, or wall, to change, restrain, or direct a current, protect a harbor, shore, or channel, or the like.



2. *Arch.* A part of a building projecting and overhanging the parts below. [< OF. *jetee*, prop. f. pp. of *jeteer*; see JET, *v.*]

jet'ty-head", *n.* A projection at the forward end of a jetty; also the end of a wharf having a dock alongside.

Je'tur, 1 jī'tur; 2 jē'tŭr, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxv, 15. A son of Ishmael.

jeu d'es'prit', 1 zŏ des'prī'; 2 zhŭ dĕs'-prē'. [F.] 1. Literally, gilded youth; wealthy young spendthrifts. 2. [*l. c.*] A piece of wit or display of ingenuity; a counter-revolutionists formed after the fall of Robespierre. [lector.]

Je'uel, 1 jī'ŭsh; 2 jē'ŭsh, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxvvi, 5. [Heb., col-

Je-u'el, 1 jī-ol'el or jū'el; 2 jē-ŭ'el or jū'el, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* ix, 6. [Heb., snatching away.]

jeu'nesse' do'rée', 1 zŏ'nes' dō're'; 2 zhŭ'nĕs' dō're'. [F.] 1. Literally, gilded youth; wealthy young spendthrifts. 2. [*l. c.*] A piquant nickname for a clique of counter-revolutionists formed after the fall of Robespierre. [lector.]

Je'ush, 1 jī'ush; 2 jē'ŭsh, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxvvi, 5. [Heb., col-

Je'uz, 1 jī'uz; 2 jē'ŭz, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 10.

Jev'ons, 1 jev'ons; 2 jĕv'ons, **William Stanley** (?/₁1835–?/₁1882). An English logician and economist.

jew, 1 jū; 2 jū (kizing). [Slang.] *t.* To get the better of in a bargain; overreach: referring to the proverbial keenness of Jewish traders. **II.** *i.* To practise sharp methods in trade, such as are largely popularly ascribed to Jews. — **to jew down** [Slang], to induce by chaffering to take a lower price.

Jew, *n.* 1. A worshiper of God who follows the Mosaic law and ritual. 2. A member of the Hebraic division of the Semitic race; a descendant of Abraham through Sarah in the line of Jacob.

In the Old Testament the word *Jew* is applied to one who followed the Mosaic faith as practised at Jerusalem after the return from the Babylonish captivity; and it is thus used in the Book of Esther. In more modern times the word has been loosely applied to the Hebrew race. Under the theocracy the Jews were known as *Israelites* or *Hebrews*, as *Levites*, and during foreign domination as *Jews*. The modern representatives of this stock call themselves *Hebrews* in race and language, and *Israelites* in religion, but *Jews* in both senses.

3. Originally, a member of the tribe or an inhabitant of the kingdom of Judah: a term used opprobriously by antisemites. [< OF. *Jeu*, *Juieu*, < Gr. *Ioudaios*, < *Ioudata*, Judea, < Heb. *Yehûdâh*, Judah, son of Jacob.] **Jewe.**

— **Jew's-half'er,** *n.* One who takes part in or approves persecution or proscription of the Jews. — **Jew-baiting,** *n.* Anti-Jewish agitation. — **Jew-balance,** *n.* A hammer-headed shark: sailors' name. — **Jew-bush,** *n.* A small euphorbiaceous undershrub (*Pedilanthus tithymaloides*), a native of tropical America: cultivated in greenhouses for its red apetalous flowers borne in terminal cymes. — **Jew crow.** 1. The chough. 2. The boreal crow. — **Jew's-harp** [Austral.], a large lizard (*Amphibolurus barbatus*), having around the throat a ruff or beard of slender spines. When the animal is irritated it inflates and greatly enlarges its body. — **Jew monkey,** any of several species of sakis and macaques having long whiskers and bushy tails. — **Jews'-apple,** *n.* The eggplant (*Solanum esculentum*) or its fruit. — **Jews'-ear,** *n.* A tough, gelatinous fungus (*Auricularia auricula-judæ*). — **Jew's eye,** anything exceedingly valuable, or for which a medieval Jew would have borne the loss of an eye. — **Jews' frankincense,** gum styrax; storax or benzoin. — **Jews' houses,** remains of Cornish furnaces, formerly used for tin-smelting. — **Jew's or Jews' manna,** the common tamarisk (*Tamarix gallica*), or its insipidated oleoresinous sap. — **Jews' money** (with *c.*), Engl. old Roman coins. — **Jews' pitch,** same as BITUMEN. — **Jew's roll** [Scot.], a glazed round-topped penny loaf. — **Jew's-thorn,** the buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*). — **Jew's-trump,** *n.* The jew's-harp: a former name. — **Wandering Jew.** 1. The shoemaker Ahasuerus, fabled to be condemned to wander on earth till the end of the world for driving Christ from his door when he rested while bearing the cross: hence, a restless wanderer. 2. See WANDERING-JEW.

Jew'bird, *n.* [Rare.] — **Jew'fess,** *n.* [Rare.]

Jew'dom, 1 jū'dom; 2 jŭ'dom, *n.* The Jewish nation; the Jews.

jewed, 1 jūd; 2 jŭd, *a.* Having a jewing below the lower mandible, or chin-piece.

jew'el, 1 jū'el; 2 jŭ'el (XIII), *tt.* [JEW'ELED or JEW'ELLED, JEW'EL-ING or JEW'EL-LING.] To adorn with jewels; bespangle with bright ornaments; sprinkle with something glittering; set jewels in, as watches: mainly in the past participle; as, a *jeweled* necklace; *jeweled* with dewdrops.

jew'el, *n.* 1. A precious stone fashioned for use or beauty; a gem; especially one set in precious metal for personal adornment.

Precious Pearles and *Jewels* and fare more precious Truth are found in muddy shells and places.
ROGER WILLIAMS *The Bloudy Tenent* vol. iii, p. 180. (s. *c.* p. 1866.)

2. An ornament containing precious stones; any valuable trinket; hence, a badge or decoration, as of an order of knighthood, adorned with precious stones, enamel, or the like; as, the *jewel* of the Golden Fleece. 3. Anything of rare value or excellence.

Liberty, the greatest of all earthly blessings, — give us that precious *jewel*, and you may take everything else.
HENRY in Wirt's *Patrick Henry* p. 289. (n. *s.* r. 1859.)

4. One dearly beloved; an object of special affection: used as an epithet of fondness. 5. A bit of precious stone, or other substance used to form a durable bearing, as for a watch-pivot.

A watch is said to be *full-jeweled* when it has thirteen jewels. Some of these jewels are named (1) from the part in which they are connected; as, **cock-end stone jewel, cock-hole j., escape j., foot-stone j., pallet j., third j., fourth j.** (belonging to the third and fourth pinions); or (2) from their arrangement; as, **cap j.** (forming a cap or end-stone).

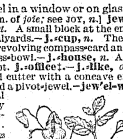
6. A boss of glass or enamel in a window or glassware or pottery. [< OF. *jouel*, dim. of *joie*, < L. *gaudium*, joy.] **jew'el-ry.**

— **jew'el-block",** *n.* Naut. A small block at the end of a yard for the studdingsail-halyards. — **j.-cup,** *n.* The agate attached to the center of the revolving compass-card and resting on the pin in the compass-bowl. — **j.-house,** *n.* A place where crown jewels are kept. — **j.-office†,** *n.* — **j.-like,** *a.* — **j.-setter,** *n.* A cylindrical steel cutter with a concave end for forming a burr of metal around a pivot-jewel. — **jew'el-weed",** *n.* [U. S.] Either of two annual herbs, the spotted or yellow and the pale touch-me-not (*Impatiens biflora*, and *I. aurea*).

Jew'el, John (?/₁1522–?/₁1571). An English divine; father of Anglicanism: *Apology for Church of England*, etc.

jew'el-er, 1 jū'el-or; 2 jŭ'-

jew'el-ler, *j* él-er, *n.* A dealer in or maker of jewelry; one who makes personal ornaments composed of precious metal or set with precious stones; a maker of *b*, *rine* capsule: finely decorated articles in e, same after decoration; a dealer in such articles. seeds still clinging to the axis.



Jeweled.

[< OF. *joielcar*, < *joel*, *joul*; see JEWEL.] — **jewelers' red** or **rouge,** ferric oxid used in polishing precious metals, etc.: cremus.

jew'el-ing, 1 jū'el-in; 2 jŭ'el-ing, *n.* 1. The act of **jew'el-ling,** decorating or furnishing with or of making jewels. 2. (1) The decoration of the surface of pottery with translucent glaze drops or ornaments. (2) A method of adorning pottery with glazed or enameled knobs of a different color from the rest of the piece.

Jew'ell, 1 jū'el; 2 jŭ'el, *n.* A county in N. Kansas; 900 sq. m.; capital, Mankato.

jew'el-ry, 1 jū'el-ri, -or-i; 2 jŭ'el-ry, -er-y, *n.* 1. **jew'el-ler-y,**] Jewels, taken collectively; precious stones in mountings; gems or ornaments prepared or sold by jewelers; jewelers' work.

The word *'jewelry,'* in its generally accepted and modern sense, is understood to mean ornamental personal adornments only. EASTLAKE *Hints on Household Taste* p. 267. (o. *c.* 1876.)

Jewelry is a collective noun, and not properly to be used of individual gems or ornaments. Not "She wore magnificent jewelry," rather "magnificent jewels." Not "His stock of *jewels* was large," rather "His stock of *jewelry* was large."

2. The art of mounting precious stones; the trade of a jeweler. (Cp. F. *joaillerie*, < *joail*, a jewel.)

— **Berlin jewelry,** personal ornaments made of iron, as at Berlin. — **electric j.,** articles of jewelry having tiny incandescent lamps instead of gems, the lamps being lighted by small storage batteries carried on the person. — **matrix j.,** stones surrounded by their own matrix, and so cut and set in jewelry.

jew'el-y, 1 jū'el-i; 2 jŭ'el-y, *a.* Jewel-like; brilliant. [male Jew.

jew'el-ly†, [male Jew.

Jew'ess, 1 jū'es; 2 jŭ'ĕs, *n.* An Israelitish woman; a female Jew.

Jew'ett, 1 jū'et; 2 jŭ'ĕt, **Sarah Orne** (?/₁1849–?/₁1909). An American novelist of the New England school: *Deephaven*; *The Country of the Pointed Firs*.

Jew'ett City. A borough in New London county, Conn.

Jew'ing, 1 jū'in; 2 jŭ'ing, *n.* 1. One of various large serranoid fishes: (1) The wreckfish or stone-bass (*Polyprion cernium*). (2) The guasa (*Promicrops guttatus*), sometimes over 500 pounds in weight, of the southern coast of the United States. (3) The black sea-bass (*Stereolepis gigas*), almost as large, of the California coast. (4) The black grouper (*Epinephelus nigritus*), sometimes 300 pounds in weight. 2. The tarpon (*Megalops atlanticus*). See illus. under TARPON. 3. The summer-flounder (*Paralichthys dentatus*). 4. [New South Wales.] (1) A sciænoid fish (*Sciæna antarctica*). (2) A perch (*Glauconema lebratcum*). — **silver jewfish,** the teraglin of Australia.

Jew'ing, 1 jū'in; 2 jŭ'ing, *n.* The wattles at the base of the beak in certain domestic pigeons.

Jew'ish, 1 jū'ish; 2 jŭ'ish, *a.* Belonging to, like, or characteristic of the Jews. their customs, religion, etc.; Hebrew. — **Jewish architecture,** the type or style of architecture found in some Jewish remains in Palestine or inferred from descriptions. It presents in fact nothing that is characteristic, being simply Phenician architecture, earlier forms showing Egyptian and later structures Roman influence. — **J. calendar,** the Hebrew calendar. See CALENDAR. — **J. Christian** (*ch.* HIST.), a Christian Judaizer. — **J. mundane era,** that period of time, as reckoned by the Jews, extending from the beginning of the world, which is placed at 3,760 years and 3 months B. C. In use by the Jews since the 15th century A. D. — **Jewish-ness,** *n.* **Jew'ism,** *n.* [Rare.] A characteristic or an idiom of the Jews. 2. Judaism.

jew'lap, jew'lapped. Same as JELLOP, etc.

Jew'lingt, *n.* A small or young Jew.

Jew of Malta. A tragedy by Marlowe, written after 1588. Barabas, the principal character, having been deprived of his wealth by the Governor of Malta, plots revenge and is betrayed.

Jew'pa-to'ri-a, *n.* Same as EUPATORIA.

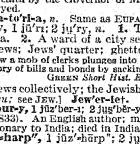
Jew'ry, 1 jū'ri; 2 jŭ'ry, *n.* 1. The country of the Jews; Judea. 2. A ward of a city set apart for or inhabited by Jews; Jews' quarter; ghetto.

Now a mob of clerks plunges into the *Jewry*, and wipes off the memory of bills and bonds by sacking a Hebrew house or two.
GEORGE ELIOT *Silas Marner* ch. xvii, p. 195. (s. 1875.)

3. Jews collectively; the Jewish people. [< OF. *juerie*, < *Jeu*; see JEW.] **Jew'ce-ter.**

Jews'bury, 1 jūz'bu-ry; 2 jŭz'bŭ-ry, **Maria Jane** (?/₁1800–?/₁1833). An English author; married William Fletcher, a missionary to India; died in India; *Lays of Leisure Hours*.

Jew's'-harp', 1 jūz'-harp'; 2 jŭz'-harp', *n.* 1. A small instrument consisting of a lyre-shaped metal frame (to be placed between or against the teeth) and a bent metallic tongue, which is struck with the forefinger. 2. *Naut.* The shackle, ring, or link that connects a chain cable with an anchor-ring. 3. The nodding wake-robin. [From the use of the harp by the Jews.]



1. Jew's-harp.

Jew'tone", 1 jū'stōn"; 2 jŭ'-

tōn', *n.* 1. Manner of playing the jew's harp. 2. A double jew's-harp. echinus. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A black Shropshire basalt or a Somersetshire limestone. 3. Methods of medicine for women.

Jez'-pour', Jey-pore', *n.* Same as JAIPUR.

Jez'a-bad, 1 jez'a-bad; 2 jĕz'a-băd, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

jez'ail, 1 je-zāil'; 2 jĕ-zāl', [Afghan.] A long and heavy musket used in Afghanistan.

Je-zal'-chel', 1 jī-zul'-chī'; 2 je-zŭl'-chĕl', *n.* [E. Ind.] A carrier agent with a jezail.

Je-zal'-rī-Ba'ri-se-lī', 1 je-zul'-rī-bā'ri-se-lī'; 2 je-zŭl'-rē-bā'ri-sē-fid', *n.* Same as ARCHIPELAGO?.

Je-za'jas, *n.* [D.] See ISAIAH.

Jez'a-ni'ah, 1 jez'a-nāi'a; 2 jĕz'a-nī'a, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). A Jewish captain. *Jer.* xl, 8. [Heb., Jah determines.]

Jez'a-zha, 1 jez'a-zha; 2 jĕz'a-zha, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jez'e-bel, 1 jez'e-bel; 2 jĕz'e-bĕl, *n.* The wife of Ahab, king of Israel, notorious for profligacy, fanaticism, and cruelty (*I Kings* xvi, 31); hence, a bold and vicious woman, particularly one given to painting the face. [Heb., without cohabitation.] **Jez'a-bel†** (Douai).

Jez-ze'lus, 1 ja-zī'lus or jez-zē'lus; 2 je-zē'lus or jĕz'e-lŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Ecclus.* xlv, 35.

Je'zer, 1 jī'zer; 2 jē'zer, *Bib.* Third son of Naphtali. Gen. xlvi, 24. [Heb., formation.] (49.

Je'zer-ites, 1 jī'zer-aits; 2 jī'zer-īts, *n. pl. Bib. Num.* xxvi, **Jez'ia'h,** 1 jez'aiz [or jez'ŭ-]; 2 jĕz'a-ĭz [or jĕz'ŭ-], *n.* HEZA. **Jez'ia'.**

Jez-zi'ah, 1 jez'ai; 2 je-zī'a, *n. Bib. Ezra* x, 25. **Jez-zi'ah** (Douai).

Jez'ld, 1 jez'id; 2 jĕz'id, *n.* A member of the Yezidi tribe or sect. [< *Yezid*, founder of the sect.]

Jez'el-el, 1 jī'ez-el or je-zel'el; 2 jē'ez-el or je-zĕl'el, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 18. [Heb., God is shining.] (Douai).

Jez-li'ah, 1 jez lai'a; 2 jĕz-lī'a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 18.

Jez-zo'ar, 1 je-zō'ar; 2 je-zō'ar, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 7.

Jez'ra-hi'ah, 1 jez'ra-hai'a; 2 jĕz'ra-hī'a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jez'rel, 1 jez'rel; 2 jĕz'rĕl, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jez'ra-hel, 1 jez'ra-hel; 2 jĕz'ra-hĕl, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jez'ra-hel-ite, 1 jez'ra-hel-ait; 2 jĕz'ra-hĕl-īt, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jez'ra-hel-it'ess, 1 jez'ra-hel-it-es; 2 jĕz'ra-hĕl-ĭt-ĕs, *n. Bib.* (Douai). [12. [Heb., Jah is shining.]

Jez'ra-hi'ah, 1 jez'ra-hai'a; 2 jĕz'ra-hī'a, *n. Bib. Neh.* xii, 42. [Heb., God saves.]

Jez'rel-ite, 1 jez'rel-ait; 2 jĕz'rĕl-īt, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jez'rel-it'ess, 1 jez'rel-it-es; 2 jĕz'rĕl-ĭt-ĕs, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jez'ri-el, 1 jez'ri-el; 2 jĕz'rĭ-ĕl, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 56. [Heb., God sows.] [In jezreel. *I Kings* xxi, 1.

Jez'ro-el, 1 jez'ro-el; 2 jĕz'rō-ĕl, *n. Bib.* A dweller

Jez'ro-el-it'ess, 1 jez'ro-el-it-es; 2 jĕz'rō-ĕl-ĭt-ĕs, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *I Sam.* xxvii, 3.

Jez'ra-hi'ah, 1 jez'ra-hai'a; 2 jĕz'ra-hī'a, *n.* Apocrypha.

jez'ya, 1 jez'ya; 2 jĕz'yă, *n.* [Ar.] A tax imposed upon all non-Moslem residents by the Musulman law.

Jez'zar Ah'med, 1 jez'ar ā'med; 2 jĕz'ar ăh'mĕd (1735–1804). A pasha of Acre who successfully withstood Sidney Smith in defense of Acre, 1799; surnamed "the Butcher" because of his cruelty.

J. G. W., *abbr.* Junior Grand Warden.

Jha'ha-a, 1 jā'hā-a; 2 jă'hă-ă, *n.* 1. A native state included in S. Central India. 2. Its capital; 75 m. W. of Dhar.

Jha'jar, 1 jā'jar; 2 jă'jăr, *n.* A town in Rohtak district, Delhi division of Punjab, British India.

Jha'la-wan', 1 jā'la-wān'; 2 jă'lă-wăn', *n.* A province in Baluchistan, Asia; 11,000 sq. m.

Jha'war', 1 jā'wur; 2 jă'wŭr', *n.* 1. A native state in Rajputana, India; 3,043 sq. m.; capital, Jhalra Patan. 2. A native state in Kathiawar, Bombay; 3,793 sq. m.

Jhal'ra Pa'tan, 1 jāl'ra pā'tun; 2 jăl'ra pă'tŭn. A town, capital of Jhalawar state, Rajputana, India.

Jham'pan, *n.* [E. Ind.] A jampan.

Jhan'si, 1 jān'si; 2 jăn'sy, *n.* 1. A district in Lahore division, Punjab, British India; 5,871 sq. m.; capital, Jhang-Maghiana. **Jhang-Magh'i-a'na,** 1 jung-mug'i-ā'na; 2 jŭng-mŭg'ĭ-ă'na, *n.* A town, capital of Jhang district, Punjab, British India; comprises the two former towns of Jhang and Maghiana.

Jhan'si, 1 jūn'si; 2 jŭn'sy, *n.* 1. A district in Allahabad division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India; 1,640 sq. m.; capital, Jhansi-Nav'a-bad'. 2. A town in Gwalior state, central India.

Jhan'si-Nav'a-bad', 1 -nav'a-bad'; 2 -năv'a-băd', *n.* A town, capital of Jhansi district, Punjab.

Jha'ral, 1 jā'ral; 2 jă'ral, *n.* [E. Ind.] A wild goat; the thar.

Jhe'lum, 1 jē'lŭm; 2 je'lŭm, *n.* Same as JEHLAM.

jhil, 1, jil; 2 jĭl, *n.* [Anglo-I.] A stagnant pool or lagoon left from inundation, containing rank vegetation. Jheel+.

Jhoom, 1 jūm; 2 jōōm, *n.* [E. Ind.] In Bengal, the burning of forests to clean land for cultivation. Jhum+.

Jhou, 1 jou; 2 jou, *n.* [Hindī.] The Indian tamarisk (*Tamarix indica*), common in the swamp-lands along Indian rivers: used for basket-making, etc.

JHS. Same as IHS.

JHVH. See TETRAGRAMMATON. **JHWH‡.**

jib[1], 1 jĭb; 2 jĭb, *vi.* [JIBBED, JIBD[2]; JIB'BING.] To move restively sidewise or backward, as a horse.

The horse in our carriage took to jibbing.
ANNIE BRASSEY *Last Voyage* p. 64. [n. d. & co. 1889.]

[< OF. *jiber*, struggle; cp. Sw. *göpna*, jerk.] **jibʼı.**

jib[2], *n. Naut.* **1.** The triangular sail, set on a stay and extending from the foretopmast-head to the jib-boom. **2.** Any similar sail set to a stay from the bowsprit or from a prolongation of it. See phrases below and BALLOON-JIB. **3.** A boom made flush with the wall and usually painted or papered so as to be concealed.—**jib-foresail,** *n.* The sail set on the foretop of a two-masted vessel.—**jib-hank,** *n.* A ring seized to the luff of the jib and sliding on the stay.—**jib-head,** *n.* An iron attached to the head of a jib that has been shortened.—**jib-headed,** *a.* Reaching a point at the head like a jib: said of canvas; as, a *jib-headed* topsail.—**jib-header,** *n.* A jib-shaped topsail.—**jib-iron,** *n.* Same as JIB-TRAVELER.—**jib-lot,** *n.* [New Eng.] A jib-shaped plot of ground.—**jib-headed,** *a.* Acuting, triangular in form, under the jib-boom to hold the jib temporarily when hauled down, also to prevent men who are stowing the jib from falling into the sea on heavy pitching.—**jib-sail,** *n. Naut.* The next sail outboard from the flying jib: only rarely used. **jibber-jibʼı.**—**jib-sail,** *n.* Same as JIB[2], *n.*—**jib-sheet,** *n.* One of the ropes attending from the jib-clew to the bows by which to trim the sail.—**jib-stay,** *n.* The stay on which a jib is set.—**jib-topsail,** *n.* A light sail flying from the extreme forward end of the flying-jib boom and set about halfway between the mast and the boom.—**jib-traveler,** *n.* The iron ring, encircling the bowsprit, to which the jib is made fast.—**outer jib,** the next sail outboard from the inner jib, when there are two on the boom.—**up jib,** a command to hoist the jib: generally used on small craft when ready to cast.

jib[3], *n.* A horse that jibs. **gib'ber‡; jib'ber‡.**

jib[4], 1 jĭb; 2 jĭb, *n.* **1.** The boom of a crane or derrick. **2.** A beer-barrel stand. **3.** The under lip. [Form of GIB, *n.*]—**jib'scuʼter,** *n. Mining.* A coalcutting machine, having the tools mounted at the end of a jib, effective at various angles.—**jib-frame,** *n.* An upright side-frame connecting the cylinder and condenser of a marine engine to the framing of the vessel.—**jib-head,** *n.* In a derrick or jib-crane, the upright shaft which supports the arm or jib.

jib'bah, 1 hĭ'bə-r; 2 hĭ'bə-rə, *n.* [Sp.] Porto Rico.] A male half-breed of Indo-Spanish parentage.

jib'ba, 1 jĭb'ə; 2 jĭb'ə, *n.* [Ar.] A shirt, especially a patched shirt adopted as a uniform by the followers of the Mahdi. Compare JUBBA. **jibʼba-leʼı; jibʼbehʼı.**

Abdullah's dress consisted of a *jibba* made of superfine white cotton cloth with a coloured border.
SLATIN PASHA *Fire and Sword in the Sudan* p. 317. [n. a. 1897.]

jibʼber, 1 jĭb'ər; 2 jĭb'ər, *vi.* Same as GIBBER. **jibʼberʼı; jibʼbrerʼı.**

jibʼber, *n.* Same as JIB[4], *n.*

jibʼbet, 1 jĭb'ĕt; 2 jĭb'ĕt, *n.* [Ir.] A light load of grain.

jibʼbings, 1 jĭb'ĭngz; 2 jĭb'ĭngz, *n. pl.* [Scot.] In milking, strippings.

jibʼbong, *n.* Same as GEBUNG.

jibʼ-boomʼ, 1 jĭb'-bōōm'; 2 jĭb'-bōōm', *n. Naut.* A spar forming a continuation of the bowsprit. See illus. at SHIP.

jibʼby-horseʼ, 1 jĭb'ı-hōrs'; 2 jĭb'y-hōrs', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A circus horse decorated with gay trappings; hence, a girl showily but vulgarly attired.

jibeʼ, 1 jaib; 2 jĭb, *v.* [JIBED, JIB'ING.] *Naut.* I. *i.* **1.** To shift, as a fore-and-aft sail, from one quarter of a vessel or boat to the other, when running before the wind. **2.** To cause (a vessel or a boat) to take the wind on the opposite quarter by shifting the sails as directed above.

II. *t.* To swing the sail on the side of the mast to the other, when running before the wind; as, the sail *jibed* suddenly. **2.** To take the wind on the opposite quarter; as, the schooner *jibed*. **3.** [Colloq.] To be in harmony; agree; as, the stories *jibe*. ▲ Used also *gibe*, *jibe*.] **jibʼı.**

jibeʼ, jibʼert; jibʼing-ly. Same as GIBE, etc.

jiʼbi, 1 jī'bē; 2 jī'bē, *n.* [Hawaii.] A yellow drepanidine bird (*Himatione lanaiensis*) of Oahu, now rare.

jiʼbo-ʼa, 1 jī-bō'ə; 2 jī-bō'ə, *n.* [Braz.] The boa constrictor. **jiʼbo-yaʼı.**

jiʼbog'gan, 1 jı-bog'ən; 2 jı-bŏg'ən, *n.* [New Eng.] A low **jiʼbo-gʼı** 1 jı-bō'; 2 jı-bō', *vi. Logging.* To remove a dog from (a log). GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry and Logging, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [GOV. PTG. OFF. '05.]

Jibʼsaim, 1 jĭb'sām; 2 jĭb'sām, *n. Chron.* vii. 2.

Jiʼbuʼdi, 1 jī'bŭ'dē; 2 zhĭ'bŭ'dē, *n.* A French port in the Somali Coast Protectorate, E. Africa. It is on the Bay of Tajurrah, and is the railway terminus for Hawar and the Abyssinian table-land. **Jiʼbuʼtiʼı.**

jiʼcaʼro, 1 jı-kä'rō; 2 hĭ-cə'rō, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A stinging tsetse-fly. **jiʼco-toʼte,** *n.* A Peruvian tree.

Jidʼda, 1 jĭd'ə; 2 jĭd'ə, *n.* A port of Hejaz, Arabia, taken by the Grand Sherif of Mekka from the Turks June 21, 1918.

Jidʼlaph, 1 jĭd'lăf; 2 jĭd'lăf, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxii. 22.

jiffʼfle, 1 jĭf'l; 2 jĭf'l, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To move the feet nervously; shuffle; fidget.

jiffʼfy, 1 jĭf'ı, jĭf'ē; 2 jĭf'y, jĭf, *n.* [Colloq.] A very short interval of time; instant; moment; as, wait a *jiffy*.

I will be back in half a *jiff*.
WESTWOOD *Edwin Brotherloft* p. 295. [n. y. p. 1862.]

jig, 1 jĭg; 2 jĭg, *n.* [JIGGED, JIGD[2]; JIG'GING.] I. *i.* **1.** To sing or play in jig-time. See JIG, *n.*, I & 2. **2.** To jerk up and down; jolt. Specif.: (1) *Metal.* To separate (materials of different specific gravities) by jolting or treatment in a jigging-machine. (2) To catch through the body, as a fish, by jerking a weighted hook up and down in the water. (3) To harden and condense, as felt, by beating. (4) To drill, as a well, with a spring-pole. (5) To grain with a roller, as leather. **3.** To form or fit with the aid of jigs. See JIG, *n.*, 4. **4.** To play a joke on; cheat.

II. *t.* **1.** To dance a jig; hence, to hop or jump about.

I was tired to death of *jigging* and gallanting, and that bother about the hornpipes.
GEORGE ELIOT *Silas Marner* p. 175. [n. 1861.]

2. To fish with a jig. **jig'getʼı.** [< OF. *giguer*, < *gigue*: see JIG, *n.*] **—to jig up,** *vt. Naut.* To hoist (a sail) with jig-tackle.

jig, *n.* **1.** A kind of light, gay dance, to a very rapid tune. **2.** The music for such a dance; a light, quick tune in $^6/_4$ or $^{12}/_8$ time. **3.** A practical joke; prank; trick. **4.** *Mech.* In the manufacture of duplicate parts, a device for holding a piece of work and for guiding cutting-tools, so that their operation shall be the same on each piece; as, a drilling-*jig* or milling-*jig*. **5.** *Mining.* (1) [Eng.] A self-acting incline; a jinny. (2) A wire sieve or system of sieves used in separating ore; jigging-machine; jigger. **6.** A fish-hook having a shank loaded. **7.** A spring-pole well-drill. **8.** [Archaic.] A song to jig-time.

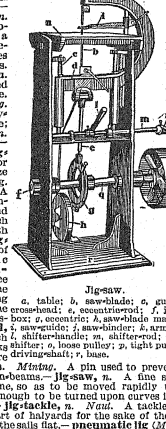


1. A Jig. 2. Half of a 6. A fish-hook having a shank loaded.

Leo: Set the splendid compass of your voice To lyric *jigs*.
GEORGE ELIOT *Armgart* sc. 1.

9†. A kind of rimed farce accompanied by dancing.

[< OF. *gigue*, < O. Sw. *giga*, fiddle.] **—airʼsjigʼ,** *n.* A pneumatic jig. **fisherʼsjig,** *n. Mining.* An automatic incline in a mining plant to secure valuable ores or metals from loss. **jig'-backʼ,** *n.* Having a crooked back: said of a horse. **—jig-brow,** *n. Eng. Mining.* A gravity-road in a coal-mine; jinny.—**jig-clog,** *n.* A dancing-clog. **jig-drilling** or **jigs-drilling,** *n.* Drilling or tiling to definite size with the use of a jig. **—jig-dyer,** *n.* A dyeing-machine consisting of a vat and two rollers: much used for dyeing cloth in solid colors. **—jig-given†,** *a.* Fond of jigs or dramatic dances.—**jig-in-the-cator,** *n.* A device like the steam-engine indicator for drawing curves showing the



Jig-saw.

a, table; *b*, saw-blade; *c*, guide; *d*, connecting-rod; *e*, eccentric-rod; *f*, journal; *g*, eccentric; *h*, saw-blade magazine; *i*, saw-guide; *k*, saw-binder; *l*, arm-brace; *m*, stroke-adjuster; *n*, shifter-handle; *o*, shifter-rod; *p*, bolt.

engine's action in dress-boxes. **—jig-mould,** *n.* A mould in which a shifter-handle, shifter-rod, bolt, or the leaden shanks of fishing-jigs are formed.—**jig-pin,** *n. Mining.* A pin used to prevent the turning of the turn-beams.—**jig-saw,** *n.* A fine saw set vertically in a frame, so as to be moved rapidly up and down, and narrow enough to be turned upon curves in sawing.—**jig'saw,** *v.*—**jig-tackle,** *n. Naut.* A tackle fitted on the standing part of halyards for the sake of the extra purchase gained by the multiplication.—**pneumatic jig,** *Mining,* a jigging-machine in which an air-blast performs the work of separation.—**the jig is up** [Slang], all is over and done.

jigʼa, 1 jĭg'ə; 2 jĭg'ə, *n.* [Chin.] A fossorial wasp which stores its nests with caterpillars for the young.

jigʼa-jog", 1 jĭg'ə-jŏg'; 2 jĭg'ə-jŏg", *n.* A jog; jig-jog; jolt; a reduplication. **jigʼa-jogʼı.**

jigʼma-reeʼ, 1 jĭg'ə-mə-rē'; 2 jĭg'ə-mə-rē', *n.* [Slang.] Anything for which no other or proper name presents itself to the speaker's mind; thingumbob; what-d'ye-call-it. [< JIG], **jigʼger,** 1 jĭg'ər; 2 jĭg'ər, *n.* [Colloq.] A shaker; pull; jolt along. **2.** *Bookbinding.* To polish (gilt) by friction with a pallet or fillet. **3.** *Logging.* To pull (a log) by horse-power over a level place in a slide. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry and Logging, Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [GOV. PTG. OFF. '05.] **4.** To fiddle.

Jigʼger, *vt.* [Slang.] To put in jail.— **I'll be jiggered,** a euphemistic oath.—**jiggered up,** imprisoned.

jigʼger, *n.* [Colloq.] To dredge, as a boat.

jigʼger, *n.* **1.** One who or that which jigs.

Moreover, he was an expert *jigger* and bobber of eels, and well known for trapping stream.
J. F. KENNEDY *Horse-Shoe Robinson* p. 402. [c. p. p. 1872.]

2. One of various utensils or contrivances that have a jigging motion, or of some subsidiary arrangements so called for the treatment of a machine. Specif.: (1) An apparatus for separating materials of different specific gravities, as ores, by jolting in sieves in water or for jarring down the cutters of a boring-bit. (2) *Mining.* A jigging-machine. (3) A potters' wheel; also, a template for forming a vessel on a potters' wheel. (4) A beating- or rolling-machine for hardening felt. (5) A leather-graining roller. (6) A coopers' drawing-knife. (7) A warehouse crane. [Eng.] **3.** A coupling-hook used between coal-cars in Leicestershire coal-mines. (8) Chesapeake Bay.] A small spanker sail set in the stern of a canoe, on a jigger-mast. (9) A small tackle comprising a double and single block and fall. (10) A billiard-bridge. (11) [Slang.] A door. (12) A dial and electrical mechanism for showing the prices at which sales are made on 'Change. (13) *Golf.* A short iron-headed club used for approaching, lofted as a mashie, but with a narrower and longer blade. (14) A device used for catching fish. (15) An ore- and coal-washing machine. (16) A polisher for the edges of the soles of shoes. (17) A heavy low-bodied cart. **3.** *Wireless Telegr.* An oscillation transformer, consisting of a small wooden frame wound with silk-covered copper wire when used for receiving, or of a large wooden frame wound with heavy rubber-insulated wire when used for transmitting: invented by Marconi. **4.** A kind of fishing-smack once used about Cape Cod.

The *jigger*, . . . a small schooner of perhaps forty feet long by ten feet beam, with a considerable hold.
W. H. BISHOP in *Harper's Monthly* Aug., 1880, p. 350.

5. [Local, U. S.] A one-horse street-car with only one platform and no conductor, the fares being deposited in a box. **6.** A conical metal cup with which to measure mixed drinks, etc. **7.** [Slang.] An illicit still.— **in-and-out jigger** (*Naut.*), a small tackle used to rig out and in a studding-sail-boom.—**jig'ger-block",** *n.* A tail-block.—**j.-boom,** *n. Naut.* A spar to which the foot of a jigger is attached.—**j.-bumkin,** *n. Naut.* An outrigger from the stern of a boat to which the jigger-sheet is attached.—**j.-dubber,** *n.* [Slang.] A jailer.—**j.-mast,** *n.* **1.** A small mast at the stern of a yawl **2.** The after mast of a four-masted or five-masted vessel.—**j.-punch,** *n.* A portable forcing-pump.—**j.-saw,** *n.* A jig-saw.—**j.-tackle,** *n.* A jig-tackle.—**j.-yard,** *n.* A jigger-boom.

Jigʼger", *n.* **1.** A flea, the chigoe. **2.** Some other insect of similar habits to the chigoe, as a harvest-tick. [Var. of CHIGOE.]

The '*jigger*' which deposited its eggs under the toe-nails of the most active men, but which attacked the body of a 'goose-goee' and made him a mass of living corruption.
STANLEY *In Darkest Africa* vol. ii. p. 92. [n. 1890.]

Jigʼger-blockʼ, **j.-dubber,** etc See *jigger*, *n.*

jigʼgered, 1 jĭg'ərd; 2 jĭg'ərd, *a.* Infested with or attacked

jigʼgerdʼ, 1 jĭg'ərd; 2 jĭg'ərd, *n.* Same as JIGGER, *n.* 2.

Jigʼgers, 1 jĭg'ərz; 2 jĭg'ərz, *n. pl.* To jolt; jig. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To flaunt along; be pert. **jigʼgit-.** **jigʼgit-y.** *a.* Fidgety; restless. **jigʼgit-yt.**

Jigʼgle-ness, 1 jĭg'l-nĕs; 2 jĭg'l-nĕs, *n.* [Rare.] The quality of **jigʼgling,** 1 jĭg'lĭn; 2 jĭg'lĭng, *n.* I. *Mining.* The sifting or sorting of ore by means of a jigger. **2.** Jig-dancing; quick, nervous, jerky movement.

jigʼging-machine', 1 jĭg'ĭng-mə-shēn'; 2 jĭg'ĭng-mə-shēn', *n.* **1.** A machine for cutting templates or jigs. **2.** See JIGGER, 2 (1), (3), (4).

Jigʼgish, 1 jĭg'ĭsh; 2 jĭg'ĭsh, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a jig. **2.** Given to jigging; sportive; frisky.

Jigʼgivʼen†, etc. See under JIG, *n.*

Jigʼgle, 1 jĭg'l; 2 jĭg'l, *n.* [<GOLDEN; JIG'GLING.] *t.* Same as JOGGLE. **II.** *t.* To move in an affected or awkward manner; to move unsteadily up and down or backward and forward; to rock or jerk lightly or rapidly. [Freq. of JIG, *v.*] **—jigʼgle, n.**

Jigʼgum-boʼ, 1 jĭg'ŭm-bō'; 2 jĭg'ŭm-bō', *n.* [Colloq.] A thingumbob: jigamaree. [< JIG.] **jigʼgo-boʼı.**

Jiʼgits, 1 jī'gĭts; 2 jī'gĭts, *n. pl.* Irregular Turkoman horse of the Tekke Russian Asiatic group.

jigʼjog", 1 jĭg'jŏg"; 2 jĭg'jŏg", *v. a.* Having a jolting motion. **II.** *n.* A jolting motion; push. **III.** *adv.* Jointly. [Reduplication of JOG.] **jigʼjigʼz.**

Jigʼot, *n.* Same as GIGOT. [The cavally.

Jiʼgua'gua, 1 hē-gwä'gwə; 2 hī-gwä'gwä, *n.* [Sp.] [W. Ind.]

Jiʼhad', *n.* Same as JAHAD.

Jiʼhun, 1 jī-hŭn'; 2 jī-hun', *n.* **1.** Same as AMU-DARIA. **2.** A river in S. E. Asia Minor, flowing into the Gulf of Iskanderun. [Spain, noted for its honey.

Jiʼlas'ca, 1 hī-hē'nə; 2 hī-hē'nə, *n.* [Sp.] Canary Islands.

jiʼlin-gueʼro, 1 hĭl-gwĕ'rō; 2 hĭl-gwĕ'ro, *n.* **1.** [Mex.] Cassin's vireo (*Vireo solitarius cassinii*). **2.** [Porto Rico.] A small tanager (*Euphonia sclateri*).

jilliʼ, 1 jĭl; 2 jĭl, *n.* A liquid measure; gill. [Var. of GILL[4], *n.*]

jillʼ, *n.* **1.** A young woman; sweetheart; doxie; gill. **2.** The female of the ferret: correlative of *hod*. **3.** A cup. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] The game of bowls. [Var. of GILLAN.] **—jillʼflirtʼ,** *n.* [Archaic.] A wanton or depraved woman; gill-flirt.

Jillʼı, 1. Diminutive of JULIANA. **2.** See JACK AND JILL.

jilʼlet, 1 jĭl'ĕt; 2 jĭl'ĕt, *n.* [Colloq.] A sportive or wanton girl or woman. [< *Gillot*, dim. of *Gille*, *Jille*, < L. *Juliana*; see GILLIAN.] [JIlʼlo-fer†.

jilʼlyer, 1 jĭl'yər; 2 jĭl'yer, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] A gill-flower.

jilt, 1 jĭlt; 2 jĭlt, *n.* I. *t.* To discard after encouraging, as a lover.

Better be courted and *jilted*, Than never be courted at all.
CAMPBELL *Jilted Nymph* st. 3.

II. *i.* To play the jilt; practise deception in love.

jiltʼe, *n.* One who wantonly discards a lover. **jiltʼerʼz.**

jiltʼer, *n.* A jilted person.— **jiltʼish,** *a.* Inclined to jilt or to be deceitful. Contr. of JILLISH.

Jim, Jimʼmy. Diminutives of JAMES.

Jim-bang', 1 jĭm-bæ'; 2 jĭm-bæng', *n.* [Slang.] A crowd; company.

Jimʼber-jawʼ, 1 jĭm'bər-jŏ'; 2 jĭm'ber-jŏ', *n.* A projecting lower jaw. [Cp. GIMBAL.] **—Jimʼber-jawedʼ,** *a.*

Jimʼ-hatʼer, *n.* Same as GIMBLETS.

Jimʼcrackʼ, jimʼcrackʼer-y. Same as GIMCRACK, etc.

Jimʼscrowʼ, 1 jĭm'skrō'; 2 jĭm'-erō', *n.* **1.** An implement for bending rails, either by screw-power or by hydraulic pressure. **2.** *Mining.* A machine with one rod chained like a hammer. Compare JIMMY. [< JIMMY + CROW, *n.*, 3.]

Jim Crow. 1. [Slang, U. S.] A negro: used as a typical name from the refrain in D. Emmett's song-miniated song *Jim Crow*—"Wheel about and turn about and jump Jim Crow"—produced in 1835; hence [Eng.], a street singer and dancer. **2.** *Metal-working.* A metal-planing machine that moves in both strokes of the table, that tool-head facing about for the purpose.— **Jim Crow car** [Slang, So. U. S.], a car divided into two parts; one part for whites, the other part for negroes.— **Jimʼ-Crowʼs"-nose",** *n.* A fungus-like plant (*Scybalium jimcrowsis*).

jim-danʼdy, 1 jĭm-dan'dē; 2 jĭm-dăn'dy. [Slang.] I. *a.* Superlatively fine. **II.** *n.* A person or thing wholly admirable.

Jiʼmé'nez, 1 hĭ-mĕ'nĕth; 2 hĭ-mĕ'ngth, *n.* **1. J. de Cisneros Francisco** (1436–1517), a Spanish cardinal and statesman. **2. J. de Quesada, Gonzalo** (1495–1579), a Spanish explorer and captain. **3.** A town in Chihuahua state, Mexico.

Jimʼı-ny, 1 jĭm'ı-nı; 2 jĭm'ı-ny, *interj.* See GEMINI.

Jimʼjam, 1 jĭm'jæm'; 2 jĭm'jăm', *n.* **1.** *pl.* [Slang.] The delirium tremens. **2.** Eccentricities: odd peculiarities; fads.

3†. A knicknack. [Reduplication of *jim* in JIMCRACK.]

Jimʼjams, 1 jĭm'jæmz; 2 jĭm'jămz, *n. pl.* Same as GIMBALS.

Jimʼmel, *n.* Same as GEMEL. [of GIMBAL.]

Jimʼmer, 1 jĭm'ər; 2 jĭm'er, *n.* A gimbal. [= GIMMER-2, var.

Jimʼnay, 1 jĭm'nı; 2 jĭm'ny, *n.* [-MIRES, 1-12; 2-18, *pl.*] **1.** A crowbar of varying length, often made in sections to avoid detection in carrying: as burglars' implements. Burglars' Jimmy. [U. S.] A coal-car. **3.** [Slang. Australian.] An immigrant, as distinguished from a transported convict. **4.** [Florida.] The pinfish. **5**†. A fine boot; jemmy. [= JEMMY, *n.*]

Jimʼmy Grant. [Colloq., Austral.] An immigrant: originally simply **Jimmy.**

Jimʼmy Legs. [Sailors' Slang.] A ship's master-at-arms.

Jimʼmy Low. An Australian timber-tree, the red mahogany (*Eucalyptus resinifera*): so called in Sydney, New South Wales, after an early settler. Compare JEMMY DONNELLY.

Because of the connection of this tree with the first medical notice of Australian kino, it is often in old books called 'Botany

Bay gum-tree." Other names are 'red gum,' 'grey gum,' 'hickory,' and it perpetuates the memory of an individual by being called *'Jimmy Low.'*
J. H. Maiden *Useful Native Plants* p. 208. [1889.]

Jim'na, 1 jim'na; 2 jim'na, *n. Bib. Num.* xxvi, 44. [Heb., prosperity.] **Jim'nah.** *Gen.* xlvi, 17.

Jim'nites, 1 jim'naits; 2 jim'naits, *n. pl. Bib. Num.* xxvi, 44.

Jimp, 1 jimp; 2 jimp, *a.* To calculate; indent. [C.]

Jimp, *a.* [Scot.] 1. Slender, as in figure; natty. 2. Scanty; skimp. **Jimp'ly,** *adv.* [Scot.] 1. Neatly. 2. Barely; scarcely. **Jimp'ness.** — **Jimp'ness,** *n.* Slenderness. — **Jimp'ly,** *adv.* [Scot.] Neatly.

Jimp, *n.* [Scot.] A keen saying; subtle jest; trick. — **Jimp'y,** *a.*

Jim'pr-cute, 1 jim'pr-kiūt'; 2 jim'pr-kiūt, *n.* [Colloq., So. U. S.] Novel or pleasing in appearance; dandy; daisy; as *a Jimpricute* little bonnet. **Jim'ple-cute†.**

Jimps, 1 jimps; 2 jimps, *n. pl.* A bodice; jumps. [Var. of *jumps*; see JUMP², *n.*]

Jim'sedge', *n. Bot.* Same as JAMES-SEDGE.

Jim'son-weed', 1 jim'son-wēd'; 2 jim'son-wēd', *n.* Same as STRAMONIUM, *n.*, 1: corruption of *Jamestown-weed*, so called because early observed as a weed in Jamestown, Va. **Jimp'son†; Jimp'son-weed'†: Jim'son;**


Jimson-weed.

Jim, 1 jin; 2 jin, *n.* Same as JINNEE.

Jin'a, 1 jin'a; 2 jin'a, *n.* [Saba.] The conqueror: an epithet of Buddha.

Jin-ca'mas, *n.* The yam-bean.

Jind, 1 jind; 2 jind, *n.* 1. A native state in Punjab, India; 1,259 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

Jing, 1 jin; 2 jing, *n. & v.* To jingle; ding.
Her tongue was like a bell upon a sheep—
Her very motion seemed to make it *jing*.
R. Bridges *English Humorists's Gossip* st. 2.

Jin'gal, 1 jiṅ'gal; 2 jiṅ'gal, *n.* A heavy musket or wall-piece mounted on a swivel-rest, used by natives in Asiatic warfare, especially in China and Burma.
We opened the attack with one of our broadside guns, . . . and immediately their old *jingal* uttered its small roar.
J. W. Palmer *Up and Down in Burmah* p. 143. (n. a. c. 1859.)
[< Hind. *jangāl*, large musket.] **Jin'gall†.** [ugly.

Jing'-jing', 1 jiṅ'-jiṅ'; 2 jiṅ'-jiṅg', *a.* [Slang, So. U. S.] Bad; **Jing'ko,** *n.* Same as JINGO, *n.*

Jin'gle, 1 jiṅ'gl; 2 jiṅ'gl, *v.* [JIN'GLED; JIN'GLING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to give out a sharp tinkling sound, as by the striking together of small metallic objects; as, to *jingle* a little bell or a bunch of keys.
II. *i.* 1. To make a sharp, tinkling, ringing sound; tinkle; clink; as, the sleigh-bells *jingle*. **jingt.** 2. To affect the ear by rimes and a tripping, light rhythm; as, the rimes *jingle*. 3. To echo; jingle. [Freq. of CHINK¹, *v.*] — **Jin'gling-ly,** *adv.* — **Jin'glish,** *a.* Inclined to jingle.

Jin'gle, *n.* 1. A tinkling or clinking sound, as of little bells or pieces of metal; also, that which jingles, as a little bell, especially one in the frame of a tambourine.
She hears the silver *jingle* of his ringing bit and spur.
Bayard Taylor *Masuda* st. 7.
2. A pleasing, sprightly effect of rime and rhythm; any arrangement of words chiefly to please the ear; hence, any meaningless rime, like the counting-out sentences of children's games; specif., in the plural, a game in which the players give each other words that they are expected to incorporate in riming verses.
Easily remembered *jingles* in the common country-people's English passed from mouth to mouth, giving the signals for the rising. J. R. Jor *Outline Hist. Gt. Britain* p. 138. [CHAPP. 1890.]
3. [Austral. & Ir.] A one-horse carriage or car. **4.** A jingle-shell. — **Jin'gle-bell',** *n.* A jingle. [Rustic: especially, one fitted in the engine-room of a steamer and used to transmit signals to the engine-men from the pilot-house. — **J.-box',** *n.* A leather drinking-cup with little bells attached to the rim. An old custom was to drink from the cup without jingling the bells he was accounted sober.— **J.-boy',** *n.* A coin.— **J.-jangle,** *n.* A jingle or tinkle, or something that produces it. — **Jin'gle-shell,** *n.* A bivalve shell of the genus *Anomia*; saddle-shell.— **Jin'gly,** *a.*

Jin'gler, *n.* 1. **Alfred,** in Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, an impertinent, chattering actor, whom Mr. Pickwick rescues from prison and reforms. 2. Pseudonym of Arnold Goldsworthy.

Jin'gler, 1 jiṅ'gler; 2 jiṅ'gler, *n.* 1. One who or that which jingles. 2. A duck, the goldeneye. 3. [Eng.] The pursued player in the game of jingling.

Jin'glet, 1 jiṅ'glet; 2 jiṅ'glēt, *n.* 1. A small free metallic ball used as the clapper of a globular sleigh-bell. 2. Any small jingling appendage, especially one shaped like a sleigh-bell.

Jin'gling, 1 jiṅ'giṅg; 2 jiṅ'giṅg, *n.* [Eng.] A game in which blindfolded players within an enclosure pursue a player called the *jingler*, whose eyes are not covered, but who has a bell fastened to him. **Jin'gling-match'†.**

Jin'go, 1 jiṅ'go; 2 jiṅ'go, *n.* To force or drive by the Jingo spirit. [goes; as, *Jingo* policy.

Jin'go, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of the Jingoes.

Jin'go, *n.* [Colloq.] *Eng. Polit.* One of a party in Great Britain in favor of warlike and demonstrative foreign policy; hence, one in any country favoring such a policy.
The name was originally applied during the Russo-Turkish war of 1877–1878 to a section of the Conservative party clamorous in urging the government of Lord Beaconsfield (Disraeli) to the active support of the Turks. The name is in allusion to a popular song written and sung by George M'Dermott:
"We don't want to fight, but by *Jingo*, if we do,
We've got the ships, we've got the men,
We've got the money too."
The *Jingoes* of London, like the beggars of Flanders, accepted the word of customely as a title of honor.
McClatchy *Cent. Amer. Times* vol. v, p. 190. (n. d. 1880.)
[Perhaps < Basque *Jinkoa*, God, or *St. Gingulphus*.] — **by Jingo,** a meaningless oath or ejaculation.—**jin'go-ring',** *n.* [Slang.] A children's game in which all join hands and dance around, while singing "Here we go the *jingo-ring*." **jing'-a-ring'†.** — **Jin'go-dom,** *n.*

Jin'go-ish, 1 jiṅ'go-ish; 2 jiṅ'go-ish, *a.* Resembling the Jingoes or their actions. **Jin'go-esque'†; Jin'go-ist.**
There is nothing more *Jingoish* in tone than were the speeches of Lord Palmerston and Lord Russell.
Goldwin Smith in *Nineteenth Century* Sept., 1892, p. 348.

Jin'go-ism, 1 jiṅ'go-izm; 2 jiṅ'go-ĭzm, *n.* The Jingo policy or spirit.— **Jin'go-ist,** *n.* — **Jin'go-is'tic,** *a.*

Jin-Ji'ya, 1 jin-ji'ya; 2 jin-jī'a, *n.* 1. A native state in S. Bombay, India; 324 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

Jink, 1 jiṅk; 2 jiṅk, *v.* **I.** *i.* [Scot.] 1. To impose upon; cheat; disappoint. 2. To dodge. 3. [Scot.] To whirl about; dance. **Jin'kett.**
II. *t.* [Scot.] To move quickly; dodge. 2. In the games of spoil-five and forty-five, to take all the tricks in one hand, and so win the game.— **to jink in,** to enter a place suddenly and secretly.

Jink, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] To chink, as money.

Jink, *n.* 1. The feat of jinking in the games of spoil-five and forty-five. 2. [Scot.] A dodging turn; dodge.— **high jinks,** see HIGH, *a.*— **Jink'-game',** *n.* A card-game that is won by jinking.

Jin'ka, 1 jiṅ'ka; 2 jiṅ'ka, *n.* [Scot.] A nimble fellow; dodger.

Jink'er, 1 jiṅk'er, 2 jiṅk'er, *n.* 1. One who or that which jinks. 2. *pl.* [Austral.] A wagon consisting of two pairs of wheels, connected by a long beam under which a heavy log or tree-trunk is suspended for hauling; lumber-wagon; timber-cart. 3. [Austral.] A racing-sulky.

Jink'ing, *n.* Same as JINK, *n.*

Jin'kle, *vt.* [Rare.] To twist around; jerk spasmodically.

Jin'nee, 1 jin'ī; 2 jin'ē, *n.* [JINN, *pl.*] *Mohan. Myth.* One of an order of beings said to have been created 2,000 years before Adam. Eblis or Iblis, their chief, was cast out for refusing to worship Adam, as made of earth. There were good and bad spirits among them who assumed the form of animals, giants, etc. The jinn are represented in Mohammedan mythology as being more or less under the control of Solomon, who controlled them by means of a magic ring. In the older translations of the *Arabian Nights* the similar French word *genie* (genius, GENII, *pl.*) is used. See AFRIT; GENIE; JANN.

But evil breaks the strongest gyves,
And *jins* like him have charmed lives.
Whittier *The Khan's Devil* st. 16.
[< Ar. *Jinnīy*, kind of demon]. **Jin'ni; jin'nī.**

Jin'nes-can', 1 jin'es-cin'; 2 jin'ĕs-kăn', *n.* [Pers.] The dwelling-place of the jinn of Oriental mythology.

Jin'-win'ch, 1 jin'-winch; 2 jin'-winch, *n.* A small movable derrick used in building. [< JINNY, 3, + wink.] **Jin'ny-wink†.**

Jinn'yah, 1 ji-nī'ye; 2 ji-nī'yä, *n. Arab. Myth.* A female jinnee or spirit of the wilderness.

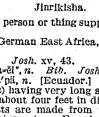
Jin'ny, 1 jin'i; 2 jin'y, *n.* 1. [Local, U. S.] The turnstone. 2. A jinny-road. 3. The traveler on the arm of a crane. 4. [Cf. Hind. *jangī*, Jersey cow.] A gravity-road or self-acting incline in a coal-mine: a jig-brow.— **j.-spinner,** *n.* A cockroach common to ships: a sailors' name.

Jin-ge'ai-li', 1 jin-ge'ai-li'; 2 jin-gē'ī-lī', *n.* 1. A department in N. Nicaragua, Central America. 2. Its capital.

Ji'no-te'pe, 1 hi'no-te'pe; 2 hi'no-te'pe, *n.* A town of Oaxaca department, Mexico; 1,000 inhabitants.

Jin-rik'i, 1 jin-rik'i; 2 jin-rik'i, *n.* A jinrikisha.— **Jin-rik'i-man,** *n.*

Jin-rik'i-sha, 1 jin-rik'i-shȧ; 2 jin-rik'i-shȧ, *n.* A small two-wheeled Japanese carriage having springs and a hood, and drawn by one or two men. [Jap., < *jin*, man, + *riki*, strength, + *sha*, carriage. Also called **jin-rik'i-shaw'.**



Jin-rik'i-sha-man', *n.* One who pulls a jinrikisha.

Jin'sen, 1 jin'sen; 2 jin'sĕn, *n.* [Jap.] A flat fan of feathers formerly used in Japan.

Jin'sing, *n.* Same as GINSENG. **Jing'-seng†; Jin'shang†.**

Jinx, 1 jiṅks; 2 jiṅks, *n.* [Slang.] A person or thing supposed to bring bad luck; hoodoo.

Ji'pe, 1 ji'pe; 2 ji'pe, *n.* A lake in German East Africa, near Mt. Kilimanjaro; length, 12 m.

Jiph'thah, 1 jif'thȧ; 2 jif'thȧ, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 43. [14.

Jiph'thah-el', 1 jif'thȧ-el'; 2 jif'thȧ-ĕl', *n. Bib. Josh.* xix,

Ji'pi-ja'pa, 1 ji'pi-ji'pa; 2 ji'pi-ji'pȧ, *n.* [Ecuador.] 1. A tropical plant (*Carludovica palmata*) having very long stalks surmounted by fan-shaped leaves about four feet in diameter, and deeply cut. Panama hats are made from these leaves. 2. A town in Manabi province, Ecuador; 80 m. N. W. of Guayaquil; manufactures Panama hats.

Ji'per, 1 ji'per; 2 ji'per. [Naut. Slang.] *t. vt.* To baste.

Ji'ra, Mexicanism; gravy.

Ji'py, 1 ji'pi; 2 ji'pi, *n.* A kind of stays for women. **2†.** A man's outer garment. (Abbr. of JUPON.)

Ji'rble, 1 ji'rbl; 2 ji'rbl, *vt.* & *vi.* [Scot.] To spill by pouring from one vessel into another; to pour from one vessel to another.

Ji'rga, 1 ji'r'ge; 2 ji'r'gȧ, *n.* A council meeting of the leaders of Afghan clans or tribes. **Jir'gah†.**

Ji'rg'n, *n.* Same as JARGON, *n.*

Ji'rkin-et, 1 ji'r'kin-et; 2 ji'r'kin-ĕt, *n.* A woman's bodice; jerkinet.

Ji'rr'y, 1 ji' hr-cin'; 2 ji' hr-cin', *n.* A gold-mining town in Santander department, Colombia; it also produces tobacco.

Jist, 1 jist; 2 jist, *n.* [Vulgar or Obs.] Same as JOIST.

Jist, 1 jist; 2 jist, *adv.* [Dial.] Same as JUST, 5.

Jit, 2 jit; 2 jit, *n.* [Hind.] Same as JAT.

Ji'tli, 1 ji'tli; 2 ji'tli, *n.* The Rajmahal creeper. See CREEPER.

Ji'-neur', 1 ji'-nûr'; 2 ji-nûr', *n.* [Colloq.] A jitney-driver.

Ji'-neus', 1 ji'-nūs'; 2 ji-nūs', *n.* [Colloq.] A small coin; a nickel.

2. A motor-vehicle that carries passengers for a fare of five cents. [Coined from *J. Jitney*, a small coin.]

Ji'to-mir', 1 ji'to-mir'; 2 zhī'to-mir', *n.* A manufacturing town; capital of Volhynia government, Ukraine.

Jit'ter, 1 jit'er; 2 jit'ẽr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A narrow heading or passage in a coal-mine.

Jit'do, 1 jit'do; 2 jit'do, *n.* Same as JUDO.

Jit'-jut'su, *n.* Same as JU-JITSU.

Jit'ney, 1 jit'ni; 2 jit'ni, *n.* [Slang.] Individual and conscious spirit or soul, as distinguished from the All-Spirit.

Ji'van-muk'ti, 1 ji'van-muk'ti; 2 ji'van-mukt'ti, *n.* [Sans.] Freedom from transformation through perfect knowledge.

Ji'va-ro, 1 hi'va-ro; 2 hi'vä-rō, *n.* [Sp.] An Indian of a numerous tribe in Ecuador and northern Peru noted as hardy fighters and cultivators of the soil. They use lances and blow-guns with poisoned arrows and preserve the dried heads of their enemies and also of their chiefs. Their language has not been exhaustively studied. They inhabit the country watered by the upper Amazon.

Ji'vät'ma, 1 ji'vät'ma; 2 ji-vät'mȧ, *n.* [Sans.] The individual soul or self, in its essence the same as the universal soul.

Jiv'ing, *n.* [Rare.] Separated from it by avidyā or nescience.

JJ., *abbr.* Justices.— **Jl.,** *abbr.* Joel; July.— **Jla.,** *abbr.* Julia.

Jlet., *abbr.* Juliet.— **Jln.,** *abbr.* Junction.

Jñā'na, 1 jnā'na; 2 jnä'nȧ, *n.* [Sans.] *Theos.* Knowledge. — **Jñā'na-mar'ga,** *n.* The way of knowledge; path to God through acquiring wisdom.— **J.-shakti,** *n.* The creative power of wisdom; power of intellect and mind.— **J.-yoga,** *n.* The path to God through knowledge. See YOGA.

Jña-nen'dri-ya, 1 jnā-nēn'dri-ya; 2 jnä-nẽn'drī-yȧ, *n.* [Sans.] *Theos.* An organ of sense; method of cognition, as by sight, hearing, etc.

Jno., *abbr.* John.

Jo, 1 jō; 2 jō, *n.* [Scot.] A sweetheart of either sex; lover.

Jo., *abbr.* Joel.

Jo'ab, 1 jō'ab; 2 jō'ăb, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. 2. *Bib.* David's nephew, and a mighty captain in that king's army. *2 Sam.* xviii, 2. [Heb., Jehovah is father.]

Joac., *abbr.* Joachim.

Jo'a-chaz, 1 jō'e-kaz; 2 jō'ȧ-kăz, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1*

Jo'a-chim, 1 jō'e-kim; 2 jō'ȧ-kĭm, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **D. Jo'a-chim,** 1 yō'e-kim; 2 yō'ä-kĭm. **F. Jo''a-chim',** 1 zō''e-kan', 2 zhō''ä-kăn'; **G. Jo'chim,** 1 yō'kim, 2 yō'kĭm. **Jo'a-chim,** 1 jō'e-kim, 2 jō'ȧ-kĭm; It. **Gioa-chi'no,** 1 jo-ki'no, 2 jō-kē'nō. **Joa-chi'mo,** 2 jō-kē'mō. **Joa-chi'mus,** 2 jō-kē'mus; Sp. **Joa-quin',** 1 hwe-kin', 2 hwä-kĭn', **Joaquin't,** 1 hwa-kin', 2 hwä-kĭn'. **Joseph**[a] n1831–[b]12; 1907), a Hungarian violinist and composer. 3. *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Bar.* i, 3. 4. The father of the Virgin Mary, according to the apocryphal Gospels. [Heb., the Lord will judge.]

Jo'a-chim-ite, 1 jō'[or yo']e-kim-ait; 2 jō'[or yō']ȧ-cĭm'ĭt, *n. Ch. Hist.* A follower of Joachim, an Italian friar and mystic (12th century), who taught that the reign of the Holy Ghost would begin in the year 1260.

Jo'a-chims-thal', 1 yō'e-nims-tāl'; 2 yō'ä-nĭms-tȧl', *n.* A manufacturing and mining town in Bohemia.

Jo'achims-thal'er, *n.* [G.] See JOACHIMSTHALER.

Jo'a-chin, 1 jō'e-kin; 2 jō'ȧ-cĭn, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jo'a-cim, 1 jō'e-sim; 2 jō'ȧ-cĭm, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). **1.** Jehoiakim. *1 Esd.* i, 37. **2.** Jehoiachin. *1 Esd.* ii, 43. **3.** Joiakim. *1 Esd.* v, 5. **4.** Susanna's husband. *Hist. of Susanna*, 1. **Jo'a-kim†** (H. V.).

Jo'a-da, 1 jō'e-da; 2 jō'ȧ-dȧ, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jo'a-dan, 1 jō'e-dan; 2 jō'ȧ-dăn, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jo'a-da'nus, 1 jō'e-dē'nus; 2 jō'ȧ-dā'nŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 10. [is brother.]

Jo'ah, 1 jō'e; 2 jō'ȧ, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xviii, 18. [Heb., Jah

Jo'a-ha, 1 jō'e-he; 2 jō'ȧ-hȧ, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jo'a-haz, 1 jō'e-haz or jō'-ē'haz; 2 jō'ȧ-hăz or jō'-ĕ'hăz, *n. 2 Chron.* xxxiv, 8. [Heb., Jah holds.]

Jo'a-he, 1 jō'a-hi; 2 jō'ȧ-hē, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Joan, 1 jōn; 2 jōn, *n.* 1. A feminine personal name. **Jo-an'na.** Dan. **Jo-han'ne.** Du. **Jo-han'na.** Fin. **Jo-hin'no.** D. **Han'na,** 1 hi'no, 2 hĭ'nȧ; F. **Jeanne,** 1 zōn, 2 zhăn; G. **Sw. Jo-han'na,** 1 yo-hi'na, 2 yo-hĭ'nȧ; It. **Gio-van'na,** 1 jo-vi'an'na, 2 jō-vē'ăn'nȧ; Sp. **Juana,** 1 hwa'na, 2 hwä'nȧ; Pg. **Jo-han'a.** **Jo''a-net'ta,** 1 jō''a-net'a, 2 jō''ȧ-nĕt'ȧ; Pg. **Jo-van'na,** 1 go-vi'na, 2 zho-vē'nȧ; Sp. **Ju-a'na,** 1 hu-ä'na, 2 hwä'nȧ. **Joan of Arc** (1412?–1431), the Maid of Orleans; a French heroine who compelled the English to raise the siege of Orleans; was captured; burned; was beatified by Pius X. in 1909; canonized in 1920; introduced in Shakespeare's *1 Henry VI.* as a country wench. **6.** A close-fitting cap worn by women in the 18th century. [Heb., the Lord's grace.]

Joa'chan, 1 jō'e-kan; 2 jō'ȧ-kăn, *n.* [Gr.] 1. *Bib.* An ancestor of Christ (R. V.), *Luke* iii, 27. 2. *Bib.* (Apocrypha), Johanan. *1 Macc.* ii, 2. **Jo-an'nah†.**

Joa'nes, 1 jō'e-nēz; 2 jō'ȧ-nēz, *n.* [Sp.] = JOHN.

Joan'na, 1 jō'an-na; 2 jō'ăn'nȧ, *n.* [Sp.] = JOAN. **2.** *Bib.* The wife of Chuza, a female disciple, who ministered to Christ; *Luke* viii, 3. **3.** *Bib.* An ancestor of Christ; son of Rhesa; *Luke* iii, 27. **Jo-an'ne. 4. J. of Navarre** (1370?–*Feb.* 1437), a queen of England, wife of Henry IV.; imprisoned for witchcraft. [Gr., gracious gift of God.]

Joa'nes, *n.* 1. 1 jō'e-nēz; 2 jō'ȧ-nēz. **2. H., Romanenus** (1085?–1143), an ecclesiastical historian. **3.** The title of the Servians; died while projecting the conquest of Palestine.

Ca'to-Joa'nes†. 2. See JOHANNES; JOHN. **3.** Same as JOHANNES, 3.

Joa'nite, 1 jo-an'ait; 2 jo-ăn'ĭt, *n. Ch. Hist.* A follower of John Chrysostom, patriarch of Constantinople (4th century A. D.). [< LL. *Joannita*; see JOHN.] **Jo-an'nist†.**

Jo-ão', *n.* [Pg.] See JOHN.

Jo'ar, *n.* Same as JOWAR. [ll, 1.

Jo'a-rib, 1 jō'e-rib; 2 jō'ȧ-rĭb, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). **1.** *1 Esd.* **Jo'a-sah,** 1 jō'e-saf; 2 jō'ȧ-săf, *n.* Same as JOSAPHAT. See BARLAAM AND JOSAPHAT.

Jo'ash, 1 jō'ash; 2 jō'ăsh, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* xi, 2 and xiii, 10. [Heb., fah supposes.]

Joa'tham, 1 jō'e-tham, 2 jō'ȧ-thăm, *n. Bib. Matt.* i, 9. [Jr.]

Jo'a-zab'dus, 1 jō'e-zab'dus; 2 jō'ȧ-zăb'dŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* viii, 63.

job', 1 job; 2 jŏb, *v.* [JOBBED, JOBB'; JOB'BING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To buy in bulk from the importer or manufacturer and sell in lots to dealers; as, to *job* umbrellas. **2.** To cause to be done in separate portions, as a piece of work; sublet: often with *out*; as, to *job out* a building contract.
The *jobbing* of a work . . . exists where one person agrees with another to undertake, for a fixed price, . . . to perform a particular work.
F. Walford *Law of Negligence* bk. ii, p. 618. (n. a. c. 1874.)
3. [Eng.] To hire by the job; as, to *job* a carriage.
II. *i.* 1. To purchase goods in bulk and resell in lots to dealers. 2. To do work by the job or petty piece. 3. To work for one's own advantage under pretense of working for others and employers. 4. To cheat.
In the purest age, there will be abundance of *jobbing*. Macaulay *Essays, Southey's Colloquies* in vol. i, p. 403. [n. a. c. 1879.]
4. [Eng.] To hire or hire out horses by the job. **5.** [Colloq., Eng.] To ride in a hired vehicle.

Job', *n.* **I.** *t.* 1. To stab with a sharp instrument; jab. 2. To drive in, as an edge or point; as, to *job* a fork into one's hand. 3. To strike a blow; jab at contemptuously. [< Ir. & Gael. *gob*, *n.*, *a* bill.]

Job', 1 job; 2 jŏb, *vt.* [Rare.] To reprove; scold. [< *Job*, the patriarch, ult. < Heb. *Iyob*, Job.] **Jobet.**

Job, 1 job; 2 jŏb, *n.* 1. A piece of work, detached, or used by the job; as, a *job* horse; *job* carriage, etc.— **job lot,** a lot of goods miscellaneous in kind or quality, sold cheap in the lump to a retailer.

Job, *n.* 2. A piece of work, often a particular or special part of a more extensive work; something to be done as a whole; as, you did the *job* well. 2. Work done or business transacted so as to yield unearned profit or undue advantage; hence, any scheme for making money unfairly, especially at public expense.
It would have been more decent in you to have called this disreputable transaction by its true name,—a *job* to accommodate two persons. Junius *Letters* vol. i, p. 62. [n. d. 1851.]
3. [Colloq.] An event, situation, or circumstance; as, you have lost your horse! that's a bad *job*. **4.** [Colloq.] An engagement to work; employment. **5.** A job horse; job carriage, etc. See JOB, *a.*— **6†.** A lump. [< GOB², *n.*, abbr. of GOBBET.] **jobbt.— by the job,** at an agreed price for the whole piece of work; as, to be employed *by the job*.— **job'-as'ter,** *n.* [Eng.] A flivery-stable keeper who jobs out horses and carriages. 2. The proprietor of a job-printing establishment. **Job'man†** [Rare].— **job-mistress,** *n.* A woman who jobs out horses and carriages.— **job'-mon'ger,** *n.* [Rare.] One who indulges in political or other jobbery.— **job-office,** *n.* A printing-office devoted

primarily to job-work.— **job-press**, *n. Print.* Any printing-press used for small work: usually of the bed-and-platen type.— **job-printer**, *n.* One who does miscellaneous printing, such as cards, posters, handbills, and circulars.— **job-printing**, *n.*— **job'smith'**, *n.* [Eng.] A smith who does various kinds of small jobs.— **job-type**, *n. Type*, especially display-type, adapted, from its size, form, etc., for use in job-printing.— **job-watch**, *n. Naut.* A hack-watch.— **job-work**, *n.* Work to order, or by the job. — **odd job**, a small piece of miscellaneous work.— **on the job** [Slang], attending strictly to the matter in hand, whether work or play.— **to do one's job** [Slang], to kill one.— **to put up a job on one** [Slang, U. S.], to devise a scheme for cheating or hoaxing one.— **job'ber**, *n.*

job², *n.* **1.** The act of thrusting, poking, or stabbing suddenly; a jab. **2.** [Eng.] A bit of wood.

Job, *n.* [Gk. *Iōb*, < Heb. *Iyyobh*.] A masculine personal name. **E.** **Job**, ‡ jōb, ‡ zhōb; G. **Hi'ob**, ‡ hi'op, ‡ hi'zp; It. **Giob'be**, ‡ jōb'bĕ, ‡ gōb'bĕ; L. **Job**, **Jo'bus**, ‡ jōb, jō'bus; ‡ zōb, jō'bus; Sw. **Job**, ‡ yob, ‡ yōb. **2.** *Bib.* The chief personage of the book of Job: often referred to as the type of patience. *Job* i, 1. He seems to have been an Aramean living in the Hauran or in Idumæa; in the appendix to the book of Job, in the Septuagint, he is identified with King Jobab of Edom. Job's three friends, Eliphaz, Bildad, and Zophar, who suspected him of having incurred punishment by heaven for his sins, have become typical of false or tactless friendship. See Jon's COMFORTER, under COMFORTER. **3.** One of the six poetical books of the Old Testament, belonging to the domain of religious reflection. It teaches that apparent adversity may be only a means of increasing spiritual prosperity. Compare ECCLESIASTES; PROVERBS. [< Gr. *Iōb*, < Heb. *Iyyobh*, one persecuted, hated, or afflicted.] — **as poor as Job** or **Job's turkey** [Colloq.], extremely poor; destitute.— **Job's Coffin**, the constellation Delphinus. See DOLPHIN.— **Job's news**, disagreeable intelligence; unfavorable reports: bad news.— **Job's post**, one who brings Job's news or evil tidings.

Jo'bab, ‡ jō'bab; ‡ jō'bab, *n. Bib. Gen.* x, 29. [Heb., howling.]

Job'a-ni'a, ‡ jeb'a-nī'a; ‡ jōb'a-nī'a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jo'barbe, *n.* Same as JOUBARB.

jo-bat'tion, ‡ jō-bā'shən; ‡ jo-bā'shon, *n.* [Colloq.] A long tedious reproof; scolding.

Job'ber, ‡ job'ar; ‡ jōb'er, *n.* **1.** One who buys goods in bulk from the importer or manufacturer and sells to the retailer; a middleman. Especially, in the London Stock Exchange, a middleman between stock-brokers. **2.** One who transacts business, especially public business, so as to obtain unfair advantage or profit for himself or another; hence, a low intriguer, as in politics.

A kind of self-interested jobbery with a trade of patriotism. WEBSTER in *Private Correspondence, Dec. 4, 1833* in vol. i, p. 331. (L. R. & C. D. 1857.)

3. One who works by the job, or on small jobs. **4.** *Print.* A job-press. **5.** [Eng.] A job-master.

Job'ber², *n.* One who jobs or stabs.

Job'ber-nowl, *n.* [Colloq.] A blockhead; pate. **job'bernoll**; **job'ber-noll**.

Job'ber-y, ‡ job'ər-ı; ‡ jōb'er-y, *n.* [-IES, l -IZ; ‡ -iz, *pl.*] The act or practice of jobbing, in an unfavorable sense; low intriguing, especially for political ends.— **job'bish**, *a.*

Job'bet, ‡ job'et; ‡ jōb'et, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small bundle, as of hay.

Job'bing, ‡ job'ıŋ; ‡ jōb'ing, *ppr. & verbal n.* of JOB¹, *v.* — **jobbing house**, a wholesale establishment that buys from the importer or manufacturer and sells to the retailer.— **job'bing-man**, *n.* [Eng.] One who does odd jobs; a handy man.— **j.-pile**, *n.* Elbow grease.— **j.-plate**, *n.* Gold, silver, or other metals rolled into thin sheets for jewelers' use: a trade name.

Job'bist, ‡ job'ıst; ‡ jōb'ist, *n.* [Dial.] Same as JARBLE, *n.*

Job'ble, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as JARBLE, *n.*

Jo'ble, ‡ yō'bl; ‡ yō'ble, *n.* An island N. of Geelvink Bay, N. W. New Guinea; 100 by 25 m. Jo'bli.

Job'lans, ‡ job'lənz; ‡ jōb'lans, *n.* A thought or expression characteristic of Job; a complaint.

Jo'bo, ‡ hō'bo, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** The hog-plum. **2.** Same as GUAIL.

Job's'-tears'', ‡ jōbz'-tirz'; ‡ jōbz'-tērz', *n.* **1.** An East-Indian grass (*Coix lacryma*), cultivated in conservatories for ornament; also, its round hard grains, used for beads. **2.** Lightgreen chrysolite-grains.— **wild Job's-tears**, the Virginia false grownwell.

Jo-cas'ta, ‡ jō-kas'ta; ‡ jo-cäs'ta, *n. Gr. Myth.* The wife of Laius, mother of Œdipus, who unwittingly married her; she hanged herself. See CEDIPUS. **Jo-cas'ter.**

Jocet, *n.* A saint honored in the north of France in the middle ages. CHAUCER, *C. T.*, 17,354.

Joc'e-lin, ‡ jos'ı-lin; ‡ jōc'e-lin, *n.* **1.** See JUSTUS. **2.** **Jocelin de Brakelond** (— 1211?), an English chronicler and Benedictine: his *Chronicle* originated Carlyle's *Past and Present*. **3.** **Jocelin of Wells** (— 1244?), an English prelate, and founder of Wells Cathedral.

Joch'a-bed, ‡ jok'a-bed; ‡ jōc'a-bĕd, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Joch'eb, ‡ jok'ı-beb; ‡ jōc'e-bĕb, *n. Bib. Ex.* vi, 20. [Heb., Jah is honor.]

Jo'chim, *n.* [G.] See JOACHIM.

Joch'ville, ‡ yōk'vılə, *n.* [G.] A cold, bora-like northerly wind of the Tauern mountains in Austria. [G., < *Joch*, mountain ridge, + *wind*, wind.]

Jock, ‡ jok; ‡ jōk, *n.* [Scot.] To jolt; jog.

Jock, *n.* **1.** A nickname for JOHN; Jack. **2.** [-] [Colloq.] A jockey. **3.** A Scottish soldier or sailor.

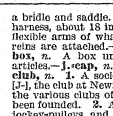
Jock'ey, ‡ jok'ı; ‡ jōk'y, *n.* [JOCK'EYED; JOCK'EY-ING.] **1.** To play the jockey; cheat; deceive in a bargain; hinder or prevent by a trick; cheat.

He had no doubt but that he should either induce Sir Philip to make him a present of the horse, or that he should jockey him out of it, by some well-timed bet. MARIA EDGEWORTH *Tales and Novels, Forester, The Bet* in vol. ii, p. 64. (c. 1832.)

2. *Racing.* To hinder unfairly, as by riding in front of. **3.** To try to get by jockeying. **4.** To practise tactful maneuvering, especially in the start of a yacht-race. **5.** To ride, as a horse. **II.** ‡. **1.** To maneuver for an advantage; specif., in yachting, to endeavor to gain on one's competitor by skilful steering; as, to *jockey for* position. **2.** To play the jockey; be tricky; cheat.— to **jockey a yard**, to sit astride a yard of a ship.

Jock'ey, *n.* **1.** One employed to ride horses, especially at races; a groom. **2.** One who deals or takes undue advantage in trade; a cheat. **3.** A horse-dealer, especially a tricky one. **4.** [J-] A diminutive of JOCK or JACK. **Jock'ie** [Scot.]. **5.** The flap of a saddle. **6.** [Eng.] An automatic device for detaining a tub from the hauling-rope in a coal-mine. **7.** *Mech.* A jockey-wheel. **8.** [Prov. Eng.] A light walking-stick. **9.** A jockey-boot. **10.** A jockey-weight. **11†.** [Scot.] A strolling minstrel. [< *Jock*, dim. of JACK.] **jock'ty.**

— **dumb jockey**, a device to accustom a horse or colt to a bridle and saddle. It has a saddle like that of a buggy-harness, about 18 inches above which project sidewise two flexible arms of whalebone or rubber to which the bridle-reins are attached.— **jock'ey-boot'**, *n.* A top-boot.— **j.-box**, *n.* A box under a wagon-seat for carrying small articles.— **j.-cap**, *n.* A light cap with a long visor.— **j.-club**, *n.* **1.** A society for promoting horse-racing; specif. [J-], the club at Newmarket, England, on the model of which the various clubs of the name throughout the world have been founded. **2.** A variety of perfume.— **j.-gear**, *n.* The jockey-pulleys and other gear used in an apparatus for paying out submarine cable.— **j.-grass**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Timothy-grass (*Phleum pratense*).— **J. of Norfolk**, John Howard, first Duke of Norfolk, who was killed at Bosworth in 1485. SHAKESPEARE *Richard III.* act v, sc. 3.— **j.-pad**, *n.* A knee-pad on a saddle.— **j.-pulley**, *n.* A small wheel running against the rim of a grooved wheel to keep a rope, wire, or cable in the groove.— **j.-sleeve**, *n.* A sleeve that carries one part of a mechanism and rests on another.— **j.-weight**, *n. Mech.* The weight that rides on a testing-machine lever to vary the force at the shackles.— **j.-wheel**, *n.* A jockey-pulley.— **jock'ey-ing**, *n.* The conduct of jockeys; hence, trickery.— **jock'ey-ish**, *a.*— **jock'ey-ism**, *n.* **1.** The practice of jockeys. **2.** Horsy talk.— **jock'ey-ship**, *n.* **1.** Horsemanship, especially as exhibited by jockeys. **2.** A jockey: a humorous title. [Rare.]


Jockey-pulley.

jock'o, ‡ jok'o; ‡ jōc'o, *n.* [Sp.] JACKO: often a proper name.

Jock o' Ha'zel-dean, ‡ ha'zl-din; ‡ ha'zl-dēn. In Scott's ballad *Jock o' Hazeldean*, the central character, who carried off his lady-love on the morning when she was to be compelled to marry another.

jock'te-leg, ‡ jok'ti-leg; ‡ jōk'te-lĕg, *n.* [Scot.] A jack-knife.

joc'o-late†, *n.* Chocolate.

joc'o-lat'ed, *a.* Jocular. [Rare.]

jo-co'que, ‡ ho-kō'kĕ; ‡ ho-cō'kĕ, *n.* [Mex. & S. W. U. S.]

jo-cose', ‡ jo-kōs'; ‡ jo-cōs', *a.* **1.** Consisting of or being of the nature of a joke; given to jesting; jocular; droll; sportive. **2.** Jocular. [< L. *jocosus*, < *jocus*, joke.]

SYN.: droll, facetious, funny, humorous, jocular, merry, sportive, waggish. See HUMOROUS; MERRY.— ANT.: care-worn, restless, solicitous, grave, laborious, serious, melancholy, miserable, mournful, rueful, sad, serious, solemn, sorrowful, wofful.— **jo-cose'ly**, *adv.*— **jo-cose'ness**, *n.* The quality of being jocose.— **jo-cos'i-ty**, *n.* **1.** Jocularity; jocoseness. **2.** [Rare.] A joke.

jo'co-se'ri-ous, *a.* [Rare.] Half in jest, half in earnest.

jo-co'te, ‡ ho-kō'tĕ; ‡ ho-cō'tĕ, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A gallinule (*Ionornis martinica*) found in Nicaragua. [*Lutianus jocu*].

jo-cu', ‡ ho-kū'; ‡ ho-cu', *n.* [Sp. Am.] *Ich.* The dog-snapper

joc'u-lar, ‡ jok'yu-lər; ‡ jōc'yu-lar, *a.* **1.** Being in a jocular mood; inclined to joke; making jokes; demonstratively jocose.

If she was *jocular*, he used to revolve her jokes in his mind, and explode over them half an hour afterwards. THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. i, p. 165. (L. 1879.)

2. Jocose. [< L. *jocularis*, < *jocus*, joke.] **joc'u-la-ry**†; **joc'u-la-te-ry**†. SYN.: see HUMOROUS; JOCOSE.— **joc'u-lar'i-ty**, *n.* Jocular quality; jocoseness.— **joc'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*

joc'u-la'tor, ‡ jok'yu-lā'tər *or* -tər; ‡ jōc'yu-lā'tor, *n.* [-TOR'ES, ‡ -tō'rēz, *pl.*] **1.** A professional jester. **2.** A joker. [< L. *jocator*, < *jocus*, joke.]

joc'und, ‡ jok'und; ‡ jōc'und, *a.* Having a blithe or gay disposition or appearance; of a jovial habit or mood; sportive; merry.

Crew never did that drive their team afield! *Grey Elegy* st. 7.

Joc'und-ness†, *n.* The tenth letter in the Hebrew alphabet; now commonly called *yodh*. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] The letter *J* in the English alphabet. **3.** A jot. [Var. of JOT, *n.*]

Jo'da, ‡ jō'da; ‡ jō'da, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 58.

Jo-da'ba, ‡ jo-dā'ya *or* -dā'a; ‡ jo-dā'ya *or* -dī'a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jo'dar, ‡ hō'dar; ‡ hō'dar, *n.* A town in Jaen province, Spain. Pop. 16 167. **Jo'dha** (dō'ha), *n.* A county in N. W. Illinois; 555 sq. m.; county-seat, Galena.

Jo'del, *v.* & *n.* Same as YODEL.— **jod'ler**, *n.*

Jo'del, ‡ zhō'dĕl'; ‡ zhō'dĕl', **Etienne** (1532–?–1573). Sieur de Lymodin, a French dramatist; *Cleopatra*.

Jodh-pur', ‡ jōd-pūr'; ‡ jōd-pur', *n.* **1.** A native state in Rajputana, India; 34,963 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Jo'dhi, ‡ jō'dı; ‡ jō'dhi, *n.* [Sp.] The Biblical paradise or holy land.

Joe', ‡ jō; ‡ jō, *n.* [J-] An old joke; Joe Miller. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] A turpentine-jobber. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] Joseph Hume, M. P., at whose instance it was first issued (1836). **3.** [Cape Cod., U. S.] A lobster too small to be sold under the Massachusetts law — less than 10 inches long. [Slang, Austral.] **4.** A policeman or government official on the gold-fields: a term of contempt. **joy'ej'.** **5.** [Austral.] A hewer of wood and drawer of water. Up-country the cook's assistant is always called the "woodandwater Joey."

Joe, *n.* A Portuguese coin, the johannes.

Joe', *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A sweetheart; jo; hence, an expression of affection, "my dear." **2.** [North. Eng.] A master; superior. [< JOE, *n.*]

Joe', *n.* Diminutive of JOSEPH.

joe'-ben', ‡ jō'-ben'; ‡ jō'-bĕn', *n.* [Local, Scot.] A titmouse; also, a pet name for a child. [Imitative.] **joe'-ben't'**.

joe'-bush', ‡ jō'-bush'; ‡ jō'-bush', *n.* The joewood.

Jo'ed, ‡ jo'ed; ‡ jō'ed, *n. Bib. Neh.* xi, 7.

joe'kul, *n.* Same as JOKUL.

Jo'el, ‡ jō'el; ‡ jō'el, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* (1) A prophet, son of Samuel. *1 Sam.* viii, 2. (2) The Old Testament book by this prophet. [Heb., Jehovah is God.]

Jo-e'la, ‡ jo-ī'la; ‡ jo-ē'la, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Joe'lab, ‡ jo'ı-lib; ‡ jo-ē'la, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xii, 7. [Heb., God is watching.]

Joe Mil'ler. [Colloq.] A worn-out jest; a stale joke; also, a jest-book. [< *Joseph Miller*, comic actor (1684–1738), whose name was appended to a jest-book published in 1739, tho he never was known to write a joke.] — **Joe'-Mil'ler-ism**, *n.* A stale joke; also, the habit or practise of retailing such jokes.— **Joe'-Mil'ler-ize**, *v. t.* To give a jesting character to; garnish with stale jests.

joe-pye'-weed', ‡ jō-paı'-wīd'; ‡ jō-pye'-wēd', *n.* Either of two American herbs, *Eupatorium purpureum* and *E. maculatum*, with whorled leaves and dense compound corymbs of pale-purple flowers.

Joe'-sweet', ‡ jō'-swīt'; ‡ jō'-swēt', *n.* The orchard-oriole.

Joe'wood'', ‡ jō'wud''; ‡ jō'wōd'', *n.* A theophrastaceous shrub or small tree (*Jacquinia keyensis*), of the Bahamas and southern Florida, having spatulate yellowish-green leaves, clustered at the ends of the branches, fragrant yellow racemose flowers, with bell-shaped calyx, and orange-red berry-like fruits. The wood is hard, fine, and very dense.

jo'ey, ‡ jō'ı; ‡ jō'y, *n.* [Slang, Austral.] To insult or ridicule.

jo'ey, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] *Mining.* The man who sets the timber in a stall or working while coal is being raised. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] A threepenny piece; joe. **3.** [Austral.] (1) A day laborer. (2) A young kangaroo. [Dim. of *Joe*, short for *Joseph*.]

Jo-e'zer, ‡ jo-ī'zər; ‡ jo-ē'zer, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xii, 6. [Heb., help is help.]

Joffre, ‡ zofr; ‡ zhōfr. **Joseph Jacques Césaire** (1852–). A French field-marshal in the Great War; defeated the Germans at the first battle of the Marne, Sept. 6, 1914.

Jof'rid, ‡ jof'rıd; ‡ jōf'rid, *n.* An abbot of Lincoln, England, 12th century; reputed founder of Cambridge University.

jog, ‡ jog; ‡ jŏg, *n.* [JOGGED, JOGG'ING.] **I.** *tr.* **1.** To push or shake slightly, as with a touch of the elbow or hand; nudge. **2.** Hence, figuratively, to excite gently; set going, as by a push; stimulate; as, to *jog* the memory. **3.** To cause to jog along; drive at a jog; as, to *jog* a horse. **4†.** To pierce. **II.** ‡. To move by jogs or with a slow trotting motion: generally with *on* or *along*; as, let us *jog along* to town. [< W. *gogi*, shake.] **jogger†**; **jog'-jog'†**.— to **jog the log** (*Naut.*), to work the sampbrakes quickly.

jog, *n.* **1.** A slight push, as with the elbow, especially one given to attract attention; a jolt or shake; nudge; hence, any slight stimulant or incentive; as, a *jog* to the memory. **2.** A slow jolting motion, as of a horse. **3.** *Mach.* [U. S.] A square projection on a shaft. **4.** Any angle or break in a line or surface; as, a *jog* in the boundary-line between two States. **5.** *Theat.* A narrow connecting piece of stage scenery.

Jog'be-lah, ‡ jog'bı-la; ‡ jōg'be-lä, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxii, 35. [Heb., height.]

jog'ger, ‡ jog'ər; ‡ jŏg'er, *n.* **1.** That which jogs, as a starting part in a machine. **2.** [Eng.] A jog-trot horse.

jog'ging, ‡ jog'ıŋ; ‡ jŏg'ing, *n.* A slow, irregular, or jolting pace.— **jog'ging-cart'**, *n.* A kind of village-cart.

jog'gle, ‡ jog'l; ‡ jŏg'le, *v.* [JOG'GLED; JOG'GLY; *jog'-gling*.] **I.** *tr.* **1.** To cause to shake slightly with irregular motion, as by a sudden push or by the motion of a vehicle; shake slightly; jog; jolt; as, to *joggle* a person while he is writing. **2.** *Building.* To fit together, as pieces of masonry, with joggles or keys, to prevent slipping apart.

II. ‡. To have an irregular shaking motion; cause a person or thing to shake irregularly. [Freq. of JOG.]

jog'gle, *n.* **1.** A sudden irregular shake; a push; a jogging such a shake; a jog; jolt. **2.** A joint by means of which one piece of stone or timber is locked or fitted to another. **3.** A dowel or stub-tenon used between two stones or timbers; cook. **4.** A shoulder, as on a timber, made to receive the thrust of a brace or strut. **5.** In iron-ship building, a seating back (of bar or plate) to gain a flush surface.— **jog'gle-beam'**, *n.* A built beam the parts of which are joggled together.— **j.-block**, *n.* Same as JOGGLE, 2.— **j.-piece**, *n.* The upright member in the middle of a truss; a king-post.— **j.-post**, *n.* **1.** A post having shoulders to receive the feet of struts; king-post. **2.** A post built of timbers joggled together.— **j.-truss**, *n.* A truss having only one hanging-post.— **jog'gle-work'**, *n. Masonry.* Work having the courses joggled together.

jog'ling, ‡ jog'lıŋ; ‡ jŏg'ling, *ppr. & verbal n.* of JOGGLE.— **jog'ling-board'**, *n.* [U. S.] A plank, about 20 feet long, securely suspended at both ends and so placed as to invite and exercise by bouncing up and down upon it.— **j.-machine**, *n.* A power-machine, consisting of two heavy rollers so adjusted, one over the other, as to cause a joggle into a plate rolled between them.— **j.-table**, *n.* An inclined plane on which ore is spread under a stream of water. Frequent blows given to the table by machinery cause the ore and rock to range themselves according to their specific gravities. [jog'gle-ty].

jog'gly, ‡ jog'lı; ‡ jŏg'ly, *a.* [Colloq.] Apt to joggle; shaky.

jog'ul, *n.* [Hind.] Same as YOGI.

Jog'li, ‡ jog'lı; ‡ jŏg'li, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxiv, 22.

jog'-trot', ‡ jog'-trōt'; ‡ jŏg'-trŏt', *n.* **1.** Easy-going; commonplace. **2.** [Rare.] Adapted to a jog-trot; as, a *jog-trot* road.— **jog'-trot'**, *vt.*

jog'-trot', *n.* **1.** A slow easy trot, as of a horse. **2.** A slow humdrum habit of living or doing the daily tasks.

Jo'gues, ‡ jō'gz; ‡ jō'gz, **Isaac** (c. 1607–?–1646), a French Jesuit missionary to the Hurons.

jo-gy'na-ite, ‡ jo-goı'na-aıt; ‡ jo-gy'na-īt, *n. Mineral.* An earthy decomposition product of arsenopyrite that is closely allied to scorodite. [Jah is living.]

Jo'ha, ‡ jō'ha; ‡ jō'ha, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 16. [Heb., Jah's man,] jo-hā'an; ‡ jo-hā'nan, *n. Bib. Jer.* xl, 8. [Heb., Jah is gracious.]

Jo-han'na,] jo-han's; ‡ jo-hän'a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** See JOAN. **3.** One of the COMORO Isles; E. of Africa; 26 by 18 m.; capital, Johanna.

Jo'han-ne'an, ‡ jō'han-ī'an *or* jo-han'ı-an; ‡ jō'han-ē'an *or* jo-hän'e-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to any person named John, especially to the apostle John or his Gospel. [< LL. *Johannes*; see JOHN.] **Jo-han'nin** (e)†, *a.*

Jo-han'nes, ‡ jo-han'ıs; ‡ jo-hän'ēs, *n.* A former Portuguese gold coin. See COIN. [< LL. *Johannes*; see JOHN.]

Jo-han'nes, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* ix, 29.

Jo-han'nes-burg, ‡ jo-han'ıs-bûrg; ‡ jo-hän'ēs-bûrg, *n.* Chief town in Witwatersrand gold-fields, Transvaal, S. Africa.

Jo'han-ge-or'gen-stadt, ‡ yō'han-gā'or-gən-shtāt; ‡ yō'hän-gə-or-gen-shtät, *n.* A mining town in Saxony, Germany.

Jo-han'nis-berg, ‡ yo-hän'ıs-berz; ‡ yo-hän'ēs-bĕrg, *n.* A village in Hesse-Nassau, Prussia, on the right bank of the Rhine, with a castle and ancient monastery surrounded by vineyards producing the **Johannisberger hock**, a Rhine wine. See table under WINE.

jo-han'nite, ‡ jo-han'aıt; ‡ jo-hän'īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, emerald-green, hydrous uranium-copper sulfate, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. **2.** [J-] One of the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem. **3.** Same as JOANNITE. [< LL. *Johannes*; see JOHN.]

John, ‡ jon; ‡ jŏn, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name: often used, especially as a nickname or compounds, to denote a man or boy in general or as a national type. **D.** G. Sw. **Jo'hann**, ‡ yō'han, ‡ yō'hän. **Haus**, ‡ hāns, ‡ hăns; G. **Hans**, ‡ hans, ‡ hăns; ‡ yo-han'es; ‡ yo-hăn'es; D. **Fol. Jan.** ‡ yan; **F. Jean**, ‡ zhăn, ‡ zhān; **Hung. Ján**, ‡ yā'nesh, ‡ yā'nosh; **It. Gio-van'ni**, ‡ jo-vän'nı, ‡ go-vän'nı; **L. Jo-an'nes**, ‡ jo-an'ıs, ‡ jo-ăn'ēs; **Jo-han'nes**; **Pg. Jo-ão'**, ‡ yo-oun'; ‡ zho-oun'; **Rus. I-van'**, ‡ ı-vän', ‡ ı-văn'; **Sp. Ju-an'**, ‡ hu-an', ‡ hu-ăn'. **2.** *Bib.* (1) Any one of the several members of the Maccabean family, especially a son of Simon and brother of Judas. (2) (a) A nephew of Barnabas,

Col. iv, 10; surnamed Mark, and regarded as author of the Gospel of Mark. (5) The father of Peter (R. V.). *John* i, 42. (3) Son of Zebedee; one of the apostles (—A. D. 99): "the disciple whom Jesus loved." **Saint John the Divine**, (4) Son of Zacharias and Elizabeth; forerunner of Christ; beheaded by order of Herod Antipas (A. D. 28). *Mark* vi, 24. **John the Baptist**, (5) The Gospel according to John: the fourth Gospel in the New Testament canon: prepared by the apostle John at the request of Christians of Asia Minor, especially for the Christians, than or 1 A. D., and setting forth Jesus as the Divine Word, the Light and Life of the world. 3. The name of several popes of Rome, including: (1) **J. I.**, (—526), imprisoned by Theodoric at Ravenna; his day is May 27. (2) **J. VIII.** (—882), the first pope who paid tribute to the Saracen invaders of Italy; slain by a conspiracy. (3) **J. X.** (—928), a pope who drove the Saracens from Italy; incarcerated by Guido, Duke of Tuscany, and died in prison. (4) **J. XII.** (—*a*964), a pope who was notorious for oppression and licentiousness. (5) **J. XXII.** (—1234), an erudite and avaricious pope who caused the long wars between Guelfs and Ghibellines. (6) **J. XXIII.** (—*a*1419), a pope who convoked the council of Constance; was deposed and imprisoned. 4. The name of several emperors of the East, including: (1) **J. III., Vatatzes** (1193–1255), an emperor who reconquered much of the Greek empire from the Latins. (2) **J. VI., Palæologus** (1330–*a*1391), an emperor who was attacked by the Turks and submitted to a tribute. (3) **J. VII., Palæologus** (—1448), an emperor who for a season reunited the Eastern and Western churches. (4) Commonly, see JOANNES, 1. 5. The name of several kings of Portugal, including: (1) **J. I.** (1357–1433), "the Great," who warred against Spain and the Moors of Africa; discovered Madeira, the Canaries, and the Azores. (2) **J. II.** (1455–1495), "the Perfect," who fought against the Moors in Africa. (3) **J. III.** (1502–1557), a king who introduced the Inquisition at Lisbon, and colonized Brazil; his fleet discovered Japan. (4) **J. IV.** (1604–1656), the Fortunate, the first of the Braganza dynasty; freed Portugal from the Spanish rule. (5) **J. V.** (1689–*a*1750), a king who joined the Allies against France and Spain; was defeated with the English and Dutch at Almanza, 1707. (6) **J. VI.** (1769–*a*1820), a king who retired to Brazil on the French invasion; recognized the independence of Brazil in 1825. 6. **J. "Lackland"** (*F. Sansterre*) (^{32}/$_{33}$1167–^{19}/$_{20}$1216), a king of England, 1199–1216; signer of Magna Charta, June 15, 1215. 7. **J.** "the Constant" (^{6}/$_{16}$1468–^{8}/$_{16}$1532), the elector of Saxony; he defended Lutheranism. 8. **J.** "the Fearless" (—1419), a duke of Burgundy who was captured by the Turks and received his surname from the Ottoman Sultan Bajazet (*F. Sans Peur*); he made governor of France, but was murdered. 9. **J. II.** "the Good" (1319–*a*1364), a king of France, 1350–1364; was defeated and captured by the Black Prince at Poitiers. 10. **J. II** (1404–1454), a king of Castile and León; warred against the Moors of Granada and John II. of Navarre. 11. **J. II.** (1397–1479), a king of Navarre and of Aragon; warred against John II. and Henry IV. of Castile and León, and of France. 12. **J. III.** (1537–^{11}/$_{12}$1592), a king of Sweden who deposed his brother, Eric; tried to restore the Roman Catholic faith, and finally returned to Lutheranism. 13. **J. IV., Jean de Montfort** (1293–1345), a duke of Brittany; led forces to secure his title. 14. **J. V., Cantacuzenus,** a Byzantine emperor of the 14th century. 15. **J. de Matha, Saint** (^{16}/$_{17}$1169–^{19}/$_{21}$1213), a French priest; founded, in 1198, the society for ransoming Christian captives from the Moors. 16. **J. Nepomuk Maria Joseph** (^{12}/$_{21}$1801–^{29}/1873), a king of Saxony; ally of Austria against Prussia, 1866; translated Dante's *Divina Commedia*. 17. **J. of Abyssinia** (—1889), king of Abyssinia; aided England against Theodore and Menelek; killed by Egyptian invaders. 18. **J. of Antioch** (—*c*579), a Greek patriarch of Constantinople. 19. **J. of Austria** (^{8}/$_{9}$1629–^{9}/$_{11}$1679), a Spanish general who took Naples and Barcelona. **J. of Austria, Don** (1545–^{17}/$_{27}$1578), a military and naval commander; drove the Moors from Spain, defeated the Turkish fleet at Lepanto, and was victorious in Africa and the Netherlands. 20. **J. of Bologna,** see GIOVANNI DA BOLOGNA. 22. **J. of Brienne** (—1237), a French crusader who became king of Jerusalem; took Dalmatia and became regent of Constantinople. 21. **J. of Bruges,** see EYCK, JAN VAN. 24. **J. of Damascus,** see DAMASCENUS. 25. **J. of Florence,** same as MARIGNOLLI. 26. **J. of Gaunt** (*a*1340–^{3}/$_{4}$1399), **John of Lancaster,** son of Edward III. of England; friend of Chaucer; supported Wyclif; introduced in Shakespeare's *Richard II.* 27. **J. of Leyden** (1510–^{1}/$_{2}$1536), a Dutch fanatical leader of the Anabaptists in the capture of Münster. 28. **John Beukelszoon.** 28. **J. of Luxemburg** (^{3}/$_{13}$1296–^{8}/$_{13}$1346), "the Blind," a king of Bohemia; acquired Silesia, invaded Italy and Poland, and was killed at Crécy. 29. **J. of Salisbury** (—^{25}/$_{26}$1180), an English scholastic philosopher; secretary to Thomas à Becket. 30. **Saint J. of the Cross** (1542–1591), Carmelite and mystic who aided in reforming the Carmelites. [< F. *Jean*, < LL. *Johannes*, < Gr. *Ἰωάννης*, < Heb. *Yĕhōnān*, 'Jehovah hath been gracious.']— **Don John,** in Shakespeare's *Much Ado about Nothing*, the villain of the play, Pedro's bastard brother.— **Eugenia J.** (1825–1887), a German novelist; pen-name, "E. Marlitt."— **Friar J.,** in Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, a Franciscan friar, Lawrence, a messenger to Romeo.— **John'-a-dreams***, *n.* A dreaming stupid fellow.— **J. A. Grindle,** a fish, the bowfin. **Johnny Grindle**†, *n.* **John-a-napes**†, *n.* Same as APE-JOHN.— **J. Bull,** *n.* The typical Englishman: a nickname; hence, the English people, represented by Britannia. 2. A pennies upon a square board marked off into sixteen numbered compartments. 3. A holding piece for a ratchet-drill. — **J. Bullish,** *a.* **J. Bullishness,** *n.* **J. Bullism,** *n.* The typical English character, or something suggestive of or agreeing with it.— **J. Bullist,** *n.*— **J. Chinaman,** a Chinaman, or the Chinese in general.— **J. Company,** the East India Company.— **J.-crow,** *n.* [Jamaica.] The turkey-buzzard.— **J.-crow beans** [Jamaica]. Same as JEQUIRITY BEANS.— **J.-crow's-nose,** *n.* See JIM-CROW'S-NOSE.— **J. Demon,** the grapple.— **J. Doe,** in law, the fictitious plaintiff in the action at common law for ejectment, the fictitious defendant being **Richard Roe.** These names are also used to designate fictitious or real personages in any legal action or proceedings.— **J. Down** [Newfoundland], a fulmar.— **J. Drum,** same as JACK DRUM.— **J. Marigold** (*Lob.*), same as MARYGOLD, 2.— **J.-apaw,** *n.* A sarsnood fish, a grouper (*Epinephelus drummond-hayi*).— **John's-a-wood***, *n.* Same as ST. JOHN'S-WORT.— **J. Tamson's man** [Scot.], a husband ruled by his wife.— **J. Thorne son's man;**— **J. Thomas** [Eng.], a liveried servant.— **J.-to-whit,** *n.* The red-eyed vireo (*Vireo olivaceus*).— **Prince J.,** in Scott's *The Betrothed* and *The Talisman*, the brother of Richard I. of England, afterward King.

John Bap'tist, Joseph Fabian Sebastian (*a*1782–^{5}/$_{19}$1859). An archduke of Austria; commanded the Austrian army in Bavaria and was defeated by Moreau, at Hohenlinden, Dec. 3, 1800; victorious over Prince Eugène on the Livenza April 16, 1809, but was defeated at Raab on June 14 following.

John Burley, 1 bûr'li; 2 bûr'ly. In Scott's novel *Old Mortality*, a fierce, fanatical character drawn from a well-known leader, of the Scotch Covenanters, John Balfour, and named by confusion with the Balfours of Burleigh.

John Day's Riv'er. A tributary of the Columbia in E. Oregon, famous for the Mesozoic fossiliferous rocks along its course. See table under GEOLOGY.

John'-de'ry, *n.* A scold food-fish (*Zeus faber*) of the Atlantic coast of Europe, and of the Mediterranean and Australian seas, of compressed form and a prevailing golden-yellow and white color. It has the crown. It has a dark spot on each side and is fabled to be the fish from which St. Peter took the tribute-money, the spots representing the imprints of his thumb and finger. **John'-de'reel.**


John-dory. 1/15

John Gil'pin. In Cowper's ballad of that name, the hero, a London linen draper who meets with amusing adventures while on horseback.

John't-an, 1 jon'-an; 2 jŏn'-an, *n.* A member or graduate of St. John's College, Cambridge, England.

John'nie, 1 jon'-i; 2 jŏn'-i, *n.* [England.] **Johnnies, I-ize;** see **cock-horse,** a mantis.— **John'nie-cranes",** *n.* [PROV. Eng.] The marsh-marigold.— **J. Crapaud,** see CRAPAUD.— **J.'s Imp,** *n.* The silver-spotted skipper (*Eudamus tweedii*).— **J.-jump-up,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] 1. A naturalized variety of the pansy (*Viola tricolor*). 2. The bird's-foot violet (*Viola pedata*).— **J. Lawyer,** *n.* [Slang.] A shyster; tyro; beginner; especially, an awkward recruit.— **J. Reb,** same as JOHNNIE, 1; a nickname.— **J.-rook,** *n.* A caracara (*Senex australis*) of the Falkland Islands.— **J. Sawyer,** *n.* The long-plumed purple avens (*Geum ciliatum*).— **J. the Bear,** a subriquet of John Abernethy, an English surgeon: used by Southey in his *Doctor*.— **J. Verde,** *n.* A Californian serranoid fish (*Paralabrax nebulifer*). See CABRILLA and ROCK-COD.

John'ny-cake', 1 jon'-i-kēk"; 2 jŏn'y-cāk", *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A flat cake made of Indian-corn meal, mixed with milk or water, salted, and baked on a griddle or toasted. **2.** [Austral.] Any cake made of flour and water and either baked on the coals or fried.

John of God, Saint (*a*1495–^{8}/$_{15}$1550). A Portuguese religious enthusiast; originally a shepherd; devoted himself to the poor of Granada, and with the alms he received founded a hospital in that city, from which developed the order that bore his name, canonized in 1690.— **Brothers of St. John of God or of Charity,** an order founded in 1540 by Saint John of God; spread throughout Spain, Portugal, and France, and gave his name to the hospital La Charité in Paris.

John Os'trog. See OSTROG. A Dutchman, said to have settled in the north of Scotland about 1439.— **John O'Groat's House,** a building near Duncansby Head, N. E. Caithness, said to have been erected by John O'Groat.

John Ol'ver Hobes. Pen-name of Mrs. Craigie.

Johns, 1 jonz; 2 jŏnş, **John** (?/$_{19}$1795–^{4}/$_{5}$1876). An American clergyman, Bishop of Virginia and president of William and Mary College.

Johns Hop'kins U'ni-ver'si-ty. A university at Baltimore, Md. (non-sectarian), founded by Johns Hopkins; trustees incorporated Aug. 24, 1867; opened Oct. 3, 1876.

Johns'man, 1 jonz'mạn; 2 jŏnş'mạn, *n.* Midsummer day, June 24, sacred to St. John the Baptist.

John'son, Andrew (—^{31}/$_{32}$1875), 17th president of the United States (1865–1869); born in North Carolina; entered the Union army and was made military governor of Tennessee, 1862; elected Vice-President with Lincoln, 1864; succeeded to the presidency, April 15, 1865; impeached, but acquitted, 1868. 2. **Ben,** see JONSON. 4. **Benjamin F.,** pseudonym of James Whitcomb Riley. 5. **Edward** (1599–*a*1672), an American historian; born in England; author of *Wonder-working Providence of New England*. 6. **Edward** (*a*1816–^{2}/$_{3}$1873), an American Confederate general who distinguished himself at Gettysburg. 7. **Isaac** (—^{11}/$_{12}$1830), an English colonist in America, who aided in founding Nassau, 1730. 8. **Sir John** (*a*1742–*a*1830), an English-American general who commanded a regiment of British loyalists in the American Revolution; later was commandant of Fort Niagara for Canada. 9. **Joseph** (1776–1857), an American physician; leader of the Anti-pellitation party. 10. **Reverdy** (*a*1796–^{7}/$_{8}$1876), an American statesman, of Maryland; Attorney-General, U. S.; Senator. 11. **Richard Mentor** (^{23}/$_{24}$1781–^{11}/$_{19}$1850), the ninth Vice-President of the United States. 12. **Robert Underwood** (*a*1853–), an American editor and author; diplomat; U. S. ambassador to Italy, 1920–21; editor *Century Magazine*, 1909–13; Director, Hall of Fame; Secretary American Academy of Arts and Letters, 1913–. 13. **Sir William** (1715–^{11}/$_{12}$1774), an American editor, author, and colonist of Mohawk Valley; Superintendent of Indian Affairs and colonizer of central New York; State. 21. **William Samuel** (^{3}/$_{13}$1727–^{11}/$_{14}$1819), an American scholar and statesman; president of Columbia College, 1787–1800; published first American Dictionary, 1798. 22. A county in N. W. Arkansas; 666 sq. m.; county-seat, Clarksville. 23. A county in central Georgia; 268 sq. m.; county-seat, Wrightsville. 24. A county in S. Illinois; 340 sq. m.; county-seat, Vienna. 25. A county in central Indiana; 312 sq. m.; county-seat, Franklin. 26. A county in E. Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Iowa City. 27. A county in E. Kansas; 480 sq. m.; county-seat, Olathe. 28. A county in E. Kentucky; 266 sq. m.; county-seat, Paintsville. 29. A county in W. Missouri; 835 sq. m.; county-seat, Warrensburg. 30. A county in S. E. Nebraska; 382 sq. m.; county-seat, Tecumseh. 31. A county in N. E. Tennessee; 260 sq. m.; county-seat, Mountain City. 32. A county in N. Texas; 740 sq. m.; county-seat, Cleburne. 33. A county in N. Wyoming; 4,168 sq. m.; county-seat, Buffalo. 34. A town and village in Lamoille county, Vt., with a natural bridge over the Lamoille river.

John'son City. A manufacturing town in Washington county, Tenn.

John"son-ese', 1 jon'ṣon-ēs' or -īz'; 2 jŏn'ṣon-ēs' or -ēş', *n.* The peculiar literary style of Dr. Samuel Johnson, so far as it is considered in the excessive use of words of Latin origin in balanced antithetic sentences; a style resembling that of Dr. Johnson in form but not in force; inflated, turgid, stilted expression.

John-so'ni-an, 1 jon-sō'ni-an; 2 jŏn-sō'ni-an, *a.* Having the characteristics of the style of Dr. Samuel Johnson; pompous; pedantic. See JOHNSONESE.— **J. John-so'nism,** *n.* Any peculiarity of Dr. Johnson in style, speech, or personal habits.— **John'son-ism†,** —**ly,** *adv.*

John'ston, 1 jon'ṣton or -ṣan; 2 jŏn'ṣton or -ṣon, *n.* **1. Albert Sidney** (*a*1803–*a*1862), an American soldier in the Texan and Mexican wars, and a general in the Confederate service; killed at Shiloh. 2. **Alexander** (*a*1845–*a*1895), an American lawyer, publicist, and teacher. 3. **Alexander Keith** (*a*1804–*a*1871), a Scottish geographer and cartographer. 4. **Alexander Keith** (*a*1844–*a*1879), a Scottish explorer in Africa, where he died in one of the precedings. 5. **Arthur** (1587–1641), a Scottish poet and humorist: physician to Charles I. 6. **Gabriel** (1690–1792), a colonial governor of North Carolina; born in Scotland. 7. **George** (?/*a*1797–?/*a*1855), a Scottish physician and naturalist. 8. **Sir Harry Hamilton** (?/*a*1858–?/*a*1927), a Scottish explorer, naturalist, and writer; in command of the British East Africa; writer of *Kilimanjaro* and many other books relating to Africa. 9. **James Finlay Weir** (?/*a*1796–?/*a*1855), a Scottish agricultural chemist; brother of Samuel. 10. **Joseph Eggleston** (?/*a*1807–?/*a*1891), an American soldier in the Mexican war; general in the Confederacy, commanding in the West; commanded Johnston's surrender, 1865. 11. A county in central North Carolina; 688 sq. m.; county-seat, Smithfield. 12. A county in Oklahoma; 653 sq. m. 13. A town in Providence county, R. I.

John'ston, 1 jon'ṣton. 2 jŏn'ṣton, *n.* 1. **Chevalier de** (1720–1799?), a Scottish Jacobite: an aide to the Pretender at Preston and Culloden. 2. **James** (1750–1802), a Scottish physician and botanist; born in Berwick. 3. **John,** a Scottish physician and scholar; son of the preceding. 4. **John Henry** (?/*a*1749–?/*a*1823), an Irish comic actor and singer. 5. **Joseph Eggleston,** see JOHNSTON, Joseph Eggleston. — **Christie Johnstone,** in Charles Reade's *Christie Johnstone*, the heroine, a young Scottish fishwife who marries a nobleman.

John'ston Strait. The northern part of the Strait of Georgia, between Vancouver Island and the mainland.

John's'town, 1 jonz'toun; 2 jŏnz'town, *n.* 1. A manufacturing city in Cambria county, Pa., on the Conemaugh; May 31, 1889. 2. A city, county-seat of Fulton county, N. Y.

John Strange Winter. Pen-name of Mrs. Arthur Stannard.

John'strup-ite, 1 jon'ṣtrup-īt; 2 jŏn'ṣtrup-īt, *n.* [After A. J. Johnstrup, a Danish mineralogist.] A vitreous greenish silicate ($(Ho,Na,Mg,Ca)_{28}Ce_4Al_2Ti_3Zr_2Fe_2Si_{50}O_{141}$) of complex constitution, containing the cerium metals and columbium, and also titanium and fluorin, crystallizing in the monoclinic system.

Jo-hore', 1 jo-hōr'; 2 jo-hōr', *n.* A native state in the S. of the Malay peninsula; 9,000 sq. m.; capital, Johore Bahru.

Joi'ada, 1 joi'a-da; 2 joi'a-da, *n.* *Bib.* Neh. xii, 10. [Heb., Jah knows.]

Joi'a-kim, 1 joi'a-kim; 2 joi'a-kim, *n.* *Bib.* *Neh.* xii, 10.

Joi'a-rib, 1 joi'a-rib; 2 joi'a-rib, *n.* *Bib.* *Ezra* viii, 16. [Heb., Jah will contend.] [partment, France.

Joi'gny, 1 swa'ñyi'; 2 zhwà'ñyi', *n.* A town in Yonne de-

join, 1 join; 2 join, *v.* [< OF. *joindre*, < L. *jungere*, join together or into connection, often so as to form one concordant whole; put together; connect; combine; couple; harness; yoke: sometimes with *to* or *with*; as, to *join* hands; to *join* fortunes; to *join* a friend, field *to* field, or friend *with* friend; *join* in marriage.

> The force of nature could no further go;
> To make a third, she joined the other two.
> DRYDEN *Under Milton's Picture* l. 6.

2. To unite with in any act or purpose; associate with; become incorporated or connected with; form or effect a junction with; as, the Ohio *joins* the Mississippi; the Missouri *join* the Mississippi. **3.** To unite or engage in together: generally implying opposition or hostility; as, to *join* issue; to *join* battle. **4.** [Colloq.] To be next to; adjoin. — **to join,** to begin.

II. *i.* **1.** To be next to each other; be adjacent or contiguous; lie in contact; as, our estates *join*. **2.** To unite or league together; become associated or confederated; as, the two armies *joined* for the attack. **3.** To join battle. **4†.** *Astrol.* To come into conjunction. [< OF. *joindre*, < L. *jungo*, join.]

SYN.: see ACCOMPANY; ADD; ATTACH.— Prep.: one thing is joined *to* or more rarely *with* another; one person joins or is joined *with* another in a common cause; *to* is more rarely used of persons; as, "Ephraim is joined *to* idols." *Hos.* iv, 17; "Let them alone, they be joined *to* their idols." *Matt.* xv, 14. Running-hand.— **join'ing-hand***†,— **join'a-bi(ē',** *a.*

join, *n.* A piece of junction or contact; joint.

join, *obbr.* Joinery.

join'der, 1 join'dėr, 2 join'dər, *a.* 1. *Her.* Conjoined. **2†.** Adjoining. [< OF. *joignant*, ppr. of *joindre*, join.]

joind, *pp.* Joined.

join'er, 1 join'dėr; 2 join'dər, *n.* **1.** One who joins. **2.** The coupling or joining of various things together; as, a *joinder* of subjects in law, a joining of causes of action or parties; uniting. [< F. *jointre*: see JOIN.]— **joinder in demurrer,** the acceptance of an issue of fact tendered by an opponent's demurrer.— **J. of actions,** the joining of two or more rights of action in one suit.— **J. of error** (*Law*), a written denial of the errors alleged in the assignment of errors: a form of procedure on a writ of error in certain cases.— **J. of issue,** the acceptance of an fact tendered by an opponent.— **J. of parties,** the uniting of two or more persons on the same side in one action.

join'er, 1 join'ėr; 2 jŏin'ər, *vt.* To work at the joiner's trade.

join'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which joins; specif., an artisan who finishes the woodwork of houses, ships, etc.; also, loosely, any mechanic who puts together pieces of wood. 2. [U. S.] One who has a habit of joining committees, clubs, and other organizations, especially for social and philanthropic purposes.

She is what is known in common parlance as a *joiner*. She is one of those women who join everything. F. HOPKINSON SMITH in *Liber Scriptorum* n. 526. [LAMBORN' CLUB 1893.]

—general joiner [Eng.], a wood-working machine capable of doing a great variety of work, such as tenoning, mortising, and chamfering; a universal wood-worker.

Join'er-y, 1 join'ėr-i; 2 jŏin'ər-y, *n.* **1.** The art of framing the finishing work, making permanent wooden fittings, and covering rough lumber, as in houses and vessels; joiners' work: distinguished from *carpentry*. **join'er-ing†,**

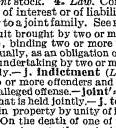
The *joinery* work of Flanders was taking the place of the older rude and clumsy usage.
T. Wright *Homes of Other Days* p. 476. [ca. a. d. 1571.]

join'ing, 1 join'in; 2 join'ing, *n.* A place of junction.

joint, 1 joint; 2 joint, *a.* & *n.* 1. To form with joints; articulate. **2.** To form with a true and accurate edge, as a board to be joined to another. **3.** To cut or divide into joints; disjoint. **4.** To form (parts) into one; join.
II. *a.* To unite as by joints or parts fitting together.

joint, *a.* **1.** Produced by or involving the combined action of two or more; as, *joint* weight; *joint* efforts; *joint* intervention of governments. **2.** United in or having a common relation, action, or character; sharing together or with another; as, *joint* tenants; a *joint* heir. **3.** Participated in or used by two or more; held or shared in common; as, *joint* property; *joint* stock. **4.** *Law.* Combined or joined together in unity of interest or liability. **5.** *Heath Law.* Of or belonging to a joint family. See FAMILY.
—**joint action** (*Law*), a suit brought by two or more persons.—**J. and several** (*Law*), binding two or more persons both collectively and individually, as an obligation or liability.—**J. contract** (*Law*), an undertaking by two or more persons jointly and not severally.—**J. indictment** (*Law*), an indictment that includes two or more offenders and charges them as together guilty of the alleged offense.—**joint' stock",** *a.* Of or pertaining to stock that is held jointly.—**J. tenancy** (*Law*), tenure of or an estate in property by unity of interest, title, time, and possession. On the death of one of the tenants his right accrues to the survivors to the exclusion of his heirs.—**J. tenant,** one of the participants in a joint tenancy.

joint, *n.* **1.** The place, part, line, or surface where two or more things are joined together; a junction or mode of junction; articulation; juncture; hinge.



Joints.

1. Amphiarthrosis, joint between vertebræ. 2. Synchondrosis, between the two hip-bones, in front. 3. Synchondrosis, between the sphenoid bone at the base of the skull in a child. 4. Suture between the two parietal bones at the vault of the skull. 5. Articulation (condylarthrosis), at the base of a finger. 6. Gingly-mus, at the elbow. 7. Enarthrosis, at the hips.

A slight arrow may find the *joint* in the armour before which many weightier shafts have fallen powerless. Susan Warner *Queechy* vol. i. p. 104. [c. 1874.]

2. Specif., in the mechanical arts: (1) *Masonry.* The permanent meeting surface of two bodies, as stones or bricks, held together by weight, cement, or otherwise. (2) The place where the ends of two skeletal or connective tissues meet. (3) The mechanism, method, or means by which a junction is effected. See phrases and list below. **3.** (1) *Anat.* The place of natural or easy separation; a node; also, an internode or portion of stem between two nodes or joints. (2) *Anat.* A place of union of two bones or separate parts of the skeleton; an articulation. See illus. under HORSE.

The joints of the vertebrate body are divided into three great classes: the freely movable, or **diarthrodial joints;** the immovable, or **synarthrodial joints;** and the slightly movable, or **amphiarthrodial joints.** The various kinds of diarthrodial joints are the **arthrodial** or **gliding joint;** the **pivot** or **rotary j.;** the **hinge-joint,** or **ginglymus;** the **condyloid j.,** or **condylarthrosis;** the **screw-j.,** or **cochlearthrosis;** the **saddle-j.,** or **j. by reciprocal reception** (*articulatio sellaris*); and the **ball-and-socket j.,** or **enarthrosis.** Varieties under synarthrodial joints are the **suture j.,** and **synchoudrosis.**
(3) *Geol.* One of a series of approximately parallel divisional planes occurring in many rocks.

Joints are commonly secondary structures, resulting from the stretching and tension accompanying the folding of the rocks, the some classes of joints, as the prismatic or columnar jointing of igneous rocks, result from the contraction upon cooling after consolidation. Other joints, as the peculiar jointing of shales and that of turtle-stones or septarian nodules, result from the shrinkage of fine-grained sediments while drying and hardening. Still others, distinguished from cleavage (1) by being limited and definite in number, and commonly more widely separated than cleavage plates; (2) by passing unmodified through the heterogeneous material, as the pebbles in a conglomerate; and (3) by commonly occurring in several sets, inclined at various angles, and thus dividing the rock into polyhedral blocks of various sizes and shapes.
Almost all rocks are traversed by vertical or highly inclined divisional planes called joints.
Archi. Geikie *Text-Book Geology* p. 423. [Macm. '03.]

4. One of the pieces into which a carcass is cut by a butcher; as, a *joint* of beef. **5.** *Bookbinding.* The junction of the cover and back of a book.
[Colloq., U. S.] **6.** Place of low resort, especially one kept for the purpose of opium-smoking or gambling.
The difference between an opium *joint* and a saloon, so far as the public is concerned, is all in favor of the *joint*.
The Voice [New York] Nov. 12, 1891, p. 4, col. 1.

7. [Slang.] The implements of an outside book-maker at a race-track. [OF., < L. *junctus*, < *jungo*, join.]—**bell-hangers' joint,** a joint made between wires by looping the ends together and twisting each about the body of its own wire.—**Britannia j.,** a lap-joint, as in a telephone-wire, made by binding the pieces of union together with fine wire, and soldering.—**Charcot's j.,** same as ARTHROPATHY, 2.—**Chopart's j.** (*Anat.*), the junction of the two rows of tarsal bones.—**cousin-j'oint,** a joint between wires by looping the ends together and twisting each about the body of its own wire.—**Britannia j.,** a lap-joint, as in a telephone-wire, made by binding the pieces of union together with fine wire, and soldering.—**Charcot's j.,** same as ARTHROPATHY, 2.—**Chopart's j.** (*Anat.*), the junction of the two rows of tarsal bones.—**cousin-j'oint,** a cousin.—**folded j.,** a rabbet-joint.—**hysterical j.** (*Pathol.*), pain in a joint without objective cause or lesion.—**joint'-bed"ded,** *a. Masonry.* Laid so that the usual horizontal surface becomes a vertical joint; said of stones.—**J.-bolt,** *n. Carpentry.* A bolt for joining one timber to another in T form.—**j.-box,** *n. Elec.* An iron box surrounding electric wires or cables where they are joined or spliced.—**j.-chair,** *n.* A railway-chair supporting the ends of rails that join each other.—**j.-clay,** *n.* Any clay that breaks up into angular lumps when dry or exposed to the air.—**j.-collar,** *n.* An flanged collar fitting used in a joint-coupling.—**j.-coupling,** *n.* Any device for coupling sections of shafting or the like.—**j.-end,** *n.* In vehicles, an iron piece, as the end of a carriage-bow, having a hole in one end to receive a bolt.—**j.-evil,** *n.* A species of zymotic disease; lepra nervorum.—**joint'-ill"-,** *n.* Any plant of the genus *Gratum* or of the genus *Ephedra*, especially *E. distachya*, a shrub with articulated joints and two small linear leaves at each jointed node. **2.** Any taxaceous conifer.—**j.-grass,** *n.* **1.** A grass (*Paspalum distichum*) with its flowers in a pair of spikes at the top of the stem, growing in wet grounds in the southern United States. **2.** Any scouring-rush or horsetail. **3.** The yellow bedstraw (*Galium verum*).—**j.-hinge,** *n.* A strap-hinge.—**j.-oil,** *n.* The fluid normally found in the movable joints of the body: synovia.—**j.-plate,** *n.* *Mach.* A plate on which a joint's movable parts turn, as in a knuckle-joint.—**j.-pipe,** *n.* A short section of pipe used in joining two sections of a regular length.—**j.-plane,** *n.* *Mach.* Briefly, a joint in a rock mass; more loosely, the face of rock bounded by a joint. As in the case of bedding-planes, joints are not entirely plane, but usually of broadly curved or close approximations to planes; hence the use of the term.—**j.-pliers,** *n. pl.* Small pliers used by watchmakers and makers of instruments.—**j.-ring,** *n.* Same as GIMBAL-ring.—**j.-rule,** *n.* In bookmaking, a rod for pressing a book into proper shape.—**j.-runner,** *n.* In plumbing, a rope, soaked with wet clay, used in packing a pipe-joint.—**j.-rust,** *n.* A disease of grass-stems, due to the parasitic fungus *Puccinia tyriana*.—**j.-saw,** *n.* See SAW.—**j.-sensation,** *n. Psychol.* A sensation due to stimulation of the nerve-endings distributed over the articular surfaces; an articular sensation.—**j.-sense,** *n. Psychol.* The sense of bodily movements and positions, as well as of the weight and allied qualities of other bodies, which is due to the pressure and friction of one articular surface against the other. Such articular sensibility belongs to both the kinesthetic and the stereognostic senses.—**j.-snake,** *n.* A snake-like lizard; the glass-snake.—**j.-splice,** *n.* A splice that is reinforced by a fish-plate or bar.—**j.-stool,** *n.* **1.** A stool made of parts jointed together. **2.** A chair or other supporting fixture for the person between the knee and hip.—**j.-strip,** *n. Car-building.* A grooved wooden strip for the insertion of corrugated metal roofing-sheets.—**j.-rest,** *n.* A bed to sustain the electrical resistance coil in a calorimeter or of its insulation.—**j.-tool,** *n.* A jewelers' hand-vise for filing joint-wire ends.—**j.-water,** *n.* Synovia.—**j.-wire,** *n.* Tubular wire used to form the sockets, as between the parts of a watch-case.—**metacarpal joints** (*Anat.*), articulations of the metacarpal bones of the last four digits with each other.—**metatarsal joints,** articulations of the metatarsal bones of the last four digits with each other.—**nail-j.,** *n. Anat.* The joint just behind the nail.—**out of j.,** dislocated; out of proper place; hence, figuratively, in confusion; as, the times are out of joint.—**put out of j.,** to displace or dislocate joint, sunk between stones.—**second j.** **1.** The thigh of a fowl. **2.** The middle joint of a fishing-rod.—**tarsometatarsal j.** (*Anat.*), the articulation of the tarsal bones with the second row of the tarsal bones.—**to break j.,** in masonry, to make a joint in one course, as of bricks, come opposite an unbroken surface in the next.—**transverse j.** (*Anat.*), the mediotarsal joint between the astragalus and calcaneum on the one side and the cuboid and navicular bones on the other.

PARTIAL LIST OF JOINTS.

[For other joints, as **carvel-joint, cramp-j., drip-j., feather-j., fish-j., jump-j.,** etc., see CARVEL, etc.]

Joints are named from some feature of their mechanism, shape, or use. Compound joints are made from the preceding joined or confined; as, **abutting joint** (one where the end of one piece comes squarely against the side or end of another); **bead-j.** (one formed by a bead); **angle-j.** (one of two pieces meeting at an angle), **ball-j.** (see BALL AND SOCKET, under BALL), **beaking-j.** (formed by the ends of several boards in one line), **bell-and-spigot j.** (made by inserting one pipe into a bell-like enlargement at the end of the adjoining pipe), **bevel-j.** (a miter-joint), **blown j.** (in plumbing, formed by a blowpipe in soft metal, usually lead), **bracket-j.** (a miter-joint strengthened with a bracket-conductor), **bracket-j.** (stiffened by a brace), **bridge-j.,** in railroading a fished rail-joint occurring between ties, and supported below by a plate resting on the two adjacent ties; a suspended joint, **bridle-j.** (in carpentry work, a joint formed by mortising the end of a timber into the side of another), **butt-j.** (one formed by joined surfaces or edges without overlapping: distinguished from *lap-joint*), **cardan j.** (a universal joint enabling one shaft to drive another at right angles thereto), **chamfered j.** (a miter-joint), **compass-j.** (employed in accompanying, having single and concentric disks permitting relative motion or opening in one plane), **cone-j.** (made by drawing together the tapering ends of two pipes by a sleeve-nut and the form of two cones without the apex), **coursing-j.** (between two voussoirs), **cup-j.** (a ball-and-socket joint; also, one sealed with solder), **dovetailer lap-j.** (a lap-joint locking by dovetailing of the metal behind), **dowel-j.** (strengthened by a pin or dowel), **edge-j.** (formed by two edges meeting in a corner: a carpenters' term), **expansion-j.,** in railroading lengthwise movement, as of pipes or of parts of a bridge), **face-j.** (a vaulting joint that shows on the arch-face), **filleted j.** (made by fitting a flat band of wood into a groove cut from the corners of the meeting ends of two timbers), **flashing-j.** (between roofing-sheets where their edges meet on a ridge), **flush-j.** (a butt-joint not projecting beyond the general level, sometimes having a strengthening-piece on the inside face; also, a masonry joint filled with mortar and pointed), **globe-j.** (a ball-and-socket joint), **halving-j.** (having both parts cut away and fitted equally on their faces, and the square or gains lapped or locked), **heading-j.** (between two boards, at right angles to their fibers, or between two voussoirs in the same course), **hinge-j.** (permitting motion in but one plane), **hydraulic j.** (sealed with spelter or other solder), **inserted j.** (a pipe-joint made by inserting one pipe in another or in a bell attached thereto), **insulated j.** (a rail-joint insulated against the passage of an electric current), **internal j.** (a closure of a break on an inaccessible side of a large lead pipe, by cutting two flaps, folding them back, soldering the ends of the flaps, and then closing and soldering the flaps), **knock-off j.** (used to connect deep-well rods, which are notched together and fastened by means of a clasp), **lap-j.** (having overlapping ends or edges, as distinguished from a butt- or a flush-joint), **lapped-butt j.** (combination of a lap-joint with a butt-joint), **lens-j.** (an annular joint with lens-shaped section, allowing lateral motion, connecting a pair of pipes), **locket-and-spigot j.** (a bell-and-spigot joint), **match- or matching-j.** (a tongue-and-groove joint: a joint in match-boarding), **miter-j.** (the junction of two pieces at equal angles), **open-j.** (a gains lapped or locked), **heading-j.** (between two boards, at right angles to their fibers, or between two voussoirs in the same course), **hinge-j.** (permitting motion in but one plane), **hydraulic j.** (sealed with spelter or other solder), **inserted j.** (a pipe-joint made by inserting one pipe in another or in a bell attached thereto), **insulated j.** (a rail-joint insulated against the passage of an electric current), **internal j.** (a closure of a break on an inaccessible side of a large lead pipe, by cutting two flaps, folding them back, soldering the ends of the flaps, and then closing and soldering the flaps), **knock-off j.** (used to connect deep-well rods, which are notched together and fastened by means of a clasp), **lap-j.** (having overlapping ends or edges, as distinguished from a butt- or a flush-joint), **lapped-butt j.** (combination of a lap-joint with a butt-joint), **lens-j.** (an annular joint with lens-shaped section, allowing lateral motion, connecting a pair of pipes), **locket-and-spigot j.** (a bell-and-spigot joint), **match- or matching-j.** (a tongue-and-groove joint: a joint in match-boarding), **miter-j.** (the junction of two pieces at equal angles), **open-j.** (a



1. Telegraphic joint. 2. Pipe-joint.

joint with a space between the ends of two adjacent rails), as in a railway), **ring j.** (a circular flange-joint, as between pipe-ends), **rivet-j., riveted j.** (formed by rivets), **roll-j.** (formed by folding one metal sheet over another and pressing together in two), **rolled j.** (a wiped solder-joint made upon two loose pipes, by holding the wiping-cloth stationary and rolling them upon supports), **rule-j.** (employed in foot-rules, etc., employing a pin, and having a shoulder to prevent opening beyond a straight line), **rust-j.** (made by the rusting action of rust on introduced iron borings wet with sal ammoniac), **S j.** (between metal sheets, the edges of which are inserted in the folds of a strip bent into an S-form in cross-section), **saddle-j.** (a sheet-metal joint in which one edge overlaps and straddles the turned-up edge of the next), **scarf-j.** (made by scarfing), **shackle-j.** (formed by a series of shackles and a bolt), **shoved-j.** (made by laying a brick upon a thick bed of mortar and shoving it so as to force the latter up into the vertical joint next to the last previously laid brick), **sleeve-j.** (between sections of pipe, each of which is inserted in a sleeve: usually an expansion-joint), **solder-j., soldering-j.** (made with solder, as between two lead pipes), **spigot-j.** (a pipe-joint made by inserting the end of one pipe into that of another), **splice-j.** (formed by scarfing, lapping, fishing, or splicing), **square j.** (having no feather or tenon), **strap-j.** (a connection by a slotted metal strap and key, as at the end of a connecting-rod), **struck j.** (in masonry, one from which excess mortar is removed to form a smooth finish), **stump-j.** (having a stump to prevent folding except in one direction, as in a rule-joint), **surface-j.** (uniting metal plates, etc., at their margins, usually by means of flanges or laps, secured by soldering or riveting), **suspended j.,** (a joint in a rail that does not rest upon a sleeper), **swivel j.** (having a swivel to permit twisting), **sypher-j.** (chamfered), **T j.** (joining the end of a timber or the like to the side of another), **telephonic j.** (a joint suitable for a conducting wire: often a Britannia joint), **tenon-j.** (made by one or more tenons and mortises), **thimble-j.,** (an expansion sleeve-joint in a pipe-line), **three-ste-j.** (a joint for rails in which the splice extends over three ties; hence, any supported rail-joint), **tongue-and-groove j.** (an edge-joint, as between two boards, one of which has a projection which fits a groove in that of the other), **tuck-j.** (in masonry, one finished with a hollow-faced jointer so that the mortar is rounded to form a bead), **tuck-j.** (a joint in masonry presenting the appearance of tucks), **U-j.** (a wire-joint made by intertwisting: employed in American telegraph-lines), **union-j.** (a pipe-coupling, permitting disconnection without disturbing other sections), **wire-j.** (a joint between ends of wire: also, one between two plane surfaces kept tightly pressed together with an intervening wire of soft metal which flows itself to bring surface irregularities, thus preventing the passage of fluid under pressure), etc.

joint'age, 1 joint'āj; 2 joint'ăj, *n.* Connection or joining.

joint'ed, 1 joint'ed; 2 joint'ĕd, *a.* Having joints, knots, or nodes; articulated; as a *jointed* rule. See JOINT, *n.*
The harder kinds of sand-rock are always *jointed*, and the rock breaks according to the structure.
D. T. Ansted *Great Stone Book* pt. iii, p. 157. [c. a. p. 1863.]
—**joint'ed-ly,** *adv.*—**joint'ed-ness,** *n.*

joint'er, 1 joint'ur; 2 joint'ẽr, *n.* **1.** One who or that which joints. Specif., in wood-working: (1) A jointing-plane. (2) A saw that squares the edges of boards, making them straight, parallel to each other, and at right angles to the face of the board. (3) A planing-machine for truing the edges of boards. (4) A plane or a machine for shaping the heads, backs, or edges of shingles.
2. *Bricklaying.* (1) A piece of iron bent in two opposite directions, built into a wall to strengthen it. (2) A tool for filling the cracks between courses, blocks, or bricks. (3) A tool for marking out joints. (4) A mold into which the lead is poured at the junction of two water-pipes. **3.** [W. Ind.] *Bot.* A shrub (*Piper geniculatum*) of the pepper family.

joint'ing, 1 joint'iŋ; 2 joint'ing, *n.* The act or process of making a joint, or the joint itself.—**joint'ing-machine",** *n.* A machine with a rotating head having cutters in its flat face and producing perfectly true planes, as for glued work.—**j.-plane,** *n.* **1.** A large plane used to true the edges of boards that must be fitted together closely. **2.** A small extra share on a plow.—**j.-rule,** *n.* In bricklayers' rule used in marking out the joints in brickwork.

joint'ist, 1 joint'ist; 2 joint'ist, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] The proprietor of a joint, or illicit drinking-saloon.

joint'less, 1 joint'les; 2 joint'lĕs, *a.* Having no joints.

joint'ly, 1 joint'li; 2 joint'ly, *adv.* In a joint manner; unitedly.
He was now [about 1529] appointed by the Privy Council, *jointly* with Cranmer, to compose a regular code of the Protestant faith.
E. Lodge *Portraits, Nicholas Ridley* in vol. i. p. 230. [ws. s.]

joint'ress, joint'ress, 1 joint'res; 2 joint'rĕs, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** A jointuress.
2. A woman who is a joint ruler or owner.

joint'run"ner, *n.* See under JOINT, *n.*

joint'stool, 1 joint'stul or joint'stul; 2 joint'chur or joint'yur, *n.* [JOIN'TURED; JOIN'TUR-ING.] To settle a jointure on.

joint'ure, *n.* **1.** *Law.* (1) A settlement of land and tenements made to a woman in consideration of marriage, as a substitute for dower. (2) In early use, a joint estate limited to both husband and wife as a joint tenancy and subject to survivorship.
The Statute of Uses (27 Henry VIII., c. 10), by transferring the legal title in lands to those who had the use or beneficial ownership, revived the dower right of the wife in these lands: it also, however, provided that she could not benefit by both, but must choose between the jointure and her dower. A **legal jointure,** in accordance with the statute, must declare that it is given to the wife in full satisfaction of her dower: it must be made directly to her and not to a trustee: it must consist of real property: must be executed prior to the marriage, and must be made to take effect on the husband's death. An **equitable jointure** is one under which the wife is provided for when she is not entitled to *legal jointure*.
She was entirely interested in his scientific pursuits, and the *jointure* which she brought removed all further anxiety about money affairs. E. S. Holden *Sir William Herschel* p. 80. [c. 1881.]
2†. A joining together. **3†.** A joint of armor. [F., < L. *junctura*, < *jungo*, join.] **joint'war-,** **joint'ure-less,** *a.* Having no jointure.—**joint'ur-ess,** *n.* A woman who has a jointure.

joint'weed", 1 joint'wid"; 2 joint'wēd", *n.* **1.** A slender erect American annual herb (*Polygonella articulata*, formerly *Polygonum articulatum*) of the buckwheat family, with linear filiform leaves jointed at the base, and flowers on jointed pedicels. **2.** The mare's-tail (*Equisetum vulgatis*).
3. A species of scouring-rush (*Equisetum*).

joint'worm", 1 joint'wurm"; 2 joint'wŭrm", *n.* The larva of a plant-feeding chalcidid hymenopterous insect (genus *Isosoma*), as *I. hordei*, that forms galls on the stalks of wheat, barley, etc., in America, doing great damage. Among numerous species the best-known are *I. hirtiforme*, which at-

tacks rye; *J. irritici*, which is injurious to wheat; and *J. hordei*, which destroys barley.

joint'y, 1 joint'a, 2 jŏint'y, *a.* Full of joints; specif., in mining, full of minute cracks or crevices, as rock.

Join'ville', 1 swañ'vil'; 2 zhwăñ'vil', *n.* **1. François Ferdinand Philippe Louis Marie d'Orléans de,** *Prince* (⁶/₁₄ 1818–⁸/₁₄1900), a French naval officer; third son of King Louis Philippe; exiled in England from 1848 to 1871; visited America in 1861 and later accompanied General McClellan in the Virginia Peninsular campaign. **2. Jean or Johan,** Sire de (1224–1319), French crusader and chronicler.

Join"ville'-le-Pont', 1 le-pŏn'; 2 -le-pŏn', *n.* A town in Seine department, France; military school of gymnastics.

joist, 1 joist; 2 jŏist, *n.* [Irish or supply with joists.

joist, *n. Building.* One of the horizontal timbers that support a floor or a ceiling or both, the former being known as **floor-joists** and the latter as **ceiling-joists.** Floor-joists are never less than two inches in thickness and as a rule at least nine inches in depth.— **bridging-joist,** *n.* See BRIDGING.

I found myself in a lofty antique hall, the roof supported by massive *joists* of old English oak. IRVING *Sketch-Book, Mutability of Literature* v. 159. (G. P. P. 1851.)

[< OF. *giste, < gesir*, lie, < L. *jacere;* see JACENT.]

joist'ing, 1 joist'iŋ; 2 jŏist'iŋ, *n.* **1.** The timbers supporting a floor, or the like. **2.** The joists of a building in the aggregate.

Jó'kai, 1 yō'kai, **Maurus** (or **Mór**) (⁶/₁₅ 1825–⁵/₇ 1904). A Hungarian novelist; *A Hungarian Nabob.*

Jok'de-am, 1 jok'di-am; 2 jŏk'de-ăm, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 56.

joke, 1 jōk; 2 jōk, *n.* [Cf. JOCK, JOCOSE, etc.] **1.** *t.* To make merry with; cast jokes at; rally; so *joke a man on* his baldness. **II.** *i.* To make jokes; jest.

—**joke'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**joke'ish,** *a.* Given to joke. **joke'y‡.**

joke, *n.* **1.** Something done for the purpose of exciting a laugh, often at the expense of some participant in person or thing; especially, a witty or humorous remark or paragraph. **2.** A subject or object of merriment.

Why, if the tale standing *joke* of a shall be the standing *joke* of the mess-table, until some greater fool than myself can be found. COOPER *Pilot* i. 12. [v. r. c.]

3. Something not in earnest or in sport.

Gentlemen, This universe up to the edge of the tomb is not a *joke.* JOSEPH COOK *Transcendentalism* p. 160. [o. a. c. 1873.]

[< L. *jocus*, joke.] Syn.: see WIT.—**in joke,** in jest.

joke'er, 1 jōk'er; 2 jōk'er, *n.* **1.** One who jokes; a jester.

joke'ster‡; job'ist‡. **2.** In some forms of the game of euchre, an extra card that is always the highest trump.

3. A device employed in playing a trick. **4.** [Slang.] A fellow; individual. **5.** [Slang, U. S.] In legislation, a bill, a clause ambiguously worded with the object of rendering the bill practically nugatory without arousing suspicion at the time when it is under discussion.

joke'smith', 1 jōk'smith'; 2 jōk'smith', *n.* [Colloq.] A maker of jokes; professional joker.

joke'some, 1 jōk'sum; 2 jōk'som, *a.* Of a jocular character.—**joke'some-ness,** *n.*

Jo'kim, 1 jō'kim; 2 jō'kim, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 22.

Jok"ja-kar'ta, 1 yok'ya-kär'ta; 2 yŏk'ya-kär'ta, *n.* **1.** A Dutch residency and native state in Java; area, 1,101 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; has ruins of ancient temples.

Jok'me-am, 1 jok'mi-am; 2 jŏk'me-am, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vi, 68.

Jok'ne-am, 1 jok'ni-am; 2 jŏk'ne-am, *n. Bib. Josh.* xxi, 34.

Jok'shan, 1 jok'shan; 2 jŏk'shan, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* i, 32. [Heb., fowler.]

Jok'tan, 1 jok'tan; 2 jŏk'tan, *n. Bib. Gen.* x, 26. [Heb., small.]

Jok'the-el, 1 jok'thi-el *or* -thil; 2 jŏk'the-ĭl *or* -thĕl, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 38. [Heb., God's reward or victory.]

jo'kul, 1 yō'kul; 2 yō'kŭl, *n.* [JO'KLAR, 1 -klär; 2 -klar, *pl.*] **1.** A glacier. **2.** An Icelandic mountain, a large portion of which is above the snow-line. [Ice., akin to YOKE, 7.]

jō'kull‡.

Jo-la'ha, 1 jo-lā'ha; 2 jo-lā'ha, *n.* [Hind.] One who belongs to a Mohammedan caste of weavers widely distributed in India.

jole†, *n. & a.* Same as JOWL, **jolt†.**

Jo'le-ha Kwor'ra. Same as NIGER: Mandingo name.

Jo"li'et', *n.* **1.** 1 zō"li'ĕ'; 2 zhō"li'ĕ'**g. Louis** (⁹/₁₇1645–¹/₁700), a French explorer; examined the Mississippi river with Marquette, 1673. **2.** 1 jō'li-et; 2 jō'li-ĕt. A city, county-seat of Will county, Illinois. State prison is located here.

Jo"li'ette', 1 jō"li'ĕt'; 2 jō"li'ĕt', *n.* A district in Quebec province, Canada; area, 2,670 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

jol'ify, *a.* Same as JOLLY.

jol'li-fi-ca'tion, 1 jol'i-fi-kā'shon; 2 jŏl'i-fi-kā'shon, *n.* [Colloq.] An act or occasion of festivity or merriment; a merry-making. [< JOLLY + L. *facio*, make.]

jol'li-fy, 1 jol'i-fai; 2 jŏl'i-fy, *v.* -FY'ING. [Colloq.] **I.** *t.* To cause to be merry, especially through liquor or wine. **II.** *i.* To participate in a jollification.

jol'li-head, *n.* Same as JOLLINESS.

jol'li-ly, 1 jol'i-li; 2 jŏl'i-lĭ, *adv.* In a jolly manner.

jol'li-ness, 1 jol'i-nes; 2 jŏl'i-nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being jolly; gaiety. **jol'ly-head‡.**

jol'li-ty, 1 jol'i-ti; 2 jŏl'i-ty, *n.* **1.** Jolliness. **2†.** Magnificence; also, finery, ornaments, especially, venereal pleasure. **jol'li-ment‡; jol'ly-ment‡.**

jol'lop, 1 jol'ap; 2 jŏl'op, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A turkey's cry.

jol'loped, 1 jol'apt; 2 jŏl'opt, *a. Her.* Same as WATTLED, 3.

jol'ly, 1 jol'i; 2 jŏl'y, *v.* [JOL'LIED; JOL'LY-ING.] **I.** *t.* [Slang, U. S.] To treat in a pleasant, agreeable manner for the purpose of obtaining some special favor or of keeping in good humor; generally used of a lady *jollying* a male aspirant for office. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] To make good-humored fun of; joke; rally. **II.** *i.* [Slang.] To make bogus bids (as at an auction). **3†.** To make merry.

jol'ly, *a.* [JOL'LI-ER; JOL'LI-EST.] **1.** Full of life and mirth; gay; jovial; companionable; as, a *jolly* fellow.

"The living need charity more than the dead."
Said the *jolly* old ecclesiastic, lone sad.
GEORGE ARNOLD *Jolly Old Pedagogue* st. 3.

2. Expressing, inspiring, or characterized by mirth; exciting gaiety; as, a *jolly* song; a *jolly* time.

That *jolly* laugh seemed to settle matters better than words.
LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Under the Lilacs* p. 42. (n. DOS. 1887.)

3. [Slang, Eng.] Most remarkable or unusual; as, a *jolly* store or nuisance. **4.** Amorous or lustful. **5.** Exhilarated; made jovial by drink. **6†.** Good to look at; handsome. **7†.** Brave. **8†.** Pleasant; delightful. **9†.** Full of animal spirits; virile. [< F. *joli*, jolly; cp. Ice. *jól*, = YULE.] **jol'y†. jol'ye. MERRY.— jol'ly-boys",** *n. pl.* Small drinking-cups connected by a tube.— **j.-dumper,** *n. Naut.* A name for the traditional small sail set above the mizzen-sail and sky-scraper on lofty masts.— **J. Robin†,** *n.* A dance. CHAUCER *R. R.* l. 7,455.— **J. Roger,** a flag formerly used by pirates; a white skull and cross-bones on a black field.— **jol'ly-tail",** *n.* [Tasmania.] A galaxiid fish, especially *Galaxias attenuatus.*— **pieman jollytail,** *Galaxias weedoni.*— **jol'li-er,** *n.*—**jol'li-ly,** *adv.*

jol'ly, *n.* [-LIES, 1-ız; 2-ĭz, *pl.*] **1.** [Slang, U. S.] Banter; fun, at another's expense, especially flattery or exaggeration that is meant good-naturedly to deceive or impose upon another; as, he gave me a *jolly.* **2.** A British marine: a sailor's term: [Slang.] An allusion to the relationship between a *jolly-boat* and a ship. **3.** One who makes false bids at an auction; a confederate in fraud. **4.** [Slang.] A cheer. **5.** *Chem.* A platinum vessel used in the manufacture of nitric acid. **6.** Jigger. **jol'ley†; jol'lie‡.** **6.** A jolly-boat. [< Danish *jolle*, yawl.— **fame jolly,** a soldier of the militia in England.

Jol'ly, *adv.* [Slang, U. S.] Very; as, *my* friend.

Jol-ly', 1 yo-li'; 2 yo-lĭ', **Philip von** (⁹/₁₄1809–¹⁸/₂₂1884). A German chemist and physicist, who invented a spring balance which he employed in several very delicate researches on elasticity in calculating the density of bodies by comparing their weight in air and water.

jol'ly-boat", 1 jol'i-bōt"; 2 jŏl'y-bōt", *n.* A small boat belonging to a ship, employed in miscellaneous work, such as marketing. [< Dan. *jolle*, yawl, + BOAT.]

jol'lyte, 1 jol'ait; 2 jŏl'yt, *n. Mineral.* A dark-brown hydrated arsenious sulphate. [< F. *Jolly*, name of a German physicist.]

Jo-lo', 1 ho-lō'; 2 ho-lō', *n.* **1.** A group of islands in N. Sulu Archipelago; 380 sq. m.; under the control of the United States. **2.** An island in the same. **3.** Its chief town on N. W. Jolo Island.

Jo"lo-a'no, 1 hō"lo-ä'no; 2 hō"lo-ä'no, *n.* [Sp.] A native of the Sulu Archipelago.

jolt, 1 jōlt; 2 jōlt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To shake up and down with sudden irregular and violent movement, as in a carriage over a rough road. **2†.** To nudge or elbow. **II.** *i.* To have a jolting motion; move with jolts or jerks. [Perhaps < JOWL, *v.*]— **jolt'er,** *n.*— **jolt'ing-ly,** *adv.*

jolt, *n.* **1.** A sudden violent shock, as in a carriage passing rapidly over an obstruction. **2.** *pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Delirium tremens. **3.** A sudden impetus; a start.

jolt'er, 1 jōlt'or; 2 jōlt'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To jolt; transfer or remove by jolts. **2.** [Rare.] To jolt incessantly. **II.** *i.* **1.** To be removed by means of jolts. **2.** [Rare.] To jolt incessantly.

jolt'head", 1 jōlt'hed"; 2 jōlt'hĕd", *n.* A dunce. **jolt'er-head'‡.**

jolt'ing, *n.* A thorough shaking.

jolt'y, 1 jōlt'i; 2 jōlt'y, *a.* [Colloq.] Characterized by jolting motion.

Jo'mard, 1 jō-mär'; 2 zhō'mär', **Edmé François** (¹¹/₁₇77–⁹/₁₇1862). A French geologist who went as archeologist with the French army in Egypt, and assisted in preparing the *Description of Egypt.*

Jomelli, *n.* To jumble. CHAUCER *T. & C. II.* l. 1,037.

Jom'mi"ni, 1 jō-mi'ni"; 2 zhō'mi"ni', **Baron Henri** (⁹/₁₇1779–⁸/₂₂1869). A French general, historian, and writer on strategy: *Art of War*, etc.

Jom-mel'li, 1 yo-mel'i; 2 yo-mĕl'i, **Niccolo** (⁹/₁₄1714–²/₂₄ 1774). An Italian musician and composer: *Miserere*, etc.

Jo'na, 1 jō'na; 2 jō'na, *n.* Same as JONAS, 1.

Jon'a-dab, 1 jon'a-dab; 2 jŏn'a-dăb, *n. Bib. 2 Sam.* xiii, 3. [Heb., Jah is liberal.]

Jo'nas, *n.* Same as JONAS, 1.

Jo'nah, *n.* [Slang.] To bring to grief; render disastrous.

Jo'nah, 1 jō'na; 2 jō'na, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2. Jonas',** 1 jō'nas; 2 jō'nas. **3.** [Lat. *Jonas*.] Gr. *Iōnas*; yō'nas, 2 yō'năs; L. **Jo'nas,** 1 jō'nas, 2 jō'nas. **2.** *Bib.* A prophet; the son of Amittai and a Galilean by birth, who lived in the 9th or 8th century B. C. *2 Kings* xiv, 25. **3.** One of the minor prophetical books of the Old Testament, recording the experiences of the prophet Jonah in his efforts to escape the divine command to preach repentance to Nineveh, and his subsequent obedience. **4.** Any person regarded as bringing ill luck, especially on shipboard: in allusion to the Biblical story of the prophet Jonah (*Jonah* i, 13–17).

I am the *Jonah*, the crew should cast me into the deep.
TENNYSON *The Wreck* st. 7.

[Heb., *yonah*, dove.]— **Jo'nah-woman',** *n.* A female fortune-teller (*Cancer borealis*) of the North Atlantic coast of the United States. [marian.

Jo'nah Cor'de-va (905–1050). A Jewish rabbi and grammarian, = JU'DAH, 2 jō'nah, *n. Bib. Luke* iii, 30. **Jo'nan.**

Jo'nas, *n.* **1.** 1 jō'nas; 2 jō'nas. **Arngrim** (1568? or 1568?–1631?). An Icelandic historian, theologian, and astronomer. **2. Justus** (⁹/₁₄1493–¹⁰/₁555), a German reformer; writer; aided Luther in translating the Old Testament. **3.** 1 jō'nas. = JONAH, 2. **Jo'nan.** Same as JONAH, 3. **Jo'nan.**

Jon'a-than, 1 jon'a-than; 2 jŏn'a-thăn, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib. 1 Sam.* xiv, 1. **3.** Same as BROTHER JONATHAN. **4.** See BROTHER. [Heb., gift of Jehovah.]

Jon'a-than Apph'ys, 1 af'us; 2 ăf'ĭs. A Jewish high priest; brother of Judas Maccabeus; murdered at Ptolemais.

Jon'a-than Edd'strle. Pen-name of Washington Irving: used in his contributions to the New York *Morning Chronicle*, 1802.

Jon'as, 1 jon'a-tas; 2 jŏn'a-thăs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

Jo"nath-e'lem-re-chó'kim, 1 jō"nath-i'lem-ri-kō'kim; 2 jō"năth-ē'lĕm-re-cō'kĭm, *n. Bib.* A caption to the 56th Psalm, probably the name of the mode to which it was sung. [Heb., dove of the distant terebinths.]

Jond'la, 1 jond'la; 2 jŏnd'la, *n.* [E. Ind.] The Indian millet.

Jones, 1 jōnz; 2 jōns, *n.* **1. John Paul** (1759–1853), an American musician; president of Texas republic, 1844–1846; committed suicide. **2. David Rumple** (1825–¹/₁₆ 1863), an American Confederate general; fought at Fair Oaks, Groveton, Antietam, and Fredericksburg. **3. Ebenezer** (1820–⁹/₁₄1860), an English poet and writer; advocated land-nationalization; *Land Monopoly.* **4. Ernest Charles** (⁴/₁₇1819–¹⁴/₂₆1869), an English politician, Chartist leader, writer and poet. **5. Henry** (¹/₄1831–²/₄1899), a writer on whist and other indoor and outdoor games: pen-name, "Cavendish." **6. Henry Arthur** (⁹/₁₄1851–), an English dramatic author; essayist and lecturer; *The Hypocrites.* **7. Henry Bence** (1814–⁴/₁₇1873), an English physician, chemist, and writer. **8. Inigo** (⁹/₁₇1573–⁵/₁₄1652), an English architect and writer; restored St. Paul's Cathedral. **9. Jacob** (²/₁₇1770–⁸/₁₇1850), an American commodore; captured the "Frolic" from the British, Oct. 13, 1812. **10. James Chamberlain** (¹/₁₄1809–²⁵/₁₂1852), an American Whig statesman; Governor of Tennessee, 1841–1845. **11. John** (17662–¹⁰/₁₇1827), an English Unitarian clergyman; critic; compiled a Greek-English lexicon. **12. John Marshall** (⁷/₁₄1820–²/₄1864), an American Confederate general; fell in the battle of the Wilderness. **13. Owen** (¹/₁₇1741–⁹/₁₄ 1819), a Welsh educationist. **14. Owen** (⁷/₁₄1809–¹/₁₇1874), a Welsh art decorator and writer. **15. Paul,** originally **John Paul** (⁷/₁₇1747–⁷/₁₇1792), a Scottish-American seaman; adventurer; entered the American Revolutionary navy, 1775; captured the British war-ships "Drake" and "Serapis"; as rear-admiral served under Catherine of Russia, 1788; died in Paris. **16. Roger** (1780–²/₁₄1832), an American general; served in the war of 1812. **17. Samuel** (1820–²/₁₄1887), an American Confederate general and writer. **18. Thomas Rymer** (1810–¹³/₁₇1880), an English physician, anatomist and zoologist; professor of physiology. **19. Tom,** in Fielding's *History of Tom Jones, a Foundling*, the hero, discovered to be the illegitimate nephew of his patron, Squire Allworthy: he becomes the Squire's heir and later marries the beautiful Sophia Western. **20. William** (⁹/₁₇1746–²⁷/₃₀ 1794), an English lawyer and Orientalist; founded the Royal Asiatic Society; knew 28 languages. **21. William, of Nayland** (¹/₁₄1726–¹/₁₄1800), an English Hutchinsian divine and writer. **22.** A county in central Georgia; 397 sq. m.; county-seat, Clinton. **23.** A county in E. Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Anamosa. **24.** A county in S. E. Mississippi; 674 sq. m.; county-seat, Ellisville. **25.** A county in E. North Carolina; 403 sq. m.; county-seat, Trenton. **26.** A county in N. Texas; 900 sq. m.; county-seat, Anson.

Jones'bor-o, 1 jōnz'bur-o; 2 jōnz'bŏr-o, *n.* A town, county-seat of *Craighead county*, Ark.

Jones'fa-an, 1 jōnz'fa-an; 2 jōnz'fa-an, *a.* Characteristic of or relating to any one of several persons named Jones.— **Jonesian system,** a method of representing the phonetic values of Oriental languages by means of the letters of the English alphabet: invented by Sir William Jones.

Jones Pass. A declie in Yellowstone Park; elevation, 9,400 ft.

Jones'port, 1 jōnz'port; 2 jōnz'port, *n.* A town in Washington county, Me.

Jones Sound. The northwestern passage from Baffin Bay to the Arctic ocean.

Jones'ville, 1 jōnz'vil; 2 jōnz'vĭl, *n.* A village in Hillsdale county, Mich.

Jong, *n.* [Tibet.] A prefecture.

Jon'gle-ret', *n.* Idle chatter; jonglery. CHAUCER *T. & C.* v, 1, 755.

Jon'gler-y, *n.* [Rare.] The art of the jongleur.

Jon"gle'ur', 1 jŏn'glûr' *or* jon'glor; 2 zhŏñ'glûr' *or* jŏn'glĕr, *n.* One of a class of French, Provençal, and Anglo-Norman minstrels during the middle ages who visited courts and castles, composing and reciting songs, poems, and fabliaux, becoming the earliest story-tellers and buffoons. See JUGGLER; MINSTREL. Distinct from *troubadour, trouvère.*

There stayed nothes . . . led the porter to take them for *Jongleurs*, the testers and jugglers of the day.
GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* p. 173. [n. 1875.]

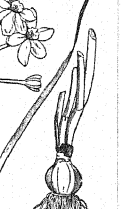
[< OF. *jongleur, jogleor*; see JUGGLER.] **jon'gler‡.**

Jonk'heer, 1 yoŋk'hēr; 2 yŏŋk'hēr, *n.* [D.] A knight; a member of the nobility.

Jön-köp'ing, 1 yön'chö-piŋ; 2 yün'chö-piŋ, *n.* **1.** A province in S. Sweden; 4,464 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Jo'non, 1 jō'non; 2 jō'nŏn, *n. Chem.* Either of two isomeric compounds ($C_{13}H_{20}O$) having the odor of violets. [< Gr. ἰόν, violet.]

Jon'quil, 1 jon'kwil; 2 jŏn'kwĭl, *n.* **1.** An ornamental bulbous plant (*Narcissus jonquilla*) of the amaryllis family. It has long, linear leaves and fragrant white or yellow flowers. **2.** Less correctly, one of several other species of *Narcissus*, as the poet's narcissus (*N. poeticus*) and the paper white narcissus (*N. tazetta*). **3.** A light-yellow color used in staining porcelains. **4.** A canary of a deep-yellow color without the usual greenish tinge. [< Sp. *jonquilla*, dim. < L. *juncus*, a rush.] **jon-quille'‡.— jon'quil-oil",** *n.* See under OIL.



Common Jonquil (*Narcissus jonquilla*).

Jons'on, 1 jon'son; 2 jŏn'sŏn, **Ben** (1573–⁶/₇1637). An English dramatist; companion and friend of Shakespeare; he served as a soldier in Holland; poet laureate; *Every Man in his Humour.* He was born in Westminster and was buried in an upright posture in its abbey where a timeworn stone bearing the words, "O Rare Ben Jonson," marks his grave.

Jons'on, 1 yons'son; 2 yŏns'sŏn, *n.* **1.** JÓNAS, 1. **2. Finn** (1704–1789), an Icelandic clergyman and writer.

Jon'ston, *n.* Same as JOHNSTON, 5.

Jon'zac', 1 zon'zăk'; 2 zhŏñ'zăk', *n.* A town in Charente Inférieure department, France.

Jook, jook'er-le, jook'er-y. Same as JOUK, JOUKERIE.

Joo'a, 1 jū'a; 2 jū'a, *n.* [Hind.] A rope suspension bridge, as used in the Himalayas. **Jhu'la‡.**

Joom, 1 jūm; 2 jūm, *n.* [E. Ind.] A method of cultivation employed among the forested hills of India, by which a piece of land is cleared by burning, cultivated for a time, and then deserted for another; also, the land thus used.

Jo'pim, 1 jō'pim; 2 jō'pim, *n.* A South-American bird, a cotinga (*Cotinga cayana*).

Jop'lin, 1 jop'lin; 2 jŏp'lĭn, *n.* A city in Jasper county, Mo.

Jop'pa, 1 jop'a; 2 jŏp'a, *n. Bib. 2 Chron.* ii, 16. The ancient name of JAFFA. **Jop'pe‡.** [Gr. *Ioppē*, < Heb. *Yafo*, beauty.]

Jo'ra, 1 jō'ra; 2 jō'ra, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 18.

Jo'ra-i, 1 jō'ra-i; 2 jō'ra-ĭ, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* v, 13.

Jo'ram, 1 jō'ram; 2 jō'ram, *n. Bib. 2 Kings* viii, 16.

Jo'rath, 1 jō'rath; 2 jō'răth, *n.* [E.] A wind blowing by night from the Jura Mountains, near Lake Geneva.

Jord, 1 yörd; 2 yörd, *n. Norse Myth.* One of the wives of Odin and mother of Thor; the personification of earth.

Jörgym; Jördyn; Jorth‡.

Jor'daens, 1 yör'dans; 2 yör'dăns, **Jakov** (1593–1678). A Flemish painter.

Jor'dan, 1 jör'dan; 2 jör'dan, *n.* **1.** A bottle in which pilgrims brought water from the River Jordan. **2†.** A vase-like pot used by alchemists. **3†.** A chamber-pot. [< L. *Jordanes*, < Gr. *Iordanēs*, < Heb. *Yarden*, < *yarad*, descend.]

Jor'dan, *n.* **1.** 1 jör'dăn'; 2 zhör'dăn'. **Camille** (1771–1821), a French statesman and orator; was in the Council of 500; was exiled; became a consultor of state. **2.** 1 jör'dan; 2 jör'dan, **David Starr** (¹/₁₇1851–), an American scientific author; educator in zoology, and United States government fish commissioner; president of Leland Stanford Junior University, 1891. **3. Dorothea** or **Dorothy** (*née* Bland) (1762?–⁷/₁₇1816), an Irish actress; mistress of the Duke of Clarence (afterward William IV.). **4. Esteban** (1542–1605), a Spanish sculptor, painter, and architect. **5. Sir Joseph** (1605–⁴/₁₇1685), an English vice-admiral; defeated the Dutch at Solebay, May 28, 1672. **6.** A river in Palestine; length, 200 m.; descending 3,000 ft. to the Dead Sea. [Heb., descend.]— **Jordan sandstone** (*Geol.*), a formation of Upper Cambrian (Saratogan) age in the upper

Mississippi Valley region. [< *Jordan*, Scott county, Minn.] — **Jordan's species** (*Biol.*), species which have been determined by a classification based upon the results obtained from growing a number of individuals and studying the characteristic differences between them. This method has been recently proposed by Professor Jordan, a French botanist.

Jor-da'nis, j ôr-dē'nıs, *n.* A Gothic monk and historian, who flourished in the 6th century.

Jor'dan-ite, j ôr'dən-ıt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic lead-gray lead sulfarsenite (Pb$_5$As$_2$S$_8$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Jordan*, of Prussia.]

Jo-re'a, j ō-rē'ə, *n.* [Southern U. S.] The chewink.

Jor'gen-son, j ôr'gən-sən; **Jorgen** (1779–after 1825). A Danish adventurer; declared Iceland independent and assumed the government.

Jor'i-bas, j ôr'ı-bəs; 2 jôr'ı-bas, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

Jor'i-bast.

Jo'rist, j ō'rıst; 2 jō'rist, *n.* Same as DAVIDIST, I.

Jor-ja'ni, j ôr-jä'nē; 2 jôr-jä'nē, **Said Scherif Zein-ed-Din Aboul Hassan** (1339–1413). An Arabic writer; favorite of Tamerlane: *Tarifat*, *Chemali*, *Jourjanni*.

Jor'ke-ann, j ôr'kē-an; 2 jôr'kē-an, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *I Jorkins,* j ôr'kınz; 2 jôr'kinz, *n.* In Dickens's *David Copperfield*, a kind-hearted lawyer, whose partner pictures him to his clients as hard and rigid.

Jor-na'da, j hor-nä'da, *n.* [Sp.] A day's journey. 2. [Mex.] A long stretch of desert territory.

Jo'ro-bo'do, j hō'rō-bō'dō, *n.* [Sp. Am.]

One of the moonishes, as *Selene somer* or *Vomer setipinnis*.

Jor'ram, j yur'əm; 2 yor'əm, *n.* [Scot.] A melancholy Gaelic boat-song.

Jorth, *n.* Same as JORD.

Jor'tin, j ôr'tın; 2 jôr'tin, **John** (¹⁰/₂₂1698–⁹/₁1770). An

Jo-rul'lo, j hō-rū'lyō; 2 hō-rū'lyō, *n.* A volcano in Michoacan state, Mexico; height, 4,265 ft.; formed by eruption, September, 1759. [Its contents. **jo'ram.**

Jo'rum, j ō'rum; 2 jō'rum, *n.* [Colloq.] A drinking-bowl or Sitting by a good fire, with punch between us.

LEVAN *Harry Lorrequer* p. 126. [w. a. & co.]

Jos, *abbr.* Joseph: Josiah.— **Jos.a,** *abbr.* Josepha.

Jos'a-ba, j ōs'a-bə; 2 jōs'a-ba, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jos'a-bad, j ōs'a-bad; 2 jōs'a-bād, *n. Bib. Chron.* xii, 4.

Jos'a-beth, j ōs'a-bəth; 2 jōs'a-bēth, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jo'sab-he'sed, j ō'sab-hē'sed; 2 jō'sab-hē'sed, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jos'a-bi'a, j ōs'a-bī'ə; 2 jōs'a-bī'a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jos'a-char, j ōs'a-kar; 2 jōs'a-car, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jos'a-dak, j ōs'a-dak; 2 jōs'a-dac, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Jos'a-phat, j ōs'a-fat; 2 jōs'a-fāt, *n.* Same as JEHOSHAPHAT.

Jos'a-phi'as, j ōs'a-fī'as; 2 jōs'a-fī'as, *n. Bib. Ezra* viii, 10

Jos'ce-lyn, **Jos'ce-lin,** j ōs'ə-lın; 2 jōs'ə-lin, **John** (1529–¹²/₂1603). A student of Anglo-Saxon; secretary to Archbishop Parker.

Jo-sé', *n.* 1. j sō-sē'; 2 sho-sē', **Antonio** (1700?–1745), a Jewish-Portuguese dramatist; tortured and burned by the Inquisition. 2. j hō-sē'; 2 ho-sē'. In Byron's *Don Juan*, Juana's father; a banished husband. 3. **Pessoa de J.,** a Spanish poem dealing with the Joseph cycle in the Bible, and written in the 16th century.

Jo-se'a, j hō-sē'a; 2 ho-sē'a, *n.* The white mullet (*Mugil curema*). [**Jos'e-dech'i, Jos'e-dek'.**

Jos'e-dec, j ōs'ı-dek; 2 jōs'e-dēc, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

Jo-sef'fy, j hō-sef'ē; 2 yo-sef'ē, **Rafael** (¹¹/₂1852–⁹/₁1915). A Hungarian-American pianist, composer, and teacher; noted interpreter of Brahms.

Jo'se-fite, j ō'sē-fīt; 2 jō'se-fīt, *n. Mineral.* A submetallic steel-gray tactile isomorphous mixture of bismuth and tellurium with selenium and sulfur, found in laminated masses. [< San José, Brazil.]

Jo'seph, j ō'zəf; 2 jō'sef, *n.* A long coat, often with a cape, formerly worn by men; also, a similar garment worn by women, especially on horseback. [< *Joseph*, in allusion to his "coat of many colors," Gen. xxxvii, 3.]

Jo'seph', j ō'zef; 2 jō'sef, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **F. Jo'seph',** j ō'zef'; 2 zhō'sef'. **G. Jo'seph,** j ō'zef, 2 yō'sef; **Hun.** j ō'sef-fy, 2 yō'sef-fy; **It.** **Giu-sep'pe,** j ū-sep'pā, 2 jū-sep'pe; **Lu.** **Jo-se'phus,** j ō-sē'fus, 2 jō-sē'fus; **Pg.** **Jo-sé',** 1 jo-zé', 2 zho-sē'; **Jo-zé'**; **Sp.** **Jo-sé',** 1 ho-sé', 2 ho-sē'. 2. *Bib.* A Hebrew patriarch: son of Jacob by Rachel; wife, governor of Egypt. The story of his sale into slavery and the incidents of his life are told in *Gen.* xxxvii, 23. 3. *Bib.* A carpenter of Nazareth; husband of the Virgin Mary. 4. *Bib.* One of the brethren of Christ. *Matt.* xiii, 55 (R. V.). 5. **J. Barsabas,** "Justus"; one of the two persons chosen to fill the place of Judas Iscariot. *Acts*, i, 23. 6. **Father J.** (¹¹/₂1577–⁹/₁1638), François Leclerc du Tremblay, a French monk; the agent and confidant of Richelieu. 7. **J. I.** (¹/₂1678–¹/₂1711), a king of Hungary; emperor of Germany; he joined the War of the Spanish Succession. 8. **J. II.** (¹/₂1741–²/₂1790), an emperor of Germany; he closed 700 monasteries, prohibited the publication of bulls issued edict of toleration, and abolished serfdom. 9. **J. Andrews,** the hero of Henry Fielding's novel *Joseph Andrews*: a model footman. 10. **J. Emmanuel** (1716–²/₂a 1777), a king of Portugal whose minister of combat checked the Inquisition and expelled the Jesuits from his territory; narrowly escaped assassination. **11. J. of Arimathea** (fl. 60), a wealthy Israelite who buried the body of Jesus; he lived about 30. *Luke* xxiii, 50. **12. J. of Exeter,** see ISCANUS. [Heb., addition.]

Jo-se'pha, j ō-sē'fə; 2 jō-sē'fa, *n.* Same as JOSEPHINE.

Jo'seph-and-Ma'ry, *n.* [Colloq.] The lungwort.

Jo-se'phi-a, j ō-sē'fı-ə; 2 jō-sē'fi-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of handsome plants of the family *Proteaceæ*. They are natives of Australia and are remarkable for their rigid foliage. The leaves vary much in size and shape and the flowers are small, yellow, woolly, and without petals.

Jo'sine, j ō'sēn; 2 jō'sin, *n. Chem.* Characteristic of Joseph II. of Austria.— **Jo'seph-ism,** *n.* The series of ecclesiastical reforms contemplated or introduced by Joseph II. **Jo'seph-in-ism.**

Jo'seph-ine, j ō'zə-fēn; 2 jō'sef-in, *n.* 1. A feminine personal name. **F. Jo'sé'phine',** j ō'zā'-fēn'; 2 zhō'sē'fin'; **Jo'sé'phe',** j ō'zā'fē'; 2 zhō'sē'fē'; **G. Jo'seph-e,** j ō'zef-e, 2 yō'sef-e; **Jo'sep'hi-ne,** j ō'zep-fē-nə; 2 yō'sē-fē'na; **It.** **Giu-sep'pa,** j ū-sep'pa, 2 jū-sep'pa; **Giu'sep-pi'na,** j ū'sep-pē'na, 2 jū'sē-pē'nā; **L. Jo-se'phna,** j ō-sē'fə, 2 jō-sē'fa; **Pg.** **Jo'se'phina,** j ō'zē'fē'nə, 2 zhō'sē'fē'nā; **Sp.** **Jo'se-fi'na,** j hō'sē-fī'na, 2 hō'sē-fī'nā. 2. (¹/₂1763–⁸/₂1814), Marie Josèphe-Rose Tascher de la Pagerie, empress of France, widow of Viscount Beauharnais; married Napoleon I., 1796; divorced, 1809. 3. A county in S. W. Oregon; 4,684 sq. mi.; county-seat, Grant's Pass. [< F. *Josephine*, < Heb. *Joseph*, addition.]

Jo'seph-in-ite, j ō'zef-in-īt; 2 jō'sef-in-īt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic-gray alloy of iron and nickel (Fe_2Ni_3), found in granular masses in Josephine County, Ore. [10,300 ft.

Jo'seph Peak. A mountain in Yellowstone Park; height

Jo'seph' Prud'homme', j sō'zef' prüd'ōm'; 2 zhō'sēf' prüd'ōm'. In Henri Monnier's *Grandeur et Décadence de*

Joseph Prudhomme, a serene self-satisfied character, who deals in wordy platitudes and absurd metaphors.

Jo'seph's-coat', j ō'zefs-kōt'; 2 jō'sefs-cōt', *n.* An ornamental foliage-plant *Amaranthus gangeticus*.

Jo'seph's-flow'er, j ō'zefs-flou'ər; 2 jō'sefs-flow'er, *n.* Same as SALSIFY, 2.

Jo'seph-stadt, j yō'sef-shtät; 2 yō'sēf-shtät, *n.* A fortified garrison town in Bohemia; famous for its needle-making.

Jo'se-phus, j ō-sē'fus; 2 jō-sē'fus, **Flavius** (37–96?). A celebrated Jewish historian: "the Greek Livy": *History of the Jewish War*; *Jewish Antiquities*.

Jo'ses, j ō'sēz; 2 jō'sēs *or* -sēs, *n.* [Cr.] *Bib.* 1. One of Christ's apostles: also called JOSEPH. 2. Brother of Jesus. *Luke* iii, 29; *Matt.* xxvii, 56. 2. Barnabas. *Acts* iv, 36.

Jo'sey, j jō'zı, 2 jō'sy, *n.* A jacket for women's wear. Compare JOSEY.

Josh, j losh; 2 jōsh, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] *I. t.* To ridicule, tease, banter, or play a joke on (a person), as by misrepresenting facts. II. *i.* To engage in ridicule or banter.

Josh, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] A hoax; a good-natured joke.

Josh., *abbr.* Joshua.

Jo'shah, j jō'shə; 2 jō'sha, *n. Bib. I Chron.* iv, 34. [Heb., **Josh'a-phat,** j losh'a-fat; 2 jōsh'a-fāt, *n. Bib. I Chron.* xii, 43. [Heb., Jah judges.]

Josh'a-vi'ah, j losh'a-vī'ə; 2 jōsh'a-vī'a, *n. Bib. I Chron.* xi, 46. [Heb., Jah is equality.]

Josh'be-ka'shah, j losh'bı-kā'shə *or* -kash'ə; 2 jōsh'be-kā'sha *or* -kāsh'a, *n. Bib. I Chron.* xxv, 4.

Josh Billings. Pseudonym of HENRY SHAW.

Jo'sheb-Bas-she'beth, j jō'shēb-bas-shē'bəth; 2 jō'shēb-bas-shē'bēth, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). 2 *Sam.* xxiii, 8.

Josh'er, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] One who jokes.

Jo'shi, j jō'shē; 2 jō'shi, *n.* [Hind.] An astrologer; also, a native Indian astronomer.

Josh'u-a, j losh'yu-ə; 2 jōsh'yu-a, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. Dan. **Jo'sua,** j yō-sū'a, 2 yo-sū'a; **Du.** **Jo-zu'as,** j yo-zū'as, 2 yo-sū'is; **F.** **Jo'su'a,** j zō-zū'a, 2 zhō'sü'ä; **It.** **Gio-su'e,** j jō-sū'ā, 2 jō-sū'e; **L.** **Jo-su'as,** j jo-su'as, 2 jō-sū'as; **Lg.** **Jo-sua,** j jō-sū'a, 2 jō-sū'a; **Sp.** **Jo-sué',** j ho-sué', 2 ho-sūe'. 2. *Bib.* Successor of Moses, containing the history of the conquest of Canaan and the settlement of the Israelites in the promised land: the last book of the Hexateuch. [Heb., *Yehoshua*, the Lord my salvation, or, Lord the Savior.]

Josh'u-a-tree', j losh'yu-ə-trī'; 2 jōsh'yu-a-trē', *n.* A remarkable tree (*Yhiuyuca arborescens*), a native of the southwestern United States, with repeatedly forking branches, at whose ends the leaves are clustered. The fruits, which are dry and indehiscent, contain numerous black seeds imbedded into meal, are used by the Indians as food. The wood is very soft and of little economic value. [< JOSHUA + TREE.]

Jo-si'ah, j ō-sī'ə; 2 jō-sī'a, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. Dan. **Jo'sias,** j yō-sī'as, 2 yo-sī'is; **D.** **Jo-zi'as,** j yo-zī'as, 2 yo-sī'is; **F.** **Jo'si'as,** j zō-zī'as, 2 zhō'sī'is; **It.** **Gio-si'a-co,** j jo-sī'a-cō, 2 jō-sī'a-co; **L.** **Jo-si'as,** j jo-sī'as, 2 jō-sī'as; **Lg.** **Jo-sia,** j jō-sī'a, 2 jō-sī'a. 2. Killed at the battle of Megiddo. *2 Kings* xxii, 1. **Jo-si'asi.** [Heb., given to the Lord.]

Jo'si-as, j jō-sī'əs; 2 jō-sī'as, *n. Bib. Matt.* i, 10.

Jos'l-bi'ah, j los'ı-bī'ə; 2 jōs'ı-bī'a, *n. Bib. I Chron.* iv, 35. [Heb., Jah causes to dwell.] **Josh'i-bi'ah;** (R. V.).

Jos'ka, *n.* Same as JOSKE.

Jo'sika, j ō'shı-kō; 2 yō'shi-ka, **Miklos** (⁴/₂1796–⁴/₂1865). A Hungarian novelist: lived in exile: *Esther*.

Jos'l-phi'ah, j los'ı-fī'ə; 2 jōs'ı-fī'a, *n. Bib. Ezra* viii, 10.

Jos'lin, j los'lın; 2 jōs'lin, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] An awkward rustic; a boor.

Jos-phi'a, j jos-fī'ə; 2 jōs-fī'a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Joss, *n.* [Hak., Jan] The crowd; joss, push.

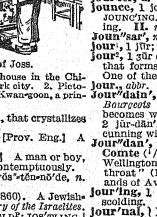
Joss, j jos; 2 jōs, *n.* A Chinese god or idol. [Pidgin-E. for *Pg. deos*, God, < L. *deus*, God.]

— **Joss-house'.** A Chinese temple or place for idols: applied also by the Chinese to a Christian church.—

j.-paper, *n.* Gold or silver paper cut into the form of coin or of ingots, and burned by the Chinese wife, children, or friends as or part of their religious exercises.— **j.-pidgin,** *n.* Religious ceremony. — **j.-pidgin man,** a priest or clergyman. — **j.-stick,** *n.* A thin cylinder or stick made of perfumed wood-powder and dust, set on end and burned by the Chinese as incense or in measuring time. — **j.-worship,** *n.* Idolatry.

joss'ish, *a.* Resembling a joss.

Joss'er, *interj.* An address to horses: perhaps "stand still."



Worship of Joss.

Joss'-fa'ther, j jos'-fä'dhər; 2 jōs'-fā'dher, *n.* Priest.

Joss'-house, j jos'-hous; 2 jōs'-hous, *n.* Same as *Joss*, 1.

Joss'-man, j jos'-man; 2 jōs'-man, *n.* A Chinese merchant, New York slang. 2. Pidgin-E. for *Pg. deos*, God, < L. *deus*, God.

Joss'-pa'per, j jos'-pā'pər; 2 jōs'-pā'per, *n.* Same as *Joss*, 1.

Joss'-pid'gin, j jos'-pij'ən; 2 jōs'-pij'in, *n.* Same as *Joss*, 1.

Joss'-stick, j jos'-stik; 2 jōs'-stic, *n.* Same as *Joss*, 1.

Joss'-wind, j jos'-wind; 2 jōs'-wind, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A man or boy, referred to flippantly, disrespectfully, or contemptuously.

Josse''Ten-Noo'de, j yes'-ten-nō'dē; 2 yōs'-tēn-nō'de, *n.* Same as SAINT-JOSSE.

Jost, j yōst; 2 jōst, **Isaak Markus** (1793–1860). A Jewish-German historian and schoolmaster; *History of the Israelites*.

Jos'tle, j jŏs'l; 2 jŏs'l, *n.* [JOS'TLED, JOS'TLING; JOS'TLER.] I. *t.* To push or crowd against so as to cause unsteadiness; shake; elbow; hustle; as, the crowd *jostled* us.

So thick in multitude They *jostle* one another as they come. WM. DAUNBAR? *The Great Brother* act i, sc. 1.

2. To cheat. H. *Dict.* 3. *Racing.* To interfere with or bump into (a competitor).

II. *i.* To push or be pushed aside or about; crowd; hustle; as, we *jostled* into the theater. [Freq. of JOST, v.] [Scot.] See HUSTLE.— **Jos'tle,** *n.* A collision or bumping against so as to shake slightly; encounter; conflict. **Jos'tlement;** [Rare]; **Justler.**

Jos'tle-a, j jŏs'yu-ı; 2 jŏs'yu-ə, *n. Bib.* (Douai). Joshua.

Josz., *abbr.* Joszef.

Jot, j lot; 2 jŏt, *n.* [JOT'TED; JOT'TING.] To make a memorandum of; set down or sketch in an offhand way: usually with *down*; as, to *jot down* one's thoughts.

Jot, *n.* The least bit or quantity assignable; an iota. No, faith, I'll not stay a *jot* longer. SHAKESPEARE *Twelfth Night* act iii, sc. 2

[< L. *iota*; see IOTA.] **jote'; jott'.**

Jo'ta, j hō'ta; 2 hō'ta, *n.* [Sp.] A Spanish dance.

Jo'ta-cism, j ō'tə-sızm, *n.* See ITACISM, etc.

Jot'a-pa'ta, j jot'-ə-pā'tə; 2 jŏt'a-pā'ta, *n.* An ancient fortress of Galilee, besieged and taken from Josephus by Vespasian. A. D. 67.

Jot'bah, j jot'bə; 2 jŏt'ba, *n. Bib.* 2 *Kings* xxi, 19.

Jot'bath, j jot'bath; 2 jŏt'bāth, *n. Bib. Deut.* x, 7.

Jot'ba-thah, j jot'bə-thə; 2 jŏt'ba-tha, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxiii, 33.

Jot'tham, j jŏt'thəm; 2 jŏt'tham, *n. Bib. Judges* ix, 5. [Heb., Jah is perfect.]

Jo'tı, j jō'tı; 2 jō'ti, *n.* [Hind.] An astronomer or astrologer; one who casts nativities or tells fortunes: applied also to an inferior order of Brahmans. **jo'shi.**

Jo'tish-a'ru, j jō'tı-sä'rū; 2 jō'ti-sā'ru, *n.* [Hind.] An astronomer; josh. **Jo'ti-si'a.**

Jot'ter, j jŏt'ər; 2 jŏt'er, *n.* 1. One who jots or makes memoranda. 2. A memorandum-book.— **jot'ter-y,** j jŏt'ər-ē; 2 jŏt'er-y, *n.* [Dial., Scot.] Dirty, mean, or odd work.— **jot'ter-y-man',** *n.* A man of all work.— **j.-work,** *n.* Work of all description.

Jot'ting, j jŏt'ıng; 2 jŏt'ing, *n.* A short note; memorandum.

Jo'tun, j yō'tun; 2 yō'tun, *n. Norse Myth.* One of the mythic giants who personified the hostile powers of nature. Dan., < Ice. *jötunn*, giant.— **jo'tun-heim,** *n.* Same as UTGARD. Compare THE NINE WORLDS, under WORLD.

jo-tu'ro, j hō-tū'rō; 2 ho-tu'ro, *n.* Same as BORO. [W. Sp.]

Jou'a-ke'ha, j jū'ə-kē'ə; 2 jū'a-kē'a, *n. Indian Myth.* Same as IOSKEHA.

Jou'barb, j jū'bärb; 2 jū'barb, *n.* The housesleek. **Jo'barbe; Ju'pi-ter's-beard'.** [< F. *joubarbe*, < L. *Jovis barba*; *Jovis*, gen. of *Jupiter*, *Jupiter*; *barba*, beard.]

Jou'berf, j jū'bar; 2 zhu'bēr', *n.* **1. Barthélemy Catherine** (¹/₂1754–¹⁰/₂1813), a French general; fell at Novi. 2. **Joseph** (²/₂1754–²/₂1824), a French moralist and philosopher; friend of Châteaubriand. 3. **Joseph Antoine René** (1772–1849), a French general; at Hellmühl, Wagram, Smolensk, Lützen. 4. **Laurent** (1520–1583), a French physician. 5. **J. D.** you'bert; 2 D. yu'bēr't. **Petrus Jacobus** (¹/₂1831–²/₂1900), a Boer general; defeated the British at Laing's Nek, 1881; besieged Ladysmith, 1899–¹/₂1900.

Jouf'froy', j jū'frwē'; 2 zhu'frwā', **Theodore Simon** (⁷/₂1796–⁴/₂1842). A French philosopher.

Jou'frou' d'Ar'das', j jū'frū' där'dä', **Claude François Dorothée, Marquis de** (²/₂1751–1832). A French officer, inventor and engineer.

Jough, *n.* Same as JOWL.

Jough, *n.* [I. of Man.] **1.** Any alcoholic drink. **2.** Beer.

Jougs, j jūgz; 2 jugs, *n.* An old Scottish instrument of torture or punishment consisting of an iron collar or yoke by which the victim was fastened to a wall, tree, or post. [< OF. *joug*, yoke, < L. *jugum*, *jungo*, join.] **jouk'-ing-stool.**



Jouk', j jūk; 2 juk, *vi.* [Scot.] **1.** To duck the head; dodge; hence, to bow as a mark of civility. 2. To dart; to make a sudden, quick movement; to hide oneself by so doing.

Jouk in here among the trees. R. L. STEVENSON *Kidnapped* p. 165. [s. '05.]

— **jouk'er-y,** *n.* [Scot.] Trickery; jugglery.— **jouk'er-y-paw'ker-y,** *n.* Offender Punished by [Scot.] Treachery; trickery; hypocrisy. See PAWKY, *a.*

Jouk, *n.* [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] **1.** A quick, evasive movement. **2.** A bow or curtsy. **3.** A place to rush to for shelter, as from a storm.

Joule, j jul; 2 jul, *n. Elec.* **1.** The C. G. S. unit of electrical energy. It is practically equivalent to the work done, or heat generated, in keeping up for one second a current of one ampere against a resistance of one ohm, or in raising the potential of one coulomb by one volt; volt-coulomb; watt-second: equal to 10,000,000 ergs or 0.737324 foot-pound. 2. The centigrade centigrade thermal unit; the small calory. [< J. P. *Joule* (1818–1889), an English physicist.] **joul'ad.**

— **joule'me'ter,** *n.* A meter employing Joules as units.

Joule, James Prescott (1818–1889), an English physicist, who determined the mechanical equivalent of heat.— **Joule's equivalent,** see MECHANICAL EQUIVALENT, under EQUIVALENT.

Jou'le-an, j jau'lē-ən; 2 jou'le-an, *a.* Formed by conversion from some other form of energy: said of heat. [< J. P. *Joule*.]

joul'ter, *a.* [Rare.] Silly-looking; awkward; loutish.

jounce, j jouns; 2 jouns. [Colloq.] I. *vt.* & *vi.* [JOUNCED; JOUNCING.] To jolt or be jolted, as in rough riding or driving. II. *n.* A shock or violent jolt. [Cp. JAUNT, *n.*]

Joun'sar', *n.* Same as JAUNSAR.

Jour, j l'ur; 2 jūr, *n.* [Colloq.] A journeyman: an abbreviation of *journeyman*. 2. [Colloq.] An opening that forms part of a decorative design. 2. *Lace-making.* One of the regular meshes of the ground. 3†. *Day.*

Jour, *abbr.* Journal, journey, journeyman.

Jour'dain', n. 1. j ūr'dān'; 2 zhur'dāN', M. in Molière's *Bourgeois Gentilhomme* the hero, an elderly tradesman; becomes wealthy; thinks himself a gentleman. 2. j ūr-dān'. **Margaret,** in Shakespeare's *2 Henry VI.*, a cunning witch.

Jour'dan, j ūr'dən; 2 zhur'dāN', *n.* **1. Jean Baptiste, Comte** (¹/₂1762–¹¹/₂1833), a French marshal defeated by Wellington at Vitoria. 2. **Mathieu Jouve,** "the Cutthroat" (1740–1794), French revolutionist; led the "Brigands of Avignon"; guillotined.

Jour'ing, j jur'ıng; 2 jur'ing, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Cursing; scolding.

Jour'nal, j l'ur'nəl; 2 jūr'nal, *vt.* [-NALED OR -NALLED; **jur'nal,** j -NAL-ING OR -NAL-LING.] I. To adjust or insert in a journal-box or bearing; as, to *journal* a shaft. 2. To record in a journal; as, to *journal* experiences.

Journal, *n.* Happening; a journal; quotidian.

Jour'nal, *n.* **1.** A daily periodical, record, or consecutive register. Specif.: (1) A diary.

For myself, as I turn the pages of *his journals*, I seem to see the image of the orator and simple society in which he lived.

H. JAMES, JR. *Nathaniel Hawthorne* p. 141. [M. 1880.]

(2) *Bookkeeping.* A book in which is entered from the day book or blotter a statement of the transactions of each day, the entries being put in such form as to be easily posted in the ledger. (3) *Naut.* A daily chronicle of a voyage: also, a copy or an abstract of the log-book. (4) The record of the daily proceedings of a legislative body. (5) A printed record of proceedings, memoirs submitted, etc., as of a scientific society; published transactions. (6) A newspaper; strictly, a daily, but used for other periodicals, especially those that record news or events.

The Monthly Review of the venerable (now the deceased) mother of our *journals*, commenced in 1749. I. D'Israeli *Curiosities of Lit., Literary Journals* in vol. i, p. 65. [ed. a. o. 1852.]

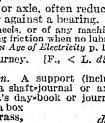
(7) *Mining.* The record kept of the strata penetrated in drifting or sinking a shaft.

2. That part of a shaft or axle, often reduced in diameter, which rotates in or against a bearing.

The *journals* of these wheels, or of any machinery, become highly heated by the rubbing friction when no lubricant is present. Park Benjamin *Age of Electricity* p. 138. [s. a. 1886.]

3†. A day's work or journey. [F., < L. *diurnalis*; see DIURNAL.] **jour'nal†,** *n.*

—jour'nal-bear'ing, *n.* A support (including a cap and pillow) surrounding a shaft-journal or axle-journal.—**j.-book,** *n.* A merchant's day-book or journal.—**j.-box,** *n.* A journal-bearing, or a box enclosing a bearing.—**j.-brass,** *n.* A brass journal-bearing, or one of its parts; by extension, a bearing of white metal, etc.—**j.-packing,** *n.* Cotton waste or the like used in an axle-box for a lubricant. *Am. Mech. Dict.*



a, axle; b, box; c, box cover; e, journal; f, journal-bearing; d, wheel; e, wheel-seat.

jour'nal-ese', *n.* [jûr'nal-ēz' *or* -ēs'; 2 jûr'nal-ēs' *or* -ēz'; *n.* jûr'nal-ēs' *or* -ēz'. Colloq.] A stilted style of language regarded as characteristic of newspapers.

Journal-box.

jour'na-lier', [jûr'na-lyē': 2 *guard's journal*; *w*, wheel-seat. zhur'na-lyē', *n.* [Rare.] **1.** A journalist. 2. A day-laborer. [M.]

jour'nal-ish, *a.* [Rare.] Characteristic of a journal.

jour'nal-ism,] [jûr'nal-iz'm, *n.* **1.** The

jur'nal-ism²,] business of managing, editing, or writing for journals; the occupation of a journalist.

It is an axe of *journalism*; all the acts of all the world are narrated by the daily press.

E. C. Stedman *Victorian Poets* p. 343. [o. a. o. 1876.]

2. [Rare.] The keeping of a diary or journal. [< F. *journalisme*, < *journal*, see JOURNAL.]

jour'nal-ist,] [jûr'nal-ist, *n.* **1.** One who

jur'nal-ist²,] manages, edits, or writes with some regularity for a journal or a newspaper; a member of the press; especially, one employed in a literary department of a journal, as an editor, reporter, etc.; a newspaperman.

Defoe was essentially a *journalist*. He wrote for the day.

W. Minto *Daniel Defoe* p. 131. [n. 1879.]

2. One who keeps a journal or record of daily events. [< F. *journaliste*, < *journal*, see JOURNAL.]

jour'nal-is'tic,] [jûr'nal-is'tik; 2 jûr'nal-is'tic, *a.* Be-

jur'nal-is'tic²,] longing or relating to journalists, journals, or journalism.—**jour'nal-is'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

jour'nal-ize,] [jûr'nal-īz, *v. t.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.]

jur'nal-ize,] **1.** *t.* To enter in a journal, especially in a mercantile journal, preparatory to posting in the ledger. **II.** *i.* To keep a journal or diary. 2. To act as a journalist. 3. In bookkeeping, to enter up the journal.—**jour'nal-iz'a-ble†,** *a.* [Rare.]—**jour'nal-iz'er,** *n.*

jour'ney,] [jûr'ne; 2 jûr'ne, *v.* **I.** [Eng.] To weigh

jur'ney²,] or count (coins) into journeys: so used at the mint. [M.] **II.** *i.* To travel from place to place; go upon a journey; as, they *journeyed* through a forest.

Where at once *journeying* and
Thy lay *is* in heaven, thy love is on earth.

Hood *The Skylark* st. 1.

jour'ney, *n.* **1.** Passage from one place to another, especially by land; an amount or period of travel; sometimes applied figuratively to the passage through life; as, three days' *journey*; making a *journey* across the continent; at his *journey's* end. 2. In glass-making, the round of work or the time taken in making raw material into glass. 3. The employment of a day; a day's travel, labor, etc. 4. See JOURNEY-WEIGHT. 5†. A guide-bar. [< F. *journée*, LL. *diurnata*, < L. *diurnus*, daily, < *dies*, day.] **journey's end.**

Syn.: excursion, expedition, pilgrimage, tour, travel, trip, voyage. A *journey* is a direct going from a starting-point to a destination, ordinarily over a considerable distance; we speak of a day's *journey*, or the *journey* of life. *Travel* is a passing from place to place, not necessarily in a direct line or with fixed destination; a *journey* through Europe would be a passage to some destination, and at the farther end of the *journey*; *travel* in Europe *may* be in no direct course, but may include many *journeys* in different directions. A *voyage*, which was formerly a journey by land, is now applied to a considerable distance by water, especially by sea; as, a *voyage* to India. A *trip* is a short and direct *journey*. A *tour* is a *journey* that returns to or near the starting-point, generally over a considerable distance; as, a bridal *tour*, or business *tour*. An *excursion* is a brief *tour* or *journey*, taken for pleasure, often by many persons at once; an *excursion* to Niagara. *Passage* is a general word for a *journey* by any conveyance, especially by water; as, a rough *passage* across the Atlantic; *transit*, literally the act of passing over or through, is used specif. of the conveyance of passengers or merchandise; rapid *transit* is demanded for suburban residents or perishable goods. *Pilgrimage*, once always of a sacred character, retains in derived use that character; as, a *pilgrimage* to Stratford-on-Avon.—Prep.: a journey *from* Naples *to* Rome; *through* Mexico; *across* the continent; *over* sea; a journey *into* Asia; *abroad*; *by land*, *for* pleasure; *on* a journey.—**a day's journey,** a variable itinerary measure based on the average distance traveled in a day.—**jour'ney-bat'ed,** *a.* Fatigued by a journey; worn with travel.—**jour'ney-man,** Johnny-cake.—**j.-ring,** *n.* A portable sun-dial. Same as RING-DIAL.—**journeys account** (*Eng. Law.*), a new writ obtained by a plaintiff after the lapse of the limit and considered quasi-continuance of the original from the number of days the plaintiff must spend in journeying to reach the court. It is no longer used, the present practice being to mark the first writ as one of several.—**j.-weight,** *n.* [Eng.] A certain weight of coined pieces (15 pounds troy of gold or 60 pounds of silver, once a day's mintage), from which one is taken at the trial of the pyx.—**jour'ney-wo'man,** *n.* A woman working by the day.—**j.-work,** *n.* **1.** Work done by a journeyman. 2. Work done by the day.—**j.-worker,** *n.* A journeyman.—**j.-workman,** *n.* **Sabbath day's j.** (*Script.*), the maximum walk permitted by the rabbis to Israelites on the Sabbath, about seven-eighths of a mile. *Acts* i, 12.—**the j.,** the ascetic greatness and spiritual meditations of mystics, consisting among the Suſis of eight mansils or stages.

jour'ney-er,] [jûr'ni-ər; 2 jûr'ny-er, *n.* One who journeys.

jour'ney-man,] [jûr'ni-man; 2 jûr'ny-man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A mechanic or artizan who has completed his apprenticeship or learned his trade.

The father [of Faraday] was a *journeyman* blacksmith.

J. H. Gladstone *Michael Faraday* p. 10. [n. 1872.]

2. Figuratively, a person who is not expert in his trade or calling; a hireling; one who works for another. **3.** (1) *Astron.* A secondary clock, generally used as an intermediary in an observatory for checking off the time of standard clocks. (2) A clock regulated from a distance by means of an electric current.

joust,] [joust, jŭst, *n.* & *v.* Same as JUST.

joust'er, *n.* **1.** A juster. 2†. A hawker of fish. See JOWTER.

Jouvan'cy,] [zhō'vän'sē; 2 zhu'vän'cy, **Joseph** (⁶/₁₁1643–

Jouvan'cy²,] ²/₁₂1719), A French Jesuit historian and man of letters.

Jou'ven-cy, *n.* See JUVENCY.

Jow'er,] [[Sc.] [jou'nĕ'; 2 zhuv'nĕ', **Jean** (⁸/₁₁1647–¹/₄1717). A

Jou'ŷ,] 1 zō'ĭ'; 2 zhū'ŷ', **Victor Joseph Étienne de** (⁶/₁₂ French religious painter of note.

1767–¹/₄1846). A French Academician, man of affairs, and prolific writer.

Jo-van'na, *n.* Same as JOAN.

Jove,] [jōv; 2 jov, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Myth.* Jupiter. 2†. The

jove²,] planet Jupiter. **3†.** In alchemy, the metal tin. **4†.** The attributes or phenomena of the atmosphere. [< L. *Jovis*, used as a gen. of *Jupiter*; see JUPITER.] —**Jove's beard²,** *n.* Jupiter-sebarol.—**Jove's-fruit,** *n.* The hairy spice-bush (*Benzoin latifolium*), common in the southern United States.—**Jove's-nut,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The acorn.

Jo'vel-ist, *n.* Same as JOVIALIST.

Jo'vel-la'na,] [jō'vel-lē'na; 2 jō'vĕ-lä'na, *n. Bot.* Calceo-

Jo'vel-la'nos,] laria. [< JOVELLANOS, I.]

Jo'vel-la'nos,] [jō'vel-lyä'nos; 2 hō'vĕ-lyä'nōs, *n.* **1.** Gas-

Jo'vel-la'nos²,] par Melchor de (⁵/₁₁1744–²⁷/₁₂1811), Spanish judge, statesman, economist, and writer. 2. A city in Matanzas province, Cuba; 18 m. S. of Cardenas.

Jo'vi,] [jō'vī, *n.* [Rare.] Jupiter, in the equipment of a hat-

Jo'vy,] tery, the two sides that form the embrasure. Farrows *Mil. Encyc.*

Jo'vi-al,] [jō'vi-əl; 2 jō'vi-al. **I.** *a.* **1.** Possessing or ex-

Jo'vi-al²,] pressive of good-natured mirth, gaiety, or good-fellowship; merry; joyous; jolly; as, a *jovial* man; a *jovial* life.

jo'vy†. [jō.] *Astrol.* Having the joy-bringing Jupiter as a predominant planet; pertaining to the influences of this planet; hence, favorable; benignant: the original of the first sense. Compare SATURNINE and MERCURIAL. **3†.** [jō.] Of or pertaining to the god Jupiter; Jove-like; majestic. **4†.** [jō.] In alchemy, pertaining to tin. **II.** *n.* [jō.] An imagined dweller on the planet Jupiter. [F., < LL. *Jovialis*, < Old L. *Jovis*, Jove.] **jo'vi-al†.** Syn.: see MERRY.—**jo'vi-al-ist.** [Rare.] **1.** *a.* Leading a jolly life. **II.** *n.* A jovialist.—**jo'vi-al-ly,** Same as JOVIAL, 2.—**jo'vi-al'i-ty,** *n.* **1.** Joviainess. 2. Gay merriment; festivity; conviviality; mirth. **jo'vi-al-ty†.**—**jo'vi-al-ize,** *v. t.* To render jovial.—**jo'vi-al-ness,** *n.* Joviality.

Jo'vi-an,] [jō'vi-an; 2 jō'vi-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to

Jo'vi-an²,] Jove or the planet Jupiter.

The inclination of Jupiter's axis is very small, only a little over 4°, so that there can be no appreciable change in the *Jovian* season. J. N. Lockyer *Primer of Astron.* p. 73. [Macm. 1874.]

Jo'vi-a'nus,] [jō'vi-ā'nus; 2 jō'vi-ä'nus, **Flavius Claudius**

Jo'vi-an²,] **Jovianus** Roman emperor. He reestablished Christianity. **Jo'vi-an².**

Jo'vi-cen'tric,] [jō'vi-sen'trik; 2 jō'vi-cĕn'tric, *a. Astron.*

Jo'vi-cen'tric²,] Referring to the center of the planet Jupiter; as, *jovicentric* longitude. [< Old L. *Jovis*, Jove, + CENTRIC.]—**jo'vi-cen'tri-cal,** *a.* [Rare.]—**-cal-ly,** *adv.* [Rare.]

Jo'vi-lab,] [jō'vi-lăb; 2 jō'vĭ-lăb, *n. Astron.* An instru-

Jo'vi-lab²,] ment for noting the positions of Jupiter's satellites. [< L. *Jovis* (see JOVE) + *labe* in ASTROLABE.]

Jo-vin'i-an,] [jō-vin'i-an; 2 jō-vĭn'i-an, *a.* (—before 406). A

Jo-vin'i-an²,] Roman monk: opposed monasticism, and was twice banished. **Jo-vin'i-a'nus†.**—**Jo-vin'i-an-ist,** *n. Ch. Hist.* A follower of Jovinian.

Jo'vi-o'ty,] [jō'vi-o'ti; 2 jō'vĭ-ŏ'ty, *n.* The scien-

Jo'vi-ol'o-gy,] tific investigation of the planet Jupiter. [< JOVE, 2, + -OLOGY.]

Jo'vis, *n.* Jove; Jupiter. Chaucer, *Fame*, i, 219.

jo'vite,] [jō'vit; 2 jō'vit, *n.* Jupiter powder. See under

jo'vite²,] EXPLOSIVE. [JOVE.]

Jow'ey, *n.* Jovial; clever. [Sc.]—**jow'ey-sance†,** *n.* Joyousness.

jow,] [jou *or* jō; 2 jow *or* jō, *v.* [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To swing from

jow²,] side to side; toll, as a bell. **II.** *t.* To toll; also, to rock.

jow³, *n.* [Scot.] The stroke or sound of a bell when swung.

jow⁴, *n.* [Scot.] Same as JOUK.

jow-ar',] [jou-är'; 2 jow-är', *n.* [Mahratta.] The Indian

jow-ar'²,] millet. **jow'a-ree'; jow'aur'i; jur'wa-ree'.**

jow'ar,] [jou'ər; 2 jow'ar, *v. t.* [Dial.] To scold; snarl; mutter.

—jow'er-ing, *n.*

Jow'ett,] [jō'ĕt; 2 jō'ĕt, *n.* **1. Benjamin** (⁴/₁₁1817–⁹/₁₀

Jow'ett²,] 1893), an English scholar, master of Balliol College, Oxford. 2. **John Henry** (⁹/₁₁1864–¹²/₁₁1923), an English clergyman and author; pastor of a Congregational church in Birmingham, and of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, 1911–19.

Jowf,] [nuf; 2 jowf, *n.* An oasis, E. of Yemen, Arabia;

Jowf²,] chief town, Mareb.

Jowk,] [jouk'er-ly. [Scot.] Same as JOUK, JOUKERY.

Jowl,] [jōl; 2 jŏl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Local, Eng.] To peck or tap

jowl²,] something; in mining, to strike with a hammer on a wall of coal so as to estimate its thickness. **II.** *i.* To scold.

Hī. *t.* **1.** To butt or dash, as with the head or horns. **2.** To beat. [< JOWL, *n.*] **jolet; jolt².**

jowl³,] [jōl or jŏl; 2 jŏl or jowl (sōl), *n.* **1.** The cheek

jowl⁴,] or jaw; hence, a head, as of a fish, dressed or cooked; as, *jowl* and cabbage.

The heavy *jowl*, the staring eye, and the blue-black mustache. Dr. J. G. Holland *Mine Own People* p. 140. [o. s. a. o. 1863.]

2. The fleshy part of a double chin; the wattle of fowls; the dewlap of cattle. [< AS. *ceaſl*, jaw, < *ceowan*, chew.]

jolet; jolt².—**jowl'ed,** *a.* Having jowls.

jowl⁵,] [Scot.] The toll or ding of a bell.

jowl'er,] [jōl'er or jowl'er; 2 jōl'er or jowl'er (XIII), *n.* A

jowl²er,] heavy-jawed hound.

jowl'ing,] [jōl'ing, *n.* Same as JEWLAP, etc.

jow'ter,] [jou'tər; 2 jow'ter, *n.* [Local, Eng., & Ir.] One who

jow'ter²,] peddles fish on horseback; a fish-vender. **joust'er†; jow'ter; jowt'er†** [jt.].

joy,] [joi, *n.* & *v.* **I.** *n.* [Poet.] To be glad; rejoice; exult.

joy²,] *Joy thou* In what he gives to thee, this Paradise,
And the fair Eve. Tennyson *M. d'Arthur* ll. 114.

Hī. *t.* To have or possess with pleasure; enjoy. **2.** To wish joy to; congratulate. **3.** To gladden; exhilarate. [< F. *jouir*, < L. *gaudeo*, rejoice.]

joy, *n.* **1.** A feeling arising from the expectation of some good, or its realization, as from gratified desire, success, or good fortune; an intense but generally sudden and transient emotion of happiness; loosely, any pleasurable emotion; exultation; gladness; delight. **2.** That which causes delight or gladness; as, "a thing of beauty is a *joy* forever."

Thought and the struggle after truth are the best *joys* of the best men. Phillips Brooks *Sermons in Eng. Churches* p. 202. [n. p. o. 1883.]

3. An endearing term; as, my pretty *joy*. **4.** *Astrol.* A situation in a favorable house. **5†.** Mirth; festivity. [< F. *joie*, < LL. *gaudia*, < L. *gaudeo*, rejoice.] Syn.: see ANIMATION; HAPPINESS.—**American joy** (*Bot.*), the Virginia creeper.—**joy's bells",** *n. pl.* Bells rung at times of rejoicing.—**joy-killer,** *n.* [Colloq.] One who discourages; a pessimist.—**joy-ride,** *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A ride in a motor-car, especially when the car is taken without the permission of the owner and driven at excessive speed.—**joy'-ri'der,** *n.*—**Joys of Mary** (*R. C. Ch.*), a devotion in honor of certain happy events recorded in the life of the Virgin Mary, as the Annunciation, Visitation, Nativity, Presentation, and Assumption; other joys of the Virgin are sometimes commemorated in addition to those mentioned.—**joy'weed",** *n.* Any plant of the genus *Alternanthera*.

joy'ance,] [joi'ans, *n.* [Poet.] **1.** State of feeling or manifestation of joy; enjoyment; festivity. **2.** [Rare.] Charm.

joy'ance²,] [OF., < *joyant*, ppr. of *joïr*, F. *jouir*; see JOY, *v.*] **joy'an-cy†.**

With my clear keen *joyance* language cannot be.

Shelley *To a Skylark* st. 16.

joy'ant, *a.* [Rare.] Expressive of joy; happy.

Joyce,] [jois; 2 joys, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.**

Joyce²,] **Patrick Weston** (⁸/₁₂1827–¹/₄1914), an Irish author; educator; historian; translator from the Gaelic; authority on Irish music; *Irish Music and Song*; *Ancient Irish Music*; *New Spas and Old Friends*. **3. Robert Dwyer** (⁶/₁₁1836–¹/₄1883), an Irish-American poet; *Deirdre*; *Ballad of Irish Chivalry*, etc. [L. Eng. Lexico, joyful.]

joy'cuse†,] [joi'kyūz'; 2 zhwā'kyūs', *a.* **1. Anne, Duc de**

joy'kuse†,] (1561–⁹/₁₀1587), a French general; admiral of France; defeated by Henry of Navarre, and slain. **2. François, Cardinal de** (1562–1615), a French ecclesiastic; statesman; brother of preceding; minister to three kings. **3.** Charlemagne's sword, in romances of chivalry.

joy'ful,] [joi'fûl; 2 joi'fûl, *a.* **1.** Full of joy; very glad;

joy'ful²,] exulting, especially at some particular thing; as, a *joyful* heart. **2.** Manifesting or causing joy; as, a *joyful* sound. Syn.: see HAPPY.—**joy'ful-ly,** *adv.*—**joy'ful-ness,** *n.*

joy'less,] [joi'les; 2 joi'les, *a.* Not feeling joy; having

joy'less²,] or causing no joy; as, a *joyless* existence.—**joy'less-ly,** *adv.*—**joy'less-ness,** *n.*

joy'ly, *a.* & *n.* Same as JOLLY.

joy'ous,] [joi'us; 2 joi'ŏs, *a.* Experiencing, showing, or

joy'some, *a.* [Rare.] Causing joy.

joy'stick", *n.* *Aëron.* The device operates the elevating planes of an air-plane. Corruption of *Joyce* stick: from the name of its inventor. [9. [Heb., Jah endows.]

Joz'a-bad,] [joz'a-băd, *n.* **1.** *Bib. & Chron.* xxv, 23.

Joz-zab'dus,] 1 jo-zab'dus; 2 jo-zăb'dŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

Joz'a-bed,] [joz'a-bed; 2 jŏz'a-bĕd, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Joz'a-char,] [joz'a-kär, *n. Bib.* 2 *Kings* xii, 21.

Joz'a-cart. [Heb., Jah is great.]

Joz'a-dak,] [joz'o-dak; 2 jŏz'a-dăk, *n. Bib. Ezra* iii, 2.

Joz'e-dek, *n.* [Pg.] Same as JOSH. See JOSEPH.

Joz'ep-hine, *n.* Josephine.

Joz-zi'as, *n.* [D.] See JOSIAH.

Joz'sef, *n.* [Hung. & Pol.] See JOSEPH.

J. T.,] [J. T., Same as ABBREVIATION.

J. E., *abbr.* [L.] *Jacobus Rex* (King James).

jr., *abbr.* Junior.

Js., *abbr.* Johannes.

Jus., *abbr.* Jane. [sq. m.; county-seat, Nephi.

Juab,] [jū'ab; 2 jū'ăb, *n.* A county in western Utah; 3,300

Juan,] sq. m.; county-seat, Nephi.

Juan,] [jū'an, Don. See JOHN OF JUAN.

Ju-a'na, *n.* Same as JOAN.

Ju-a'na Di'az,] [ju-ä'na dē'ath; 2 hu-ä'na dī'ath. A mu-

Ju-a'na Di'as,] nicipality and city in Cuba, Pinar Rio.

Ju'an de Fu'ca,] [jū'an de fū'ka or (*Sp.*) hu-än' de fu'ka; 2 jū'an de fū'ca or (*Sp.*) hu-än' de fu'ca. A strait between Vancouver Island and Washington, Pacific ocean.

Juan de Santa Cruz,] [jū'an de san'ta krŭz; 2 hu-än'

Juan de Sta'ta Cruz,] de sän'ta crŭth. See JOHN, 30. **Ju-an' de Ye'pez†.**

Ju-a'nes,] [hu-ä'nes; 2 hu-ä'nĕs, **Juan Bautista de** (1523–

Ju-a'nes²,] ¹/₁₂1579). A Spanish painter, whose family name was Macip; "the Spanish Raffael"; *Conversion of St. Paul*, etc.

Ju'an Fer-nan'dez,] [jū'an fer-nan'dez or (*Sp.*) hu-än' fer-

Ju'an Fer-nan'dez,] nän'deth; 2 jū'an fer-nän'dez or (*Sp.*) hu-än' fer-nän'deth. A group of islands in the Pacific ocean, 425 m. W. of Chile; thought by some to have been the solitary residence of Alexander Selkirk.

Ju-an'y San'ta-cil'la,] hū-än'ē san'ta-thēl'ä; 2 hu-än' ē

Ju-an'y San'ta-cil'la,] sän'ta-thĭl'ä, **Don Jorge** (⁵/₁₁1713–⁷/₁₂1772). A Spanish mathematician, explorer, and naval officer.

Ju'ar-es,] [hwär'es; 2 hu-är'ĕs, **Benito** (⁹/₂1806–⁷/₁₈1872). President of

Ju'a-rez,] Mexico. He executed Maximilian.

Juba, *n.* A vessel's boat.

ju'ba†,] [jū'ba; 2 ju'ba, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Zool.* A mane, as of a

ju'bæ†,] horse. **2.** *Bot.* A loose panicle, as in the case of the male flowers of Indian corn. **3.** A dance in imitation of and in the spikes of certain grasses. Henslow *Dict. Bot.* **3.** *Herp.* Same as JUBO.

Juba, *n.* [Southern U. S.] A negro breakdown or rustic dance, in which the onlookers assist by stamping their feet, patting their knees and thighs, and singing verses with "juba" as a refrain. The characteristic accompaniment is known as *hambone juba* or *juba-patting*.

Ju'ba²,] [jū'ba; 2 ju'ba, *n.* **1. J. I.** (— 46 B.C.), king of Numidia; joined Pompey against Cæsar, was defeated at Thapsus; he killed himself. **2. J. II.** (— 23 B.C.), son of Juban Somaliland and British East Africa; length, 1,800 m.

Ju-bæ'a,] [jū-bē'ə; 2 ju-bē'a, *n. Bot.* A small genus of

Ju-bæ'a²,] palms common in central Chile. They have large pinnate leaves crowning a tall straight trunk, monœcious flowers, and one-seeded nuts. Palm-honey is obtained from *J. spectabilis*, the coquito-palm. [< *Juba*, king of Numidia.]

Ju'bal,] [jū'bal; 2 jū'băl, *n. Bib.* A descendant of Cain; son of Lamech and Adah; invented the harp and organ, or lyre and flute. *Gen.* iv, 21. [Heb., blast of trumpets.]

Jubaltarez, *n.* Gibraltar. Cervantes *C. T.* i, 5,367.

Ju'ba's-bush",] [jū'bəz-bush"; 2 jū'baş-bush", *n. Bot.* A

Ju'bas-bush",] tall annual (*Iresine celosioides*) of the amaranth family (*Amarantaceæ*), of the southern United States, with panicles of minute white flowers. **Ju'ba's-brush"†.**

ju'bate,] [jū'bēt; 2 jū'bāt, *a.* Fringed with hair like a

ju'bated,] mane; maned. [< L. *jubatus*, < *juba*, mane.]

Jub'bal,] [jŭb'al; 2 jŭb'ăl, *n.* A native hill state in Northern India; 289 sq. m.

ju'be, 1 jū'bi; 2 jy'bē, *n. Arch.* **1.** A rood-loft or screen and gallery at the entrance of the choir of a church. **2.** [Rare.] An ambo. [< F. *jubé,* < L. *jube,* 2d per. s. imper. of *jubeo,* command.]

ju'ber-ous, 1 jū'ber-us; 2 jy'ber-ŭs, *a.* [Local, U. S.] Tindl. [Perhaps < *jubilous,* < L. *jubilum.*]

jubh'a, 1 jub'ə; 2 jŭb'ə, *n.* [Hind.] A long loose outer garment, or wrapper, usually of cloth or camel's hair, with wide sleeves, worn by Mohammedans in Persia, India and Arabia. It is often richly embroidered. Compare JUPON.

jubh'bah; jubh'ha; **jub'lan-cy.**

ju'bi-lance, 1 jū'bi-lans; 2 jy'bi-lanç, *n.* Jubilation.

ju'bi-lant, 1 jū'bi-lant; 2 jy'bi-lant, *a.* **1.** Manifesting joy with or as with shouts or songs; exultingly glad.

The robin is *jubilant* as ever, from dawn till eve.
T. W. Higginson *Women and Men* ch. 50, p. 304. [a. 1888.]

2. Expressing or kindling feelings of joy, gladness, or triumph; as, *jubilant* psalms.

The iron-throated cannon took up the *jubilant* tidings. MARY A. LIVERMORE *My Story of the War* p. 528. [a. D. w. 1888.]

[< L. *jubilan(t)-s,* ppr. of *jubilo,* shout for joy, < *jubilum,* shout,] — **ju'bi-lant-ly,** *adv.*

ju'bi-la'ri-an, 1 jū'bi-lē'ri-an; 2 jy'bi-lā'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One who celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of his labors in a given calling. **2.** *R. C. Ch.* One who has been in orders or under vows for fifty years.

ju'bi-late, 1 jū'bi-lēt; 2 jy'bi-lāt, *vi.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] To give utterance to shouts of exultation or great rejoicing. [< L. *jubilatus,* pp. of *jubilo;* see JUBILANT.]

ju'bi-la'tion, 1 jū'bi-lē'shŭn; 2 jy'bi-lā'shŭn, *n.* **1.** The 100th (in the Vulgate and Douai versions, the 99th) Psalm, or the music to which it may be set: from its opening word in the Latin version; hence [j-], loosely, a hymn of gladness or rejoicing. It is used in the Anglican morning service, after the second lesson, except when it shall happen to be read in the chapter of the day, as an alternative to the Benedictus.

And sung our *jubilate* to the winds,
Our hymn of morning as the morning rose.
BOYAR *My Old Letters* No. 1, l. 716.

2. The third Sunday after Easter: from the opening word, in Latin, of the 66th Psalm, sung on that day. [L., 2d per. pl. imper. of *jubilo;* see JUBILANT.]

ju'bi-lat'ed, 1 jū'bi-lē'tĕd; 2 jy'bi-lā'tĕd, *pa. R. C. Ch.* Having completed the fiftieth year of dedication to the service of the church.

ju'bi-la'ti-o, 1 jū'bi-lē'shi-o; 2 jy'bi-lā'shi-o, *n.* [LL.] *R. C. Ch.* A coda sometimes sung after the gradual to the final syllable of the "hallelujah." **jul'bi-lus.**

ju'bi-la'tion, 1 jū'bi-lē'shon; 2 jy'bi-lā'shon, *n.* The act of rejoicing or exultation.—**ju'bi-la-to-ry,** *a.*

ju'bi-lee, 1 jū'bi-lē; 2 jy'bi-lē, *n.* **1.** In Jewish history, every fiftieth year from the entrance of the Hebrews into Canaan. In that year, as ordained in *Lev.* xxv, 8–17, all Hebrew slaves and thralls were set free, all cultivated, and all lands that had been alienated reverted to their former owners or to the heirs of their former owners.

2. The fiftieth anniversary of any event, as of a monarch's accession to the throne, of the founding of a city, church, etc., or of the beginning of a term of office; also, the year of such anniversary.

But all the Revolutionary Fathers are not gone; some still survive among us; the forms of the world have to hail the *jubilee* of the independence they declared. EVERETT *Orations and Speeches, July 4, 1826* p. 100. [a. s. o. 1852.]

3. A season of rejoicing, or festivity, as for liberation or victory; as, earth's *jubilee.* **4.** *R. C. Ch.* A year of special indulgence, appointed by the Pope, during which compliance with certain conditions of confession, communion, good works, etc., will remove certain or all the penal consequences of sin. It is commonly stated that the first R. C. jubilee was instituted by Pope Boniface VIII., by the bull *Antiquorum fama,* dated Feb. 22, 1300, which granted "great remissions and indulgences for sins" to all who visited the city of Rome and the basilica of St. Peter. Dante refers to this event in his *Inferno* and calls it the Giubileo. The last jubilee of the 19th century. A special feature of the jubilee consists of the unwalling and walling up of the "holy doors" of the churches the pilgrims are required to visit; that of St. Peter's was walled on the Christmas eve preceding the jubilee year by the Pope, who knocks three times on the door with a silver hammer, saying "Open to me the gates of righteousness"; then the door is again closed by him on the following Christmas eve. The jubilee year is very often known by its Italian name of *Anno Santo.*

5. A diamond of the finest quality known, found in 1893 at Jagersfontein, South Africa. The original crystal weighed 970½ carats, and the stone as now finished weighs 240¾ carats. See CORRESPONDENCE in table of DIAMONDS. **6.** [Rare.] A state or manifestation of exultation or delight.

While all along the crowded way
Was *jubilee* and holiday.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 5, st. 21.

7†. A half-century. [< F. *jubilé,* < LL. *jubilaeus,* < Heb. *yōbhēl,* blast of a trumpet.] **ju'bi-let** or **-lyt.**—**Book of Jubilees,** see APOCRYPHA, (2).—**diamond jubilee,** a diamond anniversary. See DIAMOND.—**golden j.,** same as JUBILEE, 2.—**silver j.,** a festive commemoration of a twenty-fifth anniversary, as of a wedding.—**ju'bi-le'an,** *n.*

ju'bi-list, 1 jū'bi-list; 2 jy'bi-lĭst, *n.* One who shares in the celebration of a jubilee.

ju'bi-lize, *vi.* [Rare.] To express joy; observe a jubilee.

Ju'bo, 1 hū'bo; 2 hy'bo, *n.* Any one of several Cuban colubroid snakes, especially *Dromicus anguitter.*

Ju'by, 1 jū'bi; 2 jy'bi, *n.* A cape in West Africa, opposite the Canary Islands: a British trade settlement.

Ju'ca-dam, 1 jū'ka-dam; 2 jy'ca-dăm, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ju'cal, 1 jū'kal; 2 jy'cal, *n. Bib. Jer.* xxxvii, 1. [Heb., *able.*]

Ju'can, 1 hū'kan; 2 hy'can, *n.* A river in E. Spain: length, 270 m. to the Mediterranean sea.

Juch, 1 yūn; 2 yun, Emma Johanna Antonia (?/1863–). Mrs. H. L. Wellman, an American operatic soprano.

Ju'chi-tan', 1 hū'chi-tän'; 2 hy'chi-tän', *n.* A town in Oaxaca state, Mexico; 9 m. N. E. of Tehuantepec.

juch'ten, 1 yun'ten; 2 yun'tĕn, *n.* Russia leather. [G., < Rus. *tukhat.*]

juck, 1 jŭk; 2 jŭk, *vt.* To utter a sound resembling this word, as some birds. [Onomatopoic; cp. JUCK, *v.*]

jud, 1 jud; 2 jŭd, *n.* 1. *Coal-mining.* A mass of coal that has been holed or undercut for the purpose of being thrown down by wedges. **2.** Same as JAD. **judd†.**

J. U. D., *abbr.* [L.] *Juris Utriusque Doctor* (Doctor of both Laws) (the canon and civil laws).

Jud., *abbr.* Judicial; Judith.

Ju'da, 1 jū'da; 2 jy'da, *n. Bib.* **1.** Judah. *Gen.* xxix, 35. **2.** One of the brethren of Jesus Christ, or one of his reputed ancestors. *Mark* vi, 3.

Ju-da'a, 1 ju-dā'ə; 2 ju-dē'a, *n.* Same as JUDEA.

Ju-da'an, Ju-da'e-phobe, Ju-da'e-pho'bi-a, etc. Classic forms of JUDEAN, etc.

Ju'dah, 1 jū'də; 2 jy'da, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Ju'das; Jude.** **Ju'da',** 1 jū'dā', 2 zhū'dā'. **Jude,** 1 jūd, 2 zhūd; G. Pol. Sw. **Ju'das,** 1 yū'das, 2 yu'dăs; Hun. **Ju'da,** 1 yū'da, 2 yu'dă; It. **Giu'da,** 1 jū'da, 2 ğū'dä; Sp. **Judas,** 1 hū'das, 2 hy'dăs. **2.** (1749? B. C.–). The fourth son of Jacob and Leah; an ancestor of the Messiah. *Gen.* xxix, 35. **3.** The tribe descended from Judah, or territory in Palestine assigned to it. *Josh.* xv, 1. **4.** The kingdom ruled over by descendants of Solomon, comprising tribes of Judah and Benjamin, or their territory. *1 Kings* xii, 17. < Heb. *Yehūdāh,* praise.]

Ju'da Ha-ka-dosh' [ha'kə-dōsh'; hä'kä-dōsh (120?–190). A Jewish rabbi; the reputed compiler of the Mishna.

Ju'dah'ic. [Heb. Judis the holy.]

Ju'dah Ii-ong', 1 hū-ūng'; 2 hy-ūng'. A Jewish rabbi, physician, and grammarian; lived about 1040.

Ju'dah-ite, 1 jū'də-ait; 2 jy'da-it, *n.* A member of the tribe and kingdom of Judah; a Jew.

Ju-da'ia, 1 ju-dē'yə *or* -dā'ə; 2 ju-dā'ya *or* -dī'a, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Ju-da'ic, 1 ju-dē'ik; 2 ju-dā'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Jews.

The deadliest antagonist of *Judaic* exclusiveness was by birth a Hebrew of the Hebrews. FARRAR *St. Paul* vol. i, p. 4. [a. D.]
[< L. *Judaicus,* < *Iouδαῖος* < *Ioudaia;* see JEW.] **Ju-da'i-cal.**—**Ju-da'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Ju'da-ism, 1 jū'di-izm; 2 jy'da-işm (XII), *n.* **1.** Jewish civil and ecclesiastical polity, beliefs, or practices; the Mosaic laws and ritual; the Jewish religion.

Christianity rises, completes, and glorifies what *Judaism* began. A. PARKER *Apostolic Life* vol. i, p. 231. [a. w. 1883.]

2. Acceptance of Jewish forms and doctrines. **3.** [Rare.] A quarter inhabited principally by Jews. < LL. *Judaismus,* < Gr. *Ἰουδαϊσμός,* < *Ἰουδαίος;* see JEW.]

Ju'da-ist.—**Ju'da-i-za'tion, Ju'da-i-sa'tion,** *n.*

Ju'da-ize'er, -is'er, 1 jū'di-aiz'ər; 2 jy'da-iz'er, *n.* **1.** One who accepts or observes Judaism. **2.** In the early church, a converted Jew who still clung to the Mosaic ritual. **3.** One of the sect of dissenters from the Orthodox or Greek Church.

Ju'das, 1 jū'dəs; 2 jy'das, *n. Bib.* **1.** Same as JUDAH. **2.** Judas Iscariot. See ISCARIOT. **3.** See MACCABEUS. **4.** One of the brethren of Jesus Christ. *Matt.* xiii, 55. **5.** One of the apostles (not Iscariot); Jude. *John* xiv, 22. **6.** One who betrays another, in allusion to the betrayal of Jesus by Judas Iscariot, who betrayed Christ. **7.** [j-] A judas-hole. [LL., < Gr. *Ioudas,* < Heb. *Yehūdāh.*] — **Judas'-col'ored,** *a.* Red, as the hair, from the tradition that Judas had red hair.—**J.-cup,** *n.* Formerly, a wooden bowl used at repasts on the evening of Maundy Thursday.—**J.-hole,** *n.* See JEW'S-HOLE, *n.*—**j.-hole,** *n.* A peephole or wicket in a door.—**J. kiss,** a kiss of treachery or betrayal.—**J.-light,** *n.* A semblance of a paschal candle, made of wood.—**J. priest** [Colloq.], a minced oath: often with *by* prefixed.

Ju'das Hal-le'ri, 1 hə-lē'ri; 2 hä-lē'ri (1090–1140). A Spanish Jew; poet, grammarian, and philosopher.

Ju'das-tree, 1 jū'dəs-trē'; 2 jy'das-trē', *n.* **1.** Any plant of the genus *Cercis,* especially *C. canadensis* of the family *Cæsalpiniaceæ,* conspicuous in the woods of the middle and western United States for its profuse covering of rose-purple flowers appearing before the plain of leaves. **2.** In Europe, another species of the same genus (*C. siliquastrum*), and also the European elder (*Sambucus nigra*). [From a tradition that *Judas* hanged himself on a tree of this species.] — **j.-tree of California,** the western or California redbud (*Cercis occidentalis*).—**Japan j.,** a low shrub (*Cercis japonica*) with much larger leaves and flowers than the native species, often cultivated for ornament.

jud'cock, 1 jud'kok; 2 jŭd'cŏk, *n.* [Eng.] The jack-snipe.

jud'dock†.

judd, *n.* Same as JUD.

Judd, 1 jud; 2 jŭd, **Sylvester** (?/1813–?/1853). An American Unitarian clergyman and writer: *Margaret.*

Jude, 1 jud, 2 jūd, *n.* **1.** One of the apostles; lived about A. D. 30. **Ju'das**† (not Iscariot). *John* xiv, 22. **2.** A brother of Jesus. **Ju'das**†. **3.** A short general epistle in the N. T. ascribed by the latter, warning against more speculative belief and outward profession.

Ju-de'a, 1 ju-dī'ə; 2 ju-dē'a, *n. Bib.* Southern Palestine in the time of the Roman dominion. *Luke* iii, 1. [G.]

Ju-de'an, 1 ju-dī'ən; 2 ju-dē'an. **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Judea. **II.** *n.* A native of Judea.—**Judean Prophetic Document,** see PROPHETIC DOCUMENT.

Ju-de'e-phobe, 1 ju-dī'ə-fōb; 2 ju-dē'e-fŏb, *n.* A Jew; **Ju-de'o-,**) relating to the Jews or their language: a combining form.—**Ju-de'o-Ger'man,** *n.* A German dialect containing Hebrew and Slavonic words and idioms, but written in Hebrew letters: used by most Jews of eastern Europe. Compare YIDDISH, *n.*—**Ju-de'o-man'cy,** *n.* A Jewish method of divination.—**Ju-de'o-Pers'ian,** *n.* Relating to the culture resulting from the mutual influence of Jews and Persians after the Exile. **II.** *n.* The language of the Jews living in Persia.—**Ju-de'o-phil'ism,** *n.* Regard for the Jews or Judaism.—**Ju-de'o-pho'bi-a,** *n.* Morbid aversion to Jews; dread of Jewish ascendency.—**Ju-de'o-phobe, n.**—**Ju-de'o-phob-ism,** *n.* The state of a Judeophobe.—**Ju-de'o-Spanish,** *n.* Relating to the results of the mingling of Jews and Spaniards. **II.** *n.* A dialect consisting of an admixture of Spanish and Hebrew elements.

ju'dex, 1 jū'deks; 2 jy'dĕks, *n.* [JU'DI-CES, 1 jū'di-sēz; 2 jy'di-cēs, *pl.*] [L.] *Civil Eng. Law.* (1) A judge, either civil or ecclesiastical. (2) A juryman. **2.** *Roman Law.* One appointed by a magistrate to hear and to decide a case: usually a private person brought in to try the cause under the instructions of the judge as to the law in the case; corresponding in theory to the modern referee.

Judg., *abbr.* Judges.

Judge, 1 juj; 2 jŭdj, *n.* [JUDGED; JUDG'ING.] **I.** *t.* To form a conclusion, or decide a question, regarding; pronounce a judgment or opinion upon; estimate the truthfulness or quality of; criticize; as, to *judge* a painting; I wish I could *judge* him more favorably.

In *judging* of animals . . . let us not forget that a kindly spirit will never do any harm.
MAX MÜLLER *India* lect. ii, p. 93. [r. a. w. 1883.]

2. To decide authoritatively, as a controversy or suit, by weighing evidence and deciding questions of law or discretion; as, to *judge* a case.

Every great matter they shall bring unto thee, but every small matter they shall *judge.*
Ex. xviii, 22.

3. To examine and pass sentence on; try judicially.

Then, all the saints assembled, thou shalt *judge,*
Bad men and angels.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. iii, l. 330.

4. To hold as judgment or opinion; consider; with a clause as object; as, I *judge* that he has acted fairly. **5.** To exercise authority over as a Hebrew judge; govern. [Rare.] To sentence as a judge; condemn; adjudge. **II.** *i.* **1.** To form a judgment or mental affirmation, as after consideration or critical examination; estimate or decide, as concerning the truth, value, or importance of anything; as, do not *judge* hastily.

Conscience is the faculty by which we *judge* of acts as right or wrong. PHILLIPS BROOKS *Candle of the Lord* p. 75. [b. p. 1.]

2. To hear and determine a case, and pass sentence, as one having civil authority; sit in judgment. **3.** To affirm or deny, with regard to existence, attributes or relations, and whether on a basis of immediate perception or of conscious reasoning.

In everyday discourse the word *judge* is used to express the process of coming to a decision about a thing, when we do not reason out a conclusion explicitly or formally, but apply in a rapid and automatic manner the results of past experience to a new case.
JAS. SULLY, *Outlines of Psychol.* p. 391. [a. 1884.]

4. To form and express a judgment about another; especially, to pass adverse judgments or make harsh criticisms. [< F. *juger,* < L. *judico,* < *judex;* see JUDGE, *n.*] — **judge'a-bl(e)**†, *a.* [Rare.]

Judge, *n.* **1.** A judicial officer invested with authority to administer justice.

A *judge,* in the legal sense, is a judicial officer appointed or elected to preside in courts of law, and to decide legal questions duly brought before him. The name is, however, sometimes given to other legally constituted officers; as, the *judges* of election; it is also loosely applied to justices of the peace, referees, and even to laymen. In both England and the United States judicial officers of all sorts are spoken of as *Judge* So and So, even when their official title is not *Judge* or *justice,* as in the case of a chancellor or recorder. In England the term is not used as a title in Scotland, whereas it is so used in the United States and in some of the British colonies.

The *judge* is only the mouth of the law, and the magistrate who punishes is only the hand.
JOHN TODD *Students' Manual* p. 245. [b. a. cn. 1866.]

2. One who decides upon the respective merits of persons, animals, things, etc., as between contestants for excellence in production or for physical or mental superiority; as, a *judge* at a race-course, dog-show, yacht-race, or oratorical contest. **3.** One who is competent to decide upon the characteristics or merits of persons, animals, things, etc.; a connoisseur; as, a *judge* of human natures, horses, wine, or paintings. **4.** *Jewish Hist.* One of the rulers that governed the Israelites, as a whole or in part, from the death of Joshua to the anointing of Saul: differing greatly in power and functions, and generally leaders raised up for some particular emergency in the unsettled transition state between the nomadic and the national existence of the Hebrew people. **5.** *Coal-mining.* A measuring-rod. [< F. *juge,* < L. *judex* (*judic-*), < *jus,* law, + *dico,* say.]

SYN.: arbiter, arbitrator, justice, referee, umpire. In most games the *judge* is called an *umpire;* as, the *umpire* of a game of ball or cricket. A *referee* is appointed by a court to decide disputed matters between litigants; an *arbitrator* is chosen by the contending parties to decide matters in dispute without action by a court. A *justice* of the peace is appointed by a court to decide where *arbitrators* disagree. *Arbiter,* with its suggestion of final and absolute decision, has come to be used only in a high figurative sense; as, man now be the *arbiter;* the Supreme *Arbiter* of our destinies. The *judges* of certain courts, as the United States Supreme Court, are technically known as *justices.*

—**city judge, municipal j.,** a judge having jurisdiction in a city.—**Judge'-Ad'vo-cate,** *n.,* **J.-Advocate General,** see ADVOCATE, 1.—**j. delegate,** a judge whose authority has been delegated to him with respect to the performance of acts by another.—**J. Lynch,** the personification of lynch-law.—**j.-made,** *a.* Created or constituted by judges or judicial decision: specif., denoting those decisions handed down by judges and having the effect of law, which extend or restrict the scope of statutes. While such decisions are generally recognized as being rendered necessary by the development of new conditions and the call for more effectual remedies, the characterization is frequently applied in an opprobrious sense when viewed as being violations of statute.—**j. martial,** a judge of a court martial; *pl.* of an election, one of several persons who act as a body in receiving, counting, recording, and reporting to the proper authorities the votes given at an election.—**j. ordinary,** the judge of the English Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes; in Scotland, any judge having a fixed and determinate jurisdiction.—**king's j.** (*Common Law*), in England, a commissioner of assize.—**lord j.,** in Scotland, a lord of justiciary.—**lay j.,** a judge who is not a professional lawyer.—**probate j.,** a judge of a probate court; surrogate; the ordinary.—**sid j.,** a magistrate of inferior rank who sits with one of higher degree.

Judge Adv., *abbr.* Judge Advocate.

judg'er, 1 juj'ər; 2 jŭdj'er, *n.* One who judges.

Judg'es, 1 juj'əz; 2 jŭdj'ĕs, *n. pl.* The seventh book of the Scriptures, being a history of the Jewish people during the time of the judges, from Joshua to Samuel.

judge'ship, 1 juj'ship; 2 jŭdj'ship, *n.* **1.** The office, functions, or authority of a judge. **2.** The period of a judge's office.

judg'ing, *pa.* [Rare.] Capable of giving good judgment; discerning.—**judg'ing-ly,** *adv.*

judg-mat'ic, 1 juj-mat'ik; 2 jŭdj-măt'ic, *a.* [Colloq.] Evincing good judgment; skilful: formed in resemblance of *dogmatic.* **judg-mat'i-cal'.**—**judg-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

judg'ment, 1 juj'mənt *or* -mĕnt; 2 jŭdj'mĕnt, *n.* **1.** **judge'ment,**) The act or faculty of affirming or denying a conclusion, whether as based upon a direct comparison of objects or ideas, or derived by a process of reasoning; the act or faculty of concluding a thought-process with affirmation or denial.

Judgment is the Yea-No consciousness: under it I include every mode and degree of affirmation and denial—everything in the nature of an acknowledgement explicit or implicit of objective existence. G. F. STOUT *Anal. Psych.* i, 97. [MACM. & CO.]

Judgment, for the most part, ripens very slowly.
SHERWOOD *Men and Manners* essay vi, p. 33. [w. & t. 1820.]

2. The result of judging; the decision or conclusion reached, as after consideration or deliberation; belief or

KEY 1: aisle; au = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; jet; ŋ = sing; so; ship; thin, this; agure; F. boù, dîne; ʁ = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
KEY 2: book, boot; full, rule, cure, but, burn; öil, boy; ē = k; ç = s; ğo, ġem; ink; ş = z; thin, this; F. boù, dîne; ʁ = loch.

assertion that something is or is not; as, let us not forestall the *judgment* of posterity.

Nor is the people's *judgment* always true.
DRYDEN *Absalom and Achitophel* pt. i, l. 781.

3. *Law.* (1) The sentence or final order of a court in a civil or criminal proceeding; the sentence of the law; the final determination or adjudication of the rights of the parties to an action; decision.

The *judgment*, though pronounced or awarded by the *judges*, is not their determination or sentence, but the determination and sentence of the law. BLACKSTONE *Comm.* bk. iii, p. 396.

(2) The obligation or debt created by the decision or verdict of a court, or the official certificate or record of such decision, which constitutes a lien on leviable property.

A *judgment* is stronger than a verdict. It is indeed the highest evidence of a debt; and as between the parties it is conclusive at common law.
PARSONS *Contracts* vol. ii, pt. ii, § 11, p. 671. [t. n. & co. 1860.]

4. *Psychol.* (1) The mental act or attitude of decision with which the process of observation, comparison, or ratiocination is formulated. This may also be distinguished from those *direct, immediate, or psychical judgments*, which are little more than habitual reactions, accompanied by recognition, to accustomed stimuli, up to the most deliberate *logical judgments*, at which the mind arrives only after a period of doubt, deliberation, and weighing of evidence. A true judgment, however, always possesses to some extent the following characteristics: (*a*) It is not a mere fusion or mere association of sensations or ideas; (*b*) it always involves a certain peculiar affective or emotional element, to which the term *belief* or *conviction* has been applied, inasmuch as the affirmation or denial is mentally held to represent the truth, as to some real object, event, or phase of reality; and (*c*) it always asserts an *activity* of consciousness, distinguishable from the power which we call will, whether in the form of simple recognition or of more deliberate pronouncement.

(2) Loosely, the comparative faculty or its exercise. See COMPARATIVE FACULTY. **5.** *Logic.* (1) That form of thought in which two terms are compared and their fitness to be joined or not joined in a given relation is affirmed or denied. (2) The result of judging, the verbal expression of which is called an assertion or proposition. See PROPOSITION.

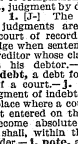
The elements of logical judgment are (*a*) the comparison of two terms, (*b*) the relations that serve as means of comparison *and connection*, and (*c*) the act of affirmation or denial, as a form of knowledge. In common use or reason in judgment, which makes its conclusion *knowledge*, is found in the connecting link that binds the conceptions together. This connection may consist in one or more of several logical relations which really exist between things, such as substance and attribute, cause and effect, sign and thing signified, and numerous others. In connection with reasoning, the fundamental forms of judgment are *categorical* and *hypothetical, universal* and *particular, affirmative* and *negative*. See the adjectives. COMPARE IDENTITY; CONTRADICTION; LAW OF EXCLUDED MIDDLE; PRINCIPLE OF SUFFICIENT REASON.

6. A disaster or affliction regarded as inflicted by God as a punishment for sin. *v. Theol.* The final award or sentence of the human race.

In the order of events Christ placed the *Judgment* after the Resurrection.
J. P. THOMPSON *Theology of Christ* p. 206. [s. 1872.]

8†. Uprightness; rectitude. [< F. *jugement*, < LL. *judicamentum*, < L. *judico*; see JUDGE, v.]

—alternative judgment (*Logic*), a judgment affirming that of two alleged facts or truths, one or the other is necessarily true. **—breastplate or stone of j.**, a name of the breastplate worn by the Jewish or Druidical high priests.—**esthetic j.**, a judgment respecting the beauty or ugliness of some object; a judgment of taste.—**final j.** (*Law*), a judgment which puts an end to a suit.—**foreign j.**



Breastplates of Judgment worn by priests of the Irish Druids. (Museum of the Royal Irish Society.)

(*Law*), the decision of a court outside of the jurisdiction of that having present jurisdiction.—**free j.** (*Psychol.*), an immediate judgment based on sense-impression and made without a conscious process of comparison; a judgment of recognition.—**intuitive j.**, judgment by direct perception.—**judgment-book**, n. [J-] The Book of Life. 2. *Law.* A book in which judgments are required to be entered by the clerk of a court of record.—**j. cap**, *n.* The black cap worn by a judge when sentencing a criminal to death.—**j. creditor**, a creditor whose claim has been reduced to a judgment against his debtor.—**j.-day**, *n. Theol.* See JUDGMENT, 7.—**j. debt**, a debt found due and awarded by a final decision of a court.—**j. debtor** (*Law*), a debtor against whom judgments of indebtedness have been recorded.—**j. shall**, *n.* A place where a court holds session.—**j. nisi** (*Law*), a judgment entered on the return of the record of suit, which will become absolute unless the court before the record issued shall, within the four days of the next term, otherwise order.—**j. note**, a promissory note coupled with a warrant of attorney authorizing the entry of a judgment without process against the maker in case of non-payment when due.—**j. of God**, trial by single combat, by ordeal, or the like, in which it was supposed that God would interfere actively to vindicate the innocent.—**j. of matter of fact** (*Philos.*), a judgment as to what is in fact true; judgment of the actual, as distinguished from the conceivable, the possible, or the ideal.—**j. of value or worth** (*Philos.*), a judgment affirming or denying the worthiness of some thing, or deed, in its relation to an ideal standard and without question as to its actualization, in fact.—**j. hall** of artistic and ethical judgments, as based in part on emotional and practical grounds, in distinction from the more purely scientific.—**j. recovered** *v. t.*, a share given, by rule of action, commonly tolerated by the courts, entered for the purpose of delay, and asserting that judgment has been already recovered by the plaintiff for the same cause of action.—**j. seat**, *n.* A judges' bench or a place where judgment is delivered: only in literary use.—**j. summons** (*Eng. Law*), a county-court summons, if sent at the instance of a judgment creditor against a defaulting judgment debtor.—**j. weather**, severe weather suggestive of divine judgment or displeasure.—**Last J.** (*Theol.*), God's final trial or judgment of all mankind; also, its time.—**preliminary j.**, the pronouncement of a hypothesis as worthy of further testing.—**reflective j.**, in the Kantian nomenclature, a judgment basing a general conclusion upon particulars.—**to perfect j.** (*U. S. Law*), to complete the judgment by docketing the record after judgment has been entered therein.—**transcendent j.**, according to Kant, an illusory judgment made by the intellect in its attempts to transcend the limits of all experience; as, "the world is infinite," or "matter is infinitely divisible."

Ju'dic', 1 jū'dik'. **2** shū'dik', **Anna Marie** (c. 1850–1911). A French actress and singer of international fame.

Ju'di-ca, 1 jū'di-ka. 2 jy'di-ca, *n.* Passion Sunday: so called from the opening words of the introit for that day, *Judica me, Deus.* [L., 2d per. s. imper. of *judico*; see JUDGE, v.]

ju'di-ca-bl(e), 1 jū'di-ka-bl; 2 jy'di-ca-bl, *a.* Such as can be judged; fitly subject to judgment. [< LL. *judicabilis*, < L. *judico*; see JUDGE, v.]

ju'di-ca'tion, 1 jū'di-kē'shun; 2 jy'di-ca'shon, *n.* The process of judging; judgment. [< L. *judicatio* (*n-*), < *judico*; see JUDGE, v.]

ju'di-ca'tive, 1 jū'di-kē'tiv; 2 jy'di-ca'tiv, *a.* Competent to judge; passing judgment; judicial. [< L. *judico*; see JUDGE, v.]

ju'di-ca'tive, 1 jū'di-kē'tur or -tur; 2 jy'di-ca'tor, *n.* One who performs the office of a judge.—**ju'di-ca-to'ri-al**, *a.*

ju'di-ca-to-ry, 1 jū'di-ka-to-ri; 2 jy'di-ca-to-ry (XIII), *a.* Pertaining or relating to judicial authority or administration; administering justice; juridical. [< LL. *judicatorius*, < L. *judico*; see JUDGE, v.]

ju'di-ca-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] **1.** A body or person exercising jurisdiction in any matter; tribunal. **2.** The judicial authorities taken collectively; the judiciary. **3.** [Arabaic.] Judicial power; justice; as, a court of *judicatory*.

ju'di-ca-ture, 1 jū'di-ks-chur *or* -tur; 2 ju'di-ca-chur *or* -tur, *n.* **1.** Distribution and administration of justice by trial and judgment.

He felt that general rules are the only permanent protection of justice, and that to strain them . . . would be to let in for the future the still greater hazard of arbitrary decisions.
H. Twiss *Lord Eldon* vol. ii, p. 404. [c. & n. 1844.]

2. The authority or function of a legal tribunal; as, ecclesiastical *judicature*. **3.** A court. **4.** The collective body of courts. **4.** A court of justice. **5†.** Established right; legality. [F., < L. *judicatura*, < L. *judico*; see JUDGE, v.]—**Judicature Acts** (*Eng. Law*), statutes of 36 and 37 Vict. c. 66, and 38 and 39 Vict. c. 77, with amendments, modifying procedure in the higher courts, and constituting one supreme court consisting of a high court of justice and a court of appeal.

ju-di'cial, 1 ju-dish'al; 2 ju-dish'al, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the administration of justice; as, *judicial* decisions. **2.** Of or pertaining to a court or judge; as, *The judicial bench.* **3.** Pertaining to, befit a, or judge; discriminating; thorough; impartial; as, a *judicial* mind.

His work is eminently *judicial*. Its whole spirit is that of the bench, not that of the bar.
MACAULAY *Essays, Hallam* p. 68. [s. 1880.]

4. Serving to decide or determine; judging; as, *judicial* duels. **5.** [Rare.] Inflicted as a penalty or judgment. [F. [Rare.], Estelle.—L. *judicialis*, < *judicium*, judgment, < *judex*; see JUDGE, n.]—**judicial legislation**, judge-made law. See under LAW. **j. law**.—**j. notice** (*Law*), the acceptance of the truth of certain recognized facts, by a court, without demanding proof.—**j. power** (*Civil Law*), the subdivision of a country.—**ju-di'ci-al'i-ty**, *n.*—**ju-di'cial-ize**, *v. t.* [-IZED; -IZING.] To weigh judicially; decide upon.—**ju-di'cial-ness**, *n.*

ju-di'cial-ly, 1 ju-dish'al-i; 2 ju-dish'al-y, *adv.* **1.** By a judge; in or as in the administration of justice. **2.** With impartiality. **3.** [Rare.] By way of judgment.

ju-di'ca-ry, 1 jū'di-ka-ri; 2 ju-di'ca-ry (XIII), *a.* Of or pertaining to courts of justice; judicial; as, *judiciary* proceedings. [< L. *judiciarius*, < *judicium*; see JUDICIAL.]

ju-di'ci-ar-y, *n.* **1.** That department of government which administers the law relating to civil and criminal justice; the system of courts of justice. **2.** Judicial establishment. **2.** The judges of the courts considered collectively. Compare EXECUTIVE.

ju-di'ci-o sis'ti, 1 jū-dish'i-o sis'ti; 2 ju-dish'i-o sis'ti. [L.] In Scots law, the causing to appear for trial involving the assurance or security that the principal shall abide judgment within the jurisdiction of the court.

Ju-dic'ious, 1 jū-dish'us; 2 ju-dish'us, *a.* **1.** Having or acting on sound judgment; proceeding with discretion; manifesting forethought and sense; wise; prudent. **2.** Done with sound judgment; well-calculated; planned with discretion; as, *judicious* measures. **3†.** Judicial. [< LL. *judiciosus*, < L. *judicium*; see JUDICIAL.]

Syn.: see POLITIC; PRUDENT.—**ju-di'cious-ly**, *adv.*—**ju-di'cious-ness**, *n.*

Ju'dd-cum, 1 jū'dd-kum; 2 ju'dd-cŭm, *n.* [L.] The book of Judges. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 14,052.

Ju'dith, 1 jū'dith; 2 ju'dith, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** The heroine of the Book of Judith. **3.** *Jud'ith.* [< F. *Judith*, < LL. *Judith*, < Gr. *Ioudith*, < Heb. *Yehūdīth*.]—**Ju'dith-ize**, *v. t.* [-IZED; -IZING.] To write Judith after the manner of the Septuagint.

Ju'dith, 1 jū'dith; 2 ju'dith, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** The heroine of the Apocryphal narrating the exploits of the preceding. **5.** **J. of Bavaria**, a queen of France, and empress of the Romans: reigned about 820. **6.** A queen of Wessex; daughter of Charles the Bald of France: married Ethelwulf. She was abducted by Baldwin, Count of Flanders. **7. Madam** (1827–10/7 1912). A French tragic actress, *née* Julie Bernat: *Charlotte Corday.* **8.** *Geol.* A formation of probably Eocene age in Central Montana. Hob, praise.]

jud'ka, 1 jud'ke; 2 jūd'ka, *n.* [Hind.] A small cab.

Ju'do, 1 jū'do; 2 jy'do, *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese science of mental and physical development invented by professor Jigoro Kano, of Tokyo, including the art of self-defense in which one's opponent is compelled to use his strength to his own disadvantage. Compare JIU-JITSU.

Ju-do'ma, *n.* Same as YUDOMA.

Jud'son, 1 jud'san; 2 jūd'san, **1. Adoniram** (6/1 1788–4/2 1850), an American Baptist missionary to Burma; translated the Bible into Burmese. **2. Ann** (*née* Hasseltine) (15/2 1789–10/2 1826), an American missionary to Burma; wife of the preceding. **3. Emily** (*née* Chubbuck) (9/2 1817–1/1 1854), an American poet and miscellaneous writer; third wife of Adoniram. See FANNY FORRESTER. **4. Sarah Hall Boardman** (11/4 1803–2/3 1845), an American authoress and missionary; second wife of Adoniram.

Jud'dy, 1 jū'di; 2 jy'dy, *n.* [-DIES, 1 -diz; 2 -dis, *pl.*] 1. Diminutive of JUDITH. **2.** The wife of Punch in the puppet-show of "Punch and Judy"; hence, any woman whose appearance provokes ridicule. **3.** [Jr.] A spent salmon. **4.** [Slang.] A Chinese courtezan: so called by foreigners in China. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] A wife. [*Cor. of Judith.*]

—Judy-cow', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The dabchick; the didapper.

Ju'el, 1 jū'el; 2 jy'el, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *I Esd.* ix, 34.

Ju'el, 1 yū'el; 2 yu'el, **Nicholas** (Miles) (6/2 1629–4/2 1697). Danish admiral in the Dutch service; he took Gotland and defeated the Swedish fleet.

ju'ey, 1 hū'e; 2 hu'e, *n. P. R.* The large land-crab *Cardisoma guanhumi*.

juf'fle, 1 juf'l; 2 juf'ls. [Scot.] **1.** To shuffle; walk hastily. **II.** *n. pl.* Shoes or slippers.

juf'tl, 1 yuf'tu; 2 yu'rt'u, *n. pl.* [Russ.] Russia leather hides.

jug, 1 jug; 2 jŭg, *n.* [JUGGED, JUGD; JUGGING.] **1.** To enclose in a jug; hence, to cook in a jug immersed in boiling water. **2.** [Slang.] To shut up in jail or prison.

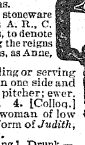
—jugged hare, a hare cut and stewed with wine, etc.

jug, *n.* To utter a cry like that of the nightingale, as some birds. [Imitative.]

Jug, 1. *n.* To collect together and nestle in a flock or covey, as partridges. [Perhaps < F. *jucher*, perch.] **II.** *n.* The nestling-place of partridges. **jugg†.**

jug, 1, *n.* **1.** [U. S.] A narrow-necked stout bulging vessel of earthenware or stoneware with a cork, for keeping or carrying liquids. Jugs in ordinary use vary in capacity from a quart to five gallons.

In England the largest glazed stoneware sometimes bore the initials A. R., C. R., G. R., etc., on medallions, to denote that they were made during the reigns of certain English sovereigns, as ANNE, Charles, George, etc.



2. A deep vessel for holding or serving liquids, having a handle on one side and often a lip on the other; a pitcher; ewer. **3.** A pint of ale or beer. **4.** [Colloq.] A jail or prison. **5†.** A woman of low character. [Prob. < F. *Jug*, form of *Judith*, a woman's name.] **jugget.**

—jug-bit'ten, *a.* [Slang.] Drunk.—**jug-dishing**, *n.* A method of fishing for pike, bass, etc., in which the lines and hooks are attached to floating jugs or bottles which are towed up and down with the current.—**jug-hare**, *n.* The brown or Alpine variety of the common hare.—**jug-jug**, *n.* **1.** The note of some birds, as the nightingale. **2.** The noise made by partridges at roosting-time. *The Sphere* London, Aug. 14, 1897.

jug'a, *n.* A peculiar act of worship by which Brahmans affect to acquire preternatural power. [< Hind. *jag*, < Sans. *yagna*, world.] **jug'ger.**

Ju-ga'ce, 1 ju-gē'si; 2 ju-gā'ce, *n. pl. Entom.* A superfamily of lepidopters with a jugum to each fore wing.

—ju'gate, *a. Bot.* Having the leaflets of a pinnately compound leaf in pairs: said of such a leaf. **unijugate**, 2. *Numis.* Joined, as jugata on a medal or coin. **3.** Of or pertaining to the *Jugate*. [< L. *jugatus*; see JUGATA.]

ju'gat-ed, *a.* Jugate.—**ju'gate-ness**, *n.*

Ju'ger, 1 jū'jar; 2 jy'jer, *n.* A Roman land-measure. See MEASURE. [< L. *jugerum*, acre.] **ju'ger-rum.**

jug'fish', 1 jug'fish'; 2 jŭg'fish', *n.* A puffer (*Lagocephalus pachycephalus*) of the southern Atlantic.

jug'ful, 1 jug'ful; 2 jŭg'ful, *n.* The quantity a jug will hold.—**by j.'s**, [slang, U. S.] in bulk; by a great deal.

jug'gar, 1 jug'ar; 2 jŭg'ar, *n.* [E. Ind.] The lugger-falcon.

jug'ger; **jug'gur'**.

jug'ger-naut, 1 jug'ar-nat; 2 jŭg'er-nat, *n.* To crush; annihilate, as by the wheel of the car of Juggernaut.

Jug'ger-naut, *n.* **1.** The lord of the world: a title of Krishna or Vishnu of the 8th avatar, as worshipped at Puri, in Orissa.

At Puri there are 120 temples, and all the land for 20 miles around is reserved as holy. At the principal annual festival, whennumbers of pilgrims attend, a great car containing the idol of Juggernaut is drawn by thousands. Worshipers were formerly supposed to throw themselves under the wheels of the car, atho such self-immolation is opposed to the worship of Vishnu, as a death pollute the temple and the offerings.



Car of Juggernaut.

2. Figuratively, any law, custom, or belief that demands victims; an infatuation; as, the *Juggernaut* of fashion. [< Hind. *Jagannāth*, < Sans. *jagat*, all that moves, + *nātha*, protector.] **Jag"ad-na'tha!**; **Jag'a-nath'**; **Jag'gur-nath!**; **Jug'gur-naut!**.—**jug'ger-naut-al**, *a.* **jug'ger-naut-ish!**.

jug'ging, 1 jug'ing; 2 jŭg'ing, *n.* Jug-fishing. See JUG, *n.*

jug'gins, 1 jug'inz; 2 jŭg'ins, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A foolish person; gullible fellow.

jug'gle, 1 jug'el; 2 jŭg'el, *v.* **I.** *t.* [JUG'GLED, JUG'LD; JUG'GLING, JUG'LING.] To deceive by trick or artifice; cheat; also, to foist by cheating or artifice.

But ever *juggling* souls with rites and prayers.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. vi, st. 20.

II. *i.* To play tricks of sleight of hand; perform feats of legerdemain. **2.** To practise artifice or imposture; play tricks; cheat; beguile.

Harold: She knew me from the first, she *juggled* with me.
TENNYSON *Promise of May* act iii.

[< OF. *joyler*, < L. *joculor*, < *jocus*, JOKE.]

— to juggle the ball (*Baseball*), to allow the ball to rebound from the hands before holding it for an instant.

Jug'gle, *v.* & *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as JOGGLE.

Jug'gle, *n.* 1. A feat of legerdemain. 2. A trick, imposture, or deception. **Jug'gle-ment:**

Perhaps then were a priest,—if so, my struggles
Are vain, for priestcraft never owns its *juggles*.
HORACE SMITH *Address to an Egyptian Mummy* st. 4.

Jug'gle, *n.* A block of timber, round or split, with squared ends.

Jug'gler, 1 jŭg'lər; 2 jŭg'lẽr, *n.* 1. One who performs tricks of legerdemain; a magician; presidigitator; also, one dexterous in manipulating balls, knives, etc. Compare CONJURER.

The habit is as strong as the constant practice of conjuring become with a *juggler*.
F. MARION CRAWFORD *Saracinesca* p. 159. [MACM. 1887.]

2. One who deceives by trickery; a cheat. Originally the word referred to one who entertained people by stories, songs, tricks, etc.; a jester; a buffoon: sometimes implying one who practises magic, witchcraft, sorcery. [< OF. *jugleor, jogleor,* < L. *joculator, -jocator;* see JUGGLE, *v.*] **Jug'ler.** — **jug'gler-ess,** *n.* A female juggler.

Jug'gler², *n.* [Local, U. S.] *Mining.* One of the sloping timbers meeting overhead in a triangular passageway.

Jug'gler-y, 1 jŭg'lər-ĭ; 2 jŭg'lẽr-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ĭz; 2 -ẽz, *pl.*] 1. The art or practise of sleight of hand; legerdemain. 2. Delusive speech or action; trickery; chicanery; deception. [< OF. *jogleorie, -jogler;* see JUGGLE, *v.*]

Jug'gling, 1 jŭg'lĭng; 2 jŭg'lĭng, *n.* 1. *a.* Deceiving; cheating; relating to tricks of magic.

That *juggling* fiend — who never spake before —
But cries, 'I warn'd thee!' when the deed is o'er.
BYRON *The Corsair* can. 2, st. 10.

II. *n.* Jugglery, in any sense.— **jug'gling-ly,** *adv.*

Jug'go, *Jugges,* n. [Scot.] The jougs.

Jug'gul, *n.* Same as JUG², *n.*

Jug'gur, *n.* Juggar.

Jug'gur-naut, *n.* Juggernaut.

Jug'gy, *a.* [-GIER, -GIEST.] Like the doubling of JUG.

Ju'glan-da'ce-æ, 1 jū'glăn-dā'sē-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of trees (order *Juglandales*), the walnut family, with alternate, odd-pinnate leaves and monœcious flowers, the staminate in aments and the pistillate solitary or in small clusters. The fruit is a dry drupe with a bony nut-shell and a 4-lobed seed. There are 6 genera, the best-known being *Hicoria* and *Juglans.* [NL. GLANS.] **Ju-glan'di-ce-,** — **ju"glan-da'ceous,** *a.*

Ju"glan-da'les, 1 jū'glan-dā'lēz; 2 jū'glăn-dā'lẽz, *n. pl. Bot.* An order of dicotyledonous, monœcious-flowered trees constituted by the family *Juglandaceæ.*

Ju-glan'dic, 1 jū-glan'dĭk; 2 jū-glăn'dĭ-, *a. Of,* pertaining to, or derived from Juglandaceous trees or their nuts; as, *juglandic* acid.

Jug'lan-din, } 1 jŭg'lən-dĭn, -dĭn
Jug'lan-dine, } *or* -dĭn; 2 jŭg'lăn-dĭn, -dĭn *or* -dĭn, *n. Chem.* 1. A compound contained in the juice of the green shell of the walnut (*Juglans regia*), rapidly turning brown when exposed to the air and used as a hair-dye and as a medicine for cutaneous and scrofulous diseases. 2. A compound, supposed to be alkaloid, found in walnut-leaves. [< L. *Juglans;* see JUGLANS.]

Ju'glans, 1 jū'glənz; 2 jū'glănz, *n. Bot.* A genus of valuable trees of the family *Juglandaceæ. J. regia* is the English walnut, *J. nigra* the black walnut, and *J. cinerea* the white walnut, or butternut. See illus. under BUTTERNUT. [L., walnut, < OL. *Jovis,* Jove, + L. *glans,* acorn.]

Ju-glol'i-din, 1 jū-glŏl'ĭ-dĭn; 2 jū-glŏl'ĭ-dĭn, *n. Chem.* An unstable, crystalline, colorless compound, $C_9H_7(CH_3)_2N$, resulting from the combination of aniline and 1, 3-ᵃ and pressure against gracilis muscle; *f,* attempt to break opponent's kneecap; *h,* leg-twist; *i,* fall, neck-twist, and arm-chlorbromopane. [< JUGLONE + -OL.] **Ju-glol'i-dine,** *n.*

Ju'glone, 1 jū'glōn; 2 jū'glōn, *n.* A brownish-red crystalline compound ($C_{10}H_6O_3$), resembling quinone, obtained from the walnut. [< JUGLANS.]

Ju-glon'ic, 1 jū-glŏn'ĭk; 2 jū-glŏn'ĭc, *a.* Designating a crystalline yellow compound ($HOC_6H(NO_2)(COOH)_2$), consisting an acid derived from juglone and nitric acid.

Ju"go-mas'il-la-ry, 1 jū"gō-măs'ĭl-ē-rĭ; 2 jū"gō-măs'ĭl-ẽ-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to the malar and the superior maxillary bones; as, the *jugomaxillary* suture. [< L. *jugum,* yoke, + MAXILLARY.]

Ju"go-na'sal, 1 jū"gō-nē'zəl; 2 jū"gō-nā'sal, *a. Anthrop.* Relating to both the nose and the nasal point. [< L. *jugum,* yoke, + NASAL.] — **jugonasal chord,** the arc and chord connecting the prominent points of the cheek-bones.

Ju"go-Slav', 1 yū"gō-slăv"; 2 yū"gō-slăv", *n.* A Southern Slav. See under SLAV. [< Russ. *Yugo,* south + SLAV.]

Ju"go-Slav'i-a, *n.* An independent State, proclaimed Oct. 30, 1918, and embracing Croatia, Slavonia, Dalmatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Carniola, Carinthia, Styria, Istria, Gorizia-Gradisca, Quarnero, the Dalmatian islands, and Southern Hungary; the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.

Ju"gu-lar, 1 jū'gjŭ-lər; 2 jū'gŭ-lar (XIII), *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the throat; throatal; throaty; or connected with the jugular vein; as, the *jugular* gulf or sinus. 3. Situated in front of the pectoral fins; as, *jugular* ventrals. 4. Having the ventral fins at the throat, as a fish. [< L. *jugulum,* collar-bone, dim. of *jugum;* see JUGUM.]

— **jugular ganglion.** 1. A ganglion on the glossopharyngeal nerve in the jugular foramen. See FORAMEN. 2. A ganglion upon the root of the pneumogastric nerve.— **j. point,** see CRANIOMETRY.— **j. process,** a lateral projection from each side of the occipital bone near the jugular foramen.— **j. vein,** one of various large veins of the neck, especially a trunk (the **internal jugular**) that returns blood from the brain and interior of the skull. The **external jugular** returns blood from the face and neck. See illus. under CAVA.

Ju'gu-lar, *n.* 1. The jugular vein. 2. One of the *Jugulares.*

Ju"gu-la'res, 1 jū"gjŭ-lē'rĭz; 2 jū"gŭ-lā'rẽz, *n. pl. Ich.* A Linnean order of fishes with jugular ventrals, as the cods and blennies. [< L. *jugulum;* see JUGULAR.]

ju"gu-late, 1 jū'gjŭ-lēt; 2 jū'gŭ-lāt, *vt.* [Rare.] To cut the jugular vein of; cut the throat of. [< L. *jugulatus,* pp of *jugulo, -jugulum;* see JUGULAR.]

ju"gu-la'tion, 1 jū'gjŭ-lē'shən; 2 jū'gŭ-lā'shən, *n.* A cutting of the throat; hence, any interference by which something is suddenly brought to an end, especially a disease or epidemic. [< LL. *jugulatio(n-),* killing, < L. *jugulatus;* see JUGULATE.]

Ju"gu-la"tor, 1 jū'gjŭ-lē"tər *or* -tər; 2 jū'gŭ-lā"tor, *n.* A cutthroat. [LL., < L. *jugulatus;* see JUGULATE.]

ju"gu-lo-ce-phal'ic, 1 jū"gjŭ-lō-sē-făl'ĭk; 2 jū"gŭ-lō-cẽ-făl'ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to the head and throat. [< L. *jugulum* (see JUGULUM) + CEPHALIC.]

Ju'gu-lum, 1 jū'gjŭ-ləm; 2 jū'gŭ-lam, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] 1. *Ornith.* The lower part of the throat See illus. under BIRD, 34. 2. *Entom.* The corresponding parts of an insect. [L., dim. of *jugum;* see JUGUM.]

ju'gum, 1 jū'gəm; 2 jū'gŭm, *n.* [JUG'A, *pl.*] *Bot* 1. A pair of leaflets in a pinnate leaf. 2. A ridge on an umbelliferous fruit 3. *Entom* A backward-projecting lobe of the fore wing near the base of the inner margin, as in certain jugate lepidopters and caddisflies. [L., yoke, < *jungo,* join.]

Ju-gur'tha, 1 jū-gûr'thə; 2 jū-gûr'thạ, *n.* A Numidian king (154?-104 B. C.), who defied Rome; was conquered by Marius, and perished in a Roman prison after adorning the Marian triumph.— **Ju-gur'thine,** *a.* Relating to Jugurtha.— **Jugurthine war,** the war between Jugurtha and the Romans (111-106 B. C.).

ju'ĭ, 1 jū'ĭ; 2 jū'ĭ, *n.* [Porto Rico.] A small fly-catching bird; a pewee.

juice, 1, 2 jūs; 2 jŭc (XIII), *vt.* [Rare.] To moisten with juice.

juice, *n.* 1. The fluid part of vegetable or animal matter; especially, the expressible watery matter in fruits, containing usually the characteristic flavor, and (chiefly in the plural) the fluids of the body.

Gods chanted in bacchanal processions the praises of the beneficent Dionysos, who made all nations happy with the care dispelling juice of the grape.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* p 269. [A. 1881.]

2. *Sugar-making.* Liquor from the sugar-cane in process of manufacture before evaporation. 3. Figuratively, the spirit or essence of a thing, revealing its characteristic qualities and giving to it its value. 4. [Slang.] Electricity in electrical fluid; as, "there is no juice in this wire." [< F. *jus,* < L. *jus,* juice.]— **juice'spear",** *n.* [U. S.] The shadbush; also, its fruit.— **j.-root,** *n.* The licorice-root.— **licorice-j.,** *n.* The extract of the licorice-root (*Glycyrrhiza glabra*); Spanish licorice.— **juiced,** *pa.* Supplied with juice; succulent; usually in combination; as, *full-juiced* apple.— **juice'ful,** *a.*— **juice'less,** *a.* Having no juice

juic'y, 1 jūs'ĭ; 2 jūc'y, *a.* [JUIC'I-ER; JUIC'I-EST.] 1. Abounding with juice; moist; succulent. 2. [Colog.] Indicating raining, wet, soaking weather. 3. Figuratively, rich in intellectual quality or full of interest; not dry. 4. [Slang.] (1) In oil-painting, showing a rich liquid quality of coloring. (2) Low; Spicy; appealing to the appetite; highly colored.— **juic'i-ness,** *n.*

juil'le"su, *n.* Same as JUJUBE.

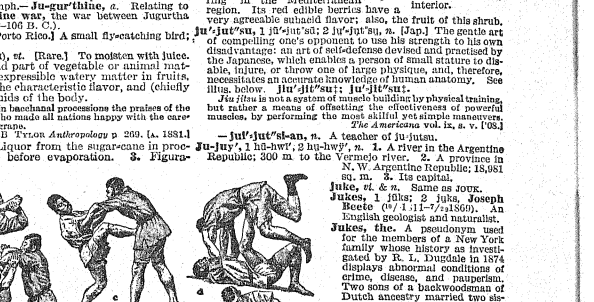
ju-ise', *n.* Judgment; justice; the result of justice; hence, penalty; the sentence; cross. **jewise';** **ju-wyse'.**

Ju'i-shir, 1 jū'ĭ-shĭr; 2 jū'ĭ-shĭr, *n.* Same as KAMI.

Ju-iz' de Fo'ra. 1 zū'ĭsh' dē fō'-rə; 2 zhū'ĭsh' dẽ fō'rạ. A town of Minas Geraes state, Brazil, South America; 54 m. S. E. of Barbacena.

ju-ju'gnag, 1 hū-hū'hwog; 2 hụ-hū'hwāg, *n.* Same as JAJAGUAG.

Ju'ju, 1 jū'jū; 2 jū'jụ, *n.* [W. Afr.] A fetish, such as the brass idols of Jebba, Northern Nigeria, to which sacrifices are sometimes made; a talisman; an object of religious veneration or awe; hence, anything inexplicable, mysterious, or magical; also, the charm said to be worked by a juju. Compare JOSS.— **ju'ju-house",** *n.* A house devoted to fetishes.—



Ju-jutsu.

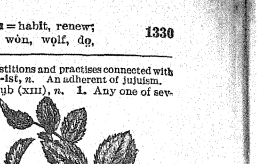
a, arm-lock, while facing opponent; *b,* arm-lock, after a fall; *c* and *d,* somersault trick; *e,* arm-lock, with back to opponent; *g,* stranglehold with pressure against ear; *h,* the scissors throw; *i,* wrist-twist, neck-twist, and arm-lock; *k,* wrist-twist, neck-twist, and arm-lock; *l,* wrist-twist, neck-twist, and arm-lock.



Juju of Jebba, in Nigeria, Africa.

ju'ju-ism, *n.* The superstitions and practises connected with the juju. — **ju'ju-ist,** *n.* An adherent of jujuism.

ju'jube, 1 jū'jūb; 2 jụ'jụb (XIII), *n.* 1. Any one of several Old World spiny shrubs of the genus *Zizyphus* of the buckthorn family, especially *Z. vulgaris* and *Z. jujuba;* also, the edible fruit of any of these. 2. A sweetmeat made in imitation of the jujubes fruit, usually of gum arabic, flavored and sweetened. [F., < L. *zizyphum,* < Gr. *ziz-ziphon,* < Ar. *zizuf,* jujube-tree.] **jujube paste.— French jujube,** the fruit of a rhamnaceous tree (*Zizyphus sativa*).— **Italian j.,** a spiny shrub (*Zizyphus lotus*) occurring in the Mediterranean region. Its red edible berries have a very agreeable subacid flavor; also, the fruit of this shrub.



Jujube and its Fruit, divided to show interior.

Ju'jut'su, 1 jū'jut'sū; 2 jụ'jụt'sụ, *n.* [Jap.] The gentle art of compelling one's opponent to use his strength to his own disadvantage: an art of self-defense devised and practised by the Japanese, which enables a person of small stature to disable, injure, or throw one of larger physique, and, therefore, necessitates an accurate knowledge of human anatomy. illus. below. **jiu'-jit'su;** **ju'jit'su.**

Jiu-jitsu is not a system of muscle building by physical training, but rather a means of effecting the effectiveness of powerful muscles, by performing the most skilful yet simple manœuvers.
The American, vol. ix, s. v. ['03.]

— **juf'jut'si-an,** *n.* A teacher of ju-jutsu.

Ju-Juy', 1 hū-hwī', 2 hụ-hwȳ', *n.* 1. A river in the Argentine Republic; 300 m. to the Vermejo river. 2. A province in N. W. Argentine Republic; 18,981 sq. m. 3. Its capital.

Juke, *vt. & n.* Same as JOUK.

Jukes, 1 jūks; 2 jụks, **Joseph** Beete (c. 09/ 1-11-?/-1856). An English geologist and naturalist.

Jukes, the. A pseudonym used for the members of a New York family whose history as investigated by R. L. Dugdale in 1874 displays abnormal conditions of crime, disease, and pauperism. Two sons of a backwoodsman of Dutch ancestry married two sisters, one of whom, Ada Jukes, receives the sobriquet "Margaret, mother of criminals." Among 60 per cent. of their progeny degeneracy of various forms was discovered; and in a period of seventy-five years their total cost to society has been placed at $1,308,000.

J. U. L., *abbr.* [L.] *Juris Utriusque Licentiatus* (Licentiate of Civil and Canon Law).

Jul., *abbr.* Julep; Julian; Julius; July.

ju-la'ceous, 1 jū-lē'shəs; 2 jụ-lā'shŭs, *a. Bot.* 1. Like a catkin: amentaceous. 2. In mosses, smooth, slender, and cylindric, thus resembling a smooth glossy worm. [< L. *julus,* catkin, < Gr. *ioulos,* down on plants.]

Jul'ep, 1 jŭl'ĕp; 2 jụl'ẽp (XIII), *n.* 1. A drink composed usually of brandy or whisky, sugar, cracked ice, and some flavoring, commonly bruised green mint. 2. A subacid, mucilaginous, sweetened drink, often used as a vehicle for the administration of medicine. [F., < Sp. *julepe,* < Ar. *julāb,* < Per. *gulāb,* < *gul,* rose, + *āb,* water.] **ju'lapt.**

Jules, *n.* [F.] See JULIUS.

Jul'ĕr-sur', 1 jŭl'ər-sûr'; 2 jụl'ẽr-sụr', *n.* A town in Muttra district, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India.

Jülg, 1 yülg; 2 yülg, **Bernard** (8/xi/1825-8/vi/1886). A German philologist and folklorist.

Ju'lia, 1 jū'lĭ-yə; 2 jū'lĭ-ya, *n.* 1. A feminine personal name. **Ju'li-e** (dim.). **Ju'li-a,** 1 yū'lĭ-ə, 2 yū'lĭ-a; F. **Ju'lie',** 1 zhū'lē', 2 zhū'lē'; G. **Ju'li-e,** 1 yū'lĭ-ə, 2 yū'lĭ-ẽ; It. Sw. **Giu'li-a,** 1 jū'lĭ-ə, 2 gụ'lĭ-a; Pg. **Ju'li-a,** 1 jū'lĭ-ə, 2 zhụ'lĭ-a; Sp. **Ju'li-a,** 1 hū'l-ə, 2 hụ'lĭ-a. (837-54 B. C.?) A Roman lady, daughter of Julius Cæsar and Cornelia; wife of Pompey the Great (d. 54). Only child of Emperor Augustus; wife of M. Marcellus, M. Agrippa, and Tiberius; poisoned by order of Tiberius. 4. In Shakespeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona,* a lady, beloved by Proteus. 5. In S Knowles's *The Hunchback,* the heroine; ostensibly the hunchback's ward; in reality, his daughter. 6. **Donna,** in Byron's *Don Juan,* a lady of Seville; false with Juan. 7. *Bib. Rom.* xvi, 15 [L., < *Julius.*]

Ju'li-a Dom'na (167-217) Wife of Septimius Severus, Roman emperor; mother of Caracalla and Geta.

Ju'li-an, 1 jū'lĭ-ən; 2 jū'lĭ-an (XIII), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or named after Julius Cæsar.— **Julian account,** computing in accordance with Old Style, that is, the Julian calendar. See CALENDAR.— **J. calendar,** see CALENDAR.— **J. epoch or era,** the epoch beginning with the adoption of the Julian calendar, 45 B. C.— **J. period,** a period of 7,980 Julian years, being the period of agreement of the solar and lunar cycles with the cycle of indiction, and ascertained by multiplying 28 by 19 by 15. The year of the Julian period is found by adding 4,713 to the year of the Christian Era.— **J. year,** the year of the Julian calendar.

Ju'lian, 1 jū'lĭ-yən; 2 jū'lĭ-yan, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. D. **Ju'li-a-hus,** 1 yū'lĭ-ə-hŭs, 2 yụ'lĭ-a-hus; F. **Ju"li'en',** 1 jū"lĭ'ĕn', 2 zhū"lĭ'ẽn'; G. Sw **Ju'li-an,** 1 yū'lĭ-ən, 2 yụ'lĭ-an; It. **Giu"li-a'no,** 1 jū"lĭ-ə'no, 2 gụ"lĭ-a'no; Pg. **Ju"li-a'nus,** 1 jū"lĭ-ə'nŭs, 2 jụ"lĭ-a'nus; Sp. **Ju"li-a'no,** 1 hū"lĭ-ä'nō, 2 hụ"lĭ-a'no. 2. J. "the Apostate" (17/iv/331-8/vi/363), a Roman emperor;

restored paganism; fell in battle in Persia. **Fla'ti-us Clau'di-us Ju"li-a'nus**, n. S. (361–450?.) An Italian bishop; pupil of Pelagius; founded "Semi-Pelagianism"; deposed. **Ju"li-a'nus‡**, 4. **Count**, a Spanish governor of Ceuta; defeated Roderick, king of Visigoths, at Xeres, July, 711; flourished about 710. **Ju"li-a'nus**, 7. **Julianus**, n. pl.

Ju"li-an'a, i. jū"li-an'ę; 2 jų"li-an'a, n. A feminine personal name. D. Sw. **Ju"li-a'na**, 1 yū"li-ē"na, 2 yų"li-a'na; F. **Ju"li"enne'**, 1 jū"li"en'; 2 zhū"li"en'; G. **Ju"li-a'ne**, 1 yū"li-ā"na, 2 yų"li-a'ne; It. **Giu"li-a'na**, 1 jū"li-ā'na, 2 ęu"li-a'na; L. **Ju"li-an'a**; Pg. **Ju"li-a'na**, yū"li-ē'na, 2 zhų"li-a'na; Sp. **Ju"li-a'na**, 1 hū"li-ā'na, 2 hų"li-a'na. [L., f. of JULIANUS.]

Ju"li-an-chi"ri, 1 hū"li-on-chī'ri; 2 hų"li-an-chī'ri, n. (Porto Rico.) A vireo.

Ju"li-an-list, 1 jū"li-ən-list; 2 jų"li-an-list, n. *Ch. Hist.* One of the Aphthartodocetæ: so called from their founder, Julian, bishop of Halicarnassus (6th century).

Ju"li-a'nus, 1 jū"li-ē'nus; 2 jų"li-ā'nus, n. 1. **Salvius** (92–155). A Roman jurist and consul. 2. See JULIAN.

Ju"lich, 1 yū'lix; 2 yū"lix, n. A manufacturing town in Rhenish Prussia; 23 m. S. of Aix-la-Chapelle.

Ju"li-dæ, n. pl. Same as JULIDÆ.

Ju"li-dan, ju'lold, a. Same as JULIDAN; IULOID.

Ju"lie', 1 jū"lī'; 2 zhū"lī', n. [F.] In Rousseau's *Julie, ou La Nouvelle Héloïse*, the heroine, who strives to overcome a passion for a former lover whom her husband takes into his household, and who dies by accident when at the point of yielding: referred to by Byron in *Childe Harold* iii, 79.

Ju"lie', Ju"li-et. See JULIA.

Ju"li"en', 1 jū"li"ēn'; 2 zhū"li"ī̆n', n. 1. **Louis Antoine** (c. 1812?—?1860), a French musical composer; concert conductor: became insane. 2. **Pierre** (1731–12?1804), a French sculptor: *The Dying Warrior*, etc. 3. **Stanislas Aignan** (?1797–1873), a French Sinologue.

Ju"li-en Gor'don, 1 jū"li-en gor'den; 2 jų"li-ĕn gôr'den. Pseudonym of Mrs. Wade Chance, an American novelist.

Ju"li-enne', 1 jū"li"en'; 2 zhū"li"ī̆n', n. A clear meat soup containing shredded or chopped vegetables, especially carrots. [After *Julien*, a French caterer of Boston.]

Ju"li"enne', n. Same as JULIA.

Ju"lier' Pass, 1 jū"lyē'; 2 zhū"lye', n. Same as COL DE JULIER, 1 jū"li-et; 2 jų"li-et, n. 1. A feminine personal name. See JULIA. 2. In Shakespeare's *Romeo and Juliet*, the heroine. a Capulet, who loves and secretly marries Romeo, a Montague; both die for love's sake. 3. In Shakespeare's *Measure for Measure*, the lady beloved by Claudio, Isabella's brother. 4. An ornamental shoe used by women.

Ju"li-form, 1 jū"li-fôrm; 2 jų"li-fôrm, a. Shaped like a catkin. [< L. *julus*, catkin, + -FORM.]

Ju"lio, 1 jūl'yo; 2 jųl'yo, n. [It.] An old Italian coin, the giulio. See COIN. [< It. *giulio*, < L. *Julius*.] **Ju"lett**.

Ju"lius, 1 jūl'yus; 2 jųl'yŭs, n. 1. A masculine personal name. D. **Ju"li-us**, 1 yū"li-us, 2 yų"li-ŭs; F. **Jules**, 1 jūl, 2 jŭl; G. **Ju"li-us**, 1 yū"li-us, 2 yų"li-ŭs; It. **Giu"li-o**, 1 jū"li-o, 2 ęu"lį-o; Sp. **Ju"li-o**, 1 hū"li-o, 2 hų"li-o. 2. **Julius Cæsar**, Gaius (?102–?44 B.C.), a Roman general and statesman. 3. **Julius** (?–?1453–?), a Roman pope who opposed the Arians. 4. **J. II.** (?–?1443–?1513). Giuliano della Rovere, pope; sanctioned union of Henry VIII. of England and Catherine of Aragon. 5. **J. III.** (?–?1457–?1555). Giammaria Ciocchi del Monte, pope; reopened Council of Trent; sent Pole as legate to Mary I. of England. 5. *Bib. Acts* xxvii, 1 and 3.

Ju"li-us Flo'rus. Sobriquet of William Pitt, as used in the report of parliamentary speeches, prior to sanctioned newspaper reports. IDIAR.

Jul'lun-der, 1 jul'un-der; 2 jŭl'ŭn-der, n. Same as JALLAN-JA-lol'dan, a. & n. Same as ILOLIDEAN.

Ju"lole, 1 jū'lōl; 2 jų'lōl, n. *Chem.* A combination of the quinoïn with the pyridin nucleus.

Jul. Per., *abbr.* Julian Period.

Jul'pi-go'ri, 1 jul"pi-gō'ri; 2 jŭl"pi-gō'ri, n. Same as JALPAIGURI.

Ju"lus, 1 jū'lus; 2 jų'lŭs, n. [L.] *Bot.* An ament or catkin.

Ju"lus, 1 jū'lus; 2 jų'lŭs, n. *Entom.* See IULIDÆ.

Ju-ly', 1 ju-lī'; 2 jų-lī' (jū"li-or-lī'; 2 jų"ly-or-lī', Shakespeare to Cowper), n. The seventh month of the Gregorian year, containing 31 days, during which the sun enters the sign Leo. See CALENDAR. [< OF. *jolie*, < L. *Julius*, < *Julius Cæsar*.] **Ju-ly'-flow"er**, n. 1. A greenhouse evergreen tree (*Prosopis juliflora*) of the bean family, with yellow flowers: from Jamaica. 2. The stock-gilly-flower (*Matthiola incana*).

Jum, n. Same as POOM.

Ju-ma'la, 1 yu-mā'lə; 2 yų-mā'lă, n. *Finnish Myth.* The ancient Finnish title of a great god, sometimes described without attributes or distinguishing qualities, invisible, and governing all. The Finnish name for God is still *Jumala*.

Jum"al-pur', 1 jum"əl-pur'; 2 jŭm"al-pur', n. 1. A town in Mymensingh district in British India. 2. A town in Monghyr district, Bengal, British India.

Ju'mart, 1 jū'mart; 2 jų'mart, n. [F.] A fabled animal said to be the offspring of a bull and a mare or she ass, or of a horse or ass and a cow: probably a hinny.

Jum'ble-bird", 1 jum'bl-bûrd"; 2 jŭm'bl-bird', n. 1. Any of several birds of tropical America superstitiously regarded, as an owl or an ani.

A black cloud of . . . greater anis, or, as the natives call them, big witches or *jumbie-birds*.

Bates *Search for a Wilderness* p. 156. [ʜ. ɯ. & co. '10.]

2. The barn-owl. **Jum'by-bird"‡**.

Jum'ble, 1 jum'bl; 2 jŭm'bl, v. [JUM'BLED, JUM'BLING.] **Jum'bler**, 1 jum'blər; 2 jŭm'blẽr, n. To mix in a confused mass; put or throw together without order; put into a confused state of mind.

Ev'n in the *jumbled* rubbish of a dream.

TENNYSON *Vivien* st. 5.

2†. To stir up; animate; stimulate.

II. *i.* 1. To meet, mix, or unite confusedly. 2†. To flounder along, or work in confusion. [MIE. *jumbelen*, freq. of *jumpen*, *jumben*, *jumbyn*, MDUTCH; COMPARE JUMP-PLACE.—**jum'ble-sale"**, n. [Eng.] A sale of unassorted articles.—**j. shop**, n. [Eng.] A shop for the sale of miscellaneous articles.—**jum'bling**, n. pl. Refuse, etc.—**jum'bly**, a. Characterized by confusion; chaotic. **jum'ly‡**.

jum'ble, n. 1. A confused mixture, mass, or collection; disorder; disarrangement. **jum'ble-ment‡**.

A small dirty shop, exposing for sale the most extraordinary and confused *jumbles* of old, worn out, wretched articles.

DICKENS *Sketches by Boz, Scenes* p. 166. [ɔ. & ɯ. 1875.]

2. A jolting or shaking; hence, a ride in a vehicle. 3. A thin cake made of flour, butter, and eggs, sweetened and flavored.

—**Jum'ble-bead"**, n. A seed of the East-Indian licorice (*Abrus precatorius*), formerly much used in India for necklaces.

jum'bo, 1 jum'bo; 2 jŭm'bo, n. 1. A very large person, animal, or thing; a colossus; as, a *jumbo* of a bull; a *jumbo* locomotive; especially, *Jumbo*, name of the largest captive elephant known, killed by accident Sept. 15, 1885. 2. A piece of wood used as for raising cockles from sand. 3. [U. S.] A large truck used in excavations. 4. A successful or skilful person.

jum boo, n. See JAMBOS.

Jum"bo-ic', n. Same as JAMBUSAR.

Jum'bul, 1 jum'bul; 2 jŭm'bŭl, n. [Colloq., Austral.] A sheep: the name commonly used by aborigines and Bushmen.

Jum'by-bean", 1 jum'by-bin"; 2 jŭm'by-bēn", n. Any seed of either of two trees, *Ormosia coccinea* and *O. dasycarpa*. Jumby-beans are round and bright-colored and are strung into necklaces and bracelets. See JUMBY-TREE.

Jum'by-tree", 1 jum'by-trī"; 2 jŭm'by-trē", n. Either of two tropical American trees, *Ormosia dasycarpa* or *O. coccinea*. Both species bear pinnate leaves, bluish flowers, panicled or racemose, and oblong pods containing the red seeds known as jumby-beans. [< MICMAC-JUMBI.]

jume, 1 jūm; 2 jųm, n. [S. Am.] *Bot.* A species of glasswort (*Salsonria berpiti*) of the family *Chenopodiaceæ*, abundant along the seacoast of the southern part of South America, and rich in carbonate of soda.

Ju"mello', 1 jū"mel'; 2 zhū"mĕl'. I. *a.* Twin or paired: said of things shaped or made in couples or pairs. II. *n. pl.* 1. The sidebearings of a loom bearing the cylinders. 2. *Her.* Two or more annulets interlaced; a gimmal: See GEMEL; GIMBAL; GIMMAL. [F., fem. of *jumeau*, twin, < L. *gemellus*: see GEMEL.] **Ju"mel'‡**.—**jumelle ring**, a ring formed of two flat loops of gold, one fitting accurately within the other, and together constituting but one ring.

Gimmal, or *Jumelle rings*, . . . were sometimes made triples; and it was customary to have the motto of the one contracting parties to retain one portion and to give the other to the witness. At the marriage, the three pieces were re-united and formed the wedding-ring.

J. E. CUSSANS *Handbook of Heraldry* p. 107. [ʟ. & ɯ. 1893.]

Ju'ment'i, n. 1. A beast of burden. 2. Any beast.

Ju-men'tous, 1 ju-men'təs; 2 ju-mĕn'tŭs, *a. Zool.* Being like that of a horse: said of the urine in certain disordered states. [< L. *jumentum*, horse.]

Jum'ery, 1 jum'er; 2 jŭm'ẽr, n. A town of Hainaut province, Belgium; has extensive coal-mines.

Ju-mil'la, 1 ju-mil'yə; 2 ju-mil'yă, n. A town in Murcia province, Spain, 70 m. S. E. of Murcia.

jum"na-i'za, n. Same as GEMMAIZA.

Jum-mu', n. Same as JAMMU.

Jum'na, 1 jum'nə; 2 jŭm'nă, n. A river in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India; length, 860 m. to the Ganges below Allahabad.

Jum-nu'tri, 1 jum-nū'tri; 2 jŭm-nų'trĭ, n. A peak of the Himalaya Mountains in Nepal. 7. **Jumnotri‡**.

jump, 1 jump; 2 jŭmp, v. I. *t.* 1. To leap over; cross by a spring; as, to *jump* a ditch. 2. To cause to leap or move as if leaping; as, to *jump* a horse over a gate; to *jump* a baby up and down. 3. To pass over or over omit; neglect; as, to *jump* three chapters of a book. 4. In playing checkers, to pass a man over (an adversary's piece) to a vacant square beyond and to capture by so doing. 5. In gunning, to start prematurely. 6. To bore, as a vertical hole, with a jumping-drill. 7. [Slang, Austral. & U. S.] To get possession of surreptitiously during the owner's absence or by force; usurp (city property, a mine, a claim) which another has a prior claim). 8. *Blacksmithing.* To shorten and thicken, as a piece of iron; also, to unite, as a bar, by jump-welding. 9. To hazard, or to expose to danger. 10. [Colloq.] To estimate by guessing; make a general calculation of the amount of; as, to *jump* a mow of hay, or the dressed weight of a live hog. 11. [U. S.] To spring from or aboard of while it is moving, as a train or a vehicle. 12. *Hunting.* To start (game); to startle, and cause to break cover.

II. *i.* 1. To spring from the ground, while standing or running, by a movement of the muscles of the feet and legs; impel the body in the air in any direction by means of a leap or spring; bound.

We cannot *jump* off our shadows, and as little can we escape the influence of our circumstances. JAMES *Short Studies. Short Studies. Grammar of Assent* in second series, p. 118. [ʟ. 1873.]

2. To rise from the water, as a fish, by a propulsive effort; leap. 3. To move as by springs or bounds; also, to change abruptly. 4. To move briskly; dance.

The wagon rattled, *jumped*, almost flew over the frozen ground.

H. B. STOWE *Uncle Tom's Cabin* p. 216. [ʜ. ɯ. & co. 1890.]

4. To act in unison; fall in; agree: followed by *with*.

Good advice rarely followed when it *jumps with* our own sentiments and inclinations.

Poor Richard's Almanac in LOCKHART'S *Walter Scott* p. 241. [ʟ. ɯ. & co.]

5. *Meteor.* Of the wind, to change abruptly to the reverse direction, as when the center of a cyclonic storm passes over the point of observation. [ME. *jumpen*, < Sw. *gumpa*, jump; cf. *gumpa hund*", n. [Prov. Eng.] Gooseberry.—**j. joint**, *n.* 1. A butt-joint, made by jump-welding. 2. A curved-joint.—**j. jointed**, *a.*—**j. ring**, n. A wire ring with ends butting but not welded together.—**j. scale**, n. A name for the cycloganoid fish (*Mozostoma scutatum*) of the southern United States.—**j. scrape**, n. *Irrigation.* A plow-like device used to shape the ridges or levees in the check system of irrigation.—**j. seat**, n. Jump-seat of a carriage or sleigh.—**j. spark**, n. *Elec.* A spark produced by electricity jumping across a fixed gap.—**j. stroke**, n. *Bridges.* A stroke in which the upward or downward stroke of the cue the ball is caused to jump or bound on the table. 2. *Croquet.* A stroke whereby a ball is sent through the arch of the game and is deflected by the wire.—**j. weld**, n. A weld of metal effected by hammering together the butt-ends of two pieces heated to the welding-point.—**j.-weld**, *vt.*—to **j. a bill**, in legislature, the succession.—to **j. at**, to embrace eagerly; as, to *jump at* an offer.—to **j. down one's throat**, to choke one off, as in an argument.—to **j. one's head off**, to bawl at, the country. **coun·try**, to, to, to abscond forfeiting bail; owing for board, defrauding the government of a soldier's bounty, or to leave the country clandestinely, etc.—to **j. one's claim**, same as JUMP, *n.*, 7.—to **j. on one** [Colloq.], figuratively, to assail one violently or suddenly, as by scolding or vituperation.—to **j. or leap out of one's skin**, to be in a state of rapture, surprise, or some extreme emotion.—to **j. rope**, to skip the rope. See SKIP.—to **j. the besom** [Prov. Eng.], to marry over the broomstick. See under BROOMSTICK.—to **j. the masts**, to lose masts or spars of a vessel, either through violent contact with the bottom or a heavy sea.—to **j. to a conclusion**, to reach a conclusion hastily and illogically.—**jump'a-bi(e")**, *a.* That can be jumped, as a mining claim.

jump†. *i. a.* Suitable; exact. II. *adv.* Exactly; nicely; just. **jump'ing-ly†**, **jump'ly†**.

jump', n. 1. The act of jumping; a leap, literal or figurative; a spring; bound; as, a *jump* from the pier.

Nature never moves by *jumps*, but always in steady and supported advances. EMERSON *Letters and Social Aims, Immortality* p. 319. [ʜ. ɯ. & co. 1889.]

2. The length of a leap; as, his *jump* was 16 feet. 3. *Mining.* A fault or dislocation, as of a vein. 4. *Arch.* An abrupt break in a level course of masonry, or the like. 5. In forging, a crosspiece or trespiece attached by welding. 6. *Pathol.* An involuntary twitch or movement, as when startled: [pl.], convulsive starts, as in delirium tremens. 7. *Naut.* The movement, usually upward, of the muzzle of a gun when fired. 8. *Zoöl.* A break in argument through the omission of intermediate steps. 9. A chance; risk; venture; effort. 10†. An old dance. **Jumper**,—from the **jump**, from the start,—**full, dead, or level j.**, in racing, a start merely. **j. exercise**.—**high j.**, a jump for height: distinguished from **broad** or **long jump**.—on the **j.** [U. S.], at a rapid rate; energetically; also, hastily; prematurely.

jump', n. 1. [Prov. Eng.] A leathern frock. 2†. A loose undress jacket for men. **jump'-coat"‡**. See JUMPER2. 3†. pl. Loose or short stays. See JUMPS.

jumped, † *a.* [< jump; ? < jumpt, *pa. pa.*] Tossed up or shaken while

jumpt, ᵖ *t.* cooking; as, *jumped* potatoes.

jumper, 1 jum'pər; 2 jŭmp'ẽr, *vt. Mech.* To manipulate or make with a jumper.

jumper', n. I. One who or that which jumps. 2. *Ch. Hist.* (1) A member of a group of Welsh Methodists of the 18th century who adopted a religious dance. (2) One of a sect of Russian dissenters. (3) [Prov.] A convert from Roman Catholicism to Protestantism. 3. One who lays claim to, or attempts to seize and hold, a mine or land already occupied. 4. *Vet. Sci.* A name for broken-jumping-disease. 5. *Ich.* A variety of black bass. 6. [Slang.] A voter who illegally registers and votes in different parts of a city. 7. *Building.* Through-stone. 8. The lacers of a moccasin. 9. *Weaving.* (1) pl. *Jo.* Needles leading from the ends of the whisker to the cutwater, to keep them from lifting. (2) A jolly-jumper. 10. *Mech.* A piece of mechanism or a tool that works with a jumping motion. (1) A rock-drill operated by hand, especially a churn-drill. (2) A spring to help the motion of a star-wheel in a repeating clock; also, a pawl in a ratchet wheel of a repeating watch. (3) *Carp.* A plow-bit, working the edge of a piece. (4) *Agric.* A plow having an upturned root-cutting colter in front of its share. (5) *Teleg.* A wire used to cut out part of a circuit, so as to send a telegram in it. (6) *Railroad.* A replacing-switch. (7) A device for spreading or giving set to saw-teeth.

11. A rude form of sled in which the shafts and runners are one continuous piece, one of several kinds of sleds used by children for coasting.—**jump'er-stay"**, n. A preventer-stay, for additional security in heavy weather, placed from the lower mast-head to the main or mizzen-mast studdingsail-boom to the side of the vessel and set up on the weather side.—**jump'er-isn**, n.

jumper2, n. [Prov. Eng.] A loose outer jacket reaching to the hips and made of cotton drilling or coarse linen, worn by sailors, longshoremen, truckmen, and others. 2. A hooded fur jacket, used by Eskimos and arctic explorers. 3. A loose sleeveless garment, worn over a low in the neck, worn over a guimpe by women and children. 4. *pl.* A combination of waist and trousers worn by young children, over or instead of other clothing, as at play.

jumping', *ppr. & verbal n.* of JUMP.

—**jumping bean**, the jumping seed.—**j. Betty**, the common garden balsam (*Impatiens balsamina*). —**j. bug**, a bug that jumps, especially a hallicorid.—**j. deer**, the muledeer. —**jump'ing-dis-ease"**, n. A hereditary nervous disorder that makes the patient subject to spasmodic attacks on command: saltatorism. The word told to jump he immediately does so, even at great inconvenience to himself. —**j. fish**, the muskidpper.—**j. hare**, an African pedestine rodent having very long hind legs, resembling a kangaroo.—**j. jack**, n. A children's toy figure of a man, whose jointed limbs are set in motion by strings.—**j. Johnny**, n. [Eng.] A machine for sawing plates and bars.—**j. louse**, a flea-louse or pupillid: a book-louse.—**j. mouse**. 1. A North American jerboa-like rodent (*Zapus hudsonius*) having very long hind legs, elongated metatarsals, and 5-toed hind feet. It can leap from 9 to 15 feet. 2. A jerboa or jerboid rodent.—**j. mullet**. 1. A gray mullet. 2. The jump-rocks.—**j. net**, n. A stout net with a heavy edge-rope, into which, when stretched out by firemen or others, persons may jump from burning buildings.—**j. off ground** or **place** [Slang], a place where one leaves a conveyance or ends a journey; a deserted or secluded place; a place at which one's resources are exhausted.—**j. powder**, n. [Slang.] A dram: a huntsman's term for a stimulating powder.—**j. rabbit**, any jerboa of the genus *Dipodomys*.—**j. rat**, the jumping mouse.—**j. seed**, the seed of any of several tropical American plants of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*, as the seeds, or leaves, of *Sebastiana* and *Croton*, which jump when placed on live coals: also, the enclosed within them. **Jumping bean**†.—**j. sheet**, n. A stout piece of canvas used for the same purpose as a jumping-net.—**j. shrew**, an African mouse-like crepuscular insectivore having the hind limbs much elongated and adapted for jumping.—**j. spider**, a saltigrade spider, especially an attid, that captures its prey by leaping on it.—**j.-up**, n. [Slang.] A rude rod by beating and hammering it; upsetting.—**j.-weevil**, n. One of the active curculionids of the genus *Orchestes*.

jump'ing-ly, n. *Ceram.* Staining ceramic ware on the glaze of the under surface.

jump'-joint", **j.-ring**, **j.-seat**, **j.-weld**. See JUMP, *p.*

jump'ness, 1 jump'nəs; 2 jŭmp'nẽs, n. Leaping; addicted to jumping.

jump'y, 1 jump'i; 2 jŭmp'y, *a.* [JUMP'I-ER; JUMP'I-EST.] 1. Subject to sudden changes; fluctuating. 2. Characterized by jumping; spasmodic movements. 3. Producing excitement.

—**jump'i-ness**, n.

Jun., *abbr.* June; Junius; Junior.

Ju"na-garh', 1 jū"nə-gur'; 2 jų"nă-gûr', n. 1. A native state in Kathiawar Peninsula, Bombay, British India; 3,283 sq. m. 2. Its capital, a walled town.

June, *abbr.* Junction.

Jun-ca'ce-æ, 1 jun-kā'sē-ī; 2 jŭn-cā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of grass-like plants — the rush family (order *Liliales*) — tufted grass-like plants with a 6-parted glumaceous and persistent perianth and usually 6-stamens. It embraces 7 genera and about 200 species, mostly growing in moist places.

Jun'cus, n. (t. &) [L., rush.] **Jun'ce-æ**.—**jun-ca'ceous**, *a.* **Jun"ca-gi-na'ce-æ**, 1 jun-kā"jə-gi-nā'sē-ī; 2 jŭn-cā"gi-na'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as SCHEUCHZERIACEÆ. [< L. *juncus*, rush.] —**Jun"ca-gi-na'ceous**, *a.*

Jun'cal, 1 jun'kal; 2 jûn'cal, *a. Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or including the *Juncales*; as, *juncal* alliance.

Jun-ca'ies, 1 jun-kā'iz; 2 jûn-cā'ïes, *n. pl. Bot.* A former alliance consisting, in Lindley's classification, of the rushes and their allies. [< L. *juncus*, rush.]

Jun'ci-for'mes, 1 jun'si-fôr'mēz; 2 jûn'cï-fôr'mēs, *n. pl. Zoöl.* A subdivision of aquatic grallatorial birds with palypes on both sides of the rachis in one row or indistinct series. [< L. *juncus*, rush, + *forma*, form.] — **jun'ci-form,** *a.*

Jun'cite, 1 jun'sait; 2 jûn'cït, *n. Bot.* A fossil leaf resembling a rush (*Juncites*).

Juneck'er-ite, 1 jun'ker-ait; 2 jûn'ker-ït, *n. Mineral.* Same as SIDERITE. [< M. *Juncker*, Frenchman.]

Jun'ego, 1 jun'ego; 2 jûn'e-gō, *n.* 1. A genus of various rushes much cultivated in some Philippine Islands. 2. A small boat much used in the Oriental islands.

Jun'co, 1 jun'ko; 2 jûn'cō, *n.* 1. A genus of North-American finches characterized by plump form, slaty upper parts, with much admixture of rusty and chestnut tints, varying with the different species, whitish bill, feet, and abdomen, and white feathers edging the tail and becoming conspicuous in flight. The species are scattered over the whole continent, but breed mainly in Canada, or on the cool heights of mountain ranges, nesting on the ground; and they appear in the lowlands and warmer latitudes only in winter, when they range the fields and haunt gardens, uttering sharp, twittering notes. They are popularly known as snowbirds. The common slate-colored form in the East is *Junco hyemalis*, varying toward the Pacific coast by a suffusion of pink on its sides (variety *oreganus*); that of the Rocky mountain region, ashy-gray with rufous back, is *J. annectens*. 2. [*l. c.*] Any bird of this genus; snowbird; blue snowbird; as, the **pink-sided junco** (*Junco annectens*) of Idaho and Colorado, or the **white-winged j.** (*Junco aikeni*) of Colorado. 3. *Bot.* A large, spiny shrub (*Ceberitina spinosa*) of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico.

Jun-col'des, 1 jun-kol'dēz; 2 jûn-cōl'dēs, *n. Bot.* A genus of perennial plants of the family *Juncaceæ*, with grass-like leaves, bracteate flowers in cymose panicles, and ovary with three seeds; the wood-rushes. There are about 40 species. [< L. *juncus*, rush, + -OID.]

Jun'cos, 1 hun'kos; 2 hun'cōs, *n.* A municipality in Porto Rico.

Jun'cous, 1 jun'kus; 2 jûn'cŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Full of, pertaining to, or resembling rushes. [< L. *juncosus*, < *juncus*, rush.]

Junct., *abbr.* Junction.

Junc'tion, 1 junk'shən; 2 jûnc'shon, *n.* 1. The act or operation of joining; the condition of being joined; a coming together; contiguity; combination; union. 2. Combination; conjunction; as, the *junction* of two rivers.

There are abundant allusions in the most ancient writers to the *junction* of right hands in making compacts.

MACKAY *Progs. Freemasonry* 2 [2d ed.] p. 647. [MDS. 1879.]

2. A place of union; point of meeting; joint; specif., a spot or station where railroads meet or intersect; often used as a place-name; as, Danville *Junction*. [< L. *junctio(n-)*, < *jungo*, join.]

— **interlimentar junction** (*Conch.*), a bar between the gill-filaments of a bivalve mollusk. — **junc'tion-box'**, *n.* A box at which two or more lines of pipe or of wire are joined, as in a system of underground conductors. — **j.-plane,** *n. Geol.* A surface separating two different sorts of rock; a contact. — **j.-plate,** *n.* = *fish-joint*, as between two boiler-plates. — **j.-rails,** *n. Railroad.* The rails where two railroads or two important tracks meet. — **junc'tion-s,** *n.*

Junc'tion City, 1. A city in Union county, Ark. 2. A city in Claiborne and Union parishes, La.; adjoining the preceding city. 3. A city, county-seat of Geary county, Kan.

junc'ture, junk'tûr or -tiur; 2 jûnc'tûr or -tiu, *n.* 1. An act of joining; condition of being joined; junction; union. 2. A place, point, or line of junction, as of two bodies; an articulation, joint, or seam; as, the *juncture* of the flower and pistil.

At the *juncture* of the nave and chancel . . . the church is richly ornamented by a panelling of small arches. JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* II. pt. ii. p. 300. [D. M. & CO. 1883.]

3. A point of time or occasion when important conditions or circumstances meet; as, marriage is an important *juncture* in a man's career. 4. [Rare.] That by which connection, linkage, or union is made. 5. *Geom.* The coalescence for a finite time of moving figures or parts of a figure: called **ordinary** when several objects meet in one place, and **degenerative** when a figure shrinks upon itself, resulting in a loss of dimensionality. [< L. *junctura*, < *jungo*, join.]

jun'die, 1 jun'di; 2 jûn'dï, *vt. & vi.* [Scot.] To jostle or elbow.

Jun'dy, 1 jun'di; 2 jûn'dy, *n.* [Scot.] Regular pace; jog-trot.

June, 1 jün; 2 jûn, *n.* [< F. *juin*, < L. *Junius*.] The month of the Gregorian year, containing 30 days, during which the sun enters the sign Cancer. See CALENDAR. [< F. *Juin*, < L. *Junius* (sc. *mensis*, month), < *Junius*, Roman gentile name.]

— **June'-ber"ry,** *n.* A small tree (*Amelanchier canadensis*) of the family *Malaceæ*, bearing racemes of white flowers followed by purple fruit like a currant, one of the berries. — **j.-bug,** *n.* A June beetle, an insect that begins to fly about the first of June. (1) [North-ern U. S.] A large brown scarabæid beetle of the genus *Lachnosterna*. The larvæ (white grubs) feed mostly on the roots of grasses. (2) [Southern U. S.] A large greenish scarabæid (*Allorhina viridis*). (3) [Shang, U. S.] A mid-shipman who enters the Naval Academy in June. — **j. cold** (*Pathol.*), same as ROSE-COLD. — **j.-berries,** *n.* The Canada shad in the Columbia, usually in June. — **j.-grass,** *n.* Kentucky blue-grass (*Poa pratensis*). — **j. sucker** (*Ich.*), the white sucker.

June-bug, *n.* Jamesting; an incorrect form.

Ju-neau', 1 jü-nō'; 2 jü-nō', *n.* 1. A commercial and mining city; capital of Alaska; a port of debarkation for Dawson and the Klondike. 2. A county in central Wisconsin; 790 sq. m.; county-seat, Mauston.

June, 1 yun; 2 yung, *n.* 1. **Joachim** ($^{10}/_{12}$1587–$^{4}/_{17}$1657), a German physician, botanist, and mathematician, the reputed originator of the Linnean classification. **Junger.** 2. **Johann Heinrich** ($^{6}/_{17}$1740–$^{1}/_{2}$1817), a German physicist, economist, writer, and mystic. 3. **Sir Salar** (1829–$^{5}/_{17}$1883), an Indian noble; chief minister of the Nizam of Haidarabad; arranged the cession of Berar provinces to the British.

Jun'gar, 1 jun'gar; 2 jûn'gär, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as JANGAR.

Jun-ga'ri-a, 1 jun-gā'ri-a; 2 jûn-gā'rï-a, *n.* A dependency of China; 147,950 sq. m.

Jung'-Ba-hä'dur, 1 jung'-ba-hä'dur; 2 jûng'-ba-hä'dur, **Sir** (1816–$^{5}/_{17}$1877). An Indian prince; prime minister of Nepal; he aided the British in the relief of Lucknow, 1857.

Jung'-Bunz'lau, 1 yun'-buns'lau; 2 yung'-buns'lou, *n.* A town in Bohemia.

Jun'ger-man"ni-a'ce-æ, 1 jun'ger-man'i-ā'si; 2 jûn'ger-man'ï-ā'cē-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of bryophytic plants (order *Jungermanniales*) — the scale-mosses — with usually leafy, moss-like stems, and a capsule splitting at maturity into 4 valves. — **jun'ger-man"ni-a,** *n.* (L. *g.*) [< *Jungermann*, a German botanist.] — **jun'ger-man"ni-a'ceous,** *a.*

Jun'ger-man"ni-a'les, 1 jun'ger-man'i-ā'lïz; 2 jûn'ger-man'ï-ā'lēs, *n. pl. Bot.* A large and widely distributed order of liverworts, most of them epiphytes with scale-like leaves; the scale-mosses. They are classed in the suborder *Acrogynæ*, have stems and leaves, and, as the name suggests, develop archegonia at the apex or end of the stem. See lists under the only other suborder, the *Anacrogynæ*, comprising lower forms, are thallose, grow on the ground, and produce dorsal archegonia. [< JUNGERMANNIA.]

Jung'frau, 1 yung'frau; 2 yung'frou, *n.* A mountain in the Bernese Alps, between Bern and Valais cantons, Switzerland; 13,671 ft. high. [Ger., maiden or virgin.]

Jun'gle, 1 jung'gl; 2 jûn'gl, *n.* 1. A dense tropical growth of bamboos and palms, as in India, of brush and vines, as in Australia, or of gigantic grasses, as in Africa; also, a forest choked with undergrowth; a tangled or an impenetrable swamp, as in Nepal.

In the *jungle* there was panic, and all its voices were up; tigers growled and yelled, dogs ran howling to and fro. J. W. PALMER *Up and Down the Irrawaddi* ch. xiii. p. 111. [n. d. c. 1859.]

2. See JUNGLE-MARKET. [< Hind. *jangal*, < Sans. *jāṅgala*, dry.]

— **jungle-bear",** *n.* The sloth-bear. — **j.-bendy,** *n.* A large East-Indian tree (*Terminalea multiflora*) of the family *Daltoneæ*, the weenong of Java. — **j.-cat,** *n.* A lynx-like carnivore of India, Java, and Asia. See lists under CHAUS. — **ornate j.-cat,** a small species inhabiting East India, having uniform spots and a short tail. — **j.-cock,** *n.* A jungle-fowl, especially *Gallus bankiva*. — **j.-dove,** *n.* A jungle-fowl, especially *Gallus varius* having dark plumage, the edges of the cloak ornamented with a white spot on the side of the throat. — **j.-hen,** *n.* [Austral.] A mound-bird. — **j.-jack,** *n.* A tree which yields anglis-wood. — **j.-market,** *n.* [Eng. Stock Exchange slang.] A place for unauthorized mining markets; known as the assis-market. — **j.-nail,** *n.* An East-Indian tree (*Acacia tomentosa*) of the bean family. — **j.-ox,** *n.* The gayal. — **j.-shaut,** *n.* = *jungle-cock*, *n.* — **j.-sheep,** *n.* An East-Indian ibex (*Capra ibex* or *Hemitragus hylocrius*). — **j.-tope,** *n.* The muntjac. — **j.-wren,** *n.* A wren of the South-American genus *Leucolepia*.

Jun'gle-mar"ket, 2 jûn'gl-mär'kĕt, *n.* Overgrown with jungle.

jun'gly, 1 jung'gli; 2 jûn'gly, *a.* Covered with or consisting of jungles; of the character of jungles.

Jung'mann, 1 yung'man; 2 yung'mân, **Joseph Jakob** (7/18 1773–$^{1}/_{17}$1847). A Bohemian lexicographer, bibliographer, and Slavic philologist. [Ju'ni-ast (R. V.).

Ju'ni-a, 1 jü'ni-a; 2 jü'nï-a, *n. Bib.* [Gr. or L.] *Rom.* xvi, 7.

Ju'ni-an, 1 jü'ni-an; 2 jü'nï-an, *a.* Pertaining to Junius, the pseudonymous English political satirist.

ju"ni-at'a, 1 jü"ni-at'a; 2 jü"nï-ät'a, *n. Herp.* A large American batrachian turtle (*Pseudemys rubriventris*) sold as food. [< *Juniata* river.]

Ju'ni-at'a-s, *n.* 1. A river in Pennsylvania; length, 150 m. to the Susquehanna river. 2. A county in central Pennsylvania; 398 sq. m.; county-seat, Mifflintown.

Ju-nin', 1 hü-nin'; 2 hu-nin', *n.* 1. A department in Peru; 23,353 sq. m.; capital, Cerro de Pasco. 2. A town in the department of Junin; 12,000. [Lat. 10° 54′ 24″ S.]

jun'ior, 1 jün'yor; 2 jun'yor (XIII), *a.* 1. Younger in years or service, or lower in rank; as, a *junior* partner or counsel. 2. Denoting the younger of two: opposed to *senior* and distinguishing a son from a father, or sometimes any younger from an older man of the same name: usually abbreviated *Jr.* 3. Belonging to youth or earlier life; as, my *junior* efforts. 4. Later in point of existence or occurrence; as, *junior* deposits. [< L. *comparative* of *juvenis*.] Pertaining to the third year of a collegiate course of four years, or to the first year of a course of two or three years, or, sometimes, to the second year of a course of three years. [< L. *comparative*, compar. of *juvenis*, young.] — **junior right,** same as JUNIORITY, 2.

jun'lor, *n.* 1. The younger of two; one later or lower in seniority or standing; a younger person; as, her husband is her *junior*.

It would not do, with his rank and ambition, to assign a *junior* over him. GRANT *Memoirs* vol. i. p. 440. (c. L. w. 1885.]

2. In American colleges and higher schools, a student in the junior class or year. 3. A member of the Jesuit order who has completed his novitiate and is reviewing his collegiate studies in a higher seminary.

jun'lor-ate, 1 jün'yor-ēt; 2 jun'yor-ēt, *n.* In the Jesuit system, a two years' course in higher literature, for reviewing the collegiate course of literary studies; a two-year seminary course for junior members of the order.

Jun'lor-ship, 1 jün'yer-ship; 2 jun'yor-ship, *n.* 1. The state of being junior or a junior; rank as a junior.

The subordination of Poseidon to Zeus rested on *juniority*. GLADSTONE *Juventus Mundi* p. 247. [L. n. d. c. 1858.]

2. *Law.* Same as BOROUGH-ENGLISH. See BOROUGH. Also known as *junior right*.

jun'ta, 1 hun'ta; 2 hun'tä, *n.* = *junior-ship*; 2 jun'yor-ship, *n.* 1. Juniority. 2. *R. C. Ch.* Same as JUNIORATE.

Jun'per, 1 jün'per; 2 jün'pẽr, *n.* = *juniper*, 1.

Jun'per-ine, 1 jün'per-in; 2 jün'pẽr-in, *a.* In the Jesuit system, of higher literature, for reviewing the collegiate course of literary studies; a two-year seminary course for junior members of the order.

Jun'ior-ship, 1 jün'yer-ship; 2 jun'yor-ship, *n.* 1. The state of being junior or a junior; rank as a junior.

The subordination of Poseidon to Zeus rested on *juniority*. GLADSTONE *Juventus Mundi* p. 247. [L. n. d. c. 1858.]

2. *Law.* Same as BOROUGH-ENGLISH. See BOROUGH. Also known as *junior right*.

jun'ta, 1 hun'ta; 2 hun'tä, *n.* = *committee*, the common juniper of Europe and America. It has dark-blue berries of a pungent taste, which are used in making gin. The other American species are usually known as cedars. The red cedar (*J. virginiana*) is employed in the manufacture of furniture, lead-pencils, boxes, and other articles. Several ornamental varieties of various species are in cultivation. The oil of juniper is used in medicine and the arts.



Junipers.

a, a spray of European juniper (*Juniperus communis*); b, American juniper, savin, or red cedar (*J. virginiana*).

2. [Canada.] The larch-tree or hackmatack. [< OF. *genetiere*, < L. *juniperus*, < *juvenis*, young, + *pario*, produce.]

— **alligator juniper,** a checkered-barked juniper (*Juniperus pachyphlæa*), found on hills in the southwestern United States and in Mexico. The bark is often 4 inches in thickness. — **California j.,** a medium-sized, evergreen, conical tree (*Juniperus californica*), found along mountain slopes in California and Lower California, whose fruit is eaten by the Indians. — **drooping j.,** a shrub or low tree (*Juniperus flaccida*) occurring in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. — **ju'nil-per-bran"dyt,** *n.* Gin. — **j.-oil,** *n.* See oil. — **j.-resin,** *n.* A resin obtained from juniper-berries; also, a resin exuding from the juniper-tree. — **j.-water,** *n.* A cordial flavored with juniper. — **j. web-worm,** a tortricoidean moth (*Conchylis rutillana*), imported from Europe, that feeds upon juniper-leaves. See CONCHYLIDÆ. — **j.-worm,** *n.* The larva of a geometrid moth (*Drepanodes varus*) that feeds upon the leaves of the juniper. — **native j.** [Austral.], same as BLUEBERRY, 1 (2). — **red j.,** the northern red cedar. — **western j.,** a low tree (*Juniperus occidentalis*) found in the mountain districts of the Pacific States. The wood, which is reddish-brown, close-grained, and soft, is very durable. It is used for railroad-ties and fence-posts, and in Washington and Oregon is often sawed into lumber.

Ju'nip-per-in, 1 jü'nip-per-in; 2 jü'nïp-pẽr-in, *n.* A black resinous compound contained in juniper-berries.

Ju-nip'er-us, 1 ju-nip'er-us; 2 ju-nip'ẽr-ŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of evergreen shrubs or trees of the family *Pinaceæ*, the juniper-s — with awl-shaped or scale-like rigid leaves, often of two shapes. [L., juniper-tree.]

Junk, 1 jŭngk; 2 jûnk, *n.* A town in Puna district, central Bombay, British India.

Ju'nk-us, *n.* 1. 1 yū'n-us; 2 yu'nï-us, **Adrian** (7/11511–$^{4}/_{17}$1575), a Dutch physician, linguist, and scholar. 2. **Franciş** (7/11545–$^{11}/_{17}$1602), a French Protestant theologian; fled from the Inquisition to Germany; with Tremellius, translated the Old Testament into Latin. 3. **Francis** (1589–$^{31}/_{17}$1677), a Dutch philologist; son of the preceding; *Etymologicum Anglicanum*, etc. 4. 1 jün'yus or jü'ni-us; 2 jun'yŭs or jü'nï-ŭs. The pen-name of an English writer of political letters in the *Public Advertiser*, 1769–1772. His identity was never revealed; conjectured to be Sir Philip Francis. [L., *masc.*, < JUNO, the goddess.]

junk, 1 jŭnk; 2 jûnk, *vt.* To throw aside; discard as junk.

Junk, 1 jŭnk; 2 jûnk, *n.* 1. Old cordage cut up into short pieces and used for making points, gaskets, etc., or, when untwisted and picked to pieces, for forming oakum. (2) Salt meat used as food on long voyages; so named because hard like *junk* of rope.

Corn meal or beans, which Penny's dogs fed on, they (the dogs) disdain to touch; and salt *junk* would kill them.

KANE *Arctic Explorations* 2 [2d ed.] p. 66. (c. a. r. 1856.]

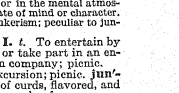
2. Cast-off material of any sort that can be put to some use; odds and ends, as scrap-iron, old bottles, or paper. 3. The mass of cellular tissue beneath the case and ostril of a sperm-whale, containing oil and spermaceti. 4. In surgery, a form of splint for a fracture. 5†. A rush; reed. [< F. *jonc*, < L. *juncus*, rush.]

— **junk'-deal"er,** *n.* The keeper of a junk-shop; junkman. — **j.-knock,** *n.* A hold for knocking out cordage. — **j.-ring,** *n. Steam-engine.* 1. A metal ring forming a fibrous piston-packing. 2. A steam-tight metal packing for the piston of an engine. — **j.-shop,** *n.* A shop where junk is collected and sold. — **j.-sky,** *n. Aëronautics.* A chain used in raising the junk of a whale to a vessel's deck. — **j.-vat,** *n. Tanning.* A large vat for weakened tan-liquor. — **j.-wad,** *n. Ordnance.* An oakum wad used in testing cannon and in holding shot in place.

Junk, 2, *n.* A large vessel with high poop, prominent stem, full stern, suspended rudder, flat bottom, and lug-sails: used principally by the Chinese. The sails are of coarse cloth or matting, bent to a yard; as they are extremely high, they are set flat with small bamboo poles laid across them almost horizontally.

This native trade has diminished since 1861, inasmuch as steamers are gradually ousting the native vessels, no one caring to risk insurance on the latter in *junks*. S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. i. p. 85. (a. 1883.]

2 Sp. *junco*, < Malay *ajong*, or Jav-anese *jung*, large boat.] — **junk'-wlnds",** *n. pl.* Southwesterly monsoon winds of the coast of Siam. Compare KITE-WINDS.



Chinese Junk.

junk'ı, *n.* A thick lump; chunk. [Var. of CHUNK.] — **junk'-bot"tle,** *n.* A bottle of thick and tough green or black glass.

Jun'ker, 1 yun'kar; 2 yung'kẽr, *n.* A young member of a German noble family. 2. [J-] One of the reactionary aristocracy in Prussia who seek to maintain social and political supremacy and are characterized by narrow-mindedness and an overbearing attitude.

From youth up, he was a *Junker* of *Junkers*. G. M. TOWLE, *Certain Men of Mark, Bismarck*, p. 43. [n. mdcc. 1880.]

[< *junge*, young, or *herr*, lord, + *kind*, child, *n.* All people living in the state of mind or in the mental atmosphere of the junkers; the junker state of mind or character. — **jun'ker-ish,** *a.* Tinged with junkerism; peculiar to junkerdom. — **jun'ker-ism,** *n.*

jun'ket, 1 jun'kĕt; 2 jûn'kĕt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To entertain by feasting; regale. **II.** *i.* To give or take part in an entertainment or excursion; picnic. **jun'ket-ing.**

jun'ket, *n.* 1. A merry feast or excursion; picnic. **jun'ket-ing†.** 2. A delicacy made of curds, flavored, and served with cream; also, a drink made of cream, rennets, spice, and spirits.

She made him stand by and help make a *junket*, which Devonshire people believe cannot be made outside the shadow of Dartmoor. W. BESANT *Armorel of Lyonesse* p. 51. [n. 1890.]

3. Any sweetmeat. 4. A cream cheese. [< It. *giuncata*, < *giuncos* (< L. *juncus*), rush.] — **jun'ket-a-ceous,** *a.* Fond of junketing. **jun'ket-ous†.**

jun'ket, *n.* 1. [Prov. Eng.] A long basket used in fishing. 2†. A basket made of rushes.

jun'ket-er, 1 jun'ket-ar; 2 jûn'kĕt-ẽr, *n.* One who participates in a junket; a merrymaker.

jun'ket-ing, *n.* See under JUNK, 1, *n.*

junk'man', 1 jŭnk'man; 2 jûnk'man, *n.* A dealer in junk.

junk'man', *n.* One who sails a junk, or a member of its crew.

junk'-string', 1, 2. = *junk-wad*. See under JUNK, 1, *n.*

Jun-on', *n.* Same as JANI.

Ju'no, 1 jü'no; 2 jü'no, *n.* [L.] 1. *Rom. Myth.* The consort of Jupiter, identified with the Greek Hera.

Juno was worshiped as Regina as the queen of heaven, with the surname **Regina.** She was regarded as the genius of womanhood and watched over the female sex.

As **Virginensis** she protected maidenhood, and as **Cinxia, Domiduca, Juga** or **Jugalis, Pronuba Sospita,** or **Unxia** ushered womanhood through all the rites of marriage. She presided over wedded life as **Matrona,** and as **Lucina** helped in childbirth. She was also goddess of chastity. When the Romans began the coinage of money they set their mint in her temple on the Capitoline hill, and as **Juno Moneta** she became guardian of the finances. She was also goddess of the month and in this capacity the Kalends were sacred to her. In later Roman mythology she is identified as the passive productive principle applied again as typifying the earth, or as having the attributes of both Cybele and Ceres. She is usually represented as holding a sceptre in one hand, sometimes with a cuckoo at the top, and a pomegranate in the other. She was the emblem of fertility. The cuckoo and later the peacock were the birds sacred to her, the willow, pomegranate, dittany, and lily being her special plants. 2. *Astron.* The 3d asteroid. See table under PLANET.—**Juno's arm** (*Surg.*), a dry-cupping device.—**Juno's tears**, n. The European verbena (*Verbena officinalis*).—**Ju-no'nal-an,** *a.* Pertaining to or like Juno; haughty; queenly.—**Ju-no-esque'**; **Ju-non't-cal.**



Campana Juno. (Antique marble statue in the Vatican.)

Ju-no'ni-a, *n.* [*ju-nō'ne-o*; 2 *ju-nī'ni-a, n. Entom.* A nymphalid butterfly of the genus *Junonia*, esp. *J. cænia*, a large handsome species of the southeastern United States. [< *L. Juno*, Juno.]

Ju'not', *n.* [*jū'nō*; 2 *zhū'nō'*, *n.* **1. Andoche** (⁸⁰/₂₁1771–⁷/₂1813), Duc d'Abrantès, a French marshal; nicknamed "the Tempest"; fought in Italy, Egypt, Portugal, Spain, and Russia. 2. **Laure** (*Mme. Permon*) (¹³/₂1784–²/₂1838), a French writer; wife of the preceding; *Memoirs of Napoleon.*

junr., *abbr.* Junior.

junr'ate, *n.* Same as JUNCITE.

junt, 1 junt; 2 jŭnt, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A chunk; a large quantity of liquid. **2.** A short stout person. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A low woman. [Cp. CHUNK.]

Jun'ta, 1 jun'ta; 2 jŭn'ta, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A Spanish and South-American legislative assembly, whether national or provincial, summoned for political or administrative purposes; sometimes, a revolutionary committee. In Spain the most famous junta is that of 1808, with its principal branches, chosen to conduct the war with France.

A general *junta*, composed of deputies from the cities throughout the kingdom, was annually convened for the regulation of affairs. PRESCOTT *Ferd. and Isa.* vol. i, p. 180. (a. 1849.)

2. A junto.

Jun'to, 1 jun'to; 2 jŭn'to, *n.* A meeting for counsel and cooperation; especially, a council or assembly that deliberates in secret upon the affairs of government; hence, a body of men gathered together for political intrigue; a faction; cabal; specifically, a group of Whig politicians in England in the reigns of William and Mary and of Queen Anne.

A small *junto* distributed among their select band of followers all the honors and patronage of the state. T. E. MAY *Constitutional Hist. Eng.* vol. ii, p. 483. [a. & s. 1889.]

[< Sp. *junta*, < L. *junctus*, p. of *jungo*, join.]—**Esser Junto** [U. S.], a group of extreme Federalists at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th century: from Essex county, Mass., where many of them lived.

jup-ar-tyet', *n.* Same as JUPON.

ju"pa-ti'-oll", *n.* See under OIL.

ju"pa-ti'-palm", 1 jū"pa-tī'-pām"; 2 ju"pa-tī'-pām", *n.* A South-American palm (*Raphia vinifera*) having pinnate erect leaves and leaflets of great length: much used in the construction of dwellings and for other purposes. [< S. Am. *jupati* + PALM (the tree).]

jupe, 1 jūp; 2 jup, *n.* A heavy jacket; jupon; a long petticoat; the skirt of a dress. **ju'pel;.—ju-pette',** *n.* [F.] A short-skirted jupon.

Ju'pi-ter, 1 jū'pi-tar; 2 jū'pi-ter. *n.* **1.** *Rom. Myth.* The supreme tutelary god of the Romans, who, especially in poetry, is known also as *Jove.* He gradually became identified with the Greek Zeus.



Jupiter. (Vercospi statue in the Vatican.)

Jupiter was worshiped as father or lord of heaven. As such he was god of rain (**Jupiter Pluvius**), of lightning (**J. Fulgurator** or **J. Fulminator**), of thunder (**J. Tonans** or **J. Tonitrualis**), and of serene skies (**J. Serenator**). All-powerful among the gods, he was called also **J. Optimus Maximus**, "the best and most high"; and as protector of Rome was worshiped in a temple described to him by the Tarquins, and erected on the lofty hill of the Capitol (begun by Tarquinius Priscus, 616 B. C.; completed by T. Superbus, 510 B. C.), whence he was called **J. Capitolinus** and **J. Tarpeius.** Under the first of these names he presided over the Roman games, and as **J. Latialis**, or **Latiaris**, over the Feriæ Latinæ. As the consuls worshiped him on assuming office, and as a solemn procession to his temple marked the triumph of victorious generals, he bore various other surnames, as **J. Imperator**, the ruler; **J. Invictus**, the unconquerable; **J. Optimus**, the helper; **J. Predator**, the giver of booty; **J. Stator**, the supporter; **J. Triumphator**, the bestower of triumph, and **J. Victor**, the conqueror. Under all these surnames Jupiter had statues or temples in Rome, two of which, that of Jupiter Stator and that of Jupiter Feretrius, were commonly believed to have been erected in the time of Romulus. As **Jupiter Fidius** he was the guardian of law, defender of truth, and protector of justice and virtue.

The Roman *Jupiter* was originally an elemental divinity, and his name signified the father or lord of heaven, being a contraction of Diovis pater, or Diespiter (Iranian *Ayura*—"the bright heaven"). SMITH *Small Classical Dict.* ed. by E. H. Blakeney, p. 293. [e. r. p., '10.]

I mean, that Zeus, the most sacred name in Greek mythology, is the same word as Dyaus in Sanskrit, Jovis or Ju in *Jupiter* in Latin, Tiw in Anglo-Saxon, preserved in Twisdæg, Tuesday, the day of the Eddic god Tyr; Zio in old High-German.

MAX MÜLLER *Science of Language* second series, lect. x, p. 444. [s. 1875.]

2. *Astron.* The greatest of the planets, and the largest body in the solar system, except the sun.

Its distance from the Sun is 483,000,000 miles, and is almost $^1/_{10\text{th}}$ of that of the sun. It is probably in great part *molten.* It revolves around the sun in about 11⅞ years, and at a mean distance from the sun of 483,000,000 miles. The planet is noted for its fleecy equatorial bands and for its various spots. It has eight satellites or moons, four having been discovered by Galileo in 1610, and the fifth by E. E. Barnard, at the Lick Observatory, Sept. 9, 1892, that of the 13th magnitude, having the shortest period (about 12 hours) of all. The sixth, seventh, and eighth are very faint and were discovered by photography, the sixth and seventh by Perrine at the Lick Observatory in 1905, and the eighth at Greenwich in 1908 by Melotte. These three also are very distant from Jupiter, and their periods are very long: that of the eighth is 739 days. See BELT. [L., < OL. *Jovis*, Jove, + *L. pater*, father.]

—**Jupiter Ammon,** see AMMON.—**Ju'pi-ter-flsh',** *n.* The gibbartas. **J.-whale';—J. powder,** an explosive. See EXPLOSIVE.—**Jupiter's-beard,** *n.* **1.** The houseleek. **2.** The red valerian of Europe. **3.** A shrub (*Anthyllis barba-Jovis*) of the bean family, with yellow flowers and a shrubby aspect. **4.** A basidiomycetous fungus (*Hydnum barba-jovis*).—**J. Scapin,** Napoleon I.: so called by the Abbé de Pradt in allusion to his continual great promises with the trickery of a Scapin.—**Jupiter's-distaff,** *n.* The yellow-flowered sage (*Salvia glutinosa*). See SALVIA.—**Jupiter's-eye,** *n.* The houseleek. See HOUSELEEK.—**Jupiter's-flower,** *n.* Any species of pink: *Dianthus*, the name of the genus, signifying *Jupiter's flower.*—**Jupiter's-nut,** *n.* The walnut: its botanical generic name (*Juglans*) signifying Jove's nut.—**Jupiter's-staff,** *n.* The common mullein.

Ju'pi-ter', *n. Bib. Acts* xiv, 12.

ju-pon', 1 ju-pon' *or* jū'pon; 2 ju-pŏn' *or* jŭ'pon (xiii), *n.*

Forms. A French dress-fabric with cotton warp and carded woolen filling, woven on a plain loom. 2. *Her.* A sleeveless surcoat worn by knights in Spain the most ancient badge of honor and heraldic insignia of the wearer. It was often invested at the bottom: is found in monumental effigies. **3.** A close-fitting doublet worn in the 14th and 15th centuries. **4.** A short petticoat. [F., dim. of *jupe*, < Sp. *aljuba*, < Ar. *jubbah*, a garment so called.] **ju-pel';; jup-pon't.**

ju-pu'ra, 1 ju-pū'ra; 2 ju-pu'ra, *n.* The kinkajou.

jur, *n.* To clash with a harsh noise.—**jur,** *n.*

ju'ra, *n. pl.* [L.] Plural of JUS: rights.—**jura in bonis,** see PATRON, 3.—**Jurisdentia** (*Eng. Law*), royal rights or prerogatives See REGALIA.



Edward the Black Prince in Armor and Jupon. (From his effigial monument, 14th century, in Canterbury Cathedral.)

Ju'ra', 1 jū'ra; 2 jū'ra, *n.* **1.** A mountain chain between Switzerland and Switzerland; highest point Crêt-de-la-Neige; 5,659 ft. high. **2.** A department in E. France; 1,951 sq. m.; county-seat, Lons-le-Saunier. **3.** *Geol.* The Jurassic system. See JURASSIC. **4.** One of the island groups in the Hebrides, Scotland; length, 24 m.; chief city, Jura.—**Black Jura,** in Germany, the Lias, or lowest of the series comprised in the Jurassic system of strata.—**Brown J.,** in Germany, see LOWER OOLITE or DOGGER, the second in order of age of the series of strata comprised in the Jurassic system.—**Jura-Trl'as,** *n. Geol.* The combined Jurassic and Triassic systems of strata, formerly used in areas where the separation of the two is difficult.—**Ju'ra-Tri-as'sic,** *a.* See GEOLOGY, TRIASSIC.—**White J.,** in Germany, the shaly, or Middle and Upper Oolites, the third and fourth or uppermost of the series comprised in the Jurassic system of strata.

ju'ral, 1 jū'ral; 2 ju'ral, *a. Law.* Relating to rights and obligations; as subjects of jurisprudence.

The state is the *jural* society, and as conscientious citizens we have no right to judge by anything but relations of right.

J. LORIMER *Institutes of Law*, bk. ii, p. 78. [a. 1890.]

[< *L. jus* (*jur-*), law.] —**ju'ral-ly,** *adv.*

ju"ra-men-ta'do, 1 jū"ra-men-tā'do; 2 jū"ra-mĕn-tä'do, *n.* [P. < *L. juramentum*.] In Spain and Portugal, one who has formally sworn to kill some person, usually a Christian, but sometimes any enemy. [Sp., sworn, < L. *juro*, swear.]

Few estimates have repeatedly made me think that they have seen *Juramentados* seize the barrel of a rifle on being bayoneted and drive the steel into themselves further in order to bring the soldier to close quarters and thus more effectually dispatch and cut him down.

DEAN C. WORCESTER *Philippine Islands* p. 176. [MACM.]

ju"ra-men-tal-ly†, *adv.* With an oath.

ju"ra-men'to, 1 hū"ra-men'to; 2 jū"ra-mĕn'to, *n.* [P. I.] [Sp.] A declaration or promise under oath.

ju"ra-men'tum, 1 jū"ra-men'tum; 2 jū"ra-mĕn'tŭm, *n. Civ. Law.* A judicial oath. [L., < *juro*, swear: see JURAT.]

Ju'rant, 1 jū'rant; 2 jū'rant. **I.** *a.* Taking oath. **II.** *n.* One who takes an oath; an affiant. [F., ppr. of *jurer*, swear, < L. *juro*; see JURAT.]

ju-ra'ra, 1 hu-rā'ra; 2 hu-rä'rä, *n.* [Tupí.] The arrau turtle.

Ju'ras-sic, 1 ju-ras'ik; 2 ju-rās'ic, *a. & n.* **I.** *a. Of* or pertaining to the Jurassic formation. *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the second in order of age of the geologic periods comprised in the Mesozoic era, or to the corresponding system of strata. **II.** *n. Geol.* The Jurassic system of strata, forming, with the preceding Triassic and the succeeding Cretaceous system, the Mesozoic group; also, the Jurassic period.

ju'rat, 1 jū'rat *or* (*F.*) zū"rä'; 2 jū'rat *or* (*F.*) zhū"rä', *n.* **1.** In England, one to the performance of a duty, as an alderman, magistrate, or juror. **2.** An officer with duties similar to those of an alderman, as in the English Cinque Ports. **3.** A magistrate in the Channel Islands who is the colleague of the Royal Court of Justice. [F., < L. *juratus*, < L. *juratus*, pp. of *juro*, swear, < *jus* (*jur-*), law.] **ju'ratet.**

ju'rat, *n. Law.* The clause in an official certificate attesting that the deposition or affidavit was duly sworn to at a stated time before competent authority. [< *juratum*, neut. of *juratus*; see JURAT.]

ju-ra'tion†, *n. Law.* The act of administering an oath.

ju'ra-tive†, *a.* Having the effect of or pertaining to an oath.

ju'ra-tor†, *n.* A juror.

ju'ra-to-ri-al, 1 jū'ra-to-rī-al; 2 jū'ra-tō'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a jury.

ju'ra-to-ry, 1 jū'ra-to-ri; 2 jū'ra-to-ry, *a. Law.* Pertaining to or comprising an oath. [< LL. *juratorius*, < L. *juratus*, p. of *juro*, swear; see JURAT.] **ju'ra-tri-cēs†,** —**juratory caution** (*Scots Law*), a sworn inventory of effects given as security.

jur'don†, *n.* A jordon.

ju-rel', 1 hū-rel'; 2 hu-rĕl', *n.* [Sp.] One of various carangoid fishes of the genus *Caranx*, especially *Caranx chrysos* and *C. latus*, found along the coast of the southern United States.

ju-ru'ma, 1 ju-rū'ma *or* (*Pg.*) zū-rū'mə; 2 ju-rū'ma *or* (*Pg.*) zhu-rŭ'mä, *n.* A Brazilian tree (*Acacia jurema*) yielding a medicinal bark.

Jur'gen-sen, *n.* Same as JORGENSON.

ju"ri-bal'i, 1 jū"ri-bal'i; 2 ju"ri-bäl', *n.* [Native.] A tropical African tree (*Pyrictitia moschata*) of the family *Meliaceæ*; also, its medicinal bark. **ju"ri-bal'ic.**

ju-rid'i-cal, 1 ju-rid'i-kal; 2 ju-rĭd'i-cal, *a. Law.* **1.** Relating to law and judicial proceedings; pertaining to the judicial office, or to jurisprudence.

He [Grotius] planted once more into these classical, *juridical*, and theological studies which had always employed his leisure hours. MOTLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. ii, p. 405. [R. 1874.]

2. Assumed by law to exist; of the nature of a legal fiction; as, a *juridical* person. [< L. *juridicus*, < *jus* (*jur-*), law, + *dico*, declare.] **ju-rid'ic†.—juridical days,** days when the courts are in session.—**ju-rid'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ju-rid'ic, *n.* Jury.

Ju"ri-eu', 1 jū"ri-ū'; 2 zhū"ri-ŭ', **Pierre** (²/₂1637–¹/₂1713). A French Protestant theologian and controversialist.

Ju'rin, 1 jū'rin; 2 jū'rin, **James** (⁶/₂1684–⁷/₂1750). An English physician and mathematician.

ju'ris-con'sult, 1 jū'ris-kon'sult; 2 jū'ris-cŏn'sŭlt, *n.* **1.** One learned in the law, particularly in international law; a jurist. **2.** *Civ. Law.* A person whom the emperor has given opinions on cases relating to the civil law; a master of the Roman jurisprudence. [< L. *jurisconsultus*, < *juris*, genitive of *jus*, law, + *consultus*, pp. of *consulo*, consult.]

ju"ris-dic'tion, 1 jū"ris-dik'shan; 2 jū"ris-dĭc'shon, *n. Law.* **1.** Lawful power or right to exercise official authority, whether executive, legislative, or judicial: applied also to certain ecclesiastical offices; as the bishop has no *jurisdiction* outside his diocese. **2.** The territory within or the matter over which such official authority may be lawfully exercised.

The magistrates both ends smartly whipped this morning, and sent out of the *jurisdiction*. WHITTIER *Works, Margaret Smith's Journal, Sept. 6, 1662* vol. i, p. 55. [a. 1866.]

3. A judicature; a court, or series of courts, of justice. [M.] [OF., < L. *jurisdictio(n-)*, < *juris*, gen. of *jus*, law, + *dico*, say.] Syn.: see DOMINION.— **concurrent jurisdiction,** the jurisdiction of two or more courts coördinate at the same time over the same cases. **cumulative j.†** [Scots Law].—**ju"ris-dic'tion-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to jurisdiction.—**ju"ris-dic'tion-al-ly,** *adv.*—**Ju"ris-dic'tive,** *a.* Having jurisdiction.

jurisp., *abbr.* Jurisprudence.

ju"ris-pru'dence, 1 jū"ris-prū'dens; 2 jū"ris-pru'dĕnc, *n. Law.* **1.** The philosophy of law and of legislation and its administration; the science by which the laws and constitutions of states, written or unwritten, are reduced to system, and their principles analyzed, methodized, expounded, and explained; the science of rights in accordance with positive law.

The difference between morality and *jurisprudence* as to extent of range, may be illustrated by the difference of signification between the word right, when used as an adjective and when used as a substantive. Morality contemplates all that is right in action and disposition; *jurisprudence* contemplates only that which one man has a right to from another.

K.-F. VON *Vesin. Philos.* p. 277. [tr. a. c. 1878.]

2. The laws, collectively, of a particular country, as a system; as, Roman *jurisprudence.* **3†.** The knowledge of law or skill in its practise. [< L. *jurisprudentia*, < *juris*, gen. s. of *jus*, law; and see PRUDENCE.] Syn.: see LEGISLATION.—**medical jurisprudence,** jurisprudence formed by analysis and comparison of legal conceptions.—**comparative j.,** the analytic comparison of systems of law prevailing in different countries and in ancient and modern.—**medical j.,** the branch of jurisprudence that pertains to questions, as concerning wounds, poisons, insanity, and quarantine, of medical science formed by technical knowledge of the medical sciences for their elucidation and determination.

ju'ris-pru'dent, 1 jū'ris-prū'dent; 2 jū'ris-pru'dĕnt. **I.** *a.* Learned in the science of law; skilled in jurisprudence. **II.** *n.* A person learned in the law; a jurisconsult. [< L. *juris*, gen. s. of *jus*, law; and see PRUDENT.]

ju"ris-pru'den-tial, 1 jū"ris-pru-den'shal; 2 jū"ris-pru-dĕn'shal, *a.* Of or pertaining to jurisprudence or a jurisprudent. —**-ist,** *n.*—**-ly,** *adv.*

ju'rist, 1 jū'rist; 2 jū'rĭst, *n.* **1.** *Law.* One versed in the science of law; a qualified and especially a judicial expounder of the law and its principles; specif., one who is distinguished as a standard writer on legal subjects. **2.** In some universities, a law-student. [< L. *jus* (*jur-*), law.]

ju-ris'tic, 1 ju-ris'tik; 2 ju-rĭs'tic, *a. Law.* Of or pertaining to a jurist or the profession of law. **ju-ris'ti-cal;. juristic act,** a proceeding intended to have a legal result and having the necessary qualifications.—**ju-ris'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

ju-ris'ties, 1 ju-ris'tiks; 2 ju-rĭs'tics, *n.* The theory, practise, or study of the law.

jurn'gerd, *pp.* Journeyed. PHIL. SOC.

jur'nut", 1 jūr'nut"; 2 jûr'nŭt", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An earthnut (*Bunium flexuosum*). See GROUNDNUT, 4.

ju"ro-jin, 1 jū"ro-jin; 2 jū"ro-jĭn, *n.* The speed of long life.

ju'ror, 1 jū'ror *or* -rer; 2 jū'ror, *n.* **1.** One who serves on a jury or is sworn in for jury duty in a court of justice. The word *juror* is often considered as to apply the dicasts of ancient Athens, to the compurgators of old English law, and to others similarly engaged to award justice.

It was required that these compurgators or *jurors* should be neighbors, or residents in the same hundred as the party, freeholders who had never been arraigned for theft, nor ever convicted of perjury. LORD CAMPBELL *Shakspeare's Legal Acq.* 1859, sqq. [a. c. 1857.]

2. A member of a body chosen to award prizes in a competition. **3.** The dean of a guild or trade, chosen to superintend the work of the craft, and act as its representative. **4.** One who takes an oath, especially in reality to some cause or organization. [< OF. *jureor*, < L. *jurator*, swearer, < *juro*; see JURAT.]

—**grand juror,** a member of a grand jury.—**petty j.,** a member of a petty jury.

jurr, *n.* [Scot.] A low or worthless woman.

Jurs, 1 jûrs; 2 jŭrs, *n.* A negro of the Dinka tribe on the upper Nile.

juri, 1 jūri *or* yūrt; 2 jŭri *or* yurt, *n.* A yurt or Siberian hut.

Ju'ru-a', 1 jū'rū-ä'; 2 zhū'ru-ä', *n.* A river in Brazil; it flows into the Amazon from the mountains of Peru.

ju'ry, 1 jū'ri; 2 jū'ry, *n.* [F. JURER, 1 -RER; 2 -rĭs, *pl.*] **1.** *Law.* A body of adult persons possessing qualifications prescribed by law, summoned to attend a judicial tri-

bunal, and there sworn to try well and truly the issue joined between parties litigant in civil cases or the facts adduced for and against the accused in a criminal case, and to give a true verdict according to the evidence. They constitute a branch of the judicial power in common law, and in most of the United States, the word *jury* imports a jury of twelve men. In some of the States, as New York, the word *jury* in the Constitution does not mean less than a jury of twelve exclusively; a jury of six in a justice's court as prescribed by statute is a lawful jury. [62 *Barbour's N. Y. Sup. Ct. Rep.* p. 16.]

It had been a prevailing opinion, that trial by *jury* may be referred to the AngloSaxon age, and common tradition has ascribed it to the wisdom of Alfred . . . Of this, I suspect, we must also deprive him. HALLAM *Middle Ages* p. 325. [ir. 1854.]

The institution of the *jury* raises the people itself, or at least a class of citizens, to the bench of judges. DE TOCQUEVILLE *Democracy in Am.* tr. by Reeves, vol. i, p. 361. [s. & r. 1863.]

2. A committee of award in a competition or competitive exhibition. **3.** *Mil.* (1) The dicasts of ancient Athens. (2) The judges of ancient Rome. [< OF. *juree*, < LL. *jurata*, < l. *jurata*, f. pp. of *jurō*; see JURAT.]

—common jury, a jury drawn from the regular panel of from forty-eight to seventy-two persons, summoned to attend during a term of court; also, the panel itself.—**coroner's j.,** a jury called and sworn by a coroner to make inquiry concerning the manner or cause of death of a person found dead, or who is slain, or who dies suddenly, or in prison: also, in England, to inquire into shipwrecks and treasure-trove—**grand j.,** a jury called to hear complaints of the commission of offenses, and to inquire by aid of testimony whether there is *prima facie* ground for a criminal accusation. At common law a grand jury consisted of twenty-four persons, of whom twelve must agree; practically not fewer than twelve were to be sworn, so that twelve might be the majority necessary for a presentment. In the United States, grand juries differ in different States, twelve to twenty-three being the number adopted in most of the States, in others sixteen or seventeen; but in all at least twelve must concur in finding an indictment.—**hung j.,** a jury hopelessly unable to agree upon a verdict.—**Jedburgh j.** [Scot.], a jury under Jedburgh justice. See JEDBURGH JUSTICE, under JUSTICE, n.—**jury-box*,** *n.* The place in a courtroom assigned to the jury during a trial.—**j.-chancellor,** *n.* [Scot.] A foreman of a jury.—**j.-list,** *n.* The panel containing the names of persons who may be summoned as jurors.—**j.-man,** *n.* A man who serves as a juror; as, a grand *juryman*. **2.** *Gr. Antiq.* A dicast: a translator's error.—**j. of inquest,** a coroner's jury.—**j. of matrons,** a jury composed of twelve matrons or discreet women summoned, upon a writ de ventre inspiciendo, to determine whether a woman is pregnant who alleges herself to be so, either as a plea to stay execution of a criminal sentence, or where an execution has been awarded that may be intended in order to secure an estate.—**j. of the vicinage** (*Law*), a jury composed of residents of the county in which the cause is commenced: formerly, exclusively of residents of the immediate neighborhood.—**j.-process,** *n.* Formerly, in England, a writ of venire facias nisi prius for summoning a jury to the assizes; latterly, a writ of habeas juratorum.—**j.-wheel,** *n.* A device for selecting jurors by lot, consisting of a circular box wherein the names of persons to be drawn for duty are deposited and mingled by revolving the box.—**jū'ry-wo'man,** *n.* A woman of the class of matrons: also, a female member of a jury consisting of both men and women.—**petit or petty j.,** the traverse or trial jury; the jury that sits at a trial for settling matter of fact and determining questions of fact in civil and criminal cases.—**struck j.,** a jury specially selected under an order of court, usually by each party striking from a list of forty-eight eligible persons drawn by the sheriff twelve names, the remaining twenty-four being summoned as the panel from which the jury of twelve men is drawn.—**jū'ry-less,** *a.* Devoid of or unassisted by a jury.

jū'ry, *prefix.* Rigged up temporarily; makeshift: used in nautical compounds; as, *jury-mast*; *jury-rudder*; *jury-sail*. Perhaps a corruption of nautical [Colloq.] Perfectly; completely; quite; as, *just* splendid. humor.]—**jū'ry-leg'g,** *n.* [Slang.] An artificial leg.—**j.-mast,** *n. Surg.* An iron rod fixed in a plaster jacket used for supporting the weight of the head in spinal disease.—**j.-rigged,** *a.*

jus, 1 jūs; *l. law.* **1.** Right, in the abstract sense as distinguished from statute law; right; justice. **2.** Any right that is enforceable by law; as, *jus* possessionis, the right of possession. [L., law.]—**jus gentium,** the law of nations; the common right in the law of nations; in Roman law, the common ingredient in the laws of the Italian tribes.

The origin of the *jus gentium* was undoubtedly to befound in the adjustment of the Roman law to the relations existing between Roman citizens and foreigners, and between foreigners themselves. BOUVIER *Law Dict.* Rawle's revision, vol. ii, p. 76.

—**jus scriptum,** written or statute law. For jus abutendi, jus canonicum, jus propriætatis, etc., see FOREIGN PHRASES. The term *jus* occurs in combination with other Latin qualifying terms denoting particular law pertaining to Roman law. Others will be found defined under FOREIGN PHRASES in Appendix.

Jus., *abbr.* Justice.

Ju"shab-hē'sed, 1 jū'shăb-hī'sĕd; 2 jū'shăb-hē'sĕd, *n. Bib. I Chron.* iii, 20. [Heb., a son of Zerubbabel.]

Jush-pur'a, *n.* Same as JASHPURA.

Jus. P., *abbr.* Justice of the Peace.

Jus"se-rand', 1 jū"se-rănd'; 2 zhü"se-rän', **Jean Adrien Antoine Jules** (?/1855–). A French scholar, author, and diplomat, secretary to the U. S. (1902–1925); *Histoire Littéraire du Peuple Anglais*.

jus'si, 1 hŭ'si; 2 hū'si, *n.* Same as HUSH. **jus'si-e'a,** 1 jŭs"ĭ-ē'ȧ; 2 jŭs"ĭ-ē'ȧ, *Bot.* a genus of perennial herbs belonging to the family *Onagraceæ*. They have alternate, entire leaves and white or yellow axillary flowers. There are about 35 species, natives of temperate or tropical regions, commonly growing in ponds or swamps; a few species are cultivated. [< *Jussieu*, 4.]

Jussieu', 1 sü"syŭ'; 2 zhü"syŭ', *n.* **1. Adrien de** (?/1797–?/1853), a French botanical explorer in France, Spain, and Italy. **2. Antoine Laurent de** (?/1748–?/1836), a French botanist who founded a natural system of classification. **4. Bernard de** (?/1699–?/1776), a French botanist who first conceived the idea of natural classification. **5. Joseph de** (?/1704–?/1779), a French botanist; brother of the preceding; 36 years in South America.

Jus"si-ea'an, 1 jŭs"ĭ-ē'ȧn or jū"si-ē'ȧn; 2 jŭs"ĭ-yȧ'an or zhü"si-ē'ȧn, *a.* Of or pertaining to Jussieu (see above). **—Jussieuan system,** the natural system or method, in botany, originated by Bernard and developed by Antoine Laurent de Jussieu, as opposed to the artificial or Linnæan system.

jus'sion, 1 jŭsh'an; 2 jŭsh'on, *n.* [Rare.] A command: especially in the phrase *letters of jussion*, by which the commands of the king of France were transmitted to Parliament. [< *L. jussus*, pp. of *jubeo*, command.]

jus'sive, 1 jŭs'ĭv; 2 jŭs'ĭv. *Gram.* **I.** *n.* Denoting command; as, a *jussive* subjunctive. **II.** *n.* A word or phrase expressing command. [< L. *jussus*, pp. of *jubeo*, command.]

just, 1 jŭst, just or jŭst; 2 jŭst, jŭst or just (XIII). *vi.*

joust, j. t. To engage in a tilt with lances on horseback. [< OF. *juster*, < LL. *justare*, < l. *juxta* near.]

TENNYSON *Gareth and Lynette* l. 49.

Yea, he shall *joust* and tilt.

2†. To fight on horseback, as a knight or man-at-arms; to join battle, engage. [< OF. *juster*, < LL. *jurta*, < L. *jungo*, join.] **—joust'er, joust'er,** *n.*—**just'ing,** *n.* A just.—**just'ing-hel"met,** *n.* A helmet used in justs and tournaments, covering head and neck.

just*, *a.* & *n.* [Rare.] To adjust.

just, 1 jŭst; 2 jŭst, *a.* **1.** In disposition or conduct, fair; conforming to the requirements of right or of positive law; rendering exactly what is due, as in punishment or reward; righteous; upright; honest; as, a *just* man.

Just may apply, in nearly all its senses, to either ethics or law, denoting sometimes that which is morally right and fair, and sometimes that which is right and fair according to positive law.

Oh, slow to smite and swift to spare,
Gentle and merciful and *just!*
BRYANT *Death of Lincoln* st. 1.

2. Based on or conforming to the principles of justice; impartial; legitimate; as, a *just* claim.

Just laws are no restraint upon the freedom of the good, for the good man desires nothing which a *just* law will interfere with.
PHOEBE COUSIN *Studies, Reciprocal Duties* in second series, p. 234. [s. 1872.]

3. Agreeing with a required standard; legally correct; true; exact; as, a *just* weight.

The rhymes of Thomas of Ercildoune . . . preserved in
JOHNSON *Lives of the Poets, Dryden* p. 145. [CAS. ed.]

4. Consistent with what is proper or reasonable; not extreme, extraordinary, or unusual; of fair size, amount, etc.; as, a *just* price.

Learn a *juster* taste; And know that temperance is true luxury.
ARMSTRONG *Art of Preserving Health* bk. ii, st. 6.

5. Morally pure; righteous before God.

There is not a *just* man upon the earth, that doeth good and sinneth not. *Eccl.* vii, 20.

6. *Mus.* Having harmonic correctness of purity; in exact tunes; not tempered. **7.** [Archaic.] Faithful to one's engagements; true: used with *to*, formerly with *of*; as, *just* to one's word. [< F. *juste*, < L. *justus*, < *jus*, law.]

SYN.: equitable, even, exact, fair, fitting, honest, honorable, impartial, incorrupt, incorruptible, lawful, reasonable, right, righteous, rightful, square, straightforward, true, trusty, upright, virtuous. ANT.: dishonest, iniquitous. Compare synonyms for JUSTICE.—ANT.: corrupt, dishonest, dishonorable, faithless, false, inequitable, oncesided, partial, perfidious, pernicious, sinful, unfair, unjust, unrighteous, unreasonable, unrighteous, venal.—PROP.: *just in one's dealings;* to all concerned.

just, 1 jŭst, just or jŭst; 2 jŭst, jŭst or just, *n.* A **joust,** hilly combat between mounted knights, usually with blunt lances. The just was generally a single combat, in this differing from a tournament, in which many took part, tho this distinction was not always observed. [< OF. *joust*, < *jouster*; see JUST, v.] **joust'er,** *n.*

Just, 1 jŭst; 2 jŭst, **Saint.** Same as SAINT-JUST.

just, 1 jŭst; 2 jŭst, *adv.* **1.** To the exact point, instant, or degree; without lack, excess, or variation; exactly; precisely.

The first Brazilian diamonds were discovered *just* a century and a quarter ago.
D. T. ANSTED *Great Stone Book* p. 209 [c. a. P. 1869.]

2. On the point of; but now; this moment.

I was *just* going to say . . . that one of the many ways of classifying minds is under the heads of arithmetical and algebraical.
HOLMES *Autocrat* p. 1. [c. & co. 1871.]

3. By very little; barely; only; as, he *just* escaped. **4.** Only a moment ago; recently; as, he *just* arrived. **5.** [Colloq.] Perfectly; completely; quite; as, *just* splendid. SYN.: see BUT.—**just now. 1.** Scarcely a moment ago. **2.** [Scot.] Very shortly; immediately.

Just, *abbr.* Justice; Justin; Justinian; Justus.

Juste, 1 jŭst; 2 zhüst, **Theodore** (?/1818–?/1888). A Belgian historian.

juste"au"corps', 1 zhüst"ō"kôr'; 2 zhüst"ō"côr', *n.* 1. A close-fitting long-skirted coat worn by ladies. **2.** A woman's outer garment of the 17th century. [F., < *juste* (see *a.*) + *au*, < *à*, to: *à*, < L. *ad*, to; *le*, < L. *ille*, the) + *corps*; see CORPS.]

just'er, 1 jŭst'er, just'or or jŭst'er; 2 jŭst'er, just'er or **joust'er,** 1 joust'er, *n.* One who engages in a just; hence, an antagonist **2.** A charger trained to the just.

jus'tice†, *vt. & i.* To deal justice to; serve as a magistrate; bring to trial.

jus'tice, 1 jŭs'tĭs; 2 jŭs'tĭc, *n.* **1.** The quality of being **jus'tis,** 1 just; conformity in conduct or practice to the principles of right or of positive law, especially of the latter as distinguished from *equity*; strict uprightness; regard for just relations; honesty; practical rectitude in honesty; evidence in action of the possession of this quality or principle, one of the cardinal virtues; also, the body of principles by which actions are determined as right or wrong; as, he has no idea of *justice*. See JUSTICE, *equity*.

Plato defined ideal justice as "every part [of thestate] doing its own work and not interfering with the others." Aristotle made it consist in both its thought and its practice, the external operation of justice. The chief characteristics of this modification are two: (1) the universalizing of the conception (2) the introduction of the idea of proportion. Thus there has been brought about a constant and severe struggle between the growth of expectations and demands for justice on the one hand, and the dispositions and power to fulfill the expectations and satisfy the demands on the other hand. This has led some writers, as Sidgwick, to distinguish the normal expectations of justice as conduct, conservative justice, from ideal justice, which would exist in an ideal social organism desirable in itself but not existing *de facto*.

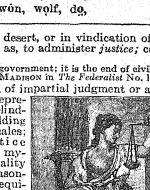
The word *justice*, or righteousness, is used in Scripture sometimes in a wider and sometimes in a more restricted sense. In theology it is often distinguished as justitia interna, or moral excellence and justitia externa, or rectitude of conduct.
C. HODGE *Systematic Theology* vol. i, p. 416. [s. 1872.]

Justice, therefore, let us say, is the treatment of persons according to their deserts. JAS. MARTINEAU *Types of Ethical Theory* vol. ii, p. 249. [MACM. 1891.]

2. Adherence to truth or fact; impartiality; fairness; as, the *justice* of a statement or report; the portrait does not do him *justice*. **3.** The rendering of what is merited, or the thing merited; reward or punishment allotted according to desert, or in vindication of law or right; just requital; as, to administer *justice;* courts of *justice*.

Justice is the end of government; it is the end of civil society.
MADISON in *The Federalist* No. ii, p. 241.

4. A personification of impartial judgment or administration, usually represented in art as a blindfolded woman holding evenly balanced scales; the goddess of justice (*Justitia* of Roman mythology). **5.** The quality of being just or reasonable, rightness; equitableness; as, the *justice* of a demand. **6.** *Law.* Specif., a judicial officer; a judge; as, (1) a judge of the English High Court of Justice in the Chancery, King's Bench, Bankruptcy, and Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Divisions. (2) A judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. All members of the above named courts are officially named as the officials


Raffael's "Justice." (Fresco in the Vatican.)

styled **Mr. Justice:** as, *Mr. Justice* Holmes. (3) A judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England; including the Master of the Rolls, the ex-officio members of the Court of Appeal. Members of this court are officially styled **Lord Justice;** as, *Lord Justice* Farwell. The term *justice* is applied in the United States also to judges of a superior court of record or of a common-law court.

7. Administration of law; the forms and processes by which it is made effective.

They were only called conservators . . . till the statute 34 Edw. III, c. 1, gave them the power of trying felonies; and then they acquired the more honourable appellation of *justices*.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. i, p. 351.

8. Right of authority; also, formerly, jurisdiction or authority. **9.** *Theol.* One of God's attributes, by virtue of which he wills equal laws and metes out awards. **10†.** Exactness or precision; justness. **11†.** A member of a commission which formerly governed Ireland during the absence of the Lord Lieutenant. [F., < L. *justitia*, < *justus*; see JUST, *a.*]

SYN.: equity, fairness, fair play, faithfulness, honor, impartiality, integrity, justness, law, lawfulness, rectitude, right, righteousness, truth, uprightness, virtue, virtuousness. In its governmental relations, *justice* is the giving to every person exactly what he deserves; *equity* is giving every one as much advantage, privilege, or consideration as is given to any other; it is that which is equally right to all who are concerned; *equity* is equal *justice* and is thus a close synonym for *fairness* and *impartiality*, but it has a philosophical and legal precision that those words have not. In legal proceedings cases arise for which the *law* has not adequately provided, or in which general provisions, just in the main, would work individual hardship. The system of *equity*, developed to supply the insufficiencies of *law*, deals with cases "to which the *law* by reason of its universality can not apply." "*Equity*, then, . . . is the soul and spirit of all law; positive *law* is the carcass and rational *law* is made by it." BLACKSTONE bk. iii, ch. 27, p. 429. In personal and social relations *justice* is the rendering to every one what is due or merited, whether in act, word, or thought; in matters of reasoning, or literary work of any kind, *justice* is close, faithful, unprejudiced, and unbiased adherence to essential truth or fact; we speak of the *justice* of a statement, or of doing *justice* to a subject. Aside from special legal usage, *integrity*, *rectitude*, *right*, *righteousness*, and *virtue* denote conformity of personal conduct to the moral *law*, and thus necessarily include *justice*, which is giving others that which is their due. *Lawfulness* is an ambiguous word, meaning in its narrower sense mere legality, which may be very far from *justice*, but in its higher sense signifying accordance with the supreme *law of right*, and thus including perfect *justice*. *Justness* refers rather to logical relations than to practical matters; as, we speak of the *justness* of a statement or of a criticism. See TRUTH, n. ANT.: dishonesty, inequity, injustice, partiality, unfairness, unlawfulness, unreasonableness, untruth, wrong. PROP.: The *justice of the king; to or the* cause assessed.

—cosmopolitan justice (*Law*), a hypothetical theory of justice according to which any government has the right to punish a criminal in its dominion without regard to the government in whose dominion the crime was committed.—**Cupar, Jedburgh, Jeddart,** or **Jedwood j.,** the process of hanging a suspected criminal and holding the trial afterward: from Jedburgh, a border town of Scotland, where many raiders were subjected to summary execution.—**jus'tice-ship'ker,** *n.* A magistrate who takes pay for his judgments.—**J.-clerk,** or **Lord J.-clerk** (*Scots Law*), any vice president of the High Court of Justiciary and president of the second division of the Court of Session.—**j. eyre, j. in eyre,** see EYRE.—**J.-general** or **Lord J.-general,** the presiding judicial officer of the Scottish High Court of Justiciary; an office formerly held as a lucrative sinecure by a peer whose duties were discharged by a deputy.—**j. of the** office is now joined to that of president of the Court of Session.—**j. of oyer and terminer,** a judge commissioned with others to hold courts of assize in every county in England, for the hearing of all cases of felony or misdemeanor; also, one deputed to hear and determine some special case of heinous crime: abolished by the Judicature Acts of 1875.—**j. of the peace,** a local magistrate of limited jurisdiction whose court is not a court of record.—**justice's j.,** justice meted out with undue severity, as by a magistrate or a minor local justice of limited powers.—**j.-seat,** n. The white-bracted thoroughwort (*Eupatorium leucolepis*). **2.** The hyssopleaved thoroughwort (*E. hyssopifolium*).—**preventive j.,** judicial action taken against a person to restrain from the commission of a threatened crime or some impending irremediable injury, as by injunction, or by arrest or binding over to keep the peace.—**to do oneself j.,** to acquit or to estimate oneself in accordance with one's capabilities.—**jus'tice-hood,** *n.* [Rare.] A justice's office or dignity.—**jus'tice-ship;** —**jus'tice-less,** *a.* Lacking justice.—**justice-master,** *n.* Administration of law or justice.—**justice-er,** *n.* [Archaic.] One who administers justice. [senting the miners.

justice-man, *n. Coal-mining.* A weight-checker repre-

Justice O'ver-do. A prominent character in Ben Jonson's play *Bartholomew Fair*.

Jus-tī'cī-a, 1 jŭs-tĭsh'ĭ-ȧ, *n.* 2 jŭs-tĭsh'ĭ-ȧ, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large genus of herbs and shrubs, mostly tropical, belonging to the family *Acanthaceæ* and having small flowers, the corolla two-lipped. Several species are of economic value. [l.] **2.** A plant of this genus. [< *J. Justice*, Scotch horticulturist.]

jus-ti'ci-a-bl(ce), ‡ jus-tish'-i-o-bl; ‡ jus-tish'-i-a-bl. *I. a.* Proper to be examined in a court of justice; actionable. **II.** *n.* A person subject to the jurisdiction of another. [F., < *justice;* see JUSTICE.] — **-a-bil'-i-ty**, *n.*

jus-ti'cial, *a.* [Rare.] Judicial.

Jus'ti'ciar, ‡ jus-tish'-iar; 2 jus-tish'-ar, *n.* **1.** Same as JUSTICIARY. In sense 2 sometimes called **capital**, or **chief justiciar.** **2†.** *Scot. Hist.* One of two supreme judges formerly having jurisdiction north and south of Forth, respectively.— **jus-ti'ci-ar-ship**, *n.* The office of a justiciar.

jus-ti'ci-er-ship†, *n.*

jus-ti'ci-a-ry, ‡ jus-tish'-i-a-ri; 2 jus-tish'-i-a-ry, *a.* Of or pertaining to law or the administration of justice.— **justiciary courts**, the higher criminal courts in Scotland, the supreme criminal court being called the *High Court of Justiciary.*

jus-ti'ci-a-ry, *n.* [-RIES, ‡ -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] *Law.* **1.** A high judicial officer; a judge.

William I. appointed a chief *justiciary* who was . . . one of the principal advisers of the crown and viceroy.

PEMBERT *Municipal Law* pt. i, ch. 2, § 146, p. 84. [A. 1864.]

2. [Eng.] A high officer, or king's deputy, who, during the time of the Norman kings, exercised both administrative and judicial powers. His functions subsequently were distributed among the Lord Chancellor and other officers, judicial and administrative.

A royal *justiciary* secured law to the Jewish merchant, who had no standing-ground in the local courts.

GREEN *Short Hist. Eng. People* ch. 2, § 5, p. 115. [IN. 1875.]

[< LL. *justiciatus*, < L. *justitia;* see JUSTICE.] — **jus-ti'ci-a-ry-ship**, *n.*

jus-ti'-es-t, *n. Eng. Law.* A writ authorizing the sheriff to hold a court in his county for hearing cases of debt of larger amount than forty shillings, his usual limit.

jus'-ting, ‡ jus'us-in; 2 jus'us-ing, *n.* The administration of justice; judging.— **ju'stic-ing-day'**, *n.* The day when the justice's court sits.— **j. -room**, *n.* The justice's court-room.

jus'-tin'-a-bl(ce, ‡ jus'ti-foi'-o-bl; 2 jus'ti-fi'-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being justified; also, without legal guilt; as, *justifiable* homicide. [F., < LL. *justifico;* see JUSTIFY.] — **jus-tif'-i-a-ble'-i-ness**, ‡ — **jus-tif'-i-a-bil'-i-ty**, *n.* **jus'-tin'-a-bl(e-ness‡**, — **jus'-tin'-a-bly**, *adv.*

Jus"ti-fi-ca'tion, ‡ jus"ti-fi-kē'shan; 2 jūs"ti-fi-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of showing or the ground of maintaining that some person is innocent, or that something is just, right, or in accordance with law, especially when this is done fully and adequately; vindication; defense; as, *justification* of one's actions; the *justification* of the accused.

Atheists explain evil by saying that it is an inevitable consequence of natural laws. This explanation is precisely the *justification* of Providence.

JANET *Final Causes* tr. by Affleck, p. 449. [F. & T. c. 1878.]

2. *Law.* (1) A plea in bar to a plaintiff's action alleging and showing the rightfulness or lawfulness of the act complained of and sued for; as, in slander, to plead the truth of the words spoken. (2) *Theol.* The forensic, juridical, or gracious act of God by which the sinner is declared righteous, or justly free from obligation to penalty, and fully restored to divine favor.

You cannot take Christ for *justification*, unless you take him for sanctification. HODGE *Pop. Theol. Themes* p. 358. [S. p. n.]

4. The act of justifying, adjusting, or fitting; adjustment; as, *justification* of type, in printing. [< LL. *justificatio(n-)*, < *justificus* + *-ficatio(n-)*.] SYN. — APOLOGY; DEFENSE.— **justification by faith**, a doctrine concerning the justification of man which has given rise to divergent theological views.

Faith in the strict sense is an offering of Christ to the wrath of God, and precisely for this reason *justification* comes to pass by means of it. . . . Only when faith is *justification*.

New Schaff-Herzog Encyc. vol. vi, pp. 279–280. [N. & W. '10.]

Faith alone, whether illusory or dogmatic, cannot *justify* man. . . . Only such faith as is active in charity and good works can *justify* man. *The Cath. Encyc.* vol. viii, p. 577.

jus-tif'-i-ca-tive, ‡ jus-tif'-i-ka-tiv *or* jus'-ti-fi-kē'-tiv; 2 jūs-tif'-i-cā-tiv, *a.* Justificatory. **jus'-ti-fi-ki-tiv**, ‡ jus'-ti-fi-kē'-tiv (KIT), *a.* Tending to justify, or capable of justifying; vindicatory. **jus-tif'-i-en-to-ry†** (KIH); **jus-tif'-i-cat'-o-ry**, ‡ jus'-ti-fi'-ka-to-ri; 2 jūs'-ti-fi'-ca-to-ri, *a.* **1.** One who justifies; a vindicator; defender. **2.** *Print.* (1) A person or device that justifies lines of type for a typesetting-machine. (2) [Eng.] A quotation or quadrat. **3.** *Typefounding.* One who justifies matrices in the mold. **4.** A triangular scraper used in engraving for enamel-work. **jus'-ti-fi-ca"tor‡.**

jus'-ti-fy, ‡ jus'ti-fai; 2 jūs'-ti-fy, *v.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To show to be just; prove to be proper, right, or lawful; vindicate; defend; as, to *justify* right, deed, and proper; cause to be right in the circumstances; as, to *justify* one's acts; certain provocations *justify* homicide.

That to the height of this great argument
I may assert Eternal Providence,
And *justify* the ways of God to men.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. i, l. 26.

2. To declare guiltless or blameless; show or declare to have done justly or rightly; exonerate; as, Christ *justified* his disciples; to *justify* one in refusing. **3.** Specif., in theology, to regard and treat as righteous and lawfully free from the penalty of sin; restore to divine favor. Compare PARDON, *v.*, 4.

O, blessed he God, I believe, I feel I am *justified*, through the redemption that is in Jesus. ANNE CLARKE in STEVENS'S *Hist. of Methodism* vol. ii, p. 288. [CA. & P.]

4. To adjust or fit; make exact. Specif.: (1) *Print.* To adjust or make up spacing properly, as lines or a column of type; space, as type, in order to fill out the line exactly. (2) *Typefounding.* To fit (a drive or matrix) to the mold, adjusting it for alignment, height, body, etc. **5.** [Eng. & Scot.] To pronounce judgment upon; hence, to inflict the death-penalty upon; execute. **6.** *Law.* To establish as required by law; as, to *justify* one's sufficiency as bail for another. **7.** [Rare or Obs.] To show or prove; acknowledge as true; set forth as true; aver. **II.** *i.* To form an even surface or true line with something else: said especially of lines of type in printing. [< F. *justifier*, < LL. *justifico*, < *justificus*, doing justice to, < L. *justus* (see JUST, *a.*); and see -FY.]

SYN.: absolve, acquit, approve, authorize, clear, defend, exculpate, excuse, exonerate, indorse, maintain, sustain, uphold, vindicate, warrant. That may sometimes be *excused* which cannot be *justified*: that which can be *justified* does not need to be *excused*.— ANT.: arraign, blame, censure, chide, condemn, convict, criminate, denounce, reprehend, reprobate, reprove.— **jus'-ti-fy'-ing-ly**, *adv.*

jus'-ti-fy'-ing-ness, *n.* **1.** A mechanical device for testing the adjustment of type.— **justifying velocity** (*Meteor.*), a force of wind, differing under varying circumstances, giving weather-service officials reason for displaying storm-signals.— **jus'-ti-fy"ing-ly**, *adv.*

Jus'tin, ‡ jus'tin; 2 jūs'tin, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name.

Jus-tin'-i-an. **F. Jus'tin'**, ‡ jus'tai'an', 2 zhüs'tăn'; *G.* **Jus'tin**, ‡ yūs'tin, 2 yus'tin; *It.* **Giu-sti'no**, ‡ jūs-ti'no, 2 jus-ti'no. **2. J. the Martyr'** (103–4/167), a Greek Father of the Church; probably beheaded in Rome under Marcus Aurelius. **3.** A Roman historian who lived in the 3d or 4th century. **Jus-ti'nus From-ti'nust.** **4. J. I.** (452–9/527), Flavius Anicius, an emperor of the East who reunited the Greek and Latin churches and rebuilt Antioch. **Jus-ti'nus‡.** **5. J. II.** (—10/5578), an emperor of the East; notable in a war with Persia. **Jus-ti'nust.** [L., just.]

Jus-ti'na, ‡ jus-tai'na; 2 jūs-ti'na, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **F. Jus"tine'**, ‡ jūs'tin'; 2 zhüs'tĭn'; *G.* **Jus-ti'ne**, ‡ yus-ti'na, 2 yus-ti'ne; *It.* **Giu-sti'na**, ‡ jūs-ti'na, 2 jūs-ti'nä; *Ls.* **Jus-ti'na**; *Sp.* **Jus-ti'na**, ‡ hus-ti'na, 2 hus-ti'na. **2. Saint** (— 304?), a Christian martyr; probably suffered death under Diocletian; a patroness of Venice and Padua. [L., just.]

Jus-tin'-i-an, ‡ jus-tin'-i-an; 2 jūs-tin'-i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Justinian I., who systematized and codified Roman law, or to that law; as, the *Justinian* Code. See CODE.— **Jus-tin'-i-an'ist**, *n.* person versed in the Justinian Code, or in the civil law.

Jus-tin'-i-an, *n.* **1.** Same as JUSTIN. **2. J. I.** (483–11/565), an emperor of the Eastern Romans; the persecuted the Arians and Jews, and codified the Roman laws. **3. J. II., Rhinotmetus** (669–9/711), an emperor of the Eastern Romans, banished for cruelty by Leontius; was restored and beheaded. **Jus-tin"i-a'nus‡.**

Jus-tin'-i-us Fe-bro'ni-us, ‡ jus-tin'-i-us fi-brō'ni-us; 2 jūs-tin'-i-us fē-brō'ni-us. Pen-name of Johann Nikolaus von Hontheim.

jus-ti'ti-um, ‡ jus-tish'i-um; 2 jūs-tish'i-ūm, *n.* [L.] *Law.* Vacation, or vacation period, as appointed by law.

jus'tle, *v.* & *n.* Same as JOSTLE.

just'ly, ‡ just'li; 2 jūst'ly, *adv.* In a just manner; in accordance with justice, right, law, or fact, or in conformity to propriety, reason, or sincerity; fairly; correctly; accurately; as, to deal *justly; justly* proportioned. SYN.: see ARIGHT.

Astronomers *justly* affirm that the book of Copernicus 'De Revolutionibus' changed the face of their science.

DRAPER *Conflict bet. Religion and Science* p. 168. [A. 1876.]

just'ment‡, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Agistment.

just'ness, ‡ just'nes; 2 jūst'nes, *n.* The quality of being just, in any sense; conformity to right, truth, fact, or reason; justice; fairness; exactness; correctness; accuracy; as, *justness* of conduct; to portray with *justness.* SYN.: see ARIGHT.

Do as there is need of being done by; that is the only *justness.*

A. S. HARDY *Wind of Destiny* p. 50. [IN. M. & CO. 1890.

Here also *justness* itself, in the higher form of this virtue, inter venes to correct the tendency to an undue estimate of merely protective and retributive justice.

G. T. LADD *Phil. of Conduct.* ss. '02.]

just'to-ma'jor, ‡ just'to-mā'jor; 2 jūs'to-mā'jor. *Obstet.* Extraordinary in diameter, but otherwise normal; as, a *justo-major* pelvis. [< L. *justo major*, larger than usual.]

just'umf'ant, ‡ just'um-fant; 2 jūs'tum-fănt, *a. Obstet.* Normal in shape, but small in its measurements; as, a *justo-minor* pelvis. [< L. *justo minor*, smaller than usual.]

Jus'tus, ‡ jus'tus; 2 jūs'tus, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** A saint, 2 shüst; *G.* **Jus'tus**, ‡ yus'tus, 2 yus'tus, **Just**, ‡ jus'st, 2 just; *It.* **Giu'sto**, ‡ jūs'to, 2 jus'to; *Sp.* **Jus'to**, ‡ hus'to, 2 hus'to. **3.** *Bib.* A surname of Joseph Barsabas. **4.** *Bib.* A Corinthian at whose house Paul preached. *Acts* xviii, 7. **4.** *Bib.* A fellow worker with Paul: called also *Jesus, Col.* iv, 11. **5.** [-ES, ‡ -iz; 2 -is] A writ in England by Edward I.; became bishop of Rochester and archbishop of Canterbury. [L., just.]

just, ‡ just; 2 jūst, *vi.* [JUST'ED; JUST'ING.] **1.** To project outward or forward; extend beyond the main portion or body; frequently with *out.*

Mount Hor *juts out* in a singular manner, like an advanced post of the mountains of Edom.

KITTO *Daily Bible Illust.* p. 187. [C. & BROS. 1853.]

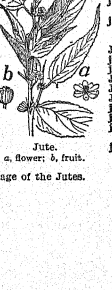
2†. To butt; strike; push. [Var. of JET, *v.*] **jutt'-jut'-ting-ly**, *adv.* In a projecting manner; hay-window.

jut, *n.* **1.** Anything that juts or projects; a projection. While, far above, a jut of table-land,
A promontory-fort did overlook.
C. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. i, l. 602.

2†. A push; thrust; jostle. [Var. of JET, *n.*]

Ju-tay', ‡ jū-tai'; 2 zhü-tĭ'', *n.* A river in Amazonas state, Brazil, 1,400 m. to the Amazon river.

jute, ‡ jūt; 2 jut (XIII), *n.* **1.** Either of two tall, slender ✶ stemmed, annual Asiatic herbs (*Corchorus capsularis* and *C. olitorius*) of the linden family (*Tiliaceæ*), now naturalized in other countries. **2.** The fiber obtained from the inner bark of this plant, used in the manufacture of carpets, bagging, canvas, mats, etc. [< Beng. *jūt*, < Sans. *jaṭā*, matted hair.]— **American jute**, the Indian mallow (*Abutilon abutilon*).


Jute.
a, flower; *b*, fruit.

Jute, *n.* A member of a Low German tribe, first known in Scandinavia, that took part with the Angles and Saxons in the invasion of England. [< AS. *Iotas*, Jutes.] — **Jut'-ish**, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the Jutes.

Jü'ter-bog, ‡ jü'ter-bōg; 2 jü'ter-bŏg, *n.* A manufacturing town in Brandenburg province, Prussia, 27 m. S. of Potsdam. **Gü'ter-bog‡.**

Ju'ti-a, *n.* Same as JUTLA.

Jut'ic, ‡ jut'ik; 2 jū'tik, *a.* The language of the Jutes.

Ju"ti-ga'pa, ‡ hū'ti-gā'pa; 2 hu'ti-gă'pa, *n.* A town in Olancha department, Honduras, Central America.

Jut'ka, ‡ jut'ka; 2 jŭt'ka, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A native cab of Madras. It consists of a square roofed box with Venetian windows, mounted upon two wheels and entered by a door, in the rear.

Jut'land, ‡ jut'land; 2 jŭt'land, *n.* A peninsula in Denmark; 9,964 sq. m.; off which the British fleet defeated the German fleet, May 31, 1916.— **Jut'land-er**, *n.* One born or living in Jutland, including the mainland of Denmark and the parts adjacent.— **Jut'land-ish**, *a.*

Jut'tish, ‡ jut'o; 2 jŭt'a, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 55.

jut'ting-ly, *adv.* [Rare.] In a jutting manner; by projecting.

Jut'ty, *n.* & *a.* Same as JETTY.

Ju-tur'na, ‡ jū-tur'na; 2 jū-tŭr'na, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* A nymph of a healing fountain in Latium; beloved by Jupiter. The fountain is sometimes identified with *Lacus Juturnæ*, a pond in the forum between the temples of Castor and Vesta.

Juv., *abbr.* [L.] *Juvenis* (young); in zoology.

Ju-va'ra, ‡ jū-vā'ra; 2 jŭ-vă'ra, **Filippo** (1685–4/1736). An Italian architect.

Ju-va'vi-an, ‡ jū-vai'vi-an; 2 jŭ-vā'vi-an, *n.* See table of GEOLOGICAL HISTORY.

Ju-va'vum, *n.* Same as SALZBURG.

Ju'-ve-nal, *n.* A youth; young man.

—juvenal plumage (*Ornith.*), a bird's plumage immediately succeeding the natal down.

Ju've-nal, ‡ jū'vi-nal *or* -nal; 2 jŭ've-nal, *n.* (55?–125?) A Roman satiric poet; "the typical example of a social satirist writing with a serious purpose." **Decī-mus Ju-ni-us Ju"ve-na'lis‡.**

Ju've-na'li-an, ‡ jū"vi-nē'li-an; 2 jŭ"ve-nā'li-an, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of the Roman satiric poet Juvenal (1st century A. D.).

Ju've-nate, ‡ jū'vi-nēt; 2 jŭ've-nāt. **I.** *a. Bot.* Denoting the stage in plants preceding inflorescence. **II.** *n. R. C. Ch.* Same as JUNIORATE. [< L. *juvenis*, youth.]

Ju-ven'cus, ‡ ju-ven'kus; 2 jŭ-vĕn'cŭs, **Caius Vectius Aquilinus.** One of the earliest Christian poets; lived about 330.

Ju've-nes'cence, ‡ jū'vi-nes'ens; 2 jŭ've-nĕs'ĕns, *n.* A growing youthful rejuvenescence.

Ju"ve-nes'cent, ‡ jū'vi-nes'ent; 2 jŭ've-nĕs'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Becoming young; growing young again. **2.** Making young; rejuvenating. [< L. *juvenescent-(s)*, ppr. of *juvenesco*, grow to youth, < *juvenis*, a young.]

Ju've-nile, ‡ jū'vi-nil *or* -nail; 2 jŭ've-nil *or* -nil (XIH), **Ju've-nile'**, ‡ *a.* **1.** Characteristic of youth; youthful; young; as, *juvenile* exercises. **2.** Pertaining or adapted to youth; as, *juvenile* literature.

Juvenile sports are the same everywhere, children invent them for themselves.

BANCROFT *United States* vol. iii, p. 269. [U. S. & CO. 1858.]

3. *Biol.* Of or relating to the younger post-embryonic stages of growth of an organism. [< L. *juvenilis*, < *juvenis*, young.]— **Ju've-nil(e-ly**, *adv.*— **Ju've-nil(e-ness‡**, *n.*— **Ju"ve-nil'-i-ty**, *n.*

Ju've-nile, *n.* **1.** A young person; a youth. **2.** *Theat.* (1) *pl.* The representation of youthful character. (2) The actor who interprets such roles. **3.** A book for children or youth: a trade term.— **juvenile lead** (*Theat.*), the representation of the youthful heroes; also, the actor who is cast for such roles.

Ju've-nil'-ism, ‡ jū'vi-nil'-izm; 2 jŭ've-nil'-i-a, *n. pl.* [L.] Youthful productions, especially in art and literature.

Most of these *juvenilia* had nature for their theme, but they were not so sternly true to the New England landscape as Thoreau or Bryant. H. A. BEERS *Initial Studies* p. 125. [CHAUT. 1891.]

Ju've-nil'-i-ty, ‡ jū'vi-nil'-i-ti; 2 jŭ've-nil'-i-ty, *n.* **1.** The state of being juvenile; youthfulness; youth.

In the course of a tour in Sicily, in the days of my *juvenility*, I passed some little time at the ancient city of Catania.

IRVING *Wolfert's Roost. Knickerbocker's Hist.* (1809). ch. 2, p. 1855.]

2. [-TIES, ‡ -tiz; 2 -tis, *pl.*] A youthful act or characteristic; juvenile character or manner.

There was no question of the *juvenilities* of children crying for light. LADY WILLOUGHBY *Diary* p. 88. [A. 1872.]

[< L. *juvenilita-(s*, < *juvenilis*, < *juvenis*; see JUVENILE.]

Ju-ven'tas, ‡ jū-ven'tas; 2 jŭ-vĕn'tas, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of youth; identified with the Greek Hebe.

Ju've-nu'-ta, ‡ jū'vi-nu'-ta; 2 jŭ've-nū'-ta, *n.* [Rare.] Youth.

Ju'ti-a, ‡ jū'ti-a; 2 jŭ'ti-a, *n.* [S. Am.] The Brazil-nut tree.

Ju-wan'sa, ‡ ju-wan'sa; 2 ju-wăn'să, *n.* The camel's-thorn.

Ju-wan'za†.

Juv'on, ‡ jūks'on; 2 jūks'on, **William** (?–1582–6/1663). An English prelate; statesman; Lord High Treasurer, and Archbishop of Canterbury.

Jux'ta, *prefix.* Near; next to. [< L. *juxta-*, < *juxta*, near, < *jungo*, join.]— **jux"ta-ba'sal**, *a.*— **jux"ta-lying** next to the lowest or basal portions.— **jux"ta-ma-rine'**, *a.* Bordering on the sea.

Jux"ta-pose', ‡ jūks"ta-pōz'; 2 jŭks"ta-pōz', *vt.* [-POSED'; -POS'ING.] To place close together; put side by side, or in apposition. **jux"ta-pos‡t.**

Jux"ta-po-si'tion, ‡ jūks"ta-po-zish'on; 2 jŭks"ta-po-sish'on, *n.* A placing close together, side by side, or in apposition; the state of being juxtaposed: contiguity.

—juxta-po-si'tion-al, *a.*

jux"ta-pos'-i-tive, ‡ jūks"ta-pos'-i-tiv; 2 jŭks"ta-pŏs'i-tiv. *a. Gram.* Designating, in syntax, the position of a word or phrase as next to its object.— **jux"ta-pos'-i-tiv(e)**, *n.*

jux"ta-pos'-i-tor, ‡ jūks"ta-pos'-i-tor; 2 jŭks"ta-pŏs'i-tor. *n. Optics.* A device for bringing two beams of light simultaneously along parallel paths, to compare their spectra.

jux"ta-spi'nal, ‡ juks"ta-spai'nal; 2 jŭks"ta-spī'nal, *a.* Near or beside the spine or any spinous process.

jux"ta-tab'u-lar, ‡ juks"ta-tab'yu-lar; 2 jŭks"ta-tăb'yu-lar, *a. Rom. Law.* In accordance with a written form or declaration.

Ju'yit, *n.* Same as JULY.

ju-yun'ti, ‡ ju-yun'ti; 2 jū-yŭn'ti, *n.* Same as DRUNCHEE.

Ju-zail', ‡ jū-zail'; 2 jū-zāl', *n.* [Afghan.] A heavy Afghan rifle.

J. V. D., *abbr.* Same as J. U. D.

J. W., *abbr.* Junior Warden.

Jy., *abbr.* July.

Jym'old†, *n.* Same as GIMBAL.

jynx, *n.* Same as YUNX, 2.

Jyo'ti-sha, ‡ yō'ti-sha; 2 yō'ti-shə, *n.* [Hind.] Astronomy. [< *jyoti*, shining; an epithet of Siva.]

jyo'ti-shi, ‡ yō'ti-shi; 2 yō'ti-shi, *n.* [Hind.] A diviner who prepares the calendar for religious festivals, casts nativities, and acts as village oracle on all debated points. **jo'shi‡**; **jot'shi‡**; **jyot'shi‡.**

K

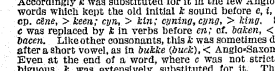
K k Roman. Black Letter. Script.

K, k, 1 kē; 2 kā, *n.* [KAYS, K's, or *Ks*, 1 kēz; 2 kāz, *pl.*] **1.** A letter: the eleventh in the English alphabet. It is always the sign of a voiceless guttural mute. See under C, also under G.

After Latin *c* had come to be used for the *k* sound only there was no need of *k* in the Latin alphabet, and it was kept only in certain abbreviations. Thus the letter *k* did not descend to the Romance alphabets or to Anglo-Saxon, which used *c* for the *k* sound just as the Romans had done. But when, in the Middle English period, *c* before a high vowel had acquired the sound of *s* or *sh* (cp. *cinder, ocean*) in many words of Latin origin, it became phonetically ambiguous. Accordingly *k* was substituted for it in the few Anglo-Saxon words which kept the old initial *k* sound before *e, i,* and *y*: cp. *dene, > kene; cyn, > kin; cuning, cyning, > king.* So also *c* was replaced by *k* in verbs before *en*: cf. *baken, < bacan, bacen.* Like other consonants, this *k* was sometimes doubled after a short vowel, as in *bakke (bacek), <* Anglo-Saxon *bacca.* Even at the end of a word, where *c* was not strictly ambiguous, *k* was extensively substituted for it. Thus *bæc* became *bak*; the two compounds might still be written *bæcward, bachon.* Gradually *ck* became established in place of *kk* (after a short vowel), and such is its function, when not final, in modern English. When final, as in *back, buck, stick,* it is a case of this unnecessary doubling which has been simplified in *music(k), traffic(k), public(k),* etc.

Capital K is from early Greek and Latin K < ⋋ < Phenician ⋋ < Egyptian hieratic 𓎛 hieroglyph 𓎛, a bowl. For lower case, black letter, script and dates see A.

The history of the characters may be shown as follows:



Hiero-glyphic Egyptian Hieratic. Phenician. Early Greek. Ro-man. English Script.

2. An abbreviation: (1) [K] *Meteor.* Cumulus. (2) [K] Knight, as in K. G., K. C. B., etc. (3) Carat (*Karat*). (4) [K] Kant; Kantian; etc. Other personal names beginning with K). For other abbreviations see below.

3. A symbol noting: (1) [K] *Chem.* Potassium. (2) [k] *Math.* In vector analysis and quaternions, one of the three mutually perpendicular unit vectors; also, a constant coefficient that recurs frequently. (3) [k] *Astron.* (*a*) The solar constant; the square root of the mass of the sun. (*b*) A line in the spectrum chiefly produced by calcium. (4) [K] The tenth (J being omitted), or the eleventh in a class, order, group, or series; ten (or eleven) as a number or numeral. (5) [k] *Elec.* A symbol for the magnetic susceptibility of iron, steel, etc. (6) [K] *Geom.* The symmedian point. (7) [k] The eleventh letter of the alphabet impressed upon a type-body or type-bar; also, the perforation in a paper-roll for machine-set composition representing this symbol. (8) [k] In the international code of signals for ships, the letter denoted by a blue-and-yellow flag. See plate of SIGNAL-FLAGS. (9) [k] *Masonry.* In Miller's system of symbols, the general index for any crystal plane with reference to the right-and-left lateral or *b* axis. (10) [k] *Physics.* The centuple celery. (11) [k] *Mech.* The modulus of cubic compressibility. (12) † In the Roman notation, 250; with a stroke above (K), 250,000.

4. An object shaped like the capital K.

K., *abbr. Kalendæ* (calends). *Kalium* (potassium); Kelvin (*temperature scale*); King; Kings.

K., *abbr. Lib. Cat.* Karl.—**K. . .,** *abbr. Lib. Cat.* Katharine.

k. or K., *abbr.* King (*Chess*).

ka, 1 kē; 2 kā. [Dial.] To perceive. H. *Dict.*

ka', 1 kē; 2 ka, *n.* [Sect.] The jackdaw. **kae'.**

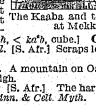
ka', *n. Egypt. Relig.* The spirit or astral body: believed to survive in the tomb with the mummified body.

K. A., *abbr.* Knight of St. Andrew [Russia].

ka., *abbr.* Kathodic.

Kaaba, 1 kăb; 2 kā'ăb, *n.* (—662 A. D.) An Arabian poet.

Ka'a-ba, 1 kŭ'ə-bə or kä'bə; 2 kä'a-ba or kä'ba (XIII), *n.* The venerated shrine of Mekka, in the direction to which all Mohammedans face when praying, fabled to have been built by Abraham, and containing a sacred black stone, said to be a ruby brought from heaven. The shrine, now in the court of the Great Mosque, is 18 paces long by 14 wide and 35 or 40 feet high. The stone, apparently a meteorite, about 7 inches long, is built into the northeast corner at a convenient height for pilgrims to kiss. [< Ar. *ka'bah*, < *ka'b*, cube.]



The Kaaba and the Mosque at Mekka.

Ca'a-ba.

kaa'ins, 1 kä'ins; 2 kä'ins, *n. pl.* [S. Afr.] Scraps left after fat is fried out; cracklings.

Ka'a-'la, 1 kə-ä'lə; 2 kä-ä'lä, *n.* A mountain on Oahu Island, Hawaiian Islands; 4,030 ft. high.

kaa'ma, 1 kä'mə; 2 kä'ma, *n.* [S. Afr.] The hartbeest.

Kaa'ra, 1 kä'rə; 2 kä'ra, *n. Finn. & Cält. Myth.* The god of the wind; son of Fornjot.

Kaa'ters-kill creek, 1 kä'tərz-kĭl; 2 kä'tərz-kĭl. A creek in the Catskill Mountains, Greene county, N. Y.; length, 20 m. to Catskill creek.

kab, 1 kăb; 2 kăb, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). A Jewish measure, the cab. 2 *Kings* vi, 25.

ka-bak', *n.* [Rus.] Same as CABACK.

Ka-ba-ka, 1 ka-bä'ka; 2 ka-bä'ka, *n.* [Afr.] Emperor: a title given to the sovereigns of Uganda.

The Emperor, or *Kabaka*, as the rulers of Uganda after their vast conquests were styled, was also exceedingly fond of dogs. STANLEY *Through the Dark Continent* vol. i, p. 363. [n. 1879.]

kab'a-la, kab'a-list, etc. Same as CABALA, etc.

kab'a-las'sou, *n.* Same as CABALASSOU.

ka-bá'ni, 1 ka-bä'ni; 2 ka-bä'ni, *n.* A kind of attorney or notary public in Oriental countries.

ka'ba-o'ba, *n.* Same as KOBAOBA.

ka'bar, *n.* Same as CABER.

ka-bar'ra-go'ya, 1 ka-bär'ra-gō'yə; 2 kä-bär'rä-gō'yä, *n. Zool.* A large varanoid lizard (*Varanus salvator*). [Malay.]

Ka-bard', 1 kə-bärd'; 2 kä-bärd', *n.* 1. One of a Circassian tribe of the Caucasus. 2. The language of the Kabards.

Ka-bar'di-an†.— Ka-bar'di-an, *a.*

ka-bas'sou, *n.* Same as CABASSOU. **ka-bos'sou†.**

ka-ba'ya, *n.* Same as CABAYA.

kab'he-low, *n.* Same as CABILLIAU.

Ka-bel'rol, 1 ka-bəl'rol; 2 ka-bĭr'rōl, *n. pl.* The Cabiri.

Ka'be'le, 1 kä'bē-lē; 2 kä'be-le, *n.* A lake in Belgian Kongo, W. Africa.

ka-be'ru, 1 ka-bē'rŭ; 2 kä-be'rŭ, *n.* An Abyssinian mountain-cat. [Amh.]

ka-bel'ki, 1 ka-bĕl'kĭ; 2 kä-bĕl'kĭ, *n.* [P. L.] An ornamental tropical tree (*Mimusops elenchi*), with thick, entire leaves and clusters of small, white, highly fragrant flowers from which a perfume is distilled. Oil is obtained from the seeds, and the hard, durable, heavy wood is used in building.

Ka'bi-re, 1 kä'bi-rē; 2 kä'bi-re, *n.* A lake in Belgian Kongo, W. Africa.

Ka-bir'-pan, Ka-bir'ic. Same as CABIRIAN, CABIRIC.

Ka-bir-pan'thi, 1 ka-bĭr-pun'tĭ; 2 kä-bĭr-pŭn'tĭ, *n.* One of the followers of **Kabir,** who founded a sect in India in the 15th century, and is regarded as an incarnation of Vishnu.

ka'ble, ka-bob', ka-book'. Same as CABLE, etc.

Ka'bru, 1 kä'brŭ; 2 kä'bru, *n.* A mountain of the Himalaya range, in Nepal; height, 24,015 ft. W. W. Graham ascended to within 40 ft. of the top in 1883.

Ka-bul', 1 ka-bŭl'; 2 ka-bul', *n.* 1. A river in Afghanistan and Punjab, India; length, 320 m. to the Indus river. 2. A province in Afghanistan; 12,000 sq. m. 3. A city, the capital of Afghanistan. It was taken by the British in 1839, and was the scene of the assassination of Sir William Macnaghten, Dec. 23, 1841, and also of Sir Louis Cavagnari, Sept. 3, 1879. It was again occupied by the British, Sept. 15, 1842, and under Lord Roberts, Oct. 12, 1879.—**Kabul'ian,** *a.* Of Kabul.

ka-bu'to, 1 ka-bū'to; 2 kä-bu'to, *n.* [Jap.] An ancient pot-

Ka-byle', 1 ka-bəil'; 2 ka-bȳl' (XIII), *n.* 1. One of the agricultural tribes dwelling in mountainous districts, adopted by them are fair-complexioned and have been supposed to represent the ancient Tahennu Libyans portrayed on Egyptian monuments.

In Algeria, where they usually are termed *Kabyles* (K'bila = 'union'), they long remained unconquered by the French. *Chambers's Encyc.* vol. ii, p. 87. [n. 1892.]

2. The dialect of Berber, spoken by the Kabyles. See plate at MAN, fig. 12. [F., < Ar. *Qabāīl*, pl. of *qabīla*, tribe.]

Ka-byl'a, 1 ka-bĭl'ə; 2 ka-bȳl'a, *n.* A district of N. Algeria, inhabited by Kabyles. It is divided by the Sahel river into **Great Kabylia** on the west and **Little Kabylia** on the east. [*Chron* xi, 22.

Kach-nay', 1 kŭch'nā or -nī; 2 kăch'ne-ā or -nī, *n. Bib. I Ka'chan,* 1 kä'chən; 2 kä'chan, *n.* A city of Persia.

Ka-chi'na, 1 ka-chī'nə; 2 ka-chī'na, *n.* 1. The spirit of an ancient, according to the belief of certain tribes of North-American Indians. 2. The representation of such a spirit, either dramatically or pictorially. See ANCIENT, n., 4.

ka'chu-ga, 1 kä'kŭ-gə; 2 kä'cu-gä, *n.* An Indian emydoid tortoise (genus *Kachuga*), especially *K. tinaata.*

kack'-hand'ed, *a.* Left-handed.

kack'le, 1 kak'l; 2 kăk'l, *v.* [KACK'LED; KACK'LING.] *Naut.* To secure one end of (a rope) and hitch right and left alternately on a piece of rigging in order to prevent chafing.

ka-dam'ba, 1 ka-dăm'bə; 2 ka-dăm'ba, *n.* A large ornamental tree (*Nauclea cadamba*) of the family *Rubiaceæ*, of British India and Ceylon, bearing yellow flowers and yielding a yellow timber. [< Hind. *kadam.*] **ca-dam'ba†; ku-dum'ba†.**

Ka'dar-a-bad', 1 kŭ'dər-ə-bād'; 2 kä'dar-a-bād', *n.* A town in Haidarabad, S. India.

Kad'a-rite, 1 kad'ə-rīt; 2 kăd'a-rit, *n.* A member of a Mohammedan sect that denies predestination and asserts the doctrine of free will. [< Ar. *qadar*, predestination, < *qadara*, be able.] [CADDOW'.

kad'der, 1 kad'ər; 2 kăd'er, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as

kad'dish, 1 kad'ĭsh; 2 kăd'ish, *n.* [Heb.] A form of prayer and thanksgiving among the Jews specially referring to the sanctification of God's name: used on occasions of mourning and commemoration. **kad'ish†.**

kade, *n.* Same as KED.

Ka-dein', 1 ka-dēn'; 2 kä-dēn', *n. pl.* [Turk.] Ladies of the palace; a collective term for the women of the inmates of the harem of the sultan of Turkey: distinguished from *Odalik*, the other inmates, who remain under the Kadein as servants. Compare ODALISK.

kad'es, 1 kĕd'ĭz; 2 kăd'is, *n.* [Eng.] Sheep's dung.

Ka'des, 1 ka'dēz or -dēs; 2 kā'dēs or -dēs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *Judith* i, 9.

Ka'desh, 1 kā'dĭsh, or **Ka'desh-bar'ne-a,** 1 -bär'n-ə; 2 -bär'ne-a, *n. Bib.* A camping-place in the wilderness, whence the Israelites were turned back to begin their long wandering. *Num.* xiii, 36. [Heb., holy.]

Ka'des [Gr.]

kad'ĭl, 1 kăd'ĭl; 2 kăd'il, *n.* Same as CADIL.

Kad'i-ak, 1 kăd'ĭ-ăk; 2 kăd'i-ak, *n.* A group of islands S. of Kenai peninsula, Alaska.

ka''di-ka'ne, 1 kä'dĭ-kā'nē; 2 kä'dĭ-kā'ne, *n.* Same as MILLER, 1. [Am. Ind.]

Kad'il-lac'ker, *n.* Same as CADILLSKER.

ka-disch'i, 1 ka-dĭsh'ĭ; 2 ka-dish'i, *n.* An Arabian horse of mixed breed; a draft-horse. [< Ar. *kadish*, cart-horse.]

Kad'khlo-da', 1 kăd'klō-dā'; 2 kăd'klo-dä', *n.* [Per.] The mayor of a Persian village or of a city ward.

Ka'dle-dock', 1 kā'dĭ-dŏk'; 2 kā'dĭ-dok', *n.* [Dial., Eng.] 1. The spurwort. 2. The wild chervil.

Kad'mus, 1 kad'mŭ; 2 kăd'mus, *n.* [Per.] A member of the smaller of the two sects of Parsees in India, differing from the *Shenshais* as to the correct date of the accession of Yezdigerd III, and the dates of festivals. **Kad'mŭ.**

Kad'mi-el, 1 kad'mĭ-ĕl; 2 kăd'mi-el, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 40. [Heb., God the primeval.] [*Gen.* xv, 19.

Kad'mon-ites, 1 kad'mən-īts; 2 kăd'mon-its, *n. pl. Bib.*

Kad'mos, *n.* [Gr.] Same as CADMUS.

Ka-doe', 1 ka-dū'; 2 ka-dū', *n.* A Dutch residency in Java. **Ka-du'†.**

ka'dos, *n.* [Gr.] Same as CADUS.

ka-dosh', 1 ka-dŏsh'; 2 kä-dōsh', *n.* [KE-DO'SHIM, 1 kə-dō'shim; 2 ke-dō'shim, *pl.*] [Heb.] Literally, holy one: in Jewish martyrology, a saint: applied to persons who have suffered death for their faith.

Ka-dur', 1 ka-dūr'; 2 ka-dur', *n.* A district of Mysore in India; 2,635 sq. m.

Kaemp'fer, 1 kemp'fər; 2 kĕmp'fer, *n.* Same as KÄMPFER.

Kamp-fe'ri-a, 1 kemp-fē'rĭ-ə; 2 kĕmp-fe'ri-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical Asiatic and African herbs of the banana family. [< *Kämpfer* (1651–1716), a German traveler in Asia.]

kamp'fer-id, 1 kemp'fər-ĭd; 2 kĕmp'fer-id, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline principle ($C_{15}H_{10}O_6H_2O$), contained in galangal-root: prescribed as an aid to digestion and for the relief of flatulence. [< KÄMPFERIA.]

Kaf, 1 kăf; 2 kăf, *n. Moham. Myth.* A mountain, consisting of a single emerald, said to surround the world.

ka-fal', 1 ka-făl'; 2 kä-făl', *n.* [Ar.] An Asiatic tree (*Balsamodendron kafal*) of the myrrh family.

Kaf'fa, 1 kăf'ə; 2 kăf'a, *n.* 1. A dependency of S. Abyssinia; the original habitat of coffee; capital, Bonga. **Ka'fat.** 2. An ancient walled and fortified seaport town in E. Crimea, Russia.

kaf'fee-klatsch, 1 kăf'ā-klăch; 2 kăf'e-klăch, *n.* [G.] An afternoon party of women, at which coffee is served.

kaf-fi'yeh, *n.* [Ar.] Same as KEFFIEH.

kaf'fle, *n.* Same as COFFLE.

Kaf'fra-ri-a, 1 kăf-frā'rĭ-ə; 2 kä-frä'ri-a, *n.* A name of the habitat of the Kafirs; now divided between Cape of Good Hope province, Natal, and Zululand.—**Kaf-fra'ri-an,** *a.*

Kaf-fra'ri-an, 1 kăf-frā'rĭ-ən; 2 kä-frä'ri-an, *n.* One living in Kaffraria; a Kafir.

ka'fi-la, 1 kä'fĭ-lə or kaf'ə; 2 kä'fĭ-la or kăf'ĭ- (XIII), *n.* A camel-train; caravan. [< Ar. *qāfila*, caravan.] **ka'fi-lah†.**

Kaf'ir, 1 kaf'ər; 2 kăf'ir, *n.* 1. A member of a variously limited group of South-African Bantu tribes, or, more loosely, of any tribe of the Bantu family, but more particularly a member of one of the Xosa, Tembu, Mpondo, or Swazi tribes, inhabiting the region between eastern Cape Province and Natal, formerly applied to the Xosa Kafirs. The Kafirs are noted for their fine physique, their agricultural skill, and their warlike nature. 2. The language of the South-African Kafirs: applied especially to the Xosa Kafir, one of the branches of the Bantu family. 3. One of the people of Kafiristan, in northern Afghanistan, of Galcha stock, the Iranic branch of the Aryan; specif., the Presungalla, the Waigulla, and the Siah-Posh, who came under the dominion of the Ameer of Afghanistan in 1895. 4. An infidel; unbeliever: applied by Mohammedans to all who reject Islam; hence the application of the nickname to both the people of Kafiristan and the Kafirs of South Africa. 5. *pl.* [Colloq., Eng.] *Finance.* Bonds of African stocks. [< Ar. *kāfir*, unbeliever.] **Kaf'fer†; Kaf-fre†.— Kaf'ir-boom',** *n.* A prickly-stemmed South-African tree (*Erythrina caffra*). —**K. bread,** The farinaceous pith of the female cones and of the stem of the South-African tree *Encephalartos caffer*; Hottentot breadfruit, used for food.—**K. chestnut,** a poisonous tree of South Africa (*Brabejum stellat-folium*). The seed of this tree is sometimes used instead of coffee.—**K. circus.** [Eng.] *Finance.* 1. A stock-exchanges term for the body of brokers who operate in Kafirs. 2. The place at which the business is done.—**K. coral,** *n.* Same as KAFIR-BOOM.—**K. corn,** *n.* East-Indian millet.—**K. date,** the Cape palm.—**K. lily,** the crimson flag.—**K. ox,** the Cape buffalo (*Bubalus caffer*), which frequents swampy places.—**K. piano,** a primitive xylophone used by Kafirs.—**K. plum,** see PLUM.—**Kafir's-tree, K.-tree,** *n.* Same as KAFIR-BOOM.—**K. tea,** a South-African everlasting plant (*Helichrysum nudifolium*).—**Kaf'ir-hood,** *n.*—**kaf'ir-ize,** *vt.*

Kaf'ir, 1 kaf'ər; 2 kăf'ir, *n.* The language spoken by the Kafirs of Kafiristan.

Ka'fir-i-stan', 1 kä'fĭr-ĭ-stăn'; 2 kä'fir-i-stän', *n.* A country of the Kafirs; N. E. of Afghanistan; 7,000 sq. m. [heel.

kafsh, 1 kafsh; 2 kăfsh, *n. Per.* A slipper with a flat heel.

kaf'ta, 1 kaf'tə; 2 kăf'ta, *n.* [Ar.] The leaves of an Arabian shrub (*Cathia edulis*) of the family *Celastraceæ*, used for a beverage similar to tea or coffee. **kaf†.**

kaf'tan, *n.* Same as CAFTAN.

kag, 1 kag; 2 kăg, *n.* [Dial.] Same as KEG.

Kag'e-wa, 1 kä'gā-wə; 2 kä'ge-wa, *n.* A lake in the N. of Shikoku Island, Japan; capital, Takamatsu.

Ka-ge'ra, 1 ka-gē'rə; 2 ki-gē'rä, *n.* A river in German E. Africa; length, 300 m. to Victoria Nyanza.

kag'mag, 1 kag'mag; 2 kăg'măg, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Decayed.

ka'go, 1 kä'gō; 2 kä'go, *n.* [Jap.] **1.** A basket. **2.** A palanquin or chair of basket-work slung from a pole and borne by men.



Kago.

Ka'go-shi'ma, 1 kä'gō-shē'mə; 2 kä'go-shi'ma, *n.* A town in the S. of Kyushu Island, Japan; 3.58' sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a seaport town, destroyed by eruption of Sakurashima volcano Jan. 11–13, 1914. **3.** A gulf on S. coast of Kiushiu Island.

ka'gu, 1 kä'gŭ; 2 kä'gu, *n.* [New Caledonian.] A crested rhinochetoid bird (*Rhinochetus jubatus*) of New Caledonia, grayish, paler beneath, with an enormous mane-like erectile crest, red bill and feet, and the wings when spread exhibiting white, black, and rust-colored markings. [The dying hornet.

ka-guan', 1 ka-gwän'; 2 kä-gwän', *n.* [New Caledonia.]

Ka-gul', 1 ka-gul'; 2 kä-gul', *n.* **1.** A lake in S. W. Bessarabia government, Roumania; 24 by 9 m. **2.** The chief town in Kagul lake district, Bessarabia, Roumania.

Ka'gu-on, 1 kä'gu-ōn; 2 kä'gu-ōn, *n.* A province in the E. of Chosen (Korea); capital, Chunchen. **Kang'wŏn.**

ka-gu'ra, 1 ka-gū'rə; 2 kä-gu'rä, *n.* An ancient Japanese religious costume dance dedicated to the sun-goddess. [Jap.]

ka-gu͝ra-za′me, 1 ka-gu͝′ra-zā′mē; 2 kä-gu͝′rä-zä′mę, *n.* [Jap.] The frill-shark.

ka′gyos, 1 kā′gyōs; 2 kā′gyŏs, *n.* [P. I.] The pigeon-pea.

ka-hä′la, 1 ka-hä′la; 2 kä-hä′lä, *n.* [Hawaii.] An amber-fish (*Seriola*), several species of which are important market fishes in the S. Pacific region.

ka-ha′ui, 1 ka-hä′ui; 2 ka-hä′ui, *n.* In the Levant, a notary

ka-hau′, 1 ka-hô′ or ka-hou′; 2 kä-hä′ or kä-hou′, *n.* The proboscis-monkey. [Dyak; imitative.]

ka-ha′wai, 1 ka-hä′wai; 2 kä-hä′wi, *n.* [Maori.] A serranoid fish (*Arripis grutta*).

ka″hi-ka-te′a, 1 kä″hi-ka-tē′a; 2 kä″hi-kä-te′ä, *n.* [Maori.] The New Zealand white pine (*Podocarpus dacrydioides*); greatly valued for its hard wood; its strupaceous fruit is relished by the natives. See under PINE.

ka″hi-ko′ma-ko, 1 kä″hi-kō′ma-kō; 2 kä″hi-kō′mä-kō, *n.* [Maori.] A small New Zealand tree (*Pennantia corymbosa*) of the family *Olacineæ*, with alternate, leathery leaves, and corymbed panicles of sweet-smelling, white flowers. The Maoris use the wood for kindling fires by friction, and its white wood is used for carved houses and canoe-ornaments, and as handles for agricultural implements.

Kahl′baum's dis-ease′. Katatonia.

Kahl′her's dis-ease′. An affection of the marrow, characterized by multiple myelomatous tumors with great brittleness of the bones; albumosuria.

Kahn, 1 kän; 2 kän, **Zadoc** (1/4 1839–3/4 1905). French rabbi; chief rabbi of Paris, 1868–1889; chief rabbi of France from 1889; a brilliant orator; *Religion a Paris.*

Ka-ho′ka, 1 ka-hō′ka; 2 ka-hō′ka, *n.* A city, county-seat of Clark county, Mo.

Ka-ho″o-la′we, 1 ka-hō″o-lä′vē; 2 kä-hō″o-lä′ve, *n.* An island of the Hawaiian group; S. W. of Maui.

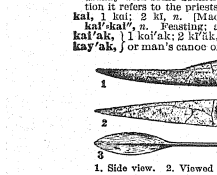
ka′hu, 1 kä′hu; 2 kä′hu, *n.* An Australian and Australasian marsh-hawk (*Circus gouldi*). [Maori.]

ka-hu′na, 1 ka-hū′na; 2 kä-hu′nä, *n.* [Hawaii.] A man who employs charms and incantations: applied in general to such as have a profession in savage society and usually with some definitive term; without such qualification it refers to the priests.

kai, 1 kī, *n.* [Maori.] Food; victuals; support.—**kai′kai″,** *n.* Feasting; a feast.

kai′ak, 1 kī′ak; 2 kī′äk, *n.* [Greenland.] The hunting

kay′ak, or man's canoe of arctic America, usually about



Kaiak.

1. Side view. 2. Viewed from above. 3. Kaiak paddle.

16 ft. long and made of sealskins stretched over a pointed frame. It is decked over except a hole (in Alaska, sometimes two) amidships, where the navigator sits, excluding the water by fastening the skirt of his water-proof dress around the coaming. Called **baidarka** by the Russians of Alaska. Compare UMIAK. **ka′hute‡; ka′jak‡; ka′yaek‡; ky′ack‡.**

The sight of them skimming the water so easily in their frail *kayaks*.

ROBERT E. PEARY *The North Pole* p. 42. (v. a. s. co. '10.)

kai′ak-er, 1 kaī′ak-ər; 2 kī′äk-er, *n.* One who uses a kaiak.

Kai-a-ni-an, 1 kai-ē′ni-ən; 2 kī-a′ni-an, *n.* A famous ancient Persian dynasty, including Cyrus.

kai′-ap′ple, *n.* Same as KEE-APPLE.

Kai-ba′bi, 1 kaī-bə′bī; 2 kī-bə′bī, *n.* An Indian belonging to a tribe of Shoshones of Nevada.

Kai′bab Pla-teau′, 1 kaī′bab; 2 kī′bäb. Part of a prominent table-land in Arizona; elevation, 8,000 ft.

kaid, *n.* [Mor.] A general. Compare CAID, CADI.

kaid′, 1 kēd; 2 kād, *n.* [Dial.] A sheep-tick (*Melophagus ovinus*).

Ka′i-e-′o′ Wa′ho, 1 kī″ē-ē′ wō′ho; 2 kī″e-ē′ wä′ho. A channel between Kauai and Oahu, Hawaiian Islands; width, 64 m.

Kai″e-teur′, 1 kaī″-tûr′; 2 kī″e-tur′, *n.* A cataract on the Potaro river, British Guiana; has a fall of 823 ft.

kaif, 1 kaīf; 2 kīf, *n.* A condition marked by voluptuous and dreamy repose and the passive enjoyment of mere sense: the ease and delight of bliss. [Ar. *qaif*, quiescence.]

kai-feng′, 1 kaī-fuŋ′; 2 kī-fûŋ′, *n.* A city in Honan province, China. **Kai-fung′-fŭ.**

kaī-kaa′, *n.* Same as KINKAJOU. **ka′lkt.**

Ka′i-kai, 1 kaī′-kaī; 2 kī′-kī, *n.* *Hindu Myth.* The cruel stepmother of the god Rama.

Ka″i-ka-wa′ka, 1 kä″ī-ka-wä′ka; 2 kä″ī-kä-wä′kä, *n.* [New Zealand.] 1. The mountain-pine. 2. The kawaka.

ka″i-ko′ma-ko, *n.* Same as KAHIKOMAKO.

ka′i-ku″, 1 kaī′-kū″; 2 kī′-ku″, *n.* [Maori.] A twining shrub (*Parsonsia albiflora*) of the Apocynum family, from New Zealand, with fragrant white flowers in panicles.

kail′, *n.* Same as KALE.

kail′, 1 kēl; 2 kāl, *n.* 1. A ninepin or skittle-pin. 2. *pl.* A game played by rolling an iron ball in among nine holes made in the ground in rows of three; also, any one of various early forms of ninepins, in some of which a stick was thrown at the pins instead of a ball. [Cp. D. G. *kegel*, Dan. *kegle*, ninepin.

kail′, 1 kēl; 2 kāl, *n.* [E. Ind.] The Himalayan or Bhutan

kail′, *n.* [Kashmir.] The Himalayan ibex (*Capra sibirica*).

kai-las′, 1 kaī-lās′; 2 kī-läs′, *n.* A mountain in W. Tibet, at the source of the Indus and Sutlej rivers; latitude 31° N., longitude 81° E.; the Hindu Olympus. [Sans., paradise.]

Kai-lur′, 1 kaī-lûr′; 2 kī-lur′, *n.* A native hill state in Punjab, India; 448 sq. m.

kail′yai, 1 kaīl′yai; 2 kīl′yī, *n.* In Southey's *The Curse of Kehama*, the heroine, whose loving and dead prove virtuous, and whose faith and purity deliver her from his power.

kail′-yard″, *n.* Same as KALE-YARD.

kail′-yard″er, 1 kaīl′-yärd″ər; 2 kāl′-yärd″er, *n.* A writer of the kail-yard school.

kail′-yard″ school. The Scotch school of modern fiction that describes the life of the common people with much use of their dialect. Typical representatives of it are John Galt, Ian Maclaren, and J. M. Barrie.

kaim, *n.* & *v.* Same as COMB, KAMB.

kai″ma-kam′, 1 kaī″ma-kăm′; 2 kī″ma-käm′, *n.* [Turk.] 1. A lieutenant-colonel in the Turkish army. 2. A lieutenant-governor in the Turkish civil service, the administrator of a district. **kaī″mac; kaī″ma-kan′; kaīm-kan′; — kaī″ma-kam′lik,** *n.* The jurisdiction of a kaimakam.

kaīm-ganj′, 1 kaīm-guŋj′; 2 kīm-ġûnj′, *n.* A town in Farukhabad district, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.

kaīn′, *n.* [Scot.] Same as CANE.

kaīn², *n.* [Malay.] A loin-cloth.

kaīn′, *n.* 1. A kēn; 2 kān. *Bib.* (R. V.). *Num.* xxiv, 22. 2. A kaīn; 2 kīn. A town in Khorassan province, Persia.

ka′in-ga, 1 kī′in-gə; 2 kī′in-ġä, *n.* [Maori.] In New Zealand, an unfortified place of residence: in the dialect of the South Island, *kaika*.

kai′nite, 1 kaī′nait; 2 kī′nīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A colorless to dark reddish-gray mineral, potassium-magnesium chloride ($HaK MgSO_4Cl$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system: used as a fertilizer. [< Gr. *kainos*, new.] **kaī′nit‡.**

kaī′nō-zo′ic, 1 kaī″nō-zō′ik; 2 kī″nō-zō′ik, *a.* Same as KENOZOIC, etc.

kaīn′sī, 1 kaīn′sī; 2 kīn′sī, *n.* The South-African klipspringer or klipbok.

Kai′nsk, 1 kaīnsk′; 2 kīnsk′, *n.* A town in Tomsk government, Asiatic Russia, on the Om river.

ka′i-o, 1 kā′i-o; 2 kā′i-o, *n.* Same as NGAIO.

Kai-par′o-witz Peak, 1 kaī-par′o-witz; 2 kī-pär′o-witz. A mountain in Garfield county, Utah; 9,193 ft. high.

Kai-par′o-witz Pla-teau′. A table-land in Garfield and Kane counties, Utah; elevation, 7,489 ft. at the eastern end.

kai′pur, *n.* Same as CAIQUE.

Kaīr, *n.* [Java.] Same as KAYI.

Kaī′ra, 1 kaī′ra; 2 kī′ra, *n.* 1. A district in N. Bombay, British India; 1,609 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

Kai-ra′na, 1 kaī-rä′na; 2 kī-rä′na, *n.* A town in Muzaffarnagar district, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India; 40 m. N. of Delhi.

kaī′ri, 1 kaī′ri; 2 kī′ri, *n.* [Jap.] A nautical mile (6,080.27 feet).

kaī′rin, 1 kaī′rin, *-rin or -in*; 2 kīr′in, *-rin or -in*, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid, derived from quinolin. Its hydrochlorid ($C_9H_{13}NO.HCl + H_2O$) is used as an antipyretic. [Perhaps < Gr. *kairos*, opportunity.]

kaī′rol, 1 kaī′rol; 2 kī′rol, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless, crystalline substance ($C_{11}H_{11}NO_2$), obtained by the action of chloracetic acid on tetrahydroxy quinolin. [< KAIRIN + -*ol*, ending, glue.]

kaī′ro-lin, 1 kaī′ro-lin, *-lin or -in*; 2 kī′ro-lin, *-lin or -in*, *n.* **kaī′ro-line,** *Chem.* An organic oily compound ($C_{10}H_{12}N$) resembling kairin and similarly derived: used in medicine as a febrifuge. Also, **kaī′rol.**

Kaīr-pur′, 1 kaīr-pûr′; 2 kīr-pur′, *n.* A native state in Bombay, India; 6,050 sq. m.

kai-ru′ni, 1 kaī-rū′ni; 2 kī-ru′ni, *n.* [Guiana.] The white-lipped peccary. [N. Africa.

Kait-wan′, 1 kaīt-wän′; 2 kīt-wän′, *n.* A holy city of Tunis, Northern Africa. Also, **Kairwan.** [< Ar. *qairwan*.]

Kaī′sa-ri′ye, 1 kaī′sz-ri′yə; 2 kī′sa-ri′ye, *n.* A city and trade-center in Angora vilayet, Asia Minor; site of the ancient city of Cæsarea. **Kaī″sa-rei′a; Kaī″sa-ri′eh.**

kaī′ser, 1 kaī′zər; 2 kī′zer, *n.* [K.] Cæsar: the title of German form of a title applied to the emperors of the Holy Roman empire, as successors to those of the old Roman empire, on the dissolution of which the title was retained by the Austrian emperors. It was assumed by William I. of Prussia in 1871 on being crowned German emperor, and when used absolutely refers usually to his successors.

> At least, I hold it so much gain for me,
> That I nor Chancellor nor *Kaiser* be.
> GEORGE *Peasa* tr. by Bayard Taylor, vol. i. pt. i. sc. 5.

2. [Archaic.] Sovereignty. [< AS. *cāsere*, < L. *Cæsar*, Cæsar.] — **kaī′ser-ship,** *n.*

kaī′ser-blu″me, 1 kaī′zər-blū″mə; 2 kī′zer-blu″me, *n.* [G.] The bluebottle, or cornflower: popularized by the German Emperor William I.; hence sometimes regarded as Germany's national flower.

Kaī′ser-in, 1 kaī′zz-in; 2 kī′zer-in, *n.* [G.] The wife of the

Kaī′ser-in Au-gus′ta, 1 kaī′zər-in au-gus′tə; 2 kī′zer-in ou-ġus′tä. A river in German New Guinea.

kaī′ser-ism, *n.* [Recent.] The German policy that the State is dominated by the Kaiser, is supreme and so relieved of moral obligations imposed on the individual.

Kaī′sers-lau′tern, 1 kaī′zərz-lou′tərn; 2 kī′zers-lou′tern, *n.* A manufacturing town in the republic of Bavaria.

Kaī′ser Wil′helm Ca-nal′. See KIEL CANAL and KIEL.

Kaī′ser Wil′helm's Land, 1 kaī′zər vil′helmz; 2 kī′zer vil′helms. A former German possession of N. E. New Guinea; 70,000 sq. m.; taken by Australian troops, 1914. Also, **Kaiser-zinn,** 1 kaī′zər-zin; 2 kī′zer-tsin, *n.* [G.] An alloy of 84 parts tin, 9 antimony, 5 zinc, and 2 copper, resembling pewter, and taking a high polish: used principally in Germany for fancy metallic articles.

ka″i-ta′ka, 1 kā″ī-tä′kə; 2 kä″ī-tä′kä, *n.* [Maori.] In New Zealand, a basket woven mat of flax fiber (*Phormium tenax*) with an ornamental border: worn as a mantle.

Kai-thal′, 1 kaī-tul′; 2 kī-tûl′, *n.* An ancient town in Karnal district, Punjab, India.

ka-i′ve-ite, 1 kə-ī′ve-kī′tī; 2 kä-ī′vi-ku′ku, *n.* In Papua, an organization of native police, whose duty consists in protecting from thieves the areca, coconut, and other native crops.

> They are supposed to have a magical power over the harvests. . . . During this time a good many of these police go round in the evening or at night and look at the plantations and keep a good look-out that the trees of the plantation are not robbed.
> *Illus. London News* April 12, '09.

kai′vel, *n.* Same as CAIVEL.

ka″i-whi′ri-a, 1 kā″ī-hwī′ri-ə; 2 kä″ī-hwī′ri-a, *n.* [Maori.] A small, evergreen New Zealand tree (*Hedycarya dentata*) of the family *Monimiaceæ*, yielding a finely marked wood used in veneering.

Ka′i-wi, 1 kā′ī-wī; 2 kä′ī-wī, *n.* A channel between the islands of Oahu and Molokai, in the Hawaiian group; width, 22 m.

Kai″yu-en′, 1 kaī′yu-en′; 2 kī′yu-ĕn′, *n.* A town in Shengking province, Manchuria.

Kai-yung′, 1 kaī-yuŋ′; 2 kī-ġûŋ′, *n.* Same as GALAM.

Ka-jar′, 1 ka-jär′; 2 kä-jär′, *n.* [Per.] The ruling dynasty of Persia from 1794 to Oct. 31, 1925.

ka′jang, 1 ka′jaŋ; 2 kä′jûŋ, *n.* [Malay.] A roof-mat of pandan-leaf: used especially as an awning in a small boat.

Kajaw. . . . one of the most widely spread and useful things in Malaysia. O. T. MASON *Prov. U. S. Nat. Museum* vol. xxxv, No. 1631, p. 24. 1909. PROV. ORY. '08.)

ka-ja′veh, 1 ka-jē′ve; 2 kä-jä′vĕ, *n.* [Per.] Covered wooden panniers, used largely in Persia by women and children when traveling in pairs on the horse slung over the back of a mule or horse. Compare KAJAWAH.

ka-ja′wah, 1 ka-jē′wo; 2 ka-jä′wa, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A litter for women; also, a wooden cylinder used in carrying loads and baggage; borne by camels.

kaj′e-put, *n.* Same as CAJUPUT.

ka″ju-ga′ru, 1 ka-jū-gä′rū; 2 kä″ju-ġä′ru, *n.* [Malay.] The fragrant wood of a Malayan tree (*Gonystylus miquelianus*), very much like eaglewood.

ka′ka, 1 kä′ka; 2 kä′ka, *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand parrot of the genus *Nestor*, especially *N. meridionalis*, olive-brown variegated with gray on the crown, and commonly crimson-red on the rump and abdomen.— **ka′ka-bill″,** *n.* [New Zealand.] Same as PARROT'S-BILL. **ka′ka-beak″.**

Kak″n-be′ka, 1 kak′ə-bē′kə; 2 käk′a-bē′ka, *n.* A cataract on the Kaministiquia river, W. Ontario province, Canada; height, 130 ft.

ka″ka-gua′te, ka″ka-hua′te. Same as CACAHUAT.

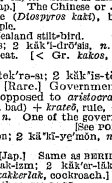
ka-kak′, 1 ka-kăk′; 2 kä-käk′, *n.* [Guam.] A bittern (*Ardetta bryanti*): so called from its cry. **ka-kag′i.**

ka″ka-lai′o-a, 1 kä″ka-laī′o-ə; 2 kä″kä-laī′o-a, *n.* [Hawaii.] A trailing leguminous shrub (*Glutalidina crista*) whose hard, polished seeds are strung into necklaces and bracelets by the natives.

ka′ka-po′, 1 kä′ka-pō′; 2 kä′kä-pō′, *n.* A nocturnal flightless New Zealand parrot (*Strigops habroptilus*) of somewhat owl-like aspect, and peculiar habits, domiciled with brown, inhabiting holes during the day; the ground-parrot. [Maori *kaka*, a parrot + *po*, night.]

ka′kar, 1 kä′kər; 2 kä′kär, *n.* [Javanese.] Same as MUNTJAC.

ka″ka-ri′li, 1 kä″ka-rē′lē; 2 kä″kä-rī′li, *n.* [S. Am.] A large tree (*Lecythis ollaria*) of the family *Lecythidaceæ*, of Guiana; the monkey-pot tree. The Indians separate its many-layered bark for cigarette-wrappers, and its wood resists the barnacles and sea-worms of salt water. The large, woody, urn-shaped capsules of its fruit are called *monkey-pots*. See illus. under MONKEY-POT. **ka′ka-ral′li.**



Head of Kakapo. 1/3

ka″ka-ri′ki, 1 kä″ka-rē′kē; 2 kä″kä-rī′ki, *n.* [Maori.] **1.** Any of the New Zealand parrakeets, the red-fronted (*Platycercus novæzelandiæ* and *P. zonarius*), the yellow-fronted (*P. auriceps*), or the orange-fronted (*P. alpinus*). **2.** The New Zealand green lizard (*Naultinus elegans*).

ka-ka-wa-hi′e, 1 kä″ka-wä-hē′ā; 2 kä″kä-wä-hi′e, *n.* [Hawaii.] A red drepanidine bird (*Oreomyza flammea*) of Molokai.

ka″ka-wa-ri′ki, 1 kä″ka-wə-rē′kē; 2 kä″kä-wä-ri′ki, *n.* Same as KAKARIKI.

kak″e-mo′no, 1 kak′ē-mō′no *or (Jap.)* kä″kĕ-mō′no; 2 käk′e-mō′no *or (Jap.)* kä″kę-mō′no, *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese hanging wall-picture, usually long and narrow, painted on silk, canvas, or paper, and mounted on rods.

kak′er-lak, 1 kak′ər-lak; 2 käk′er-läk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A cockroach.

Kak′hyen, 1 kä′kī-en; 2 kä′kį-en. Same as KAREN.

ka′ki, 1 kä′kī; 2 kä′ki, *n.* [Jap.] The Chinese or Japanese date-plum or persimmon-tree (*Diospyros kaki*), bearing a fruit about the size of an apple.

ka′kī, *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand stilt-bird.

kak″i-dro′sis, 1 kak′ə-drō′sis; 2 käk′i-drō′sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Secretion of illsmelling sweat. [< Gr. *kakos*, bad, + *hidrōs*, sweat.]

kak″i-tos′tre-ra-cy, 1 kak′ə-tŏs′trə-sē; 2 käk″i-tŏs′tre-ra-cy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -SIZ; 2 -cię, *pl.*] [Rare.] Government by the worst citizens or classes: opposed to *aristocracy*. [< Gr. *kakistos* (superl. of *kakos*, bad) + *kratein*, rule, < *kratos*, strength.] — **ka-kis′to-crat,** *n.* One of the governors in a kakistocracy. [See PORCELAIN.

ka′kle-ye′non, 1 kä′kl-yē′non; 2 kä′kl-yę′non, *n.* [Jap.]

kak′kak, *n.* Same as KAKAK.

kak′ke, 1 kăk′kē; 2 käk′ke, *n.* [Jap.] Same as BERIBERI.

kak′ke-lak-ka′ren, 1 kăk′ə-lak-ăm′; 2 käk′e-läk-ĭgm, *n.* Same as ALBINISM. [< Javanese.]

kak′ke-lak, 1 kăk′ə-lak; 2 käk′e-läk, cockroach.]

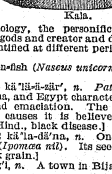
kak′o-. For words beginning thus, see CACO-.

ka′ka-na, *n.* Same as CACOON.

Ka-kan′dy, 1 ka-kăn′dī; 2 ka-kän′dy, *n.* Same as NUNEZ.

Kal., *abbr.* [L.] *Kalendæ* (kalends).

ka′la, 1 kä′lə; 2 kä′la, *n.* **1.** An expecker (*Buphaga erythrorhyncha*). **2.** An East-Indian black bulbul (*Molpastes pygæus*), frequently domesticated.



Kala.

ka′la, 1 kä′lə; 2 kä′la, *n.* [Sans.] **1.** Time, or a particular period or season; also, destiny; death.— **kā-lā′ chakra,** the wheel of time, or time represented as a wheel in motion: a mystical system of Buddhism. It appears for the first time in the 11th century of our era. *Kāla Chakra* is also the title of the principal work of this system.

Mysticism appears for the first time as a specific system in the tenth century of our era: it is called in the sacred books of Dus Kyi Khorlo, in Sanscrit, *Kāla Chakra*, 'the circle of time.'
E. SCHLAGINTWEIT *Buddhism in Tibet* p. 47. ILL. ED. & CO. 1863.)

2. [K.] In Brahman mythology, the personification of time, the superior of all other gods and creator and destroyer of the universe: variously identified at different periods with Brahma, Vishnu, Siva, etc.

ka′la, *n.* [Hawaii.] A surgeon-fish (*Naseus unicornis*), used for food.

Ka′la-zar, 1 kä′la-zär′; 2 kä′la-zär′, *n.* *Pathol.* An infectious fever of India, China, and Egypt, characterized by enlarged spleen, anemia, and emaciation. The parasite (*Leishmania donovani*) that causes it is believed to be transmitted by a bedbug (*Conorhinus sanguisuga*).

ka″la-da′na, 1 kä″la-dä′nə; 2 kä″la-dä′na, *n.* One of the species of the morning-glory (*Ipomœa nil*). Its seed is used as a cathartic. [Hind., black grain.]

Ka-lad′y, 1 ka-lăd′ī; 2 ka-lăd′y, *n.* A town in Bijapur district, Bombay, India.

ka-laf′, 1 ka-lăf′; 2 kä-läf′, *n.* [Ar.] A liquid preparation described from the male cotton-plant (*Gossypium* (*Gaitz aegyptiaca*), used for medicinal purposes in northern Africa.

Ka″la-fat′, 1 kä″le-fät′; 2 kä″lä-fät′, *n.* A town in Roumania, on the Danube, opposite Widdin; strongly fortified; underwent siege in 1854.

Ka″la-han′di, 1 kä″la-hun′dī; 2 kä″lä-hun′di, *n.* A native state in the Central Provinces, India; 3,745 sq. m.

Ka′la-ka′ua, 1 kä′la-kä′ū-ə; 2 kä′la-kä′ua, *n.* A decorist in South Africa, between the Zambesi and Orange rivers; 500 by 300 m.; altitude, 3,500 ft.

Ka′la-kau′a, 1 kä′la-kaū′ə; 2 kä′lä-kou′ä, **David** (11/16 1836–1/20 1891). A king of the Hawaiian Islands.

ka-la′lang, 1 ka-lä′laŋ; 2 kä-lä′lûng, *n.* [Guam.] A curlew. Also, **kalang.**

Ka″la-mal′ka, 1 kä″la-mal′kə; 2 kä″lä-mal′ka, *n.* [Hung.] A native Hungarian dance, in rapid 2/4 time.

Ka″la-na′lo, 1 kä″la-nä′lō; 2 kä″lä-nä′lo, *n.* [Hawaii.] A mountain.

Ka′la-man-sa′nai, 1 kä′la-man-sā′naī; 2 kä′lä-man-sä′nī, *n.* [P. I.] Any of several combretaceous trees of the genus *Terminalia*, especially *T. calamansanay*, whose wood, hard, close-grained, and reddish, is extensively used for flooring and interior house-furnishing. [< Tag. *calamansanay*.]

Ka′la-ma′ta, 1 kä′la-mä′tə; 2 kä′lä-mä′ta, *n.* A seaport town of Messenia nome, Morea, Greece.

Ka′la-ma′ta, Gulf of. Same as KORON, GULF OF.

Kal″a-ma-zoo′, 1 kăl″ə-mə-zū′; 2 käl″a-ma-zo͞o′, *n.* A county in S. W. Michigan; 575 sq. m. — Its county-seat, a manufacturing city; seat of Kalamazoo College (Baptist), founded in 1855.

Kal'a-ma-zoo' riv'er. A river in Hillsdale county, Mich.: length, 200 m. to Lake Michigan.

kal'am-dan', 1 kal'em-dăn'; 2 kăl'am-dăn', *n.* A Persian writing-case, with compartments for ink, reed pens, knife, etc. [< Per. *qalamdān*, < *qalam*, pen, + *dān*, holding]

kal'cen-ate'.

kal'a-mein, 1 kal'a-mın; 2 kăl'a-mın, *n.* A metallic compound used in the preparation of a certain form of galvanized iron, consisting of an alloy of tin, with antimony, bismuth, lead, and nickel used in the impressing of door-frames and window sashes. A trade name. [= CALAMIN.]

kal'a-mist, 1 kal'e-mıst; 2 kăl'a-mıst, *n.* Jute-fiber animalized via nitrocellulose. [< Gr. *kalamē*, stubble.] [bllimbi.

ka'la-mi'as, 1 kă'lo-mi'os; 2 kă'lă-mi'ăs, *n.* [Tag.] The

kal'a-min, *n.* Same as CALAMIN.

kal'as-sals'mis, 1 kă'las-sals'mıs; 2 kă'lă-măs'mıs, *n. Bot.* [P. L.] A twining fabaceous herb (*Botor tetragonoloba*) with edible tuberous roots, trifoliolate leaves, lilac-colored racemose flowers, and membranous stamens. The green pods are tender and of excellent flavor and are eaten by the natives. In the East Indies the pods are pickled and the seeds are utilized for food.

kal'am-ka'ri, 1 kal'am-kā'rı; 2 kăl'ăm-kā'rı, *n.* [Per.] A method of coloring and decorating by several dyeings or printings; also, a chints so treated.

ka-lan', 1 ka-lăn'; 2 kă-lăn', *n.* The sea-otter. [LIYA.

Ka'la-na'ga, 1 ka'lo-nă'gu; 2 kă'lă-nă'gă, *n.* Same as **Ka-kar'an-cho'e**, 1 kal'an-kō'ı; 2 kăl'an-cō'e, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical succulents or shrubs of the natural order CRASSULACEÆ, with low, purple, or scarlet flowers in paniculate cymes. Several species are in cultivation. [< Chin. name of the plant.]

ka-lan'dah', 1 ka-lăn'da; 2 kă-lăn'dă, *n.* [Ar.] A wandering dervish.

Kal'ands, 1 kal'endz; 2 kăl'ăndz, *n. pl.* A benevolent and devotional fraternity of both sexes, founded in Germany in the 13th century. It cared for the sick, for burials, and for mortuary masses, but degenerated, and is now nearly extinct. Perhaps < L. *kalendæ*; see CALENDS.]

Ka-lang', 1 ka-lăg'; 2 kă-lăng', *n.* One of a Javanese race, recently extinct: believed by some authorities to have been nearest in succession to the anthropoid apes. [Javanese.]

Kal'ans-ka', 1 kăl'ens-kā'; 2 kăl'ăns-kā', *n.* 1. A state in E. Malay peninsula. 2. Its capital.

kal'lan'tas, 1 ka-lăn'tes; 2 kă-lăn'tăs, *n.* [P. L.] A large forest-tree (*Trema lamea*), with fragrant, sweet-scented, brownish wood, which is avoided by white ants, and is therefore much used for cigar-boxes and house-building.

kal'la-pi'a, 1 kă'la-pi'a; 2 kăl'a-pī'ă, *n.* [P. L.] **1.** A large shrub (*Cissus tenax*), yielding a milky sap from which gutta-percha is obtained. **2.** A forest-tree (*Palaquium oleiferum*) whose inspissated latex is a source of rubber.

Ka'lin-ga, same as **Kling**, 2.

ka'la-sē', 1 kă'la-sē'; 2 kă'lă-sē', *n.* An East-Indian semonopithecine monkey (*Semnopithecus rubicundus*). **ka'las-sē'z**.

ka-las'ka, 1 ka-dăs'ka; 2 kă-dăs'kă, *n.* [Per.] An enclosed carriage, as coach or cab: loosely applied to any sort of carriage. **kol-lus'keh**.

Ka-lat', 1 ka-lăt'; 2 ka-lăt', *n.* A district and town of India. See KHELAT. [CALATHUS.

kal'a-thos, 1 kal'a-thos; 2 kăl'a-thŏs, *n.* [Gr.] Same as

kal'ath, *n.* See DE KALB.

kal'ba-su, 1 kal'ba-sū; 2 kăl'bă-sŭ, *n. Ich.* A large barbel-like fish (*Labeo calbasu*) of India.

Kal'be, 1 kăl'be; 2 kăl'be, *n.* A town in Saxony.

Kal'bash, 1 kal'kas; 2 kăl'kas, *n.* [Gr.] A Greek soothsayer.

Cal'chast.

kal'chold, 1 kal'keld; 2 kăl'cŏld, *n.* An alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, resembling brass or bronze according to the proportions of the constituents. [< Gr. *chalkeitēs*, copper-like.]

Kalck'reuth, 1 kălk'roits; 2 kălk'roĭt, **Friedrich Adolf**, Count von (?-a1737-?-a1818). A Prussian field-marshal.

kald'a, *a.* Cold.

Kal'di, 1 kăl'di; 2 kăl'dī, **George** (1572?–1634). A Hungarian linguist, Kal, *n.* A variety of kandy cabbage, yielding curled and wrinkled leaves; borecole. **2.** [Scot.] (1) Cabbage of any kind, or greens serving the same use. (2) Broth of kale or other vegetables; any broth; hence, drink. [< Gr. *Chaldaios*.]

He had smacked his lips over his flagon of cold *kail*, and seen the last of his crumbling oatmeal and cheese.

J. BARRIE *When a Man's Single*, iv. 14. [r. a. s. 1890.]

3. [Slang.] Money. **4†.** Vegetables of any kind. [Var. of COLE², *n.*] **kail!.—could kale het again** [Scot.], something could be done to remedy the matter. **kail-blade**, a cabbage-leaf. **kail-brose**, a broth of kale and oatmeal. **kail-devil**, *n.* [Scot.] An imaginary evil spirit. **kail-runt**, a cabbage-leaf.—**k.-brose**, *n.* [Scot.] Pottage made of meal and broth skimmings.—**k.-guidy**, *n.* [Scot.] A special knife used to cut kale.—**k.-pot**, *n.* [Scot.] A pot in which broth or soup is made.—**k.-runt**, *n.* [Scot.] A cabbage-stem.—**kale'-stock'**, *n.* [Scot.] A cabbage-plant; colewort.—**k.-time**, *n.* [Scot.] The hour for dinner.—**k.-virtuje**, *n.* Kohlrabi.—**kale'wife'**, *n.* [Scot.] A woman who sells vegetables.—**k.-worm**, *n.* The cabbage-worm.—**k.-yard**, *n.* [Scot.] A cabbage-garden.—**k.-yard school**, see KAIL-YARD SCHOOL.—**thousand-headed k.**, a variety of kale with many leaves: fed to cattle in Europe. **to get one's k. through the brose** [Scot.], to suffer a deserved scolding; get a tongue-lashing.

kal'e-bas, 1 kal'ı-bas; 2 kăl'e-băs, *n.* [S. Afr.] A gourd, the calabash.—**kal'e-bas-sleep'**, *n.* [S. Afr.] The calabash shell used as water-vessels and as pipes.

Ka'le-din', 1 kal'ye-dın'; 2 kăl'ye-dĭn', **General** (1861–?-a1918). A Cossack soldier and leader; committed suicide.

kal-eegh', 1 ka-lē'; 2 kă-lē', *n.* A large crested Asiatic pheasant of the genus *Gennæus*, as the white-crested (*G. albicristatus*), the purple (*G. horsfieldii*), and the black-backed (*G. melanonotus*) of the Himalayas. [< E. Ind. *kalij*.]

ka-lei'do-graph, 1 ka-lī'do-grăf; 2 kă-lī'dŏ-grăf, *n.* A device by which the colored patterns formed in a kaleidoscope may be copied in ink, water-color, etc. [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + *eidos*, form, + -GRAPH.]

ka-lei'do-phone, 1 ka-lī'do-fōn; 2 ka-lī'dŏ-fōn, *n.* A device invented by Wheatstone for exhibiting the character of the vibrations of sounding bodies by means of light. A ray is reflected from a knob on the free end of an elastic bar or plate, which in vibration describes curves corresponding to the musical tones produced. [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + *eidos*, form, + *phōnē*, sound.] **ka-lei'do-phon'**.

ka-lei'do-scope, 1 ka-lī'do-skōp; 2 ka-lī'dŏ-scōp, *n.* An instrument which, by means of mirrors, causes objects viewed through it to appear repeated in symmetrical patterns: invented by Sir David Brewster.

In its simplest form it consists of two strips of blackened glass placed in a tube, so as to form two sides of a regular triangular prism. Any object, as a bit of colored glass, placed at one end appears to the observer at the other as six bits arranged at the angles of a hexagon. If the angle of the strips is a smaller aliquot part of 360° the number of the images is increased, and by multiplying the objects complex patterns are produced which change with every alteration of the position of the objects. Other varieties of the instrument are known as the polycentral and polyangular kaleidoscope, the hexastope, the tetrascope, etc. The figures produced are often very beautiful, and the instrument is employed to suggest decorative patterns.

[< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful, + *eidos*, form, + -SCOPE.]

kal'e-do-scop'ic, 1 kal'ı-do-skō'pık; 2 ka-lī'dŏ-scŏp'ĭc, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by a kaleidoscope; varying in appearance or form; variegated; as, *kaleidoscopic* patterns.—**ka-lei'do-scop'i-cal**, —**-i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

kal'e-kah, 1 kal'ı-kă'; 2 kăl'ĕ-kă', [Sans.] The Indian alphabet.

The formation of this word is analogous to that of alphabetum, abecedarium, bukstave, beboloth, and other names of alphabets. It is compounded of *ka*, the first letter of the Nagari alphabet, and the Sanskrit word *lekha*, writing. ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. i. p. 302, note. [c. r. a. co. 1883.]

kal'en-dar, **kal'en-da'ri-al**, etc. Same as CALENDAR, etc.

kal'ends, *n. pl.* Same as CALENDS.

Ka-ler'gis, 1 ka-lır'gis; 2 ka-lĕr'gĭs, **Demetrius** (1803–?-a1867). A Greek general and statesman.

Ka'le-va'la, 1 kă'le-vă'la; 2 kă'le-vä'lä, *n.* [Finnish.] A collection of ancient Finnish epics gathered during the early part of the 19th century by Elias Lönnrot, and consisting of a compilation of folk-lore and popular songs obtained among the peasantry, and welded into a poem which highly regarded by literary critics and ethnologists. It was finally issued, as complete, in 1849. It derives its name from the Finnish Kaleva, father of heroes; whence, *Kalevala*, land of heroes. **Ka'le-va'las**.

For instance, when Longfellow versified a collection of American native tales in his 'Song of Hiawatha,' he found no metre among the Indians. . . . He chose the peculiar and irregular metre of the *Kalevala*, the epic poem chanted by the native bards of Finland. E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* p. 382, r. 1881.]

Kal'gan', 1 kal-gŭn'; 2 kăl-găn', *n.* A commercial city in Chihli province, China: emporium of the tea trade with Siberia.

Kal'goor'lie, 1 kal-gŭr'lı; 2 kăl-gōōr'lĭ, *n.* A town in Western Australia: a gold center.

kal'goor-lite, 1 kal'gŭr-lıt; 2 kăl'gōōr-lĭt, *n.* A mineral containing gold, silver, mercury, and tellurium: found in Kalgoorlie, Western Australia. It is not a definite species.

Kal'guef, *n.* Same as KOLGUEF.

kal'i, 1 kal'ı *or* kē'ı; 2 kăl'ı *or* kā'ĭ, *n.* The common saltwort (*Salsola kali*). [< Ar. *qali*, < *qalay, try.*] — **kal'i-form**, *a.* Having the form of kali.

kal'ı, 1 kă'lı; 2 kă'lĭ, *n.* [Per.] A carpet with long nap; also, the texture of the warp-yarns in such a carpet. Persian noun.

Kal'ı, 1 kal'ı *or* ku'ı; 2 kăl'ı *or* kŭl'ĭ, *n.* A Hindu goddess, wife of Siva, the dark goddess of destruction, worshipped with bloody sacrifices. See Illus. under DURGA. [< Sans. *kāli*, black.] **kal'i-kat**.

Hence father Buddha] the gradual diminution of animal sacrifices throughout India, except at the altars of the fierce goddess *Kali* or Durga, who is supposed to delight in blood.

MONIER WILLIAMS *Hinduism* p. 42. [r. a. r. v.]

kal'i's, *n.* [Sans.] **1.** The kali-yuga personified as the spirit of evil. **2.** Blackness; the color; a symbol of ill luck.

kal-ian', 1 kal-yŭn'; 2 kăl-yăn', *n.* The hookah of Persia. [Pers. *galyān*.] **kal'ioun'**.

ka-lid-di'ta, 1 kă'lĭd-dē'ta; 2 kă'lĭd-dē'tă, *n. Mineral.* Same as CONITE.

kal'i-be'rite, 1 kal'ı-bē'rıt; 2 kăl'ı-bē'rĭt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of pyroxene containing lime and manganese.

Ka'li-da'sa, 1 kă'lı-dā'sa; 2 kă'lĭ-dä'sa, *n.* An Indian poet and dramatist: the "Shakespeare of India"; who lived about A. D. 525?; *Sākuntala*.

kal'i-dum, 1 ka-lıd'um; 2 ka-lĭd'ŭm, *n.* [< *k.*, *pl.*] *Bot.* A cystocarp in certain florideous algæ, containing undivided spores. [< Gr. *kalidion*, dim. of *kalix*, hut.]

kal'ife, *n.* Same as CALIF, CALIPHATE, **k.-lîph†**.

ka-lig'e-nous, 1 ka-lij'ı-nus; 2 ka-lĭg'e-nŭs, *a.* Forming alkalis when combined with oxygen, as potassium, sodium, and similar metals. [< *kali* + -GENOUS.]

kal'ing, 1 kă'ing; 2 kăl'ĭng, *n.* An old Halloween sport in which a blindfolded person is sent to a garden to pull up a cabbage-stalk, from whose shape, etc., his future is to be predicted. Scot. MALLE.]

Ka-lin'ga, 1 ka-ling'ga; 2 ka-lĭn'gă, *n.* [P. L.] A member of an Igorot tribe.

Ka-lin'ga, 1 ka-lin'ga; 2 ka-lĭn'gă, *n.* A town in Bengal.

kal'i-nite, 1 kal'ı-nıt *or* kē'ı-nıt; 2 kăl'ı-nĭt *or* kā'ĭ-nĭt, *n. Mineral.* A native white potash alum ($H_2KAlS_2O_{10}$) crystallizing in the monoclinic system.

Ka'lin-jar, 1 kă'lin-jar; 2 kă'lĭn-jar, *n.* A hill fortress and shrine with ruins in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India: 1,242 ft. above sea.

kal'i-on, 1 kal'ı-on; 2 kăl'ĭ-ŏn, *n. Chem.* Ionic potassium.

kal'i-oph'i-lite, 1 kal'ı-of'ı-lıt; 2 kăl'ĭ-ŏf'ĭ-lĭt, *n. Mineral.* A colorless acicular potassium aluminium silicate ($KAlSiO_4$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< KALI' + Gr. *philos*, loving.]

Kal'i-ou-bi'eh, 1 kăl'ı-ou-bī'ye; 2 kăl'ĭ-ou-bī'ĕ, *n.* A province in Lower Egypt; 352 sq. m.; capital, Kalioubieh.

Ka'lisch, 1 kă'lish; 2 kă'lĭsh, *n.* **1.** A (1/2 1863–), an English journalist and musical critic; son of Dr. Marcus M. Kalisch. **2.** Fanny, an Italian actress; made her début in 1893; went to New York city in 1895. **3. David** (1/2 1820–1/2 1872), a German humorist and farce-writer; founder of the comic journal *Kladderadatsch*. **4. Marcus M.** (1/2 1825–1/2 1885), a German-English Hebrew scholar; *Critical Commentary on the Old Testament*.

kal'i-spel, 1 kal'ı-spel; 2 kăl'ĭ-spĕl, *n.* A city in Flathead county, Mont.

Ka'lisz, 1 kă'lish; 2 kă'lĭsh, *n.* **1.** A government in Poland; 4,392 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

kal'i-um, 1 kal'ı-um; 2 kăl'ĭ-ŭm, *n.* Potassium: the Latin form of the word *kali*, signifying 'potash'; used by pharmacists and German chemists. [< KALI.]

Ka'lı-ya, 1 kă'lı-ya; 2 kă'lĭ-yä, *n. Hindu Myth.* The serpent destroyed by Krishna. [Sans., black, deadly.]

kal'i'-yu'ga, 1 kul'ı-yu'ga; 2 kŭl'ĭ-yu'gă, *n.* [Sans.] **1.** In Hindu theology, the present age of the world, the last of four. See SATYA-YUGA. The black age, a cycle during which spirituality is at its lowest point, and materialism is strong.

Kal'kan-de'le, 1 kăl'kan-dē'le; 2 kăl'kăn-dē'le, *n.* A town in Kossovo vilayet, Jugoslavia. **Kal-kal'dein'**; **Kal-kandere'**.

Kal-kas'ka, 1 kal-kas'ke; 2 kăl-kăs'kă, *n.* A county in N. Michigan; 570 sq. m.; county-seat, Kalkaska.

Kalk'bren-ner, 1 kalk'bren-er; 2 kălk'brĕn-ĕr, *n.* **1. Christian** (?-a1755–?-a1806), a Prussian composer. **2. Friedrich Wilhelm** (1788–?-a1849), a Prussian composer and pianist; son of the former.

kal'ki, 1 kal'kı; 2 kăl'kĭ, *n.* [Sans.] The white horse, the tenth avatar or incarnation of Vishnu: yet to come. **ka'lĭj**; **kal'kini**.

kal'ko-en, 1 kal'ko-en; 2 kăl'cō-ĕn, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A contraction of the Dutch for "Calcutta hen."

kal'lah, 1 kŭl'a; 2 kŭl'ä, *n.* [Heb.] A bride.

kal'la-i, 1 kal'a-ı *or* kal'ı; 2 kăl'a-ĭ *or* kăl'ĭ, *n. Bib. Heb.* Sing. of KALLAI. [Heb., Jah is high.]

kal'la-ite, 1 kal'ı-nit; 2 kăl'a-ĭt, *n. Petrog.* Same as TURQUOIS. [< Gr. *kallaïs*.]

kal'lan, 1 kal'en; 2 kăl'an, *n.* A member of a thieving tribe of southern India; one of the Marawars. [Tamil.]

kal-lig'ra-phy, *n.* Same as CALLIGRAPHY.

Kal'li-kra'tes, **Kal-li-kra-ti'das**, etc. See CALLICRATES, etc.

kal'li-lite, 1 kal'ı-lıt; 2 kăl'ĭ-lĭt, *n. Mineral.* A light bluish-gray metallic nickel sulfobismuthid (NiBiS). [< Gr. *kallos* (< *kalos*, beautiful) + -LITE.]

Kal'ma, 1 kal'ma; 2 kăl'ma, *n.* A genus of nymphalid butterflies of S. E. Asia; noted for their resemblance to dead leaves. See LEAF-BUTTERFLY, under LEAF. [< Gr. *kalmos*, beautiful.]

kal-lin'i-kos, 1 ka-lın'ı-kos; 2 kă-lĭn'ĭ-kŏs, *n.* A Greek song and dance.

kal'li-type, 1 kal'ı-tıp; 2 kăl'ĭ-tīp, *n.* A photographic printing process in which the paper is sensitized with ferric salts and the print developed with an acid silver nitrate developer. [< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful + -TYPE.]

kal'lyn-te-ri'a, 1 kal'ın-tē-rī'a; 2 kăl'yn-tē-rī'a, *n. pl. Gr. Antiq.* An Athenian festival held on the 19th of the month Thargelion, when the statue of Athena Pollas was freshly beautified. [< Gr. *kallynteria*, neut. pl. of *kallynterios*, for beautifying, < *kallos*, beautiful.]

Kalm, 1 kälm; 2 kälm, **Fehr or Peter** (1715–1779). A Swedish naturalist, who made a notable journey of observation in the United States.

kal'mar, 1 kăl'mar; 2 kăl'mär, *n.* **1.** A province in Sweden; 4,437 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a fortified seaport town.

kal'mu-ʼth-an, 1 kal-mē'ı-on; 2 kăl-mē'ĭ-ăn, *a.* Relating to Kalmar, Sweden: specif., designating the Union of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, by the treaty of Kalmar, 1397.

Kal'mi-a, 1 kal'mı-a; 2 kăl'mĭ-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of North American shrubs of the heath family, with evergreen leaves and umbellate clusters of handsome rose, purple, or white flowers with the anthers embedded in pockets in the limb of the corolla. *K. latifolia* is the laurel or calico-bush (see LAUREL), and *K. angustifolia* the sheep-laurel, lambkill, or wicky. [< Peter *Kalm* (1716–1779), a pupil of Linnæus.]

Kal'muck, 1 kal'mŭk; 2 kăl'mŭk, *n.* **1.** One of the Western Mongols, a race extending from western China to the valley of the Volga river. **2.** The language spoken by the Kalmucks, being the western Mongolian branch of the Ural-Altaic or Scythian class. See MONGOLIAN. **3.** [k-.] A thick, heavy nap; also, a coarse dyed cotton cloth of Persian make. [< Russ. *kalmuckŭ*.] **Kal'mukt**; **Kal'myck**†; **Kal'myk**†.

Kal'na, 1 kul'na; 2 kŭl'na, *n.* A town of Bardwan district, Bengal, India: 43 m. N. of Calcutta.

kal'o-, 1 kă'lo-; 2 kă'lŏ-, *a.* Same as TARO†.

Ka'lo-csa, 1 ko'lo-cho; 2 kŏ'lo-chə, *n.* A cathedral town near Pest in Hungary.

ka-lol'o-gy, 1 ka-lol'o-jı; 2 kă-lŏl'o-gy, *n.* The doctrine or theory of beauty in itself considered. Compare ESTHETICS.

The best term to denote the sciences would be *Kalology*, that is, the science of . . . the Beautiful.

McCOSH *Emotions* p. 149. [s. 1880.]

[< Gr. *kalos*, beautiful + -LOGY.] **kal'lis'o-phy**†.

ka'long, 1 kă'long; 2 kă'lŏng, *n.* [S. Ind.] A flying fox or fox bat (*Pteropus*). **ka-lon'got**.

kal'o-rope, 1 kal'o-rōp; 2 kăl'o-rōp, *n.* A variety of projection-thaumatrope.

kal'o-type, **kal'o-ver**, etc. See CALOTYPE, etc.

kal'pa, 1 kal'pa; 2 kăl'pa, *n.* [Sans.] **1.** The interval of time between the creation and the destruction of a world; a cycle. **2.** [K-] Same as BRAHMA-KALPA.

kal'pak, *n.* Same as CALPAC.

Kal'pi, 1 kal'pı; 2 kăl'pĭ, *n.* A fortified town, capital of Jalaun district, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.

kal'pis, 1 kal'pıs; 2 kăl'pĭs, *n. Gr. Archeol.* A three-handled water-vase, differing from the hydria chiefly in that the posterior handle does not rise above the rim. [< Gr. *kalpis*, water-vase.]

Kal'u-a, 1 kal'u-a; 2 kăl'ŭ-a, *n.* A native state in Punjab, India; 149 sq. m.

kal'si-mine, **kal'so-mine**. Calcimine: incorrect forms.

ka-lu'ga, 1 ka-lū'ga; 2 kă-lū'gă, *n.* **1.** A government in Russia; 11,942 sq. m. **2.** Its manufacturing city.

ka-lumb', **ka-lum'ba**, etc. See COLUMBA†.

ka-lum'pang, **ka'lum-pit'**. Same as CALUMPANG, CALUMBA-TUBE. [< Malay *k.*, < *ka-tūs'ka*, *n.* A inbret (among the Tlinkits). **ka-lush'kat**.

Ka'lu-ta'ra, 1 kă'lu-tā'ra; 2 kă'lu-tä'ra, *n.* A seaport in S. W. Ceylon. **Kal-lu'ra**.

kal-yan', 1 kal-yŭn'; 2 kăl-yăn', *n.* [Per.] The Persian water-pipe, having a bottle-shaped water-receptacle composed of glass, earthenware, or brass, and a single wooden stem. **kal-lan'**; **qual-yan'**. Also, in India, a hubble-bubble.

Kal-yan', 1 kul-yŭn'; 2 kŭl-yăn', *n.* A town in Thana district, Bombay presidency, India, 28 m. N. E. of Bombay.

ka-lym'bo-cyte, 1 ka-lim'o-sıt; 2 ka-lĭm'o-cyt, *n. Zool.* A nucleated nucleless, and colorless corpuscle; a corpuscle of an egg. [< Gr. *kalymma*, hood + CYTE.] **ca-lum'mocyte**†.

Ka'ly-ce, *n.* [Gr.] Same as CALYPSO.

ka-lyp'tra, 1 ka-lip'tra; 2 ka-lĭp'trə, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* A thin veil worn by women over the face and as a head-dress.

Ka'ma, 1 kă'ma; 2 kă'ma, *n.* [Sans.] **1.** The god of love in the Puranas; in later Hindu mythology the personal desire. He is regarded as a beautiful youth, like Cupid bearing a bow with flower-tipped arrows, the darts of inspiring love. The parrot is sacred to him. **2.** **Ka'ma-de'va**, Or over hills with peaky tops engrail'd,
And many a tract of palm and rice,
The shores of Ganges, slowly sail'd
A summer fann'd with spice.
TENNYSON *Palace of Art* st. 29.

2. The desire nature manifested in the sensuality of man.

— **Ka'ma-lo'ka**, *n.* [Sans.] In Buddhism, the lowest of the worlds of sentient beings, the world of sense in which sensual pleasure prevails. It extends from Avichi to the lowest of the hells, and thus embraces seven lokas. Above it are Rūpa-loka and Arūpa-loka.— **Ka'ma-lok'ic**, *a.*— **K.-rū'pa**, *n.* [Sans.] The animal soul in the constitution of man; the sensual body: literally, the body of desire.

ka'ma'a, *n.* [Old Per.] Wish; desire. See KAMA.

Ka'ma's, 1 kă'ma; 2 kă'mä, *n.* A river in Vyatka government, Russia; 1,172 m. to the Volga.

Ka'ma-sa'ma, 1 kă'ma-si'na; 2 kă'mä-sī'nä, *n.* [Hawaii.] Literally, child of the land: used to designate one residing in the place of his birth; also, an old resident.

ka'ma-chi'les, 1 kă'ma-chī'les; 2 kă'mä-chī'lĕs, *n.* [Mex.] A large tree (*Pithecolobium dulce*), bearing cylindrical pods that contain a sweet edible pulp. Tannin is obtained from its bark: cultivated in India, the Philippines, etc.

kam'a-cite, 1 kam'e-sait; 2 kăm'a-cīt, *n.* One of certain peculiar characteristic forms observed in meteoric irons. [< Gr. *kamax* (*kamak-*), vine-pole.]

ka"ma-gon', 1 kă"ma-gŏn"; 2 kă"ma-gŏn', *n.* [P. I.] A forest-tree (*Diospyros discolor*) whose heart-wood, ebony-like in color and texture, is highly valued for furniture.

ka-ma'hi, 1 ka-mă'hi; 2 ka-mă'hi, *n.* [New Zealand.] Same as TOWAI, 1.

ka"ma-ia'ka, 1 kă"ma-ia'ka; 2 kă"mă-ī'ka, *n.* [Alaska.] A water-proof shirt composed of seal- or walrus-intestines.

kam'a-lin, 1 kam'a-lin; 2 kăm'a-lin, *n. Chem.* Same as ROTTLERIN.

ka-mang'si, 1 ka-măŋ'si; 2 kă-măng'sī, *n.* [P. I.] A tall tropical tree (*Artocarpus communis*), having pistil-bearing flowers in round heads and these, growing together, forming breadfruits, much like those of the better-known Polynesian breadfruit-tree, *A. incisa*. They are baked and eaten. The tree's juice, which is milky and contains caoutchouc, is used as a lotion, also as a glue. The club-shaped staminate flower-spikes are preserved or candied.

ka-man'ja, 1 ka-măn'ja; 2 kă-măn'jă, *n.* Same as KEMANGER.

Ka-ma'ra-es, 1 ka-mē'ra-ĭz; 2 ka-mā'ra-ēs, *a. Archeol.* Designating a prehistoric style of Mexican pottery, characterized by extreme fragility and by bright coloring.

kam'ar-band, *n.* Same as CUMMERBUND.

ka"ma-rez'ite, 1 kă"ma-rez'īt; 2 kă"mă-rēz'īt, *n. Mineral.* A grass-green hydrated copper hydrate and sulfate (Cu(OH)$_2$SO$_4$.6H$_2$O). [< *Kamarezа*, in Greece.]

Ka"ma-sin', 1 kă"ma-sĭn'; 2 kă"mă-sĭn', *n.* A language of the Samoyedic group of the Ural-Altaic family, spoken in subarctic Siberia.

ka'mass, *n.* Same as CAMAS. **ka'mas'**.

ka-mas'si, 1 ka-măs'si; 2 ka-măs'sī, [S. Afr.] A small South-African tree (*Gonioma kamassi*) of the dogbane family with small, yellow, fragrant flowers; also, its yellow wood, used for fancy woodwork.

ka'man, 1 kă"mau; 2 kă"mou, *n.* [Hawaii.] A small shrub-like turdine bird brownish in color (*Pkœornis myadestina*).

ka-ma'o', Same as KAMACITE.

kam-ba'la, 1 kam-bē'lə, 2 kăm-bā'la, *n.* [E. Ind.] A tree (*Sonneratia apetala*) of the myrtle family, growing abundantly in the delta of the Ganges, valued for its wood, used in building and in the manufacture of packing-boxes.

kam'bi, 1 kam'bi; 2 kăm'bī, *n.* A fragrant oleoresin yielded by an East-Indian tree (*Gardenia lucida*) of the family *Rubiaceæ*. [Tamil + Telugu.]

kam'bing-u-tan", *n.* Same as CAMBING-UTAN.

kam'bu, 1 kam'bū; 2 kăm'bu, *n.* [Kurile Islands.] An edible seaweed (*Laminaria saccharina*) used as food in Japan. Called in Russia **sea-cabbage**, and in England **sea-beet** and **sweet tangle**. **kam'bout**; **ko'but**.

Kam-by'ses, *n.* [Gr.] Same as CAMBYSES.

kam'cha-dale, 1 kam'cha-dēl; 2 kăm'cha-dāl, *n.* A member of the aboriginal tribes of Kamchatka: distinguished from *Koriak* and *Lamut*. **Kam'chat-dale**; **Kam'tcha-dale**; **Kam'tscha-dalc**.

Kam-chat'ka, 1 kam-chat'ka; 2 kăm-chăt'ka, *n.* The peninsula terminating Northeastern Asia, between the Bering sea, and the Sea of Okhotsk: 162,424 sq. m.; a province in the eastern Siberia region of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics; capital, Petropavlovsk.

Kam-chat'kan, 1 kam-chat'kan; 2 kăm-chăt'kăn, *n.* **1.** A native or an inhabitant of Kamchatka. **2.** The language of the Kamchadales, sometimes classed as Mongolian. **Kam-tschat'kan**; **—Kam-chat'kan**, *a.*

kame, 1 kām; 2 kām, *n.* & *a.* [Scot.] Same as COMB.

kame^2, *n.* [Scot.] *Geol.* **1.** One of the hills or ridges formed of detritus by glaciers or even any small conical hill; loosely used interchangeably with *osar* and *eskar*. **2.** A conical hill or short ridge of gravel and sand, incordantly stratified sand and gravel formed by glacier deposition, and especially by englacial streams, generally in a system transverse to the glacial movement: chiefly occurring as groups of terminal moraines.

Seem from some dominant point, . . . an assemblage of *kames* . . . looks like a tumbled sea. GRIKIE *Ice Age* p. 211. [A. 1874.]

3. A fortress or camp.— **kame'-field"**, *n. Geol.* A portion of a marginal or submarginal drift-belt formed by a group of kames and eskars with kettle-holes among them. **k.-belt**.— **k.-plain**, *n.* A broad, low, massive kame, composed only of coarse sediment.— **serpent k.**, same as OSAR, 2.

Ka-meci', 1 ka-mēī'; 2 kă-mēī', **Malek el (** —1283). A sultan of Egypt, who recovered Damietta and Jerusalem from the crusaders.

Ka-me"ha-me'ha, 1 ka-mē"ha-mē'ha; 2 kă-mę"hă-mę'hă, *n.* Any one of five kings of the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands: (1) **K. I.**, called "the Great" (1736–$^{3}/_{4}$1819), one of the kings of Hawaii; conquered the rest of the group and brought them all under his rule as one kingdom: often styled "the Napoleon of the Pacific." (2) **K. II.**, called **Liholiho** (1797–1824): abolished tabu and idolatry. (3) **K. III.** (1813–$^{12}/_{13}$1854): promulgated first constitution and code of laws for the islands. (4) **K. IV.**, called **Alexander Liholiho** (1834–$^{1}/_{2}$1863), one of the most beloved of Hawaiian kings. (5) **K. V.**, called **Lot** (1830–$^{13}/_{14}$1872), abrogated the constitution and issued a reactionary one, 1864.

Ka"me-netz-Po-dolsk', 1 kă"mē-nets-po-dōlsk'; 2 kă"mę-nēts-po-dōlsk', *n.* Manufacturing city, in central Ukraine; formerly capital of Podolian government.

kam'e-ra, 1 kam'e-ra; 2 kăm'e-ra, *n.* A room or chamber; an apartment, especially in a Russian prison. Compare CAMERA.

ka'me-rad, 1 kā'me-rad; 2 kā'me-rād, *n.* [Ger.] Comrade: used by German and Austrian soldiers to indicate surrender.

Kam'e-run', 1 kam'e-rūn'; 2 kăm'e-run', *n.* A group of volcanic mountains in Kamerun, W. Africa; 13,370 ft. high. **2.** A river in W. Africa which falls into the Bight of Biafra. **3.** A region in German W. Africa: 191,130 sq. m.; conquered by English and French troops, Feb. 18, 1916.

Kames, 1 kēmz; 2 kāmz, **Lord** (1696–$^{12}/_{13}$1782). Henry Home, a Scottish scholar and jurist; *Elements of Criticism*, 1762.

Ka'met, 1 kā'met; 2 kā'mēt, *n.* A peak in the central Himalayas, 25,436 ft. high, at the source of the Ganges.

ka'mets, 1 kā'mets; 2 kā'mēts, *n.* [Heb.] The Hebrew vowel point or sign (T) corresponding to English *a* in father: written below its consonant.

ka'mi, 1 kā'mi; 2 kā'mī, *n.* [Jap.] **1.** A title of Japanese princes, nobles, ministers, and governors: similar to the English *lord*. **2.** The gods collectively of the first and second mythological dynasties of Japan, or their reputed descendants, the mikados; also, the deified heroes of Japan. **3.** [K-.] The Japanese Protestant name of the Supreme Being: God. — **ka"mi-da'na**, *n.* [Jap.] A shelf-like shrine of white, unpainted wood holding the sacred images in a Shinto household; a god-shelf. — **the Way of Kami**, the Way of the Gods: the Shinto religion of Japan. See SHINTO.

Ka'mi', *n.* See under INDO-CHINESE.

ka'mi-as, 1 kā'mi-as; 2 kā'mi-ăs, *n.* [P. I.] The bilimbi.

ka'mi-chi, 1 kā'mi-chi; 2 kā'mi-chī, *n.* The horned screamer (*Anhima cornuta*). [P., of S.-Am. origin.] **ka'ma-chi**; **ka'me-chi**.

ka-mik', 1 ka-mīk'; 2 kă-mīk', *n.* [Eskimo.] A sealskin boot. HARRY *The North Pole*, ch. xiv. p. 122. [P. A. S. Co. '10.]

ka-mi'la, 1 ka-mī'la; 2 ka-mī'la, *n.* [E. Ind.] **1.** The red down on the pods of a tree (*Rottlera tinctoria*) of the spurge family, common in the Madras Presidency, yielding a rich orange dye for silks. The root also is used as a dye and a remedy for cutaneous diseases: both root and down are said to be anthelmintic.


Kamik.

Kamala is a fine, granular, mobile powder, of a brick-red or madder color, with but little smell or taste. *Pharmacography of Newer Materia Medica* p. 866. [c. a. D. 1892.]

2. The tree itself: sometimes called *spoon-wood*. **ka-ma'la**; **ka-mee'la**; **ka-me'la**.

Ka"mi'mu"ra, 1 ka"mī"mū"rä; 2 kă"mī"mu"rä, *Hō"to"ne"ta"* (1849–1916), Japanese vice-admiral; defeated Russian fleet 1905; led naval attack on Taing-tau, Nov. 6-7, 1914.

ka'min, 1 kā'min; 2 kā'min, *n.* [Austral.] A long strip of the climbing rattan (*Calamus australis*), used by natives as a support in climbing a tall tree.

Kam"i-nis'ti-qui-a, 1 kam"i-nis"ti-gwi-ə; 2 kăm"i-nis"ti-gwi-a, *n.* A river in W. Ontario province, Canada; length, 60 m. to Thunder Bay, Lake Superior.

ka-mis', 1 ka-mēs'; 2 ka-mēs', *n.* A long, loose shirt, with sleeves and embroidered collar, worn by men in Mohammedan countries. [< Ar. *qamīs*, < LL. *camisia*, shirt.] **ka-mees'**.

Ka"mi'shin', 1 kā"mi-shin'o; 2 kā"mī-shī'no, *n.* [Jap.] A ceremonial dress formerly worn by the Samurai.

Ka"mi-shin', 1 kā"mi-shin'; 2 kā"mī-shīn', *n.* A walled town in Saratof government, Russia; on the Volga. **Ka"-mi-schin'**; **Ka-mysh'-shin'**.

Kam'loops, 1 kam'lūps; 2 kăm'lūps, *n.* The capital of Yale district, British Columbia.

kam-ly'ka, 1 kam-lī'kə; 2 kăm-lī'ka, *n.* [Alaska.] A water-proof coat made from the large intestine of the sea-lion.

kam'ma, 1 kam'a; 2 kăm'a, *n.* [S. Afr.] Water: a Hottentot word often affixed to the names of rivers; as, Kelaskamma.

kam-mat'o-graph, 1 ka-mat'o-graf; 2 kă-măt'o-grăf, *n.* A cinematograph using a round glass positive plate containing an 600 pictures, instead of a film band. [< *Kamm*, its inventor, + -GRAPH.]

Kam'mer-band, *n.* Same as CUMMERBUND.

kam'mer-rer-ite, 1 kam'ĕr-rar-cit; 2 kăm'ĕr-rer-īt, *n. Mineral.* A reddish-green to violet variety containing chromium; rhodochrome. [< A. *Kammerer* of St. Petersburg.]

Ka'mon, 1 kā'mon; 2 kā'mŏn, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Judges* x, 5.

Kam'o-ai, 1 kam'o-ī; 2 kăm'o-ī, *n.* One of the Nicobar Islands; length, 16 m.

Ka"mou-ras'ka, 1 kā"mū-rās'kə; 2 kā"mu-răs'ka, *n.* A district in Quebec province, Canada; 1,018 sq. m. 2. Its chief town.

Kam-pa'la, 1 kam-pā'lə; 2 kăm-pā'la, *n.* A town in Uganda Protectorate, Africa; formerly the administrative seat.

Kam-pan'ar-ite, 1 kam-pak'a-rīt; 2 kăm-păn'a-rīt, *n. Paleon.* A genus of fossil myriapods, distinguished by two pairs of legs, two ventral and two dorsal plates on the body segments, found in the old red sandstone of Scotland. [< Gr. *kampē*, caterpillar, + *karis*, shrimp.]

Kam'pen, 1 kăm'pen; 2 kăm'pĕn, *n.* An ancient manufacturing town in Overyssel province, Holland; formerly a free imperial city.

Kämp'fer, 1 kemp'fər; 2 kĕmp'fer, **Engelbert** ($^{9}/_{10}$1651–$^{11}/_{2}$1716). A German botanist, traveler, and writer.

kam'pi-lan, *n.* Same as CAMPILAN. **kam'pi-lang'i**.

kam-pung', 1 kam-pŏŋ'; 2 kăm-pŏŋ', *n.* [Malay.] An enclosed space; a compound. **kam-pung'i**.

Kamp'li, 1 kămp'li; 2 kămp'lī, *n.* A town in Nagpur district, Central Provinces, India.

kamp'ter-mra, 1 kamp'ter-mrə; 2 kămp'tĕr-mra, *n.* A tentacular sheath. [< Gr. *kamptos*, flexible, + *derma*, skin.]

kamp-tu'licon, 1 kamp-tū'li-kon; 2 kămp-tū'li-con, *n.* A decorated floor-covering of linoleum, covered with a compound of indiarubber, ground cork, etc., and printed in the same manner as oilcloth. [< Gr. *kamptos*, flexible, + *oulos*, thick.]

kam'py-lite, *n. Mineral.* Same as CAMPYLITE.

Kam-rup', 1 kam-rūp'; 2 kăm-rup', *n.* A district in Eastern Bengal and Assam, India; 3,660 sq. m.; capital, Gauhati.

kam-sin', *n.* Same as KHAMSIN.

kam'singa, *n.* Same as CAMUNING.

ka-mu'te, *n.* [Guam.] Same as CAMOTE.

kan', *n.* To know: ken.

K. A. V., *abbr.* [Russ.] Knight of St. Alexander Nevskoi.

Kan., Kans. (official), **Kas.**, *abbr.* Kansas.

ka'na, 1 kā'na; 2 kā'nä, *n.* [Jap.] Japanese writing. The Japanese language is not monosyllabic, but agglutinative, and has an alphabet of 47 letters, mainly written in two different forms, known as **fira-kana** and **kata-kana**. In addition there is a complete Sinography derived from Chinese consisting of about 350 Sinograms. As these are altogether ill suit the peculiarities of the Japanese language, Kibi-Ko (753) selected 47 Sinograms and simplified them into syllabic sounds. This syllabary was named **fira**, from the first 3 syllables. This *fira*, called the *kata-kana* (half letters), is used collaterally with Sinograms, explaining their sounds and serving for the indication of grammatical particles. This form is sometimes called the vulgar form. The syllabary called the *fira-kana* (expanded letters) was contrived by the celebrated bonzes, Comiu and Kobo (774–835), and to it a 48th sign for a nasal sound was added by a third bonze, Kukiuo. This is the cursive writing for daily transactions, sometimes called the writing of women. There are two other *trofas*, which are not so extensively used, called the **munyo-kana** and the **yamato-kana**. *Imperial Encyclopædia*.

Kan'a-bec, 1 kan'ə-bek; 2 kăn'a-bĕc, *n.* A county in central Minnesota: 536 sq. m.; county-seat, Mora.

Kan'ab Creat'y, 1 kan'əb; 2 kăn'ăb. A table-land in Coconino county, Ariz.; 5,000 to 6,400 ft. high.

ka-na'e, 1 ka-nā'ē; 2 kä-nä'ę, *n.* [Maori.] A mullet (*Mugil perusii* or *Agonostomus forsteri*).

ka-nah'i-an, 1 kə-nā'i-ən; 2 kă-nā'ĭ-an, [Caucasia.] Same as BOM-BAY HEMP. See HEMP.

Ka'na-ga'wa, 1 kā'na-gā'wa; 2 kä'nä-gä'wä, *n.* A ken, southwest of Tokyo, Japan; capital, Yokohama.

Ka'nah, 1 kā'na; 2 kā'na, *n. Bib. Josh.* xvi, 8. [Heb., reed.]

Ka-nak'a, 1 ka-nak'ə or ka-nā'ka; 2 ka-năk'a or ka-nä'ka, *n.* **1.** A Hawaiian. **2.** [Bêche-de-mer.] Any South Sea islander.

Pete and *Kanaka* Joe shot each other to death. BRET HARTE *Luck of Roaring Camp* p. 1. [c. a. co. 1870.]

3. [Austral.] An indentured field-hand on the Queensland plantations recruited from Melanesia in the labor trade. See BLACKBIRDING, *n.* [Hawaiian, man.]

Ka'na-cha"s; **Ka-nak'ī**; **Ka-nak'er-ī**; **Kan-nak'er-ī**.

Kan'a-na"ur, *n.* Same as CANNANORE.

Ka-na'ra, 1 ka-nā'rə; 2 kä-nä'ra, *n.* A district in S. Bombay presidency, India; 6,950 sq. m.; capital, Karwar.— **Kan'a-rese'**. **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Kanara. **II.** *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized inhabitant of Kanara. **2.** The language of Kanara, belonging to the Tamulic class of the Dravidian family.

ka-na'ri, 1 ka-nā'ri; 2 ka-nä'rī, *n.* [Java.] A large Eastindian tree (*Canarium commune*), also called *Java canarium*; also, its fruit, the Chinese olive, the seed of which is called the *Java almond*, and yields kanari-oil. See OIL.

Ka-na'ris, **Ka-nas'ter**, etc. Same as CANARIS, etc.

ka-nat', 1 ka-nāt'; 2 ka-nät', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as CANAUT.

Ka-nauj', 1 ka-nauj'; 2 ka-nouj', *n.* A town in Farukhabad district, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India; has many ruins.

Ka-naul'ji, 1 ka-nau'ji; 2 ka-nou'jī, *n.* A Hindustani dialect.

ka-naut', 1 ka-naut'; 2 kä-nout', *n. pl.* [Per.] Tunnels or channels in Persia, tapping distant streams, whence is brought water for towns or irrigation.

Ka-na'wa-ri, 1 ka-nā'wa-ri; 2 ka-nä'wa-rī, *n.* A dialect of Tibet and the Himalayas.

Ka-na'wha, 1 kə-nā'wə; 2 ka-nä'wha, *n.* **1.** A county in W. West Virginia; 872 sq. m.; county-seat, Charleston. **2.** A river in North Carolina and West Virginia; length 450 m. to the Ohio river.

Ka"na-za'wa, 1 kā"na-zā'wa; 2 kä"nä-zä'wä, *n.* A seaport city in central Honshu Island, Japan.

kan'ch, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as KENCH, KENCH-HOUND.

Kan"chan-jan'ga, 1 kăn"chun-jun'gə; 2 kăn"chŭn-jūn'gä, *n.* A peak of the Himalaya mountains, between Nepal and Sikhim; 28,156 ft. high.

kan'chil, 1 kan'chil; 2 kăn'chĭl, *n.* [E. Ind.] An East-Indian chevrotain (genus *Tragulus*), especially *T. javanicus*.

Kan"da-har', 1 kan"də-hār'; 2 kăn"da-hăr', *n.* An ancient fortified commercial city, capital of central and southern Afghanistan; reputedly founded by Alexander the Great.

Kan"da-las'ka, 1 kan"də-las'kə; 2 kăn"da-lăs'ka, **Gulf of.** The northwestern part of the Japan Sea, Russia; length, 130m.

Kan'da Va'gul, 1 kăn'da vō'gul; 2 kăn'da vō'gul. A dialect of western Siberia.

Kan'da-vu', 1 kăn'da-vū'; 2 kăn'da-vu', *n.* One of the Fiji islands; length, 25 m.

kan'del, 1 kan'del; 2 kăn'dĕl, *n.* [Malabar.] See KANDELIA.

Kan'del'i-a, 1 kan-dēl'i-ə; 2 kăn-dĕl'ĭ-a, *Bot.* A genus of East-Indian trees of the family *Rhizophoraceæ*. The only species is the kandel (*K. rheedii*), the bark of which is used for dyeing red.

kan'dish, *n.* Same as KHANDESH.

Kandh, *n.* Same as KHOND.

Kan-dhar', 1 kan-dhār'; 2 kăn-dăr', *n.* A town in Bhagalpur division, Behar province, Bengal, India.

Kan'di-a, 1 kăn'di-ə; 2 kăn'dĭ-a, *n.* A town in Meerut division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.

Kan'di-yo'hi, 1 kan'di-yō'hi; 2 kăn'dĭ-yō'hĭ, *n.* A county in central Minnesota; 814 sq. m.; capital, Willmar.

kan'djar, *n.* Same as HANDJAR.

kan'dol, *n.* Same as CANANDOL.

kan'dy', *n.* Same as CANDY.

Kan'dy', 1 kăn'di; 2 kăn'dĭ, *n.* **1.** A town in Ceylon, India. **2.** A town in Murshidabad district, Bengal, India.

Kane, 1 kān; 2 kān, *n.* **1. Elisha Kent** (—$^{7}/_{8}$1857), an American arctic explorer; second Grinnell expedition. **2. Sir Robert** ($^{9}/_{10}$1810–$^{7}/_{11}$1890), an Irish chemist and writer. **3.** A county in N. Illinois; 520 sq. m.; county-seat, Geneva. **4.** A county in S. Utah; 4,368 sq. m.; county-seat, Kanab. **5.** A borough in McKean county, Pa.

ka'neh, 1 kā'ne; 2 kā'ne, *n.* A Hebrew measure of length. See MEASURE.

Ka'nem, 1 kā'nem *or* ka-nem'; 2 kā'nĕm *or* ka-nĕm', *n.* A state N. E. of Lake Tchad, French Equatorial Africa (French Congo); 30,000 sq. m.; capital, Njimi.

kan'e-phore, **ka-neph'o-ros**, *n.* Same as CANEPHOROS.

kang, 1 kăŋ; 2 kăng, *n.* [Chin.] **1.** A large Chinese water-jar. **2.** A brick structure from 4 to 6 feet wide and about 2 feet high from the floor, built along the side of a room in parts of China, and having the top finished with broad smooth tiles of ornamental porcelain: used for sitting and lounging upon during the day and sleeping upon at night. In cold weather a fire is built within it.

kan'ga, 1 kăŋ'gə; 2 kăŋ'ga, *n.* [Swahili.] A guinea-fowl.

kan'gan, *n.* Same as CANGAN.

kan-ga'ni, 1 kəŋ-gā'ni; 2 kăŋ-gä'nĭ, *n.* [Swahili.] Grevy's zebra.

kan"ga-roo', *vt.* [Western U. S. & Austral.] To whip with a lash of kangaroo-hide.

kan"ga-roo', 1 kaŋ"gə-rū'; 2 kăŋ"ga-rōō', *n.* **1.** A herbivorous macropodous marsupial, sometimes of great long exclusive of the tail. The kangaroos have short, weak, 5-toed fore limbs and very powerful hind limbs with the fourth digit very large and strongly clawed. In the flying bounds, which are the chief mode of progression, the fore limbs are carried close to the body, which is inclined forward and balanced by the long, strong, tapering tail. Its flesh, especially the tail, is highly relished as a table delicacy.


Kangaroo. 1/20

(New York Zoological Society.)

At the meeting of the Linnean Society of New South Wales, Aug. 27, 1890, discussion arose concerning whether, in the dialect of the blacks of Endeavor River, the word *kangaroo* signified 'I don't know,' and was so used, or whether, as Cook supposed, it really was the name of an animal, known among the aborigines of the locality. *Nature* [London] Oct. 9, 1890, p. 574.

2. [Austral.] A wild young steer or heifer. **3.** [Collog., Eng.] An Australian. **4.** A bicycle introduced in 1884, with its backbone placed obliquely, a forerunner of the "safety" style. **5.** *pl.* [Slang, Eng.] The stock of Australian mines; also, the stockholders. **6†.** A chair: named from its peculiar shape. [Australian. See quotation above.] **kan"gə-roo'**.— **antelope** *or* **antilopine kangaroo**, a kangaroo (*Macropus antilopinus*) related to the giant kangaroo, but antilopine red.— **Dorcas** *or* **Dorcas k.**, a Papuan kangaroo of the genus *Dorcopsis*.— **for'est kan"ga-roo**, *n.* The giant kangaroo (*Macropus major*).— **kan'ga-roo-a-ca'cia**, *n.* Same as KANGAROO-THORN.— **k.**

apple, *n.* The edible berry of a Tasmanian and Australian shrub (*Stilbaum vitiosum*); also, the plant.—**k. bear,** *n.* The koala.—**k. beetle,** *n.* A tropical Old World chrysomelid or leaf-beetle (genus *Sagra*) with the hind legs much developed.—**k. fly,** *n.* [Australia.] A fly (*Chrysomya semimetallica*) somewhat smaller than a house-fly, which inflicts a painful and annoying wound. MORRIS *Austral English.*—**k. grass,** *n.* An Australian perennial grass (*Themeda forskalii*) diffused from Africa and warmer Asia, 2 or 3 feet high and furnishing nutritive fodder.—**k. share,** *n.* A hare-kangaroo.—**k.-hop,** *n.* [Slang, Austral.] An artificial or affected walk.—**k.-leaved,** *a.* Having leaves like the apple.—**k. dog!.—k. mouse,** *n.* **1.** A North-American jumping mouse. **2.** A burrowing pocket-mouse (i) of the genus *Perognathus.* (2) An ellow-mouse of the genus *Microgoodus.* **3.** One of the smaller species of kangaroo-rat.—**k.-rat,** *n.* **1.** A dipodomyine pocket-mouse of the southwestern United States and Mexico, with elongated hind limbs and tail, as *Dipodomys phillipsi.* **2.** A rat-kangaroo.—**kangaroo's-s foot plant,** *n.* Cancer pencil Australian herb (*Antpozanthus manglesii*) of the family *Hæmodoraceæ* with thick, crimson, velvety down covering the stem, branches, and bases of the flowers, which are arranged in terminal, spiked racemes; cultivated for ornament in greenhouses.—**k.-thorn,** *n.* A spiny shrub (*Acacia armata*) of Australia used for hedges.—**k. vine,** *n.* An Australian climber (*Cissus antarctica*) of the vine family (*Vitaceæ*).—**musk-k.,** *n.* A kangaroo-rat.

kan"ga-roo'er, *l* kaŋ'gə-rü'ər; 2 kăŋ'ga-rōō'er, *n.* [Austral.] One whose occupation is to hunt kangaroos.

Kan"ga-roo' Island, an island in South Australia, at the mouth of Gulf St. Vincent; 57 by 24 m. [Ill.

kan'gi-a, *n.* Same as CANGIA.

Kang'ley, *l* kaŋ'li; 2 kăng'ly, *n.* A village in Lasalle county, Ill.

Kan'gra, *l* kŭn'grə; 2 kăn'ga, *n.* **1.** A district in Jalandhar division, Punjab, India; 9,574 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

kang(ue', *n.* Same as CANGUE.

kan'ji, *n.* Same as CANGIA.

K'ang Yu-Wei', *l* kŭŋ yü-wā'; 2 kăng yu-wę' (1858?–1927). A Chinese educator and commentator on Chinese classics; student of Western civilization and leader of the party of reform. [county, N. Ida.; length, 22 m.

Kan'ik-su, *l* kan'ik-sü; 2 kăn'ik-sụ, *n.* A lake in Kootenai

Kan"nis-kal'a, *l* kŭn"nis-kul'ə; 2 kăn"nis-kŭ'a, *n.* A peninsula in northern Russia.

Kan'ni-zas, *n.* See KIS-KANISZA and NAGY-KANISZA.

Kan"ka-kee', *l* kan'ka-ki"; 2 kăn'ka-kē', *n.* **1.** A river in Indiana and Illinois; length, 90 m. to the Illinois river. **2.** A county in E. Illinois; 692 sq. m. **3.** Its capital, a manufacturing city.

kan'kar, kaŋ'kur; 2 kăŋ'kŭr, *n.* [Hind.] A concretionary limestone found in India and used for making roads. It yields an excellent lime for mortar.

kan'ke, *l* kaŋ'ki; 2 kăŋ'ke, *n.* [W. Afr.] Native bread made from maize-flour.

Kan'ker, *l* kŏŋ'kər; 2 kăŋ'ker, *n.* A native state in the Central Provinces, India; 1,429 sq. m. [Turkey.

Kan'li-fi, *l* kŭn'li-fi; 2 kăn'li-fi, *n.* A town in Asiatic

Kan-nuck', *n.* Same as CANUCK.

kan-nu'me, *l* ka-nü'mə; 2 ka-nụ'mẹ, *n.* A marmyrid fish (*Mormyrus kannume*) of the Nile, honored by the ancient Egyptians. [Ar.] **ka-nu'me‡.**

Ka'no, *l* kä'nō; 2 kä'no, *n.* Designating a school of Japanese painting founded by Kano Masanobu about 1425.

Ka'no!, *l* kä'no; 2 kä'no, *n.* See COIN.

ka-no's, *l* ka-nō'; 2 kä-nō', *n.* **1.** A fertile province in Sokoto, Northern Nigeria, West Africa. **2.** Its capital, a walled town. **3.** A walled town in the Sahara Desert, S. Algeria, Africa.

Ka'no-bos, *n.* [Gr.] Same as CANOPUS. **Ka'no-pos‡.**

ka-noon', *n.* Same as KANUN.

Kan'sa, *l* kan'sə; 2 kăn'sa, *n.* A member of a tribe of North-American Indians of the Siouan stock, living formerly in the State of Kansas and now in the Indian Territory. See AMMUNCAN. The word is pronounced in the native tongue kŭn'ze or kŭn'ze. The prefix *o-* is added in *Arkansas,* a name given by the Illinois Indians to the Quapaws, a tribe closely allied to the Kansa.

Kan'san, *l* kan'zən; 2 kăn'san. *I. a. Geol.* Of or pertaining to the second in order of glacial deposits formed at that time. *II. n. Geol.* **1.** The Kansan drift. **2.** The Kansan age.—**Kansan drift,** the deposits of the Kansan glacier.—**Kansan till,** same as Kansan drift.—**Kansan age,** the second of the *Pleistocene glaciers* recognized in North America.

Kan'sas, *l* kan'səs; 2 kăn'sas, *n.* A N. central State of the United States; 81,774 sq. m.; capital, Topeka; admitted in 1861.—**Kansas-Nebraska Act** (*U. S. Hist.*), a Congressional act of 1854 organizing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and of great historical importance, in the midst of the then growing controversy over slavery, it abrogated the terms of the Missouri Compromise, which declared this territory to be free soil, and substituted for that doctrine the principle of local option as to slaveholding. The result of the enactment was political chaos, and it was one of the immediate causes of the Civil War. [*a. & n.*

Kan'sas Cit'y. **1.** A city in Jackson county, Mo. **2.** A city, capital of Wyandotte county, Kan.; seat of Kansas City University (Methodist Protestant), founded in 1886. **3.** A village in Edgar county, Ill.

Kan'sas riv'er. A river in N. E. Kansas; length, 200 m. to the

Kan'su, *l* kăn'sü; 2 kăn'sụ, *n.* A province in N. W. China; 125,483 sq. m.; capital, Lanchow-fu.

kant!, *n.* Same as CANT!, *n.*

kant, *l* kănt; 2 kănt, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] Lace; embroidery; edging.

Kant, *l* kănt or kant; 2 kănt, *n.* **Immanuel** (?/xii 1724–?/ii 1804). A German philosopher. See KANTIANISM.

Kan"ta-kou-ze'nos, *n.* Same as CANTACUZENE.

Kan'tar, *n.* Same as CANTAR.

Kant'berg, *l* kant'bėrg; 2 kănt'bėrg, *n.* A peak in the Finisterre mountains, Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, N. E. New Guinea; 20,000 ft. high.

kan'te-le!, *l* kan'te-le; 2 kăn'te-lē, *n.* [Fin.] A harp or dulcimer with five strings. **kan'dele‡.**

kan'ten, *l* kan'tən; 2 kăn'tẹn, *n.* [Jap.] A gelatinous substance obtained from seaweeds, especially from *Pucus cartilagineus:* used for food and for sizing; Japanese isinglass.

kan'tha, *l* kan'thə; 2 kăn'tha, *n. Hind. Myth.* A great gem which illumines the universe. **kan'thaka‡.**

Kant'i-an, *l* kant'i-ən; 2 kănt'i-an. *I. a.* Of or pertaining to the German philosopher, Immanuel Kant (1724–1804) or his system. *II. n.* A follower of Kant.

Kant'i-an-ism, *l* kant'i-ə-niz'əm; 2 kănt'i-an-izm, *n.* The philosophical doctrine given by Immanuel Kant (1724–1804), especially as set forth in his *Critique of Pure Reason,* *Critique of Practical Reason,* and *Critique of Judgment,* called **critical philosophy,** as opposed to the dogmatism of the Wolfian school, the skepticism of Hume, associationalism, perceptionalism, etc. In approaching its study the utmost importance attaches itself to an understanding of the method and the final purpose of Kant. The method was that of a critical analysis and disursive treatment of the very constitution of human reason itself, with a view to test, in an ultimate and forever convincing way, the a priori conditions, limits, and authoritativeness of all the cognitive process. In this respect Kant compared himself to Copernicus, because he proposed for the first time to regard the known and knowable world of objects from the central or subjective point of view, as fixed by the *faculty* of knowledge, rather than by its *objects.* To the undertaking of this task he confesses that he owes the incitement of Hume, who awakened him "from his dogmatic slumber." The immediate and final purpose to have been the reconciliation of the conflicting claims of science and man's faith in God, freedom, and immortality, by removing the pretense of knowledge, where real knowledge was impossible.

In his greatest work, *Critique of Pure Reason* (1781), Kant first shows ("Transcendental Æsthetic") how all the "stuff" of sensation is organised into objects of perception under the a priori forms of space and time; then ("Transcendental Logic") how these perceptions are constituted into a system of related objects by the unifying *actus,* or synthesis, of imagination, and under the twelve constitutional forms of intellect in judgment, the categories (see CATEGORY); and, finally ("Transcendental Dialectic"), how the reason is led on into a realm of illusion, in its effort to demonstrate the existence of a real world, either absolutely limited or unlimited, either infinitely divisible or constituted of ultimate individibles, and the reality of its supreme ideal of God as absolute and infinite being. The conclusion is that this dialectic process is a discipline of reason rather than a means of cognizing reality. In the *Critique of Practical Reason* (1788) Kant reduces all morality to the obedience of a universal moral law, a categorical imperative, the keeping of which is demanded without consideration of conditions or consequences. The nature of this law, however, involves and justifies the practically indispensable beliefs in God, freedom, and immortality. In the *Critique of Judgment* (1790) it is shown that all our judgments of the useful and the beautiful are grounded in and it imply the a priori conception of purposiveness, and lead on to the idea of God, while the argument from the world of phenomena, as thus constituted, to God as designing mind, does not serve as a basis for knowledge, but authorizes and demands a religious faith.

The logical outcome of the Kantian criticism is undoubtedly a philosophical scepticism, altho there are not a few philosophers who have endeavored to show the contrary asseverations, on its authors part. As respects their agnosticism in limiting man's scientific knowledge of the real world of things, there is a not wholly reconcilable discrepancy between the strong affirmations contained in the *Critique of Pure Reason.* This difference led Schopenhauer to charge Kant with "hedging" in the second edition — a charge which at any rate finds its utter confirmation in patient elaboration of Kant. There are also admissions in the two later *Critiques* which it is impossible to bring into complete agreement with the uncompromising tone of the first work with regard to the impassable limitation of human knowledge. The truth, then, appears to be that, in spite of his years of unsurpassed patient reflection, this great philosopher never succeeded in clearing up entirely his own premises or the conclusions he derived from them.

Besides these three works, which justify the philosophical world in calling Kant the entire modern age, there are many with the name of Kant, we owe several other important treatises to him, in one of which he anticipated La Place's account of the nebular hypothesis of solar development. With the exception of Plato and Aristotle, probably no other thinker has had so enormous an influence on subsequent philosophy. It is stupefying to study that, not only friends as their predecessor, the opposing systems of Fichte, Hegel, Schelling, and Schopenhauer would not have come into existence. In *Kantianism,* as a system of critical philosophy, there are, however, two defenses which deeply affect the whole conception of man's cognitive faculty. First, the psychology of the process and the result of knowing was not only definitely formulated by Kant, but is still generally accepted; but its conclusions as a basis of criticism were not fully apprehended; and, second, the very nature of a so-called category was misconceived. [< G. *Kantianismus,* < *Kant,* Kant.] **Kant'lsm‡.**

kant'ci-coy, *n.* Same as CANTICOY.—**kan'ti-coy,** *n.*

Kant'ist, *l* kant'ist; 2 kănt'ist, *n.* An adherent of the Kantian system of philosophy.

kant'ili, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as KANCHIL. [Buddha's horse.

Kant-na'ka, *l* kant-nä'kə; 2 kănt-nä'ka, *n. Hind. Myth.*

kan'tor, *n.* Same as CANTOR.

Ka-nuck', *a. & n.* Same as CANUCK. [or zither.

ka-nun', *l* ka-nün'; 2 kä-nụn', *n.* [Turk.] A sort of dulcimer

Ka-nu'ri, *l* ka-nü'ri or kə-nü'ri, *n.* One of the native tribes of Bornu, in central Africa. The Kanuris are negroes, modified by various racial intermixtures, chiefly Tibu, and considerably influenced by Mohammedanism, peaceably pursuing trade, agriculture, and other industries. The religion of the upper classes is Mohammedanism, but some of the subjugated tribes are still pagan.

kan"u-pi'ni, *l* kŭn"ü-pē'ni; 2 kăn"ụ-pē'ni, *n.* [Bengali.] A grain sorghum resembling Kaffir-corn, native of China and Manchuria.

ka'o-li-ang, *l* kā'ō-li-ăŋ'; 2 kā'o-li-ăŋg, *n.* A clay-like compact, friable, or mealy, pearly to earthy, white, grayish, or reddish hydrous aluminum silicate ($H_4Al_2Si_2O_9$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. The term is now generally applied to all forms of porcelain clay which do not discolor during the process of firing. [< Chin. *Kao Ling;* see quot.] **ka'o-line‡; ka'o-lin-ite‡.**

The first of these localities is called *Kaolin,* from the name of a range of hills east of Kingteh chin, known as Kao Ling or "High Ridge."

S. WELLS WILLIAMS *Middle Kingdom* vol. ii, p. 23. [s. 1883.]

—ka"o-lin'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the nature of kaolin.—**ka'o-lin-ize,** *vt.* To decompose into kaolin, as feldspar.—**ka"o-lin'i-za'tion,** *n.*

ka'pa, *l* kä'pə; 2 kä'pa, *n.* [Hawaii.] Same as TAPA!.

Kap"a-doanj', *l* kup"ə-dwunj'; 2 kŭp"a-dwŭnj', *n.* A town in Kaira district, Bombay, India. **Kap"a-dwanj'‡.**

ka-pa'i, *l* ka-pä'i or ka-pa'i; 2 ka-pä'i or ka-pa'i, *a.* [New Zealand.] Good: an aboriginal word.

ka-pe'le, *l* ka-pe'lə; 2 ka-pe'le, *n.* [G.] **1.** A musical establishment in Germany, consisting of a choir of singers or a band of instrumentalists, or both, usually maintained by a court or a nobleman. **2.** A chapel.

ka-pell'meis"ter, *l* ka-pel'mis"tər; 2 ka-pĕl'mis"ter, *n.* [G.] **1.** Literally, a chapelmaster; the musical director of a choir or orchestra, with the duties of a conductor, accompanist, choirtrainer, and composer. **2.** The conductor of an orchestra or a band.

Kap"e-naar', *l* kap"ə-när'; 2 kăp"e-nār', *n.* [S. Afr.] A white person born in Cape of Good Hope province.

kaph, *n.* Same as CAPH.

kaph'ar, *n.* [Ar.] Same as CAPHAR.

Kap'i-la, *l* kap'i-lə; 2 kăp'i-la, *n.* [Sans.] **1.** A celebrated sage, the founder of the Sánkhya philosophy. **2.** Agni.

Ka"pi-la-vas'tu, *l* kä"pi-lə-vus'tü; 2 kä"pi-la-vŭs'tụ, *n.* A town in ancient India, noted as the birthplace of Buddha; its site is in the neighborhood of the modern Gorakhpur.

Kap'nist, *l* kŏp'nist; 2 kăp'nist, **Vasili Vasilievich** (1756–ca.1824). A Russian lyric poet and dramatist.

kap-nog'ra-phy, *l* kap-nog'rə-fi; 2 kăp-nŏg'ra-fy, *n.* The art of decorating by drawing on a smoked surface with a fine point, shading by fresh deposits of carbon from jets of smoke, and then fixing the design with varnish. [< Gr. *kapnos,* smoke, + -GRAPHY.] **—graph'ic,** *a.*

kap'no-mar, kap'no-mor, *n.* Same as CAPNOMOR.

kap'ok, *l* kap'ok; 2 kăp'ok, *n.* [Malay.] A downy or silky fiber covering the seeds of a tropical tree (*Ceiba pentandra*) of the silk-cotton family (*Bombaceæ*): used as a stuffing for pillows, cushions, etc. The tree is found in both the East and the West Indies.

kap"o-nier', *l* kap'o-nir'; 2 kăp'o-nēr', *n. Fort.* A caponiere.

Kap'os-var', *l* kop'osh-vär'; 2 kŏp'osh-vār', *n.* A town in Somogy county, Hungary; 07 m. S. W. of Budapest.

kapp, *l* kap; 2 kăp, *n. Elec.* A proposed workshop unit of magnetic-field intensity equivalent to 6,000 C. G. S. units, and generally adopted, as it is a departure from the uniform system of units. [< Gisbert *Kapp,* dynamo-designer.]

Kapp line of force?.

Kapp, *l* kap; 2 kăp, **Friedrich** (?/ix1824–?/x1884). A German-American lawyer and writer.

kap'pa!, *l* kap'ə; 2 kăp'a, *n.* [Gr.] The tenth letter in the Greek alphabet (K, κ), equivalent to English *k,* but often represented by *c.* See K, and ALPHABET.

Kap'paz, *n.* [Jap.] **1.** A rain-coat made of oiled paper. **2.** Thick oiled paper.

Kap'pa'rah, *l* kŭ-pä'rə; 2 kä-pä'rä, *n.* An animal sacrificed by the orthodox Jews as a vicarious offering on the day preceding the Day of Atonement. Usually a cock is sacrificed by a man and a hen by a woman, but geese, fish, plants or coin may take their places. [Heb. native brown.

kap'ta, *l* kap'tə; 2 kăp'ta, *n.* [Lapland.] A shirt of reindeer.

Kap'tchak, *n.* Same as KIPCHAK.

Ka'pu-ra Ma-o'ri. [Australia.] A native oven: copper Maori.

Ka-pur'tha-la, *l* ka-pur'tə-lə; 2 ka-pur'ta-la, *n.* **1.** A native state in Punjab, India; 598 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

ka-Ra, *obsr.* King's Arbour Island in the Pacific Ocean.

Ka'ra, *l* ka'rə or ka-rə'; 2 ka'rä or kä-rä', *n.* A gold-mining district in E. Siberia.

ka'ra-bé, *n.* Amber. **ka-rab'le,** *a. Chem.* Derived from amber: succinic.

Ka'ra-Bu-gaz', *l* kä'rə-bu-gäz'; 2 kä'ra-bu-gāz', *n.* A nearly circular gulf in the E. Caspian sea; 90 by 90 m.; the water is very salt. **Ka'ra-Bugha‡.**

Ka"ra-chef', *l* kä"rə-chef'; 2 kä"ra-chēf', *n.* A town in Orel government, Russia. **Ka"ra-chev'‡.**

Ka'ra-chi, *l* ka-rä'chi; 2 ka-rä'chi, *n.* **1.** A district in Sind province, Bombay, India; 14,182 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a seaport city.

Ka'ra-fi'to, *l* kä'rə-fi'tō; 2 kä'ra-fi'to, *n.* South Sakhalin Island, below latitude 50° N.; ceded to the Japanese by Russia by the treaty of Portsmouth; 13,253 sq. m.; chief town, Toyohara.

ka'ra-gan, *l* kä'rə-gən; 2 kä'ra-gan, *n.* [Rus.] A small fox (*Vulpes karagan*) of Tatary, probably identical with the corsac. **kar'a-gane‡.**

Ka-ra'-George. Same as CZERNI-GEORGE. **Ka"ra-djordje';** **Ka'ra-ism,** *l* kä'rə-izm; 2 kä'ra-izm, *n.* The doctrines of the Karaites. **Ka'ra-i-tism‡.**

ka-rait', *n.* Same as KRAIT.

Ka'ra-ite, *l* kä'rə-it; 2 kä'ra-it, *n.* A member of a Jewish sect distinguished by their faith in the inspiration of the Scriptures, rejection of oral tradition, and their denial of the binding authority of the Talmud.

The sect was founded at Bagdad in 761 by Anan ben David, who rejected Mishnaic and Talmudic tradition. It was never very strong numerically. It now numbers about 12,000 adherents in Asia Minor, Egypt, and the south of Russia. [< Heb. *karaim,* readers, < *kara,* read.]

ka-ra'ji, *l* ka-rä'ji; 2 ka-rä'ji, *n.* Same as KORADJI.

Ka-ra'jich, *l* ka-rä'yich; 2 ka-rä'yich, **Vuk** (1787–?/1864). A Servian scholar.

ka-ra'ka, *l* ka-rä'kə; 2 kä-rä'ka, *n.* [New Zealand.] A tree (*Corynocarpus lævigata*) with entire leaves, small white flowers in terminal clusters, and somewhat plum-shaped edible fruits. The seeds are poisonous when raw, but hamless when cooked.

Ka'ra-kal'pak, *l* kä'rə-kal'pək; 2 kä'ra-kăl'pak, *n.* **1.** A member of a Turkic subfamily of the Kipchak, inhabiting about the Sea of Aral, in Russian Turkestan. **2.** Their language. See URAL-ALTAIC. [< Mongol *kara,* black, + Rus. *kalpak,* cap.]

Ka"ra-kash', *l* kä"rə-käsh'; 2 kä"ra-kăsh', *n.* A river in E. Turkestan, length, 600 m. to the Yarkand river.

kar'a-kin, *l* ka-rā'kin; 2 ka-rā'kin, *n. Chem.* A bitter white crystalline element like a glycoid, derived from the berry-kernels of the karaka. [< KARAKA.]

Ka"ra-kol', *l* kä"rə-kōl'; 2 kä"ra-kŏl', *n.* A salt lake in Issykkara, central Asia; 25 m. in circumference.

Ka"ra-ko'ram, *l* kä"rə-kō'rəm; 2 kä"ra-kō'ram, *n.* **1.** See MUSTAGH. **2.** A pass in the Mustagh mountains, N. E. Kashmir; elevation, 18,550 ft. **3.** Formerly, the ancient capital of the Mongolian empire; latitude 47° 15′ N., longitude 102° 20′ 15″ E.; the town **Kara-Balgassun** is on its site. **Ka"ra-ko'rum‡.** [Rus.] best quality.

Ka'ra-kul', *l* kä'rə-kul'; 2 kä'ra-kul', *n.* Astrakhan of the

Ka"ra-kul', *n.* A town in Bokhara, central Asia.

Ka-ral'it, *l* ka-ral'it; 2 ka-ral'it, *n.* [Eskimo.] A Greenland Eskimo.

ka"ra-mar'da, *l* kä"rə-mär'də; 2 kä"ra-mär'da, *n.* A comprehensive tropical shrub (*Terminalia coriacea*), remarkable for the square lines which mark its branches.

Ka'ram-sin', *l* kä'rəm-sin'; 2 kä'ram-sĭn', **Nikolai Mikhailovich** (?/xii1765–?/i1826). A Russian historian: *History of the Russian Empire.*

ka'ra-mu, *l* kä'rə-mü; 2 kä'ra-mụ, *n.* Any one of various New Zealand trees of the genus *Coprosma,* especially *C. arborea,* a **tree-karamu,** and *C. lucida,* a **bush-karamu.** See COPROSMA. [rante.

Ka'ra-mu'shi, *l* kä'rə-mu'shi; 2 kä'ra-mụ'shi, *n.* [Jap.] The

Ka'ra-rang' As-sam', *l* ka-ran' ə-säm'; 2 ka-răng' ă-săm', *n.* A native state in Bali Island, Malay Archipelago. **2.** Its capital.

ka-ran'ja, *l* ka-run'jə; 2 ka-rŭn'ja, *n.* Same as KURUNG.

ka-ra'o, *l* ka-rä'ō; 2 ka-rä'o, *n.* [New Zealand.] The marriage of a widow to the brother of her deceased husband: among the lowest castes. Compare CHALITZA. [Hind.]

Ka'ra Sea, *l* kä'rə; 2 kä'ra, *n.* **A sea between the Nova** Zembla Islands and N. W. Siberia.

ka-ras'ki-er, *l* ka-ras'ki-ər; 2 ka-ras'ki-er, *n.* [Turk.] A Turkish chief officer of justice and member of the Ulema.

Ka-ra'suk', *l* kä-rä'sük'; 2 kä-rä'sụk', *n.* The western branch of the Euphrates river.

Ka'ra-su-ba-zar', *l* kä'rə'sü-bə-zär'; 2 kä'ra'sụ-ba-zär', *n.* A manufacturing Tatar town in the Crimea, Russia.

kar'at, *n.* Same as CARAT.

Ka-ra'tas, *l.* ka-ra'tăs, *n.* [S. Am.] **1.** A tropical American fiber-yielding genus of herbs of the family *Bromeliaceæ*. *K. spectabilis* and *K. innocentii* are in ornamental cultivation. *K. karatas* furnishes the silk-grass.

Ka'ra-te-gin', *l.* kŭ'ra-te-gĭn', *n.* **1.** A river in Pamir, central Asia; an affluent of the Amu-Daria. **2.** A province in E. Bokhara, central Asia; 8,310 sq. m.; independent till 1863; capital, Garaut-Kurgan.

ka-rat'to, *n.* Same as KERATTO.

kar'at-tree', *l.* kar'at-trē', **2** kăr'at-trē', *n.* An Abyssinian leguminous tree (*Erythrina tomentosa*, Linn.), whose small scarlet seeds share with those of the carob the repute of being the original of the carat weight.— **kar'at-seed'**, *n.* The seed of the karat-tree.

Ka-rau'li, *l.* ka-rou'lĭ; **2** ka-rou'lĭ, *n.* **1.** A native state in Rajputana, India; 1,229 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

kar'a-van', *n.* A caravan. **kar'a-wan'**, **kar'a-wa'na**, *n.* Same as CARAVAN.

kar'a-wal'a, *l.* kar'a-wŏl'a; **2** kăr'a-wal'a, *n.* An Indian crotaloid snake (*Ancistrodon hypnale*). [Cegan stock.

Ka-ra'ya, *l.* ka-rā'ya; **2** ka-rā'ya, *n.* A Brazilian Indian of Same as KERRELA.

kar'bi, *l.* kŭr'bĭ; **2** kăr'bĭ, *n.* [Austral.] *Zool.* A small stinglesss bee of the genus *Melipona* (*M. carbonaria*) whose honeycomb is spiral, tapering toward both ends, and encased in wax: sometimes compared with the bootchar.

kar'boy†, *n.* A carboy.

kar'cass†, *n.* A carcass. **kar'casse†**.

kar-che'-bin, *n.* Same as CARCHEMISH.

Kar'chi, *l.* kŭr'chĭ; **2** kăr'chĭ, *n.* Same as KARSHI.

Kar'czag, *l.* kor'tsog; **2** kar'tsag, *n.* A town in Hungary; former county-seat of Szabolcs, 13 miles N.

Ka-re'ña, *l.* ka-rē'ña or kē'rī-a; **2** ka-rē'a or kā're-a, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.). *2 Kings* xxv, 23. [Heb., bald.]

ka're-a'o, *l.* kā'te-ā'o; **2** kā'rē-ā'o, *n.* [Austral. & New Zealand.] A climbing plant (*Ctenogonum scandens*) with slender spiny stems, ordate leaves, and axillary clustered flowers. The stems are used for cordage and basket-making.

kar'ee'ta, *l.* ka-rē'ta; **2** ka-rē'ta, *n.* [Ind.] A silk letter-bag; also, a letter, specif., from a viceroy to a raja. **kha-ri'ta**.

Ka're-li'a, *l.* kā'rē-lĭ'a; **2** kă're-lĭ'a, *n.* The southeastern part of Finland and the Governments of St. Petersburg, Olonetz, and Archangel: an old name. See KARELIAN.

Ka-re'li-an, *l.* ka-rē'lĭ-an; **2** ka-rē'lĭ-an, *n.* **1.** A member of that branch of the Baltic group (the Finno-Ugrian or Ural-Altaic) family or stock dwelling in eastern Finland and the Russian provinces adjoining. **2.** The language of this people, a dialect of the Finnish.

ka-rel'in-ite, *l.* ka-rel'ĭn-īt; **2** ka-rel'ĭn-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic lead-gray bismuth sulfoxid that is found massive.— [< *Karelin*, the discoverer.]

Ka-ren', *l.* ka-rĕn'; **2** ka-rĕn'ta, *n.* [Burma.] **1.** One of a subdivision of the Burmese race, especially one of the mountaineers of Pegu and southern Burma. They are generally known as *white*, *black*, and *red Karens*, from the color of their dress. See INDO-CHINESE. **2.** The language spoken by this race, a dialect of the Tibeto-Burmese stock.

The *Karen* undoubtedly came originally from China, and his speech belongs to the Siamese-Chinese subfamily; but his ethnic peculiarities are many, and he is not readily to be identified with the other races among whom he dwells.

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE *Jour. Roy. Soc. Arts* June 10, '10, p. 701.

ka-re'wa, *l.* ka-rē'wa; **2** ka-rę'wa, *n.* Same as KAARO.

karfi, *n.* To carve. [dagger or sacrificial knife.

kar'gas, *n.* [Ar. *khanjar*.] **2** kăr'gas, *n.* [Ib. *ind.*] An East-Indian

kar'i, *n.* Same as KARRI.

Ka-ri'a, **Ka-ri'au**. Same as CARIA, etc.

Kar'i-ath'i-a'ri-us, *l.* kăr'ĭ-ăth'ĭ-ā'rĭ-us; **2** kă'rĭ-ăth'ĭ-ā'rĭ-ŭs, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* v, 19.

kar'i-bat', *l.* kur'a-bŭt'; **2** kŭr'ĭ-bŭt', *n.* **1.** An East-Indian dish of curry and rice. **2.** Curry in general.

Ka'rĭ'kal', *l.* kā'rĭ'kăl'; **2** kă'rĭ'kăl', *n.* **1.** A French colony in S. E. India; 52 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

kar'ja-na'ja, *l.* kŭr'ja-nŭ'ja; **2** kăr'ja-nī'ja, *n.* [Jap.] A two-headed arrow used in ancient times: sometimes fitted with a device for whistling while in flight.

Ka-rin'ja, *l.* ka-rĭn'ja; **2** ka-rĭn'ja, *n.* A town in Amraoti district, Berar province, India.

ka-ris'kis, *l.* ka-rĭs'kĭs; **2** kă-rĭs'kĭs, *n.* [P. I.] A small tree (*Albizzia pubiriaxin*) whose bark is used in dyeing. Compare SIRIS.

kar'i-te', *l.* kar'ĭ-tē; **2** kăr'ĭ-te, *n.* [Afr.] A tree of western tropical Africa (*Butyrospermum parkii*) of the family *Sapotaceæ*: the shea-butter tree, the seeds of which yield a substance resembling butter. See BUTTER.

ka-rite', *n.* Same as KRAIT.

Kar'ka, *l.* kŭr'ka; **2** kăr'ka, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.). *Josh.* xv, 3.

Kar'ka-a, *l.* kŭr'ka-a; **2** kăr'ka-a, *n.* *Bib.* *Josh.* xv, 3.

kar'ka-nett', *n.* A necklace; carcanet. **kark'net**. [crane.

kar'kard, *l.* kŭr'kărd; **2** kăr'kărd, *n.* [Hind.] The demoiselle

Kar-koff', *n.* Same as CARCOFF.

Kar'kor, *l.* kŭr'kor; **2** kăr'kōr, *n.* *Bib. Judges* viii, 10. [Heb.,

karl, *n.* Same as CARL.

Karl's'ref, *n.* Same as CARLSRE.

kar'ling, *n.* Same as CARLINE.

Kar'ling, **Kar'lo-vin'gi-an**. See CARLOVINGIAN.

Karls'bad, *l.* kŭrls'bat, **2** kărls'băt, *n.* Same as CARLSBAD.

Karls-kro'na, *l.* kŭrls'krō'na; **2** kărls-krō'na, *n.* A seaport town; situated on five islands in the Baltic sea; capital of Blekinge province, Sweden; a naval station.

Karls'ru-he, *l.* kŭrls'rū-e; **2** kărls'rų-e, *n.* A city, capital of Baden, Germany.

kar'ma, *l.* kŭr'ma or *Sans.* kur'ma; **2** kăr'ma or *Sans.* kăr'ma, *n.* [Sans.] The effect of any act, religious or otherwise; the law of ethical causation regulating the future life; inevitable retribution: an idea of Brahmanic origin, but developed by the Buddhists.

Here between *karma* and re-birth consciousness is one connection of cause and effect; between re-birth and desire is a connection of effect and cause; and between existence and birth a connection of cause and effect. *Visuddhi-Magga*, *Buddhism in Translations*, p. 176. [HARVARD UNIV. PRESS. '06.]

Karma is, then, the law of causation, the law of cause and effect. . . . Man is continually setting up forces in all the planes on which he functions; these forces — themselves in quantity and quality the effects of his past activities — are causes which he sets going in each world he inhabits; they bring about certain definite effects both on himself and on others, and . . . he is responsible for the results they bring about.

ANNIE BESANT *The Ancient Wisdom* p. 246. [T. P. S. 1897.]

Kar'man, *n.* Same as KERMAN, 2.

Kar-ma-ni'a, *n.* [Gr.] Same as CARMANIA.

Kar'mat, *l.* kŭr'mat; **2** kăr'măt, **Ahmad** (-000). See KARMATHIAN. **Kar'math†**.

Kar-ma'thi-an, *l.* kur-mā'thĭ-an, *n.* A member of a heretical sect of Mohammedans, founded in Turkey in the 9th century by Ahmad, called Karmat, a follower of Abdullah the Ismailian.

kar'mic, *l.* kar'mĭk *or* kur'mĭk; **2** kăr'mĭc *or* kŭr'mĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to karma; resulting from or determined by karma.

kar'mouth, *l.* kŭr'mouth; **2** kăr'mouth, *n.* [Egypt.] A catfish of the genus *Clarias* or of *Heterobranchus*. **kar'moot†**.

karn, *l.* kŭrn; **2** kărn, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A heap of rocks; more rarely, a rock resembling pile of rocks in form. See CAIRN.

Kar-na'ſm, *n.* Same as ASSTEROTE KARNAIM.

Kar'nak, *l.* kŭr'nak; **2** kăr'năk, *n.* A village near Luxor, Egypt; ruins of ancient Thebes. **kar'nack**.

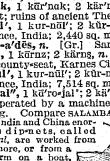
Kar-nal', *l.* kŭr-nŭl'; **2** kăr-năl', *n.* **1.** A district in Delhi province, India; 2,440 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Kar-ne-a'dēs, *n.* [Gr.] Same as CARNEADES.

Karnes, *l.* kŭrnz; **2** kărnz, *n.* A county in S. Texas; 740 sq. m.; county-seat, Karnes City.

Kar-nul', *l.* kur-nŭl'; **2** kŭr-nul', *n.* **1.** A district in Madras province, India; 7,514 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

ka'ro-jal', *l.* kā'ro-jal'; **2** kă'ro-jăl', *n.* A huge Oriental dipnet operated by a machine: used in seafishing. Compare SALAMBA.



Karo-jal.

In India and China enormous dip-nets, called *Karoji*, are worked from the shore, or from a platform on a boat, by means of a complicated system of bamboo supports and levers.

E. J. LOGER — SOELL *Handbook to the Nat. Mus.* p. 66. SMITHSONIAN 1886.

Ka'ron, *l.* kăr-ron; **2** kă'rŏn, *n.* *Ethnol.* A member of a primitive tribe, probably Negrenian, in northwestern New Guinea. They are of a low type and small in stature.

Ka-rond', *l.* ka-rŏnd'; **2** ka-rŏnd', *n.* A native state in Central Provinces, India; 3,745 sq. m.

Ka-ron'go, *l.* ka-ron'go; **2** ka-rŏn'go, *n.* A town on the E. shore of Lake Nyasa Nyasaland, S. Africa.

ka-roo', *l.* ka-rōō'; **2** ka-rōō', *n.* [S. Afr.] **1.** A dry region or plateau, especially one covered with low, scrubby plants; a high table-land or series of terraces or undulating plains productive as a whole only in the wet season. **2.** [C-] A great series of Permian, partly Permian, partly Triassic age, developed in South Africa. Among these beds is the Dwyka conglomerate, of glacial origin; and of probable Permian age. **Karoo'**.

The plains of the *Karroo* bear no resemblance to the sandy wastes of Sahara. In seasons of drought, the soil is parched and arid, and vegetation scorched and shriveled; but after rains it is transformed into luxuriant pastures. J. NOBLE *Official Handbook of Cape of Good Hope* p. 78. [Cape Town 1886.]

— **karoo'-plant'**, *n.* A tall spiny shrub (*Acacia horrida*) common in the South African karoos, which yields Cape gum. — **k.-thorn**, *n.* A bush (*Acacia horrida*) growing in the karoos of South Africa. Its thorns, often 3 inches long, make it valuable for hedges. **k.-doorn†**.

ka-roo'mys, *l.* ka-rū'mĭs; **2** ka-rōō'mys, *n.* *Paleon.* A South-African mammalian fossil found in the karoo beds: supposed to be the oldest known genus of mammals. [< KAROO + Gr. *mys*, mouse.]

karo'ro, *l.* ka-rŏ'ro; **2** ka-rō'ro, *n.* [Maori.] A large laroid gull (*Larus dominicanus*) of New Zealand, having the body white, the back and wings slaty-black, the bill and legs yellow.

ka-ross', *l.* ka-ros'; **2** ka-rŏs', *n.* [S. Afr.] **1.** A native garment made of skins sewed together in the form of a square; a skin cloak. **2.** A rug made of peltry.

Kar-pa'thi-an mount'ains, *l.* kar-pē'thĭ-an; **2** kăr-pā'thĭ-an. A range in the north of Hungary and east and south of Transylvania; length 880 m.; the southern portion is also known as the Transylvania Alps; highest peak, Ruska Poyana, 9,009 ft. high. — **Karpa'thi-an**, *a.*

kar'pho-lite, *n.* Same as CARPHOLITE.

kar'pho-sid'er-ite, *n.* Same as CARPHOSIDERITE.

Kar'put, *l.* kŭr'put; **2** kăr'pŭt, *n.* A town, the capital of Mamouret-ul-Aziz vilayet, Turkish Armenia, seat of the College of Armenia founded by the American Protestant mission.

Kar-qui'nez, *l.* kŭr-kē'nez; **2** kăr-kĭ'nĕz, *n.* A strait between Asiatic Russia and Alaska. California length 4 m.

kar'ree, *l.* kăr'ĭ; **2** kăr'ē, *n.* A South-African willow-like sumac (*Rhus viminalis*) used by the natives for making bows.

kar'ri, *l.* kăr'ĭ; **2** kăr'ē, *n.* The large lofty Australian tree (*Eucalyptus diversicolor*), or its hard wood, used in street-paving and for other purposes. See KARRI WOOD, under WOOD. [Native name.]

kar'ri-gi, *l.* kăr'ĭ-gĭ; **2** kăr'ĭ-gĭ, *n.* See quotation and KASHGA.

Besides the dwellings there are . . . two of the larger buildings used for the reception of strangers, the men, so often spoken of among other Eskimo. . . . They are called 'Kudyigi' or 'Kudrigi' (*Karrigi* of Simpson), a word which corresponds with the Greek Andrones. JOHN MURDOCH *9th Annual Report. Bureau of Ethnology* p. 79. [GOVT. PTG. OFF. 1892.]

Kars, *l.* kŭrs; **2** kărs, *n.* **1.** A province in Transcaucasia, Asiatic Russia; 6,609 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a fortified town 6,000 ft. above sea-level, which was besieged by Russia, 1828, 1855, and in 1877; ceded by the Turks to Russia, by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878; captured by the Turks April 26, 1918.

Karsch, *l.* kŭrsh; **2** kărsh, **Anna Luise** (*née* Durbach) (3/1 1722–5/11 1791). A German poet; called "the German Sappho." [Ib. *ind.*] **kar'ka-ta'ja**, *n.* Central Asia.

Kar-shi', *l.* kŭr-shĭ'; **2** kăr-shĭ', *n.* A walled town in Bokhara.

Karst, *l.* kŭrst; **2** kărst, *n.* *Geol.* A limestone plateau of Austria-Hungary, lying between the Adriatic and the Save. It is characterized by sinks, subterranean watercourses, and caverns.

Kar'sten, *l.* kŭr'stĕn; **2** kăr'stĕn, **Karl Johann Bernhard** (11/2 1782–3/21 1853). A Prussian mineralogist.

kar'sten-ite, *l.* kŭr'stĕn-ĭt; **2** kăr'stĕn-ĭt, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as ANHYDRITE. [< D. L. G. *Karsten*, mineralogist.]

Kar'tan, *l.* kŭr'tan; **2** kăr'tan, *n.* *Bib.* *Josh.* xxi, 34.

Kar'tan, *l.* kŭr'tan; **2** kăr'tăn, *n.* *Bib.* *Josh.* xxi, 32.

Kar'tan-tau', *l.* kŭr'tun-tou'; **2** kăr'tŭn-tou', *n.* A mountain in Semirechensk, Russia; height 5,500 m.

Kar'tar-pur', *l.* kur'tur-pūr'; **2** kŭr'tŭr-pur', *n.* A town in Jalandhar division, Punjab, India. **Kar'tur-pore'†**.

kar'tas, *l.* kŭr'tas; **2** kăr'tăs, *n.* [Ind.] A wooden hammock, swung in a wagon and used as a bed. **2.** A soldier's quarters. **3.** [S. Afr. & Neth.] A flag of truce. Compare CARTEL, **3**. [calendar. See CALENDAR.

Kar-ti'ka, *l.* kur-tĭ'ka; **2** kăr-tĭ'kā, *n.* A month of the Hindu

kar-tom'e-ter, *n.* Same as CURVOMETER.

Kar'ti-ke'ya, *l.* kăr'tĭ-kē'ya; **2** kăr'tĭ-kā'ya, *n.* *Hind. Myth.* A god of war; the miraculous offspring of Siva.

Kart-vel'i-an, *l.* kŭrt-vel'ĭ-an; **2** kărt-vēl'ĭ-an, *n.* The linguistic stock that includes the Caucasus peoples of Georgia, Mingrelia, and Lazistan. **Kar'ta**(or **-tha-lĭn'i-an**); **Karth-vel'i-an**; **Kart'vel†**.— **Kart-vel'i-an**, *a.*

Ka-run', *l.* ka-rŭn'; **2** ka-run', *n.* A river in Khuzistan province, Persia; length, 400 to 500 m. to the Shat-el-Arab river.

ka-run'da, *l.* ka-run'da; **2** ka-run'da, *n.* [Hind.] An apocynaceous bush (*Ardisia carandas*) yielding edible fruits of an agreeably acid taste.

Kar'vir, *l.* kŭr'vĭr; **2** kăr'vĭr, *n.* Same as KOLHAPUR.

Kar-war', *l.* kur-wŭr'; **2** kŭr-wăr', *n.* **1.** A seaport town in Bombay presidency, India. **2.** [k-] See WEIGHT.

karn'wats, *l.* kŭr'vats; **2** kăr'vāts, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A whip in one piece.

Kar-win'ski-a, *l.* kur-win'skĭ-a; **2** kăr-win'skĭ-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of Mexican shrubs or small trees of the family *Rhamnaceæ*. *K. humboldtiana* is the best-known species. A drug infusion of its leaves is widely used in Mexico for fevers. [< *Karwinsky*, a German traveler.]

kar'y-a-pyl'is, *l.* kar'ĭ-a-pĭl'ĭs; **2** kăr'y-ă-pĭl'ĭs, *n.* *Biol.* The fusion of the two parental nuclei, a stage in sexual fusion.— **kar'y-a-pi'tic**, *a.*

kar'y-as'ter, *l.* kar'ĭ-as'tar; **2** kăr'y-ăs'ter, *n.* *Biol.* The nuclear spindle. [< Gr. *karyon*, nut, + *astēr*, star.]

ka-ry'i-nite, *n.* Same as CARYINITE.

kar'y-o-, **kar'y-**, *l.* kar'ĭ-o-, kar'ĭ-; **2** kăr'y-o-, kăr'y-. From Greek *karyon*, nut; nucleus: a combining form.— **kar'y-o-ba'sis**, *n.* *Biol.* Karyomitoplasm.— **kar'y-o-blast**, *n.* A nucleated cell.— **kar'y-o-cer'e-lin**, *n.* Same as CARYOCERITE. **kar'y-o-ce'rĭ-tĭn**.— **kar'y-o-ki-ne'sis**, *l.* kar'ĭ-o-kĭ-nē'sĭs; **2** kăr'y-o-kĭ-nē'sĭs, *n.* *Biol.* The series of changes which the nucleus goes through in indirect or mitotic cell-division; also, such cell-division; mitosis. [< KARYO- + Gr. *kinēsis*, motion.]— **kar'y-o-ki-ne'tĭc**, *a.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or resulting from karyokinesis. **kar'y-en'chy-ma†**.



Karyokinesis. Consecutive Stages of Cell-division (Diagrammatic).

1. Resting stage or reticulum. 2. Close skein or spirem. 3. Loose skein. 4. Monaster (*a*) and diaster (*b*). 5. Daughter-stars. 6. Cleaving of the chromosomes. 6. Metakinesis or divergence. 7. Dyaster. 8. Dispirem. *a*, cell-body; *b*, nucleus; *c*, nuclear filament; *d*, chromosomes; *e*, attraction-spheres forming amphiasters.

kar'y-o-lymph, *n.* *Biol.* Karyohyaloplasm.— **kar'y-o-ly'sis**, *n.* *Biol.* The entire breaking up of the nucleus of a cell, formerly supposed to occur in karyokinesis.— **kar'y-o-ly'tĭc**, *a.*— **kar'y-om'er-ite**, *n.* *Biol.* A nuclear cell which, in some ova, retains for a time one of the chromosomes — **kar'y-o-mi'cro-some**, *n.* *Biol.* One of the granules found in the nuclear fluid of a cell. **kar'y-o-mi'cro-so'ma†**.— **kar'y-o-mite**, *n.* *Biol.* One of the threads of the nuclear reticulum.— **kar'y-o-mi-to'tĭc**, *a.* Of or pertaining to karyomitosis. **kar'y-o-mi-tot'ĭc**.— **kar'y-om'i-tome**, *n.* *Biol.* The nuclear network or reticulum. **kar'y-om'i-tom**.— **kar'y-o-mit'o-plasm**, *n.* *Biol.* The denser portion of a cell-nucleus.— **kar'y-o-mi-to'sis**, *n.* [-ses, *pl.*] *Biol.* The separation of the nuclear fibrils.— **kar'y-on**, *n.* *Biol.* The nucleus of a cell.— **kar'y-o-phan**, *n.* *Biol.* In vorticellids, a nucleated granule within a microsome of the contractile tissue of the stalk.— **kar'y-o-plasm**, *n.* Same as NUCLEOPLASM. **kar'y-o-plas'ma†**.— **kar'y-o-plas'mal**, *a.*— **kar'y-o-rex'ĭs**, *n.* *Biol.* A sudden disruption of a cell-nucleus.— **kar'y-o-some**, *n.* *Biol.* A chromosome. **kar'y-o-so'ma†**.— **kar'y-o-ste-no'sis**, *n.* *Biol.* Direct or amitotic cell-division in which the nucleus directly divides to form two daughter-nuclei.— **kar'y-o-ste-not'ĭc**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, characterized by, or resulting from karyostenosis.— **kar'y-o-the'cal**, *a.* Of nucleated cells.— **kar'y-o-the'ca**, *n.* *Biol.* The special envelop of a cell-nucleus.

kas, *l.* kăs; **2** kăs, *n.* [D.] A cupboard.

Kas'ak, *n.* Same as COSSACK.

Ka-sai', *l.* ka-sŏĭ'; **2** ka-sī', *n.* Same as KASSAI.

Kas'an-lik', *l.* kăs'an-lĭk'; **2** kăs'ăn-lĭk', *n.* A town in E. Rumelia, Bulgaria; noted for the manufacture of the attar of roses. **Kez'an-lik'†**.

Ka'sar, *l.* kā'sar; **2** kā'sär, *n.* A cape in E. Africa, near the Sea Lions.

kas'ba, *l.* kas'ba; **2** kăs'ba, *n.* An Arabian or Moorish citadel.

Kas'bek, *l.* kăz'bek; **2** kăg'bĕk, *n.* Same as KAZBEK.

kas-can'-i-ol, *l.* kas-kăn'-ĭ-ol; **2** kăs-căn'-ĭ-ol, *n.* [Grenada, W. Ind.] The purple gallinule.

Ka-schau', *l.* ka-shou'; **2** kă-shou', *n.* An ancient royal free city of Ahaui-Tirna county, upper Hungary. **Kas'sa†**.

Kas'ter'lee, *l.* kă-stĕr'lē; **2** kăs'tĕr-lē', [P. I.] The snake-bird; Tagalog term. **Ca-sĭ'lĭ†; ka-sĭ'lĭ†**.

ka-sehle', *l.* ka-sē'; **2** ka-sē', *n.* *Archeol.* A compartment, receptacle, or bin constructed in a ship's hold. Gr. *kasella*, < It. *casella*, dim. of casa, LL. *casa*, house.]

kas'ser, *n.* Same as CASSER, 2.

Kas-ganj', *l.* kŭs-gŭnj'; **2** kăs-gŭn', *n.* A town of Etah district, Agra, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.

Ka-shan', *l.* ka-shŭn'; **2** ka-shăn', *n.* A manufacturing town in Irak-Ajemi province, Persia; taken by Russia, Dec. 26, 1915.

Kash''e-pur', *l.* kash'ĭ-pūr'; **2** kăsh'e-pur', *n.* A town in Moradabad district, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.

ka'sher, *l.* kā'shor; **2** kā'shĕr, *n.* & *a.* Same as KOSHER.

kash'ga, *l.* kash'ga; **2** kăsh'ga, *n.* An Eskimo assembly-room, used alternately as a work-shop, a shelter for visitors, and a place for native social gatherings. KASHGA.

Kash-gar', *l.* kash-gŭr'; **2** kăsh-gär', *n.* **1.** A river in E. Turkestan; length, 500 m. **2.** A district in E. Turkestan. **3.** A town, of E. Turkestan, taken by the Chinese in December, 1877. See KASHGARIA.

Kash-ga'ri-a, *l.* kash-gā'rĭ-a; **2** kăsh-gā'rĭ-a, *n.* A region of E. Turkestan; before its conquest by China (1864–1877), an independent kingdom.

Kash-kar', *l.* kash-kŭr'; **2** kăsh-kär', *n.* Same as CHITRAL.

Kash-mir', *l.* kash-mĭr'; **2** kăsh-mir', *n.* A native state in North East India; 84,258 sq. m.; capital, Srinagar.

Kash-mi'ri, *l.* kash-mĭ'rĭ; **2** kăsh-mi'rĭ, *n.* **1.** A native of Kashmir. **2.** The language spoken by Kashmir natives, belonging to the Indian group of Aryan languages. See INDO-EUROPEAN. Translations of the Bible have been made in this tongue in which the phonetic values are represented by the Persian or Sarada alphabets.

Kashmiri possesses a somewhat extensive literature, which has been very little studied. *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xv, p. 692 [< Kashmir.]

Kash-mi'ri-an, *a.* Same as CASHMERIAN.

Kas-hoosh', 1 s.-shūh'; 2 s.-shōōh', *n.* A member of a people inhabiting part of Poland and the coast of Danzig, whose language is Kasubian and whose chief pursuit is agriculture. Also **Kou'li.**—**Ka-shoo'bi-an, Ka-shu'bi-an,** *n.* Same as KASUBIAN.

ka-shy'a, 1 ka-shī'e; 2 kā-shī'ə, *n.* [Heb.] A problem in Jewish casuistry submitted to a rabbi, to be solved by Talmudic rules.

ka-si'da, 1 ka-sē'da; 2 ka-sī'da, *n.* [Ar.] A Mohammedan encomiastic, elegiac, or satirical poem, or a composition in imitation thereof. **Kas-si'da** (-sē'-).

Ka"si-mof', 1 kā"si-mof'; 2 kā"si-mōf', *n.* A commercial and manufacturing town in Riazan government, Russia. **Ka"si-mov".** [town.

ka-sin'tu, 1 ka-sin'tū; 2 ka-sin'tu, *n.* [E. Ind.] The jungle-

Kas-kas'ki-a, 1 kas-kas'ki-e; 2 kās-kās'ki-ə, *n.* 1. A manufacturing town in Smyrna vilayet, Asia Minor. 2. [*l.c.*] An edible melon from there.

Kas-sai', 1 ka-sa-ē'; 2 kā-sī', *n.* A large affluent of the Kongo river, Belgian Kongo and Angola, South Africa; its lower course is sometimes called the **Kwa.**

Kas'sak, *n.* Same as COSSACK.

Kas-sa'la, 1 ka-sa'le; 2 kā-sī'lə, *n.* A fortified town, the former capital of Taka district, Nubia, N. E. Africa; now capital of Kassala district; besieged by Osman Digna in July, 1885; captured by the Italians in 1894, abandoned in 1897, and reoccupied by Egyptian troops on December 21, 1897.

Kas-sa'li, 1 ka-sa'lē; 2 kā-sī'lī, *n.* A lake in the Belgian Kongo, W. Africa; discovered in 1891.

Kas'sas-sin', 1 kā'sas-sēn'; 2 kā'sə-sīn', *n.* A town in N. Egypt, between Cairo and Tel-el-Kebir; at **Kassassin Lock** the English under Gen. Graham repulsed 13,000 Egyptians; the fight is memorable for the charge of the Household Cavalry under Gen. Drury Lowe; the British loss was 7 killed and 70 wounded.

Kas'sel, *n.* Same as CASSEL.

Kas-shi'te, 1 ka-shēt'; 2 kā-shīt', *n. Babylon. Hist.* A foreign dynasty from Elam, founded about 1780 B. C., which lasted 576 years, during which time the title of "god" was never given to the sovereign. **Kas-sit'e.**

kas'sis, *n.* Same as CASIS.

kas'su, 1 kas'ū; 2 kās'u, *n.* [E. Ind.] A black astringent extract resembling catechu, obtained by boiling betelnuts (*Areca catechu*) in water and evaporating the mixture.

Kas"ta-mu'ni, 1 kās"ta-mū'nē; 2 kās"tə-mu'ni, *n.* 1. A vilayet in W. Asia Minor; 13,842 sq. mi. 2. Its capital. [Corruption of *Castra Comneni*, castle of Comnenus.]

Käst'ner, 1 kest'ner; 2 kēst'ner, **Abraham Gotthelf** (ᵃ/₁₇ 1710–ᵈ/₁₈1800), A German mathematician; astronomer and poet; [*Ger. dialect*: native term].

kas-tu'ra, 1 kas-tū'ro; 2 kās-tu'rə, *n.* [Hind.] The musk-

kas-sū'be, 1 ka-sū'bē; 2 kā-sū'bə, *n.* [Jap.] A skate of the family *Squatinidæ*.

Ka'sū-bī-an, 1 ko-sū'bi-on; 2 ka-sū'bi-ən, *n.* A language of the west Slavonic group resembling Polish and spoken in Danzig, Prussia, and its vicinity. Also written KASHOOB.

Ka-sur', 1 ka-sūr'; 2 ka-sur', *n.* A town in Lahore district, Punjab, British India.

Kas-vin', *n.* Same as CASVIN. **Kas-vīn't.**

kat', 1 kăt, *n.* A much-branched shrub (*Catha edulis*) of the family *Celastraceæ*, found in Arabia and Egypt. An infusion of its leaves is drunk as a beverage by the Arabs and the Sclahs of eastern Egypt. [< Ar. *qāt*.]

kat², *n.* The chief ancient Egyptian unit of weight. See KET².

kat³, 1 kăt; 2 kăt, *n.* Same as KATTA.

kat-a-, *prefix*, same as CATA-.

ka-tah'a-sis, 1 ka-tah'a-sis; 2 ka-tăh'ə-sis, *n.* The march back to the sea of the Greek mercenaries who followed Cyrus against Artaxerxes. [Gk. ANABASIS, *q.v.*] (< Gr. *katabasis*, a going down, < *katabaínō*, to go down.]

kat"a-bol'ic, ka-tab'o-lism. Same as CATABOLIC, etc.

kat"a-both'ron, 1 kat"a-bō'thron; 2 kăt"ə-bōth'rən, *n.* [Gk., pl.] *Mod. Geol.* An underground passage cut by water. [etc.

kat"a-crot'ic, kat"a-gen'e-sis, etc. Same as CATACROTIC, **ka"ta-ghan',** 1 kā"ta-gān'; 2 kā"tə-gān', *n.* A district in Afghan Turkestan; capital, Khanduz.

Ka-tah'dhin, 1 ka-tā'din; 2 ka-tā'dĭn, **Mount.** A peak in Penobscot county, Me., height, 5,620 ft.

ka"ta-ka'na, *n.* [Jap.] See KANA. [[Jap.] A chisel-engraving.

ka"ta-ki'ri-bo'ri, 1 kā"ta-ki'rī-bō'rē; 2 kā"tə-ki'rī-bō'ri, *n.*

kat"a-lep'sis, kat"a-lep'sy, etc. Same as CATALEPSIS, etc.

kat"a-mor'phism, *n.* Same as METAMORPHISM.

ka'ta-na, 1 kō"ta-na; 2 kā"tā-nə, *n.* [Jap.] A single-edged sword, slightly curved toward the point.

Kat-ta'ra, *n.* [Gr.] Same as CATTARA.

Ka-tan'ga, 1 ka-tăn'go; 2 ka-tăn'gə, *n.* A country in S. Belgian Kongo, S. central Africa; capital, Bunkeia.

kat'a-pa, 1 kat'a-pe; 2 kăt'ə-pə, *n.* Same as CATAPHASIA, etc.

Kat'a Phu'sin, 1 kat'o fū'sin; 2 kăt'ə fu'sĭn. Pseudonym of John Ruskin. [with triangular blade.

ka-tar', 1 ka-tār'; 2 ka-tăr', *n.* A heavy East-Indian dagger

Ka"ta-rī'na, *n.* [Sw.] See CATHERINE.

Ka-tas'tate, *n.* Same as CATASTATE.

kat"a-ta-xy'ic, 1 kat"a-to-zē'ik; 2 kăt"ə-tăk'sĭ-ə, *n. Pathol.* A form of insanity with cataleptic and epileptic symptoms, and alternating from mania to melancholy. [< Gr. *kata*, down, + *taxis*, see TONE.]—**kat"a-to'nic, *a.* & *n.** **kat"a-ton'ic, *a.*

kat-ep'sis, 1 kat-ep'sis; 2 kăt-ĕp'sĭs, *n.* A stage in the development of insect-embryos wherein the process shifts from the dorsal to the ventral surface of the yolk. [< KATA- + *ēpsis*, < *ēptō*, take in.]

katch'ung, 1 kach'ung; 2 kăch'ŭng, *n.* [E. Ind.] The peanut.

katch'up, *n.* Same as CATCHUP.

Kate'ri-na, *n.* Same as KATHRINA.

kate', 1 kēt; 2 kāt, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The bramble.

Kate', *n.* Diminutive of CATHERINE.

Kate, Mount. A peak in Nevada; height, 6,187 ft.

kat"e-lec-tro'nus, *n.* Same as CATELECTRONUS.

Ka'ter, 1 kē'ter; 2 kā'tĕr, **Henry** (ᵃ/₁₁1777–ᵃ/₁₁1835). An English mathematician and physicist, who invented Kater's pendulum. See PENDULUM.

kath, 1 kath; 2 kăth, *n.* Same as KASSU.

Kath., *abbr.* Katharine.

Kath"a-ri'na, 1 kath"o-rē'no; 2 kăth'ə-rī'nə, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*, the shrew, whom Petruchio marries and tames.

Kath'a-rine, *n.* Same as CATHERINE. **Kath'er-ine.**

ka-thar'sis, *n.* Same as CATHARSIS.

kath-em'bry-o, 1 kath-em'bri-o; 2 kăth-ĕm'brĭ-o, *n.* An embryonic stage in the *Polyzoa* in which the larva shows retrogressive characters.—**kath-em'bry-on'ic,** *a.*

ka-then'o-the"ism, 1 ka-then'o-thē"izm; 2 ka-thēn'o-thi"zm. The form of polytheism in which one god is selected and honored as above all others. See HENOTHEISM. [< Gr. *kata*, according to, + *heis* (*hen*-), one, + *theos*, god.]

Kath'er-ine, 1 kath'er-in; 2 kăth'ĕr-ĭn, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Henry V.*, the daughter of Charles VI. of France; wooed and won by Henry.

Kath'er-ine Peak. A mountain in Utah; 9,903 ft. high.

kath'e-ter, kath"e-to'rem'e-ter, etc. Same as CATHETER, etc.

Ka"thi-a-war', 1 kā"ti-a-wār'; 2 kā"tĭ-ə-wär', *n.* A peninsula of N. Gujarat, Bombay, India; 20,559 sq. m.; it has 187 native states.

kath'i-on, kat'i-on. Same as CATION.

Ka-this'l-o-phō'bi-a, 1 ka-this'i-o-fō'bi-e; 2 ka-thĭs"l-o-fō'bĭ-ə, *n.* Morbid fear of remaining seated.

Kath'leen, 1 kath'lin; 2 kăth'lĭn, *n.* Same as CATHERINE.

ka-thod'ic, 1 ka-thod'ik; 2 ka-thŏd'ĭc, *a.* 1. Same as CATHODAL. 2. *Bot.* Turned away: applied specifically to a hair leaf which is diverted from the course of the genetic spiral.

kat'le-hand"ed, 1 kat'i-hand'ed; 2 kăt'ə-hănd'ĕd, *a.* [Scot.] Left-handed.

Kat'lep, 1 kat'-pō; 2 kăt'-pō, *n.* [Maori.] A venomous New Zealand cheridiid spider (*Latrodectus katipo*).

Ka"tip-pu-nar', 1 kā"ti-pō-nār'; 2 kä"tĭ-pu-när', *n.* [P. I.] A secret society organized during the Spanish domination, in 1892, with the object of freeing the islands, extirpating foreigners, the church, and all the religious orders: exposed by Padre Gaspar de San Buenaventura, Manila, Aug. 19, 1896. Its name signifies "Very Select Society of the Sons of the People." [< Tag. *tipon* + *ka* + *an*, supreme association.]

Kat'i-pu-nan', 1 kat'i-pō-nān'; 2 kăt'ĭ-pu-nän', *n.* [P. I.] 1. A member or associate of the Katipunan Society. 2. Any worthless character, or even murderer. 3. [Colloq., Manila.] An insurgent.

kat"i-pu'ne'ru, 1 kat'o-pō'ro-pī'ro; 2 kăt'ə-pu-pī'rə, *n.* [S. Afr.] The Cape jasmine (*Gardenia florida*), or its flowers.

Kat-kof', 1 kat-kof'; 2 kăt-kŏf', **Michael Nikiforevich** (1818–ᵃ/₁₁1887). A Russian journalist and Panslavist leader.

Kat-kow't.

kat"o-d'ko-gen'ic, 1 kat"o-di"no-jen'ik; 2 kăt"ə-dĭ"nə-jĕn'ĭc, *a.* Generating no eggs which mature in their original follicles on account of insufficient yolk-nourishment. [< KATA- + Gr. *ōikos*, house, + -GENIC.]

kat"o-p'tric, 1 kat"o-drī'ik; 2 kăt"ə-drī'ĭc, *a. Optics.* A tending of both visual lines toward a plane below the horizon, the head being in the primary position.

Kat'rine, 1 kat'rin; 2 kăt'rĭn, **Loch.** A lake in Perthshire 8 miles long. Scotland, 5 sq. m.

kat'sup, *n.* Same as CATCHUP.

Ka'tsu-ra, 1 kā'tsu-ro; 2 kä'tsu-rə, **Taro** (1847–ᵃ/₁₁1913). A Japanese statesman; premier 1901–1906 and 1908, and general.

Kat'tath, 1 kat'ath; 2 kăt'ăth, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix. 15.

Kat'te-gat, 1 kat'i-gat; 2 kăt'ə-găt, *n.* An arm of the North Sea, between Sweden on the east and Jutland on the west; 150 m. by 85 m.

kat'ti-man'doo, *n.* Same as CATTIMANDOO.

Kat'towitz, 1 kat'o-vits; 2 kăt'ə-vĭts, *n.* A town in Silesia, Poland. [P. I.

Ka'tu-beg', 1 kā'tō-bēg'; 2 kä'tu-bĕg', *n.* A town in Samar.

ka-tu'ka, 1 ka-tū'ko; 2 ka-tu'kə, *n.* A viperine snake (*Dipsas indica*) of India and southeastern Asia.

ka-tun', 1 ka-tūn'; 2 kä-tun', *n.* A period of twenty years: an ancient Maya Indian term.

Ka-tun'ga, 1 ka-tūn'ga; 2 ka-tŭn'ga, *n.* A town in Yoruba, Southern Nigeria, West Africa.

ka'tu-ral', *n.* Same as CATTURAL.

Ka'ty, *n.* Diminutive of CATHERINE.

ka'ty-did", 1 kē'ti-did"; 2 kā'tĭ-dĭd', *n.* 1. An arboreal green, long-horned locustid insect; named from the note produced by the stridulating organs at the base of the wing-covers in the male. The **broad-winged katydid** (*Cyrtophyllum concavum*) and the **round-winged K.** (*Amblyorhinus rotundifolia*) are common in North America.

I heard the harsh, reiterated *katydids*
Rasp their incestuous shrieks.
HOLLAND *Kathrina, Childhood* st. 4.

2. *Lumbering.* A pair of wheels used for transporting logs. [Imitative.]

ka'tyu-fong', 1 kē'tiū-fŏŋ'; 2 kä'tyu-fŏng', *n.* [P. I.] A small, closed dwelling-house, as for the poor, frequent-



Broad-winged Katydid (*Cyrtophyllum concavum*). 1/2

ly built on piles. [ly by the Tagalogs.

Kau, 1 kou; 2 kou, *n.* A district in the Hawaiian Islands.

Kau-ai', 1 kou-ī'; 2 kou-ī', *n.* An island of the Hawaiian Islands which produces coffee, rice, and sugar; 544 sq. m.

Kauf'man, 1 kouf'mon; 2 kouf'mən. **Maria Anna Angelica** (1768–ᵃ/₁₁1837). A Swiss painter.

Kauf'man, *n.* 1. 1 kouf'mon; 2 kouf'mən. **Konstantin Petrovich von** (ᵃ/₁₂1818–ᵃ/₁₁1882), a Russian general who conquered Bokhara, 1868; Kniva, 1873; Khokand, 1875. 2. 1 kōf'man; 2 kaf'man. A county in N. E. Texas; 932 sq. m. 3. Its county-seat.

Kauf'man Peak, 1 kouf'mon; 2 kouf'mən. A mountain in the Fedchenko group, Russian Turkestan; 22,993 ft. high.

Kau-kau'na, 1 kō-kō'no; 2 kə-kə'nə, *n.* A township and city in Ontagami county, Wis.

Kaul'bach, 1 koul'bōkh; 2 koul'bäkh, **Wilhelm von** (ᵃ/₁₁1805–ᵃ/₁1874). A German historical painter; he left mural paintings in the Berlin Museum.

Kau'litz, 1 kou'lits; 2 kou'lĭts, **Wenzel Anton, Prince von** (ᵃ/₁1711—ᵃ/₁1794). An Austrian statesman and diplomat, called "Coschinn of Europe."

kau-on', 1 kou-ŏn'; 2 kou-ŏn', *n.* [P. I.] A Malaysian sago palm (*Metroxylon rumphii*) found its forestalks a black, horsehair-like fiber, used for cordage and in upholstery-work. Palm wine is obtained from the flower-spikes.

kau'ra-na, 1 kou'ro-no; 2 kou'rə-nə, *n. Hindu Myth.* The sons of Dhritarashtra. See MAHABHARATA.

kau'ri, 1 kou'ri; 2 kou'ri, *n.* [Maori.] The kauri-gum or kauri-pine. **kaw'ri.**—**kau'ri-gum',** *n.* A resin from the kauri-pine. **kaw'ri-gum'.**—**kau'ri-pine,** *n.* The cowdie-pine (*Dammara australis*), of the pine family, perhaps the most magnificent and useful forest-tree of New Zealand, attaining to a height of 180 feet and a girth of 70 to 100 feet, and yielding valuable straight-grained, durable timber.

kaus, 1 kous; 2 kous, *n.* A southeast wind of the Persian Gulf.

Kau"shi-ta-ki'Brāh'ma-na, 1 kou"shi-tā'ki-brā"ma-no; 2 kou"shi-tä'kĭ-brä'mə-nə, *n.* [Sans.] A Brāhmana that belongs to the Rig-Veda, embracing on a definite plan the entire sacrificial procedure.

The Brāhmana of the Kaushītakins which has been preserved to us as a distinct work, different from the Brāhmana of the Aitareyins, can only be considered as a branch of the original stock of Brāhmana literature. MAX MÜLLER *Ancient Sanskrit Lit., The Brāhmanas* p. 346. [W. & N. 1860.]

kau'sa-a, *n.* Same as CAUSIA.

ka'ra, 1 kā"ro; 2 kä"ra. *n.* [Polynesia.] 1. *Bot.* A shrub (*Piper methysticum*) of the pepper family. 2. A non-alcoholic and unfermented beverage of great social and ceremonial value prepared from this plant, according to the native method, by chewing the root, mixing the comminuted particles with water, and straining the infusion when of the proper consistency. Taken in moderation it acts as a stimulant and tonic, but when drunk to excess produces drowsy intoxication, with loss of control of the legs. Also **ka'va-ka'va, ka'va-ka'tag",** *n.* A Hawaiian feast so called from the ceremonial drinking of kava.



Samoan Kava-bowl.

ka'va-in, 1 kā've-in; 2 kä'va-in, *n. Chem.* A colorless, odorless, crystalline resin found in the kava-root.

Ka-va'la, 1 ka-vō'lo; 2 kä-vä'lə, *n.* A Greek seaport on the Ægean sea; scene of surrender of a Greek army corps to the Germans, Sept. 12, 1916.

Ka'a-nagh, 1 kav'o-no; 2 kăv'ə-nə, **Julia** (ᵃ/₁1824–ᵃ/₁₂1877). An Irish novelist and essayist.

ka-vass', 1 ko-vās'; 2 kə-văs', *n.* A guard or military courier attending Turkish dignitaries; also, a Turkish police officer. [< Turk. *qavās*.]

The *kavass* is a very important functionary in Constantinople. . . . He wears a magnificent Turkish military dress. . . . The *kavass* is answerable with his head for the safety of his charge.
F. MARION CRAWFORD *Paul Patoff* p. 26. [H. M. & CO. 1887.]

Ka-vay'a, 1 ko-vaī'o; 2 kä-vī'ə, *n.* A seaport town in Senegal vilayet, Albania.

kave, kav'el, ka'ver. Same as CAVE, etc.

ka'veh-kha'neh, 1 kā've-hā'ne; 2 kä'və-hä'nĕ, *n.* [Per.] A Persian tea-house. [< Ar. *kaveh*, coffee, + Per. *khaneh*, house.]

Ka'ver-i, 1 kā'vo-rē; 2 kä'vər-ĭ, *n.* A river in Mysore and Madras, S. India; length, 475 miles from the western Ghats mountains to the Bay of Bengal.

Ka'vi, 1 kā'vē; 2 kä'vĭ, *n.* An extinct language, introduced into Java by Buddhist missionaries about 800, and used for literary and liturgical purposes; it is based on an old Pali alphabet, and from it Javanese is derived. **Ka'wi.**

ka-vire', *n.* Same as CAVIAR.

Ka'vi-ron'do, 1 kā'vē-ron'dō; 2 kä"vĭ-rŏn'do, *n.* A group of powerful tribes, chiefly Bantu, inhabiting a region northeast of Victoria Nyanza, Africa.

kaw', *v. & n.* Same as CAWK.

Kaw, *n.* Same as KANSA.

Ka-wa'go-e, 1 ko-wā'go-ē, 2 kä-wä'gō-ĕ, *n.* A town in Honshu Island, Japan; 25 miles N. W. of Tokyo.

Ka-wai'han, 1 ko-waī'hon; 2 kä-waī'hən, A district in Hawaii Island.

ka-wa'ka, 1 ko-wa'ko; 2 kä-wä'kə, *n.* [New Zealand.] A large tree (*Libocedrus dacrioides*) of the family of the cypress-cedar, affording a hard, resinous, fine-grained, dark-reddish wood, valuable for carving and for planks and spars.

Ka'wa-ka'wa, 1 kā'wo-kā'wo; 2 kä"wə-kä'wä, *n.* [Hawaii.] *Ich.* The little bonito (*Gymnosarda alletterata*).

ka-wa-ka'wa, *n.* [Maori.] A New Zealand shrub (*Piper excelsum*) of the pepper family (*Piperaceæ*): much used in religious ceremonies and for the ransom of the tabu.

Ka-war', 1 ko-wār'; 2 kä-wär', *n.* A wady and oasis in the Sahara, Africa. See BILMA.

Ka-war'do, 1 ka-wūr'do; 2 kə-wär'do, *n.* A native state in Central Provinces, India; 887 sq. m.

ka-wa'ta, 1 ko-wā'to; 2 kä-wä'tə, *n.* [Jap.] The cotton-plant.

ka'wa"tle, 1 kā'wo-to"l; 2 kä'wə-tĭ"l, *n.* [Scot.] The jackdaw.

Ka-wau'ke, *n.* See WAUKE.

Ka-we'ah, 1 ko-wē'o; 2 ka-wē'ə, *n.* A peak in Sierra Nevada mountains, California; 14,000 ft. high.

ka-waī'le, *n.* Same as LAUREL KEY.

kay', 1 kē; 2 kā, *n.* The letter *K*, *k*; rarely so written. [ME. *ka*, < L. *ka*, the letter *k*.]

Kay', *n.* Same as CAY.

Kay', *n.* 1. **John,** first English poet laureate to Edward IV.; lived about 1480. 2. **John** (ᶜ/₁₁1704–1704?), an English machinist: inventor of the flying shuttle. 3. **Robert** (ᵃ/₁₁ 1742–ᵃ/₁₁1826), a Scottish miniature-painter; etcher; caricaturist. 4. Same as CAUSA, 1. 5. Same as QUEBUX, 3in. 6. A county in Oklahoma; 895 sq. m.; county-seat, Newkirk.

ka'ya, 1 kā'yo; 2 kä'yə, *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese tree (*Torreya grandis*) of the pine family, with ill-smelling leaves and wood, but yielding excellent timber.

kay'ak, kay'ak, etc. Same as KAIAK, etc.

Kay'an, 1 kaī'on; 2 kȳ'an, *n.* A member of the principal Dyak tribe.

Kay'e, 1 kē; 2 kā, *n.* 1. Same as CAIUS, 1. 2. **John** (ᵃ/₁₂ 1783–ᵃ/₁₁1853), an English bishop and ecclesiastical historian.

3. **Sir John William** (1814–ᵃ/₁₁1876), an English historian.

Kayes, 1 kēs; 2 kāz, *n.* A town in Upper Senegal-Niger, French West Africa.

Kay'l-you, 1 kē'i-yū; 2 kā'ĭ-yu, *n.* Same as MARIAS RIVER.

kayles, 1 kēlz; 2 kālz, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng. & Ir.] A game of nine-pins or skittles; also, the pins used in the game.

Kay"-Shut'tle-worth, 1 kē"-shut'l-wūrth; kā"-shŭt'l-wŭrth, **Sir James** (ᵃ/₁₂1804–ᵃ/₁₁1877). An English educational reformer.

Ka'y-stros, *n.* [Gr.] Same as CASTER.

Kays'ville, 1 kāz'vil; 2 kāz'vĭl, *n.* A city in Davis county, Utah. **kaz'a, kaz'ā.** 1 kaz'o; 2 kăz'ə, *n.* A Turkish administrative district, or subdivision of a sanjak.

Ka'zak, *n.* Same as COSSACK.

Ka"zan-li', 1 kā"zon-lē'; 2 kä"zən-lī', *n.* A town in Asiatic Turkey; 8 miles N. W. of Bagdad.

Ka-zan', 1 ko-zān'; 2 kä-zän', *n.* 1. A former government in E. Russia. 2. Its capital, now the capital of the Tartar republic, Russia; educational and manufacturing city, seat of a university, founded in 1801.

kaz'ard-ly, 1 kaz'ord-li; 2 kăz'ərd-lĭ, *a.* [Local, Eng.] Liable to mishap; lean or diseased, as cattle.

Kaz'bek, 1 kāz'bek; 2 kăz'bĕk, *n.* A mountain in the Caucasus mountains, Russia; 16,546 ft. high.

Kaz'em-bek, 1 kaz'em-bek; 2 kăz'ĕm-bĕk, *n.* A country in N. Rhodesia, South Africa.

ka'zi, ka'zy, *n.* Same as CAZI.

Ka'zi-lar'-ia'ter, 1 kā'zi-lar-ē'o-ter; 2 kä'zĭ-lär-ĭ'ə-tĕr', *n.* [Turk.] Either of the two chief officers of the Turkish ulema, one having jurisdiction in Asia, one in Europe. **kaz"as-ker'.**

Kaz'in-czy, 1 koz'in-tsē; 2 kăz'ĭn-tsy, **Ferencz** or **Francis** (ᵃ/₁₂1759–ᵃ/₁₁1831). A Hungarian writer; the restorer of the Hungarian language.

ka-zoo', 1 ka-zū'; 2 ka-zōō', *n.* A toy musical instrument, consisting of a peculiarly shaped wooden tube, containing a catgut strip, which, when the tube is sung into, vibrates with a harsh disconance. [Prob. colonel.]

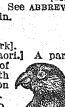
Kaz-vīn', 1 koz-vīn'; 2 kăz-vĭn', *n.* A town in Greek-Aljemi province, N. Persia. **Kas-ktn'; Kas-vīn't.**

Kaz-wī'nī, 1 koz-wī'nī; 2 kăz-wĭ'nĭ, **Zachariah ben Mohammed ben Mahmoud el** (1210?–1283). An Arabian naturalist; called "the Pliny of the Orientals"; wrote *The Wonders of Nature*.

K. B., K. C., K. C. B., K. C. I. E., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

K. B. A., *abbr.* Knight of St. Bento d'Avis [Portugal].

K. B. E., *abbr.* Knight of the Black Eagle [Prussia].
K. C. H., *abbr.* Knight Commander of [the Order of] Hanover.
K. C. L., *abbr.* King's College, London. [tron.
K. C. M. G., K. C. S. I., K. C. V. O., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION-KEY.
K. C. S., *abbr.* Knight of Charles III. of Spain.
k. d., *abbr.* Knockdown.
K. D. G., *abbr.* King's Dragoon Guards.
K. E., *abbr.* Knight of the Elephant [Denmark].
ka's, 1 kē's or kī's; 2 kē's or kā's, *n.* [Maori.] A parrot (*Nestor notabilis*) of the mountain regions of New Zealand, olive-brown variegated with blue and green. It feeds on carrion in addition to fruits, etc., and even attacks living sheep.



Kea.

The kea . . . plunges its powerful beak into the kidney fat, which it devours, and then leaving one victim he die in agony, goes off in search of another.
G. M. GRAHAM in *Harp. M'thly Mag.*, 1891, p. 433.

keach, 1 kēch; 2 kēch, *vt.* [Prov., Eng.] To dip out, as water.
Ke-a'-la-ke-ku'a, 1 kē-ā'lą-kē-kū'ą; 2 kē-ā'lą-kē-kū'ą, *n.* A bay in Hawaii Island. Captain Cook was killed here Feb. 14, 1779.
kea'ner, 1 kē'nər; 2 kē'mer, *n.* [Prov., Eng.] A ferret.
kean, 1 kēn; 2 kēn, *n.* **1. Charles John** (1/11811–2/11868), an English actor; born in Ireland; played in the United States. **2. Edmund** (1/11787–2/11833), an English tragic actor; father of preceding; played in the United States. **3. Ellen Tree** (1/11805–2/11880), an English actress; wife of Charles. [Celt. Ir. *mase.*, vast.]
Keane, 1 kēn; 2 kēn, *n.* **1. John, Lord** (2/11781–2/11845), an English general at Waterloo in 1815. **2. John Joseph** (2/11839–2/11918), an Irish-American Roman Catholic prelate; archbishop of Dubuque since 1900.
kearn, *n.* Same as KERN².
Kear'ney, 1 kēr'nı; 2 kēr'ne, *n.* **1.** A county in S. Nebraska; 503 sq. m.; county-seat, Minden. **2.** A manufacturing city and shipping point; county-seat of Buffalo county, Neb.
Kear'ny, 1 kēr'nı; 2 kēr'ne, *n.* **1.** [Philip] (1/11815–2/11862), a United States general; fought in Mexican and Civil wars; lost his left arm; joined the French army; fought at Solferino and was decorated; fell at Chantilly. **2.** [Stephen] **Kearney'et. 3. Stephen Watts** (2/11794–2/11848), a United States general; conquered New Mexico, 1846; was Governor of California, 1847. **3.** A county in S. W. Kansas; 848 sq. m.; county-seat, Lakin. **4.** A town in Hudson county, N. J.
Kear'sarge, 1 kēr'sārj; 2 kēr'sārj, *n.* **1.** A mountain in Carroll county, N. H., 3,260 ft. high. **2.** A mountain in Merrimac county, N. H., 2,943 ft. high. **3.** *U. S. Hist.* A sloop of war which destroyed the Confederate cruiser Alabama" June 19, 1864, off Cherbourg, France.
Kears'ley, 1 kīrz'lı; 2 kērg'le, *n.* A town in Lancashire, England.
Kear'y, 1 kīr'ı; 2 kēr'y, **Auzie** (2/11825–2/11879). An English novelist; historian, and writer of juvenile stories.
Keat'ing, 1 kīt'ıŋ; 2 kēt'ing, **Geoffrey** (–1644?). An Irish priest and historian.
Keats, 1 kēts, *n.* **1. John** (2/11795–2/11821), an English poet; *Endymion.* **2. Sir Richard Goodwin** (1/11757–1/11834), an English admiral who served in the American and French wars.
keave, *n. & n.* Same as KEEVE.
keb, 1 keb; 2 kēb, *vt.* [KEBBED; KEB'BING.] [Scot.] To give birth to a lamb prematurely; lose a lamb: said of a ewe.
keb's, *n.* [Scot.] 1. A lamb that has lost its mother's teat. **2.** A sheep-tick (*Melophagus ovinus*).— **keb'-house",** *n.* A pen in which a ke-ewe is kept.
Keb's, *n. Egypt. Myth.* Same as SEB.
keb'a-ra, *n.* Same as CABOCLO.
keb'ber, 1 keb'ər; 2 kēb'er, *n.* [Old or Prov. Eng.] A poor
Keb'bi 1 keb'ı; 2 kēb'y, *n.* A town in Sokoto province, Northern Nigeria, West Africa.
keb'bie, 1 keb'ı; 2 kēb'i, *n.* [Scot.] A cudgel or rude walking-
keb'bock, 1 keb'ək; 2 kēb'ek, *n.* [Scot.] A large cheese, or a large slice of cheese. **keb'buck†; keb'buck‡.**
keb'by, *n.* Same as KEBBIE.
Keb'i, *n. Gallic, abbr.* Kebitic College (Oxford).
Kebh'snauf, 1 kēb'snauf, 2 kēb'snouf, *n. Egypt. Myth.* A hawk-headed genie of Amenti having charge, in embalmment, of the liver and gall-bladder. **Qebh'snauf.**
keb'lah, 1 keb'lə; 2 kēb'le, *n.* [Ar.] The direction of the Kaaba in Mekka, toward which the Mohammedan worshiper turns in prayer: marked on the interior wall of a mosque by a niche, or mihrab. **2.** Any object of devotion or passionate desire. **keb'la†.**
Ke'ble, 1 kī'bl; 2 kē'bl, **John** (1/21792–1/21866). An English divine; professor of poetry, Oxford; Tractarian; *Christian Year.*
kebsh, 1 kebsh; 2 kēbsh, *n.* [Ar.] A wild sheep, the aoudad.
kech'er, 1 kech'ər; 2 kēch'er, *n.* [Scot.] To cough unceasingly.
kech'u-a, 1 kech'ų-ą; 2 kēch'u-ą, *n.* The most cultured of all the American linguistic stocks of South America, spoken in Peru and beyond. See AMERICAN. **Kech'u-an†.**

The Kechua . . . was spoken by an unbroken chain of tribes for nearly two thousand miles from north to south; . . . from 3° north of the equator to 32° south latitude. D. G. BRINTON *Am. Race. S. Am. Tribes* 2 m., p. 355. 2 m., p. 355.

keck, 1 kek: 2 kēk, *vi.* **1.** To heave as in vomiting; retch; also, to make a retching sound; said of birds. **2.** Hence, to show or feel great disgust. **keck'le†.**

If they can sit with us at table, why not they keck at our cookery?
I do not understand these half convertites.
Laws Essays & Hits, Imperfect Sympathies p. 92. [w. *v.* & *cc.*]

3. To thrust out the head with outward neck as in vomiting. **4.** [Scot.] To recoil from an offer. [Imitative of the sound of retching.]
keck, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Lively or quick; pert.
keck's, *n.* The hollow stalk of a grass, or of a low-parsley, hemlock, and other herbs of the parsley family. [< KEX.]
kecks‡; keck'ste‡; keck'sy†.— broad-sleeved keck, the cow-parsnip. — **rum'pet-keck",** *n.* The wild angelica.
keck's, *n.* [Dial.] A retching; qualmishness; nausea.
keck'lish, 1 kek'ish; 2 kēk'lish, *a.* [Dial.] Qualmish. **keck'lish‡.**
keck'le, 1 kek'l; 2 kēk'l, *vt.* Same as KECK, *v.*
keck'le†, *vt.* [KECK'LED, KECK'LING.] *Naut.* To wrap or serve, as a cable or hawser, with canvas, rope, etc., as a protection from chafing. [Cp. KINKLE.]
keck'le‡, *vi.* [Scot.] To cackle, chuckle, or giggle.
keck'le', *n.* [Dial.] The act of retching; nausea; keck.
keck'le, *n.* [Scot.] A chuckle or giggle.
keck'le-meck'le, 1 kek'l-mēk'l; 2 kēk'l-mēk'l, *n.* [Eng.] Lead-mines of the poorest quality.
keck'ling, 1 kek'lıŋ; 2 kēk'ling, *n. Naut.* Rope, chains, etc., used to keckle cables or hawsers.
keck'ling-pin', *n.* [Scot.] A knitting-needle.
keck'shaws, *n.* Same as KECKSHAW. **keck'shoe‡.**
keck'son, keck'sy, *n.* See KEX.
keck'y, 1 kek'ı; 2 kēk'y, *a.* Resembling a kex or kecksy.
Kecs'ke-mēt, 1 kech'ke-mēt; 2 kēch'kē-mēt, *n.* A manufacturing town in Hungary.
ked, 1 ked; 2 kēd, *n.* [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] A sheep-tick, sheep-louse, or other blood-sucking insect.
Ked'ah, *n.* A state on W. Malay Peninsula; 3,150 sq. m. pop. 247,000.
Ke'dar, 1 kī'dər; 2 kē'dar, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxv, 13. A son of Ishmael. [Heb., powerful.] [ture of wild elephants.
ked'dah, 1 ked'ə; 2 kēd'ą, *n.* [India.] A snare set for the cap-
Ked'e-mah, 1 ked'ı-ma or kı-dī'ma; 2 kēd'ı-ma or ke-dē'ma, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxv, 15. A son of Ishmael.
Ked'e-moth, 1 ked'ı-moth or kı-dī'moth; 2 kēd'e-mōth or ke-dē'moth, *n. Bib. Josh.* xiii, 18, 26.
Ke'desh, 1 kī'desh; 2 kē'dėsh, *n. Bib. Josh.* xii, 22.
Ked'e-shah, 1 ked'ı-sha; 2 kēd'e-sha, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxxix, 29 (R. V., margin).
Ked'esh Naph'ta-li, 1 kī'desh naf'ta-lı; 2 kē'dėsh naf'ta-lī. *Bib. Judges* iv, 6.
kedge', 1 kej; 2 kēdj, *vi. & vt.* [KEDGED; KEDG'ING.] *Naut.* To move, as (a vessel) by pulling on a grounded kedge or anchor; warp. [< Sw. *kedja*, tug.]
kedge', *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To stuff or fill.
kedge, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Lively or spirited; brisk. **2.** Fat; stout; pot-bellied. **kedg'y‡.**
kedge, *n. Naut.* A light anchor, used chiefly for kedging. **kedge'an'chor†.**
kedge'er, 1 kej'ər; 2 kēdj'er, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A fisherman.
Ke-di'ri, 1 kē-dī'rı; 2 kę-dī'ri, *n.* **1.** A Dutch residency, Java. **2.** Its capital.
kedi've, 1 kē-dī'v; 2 kē-dī'v-ē, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as KHEDIVE.
kedlock, 1 kel'ək; 2 kēd'lok, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Charlock.
Ked'ron, 1 kī'dran *or* ked'ron; 2 kē'dron *or* ked'ron, *n.* A ravine in Jerusalem. [ceeps in winter.
ke-dush'ah, 1 ke-dush'ə; 2 kē-dush'ą, *n.* [-SHOT, *pl.*] [Heb.] A prayer in the third paragraph of the Amidah, containing the ter ter of the Trishagion. " Holy! Holy! Holy!" from isa. vi, 3. **ke-dush'shah‡.**
kee', 1 kī; 2 kē, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng.] Kine; cows.
kee'-bird, *n.* Applied to the rolled tips of young ferns.
kee'dug, 1 kī'dug; 2 kē'dūg, *n.* [Ir.] A covering made of an old sack worn over head and shoulders in rainy weather.
keef, *n.* Same as KIEF.
keek, 1 kēk; 2 kēk, *vi.* Same as KEJANG.
keek, 1 kīk; 2 kēk, *vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To look pryingly.
— **keek'ing-glass",** *n.* [Scot.] A looking-glass.
keek, *n.* 1. A peep. **2.** A prying look; specially, in the clothing trade, a person engaged by a garment-maker to obtain the latest styles from a rival concern that he may make up goods in imitation of them for sale to a lower price.
— **keek'-house",** *n.* A house that makes up shoddy goods in the latest styles.
keek'er, 1 kī'kər; 2 kēk'er, *n.* 1. A peeper. **2.** [North. Eng.] An under-ground inspector of mines.
keek'wi-lee'-house", 1 kīk'wı-lī'-hus"; 2 kēk'wi-lē'-hous", *n.* A crude habitation excavated by the Indians of the interior of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. [< Chinook *ggwalth*, below.]
keel', 1 kīl, 2 kēl, *v. t. t.* To provide with a keel, as a vessel. **2.** [Scot.] To plow with a keel, as waves; sail. **II.** *i.* **1.** To turn up the keel; show the bottom. **2.** [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] To yield or give up; cease.
— **to keel over** [Colloq., U. S.], to turn bottom up; upset; hence, to fall over or be felled, as from a shock.
keel', *vt.* [Scot.] To mark with red chalk, as sheep.
keel-', *v.* To cool.
keel, *n.* 1. *Ship-building.* The lowest lengthwise member of the framework of a vessel, serving to stiffen it both vertically and laterally, and, when it projects below the planking or plating, as is usually the case, giving it stability. In a wooden vessel it is made of several pieces, and bolted together, and serves as the backbone of the entire frame; in an iron or steel vessel much of the stiffening effect is left to the keelson. See illus. under ship, fig. 14.

In figuratively, a ship. [Poetic.] **2.** *Bot.* (1) The two lower more or less combined petals of a papilionaceous corolla. (2) A projecting ridge along the back of any organ. **3.** [Of the middle keel-shaped petal in the genus *Polygala*.] **4.** *Geom.* A structure, generally built up of plates and angles, faced with wood, secured fore and aft on the bottom of a warship, to aid the keel in supporting the weight of the ship when placed in dry dock.
— **false keel,** *n.* **1.** A supplementary keel attached to the bottom of the true keel to protect the latter and to increase the stability of the vessel. **2.** A keel fastened to the bottom of an originally keelless boat, on the outside.— **fin keel,** *n.* (*Naut.*), an extension of a yacht's keel downward, suggesting the back fin of a fish: commonly of metal, and serving to ballast and prevent lateral drifting.— **flat-plate keel,** *n.* A keel whose principal members are an inner and an outer horizontal keel plate, a vertical keel plate, and a keelson plate, these being connected together and to the ship's frames by angles.— **hanging k.,** a bar keel.
— **horizontal bar k.,** a slab keel.— **inner k.,** a keelson.— **keel'-bill",** *n.* A bird, the ani (*Crotophaga ani*). **k.-bird†.**
— **k.-block,** *n.* One of several blocks on which the keel of a vessel rests in building or repairing.— **k.-boat,** *n.* A covered freight-boat having a keel but no sails: used on rivers in the western United States.— **k.-bully,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A lighterman on the Tyne.— **k.-compelling,** *a.* [Poet.] Urging onward a keel or vessel.— **k.-line,** *n. Naut.* 1. Same as KEEL', 1. 2. A lacing to secure a bonnet to the foot of a sail.— **k.-molding,** *n.* A round molding having lengthwise a filet-like projection like a keel.— **k.-petals,** *n. pl. Bot.* The two petals which unite to form the keel in a papilionaceous blossom.— **k.-piece,** *n.* One of the pieces or timbers constituting a keel.— **k.-plate,** *n.* One of the plates which form the keel.— **k.-rabbet,** *n.* A groove in a vessel's keel in which are fitted the garboard-strakes.— **k.-riveter,** *n.* A machine controlled by pneumatic or hydraulic pressure used for riveting together the keel plate and iron or steel frames of a ship.— **keel'rope',** *n.* A rope formerly used to keep the timber-holes of a ship clear.— **k.-shaped,** *a. Bot.* Same as CARINATE.— **k.-staple,** *n.* A copper staple used in fastening a false keel to the main keel.— **on an even k.,** without drawing more water at the bow than at the stern, as a vessel.
— **plate k.,** an external keel formed of a single thickness of plate iron laid flat along the central line of the hull: distinguished from *box keel*, *bar keel*, and other drop-keels.— **rank k.,** a keel having great depth.— **side-bar k.,** a keel whose principal members are a horizontal vertical plate and side bars, or narrow plates, secured against each side of the central plate. The adjacent strakes of bottom plating flange down against the side bars and are through-riveted to the keel thus formed.— **slab k.,** a slab or flat bar secured horizontally against the under side of the horizontal keel-plate to protect the latter against abrasion when grounding.
— **sliding k.,** a centerboard.— **vertical k.,** a keel placed on the center plating and supporting the keelsons.
— **keel'age,** *n.* **1.** The payment for the privilege of anchoring a vessel in a harbor. **2.** The sum so paid.—
keeled, *a.* Provided with a keel; carinate.— **keel'less,** *a.* Having no keel or carina.
keel', *n.* A shallow cooling-vat; a keelfat. [< KEEL',
< AS. *ċēlon*, make cool, < *ċōl*; see COOL, *a.*]
keel's, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Red chalk or ocher; ruddle. **2.** A chalk mark at both ends of a warp: made by the warper for the purpose of checking the weaver's work.
keel', *n.* Same as KAIL².
keeld, *pp.* Keeled. S. S.
keel'ey, *n.* Same as KILLOCK. **kee'lick†.**
keel'er', 1 kī'ər; 2 kēl'er, *n.* 1. A shallow tub for domestic uses, or for holding material for calking ships. **keel'er-tub*.** **2.** A box used in dressing or salting fish. [< KEEL', *n.*]
keel'er', *n.* A worker on a keel-barge. **keel'man',** *n.*
Kee'ley, 1 kī'lı; 2 kē'ly, *n.* **1. Leslie E.** (1842–2/11900), an American physician; originator of the "Keeley cure," a treatment for inebriety. **2.** [Michael] (1/21838–2/11896), an English actress. [KEEL', *n.*, < FAT², *n.*] **keel'vat'‡.**
keel'fat', 1 kī'fat'; 2 kēl'fat', *n.* Same as KEEL', *n.* [<
keel'hale', 1 kīl'hāl'; 2 kēl'hāl', *vt.* **1.** To haul (a man) through the water under a ship's bottom from one side to the other, or, in smaller vessels, from stern to stem: a former punishment in various navies. **2.** Hence, to reprove severely. **keel'hale"ŧ; keel'rake"‡.**
keel'haul', *pp.* Keelhaled. S. S.
kee'lie, 1 kī'lı; 2 kē'li, *n.* [Scot.] 1. The kestrel. **2.** A lounger; street rough.
keel'ing, 1 kī'ıŋ; 2 kēl'ing, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A codfish.
Keel'ing Islands, 1 kī'lıŋ; 2 kēl'ing. A group of islands in the Indian ocean; 500 m. S. W. of Java; a British possession.
keel'ivine, 1 kīl'ı-vīn; 2 kēl'i-vīn, *n.* [Scot.] A lead-pencil, black or red. **keel'i-vine pen'il, keel'y-vine‡.**
keel'man', 1 kīl'man; 2 kēl'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One of the crew on a keel or barge. **2.** Same as KEEL-BULLY.
keel'mans, *n.* [Scot.] A boy who plays at ruddle.
keel'monger, 1 kīl'mun-gər; 2 kēl'mung-ger, *n.* **1.** An Irish linen-dealer: from a former practice of marking the price of wares with keel.
keel'mould'ing, k. petals, etc. See KEEL'.
keels†, *n. pl.* See KAILS, *n.*, 2.
keel'son, 1 kel'sən; 2 kēl'son (XIII). *n. Naut.* A beam running lengthwise above the keel of a ship, and bolted to the middle of the floor-timbers, to stiffen the vessel. [< Sw. *kölsvin*, < *köl*, keel, + *svin*, = Norw. *svill*, sill.] — **bilge'-keel'son,** *n.* A longitudinal strengthening member, secured over the reverse framing, and located at or near the turn of the bilge.— **boiler-k.,** *n.* One of the fore-and-aft beams supporting an engine or a boiler in a steam-vessel. **engine-k.†.— box k.,** a longitudinal strengthening member, formed of a box girder, secured to the framing, and formed of plates and angles (or other structural shapes) so disposed as to have a rectangular cross-section.
— **center-line k.,** a longitudinal strengthening member immediately over the keel: generally forming the upper member of the keel-structure.— **cross-k.,** *n.* An auxiliary keelson lying across the main keelson to support the engines and boilers.— **false k.,** a supplementary or upper keelson to stiffen the regular keelson. **rider-k.†.— flat-plate k.,** a horizontal plate riveted to the reverse framing, and forming the upper member of the keelson, to which are riveted both the vertical keel-plate through angles.— **intercostal k.,** a longitudinal strengthening member, in the hold of a ship, formed by a series of intercostal plates whose outer edges are secured to the outer bottom plating and whose inner edges extend inboard of the framing, where they are secured to continuous members, generally of plates and angles.
— **keel'son-cap"ping,** *n.* A timber bolted to the keelson and overlying it, whence its name *rider*, among ship-builders.— **side-k.,** *n.* One of a pair of extra stiffening pieces inside the hull of a vessel in places parallel to the keel. **sister k.†.**
Keel'wa, *n.* Same as KILWA.
keel'y, 1 kī'ı; 2 kēl'y, *a.* [Rare.] 1. Having abundance of keel. **2.** Possessing the characteristics of keel.
Kee'ly, 1 kī'lı; 2 kē'ly, **John Ernest Worrell** (1/21837–1/18898). An American inventor; a spurious inventor of motor.
keen', 1 kīn; 2 kēn, *vt.* [Rare.] To make keen; sharpen.
keen², *vt.* To wail loudly; make a long-drawn and lugubrious cry, as Irish women over their dead, or as the wind. — **keen'er,** *n.* A woman who keens at wakes or funerals; a professional wailer or mourner in Ireland.
keen, *a.* **1.** Very sharp and cutting, as the edge of a knife, penetrating, as the sharp point; also, figuratively, sharp or cutting in character or effect; as, a *keen* air; *keen* sarcasm.

The breeze at the summit was exceedingly *keen*, but it gave one muscular tone. TYNDALL *Forms of Water* [v. *s.* v. ICE], 1891.]

2. Having or exhibiting sharpness or penetration, as in a bargain or speech; as, a *keen* lawyer; a *keen* thinker. **3.** Characterized by intensity, force, or zest; as, *keen* hunger; *keen* delight.

The sort of good women with whom the sense of duty is far *keener* than that of comfort. GOLDSMITH *Vicar* ch. 1.

4. *Falconry.* Hungry: said of a hawk. **5†.** Fierce; bold. [< AS. *cēne*, bold, able, < *cunnan*, be able.]

Keen is used as the first element of self-explaining compound adjectives; as, *keen-edged*, *keen-eyed*, *keen-witted*, *keen-sighted*, *keen-whitted*.

SYN.: see ACUTE; ARDENT; ASTUTE; CALCULATING; CLEVER; FINE; KNOWING.— **keen'ly,** *adv.*— **keen'ness,** *n.*
keen, *n.* A wailing cry or sound; hence, a dirge or lament. [< Ir. *caoine*, cry of lamentation over the dead.]
keen, *adv.* [Slang.] Anxious; ready; desirous.
kee'na, 1 kī'nə; 2 kē'na, *n.* The pomegranate.
kee'nagh, 1 kī'nəg; 2 kē'nag, *n.* [Ir.] Mold or mildew.
kee'nagh-lee'‡.



Keel of "Shamrock III."

Keene, 1 kēn; 2 kēn, *n.* **1. Laura** (1820–11/4/1873), an English actress, known in private life as Mary Moss; was in the United States, 1852–1873. 2. **Thomas Wallace** (9/2/1840–9/4/1898), an American actor and tragedian: *Richard III.*

3. A city, county-seat of Cheshire county, N. H.

keen'er, 1 kīn'ər; 2 kēn'ər, *n.* [Western U. S.] One who drives a close bargain. [Cf. Ger. *kenner*, Icelandic *kenna*, 3,345 ft. high.

Kee'ney Knob, 1 kī'nı; 2 kē'ny. A mountain in West Virginia.

keep, 1 kip; 2 kēp, *v.* [KEPT; KEEP'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To have and retain in one's control or possession; as, to *keep* a secret; this is private, to *keep*.

Everything *keeps* its best nature only by being put to its best use. PHILLIPS BROOKS *Twenty Sermons* fourth series, ser. v, p. 54. [n. s., 1887.]

2. To have in one's employ or use, usually for one's benefit or pleasure; as, to *keep* a butler; to *keep* horses.

3. To manage, conduct, carry on, or attend to, as a business; as, to *keep* store; to *keep* a hotel.

There are many women who know how to *keep* a house, but there are but few who know how to *keep* a home. HARRIET B. *Stowe's House and Home Papers* No. II, p. 30. [n. s. & co. 1857.]

4. To have the responsibility or care of, for the purpose of preventing injury or loss; guard; as, to *keep* a flock.

5. To provide for or maintain, as with a home or the necessaries of life; furnish entertainment for; as, to *keep* an aged parent; to *keep* boarders.

And there's little to *eat* and many to *keep*.
KINGSLEY *The Three Fishers* st. 1.

6. To set down in writing or otherwise, as for future reference; make regular entries in; as, to *keep* accounts or records; to *keep* tally; to *keep* a diary. **7.** To perform or be faithful to, as an obligation or a pledge; as, to *keep* the law; to *keep* a promise; specif., to celebrate or solemnize; observe; as, to *keep* a feast; to *keep* Lent.

The law should be *kept*, — and not many to *keep*.
KINGSLEY *The Three Fishers* st. 1.

R. S. FOSTER *Philos. Christianity* lect. iii, p. 54. [n. s. n. 1800.]

8. To cause to continue without essential change of condition; maintain; as, to *keep* the peace; to *keep* oneself well: often used with prepositions and adverbs (*up, down, in, out, off, away*, etc.); as, *keep down* scandal; *keep* up appearances; *keep off* dust; *keep* the cold out.

The innate desire of improving our condition *keeps* all in a state of want. EVERETT *Orations and Speeches, Aug. 1, 1826* p. 266. [n. s. co. 1850.]

9. To confine, detain, or restrain; also, to remain in; as, what *kept* you there? he *kept* his room for six weeks.

'Tis external Reputation that *keeps* some men from sin.
WILLIAM LAW *Serious Call* ch. xxi, p. 341.

10. To retain the use of; hold to; as, to *keep* one's feet; to *keep* the path. **11.** [Local, U. S.] To preside over; hold or conduct; as, to *keep* a meeting. **12.** [Local, U. S.] To be a subscriber for (a publication); as, to *keep* a weekly paper. **13.** [Vulgar.] To cohabit illicitly; as, to *keep* a woman. **14.** [Prov. Eng.] To drive off; keep away; as, to *keep* crows. **15.** To conform to anything prescribed; to attend, as an auditor or spectator. **16f.** To heed; observe. **17f.** To wish for; desire. **18f.** To wait for; seize; intercept; watch; encounter.

II. *i.* **1.** To continue in a condition, position, relation, or course of action unchanged; remain; stay: often used with a present participle; as, to *keep* looking. **2.** To remain sound, sweet, fresh, or the like; last; endure; as, this fruit *keeps* till spring; my news will *keep* till you are at leisure. **3.** [Colloq.] To be in session; as, school *keeps* till four o'clock. **4.** [Colloq. or Rare.] To lodge or stay in for a time; as, that hut is where he *keeps*. **5†.** To take care; watch. [< AS. *cēpan*, keep.]

SYN.: carry, carry on, celebrate, conduct, defend, detain, fulfil, guard, hold, maintain, obey, observe, preserve, protect, restrain, retain, support, sustain. *Keep* is the terse, strong Saxon term signifying generally to have and retain in possession for many acts which are more exactly represented by other words. We *keep*, *observe*, or *celebrate* a festival; we *keep* or *hold* a prisoner in custody: we *keep* or *preserve* silence, keep the peace, *preserve* order — *preserve* being the more formal word: we *keep* or *maintain* a place or position, etc.; a man *supports* his family; we *keep* or *obey* a commandment; *keep* or *fulfil* a promise. In the expressions to *keep* a secret, *keep* one's own counsel, *keep* to oneself, *keep* faith, such words as *preserve* or *maintain* could not be substituted without loss. A person *keeps* a shop, *conducts* or *carries on* a business; he *keeps* or *carries on* a correspondence; we may *keep* or *restrain* one from folly, crime, or violence; we *keep* from or *refrain* from evil, ourselves. *Keep* in the sense of *guard* or *defend* implies that no pledge is effectual. See CELEBRATE; CONFAIN; OBEY; PRESERVE; RESTRAIN; RETAIN.

— PREP.: *keep* to hand, *in* mind, *in* or *within* the house: *from* evil; *out of* mischief; keep *to* the subject; keep *for* a person, an occasion, etc.

— **to keep an act,** to give an academical disputation as a candidate for a university degree. — **to k. at arm's length,** to keep from being familiar; hold off. — **to k. at it** [Colloq.], to persevere: persist. — **to k. away** (*Naut.*), when sailing close-hauled, to cause a boat to sail less close to the wind. — **to k. back,** to withhold. — **to k. company,** see COMPANY. — **to k. body and soul together,** to preserve or maintain life. — **to k. cases,** in the game of faro, to keep a record of the cards drawn from the dealer's box, in order to know when any card is the only one of its denomination. Hence the saying "to keep tab on the game." — **to k. down,** to hold in repression or subjection. Specif.: (1) In painting, to subordinate the tone of some parts of a picture to that of other parts. (2) In printing, to set the type of (a word) with a lower-case initial. — **to k. from,** to keep away from; abstain. — **to k. good** or **bad hours,** to arise early or late. — **to k. (her)** to (*Naut.*), to sail (a boat) close to the wind. — **to k. her way** (*Naut.*), to maintain progress after the engine stops or the sails are lowered: said of a steamer. — **to k. in.** 1. To place in restraint; confine. **2.** To maintain secrecy. **3.** To keep from going out, as a fire. **4.** *Print.* To keep type within a composing-space. **5.** To enroll after hours. **6.** To keep one furnished with. *i.* To remain within, as inside the house. — **to k. in with,** to keep in the good graces or favor of. — **to k. on** [Colloq.], to persist in action. — **to k. off.** 1. *Naut.* To point a vessel's course to the wind or to the shore. 2. To ward off; avert. — **to k. on,** to continue; maintain as formerly. — **to k. one going.** 1. To keep one alive. 2. To keep one provided for. — **to k. one's chapels** [Eng., Univ. Slang], to attend one's college chapel the minimum number of times required in a given term. — **to k. oneself to oneself,** to keep aloof from society; take no counsel with others. — **to k. one's eyes open,** to be wide-awake or on the alert; watch for advantage, present or future: also [Colloq., U. S.] to k. one's eyes peeled. — **to k. one's foot** (*Bil.*), to be decorous or circumspect. — **to k. one's hand in,** to retain one's skill by constant practise. — **to k. one's head,** to keep cool in the midst of disturbing circumstances. — **to k. one's head above water,** to keep from sinking; figuratively, to surmount trouble or difficulty, especially, financial. — **to k. one's own counsel,** see COUNSEL. — **to k. open doors, house, or table,** to show wide hospitality; entertain freely. — **to k. out** (*Print.*), to enlarge by wide spacing. — **to k. quarter,** to retain one's station; remain on friendly terms. — **to k. term.** 1. *Eng. Univ.* To reside a definite prescribed number of terms. 2. *Eng. Inns of Court.* To eat a prescribed number of dinners in the Hall of the Inn: a necessary condition preceding a call to the bar. — **to k. one's temper,** — **to k. the ball rolling,** to maintain animation in anything; keep anything going, especially conversation or social entertainment. — **to k. the corners up** [Colloq., U. S.], to look after well; repair. — **to k. the land aboard** (*Naut.*), to keep alongside or as near to the land as safety will permit. — **to k. to,** to abide by, as a rule, a promise, etc. — **to k. under,** to hold in restraint or subjection. — **to k. up.** 1. To continue; maintain; as, to *keep up* one's courage; they *kept up* a discussion. **2.** [Colloq.] To keep pace with; not fall behind or fall short of. **3.** To stay out of bed, especially with an effort to resist weariness or disease.

— **to k. with,** to associate, or keep up with.

keep, 1 kip; 2 kēp, *n.* **1.** Means of subsistence; livelihood; board and lodging; food; as, he is not worth his *keep*. **2.** In a medieval castle, the strongest part of the building, commonly a tower; a stronghold; donjon. See illus. under DONJON. Prisoners were kept in its vaults, and the garrison resorted to it in emergency; hence, loosely, a castle; citadel. **3.** *pl.* [Colloq.] Cheek-chaps. See CAPS. **4.** [Eng.] An oil-box or oil-cellar in the journal-box of a car-axle. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] A meat-safe; also, a large basket. **6.** A reservoir for fish. **7.** *Mech.* A block inserted in a machinery part to fill a slot, shape, or stop. **8†.** Care or keeping. **9†.** That which is kept. **10†.** Observation; heed; as, he took no *keep*.

— **for keeps** [Colloq.], for good; to be kept permanently; as, to have a thing *for keeps*. — **keep'-nut'r,** *n.* A cheese-nut. See CHEEK'-. — **k.-ring,** *n.* *Mach.* The ring on an axle-journal which holds it in the box and aids in lubricating the journal, retaining its oil in place. — **out of k.** [Dial., Eng.], grazing on hired pasture. [kept.

keep'a-bi(-ĕ', 1 kip'ə-bi; 2 kēp'ə-bi, *a.* That may be **keep'a-ble(-bl)** kept; as, *keepable* fruit. One who keeps or cares for; a tender or person, as owner, manager, attendant, etc.; as, a toll-gate *keeper*; the madman was attended by two *keepers*: used also in compounds; as, *housekeeper*, etc. **2.** That which keeps, contains, or retains anything. **3.** [Obs. exc. Dial.] In mechanics: (1) The socket into which a door-bolt shoots. (2) A pawl or click, as in a ratchet-wheel. (*c*) A catch, clasp, or clamp, as of a latch, for fastening or securing. (*d*) A lamp-nut; loosely, any detachable key. (*f*) A clamp for a flint in a flint-lock. (2) *Mach.* Any contrivance such as a chock, a clasp, a block, a spring means provided for holding a part in place. (3) *Physics.* (*a*) A piece of soft iron used to connect the two poles of a magnet, in order to maintain magnetic force: an armature.

Every armature . . . charged while its poles are connected by a *keeper*, possesses more power before the *keeper* is removed than after.
S. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* p. 631. [n. s. a. co.]

(*b*) A lateral projection from a magnet-pole to bring its armature more nearly within its field: a shoe. (4) In saddlery, a loop for holding the free end of a buckled strap. (5) A ring to prevent a glove from coming off the fingering. (6) *Naut.* A mousing to prevent a rope or chain from slipping off a hook, or a hook from opening.

3. One who remains or stays; as, a *keeper* at home. **4.** One who has charge or custody; as, a law or a duty; as, a *keeper* of every precept. **5.** That which keeps well, or is capable of long preservation, as fruit or vegetables.

A dozen bushels of good *keepers* should be stored in every cellar.
Am. Agriculturist Vol. I. Farmer's Year Book p. 61. [n. s. co.]

— **keeper or chief warden of the forest,** formerly, an English officer who had charge of the royal forests. — **K. of the Great Seal,** the official custodian of the Great Seal of Great Britain. The Lord Chancellor holds this office and is called Lord Keeper. The office of Lord Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland was created 1705. — **K. of the king's conscience,** the Lord Chancellor of Great Britain. — **K. of the Privy Seal,** the British official who has charge of and who attaches the sovereign's privy seal; the fifth great officer of the crown, ranking next to the Lord Lieutenant of the Treasury. — **keep'er-ing,** *n.* The office or work of a gamekeeper. — **keep'er-less,** *a.* Having no keeper or guardian; uncared for. — **keep'ing,** *n.* Custody, charge, or possession; as, he placed the jewels in my *keeping*; also, the condition of being thus kept. **2.** In painting, right relation of parts; congruity; harmony of composition: also used in a general sense.

The dress is rather modern and not quite in *keeping* with the antique chair it is sitting in.
LOUISA M. ALCOTT *Silver Pitchers* p. 261. [n. bros. 1885.]

3. Maintenance; support; sustenance; as, the charge for the *keeping* of a horse.

— **in k. with,** or **coping with,** in or out of harmony (with). — **keep'ing-room',** *n.* [New Eng. & Prov. Eng.] I. A family living-room or sitting-room. 2. [Eng.] An undergraduate's living-room at Cambridge University.

keep'-off', *n.* **1.** A fence. **2.** That which keeps off. **3.** Something for defense or guard, as a spear.

keep'sake', 1 kip'sēk'; 2 kēp'sāk', *n.* **1.** Anything kept or given to be kept for the sake of the giver; a token of friendship.

The precious *keepsakes*, into which is wrought
The giver's loving thought.
Household Words From my Arm-Chair st. 11.

2. A tastefully printed and bound gift-book of sentiment or poetry: much used early in the 19th century.

keep'sak'ŋ, *a.* After the style of a keepsake book.

keep'wife', 1 kip'wīf'; 2 kēp'wīf', *n.* A worthy of being kept.

keer'-drag', 1 kĭr'-drag; 2 kēr'-drāg, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A drag-net with small meshes at the end, used by zoologists in procuring marine specimens.

keer'oge, 1 kĭr'oj; 2 kēr'oj, *n.* [IR.] Same as CLOCK'.

keer'ville, 1 kĭr'vĭl; 2 kēr'vĭl, *n.* A village in Essex county, N. Y.

keesh, 1 kĭsh; 2 kēsh, *n.* Same as KISH.

keest, 1 kĭst; 2 kēst, *n.* [Scot.] The essence; pith; marrow.

kee'thin, 1 kī'thĭn; 2 kē'thĭn, *n.* Same as fish, the angler.

keeve, 1 kēv; 2 kēv, *pt.* [KEEVED, KEEVD'; KEEV'ING.] **1.** To place in a keeve or vat; as, to *keeve* wort. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To tilt up or dump, as a cart, for unloading.

keeve, *n.* A large vat, tub, or cistern, as a brewers' mash-tub, a bleachers' keir, or a miners' tub. In mining, a keeve of rich slime is stirred with water, and then struck on the side, which causes the heavy mineral to settle on the bottom. [< AS. *cyf*e, vat.] **keev'er†.**

keev'ing, 1 kīv'ıng; 2 kēv'ing, *n.* *Mining.* The preparation of fine ore-slime in a keeve.

kee-wa'tin, 1 kī-wā'tĭn; 2 kē-wā'tĭn, *n.* **1.** A rocky, forested, and sparsely habited district of Canada, between Lake Katchewan and Hudson Bay; 282,000 sq. m. **2.** *Geol.* The stratified schistose portion of the Archean rocks of North America, consisting of metamorphosed volcanic sedimentary and pyroclastic rocks, into which the Laurentian, consisting of plutonic igneous rocks, has been intruded.

ke-fi', 1 kē'fī; 2 kē'fy, *n.* 1. Same as KAIF. **2.** Same as KIEF.

kef'fe-kil, 1 kĕf'ə-kĭl; 2 kĕf'e-kil, *n.* **1.** A meerschaum. **2.** A variety of clay. [< Per. *kaf*, scum, + *kil*, clay.]

kef'fel, 1 kĕf'el; 2 kĕf'el, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] An old or worthless horse.

kef-fi'eh, 1 ke-fī'ĕ; 2 kē-fī'e, *n.* [Ar.] A kerchief tied about the head and falling over the shoulders: a usual head-dress of Bedouin Arabs. **ke-fe'yeh**; **kef-fi'ĕ**.

kef'ir, *n.* Same as KEPHIR. — **kef'i-ric,** *a.*

keg, 1 kĕg; 2 kĕg, *n.* **1.** A strong barrel, usually of 5± to 10-gallon capacity. **2†.** [Slang.] The stomach. **3†.** A lump or mass. **4†.** A portion of sturgeon. [< Ice. *kaggi*, keg.] — **keg'-hand"ed,** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Left-handed. — **nail-keg,** *n.* **1.** A small cask in which nails are packed. **2.** [Slang, U. S.] A silk hat.

Ke-ha'ma, 1 kē-hä'mə; 2 ke-hä'ma, *n.* In Southey's *The Curse of Kehama*, a Hindu raja who obtains supernatural power, drinks the cup of immortality and finds the "immortality of death." He pronounced a curse which becomes a blessing to the man against whom it is directed.

ke-ha'ya, 1 kē-hä'yə; 2 ke-hä'ya, *n.* [Turk.] A subordinate officer of rank; a deputy.

Ke"he-la-thä', 1 kī"hē-lē'thə or kī-hē'ə-thə; 2 kē"he-lā'tha or ke-hē'e-tha, *n.* *Bib. Nom.* xxxii, 22. [Heb.]

kehl'ia, 1 kĕl'ĭ-ə; 2 ke-hlī'a, *n.* [Ar.] An incrustation; also, an organization for the control of local commercial affairs.

kee'he, 1 kī-hō'ĭt; 2 ke-hō't, *n.* *Mineral.* A zinc and aluminum hydrous phosphate found in large white masses with galena in South Dakota. [< H. *Kehoe*.]

kei, 1 kī; 2 ke, *n.* A river in N. E. Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa, flowing into the Indian ocean.

kei'-ap'ple, 1 kī'-ap'l; 2 kī'-ap'l, *n.* A tall and spiny evergreen shrub (*Aberia caffra*) of the family *Flacourtiaceæ*, of Natal and Kaffraria, much used for hedges, and bearing an edible fruit; also, the fruit, which when green serves as a pickle without vinegar. [< S. Afr. *kei* + APPLE.]

kei'ki, *n.* A key.

Keigh'ley, 1 kīth'ı or kī'lı; 2 kēth'ly or kē'ly, *n.* A manufacturing town in Yorkshire, England.

keight'ed, *imp.* of CATCH, *n.*

Keight'ley, 1 kīt'lı; 2 kēt'ly, **Thomas** (5/—1789–11/1872). An Irish historian and journalist: *Outlines of History*.

keik, *n.* & *n.* [Scot.] Same as KEEK.

Keil, 1 kīl; 2 kēl, **Johann Georg Adolf** (1/3/1754–1818). A German Protestant theologian and professor. **2. William Hugh** (3/13/1813–5/18/1862), an American general and politician.

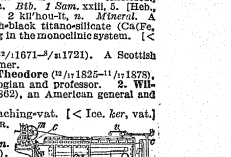
keir, 1 kĭr; 2 kēr, *n.* A bleaching-vat. [< Ice. *ker*, vat.]

kei'sart, *n.* Same as KAISER.

kei'ser.

Kei'ser, 1 kaĭ'zər; 2 kī'ger, *n.* **Reinhard** (1/1674–9/12/1739). A German composer of over 100 operas: *Circe*.

Keith, 1 kīth; 2 kēth, *n.* **1. Alexander** (11/31/1791–2/4/1880), a Scottish clergyman: *Evidences*, etc. **2. George** (1553?–4/1623), earl marischal of Scotland: founder of Marischal College, 1593. **3. George** (1630?–2/3/1716), a Scottish Presbyterian, "Quaker," and Episcopalian cloth-maker, born at Aberdeen: a Scottish Jacobite and soldier of fortune; friend of Frederick the Great: field-marshal and governor of Berlin, 1749. **4. Viscount** (1/3/1745–1/11/1823), George Keith Elphinstone, a British admiral; captured a Dutch squadron on the coast of S. Africa, 1796, and took Genoa, 1800. **7.** A county in W. Nebraska, 1,113 sq. m., county-seat, Ogallala. **8.** A manufacturing town in Banffshire, Scotland.


Keir.

keit'lo-a, 1 kaĭt'lo-ə or kāt'lo-ə; 2 kīt'lo-a or kt'lo-a, *n.* A South-African rhinoceros (*Diceros bicornis*), formerly regarded as a distinct species.

ke'jang, 1 kē'jaŋ; 2 kē'jāng, *n.* [E. Ind.] The muntjac.

Ke'krops, *n.* Same as CECROPS.

kek'syh'-a-los, 1 kĕk-sĭf'ə-lŏs; 2 kĕk-sŷf'a-lōs, *n.* An ancient Greek coif or kerchief of network or cloth. Still worn by some Greek, Italian, and Spanish peasant women. [< Gr. *kekryphalos*, < *kekrypha*, pf. act. of *kryptō*, hide.]

Kek'tah, 1 kĕk'tə; 2 ke-kā'ya or -ĭf'a, *n.* *Bib. Ezra* x, 23. [Heb., Jah is light.]

Ke-lat', 1 ke-lät'; 2 ke-lāt', *n.* Same as KHELAT.

kel'-bul-dĭf', 1 kĕl'-bŭl'dĭf; 2 kĕl-bŭl'-dŷf', *n.* A strong fortress in Khawasan province, Persia, 3,400 ft. above the sea.

kelb"el-bahr', 1 kĕlb'-el-bär'; 2 kĕlb"-el-bār', [Ar.] A large predatory cheracoid fish (*Hydrocyon forskali*) of the Nile, with large canine teeth. Similar ferocious species inhabit other rivers and lakes of equatorial Africa, as *H. goliath* of the Congo, and *H. vittatus* of Senegal.

kel'chin, 1 kĕl'chĭn; 2 kĕl'chin, *n.* A fine paid for a homicide in Scottish tribal law. **Kel'chyn†.**

keld, 1 kĕld; 2 kēld, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A natural spring of water; also, the calm, unruffled part of a river.

Kel'dee, *n.* Same as CULDEE.

kel'der, 1 kel'dər; 2 kēl'der, *n.* *Brewing.* A large vat or cistern for cooling. [Var. of KEELER', *n.*]

kelet, *v.* Same as KELT'.

kel'e-be, 1 kel'ı-bĭ; 2 kēl'e-bē, *n.* An ancient Greek vase, broadly ovoid and wide-mouthed, with small handles extending from the projecting rim of the body: a Corinthian form of crater. [< Gr. *kelebē*, a jar.]

kel'ec-tome, 1 kel'ək tōm; 2 kēl'ec-tōm, *n.* *Surg.* An instrument for removing parts of a tumor for examination.

kel'ek, 1 kel'ek; 2 kēl'ek, *n.* A rat used in Asia Minor, made of sheepskins inflated with air, or of compressed reeds.

kel'ep, 1 kel'ep; 2 kēl'ep, *n.* A neotropical stinging ant (*Solenopsis tuberculatum*) of subterranean habits. It was

introduced into the United States from Guatemala as an enemy of the cotton-boll weevil. [Guatemalan Indian.]

ke'lis, 1 kl'lis; 2 k'el'lis, *n. Pathol.* Same as CHELOID, *n.*

Kel'i-ta, 1 kel'i-ta or ki-lē'ta; 2 kēl'i-ta or ke-lī'ta, *n. Bib. Heb.* x, 10. [Heb., poverty.]

kelk, 1 kelk; 2 kēlk, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To beat or belabor.

kelk', *n.* [Dial.] 1. A blow. 2. A boulder. 3. Fish-roe.

kelk', *n.* 1. Poison-nuts. 2. Wild chervil. [Cp. KEX.]

kel'kel, 1 kel'kel; 2 kēl'kēl, *n.* A slice of dried salt sole.

kell, 1, kel; 2 kēl, *n.* [Prov.] 1. A covering, as a network, membrane, or caul. 2. The omentum. 3. A woman's hair-net or cap.— **kelled, keld,** *a.* Webbed.

kell', *n.* Same as KILLUT.

kel'lant, *n.* Same as KILLUT.

Kel'ler, 1 kel'er; 2 kēl'er, *n.* **1. Gottfried** (7/ii 1819—7/ii 1890), a Swiss poet and novelist. **2. Joseph** (1/ii 1811—4/ii 1873), a German engraver.

Kel'ler-mann, 1 kel'er-man; 2 kēl'er-mān, *n.* **1. François Christophe** (4/vi 1735—9/ii 1820), duke of Valmy, a French marshal; defeated Prussians and Austrians at Valmy and Piedmontese at Borgo-Franco. **2. François Étienne** (4/1770—8/1835), duke of Valmy, a French general; son of preceding.

Kel'leys Is'land, 1 kel'is; 2 kēl'ys, *n.* A picturesque island in Lake Erie, a part of Erie county, O., with extensive vineyards; a summer resort.

Kell'gren, 1 kel'gren; 2 kēl'grēn, **Johan Henrik** (12/i 1751—4/ix 1795). A Swedish lyric poet.

kel'li-dac, 1 kel'i-dāk; 2 kēl'i-dāk, *n.* Same as KILLADAR.

Kel'li-el'li-dæ, 1 kel'i-el'i-dē; 2 kēl'i-ēl'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of minute cardiacean bivalves having the branchial orifice confluent and closed, and a shell with one or two cardinal teeth and an anterior lateral tooth. **Kel'li-el'la,** *n.* (t. g.). [< J. M. *O'Kelly*, of Dublin.] **Kel'li-el'lid,** *n.*— **kel'li-el'lid,** *a.*

kel'lin, 1 kel'in; 2 kēl'in, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] The ling.

kel'lin?, *n.* A crystalline bitter glucoside, derived from the fruit of *Ammi visnaga*.

Kel'logg, 1 kel'log; **Frank Billings** (12/xi 1856—), an American lawyer and diplomat; Secretary of State, 1925–29.

Kells, 1 kelz; 2 kēls, *n.* An ancient town in Meath county, Ireland.

kel'lup-weed', 1 kel'up-wēd'; 2 kēl'up-wēd', *n.* [Local, U. S.] The oxeye-daisy.

kel'ly, 1 kel'i; 2 kēl'y. **I.** *vt. Brickmaking.* To cover with mold or soil. **II.** *n.* 1. Mold overlying clay; surface earth. **2.** [Slang, New York.] A high silk hat.

Kel'ly, 1 kel'i; 2 kēl'y, *n.* **1. Eugene** (9/iii 1806—12/i 1894), an American banker. **2. Edward** (—1796—1/iii 1880), an English barrister and politician. **3. John** (1/i 1750—11/i 1809), an English clergyman and Celtic scholar. **4. Michael** (1762—1826), an Irish actor, vocalist and composer; friend of Mozart.

ke'lold, 1 kē'lōld; 2 kē'lōld, *n. Pathol.* Same as CHELOID1, *n.*

ke-lot'o-my, *n.* Same as CELOTOMY.

kel'p, 1 kelp; 2 kēlp, *n.* 1. Seaweeds burned for the chemical salts contained in their ash; any large coarse seaweeds, as the *Laminariaceæ* or the *Fucaceæ*; wrack. **2.** The ashes of seaweeds; formerly the source of soda as used in glass- and soap-making, now a source of potash, iodin, and char. **3.** [U. S.] The yellow pond-lily. **kilp-, sea-head kelp,** *Nereocystis luetkeana.* **—giant or great k.,** *Macrocystis pyrifera.*— **kelp'-crab',** *n.* A California spider-crab (*Epialtus productus*).— **k.-goose,** *n.* A Patagonian whited goose (*Chloephaga antarctica*).— **k.-hen,** *n.* A New Zealand rail (*Ocydromus australis*), which feeds largely on littoral animals lurking in the kelp; weka-rail. **k.-pigeon,** *n.* A shearbill (especially *Chionis minor*.— **k.-raft,** *n.* A mass of floating kelp.— **k.-salmon,** *n.* A serranoid, the *California rock-bass*.— **k.-shore,** *n.* The space daily uncovered by the tides.— **kelp'ware',** *n.* Coarse seaweed; kelp.— **k.-worm,** *n.* The hunting of the California gray whale, where kelp abounds.— **kelp'wort',** *n.* The common saltwort, a source of barilla.— **kelp'er,** *n.* A gatherer of kelp.— **kelp'y,** *a.* Teeming with kelp.

kelp'fish', 1 kelp'fish'; 2 kēlp'fish', *n.* **1.** A blennioid fish (*Heterostichus rostratus*), a labroid fish (genus *Platyglossus*), or a surf-fish or holocentoid of the Pacific coast of North America. **2.** [Tasm.] A labroid fish (*Odax balaenaria*). **3.** [N. Z.] A labroid fish (*Cortadoax pulvus*).— **large kelpfish** [Tasm.], a cirrhitoid fish (*Chironemus marmoratus*).

kel'pie, 1 kel'pi; 2 kēl'py, *n.* [Scot.] A malevolent water-sprite supposed to haunt fords in the form of a horse and to foretell or to cause the drowning of persons. Compare NIXY. **kel'pyt,** [shire, Scotland.

Kel'so, 1 kel'so; 2 kēl'so, *n.* A market-town in Roxburghshire, Scotland.

kel'son, *n. Naut.* Same as KEELSON.

Kelt, Kelt'-br'i-an, Kelt'ic. Same as CELT, etc.

kelt', 1 kelt; 2 kēlt, *n.* [Prov.] Undyed cloth of black and white wool mixed; a homespun frieze. **kelt'er't.**

kelt', *n.* A salmon after spawning. See SALMON.

kelt', *n.* Same as KILT, *n.*

kelt'er, 1 kelt'er; 2 kēlt'er, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** To move at speed. **2.** To waver; wabble. **3.** To overturn.

kelt'er, *n.* **1.** Same as KILTER. **2†.** Same as KELT1.— **yellow kelters** [Ir.], gold coins.

kel'tie, 1 k-l'ti; 2 kēl'ti, [Scot.] A bumper drunk as a penalty. [Prob. from a noted Scotch drinker.] **kel'ty†.**

Kel'tie, Sir John Scott (9/xi 1840—1/12 1927). A Scottish historian; geographer; 43 years editor of *The Statesman's Yearbook*.

kel'vin, 1 kel'vin; 2 kēl'vin, *n.* [Eng.] A proposed designation for the kilowatt-hour, a unit of electrical work. [< W. T. *Kelvin*.]

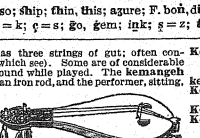
Kel'vin, 1 kel'vin; 2 kēl'vin, **William Thompson, Baron** (9/xi 1824—17/xii 1907). A Scottish scientist in applied electricity.— **Kelvin's law,** the economical cross-section of a transmission-wire is that which makes the annual cost of the energy-loss dependent upon the cross-section equal to the annual interest on the cost of the wire.

kel'y-phite, 1 kel'i-fait; 2 kēl'y-fīt, *n.* An alteration product of garnet, which forms a zone enveloping the garnet. [< Gr. *kelyphos*, husk.] **kel'y-phyte.**— **kel'y-phit'ic,** *a.*

Ke-mal', Mus'ta-fa, 1 kē-mäl', mŭs'ta-fa; 2 kē-mäl', mus'tä-fä, Pasha (1882—). A Turkish general and administrator; leader of the Turkish reform movement, 1920–22. First president of the Turkish Republic, Oct., 1923.—

Kem'a-list, 1 kem'a-list; 2 kēm'a-list, *n.* A supporter of Mustafa Kemal and his system of reforms.

ke-man'geh, 1 ki-man'gē; 2 ke-mān'gē, *n.* A viol used by Mohammedans. It has three strings of gut; often confused with the rebab (which see). Some are of considerable size, and rest on the ground while played. The **kemangeh a'gouz** is supported on an iron rod, and the performer, sitting, holds the instrument before him, as the violoncello is held.



Kemangeh, in the Victoria and Albert Museum, London.

kemb'i-ness, *n.* Same as COMB.

kemb'ing, 1 kem'in; 2 kēm'ing, *n.* A kind of brewers' vat; kimnel.

kem'e-lint, 1 kem'e-lint; 2 kēm'e-lint, *n.* Same as CHIMLEY.

Kem'ble, 1 kem'bl; 2 kēm'bl, *n.* **1. Adelaide,** see SARTORIS. **2. Charles** (3/ii 1775—12/iii 1854), an English tragedian; eleventh child of Roger; visited the United States in 1832. **3. Elizabeth** (1775—1836), an actress; sister of Charles; visited the United States in 1792. **4. Frances Anne,** commonly called "Fanny Kemble" (1/ii 1809—15/i 1893), an actress and author; daughter of Charles and wife of Pierce Butler. **5. George Stephen** (5/ii 1758—9/i 1822), an actor and manager; brother of Charles. **6. John Mitchell** (1/i 1807—7/ix 1857), an English philologist and historian; son of Charles. **7. John Philip** (9/i 1757—7/ix 1823), a tragedian; brother of Charles. **8. Roger** (5/1732—9/x 1809), an English actor and theatrical manager; founder of the Kemble family. **9. Sarah,** see SIDDONS. [carried for luck by superstitious Jews.

kem'bah, 1 kē-mī'a; 2 kē-mī'a, *n.* [Heb.] A charm or amulet

Ke'mi-jo'ki, 1 kē'mi-yō'ki; 2 kē'mi-yō'ki, *n.* A river in N. Finland; 300 m. long.

kemp, 1 kemp; 2 kēmp, *vi.* [Scot.] To strive for victory; specif., to compete in work, as reapers. [= CAMP.]— **kemp'er, n.— kemp'er-y-man",** *n.* [Archaic.] A champion; kemp.

kemp', *n.* 1. [Scot.] A striving for superiority or victory. **2†.** A champion; warrior; also, a rowdy.

kemps, *n.* 1. Wool fiber in which the cellular quality of the cortical part is wanting. **kemp'ty†.** 2. *pl.* Knotty hair, which will not felt.— **flat kemp,** fiber that is partly wool and partly kemp.— **kemp'y,** *a.*

Kemp's, 1 kemp; 2 kēmp, *n.* 1. **George Melikе** (?/c1795—1844), a Scottish architect; designed Scott's monument, Edinburgh. **2. James** (?/m1764—10/1837), an American clergyman and writer; the second Protestant Episcopal bishop of Maryland, 1816–37. **3. John** (1780—1854), an English cardinal, 1452, and archbishop of Canterbury, 1452–1454. **4. Joseph** (1778—8/xii 1824), an English musical composer and professor.

Kem'pen, 1 kem'pen; 2 kēm'pē-len, **Wolfgang, Baron** (1/i 1734—7/x 1804). A Hungarian mechanician and writer.

Kem'pen-feit, 1 kem'pen-fit; 2 kēm'pēn-fīt, **Richard** (17/ix 1717—m 1782). An English clerical and religious writer; went down in the "Royal George" at Spithead, Aug. 29, 1782.

Kem'per, 1 kem'per; 2 kēm'per, *n.* **1. Jackson** (12/xi 1789—4/ix 1870), a Virginian Episcopalian; first bishop of Wisconsin, 1859–1870. **2.** A county in E. Mississippi: 704 sq. m.; county-seat, DeKalb.

Kem'per-sel-len, 1 kem'per-sel'len; 2 kēm'per-hou'gen, *n.* In Christopher North's *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, Robert Pearse Gillies (1788–1858).

Kem'pis, 1 kem'pis; 2 kēm'pis, **Thomas à.** See THOMAS.

kem'ple, 1 kem'pl; 2 kēm'pl, *n.* [Scot.] A straw-measure of 440 pounds (*"forty winlins"*).

kemps, 1 kemps; 2 kēmps, *n. pl.* **1.** An Old World herb (*Plantago lanceolata*), the ribwort plantain, especially its long flower-stems. **2.** [Scot.] A children's game played with plantain-stems. [Cp. Sw. *kampegräs*, the plantain.]

kempt†, *pa.* Combed. Compare UNKEMPT.

Kemp'ten, 1 kemp'ten; 2 kēmp'tēn, *n.* An ancient manufacturing town in Swabia, Germany.

Kem'tsel, 1 kem'tsi-el or kem'si-el; 2 kēm'tsy-ēl or ke-mū'ēl, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxi, 21. [Heb., God stands.]

ken, 1 ken; 2 kēn, *v.* [KENNED or KENT, KEND2; KEN'NING.] **I.** *t.* [Scot. or Archaic.] To be cognizant of or know; understand. **2.** [Scot.] To discern. **3.** To discern with the eye; descry. **3.** *Scots Law.* To recognize or determine, as a right, by judicial decree. **4†.** To lie in sight or view of. **5†.** To inform; command; direct.

II†. *i.* To look or direct the eyes. **2.** To instruct; give directions. **3.** To have knowledge. [< AS. *cennan*, caus. of *cunnan*, know; and partly < Ice. *kenna*, know.]

ken', *n.* Reach of sight or knowledge; cognizance; view; sight; beyond the ken of any philosopher.

ken', *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A low resort; as, a *boozing-ken*.

ken', *n.* [Jap.] A prefecture; administrative district.— **ken'-ra,** *n.* The governor of a ken. Cp. KERFEUS.

ken, *n.* [Jap.] **1.** A straight, two-edged sword. **2.** A dagger.

Ken, *n.* **1.** I ken; 2 kēn. **Thomas** (7/—1637—7/xii 1711), an English bishop and author; one of the seven bishops sent to the Tower by James II; author of the hymn "Awake, my soul, and with the sun."

Ken, *n.* [Jap.] **1.** A province in Upper Egypt; 544 sq. m.; 2. Its capital.

Ke-nal', 1 ki-nal'; 2 kē-nal', *n.* A peninsula in S. Alaska, east of Cook Inlet, giving its name to a band of Athapascan Indians, also to Kenai Mountains, Kenai Lake, and Kenai River. Alaskan birch (*Betula kenaica*), growing about 50 feet high. It bears ovate, toothed leaves and very small nuts.

Ke'naz, 1 ki'naz; 2 kē'naz, *n. Bib.* Same as CAHNAN.

Ke'naz, 1 ki'naz; 2 kē'naz, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 17. [Heb., side.]

kench, 1 kench; 2 kēnch, *n.* [Prov.] To plane in a kenchbin, as dry-cured fish.— **kench, n.** 1. A bin for salting fish or skins. 2. Same as CANCH.— **kench'-cured",** *a.* Dry-salted.

Ken'dal, 1 ken'dal; 2 kēn'dal, *n.* 1. Singer name; William Hunter Grimston and his wife, Madge Robertson Grimston, English actors and theatrical managers during the last quarter of the 19th century. **2.** An ancient cloth-making town in Westmorland, England; birthplace of Catherine Parr. **3.** [k-]. A coarse woolen cloth, colored green with dye from the woodwaxen: often in the plural.— **Kendal bump,** a rough wrestling movement made in the Westmorland and the West Indian market.— **K. green.** 1. Same as KENDAL, 3. 2. The color of this cloth.

Ken'dall, 1 ken'dal; 2 kēn'dal, *n.* 1. **Amos** (9/xi 1787—11/xi 1869), an American journalist; United States Postmaster-general, 1835–1840. **2. George Wilkins** (9/xi 1809—8/viii 1867), an American journalist and historian. 3. **Henry Clarence** (4/ix 1841—3/1882), Australian poet. **4. John** (1845—), an Australian explorer. **5. William Sergeant** (9/xi 1869—), an American painter and sculptor. **6.** A county in N. Illinois; 324 sq. m.; county-seat, Yorkville. **7.** A county in central Texas; 613 sq. m.; county-seat, Boerne. **8.** A peak in the San Juan range, Colorado; height, 13,380 ft.

Ken'dal-ville, 1 ken'dal-vil; 2 kēn'dal-vil, *n.* A city in Noble county, Ind.

Ken'dra-pa'ra, 1 ken'dra-pā'ra; 2 kēn'drä-pä'rä, *n.* A town in Orissa province, Bengal.

Ke-nea'ly, 1 ki-ni'li; 2 kē-nē'ly, **Edward Vaughan Hyde** (7/1819—4/1880). A British lawyer and author; defender of Arthur Orton, the "Tichborne claimant."

kenet, *n.* Keen.

Ken'elm, 1 ken'elm; 2 kēn'ēlm, *n.* An English saint. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 15,116. [**ke-nix'xitel.**

Ke'ne-nie, 1 ki'ni-ni; 2 kē'nē-ni, *n.* Same as KENI-NI-A, 1 ki'ni-ni-a; 2 kē'ni-a, *n.* A mountain near the equator in British East Africa; about 20,000 ft. high; probably the highest in Africa.— **K. peak,** same as KENIA.

Ken'il-worth, 1 ken'il-wŭrth; 2 kēn'il-wŭrth, *n.* **1.** A town in Warwickshire, England, containing ruins of a celebrated castle presented by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Leicester and the principal scene of a novel by Scott. **2.** A village in New Jersey; seat of Upsala College (Lutheran), founded in 1893. **3.** The title of a novel by Sir Walter Scott, first published in 1821. The tale concerns the faithlessness of the Earl of Leicester, who, aiming to become the consort of Queen Elizabeth, plans the death of Amy Robsart, his unacknowledged wife. A poisoned draft failing to kill Amy, she is enticed into a dark passage where she expects to meet her husband, and there, falling through a trap-door, perishes.

Ke'nite, 1 ki'nait; 2 kē'nīt, *n. Bib. Num.* xxiv, 22.

kenk, 1 kenk; 2 kēnk, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A kink or knot.

ken'lore', 1 ken'lōr'; 2 kēn'lōr', *n.* The science of knowledge.

ken'mark', 1 ken'-märk'; 2 kēn'-märk', *n.* An identifying mark. **kens'mark't.**

Ken'nan, 1 ken'an; 2 kēn'an, **George** (4/ix 1845—5/1924). An American traveler, journalist, and author; an investigator of the Russian exile system; *Siberia and the Exile System.*

Ken'na-quhair, 1 ken'a-kwār; 2 kēn'a-kwār, *n.* [Scot.] Literally, know not where: a name for any imaginary locality; no man's-land.

Ken'ne-bec, 1 ken'i-bek; 2 kēn'e-bēc, *n.* **1.** A river in Maine, flowing 200 m. to the Atlantic ocean. **2.** A county in S. Maine; 880 sq. m.; county-seat, Augusta.

ken'ne-beck'er, 1 ken'i-bek'er; 2 kēn'e-bēk'er, *n.* [Local, U. S.] An extension vallse; a telescope. **ken'ne-bunk'er†.**

Ken'ne-bunk, 1 ken'i-bunk; 2 kēn'e-bunk, *n.* A town in York county, Me.— **ken'ne-bunk'er,** *n.* See KENNEBECKER.

Ken'ne-bunk-port', 1 ken'i-bunk-pōrt'; 2 kēn'e-bunk-pōrt', *n.* A seaport and summer resort in York county, Me.

Ken'ne-dy, 1 ken'i-di; 2 kēn'e-dy, **John Pendleton** (25/x 1795—18/viii 1880), an American novelist; served in war of 1812; Secretary of the Navy; *Swallow Barn.* **6. William** (27/9—1826), a Scottish lawyer and antiquary. **7. William** (?/c1795—1871), a Scottish poet and miscellaneous writer.

Ken-ne'dy-a, 1 ki-ni'di-a; 2 kē-nē'dy-a, *n. Bot.* 1. A genus of Australian perennial twining plants. Most herbs of the bean family, with red to nearly black flowers. *K. prostrata* is the **coral-creeper** or **coral-pea.** 2. [k-] A plant of this genus. [< M. *Kennedy*, an English botanist.] **Ken'ne-dy Chan'nel.** A passageway between Grant Land and N. W. Greenland, leading north from Kane Basin into Robeson Channel and the Polar sea.

ken'nel, 1 ken'el; 2 kēn'el, *n.* [KEN'NELED or KEN'NELLED, KEN'NELS2; KEN'NEL-ING or KEN'NEL-LING.] **I.** *t.* To keep or confine in or as in a kennel.

He hears by the scent of the kennel, as a dog or a fox.

ken'nel, *n.* **1.** A house or other shelter for a dog or for a pack of hounds. **2.** A number of dogs kept together; a pack of hounds. **3.** The hole or lair of a fox or like beast. **4.** A vile lodging; wretched haunt.

You need to follow them into the *kennels* where they live, preaching the Gospel with the mop and the scrubbing brush.

WM. BOOTH, *In Darkest England*, iv, 1890.]

5. A kind of head-dress for women in the time of Henry VII. [< OF. *chenil*, < LL. *canile*, < L. *canis*, dog.]— **ken'nel-book',** *n.* An official register of blooded dogs and their pedigrees.

ken'nel, *n.* 1. The gutter of a street.

'Did you fall, in going home, Sir?' 'Ay, ay, plump in the *kennel*.' FANCAS la *Scottie*, in *Spectator*, 1890.]

2. A little channel. **3.** A puddle. [< OF. *canel*, < L. *canalis*, canal.]— **ken'nel-ly,** *a.* [Rare.] Gutter-like.

ken'nel-wall', *n.* Same as COAL.

ken'net, 1 ken'et; 2 kēn'et, *n.* A cockle or cleat.

ken'net, *n.* A small kind of hunting-dog. [< OF. *kenet*, F. *chien*, < L. *canis*, dog.]

ken'nets-cloth't, *n.* Coarse Welsh cloth; collectively **ken'-ken'neth,** 1 ken'eth; 2 kēn'ēth, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. **2.** A legendary king of the Scots in the 6th century. **3. K. I. MacAlpine** (—995), king of Scots in Galloway, 834–860?; conquered the Picts, and became king of Alban, 844. **4. K. II.** (—995), a king of Alban; defeated the Danes and was killed near Dunkeld (—1005?), a king of Alban, 997–1005?; defeated and slain by Malcolm II. at Monzievaird. [Celt. Scot., handsome.]

Ken'nett, 1 ken'et; 2 kēn'ēt, *n.* 1. **White** (6/ix 1660—19/ix 1728), an English divine and bishop of Peterborough. **Ken'nett.** 2. A city in Dunklin county, Mo.

Ken'nett Square. A borough in S. E. Pennsylvania.

Ken'ney, 1 ken'i; 2 kēn'y, **James** (1780—7/xi 1849). An Irish poet and dramatist.

Ken'nick, 1 ken'ik; 2 kēn'ik, *n.* [Eng.] The jargon spoken by wandering tinkers and gypsies.

Ken'ni-cott, 1 ken'i-kot; 2 kēn'i-cēt, **Benjamin** (4/1718—8/1783). An English Biblical scholar.

ken'ning, 1 ken'in; 2 kēn'ing, *n.* 1. [Scot.] The smallest recognizable portion; a trace; a glimpse. **2.** [NORSE.] A synonym or periphrastic phrase employed to diversify the expression of a thought, and stereotyped as such in poetry.

A characteristic feature of Old Norse poetry as well as of early Teutonic poetry in general, are the *Kennings*.

A. S. COOK, Anglia Beibl., p. 59. [b. c. n. 1889.]

3. Range of vision; ken; specif., the limit of vision at sea: used also as a rough measure, about 20 miles.

Ken'ning-ton, 1 ken'ig-ton; 2 kēn'ing-ton, *n.* A district in Lambeth parish, London, containing a famous cricket-ground called the **Kennington Oval.**

ken'non', 1 ken'on; 2 kēn'ōn', *n.* [Scot.] A variety of potato. **ken'nons'** [Scot.] Last given when a birth occurs.

ke'no, 1 ki'no; 2 kē'no, *n.* A game of chance played by drawing numbered balls or knobs from an urn or wheel and covering with buttons the corresponding numbers on cards. The numbers on the cards are arranged in rows of five, and the player who first has a row covered wins. **I.** *f. quine*, five winners, < L. *quini*, five each, < *quinque*, five.]

Ke-nog'a-mi, 1 ki-nog'a-mi; 2 ke-nōg'a-mi, *n.* A lake in Quebec province, Canada.

ke'no-gen'e-sis, 1 ki'no-jen'i-sis; 2 kē'no-jēn'e-sis, *n. Biol.* The development of an individual germ in which



Frond of Kelp.

a, receptacles; *b*, air-bladders.

characters that are not truly ancestral are acquired by environment; ontogeny modified by adaptation: opposed to *palingenesis*.

The modifications introduced into Palingenesis by *Kenogenesis*: are vitiations, strange, meaningless additions to the original, wwe course of evolution.

HAECKEL *Evolution of Man* vol. ii, p. 460. (a. 1892.]

[< Gr. *kainos*, new; and see GENESIS.] **ke-nog'e-nyt,-ne'tik,** *a.* **-ni-cal,** *adv.*

ken'o-pho'bi-a, 1 ken'o-fō'bi-ə; 2 kēn'o-fō'bi-a, *n.* Same as ERENOPHOBIA. [< Gr. *kainos*, new; and see -PHOBIA.]

Ke-no'sha, 1 kə-nō'shə; 2 ke-nō'sha, *n.* 1. A county in S. E. Wisconsin; 274 sq. m. 2. Its county-seat, a port on Lake Michigan.

Ke-no'sha Cones. Twin mountains in S. W. Colorado; 12,340 and 12,350 ft. high.

ke-no'sis, 1 ki-nō'sis; 2 ke-nō'sis, *n.* *Theol.* (1) *Prot.* The self-emptying of the divine manner of existence that took place at the incarnation of the second person of the Trinity; the exchanging of the eternal for a time form of existence. (2) *R. C. Ch.* Christ's abasement, consisting in the assumption of the humanity and the concealment of the divinity. The restrictions, pains, and penalties to which he submitted as being incidental to his human life constitute the **humiliation of Christ,** with which are usually contrasted the events or moments of his human life when the divinity showed its power, as at the resurrection, ascension, transfiguration, etc., which make up the exaltation of Christ. [< Gr. *kenōsis*, emptying, < *kenos*, empty.] — **ke-not'ic.** 1. *a.* Of or relating to kenosis. 2. *n.* A kenotist.— **ke-not'i-cism,** *n.* Doctrinal belief in kenosis. **ken'o-tism,** — **ke-not'i-cist,** *n.* One who holds extreme views on kenosis. — **ken'o-tist,** *n.* One who holds the doctrine of kenosis.

Ken'rick, 1 ken'rik; 2 kēn'rik, *n.* 1. **Francis Patrick** (⁹/₂1797–¹⁄₁₀1863), American theologian, Roman Catholic archbishop of Baltimore, 1851–1863. 2. **John** (⁹/₂1788–⁹/₁877), an English classical scholar, philologist, and teacher.

Ken'sal Green. 1 ken'səl; 2 kēn'sal. A great cemetery in the N. W. of London.

Ken'sett, 1 ken'set; 2 kēn'set. **John Frederick** (⁹/₂1816–¹²/₂1872), an American landscape painter.

Ken'sing-ton, 1 ken'zin-tən; 2 kēn'zing-ton, *n.* 1. A parish in the W. of London, containing Kensington Palace and its gardens, and the residence of wealthy and fashionable citizens. 2. A town in South Australia, suburban to Adelaide.

kens'mark", 1 kenz'-mārk"; 2 kēnz'-mārk", *n.* Same as KENMARK.

ken'speck'le, 1 ken'spek'l; 2 kēn'spek'l, *a.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Noticeable because of well-defined or peculiar marks; conspicuous, **kens'hack"l; ken'speck"l.**

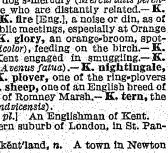
Kent, 1 kent, *n.* 1. A punt (a boat) with a kent.

kent, *n.* 1. [Scot.] A long staff with which shepherds leap ditches and small streams; a pole; also, a rude walking-stick. 2. A kent-staff. 3. A pole at the end of a whale's neck to allow the attaching of hooks or ropes in turning or shifting the carcass. [Perhaps (as making an angle in tilting) var. of *cant*.] — A **kent'-staff,** *n.* A quarter-staff.

Kent, 1 kent; 2 kēnt, *n.* 1. **Duchess of** (⁹/₂1786–¹⁰/₂1861), Maria Louisa Victoria, daughter of the duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; mother of Queen Victoria. 2. **Earl of,** in Shakespeare's *King Lear*, a lord of Lear's court, who attends him in his wanderings, under the name of Caius. 3. **Edward, Duke of** (¹²/₂1767–¹/₂1820), an English general; 4th son of George III.; father of Queen Victoria. 4. **Edward** (¹/₂1802–³/₂1877), an American lawyer; Governor of Maine during the Civil War. 5. **Fair Maid of,** see JOAN, 3. 6. **Holy Maid of Kent,** or **Nun of Kent,** see BARTON, 1. 7. **James** (¹/₂1700–⁴/₁770), an English musician. 8. **James** (⁷/₂1763 – ¹²/₂1847), "Chancellor," an American jurist; Chief Justice of New York, and author of celebrated Commentaries. 9. **William** (1684–⁴/₁748), an English painter; sculptor; architect, and gardener who originated the natural style of landscape-gardening. 10. A county in the S. E. of England; 1,652 sq. m.; county-seat, Maidstone. 11. A county in central Delaware; 434 sq. m.; county-seat, Dover. 12. A county in N. E. Maryland; 281 sq. m.; county-seat, Chestertown. 13. A county in W. central Michigan; 862 sq. m.; county-seat, Grand Rapids. 14. A county in Rhode Island; 169 sq. m.; county-seat, East Greenwich. 15. A county in N. W. Texas; 907 sq. m.; county-seat, Clairemont. 16. A district in New Brunswick, Canada; 1,778 sq. m.; capital, Richibucto. 17. A district in Ontario, Canada; 818 sq. m.; capital, Chatham. 18. A district in Litchfield county, Conn. 19. A village in Portage county, O.

kent-al'len-te, 1 kent-al'en-tē, 2 kēnt-al'ēn-tē, *n.* *Pros.* A holospraslike granular igneous rock, allied to gabbro, and consisting essentially of orthoclase, biotite, plagioclase, and orthoclase. [< *Kentallen*, Scotland.]

Kent'i-a, 1 kent'i-ə; 2 kēnt'i-a, *n.* *Bot.* 1. A genus of palms found in Malaysia, Australia, and New Zealand. They have large pinnate leaves and densely clustered spicate flowers of different sexes. 2. Any of various house-palms, cultivated palms, known among florists as areca, hoveas, and hedyreopes. [< William *Kent*, horticulturist.]



Kentia.

Kent'i-sism, 1 kent'i-sizm; 2 kēnt'i-cism, *n.* A local peculiarity of speech prevalent in Kent, England.

Kent'ish-gem, 1 ken'tu-gim; 2 kēn'tish-gem, *n.* A Scottish monk (5107–603), apostle of Strathclyde. See MUNGO, SAINT. [Celt., clear lord.]

Kent'ish, 1 ken'tish; 2 kēnt'ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to Kent.— **Kentish balsam,** dog's-mercury (*Mercurialis perennis*).— **K. cousins,** people who are distantly related.— **K. crow,** the hooded crow.— **K. fire** [Eng.], a noise or din, as of applause or derision, at political meetings, especially at Orange and political meetings.— **K. glory,** an orange-brown, spotted moth (*Endromis versicolor*), feeding on the birch.— **K. knockers,** a name Kent engaged in smuggling.— **K. long-tails,** the wild oat (*Avenua fatua*).— **K. nightingale,** same as BLACKCAP, 2.— **K. plover,** one of the ring-plovers (*Aegialitis cantianus*).— **K. sheep,** one of an English breed of sheep raised in the district of Romney Marsh.— **K. tern,** the Sandwich tern (*Sterna sandvicensis*).

Kent'ish-man, *n.* [—MEN, *pl.*] An Englishman of Kent.

Kent'ish Town. A northern suburb of London, in St. Pancras parish.

Kent'land, 1 kent'land; 2 kēnt'land, *n.* A town in Newton county, Ind.

ken'tle, 1 ken'tl; 2 kēn'tl, *n.* A quintal. **ken'tal'.**

kent'ledge, 1 kent'lej; 2 kēnt'lēdg, *n.* 1. *Naut.* Permanent pigiron ballast laid over a vessel's keelson-plates. 2. *Mil.* In the British army, disused cast-iron shot or similar junk. [Perhaps < CANT², *n.*, + LEDGE.]

Ken'ton, 1 ken'tən; 2 kēn'ton, *n.* 1. **Simon** (⁹/₂1755–¹/₄1836), an American pioneer and soldier; an associate of Daniel Boone. 2. A county in N. Kentucky; 177 sq. m.; county-seat, Independence. 3. A city, county-seat of Hardin county, O.

ken'tro-gon, 1 ken'tro-gon; 2 kēn'tro-gōn, *n.* *Crust.* A larva of the subclass Copepoda, cruciform in which, after attachment to the host by means of an antenna, the loss of the trunk, and other modifications, a hollow arrow-like process is formed, by which the parasite enters a cavity of its host. [< Gr. *kentron*, point, + *ponos*, offspring.]

ken'tro-ki-ne'sis, 1 ken'tro-ki-nē'sis; 2 kēn'tro-ki-nē'sis, *n.* Movement caused by excitation of a motor nerve-center.

ken'tro-lite, 1 ken'trə-lait; 2 kēn'tro-līt, *n.* *Mineral.* A dark reddish-brown lead-manganese silicate ($Pb_2MnSi_2O_7$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Gr. *kentron* (see CENTER) + -LITE.]

Kent's Cav'ern or Hole. A famous bone-cave, near Torquay, Devonshire, England.

Ken-tuck'i-an, 1 ken-tuk'i-ən; 2 kēn-tūk'i-an. *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Kentucky. *II. n.* A person born or residing in Kentucky.

Ken-tuck'y, 1 ken-tuk'i; 2 kēn-tūk'y, *n.* 1. A river in Kentucky, flowing 350 m. N. W. to the Ohio. 2. A south-central State of the United States; 40,181 sq. m.; capital, Frankfort.— **Kentucky coffee-tree,** a tall tree (*Gymnocladus dioica*) of the family *Cesalpiniaceæ*, with exceedingly large twice-pinnate leaves, from 2 to 3 feet long by half as wide, and long flattened pods containing each several very hard flattish seeds. The seeds, or "beans," have been used as a substitute for coffee.

Kent'ville, 1 kent'vil; 2 kēnt'vil, *n.* The chief-town of Kings district, Nova Scotia.

Ken'wyn, 1 ken'win; 2 kēn'wīn, *n.* A town in Cornwall, England, 3 miles S. W. of Truro.

ken'yon, 1 ken'yən; 2 kēn'yon, *n.* 1. **John** (1784–¹²/₂1859), an English poet and philanthropist; born in Jamaica. 2. **Lloyd, Lord** (⁹/₂1732–¹/₂1802), an English lawyer; Chief Justice of the King's Bench, 1788.

ken'yte, 1 ken'ait; 2 kēn'yt, *n.* *Petrol.* A vitrophyric variety of phonolite, approaching pantellerite, characterized by anorthoclase phenocrysts. [< Mt. *Kenya*, East Africa.]

Ke'o-kuk, 1 ki'o-kuk; 2 kē'o-kūk, *n.* 1. A county in S. E. Iowa; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Sigourney. 2. A city in Lee county, Ia.; called "Gate City," in allusion to its situation beside the lower rapids of the Mississippi River. Vessels in early days formed a gate between the navigation of the river above and that below this obstruction.

**Ke-o-lan'ť, 1 kyo-lōn'; 2 kyo-lan', *n.* [Ir.] A despicable man or boy.

ke-o'ra, *n.* Same as KIA ORA.

ke-o'ra, 1 ki-ō'rə; 2 ke-ō'ra, *n.* [E. Ind.] An oil extracted from the leaves of the *Pandanus odoratissimus*.

Ke'o-sau'qua, 1 ki'o-sô'kwə; 2 kē'o-sa'kwa, *n.* A town in Van Buren county, Ia.

keout, 1 kyoot; 2 kēout, *n.* [Ir.] 1. A little snappish cur. 2. A despicable, vulgar man. **keowt'.**

kep, 1 kep; 2 kēp, *v.* 1. [Scot.] To catch as with the hands or arms; to intercept. 2. To stop; turn back, as an animal. 2. [Prov. Eng.] To reach or heave. 3. To retch. 4. [Archaic.] To meet.— **kep'-ball',** *n.* The game of catchball.

kep, 1 kep; 2 kēp, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A catch, as in fishing.

kepe'r, *n.* Obs. A keep; care; attention.

keph'al-, keph'a-lo-. See CEPHAL-, etc.

keph'a-lin, 1 kef'a-lin; 2 kēf'a-lin, *n.* A nitrogenized compound containing phosphorus, found in the brain. [< Gr. *kephalē*, head.] **keph'a-line'.**

Keph'al-lē'ni-a, 1 kef'a-lē'ni-ə; 2 kēf'a-lē'ni-a, *n.* [Gr.] Same as CEPHALONIA.

Keph'a-los, 1 kef'a-los; 2 kēf'a-lōs, *n.* [Gr.] Same as **keph'a'lir,** 1 kef'a-ir; 2 kēf'a-īr, *n.* [Caucasian.] A variety of kumiss made by inducing fermentation in milk with masses of fungi and bacteria, called **kephir-grains:** used as food and as medicine in the northern Caucasus.— **wa'ter-keph'ir,** *n.* An imitation of kephir made with water, and kephir-grains.

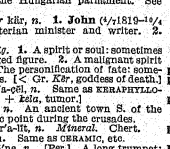
Ke-pharn'a, 1 ki-farn'ə; 2 kē-fārn', *n.* [Gr.] Same as CEPHEUS.

kep'i, 1 kep'i; 2 kēp'i, *n.* A flat-topped military cap with horizontal visor; formerly, the forage-cap of the United States army and French armies. [< F. *képi*.]

Kep'ler, 1 kep'lər; 2 kēp'lēr, **Johannes** (⁷/₂1571–¹¹/₁1630). A German astronomer, discoverer of KEPLER'S LAWS, under LAW.

Kep'ler:.—Kepler's laws, 1, 2, 3.

Kep'pel, 1 kep'el; 2 kēp'ēl, *n.* 1. **Augustus, Viscount** (⁴/₂1725–²⁵/₂1786), an English admiral who took Belle Isle, 1761. 2. **Lady Caroline** (⁸/₂1737–³/₂1769), a daughter of the earl of Albemarle, and reputed author of the song *Robin Adair*.



Various Styles of Kepi.

keps, 1 keps; 2 kēps, *n.* *pl.* *Mining.* 1. French (Restoration). 2. American (Civil War). 3. Spanish (Second Empire). 4. CAGE. French (Modern).

kept, 1 kept; 2 kēpt, *imp.* & *pp.* of KEEP, *v.*

Kep'ri-sak'ly, 1 kep'ri-sak'li; 2 kēp'ri-shāk'lī-hāk', *n.* The lower house of the Hungarian parliament. See LEGISLATURE.

Ker', 1 kēr or kar; 2 kēr or kār, *n.* 1. **John** (¹/₂1819–¹⁴/₂1883), a Scottish Presbyterian minister and writer. 2. Same as SOMERSET, 2.

Ker, 1 kēr; 2 kēr, *n.* *Gr. Relig.* 1. A spirit or soul: sometimes represented as winged figures. 2. A malignant spirit which causes disease. 3. The personification of fate: sometimes conceived as a goddess. [< Gr. *Kēr*, goddess of death.]

ker'a-cele, 1 ker'ə-sēl; 2 kēr'a-cēl, *n.* Same as KERAPHYLLOCELE. [< Gr. *keras*, horn, + *kēlē*, tumor.]

Ke'rak, 1 ki'rak; 2 kē'rāk, *n.* An ancient town S. of the Dead Sea, Syria; a strategic point during the crusades.

ker'al-gie, 1 ker'al-jē; 2 kēr'al-gē, *n.* *Mineral.* Chert.

ke-ram'ic, ker'a-mid'i-um. Same as CERAMIC, etc.

ke-ra'na, 1 ke-rā'nə; 2 kē-rā'na, *n.* [Per.] A long trumpet: used at sunset and midnight.

ker'a-phyl'lo-cele, 1 ker'ə-fil'ō-sēl; 2 kēr'a-fīl'o-cēl, *n.* *Vet.* A horny tumor, of rare occurrence, on the keraphyllous layers of the hoof in the horse, showing as a crescentic swelling on the sole, and sometimes producing lameness. [< Gr. *keras*, horn, + *phyllon*, leaf, + *kēlē*, tumor.]

ker'a-phyl'lous, 1 ker'ə-fil'əs; 2 kēr'a-fīl'us, *a.* Composed of horny lamina. [< Gr. *keras*, horn, + PHYLLOUS.]

ke-rar'gy-rite, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as CERARGYRITE.

ker'as, 1 kī'əs; 2 kēr'as, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha. R. V.).

ker'a-sene, 1 ker'ə-sēn; 2 kēr'a-sēn, *n.* A nitrogenous compound ($C_4H_{12}N_2O_8$) like cerebrin, contained in the brain.

ker'a-sin, 1 ker'ə-sin; 2 kēr'a-sin, *n.* *Chem.* 1. Homocerebrin. 2. Cerasin. **ker'a-sine†.**

ker'a-site, ke'rate, ker'a-tec-ta'sia, etc. Same as CERASITE, CERATO-, etc.

ker'a-tal'gi-a, 1 ker'ə-tal'jī-ə; 2 kēr'a-tāl'gī-a, *n.* Pain in Kēr'a-ter'pe-ton, *n.* Same as CERATERPETUM.

ker'a-tin-a'sis, 1 ker'ə-tin-ē'sis; 2 kēr'a-tin-ā'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid condition characterised by warty or horny growths. [< Gr. *keras* (*kerat-*), horn.]

ker'a-tin, 1 ker'ə-tin; 2 kēr'a-tin, *n.* *Chem.* A nitrogenous compound containing sulfur that forms the essential ingredient of horny tissue, as of horns, claws, nails, feathers, hair, and wool. [< Gr. *keras* (*ō-s*, horn.]— **ker'a-tin-ize,** *vt.* [-IZED, -IZING.] To become hard like horn.— **ker'a-tin-i-za'tion,** *n.*— **ker'a-tin-oid,** *a.* Having the qualities of keratin or horn.— **ker'a-tin-ose,** *n.* An albumose derived from keratin.— **ke-rat'i-nous,** *a.*

ker'a-ti-tis, 1 ker'ə-tai'tis or -ti'tis; 2 kēr'a-tī'tis or -tī'-tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the cornea, either acute or chronic. [< Gr. *kerat(-)s*, horn.] — **interstitial keratitis,** chronic inflammation of the cornea characterized by the formation of opacities which may later become absorbed. **parenchymatous k.;** — **k. bullosa,** corneal inflammation characterized by the formation of blisters which eventually become ulcers.— **mycotic k.,** same as CERATOMYCOSIS. **phlyctenular k.;** — **vascular k.,** corneal inflammation characterized by growth of new blood-vessels in the peripheral layers of the cornea.

ker'a-to-, 1 ker'ə-to-; 2 kēr'a-to-. Same as CERATO-. [< Gr. *keras* (*kerat-*), horn.]

ker'a-to-cele, 1 ker'ə-tō-sēl; 2 kēr'a-to-cēl, *n.* *Pathol.* Protrusion of the posterior limiting membrane through perforations in the substance of the cornea. [< KERATO- + Gr. *kēlē*, tumor.]

ker'a-to-co'nus, ker'a-tode, ker'a-to-der'mi-a, etc. Same as CERATOCONUS, CERATODE, etc.

ker'a-toi'de-a, 1 ker'ə-toi'di-ə; 2 kēr'a-toi'de-a, *n.* *pl.* *Spong.* The *Ceratosa*. [< KERATO- + -OID.]

ker'a-to-ir"i-do-cy-cli'tis, ker'a-to'ly-sis, ker'a-tome, etc. Same as CERATOIRIDOCYCLITIS, CERATOLYSIS, etc.

ker'a-to-phyre, 1 ker'ə-to-fair or fir; 2 kēr'a-to-fīr or -fīr, *n.* *Petrol.* A variety of syenite porphyry, trachyte, or felsite, characterized by phenocrysts of anorthoclase. **cer'a-to-phyre†.**

ker'a-to'sis, 1 ker'ə-tō'sis; 2 kēr'a-tō'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Formation of horny tissue or excrescences. [< KERATO- + -OSIS.]

ker'a-to'tome, etc. Same as CERATOTOME, etc.

ker-at'to, 1 ki-rat'o; 2 ke-rāt'o, *n.* [W. Ind.] A plant (*Agave keratto*) with fleshy leaves yielding a useful fiber.

ker-au'lo-phon, 1 ki-rē'lo-fon; 2 ke-rą'lo-fon, *n.* One of the pipe-stops of an organ, with a soft, reedy tone. [< Gr. *keras*, horn, + *aulos*, pipe, + *phōnē*, voice.]

Ke-rau'ni-a, 1 ki-rē'ni-ə; 2 ke-rą'ni-a, *n.* Semele: a title given in allusion to her death by a flash of lightning.

ke-rau'nics, 1 ki-rē'niks; 2 ke-rą'nics, *n.* See CERAUNICS.

ke-rau'no-gram, *n.* Same as CERAUNOGRAM.

ker'au'no-graph, 1 ke-rē'no-graf; 2 ke-rą'no-grāf, *n.* 1. A picture supposed to be photographed by lightning, as on the body of a person. 2. *Meteor.* Same as CERAUNOGRAPH. [< Gr. *keraunos*, thunderbolt, + -GRAPH.]

ke-rau'no-graph'ic, *a.* Same as CERAUNOGRAPHIC.

ke-rau'noid, 1 ki-rē'noid; 2 ke-rą'nōid, *a.* Lightning-like; specif., in petrography, applied to minute, bifurcate crystallites. [< Gr. *keraunos*, thunderbolt, + -OID.]

ker'au'no-pho'bi-a, *n.* Same as CERAUNOPHOBIA.

ker'au'no-sco-pei'on, 1 ki-rē'no-sko-pei'on; 2 ke-rą'no-skō-pī'on, *n.* *Class. Antiq.* Same as CERAUNOSCOPE. [< Gr. *keraunoskopeion*.]

ker'au'no-sco-py, *n.* Same as CERAUNOSCOPY. **ke-rau'no-kerb, kerb'stone".** Same as CURB, etc.

ker'ba-sene, 1 ker'bə-sēn; 2 kēr'ba-sēn, *n.* 1. A holy city in Asiatic Turkey, 60 m. S. W. of Bagdad. 2. The plain about it, where Husain was slain.

Ker'be-ros, *n.* Same as CERBERUS.

ker'cake', *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] Same as CARCAKE.

ker'cher, 1 kūr'chər; 2 kēr'cher, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. A kerchief. 2. An apron. **ker'cher-chief,** *n.* Kerchief.

ker'chief, 1 kūr'chif; 2 kēr'chif, *vt.* To cover or dress with a kerchief, as the head.

My little body, *kerchiefed* fast.
E. B. Browning *The Runaway Slave* st. 26.

ker'chief, *n.* 1. A square of linen, silk, etc., used as a covering for the head or neck, or as a handkerchief or napkin: used mostly in compounds, as *neckerchief*. 2†. A woman who wears a kerchief. [< OF. *covrechef*, < *covrir* (see COVER¹; + *chef* see CHIEF.] **kerch‡** [Prov. Eng.]; **ker'cheft; kerch'ýt.**

ker-chunk', 1 ker-chuŋk'; 2 ker-chūnk', *adv.* [Slang, U. S.] Suddenly, as if with a splash or a thump.— **ker'chunk-y.**

ke-rec'to-my, *n.* *Surg.* Same as CERATECTOMY. **ker'a-ker'el,** 1 ker'ə-kel; 2 kēr'a-cēl, *n.* [S. Afr.] A fellow; chap.

Ker'e-li Gēl, 1 ke-rē'li gil; 2 ke-rē'lī gēl. Same as KERI SERH.

Ker'en-hap'puch, 1 ker'ən-hap'uk; 2 kēr'en-hąp'ūk, *n.* *Bib. Job* xlii, 14. [Heb., horn of paint.]

Ker'en-sky, 1 ker'ən-ski or ke-ren'ski; 2 kēr'ən-skỳ or ke-rēn'-sky. **Alexander Feodorovitch** (1881–), a Russian socialist revolutionary leader; premier of the provisional government July 22–Nov. 7, 1917; deposed by the Bolsheviki.

ker'fu, 1 kē-fū'; 2 kēr'fū, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as KERF.

kerf, 1 kūrf; 2 kērf, *vt.* To form a channel in; hollow out; groove. **kervez.**

kerf, 1 kūrf; 2 kērf, *n.* 1. The notch made by an ax in felling a tree or in cutting it into sections. 2. The channel or groove made by a saw. 3. The act or process of cutting. 4. A single cut of a cloth-shearing machine. 5. The material removed by a saw-cut, or born off as once by a cloth-shearing machine. 6. [Prov. Eng.] A single layer of hay, straw, or turf, as in thatching, bog-cutting, etc. [< AS. *cyrf*, a cutting, < *ceorfan*, carve.]

kerf'ed, 1 kūrft; 2 kērft, *a.* Having kerfs or slots.

kerf'ing-ma-chine", 1 kūrf'ing-mə-shēn'; 2 kērf'ing-ma-shīn', *n.* A machine for cutting kerfs in boards that are to be bent.

ker-fuf'fle, 1 ker-fuf'l; 2 ker-fūf'l, *adv.* [Slang.] After the manner and action made by a loose soft body, as that of a large bird, striking the ground or water.

ker-fum'oks, 1 ker-fum'əks; 2 ker-fūm'oks, *adv.* [Slang.] Kerflop; confusedly.

Ker'foot, 1 kūr'fut; 2 kēr'fōōt, **John Barrett** (⁵/₁1816–¹/₁₀1881). An American divine; born in Ireland; first Protestant Episcopal bishop of Pittsburg, Pa.

Ker'gue-len Land, 1 kūr'gi-len; 2 kēr'gę-lēn. A group of uninhabited islands in the S. part of the Indian Ocean, lat. 49° S., long. 69° 20' E.; reserved to by seamen.

Ker'gue"len-Tré'ma-rec', 1 ker'gə"len-trē'mə-rek'; 2 kēr'gę"lēn'-trę'mā-rēc', **Yves Joseph de** (1745–¹/₂1797). A French navigator who discovered Kerguelen Land, 1772.

ke-ri'-ke-thibh', 1 ke-ri'-ke-thib'; 2 ke-ri'-ke-thib', *n.* [Heb.] What is read and what is written: an annotation common on the margin of the Hebrew Bible, when tradition has preserved a written text deemed incorrect, to be read according to the correct text in the margin. See K'RI; K'THIBH. **keret.**

ke'ri-on, 1 kĕr'-e-on; 2 kĕr'-i-on, *n. Pathol.* A suppurative inflammation of the hair-follicles of the scalp, causing loss of the hair. [< Gr. *kēriton*, a cutaneous disease, lit., honeycomb, < *kēros*, beeswax.]

Ke'ri-oth, 1 kĕr'-e-oth; 2 kĕr'-i-oth, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 25 [Heb., cities.]

ke'rite, 1 kĕr'-it; 2 kē'rit, *n.* A vulcanized compound of indiarubber and animal or vegetable oil: used for insulating. [< Gr. *kēros*, beeswax.] — **ke'rite-wire",** *n.* Wire insulated with kerite.

ker'-kar-nad, 1 kĕr'-kar-ad; 2 kĕr'-ker-ăd, *n.* [D.] The consistory of a Dutch Reformed Church.

Ker-kī', 1 ker-kī'; 2 kĕr-kī', *n.* A fortified town of Bokhara, Central Asia: 120 m. S. of Bokhara; occupied by Russia; a trading center.

Ker-kuk', 1 ker-kŭk'; 2 kĕr-kuk', *n.* **1.** A division of the vilayet of Mosul, Mesopotamia. **2.** A town in the vilayet of Mosul, Mesopotamia, N. of Bagdad; produces petroleum.

kerl, 1 kûrl; 2 kĕrl, *n.* A carl: churl.

Ker-laug', 1 ker-laug'; 2 kĕr-loug', *n. pl. Norse Myth.* Two of the four rivers through which Thor is daily obliged to wade afoot to attend the council of the gods; and, being himself the thunder, he must not go over the Asa bridge, for he would shatter it. **Ker-lau'gar; Ker'laung't.**

Ker'lé'rac', 1 ker'lē'rāk'; 2 kĕr'lē'rĭk', **Louis Billouart de** (1704–9/11770). A French naval officer; governor of Louisiana, 1753–65.

Ker-mad'ec Is'lands, 1 kĕr-mad'ek; 2 kĕr-măd'ĕc. A British group in S. Pacific ocean; 600 m. N. N. E. of New Zealand; 12/3 sq. m.

Ker-man', 1 ker-măn'; 2 kĕr-măn', *n.* **1.** A province in E. Persia; 59,000 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, the ancient Carmania; noted for rugs. See RUG. **Kir-man',**

ker-man'ji, 1 ker-man'ji; 2 kĕr-măn'ji, *n.* The language of the Kurds, a branch of the Iranic class of languages; Kurdish.

Ker'man-shāh', 1 ker'man-shā'; 2 kĕr'măn-shā', *n.* **1.** A province in W. Persia; 24,000 sq. m.; entered and held by the Russians February 27, 1916. **Ker'man-cha'.**

ker'mes, 1 kûr'mĭz; 2 kĕr'mēş, *n.* The dried bodies of a cochineal-like scale-insect (*Coccus ilicis*) found on certain oaks, particularly *Quercus coccifera*, of the Mediterranean, and used as a red dyestuff in the East. [< Ar. *qirmiz*, *qirmizi* < Sans. *krimija*, worm-begotten, < *krimi*, worm.] — **ker'mes-ber'ry,** *n.* A kermes-insect, once supposed to be the fruit of the plant producing kermes. — **k. oak,** *n.* A small evergreen oak (*Quercus coccifera*) of the Mediterranean region, feeding the kermes-insect.

ker'me-site, 1 kûr'me-sīt; 2 kĕr'me-sīt, *n. Mineral.* An adamantine cherry-red antimony oxysulfid (Sb_8S_8O) that crystallizes in the monoclinic system.

ker'mess, 1 kûr'mes; 2 kĕr'mĕs, *n.* **1.** In the Low Countries of Europe and French Flanders, an annual outdoor festival; a fair; originally, a church festival. **2.** [U. S.] A festival or fair, either outdoors or indoors, in partial imitation of the Flemish festival.

The early indulgences in evening pleasures, permitted to most American girls—their clubs, their *kirmesses*, theatres, and parties. CHARLOTTE M. MASON, in *The Forum* Sept., 1891, p. 49.

[< D. *kermis*, *kerkmis*, < *kerk*, church (< Gr. *kyriakos*; see CHURCH), + *mis*, MASS (church service).] **ker'mist.**

ker'mi-sin, 1 kûr'mi-sin; 2 kĕr'mi-sin, *n.* The coloring-matter of cochineal; carmine. [< Ar. *qirmiz*, KERMES.]

kern', 1 kûrn; 2 kĕrn, *v.* **I.** *t.* To cause to form into kernels or grains. **2.** To sow with grain. **II.** *i.* **1.** To form into grains; coat out. **2.** To granulate.

kern², *n. & a.* [Dial., Eng.] Churn.

kern³, *vt. Typefounding.* To make with a kern.

kern⁴, *n.* **1.** [North. Eng. & Scot.] (1) The last sheaf of the harvest. **kern'-baby.** (2) The harvest-home; **kern-supper.** **kirn².** **2.** *Print.* That part of a type which overhangs the shaft or shank, as in an italic *f*. **3.** A particle of sand. **4.** *Math.* The surface lying within the curve, the envelop of which is the locus of the antipodes of the limits of all that sectional expanse dealt with. **central kern².** **5.** A grain, corn, or kernel. [Var. of CORN, n.—kern⁴ is Scot. in all senses.] **6.** [North. Eng. & Scot.] A straw image adorned with flowers and ears of grain, carried by reapers to a kern-supper. **kern'a-ba'by; k.-doll;** etc. **—k.-cave,** *n. Math.* A projective generator; a conic of reference each of whose tangents is dual to its own contact-point.—**k.-stone,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A coarse granular sandstone.—**k.-supper,** *n.* The supper celebrating the conclusion of the harvest-gathering.

kern², *n.* **1.** One of the old Irish irregular light-armed infantry, carrying only a sword and javelin; corresponding to the *velites* of the Roman legions and distinguished from the heavy-armed *gallowglass*.

The Irish galloglasses and *kerns* opposed to them . . . fought fiercely, protected alone by shirts of safe-proof.
McCARTHY, *Outline Irish Hist.* p. 25. [c. a. w.]

2. An Irish boor or peasant; hence, a country lout; a rustic; churl. **3.** *Old Eng. Law.* A vagabond or idler. [< Ir. *ceatharnach*, soldier.] **kearn; kerne‡.**

kern³, *n.* Same as CARN, dialectic form.

Kern², *n.* **1.** A river in California; length, 200 m. from Sierra Nevada mountains to Tulare Lake. **2.** A county in S. California; 8,050 sq. m.; county-seat, Bakersfield. **3.** A city in Kern county, Cal.

Kern(e)d⁴, 1 kĭrnd; 2 kĕrnd, *a. Print.* Having a kern.

Ker'nel, 1 kĭr'nel; 2 kĕr'nel, *n.* [KER'NELED or KER'-NELLED, KER'NELD‡; KER'NEL-ING or KER'NEL-LING.] **I.** *t.* To envelop as a kernel. **II.** *i.* To form kernels, as plants, pods, nuts, etc.; ripen into kernels.

ker'nel-y, *a.* To-day with hardening; gristly; semelastic.

ker'nel, *n.* **1.** A grain or seed; especially, the essential part of a seed, as the edible part contained in the shell of a nut or the stone of a fruit; as, a *kernel* of corn; the *kernel* of a hickory-nut.

The *kernel* is the whole body of the seed within the coats.
ASA GRAY *How Plants Grow* pt. i, ch. 2, p. 33. [c. a. p. 1859.]

2. *Bot.* (1) The nucleus of a seed, or all that is contained inside its coats; in a few cases, any seed contained in a hard case. (2) The soft inner part of a pyrenocarp. **3.** A hard concretion of flesh. (3) [Rare.] A gland, especially when enlarged or swollen. **4.** *pl. Metal.* Kernels or nuclei, removed from roasted cupriferous pyrites and smelted, in order to secure the copper contained in them. **5.** Hence, the central part of anything round which other matter is gathered; nucleus; the important or essential part of any subject; core; gist; as, the *kernel* of the whole matter. [< AS. *cyrnel*, dim. of *corn*, grain.] — **kernel of Deuteronomy** (*O, T, Criticism*), the chapters (v–xxvi, xxviii, 1–46, and closing at xxix, 1) of Deuteronomy that formed the basis of the recension of the Scripture that took place under Josiah when the laws were discovered in the temple.—**ker'nel-roast'ing,** *n. Metal.* A method of slow roasting to concentrate the copper in a cupriferous pyrite into a nodule in the interior of the lumps.—**k.-substance,** *n.* The nuclear substance.—**ker'nel-wort'ʳ,** *n. Bot.* The figwort.—**waxen kernels,** enlarged lymphatic glands. **waxing kernel;t.—ker'neled, ker'nelled,** *a.* Having kernels.—**ker'nel-ly,** *a.* Full of kernels.

ker-nel'², *n.* Same as CRENELLE, 2.

ker-nel'³, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Same as CANAILLE, 2.

Ker'ner, 1 kĕr'ner; 2 kĕr'ner, *n.* Quartz of a coarse kerns type.

Ker'ner, 1 kĕr'ner; 2 kĕr'ner, **Andreas Justinus** (?/11786–2/21862). A German poet; a leader of the Swabian school; a spiritualist; *Romantische Dichtungen*.

Kern'fish', *n.* Bonefish; dewfish.

ker'nos, 1 kĭr'nos; 2 kĕr'nŏs, *n. Class. Archeol.* A vessel formed of several cups or small vases, joined together, supposed to have been used in the Eleusinian mysteries. [Gr.]

ker'o-graph, *n.* Same as CEROGRAPH.

ker'o-lite, *n.* Same as CEROLITE.

ker'o-sene, 2 kĕr'o-sēn, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 44. [Heb., beeswax.]

ker'o-sene, 1 ker'o-sēn; 2 kĕr'o-sēn, *n.* A hydrocarbon oil used for burning in lamps. The term is usually restricted to the distillate of crude petroleum having a specific gravity of about .807 (45° B.), a flashing-point of upward of 110° Fahr., and a burning-point of upward of 125° Fahr. It may be distilled from any mineral hydrocarbon, and is much used for burning and illuminating purposes. [< Gr. *kēros*, wax.]

ker'o-so-lene, 1 ker'o-so-lēn'; 2 kĕr'o-so-lēn', *n.* Same as NAPHTHA. [< KEROSENE + -ol.]

Ker'ou'aille, 1 kĕr'ū'ĭl'ye; 2 kĕr'ū'ăl'ye, **Louise Renée de** (1649–11/21734). Duchess of Portsmouth and Aubigny; mistress of Charles II. **Madame Carwell; Que'rou'aille't.**

ker'o-sy'ine, 1, ker'o-sīn'; 2 kĕr'o-sī'ĭn, *n.* Kerosene and water mixed by a pump for spraying plants.

Ker'row-ice', 1 kĕr'ou-lī'; 2 kĕr'ow-lī', *n.* Same as KARAULL.

ker'ry-ite, 1 ker-plug'; 2 ker-plŭg', *adv.* Same as KERCHUNK.

Kerr, 1 kûr; 2 kĕr, *n.* **1. Robert** (1755–9/11813), a Scottish surgeon and naturalist. **2.** A county in central Texas; 1,210 sq. m.; county-seat, Kerrville.

Kerr'i-a, 1 kerr'i-a; 2 kĕr'i-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of ornamental shrubs of the rose family (*Rosaceæ*), with slender greenish branches, and alternate, simple, serrate leaves and large, solitary yellow flowers. Only one or two species are known, natives of Japan and northern China. *K. japonica*, the Japan globe-flower, is common in cultivation. [< the British botanist *Kerr*.]

ker'ril, 1 ker'il; 2 kĕr'il, *n.* [E. Ind.] A sea-snake or hydrophid (*Distira fordani*) of the Bay of Bengal and Straits of Malacca.

Kerr'lite, 1 kĭr'kit or ker'eit; 2 kĕr'ĭt or kĕr'it, *n. Mineral.* A pearly yellowish-green variety of mica that is closely related to jefferisite. It occurs as fine scales. [< Prof. W. C. *Kerr*.]

Kerr'ville, 1 kûr'vil; 2 kĕr'vil, *n.* A town in Kenville county, Texas; 2,500 sq. m.; county-seat, Kerrville.

ker'sey, 1 ker'; 2 kĕr'y, *n.* [KER'SEIRES, 1 -ız; 2 -ĭş, *pl.*] Same as KNOBKERRIE. [Kerry.

Ker'ry², *n.* One of an Irish breed of cattle raised in Kerry county in Munster province, Ireland; 1,853 sq. m.; capital, Tralee.

kers†, *n.* A cress. **kerset.**

ker'sa-mite, 2 kĕr'sa-mīt; 2 kĕr-săn-tīt, *n. Petrol.* A felsophyric or aphanophyric igneous rock composed essentially of plagioclase and biotite, with subordinate augite, hornblende, or olivin; virtually a porphyritic diabase with biotite phenocrysts. [< *Kersanton*, N. France.] **ker'san-tyte.**

ker'sen, 1 kûr'sn; 2 kĕr'sn, *vt.* [North. Eng.] To christen.

ker'sey, 1 kûr'zi; 2 kĕr'zy, *a.* Made of kersey; homespun; plain.

ker'sey, *n.* **1.** A light-weight beaver cloth with a smooth face and soft nap. **2.** *pl.* Kinds of kersey; also, trousers of kersey. [< *Kersey*, England, once a seat of woolen manufactures.] **ker'sey-mere; ker'sey-meer.—ker'sey-mere-twill',** *n.* See CASSIMERE-TWILL.

ker'sey-nette', *n.*

Ker'sey, *John,* An English lexicographer who flourished about 1720. *Dictionarium Britannicum*.

ker-shaw'¹, 1 kar-shô'; 2 ker-shą', *n.* Same as CUSHAW.

Ker-shaw'², 1 kar-shô'; 2 ker-shą', *n.* A county in the N. part of South Carolina; 700 sq. m.; county-seat, Camden.

ker-slam', 1 kar-slam'; 2 ker-slăm', *adv.* [Slang, U. S.] With a sudden slam or noisy bang.

ker-slash', 1 kar-slash'; 2 ker-slăsh', *adv.* [Slang, U. S.] With a brisk, slapping sound, or in a quick, effective manner. **ker-slop'‡.** [a sudden splash.

ker-slosh', 1 kar-slosh'; 2 ker-slŏsh', *adv.* [Slang, U. S.] With a sudden slam or noisy bang.

ker'sten-tite, 1 kûr'sten-tīt; 2 kĕr'stĕn-tīt, *n. Mineral.* A yellowish lead-and-selenium oxid with a small proportion of copper that occurs in botryoidal masses.

ker-swash', 1 kar-swŏsh'; 2 ker-swŏsh', *adv.* [Slang, U. S.] With a great splashing noise; as, he fell into the water *kerswash*.

kert, 1 kûrt; 2 kĕrch, *n.* A fortified seaport town in the Crimea, Tauride Republic; burial-place of Mithridates.

kerve, 1 kûrv; 2 kĕrv, *v. i.* [North. Eng.] In coal-mining, to undercut. **2.** To carve. **kerv'er,** *n.* A carver.

ker-wal'lop, 1 ker-wol'ep; 2 ker-wal'op, *adv.* [Slang, U. S.] With an impulsive onward rush or gallop.

Ke-ry'ces, 1 ki-rī'sēz; 2 ke-rī'sēş, *n. pl. Classic Antiq.* One of the noble families of Athens, who, with the Eumolpides, had charge of the celebration of the Eleusinian mysteries. See ELEUSINIAN. [< Gr. *kērykes*.]

ke-ryg'ma, 1 ki-rig'ma; 2 ke-rĭg'ma, *n. Theol.* Preaching: specif., Christian preaching. [< Gr. *kērygma*, proclamation.] [CADUCEUS. [Gr.]

ke'ryk-kei'on, 1 kī'ri-kī'on; 2 kē'rĭ-kē'ŏn, *n.* Same as

ke-rys'tic, 1 ki-ris'tik; 2 ke-rĭs'tic. **I.** *a. Theol.* Homiletic. **II.** *n. pl.* The study of homiletics. [< Gr. *kērysso*, proclaim.]

kes'ar, *n.* Kaiser.

kesch'le, Same as CASSIE. **kesh'le‡.** [kewset.

kesh¹, 1 kesh; 2 kĕsh, *n.* [North. Eng.] Same as KEX.

Ke'shub Chun'der Sen, 1 kē'shub chun'der sĕn; 2 ke'shŭb chun'der sĕn. **Babu** (1838–9/11884). A Hindu religious leader. See BRAHMO-SOMAJ. **Ke'shab Chan'dra Sen‡.**

kes'lop, 1 kes'lep; 2 kĕs'lop, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A calf's fourth stomach, made into rennet; cheeselip. **2.** [Scot.] Yellow bedstraw.

Kes'sel, 1 kes'el; 2 kĕs'ĕl, *n.* **1. Ferdinand van** (1648–1696), a Flemish painter. **2. Jan van, "the Elder"** (?/11626–1679), a Flemish painter; father of Ferdinand. **3. Jan van, "the Younger"** (1654–1708), a Flemish painter; brother of Ferdinand.

Kes'sels, 1 kes'els; 2 kĕs'ĕls, **Matthias** (?/21784–?/11836). A distinguished Dutch sculptor.

Kes'te-ven, 1 kes'te-ven; 2 kĕs'te-vĕn, **County of the Earls of.** A division and administrative county of Lincolnshire, England.

Kes-traph'o-ri, *n. pl.* Same as CESTRAPHORI.

kes'trel†, *n.* Base: mean.—**kestrel kind†,** base nature.

kes'trel, 1 kes'trel; 2 kĕs'trĕl, *n.* A falcon of the subgenus *Tinnunculus*; sparrow-hawk; especially, the European *Falco alaudarius*, about 15 inches long, the male lead-gray in color above and the female light-yellow or cinnamon. The European has the sides and thighs spotted with black, the latter with brown.


Kestrel. 1/3

The kestrel prey chiefly on mice. It has the habit of hovering in the air with its head toward the wind looking for its prey. The American sparrow hawk is its representative in the United States, the kestrel proper never occurring in North America save by accident. [< OF. *quercerelle*, < L. *querquedula*, kind of teal.] **cas'trel†; cas'tril†.—nankeen kestrel,** a cream-colored sparrow-hawk of Australia (*Tinnunculus cenchroides*).

Kes'wick, 1 kez'ik or kaz'wik; 2 kĕş'ĭk or kĕs'wĭk, *n.* An urban district; and market-town in Cumberland, England; the burial-place of Southey.—**Keswick Convention,** a summer religious reunion held annually at Keswick "for the promotion of practical holiness." *New Schaff-Herzog Encyc.* [Ind. v, 30.

ket¹, 1 ket; 2 kĕt, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A matted fleece. **2.** Couchgrass. **kett.**

ket², *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Carrion; filth: hence, a sluttish person.—**ket'-crow",** *n.* A carrion-crow.—**ket'ty,** *a.*

ket³, *n.* An Egyptian weight. Same as KAT.

Ket, Robert (–?/11549). An English tanner who led an agrarian rising, July–Aug., 1549; hanged at Norwich. **Kett.**

ke'ta, 1 kē'ta; 2 kē'tą, *n.* The dog-salmon (*Oncorhynchus keta*). [< Kus. *kēta*.] [*Ind.* v, 30.

ke'tab, 1 kē'tab; 2 kē'tăb, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.).

ke'tate, 1 kē'tāt; 2 kē'tāt, *n. Chem.* Any ketonic ether of the general formula $RR_1C(OR)_2$.

ke'tax-ine, 1 kī'tak-sin, -zin *or* -zĭn; 2 kē'ta-zĭn, -zĭn *or* -zĭn, **ke'ta-zine,** *n. Org. Chem.* Any crystalline compound obtained by the action of hydrazin on ketones and having the general formula $R_2C_2N_2H_2$. **KETAZONE.** [< KETONE + AZOTA.]

ketch, 1 kech; 2 kĕch, *vt.* [Colloq., Eng.] To hang.

ketch, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] To catch. **ketcher.**

ketch, *n.* A sloop-rigged vessel, formerly partly square-rigged forward, and often mounting mortars or guns for naval warfare, now fore-and-aft rigged in a manner similar to a yawl, save that the mizzenmast in the ketch is far forward of the rudder-post. [< Turk. *qtiq*, boat.] — **ketch'craft",** *n.* The craft or sailing of Jack Ketch; the hangman's calling.

ketch'-a, 1 kĕch'-a; 2 kĕch'-ă, *n.* [Eng.] A hangman: Jack Ketch.

Ketch'e, 1 kech'e; 2 kĕch'e, *n.* Same as ST. NEOT.

ketch'up, *n.* Same as CATCHUP. [*ketchy* weather.

ketch'y, 1 kech'i; 2 kĕch'y, *a.* [Local, U. S.] Changeable; as, **ketch'y-ketch'y,** 1 kech'-yech'; 2 kĕch'-yĕch', *n.* A small pleasure craft, having two masts and three fore-and-aft sails, the mainsail being smaller than the foresail and the jib resting on a slump bowsprit.

ke'tene, 1 kī'tēn; 2 kē'tēn, *n. Org. Chem.* A pungent, colorless gas ($H_2C{:}CO$), obtained by decomposing acetone, ethyl acetate, or acetic anhydrid with intense heat.

Keth'er, 1 kech'er; 2 kĕth'er, *n. Occult.* See SEPHIRA.

ke-thib', *n.* Same as K'THIBH.

Keth'i-bim, 1 kedh'i-bim; 2 kĕth'ĭ-bĭm, *n. pl.* [Heb.] The third section of the Scriptures after the Law and the Prophets.

ke'tim, 1 kī'tin, -tin *or* -tĭn; 2 kē'tĭn, -tĭn *or* -tĭn, *n. Chem.* **ke'tine,** *j* One of a series of unstable oily organic compounds ($(CH_2N)_2$ with an aromatic odor, acting like bases, obtained by the reduction of certain isonitroso compounds of the ketones.

ke-tip'le, 1 ki-tip'li; 2 ke-tip'le, *a. Chem.* Denoting a colorless, amorphous, rather unstable acid ($COOH.CH_2{:}COCO$ $CH_2{:}COOH$).

ket'mi-a, 1 ket'mi-a; 2 kĕt'mi-a, *n. Bot.* 1. A plant of the genus *Hibiscus*; as, bladder-*ketmia*, the flower-of-an-hour (*Hibiscus trionum*). **2†.** [K-] The genus *Hibiscus*: Adanson's name. **ket'mie.**

ke'to-, 1 kī'to-; 2 kē'to-. A combining form indicating in organic chemistry the presence of the ketone group; as, *ketobenzene*.—**ke'to-al'de-hyde,** *n.* Any compound containing both the carbonyl (CO) and aldehyde (CHO) groups.—**ke'to-hex'ose,** *n. Org. Chem.* See HEXOSE.

ke'tol, 1 kī'tol *or* -tel; 2 kē'tŏl *or* -tĕl, *n. Chem.* **1.** One of a series of organic nitrogenous compounds; as, methyl *ketol*. **2.** Same as INDOL. [< KETONE + INDOL.]

ke'tone, 1 kī'tōn; 2 kē'tōn, *n.* One of a class of organic compounds in which the group monovalent (CO) unites two alcohol radicals. It is usually derived by removing the group hydroxyl (OH) from the group carboxyl (COOH), and replacing it with an alcohol radical. In this way from acetic acid ($CH_3.CO.OH$) is derived acetone ($CH_3.CO.CH_3$). The principal ketones, besides acetone, are propiu, ethyl butyral, butyrone and benzophenone. [Arbitrary var. of ACETONE.]—**ke'tone-al'co-hol,** *n.* Any compound containing both the ketone group (CO) and the alcohol group (OH). [< KETONE + ALCOHOL.]—**ketone acid,** a compound containing the group carbonyl (CO) and having the characteristic properties of both a ketone and an acid, as pyroracemic acid.

ke'to-nim'id, 1 kī'to-nim'id, -id *or* -ĭd; 2 kē'to-nim'id, **ke'to-nim'ide,** -id *or* -ĭd, *n. Org. Chem.* 1. Any compound in which the ketone group unites two amid groups. **2.** Any compound containing both the carbonyl of the ketone and the imido group. [< KETONE + IMID.]

ke'tose, 1 kī'tōs; 2 kē'tōs, *n. Chem.* A sugar or a class of sugars having the same chemical constition as ketone alcohol, as fruit-sugar. See ALDOSE. [< KETONE.]

ke-tox'im, 1 kī-teks'im; 2 kē-tŏks'ĭm, *n. Chem.* Any compound derived from a ketone and hydroxylamin. **ke-tox'-imet.**

Ket'te-ler, 1 ket'a-ler; 2 kĕt'e-ler, *n.* **1. Klemens, Baron von** (1/21853–9/21900), a German diplomat; assassinated in Peking, June 16, 1900. **2. Wilhelm Emanuel, Baron von** (13/21811–7/11877), a German ultramontane; writer; bishop of Mentz.

Ket'ter-ing, 1 ket'er-ing; 2 kĕt'er-ing, *n.* An urban district and ancient market-town in Northamptonshire, England.

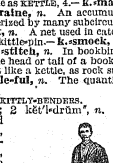
ket'tle, 1 ket'l; 2 kĕt'l, *n.* **1.** A metallic cooking-vessel, of various forms, for stewing or boiling; a tasketle or vessel with a spout, for heating water; a pot. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A tin pail. **3.** *Brewing.* A pear-shaped copper vessel,

used for boiling malt wort with hops for the purpose of coagulating albumens, sterilizing, concentrating, and imparting to the whole a taste and aroma of hops. **4.** A hole in the bottom of a river or pond where carp lie in winter. **5.** *Geol.* (1) A kettle-shaped cavity in rock, sand, gravel, etc. (2) The mass of consolidated material, generally shale or sandstone, which often fills a kettle-hole in the shape of an inverted cone. **6.** [*cap.*] *Mining.* A shallow tub used for *transporting miners* and material up and down the shaft. **7.** *Naut.* The metal box enclosing a compass. **8.** The contents of a kettle, or the amount cooked in it at a time. **9.** A kettledrum. [< A.S. *cetel*, perhaps < L. *catillus*, dim. of *catinus*, deep vessel.]

—a pretty kettle of fish, a confused or perplexing state of affairs.—**ket'tle-shall'n,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A dredge for catching scallops, the blade of which is so swung that it can not sink in the mud.—**k.-boiler,** *n.* An old-fashioned steam boiler with a round top.—**k.-bottom,** *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A seagoing craft having a flat floor. **2.** [Rare.] A hill having a contour like that of an upturned kettle. **3.** See CALDRON-BOTTOM.—**k.-bread,** *n.* Homemade bread baked under a kettle or pot, and used by farmers.—**k.-broth,** *n.* A broth made of scale bread well moistened with boiling water and seasoned with pepper and salt.—**k.-case,** *n.* The cuckoo-orchis (*Orchis mascula*).—**k.-dock,** *n.* The European ragweed (*Senecio jacobæa*). **2.** The bitter dock (*Rumex obtusifolius*).—**k.-hat,** *n.* A helmet of the 14th century.—**k.-hole,** *n.* **1.** See *Geol.*, 4. **2.** Any deep-seated or irregular depression in stratified or partially stratified glacial deposits or between ramées or oskers: it is generally steep-sided, and without surface drainage. **3.** Same as KETTLE, 4.—**k.-man,** *n.* Same as ANGLER, 2.—**k.-moraine,** *n.* An accumulation of morainal material characterized by many subcircular bowl-shaped depressions. **2.** A net used in catching mackerel.—**k.-pin,** *n.* A skittle-pin.—**k.-smock,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A smock-frock.—**k.-stitch,** *n.* In bookbinding, the knotted chainstitch at the head or tail of a book.—**ket'tle-a,** *Geol.* Hollowed-out basins, like a kettle, in rock surfaces by glacial scouring.—**ket'tle-ful,** *n.* The quantity that a kettle will hold.

ket'tle-and'ver, *n.* Same as KETTLY-BENDERS.

ket'tle-drum', 1 ket'i-drum"; 2 ket'l-drŭm", *n.* A musical instrument, now used chiefly in orchestras in pairs, consisting of a brass hemispherical shell with a parchment head, tuned by stretchers usually to the tonic and dominant, and sounded by soft-headed classic drumsticks.


Pair of Kettle-drums.

At one time the hautboy and *kettle-drums* were used in military movements. There is even now one of the latter, captured from the English in the Revolutionary War, in the Military Museum on Governor's Island.
ELIZABETH B. CUTTER in *Following the Colors* (prod., p. 9, Ja. 1890.)

—ket'tle-drum'mer, *n.*

ket'tle-drum", *n.* A somewhat informal ladies' afternoon party; afternoon tea: originally applied to social parties in India where drumheads served for tables. [St. Croix river.

Ket'tle river. A river in Minnesota; length, 100 m. to the

Ket'tle Rock Peak. A mountain in California; 7,843 ft. high.

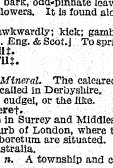
ket'ton-stone", 1 ket'an-stōn"; 2 ket'on-stōn", *n.* A limestone resembling oolite, found at Ketton, England.

ket'trin', *n.* Same as CATECHU. **ket'e-rin',** *n.*

Ket'tu, 1 ket'u; 2 ke'tu, *n.* [Hind.] *Hindu Myth.* The tail of the dragon of which Rahu is the head. See RAHU.

ket'tu-ba, 1 ke'tu-ba; 2 ke'tu-bä, *n.* [Heb.] A marriage contract. It provided for the payment of a sum of money to the wife in the event of a divorce or of her husband's death. It was originally instituted by the rabbinical authorities as a check upon divorce. [Rare.]

ket'tu-pa, 1 ke-tŭ'pə; 2 ke-tu'pa, *n.* [Java.] A large East-Indian eared fish-owl (genus *Ketupa*), as *K. ceylonensis*, and especially *K. javanensis*.


Indian Ketupa. 1/24

Ket'u-rah, 1 ke-tū'rə; 2 ke'tu-ra, *n.* *Bib. Gen.* xxv, 1. [Heb., incense, fragrance.]

Ke-u'ka, 1 ki-yū'kə; 2 ke-yu'ka, *n.* A lake in Steuben and Yates counties, N. Y.; 20 by 2 m.

Ke-u'ka Park. A village in Yates county, N. Y., on Keuka Lake; seat of Keuka College (Free Baptists and Disciples), founded in 1892.

Ke-un'jhar, 1 kē-ŭn'jĭr; 2 ke-un'jhr, *n.* 1. A native state in Orissa province, Bengal, India; 3,096 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

Keu'per-sef'fel, Keu'per-sef'ner-gel; 2 kōi'per-mĕr'zĕl, *n.* *Geol.* One of the subdivisions of the German Triassic strata. [G.]

keur'boom", 1 kūr'bōm"; 2 kur'bōm", [S.-Afr. D.] A South-African shrub or small tree (*Virgilia capensis*) of the bean family, with rough, black bark, odd-pinnate leaves, and dense racemes of rose-purple flowers. It is found along riverbanks and in marshes.

Keux, Le. See LE KEUX. [awkwardly; kiek; gambol.

kev'el, 1 kev'el; 2 kĕv'ĕl, *vi.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] To spring

kev'el, *n.* Same as CAVEL. **kev'il,**

kev'el', *n.* Same as CAVEL². **kev'il,**

kev'el', *n.* The gazel. **kev'in,**

kev'el', *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] *Mineral.* The calcareous stone that adheres to lead ore: so called in Derbyshire.

kev'el', *n.* [Dial, Eng. & Scot.] A cudgel, or the like.

kev'er, *v.* Same as COVER. **kev'er-er,**

Kew, 1 kū; 2 kū, *n.* A village in Surrey and Middlesex counties, England; a western suburb of London, where the Royal Botanical Gardens and Arboretum are situated. **2.** A town, suburb of Brisbane, Australia.

Ke-wa'nee, 1 ki-wā'nē; 2 ke-wā'nē, *n.* A township and city in Henry county, Ill.

Ke-wau'nee, 1 ki-wô'nē; 2 ke-wa'nē, *n.* A county in E. Wisconsin; 327 sq. m.; county-seat, Kewaunee.

Ke'wee-naw, 1 kī'wi-nô'; 2 kē'we-na, *n.* **1.** A peninsula in S. Lake Superior, coextensive with Keweenaw county; it has numerous copper-mines. **2.** A county in N. W. Michigan; 370 sq. m.; county-seat, Eagle River.

Ke'wee-naw Bay. A bay of Lake Superior, S. E. of Keweenaw Peninsula, Michigan.

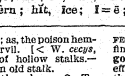
Ke'wee-naw-ite, 1 kī'wi-nô-sīt; 2 kē'we-na-it, *n.* *Mineral.* An arsenid of copper and nickel, (Cu,Ni)₂As, found in Keweenaw county, Michigan.

kew'-tree', 1 kiū'-trī'; 2 kū'-trē', *n.* Same as GINKGO.

kex, 1 keks, 2 kĕks, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** A kecksy or hollow stalk; a weed. **kex'y,** *a.* **2.** A husk. **3.** [Dial., Eng.] The dry hollow stalks of various aplaceous plants: as, the poison hemlock, the cow parsnip and the wild chervil. [< W. *cecys*, hollow stalks.]—**kex'ent,** *a.* Made of hollow stalks.—**kex'y,** *a.* Hollow and withered, like an old stalk.

key, 1 ki; 2 kē, *vt.* **1.** To fasten with a key. **2.** To wedge tightly or support firmly with a key. **3.** To provide with a key; as, to *key* a crank on a shaft. **4.** To provide with keys, as a piano or a bugle. **5.** To tune with a key, as a musical instrument; hence, to regulate the pitch or tone of: sometimes with *up*; as, the fiddle is *keyed up*. **6.** To furnish with a key-word or letter, as an advertisement.

key¹, *n.* **1.** A detachable instrument for operating a lock: made in many forms to correspond with varying sizes and styles of locks and with the general idea of turning back a catch, bolt, or other detent. **2.** Anything that discloses or opens something to the understanding; as, a *key* to a subject, puzzle, or problem.


Keys.
1. A door-*key*. *b*, bow; *s*, stem; *sh*, shoulder. 2. Machinists' *key*.

The opening phrase 'Our Father' is the *key* to Christianity. H. W. BUSHNELL *Life of Christ* v. 345. [c. n. r. 1871.]

3. That which opens or prepares a way to other objects, or renders possible farther progress; as, a *key* to a military position.

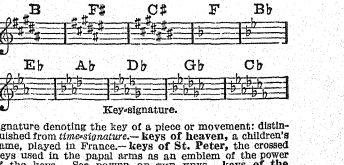
It is indeed obvious enough what danger there would be to us, if a great naval power were to possess this *key* [Cuba] to the Gulf of Mexico. WASHINGTON in *Correspondence, Oct. 4, 1851* in *Life*, p. 475. [c. n. s. 1857.]

4. *Mech.* (1) A hand-tool fitted to something, as a bolt, nut, pin, screw, etc., for turning the object axially; a wrench; a spanner; as, a *bed-key*; *tuning-key*. (2) A tightening wedge, as for finding a collar on a shaft, or a split pin or forelock for insertion in the slot of a bolt to prevent its being drawn, or a wedge in a chair to prevent slipping; a cotter. (3) A bolt or pin for fastening the frame of a gun-carriage to the check. **5.** *Masonry.* A keystone. **6.** *Carp.* (1) A piece inserted in a board transversely to the grain, to prevent warping, or a wedging-piece used for holding or finishing something, as a tenon in a mortise. (2) A flooring-board tapered in width and driven in last to bind the others in place. **7.** The roughness on the unfinished face that gives a stronger adherence to glue in veneers. **8.** *Print.* An instrument for opening and closing the blades in furnaquoins. **9.** Any one of various small tools used in bookbinding for holding bands while sewing sections of books together. **10.** A pin in a joint of a rod that supports tools and rides in vertical guides. **11.** *Pottery.* Sand for the mortar extruded between laths, under the pressure of the trowel, and binding the plastering to the laths. **12.** A holding dovetail or groove in a tile, or in a terra-cotta ornament, for inserting mortar in building. **13.** In musical instruments of the organ and pianoforte type, one of the levers by which the player operates the mechanism to produce the notes; in wind instruments, one of the small metal levers by which the holes are covered or uncovered to modify the vibrations of the air-column. **14.** Any one of the operating finger-pieces in typewriting-machines and some typesetting-machines. **15.** *Elec. A.* In telegraphy, a device operated by the fingers. **16.** *Teleph. & Teleg.* A lever by means of which a signaling or talking circuit can be readily opened or closed. **17.** *Mus.* (1) Any one of various families or systems of tones in the scale of which the component members, two or of different absolute pitch from the corresponding members of other keys, have the same musical relations among themselves.

Each has seven principal tones to the octave, called diatonic tones. These are named, without reference to their absolute pitch, according to their harmonic relations to the key: the harmonic unity of the tones is called the *tone* or *key-note* (from which the key always takes its name), the *supertonic*, the *mediant*, the *subdominant*, the *dominant*, the *submediant*, and the *leading tone* or *subtonic*. In singing and instrumental music they are also called *do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, si*; while temporary members (chromatic tones) have such designations as *sharp one* (which is the tone sharped), *flat seven*, *double-sharp four*, *sharp four*, etc. The terms *key-tone, key-note, tonic, one, do*, all designate the first or fundamental tone of the key. All these names are distinct from the absolute pitch names, A, B, C, etc., C, for instance, being the tonic of one key, the dominant of another, and so on. The key is the largest of the tone families. All other families, as chords, intervals, and scales, are within the system of some key and are composed of its members. The keys commonly in use, that can be played on an ordinary keyboard instrument, with their signatures, are shown in the first column.

(2) The relation existing between the tones in such a system; tonality. (3) Key-tone or key-note; tonic; as use may generally be followed. (4) A key-signature. **18.** Quality, intensity, or pitch of tone in reciting or in speaking in a high, low, loud, soft, or harsh *key*. **19.** *Bot.* A dry, indehiscent, winged fruit, as that of the ash or elm; a samara. **20.** *Tramways.* A device resembling a wooden pin: used to keep hides together during the liming process. **21.** The letter or key-word used in an advertisement to identify answers to it. **22.** *Art.* A key pattern; as, the Greek *key*. **23†.** A helm. [< AS. *cæg*, key.]

—additional keys (*Mus.*), those keys of the piano represented by notes three lines above the staff.—**analytic key,** a tabular analytic arrangement of characteristics, from general to particular, leading to specific distinction, by means of which the name of an unknown animal, plant, or other object may be ascertained.—**attendant key** (*Mus.*), a relative key.—**authentic key** (*Mus.*), an authentic mode.—**Brëguet key** (*Horol.*), the winding mechanism of a stemwinding watch.—**cat'-keys",** *n. pl.* [Dial., Eng.] The samaras or "keys" of the ash-tree.—**chromatic key.** *Mus.* **1.** Any key except that of C. **2.** Any one of the black keys in a keyboard.—**circle of keys** (*Mus.*), a series of twelve keys modulating each into the next in order, and each having for its key-tone the dominant of the preceding and the subdominant of the succeeding key.—**cross-keys,** *n. Her.* A device consisting of two keys borne crosswise. **2.** The arms of the archdiocese of York, England. **3.** *Ch. Art.* The symbol of St. Peter; hence, the insignia of the papacy.—**dental key,** a forceps for drawing teeth.—**diatonic key** (*Mus.*), same as NATURAL KEY, below.—**double-current key** (*Elec.*), a telegraph-key used in double-current or reverse-current working, to increase the speed of signaling.—**double-tapper key** (*Elec.*), a key for sending oppositely directed current-impulses through the line, as desired: used in needle-telegraphy.—**feather key** (*Mech.*), same as FEATHER, *n.*, 2 (2).—**fundamental key,** the initial and final key of a musical composition; the governing tonality.—**golden or silver key,** money given as a bribe or "tip" to effect some purpose.—**Gold Key,** the office of First Lord of the Bedchamber.—**in key,** in harmony with a key-tone; in tune: having correct tonality.—**key-action,** *n.* The keyboard of a musical instrument and the mechanism connected with it.—**key and Bible,** or **book,** a method of divination formerly employed to detect a thief, now sometimes used in fortune-telling: a key is placed in a Bible at Ps. l, 18, the book is hung up, and certain names are pronounced, the oracular response being given by the fall or other movement of the key when the name of the thief or the one who carries a key or keys. **2.** One who has charge of keys, or authority expressed by keys.—**key-keeper!.**—**key-bed,** *n. Mach.* A key-seat.—**key-bit,** *n.* Same as BIT, 3 (5).—**key-block,** *n. Quarrying.* A block which must be blasted to admit of the removal of adjacent blocks without injury.—**key-bolt,** *n.* A bolt secured by a key or wedge thrust through its shank.—**key-bone,** *n.* The collar-bone.—**keybugle,** *n.* A bugle having keys, and a compass of two octaves: including semitones.—**key-chord,** *n. Mus.* A triad chord whose root is the key-tone.—**key-chuck,** *n. Mech.* A jaw-chuck, with which a key-wrench is used for turning the screws that adjust the jaws.—**key-clog,** *n.* A tag or ticket of wood or metal, used to prevent the loss of a key.—**key-cold†,** *a.* As cold as a key.—**key-color,** *n. Art.* The tone by which a picture is dominated.—**key-coupler,** *n.* A device by which to couple keys in an organ, used in parlor organs.—**key-desk,** *n.* The ease containing the keyboards and stop-knobs of an organ.—**key-drift,** *n. Mach.* A contrivance for withdrawing keys, consisting of a punch having a point inclined to the shank.—**key-drop,** *n.* A swinging cover for a key-hole.—**key-file,** *n.* A file with parallel sides, used in filing key-wards.—**key-frame,** *n.* The board by which the keys are supported in a piano or organ.—**key-fruit,** *n. Bot.* Same as KEY, 19.—**keyguard,** *n.* A form of key-drop.—**key-harp,** *n.* A musical instrument that produces tones by keys tuning-forks operated by small soft hammers with key-action.—**key-head,** *n.* A head, as of a bolt, serving to lock the object bearing it.—**key-holder,** *n. Elec.* A form of key-socket for closing a key-operated switch.—**key-horizon,** *n. Geol.* A surface presenting easily recognizable features, used as a standard of reference for measurements and observations at different levels.—**key-lead,** *n.* The leaden key-weight used in piano and organ-construction which causes the key to rise instantly when the fingers are lifted.—**key-loader,** *n.* The workman who fits the key-leads in the keys of an organ or piano.—**key-***Logging.* In river-driving, a log which is so caught and wedged that a jam is formed and held. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry and Lumbering, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [GOV. PRC. OFF. '05.]—**key model,** a model of a vessel's hull made by shaping boards to the horizontal lines and superposing them.—**key-money,** *n.* The money required of an intending tenant before he takes possession or receives the keys.—**key-move,** *n. Chess.* The first move of a chess problem, the continuation in a game, in accordance with the author's intentions. Compare COOK, *n.*, 3.—**key-movement,** *n.* The mechanism of an organ's keys.—**key of art** (*Alchemy*), same as ALEMBROTH.—**key of life** (*Egypt., Archæol.*), the ANKH.—**Key of Mediterranean,** Gibraltar: so called from the strategic importance of its position.—**Key of the North,** the ancient castle of Newar-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, England; now a ruin; thrice besieged in the civil war; surrendered to the Scots in 1646; received its name from its strong fortifications and commanding position.—**key of the pond,** *phr.* A European aporrhaid shell (*Aporrhais pespelecani*).—**key on flat** (*Mech.*), a tightening wedge fitting into a flattened seat on a shaft.—**key pattern** (*Art*), a classical fret of bands bent at right angles named from its resemblance to the winding wards of many ancient keys. **key ornament;.**—**key-piece,** *n.* [U. S.] A log that wedges and causes a jam among floating logs.—**key-pin,** *n. Mech.* A pin for pivot on which a pipe-key turns. **2.** A pin serving as a fulcrum for a key of a musical instrument.—**key-pipe,** *n.* **1.** A tube in a lock in which a key is fitted. The bore is the pipe key; key-tube.—**key-plan,** *n.* A diagram showing absolute essentials only: often the key to fuller plans.—**key-plate,** *n.* **1.** An escutcheon around a key-hole. **2.** In engraving from a metal surface, the outline slate answering to a keystone in lithography.—**key-point,** *n. Mil.* A point which is the key of a position.—**key-recorder,** *n.* A time registering apparatus consisting of a clock and indented keys by pressing which the time is registered.—**key-ring,** *n.* **1.** A ring for holding a bunch of keys. **2.** A finger-ring with a tongue or blade by which it may be fastened or unfastened.—**key-seat,** *n. Mech.* **1.** A groove in which a key is driven for the purpose of binding something, as a wheel to its shaft, to prevent turning or sliding. **2.** The aperture in a lock made to receive a flat instead of a round key.—**key-seating†.**—**key-seater,** *n. Mech.* A machine for cutting key-seats.—**key-seat rule** (*Mech.*), an instrument used for laying out key-seats on shafting.—**key-signature,** *n. Mus.* The



Key-signature.

signature denoting the *key* of a piece or movement: distinguished from *time-signatures*.—**keys of heaven,** a children's game, played in France.—**keys of St. Peter,** the crossed keys used in the papal arms as an emblem of the power of the keys. See POWER OF THE KEYS.—**keys of the weather,** the twelve days beginning Dec. 25, popularly regarded as foretokening the weather of the twelve months following.—**key-stop,** *n.* A key fitted to a violin to assist in stopping the strings. See STOP¹, *v.*, 4.—**key-stringed,** *a. Mus.* Furnished with strings which are sounded by keys.—**key-tail,** *n. Mus.* The inner end of a key, as in a piano-keyboard, which rises when the key is depressed.—**key-trumpet,** *n.* A trumpet in which the tones are varied by valve holes opened or closed by key-valves.—**key-tube,** *n.* A key-pipe.—**key-valve,** *n.* A valve operated by a key for opening or closing a valve-hole in the tube of a musical wind-instrument, as a flute, clarionet, ophicleide, etc.—**keyway',** *n.* Same as KEY-SEAT.—**key-whistling,** *n.* Whistling with a key: said of a watch or clock. **key-wind‡,**—**key-word,** *n.* **1.** A word used at the top of a page as a key or

guide to the first word defined on that page, as of a dictionary, or first topic treated, as of an encyclopedia. **2.** A word used to indicate the pronunciation of other words, or to explain their use and meaning.— **key-wrench,** *n.* A wrench in which one jaw is a key or wrench-bit. — **key-worker magneto-electric key,** a telegraph-key carrying an armature-coil in the field of a permanent magnet, for sending into a line impulses generated by the motion of the coil itself.— **Morse key,** the spring-lever, operated by the fingers, for making or breaking the circuit in a telegraph instrument of the type invented by Morse.— **natural key.** *Mus.* **1.** Any white key in a keyboard. **2.** The key of C , played on the white keys.— **open-circuit key** (*Elec.*), a key that, except when pressed upon, holds a circuit open.— **original key.** *Mus.* **1.** The key in which a musical composition has been first written. **2.** The fundamental key of a musical composition.— **parallel key** (*Mus.*), the minor tonality, corresponding to major tonality of any key-tone, or vice versa; the relative major or minor.— **pedal key,** a key worked by the foot, as in an organ.— **plagal key,** a key in which the concluding note or *tone* of a melody or its final is the fourth from the bottom of the mode in Gregorian music and in various musical modes. Compare FINAL; MODE.— **power of the keys.** *R. C. Ch.* **1.** The supreme ecclesiastical authority claimed for St. Peter and for the popes as his successors. *Matt.* xvi, 19. **2.** The right of the church to administer discipline; more especially, the power to grant or deny absolution.— **relative key** (*Mus.*), a key having enough tones in common with another key to make easy a modulation from one into the other.— **remote key** (*Mus.*), a key having so few tones in common with another key that a direct modulation from one to the other would be harsh or difficult.— **reverse keys,** keys or wedges used in separating portions of machinery.— **rimming key,** in a telephone switchboard, the key or switch which throws ringing current onto the line: usually combined with the listening key.— **saddle key** (*Mech.*), a tightening wedge which is driven home into a turned shaft.— **secondary key** (*Mus.*), same as PARALLEL KEY.— **sense of key** (*Mus.*), the subjective feeling or perception of tonality.— **skeleton key,** a slender false key designed to avoid the wards of such a lock.— **spill key,** a tool or split pin, in which the bifurcations sprung apart to bind it in a hole.— **stepped key,** a key having movable bits, for permutation-locks.— **sunk key** (*Mech.*), a tightening wedge fitting into a keyway in a shaft.— **to have the key of the street** (Humorous), to be locked out for the night.

key², *n.* A low island, especially one of coral along a coast; as, the *keys* of Florida. Compare CAY.

Outside of the main land [Floridal is a series of islands, known under the name of *Keys*, the westernmost of which is *Key West*. AGASSIZ *Structure of Animal Life* loca. ili, p. 63. ss. 1874.

[< Sp. *cayo*, perhaps = OF, *caye*, KEY³, *n.*] **kay‡.**

key³, *n.* A quay; wharf. [< OF. *caye*, < Bret. *kai*, enclosure.] — **key'age,** *n.* Quayage.

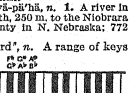
Key, *n.* One of the 24 members of the local parliament of the Isle of Man. [< first part of Manx *kiare-as-feed*, four-and-twenty.] — **House of Keys,** the elective branch of the Manx legislature.

Key, *n.* **1. Francis Scott** (⁹/₁1780–¹/₁1843), an American lawyer and poet; author of *The Star-spangled Banner*, 1814. **2. Thomas Hewitt** (⁶/₁1799–¹¹/₂1875), an English scholar and educator. **3.** An island group of volcanic formation in the Malay Archipelago, Dutch East Indies.

ke-ya'si, *n.* [Jap.] Same as KIAKI.

Ke'ya-pa'ha, [kī''ya-pa'ha; kē''yē-pä'hä, *n.* **1.** A river in South Dakota and Nebraska; length, 250 m. to the Niobrara river. **Ke'ya Pa'haı.** **2.** A county in N. Nebraska; 772 sq. m.; county-seat, Springview.

key'board', *n.* [< KEY¹ + BOARD², *n.*] A range of keys conveniently grouped for manipulation, as in a piano, organ, or the like, or in a typewriter or a typesetting-machine.



Keyboard.

In a piano or organ-keyboard, the keys that sound notes in the diatonic scale of C are white, while the remainder are black. The black keys are made shorter and slightly raised, there being five to each octave, and usually from six to seven octaves in a piano-keyboard. Pipe-organs have a keyboard for the hands, called a *manual keyboard*, often arranged in banks, and one for the feet, called a *pedal keyboard*. Illustrations in further part of an ordinary piano- or organ-keyboard, with the names of the keys. Owing to the fact that the sharps and flats are not really identical, no instrument with a keyboard like this can ever be quite in tune. — REMOTE KEY.

— **Janko keyboard,** a piano-keyboard invented in 1882 by Paul von Janko, having six rows of keys arranged in step-like succession, so that the fingers of one row bring a whole tone apart. The fingering of all diatonic scales is the same, and chromatic scales are played by taking notes alternately on any two rows, a tenth is the same stretch as an octave in an ordinary piano.

The advantage Herr von Janko claims for his *keyboard* is a freer use of the fingers than in the accepted keyboard.
GROVE *Dictionary of Music* vol. 2, p. 672.

— **radiated k.,** an organ-keyboard in which the pedals are closer together in front than at back.— **universal k.,** the keyboard adopted as standard by nearly all makers of typewriters; distinguished from the *ideal* or *scientific* keyboard, having the keys frequently struck in the most accessible positions.

keyed, ¹] kīd; 2 kēd. *a.* **1.** Having keys: said of musical **keyed³,** ³] instruments and of machines operated by keys. **2.** Brought to a tension, as a cord, rod, or musical string. **3.** Tuned, as a musical instrument, to a definite pitch or key. **4.** Marked, as an advertisement, for identification.— **keyed up. 1.** In a state of mental or emotional tension. **2.** Tightened by keying.

key'hole', ¹ kī'hōl'; ² kē'hōl', *n.* [=HOLE⁵]; =HOL'ING.] *Ballistics.* **I.** *t.* To strike with the side instead of the end of a conical bullet. **II.** *i.* To turn sidewise in flight; said of a conical bullet.

key'hole', *n.* **1.** A hole or aperture in a door or lock into which the key is inserted. **2.** *Carp.* A hole, as in beams to be pinned together, to receive the key. **3.** [New Brunswick.] A bayslike cove with a narrow approach.— **key'hole-es-cutch'eon,** *n.* A metal plate surrounding and protecting a keyhole.— **k.-guard,** *n.* **1.** Same as KEY-GUARD. **2.** Same as KEY-DROP.— **k.-limpet,** *n.* A fissurelloid gastropod with a keyhole-like perforation in the apex.— **k. nebula** (*Astron.*), a nebula in the southern sky in which is situated the star η (Eta) Argi. In this nebula is a dark hole or vacancy, like a keyhole.— **k.-urchin,** *n.* One of various scutelloids or shield-urchins with keyhole-like perforations.— **k.-whistler,** *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A tramp. See SKIPPER-BIRD.

key'less, ¹ kī'les; ² kē'les, *a.* **1.** Having or requiring no key; as, a *keyless* mechanism. **2.** Without explanatory notes or keywords; as, a *keyless* inscription.

Keyne, ¹ kīn; ² kēn. **Saint.** "Keyna the Virgin"; daughter of Brychan, a king of Brecknock in S. Michael's Mount, Cornwall, she is said to have created by prayer a spring such that whichever of a newly married couple first drank of it should rule the household.

key'ster, ¹ kī'stėr; ² kē'stėr, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* The tonic of a key, from which it is named; as, B flat is the *keynote* of the key of B flat. **2.** A ruling principle, motive, thought, or sentiment; as, the *keynote* of a discourse or argument. [county, N. J.

Key'port, ¹ kī'pōrt; ² kē'pōrt. *n.* A town in Monmouth

key'-re-cord'er, etc. See under KEY¹.

keys, ¹ kīz; ² kēz, *n.* The House of Keys. See KEY⁴.

Key'ser, ¹ kaı'zer; ² kē'zer, *n.* **1. Nicaise de** (⁹/₁1813–¹/₁1887), a Belgian painter. **2.** A town, county-seat of Mineral county, W. Va.

key'ser-lick, ¹ kaı'zer-lik; ² kē'zer-lik, *n. Hist.* Formerly, a soldier in the service of the Holy Roman Empire. [< G. *keiserlich*, imperial, < *Kaiser*, Cæsar.]

key'ship, ¹ kī'ship; ² kē'ship, *n. Mus.* The specific musical quality of a musical key; tonality.

key'stone', ¹ kī'stōn'; ² kē'stōn', *n.* **1.** *Arch.* The uppermost and last-set stone of an arch, which completes it and locks the members together. See illus. under ARCH.

No man can estimate the extent of the evil done by the loss of a *stuttle* truth. The *keystone* of the arch is not always the largest stone.
BONAR *Light and Truth* p. 26 [c. x mos. 1870.]

2. Figuratively, the essential or fundamental element, as of a theory or doctrine; the radical principle; as, Christ is the *keystone* of the Church. **3.** In chromolithography, a stone prepared to show the outlines of the whole design, and the place each successive color must occupy on its own stone. **4.** [Scot.] Any of several *cast-iron* blocks used to fill spaces around the forestone of a building; specifically, in Pennsylvania, the state [U. S.]. Pennsylvania: so called because it was the middle or seventh in geographical position of the original thirteen States.

Key'stone, *n.* A town in McDowell county, W. Va.

Keystone Mountain, a peak in Sierra county, Cal.; 6,938 ft. high.

Keyte'ville, ¹ kīts'vil; ² kēts'vil, *n.* A township and city, county-seat of Charlton county, Mo.

key'stone', ¹ kī'-tōn''; ² kē'-tōn', *n.* Same as KEY-NOTE.

key'-tube', key-valve, key-wrench, etc. See KEY¹.

Key'-West', *n.* An island of Florida, in the Gulf of Mexico. **2.** A seaport city, county-seat of Monroe county, Fla., on a western island of the Florida Keys.

Kez'ia, ¹ kez'ia; ² kēz'ia, *n.* Same as KEZIAH.

Ke-zi'a, ¹ ki-zaı'a; ² kē-zī'a, *n. Bib. Job* xlii, 14. [Heb., cassia.] **Ke-zi'ah‡** (R. V.). [border.]

Kez'iah, ¹ kez'ia; ² kēz'ia, *n. Bib. Josh.* xxvii, 21. [Heb., K. G., kg, K. G. C. B., kgs., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

kg. cal., *abbr.* Kilogram calories.

kgm., *abbr.* Kilogrammeter.

K. H., *abbr.* **1.** King's Hussars. **2†.** Knight of Hanover.

kha'bar, *n.* Same as KHUBBER.

Kha-bur', ¹ ka-bur'; ² kä-bur', *n.* A river in Asiatic Turkey; length, 300 m. to Euphrates river. [Mohammed.

Kha-dī'ja, ¹ ka-dī'ja; ² kä-dī'ja, *n.* (555?–621). A wife of

Kha'fra, ¹ ka'fra; ² kä'fra, *n.* Same as CEPHREN.

Kha'ki, ¹ ka'ki; ² kä'kē, *n.* Same as CAPTUR. [India.

Khal'bar, ¹ kal'bar; ² kl'bar, *n.* A native state in the Punjab,

Khal'bar Pass. The chief pass between India and Afghanistan; 11 m. W. of Peshawur. Elevated narrows to less than 50 feet along a cliff face and is therefore of great strategic importance. It has been the seat of frequent conflicts between the British and Afghan forces. It was twice forced by the British in the Afghan war of 1839–42, and the third fighting in the second Afghan war consisted in effecting a passage through it by shelling the Ali-Musjid fort in November, 1878. By the treaty of Gandamak (May 26, 1879), the Indian government was given full control and has since strongly fortified it. **Khy'ber Pass‡.**

Khal'ka, ¹ kal'ka; ² kl'kä, *n.* Same as KHYRDA.

khall, ¹ kall; ² kl, *n.* An Afghan sept or clan.

Khal'ra-bad', ¹ kal'ra-bād'; ² kl'rä-bād', *n.* A town, capital of Sitapur district, Lucknow division, India.

Khal'sa, ¹ kal'sa; ² kl'sä, *n.* A native state in the Central Provinces, India; 940 sq. m.; capital, Khairagarh.

Khair-pur', ¹ kair-pūr'; ² kī'r-pur', *n.* **1.** A native state in Sind, S. W. Bombay province, India; 6,109 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

khair'-tree', ¹ kaı'-tri'; ² kī'-trē', *n.* An African and Asiatic leguminous tree (*Acacia catechu*), the hard wood of which, by boiling and evaporation, yields the catechu of commerce. [< E. ind. *khair* + TREE.] [kha-gan't.

kha-kan', ¹ ka-kan'; ² kä-kän', *n.* [Per.] A Tatar emperor.

kha'ki, ¹ ka'ki; ² kä'ki, *a.* [Anglo-Ind.] Of the color of dust or ashes. **2.** Of or pertaining to the government that introduced the uniform worn by British troops in the Sudan campaign of 1884–85 (1902): used in such phrases as **khaki election, k. loan, k. policy, to vote k.**

kha'ki, *n.* **1.** A cotton material dyed a light drab or dead-grass color and used for uniforms of troops and for outer wear; hence, by extension, a soldier's uniform. **2.** Bonds issued for Great Britain for financing the Boer war. **kha'keet.** [pond.

khal, ¹ kul; ² kūl, *n.* [Hind.] A stream, watercourse, or small

kha-lā'si, ¹ ka-laı'si; ² kä-lī'sē, *n.* [Hind.] **1.** A native sailor. **2.** A tent-pitcher; formerly, an artilleryman.

Kha'led, ¹ kal'ed; ² kā'led, *n.* (582–642?) An Arab general: "Sword of God"; principal founder of the empire of the *califs* in Arabia and Syria.

kha'lif, *n.* Same as CALIF.

Kha-lī'fā, ¹ ka-lī'fa; ² kä-lī'fä, *el* (1840?–1899). Abdallah Es Sayloi. Mohammedan false prophet; successor of the Mahdi; killed at Om Debrikat, Nov. 24, 1899. See MAHDI.

kha'li-fah, *n.* [Ar.] Same as CALIF. **kha'li-fat.**

kha'li-fate, *n.* Same as CALIPATE. [ha'hīt.

kha'līl, ¹ ka'lil; ² kā'lil, *n.* [Heb.] The flute. **cha'lil‡;**

Kha-lil', ¹ ka-lil'; ² kä-lil', *n.* **1. Melik-al-Ashraf** (the illustrious king) (–1293), a sultan of Egypt and Syria; drove Christians from Syria. **2. K. Pasha** (– –1453), a Turkish general who captured Constantinople, 1453; executed for perfidy. **Khal'ed‡.**

Khal-kas' Coun'try, ¹ kal-kaş'; ² kāl-käs'. In N. Mongolia; lat. 47°–53° N., long. 90°–112° E.; capital, Urga.

Khal'sa, ¹ kal'sa; ² kāl'sä, *n.* A Mongol of the North Mongolian tribes, subject to China.

khal'sa, ¹ kāl'sa; ² kāl'sä, *n.* **1.** [E. Ind.] The treasury of a country; exchequer. **2.** The Sikh sect as being the "property" of God. **khal'sah‡.**

kha-mal', *n.* Same as HAMAL. **kha-mal't.**

Kham-ga'on, ¹ kam-gā'on; ² käm-gä'ōn, *n.* A town in Akola district, Berar province, India; a cotton-market.

Kha-mit'ic, ¹ ka-mit'ik; ² kä-mit'ic, *a.* Same as HAMITIC.

kham'sin, ¹ kam'sin or kam-sin'; ² käm'sin or kim-sin', *n.* [Ar.] A hot wind from the Sahara that prevails in Egypt for about fifty days before the vernal equinox. simoom. **kam'sin‡; kham'as-seen'‡; kham'seen‡; khem'sin‡.**

A little cloud, a little subtriness in the air, is all that betrays the coming *khemsin*, that by and by shall overwhelm and destroy man and beast in its sandy darkness.
F. MARION CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* p. 146. [MACM. 1883.]

Kham'ti, ¹ kām'ti; ² käm'ti, *n.* An Indo-Chinese Shan of Assam and Upper Burma.

khan', ¹ kān or kan; ² kän or kăn (XIII), *n.* In Tatar countries, a sovereign ruler; in Persia, a nomadic chief or important civil officer; in Turkey, one of the sultan's titles; in India and Afghanistan, a title applicable, like the English *Esquire*, to almost any person of repute.

At this moment all the *khans* who reign from Crimea to the wall of China, are the lineal descendants of the renowned Zingis.
GIBBON *Rome* vol. iii, p. 11. [e. s. & co. 1852.]

[< Per. *khān*, prince; of Tatar orig.] **khagan‡; khakan‡; kaun‡; kawn‡.**

khan's, *n.* In Turkey and India, an unfurnished inn surrounding a courtyard; caravansary. [< Turk. *khān*, < Per. *khāna*, house.] **kane‡; kawn‡.**

khan'ate, ¹ kan'ēt; ² kän'āt, *n.* In Mongolian and Tatar countries, a principality; the jurisdiction of a khan.

khan'das, ¹ kān'das; ² kän'däs, *n.* [Sans.] **1.** A period of early Hindu literature productive of sacred poetry. **2.** Meter.

Khan-desh', ¹ kān-desh'; ² kän-dāsh', *n.* A district in Central Bombay province, India; 10,907 sq. m.; capital, Dhulia. **2.** A tributary state in Bombay province, India; 1,823 sq. m. **Khan-deish'.**

khan'djar, ¹ kān'jer; ² kän'jir, *n.* Same as HANDJAR.

Khand'-Mals', ¹ kund'-mals'; ² kŭnd'-mäls', *n.* A district in Orissa province, Bengal, India.

Khan-pur', ¹ kān-pūr'; ² kän'pur, *n.* A town in the Central Provinces, India.

Khang'-Hi', ¹ kāŋ'-hī'; ² käŋg'-hī', *n.* (1653?–1722.) A Chinese emperor who conquered a great part of Tatary.

Kha-ni'a, ¹ ka-ni'a; ² kä-nī'ä, *n.* A commercial seaport town in N. W. Crete and capital of the island. **Ka-ne'a‡.**

khan'jar, ¹ kān'jer; ² kän'jir, *n.* [Ind.] Same as HANDJAR.

khan'jee, ¹ kān'ji; ² kän'jē, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] In Oriental countries, the person in charge of a khan or inn. **khan'jī‡.**

khan-pur', ¹ kān-pūr'; ² kän-pur', *n.* A town in Bahawalpur state, Punjab, India.

khan'sa-mah, ¹ kān'sa-ma or kan-sā'ma; ² kän'sa-mä or kän-sā'mä, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A house-servant; specif., a butler. **khan'sa-maz.**

Khan Ten'gri, ¹ kān ten'gri; ² kän tĕn'gri. A mountain in the Alatau range, E. Turkestan; 23,950 ft. high.

kha'num, ¹ kā'num; ² kä'nŭm, *n.* In Tatar countries, a woman of rank or distinction: feminine of *khan*. Compare HANUM. [< Turk. *khānim*, < *khān*, lord.] [COIN.

kha-pā'ī, ¹ ka-pā'i; ² kä-pī', *n.* An Abyssinian coin. See

kha-raj', ¹ ka-rāj'; ² kä-räj', *n.* [Ar.] *Moham. Law.* **1.** A fee due to the state for the use of lands. **2.** A poll-tax formerly levied on unbelievers.

Kha-razm', ¹ ka-rāzm'; ² kä-räsm', **Desert of.** A desert in the khanate of Khiva, Turkestan, Asia. **Kha-resm't.**

kha-rif', ¹ ka-rif'; ² kä-rēf', *n.* [Ar.] **1.** Autumn. **2.** The rainy season in the Egyptian Sudan. **3.** [India.] The crop sown at the beginning of the summer rains and reaped in the autumn.

Khar-ji-lite, *n.* Same as CHAREGITE.

Khar-kof', ¹ kar-kōf'; ² kär-kŏf', *n.* **1.** A province in Ukraine; 21,041 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. **Khar-kov't.**

Khar-put', *n.* Same as KHARPUT.

Khar-tūm', ¹ kar-tūm'; ² kär-tŭm', *n.* A city on the Nile, the political capital of the Sudan; 1,320 m. from Cairo; scene of Gordon's heroic stand against the Mahdi (1884–5), and of his death, Jan. 26, 1885, two days before a rescue party reached the vicinity. The city was retaken in 1898 by Anglo-Egyptian troops, under Sir Herbert Kitchener, who defeated the Dervish forces of Abdurrahman Ondurman. The Gordon Memorial College, at Khartum, was opened by Kitchener, Nov. 7, 1902, for the education of the natives of the Sudan; it consists of Gordon College and Ondurman.

kha'ru-a, ¹ kā'ru-a; ² kä'rŭ-a, *n.* [India.] A dark-red cotton lining-material. **khar'wa‡.**

Khasa, ¹ kās; ² käs, *n. pl.* **1.** A tribe of mixed Indo-Aryan and Mongoloid blood, dominant in Nepal. **Kha'sas‡. 2.** Aboriginal tribes of the Indo-Chinese Peninsula.

Khas-gan', ¹ kus-gun'; ² käs-gŭn', *n.* Same as KASGANI.

khas'kā, ¹ kās'ki; ² käs'kē, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A kind of decoration used in India and Persia, consisting of a decorative design formed of glazed and painted tiles or blocks of different-colored mortar, based upon arabesques.

Kha-si' and Jain'ti-a Hills, ¹ ka-si', jin'ti-a; ² kä-si', jīn'ti-a. A district of Assam, India; 6,157 sq. m.; capital, Shillong. The region is mainly mountainous.

khass, ¹ kās; ² käs, *a.* [Hind.] Reserved for special or royal use.

Kha-tan'ga, ¹ ka-tan'ga; ² kä-tän'gä, *n.* A river in Siberia; length, 700 m. to Arctic ocean. [Imam as a priest.

kha-tīb', ¹ ka-tīb'; ² kä-tēb', *n.* [Ar.] One who replaces an

Khat'man-du', ¹ kāt'man-dū'; ² kät'män-dŭ', *n.* The capital of Nepal, India.

Khat'ri, ¹ kut'ri; ² kät'ri, *n.* A member of the military caste among the Hindus. Compare KSHATRIYA.

kha-wak', ¹ ka-wāk'; ² kä-wäk', *n.* The most easterly pass across the Hindu-Kush mountains; 11,600 m. N. of Kabul; elevation, 13,200 ft.; Tamerlane's entrance to India.

kha-wass', *n.* Same as KAVASS.

Kha'ya, ¹ ka'ya; ² kä'yä, *n.* Senegambian.] *Bot.* A genus of tropical African trees of the family *Meliaceæ*, closely allied to the true mahogany. *K. senegalensis* is the Senegal mahogany.

kha-zar', **kha-za'ri-an.** See CHAZAR.

K. H. C., *abbr.* King's Honorary Chaplain.

khe'da, ¹ kā'de; ² kē'da, *n.* Same as KEDDAH.

khe-dive', ¹ ke-dīv'; ² kē-dīv' (XIII), *n.* A vicery of Egypt: a title granted by the Sultan in 1867. Its use ceased with the proclamation of Egypt as a British kingdom, Feb. 28, 1922. [< Turk. *khidīv*, < Per. *khidīvo*, king, *khidīwi*, viceroy of Egypt.] — **khe-di'val, khe-di'vi-al,** *a.* **khe-div'i-ah,** 1 ke-div'i-a; 2 kē-div'i-a. The wife of a khedive.

khe-di'vi-ate, 1 ke-dī'vi-ēt; 2 kē-dī'vi-āt, *n.* The office of a khedive, or the territory within his jurisdiction.

khel, ¹ kel; ² kēl, *n.* In Afghanistan, a clan or family connection: a sociological group between the tribe and the family.

Khe-lat', ¹ ke-lāt'; ² kē-lät', *n.* **1.** A state of the Baluchistan plateau. **2.** A walled and fortified town; capital of Baluchistan.

khe'lut, *n.* Same as KILLUT.

khen'na, *n.* Same as HENNA.

Khen'su, ¹ ken'sū; ² kĕn'sŭ, *n.* An Egyptian god; Chunsu.

Khep'e-ri, *n.* See CHEPERA.

Kher'i, ¹ ker'i; ² kĕr'i, *n.* **1.** A district in Lucknow division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India; 2,992 sq. m.; capital, Lakhimpur. **2.** A town in this district.

kher'sal, ¹ kūr'sal; ² kĕr'sal, *n.* [E. Ind.] Catechin or **khir'sal,** ¹ tained from sacs in the East-Indian tree *Acacia catechu*, and used by the natives in chewing betel.

Kher-son', 1 ker-sōn'; 2 kēr-sŏn', *n.* **1.** A province in Ukraine: 27,337 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a commercial town on the Dnieper river.

Khev-zur', 1 kev-zûr'; 2 kĕv-zur', *n.* One of a small tribe in the Caucasus mountains, akin or related to the Transcaucasian Georgians.

khich'ri, 1 kich'ri; 2 kich'ri, *n.* [E. Ind.] A stew of rice, lentils, vegetables, butter, etc.; hence, a mixture; hodgepodge: in England, usually a breakfast dish of fish recooked with rice and eggs. **kedge'ree**; **kich'ri**. [khedive.

Khi-dē'wi-Mĭsr, 1 kĭ-dē'vı-mĭsr; 2 kĭ-dē'vĭ-mĭsr, *n.* The khédive; 2 kĭ-dē'vĭ-mĭsr, *n.* An Egyptian ruler; a supernatural prophet endowed with omniscience and omnipotence on the earth: the coming Mahdi.

khil'tat, *n.* See KILLUT. **khil'tat**; **khil'tät**.

Khil'kof, 1 kĭl'kof; 2 kĭl'kŏf, **Andrei Yakof Levich** (—1718). A Russian historian. **Khil'kov**.

Khin-gan' Moun'tains, 1 kin-gän'; 2 kĭn-gän', A range between Mongolia and Manchuria, E. Asia; length, 800 m.; height, 6,000 to 8,000 ft.

khir, 1 kir; 2 kĭr, *n.* [Ind.] A milk porridge of millet or rice.

khir'kah, 1 khr'ka; 2 khr'kä, *n.* A garment made of patches, etc., worn by dervishes and religious enthusiasts in Mohammedan countries. **khir'kai**.

khir'man-gar, khit'mutgar, *n.* Same as KITMUTGAR.

Khi'va, 1 khi've; 2 khē'vä, *n.* **1.** A region of central Asia which, with Bokhara, forms the Soviet Republic of Uzbek: 24,000 sq. m. **2.** A small region of the former khanate of Russian Turkestan; now a part of the Turkomaa Soviet Republic. **3.** Its capital.—**Khi'van**, *a.* & *n.*

Khio'mo, 1 khi'mo; 2 khĭ'mo, *n.* Same as TYLANDA.

Khlys-ti', 1 klis-ti'; 2 klĭs-tē', *n. pl.* See RASKOLNIK.

Khlys-ty'ī.

Khmer, 1 kmer; 2 kmĕr. **I.** *a.* Including or peculiar to the Khmers or Cambodians. **II.** *n.* The Cambodians: the national name. They attained a remarkable excellence in architecture at a very early period. The most important collection of Khmer sculpture and architectural remains is preserved in the Trocadéro Museum in Paris. Their most celebrated work is the Angkor-Wat, a temple of gigantic proportions which dominated Angkor-Thour, the former capital. See PRE-CONSTRUCTION. **Khmer'dom**, *n.* The primitive Khmers, the typical Caucasians of Farther India.

Kho-da', 1 hō-dä'; 2 hō-dä', *n.* [Per.] God.

Kho'da'-ta'gar', 1 hō'dä-ta-vėn'dı-gär'; 2 hō'dä-vĕn'dĭ-gär', *n.* Same as BRUSA.

Khoi, 1 koi; 2 kŏi, *n.* A town in Azerbaijan province, Persia.

Khoi'koi', 1 koi'koi'; 2 kŏi'kŏi', *n.* Same as HOTTENTOT.

Kho'ja, 1 kō'jı; 2 kō'jä, *n.* **1.** A member of a Mohammedan sect of Hindu converts, chiefly found in western India, retaining many Hindu customs. **2.** A professor in a Mohammedan college; teacher also applied to a merchant or clerk. **3.** A title of respect: given in the East to wealthy merchants and other persons of distinction. [Hind. *khāja.*]

Kho-kand', 1 ko-kand'; 2 kō-kănd', *n.* A town in Syr-Darla government, Russian Turkestan, central Asia.

Kho-kand', 1 ko-kand'; 2 kō-kănd', *n.* **1.** A former khanate in Russian Turkestan; annexed by Russia in 1876; now Ferghana government. **2.** Its capital. [*aureus*).

Kho'lah, 1 kō'lı; 2 kō'lä, *n.* [Hind.] The jackal (*Canis*

Khol'sun, 1 kōl'sun; 2 kŏl'sŭn, *n.* [Hind.] The dhole.

Khond, 1 kŏnd; 2 kŏnd, *n.* A member of an aboriginal hill people of India, of Dravidian stock, once occupying the whole wild tract from the borders of Rajputana to Ganjam and Vizagapatam in southern India. See KANDHMALS.

Khond''-Mals', *n.* Same as KHAND-MALS.

Khong, 1 kong; 2 kŏng, *n.* A fortified town and island on the left-hand river in the Laos country.

Khon-sar', 1 kŏn-sär'; 2 kŏn-sär', *n.* A manufacturing town in Irak-Ajemi province, Persia.

khoor'han, 1 kō'or-hän'; 2 kō'ŏr'hän, *n.* [S. Afr.] A South-African bustard, especially the **black khoorhan** (*Otis afra*).

khor, 1 kōr; 2 kŏr, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] The dry bed of a small stream, or the stream itself; a gorge. Compare GHOR.

Kho'ra-san', 1 kō'ra-sän'; 2 kō'rä-sän', *n.* **1.** A province in N. E. Persia; 210,000 sq. m.; capital, Meshed. **2.** A desert of W. central Khorasan. **3.** A region of Persia. [Per., region of the sun.] **Kho'ras-san'ı**.

Kho-rez', 1 ko-rēz'; 2 kō-rĕz', *n.* **1.** A state in Siam. **2.** Its capital: 138 m. N. E. of Bankkok.

Khor'da'-dah'a-ves'ta, 1 kōr'de-a-ves'ta; 2 kŏr'dä-vĕs'tä, *n.* [Zend.] The "Little Avesta"; the last and most important book of the Zend-Avesta, comprising a collection of prayers, etc., for private devotion.

The *Khordah-Avesta*, little Avesta, containing formulas for occasional use, is one of the last parts to be learned by the priests.

S. JOHNSON *Oriental Religions* pt. ii, p. 152. (tr. M. & co. 1885.)

khor-jin', 1 kōr-jin'; 2 kŏr-jĭn', *n.* [Per.] A saddle-bag, usually made of carpet-material.

Khor''sa-wād', 1 kōr''sa-wād'; 2 kŏr''sä-wäd', *n.* A village in Turkey in Asia: 13 m. N. E. of Mosul; Assyrian ruins.

Khos-ru', 1 kos-rū'; 2 kŏs-rū', *n.* Same as CHOSROES.

khot, 1 kot; 2 kŏt, *n.* [India.] A contractor. **2.** A collector of revenues, as from land or customs.

Kho-tan', 1 ko-tän'; 2 kō-tän', *n.* **1.** A river and district in E. Turkestan, China. **2.** Its capital, a fortified commercial and manufacturing town. **Kho-ten'**.

Kho-tin', 1 ko-tin'; 2 kō-tĭn', *n.* A town in N. Bessarabia, Roumania.

Khou''la-long'korn, *n.* Same as CHULALONGKORN.

Kho'war, 1 kō'wär; 2 kō'wär, *n.* Same as CHITRALI, 2.

Kho-zar', 1 ko-zär'; 2 kō-zär', *n.* Same as CHAZAR.

K. H. P., *abbr.* King's Honorary Physician.

K. H. S., *abbr.* King's Honorary Surgeon.

khub'her, 1 kub'er; 2 kŭb'ĕr, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Recent report, or account; tidings.

Khu'bi-lai Khan. Same as KUBLAI KHAN.

khud, 1 kud; 2 kŭd, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A ravine or deep gorge.

khu'la, 1 kū'lı; 2 kŭ'lä, *n.* Same as CHEOPS.

khu'la, 1 kū'lı; 2 kŭ'lä, *n. Moham. Law.* A divorce obtained by the wife, who surrenders her dowry or gives some other consideration in order to obtain it. [C. Ar. *khul.*]

Khulm, 1 kŭlm; 2 kŭlm, *n.* 1. A district in Afghan Turkestan. **2.** Its capital, a walled town.

Khul'si-a, 1 kul'si-ə; 2 kŭl'sĭ-ä, *n.* Same as KALSIA.

Khu'nwar' Pass, 1 kū'nu-wär'; 2 kŭ'nŭ-wär', *n.* A pass in the Himalaya mountains, between India and Tibet; elevation, 20,000 ft.

Khund-pa'ra, 1 kund-pä'ra; 2 kŭnd-pä'rä, *n.* **1.** A native state in Orissa province, Bengal, India; 244 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Khun-dur', 1 kun-dûr'; 2 kŭn-dûr', *n.* Same as KATAGHAN.

Khuns, 1 kŭns; 2 kŭns, *n. Egypt. Myth.* The moon-god; son of Ammon-Ra and Mut.

khur, 1 kûr; 2 kŭr, *n.* The dzigetai.

Khur'ja, 1 kûr'jı; 2 kur'jä, *n.* A town, capital of Bulandshahr district, Meerut division, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India. [KHARIF, *n.*, 3.

khur-reef', 1 ku-rēf'; 2 kŭ-rēf', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as

khur'ma, 1 kûr'mı; 2 kŭr'mä, *n.* [Ar.] A Mohammedan prayer and sermon of special sacredness, read in the mosques usually on Fridays. **khoo'bah**.

Khur''ja-tan', 1 kûr'ja-stän'; 2 kŭr'jä-stän', *n.* A province in S. W. Persia; capital, Ahwaz; ancient name, Susiana.

Khva-lynsk', 1 kva-linsk'; 2 kvä-lynsk', *n.* A town in Saratov government, E. Russia in Europe. **Khvalinsk'ı**.

Khy'ber, Khy'ber Pass. Same as KHAIBAR, KHAIBAR PASS.

Khy-en', 1 ki-en'; 2 ky-en', *n.* Same as KAREN.

Ki., *abbr.* Kings.

ki''a-boo'ca-wood'', 1 kī'a-bū'ka-wud'; 2 kī'a-bōō'ca-wōd', *n.* **1.** A sandalwood (*Santalum album*). **2.** Amboyna-wood (*Lingoum indicum*). **ki''a-bou'ca-wood''**.

ki'ack', 1 kī-ăk'; 2 kī-ăk', *n.* [Burm.] A Buddhist temple.

ki'ak'ta, *n.* Same as KAIAK.

ki-akh'ta, 1 kı-ăk'ta; 2 kĭ-äk'tä, *n.* A town in Transbaikalia government, E. Siberia; on center. **ki-akh'ta**.

ki'a-ki, 1 kī-ä'kī; 2 kī-ä'kĭ, *n.* (Jap.) A large forest-tree (*Zelkova acuminata*) of the family *Ulmaceæ*. The wood is prized for furniture-manufacturing, ship-building, and general construction.

ki''a-lee', 1 kī'a-lī'; 2 kī'a-lē', *n.* [Antilles.] The green heron

ki-ang', 1 ki-äng'; 2 kĭ-äng' (xiŋ), *n.* [China.] A river: used in compound proper names, as the Kinshá-*kiang*.

ki-ang', *n.* A large wild ass (*Equus hemionus*) of the high table-lands of Tibet, somewhat resembling a horse.

Kiang. 1/50

Ki-ang''mai', 1 ki-äng'mai'; 2 kĭ-äng'mī', *n.* Same as CHIENGMAI.

Ki-ang'mĕn', *n.* See KONGMOON.

Ki-ang'ning', *n.* Same as ANKING.

Ki-ang'si', 1 ki-äng'sē'; 2 kĭ-äng'sē', *n.* A province in S. E. China; 72,176 sq. m.; capital, Nanchang.

Ki-ang'su', 1 ki-äng'sū'; 2 kĭ-äng'sŭ', *n.* A province in N. E. China; 44,500 sq. m.; capital, Nanking.

Ki-an'ka-ko, 1 kī-ăn'ka-kō'. KANEHI.

ki'an-prat'y, 1 kī'an-prāt'y, *n.* 2 kī'an-prāt'y, *n.* [-IRS, 1 -IZ; -IS, *pr.*] [Austral.] Same as BUNYIP.

Ki-an'show', 1 kī-ăn'shou'; 2 kī-ăn'shou', *n.* **1.** A former German protectorate, Shantung, China; 200 sq. m.; returned to China by Japan, 1922. **2.** Its capital; besieged by Japanese and Europeans, surrendered Nov. 7, 1914.

ki'a'ora, 1 kī'a-ō'ra; 2 kī'ä-ō'rä. [Maori.] Your health; here's to you: literally, may you live: an interjectional phrase in common use throughout Australasia.

ki-a'ting-fu', 1 ki-ä'ting-fū'; 2 kĭ-ä'tĭng-fu', *n.* A commercial city in Szechwan province, China.

kiaugh, 1 kyōh; 2 kyŏh, *n.* [Scot.] Trouble; toil.

kib'bar, 1 kib'er; 2 kĭb'ĕr, *n.* [Ar.] Sweltry, n. w. a p. 1854.

kib'bi, 1 kib'i; 2 kĭb'ĭ, *n.* [KIB'BLED; KIB'BLING.] Refused cattle.

kib'bi-tzer, 1 kib'i-tser; 2 kĭb'ĭ-tsĕr, *n.* [Austral.] Bunyip.

kib'ble, 1 kib; 2 kĭb, *n.* [Ir.] To plant separately, as potatoes.

kib'ble, 1 kib'l, 2 kĭb'l, *n.* [KIB'BLED; KIB'BLING.] [Prov. Eng.]

I. *t.* To bruise or grind coarsely, as beans. **2.** To hew or chip roughly, as a stone. **II.** *i.* To walk lamely.—**kib'bler**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A workman who kibbles stone. **2.** A hoisting-bucket for raising coarse feed.

kib'ble, *n. Mining.* To carry in a hoisting-bucket, as ore.

kib'ble, *n.* **1.** *Mining.* A hoisting-bucket, as of a well or a mine. **2.** [North. Eng.] A double batting-stick for striking the ball in the game of nurspell or knurr and spell.

kib'ble-chain'', **kib'ble-chain''**, **k.-rope**, *n.* A chain or a rope for hoisting a kibble or bucket.

kib'bled, 1 kib'ld; 2 kĭb'ld, *a.* [Ir.] Cut.

kib'bler, 1 kib'lər; 2 kĭb'lẽr, *n.* U. S. & Newfoundland.] A clipping or cut from a fish, used as bait on a hook in fishing.

kib'ling, 1 kib'ling; 2 kĭb'lĭng, *n.* [KIB'BLE, *v.*] [Prov. Eng.] Same as KIBBLE, *n.*

kib'ling-mill'', *n.* A hand-operated flattening-mill for rolling corn for feeding to stock.

kib'huts, 1 kib'uts; 2 kĭb'ŭts, *n.* [Heb.] A Hebrew vowel-point or sign (·) corresponding to English *u*, long or short: used with all consonants but *vav*, and written below the one to which it belongs. Compare SHUREK.

kib-del'o-phane, 1 kib-del'o-fān; 2 kĭb-dĕl'o-fān, *n. Mineral.* A variety of ilmenite containing less titanium than the normal mineral. [C. Gr. *kibdēlos*, a carrion, + *phainō*, to appear.]

kibe, 1 kaib; 2 kīb, *n.* [Rare.] To cause to have kibes.

kibe, *n.* **1.** A chap or crack in the flesh; an ulcerated chilblain. Proverbial: *Kibes in Egypt*, chilblains.

The age is growing so picked, that the toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of the courtier, he galls his *kibe*.

SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act v, sc. 1.

2. A sore on the hoof of a sheep.

— to gall or tread on one's kibes, to irritate one by insistence or importunity. **— kibed**, *a.* Chapped or affected with chilblains. **kibes**, *n.* Chilblains.

The sage is growing so picked, that the toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of the courtier, he galls his *kibes*.

SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act v, sc. 1.

kib'ha, 1 kib'hı; 2 kĭb'hä, *n.* [Ar.] A tent with rounded top, used by the Kirghis Tatars. **A** Russian spelling is *kibitka*. Like a Kirghis tent.

kib'i-tzer, 1 kib'i-tser; 2 kĭb'ĭ-tsẽr, *n.* [Jew. Slang.] One who meddles with other persons' affairs; specif., a person who, with no player, makes suggestions and gives gratuitous advice to card-players. **2.** A punster.

kib'lah, *n.* [Ar.] Same as KEBLAH. **kib'leh**.

kib'ling, 1 kib'ling; 2 kĭb'lĭng, *n.* [Swahili.] A slambok.

ki-bosh', 1 kī-bosh'; 2 kī-bŏsh', *vt.* **1.** To blow on to, as Portland cement on sculptured work. **2.** [Dial., Eng.] To put an end to; conquer completely in a fight or quarrel.

kib'-bosh', 1 [Slang, Eng.] A Nonsense or humbug; stuff; bosh: as, that is all *kibosh*. **2.** Form or style; as, the correct *kibosh*. **3.** Portland cement when blown on to sculptured work in order to obtain characteristic effects.—**to put the kibosh on** [Slang], to get rid of; make powerless; defeat.

Kib'roth-hat'ta-a'vah, 1 kib'roth-(or -rō'th-hạ-tā'vı; 2 kĭb'rŏth-(or -rō'th-)hä-tä'v-ä, *n. Bib. Num.* xi, 34. [Heb., the graves of lust.] [n. *Bib. Josh.* xxi, 22.

kib-za'im, 1 kib-za'ĭm or kĭb'za-ĭm; 2 kĭb-za'ĭm or kĭb'za-ĭm, *n.* [Heb.] A knight of the Crown of Jerusalem.

kich'en, **kitch'en**, *n.* A small cake. **kich'lit**.

kich'ri, *n.* Same as KHICHRI.

kick, 1 kik; 2 kĭk, *n.* & *v.* **I.** *n.* **1.** To give a blow to with the foot, in the game, or in a contest with the toe; impel with the foot; as, to *kick* a football. **2.** Figuratively, to excite; stir up, as with the foot; as, to *kick* up a fuss. **3.** To strike or shock in recoil; as, that gun will *kick* you. **4.** *Print.* To operate (a treadle-press) by the foot; as, to *kick* a job-press. **5.** *Football.* To score, as a goal, by a kick. **6.** *Cricket.* To cause (a ball) to rise unevenly or to an unusual height: said of a wicket or pitch. **7.** [Slang, Southern U. S.] To jilt. **8.** [Prov. Eng.] To sting, as a bee.

II. *i.* **1.** To give or attempt a blow with the foot; strike out with the foot; as, a mule that *kicks*.

Friday for thee to *kick* against.

W. C. WILKINSON *Epic of Saul* bk. iv, st. 17.

2. Figuratively, to offer resistance as by kicking: now principally in slang; as, the waiters *kicked* at the rule.

If Godfrey *kicked*, as he always did at the notion of making a fresh debt. . . . why, he wouldn't *kick* long.

GEORGE ELIOT *Silas Marner* p. 52. [n. 1884.]

3. To recoil, as a firearm. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] To stammer. **5.** *Cricket.* The bowled up suddenly: with up; said of a ball. [< W. *cicio*, kick; < *cic*, a kick.] **6.** *Golf.* A game of football without strict observance of the rules.—**k.-down**, *n.* The mechanical device used in boring a well by the kick-down method.—**k.-off**, *n. Football.* The kick with which the game or half is begun.—**k.-out**, *n. Football.* A drop-kick or a place-kick by a player of the side that has touched the ball down upon his own goal, or into whose touch-in-goal the ball has gone; a method of putting in play a ball that has been forced out of bounds.—**k.-wheel**, *n.* A foot-power wheel: used by a potter.—**to k. back** (*Mech.*), to explode prematurely, or before the piston has reached the inward end of the stroke, causing it to reverse the motion of the crank-shaft: said of an internal-combustion engine.—**to k. down**, to sink a drill in digging a well, which is operated by a kick or pressure from the workman's foot.—**to k. over the traces** [Colloq.], to throw off restraint.—**to k. the clouds** [Slang], to be hanged.—**to k. up a dust**, fuss, row, rumpus, etc., to make a disturbance; raise violent objections.—**to k. up one's heels** [Slang], to die.—**to k. upstairs** (Humorous), to get rid of by promotion; by an apparent promotion; especially, in England, to transfer from the lower to the upper House of Parliament.—**kick'a-bi(e)**, *a.* —**kick'er**, *n.* [Humorous.] One who is kicked.—**kick'ish**, *a.* Inclined to kick; fond of kicking: as, a kicking horse.

kick, *n.* **1.** A blow with the foot or feet. **2.** The recoil of a firearm, or the thrust of any moving piece of mechanism; as, the *kick* of the screw. **3.** The depression in the bottom of a wine-bottle. **4.** A projection or toe on the tang of a pocket-knife, to prevent the blade from striking the spring when closed. See illus. under KNIFE. **5.** In English football: (1) One who kicks. (2) A turn at kicking, or the right to kick the ball. **6.** *Brickmaking.* A wooden block on the upper face of a stock-board to make a key or depression in the bottom of a slop-molded brick. **7.** A die for molding brick. **8.** *Archery.* An uneven bearing in the flight of the arrow, due to an incorrect manner of drawing the bow. **9.** *Elec.* A brief current of high potential, frequently occurring in altered conditions of an inductive electric circuit, immediately after its opening. **10.** [Slang.] A pocket. **11.** [Slang.] An act of violent objection or opposition; a resistance, as if by kicking; a protest. **12.** *pl.* [Slang, Eng.] Trousers. **kick'sies**. **13.** [Slang, Eng.] A sixpence. **14.** [Scot.] Kick, or discharge. **15.** [Slang, Eng.] Prevailing style; fashion.

— free kick (*Football*), a kick given by a player who may not be interfered with, according to the rules.—**k. of the wheel** or **rudder** (*Naut.*), an unusual jump or motion of wheel or rudder, caused primarily by the rush of water against the rudder.—**kick'-plate''**, *n.* A piece of metal fastened to the lower end of a door.—**more kicks than pennies**, ill treatment: used in both literal and figurative senses.—**place k.** (*Football*), a kick directed at a ball held by a player who is lying on the ground.

Kick, Cornelis (1635–1675). A Dutch painter.

Kick''a-poo', 1 kik'a-pō'; 2 kĭk'a-pōō', *n.* **1.** One of a tribe of Algonkian Indians formerly of northern Illinois. See AMERICAN. **2.** A river in Wisconsin; length, 100 m. to Wisconsin river.

kick'ball'', 1 kik'bāl'; 2 kĭk'bal', *n.* Football.

They are running about at *kickball* and cricket.

E. H. CHAPIN *Humanity in the City* p. 98. [n. w. a p. 1854.]

kick'er, 1 kik'or; 2 kĭk'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which kicks; specif., a person who makes perverse or unreasonable opposition or objection; an objector. **2.** *Naut.* The screw by which a small rudder is turned. **3.** *Mech.* A trip located in the cylinder of certain steam and hydraulic pumps, which, on being struck by the piston, opens a valve, reversing the flow of the motive fluid. **4.** *Cricket.* A ball which rises from the pitch at an unusual height. **5.** *Poker.* A third card, usually an ace, retained in the hand with a pair, when drawing cards. **6.** *Lumbering.* A contrivance for pushing a log off a runway in any direction. **7.** *Shoeing.* That part of the rock left after excavation in order to support the roof or side of an opening.

kick'ing, 1 kik'in; 2 kĭk'ĭng, *ppr.* and *verbal n.* of KICK.

— kick'ing-coil'', *n.* Same as COMPENSATING-COIL.—**k.-colt**, *n.* The spotted touch-me-not (*Impatiens biflora*): a reference to the elastically bursting pods.—**k.-jacket**, *n.* An arrangement of straps and buckles whereby a horse is prevented from kicking: a variety of the kicking-strap.—**k.-strap**, *n.* A strap connected with the *shafts*, used to check a horse from kicking by passing over its croup.

kick'le, 1 kik'l; 2 kĭk'l, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Uncertain; fickle.

kick'shaw'', 1 kik'shô'; 2 kĭk'shŏ', *n.* **1.** Something fantastical or uncommon; something without recognized importance or value; a nameless trifle: also used attributively: as, mere *kickshaw* ornaments. **2.** An unsubstantial or unrecognizable dish of food.

The Bread of Life is wholesome . . . but stulped down with these *kickshaws* cooked up by theologians, it is apt to produce . . . an insatiable dyspepsia of scepticism.

LOWELL *Biblow Papers* second series, ix, intro.

[< F. *quelque chose*, something, < L. *qualis*, of what sort, + *causa*, cause.] **kick'shaws''s**; **kick'shoe''s**. SYN.: see GAUD.

kick'sies, 1 kik'siz; 2 kĭk'sĭs, *n. pl.* [Slang, Eng.] Trousers. **kick'sy-wick'sy'**, *a.* Of an uncertain or restless nature or disposition. **II.** *n.* A wife: ludicrous or contemptuous. **kick'sy-wick'sy'i**; **kick'y-wick'y'ī**.

kick'ed, *pp.* Kicked. S. S.

kick'up, 1 kik'up; 2 kĭk'ŭp, *n.* **1.** [Slang.] A commotion or disturbance. **2.** [Local, W. Ind.] The water-thrush: so named from its habit of jerking the tail. **3.** On the Mississippi river, a stern-wheel steamer.

kid', 1 kid; 2 kĭd, *vt.* & *vi.* [KIDD'ED; KIDD'ING.] To bring forth (a kid): said of a female goat.

kid's, *vt.* To furnish or cover with kid.

The manager waited too, rubbing his hat and brushing his clothes with the tips of his *kidded* fingers.

CABLE *Old Creole Days*, "The Haunted Mill," p. 227. [n. 1887.]

kid's, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To bind in a bundle, as fagots.

kid's, *vt.* [Slang.] To humbug or deceive in joke. **kid'dy**, —**to kid on** [Slang, Eng.], to lure or induce by deceit with either a malicious or a humorous motive.—**to kid oneself** [Slang, Eng.], to deceive or delude oneself through conceit.

kid's, *pl.* [Prov. Eng.] To expand into pods: said of a leguminous plant.

kid, *a.* Made of leather from the skin of the kid or in imitation of it: as, *kid* gloves.—**kid'-glove''**, *a.* **1.** Requiring full dress; socially formal; as, a *kid-glove* affair

2. Accustomed to wearing kid gloves; refined; fastidious; fashionable; as, the *kidding* element.

kid', *n.* **1.** A young goat or antelope. **2.** Leather made from the skins of young goats, or an imitation made from the skins of rats, etc. **3.** *pl.* Gloves or shoes made of kid or similar leather. **4.** The flesh of a young goat. **5.** [Colloq.] (1) A child or infant; also, a small or half-grown boy. (2) [U. S.] A young woman. **6.** A young roe deer. **7.** *sing.* & *pl. Astron.* The triangle formed by small stars near Capella in Auriga, whose rising was regarded as a portent of bad weather. **8.** *Eng. Hist.* A white servant of an indentured class in the colonies bound for a period of four or five years. **9.** [Thieves' Slang.] (1) A remarkably clever, dashing, and daring young thief. **kid'dy†.** (2) A policeman. **10.** *Fugilism.* An expert young pugilist. **kid'dy†.** **11.** *Bot.* A seed-vessel: specif., the seed-pod of a leguminous plant. [< *Ice. kiðfi, kid.*] — **undressed kid,** the skin of a young goat when lightly dressed on one side only. Gloves are made of it. — **vici kid,** [< *vel'sit*, 2 *vi'ci*, soft, glazed, chrome-canned kid: a protected trade-mark name.

kid', *n.* **1.** A bundle of sticks or brush or a structure of piling arranged to gather sand, as on a beach. Compare GROIN', 3. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A bundle of firewood; a fagot, as of heath or furze. **3.** [Austral.] A bunch of sticks for use in braining a rider to a bucking horse: usually strapped across the front of the saddle. [Prob. < W. *cidys*, fagots.]

kid', *n.* *Naut.* A small tub, or the like. Specif.: (1) A small tub for sailors' rations. **kid'fyl.** (2) A tub or box to receive fish when caught. [Cp. KIP', *n.*]

kid', *n.* [Slang.] A deception made for a joke; humbug; hoax. [< KID', *n.*, 5.] — **no kid,** without any fooling.

kid', *n.* [Dial. Eng.] A pod of a plant bearing legumes, as peas.

Kid', *n.* Same as KYD, THOMAS.

kid'dang, *n.* Same as KEJANG.

kid'ders, *n.* Same as CHILDERS.

kid'bear'er, 1 kid'bâr'ər; 2 kid'bĕr'er, *n.* A fagot-carrier.

kid'cote', *n.* A jail. See KITTY.

Kidd, **1. Benjamin** (1858–1916), English sociologist. *Social Evolution.* **2. William** (1650–¼*1701*). A British sea-captain who was sent to suppress piracy in the Indian ocean in 1696; turned pirate; arrested in Boston, 1699, and hanged in London.

kid'der', 1 kid'ər; 2 kid'er, *n.* **1.** Formerly, a dealer in grain or provisions; hence, a forestaller; engrosser.

The many restraints which then impeded the trade of those whom they called *kidders* or carriers of corn.
ADAM SMITH *Wealth of Nations* bk. iv. p. 285. (BL. 1872.)

2. [Prov. Eng.] A horse-butcher; horse-dealer; cadger. **3.** An obstruction formed of piles driven into a river-bed to prevent the passage of vessels or to catch fish.

kid'del-er, — **kid'der-ne€',** *n.* A net used as a kidder in catching small fish.

kid'der', *n.* **1. Richard** (1633–11/ac1703), an English theologian; bishop of Bath and Wells. **2.** A county in central N. Dakota; 1,303 sq. m.; county-seat, Steele.

Kidder., *abbr.* Kidderminster.

Kid'der-min"ster, 1 kid'ər-min'stər; 2 kid'er-min'ster, *n.* **1.** A borough and market-town in Worcestershire, England. **2.** A two-ply ingrain carpet, in which both warp and filling show on each side. Compare TWO-PLY; INGRAIN.

kid-dhoge', 1 kı-thōg'; 2 ki-thōg', *n.* [Ir.] A shoulder-wrap used by women.

kid'dies, *n. pl.* of KIDDY², *n.* 1. [nature or manner.

kid'dish, 1 kid'ish; 2 kid'ish, *a.* Having a foolish, immature

kid'dle, 1 kid'l; 2 kid'l, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] 1. To cuddle. **2.** To collect little by little.

kid'dle', *v. & n.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as KITTLE.

kid'dle, *n.* **1.** [Eng.] A wicker fish-trap or weir. **ket'tle;** **kit'tle'.** **2.** [Local, U. S.] A fish-basket. **kid'del†; kid'el†.**

kid'dley-wink, 1 kid'li-wiŋk; 2 kid'ly-wiŋk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A small shop; also, an ale-house. **2.** A woman of unsteady habits.

kid'dil-wink, *n.* Same as TIDDLYWINK.

kid'dly-bend"ers, *n.* Same as KIPPLY-BENDERS.

kid'dow, 1 kid'o; 2 kid'ō, *n.* [Slang.] The gullemot. **kid'dawt.**

kid'dush, 1 kid'ush; 2 kid'ush, *n.* [Heb.] The ceremony of drinking wine after a blessing in the synagog or home, by which the advent of the Sabbath or a holiday is sanctified.

kid'du-shin, 1 kid'u-shin; 2 kid'u-shin, *n.* [Heb.] Betrothal, the first stage in the marriage ceremony; hence, marriage.

kid'dy, 1 kid'i; 2 kid'i, *n.* [Slang.] Same as KID', *n.*

kid'dy', *n.* Same as KID', 9, 10.

kid'dy², *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A child or youth. **2†.** A low thief.

kid'dy-ish, 1 kid'i-ish; 2 kid'y-ish, *a.* [Slang.] Like a kid; frolicsome.

kidge, *a.* Same as KEDGE.

kid'ling, 1 kid'iŋ; 2 kid'liŋ, *n.* A young kid.

kid'nap, 1 kid'nap; 2 kid'năp, *vt.* [-NAPED or -NAPPED, -NAPT[2]; -NAP-ING or -NAP-PING.] To carry off (a person) from his own country or jurisdiction forcibly, by fraud, or by threats, and take him into another; especially, in ordinary usage, to steal (a child). Compare ABDUCT.

The term originally meant to carry off or steal, either adults or children, for deportation from England to the American colonies, there to be reduced to a servile capacity, but it is now used in a broader sense in the common law, and a person detaining, or carrying away for any distance, another person in his own country by guile of the crime. In most of the United States the special statutes it is necessary that the one kidnaped be detained or carried off against his will, either actually or constructively, whether by force, fraud, or intimidation; but in some States the mere attempt to kidnap a person constitutes a crime. In 1909 the legislature of New York increased the penalty for kidnaping to imprisonment for not less than five nor more than fifty years.

Virginia enacted that any person convicted of *kidnaping* or selling into slavery any free person should suffer death on the gallows. PITSCH *Crpl. Period Am. Hist.* p. 74, bk. v. (BL. 1888.)

[< KID', *n.*, child, + *nap*, var. of NAB, *v.*]

kid'nap-er, 1 kid'nap-ər; 2 kid'năp-er, *n.* One who kidnaps; a man-stealer; child-stealer. **kid'nap-per†.**

kid'nap-ing, 1 kid'nap-iŋ; 2 kid'năp-iŋ, *n.* The act of forcibly abducting or stealing away of human beings. **kid'nap-ping†.**

kid'ney, 1 kid'ni; 2 kid'ny, *n.* **1.** One of the glandular organs that secrete Malpighi; *pa*, papilurine and excrete harmful substan- læ; *eb*, columns of ces, as urea, uric acid, etc. Bertin.

In man and other mammals there are two, situated in the back part of the abdomen. The cortical secretory portion is composed mainly of convoluted tubes and contains the Malpighian bodies: the medullary excretory portion is composed of the Malpighian pyramids, formed of straight uriniferous tubules. The papillæ or apices of the pyramids project into a calyx or division of the pelvis of upper end of the ureter. They separate *from the blood* nitrogenous crystalline bodies, inorganic salts, and water.

Longitudinal Section through the Human Kidney.

c, cortical portion; *m*, medullary portion; *p*, pelvis; *u*, ureter; *pm*, pyramids of

2. Something resembling or regarded as resembling a kidney. **3.** *pl.* [Archaic.] The inner affections or passions; the reins. **4.** Temperament, nature, or likeness; as, a man of his *kidney*.

There have always been enough of his *kidneys*, whose piety lies in punishing.
GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. ii. p. 334, note. (BL. 1876.)

5. *Mineral.* Any kidney-shaped concretion formed by a geological process. **6†.** [Slang.] A waiter. [ME., < AS. *cwith*, womb, + Ice. *nýra*, kidney.] **kid'neer†; kid'neret.**

— **amyloid kidney,** a diseased kidney whose substance becomes lardaceous or waxy. — **floating k.,** movable k., **wandering k.,** an abnormal condition, usually congenital, in which the kidneys are movable or unstable in position. — **gouty k.** **1.** A kidney clogged by deposits of urate of sodium, and atrophied by chronic interstitial inflammation. **2.** The general condition accompanying such a state of the kidney. — **granular k.** (*Pathol.*), a chronic interstitial nephritis; morbid impairment of a kidney in which it atrophies and granulates. — **hind'kid'ney,** *n.* The metanephros. — **kid'ney-pot"ton,** *n.* A South-American species of cotton (*Gossypium religiosum*), having a long staple and seeds massed in kidney shape. — **k.-form,** *a.* Kidney-shaped. — **k.-link,** *n.* A link on a *bame* to which the pole is attached by a chain. — **k.-lily,** *n.* Hare-lipped. — **k.-paved,** *pa.* [Eng.] Paved with cobblestones. — **k.-piece,** *n.* A cam which has the appearance of a kidney. — **k. potato,** any kidney-shaped potato. — **k. root',** *n.* Same as SAXIFRAGE, 2. (*Saxifraga virginiaris*) of the aster family. It is found in the Pacific coast region of the United States. **2.** The joepye-weed or trumpet-weed (*Eupatorium purpureum*). Indians used both these plants in the treatment of kidney-diseases. — **k.-shaped,** *a.* Having the shape of a kidney: specif., in botany, very broadly heart-shaped: said of a leaf that is broader than long, and has broad rounded lobes. — **kidneys of wheat** (*Bib.*), the choicest of the wheat. *Deut.* xxxii, 14. — **k.-stone,** *n.* *Geol.* A nodule of ironstone common in the Oxford clay (Middle Oolite) of England. — **k. worm,** A tough, compact, fine-grained greenish or bluish amphibole: nephrite. — **k.-table,** *n.* A table with a top shaped like a kidney. — **k.-vetch,** *n.* A British species of vetch, with yellow, pea-like bean family, with flowers commonly yellow, in crowded heads: once reputed useful in kidney-troubles and in staunching wounds. — **kidney bean,** the common garden bean, so called from its kidney, as the glant strongyle and the lard-worm. **glant k.-worm.** — **kid'ney-wort",** *n.* **1.** A British perennial herb (*Bupleurum rotundifolium*) with connate leaves and kidney-shaped involucel. **2.** The star-saxifrage (*Saxifraga stellaris*). — **mid-k.,** *n.* *Anat.* The mesonephros. — **petrified kidneys** [Eng.], kidney-like cobblestones when used for paving. — **polycystic k.** (*Pathol.*), chronic inflammation of the kidneys, due to local disease, as calculus. — **waxy k.,** amyloid kidney.

kid'ney-bean', 1 kid'ni-bin'; 2 kid'ny-bēn', *n.* **1.** The kidney-shaped seed of a plant of the genus *Phaseolus*, especially *P. vulgaris*; French bean; haricot; also, the plant itself. **2.** The Spanish bean (*Phaseolus multiflorus*). — **kidney-bean tree,** any of various plants of the genus *Wisteria*, especially *W. frutescens* and *W. chinensis*. — **wild k.-bean,** a high-climbing bean (*Phaseolus perennis*) of the United States.

kid'nip"pers, 1 kid'nip'ərz; 2 kid'nip'erz, *n. pl.* Nippers for tightening loops about a gun-mold.

kid'-point", 1 kid'-point'; 2 kid'-pōint', *n.* Stitching in rows, as on glove-backs. [*S Sam.* xv, 23.

Kid'rom, 1 kid'rom or kid'rom; 2 kid'rŏn or kid'rŏm, *n.* Same as KIDRON.

kids'man, 1 kidz'man; 2 kidg'man, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] One who trains young thieves.

kid'sey'ly, 1 kid-sei'li; 2 kid-sēl'y, *n.* A seaport borough in Carmarthenshire, Wales; chief industry, iron-works.

kie, 1 kei; 2 kī, *n. pl.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Kine; cows.

kief, 1 kief; 2 kēf, *n.* [Moorish.] Dried hemp-leaves: in Morocco, smoked like tobacco. **kiff'.**

Ki-ef'², 1 ki-ef'; 2 ki-ĕf', *n.* **1.** A former government in Ukraine, Russia; 19,591 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a fortified capital and university city; scene of bloodshed, 1918–20. **Kieff'†; Ki-ev'†.**

kie'fe-kill, *n.* Same as KEEFEKILL. **kif'fe-kill†.**

kie'kie', 1 kē'kē'; 2 kī'-kī', *n.* [New Zealand.] A climbing shrub (*Freycinetia banksii*) of the screw-pine family, producing edible berries massed on a spadix.

Kiel, 1 kil; 2 kēl, *n.* **1.** Friedrich (1797–1858), a musician and composer. **2.** A seaport, Schleswig-Holstein province, Prussia, with navy-yard, and university. Scene of a naval mutiny, Nov. 3, 1918. — **Kiel canal,** a canal in Schleswig-Holstein, Prussia. It is 61 m. long, 200 ft. wide, was completed in 1895, and connects the North Sea and the Baltic Sea. [8,397 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Kie'lce, 1 kyĕl'tsĕ; 2 kyĕl'tsĕ, *n.* A government in Poland; **Kiel'mey-er,** 1 kil'mai-ər; 2 kēl'mȳ-er, **Karl Friedrich von** (1765–1844). A German naturalist; teacher of Cuvier.

Kien, 1 kiŋ; 2 kiŋ, *n.* [Chinese.] Ginseng (*Panax ginseng*, 1799.) A Chinese emperor, 1735–1795; he conquered Kalmuck Tatary and Tibet; abdicated. **Ki-en'-Long'†; Ki-en'-Loong'.**

Ki-en'ning-fu', 1 ki-en'niŋ-fu'; 2 ki-ĕn'niŋ-fu', *n.* A city in Fukien province, China; tea center.

kier, *n.* Same as KEIR.

kier'ke-gard, 1 kier'ke-gārd; 2 kyēr'ke-gard, **Soren Aaby** (5/a1813–1/a1855). A Danish philosopher. [copper.

kies, 1 kis; 2 kēs, *n.* [G.] Any sulfid ore containing iron and

kie'sel-guhr, 1 kī'zel-gu'r; 2 kē'sĕl-gu'r, *n.* A fine, variously colored, diatomaceous powdered earth, used as a dope for dynamite, a polishing-powder, etc. It was called *tripoli* or *rotten stone* before its source was known to be the accumulated deposit of the silicified cell-walls of diatoms. [G., < *kiesel*, flint, + *guhr*, sediment.]

kie'ser-ite, 1 kī'zer-ait; 2 kē'ser-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A white, friable, fatty soluble hydrous sulfate of magnesium (MgSO₄·H₂O), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< *Kieser*, a president of Jena academy.]

Kies'ling, 1 kīs'liŋ; 2 kēs'liŋ, **Leopold** (1770–1827). An Austrian sculptor.

kieve, *v. & n.* Same as KEEVE. **kiev†.**

kie'ye, 1 kī'yə; 2 kī'ye, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The moccoye cisco.

Kiang'sa, 1 ki-ŋ'sa'; 2 ki-ŋ'sä, *n.* A disorder, like sleeping sickness, affecting the natives of western Africa.

ki'ri, 1 kī'ri; 2 kī'ri, *n.* Same as KNOBKERRIS.

kir'fun, 1 kir'-fun'; 2 kēr'-fun', *n.* A treaty port on the N. coast of Taiwan. **Ki'lung"†.**

kil'jang, 1 kil'jaŋ; 2 kil'jäŋ, *n.* The kejang. **kid'jang†.**

kil'kar, 1 kil'kər or kik'ər; 2 kil'kar or kik'ar, *n.* [India.] Any of various species of *Acacia*, especially *A. arabica*, one of the sources of gum arabic.

kike'†, *v.* **1.** To kick. **II.** *t.* To stare.

kike, *pl. & n.* Same as KEEK.

ki-kin'da, 1 ki-kin'dą, *n.* 2 ki-kin'dą, *n.* See NAGY-KIKINDA.

ki-ku', 1 ki-ki'ū; 2 ki-ki'ų, *n.* [Jap.] The chrysanthemum.

ki-ku'ei, 1 ki-ki'ei; 2 ki-ki'ei, *n.* An oil. See table under OIL. [E. Ind.] — **kikuei oil plant,** the tooth-brush tree.

kik'u-no"mon, 1 kik'u-nō'mon; 2 kik'u-nō"mŏn, *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese imperial crest, consisting of an open chrysanthemum flower. **kik'u-mon†.**

kil-, kill-, *prefix.* A cell, church, or churchyard: used in Celtic names of places; as, *Kildare.* [< Gael. *cill*, < L. *cella*, cell.]

kil., *abbr.* Kilderkin. **kild.†.**

kil-am'pere, 1 kil-am'pir; 2 kil-ăm'pēr, *n.* *Elec.* A unit of current equal to 1,000 amperes. [< KILO- + AMPERE.]

Ki'lan, 1 kı'lan; 2 kī'lan, *n.* *Bib.* A Jacobite. (N. V.).

Ki'lau-e'a, 1 ki'lou-ē'a; 2 kī'lou-ē'ä, *n.* A crater on the E. slope of Mauna Loa volcano, Hawaii Island; 3 m. across; it had eruptions in 1823, 1832, 1840, 1868 and 1902, and is still a center of almost constant activity.

Kil-bir'nie, 1 kil-bûr'ni; 2 kil-bir'ni, *n.* A mining and manufacturing town in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Kil'bourne, 1 kil'bûrn; 2 kil'bûrn, *n.* **1. James** (16/a1770–4/a1850), an American clergyman; pioneer of Ohio; member of Congress. **2.** A village in Columbia county, Wis.

Kil-bow'ie, 1 kil-bou'i; 2 kil-bou'ē, *n.* A manufacturing town in Dumbartonshire, Scotland.

kil'brick-en-ite, 1 kil'brik-en-ait; 2 kil'brik-ĕn-it, *n.* A metallic lead-gray lead sulfantimonite ($Pb_5Sb_2S_8$), that occurs massive. [< *Kilbricken*, Ireland.]

Kil-burn', *n.* Same as KILNBURN.

kil'ch, 1 kilch; 2 kilch, *n.* A small whitefish (*Coregonus hiemalis*) of Switzerland.

Kil-dare', 1 kil-dâr'; 2 kil-dār', *n.* **1. Earl of** (-9/a1513), Gerald Fitzgerald, Lord Deputy of Ireland; supported Lambert Simnel and Perkin Warbeck. **2. Earl of** (1487–8/-1534), Gerald Fitzgerald, Lord Deputy of Ireland; twice in the Tower, and died there. **3. Owen Frawley** (6/a1864–14/1911), an American author and journalist, "the Kipling of the Bowery." **4.** A county in Leinster province, E. Ireland; 654 sq. m.; county-seat, Naas. **5.** An ancient historical town in Kildare county, Ireland; has an ancient cathedral and remains.

kil'dee, *n.* Same as KILLDEER.

kil'der-kin, 1 kil'dər-kin; 2 kil'der-kin, *n.* **1.** A cask with the capacity of half a barrel (19 to 22 gallons), used for liquid, fish, etc. **2.** The contents of such a cask, or the quantity it contains; hence, a measure of capacity for various commodities. See table under MEASURE. [< M.D. *kinderen*, lit., little child, < *kind*, child.]

kil-lem'ba, 1 ki-lem'bə; 2 ki-lĕm'bä, *n.* [Ar.] A turban of Oman silk and cotton worn by Arabs, the ends of the string carefully intermixed according to the religious standing of the wearer.

kil'ler'g', 1 kil'ər'g'; 2 kil'ĕr'g', *n.* *Phys. Sci.* A unit of work or energy; 1,000 ergs. [< Gr. *chīlioi*, thousand, + *ergon*, work.]

ki-lesse', *n.* Same as COULISSE.

ki'ley, 1 kai'li; 2 kī'ly, *n.* [Austral.] A boomerang; kyley.

Kil'ham, 1 kil'əm; 2 kil'ăm, **Alexander** (7/a1762–12/a1798). An English clergyman who founded the New Connection Methodists in 1796.

Kil'ham-ite, 1 kil'əm-ait; 2 kil'ăm-it, *n.* A member of the New Connection of Wesleyan Methodists. See NEW.

kil'hig, 1 kil'hiŋ; 2 kil'hiŋ, *n.* A stout pole used as a lever to point the tail of a trap-log log.

Kil'i-a, 1 kil'i-ə; 2 kil'i-ä, *n.* **1.** A fortified town in Bessarabia, government, Roumania; on the Kilia branch of the Danube; besieged by allied fleet, 1854. **2.** The northern arm of the Danube delta.

Kil'i-an, *n.* **1.** 1 kil'i-ən; 2 kil'i-ăn. **Bartolomäus** (1630–1696), a German engraver. **2.** 1 kil'i-ən; 2 kil'i-ăn. **Lucas** (1579–1637), a German engraver. **3. Philipp Andreas** (1714–1759), a German engraver; court engraver to Augustus III. of Poland. **4. Wolfgang** (1813/-1862), a German engraver. **5.** 1 kil'i-yən; 2 kil'i-yăn. **Saint** (–689), an Irish apostle of Franconia; bishop of Wurzburg.

kil'im, 1 kil'im; 2 kil'im, *n.* A reversible rug woven in the Orient. [Pers.]

Kil'i-man-ja'ro, 1 kil'i-man-jä'ro; 2 kil'i-măn-jä'ro, *n.* A mountain in Tanganyika Territory; 19,720 ft. high; on its slopes in 1920 independent coffee is grown.

kil-in', 1 kil-in'; 2 kil-ĭn', *n.* [Chin.] *Chin. Myth.* A mythical unicorn-like monster, fabled to have appeared at the birth of Confucius. **kin'.** [Jap.] kirin.

Kil-ken'ny, 1 kil-ken'i; 2 kil-kĕn'y, *n.* **1.** A county in Leinster province, Ireland; 796 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. — **Kilkenny cats,** in Irish legend, two cats said to have fought till only their tails remained: used as a figure to refer to the destructive contest between Kilkenny and Irishtown.

kill, 1 kil; 2 kĭl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To deprive of life in any form; put an end to the animate existence of; put to death, as a human being, etc.

British sportsmen use *kill* in gunning and fishing where *shoot* and *catch* are commonly used in the United States.

2. To deprive of vigor, efficiency, or existence; destroy the essential qualities of; destroy; extinguish; neutralize; deaden; suppress; as, to *kill* a bill by amending it; *kill* hatred with love; rain *kills* the wind; soda *kills* acidity.

To look into her eyes was to *kill* doubt.
WILLIAM BLACK *Kilmeny* p. 61. (BL. 1877.)

3. *Milling.* To spoil by overheating; as, the meal or flour has been *killed*. **4.** To discard or annul; cancel; as, to *kill* a section in a bill or a chapter in a book.

And yet on the other hand, unless wariness be us'd, as good almost kill a Man as *kills* a good Book.
MILTON *Areopagitica* p. 6. (CR. P. 1874.)

5. *Print.* To throw out; mark as dead matter; order distributed, as composed type; as, to *kill* a paragraph; to *kill* superfluous cuts. **6.** To slaughter for food; butcher: used also intransitively. **7.** To destroy or destroy the natural oils in (the skins used in leather-manufacturing). **8.** In tennis, to strike (the ball) with such force that it can not be returned by the opposing player. **9.** In exaggeration, to impress by a strong emotion of admiration, astonishment, alarm, grief, etc.; also, to injure seriously; cause severe pain in. **10.** Same as KNOT, v., 5. **11.** To produce dead melting of: said of steel. **12.** [Slang.] To overcome, as by charms of person or attire; fascinate; as, to *kill* with a glance; dressed to *kill*. **13.** To assault or beat.

II. *i.* **1.** To slay or murder. **2.** To submit to or undergo killing: said of fowl. See *killer*, 5, and *killer*, head.]

Syn.: assassinate, butcher, dispatch, execute, massacre, murder, put to death, slaughter, slay. To *kill* is simply to deprive of life, human, animal, or vegetable, with no suggestion of how or why. *Assassinate, execute, murder*, apply only to the taking of human life; to *murder* is to *kill* with premeditation and malicious intent; to *execute* is to *kill* in fulfilment of a legal sentence; to *assassinate* is to *kill* by assault; this word is chiefly applied to the *killing* of public or eminent persons through alleged political motives, whether secretly

or openly. To *slay* is to *kill* by a blow, or by a weapon. *Butcher* and *slaughter* apply primarily to the *killing* of cattle; to *butcher*, or *slaughter*, or *massacre* human beings is to *kill* them indiscriminately in numbers; to *massacre* is said when there is no chance of successful resistance; to *butcher* when the *killing* is especially brutal; soldiers mown down in a hopeless charge are said to be *slaughtered* when no brutality on the enemy's part is implied. To *dispatch* is to *kill* swiftly and in general quietly, always with intention, with or without right.— **Prep.**: to kill *with* or *by* sword, famine, pestilence, care, grief, etc.; killed *for* his money, *by* a robber, *with* a dagger.

—**kill'buck", kill'calf", kill'cow", kill'goat"**, *n.* A butcher.— **k.-courtesy†**, *n.* A boor.— **k.-devil**, *n.* **1.** An artificial fish-bait. **2.** [Sailors' Slang.] Spirits of poor quality. **3†.** A terrible fellow.— **kill'hog"**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A trap used by hunters. **kill'hag"‡.— to kill the goods** or **stock,** in soap-making, to emulsify the fats by an incomplete saponification.— **to k. the sea** (*Naut.*), to cause the sea to grow calmer, as by the action of a heavy rainfall upon turbulent waves.— **to k. the wind** (*Naut.*), to reduce wind-velocity, as does a rain-storm on a high wind.— **to k. time,** to make time pass without dulness, as with a sport or diversion.— **to k. two birds with one stone,** to attain two results by the same means.

kill[1], *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Same as KILN.

kill[2], *n.* A creek, stream, or channel: an element in many geographical names of parts of the United States originally settled by the Dutch; as, Cats*kill*; Kaaters*kill*; the *Kill* van Kull. [< D. *kil.*]

kill[3], *n.* **1.** In fox-hunting, the death. **2.** An animal killed by a beast of prey.

The tiger will . . . remain near the 'murrie,' or '*kill*,' for several days. J. Fayrer *Royal Tiger of Bengal* p. 23. [J. A. C. 1875.]

3. The act of killing, especially in hunting. **4.** [Eng.] A wicker fish-trap, as for catching eels.

kill'a-bl(e^P, 1 kil'ə-bl; 2 kĭl'a-bl, *a.* In fit condition for butchering; capable of being killed.

kil'la-dar, 1 kil'ə-dɑr; 2 kĭl'a-där, *n.* [Hind.] Formerly, the commandant of a fort or garrison. **kel'la-dar‡.— kil'la-dar"y,** *n.*

Kil-lar'ney, 1 kɪ-lɑr'nɪ; 2 kĭ-lär'ny, *n.* A market-town and tourists' resort in Kerry county, Ireland.

Kil-lar'ney, Lakes of. Three connected lakes in Kerry county, Ireland; 1½ m. from the town of Killarney. The upper lake, 2½ by ¾ m., connects by Long Range river with the middle lake, 2 by 1 m. The lower lake, 5 by 3 m., contains about 30 islands. The ruins of Ross Castle (15th century), and Muckross Abbey, are in the vicinity.

kil'las, 1 kil'əs; 2 kĭl'as, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] Argillaceous schist; clay slate.

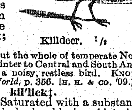
kill'-cow", 1 kil'-kau"; 2 kĭl'-cow", *n.* **1.** [Dial.] A bully; a person of small importance. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The slender spike-rush (*Eleocharis tenuis*).

kill'crop", 1 kil'krəp"; 2 kĭl'crŏp", *n.* *Folk-lore.* A changeling.

If *killcrops* look like children, by what power
Know you they are not? Southey *The Killcrop* st. 16.

kill'-cu", 1 kil'-kiū"; 2 kĭl'-cū", *n* [Local, U. S.] A sandpiper, a yellowlegs (*Totanus melanoleucus* or *T. flavipes*). [Onomatopœic.]

kill'deer, 1 kil'dɪr; 2 kĭl'dēr, *n.* A North-American ring-plover (*Ægialites vocifera*), common in the Mississippi valley, having the upperparts grayish-brown, the rump and upper tail-coverts ochraceous, and the lower parts white with two black bands on the chest: so called from its oft-repeated ringing note *kill-dee! kill-dee!* **kil'de‡; kil'dee‡; kil-lick‡.**



Killdeer. 1/3

The *Killdeer* is found throughout the whole of temperate North America, whence it migrates in winter to Central and South America and the West Indies. It is a noisy, restless bird. Knowlton and Ridgway *Birds of the World,* p. 356. [H. H. & CO. '09.]

kil'leck, *n.* Same as KILLOCK. **kil'lick‡.**

killed, } 1 kild; 2 kĭld, *pa.* Saturated with a substance;
kild[s], } as, a solution of zinc in hydrochloric acid (spirits of salt) is called *killed* spirits.

kil-lee"kil-lee', 1 kɪ-lī"kɪ-lī'; 2 kĭ-lē"kĭ-lē', *n.* [W. Ind.] A sparrow-hawk.

kil-leen', 1 kɪ-līn'; 2 kĭ-lēn', *n.* [Ir.] **1.** A quantity of anything; as, a *killeen* of money. **2.** A churchyard used only as a burial-place for unbaptized infants.

kill'er, 1 kil'ər; 2 kĭl'er, *n.* **1.** A destroyer of life; slayer; specif., a butcher: often in compounds; as, giant-*killer*. **2.** Anything that kills or neutralizes. Specif.: (1) A substance for neutralizing a color, or for removing spots of oil or stains. (2) A substance for preventing pitch from oozing out of knots in boards.

3. A voracious delphinoid cetacean of the genus *Orca*. See GRAMPUS, 1 (1). **4.** *Fishing.* A stick used for killing fish. **5.** A bait which seldom fails to attract fish. **6.** One who or that which destroys any kind of pleasure; a killjoy.

kil-lesse', 1 kɪ-les'; 2 kĭ-lĕs', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A channel or gutter. **2.** A hip-roof.

Kil"lie-cran'kie, 1 kil"ɪ-kraŋ'kɪ; 2 kĭl"i-crăn'ki, *n.* A pass in the Grampian Hills, Perthshire, Scotland. Here Claverhouse defeated Mackay, July 17, 1689.

kil'li-fish", 1 kil'ɪ-fish"; 2 kĭl'i-fĭsh", *n.* [-FISH"ES, *pl.*] A North-American cyprinodontoid fish, especially of *Fundulus* or a related genus, small and found in fresh or brackish waters in North America. *Fundulus heteroclitus* is the common killifish of the Atlantic States. [< D. *kil*, channel, + FISH, *n.*] **kill'fish"‡; kil'lie‡; kil'ly‡.**

kil'li-grew[1], 1 kil'ɪ-grū; 2 kĭl'i-grụ, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] The chough.

Kil'li-grew[2], 1 kil'ɪ-grū; 2 kĭl'i-grụ, *n.* **1. Anne** (1660–6/18 1685), an English poet and painter. **2. Henry** (2/11 1612–3/14 1699), an English dramatist; father of Anne. **3. Thomas** (2/7 1612–3/19 1683), an English dramatist. **4. Sir William** (5/28 1606–1695), an English dramatist.

kil"li-ki-nick', *n.* [N. Am. Ind.] Same as KINNIKINIC.

kill'ing, 1 kil'ɪŋ; 2 kĭl'ing, *pa.* **1.** Having the power to kill; depriving of life; destructive; unendurable; deadly; as, a *killing* frost; a *killing* pace. **2.** Overpowering; irresistible; heart-breaking; witching; as, a *killing* glance. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] Intensely comic or ludicrous; as, his humor is just *killing*.— **kill'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **kil'ling-ness,** *n.*

kill'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of one that kills. **2.** The checking of gas-development in steel, by silicon or aluminum, or by holding molten steel some time in a reducing atmosphere. **3.** *Finance.* A phenomenal profit enjoyed by bold speculation on the stock exchange.— **kill'ing-cir"cle,** *n.* The circle within which, at a certain range, shot from a gun are sufficiently close together to kill the game. At 40 yards it is about 30 inches in diameter.

Kil'ling-ly, 1 kil'ɪŋ-lɪ; 2 kĭl'ing-ly, *n.* A town in Windham county, Conn.

Kil'ling-ton Peak, 1 kil'ɪŋ-tən; 2 kĭl'ing-ton. A peak in the Green Mountains, Rutland county, Vt.

kil'lin-ite, 1 kil'ɪn-ait; 2 kĭl'in-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A light-green variety of decomposed spodumene: an alteration product. [< *Killiney* Bay, Ireland.] [35 m. N. of Aleppo.

Kil'lis, 1 kil'ɪs; 2 kĭl'is, *n.* A town in Aleppo vilayet, Syria;

kill'joy", 1 kil'jei"; 2 kĭl'jŏy". **I.** *a.* Destroying pleasure.

'I shall be handsomely rid of him,' quoth Magnus to himself, 'and his *kill-joy* visage will never again stop the bottle in its round.' Scott *Pirate* p. 14. [D. F. & CO.]

II. *n.* One who spoils pleasure; a gloomy person.

kill'man†. I. *a.* Man-killing. **II**[1]. *n.* A slayer.

kill'man[2], 1 kil'mən; 2 kĭl'man, *n.* [Scot.] A kilnman.

kil'loch-doe", 1 kil'əH-dō"; 2 kĭl'oH-dō", *n.* [Scot.] The blackcock.

kil'lock, 1 kil'ək; 2 kĭl'ok, *n.* **1.** A small anchor or weight used in anchoring.

We . . . pulled up the *killock*, and the Professor . . . sculled the dory slowly out to sea. R. Carter *Summer Cruise* p. 124. [C. N. & CO. 1864.]

2. [Scot.] The fluke of an anchor or the arm of a pickax. **kee'leg‡; kel'lock‡; kil'lick‡.**

kil-lo'gie, 1 kɪ-lō'gɪ; 2 kĭ-lō'gi, *n.* [Scot.] The space before the fire in a kiln. [earth.

kil'low, 1 kil'o; 2 kĭl'o, *n.* [Eng.] A deep-blue or blackish

kil'lut, 1 kil'ut; 2 kĭl'ŭt, *n.* [E. Ind.] A robe, dress, or other gift, as a horse, arms, etc., bestowed by Oriental rulers on persons whom they desire to honor. **cal'lat‡; kel'ant‡; khal'ant‡; khil'ant‡; khil'at‡; kill'ant‡.**

Kill van Kull, 1 kil van kul; 2 kĭl văn kŭl. A channel between N. Staten Island, New York Bay, and the mainland.

kil'ly-hawk", 1 kil'ɪ-hōk"; 2 kĭl'y-hạk", *n.* [Local, U. S.] The sparrow-hawk. [wrasse.

kil'ma-gore, 1 kil'mə-gōr; 2 kĭl'ma-gōr, *n.* A fish, the parrot-

Kil'man-segg, 1 kil'mən-seg; 2 kĭl'man-sĕg, **Miss.** In Hood's *A Golden Legend*, an heiress with an artificial leg of solid gold.

Kil-mar'nock, 1 kil-mɑr'nək; 2 kĭl-mär'nok, *n.* **1. Earl of** (1704–8/18 1746), William Boyd, a Scottish Jacobite; he was captured at Culloden and beheaded. **2.** An ancient mining and manufacturing town in Ayrshire, Scotland.

Kil'mer, 1 kil'mər; 2 kĭl'mer, **Joyce** (12/6 1886–8/1 1918). American soldier, poet, author, and editor; killed in action on the Marne. *The White Ships and the Red.*

kiln, 1 kil; 2 kĭl, *vt.* To dry, burn, or bake, in a kiln.

kiln, *n.* An oven or furnace for baking, burning, or drying industrial products. Specif.: (1) A furnace for calcining, as limestone. See LIME-KILN. (2) A potters' oven for baking biscuit of fictile ware. (3) A furnace for vitrifying, as bricks or porcelain. See BRICK-KILN. (4) A stove or chamber for drying malt or fruit. (5) A covered mound of wood to be made into charcoal. See CHARCOAL-PIT. [< AS. *culn*, < L. *culina*, kitchen.]

Kilns are named (1) from their form or mechanism; as, **annular kiln, chamber-kiln** (having compartments), **bee-hive k.** (a circular kiln in which common pottery is baked), **bottle-k.** (for firing pottery), **down-draft k.** (worked on the down-draft principle), **pit-k.** (sunk in the ground, as on a hillside), **ring-k., sod-k.** (a lime-kiln made by digging a conical pit, filling it with alternate layers of limestone and fuel, and covering the top with sods), **tunnel-k.** (a lime-kiln having a tunnel for the consumption of coal); (2) from some feature of their operation or arrangement; as, **continuous k.** (a running kiln or several connected kilns), **draw-k.** (a running kiln), **flame-k.** (a lime-kiln burning wood), **railway k.** (a continuous kiln provided with cars on which the bricks are placed and gradually moved along), **regenerative k.** (so built as to allow of a thorough commingling of air and gas), **roasting-k.** (for roasting ore), **rotary k.** (a cylindrical kiln which revolves slowly and is so inclined as to permit the material fed at the top to drop out at the lower end), **running k.** (a lime-kiln that is fed from above, and delivers continually below), **smother-k.** (in which the smoke is smothered to blacken the pottery within), **up-draft k.** (a kiln so built as to permit the air and gas to rise from the bottom and issue from the top, after going through the ware); (3) from the service performed; as, **calcining-k.** (for the heating of ores, rocks, chemical products, etc., to effect some change in chemical or physical character), **enamel-** or **enameling-k.** (for porcelain), **glaze-k.** (for firing glazed biscuit-ware), **hardening-k.** (for printed pottery); (4) from the substance treated or fuel used; as, **gas-k.** (employing gas as a fuel), **hop-k.** (for drying), **lumber-k.** (for drying), **malt-k.** (for drying, to check germination), **pottery-k.** (for firing), **slip-k.** (for evaporating pottery-slip), **tar-k.** (for distilling tar from pine wood), **tile-k.** (for vitrifying tiles).— **Dueberg kiln,** a kiln of the Hoffman type, with a circular fireplace around which the fire travels.— **Gerstenhöfer k.,** a burner for roasting fine sulfids, etc.— **Hoffman k.** (*Ceram.*), a continuous-burning kiln, consisting of an endless tunnel usually circular or elliptic in shape in which the green brick is placed, the fire being passed through, leaving the burned brick behind.— **kiln'-dry",** *vt.* To dry in a kiln.— **k.-hole,** *n.* The mouth of a kiln. **k.-eye‡.— kiln'man,** *n.* A man who tends a kiln.— **kiln'-rib",** *n.* A stick used in a kiln as a support for the grain. **kiln'stick"‡; kiln'tree"‡.— Mendheim k.,** a continuous-burning kiln of the Hoffman type.— **the k. is in a blaze** [Scot.], all is in an uproar.

kil'o, 1 kil'o; 2 kĭl'o, *n.* Kilogram: an abbreviated form.

kilo., kilog., *abbr.* Kilogram.

kilo., kilom., *abbr.* Kilometer.

kil'o-. Derived from Greek *chilioi*, one thousand: a combining form.— **kil'o-am"pere,** *n.* *Elec.* A thousand amperes.— **kil'o-cal"o-ry,** *n.* Same as GREATER CALORY. **kil'o-cal"o-rie‡.— kil'o-dyne,** *n.* In physics, 1,000 dynes.— **kil'o-erg,** *n.* *Elec.* One thousand ergs. **kil'erg‡.— kil'o-gauss,** *n.* One thousand gausses: a major unit of magnetic induction.— **kil'o-gram,** *n.* In the metric system, a unit of mass (or weight), originally defined as the mass of one cubic decimeter of water at its maximum density, but now, practically, as the mass of a certain piece of platinum preserved in the archives of the International Metric Commission at Paris; 2.20462125 pounds, or 15,432.35 grains. **kil'lo‡; kil'o-gramme‡; Paris kilogram‡.— kil'o-gram-me"ter,** *n.* A unit of work, the equivalent of the force expended in raising one kilogram one meter vertically, being about 7.2 foot-pounds. **kil'o-gram-me"tre‡.— k.-molecule,** *n.* A quantity whose weight in kilograms is expressed numerically by its molecular weight. Compare GRAM-MOLECULE. —**kil'o-joule,** *n.* *Elec.* One thousand joules.— **kil'o-line,** *n.* *Elec.* In the electromagnetic system of measurement, the hundred-thousandth part of a weber.— **kil'o-li"ter,** *n.* One thousand liters. **kil'o-li"tre‡.— kil'o-max"well,** *n.* *Elec.* The equivalent of 1,000 maxwells.

kil'o-me"ter, 1 kil'o-mī"tər; 2 kĭl'o-mē"ter, *n.* A length of 1,000 meters, equal to 3,280.8 feet, or 0.621 of a mile; the chief unit for long distances in the metric system. **kil'o-me"tre‡.— kil"o-met'ric, kil"o-met'ri-cal,** *a.*

ki"lon-go'si, 1 kɪ"lon-gō'sɪ; 2 kĭ"lŏn-gō'si, *n.* [Afr.] A native guide.

kil'o-stere, *n.* A solid measure of 1,000 cubic meters: unused. —**kil'o-volt,** *n.* *Elec.* One thousand volts.— **kil'o-volt-am"peres,** *n. pl.* *Elec.* The product of a kilovolt impressed upon a circuit and the resultant current in amperes. It represents the apparent power in kilowatts.

kil'o-watt, 1 kil'o-wet; 2 kĭl'o-wạt, *n.* *Elec.* One thousand watts.— **kil'o-watt-hour",** *n.* The energy resulting from an activity of one kilowatt continued for one hour; about 1⅓ horse-power hours; a practical unit of electrical energy.— **k.-meter,** *n.* A mechanical device which measures electrical power in kilowatts.— **k.-minute,** *n.* The measure of work accomplished in one minute by a machine in which a kilowatt of power is developed; equivalent to 60,000 joules.— **k.-second,** *n.* The measure of work accomplished in a second by a machine in which a kilowatt of power is developed; equivalent to 1,000 joules.

kilp, 1 kilp; 2 kĭlp, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The detachable handle of a kettle, or a hook to support a pot or caldron. **2.** Kelp.

Kil-pat'rick, 1 kil-pat'rɪk; 2 kĭl-păt'rik, **Hugh Judson** (1/14 1836–12/4 1881). A United States general who commanded cavalry in Virginia campaigns and in Sherman's march to the sea; afterward minister to Chile.

Kil-ren'ny, 1 kil-ren'ɪ; 2 kĭl-rĕn'y, *n.* A royal borough in Fifeshire, Scotland. [Clare county, Ireland.

Kil-rush', 1 kil-rush'; 2 kĭl-rŭsh', *n.* A seaport town in

Kil-syth', 1 kil-saith'; 2 kĭl-sȳth', *n.* A mining town in Stirlingshire, Scotland. Here Montrose defeated the Covenanters, August 15, 1745.

kilt, 1 kilt; 2 kĭlt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** In dressmaking, to make broad and flat overlapping plaits in. **2.** [Scot.] To truss or tuck up, as the skirts of a dress. **3.** [Scot. or Prov.] To bind up with strings; hoist up; hang. **II.** *i.* To step nimbly; move swiftly. [< Dan. *kilte*, < Ice. *kjalta*, lap.] —**kilt'ed,** *pa.* Attired in a kilt.

kilt, *n.* **1.** The filibeg or skirt of the Scotch Highlanders, originally the part of the plaid falling below the belt, now a plaited skirt. See FILIBEG. See illus. under HIGHLANDER. **2.** A skirt similarly made.

The young girls on festal occasions . . . wore merely a *kilt* from the waist to the knee, besides the wampum decorations of the breast and arms. Parkman *Jesuits in N. A.* intro., p. 33. [L. B. & CO.]

kil'ter, } 1 kil'tər, kel'tər; 2 kĭl'ter, kĕl'ter, *n.* [Prov. U. S.
kel'ter, } & Eng.] **1.** Proper order; good condition: used mainly in the phrase *out of kilter*. **kil'ture†.**

Kilter or *kelter* was an 'Anglicism' long before it was an 'Americanism.' . . . On reference to the publications of the English Dialect Society it will be seen that the word is of very general use throughout England. *Notes and Queries* Jan. 10, 1891, p. 38.

2. [Prov. Eng.] Money. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A tool; an instrument; also, a component part. **4.** [Prov. Eng.] Refuse; scraps; fragments. **5.** *Poker.* A hand consisting only of cards lower in value than a nine-spot. **kilt'ing‡.**

kilt'ie, 1 kilt'ɪ; 2 kĭlt'i, *n.* [Scot.] One wearing a kilt; a Highland soldier. **kilt'y‡.**

Kil'wa, 1 kil'wɑ; 2 kĭl'wä, *n.* A seaport town in former German East Africa; under British mandate.

Kil-ward'by, 1 kil-wōrd'bɪ; 2 kĭl-wạrd'by, **Robert** (–9/11 1279). An English prelate; archbishop of Canterbury and cardinal. He crowned Edward I. **Kil-war'by‡.**

Kil-war'den, 1 kil-wōr'den; 2 kĭl-wạr'dĕn, **Lord** (1/19 1739–7/23 1803). Arthur Wolfe, an Irish judge who was murdered.

Kil-win'ning, 1 kil-win'ɪŋ; 2 kĭl-wĭn'ing, *n.* An iron-mining town, Ayrshire, Scotland; Eglington Castle near.

Kim'ball, 1 kim'bəl; 2 kĭm'bal, *n.* **1. Heber Chase** (6/14 1801–7/24 1868), the first counselor to Brigham Young. **2.** A county in S. W. Nebraska; 960 sq. m.; county-seat, Kimball. [7,777 ft. high.

Kim'ball, Mount. A peak in Summit county, Utah;

Kim'ball Moun'tain. A peak in the Catskills, New York; 3,960 ft. high.

Kim'ber-ley, 1 kim'bər-lɪ; 2 kĭm'ber-ly, *n.* **1. 1st Earl of** (1/7 1826–4/8 1902), John Wodehouse, an English Liberal statesman, leader of the Liberal party in the House of Lords from 1897. **2.** A range of mountains in Kimberley district in the E. part of Western Australia. **3.** A town, capital of Griqualand West, Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa. It was besieged by Boers, Oct. 15, 1899, and relieved by the British, Feb. 15, 1900. The De Beers Mine, a diamond-mine, is situated within its limits.

kim'ber-lite, 1 kim'bər-lait; 2 kĭm'ber-līt, *n.* *Mineral.* A biotite-bearing, commonly porphyritic, variety of peridotite.

In the form of a volcanic breccia containing a great variety of inclusions, and possibly itself a hybrid rock resulting from the absorption of included material by the magma, it fills the pipes, probably volcanic necks, in which the diamond-mines at Kimberley, South Africa, have been dug. The residual clay resulting from its decomposition is the diamond-bearing "blue ground" of the mines.

Kim'ble, 1 kim'bl; 2 kĭm'bl, *n.* A county in central Texas; 1,302 sq. m.; capital, Junction.

kim'bo†. I. *vt.* To sit akimbo: put in a bent position, as the arms. **II.** *a.* Crooked; bent; akimbo. **kem'bo†.**

Kim'chi, 1 kim'kɪ; 2 kĭm'cĭ, **David** (1160?–1235?). A French Jewish rabbi; grammarian and exegete.

kim'-coal", 1 kim'-kōl"; 2 kĭm'-cōl", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A highly bituminous coaly shale of the Kimmeridge clay. See GEOLOGY.

Kim"er-idg'i-an, 1 kim"ər-ij'ɪ-ən; 2 kĭm"er-ĭdġ'i-an. *Geol.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the lowermost of the three stages of strata comprised in the Upper Oolite series of the Jurassic age, as developed in western Europe, or to the corresponding geologic age. **II.** *n.* The Kimeridgian stage of strata, overlying the Sequanian and followed by the Portlandian stage.

ki-mis'i-a, 1 kɪ-mis'ɪ-ə; 2 kĭ-mĭs'i-a, *n.* An elongated petticoat of coarse material, worn so as to cover one shoulder by the Indian and negro women of British Guiana. [< Sp. *camisia*, chemise.]



Kimono as worn by Japanese Girl.

kim'mer, 1 kim'ər; 2 kĭm'er, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A gossip. **2.** [Scot.] A young, handsome girl. **cum'mer‡.**

Kim-me'ri-an, *n.* Same as CIMMERIAN.

kim'nel†, *n.* A large tub for household purposes. **kim'el-in†; kim'el-ing†; kym'el-yn†.**

Ki'mon, *n.* [Gr.] Same as CIMON.

ki-mo'no, 1 kɪ-mō'no *or* (*Jap.*) kim'o-nō; 2 kĭ-mō'no *or* (*Jap.*) kĭm'o-nō, *n.* [-NOS, 1 -noz; 2 -nōs, *pl.*] [Jap.] **1.** Garments. **2.** A loose robe, fastening with a sash, the chief outer garment in Japan. **3.** A gown made in imitation of it and worn as a morning- or lounging-gown by European and American women.

Kim'ri, *n. pl.* Same as CYMRY. **Kim'ry‡; Kym'ry‡.**

Kim'ric, *a.* Same as CYMRIC.

kin, 1 kin; 2 kĭn, *a.* Of the same blood or ancestry; hence, of the same kind or nature; of kin; cognate; germane; akin; used in the predicate.

kin[1], *n.* **1.** Relation by birth or sometimes by marriage, esp. consanguinity. **2.** Collectively, persons of the same blood; members of the same family; relatives; kindred. [< AS. *cyn.*]

A little more than *kin*, and less than kind.
SHAKESPEARE *Hamlet* act i, sc. 2.

Syn.: affinity, alliance, birth, blood, consanguinity, descent, family, kind, kindred, race, relationship. *Kind* is broader than *kin*, denoting the most general *relationship*, as of the whole human species in man*kind*, human*kind*, etc.; *kin* denotes direct *relationship* that can be traced through either blood or marriage, preferably the former; either of these words may signify collectively all persons of the same blood or members of the same family, relatives, or relations. *Affinity* denotes *relationship* by marriage, *consanguinity* denotes *relationship* by blood. There are no true antonyms of *kin* or *kindred*, except those made by negatives, since strangers, aliens, foreigners, and foes may still be *kin* or *kindred*. See KINDRED.— **next of kin.** **1.** *Law.* The kindred of a person who would share in his estate according to the statutes of distribution. **2.** One's near relatives.

kin[2], *n.* [Chin.] **1.** A Chinese stringed musical instrument. **2.** [Chin. & Jap.] A weight of about one and one-third pounds avoirdupois; catty. See WEIGHT.

kin[3], *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A long narrow cleft; crevice.

kin[4], *n.* *Elec.* Same as KINE[2].

-kin, *suffix.* A termination denoting diminutiveness.

ki'na, *n.* Same as QUINA.

Kin"a-ba-lu', 1 kin"ə-bə-lū'; 2 kĭn"a-ba-lu', *n.* Mountains in British North Borneo; highest peak, 13,698 ft. high.

kin"æs-the'si-a, -sis. Same as KINESTHESIA, etc.

ki'nah[1], 1 kī'nə; 2 kī'na, *n.* [KINOT, *pl.*] A Jewish dirge or lamentation, sung or recited on occasions of public mourning or calamity. [< Heb. *qīnāh.*]

Ki'nah[2], 1 kai'nə; 2 kī'na, *n.* *Bib.* *Josh.* xv, 22.

ki'na-ki, 1 kī'na-kī; 2 kī'nä-kĭ, *n.* [New Zealand.] A relish.

kin'ase, 1 kin'ēs *or* kai'nēs, 2 kĭn'ās *or* kī'nās, *n.* *Chem.* A ferment capable of activating another ferment, as zymogen.

kin'ate, 1 kin'ēt; 2 kĭn'āt, *n.* *Chem.* A quinate: formerly so called. [< Gr. *kineō*, move, + -ATE[3].]

kin'bote†, *n.* A sum paid in Scotland by a homicide to the relatives of the person killed.

Kin-burn', 1 kin-bŭrn'; 2 kĭn-bûrn', *n.* A former fortress of the Tauride Republic (S. Russia); at the mouth of the Dnieper; taken by the British and French, Oct. 17, 1855; demolished, 1860.

Kin-car'dine, 1 kiŋ-kār'dɪn; 2 kĭŋ-cär'dĭn, *n.* **1.** A county in E. Scotland; 383 sq. m.; county-town, Stonehaven. **Kin-car'dine-shire‡.** **2.** A town in Ontario, Canada.

kinch, 1 kinch; 2 kĭnch, *vt.* [Scot.] To twist and tie a rope about the tongue, as of a horse, in order to control the animal.

kinch[1], *n.* Same as KENCH.

kinch[2], *n.* [Scot.] A loop furnished with a sliding knot.

kinch[3], *n.* [Scot. & U. S.] A dishonest or unforeseen advantage, claim, or hold upon (another).

kin'chin, 1 kin'chɪn; 2 kĭn'chin, *n.* [Thieves' Slang, Eng.] A little child.— **kin'chin-cove"†,** *n.* **1.** An inexperienced young thief. **2.** A thief who robs from children. **k.-co†.** — **k.-mort†,** *n.* A baby girl carried by a beggar woman on her back.

Kin"chin-jin'ga, 1 kin"chɪn-jin'gə; 2 kĭn"chin-jĭn'ga, *n.* [Same as KANCHANJANGA.

Kin-chow', *n.* Same as KINGCHAU.

kin'cob, 1 kin'kɐb; 2 kĭn'cŏb, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A rich East-Indian silk, or silk-and-cotton goods, interwoven with gold or silver thread. **kin'chab‡; kin'kab‡; kin'khab‡.**

Those unique and precious tissues of gold and silver brocade known as the famous *kincob*, the almost supernatural fabric of native looms. J. W. PALMER in *Atlantic Monthly* Mar., 1872.

kind†, *vt.* To beget.

kind, 1 kaind; 2 kīnd, *a.* **1.** Sympathetic and affectionate in disposition or conduct, as toward those of the same family; having tenderness or goodness of nature; benevolently or beneficently disposed; benignant.

A '*kind*' person is one who acknowledges his kinship with other men, and acts upon it; confesses that he owes to them, as of one blood with himself, the debt of love.
TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. iii, p. 95. [K. P. & CO. 1888.]

2. Characterized by or springing from kindness; marked by sympathetic feeling; prompted by kindness; sympathetic; humane; tender.

Kind hearts are more than coronets, and simple faith than Norman blood. TENNYSON *Lady Clara Vere de Vere* st. 7.

3. Manifesting kindness; genial or agreeable; favorable; kindly; as, a *kind* season; a *kind*, refreshing sleep. **4.** Gentle or tractable; as, a horse *kind* in harness. **5†.** Characteristic of or peculiar to a genus or species; characteristic; native; also, having the feelings befitting a common nature: the origin of the present common meanings. [< AS. *gecynde*, < *ge-* (generalizing) + *-cund*, born, < *cennan*, bring forth.] Syn.: see ACCOMMODATING; AMICABLE, CHARITABLE; FRIENDLY; HUMANE; PLEASANT; PROPITIOUS. The expression *kind of* in the sense of *somewhat* is incorrect, and much more its corruption *kinder*.

— **kind'-heart"ed,** *a.* Having a kind and sympathetic nature.— **k.-heartedness,** *n.*— **k.-spoken,** *a.* **1.** Spoken kindly; as, a *kind-spoken* appeal. **2.** [Colloq.] Given to kindly speech; as, a *kind-spoken* man.— **k.-tempered,** *a.* Of a mild or gentle temper; as, *kind-tempered* weather.— **k.-witted†,** *a.*

kind, *n.* **1.** The nature or constitution of a person or thing, whether generic or specific; essential or distinguishing quality; sort: often with *of*; as, circumstances of this *kind* are rare; what *kind* of man is he? **2.** A number of persons or things of the same character; a logical class; a genus or species; sort; as, men of our *kind*. **3.** A modification or variety of a given sort of thing; a species, especially as somewhat indefinitely conceived or described; as, a *kind* of house; a *kind* of animal. In this use *kind* does not require the indefinite article before the following noun. Not "What *kind of a* man is he?" but "What *kind of* man." Not "It is a *kind of an* animal," but "A *kind of* animal." **4.** Hence, rarely, a specific mode of operation; specific manner or method; way; as, we must work in one *kind* or other. **5.** *Eccl.* One of the elements of the eucharist; as, communion under both kinds. **6.** In Mill's system of logic, a class, either real, as a class of animals, or unreal, as a class of black substances. **7†.** Nature in general, or natural disposition. **8†.** Parentage; descent. [< AS. *gecynd*, < *ge-* (generalizing) + *-cund*, born, < *cennan*, bring forth.] Syn.: see KIN.

— **in a kind,** after a fashion; in some sort.— **in k.** **1.** With something of the same sort; as, to repay a blow *in kind*. **2.** Specif., in produce instead of money: as, to pay taxes *in kind*.— **k. of** [Colloq.], somewhat; in some mode, measure, or degree: used adverbially with adjectives, and even sometimes with verbs; as, he is *kind of* cross this morning; he *kind of* swore at me: dialectically corrupted into *kinder*.— **out of k.,** altered, or degenerated from the original.

Kind, 1 kint; 2 kĭnt, **Johann Friedrich** (3/4 1768–6/25 1843). A German poet, dramatist, and novelist.

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kin"der-be-weijs', 1 kin"dər-bɪ-vais'; 2 kĭn"der-be-vīs', *n.* *Rom. Dutch Law.* A deed given by a widow or widower securing the payment to minor children of their shares of the estate of the deceased. [< D. *kinder*, children, + *bewijs*, proof.] **kin"der-be-wys'‡.**

kin'der-gar"ten, 1 kin'dər-gār"tn; 2 kĭn'der-gär"tn, *n.* A school for little children in which instructive diversions, object-lessons, and games are prominent features.

The object of the *Kindergarten*, as expressed by Froebel, is, . . . 'It shall . . . give them employment suited to their nature, strengthen their bodies, exercise their senses, employ the waking mind, make them acquainted judiciously with Nature and society, cultivate especially the heart and temper, and lead them to the foundation of all living — to unity with themselves.'
F. V. N. PAINTER *Hist. Education* p. 284. [A. 1886.]

[< G. *kinder*, gen. pl. of *kind*, child, + *garten*, garden.]— **kin'der-gar"ten-ism,** *n.*— **kin'der-gar"ten"ize,** *vt.*

kin'der-gart"ner, *n.* [G.] A teacher in a kindergarten.

Kin'der-hook, 1 kin'dər-huk; 2 kĭn'der-hŏŏk, *n.* **1.** A township and village in Columbia county, N. Y., 20 m. S. E. of Albany. **2.** A village in Pike county, Illinois. **3.** *Geol.* The lowermost stage of the Mississippian series of strata of the Carboniferous age, as developed in the Mississippi Valley region.

kin'dle[1], **kin'dl**[P], 1 kin'dl; 2 kĭn'dl, *v.* [KIN'DLED, KIN'DLD[P]; KIN'DLING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To set fire to; cause to burn; ignite; light; as, to *kindle* a fire. **2.** Figuratively, to excite or inflame, as the feelings or passions; animate or incite; fire; as, to *kindle* love or anger. **3.** To brighten or illuminate; as, the light *kindled* the whole edifice. **II.** *i.* **1.** To catch fire; begin to burn.

Flax soon *kindles*, soon is out again.
JOHN WEBSTER *White Devil* act iii, sc. 3.

2. To grow excited or become fired; be roused.

His young fancy *kindled* at the idea of knowing all the adventures of this venerable chair.
HAWTHORNE *Grandfather's Chair* p. 12. [T. & F. 1868.]

3. To become bright or illumined. [< Ice. *kyndill*, candle, < L. *candela*; see CANDLE.] Syn.: see BURN.

— **kin'dle-fire"†,** *n.* An inciter of strife. **k.-coal†.**

kin'dle[2], *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] To give birth to; bring forth young.— **kin'dle,** *n.* Progeny; litter; young. **kin'dling‡.**— **in kindle,** with young, as a rabbit.

kin'dler, 1 kin'dlər; 2 kĭn'dler, *n.* **1.** One who or that which kindles, illumines, or animates. **2.** [Local, U. S.] A piece of light wood or artificial composition used in kindling fires.

kind'less†, *a.* [Rare.] Heartless.— **kind'less-ly,** *adv.*

kind'li-ly, 1 kaind'lɪ-lɪ; 2 kīnd'li-ly, *adv.* In a kindly fashion.

kind'li-ness, 1 kaind'lɪ-nes; 2 kīnd'li-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The quality of being kind; kindly disposition. **2.** Mildness, as of climate or season.

kin'dling[1], 1 kin'dlɪŋ; 2 kĭn'dling, *n.* **1.** The material with which a fire is kindled, as small pieces of wood: often in the plural. **2.** The act of starting a fire, or causing to burn.— **kin'dling-coal",** *n.* A piece of burning coal or other material used for lighting a fire.— **k.-wood,** *n.* Dry wood cut fine for use as kindling.— **kin'dling-ly,** *adv.*

kin'dling[2], *n.* A brood of young; as, a *kindling* of hares.

kind'ly, 1 kaind'lɪ; 2 kīnd'ly, *a.* [KIND'LI-ER; KIND'LI-EST.] **1.** Having or manifesting kindness, good will, or sympathy; good-natured; benevolent; as, a *kindly* person; a *kindly* act. **2.** Having a favorable or grateful effect; beneficial; refreshing; as, *kindly* sunshine. **3.** *Mining.* Giving evidence of being of good mineral value. **4.** [Archaic.] Proper to its kind; natural; native; akin.

That it may please Thee to give and preserve to our use the *kindly* fruits of the earth. *Book of Common Prayer, Litany.*

Syn.: see FRIENDLY; PROPITIOUS.

— **kindly tenant** (*Scots Law*), a tenant living on land long occupied by his ancestors.

kind'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a kind manner or spirit; good-naturedly; benevolently; tenderly; hence, favorably.

We have all much to learn: let us try and teach one another as *kindly* as we can. CHAS. READE *Griffith Gaunt* p. 84. [H.]

2. With good will; good-naturedly; congenially; as, I do not take it *kindly* of you that you have done this. **3.** *Pathol.* By the first intention; benignantly; as, the wound healed *kindly*. **4.** Heartily; as, I thank you *kindly*. **5†.** By nature; naturally.

kind'ness, 1 kaind'nes, 2 kīnd'nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being kind, in any sense, good will; humaneness; tenderness. **2.** A kind act; token of good will and friendliness; favor, as, to show one a *kindness*.

The plural form *kindnesses* is sometimes objected to on the ground that *kindness* is an abstract noun. Nothing is commoner than the making of abstract nouns into concrete in this way; "affinities"; "charities"; "His tender *mercies* are over all His works." By "many *kindnesses*" is meant, not "much kindness," nor "great kindness," but "kindness manifested in many forms or shown on many occasions, many acts of kindness." Compare EVERY CONFIDENCE, under EVERY, *a.*

3. A feeling of liking, affection, or love.

Unless people are more than commonly disagreeable, it is my foolish habit to contract a *kindness* for them. HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter, Custom House* p. 31. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

4. [Rare.] Naturalness; congruity. **5†.** A natural right or birthright; state of a kindly tenant. **6†.** Kinship; natural aptitude. Syn.: see BENEVOLENCE; FAVOR; LENITY; MERCY.

kin'dred, 1 kin'dred; 2 kĭn'drĕd, *a.* **1.** Of a like nature or character; congenial; sympathetic; as, *kindred* spirits. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or having ties of blood or nature; akin; native; as, *kindred* people; *kindred* cities. Syn.: akin, allied, cognate, kin, related. See ALIKE.

kin'dred, *n.* **1.** Relationship by ties of blood, or, less properly, by marriage; consanguinity; kinship.

When the Jews prosper, ye claim *kindred* with them.
LONGFELLOW *Judas Maccabæus* act i, sc. 2.

2. Collectively, relatives by blood, as of a family or tribe; also, less properly, relatives by marriage; kin. **3.** Affinity by common origin or indirect likeness.

Old events have modern meanings; only that survives
Of past history which finds *kindred* in all hearts and lives.
LOWELL *Mahmood the Image-Breaker* st. 1.

4. A body of people connected by kinship; a tribe; clan.

Thou . . . hast redeemed us . . . out of every *kindred*, and tongue, and people, and nation. *Rev.* v, 9.

[ME. *kinrede*, < AS. *cynn*, kin, + *ræden*, state.]

Syn.: kin, kinsfolk, kinsmen, relations, relatives. *Kin* and *kindred* are used to denote both relationship and the persons related. For the former sense, see synonyms under KIN. There are no true antonyms except the phrases made by the use of a negative, since strangers, aliens, or foreigners may still be *kindred*. Compare FAMILY.— **kin'dred-less,** *a.* Without kindred.— **kin'dred-ly,** *adv.* Cognately.— **kin'dred-ness,** *n.* Kinship.— **kin'dred-ship,** *n.* Kinship.

kine[1], 1 kain; 2 kīn, *n.* [Archaic.] Plural of cow. [< AS. *cȳ*, pl. of *cū*, cow.]

kine[2], *n.* In the C. G. S. system, the proposed unit of velocity; one centimeter a second. [< Gr. *kineō*, move.]

kin'e-ma-col"or, 1 kin'ɪ-mə-kul"ər; 2 kĭn'e-ma-cŏl"or, *n.* A method of producing moving pictures in the original colors by means of revolving color screens.

kin"e-mat'ic, 1 kin"ɪ-mat'ɪk; 2 kĭn"e-măt'ic (XIII). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to kinematics. **kin"e-mat'i-cal‡.** **II.** *n.* Same as KINEMATICS. [< Gr. *kinēma(t-)*, movement, < *kineō*, move.] **cin"e-mat'ic‡.**— **kinematic curves,** curves produced mechanically by a combination of circular motions. — **kin"e-mat'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

kin"e-mat'ics, 1 kin"ɪ-mat'ɪks; 2 kĭn"e-măt'ics, *n.* *Physics.* The branch of mechanics that treats of the motion of bodies as limited only by the properties of space, and without reference to the action of forces: in usage frequently limited to **applied kinematics,** the science of the change of one kind of motion into another, as of reciprocating into rotary motion. **cin"e-mat'ics‡.**

kin"e-mat'o-graph, *v. & n.* Same as CINEMATOGRAPH.

kin"e-mom'e-ter, 1 kin"ɪ-mem'ɪ-tər; 2 kĭn"e-mŏm'e-ter, *n.* *Mech.* A delicate highly sensitive tachometer. [< Gr. *kinēma*, motion, + -METER.]

kin'e-neg"a-tiv(e[S], 1 kin'ɪ-neg"ə-tiv; 2 kĭn'e-nĕg"a-tĭv, *n.* *Phot.* The film negative produced by means of a cinematographic camera. [< Gr. *kineō*, move; and see NEGATIVE.]

kin'e-o-graph, 1 kin'ɪ-o-graf; 2 kĭn'e-o-grăf, *n.* A motion picture, as that shown by the kinetoscope. [< Gr. *kineō*, move, + *graphō*, write.]

kine'pox", 1 kain'peks"; 2 kīn'pŏks", *n.* Same as cow-[POX.

kin"e-sal'gi-a, 1 kin"ɪ-sal'jɪ-ə; 2 kĭn"e-săl'ġi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Pain from muscular exertion. [< KINES- + Gr. *algos*, pain.]

kin'e-scope, 1 kin'ɪ-skōp; 2 kĭn'e-scōp, *n.* Same as KINETOSCOPE, 1.

ki-ne'si-, kin'es-, 1 kɪ-nī'sɪ-, kin'es-; 2 ki-nē'si-, kĭn'ĕs-. Derived from Greek *kinēsis*, movement (< *kineō*, move): combining forms.— **ki-ne"si-at'ric,** *a.* Of or pertaining to kinesitherapy.— **ki-ne"si-at'rics,** *n.* Same as KINESITHERAPY.— **ki-ne"si-es-the"si-om'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for testing or measuring the muscular sense.— **ki-ne'si-graph,** *n.* *Phot.* A photographic apparatus used to take pictures of moving objects.— **kin"e-sim'e-ter,** *n.* **1.** *Physiol.* An instrument to measure cuticular sense of heat or cold. **2.** An apparatus for measuring movement, quantitatively.— **ki-ne"si-ol'o-gy,** *n.* The science of muscular movement, especially as employed in the practice of kinesitherapy.— **ki-ne"si-om'e-ter,** *n.* Same as KINESIMETER.— **ki-ne"si-o-neu-ro'sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* A nervous disease accompanied by disordered action of the musculature. — **ki-ne'si-path,** *n.* Same as KINESIPATHIST.— **kin"e-sip'a-thist,** *n.* A practitioner or adherent of kinesipathy.— **kin"e-sip'a-thy,** *n.* Same as KINESITHERAPY.— **ki-ne"si-path'ic,** *a.*— **ki-ne'sis,** *n.* Physical movement in the external world. See METAKINESIS.— **ki-ne'si-scope,** *n.* An instrument placed at the sea-bottom to detect electrically the approach of steamships.— **ki-ne"si-ther'a-py,** *n.* *Therap.* A mode of treating disease by muscular movements; movement-cure.— **kin"e-sod'ic,** *a.* **1.** Conveying motor impulses: said especially of the spinal cord. **2.** Originative rather than receptive: said of nerve-tracts and centers which convey or give origin to centrifugal impulses.

kin"es-the'si-a, 1 kin"es-thī'sɪ-ə; 2 kĭn"ĕs-thē'si-a, *n.* The perception of muscular movement. [< Gr. *kineō*, move, + *aisthēsis*, perception, < *aisthanomai*, perceive.] **kin"æs-the'si-a‡; kin"æs-the'sis‡; kin"es-the'sis‡.**

kin"es-thet'ic, 1 kin"es-thet'ɪk; 2 kĭn"ĕs-thĕt'ic, *a.* Pertaining to kinesthesia. **kin"æs-thet'ic‡.**

ki-net'ic, 1 kɪ-net'ɪk; 2 ki-nĕt'ic, *a.* **1.** Producing motion; motor. **2.** Consisting in or depending upon motion; active: opposed to *latent* or *potential*; as, *kinetic* energy. [< Gr. *kinētikos*, < *kineō*, move.]

— **kinetic energy,** see ENERGY, 4.— **k. theory,** any theory of the constitution of bodies which explains their properties by the motion of their particles, especially that theory of gases according to which their elasticity is due to the rapid motion of their molecules, which dart about in straight lines with an average velocity that increases with the temperature until deflected by encounters with one another or with the walls of the containing vessel. This theory has been found capable of explaining nearly all the phenomena of gases, and is now generally accepted. Under ordinary conditions the molecules of air are thought to move approximately with the speed of a rifle-bullet when it leaves the rifle.

ki-net'ic, *n.* Same as KINETICS.

ki-net'i-cal, 1 kɪ-net'ɪ-kəl; 2 ki-nĕt'i-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to kinetics; as, *kinetical* problems.— **-ly,** *adv.*

ki-net'ics, 1 kɪ-net'ɪks; 2 ki-nĕt'ics, *n. pl.* The branch of dynamics that treats of the production or modification of motion in bodies; opposed to *statics*. Compare DYNAMICS.

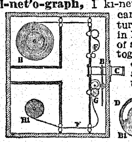
ki-net'o-, 1 kɪ-net'o- *or* kɪ-nī'to-; 2 ki-nĕt'o- *or* ki-nē'to-. Derived from Gr. *kinētos*, moving (< *kineō*, move): a combining form. The first pronunciation given has become established in good usage, altho orthoepists have heretofore recognized only the second, which conforms to etymology.

ki-net'o-cam"e-ra, 1 kɪ-net'o-kam"ɪ-rə; 2 ki-net'o-căm"e-ra, *n.* *Phot.* A camera for producing motion-pictures. See CINEMATOGRAPH.

ki-net"o-gen'e-sis, 1 kɪ-net"o-jen'ɪ-sis; 2 ki-nĕt"o-ġĕn'e-sĭs, *n.* *Biol.* The theory that all structures, as teeth, bone, and muscle, originated or have become developed by kinetic or mechanical means; also, origin by such means.

ki-net'o-gram, 1 kɪ-net'o-gram; 2 ki-nĕt'o-grăm, *n.* The photograph of a moving object taken by a kinetograph. [< KINETO- + Gr. *gramma*, letter.]

ki-net'o-graph, 1 kɪ-net'o-graf; 2 ki-nĕt'o-grăf, *n.* A camera for producing motion-pictures. The form invented and named in 1889 by Thomas A. Edison consists of a light-tight box containing a photographic lens, *C*, a rotary shutter, *B*, of which *B*[1] is a front view, having an opening, *D*, mechanism *G* for unrolling the film *F* from the reel *H* and transferring it to the reel *H*[1] by feeding it down behind the lens with a step-by-step motion. The whole mechanism is operated by an exterior crank and is so arranged that the film is momentarily arrested behind the lens at the instant that the opening in the shutter is in line with the latter, thus producing an exposure, after which it is moved on a little way in readiness for the next exposure, and so on. As many as 45 exposures per second have been taken, but 16 is the usual number, the films averaging 1,000 feet in length.— **kin"e-tog'ra-pher,** *n.* A person skilled in the art of kinetography.— **ki-net"o-graph'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to a kineto-



Edison Kinetograph.

graph.—**kin"e-tog'ra-phy,** *n.* The art of taking motion-pictures.

ki-net'o-phone, *n.* An instrument combining the functions of a phonograph and a kinetoscope.—**ki-ne-to'pho-no-graph,** *n.* A combined phonograph and kinetograph.

ki-net'o-scope, [< Gr. κίνητος, moved, + σκοπεῖν (xim), *v.* **1.** An instrument for illustrating the production of kinematic curves by the combination of circular movements of different radii. **2.** A device by which the pictures taken by the kinetograph may be illustrated successively to the eye, thus effecting a visual reproduction of the motions originally photographed. In the early form of this instrument, as invented by Thomas A. Edison, these pictures were viewed through a peephole, but the improved type now throws them as large-sized projections upon a screen. See MOTION PICTURE, under MOTION. **3.** [Rare.] A kind of panorama.—**ki-net"o-scop'ic,** *a.*

ki-net"o-sco'to-scope, [ki-net'o-scó-skōp; 2 ki-nēt'o-scó'to-scōp, *n.* An apparatus designed to show the motions of the bones of the body.

kin'-fen'nel [< kin*g*-fenn*el*; 2 kin'-*g*rung', *n.* Gold lacquer in powdered form. [< Jap. *kimpun.*]

king, [kiŋ; 2 kĭng, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** To make a king of; invest with royalty; enthrone. **2.** To furnish with a king.—**to king it,** to play the king; assume royal dignity.

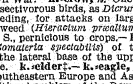
king'ı, *n.* **1.** The sovereign male ruler of a kingdom.

Originally, among the Germanic and Latin races, the office of king was elective, but in time it came to be generally hereditary. The name is loosely applied, irrespective of the manner of appointment, to chiefs and rulers of various classes, as those of Israel, of African and American tribes, or of Ireland. The Supreme Being is also called *King.*

All the Aryan nations set out, as far as we can see, with very much the same kind of government. There was a *King* or chief as the head; there was a small Council of nobles or old men, and there was a general Assembly of the whole people.
E. A. FREEMAN, *General Sketch* p. 103. [n. s. & o.]

2. One who or that which is preeminent among others of the same kind or class; as, a railway *king;* chess is the *king* of games. **3.** A playing-card bearing the picture of a king; as, the *king* of hearts. **4.** In chess, the piece for whose ultimate defense all the moves of the other pieces are made; shaped like a king's crown. It may move one square at a time in any direction. See CASTLE, *n.*, CHECKMATE, *n.*; CHESS, *n.* **5.** In checkers, a piece that by regular moves has reached the adversary's king-row, and has thereby gained the right to be moved both backward and forward instead of forward only. **6.** A conical pin used formerly in billiards. **7.** A perfect female bee: former term for a queen bee. **king bee,** **8.** *pl.* [K-] *Script.* The 11th and 12th books of the Old Testament, called 1 Kings and 2 Kings, containing the history of the kings of Israel and Judah. Formerly the name was given to the first two preceding books, now called 1 and 2 Samuel. [< AS. *cyng,* contr. of *cyning,* < *cynn,* tribe.] Syn.: autocrat, monarch, prince, sovereign.

Many combinations are made with *king,* indicating superiority: as **king-key, king-spoke,** etc.; also with *king's,* as **king's counsel, king's highway,** etc., where such words are not given here, they will be found under the second element.—**King Arthur,** a rude sport, practised by Britis' sailors in the tropics, in which one chosen by lot as *king* must allow himself to be clothed with buckets of sea-water, until he detects one of his tormentors laughing at his discomfiture, who then must act as *king* and undergo the same ordeal.—**king-bird,** see *king-bird.*—**king-ball,** *n.* The object-ball in bagatelle, etc.—**k. bird of paradise,** a small species of bird of paradise (*Cicinnurus regius*), found in New Guinea.—**king-bolt,** *n.* **1.** A vertical central pin or bolt attaching the body of a carriage or vehicle to the fore-axle, or a railroad-car to a truck, and serving as a pivot in turning. **2.** An iron tie-rod used in place of a king-post. *Mineral Mining.* A bolt which supports a cage.—**k. card,** the last card still reserved in hand after the highest has been played.—**K. Charles spaniel,** a small spaniel.


King Bird of Paradise. 1/3

See DOG, *n.*—**k. chock,** *n.* *Shipping.* A wedge-shaped brick used as the key of an arch.—**k. cobra,** *n.* Same as HAMADRYAD, 2.—**k. conch,** *n.* A West-Indian helmet-shell (*Cassis cameo*), used in cameo-cutting.—**K. Cotton** [U. S.], cotton, as the most important article of commerce: so called before the Civil War.—**k. crow,** *n.* One of various species of crow-shrikes, especially *Dicrurus macrocercus,* noted, when breeding, for attacks on larger birds.—**k. devil,** *n.* A hawkweed (*Hieracium praealtum*); brought from Europe to the U. S., pernicious to crops.—**k. duck,** *n.* An eider-duck (*Somateria spectabilis*) of the northern hemisphere, having the lateral base of the upper mandible enlarged into a lobe.—**k. eider,** [—**k. eagle,** *n.* An eagle of *Aquila fulva* and subtribe Aquilina, Europe and Asia, by many regarded as the traditional emblem of the Roman empire.—**k.-fern,** *n.* The flowering fern (*Osmunda regalis*); royal fern.—**k.-fisher,** *n.* Same as KINGFISHER.—**k.-gold,** *n.* [Rare.] An escuage.—**k.-gutter,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A principal gutter into which others empty.—**k.-hake,** *n.* A gadoid fish, the spotted cusk (*Phycis regius*) of the northern Atlantic coast of the United States, with white-spotted lateral line.—**K.-Harry,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The goldfinch.—**k.-head,** *n.* The enlargement on the upper end of a king-post.—**k.-herald,** *n.* The Carter King-of-Arms.—**king'hunt"er,** *n.* A wood-kingfisher.—**K. James version or Bible,** see VERSION.—**k.-killer,** *n.* One who has slain or who seeks to slay a king; a regicide.—**k.-lory,** *n.* Any one of several cage-parrots of the genus *Aprosmicus.* **k.-parrot.**—**k.-monkey,** *n.* A semnopithecine monkey (*Colobus polycomus*) of Western Africa.—**k. mullet,** *n.* **1.** A West-Indian mullioid fish (*Upeneus maculatus*) of a prevailing brilliant red. **2.** The yellow goatfish (*U. martinicus*).—**k.-nut,** *n.* The big shellbark hickory-tree, or its fruit.—**k.-of-arms,** *n.* Less correctly, **k.-at-arms.** See HERALDS' COLLEGE, under HERALD.—**K. of Beggars,** see CADGE, 2.—**K. of Heaven,** God or Christ.—**K. of kings,** **1.** God or Christ. **2.** A title often taken by various Oriental potentates.—**K. of Men.** **1.** Zeus. **2.** Odin. **3.** Agamemnon: so called in Homer's *Iliad.*—**k. of misrule,** see LORD OF MISRULE.—**k. of terrors,** death. *Job* xviii, 14.—**k. of the anteaters,** a South-American ant-bird or formicivid (*Grallaria rex*).—**k. of the breams.** **1.** A sparoid fish (*Pagellus erythrinus*). **2.** The bralse.—**k. of the herrings,** one of various fishes. (1) A chimera. (2) The oarfish (*Regalecus glesne*). (3) The opah (*Lampris guttatus*). (4) The alfie-shad.—**k. of the mackerels,** a gadoid fish of the genus *Ranzania;* one of the hendishes.—**K. of the Markets,** a sobriquet given to François de Vendôme because of his great popularity with the Parisians. See VENDÔME.—**k.-of-the-meadow,** *n.* Same as JOEPYE-WEED.—**k.-of-the-mullets.** **1.** [Local, Fla.] The European bass. **2.** Same as CARDINAL-FISH.—**k. of the salmon,** a deep-sea dealfish (*Trachipterus altivelis*) of the Pacific.—**k. of the seabeasts,** the killer or grampus.—**k.-of-the-woods,** *n.* Same as *king-bird.*—**k.-ortolan,** *n.* The king-rail.—**k.-parrakeet,** *n.* An Australian broad-tailed parrakeet (*Platycercus scapulatus*), red with green wings and back, black tail, and blue rump.—**k.-penguin,** *n.* A penguin of the genus *Aptenodytes,* large and with slender, slightly decurved bill, as *A. longirostris* or *A. patagonica.*—**k.-piece,** *n.* *Carp.* A king-post.—**king's-piece,** *n.* [Cap.] **1.** A kingbolt. **2.** In tenpins, the foremost pin of a set arranged in order for playing. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] A person of first importance; a chief mover in an enterprise or organization.—**k.-pine,** *n.* **1.** The pineapple. **2.** A large Himalayan fir-tree (*Abies webbiana*), the dye-pina. A violet dye is extracted from its cones.—**k.-plant,** *n.* A small orchid (*Anaectochilus setaceus*) from Java.—**k.-post,** *n.* *Arch.* A single vertical strut supporting the apex of a triangular truss, as of roof-members, and itself supported by a crossbeam or tie.—**k.-pot,** *n.* The largest crucible used in bronze-manufacture or brass-smelting.—**k.-rail,** *n.* **1.** A North-American rail (*Rallus elegans*) of fresh-water marshes, brownish striped with black and with a cinnamon-colored breast. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The Florida gallinule.—**k.-rod,** *n.* *Carp.* An iron rod used to brace or support a king-post.—**k.-roller,** *n.* The middle roller of a rollers-press for sugar-cane, receiving and extracting the juice.—**k.-row,** *n.* In the game of draughts, the row of squares nearest to either of the players, as they sit oppositely at the board; a crowning-row.—**king's bench,** see BENCH.—**king's bencher** [Eng.] The Queen's counsel attached to the court, or one who talks much and works but little.—**king's-bloom,** *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as PEONY.—**king's-chair,** *n.* Same as KING'S-COUNSEL.—**king's-clover,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The sainfoin, melilot.—**king's-consound,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The fieldlarkspur.—**king's-crown,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** The yellow melilot or king's-clover. **2.** The guelder rose.—**king's-cure,** *n.* Same as FALSE OR PEARL-LEAVED WINTERGREEN (*Pyrola rotundifolia*). See WINTERGREEN. **2.** The pipsissewa (*Chimaphila umbellata*).—**king's-cushion,** *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A small round table, covered with carpet and clasped hands of two persons; a lady-chair.—**king's ease** (Scot's Law), twenty per cent. of a proved tithe deducted for the benefit of the proprietor in certain cases.—**king's-ellwand,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Orion's belt. **2.** The common foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*).—**king's (or queen's) English,** see ENGLISH.—**king's evil,** same as SCROFULA.—**king's farmer,** in old English law, a farmer of the royal revenues.—**king's-feather,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] London-pride.—**king's-flower,** *n.* A South-African plant (*Bucanotis rogio* of the Cape Colonies), having cuttate-crowned greenish involucrate flowers: often cultivated in hothouses.—**king's friends** (*King. Hist.*), a political party that supported George III. in his claims to exercise the royal power.—**king's-fruit,** *n.* The mangosteen.—**king's-hood,** *n.* The second stomach of an ox.—**king's keys** [Scot.], the crowbones and breastbone used to open doors in pursuance of the king's commands.—**king's knight's defense** (*Chess*), the Berlin defense.—**king's letter,** same as BRIEF, *n.*, 3.—**king's-lyfe.**—**king's-mark** [Eng.], a half-mark consisting of a lion's or leopard's head erased.—**k.-mine,** *n.* A large harmless colubrine snake of the genus *Ophibolus,* as *O. getulus* and *O. sayi,* usually blackish blotched with lighter colors. Also called *king-snake,* as the first line includes the snake, by constriction.—**k.-spoke,** *n.* [Rare.] *Naut.* Same as MIDSHIPS-SPOKE.—**king's scholar** [Eng.], a scholar in a royal foundation-school, now supported in a school by funds derived from a royal endowment.—**king's side,** in chess, that side of the board on which the king stands: specif., a quarter of the square on which the first line includes the king's, king's bishop's, king's knight's, and king's rook's squares.—**king's-spear,** *n.* The white asphodel (*Asphodelus albus*).—**king's-taper,** *n.* *Bot.* The great mullein (*Verbascum Thapsus*).—**king's-three,** *n.* Same as SPEARWORT (*Pinus glabra*). **2.** A loganiaceous tree (*Strychinos atherstonei*) of South Africa. Negro tribes use the branches in festivals.—**king's-weed,** *n.* The wild sunflower (*Helianthus annuus*), a woman whose deceased husband had been a tenant or vassal of the king, and who was prevented by a compulsory oath from remarrying without the king's consent.—**k.-wheble,** *n.* *Medieval Arch.* A decorated course or member under a parapet. **2.** In progressive games, the highest table.—**k.-work,** *n.* A tyrant-sylycentaber or tyrannid (*Muscivora regia*) of Brazil, having a crest, feathers of the breast, of red feathers striped with orange and tipped with black. See plate of BIRDS.—**k.-truss,** *n.* A truss, as in roofing, having a king-post.—**king-vulture,** *n.* The king of vulture, *n.* A tropical American vulture (*Sarcorhamphus papa*), buff or cream-colored above and white beneath, with black wing-quills and tail-tip, and with the naked neck brilliantly colored with yellow, orange, red, blue, etc.—**the three kings, or the three kings of Cologne,** the three Oriental magi or wise men, Gaspar, Melchior, and Balthazar—who brought offerings to the infant Christ, and whose remains, according to tradition, found a final resting-place in the cathedral at Cologne.

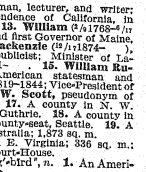
king'ı, *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese instrument of percussion, consisting of graduated stones or metallic plates which are suspended and struck by a metal or wooden hammer.

king'ı, *n.* [Contr. of *kingdom*] Obsolete, the doctrine classics, edited or compiled by Confucius. **2.** Aphorisms in Chinese, taken from the Buddhist scriptures.

King, *n.* **1. Charles** (²/₁1730–*n* 1807), an American journalist, born in Boston. He was the class of 1812; founder of Columbia College, 1849–1865. **2. Charles** (¹⁸/₁1844–, an American general, historian, and novelist: *Two Soldiers.* **3. Edward** (1612–²/₁1637), an English poet and educator; the reputed subject of Milton's *Lycidas;* was drowned. **4. Edward** (1735–⁴/₁1807), an English antiquarian and miscellaneous writer. **5. John Alsop** (¹/₁1788–²/₁1867), an American statesman; lieutenant in the war of 1812; member of Congress and Governor of New York. **6. John Crookshanks** (²/₁1806–¹/₁1882), a Scottish-American missionary. **7. Jonas** (⁷/₁1792–²/₁1869), American missionary to Greece and a writer; died at Athens. **8. Peter, Lord** (1669–²/₁1734), an English jurist; Lord Chancellor. **9. Richard John** (¹/₁1818–²/₁1879), an English antiquarian and writer. **10. Rufus** (²/₁1755–⁴/₁1827), an American statesman and lawyer; United States Senator; minister to Great Britain. **11. Rufus** (¹/₁1814–¹⁰/₁1876), a United States general and journalist; son of Charles. **12. Thomas Starr** (²/₁1824–²/₁1864), an American Unitarian clergyman, lecturer, and writer; assisted the attempt at independence in California, in 1861; wrote *The White Hills.* **13. William** (⁹/₁1768–⁴/₁n 1852), an American statesman and first Governor of Maine, in 1820. **14. William Lyon Mackenzie** (¹⁷/₁1874–, a Canadian statesman and publicist; Minister of Labor of Canada; premier 1921–. **15. William Rufus** (⁴/₁1786–¹/₁1853), an American statesman and lawyer; United States Senator, 1819–1844; Vice-President of the United States, 1852. **16. W. Scott,** pseudonym of William Kingscote Greenland. **17.** A county in N. W. Texas; 928 sq. mi.; county-seat, Guthrie. **18.** A county in W. Washington; 2,051 sq. m.; county-seat, Seattle. **19.** A county in New South Wales, Australia; 1,873 sq. m.

King and Queen. A county in E. Virginia; 336 sq. m.; county-seat, King and Queen Court-House.

king'-bird", 1 kiŋ'-bŭrd"; 2 kĭng'-bĭrd", *n.* **1.** An American tyrant-flycatcher, especially of the genus *Tyrannus.* The common king-bird (*T. tyrannus* or *carolinensis*) is blackish above and white below, with black white-tipped tail, and the concealed patch on the crown of the head orange-red. The male is noted


Common King-bird.

for the courage with which, in the breeding-season, he attacks larger birds, as crows, hawks, and eagles. The **gray king-bird** (*T. dominicensis*), of the South Atlantic States and Greater Antilles, is much larger in size, its upper parts are ashen-gray, and its tail forked instead of round. The **western or Arkansas king-bird** (*T. verticalis*), which ranges from the western United States to Central America, has a grayish or whitish chest and yellow lower parts. **2.** A bird of paradise. **3.** Any one of various terns: so called by sailors.

King Bom'ba, 1 bem'bə; 2 bŏm'ba. Nickname of Ferdinand II. of Naples, originating in his bombardment of Messina.

King Cam-by'ses. The hero of an old English play by Thomas Preston, alluded to by Shakspere in Shakespeare's *1 Henry IV.*, act ii. sc. 4, "in King Cambyses' vein."

king'chau', 1 kiŋ'chau'; 2 kĭng'chou', *n.* A city in Hupeh province, China; on the Yangtse river.

king'-crab", 1 kiŋ'-krab"; 2 kĭng'-krăb", *n.* **1.** A limuloid crustacean having a large horseshoe-shaped head-shield, aposterior shield composed of the consolidated abdominal segments, and a long caudal spine. *Limulus polyphemus* is the king-crab of the Atlantic coast of North America. Other species are found in Asiatic waters. **2.** The Alaska king-crab (*Paralithodes camtschatica*).


King-crab. 1/4

king'craft", 1 kiŋ'kraft"; 2 kĭng'krăft", *n.* The craft of kings; the art of governing as a king; kingly statesmanship or policy.

king'cup", 1 kiŋ'-kŭp"; 2 kĭng'-cŏp", *n.* **1.** Any of several buttercups, especially the bulbous buttercup and the creeping buttercup. **2.** The common marsh-marigold.

kingd., *abbr.* Kingdom.

king'dom, 1 kiŋ'dəm; 2 kĭng'dom, *st.* **1.** To take possession of, as a kingdom. **2.** To furnish with a kingdom.

king'dom, *n.* **1.** The territory, people, state, or realm ruled by a king or a queen; a monarchy; as, the *kingdom* of Spain. **2.** The spiritual dominion of God on earth; his reign over those who believe in Christ and submit themselves to God's will; hence, sometimes, heaven; as the *Kingdom;* also, the *kingdom* of God, or *kingdom* of heaven.

And this gospel of the *kingdom* shall be preached in all the world. *Matt.* xxiv, 14.

If you do not wish for His kingdom, don't pray for it. But if you do, you must do more than pray for it: you must work for it.
RUSKIN *Crown of Wild Olive* lect. i, p. 37. [w. & s. 1866.]

3. Any separate field of independent authority, action, or influence; sphere: as, the woman's *kingdom* is home.

The *kingdom* a man makes out of his own mind is the only one that is delightful man to govern.
BULWER-LYTTON *Last of the Barons* vol. i, p. 253. [n. 1867.]

4. *Nat. Hist.* One of the three primary divisions of natural objects.

Those generally recognized are the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdoms. Some authors use another for organisms intermediate between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and designated *Protista,* etc. In the distribution of Quatrefages five are recognised: the *sideral, mineral, vegetable, animal,* and *human.* Each of these words.

In it [*Systema Naturæ* of Linnæus] the three *kingdoms* of nature are thus defined:—Minerals are concrete bodies, possessing neither life nor sensibility: vegetables are organized bodies, possessed of life, but without sensibility; animals are organized bodies, possessing *life and sensibility,* together with voluntary motion. W. MACGILLIVRAY *Lives of Eminent Zoologists* p. 272. [s. m. & o. 1834.]

5. [Archaic.] The authority or rule of a king or queen; also, kingdoms; kingship. [< AS. *cynedōm,* < *cyning* (see *king'*), + *dōm,* condition.] Syn.: *kingdom.*

—**kingdom come** [Slang], the world after death; as, he was sent to *kingdom come.*—**Latin k.,** Jerusalem under the Christian rule of Godfrey and his successors, 1099 to 1187.—**the Flowery K.,** China: a rhetorical name, partly a translation of *chung hwa kwoh.*—**the Middle K.,** the Chinese Empire in the widest acceptation: its provinces of China. Proper: a translation of Chinese *chung kwoh,* "central state," the name originally given, about 1150 B. C., to the impersonal kingdom by which it distinguished it from dependencies.—**United K.,** Great Britain and Ireland: so constituted by the act of union of 1800, which took effect Jan. 1, 1801; modified by the founding of the Irish Free State, 1922.—**king'dom-ful,** *n.* All that a kingdom can hold.—**king'dom-ship,** *n.* A kingdom; kingship.

king'domed, 1 kiŋ'domd; 2 kĭng'domd, *a.* **1.** Having royal power. **2.** Furnished with, consisting of, or constituted as a kingdom or kingdoms.

KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS, AND SLOVENES. Same as KINGDOM OF SERBIA, 2.

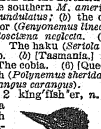
King Edward VII. Land. A mountainous area in the Antarctic W. of Ross sea, near 80th parallel; explored by Shackleton 1908.—**King Edward VII. Plateau.** The polar area of the Antarctic continent within the 80th circle of latitude; elevation, 11,000 feet.

kin'ger-vie, 1 kin'ger-vi; 2 kĭn'ger-vi, *n.* [Scot.] The ballan-wrasse (*Labrus maculatus*).

King Est'mere, 1 est'mir; 2 ĕst'mer. In the Percy *Reliques,* the hero of one of the ballads, who wins his bride in combat with a Moorish king.

king'fish', 1 kiŋ'fish'; 2 kiŋg'fish', *n.* One of various fishes, either large or highly esteemed as food: (1) A scianoid (*q.*) of the genus *Menticirrus* of America, especially *M. saxatilis* or *nebulosus*, common on the northern Atlantic coast of the United States, the southern *M. americanus* or *alburnus*, and the Pacific *M. undulatus*; (2) the queenfish (*Seriphus politus*); (3) a crevalle (*Gnyanomenus lineatus*); (*d*) in Victoria, *Seiuna* or *Pseudosciæna mojicota*. (2) [New South Wales & New Zealand.] The haku (*Seriola lalandi*). (3) A scombroid. (4) The opah. (5) [Tasmania.] *Thyrsites solandri*. (6) The opah. (5) The cobia. (6) [Queensland.] A large polynemoid or threadfish (*Polynemus sheridani*). (7) [Natal.] A carangoid fish (*Caranpus carangua*).

king'fish'er, 1 kiŋ'fish'; 2 kiŋg'fish'er, *n.* **1.** An alcedinoid bird having a straight, deeply cleft bill with smooth edges. The tail is commonly much shorter than the wings. There are fully 200 species separated into two subfamilies. Many species, as those of Europe and North America, feed largely upon fish, which they obtain by diving, while others, of Africa and Australia, live mostly in forests and feed upon insects and reptiles. The **European kingfisher** (*Alcedo ispida*) is principally blue-green above and chestnut below, with yellowish-white throat and chin. The **belted kingfisher** (*Ceryle alcyon*), common in North America, is slate-blue above and white below, with a slaty-blue band on the breast. The **great kingfisher** or laughing-jackass (*Dacelo gigas*) is Australian.


Belted Kingfisher. 1/6

2. A water-ouzel or dipper.

The *Kingfisher* was supposed to possess many virtues. Its dried body would avert thunderbolts and if kept in a wardrobe, would preserve from moths the woolen stuffs therein laid, or hung by a thread to the ceiling of a chamber would deal with the bill to the quarter whence the wind blew. KNOWLTON AND RINGWAY *Birds of the World* p. 490. (n. u. & co. '09.)

king'fish'er, *n.* A county in central Oklahoma; 891 sq. m.; county-seat, Kingfisher. [seat, King George.

King George. A county in E. Virginia; 183 sq. m.: county-

King George Sound. An inlet of the Southern ocean, S. of Western Australia; 5 by 5 m.; a good roadstead.

King Gol'de-mar, 1 gōl'de-mär; 2 gōl'de-mär. In German folk-lore, a house-spirit who, the invisible, could be felt and touched; he was fond of playing on the harp and of playing at dice, and a great revealer of secrets. According to one story a person who once tried to find the spirit was cut to pieces by unseen hands.

king'hood, 1 kiŋ'hud; 2 kiŋg'hŏŏd, *n.* Kingly authority and prerogative; kingship; also, kinglíness.

King Horn. In several ancient French and English metrical romances, an exiled prince who, during his wanderings fails in love and after many hardships wins his bride.

King'horn, 1 kiŋ'hôrn; 2 kiŋg'hôrn, *n.* A royal and municipal borough in Lincolnshire; a parliamentary burgh.

kin'glo, 1 kin'gyō; 2 kin'gō, *n.* [Jap.] A variety of goldish.

King Is'land. An island in Bass Strait, N. W. of Tasmania; length, 40 miles. [SEOUL.

King'-ke-Ta'o, 1 kiŋ'-ki-tä'o; 2 kiŋg'-ke-tä'o, *n.* Same as

King'lake, 1 kiŋ'lāk; 2 kiŋg'lāk, **Alexander William** (8/4 1809–1/11891). An English lawyer and historian; *Eothen*; *History of the War in the Crimea*.

king'less, 1 kiŋ'les; 2 kiŋg'lĕs, *a.* Having no king.—**king'less-ness**, *n.*

king'let, 1 kiŋ'let; 2 kiŋg'lĕt, *n.* **1.** A petty or in any way insignificant king; a little king.

There is probably no *Constituted Authority*, but every *man* is his own king; and all are equal. CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. ii, p. 149. [R.]

2. A small sylvioid bird having the wings longer than the tail and the nostrils concealed by small feathers. The American golden-crested kinglet (*Regulus satrapa*) and the European **golden-crested k.** (*R. cristatus*) are similar species, with a bright-yellow or orange crown laterally bounded with black.

king'li-hood, 1 kiŋ'li-hud; 2 kiŋg'li-hŏŏd, *n.* Regal state.

king'like, 1 kiŋ'laik; 2 kiŋg'lik, *a.* Like or befitting a king.

king'ling, 1 kiŋ'liŋ; 2 kiŋg'liŋg, *n.* A petty king.

King Log. In Æsop's *Fables*, a log given by Jupiter to the frogs as a king, but objected to as too inert and then replaced by **King Stork**, that devoured them.

king'ly, 1 kiŋ'li; 2 kiŋg'li, *a.* [KING'LI-ER; KING'LI-EST.] Pertaining to a king, or of a quality worthy a king, especially in character or conduct; kinglike; regal; royal; monarchical. [< *AS. cyning* (see KING1, *n.*) + *-lic*, -LY1.]

Syn: august, kingly, magnificent, majestic, munificent, princely, regal, royal. *Royal* denotes that which actually belongs or pertains to a monarch; the *royal* residence is that which the king occupies; *royal* raiment that which the king wears. *Regal* denotes that which in outward state is appropriate for a king: a subject may assume *regal* magnificence in residence, dress, or equipage. *Kingly* denotes that which is worthy of a king in personal qualities, especially of character and conduct; as, a *kingly* bearing; a *kingly* resolve. *Princely* is especially used of treasure, expenditure, gifts, etc., as *princely* munificence, a *princely* fortune, where *regal* could not so well be used and *royal* would change the sense. The distinctions between these words are not absolute, but the tendency of the best usage is as here suggested. See IMPERIAL. — Ant.: beggarly, contemptible, inferior, mean, poor, servile, slavish, vile. — **king'li-ness**, *n.*

king'ly, 1 kiŋ'li; 2 kiŋg'li, *adv.* [Rare.] In regal or kingly fashion; royally.—**king'ly-poor'ly**, *a.* Extremely poor.

king'mak'er, 1 kiŋ'māk'er; 2 kiŋg'māk'er, *n.* One who controls in the choice or enthronement of kings; particularly [C-], in English history, Richard Nevil, Earl of Warwick, from the influence he exerted during the Wars of the Roses in alternately placing the houses of York and of Lancaster upon the throne.

King'man, 1 kiŋ'man; 2 kiŋg'man, *n.* **1.** A county in S. Kansas; 864 sq. m. 2. Its county-seat, a city.

king'moon'key, k.-nut, k.-ortolan, etc. See KING.1

King'o, 1 kiŋ'o; 2 kiŋg'o, **Thomas** (9/11634–9/11703). A Danish poet; a bishop of Fünen.

King of Bath. A title given to Beau Nash. See NASH, 2.

King of Courts. Translation of the Latin *Rex judicatorum*, sobriquet of Quintus Hortensius. [Cibber.

King of Dunces. In Pope's *Dunciad*, sobriquet of Colley

King of Ireland's Son. An ideal character appearing frequently in Irish literature, and represented as being lured away to the lands of the Immortals by fairy-women: a type of romantic youth.

King of Rome. Napoleon II.; the title given him by Louis Philippe (1830–1848) to indicate that he was king by the will of the people.

King of the Ro'mans. A title first assumed by Henry II., emperor of Germany, before his coronation (1014), and subsequently given to all emperors elect.

King Pe-cheur', 1 pē-shûr'; 2 pē-shûr'. In the legend of the *Holy Grail*, according to some versions, a celebrated anger, uncle of Percivale, and possessor of the Holy Grail and sacred lance.

King Pei'le-nore, 1 pēi'i-nōr; 2 pēi'e-nōr. In the Arthurian legend, father of Sir Tor and Sir Percivale: a famous king who killed eighteen kings of Orkney.

King Pé"taud', 1 pē'tō'; 2 pē'tō'. [F.] One only nominally a king and whose supposed subjects slight his authority: from a French phrase "King Pétaud's court," signifying confusion.

Kings, 1 kiŋz; 2 kiŋgs, *n.* **1.** A county in California; 984 sq. m.; county-seat, Hanford. **2.** A county in S. E. New York; 77 sq. m.; county-seat, Brooklyn. **3.** A district in Nova Scotia province, Canada; 864 sq. m.; capital, Kentville. **4.** A district in Prince Edward Island, Canada; 641 sq. m.; capital, Georgetown.

King Sac'ri-pant, 1 sak'ri-pant; 2 sāk'ri-pant. **1.** In the romances of Ariosto and Bojardo, a king of Circassia and lover of Angelica. **2.** In Tassoni's poem *Rape of the Bucket*, a brave, but noisy and boastful personage.

Kings and Albert. A district in New Brunswick province, Canada; 2,101 sq. m.; capital, Hampton.

Kings'borough, 1 kiŋz'bur-ō; 2 kiŋgz'bŭr-ō, **Lord** (11/21795–3/21857). Edward King, an English antiquary; *Antiquities of Mexico*, 9 vols.

Kings'bury, 1 kiŋz'ber-i, 2 kiŋgz'bĕr-y, *n.* A county in E. South Dakota; 834 sq. m.; county-seat, De Smet.

Kings coun'ty. A county in Ireland; 772 sq. m.; county town, Tullamore.

Kings'ford, 1 kiŋz'ford; 2 kiŋgs'ford, **William** (21/21819–1898). A Canadian historian.

king'ship, 1 kiŋ'ship; 2 kiŋg'shĭp, *n.* Royal state; kingdom; royalty. [seat, King George.

King's'ley, 1 kiŋz'li; 2 kiŋgz'lĭ, **Charles** (6/21819–3/21875), an English clergyman; poet: novelist: *Hypatia*. **2. Henry** (1/21830–3/21876), an English novelist; brother of Charles. **3. Henry Rich** (1862–1900), a traveler in Africa and writer: niece of Charles.

King's Lynn. See LYNN.

King'smill', 1 kiŋz'mil'; 2 kiŋgz'mĭl', 2 kiŋgs'mĭl. Same as GIL-BERT ISLANDS. **Kings'mill Is'lands**‡.

Kings Moun'tain. 1. A ridge extending through Gaston and Cleveland counties, N. C., to York county, S. C.; length, 16 m.; height, 1,660 ft.: here the Americans defeated the British in 1780. **2.** A town in York county, S. C.

King's Nor'ton, 1 nōr'tun; 2 nōr'tŏn. A village in Worcestershire, now part of the borough of Birmingham.

Kings Riv'er, *n.* **1.** A river in California; length, 200 m. from the Sierra Nevada mountains to Tulare Lake. **2.** A river in Arkansas; 100 m. to the White River; it flows through Madison and Barry counties.

Kings Springs. A group of springs in Death Valley, California; 225 ft. below sea-level.

King's'port, 1 kiŋz'port; 2 kiŋgz'pōrt, *n.* [Eng.] Same as ANGLE-PORT.

King's'ton, 1 kiŋ'ston; 2 kiŋg'stŏn, *n.* **1. William Henry Giles** (9/21814–4/21880), an English novelist and editor: writer of stories for boys. **2.** A seaport city in Surrey county: capital of Jamaica, British West Indies; damaged by earthquake, January 15, 1907. **3.** A city, county-seat of Ulster county, N. Y.; where the first constitution of New York was enacted, 1777. **4.** A commercial city, chief town of Kingston district, Ontario, Canada; seat of Queens College (Presbyterian), founded 1841. **5.** A township in Luzerne county, Pa. **6.** A town in Plymouth county, Mass.

King'ston-upon-Hull, *n.* Same as HULL, 4.

King'ston-up-on-Thames, *n.* An ancient market-town and borough of Surrey, England.

King Stork. See KING LOG.

Kings'town, 1 kiŋz'toun; 2 kiŋgz'town, *n.* **1.** An urban district, seat of town, and ward-constituency in Dublin county, Ireland. **2.** A seaport town; capital of St. Vincent Island, British West Indies; near the volcano La Soufrière.

King"-tche'n, 1 kiŋ'-chĕn'; 2 kiŋ'-chĕn', *n.* A city in Kiangsi province, China; porcelain manufacture.

Kin'gu, 1 kiŋ'gū; 2 kiŋ'gu, *n. Babylon. Myth.* The wife of Tiamat, a personification of primitive chaos.

King Vol'mer, 1 vōl'mər; 2 vōl'mər. Same as KING GOLDEMAR. [seat, King William.

King Wil'liam.

King Wil'liams Town. **1.** A division in Cape of Good Hope province. **2.** A town, capital of King Williams Town division, S. E. Cape of Good Hope province.

king'wor'ship, 1 kiŋ'wur'; 2 kiŋ'-wr'shĭp, *n.* A species of *Amerimnon* of the bean family; a Brazilian wood beautifully streaked with violet, used for decoration; violet-wood.

king'-wor'ship, 1 kiŋ'-wur'ship; 2 kiŋ'-wr'shĭp, *n.* Extravagant or unbounded admiration for royalty or the kingly office.

kin'fo, 1 kin'fō; 2 kin'fo (xiii), *a.* Same as QUINCE.

kin'fu, 1 kin'fū; 2 kin'fu, *n.* A unit of force. Compare POUNDAL. [< Gr. *kinein*, move.]

kink1, 1 kiŋk; 2 kiŋk, *n.* & *v.* **1.** To form kinks, as by the twisting and bending of a cord, wire, or rope. **2.** To become spoiled by kinks. [< Sw. *kink*, twist.]

kink2, *vt.* [Colloq.] **1.** To laugh violently or convulsively. **2.** To gasp, as in laughing, coughing, or crying.

kink3, *n.* A sharp twisted bend or entanglement, as in a cord, wire, or rope. **2.** [Colloq.] A caprice or prejudice; a crotchet. [< Sw. *kink*, twist in a rope.]

kink4, *n.* [Scot. & Southern U. S.] **1.** A violent or convulsive laughing fit. **2.** The whooping-cough. [< AS. *cincung*, fit of laughter: prob. imitative.]

kin'kab, kin'khab, *n.* Same as KINCOB.

kin'kan-jou, 1 kiŋ'ke-jū; 2 kiŋ'ke-jū, *n.* **1.** A nocturnal arboreal carnivore (*Cercoleptes caudivolvulus*) of the warmer parts of South and Central America, related to the raccoons, with long body, long prehensile tail, and yellowish-brown color. It has been very erroneously called *American leopard*, *potto*, *yellow lemur*, *Mexican weasel*, and *honey-bear*. **2.** The puma. [Bolivia & S. Am.]


Kinkajou. 1/18

kin'kan, 1 kiŋ'kan; 2 kiŋ'kan, *n.* Same as KUMQUAT.

kink'cough", 1 kiŋk'-kôf'; 2 kiŋk'-cŏf', *n.* [Scot.] The whooping-cough. Compare CHIN-COUGH. **kind'-cough"**‡; **kink'haus"**‡.

kink'ed, 1 kiŋkt; 2 kiŋk'ĕd, *a.* Having kinks; kinkled; tangled.

kink'et, 1 formed into kinks, as woolly hair.

kink'hal, 1 kiŋ'kal; 2 kiŋ'kăl, **Johann Gottfried** (9/11 1815–11/21882). A German patriot; poet and writer on art.

kin'ker, 1 kiŋ'ker; 2 kiŋ'kĕr, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An icicle.

kin'khin"ar, *n.* Quinine.

kin'kle, 1 kiŋ'kl; 2 kiŋ'kl, *n.* **1.** Same as KINK1, *n.* **2.** *Arch. Masonry* in which bricks are laid in opposite directions and at different angles in the alternate courses.

kin'kled, 1 kiŋ'kld; 2 kiŋ'kld, *a.* Having kinks; entangled.

kin'ko, 1 kiŋ'ko; 2 kiŋ'ko, *n.* [Jap.] Commercial trepang.

kink'y, 1 kiŋk'i; 2 kiŋk'y, *a.* **1.** Having a tendency to form kinks; as, *kinky* thread, or a *kinky* cord. **2.** Having kinks; kinkled: said of wool and woolly hair.

The jet-black color of the Negroes is farther removed from the White race than the leather-brown of the Australians, and so is the *kinky* character of the hair. WINCHELL, *Preadamites* p. 307. [s. c. o. 1890.]

3. [Colloq., *U. S.*] Full of kinks; crotchety; notional.

kin-lcen', 1 kin-lin'; 2 kin-lĭn', *n.* [In] one straw or grass-stalk. **keen-leen'**‡; **kine"-leen'**‡. **—kin-leen'-roe"**, *n.* [Ir.] An icicle.

kin'less, 1 kin'les; 2 kin'lĕs, *a.* Having no kin or kindred.—**kinless loons**, Cromwell's judges in Scotland: so called because they decided without bias of kindred.

kin'ley, 1 kin'li; 2 kin'ly, **David** (9/11881–). An American educator; president of the University of Illinois.

Kin'mont Wil'lie, 1 kin'ment wil'i; 2 kin'mŏnt wil'i. William Armstrong, of Kinmont, Dumfriesshire, a Scottish marauder (16th cent.). His rescue in 1596 from a prison in Carlisle is the subject of a ballad.

Kin-naird' Head, 1 ki-nārd'; 2 ki-nārd'. A promontory in N. E. Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

Kin'ney, 1 kin'i; 2 kin'y, *n.* A county in S. Texas; 1,269 sq. m.; county-seat, Brackettville.

kin'ni-kin-nic', 1 kin'i-kin-nik'; 2 kin'i-ki-nĭc', *n.* [Am. Ind.]

1. The leaves or bark of certain plants, as the willow, sumac, and cornel, prepared for smoking, mixed or unmixed with tobacco.

Instead of the social cup the Indian smoked. . . . As tobacco does not grow throughout the continent, he invented *kinnikinnic*. R. F. BUSWELL *City of the Saints* p. 111. (n. y. 1882.)

2. Any one of several plants so used, as the silky cornel (*Cornus amomum*) and the red-osier cornel (*C. stolonifera*), and especially the bearberry. **kin"ni-ki-nic'**‡; **kin"ni-kin-nic'** or **-nick'**‡.

Kinnikinnic-plant, the Bearberry.

Kin'ning Park. 1 kin'iŋ; 2 kin'ĭng. A town and police burgh in Lanarkshire, Scotland.

kin'nor, 1 kin'ôr; 2 kin'ŏr, *n.* [Heb.] A stringed musical instrument, probably a form of lyre, formerly used by the Hebrews.

kin'nu-l, 1 kin'ū-l; 2 kin'u-l, *n.* [Heb.] The Hebrew name of a Jew among his fellow citizens: distinguished from his synagogal name.

ki'no, 1 ki'no or kē'no; 2 ki'no or kī'no, *n.* [E. Ind.] **1.** An astringent gum, used in tanning, dyeing, and medicine: obtained from various trees. Among the more important varieties and sources are: **African** or **Gambia kino** (from *Pterocarpus erinaceus*, yielding about 50 per cent. of tannin); **Angohora** or **Bengal kino** (from *Angohora intermedia*, the Victorian apple-tree of Australia); **Australian** or **Botany Bay k.** (from several species of *Eucalyptus*, principally *E. resinifera*; very astringent and coloring the saliva red); **Bengal** or **Palas k.** (from several species of *Butea*, especially *B. frondosa*); **Caracas** or **South-American k.** (from *Coccoloba uvifera*, occurring from Florida to Argentina); **Jamaica k.** (same as CARACAS KINO); **Malabar** or **Amboyna k.** (from *Lingoum marsupium*, native in the West Indies); **West-Indies k.** (same as CARACAS KINO).

2. Any tree from which kino is procured.

—ki-no'lu-ous, *a.* Exuding kino.—**ki-no'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to kino.

ki'no, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Same as KENO.

ki'no-in, 1 ki'no-in or kī'no-in; 2 ki'no-in or kī'no-in, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_6H_7O_3$) extracted from kino by boiling it with hydrochloric acid and mixing with ether. **ki'no-ine**‡.

ki-nol'o-gy, 1 ki-nol'o-ji; 2 ki-nŏl'o-gy, *n.* The branch of physics treating of the laws of motion. [< Gr. *kinein*, move, + -OLOGY.]

ki-nom'e-try, 1 ki-nem'i-tri; 2 ki-nŏm'e-try, *n.* [Rare.] The art or process of measuring the rate of speed of moving bodies.

kin'om-e-ter, 1 kin'o-mi-ter. Same as KINOMETRY.

kin'o-plasm, 1 kin'o-[or kī'no-]plazm; 2 kin'o-[or kī'no-]plăşm, *n. Biol.* Same as ARCHIPLASM. **kin"o-plas'mic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to kinoplasm.

Kin"o-rhyn'cha, 1 kin'o-[or kī'no-]riŋ'ko; 2 kin'o-[or kī'no-]ryŋ'ca, *n. pl. Helminth.* The family *Echinoderidæ* regarded as a class or order. [< Gr. *kinein*, move, + *rhynchos*, snout.] **Cin'o-rhyn'cha**‡.

Kin"o-ster'ni-dæ, 1 kin'o-[or kī'no-]ster'ni-dī; 2 kin'o-[or kī'no-]stĕr'ni-dē, *n. pl.* Same as CASTORIDÆ.

kin"o-sthen'ic, 1 kin'o-[or kī'no-]sthen'ik; 2 kin'o-[or kī'no-]sthĕn'ic, *a. Math.* Present in a function only through a derivative with regard to time; used chiefly of coordinates in a Lagrangian function. [< Gr. *kinein*, move, + *sthenos*, force.]

kin'o-tan'gic, 1 kin'o-[or kī'no-]tan'jik; 2 kin'o-[or kī'no-]tăn'ic, *a. Chem.* Designating an acid found in kino as its chief constituent. [NOVIN: an old form.

ki-no'vin, 1 ki-no'vin; 2 ki-nō'vin, *n. Chem.* Same as QUINOVIN.

kin'red, *n.* Kindred. **kin'redes**‡. **(kins'fic'**, **kin'rie**, 1 kin'rik; 2 kin'rĭc, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A kingdom.

Kin-ross', 1 kin-rōs'; 2 kin-rŏs', *n.* A market-town and police burgh; county-town, Kinrossshire, Scotland.

Kin-ross'shire, *n.* A county of E. Scotland; 31.9 sq. m.; county-seat, Kinross. [money; a bank-note.

kin'sah, 1 kin-sä'; 2 kin-sä', *n.* A seaport urban district and summer resort in Cork county, Ireland; it has extensive fisheries.

kin"sat'su, 1 kin'sät'sū; 2 kin'sät'su, *n.* [Jap.] Paper.

Kins'ber-gen, 1 kins'ber-gen; 2 kins'bĕr-gĕn, **Jan Hendrik van** (6/21735–3/21819). A Dutch admiral; in the service of Russia, 1767–1776.

kin-seu', 1 kin-seu'; 2 kin-seu', *n.* [Jap.] Gold wire, used by the Japanese in enamel-work.

kins'folk", 1 kinz'fōk'; 2 kinz'fōk', *n. pl.* Persons related by family ties; relatives; relations; kindred; kin. The testaments of the chief men of the parish of the people and the agonizing lamentations of Hector's *kinsfolk*. S. G. W. BENJAMIN *Troy* pt. i, p. 50. (n. 1888.]

Syn.: see KINDRED.

kin'ship, 1 kin'ship; 2 kin'shĭp, *n.* The state of being related by blood; relationship; consanguinity: sometimes used to indicate any family relationship or tie. Compare CONSANGUINITY. **kins'manship**‡.

The *kinship* of Latin and Sanscrit is unmistakable. FREE *Excursions of an Evolutionist* p. 165. (n. s. o. 1890.]

kins'man, 1 kinz'man; 2 kinz'măn, *n.* [—MEN, *pl.*] A blood-relation; one of the same race; also, improperly, a relative by marriage.

Syn.: connection, relative, relation. *Kinsman* is preferred in certain cases, on the ground of greater clearness, to *relative*, *relation*, *connection*. A *kinsman* is a "man's kin," or one of his own blood; thus, a brother or a cousin is one's

kinsman, a man's *relative* or *relation* is one who is related to him, either by blood, as a brother (a *kinsman*), or by law, as a brother-in-law (not a *kinsman*), or, loosely, by some other bond. *Connection* is still more vague and unsatisfactory. The same applies to *kinswoman*. See KINDRED. — **kins'man-ly**, *a.*

Kins'man Mount'ain. A mountain in Grafton county, N. H.; 4,200 ft. high.

kins'pec'ple, 1 kinz'pĭ'pl; 2 kinz'pē'pl, *n. pl.* [Local, U. S.]

Kin'ston, 1 kin'stən, 2 kin'stən, *n.* A township and town, county-seat of Lenoir county, N. C.

kins'wo'man, 1 kinz'wo͝o'mən; 2 kinz'wo͝o'mən, *n.* [-WOMEN, *pl.*] A female blood-relation; also, improperly, a female relative by marriage.

kin'tal, *n.* Same as QUINTAL.

kin'tar, 1 kin'tar; 2 kin'tär, *n.* Same as CANTAR.

kint'ledge, *n.* Same as KENTLEDGE.

kin'tra, 1 kin'tra; 2 kin'tra, *n.* [Scot.] Country. **kin'trayt.**

Kin-tyre', 1 kin-tīr'; 2 kin-tīr', *n.* A peninsula in S. Argyllshire, Scotland; between the Firth of Clyde and the Atlantic ocean; 40 by 7 m.; seat of the ancient kingdom of Dalriada.

kint'zig-ite, 1 kint'sig-ait; 2 kint'sig-īt, *n. Petrol.* A variety of schist composed essentially of biotite, garnet, and oligoclase. [< *Kintzig* Valley, Black Forest.]

ki'o, 1 kē'o, 2 kī'o, *n.* Same as NGAIO.

ki'o-e'a, 1 kī'o-ē'a; 2 kī'o-ē'ä, *n.* [Hawaii.] The Tahiti curlew (*Numenius tahitiensis*). **ki'o-we'a'.**

Ki-ooe, 1 kē-o͝o'ē; 2 kī-o͝o'ē, *n.* A people of a Bantu tribe of negroes dwelling on the Kwango and Kassai rivers and in the Belgian Kongo.

Ki'ŏn, *n.* Same as KIÖLEN. [Excision of the uvula.

ki'o-noc'to-my, 1 kī'o-nek'to-mi; 2 kī'o-nĕc'to-my, *n. Surg.*

Ki'o-noc'er-as, 1 kī'o-nos'ər-əs; 2 kī'o-nŏc'er-as, *n.* A genus of plants of nautiloid cephalopods found in various formations from the Silurian to the Carboniferous period.

Ki'o-no-cra'ni-a, *n. pl.* Same as CTENOCRANIA.

ki'o-nop-to'sis, 1 kī'o-nop-tō'sis; 2 kī'o-nŏp-tō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Elongation of the uvula.

ki-osk', 1 ki-esk'; 2 ki-ĕsk', *n.* 1. *Arch.* An open ornamental summer-house or pavilion, common in Persia and Turkey, and now imitated in gardens and parks in other countries.

> Here we found a pretty little *kiosk*, half hidden among groves of . . . orange trees. ROCKHILL *India* p. 220. (a. 1876.)

2. A French news-stand, slightly like such a pavilion. 3. [U. S.] A small pavilion for the display of meteorological instruments, weather-maps, etc., in a public place. See illus. in next column. 4. [Gt. Brit.] A bandstand. [< F. *kiosque*, < Turk, *kushk*, < Per. *kushk*, palace.]

ki'ote, *n.* Same as COYOTE.

Ki-o'to, *n.* Same as KYOTO.

ki'o-tome, 1 kī'o-tōm; 2 kī'o-tōm, *n. Surg.* An instrument for removing the tonsils and for cutting false membranes in the rectum and bladder. [< Gr. *kiōn*, column, + *tomos*, cutting, < *temnō*, cut.]

kioun, 1, kioun; 2 kyo͞on, *n.* [Burma.] A Burmese Buddhist monastery, generally connected with a temple. JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Ind. and East. Arch.* bk. vii, p. 626. [J. M. 1878.]

Ki'o-wa, 1 kaī'o-wə; 2 kī'o-wa, *n.* 1. A county in S. W. Colorado; 1,780 sq. m.; county-seat, Sheridan Lake. 2. A county in Kansas; 720 sq. m.; county-seat, Greensburg. 3. A county in S. W. Oklahoma; 1,140 sq. m.; county-seat, Hobart. 4. An American Indian tribe. See AMERICAN.

Ki'o-way't.—Ki'o-wan, *a.* Relating or pertaining to the Kiowa tribe. **Ki'o-wish.**

kip, *vt.* [Colloq., U. S.] *Gymnastics.* To execute the kip movement.

kip'i, 1 kip, *n.* 1. The untanned skin of a calf killed when older than is usual for killing for veal. 2. The untanned skin or hide of an adult of any small breed of cattle. 3. A collection or set of such skins composed of a specific number. 4. Leather made from a kipskin. 5. [Colloq., U. S.] *Gymnastics.* The mounting of a horizontal bar by a quick upward movement of the legs, followed by a similar movement downward, when seeking at each length from the bar. [Prob. "what is pulled off," < Ice. *kippa*, pull.]

—kip'skin', *n.* In leather-making, the tanned hides of young or undersized cattle. **kip'-leath'er.**

kip', *n.* [Local, Eng.] A pointed stick or peg; a pointed hill. 2. [Scot.] A hook. 3. The projecting gristle on the lower jaw of a salmon after spawning. [Var. of COPE, *n.*]

kip', *n.* [Colloq.] A couch; bed; sleeping-place; boarding-house. 2. [Slang.] A house of ill fame. **kip'shop'.**

kip', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A lever or slight incline at the end of an underground way, on which the tubs of coal stand before being lifted up the shaft.

kip', *n.* [Local, Eng.] The tern.

Kip, William Ingraham (1/1811–2/1893). An American Protestant Episcopal bishop and author; *The Double Witness.*

kip-chak', 1 kip-chăk'; 2 kip-chăk', *n.* 1. A Mongol Tatar of the Golden Horde, which established a kingdom in Europe and Asia in the 13th century, with its capital Sarai on the lower Volga. 2. A branch of the Kirghiz inhabiting central Asia. 3. The speech of the Kipchaks, a Turki-Altaic language. **kip'-curl',** *n.* [Slang, U. S.] Same as KISS-CURL.

kipe, 1 kīp; 2 kīp, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A basket; specif., an open-ended osier basket used for catching pike.

Kip'ling, 1 kip'lin; 2 kip'ling, *n.* **John Lockwood** (1837–1/1911), an English educator and architectural sculptor. 2. **Rudyard** (30/n1865–), an Anglo-Indian author and poet; son of preceding; born in Bombay, India; *Soldiers Three, Barrack-Room Ballads, Recessional*, etc.

kip'page, 1 kip'ij; 2 kip'ag, *n.* [Scot.] 1. A fit of rage; violent passion. 2. Disorder.

kip'per, 1 kip'ər; 2 kip'er, *vt.* To cure, as fish, by splitting, dry-salting, drying, and slightly smoking.

kip'per', *a.* Having a grisly hook growing from the lower jaw, as a spent salmon. **kip'per-nose'.**

kip'per², *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Amorous; also, chipper.

kip'per³, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. A cured salmon; also, the male salmon, when unseasonable, after the spawning-season when it is unfit to be eaten, or a salmon detained from the sea in fresh water. 2. A Yarmouth herring carefully smoked. 3. The period during which the salmon is until for food. **kip'pel'.** — **kip'per-time',** *n.* [Eng. & Scot.] *Old Eng. Law.* The period during which salmon-fishing was prohibited, from May 3 to May 12.

kip'per⁴, *n.* [Austral.] A young native who has passed the barbuing or initiation into manhood. Compare BURBUING.

kip'perd, *pp.* Kippered. S. S.

kip'per-er, 1 kip'ər-ər; 2 kip'er-er, *n.* One who cures fish.

kip'per-nut', 1 kip'ər-nut'; 2 kip'er-nŭt', *n.* [Eng.] 1. An earthnut (*Bunium flexuosum*). 2. The tuberous pea (*Lathyrus macrorhizus*).

kip'pin, 1 kip'in; 2 kip'in, *n.* [Ir.] A stick or bit of stick; also, a

Kip'pis, 1 kip'is; 2 kip'is, **Andrew** (1/n1725–10/1795). An English dissenting minister and writer; *Life of Capt. Cook.*

kip'ple, 1 kip'l; 2 kip'l, *vt.* [Scot.] Same as COUPLE, 1.—**kippin' comb** [Scot.], a comb worn by women for fastening the hair.

kip'sey, 1 kip'si; 2 kip'sy, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small wicker-work basket. **kip'syt.**

Kir, 1 kir; 2 kir, *n. pl.* kir, *n. Bib.* 1. A country in Mesopotamia, or its people. *2 Kings* xvi, 9. 2. A city of Moab. [Heb., wall.]

ki-ra'dine, 1 ki-rā'din; 2 ki-rā'dĭn, *n.* Same as KORADIL.

Kir'a-ma, 1 kir'ə-mə; 2 kir'a-ma, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R.V.).

Kir'rat-pur', 1 kī'rut-pu͝r'; 2 kī'rŭt-pu͝r', *n.* A town, Bijnaur district, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.

kirb, kirb'-plate', etc. See CURB, etc.

kir'beh, 1 kir'be; 2 kir'bĕ, *n.* In Arabic-speaking countries, a skin for carrying water. [< Ar. *girba.*]

Kir'by, 1 kir'bi; 2 kir'by, *n.* **1. John Joshua** (1716–8/1774), an English painter and engraver. 2. **William** (9/1759–7/1850), an English entomologist.

Kir'cher, 1 kir'kər; 2 kir'cher, **Athanasius** (5/z1601–11/28 1680). A German Jesuit, physicist, philologist, and antiquarian; inventor of the magic lantern and founder of the Museum Kircherianum.

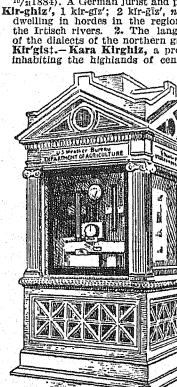
Kirch'hof, 1 kirn'hof; 2 kirn'hŏf, *n.* 1. **Gustav Robert** (3/n1824–16/1887), a German physicist; with Bunsen invented spectrum analysis. 2. **Johann Wilhelm Adolf** (1/n1826–7/1906), a German philologist.

Kirch'mai-er, 1 kirn'mai-ər; 2 kirn'mī-er, **Georg Kaspar** (7/c1635–3/n1700). A German scholar and chemist. He is reputed to have invented engraving on glass.

Kirch'mann, 1 kirn'mən; 2 kirn'măn, **Julius von** (11/s1802–16/s1884). A German jurist, pp.

Kir-ghiz', 1 kir-gēz'; 2 kir-gēz', *n. pl.* 1. A Turkic people dwelling in hordes in the region between the Volga and the Irtish rivers. 2. The language of this people, one of the subdivisions of the northern group of Turkic languages.

Kir'gi-si.— Kara Kirghiz, a pronounced Mongolian race inhabiting the highlands of central Asia. **Black K.:.—**



Kiosk of United States Weather Bureau.

1, Exterior. 2, Interior. *a*, rain-gage receiver; *b*, iron back-plate; *c*, bulb of maximum - minimum thermometer; *d*, frame and hairs of hygrometer; *e*, thin-glass-backed dial indicator; *f*, bulb of exposed thermometer; *g*, thermograph bulb; *h*, glass in sash.

Kazak K., the nomadic inhabitants of the Asiatic steppes. **Kassak K.:.**

Kir-ghiz' Steppes. A sterile region of Asiatic Russia, between Siberia on the north, Turkestan on the south, and Zungaria and E. Turkestan on the east; 755,793 sq. m.

Kir'har'eseth, 1 kir'hăr'ə-seth; 2 kir'hăr'eseth; 2 kīr'-hăr'a-sĕth or -ha-ră'sĕth, *n. Bib.* A fenced city of Moab. *2 Kings* iii, 25. **Kir'har'a-seth.**

Kir'ha-ra'seth, 1 kir'-hă'rə-seth; 2 kir'-hă'rə-seth, *n. Bib. Isa.* xvi, 11.

Kir'he'res, 1 kir'-hī'rez; 2 kir'-hē'rēz, *n. Bib. Jer.* xlviii, 31.

Kir'i-a, 1 kir'i-ə; 2 kir'i-a, *n. Bib.* A tree, the paulownia.

Kir'i-a, 1 kir'i-ə; 2 kē'ri-a, *n.* Same as KURREA.

Kir'i-a-ghu'na, 1 kir'i-ə-gū'nə; 2 kir'i-a-gu'na, *n.* [E. Ind.] Corydalin.

Kir'i-ath, 1 kir'i-əth; 2 kir'i-ăth, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Josh.* xviii, 28.—**Kir'i-a-tha'im,** 1 kir'i-ə-thē'im; 2 kir'i-a-thā'im, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Num.* xxxii, 37. [Heb., two cities of double city.]—**Kir'i-ath-a'rim,** 1 kir'i-əth-ā'rim; 2 kir'i-ăth-ā'rim, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Ezra* ii, 25.—**Kir'i-ath-ba'al,** 1 -bē'əl; 2 -bā'al, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Josh.* xv, 60.—**Kir'i-ath-ba'oth,** 1 -bā'ŏth; 2 -bā'ŏth, *n.* Same as KIRJATH-BAAL. xxii, 39.—**Kir'i-ath-hu'za-rut,** 1 kir'i-əth-hū'zə-rut; 2 kir'i-ăth-hū'za-rut, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *1 Esd.* v, 19.—**Kir'i-ath-je'a-rim,** 1 -jē'ə-rim; 2 -jē'a-rim, *n. Bib.* (R. V.) *Neh.* viii, 29.

Kir'il'lit-sa, 1 kı-rĭl'it-sə; 2 ki-rĭl'it-sa, *n.* [Rus.] A medieval pantheistic sect called *Cyrillic*, so responding to the modern Serbian, Wallachian, and Russian: sometimes wrongly described as an invention of Cyrill, the Greek missionary.

Kir'in, 1, kir'in; 2 kir'in, *n.* Same as KILIN.

Kir'in, 1 kir'in; 2 kir'in (or *Chin.*) kĭn', *n.* [Jap.] One of the two imperial crests of Japan, bearing three leaves and three flowers of paulownia. See illus. under KIKU-MON.

Kir'i-nal, 1 kir'i-nal; 2 kir'i-năl, *n.* [Lat.] *Rom. Ant.* The *Am.* ii, 2.—**Kir'jath,** 1 kir'jə or kir'jăth; 2 kir'jə or kir'jăth, *n. Bib.* Same as KIRIATH.—**Kir'ja-tha'im,** 1 kir'jə-thā'im; 2 kir'ja-thā'im, *n. Bib. Num.* xxxii, 37.—**Kir'jath-ar'ba,** 1 kir'jə-thăr'bə; 2 kir'jə or kir'jăth-ăr'bə. 2 kir'jə or kir'jăth-ăr'ba, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxiii, 2. [Heb.]—**Kir'jath-ba'al,** 1 -bā'əl; 2 -bā'al, *n. Bib. Ezra* ii, 25.—**Kir'jath-ba'al,** 1 -bā'əl; 2 -bā'al, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 60.—**Kir'jath-hu'zoth,** 1 -hū'zəth or -zŏth; 2 -hū'zŏth or -zŏth, *n. Bib. Num.* xxii, 39. [Heb., city of outplaces.]—**Kir'jath-je'a-rim,** 1 -jē'ə-rim or -jē'-rim; 2 -jē'a-rim or -jē-ā'rim, *n. Bib. Josh.* ix, 17. [Heb., city of forests.]—**Kir'jath-san'nah,** 1 -san'ə; 2 -săn'a, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 49.—**Kir'jath-se'pher,** 1 -sē'fər; 2 -sē'fĕr, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 15.

kirk, 1 kėrk; 2 kirk, *vt.* [Scot. & North. Eng.] To church.

kirk', *n.* **1.** [Scot. & North. Eng.] A church or the church; the same word with retention of the original *k* sound.

To walk together to the *kirk*, And all together pray.

COLERIDGE *Ancient Mariner* pt. vii, st. 21.

2. Specif., with the definite article, (1) the name applied at the date of the Westminster Assembly in place of "Church of Scotland" and (2) the established church of Scotland, as distinguished from the Roman Catholic and Anglican and from the reformed churches. [< AS. *circe*; see CHURCH.] — **kirk'garth',** *n.* [North. Eng.] A churchyard.— **kirk'la'dle,** *n.* [Scot.] A long-handled collection-box.— **kirk'man,** *n.* [Scot.] A member, official, or clergyman of the kirk, or established church of Scotland.— **kirk'mass',** *n.* A kermess; also, a church festival.— **kirk'-mas'ter,** *n.* [North. Eng.] A churchwarden.— **kirk session** [Scot.], the lowest court of the established church: in other branches of the Presbyterian Church called simply *session*. It is composed of a moderator (the minister) and a body of ruling elders (laymen). In the Free Church this court is represented by the deacon's court.— **kirk'shire,** *n.* [Archaic.] A parish.

It was only by slow degrees that the parish, or *kirkshire* as it was then called, attained a settled form.

GREEN *Conquest of England* p. 13. [n. 1884.]

— **kirk'shot',** *n.* A churchyard.— **kirk'town',** *n.* [Scot.] The parish or village in which the parish church is situated: church-town. **kirk'ton'.— k. tullock,** *n.* [Scot.] The shoveler duck.— **kirk'yard',** *n.* [Scot.] A churchyard or graveyard.— **to make a k. and mill of it.** [Scot.] 1. To use a thing for any purpose at pleasure: a later meaning. 2†. To make the best of anything.

Kirk, a. 1. **Edward** (3/1823–7/1863), a United States general. 2. **Edward Norris** (8/z1802–2/n1874), an American Presbyterian divine.

Kirk'al'dy, 1 kər-kôl'di; 2 kir-ką'dy, **Sir William,** of Grange (1518–8/1573). A Scotch Protestant soldier who held Edinburgh Castle for Queen Mary; captured and hanged.

Kirk'by-Lons'dale, 1 kėrk'bi-lonz'dāl; 2 kir'by-lŏnz'dāl, *n.* A town in Westmorland, England.

Kirk'by-Moor'side, 1 -mo͝or'sīd; 2 -mo͝or'sīd, *n.* A town in the North Riding of Yorkshire, England.

Kirk'by-Ste'phen, 1 -stē'vən; 2 -stē'vĕn, *n.* A town in Westmorland, England.

Kirk-cal'dy, 1 kər-kôl'di or kər-kôl'di; 2 kir-ką'dy or kir-ką'dy, *n.* An ancient manufacturing seaport and market-town in Fifeshire, Scotland. [Kirk-Cuddee, one of the Culdee churches founded by St. Columba in 563.]

Kirk-cud'bright, kər-kŭ'brĭt; 2 kir-ką'brĭ, *n.* 1. A county in the S. W. of Scotland; 954 sq. m. **Kirk-cud'brightshire.** 2. Its capital, an ancient royal borough and river port.

Kirk'dale, 1 kėrk'dāl; 2 kirk'dāl, *n.* A northern suburb of Liverpool, England.

Kirk'dale Cave. A cave 28 miles W. of Scarborough, England, where bones of extinct mammals were found.

Kirk'er, 1 kėrk'ər; 2 kirk'er, *n.* [Scot.] A member of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland. [Lancashire, England.

Kirk'ham, 1 kėrk'əm; 2 kirk'am, *n.* A market-town in **Kirk'ha'ven,** 1 kėrk'hā'vən; 2 kirk'hā'vĕn, *n.* [Scot.] The first attendance at church of a newly married pair.

Kirk'in-til'loch, 1 kėrk'in-til'ən; 2 kirk'in-til'ŏh, *n.* A town and borough in Dumbartonshire, Scotland.

Kirk'ist-ics'ch, 1 kėrk'ist-ĭs'ch; 2 kirk'ist-ĭs-se', *n.* A town in Adrianople vilayet, Turkey; captured by the Bulgarians, Oct. 24, 1912. **Kirk'-Ki-lis'si-ai.**

Kirk'land, 1 kėrk'lənd; 2 kirk'land, *n.* **1. Caroline Matilda** (*née* Stansbury) (1/n1801–4/1864), an American writer. 2. **John Thornton** (8/z1770–4/1840), an American divine and author; president of Harvard College.

Kirk'stall Ab'bey, 1 kėrk'stôl; 2 kirk'stăl. A ruined abbey, 3 miles N. W. of Leeds, Yorkshire, England; founded in 1152.

Kirks'ville, 1 kėrks'vil; 2 kirks'vĭl, *n.* County-seat of Adair county, Mo.

Kirk'wall, 1 kėrk'wôl; 2 kirk'wąl, *n.* A seaport town and royal borough; county-seat of Orkney county, Scotland; situated on Mainland Island.

Kirk'wood, 1 kėrk'wud; 2 kirk'wŏod, *n.* **1. Samuel Jordan** (12/z1813–9/1894), an American lawyer; Governor of Iowa, United States Senator, and Secretary of the Interior. 2. A village in St. Louis county, Mo.

Kir'man-shah, *n.* Same as KERMANSHAH.

kir'mes, kir'mess, *n.* Same as KERMESS.

kirn, kirn', *n.* & *a.* 1. Same as KERN¹ and KERN². 2. [Scot.] Churn.

kirn'milk', *n.* [Scot.] Buttermilk.

kir'ram-bo, 1 ki-ram'bo; 2 kĭ-răm'bo, *n.* [Malagasy.] A crested bird of Madagascar (*Leptosomus discolor*), similar to a roller. The male is glossy-green above and gray below; the female is barred with brown and black. The bird has a loud cry and flies low, flapping its wings and pulling out its throat. **kirram'bo'.**



Kirombo.

Kir'rong Pass, 1 kir'eŋ; 2 kĭr'ŏng. A pass on the E. Himalayan mountains, between Tibet and Nepal.

kir'ri, 1 kir'i; 2 kir'i, *n.* A knobkerrie.

Kir'rie-muir, 1 kir'i-mu͝or; 2 kir'i-mu͝or, *n.* A manufacturing town in Forfarshire, Scotland.

kir'rik, 1 kir'ik; 2 kĭr'ĭk, *n.* [E. Ind.] The blackbuck-antelope, Kalseya.

kirr'-mew', 1 kŭr'-miū'; 2 kĭr'-mu͝e', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The tern.

kirsch'was'ser, 1 kirsh'vas'ər; 2 kĭrsh'-vās'er, *n.* [G.] Literally, cherry-water; a cordial distilled from the juice of the European wild cherry. **kirsch.**

kir'sone't, *n.* Christian; christened.

kirs'ten, 1 kŭrs'ən; 2 kĭrs'ĕn, *vt.* To christen. **kir'sen't.**

Kir'sten, 1 kir'sten; 2 kir'stĕn, **Peter** (2/s1577–4/1640). A German physician, linguist, and Orientalist.

Kir'land, 1 kėrl'ənd; 2 kirl'and, **Jared Potter** (11/n1793–12/1877). An American physician; founder and at one time president of the Kirtland Society of Natural History.

kir'tle, 1 kėr'tl; 2 kĭr'tl, *vt.* [KIRTLING.] To. To arrange like a kirtle. 2. To cover with or dress in a kirtle.

The wild Albanian *kirtled* to his knee.

BYRON *Childe Harold* can. 2, st. 58.

kir'tle, *n.* 1. A garment, whether short or long, with a skirt; a frock or mantle: variously applied to an upper garment, to an outer petticoat, and sometimes even to a coat of mail.

Her dress was an under-gown and *kirtle* of pale sea-green silk, over which hung a long loose robe. SCOTT *Ivanhoe* p. 45. [P. C.]

The keen dart lighted not upon a deadly spot; my distasteful belt in front stayed it, and the *kirtle* of mail beneath.

HOMER *Iliad* tr. by Leaf and Lang, bk. iv, p. 70. [MACM. 1889.]

2†. An outer coat or coating of mantle or plaster. [< AS. *cyrtel*, < Ice. *skyrta*, skirt.]— **full kirtle,** a larger or outer kirtle. [AS KIROMBO.

ki-rum'bo, 1 ki-rum'bo; 2 ki-rŭm'bo, *n.* [Malagasy.] Same

kirve, *n.* Same as KERVE.

kir'vi, 1 kĭr'vi; 2 kĭr'vi. *n.* [S. Afr.] A staff generally without handles, used as a weapon by the Hottentots.

Kir'wan, 1 kĭr'wan; 2 kĭr'wan, Richard (1733–9/1812). An Irish chemist, physicist, and geologist.

kir'wan-ite, 1 kĭr'wan-īt; 2 kĭr'wan-it, *n.* A mineral of doubtful nature, found in the basalt of northern Ireland.

kish't'im-ite, 1 kish't'im-īt; 2 kish't'im-it, *n. Mineral.* A brownish-yellow fluocarbonate of the cerium metals that is nearly allied to parasite. [< *Kyshtymsk*, in Russia.]

kis'sel, 1 kĭs'sĕl; 2 kĭs'sel, *n.* A kind of jelly prepared with flour, water, and the juice of fruit, and used in all Slavonic countries. [< Russ. *kiselŭ*.]

Kis'fa-ludy, 1 kĭsh'fä-lo͝od'y; 2 kish'fa-lu-dy, *n.* 1. **Karoly** (2/1788–10/21830), a Hungarian dramatist: founder of Hungarian comedy, etc. 2. **Sandor** (2/1772–12/21844), a Hungarian poet, brother of the preceding.

kish, 1 kĭsh; 2 kish, *n. Metal.* 1. Graphite that separates from molten iron during the process of smelting in a blast-furnace: often containing a mixture of iron. 2. The dross on the surface of molten lead. [< G. *kies*, gravel.— **kish'y,** *a.*

kish², *n.* [Ir.] A large basket.

Kish, 1 kĭsh; 2 kish, *n. Bib. I Sam.* ix, 1. [Heb., bow.]

Ki'shar, 1 kī'shĭr; 2 kī'shir, *n.* See ANSHAR.

Kish'en-garh', 1 kish'ĕn-gur'; 2 kish'ĕn-gŭr', *n.* 1. A native state in Rajputana, India; 874 sq. m. 2. Its capital, a walled town. **Kish'an-gurh',**

kish'er, 1 kish'ẽr; 2 kish'er, *n.* An Arafr drink made from the pods of the coffee-berry. [< Ar. *qishr*.] **kishr.**

Kish'i, 1 kish'ī; 2 kish'i, *n. Bib. I Chron.* vi, 44. [Heb., bow of Jah.]

kish'le, 1 kish'l; 2 kish'l, *n.* Same as CASSIE.

kish't-kon'go, 1 kish't-kŏn'go; 2 kish't-kŏn'-go, *n.* The language of the Bantu Negroes, first reduced to writing by Portuguese missionaries, subsequently systematized by British and American missionaries.

Kish'ki-nef', 1 kĭsh'kĭ-nĕf'; 2 kish'ki-nef', *n.* A town in E. Roumania; scene of a massacre of Jews by Russians 1903.

Chi'sil'nau't; **Ki'shi-nev't.** [Heb., hard.] **kish'ont.**

Kish'on, 1 kish'ŏn; 2 kish'on, *Bib. Judg.* iv, 13, 20.

kish'lak, 1 kish'lak; 2 kish'lak, *n.* [Turk.] 1. A winter habitation. 2. Any village or settlement. **kish'lagt.**

Kishm, 1 kĭshm; 2 kishm, *n.* 1. The largest island in the Persian gulf, near coast, about 70 m. long, 9 to 23 m. broad; ancient **Oa'racta.** 2. Its capital, a fortified seaport.

Kish'na-gar', 1 kish'na-gur'; 2 kish'na-gŭr', *n.* Same as KRISHNAGAR.

Kish'on, 1 kish'ŏn; 2 kish'on, *n. Bib.* 1. A river of Palestine; length, 140 m. to the Mediterranean sea; scene of the defeat of the Canaanites by Barak. *Judges* iv, 7, 13. See KISHION.

Kish'o-re-gunge', 1 kish'o-re-gunj'; 2 kish'o-re-gŭng', *n.* Same as KISHOREGANJ.

Kish'pi-you'; 1 kĭsh'pi-yo͞o'; 2 kish'pi-yu', *n. pl. Ethnol.* An Indian tribe of the Chimmesyan in British Columbia.

Kish'pi-you't; **Kis'pal-oohs't;** **Kis'pi-ax't;** **Kis'py-ox't;** **Kits'pi-ou't.** [gnar'led by a leprechaun.

kish'ten, 1 kish'tĕn; 2 kish'ten, *n.* [Ir.] A fairy treasure.

ki'si, 1 kī'sĭ; 2 kī'si, *n.* [S. W. U. S.] A shelter, or temporary dwelling, for the watchers of growing crops. [Am. Ind.]

kisk, 1 kĭsk; 2 kisk, *n.* Same as CASK.

kis'ka-dee', 1 kis'ka-dē'; 2 kis'ka-dē', *n.* A large tyrant-flycatcher of tropical America; especially, a species of *Pitangus*, as *P. sulphuratus*. [Onomatopoetic.]

Kis'ʻKa'ni-zsa, 1 kish'-kŏ'nĭ-shŏ; 2 kish'-ka'ni-sha, *n.* A town in Hungary; 13 m. S. S. W. of Szegedin.

kis'ka-tom, 1 kĭs'ka-tŏm; 2 kis'ka-tom, [Am. Ind.] The hickory-nut. **kis-a-tom as‡; kis'ki-tom‡; kis'ki-tom'as‡; kis'ki-tom'as-nut'‡; kis'ky-Thom's-nut'‡.**

kis'leu, *n.* Same as CHISLEU. **Kish'lev.**

kis'lī-ar', *n.* Same as CHISLEU. [province.

kism, 1 kĭsm; 2 kism, *n.* A subdivision of an Egyptian

kis'met, 1 kĭs'mĕt; 2 kis'met, *n.* Appointed lot; fate. [< Turk. *qismat*, < Ar. *qisma(t)*, < *qasama*, divide.] **kis'matt.**

Even Fate, the universal *kismet*, procrastinates in Turkey.
F. M. CRAWFORD *Paul Patoff* p. 15. (N. Y., c. 1887.)

Kis'on, 1 kis'ŏn; 2 kis'on, *n. Bib. Ps.* lxxxiii, 9.

Kis'o-ri-ganj', 1 kis'o-ri-gunj'; 2 kis'o-ri-gŭnj', *n.* A town in Maimansingh district, Dakka division, Bengal, India.

Kish'o-re-gunge',

kis'ra, 1 kis'ra; 2 kis'ra, *n.* [Ar.] A kind of leavened pancake, black or brown, made among some African tribes.

kiss, 1 kĭs; 2 kis, *n.* 1. A caress or token of salutation with the lips; press or touch in reverence or love with the lips; as, to *kiss* the Bible; to *kiss* a friend. 2. To graze or touch slightly, as in billiards, where balls are said to *kiss* each other. 3. [Poet.] To touch gently as if with fondness.

Descending fast, the mountain shadows *kiss*
Thy glorious gulf, uncoasted Salvador!
BYRON *The Corsair* can. 3, st. 1.

II. *i.* 1. To salute mutually with the lips.
See, how they *kiss* and court!
SHAKESPEARE *Taming of the Shrew* act iv, sc. 2.

2. To touch gently or come in contact; meet. [< AS. *cyssan*, kiss, < *coss*, kiss.]

— **to kiss away,** to wash through amorous dissipations; squander away in pleasures.— **to k. hands,** or **the hands.** 1. To kiss the hand of a sovereign: said especially of a British minister on acceptance of office. 2. To kiss one's own hand with the finger-tips, and throw the kiss to another.

Kissing the hand to the statute of a god was a Roman form of adoration. SPENCER *Principles of Sociology* vol. ii, pt. iv, p. 123. [a. 1891.]

— **to k. the book,** in taking an oath, to press the lips to the Bible, New Testament, or Gospels.— **to k. the dust,** to be killed, or to be conquered.— **to k. the ground.** 1. To bow to the ground in token of reverence. 2. Same as TO KISS THE DUST.— **to k. the post,** to be excluded through tardiness.— **to k. the rod,** to submit to punishment.

— **kiss-ee',** *n.* [Rare.] One who is kissed.— **kiss'er,** *n.* 1. One who kisses. 2. [Slang.] The mouth.

kiss, *n.* A form of affectionate salutation expressed by the contact with pressure of the lips; a salute or caress with the lips; as, give me a *kiss*; the mother's *kiss*. 2. A gentle touch; as, in billiards, the *kiss* of the balls. 3. A symbol, as X or O, used by amorous correspondents or children to denote affection or greeting. 4. One of various forms of confectionery; a sugar-plum; especially, a confection of white of egg and powdered sugar, baked. 5. *pl.* Same as KISS-ME-QUICK, 1. [< AS. *coss*, kiss.]

— **kiss'-curl",** *n.* A small curl at the side of the forehead; bean-catcher.— **kisses out and kisses in** (*Billiards*), an intentional or accidental extra contact, causing loss or gain in the count.— **k. of peace.** 1. A religious greeting or ceremony not now in common use; figuratively, a kiss of welcome. 2. *R. C. Ch.* (1) A kiss imprinted upon a tablet called the pax (see PAX) in token of the bond of union between the participants in the rite. (2) A solemn salutation in which the participants place their hands on each other's shoulders.

Kiss, Augustus (10/11802–3/1865). A Prussian sculptor.

kiss'a-bil(e², 1 kĭs'a-bĭl; 2 kis'a-bil, *a.* Fitted for kissing; that invites a kiss.— **kiss'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.*— **kiss'a-bil(e-ness²,** *n.*— **kiss'a-bly,** *adv.*— **kiss'age,** *n.* The act of kissing.

kis'sar, 1 kĭs'ar; 2 kis'ar, *n.* [Afr.] A form of lyre with five strings, used in Africa and Abyssinia.

Kis'sim-mee, 1 kĭs'ĭ-mē; 2 kis'i-mē, *n.* A city, county-seat of Osceola county, Florida.

kiss'ing, 1 kĭs'ĭng; 2 kis'ing, *n.* The act of saluting or gently touching with the lips.

— **kissing bug',** a small black predatory bug (*Melanolestes picipes*) of the order *Hemiptera*, having a long, sharp beak one-half the length of its body. 2. Same as BEDBUG-HUNTER. See under BEDBUG.— **k.-comfit,** *n.* The candied root of the sea-eryngo (*Eryngium maritimum*), prepared as a lozenge for perfuming the breath.— **k.-crust,** *n.* That portion of the upper crust of the loaf which, while baking, overhangs the edge and touches another.

And a mouldy piece of *'kissing-crust'* as from a Warden-pie!
BARHAM *Impudent Legends, Nell Cook* st. 34.

— **k.-dance,** *n.* Same as CHINCHONA-DANCE.— **k.-gate,** *n.* [Eng.] A gate so small as to compel people to pass through one by one.— **k.-hand,** *n.* The little or two-toed ant-eater (*Cyclopes didactylus*).— **k.-kind,** *a.* Sufficiently friendly to kiss.— **k.-muscle,** *n.* The orbicularis oris.— **k.-string‡,** *n. pl.* Strings, as of a cap or bonnet, tied under the chin.— **kiss'ing-ly,** *adv.*

Kis'sing-en, 1 kĭs'ing-ĕn; 2 kis'ing-ẽn, *n.* A town and watering-place in Bavaria; has mineral springs.

kiss'-me-quick', 1 kĭs'-mē-kwĭk'; 2 kis'-me-kwik', *n.* The wild pansy (*Viola tricolor*). 2. A curl worn in front of the ear. 3. A small bonnet, formerly fashionable. 4. A short veil. **kiss'-met.**

kis'met, 1 kĭs'mĕt; 2 kis'met, *n.* [Per.] A small variety of grape used in Persia for the manufacture of Shiraz wine.

kis-syb'i-on, 1 kĭ-sĭb'i-ŏn; 2 ki-sĭb'i-on, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A drinking-vessel, as of ivy-wood or adorned with ivy-leaves, and probably long and narrow, like a cyathus.

S. S.

kist, 1 kĭst; 2 kist, *n.* To place in a coffin or hist.

kist, *pp.* Kissed.

kist', 1 kĭst; 2 kist, *n.* of CAST, *v.*

kist², *n.* 1. A cist or urn. 2. [North. Eng. & Scot.] A chest, box, or coffin.— **kist'ful,** *n.* As much as fills a kist.

kist's, *n. pl.* [Ir.] Annual payments in addition of rents, rates, or taxes; also, the times at which such payments are made. 2. The portion of rate or tax paid by a peasant.

kist'ful, Same as KISTFUL.

Kist'na, 1 kĭst'na; 2 kist'na, *n.* 1. A river in Bombay, Haidarabad, and Madras, S. India; length, 800 m. to Bengal Bay. 2. A district in Madras province, India; 847 sq. m., capital, Masulipatam.

kist'vaen, 1 kist'vaĭn; 2 kist'vīn, *n. Archeol.* A sepulchral chamber smaller than a dolmen, made of flat stones, with sides, ends, top, and bottom, like a chest, and covered with stones or earth and like a tumulus.

A stone chest, otherwise called a *kistvaen*, built with more or less care. LUBBOCK *Pre-historic Times* p. 136. [w. & N. 1872.]
C. W. *cist'een*, < *cist* (< L. *cista*, CHEST², *n.*) + *maen*, stone.] **kist'i.**

kis U''i-szal-las', 1 kish ū''i-se-losh'; 2 kish ū''i-sa-lash'. A town of Hungary; 28 m. E. of Szolnok.

kis'ut-ka, 1 kĭs'ŭt-ka; 2 kis'ut-ka, *n.* The salmon (*Oncorhynchus kisutch*) ranging from San Francisco to the Yukon; silver salmon. **kez'ietch‡.** [Kaska.

kis'wah, 1 kĭs'wä; 2 kis'wa, *n.* [Ar.] A cloth used to cover the Kaaba.

kit, 1 kĭt; 2 kit, *n.* [KIT'TED; KIT'TING.] 1. To put into kits, as in packing for market. 2†. To cut.

kit¹, *n.* 1. A wooden tub or vessel, smaller at the top than at bottom, used for packing fish; also, a tub, pail, or box used for packing special articles, such as butter or mackerel. 2. A small pail; a milk-pail somewhat like a churn, with two ears and a cover. 3. [Prov. Eng.] A basket, specif., one for fish, with straps for carrying fish. 4. [Scot.] A chest or box for holding special tools or appliances. 5. Hence, the whole set of tools; the entire set of anything; a collection of articles and equipment for a given purpose; as, a fife and drum complete, to a group of persons; as, the whole *kit* of them; a military *kit*.

An orderly is coming ahead with a horse and the captain's field *kit*.
CHARLES KING *Two Soldiers* p. 9. [c. 1892.]

6. *Phot.* A frame inserted in a plate-holder to receive and hold plates smaller than those for which the holder is designed. 7. A large bottle, [D., beaker.]

— **kitted kit** (Prov. Eng.), a pail of fresh buttermilk.— **kit'dress'ing,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A rural festival in which country maids carry kits decorated with twigs of willow on which they have dressed flax.— **kit-haddock,** *n.* A poor quality of haddock dried in kits for curing.

kit², 1 kĭt; 2 kit, *n.* 1. A small three-stringed violin formerly used by dancing-masters. 2. A guitar. [Abbr. of AS. *cyfere*, < L. *cithara*; see GUITAR.]

kit³, *n.* A cub or whelp, especially a young feline animal.

kit⁴, *n.* A kind of cement. [< G. *kitt*.]

kit⁵, *n.* Same as CHUB, 1. [Prob. < KIT².]

kit⁶, *n.* A flock of pigeons.

Kit', *n.* Diminutive of CATHERINE and CHRISTOPHER.— **Kit in the cauldick,** or **candlesticks.** In hide-and-seek.

kit-tab', 1 kĭ-tăb'; 2 ki-täb', *n.* [Ar.] *Mohem. Rel.* Literally, a book: one of the divine or inspired books, such as the Koran and the Old or the New Testament. Believers in such a book, called **kitabls,** may legally contract marriages with Mohammedans.

Kit'a-ka'mi, 1 kĭt'a-kä'mē; 2 kit'a-ka'mi, *n.* A river in E. Hokkaido Island, Japan; capital, Soya.

kit'an'da, 1 ki-tan'dä; 2 ki-tän'da, *n.* [Swahili.] A pallet, similar in shape and construction to the angareb. Compare ANGAREB.

I am carried four hours each day on a *kitanda*, or frame like a cot.
LIVINGSTONE *Last Journals* p. 286. [a. 1875.]

kit-tar', 1 kĭ-tär'; 2 ki-tär', *n.* A guitar or similar instrument. [Var. of GUITAR.]

Kit's Car'son, 1. A mountain in S. Colorado; 14,100 ft. high. 2. A county in E. Colorado; 2,168 sq. m.; county-seat, Burlington.

Kit'-Cat', 1 kĭt'-kăt'; 2 kit'-kat', *n. Eng. Hist.* 1. A convivial association founded in London in 1688, and including among its members Addison, Steele, Walpole, and other prominent Whig writers and politicians. The club was named from Christopher Cat (written also Catt, Katt, and Catling), proprietor of the pie-house near Temple Bar, at which its meetings were held. 2. A member of this club. 3. [k.-c.] A portrait less than half-length, but showing the hand: named from portraits by Sir Godfrey Kneller of several members of the Kit-Cat Club, painted in this size for the club dining-room at Barn Elms (the residence of Jacob Tonson, the secretary), which was too low for larger pictures.

In the best room were two oil portraits of the *kit-cat* size.
DICKENS *American Notes* p. 222. [c. 1842.]

kit'cat'², *n. Agric.* A roller for land, formed of two cones with their bases together. **kit-cat roll'.**

kit-cat'³, *n.* The game of tipcat. [Redupl. of CAT².]

kitch'en, 1 kĭch'ĕn; 2 kich'ẽn, *n. I. 1.* [Scot.] To give relish to; be kitchen for; make palatable. See KITCHEN, *n.* 3. 2. To use as kitchen, or together with kitchen; to cook; to *kitchen* the butter. **3†.** To furnish with refreshments or food: to supply with the food of a kitchen. **II.** *t.* [Rare.] To cook in the way of a kitchen.

kitch'en, *n.* 1. A room specially set apart and con-**kich'en',**) taining the utensils and means for cooking food; also, an establishment where food is cooked for sale. 2. A kitchener or apparatus used for cooking food, as a cooking-stove. 3. [Scot.] A supplementary dish or food used as a relish with other food, as with bread, porridge, or potatoes. 4. *Naut.* The galley or caboose. 5. [Eng.] *Chem.* Any one number of compartments in which are condensed sublimed arsenic-fumes derived from calcined arsenopyrite. 6. Same as LABORATORY, 4. [< AS. *cycen*, < L. *coquina*, < *coquo*, cook.]

— **kitch'en-boy',** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The wood-louse.— **k. canary** [Slang, U. S.], a domestic servant.— **k.-court,** *n.* A court surrounded by domestic offices.— **k.-fare,** *n.* Servants' fare; food as allowed to servants.— **k.-fee,** *n.* [Hist. Eng. Art.] The cook's perquisites: specif., fat-dripping. **k. gain†.**— **k.-garden,** *n.* 1. A vegetable-garden, or one chiefly for vegetables. **k.-garth‡.** 2. [Local, U. S.] A garden in which a kindergarten devoted to instruction in kitchen-work.— **k.-knave,** *n.* A scullery servant, scullion.— **k. Latin,** corrupt or incorrect Latin; dog-Latin.— **k.-leet,** *n.* Dirty weeds left after kitchen-cleaning.— **k.-maid,** *n.* A female kitchen servant; a species of under-cook.— **k.-physic,** *n.* [Humorous.] Nourishing food; good fare; kitchen delicacies.— **k.-stuff,** *n.* 1. Culinary vegetables. 2. Kitchen requisites, especially vegetables. 2. Kitchen leavings; kitchen refuse, especially fat scraped from pots, etc.— **k.-ware,** *n.* Cookingutensils, as pots, pans, etc.— **k.-wench,** *n.* A kitchen-maid.— **kitch'en-dom,** *n.* The realm of the kitchen.— **kitch'en-ist,** *n.* A cook.— **kitch'en-ry,** *n.* The utensils or belongings of a kitchen.— **kitch'en-y,** *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to the kitchen.

kitch'en-er, 1 kĭch'ĕn-ẽr; 2 kich'ẽn-er, *n.* 1. A cook-stove, especially one with ovens, plate-warmers, water-heaters, and other modern conveniences. 2. A furnace utensil, found at Pompeii, for heating water, keeping dishes hot, etc. 3. A kitchen employee; cook; especially, the chief of the kitchen; chef; also, one who furnishes or provides food.

Kitch'en-er, 1 kĭch'ĕn-ẽr; 2 kich'ẽn-er, **William** (1775?–1/1827). An English physician and writer. **Kitch'in-er,** **Kit'chen-er** or **Kitch'en-er,** **Horatio Herbert,** Earl (1850–), Horatio Herbert Kitchener, a British general; explorer; conqueror of Khartum; succeeded Lord Roberts as commander-in-chief in the Great Boer War, 1900–1902; commander-in-chief in India, 1902; British agent and consul-general in Egypt; Secretary of State for War, Aug. 5, 1914. Drowned when the British cruiser "Hampshire" was sunk by a mine.

kitch'en-ette', *n.* [Coined.] A small kitchen, an alcove, or a closet fitted with conveniences for kitchen use.

kitch'en-mid'den, 1 kĭch'ĕn-mĭd'n; 2 kich'ẽn-mid'n, *n.* A mound composed of shells, bones, and kitchen refuse of ancient dwellings, with rude stone implements. They are referred to the Neolithic period.

Kitchen-middens are found here and there all round the coast of the world. E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* p. 207. [a. 1881.]

[< KITCHEN + MIDDEN.] **kitch'en-mid'dingt.**

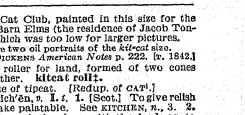
kitch'en-mort', 1 kĭch'ĕn-môrt'; 2 kich'ẽn-mort', *n.* [Leaves' Slang.] A woman especially by the professional beggar women on their backs, originally and properly, *kinchin-mort*. [KINCHIN-MORT.

kitch'en-y, 1 kĭch'ĕn-i; 2 kich'ẽn-y, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as **Kitch'in,** 1 kĭch'in; 2 kich'in, **Claude** (3/21869–4/21923). An American statesman; congressman from No. Carolina, 1911–1923; opposed America's participation in World War.

kite, 1 kīt; 2 kit, *n.* [KITE'ARD; KITE'LET; KITE'LIKE.] I. To issue or use as collateral (accommodation paper, as that which is unsound). 2. [Eng.] To exchange, as checks, for the purpose of getting credit.

II. *i.* 1. [Colloq.] To soar or fly like a kite; rush onward smoothly but swiftly: also, to fly away; vanish; as, to *kite* along; his fortune has gone *kiting*. 2. [Slang.] To do business on the strength of accommodation or unsound paper.

kite¹, *n.* 1. A medium-sized falconoid bird having long pointed wings, no tooth to the bill, and a forked tail.


The Swallow-tailed Kite (*Elanoides forficatus*).

The **European kite** or **glede** (*Milvus ictinus*) is of a prevailing reddish-brown with a forked tail of light-red feathers barred with brown, and is noted for its soaring flight. The **black k.** (*M. migrans*) is another European species. The **black-winged swallow-tailed k.** (*Elanoides forficatus*), the **white-tailed k.** (*Elanus leucurus*), the **Mississippi k.** (*Ictinia mississippiensis*), and the **everglade k.** (*Rostrhamus sociabilis*), found in Florida and far southward in American latitudes, all kites feed largely upon small reptiles and insects and also capture young birds and mammals; while some species, especially the *Milvus govinda* of India, are notorious scavengers. They are all remarkable for their faculty of sailing and wheeling about, and for their graceful flight.

It seems a rather strange reason to give to place the true *kites* in the same *subfamily* with the great sea eagles, but in spite of obvious external differences the anatomical characters seem to warrant placing them together. Indeed the same thing the extreme forms are connected by others of intermediate characters.
KNOWLTON & RINGWAY *Birds of the World* p. 234. [N. Y., a. c. 90.].

2. A device, usually a toy, made of paper or other light material pasted on a slender wooden frame, to be flown in the air by means of a cord, usually having a tail attached for the purpose of balancing it.

When the bridge at Navasota was built, a single wire was carried over by a *kite*, and on that wire was taken over a cable.
JOSEPH COOK *Orthodoxy* p. 23. [N. Y. & CO. 1883.]

Kites are named (1) from their shape, construction, or use; as, **acrocure kite, auxiliary k., box k., cellular k., collapsible k., observation k., spear k., tetrahedral k.**; or (2) their inventor; as, **Eddy k., Hargrave k., Marvin k., Hargrave k.**, or (3) the country in which they originated; as, **Chinese k., Java k., Malay k.**, etc. See AVIATION.

3. *Naut.* (1) One of several light and lofty sails for use in a very light wind, as skysails. (2) A drag-anchor made of canvas and spars, having a long bawser attached,

used to throw overboard in heavy weather to keep the vessel's head to the seas. (3) A drag-like sounding device fitted with a trig-ger-bar, which, when it strikes bottom, releases a catch which inverts the face of the drag and causes it to rise to the surface.

4. [Slang.] In commerce, any negotiable paper issued or deposited to raise money or bolster credit, especially that which is of questionable value.

5. [Slang.] A shrewd and greedy bargainer; a sharper.

6. [Prov. Eng.] A flatfish, the brill.

7. *Geom.* A quadrilateral symmetrical figure in the form of a kite. (1) The equal sides of which are adjoining tail pairs; *b, b*, *A*, *A*, given kite figure. (2) When with increasing wind *b, b* becomes the tumbler pegeon *b, a*, then the resulting line of forces *b, b*, having proved unequal to the resultant *b, d*, low on the inner tension, given the resultant *b, d*, webs of the pri- representing the new force of ascent corresponding to the increase of the wind.

maries. [< AS. *cȳta*, the kite.] — **Australian kite,** a falconoid bird (*Milvus isurus*).— **bald k.,** the buzzard (*Buteo vulgaris*).— **black-winged k.,** an elanet (*Elanus cæruleus*) of North Africa.— **blue k.,** the blue glede.— **Brahminy k.,** a sacred kite of India (*Haliastur indus*). **Indian k.**:— **electrical k.,** a silk kite used first by Dr. Franklin to demonstrate that lightning and electricity are the same.— **flying k.** same as KITE, *n.*, 3 (1).— **fork-tailed k.,** the swallow-tailed kite.— **kite's-bal-loon",** *n.* A captive balloon used for observation and experiment.— **k.-barr,** *n.* In pharmaceutical practice, the plumage of a thoroughbred pigeon.— **k.-boat,** *n. Meteor.* A boat from which meteorological kites are flown, the motion of the boat enabling the kites to be flown in a higher wind.— **k.-eagle,** *n.* An East-Indian hawk (genus *Neopus*), as *N. malayensis*.— **k.-falcon,** *n.* A kite-like falconine bird of the genus *Avicida* or *Astelia*, as *A. isabella*, a gray-and-tawny bird having very long pectoral fins, as the European *Trigla lucerna* or *T. obscura*.— **k.-flier,** *n.* One who flies a kite; specif., in mercantile slang, one who puts out worthless accommodation notes, etc.— **k.-flying,** *n.* The sport of flying a kite. 2. [Slang.] The act of issuing fictitious commercial paper to obtain money.— **kit'ing,** *n.* **-ing-ly,** *adv.* **k.-meteorograph,** *n.* A special form of meteorograph designed to be lifted by a kite to obtain a record of conditions in the upper air.— **k.-photograph,** *n.* A photograph taken by a camera fastened to a kite.— **k.-reel,** *n.* A winch, turned by hand or driven by steam, etc., used in paying out and reeling in a kite-line, as in aerological observations.— **k.-shaped,** *a.* Having the general shape of a kite, specif. in botany, rhombic with the sides sloping from one rounded end to a point at the other; as, a *kite-shaped* racing-track.— **k.-shield,** *n. Her.* The Norman shield, long and pointed like a bow.— **k.-track,** *n. Racing.* A race-track, of which the outgoing and incoming stretches converge to a single point.— **parlah k.,** a kite (*Milvus or Milvulus govinda*), of southeastern Asia, very common in the towns of southern India, where it is preserved as a scavenger.— **square-tailed k.,** same as AUSTRALIAN KITE.— **whistling k.,** a bird (*Haliastur sphenurus*), belonging to the same genus as the Brahminy kite of India. It is a native of Australia and New Caledonia.

kite, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] The belly; body. **kyte**.— **higher than Gilderoy's kite,** exceedingly high: an allusion to a ballad robber Gilderoy, who was hanged in Edinburgh in 1636 on an unusually high gallows.

kit'-fox", 1 kit'-foks'; 2 kit'-fŏks', *n.* A small fox (*Vulpes velox*) of the plains of western North America, of a yellowish gray with black tipped tail.

kith, 1 kĭth; 2 kĭth, *n.* One's acquaintance; friends: obsolete or archaic except in the phrase *kith and kin.*

What unanswered pangs, unfelt, unseen,
Rack kith and kin!
Edwin Arnold *Light of the World* p. 223. [*c. a.* w. 1891.]

[< AS. *cȳth, cīth*, pp. of *cunnan*, know.] **kiff**.

-kith and **-kin,** fitting suffixes.— **kith'less,** *a.*

kit'-had", 1 kĭt'-hăd'; 2 kĭt'-hăd'-ok, *n.* The smeardab.

kith'a-ra, kith'a-rist, etc. See CITHARA, etc.

kith'er, *v. t.* To reconcile; show; make known. **II.** *t.* To become known. **kith'en**†. [Heb., separation.]

Kith'lish, 1 kĭth'lĭsh; 2 kĭth'lĭsh, *n. Bib. Josh.* xv, 40.

kit'lish, 1 kŭt'-lĭsh; 2 kĭt'-lĭsh, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a kite.

kit'ling, 1 kĭt'ĭn; 2 kĭt'ling, *a.* Youthful; innocent.

kit'ling, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A young cat; kitten; formerly any young animal; a whelp. [< ICE. *kettlingr*, kitten.] **kit'tling**†.

kit'mut-gar, 1 kĭt'mut-gär; 2 kĭt'mŭt-gär, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Mussulman table-servant; an under-butler. **khit'mut-gar**†; **khit'mut-gar**†; **kit'mud-gar**†.

kit'to-we'o, 1 kĭt'to-wē'o, *n.* [Swahili.] A sauce: a relish, as gravy or stripping; any dish that might be used in which to sop bread, a bone, part of rice, or meat. [little.]

Kit'ron, 1 kĭt'ron; 2 kĭt'ron, *n. Bib. Judges* i, 30. [Heb., *Kit'sap,* 1 kĭt'sap; 2 kĭt'săp, *n.* A county in W. Washington; 407 sq. m.; county-seat, Port Orchard.

Kits Col'ty House, 1 kĭt's; 2 cō'lty. A dolmen in Kent, England, 3½ m. N. W. of Maidstone, consisting of a large block of sandstone resting upon three other blocks.

Kit-tan'ning, 1 kĭ-tan'ĭng; 2 kĭ-tăn'ĭng, *n.* A borough, capital of Armstrong county, Pa.

kit'tar, 1 kĭt'ər; 2 kĭt'ăr, *n.* [Ar.] A spiny species of mimosa.

Kit'te-din'ny, 1 kĭt'e-dĭn'ĭ; 2 kĭt'ē-dĭn'ĭ, *n.* A range in New York, N. W. New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. See BLUE MOUNTAINS, 4.

kit'tel, 1 kĭt'el; 2 kĭt'ĕl, *n.* [G.] **1.** Literally, tunic; specif., a long coat worn by Polish Jews. **2.** *pl.* Grave-clothes worn by married orthodox Jews in special religious ceremonies on Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur and used at burial.

kit'ten, 1 kĭt'n; 2 kĭt'n, *vi.* To bring forth kittens.

kit'ten, *n.* **1.** A young cat or other felid not full-grown. **2.** One of various boneyards or puss-moths. [ME. *kiton*, dim. of *cat*, *n.*]— **kit'ten-moth",** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The puss-moth.— **k.-shark,** *n.* A shark (*Heterodontus zebra*) of China and Japan.— **kit'ten-hood,** *n.* The state of being a kitten.— **kit'ten-ish,** *a.* Like a kitten; frolicsome.

kit'ter-dy, 1 kĭt'ər-dĭ; 2 kĭt'ĕr-dĭ, *n.* [Ir.] A fool; dunce.

Kit'ter-y, 1 kĭt'ər-ĭ; 2 kĭt'ĕr-ĭ, *n.* A town in York county, Me. It has a navy-yard.

kit-thoge', 1 kı-thōg'; 2 kĭ-thōg', *n.* [Ir.] One who is left-handed. **kit-thagh'i**†.

Kit'tia, 1 kĭt'ĭ-a; 2 kĭt'ĭ-ă, *n. Bib. Gen.* x, 4.

Kit'ti-tas, 1 kĭt'ĭ-tas; 2 kĭt'ĭ-tăs, *n.* A county in central Washington; 2,414 sq. m.; capital, Ellensburg.

kit'ti-wake, 1 kĭt'ĭ-wāk; 2 kĭt'ĭ-wāk, *n.* A gull of the genus *Rissa*, having the hind toe rudimentary or absent. The common kittiwake (*R. tridactyla*) of the North Atlantic is white with a pearl-gray mantle and black-tipped outer wing-feathers. *R. brevirostris* is the red-legged kittiwake of Bering Sea. [From its cry.]

kit'tle', 1 kĭt'l; 2 kĭt'l, *vt.* [KIT'TLED; KIT'TLING.] [North. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** To tickle: often with *up.*

Come, *kittle up* your moorland-harp Wi' gleesome touch!
Burns *Second Epistle to J. Lapraik* st. 3.

2. [Scot.] To confuse with queries; puzzle. [< AS. *citelian*, tickle.] **kit'tel**†.

kit'tle, *vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To bring forth kittens; kitten.

kit'tle, *a.* [Scot.] Hard to manage; skittish; ticklish.

Men of genius are '*kittle*' guests, and, of all such, Carlyle was the *kittlest*. Pseonia *Carlyle in London* vol. ii, p. 61. [*c.* a. 1884.]

kit'tlish†.— kit'tle-bus", *a.* Busy about trifles.— **k. of hand,** quick to strike.— **kit'tly,** *a.* [Scot.] Easily tickled or touched; sensitive; ticklish.— **kit'ti-hend'ers,** *n.* [New Eng.] Thin ice which bends when skated on.

kit'tle', *n.* Kiddle: a corruption. [SKITTLE-PIN.

kit'tle, *n.* [Dial.] A kettle.— **kit'le-pin',** *n.* Same as KITTLE-STAFF.— **k.-staff,** *n.* [Dial., Ir.].

kit'tling, 1 kĭt'ĭng; 2 kĭt'ling, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] A tickling. [glish Biblical scholar.

Kitto, John (¹²/₁₈₀₄–¹¹/₁₈₅₄). An English

Kitt'son, 1 kĭt'so; 2 kĭt'o, **John** (²/₁₈₀₄–¹¹/₁₈₅₄). An En-

Kitt'son, 1 kĭt'sən; 2 kĭt'sŏn, *n.* A county in N. W. Minnesota; 1,059 sq. m.; capital, Hallock.

kit-tul', 1 kı-tŭl'; 2 kĭ-tŭl', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Persian palm. See under PALMYRA. 2. The fiber of the leafstalks of the jaggery-palm, for making baskets, ropes, mats, and other household articles. **kit-tool'**†.

kit'ty', 1 kĭt'ĭ; 2 kĭt'ĭ, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A kitten; pussy: a diminutive used in calling.— **kit'ty-cor"-nered,** *a.* Same as CATER-CORNERED: by confusion with *cat.*

kit'ty', 1 kĭt'ĭ; 2 kĭt'ĭ, *n.* A kit, quantity, or company. [Dim. of KIT, *n.*, 5.]

kit'ty', *n.* [KIT'TIES, *pl.*] A wooden bowl or drinking-vessel. [Cp. KIT, *n.*]

kit'ty', *n.* [KIT'TIES, *pl.*] In poker and other card-games, a part of the pool set aside for expenses. [< KITTY', < KIDCOTE, < *kid*, pp. of ME. *kithen* (< AS. *cȳthan*, make known, < *cāth*, known), + CORE', *n.*]

kit'ty', *n.* [KIT'TIES, *pl.*] A kittiwake. **kit'ti-wa-ke**†.

kit'ty-coat', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A rallold bird. (1) The coot. (2) The gallinule. (3) The water-rail.— **k.-needy,** *n.* [Local.] The sandpiper.— **k.-witch,** *n.* A small fish (*Cottus gobio*), found in the North and Mediterranean seas. 2. [Local, Eng.] The kittiwake.— **k.-wren,** *n.* [Eng.] The European wren.

kit'ty-ut, *n.* [Ir. or Slang.] A common jail.

Kit'ty', *n.* Diminutive of CATHERINE.

kit'ty-sol, 1 kĭt'ĭ-sel; 2 kĭt'ĭ-sŏl, *n.* A Chinese form of parasol, with oiled paper or silk on bamboo. [< Pg. *guitasol*, umbrella, < *guitar*, QUIT, + *sol* (< L. *sol*), sun.]

Kiu-kī-ang', 1 kyū'kĭ-äng'; 2 kyū'kĭ-äng', *n.* A treaty port in Kiangsi province, China; tea-trade center.

Kiu-ling', 1 kĭ-ling'; 2 kĭ-lĭng', *n.* A city and health-resort in Kiangsi province, China.

Ki-ung'chow', 1 kĭ-ung'chou'; 2 kĭ-ung'chow', *n.* A city, capital of Hainan Island, China.

Kiu-shu', 1 kĭ'ū-shū'; 2 kĭ-shu', *n.* Same as KYUSHU.

ki'va, 1 kē'va; 2 kē'vä, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A room built in a Pueblo village, beneath it, covered by earth, used for religious ceremonies, etc., entered by an opening in the roof.



Kiva at Nambe, N. M.

ki'vet, 1 kĭv'ĕt; 2 kĭv'et, *vt.* & *n.* [Dial.] Cover; shelter.

kiv'er', *n.* [Local, Eng.] A shallow keeve.

kiv'er, *v. t.* [Prov. Eng.] To cover.

kiv'ers, 1 kĭv'ərz; 2 kĭv'ĕrz, *n.* [New Eng.] The common sunfish or pumpkinseed. **kiv'vy**†.

ki'wi, 1 kī'wı; 2 kī'wi, *n.* [New Zealand.] [KI'WIS or KI'WIES, *pl.*] **1.** An apterygoid bird, having loose plumage, and long bill with nostrils near the tip; an apteryx, as *Apteryx australis* or *A. mantelli*: named from the note. The kiwi is nocturnal and feeds mostly on angleworms. **kī'vi**†; **kī'vi-kī'vi**†; **kī'wi-kī'wi**†. **2.** [Recent.] A non-flying member of the British Royal Air Force.



Kiwi. 1/18

kix', **kix'en'**. Same as KEX, KEXEN.

ki-yang', 1 kı-yĭng'; 2 kĭ-yĭng', *n.* Same as KIANG.

ki'yas, 1 kī'yəs; 2 kī'yŏs, *n. Mohammed. Law.* A set of rules derived by comparative interpretation from the Sunna, Hadith, and Ijmaa.

ki'yi', 1 kī'yī'; 2 kī'yī', **I.** *i.* [Colloq.] To yelp as or like a dog. **ki'-hi'**†. **II.** *n.* 1. A little dog. 2. The yelp of a dog, or a similar sharp cry. [Imit.]

Ki-Yu-en', 1 kĭ'yū-en'; 2 kĭ'-yu-ĕn', *n.* A town in Manchuria, China.

kiz'ge, kizh'le, *n.* Same as CASSIS'.

Ki-zil', 1 kı-zĭl'; 2 kĭ-zĭl', *n.* One of a tribe native to Yenisei-bash'; 2 kĭ-sĭl-bāsh'; 2 kĭ-zĭl-bāsh', *n.* A Persianized Turk of Afghanistan engaged in commerce. 2. Any colonist of Asia Minor or Turkistan or mixed descent. [HALYS.

Kiz'il-i-mak', 1 kĭz'ĭl-ĭ-măk'; 2 kĭz'il-ĭ-măk', *n.* A Persian name for the Halys.

Kiz'il-Kum', 1 kĭz'ĭl-kŭm'; 2 kĭz'il-kum', *n.* A sandy desert in Russian Turkestan, S. E. of Lake Aral. [Red sands.]

Kiz'il-Yar', 1 kĭz'ĭl-yär'; 2 kĭz'il-yär', *n.* A mountain range running north and south between the Pamir and E. Turkestan, central Asia; highest peaks Taghama and Musiagh-ata; each about 25,000 ft. high. [Red mountains.]

Kiz'il-ar', 1 kĭz'ĭl-är'; 2 kĭz'il-är', *n.* A fortified town in Terek Republic, N. Caucasia (Russia).

Kje'rulf, 1 kyē'rulf; 2 kyē'rulf, **Halfdan** (³/₁₈₁₅–⁸/₁₈₆₈). A Norwegian composer.

Kjö'ben-havn', *n.* [Dan.] Copenhagen

kjoek'ken-moed'ding, 1 kyū'kən-mūd'ĭng; 2 kyū'kĕn-mūd'ĭng, *n.* [Dan.] *Geol.* See SHELL-MOUND.

Kjö'len, 1 kyū'len *or* chū'len; 2 kyū'lĕn *or* chū'lĕn, *n.* A range of mountains between Norway and Sweden; highest point about 6,000 ft. [Norse, keel.]

k. k., *abbr.* [G.] Kaiserlich-königlich (imperial-royal).

K. K. K., *abbr.* Ku Klux Klan.

K. L., *abbr.* Knights of Labor.

kl., *abbr.* [L.] *Kalendæ* (Kalends); kilolitre.

Klaas, 1 klās; 2 klăs, *n.* [D.] See NICHOLAS.

Klad'no, 1 klăd'no; 2 klăd'no, *n.* A mining town in Bohemia.

klaf'ter, 1 klăf'tər; 2 klăf'tĕr, *n.* [G.] A linear, square, and cubic measure of 6 feet; a fuel measure corresponding to a cord.

Kla'gen-furt, 1 klā'gen-furt; 2 klā'gĕn-furt, *n.* A manufacturing town, capital of Carinthia, Austria.

Kla'math, 1 klā'măt; 2 klā'măt, *n.* 1. *Ethnol.* An American Indian of Lutuaman stock. See AMERICAN. 2. A river in S. Oregon and N. California; length, 275 m. from Lower Klamath Lake to the Pacific ocean. 3. A county in S. Oregon; 5,854 sq. m.; county-seat, Klamath Falls; formerly Linkville.

Klang, 1 klăng; 2 klăng, *n.* [Mal.] *Music.* A complex tone composed of fundamental and harmonics, and opposed to a simple tone.

— **klang'-far"be,** *n.* Tone-color; timbre.

Klap'ka, 1 klŏp'kə; 2 klăp'kă, **György** (¹/₁₈₂₀–⁶/₁₈₉₂). A Hungarian leader against Austria in 1849.

Klap'roth, 1 klāp'rōt; 2 klăp'rōt. *n.* **1. Heinrich Julius von** (³/₁₁/₁₇₈₃–³/₁₈₃₅), a German Oriental traveler. 2. **Martin Heinrich** (¹²/₂₁/₁₇₄₃–⁴/₁₈₁₇), a German chemist; discoverer of uranium, tellurium, and titanium.

klap-roth'o-lite, 1 klap-roth'o-lait; 2 klăp-rōth'o-lit, *n. Mineral.* A metallic brown copper-lime-bismuthite ($Cu_2BiLi_2Si_2$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< M. H. *Klaproth*, chemist.]

Klar'a, 1 klăr'ə; 2 klăr'ă, *n.* See CLARA.

klas'tic, kla'vi-er, etc. See CLASTIC, etc.

Klat'tau, 1 klăt'ou; 2 klăt'ou, *n.* A town in Bohemia.

Klau'di-us, 1 klou'dĭ-us; 2 klou'dĭ-us, *n.* [Dan., D., G., Sw.] Same as CLAUDIUS.

Klaus, 1 klous; 2 klous, *n.* 1. Same as NICOLAUS. See NICHOLAS. 2. See SANTA CLAUS. [L. Ger. *masc.*, the apostle's victory.]

Klau'sen-burg, 1 klou'zen-burg; 2 klou'zĕn-burh, *n.* 1. A county in Roumania; 1,940 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

Klaus'thal, 1 klous'tăl; 2 klous'tăl, *n.* A mining town in the N. Harz mountains, Prussia.

klea'gle, 1 klī'gl; 2 klā'gl, *n.* An officer of the Kuklux Klan.

— **king klaegle,** a superior officer who supervises and superintends the klaegles in a district. The Cook Cairo in 1800, and was assassinated there by a fanatic. [swift.

kle'cho, 1 klĕ'chō; 2 klĕ'cho, *n.* [E. Ind.] A species of treekiegl, 1 klīgl; 2 klāgl, *n.* [Eng.] The whirling-pout (*Gadus luscus*). 2. A large cod.

klei'do-graph, 1 klaĭ'do-graf; 2 klaĭ'do-grăf, *n.* An instrument resembling a typewriter, used to write the alphabet of the New York points system for the blind. [< Gr. *kleidos*, key, + *graphō*, write.]

Klein, 1 klaĭn; 2 klīn, *n.* 1. **Bernhard** (¹/₁₇₉₃–⁹/₁₈₃₂), a German composer. 2. **Felix** (⁵/₂₅/₁₈₄₉–), a German mathematician and educator. 3. **Jacob Theodor** (⁸/₁₃/₁₆₈₅–³/₁₇₅₉), a German naturalist; author. 4. **Julius Leopold** (¹/₁₄/₁₈₀₃–⁴/₁₈₇₆), a Jewish writer and dramatist.

klein'bok, 1 klīn'bok; 2 klīn'bŏk, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A duiker-bok (*Cephalophus pygmæus*). **kleen'bok**†.

klein-ho'vi-a, 1 klīn-hō'vĭ-a; 2 klīn-hō'vĭ-ă, *n. Bot.* A genus of southeastern Asiatic evergreen trees, constituted by a single species, *K. hospita*, grown in hothouses for its high flowers. [< M. *Kleinhof*, German botanist.]

Klein'ian, 1 klīn'ĭ-an; 2 klīn'ĭ-ăn, *a.* Pertaining to, formulated by, or designated in honor of the German mathematician Felix Klein.— **Kleinian coordinates** (*Math.*), in general line-coordinates, a system of coordinates formed by an identical equation in which the sum of their squares equals 0.— **K. function,** a function whose relation to a Kleinian group is that of a Riemann function to the corresponding Fuchsian group.— **K. group,** $\frac{\alpha z + \beta}{\gamma z + \delta}$ a group of linear substitutions represented by α, β, γ, and δ being imaginaries, and $\alpha\delta - \beta\gamma = 1$.

Kleist, 1 klaĭst; 2 klīst, *n.* 1. **Ewald Christian von** (⁷/₇/₁₇₁₅–¹/₁₇₅₉), a German poet. 2. **Heinrich von**, a famous German armies. 2. **Heinrich von** (⁶/₁₀/₁₇₇₇–¹¹/₁₈₁₁), a German poet and novelist.

Kleist von Nol'len-dorf, 1 nōl'en-dŏrf; 2 nōl'ĕn-dŏrf, **Friedrich Heinrich Ferdinand Emil,** Count (¹/₁₇₆₂–⁹/₁₈₂₃), Prussian field-marshal.

klem'ent-ite, 1 klĕm'ent-ĭt; 2 klĕm'ĕnt-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* An olive-green hydrated silicate of manganese, occurring in thin scales, closely related to daphnite. [< Dr. C. *Klement*, of Brussels.]

Klen'ze, 1 klĕn'tse, **Leo von** (²/₃₀/₁₇₈₄–¹/₁₈₆₄). A German architect; designed Glyptothek, Odeon, and Pinakothek in Munich, and Walhalla near Ratisbon.

klepht, 1 klĕft; 2 klĕft, *n.* A Thessalian bandit or partisan warrior. The Greek mountaineers rose from the 16th century till the war of Greek independence, fought against Turkish rule and plundered the plains were called *klephts*, while those who took service under the Turks and were employed to guard the valleys from the forays of the *klephts* were known as *armatoles*. [< Gr. *klephtēs*, thief, < *kleptō*, steal.]

— **klepht'ic,** *a.* — **klepht'ic,** *n.* Same as KLEPHT.

klep'to-bi-o-sis, 1 klep'to-bĭ-ō'sĭs; 2 klĕp'to-bĭ-ō'sĭs, *n. Biol.* The symbiotic relation of species of ants, one of which preys on the other. See SYMBIOSIS. [< Gr. *kleptō*, steal, + *bĭōsis*, < *bios*, life.] [class consisting of thieves.

klep'to-cra-cy, 1 klep-tok'ra-sĭ; 2 klĕp-tŏc'ra-cy, *n.* A ruling

klep'to-ma'ni-a, 1 klep'to-mā'nĭ-a; 2 klĕp'to-mā'nĭ-ă, *n.* A morbid or insane propensity to pilfer. There is a marked distinction in law between the tendency to steal, frequently present in connection with well-defined forms of insanity, and kleptomania, which is a defective mental characteristic bordering on insanity, but on one subject only. In England and most of the United States the principal subjects considered by the courts in discussing the responsibility of the accused, are the history of any hereditary taint, the absence of any motive, and the presence of neurotic symptoms. [< Gr. *kleptō*, steal, + MANIA.]

klep'to-ma'ni-ac, 1 klep'to-mā'nĭ-ak; 2 klĕp'to-mā'nĭ-ăc. **klep'to-ma'ni-ac,** 1 klep'to-mā'nĭ-ak; 2 klĕp'to-mā'nĭ-ăc. **I.** *a.* Relating to or of the nature of kleptomania. **klep'to-ma'ni-a-cal**†. **II.** *n.* One afflicted with kleptomania. **klep-ton'a-nist**†.

klep'to-pho'bi-a, 1 klep'to-fō'bi-ə; 2 klĕp'to-fō'bĭ-ă, *n. Pathol.* 1. Abnormal fear of becoming a thief. 2. Morbid fear of theft. [< Gr. *kleptō*, steal, + -PHOBIA.]

klep'to-scope, 1 klep'to-skōp; 2 klēp'to-scōp, *n.* A contrivance resembling a periscope, used on a submarine boat, and consisting of several prisms so arranged that objects above the surface of the water can be seen when the boat is submerged. [< Gr. *klepto*, steal, + -SCOPE.]

klet'ruch, *n.* Same as CLEKTUCH.

Kleu'ker, 1 klōi'ker; 2 klōi'ker, **Johann Friedrich** (¹⁰/₂₁1749–⁴/₁1827). A German Orientalist; translated the *Zend-Avesta.*

klick'et, 1 klik'et; 2 klik'ĕt, *n.* 1. *Fort.* A small opening or gate in a palisade, permitting egress and making sallies. 2†. Same as CLICKET. [< OF. *cliquet*, < *cliquer*, CLICK', v.] **klin'ket.**

klick'-tat, 1 klik'-tat; 2 klik'-tăt, *n.* A county in S. E. Washington; 2,079 sq. m.; county-seat, Goldendale.

Kliegl, 1 klig; 2 klēgl, *a.* Of or pertaining to or produced by a carbon light, emitting powerful actinic rays, used in motion-picture production: a protected trade-name. [< *Kliegl*, Am. electrician.] [ports.

Kling, 1 klig; 2 klĭng, *n.* A Dravidian of East-Indian seaports.

Kling'e-mann, 1 klig'e-man; 2 klĭng'e-măn, **Ernst August Friedrich** (⁹/₁₀1717–⁵/₁1813). A German dramatic poet.

Kling'en-stier"na, 1 klig'en-shēr'na; 2 klĭng'en-shēr'nă, **Samuel** (16088–1765). A Swedish mathematician and physicist.

Kling'en-stje"rna, 1 klig'en-stje'rna; 2 klĭng'en-stjĕr'nă, **Friedrich Maximilian von** (³/₁1753–⁴/₁1831). A German poet and dramatist.

Kling'sor, 1 klig'sor; 2 klĭng'sōr, *n.* In Wagner's *Parsifal*, a magician who in revenge for his exclusion from the knighthood of the Grail attempts to corrupt the knights by his arts, and, after failing with Parsifal, is destroyed together with his enchanted castle.

Kling'sor von Ung'er-land, 1 klig'zor fon ung'er-lant; 2 klĭng'sōr fŏn ung'er-lănd, a German author of the *Nibelungenlied*; supposed to have lived in the 13th century, but regarded by many as fabulous.

klink'er, 1 klink'or; 2 klĭnk'er, *n.* [S.+Ar. D.] A biscuit.

klink'stone', *n.* Same as CLINKSTONE.

kli'no-, 1 kli'no-; 2 klī'no-. For words beginning thus, see **Kli'o,** *n. Myth.* Same as CLIO.

klip, 1 klip; 2 klĭp, *n.* [S. and D.] A rock or stone; cliff; mountain.

klip'das, 1 klip'das; 2 klĭp'dăs, *n.* The Cape hyrax or rock-rabbit (*Hyrax capensis*), an ungulate mammal. **klip'dachs†.**

klip'fish', *n.* Same as CLIPFISH. Compare KLIPVISCH.

klip'hok', 1 klip'hōk'; 2 klĭp'hŏk', *n.* [S.+Ar. D.] Ruins of stone huts built by Kafirs.

klip'spring'er, 1 klip'spring'er; 2 klĭp'spring'er, *n.* A small antelope (*Oreotragus saltator*) of the rocky regions of N. E., E., and S. Africa, noted for its coarse, almost spiny, hair, its remarkable power of leaping up or down, and habit of walking or jumping on the very tips of its short hoofs. [D., cliff-springer.]


Klipspringer. 1/12

klip'bok'†.

klip'stein-ite, 1 klip'stoin-ait; 2 klĭp'stīn-īt, *n. Mineral.* A submetallic brown hydrated manganese silicate occurring in compact masses. [< Prof. von *Klipstein*, of Giessen.]

klip'tisch', 1 klip'tish'; 2 klĭp'tĭsh', *n.* [S. Afr.] 1. A large ophidioid fish (*Genyptrus blacodes*); rockfish: the ling of New Zealand. 2. Any of several blennioid fishes of the genus *Clinus*. 3. *superstitious* A fish in the comet's tail.

Klis, 1 klis; 2 klĭs, *n.* Same as CLISSA.

klon, klo'nal. Same as CLON, CLONAL.

Klon'dike, 1 klon'dīk; 2 klŏn'dīk, *n.* A tributary of the Yukon river, Yukon Territory; gold-fields. **Klon'dyke†.**

kloof, 1 klūf; 2 klōf, *n.* [S. Afr.] A mountain pass or cleft; a gorge or narrow valley. Compare CLOVE.

klop, 1 klop; 2 klŏp, *n.* A loud, unreasoning noise made by something falling on a hard surface. [Imitative.] **klop' klop"†.**

Klopsch, 1 klopsh; 2 klŏpsh, **Louis** (³/₁1852–³/₁1910). A German-American philanthropist; editor of the *Christian Herald.*

Klop'stock, 1 klop'stok; 2 klŏp'stŏk, **Friedrich Gottlieb** (²/₁1724–¹/₁1803). A German lyric and epic poet; author of religious dramas; *The Messiah.*

Klosh, 1 klosh; 2 klŏsh, *n. sing. & pl.* [Naut. Slang.] A sailor from Norway, Sweden, or Denmark.

klos'ter, *n.* [G.] Same as CLOISTER, *n.*, 2.

Klotz, 1 klōts; 2 klōts, *n.* 1. **Christian Adolph** (¹¹/₁1738–³/₁1771). A German philologist. 2. **Ehelnhold** (²/₁1807–¹/₁1870), a German philologist.

Klü'ber, 1 klü'ber; 2 klü'bĕr, **Johann Ludwig** (¹¹/₁1762–⁹/₁1837). A German jurist, law professor, and writer.

Klu'chef, 1 klu'chef; 2 klū'chĕf, *n.* A volcano in Kamchatka, E. Siberia: 16,988 ft. high. **Klu'chev-ska'ya†.**

Kluck, 1 klūk; 2 klŭk, **Alexander H. R. von** (1846–). A German general; led German advance on Paris, Aug.–Sept., 1914; checked at the Marne. [historian.

Kluit, 1 kloit; 2 klōit, **Adriaan** (³/₁1735–¹/₁1807). A Dutch

Kly-tai-mne'stra, *n.* Clytemnestra.

K. M., *abbr.* Knight of Malta.

km., *abbr.* Kilometer.—**km.²** Square kilometer.

K. Mess., *abbr.* Knight of Messina.

Kme'ty, 1 kmē'ti; 2 kmę'tỹ, **George** (1810–⁴/₁1865). A Hungarian general who fought against Austria in 1848–1849, and entered the Turkish service as Ismail Pasha in 1854.

K. M. H., *abbr.* Knight Military of Holstein.

K. M. J., *abbr.* [Bavaria.] Knight of Maximilian Joseph.

K. M. T., *abbr.* [Austria.] Knight of Maria Theresa.

K. N., *abbr.* Knowledge.

knab, 1 nab; 2 năb, *v.* [Dial. or Obs.] To nab.

knack, 1 nak; 2 năk, *n.* 1. 4. [Rare.] To make a sharp, quick sound; snap, click, or crack; specif., to gnash or grind the teeth. 2. [Prov. Eng.] To speak with affectation or vivaciously; sing. **II.** *t.* [Prov. or Obs.] 1. To cause to give forth a sound. 2. To crack; snap; mock. 3. To snatch.

knack, *n.* 1. The peculiar dexterity or aptness, acquired by long practise, that enables one to do a thing quickly and well; adroitness; facility; the trick of doing a thing.

> I have had . . . the mischief, no, to my shame sometimes prettily together; not without a foolish vanity in the poor *knack* that I had of doing so. RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies, Mystery of Life* p. 135. [w. & s. 1889.]

2. An adroit or clever device; also, a witty retort.

> For how should equal colours do the *knack*?
> Chameleons who can paint in white and black?
> POPE *Moral Essays* ep. ii. l. 155.

3. [Colloq.] A toy or plaything; a strenuous trifle; a knickknack. **knakke†.** 4. [Prov. Eng.] A figure made of corn, paraded in the harvest-home procession.

> When they have cut the Corn, the reapers assemble together; a *Knack* is made, which one placed in the middle of the company holds up, crying thrice 'a *Knack*,' which all the rest repeat.
> J. BRAND *Pop. Antiq., Harvest Home* p. 302. [c. & w. 1877.]

5†. A snap; click; filip; crack. **knack'ish†.** **knack'ish-ness†,** *n.*— **knack'y,** *a.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Having a knack; cunning; crafty.

knack'a-way, 1 nak'ə-wē; 2 năk'ə-wā, *n.* Same as KNOCK-AWAY.

knack'er, 1 nak'er; 2 năk'er, *n.* 1. A thing that knacks or knocks or is used as a knocker. 2. *pl.* Castanets or clappers; bones. Compare BONE, *n.*, 4 (1). 3. [Rare.] A maker of toys, knickknacks, or playthings.— **knacker's bounty** [Slang], a charity.

knack'ers, *n.* 1. [Eng.] A dealer in and slaughterer of old, diseased, or disabled horses; also, a dealer in second-hand materials, as rope, etc. [Prov. Eng.] (1) A maker of horse-collars, harness, and rope. (2) A worn-out old horse

knack'er-y, 1 nak'er-ı; 2 năk'er-ỹ, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IŞ, *pl.*] [Eng.] 1. A slaughter-yard for worn-out horses. 2. A junk-yard.

knack'-kneed', *a.* Same as KNOCK-KNEED.

knackt, *pp.* Knacked. S. S.

knag, *n.* [ENAGGED, ENAGD²; ENAG'GING.] **I.** *t.* Same as GNAW. **II.** *t.* Same as NAG.

knag, *n.* [Dial. Eng. or Obs.] A prouberant knot or knob, as a tine on a deer's antler, a peg, or *the top of a hill.*— **knag'gi-ness,** *n.*— **knag'gy,** *a.* 1. Full of knots; not smooth; uneven. **knag'ged‡.** 2. Uneven in temper; crotchety.

knaker, *n.* Knack.

knap, 1 nap; 2 năp, *n.* **I.** *t.* 1. [Archaic.] To break in pieces; strike smartly; snap. 2. [Rare.] To bite; nibble.

> I would she were in lying a man is that, as ever *knapped* ginger. SHAKESPEARE *Merchant of Venice* act iii. sc. i.

II. *i.* 1. To make a snapping sound. 2. [Prov. Eng.] To be curt in speech; talk snappishly. [< D. *knappen*, crack.]

knap'a, *n.* [< Arch. Celtic.] A sharp cracking noise: a sounding blow, slap, or stroke.

> I gave him such a *knap* over the head that I made his skull ring.
> Hood *Tales, Miss Gordon* p. 243. [w. & s. 1873.]

knap'l, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] 1. A flower-bud. 2. A swelling growth; protuberance; knob; button. 3. The crown of a hill; mound; peak.

knap'per, *n.* Same as bladder-campion.

knape†, 1 nēp; 2 năp, *n.* [Dial. Eng.] A frame in which to carry the straw that a thatcher uses.

Knapp, 1 nap; 2 năp, **Albrecht** (⁷/₁1798–⁶/₁1864), a German divine. 2. 1 nap; 2 năp, **Jacob** (¹²/₁1799–⁵/₁1874), an American Baptist revivalist.

knap'per, 1 nap'er; 2 năp'er, *n.* 1. A sort of football formerly played in Wales; also, the ball used in the game. 2. [Dial. Eng.] Hockey.

knappet†, *n.* A short or slight slumber; nap.

knap'per-y, 1 nap'er-ı; 2 năp'er-ỹ, *n.* [Dial. Eng. or Slang.] The knee: used often in the plural sense.

knap'per's, *n.* [Scot.] 1. A stone-breaker; specif., a maker of gun-flints. 2. A stonecutter's hammer.

knap'per-y, 1 nap'er-ı; 2 năp'er-ỹ, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IŞ, *pl.*] A place for breaking up stone or flints.

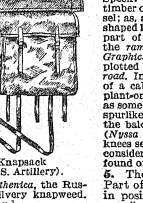
knap'ping, *n.* 1 nap'ing; 2 năp'ĭng, *n.* 1. A process of cheating in dice-play. 2. [Scot.] The act of breaking stone.— **knap'ping-ham"mer,** *n.* a long-handled steel hammer for breaking stones. **knapping machine,** *n.* An instantaneous stone-crushing machine; stone-breaker.

knap'pish†, *a.* Snappish.

knap'ple, 1 nap'l; 2 năp'l, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. To seize with the teeth; nibble; bite. 2†. To snap or break off noisily. [Freq. of KNAP, *v.*]

knap'py, 1 nap'ı; 2 năp'ỹ, *a.* [Scot.] Full of knaps or mounds.

knap'sack, 1 nap'sak'; 2 năp'săk', *n.* A bag or case of leather or strong cloth, used by soldiers, tourists, and travelers for carrying light personal luggage: usually strapped to the back. A blanket roll, or other contrivance, is a modern substitute used by soldiers. **knapsack, knappsack, knapsak, knapsack, knapsack pump, knapsack sprayer,** a spraying arrangement attached to a tank carried on the user's back.— **knap'sacked",** *a.* Furnished with a knapsack.— **knap'sack-ful,** *n.* As much as can be carried in a knapsack.— **knap'sack-ing,** *n.* The act of traveling with a knapsack.— **knap'sack'wise,** *adv.* In the manner of a knapsack.


Knapsack (U. S. Artillery).

knap'scap'†, *n.* A kind of helmet. **knape'scap'†; knap'scall'†; knap'scull'; knap'skull'.**

knapt, *pp.* Knapped. S. S.

knap'weed", 1 nap'wīd'; 2 năp'wēd', *n.* 1. A common European weed (*Centaurea nigra*), naturalized in the United States in meadows and pastures, with heads of purplish flowers, sometimes called *bullweed.* 2. Any of various other species of *Centaurea*, as *C. cyanus*, the bluebottle, *C. rhaponticum*, the Russian knapweed, and *C. cymnocarpa*, the silvery knapweed. [< KNAP² (< AS. *cnæp*, hilltop) + WEED¹, *n.*]

knar, 1 nār; 2 năr, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] 1. A short thick-set man. 2. A knot in wood. 3. A high, steep rock. **knarre†; knaur†.**

Knares'bor-ough, 1 nārz'bur-o; 2 nārz'bŏr-o, *n.* A market-town in West Riding, Yorkshire, England.

knark, 1 nārk; 2 nărk, *n.* [Slang, Eng.] 1. A sour-tempered old man. 2. A low-class informer in the pay of the police.

knarl, 1 nārl; 2 nărl, *n.* Same as KNUR.

knarred, 1 nārd; 2 nărd, *a.* Having knars or knots; knotty; gnarled. **knar'ry†.**

> The *knarred* and crooked cedar trees.
> LOWELL-GROW *Building of the Ship* st. 5.

knas'ter, 1 knas'ter; 2 knăs'tĕr, *n.* Same as CANASTER.

knave†, *vt.* 1. To prove a knave. 2. To make a knave of.

knave, 1 nēv; 2 năv, *n.* 1. A person of habitual dishonesty; tricky, deceitful man; mean scoundrel; rogue.

> *Knave* . . . signified originally . . . a 'boy.' Subsequently, it meant servant: thus Paul, in Tindale's version of the New Testament, reverently terms himself 'a *knave* of Jesus Christ.'
> MATTHEWS *Words and their Uses* p. 295. [s. c. s. 1877.]

2. A playing-card on which is pictured a servant or soldier; the jack. 3. A familiar friend; chum. 4†. A boy; especially, a boy servant; also, any male servant. [< AS. *cnafa*, servant, boy.]— **knave bairn** [Scot.], a baby boy; a male child. **k. child†.**

knav'er-y, 1 nēv'er-ı; 2 năv'er-ỹ, *n.* [-IES, 1 -IZ; 2 -IŞ, *pl.*] 1. The character or actions of a knave; deceitfulness in dealing; roguery; dishonesty; fraud. 2. [Rare.] The character of being pleasantly mischievous; frolicsomeness; sportiveness.

> He was full of *jests*, and *gipes*, and *knaueries*.
> SHAKESPEARE *King Henry V.* act iv. sc. 7.

knave'ship, 1 nēv'ship; 2 năv'shĭp, *n.* 1. The condition of being a knave: used as a mock title. 2†. *Scots Law.* A portion of meal or grain given to a mill-servant as his due.

knav'ish, 1 nēv'ish; 2 năv'ĭsh, *a.* 1. Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a knave; knave-like: fraudulent.

> To lay duties on a commodity exported which our neighbors want is a *knavish* attempt to get something for nothing.
> B. FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol. ii, p. 443. [L. 1884.]

2. Full of mischief; roguish; frolicsome.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

knaw†, *vt. & n.* Gnaw.

knaw'el, 1 nē'el; 2 nę'ĕl, *n.* A much-branched spreading weed (*Scleranthus annuus*) of the family *Silenaceæ*, with awl-shaped leaves and inconspicuous flowers clustered in the forks. [Cp. G. *knauel*, clew of thread.]

knead, 1 nīd; 2 nēd, *vt.* 1. To mix and work into a homogeneous mass, especially with the hands; said of plastic substances, as dough or clay.

> He half a bushel of their flour hath take,
> And bade his wife go *knead* it in a cake.
> CHAUCER *C. T., Reeve's Tale* l. 173.

2. In massage, to operate upon, as the muscles of a patient, by squeezing, pressing, and slapping, in a manner analogous to kneading dough. 3. To fashion, mold, or mingle as by kneading.

> Him Heaven had modell'd of more potent stuff,
> CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 2, p. 20. [E.]

[< AS. *cnedan*, knead.] **knedet.— knead'ing-trough",** *n.* A species of trough, tub, or tray, for holding dough while kneading. **k.-tub†.— knead, n.** [Rare.] The action of kneading, as in massage.— **knead'a-bl(e",** *a.* Fit to be kneaded.— **knead'er,** *n.* One who or that which kneads. Specif.: (1) A baker. (2) A machine or apparatus for kneading: a dough-kneader.— **knead'ing-ly,** *adv.* [Rare.] In a manner analogous to kneading.

knebel, 1 nēb'el; 2 nĕb'ĕl, Karl Ludwig von (¹¹/₁2a1744–²/₁2a1834). A German poet and miscellaneous writer.

kneb'el-ite, 1 neb'el-ait; 2 nĕb'ĕl-īt (KNI), *n. Mineral.* A variously colored brittle manganesoferous manganese-magnesium silicate, $(Fe,Mn,Mg)_3SiO_4$, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system, and belonging to the olivin group. [< Major von *Knebel.*]

Knecht Ru'pert, 1 knēkt rū'pert; 2 knĕkt rŭ'pert. *G. Legend.* A hobgoblin who punishes children at Christmastide, striking those who have been bad with a switch and rewarding the good with nuts from a bag.

knech, 1 nek; 2 nĕk, *n.* [Eng.] *Naut.* A twisting of a rope or of a cable or hawser.

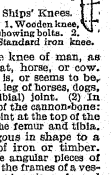
knee, 1 nī; 2 nē, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. In ship-building and carpentry, to strengthen or connect with knees; as, *kneed* timbers. 2. To disable (an animal) by cutting the knee. 3. To touch or strike with the knee. 4. To give an angular form to; as, corn *kneed* by the wind. 5. [Archaic.] To petition in a kneeling attitude: 2 kneel to. **II.** *i.* To kneel. 2.

To bend in an angle; as, the wind *kneed* at the *knee.* [< AS. *cnēowian*, kneel, < *cnēow*, knee.]— **to knee out,** to change a course abruptly and go back in the direction of the starting-point.

knee, *n.* 1. The joint or region about the joint between the thigh and the leg.

> All *knees* to these shall bow, of them that bide
> In heaven, or earth, or under earth in hell.
> MILTON *P. L.* bk. ii. l. 331.

2. A region considered similar to the knee of man, as that about the carpal joint in the cat, horse, or cow. In animals, the joint in the leg which is, or seems to be, similar to a human knee; as, the knee of horses, dogs, and similar animals, the stifle (femorotibial) joint. (2) In the fore leg, the carpal joint as the top of the cannon-bone: said of hoofed beasts. (3) In birds, the joint at the top of the tarsus. (4) In insects, the junction of the femur and tibia. 3. In construction, something analogous in shape to a bent human knee, as a bent piece of iron or timber. *Specif.:* (1) *Naval Arch.* One of the angular pieces of timber or iron connecting the beams and the frames of a vessel; as, a dagger-*knee.* (2) *Carp.* An angular piece of wood shaped like a knee naturally grows, or is cut to. The outer part of the back of a hand-rail, as distinguished from the *ramp.* (4) *Mach.* An elbow-joint or toggle-joint. (5) *Graphics.* A sharp turn or projection in a line in a plotted curve. (6) *Anat.* Any knee-shaped part. (7) *Rail-road.* In a rog, the throat. (8) The curve of the upper part of a cabriole. 4. *Bot.* (*a*) A sharp bend, or knee-like, plant-organ. (*b*) A joint in certain hollow-stemmed plants, as some of the grasses. (*c*) Any of the upward projections, spurlike or angular, from the roots of swamp trees, especially the bald cypress (*Taxodium distichum*) and the tupelo-gum (*Nyssa sylvatica*). Formerly it was supposed that such knees served as aeration-organs, but now many authorities consider them strengthening developments. They are found only on trees growing in water.


Ships' Knees.
1, Wooden knee, with bolts. 2. *Standard iron knee.*

5. The part of a garment covering the knee. 6. Part of some natural object (a hill, etc.) corresponding in position to the knee of a man. 7. Obeisance; genuflexion; supplicatory, or reverential bending of the knee. 8. [Rare.] A prominent rock or crag. 9†. A curtsey. [< AS. *cnēo*, knee, L. *genu*, Gr. *gonu*.]— **capped knee** (*Vet.*), an inflammatory disease of the bursa patellæ. **knee'shaft",** *n.* [Scot.] A child not yet able to walk.— **k.-ball,** *n. Entom.* Same as MOULTA.— **k.-board,** *n.* 1. The rear part of the frame or thigh. 2. A board for the knee to slide over in washing cotton yarn, which acts as a tension.— **k.-boot,** *n.* 1. A boot running up to the knee. 2. An apron of leather to cover one's knees in a carriage, on horseback, etc. A medieval defense for the knee, being a stout leathern cap or covering strapped to the leg over the knee.— **k.-brush,** *n.* (usually *pl.*) 1. A tuft of hair upon the knee of the bending cotton yarn, which acts as a tension.— **k.-boot,** *n.* 1. A boot running up to the knee. 2. An apron of leather to cover one's knees in a carriage, on horseback, etc. A medieval defense for the knee, being a stout leathern cap or covering strapped to the leg over the knee.— **k.-brush,** *n.* (usually *pl.*) 1. A hairy mass covering the legs of bees, and enabling them to carry pollen from the flower to the hive.— **k.-cap,** *n.* A knee-bone.— **k.-cords,** *n. pl.* [Rare.] Knee-breeches of corduroy.— **k.-crooking,** *n.* Bending the knee in adulatory cringing; obsequious.— **k.-dcep,** *a.* 1. Rising to the knee. 2. Sunk to the knee.— **k.-drill,** *n.* The action of kneeling in prayer in response to a command.— **k.-fashion,** *n.* Same as **k.-guard,** *n.* A knee-boss.— **k.-gusset,** *n.* In armor, the gusset at the knee. Compare GUSSET.— **k.-halter,** *n.* To tie the rope of a halter to the knee of an animal in order to check movement.— **k.-hole,** *n.* The space between the line of drawers on either side of a desk, into which the knees of the sitter extend; also, a desk or table so arranged.— **k.-hull,** *n.* The knee-bone.— **k.-jerk,** *n.* Jerking of the knee caused by a sudden twitch of the quadriceps muscle. **k.-kick†.— k.-knaps,** *n. pl.* [Eng.] Leather caps worn over the knees by thatchers.— **k.-knapt,** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Knock-kneed.— **k.-lyre,** *n. Mus.* The viola da gamba.— **k.-movement,** *n. Mech.* The mechanism operating a toggle-joint.— **k. of the head,** a strong transverse bar bordering the stern of a ship.— **k.-piece,** *n.* 1. See KNEE, 3 (1) & (2). 2. A knee-boss. 3. *Ship-building.* A knee.— **k.-pine,** *n.* A variety of Euro-

pean low mountain-pine (*Pinus montana pumilio*): rarely above two feet high.—**k.-pipe**, *n.* A pipe-joint in the shape of a bent knee.—**k.-plate**, *n.* A protecting steel plate used about the 15th century as a protection from the barrier in tilting, and generally attached to the left leg of the combatant.—**k.-protector**, *n.* A sheepskin used by sportsmen.—**k.-punch**, *n.* A bent punch used to pick out plugs from cylinders.—**k.-rafter**, *n.* A rafter having its lower end bent downward so as to rest firmly upon the wall.—**k.-roof**, *n.* A curbroof.—**k.-scab**, *n.* *Vet.* Mock-knee.—**k.-sprung**, *a.* *Vet.* Having the knees bent, instead of normally straight, as a result of natural weakness or of disease or ill treatment.—**k.-stick**, *n.* A wonder pliable, as a skin in leather-manufacturing, by means of the knee.—**knee'-stead**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The place of the knee.—**k.-stone**, *n.* *Arch.* A curved stone used to support a gable-slope.—**k.-stop**, *n.* A knee-swell.—**k.-strap**, *n.* The wrought-iron facing of the knee-timber in a railroad-car, connecting the stirrup with the endsill.—**knee'-string'**, *n.* A tendon of the knee.—**k.-swell**, *n.* A lever worked by a side motion of the knee, to operate the swell of a reed-organ or kindred instrument.—**k.-tied**, *a.* *Vet.* Malformed in the cannon bones: said of horses.—**k.-timber**, *n.* 1. Timber adapted to making knees, from being naturally or artificially bent. 2. In car-building, the platformsill that embraces the endsill. 3. See KNEE, *n.*, 3 (*l*).—**k.-tributer**, *n.* Tribute given by kneeling.—**k.-viol**, *n.* The viola da Gamba.—**k.-worship**, *n.* Worship paid by kneeling.—**sprung k.**, a knee, in a horse, under or donkey, bent forward by reason of the shrinking of its flexor tendons.—**to give or offer the k.**, to act the part of a second in a fight.

knee'-bend, *n.* The popping of the knee.

knee'-breech"es, *n.* 1 nē'-brich-ĕz; 2 nē'-brich-ĕz, *n. pl.* Breeches extending from the waist to a point just below the knee: formerly in common use, but now worn chiefly by young boys and in athletic sports.

knee'-cap', *n.* 1 nē'-kap'; 2 nē'-ĕap', *n.* 1. An external covering for the knee, frequently worn as a protection by carpenters, carpet-layers, and horses. 2. A knee-bops. 3. *Surg.* A bag filled with either ice or water, used as an application to a knee.

knee'cap', *n.* Same as PATELLA.

kneed, 1 nēd; 2 nēd, *a.* 1. Possessed or provided with knees; as, *kneed* timber (that available for ship-building). 2. Having knees (in certain condition): in compounds; as, *sore-kneed*. 3. Formed like an obtuse angle or a bent knee: geniculate.

kneed'-grass', *n.* 1 nēd'-gras'; 2 nēd'-grăs', *n.* Foxtail-grass (*Chætochloa verticillata*). **knee'-grass"**, *n.*

knee'-guard', **k.-halter**, etc. See KNEE, *n.*, 1.

knee'-high', 1 nē'-hī'; 2 nē'-hī', *a.* Reaching as high as the knees.—**k.-high to a grasshopper** [Colloq. or Humorous, U. S.], of small dimensions; very short.

knee'-hol"ly, 1 nē'-hol'; 2 nē'-hŏl'y, *n.* Same as BUTCHER'S-BROOM. **knee'-holm"**, KNEE-HOLLY. **knee'-ver"t** [Prov. Eng.].

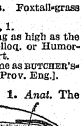
knee'-i"ron, **k.-jerk**. See under KNEE, *n.*

knee'-joint', 1 nē'-joint'; 2 nē'-jŏint', *n.* 1. *Anat.* The articulation between the femur and the tibia, in which the patella shares. 2. A joint made or stiffened by a knee, as in ship-building or carpentry. 3. *Mach.* A toggle-joint.—**k.-joint"ed**, *a.* Having a toggle-jointed. 2. *Bot.* Geniculate.

kneel, 1 nēl; 2 nēl, *vi.* [KNELT or KNEELED, KNEELING; KNEELING.] To fall on the knees; support the body on the bended knee or knees; bend or incline the knee: sometimes followed by *down*.

/ Breathless, I said among the *kneeling* folk.

OWEN MEREDITH *Wanderer, Morning and Meeting*, st. 3.



Knee-joint.
A vertical section and horizontal section through the knee-joint, *t*, femur; *tp*, tibia; *p*, patella.

Knee'land, 1 nī'land; 2 nē'land, **Ab-ner** (*t*/1774–8/1844). An American Baptist preacher who became a mem; *c*, *c*, special liberal Universalist, then a Deist, then a Baptist. He finally became convinced, was immersed for blasphemy.

kneel'er, 1 nīl'-er; 2 nēl'-er, *n.* 1. One who kneels, or who works on the knees. 2. [K-] *Arch.* (1) A penitent of the third stage in the early Eastern church, who was allowed to be present at divine service only till the eucharistic office was completed, and was obliged to kneel near the door with catechumens. (2) In the early church, one of the second class of catechumens, who were admitted to the opening portion of the liturgy, and were dismissed after the prayer offered for them, while they kneel, with bowed heads. 3. A kneeling-place: some convenience for kneeling, as a cushion.

Arch. A stone in which some course or ornament begins a new direction, as at the base of an arch; also, the support of the coping of a gable. *Mining.* The triangular connection by which a horizontal motion is changed to a vertical one, as in certain mine-pumps.

knee'let, 1 nī'let; 2 nē'let, *n.* [Rare.] A covering for the knee; genuflex.—**knee'-plece**. [ARTHUR, *Letitia*, *n.*

kneel'ing-ly, 1 nīl'ing-li; 2 nēl'ing-ly, *adv.* In a kneeling **knee'lyre**, **k.-movement**. See KNEE, *n.*

knee'pan", 1 nī'pan'; 2 nē'păn', *n.* Same as PATELLA.

knee'-piece", **k.-rafter**, **k.-swell**, etc. See under KNEE.

Knee'ſlow"ort, 1 nī'-flō'-ert; 2 nē'-flō'-ert, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of shrubby herbs of the family *Onagraceæ*, with narrow leaves and yellow diurnal flowers, spicate or racemose. The capsules are club-shaped and 4-winged. These plants, about 30 species, occur chiefly in the temperate regions of North America. [< F. *G. Knieff*, botanist of Strasburg.]

knef'pe, 1 knef'-pe; 2 knĭfe, *n.* KENEPEN, *pl.*] [C.] A beerhouse or tavern for social assemblage of German university students, often characterized by drinking-bouts.

Kneipp, 1 knīp; 2 knīp, **Sebastian** (*t*/1821–*t*/1897). A Bavarian priest, hydropathist, and author.—**Kneipp'ism**, *n.* Hydropathy as advocated by Pastor Kneipp, a special feature of which was walking barefoot over dewy grass.

Kneis'sel, 1 knīs'sel; 2 knīs'el, **Franz** (*t*/1858–), A Roumanian-American violinist; established the Kneisel quartet.

kneisel, *pp.* Kneiled. S. S.

knell, 1 nel; 2 nĕl, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. [Poet.] To call or summon by a knell, or as by a knell.

The hour that in a distant year Should *knell* them to the tomb.

WORDSWORTH, *Remembrance*, st. 3.

2. To announce or proclaim sadly or warningly. 3†. To strike; knock. 4†. To toll.

II. *i.* [Poet.] 1. To sound a knell, as a tolling bell; toll.

Tears are falling while the bell is *knelling*.
HOOD *Haunted House* pt. ii, st. 1.

2. To give a sad or warning sound.

All that poets sing, and grief hath known,
Of hopes laid waste, *knells* in that word, Alone!
BULWER-LYTTON *New Timon* pt. ii, st. 7.

[< AS. *cyllan*, knock; imitative] **knill**, *n.*

knell, *n.* 1. The stroke of a bell when tolled slowly and solemnly, as to announce a death or a funeral.

And bade the passing *knell* to toll For welfare of a parting soul.
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 3, st. 33.

2. Hence, that which announces or foretells death or passing away; an evil omen; as, his words were the *knell* of their happiness [< AS. *cyll*, < *cyllan*, knock.]

Knel'fer, 1 nel'er; 2 nĕl'er, **Sir Godfrey** (*t*/1646–*t*/1723). A German portrait-painter who settled in England; was court painter to five monarchs.

knelt, 1 nelt; 2 nĕlt, *imp. & pp.* of KNEEL, *v.*

Knephⁿ, 1 nef; 2 nĕf, *n.* *Egypt. Myth.* A god having the body of a man and the head of a ram.

kne-shen'e-ka, 1 kne-shen'i-ka; 2 knē-shēn'e-ka, *n.* The Alaska dewberry. [< Russ. *nyazanika*.]

knet†, **knette†**, *imp. & pp.* of KNIT, *v.*

knet, 1 net, 2 nĕt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. Same as KNOT. 2. The ring-plover, linnet.

knet'tles, 1 net'lz; 2 nĕt'ls, *n. pl.* Same as KNITTLE, 1 (2).

knev'el, *v.* [Scot.] Same as NEVEL.

knew, 1 nū; 2 nū, *imp.* of KNOW, *v.*

knick, *n.* & *v.* Same as NICK.

Knibb, 1 nib; 2 nĭb, **William** (*t*/1803–12/1845). An English Baptist missionary, who promoted the abolition of slavery in the West Indies.

knib'ber, 1 nib'ar; 2 nĭb'er, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A male deer when the antlers first appear; a pricker.

Knibbs, 1 nibz; 2 nĭbz, **George Handley** (*t*/1858–). An Australian scientific educator and editor; commonwealth statistician of Australia from 1906.

knick, *vt.* To crack or snap lightly, as the fingers.

Knick, *abbr.* Knickerbocker.

knick'e-bein, 1 knik'e-bān; 2 knĭk'e-bīn, *n.* [G.] A drink of brandy or whisky and a cordial with the yolk of an egg.

knick'en, 1 nik'en; 2 nĭk'en, [Prov. Eng.] A game in which stones are thrown somewhat as in the game known as duck on the rock. See under DUCK1. 2. A clay playing-marble. Same as CHUCKERS.

Knick'er-bock"er, 1 nik'er-bok'er; 2 nĭk'er-bŏk'er, *n.* 1. A descendant of one of the Dutch families that settled New Netherlands.

I find that the Dutch descent prides themselves upon being 'genuine *Knickerbockers*.'
IRVING *Knickerbocker, Author's Apology* p. 14. [*c. p. r.* 1860.]

2. [*c.*] *pl.* Loose knee-breeches gathered below the knee, worn by boys, sportsmen, tourists, and cyclists: an imitation of those worn by the Dutch and New-Netherlanders in the 17th century; loosely, any knee-breeches: extended to include the long hose or the entire dress worn with them. 3. An undergarment for women. [< Diedrich *Knickerbocker*, typical Dutch character, created as the author of Irving's *History of New York*.]

knick'er-bock"ered, *a.* Wearing knickerbockers.

knick'er-bock"ers, *n. pl.* Same as KNICKERS.

knick'er-bock"er, 1 nik'er-bok'er; 2 nĭk'er-bŏk'er, *n.* 1. A small article, more for ornament than use; a showy trifle; trinket; toy: also, a light table delicacy; a kickshaw.

One may wander by the hour . . . picking up those *knickknacks*, trifling in the country of their origin, which are certain to be curiosities elsewhere.
BAYARD TAYLOR *Beauties Old Mexico* ch. 4, p. 42. [*c.* 1883.]

2†. An artful trick; a pretty device. [Reduplication of KNACK, *n.*]—**knick'knack"a-to-ry**, *n.* [Humorous.] 1. A collection or knickknacks. 2. The house or place where such knickknacks are kept.—**knick'knacks**, *n.* Having knickknacks. **knick'knack"et†** [Scot.]—**knick'knack"er**, *n.* A collector of knickknacks; a trifler.—**knick'-knack"er-y**, *n.* Knickknacks collectively; a quantity or set of curiosities.

knick'y-knack"ers, 1 nik'i-nak'erz; 2 nĭk'y-năk'erz, *n. pl.* [Colloq.] Clappers. See CLAPPER1, 1 (2).

knick'y-knock, 1 nik'i-nok; 2 nĭk'y-nŏk, *n.* Same as KNICKNACK.

knife, 1 naif; 2 nīf, *vt.* [KNIFED; KNIF'ING.] 1. To spread or work over with a knife, as pigments. 2. To produce by means of a knife, as distinguished from another tool. 3. *Hort.* To graft with the knife; prune. 4. [Slang.] (1) To stab, cut, or kill with or as with a knife. (2) [U. S.] Figuratively: (*a*) To give an underhand blow that will result in defeat or ruin; especially, to defeat or try to defeat in the candidate of one's party) at the polls by secretly working for the opposite side. (*b*) To get the better of in a bargain.—**knif'er**, *n.*

knife, *n.* [KNIVES, 1 naivz; 2 nīvz, *pl.*] 1. A blade, usually of steel, with one sharpened edge, set in a handle, for cutting. *Mining.* An edged blade forming part of an implement for making coal. A cutlas or sword: now poetical or rhetorical only. [Polit. Slang.] Underhand argument or opposition as to get to this *knife*. [< AS. *cnif*, *cnīf*.]—**Bowie knife**, a clasp-knife stamped with the name Barlow, long famous in the United States in the early part of the 19th century.—**Billy Barlow k.**—**Greaſe k.**, a long, slender knife with which linear extraction for cataract is made.—**knife'bar"**, *n.* The cutter-bar of a mowing- or reaping-machine.—**k.-basket**, *n.* A basket to hold knives.—**k.-bayonet**, *n.* See BAYONET.—**k.-board**, *n.* 1. A board on which to clean table-knives. 2. [Colloq., Eng.] A double seat running along the top of an omnibus.—**k.-box**, *n.* 1. A box to hold knives. 2. Same as GRIFF.—**k.-boy**, *n.* A boy employed to clean table-knives; scullery-boy.—**k.-bracelet**, *n.* [Central Afr.] An iron bracelet with its edge sharpened into a weapon.—**k.-dagger**, *n.* An old form of one-edged dagger with a long and heavy blade.—**k.-edge**, *n.* 1. An edge sharpened like that of a knife: specif., a wedge of steel with a fine edge, serving as a futerum, as for a balance-beam or a pendulum. 2. The girdle of a gem, in cutting.—**k.-edged**, *a.*—**k.-file**, *n.* See FILE.—**knife'fish"**, *n.* A cyprinid (*Pelecus cultratus*) of eastern Europe having a keeled abdomen.—**k.-grass**, *n.* A tropical American sedge (*Scleria latifolia*) with hard and sharp-edged leaves.—**k.-grinder**, *n.* 1. A grinder and sharpener of knives, scissors, etc.: generally itinerant. 2. An emery-wheel or other machine for grinding knives, particularly ones for grinding long blades, as of paper-cutting or wood-planing machines. 3. [Eng.] The goatsucker. 4. A Cayion cicada which emits grinding sounds.—**k.-hilt**, *n.* A metal piece fixed or pivoted on the back of a carving-fork, to protect the carver's hand in case the knife should slip.—**k.-handle**, *n.* 1. The handle of a knife. 2. [pl.] *Bot.* Same as KNIFE-TREE.—**k.-head**, *n.* That part of a harvester to which the knife is attached and the pitman connected.—**k.-hook†**, *n.* A sickle.—**k.-jack**, *n.* Same as JACK1, *n.*, 2 (*p*).—**k.-key**, *n.* A compass-key with a blade at one end.—**k.-lanyard**, *n.* A lanyard to which a sailor's knife is attached.—**k.-man**, *n.* A skilled worker in archeological excavations, who uses a knife where a shovel might destroy hidden treasures.—**k.-money**, *n.* A knife-shaped bronze currency formerly used in China.—**k.-plait**, *n.* *Needlework.* An overlapping tuck about the width of the blade of a table-knife.—**k.-pleat**†, *n.*—**k.-plait"**, *v.*—**k.-rest**, *n.* 1. A receptacle to hold sil upon which to rest a carving-knife or -fork after use. 2. A bench or support for keeping knives in position while being ground.—**k.-roller**, *n.* A polishing-roller for knife-blades or points.—**knife'smith"**, *n.* A cutler.—**k.-stone**, *n.* A whetstone; hone.—**k.-switch**, *n.* *Elec.* See SWITCH.—**k.-tool**, *n.* 1. A knife-shaped cutting-tool.—**k.-trick"**, *n.* 2. A minute disk for cutting wave-lines and the like in seal engraving. 3. A thin narrow finishing-tool used with a hone.—**k.-tray**, *n.* A tray for holding knives.—**k.-worm**, *n.* Any cutworm.—**pair of knives†**, scissors.—**recording k.**, *n.* The cutting stylus of a phonograph with which the words are inscribed.—**to be, or go, under the knife**, to be undergoing, or to submit oneself to, a surgical operation.—**war to the k.**, mortal conflict; bitter and unrelenting opposition.—**woman's k.** [Eskimo], same as ULU.

[Important knives, such as **bowie-k.**, *clasp-k.*, *fruit-k.*, *hunting-k.*, *jack-k.*, *paper-k.*, *penknife*, *pocket-k.*, *scalping-k.*, etc., will be found defined in appropriate places.]

Knives are named (1) from the things they are used upon or from the manner of their use; as, **abscess-knife**, **amputating-k.**, **bark-k.**, **boning-k.** (for poultry and game), **bread-k.**, **buling-k.** (for budding trees), **butcher-k.**, **butter-k.**, **cane-k.**, **carving-k.**, **cataract-k.**, **cavalry-k.** (used red hot, in surgery), **cheese-k.**, **chipping-k.** (for cutting sheet lead), **corn-k.**, **corn-stripping k.**, **dissecting-k.**, **dressing-k.**, **erasing-k.**, **fish-k.** (for filleting fish), **gage-k.** (gaging the depth of cut), **gold-k.** (for cutting gold-leaf), **grafting-k.**, **ham-k.**, **harvester-k.**, **hay-k.**, **hemp-k.**, **hollowing-k.**, **honey-comb-k.** (for uncapping), **honey-k.** (for cutting the honeycomb), **leaning-k.** (for cutting lean meat from whale-blubber), **leather-k.**, **mincing-k.**, **nail-k.** (for trimming finger-nails), **opening-k.** (for oysters, tin cans, etc.), **paper-k.**, **paring-k.**, **pruning-k.** or **shredding-k.**, **putty-k.** (for window-frames), **raising-k.** or **razing-k.** (for setting up cask-staves), **reed-k.** or **tuning-k.** (for tuning organ-pipes), **riving-k.** (for splitting shingles or staves), **rubber-k.**, **scaling-k.**, **shoe-k.**, **skinning-k.** (used at abattoirs and by hunters and taxidermists), **skiving-k.**, **slivering-k.**, **snow-scraper-k.** (an Eskimo snow-scraper), **sorghum-k.**, **spalding-k.** or **spalting-k.** (for splitting codfish), **splitting-k.** (for splitting leather or diamond-cloth), **stamping-k.** (used by shoemakers), **stopping-k.**, a putty-knife; also for use on leaded windows), **straw-k.**, **striking-k.** (for pounding newly tanned hides), **stripping-k.** (for stripping sorghum or corn-stalks of leaves), **thwacking-k.** (for beating out flax-fibre, as in a thwacking-frame), **tobacco-k.**, **turf-k.** (for paring down the sides of trenches), **unhairing-k.** (for scraping hair from limed hides); (2) from the parts of which they consist; as, **double or parallel k.** (with parallel blades, for dividing objects into thin plates for microscopic examination, etc.), **halfmoon or moon k.** (with a crescent-shaped blade, for shaving parchment skins), **plow-k.** (flat, round-nosed, and chisel-edged: the cutting knife in a plow paper-cutter), **round k.** (a half-moon knife used by saddlers, or a skinscraping annular knife).

knight, 1 nait; 2 nīt, *vt.* To confer the honor of knighthood upon; dub or make (one) a knight. See illus. under DUB.

John Chester, Esquire, M. P., attended court—went up with an address, . . . caught the fancy of the King, . . . was *knighted*.
HALLAM *Barnaby Rudge* ch. 1, p. 1. [*c.* 1854.]

knight, *n.* 1. In medieval times, a man of gentle birth, bred to the profession of arms, and admitted, generally after service as an esquire, to honorable military rank by special ceremonies, involving the accolade, by the sovereign or his representative.

Three virtues may particularly be noticed, as essential, in the estimation of mankind, to the character of a *Knight*: loyalty, courtesy, and munificence.
HALLAM *Middle Ages* p. 514. [*c.* 1854.]

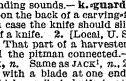
Such terms as *knight bannaret*, *knight baronet*, *knight companion*, and *knight templar* are to be considered as compounds. In the plural each word takes the inflection: as, *knights templars*, etc. In *knight errant* the second word is an adjective, and the term means 'errant knight.' Some of the English terms of these kinds have been often erroneously treated as compounds, *knight-errant* being particularly frequent in print. There are not compounds, the adjective property of qualifying its noun as a superlative, and the composition of two nouns having a similar effect as to relative force, but attributing a named office, rank, or the like, instead of quality or character.

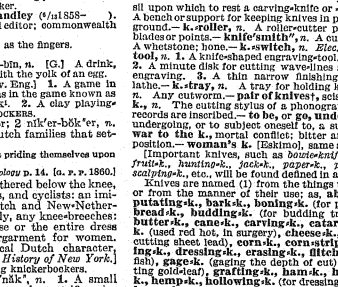
2. [*Gt. Brit.*] The holder of a dignity or title of honor next below that of baronet.

The title, originally a military distinction, has been conferred since the 16th century as a reward for personal merit or for services rendered the crown or the country. It entitles the recipient to prefix *Sir* to his Christian name, and his wife is legally called *Dame*, the *Lady* is by courtesy her common designation. Knights who belong to no special order of knighthood are properly knights bachelors: those belonging to an order take the name of such order, as Knight of the Garter or Bath. The rank is not hereditary.

The word is used also humorously in various phrases denoting companion: as, **knight of the shears** (a tailor); **k. of the tar-brush** (a sailor).

3. A male member of the Primrose League. 4. A mem-


Knife-money.



KNIVES.
1. Saw-backed fish-knife. 2. Hacking-knife. 3. Paper-hanger's knife. 4. Butcher's knife. 5. Putty-knife. 6. Wood-carver's knife. 7. Blade of mincing-knife. 8. American felt-knife. 9. Paring-knife. 10. Hunting-knife. 11. Table-knife. 12. Folding pocket-knife or penknife.

Key 1: ăsle; ąu = *out*; ęll; īd = *feud*; ċhin; ġo; ĵet; ŋ = *sing*; ŏo; ŝhip; ṫhin, ṫhis; ȧgure; F. boṅ, dūne; ж = loch. †, *obsolete*; ‡, *variant*.
Key 2: bo͝ok, bo͞ot; fu͝ll, rule, cū̆re, bu͝rn; ẽll, bo͝y; ɛ = ĕ; ç = s; ġo, ġem; iṅk; ş = z; ṫhin, ṫhis; F. boṅ, dūne; ж = loch.

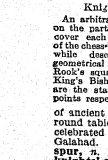
ber of any society in which the official title of knight obtains; as, a *Knight* of Pythias. **5.** A contestant in single combat in defense of another; hence, any man devoted to the service of a woman, as a lover or protector; also, one devoted to a cause, as the defense of the oppressed; champion; in translations of the classics (1) a Roman eques; (2) an Athenian citizen of the middle class (having an income of 300 medimnoi), as ordained by Solon. **6.** *Chess.* A superior piece having a supposed value of three pawns. Its move is a combination of a pawn's move and a push of talking-move, in any direction, or one square straight and one diagonal. There are two knights of each color, king's knight and queen's knight. Usually printed or carved as a horse's head. In certain chess notations, expressed as S. (*springer*, the German name for the figure), preferred by some, as it avoids possible confusion between Kt (knight) and K (king). **7.** *Naut.* A wooden sheave-block, shaft a mass, through which the halyards run. **8†.** *Card-playing.* The knave. **9†.** A boy; young man; hence, a follower; soldier. [< AS. *cnihtd*, boy, < *cyn*, kin] — **knight** *banneret*, as **banneret**. — **k. commander**, a member of the second grade or rank in an order of knighthood. — **k. companion**, a knight of the lowest grade in certain orders of knighthood, as the Order of the Bath. — **k. errant**, one of the wandering knights who in the middle ages went forth in search of adventures fitted to exhibit their military skill, prowess, or chivalry toward women. **k. adventurer**, a knight errant. — **k. errantry**, the customs and practises of the knights errant or of wandering knighthood during the middle ages; the knights as a class; chivalry.

Knight-errantry, indeed, as a profession, cannot rationally be conceived to have had any existence beyond the precincts of romance. MACLAM *Middle Ages* p. 815. [c. 1854.]

— **k.-errantship**, *n.* — **k.-errantic**, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to knight-errantry. — **knight'fish**, *n.* An Australian monocentrid (*Monocentris gloria-maris*). — **k. grand cross**, a member of the highest rank of knighthood in certain orders, as the Bath. See GRAND CROSS. — **k. of industry**, a sharper or swindler. — **k. of La Mancha**, Don Quixote. — **k. of Malta of Rhodes, k. of St. John of Jerusalem**, a hospitaler or member of the military order who, in the middle ages, led the hospital for pilgrims at Jerusalem. See illus. under HOSPITALER. — **k. of St. Crispin**, a shoemaker. — **k. of the carpet**, same as CARPET-KNIGHT. — **k. of the cleaver**, a butcher. — **k. of the pestle**, an apothecary. — **k. of the post.** **1.** An offender who had made personal acquaintance with the pillory or whipping-post. **2.** Formerly, a person prepared to give false evidence for a consideration; a sharper. — **k. of the road**, a footpad. — **K. of the Rueful Countenance**, Don Quixote. — **k. of the shire**, a member of Parliament representing a county or shire, as distinguished from a representative of a city or borough. The title originated in 1254, when the sheriffs were directed to see that their several shires returned two knights each to Parliament, on account of all that the king might expect from them. Most of the distinctions between knights of the shire and burgesses have been abolished, but the term is still used to designate members for counties and county divisions. — **k. pennoncler**, a pennoncler. See PENNON. — **k. preceptor**, same as PRECEPTOR, *n.* (1). — **knight's-cross**, *n.* [Rare.] The ragged-robin (*Lychnis chalcedonica*). — **k. service**, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* Military service by which lands were formerly held of the crown; a feudal land-tenure.

This tenure of *knight-service* had all the marks of a strict and regular feud. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. ii. p. 63.

— **knight's fee**, a fee in land with which a knight was invested for his support, on condition of homage, fealty, and a certain annual military service to the sovereign. It varied from 1 to 6 or more hides. — **Knights Hospitalers**, see HOSPITALER. — **Knights of Columbus**, a fraternal and benefiecent society of American Catholic men, founded in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 2, 1882. Membership 772,172. — **Knights of Labor** [U.S.], a national secret organization of working men, founded at Philadelphia in 1869, for mutual benefit and protection. Formerly its members numbered 700,000; but after 1886 the total fell to 50,000 or less. See AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR. — **Knights of Pythias**, a fraternal philanthropic order, founded at Washington, D. C., in 1864. The membership in the United States reported in 1927 at 789,819. — **Knights of the Band**, a Spanish order founded by Alfonso XI. of Castile (1312–1350). — **Knights of the Garter**, see GARTER. — **Knights of the Golden Circle**, a secret organization in the United States before the Civil War for the purpose of overthrowing the republic and establishing a government, the corner stone of which was to be negro-slavery. The Golden Circle embracing the future empire had its center at Havana, Cuba, and a radius of 1,200 miles, and was expected to control the staples cotton, sugar, and tobacco. — **Knights of the Golden Horseshoe**, an association of the band of men who accompanied Governor Spottiswood of Virginia in his first crossing of the Blue Ridge in 1716, and which chose a golden horseshoe as its badge. — **Knights of the Holy Sepulcher**, an order of military knights, founded by Godfrey de Bouillon in 1099 to guard the Holy Sepulcher. — **Knights of the Rosy Cross**, the Rosicrucians. — **Knights of the Round Table**, the knights of King Arthur, a semi-legendary king of ancient Britain. They are represented as sitting at a round table in token of their perfect equality. The most celebrated of them are Lancelot, Tristram, Gawain, and Galahad. See ARTHURIAN, GRAIL, SANGREAL. — **knights'-spur**, *n.* The field larkspur (*Delphintum consolida*). — **knights'-star**, *n.* The Barbados lily. — **Knights Templar**, see TEMPLAR. — **Knight's tour** (*Chess*), a puzzle in which the knight is moved to each of the sixty-four squares without duplication.



Knight's Tour.


Badge or Device of the Knights of Labor.

Knight, n. 1. Charles (1791–1873), an English author, editor, and publisher. **2. Henry Gally** (?/1786–?/1846), an English traveler, antiquarian, and writer. **3. Richard Payne** (1750?–?/1824), an English scholar and antiquarian whose collection is now in the British Museum. **4. Thomas Andrew** (?/1759–?/1838), an English horticulturist and botanist.

knight'age, *n.* 1 nit'ij; 2 nīt'ag, *n.* The collective body of knights; also, the roll of knights.

Knight'-Bruce", Sir James Lewis (?/1791–?/1866). An Irish judge; chief justice of the bankruptcy from 1842; one of the first lords justices of appeal in chancery, 1851.

knight'ess, 1 nait'es; 2 nīt'es, *n.* [Rare.] A woman of chivalrous ideas, acting as knight; a knight's wife.

knight'head", 1 nait'hed'; 2 nīt'hĕd', *n.* *Naut.* **1.** One of two stout upright posts placed on either side of the bowsprit as a support. **2.** A timber similarly used to support the ends of a windlass.

knight'hood, 1 nait'hud; 2 nīt'hŏŏd, *n.* **1.** The character, condition, or dignity of a knight; chivalry.

The perfect *knighthood* of Sidney is no less precious to the world than the genius of Spenser. R. LYTTON in *Hamerton's Intell. Life* p. 290. [B. BROS. 1874.]

2. The whole body of knights. **3†.** Knightly achievement. **4†.** The army; soldiery service. [< AS. *cnihthad*. — *cnihd*, boy, + *hād*, condition.] **knight'hoder**; **knight'-li-hood**; **knyght'hoder**. — **knighthood errant**, knights errant as a body. — **order of k.**, any organized body of knights. (1) An honorary association established by a sovereign: the sole modern use. There are seven such orders in Great Britain — namely, the Orders of the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, the Star of India, and the Indian Empire. The principal other European orders are those of the Golden Fleece of Spain or, before 1918, of Austria, of the Annunziata of Italy, of the Elephant and of the Dannebrog of Denmark, of the Legion of Honor of France, of the Seraphim of Sweden, and before 1918 of the Black Eagle of Prussia, of St. Andrew and Russia, of the White Eagle of Poland. (2) An independent fraternity, possessing property and having special rights, such as the medieval military orders of Knights Templars, Knights Hospitalers, and Teutonic Knights.

Knight'-l-a, 1 nait'-ə; 2 nīt'-ə, *n.* *Bot* A genus of Australasian trees or shrubs of the family *Proteaceæ*, with scattering leaves and densely-flowered racemes of small flowers. K. *excelsa*, New Zealand, is the rewarewa. [< T. A. *Knight*, British horticulturist.]

knight'fesst, *a.* Unbecoming a knight.

knight'like", 1 nait'laik'; 2 nīt'lik', *a.* Like a knight; becoming a knight; knightly.

knight'ling, 1 nait'ling; 2 nīt'ling, *n.* A petty knight.

knight'ly, 1 nait'li; 2 nīt'ly, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a knight; like a knight; chivalrous; as, *knightly* valor. **2.** Composed of knights; as, a *knightly* order. — **knight'li-ness**, *n.* — **knight'ly**, *adv.*

knight'mar, 1 nait'-mär'shal; 2 nīt'-mär'shal, *n.* [Eng.] **1.** A former officer of the sovereign's household who took cognizance of torts and contracts arising within the household to which a member of it was a party; abolished 1846. **2.** An officer of the army ranking with the present quartermaster.

Knight'on, 1 nit'sən; 2 nīt'on, Henry (–1366?). An English historian; canon of Leicester.

knight'ship, 1 nait'ship; 2 nīt'ship, *n.* [Rare.] Knightly condition; knighthood.

knight'son, 1 nits'tsun; 2 nīts'tsun, *n.* A town in Henry county, Ind.

Knights'ville, 1 naits'vil; 2 nīts'vil, *n.* A town in Clay county, Ind.

knights'wort", 1 naits'wŭrt'; 2 nīts'wŭrt', *n.* A British plant, the water-soldier (*Stratiotes aloides*).

knik'spoor, 1 knik'spōr; 2 knik'spōr, *n.* [S.-Afr.D.] A hole made in a road by the sinking-in of the soil.

knip-ho'fi-a, 1 nip-hō'fi-ə; 2 nip-hō'fi-ə, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of handsome African herbs of the lily family (*Liliaceæ*), with erect rooting bulbs, long, narrow leaves, and a simple leafless scape bearing a dense raceme or spike of yellow or scarlet flowers; the torch-lilies. *K. alcoides*, the common flame-flower, or red-hot poker, is the best-known species. [< J. H. *Kniphof*, German botanist.]

Knip'per-dol"ling, 1 nip'er-del'ng; 2 nip'er-dŏl'ing, *n.* A follower of Bernhard Knipperdolling; hence, a fanatic.

Knip'per-dol"ling, Bernhard († 1536). A German fanatical leader of Anabaptists; executed.

knis"mo-gen'ic, 1 nis"mə-jen'ik; 2 nis"mo-gĕn'ic, *a.* *Pathol.* Causing or provoking tickling sensations. [< Gr. *knismos*, tickling, + -GEN.]

knit, 1 nit; 2 nĭt, *v.* [KNIT OF KNIT'TED; KNIT'TING.] I. *t.* **1.** To form, as a fabric or network, by series of interlocked loops of a continuous yarn or thread, with straight needles worked by the hand or by machinery; as, to *knit* a stocking. **2.** Hence, to join or unite closely; cause to grow together, literally or figuratively; as, to *knit* a fracture; persons *knit* by marriage.

The presence of such a force in the organism itself . . . would seem to be indicated when the ends of a broken bone are *knit* together. HUXLEY *Outlines of Comp. Anatomy* of *Mammalia* p. 1889.]

3. To draw together; contract; as, to *knit* the brows. **4.** [Poet.] To fasten or knot together. **5†.** To mix; compound. **6†.** To interlock; intertwine; interlace; plait together.

II. *i.* **1.** To make a fabric by interweaving yarn or thread by means of straight needles. **2.** To unite closely; grow together; as, broken bones will *knit* in time. **3.** To form a knot. (*f*) To set; become fossilized. (2) To swarm, as bees. [< AS *cnittan*, < *cnotta*, knot.] — to **knit up**. **1.** To string up; tie up; hang. **2.** To come to an end; wind up. — **knit'-de-lier**, *n.* — **knit'er**, *n.* One who knits. **2.** A knitting-machine. — **knit'ster**, *n. fem.*

knit, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] The act of knitting; stitch; texture. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A small piece of lead ore.

knit'back", 1 nit'bak'; 2 nĭt'băk', *n.* Same as COMPREY.

knitch, 1 nitch, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small bundle; faggot.

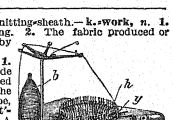
knit'ch, 1 nit'ch, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small knitch. **knitch'el**, *n.*

knit'ting, 1 nit'in; 2 nĭt'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of forming a knit fabric, or of uniting or drawing together.

The *knitting* of his eyebrows, does, without effort, stir Olympus to the frowning. *Meroasmus* p. by Hamilton and Jones, bk. i. p. 6. [s. a. w. 1887.]

2. Same as KNITTING-WORK (below).

knitting-bone, a knitting-pin within the needles are thrust from the inside while the yarn is held on the outside of the fabric that is being knitted. — **double k.**, knitting with a double thread, giving a double thickness to the fabric. — **knitting-burr"**, *n.* A wheel in a knitting-machine, having on its face wings to operate on the yarn. — **k.-case**, *n.* A knitting-sheath. — **k.-cup**, *n.* A drinking-cup passed around during marriage festivities. — **k.-machine**, *n.* A machine for knitting, employing a series of hooked needles. See illus. in next column. — **k.-needle**, *n.* A long, blunt needle of steel, wood, etc., used in knitting. Two or more are used at once. — **k.-pin**. — **k.-sheath**, *n.* A small cylindrical socket attached to the dress of a knitter, for holding one end of the knitting-needle while in use. — **k.-stick**, *n.* An elongated form of knitting-sheath. — **k.-work**, *n.* **1.** The occupation of knitting. **2.** The fabric produced or in process of formation by knitting.



knit'tle, 1 nit'l; 2 nĭt'l, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) A small line made of two or three yarns twisted with the fingers. (2) *pl.* The halves of two yarns in a rope, twisted for pointing. **knet'tles†**; **net'tles†**. **2.** A draw-string, as of a bag. [< KNIT.]

knived, 1 naivd; 2 nīvd, *a.* Armed or equipped with knives.

knives, 1 naivs; 2 nīvs, *n.* Plural of KNIFE.

K. N. L., *abbr.* Knight of the Netherland Lion.

knob, 1 nob; 2 nŏb, *v.* Knitting-machine.

[KNOBBED; KNOB'BING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To hammer (*c*) drives the needle-guiding cylinder (*a*) by means of the bevel-wheel (*w*), causing the yarn-carrier (*y*) to knob. **2.** To remove knobs revolve and pass the yarn from from, as in roughdressing the bobbin (*b*) to the circular row of stone in the quarry. **3.** of finished needles (*s*). As in [Slang.] To strike. **II.** *i.* ternal cam mechanism gives To become knobby; bunch; an up-and-down motion to the bulge out. loops. When a ring of

knob, *n.* A rounded pro- loops is formed it is laid in place tuberance; bunch. Specif.: whileanothertrow is looped there. (*1*) A rounded handle, as of to, and so on until the stocking a locl-spindle or of a drawer is complete. (*b*) The narrow or door. (2) A simple, solid circle, or form the heel, various boss, usually of metal. needles are thrown out of use. or the like. (3) [South. & West. U. S.] A rounded mountain; a smooth isolated hill; knoll; mound. (4) The refinement of a deer's antler. (5) *Glass-making.* The center bulb of a table of glass when cut for use. (6) *Arch.* A raised rounded ornament, as at the intersection of groins or ribs, as in a boss. **knopf.** (7) *Old Ordnance.* A rounded projection, part of the casabel of a cannon. (8) [Slang, Eng.] A knobstick. (9) *Entom.* A terminal dilatation of a part. [War. of KNOP.]

knob's, *n.* [Eng.] *Sport.* A small flock of wild fowl.

knobbet, *n.* A wart or pimple.

knobbed, 1 nobd; 2 nŏbd, *a.* Having knobs or knots; **knobde**, } knobby; terminated by a knob.

knob'ber, 1 nob'ər; 2 nŏb'er, *n.* A deer in its second year. [< KNOB.] [ity or being knobby.

knob'bi-ness, 1 nob'i-ness; 2 nŏb'i-nĕs, *n.* The state or qual-

knob'ble, 1 nob'l; 2 nŏb'l, *v.* [KNOB'BLED; KNOB'BLING.] [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To form into or with a knob; knob. *Metal.* To shape. [Prov. Eng.] **2.** To strike a slight blow; snap or break. [Freq. of KNOB, *v.*] — **knob'bled**, *pa.* Knobbed; knobby. **knob'bly**‡. — **knob'bler**, *n.* Same as KNOBSTICK. — **knob'bling-fire"**, *n.* *Metal.* A small bloomery furnace.

knob'ble, *n.* A small knob.

knob'by, 1 nob'i; 2 nŏb'y, *a.* **1.** Full of knobs or protuberances. **2.** Having knobs or knolls; hilly.

It is as knobby with countless little domes as a prison door is with bolt-heads. MARK TWAIN *Innocents Abroad* p. 558. [AM. P. CO. 1871.]

3†. Hard; stubborn.

knob'reconed", 1 nob'rekōnd'; 2 nŏb'-rĕcōnd', *a.* Bearing cones each scale of which is thickened by a prominent knob.

Knob'bels-dorf, 1 knŏ'bəls-dōrf; 2 knŏ'bĕls-dōrf, **Hans Georg Wenceslaus** (?/1697–?/1753). A Prussian architect. [ROOT.

knob'-grass", 1 nob'-gras'; 2 nŏb'-grăs', *n.* Same as KNOT-GRASS.

knob'ker"rie, 1 nop'ker'i; 2 nŏp'kĕr'i, *n.* [S. Afr.] A round-headed stick used as a club and a missile by the Kafirs. **knob'ker"ry**‡; **knop'ker"rie**.

knob'lings, 1 nob'lingz; 2 nŏb'lingz, *n. pl.* **1.** Small pieces or lumps of coal. **2.** Waste pieces of stone used for the filling of stone walls.

knob'root", 1 nob'rūt'; 2 nŏb'rōōt', *n.* The horse-balm (*Collinsonia canadensis*).

knob'stick", 1 nob'stik'; 2 nŏb'stĭk', *n.* **1.** A knobbed stick; nonkerrie. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] One holding himself aloof from a trade-union: a blackleg or scab.

knob'weed", 1 nob'wēd'; 2 nŏb'wēd', *n.* Same as KNAPWEED.

knob'wood", 1 nob'wud'; 2 nŏb'wŭd', *n.* A South-African tree (*Xanthoxylum capense*) yielding a hard, close-grained timber: a local name.

knock, 1 nok; 2 nŏk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a blow to; impel or drive by striking; hit with something hard or heavy; as, to *knock* a man down; he *knocked* the ball over the fence.

You *knock* a man into a ditch, and then tell him to remain content in the position in which you have placed him. RUSKIN *Crown of Wild Olive* p. 30. [w. & s. 1866.]

2. To give a blow with; cause to collide; as, *knock* their heads together; to *knock* the elbow against a post. **3.** [Slang, U. S.] To find fault with; censure; criticise captiously; decry **4.** [Slang, Eng.] To move to admiration; create a strong impression in; as, "*Knocked* 'em in the Old Kent Road."

II. *i.* **1.** To strike a blow; as with the fist or a club; specif., to rap upon door for admittance.

To su·h as are despised He cometh down;
Stands at the door and *knocks*.
JEAN INGELOW *Brothers, and a Sermon*, st. 67.

2. To come into collision; bump, as, our heads *knocked* together. **3.** *Mach.* To jar or pound, from a loose fit between parts. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] To be grossly hypercriticism, faultfinding, or evil-speaking. [< AS. *cnucian*, knock; imitative.]

— **to knock about.** **1.** To use roughly or hardly; batter. **2.** [Colloq.] To wander about; roam. — **to k. down.** **1.** To fell with a blow. **2.** In auctions, to assign to the highest bidder, formerly always by rapping three times with a mallet. **3.** To overthrow by striking hands, as a ship in a gale. **4.** [U. S.] To embezzle (fares collected by a street-car or railroad conductor). **5.** To call upon for a song. **6.** To make fast by flattening the end, as a rivet. **7.** To take apart or into convenient size for shipping or storage. **8.** To lower in price or degree. **9.** To summon (one) downstairs by knocking at his door. **10.** To squander in riot or drink. — **to k. in.** [Univ. slang, Eng.] To knock on a college gate after closing hours to gain entrance; also, to obtain admittance in this manner. **2.** To force by blows or as by blows. — **to k. off.** **1.** To cease off; stop; cease; specif., to stop work. **2.** To perform or make offhand; as to *knock off a* poem. **3.** To abate or deduct; as, to *knock off* 10 per cent. for cash. **4.** *Naut.* To compel to veer to leeward, as a vessel when struck by the sea on the weather bow: usually in the passive. **5.** [Slang.] To die. **6.** To strike off as by a blow. **7.** To dispose of or do hastily;

dispatch.—**to k. on** (*Football*), to drive the ball forward by a blow with arm or hand, as in the Rugby game.—**to k. on** (or **in**) **the head**, figuratively, to render inefficient: frustrate; as, our plans are all *knocked on the head*.—**to k. out**. [Slang.] 1. To throw out of the betting. 2. Specif. (*Pugilism*), to disable, by a blow in a prize-fight; hence, to overcome entirely. 3. [*Univ. Slang, Eng.*] To knock on a college gate after closing hours to gain exit. 4. *Fox-hunting*. To lose the trail or scent of the fox, as by hounds in the chase. 5. To construct hastily or roughly.—**to k. out of the box** (*Baseball*), to hit a pitcher's delivery so freely as to cause him to be removed from the game.—**to k. over** [Colloq.], to give up; die.—**to k. spots out of** [Slang, U. S.], to beat or outdo thoroughly.—**to k. together**. 1. To build or make roughly or in a hurry; as, to *knock together* a set of shelves. 2. To collide.—**to k. under**, to confess one-self beaten; give up; yield: contracted form of **to knock under board or table**, to fall under the table *from* intoxication.—**to k. up**. 1. To rouse (as a sleeper from sleep) by knocking on the door. 2. To exhaust utterly; tire out; as, to be *knocked up* with the day's exertion. 3. To force or drive upward; specif., in bookbinding, to make the pressed sheets even at the edges by striking them on a table. 4. To make up hurriedly, as a program. 5. To build hastily, as a temporary shelter. 6. To be driven up, as a boat hitch on the shore. 7. To gain by one's labor or skill, as a high score at cricket. 8. To break down or become unserviceable, as a worn horse. 9. To put an end to or destroy, as a business through mismanagement. 10. (Low, U. S.) To make pregnant.—**to k. up against**, to meet or encounter suddenly.

knockı, *n.* 1. A stroke with something thick or heavy, as the fist, a club, or a door-knocker; blow; rap.

knock'er, 1 nok'or; 2 nŏk'er, *n.* 1. One who knocks; specif., one who, by appointment, raps at doors to awaken the inmates, as at early morning. 2. A hinged metal striker fastened to a door and used for knocking to gain admittance: now generally supplanted by the door-bell.—**knock'er-up'er**, 3. *Milling*. A mechanism that strikes a flour-bolt to jar off the flour. 4. *Folk-lore*. A sprite dwelling in mines and indicating the presence of rich deposits by knocking. 5. [Slang.] A malicious fault-finder; slanderer; backbiter. 6. [Slang, Eng.] One whose fine appearance wins admiration. 7. [Rare.] A knock-down blow. 8. A species of cock-roach (*Blabera gigantea*), which produces a loud tapping sound.—**knock'er-off'**, *n.* A device attached to a knitting machine to lift the thread over the needle.—**k.-up**, *n.* [Eng.] Same as KNOCKER, *n.*, 1.

knock'in, 1 nek'in; 2 nŏk'in, *n. Polo*. A play in which the ball, having gone out of bounds at the end, is placed on the line at the point where it crossed, but in no case within ten feet of the goal-posts or side-boards. **knok'kint.**

knock'ing, 1 nok'ing; 2 nŏk'ing, *n.* 1. The act of rapping on a door for admittance; as, *do* you hear a *knocking*? 2. *pl.* Pieces of stone cut or taken off in blasting or in rough-dressing. 3. The cry of harriers. 4. *Mech.* Noise resulting from maladjustment in steam-engines. 5. [Slang.] The act of criticising captiously or finding fault with.

knock'-knee', 1 nok'-nī'; 2 nŏk'-nē', *n.* A deformity in which the legs are bent outward below the knee.

knock'-kneed', 1 nok'-nēd'; 2 nŏk'-nēd', *a.* Having the legs bent as in knock-knee; hence, figuratively, lame; weak; as, a *knock-kneed* defense. **knack'kneed'†.**

Seek we some shadowy silent wood;
Recline upon a mossy *knoll*.
MARY HOWITT *Lays of the Seasons, Summer* st. 3.

2. *Naut.* The top of a shoal or submarine band. 3. [Scot.] A large piece; lump; as, a *knoll* of butter. [< AS. *cnoll*; cp. W. *cnol*, dim. of Gael. *cnoc*, hill.]

knoll², *n.* The tolling of a bell; a knell.

Knolles, 1 nōlz; 2 nōlz, **Sir Robert** (1317?–⁸/₁₁1407). An English General. **Knollyst.**

Knollis, 1 nōis; 2 nōis, **Sir Francis** (1514?–⁷/₁₁1596). An English statesman who promoted the Reformation.

knoll'y, 1 nōl'ı; 2 nōl'y, *a.* Having knolls or mounds.

Knollys, 1 nōlz; 2nōlz, *n.* 1. **Francis, Viscount** (?/₁₁1837–⁸/₁₁1924), private secretary to King Edward VII. and King George V. of England. 2. **Hanserd** (1599?–⁹/₁₀1691), the first minister at Dover, N. H.; wrote a Hebrew grammar.

knop, 1 nop; 2 nŏp, *n.* 1. [Archaic.] A knob or bunch; a protuberance. 2. *Arch.* Specif., a bunch of foliage or flowers in high relief, as in a finial or capital; boss. 3. A large wooden tub. 4†. A bud. [< AS. *cnæp*, hill-top, apparently of Celtic origin; cp. W. Ir. Gael. *cnap*, knob.] **cnopt.— knop-and-flower pattern**, in Oriental pottery, a pattern of flowers in high relief, interspersed with delicately painted flowers, or flowers in low relief.—**k.-sedge**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The common burr-reed.

knop'ite, 1 nep'ait; 2 nŏp'it, *n. Mineral.* A metallic lead-gray calcium titanite containing cerium and intermediate between perovskite and dysanalyte. [< Prof. A. *Knop*.]

knopped†, *a.* Having knobs or knops; buttoned.

knop'per, 1 nep'er; 2 nŏp'er, *n.* A gall produced on the acorns of the oak, in some parts of Austria-Hungary, by a gall-fly (*Cynips quercus calycis*), and used in tanning and dyeing. [G., gallnut, < *knopf*, knop.] **knop'per-gall"†.**

knop'ping, 1 nep'in; 2 nŏp'ing, *n.* The act or process of making knop yarn.

knop'weed', 1 nep'wēd'; 2 nŏp'wēd', *n.* Same as KNAPWEED.

knor'haan, 1 knōr'han; 2 knōr'hān, *n.* [S. Afr.] The bustard.

Knor'rı-a, 1 nōr'ı-ə; 2 nōr'i-a, *n. Paleobot.* A genus of lepidophytes, abundant in the Pennsylvanian and Mississippian periods, but represented only by remains of stems. [< G. W. *Knorr*, German paleontologist.]

knor'rish, 1 nor'ish; 2 nŏr'ish, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Knotty; gnarled.

knosp, 1 nesp; 2 nŏsp, *n.* A flower-bud or an architectural ornament resembling one; a knop. [< G. *knospe*, < MHG. *knospe*, knot.]

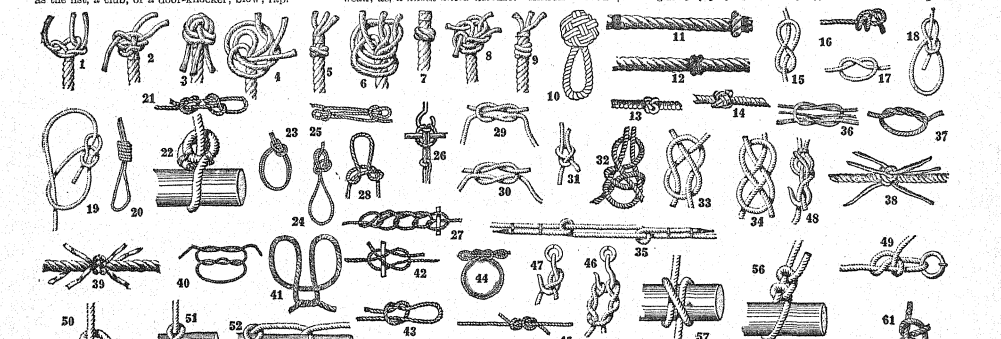
knot, 1 not; 2 nŏt, ¶s. [KNOT'TED; KNOT'TING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To tie or tangle in a knot or knots; form a knot in; as, to *knot* a scarf. **2.** To secure or fasten as with a knot.

The dead *knots* us together for time and eternity, like the coil of a serpent. HAWTHORNE *Marble Faun* p. 205. [M. M. & CO. 1891.]

3. To entangle as with a knot; perplex. **4.** To remove the knots from, as a fabric. **5.** *Paint.* To cover the knots of, as a board to be painted, so that they shall not show. **6.** To cover, as metal, with knotting cement. **7.** [Local, U. S.] To remove the limbs from, as a tree. **8**†. To unite closely. **II.** *i.* **1.** To form knots or joints, as in plants. **2.** To knit knots for fringe. **3.** To gather in a knot.

Our hand *knots* in air.
E. B. BROWNING *Rhapsody of Life's Progress* st. 7.

knot², *n.* **1.** An intertwining of the parts of one or more ropes, cords, or strips, for the purpose of fastening them together, or of securing another object or assemblage of objects, or for ornament.



Different Forms of Knots.

1. Wall-knot. 2. Wall- and crown-knot. 3. Double wall- and double crown-knot. 4, 5. Single Matthew Walker's knot, begun and finished. 6, 7. Double Matthew Walker's knot, begun and finished. 8, 9. Lanyard knot, begun and finished. 10. Spritsail-sheet knot. 11. Stopper-knot. 12. Turk's-head. 13, 14. Diamond-knot, single and double. 15. Figure-of-eight or German knot. 16. Stevedore-knot. 17. Simple, single, or overhand knot. 18. Bowline-knot. 19. Running bowline-knot. 20. Hangman's knot. 21. Double Flemish loop. 22. Clinch-knot. 23. Bowline on a bight. 24. Bowline with a bight. 25. Sheep-shank knot. 26. Lover's hand knot. 27. Chain-knot with toggle. 28. Harness-hitch. 29. Square or reef-knot. 30. Granny-knot. 31, 32. Sheet or basket-bend, single and double. 33, 34. Carrick-bend, single and double. 35. Reeving line bend. 36. Surgeon's knot. 37. Surgeon's knot, begun and finished. 38. Sheet-knot, begun and finished. 39. Studding-sail tack bend. 40. Studding-sail halliard bend. 41. Staffordshire knot. 42. Sheet-bend with toggle. 43, 44. Bow-knot, single and double. 45. Englishman's tie. 46. Cat's-paw. 47, 48. Blackwall hitch, single and double. 49. Studding-sail tack bend. 50. Studding-sail halliard bend. 51. Timber-hitch. 52. Timber and half-hitch. 53. Round turn and two half-hitches. 54. Half-hitch. 55. Two half-hitches. 57. Clove-hitch. 58. Double running knot. 59. Clove-hitch on a bight. 60. Magnus hitch. 61. Fisherman's bend. 62. Topsail halliard bend. 63. Slippery hitch. 64. Boat-knot or marlinespike-hitch. 65. Marline hitches. 66. Rolling hitch. 67. Midshipman's hitch. 68, 69. Round seizing, begun and finished. 70. Racking seizing. 71. Throat seizing. 72. Haver-bend. 73. Bale sling. 74. Barrel sling. 75. Sailor's knot. 76. Sailor's knot, finished.

A voice in the darkness, a *knock* at the door,
And a word that shall echo forevermore!
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, Paul Revere's Ride* st. 14.

2. *Mach.* A jarring or pounding. **3.** [Local, Eng.] A sand-bank: so called along the Lincolnshire coast. **4**†. [Scot.] A clock. Syn.: see BLOW.

Knock, *n.* A village in Mayo county, Ireland; scene of alleged apparition of the Virgin, 1880; place of pilgrimage.

knock'a-bout', 1 nok'a-bout'; 2 nŏk'a-bout', *a.* **1.** Characterized by knocking about or roughness. 2. [Theat. Slang.] Noisy and violent in character. 3. Adapted to or suitable for knocking about, or traveling hither and thither. **4.** [Colloq., Austral.] Adaptable to all kinds of labor.—**knock-about man** [Austral.], a navvy; a laborer.

knock'a-bout', *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A small, partially decked yacht, patterned like a dory, carrying a mainsail and jib and a centerboard or keel, but sometimes built to sail either end foremost. 2. [Theat. Slang.] A noisy and boisterous performer.

knock'a-way, 1 nok'a-wē; 2 nŏk'a-wā, *n.* A tree, the anagua.

knock'down', 1 nok'-doun'; 2 nŏk'-down', *a.* **1.** Having sufficient force to fell; overthrowing; as, a *knock-down* blow; a *knock-down* argument. 2. Constructed so as to be easily taken down, or apart, or so that the parts can be readily put together. 3. Suitable for fastening by being knocked flat at the end, as a rivet. **4.** Denoting the reserve price of an article at an auction.

knock'down', *n.* **1.** [Slang.] Something that overpowers one, as strong liquor. 2. A felling, as with a fist-blow. 3. (1) Something that takes to pieces, as for packing or removal. (2) The condition of being taken apart. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] An introduction.

knock'em-down', 1 nok'-em-doun'; 2 nŏk'-em-down', *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** A form of the game of bowls. **2.** A cockatoo.

knock'er-off', *n.* A mechanism that automatically forces the loops off the ends of needles in a knitting-machine.

knock'out', 1 nok'-aut'; 2 nŏk'-out'. **I.** *a.* **1.** Rendering insensible, as a blow at the angle of the jaw; overpowering. **2.** That knocks out, as a *knock-out* key for releasing a drill from the clutch. **3.** Pertaining to knocking out, as at an auction.

II. *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] A knock-out blow, or a prize-fight that has been ended by such a blow. **2.** *Mech.* A device for driving out drifts, work from a machine or stamping-machine. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] One who with confederates attends an auction sale for the purpose of outbidding or of purchasing articles at his own price. —**knock-out drops** [Colloq., U. S.], a powerful narcotic, as chloral hydrate or other drug, put into a drink to stupefy for purposes of robbery, etc.

knock'stone', 1 nok'-stōn'; 2 nŏk'stōn', *n.* [Eng.] A stone or metal block on which to break lead ore.

knockt, *pp.* Knocked. S. S.

knock'up', 1 nok'up'; 2 nŏk'ŭp', *n. Mach.* A device in a drawing- or stamping-press serving as an ejecting-attachment for the lower die.

knold, *pp.* Knolled. S. S.

knoll, 1 nōl; 2 nōl, *v.* **I.** *t.* To proclaim or call by ringing a bell; sound, as a funeral bell; ring a knell for; toll.

Knolling the hourly knell of the Past. HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told Tales, Old Esther Dudley* p. vol. ii. p. 78. [M. M. & CO.

II. *i.* To sound a bell; ring a knell; as, to *knoll* for a departing soul. [ME. *knollen*: imitative.] —**knoll'er**, *n.*

knoll¹, *n.* **1.** A small round hill or hillock; a mound; also, a hilltop.

It is singular . . . how the unaided wood can tie itself into every kind of a *knot*—reef, carrick bend, bowline, bowline in a bight, not to mention a variety of hitches, and indescribable perversions of entanglement.

F. Marion Crawford *Mr. Isaacs* p. 248. [macm. 1882.]

2. An ornamental bow of silk, lace, ribbon, etc., generally a part of the dress. **3.** Anything that resembles a knot in any way, as in shape, position, appearance. Specif.: (1) A hard, gnarled portion of the trunk of a tree at the insertion of a branch, particularly that formed after a branch is cut or broken off. (2) A node or joint in a stem; also, a protuberance or swelling; in the plural, a disease of trees, characterized by such swellings.

The *knots* is a disease attacking bark and wood [of plum- and sometimes of cherry-trees]. The first act first becomes swollen, afterward bursts, and finally assumes the appearance of large, irregular, black lumps, with a hard, cracked, uneven surface, quite dry within.

Downing Fruits of America p. 394. [w. & s. 1869.]

(3) A flowerbed. (4) *Anat.* A ganglion; ventriculus. (5) A cluster or group; as, a little *knot* of people. (6) *Her.* A silk cord variously entwined: usually serving as a badge or crest, seldom as a charge; as, bowen *knot*, Bourchier *knot*, Wake *knot*, Herstage *knot*, Lacy *knot*, etc. (7) *Mech.* A node or knote. (8) *Arch.* A knob. (9) *Brushmaking.* A tuft, as of bristles, ready to be inserted into a stock. (10) *Glassmaking.* A defect, as in flint glass, caused by foreign material. (11) *Naut.* (*a*) A division of a log-line, marked by pieces of cloth or knotted string at equal distances, being 47.33 feet when the line is used with a 28-second glass, 50.75 feet where the glass runs 30 seconds. Sea log. (*b*) Hence, a speed of a nautical mile in an hour, used as a unit for expressing a ship's speed; being distinguished by the number of knots that pass while the glass is running. (*c*) A nautical mile: so used chiefly by landsmen. (12) *Textile.* [Local, Eng.] Eighty rounds of a yarn-reel. (13) *Lacemaking.* A small piece from the outer edge of a cordonnet. (14) *Lithol.* A concretion of foreign matter in some schistose rocks. (15) A figure formed of intersecting lines. **4.** A bond of association or union; as, the nuptial *knot*. **5.** Something not easily solved; a difficulty; intricacy; knotty puzzle. **6.** The gist of a matter; nucleus; kernel. **7.** [Prov. Eng.] A rocky height. **8.** *Geom.* Any unicursal three-dimensional curve which, on being thrown into a plane in any manner that does not involve crossing one part through another, always has nodes. **9.** *Phys. Geog.* The meeting-point of two or more mountain chains. **10.** A enlargement of a muscle or tendon, or bone beneath it; a swollen gland or nerve. [< AS. *cnotta*, knot.] **knottet**,+ **French knot** (*Embroidery*), a decorative knot made by twisting a thread around the needle and then pushing the latter through the coil.— **Josephine k.**, a knot of braid or other trimming material attached to a dress in the form of a carrick-bend. — **knot-head**, *n.* *Naut.* A hole, as in a plank, left by the falling out of a knot.— **knot-horn**,+ *n.* A phycitid moth whose males have swollen basal antennal joints, as the meal-worm moth, *n.* A mud made with a conical head and from a knot or other tough piece of timber.— **k.-pound**, *n.* *Elec.* A unit representing the product of length and weight, indirectly, a measure of conductivity when pertaining to an electric cable.— **knot-root**,+ *n.* **1.** Same as horse-balm. **2.** A Chinese artichoke.— **k.-wood**, *n.* Wood, especially pine wood, that is full of knots.— **knot-work**,+ *n.* Ornamental fringework made with knots, or a decorative imitation of such work in carving or painting.— **Order of the K.**, a Neapolitan military order of the last century.— **to tie with St. Mary's k.-f.**, to hamstring.— **true-lovers' k.** **1.** A kind of double knot with two bows and two ends, a symbol of fidelity in love. **2.** A bow of ribbon given to be worn in token of love and loyalty. **love-k.**‡.

knot², *n.* A scolopacoid bird, the red-breasted sandpiper (*Tringa canutus*), of the shores of the northern hemisphere, and widely distributed over the southern hemisphere in winter. In summer the plumage is light-grayish above, varied with black and brownished beneath, and in the winter ash-gray above and white beneath. The rump and upper tail-coverts are white. It is esteemed a delicacy. [Said to be < AS. *Cnût*, Canute, king of England.] **knat**+.

knot'ber'ry, 1 not'ber"i; 2 nŏt'bĕr"y, *n.* The cloudberry. **knote**, 1 nōt; 2 nōt, *n.* *Mech.* The point where ropes, cords, etc., meet from angular directions in funicular machines; node. [Corr. of knot².]

knot'ful-ness, 1 not'ful-nes; 2 nŏt'ful-nĕs, *n.* *Geom.* The number of knots of which a given knot is built up.

knot'-grass, 1 not'-gras"; 2 nŏt'-grăs", *n.* **1.** A widely distributed polygonaceous herb (*Polygonum aviculare*) having jointed stems, long grass-like leaves, and inconspicuous greenish flowers. In Shakespeare's time a belief prevailed that an infusion of this herb would stunt children.

You dwarf, you *minimus of hindring knotgrass* made.

Shakespeare *Midsummer Night's Dream* act iii, sc. 2.

2. A tropical grass (*Cynodon dactylon*), the dried rhizome is used in medicine. **3.** Any of several other grasses, as florin (*Agrostis alba*) and the wild oat (*Avena fatua*), with geniculate awns.— **German knot-grass**, the knawel (*Scleranthus annuus*).— **k.-grass moth** (*Entom.*), an Old World moth (*Apatela rumicis*), the larvæ of which feed on grass and other low herbage: a term used by collectors.

knot'less, 1 not'les; 2 nŏt'lĕs, *a.* Having no knots, as a board. [county-seat, Hindman.

Knott, 1 not; 2 nŏt, *n.* A county in E. Kentucky; 341 sq. m.; **Knott, James Proctor** (1821–1911). An American lawyer and legal scholar; Governor of Kentucky (1883–1887).

knot'ted, 1 not'ed; 2 nŏt'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Having knots or tied into knots; knotty; nodose. **2.** Having intersecting figures; ornamented with knots: said of surfaces. [1587.]

3. *Her.* Bearing knots: applied to rough branches of trees shown on shields. **4.** [Rare.] Perplexing; knotty.

knot'ted-ness, 1 not'ed-nes; 2 nŏt'ĕd-nĕs, *n.* *Math.* A condition characterized by the appearance of many knots; the degree of complexity of a vortex-ring.

knot'ter, 1 not'er; 2 nŏt'ĕr, *n.* **1.** *Paper-making.* A sieve machine for removing knots or lumps from paper-pulp by straining. **2.** *Tenement-house.* A mechanical device, operated by hand, with which the ends of two threads, or the two ends of a broken thread are knotted. **3.** *Mech.* An attachment on a harvester and binder for knotting the binding-cord.

knot'ti-ness, 1 not'i-nes; 2 nŏt'i-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being knotty or of having many knots or protuberances; as, the *knottiness* of a tree. **2.** Difficulty of solution; intricacy; as, the *knottiness* of a problem. **3.** *Math.* The smallest number of nodes occurring when a knot is projected upon a plane.

knot'ting, 1 not'ing; 2 nŏt'ĭng, *n.* **1.** Fancy knotted work analogous to some antique forms of lace. **2.** The act of removing knots from woven textures. **3.** A paint or cement made of red lead, boiled oil, and turpentine, for protecting exposed metal-work.— **knot'ting-ness**, *n.* A needle for knotting.

Knot'ting-ley, 1 not'ŋ-li; 2 nŏt'ĭng-ly, *n.* A town and parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England. [growth.

knot'-lead, 1 not'-led; 2 nŏt'-lĕd, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Stunted

knot'ty, 1 not'i; 2 nŏt'y, *a.* [knot'ti-er; knot'ti-est.] **1.** Characterized by knots; having many knots; as, *knotty* timber. **2.** Hard like a knot; rugged; as, a *knotty* head. **3.** Difficult to untie or solve, as a problem; intricate; puzzling.

Christianity as set forth in creeds is a propounder of dark sayings, of riddles, of *knotty* propositions, of apparent contradictions.

Channing *Works, Letter on Creeds* p. 488. [a. u. a. 1878.]

— **knot'ty-horn**,+ *n.* A North-American scarabæoid beetle, whose larvæ eat decaying stalks.— **knot'-lily**, *adv.*

knot'weed, 1 not'wid; 2 nŏt'wēd, *n.* **1.** Knot-grass. **2.** Knapweed.

knot'word, 1 not'wŏrd; 2 nŏt'wûrd", *n.* **1.** Any plant of the former knotwort family (*Illecebraceæ*); especially, a small trailing European herb (*Illecebrum verticillatum*). **2.** Knot-grass.

knoud, 1 naud; 2 noud, *n.* [Local, Ir.] The gray gurnard.

knout, 1 naut; 2 nout (xiii), *vt.* To scourge with a knout.

knout, *n.* The official form of whip or scourge used formerly in Russia: of various forms, but usually described as a bundle of leather thongs, often twisted with wire. [< Russ. *knut*, a whip.] Also called knut.

knout'ber"ry, 1 naut'ber"i; 2 nout'bĕr"y, *n.* The cloudberry.

know, 1 nō; 2 nō, *v.* [knew; known; know'ing.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To perceive or understand, with clearness and certainty, whether of fact or truth; apprehend as clear and certain in a looser sense, to believe in, as the true; cognize: usually with a substantive clause as object.

To know, is to be certain that something is. . . . Subjectively viewed, to *know*, involves certainty; objectively considered, truth.

Foster *Human Intellect* prelim. § 3, p. 64. [s. 1868.]

2. *Psychol.* In a strict sense, to perceive (an object), apprehend (a truth), or think (a thought) in such a manner as to produce the conviction, on grounds of evidence, that the mental attitude of the subject correctly represents objective or extramental facts and relations; in a broad sense, all the activities of the mind enter into the completed process of *knowing*. Volition is elemental in the directing of attention, the control of the train of thought, and the holding, developing, and expression. Various subtle and fundamental feelings, such as accompany and in a measure assist and guide the intellect, are also elements of every process of knowing; but especially to be noted is the belief or conviction that what we intimately *know exists in fact*, or is really true. However much debate there may be as to the nature, grounds, and validity of this belief, therefore, it is as a subjective state essential to every act of knowledge.

It should be noted that though we propose to regard all *knowing* as relative, we do not accept all the meanings of Hegel.

G. F. Stout *Analytic Psychol.* vol. i, p. 98. [sos. & co., 1896.]

Now the *relation of knowing* is the most mysterious thing in the world.

Wm. James *Prin. of Psychol.* vol. i, p. 216. [h. h. & co. 1890.]

3. To be thoroughly acquainted with; be well versed in; understand; specif., to be familiar with the exact word for word; as, to *know* grammar; to *know* a poem.

Endeavor to *know* thyself, which is the most difficult study of all others.

Cervantes *Don Quixote* tr. by Jervas, pt. ii, p. 590. [p. & c.]

4. To have information or intelligence of by observation or hearsay; as, do you *know* where John is? **5.** To recognize, either upon memory or from description; be acquainted with; as, I *know* you not. **6.** To recognize by making comparisons concerning; distinguish; as, to *know* a friend from an enemy. **7.** Archaic. To experience sexually. [Gen. xix, 8; Judg. xxi, 12.] To take notice of; care for; protect. *Gen.* xxxix, 6.

II. *i.* **1.** To have knowledge; be informed: sometimes with *of*; as, do you *know of* any good fishing near here? **2.** To get knowledge; seek knowledge; acquire experience or information; as, *know* thoroughly before you choose. **3**†. To be acquainted. [< AS. *cnāwan*, know.]

Syn.: apprehend, ascertain, be acquainted with, be assured, be aware, be certain, be sure, cognize, comprehend, discern, discover, discriminate, distinguish, experience, have acquaintance with, have knowledge of, *learn*, make sure of, perceive, realize, recognize, understand.

Learn. Compare synonyms for ignorant.— Prep.: to know by experience; to know from memory; to know *of* or *about* the matter; know right *from* wrong; know *by* or *under* the name of.— **I know not what**, a phrase used to express indefiniteness in making a computation; as, it amounted to *I know not what*.— **I want to k.** Colloq., New Eng.], is it possible! used to express surprise.— **not that I k. of**, not to my knowledge.— **not to k. B from a bull's a**—, to be extremely ignorant.— **to be known**, to be a slight resemblance to the letter B.— **to k. how**, to have the necessary information, intelligence, or understanding.— **to k. of**, to have knowledge of; be informed.— **to k. on**, to be acquainted with the method of procedure in any business, or the ways of a house.— **to k. the time of day**, same as to know what's o'clock.— **to know up**, to search, as for **what's what** [Colloq.], to be shrewd and well-advised; to understand the spirit and motives of modern times.— **know-a-bi(e)**, *a.* + **know'a-bil-i-ty**, **know'a-bi(e-ness**, *n.*, **know'a-bly**, *adv.*— **know'ing**, *n.* Knowledge.

know†, *n.* Knowledge.

know'all", 1 nō'ōl'; 2 nō'ōl", *n.* [Colloq.] One who knows a great deal; pretense of knowing; a wiseacre; an ironical term.— **know'it-all"**, *a.* & *n.*

knowd, *n.* *Nch.* Same as knoud.

knowe, 1 nau; 2 nou, *n.* [Scot.] A hillock; knoll.

know'ing, 1 nō'ing; 2 nō'ĭng, *pa.* **1.** Having or expressive of shrewdness or cunning; as, a *knowing* wink. **2.** Having perception or knowledge; well-informed; well-instructed; as, a *knowing* scholar.

And *knowing* as you are, in the doctrine of precedents.

Junius *Letters* vol. i, letter lxviii, p. 403. [h. g. b. 1850.]

3. Done consciously or on purpose; as, a *knowing* act. **4.** [Colloq.] Stylish; as, a *knowing* turnout.

Syn.: acute, astute, clever, cunning, discerning, intelligent, keen, penetrating, sagacious, sharp, shrewd. A *knowing* look, air, etc., indicates practical knowledge with a touch of shrewdness, and perhaps of cunning; in regard to some special matter; it indicates the possession of reserved knowledge which the person could impart if he chose. *Knowing* has often a slightly invidious sense. We speak of a *knowing* rascal, meaning *cunning* or *shrewd* within a narrow range, but of a *knowing* horse or dog, in the sense of *sagacious*, implying that he knows more than is commonly expected of such an animal. A *knowing* child has more knowledge than would be looked for at his years, perhaps more than is quite desirable, while to speak of a child as *intelligent* is altogether complimentary. See astute; clever; intelligent.— Ant.: dull, gullible, senseless, silly, simple, stolid, stupid, undiscerning, unintelligent.

know'ing-ly, 1 nō'ing-li; 2 nō'ĭng-ly, *adv.* **1.** With knowledge; understandingly; intentionally. **2.** Shrewdly; astutely; as, he looked up *knowingly*.

know'ing-ness, 1 nō'ing-nes; 2 nō'ĭng-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state of having knowledge. **2.** Pretense to knowledge.

It is this gnosis, or *knowingness*, which the Apostle says puffeth up—not knowledge, as we translate it.

Coleridge *Table Talk* June 6, 1830.

knowl, 1 nōl; 2 nōl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A knoll.

knowl'edge†, *v.* **1.** *t.* To avow; acknowledge. **II.** *i.* To make acknowledgment.

knowl'edge, 1 nol'ej; 2 nŏl'ĕdj, *n.* **1.** A result or product of knowing; that which is known. Specif.: (1) Any fact or truth, or the aggregate of facts, truths, and principles, known, acquired or retained by the mind; information respecting phenomena, causes, laws, or principles; learning; scholarship; as, his *knowledge* is encyclopedic; Sir William Hamilton's *knowledge* of philosophy was wonderful.

All our *knowledge* must ultimately repose on propositions which are unproved and unprovable.

Mivart *Nature and Thought* p. 45. [k. p. & co. 1882.]

Knowledge is of two kinds. We know a subject ourselves or we know where we can find information upon it.

Samuel Johnson *Life of Addison* (1770).

(2) Practical understanding or skill in anything; familiar acquaintance derived from practise or experience; as, Washington had a good *knowledge* of farming.

2. In strict sense, the clear and certain apprehension of truth, or the agreement of thought with thing; the conviction or assurance, arising from proper evidence, that a mental apprehension corresponds with reality or that which it represents; assured rational conviction. See evidence.

Here, again, the result can be called *knowledge* only upon the supposition that this is produced in the mind after the process of reasoning have something far other than mere correctness of form. G. T. Ladd *Phil. of Knowledge* p. 154. [s. 1897.]

3. The act, process, or power of knowing; cognition; as, man has a capacity for *knowledge*, emotion, and volition; memory is a form of *knowledge*. Knowledge derived from apperception by the senses is known as **sensitive knowledge**, **immediate k.**, or **perception**, while that derived from abstract processes of reasoning is called **abstractive k.**, **intellective k.**, **k. about**, and **representative k.**, and that which is derived from physical and economic social relations has been called **dynamic k.** See cognitive faculty; intellect; perception. **4.** Any object of knowing; a cognition; a thought. Specif.: (1) That which is or may be known; the knowable; as, the branches of *knowledge*. In this sense human knowledge may be classified as (*a*) *science*, (*b*) *art*, and (*c*) *literature*. See these words. (2) *Actual or possible* range of information; scope of view; as, if it be a fact, it is not in my *knowledge*; the future is beyond our *knowledge*.

There is no need to tell [as about insanity, for so many curious things happen within the *knowledge* of a man whose business it is to hunt. Haggard *King Solomon's Mines* p. 38. [s. 1887.]

5. Specific information; notification; notice. **6.** [Archaic.] Sexual intercourse. [ME. *knowlege*, < known (< AS. *cnāwan*), know, + -*lec*, -*ship*, suff. forming abstract nouns.] **knowledge's**, *n.* Plural of knowledge.

Syn.: acquaintance, apprehension, cognition, cognizance, comprehension, erudition, experience, information, intelligence, intuition, learning, light, lore, perception, recognition, scholarship, science, wisdom. *Knowledge* is all that the mind knows, *from whatever source derived or obtained, or by whatever process*; the aggregate of facts, truths, or principles acquired or retained by the mind. *Information* is the *intuitions* native to the mind and all that has been learned respecting phenomena, causes, laws, principles, literature, etc. There is a *knowledge* of many degrees from accurate and systematic, and to a certain degree complete. We say of a studious man that he has a great store of *knowledge*, or of an intelligent man of the day that he has a great deal of *information*. *Lore* is used only in poetic or elevated style, for accumulated *knowledge*, as of a people or age, or in a special sense for *learning* or *erudition*. We speak of *perception* of external objects, *apprehension* of intellectual truth. Simple *perception* gives a limited *knowledge* of external objects, merely as such: the *cognition* of the same subjects is a *knowledge* of them in some relation; *cognizance* is the formal or official *recognition* of something as an object of *knowledge*; we take *cognizance* of it. *Intuition* is primary *knowledge* antecedent to all teaching or reasoning; *experience* is *knowledge* that has entered directly into one's own life; as a child's *experience* that fire will burn. *Information* is *knowledge* of fact, or supposed fact, derived from persons, books, etc., or observation, and is regarded as timely and haphazard. *Learning* is higher than *information*, being wide and systematic *knowledge* gained by long study; *erudition* is recondite *learning* secured by extraordinary assiduity, opportunity, and ability. See acquaintance; science; wisdom.— Ant.: ignorance, illiteracy, inexperience, misapprehension, misconception, misunderstanding, nescience, unlearning.

— **Cartesian knowledge**, knowledge that has no mixture of sensuous elements; knowledge of pure intellect, in contrast to knowledge of sense.— **experimental k.**, intuitive **k.**, that in which the assurance is based on self-evidence and becomes absolute certainty. See intuition.— **know'ledge-box**", *n.* [Slang.] The head.— **probable k.**, that in which the assurance is based upon other than self-evidence, leaves room for doubt, and falls short of absolute certainty.— **theory of k.** (*Philos.*), the complete systematic exposition of the ultimate principles that lie at the basis of all knowledge: gnosiology: epistemology.— to **take k. of**, to recognize; notice; acknowledge.

know'ledge-a-bl(e, 1 nol'ej-a-bl; 2 nŏl'ĕdj-a-bl, *a.* [Colloq.] Having knowledge; knowing. **know'edged**† [Rare].— **know'ledge-a-bl(e-ness**,+ *n.*— **know'ledge-a-bly**, *adv.*

know'ledg-ment, *n.* [Archaic.] Legal acknowledgment; cognizance.

Knowles, 1 nōlz; 2 nōlz, *n.* **1. James Sheridan** (?/1784–11/24/1862), a Baptist preacher, poet and author; born in Cork, Ireland; he was, in earlier life, a physician; educator; dramatist and actor; *Virginius*; *Hunchback*. **2.** Same as Knollis. **3.** Same as Knollis.

Knowlton, 1 nōl'ten; 2 nōl'tĕn, **Frank Hall** (?/1860–). An American botanist and paleontologist, attached to the U. S. National Museum and the U. S. Geological Survey; *Birds of the World*.

Knowl-to'ni-a, 1 nōl-tō'ni-a; 2 nōl-tō'ni-a, *n.* *Bot.* A South-African genus of herbs of the family *Ranunculaceæ*. The juice will blister the skin. [< Thomas *Knowlton*, English botanist.]

known, 1 nōn; 2 nŏn, *pa.* Apprehended mentally; recognized; understood; especially, recognized by all as the truth; as, his honesty is *known; known* and unknown quantities, Sym.: see EMINENT; NOTORIOUS.

know'-noth'ing, 1 nō'-nŏth'ing; 2 nō'-nŏth'ing, *a.* 1. Altogether ignorant; densely stupid. 2. [K-] [U. S.] Of or pertaining to the American party, see AMERICAN.

know'-noth'ing, *n.* 1. One who is ignorant, uneducated, or densely stupid. 2. [K-] A member of the American party: see AMERICAN. 3. An agnostic.

—**know'-noth'ing-ism,** *n.* The principles of the Know-nothings, or [K-] of the agnostics. **Know'-noth'ing-ness†.**

know'pert, 1 nō'pert; 2 nō'pėrt, *n.* [Scot.] The crowberry (*Empetrum nigrum*).

knowt, 1 nout; 2 nowt, *n.* A shinty-ball; doe. [Cp. KNOT², *n.*]

Knox, 1 noks; 2 nŏks, *n.* 1. Henry (⁷/₁₁1750–⁰⁰/₁₁1802), an American Revolutionary general; Secretary of War, 1785–1795. 2. John (1505–¹¹/₁1572), a Scottish theological leader and historian who embraced the Protestant faith, and formulated the *Scotch Confession of Faith.* He wrote a *History of the Reformation.* 3. John Jay (⁴/₁₁1822–²⁵/₁1895), an *American financier who originated the currency system of the* United States banks. 4. Philander Chase (⁶/₁₁1853–¹⁰/₁₁1921), an American statesman; Attorney-General for the United States (1901); Secretary of State (1909–1913). 5. Robert (⁴/₁₁1791–¹¹/₁₁1862), a Scottish physician, anatomist, ethnologist, and educationist. 6. Thomas (¹/₁₁1782–⁹/₁₁1821), an English clergyman and writer. 7. A county in W. Illinois; 720 sq. m.; county-seat, Galesburg. 8. A county in S. W. Indiana; 510 sq. m.; county-seat, Vincennes. 9. A county in S. E. Kentucky; 359 sq. m.; county-seat, Barbourville. 10. A county in S. Maine; 327 sq. m.; county-seat, Rockland. 11. A county in N. E. Missouri; 504 sq. m.; county-seat, Edina. 12. A county in N. Nebraska; 1,125 sq. m.; county-seat, Niobrara. 13. A county in central Ohio; 514 sq. m.; county-seat, Mount Vernon. 14. A county in E. Tennessee; 520 sq. m.; county-seat, Knoxville. 15. A county in N. W. Texas; 947 sq. m.; county-seat, Benjamin. 16. A town, county-seat of Starke county, Ind.

Knox'ville, 1 noks'vil; 2 nŏks'vil, *n.* A manufacturing city and river-port; county-seat of Knox county, Tenn.; seat of University of Tennessee (non-sectarian), founded in 1794; and of Knoxville College (United Presbyterian), founded in 1875. 2. A city, county-seat of Marion county, Ia. 3. A city in Knox county, Ill.

knox'vil-ite, 1 noks'vil-ait; 2 nŏks'vil-ît, *n. Mineral.* A greenish-yellow hydrous basic aluminium sulfate, probably crystallizing in the orthorhombic system, and supposed isomorphous with coplapite. [< *Knoxville*, Tenn.]

K. N. S., *abbr.* Knight of the North Star [Sweden].

Knt., Kt., *abbr.* Knight.

knub†, *n.* To beat; strike with the knuckles. **knub'blet.**

knub, 1 nub; 2 nŭb, *n.* 1. A knot; knob. 2. The waste or refuse of silk-cocoons. [= KNOB.] **knubs‡.**

knub'ble, 1 nub'l; 2 nŭb'l, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small knob; knub; an outcropping knob of rocks by the seashore.

knub'bly, 1 nub'li; 2 nŭb'li, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Having protuberances; gnarled. **knub'by‡.**

knub'let, 1 nub'lit; 2 nŭb'lĭt, *n.* A small knob.

knuck, 1 nuk; 2 nŭk, *n.* [Colloq.] A knuckle, as of veal.

knuck'le, 1 nuk'l; 2 nŭk'l, *v.* KNUCK'LED, KNUCK'LIN'; KNUCK'LING. **I.** *t.* [Rare.] To touch, as the forehead, with the knuckle, as a sign of respect or recognition; also, to strike; punch. **II.** *i.* [Colloq.] To submit to an antagonist; yield.

He Ironed had to *knuckle* and comply in all points. MRS. CARLYLE in Froude's *Jane Welsh Carlyle*, vol. ii, p. 223. (a. 1835.)

—**to knuckle down.** 1. To hold the knuckles on the ground in shooting a marble. 2. To apply oneself assiduously. 3. To yield; knuckle. —**to knuckle to.** 1. To apply oneself assiduously. 2. To submit or yield to.

knuck'le, *n.* 1. One of the joints at the base of the fingers or the region about it. 2. The region of the middle or tarsal joint of a calf, or certain other animals. 3. *Mech.* (1) The central tubular projection of a hinge, which carries the hinge-pin or pintle. (2) A knuckle-joint. 4. *Car-building.* The rotating coupling-hook of a tramway car-coupler. 5. *Ship-building,* A sudden bangle in a timber. 6. *pl.* [Colloq.] A children's game of marbles. 7†. The knee-joint; also, a joint or node. 8†. A short bent portion of intestine. [< ME. *enokil*, MHG. *knuckel*; cp. KNEE.]

—**brass knuckles,** a knuckle-guard in various forms, but so as to fit over the knuckles as a protection to them in striking and to make the blow more effective.—**knuckle-bone',** *n.* Same as PHA. I and 2.—**k.-boot,** *n. Motoring.* A protective covering, usually of stiff leather, for the knuckle-joint of a motor-car or other vehicle or machine.—**k.-bow,** *n.* The curved part of a sword-guard that covers the fingers. **k.-guard',—k.-dcep,** *adv.* [Rare.] Up to the knuckles in anything; hence, deeply involved.—**k.-duster,** *n.* A metal weapon worn to protect the knuckles and to add force to a blow. **k.-duster, n.** = **k.-end,** *n.* That part of a leg (as of pork or lamb) where the knuckle is.—**k.-gear,** *n.* A gear with knuckle-teeth. **k.-gearing†.—k.-joint,** *n.* 1. The joint formed by knuckles. 2. *Mech.* (1) A hinge-joint in which a projection in one part lies between two projections of the other part. (2) A universal joint.—**k.-kneed,** *a.* With pronounced and abnormally rounded knees.—**k.-line,** *n. Ship-building.* The line of an angle made on some timbers by an abrupt reverse of shape.

—**k.-post,** *n.* In knuckle-joint, either of the two crossarms; specif., in the steering-knuckle of an automobile, the perpendicular post bearing the stub-axle.—**k.-thread,** *n. Mech.* An approximately rounded screw-thread.—**k.-timber,** *n. Naut.* The front top timber of a bulkhead in a ship.—**k.-tooth,** *n. Mech.* A rounded tooth of a gear-wheel resembling a knuckle, employed in wheels of slowly moving machinery.

knuck'led, 1 nuk'ld; 2 nŭk'ld, *a.* Jointed.

knuck'ler, 1 nuk'lr; 2 nŭk'lr, *n.* 1. [Thieves' Slang.] A petty thief; pilferer. 2. A marble used by boys to knuckle with; a shooter.

knuck'ling, 1 nuk'ling; 2 nŭk'ling, *n. Vet.* A condition characterized by the yielding of ankle and knee.

knuck'ly, 1 nuk'li; 2 nŭk'li, *a.* Having large knuckles.

knucks, 1 nuks; 2 nŭks, *n. pl.* Same as KNUCKLE, *n.* 8.

knuffing, 1 nuf'ing, *n.* Same as KNUFF, 1. A superficial variation of a curved or rounded molding, as by bead and reel or some more intricate design. 2. Molding containing knuffings. [Prob. < KNURLING.]

knur, *n.* 1. Same as NUR. 2†. A knar. [ME. *knor, knorre*; cp. LG. *knarre.*] **knurr‡.**

knurl, *n.* Same as NURL.

knurl, 1 nûrl; 2 nûrl, *n.* 1. A hard substance or protuberance; knot; lump. 2. [North. Eng. & Scot.] A hunch-backed dwarf; a cross-grained person. [Dim. of KNUR.]

knurl, *n.* Same as GRINDING-ON. **knurl'ing-tool'‡.**

knuried, 1 nûrld; 2 nûrld, *a.* 1. Having knurls; gnarled; **knuride,** } milled. 2. [North. Eng.] Shrunken together.

knur'lin, 1 nûr'lin; 2 nûr'lĭn, *n.* [Scot.] A bunchbacked dwarf. **knurl'ing‡.**

knurl'ing, 1 nûr'ling; 2 nûr'ling, *n.* 1. The raised portions of knurled work. 2. The making of knurls. 3. Knurled work. [also, dwarfish.

knurl'y, 1 nûr'li; 2 nûr'lĭ, *a.* Full of knots; hard; gnarly; **knurry‡,** *a.* Knotted; gnarly.

Knuts'ford, 1 nuts'ford; 2 nŭts'ford, *n.* A manufacturing town in Cheshire, England. ["Cnut's ford."]

knyaz, 1 knyaz; 2 knyäz, *n.* [Slav.] Duke or prince.

Knyght'on, *n.* Same as KNIGHTON.

ko'a, 1 kō'a; 2 kō'ä, *n.* [Hawaii.]

Koala. 1/18

Bot. A mimosaceous tree (*Acacia koa*), yielding a timber valued for building and cabinetwork. The bark is used in tanning.

ko-a'e, 1 kō-ō'ē; 2 kō-ä'ē, *n.* [Hawaii.] *Ornith.* The white-tailed tropic-bird (*Phaëthon lepturus*).

ko-a'la, 1 kō-ā'lə; 2 kō-ä'lä, *n.* [Austral.] An arboreal phascolarctoid marsupial (*Phascolarctos cinereus*) of heavy build and about 2 foot long, with no external tail, and ash-gray woolly fur. It feeds mostly on the shoots and buds of the eucalyptus, but descends at night to dig up and eat roots; gives birth to a single young one annually; and is sought for both its flesh and hide by hunters.

ko-a'li, 1 kō-ā'li; 2 kō-ä'lĭ, *n.* [Hawaii.]

Bot. Any of several climbing vines of the genus *Ipomœa*; as, **kona-hawaii-ka-a'e-one** climbing plant (*I. congesta*) whose root has cathartic properties, and **k.-ai,** a large tuberous-rooted climber (*I. tuberculata*), of which the stems are used in making cordage.

ko'ba, 1 kō'bə; 2 kō'bä, *n.* [Afr.] Strickly, a large antelope (genus *Cobus*), with elevated sublyrate horns, ringed at the base, and a long tufted tail, as the water-buck; more loosely, any of several smaller related antelopes, as a reedbuck. **ko'bat, ko'bus‡.**

ko'balt, *n.* Same as COBALT.

ko'ban, *n.* [Afr.] A peculiar coin. See COIN. **ko'bang‡.**

ko'ba-o'ba, 1 kō'bə-ō'bə; 2 kō'bə-ō'bä, *n.* [Afr.] The square-mouthed rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros simus*).

ko'ban, *n.* Same as COBAN.

Kob'be, 1 kob'i; 2 kŏb'ē, *n.* The chief trading-town of Darfur, Sudan. [kob'ar].

kob'bar, *n.* [Austral.] Same as COBARA.

Kob'do, 1 kob'do; 2 kŏb'do, *n.* 1. A province of N. W. Mongolia, China. 2. Its capital.

Ko'be, 1 kō'bē; 2 kō'bē, *n.* A seaport on the southern coast of Hondo Island, Japan; population, 215,000.

Ko'bell, 1 kō'bel; 2 kō'bĕl, *n.* 1. **Ferdinand** (⁴/₁₁1740–⁴/₁₁1799), a German etcher and painter. 2. **Franz** (¹¹/₁₁ 1749–²⁷/₁₁1822), a German painter.

kob'bel-lite, 1 kō'bel-ait; 2 kō'bĕl-ît, *n. Mineral.* A metallic, steel to lead-gray, lead sulfoantimonibismuthite ($Pb_6(Bi, Sb)_2S_9$) that is found massive. [< Franz von *Kobell*, German poet and mineralogist.]

Kobans. 1/7

Kō'ber-lin'-a-ce-æ, 1 kī'ber-lin'-ē-sē-ī; 2 kē'ber-lin'-ĭ-ē'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of plants, natives of Oriental Texas and Mexico, belonging to the order *Hypericales.* The only genus, koban (obverse). *Köberlina*, contains but one species, *K. spinosa*, a spiny shrub with small racemose flowers. The endosperm is oily and fleshy. [NL. < *Köberlin*, German botanist.]

Koe'ber-lin'-ī-a-ce-æ‡.— **kō'[koe'']ber-lin'-ā-ceous,** *a.*

ko-bet'su, 1 ko-bet'sū; 2 ko-bĕt'sū, *n.* [Chin.] A house-tax.

ko'bi, 1 kō'bi; 2 kō'bĭ, *n.* [Jap.] The second line of defense in the Japanese army, in which service lasts ten years.

ko'bil, 1 kō'bil; 2 kō'bĭl, *n.* A small boat; coble.

ko'bird', 1 kō'bûrd'; 2 kō'bûrd', *n.* The kow-bird.

Kō'bleng, *n.* Same as COMPLENG.

Kob'hold, 1 kō'beld; 2 kō'bĕld, *n. G. Folk-lore.* An earth-spirit inhabiting mines and caves; goblin; gnome; mischievous sprite; cobalt; also, from an *undine* (water-sprite), *sylph* (air-sprite), or *salamander* (fire-sprite).

And there is the gnome is the little black *kobold* of a doubt making mouths at you.

LOWELL. *Among my Books*, first series, p. 217. (o. & co. 1870.)

Kobolds, or Gnomes.

[G., < MHG. *kobolt*, perh. < *kobe*, cabin, hut, + *walt*, ruler.] Syn.: see FAIRY.

ko-bong', 1 ko-bong'; 2 ko-bŏng', *n.* [Austral.] A fetish or totem; hence, totemic kinship.

kob'ra, 1 kob'rə; 2 kŏb'rä, *n.* [Jap.] The kombu.

Ko''by-lia'ki, 1 kō'bi-lyä'ki; 2 kō'bĭ-lyä'kĭ, *n.* A town in Poltava government, Ukraine.

kob'yz, 1 kob'yz; 2 kŏb'yz, *n.* [Roum.] A crude form of lute.

K. O. C., *abbr.* Kathodic opening contraction; Knight of the Oak Crown.

Koch', 1 kōch; 2 kŏch, *n.* 1. One of a Mongoloid people resident in E. Assam. 2. The Hinduized dialect spoken by this people.

Koch, 1 kōk; 2 kŏk, *n.* 1. **Christian Friedrich** (⁵/₁₁1798–¹/₁₁1872), a Prussian jurist. 2. **Christophe Guillaume de** (⁵/₁₁1737–¹/₁₁1813), a French historian and publicist. 3. **Joseph Anton** (⁴/₁₁1768–²⁹/₁₁1839), a German painter and etcher. 4. **Karl Heinrich Emanuel** (⁴/₁₁1809–²/₁₁1879), a German traveler, naturalist, and geographer. 5. **Robert** (⁸/₁₁1843–⁹/₁₁1910), a physician and bacteriologist; discoverer of pathogenic germs of tuberculosis, cholera, and several other diseases.

koch'el-lite, 1 koch'el-ait; 2 kŏch'ĕl-ît, *n. Mineral.* A greasy brownish-green earth that contains columbium, zirconium, yttrium, and other rare oxids, and appears to crystallize in the tetragonal system. [< G. *kochelit*, < *Kochelwiese*, in Silesia.]

Ko'chi, 1 kō'chi; 2 kō'chĭ, *n.* 1. A ken in S. E. Shikoku Island, Japan. 2. Its capital, a seaport.

Koch'ia, 1 kōch'ə; 2 kŏch'ĭ-ə, *n. Bot.* A genus of mostly Old World annual or perennial herbs or undershrubs of the family *Chenopodiaceæ.* One species, *K. scoparia*, an annual, has been sparingly naturalized in the northeastern United States. *K. prostrata*, an American species, and *K. villosa*, the cotton-bush, and *K. pyramidata*, the blue bush, both Australian plants, are exceedingly valuable as pasture- and fodder-plants in dry regions. [< W. D. J. *Koch*, a gardener at Erlangen.]

Koch, 1 kōk; 2 kŏk. **Charles Paul de** (²/₁₁1794–⁹/₁₁1871). A French novelist and dramatist.

koch'-o-em'-a-kran'-ka, 1 kok'-ō-em'-ə-krang'-kə; 2 kŏk'-ō-ĕm'-ä-kräng'-kä, [S. Afr.] A bulbous plant of the genus *Gethyllis*, of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*, producing a fruit underground which afterward extends about an inch above the surface.

ko'da, 1 kō'də; 2 kō'dä, *n.* Same as DITCH-MILLET. See GRASS. [< Hind. *kōdō.*] **ko'do‡; ko'do-mil'let‡.**

Ko'da-gu, 1 kō'də-gū; 2 kō'dä-gŭ, *n.* An aboriginal dwelling in mountainous parts of Coorg, Hindustan.

ko'dak, 1 kō'dak; 2 kō'dăk, *n.* 1. A special type of portable photographic camera with a continuous roll of sensitized film, upon which successive instantaneous exposures are made: now commonly, but erroneously, applied to hand-cameras in general.

Kodak is an arbitrary word constructed for trade-mark purposes. . . . [It] was first used as a verb by Mrs. Colla in her work on Alaska, published two or three years ago.

EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY (Rochester, N. Y.) *Letter to Standard Dict.* Sept. 10, 1903.

In developing my mental *Kodak* roll after returning, I found that during this period of the journey most of the views are landscapes. ELIZABETH BISLAND *A Flying Trip* p. 11. in. 1891.]

2. A print from a kodak film or plate.

—**ko'dak,** *v. & vi.* To take an instantaneous picture of; photograph with a kodak.— **ko'dak-er,** *n.* **ko'dak-ist.—ko'dak-ry,** *n.*

Ko'da-shim, 1 kō'da-shim; 2 kō'dä-shĭm, *n. pl.* [Heb.] A subdivision of the Mishna.

Ko'dres, *n.* Same as CODRUS.

Ko-dur'ga-lur', 1 ko-dur'gə-lûr'; 2 ko-dur'gä-lŭr', *n.* Same as KRANGANUR.

Koe'berg-er, 1 kō'berm-er; 2 kō'bĕrg-ĕr, **Wenzel** or **Venceslaus** (1557?–1635). A Flemish painter, architect, poet, and antiquarian.

Koek, 1 kuk; 2 kŭk, **Pieter** (²/₁₁1502–¹³/₁₁1550). A Flemish painter, engineer, and architect.

Koehl, 1 kūl; 2 kūl, **Hermann** (1889–), German aviator, pilot of the German air-plane *Bremen*, in first successful East to West transatlantic flight, April 12–13, 1928.

Koek'koek, 1 kuk'kuk; 2 kŭk'kŭk, **Bernard Cornelis** (²⁹/₁₁ 1803–¹/₁₁1862). A Dutch landscape-painter.

kel, 1 kō'el; 2 kō'ĕl, *n.* 1. A Polynesian and Australian parasitic cuckoo (genus *Eudynamis*). The male is black and the female reddish with black bands. [< Prakrit *koila*, < Sans. *kokila*, cuckoo.]

Ko'el, 1 kō'el; 2 kō'ĕl, *n.* 1. A river in W. Bengal; length, 150 m. to Sank river. 2. Same as COEL. See ALIGARH.

Koel'e-ri-a, 1 kī-lī'ri-ə; 2 kē-lē'rĭ-ä, *n.* A tufted grass (*Koeleria cristata*) of the north temperate zone, that or involute leaves and panicles contracted or spike-like. It flourishes on sandy soil. [< G. L. *Köler*, prof., Mainz, Ger.]

Koel'le-a, 1 kel'-ē-ə; 2 kĕl'-ē-ä, *n.* A genus of North-American perennial herbs of the family *Menthaceæ*; the mountain-mints or basil. They have small flowers, white or spotted with purple, the corolla being 2-lipped, the upper lip entire or notched at the apex and the lower one 3-cleft. Herbage is fragrant and aromatic. [< J. L. C. *Koelle*, Ger. bot.]

Koel'reu-te'ri-a, 1 kel'-rū-tī'ri-ə; 2 kĕl'-rŭ-tē'rĭ-ä, *n. Bot.* A genus of small trees of the family *Sapindaceæ*, natives of China, with alternate odd-pinnate leaves, and large terminal clusters of yellow flowers, succeeded by large bladdery pods. One of the two known species, *K. paniculata*, is extensively cultivated in parks. [< Prof. J. G. *Kölreuter*, naturalist of Karlsruhe.]

koe'nen-ite, 1 kī'nen-ait; 2 kē'nĕn-ît, *n.* A hydrated form of aluminium and magnesium oxychlorid, found in cleavable masses. [< Dr. A. von *Koenen.*]

koes'lite, 1 kō'zlait; 2 kō'zlît, *n. Mineral.* A soft reddish-brown to yellow hydrocarbon, found with brown coal. [< *Köslein*, supt. coal-works at Usnach.] **koen'lein-ite‡.**

koen'radi, *n.* [D.] See COENRADI.

Koe'pe-nick, 1 kō'pə-nik; 2 kō'pĕ-nĭk, *n.* A town, suburb of Berlin, Prussia.— "**Captain" Koepenick,** an undersized shoemaker of Koepenick, who, in October, 1906, donned the uniform of a captain of the Prussian Guard, collected a force of 12 soldiers, marched to the Town Hall, and ordered the burgomaster to hand over the contents of the treasury; he then disappeared, but was afterward captured and imprisoned.

Koets, 1 kuts; 2 kŭts, **Roelof** (¹/₁₁1655–⁴/₁₁1725). A Dutch portrait-painter.

koet'tig-ite, 1 kōt'ig-ait; 2 kŏt'ĭg-ît, *n. Mineral.* A silky, light carmine-red hydrous zinc arsenate ($H_4Zn_3AsSiO_9$) with part of the zinc replaced by cobalt and nickel, and crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Otto *Köttig*, the analyst of the mineral.]

koff, 1 kof; 2 kŏf, *n.* A Dutch or Danish two-masted fishing-vessel carrying spritsails. [< D. *kof.*]

K. of H., K. of L., K. of P., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

koft'gar, 1 kuft'gur; 2 kŭft'gŭr, *n.* [Hind.] An East-Indian workman who decorates steel with inlaid work. **koft'-work'‡; kuft'-work'‡.**

Ko'fu, 1 kō'fū; 2 kō'fŭ, *n.* A town in Honshu Island, Japan; about 75 m. W. of Tokyo; capital of Yamanashi ken.

ko'gel, 1 kō'rel; 2 kō'ĕl, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A bullet.

Ko'gi-pas, 1 kō'ji-pas; 2 kō'gĭ-päs, *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of pigmy sperm-whales, having a moderate head, conic forward, and a frontal blow-hole. **Ko'gi-a,** *n.* (t.g.)

ko'hai, *n.* Same as KOWHAI.

Ko-hat', 1 ko-hut'; 2 ko-hŭt', *n.* 1. A district in the Peshawar division, Punjab, India; 2,838 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

Ko'hath, 1 kō'hath; 2 kō'hăth, *n.* [Heb. gen. xivi, 11. [Heb., assembly.]

Ko'hath-ite, 1 kō'hath-ait; 2 kō'hăth-ît, *n.* A member of one of the three great families of the Levites; a descendant of Kohath, second son of Levi. During the wanderings in the desert the Kohathites carried the furniture belonging to the tabernacle.

ko'he, *n.* Same as WAHAHE. **ko''he-ko'he‡.**

Ko'hei-eth, 1 kō'hei-eth; 2 kō'hĕi-ĕth, *n. Bib.* 1. The Hebrew name of the book of Ecclesiastes. 2. The name applied to Solomon in the Book of Ecclesiastes. [Heb., preacher.]

ko'hemp'', 1 kō'hemp'; 2 kō'hĕmp', *n.* [Chin. & Jap.] 1. The kudzu-vine (*Pueraria thunbergiana*), a twining plant of China and Japan: cultivated for ornament in Europe and America. 2. A fiber obtained from the plant's stem. It is used in making cloth in eastern Asia. See PUERARIA.

Koh''a-Ba'ba, 1 kō'-ə-bä'bə; 2 kō'-ä-bä'bä, *n.* A mountain range in Afghanistan; highest peak 17,640 ft.

Ko'hi-ko'hi, 1 kō'hi-kō'hi; 2 kō'hĭ-kō'hĭ, *n.* [New Zealand.] A cirriloid fish, the trumpeter (*Latris lineata*).

Koh''i-noor', 1 kō'i-nōr'; 2 kō'ĭ-nōr', *n.* A famous **Koh''i-nur',** } dian diamond presented to Queen Victoria on the annexation of the Punjab in 1849. Its history includes many romantic episodes since 1304, when it was

wrested by Sultan Ala-ed-din from the Rajah of Malwa. It is fabled to bring ill luck to its possessor. See under DIAMOND. [< Per. *kohe-nûr*, mountain of light.]

kohl, 1 kōl; 2 kōl, *n.* [Ar.] **1.** In Arabic-speaking countries, a powder of antimony used to darken the eyes. **kochl‡.** 2. An Arab horse of pure breed.— **kohl'an**, *a.*

Kohl, Johann Georg (¹⁵/₁₂1808–⁷⁸/₁878). A German traveler, who prepared maps of N. America in 1854.

Koh'ler, 1 kō'lɛr; 2 kō'lɛr, **Kaufmann** (⁸/₁₁1843–¹/₂1926). An American rabbi, president emeritus of the Hebrew Union College; editor, and author of *Ethical Basis of Judaism.*

kohl'ra'bi, 1 kōl'rā'bi; 2 kōl'rā'bi, *n.* **1.** A variety of cabbage with an edible turnip-shaped stem; turnip-cabbage: a common field-crop in Sweden. **2.** Any edible plant resembling it. [G., for It. *cavolo rapa*, < L. *caulis*, cabbage, + *rapa*, turnip.] **kohl‡.**

ko-hu'a, 1 kō-hū'a; 2 kō-hū'a, *n.* [Maori.] **1.** A native oven. **2.** A large kettle. See GO-ASHORE.

kol, 1 kōl; 2 kōl, *n.* [Jap.] The carp.

Kol-hal', 1 kōl-hăl'; 2 kōl-hăl', *n.* 1. A Samoyed tribe in S. Yeniesk. **2.** Its Ural-Altaic dialect. **Kalhal‡.**

kolil, 1 kēl; 2 kōl, *n.* Same as KOEL.

Kol'2, *n.* Same as ALIGARH.

kol-an'a-glyphic, *a.* Same as COELANAGLYPHIC.

kol'lon, 1 kel'lŏn; 2 kŏl'lŏn, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* The auditorium of an ancient Greek theater.

kol'lo-nych'i-a, 1 pel'o-nĭk'-a; 2 kŏl'lo-nĭç'i-a, *n.* A finger-nail whose surface is sunken in the shape of an elongated hollow. [< Gr. *koilos*, hollow, + *onyx*, finger-nail.]

kol'lo-ra'chic, 1 kel'lo-rā'kĭk; 2 kŏl'lo-rā'kĭk, *a.* Having a lumbar curve convex posteriorly, and general lumbar index above 102, as in Australians, many negroes, and bushmen. [< Gr. *kollos*, hollow, + *rachis*, spine.]

kol-lun'ha-tur', *n.* Same as KOLINSKY.

Kol'ta, 1 kol'tə; 2 kōl'ta, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Mahratta bill-hook.

Kol'je-rev'skia, 1 kŏl'yĕ-rĕv'skĭ-a; 2 kŏl'ye-rĕv'skĭ-a, *n.* A volcano in Kamchatka; height, 15,408 ft.

ko'ji, 1 kō'jĭ; 2 kō'jĭ, *n.* [Jap.] A yeast obtained from fermented rice: used in sake, and used for various purposes.

kok, 1 kek; 2 kŏk, *n.* An Indian rat (*Mus kok*).

ko-ka'ko, 1 kō-kā'kō; 2 kō-kā'ko, *n.* [New Zealand.] A fruit-eating waterchat of the genus *Glaucopis*, bluish with black head and brightly tinted wattles. *G. cinereus* is confined to South Island, and *G. wilsoni* to North Island, and both are remarkable for their variet notes and queer antics in the nuptial season. Also called WATTLE-CROW.

ko'kam'i, 1 kō'kăm; 2 kō'kam, *n.* [Malay.] A species of lemur. Compare LORIS.

ko'kam', *n.* Same as CHOROPALI.

ko-ka'ma, 1 kō-kā'mə; 2 kō-kā'ma, *n.* The gemsbok. **koo-ka'am'i.**

ko'kar, 1 kō'kɛr; 2 kō'kɛr, *n. Engin.* A water-gate used in damming. [*Irish*].

ko'kil, 1 kō'kĭl; kō'kĭl, *n.* [E. Ind.] A cuckoo (*Zanclostomus tristis*).

ko'kla, 1 kō'klə; 2 kō'kla, *n.* [Ind.] A dusky green pigeon (*Sphenocercus sphenurus*) found from its cry. **ko'kil‡**

ko'klass, 1 kō'klăs; 2 kō'klăs, *n.* A pueras pheasant.

ko'ko', 1 kō'kō; 2 kō'ko, *n.* [W. Afr.] The taro yam (*Caladium edoaeata*).

ko'ko', *n.* [Guam.] *Ornith.* A rail; specif., *Hypotaenidia owstoni*, peculiar to Guam.

ko'ko', *n.* [Maori.] *Ornith.* The parson-bird (*Prosthemadera novæ-zealandiæ*). See TUI.

ko'ko'a, *n.* [New Zealand.] A fishing-net suspended between two poles: used by the Maoris.

ko'ko', *n.* [Hawaii.] Any of several euphorbiaceous shrubs and trees, especially *Euphorbia lorifolia*, a small tree found on *mountain sides*. The wood is useless except for fuel.

Ko'ko-mo, 1 kō'kō-mō; 2 kō'ko-mō, *n.* A city, county-seat of Howard county, Ind.

ko'kong, 1 kō'kŏng; 2 kō'kŏng, *n.* The brindled gnu.

Ko'ko-nor', 1 kō'kō-nôr'; 2 kō'ko-nôr', *n.* A salt lake in N. E. Tibet; 12,097 ft. above sea-level; covers about 2,500 sq. m., but varies greatly in different years, and has no outlet.

ko-koon', 1 kō-kōn'; 2 kō-kōn', *n.* The common gnu.

ko-koon'a, *n.* A large Ceylonese tree (*Kokoona zeylanica*), common in Ceylon. The bark is used in medicine.

Ko-koo'na, 1 kō-kū'nə; 2 kō-kōō'na, *n.* [Singhalese.] *Bot.* A small genus of woody plants of the family *Staphylæaceæ*, of which the best-known species is *K. zeylanica*, the kokoon-tree, of Ceylon. The Singhalese make a snuff for headache from the bark and a lump-oil from its seeds.

kok'o-pu, 1 kok'o-pū; 2 kŏk'o-pu, *n.* [New Zealand.] Any one of several common galaxioid fishes, as the mountain-trout. Compare COCKA-BULLY.

Ko'kos Keel'ing. Same as KEELING ISLANDS.

ko'ko-wai, 1 kō'kō-wī; 2 kō'ko-wi, *n.* [Maori.] *Mineral.* Red ocher: a common native pigment, mixed for use with fish-oil or vegetable oil also, the earth from which red ocher is obtained by burning.

kok'ra, 1 kok'rə; 2 kŏk'ra, *n.* [E. Ind.] The wood of an East-Indian tree (*Aporosa dioica*) of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*.

kok'ra's-wood'‡. [BUTTER. **kok'um-oil'‡.**

ko'kum, *n.* Same as COCUM.— **ko'kum-but'ter**, *n.* See **ko'ku-min**, 1 kō'kū-mĭn; 2 kō'ku-mĭn, *n.* [Jap.] The Japanese territorial army, composed of soldiers over 38 years of age who have finished their service in the kobi. Service in this division (2 years and 8 months) finishes the soldiers' term of 20 years.

Ko-ku'ra, 1 ko-kū'rə; 2 ko-kų'ra, *n.* A seaport town, capital of Fizen province, Kyushu island, Japan.

Kol, 1 kōl; 2 kōl, *n.* [Hind.] The father of Björn the Blue-tooth and Harek Ironhead. He was the first owner of the sword Angervadil.

Kol, 1 kōl; 2 kōl, *n. sing. & pl.* One of a race of Dravidian or Mongolo-Dravidian origin inhabiting some parts of Bengal; also, their language. They are a primitive race, retaining savage customs and religions.

ko'la', 1 kō'lə; 2 kō'la, *n.* [Hindu.] A jackal.

ko'la', *n. Pharm.* An extract made from the cola-nut, also, the nut.

ko'la', *n.* The seeds of *Sterculia acuminata*, containing caffein and some theobromin.

Ko'la', *n.* Same as COLA².

Ko'la', *n.* **1.** A peninsula in Archangel government, N. Russia. **2.** The most northerly town of European Russia; capital of Russian Lapland, N. W. part of Kola Peninsula.

Ko-la'ba, 1 kō-lā'bə; 2 kō-lā'ba, *n.* A district in S. Bombay province; 1,872 sq. m.; capital, Alibag.

Ko'la-dan', 1 kō'lə-dăn'; 2 kō'la-dăn', *n.* A river in Lower Burma; length, 200 m. to the Bay of Bengal.

Ko-la'lah, 1 kō-lā'yə or -lä'ə; 2 kō-lä'ya or -ll'a, *n. Bib. Jer.* xxix, 21.

kol'a-lin, *n.* Same as COLALIN.

ko'la-nut', *n.* Same as COLA-NUT. **ko'la-seed"‡.**

Ko'la-pur', *n.* Same as KOLHAPUR.

Ko-la'ri-an, 1 kō-lā'rĭ-ən; 2 kō-lä'ri-an, *n.* An independent non-Aryan aboriginal linguistic stock in India, belonging to the Scythian group and related to the Dravidic, and including the Santali, Mundari, and the languages of other hill-tribes. [< KOLI.]

Kol'be, 1 kōl'bə; 2 kōl'be, **Peter** (²⁰/₁₀1675–¹²/₂1726). A German naturalist and astronomer. **Kolb‡; Kol'ben‡.**

Kol'berg, *n.* Same as COLBERG.

Kol'chak', 1 kōl'chăk'; 2 kōl'chăk', **Alexander** (1874–¹/₁₁1920). Russian admiral; commander of the All Russian forces, Nov., 1918; reported killed by his own men.

Kol'chis, *n.* Same as COLCHIS.

Kol'cesy, 1 kōl'chē; 2 kōl'che, **Ferenez** (²/₁1790–⁴/₃1838). A Hungarian lawyer, poet, and writer.

kole'a, 1 kō-lē'ə; 2 ko-lē'a, *n.* [Hawaii.] The golden plover (*Charadrius dominicus pacificus*): so called on Kauai.

Ko-let'ts, 1 ko-let'sə; 2 ko-let's, **Joannis** (1788–¹/₁1847). A Greek statesman and leader in the war of independence.

Kol'guef, 1 kol'gwef; 2 kŏl'gwĕf, *n.* An island in the Russian Arctic ocean; 1,350 sq. m. **Kol'guyev‡.**

Kol'lha-pur', 1 kō'lə-pûr'; 2 kō'lə-pur', *n.* 1. A native state in Bombay province, India; 3,217 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Ko'li, 1 kō'lĭ; 2 kō'lĭ, *n.* [Hind.] A Kolarian.

Kol'i-kod, *n.* Same as CALICUT.

Kol'in, 1 kō-lēn'; 2 ko-lĭn', *n.* A sugar-refining town in Bohemia. [cat or mink.

ko-lin'sky, 1 ko-lĭn'ski; 2 ko-lĭn'sky, *n.* The Siberian polecat. **kol'kol.** Same as COLCOL.

Kol'lar, 1 kel'ər; 2 kŏl'ar, **Jan** (1793–1852). A Slavonian Protestant pastor and scholar; first apostle of Panslavism; born in Hungary. [QUINCUNX.

kol-lax'y-lin(es), 1 ko-leks'i-lĭn; 2 kō-lĕks'y-lĭn, *n.* Same as **Kol-mar'**, *n.* Same as COLMAR.

Köln, 1 kōln; 2 kōln, *n.* See COLOGNE.

Kol'ora, 1 kol nī'ərə; 2 kŏl nī'ra. [Heb.] The opening words of a prayer in the ritual used by Jews on the eve of the Atonement fast.

ko'lo-a', 1 kō'lō-ä'; 2 kō'lo-ä, *n.* [Hawaii.] A duck.— **koloa mapu**, the pintail.— **k. noha**, the shoveler duck.

Ko'lo-a', *n.* A district in Kauai, Hawaiian Islands.

Ko'lo-e, 1 kō'lō-ē; 2 kō'lo-e, *n.* A district in Abyssinia, 50 m. S. of Massowah, where extensive ruins have been discovered.

ko'lo-ko'lo, 1 kō'lo-kō'lō; 2 kō'lo-kō'lo, *n.* [Hawaii, *kolo*, reptile, creeping.] Any of various trailing or creeping herbs.— **kolokolo kuahiwi**, a loosestrife (*Lysimachia hillebrandi*) bearing fragrant purplish flowers, common on mountain slopes in Hawaii.

Kol'lo-ky-thi'a, 1 kŏl'lo-kĭ-thī'ə; 2 kŏl'lo-ky-thi'a, **Gulf of.** A gulf S. E. of Morea, Greece.

Kol'lo-me'a, 1 kŏl'lo-mē'ə; 2 kŏl'lo-me'a, *n.* A town in Galicia, Poland; seat of coal and petroleum industries.

ko-lom'na, 1 ko-lŏm'nə; 2 ko-lŏm'na, *n.* A town in Moscow government, Russia, where the Mongols defeated the Russians, 1237.

Ko-lou'ri, 1 ko-lau'ri; 2 ko-lou'ri, *n.* Same as SALAMIS.

Ko'lozs'var', 1 ko'lezs'vär'; 2 kō'lözh'vär', *n.* [Hung.] Same as KLAUSENBURG.

kol'pi'on, *n.* Same as COLPITIS.

kol'po-hys'ter-ec'to-my, *n.* Same as COLPOHYSTERECTOMY.

kol'sun, 1 kel'sun; 2 kŏl'sun, *n.* An Indian wild dog or dhole.

Kol'tsof, 1 kol'tsŏf; 2 kŏl'tsŏf, **Alexei Vasilievich** (1808–1842). A Russian lyric poet.

Ko-lush', 1 ko-lush'; 2 ko-lŭsh', *n.* Same as TLINGIT.

Kol'yma', 1 kŏl'yə-mä'; 2 kŏl'ya-mä', *n.* A river in eastern Siberia; length, 995 m. from Stanovoi mountains to the Arctic ocean.

Kol'yuyev, *n.* Same as KOLTZOF.

kom', 1 kəm; 2 kŏm, *n. Antiq.* A hamlet or village. [< Ar. *gŏm*, elevation.]

Kom', 1 kəm; 2 kŏm, *n.* **1.** A district in Irak-Ajemi province, Persia. **2.** Its capital, a holy city.

Kom'a-dau, 1 kom'ə-dou; 2 kŏm'a-dou, **Lake.** A reedy swamp in Bechuanaland, S. Africa; Botletli river flows into it; there is no apparent outlet.

Ko'ma-ga-ta'ke, 1 kō'ma-ga-tä'kē; 2 kō'ma-gä-tä'ke, *n.* A volcanic peak in the central part of Honshu Island, Japan; 3,310 ft. high. Also KOMAGATE PEAK.

kom'a-ger, 1 kom'ə-jər; 2 kŏm'a-ger, *n.* The summer boot of the Lapp, made of soft leather, with the sole turned up all around like a moccasin: especially adapted to winter traveling on skis.

ko'mal, 1 kō'məl; 2 kō'mal, *n.* A perennial herb (*Pranges pabularia*) of the parsley family, the hay-plant: a native of Tibet, in regions like Afghanistan and in arid table-lands as a fodder-plant.

Ko'man-dor'ski Islands, 1 kō'man-dôr'skĭ; 2 kō'man-dōr'ski. A group of islands, belonging to Russia, in Bering sea, E. of Kamchatka; seat of a seal-industry. **Ko'manda-dor'skĭ‡.**

ko'march, 1 kō'mārch; 2 kō'märe, *n. Antiq.* A tribal chief or headman of a village. < Gr. *komarches*.]

ko-mat'ik, 1 ko-mat'ĭk; 2 ko-mät'ĭk, *n.* [Labrador.] A sledge used in Labrador.

Ko-ma'ti-Poort, 1 kō-mä'tĭ-pōrt'; 2 kō-mä'tĭ-pōōrt, *n.* A town in E. Transvaal province, on the frontier of Portuguese East Africa; was occupied by the British, Sept. 25, 1900.

kom'be, 1 kəm'bə; 2 kŏm'be, *n.* 1. Same as PURPLE CONE-FLOWER. **2.** A tropical East-African twining shrub (*Strophanthus kombe*) of the family *Apocynaceæ*. The pericarp contains numerous seeds enmeshed in silky whitish hair. They are much used in medicine, their action being somewhat similar to that of digitalis.

kom'bo, 1 kom'bo; 2 kŏm'bo, *n.* [Afr.] A ceremonious greeting employed by African ambassadors.

kom'bu, 1 kom'bū; 2 kŏm'bu, *n.* [Jap.] A seaweed (*Laminaria japonica*) eaten by the Japanese.

kom'bu-is, 1 kom'bu-is; 2 kŏm'bu-is, *n.* A ship's galley; caboose.

ko-mec'er-as, 1 ko-mes'ər-əs; 2 ko-mĕç'er-as, *n.* A horn formed of agglutinated hairs, and annually developed and shed, in the Antelope pronghorn. [< Gr. *komē*, hair, + *keras*, horn.] **ko-moc'er-as‡.**

ko-men'ic, *a.* Comenic: erroneous form.

Ko-men'ski, 1 ko-men'skĭ; 2 ko-mĕn'skĭ, *n.* See COMENIUS.

kom'er-el'skĭ'ers, *n. pl.* See COMERELLY-FEATHERS.

kom'fest, 1 kom'fest; 2 kŏm'fĕst, *n.* Fruit preserved in thick syrup.

Kom'yr-yurt', 1 kŏ'mĭ-yŭrt'; 2 kŏ'mĭ-yyrt, *n.* Same as ZYRIAN.

kom-man'do, 1 ko-măn'do; 2 ko-măn'do, *n.* [D.] A regiment of regular or irregular soldiers detailed for active service.

kom'mers', 1 ko-mers'; 2 ko-mĕrs', *n.* [KOM-MER'SE, 1 ko-mer'se; 2 ko-mĕr'se, *pl.* [G.] A social gathering of German university students, at which songs are sung and beer is drunk, with the accompaniment of various quaint ceremonies, including that of the salamander.

kom'mos, 1 kom'os; 2 kŏm'ŏs, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* An ode consisting of a wild lament. See ODE.

Ko-mo'do, 1 ko-mō'do; 2 ko-mō'do, *n.* An island between Sumbawa and Flores, Malay Archipelago; length, 35 m.

Ko'morn, 1 kō'mərn; 2 kō'mŏrn, *n.* A fortified town, at the E. end of Great Schütt Island, in the Danube river, W. Hungary. It resisted a siege by the Austrians (1848–1849).

Ko'mos, *n.* [Gr.] See COMUS.

Kom'o-tau, 1 kom'ə-tou; 2 kŏm'o-tou, *n.* A manufacturing town in Bohemia.

kom-pol'o-gy, 1 kom-pel'o-jĭ; 2 kŏm-pŏl'o-ġy, *n.* Boastful speech or tales. [< Gr. *kompos*, boast, + -OLOGY.]

kom'pow, 1 kem'pou; 2 kŏm'pow, *n.* A strong linen made in China. [muslin or protoptetus.

kom'tok, 1 kom'tok; 2 kŏm'tŏk, *n.* A fish, the African

Ko'mu-ra, 1 kō'mu-ra; 2 kō'mu-ra, **Marquis Jutaro** (1855–¹¹/₂1911). A Japanese diplomat, negotiator of the peace with Russia at Portsmouth, N. H., 1905.

ko'na, 1 kō'na; 2 kō'na, *n.* [Hawaii.] **1.** The leeward, west, or southwest side of the islands, as distinguished from the *koolau*, or windward side. **2.** A stormy southwest wind; also, a south wind.

Ko'nae, 1 kō'nī; 2 kō'nā, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.).

ko-nak', 1 ko-năk'; 2 ko-nak', *n.* [Turk.] A large house or a public building used by an official of the Turkish government; also, any large residence in Turkey.

Ko'na'kry', 1 kō'na'krĭ'; 2 kō'na-krȳ', *n.* A town, capital of French Guinea, West Africa, on Tombo Island.

Ko-na'ri-ot, 1 ko-nā'rĭ-ot; 2 ko-nā'rĭ-ŏt, *n.* An immigrant shepherd from Konia: Macedonian name. **Ko-na'ri-ote‡.**

Kond, *n.* Same as KHOND.

Kon'da, 1 kŏn'də; 2 kŏn'da, *n.* A native state in the Central Provinces, India; 174 sq. m.

ko'nel, 1 kō'nel; 2 kō'nĕl, *n. Metal.* An alloy harder than steel, composed of cobalt, ferrotitanium, and nickel, and compounded by Dr. Erwin F. Lowry in the laboratories of the Westinghouse Electric Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., September, 1920.

Ko-new'ka, 1 ko-nūf'kə; 2 ko-nų'ka, **Paul** (⁴/₁1840–⁵/₁₁1870). A Polish silhouette artist.

kong', 1 kon; 2 kŏng, *n.* [Chin.] Same as KANG.

Kong', *n.* **1.** A district in Mandingo country, W. Africa; latitude 12° to 8° 30' N., longitude 3° to 6° W.; a French protectorate. **2.** Its capital.

Kong', *n.* The name given to a supposed range of mountains reported as extending from Sierra Leone eastward to Dahomey: since 1883 acknowledged as a plateau with isolated mountain-peaks 4,000 to 6,000 ft. high.

Kong'-fu'-tse", 1 kŏng'-fū'-tsē"; 2 kŏng'-fų'-tse", *n.* See **Kong-ju'**, 1 keg-jū'; 2 kŏng-jų', *n.* A town, the capital of Chunchon, Namu province; 30 m. S. of Seoul, Chosen (Korea).

Kong'moon, 1 keg'mŭn; 2 kŏng'mŏn, *n.* A treaty port in Kwangtung province, China, on the Si Kiang (West River).

Kiaug'men‡; Kong'mun‡.

Kon'go, 1 kog'go; 2 kŏg'go, *n.* Same as CONGO.

Kong'go-ese', 1 kog'go-ēz' or -ēs'; 2 kŏg'go-ēs' or -ēş', *n.* Same as CONGOESE.

Kon'go Free State. Same as CONGO FREE STATE.

Kon'go-lese', 1 kog'go-lēz' or -lēs'; 2 kŏg'go-lēs' or -lēş', *n. sing. & pl.* Same as CONGOLESE.

kon-go'ni, 1 keg-gō'nĭ; 2 kŏg-gō'ni, *n.* Either of three East-African hartbeests: (1) Coke's (*Bubalis cokei*), rufous, with a black crest; (2) Jackson's (*B. jacksoni*), uniformly red-orange; (3) Neumann's hartbeest (*B. neumanni*): a Swahili term.

Kongs'berg, 1 kogs'berg; 2 kŏngs'berg, *n.* A mining and manufacturing town in Buskerud, Norway, 20 m. W. of Drammen.

kongs'berg-ite, 1 kogz'berg-īt; 2 kŏngş'berg-īt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of arquerite. [< *Kongsberg*, Norway.]

Kon'ia, 1 kō'nĭ-ə; 2 kō'nĭa, *n.* The ancient Iconium, in Asia Minor; 35,373 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. **Ko'ni-eh‡.**

Kö'nig, 1 kō'nĭg; 2 kō'nĭh, **Friedrich** (1775–1833). A German mechanician; first to apply steam to printing-presses.

Kö'nig-grätz, 1 kō'nĭg-grets; 2 kō'nĭh-grĕts, *n.* A town in N. W. Czecho-Slovakia, where the Prussians defeated the Austrians, in 1866, in the battle known as Sadowa.

Kö'nigs-berg, 1 kō'nĭgs-berg; 2 kō'nĭhs-bĕrg, *n.* **1.** A government in E. Prussia province, Prussia: 8,151 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; a fortified city; university, founded, 1544.

Kö'nigs-hül'te, 1 kō'nĭgs-hül'tə; 2 kō'nĭgs-hül'te, *n.* A mining town in Silesia province, Poland; mineral baths.

Kö'nigs-kin'der, 1 kō'nĭgs-kĭn'dər; 2 kō'nĭgs-kĭn'der, *n.* A fairy opera, by Humperdinck, founded on folk-tunes. See OPERA.

Kö'nigs-mark, 1 kō'nĭgs-märk; 2 kō'nĭgs-märk, *n.* **1.** Count **Hans** or **John Christopher**, Count von (²/₁1600–¹/₂1663). A German general in the service of Gustavus Adolphus. **2. Maria Aurora, Countess von** (³/₁1662–²/₁1728), a German court favorite; the mistress of Augustus II. **3. Otto Wilhelm, Count von** (¹/₁1639–¹/₂1688), a German general; son of Johann: as generalissimo of Venice he defeated the Turks. **4. Philipp Christoph, Count** (¹/₁1665–⁷/₁1694), a Swedish officer and adventurer; brother of No. 3.

kon'i-lite, 1 kon'ĭ-līt; 2 kŏn'ĭ-līt, *n.* Silica found in a powdered form in the cavities of trap rock. [< Gr. konis, dust, + -LITE.]

Ko'ninck-in'i-dæ, 1 kō'nĭngk-ĭn'ĭ-dē; 2 kō'nĭŋk-ĭn'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Paleozoic and Mesozoic family of arthropomatous brachiopods, especially those having a planoconvex or concavo-convex shell and calcareous spiral arms impressed on the valves. **Ko'ninck-i'na**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Prof. de *Koninck*, of Liége.]— **ko-ninck'i-nid**, *n.*— **ko-ninck'i-noid**, *a.*

Ko'ninck-ite, 1 kō'nĭngk-īt; 2 kō'nĭŋk-īt, *n. Mineral.* A globular, acicular, yellow, transparent, hydrous ferric phosphate (H_3FePO_7). [< Prof. de *Koninck*, of Liége.]

ko-nu'ti, 1 ko-nū'tĭ; 2 ko-nų'ti. [Maori.] *Bot.* The berry of the New Zealand tree-fuchsia (*Fuchsia excorticata*). See KOTUKUTUKU.

Ko'nod'le-gy, 1 kō'nə-del'o-jĭ; 2 kŏ'nŏ-dĕl'o-ġy, *n.* The study of atmospheric dust and floating germs. [< Gr. *konis*, dust, + -OLOGY.]

kon'i-scope, 1 ken'ĭ-skōp; 2 kŏn'ĭ-scōp, *n.* An instrument for indicating the quantity of dust in the atmosphere. The air to be tested is drawn into a tube, where it is moistened and cooled by expansion, thus condensing moisture on the dust-particles and rendering them visible as a fog or haze. The scale of indices indicates the degree of impurity. [< Gr. *konis*, dust, + -SCOPE.]

ko-nis'tra, 1 ko-nis'trə; 2 ko-nĭs'tra, *n. Gr. Antiq.* The orchestra or dancing-place in a Greek theater, below the auditorium, and embraced by it: so called from its floor of beaten earth and ashes. [< Gr. *konistra*, < *konis*, dust.]

ko'nite, 1 kō'nīt; 2 kō'nīt, *n. Mineral.* A magnesian dolomite. [< Gr. *konis*, dust.]

kon'jak, 1 kon'jak; 2 kŏn'jăk, *n.* A tuberous-rooted araceous plant (*Amorphophallus konjak*) cultivated in Japan. Meal is made from the tubers. [< Jap. *konjaku*.]

kon'je, 1 kon'jə; 2 kŏn'je, *n.* [Afr.] The African bowstring hemp. See SANSEVIERIA.

kon'junc-tur', *n.* Same as CONJUNCTUR.

konk, *v. & n.* Same as HONK.

Kon'kan, 1 kon'kən; 2 kŏn'kan, *n.* A coast region in S. Bombay province, India; 15,445 sq. m.

Kon-ka'ni, 1 kon-kä'nĭ; 2 kŏn-kä'ni, *n.* A South-Indian dialect: the general tongue of the Konkani and Sarasvat Brahmans, and of the native Indian Catholics of the South Canara district.

Kon'ko-nast, 1 kon'ko-nast; 2 kŏn'ko-năst, *n.* [E. Ind.] A tribe of Hindus, chiefly agriculturists, inhabiting the two Konkans of western India.

kon'nar-ite, *n.* Same as CONNARITE.

Ko'non, *n.* [Gr.] Same as CONON.

Kon'stanz, 1 kon'stănts; 2 kŏn'stănts, *n.* **1.** A district in the Free State of Baden; 1,609 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, on Lake Constance.

konze, 1 konz; 2 kŏnz, *n.* A hartbeest (*Bubalis lichtensteini*) inhabiting the plains of Rhodesia and Nyasa regions of Africa. **kon'zi.**

koo'ber-y, 1 kū'ber-ı; 2 kōō'ber-y, *n.* [=ES, 1 -ız; 2 -ıs, pl.] [Austral.] A theraponoid fish (*Therapon richardsonii*).

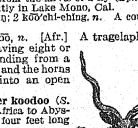
koo'ber-y+, .

koo-chah'hee, 1 kū-chä'hē; 2 kōō-chä'hē, *n.* [Am. Ind.] A food prepared by Indians from the larvæ of a fly (*Ephydra californica*) found abundantly in Lake Mono, Cal.

Koo'chi-ching, 1 kū'chi-chiŋ; 2 kōō'chi-chiŋ. *n.* A county in Minnesota.

koo'doo, 1 kū'dū; 2 kōō'dōō, *n.* [Afr.] A tragelaph of the genus *Strepsiceros*, having eight or ten vertical stripes descending from a longitudinal dorsal stripe, and the horns (of the males) twisted into an open spiral.

The **common** or **greater koodoo** (*S. kudu*) ranges from South Africa to Abyssinia, and has horns about four feet long and a fringe of long hair down the front of the neck. The **lesser k.** (*S. imberbis*) inhabits Somaliland. **koo'dōō; ku'du:..-water koodoo,** the nakong or sitatunga.


Koodoo. 1/30

kook, *vt.* Same as COOK3.

koo'kaam, *n.* Same as KOKAMA.

kook'a-bur"ra, 1 kuk'a-bur"ə; 2 kōōk'a-bûr'a, *n.* [Austral.] A kingfisher: the laughing-jackass.

koo'ker-ie, 1 kū'ker-ı; 2 kōō'ker-ı, *n.* [E. Ind.] A curved sword, broad at the end, peculiar to the Goorkhas. **koo'kree; koo'kry.** [doerskin shirt.

kooks-khin'ka, 1 kuk-kiŋ'kə; 2 kōōk-kiŋ'ka, *n.* [Siberia.] A

kool, 1 kūl; 2 kōōl, *n.* [E. Ind.] 1. The fruit of the jujube (*Zizyphus jujuba*). 2. A tribe or caste.

koo'lah, *n.* Same as KOALA.

koo'la-man, *n.* Same as COOLAMAN. **koo'll-man‡.**

koo'lau', 1 kōō'lou-ı'; 2 kōō'lou-ı'ō'ä, *n.* A district in Honolulu county, Hawaiian Islands.

koo'lau-lo'a, 1 kū'lau-ıō'ə; 2 kōō'lou-lō'ä, *n.* A district in Honolulu county, Hawaiian Islands.

koo'lau-po'ko, 1 kū'lau-pō'kō; 2 kōō'lou-pō'kō, *n.* A district in Honolulu county, Hawaiian Islands.

koo'lea, *n.* Same as KULIN.

koo'le-tah', 1 kū'le-tä'; 2 kōō'le-tä', *n.* [Eskimo.] A buttonless fur jacket which is pulled on over the head. R. E. PEARY *Discovery of the North Pole* ch. xiv, p. 131. [F. A. S. CO. '10.]

koo'li-ban, *n.* Same as COOLIBAH.

kool'la, *n.* Same as KOALA. [Austral.] Same as KOALA.

koo'lo-kam'ba, 1 kū'lo-kam'bə; 2 kōō'lo-käm'ba, *n.* [Afr.] An anthropoid ape of equatorial Africa, generally identified with the bald-headed chimpanzee.

Koo-loo'ly, 1 kū-lū'lı; 2 kōō-lōō'lı, *n.* An Algerine of mixed blood; a Cooloofy.

kool'sia, 1 kōl'siä'; 2 kōl'siä", *n.* Same as COLESLAW.

kool'slaz'z.

koo'miss, *n.* Same as KUMISS.

koom'kie, 1 kūm'kı; 2 kōōm'kı, *n.* [Hindu.] A female elephant trained to decoy wild male elephants.

koom'rah, *n.* Same as KUMRAH.

koon'ti, 1 kūn'ti; 2 kōōn'ti, *n.* A root of southern Florida containing starch: used as an article of food. **koon'tee;** [JONG. Compare COONTIE.

koo'ra-jong, 1 kū'ra-jeŋ; 2 kōō'ra-jŏng, *n.* Same as CURRAJONG.

Koo-ram', *n.* Same as KURAM.

koor-bash', *n.* Same as COURBASH.

Koord, Koord'ish. Same as KURD, etc.

koor-haan', *n.* Same as KORHAAN.

Koo'rii Is'lands. Same as CHISHIMA.—**Koo-rii'l-an,** *a.* & *n.*

koor'see, *n.* See KURSI.

koo'sin, *n.* *Chem.* Kosin.

koos'koo-sou, *n.* Same as COUSCOUSOU.

koo'so, koos'so, *n.* Same as CUSSO.

koot'hah, *n.* Same as KUTHA.

koo'tcha, 1 kū'chə; 2 kōō'chä, *n.* A small, wild, stingless Australian honey-bee belonging to the genus *Melipona* or *Trigona*, living in colonies. **koo'tchar‡.**

Koo'te-nai, 1 kū'te-nā; 2 kōō'te-nāı, *n.* A county in N. W. Idaho; 5,595 sq. m.; county-seat, Rathdrum.

Koo'te-nay, 1 kū'te-nē; 2 kōō'te-nā, *n.* 1. A district in British Columbia. 2. A river in British Columbia, Idaho, and Montana; length, 450 m. to Columbia river.

koo-too', *n.* & *a.* Same as KOTOW.

Koo'ven-koo"wee, *n.* Same as COOSA, 5.

kop, 1 kŏp; 2 kŏp, *n.* [D.] 1. A head. 2. [S.-Afr. D.] A hill: headland. 3. A liter when used for dry measure.

kop'al, 1 kop'ı; 2 kōp'ı, *interj.* [Anglo-Tasmanian.] Good; all right.

ko'pa, 1 kō'pə; 2 kō'pä, *n.* Same as KAPA.

ko'pa ma'o-ri, 1 kō'pə mä'ō-rı; 2 kō'pa mä'ō-rı. Same as COPPER MAORI.

ko'peck, ko'pek, *n.* Same as COPECK.

Kop'fel, 1 kŏp'fel, *q. v.*] Wolfgang Fabricius (1478–¹⁄₁-1541). A Lutheran reformer, associated with Bucer. See TETRAPOLITAN CONFESSION, under TETRAPOLITAN. **Ca'pi-to.**

koph, 1 kōf; 2 kŏf, *n.* [Heb.] The nineteenth letter in the Hebrew alphabet, equivalent to the English *k*. As a numeral it signifies one hundred.

Koph'o-bel"em-non'i-dæ, 1 kof'o-bel"em-non'i-dē; 2 kŏf'o-bil"em-nŏn'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A family of stelechotichean anthozoans, belonging to the alcyonarians, with a rachis longer than peduncle, cylindrical and with paranchyma provided with retractile autozooids in indefinite rows. **Koph'o-be-lem'non,** *n.* (t. &).] [< Gr. *kophos*, dull, + *belemnon*, dart.]

ko'pi, 1 kō'pı; 2 kō'pi, *n.* [Afr.] An untitled native of Uganda; a peasant or poor man.

The children of Mteza [the Emperor of Uganda] are all styled Balangira (princes). Below this title there seems to be no other designation of hereditary condition save *kopi* (peasant).
STANLEY *Through the Dark Continent* vol. i, p. 408. [H. 1879.]

ko'pi-o'pi-a, 1 kō'pi-ō'pi-ə; 2 kō'pi-ō'pi-a. *n.* Same as ASTENOPIA. [< Gr. *kopis*, grow weary, + *ops*, eye.]

kop'je, 1 kep'ı; 2 kŏp'ı, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A hillock; knob.

kop'-kops", 1 kep'-keps"; 2 kŏp'-kŏps", *n.* [Am. Ind.] A money or ornament composed of strings of short and inferior tusk-shells (*Dentalium*), formerly current among the Indians of northwestern America. See illus. above.

All inferior strings, irrespective of either length or quality, are called *kop-kops*. Forty *kop-kops* equal a hiqua in value.
Rept. U. S. Nat. Mus. 1897. p. 719. [GOV. PUB. *ORY.* 1898.]

Kopp, 1 kep; 2 kŏp, **Joseph Eutychius** (¹⁄₁1793–³⁰⁄₃1866). A Swiss historian.

kop'pa, 1 kop'ə; 2 kŏp'a, *n.* A letter of the original Greek alphabet corresponding to the Hebrew *koph*, and resembling the Latin *q*. Subsequently its place in the alphabet was taken by *koppa*, but it was retained as a numeral with the value 90. [< Gr. *koppa*, < Phen. *qōph*.]

Kop'par-berg, 1 kop'ar-berg; 2 kŏp'ar-bûrh, *n.* A province in central Sweden; 11,589 sq. m.: capital, Falun.

Kop'per-nigk, *n.* See COPERNICAN. **Ko'per-nik‡.**

kop'pie, *n.* Same as COPJE.

kop'pite, 1 kop'ıt; 2 kŏp'ıt, *n.* *Mineral.* A brown transparent fluo-columbate. $(Na,K)_2CaCeCbO_3F$, crystallizing in the isometric system. [< Prof. *Kopp*, of Heidelberg.]

kop'ra, kop'rah, *n.* Same as COPRA.

Kö'prü-lü, 1 kö'prü-lü; 2 kö'prü-lü', *n.* **1. Fazil Ahmed** or **Achmet** (1626–³⁰⁄₃1676), a Turkish grand vizier who conquered Crete. **2. Mohammed** or **Mehemet** (1585–³⁰⁄₃1661), a Turkish grand vizier who defeated the Venetians.

kop-ros'ter-in, 1 kop-ros'tər-in; 2 kŏp-rŏs'tər-in, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless dextrorotatory derivative of cholesterol ($C_{27}H_{46}O$), occurring in human feces. [< Gr. *kopros*, dung, + *stear*, fat.] **kop-ros'ter-ol.**

Kop'tic, *a.* & *n.* Same as COPTIC.

kor, *n.* Same as HOMER1.

kor-ad'i, 1 kor-äd'ı; 2 kŏr-äd'ı, *n.* [Austral.] A native physician and sorcerer; medicine-man; shaman.

Ko'rah, 1 kō'rə; 2 kō'ra, *n.* *Bib. Num.* xvi, l. [Heb., baldness.]

Ko'rah-ite, 1 kō'ra-ıt; 2 kō'ra-ıt, *n.* *Jewish Antiq.* A Kohathite descended from Korah the Levite. To the sons of Korah are assigned eleven of the Psalms (Nos. 42, 44–49, 84, 85, 87, and 88).— **Ko-rah-it'ic,** *a.*

Ko-ran', 1 kō-ran' *or* kō'ren; 2 kō-ran' *or* kō'ran (XIII), *n.* The Mohammedan sacred scripture, professing to be the revelations given to Mohammed, and containing the code by which all the transactions of Moslems are regulated: written in Arabic, and divided into 114 sūras or chapters.

Mohammed calls the *Koran* . . . a literal and verbal inspiration. Every word is Divine. FIELD *Egypt to Japan* p. 52 (s. 1877.]
[< Ar. *qarān*, book, < *qarā*, read.] — **Ko-ran'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Koran.— **Ko-ran'ist,** *n.*

Ko-ran'na (-ä'), 1 kō-ran'ə; 2 kō-ran'a, *n.* A tract in South Africa, between the Kalahari Desert and the Orange river, formerly the home of a group of Hottentot tribes, the Korannas, now nearly extinct, a degraded dialect.

Ko'ran-ol'a-try, 1 kō'ran-ol'ə-trı; 2 kō'ran-ŏl'a-try, *n.* Fanatical devotion to the teachings of the Koran. [< KORAN + Gr. *latreia*, worship.]

ko-ra'ri, 1 kō-rä'rī; 2 kō-rä'rī, *n.* [Maori.] New Zealand flax.

Ko-rat', *n.* Same as KHORAT.

Ko'rath, 1 kō'rath; 2 kō'rath, *n.* *Bib. Num.* xvi, 1.—**Ko'rathites,** *n. pl.* *Bib. Num.* xxvi, 57.

Ko-ra'va, 1 ko-rā'və; 2 ko-rä'va, *n.* [India.] A patois, composed partly of thieves' slang, spoken by the nomad castes of Kompa and Kurumba.

Kor"do-fan', 1 kôr'do-fän'; 2 kôr'do-fän', *n.* A country in E. Sudan, Africa; chief town, Obeid.

Ko're, 1 kō'rē; 2 kō'rē, *n.* [Egypt.] A depression in the Nile valley, long, narrow, and often winding, flooded at high water and retaining pools and marshy tracts, where fish and other animals abound.

Ko're, *n.* [Rare.] The pupil of the eye. [< Gr. *kōre.*]

Ko're, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* ix, 19. [Heb., crier.]

Ko're, *n.* Persephone; the name under which she was honored in the Eleusinian festivals. [< Gr. *korē*, maid, daughter.]

Ko-re'a, 1 ko-rī'ə; 2 ko-rē'a, *n.* **1.** A peninsula; same as KOREN, 2. **2.** A former empire, 1392–1894, in eastern E. Asia. See CHOSEN. **3.** A native state in Bengal, India; 1,631 sq. m.; capital, Sohat.

Ko-re'an, Shield of. The shield between Chosen (Korea) and Japan, [Jap., Tsushima Strait.]

Ko-re'an, | 1 ko-rī'ən; 2 ko-rē'an. **I.** *a.* Belonging or re-**Co-re'an,** | lating to Korea (Chosen) or its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* **1.** An inhabitant or a native of Korea. **2.** The language of Korea, intermediate between Mongol-Tatar and Japanese.— **Korean Archipelago,** an archipelago off the W. coast of Korea.— **K. language,** the language of the Koreans, an agglutinative branch intermediate between Mongol-Tatar and Japanese. The grammatical variations are very numerous, and syntax depends largely on position. The **K. alphabet** has 40 characters (*onmun*), consists of 11 vowels and 14 consonants, made of vertical and horizontal strokes, and the words are read from right to left. The literature is mostly in Chinese, but a simpler and more vernacular has long been despised by the learned. The political changes of 1897 were proclaimed in *onmun*, and the annexation by Japan may weaken Chinese literary influence.

Ko-reish', 1 ko-raish'; 2 ko-rāsh', *n.* **1.** An Arab tribe which in pre-Mohammedan times formed a religious hierarchy, had charge of the Kaaba of Mecca, and opposed the pretensions of Mohammed; defeated by him in 630. **2.** A member of the tribe. **Ko-reish'ite;** **Ko-reysh't.— Ko-reish'an,** *a.*

Kor're'ro, 1 kôr'rā'rō; 2 kôr'rā'rō, *n.* [Maori.] A council or conference; also, a conversation. **kor-re'ro.**

Ko-resh'an, 1 ko-resh'ən; 2 ko-rēsh'an, *a.* Relating to Koresh or Cyrus; specif., designating a cosmistic church organized by Cyrus Teed.— **Ko'resh-an-i'ty,** *n.* The teachings of the Koreshan Church.

Ko're-thras-ter'i-dæ, 1 kō'rı-thras-ter'ı-dē; 2 kō're-thras-ter'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A family of cryptozoanate starfishes with a continuous calcareous plating and no interbrachial spaces. **Ko're-thras"ter,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *korēthron*, broom, + *astēr*, star.] — **ko're-thras'ter-oid,** *n.*— **ko're-thras'ter-oid,** *a.*

Kor'hites, 1 kôr'hīts; 2 kôr'hīts, *n. pl.* *Bib. Ex.* vi, 24.

kor'ri, 1 kor'ı; 2 kŏr'ı, *n.* [Afr.] The great South-African bustard (*Otis kori*), about 5 feet high and a favorite game and table-bird; paauw [the low Hindu castes.

Kor'ku, 1 kôr'kū (India.) An individual belonging to one of

Ko'ri-ak, 1 kō'rı-ak; 2 kō'rı-ăk, *n.* A member of a race inhabiting northeast Siberia and noted for the regard they have for their women and children; also, their language, related to Kamtchatkan.

ko"ri-ma'ko, 1 kō'rı-[*or* -kōr'ı-]mä'ko; 2 kō'rı-[*or* -kōr'ı-]mä'-ko, *n.* [Maori.] The bell-bird (*Anthornis melanura*).

kor'lin, 1 kôr'ın; 2 kôr'ın, *n.* [W. Afr.] A Senegambian gazel (*Gazella rufifrons*).

Kor-nel'is, *n.* [D.] See CORNELIUS.

Kor'ner, 1. kôr'ner; 2. kôr'ner, **Karl Theodor** (¹⁄₂1791–³⁄₃⁰ 1813). A German poet, dramatist, soldier; *Schwert-Lied.*

Kor"ne-lu'pine, 1 kôr'ne-ru'pin; 2 kôr'ne-ru'pin, *n.* *Mineral.* A dioctahedric magnesium-aluminium silicate ($MgAlSiO_4$), resembling sillimanite, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

Kor-ni'lov, 1 kôr-nı'lof; 2 kôr-nī'lŏf, **Laurus Georgievich** (¹⁄₂1870–¹⁄₄1918). A Russian general of the Siberian Cossacks; commander-in-chief, 1917.

ko'ro, 1 kō'ro; 2 kō'ro, *n.* [Jap.] An incense-burner.

ko'ro-mi'ko, 1 kō'ro-[*or* kor'o-]mi'ko; 2 kō'ro-[*or* kōr'o-]mi'ko, *n.* [New Zealand.] 1. Either of two New Zealand shrubs of the genus *Veronica*, *V. salicifolia* and *V. parviflora*, both often cultivated for ornament. 2. A drug prepared from *V. parviflora*, used for diarrhea and dysentery. **kor'ro-ri'kaı.**

Ko'ron, 1 kō'ron; 2 kō'rŏn, *n.* A gulf S. of the Morea, Greece.

ko-ro'ra, 1 ko-rō'rə; 2 ko-rō'ra, *n.* [New Zealand.] A penguin (*Spheniscus minor*).

Kö'rös, 1 kö-rösh'; 2 kö-rüsh', *n.* 1. A river in Hungary, flowing 1,200 miles to Theiss river, at Csongrad. 2. Same as NAGY-KŐRÖS.

koro'sco'py, 1 ko-ros'ko-pı; 2 ko-rŏs'co-py, *n.* Same as SKIASCOPY. [< Gr. *korē*, pupil of the eye, + *skopeō*, see.]

kor-radg'ee, *n.* Same as KORADJI.

kor'rigum, 1 kor'ı-gum; 2 kŏr'ı-gŭm, *n.* [W. Afr.] An alcelaphine antelope (*Damaliscus korrigum*), reddish-gray, with straight horns, a black face and stripes on the legs.

kor-rob'o-ree, *v.* & *n.* Same as CORROBOREE.

kor"rum-bur'ra, 1 kor"um-bur'ə; 2 kŏr"ŭm-bûr'a, *n.* [Austral.] A common yellow flesh-fly or its maggot (*Tabanus fraterculus*). **kor"um-bur'ra‡.**

Kor'ten, 1 kôr'tın; 2 kôr'tĭn, **Karl Arnold** (¹⁄₁1745–⁸⁄₉ 1824). A German physician and satiric poet.

Kor-yak', *n.* Same as KORIAK.

kor'y-bant, *n.* Same as COBYBANT.

Kor-zen"i-owski, Joseph Conrad. See CONRAD JOSEPH.

kos1, 1 kosh; 2 kŏsh, *n.* *Mus.* A Hungarian dance.

kos2, 1 kos; 2 kŏs, *n.* [Heb.] A Jewish measure of capacity of about four cubic inches.

Kos3, *n.* 1. An island in the Grecian Archipelago opposite Halicarnassus, Smyrna, 2. Its chief town. 3. A gulf between Kos Island and Cape Krio.

Ko's'sak Lu-gan'ski, 1 kō'sak lu-gän'skı; 2 kō'sāk lu-gän'skı, (¹¹⁄₁₂1801?–1872). Pseudonym of Vladimir Dahl, a Russian novelist.

Kos'ci-us'ko, 1 kos"ı-us'kō; 2 kŏs"ı-ŭs'ko, *n.* **1. Thaddeus** (²⁄₃1746–²⁰⁄₂1817), a Polish patriot distinguished in the American Revolution (1777–1783); leader of the Polish insurrection (1794); was defeated and taken prisoner at Maciejowice (Oct. 10, 1794), released (1796), and retired to Switzerland. **Kos-ciusz'ko, Tadeusz.** **2.** A county in N. Indiana; 521 sq. m.; county-seat, Warsaw. **3.** A town in Attala county, Miss.

ko's'her, 1 kō'sher; 2 kō'sher, *vt.* [Heb.] To make kosher.

ko'sher, *a.* [Heb.] Permitted by or fulfilling the requirements of the law; clean; pure: said usually of food: opposed to *tref*. Used also to designate a place where kosher food is sold.


Kosher Seals of Lead, used in Jewish meat-markets.

Kosher diets are served by an entirely different personnel. Two separate kitchens are provided for the preparation and serving of *Kosher* food . . . closely supervised by an orthodox Jewish woman. E. MUHRLI ASSCOMBE *The Jewish Hospital of St. Louis* in "Hospital Management," Aug. 1905, p. 8.

Kosh"tan-tau', 1 kosh'tan-tau'; 2 kŏsh'tan-tou', *n.* A mountain in the Caucasus, Russia; 17,053 ft. high.

Ko'si, 1 kō'sı; 2 kō'si, *n.* 1. A river in N. India, from Mt. Everest 300 m. S. to Ganges. 2. A town near Agra, India.

ko'sin, 1 kō'sın; 2 kō'sin, *n.* *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{42}H_{28}O_{10}$) contained as a bitter principle in the flowers of the Abyssinian cusso (*Hagenia abyssinica*), and used in medicine as an anthelmintic and tæniafuge. **2.** A physiologically inactive compound ($C_{32}H_{32}O_7$), yellow and tasteless, derived through the decomposition of kosotoxin. [< *kosso*, var. of CUSSO, + -IN2.] **ko'sin‡; kou'sin‡.**

Kös-lin', 1 kös-lın'; 2 kös-lin', *n.* A town in Pomerania province, Prussia.

kos'lin, 1 kos'lın; 2 kŏs'lin, *n.* Same as EUPATORIA.

kos"me-te'ri-on, 1 kos"mı-tı'rı-on; 2 kŏs"me-tē'ri-on, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* A room or building where the paraphernalia used in religious processions, etc., were kept; literally, the adorning-room.

kos'mic, kos-mog'o-ny, etc. Same as COSMIC, etc.

kos'mo-, *prefix.* See COSMO-.— **kos"mo-chro'mite,** *n.* Same as COSMOCHLORE.

kos"o-tox'in, 1 kos'o-toks'ın; 2 kŏs'o-tŏks'in, *n.* *Chem.* An anthelmintic compound ($C_{42}H_{30}O_{10}$) obtained from the flowers of the Abyssinian tree *Brayera anthelmintica*. [< CUSSO + TOXIN.]

koss, 1 kos; 2 kŏs, *n.* Same as COSS1.

Koss'ow-as, ketz'ky-a, 1 kos'ı-ō-äs'ı-ə; 2 kŏs"te-lōtz'ky-a, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of plants of the family *Malvaceæ* closely allied to *Hibiscus*, from which it differs only in its depressed capsule and singleseeded cells. *K. strigiuosa*, a hairy perennial, with rose-colored flowers, is found in marshes along the eastern coast of the United States. [< V. F. *Kosteletzky*, Bohemian botanist.]

Kos"ten-dil', 1 kos'ten-dil'; 2 kŏs'tĕn-dil', *n.* Same as KUSTENDIL.

Kos'ter, *n.* Same as COSTER, 1.

kos'tmän'tje, 1 kost-man'chı; 2 kŏst-män'che, *n.* [S. Afr.] A basket for holding food for a journey.

Kos-tro'ma, 1 kos-trō'mə; 2 kŏs-trō'mä, *n.* **1.** A government in Central Russia; 32,702 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a manufacturing town.

kos'wite, 1 kos'wait; 2 kŏs'wīt, *n.* *Petrol.* A highly ferruginous variety of peridotite. [< *Koswinsky*, in Perm, Ural.]

Kosz'ta Case, 1 kosh'tə; 2 kŏsh'ta. A diplomatic controversy in 1853 between Austria and the United States, involving the person of Martin Kossta, born in Hungary, who participated in the revolt of 1848–1849, became a refugee, and was banished. He declared his intention under the United States naturalization law to become a citizen, went to Turkey, was given a local passport by United States officials, but was seized and imprisoned aboard an Austrian man-of-war lying in the port of Smyrna. His release was demanded by Captain D. N. Ingraham, of the United States man-of-war "St. Louis," under threat of immediate hostilities. Austria acknowledged that the passport held by Kossta gave to the United States the right to protect Kossta in Turkey.

Kosz'ta Affair.

Ko'tah, 1 kō'tə; 2 kō'ta, *n.* 1. A native state in Rajputana, India; 5,684 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

ko'tal, 1 kō'tal; 2 kō'tal, *n.* [Hind.] A mountain pass.

Ko-tar'i, 1 ko-tär'ı; 2 ko-tär'i, *n.* A Dravidian language spoken by the Kotars in the Nilgiri hills of India. **Ko'tat.**

koth, 1 keth; 2 kŏth, *n.* A shiny earth ejected from some South-American volcanoes.

Kū'then, 1 kū'ten; 2 kū'ten, *a.* An ancient manufacturing town in the Anhalt republic.

ko'to, 1 kō'to; 2 kō'to, *n.* [Jap.] A Japanese musical instrument, having a long box over which are stretched 13 strings, each with a bridge. It is played with both hands like a harp and tuned by shifting the bridges.



Japanese Woman Playing the Koto. (From a native drawing.)

ko-tow', 1, 2, *n.* and *v.* = kow-tow.

kow-tow', 1, 2, *n.* and *v.* [Chin.] To perform the kotow. **kow-tow'ism.**

Time was . . . when every representative of a foreign power who gained an audience with the Emperor was forced to *kowtow* like a native.

The Sun [New York] Jan. 29, 1893, p. 1, col. 2.

ko-tow', *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese form of obeisance, in which an inferior kneels and touches the ground with his forehead. **kow-tow't.**

The fifth [grade of obeisance] is ko tao (*kowtow*), kneeling and striking the head on the ground, which when thrice repeated makes the sixth, called san kao, or thrice knocking.

S. Wells Williams, *Middle Kingdom* vol. i., p. 801. [s. 1883.]

kot'ri, 1 kot'ri; 2 kŏt'ri, *n.* [E. Ind.] The common Indian magpie (*Dendrocitta vagabunda*). **kot'reet.**

ko-tschub'e-ite, 1 ko-chub'i-et; 2 ko-chub'e-īt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of clinochlore that contains chromium oxid. [< Count P. *Kochubet*, Russian noble.]

Kō'tsi, 1 kō'tsi; 2 kō'tsi, *n.* Same as KOCHI.

Kott'bus, 1 kot'bus; 2 kŏt'bus, *n.* A town in Brandenburg province, Prussia.

kōt'tig-ite, 1 kŭt'tig-it; 2 kŭt'ig-īt, *n. Mineral.* A silky light red hydrated zinc arsenate ($Zn_3As_2O_8.3H_2O$), that crystallizes in the monoclinic system. [< O. *Köttig*, who first described it.]

ko-tu'ku, 1 ko-tū'kū; 2 ko-tu'ku, *n.* [Maori.] A white heron (*Herodias timoriensis*).

ko-tu'ku-tu'ku, 1 ko-tū'kū-tū'kū; 2 ko-tu'ku-tu'ku, *n.* A New Zealand tree (*Fuchsia excorticata*). See KONINI. [Maori.]

kot'wal, 1 kot'wal; 2 kŏt'wal, *n.* 1. Same as CUTWAL. 2. The king-crow: in reference to its keeping crows and kites from cattle at pasture.

kot'y-lis'kos, 1 kot'i-lis'kos; 2 kŏt'y-lis'kŏs, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A small toilet-vase resembling the bombylius, but broader above than below and having a small foot. [< Gr. *kotylis-kos*, dim. of *kotylē*, cup.]

kot'y-los, *n.* Same as COTYLE.

Kot'zo-bue, 1 kots'o-bū; 2 kŏts'o-bu, *n.* **1. August Friedrich Ferdinand von** (²⁄₁₇₆₁–¹⁄₁₈₁₉), a German dramatist and writer of popular plays. 2. **Otto von** (²⁄₁₇₈₇–¹⁄₁₈₄₆), a Russian polar explorer.—**Kotzebue Sound,** a bay in N. Alaska.—**Kotzebue Strait,** the literary method and ideas exemplified by August F. F. von Kotzebue.

ko'u, 1 kō'ū; 2 kŏ'u, *n.* Either of two South-African ragmarigolds (*Ascembosporum* and *A. anatomicum*); their leaves are chewed as a ferment by the negroes.

kou'ba, 1 kou'bȧ; 2 kou'ba, *n.* [Tripoli.] The house or lodging of a marabout in the desert. [Interpark]

kou'ka-ou, 1 kō'ō-kō'ū; 2 kŏ'u-kŏ'u, *n.* [Maori.] The koul, 1 koul; 2 koul, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as COWLE.

kou'lan, 1 kū'lan; 2 ku'lan, *n.* [Per.] An onager.

kou'lass, kou'nys, *n.* Same as KUMISS.

kour'bash, *n.* Same as COURBASH.

Kou-rot'o-phos, *n.* [Gr.] See under HERA.

kous, 1 kous; 2 kous, *n.* [Am. Ind.] Any of several cormous-rooted plants of the genus *Lomatium*. The corms are gathered for food.

kouin, *n.* Same as KOSIN. **kous'seint.**

kous'kous, *n.* Same as COUSCOUS.

kous'so, *n.* Same as CUSSO.

Kov'no, 1 kov'no; 2 kŏv'no, *n.* 1. A government in Lithuania, 15,687 sq. m. 2. Its capital, taken by the Germans Aug. 17, 1915, and February 21, 1918.

kow'-third', 1 kau'-thûrd'; 2 kou'-thŭrd', *n.* The rain-crow. **kow'-third,** 1 kau'-thûrd; 2 kou'-thŭrd. Same as KAURI.

Ko"we-it', 1 kō"we-it'; 2 kŏ"we-it', *n.* A seaport in N. E. Arabia, on the Persian Gulf.

kow'hai, 1 kou'hai; 2 kou'hai, *n.* The New Zealand laburnum (*Sophora tetraptera microphylla*), with golden-yellow flowers: often cultivated for ornament. [Maori.] **kow'ai.**—**scarlet kowhai,** the parrot-flower (*Clianthus puniceus*).

kowl, 1 koul; 2 kowl, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A written contract.

Kow-loon', 1 kau-lūn'; 2 kow-lōōn', *n.* A peninsula, town, and bay, adjoining Hongkong on the N. E. and leased by Great Britain from China in 1861; part of Hongkong colony since 1898. **Kau-lun't.**

kow'rie-pine", *n.* The kauri-pine. [Nineveh

Ko-ryn'jik, 1 ko-rūn'jik; 2 ko-ryn'jik, *n.* The site of ancient *Koz*, 1 koz; 2 kŏz, *n. Bib. Neh.* iii, 4.

Koz-lof', 1 koz-lof'; 2 kŏz-lŏf', *n.* 1. A town in the Jambol district, Roumania. 2. Same as EUPATORIA. **Koz-lov't.**

K. P., *abbr.* Knight of St. Patrick.

K. Q., *Wireless Teleg.* A signal meaning, "Say when you are ready."

kr., *abbr.* Kreutzer; krona; krone; kronen; kroner; krypton.

krā', 1 krā; 2 krā, *n.* [E. Ind.] A long-tailed macaque, the toque (*Macacus cynomolgus*). **krah.**

Kra'a, *n.* An Isthmus that connects the Malay Peninsula and

kraa'l, 1 krȧ"l; 2 krä'l, *n.* [S.-Afr, D.] A crown.

kraal, 1 krāl or krēl; 2 krāl or kral (XIII), *n.* [E., S., & Cantral Afr.] 1. A village or group of native huts: especially, a circle of huts surrounded by stockades: usually two, one for the cattle, generally the inner one, and another surrounding the whole village: in important kraals there is often a third which surrounds the huts occupied by the household of a chief: as, Umzila's *kraal*; hence, such a social unit as such a community represents: a hant; also, a single isolated hut.

On the wayside appeared for the first time the Khambi or substantial *kraals*, which evidence unsafe traveling and the unwillingness of caravans to venture into the villages.

R. F. Burton Lake Regions Cent. Afr. p. 55. [B. 1860.]

2. A sheepfold or enclosure for cattle; a corral; specif. [Ceylon], a strong pen into which wild elephants are driven for capture. See also CRAWL², [S.-Afr. D., perhaps < Sp. *corral*; see CORRAL.] **krawl.**

krab'lite, 1 krab'lit; 2 krăb'lit, *n. Petrol.* A variety of lherzite containing crystals of orthoclase.

Kraft, 1 kräft; 2 kräft, **Adam** (1430?–1507). A German sculptor and architect. [See RIFLE.

Krag, 1 krag; 2 krăg, *n.* [Colleq.] A Krag-Jorgensen rifle.

Kra-gu'je-va'tatz, 1 kra-gū'ye-vä'tätz; 2 kra-gu'ye-vä'tats, *n.* A town in central Jugoslavia; fell before Austro-German advance, Nov. 1, 1915. **Kra-gu'je-vatz'.**

Kraln, 1 krȧln; 2 krăln, *n.* [G.] Same as CARNIOLA.

krait, 1 krāt; 2 krāt, *n.* [E. Ind.] A venomous elapoid bluish snake, especially *Bungarus caeruleus* of Bengal.

Kra-jo'va, 1 kra-yō'vȧ; 2 kra-yō'vä, *n.* Same as CRAJOVA.

Kra'ka-tau', 1 krā'ka-tou'; 2 krā'ka-tou', *n.* 1. An island in the Strait of Sunda, between Java and Sumatra, Malay Archipelago. 2. A volcano on the same; 2,817 ft. high; an eruption, one of the most violent recorded, occurred Aug. 26–27, 1883, and killed 36,417 persons, consuming to ashes two-thirds of the peak. **Kra"ka-tau'a; Kra"ka-toa'a.**

kra'ken, 1 krā'ken or krȧ'ken; 2 krā'ken or krä'kĕn, *n.* A fabulous sea-monster described by the Norwegian Bishop Pontoppidan, in 1750, and others, as occurring in Norwegian seas: said to be a half mile in length, to menace fleets, and to cause a whirlpool when it sinks. [Dan., < Norw. *krake*, < *krake*, pole.] **kraa'keni.**

Kra'kow, 1 krā'kou; 2 krā'kow, *n.* 1. A county in S. W. Poland. 2. An ancient city in S. W. Poland; capital of Poland, 1320–1609; its university was founded in 1364; it was shelled by Russians, 1914. **Cra'cow.**

kra-ko'wi-ak, 1 kra-kō'vi-ak; 2 krä-kŏ'vi-äk, *n.* A Polish dance to lively music. [< *Krakow.*]

kral', *n.* Same as CHAL.

kra'ma, 1 krā'mȧ; 2 krä'ma, *n. Eccl.* Water and wine mingled for use in the eucharist, as in the Greek Church and among the early Christians. [< Gr. *krama*, mixture.]

kra'mas', *n.* [Ind.] A wooden sandal worn by women.

krame, *n.* Same as CRAME.

Kra-me'ri-a, 1 kra-mē'ri-ȧ; 2 kra-mē'ri-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of shrubs by some authorities classified with *Polygalaceæ*, but more commonly considered the type genus of a distinct family. They have alternate leaves, flowers in racemes, and one-seeded fruit covered with hooked prickles. The best-known species, *K. triandra*, yields ratany. [< J. G. H. *Kramer*, German botanist.]

kra-me'ri-a-ce-æ, 1 kra-mē"ri-ā'se-ē; 2 kra-mē"ri-ā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of shrubs or pubescent herbs belonging to the order *Rosales*. There is only one genus, *Krameria*.—**kra-me"ri-a'ceous,** *a.*

kra-mer'ic, 1 kra-mer'ik; 2 kra-mĕr'ic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the ratany (*Krameria triandra*). [< J. G. H. and W. H. *Kramer*, German botanists.] — **kramer'ic acid,** a crystalline astringent compound, believed to be contained in the root of ratany.

kra-mer'o-form, 1 kra-mer'o-fôrm; 2 kra-mĕr'o-fôrm, *n.* A compound containing krameric or ratannin-tannic acid. It resembles tannoform.

kran, *n.* A Persian coin. See COIN.

Kra'nach, 1 krā'nȧkh; 2 krā'näkh, **Lucas von** (real name **Sunder** (²⁄₁₄₇₂–¹⁄₁₅₅₃). German painter; engraver.

krang, 1 krȧn; 2 krăng, *n.* A whale's carcass after the removal of the blubber. [< D. *kreng*, carcass.] **krengt.**—**krang-hook',** *n.* A hook used by whalers to raise a mass of blubber and hold it until cut loose with a knife.

Kran'ga-nur', 1 krȧn'gə-nūr'; 2 krăn'gə-nur', *n.* A coast town in Cochin state, S. India; Syrian Christians first settled here before the 9th century. [ordered.

kran'sic, 1 kran'sik; 2 krăn'sic, *a.* [S. Afr.] Mentally disordered.

Krantz, 1 krȧnts; 2 krănts, *n.* Anglo-Afr.] A precipitous descent in narrow gorge.

Krantz, 1 krȧnts; 2 krănts, **Albert** (1450–1517). A German historian and diplomat.

krant'zite, 1 krȧnt'sit; 2 krănt'sīt, *n. Mineral.* A granular, light-yellow, sectile fossil resin ($C_{10}H_{16}O$). [< Dr. A. *Krantz*, collector of minerals.]

Kra'o, *n.* Same as KRAU.

kras, 1 krȧs; 2 krăs, *n.* [Kashmir.] The serow.

Kra-si'ck̄i, 1 kra-si'tski; 2 krä-si'tsĭki, **Ignatius** (³⁄₁₇₃₅–¹⁄₁₈₀₁). A Polish prelate, poet, novelist, and writer; archbishop of Gnesen; a favorite of Frederick the Great.

Kra-sin'ski, 1 kra-sin'ski; 2 krä-sĭn'ski, *n.* **1. Valerian** (1780?–¹⁄₁₈₅₅), a Polish count and historian in England in 1855. 2. **Zygmunt Napoleon Count** (¹⁄₁₈₁₂–¹⁄₁₈₅₉), a Polish patriot-poet; born and died in Paris.

kra'sis, 1 krā'sis; 2 krā'sis, *n.* 1. The act of forming krama. 2. Same as CRASIS. [< Gr. *krasis*; see CRASIS.]

Kras'no-vodsk', 1 krȧs'no-vodsk'; 2 krăs'no-vŏdsk', *n.* A harbor and military station on the E. of the Caspian Sea in the Transcaspian government, Russia.

Kras'no-yarsk', 1 krȧs'no-yȧrsk'; 2 krăs'no-yärsk', *n.* A town, capital of Yeniseisk government, Siberia.

Krasan, 1 krȧ'san; 2 krä'sän, **Leonid Borisovich** (1870–1926). A Russian commercial agent for the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics; born in Siberia.

Kras"so-Sso-re'tay, 1 krȧs"o-sō-rā'tī; 2 krăs"o-sŏ-re'ty, *n.* A county in Hungary, 3,755 sq. m.; capital, Lugos.

Kra-szew'ski, 1 kra-shev'ski; 2 krä-shĕv'ski, **Joseph Ignatius** (¹⁄₁₈₁₂–¹⁄₁₈₈₇). A Polish novelist and poet.

Krat, *n.* Same as CRATER, 3.

Kra't-ĭt-e, 1 krā"ti-ĭt'; 2 krā"tĭ-ĭt', *n.* An important town in Cambodia province, French Indo-China, on the Mekong, 1,000 ft. above the Pacific. **Kra"ti-eh't.**

Kra-tim', 1 kra-tim'; 2 krä-tĭm', *n. Moham. Myth.* A dog endowed with the gift of prophecy, and watcher over the seven sleepers. He will be permitted to enter Paradise as a special mark of favor. **Kra'ti-mer.**

kra-tom'e-ter, *n.* Same as CRATOMETER.

kraun'ite, 1 krȧn'it; 2 krăn'īt, *n. Bot.* The wistaria.

kraun'hite, 1 krȧn'hit; 2 krăn'hīt, *n. Mineral.* Dufrenite.

krau-ro'sis, 1 krȧ-rō'sis; 2 krä-rō'sis, *n. Pathol.* Atrophy and pruritus of certain parts. [< Gr. *krauroomai*, become brittle, < *krauros*, brittle.]

Kraus'se, 1 krou'se; 2 krou'se, **Karl Christian Friedrich** (¹⁄₁₇₈₁–¹⁄₁₈₃₂). A German philosopher and writer on masonic topics; an ardent Freemason.

kraut'sen, 1 krou'zen; 2 krou'zĕn, *vt.* [G.] To add wort to young beer), for the purpose of clarification.—**kraut'sen,** *n.* [G.] Beer-wort in the first stages of fermentation.

kraut, 1 krout; 2 krout, *n.* The charlock (*Sinapis arvensis*). 2. The jointed charlock (*Raphanus raphanistrum*). **kraut'weed'd.**

Krauth, 1 krȧth; 2 krăth, **Charles Porterfield** (²⁄₁₇₂₃–¹⁄₁₈₈₃). An American Lutheran divine and scholar; joint author with Fleming of a *Vocabulary of Philosophy*.

Krauth, 1 krȧth; 2 krăth, **Charles Porterfield** (¹⁄₁₈₂₃–¹⁄₁₈₆₇). An American Lutheran divine and scholar; a former Dutch residency in Java, 1,767 sq. m. 2. Its capital. **Kra-vang't.**

Kray, 1 krī; 2 krȳ, **Paul or Peter, Baron von** (²⁄₁₇₃₅–¹⁄₁₈₀₄). An Austrian general; defeated at battle of Hohenlinden.

kre'a-sote, 1 krē'ȧ-sōt; 2 krē'a-sōt, *n.* Same as CREOSOTE.

kre-den'za, 1 krā-den'tsȧ; 2 krĕ-dĕn'tsa, *n. Gr. Antiq.* A veil with hanging ends; part of a woman's head-dress.

kreel, 1 krēl; 2 krēl, *n.* A basket or trap for fish. See CREEL.

Kree'sa, 1 krē'sȧ; 2 krē'sa. Same as RAT ISLANDS.

Kref'eld, 1 krā'felt; 2 krā'fĕlt, *n.* Manufacturing town in Rhenish Prussia province; Ferdinand of Brunswick defeated the French here in 1758.

Kreis'ler, 1 krīs'lėr; 2 krīs'lĕr, **Fritz Johann Edward** (¹⁄₁₈₇₅–¹⁄₁₉₂₃). An American music-critic, editor, and author; *The Pianoforte and its Music.*

krem'ant-ate, 1 krem'ȧn-ēt; 2 krĕm'an-ĕt, *n. Mineral.* An opaque, black, zinc-iron gahnite that occurs massive. [< Gr. *kremnon*, strong.]

Kre"me-nets', 1 krā"me-nets'; 2 krę'me-nĕts', *n.* A town in Volhynia government, Ukraine.

Kre"men-tchug', 1 krā"men-chug'; 2 krę'mĕn-chŭg', *n.* A manufacturing town in Poltava government, Ukraine.

krem'ers-ite, 1 krem'ėr-sīt; 2 krĕm'ėr-sīt, *n. Mineral.* A ruby-red, easily soluble, hydrous potassium-ammonium-iron chlorid ($H_4K(NH_4)FeCl_6O$), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< *Kremers*, who analysed it.]

krem'lin, 1 krem'lin; 2 krĕm'lin, *n.* The citadel of a Russian town; as a proper noun, the citadel of Moscow, enclosing the palace of the Czar and other public buildings. [F., < Rus. *kremli*, citadel.]

The *kremlin* as it now stands is a large collection of palaces, public buildings, and churches, and is the residence of a high bank or eminence on the left side of the Moskwa River.

J. Ross Browne *Land of Thor* p. 137. [B. 1867.]

Krem'lin'-Bīl"der'ire, 1 krem'lin'-bil"der'; 2 krĕm'lin'-bil"de're, **Le.** A town in Seine department, France.

krem'nitz, 1 krem'nits; 2 krĕm'nits, *n.* An ancient mining and manufacturing town in N. Hungary; gold- and silver-mines. [< *Kremz*, Austria.]

kremsi, 1 krems; 2 krĕms, *n.* Kremnitz white. See WHITE.

Krems², *n.* A district and town in Lower Austria province, Austria; the town is on the left bank of the Danube.

Krem'sir, 1 krem'zir; 2 krĕm'zir, *n.* A town in Moravia; various industries are carried on, such as iron-founding, brewing, and sugar-refining. **Krem'sier¹.**

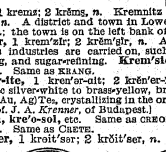
kreng, *n.* Same as KRANG.

kren'ner-ite, 1 kren'ėr-oit; 2 krĕn'ėr-īt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic silver-white to brass-yellow, brittle gold-silver telluride, (Au, Ag)Te₂, crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Prof. J. A. *Krenner*, of Budapest.]

kre'o-lin, kre'o-sol, etc. Same as CREOLIN, etc.

Krete, *n.* Same as CRETE.

kreut'zer, 1 kroit'sėr; 2 krŏit'sĕr, *n.* A former copper



Kreutzer of the Duchy of Baden. (Actual size.)

coin of Austria and Germany. See COIN. [G., < *kreuz*, cross, < L. *cruz* (*cruc-*), cross.] **kreu'zer.**

Kreu'zer, Rudolf (²⁄₁₇₆₆–¹⁄₁₈₃₁). A French composer, of German lineage; friend of Beethoven; *Lodoiska*.—**Kreutzer Sonata.** 1. A piano-and-violin piece by Beethoven, dedicated to his friend. 2. A novel by Tolstoy, in which the Sonata is used as a theme, and the physiological effects of music on the listener are dealt with.

Kreuz'nach, 1 kroits'nȧkh; 2 krŏits'näkh, *n.* A manufacturing town in Rhine province, Prussia; saline springs.

krev'ys†, *n.* Same as CRAWFISH.

krī, 1 krī; 2 krī, *n.* [Heb.] A marginal reading in the Hebrew Bible, proposed in substitution for a Kthibh, or reading in the text. The word *K'rī* signified "read," and was originally a marginal direction. Compare K'THIBH. **q'rīt.**

kriegs'spiel', 1 krīgz'spil' or (*G.*) krīks'shpīl'; 2 krīgz'-spēl' or (*G.*) krēks'shpēl', *n.* A game in which blocks representing parts of armies are moved about on maps: invented for the purpose of training officers in strategical and tactical operations, in order to prepare them for the movements of actual warfare: extensively used in Germany and Great Britain. [G., < *krieg*, war, + *spiel*, game.] **krieg'spiel†.**—**krieg'spiel'er,** *n.*

krie'ker, 1 krī'ker; 2 krē'ker, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The pectoral sandpiper.

Kriem'hild, 1 krīm'hilt; 2 krēm'hĭlt, *n.* Same as CHRIEMHILD. **Kriem-hil'de†.**

Kri-lof', 1 krī-lof'; 2 krē-lŏf', *n.* **1. Ivan Andrievich** (1768–1844), a celebrated Russian fabulist. **Krui-lof'†; Kry-lof'‡.** 2. Same as NOVOGEORGIEVSK.

Krim, *n.* Same as TAURIDA.

Krim'hild, 1 krim'hilt; 2 krim'hĭlt, *n. Norse Myth.* Same as GRIMHILD.

krim'mer, 1 krim'ėr; 2 krĭm'ĕr, *n.* A fur resembling Persian lamb prepared from fleece of lambs raised mostly in the Crimean Peninsula.

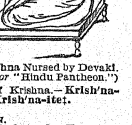
Krim'mit-schau, 1 krim'it-shau; 2 krĭm'ĭt-shou, *n.* A manufacturing town in Saxony, having spinning, weaving, and dyeing industries.

kri-ob'o-ly, *n.* Same as CRIOBOLY.

kris, 1 kris; 2 krĭs, *n.* [Malay.] A dagger; creese.

Krish'na, 1 krish'nȧ; 2 krĭsh'na, *n. Hind. Myth.* A Hindu deity, the most celebrated hero among all deities. The name occurs in the Rig-Veda, but without any allusion to the great deity of a later date Krishna appears prominently in the great epic, the Mahábhárata, especially in the "Bhagavad Gítá." He is an avatar of Vishnu, and his birth was beset with perils; he was brought up by shepherds and his exploits as a youth form a large part of the legend of Krishna; his death occurred from a wound in the foot inflicted by an arrow. The name is sometimes spelled *Kistna*, but has no connection with the name of Christ, as Jacolliot and others suppose. [Sans., < *krishna*, black.] **krish'nah.**

Malay Kris and Sheath.



Krishna Nursed by Devakí. (*Moor* "Hindu Pantheon.")

Krish'na-gar', 1 krish'na-gȯr'; 2 krĭsh'na-gär', *n.* A town in Nadiya district, Bengal, India.

Krish'na-ism, 1 krish'nȧ-izm; 2 krĭsh'na-ĭsm, *n.* The worship of Krishna.—**Krish'na-ist,** *n.* A worshiper of Krishna. **Krish'na-ite†.**

krish'ra, *n.* Same as CRISRA.

Kris-pin', **Saint.** See under CRISPIN.

Kriss Kring'le, 1 kris kring'el; 2 krĭs krĭng'gl. The good genius of Christmas; St. Nicholas; Santa Claus. [Cor. of G. *Christkindlein*, Christ child.]

kris'ta, *n.* Same as CRISTA. [Same as BROCHANTITE.

kri-su'vig-ite, 1 kri-sū'vig-it; 2 kri-su'vĭg-īt, *n. Mineral.* **kri'ar-chy,** 1 krī'ȧr-ki; 2 krī'ar-ki, *n.* [Rare.] The rule of the Israelitish judges. [< Gr. *kritēs*, judge, (< *krinō*, judge), + *archē*, government, < *archō*, rule.]

kri'ya-gu'ṇa, 1 krī'yȧ-gū'ṇȧ; 2 krī'ya-gu'ṇa. [Sans.] The age in which, according to the Hindus, righteousness prevailed and the fruits of the earth were obtained by a mere wish. Men lived to be four hundred years old. See YUGA.

Kri'ri-ma, 1 krī'ri-mȧ; 2 krī'ri-ma, *n.* [Sans.] In Hindu law, a form of adopting a son with a view to making him the rightful heir.

krī"ya-sak'tī or **-shak'tī,** 1 krī'yȧ-shuk'tī; 2 krī'ya-shŭk'ti, *n. Theos.* The power of thought which creates forms on the objective plane; the creative power of the Logos on all planes. [< Sans. *kriyāśakti.*]

Kriz'tic, 1 kris'tik; 2 kris'tic, *core.* *Elec.* A movable electromagnetic core proportioned to equalize the pull as it is drawn into the helix.

Kro'at, Kro-a'ti-an, etc. Same as CROAT, etc.

kro'by-sus, 1 kro'bi-sus; 2 kro'bi-sŭs, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A tuft or roll of hair at the back of the head, held by a pin or similar ornament, as by the *Attic* cicada.

krock'et, 1 krok'et; 2 krŏk'ĕt, *n.* [Local, Scot.] The oyster-catcher.

kroehn'kite, 1 krōn'kīt; 2 krŏn'kīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, azure-blue, hydrous sodium-copper sulfate ($H_4CuNa_2S_2O_{10}$) that crystallizes in the monoclinic system. [< B. *Kroehnke.*]

kroen'lite: *kroen'lēt:* *kroenlīt.*

kro-kid'o-lite, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as CROCIDOLITE.

kro'mar-o-graph, 1 krō'mar-o-graf; 2 krō'mar-o-grăf, *n.* *Mus.* A machine that makes an automatic record of impromptu compositions on the piano; named after its inventor, Kromar.

kro'mel, 1 krom'bek; 2 krŏm'bĕk, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A South-African warbler (*Sylvietta rufescens*).

krome, 1 krōm; 2 krōm, *n.* *Mus.* Same as CROMA.

kro'ne, 1 krō'ne; 2 krō'ne, *n.* A coin of Austria, Germany, Norway, etc. See CROWN. [Dan., CROWN.]

Kro'ni-a, *n. pl.* Same as CRONIA.

Kro'no-berg, 1 krō'no-berg; 2 krō'no-bĕrg, *n.* A province in S. Sweden; 3,535 sq. m.; capital, Wexiö.

kron'o-cen'tric, 1 kron'o-sen'trik; 2 krŏn'o-cĕn'trĭc, *a.* *Astron.* Referring to the central position, or center, of Saturn.

Kron'os, 1 kron'os; 2 krŏn'ŏs, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Myth.* The ruler of heaven and earth and father of the six chief gods — Zeus, Poseidon, Demeter, Hades, Hera, and Hestia: wrongly identified by the Romans with Saturn. His sons drove him from the throne and installed Zeus in his place. Compare SATURN.

Thus *Kronos* in the later Greek mythology, the father of Zeus, owns his very existence to his son, namely to Zeus Kronion, Kronion meaning the son of time, or the ancient of days.

MAX MÜLLER *Science of Lang.* and *Selected Essays,* p. 450. [a. 1875.]

Kron'stadt, 1 krōn'stat; 2 krŏn'stăt, *n.* 1. A county in Transylvania, Roumania; 697 sq. m. 2. Its capital, a manufacturing town. 3. Same as CRONSTADT.

Kroo, 1 krū; 2 krōō, *n.* [Afr.] One of a tribe of stalwart negroes, chiefly of the Pepper Coast of Guinea, related to the Mandingoes. The tribe furnishes many skilled seamen, especially for the surf-boats on the coast. *Kroo'man;* **krut.**

Kro-pot'kin, 1 kro-pot'kin; 2 krō-pŏt'kĭn, **Prince Peter Alexelvitch** (ı/ı1842–²/ı1921). A Russian author and reformer; *in Russian and French Prisons.*

kros, *n.* [S. Ind.] Same as CROSS, *n.* 10.

kros, 1 kres; 2 krŏs, *n.* [S. Afr.] Same as KAROSS.

kro'ta-lon, 1 krō'ta-lon; 2 krō'ta-lŏn, *n.* A little bell; crotalum.

krou-mat'ic, 1 krau-mat'ik; 2 krou-măt'ĭc, *a.* *Mus.* Caused by a stroke or beat, as a musical tone: sounded, as a musical instrument. < Gr. *krousma,* stroke.]

Krov'la, 1 krof'a; 2 krŏv'a, *n.* A town in Scutari vilayet, Albania.

Krü'de-ner, 1 krü'de-ner; 2 krü'de-nĕr, **Barbara Juliana, Baroness von** (ı/ı1764–²/ı1824). A Russian mystic.

Krug, 1 krūg; 2 krug, **Wilhelm Traugott** (ı/ı1770–²/ı1842). A Russian philosopher.

Krü'ger, 1 krü'ger; 2 krü'gĕr, *n.* 1. **Franz** (ı/ı1796–²/ı1857), a German painter. 2. **Stephanus Johannes Paulus** (ı/ı1825–²/ı1904), a Boer patriot and President of the Southern African Republic from 1881 until 1900; known as "Oom Paul." He died in Switzerland and his body was conveyed on a British war-ship to South Africa, where he was buried, beside his wife, at Pretoria.

krug'ite, 1 krūg'īt; 2 krug'īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A white calcium-magnesium sulfate ($CaMg_2(SO_4)_4.2H_2O$), that is found in crystalline masses. < D. *Krug* von Nidda, mining director.]

Kruis'ıl', 1 krwi-lof'; 2 krwĭ-lŏf', *n.* Same as KRILOF.

krul'ler, *n.* Same as CRULLER.

krum'horn', 1 krum'hōrn'; 2 krŭm'hōrn', *n.* 1. Same as CRANBERRY, 2. 2. A musical instrument. [<G. *krummhorn,* < *krumm,* crooked, + *horn,* HORN.] **krumm'horn't.**

krum'mach-er, 1 krum'mak-er; 2 krŭm'măk-ĕr, *n.* [S. Afr.] A young wife.

krum'mi-ı, 1 krum'mi-ı; 2 krŭm'mĭ-ĭ, *n.* A town in Siam; 54 m. north of Bangkok; at present mostly in ruins.

krü'nitz, 1 krü'nits; 2 krü'nĭts, **Johann Georg** (ı/ı1728–²/ı1796). A German encyclopedist, author, and encyclopedist.

Krupp, 1 krup; 2 krup, *n.* 1. **Alfred** (ı/ı1812–²/ı1887), a German founder of steel-works at Essen. 2. **Friedrich Alfred** (ı/ı1854–²/ı1902), a German gun-maker; son of the preceding. — **Krupp process.** *Metal.* A cementation process designed for the hardening of surface steel, as for armor-plates, where the object is to strengthen the outer portion of the mass from the surface toward the interior. 2. A process for dephosphorizing pig iron with the aid of manganese and iron oxid in a reverberatory furnace.

Krupp'ize, 1 krup'īz; 2 krŭp'īz [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] *Metal.* To apply the Krupp process to, as armor-plate. **Kruppt.**

krup'sis, 1 krup'sis; 2 krup'sĭs, *n.* *Theol.* In Christology, the doctrine that Christ, during his humiliation, continued to possess in a concealed or hidden way the divine attributes of omnipotence, omnipresence, etc. Compare KENOSIS. < Gr. *krypsis,* concealment, < *krypto,* conceal.]

krup'tist, 1 krūp'tist; 2 krup'tĭst, *n.* An advocate of krupsis.

Kru'sen-stern, 1 krū'zen-stern; 2 krų'zĕn-stĕrn, **Adam John** (ı/ı1770–²/ı1846). A Russian admiral and navigator.

Kry'ol, 1 krī'ol; 2 krī'ŏl, *n.* Same as RAT ISLANDS.

Kry-lof', *n.* Same as KRILOF.

kry'o-fin, } 1 krī'o-fin, -fin *or* -fin; 2 krī'o-fĭn, -fĭn *or* -fĭn, *n.* [Gr. *kryos,* ice, + *phainein,* to show.] Sodium cryolite powder ($(CH_3OC_6H_4NHCOCH_2OCH_3)$ resulting from the condensation of paraphenetidin and methyglycollic acid: used medicinally as an anodyne, antipyretic, antineuralgic, and antipyretic.

kry'o-gen, *n.* Same as CRYOGEN.

kry-ok'o-nite, 1 krol-ok'o-nait; 2 krȳ-ŏk'o-nīt, *n.* [Rare.] Cosmic dust found in the arctic regions. See under COSMIC. [< Gr. *kryos,* cold, + *konia,* dust.]

kry'o-lite, *n.* Same as CRYOLITE. **kry'o-lith'ic.**

kry-on'e-ter, 1 krol-eni'-tar; 2 krȳ-ŏn'e-tĕr, *n.* A thermometer for measuring low temperatures, especially below the freezing-point, as those in which alcohol or carbon disulfid colored with iodin is used as the regulating fluid. [< Gr. *kryos,* cold, + -METER.]

kry-os'co-py, *n.* Same as CRYOSCOPY. **[kryp'tic,** *a.*

kryp'sis, 1 krip'sis; 2 krĭp'sĭs, *n.* Same as KRUPSIS.—

kryp'tol, 1 krip'tol *or* -tōl; 2 krĭp'tŏl *or* -tōl, *n.* *Chem.* A compound of graphite, carborundum, and clay, which is used to generate heat, by its resistance to electrical currents. [< Gr. *kryptos,* hidden, + -OL.]

kryp'ton, 1 krip'ton; 2 krĭp'tŏn, *n.* *Chem.* A gaseous constituent of the atmosphere, belonging to the argon group, isolated in 1898 by Ramsay and Travers. It occurs in air in a ratio of about one part in a million by volume. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *kryptos,* hidden.]

krys'tic, 1 kris'tik; 2 krȳs'tĭc, *a.* *Geol.* Pertaining to or treating of the crystalline rocks or of the crystalline feature of the earth, in any and all of its forms, including glacier-ice; as, *krystic* geology. [< Gr. *krystos,* ice, cold.]

K.S., *abbr.* Knight Scholar.

Kshat'ri-ya, 1 kshut'ri-ya; 2 kshŭt'rĭ-ya, *n.* [Sans.] The warrior caste of the Aryan Hindus; a member of the caste. Compare CASTE, BRAHMIN; VAISYA; SUDRA.— **Kshat'ri-ya-hood,** *n.* [Anglo-Ind.]

kshet'ra, 1 kshet'ra; 2 kshĕt'ra, *n.* [Sans.] A field; soil; hence, matter; the material body.

K. Sc., *abbr.* **K. T.,** **K.t.,** *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

kt., *abbr.* Carat.

Kt. Bach., *abbr.* Knight Bachelor.

k'thibh, 1 k'thiv; 2 k'thĭv, *n.* [Heb.] A textual reading in the Hebrew Scriptures: opposed to *k'ri.* The word signified *written,* and was originally a marginal note calling attention to the textual form in distinction from the k'ri. The rabbis never altered the text, but only proposed new readings by giving them on the margin. **ke-thibh't.** [forth).

k. t. l., *abbr.* *Kat a leggenang, or loing* (and the rest, and so

ktyp'pe-ite, 1 tip'pi-ait; 2 tȳp'pe-īt, *n.* A calcium carbonate found in Bohemia and elsewhere which is converted into calcite by heat. [< Gr. *ktypos,* loud noise.]

Kuang'wa, 1 kwan'wā'; 2 kwăng'wā', *n.* Same as CHANGWA.

kuan'-ti-a'o, 1 kwan'-ti-ā'o; 2 kwăn'-tĭ-ā'o, *n.* [Chin.] Glass manufactured at Peking, China, exclusively for imperial use.

kuan'yin, 1 kwan'yin; 2 kwăn'yĭn, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A blue glass paste common among the ancient Etrurians.

The Royal Draught Board defies description, with its blaze of gold and silver, very sad crystal, and the blue glass paste that we read of in *Homer* as "*kuanos.*"

RONALD M. BURROWS *The Discoveries in Crete and their Bearing on the Study of Ancient History,* p. 20. [c. a. '07.]

Kuan-ti', 1 kwan-tī'; 2 kwăn-tĭ', *n.* The Chinese god of war, whose feast is kept twice a year, and whose image is invoked as the restorer of Chinese supremacy. This deity was a historic personage named Kuan-Yu, famed as a successful general during the Han dynasty, who died A. D. 219, and was deified in 1594, receiving the title *ti,* or ruling emperor.


Kuan-ti.

Ku-an'za, 1 ku-ăn'za; 2 ku-ăn'zä, *n.* A river in Angola, southwestern Africa, flowing 625 m. west to the Atlantic ocean.

Ku-ar', 1 kū-ūr'; 2 ku-ŭr', *n.* [Hindu.] The month of Asin. See HINDU CALENDAR, under CALENDAR.

Ku'ba, 1 kū'ba; 2 kų'bä, *n.* A fortified town, Caucasia; southeastern Russia.

Ku-ba'chi, 1 ku-bā'chi; 2 ku-bä'chĭ, *n.* [Ainu.] A peculiar race of people of Caucasian origin dwelling in Daghestan. 2. Their language, which is probably related to no other.

Ku-ban', 1 ku-bān'; 2 ku-băn', *n.* 1. A river in the Kuban Republic, S. E. Russia; length, 380 m. to the Black Sea. 2. A republic in N. Caucasia (Russia); 36,441 sq. m.; capital, Yekaterinodar.

kub'beh, 1 kub'e; 2 kŭb'ĕ, *n.* [Ar.] Same as WELI.

Ku'be-lik, 1 kū'be-lik; 2 kų'bĕ-lĭk, **Jan** (ı/ı1880–). A Bohemian violinist.

Ku-be'ra, 1 ku-bē'ra; 2 ku-bē'ra, *n.* *Vedic Myth.* Originally, the chief of the demons of darkness, the analog of Pluto, and later the god presiding over riches. [Sans.]

Ku'biai Khan, 1 kū'biai kān; 2 kų'bĭi kăn (1214–1294). The grand Khan of the Mongols who conquered China and founded the Yuen dynasty, making Buddhism the state religion.

ku-bong', 1 ku-bong'; 2 ku-bŏng', *n.* *Zool.* The colugo.

Ku'bu, 1 kū'bu; 2 kų'bų, *n.* [Jap.] A member of a semi-civilized tribe dwelling in the forests in the south central portion of Sumatra.

Kuch Behar', 1 kuch bē-hār'; 2 kuch bĕ-här', 1. A native state; N. Ss. Bengal province, India; 1,307 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

Ku'chi-no-tsu', 1 kū'chi-no-tsū'; 2 kų'chĭ-no-tsų', *n.* A seaport town of Kyushiu Island, Japan, 25 m. east of Nagasaki.

ku'da, 1 kū'da; 2 kų'da, *n.* The East-Indian tapir.

Kud'al, 1 kud'el; 2 kŭd'ăl, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Bengal and Madras hoe. [Hindi.]

ku'dos, 1 kū'dos; 2 kų'dŏs, *n.* To praise: glorify.

ku'dos, *n.* Fame; renown; glory: used humorously. [< Gr. *kydos.*]

ku'du, *n.* Same as KOODOO.

ku-dum'ba, *n.* Same as KADAMBA.

Kud'zu-vine', 1 kud'sū-vain'; 2 kŭd'zų-vīn', *n.* A perennial twining plant (*Pueraria thunbergiana*) of the family *Fabaceæ,* native in China and Japan. It has large, fleshy, oddly shaped roots, stems that often reach 60 feet in a season, leaves in threes, and spikes of small purple flowers. The inner bark-fiber, kohemp, is made into cloth and cordage in Japan.

Kue'lun', 1 kū'lun'; 2 kų'lŭn', *n.* A mountain chain dividing eastern Turkestan from Tibet: length, 600 m.; width, 100 to 150 m.: highest peaks, about 25,000 ft.

kuen, 1 kūn; 2 kųn, *n.* [Ar.] Geometry without handhold, used by the Nubians as a parrying-weapon. [Tigris.

ku'fa, 1 kū'fa; 2 kų'fa, *n.* A coracle-shaped boat used on the

Ku'fic, *a.* & *n.* Same as CUFIC.

Ku'fi-yan, *n.* Same as KEFFIEH.

Ku'fo, 1 kū'fo; 2 kų'fo, *n.* A town in Sokoto province, Northern Nigeria, British West Africa.

kufr, 1 kufr, *n.* [Ar.] *Mohammedan Law.* Infidelity; blasphemy; disbelief in the tenets of the Moslem religion.

kuf'tan, *n.* Same as CAFTAN. [KOPTGARI.

kuf'ur-wŏrk', 1 kuf'ur-wŏrk'; 2 kŭf'ŭr-wŭrk', *n.* Same as

ku'ge, 1 kū'gē; 2 kų'gĕ, *n.* [Jap.] A court noble of Japan; the court nobles collectively: opposed to *daimio.* Compare BUKE.

The nobility formerly consisting of the *kuge,* or court nobles in Kioto, having little power, but land or power.

W. E. GRIFFIS in *The Forum June,* 1889, p. 409.

Kug'ler, 1 kūg'ler; 2 kųg'lĕr, **Franz Theodor** (ı/ı1808–²/ı1858). A German art-critic; *History of Painting.*

kuhl, *n.* Same as KOHL.

Kuh'le-born, 1 kūl'le-born; 2 kūl'le-bŏrn, *n.* In Lamotte Fouqué's *Undine,* a malicious water-sprite, Undine's uncle.

Kuh-li'-dæ, 1 kū-lai'-di; 2 ku-lī'-dĕ, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of percoidean fishes related to the centrarchids but with large pseudobranchiæ and only about 25 vertebræ; characteristic of the warm Pacific ocean and the fresh waters of its islands.

Kuh'li-a, *n.* (t. g.). [< *Kuhl,* naturalist.] — **kuh'li-id,** *a.* & *n.*

Kuhn, 1 kūn; 2 kųn, **Adalbert** (ı/ı1812–²/ı1881). A German philologist and writer on mythological subjects.

Kuh'nau, 1 kū'nou; 2 kų'nou, **Johann** (ı/ı1667–²/ı1722). A German composer and satirical poet: invented the sonata.

Küh'ner, 1 kü'ner; 2 kü'nĕr, **Raphael** (ı/ı1802–²/ı1878). A German philologist and author of a Latin grammar.

Ku'i, 1 kū'ī; 2 kų'ĭ, *n.* 1. *Ethnol.* The primitive natives of Cambodia and Siam and the people inhabiting the Shan States, the former being related to the Khmers, the latter to the Lolos. 2. The Khond language. See DRAVIDO-MUNDA.

kuich'ua, 1 kwich'wa; 2 kwĭch'wa, *n.* [Braz.] A Brazilian long-tailed spotted wildcat (*Felis macroura*).

kuich'un-chul'li, 1 kwich'un-chul'i; 2 kwĭch'ŭn-chŭl'ĭ, *n.* *Bot.* The root of a plant (*Calcoelaria parviflora*), of the family *Scrophulariaceæ,* native in western South America.

kuif'tje, *n.* Same as CUTTLE.

ku-ja'wi-ak, 1 kū-yā'vi-ak; 2 ku-yä'vĭ-ăk, *n.* A whimsical Polish dance in triple time, resembling the mazurka; also, the music of such a dance. [Pol.]

Ku'ka, 1 kū'ka; 2 kų'kä, *n.* A town, capital of Bornu, central Africa, on W. shore of Lake Chad. **Ku'ka-wa'.**

ku'kang, 1 kū'kang; 2 kų'käng, *n.* [Java.] The slow lemur (*Nycticebus javanicus*).

Ku'ki, 1 kū'ki; 2 kų'kĭ, *n.* *Ethnol.* 1. A member of any of several Mongoloid tribes of southern Assam and eastern Burma. 2. The language of these tribes. See INDO-CHINESE.

Ku'ki-Chin', 1 kū'ki-chin'; 2 kų'kĭ-chĭn', *n.* See INDO-CHINESE LANGUAGES.

Ku'kiux', 1 kū'kiks *or* kū'kluks; 2 kų'kĭks' *or* kų'kluks', *n.* *U. S. Hist.* 1. A secret society, organized in many of the Southern States after the Civil War, whose object was apparently to prevent negroes or Northerners from gaining ascendency in the States. The organization warned, expelled, whipped, or murdered persons obnoxious to it, and long overawed the negroes, but was finally broken up by the United States military forces in 1871, after the passage of the **Enforcement Act,** which was popularly known as the **Kuklux Act. Kuklux Klan'.**

In addition to the political purposes of the *Kuklux,* in most of the States the proceedings were marked by a peculiar development of hostility to free schools, and particularly to free colored schools. TORQUATO TASSO *Invincible Empire* p. 444. [c. a. e.]

2. A modern secret society, founded in 1915 in Atlanta, Ga., aiming at Protestant white native ascendency, and opposed to immorality. **Ku'klux Klan.** 3. A member of either society. **Ku'klux'ism.** [< Gr. *kyklos,* circle.] — **ku'klux'ism,** *n.* The conduct and policy of the Kuklux.

ku'kri, *n.* Same as KOOKERIE. **Ku'ke-ri'.**

ku'ku, 1 kū'kū, 2 kų'kų, *n.* [Maori.] A large wood-pigeon (*Carpophaga novæ-zelandiæ*) handsomely marked with green and gold on the breast, with lower part of the body white and the legs and bill red: named from its note. **ku'ku-pa'.**

ku'ku-i, 1 kū'kū-ī; 2 kų'kų-ĭ, *n.* [Hawaii.] The candlenute tree (*Aleurites moluccana*), or its fruit: native term.

ku-ku'ta-o-a, 1 ku-kū'ta-o-a; 2 ku-kų'tä-ō-ä, *n.* [Hawaii.] The stilt (*Himantopus knudseni*).

ku'la-ite, 1 kū'la-ait; 2 kų'la-īt, *n.* *Petrog.* A variety of basalt in which hornblende is in excess of augite. < *Kula* Ain Minor.]

ku'lan, *n.* Same as KOULAN. [(*Grus grus*).

ku-lang', 1 ku-lūng'; 2 ku-lăng', *n.* [India.] A bird, the crane (*Grus Sibirica*). 2. A law. [Anglo-Ind.] A Mahrattaboe.

kul'di, *n.* Same as ILI.

ku'far, 1 kul'far; 2 kŭl'făr, *n.* [Ar.] A room in a Tripolitan house, usually over the first floor, reserved for the exclusive use of the man of the house.

Kul'fo, 1 kūl'fo; 2 kųl'fo, *n.* A walled town in the British Niger territory, W. Africa.

ku'li, 1 kū'li; 2 kų'lĭ, *n.* [Ind.] A laborer.

Kul'ik-at, 1 kū'li-at; 2 kų'lĭ-ăt, *n.* [P. I.] A climbing plant (*Gnetum scandens*) with opposite entire leaves and flowers in cylindrical jointed amentums. The seeds are eaten, and a hemp-like fiber is obtained from the stem.

Kul'kian. Same as NADIR SHAH.

kul'la, 1 kūl'la; 2 kŭl'a, *n.* [Ind.] A superior order of Brahmans and other high castes, having extraordinary privileges, as the right to take many wives and to receive large dowries.— **Kul'lin-ism,** *n.* The practises of this order.

ku'll-seeds', 1 kū'li-sēdz'; 2 kų'lĭ-sēdş', *n. pl.* [Ind.] The seeds of a euphorbiaceous plant (*Croton oblongifolius*). They have cathartic properties.

Kul'ja, 1 kūl'ja; 2 kŭl'ja, *n.* 1. A district of W. Zungaria in China; 23,130 sq. m. 2. A town, capital of the district.

kul-kar'ni, 1 kul-kur'ni; 2 kŭl-kŭr'nĭ, *n.* [In India.] A person who keeps bookkeeping of the affairs of the village.

Kul'lak, 1 kū'lak; 2 kų'lăk. **Theodor** (ı/ı1818–²/ı1882). A German pianist and composer.

kul'lus, 1 kul'us; 2 kŭl'ŭs, *n.* [E. Ind.] The vase-shaped pinnacle surmounting a Jain temple.

kulm'ı, 1 kulm; 2 kŭlm, *n.* [Ind.] The demiselle crane.

Kulm, 1 kulm; 2 kŭlm, *n.* A town of Prussia, Poland. 2. A village in Bohemia; scene of the defeat of the French by the Allies, Aug. 29–30, 1813.

Ku'lon, 1 kū'lon; 2 kų'lŏn, *n.* *Bib. Josh.* xv, 59 (foot-note).

kul'u, 1 kul'u; 2 kŭl'ŭ, *n.* *Ich.* A European squaloid shark (*Etmopterus niger*).

Kul'tur, 1 kul'tūr; 2 kul'tųr, *n.* German culture: the expression of German political and national ideals.

kul'tur-kampf, 1 kul-tūr'kämpf; 2 kul-tųr'kämpf, *n.* [G., literally, culture-war.] The abortive political struggle between the German imperial government and the German Catholic Church which first had its main issue the control by the state of educational and ecclesiastical appointments. It was initiated by Bismarck in 1872, and was signalized by the passage of the *May laws* or *Falk laws* of May, 1873, which aimed at the state veto of the appointment of the clergy, and of still more drastic measures in 1875. The great opposition encountered caused the suspension of the *May laws,* and negotiations begun with the Vatican in 1878 finally brought about the nullification of the *May Laws* (1880–1887).

He [Bismarck] believed, moreover, that the *Kulturkampf* agitation would gradually die out. *Cath. Encyc.* vol. viii, p. 709.

Ku-lun', 1 ku-lūn'; 2 ku-lųn', *n.* Same as URGA.

ku'lung, 1 kū'lung; 2 kų'lŭng, *n.* [Ind.] The common gray or European crane (*Grus cinerea*).

Kum, 1 kūm; 2 kųm, *n.* Same as KOM.

Ku'ma-no-tō, 1 kū'ma-no-tō'; 2 kų'ma-nō-tō', *n.* 1. A ken of W. Kyushu Island, Japan; 2,772 sq. m. 2. A seaport town, capital of the same. [god of war.

Ku-ma'ra', 1 ku-mā'ra; 2 ku-mä'ra, *n.* [Sans.] The Hindu

Ku'ma-ra, *n.* Same as KUMBRA.

ku'ma-scope, ku'ma-scop'ic. Same as CYMOSCOPE, etc.

Ku-nas'ı, 1 ku-mas'ī; 2 ku-mäs'ĭ, *n.* 1. A town, capital of Ashanti, Guinea, W. Africa; taken by the British in 1874.

Ku-mas'sı, 2. A negro of Kumasi. See ASHANTI.

ku'ma-tol'o-gy, 1 kū'ma-tol'o-ji; 2 kų'ma-tŏl'o-gy, *n.* *Physics.* The branch of geography dealing with waves and wave-structures: a term proposed by Vaughan Cornish. [< Gr. *kyma(t-),* wave, + -OLOGY.] — **ku'ma-tol'o-gist,** *n.*

Ku-ma'un, 1 ku-mā'un; 2 ku-mä'ŭn, *n.* 1. A division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India; 13,

743 sq. m. 2. A district in this division; 7,151 sq. m.; capital, Almora. **Ku-ma'on‡.**

kum'be-ke-phal'le, *a.* Same as CYMBOCEPHALIC.

kum'ber-(or -mer-)bund, *n.* Same as CUMMERBUND.

ku'mer-a, 1 kū'mer-a; 2 kŭ-mē'ra, *n.* [Polynesia.] The sweet potato (*Ipomæa chrysorrhiza*).

ku'miss, 1 kū'mis; 2 kŭ'mis, *n.* **1.** Fermented mare's or, formerly, camel's milk, used as a beverage by the Tatar tribes of central Asia. It is employed in cases of feeble digestion.

Kumiss is still prepared from mare's milk by the Calmucks and Nogais, who during the process of making it keep the milk in constant agitation.

RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. iii, p. 2, note 5. [a. 1885.]

2. A slightly alcoholic drink made in Western countries with cow's milk and yeast, with or without sugar, in imitation of that described above. [< Rus. *kumusieĭ* (*kumysei*), < Tatar *kumiz*, fermented mare's milk.] **ku'-mys; ku'myss;**

kum'meh, 1 kum'ē; 2 kum'e, *n.* [Ar.] A red fez, common as a head-dress among the Arabs.

kŭm'mel, 1 kŭm'el; 2 kŭm'ĕl, *n.* [G.] A liqueur of Russia and Germany, flavored with aniseed, cumin, or caraway.

kum'mer-bund, *n.* Same as CUMMERBUND.

kum'me-ter, *n. Elec.* Same as CYMOMETER.

kum'mul, *n.* Same as CUMMERBUND.

kum'quat, 1 kum'kwet; 2 kŭm'kwat, *n.* A small tree (*Citrus japonica*) cultivated in China and Japan; also, its acid fruit, resembling an orange in color, but about the size and shape of a plum. It is used for preserves, and largely exported. [< Chin. *kin kwu*, golden orange.]

kum'quoti.— native kumquat, an Australian tree (*Atalantia glauca*) of the family *Rutaceæ*.

kun'ah, 1 kun'ah; 2 kŭn'ah, *n. Zool.* A feral horse of the Niger regions, western Africa. [< Prob. < Ar. *kindr*, fem. *himārah*, ass.]

kun'chaw, *n.* [Pidgin-Eng.] Same as CUMSHAW.

Kum'ta, 1 kŭm'ta; 2 kum'ta, *n.* A seaport town in S. Kanara district, Madras, India. **Kump'ta‡.**

ku'mu, 1 kū'mū; 2 kŭ'mŭ, [Haw.] The surmullet (*Pseudupeneus porphyreus*), a well-known market-fish in the Hawaiian Islands.

kun'ai'mu, 1 kū'mu-kū'mu; 2 ku'mu-ku'mu, *n.* [New Zealand.] A triploid fish, the red gurnard (*Trigla kumu*).

Kunch, 1 kunch; 2 kunch, *n.* A town in Jalaun district, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India.

Kun'chin-jun'ga, *n.* Same as KANCHANJANGA.

Kunck'el, 1 kuŋk'el; 2 kuŋk'ĕl, **Johann, Baron von Löwenstiern** (1630 or 1638–?1703). A German chemist, discoverer of phosphorescence. *History of Chemistry.*

kun'dah-oil', 1 kŭn'da-oil'; 2 kun'dă-öil', *n.* Carap-oil. See OIL. [< Guinea *kundah* + oil.]

Kun'dry, 1 kun'dri; 2 kun'dry, *n.* In Wagner's *Parsifal*, a woman doomed to eternal laughter because she laughed at Christ on the cross, but freed from the curse by Parsifal.

Kun-dus', 1 kun-dūs'; 2 kun-dus', *n.* **1.** A river in Afghan Turkestan; length, 230 miles. **2.** A town on the river. **3.** A district in Afghan Turkestan. **3.** Its capital.

Kun'ers-dorf, 1 kuⁿ'ers-dôrf; 2 kuⁿ'ers-dŏrf, *n.* A village in Brandenburg province, Prussia, where Russians and Austrians defeated Frederick the Great, Aug. 12, 1759.

Kung''-Chi-en''-Wang', 1 kuŋ'-chī-enˇ'-wāŋ'; 2 kuŋ'-chĭ-enˇ'-wăŋ', *n.* (?/1833–?/1898.) A Chinese statesman: regent of China, 1861–1871. **Kung'.**

Kun-grad', 1 kun-grād'; 2 kun-grăd', *n.* A town in Russian Turkestan, N. of Khiva.

kun'gu, 1 kuŋ'gū; 2 kuŋ'gu, *n.* A cuculid fly of the genus *Corethra*, breeding in Lake Nyasa: a native name.— **kungu cake,** a cake of kungu, made by natives of Lake Nyasa region. [ermment, Russia.

Kun-gur', 1 kun-gūr'; 2 kun-gur', *n.* A town in Perm gov-

Ku'ni-gun'de, 1 kū'ni-gun'dē; 2 ku'ni-gun'dĕ, **Saint** (— ?/1033). Wife of Henry II; noted for her reserves and largely exported. [< Chin. *kin kwu*, golden orange.]

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kun'ker, 1 kun'ker; 2 kŭn'ker, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A log canoe

Kun-san', 1 kun-sān'; 2 kun-sän', *n.* A treaty port in southwest Chosen.

kunst'lied', 1 kunst'lēt'; 2 kunst'lēd', *n.* [G.] An art-song: distinguished from a folk-song. See LIED.

Kun'sent-Mar-ton', 1 kŭn'sent-mär'-tōn'; 2 kun'sĕnt-mär'-tŏn', *n.* A wine-trading town in Hungary.

kun'tee, *n.* [E. Ind.] Same as COONTEE.

Kunth, 1 kunt; 2 kunt, **Karl Sigismund von** (?/1788–?/1850). A German botanist and writer.

kunz'ite, 1 kunts'īt; 2 kunts'īt, *n. Mineral.* A lilac-colored variety of spodumene, used as a gem-stone: found at Pala, Cal. [< G. F. *Kunz* of New York.]

Kuo''min'tang', 1 kwo''min'taŋ'; 2 kwo''mĭn'tăng, *n.* The Nationalist party of China, established in 1911.

Ku-o'pī-o, 1 kū-ō'pī-o; 2 ku-ō'pĭ-o, *n.* **1.** A province in Finland; 16,499 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Ku'pang, 1 kū'pang; 2 ku'pāng, [P. I.] A mimosaceous tree (*Parkia roxburghii*) yielding an oleoresin.

Ku-pet'zky, 1 ku-pet'ski; 2 ku-pĕt'sky, **Johann** (1667–?/1740). An Austrian portrait-painter. **Ku-pet'zki‡; Ku-pezky.**

kup'fer-nik'el, 1 kup'fer-nik'l; 2 kup'fer-nĭk'l, *n.* [G.] Niccolite.

kup'fer-schie''fer, 1 kup'fer-shī'fer; 2 kup'fer-shē'fer, *n.* [G.] A dark-colored shale worked for copper in Germany.

kupf'er-ite, 1 kup'fer-īt; 2 kup'fer-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of anthophyllite, containing chromium, but in which magnesium predominates. [< *Kupffer*, Rus. physicist.]

ku'phar, 1 kū'far; 2 ku'fär, *n.* [Per.] A small circular fish-trap of wicker frame covered with skins, used on rivers.

kup'pur, 1 kup'er; 2 kup'er, *n.* A small, very poisonous viper (*Echis carinata*) of arid regions from southern India to North Africa. **kup'per‡.**

Kur, 1 kūr; 2 kur, *n.* A river in Transcaucasia, Russia, Asia; length, 820 m. to Caspian Sea.

Ku'ra-hus, 1 kū'ra-hus, 2 ku'ra-hus, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The celebrant in the Pawnee ceremony of hako.

Ku-ram', 1 ku-rām'; 2 ku-răm', *n.* A river in Afghanistan; length, 150 m. to Indus river.

kur'bash, *v. & n.* Same as COURBASH.

Kurd, 1 kūrd; 2 kurd, *n.* A native of Kurdistan; a member of the Kurdish race, which numbers between two and three millions. They belong to the Iranian branch of the white race and are a medium-sized, dark, long-headed people. [< Ar. *Kurd.*]

kur-dai'tcha, 1 kur-dī'cha; 2 kur-dī'cha, *n.* [Austral.] A shoe made of felted emu-feathers, with heel and toe exactly alike, enabling the wearer to move silently, and with little likelihood of being tracked; worn in conducting stealthy attacks by extension, the wearer of such a shoe.

Kurd'ish, 1 kūrd'ish; 2 kurd'ish, *n.* The language of the Kurds, being a branch of the Iranic class of Aryan languages, and derived from an old Persian dialect.

Ker-man'ji‡.— Kurd'ish, *a.*

Kur'dī-stan', 1 kūr'dī-stān'; 2 kur'dĭ-stăn', *n.* A region inhabited chiefly by the Kurds, in Turkey in Asia and N. W. Persia, between 39° and 34° N. latitude, and 39° and 47° E. longitude; 150,000 sq. m.; capital, Merkiani.

Kur'e, 1 kū'rē; 2 ku'rē, *n.* A city on Hondo Island, Japan.

Kurg, 1 kūrg; 2 kurg, *n.* A hill province in India, under British control; 1,583 sq. m.; capital, Merkara.

kur'gan, 1 kūr'gan; 2 kur'gan, *n. Archeol.* A prehistoric tomb or barrow found in Russia and Tartary.

Ku'ri-a Mu'ri-a, 1 kū'ri-a mū'ri-a; 2 kur'i-ă mu'ri-ă. A group of five islands under the British flag; 8 sq. m.; attached to Aden, S. E. Arabia. **Khorya Moryа‡.**

ku'ril, 1 kū'ril; 2 kū'ril, *n.* A shearwater (*Puffinus curlitcus*) of Chinchima.

Ku'ril Islands, 1 kū'ril; 2 kū'ril. Same as CHISHIMA.

Ku-ril'-an, 1 ku-ril'-an; 2 ku-ril'-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Kuril Islands or their inhabitants.

Ku-ril'-an, *n.* A native of the Kuril Islands. Those of the northern islands are related to the Kamchadales in speech, while those of the southern are Ainos. **Ku'rīl‡.**

Kur'land, *n.* Same as COURLAND.

Kur'ma, 1 kūr'ma; 2 kur'ma, *n. Hind. Myth.* The second avatar of Vishnu: represented as a tortoise.

Kur-nool', *n.* Same as KARNUL. **Kur-nul'‡.**

Ku-ro'ki, 1 ku-rō'kī; 2 ku-rō'kĭ, **Baron Tamesada** (?/1844–?/1923). A Japanese general; commander of the first army during the Russo-Japanese war, 1904–1905.

Ku'ro-ma't'su, 1 kū'ro-mat'su; 2 ku'ro-mät'su, *n.* [Jap.] A pinaceous tree (*Pinus thunbergii*), growing in the Philippine Islands, whose timber is used for durability.

Ku'ro-mo'ji, 1 kū'ro-mō'jī; 2 ku'ro-mō'jĭ, *n. Bot.* Any one of several Asiatic trees of the genus *Benzoin*. One yields a valuable wood and another a fragrant oil.

Ku'ro-pat'kin, 1 kū'ro-pāt'kin; 2 ku'ro-păt'kin, **Alexei Nicolaievitch** (?/1848–?/1925). A Russian general and military writer; in supreme command in the East (Feb., 1904 to Mar., 1905) during the Russo-Japanese war.

Ku'ro-shi'wo, 1 kū'ro-shī'wo; 2 ku'ro-shĭ'wo, *n.* The Japan current. See CURRENT. **Ku'ro-si'wo‡.**

Kurr'ee-chane', 1 kŭr'ē-chān'; 2 kŭr'ĕ-chān', *n.* Same as KARACHI.

kur'ra-jong, *n.* Same as CURRAJONG.

Kur'rе-a, 1 kur'ī-o; 2 kŭr'ē-a, *n.* A town in Chinese Turkestan.

kur'saal, 1 kūr'sal; 2 kur'säl, *n.* [G.] The public reception-room at a German watering-place or sanitarium; literally, "court-hall." **kur'haus‡.**

Kürsch'ner, K., schürsh'ner; 2 kürsh'nĕr, *n.* See PELLICAN.

Kur'shee, 1 kur'shī; 2 kŭr'shĭ, *n.* Same as KARSHI.

kur'sī, 1 kūr'sī; 2 kŭr'sĭ, *n.* [Ar.] In Mohammedan lands, the stool or table, usually round and covered, on which an eating-tray rests during meal-time. **kur'sy‡.**

Kursk, 1 kūrsk; 2 kursk, *n.* **1.** A government in S. W. Russia; 17,678 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; a manufacturing and commercial town, noted for its orchards.

Kur'tī-dе, 1 kūr'ti-dī; 2 kŭr'tĭ-dĕ, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterous fishes, especially the genus *Kurtus*, having pressed oblong body, short dorsal and long anal fins, and ribs dilated. **Kur'tus,** *n.* (*t. g.*) [< Gr. *kyrtos*, curved, + *thachis*, spine.]

Kur'tu, 1 kūr'tū; 2 kŭr'tu, [Sans.] **1.** The elder branch of certain Aryan tribes inhabiting northern India, the descendants of which were at war with the Pandu, another branch of the same tribe, in the theme of the ancient Sanskrit epic Mahabharata. **2.** The "northern quarter," or Dwipa, of the world, described as lying between the most northern range of snowy mountains and the Arctic sea. **3.** The most northern of the nine Varshas or regions of the world; the "season of rain and snow." Compare PANDU.

ku-ru'ma, 1 kū-rū'ma; 2 ku-rŭ'ma, *n.* [Jap.] The jinrikisha.

Kuru'tuka, 1 kū'rū-tū'ka; 2 kŭ'rŭ-tŭ'ka, *n.* A town in Bechuanaland, British South Africa; an important missionary center. **2.** A small river in the same district.

kur'uma, 1 kūr'ū-ma; 2 kŭr'ŭ-ma, *n.* [Sans.] A leguminous tree (*Galedupa indica*) of India, China, and Australia, the seeds of which yield the kurung-oil. See OIL.

kur-vey'or, 2 kŭr-vē'ur, [S. Afr.] To act as kurveyor.

kur-vey'or, 1 kūr-vē'er; 2 kŭr-vē-or, *n.* [S. Afr.] A man who carries his wares in an ox-wagon and trades along the road: one in charge of an ox-wagon.

Kus-cha'ta, 1 kū-shō'ta; 2 kŭ-shō'ta; 2 ku-shä'ya *or* -shī'a, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xv, 17. [Heb., bow of Jah.]

Kū'shan, 1 kū'shān; 2 kŭ'shăn, *n.* A pass in Hindu-Kush mountains between Afghanistan and Turkestan; 35° 37′ N. lat., 68° 55′ E. long.; 15,000 ft. high.

Kush'ite, Kush-i'tic, *etc.* Same as CUSHITE, etc.

Kus'ki, 1 kus'kī; 2 kŭs'kĭ, *n.* In Nepal and Bengal, India; length, 325 m. to Ganges river.

ku'si-man'se, 1 kū'si-man'sē; 2 ku'si-măn'se, *n.* [Afr.] A small tropical woolly-coated mouse (*Crossomys obscurus*), of a uniform dark brown; mangue. **ku'si-man'sel‡.**

ku'si-u'nek, 1 kū'si-ū'nek, *n.* [Eskimo.] A mythical creature with human shape and death; witchcraft.

kusk'ite, 1 kusk'īt; 2 kŭsk'ĭt, *n. Mineral.* The quartz-scapolite-porphyry obtained along the Kuskokwim river.

Kus'kokwim, 1 kus'ko-kwim; 2 kŭs'ko-kwim, *n.* A river in S. W. Alaska; length, 550 m. Also, **Kus'kwim.**

kus'kus, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as CUSCUS. **kuss'kuss‡.**

Kus'lip, 1 kus'lip; 2 kŭs'lĭp, *n.* Same as KESLOP.

kuss, *v.* Same as KISS.

kus'si-er, 1 kus'i-er; 2 kŭs'i-er, *n.* A Turkish musical instrument having five strings stretched over a skin-covered basin, and resembling a kettle-drum. [Cp Turk. *kāss*, kettle-drum.] **ku'sir‡.**

kus'sin, 1 kus'in; 2 kŭs'ĭn, *n. Chem.* Same as KOSIN.

Kus'smaul, Adolph (?/1822–?/1902). A German physician who invented the stomach-pump.

Küss'nacht, 1 küs'nāht; 2 küs'năht, *n.* A village in Schwyz canton, Switzerland; associated with the story of William Tell's legendary exploits.

kus'so, *n.* Same as CUSSO.

Kus-sur', *n.* Same as KASUR.

Kus'tan-dil', 1 kus'tan-dīl'; 2 kŭs'tăn-dĭl', *n.* A town in

Küs'ten-land, 1 küs'ten-lānt; 2 küs'tĕn-lănt, *n.* A former Austrian province on the Adriatic sea, now Italian; 3,084 sq. m.; capital, Trieste. (G., coastland.)

kus'til, 1 kus'tī; 2 kŭs'tĭl, *n.* [Per.] The sacred and symbolic cord or girdle of the Parsees composed of 72 threads representing the chapters of the *Yasna* comprised in the *Zend-Avesta*.

kus'ting, 1 kus'tiŋ; 2 kŭs'tĭng, *n. How. & D. Law.* A mortgage on reality for part purchase-money. [D.]

Küs-trin', 1 küs-trīn'; 2 küs-trĭn', *n.* A fortified town and railway center in Brandenburg province, Prussia.

Ku-tais', 1 ku-tīs'; 2 ku-tĭs', *n.* **1.** A government in the Georgian Republic, Transcaucasia; 13,968 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, an ancient town; has a ruined cathedral. [(*Vierro zibetha*).

ku-tauss', 1 ku-tūs'; 2 ku-tus', *n.* The Indian civet

Ku-ta'ya, 1 ku-tā'ya; 2 ku-tä'yä, *n.* A town in Brusa vilayet, Asia Minor; ancient name, Cotiæum. **Ku-ta'hia‡.**

kutch, 1 kuch; 2 kŭch, *n.* In gold-beating, a package of vellum leaves between which sheets of gold are placed for the first beating. [Cp. *F. couche*; see COUCH, *n.*]

kutch'a, *n.* Same as CUTCHA.

ku-tee'ra-gum', 1 ku-tī'ra-gum'; 2 ku-tē'ra-gŭm', *n.* See **Kut'-el-A-mar'ra,** 1 kut'-el-a-mar'a; 2 kut-el-a-mär'ă, *n.* Turkish town in Mesopotamia taken by British forces under Gen. Charles Townshend, Dec. 3, 1915, but surrendered to the Turks Apr. 29, 1916. Recaptured by the British under Gen. Sir Frederick Maude Feb. 24, 1917.

kut'har, 1 kut'ar; 2 kŭt'ar, *n.* [Hind.] A dagger used in India, having a handle consisting of two parallel bars united by a crosspiece, the latter being used as the hand-grip.

kut-la', 1 kŭt-yä'; 2 kut-yä', *n.* [Rus.] A dish of boiled rice or other grain, honey, and raisins, eaten by the attendants at a funeral in the Greek Church, as part of the ceremonies.

Kut'ten-berg, 1 kut'en-bern; 2 kut'ĕn-bĕrn, *n.* A mining town in Bohemia; noted for its silver-mines.

Kutu'sof, 1 ku-tū'sof; 2 ku-tu'sŏf, **Michael Illarionovich** (?/1745–?/1813). Prince of Smolensk, a Russian field-marshal; second in command at Austerlitz. He defeated Davout and Ney at Smolensk, Aug. 17, 1812. **Ku-tu'sov‡.**

kut'-town, 1 kŭts'naun; 2 kuts'town, *n.* A borough in Berks county, Pa.

Ku'vе-ra, 1 kū'vе-re; 2 ku'vе-ra, *n.* Same as KUBERA.

Ku'welt, *n.* Same as KOWERT.

Kuyp, 1 koip; 2 kŏip, *n.* See CUYP.

Kuz'netz, 1 kūz'nets; 2 kuz'nĕts, *n.* A town in the Saratof government, Russia. **Kuz'netsk‡.**

Kuz''zil-bash', *n.* Same as KIZILBASH.

kv.-amp., *abbr.* Kilovolt-ampere.

Kva'ser, 1 kvā'ser; 2 kvä'sĕr, *n. Norse Myth.* A being formed of the saliva of the Æsir and the Vans (se-deities) to commemorate the treaty of peace between them. He was murdered by Fjalar and Galar, who mingled his blood with honey and composed the mead of the poets. Hence, poetry is called **Kvaser's blood. Kva'sir‡.**

kvass, 1 kvas; 2 kvăs, *n.* Beer made in Russia by fermenting rye, sometimes, flavoring with fruits. Compare MALEET BEER, POMBE. [< Rus. *kvasŭ.*] **rye beer‡.**

kw., *abbr. Elec.* Kilowatt. [an affluent of the Zambezi.

Kwan'do, 1 kwān'do; 2 kwän'do, *n.* A river in South Africa,

Kwang''-hsu', 1 kwāŋ'-shū'; 2 kwäŋ'-shŭ', *n.* The regnal title of the emperor of China (1872–1908); personal name, Tsai t'ien; during his reign, occurred the Boxer uprising and the occupation of Peking by the united Powers. See BOXER. **Kuang'-hsu''‡.**

Kwan'go, 1 kwāŋ'go; 2 kwäŋ'go, *n.* A river in South Africa, an affluent of the Kasai.

Kwang'si'', 1 kwāŋ'sī'; 2 kwäŋ'sĭ', *n.* A province in S. China; 78,250 sq. m.; capital, Kweilin: commercial capital, Wuchau.

Kwan Tung, 1 kwān tuŋ; 2 kwän tung. A former Russian province in N. E. China; leased to Russia in 1898 but ceded to Japan by Treaty of Portsmouth in 1905; capital, Dairen.

Kwang' tung, 1 kwāŋ tuŋ; 2 kwäng tung, *n.* A province in S. E. China; 99,979 sq. m.; capital, Canton.

Kwan'non, 1 kwän'on; 2 kwän'ŏn, *n.* The Japanese goddess of mercy, who is represented as having eleven faces and a thousand hands. She corresponds to the Chinese Kwan-Yin and to a male bodhisat of Tibet. [< Jap. *kwan-on.*]

Kwan'za, 1 kwān'za; 2 kwän'za, *n.* Same as CUANZA.

Kwa'sind, 1 kwā'sind; 2 kwä'sĭnd, *n.* In Longfellow's *Hiawatha*, the Hercules of the North-American Indians.

kwa'zo'ku, 1 kwā'zō'kū; 2 kwä'zŏ'ku, *n.* [Jap.] The Japanese noble class, including both the kuge or court nobles and the daimios. **kun'zo'kut.**

Kwei'chow, 1 kwei'chou; 2 kwi'chou, *n.* A province in S. W. China; 64,554 sq. m.; capital, Kweiyang.

Kwei'lin, 1 kwei'lin; 2 kwi'lĭn, *n.* A city, capital of Kwangsi province, China. [Kweichow province, China.

Kwei'yang, 1 kwai'yaŋ; 2 kwi'yäng, *n.* A city, capital of

Kw. Ir., *abbr.* Kilowatt hour.

Kwi'lu, 1 kwī'lū; 2 kwĭ'lu, *n.* A river in French Kongo, W. Africa; from near the Lefini river to the Atlantic ocean.

kwis'qued, 1 kwis'kwed; 2 kwĭs'kwĕd, [Ch.] A name who spends his money lavishly and foolishly; a spendthrift.

kwi'tan-tie', *n.* Same as QUITANTITE.

Kwo'ting, *Yo.* n. Same as CUTTING.

Ky., *abbr.* Kentucky (official). [ky''a-bo'ka‡.

ky'a-bo'ca-wood'', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as KIABOCCA-WOOD.

ky'ack', 1 kaĭ'ak; 2 kaĭ'ăk, [Local, U. S.] 1. A herring. **2.** A bag or sack slung from a pack-saddle.

ky'acks', *n.* Same as KAIAK.

ky'ah, 1 kyī; 2 kyĭ'ä, [Indic.] A partridge (*Ortygornis pondicerianus*). [heron.

kyal'lie, 1 kyaĭ'; 2 kyăĭ'i, *n.* [Grenada, W. Ind.] The green

ky'an-ite', *n.* Same as KYANITE.

ky'a-nite, 1 kaĭ'a-naĭt; 2 kaĭ'a-nīt, *n. Mineral.* Same as **ky'an-ize,** 1 kaĭ'an-aĭz; 2 kaĭ'an-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.]

ky'an-ise, [To impregnate, as wood, with mercuric chlorid, to prevent decay. [< *Kyan*, inventor of the process.] **ky''an-i-za'tion,** *n.*

ky'a-no- Same as CYANO-.

ky'a-noi, 1 kaĭ'a-noĭ *or* -noĭ; 2 kaĭ'a-nŏĭ *or* -nŏĭ, *n. Chem.* Same as CYANOGEN.

ky'a-nom'e-lanin. [< Gr. *kyanos*, dark-blue.] **ky'a-nolet.**

ky-an'o-phyl, ky'a-no'pi-a, *etc.* Same as CYANOPHYL, etc.

kyar, 1 kyūr; 2 kyär, *n.* Same as COIR.

ky'a-thos, 1 kaĭ'a-thos; 2 kyĭ'a-thŏs, *n.* Same as CYATHUS.

kyaw, 1 kyō; 2 kyo, *n.* [Scot.] A jackdaw.

ky'bosh', *v. & n.* Same as KIBOSH.

kyck'y-nite, *n.* Same as KOKSHAROVITE. [dramatist.

Kyd, 1 kid; 2 kĭd, **Thomas** (1557?–1595). An English

kye, 1 kaĭ; 2 kĭ, *n. pl.* [Scot.] Kine. **kee‡; kie‡; ky‡.**

kyeh'-ky'mi, 1 kyē'-kyē'mi; 2 kyĕ'-kyĕ'mĭ, *n.* A musical instrument of Farther India, made of metal cymbals, placed in a circular frame, within which the performer sits. The cymbals are struck with sticks having leather heads.

Kyee-whin, showing the manner of playing.

ky'e-sa-me-cha-ni'a, 1 kaĭ'-ē-sa-mi-kē'nī-a; 2 kyĭ'-ĕ-sa-mĕ-kĭ'nĭ-a. *Bot.* The inability of a group of organisms to hybridize with organisms outside the group. [< Gr. *kyēsis*, pregnancy, + *amēchania*, < *a-* priv., + *mēchanē*, machine.]



ky-es'te-in, 1 kī-ēs'ti-in; 2 kyĭ-ĕs'-tē-in, *n.* A peculiar albuminoid pellicle that forms on stale urine. Is was formerly considered a sign of pregnancy. [< Gr. *kyeō*, be pregnant, + *esthēs*, garment.] **ki-es'the-ine‡.**

Kyff'häu-ser, 1 kīf'hoi-zer; 2 kyf'hŏi-zer, *n.* A ruined palace in Schwarzburg-Sondershausen.

ky-jik', *n.* Same as CAIQUE.

kyke‡, *vi, & n.* Same as KEEK.

kykes², *sf.* To look fixedly. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 3,445.

Kyk'ĭ-a, 1 kĭk'ĭ-a; 2 kȳk'ĭ-a, *n.* The ancient Paphos, a city in southwestern Cyprus.

kyl, 1 kĭl; 2 kȳl, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A high silk hat.

kyle, 1 kīl; 2 kĭl, *n.* [Scot.] A sound or strait: often in the plural. **2.** A bay-cock. **3.** [Dial., Eng.] A small wedge of iron with which the handle of a pick, hammer, etc., is secured in the head. **4.** A boil or ulcer.

kyle², *n.* [Local, U. S.] A hanging lamp for a fireplace.

ky'ley, 1 kĭl'ĭ; 2 kȳ'ly, *n.* [Austral.] A boomerang. **ki'leyt; ky'liet.**

We drove up to the cricket-ground to see them throw their boomerangs or *kylies*, which they did very cleverly.
ANNIE BRASSEY *Last Voyage* ch. 11, p. 253. ii. c. a. co. 1889.]

ky-lin'drĭte, *n. Mineral.* Same as CYLINDRITE.

ky'lix, 1 kĭl'ĭks; 2 kȳ'lĭks, *n.* [Gr.] *Gr. Antiq.* A shallow circular earthenware drinking-cup, having at the sides small handles, slightly curved upward but not rising above the rim, and resting on a slender and moderately high foot: used chiefly at banquets. Compare CANTHARUS.


Type of Kylix.

kyl-io'sĭs, 1 kı̆-ō'sĭs; 2 kȳ-ō'sĭs, *n.* [Gr.] *Pathol.* Congenital distortion of the feet: clubfoot. **kyl'to-po'dĭ-a.**

ky'los, 1 kĭl'ŏs; 2 kȳ'lŏs, *n.* [Gael.] The cattle of the Hebrides, or of the Scotch Highlands.

ky-mat'ĭ-on, *n.* Same as CYMATIUM.

ky'ma-to-gen'e-sĭs, 1 kaı'ma-to-jĕn'e-sĭs; 2 kȳ'ma-to-gĕn'e-sĭs, *n. Biol.* The succession of a series of transformations in a definite direction along the body of an organism during ontogenetic growth and phylogenetic development.

ky'ma-tol'o-gy, 1 kaı'ma-tŏl'o-jy, *n.* [Recent.] The study of waves and wave-structures. [< Gr. *kyma*, wave, + -OLOGY.] **ky'ma-tol'o-gist**, *n.*

kym'ba-lon, 1 kĭm'ba-lŏn; 2 kȳm'ba-lŏn, *n.* [Gr.] A cymbal.

kym'e-ĭnt, kym'nĕĭt, *n.* Same as KIMMEL.

ky'mo-graph, 1 kaı'mo-grăf; 2 kȳ'mo-grăf, *n.* An instrument for recording (1) the revolutions of an aëroplane propeller while the plane is in flight, or (2) pulse-waves, respiratory movements, muscular contractions, etc. The Ludwig-Baltzar type is in wide use. It consists of a moving film or revolving tambour on which the record is indicated. [< Gr. *kyma*, wave, + -GRAPH.] **ky''mo-graph'ĭ-on**, *n.*

ky''mo-graph'ĭc, *a.*

Kym'rĭc, Kym'rȳ. Same as CYMRIC, etc.

Kyn'as-ton, 1 kĭn'as-tən; 2 kȳn'as-tən, **Sir Francis** (1587–1649). A student, scholar, and educator.

kynd¹, **kyndet**, *a.* & *n.* Same as KIND.

Ky'ne-ton, 1 kaı'ne-tən; 2 kȳ'ne-tən, *n.* A town in Victoria, South Australia. [etc.

ky''nu-po-shu'ĭa, **Ky''nu-so-su'ra**, etc. Same as CYNOPHOBIA,

ky''nu-re'nĭc, 1 kaı''nu-rĕ'nĭk; 2 kȳ''nu-rĕ'nĭc, *a. Chem.* Denoting an acid ($C_{10}H_8N_2O_3$) derived from dog's urine.
[< Gr. *kyon*, dog, + *ouron*, urine.]

ky-nu'rĭc, 1 kaı-nū'rĭk; 2 kȳ-nū'rĭc, *a. Chem.* Denoting an acid ($C_8H_7NO(CO_2H)_2.H_2O$) made by oxidizing kynurenic acid.

ky-nu'rĭn, 1 kaı-nū'rĭn; 2 kȳ-nū'rĭn, *n. Chem.* A hydroxy derivative of quinolin (C_9H_9NO) artificially prepared by subjecting kynurenic acid to heat. **ky-nu'rĭnet.**

Kyon-gŭ'ĭ, 1 kyon-gwĭ'; 2 kȳon-gwĭ', *n.* A province in central Chosen; capital, Seoul. **Kiung-kĭ'; Kyong-kwĭ'.**

Kyo'to, 1 kyō'to; 2 kȳō'to, *n.* **1.** A ken in Hondo Island, Japan. **2.** A manufacturing city in the same; until 1869, capital of Japan for 1,100 years. [Jap., western capital.]

kyp, 1 kĭp; 2 kȳp, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The gristly outgrowth on the lower jaw of a male salmon during the breeding-season.

Ky-phos'ĭ-dæ, 1 kaı-fos'ĭ-dē; 2 kȳ-fŏs'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Pimelepteridæ*. **Ky'pho-sus**, *n.* (*t. g.*) [< KYPHOSIS.]—**ky'pho-sid**, *a.* & *n.*

ky-phŏ'sĭs, 1 kaı-fō'sĭs; 2 kȳ-fō'sĭs, *n. Pathol.* Backward curvature of the spine; humpback. [< Gr. *kyphōsis*, < *kyptō*, bend.]—**ky-phot'ĭc**, *a.* Pertaining to or affected with kyphosis.

ky''pho-sko''lĭ-o'sĭs, 1 kaı''fo-skō''lĭ-ō'sĭs; 2 kȳ''fo-skō''lĭ-ō'sĭs, *n. Pathol.* Backward curvature of the spine combined with lateral curvature. [< KYPHOSIS + SCOLIOSIS.] **ky-pho-sco''lĭ-o'sĭs;**—**ky''pho-sco''lĭ-ot'ĭc, ky''pho-sko''lĭ-ot'ĭc,** *a.*

ky'poo, 1 kaı'pū; 2 kȳ'pōō, *n.* A Ceylonese astringent cake.

Kyr'ĭ-e, 1 kĭr'ĭ-ē; 2 kȳr'ĭ-ē, *n. Eccl.* The Kyrie eleison, including both the words and the music to which it is sung; in the Anglican churches, one of the responses to the commandments in the antecommunion service. [Short for KYRIE ELEISON.]

Kyr'ĭ-e e-lei'son, 1 kĭr'ĭ-ē ı-laı'sŏn or kĭr'ĭ-ē e-laı'sən; 2 kȳr'ĭ-ē e-lī'sŏn or kȳr'ĭ-ē ē-lē'sōn. *Eccl.* Literally, Lord have mercy: a phrase used as a petition in many liturgies of the Eastern and Western churches as well as in the Anglican communion, together with the additional response *Christe eleison*, "Christ have mercy." The first movement of the mass in the Roman Catholic Church begins with these words set to music. [< Gr. *Kyrie*, voc. s. of *Kyrios*, Lord (< *kyros*, authority), and *eleison*, have mercy, < *eleos*, have mercy.]

Kyr''ĭ-elle', 1 kĭr'ĭ-el'; 2 kȳr'ĭ-ĕl', *n.* **1.** A litany beginning with the Kyrie eleison. **2.** [k-] An carly French form of 8-syllabled verse divided into couplets, each ending on the same word.

ky'rin, 1 kaı'rĭn; 2 kȳ'rĭn, *n. Physiol. Chem.* A basic product of the protamin group resulting from hydrolysis of gelatin, casein, etc. [< Gr. *kyros*, authority.] **ky'rinet.**

kyr'ĭ-o-lex'y, 1 kĭr'ĭ-o-lĕks'ĭ; 2 kȳr'ĭ-o-lĕks'y, *n.* [Rare.] Literal expression, or use of simple, as opposed to figurative or obscure, language. [< Gr. *kyriolexia*, < *kyrios*, regular, + *lexis*, speaking, < *legō*, say.] **kyr''ĭ-o-ol'o-gy.**

kyr''ĭ-o-log'ĭc, 1 kĭr'ĭ-o-lŏj'ĭk; 2 kȳr'ĭ-o-lŏg'ĭc, *a.* Serving to denote objects by conventional signs or alphabetical characters. The original Greek alphabet was *kyriologic*, because each of its 16 letters represented an elementary sound. [< Gr. *kyriologikos*, speaking literally, < *kyrios*, authorized, + *legō*, say.] **kyr''ĭ-o-log'ĭ-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Kyrle, 1 kĭrl; 2 kȳrl, **John** (?/*a*1637—1/*s*1724). An English philanthropist; called the "Man of Ross" in Pope's third *Moral Essay*.

kyr''thop-to'sĭs, 1 kĭs''thop-tō'sĭs; 2 kȳs''thŏp-tō'sĭs, *n. Pathol.* Prolapsus or inversion of the vagina. [< Gr. *kystos*, private parts, + *ptōsis*, falling.] **kys''thŏ-prop-to'sĭs.**

kyt'et, *n.* **1.** The belly: stomach. **2.** A kite.

kythe, *v.* Same as KITHE.

Kyth'ĭ-hul', 1 kĭth-hul'; 2 kȳth-hūl', *n.* Same as KAITHEAL.

ky-tom'y-tom, ky'to-plasm, etc. Same as CYTOMITOM, etc.

Kyu-shu', 1 kū-shū'; 2 kū-shu', *n.* An island in S. Japan; 15,840 sq. m.; capital, Nagasaki. **Kiu-shiu'; Kiu-shu'ĭ.**

kyxt, *n.* Same as KEX.

L

L l	𝔏 𝔩	*Ll*
Roman.	Black Letter.	Script.

L, **l**, 1 ĕl; 2 ĕl, *n.* [ELS, L's or *Ls*, 1 ĕlz; 2 ĕls, pl.] **1.** A letter: the twelfth in the English alphabet. Like *r*, *l* is often called a 'liquid'. Its sound is made by bringing the tip of the tongue into contact with the upper teeth or adjacent gum and allowing the speech-current to play past the edges of the tongue, the lips being held well apart and the vocal cords made to vibrate. As *l* is no complete stoppage of the current, *l* is called an 'open' consonant, in distinction from the 'shut' consonants *p*, *t*, *k*, etc. As the current is not forced through a narrow aperture enough to produce a 'fricative' or rubbing effect, *l* is called a 'sonorous' consonant.

Different languages have different kinds of *l*, according as the point of contact is higher or lower and the tongue more or less concave. If the contact is made by the sides of the concave tongue and the current is sent through the trough over the tip of the tongue, we get the ordinary English lingual *r*, as in *red*. Some languages, as Chinese, have no *r* and substitute *l* for it: *Mellican* for *American*. Sometimes *l* passes into *l*; cp. Latin *lacruma* from earlier *dacruma*. In modern English *l* is apt to be silent after a low *a* and before a consonant in the same syllable; cp. *calm*, *walk*.

Like the other 'sonorous' consonants (*m*, *n*, *r*), *l* may have the value of a vowel and form a syllable. Syllable *l* is heard in *battle*, while *battling* has the ordinary consonantal *l*. Historically syllable *l* comes from the reduction of unaccented *-al*, *-el*, *-ol*, *-ul*, through *-le* as an intermediate stage, to a mere vocal murmur. Phonetidians denote it by *l* with a diacritic mark ('l, 'l, or the like). In Key 1 of this Dictionary it is denoted by simple l and the difference between this *l* of *battle* and the ordinary *l* is ignored.

The liquids *l*, *r*, are among the most frequent sounds in English, *l* being first of all, 7.44, *l* eighth, 3.84 per cent. of the sounds in the poems of Tennyson (according to PROF. W. D. WHITNEY *Oriental and Linguistic Studies* second series, ch. 8, p. 274. [n. 1874.]

Capital L is from Latin L, < Early Gr. and L. ⅁, ⅂, < Phenician ↙, < Egyptian hieratic ⌐𓎛, < hieroglyphic 𓃀. The Egyptian hieroglyph represented a lioness, the Phenician letter was called *lamedh*, < Egyptian Greek *lambda*; the Anglo-Saxon futhorc has the name *laȝu*, lake, the 21st letter. The name *el* is Latin.

The history of the character is represented as below. For the lower case, black letter, dates, and the like see A.

𓃀	𓎛	⅂	L	*Ll*
Hieroglyphic	Egyptian Hieratic.	Phenician.	Early Greek.	Ro- man.	English Script.

2. An abbreviation: (1) Louise; Lucy; etc. (other personal names beginning with L). (2) *Theat.* Left. (3) *Math.* Logarithm. (4) *Chem.* Lævo-. (5) [l.] Long rolling sea; [l.] lightning: used in nautical log book. (7) *Chem.* Lævo or levo: as, *l*-tartaric acid. (8) *Baseball.* Left-fielder. (9) With a notebook entries. For other abbreviations, see below.

3. A symbol: (1) A numeral, in the Roman notation, 50; with a line drawn above it (L), 50,000. (2) *Chem.* Lithium. (3) The eleventh or twelfth (when J is the tenth) in a class, order, group, or series; eleven or twelve as a number or numeral. (4) The twelfth letter of the alphabet impressed upon a type-body or type-bar; also, the perforation in a paper-roll for machine-cast composition representing this symbol. (5) *Elec.* Coefficient of inductance. (6) *Astron.* Terrestrial longitude. (7) *Crystal.* See MILLER SYMBOLS. (8) In the international code of signals for ships the letter denoted by a black-and-yellow flag. See plate of SIGNAL FLAGS. (9) *Physics.* Latent heat.

4. An object shaped like the capital L.

—**L bar, L beam, L iron**, etc., an iron beam or the like having an L-shaped cross-section.—**the three L's** (*Naut.*), the use of the *lead*, a knowledge of one's *latitude*, and a careful *lookout*.

L², *n.* A wing or extension attached to a house or other building which gives the whole structure the form of an L; an ell. **2.** A piece of pipe, or the like, bent at a right angle.

L³, *n.* [Local, U. S.] An elevated railroad, especially in New York city; used also attributively; as, the L roads.

L., *abbr.* Lady; L'Amllius; lane; Latin; Law; *Liber* (book); Liberal; *libra* (pound); Licentiate; Linæus; lithium; Lodge (*Freemasonry*); London; Lord; Lucius.

L.a, *abbr.* Lat. *Cat.* Louise.

L. or l., *abbr.* Lake; land; latitude; launch; leaf; league; leagues; leave; lees; left; length; line; lines; link; links; lira; lire; liter; lost; locus; long.

L.l, *abbr. Lib. Cat.* Louis.

la, 1 lä; 2 lä, [F.] The feminine form of the French definite article, *le*, widely used in French expressions, current in English-speaking countries, especially in cookery; as, lobster *à la* Newburgh.

la, *n.* Same as A syllable used to sound the sixth tone of the scale in solmization, in French and Italian music, the sixth note of the scale of C major, which is A. [It., < *la-* in *labii*, one of the words in the Latin hymn from which the names of the notes were taken.]

la, 1 lä; 2 la, *interj.* [Inclegant or Obs.] Look; O; truly: said in surprize or admiration, or sometimes asseveration; as, in *now! la*, and ! *La* Ass, ! *la*, la.] **lawt.**

L. A., *abbr.* Law Agent, Legislative Assembly; Library Association; Literate in Arts.

La., *abbr.* Lanthanum; Louisiana (official).

laa'ba, 1 lä'ba; 2 lä'ba, *n.* [Arab.] An elevated platform to keep goods out of reach of dogs and wild animals.

La'a-bim, 1 lē'a-bim; 2 lā'a-bim, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

La'a-ban, 1 lē'a-ban; 2 lā'a-băn, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

La'a-dah, 1 lē'a-da; 2 lā'a-da, *n. Bib. I Chron.* iv. 21. [Heb., festival.] [Heb., festive-born.]

La'a-dan, 1 lē'a-dan; 2 lā'a-dăn, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* xii. 26.

laa'ger, 1 lä'ger; 2 lä'ger. [S. Afr.] **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To form a lager or to camp in it. **II.** *n.* [D.] A defensive enclosure formed by wagons or otherwise; camp.

La'a-mi, 1 lē'a-mī; 2 lā'a-mī, *n. Bib.* [D.] A valley or glen, low or meadow land: the word is often found in proper names; as, Elandslaagte; *i. e.*, the valley of the eland.

Laal'land, 1 lä'land; 2 lä'land, *n.* An island of Denmark in the Baltic sea; 443 sq. m.; capital, Maribo.

laap, 1 läp; 2 läp, *n.* [Austral.] Same as LEEP.

Laar, *n.* Same as LAER.

laas', *n.* Laces; snares or noose.

lab¹, 1 lăb; 2 läb. [Ir. & Scot.] **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* **1.** To strike; beat. **2.** To pitch; toss. **3.** To fall flatly. **II.** *n.* **1.** A blow. **2.** A throw; act of throwing. **3.** A game of marbles.

lab². [Dial. or Obs.] **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To let out secrets; blab. **II.** *n.* A tattler; a chatterbox.

Lab., *abbr.* Laboratory; Labrador.

La'ba'dĭe', 1 la''ba-dĭ''; 2 lä''bä'dē', **Jean** (?/*s*1610–4/*s*1674). A French Pietist who, beginning as a Jesuit, passed through Jansenism, became a Protestant, and founded a communistic sect, which did not long survive him.—**Labă'a-dism**, *n.* The mystic system of Labadie.—**Labă'a-dist**, *n.* An adherent of Labadism.

During the years of their prosperity in 1680 the *Labadists* were invited by Cornelia van Sommelsdyk, governor of Surinam, to send colonists to his dominions.
New Schaff-Herzog Encyc. vol. vi, p. 301.

La'ban, 1 lē'ban; 2 lā'ban, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxiv, 29. [Heb., white.]

Lab'a-na, 1 lab'a-na; 2 läb'a-na, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha).

Lab'a-nath, 1 lab'a-nath; 2 läb'a-năth, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

la-bar'rĭ, 1 la-bă'rĭ; 2 lä-bä'rī, *n.* A South-American brilliant-colored venomous snake (*Hiaps lemniscatus*). It has been known to attain a length of eight feet.

lab'a-rum, 1 lab'a-rum; 2 läb'a-rūm, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A form of the Roman military standard; specif., the standard of the Emperor Constantine, bearing the cross and monogram of Christ in commemoration of his miraculous vision of the cross in the sky.

Eusebius . . . describes the first *labarum* as consisting of a long gilded spear, crossed at the top by a bar from which hung a square purple cloth, richly jewelled. At the upper extremity of the spear was a golden wreath encircling the sacred monogram, formed of the first two letters of the name of Christ.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. xvi, p. 164.



Labarum, as shown on the Reverse of a Coin of the Emperor Valentinian I. (A. D. 364–375.)

2. *R. C. Ch.* An ecclesiastical banner resembling the imperial labarum, borne in processions. **3.** A moral standard or guide. [LL. (= Gr. *laboron*), standard.]

lab'ba, 1 lăb'a; 2 läb'a, *n.* [S. Amer.] A carp, the paca.

lab'ber, 1 lab'er; 2 läb'er. [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *vt.* & *vi.* To dabble or splash; wet: become wet. **II.** *n.* A bedraggled, wet, or slovenly person. [Perhaps intens. of LAP², *v.*]

Lab-dac'ĭ-dæ, 1 lab-das'ĭ-dē; 2 läb-dăc'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Gr. Myth.* The descendants of Labdacus, with whom are connected Œdipus, Polynices, Eteocles, and Antigone. **La-bda-kĭ'dæ** [Gr.].

Lab'da-cus, 1 lab'da-kus; 2 läb'da-cus, *n.* [L.] *Gr. Myth.* A king of Thebes; son of Polydorus. **La'bda-kos**² [Gr.].

lab'da-num, 1 lab'da-num; 2 läb'da-nŭm, *n.* Same as LADANUM.

La'be, 1 lā'bē; 2 lā'be, *n.* In the *Arabian Nights*, the sorceress queen of the Island of Enchantments, in the story of *Beder*. She possessed the power of changing men into animals.

La''bé', 1 la''bē'; 2 lä''bē', **Louise** (1526?–*s*1566). A French poetess, who in her youth served as a soldier. She married a wealthy rope-maker named Perrin and thereafter was known as *la Belle Cordière* (the beautiful rope-maker).

Lab'e-a'tes, 1 lab'ĭ-ē'tēz; 2 läb'e-ā'tēz, *n. pl.* An ancient warlike people of Dalmatia.

lab''e-ce''dĭ-an'tĭon, 1 lab''ĭ-sē''dĭ-an'shon; 2 läb''ē-cē''dĭ-ăn'shon, *n. Mus.* Bebization. Compare SOLMIZATION.

La-be'chĭ-a, 1 la-bē'chĭ-a; 2 la-bē'chĭ-a, *n. Paleon.* A genus of hydrocoralline corals of the family *Stromatoporidæ*, represented by fossil forms found in the Silurian period.

La'bĕ'dol''lĕre', 1 la' bē'do'lyār'; 2 lä' bē'do'lyĕr', **Emile Augault de** (?/*s*1812–4/*s*1883). A French author and translator into French of the works of Cooper, Scott, and Dickens.

La''bé''do''yère', 1 la''bē''dwa''yār'; 2 lä''bē''dwä''yĕr', **Count de** (?/*s*1788–4/*s*1815). Charles Angélique François Huchet.

la'bent, *a.* French general and supporter of Napoleon; courtesan-tialed and shot.

lab''e-fac'tĭon, 1 lab'ĭ-fak'shon; 2 läb'ē-făc'shon, *n.* The act or state of making or becoming weak; failing; decay; downfall; ruin. [< L. *labefactus*, pp. of *labefacio*; see LABEFY.] **lab'e-fac-ta'tĭon**; [Rare].—**lab'e-fact**, *a.*

lab'e-fy, 1 lab'ĭ-fī; 2 läb'e-fy, *vt.* [Rare.] To weaken or impair. [< L. *labefacio*, < *labo*, shake; and see -FY.]

la'bel, 1 lē'bel; 2 lā'bel, *vt.* [LA'BELED or LA'BELLED, LA'BELD³; LA'BEL-ING or LA'BEL-LING.] **1.** To mark with a label; indicate ownership, contents, character, etc., by a ticket or inscription; hence, figuratively, to classify or designate.

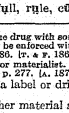
Key 1: ăisle; aŭ = out; ĕell; ĭll = feud; ĥin; go; jet; ŋ = sing; s̈o; s̈hip; ṫhin, ṫhis; ägure; F. boŭ, dĭne; ʜ = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
Key 2: bo͝ok, bo͞ot; fu͝ll, ru͝le, cū̆re, bu̇t, bu̇rn; ȯil, bȯy; ₵ = k; ç = s; ġo, ġem; iṅk; s̈ = z; ṫhin, ṫhis; F. boŭ, dĭne; ʜ = loch.

Such a precaution . . . as that of *labelling* the drug with some word expressive of its dangerous character, may be enforced without violation of liberty. MILL *On Liberty* p. 186. [F. ♠ tr. 1863.]

We cannot *label* Voltaire either spiritualist or materialist.
J. MORLEY *Voltaire* p. 277. [A. 1872.]

2. *Arch.* To construct or furnish with a label or drip-stone.—**la'bel-er, la'bel-ler,** *n.*

la'bel, *n.* 1. A slip or tag of paper or other material affixed to something and bearing an inscription to indicate its character, ownership, price, or destination. 2. A slip by which a seal is attached to a document; also the seal as appended. 3. A writing or paper appended to another document, as a codicil. 4. *Arch.* (1) A projecting molding or dripstone over or wall-opening; a hood-molding. (2) The representation of a scroll or the like, as for an inscription. 5. *Her.* A charge or mark of difference or cadency borne by the eldest son to distinguish his arms from those of his father. It consists of a bar with usually three pendants or points placed across the shield in chief, and is removed on the death of the father. 6. *Surv.* A long thin brass rule with sights, used with a circumferentor in taking altitudes. 7. [Eng.] A gummed stamp, as a bill or postage-stamp: so called officially. 8†. A ribbon-like pendant or lappet hanging from a headdress, miter, or the like; a fillet; a border; verge. [OF., < OHG. *lappa*, rag.] —**la'bel-stop",** *n. Arch.* An ornamental stone bracket supporting or terminating a label.


Label and Chevronels.


Arms of Barrington.

la'bel-late, la-bel'ĕt; 2 la-bĕl'ăt, *a. Zool.* With lip-like extensions.

La"belle', *n.* A district in Quebec, Canada; 3,337 sq. m.

la-bel'lold, *a.* la-bel'oid; 2 la-bĕl'ȯid, *a. Bot.* Like a labellum; formed like a lip. [< LABELLUM + -OID.]

la-bel'lum, la-bel'ŭm; 2 la-bĕl'ŭm, *n.* [-LA, *pl.*] 1. *Bot.* The lip or lower petal of an irregular or variously shaped, of an orchidaceous flower. It is really a posterior petal, but by torsion of the ovary becomes anterior. See illus. under ONCHID. 2. *Entom.* One of a pair of tumid lobes which terminate the proboscis of a dipterous insect. [L., dim. of *labrum*, lip.]

la'bent, *a.* [Rare.] Gliding; slipping; falling. [< L. *labens*-(*ĕ*)*s*, ppr. of *labor*, fall.]

La'be-o, 1 lē'bē-ō; 2 lā'bē-ō, *n.* 1. **Antistius** (?–42 B. C.), a Roman jurist: one of Cæsar's murderers. 2. **Marcus Antistius** (54 B. C.–A. D. 17), Roman jurist; son of the preceding. 3. **Quintus Fabius,** a Roman consul and general; lived about A. D. 100.

La-be'ri-us, 1 la-bĭr'i-us; 2 la-bē'ri-ŭs, **Decimus** (107?–43 B. C.), A Roman writer of mimes.

La-bette', 1 la-bet'; 2 la-bĕt', *n.* A county in S. E. Kansas; 642 sq. m.; county-seat, Oswego.

lab'ey, 1 lab'i; 2 lăb'ē, *n.* 1. A loose outer garment. 2. The skirt or lappet, as of a coat or shirt. **lab'ie.**

la'bi, 1 lā'bī; 2 lā'bi, *n. pl.* [Tag.] The lips.

la'bi-a, 1 lē'bi-ə; 2 lē'bi-ə, *n.* Plural of LABIUM.—**labia cerebri** (*Anat.*), the lower edges of the mesial surfaces of the cerebral hemispheres overlying the corpus callosum.—**l. majora** (*Anat.*), the external mucocutaneous folds of the vulva.—**l. minora** (*Anat.*), the inner mucous folds of the vulva.

la'bi-al, 1 lē'bi-əl; 2 lā'bi-əl, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the lips; as, a *labial* cleft. 2. Having edges or lips which produce sounds when a current of air impinges upon them; as, a *labial* organ-pipe. 3. Formed, articulated, or modified by the lips; as, a *labial* sound; a *labial* consonant.

One mistaught to speak would not have the power of uttering any but *labial* sounds. RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. ii, p. 236. [A. 1885.]

4. *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the labium; as, *labial* palpi of insects, etc. [< LL. *labialis*, < L. *labium*, lip.]

—**la'bi-al-ism,** *n.* 1. A tendency to become labial in or as in articulation, or to articulate sounds to labials or labiodentals. **la"bi-al-is'mus†.** 2. Labialization.—**la"bi-al'i-ty,** *n.* The quality of being labial.—**la'bi-al-i-za'tion,** *n.* The act or process of labializing.—**la'bi-al-ize,** *v.* To make labial; to give a labial sound to; modify, as a sound, by altering the position of the lips. **la'bi-al-ate†.**

—**la'bi-al-ly,** *adv.* In a labial manner; by the lips.

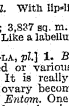
la'bi-al, *n.* 1. *Eng. Phon.* One of the lip-sounds or letters *p*, *b*, *m*, *f*, *v*, or *w*, formed by various positions of the lips in contact with each other or with other parts of the mouth. *P* and *b* are stops; *m* is a nasal; *f* and *v* are fricatives or labiodentals; and *w* is a semivowel. *Ph* and *bh* are labial aspirates and *wh* is a labial spirant.

The Mohawks . . . articulate very distinctly their lips. They have no *p*, *b*, *m*, *f*, *v*, *w* — no *labials* of any kind. . . . The Hurons likewise have no *labials*.
LEAH MILLER *Science of Language* second series, p. 177. [A. 1870.]

2. An appliance designed to be inserted in the mouth of a stammering person, to assist in the pronunciation of labial words. 3. An organ-pipe with lips; a flue-pipe. 4. *Zool.* One of a row of scales along the edge of the lips, as in snakes. 5. One of the labial palpi.

La"bi-a'te, 1 lē'bi-ē'ti; 2 lā'bi-ā'tĕ, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as MENTHACEÆ. [< L. *labia*, lip.]

la'bi-ate, 1 lē'bi-ēt; 2 lā'bi-ĭt, *a.* 1. Having lips or lip-like parts; lipped. 2. *Bot.* (1) Lipped; usually, two-lipped or bilabiate: said of a tubular calyx or corolla which has the limb divided into two unequal parts, placed above and below. See illus. under DEAD-NETTLE. (2) Of or pertaining to the order *Labiatæ*. [< L. *labia*, lip.] —**la'bi-at"ed†.**



la'bi-ate, *n.* Any plant of the mint family (*Menthaceæ*).

La"bi-ă"ti-flo'rous, 1 lē"bi-ē"ti-flō'rŭs; 2 lā"bi-ā"ti-flō'rŭs, *a. pl. Bot.* A former small group of the aster family. It was Labiate Corolla of coextensive with the tribe *Mutisiaceæ*. [< LABIATE + L. *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] — the Clownheal.

la'bi-a"ti-lo'ral, *a.* Having a labiate corolla, as the catmint. **la"bi-a"ti-flo'rous†.**

La Biche, 1 la bish; 2 lä bīch. 1. A lake in N. E. Alberta, Canada. 2. A river in N. E. Alberta, Canada.

La"biche', 1 la"bish'; 2 lä"bīch', **Eugène Marin** (?–1815–?1888). A French dramatist.

la"bi-cho-re'a, 1 lā"bi-kō-rē'ə; 2 lā"bi-co-rē'a, *n.* A convulsive stiffening of the lips in speech, causing stammering, chorea confined to the lips. [< L. *labium*, lip, + Gr. *choreia*, dance.] **la"bi-e-cho-re'a†; la"bi-o-co-re'a†.—la"bi-cho-re'ic,** *a.*

La-bi'cum, 1 la-bī'kŭm; 2 la-bī'cŭm, *n.* An ancient town in Latium, Italy. **La-bi'ĕ†; La-bi-kon'ī†** [Gr.].

lab"i-dom'e-ter, 1 lăb'i-dŏm'i-tər; 2 lăb"i-dŏm'e-tər, *n. Obstet.* A scale of adjustment attached to forceps for ascertaining the size of the fetal head. [< Gr. *labis* (*labid-*), forceps (see LABIS), + *metron*, measure.] **lab-im'e-ter†.**

lab"i-o-nas'sus, 1 lăb"i-ō-năs'ŭs; 2 lăb"i-ō-nā'sŭs, *a. Zool.* Having forceps-shaped organs. [< Gr. *labis* (*labid-*), forceps, + *-phoros*, < *pherō*, bear.]

Lab"i-o-pal'pa, 1 lăb"i-ō-păl'pə, *n. pl. Entom.* The *Dermaptera*. [< Gr. *labis* (*labid-*), forceps (see LABIS), + *oura*, tail.]

la'bi-o-pe'al, 2 lā'bi-ō-pē'əl, *a. pl.* [-LE, 1 -l; 2 -ĕl, *pl.*] *Entom.* A median piece of the deutomala, or second pair of jaws, of a myriapod. [Dim. of L. *labium*, lip.]

La"bi-o'rus, 1 lē'bi-ō'rŭs; 2 lī'bi-ō'rŭs, *n.* [L.] 1. **Quintus** (~39 B. C.), a Roman general who led the Parthian invasion of Syria. 2. **Titus** (98–45 B. C.), a Roman tribune, the father of the preceding, a partizan of Cæsar, whose chief lieutenant he was through the Gallic wars, and then of Pompey.

lab'ile, 1 lab'il; 2 lăb'ĭl (xiii), *a.* 1. *Chem.* Prone to undergo chemical change or alteration of atomic structure; unstable.

There exist so-called *labile* atom-constellations that are in lively motion, and are thus prone to undergo change.
O. LODGE in *Nature* [London] Sept. 22, 1892, p. 491.

2. Having a tendency to glide from place to place; smoothly flowing or passing along; as, an electric current *labile* over the diseased areas. 3. Lapsable, as funds. 4. [Rare.] Liable to err, slip, fall, or speculative. [< L. *labilis*, < *labor*, fall.] —**la-bil'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] The state of being labile.

lab'il-ize, 1 lab'il-aiz; 2 lăb'ĭl-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ"ING.] *Chem.* To render labile.—**lab"il-i-za'tion,** *n.*

La Bil"lar"dière', 1 la bī"yar"dyĕr'; 2 lä bī"yär"dyĕr', **Jacques Julien Houton de** (?–1755–?1834). A French naturalist and explorer who accompanied the expedition (1785–1788) commanded by La Pérouse.

la'bi-o-, 1 lē'bi-o-; 2 lā'bi-o-. From Latin *labium*, lip: a combining form, denoting connection with or relation to the lips; as, *labio-dental*, pertaining to the lips, and the alveolar processes.—**la"bi-o-cho-re'a,** *n.* Same as LABICHOREA.—**la"bi-o-cho-re'ic,** *a.*—**la"bi-o-cer'vi-cal,** *a. Anat.* Relating to the lips and cheek.—**la"bi-o-den'tal,** *a. Anat.* Relating to the lips and teeth; labial and dental. **H.** *n.* A sound so made, or a character for such a sound (*f* or *v*).—**la"bi-o-glos"so-la-ryn'ge-al,** *a. Anat.* Relating to the lips, tongue, and larynx.—**la"bi-o-glos"so-pha-ryn'ge-al,** *a.* Relating to or involving the lips, tongue, and pharynx.—**la'bi-o-graph,** *n. Anat.* An instrument for recording the movements of the lips.—**la"bi-o-gut'tu-al.** *Phon.* I. *a.* Articulated with the lips and throat. **II.** *n.* A sound thus produced.—**la"bi-o-lin'gual.** *Phon.* I. *a.* Articulated with the lips and tongue. **II.** *n.* A sound thus produced.—**la"bi-o-ma'ni-a,** *n. Psychol.* Delusion by lip-reading.—**la"bi-o-men'tal,** *a. Anat.* Relating to the lips and chin.—**la"bi-o-na'sal.** I. *a.* Formed or modified by the lips or nasal passages; labial and nasal. **II.** *n.* A labial and nasal sound or letter (*m* only).—**la"bi-o-pal'a-tal.** *Phon.* I. *a.* Formed or modified by the lips and palate. **II.** *n.* A sound thus produced.—**la"bi-o-pha-ryn'ge-al,** *a. Anat.* Relating to the lips and pharynx.—**la"bi-o-pla'ty,** *n. Surg.* Operation to overcome a defect of the lips, or for the formation of a new lip.

La"bi-o-pod, 1 lē'bi-ō-pŏd; 2 lā'bi-ō-pŏd. Having the petals of a polypetalous corolla arranged so as to imitate the labiate form. [< L. *labium*, lip.]

la'bi-o-pod, *n. Surg.* An instrument for holding the lips during operations on the face.—**la"bi-o-ve'lar,** *a.* Labiogutteral.

la'bi-pal, 1 lē'bi-pal; 2 lā'bi-păl, *n. Zool.* One of the labial palpi, as in insects. [< L. *labium*, lip, + PALP.] **la'bi-pal'pus†.**

la'bis, 1 lē'bis; 2 lā'bis, *n. Ecct.* A eucharistic spoon or spoon-like implement for administering the sacrament and also together to a communicant, as in the Greek Church. [< Gr. *labis*, forceps, later also spoon, < *lambanō*, take.]

la'bi-um, 1 lē'bi-ŭm; 2 lā'bi-ŭm, *n.* [L.—*labia*, *pl.*] 1. A lip or lip-like organ or part; especially, in the plural, the folds of the external genitals of the female. 2. *Zool.* (1) In insects, (*a*) the lower lip, or hypopharynx, forming the lower surface of the mouth; the lower lip. See illus. under INSECT. (*b*) In myriapods, the dentomala. (*c*) In polychæte worms, a part of the neuropodium. (2) In brachiopods, the connected pedipalps. (2) In crustaceans, the metastoma. (3) *Conch.* The inner lip of a univalve shell. 3. *Bot.* (1) The lower lip of a bilabiate flower. (2) The lower margin of the fovecla in plants of the genus *Isoetes*. 4. *Organ-building.* The lip of a pipe.

la'pi-za'tion, 1 lē'bi-zē'shŏn; 2 lī'bi-zā'shŏn, *n.* Bebization.

lab'lab, 1 lab'lab; 2 lăb'lăb, *n.* [E. Ind.] 1. Any one of several East-Indian plants of the genus *Dolichos* whose edible seeds thereof, especially the *Dolichos lablab* (Egyptian or hyacinth bean). 2. [L.] *Bot.* A genus now included in *Dolichos*.

La-blache', 1 la-blăsh'; 2 lä-blăch', **Luigi** (1794?–1858). An Italian basso and actor.

La Bo"ë'tie', 1 la bō"ē'ti"; 2 lä bō"ĕ'-tē', **Étienne de** (?1530–?1565). A French poet and writer.

La Bo"hème' 1 la bō"ĕm'; 2 lä bō"ĕm'. An opera on bohemian life: libretto by Glacosa and Illica. See OPERA.

la'bor, 1 lē'bər; 2 lā'bor, *v.* 1. *t.* To cause to toil; weary under labor; exercise.

Evil destiny is nothing; let it *labour* us and improvesith us as it will. CARLYLE in Froude's *Carlyle* vol. ii, p. 332. [s. 1882.]

2. To produce or fashion with toil; work out laboriously. [Rare.] 3. *Obs.* cultivate; labricate; elaborate. 4†. To beat; belabor; also, to urge. **II.** *i.* 1. To perform mental or physical labor; exert one's powers; strive to accomplish some purpose or work; especially, to engage regularly in manual labor, as a means of livelihood or profession. 2. To operate with difficulty or painful exertion; be hindered, burdened, or oppressed in working.

She was evidently *laboring* under a nervous fever.
HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* xvii, p. 240. [c. & L. 1859.]

3. To roll or pitch, as in a heavy sea, or when in a disabled condition: said of a vessel. 4. To suffer the pains of childbirth; be in travail or labor. [< OF. *laborer*, < L. *laborare*, < *labor*.] —**la'bour.—to labor with,** to ply with earnest argument or persuasion.

la'bor, *n.* 1. Physical or mental effort, particularly for some useful or desired end; exertion of the powers for some end other than recreation or sport, especially with the hands and for gain; toil; work.

No other commodity has an exchange value to match *Labor*—it masters the exchanges of all the world.
ALBERTSON & HOPKINS *Profit and Loss in Man* p. 110. [P. & W. '09.]

2. That which requires exertion or effort; work done or to be done; a task; as, the *labors* of Hercules. 3. Those who labor; the laboring class collectively.

You shall not press down upon the brow of *labor* this crown of thorns. WILLIAM J. BRYAN *Speeches, In the Chicago Convention* vol. i, p. 249. [L. & W. '09.]

4. The pangs and efforts of childbirth; travail.

England has long been in *labor*,' said Frederic of Prussia, 'and at last she has brought forth a man.' [Fitl.] PARKMAN *Montcalm and Wolfe* vol. ii, p. 46. [L. n. & c. 1884.]

5. Any stress or difficulty; pain; weariness. 6. Heavy rolling and pitching of a vessel, as in a storm. 7. *Mining.* A shaft, cavity, or other part of a mine from which ore is being or has been extracted; a working; as, a *labor* in a quicksilver-mine. 8†. Exertion of influence in behalf of another. 9†. Endeavor. [OF., < L. *labor*, labor.] **la'bor-age†; la'bour,** SYN.: see ASSIDUITY; WORK.—**hard labor,** continuous or every-day labor, especially continuous physical exertion or mechanical employment as a punishment added to imprisonment.—**induced l.** (*Med.*), labor in childbirth in which uterine contractions are artificially induced.—**la'bor-book",** *n.* [Eng.] A register of operatives.—**L. Bureau** [U. S.], a former government or State office for the collection and dissemination of labor statistics, and for the consideration of facts relating to commercial, industrial, and other economic problems. The U. S. Labor Bureau, founded in 1884, was merged into the Department of Commerce and Labor in 1903. See under DEPARTMENT.—**L. day** [U. S.], a day, usually the first Monday in September, set apart as a holiday for and in recognition of laborers as a class. See LEGAL HOLIDAY, under HOLIDAY.—**l. exchange.** 1. An institution for the exchange of labor products without the intervention of money. 2. [L.-E.] (1) An institution established by some governments of Europe as headquarters for labor organizations, as, for example, the House de travail in Paris. (2) An institution for bringing together employers and persons seeking employment; employment office or agency. (3) *Eng. Hist.* An exchange established for the purpose of labor organized in London by Robert Owen and the Association for Promoting Cooperative Knowledge in 1830, and which had a sporadic existence until 1846.—**l. market,** the opportunity for finding employment or the number of persons in relative demand for and supply of labor.—**l. note,** a note or draft issued by the English Labor Exchange as an equivalent of goods deposited, and based on time and labor necessary as a standard of value.—**l. of Hercules,** one of the twelve almost impossible tasks required of Hercules; hence, a work demanding a giant's strength.—**Colonies of Compass.—L. pains,** *n. pl.* The pains of childbirth.—**L. party.** 1. A political party purporting to represent the interests of the laboring classes. It has appeared in the United States under various names and with changing purposes. As the Socialist Labor party it was formed in 1877, and after 1888 put forward candidates for election in State and national campaigns. In 1900 the greater part of its adherents seceded from the organization and joined the Social-Democratic party, which subsequently became the Socialist party. 2. [C. Br.] A federation of trade unions, labor councils, labor associations, and certain *socialist societies* for the purpose of securing the political representation of labor interests independent of other parties in the House of Commons. It is distinct from the *Independent Labor party*, which is more closely allied to socialism. The **National Women's L. League** supports the labor party and aims at the direct Labor representation of women in Parliament. 3. [Austral.] A powerful political party in the Federal Parliament, with a program for making a "white Australia," and for establishing a state monopoly of several industrial matters. A Labor cabinet was formed in 1908 and fell in 1909.—**l. question,** the sociological or political economic problems affecting wage-earners; specifically, the problem of the wage-earners' economic social condition.—**l. saving,** *a.* Adapted or intended to save or lessen the labor of man or animals: specif., *Mech.*, applied to pins: made on a plan scale or basis.—**l. show** (*Med.*), the blood which appears at the outset of parturition.—**l. union,** *n.* An association of wage-workers in a trade for mutual benefit and interests; a trade-union.—**l. worthy,** *a.* Profitable.—**l. yard,** An adjunct to a workhouse, lodging-house, etc.—**missed l.** (*Med.*), an abnormal condition in child-bearing in which the womb fails to function in labor at the proper time.—**prepponed l.** (*Med.*), labor in childbirth occurring later than the normal conclusion of the period of gestation.—**premature l.** parturition before the natural completion of gestancy is completed, usually between the seventh and eighth months of gestation.—**statute l.** [Scot.], work annually exacted on highways.—**la'bor-a-bi'li-ty,** *n.* Capacity for or fitness for labor; workable.—**la'bor-age,** *n.* Wages paid for labor.—**la'bor-hood,** *n.* Laborious condition.

la'bor, *n.* [Sp.] A Mexican land-measure. See MEASURE.

la'bo-ra-to'ri-al, 1 lăb'o-ra-tō'ri-əl; 2 lăb'o-ra-tō'ri-əl, *a.* Of or pertaining to a laboratory. **lab'o-ra-to'ri-an†.**

la'bo-ra-to'ry, 1 lab'o-ra-tō'ri; 2 lăb'o-ra-tō'ry, *n.* [-RIES, -RI-AL.] 1. A place fitted with apparatus and utensils for conducting scientific experiments, analyses, or similar work, or for manufacture involving chemical processes or the like; as, a chemical, physical, or biological *laboratory*. 2. Figuratively, a place for experiment, trial, or chemical changes are wrought by natural agencies.

The cell is nature's *laboratory*: here she generates organic substances. C. N. NORMAN *Cheerwood Hum* p. 34. [LAN. & s. 1882.]

3. *Mil. & Mech.* A department in an arsenal in which are made fuses, primers, rockets, cartridges, torpedoes, shells, etc., are made; as, the royal *laboratory* in the arsenal at Woolwich, England. 4. *Metal.* The hearth of a reverberatory furnace. [< LL. *laboratorium*, < L. *labora*, work; see LABOR, v.]

labor bank. A bank supported by labor capital and owned and operated for organized labor that participates in the profits by members of labor unions.

La"borde', 1 la"bȯrd'; 2 lä"bȯrd', *n.* 1. **Alexandre Louis Joseph, Count de** (?1774–?1842), a French antiquarian and writer. 2. **Jean François, Marquis de** (1724?–?1794), a French financier and philanthropist; father of the preceding; was guillotined. 3. **Leon Emmanuel Simon Joseph, Count de** (?1787–?1869), a French archeologist and traveler.

la'bored, 1 lē'bərd; 2 lā'bord, *a.* Done with or showing labor; marks of labor or care; not easy or spontaneous; laborate. **la'boured.—la'bored-ly,** *adv.*

la'bor-er, 1 lē'bər-ər; 2 lā'bor-er, *n.* 1. One who performs physical or manual labor; especially, one who for hire performs any physical labor requiring little skill or training, other than regular domestic service; one who gains a living by manual toil. In lien laws, *laborer* does not include contractors, civil engineers, or the like, nor hotel cooks.

The drudges . . . who can use nothing but their weight and muscles in . . . [the] subjugation of nature . . . are the only people who, in a strict use of the English language, should be called *laborers*. E. E. HALE in *The Cosmopolitan* NOV., 1890, p. 122.

2. One of the working classes among communal insects. —**laborer in trust**, up to 1842, an officer employed in the repair of the English royal palaces.

la'bor-hood, *n.* [Rare.] Laboriousness; a laborious state or condition; as, a life of labor-hood.

La"bo"ri'é, 1 la"bo"ri', **Fernand** (ᵉ/₁₂1860–ᵈ/₁₄ 1917). A French lawyer; counsel for Captain Dreyfus.

la'bor-ing, 1 lē'bər-ing; 2 lā'bər-ing, *p. pr.* Of, pertaining to, or performing labor; as, a *laboring* man. 2. Suffering or burdened with that which is wearying or painful.

Would o'ttimes yield
His half-won race because the *laboring* steeds
Fetched painful breath.
Edwin Arnold *Light of Asia* bk. I. st. 15.

3. Undergoing the pangs of bearing offspring; suffering from an effort to produce. 4. Struggling with difficulty against obstacles; as, a *laboring* ship.—**laboring oar**, the oar or place which involves the most labor.

la'bor-ing, *n.* 1. Physical exertion; toil. 2. [Scot.] A farm.

la'bor-ing-ly, 1 lē'bər-ıŋ-li; 2 lā'bər-ıŋ-ly, *adv.* In a laboring manner; with difficulty; wearily; heavily.

la-bo'ri-ous, 1 la-bō'rı-us; 2 la-bō'rı-us, *a.* 1. Requiring or involving much labor; toilsome; difficult; fatiguing; arduous; as, a *laborious* occupation or undertaking. 2. Diligent in or devoted to work or service; using exertion; industrious; assiduous; as, a *laborious* man. 3. Showing the marks or results of labor or effort; labored. [< L. *laboriosus*, < *labor*, labor.] **la'bor-ous**†; **la'bour-ous**†. Syn: see ARDUOUS.—**la-bo'ri-ous-ly**, *adv.* **la'bor-ous-ly**.—**la-bo'ri-ous-ness**, *n.*

la'bor-ism, 1 lē'bər-ızm; 2 lā'bər-ızm, *n.* The principles, methods, and policies of a labor party or labor unions.

la'bor-ite, 1 lē'bər-ıt; 2 lā'bər-ıt, *n.* [Colloq., Gt. Brit.] 1. [L–] A member of the Independent Labor party. 2. One who supports labor interests. **la'bor-ist**.

la'bor-less, 1 lē'bar-les; 2 lā'bər-lĕs, *a.* Free from or not requiring labor; easy.—**la'bor-less-ness**, *n.*

la'bor-some, 1 lē'bər-səm; 2 lā'bər-səm, *a.* 1. Liable to pitch and roll; working heavily, as a ship in a storm. 2†. Involving labor: done with pains or labor.—**la'bour-some**†.—**la'bor-some-ly**, *adv.*—**la'bor-some-ness**, *n.*

La"bou'chère', 1 la"bū'shâr'; 2 la"bu'shĕr', *n.* 1. **Henry** (ᵉ/₁₁1798–ᵈ/₁₁1869), Baron Taunton, an English Whig statesman. 2. **Henry Du Pré**, a politician and editor of London *Truth*. 3. **Pierre Antoine** (1807–ᵈ/₁₂1873), a French historical writer.

La"bur'aye', 1 la"bū'rā"; 2 lā"bu'rā", **Édouard René Lefèbvre de** (ᵉ/₁₂1811–ᵈ/₁₂1883). A French jurist and publicist; *Histoire des États-Unis d'Amérique*.

la-bra'cha-la, 1 la-brā'kə-lə; 2 lə-brā'kə-lə, *n. Bot.* A genus of micrescopic ascomycetous fungi, parasitic on beetles and other insects. The perithecia are borne on a short pedicel and the asci sprout successively from basal cells. Their aquatic habits and sexual mode of reproduction suggest alliance with certain red algæ. [< *Laboulbène*, French entomologist.]

La-bou'le-nī'a-ce-æ, 1 la-bū'lē-nī'ə-sē; 2 la-bu"le-nī'ə-sē-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of curious ascomycetous fungi constituting the order **Laboulbeniales**. They are parasitic on insects, and, possessing no mycelium, fasten themselves on the chitin of the insects by means of a short haustorium.—**la-bou"le-nī-a'ceous**, *a.*

la'bour, **la'boured**, etc. Labor, etc.: the usual spellings in England.

La"bour"don'nais', 1 la"būr"dō"nĕ'; 2 lā"bur"do"nā', *n.* 1. **Bertrand François Mahé de** (ᵉ/₁₁1699–ᵈ/₁₁1753), a French naval officer in the East Indies. 2. **Louis de**, a French writer, three years in the Bastille. 2. **Mahé de** (1795–1840), a noted chess-player; grandson of the preceding.

la'bra, 1 lē'b-rə; 2 lā'brə, *n.* Plural of LABRUM.

la'bra-do-phyr'ic, 1 la'b-rə-do-fir'ik; 2 lā'b-rə-do-fīr'ic, *a. Geol.* Of porphyritic texture, with labradorite phenocrysts.

la'bra-dor, 1 lā'brə-dōr; 2 lā'brə-dor, *n.* [Sp.] A laborer; peasant.

Lab"ra-dor"z, 1 lab"rə-dōr' or lab"rə-dor; 2 lā'b-rə-dōr' or lā'b-rə-dor, *n.* A peninsula between Hudson Bay and the Atlantic ocean, in Canada; under the jurisdiction of Newfoundland since 1920; 110,200 sq. m. [Pg., husbandman.]—**Labrador current**, the Arctic current.—**L. duck**, a sea-duck (*Camptolæmus labradorius*) of North Atlantic coasts of North America; almost extinct.—**L. feldspar**, Labrotone, same as LABRADORITE.—**L. hornblende**, same as HYPERSTHENE.—**L. tea**, see LEDUM, *n.*, 1.—**L. whitefish**, the Sault or Muscquaw river whitefish.

lab'ra-dor-ite, 1 lab'rə-dər-īt; 2 lā'b'rə-dōr-īt, *n. Mineral.* A pearly, vitreous, gray, brown, or colorless, translucent to subtranslucent lime-magnesia-iron-soda feldspar, crystallizing in the triclinic system: the oxeye or coll-de-bœuf, used for ornamental purposes. The best specimens are obtained on the Labrador coast. Compare LABRADOR, 2.—[< LABRADOR.]

Labradorite receives a fine polish, and owing to the chatoyant reflections, the specimens are often highly beautiful.
E. S. DANA *Textbook of Mineralogy* 5th. ed., p. 332. [w. & s. 1891.]

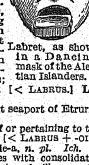
—**lab"ra-dor-it'ic**, *a.*

la'bral, 1 lē'brəl; 2 lā'brəl, *a. Entom.* Of or pertaining to a labrum or the labrum.

Lab-ran'da, 1 lə-brən'də; 2 lə-brăn'də, *n.* An ancient town in Caria, Asia Minor; it had a temple of Zeus.

la'brax, 1 lē'brəks; 2 lā'brăks, *n.* Same as BASS, 1 (1) (*a*).

la'bret, 1 lē'brət; 2 lā'brĕt, *n.* A stud or plug of hard material, as of stone or shell, inserted into the lip or by the corners of the mouth into the cheek for ornament; as among the native Alaskans. [< L. *labrum*, lip.]—**la'bret-lē'er-y**, *n.* [Rare.] The custom of wearing labrets.


Labret, as shown in a Dancing Mask of the Aleutian Islanders.

La'bri-da, 1 lab'rı-də; 2 lā'brı-də, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes, especially labroideans having an oblong body, the vertebræ 24 or few more, teeth diversiform but not imbricated, symphysis of jaws, and perfect ventral fins: including the wrasses, tautog, Californian fathead, etc. It is a temperate family, represented in the tropical and warm seas; some of the species are highly colored. [< LABRUS.] **La-bri'dæ**.—**la'bri-lī'di-an**, *n.*

La'bro, 1 lē'bro; 2 lā'bro, *n.* An ancient seaport of Etruria, Italy; probably Leghorn.

la'broid, 1 lē'broid; 2 lā'broid. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Labridæ*. II. *n.* One of the *Labridæ*. [< LABRUS + -OID.]

La-bro'i-de-æ, 1 lə-brō'ı-dē; 2 lə-brō'ı-dē-ə, *n. pl. Ich.* A superfamily of acanthopterygian fishes with consolidated lower pharyngeals, three and a half pairs of gills, pseudobranchiæ, and cycloid scales: including *Labridæ*, *Scaridæ*, and *Stylephoraphidæ*. [< LABRUS + -OID.]—**la-bro'i-de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

La'bro-sau'ri-de, 1 lē'bro-sē'rı-dē; 2 lā'bro-sē'rı-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of dinosaurians. **La'bro-sau'rus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *labros*, huge, + *sauros*, lizard.]—**la'bro-sau'rid**, *n.*—**la'bro-sau'roid**, *a.*

la'brose, 1 lē'brōs; 2 lā'brōs, *a.* Having thick lips. [< L. *labrosus*, < *labrum*, lip.]

La'brousse', 1 la'brūs'; 2 lā'brus', **Nicolas de** (1648–1693). Count de Vertcillac, a French general.

la'brum, 1 lē'brəm; 2 lā'brəm, *n.* [L.—BRA OF LA'BRUMS, *pl.*] [L.] *Zool.* A lip (especially an outer lip) or a lip-like part. Specif.: (1) *Entom.* A usually movable sclerite terminating the face anteriorly and situated between the mandibles at the upper lip. See illus. under INSECT. (2) *Conch.* The outer lip of a univalve shell.

la'brum, *n. Rom. Archæol.* A bath of hard, carved stone, as porphyry or serpentine. [L. *labrum*, < *lavo*, wash.]

La'brus, 1 lē'brus; 2 lā'brŭs, *n. Ich.* 1. A genus typical of *Labridæ*. 2. [l–] pax, 1 -brəi; 2 -brəi, *pl.* A fish of this genus. [L. *labrum*, lip.]

La Bru"yère', 1 la brü"yār'; 2 lā brü"yĕr', **Jean de** (ᵉ/₁₂1645–ᵈ/₁₂1696). A French writer and moralist; *Caractères*.

la'brys, 1 lē'brəs; 2 lā'brŭs, *n.* A two-edged battleax. [Gr.]

La'bu-an, 1 lə-bū'ən; 2 lə-bu'ən, *n.* An island off the N. W. coast of Borneo; 30 sq. m.; a British possession; capital, Victoria. **La'bu-han'**.

la-bur'nic, 1 lə-bûr'nık; 2 lə-bûr'nĭc, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the laburnum.—**laburnic acid**, a compound contained in laburnum, considered by recent investigators to be a mixture of inorganic and organic acids.

la-bur'nin, 1 lə-bûr'nın, -nın *or* -nin; 2 lə-bûr'nĭn, -nĭn *or* -nin, *n. Chem.* A crystalline poisonous alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{27}N_3O$) contained in the unripe seed of the laburnum.

la-bur'num, 1 lə-bûr'nəm; 2 lə-bûr'nŭm, *n.* [L.] A European ornamental tree (*Cytisus laburnum* or *Laburnum vulgare*) of the bean family, a native of the Alps. Its long pendulous racemes of large yellow flowers give it the name of *golden chain*, and its hard, dark, polishable wood that of *false ebony* or *ebony of the Alps*. Its seeds, roots, and bark are reputed to be poisonous.

la-bur'nine, 1 lə-bûr'nın, -nin *or* -nin; 2 lə-bûr'nĭn, -nin *or* -nin, *n. Chem.* A crystalline poisonous alkaloid ($C_{21}H_{27}N_3O$) contained in the unripe seed of the laburnum.

la-bur'num, 1 lə-bûr'nəm; 2 lə-bûr'nŭm, *n.* [L.] A European ornamental tree (*Cytisus laburnum* or *Laburnum vulgare*) of the bean family, a native of the Alps. Its long pendulous racemes of large yellow flowers give it the name of *golden chain*, and its hard, dark, polishable wood that of *false ebony* or *ebony of the Alps*. Its seeds, roots, and bark are reputed to be poisonous.

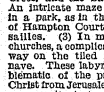
la-bur'nin, 1 lə-bûr'nın; 2 lə-bûr'nĭn, *n.* [L.] An application of several Babylonian kings: probably a title rather than a proper name. Herodotus uses the word on two occasions, the first unessential, being identified as the Biblical Nebuchadrezzar and Belshazzar. **La-by'nē-tos** [Gr.].

lab'y-rinth, 1 lab'ı-rınth; 2 lăb'ı-rĭnth, *n.* [Rare.] To entrap in a labyrinth; entangle in a maze.

lab'y-rinth, *n.* 1. An arrangement of involved and tortuous passages in which it is difficult or impossible to find the way without guidance; a maze. Specif.: (1) *Class. Antiq.* A building containing such passages. The principal ancient labyrinths were the Egyptian near Lake Moeris, the one said to have been built by Minos in Crete, and the Samian. (2) An intricate maze or ramble in a park, as in the gardens of Hampton Court and Versailles. (3) In medieval churches, a complicated pathway on the tiled floor of a nave. These labyrinths, emblematic of the progress of Christ from Jerusalem to Calvary, penitents traversed on their knees, saying prayers.


Cretan Labyrinth. (Reverse of a coin of Cnossus, 2d century B. C. British Museum.) See plate of COINS, fig. 26.

2. Any intricate or perplexing succession or combination, as of objects, circumstances, elements, ideas, etc.



I can never believe, that Providence, which has guided us so long and through such a crisis, will *now* withdraw its protection at this crisis. WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington*, *M.*, p. 1797 in vol. xi, p. 191. [n. d. & co. 1836.]

Membranous Labyrinth.

3. *Anat.* (1) The winding passages of the internal ear. Those of the osseous labyrinth are hollowed out of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and consist of the cochlea, the vestibule, and the three semicircular canals. The membranous labyrinth, which is contained within the osseous labyrinth, consists of the membranous cochlea, the utricle, the saccule, the three semicircular ducts endolymphatic sac, and the membranous labyrinth. (2) The intricately coiled ducts or vessels of part of the testicle, epididymis, or vas deferens. 4. *Mining & Metal.* A tortuous pass. The shaded channel or series of troughs or canals portions indicate the through which the slimes pass, the arrangement for the solid particles being deposited sooner or later according to their specific gravity. 5. A pipe or chamber of stria acustica. Com- many turnings, for condensing vapors rare illus. under *labyrinthus*, 4. 2 lăb'ı-rĭnth, *v.* [< *labyrinthus*, < *laura*, lane.] **lab'rinth**†.—**labyrinth beetle**, a beetle of the family *Bostrychidæ*.

lab'y-rinth-, 1 lab'ı-rınth-; 2 lăb'ı-rĭnth-, *n.*): combining forms.—**Lab"y-rin'thi-bran'chi-l**, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Anabantidæ* in a system.—**lab'y-rin'thi-bran'chi**, *n.*—**lab"y-rin'thi-bran'chi-ate**, *a.*

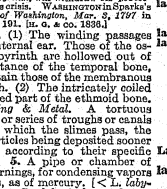
Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

lab"y-rin'thi-dæ, 1 lab"ı-rın'thı-dē; 2 lăb"ı-rĭn'thı-dē, *a.* 1. Like a labyrinth; complicated; mazy; labyrinthine. 2. *Zool.* Same as LABYRINTHODONT. [< L. *labyrinthicus*, < *labyrinthus*; see LABYRINTH.] **lab'y-rin'thi-cal**†.—**lab'y-rin'thi-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Lab'y-rin'thi-ci, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Anabantidæ*.—**lab'y-rin'thi-form**, *a.* 1. Having the form or intricacy of a labyrinth; intricate. 2. *Ich.* Having gills like the *Labyrinthici*.

lab"y-rin'thine, 1 lab"ı-rın'thın; 2 lăb"ı-rĭn'thĭn, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like a labyrinth; mazy; involved; perplexing. **lab'y-rin'thial**†; **lab'y-rin'thian**†; **lab'y-rin'thic-an**†.—**lab'y-rin'thi-al-ly**, *adv.*

lab'y-rinth-i'tis, *n.* Inflammation of the labyrinth of the internal ear.—**lab'y-rin'tho-don**, *n. Herp.* 1. A labyrinthodont. 2. [L–] A genus typical of *Labyrinthodontidæ*.—**lab'y-rin'tho-don'ta**. A division of amphibians of the order *Stegocephali*, which are distinguished by a peculiar infolding of the enamel of the tooth forming labyrinthine convolutions. They existed from the Carboniferous to the Triassic, when they attained enormous size. The remains are largely fragmentary. **Lab'y-rin'tho-don'ta**.—**lab'y-rin'tho-don'ti-an**, *a.* & *n.* Labyrinthodont.—**lab'y-rin'tho-don'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Herp.* The *Mastodonsauridæ*.—**lab'y-rin'tho-don'tid**, *a.* & *n.*—**lab'y-rin'tho-don'toid**, *a.* & *n.*


Labyrinthodont. One-fourth of a tooth, in cross-section of *Mastodonsaurus giganteus*.

Lab'y-rin'thu-la, 1 lab'ı-rın'thu-lə; 2 lăb'ı-rĭn'thŭ-lə, *n. Zool.* A marine organism of disputed relationship composed of nucleated protoplasmic masses in a network of branched and anastomosing threads.—**Lab"y-rin-thu'le-æ**, *n. pl.* A supernamily group named for the genus *Labyrinthula*.—**Lab"y-rin-thu'le-an**, *n. pl.* The *Labyrinthula* as a family.

Lab"y-rin'thu-lid'e-a, 1 lab"ı-rın'thu-lid'ı-ə; 2 lăb"ı-rĭn'thŭ-lĭd'ē-ə, *n. pl. Protoz.* A class or other division of gymnomyxans, forming irregular heaps of ovoid nucleated cells whose protoplasm extends as a labyrinth of fine threads. [< *L. labyrinthus*; see LABYRINTH.]—**lab"y-rin'thu-lid'e-an**, *a.*

lab"y-rin'thus, 1 lab"ı-rın'thus; 2 lăb"ı-rĭn'thŭs, *n.* [-rin, 1 -thəi; 2 -thĭ, *pl.*] [L.] A labyrinth, especially that of the ear.

lac, 1 lak; 2 lăc, *n.* 1. A resinous substance exuded from the scale-insect Indian scale-insect (*Coccus* or *Carteria lacca*). It consists of a granular substance forming cells for the shelter of the eggs of the insect and incrusting the twigs of various East-Indian trees. The females are embedded in the mass, and their ovaries contain the coloring matter, crimson and scarlet dyes, which is dissolved out of the stick- or seed-lac, leaving the shellac of commerce. The gum is much used in making varnishes, lacquers, sealing-wax, stiffening for hat-bodies, etc.

2. A similar exudation from other scale-insects. 3. The fresh or inspissated sap of certain trees or plants, as of the *Rhus vernicifera* of Japan, used in making lacquer. 4. Lacquer; as, coral *lac*; gold *lac*. [< Per. *lak*, < Sans. *lākh*, *lac*-insect, <*lakṣha*, hundred thousand.] *lac'ca*†; **lack**†; **lacquer**†.—**blue lac**, Indian red, *n.*, 2.—**scarlet lac**, **lac-dæcet**, *n.* A scale-insect producing lac-dye: specif., *Coccus* or *Carteria lacca*.—**lac-lake**, *n.* The artists' crimson or scarlet pigment obtained from *lac*.—**lac-sumac**, *n.* Same as LACQUER-TREE.—**lac-varnish**, *n.* Same as LAC-RESIN.—**lac-wash**, *n.* Varnished woodwork; lacquerwork.—**Mexican lac**, the inspissated sap of *Croton draco*.—**seed-lac**, *n.* The encrusted scale-insects separate from the twigs.

lac†, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Same as LAKH.

lac†, *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* Milk; especially, the fresh milk of the cow as used in medicine and dietary: also, a solution in milk. In the names of certain mixtures and compounds resembling milk; as, *lac ammoniati*, milk of ammonia; *lac argenti*, milk of silver precipitated silver chloride.—**lac albuminate**. Dun. **L. A. C.**, *abbr.* Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Company; London.

La Calle. See CALLE.

La Ca"margue', 1 la kə"märg'; 2 lā cä"mărg', An island in Bouches-du-Rhône department, France; 30 by 11 m.

la-car', 1 la-kär'; 2 lä-cär', *vt.* [P. I.] To walk.

la-cas', 1 la-kās'; 2 lä-cäs', *n.* [P. I.] Power; strength: a fighting term.

La"ca-tan', 1 la"ka-tän'; 2 lä"cä-tän', *n.* [P. I.] A variety of **Lac'ca-dive Is'lands**, 1 lak'ə-dıv; 2 lăc'ə-dīv. A group of 14 coral islets in the Arabian Sea; 80 sq. m.; under British rule. **Lac"ca-div'an**, *a.*

lac'case, 1 lak'ās; 2 lăc'ās, *n. Chem.* A plant-enzym, present in the beet, pear, apple, turnip, clover, etc., which has the property of oxidizing polyatomic phenols, used in the manufacture of Japanese lacquer. [< LAC + -ASE.]

lac'eate, 1 lak'ət; 2 lăc'ĕt, *a. Bot.* Having the appearance of being varnished, as certain leaves. [< Per. *lak*, < Sans. *lākh*, *lac*.]

lac'eate, *n. Chem.* A salt derived from laccic acid.

lac'cic, 1 lak'sık; 2 lăc'ĭc, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from lac. **lac'cin**.—**laccic acid**, a brownish-red crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_{10}O_5$) contained in lac-dye.

lac'ci-in, 1 lak'sı-ın, -sın *or* -sin; 2 lăc'ĭ-ĭn, -ĭn *or* -ĭn, *n. Chem.* **lac'cine**, 1 A brown, brittle, transluscent, amorphous compound contained in shellac. [< LAC + -IN.]

lac'col, 1 lak'ol *or* -ol; 2 lăc'ol *or* -ŏl, *n. Chem.* A polyatomic phenol present in the sap of *Rhus vernicifera*. It is convertible into lacquer by oxidation. [< LAC² + -OL.]

lac'co-lith, 1 lak'o-lıth, -lith; 2 lăc'o-lĭth, -lĭt, *n. Geol.* A **lac'co-lite**, / mass of intrusive rock spreading laterally at one or more points between strata, in lenticular forms, lifting the overlying rooks into domes. A laccolith differs from a sheet of igneous material in being proportionally thicker centrally, thus raising the strata above them, and there is no sharp line of definition between these forms. See WHINSILL, and illus. under GEOLOGY.

The Newberry *laccolite* makes a knob 1,700 feet high.
G. K. GILBERT *Geol. Henry Mts.* p. 41. [gov. ptg. off. 1877.]

[< Gr. *lakkos*, cistern, + *lithos*, stone.]—**lac"co-lith'ic**, **lac"co-lit'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to a laccolith.

Lac-cu'nus, 1 la-kū'nus; 2 lă-cu'nŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.) *1 Esd.* ix, 31.

lace, 1 lēs; 2 lās, *n.* [LACED; LAC'ING.] I. *t.* 1. To secure or draw together with cord or cords crossing and held as by eyelet-holes; as, *laced* shoes.

The South Sea Island canoes, thus *laced* together with sinnet or cocoanut fibre braid are nearly that the joints hardly show; are marvels of barbaric carpentry.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* p. 255. [a. 1881.]

2. To trim with lace or the like; ornament with stripes or edgings of gold or silver lace, etc.

A gentleman who seemed to be about thirty, dressed in clothes that once were *laced*.
GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* p. 46. [p. w. & co.]

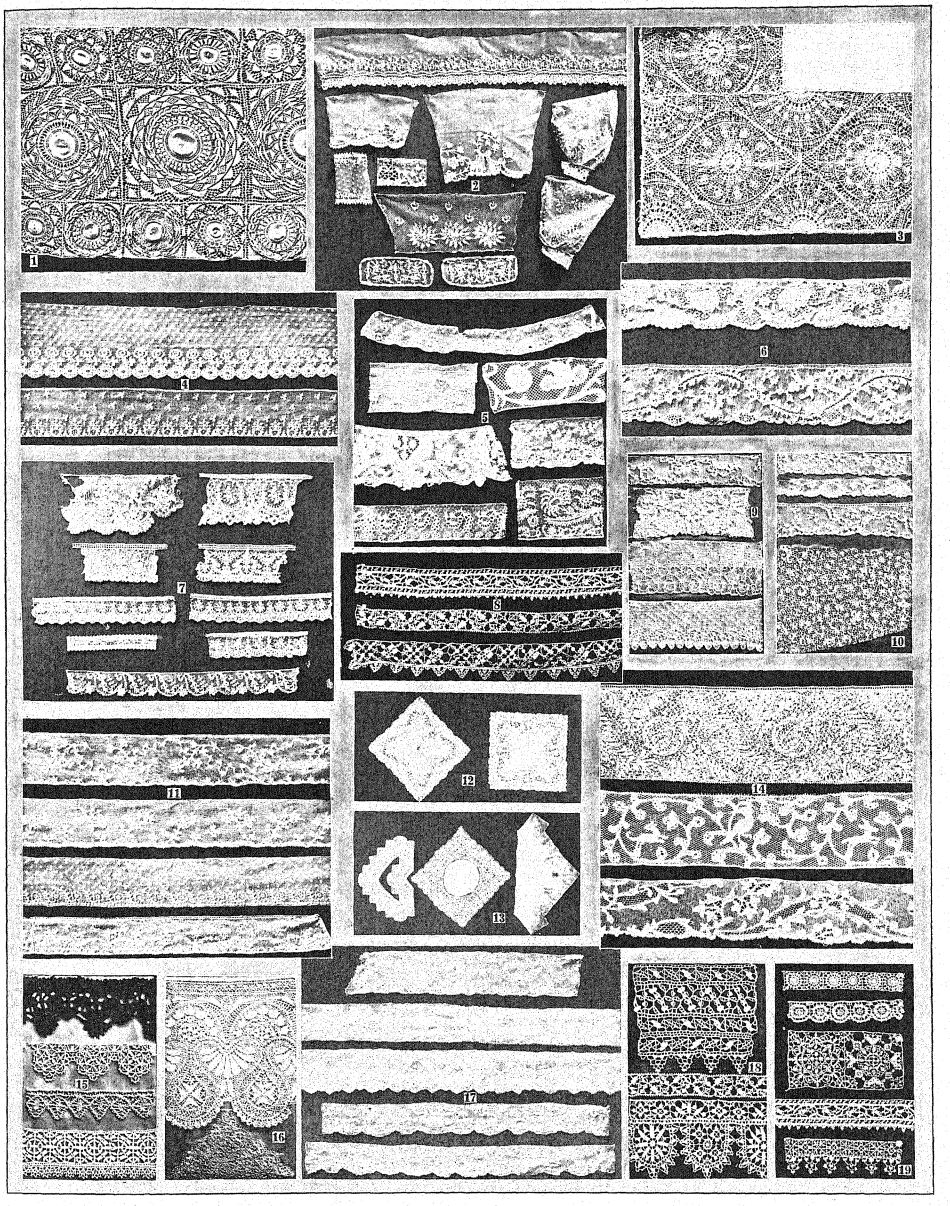
3. To streak with or as with fine stripes or intersecting lines. 4. To intertwist or interlace. 5. *Naut.* To fasten with a lace or string; as, to *lace* a bonnet to the foot of a jib. 6. [Colloq.] To mark with stripes or switch. 7†. To add a little spirits to. 8†. To ensnare; entrap; entangle.

II. *i.* 1. To fasten with laces; as, boots that *lace*. 2. [Colloq.] To wear tight corsets. [< F. *lacer*, < L. *laciare*, allure.]

lace, *n.* 1. A delicate openwork fabric or network of threads of linen, silk, cotton, metal, or the like, usually ornamented with inwrought or applied figures or patterns. It is made both by hand and by machinery. See plate of LACES.

Many laces are named (1) from the locality where they are or have been made; as, **Antwerp lace**, **Lauraine lace**, **Brussels lace**, **Dalecarlian lace**, **Dieppe lace**, **Honiton lace**, or **Saxony lace**; (2) from an implement used in the manufacture; as, **bobbin-lace**, **pillow-lace** (see LACE-PILLOW); or (3) from the method of manufacture; as, **point-lace** (made by hand with the needle: a fine and valuable lace, of Italian origin). See phrases below and CHART OF HANDMADE LACES.

2. An ornamental cord, braid, or gimp of gold or silver,



TYPES OF HAND-MADE LACE.

1. Spanish drawn-work, 17th century.
2. Carrickmacross, 19th century.
3. Spanish drawn-work, 17th century.
4. Mechlin, early 19th century.
5. Flemish bobbin-laces, 18th and 19th centuries.
6. Point d'Alençon, 18th century.
7. Point de Gaze, Belgian, 19th century.
8. Italian needle-point, 17th century.
9. Point d'Alençon, 18th and 19th centuries.
10. French needle-point, 18th century.
11. Valenciennes, late 18th century.
12. Brussels bobbin-lace, 19th century.
13, 16. Maltese lace, 19th century.
14. Flemish bobbin-laces, 18th century.
15. Bobbin and needle-point laces, Ragusa, Austria, 19th century.
17. Flemish bobbin-laces, 18th century.
18, 19. Italian needle-point, 17th century.

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Prepared under the direction of Miss Frances Morris, Curator of Laces, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

CHART OF HAND-MADE LACES.

EXPLANATION.

In this chart asterisks indicate the group to which the lace belongs and the country in which it is made. For example, reading horizontally, we find that *Albissola* refers to *aloe, plaited,* and *reticella* laces; whereas, reading perpendicularly under *aloe,* we see that Italy, Spain, and the Philippine Islands make *aloe* laces.

CLASSES (I) AND SUBDIVISIONS (II).

Specific Names.	Country Where Made.	I. Bobbin.[12]																Crochet.	Cut Work.[6]	Darned.[7]	Drawn.[10]			Knotted.[11]	Needle-point.[13]											
		11 Aloe.	Appliqué on Net.	Binche.	Black Silk.	Blond Silk.	Brussels.	Cluny.[1]	Duchesse.[2]	Lille.	Maltese.	Mechlin.	Plaited.[3]	Simple Bobbin.[4]	Tape Lace.	Trolle Kant.[5]	Valenciennes.		Point Couté.[8]	Spider Work.[9]	Embroidered.	Simple Drawn.	Tünder.	Macramé.	Tatting.	Alençon.	Appliqué on Net.	Argentan.	Argentella.	Brussels.[14]	D'Angleterre.[15]	Early Needle point.[16]	Raised Venice Point.[17]	Reticella.[18]	Tape Lace.
Albissola	It.	*											*																				*	
Alost	Belg.		*											*			*																	
Amsterdam	Neth.																									*	*		*					
Annaberg	Ger.													*																				
Antwerp	Belg.					*				*		*				*																		
Arras	Fr.									*																								
Aurillac	Fr.												*																					
Austrian	Aust.						*							*			*																	
Auvergne	Fr.									*			*	*																				
Ave Maria	Eur.															*																		
Barcelona	Sp.	*				*					*		*											*										
Bath	Eng.						*																											
Bayeux	Fr.				*	*																				*								
Bedfordshire	Eng.		*							*	*		*	*																				
Belgian	Belg.		*	*	*		*					*		*		*	*																	
Bisette	Fr.													*																				
Blandford [19]	Eng.													*																				
Brazilian	Braz.													*																				
Bridal	Fr., Sp.																																	
Broderie de Nancy	Fr.																																	
Bruges	Bel.					*			*								*																	
Buckinghamshire	Eng.									*	*		*	*		*																		
Burano	It.																									*		*		*		*		
Caen	Fr.				*																													
Calvados	Fr.				*	*																				*								
Carnival	Fr., It.																		*														*	
Carrickmacross	Ir.																										*							
Catalonia	Sp.				*	*																												
Ceylon	Ceylon										*																							
Chantilly	Fr.				*	*																												
Chioggia	It.						*					*		*																				
Cingalese	Ind.										*																							
Colbert	Fr.																			*														
Como	It.										*			*																				
Convent	Eur.		*																*	*							*			*				
Coralline	It.																										*			*				
Courtrai	Belg.																*																	
Crete	Crete													*							*													
Creva	Cras.																					*												
Curruch [20]	It.		*			*	*										*							*	*	*				*		*		
Cyprus [21]	Cyprus.													*																				
Dalecarlian [22]	Sw.																																	
Danish	Den.													*					*	*			*											
Dentelle à la Reine [23]	Neth.																									*		*		*				
Dentelle à la Vierge [24]	Fr.																																	
Devonshire	Eng.				*	*			*		*					*														*			
Dieppe	Fr.																																	
Dorsetshire	Eng.																																	
Dresden Point	Sax.																				*													
Flanders [25]	Belg.				*		*	*	*	*		*			*	*	*													*				*
Florentine [26]	It.													*																*				
Genoa	It.	*			*	*						*												*	*					*	*	*	*	
German [27]	Ger.				*		*	*	*	*	*			*		*														*				*
Grammont	Bel.				*	*	*							*																					
Hainaut	Belg.			*										*			*																		
Hamburg Point	Ger.																				*													
Hollie [28]	Eur.																		*	*	*	*								*		*		
Honiton	Eng.		*	*	*	*	*		*			*	*	*		*	*													*				
Hungarian	Aust.						*							*																				
Irish [29]	Ir.		*		*	*					*			*					*	*				*					*	*	*	*	*	
Irish Point	Ir.													*					*											*		*		
Le Puy	Fr.					*		*			*			*																				
Liége	Fr.			*																														
Lierre	Belg.											*																						
Limerick	Ir.																		*							*								
Loire	Fr.				*		*				*			*																				
L'Onray	Fr.																									*	*			*				
Luneville	Fr.		*			*				*		*																						
Madras	Ind.																																	
Manilese	P. I.	*																						*										
Marcherita	It.		*																															
Menin	Belg.																*																	
Mignonette [30]	Fr.													*																				
Mirecourt	Fr.		*																															
Mosaic [31]	It.								*																									
Northamptonshire	Eng.		*				*			*	*	*	*	*			*																	
Oyah [32]	Tur.																*																	
Palestrina	It.													*																				
Penichi	Port.						*							*																				
Petit Motifs	Fr., It.													*	*																			
Point de France [33]	Fr.					*							*													*	*		*		*	*		
Point de Gênes [34]	It.												*																			*		
Point de Moscou	Rus.																															*		*
Point de Paris	Fr.												*	*																		*		
Point d'Espagne	Sp.												*																			*		
Point Milan	It.												*																					
Point Pêcheur	Fr.													*																				
Portuguese	Port.										*			*																		*		
Ragusa	It.												*											*								*	*	
Russian	Rus.																		*	*		*										*	*	
Shetland [35]	Eng.													*																					
Swedish	Sw.												*	*																					
Tricot Point	Ir.																	*																	
Venetian	It.							*					*						*	*	*			*				*				*	*		
Yak [36]	Eng.												*																						
Ypres	Belg.														*		*																	
Zante	Ionian Isl.																																*	

[1] Modern. [2] Bruges†. [3] Antique heavy. [4] Beggar's†, éternelle†, fisherman's†, gueuse†, peasant†, point pêcheur†, torchon†. [5] Trolley†. [6] Opus scissum†, point coupé†, punto tagliato†. [7] Lacis†, opus filatorum†, point Sienna†. [8] Countable darned stitching†, filet brodé†. [9] Cluny guipuré†, modern "antique"†, opus araneum†, ouvrages mashes†. [10] Opus tiratum†, point tiré†, punto tirato†. [11] Punto a groppo†. [12] Dentelle au fuseau†, merletti a fuselli†, merletti a piombini†. [13] Point à l'aiguille†, punto in aco†. [14] Point de gaze†. [15] Combination of needle and bobbin. [16] Punto in aria†. [17] Gros point†, point de Medicis†, punto a relievo†, punto tagliato a foglianni†, rose point. [18] Greek or Roman. [19] Extinct manufacture. [20] A school lace. [21] Cut lace was formerly made here. [22] Ratwik†. [23] Made at Amsterdam. [24] Made at Dieppe. [25] Prior to 1665, light Flemish laces called Malline. [26] A trade term. [27] Made at Anspach, Brandenburg, Elberfeld, Erzgebirge district, Hamburg, Hanover, Leipzig, Nuremberg, Potsdam, Saxony. [28] Holyt. [29] All kinds of laces are copied at the schools in Clonakilty, Kenmore, Kilburney, Kinsdale, Monaghan, New Ross, Waterford, and Youghal. [30] Point de tulle†. [31] Made at Venice. [32] Point de Turque†. [33] So called by order of the king, made at Alençon, Aurillac, Auxerre, La Flèche, Le Mans, Loudun, Quesnoy, Reims, and Sédan, during Colbert's administration. [34] Made at Albissola, Florence, Genoa, Lucca, Milan, and Venice. [35] Made of wool. [36] Made of wool, in Buckinghamshire and Northamptonshire.

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Prepared under the direction of C. R. Clifford.

used for edging or decorating garments, etc.; galloon. **3.** Any kind of cord or string holding together the parts, as of a corset, a shoe, or the like; also, any cord; a string.

> And, as at times, his glossy sides she strook
> Endearingly with whip's green silken *lace*.
> WILLIAM TENNANT *Anster Fair* can. 3, st. 14.

4†. [Slang.] A dash of spirits, as in tea or coffee. **5†.** A snare; noose; trap; gin; net. **6†.** A beam or girder. [< OF. *las* (F. *lacs*), < L. *laqueus*, < *lacio*, entice.] **las†; lase†.**
— **Algerian lace,** a narrow, flat, ornamental lace of gold and silver threads.— **all-over l.,** any wide lace in which the pattern does not comprise entire widths as in flouncings.— **antique l.,** hand-made pillow-lace of heavy linen thread in a large, open, rectangular knotted mesh.— **baby l.,** a simple, narrow bobbin-lace: the name has reference to the narrow width.— **balloon-net l.,** a form of woven lace in which the freeing threads are peculiarly twisted about the warps. — **Battenberg l.,** a fine variety of lace resembling Renaissance, made from linen thread and characterized by connecting bars worked with buttonhole-stitch and picots, sometimes also cords, rings, buttons, etc.— **Bourdon l.,** a silk-and-cotton machine-made lace with regular mesh and cable-edged scroll patterns.— **Bretonne l.,** a narrow pillow-lace of small value, used for borders, edging, etc.— **Cluny l.,** a French square-net lace with quaint darned patterns of natural objects; also, a modern lace of guipure type worked in geometrical figures.— **Craponne l.,** an inferior, coarse-threaded guipure lace: used for covering furniture, etc.— **Damascene l.,** an imitation of Honiton lace.— **darned l.,** a net foundation on which a pattern is worked with darning-cotton.— **Escurial l.,** a silk lace imitative of point de Venise, with outlined patterns.— **Fayal l.,** a fine and beautiful lace made from aloe-fiber in Fayal, Azores. — **filet l.,** any lace having a square mesh.— **gimp l.,** a coarse lace of silk, worsted, or cotton: a term once applied to stout lace, now applied to braidwork, and sometimes to wirework.— **hand-embroidered l.,** point lace with embroidery patterns worked upon it.— **imitation l.,** any lace made by machinery.— **Irish crochet l.,** a lace widely known for its careful workmanship, which follows the old point de Venise designs.— **Irish Renaissance l.,** Renaissance lace made in Ireland.— **lace'-boot",** *n.* A boot arranged for lacing up.— **lace'bor"der,** *n.* A geometrid moth (*Acidalia ornata*).— **l.-bowl,** *n.* In Oriental ceramics, a vessel adorned with a lace-like design with the figures hollowed out and filled with ice-grain glaze.— **l.-bug,** *n.* A small bug belonging to the family *Tingitidæ*, which finds nourishment in plant-juices and possesses lace-like wings.— **hawthorn l.-bug,** an American variety (*Corythuca arcuata*), which feeds on hawthorn-leaves.— **l.-button,** *n.* The sweet scabious (*Erigeron annuus*).— **l.-coral,** *n.* A fossil fenestelloid polyzoan.— **l.-edged,** *a.* Fringed with lace or a lace-like pattern.— **l.-embossing,** *n.* The ornamentation of point-lace with patterns in relief.— **l.-flower,** *n.* The wild carrot (*Daucus carota*).— **l.-fly,** *n.* A neuropterous insect.— **l.-frame,** *n.* A machine or apparatus used for making lace.— **l.-like,** *a.* Resembling lace in appearance or texture; delicate in design.— **l.-lizard,** *n.* An Australian monitor-lizard (*Varanus giganteus*).— **l.-man,** *n.* A manufacturer of or dealer in lace.— **l.-mender,** *n.* One who mends lace; especially, in lace-making, an operative who repairs defects in machine-made nets as delivered from lace-frames.— **l.-paper,** *n.* Paper perforated in imitation of lace.— **l.-piece,** *n.* *Naut.* **1.** A knee for supporting a ship's figurehead or the head-rails. **2.** A rope for lacing the head of a sail to a yard or gaff.— **l.-pigeon,** *n.* A fancy pigeon with the feathers decomposed and having a lace-like appearance.— **l.-pillow,** *n.* A cushion on which many varieties of lace are made by hand: held in the lap or on the knees.— **l.-plant,** *n.* Same as LATTICE-PLANT (*Aponogeton fenestralis*). See under APONOGETON.— **lace'pod",** *n.* **1.** A small herbaceous annual (*Thysanocarpus curvipes*) of the family *Brassicaceæ*: found in western North America. **2.** Any other species of this genus. The name was given on account of the openwork lace appearance of the pods. — **l.-runner,** *n.* An operative who with a needle works patterns marked in machine-made net.— **l.-running,** *n.*— **l.-stitch,** *n.* Same as HALF-STITCH.— **l.-tree,** *n.* Same as LACEBARK.— **l.-woman,** *n.* A woman who works or deals in lace.— **l.-worker,** *n.* One who makes lace.— **Luxeuil l.,** a heavy, stout, hand-made lace manufactured in Luxeuil, France.— **mélange l.,** a hand-made pillow-lace of heavy black silk with a blending of Spanish and Chantilly patterns. The edge is occasionally fringed.— **needle-point l.,** same as POINT-LACE.— **Normandy l.,** same as VALENCIENNES LACE.— **Nottingham l.,** a bobbin-net lace used principally for curtains: made at Nottingham, England.— **Oriental l.,** a lace of various designs made on an embroidering-machine by the combined action of needle and shuttle.— **piece l.,** in dry-goods, broad pieces of lace usually sold and used in the same manner as cloth and similar materials.— **point d'Arabe l.,** coarse bobbin-lace made in Belgium and France as well as in Arabia, showing a large, bold pattern, cable-edged, and almost invariably in a deep écru tone.— **point de neige l.,** a lace having a border pattern made of tape.— **Queen Anne's l.,** the wild carrot.— **repoussé l.,** a lace characterized by figures in its pattern.— **rococo l.,** a lace of Italian manufacture in rococo design.— **Seville l.,** a pillow-lace much like torchon.— **silver l.,** gimp or braid made with silver thread or wire.— **Swiss l.,** a lace, of Swiss manufacture, imitating Brussels.— **Teneriffe l.,** a lace patterned into small wheels, used as insertion and as an edging on linen.— **wood-fiber l.,** a lace made from wood-fiber in imitation of silk.

lace'bark", 1 lēs'bŭrk"; 2 lāç'bärk", *n.* **1.** A small West-Indian tree (*Lagetta lintearia*) of the spurge-laurel family (*Thymelæaceæ*), with a lace-like inner bark. **lace'-tree"‡; lace'bark-tree"‡.** **2.** [Austral.] Any of several currajongs, especially *Sterculia acerifolia*, a large forest evergreen tree of Australia. It yields a bast-fiber used in the manufacture of cordage. **3.** The ribbonwood of New Zealand.

laced, 1 lēst; 2 lāçt, *pa.* **1.** Secured with a lace or laces. **2.** Decorated with lace; also, edged or trimmed with braid or cord, such as gold lace; as, a laced *coat*. **3.** Marked at the end, as a fowl's feather, with a dark crescent. **4.** Having spirits added; as, *laced* coffee.— **laced mutton†,** a prostitute.— **l. stocking,** a form of stocking designed to brace a weak leg, reduce varicose veins, etc.

Lac"e-dæ'mon, 1 las"ɪ-dī'mən; 2 lăç"e-dē'mon, *n.* [Gr.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The son of Zeus and Taygete; husband of Sparta. **2.** A country of ancient Greece (or its capital): named after Lacedæmon, son of Zeus.

Lac"e-dæ-mo'ni-an, 1 las"ɪ-dɪ-mō'nɪ-ən; 2 lăç"e-de-mō'ni-an, *a.* & *n.* Same as LACONIAN.— **Lac"e-dæ-mo'ni-an-ism,** *n.* [Rare.] Lacedæmonian character; fortitude.— **Lac"e-dæ-mo'ni-ans,** *n.pl.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Mac.* v, 9.

lace'-fern", 1 lēs'-fŭrn"; 2 lāç'-fērn", *n.* **1.** A densely tufted delicate Californian lip-fern (*Cheilanthes gracillima*), with narrowly ovate-lanceolate, twice to thrice pinnatifid fronds 3 to 4 inches long, and densely matted underneath with brownish woolly tomentum. **2.** Any of the filmy ferns, as various species of *Hymenophyllum*, *Todea*, and *Trichomanes*.

lace'leaf", 1 lēs'līf"; 2 lāç'lēf", *n.* *Bot.* Same as LATTICELEAF.

La"cé"pède', 1 la"sē"pēd'; 2 lä"çe"pęd', **Comte de** (12/26 1756–10/6 1825). Bernard Germain Étienne de la Ville-sur-Illon, a French naturalist; pupil of Buffon.

lac'er-a-bl(e^P, 1 las'ər-a-bl; 2 lăç'er-a-bl, *a.* Capable of being lacerated. [< LL. *lacerabilis*, < L. *lacero*; see LACERATE.]

lac'er-ant, 1 las'ər-ənt; 2 lăç'er-ant, *a.* Lacerating or tending to lacerate; harrowing.

lac'er-ate, 1 las'ər-ēt; 2 lăç'er-āt, *vt.* [-AT"ED; -AT"ING.] **1.** To tear rudely or raggedly; mangle in rending or tearing; as, to *lacerate* a tendon; a *lacerated* wound. **2.** Figuratively, to distract with pain; harrow; as, to *lacerate* the feelings. [< L. *laceratus*, pp. of *lacero*, < *lacer*, mangled.]

lac'er-ate, *a.* Rent or torn; mangled; specif., in botany and zoology, having the edges jagged or irregularly cut, as leaves or other flat organs. **lac'er-at"ed‡.**— **lacerate foramen,** one of several irregular apertures at the base of the skull, particularly that between the temporal and sphenoid bones.— **lac'er-ate-ly,** *adv.* With laceration.

lac"er-a'tion, 1 las"ər-ē'shən; 2 lăç"er-ā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of rending or tearing; also, a harrowing, as of the feelings.

> What space does the idea of a pyramid occupy more than the idea of a grain of corn? or how can either idea suffer *laceration*?
> JOHNSON *Rasselas* p. 159. [S. M. 1880.]

2. A jagged wound or breach made by rending. [< L. *laceratio(n-)*, < *lacero*; see LACERATE, *v.*]

lac'er-a-tive, lac'er-a-tiv^S, 1 las'ər-a-tiv; 2 lăç'er-a-tĭv, *a.* Lacerating or having power to lacerate; tearing.

la'cert†, la'certe†, *n.* A muscle.

La-cer'ta, 1 lə-sŭr'tə; 2 la-çēr'ta, *n.* [L.] *Herp.* **1.** A genus of lizards typical of *Lacertidæ*. It comprises over 20 species, restricted to the Old World, including the green lizard (*L. viridis*) and the common lizard (*L. vivipara*), both of Europe and Asia. **2.** [l-] A lizard, especially of the genus *Lacerta*.— **la-cer'ti-an. I.** *a.* Lizard-like. **II.** *n.* One of the *Lacertilia*.— **La-cer'ti-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Herp.* A family of lizards, especially *Lacertoidea*, having the parietal bones confluent, the premaxillaries single, and no osteodermal plates; typical lizards. Including about 100 Old World species, it forms, with related species, the suborder *Lacertæ*, which contains all the *Lacertilia*, except the *Chamæleontidæ* and *Gecconidæ*.— **la-cer'tid,** *n.*— **la-cer'ti-form,** *a.* Having the form of a lizard.— **Lac"er-til'i-a,** *n. pl.* An order of the subclass *Sauria*, the lizards, characterized by the fact that the right and left halves of the mandibles are connected by a natural symphysis. The group is of recent origin. The great majority of existing lizards are small, have well-developed limbs, movable eyelids, and a coat of scales formed in the skin and covered by a thin horny epidermis. Some, however, have nearly or wholly lost their limbs, become serpentiform, and otherwise degraded in structure, and relegated to a burrowing mode of life. They are distributed throughout the warmer regions of the earth, but abound most in the tropics, especially in arid, rocky regions. There are three suborders, embracing: (*a*) the geckos; (*b*) the typical lizards; (*c*) the chameleons.

> The majority of the *Autosauri* [*Lacertilia*] are terrestrial, but there are also semi-aquatic forms. There are climbing, swiftly running, and even flying forms, while others lead a subterranean life like earthworms. . . . According to diet, the teeth and the whole digestive tract are modified. The intestine is relatively short in the carnivorous, long in the herbivorous species. But swiftness, the apparatus necessary for climbing, running and digging, the mechanism of the tongue, the armament, and the muscles of the jaws . . . stand also in correlation with the kind of food and with the way in which it has to be procured.
> H. GADOW *Amphibia and Reptiles* p. 492. [MACM. '01.]

— **lac"er-til'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **la-cer'ti-loid,** *a.* Lizard-like. — **la-cer'tin(e^S,** *a.* Lizard-like; as, the so-called *lacertine* work, representing lizards or serpents twined together, found in Celtic and Romanesque illuminated manuscripts.

la-cer'to, 1 lə-sŭr'to; 2 la-çēr'to, *n.* *Ich.* A lizard-fish (*Synodus saurus*) found on the southern coast of Europe. [< L. *lacertus*, lizard.]

la-cer"to-ful'vin, 1 lə-sŭr"to-ful'vɪn; 2 la-çēr"to-fŭl'vin, *n.* A yellow pigment of the nature of a lipochrome, occurring in the skin of some reptiles. [< LACERTO + L. *fulvus*, yellow.]

la-cer'toid, 1 lə-sŭr'tɔid; 2 la-çēr'tŏid. **I.** *a.* Lizard-like; of or pertaining to the *Lacertidæ* or *Lacertoidea*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Lacertidæ*.— **Lac"er-toi'de-a,** *n. pl.* *Herp.* A super-family of saurians or lizards having concavo-convex vertebræ, clavicles without proximal expansions, and supratemporal fossæ roofed over.— **lac"er-toi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

la-cer'tose, 1 lə-sŭr'tōs; 2 la-çēr'tōs, *a.* Full of muscle; muscular. **la-cer'tous‡.**

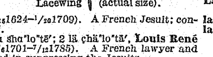
la-cer'tus, 1 lə-sŭr'tŭs; 2 la-çēr'tŭs, *n.* [-TI, 1 -tai; 2 -tī, *pl.*] *Anat.* A muscular or fibrous bundle.— **lacertus fibrosus,** an aponeurotic band that extends from the tendon of the biceps muscle to the deep fascia of the forearm.

lace'ry, lēs'rɪ; 2 lāç'ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rɪz; 2 -rĭş, *pl.*] **1.** Work lace-like in design. **2.** Lace collectively.

la'cet, 1 lē'set; 2 lā'çĕt. *Needlework.* **I.** *a.* Designating or pertaining to what is called *lacet* braid, which is made into various designs with crochet-work or lace-stitches. **II.** *n.* The braid itself: also applied to the half-stitch. [< LACE.]

Lac"e-ta'ni, 1 las"ɪ-tē'nai; 2 lăç"e-tā'nī, *n. pl.* An ancient people of Hispania Tarraconensis (Tarragona), at the foot of the Pyrenees.

lace'wing", 1 lēs'wiŋ"; 2 lāç'wing", *n.* A hemerobiid neuropterous insect, as of the genus *Chrysopa*, with gauzy lace-like wings. The larvæ are known as *aphis-lions*.



Lacewing (actual size).

La"chaise', 1 la"shēz'; 2 lä"chāş', **François d'Aix** (8/25 1624–1/20 1709). A French Jesuit; confessor to Louis XIV.

La Cha"lo"tais', 1 la sha"lo"tē'; 2 lä chä"lo"tā', **Louis René de Caradeuc de** (3/6 1701–7/12 1785). A French lawyer and magistrate who aided in suppressing the Jesuits.

Lach'a-res, 1 lak'a-rīz; 2 lăc'a-rēş, *n.* An Athenian demagog, tyrant of Athens, who lived about 296 B. C.; he escaped from Demetrius.

La Cha"ri"té', 1 la sha"rī"tē'; 2 lä chä"rī"tę'. A town in [Nièvre department, France.

lache†¹, *v.* & *n.* Latch.

lache†, *a.* Slow; inactive.

lache², *n.* [Scot.] Same as LEACH⁴.

Lach"e-na'li-a, 1 lak"ɪ-nē'lɪ-ə; 2 lăc"e-nā'li-a, *n.* A genus of South-African plants of the family *Liliaceæ*. There are about 42 species, all bulbous, with only few basal leaves, but bearing, on erect stalks, from 20 to 40 pendulous cylindrical flowers ranging widely in color. Some cultivated species, as *L. tricolor* and *L. pendula*, are favorites for hanging baskets. [< *Lachenal*, of Basel.]

lach'es¹, 1 lach'ez; 2 lăch'ĕş, *n.* [Archaic.] Remissness; neglect; specif., in law, inexcusable delay in asserting a right; such delay as warrants a court in refusing relief; also, culpable negligence. [< OF. *lachesse*, < *lache*, < L. *laxus*, lax.] **lache‡; lach'es-ness‡; lach'esse†.**

> An infant shall lose nothing by non-claim, or neglect of demanding his right; nor shall any other *laches* . . . be imputed to an infant.
> BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. i, p. 465.

La'ches², 1 lē'kīz; 2 lā'cēş, *n.* An Athenian general in the Peloponnesian war; killed at Mantinea, 418 B. C.

Lach'e-sis, 1 lak'ɪ-sis; 2 lăc'e-sis, *n.* **1.** *Class. Myth.* That one of the three Parcæ or Fates who presided over the future and spun the thread of life. See illus. under FATE. **2.** *Herp.* A genus of venomous snakes of the family *Crotalidæ*— habitat America. It includes the bushmaster and the fer-de-lance. [L., < Gr. *lachesis*, < *lanchanō*, obtain by lot.]

La-chi'as, 1 lə-kai'əs; 2 la-cī'as, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

La"chine', 1 la"shīn'; 2 lä"chïn', *n.* **1.** The rapids, length 3 m., in the St. Lawrence river, in Quebec province, Canada; height. 8 m. above Montreal. **2.** A town in Jacques-Cartier district, Quebec province, Canada.

La'chish, 1 lē'kish; 2 lā'cish, *n.* *Bib.* *Josh.* x, 3. [Heb.,

Lach'lan, 1 lăH'lən; 2 läH'lan, *n.* A river in New South Wales, Australia; length, 700 m. to the Murrumbidgee river.

Lach'mann, 1 lăH'mən; 2 läH'män, **Karl Konrad Friedrich Wilhelm** (3/4 1793–3/13 1851). A German critic and philologist.

Lach-nan'thes, 1 lak-nan'thīz; 2 lăc-năn'thēş, *n.* *Bot.* Same as GYROTHECA. [< Gr. *lachnē*, downy, + *anthos*, flower.]

Lach"no-ster'na, 1 lak"no-stŭr'nə; 2 lăc"no-stēr'na, *n.* *Entom.* A genus of scarabæoid beetles, including the numerous May-beetles and June-bugs of North America. [< Gr. *lachnos*, soft, woolly hair, + *sternon*, breast.]

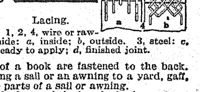
lach'ry-mal, -ma-ry, etc. See LACRIMAL, etc.

lach'ter, 1 lăH'tər; 2 läH'ter, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A handful of wool. **2.** A tress of hair.

La"chute', 1 la"shūt'; 2 lä"chüt', *n.* A town, capital of Argenteuil district, Quebec province, Canada.

Lac"i-na'ri-a, 1 las"ɪ-nē'rɪ-ə; 2 lăç"i-nā'ri-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of perennial asteraceous plants having tuberous roots, alternate simple leaves, and discoid heads of purple or white flowers borne in spikes or racemes. There are 16 species, natives of North America. The blazing-stars and button-snakeroots belong to this genus. [< L. *lacinia*, flap.]

lac'ing, 1 lēs'ɪŋ; 2 lāç'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of fastening or tightening with a lace or laces; specif., the use of laced stays or corsets; as, she is injuring herself by *lacing*. **2.** A cord, string, or thong used to fasten something, as by passing through eyelets or around hooks; laces in general; as, shoe-*lacing*. Specif.: (1) See BELT-LACING. (2) In bookbinding, the cords by which the boards of a book are fastened to the back. (3) A cord for fastening a sail or an awning to a yard, gaff, etc., or for joining two parts of a sail or awning.

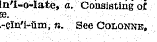


Lacing.

1, 2, 4, wire or rawhide: *a*, inside; *b*, outside. 3, steel: *c*, ready to apply; *d*, finished joint.

3. In ship-building, the knee of the head; the lace-piece. **4.** *Mining.* Crosspieces of timber or iron, placed to prevent ore from falling into a mine-passage; lagging. **5.** In steel construction, diagonals connecting the tension and compression members of a truss, but not crossing. **6.** *Ornith.* A border encircling the web of a feather, as in the Wyandotte fowl, or the resultant net-like markings in the plumage. **7.** *Math.* A complex of three or more closed bands which can not be separated tho no two are interlinked. **8.** *Bot.* The colored fringed edging of a flower. **9.** A small amount of spirits added to some milder beverage. **10.** [Slang.] A thrashing.— **head lacing** (*Naut.*), the cordage with which a fore-and-aft sail is bound to the gaff.— **lac'ing-cut"ter,** *n.* A knife that can be gaged to cut leather laces or strips of any width.— **l.-eye,** *n.* *Naut.* A metal ring or eye fastened at a sail's edge, permitting free passage of the cords which lace the sail to the spars.— **l.-machine,** *n.* A mechanical device for forming a continuous laced chain of pattern cards of a Jacquard loom.

la-cin'i-a, 1 lə-sin'ɪ-ə; 2 la-çin'i-a, *n.* [-Æ, 1 -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] **1.** *Bot.* (1) A slender lobe, as of a leaf or other flat organ, resulting from apparent slashing or cutting; also, an incision or slash in a leaf, petal, etc. (2) In mosses, a small shred. **2.** *Zool.* (1) *Entom.* The blade or median distal sclerite of a maxilla. (2) *Helminth.* A prolongation of the posterior edge of a tapeworm-segment over the anterior edge of the next following segment. (3) *Crust.* A masticatory ridge of a maxilla. [L., flap.]— **La-cin"i-a'ta,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* The *Eriocephalidæ* regarded as a suborder of *Lepidoptera*.— **la-cin'i-ate,** *a.* **1.** Bordered with fringe; fringed. **2.** *Bot.* & *Zool.* (1) Slashed or cut irregularly into narrow lobes or segments. (2) Fringed. **la-cin'i-at"ed‡; la-cin'i-ose‡.**— **la-cin"i-a'tion,** *n.* **1.** The state or condition of being laciniate. **2.** *Bot.* & *Zool.* A laciniate lobe or segment.— **la-cin'i-form,** *a.* *Bot.* & *Zool.* Resembling fringe; fringe-like.— **la-cin"i-o'la,** *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] A fine or minute lacinia.— **la-cin'i-o-late,** *a.* Consisting of or furnished with minute laciniæ.



Laciniate Leaf of an Alpine Composite (*Crepis alpestris*).

La-cin'i-um, 1 lə-sin'ɪ-um; 2 la-çin'i-ŭm, *n.* See COLONNE, CAPE. **La-ki'ni-on‡** [Gr.].

lac'-in"sect, *n.* See under LAC¹.

la-cin'u-la, 1 lə-sin'yu-lə; 2 la-çin'yu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lī; 2 -lē, *pl.*] *Bot.* A diminutive lacinia or slender lobe; also, the inflected point of a petal in the parsley family.— **la-cin'u-late,** *a.* Furnished with lacinulæ.

la-cin'u-lose, 1 lə-sin'yu-lōs; 2 la-çin'yu-lōs, *a.* Same as LACINULATE.

La Ci"o"tat', 1 la sī"o"tā'; 2 lä çī"o"tä'. A seaport town in Bouches-du-Rhône department, S. E. France.

la'cis, 1 lē'sɪs; 2 lā'çis, *n.* An old-fashioned variety of lace in which the pattern was applied to a network ground and small sections of the latter were connected with fancy stitching; in the 17th century usually applied to darned work. [< LACE.]

Lac"i-ste'ma, 1 las"ɪ-stī'mə; 2 lăç"i-stē'ma, *n.* *Bot.* See LACISTEMACEÆ.

Lac"i-ste-ma'ce-æ, 1 las"ɪ-stɪ-mē'sɪ-ī; 2 lăç"i-ste-mā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of tropical American arborescent plants, consisting of only one genus, *Lacistema*. They have alternate leaves, polygamous, ament-like flowers, and capsular, one-celled fruits. [< Gr. *lakis*, rent, + *stēma*, stamen.] **Lac"i-ste'me-æ‡.**— **lac"i-ste-ma'ceous,** *a.*

lack¹, 1 lak; 2 lăk, *n.* *I. t.* 1. To be destitute of; be without or in want of; need; as, to *lack* wisdom. 2. To be deficient by; want; as, to *lack* two of being twenty.

Though it *lacks* two months of May,
Frosts have nipped a genial thaw.
CHARLES DE KAY *Robert Bluebank* st. 1.

3. [Prov. Eng.] To find fault with; speak with detraction of. 4†. To feel the absence of; miss.

II. *i.* 1. To be wanting; fail.

A man who seeks for respectability in a social position into which he does not naturally fall, shows himself to be *lacking* both in sense and self-respect. HOLCOMBE *Sketch. Ala.* 1st. ser. 197. [a. 1900.]

2. To be in want or need. 3†. To be absent.— **lack'all'** *n.* A person utterly destitute; a pauper.— **lack'beard'**, *n.* One without a beard.— **lack'brain'**, *n.* One who is deficient in intelligence; one without wit.— **lack'-Lat'in**, *n.* One ignorant of Latin.— **l.-dinen**, *a.* Without decent clothing.— **l.-luster**, *I. a.* Wanting luster or brightness, as the eyes: dim: dull. **l.-lustrous**, *II. a.* Want of luster, or that which wants luster. **l.-lustred**.—**l.-thought**, *a.* Foolish; stupid.

lack, *n.* [Rare.] *Naut.* To penetrate (the hull of a ship) with shot: a spurious word. [Evolved from *lact*, LACED.]

lack², *vt.* [Rare.] To coat with lac; lacquer: a trade use.

lack³, *n.* 1. The state of being deficient or in need; want. 2. The thing needed. 3†. Defect; blemish; fault; hence, blame; reproach. 4†. The state of being absent or away. [Cp. D. *lak*, stain, Ice. *lakr*, lacking.

lack⁴, *n.* Lac; lacquer.

lack, *interj.* An expression of sadness, disappointment, or pity; preceded by *good*. [Cp. ALACK.]

Good lack, we know not what to-morrow brings,
Strange fluctuation of all human things!
COWPER *Epistle to J. Hill* l. 8.

lack'a-dai'si-cal, 1 lak'ə-dē'zi-kal; 2 lăk'ə-dā'si-cal, *a.* Affectedly pensive or sentimental; languishing; listless.

There is no doubt whatever that . . . a *lackadaisical* young spooney. DICKENS *David Copperfield* p. 190. [c. a. n.]

lack'a-dai'sy†,— **lack'a-dai'si-cal-ly**, *adv.*— **lack'a-dai'si-cal-ness**, *n.* [ady.

lack'a-dai'sy, 1 lak'ə-dē'zi; 2 lăk'ə-dā'sy, *interj.* Lack-a-day, 1 lak'ə-dē; 2 lăk'ə-dā, *interj.* An exclamation denoting grief, regret, or surprise. [Abbr. of ALACK-A-DAY.]

lack'age, 1 lak'ij; 2 lăk'aj, *n.* The amount by which a coin falls short of the standard weight.

Lack'a-wan'na, 1 lak'ə-wən'ə; 2 lăk'a-wan'a, *n.* 1. A river in Pennsylvania, length 70 m., to the Susquehanna river; it has anthracite-mines in its valley. 2. A county in N. E. Pennsylvania; 490 sq. m.; county-seat, Scranton.

lack'er, 1 lak'ər; 2 lăk'er, *n.* Same as LACQUER.

lack'er², *n.* One who lacks.

lack'ey, 1 lak'i; 2 lăk'y, *v.* *I. t.* 1. To wait on; perform mean services for; *attend as a lackey.* 2. To furnish with lackeys or attendants. **II.** *i.* To act as lackey; be a servile attendant.

lack'ey, *n.* 1. A male servant who waits on a master; a footman or footboy; any servile attendant or follower.

Lackey-moth. Female, natural size.

And behind go the *lackeys* in crimson and buff.
WHITTIER *From Perugia* st. 1.

2. A lackey-moth. [< F. *laquais*, < Sp. *lacayo*, prob. < Ar. *luka*, worthless.]— **lack'ey-ism**, *n.* Its ways and ideas.— **lack'ey-like**, *a.* Like a lackey; servile.— **lack'ey-ship**, *n.* The state of a lackey.— **lack'ey-wise**, *adv.* In the manner of a lackey.

cat'er-pil'lar, *n.* The larva of a lackey-moth, which is marked with blue, yellow, and red stripes, and a white dorsal line. Compare CANKER-WORM-PILLAR.— **l.-moth**, *n.* A bombycid moth (genus *Clisiocampa*), especially *C. neustria*, with two cross-stripes on each fore wing, suggestive of a lackey's livery.

lackt, *pp.* Lacked. S. S.

lac'lake', *n.* See under LAC.

La-clède', 1 la-klēd'; 2 la-clēd', *n.* A county in S. Missouri; 729 sq. m.; county-seat, Lebanon.

lac'moid, 1 lak'moid; 2 lăc'moid, *n.* A dark violet-blue coal-tar dye, from resorcin: a trade name. [< LACMUS + -OID.]

lac'mus, 1 lak'məs; 2 lăc'mus, *n.* Same as LITMUS. [< D. *lakmoes*, < *lak*, LAC¹, + *moes*, pulp.]

La Co-lo'ni-a. See COLONIA, La.

La'con, 1 lā'kon; 2 lā'con, *n.* Penname of Rev. Caleb C. Colton; also, the title of his chief work. 2. A city, county-seat of Marshall county, Ill.

La Con'da'mine', 1 la kŏn'də'mīn'; 2 lā cŏn'di'mīn', **Charles Marie de** (?)1701–a)1774). A French geographer and mathematician; first scientific explorer of the Amazon. He is said to have introduced India-rubber to Europe.

La-co'ni-a, 1 la-kō'ni-ə, *n.* [< Same as KOLOKYTHIA, GULF OF. 2. Same as LACONICA. 3. A nome in ancient Morea; 1,670 sq. m.; capital, Sparta. 4. A town, consular district of Bolivia.

La-co'ni-an, 1 la-kō'ni-ən. *I. a.* Of or pertaining to Laconia, Sparta, or Lacedæmon. **II.** *n.* A native or naturalized inhabitant of Laconia.

la-con'ic, 1 la-kon'ik; 2 la-cŏn'ic, *a.* 1. Using or consisting of few words, after the Laconian fashion; short and forceful; as, a *laconic* speaker; a *laconic* reply.

Xerxes . . . sent a demand to Leonidas to give up his arms. The true *Laconic* reply was, 'Come and take them.'
J. C. RIDPATH *Cyc. Univ. Hist.* vol. i. p. 547. [r. n. & co.]

2. [L–] [Rare.] Same as LACONIAN. 3. [Rare.] Having the characteristics of the Laconians; abrupt; harsh.

Tells only what he must —
The steel-cold fact in one *laconic* thrust.
LOWELL *Agassiz* pt. i, st. 1.

[< L. *Laconicus*, < Gr. *Lakōnikos*, < *Lakōn*, a Laconian.] **la-con'i-cal**², Syn.: see BRIEF.— **la-con'i-cal-ly**, *adv.* Briefly; epigrammatically.

la-con'ic-ness, *n.* 1. A brief pointed expression; anything concisely and pithily expressed; a laconicism; also, rarely, a concise, pithy style; as, he affects the *laconic*. 2. In ancient prosody, an anapestic tetrameter catalectic with brachycatalectic spondee. **la-con'i-cism**.

La-con'i-ca, 1 la-kon'i-kə; 2 la-cŏn'i-ca, *n.* An ancient country in Greece, same as S. E. Peloponnesus, Greece; capital, Sparta. Same as LACEDÆMON.

la-con'i-cism, 1 la-kon'i-sizm; 2 la-cŏn'i-cism, *n.* 1. A brief and sententious manner of expression. 2. A brief pointed phrase: laconic expression. **lac'o-nism†**.

la-con'i-cum, 1 la-kon'i-kəm; 2 la-cŏn'i-cum, *n.* [CA, pl.] [L.] *Rom. Archeol.* A chamber heated for use as a sweat-bath: hotter than the caldarium.

La-con'i-cus Si'mus, 1 la-kon'i-kus sai'nus; 2 la-cŏn'i-cus sī'mus. The ancient name of a gulf S. of Peloponnesus, Greece.

lac'o-nism, 1 lak'o-nizm; 2 lăc'o-nism, *n.* 1. Same as LACONICISM. 2. *Gr. Hist.* (1) Imitation of Laconian dress or manners. (2) A favoring of the Lacedæmonians: stigmatized as a grave crime at Athens.

Lac'o-nize, 1 lak'o-naiz; 2 lăc'o-nize, *vt.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] **1.** To imitate the Laconian style in speech, manners, or dress. 2. To use pithy speeches of Spartan manners.

La'cor'daire, 1 la'kōr'dâr'; 2 lā'cōr'dâr', **Jean Baptiste Henri** (?)1802–1)1861). A French Dominican pulpit orator and writer: friend of Lamennais.

Lac'o-som'i-dæ, 1 lak'o-səm'i-di; 2 lăc'o-sŏm'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of lepidopterous insects, the frenulums losers, including only two species, and closely allied to the *Bombycidæ*. COMSTOCK *Study of Insects* p. 355. [c. pub. co. 1895.] [< Gr. *lakis*, rent, + *ōma*, body.]

La'crosse', 1 la'krôs'; 2 lā'crôs', **Etienne Clément, Baron** (?)1773–)1813). A French general in Napoleon's wars; fell in Saxony.

lac'quer, 1 lak'ər, 2 lăk'er, *vt.* To coat, varnish, or decorate with lacquer. **lacker'i.—lac'quering-stove'**, *n.* A broad-topped stove for heating brass articles before lacquering.

lac'quer, *n.* 1. A varnish made by dissolving shellac, either alone or with coloring-matter and other ingredients, in alcohol: much used for both woodwork and metal-work. Lacquer intended for drawing fine lines is thickened by exposure to the air for several months; when used for shading, a certain amount of lamplback is added. Lacquer that has been exposed to the air and stirred acquires a darker shade and is used for a body coat. Certain varieties of lacquer have fine particles of stone or various coloring-matters added, and are given distinctive names by the Japanese and Chinese, while yet others bear the names of their place of manufacture, or the tree from which the sap is obtained.

2. Woodwork, especially Chinese and Japanese woodwork, finished in a hard, highly-polished varnish, and often inlaid with ornaments of pearl, silver, bronze, gold, or mother-of-pearl, etc. **lac'quer-ware"†**; **lac'quer-work"†**.

Temples . . . splendid in *lacquer* and carving and gold and bronze. *Harper's New Monthly Magazine* Feb. 1886, p. 402.

3. Decorative work, as on leather lacquered in imitation of enamel. 4. A resinous varnish susceptible of a fine polish, obtained from the Japanese varnish-tree (*Rhus vernicifera*, *Rr.* Lac used in dyeing. [< F. *laque*, < Sp. *laca*, sealing-wax, < *laca*, < Pers. *lak*; see LAC².]

lac'quer-ing, *n.* [Rare.] Lacquer; as, SPRINKLED LACQUER.— **black l.**, the best-known form of *lacquer-ware*, the varnish being black with gold and silver designs, etc.— **Burmese l.**, a varnish obtained from the black-varnish tree (*Melanorrhœa usitata*).— **cinnabar l.**, red shellac varnish colored with cinnabar.— **coral l.**, shellac red varnish on wood foundation resembling coral when carved.— **Inernsted l.**, lacquer-work decorated by inlaying with metal, ivory, or mother-of-pearl.— **Indian l.** The inspissated, acrid juice of the unripe fruit-rind of an East-Indian tree (*Semecarpus anacardium*) of the family *Anacardiaceæ*. This natural black varnish is much used in India. 2. The acrid sap of the anacardiaceous species (*Holigarna longifolia*), a native of southeastern Asia, and employed there as a varnish or lacquer.— **lac'quer-tree"**, *n.* A slender-branched Japanese tree (*Rhus vernicifera*) of the family *Anacardiaceæ*, cultivated for its sap, which is used by the Japanese as a lacquer or varnish. **lac tree;**.— **Roiro l.**, Japanese lacquer-work or ground-work inlaid in certain places and lacquer-ware in which a lower layer of color is made to show through an upper layer by scratching off parts of the upper.— **Shunuri l.**, same as CORAL LACQUER.— **Shu-murushi l.**, a red lacquer needing no final polishing.— **Tsuishu l.**, a lacquer-work sprinkled or clouded, or both, with gold, as if gold had been irregularly strewn upon it.

lac'quer-ing, 1 lak'ər-iŋ; 2 lăk'er-ing, *n.* The act, art, or business of coating or varnishing with lacquer; also, a lacquer coating or finish. Decoration in lacquer.

lac'quey, *n.* Same as LACKEY. **lac'quay†.**

Lac qui Parle, 1 lăk ki pārl; 2 lăc ki pârl. A county in W. Minnesota; 763 sq. m.; county-seat, Lac qui Parle. [Fr., talking lake.]

La'cre-telle', 1 la'krə-tel'; 2 lā'cre-tĕl', *n.* 1. **Jean Charles Dominique de** (?)1766–1)1855), a French historian and journalist. 2. **Pierre Louis** (1751–)1824), a French jurist and writer; brother of Jean.

lac'ri-ma-bl(e), *a.* [Rare.] Lamentable; tearful. **lach'ry-ma-bl(e)**; **lach'ry-mable†**.

lac'ri-mæ or lac'ri-ma Chris'ti. [L.] A Neapolitan wine; also, the vine bearing the grape from which the wine is made; literally, tears of Christ. See WINE. **lach'ry-ma or lach'ry-mæ Chris'ti†**; **lac'ry-ma Chris'ti†**.

A wine that by some is thought to be the Falernian wine of the ancients is the *Lacrimæ Christi*; but this can be taken cum grano salis, for what little we do know of Falernian is just the opposite of *Lacrima*. . . . *Lacrima* is a rich, sweet, luscious wine, standing quickly; no country can produce a finer or more delicate wine than this. EDWARD R. EMERSON *The Story of the Vine* ch. 6, p. 102. [o. p. r. '02.]

lac'ri-mæ-form, **lac'ri-ma-form**, **lac'ry-mæ-form**, *a.* *Bot.* Same as LACRIMIFORM.

lac'ri-mal, 1 lak'ri-məl; 2 lăc'ri-mal, *a.* Of or pertaining to tears; secreting or furnishing a passage to tears; pertaining to or related to the temporary organs, as, *lacrimal* discharges; the *lacrimal* glands. **lac'ior lach'ry-mal†**.

All the while the face of Rejlo Gridley, firm as a rock in the midst of the general inundation, was kept steadily on the preacher. HOLMES *Guardian Angel* p. 121. [r. m. & co. 1888.]

[< LL. *lacrimalis*, < L. *lacrima*, tear.]— **lacrimal bay** (*Anat.*), the small triangular space at the inner angle of the eye that first fills with tears.— **l. bone**, a membrane-bone usually forming the anterior part of the inner wall of the orbit of the eye. In man it is entirely within the orbit.— **l. canals or ducts**, two small passages that convey the tears from the eye to the nasal duct.— **l. fossa**, the depression for the lacrimal gland, situated on the upper and outer part of the orbit of the eye.— **l. gland**, the organ which secretes the tears, situated above and at the outer side of the eye.— **l. puncta**, minute orifices on each eyelid which afford entrance to the lacrimal canals.— **l. sac**, the upper rounded extremity of the lacrimal duct.

lac'ri-mal, *n.* 1. A lacrimal bone. 2. Same as LACRIMATORY. 3. *pl.* [Humorous.] Tears; especially, a burst of tears; crying-spell. **lac'ior lach'ry-mal†**.

lac'ri-ma'le, 1 lak'ri-mē'li; 2 lăc'ri-mā'le, *n.* [-MA'LI-A, *pl.*] [LL.] A lacrimal bone. **lac'ior lach'ry-ma'le†**.

lac'ri-man'do, 1 lăk'ri-mən'do; 2 lăc'ri-măn'do, *a.* *Mus.* [It.] Tearful; lamenting.

lac'ri-ma-ry, 1 lak'ri-mē-ri; 2 lăc'ri-ma-ry, *a.* Pertaining to, containing, or meant to contain tears; as, a *lacrimary* urn. **lac'ior lach'ry-ma-ry;**; **lac'ior lach'ry-ma-to'ry†**.

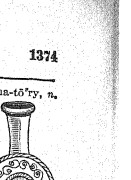
lac'ri-mate, *vt.* [Rare.] To weep. **lac'ior lach'ry-mate†**.— **lac'ri-ma'tion**, *n.* **lac'ior lach'ry-ma'tion†**.

lac'ri-ma-to'ry, 1 lak'ri-mə-tō'ri; 2 lăc'ri-ma-tō'ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] 1. A small narrow-necked glass bottle of a type found in ancient tombs. The fancy that they contained the tears of mourners is a modern fable; they served in fact to hold unguents or perfumes. 2. [Humorous.] A pocket-handkerchief. < LL. *lacrimatorius*, < L. *lacrima*, tear.] **lac'ri-mal**; **lach'ry-ma-to'ry†**.

lac'ri-mi-form, 1 lak'ri-mi-fôrm; 2 lăc'ri-mi-fôrm. *a.* Tear-shaped or pear-shaped like apple-seeds. [< L. *lacrima*, tear, + -FORM.] **lac'ior lach'ry-ma-form**; **lac'ior lach'ry-mi-form†**.

lac'ri-mist, 1 lak'ri-mist; 2 lăc'ri-mist, *n.* One who weeps easily or habitually. [< L. *lacrima*, tear.] **lac'ry-mist†**.

lac'ri-mo-na'sal, 1 lak'ri-mō-nē'zəl; 2 lăc'ri-mo-nā'sal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the lacrimal apparatus and the nose. [< L. *lacrima*, tear, + NASAL.] **lac'ior lach'ry-mo-na'sal**;



Lacrimatory from the Catacombs of Rome (*See* "Glossary.")

lac'ri-mo'sal, 1 lak'ri-mō'səl; 2 lăc'ri-mō'sal. The next to the last stanza of the Latin hymn *Dies Iræ* as used in the Roman Catholic requiem mass: so called from its first word; also, the music to which this stanza is set. **lac'ior lach'ry-mo'sa†**.

lac'ri-mo'sal, 1 lak'ri-mō'səl; 2 lăc'ri-mō'sal, *a.* Producing tears; tearful.

If you would make your hearer cry, you must cry yourself, . . . With a purely *lacrimosal* religion [that . . . is sufficient.
N. SHEPPARD *Before an Audience* p. 26. [r. & w. co. 1892.]

L. *lacrimosus*; see LACRIMOSE.] **lach'ry-mo'sal†**.

lac'ri-mose, 1 lak'ri-mōs; 2 lăc'ri-mōs (MIZ), *a.* 1. Shedding or given to shedding tears; also, provoking tears; tearful; as, a *lacrimose* person; *lacrimose* tones. 2. *Bot.* Bearing tear-shaped bodies. [< L. *lacrimosus*, < *lacrima*, tear.] **lac'ior lach'ry-mous†**; **lac'ri-mous†**.— **lac'ri-mous-ly**, *adv.*

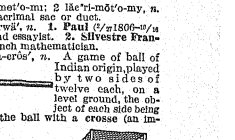
lac'ri-mos'i-ty, 1 lak'ri-mos'i-ti; 2 lăc'ri-mŏs'i-ty, *n.* The quality of provoking tears, or a tendency to tearfulness. **lac'ior lach'ry-mos'i-ty†**.

lac'ri-mo'so, 1 lā'krə-mō'so; 2 lā'cri-mō'so, *a.* *Mus.* [It.] Pathetic; mournful.

lac'ri-mo'to-my, 1 lak'ri-mot'ə-mi; 2 lăc'ri-mŏt'o-my, *n.* *Surg.* A cutting of the lacrimal sac or duct.

La'crotx', 1 la'krwā'; 2 lā'crwā', *n.* 1. **Paul** (?)1806–)1854), a French novelist and essayist. 2. **Silvestre François** (1765–)1843), a French mathematician.

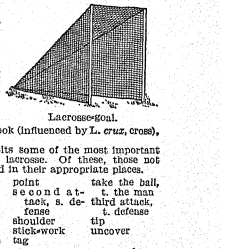
la-crosse', 1 la-krôs'; 2 la-crôs', *n.* A game of ball of Indian origin, played by two sides of twelve each, on a level ground, the object of each side being to drive, throw, or carry the ball with a crosse (an implement resembling a long-handled loosely strung racket, with frame extending around only one side) between and past two goal-posts at its opponents' end of the field. The ball is not to be touched except by the crosse. The game has been called the national game of Canada. [< F. *la crosse*: la (< L. *illa*, *illa*), the; *crosse*, crutch, < LL. *crocia*, < *crocus*, crook (influenced by L. *cruz*, cross), < Ice. *krókr*, crook.]



Lacrosse-goal.

The following list exhibits some of the most important terms used specifically in lacrosse. Of these, those not self-explanatory are defined in their appropriate places.

attack, a.	dash	point	take the ball
back	face, face-off	second at-	to the man
cheek-stick	first attack,	tack	third attack,
cover up	f. defense	t. defense	
crease	goal-crease	shoulder	tip
crosscheck	inside home	stick-work	uncover
crosse	outside home	tag	



Plan of Lacrosse-field, showing the relative Positions of the Players at the Face-off.

Details—*a*, *c*, *b*, *b*, boundaries; *d*, *d*, goal crease; *e*, goal; *f*, center-circle; *f f*, radius of center-circle; 1, 13, inside home; 2, 14, outside home; 3, 15, first attack; 4, 16, second attack; 5, 17, third attack; 6, 18, center players; 7, 19, third defense; 8, 20, second defense; 9, 21, first defense; 10, 22, cover-point; 11, 23, point; 12, 24, goal. Dimensions—*a*–*a*, *b*–*b*, indefinite; *a*–*b*, 110 to 125 yd.; *c*–*c*, *d*–*d*, 6 yd.; *e*–*d*, 4 yd.; width of *a* 2 yd.; height of *e*, 2 yd.; *f*–*f*, 1 yd.; *X* enlargement of *f*; *Y*, *Z*, enlargements of *d*.

La Crosse, 1 la crôs; 2 la crôs, *n.* 1. A county in Wisconsin; 475 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

la-cros'er, *n.* One who plays lacrosse.

lac'ry-ma-bl(e), *a.* Same as LACRIMABLE, etc.

lact-, 1 lakt-; 2 lăct-. From L. *lac* (*lact-*), milk: a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

lac'tage, 1 lak'tij; 2 lăc'tag, *n.* The products, collectively, of milk-yielding animals.

lac'ta-gog, *n.* & *a.* Same as GALACTAGOG.

lac'ta-gogue,

lact'al-bu'min, *n.* Same as LACTO-ALBUMIN.

lact'am, 1 lak'tam; 2 lăc'tăm, *n.* *Chem.* An organic anhydrid in which the eliminated molecule of water (H_2O) is derived from the hydroxyl (OH) of the carboxyl group (COOH) and the hydrogen (H) from the amidogen group (NH₂) of the compound. < LACT- + AMIDO-1 — **lac-**

tam'le, *a.* Or, pertaining to, or containing an amide acid related to lactic acid.— **lactamic acid,** same as ALANIN.

lact-am'id, lak-tam'-id; 2 lăct-ăm'id, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound (C₃H₇NO₂) formed by the action of ammonia on ethyl lactate, lactid, or lactic anhydrid.— **lact-am'ide;** — **lact-am'in,** *n.* Alanin. **lact-am'ine‡.**

lac'tant, *a.* [Rare.] Giving suck; sucking.

Lac-tan'tius, 1 lak-tăn'shŭs; 2 lăc-tăn'shŭs. **Lucius Cæcilius** (or **Cœlius**) **Firmianus.** "The Christian Cicero." A Latin Father, apologist and rhetorician, of the 4th century.

lac'ta-rene, 1 lak'tȧ-rēn; 2 lăc'tȧ-rēn, *n.* A yellowish, granular, pulverulent casein or curd of milk, prepared by precipitating skimmed milk with dilute acids, and used as a mordant in calico-printing. < L. LACTARY, < L. *lactarius,* milky, < *lact(-),* milk.] **lac'ta-rin‡;** **lac'ta-rine‡.**

Lac-ta'ri-us, 1 lak-tā'ri-ŭs; 2 lăc-tā'ri-ŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of whitespooned agaries, varying somewhat in color, and found in damp woods. When crushed or torn, the tissue yields a milky juice, acrid in the poisonous species. Of the edible ones *L. deliciosus* and *L. volemus* are the best-known. [L.; see LACTARENE.]

lac'ta-ry, 1 lak'tȧ-rı; 2 lăc'tȧ-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -rĭz, *pl.*] [Rare.] A milk-house; dairy: formerly used also as an adjective, having milk-like juice; milky. **lac-ta'ri-um‡.**

lac'tase, 1 lak'tās; 2 lăc'tās, *n. Chem.* A ferment occurring in certain yeasts and elsewhere, and capable of changing lactose into glucose and galactose.

lac'tate, 1 lak'tāt; 2 lăc'tāt, *v.* **I.** *t.* To change or turn into milk; make like milk. **II.** *i.* To form or secrete milk. **2.** To suckle young; give suck. [< L. *lactatus,* pp. of *lacto,* have milk, suckle, < *lact(-),* milk.]

lac'tate, *n. Chem.* A salt of lactic acid.

lac-tat'ic, 1 lak-tat'ik; 2 lăc-tăt'ic, *n. Med.* A medicine efficacious in promoting the secretion of milk in nursing women. [< L. *lactatus;* see LACTATE, *v.*]

lac-ta'tion, 1 lak-tā'shŭn; 2 lăc-tā'shŭn, *n.* **1.** The secretion of milk. **2.** The act of suckling young; the period of suckling.— **lac-ta'tion-al,** *a.*

lac'te-al, 1 lak'tē-ȧl; 2 lăc'tē-ȧl, *a.* **I.** Of, pertaining to, or like milk; milky, as, the *lacteal* fluid. **2.** Conveying a milk-like liquid, as chyle; as, the *lacteal* ducts. [< L. *lacteus;* see LACTEOUS.] **lac'te-an‡.— lacteal fever,** same as MILK-FEVER.

lac'te-al, *n. Anat.* One of the lymphatic vessels that take up and convey the chyle from the alimentary canal.

lac'te-al-ly, 1 lak'tē-ȧl-ı; 2 lăc'tē-ȧl-y, *adv.* After the manner of milk; milkily.

lac'te-in, 1 lak'tē-in; 2 lăc'tē-ĭn, *n.* Solidified milk obtained by evaporation. [< L. *lacteus;* see LACTEOUS.]

lac'te-ous, 1 lak'tē-ŭs; 2 lăc'tē-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Milk-like; milky. There were plenty of professors . . . [who] were . . . among the lacteous-ly, 1 lak'tē-ŭs-ly, *adv.* **1.** Lactically. [Lowell *Among my Books* first series, p. 188. [o. & co. 1870.]

2†. Conveying chyle; lacteal. [< L. *lacteus,* < *lac,* milk.]

lac'te-ous-ly, 1 lak'tē-ŭs-ly, *adv.* **1.** Lactically. **2.** So as to resemble milk. [n.ik.

lac-tes'ce, 1 lak-tes'; 2 lăc-tĕs', *v.* [Rare.] To become like milk.

lac-tes'cence, 1 lak-tes'ĕns; 2 lăc-tĕs'ĕns, *n.* The condition, state, or quality of being or becoming milky; milkiness. **2.** *Bot.* The flow of a milky juice from certain plants when injured. **lac-tes'cen-cy‡.**

lac-tes'cent, 1 lak-tes'ĕnt; 2 lăc-tĕs'ĕnt, *a.* **1.** Somewhat like milk in appearance or consistence; becoming milky. **2.** *Bot.* Having or secreting a copious milky juice, as the milkweed. [< L. *lactesco,* turn to milk, < *lact(-),* milk.]

lac'ti-, 1 lak'ti-; 2 lăc'tĭ-. From L. *lac (lact-),* milk: a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either simply or in compounds.

lac'tic, 1 lak'tik; 2 lăc'tic, *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from milk. [< L. *lact(-),* milk.]— **lactic acid,** a limpid sirupy compound ($C_3H_6O_3$) with a very bitter taste, contained in sour milk, produced by fermentation, and in many compounds: it may also be produced synthetically. It is official in the United States and British Pharmacopœias, and is used in diseases pertaining to the digestion. *Sarcolactic* (*paralactic*) and *ethylene lactic* acids are isomers found in muscular tissue. The antidote for poisoning by lactic acid is oily drinks.— **L. bacillus,** a bacillus which promotes lactic fermentation. See LACTOBACILLINE.— **L. ferment,** an organized ferment (*Bacterium lacticum* or *lactis*) which produces lactic acid from carbohydrates, as milk-sugar that results in the formation of lactic acid and carbon dioxid known as *lactic fermentation.*

lac'ti-cin'i-um, *n.* [L] *Eccles. Milk, or food made of milk.*

— lac'tid, lac'tide, 1 lak'tid; 2 lăc'tĭd, *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_6H_8O_4$) obtained by the dry distillation of lactic acid.— **lac-tif'er-ous,** *a.* **1.** Conveying or containing milk or milky fluid; lacteal. **2.** *Bot.* Having milky juice.— **lac-tif'ic,** *a.* Yielding a milky juice, as a plant; lactescent.— **lactiferous tissue,** tissue characterized by latex-bearing tubes or vessels.— **lac-tif'er-ous-ness,** *n.*— **lac-tif'ic-ness,** *n.* Quality of producing milk. **lac-tif'i-ca‡.— lac'ti-fi-ca'tion†, *n.*— lac'ti-fi'er-ous,** *a.* [Rare.] *Bot.* Having milk-white flowers.— **lac'ti-fy'ing-ness,** *n.* Quality of making milky juice.— **lac'ti-fuge,** *n. Med.* A medicine which checks the flow of milk.— **lac-tif'u-gal,** *a.*— **lac'ti-fy,** *n.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] Tochange through lactic fermentation; as, *lactifying* bacteria.— **lac-tig'e-nous,** *a.* Promoting the secretion of milk. **lac'ti-gen'te‡.— lac'tim,** *n. Chem.* An organic anhydrid in which the eliminated molecule of water (H_2O) is derived from the oxygen (O) of carboxyl (COOH) and the hydrogen (H) from the amidogen group.— **lac-tim'id, lac-tim'ide,** *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline amid produced by heating lactamic acid in a sealed tube.— **lac-tim'ic,** *a.* [Rare.] Subsisting on milk.

lac'to-, 1 lak'tō-; 2 lăc'tō-. From L. *lac (lact-),* milk: a combining form.— **lac'to-al-bu'min,** *n. Chem.* Albumin as found in milk. **lact'a-ta-bu'min‡.— lac'to-ba-cil'line,** *n.* A ferment prepared from the culture of a microbe producing lactic acid, as prepared by Prof. Elie Metchnikoff for use in souring milk to be consumed by invalids suffering from impaired digestion.— **lac'to-bi-on'ic,** *a. Chem.* Designating — lactose derivative ($C_{24}H_{46}O_{24}$).— **lac'to-bi'ose,** *n.* Same as LACTOSE.— **lac'to-bu'tyr-om'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for determining the proportion of butter in samples of milk.— **lac'to-cele,** *n. Med.* A swelling as a result of abnormal collection of milk in a milk-bearing duct; a milk-tumor. — **lac'to-cho'lin,** *n. Chem.* A combination of ethyldiene lactic acid with choloidic. **lac'to-cho'line‡.— lac'to-chrome,** *n.* A coloring-substance of nitrogenous nature, presumably existing in milk.— **lac'to-crite,** *n.* An apparatus which so separates the fatty matter from a sample of milk as *to determine the proportion of butter;* a kind of lactobutyrometer.— **lac'to-den-sim'e-ter,** *n.* A hydrometer with two scales on its spindle, arranged so as to indicate the density of pure milk and skimmed milk respectively, and used to determine the proportion of cream that has been removed from milk by skimming.— **lac'to-glob'u-lin,** *n.* **1.** Same as LACTO-ALBUMIN. **2.** A proteid derived from the early secretion of the mammary glands; the colostrum. **3.** A proteid contained in cow's milk.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

lac'tol, 1 lak'tōl; *or* -tol; 2 lăc'tōl *or* -tŏl, *n. Chem.* A colorless, tasteless *s*-naphthol ester of lactic acid, employed as an intestinal antiseptic.— **lac'to-lase,** *n. Chem.* A vegetable ferment apparently causing the formation of lactic acid in anaerobic fermentation.

lac-tom'e-ter, 1 lak-tom'ı-tėr; 2 lăc-tŏm'e-ter, *n.* Any instrument for determining the density of milk, particularly a hydrometer with a scale ranging from 1.000 to 1.029; a galactometer.

Another style of *lactometer* . . . is known as the New York Board of Health *lactometer.* . . . Its graduations are from 10 to 120. The instrument stands at 100 in milk having a specific gravity of 1.029, and it would stand at 0, if graduated to that point in a fluid having the specific gravity of 1.

Cyclopedia of Am. Agriculture vol. iii, p. 181. [MACM. '08.]

[< LACTO- + -METER.] **— lac'to-met'ric,** *a.*— **lac-tom'e-try,** *n.*

lac'tone, 1 lak'tōn; 2 lăc'tōn, *n. Chem.* 1. One of a class of organic anhydrids in which the molecule of water is derived from hydroxyl (HO) and carboxyl (COOH), both contained in the same radical, with the etherification of the acid part by the other part. **2.** A colorless volatile liquid ($C_3H_4O_2$) with an aromatic odor produced by the dry distillation of lactic acid. [< L. *lact(-),* milk; + -ONE, as in *acetone,* etc., of, pertaining to, or derived from lactose.— **lactonic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_6H_{12}O_7$) obtained by oxidizing galactose or lactose.

lac'to-pep'sin, *n. Chem.* A yellowish-white mixture of pepsin and other substances, used in medicine as a peptic, proteolytic and amylolytic. **lactated pepsin†.— lac'to-phe'nin,** *n. Chem.* A crystalline compound obtained by the action of lactic acid on phenetidin in the presence of oxidizing agents, and used in medicine as an antipyretic and sedative. **lac'to-phe'nine‡; lactyl phenetidin‡.— lac'to-phos'phate,** *n. Chem.* Any combination of lactic and phosphoric acids.— **lac'to-pro'te-id,** *n.* A proteid derived from milk. — **lac'to-pro'te-in,** *n.* A proteid compound contained in milk.— **Lac'to-ri-da'ce-æ,** *n. pl. Bot.* A family of apetalous plants of the order *Campanulales,* constituted by the genus *Lactoris.* The only species, *L. fernandeziana,* is a small shrub having jointed branches, thick leaves, a trimerous perianth, and a capsular fruit with several seeds. It is found wild only in the island of Juan Fernandez.— **lac'to-ri-da'ceous,** *a.*— **Lac-to'ris,** *n. Bot.* See LACTORIDACEÆ.

lac'tos'ce-ous, 1 lak-tŏs'ē-ŭs; 2 lăc-tŏs'ē-ŭs, *a.* Milky; resembling milk.

lac'to-scope, 1 lak'to-skōp; 2 lăc'to-scōp, *n.* An instrument for determining the purity or richness of milk by its degree of translucency. [< LACTO- + -SCOPE.]

lac'tose, 1 lak'tōs; 2 lăc'tōs, *n. Chem.* Milk-sugar; lactobiose; lactin. [< LACTO-.]

lac'to-scu'rum, 1 lak'to-sē'rŭm; 2 lăc'to-sē'rŭm, *n.* A serum prepared by immunization with milk, and containing coagulins corresponding to the albumins of the milk and to others of the body of the animal.

lac'to-sin, 1 lak'to-sin; 2 lăc'to-sin, *n. Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, dextrorotatory, non-reducing substance, $C_{36}H_{62}O_{31}$, occurring in the root of the *Silene cucubalus.* **lac'to-sim'i-ter‡.— lac'to-su'ri-a,** *n. Pathol.* The presence of milk-sugar in the urine.— **lac'to-ther-mom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the temperature of milk.— **lac'to-tox'in,** *n.* A ptomain found in milk that is identical with the tyrotoxicon in cheese.— **lac'to-vis-com'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the viscosity of milk by the speed with which it will traverse a capillary tube.

Lac-tu'ca, 1 lak-tū'kȧ; 2 lăc-tū'cȧ, *n. Bot.* A notable genus of herbs of the family *Cichoriaceæ* with milky juice, leafy stems, and flowers in heads of yellow, blue, or white flowers. Several species are weeds. *L. sativa* is the common garden-lettuce. [L.; see LETTUCE.]

— lac'tu-ca'ri-um, *n.* The dried milky juice of various species of lettuce, chiefly the *Lactuca virosa,* used in medicine as a mild anodyne and narcotic.— **lac-tu'ce-rol,** *n.* A bitter principle found in lettuce.— **lac-tu'ce-ic,** *a. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from lactucerol.— **lac-tu'cic,** *a.* Designating a light-yellow amorphous compound ($C_6H_8O_5$) contained in lactucarium.— **lac-tu'cin,** *n.* A pearly crystalline compound ($C_{30}H_{50}O$) contained in the milky juice of lettuces. **lac-tu'cine‡.— lac'tu-col,** *n. Chem.* A colorless, crystalline, dextrorotatory compound obtained by treating lactucerin with strong alcoholic potash.— **lac-tu'co-ses,** *n.* A crystalline compound extracted from lactucarium by boiling alcohol.

lac-tu'men, 1 lak-tū'mĕn; 2 lăc-tū'mĕn, *n. Med.* The milky seal affecting nursing children; porrigo larvalis. [< L. *lac, milk.*]

lac'tu-ra'ri-a, 1 lak'tu-ra-rı'ȧ; 2 lăc'tū-rā'rĭ-ȧ, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from lactic acid and urea. [< LACT- + URIC, AMIDOGEN.] **lac-tu'ric,** 1 lak-tū'rik; 2 lăc-tū'ric, *a.* **— lacturamic acid,** an amido compound ($C_4H_8N_2O_3$) derived from lactic acid and urea.

lac'tyl, 1 lak'til; 2 lăc'tyl, *n.* Anhydrous lactic acid; used chiefly as a combining form. [< LACT- + -YL.] **— lactyl phenetidin,** same as LACTOPHENIN.

La Cum'bre, 1 lȧ kŭm'brė; 2 lȧ cŭm'bre, *n.* A pass in the Andes mountains in Chile 12,500 ft. high.

la-cu'na, 1 lȧ-kū'nȧ; 2 lȧ-cū'na, *n.* [-NÆ, 1 -nē; 2 -nē, *pl.*] **1.** A space from which something is wanting or has been omitted, lost, or removed; vacancy; hiatus; gap.

The evidences of . . . hollow . . . are found in the small opening. Specif.: (1) *Bot.* An intercellular space or passage, especially such as are of about the same size as the neighboring cells. (2) *Anat.* One of the cavities in which the osseous cells of bone. See illus. under BONE. (3) *Entom.* One of the non-walled blood-cavities of the body. **3.** [L.] *Conch.* A genus typical of *Lacunidæ.* [L., < *lacus,* basin.]— **la-cu'nal,** *a.*

— la-cu'nar, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a lacuna. **2.** Containing or having lacunæ. **la-cu'nal†.— la-cu'nar,** *n.* SAME AS LACUNAL. **2.** *Architecture.* A sunken panel or coffer in a ceiling or a soffit. **2.** A ceiling or a soffit having sunken panels or compartments. **laq'ue-ar‡.— lac'u-na-ry,** *a.* Lacunar; specif., (*Math.*), acting, or pertaining to, an area whose points correspond to values of the variable for which a given function is indeterminate.— **lac'u-nate',** *v. Port.* A small ditch or foss.— **La-cu'ni-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of tenioglossate gastropods without jaws or basal denticles, and having a subglobular shell with an umbilical fissure.— **la-cu'nid,** *a.*— **la-cu'noid,** *a.*

la-cu'nose, 1 lȧ-kū'nōs *or* lak'yu-nōs; 2 lȧ-cū'nōs *or* lăc'yu-nōs, *a.* Having or abounding in lacunæ or pits; marked by shallow depressions; furrowed; as, a *lacunose* leaf or elytrum. [< L. *lacunosus,* < *lacuna;* see LACUNA.] **la-cu'nous‡.— lac'u-no's'ty,** *n.*— **lac'u-no'so-fis'tu-lose,** *a. Bot.* Marked with furrows; channeled.— **lac'u-no'so-ru'gose,** *a. Bot.* Rugose or wrinkled with irregular furrows, as a walnut-shell.

la-cu'nule, 1 lȧ-kū'nūl; 2 lȧ-cū'nul, *n.* A little lacuna.

la-cu'nu-lose, 1 lȧ-kū'nu-lōs; 2 lȧ-cū'nu-lōs, *a. Bot.* Minutely lacunose.

La-cu'nus, 1 lȧ-kū'nus; 2 lȧ-cū'nŭs, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). **la'cus,** 1 lē'kus; 2 lā'cŭs, *n. Anat.* A space in which fluid may collect, especially the vascular canal of Schlemm in which tears gather at the inner corner of the eye. [L., basin.]

la-cus'tri-an, 1 lȧ-kus'trı-ȧn; 2 lȧ-cŭs'trĭ-ȧn. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to lake-dwellers. **2.** Found in or growing in lakes or ponds, as certain minerals and plants. [< L. *lacus,* lake.] **la-cus'tral‡.— lacustrine deposits,** deposits, often stratified, of silt, peat, etc., formed on lake-bottoms. They may contain remains of indigenous plants and animals (generally fresh-water), and others washed down from the surrounding land.— **L. dwellings,** same as LAKE-DWELLINGS. **lac'y-ar'thish, lac-work.**

lac'y, 1 lās'ı; 2 lā'cy, *a.* Lace-like. **lace'y‡.**

La'cy, *n.* Same as LASCY.

La-cy'das, 1 la-sī'dăs; 2 la-cȳ'dăs, *n.* [Gr.] A Greek philosopher of Cyrene in the 3d century; president of the Academy at Athens.

lad, 1 lad; 2 lăd, *n.* **1.** A boy or youth; stripling. **2.** In familiar use, a companion or mate; fellow; comrade; lover.

Oh, whistle and I'll come to you, my *lad,*
BURNS *Oh, Whistle* st. 1.

3. A male servant; also, a mischievous scamp. [< Ir. *ladh,* stripling.]

la'ded, 1 lad'id; 2 lād'ĕd, *n.* Same as LADHOOD.

La-dakh', 1 lȧ-dăk'; 2 lȧ-dăk', *n.* A province in Kashmir, British India; 30,000 sq. m.; capital, Leh.

la'dan, 1 lā'dăn; 2 lā'dăn, *n.* Same as LADEIN.

La'dan, 1 lā'dăn; 2 lā'dan, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha). *I Esd.* v, 37.

lad'a-num, 1 lad'ȧ-num; 2 lăd'ȧ-nŭm, *n.* **1.** A dark-colored, brittle resin. See table under GUM. **2†.** Laudanum. [L., < Gr. *lēdanon,* < *lēdon,* the mastic, < Per. *ládan,* shrub.] **lab'da-num‡; lau'da-num‡.— lad'a-num-bush',** *n.* Any species of *Cistus* yielding ladanum; especially *C. ladaniferus* and *C. creticus.*

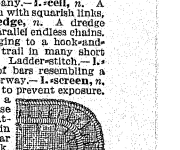
Ladd, 1 lad; 2 lăd, *n.* **1. George Trumbull** (1/10 1842–3/4 1921), an American philosopher, educator, and author. **2.** A village in Bureau county, Ill.

lad'der, 1 lad'ėr; 2 lăd'er, *v.* To equip with ladders; scale with ladders.

lad'der, *n.* **1.** A device for climbing and descending, consisting usually of two uprights, ropes, or ropes connected by crosspieces (rounds or rungs) about 12 inches apart; or less often, of a single pole with convenient crosspieces or notches. It is usually portable, and may be made of wood, metal, or rope.

Ladders are named (1) from the place of use; as, **gallery-ladder** (from a ship's gallery), **gangway-l.** (from a vessel's gangway to the water's edge), **hatch-l.** (in a vessel's hatchway), **quarter-l.** (from a ship's quarter, etc., (2) from their construction or mechanism; as, **chain-l.** (having chains to support the rounds), **collapsing l., extension l.** (extensible lengthwise), **pegs-l.** (pegged with rungs, secured for climbing), **rope l.** (having rope sides, and sometimes ropes for rounds), **step-l.** (3) from their use; as, **fire-l.** (by a firecompany), **scaling-l.** (for surmounting a fortification, etc.).

2. A notched strip for supporting shelves in a bookcase. **3.** *Railroad.* A series of side-tracks branching in a parallel series from a main street. **4.** A switching-yard. **5.** A means of ascending, as to wealth or power; as, the *ladder* of fame. **6.** In the game of halma, an arrangement of pieces in a row alternately with empty spaces, so that an opponent's piece can go from one end to the other in a series of heaps. **6†.** Steps to a gallows platform; figuratively, a gallows; an execution. [< AS. *hlæder,* ladder.] **— accommodation ladder,** a set of steps slung at a vessel's gangway, for access to or from the water-side. **— bowsprit-l.,** *n. Naut.* A heavy notched batten secured to the top of the bowsprit to enable men to run out on it.— **fish-l.,** *n.* A fishway.— **groom of the l.** (King.), the hangman.— **hook-and-l. company,** see HOOK.— **Jacob's l.,** the ladder described in Gen. xxvii, 12, as seen by Jacob in his dream, stretching from earth to heaven, with angels ascending and descending upon it.— **Jacob's-l.,** *n.* **1.** A figure illustrating the old logic theory of the revelations of genera, differences, and species. **2.** *Naut.* A ladder with wooden rounds for mounting into the lower rigging or up to the jack. **3.** A toy in which a series of slats are so strung together that when the uppermost slat is turned all the others turn also. **4.** A bad habit of biting the nails, etc.— **lad'der-backed",** *a.* Having the back so colored as to suggest a ladder; as, the *ladder-backed* woodpecker (*Dendrobates scalaris*).— **l.-beetle,** *n.* An American leaf-beetle (*Chrysomela scalaris*) having silver-white wing-covers striped with green.— **l.-carriage,** *n.* A vehicle for carrying the ladders of a hook-and-ladder company.— **l.-cart,** *n.* A scaliriform cell.— **l.-chain,** *n.* A chain with squarish links, making it resemble a ladder.— **l.-dredge,** *n.* A dredge having a series of buckets working on a ladder.— **l.-frame,** *n.*— **lad'der-man,** *n.* A fireman belonging to a hook-and-ladder company.— **l. path,** a hillside trail in many short steps. **ladder-proof,** *a.*— **l.-rail,** *n.* Ladder-stitch.— **l.-rest,** *n.* In a rack-railway, a rack of bars resembling a ladder.— **l. road,** *n. Mining.* A ladderway.— **l.-screen,** *n. Naut.* A canvas placed about a ladder to prevent exposure.— **l.-shell,** *n.* A seaweed shell; a wentietrap: named from the transverse ribs.— **l. solar,** *n. Mining.* A platform at the bottom of each ladder in a series.— **l. stitch,** *n.* A cross-bar stitch, in embroidery or fancy-work, supposed to resemble a ladder's rounds.— **l.-truck,** *n.* A long 4-wheeled vehicle bearing fire-ladders, axes, hooks, etc.— **lad'der-way",** *n.* An opening through which access is had to a ladder; also, in mining, a shaft or part of a shaft containing a series of ladders.— **l.-work,** *n. Building.* Labor accomplished on or with a ladder.— **movable l.,** a man-en-



Ladder-stitch.

gine in a mine.—**parallactic l.** (*Astron.*), same as PARALLACTIC MOUNTING.—**sea-l.**, *n.* A rope ladder or flight of steps for boarding or leaving a vessel at sea.— **to kick down the l.**, to repudiate and ignore the means by which one has risen in the world.— **to see through a l.**, to see what is obvious.

lad'dered,] 1 lad'ərd; 2 ldd'ərd, *a.* **1.** Provided with a **lad'der'ed,**] ladder. **2†.** Made into a ladder, as a rope.

lad'der-ing,] lad'ər-ıŋ; 2 ldd'er-ing, *n.* In dressmaking, a ladder-like effect produced by bars of lace or other ornamented fabric sewn parallel to one another at regular intervals.

lad'dess, 1 lad'es; 2 ldd'ĕs, *n.* [Rare.] A lass.

lad'die, 1 lad'ı; 2 ldd'ı, *n.* A lad; sometimes, a boy sweetheart: chiefly Scottish, and used often in composition: as, the fire-*laddie*; a boomer-*laddie*. [Dim. of LAD.]

lad-dit', 1 la-dit'; 2 lă-dĭt', *n.* [P. L.] A rude machine for cleaning cotton, by passing it between two wooden cylinders whirling in opposite directions.

lade, 1 lēd; 2 lēd, *v.* [LAD'ED; LAD'EN or LAD'ED; LAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To put a load or burden on or in; put freight or cargo in or on; load; also, figuratively, to weigh down; oppress: common only in the past participle *laden*; as, trees *laden* with fruit.

The merchant who hires a ship may either *lade* it with his own goods or wholly underlet it. KENT *Commentaries* vol. iii, p. 202.

2. To dip or lift in or out with a ladle or dipper. **3.** In the manufacture of plate glass, to convey (the curvettes of molten glass) from the melting-pot to the annealing-table. **4†.** To let in (water), as a ship by leaking; load (a gun).

II. *i. Naut.* To admit water; leak. **2.** To receive cargoes: assist in loading a ship. **3.** To draw water.

[< AS. *hladan*, load.] — **lade'man,** *n.* [Local or Obs.] A person in charge of a packhorse; also, a miller's servant.— **lade'-pail',** *n.* A long-handled pail for dipping water. **lad'ər'i.**

lade*, *n.* **1.** A ditch, drain, or other channel for water; in Scottish use, a headrace, or, less specifically, a millrace. **2.** The mouth of a river. **3†.** A course or way. Compare LODE. [Var. of LODE.]

lade, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A load; also, a sack of meal.

lade's, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A piece of wood attached to the side of a wagon to increase its width. **lade'-rail'ı.**

lad'en, 1 lē'dn; 2 lā'dn, *a.* & *v.i.* [LAD'ENED; LAD'EN-ING.] Same as LADE, *v.*

lad'hood, 1 lad'hud; 2 ldd'hŏod, *n.* Boyhood.

la'di-a, *n.* Same as LODIA.

la'di-da',] lā'dı-dā'; 2 lā'dĭ-dā'. [Slang.] **I.** *a.* Affected; foppish. **II.** *n.* A person of affected gentility; fop. **la''de-da'ı,** **la'di-fy,**] lā'dı-fı; 2 lā'dĭ-fī, *v.t.* [Colloq. or Obs.] To make ladylike; treat as a lady; make a lady of.

La-din',] la-din'; 2 lă-dĭn', *n.* The Rhæto-Romanic dialect in the Rhetian and Carnic Alpine regions. **2.** One who speaks Ladin.

lad'ing,] lēd'ıŋ; 2 lād'ĭng, *n.* **1.** The act of loading, or the load or cargo itself; freight; burden. See LADE, *v.*

The ship . . . bore all there was of that nameless *lading*; . . . my hopes, and wishes, and vague fears. G. W. *Curtis Prue and I* p. 74. [N.]

2. A ladling; bailing; specif. (*Glass-making*), the act of pouring molten glass into cuvettes. [< AS. *hladung*, vb. n. of *hladan*, heap up].— **lad'ing-hole'ı,** *n.* In glass-sawing, an orifice through which melted glass is ladled or taken out by a cuvette.

La-dı'no, 1 la-dı'no; 2 lă-dĭ'no, *n.* **1.** The old Castilian language. **2.** A Spanish-Portuguese dialect spoken by Turkish and other Jews. **3.** A Central-American of mixed white and Indian blood. **4.** A mestizo. **5.** A Ladin. **6.** [l-] [S. E. U. S.] A horse that is cunning as well as vicious. [Sp., < L. *latinus*; see LATIN.]

Lad'is-laus,] lad'ıs-lâs; 2 ldd'ĭs-lȧs, *n.* The name of several kings of Hungary, of a king of Naples, and of several dukes and kings of Poland.

Lad'is-law,] lad'ıs-lē; 2 ldd'ĭs-lȧ, **Will.** In George Eliot's *Middlemarch*, a young artist, the second husband of Dorothea Brooke.

La Dix''me-rie', 1 la dîs''me-rī'; 2 lȧ dĭs''me-rē', **Nicolas Bricaire de** (1730–1?)? a French writer; *Contes philosophiques et moraux*.

lad'kin,] lad'kın, *n.* **1.** A little lad. **2.** Same as LATTERKIN.

la'dle,] lē'dl; 2 lā'dl, *vt.* [LA'DLED; LA'DLING.] **1.** To dip up and pour with a ladle. **2.** To supply with ladles or floatboards, as mill-wheels.

la'dle, *n.* **1.** A cup-shaped vessel with a long handle, intended for dipping up and pouring liquids. **2.** Specif., in founding, a vessel with one or more long handles to carry molten metal from the furnace to the mold. **3.** A mill-wheel float. **la'dle-board'†.** **4.** In gunnery: (1) A spoon-shaped implement for drawing the charge from a cannon. (2) A ring fitted with a handle or handles for carrying shot. **5.** In glass-making, a cuvette. **6.** [Scot.] (1) A duty collected by the burgh on flour, grain, and meal brought to market: name derived from the vessel in which the commodity was measured. (2) A long handle having a ladle used in taking up church collections. [< AS. *hlædel*, < *hladan*, load.] **la'del-.— la'dle-board',** *n.* Same as LADLE, 3.— **l.-furnace,** *n.* A small furnace for calcining or melting substances in a ladle.— **l.-shell,** *n.* [U. S.] A large shell, as of the genus *Fulgur*, a whelk, capable of being used as a ladle.— **la'dle-wood',** *n.* The soft, light, tough, velvety cabinet-wood of a small South-African tree (*Cassine colpoon*) of the staff-tree family (*Celastraceæ*).— **la'dled,** *pa.* *Dairying.* Denoting butter which is the product of several different lots of country-made butter worked together, simultaneously washed, and colored a uniform shade.— **la'dle-ful,** *n.* The quantity required to fill a ladle.— **la'dler,** *n.* One who uses a ladle.— **la'dle-wise',** *adv.*

lad'like,] lad'lık; 2 ldd'lık, *a.* Boyish.

la'dling, la'dling-hole'ı. Same as LADING, LADING-HOLE.

La-do'ga. 1 lā'dō-gā; 2 lā'dō-gȧ, *n.* **1.** A town in Montgomery county, Indiana. **2.** A lake in N. W. Russia; 120 by 78 m., 6,998 sq. m.; the largest in Europe; its outlet is by the Neva river to the Gulf of Finland.

La'don, 1 lē'dən; 2 lā'dŏn, *n.* **1.** *Myth.* A dragon guarding the Hesperides. **2.** *Myth.* Daphne's father, killed by Hercules. **3.** A river in Arcadia, Greece. **4.** A river in Elis, Greece. **La'dŏn†** [Gr.].

La-do'ni-a,] la-dō'nı-ə; 2 lă-dō'nĭ-ȧ, *n.* A town in Fannin **Ladp.,** *abbr.* Ladyship. [county, Tex.

la-drone', 1 la-drōn'; 2 lă-drōn', *n.* **1.** [P. I.] An insurgent or hostile Filipino soldier: term used by U. S. soldiers. **2†.** A mercenary soldier or robber; rascal.

La-drone' Is'lands,] la-drōn' or (*Sp.*) la-drō'nās; 2 la-drōn' or (*Sp.*) lă-drō'nȧs. **1.** Same as MARIANAS. **2.** An island group, China sea, near the mouth of the Canton river, [Sp., thieves.]

la-dro'nism,] la-drō'nızm; 2 lă-drō'nĭzm, *n.* **1.** Brigandage; plunder. **2.** Resistance by ladrones. Compare LADRONE, 2.

la-dro'nize,] la-drō'nīz; 2 lă-drō'nīz, *vi.* [-NIZED; -NIZ-ING.] To practise ladronism as a means of obtaining money.

lad's-love',] ladz'-luv'; 2 ldd'z-lŭv', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The southernwood.

la'dy,] lē'dı; 2 lā'dy, *n.* [LA'DIES,] -dız; 2 -dĭs, *pl.*] **1.** A refined and well-bred woman; a gentlewoman; also, a term of courteous address: often applied to any well-bred woman, also to women in general.

A real fine *lady* does not wear clothes that flare in people's eyes or use importunate manners, or make a noise as she moves: she is something refined. . . . and never obtrusive.

GEORGE ELIOT *Felix Holt* p. 84. [N.]

2. A woman of superior position in society; a woman of good family and recognized social standing: correspondending to a similar use of *gentleman*.

But if she were a real *lady* she would never be an opera-singer. DINAH M. CRAIK *King Arthur* p. 12. [n. 1886.]

3. [*L-*] In England, the title belonging to the wife of any peer below the rank of duke; also given by courtesy to the daughters of dukes, marquises, and earls, to the wives of lords by courtesy, and to the wives of baronets and knights: correlative to *Lord* or *Sir*. Compare LORD. **4.** The woman who is at the head of or has authority over a household or an estate; the mistress of a family or a manor: the feminine correlative of *lord*; as, the *lady* of the house; the *lady* of the manor. **5.** In the age of chivalry, the woman to whom a knight or squire paid homage, and in whose name he fought. **6.** A woman who is devotedly beloved: a lover's term. **7.** A wife, considered with reference to her husband: a usage now disapproved; as, my friend and his *lady*. **8.** [*L-*] In Virgil, an epithet usually coupled with *Juno*. **9.** A slate about 16 inches long and 10 broad. [C.] **10.** A calcareous apparatus in the stomach of a lobster for triturating food. **11.** *Astrol.* The planet Venus when situated in the heavens as to have controlling power or influence. **12†.** *Navy.* A gunner's mate who had charge of the gunner's small stores in war-vessels.

Lady is used (1) adjectively, as denoting female, in such phrases as *lady actor*, *lady doctor*, *lady friend*; (2) as a prefix to designations of employment to indicate that the person is or claims to be a lady; (3) in combinations, as *lady*-bower, *lady*-fingers, *lady*-looking.

Lady, as the feminine of *Lord*, according to Max Müller, "she who looks after the loaf," the mistress, has always been a title of superiority, all ladies being women, but not all women ladies. In England it is a title of rank. Its use as indicating a mere distinction of sex is a sheer vulgarism. The word *woman* best expresses the relations of the female sex to the sex, and to the world at large. The use of *lady* for *woman*, by those who wrongly suppose that the latter term is derogatory, is often ludicrous, as in such expressions as *saleslady*, a form as objectionable as *gentlemen woman* would be. In the drawing-room usage of the English aristocracy, where the word *lady*, in its use as a title, implies high rank or birth, *woman* is always preferred where distinguishing sex.

[< AS. *hlæfdie*, for *hlāfordie*, fem. of *hlāford*, lord; see LORD, n.]

—extra lady (*Theat.*), a female supernumerary.— **lady companion,** a small bag used by women for necessary articles, as handkerchief, purse, sewing-implements, etc.— **la'dies'-grass'ı.** Ribbon-grass.— **ladies' man,** a man very attentive to women, or fond of their society.— **Lady Loreto,** Lorettines.— **Ladies' Peace,** a treaty of peace between Charles V., emperor of Germany, and Francis I., king of France, signed in 1529 at Cambrai: so called because the preliminary negotiations were carried on chiefly by Charles's aunt, Margaret of Austria, and Francis's mother, Louise of Savoy.— **ladies' pocket,** a fire-cracker.— **ladies' sea,** the trade-wind region of the N. Atlantic, so easy of navigation that even a girl might take the helm: a translation of a term originating with the early Spanish navigators.— **ladies' tobacco,** any of various plants of the aster family, commonly called **everlasting,** especially **mouse-ear everlasting** (*Antennaria plantaginifolia*) and species of the kindred genera *Gnaphalium* and *Anaphalis*.— **la'dy-al''tar,** *n.* An altar in a lady-chapel.— **l. bell,** *n.* A bell with which the angelus is rung. **Our l. bell.**— **l.-bench,** *n.* [Rare.] A female lap-dog.— **l.-bracken,** *n. Bot.* The common brake (*Pteris aquilina*).— **l.-cat,** *n.* The channel-catfish (*Ictalurus punctatus*).— **l.-chair,** *n.* A seat formed by two persons with their hands, each seizing with one hand his own wrist and with the other the forearm of his fellow.— **l.-chapel,** *n.* A chapel dedicated to the Virgin Mary, attached to large churches, east of the altar, or to a cathedral as a separate building.— **l.-quire†.— l.-cockle,** *n.* A bivalve mollusk, either *Mya truncata* or *Macira subtruncata*.— **l.-court,** *n.* The court held by a lady of the manor.— **l.-crab,** *n.* A handsomely colored portunoid crab (*Platyonychus ocellatus*). **3.** The blue crab (*Callinectes hastatus*).— **L.-day,** *n.* A day observed in honor of the Virgin Mary, and commemorating some occasion in her life: specif., the feast of the Annunciation: also applied during the middle ages to the feasts of the Conception, Nativity, and the Assumption. See FEAST.— **la'dy-dom,** *n.* The domain of ladies.— **l.-evening,** *n.* The eve of Lady day.— **l.-fern,** *n.* A delicate-leaved fern (*Asplenium filix-fœmina*).— **la'dy-fin''ger,** *n.* **1.** A variety of potato. **2.** Same as LADY'S-FINGER, 1.— **l.-fish,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The ballan.— **l.-fly,** *n.* A ladybird.— **l.-help,** *n.* A woman in reduced circumstances who, for slight remuneration, assists in household cares and expects to be treated as one of the family.— **l.-hen,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The wren.— **la'dy-hood,** *n.* The quality of a lady.— **L. in her or of the Chair,** Cassiopeia.— **l. in waiting,** in England, a lady of high rank who attends a queen.— **la'dy-key,** *n.* [Dial., Eng.] 1. The cowslip. **2.** The primrose.— **l.-killer,** *n.* [Humorous.] A man supposed to be peculiarly fascinating to women.— **l.-killing,** *n.* The arts or manners of a lady-killer.— **la'dy-kin,** *n.* [Rare.] A little lady. **2.** The Virgin Mary: used only as an endearment. **la'kin†.— la'dy-kind,** *n.* [Rare.] The woman portion of a party; also, fosses.— **l.-laurel,** *n.* The spurge-laurel.— **la'dy-like,** *n.* [Rare.] A little lady.— **l.-linty-white,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The whitethroat.— **l.-love,** *n.* **1.** A woman who is beloved; sweetheart. **2.** Love for a lady or devotion to ladies, as that of a knight errant.— **L.-mass,** *n.* A mass celebrated in honor of the Virgin Mary.— **la'dy-meat''n.** Food given to the poor.— **L. of Babylon,** or **L. of Rome,** the scarlet woman of Rev. xvii: applied to the papacy as a term of abuse.— **l. of dower,** a dowager.— **L. of England** (*Sp., Port.*), Matilda, or Maud, daughter of Henry I.— **l. of the bedchamber,** a peeress who is one of the personal attendants upon the British queen.— **l. of the manor,** a lady having control of a manor: also, the wife of the lord of a manor.— **L. of the Mercians** (*Eng. Hist.*), Ethelfleda, a daughter of King Alfred; ruler of Mercia (912) in succession to her husband, Ethelred.— **L. of the Sun,** a sobriquet of Alice Perrers, mistress of Edward III. of England.— **l.-pack,** *n. Hunting.* A pack of hounds consisting entirely of bitches.— **L. psalter** (*R. C. Ch.*), the psalter used in the worship of the Virgin Mary.— **L. quarter** [Eng.], the quarter in which Lady day falls, March 25; occurs.— **l.-root,** *n.* A mythological (*Aëtobatus narinari*).— **lady's-bedstraw,** *n.* **1.** A rubiaceous, perennial herb (*Galium verum*) having an erect stem, whorls of 8 or 9 leaves, and delicate yellow flowers, and generally smooth fruits; naturalized in the United States. **2.** A low-growing alizaceous shrub (*Pharnaceum mollugo*) of the East Indies, with white cymose flowers.— **lady's-bower,** *n.* The British species of virgin's-bower (*Clematis vitalba*).— **lady's-cloth,** *n.* A light-weight broadcloth, used for women's cloaks, dresses, etc. — **lady's-clover,** *n.* The common woodsorrel (*Oxalis acetosella*).— **lady's-comb,** *n.* A European annual, Venus's-comb (*Scandix pecten-veneris*).— **lady's-cushion,** *n.* The sea-pink or thrift (*Armeria vulgaris*).— **lady's-delight,** *n.* The pansy.— **lady's-eardrops,** *n.* A fuchsia, especially *F. coccinea*.— **ladies'-eardrops.— lady's-finger,** *n.* **1.** A small cake: so called from its shape. **2.** One of the gills of a lobster, pyramidal bodies attached to the bases of the legs. **3.** *pl. Bot.* See KIDNEY-VETCH.— **lady's-foxglove,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The mullein.— **lady's-garters,** *n.* Ribbon-grass.— **lady's-glass,** *n.* The Venus's-looking-glass.— **lady's-glove,** *n.* The purple foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*).— **lady's-gown,** *n. Scots Law.* A present sometimes given to a vender's wife by a vendee after relinquishing her right or interest in the property sold.— **lady's-grass,** *n.* [Austral.] The crab-grass (*Syntherisma sanguinalis*).— **lady's-hair,** *n.* **1.** The quaking-grass (*Briza media*). **2.** Same as VENUS'S-HAIR.— **la'dy-ship,** *n.* The rank or condition of a lady: preceded by *her* or *your* when used as a title.— **lady's hood** [Local, Eng.], pipe clay, as an article of diet.— **lady's-laces,** *n.* Any one of various species of *Cuscuta* or dodder.— **lady's ladder** (*Naut.*), ratlines spaced closely together, forming short steps.— **lady's-lint,** *n.* The great mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*).— **lady's looking-glass,** same as VENUS'S LOOKING-GLASS.— **lady's-maid,** *n.* A woman who waits upon a lady, and is particularly in matters relating to the toilet; tire-woman.— **lady's-mantle,** *n.* A European herb (*Alchemilla vulgaris*) with astringent and tonic properties.— **lady's-milk,** *n.* The milk-thistle (*Mariana mariana*).— **lady's-milk-wort,** *n.* Prov. Eng.] The lungwort.— **lady's-navel,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The European navelwort (*Cotyledon umbilicus*).— **lady's-needlework,** *n.* [U. S.] The erect hedge-parsley (*Caucalis anthriscus*).— **lady's-nightcap,** *n.* The bell-bindweed (*Convolvulus sepium*).— **lady's-paintbrush,** *n.* [U. S.] The orange hawkweed.— **lady's-purse,** *n.* Same as SHEPHERD'S-PURSE.— **lady's-seal,** *n.* **1.** A British hedge-plant, the black bryony. **2.** The European Solomon's-seal (*Polygonatum multiflorum*.— **lady's-shoes,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The European columbine (*Aquilegia vulgaris*).— **lady's-slipper,** *n.* Any species of the orchid-genus *Cypripedium*, especially, in the United States, the garden-balsam (*Impatiens balsamina*).— **lady's-smock,** *n.* The cuckoo-flower (*Cardamine pratensis*). **1.** **lady's-smock.— lady's-thistle,** *n.* The blessed thistle (*Cnicus benedictus*). **2.** The holy thistle (*Carduus marianus*).— **lady's-thumb,** *n.* A common species of *Polygonum* (*P. persicaria*), with dense oblong spikes of rose-colored flowers, and lanceolate leaves often with a dark triangular or lunar spot upon them.— **lady's-tobacco,** *n.* [U. S.] **1.** The plantain-leaf everlasting (*Antennaria plantaginifolia*). **2.** The pearly everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*). **3.** Several plants of the genus *Gnaphalium*.— **lady's-tresses,** *n.* Any species of the orchid-genus *Spiranthes*; especially, in the United States, *S. cernua* and *S. gracilis*: so called from the resemblance of the spirally arranged flowers to braided hair. **lady's-braces†.— lady's-wind** (*Naut.*), a gentle breeze.— **l.-tide,** *n.* [Eng.] The period of time around Lady day.— **leading l.,** the leading actress of a theatrical company.— **Our L.,** the Virgin Mary.— **la'dy-like,** *a.* Characterized by any of the concepts attributed to a lady: used contemptuously.— **la'dy-ism,** *n.* Affectation of the airs or whims of a fine lady: used contemptuously.

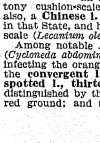


Lady-crab. 1/2



Lady's-tresses.

la'dy-bird'ı,] lē'dı-bȯrd'; 2 lā'dy-bȧrd', *n.* **1.** A coccinellid beetle, usually black or reddish, spotted with red or yellow, or with black, and commonly round. The larvæ feed for the most part on aphids, and hence are highly beneficial to agriculture and horticulture. A crimson, black-spotted Australian **ladybird** (*Coccinella venusta*), has been naturalized in California as an effective means of controlling the cottony cushion-scale (*Icerya*). Generic term for nitrous fruits; also, a **Chinese l.** (*Rhizobius ventralis*) has been colonized in that State, and has proved a natural enemy of the black scale (*Lecanium oleæ*). See *illustration*. **2.** [*L-*] Same as MARIANAS.



Ladybird, ½

Among notable American species are the **ashy-gray l.** (*Cycloneda abdominalis*), which also feeds on scale-insects infesting the orange-tree; the **carnelian-l.** (*Chilocorus cacti*); the **convergent l.** (*Hippodamia convergens*); the **nine-spotted l., thirteen-spotted l., two-spotted l.**, etc., distinguished by the pattern of their black markings on a red ground; and several leaf-eating kinds, of the genus

Epilachna, which feed on squashes, melons, etc.— **la'dy-bee'tle**; **la'dy-bug'**‡; **la'dy-clock'**‡; **la'dy-cow'**‡; **la'dy-fly'**‡. 2. [Local, Ir.] The pintail duck. 3. A female sweetheart; lady-love: also a term of endearment.

La'dy Boun'ti-ful. In Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem*, the widow of Sir Charles; a benevolent old country dame.

La'dy Cas'tle-wood. In Thackeray's *Henry Esmond*, the noble widow of Lord Castlewood, mother of the ambitious Beatrix. She finally marries Esmond.

la'dy-fish', 1 le'di-fish'; 2 la'dy-fish', *n.* 1. A herring-like fish (*Albula vulpes*) of tropical seas, with silvery scales; a bonefish. 2. A brilliantly colored labroid fish (*Harpe rufa*) of Florida and the West Indies. 3. [Florida.] The saury (*Scomberesox saurus*). 4. A sillaginoid fish (*Sillaginopsis domina*) of the Indian ocean.


Ladyfish or Bonefish. 1/30

la'dy-fy, *vt.* Same as LADIFY.

la'dy-like', 1 le'di-laik'; 2 la'dy-lik', *a.* 1. Like or suitable to a lady; especially, having or characterized by the manners or breeding of a lady; gentle; refined; delicate; as, a *ladylike* voice. 2. Effeminate: said of men in opprobrium.—**la'dy-like'ness.**

La'dy of Ly'ons. In Bulwer's *Lady of Lyons*, Pauline Deschapelles, heroine of the drama.

La'dy of Sha-lott', 1 sha-lot'; 2 sha-lōt'. In Tennyson's *Lady of Shalott*, a lady under a curse through a magic crystal which fails in consequence of her looking on Lancelot as he rode toward Camelot.

La'dy of the Lake. In Malory's *Prince Arthur*, Nimue, mistress of Merlin, who lived in a palace surrounded by a lake. 2. In Scott's *Lady of the Lake*, Ellen Douglas, favorite of King James, who loved Loch Katrine. 3. In Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*, a watersprite who gave Arthur the sword Excalibur. 4†. [l-] A nymph.

La'dy-smith, 1 le'di-smith; 2 la'dy-smith, *n.* A town in N. W. Natal province, South Africa, near Klip river; 189 miles N. W. from Durban. Sir G. White, commanding the English forces, was besieged here by the Boers, Nov. 2, 1899, and relieved by Sir Redvers Buller, Feb. 28, 1900.

Lae'ken, 1 lē'ken; 2 lā'ken, *n.* A village in Brabant province, Belgium, N. suburb of Brussels.

La'el, 1 le'el; 2 lā'el, *n.* [*Num.* iii, 24.

læ'laps, 1 lē'laps; 2 lē'laps, *n.* 1. A gigantic fossil (Cretaceous) carnivorous megalosauroid dinosaurian (genus *Lælaps*). 2. [L-] *Gr. Myth.* (1) The storm-wind: personified as a dog given to Procris. (2) One of Actæon's dogs. [L., name of a dog, < *Gr. lailaps*, furious storm, prob. reduplication of intensive *la-, lai-.*]

Læ'li-a, 1 lē'li-a; 2 lē'li-a, *n.* An extensive genus of orchids, natives of tropical America, with thick, hard leaves and handsome flowers, solitary or racemose, arising from the tops of elongated pseudo-bulbs bearing one or two leaves. Lælias resemble cattleyas, have pollen masses instead of the 4 present in the latter orchids. [< *Lælius*, Roman statesman.]

Læ'li-us, 1 lē'li-us; 2 lē'li-ŭs, *n.* [L.] 1. **Caius, "Nepos"** (235?–after 170 B. C.), a Roman naval commander in Spain and Africa; consul (190 B. C.) 2. **Caius, "Sapiens"** (180?–117 B. C.), a Roman statesman; general in Spain; consul (140 B. C.); son of the preceding.

læm'mer-gei'er, *n.* Same as LAMMERGEIER.

læ'nec, 1 lē'nec; 2 lē'nec, *n.* Derived from Greek *laimos*, throat: a combining form.—**Læ'nec-dip'o-da,** *n. pl. Crust.* A division of eriophthalmians variously ranked; especially, a tribe of amphipods with the pleon rudimentary, as in *Caprellidæ*, etc.—**læ-nec'dip-o-dal,** *a. & n.*—**læ'nec-dip'o-dan,** *a. & n.*—**læ'nec-dip'o-dous,** *a. Entom.* Like a lamellipod, as the larvæ of walking-sticks.—**læ'nec-dip'o-dous,** *a.*—**læ'nec-pa-ral'yt-ic,** *a.* Paralysis of the gullet.—**læ'nec-scir'rhus,** *n. Pathol.* Cancer of the throat.—**læ'nec-ste-no'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Stricture of the gullet.

læn, 1 lan; 2 lān, *n.* [AS.] A country estate held in trust for the maintenance of divine service. **læn'land'**‡.

læn, 1 lēn; 2 lān, *n.* [Sw.] A territorial division or province in Sweden. [< *Sw. län*, fief.]

læ'na, 1 lē'na; 2 lē'na, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Archæol.* A double woolen cloak worn over the pallium or the toga for warmth.

La'ën'nec, 1 la'ē'nek'; 2 lā'ē'nēc', **René Théodore Hyacinthe** (?–1781–1826). A French physician, inventor of the stethoscope, and discoverer of auscultation.

læ'o-trop'ic, 1 lē'o-trop'ik; 2 lē'o-trōp'ic, *a.* Turned or turning to the left, as the whorl of a shell: sinistral. < Gr. *laios*, left, + *trepō*, turn. **læ-ot'ro-pism.**—**læ-ot'ro-pism,** *n.*

Laer, 1 lār; 2 lār, **Pieter van,** surnamed, in Italy, **"Il Bamboccio"** (1613–1675). A Dutch genre-painter and etcher.

La-er'tes, 1 lē-ēr'tēz; 2 lā-ēr'tēz, *n.* 1. [*Gr. Myth.*] A king of Ithaca; father of Ulysses. 2. In Shakespeare's *Hamlet*, Ophelia's brother, wounds Hamlet with a poisoned sword and is wounded in turn by him through the exchange of swords. Laertes, repentant, dies first; Hamlet's death follows. 3. An ancient town in Cilicia, Asia Minor; birthplace of Diogenes Laertius.

læ'sa ma-jes'tas, 1 lī'sa ma-jes'tas; 2 lē'sa ma-jēs'tās. [L.]

Crim. Law. Lese-majesty. [Gallicism.

La Es'tra'da, 1 la-es-trā'da; 2 lä ēs-trä'ᵺä, *n.* A town in **Læs-try'o-nes,** 1 les-trī'o-nīz; 2 lēs-trī'o-nēs, *n. pl.* [Gr.] In Homer's *Odyssey*, a race of cannibal giants encountered by Ulysses in his wanderings.— **Læs'try-go'ni-an,** *a. & n.*

læt, 1 lat; 2 lāt, *n.* [AS.] In the Anglo-Saxon polity, one who occupied a position between freeman and slave.

læ-ta're, 1 lē-ā'rē; 2 lē-tā'rē, *n.* [L.] The fourth Sunday in Lent; Mid-Lent Sunday: so called from the first word in the introit of the mass of that day.— **Lætare Medal,** a medal presented annually by Notre Dame University, Notre Dame, Indiana, on Lætare Sunday to an American lay Catholic for excellence in literature, science, etc.

Læ'ti-a, 1 lī'shi-a; 2 lē'shi-a. *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical American trees of the family *Flacourtiaceæ*. Two of its species (*L. apetala* and *L. resinosa*) yield a balsamic resin used as a purgative. [< Jan van *Laet*, Dutch naturalist.]

læ'tic, 1 lī'tik; 2 lē'tic, *a. Hist.* Pertaining to a certain class of barbarians, called **læti**, who paid tribute to the Roman Empire for lands which they cultivated within her borders. [< L. *læus*, foreign bondman.]

læ-tif'i-cant, *a. & n.* Same as LETIFICANT.

Læ-tif'i-a, *n.* [L.] See LETITIA.

læv'i-gate, *a.* Same as LEVIGATE.

Læ'vi-gra'da, 1 lī'vi-grā'da; 2 lē'vi-grā'ᵺa, *n. pl.* Same as PYCNOGONIDEA. [< L. *lævis*, light, + *gradior*, step.]

Læ-vi'nus, 1 lī-vī'nus; 2 lē-vī'nŭs, *n.* 1. **Marcus Valerius** (–200), a Roman general; defeated Philip V. of Macedon at Orioum. 2. **Publius Valerius,** a Roman general; defeated by Pyrrhus at Heraclea, 280 B. C.

læ'vo-. Same as LÆVO-.

læ'vo-glu'cose, etc. Same as LEVOGLUCOSE, etc.

La Farge, 1 la fārj; 2 lä färᵹ, **John** (²/₁1835–¹¹/₁1910). An American painter, decorator, and sculptor; *The Ascension*; *Battle Window* (Memorial Hall, Harvard University), etc.

La Fa-ri'na, 1 la fa-rī'na; 2 lä lä-rī'na, **Giuseppe** (?1815–²/₁1863). An Italian lawyer; historian; *La Storia d'Italia.*

la'fay-ette', 1 la'fē-et'; 2 lä'fä-ēt', *n.* 1. A scizenoid fish, the spot (*Liostomus xanthurus*): said to be so called because found in Lafayette river, Virginia, before during Lafayette's visit in 1824. 2. The dollar-fish.

La'fay-ette', *n.* 1. **Countess de** (1634–1693), Marie Madeleine Pioche de La Vergne, a French novelist; reformed French romance-writing. 2. **Marquis de** (?–1757–¹/₁1834), Marie Joseph Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, a French general; patriot; statesman; fought in the American Revolution. 3. **Principia.** Clarkton county, N. H.; 5,269 ft. high; North Peak, 5,081 ft. high. 4. A county in S. W. Arkansas; 524 sq. m.; county-seat, New Lewisville. 5. A county in N. Florida; 1,202 sq. m.; county-seat, Mayo. 6. A parish in S. Louisiana; 259 sq. m.; county-seat, Lafayette. 7. A county in N. Mississippi; 673 sq. m.; county-seat, Oxford. 8. A county in W. Missouri; 604 sq. m.; county-seat, Lexington. 9. A county in S. Wisconsin; 634 sq. m.; county-seat, Darlington. 10. A city, county-seat of Tippecanoe county, Ind.; seat of Purdue University (non-sectarian), founded in 1874. 11. A town, county-seat of Lafayette county, La. 12. A town in Chambers county, Ala. 13. **L. College,** a college in Easton, Pa.; chartered in 1826. **La Fay-ette'ş.**

La Fère, 1 la fār; 2 lä fēr, *n.* A town in Aisne department, France; battle-ground of the French and Germans, Sept., 1914, to March, 1918.

La Fer'té Ber'nard', 1 la fär'tē' bār'nār'; 2 lä fēr'tē' bēr'nār'. A town in Sarthe department, France.

laff, 1 laf; 2 lāf, *n.* [Musical] A small fish (*Synancia verrucosa*) of the Indian ocean, having poison-glands that discharge through grooved dorsal spines.

La'ffite', 1 la'fit'; 2 lä'fēt', **Jacques** (?/₁1767–?/₁1844). A French banker and man of finance. [of Mexico.

La'ffite', Jean (1781–1826). A French buccaneer in the Gulf

La Fol'lette, 1 lo fol'et; 2 lä fōl'ēt, **Robert Marion** (⁶/₁1855–²/₁1925). An American Senator; Governor of Wisconsin, 1901–1905.

La Fon'taine', 1 la fōn'tēn'; 2 lä fōn'tān', **Jean de** (⁸/₁1621–¹³/₁1695). A French fabulist; poet.

La Fosse, 1 la fos; 2 lä fōs. 1. **Antoine de** (1653?–¹¹/₁1708), a French tragic poet. 2. **Charles de** (1636–²/₁1716), a French historical painter. [of Mexico.

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La'fourche', 1 la'fūrsh'; 2 lä'fŭrch', *n.* 1. A bayou; outlet of Mississippi river; length, 150 m. to Gulf of Mexico. 2. A parish in S. E. Louisiana; 981 sq. m.; parish-seat, Thibodaux.

laft, 1 laft; 2 lāft, *n.* [Scot.] A loft; church gallery.

laft, *pp.* Laughed. [Scot.

lag, 1 lag; 2 lăg, *n.* [LAGGED, LAGGᵺ; LAG'GING.] 1. *t.* To provide or cover with lags; as, to *lag* a boiler with a non-conductor; to *lag* timbers in a mine. 2. [Slang.] To cause to be arrested or punished. 3†. To slacken.

II. *i.* To move slowly; to fall behind; loiter.

I love to watch how the day, tired as it is, *lags* away reluctantly and hates to be called yesterday so soon.

HAWTHORNE, *House of Seven Gables*, ch. 14, p. 230. [*n.* & *v.* 1851.]

2. To play for choice of shot or for position, as in billiards.

SYN.: see LINGER.

lag, *a.* 1. Long-delayed; last; as, the *lag* end of a game. 2. Slow; tardy; late. 3†. Inferior, as if made last; made of refuse. [< *W. llag*, slow.]

—lag'-bel'lied, *a.* Having a sagging belly.

lag, *n.* 1. *Mech.* (1) Retardation of movement for any cause, or any specific amount of such retardation; as, the *lag* of the slide-valve in an engine. (2) Same as ELASTIC LAG. (3) Retardation in recovering microscopic structures under a change in temperature, a condition of metals. 2. *Physics.* The retardation of the magnetization in respect of a magnetizing force. Compare HYSTERESIS. 3. *Mach.* One of the pieces that form the covering of a drum or cylinder, endless apron, etc.; a cleat. 4. *Mining.* A lagging. 5. (a) The leaving of the pieces of wood which act as substitutes for cards in a carding machine. 5. (1) [Slang, Austral.] An old convict. (2) A convict sent or sentenced to penal servitude. (3) A term of penal servitude. 6. Transportation. 6. A graylag goose. 7†. One who or that which comes last; hence, the lowest class.— **elastic lag,** the temporary retardation in recovering elasticity due to a stress quite within the elastic limit.— **lag'-bolt'**‡, *n.* 1. Same as LAG-SCREW. 2. A flat-headed bolt used to fasten lagging to a band-wheel.— **lag-boat,** *n.* Lagging or lingering in the rear. II. *n.* One who loiters or comes to the last.— **lag-link,** *n.* 1. In a treadmill, an endless apron planing-machine, or other similar machine, a link connecting two pieces of lagging, or slats. 2. Figuratively, any link of an endless chain in a conveyer.— **lag-machine,** *n.* A machine for fashioning wooden lags or lagging.— **lag of a bridge,** *Civil Engin.* The distance between the dynamo-electric machine from the neutral plane into the commutating plane.— **lag-screw,** *n.* 1. A heavy round-headed screw-spike, especially a square-headed one. 2. A flat-headed machine-screw by which to fasten wood lagging, as on a curved surface.— **lag-spike,** *n.* A railroad-track spike provided with a screw-thread or ratchet-tooth section, to that, although it may be driven into the wood by hammer, it can be withdrawn only by unscrewing.— **lag-tooth†,** *n.* The wisdom-tooth.— **lag-wood,** *n.* Any large oak-tree bough.— **magnetic lag,** resistance of a magnet to instantaneous magnetization or demagnetization; magnetic inertia.

lag-. See LAGO-.

La-ga'ba, 1 la-gā'ba; 2 lä-gä'ᵺa, *n.* In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, the capital city of Balnibarbi, a land ruled over by the king of Laputa.

lag'a-man, *n.* [*Old Eng. Law.* A man clothed with certain legal powers or capacities; also, a juror. **lag'e-man†.**

la'gan, *n.* Same as LIGAN.

La-gan'i-de, 1 la-gan'i-dē; 2 lä-gän'i-dē, *n. pl. Echin.* A family of clypeastroid sea-urchins with slanting teeth and inside concentric partitions. **La-ga'num,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *laganon*, flat cake.] **—la-ga'nid,** *a.—***la-ga'noid,** *a.*

la-gar', 1 la-gär'; 2 lä-gär', *n.* [LA-GAR'ED, 1-ed; 2-gs, *pl.*] [Pg.] A wine-press; also, the press-room.

lag'ar-ri', 1 lag'a-ri'; 2 lăg'ä-ri', *n.* [P. I.] A saw: Tagalog.

lag'a-ro, 1 la-gā'ro; 2 lä-gä'ri-ro, *n.* [Pg.] A grape-treader.

la-gar'to', 1 la-gär'to'; 2 lä-gär'to', *n.* [Sp. Am.] A lizard-fish (*Trachinocephalus myops*) of the western Atlantic.

la-gar'to'‡, *n.* An alligator: the form first used in English.

la'gen', *n.* A liquid measure of 7 quarts. **la'gan'.**

la-ge'na, 1 la-jī'na; 2 la-gē'na, *n.* [-NÆ, 1-nē; 2-nē, *pl.*] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* An amphora. 2. A bottle-shaped vessel, as of Oriental ware. 3. The terminal part of the cochlea in birds and reptiles. 4. [l-] *Protoz.* A genus typical of *Lagenidæ*. *Ant.*, < Gr. *lagynos*, flask.] **la-gen'ul-a.**

—Lag'e-na'ri-a, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of tropical Old World climbing herbs of the family *Cucurbitaceæ*. *L. lagenaria*, the common gourd (see illus. under GOURD) or bottle-gourd, yields a hard-shelled fruit used by the native peoples in making domestic utensils, drums, snuff-boxes, etc.— **La-gen'i-de,** *n. pl. Protoz.* A family of perforate foraminifers, especially those with the shell calcareous, finely perforated, one-chambered or many-chambered, with aperture terminal.— **la-ge'ni-an,** *a.—* **lag'e-nid,** *n.—* **Lag'e-nid'e-a,** *n. pl. Protoz.* The *Lagenidæ* as an order.— **lag'e-nid'e-an,** *a. & n.*— **la-gen'i-form,** *a.* Flask-shaped; having the form of a Florence flask.— **lag'e-nite,** *n.* Same as LAGENA.

la'ger', 1 lā'gar; 2 lā'ger, *n.* [G.] Lager-beer. See BEER.— **la'ger-wine'**‡, *n.* Old wine that has been stored in bottles.

la'ger', *n.* Same as LAGGER.

La'ger-löf, 1 lā'gar-lōf; 2 lä'ger-lūf, **Selma** (¹/₁1858–). A Swedish writer; the first woman to win the Nobel prize (1909); *The Adventures of Nils.*

Lag'er-stroe'mi-a, 1 lag'ar-strī'mi-a; 2 lăg'er-strē'mi-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical and subtropical Asiatic trees or shrubs of the family *Lythraceæ*. Several species, as *L. indica*, the crape-myrtle, and *L. regiæ*, the jarool or Indian bloodwood, are cultivated in greenhouses. [< Magnus von *Lagerström*, of the E. India Company.]

La-ges'ta, 1 la-jes'ta; 2 lä-ᵹes'tä, *n.* A genus of low trees or small shrubs of the family *Thymeleaceæ*, natives of the West Indies, distinguished by a colored tubular perianth and perfect flowers. The fruit, which is small, round, and hairy, is enclosed in the perianth's base. *L. linearia* is the lace-bark-tree. [< LAGETTO.]

la-get'to, 1 la-jet'o; 2 lä-ᵹet'o, *n.* [W. Ind.] The lacebark. [Sp.]

lag'gar, 1 lag'ar; 2 lăg'ar, *n.* [India.] Same as LUGGER?, *n.*

lag'gard, 1 lag'ard; 2 lăg'ard. I. *a.* Falling behind; slow; lagging; backward. II. *n.* One who lags; a loiterer. **lag'ger-ly.** [< LAG, *v.*] —**lag'gard-ness,** *n.*

lag'gen, 1 lag'en; 2 lăg'en, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] 1. The angle formed by the bottom and side of a wooden dish. 2. The protruding portion of the staves at the lower part of a cask or hooped vessel. 3. The bottom hoop, as of a cask. 4. *pl.* Barrel staves.

lag'ger, 1 lag'er; 2 lăg'er, *n.* A convict serving or having served a term of penal servitude. [< LAG, *v.*]

lag'gin, 1 lag'in; 2 lăg'in, *n.* [Scot.] Same as LAGGEN.

lag'ging, 1 lag'ig; 2 lăg'ing, *n.* 1. The act of relatively slow motion; retardation. 2. Anything, including, especially one of wood, as of a steam-cylinder; deading. 3. The covering of a pulley-face, to increase the effective diameter or the driving power. 4. The narrow strips supporting an arch of masonry while in construction. 5. A lining, as of plank or timber, to support the roof of a mine. 6. A term or sentence of imprisonment or of penal servitude. < LAG, *v.*] —**lagging of the tides,** a retardation of the time of high water on successive quarters of the moon, when its attraction is opposed to that of the sun: opposed to *priming of the tides*. See PRIMING.

lag'ging-ly. 1 lag'ig-li; 2 lăg'ing-ly, *adv.* In a lagging or loitering manner. **lag'ly**‡ Prov. Eng.

lag'na, 1 lag'na; 2 lăg'na, *n.* [Sans.] *Astron.* That point on the ecliptic which is rising at a stated instant.

lag'nappe', 1 la-nap'; 2 lăg'năp', *n.* [Louisiana.] A present given by merchants or marketmen to customers, as a trifle added to what is bought. Compare PLION. **la-gnlappe'‡.**

lag-nē'si-a, 1 lag-nē'si-a; 2 lăg-nē'si-a, *n.* Fever: Tagalog.

lag-no'sis, 1 lag-nō'sis; 2 lăg-nō'sis, *n.* Satyriasis. [< Gr. *lagnos*, lustful.]

lag'no'to, 1 lag-nō'to; 2 lăg-nō'to, *n.* [P. I.] A medicinal plant (*Distospros multiflora*), yielding a resin.

La'gny', 1 la'nyī'; 2 lä'nyī', *n.* A town in Seine-et-Marne department, France. Nearby is the Château de Ferrières, where, in Sept. 1870, Jules Favre was received by Prince Otto von Bismarck.

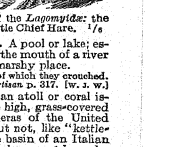
lag'o-, **lag-,** 1 lag'o-, lag-; 2 lăg'o-, lăg-. Derived from Greek *lagos*, hare; combining forms.

La'goa dos Pa'tos, 1 lā'go dos pā'tos; 2 lä'gō dŏs pä'tŏs. A lake in the Rio Grande do Sul state, Brazil; 150 by 40 m.; an embayment of the Atlantic. [Dutch lake.]

La'go di Pe-ru'gia, 1 pē-rū'ja; 2 pe-rū'ᵹä. [It.] Same as LAKE TRASIMENO.

lag'o-morph, 1 lag'o-mōrf; 2 lăg'o-mōrf, *n.* One of the *Lagomorpha*. [< LAGO- + *Gr. morphē*, form.] —**Lag'o-mor'pha,** *n. pl. Mam.* The *Duplicidentata* or hare-like mammals. —**lag'o-mor'phic,** *a.*—**lag'o-mor'phous,** *a.*

Lag'o-my'i-dæ, 1 lag'o-mī'i-dē; 2 lăg'o-mī'i-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of duplicidentate rodents with 26 (or 22) teeth, hind limbs little enlarged, no clavicles complete: pikas or calling-hares. **La-go'myş,** *n.* (t. g.) [< LAGO- + Gr. *mys*, mouse.] — **la-go'my-id,** *n.*—**la-go'my-oid,** *a. & n.*


Little Chief Hare. 1/5

lag'o-nite, 1 lag'o-nait; 2 lăg'o-nīt, *n. Mineral.* An earthy, ocher-like one of the *Lagomyidæ*: the ous, yellow, hydrous ferric boxrate (H₆Fe₂S₃O₁₈). [< LAGOON.]

la-goon', 1 la-gūn'; 2 lä-ᵹūn', *n.* 1. A pool or lake; especially, a body of shallow water at the mouth of a river or connected with the sea; also, a marshy place.

The little *lagoon* or bayou on the edge of which they crouched. W. G. SIMMS, *The Partisan*, ch. 20. [Fr. w.]

2. The still water enclosed within an atoll or coral island. 3. *Geol.* A depression in the high, grass-covered table-lands of the western Cordilleras of the United States: typically without outlet, like the "buffalo-holes," in glacial deposits. 4. The basin of an Italian hot spring. [< It. *lagone, laguna; lagone, < lago; laguna, < L. lacuna*; both < L. *lacus*, lake.] **la-gune'**‡.

—la-goon'-chan'nel, *n.* The deep navigable part or outlet of a lagoon.— **l.-island, l.-reef,** *n.* An atoll.— **l.-whaling,** *n.* The act or occupation of hunting the gray whale in lagoons.— **la-goon'less,** *a.*

La-goon' Is'lands. Same as ELLICE ISLANDS.

La-goon' of Tu'nis. An inlet of the Gulf of Tunis, N. Africa; 12 by 2 m.; site of the ruins of Carthage.

lag'oph-thal'mi-a, 1 lag'ef-thal'mi-a; 2 lăg'ŏf-thăl'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* An abnormal condition of the upper eyelid which prevents its covering the ball. **lag'oph-thal'mos**‡; **lag'oph-thal'my.**— **lag'oph-thal'mic,** *a.* [pus].

lag'o-pode, 1 lag'o-pōd; 2 lăg'o-pōd, *n.* A ptarmigan (*Lagopus*).

la-gop'o-dous, 1 la-gop'o-dus; 2 la-ᵹŏp'o-dŭs, *a. Zool.* Having the feet densely furred or feathered; hare-footed. [< Gr. *lagōpous*; see LAGOPOUS.]

la-gop'pous, 1 la-gō'pus; 2 la-ᵹŏp'pŭs, *a. Bot.* Hare-footed; densely clothed with long soft hairs, as the rootstocks of some ferns. [< Gr. *lagōpous*, < *lagōs*, hare, + *pous*, foot.]

La-go'pus, 1 la-gō'pus; 2 la-ᵹō'pŭs, *n. Zool.* A genus comprising red grouse and ptarmigans.

Lag'or-ches'tes, 1 lag'or-kes'tēz; 2 lăg'ŏr-cĕs'tēz, *n. Zool.* A genus embracing the hare-kangaroo. See HARE. [< LAGO- + Gr. *orchēstēs*, dancer.]

La'gos, 1 lā'gos; 2 lä'ᵹŏs, *n.* 1. The western province of Southern Nigeria, British West Africa; 27,540 sq. m. 2.

Its capital, a seaport on Lagos Island. 3. A town in Jalisco state, Mexico. 4. A seaport in Algarve province, Portugal, where Boscawen defeated the French in 1759.

la-gos'to-ma, 1. la-gos'to-ma; 2. la-gŏs'to-ma, *n.* *Zoöl.* Hare-lip. [< LAGO- + Gr. *stoma,* mouth.]

La-gos'to-mi'ne, 1. la-gos'to-min; 2. la-gŏs'to-mĭn'ē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of chinchilloid rodents with three hind toes and reduced auditory bulla. **La-gos'to-mus,** *n. s.* (L.)

lag'o-thrix, 1. lag'o-thriks; 2. lăg'o-thriks, *n.* A woolly monkey or South-American cebine (genus *Lagothrix*). [< LAGO- + Gr. *thrix,* hair.]

la-got'ic, 1. la-gŏt'ik, *a.* Having rabbit-like ears. [< LAG- + Gr. *ous (ōt-),* ear.]

La Grand, 1. la grănd'; 2. la grănd. The county town of Union county, Ore.

La Grande Char-treuse'. A former monastery in Isère department, France, mother-house of the Carthusian order; altitude, 4,265 ft.; was founded by St. Bruno in 1084, and vacated by the monks by order of the French government April 19, 1903. See CHARTREUSE, 3.

La Grande Combe, 1. lŏnd 2. cŏm. A town in Gard department, France.

La'grange', *n.* 1. la'grănj'; 2. lă'grănzh'. **Joseph Louis Comte** (1/13/1736–4/10/1813), a French mathematician, geometer, and astronomer, long resident in Germany; *Mécanique Analytique.* 2. 1. la-grēn'; 2. la-grănj'. A county in N. E. Indiana; 393 sq. m.; capital, Lagrange. 3. A city, county-seat of Troup county, Ga. 4. A village in Cook county, Ill. 5. A town, county-seat of Lagrange county, Ind. 6. A county-seat of Fayette county, Tex.

La Grange. A city in Lewis county, Mo.

La Grange'-Chan'ceł, 1 shan'sel'; 2 chän'cĕl', **François Joseph de** (1/1677–8/1758). A French dramatist and satiric poet. **La Chaussée.**

La-gran'gi-an, 1 la-gran'ji-on; 2 la-grăn'ji-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to J. L. Lagrange.—**Lagrangian function** (*Math.*), the difference between the kinetic and the potential energy, or between the former and the equivalent of the latter in the case of variable forces.—**L. method,** in hydrodynamics, the method that considers the motion of a single particle; the historical method. Compare EULERIAN METHOD.

la'gre, 1 lā'gr; 2 lā'gr, *n.* [F.] In sheet-glass manufacture, a sheet of perfectly smooth glass interposed between the flattening-stone and the cylinder that is to be flattened.

la'gri-man'do, 1 lā'gri-măn'do; 2 lā'gri-man'do, *a.* Same as LACRIMANDO.

la'gri-mo, 1 lā'gri-mō'so, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Same as LACRIMOSO.

la grippe. Same as GRIPPE.

Lag'thing, 1 lăg'thĭng; 2 läg'ting, *n.* [Norway.] The upper chamber of the Norwegian parliament, or Storthing.

La Guai'ra, 1 la gwaĭ'ra; 2 lä gwī'rä. A seaport town of Venezuela, a trade outlet for Caracas; 11° 36′ N., 67° 8′ W.

la-gu'na, 1 lo-gū'no; 2 lä-gū'nä, *n.* [Sp. -NAS or It. -NE, 1 -nus, -ne; 2 -näs, -ne, pl.] A lagoon.

La-gu'na de Ter'mi-nos, 1 ter'mi-nos; 2 tĕr'mī-nōs. An inlet in the Bay of Campeche, Mexico; 65 by 40 m.

La-gu'na Ma'dre, 1 la-gū'na mā'dre; 2 lä-gū'nä mä'dre. A lagoon in southern Texas; 110 by 14 m.

la-gu'ne-ła, 1 la-gū'nē-łu; 2 lä-gū'nē-łä, *n.* [L.] Same as LAGUNA.

La-gun'cu-la'ri-a, 1 lo-gun'kū-lā'ri-o; 2 la-gŭn'cū-lā'rĭ-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of shrubs and small trees of the family *Combretaceæ,* occurring along the eastern North American coast from Florida to South America. The single species, *L. racemosa,* the white mangrove, or white buttonwood, is distinguished by brown, fissured bark, ovate, entire-margined leaves, flowers in small spikes, and drupaceous reddish fruits. Tannin is a constituent of the bark. [< LACUNICULA.]

lag'wort', 1. lag'wŏrt'; 2. lăg'wûrt', *n.* The butter-burr.

L. A. H., *abbr.* Licentiate of the Apothecaries' Hall.

La'had, 1 lā'hăd; 2 lā'hăd, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 2. [Heb., darkness.]

La Hague, 1 la hăg *or (F.)* la âg; 2 la hăg *or (F.)* lä äg. A cape; the N. W. point of Manche department, France.

La-ha'ri-el, 1 la-hā'ri-ĕl *or* lā'hā'ri-ĕl *or* la-hā'ri-ĕl, *n.* *Bib. Gen.* xxiv, 62. [Heb., the living and seeing one.]

La Harpe, 1 la ärp; 2 lä ärp. **Jean François de** (11/2/1739–1/13/1803). A French critic; born at La Rochelle.

La'har-pur', 1 lŭ'hŭr-pur'; 2 lä'hŭr-pur', *n.* A town in Sitapur district, Lucknow division, British India.

La Have, 1 la ăv; 2 lä ăv. A river in Nova Scotia province, Canada, 60 m. long; has an extensive salmon-fishery.

La'hej, 1 lā'hej; 2 lä'hĕj, *n.* A country in Yemen, S. W. Arabia; capital, Howta.

La'he-la, 1 lā'hē-lu; 2 lä'hē-lä, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

La'hire', 1 lo'ir'; 2 lä'ĭr', *n.* 1. **Étienne Vignoles** (1390–1/1443), a French general, distinguished in the wars against the English. 2. **Laurent** (1/1/1606–6/21/1656), a painter and engraver; *The Descent from the Cross.* 3. **Philippe** (2/3/1640–1/1718), son of Laurent; a French astronomer, mathematician, and engineer.

Lah'mam, 1 lŭ'măm; 2 lä'mäm, *n.* *Bib. Josh.* xv, 40. [Heb., place of light.]

Lah'mas, 1 lā'măs; 2 lä'mäs, *n.* *Bib.* (R. V.). *Josh.* xv, 40 (Douai).

Lah'mi, 1 lā'mī; 2 lä'mĭ, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* xx, 5. [Heb.]

Lahn, 1 lān; 2 län, *n.* A river in Prussia; length, 135 m. to the Rhine river.

Lahn'da, 1 lān'du; 2 län'da, *n.* A language spoken extensively in northwestern Hindustan. See INDO-EUROPEAN.

La Hogue, 1 la hōg *or* la hŏg; 2 la hōg *or (F.)* lä hōg. 1. Same as LA HAGUE. 2. See HOGUE, LA.

La Hon'tan, 1 la hŏn'tăn; 2 lä hŏn'tän, **Baron** (1667–1715). Armand Louis de Lahontan, a French explorer in Canada.

La-hon'tan, 1 lo-hon'tan; 2 la-hon'tan, *Lake. Geol.* A large salt lake of extremely irregular outline and having a maximum depth of over 1000 feet. It covered about 9,000 sq. m. of northwestern Nevada during a part of the Pleistocene epoch.

La-hore', 1 la-hōr'; 2 la-hōr', *n.* 1. A division of the Punjab province, British India; 24,872 sq. m. 2. A district in this province; 3,678 sq. m. 3. A fortified city and capital of the province, division, and district.

Lahr, 1 lār; 2 lär, *n.* A town in Baden, Germany.

La'hu-li, 1 lā'hu-lī; 2 lä'hu-lĭ, *n.* A member of the Mongoloid tribe speaking the language of this name. See INDO-CHINESE.

Lai, 1 lāi; 2 lī, *n.* *Ethnol.* A member of the Mongoloid tribe whose dialect is widely used about the Chin Hills, Burma. See SINO-CHINESE.

Lai'bach, 1 lī'băx; 2 lī'bäkh, *n.* A town; the capital of Carniola, Jugoslavia; capital of Illyria (1815–1849).

la'ic, 1 lē'ĭk; 2 lā'ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to a layman; belonging to the laity; not clerical or otherwise professional; lay.

> It is . . . the end of the thirteenth century that truly dates the emancipation of the laic society of Europe; it was then that the Church gave up her pretensions to its possession.
>
> GUIZOT *Civilization* tr. by C. S. Henry, p. 218. [a. 1846.]

[< LL. *laïcus* < Gr. *laïkos,* < *laos,* people.] **la'i-cal'i-ty,** *n.* **la'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

la'i-cize, 1 lē'ĭ-sīz; 2 lā'ĭ-sīz, *v. t.* To render lay; deprive of clerical character. **la'i-ciz'er,** *n.*

la'ic, *n.* A layman. Compare CLERIC.

laich, 1 lāk; 2 läkh, *n.* Same as LOCH.

lai'chee', 1 lī'chē'; 2 lī'chē', *n.* The litchi. See LICHI.

laid, 1 lēd; 2 lād, *pp.* 1. See LAY, v. 2. Covered with close, fine, parallel lines, water-marked in the substance: said of paper.—**laid on,** fastened on, as a molding, as distinguished from stuck on, or worked out of the solid.

laid, 1 lēd; 2 lād, *n.* [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] A load.

Laid'law, 1 lēd'lō; 2 lĕd'lą, **William** (1/14/1780–9/4/1845). A Scottish poet; friend and amanuensis of Sir Walter Scott.

laid'ly, 1 lēd'li; 2 lād'ly, *a.* [Scot.] Loathsome. **laid'ly-ness,** *n.*

laies, 1 lēz; 2 lāz, *n. s.* and *pl.* Same as LAZY-BED.

laigh, 1 lēh; 2 lāh, *a.* & *adv.* [Scot.] Low.

Laigle, 1 lāgl; 2 lāgl, *n.* A manufacturing town in Orne department, France. **L'Aigle†.**

L'Aigle, Forest of. A forest near Rethondes, N. E. of Compiègne, France, where the Germans sought and signed the armistice that ended the World War in November, 1918.

laik'ings, 1 lēk'ingz; 2 lāk'ĭngz, *n.* [Gr.] Same as LAIRAGE.

lain, 1 lēn; 2 lān, *pp.* of LIE, v.

lain, 1 lēn; 2 lān, *a.* [Scot.] Lone.

Lai'nez', 1 lī'nĕz'; 2 lī'nĕz', **Joseph Henri Joachim, Vicomte** (1/11/1767–8/21/1835). A French orator and statesman.

lain'ér't, *n.* Same as LANNIER. **lain'er.**

Lai-nez', 1 lo-nāch'; 2 lī-nāch', **Jago, Diego, or Jacobo** (1/15/1565), a Spanish Jesuit and second general of the Order. **Lay-nez't.**

Laing, 1 lēng; 2 lāng, *n.* 1. **Alexander Gordon** (5/7/1793–9/10/1874), a Scottish antiquarian and writer. 3. **Malcolm** (1762–1/1813), a Scottish lawyer and historian.

laine, 1 lēn; 2 lān, *n.* [F.] An amorphous, levorotatory sugar occurring in certain vegetable juices. [< Gr. *laios,* left.]

lair, 1 lār; 2 lăr, *v. t.* [Poet.] To shelter, as a lair.

lair, 1 lār; 2 lăr, *n.* [Scot.] A stratum of one's lair.

lair², *vi.* [Scot.] To sink, as in mire or snow.

lair³, *n.* 1. The resting-place, couch, or den of a wild beast or other wild animal. 2. [Scot.] A burial-plot in a graveyard. 3. *Mining.* Any place to lie or rest. 4†. A litter, as of animals. 5. [Eng.] An enclosure or pen for cattle intended for slaughter or for the market. 6†. A field. [< AS. *leger,* < *licgan,* lie.] **lare†.**

lair, *n.* 1. [Prov.] Soil; ground; earth. 2. [Scot.] A bog or quagmire. [< Ice. *leir, mire.*]

lair, *n.* [Scot.] Learning. Same as LORE.

lair'age, 1 lār'ij; 2 lăr'ag, *n.* 1. A resting-place for cattle. 2. The act of placing cattle in lairs.

laird, 1 lārd; 2 lărd, *n.* [Scot.] A lord; also, the proprietor of a landed estate. Any country gentleman. [a. 1375.]

> What was common amongst peers, judges, *lairds,* advocates, and people of family and education, is now found in humbler ranks of life. . . . The universal curiosity.
>
> SCOTT *Redgauntlet* ii, 37. [a. 1871.]

—**laird'ie,** *n.* A petty landholder.—**laird'ly,** 1. *a.* Of a laird's quality or station. **II.** *adv.* After the manner of a laird.—**laird'ship,** *n.* The rank or estate of a laird.

Laird of Cockpen, *n.* A subject of Mark Carnes, the owner of Cockpen, near Edinburgh; entertained Charles II. during his exile.

Lairesse, 1 lā'rĕs'; 2 lā'rĕs', **Gerard** (1640–6/11/1711). A Dutch historical painter and engraver

lair'wite, 1 lār'wīt; 2 lăr'wīt, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* A fine in consideration of which a woman was given by a tenant in villenage to marry. [< AS. *legerwite,* < *leger,* lying, + *wite,* fine.]

lair'y, 1 lā'ri; 2 lăr'y, *a.* [Scot.] Muddy; miry.

Lais, 1 lā'is; 2 lā'ĭs, *n.* The name of two famous courtezans: (1) Born supposedly at Corinth; considered to have the most beautiful form of her day; lived about 420 B. C.; (2) daughter of Timandra; a rival of Phryne; the women of Thessaly, jealous of her beauty, stoned her to death; lived about 340 B. C. **La-is'†** [Gr.].

La'sa, 1 lā'sa; 2 lā'sa, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

La'sah, 1 lā'sa; 2 lā'sa, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai). The father of Phalti. *1 Sam.* xxv, 44. 2. *Bib.* A city in the north of the Promised Land, afterward called **Dan.** *Judges* xviii, 29.

La-sa'la, 1 la-sā'la; 2 la-sā'la, **Don Juan** (1/22/1650–1/20/1720). A Spanish naval officer.

La'sim, 1 lā'ĭm; 2 lā'sĭm, *n.* [Rare.] Same as LAMAISM.

lais'sez'-al'ler, 1 lĕ'sĕz'-a-lā'; 2 lā'sĕz'-a-lā', *n.* [F.] A letting-go; especially, in the sense of unrestraint over conduct; licit or illicit indulgence.

lais'sez'-faire', 1 lĕ'sĕz'-fâr'; 2 lā'sĕz'-fâr', *n.* [F.] 1. The let-alone principle; non-interference: in economics, absolutely uncontrolled and unregulated competition: a phrase derived from the French phrase "laissez faire et passer, le monde va de lui-même" ("let alone; the world revolves of itself"), the motto of the French physiocratic economists, which is a protest against the interference of government with the liberty of the individual in production and trade. Often used attributively.

> The expression *laissez-faire* is said to have been employed before 1680 by Legendre, a merchant, in reply to a question of Colbert concerning the needs of industry . . . The maxim *laissez-faire, passer* appears to have been popularized by Gournay, to whom it was attributed until within recent years.
>
> J. BONAR *Philosophy and Political Economy,* bk. xi, p. 398.

2. [Rare.] Careless, indolent neglect, or scorn, nothing marked by it: as, his exasperating *laissez-faire.* **lais'sez'-faire'ism,** *n.* The doctrine of non-interference.

lais'sez'-pas'ser, 1 pas'sĕr'; 2 pās'sĕr', *n.* [F.] A permit; literally, "let pass."

laith, 1 lāth; 2 läth, *a.* & *n.* [Scot.] Last.

lai-stry-go'nes, *n.* [Gr.] Same as LESTRYGONES.

lait, 1 lēt; 2 lāt, *n.* & *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To ask for; inquire; seek.

lai'tance', 1 lē'tăns'; 2 lā'tăns', *n.* *Civ. Engin.* A pulpike fluid of lime and water which issues from an under-water deposit of cement. [F., < *lait,* < L. *lac,* milk.]

laith, 1 lēth; 2 läth, *a.* [Scot.] Loath; reluctant.—**-ly,** *adv.* **laith'ness,** *n.* **LOATH, LOTH.**

laithe, *n.* Prov. Eng.) The pollack. **lait.**

la'i-ty, 1 lē'i-ti; 2 lā'ĭ-ty, *n.* 1. The people as distinguished from the clergy. 2. The people outside of any profession, as distinguished from the members of that profession. 2†. The state of a layman. [< LAY, *a.*]

La'ius, 1 lē'yus; 2 lā'yus, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* A king of Thebes; father of Œdipus, who unwittingly killed him. **La'ĭ-us** (Gr.).

la-ja', 1 lo-hā'; 2 lä-hä', *n.* [P. I.] A low reef; a shoal.

lak, 1 lăk; 2 läk, *n.* The strutting of a capercaillie cock at mating-time, with wings extended downward, tail-feathers spread, and making loud persistent cries. [China.]

la-kan', 1 lo-kän'; 2 lä-kän', *n.* [P. I.] 1. [Rare.] In modern Tagalog, same as the Spanish *don.* 2. In ancient Tagalog, a lord, or chief.

> I believe *Lakan* indicates rather King, while Cat seems to indicate a military chief or viceroy; the derivations of both are unknown.
>
> A. S. KROSS *The Philippine Drama.*

La'ka'na'ul, 1 lo'ka'nā'ul; 2 lä'kä'nä'ul, **Joseph** (1762–1845). A French revolutionist and reformer of education; organized the Institute; president of Louisiana University, 1814–1825.

la-ka'o, 1 la-kā'o; 2 lä-cä'o, *n.* [China.] A sap-green pigment.

la'ka-tan', *n.* Same as LACATAN.

lak'a-tine, 1 lak'o-tīn; 2 lăk'a-tĭn, *n.* A white reducer used in preparing lithographic inks. [Perh. < *lac,* and suffix.]

lak'by, 1 lāk'bi; 2 lāk'by, *n.* [Tripoli.] A palm wine: the common spirituous drink of the peasants **tag'by.**

lake, 1 lēk; 2 lāk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as PEAT, play. **lakt.**

lake², *n.* [LAKED; LAK'ING.] *Physiol.* To cause (the hemoglobin within the red blood-corpuscles) to escape and enter into solution in the blood-plasma. Laked blood is dark-crimson in color, but transparent as compared with normal blood. [< LAKE², *n.*]

lake³, *n.* 1. An inland body of water or natural enclosed basin serving to drain the surrounding country, generally of considerable size and connected with the sea by a stream formed from its overflow. 2. A small artificial pond of water. 3. [Prov. Eng.] A stream. 4†. A pit or den. [< AS. *lacu,* < L. *lacus,* lake.] **lakt, -let, -lond** or **-lossll lake,** a dry basin, in past geological ages the site of a lake, as Lake Bonneville in Utah, once nearly as large as Huron, and in places 1,000 feet deep. See illus. under fossil.—**glacial L.** (*Geol.*), a lake created by glacial action, as by morainal damming of a glacier-fed stream.—**lake'-ba'sin,** *n.* The territory which drains into a lake.—**L.-carp,** *n.* *Ich.* A carpsucker (*Carpiodes thompsoni*) of Lake Champlain and the Great Lakes region, useful as food and often weighing 5 to 7 pounds.—**l.-chub,** *n.* A common European bullrush (*Scirpus lacustris.*).—**l.-country,** *n.* The region in northern England, especially in Lancashire, Cumberland, and Westmorland, so called because of its beautiful lakes.—**l.-fever,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] Malarial fever: same.—**l.-fly,** *n.* Same as LAKE-NYMPH.—**l.-herring,** 2. A day-fly (*Ephemera simulans*) of the Great Lakes.—**l.-herring,** *n.* A herring-like whitefish (*Coregonus artedi*) common in the Great Lakes.—**l. house,** under-cover.—**l.-land,** *n.* Same as LAKE-COUNTRY.—**lake'land'er,** *n.*—**l.-lawyer,** *n.* 1. The bowfin. 2. The burbot.—**l.-like,** *a.*—**l.-ore,** *n.* *Mineral.* A concretionary, colitic deposit of brown hematite occurring in shoal waters, which soon is renewed in 25 to 30 years after dredging.—**l. poet,** one of the poets of the Lake school.—**l. school,** the group of English poets, including Coleridge, Southey, and Wordsworth, who lived in the lake-country: a name given originally in contempt by the *Edinburgh Review.*—**l.-shad,** *n.* One of various inferior food-fishes, as the cisco or catostomids, of the Great Lakes.—**l.-sheepshead,** *n.* *Ich.* The freshwater drum (*Aplodinotus grunniens*).—**L. State,** Michigan.—**l.-sturgeon,** *n.* A fresh-water sturgeon (*Acipenser rubicundus*) common in the Mississippi valley and Great Lakes.—**l.-trout,** or **great-l. trout,** one of various salmonoid fishes. Especially, in North America: (1) *Salvelinus namaycush,* of the Great Lakes and of the fresh waters from Labrador to Alaska. It attains a length of 5 feet, and is dark-gray with pale spots. See illus. under NAMAYCUSH. (2) The Rocky Mountain trout (*Salmo mykiss*). (3) The large brook-trout (*Salmo fontinalis*), often caught in the lakes of the northeastern United States. (4) [Austral.] A small fish of Tasmania (*Galaxias auratus*), the mountain trout.—**l.-vib'ex,** *n.* *Ornith.* A group of wood-warblers.—**l.-weed,** *n.* The common smartweed or water-pepper.—**l.-whiting,** *n.* The Muscquaw river whitefish (*Coregonus labradoricus*).—**l.-wood,** *n.* [Local.] A crescent-shaped lake occupying an abandoned part of a meandering river-channel.—**relict l.** (*Geol.*), a lake surviving in a depression in an area formerly covered by the sea or by a larger lake.—**shell l.** (*Geol.*), a lake nearly or entirely surrounded by a barrier of rock-fragments and boulders, which the expansion of ice in winter thrusts to the upper part of the banks.

lake⁴, *n.* A pigment made by combining, as by precipitation, some animal (as cochineal) or vegetable (as madder) coloring-matter with a metallic oxid, usually that of aluminum or tin. Lakes are used as pigments for painting, for wall-paper, and in calico-printing. According to the shade of color produced, they are called **crimson lake, green l., olive l., orange l., pink l., purple l., red l.,** rose l., scarlet l., and yellow l., and also known under such as **carmine l., Chinese l., Florentine l., Hamburg l., Munich l., Roman l., Venetian l.,** etc., when the coloring-substance is cochineal; (2) as **Field's l., liquid madder l., madder l., maroon l.,** and **Turkey red l.,** when the coloring-matter is madder; (3) as **Indian l.** and **lac-l.** when the coloring-matter is derived from *Coccus lacca;* (4) as **Berlin l., Prussian l.,** and **Vienna ball l.** when the coloring-matter is logwood; (5) as **kermes l.** when the coloring-matter is derived from *Coccus ilicus;* (6) as **cittrine l.** or **quercitron l.,** when the coloring-matter is derived from the quercitron bark; and (7) as **olive l.** when the coloring-matter is derived from the laburnum. [< F. *laque,* < Per. *lāk,* < *lak;* see LAC.]—**anilin lake,** a coal-tar color with coloring properties similar to those of a true lake.

lake⁵, *n.* 1. [Prov. Eng.] Play. 2†. A flight. **lakt; lark‡.**

lake⁶, *n.* A kind of fine white linen cloth.

Lake, 1. **George L.** of Vheelland Leswarree (7/1744–5/4/1808), an English general; served in the American and French wars and the Irish rebellion; captured Delhi and won other victories in India. 2. A county in N. W. California; 393 sq. m.; county-seat, Lakeport. 3. A county in central Colorado; 393 sq. m.; county-seat, Leadville. 4. A county in central Florida; 1,128 sq. m.; county-seat, Tavares. 5. A county in E. Illinois; 463 sq. m.; county-seat, Waukegan. 6. A county in N. W. Indiana; 465 sq. m.; county-seat, Crown Point. 7. A county in W. Michigan; 576 sq. m.; county-seat, Baldwin. 8. A county in N. E. Minnesota; 2,122 sq. m.; county-seat, Two Harbors. 9. A county in N. E. Ohio; 242 sq. m.; county-seat, Painesville. 10. A county in S. Oregon; 7,834 sq. m.; county-seat, Lakeview. 11. A county in S. South Dakota; 549 sq. m.; county-seat, Madison. 12. A county in N. W. Tennessee; 138 sq. m.; county-seat, Tiptonville.

Lake Chad. See CHAD.

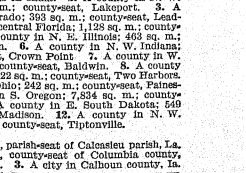
Lake Charles. A town, parish-seat of Calcasieu parish, La.

Lake City'. 1. A town, county-seat of Columbia county, Fla. 2. Madison, Wis. 3. A city in Calhoun county, Ia. 4. A city in Wabasha county, Minn.

La-ke-dai'mon, *n.* [Gr.] Same as LACEDÆMON.

lake'-dwell'er, 1 lāk'-dwel'er; 2 lāk'-dwĕl'er, *n.* An inhabitant of a lake-dwelling, especially of prehistoric times. **lake'-man'†.**

lake'-dwell'ing, 1 lāk'-dwel'ing; 2 lāk'-dwĕl'-ing, *n.* A habitation erected on piles over the waters of a lake, especially one of prehistoric times, as in Switzerland. See plate of ARCHITECTURE.



Lake-dwelling at Bambarra, French Kongo.

pare CRANNOG, FASCINE-DWELLING, PALAFITTE, PILE-DWELLING, etc.

Lake For'est. A city in Lake county, Ill.; seat of Lake Forest College (non-sectarian), founded in 1876.

Lake Gene'va. A village in Walworth county, Wis.; seat of the Yerkes observatory of the University of Chicago.

lake'let, †. [lāk'lĕt, -ə.] A small lake.

Lake Linden. A village in Houghton county, Mich.

Lake Ma-na'gua. A lake in West Nicaragua.

Lake Mills. A town in Winnebago county, Ia.

Lake of the Clouds. A lake in New Hampshire; altitude 5,053 *ft.*

Lake of the Four Can'tons. The Lake of Lucerne.

Lake of the Hills. Lake Athabasca.

Lake of the Woods. A lake between the northern part of Minnesota and Manitoba and Ontario provinces, Canada; length, 100 miles.

Lake of Two Moun'tains. An expanse of water near the mouth of the Ottawa river, Canada; 24 by 4 miles.

Lake Peak. A mountain in N. Mexico; height, 12,405 ft.

Lake Place'id. A town and summer resort in Essex county, N. Y., at the S. end of Lake Placid; altitude, 1,860 ft.

Lake Prov'i-dence. A town in East Carroll parish, La., near a picturesque lake of the same name.

Lak'er, *n.* [lāk'ər; 2 lāk'er, *n.* 1. One of the Lake school of poets; a Lakist. 2. [l-] A lake-fish; especially, the lake-trout of the American lakes. The word is variously applied to what is connected with a lake, or lakes, as a dweller near a lake, a painter of lacustrine scenes, a fish peculiar to a lake or lakes, a canal-boat built to traverse a lake route, a vessel engaged in lake trade, etc.

lak'er'y, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An actor.

Lake Saint Charles. A lake and settlement 10 m. N. of Quebec, Canada.

Lak'eside, *n.* [lēk'sīd; 2 lāk'sīd, *n.* 1. A village and health resort in Ocean county, N. J.; 59 m. S. W. of New York city. 2. A hamlet in Cuyahoga county, O. [Fla.

Lake Wood'ruff. A lake and winter resort in Volusia county.

lakh, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A Hindu term for 100,000; when used absolutely, 100,000 rupees, formerly equivalent to £10,000, or $48,500; for modern value, see CRORE. The word was used originally to express 100,000 objects of any kind, as spears or lanterns; but in modern times its use has been confined to money. In Java and other Malayan countries *lakh* has been adopted from the Hindustani, but is used for 10,000 instead of 100,000.

lakh'er. They prayed that his autograph might be equivalent to many *lacs*. J. W. PALMER *New and Old* pt. ii. p. 272. N. s. c. 1859.]

2. Any very great number expressed indefinitely; a great multitude.

There is the immense railway industry, in which *lakhs* upon *lakhs* of men find remunerative employment.

The Times [London] Sept. 3, 1892, p. 8, col. 1.

[< Hind. *lak*, < Sans. *laksha*, hundred thousand.] **lact;** lackt.

Lakh'im-pur'; 1 lĭk'im-pûr'; 2 lăk'im-pur', *n.* A district in Assam province, India; 3,724 sq. m.; capital, Dibrugarh.

la'kie, 1 lē'ki; 2 lā'ki, *n.* [Scot.] A tidal phenomenon peculiar to the Firth of Forth; the bank and flood.

The *lakie* tide never recedes much more than two feet before returning on its regular course.

D. Bryden in *Chambers and Tullisallan* vol. i, p. 35. [M.]

la'kin†, *n.* Ladykin: an abbreviated form.

la'kin, 1 lē'kin; 2 lā'kin, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A plaything; toy.

lak'ing, 1 lē'king; 2 lā'king, *n.* [Irish.] 1. Visiting or traveling among the English lakes. 2. [*L-*] [Rare.] Imitation of the poetry of the Lake school.

lak'ing-place', 1 lēk'in-plēs'; 2 lāk'ing-plās, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A place to play in; specifically, a mating-ground for birds.

La-kĭ'ni-on, *n.* [Gr.] Same as LACINIUM.

Lak'ism, 1 lēk'izm; 2 lāk'izm, *n.* Imitation or affectation of the style of the Lake poets. Lake'ish, *a.*

Lak'ist, 1 lēk'ist; 2 lāk'ist, *n.* 1. A Lake poet; Laker. 2. [l-] One who lives near a lake.

The *lakists* are an almost amphibious race, excellent divers, strong swimmers, and fishermen. BUNYON in Harvard Taylor's *Lake Regions Cent. Afr.* p. 100. (s. 1887.]

lak'ka, 1 lĕk'a; 2 lăk'a, *n.* *Bot.* A very tall straight forest tree of Java (*Myristica horsfieldii*, Miers).

lakke†. I. *v.* To find fault. CHAUCER *R. R.* ll. 284, 4,804.

II. *n.* A disgraceful deed; fault; lack.

lakk'et, *n.* A lanket.

lak'mold, *n.* Same as LACMOID.

lak'mus, 1 lak'mus; 2 lăk'mus, *n.* Same as LITMUS.

La-kō-nī-kē', *n.* [Gr.] Same as LACONICA.

La-kō'ta, 1 la-kō'ta; 2 la-kō'ta, *n.* *Geol.* A formation comprised in the Lower Cretaceous series of rocks as developed in the region about the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Laksh'mi, 1 lăksh'mē, 2 lăksh'mi, *n.* [Hind.] *Hind. Myth.* The goddess of prosperity and abundance, wife of Vishnu: also described as goddess of beauty.

La'kum, 1 lē'kum, 2 lā'kŭm, *n.* *Bib. Josh.* xix. 33. **Lak'kum†** (R. V.).

lak'y, 1 lāk'i; 2 lāk'i, *a.* Transparent: said of blood in which the red corpuscles have been made colorless.

lak'y-i, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a lake.

La-ky'des, *n.* [Gr.] Same as LACYDES.

la'la', 1 lā'lā'; 2 lā'lā', *a.* Ordinary; mediocre: so-so. [< LA, interj. redupl.]

La'la, 1 lē'la; 2 lē'la, *n.* Same as LARUNDA.

La'la-ze, 1 la'la'-zē; 2 lā'la'-zē, *n.* A girl beloved by Horace; subject of an ode.

[L., < Gr. *lalagē*, prattle.]

la'lande, 1 lē'lŏnd'; 2 lē'lănd', **Joseph Jérôme Lefrançais de** (?/1732–4/1807). A French astronomer and writer.

la'lang, 1 lē'lăng; 2 lē'lăng, *n.* [Malayasia.] A rough grass (*Andropogon caricosus*) found in several Malayasian islands.

la-la'que, 1 la-lă'kē; 2 lă-lă'kē, *n.* [P. L.] Mâna; the male, [< Visayan *lalaqui*, male.]

Lal Bagh. Same as MURSHIDABAD.

la'lch, 1 lē'ch; 2 lē'le, *n.* [Per.] A candle-lamp fitted with a globe.

Lal-gan'j, 1 lal-gunj'; 2 lăl-gănj', *n.* A town in Muzaffarpur district, Bengal.

La Li'ber-tad', 1 la li'ber-tăth'; 2 lă li'ber-tăth', *n.* A department in Salvador. [Manchuria.

La'-Lin', 1 la'-lin'; 2 lă'-lin', *n.* A town in Kirin province,

La-li'ta-pa-tan 1 la-li'ta-pa-tŭn'; 2 lă-li'ta-pă-tăn', *n.* A town near Khatmandu, Nepal.

La-li'ta-Vis'ta-ra, 1 la-li'ta-ra; 2 la-lī'ta-rā, *n.* [Sans.] One of the nine Sanskrit Buddhist books, containing the life and teachings of Buddha.

La'lit-pur', 1 lē'lit-pûr'; 2 lă'lit-pur', *n.* 1. A district of Allahabad, India. 2. Its capital.

lall, *vt. & vi.* [Dial. Eng.] Same as LOLL.

lall, *vt.* To speak unintelligibly, with defective articulation. Compare LALLATION.

Lal'lan, 1 lal'sn; 2 lăl'an. [Scot.] I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the Scotch Lowland; Lowland. II. *n.* The Lowland Scotch dialect. **Lal'land‡.**

Lal'la Rookh, 1 lē'la rŭk; 2 lă'la rōōk. In Thomas Moore's poem *Lalla Rookh*, the heroine, supposed daughter of Aurungzebe, emperor of Delhi, who is on her journey to Kashmir meets a young Persian poet named Feramorz with whom she falls in love, to find that he is the Sultan of Bucharia to whom she was betrothed.

lal-la-'tion, 1 la-lē'shon; 2 lă-lă'shon, *n.* An imperfect pronunciation of *r* which makes it sound like *l*, as in Chinese and some other languages, and occasionally in the speech of children everywhere. [F., < L. *lallo*, sing lullaby.] **lall'ing‡.**

Lalle'mand', 1 lē'mŏnd'; 2 lă'mănd', **Claude François** (1790–1854). A French physician and writer.

Lal'ly', **Toll'en'dal',** 1 la'lī'-tō'lŭn'dăl'; 2 lă'lī'-tō'lăn'dăl', *n.* **Thomas Arthur** (1702–5/1766), Count de Lally, Baron de Tollendal; a French general and commander in India; captured by the British. 2. **Trophime Gérard, Marquis de** (?/1751–3/11/1830), a French orator and writer.

la, la, 1 lē'lo; 2 lă'lo, *n.* [Afr.] The dried and powdered leaves of the baobab-tree, used by some African tribes as an ingredient in porridge.

La'lo', 1 la'lō'; 2 lă'lō', **Édouard Victor Antoine** (?/1823–3/11/1892). A French instrumental composer.

la'lo-, 1 lē'lo-; 2 lă'lo-. From Greek *laleîn*, speak: a combining form.—**la'lo-neu-ro'sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Any nervous disorder of speech, such as stammering. **la-lop'a-thy,** *n.* A disorder or defect in speech.—**la'lo-pho'bi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Morbid fear of personal speech or the sound of one's own voice.—**la'lo-ple'gi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Loss of speech due to the paralysis of other muscles than those of the tongue.

lam, 1 lam; 2 lăm, *vt.* [LAMMED, LAMD'; LAM'MING.] To strike; beat; as, to *lam* an insolent fellow: now used colloquially.

lam!, *a.* A fishing-net into which fish are driven by thrashing the water. [< lam, v.] **Lam'net'!.**

lam', *n.* *Weaving.* A wooden piece in a loom serving to work the yelds. [< F. *lame*, < L. *lamina*, plate.]

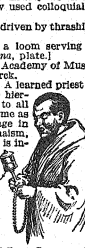
L. A. M., *abbr.* *Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music.*

Lama, *abbr.* Lamaism; Lamaist; Lamaistic.

la'ma, 1 lē'ma; 2 lă'ma, *n.* [Tibet.] 1. A learned priest or monk of Lamaism ranking high in the hierarchy. 2. A title of courtesy given to all monks of Lamaism.—**Dalai'-la'ma,** [cap. with DALAI-LAMA.—**Incarnate l.,** a personage in whom, according to the beliefs of Lamaism, the soul of a Buddha or a Bodhisattva is incarnated.

The number of observances to be followed, as the system has grown, has increased, from precepts plain and brief, to an ample code of laws. E. SCHLAGINTWEIT *Buddhism in Tibet* pt. ii. p. 159. trs. & co. 1863.]

—**la'ma-ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the lamas.—**la'mar-chy,** *n.* The lamaic ecclesiastical hierarchy.



Yellow Lama with Beads and Prayer-wheel.

la'ma, *n.* Erroneously used for LLAMA.

la'ma', *n.* A rich fabric, as of silk, interwoven with gold or silver, originally coming from Spain.

Lam'a-chus, 1 lam'a-kus; 2 lăm'a-cŭs, *n.* (470?–414 B. C.). An Athenian general, son of Xenophanes; he fell at the siege of Byzantium. [L., < Gr. *Lamakhos*.]

La'ma-ism, 1 lā'ma-izm; 2 lă'ma-ĭşm, *n.* The religious system of Tibet and Mongolia, a variety of Mahayana or Northern Buddhism, introduced into Tibet in the 7th century, and essentially modified by a compromise and the intermixture of native Shamanistic beliefs and practices. Lamaism is characterized by a very elaborate ritual, and hierarchical rule by the head of the monastery, who with the *teshoo-lama* as second in dignity and authority. Lamaism has its center in Tibet, but claims a large following in Siberia, Manchuria, and Mongolia, with a number of adherents in China and northern India. The chief lama is supposed to be a reincarnation of the Bodhisattva. The Lamaistic scriptures are enormously extensive, the canon alone, without the commentaries, filling more than 100 folio volumes of 1,000 pages each. See LAMA. **La'ism†; La'ma-ism-ist†.—La'ma-is'tic, La'ma-it'ic,** *a.*—**La'ma-ist,** *n.* A follower of Lamaism.

La'ma-Mi-a'-o, 1 lā'ma-mi-ā'o; 2 lă'ma-mi-ă'o, *n.* Literally, lama temple.

la-mas', 1 la-măs'; 2 lă-măs', *n.* [Tag.] 1. Meat. 2. The substance contained in anything.

La Man'cha, 1 la măn'cha; 2 lă măn'cha. An old province in Spain; now a part of Andalusia.

La'man-ite, 1 lē'man-īt; 2 lă'măn'it, *n.* *Mormon Ch.* One of the descendants of Laman, a brother of Nephi, according to the Book of Mormon. They fell into sin, and were cursed by the Lord with a dark skin.

la-man'tin, 1 la-măn'tin; 2 lă-măn'tin, *n.* [F.] The manatee.

La-mar', 1 la-mär'; 2 la-mär', *n.* 1. **Joseph Rucker** (?/1857–7/1934). An associate justice of the United States Supreme Court from 1910. 2. **Lucius Quintus Cincinnatus** (?/1825–?/1893), an American statesman and jurist, Confederate officer, Secretary of the Interior, 1885; justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, 1888. 3. A county in N. W. Alabama; 606 sq. m.; county-seat, Vernon. 4. A county in Mississippi. 5. A county in N. E. Texas; 903 sq. m.; county-seat, Paris. 6. A town; county-seat of Barton county, Mo.

La'marck, 1 la'märk'; 2 lă'märk', **Jean Baptiste Pierre Antoine de Monnet de,** (?/1744–11/12/1829). A French naturalist, the founder of the theory of the progressive and imperceptible transformation of one species into another by a natural process of evolution. See LAMARCKISM.

La-marck'i-an, 1 la-märk'i-an; 2 la-märk'i-an, *n.* A believer in Lamarckism. [Lamarckian.

La-marck'ism, 1 la-märk'izm; 2 la-märk'ĭşm, *n.* The theory of descent or evolution propounded by Lamarck, which assumes that species have become developed by the efforts of an organism to adapt itself to changed conditions, and by the inheritance of the changes thus produced: often applied in recent times to belief in the inheritability of acquired characteristics, in opposition to the views of such Neo-Darwinian evolutionists as Weismann. Compare EVOLUTION; NEO-LAMARCKIAN. **La-marck'i-an-ism†.**

La Mar'mo-ra, 1 la mär'mo-ra; 2 lă mär'mo-rā, **Alfonso Ferrero, Marquis de** (?/1804–1/1878). An Italian general and statesman. **La-mar'mo-ra†.**

La'marque', 1 la'märk'; 2 lă'märk', **Maximilien, Count** (?/1770–4/1832). A French general and orator; he fought in Napoleon's wars, 1805–1815.

La'mar'tine', 1 la'mär'tīn'; 2 lă'mär'tīn', **Alphonse Marie Louis de Prat de** (?/1790–4/1869). A French poet; orator; statesman; historian and miscellaneous writer.

la'ma-ser'y, 1 lā'ma-sēr'i; 2 lă'ma-sēr'y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] A Buddhist monastery or convent of Tibet or Mongolia under a chief lama, corresponding to an abbot or abbess. See LAMA.



Lamasery of the Dalai-lama at Lassa, Tibet.

An East-Siberian *lamasery* is always, strictly speaking, a monastic establishment. KENNAN in *Century Mag.* Mar., 1889, p. 655.

[< LAMA + Per. *serāi*, palace.] **la'ma-sa-ry‡; la'ma-ser-al‡; la'ma-s-ser-y‡; la'ma-ster-y‡; la'me-ster-yt.**

La Ma'yenne', 1 la mā'yĕn'; 2 lă mă'yĕn', *n.* Same as MAYENNE, 2.

lamb, 1 lăm; 2 lăm, *vi.* To bring forth young, as sheep.

lamb!, } *n.* 1. A young sheep; also, without the article, the

lam, } flesh of a young sheep: sometimes short for LAMBSKIN. 2. Figuratively: (1) One who is gentle, innocent, passive, weak. (2) A young and helpless member of a child, such as a church. (3) A term of endearment as used by a mother to her child. (4) [Slang.] An unsophisticated simpleton; specif., an inexperienced and gullible speculator in stocks.

A recent estimate . . . puts the amount of which the '*lambs*' are shorn in the New York stock market alone at eight hundred million dollars a year.

GEORGE *Applied Christianity* p. 204. [n. m. & co, 1887.]

3. *pl.* [Eng. Hist.] Any body of roughs formerly hired to terrorize the voters at elections. [< AS. *lamb.*]

—**baby lamb,** the fleece of very young Persian lambs, resembling in texture moiré antique silk and having a finer curl than Persian lamb proper.—**Holy L.** (*Gr. Church*), the large square of unleavened bread, which stands upon the paten at mass with several others, but which alone is consecrated.—**Kirke's lamb,** a mounted British soldier, under Col. Percy Kirke (1646–1691), notorious for their practise of cruelties in suppressing Monmouth's rebellion in 1685: from the peculiar lamb on the insignia.—**lamb's-ale,** *n.* [Eng.] A festival at lamb-shearing time.—**l.-fashion,** *adv.* 1. After the fashion of lamb: said of mutton so prepared. 2. In imitation of youthful styles of dress said of an elderly woman. **l.-hog,** *n.* A two-year-old lamb.—**l.-house,** *n.* A pen where lambs are fattened.—**l.-mint,** *n.* 1. Peppermint. 2. Spearmint.—**l. pie.** 1. A pie of lambs' flesh. 2. A young woman. 3. A drubbing.—**lamb's,** a term for over two years of age.—**lamb's cage,** a crib or manger for feeding lambs in fold.—**lamb's-cress,** *n.* The European hairy bitter-cress (*Cardamine hirsuta*).—**lamb's-ear,** a name regarded as a table delicacy: usually in the plural.—**lamb's-lettuce,** *n.* A European herb (*Valerianella olitoria*) of the valerian family (*Valerianaceæ*), naturalized in the United States: used as a salad; corn-salad; fetticus. **l.-lettuce†.**—**lamb's-quarters,** *n.* 1. A very common weed (*Chenopodium album*) covered with a whitish bloom; pigweed. 2. *Triplex patulum*, of the same family, naturalized from Europe. Both are sometimes used as pot-herbs.—**lamb's-succory,** *n.* A European herbaceous annual (*Arnoseris minima*) of the family *Cichoriaceæ*, with small heads of yellow flowers.—**lamb's-tails,** *n.* 1. The running pine (*Lycopodium clavatum*). 2. The aments of hazel and filbert-trees.—**lamb's-toe,** *n.* The plant wood-sorrel. **l.-tongue,** *n.* The shank or hop medic (*Medicago lupulina*). 3. The common kidney-vetch (*Anthyllis vulneraria*).—**lamb's-tongue,** *n.* 1. *Bot.* A European weed, the hound's-tongue (*Plantago media*). 2. A carpenters' plane or bit for making quirks. 3. A molding with tapering section; much used in sash-making; a combination of ovolo and fillet.—**l.-suckler,** *n.* One who makes a business of fattening lambs for market by the wool of lambs, used in the manufacture of various textile fabrics.—**lamb's-wool,** *n.* 1. A drink made of ale with sugar, nutmeg, and roasted apples. **l.-seed†.**

The *lamb's wool*, even in the opinion of my wife, who was a connoisseur, was excellent.

GOLDSMITH *Vicar of Wakefield* p. 66. [n. m. & co.]

2. [Gr. Brit.] *Meteor.* A collection of rounded masses of fleecy cloud, usually spoken of as *lambs-wool sky*.—**law l.** (*Bookbinding*), leather made from the younger and finer-grained sheepskins and used in the binding of law-books.—**Persian l.,** the fleece of the Persian lamb, much used in the manufacture of cloth, but not so fine as baby lamb.—**Scythian l.,** a stemless, eastern Asiatic tree-fern (*Cibotium baromets*), with tripinnate leaves and equal indusium-valves. The root is astringent. Fastened on a pole, the large root of this plant, turned into the resemblance of an animal, gave rise to the fable of the Scythian lamb. See BAROMETZ.—**the Lamb,** or **L. of God,** Christ. *John* i, 29.

Lamb [n. s. Lady Caroline] (née Ponsonby) (?/1785–1/1828), an English novelist. 2. **Charles** (?/10/1775–12/1834), an English poet, essayist, humorist, and critic; *Essays of Elia*, etc. 3. **Mary Anne** (1765–?/1847), an English writer; sister of preceding; joint author with him of *Tales from Shakespeare*. 4. A county in N. W. Texas; 1,021 sq. m.

lam'ba, 1 lam'ba; 2 lăm'ba, *n.* [Afr.] A cloth made of wild-cotton leaves by Malagasy and other native Africans.

lam'back†. I. *n.* To cudgel; beat. II. *n.* A beating; a blow. **lam'beak†.—lam'back-er†,** *n.*

lam-baile', 1 lam-bal'; 2 lăm-băl', *n.* A lace-trimmed scarf of silk, in fashion about 1783: so called from Princesse de Lamballe, the friend of Marie Antoinette.

Lam'balle', 1 lăn'bäl'; 2 lăn'băl', **Princess de** (?/4/1749–3/9/1792). Marie Thérèse Louise de Savoie-Carignan, intimate friend of Marie Antoinette. She was killed in the prison of La Force by a revolutionary mob.

lam'bar', 2 lăm'bär-dĭr', 2 lăm'bär-dĭr', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] In northern India and the Central Provinces, the head man of a village, who collects the revenue from proprietors and rent-payers.

lam-baste', 1 lam-bēst'; 2 lăm-bāst', *vt.* [Slang.] To beat or thrash; flog.—**lam-bast'ing,** *n.* [Tagalog term.

lam-bat', 1 lam-băt'; 2 lăm-băt', *n.* [P. L.] A fishing-net: a term in N. W. Peru; 4,615 sq. m.; capital, Ambayoque.

lam'da, 1 lam'da; 2 lăm'da, *n.* 1. The eleventh letter and seventh consonant of the Greek alphabet (Λ, λ), corresponding to English *l*. 2. See CRANIOMETRY. 3. [Gr. Brit.] The gamma-meth. See GAMMA. 3. [< Gr. *lambda*, < Phen. *lamed*.]—**lamb'doid,** *a.* Resembling in

form the Greek letter lambda (Λ): said of the suture between the occipital and the two parietal bones of the skull. See illus. under INTERPARIETAL. **lamb-dol'dal**‡; **lamb-dol'de-an**‡.—**lambdoid ridge** or **crest**, a ridge, developing with age, that forms the upper boundary of the back part of the cranium.—**Lamb'do-the-ri'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* An Eocene family of perissodactyl ungulates having upper molars with lambdæ of W-like characters separated by a third ventral ridge, the last lower molar with a third lobe, and 4 anterior digits. **Lamb'do-the'ri-um**, *n.* (L. g.)

lamb'doi-dal‡, **lamb'doi-dal**‡, *a.* = LAMBDOID, *a. & n.*

lamb'da-cism, ‡ lam'dă-sizm; ‡ lăm'da-çĭsm, *n.* **1.** Overfondness for words containing the letter *l*. **2.** A pronunciation in which *l* is erroneously sounded as though followed by *y*. Lallalism.

lamb'down', ‡ lam'-dun"; ‡ lăm'-down", *n.* [Slang, Australian.] **1.** To spend lavishly, as pay or savings. **2.** To get possession of (a person's money) by unfair means, as by overcharging, etc.; bleed.

lam'beau, ‡ lam'bō; ‡ lăm'bō, *n.* [=BEAUX, 1-bōz; 2-bōz, *pl.*] [F.] *Her.* A point of a label. **2†.** A zapper; ribbon.

lam'bel, ‡ lam'bel; ‡ lăm'bel, *n.* **1.** A part of the defensive housings of a horse, at the breast or on the flank. **2.** *Her.* Same as LABEL. [OF., label, < OHG. *lappa*, rag.]

lam'ben-cy, ‡ lam'ben-sı; ‡ lăm'ben-çy, *n.* The quality or state of being lambent.

Sometimes a little flame appears at the corner of the grate like a quivering spangle; sometimes it swells out at top into a restless and brief *lambency*.

LEIGH HUNT *A Day by the Fire* essay 1, p. 30. [n. sens. 1870.]

lam'bent, ‡ lam'bent; ‡ lăm'bĕnt, *a.* Playing with a licking or lightly undulating motion, as the flame or an ignited surface; touching lightly, as if licking; also, softly radiant, as the light of a planet, a gem, or an eye. [< L. *lambent-(e)-s*, ppr. of *lambo*, lick.] — **lam'bent-ly**, *adv.*

lam'ben-cy, ‡ lam'ben-sı; ‡ lăm'ben-çy, *n.* **1.** One who cares for lambing ewes. **2.** A lambing ewe.

lam'bert, ‡ lam'bert; ‡ lăm'bert, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **D. Lam'bert'**, ‡ lam'bert; ‡ lăm'bert; **F. Lam'bert'**, ‡ lan'ber'; ‡ lăn'ber'; **G. Lam'bert**, ‡ lăm'bert, ‡ lăm'bert; **It. Lam-ber'to**, ‡ lam-ber'to, ‡ lăm-ber'to; **L. Lam'ber'tus**, ‡ lam'ber'tus, ‡ lăm'ber'tus. **2. Daniel** (†/₁1770–†/₁1809), an English fat man; weighed 739 lbs. **3. Johann Heinrich** (†/₁1728–†/₁1777), a German mathematician and philosopher. **4. John** (1619–1683), an English Puritan clergyman who fought at Marston Moor, Preston, and Worcester; was banished. **5. L. of Herzfeld** (1020?–1088?), a German Benedictine and chronicler.

Lam'bert-ville, ‡ lam'bert-vil; ‡ lăm'bert-vil, *n.* A city in Hunterdon county, N. J.

Lam'beth, ‡ lam'beth; ‡ lăm'bĕth, *n.* A parliamentary and metropolitan borough, S. London, England; site of Lambeth Palace, the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.—**Lambeth Articles, L. Conference,** see ARTICLE, etc.

Lam'beth Bud"ri-la'er-al. *Eccl.* The four articles adopted first by the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Chicago in 1886, and then by the Conference of bishops held in Lambeth palace, London, in 1888, and afterward over the signature of Canterbury, viz.: "The Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments as containing all things necessary to salvation, and as being the rule and ultimate standard of faith; the Apostles' Creed, as the baptismal symbol, and the Nicene Creed, as the sufficient statement of the Christian faith; the two sacraments ordained by Christ himself — baptism and the Supper of the Lord — ministered with unfailing use of Christ's words of institution and of the elements ordained by him; the historic episcopate locally adapted in the methods of its administration to the varying needs of the nations and peoples called of God into the unity of the one Church."

Lam'be-zel'lice', ‡ lam'bə-zel'ĕk'; ‡ lăm'bə-zĕl'ĕç', *n.* A town in Finistère department, France. [being a lamb.

lamb'hood, ‡ lam'hud; ‡ lăm'hŏod, *n.* The condition of

lam'biek, ‡ lam'bik; ‡ lăm'bĭk, *n.* A variety of beer brewed chiefly in Belgium, and characterized by self-fermentation [like a lamb.

lamb'like, ‡ lam'lik; ‡ lăm'lĭk, *a.* Of the nature of being

lamb'kill, ‡ lam'kil; ‡ lăm'kĭl, *n.* **1.** Sheep-laurel: poisonous to sheep. **2.** [U. S.] The staggerbush.

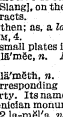
lam'kin, ‡ lam'kin; ‡ lăm'kĭn, *n.* A little lamb; figuratively, a cherished person. **lamb'let**; ‡ lam'mlet [Scot.].

lamb'like', ‡ lam'lik"; ‡ lăm'lĭk', *a.* Like a lamb; gentle; innocent; mild; as, *a lamblike* disposition. **lamb'ish**.

lamb'ling, ‡ lam'ling; ‡ lăm'lĭng, *n.* A young or little lamb.

Lam'born, ‡ lam'born; ‡ lăm'bŏrn, **Mount.** A peak in Colorado; height, 11,337 ft.

lam'boys, ‡ lam'bŏys; ‡ pl. *Anc. Armor.* Kilted flexible steel plates made in imitation of drapery and worn skirtlike from the waist. Lamboys were sometimes worn away before and behind to enable the wearer to sit on horseback. [< OF. *lambeau*, < OHG. *lappa*, flap.]



lam'bre-kin, ‡ lam'bre-kĭn; ‡ lăm'-bre-kĭn, *n.* [F.] **1.** *Upholstery.* A straight or shaped ornamental strip of cloth, leather, or other flexible material hanging from the lower edge of a mantelpiece, as a kind of drapery. **2.** *Armor.* An ornamental covering of cloth, etc., attached to a helmet. **3.** *Her.* = MANTLING, 3. Imitation of lambrequin designs or work in pottery, consisting of solid color above and ornamented, scalloped, or ragged design below. [shrash.

lam'brush, ‡ lam'skin"; ‡ lăm'skĭn', *n.* [Rare.] To beat.

lamb'skin, ‡ *n.* **1.** The skin of a lamb dressed with the wool on, as for ornamental purposes. **2.** The skin of a lamb dressed for glove-making. **3.** Woolen cloth made to resemble the dressed skin of a lamb. **4.** *Freemasonry.* The white leather apron worn as a badge.

lamb'skin"net, ‡ lam'skin"et; ‡ lăm'skĭn'ĕt, *n.* The game of lansquenet: a corruption.

lamb's'-let'tuce, lamb's-tongue, etc. See LAMB.

Lamb'ton, ‡ lam'tən; ‡ lăm'tŏn. **1. William** (1756–†/₁1823). An English officer; the originator of the great trigonometrical survey of India, 1802–1823. **2.** Either of two districts in Ontario province, Canada: (1) **East L.**, 548 sq. m.: (2) **West L.**, 575 sq. m.

lam'dan, ‡ lam'dan; ‡ lăm'dăn, *n.* [Heb.] A person learned

lame, ‡ lēm; ‡ lām, *v.* [LAMED; LAM'ING.] **1.** *t.* To make lame; cripple or disable, as the legs; as, to *lame* a horse. If his rebellion against fact has thus *lamed* the Celt even in spiritual work, how much more it must have *lamed* him in the world of business and politics.

MATTHEW ARNOLD *Study Celtic Lit.* pt. iv, p. 105. [n. s. 2 co. 1867.]

II. *i.* To go lame. ‡ < AS. *lamian*, < *lama*, lame.]

lame', *a.* [LAM'ER; LAM'EST.] **1.** Crippled or disabled, especially in a leg; walking with a limp; halt; as, a *lame* man or horse.

The legs of the *lame* are not useful. *Prov.* xxvi, 7.

2. Affected so as to be disabled, or to move with difficulty or pain; crippled; as, a *lame* leg or back. **3.** Figuratively, not sound or efficient; not smooth; halting; as, a *lame* verse; a *lame* excuse. **4.** *Mach.* Working irregularly; said of a locomotive or its valves. [< AS. *lama*, lame.] — **lame duck** [Slang], on the stock exchange, one who can not fulfil his contracts.

lame', *n.* [Scot.] Earthen; as, a *lame* pitcher.

lame', ‡ Same as LOAM, 4.

lame'†, *n.* One of the small plates in armor. **lamm'**†.

La'mech. 1 lē'mek; 2 lā'mĕc, *n. Bib. Gen.* iv, 18. [Heb., overthrow.]

la'medh, ‡ lā'mĕth, *n.* The twelfth letter of the Hebrew alphabet, corresponding to the English *L*. As a number it signifies thirty. Its name means ox-goad, of which it has the form on Phenician monuments. See ALPHABET.

la-mel'la, ‡ lə-mel'ə; ‡ la-mĕl'a, *n.* [-LÆ, ‡ -lē; 2-lē, *pl.*] **1.** A thin plate, scale, or lamina, as in the gills of bivalves, or in bone. **2.** *Bot.* A gill of a mushroom, one of the thin plates attached to the under side of the cap. **3.** *pl.* [Eng.] *Pharm.* Medicated gelatin disks used in ophthalmology. [L., < *lamina*, thin plate.] **lam'el**‡.

lam'el-la'ri-a, ‡ lam'ə-lā'rı-ə (-ār'), *n.* [< L. *lamella*, constituting or resembling a lamella; flat and thin; scale-like. **2.** Composed of thin layers, plates, scales, or lamellæ; disposed in layers like the leaves of a book.—**lam'el-la'ri-ly**, *adv.* — **lam'el-la'ri-ness**, *n.* — **lamellar arrangement** in groups resembling stars.— **lam'el-lar-ly**, *adv.*— **lam'el-la-ry**, *a.* [Rare.]

La-mel'la-ri'di-dæ, ‡ la-mel'ə-rĭd'ı-dē; ‡ la-mĕl'a-rĭd'ı-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of lamellibranchiate gastropods, especially those with short rostrum, subsutate tentacles, external eyes, and internal shell ear-shaped or subspiral. **Lam'el-la'ri-a**, *n.*

lam'el-late, ‡ lam'ə-lāt; ‡ lăm'ə-lāt, *a.* = LAMELLAR. — **lam'el-la'ri-ed**, *a.*

lam'el-late, ‡ lam'ə-lēt; ‡ lăm'ə-lĭt, *a.* Composed of or having thin plates, scales, or lamellæ; as, *lamellate* antennæ. [< L. *lamella*.] — **lam'el-la'ted**, *a.* — **lam'el-la'tion**, *n.* The condition or state of being lamellated, as in certain geological formations.

la-mel'li-, ‡ lə-mel'ı-, ‡ la-mĕl'ı-, *-o-*. From L. *lamella*, a plate: combining forms.—**la-mel'li-branch**, *a. & n.* = LAMELLIBRANCHIATE.—**La-mel'li-bran-chi-a'ta**, *n. pl.* Conch. The bivalve mollusks. Same as **lamel'li-bran'chi-at.**—**la-mel'li-bran'chi-ate.** **I.** *a.* Having lamellate gills; of or pertaining to the *Lamellibranchiata*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Lamellibranchiata*. Also, **lamellibranch**, **lamellibranchiate**.—**la-mel'li-corn**, *a.* Lamellicorn.—**la-mel'li-cor'nate**, *a.* Lamellicorn.—**la-mel'li-cor'ne**, *a.* = **La-mel'li-cor'ni-a**, *n. pl. Entom.* A division of beetles, variously ranked, having joints with the last three joints lamelliform and aggregated in a club-like manner, as in the dung-beetles or *Scarabeidæ*.—**lam'el-li'er-ous**, *a.* Bearing or composed of thin plates, scales, or lamellæ.—**la-mel'li-form**, *a.* Having the form of a thin plate, scale, or lamella.—**lamelliform cartilage**, in *Lamellibranchiata*, a cartilage supporting the foot.—**la-mel'li-ros'tral**, *a.* Having toothlike serrations or lamellæ on the bill, as ducks, geese, swans, etc.; of or pertaining to the *Lamellirostres*.—**la-mel'li-ros'trate**, *a.* = LAMELLIROSTRAL. **II.** *n.* One of the Lamellirostres.—**La-mel'li-ros'tres**, *n. pl.* Ornith. The *Anseres* (ducks, geese, swans, etc.).—**lam'el-lose**, *a.* Composed of or full of thin plates, scales, or lamellæ; lamelliform.—**la-mel'lous**‡.—**lam'el-los'i-ty**, *n.*—**lam'el-lu'la**, *n.* [L.] A little lamella.—**lamellule teeth**, in ichthyology, lamelliform teeth or lamellæ as teeth.—**Lam"el-lo'so-den-ta'ti**, *n. pl.* Ornith. The *Lamellirostres*.—**la-mel'lule**, *n.* A little lamella.

lame'ly, ‡ lām'lı; ‡ lāmˈly, *adv.* In a lame or halting manner; like a cripple; as, to walk *lamely*. **2.** In a weak or incapable manner; haltingly; as, to argue *lamely*.

lame'ness, ‡ lēm'nes; ‡ lāmˈnĕs, *n.* **1.** An impaired or unsound state of the body or limbs, especially of the locomotive organs, from injury, disease, or defect. **2.** Feebleness; incapability; as, *lameness* of description.

La'men'sais, ‡ la'mɑ̃n"sā'; ‡ lăˈmăn"sāˈ, **Hugues Félicité Robert de** (†/₁1782–†/₁1854), a French abbé, philosopher, theologian, and publicist; founded *L'Avenir*.

la-ment', ‡ lə-ment'; ‡ la-mĕnt', *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To feel or express sorrow for; bewail; as, to *lament* a loss.

Thousands *lament* their doubtful dispositions, and earnestly wish to believe with unwavering faith.

Christian Advocate [New York] Dec. 4, 1890, p. 3.

2†. To distress; afflict. **II.** *t.* To feel or express sorrow; mourn; grieve. [< F. *lamenter*, < L. *lamentor*, < *lamentum*, wailing.] Syn.: see BEWAIL.—Pred.: *for* or *over*: frequently absolute: as, we *lament* one's death.— **lam"en-ta'ble** (-ə-bl), ‡ **lam'en-ta-bly**, *adv.*

lam'ent, *n.* **1.** The expression of grief or sorrow; loud complaint; lamentation.

Lamentation over him [John the Baptist] mingled, doubtless, with fierce mutterings, filled every market-place and every home.

HENRY *Life of Christ* vol. i, ch. 32, p. 339. [n. 1880.]

2. A plaintive song or melody; the music of a dirge or for mournful verse. [< L. *lamentum*, moaning.]

lam'en-ta-bl(e), ‡ lam'ĕn-tə-bl; ‡ lăm'ĕn-ta-bl, *a.* **1.** That should be lamented or deplored; grievous; as, a *lamentable* circumstance. **2.** Expressing sorrow; mournful; as, a *lamentable* cry. **3.** Exciting regret or dissatisfaction; despicable; deplorable; as, a *lamentable* failure.

But when he [Landor] attempted to regulate the orthography of our language the result was something *lamentable*.

E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* ch. 3, p. 65. [o. & co. 1876.]

[F., < L. *lamentabilis*, < *lamentum*, wailing.] — **lam'en-ta-ble-ness**‡, — **lam'en-ta-bly**, *adv.*

lam'en-ta'tion, ‡ lam'ĕn-tē'shən; ‡ lăm'ĕn-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of lamenting or bewailing; utterance of profound regret or grief; a wailing cry.

Bury the Great Duke | With an empire's *lamentation*.

TENNYSON *Death of Wellington* st. 1.

2. *pl.* [L.] One of the lyrical poetic books of the Old Testament (The Lamentations of Jeremiah), bewailing the destruction of Jerusalem by the Chaldeans; also, the music to which a portion of it is sung in the Roman Catholic Church in the Tenebræ. [F., < L. *lamentatio(n-)*, < *lamentum*, weeping.] — **lam"en-ta'tion-al**, *a.*

la-ment'ed, ‡ lə-ment'ed; ‡ la-mĕnt'ĕd, *pa.* Mourned for or regretted; specif., recently dead: sometimes, now chiefly humorously, as a substantive; as, the late *lamented*.— **la-ment'ed-ly**, *adv.*

lame's'kirt"ing, ‡ lēm's-kirt"ĭng; ‡ lāmˈs-kĭrtˈĭng, *n.* [North. Eng.] *Mining.* The cutting away of coal from the sides of a subterranean road so as to widen it. [England.

Lames'ley, ‡ lēmz'lı; ‡ lāmzˈly, *n.* A mining town in Durham, **la'mes-ter**, *n.* Same as LAMSTER. **la'mes-ter-ing**; **la'mes-ter'ı**, *a.* Same as LAMSTERY.

la-met'ta, ‡ lə-met'ə; ‡ lă-mĕtˈtă, *n.* [It.] Foil or wire of gold, silver, or brass.

La'mi-a, ‡ lē'mı-ə; ‡ lāˈmı-a, *n.* [-Æ, ‡ -ē; 2-ē, *pl.*] **1.** [L.] *Class. Myth.* A female demon or vampire that enticed youths, and fed upon their flesh and blood; hence, an evil, seductive woman; a witch.

Lamiæ . . . [were] certain monsters of Africa who had the face and breast of a woman, and the rest of the body like that of a serpent. LAMPRIDIUS *Class. Dict.*

2. In Keats's poem *Lamia*, a bride of great beauty who is a lamia or serpent in human guise, and at length resumes her serpent form. **3.** The patronymic of a Roman family which claimed descent from the mythical hero Lamus. **4. Gulf of,** an inlet in the E. coast of Thessaly, Greece, S. of Mt. Othrys. **5.** An ancient town on this gulf, N. of Thermopylæ: scene of battles, 323–322 B. C. **6.** A large galeoid shark (*Carcharinus lamia*) of the Atlantic. **7.** [l-] A white shark (*Carcharodon carcharias*) of wide distribution. [L., < Gr. *lamia*, female demon.]

La-mi'i-dæ, ‡ lə-mī'ı-dē; ‡ la-mīˈı-dē, *n. pl.* A family of bees containing those included in LAMIIDÆ. [< LAMIA, 2.]

La'mi-a's, *n.* (t. g.) — **La'mi-id**, *a. & n.* — **La-mi'i-des**, *n. pl.* The *Lamiidæ*.— **La-mi'i-næ**, *n. pl.* The *Lamiidæ* regarded as a subfamily.

lam'in, ‡ lam'ın; ‡ lăm'ĭn, *n.* **1.** A lamina. **2.** A thin plate of metal used in astronomy.

lam'i-na, ‡ lam'ı-nə; ‡ lăm'ı-na, *n.* [-NÆ, ‡ -nē; ‡ -nē, *pl.*] [L.] A thin scale or sheet; a layer or coat lying over an other, as in bone, minerals, armor, etc. Specif.: (1) *Bot.* (*a*) The blade or flat expanded part of a leaf. (*b*) The blade of a petal. (*c*) The expanded part of certain fronds. (2) *Anat.* (*a*) The flattened part of the arch of a vertebra. See illus. under VERTEBRA. (*b*) One of the folds of the cortex of the cerebellum. (*c*) *pl.* The thin layers of sensitive tissue underlying and producing the hoof in perisodactyls; laminar tissue. **3.** A thin plate or layer either from their appearance or position; as, **lamina sincera, l. cribosa, l. dentata, l. spiralis,** etc. (3) *Entom.* One of two osseous plates in certain insects, probably representing the mandibles in the pupa. (4) *Ornith.* One of the processes composing the vane of a feather. (5) *pl. Geol.* The thinnest separable layers or sheets in stratified rocks, whether (*a*) original planes of deposition, or (*b*) planes of cleavage transverse to stratification. **lam'i-na-bl(e)**, ‡ lam'ı-nə-bl; ‡ lăm'ı-na-bl, *a.* Capable of being rolled or hammered into thin sheets; as, gold is the most *laminable* metal.— **lam"i-na-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

lam'i-nal, ‡ lam'ı-nal; ‡ lăm'ı-nal, *a.* **1.** Laminar. **2.** Same as POLYPROTYLOUS, 3.

lam'i-nar, ‡ lam'ı-nər; ‡ lăm'ı-nar, *a.* Of, constituting, or disposed in laminæ; lamellar; laminate. **lam'i-na-ryj**.

lam'i-na'ri-a, ‡ lam'ı-nā'rı-ə; ‡ lăm'ı-nāˈrı-a, *n.* An important genus of large brown seaweeds common in the colder coast waters of the temperate zones. The thallus forms a flat ribbon-like expansion, either simple or cleft. A few species are edible — others are used as manure and for making kelp; several, as *L. bulbosa* and *L. digitata*, attain a great length. [< L. *lamina*, thin plate.]— **lam'i-na'ri-an**, *a.* **lam'i-na'ri-e'ce-æ**, *n. pl.* = LAMINARIACEÆ. Also *Phæophyceæ* increasing by asexual spores. Several species, as *Macrocystis* and *Nereocystis*, attain immense length; *Lessonia* forms large submarine forests. **Lamina** is another well-known genus.— **lam'i-na'ri-a'ceous**, *a.*

lam'i-nar-ite, ‡ lam'ı-nar-ıt; ‡ lăm'ı-nar-ĭt, *n. Paleobot.* A fossil seaweed having broad flattened fronds, very like the fronds of the genus *Laminaria*.

lam'i-nate, ‡ lam'ı-nēt; ‡ lăm'ı-nĭt, *v.* [-NAT"ED; -NAT'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To beat, roll, or press into thin sheets, as a metal. **2.** To cut or divide so as to form into thin sheets, leaves, or plates, as in working horn, celluloid, vulcanite, etc. **3.** To cover with plates.

II. *i.* To become divided into laminæ or plates. [< LL. *laminatus*, pp. of *laminare*, beating, < L. *lamina*, thin sheet.]— **lam'i-na'tor**, *n.* — **lam"ing-na-chine"**, *n.* A set of rolls or any apparatus for making thin plates of metal, as for rolling gold, preliminary to beating.— **laminating roller**, *n.* The adjustable roller in a rolling-mill whereby the thickness of metal sheets is regulated.

lam'i-nate, *a.* Being or having a lamina; arranged in laminæ.

lam'i-nat"ed, ‡ lam'ı-nē-təd; ‡ lăm'ı-nā"tĕd, *a.* **1.** Laminate or laminar. **2.** *Her.* Scaled: applied to reptiles.

lam'i-na'tion, ‡ lam'ı-nē'shən; ‡ lăm'ı-nāˈshon, *n.* The act of laminating, or the state of being laminated; specif.: **1.** *Geol.* The division or disposition in layers of very thin sheets or plates. The term is generally limited to stratified rock or, strictly, to planes of deposition, the some apply it to tabular division of igneous crystalline rocks.

All the *lamination* of stratified rocks was undoubtedly produced originally by deposition in water.

D. HOUGHTON *Missionary Geology* p. 23. [t. & r. 1854.]

2. *Elec.* The building up of an armature, polepiece, etc., by means of thin laminæ or sheets of metal having strips of insulating-material between them in order to prevent eddy-currents, etc.— **oblique lamination**, 1. Lamination of deposition obliquely to the general plane of stratification. **2.** Same as TRANSVERSE LAMINATION.— **transverse l.**, lamination of cleavage transverse to stratification.

La-mine', ‡ la-mīn'; ‡ la-mĭnˈ, *n.* A river in Missouri; length, 130 m. to the Missouri river.

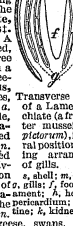
lam'ni-fer-o-my, ‡ lam'nı-fer'ə-mı; ‡ lăm'nı-fĕr'o-my, *n.* The operation of cutting through the laminæ to the spinal cord. [< LAMINA + Gr. *ektomē*, a cutting out.]

lam'ni-gon, ‡ lam'nı-gən; ‡ lăm'nı-gŏn (-gōn'), *n.* [-LIA, ‡ -lē; 2-lē, *pl.*] [< LAMINA + Gr. *gonos*, offspring.] — **lam'ni-gon'al**, *a.*

lam'ni-nif'er-ous, ‡ lam'nı-nif'ər-əs; ‡ lăm'nı-nĭf'ĕr-ŭs, *a.* Bearing or composed of laminæ.

lam'ni-nif'orm, ‡ lam'nı-nə-fôrm; ‡ lăm'nı-nı-fôrm, *a.* Having a laminar form. **lam'i-nose**‡.

lam'i-ni-pian'tar, ‡ lam'ı-nı-plān'tər; ‡ lăm'ı-nı-plănˈtar, *a. Ornith.* Having two undivided lateral laminæ or plates



Transverse Section of a Lamellibranchiate (a fresh-water mussel, *Unio pictorum*), in natural position, showing arrangement of gills.

s, shell; *m*, mantle; *k*, gill; *l*, labial palpi; *i*, inner gill; *p*, outer gill; *e*, foot; *n*, nerve-ganglion.

KEY 1: ăisle; aut = out; oil; ĭn = feud; chin; go; jet; n = sing; so; ship; thin, this; agure; F. boǹ, dûne; ʜ = loch. † obsolete; ‡ variant.
KEY 2: bo͝ok, bo͞ot; fu͝ll, rule, cūre, bût, bûrn; ȫil, bo͝y; ɛ = k; ɛ = s; go, gem; ink; ẓ = z; thin, this; F. boǹ, dûne; ʜ = loch.

which meet in a ridge on the back or planta, as the tarsi of most oscines or singing birds. [< LAMINA + L. *planta*, sole.] — **lam"i-ni-plan-ta'tion,** *n.*

Lam"i-ni-plan-ta'res, 1 lăm'i-ni-plan-tē'rēz, 2 lăm'i-ni-plan-tā'rēz, *n. pl. Ornith.* A series of oscine birds with laminiplantar tarsi. [< LAMINA + L. *planta*, sole.]

lam"i-ni'tis, 1 lăm'i-nī'tis *or* -nĭ'tis; 2 lăm'i-nī'tis *or* -nĭ'tis, *n. Vet. Surg.* Inflammation of the lamina of a horse's hoof; founder. [shaped like lamina. — **lam'i-nous,** *a.*

lam'i-nose, 1 lăm'i-nōs; 2 lăm'i-nōs, *a. Biol.* Composed of or

lam'i-sh, 1 lēm'ish; 2 lām'ish, *a.* Slightly lame.

lam'mi-ter, 1 lĕ'mi-ter, 2 lĕ'mi-ter, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A cripple.

La'mi-um, 1 lē'mi-um; 2 lā'mi-ŭm, *n.* A genus of Old World herbs of the mint family. Four species are naturalized in the United States. They are known as dead-nettles, and are distinguished by heart-shaped leaves and white, purple, or pink flowers. The corolla is 2-lipped, and there are 4 stamens. [< L. *lamium*, dead-nettle.]

lamm, *vt.* Same as LAM.

Lam'mas, 1 lăm'as; 2 lăm'as, *n.* 1. *R. C. Ch.* (1) A festival celebrated on August 1 in commemoration of the imprisonment of the Apostle Peter; the feast of St. Peter in chains. (2) An Anglo-Saxon loaf-mass or wheat-harvest festival held on the 1st of August, or the 12th of the modern calendar. 2. Quarter-day in Scotland and half-quarter day or cross-quarters in England, falling on Aug. 1. [< AS. *hlammæsse*, for *hlāfmæsse*, < *hlāf*, loaf, + *mæsse*, MASS, *n.*] **Lam'mas-day"s.** — **Lammas apple,** an apple ripe in August. — **L. assize** [Engl.], an assize held early in August. — **L. floods** [Gt. Brit.], a wet season supposed to recur annually about August 1. — **Lam'mas-land",** *n.* [Engl.] Land that is thrown open after the harvest to common pasturage until sowing-time. — **L.-meadow** st. — **L.-tide,** *n.* The season of Lammas.

L. wheat, winter wheat sown about Lammas-tide.

lam'mer, 1 lăm'er, 2 lăm'er, *n.* [Scot.] Amber. **lam'ert.**

lam'mer-gei"er, 1 lam'er-gī"ər; 2 lăm'er-gī"er, *n.* [G.] The great bearded vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus*) of the lofty mountains of southern Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. The lammergeier forms a connecting link between the eagles and the vultures, and measures about 10 feet in expanse of wings. It feeds on both carrion and living prey and breaks bones by dropping them from great height to obtain pieces small enough to swallow. **lae'mer-lam'mer-** or **lem'mer-ger'.**

The Lammergeier.

Lam'mer-moors, 1 lăm'er-mōrz; 2 lăm'er-mōrz, *n. pl.* Hills in Haddingtonshire and Berwickshire, Scotland; highest point, Lammer Law, 1,733 ft. high. [BERT. — **lam'mer-muir'.**

Lam'mert, *n.* [D.] Same as LAMB-**lam'mie',** *n.* [Scot.] Same as LAMBKIN. **lam'kin.**

Lam'mi-kin, 1 lam'i-kin; 2 lăm'i-kin, *n.* [Scot.] A dwarf; a child; a murderous builder who delayed his house in blood. Now the bogey-man of the nursery. **Lam'kin.**

lam'ming, 1 lam'ing, *n.* [Slang.] A whipping.

lam'my, 1 lam'i; 2 lăm'y, *n.* [-MIES, 1 -iz; 2 -is, *pl.*] 1. A

lam'mie', [thick quilted outside jumper worn in cold weather by sailors. 2. A brick misplaced out of shape in the kiln.

lam-nec'to-my, *n. Surg.* Same as LAMPECTOMY.

Lam'ni-de, 1 lam'ni-dē; 2 lăm'ni-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* The *Isuridæ*.

Lam'nus, (s. g.) [< L. *lamna*, thin plate.] — **lam'nid,** *n.* — **lam'noid,** *a. & n.*

lam-nun'gui-a, 1 lam-nŭng'gwi-ə; 2 lăm-nŭng'gwi-a, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Hyracoidea*. [< L. *lamna*, thin plate, + *unguis*, nail.]

La-moille', 1 la-moil'; 2 la-moil', *n.* A county in N. Vermont; 436 sq. m.; county-seat, Hyde Park, on Lamoille river.

La"mon-gun', 1 la"mŏn-gŭn'; 2 lă"mŏn-gŭn', *n.* A volcano, 60 m. S. E. of Sorabaya, Java; 6,561 ft. high.

La-mo'ni, 1 la-mō'ni; 2 la-mō'ni, *n.* A town in Decatur county, Iowa; seat of Graceland College (Latter Day Baptists), founded in 1895.

La"mont', 1 la"ment'; 2 lă"mŏnt', 1. **Robert Patterson** (12/1 1807–), an American manufacturer; U. S. Secretary of Commerce, 1925– . 2. **Thomas William** (9/11 1870–), an American financier and publicist; U. S. Treasury representative on American Peace Commission, Paris, 1919.

La"mo"ri'cière', 1 la"mō"ri'ĕr'; 2 lă"mō"ri'ĕr', **Christophe Léon Louis Juchault de** (3/4 1806–9/11 1865). A French general; headed papal troops against Garibaldi.

La"motte', 1 la"met'; 2 lă"mŏt', *n.* 1. **Antoine Houdart de** (1/2 1672–3/4 1731), a French poet, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer; *Inez de Castro*, etc. 2. **Jeanne de Lux de Saint-Remy de Valois, Madame de** (7/2 1756–9/2 1791), a French adventuress, wife of the Comte de Lamotte." See DIAMOND NECKLACE. **La Motte‡.**

La"motte'-Fou'qué', 1 -fu'kē'; 2 -fu'kē', **Friedrich Heinrich Karl, Baron de** (1777–1843). A German soldier, poet, and romantalist; Undine.

La-moure', 1 la-mūr'; 2 la-mur', *n.* 1. A county in S. E. North Dakota. 2. Its county-seat.

lamp, 1 lamp; 2 lămp, *n.* I. *t.* To supply light to; illuminate: light; supply with lamps. II. *i.* [Rare.] To shine.

lamp, *vt.* [Scot.] To walk rapidly with long steps; lope.

lamp', *n.* 1. Any device employing a flame, incandescent wire, or the like, for furnishing an artificial light, or a similar device for heating, as in a laboratory use; particularly, a vessel containing oil or other inflammable liquid and a wick by which the liquid ascends by capillary attraction to feed the flame at the top; as, an *oil-lamp*; an alcohol-*lamp*. See phrases and list below. 2. *Metal.* A kiln for drying molds during construction. 3. Figuratively, anything that gives out light, actually or metaphorically; as, the moon is the *lamp* of heaven.



Lamps.

1. Earliest form of oil. 2. Lamp of early Christians. 3. Electric arc. 4. Diver's electric. 5. Street oil.

4. *pl.* [Slang.] The eyes. < F. *lampe*, < L. *lampa(d-)*; see LAMPAD.] — **alembical lamp,** a lamp with a device resembling an alembic, serving to prevent the escape of smoke and vapors, and to divert them to the oil-receptacle. — **am'yl lamp,** *Chem.* A lamp used in the determination of specific experiments employing amylacetate as the standard illuminant. — **aphlogistic l.,** a lamp giving light by incandescence, without flame, as in the case of a Döbereiner's lamp. — **arc-l.,** *n. Elec.* A lamp consisting of two carbon rods, through which a current is passed, producing an arc.— **Argand l.,** a lamp having a tubular wick and admitting air both inside and outside of the flame. — **atmospheric l.,** a dentists' lamp for heating vulcanizers: automatically extinguished when the temperature reaches the desired maximum. — **Bengilis L.,** a domestic spirit-lamp having a ring-like reservoir borne by legs, and a hollow wick with a draft through the center of the reservoir. — **Bunsen's l.,** see BUNSEN-BURNER, under BURNER. — **Davy l.,** see DAVY, *n.* — **Döbereiner's l.,** a hydrogen-lamp in which spongy platinum is heated to luminosity by absorbing hydrogen directed upon it by a small jet from a self-regulating generator: aided by the oxygen of the air when the lamp-cap is removed. — **electric l.,** see ELECTRIC LIGHT, under ELECTRIC.— **flameless l.,** same as *Aphlogistic lamp.*— **Hero's l.,** a lamp devised by Hero of Alexandria about 200 B. C., in which a fountain was forced, drop by drop, by the pressure of a heavier liquid, to feed the wick.— **hydrostatic l.,** a lamp having a layer of oil floating on water or other liquid. — **lamp'-black,** *n. Elec.* A wire resistance, having a positive temperature coefficient of resistivity, used in series with an incandescent-lamp glower having a negative temperature coefficient. — **lamp'-burn'er,** *n.* A device for incandescent electric lamps arranged in rows on a frame, interconnected in multiple circuit or series. — **l.-bell,** *n.* A smoke-bell hung over a lamp. — **l.-cano-py,** — **l.-chimney,** *n.* A device for protecting the flame of a lamp from drafts.— **l.-cone,** *n.* A dome-shaped piece of metal, having a slot through which the flame issues, and through which ventilation by air passing upward through it against both sides of the flame.— **lamp'fish',** *n. Zool.* A fish of the family *Mycrophidæ* or *Scopelidæ*.— **l.-fly,** *n.* A firefly. — **l.-foot,** *n. Zool.* The peculiar modification of distributing vessels for electric lighting, equal in effect to one lamp at a distance of one foot from a given point under consideration.— **l.-glass,** *n.* A lamp-chimney. — **l.-globe,** *n.* A globe for a lamp. — **l.-guard** or **-shade** for the eyes. — **l.-head,** *n.* **1.** The electromotive force of an electric lamp: *so named from an assumed analogy to head as used in hydraulics.* **2.** The part of an incandescent lamp which lets the holder.— **l.-holder,** *n.* **1.** Any device, as a bracket, for supporting a lamp. **2.** In electric lighting, the socket in which the tubes of the electrodes of a glow-lamp are inserted and in which the glass bulb is tightly fitted.— **l.-hole,** *n.* Any hole or aperture to admit of the introduction of a lamp, as in a sewer.— **l.-hour,** *n. Elec.* The current required for a single light during one hour.— **l.-indicator,** *n. Elec.* A device for showing the failure of an incandescent lamp as an indication of potential change.— **l.-iron,** *n.* A projecting bar or bracket for suspending a lamp. — **l.-jack,** *n.* A device for lamps to prevent the flame from exclude rain or wind.— **l.-moss,** *n.* A variety of moss used in the manufacture of lamp-wicks.— **l.-nursery,** *n.* A double-walled tin trough for heating water between the two walls heated by a lamp, in which young queens are hatched out of their cells.— **l.-post,** *n.* The pillar supporting a street-lamp.— **l.-pruner,** *n.* An instrument for trimming lamp-wicks.— **l.-saver,** *n.* A device having a hook at the end to keep the fingers from the lamp-wicks which they are intended to trim, and a receptacle for the crust or pieces of wick removed; snuffers.— **l.-shade,** *n.* Any device or material designed to reflect, moderate, or impart color to the light of a lamp.— **l.-shell,** *n.* A terebratuloid or related brachiopod having a shell resembling an antique lamp.— **l.-stand,** *n.* A standard or support for a lamp.— **l.-station,** *n.* A room in a coal-mine for the care and storage of safety-lamps.— **l.-stove,** *n.* An oil-stove.— **Nernst l.,** an incandescent electric lamp, invented by Prof. Nernst of Göttingen, in which the light-giving element consists of one or more rods or filaments composed of a mixture of metallic oxids.— **N. Garland l.,** a student-lamp.— **nitrogen l.,** same as *Gas-filled lamp.*— **oil-l.,** *n.* A lamp for smoking the glazed paper on the drum of a kymograph.— **tungsten-l.,** *n. Elec.* An incandescent electric lamp having a filament of tungsten, which gives a more brilliant white light at a relatively low current-consumption, requiring an expenditure of only 1.25 watts per candle-power as against 3.5 watts per candle-power which the carbon-filament lamp consumes.

Lamps are named (1) from their use, purpose, or place of use; as, **annealing-lamp** (a dentists' lamp for heating foil), **blanched-l., blowpipe-l.** (for blowing or fusing glass), **frost-l.** (a lighthouse lamp for heating the oil of the lantern in cold weather), **miners' l.** (a safety-lamp), **print-lamp-l.** (a yellow lamp used in printing-rooms), **reading-l.** (for concentrating upon metal), **reading-l.** (screened), **roof-l., signal-l., singeing-l.** (for singeing horses' hair), **smoking-l.** (for lighting pipes on a journey or during the intervals when smoking is allowed), **student-l.** (see STUDENT), **street-l., submarine l., tail-l.** (a signal-lamp at the tail of a railway-train), etc.; (2) from the lighting-fluid employed or its character; as, **alcohol-l., camphene-l.** (for burning camphene), **carbonated-hydrogen-l.** (in which wood-alcohol is burned in contact with platinum, asbestos, or other non-combustible substance so as to evolve formaldehyde, as a disinfectant), **gas-l.** (for burning illuminant-gas), **helion-l.** (an incandescent electric lamp producing a brilliant white light, by means of a carbon filament coated with helion), **kerosene-l., kerosene-mantle-l., kerosene-l., luminiscence-l.** (in which the light is produced by an electric discharge in a highly rarefied space), **mercury-l.** (one deriving light from the passage of an electric current through mercury-vapor), **naphtha-l., nitro-filled l., pentane-l.** (burning pentane-vapor and air), **petroleum-l., safety-l.** (see MINER-LAMP, DAVY, and MESSENGER), **spirit-l.** (an alcohol-lamp), **tantalum-l.** (an incandescent lamp with a filament of tantalum), **tar-l., uviol-l.** (an adaptation of the mercury-lamp for medical apparatus, by employing uviol glass), etc.; (3) from some feature of mechanism or arrangement; as, **blast-l.** (for heating, having a flame directed by an air-blast), **blow-through l.** (in which powder is blown through a flame in pulverulent form for photographs), **carbon-l.** (an arc-lamp), **clutch-l.** (an arc-lamp in which the upper carbon is adjusted automatically by a clutch), **focus l.** (an incandescent-lamp with an adjustment or the carbons so adjusted that the light is steadily held in the focus of lens or mirror), **fountain l., glow or incandescent l.** (q.v., electric lamp with incandescent filament), **hanging l., mechanical l.,** or **pump-l.** (in which the fluid is supplied to the wick by pumping), etc.; (4) after the inventor; as, **Argand l., Berzelius l.** (see above), **Brehmer l.** (an arc-lamp using carbons containing a percentage of calcium fluorid), **Bunsen l.** (see BUNSEN), **Cooper-Hewitt l.** (mercury-lamp), **Dibdin's l.** (one burning a mixture of air and pentane), **Döbereiner's l.** (see above), **Duboscq l.** (an arc-lamp provided with automatic regulating devices), **Finsen l.** (see FINSEN), **Girard l.** (an oil-burning lamp provided with a device for maintaining the fuel at a constant level), **Harcourt l.** (a pentane-lamp, used as a standard of illuminating-gas photometry), **Hefner l.** (a photometric lamp burning amylacetate), **Keats l.** (burning sperm oil), **Kitson l.** (one burning a mixture of air and gasoline vapor under a pressure), **Kelchsanstall's l.** (a modified form of Hefner's lamp), **Rose l.** (a Berzelius lamp, capable of being secured to a vertical supporting rod at any desired height), etc.

lamp', *n.* A thin plate; lamina.

lam'pad, 1 lam'pad; 2 lăm'pad, *n.* [Rare.] A lamp or luminary; torch; candlestick. [< L. *lampad(d-)s*, < Gr. *lampad(d-)s*, < *lampō*, shine.]

— **lam'pa-da-ry,** *n.* [-RIES, *pl.*] *Gr. Ch.* One who looks after the lamps and carries a lighted taper before the patriarch.— **lam'pa-ded'ro-my,** *n.* An ancient Greek torch-race in honor of Prometheus, Athena, or Hephæstus, Demeter, Pan, or Artemis, in which the contestant who arrived first at the goal with his torch still burning won the prize. **lam'pa-de-pho'ri-a‡; lam'pa-drome‡.** — **lam-pad'ephore,** *n.* A runner in the Greek torch-race. **lam"pa-deph'o-rost‡; lam'pa-dist‡.** — **Lam-pa-di'as,** *n.* **1.** The star Aldebaran: Ptolemy's name. **2.** [l-] A bearded comet.

lam'pa-dite, 1 lam'pa-dīt; 2 lăm'pa-dīt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of psilomelane containing copper oxid, and sometimes cobalt oxid. [< Gr. *lampas*, torch.]

Lam-pa'di-us, 1 lam-pā'di-us; 2 lăm-pā'di-us, **Wilhelm August** (1772–1842). A German chemist; founder of metallurgy.

lam-pad'o-man"cy, 1 lam-pad'o-man"si; 2 lăm-pād'o-măn"cy, *n.* The art of divining by the flame of a lamp or torch.

lam'pa-ra, 1 lam'pa-ra; 2 lăm'pā-ra, *n.* [Sp.] A lamp.— **l.-net,** a net used with a lamp for night-fishing for sardines, horse-mackerel, etc. Used in California, on the African coast, and in the Mediterranean.

lam'pas', 1 lam'pas; 2 lăm'pas, *n.* [Fr.] A flowered stuff of silk and wool used in upholstery. **lam'pass‡.**

lam'pas', *n.* Same as LAMPERS. **lam'pass‡.**

lam-pas'as, 1 lam-pas'as; 2 lăm-pās'as, *n.* **1.** A county in central Texas; 755 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

lamp'ate, 1 lamp'ēt; 2 lămp'āt, *n. Chem.* A salt of lampic

lamp'black', 1 lamp'blak'; 2 lămp'blăk', *n.* To apply lampblack to.

lamp'black", *n.* Finely divided carbon deposited from smoke or smoky flame: used as a pigment, in printers' ink, etc. Compare GAS-BLACK, under BLACK.

lam'pe-du'sa, 1 lăm'pe-dū'sa; 2 lăm'pe-dū'sa, *n.* An island 150 m. S. of Sicily; belongs to Italy.

lamp'er, 1 lamp'er; 2 lămp'er, *n.* One who makes a business of cleaning lamps.

lam'per-eel', 1 lam'per-ēl'; 2 lăm'per-ēl', *n.* 1. A lamprey.

lam'preel‡. 2. An eel-pout or mutton-fish (*Zoarces*).

lam'per-i'na, 1 lam'per-ī'na; 2 lăm'per-ī'na, *n. Ich.* A fish (*Coliauerina steuti*) of the family *Heptercamidæ*; the California hagfish.

lam'pers, 1 lam'perz; 2 lăm'perz, *n.* A river-lamprey, as *Ammocœtes fluviatilis*.

lam'pers, 1 lam'perz; 2 lăm'perz, *n. Vet. Surg.* Inflammation and swelling of the fleshy bare in the roof of the mouth of a horse. [< F. *lampas*, throat.] **lam'pas‡; lam'prest.**

lam'pet, *n.* [Scot.] A limpet. **lam'pit‡.**

lam'pe-ter, 1 lam'pe-ter; 2 lăm'pe-ter, *n.* A market-town in Cardiganshire, Wales. [LLAN.

Lam-pe'tian, 1 lam-pē'shən; 2 lăm-pē'shan, *n.* See MESSA-

lamp'ful', *a.* Full of lamps or luminaries.

lamp'fu, 1 lamp'fū; 2 lămp'fū, *n.* [F, pertaining to, or derived from a lamp or flame.— **lampic acid,** a volatile compound ($C_9H_8O_3$) with strong reducing properties supposed to be evolved by the decomposition of ether or alcohol. Its salts are called **lampates.**

lamp'ing, 1 lamp'iŋ; 2 lămp'ing, *a.* [Rare.] Lighting; bright; shining.

> Searched by the *lamping* fly, whose little spark
> Went in and out, like passion's bashful hope.
> OWEN MEREDITH, *Wanderer* prol., pt. i, st. 26.

lam'pl-on, 1 lam'pi-on; 2 lăm'pi-ŏn, *n.* [F.] A lamp for illuminations.

lamp'ist, 1 lamp'ist; 2 lămp'ist, *n.* One trained in the care and manufacture of lamps.

lamp'ist-ry, 1 lamp'ist-ri; 2 lămp'ist-ry, *n.* The art of making beautiful ornate lamps.

lam'pless, 1 lam'pes; 2 lăm'ples, *a.* Having no lamp or light; hence, slow to see or appreciate; intellectually dull.

lamp'light', 1 lamp'lait'; 2 lămp'lit', *n.* Light emitted by lamps; artificial light.

> Hearkly a moment between the two lights, the day and the *lamp-light*. LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, Elizabeth* st. 1.

lamp'light'er, 1 lamp'lait"er; 2 lămp'lit"er, *n.* **1.** A person who lights lamps, especially street-lamps. **2.** That by which a lamp is lighted, as a torch, a paper spill, or an electric device. [MASS.

Lam'pong, 1 lăm'poŋ; 2 lăm'pŏng, *n.* **1.** A Dutch residency in Sumatra; 9,076 sq. m. **2.** A member of a Malaysian tribe of Sumatra, notable for their communal organization.

lam-poon', 1 lam-pūn'; 2 lăm-pōōn', *vt.* To abuse or satirize in a lampoon.

The stories and journals of the opposition were ridiculing and *lampooning* him without measure.
CARL SCHURZ *Abraham Lincoln* p. 61. [n. m. & co. 1892.]

lam-poon', *n.* A written satire framed at the character of a person and designed to bring him into ridicule; a personal and sarcastic publication; pasquinade.

There were endless jokes and *lampoons* about this marriage at court. THACKERAY, *Henry Esmond* bk. I, p. 17. [n.]

[< F. *lampon*, < *lamper*, drink, < OF. *laper*, LAP², *v.*]

lam-poond', *pp.* Lampooned. S. S.

lam-poon'er, 1 lam-pūn'ər; 2 lăm-pōōn'er, *n.* One who lampoons. **lam-poon'ist.**

lam-poon'ry, 1 lam-pūn'ri; 2 lăm-pōōn'ry, *n.* The act or practise of lampooning; a lampoon or lampoons.

The Spanish grandee . . . had only his vanity to thank for making himself the subject of *lampoonry*.
J. D. CHAMPLIN in *The Forum* Jan., 1891, p. 589.

lamp'post', 1, **shade,** etc. See under LAMP², *n.*

lam'pra, 1 lăm'pra; 2 lăm'pra, *n.* [Obs.] Lamprey. From

lam'pro-,] Gr. *lampros*, bright (< *lampō*, shine): combining forms.

Words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

lam'prey, 1 lam'pri; 2 lăm'pry, *n.* An eel-like petromyzontoid marsipobranch having in the adult a circular suctorial mouth with teeth on its inner surface, 7 branchial openings on each side, and well-developed eyes. The lampreys attach themselves as parasites to other fishes by means of the sucker-like mouth, by which also they gather stones for their nest. The **lamprey-eel,** or

great sea-lamprey (*Petromyzon marinus*) of Europe and North America, enters rivers to spawn, and is esteemed as food. The young, known as *ammocœtes*, are worm-like, with undeveloped eyes and the mouth a longitudinal slit. [< F. *lamproie*, < LL. *lampreda*, < L. *lambo*, lick, + *petra* (< Gr. *petra*), rock.] **lam'pert**, *n.*



Lampreys.

lam'prel; **lam'-prett**; **lam'prey**, *n.* 1. Adult river-lamprey (*Ammocœtes fluviatilis*). 2. Sieve and branchial basket of a lamprey (*Petromyzon planeri*). *lb*, labial cartilage; *p* cartilaginous ring-shaped supbrook'-lam'prey, *port of the* suctorial mouth; *ct*, *ab*, *c*, three *n.* The river-lam- other supporting plates of the suctorial prey; speci., the month; *li*, lingual cartilage; *n*, external nose-black lam-prey tril; *na*, nasal sac; *t*, trabecuiæ; *pp*, palato-(*Lampetra wilderi*) quadrate; *ot*, fibrous cranial tube, which is of western North cut through behind, at sec, medullary canal: America.—**la m'r-** *ac*, auditory capsule; *hy*, hyoid bone; *o*, gill-**prey-stock'**, *n.* A openings. (After *Wiedersheim.*)

lamprey-trap, constructed in the form of a hollow wooden cylinder.

Lam-prid'i-dæ, *n. pl. Ich.* A pelagic family of large acanthopterygian fishes with a compressed oviform body, long single dorsal and anal fins, and minute scales. **lam'prid**, *n.*

Lam'pris, *n.* (t. g.) **Lam'pri-dæ**.— **lam'prid**, *a.* & *n.*— **lam'prold**, *a.* & *n.*— **lam'pri-did**, *n.*— **lam'pri-doid**, *a.* & *n.*

Lam-pri'on, n. [Lam-pri'-on, **Ellis.**, One of the authors of *Augusta Historia*; flourished about 300.

lam'pro-phane, *n.* A hydrous sulfite of lead, calcium, sodium, etc., found at Långban in Sweden. **lam'pro-phanite**.— **lam'pro-phon'er**, *n.* A mechanical device for intensifying sound.— **lam''pro-pho'ni-a**, *n. Physiol.* A clear, distinct, audible condition of voice. **lam-proph'o-ny**.— **lam'pro-phyre**, *n. Petrol.* A family of fine-grained, dark-colored, usually much-altered dike-rocks, including minette and kersantite; mica-trap.— **lam''pro-phyr'ic**, *a.*— **Lam-pro'ri-dæ**, *n.* A family of cumacean crustaceans with well-developed antennules and telson. **Lam'props**, *n.* (t. g.) **Lam-prop's i-dæ**.— **lam'pro-phist**.— **lam'pro-phon'ic**, *a.*— **lam'pro-pid**, *n.*— **lam'pro-poid**, *a.* & *n.*— **lam'pro-sphere**, *n. Zoöl.* A subfamily of lanagroid birds having the bill straight, stout, and hooked, and the feet large with strong claws. **Lam'pro-tes**, *n.* (t. g.)— **lam'pro-tin**(es, *a.* & *n.*— **lam'pro-type**, *n. Phot.* A print glazed, as with collodion and gelatin.

Lamp'sa-cen, 1 lamp'sə-sen; 2 lămp'sə-sĕn, *n.* An inhabitant of Lampsacus.

Lamp's-sa-cene, 1 lamp'sə-sīn; 2 lămp'sə-sēn, *a.* Pertaining to Lampsacus in Mysia, or to the phallic worship in vogue there. **Lamp'sa-can**.

Lamp'sa-cus, 1 lamp'sə-kus; 2 lămp'sə-kŭs, *n.* An ancient city, Mysia on the Hellespont, Asia Minor; the chief seat of Priapus-worship; Lapsake is on its site. [LAPSANA.

Lamp'sa-na, 1 lamp'sə-nə; 2 lămp'sə-nă, *n. Bot.* Same as

Lamp'si-lus, 1 lamp'sı-lus; 2 lămp'sı-lŭs, *n. Conch.* A genus of *Unionidæ* of the Mississippi valley, including several well-known and highly lucrative species of freshwater mussels, as the yellow-back (*Lampsilus anodontoides*) and the pocket-book shell (*L. ventricosus*).

lampt, *pp.* Lamped. S. S.

lamp'wick'', 1 lamp'-wik'; 2 lămp'-wĭk', *n.* A wick for a lamp.

lamp'wick''s, *n. Bot.* An evergreen shrub (*Phlomis lychnitis*) of the mint family, native in southern Europe, sometimes cultivated for ornament. Its leaves are said to have been used for lamp-wicks.

Lam-pyr'i-des, 1 lam-pir'ı-dēz; 2 lăm-pĭr'ı-dēz, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of serricorn beetles having 7 or 8 ventral segments, the hind coxæ ungrooved and the front with trochantins, and elytra flexible or obsolete; fireflies and glow-worms. **Lam'py-rid**, *n.* (t. g.) [L., < Gr. *lampyris*, < *lampō*, shine, + *oura*, tail.]— **lam'py-rid, lam'py-rin**(es, *a.* & *n.*— **lam'-py-roid**, *a.*

La-mu'i, 1 lə-mū'ı; 2 lä-mū'ĭ, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

La'mus, 1 lē'mus; 2 lā'mŭs, *n. Myth.* The son of Poseidon; king of the Laestrygones.

La-mut', 1 lə-mut'; 2 lä-mŭt', *n.* A member of a tribe of Tunguians, bordering on the Okhotsk sea.

lăn, *n.* Same as LAEN.

la'na, 1 lā'nə; 2 lā'nä, [S. Am.] The tough, close-grained wood of a Guiana tree (*Genipa americana*) of the madder family.— **la'na-dye''**, *n.* An extract of genipap, used by the natives of Guiana for staining their skins.

la''na-han', 1 lā''nə-han'; 2 lä''nä-hăn', *n.* Same as MOLAVE.

la-na'i, 1 lə-nā'ı; 2 lä-nä'ĭ, *n.* [Hawaii.] A portico or veranda.

La-na'i, *n.* An island in the Hawaiian group; 150 sq. m.

Lan'ark, 1 lan'ərk; 2 lăn'ärk, *n.* A district in E. Ontario, Canada; 1,138 sq. m. 2. Capital of Lanarkshire, Scotland.

La-nar'ki-a, 1 lə-när'kı-ə; 2 lə-när'kĭ-ä, *n. Pulcon.* A genus of shark-like fishes two to five inches in length, covered with small striated spines, found in the Upper Silurian formations of Lanarkshire, Scotland.

lan'ark-ite, 1 lan'ərk-aıt; 2 lăn'ärk-ıt, *n. Mineral.* A pearly, adamantine, nearly white transparent, crystallized lead sulfate ($PbSiO_3$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< *Lanarkshire*, Scotland.]

Lan'ark-shire, 1 lan'ərk-shir; 2 lăn'ärk-shĭr, *n.* A county in Scotland; 882 sq. m. **Lan'ark**.

la'na-ry, 1 lē'nə-rı; 2 lā'nä-rĭ, *n.* [-RIES, l -rız; 2 rĭs, pl.] A place for storing wool.

la'nate, 1 lē'nāt; 2 lā'nāt, *a.* Woolly; specif., in botany, provided or covered with long, fine, wool-like hairs. [< L. *lanatus*, < *lana*, wool.] — **la'nat-ed**, *a.*

La-nat'er'si, 1 lə-nat'ər-sı''tsı; **Francisco de** (1637–1687). An Italian mathematician and naturalist; reputed to have originated the balloon. [LANATER.

la''na-ton', 1 lē''nə-ton'; 2 lā''nä-tŏn', *n. Bot.* Same as

Lan'ca-shire, 1 lan'kə-shir; 2 lăn'cə-shĭr, *n.* A county in England; 1,887 sq. m.; capital, Lancaster.— **Lan'ca-shire-fa''shioned**, *a.* [Eng.] Designating a manner of finishing cutting-tools, of which the edges only are polished.

Lan'cas-ter, 1 lag'kəs-tər; 2 lăg'cəs-tĕr, *n.* **1. Duke of** (1299?–¹⁄₂1361), Henry Plantagenet, an English general; governor of Aquitaine; son of Brittany. **2. Duke of,** see JOHN OF GAUNT. **3. Earl of** (¹⁄₂1245–¹⁄₂1296), Edmund Plantagenet, an English soldier and crusader; son of Henry III. **4. Earl of** (1278?–¹⁄₂1322), Thomas Plantagenet, an English soldier who led the barons against Gaveston; was defeated by Edward II. and beheaded. **5. Earl of** (1281?–¹⁄₂1345), Henry Plantagenet, brother of the preceding; father of Henry; headed in deposing Edward II.; was guardian of Edward III. **6. Sir James** (–¹⁄₂1618), an English navigator who commanded the first East India Company's fleet to the East Indies. **7. John of** [L., in Shakespeare's *I Henry IV.*, the Duke of Bedford, son of Henry IV.

8. Joseph (1778–¹⁄₂1838), an English Quaker; founded Lancasterian schools; he settled in the United States, 1818. **9.** A county in E. Nebraska; 868 sq. m.; county-seat, Lincoln. **10.** A county in S. E. Pennsylvania; 960 sq. m.; county-seat, Lancaster. **11.** A county in N. South Carolina; 501 sq. m.; county-seat, Lancaster. **12.** A county in E. Virginia; 137 sq. m. **13.** Same as LANCASHIRE. **14.** An ancient town, municipal borough, and seaport; county town of Lancashire, England. **15.** A city, county-seat of Lancaster county, Pa. **16.** A city, county-seat of Garrard county, Ky. **17.** A city, county-seat of Fairfield county, O. **18.** A town, county-seat of Coos county, N. H. **19.** A town in Worcester county, Mass. **20.** A township and village in Erie county, N. Y. **21.** A town, county-seat of Lancaster county, S. C. **22.** A city, county-seat of Grant county, Wis. **23.** A town in Dallas county, Tex.

Lan''cas-te'ri-an, 1 lag'kəs-tī'rı-ən; 2 lăg'cəs-tē'rĭ-an, *a.* Pertaining to the system introduced in primary schools by Joseph Lancaster, advanced pupils teaching those below them.

[Simultaneous recitation] had its origin in the large schools established in many cases since, known as *Lancasterian* schools.

D. P. PAGE *Theory of Teaching* p. 116. [A. D. A. 1850.]

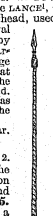
Lan'cas-ter Sound. In North America, connecting Baffin Bay with Barrow Strait; 250 miles long.

Lan-cas'tri-an, 1 lan-kas'trı-ən; 2 lăn-cās'trĭ-an, *a. Eng. Hist.* Belonging or relating to the house of Lancaster, descended from John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III., and including Henry IV., V., and VI., and collaterally the Tudors and the Stuarts.

Lan-cas'tri-an, *n. Eng. Hist.* An adherent of the house of Lancaster, as opposed to the Yorkists, especially in the Wars of the Roses, bearing the red rose.

lance, 1 lans; 2 lăns, *n.* [LANCED; LANCING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pierce with a lance or other pointed instrument; as, to *lance* a whale. **2.** To cut open, as an abscess, with a lancet or bistoury. **3.** [Archaic.] To throw as a dart or lance; launch. **4.** *Naut.* To cause (a boat) to spring up; shoot up. [< F. *lancer*, < *lance*; see LANCE², *n.*]

lance, *n.* **1.** A long shaft with a spear-head, used as a thrusting-weapon, especially by medieval and some modern cavalry; as distinct by extension, any long, slender spear or spear-headed weapon, as used among savage tribes. The medieval lance was weighted at the end, and was couched under the left arm at the enemy while the knight rode at full speed. The lighter and shorter modern lance has usually a small flag for decoration near the head.



Lances.

2. Something resembling a lance or spear.

The long green *lances* of the corn
Are tilting in the winds of morn.
WHITTIER, *The Summons* st. 2.

3. A whalemen's spear for killing the whale after its capture with the harpoon and line. **4.** *Carp.* A sharp-pointed and projecting blade, as on a routing-tool. **5.** A lancet. **6.** A thrust with a lance or a lancet; as, the wound received at the abscess. **7.** One who uses a lance: considered with reference to his skill or manner of using it; as, he is a graceful *lance*. **8.** *Gunnery.* A small paper case (usually .2 to .4 inch in diameter) of composition for white or colored fire: used in making the figures of set pieces, etc. **9.** In founding, particular kinds of casting the 16th Cent. bombshells, an iron rod piercing through 2, Modern Brithe mold and the core, for holding the ish Lance: *a*, lather firmly in place during the casting. point; *b*, handle. **10.** In muzzle-loading cannon, a rammer. shoe. **11.** A sand-eel or sandpiper. **12.** A well-seasoned pole of light wood, about fourteen feet in length, used in the construction of temporary telegraph lines. **bay lance**, light spear. **launcer**.— **holy lance**, 1. *Gr. Ch.* The lance with which the priest divides the host from the holy loaf prior to consecration, and also pierces it, in imitation of the piercing of Jesus' side by the Roman soldier. **2.** *Ch.* The relic preserved in St. Peter's, Rome, said to be the handle of the lance with which the soldier pierced Jesus on the cross (*John* xix, 34). —**lance and spear**, just; the splintering of lances in tourney.—**l. bucket**, *n. Mill.* A socket or rest for the butt of a lance. **l.-socket**;—**l.-butt**, *n.* The weighted butt of a lance. **l.-corporal**, *n.* One holding temporary rank as a corporal.—**l.-head**, *n.* A spear-head; also, the blunt coronal of a tilting-lance; also, a South-American poisonous snake.—**l.-knight**, *n.* A lancer of landsknecht; gallowglass.—**l.-leaved**, *a. Bot.* Having the form lanceolate. **l.-leaf**;—**l.-linear**, *a. Bot.* Between lanceolate and linear; broadly linear or narrowly lanceolate.—**l.-lizard**, *n.* The sand-lizard. **l.-member**, *n.* A soldier with lance or pike.—**l.-nail**, *n.* A non-commissioned officer of Sepoys; equivalent to a corporal.—**l.-oval**, *a.* Narrowly oval or broadly lanceolate.—**l.-petaled**, *a.* Between oval and lance-shaped.—**l.-plate**, *n.* A roundel on the handle of a lance to protect the hand; a vamplate.— **lance'pod''**, *n.* A climbing Australian plant, *Comesperma*, a relative of eastern Australia.—**l.-rest**, *n.* A bracket attached to the right-hand side of a breastplate for the support of the butt of a lance in the mêlée. See plate under ARMOR.— **l.-sergeant**, *n.* An acting sergeant.— **l.-shaped**, *a.* Having the shape of a lance-head; lanceolate.— **l.-snake**, *n.* The fer-de-lance. —**l.-socket**, *n.* A leathern lance-bucket.— **l.-throw**, *n.* A distance as far as a lance can be thrown with a spear-throw. —**l. tooth**, a saw-tooth of long and narrow form.

lance²**'s**, *n.* A balance. **launcet**.

Lance, George (¹⁄₂1802–¹⁄₂1864). An English painter of fruit and still life.

lan'ce-at''ed, 1 lan'sı-at''ıd; 2 lăn'cē-āt'ĕd, *a.* [Rare.] Long and slender.

lanced, 1 lanst; 2 lănst, *a.* Lance-shaped or pointed.

lance'fish'', 1 lans'fish'; 2 lăns'fĭsh', *n.* A sand-lance.

lance'gay', *n.* A slender spear or lance of hard wood, tipped with iron, sometimes at both ends. See ASSEGAI.

lance'let, 1 lans'ıt; 2 lăns'ĭt, *n.* **1.** *Zoöl.* Any of several species of small, wormlike, translucent animals, class *Leptocardii*, family *Branchiostomidæ*, found buried in the sand of warm sea-beaches all over the world. The commonest form of the North Atlantic coasts is *Branchiostoma lanceolatum*, commonly called amphioxus. See this under AMPHIOXUS. This little creature, measuring from ¹⁄₂ inch to 4 inches in length, is the lowest recognized vertebrate, and is the prototype of the class in essential features of anatomy, physiology, and embryology. It possesses a persistent notochord, above which lies a spinal cord; the latter does not form a brain, but sends off a few lateral nerves; the heart is a tubular vessel; there are two sexes, and reproduction is by eggs which issue through the mouth of the females. **2†.** A lancet.

Lan'ce-lot, 1 lan'sı-lot; 2 lăn'cē-lŏt, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **F. Lance'lot'**, 1 lans'lō'; 2 lăns'lō'; It. **Lan'ci-lot'to**, 1 lān'chī-lot'to, 2 lăn'chī-lŏt'tō; L. **Lan''ce-lot'tus**, 1 lan''sı-lot'us, 2 lăn'cē-lŏt'ŭs. **Lance**†; **Lan'ce-lot**†; Pg. **Lan''ce-lo'te**, 1 lē''sə-lō'tə, 2 lăn'cē-lō'tē. **2. L. of the Lake**, in Malory's *Prince Arthur*, and Tennyson's *Idylls of the King*, the bravest of the 150 Knights of the Round Table. [L., servant.]

Lance'-le-lot Lang'staff, 1 lan'stäf; 2 lăng'stăf. The pen-name of Washington Irving, William Irving, and James Kirke Paulding, the joint publishers of *Salmagundi*.

lance'ly, *a.* [Rare.] Lancelot.

lan'ce-o-late, 1 lan'sı-o-lēt; 2 lăn'cē-o-lāt (XIII), *a. Bot. & Zool.* Shaped like the head of a lance or spear; narrow, several times longer than broad, and tapering at each end, as the leaf of a peach-tree. [< LL. *lanceolatus*, < L. *lancula*, dim. < *lancea*, lance.]


Lanceolate Leaf of the Peach.

lan'ce-o-lar;; **lan'ce-o-lat''ed**;. — **lan'ce-o-late-ly**, *adv.*— **lan'ce-o-la'tion**, *n.* The property of being lanceolate.

Lan''ce-o'li-dæ, 1 lan''sı-o'lı-dē; 2 lăn''cē-o'lĭ-dē, *n. pl. Ornat.* A family of hyperlideian amphipods having the first antennæ straight and first joints of flagella tumid, head small, and seventh pereiopods not transformed. **Lan''ce-o'lis**, *n.* (t. g.) [L.; see LANCEOLATE.] — **lan'ce-o-lid**, *n.*— **lan'ce-o-loid**, *a.*

lance''pe-sade', *n.* A trooper who has had his lance broken (called a *broken-lance*) or has been unhorsed, serving temporarily as an under-officer of foot; later, a lance-corporal.


Lancer of British Army.

lan'cer, 1 lans'ər; 2 lăn'cĕr, *n.* **1.** One who lances. **2.** *Mil.* A cavalry soldier carrying a lance as a weapon.

Our escort consisted of a body of six *lancers*.
R. A. WOODS, *Wanderings* p. 123. [n. 1855.]

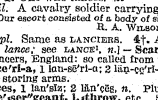
3. *pl.* Same as LANCIERS. **4†.** A lancet. [< F. *lancier*, < *lance*; see LANCE¹, *n.*]— **Scarlet Lancers**, the 16th Lancers, England: so called from their red tunics.

lan-ce'ri-a, 1 lan-sē'rı-ə; 2 lăn-cē'rĭ-a, *n.* [P. L.] A building for storing arms.

lan'ces, 1 lan'səz; 2 lăn'cēz, *n.* Plural of LANX.

lance'sor'geant, **l.-three**, etc. See LANCE-.

lan'cet, 1 lan'sıt; 2 lăn'cĕt, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* A surgical instrument with one or more small, keen, often two-edged and sharp-pointed blades, used in bloodletting, opening of abscesses and sores, etc.


Four-bladed Lancet.

Now the *lancet* is rarely employed. . . . Modern theories are that nature must restore the *sick man*. L. T. TOWNSEND *Bible in Nineteenth Cent.* p. 35. [CHAUTP. 1890.]

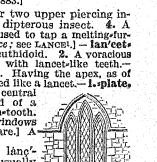
1. Broad-shouldered blade. 2. Spear-point. 3. History. 4. Abscess-blade, tenotome, etc. 5. End view of spear-point.

2. *Arch.* A lancet-shaped or acutely pointed window or arch; also, a lancet-shaped pane or light in a lancet window: used also attributively.

The English architects of the 13th century . . . continued to practice their *lancet* style . . . [and] developed . . . the most perfected the geometric forms. HANSON *Hist. Arch. vol.* ii, pt. ii, bk. vi, p. 157. [D. M. & CO. 1883.]

3. *pl. Entom.* The scalpella or two upper piercing instruments in the mouth of a dipterous insects. **4.** A small lance. **5.** A painted bar used to tap a melting-furnace. [< F. *lancette*, dim. of *lance*; see LANCE¹.]— **lan'cet-ed**, *a.* **1.** A surname of the Scottish rose. **2.** A voracious deep-sea fish (*Alepisaurus ferox*) with lancet-like teeth.— **l.-headed**, **l.-pointed**, *a. Arch.* Having the apex, as of an arch or window, acutely pointed like a lancet.— **l.-plate**, *n. Ichtn.* A plate filling up the central portion of the ambulacral field of a blastoid.— **l.-sash**, *n.* A beam-tooth.

lance'-cet-ed, *a.* Having lancet-like openings or arches.— **lan'cet-cer'**, *n.* [Rare.] A surgeon.


Triple Lancet Window at Warmington, Northamptonshire. England, erected about A.D.1230.)

lance'wood'', 1 lans'wud'; 2 lăn'cĕ-wŏd', *n.* **1.** A tough, elastic, usually light-colored wood, imported from Cuba, Guiana, and Brazil, and used for carriage-shafts, whip-handles, tips of fishing-rods, etc. **2.** Any one of the various trees yielding the wood. The principal trees are *Duguetia quitarensis* of Cuba and Guiana, *Guatteria virgata*, *Rollinia mucifera*, *R. longifolia* of Guiana and Brazil, *Oxaria lancelata* of Jamaica, all of the family Anonaceæ; also, the Australian *Backhousia australis*, of the myrtle family. **3.** See GRASS *tree*, 1, under GRASS, *n.*— **l.-leaved**, **l.-wood**, a large, handsome tree (*Curtisia faginea*) with opposite, shining leaves and small, numerous, whitish flowers. The negroes make spear-shafts of the wood.

lancey, *n. & a.* Same as LANSEY.

lan'cha, 1 lăn'chə; 2 lăn'chä, *n.* [P. L.] **1.** A Moro craft with a Spanish name, used to transport merchandise on the rivers and bays of Dapitan, Mindanao. **2.** Any boat for a larger craft, especially one propelled by oars. **3.** A steam-launch.

lan-cha'ra, *n.* [E. Ind.] A small vessel once in use in Malay waters, often used by the Portuguese sailors of the 16th and 17th centuries.

Lan'chau'fu', 1 lăn'chau'fū'; 2 lăn'chou'fŭ', *n.* A city, capital of Kansu province, China. **Lan'chow'**, **-chow'fu'**.

Lan'chi', 1 lăn'chī'; 2 lăn'chī', *n.* A commercial city in Chekiang province, China.

Lan''ci-a'no, 1 lăn'chī-ä'no; 2 lăn'chī-ä'nō, *n.* A town in Chieti province, Italy.

lan'ciers, 1 lan'sərz; 2 lăn'cĕrz, *n. pl.* [F.] A modern form of quadrille, or the appropriate music for it. **lan'cerst.**

lan'ci-er-ous, 1 lan-sir'ə-rus; 2 lăn-cĭr'ə-rŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Bearing a lance. [< LL. *lancifer*, < L. *lancea*, lance, + *fero*, bear.]

lan'ci-form, 1 lan'sı-fōrm; 2 lăn'cĭ-fôrm, *a.* Formed like a lance or spear. [< LANCEL, *n.*, + -FORM.]

lan'ci-nate, 1 lan'sə-nēt; 2 lăn'cĭ-nāt, *vt.* [-NAT'ED; -NAT'ING.] To shoot through, as a pain; pierce; rend. [< L. *lancinatus*, pp. of *lancino*, tear.]

lan'ci-nat'ing, 1 lan'sı-nēt'ıng; 2 lăn'cĭ-nāt'ĭng, *pa.* Piercing; darting; acute; as, a *lancinating* pain.

lan"el-na-'tion, 1 lan"ə-nā'shən; 2 lăn"ĕl-nā'shon, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Shooting pain. **2.** A tearing away; laceration.

Lan"eret', 1 lɑñ"krē'; 2 lăn"ĕrĕ', **Nicolas** (?/₁₁690–?/₁₁1743). A French painter; imitator of Watteau.

Lanes., *abbr.* Lancashire.

land, 1 land; 2 lănd, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring from water to the land; especially, to transfer from a vessel to the shore; debark; as, to *land* troops, or a cargo. **2.** To capture and bring ashore; catch; as, to *land* a fish; also, figuratively, (1) to secure after the exercise of considerable effort or ingenuity; as, the policeman *landed* the prisoner; or (2) to bring over to one's views or party; as, to *land* an Assemblyman (to vote for a bill). **3.** To bring to a point of debarkation or to a stopping-place (literally or figuratively); as, the cars *landed* us in sight of the falls; such reasonings *land* one in atheism.

Late in the morning we were *landed* at the station outside of Rome. C. D. WARNER *Saunterings, From Munich to Naples* p. 166. (H. M. & CO. 1889.)

4. [Slang.] To gain; win; as, he *landed* a fine purse on the last race. **5.** [Figuratively Slang.] To deliver (a well-placed blow); as, he *landed* him one in the eye.

II. *i.* **1.** To go or come ashore, as from a boat or steamer; debark; as, we *landed* at New York. **2.** To touch and delay at a stopping-place, as a steamer; also, to descend from a vehicle or course of motion; journey; arrive; as, the balloon *landed* in a swamp.

He was horrified with the excesses in which the [French] Revolution had *landed*, yet no less he clung to his republican faith. *J. G. SHAIRP Poetry and Philos., Wordsworth* p. 21. (H. M. & CO. 1882.)

[< AS. *lendan*, < *land*, land.]

SYN.: see ARRIVE; REACH.— **to land out** [Slang, U. S.], to decamp.

land, *n.* **1.** The solid substance composing the material part of the earth, considered in its entirety; especially, the exposed surface of the earth as opposed to the oceans and seas; as, we sighted *land* on the eighth day.

The land portion of the earth is about 28 per cent. of the total area as compared with 72 per cent. of water, or 55,000,000 sq. m. and 142,000,000 sq. m. respectively.

2. A country or district, large or small, especially considered as a place in which human habitations are distinguished by events or facts of interest; as, Bible *lands*.

Ill fares the *land*, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 51.

3. Ground or soil considered with reference to its use, value, condition, etc.; real estate; as, *farming-land*; *coal-land*; good *land*.

In law, *land* means any tract of ground whatever, together with the *waters*, *forests*, buildings, *meadows*, orchards, and all things of a permanent or substantial nature, surrounded by it or growing upon it, and includes it, and is regarded as indefinite in extent upward and downward.

Land comprehends all things of a permanent substantial nature; being a word of a very extensive signification.
BLACKSTONE *Commentaries* bk. ii, p. 16.

4. A share or interest in land, tenements, or any hereditament; as, corporeal or incorporeal. **5.** *Econ.* In economic discussion, those utilities which are supplied by nature, as distinguished from the developments and improvements resulting from human labor. **6.** A continent or mainland, as distinguished from an island. **7.** *Agric.* (1) The part of a field that remains unplowed, as distinguished from the furrow. (2) One of the divisions of a field made in plowing. (3) A piece of land divided from other land by deep furrows; used locally in England as a measure of surface or length. **8.** *Naut.* Any unindented space in a surface marked with indentations, as a level space between the furrows of a millstone, or a space on the bore of a rifle between two grooves. **9.** *Naval.* The lapped part of the strakes in an under-built boat, or of the plates in an iron vessel; a landing. **10.** [Scot.] A group of dwellings or tenements under one roof; as, a *land* of houses. **11†.** The floor or ground; as, he prostrated himself upon the *land*. [< AS. *land*.]

SYN.: continent, country, district, earth, ground, real estate, region, shore, soil.— ANT.: deep, flood, ocean, sea, water.

— **bad lands,** waste areas consisting of horisontal strata deeply eroded into fantastic architectural forms, columns, domes, and turrets; applied especially to portions of the territories of South Dakota, the "Mauvaises Terres" of the French.— **boll of land,** about a Scotch acre, or an acre and a quarter.— **bounty lands,** in the United States, public lands set apart as a bounty for military service.— **certificate lands,** in Pennsylvania, lands set apart to be purchased by soldiers of the Revolution with certificates that they had received in place of pay.— **crawfish-land"s,** [Local, U. S.] Swampy land.— **debatable l.,** land the control or ownership of which is in dispute: often used figuratively.

The bodily organism is the *debatable land* between self and not-self. H. L. MANSEL *Metaphysics, Sensation and Perception* pt. i, p. 65. (L. 1871.)

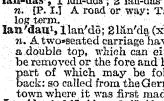
— **dun-l.,** *n.* An earth consisting of decomposed schistose rock, found in Devonshire, England.— **fabric lands,** lands formerly given to provide for the repairs of a cathedral or church.— **green l.** [Prov. Eng.], pasture-land.— **height of l.,** the ridge or belt dividing the opposite slopes of two river systems; a watershed.— **how the l. lies,** the actual circumstances, conditions, or state of things.— **indemnity lands** (*U. S. Law*), in the case of land-grants to railroads, those lands which are chosen in the place of other pieces of land previously disposed of or reserved for other purposes, and title to which accrues on selection, and not earlier.— **Jack's l.,** in medieval England, any small section of land not legally held by a tenant; an unappropriated spot of land; anybody's land.— **leap-l.,** an outdoor game, played by children, in which the king takes his place within certain limits, until he touches one of the other players, who then succeeds him as king. With the modifications of time, the game is also known as **Judge Jeffreys' l., Van Diemen's l., Dixie's l.— land'-a-but"ment,** *n.* The pier at the landward end of a bridge.— **l.-agent,** *n.* A real-estate agent.— **l.-animal,** *n.* An animal that inhabits the land.— **l.-beast,** — **l.-bank,** *n.* A bank taking mortgages on land in exchange for its notes usable as money; as, the Massachusetts *land-bank* of 1741.— **l.-belt,** *n.* A strip of land.— **l.-blink,** *n.* A peculiar light seen in arctic regions when approaching land covered with snow. It differs from ice-blink in being yellower.— **l.-boat,** *n.* A wheeled vehicle arranged to be driven by sails; the subject of several inventions.— **l. board** [Austral.], a board of officers having in charge the renting of public lands for sheep-raising and other purposes.— **l.-book,** *n.* *Eng. Hist.* A land-granting charter.— **l.-boot,** — **l.-breast,** *n.* The entire waterfrontage of the abutment and wing-walls of a bridge.— **l.-bred,** *a.* Reared on land.— **l.-breeze,** *n.* A breeze blowing from the land toward the sea.— **l.-wind,** — **l.-bug,** *n.* *Entom.* Any heteropterous bug with exposed antennæ and of terrestrial habits.— **l.-carriage,** *n.* Transportation by land.— **l.-cast,** *n.* [Dial.] The act of obtaining one's bearings; also, an orientation.— **l.-chain,** *n.* A surveyors' chain.— **l.-cod,** *n.* The mathemeg.— **l.-community,** *n.* Ownership of land in common.— **l.-compass,** *n.* A surveyors' circumferentor.— **l.-crab,** *n.* A crab, as a geecarpid, that lives mostly on land, usually visiting the sea only for breeding.— **l.-crake,** *n.* The corn-crake. **l.-draket.**— **l.-cress,** *n.* **1.** Same as LAMB'S CRESS. **2.** The winter-cress.— **l.-crocodile,** *n.* A mesosuchian (*Varanus ornamentus*).— **l.-damn†,** *vt.* To damn through the land, proclaim as a villain.— **l.-daw,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The carrion-crow.— **l.-dog,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The small-spotted dogfish.— **l.-dummy,** *n.* [Austral.] To secure government land by dummying.— **l.-end,** *n.* [Dial., Eng.] In a plowed field, the ground at the end of a land.— **l.-estate,** *n.* Estate in land.— **l.-evil†,** *n.* Epilepsy.— **l.-fang†,** *n.* Anchor-hold; anchorage.— **l.-fast,** *n.* *Naut.* A hold on shore to which a ship may be attached.— **l.-feather†,** *n.* An inlet of the sea.— **l.-fish,** *n.* [Slang.] A person as much out of his element as is a fish when out of water.— **l.-floe,** *n.* A field of land-ice.— **l.-flood,** *n.* A flooding of land by the overflow of inland waters; an inundation; a freshet.— **l.-folk,** *n. pl.* [Archaic.] People native to a country or land.— **l.-force,** *n.* *Mil.* A body of troops organized for land-service.— **l.-form,** *n.* Any feature of land suggesting distinguishing physical features.— **l.-gabel†,** *n.* Tax or rent for land.— **l.-gavel,** *n.* *Eng. Hist.* Rent paid for the use of land.— **l.-grabber,** *n.* **1.** A person who takes possession of land, especially public land, by means of intimidation; forcible entry.— **l.-jobbing,** *n.*, — **l.-junker,** *n.* [G.] A landed proprietor: squire. **l.-younker†.**— **l.-lane,** *n.* A lane of open water leading through the ice of a polar sea, in the direction of land.— **l.-law,** *n.* [Rare.] The law of land or country. **land"s law†.** **2.** A law concerning land as property.— **l.-lead,** *n.* Same as LAND-LANE.— **l. League,** a league of Irishmen organized in Dublin, in 1879, by Charles Stewart Parnell, for the purpose of procuring a reduction of land-rents, refusing to pay rents if this reduction were not granted, and boycotting those who took the land-laws as to enable peasant tenants to become owners of their holdings. The league, which became a powerful factor in the home-rule agitation, was suppressed by the Parliament in 1881. It was followed by the Irish National League.— **l.-Leaguer,** *n.*— **l.-leech,** *n.* A leech that frequents land, occurring mostly in tropical climates, as *Hirudo tagalia* of Ceylon, very abundant and troublesome in the rainy season.— **l.-line,** *n.* **1.** A line from a seine to the shore. **2.** A telegraph-line extending across the land: in contradistinction to a "cable."— **l.-lopper,** *n.* A lubber-crab; land-crab.— **l.-looker,** *n.* [U. S.] *Lumbering.* A prospector or appraiser of timber-land; in forestry, a cruiser.— **l.-lurch†,** *n.* To rob on land.— **l.-marker,** *n.* **1.** A wheeled implement to mark out rows for planting. **2.** [L-] One of a sect of Baptists widely distributed in the South and West of the United States, who teach that no baptism is valid unless administered by a duly qualified Baptist minister, who must be himself in the direct line of the Baptist succession, which they claim has existed since the Apostles' day.— **l.-mass,** *n.* A special mass.— **l.-marshal.** **2.** In Sweden, the presiding officer of the assembly of the first estate. **3.** The marshal of a petty state or province in Prussia and Austria.— **l.-mile,** *n.* A statute mile; a land measure, used in the measurement of land; also, the measurement of land.— **l.-measurer,** *n.* A surveyor of land.— **l.-mere,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] A boundary.— **l.-metal,** *n.* A railroad track.— **l.-metster,** *n.* *Scots Law.* Land-measurer.— **l.-nationalization,** *n.* The movement for vesting in a public body or bodies the ownership of the soil, distinguished in England from the *free-land movement*, the object of which is to increase the number of persons owning allodial estate.— **l. of Beulah,** in Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, the land of peace and rest where pilgrims wait until they are summoned to cross the river of Death and enter the Celestial City.— **l. (or house) of bondage** (*Bib. Hist.*), Egypt; hence, also, any place or condition of servitude.— **l.-parting,** *n.* A deed.— **l. packs,** Scotland.— **L. of Cockaigne,** see COCKAIGNE.— **l.-s office,** *n.* In the United States and the British colonies, a government office for the transaction of business pertaining to the public lands; especially, the central office at Washington, in the Department of the Interior, charged with the care, management, and sale of the public lands of the United States.— **l. of Life** (*Celt. Myth.*), fairyland.— **l. of Nod** [Humorous], the condition of being asleep; sleep; having possible reference to the nodding of the head in drowsiness, or to the land of "Nod" named as a land east of Eden, in which Cain settled after he fled from the presence of the Lord (*Gen.* iv, 12–16).— **l. of promise,** Palestine; by extension, heaven.— **l.-pike,** *n.* The common pike, as distinguished from the pickerel.— **l. of Regrets,** India.— **L. of Steady Habits,** the State of Connecticut, or the New England States.— **l. of the Rising Sun,** Japan.— **l. of the Sun,** Sweden and Norway.— **l. of the Morning Calm,** Korea; the modern Chosen.— **L. of the Rising Sun,** Japan.— **L. of the Rose,** England, from the national flower.— **L. of the Shamrock,** Ireland: from the plant as the national emblem.— **L. of the Thistle,** Scotland: from the national flower.— **l.-parer,** *n.* *Agric.* A plow-like implement for removing strips of sod or turf of a required thickness.— **l.-paring** — **l.-pike,** *n.* **1.** One of various tailed amphibians, especially the mud-puppy. **2.** The sauger.— **l.-pilot,** *n.* A travelers' land-guide.— **l.-pirate,** *n.* A robber, especially one who steals from sailors.— **l.-pitch,** *n.* A hard variety of asphalt from the pitch lake of Trinidad.— **l.-plaster,** *n.* Any earthy or rock gypsum ground and used as a fertilizer.— **l.-poor,** *a.* Owning much land which yields an income insufficient to meet its expenses.— **l.-province,** *n.* A section of a country characterized by distinctive flora and fauna.— **l.-purchase acts** (*Ir. Hist.*), laws passed by the British Parliament (1885, 1891, 1896, 1903) to enable Irish tenant farmers to purchase their holdings outright with money advanced by the government at a low rate of interest, principal and interest to be repaid by annual instalments; compulsory sale by the landlord was authorized in districts under jurisdiction of Congested Districts Board.— **l.-rail,** *n.* The corn-crake. **2.** An Australian rail (*Hypotænidia philippensis*).— **l.-raker†,** *n.* A vagabond.— **l.-rat,** *n.* A rat that lives on the land.— **l.-right,** *n.* *Eng. Hist.* Privilege or capacity, arising out of the use of, or property in, land.— **l.-rock,** *n.* A rock composed of calcium phosphate, combined usually with calcium carbonate and other minerals.— **l.-roll,** *n.* *Agric.* A roller for crushing clods.— **l.-scrip,** *n.* [U. S.] A negotiable certificate issued by the government, and entitling the holder to become owner of a certain amount of public land; also, a similar certificate issued by corporate bodies holding donations of land from the United States.— **l.-sculpture,** *n.* *Geol.* The carving of the surfaces of the land by the various processes of erosion.

It carves new forms of land to those which before existed, and is thence called *land-sculpture*. G. K. GILBERT *Geology of the Henry Mountains* p. 115. (GOV. PTG. OFF. 1877.)

— **l.-service,** *n.* See SCURVY.— **l.-seal,** *n.* The harbor-seal.— **l. service,** *n.* Military service on land, as distinguished from service on the sea.— **land'shard",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A linchet.— **l.-shark,** *n.* **1.** A land-grabber. **2.** A swindler who robs sailors when ashore.— **l.-shell,** *n.* Any landmollusk having a shell; a shell of any land-animal.— **l.-skiff,** *n.* A tax formerly assessed on land, in some English parishes, for church support. **l.-scott.**— **l.-sick,** *a.* **1.** Anxious to see or get to land. **2.** *Naut.* Moving slowly and carefully, as a ship in shallow water.— **l.-side,** *n.* The flat side of a plow, away from the furrow.— **l.-slater,** *n.* An isopod crustacean living on land.— **l.-small,** *n.* A small that lives on land, as a pulmoniferous, pneumonopomous, or pseudobranchiate gastropod.— **l.-sole,** *n.* A slug of the genus *Arion*, especially the destructive *A. hortensis*.— **l.-speed,** *n.* *Aëro.* The speed of an aerial vehicle with reference to the ground, as distinguished from its speed relative to the air through which it is passing. See AIR-SPEED.— **l.-spout,** *n.* A deluge of water falling during a tornado, whirling after the manner of a waterspout.— **l.-spring,** *n.* In England, water easily drawn upon by shallow wells; hence, also, the intermittent springs of the chalk districts, untrustworthy sources of water-supply.— **l.-stone,** *n.* A stone brought to the surface in plowing or digging.— **l.-stream,** *n.* An ocean current caused by the flow from a river.— **l.-take,** *n.* A district in Iceland over which a chieftain anciently ruled.— **l.-tie,** *n.* A rod for anchoring a wall to a bank of earth which it supports.— **l.-tied,** *a.* Designating lands which have become attached to another piece of land by the protrusion of sand-bars or the like above the intervening water.— **l.-tortoise,** *n.* A tortoise that lives on land, especially a terrapin.— **l.-tow,** *n.* [Dial.] A broken ice on the fringe of the shore in arctic districts.— **l.-turn,** *n.* *Naut.* A land-breeze.— **l.-urchin,** *n.* A hedgehog.— **l.-vine†,** *n.* A native vine.— **l.-walker,** *n.* Same as COAST-WARDEN.— **l.-warrant,** *n.* [U. S.] A paper issued by the government showing that the holder is entitled to the public lands therein specified.— **l.-wash,** *n.* The high-tide line on a beach or shore; also, the drift marking this line.— **l.-water,** *n.* **1.** Fresh water flooding the land or flowing through the land. **2.** Open water along a frozen shore.— **l.-way,** *n.* An undulation in the appearance of the country; a hill with sloping sides.— **l.-wind,** *n.* Same as LAND-BREEZE.— **l.-yard,** *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A square measure equaling ¼ the part of an acre.— **land-la-ca** (*Scots Law*), lands that constitute a sucken.— **Nabob-i.,** *n.* India.— **new l.** [U. S.] Land recently cleared and brought under cultivation. **2.** [Eng.] Land newly plowed after lying in grass.— **no man's l.** **1.** Uncultivated or waste land. **2.** *Naut.* (1) Space, on a ship's deck, belonging to neither watch exclusively. (2) A fog-bank. **3.** [Recent.] The territory that lies between first line trenches of opposing armies.— **rank l.** [Rare], a fourth part of a yard-land.— **poison-l.,** *n.* [Austral.] Land upon which grow plants poisonous to sheep and cattle, hence unfit for pasture.— **red l.** [Scot.], newly-plowed land.— **scab l.,** regions of Washington and Oregon from which an original layer of volcanic dust has been blown off, leaving a waste of sharp stones.— **sea-lands** (*C. C. Law*), lands held by private persons under the laws; cultivated lands.— **to hold the l.** (*Naut.*), to steer a vessel so that the coast may always be seen.— **to raise l.** (*Naut.*), see RAISE, *v.*, I. (10).— **unseated lands,** in Ireland, lands once occupied and cultivated but now abandoned. **2.** [Penn.] Lands subject to taxation altho not cultivated.

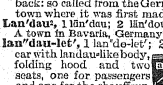
land, *v.* Same as LANDE.

Lan"dais', 1 lɑñ"dē'; 2 lăñ'dā', *n.* A native or an inhabitant of the Landes. See LANDE, *n.*, 2.


[F.]

lan'dam-man, 1 lan'dam-an; 2 lăn'dăm-an, *n.* [G.] **1.** The President of the Swiss Diet. **2.** The head official in certain Swiss cantons.

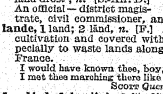
lan-das', 1 lan-dăs'; 2 lăn-dăs', *n.* [P. Ed.] A kind of two-wheeled carriage having a double top, which can either be removed or the fore and hind part of which may be folded back; so called from the German town where it was first made.


1. A Landau with Lowered Top. 2. A Landau Closed.

Lan'dau, 1 lan'dă; 2 lăn'dă (XIII), *n.* A two-seated carriage having a double top, which can either be removed or the fore and hind part of which may be folded back; so called from the German town where it was first made.

Lan'dau, 1 lan'dau; 2 lăn'dou, *n.* A town in Bavaria, Germany.

lan'dau-let', 1 lan'dō-let'; 2 lăn'dō-lĕt', *n.* **1.** A motor-car with landau-like body; folding hood and two seats, one for passengers and one for the chauffeur. See illus. **2.** A small or one-seated landau; demi-landau.


Landaulet.

land'bord", 2 lănd'bōrd"; 2 lănd'ōrd'. [S.-E.-Sc.] An official — district magis-

trate, civil commissioner, and government fiscal agent.

lande, 1 land; 2 lănd, *n.* [F.] A level sandy region unfit for cultivation and covered with scanty vegetation, especially to waste lands along the seacoast in southwestern France.

I would have known thee, boy, in the *landes* of Bordeaux, had I met thee marching there like a crane on a pair of stilts.
Scots *Quentin Durward* p. 78. (D. F. & CO.)

land'ed, 1 land'ed; 2 lănd'ĕd, *a.* **1.** Having an estate in land; as, a *landed* proprietor. **2.** Consisting in real estate or land.

Freedom of *landed* property means the right to buy and sell *landed* property without legal restrictions.
R. T. ELY *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* pt. i, p. 77. (CHAUT. 1888.)

Lan'den, 1 lan'den; 2 lăn'dĕn, **John** (?/₁₂1719–?/₁₂1790). An English mathematician.

land'er, 1 land'er; 2 lănd'er, *n.* **1.** One who lands or makes a landing. **2.** *Mining.* The man at the surface who dumps the kibble and returns it to the shaft.

Lan'der, 1 lan'dər; 2 lăn'dĕr, **1. Frederick West** (?/₁₂1820–?/₁₂1863), an American surveyor and United States general. **2. Richard Lemon** (?/₁₂1804–?/₂1834), an English explorer who discovered the mouth of the Niger river. **3.** A county in central Nevada; county-seat, Austin.

Lan"der"neau', 1 lɑn'dėr'nō'; 2 lăn'dėr'nō', *n.* A town in Finistère department, France.

Landes, 1 lɑ̈d; 2 lănd, *n.* A department in the S. W. of France; 3,599 sq. m.; capital, Mont-de-Marsan.

Lan'des-mann, 1 lɑn'dəs-mən; 2 lăn'dĕs-măn, **Heinrich** (⁸/₉1821–⁴/₉1902). A German author, who wrote under the pen-name Hieronymus Lorm; died in Britain.

land'fall', 1 land'fôl'; 2 lănd'fąl', *n.* **1.** Property in land immediately transferred by the death of its owner. **2.** A landslide. **3.** *Naut.* A sighting of or coming to land; also, land sighted or reached.

land'gab, 1 land'gāb; 2 lănd'gāb, *n.* [E. Ind.] A jackal wolf (*Canis pallipes*) of India. **lang'dakit.**

land'grave", 1 land'grāv'; 2 lănd'grāv", *n.* A title of superior distinction borne by certain counts, or grafs, as those of Hesse and Thuringia in the old German empire: originally, a count having special judicial functions. Compare MARKGRAVE. [< G. *landgraf*, < *land*, land, + *graf*, count.] **land'graf"ɪ.—land-gra'vi-ate**, *n.* The territory, office, authority, or jurisdiction of a landgrave. **land'gra-vate'.—land'gra-vine**, *n.* The wife of a landgrave.

land'hold"er, 1 land'hōld'ėr; 2 lănd'hōld'ėr, *n.* A holder or tenant of land; landowner.—**land'hold"ing**, *a.* & *n.*

Lan'di, 1 lɑn'dē; 2 lăn'dĭ, **Gasparo** (1756–⁵/₈1830). A chevalier and Italian historical and portrait painter.

lan'di-mere, 1 land'ɪ-mɪr; 2 lăn'dĭ-mēr, *n.* [Scot.] A landboundary.—**Landimere's day** [Scot.], the day of the annual walking of the boundaries in Lanarkshire and Aberdeenshire.

land'ing, 1 land'ɪŋ; 2 lănd'ĭng, *n.* **1.** The act of going or placing ashore from any kind of craft or vessel; as, the *landing* of passengers; the *landing* of a cargo.

Popular commotion prevented the *landing* of the Stamp-Act papers.

J. S. C. ABBOTT *Lives of the Presidents* p. 60. [B. N. & C. 1867.]

2. The place where any kind of craft lands; a wharf; a pier; as, the steamer reached the *landing* at 9 o'clock; also, the place where a person or goods land at the end of a leap. **3.** *Building.* The place at the head of a staircase, or a platform interrupting a flight of stairs. **4.** The platform of a railway-station. **5.** *Mining.* A platform from which the cars are loaded. **6.** *Mining.* The place, often at the mouth of a shaft, where ore or coal is dumped. **7.** *Lumbering.* A place where logs are stored in winter. **8.** *Fort.* The level floor of a gallery between the frames that line the shaft of entrance to a retirade. **9.** *Boat-building.* The lap of the strakes in a boat; land. [< AS. *landing*, < *land*, land.]—**halfpace landing** (*Arch.*), a landing between two flights of steps which are on the same side of the platform, used for turning rather than for landing goods. **l.-brace**, **l.-cleat**, **l.-piece**, **l.-rafter**, rather down.—**land'ing-bar"**, *n.* In lace-making, the shuttle-bar.—**l.-box**, *n.* *Mining.* The receptacle into which water is emptied by a miner's pump.—**l.-charges**, *n. pl.* Charges for landing goods.—**l.-rates**, *n. pl.*—**l.-scale**, *n.* A gaff or barbed spear for landing large fish when they have been caught with a hook.—**l.-net**, *n.* A pole-net or scoop-net for landing a fish from the water.—**l. party**, an armed force of marines or sailors from a warship, as for punitive, police, or belligerent purposes.—**l.-place**, **l.-platform**, *n.* [Same as LANDING, 2, 3, 4.] A place for resting or alighting, as from flight.—**l.-stage**, *n.* A structure at a wharf or ferry for landing goods or passengers, arranged to accommodate itself to the changes of level caused by the tide; a float.—**l.-strake**, *n.* The second strake below a vessel's gunwale.—**l.-surveyor**, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] An official who oversees the coast-waiters.—**l.-waiter**, *n.* A coastwaiter.—**to break a l.**, to land goods from a pile of logs rolling from a landing or shore into the water.

land'-job"ber, 1 -jɔ̈b, etc. See under LAND¹, *n.*

land'la"dy, 1 land'lā'dɪ; 2 lănd'lā'dĭ, *n.* **1.** A woman who keeps an inn or a boarding-house.

Drawn close up before the brightest possible little fire, was a buxom widow . . . who was evidently the *landlady* of the house. DICKENS *Pickwick* p. 114. [B. N. & C. 1867.]

2. A woman who lets her property, as houses or lands, to tenants. **3.** [U. S.] The wife of a landlord.

land'leap"er, *n.* Same as LANDLOPER.

land'loo, 1 land'lū'; 2 lănd'lōō', *Mus.* A country dance or air in slow triple time, probably the parent of the modern waltz. It resembles the Tyrolienne.

land'less, 1 land'lɪs; 2 lănd'lĕs, *a.* Destitute of property in lands; having no real estate.—**land'less-ness**, *n.*

The *landless* become possessors of noble estates. J. H. INGRAHAM *Throne of David* (title-leaf). p. 525. [B. N. & C. 1867.]

land 'locked", 1 land'lɔ̈kt'; 2 lănd'lŏkt', *a.* **1.** Well surrounded and protected by land; said of a body of water; as, a *landlocked* harbor. **2.** Living in or confined to landlocked water: said especially of a normally anadromous fish; as, *landlocked* salmon.

land'lop"er, 1 land'lō'pėr; 2 lănd'lŏp'ėr, *n.* [Archaic.] A tramp; vagabond. **land'loup"er** [Dial., Eng.].—**land'lop"ing**, *n.* **land'loup"ing** [Dial., Eng.].

land'lord", 1 land'lôrd'; 2 lănd'lôrd', *n.* **1.** A man who keeps a public house or hotel; an innkeeper; a host; by extension, a boarding- or lodging-house keeper. Compare INN. **2.** A person who has tenants on the premises are held. **3.** The lord of a manor, or large landed estate, as in England. [< AS. *landhlâford*, < *land*, land; and see LORD, *n.*]

—**middle landlord** [Eng. & Ir.], a landlord who, holding from a superior landlord, himself sublets.—**land'lord"ism**, *n.* Action, conduct, or opinions peculiar to a landlord; a landlord's authority, or the landlord interests that should be paramount. **2.** The system under which land is owned by persons to whom tenants pay a fixed rent: used chiefly with reference to Ireland.

It is the spirit of *landlordism* that stands in the way of improvement in Ireland.

JOSEPH MCCARTHY *Hist. of our Own Times* vol. iv. p. 281. [1880.]

3. Landlords as a body. **land'lord"ry**†.—**land'lord"ly**, *adv.*—**land'lord"ship**, *n.* The position or authority of a landlord; landlordism.

land'lub"ber, 1 land'lŭb'ėr; 2 lănd'lŭb'ėr, *n.* An awkward or inexperienced person on board a ship; a raw sailor: a term of ridicule or reproach.—**land'lub"ber-ly**, *a.*

land'man, 1 land'man; 2 lănd'măn, *n.* **1.** A man who lives or serves on land: opposed to *seaman*. **2.** A peasant. **3.** [Scot.] A tenant of land. **4.** [Scot.] An owner of land.

land'mark", 1 land'märk'; 2 lănd'märk', *n.* **1.** A fixed object serving as a boundary-mark to a tract of land, as a notched tree, or a pile of stones. **2.** A familiar or prominent object in the landscape serving as a guide to a locality otherwise easily lost track of or forgotten; especially, such an object recognized by persons at sea, as a high rock or a mountain. **3.** *pl. Freemasonry.* Boundaries set up as checks against innovations; the laws which separate Masons from the profane world and which no one may alter, all Masons being bound by a fair interpretation of them.

Rob. Morris . . . published his Masonic Code in 1856, and seems to have been the first among American Masons to attempt the task of defining the *landmarks* from the authorities.

GEORGE F. MOORE in *The New Age* Jan., '12, p. 76.

4. Figuratively, a distinguishing or determining fact, event, era, or limit, by which other circumstances or characteristics are identified in perspective; as, a historical *landmark*. **5.** *Anat.* An external mark or configuration that serves as a guide to deeper organs or structures. [< AS. *landmearc*, < *land*, land, + *mearc*, mark.] See BOUNDARY.

land'-mark"er, etc. See under LAND¹, *n.*

land-oc-ra-cy, 1 land-ŏk'rə-sɪ; 2 lănd-ŏk'rə-cy, *n.* *Eng. Polit.* The class that rises by ownership of land. [< LAND¹ + Gr. *kratein*, rule.]—**land'o-crat**, *n.* One of this class.

Land of Se'ir. Same as SEIR, 2.

lan-dol'phi-a, 1 lan-dol'fɪ-ə; 2 lăn-dŏl'fĭ-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of shrubs or small trees of the dogbane family (*Apocynaceæ*), comprising about 15 species, natives of tropical and subtropical southern Africa and Madagascar. They have opposite, ovate or oblong leaves and large clusters of large white or yellowish flowers, for which several species are cultivated in hothouses. Several species, as *L. florida* of Liberia and Angola, *L. gummifera* of Madagascar, and *L. kendalatti* of Senegal, yield good qualities of rubber. [< Capt. *Landolph*, explorer in New Guinea.]

Lan'don, n. 1 lăn'dĭn; 2 lăn'dŏn', **Charles Paul** (1760–1826), a French painter and writer on art. 2 lăn'dən, **Letitia Elizabeth** (⁶/₇1802–¹⁰/₁₅1839), an English poet and novelist. **3. Melville De Lancey** (⁹/₁1839–¹⁵/₁₅1874). An American humorist and author; *Wit and Humor of the Age*.

Lan'dor, 1 lan'dər; 2 lăn'dŏr, *n.* **1. A. Henry Savage** (1865–⁶/₇1924), an English artist and author; pioneer explorer in Asia and Africa. **2. Walter Savage** (¹/₂₇1775–⁹/₁₇1864), an English poet, dramatist, and writer; *Imaginary Conversations*, *Land of Se'ir.* See SEIR, 2. The title of a song by Lady Nairn, in which the term is used for heaven.

land'own"er, 1 land'ōn'ər; 2 lănd'ōn'ėr, *n.* One who owns land.—**land'own'er-ship**, *n.*—**land'own"ing**, *a.* & *n.*

Land'rath", 1 lɑnt'rät'; 2 lănt'rät', *n.* [G.] In the civil government of Prussia, the main officer of the circle (kreis) standing as agent of the central administration, and executive of the circle-assembly and district-council; in some of the office resembles that of an English sheriff. **2.** The legislature in some of the Swiss cantons. **Land'rath"ɪ.**

land'reeve", 1 land'rēv'; 2 lănd'rēv', *n.* The assistant of the land-steward of a large estate.

Lands'berg, 1 lɑns'bėrn; 2 lăns'bĕrn, *n.* A town in Brandenburg province, Prussia.

land'scape, 1 land'skāp; 2 lănd'skāp, *n.* [< deleneate in landscape, < *land*, land, + *-scipe*, -SHIP.] **land'skipt** [Archaic].

—**land'scape-gar"den-er**, *n.* One skilled in laying out grounds, selecting and planting trees, shrubbery, and flowers, so as to produce picturesque effects. **l.-architect**.—**l.-gardening**, *n.* The art of the landscape-gardener. **l.-architecture**.

Landscape gardening differs from gardening in its common sense in embracing the whole scene about a country house, which it harmonizes and makes more picturesque and striking by the aid of art. DOWNING *Landscape Gardening* p. 18. [A. O. M. 1859.]

—l.-mirror, *n.* A Claude Lorrain mirror. See MIRROR.—**l.-painting**, *n.* **1.** The art of delineating natural scenes and arranging them. **2.** A landscape thus depicted.

land'scap"ist, 1 land'skēp'ɪst; 2 lănd'scāp'ĭst, *n.* A landscape-painter.

land'scape"ry, 1 land'skēp'rɪ; 2 lănd'scāp', *n.* **1. Charles** (1799–¹/₂1879), an English historical painter; son of John. **2. Sir Edwin Henry** (³/₇1802–¹⁰/₁₇1873), an English animal-painter; son of John; *Dignity and Impudence*, etc. **3. John** (1760–⁵/₈1852), an English painter, engraver, antiquary, and writer on art. **4. Thomas** (1795–¹/₂1880), an English engraver; son of John. [England.

Land's End, a cape in Cornwall, the most westerly point in Britain.

land'shard, *n.* Same as LINCHET. [slide, or a land-flood.

land'shu"ɪ, 1 land'shuɪ'; 2 lănd'shūɪ', *n.* [Prov.Eng.] A land-

Lands'hut, 1 lɑns'hut; 2 lăns'hŭt, *n.* A town in Bavaria, Germany. [LANSQUENET.

lands'knecht, 1 lɑns'knɛnt; 2 lăns'knĕht, *n.* [G.] Same as **Lands'kro-na**, 1 lɑnt'krō-nə; 2 lănt'krō-na, *n.* A seaport town in Kalmhuus province, Sweden.

land'slide", 1 land'slɑɪd'; 2 lănd'slīd', *n.* **1.** The slipping of a mass of land from a higher to a lower level. **2.** The mass of land that has slipped down. Landslides are due (1) to *degradation*, when loosed by erosion at the foot; (2) to *deposition*, when resulting from overloading by superficial deposits; (3) to *alteration*, when their consistency is impaired by disintegration or other causes; or (4) to a combination of these causes (compound landslides).

3. *U. S. Polit.* Figuratively, an unusually large gain in votes by one particular political party; as, a Democratic *landslide*. **landslip"**.

land'slipped", 1 land'slɪpt'; 2 lănd'slĭpt', *a.* **1.** Scarred or injured by landslips or landslides. **2.** Characterized by landslides. **land'slip"ped**.

Lands'mal, 1 lɑns'mēl; 2 lăns'mąl, *n.* See NORWEGIAN, 1 (3).

lands'man, 1 landz'mən; 2 lăndz'măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who lives on the land; one with little experience of the sea: opposed to *seaman*.

While I thought myself to be looking as salt as Neptune himself, I was, no doubt, known for a *landsman* by every one.

R. H. DANA, JR. *Two Years before the Mast* p. 2. [o. & co. 1869.]

2. [Rare.] A fellow countryman.

Land's'thing", 1 lɑns'tɪŋ'; 2 lăns'tĭng', *n.* [Dan.] The senate or upper house of the Danish Rigsdag, or parliament, composed, since the constitutional amendment of 5 April 1915, of 75 members, 56 of whom are elected by proportional representation, one from the Faroe islands, and 19 elected by the retiring *Landsthing* also by proportional representation.

land'strafe", *n.* A narrow strip of land.

land'sturm", 1 lant'shtɪrm'; 2 lănt'shtŭrm', *n.* [G.] **1.** A general levy in time of war, as in Germany, Austria, Japan, etc. **2.** The final reserve force subject to the war levy, of all able-bodied males between the ages of 17 and 45 or thereabouts, who otherwise enrolled or in the service, and called out only in cases of great emergency, or for home defense.

Land'tag, 1 lɑnt'tɑ̈g; 2 lănt'tąg, *n.* [G.] **1.** The legislative assembly of one of the republics constituting Germany, as Prussia, or of one of the states of the former German empire. Compare REICHSTAG. **2.** The provincial assembly of Bohemia or Moravia.

land'-tor"toise, 1 -tôr'təs; 2 -tôr'tĭs, *n.* [Rare.] *Mus.* A composition characterized by sentiment and sadness.

Land'vi"de, 1 lɑn'vɪ'də; 2 lăn'vĭ'de, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The abode of Vidar, the impenetrable, indestructible forest.

Land'vi"dɪ; **Land'vi"thɪ**.

land'vogt", 1 lant'fōkt'; 2 lănt'fōkt', *n.* [G.] A governor of a provincial province in medieval Germany.

land'ward, 1 land'wərd; 2 lănd'wărd, *a.* **1.** Being or facing toward the land; inland. **2.** [Scot.] Belonging to the country; rural.—**land'ward-ness**, *n.*

land'wards, **land'wards**, *adv.* Toward the land.

The . . . wisened elms . . . all slanted *landward*.

HOWELLS *Shadow of a Dream* pt. 1, p. 18. [N. 1890.]

land'wehr", 1 lant'vār'; 2 lănt'vār' (KNIL), *n.* An emergency militia of Switzerland and certain other European countries and Japan.

Before the World War the German landwehr consisted of 200,000 men, who during hostilities might be called out in two levies, (1) men from 27 to 32, who took the place of the reserves of the active army, and (2) men from 32 to 39, who did garrison duty. In Austria at the same period the landwehr served 2 years if its members had previously served 3 years in the ranks and 7 in the reserve; otherwise they served 12 in the landwehr. In Switzerland the landwehr includes all able-bodied males between the ages of 32 and 40.

lane, 1 lān; 2 lāne, *n.* [Dial., Scot.] Alone.—**my lane, his lane**, etc., *myself alone*, *himself alone*, etc.—**lane'ly**, *a.* [Dial., Eng., & Scot.] A sluggish stream or still waterway. [< AS. *lane*.]

—blind lane, a lane closed at one end.—**lane'-route"**, or **ocean-l. route**, one of the routes prescribed for transatlantic steamers in northern waters, being different for eastward- and westward-bound vessels, to avoid collisions.

—l.-snapper, *n.* *Ich.* The red snapper.—**red l.** [Slang], the throat.

Lané, *n.* **1. Edward William** (⁹/₁1801–⁸/₁₀1876), an English Orientalist. **2. Franklin Knight**, (⁷/₁₁1864–⁷/₁₂1921), an American lawyer; Secretary of the Interior, 1913–1920. **3. Henry Smith** (²/₂₄1811–⁶/₁₁1881), an American lawyer and statesman. **4. James Henry** (⁶/₂₅1814–⁷/₁₁1866), an American lawyer; statesman; U. S. Senator from Free State party in Kansas. **5. Joseph** (¹²/₂₁1801–⁴/₂₇1881), a U. S. general; statesman; in Mexican war; Governor of Oregon. **6. Richard Parks** (⁹/₁₄1809–⁶/₂₁1872), an English line-engraver, lithographer, and sculptor. **7.** A county in W. Kansas; 720 sq. m.: county-seat, Dighton. **8.** A county in W. Oregon; 4,380 sq. m.; county-seat, Eugene.

Lane-Poole', 1 lān'-pōl'; 2 lāne'-pōōle', **Stanley** (¹⁷/₂₄1854–). An English numismatist, Orientalist, and author; *Catalogue of Oriental and Indian Coins*.

lane'some, 1 lān'səm; 2 lāne'sŏm, *a.* [Scot.] Lonesome.

la-ne'te, 1 lə-nē'tē; 2 lă-nē'te, *n.* [P. I.] An apocynaceous timber-tree (*Wrightia ovata*) yielding a soft whitish wood used for cabinetwork, musical instruments, and in shipbuilding. **la-ni'ti**; **la-nu'sit**; **la-nu'tit**.

lan'franc, 1 lan'frənk; 2 lăn'frănc, *n.* An Italian lawyer, (1005–⁴/₂₈1089), who was afterwards Benedictine prior of Bec, and Archbishop of Canterbury; the friend and confidant of William the Conqueror. [Teut., land+free.]

Lan"fre'y, 1 lan'frē'; 2 lăn'frē', **Pierre** (⁹/₂1828–¹¹/₁1877). A French politician and historian; *History of Napoleon I.*

lang¹, 1 lɑŋ; 2 lăng, *a.*, *v.*, & *adv.* [Dial., Scot.] Same as LONG, *a.*—**to think lang**, to become weary.

lang², 1 lɑŋ; 2 lăng, *n.* [G.] *Mus.* Slow.

Lang, 1 lɑŋ; 2 lăng, *n.* **1. Andrew** (³/₂₁1844–⁷/₂₁1912), an English critic, essayist, historian, poet, and translator. **2. Cosmo Gordon** (⁸/₂₁1864–), an English prelate and author, Archbishop of York since 1908. **3. Louis** (1814–⁴/₁1893), a German-American historical painter.

Lang., abbr. Language; linguedoc.

lang'-ba, 1 lɑŋ-gō'bə; 2 lăng-gō'ba, *n.* [Malagasy.] A Madagascan dryophine snake of the genus *Langaha*, especially *L. nasuta*, having a flexible scaly extension to the snout. **lan-ga'yat.**

Head of *Langaha nasuta*.

Lan-ga'ra, 1 lan-gä'rə; 2 lăn-gä'ra, **Juan de** (1760–⁴/₁1800). A Spanish admiral; defeated by Rodney, at Cape St. Vincent, Jan. 15, 1780.

lang'-ar"ray, 1 lan'gə-rā'; 2 lăn'gă-rą', *n.* [P. I.] A fish, the lan'ga-ray', 1 lan'gə-rā'; 2 lăn'gă-ry', *n.* A wood-swallow or swallow-shrike.

lang'ate, 1 lan'gāt; 2 lăn'gāt, *n.* *Surg.* A tightly rolled linen bandage. **lang'ette**, 1 lan'jɛt'; 2 lăn'jĕt', *n.* [strip.

lang'ban-ite, 1 lan'bən-āɪt; 2 lăn'băn-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic iron-black manganese silicate with ferrous antimonate, crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< *Långban*, in Sweden.]

lang'beln-ite, 1 lan'bəln-āɪt; 2 lăng'bĭn-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A greasy colorless potassium-magnesium sulphate ($K_2Mg_2(SO_4)_3$), that crystallizes in the isometric system. [< A. *Langbein*, of Germany.]

lang'-ca', 1 lɑŋ-kā'; 2 lăng-cā', *n.* [Tag.] The fruit of the **lang'dak"**, 1 lɑŋ'dāk'; 2 lăng'dāk', *n.* An Indian wolf (*Canis pallipes*). **lang'dakit.**

Lang'dale, 1 lɑŋ'dēl; 2 lăng'dāl, **Baron** (⁶/₁₁1783–⁴/₁₁1851). Henry Bickerstath, an English jurist, master of the rolls.

Lang'don, 1 lɑŋ'dən; 2 lăng'dŏn, *n.* **1. John** (¹/₂₄1741–⁹/₁₄1819). An American statesman; Revolutionary soldier at Bennington, 1777; Governor of New Hampshire. **2. Samuel** (¹/₁1723–¹¹/₂1797). An American divine and theologian, president of Harvard, 1774–1780.

Lang'e, 1 lɑŋ'ə; 2 lăng'e, *n.* **1. Friedrich Albert** (⁹/₂1828–¹¹/₂1875). A German philosopher and materialist. **2. Johannes Peter** (¹/₁₀1802–⁷/₂1884). A German divine, and Bible commentator.

lan'gel, 1 lan'gəl; 2 lăn'gĕl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] To hobble (a horse or the like). **2†.** To bind together.

Lang'e-land', 1 lan'gə-lɑ̈n'; 2 lăng'e-lănd', *n.* An island of Denmark in the Great Belt; 106 sq. m.: capital, Rudkjöbing.

Lang'en-sal"za, 1 lan'ən-sal'tsə; 2 lăng'ĕn-săl'tsa, *n.* A town in Saxony province, Prussia, here the Prussians defeated the Hanoverians, June 29, 1866.

lan'get, 1 lan'gət; 2 lăn'gĕt, *n.* [D.] A stout lace used in Holland principally for women's dresses. **lan'kot.**

lang'et, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A strip of ground.

lang'ham, 1 laŋ'əm; 2 lăng'ăm, **Simon de** (1310–⁷/₁1376). An English Benedictine, Archbishop of Canterbury, Cardinal, and Chancellor of England. [headed: wise.

lang"held'ɪt, 1 lag'-hēd'ɪt; 2 lăng'-hĕd'ĭt, *n.* [Scot.] Long-

Lan'ghi-an, *a. & n. Geol.* See GEOLOGY.

Lang'holm, 1 lang'əm; 2 lăng'hōm, *n.* A market-town in Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

Lang'horne, 1 lang'hôrn; 2 lăng'hôrn, **John** (?-1735-+?1779). An English clergyman, poet, and translator; *Plutarch's Lives.*

Lan-gi'i-die, 1 lan-ji'i-di; 2 lăn-ği'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of schizocœmerine worms having the sides rolled over the back, and nerves beginning at the intestine. **Lan'gi-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Dr. Arnold *Lang*, German zoölogist.]—**lan'gi-id,** *n.*—**lan'gi-oid,** *a.*

lang'ka, 1 lang'ks; 2 lăng'kă, *n.* [P. I.] Oil, especially of the coconut: a Tagalog term.

lang'lite, 1 lang'oit; 2 lăng'īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, blue, translucent hydrous copper sulfate ($H_6Cu_4SO_{11}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< Prof. von *Lang*, of Vienna.] **[lang'scale"†; lang'skail"†.**

lang'skaif", 1 lang'skēf"; 2 lăng'skāf", *n.* [Scot.] Colewort.

Lang'lade, 1 lang'lēd; 2 lăng'lād, *n.* A county in N. E. Wisconsin: 855 sq. m.; county-seat, Antigo.

Lang'land, 1 lang'land; 2 lăng'lănd, **William** (1330?-1400?). An English poet; disciple of Wyclif; reputed author of *Piers Plowman.* **Lang.**

lang'lay", 1 lang'lē"; 2 lăng'lā", *a.* Having the wires of each strand twisted in the same direction: said of a wire rope.

lan'gle, 1 lang'gl; 2 lăng'gl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] To saunter.

Lan'glès', 1 lan'glēs'; 2 lăn'glēs', **Louis Mathieu** (1763-1824). A French Orientalist; *Monuments of Hindustan, etc.*

Lang'ley, 1 lang'li; 2 lăng'lĭ, **Edmund of.** See YORK, DUKE OF. 2. **Samuel Pierpont** (*b.*?1834-+?1906), an American astronomer, scientist, inventor: student of mechanical flight; Secretary Smithsonian Institution, 1887-1906.

Lan'glois', 1 lan'glwȧ'; 2 lăn'glwȧ', **Victor** (1829-1869). A French Orientalist, explorer, and archeologist. [etc.

Lang'go-bard'dian, 1 lang'gō-bär'di-an. Same as LONGOBARDIAN, **lan-goon',** *n.* A kind of wine.

lan'goor', *n.* Same as LANGUR.

lan-gou'ty, 1 lun-gū'ti; 2 lŭn-gō'tĭ, *n.* [Hind.] A small loin-cloth worn by the natives (men and boys) of India.

lan-go'tee‡; lan-go'ti‡; lun-goo'ty‡.

lan-gos'ta, 1 lan-gos'ta; 2 lăn-gŏs'tă, *n.* [Sp. Am. & S. W. U. S.] A lobster.

lan'gour†, *v.* & *n.* Languor.

lan'grage†, *n.* A thin cylindrical missile filled with nails, bolts, and pieces of iron, formerly used in naval warfare to destroy an enemy's rigging. **lan'gridge†.**

Lan'gres, 1 lăn'gr; 2 lăn'ğr, *n.* A fortified town in Haute-Marne department, France, altitude, 1,460 ft.; the ancient Andematunnum, capital of the Lingones.

lang'sam, 1 lang'səm; 2 lăng'săm, *a. & adv.* [G.] *Mus.* Slow.

lang'sat, 1 lang'sat; 2 lăng'săt, *n.* Same as LANSA.

Langs'dorff, 1 langz'dôrf; 2 lăngz'dôrf, **Georg Heinrich von** (1?1773-+?1852). A German naturalist and physician; best known as a botanist.

Langs-dorf'i-a, 1 langz-dôr'i-ə; 2 lăngz-dôr'ĭ-ă, *n. Bot.* A genus of parasitic, leafless, fleshy herbs of the order *Balanophoraceæ.* [< G. H. von *Langsdorff*, scientific traveler.]

lang'set'tle, 1 lag'set"l; 2 lăg'sĕt", [Sc.] A long settle or bench, generally having arms and a high back.

lang'shan, 1 lang'shən; 2 lăng'shăn, *n.* [Chin.] One of a breed of hens introduced from China. They are of large size, with lightly feathered shanks, and of two varieties, one pure white in plumage, the other solid black. See FOWL.

Lang'side, 1 lang'said; 2 lăng'sīd, *n.* A parish in Lanarkshire, Scotland; southern suburb of Glasgow; here the Earl of Murray defeated Mary Queen of Scots, May 13, 1568.

lang'some, 1 lag'səm; 2 lăg'sŏm, *a.* [Scot.] Tedious; procrastinating.

Lang'son, 1 lăn'sŏn; 2 lăng'sŏn, *n.* A town in Tonkin, China; the center of operations in the France-Chinese war, 1884-1885.

lang'spiel, 1 lag'spīl; 2 lăng'spēl, *n.* [Shetland.] A form of harp in use in the Shetland Islands.

lang"syne', 1 lag'sain'; 2 lăng"sīn' (XIII), *n.* See AULD LANG SYNE.—**lang'syne',** *a.* Long since; of days who lived long ago.

lang'syne', *adv.* [Scot.] Long since; long ago.

Lang'tot, 1 lag'tŏt; 2 lăng'tŏt, **Peter de.** An English Augustinian canon and chronicler; lived about 1300.

Lang'ton, 1 lag'tən; 2 lăng'tŏn, **Stephen** (1150?-?1223). An English patriot and Archbishop of Canterbury, who, with the barons, secured Magna Carta from King John.

Lang'try, 1 lag'tri; 2 lăng'trĭ, **Mrs. Lillie** (*b.*?1852-?1?1929), Emily Charlotte, daughter of the very Rev. W. C. Le Breton, Dean of Jersey, married first Edward Langtry, second Hugo de Bathe, 5th Baronet; a famous English actress and noted beauty, called from her birthplace the "Jersey Lily."

lan'guage, 1 lan'gwij; 2 lăn'gwăj, *tr.* [Rare.] To express or communicate by means of language.

lan'guage†, *n.* **1.** All the articulate sounds, considered as forming the aggregate of words and sentences which human beings employ for the communication of ideas, together with the written or printed representations of such sounds; the expression and record of human ideas and thoughts by spoken or written signs; speech; as, *language* makes past knowledge present treasure.

The elements of language are (1) *nouns* or merely naming words, also called *substantives*; (2) *adjectives* (words attributing or predicating), sometimes called *nouns adjective;* (3) *verbs* (words asserting action or being); (4) *participles* (words more closely defining and giving the references of general relation: called *adverbs* when more nearly defining and making particular a quality or relation; *prepositions* when showing the relations of objects; *conjunctions* when connecting words or statements). These are combined into (1) *phrases*, (2) *clauses*, and (3) *sentences*, simple, compound, and complex. See these words.

2. The words and combinations of words forming the means of communication among the members of a single community, nation, or people.

Philologists recognize groups of related languages or language-stocks, the most important of which (genetically classified) are the *Aryan* or *Indo-European*, the *Semitic*, the *Ural-Altaic, Scythian,* or *Turanian*, the *monosyllabic* or *isolating*, or southeastern Asian, and the *Hamitic* (see these words). These groups of languages may be roughly classified, according to their morphological characters, as *agglutinative, incorporating, inflectional,* or *isolating.* In **agglutinative languages,** grammatical relations are shown by infixes, prefixes, and suffixes, which, while not in themselves independent words, are clearly distinguishable from those they modify. The agglutination varies from such simple forms as the English *teach-er, teach-ing, teach-ful-ly,* to the complexities of such expressions as the Turkish *sev-in-dir-il-me-mek* (not to be made to love oneself), composed of the root *sev* (to love), in combination with reflexive causative, passive, negative, and infinitive particles. The chief families of agglutinative languages are the Bantu, Dravido-Munda, Hamito, Malayan, Polynesian, and Ural-Altaic, and they also include Ainu, Japanese, Korean, Liukiu, Caucasian, Georgian, Basque, Hottentot, Negrito, native Australian, and Tasmanian. In **inflectional languages,** the agglutination has become so advanced that it is difficult to distinguish the original root word from its inseparable modifiers, the former frequently having no existence as a separate word, and the latter sinking to mere inflectional or declensional forms. The form of the root itself may also be modified to express varying relations. The most abstract type of inflection is evidenced in such forms as the English *ring, rang, rung, mouse, mice,* and the Arabic *saltm* (be safe), which forms a causative, *sallam* (deliver up), and a verb-noun *t-saltm* (surrender). The Semitic family of languages is most clearly distinguished by this structural character, which is shown in its triliteral roots, its internal vowel-change, and which is present to some small extent in most agglutinative tongues. In **incorporating languages,** the development of the inflectional forms is carried to an extreme, the verb becoming practically a complete sentence in itself. The beginning of incorporation is seen in such languages as Latin, in which the verb endings are distinct enough in themselves to permit of the omission of an independent pronoun, as *amat* (he loves), *scripsimus* (we have written), and its logical conclusion is seen in such languages as Mexican, in which object-pronouns are incorporated bodily into the verb, as *ni-naka-ka* (I-meat-eat), *ni-itaweiki* (I-something-strike). In certain North-American languages this principle is carried to the point of conjugating long sentences as verbs in a very complex manner. Basque, which provides inflections to express all possible combinations of nouns with verbs, such as *let-dum-shaqu-ta-tsa*, is the sole European example of this type of language. In **isolating languages,** grammatical relations are indicated by the relative position of words, or word-order, and partly by the use of particles. They consist essentially of sequences of formally independent words, each of which is an integral sign, not divisible into parts having separate meanings. The many dialects of Chinese are typically isolating, as Malay, their tendency is to become monosyllable, as Chinese, Burmese, etc. Most of these monosyllable types are also **tone-languages;** that is, they depend upon variations of tone for the distinction between otherwise identical words. All agglutinative and inflectional languages are further distinguished as **polysynthetic** or **analytic,** according, as permitting an almost indefinite number of inflectional and derivative elements to be attached to one word, as in Turkish, and being characterized by syncopation or elision of syllables, phrases, or words, as in **synthetic** or **allgosyn-thetic,** as allowing the addition of no more than one derivative element to a stem. When a language loses its inflectional character and uses its inflectional elements to express indicate grammatical relations, as does English, it is termed **analytical,** from its analysis of former inflected words into new and separate words. In the process of change uniform and many inflections are lost, without being replaced by analytical combinations, while many again subsist side by side with the newer analytical forms of expression. This may be clearly seen in both English and French, typical analytical languages, in which, for example, the accusative relation of nouns is no longer expressed by inflection analyzed into a preposition. In the Romance languages the new analytical forms often tend to become modified into secondary inflections, as in verbal tense terminations. Broadly speaking, it seems probable that the inflectional languages were at one time isolating and have passed through the agglutinative stage. It would also appear that certain languages, once agglutinative and analytical, have reverted to the isolating type through a process of phonetic decay, as in modern Chinese. See chart on next page.

3. *Psychol.* The inner cognitions and powers which induce and make possible the creation and use of all forms of human communication by speech; as, man alone *among the animals has language.* 4. Any method of expressing ideas, sentiments, or feelings, whether by uttered or written words; especially, the inarticulate utterances of the lower animals; as, the *language* of birds; the *language* of the eyes or of flowers.

In the sculptures of the Egyptian Gallery of the Romans, . . . the highest charm is the universal *language* they speak.

EMERSON *Essays, Art* in first series, p. 283. [n. m. & co. 1890.]

5. The vocabulary or technical expression used in a specific business, science, etc.; as, the *language* of law, of any; thieves' *language.* 6. Characteristic phrases or words used by a person; one's manner of expression or use of speech; as, Shakespeare's *language* is universally admired; profane *language.*

Not only the thoughts of a great poet but the *language* in which his thoughts are clothed displays his genius.

H. R. RAMSBOTTOM *Literary Masterpieces* p. 149. [n. 1891.]

7. *Phren.* The faculty that gives facility of expression; the ability to select appropriate words or forms of speech. **8.** A division or branch of an international religious and military order; as, the *English language* of the Knights Templars. **9.** [Archaic.] A nation or race, as distinguished by its speech. [< F. *langage*, < L. *lingua*, tongue.]

Syn.: tongue, dialect, diction, idiom, mother tongue, patois, speech, tongue, vernacular. *Language* signified originally *expression* of thought by spoken words; now in its widest sense it signifies *expression of thought by any means,* and does not necessarily confine itself to words; as, the *language* of the eyes, the *language* of flowers. *Speech* denotes the power of articulate utterance; we can speak of the *language* of animals, but not of their *speech.* We speak of the *speech* or *language* of some one people, country, or race. A *dialect* is a special mode of speaking a *language* peculiar to some locality or class; the *dialects* of the English people, as the *language* of the eyes, the *language* of flowers. *Speech* denotes the power of articulate utterance; we can speak of the *language* of animals, but not of their *speech.* We speak of the *speech* or *language* of some one people, country, or race. A *dialect* is a special mode of speaking a *language* peculiar to some locality or class; the *dialects* of the English people, as distinguished from the standard usage; a *barbarism* is a perversion of a *language* by ignorant foreigners, or some usage akin to that. *Idiom* refers to the construction of phrases and sentences, and the way of forming or using words; it is the peculiar mold in which each *language* casts its thought. The great difficulty of translation is to give the thought expressed in the *language* in the *idiom* of another. A *dialect* may be used by the highest as well as the lowest within its range; a *patois* is distinctly illiterate, belonging to the lower classes; those who speak a *patois* understand different forms of the same *language*, but speak only the degraded form, as in the case of the Italian lazzaroni or the former negro slaves in the United States. *Vernacular*, from the Latin, has the same general sense as the Saxon *mother tongue*, of one's native *language*, or that of a people; as, the Scriptures were translated into the *vernacular.* See SPEECH.

—lan'guage-mas"ter, *n.* A teacher of languages.—**l. of stamps,** a method of conveying a meaning to the recipient of an envelop by placing the stamp on it in certain positions.—**lin'guarly†,** *a.* Of a language in which the words are chosen for their fitness and purity, and with regard to a finished style; distinguished from the vernacular by a superior and fuller vocabulary. **2.** A language which possesses a literature.—**logistic l.,** any one of the systems for expressing quantitative values by signs such as musical notes, chemical symbols, mathematical characters, and the like. Scientific terminologies and tables of measures are examples.

lan'guaged, *a.* **1.** In comb-making, a metal distance-piece used between the blades of a comb-cutter's saw.

2. See LANGUETTE, 2. **3.** See LANGUET (2). [Cor. of LANGUEZ.]

lan'guaged, 1 lan'gwijd; 2 lăn'gwăjd, *a.* **1.** Having a language; speaking a language: chiefly used in composition; as, a soft-*languaged* people. **2.** Learned in languages, or gifted in the use of language; as, a highly *languaged* man.

lan'guage-less, 1 lan'gwij-les; 2 lăn'gwăj-lĕs, *a.* Incapable of speech; lacking in language; dumb.

langue, 1 lăng; 2 lăng, *n.* [F.] **1.** A body of men speaking the same tongue or language; as, in the Order of the national divisions of the Knights Hospitalers of St. John of Jerusalem. **2.** *Her.* The tongue, as of a lion.

—langue de bœuf. 1. A pike, used in the 15th and following century, with blade very wide at its head, tapered rapidly toward the point. **2.** A short Italian sword or dagger used particularly by the Venetians.—**l. d'oc,** Provençal: so called from the use of the word *oc*, instead of *oui*, yes.—**l. d'oui or l. d'oïl,** that dialect of French that was spoken and written north of the Loire during the middle ages; the predecessor of modern French: so called from the use of the word *oïl* or *oui* for yes.

langued, 1 lăngd; 2 lăngd, *n. Her.* Having a tongue different in tincture from the rest of the animal.

Lan'gue-doc', 1 lan'gə-dŏk'; 2 lăn'gĕ-dŏk', *n.* A former province in southern France; now forming the departments of Aude, Tarn, Hérault, Lozère, Ardèche, and Gard, and parts of Haute-Garonne and Haute-Loire.

Lan"gue-do'cian, 1 lag'gwi-dō'shən; 2 lăn"gwĕ-dō'shăn. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Languedoc, a former province of France. II. *n.* I. A native or inhabitant of Languedoc. 2. Provençal, the language of Oc. See LANGUE.

lan-guen'te, 1 lan-gwen'tē; 2 lăn-gwĕn'tē, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Languishingly.

lan'guent, 1 lan-gwen'ənt; 2 lăn-gwĕn'ĕnt, *a.* [Rare or Humorous.] Becoming languid or tired. [< L. *languescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *languesco*, freq. of *langueo*, be languid.]

The foles *languescent*, send from arid zones.

RICHARD ASHLEIGH, *Reply to Lady Lucia Tutor* st. 1.

lan'guet', 1 lag'get; 2 lăg'gĕt, *n.* A little tongue, or something resembling a tongue. Specif.: (1) Same as LANGUAGE, (2). In weaving, a small metal piece projecting from a sword-belt and overhanging the scabbard when the weapon is sheathed. (3) *Zool.* (*a*) *Ascid.* One of a series of elongated triangular processes attached in the dorsal median line of the branchial sac of (*b*) *Entom.* A languette. (4) The thong, lace, or latchet of a shoe. (5) A narrow point of land. (6) A thin plate secured by its edge to an organ flue-pipe, at the mouth, to direct the wind. (7) A narrow bandage or plaster. (8) (*a*) The tongue of a balance; a tongue-shaped ornament. (*b*) A spatula. [< F. *languette*, dim. of *langue*, < L. *lingua*, tongue.]

Lan'guet'z, 1 lan'gĕt'; 2 lăn'ğĕt', **Hubert** (1518-?1581). A French Protestant; publicist.

lan'guette', 1 lan'get'; 2 lăn'gĕt', *n.* [F.] 1. A hood worn by women in the 18th century. 2. A little tongue. Specif.: (1) The key or valve of a musical wind-instrument. (2) The slip or tongue in the reed of a musical instrument, as a clarinet. (3) *Zool.* (*a*) *Entom.* A ligula. (*b*) The organ that secretes the byssus.

lan'guid, 1 lag'gwid; 2 lăg'gwĭd, *a.* **1.** Indisposed to physical exertion; affected by weakness or fatigue; drooping; relaxed; devoid of energy; as, *languid* limbs. **2.** Wanting in interest or animation; causing or evincing languor; listless; languishing; as, all nature is *languid* under torrid skies; a *languid* day; *languid* air. **3.** Lacking in force: applied to a writer, or to his language, ideas, or style. **4.** Denoting sluggishness in trade or business. **5** Lacking in force or quickness of movement: applied to inanimate things; also to a color that has suffered fading by distant [< L. *languidus*, < *langueo*, be faint.] SYN.: see FAINT, FEEBLE, TORPID.—**lan'guid-ly,** *adv.*—**lan'guid-ness,** *n.*

lan'guid, *n.* **1.** Same as LANGUAGE, 2. **2.** In organ building, a languet.

Lan'guil'dic', 1 lan'gwĭl'dik'; 2 lăn'gwĭl'dĭk', *n.* A town in Morbihan department, France. [languid manner.

lan'gui-do, 1 lan'gwi-dō; 2 lăn'gwĭ-dō, *adv. Mus.* In a

lan'guish, 1 lag'gwish; 2 lăg'gwĭsh, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To become weak physically or dull mentally; lose strength or animation; become spiritless, faint, or depressed.

Not to be *languished*, not to be depressed.

BP. HALL *Contemplations* bk. 1, con. 1.

2. To lose activity or animation; exhibit waning vitality; fall off; fail; fade; as, the crops *languish* in the heat; business interests *languish.* **3.** To look in a languid manner; feel or affect sentimental tenderness; manifest tender emotion; as, a *languishing* lover. **4.** To lose zest or intensity: applied to appetites or activities. **5.** To become faint or less intense: applied to light, sound, or color. **II.** *t.* To cause to droop or pine. [< F. *languissant*, pres. p. of *languir*, < L. *languere*, be weak.] SYN.: see DROOP.—**lan'guish-er,** *n.*—**lan'guish-ing-ly,** *adv.*

lan'guish-ment, 1 lag'gwish-mənt *or* -mənt; 2 lăg'gwĭsh-mĕnt, *n.* **1.** The state of being languid; the condition of drooping or pining. **lan'guor-ment†.** 2. Sentimental languor or tenderness. **lan'guish†.**

lan'guisht, *pp.* Languished.

lan'guori, *n.* To linger in suffering; languish.

lan'guor, 1 lag'gər *or* -gər; 2 lăg'gŏr *or* -ğŏr (XIII), *n.* **1.** Lassitude of body or mind; depression of mind resulting from exertion, misfortune, etc.; the reaction from stimulation; dulness or heaviness; languidness: also used figuratively; as, *languor* of the soul.

The madness of intoxication in the evening is followed by *languor* and nausea on the morrow.

MACAULAY *Essays, Barère* p. 655. [A.]

2. A state of listless indolence; inaction; heartiness; sluggishness; laxity; as, *languor* overcame him. **3.** *Pathol.* An atonic debility or prostration, often the precursor of malarial disease. **4.** A state of premature decay in plants, the result of unfavorable conditions. **5.** A condition of the mind induced by sorrow, amorous desire, etc.; marked by unusual tenderness: applied also to certain musical compositions. **6.** The absence of activity; oppressive quiet, as of the air, scenes, etc. **7†.** Suffering. [< F. *langueur*, < L. *langor*, < *langueo*, be faint.]

lan'gour†; lan'guish-ness†.

lan'gour-ous, 1 lag'gər-əs; 2 lăg'ğŏr-ŭs, *a.* Characterized by, causing, or suggesting languor.

A gilded bee, with a *languorous* drone, drifted in and out of the little porch.

C. E. CRADDOCK *In the Tennessee Mts.* p. 43. [n. m. & co. 1884.]

lan-gur', 1 lun-gūr'; 2 lŭn-ğūr', *n.* [E. Ind.] An Indian cercopithecoid monkey (genus *Semnopithecus*), noted for its remarkable leaping power; as, the common *langur* or hanuman (*S. entellus*) (see illus. under HANUMAN) and the Himalayan *langur* (*S. schistaceus*). **lan-goor'‡.**

Key 1: artistic, ūrt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ôr; full, rūle; but, būrn; a = final; i = habit, renew;
Key 2: ärt, äpe, fät, fâre, fást, what, all; mē, gēt, prey, fern; hīt, īce; ī = ē; ō = ō; gō, nŏt, ôr, wŏn, wolf, do.

A TABLE OF THE PRINCIPAL LANGUAGES OF THE WORLD.[1]

Based on T. G. Tucker's *Introduction to the Natural History of Language.*

Division.	Subfamily.	Branch and Languages. Black face type indicates the branch, and asterisk that the language is no longer spoken.	Characteristics and Incunabula.
INDO-EUROPEAN.[3]	ARYAN.	**1. Iranian.** Afghan; Baetrian*; Baghili; Galcha; Huzvarish*; Kurdish; Modern Persian; Old Persian*; Ossetih; Pahlavi*; Parsee; Pazend*; Pukhtu; Pushtur Tocharish. **2. Indian.** Ardhamagadhi*; Assami; Avanti*; Awadhi; Bengali; Bhili; Bhojpuri; Bihari; Braj Bhasha; Bundeli; Dakhini; Desi; Eastern Hindi; Gipsy (or Romany); Gujurati; Hindi; Hindustani; Jaipuri; Jatki; Kabul; Kanauji; Kandahar; Kashmiri; Kohistani; Konkani; Lahnda; Lari; Magadhi*; Magahi; Maharashtri*; Maithili; Marathi; Marwarri; Multani; Nepali; Pahari; Pali*; Pracya*; Prakritic*; Punjabi; Rajasthani; Raverty; Sanskrit*; Saurasent*; Sindhi; Urdu; Uriya.	Sanskrit represents the oldest form of Aryan, and as preserved in the Vedas dates back to 1500 B. C.; the Prakritic developed about 300 B. C., and from it nearly all modern Indian speeches have ramified. The language of the Avestas, loosely styled Zend or Old Bactrian or Zend-Avesta, is the oldest of the Iranian tongues. Gipsy came into Europe in the 12th century having borrowed from Persian and Armenian on the way. Various dialects of northwestern India, including Kafiristan, Chitral, Gilghit, and Dardistan, have recently been regarded as descended from Aryan but independent of either Indian or Iranian.
	ARMENIAN.	Old or Classical Armenian*; Modern Armenian.	A half-way speech between Aryan and Slavo-Celtic, showing Semitic influence. Armenian literature begins in 400.
	HELLENIC.	**1. Æolic.*** Arcadian*; Bœotian*; Cyprian*; Gleau; Lesbian*; Thessalian.* **2. Doric.*** Corinthian*; Cretan*; Laconian*; Megaric*; Peloponnesian*; Sicilian.* **3. Ionic*** or **Epic.*** **4. Iono-Attic.** Alexandrian*; Byzantine*; Hellenistic*; Modern or Neo-Greek; Romaic; The Koine.* **5. Northwestern Greek.** Ætolian*; Epirote*; Locrian*; Phocian.*	Epic poetry, represented by the Iliad and Odyssey, dates from the 10th century B. C.; Attic literature predominated in 400 B. C. and subsequently gave way to the Koine which became corrupted during Byzantine times into Romaic, whence modern Greek. During the 19th century a Neo-Greek revival began in favor of reinstating the Classicism of the Koine.
	ILLYRIAN.	**1. Northern Illyrian.** **2. Southern Illyrian.** Albanian (Gueg and Tosk); Phrygian*; Scythian*; Thracian.*	Vocabulary is largely mixed with Latin and Greek words, Albanian is sole survivor of a group of dialects formerly spoken by the Messapians, Iapygians, and Dunians.
	CELTIC.	**1. Brythonic.*** Armorican*; Breton; Brezoneth*; Cornish*; Cymrece or Cymric*; Welsh. **2. Gaulish.*** **3. Goidelic (Gaelic).** Irish; Manx; Erse or Scottish Gaelic.	Gaulish lingered in France until the 6th century. Irish is the classical speech of Celtic philology; Ogham inscriptions in Irish date earlier than the 5th century; St. Patrick's *Hymn*, 5th century. The language of the Picts is generally held to be related to Brythonic.
	ITALIC.	**1. Umbro-Samnitic.*** Falernian*; Iguvine*; Lanuvian*; Ligurian; Marrucian*; Marsian*; Messapian*; Oscan*; Praenestinian*; Sabellic*; Sabine*; Sicel*; Umbrian*; Venetic*; Vestinian*; Volscian.* **2. Classical Latin.*** **3. Popular Latin.*** Italian (including Sicilian and Tuscan); Langue d'oc (including Catalan and Provençal); Langue d'oil* (including French and dialects); Portuguese and Galician; Rhæto-Romanic* (including Ladin and Romansch); Spanish (including Andalusian, Aragonese, Asturian, Castilian).	Etruscan is of unknown origin. Italian is a development of the Latin *Sermo rusticus*, and Spanish of the popular Latin carried into Spain. In France a *lingua romana* or Romance tongue existed in the 7th century, the *Franc of St. Eulalie* (9th century) is its earliest literary document. The Langue d'oc or language of the troubadours, became known as Provencal, and sank into a patois after the 13th century. After undergoing Teutonic influence the Langue d'oil found itself predominant in the 13th century and thenceforth gained a sort of international currency.
	TEUTONIC.	**1. East Teutonic.** Gothic* or Mœsogothic*; Old Norse*, or Scandinavian* (including Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish). **2. West Teutonic.** Old Frankish*, whence Netherlandish (including Dutch and Flemish); Old Frisian*; Old Saxon*, whence Anglo-Saxon* and English, Continental Saxon* and Platt-Deutsch or Low German; South German* (including Alamannic*, Bavarian*, Swabian*, etc.) whence High German* and German.	Gothic is extant in portions of the Bible of Ulfilas (4th century) in the *Codex Argenteus*. The Norse tongues have been preserved in the 9th century Eddas and Skalds of Iceland. Old Saxon is represented by a Christian poem *Heliand* (830) composed in Westphalin; Old High German, by the Strasburg Oaths (842). Middle High German by the epic of the *Nibelungen*, and Modern German owes its sway to the influence of Luther's translation of the Bible. English written literature begins with *Beowulf* and the poems of Cædmon (670–680). Modern English dates from about 1485.[2]
	SLAVO-LITHUANIAN (BALTO-SLAVIC).	**1. Baltic.** Kurland; Lettic, Lithuanian, Old Prussian. **2. Slavonic, Southern** and **Eastern.** Bulgarian; Great Russian; Little Russian; Old Church Slavonic*; Old Slovene; Russian; Ruthenian or Russniak; Serbo-Croatian or Horvatian; Slovenian; White Russian. **3. Slavonic, Western.** Czech; Kasubian; Lusatian; Moravian; Polabian*; Polish; Slovakian; Sorbian; Wendish.	In the 8th century Slavonic was spoken throughout western Europe; the oldest literary record is the *Ostromir Gospels* which shows the language as it was in the 9th century. The earliest document in Polish is the 14th century *Psalter of Queen Margaret.* Russian has records since the 11th century, but no genuine literature till the 18th century.
SEMITIC.	NORTH SEMITIC.	**1. Aramæo-Assyrian.** Edessan Aramaic, or Syriac; Jewish Aramaic, or Biblical Chaldee*; Palesthian Aramaic*; Assyrian with Babylonian*, and Mandean.* **2. Canaanitic.** Hebrew*; Moabite*; Nabatæan*; Palmyrene*; Phenician with Iberian*; Punic*, and possibly Basque, or Escuara, or Euskarian.	Assyrian is the most archaic form of Semitic speech; from it came Aramaic, the Semitic language of commerce, about 1000 B. C., which gave way to Syriac at the beginning of the Christian era, and was in turn supplanted by Arabic about A. D. 1000. The languages of the Canaanitic group are mainly dialects of the same speech, the golden age of the language being represented by the older portions of the Old Testament. Arabic reached its golden period about the beginning of Islam. Geez was the court language of Abyssinia until the 14th century, when it gave way to Amharic. It possesses a translation of the Bible dating from about A. D. 400.
	SOUTH SEMITIC	**1. Arabic.** Bedouin; Classical Arabic*; Hadramautian; Maltese; Mograbin; Mozarabic; Neo-Arabic; Thamudic or Libyan*. **2. Himyaritic.** Ehkile or Hakili*; Himyaritic*; Katabanian*; Mahri-Sokotri*; Minæan*; Sabean.* **3. Abyssinian.** Amharic; Axumite*; Geez*; Guragne; Harari; Tigrai; Tigré; Tigrine.	
URAL-ALTAIC (FINNO-TATARIC, SCYTHIAN, SIBERIC, TUNGUSIAN).	FINNO-UGRIC, FINNIC, UGRIAN, UGRO-FINNIC.	**1. Finnic.** Chudic; Crevinian; Esthonian; Finnish (Suomi); Karelian; Lapponic; Livonian; Vepsic; Votic. **2. Permian.** Permian; Siryanian; Votiak. **3. Ugric.** Magyar (Hungarian); Ostiak; Vogul. **4. Volga-Finnic (Bulgaric).** Cheremisian; Mordvinian.	An agglutinating speech spread over a vast region from Turkey to the Sea of Okhotsk and from the Mediterranean to the Arctic ocean. Finnish has a literature including the modernized *Kalevala*, an epic poem, of which *Hiawatha* is an imitation. Linguistic data in Magyar go as far back as the end of the 12th century. Osmanli, the official cultivated Turkish, is rich in poetry modeled on the Persian style and dating back to the 15th century.
	MONGOLIAN.	Buriat; Kalmuck; Sharra (Mongolian proper); Teleutic.	
	SAMOYEDIC.	Beltir; Kaibal; Kamasin; Karagass; Motors; Targhi; Yuraks.	Philologists detect a relationship between the Accadian or Sumerian and Etruscan languages and one or other of the subfamilies of the Ural-Altaic division. The Sumerian problem presents the anomaly of an idiom on Babylonian inscriptions clearly non-Semitic in character, and remarkable for vocalic dissimilation similar to that found in modern Finnish.
	TUNGUS.	Gold; Lamut; Manchu; Tungus.	
	TURKO-TATARIC.	Kara-Kalpak; Kipchak; Kirghis; Nogair; Turkish (Osmanli); Uiguric (including Jagataic, Turkoman, Nigier); Tatar; Uzbek; Yakuk.	
	JAPANESE.	Japanese.	Japanese is apparently distinct from the Ural-Altaic family, and possesses a literature dating from A. D. 712 in the Kosiki, or sacred book of Shintoism.
KOLA-RIAN OR MUNDA.		Asur; Gadaba; Juang; Kharia; Kol; Korku; Korwa; Santali; Savara.	Agglutinative speeches spoken by tribes in the mountains west from Calcutta. The census of India, 1901, prefers the form Munda.
DRAVIDI-AN OR TAMIL.		Brahui; Gond; Kanarese; Khond; Kotah; Kudagu; Kurgi; Malayalam; Maito; Oraon; Telugu or Telinga; Toda; Tulu.	Spoken from Madras to Cape Comorin and from the Ghats to the bay of Bengal. The oldest poem is the *Ramacharitain*, written during the 13th century in Malayalam. The *Tolkappiyam*, the oldest extant Tamil grammar, dates from about this time.
		Singhalese.	A mixed tongue, dominated by Sanskritic influences.
HAMITIC.	EGYPTIAN.	**1. Ancient Egyptian.** Demotic*; Hieratic*; Hieroglyphic.* **2. Coptic** or **Modern Egyptian.** Akhmymi; Bashmuric or Fagumic; Memphitic or Bohairic; Sahidic; Theban.	Ancient Egyptian, of which Demotic was the vulgar speech of the Saite period, can be traced back in hieroglyphics for over 6,000 years; Coptic, its lineal descendant, has a Christian literature in Greek characters, and existed as a spoken tongue until 3 centuries ago when it was supplanted by Arabic. The Berbers have a peculiar alphabet of 32 letters, and antique Berber inscriptions have been found all over North Africa; Berber is the most common speech of Morocco and western Sahara.
	CUSHITIC.	Agaw; Beja; Denkali; Galla; Somali.	
	BERBER or LIBYAN.	**1. Ancient.** Avrigha*; Gatulian*; Guanche*; Kahaka*; Lebu*; Mauritian*; Nashuasha*; Numidian*; Tamkut*; Teheurin.* **2. Modern.** Amasigh; Amoshagh; Aulmanglan; Benghazi; Beni-Mzab; Berber; Jebalia; Kabyle; Rif; Shilka; Sorgu; Sus; Tamasheck; Tibbu; Tuareg; Zenagalia; Zouaoua.	
BANTU.[4]		**1. Eastern.** Kafr; Kikamba; Kikuyu; Kipokomo; Nyanja; Swahili; Zulu. **2. North** and **Central.** Balolo; Bechuana or Sechuana; Kavirondo; Ocl-Herero; Serolong; Sesuto; Tekeza; Uganda; Yao. **3. Western.** Bangala-Bobangi; Benga; Dikele; Duala; Fan; Isubu; Congo; Nipongwe.	The purest Bantu is spoken on the Congo, and by the Zulus and Ocl-Hereros. The most corrupt is the Fan. The family includes about 150 dialects. Swahili is the commercial language of eastern and central Africa. Bangala-Bobangi is the commercial language of Upper Congo.
NEGRO.		Ashanti; Bari; Bornu; Denka; Eve or Ife; Fellup; Haukoin; Hausa; Ibo; Kroo; Mandingo; Mende; Shelluh; Songhrai; Wolof; Yaruba.	Hausa is a *lingua Franca* or commercial language of Middle Africa. Wolof is spoken in Senegal.
NU-BIAN-FULAH.		**1.** Fulah or Ful. **2.** Dongolawi; Nubian; Tumali.	Suffix-agglutinating speeches of uncertain genealogical relationship, spoken westward of Lake Chad.

[1] For the **Indo-Chinese, Malayan,** and **Polynesian** groups of languages, see tables in vocabulary place.
The native American tongues are polysynthetic or holophrastic; the names of these languages follow the names of the tribes using them (see AMERICAN). To these must be added Eskimo (including the Innuit of America and the Yuit of Asia) and Aleutian.

[2] The main branches of the Indo-European family are also classified according to certain phonetic differences (the hard consonants in one group being converted into sibilants in the other group), which philologists exemplify in the word for "hundred," in Latin *centum* (pron. *kentum*), in Zend *satem*, by which words the groups are usually known. Aryan, Illyrian, Armenian, and Balto-Lettic are *satem* speeches; Hellenic, Italic, Celtic and Teutonic are *centum* speeches.

[3] The periods of transition of the English language may be roughly divided as follows: (1) Old English, comprising Early Old English (500–800), represented by the writings of Cædmon, Bede, Cynewulf; Anglo-Saxon (900–1000), represented by the *Lindisfarne Gospels* and the works of Alfred; Late Old English (1100–1150), represented by the *Peterboro' Chronicle.* (2) Middle English, comprising Early Middle English (1150–1250), represented by the *Ormulum* and the writings of Layamon; Middle English (1250–1400), in which the names of Robert of Brunne, Wycliff, Chaucer, and Gower are prominent; Late Middle English (1400–1485). (3) Modern English, including Tudor English (1485–1611); current English.

[4] Hottentot (including Nama, Khora, and Cape Hottentot) and Bushman dialects are suffix-agglutinating speeches having no connection with Bantu or Negro.

lan'gure†, *vt. & n.* Same as LANGUOR.

lan'gu-ti, *n.* 1 lan-gū'ti; 2 lăn-gū'ti, *n.* The loin-cloth of colored silk or cotton worn by Siamese and allied races.

lan'gya, 1 lŏng'gyą; 2 lŭn'gya, *n.* [E. Ind.] A walking-fish.

la'ni, 1 lē'ni; 2 lē'ni, *n.* [Arab.] A wanda or arch.

la'ni-a, 1 lē'ni-ą *or* lā'ni-ą; 2 lā'ni-ą *or* lā'ni-ă, *n.* A parrot-fish (*Callyodon lania*) of a bright color; it is eaten raw, and forms an important food-fish in the Hawaiian Islands.

lan'iard, *n. Naut.* Same as LANYARD.

la'ni-a-ry, 1 lē'ni-ē-ri; 2 lā'ni-ē-ry. **I.** *a.* Adapted for tearing, as the canine teeth. **II.** *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ris, *pl.*] 1. A canine tooth. 2. [Rare.] A butcher's house or butcher's stall. [< L. *laniarius*, pertaining to a butcher, < *lanio*, butcher, < *lanio*, rend.] — **la'ni-ar'i-form**, *a.* Having the form of a laniary or canine tooth.

la'ni-ate, 1 lē'ni-ēt; 2 lā'ni-ĕt, *vt.* [Rare.] To tear in pieces, as with the teeth. [< L. *laniatus*, pp. of *lanio*, rend.] — **la''ni-a'tion**, *n.* [Rare.] The act of tearing in pieces.

La'ni-a-to'res, 1 lē'ni-ą-tō'rēz; 2 lā'ni-ą-tō'rēz, *n. pl. Arach.* A suborder of opilionine arachnids having supramaxillary lamine and each palpus armed with a strong claw. [< L. *laniatus*, pp. of *lanio*, rend.] — **la''ni-a-to'ri-al**, *a.*

La-nier', 1 la-nir'; 2 la-nēr', **Sidney** (?) 1842–?/1881). An American poet and novelist; *Centennial Ode*, 1876.

la-nif'er-ous, 1 la-nif'ėr-ŭs, 2 la-nĭf'ėr-ŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Bearing or producing wool. [< L. *lanifer*, < *lana*, wool, + *fero*, bear.] — **la-nif'ic**, *a.* **1.** [Rare.] That spins wool. **2†.** Wool-bearing. — **la-nif'i-cā'ti-on**, *n.* Weaving in wool. — **la-nif'i-cous†**, *a.* Same as LANIFEROUS. — **lan'i-fled**, *a.*

La-ni'i-for'mes, 1 la-nī'i-fôr'mēz; 2 la-nī'i-fôr'mēz, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Denitrostres* in a restricted sense. [< LANIUS + *forma*, form.] — **lan'i-form**, *a.*

La'ni-i'næ, 1 lē'ni-ī'nē; 2 lē'ni-ī'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The restricted *Laniidæ* as a subfamily. — **lan'i-in**(**es**, *a. & n.*

la-nis'ta, 1 le-nis'tą; 2 la-nis'tą, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Hist.* One who trained gladiators.

la-ni'te, 1 la-nī'tē; 2 lā-nī'te, *n.* Same as LANETE.

Lan'jui'nais, 1 lăn'zhwī'nē'; 2 lăn'zhwī'nē', **Jean Denis, Comte de** (?)1760–?/1827). A French lawyer, orator, statesman, and publicist. [lank.

lank, 1 lăngk, *vt. & vi.* [Rare.] To become or make **lank**, *a.* **1.** Wanting in flesh or substance; lean; shrunken; thin.

Gallatin recalled him years afterwards as a tall, *lank*, uncouth-looking personage.

W. G. SUMNER, *Andrew Jackson* p. 14. [N. M. & CO. 1883.]

2. Long and straight; as, *lank* hair.

Their long *lank* hair streaming in disorder around their faces.

H. A. THANET *Aspern and Martin's Wife* p. 4. [N. M. & CO. 1891.]

3†. Languid. [< AS. *hlanc*, lank.] Syn.: see GAUNT; MEAGER. — **lank'ly**, *adv.* — **lank'ness**, *n.* — **lank'y**, **lank'i-ness†**, **lank'ness**, *n.*

lan'ke-ster, 1 lăn'kes-tėr; 2 lăn'kĕs-tėr, *n.* **1. Edwin** (?/1814–?/1874), an English physician, naturalist, and writer. *C. fl.* **2. Sir Edwin Ray** (?/1929), an English zoologist, comparative anatomist, editor, and author.

lank'y, 1 lăngk'i; 2 lăngk'y, *a.* Characterized by an ungraceful lankness or thinness; somewhat shrunken; as, *lanky* hands.

lan'ner, 1 lan'ėr; 2 lăn'ėr, *n.* A falcon of the subgenus *Gennæa*, as the North-American prairie-falcon; especially *Falco lanarius* of southern Europe, North Africa, and Asia; in falconry, applied to the female. [< F. *lanier*, < L. *lanarius*; see LANIARY.] **lan'ner†**; **lan'ner'et†**. — **lan'ner-et**, *n. Falconry.* The male of the lanner. **lan'ner-et**. — **lan'ner-ol**, *n.* Lanner-like.

Lannes, 1 lan; 2 lăn, **Jean** (?/1769–?/1809). Duke of Montebello, a French marshal in Napoleon's wars; fell at Aspern. [Ala.

Lan'nett, 1 lan'et; 2 lăn'ĕt, *n.* A town in Chambers county,

lan'niert, *n.* A leather strap. **lan'ket**.

Lan'ni'on', 1 la-nī'ėn'; 2 lă-nī'ėn', *n.* The capital of Côtes-du-Nord department.

lan'nock, 1 lan'ok; 2 lăn'ok, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A long and narrow strip of ground. H. *Dict.*

Lan'noy', 1 lan'wē'; 2 lăn'wē', **Charles de** (1487–1527). A Spanish general; defeated Francis I. of France at Pavia.

lan'o-lin, 1 lan'o-lin; 2 lăn'o-lin, *n.* An unctuous fatty mixture of the ethers of cholesterin with fatty acids, obtained from various animal tissues, as the wool of sheep; valuable in pharmacy as a vehicle for substances intended to be applied to the skin. [< L. *lana*, wool, + *oleum*, oil.] **lan'o-line†**.

la'no-res'in, 1 lā'nō-rez'in; 2 lā'nō-rĕs'in, *n.* A resinous constituent of the liquor in which wool has been washed.

la'nose, 1 lē'nōs; 2 lā'nōs, *a.* Woolly. [< L. *lanosus*, < *lana*, wool.] — **la-nos'i-ty**, *n.* Woolliness.

La Noue, 1 la nū; 2 lā nu, **François de** (1531–1591). A French Huguenot soldier and writer; "the Protestant Bayard," who, losing an arm at the battle of Arnay-le-Duc, fixed it by an iron one; hence, called "**Bras-de-Fer**" (Iron-arm).

lan'sa, 1 lan'sę; 2 lăn'sa, *n.* [E. Ind.] The yellowish berry-like edible fruit of *Lannea grandis*. See LANNEUM.

lans'tad; **lans'tat**; **lans'tet**; **lan'son**.

Lans'dale, 1 lanz'dēl; 2 lănz'dāl, *n.* A borough in Montgomery county, Pa.

Lans'down, 1 lanz'doun; 2 lănz'down, *n.* A hill, N. of Bath.

lans'downe, 1 lanz'doun; 2 lănz'down, *n.* In dress-goods, a light material, made of silk and wool mixed. [< Marquis of *Lansdowne*.]

Lans'downe, *n.* **1. Marquis of:** (1) Henry Charles Keith Petty-Fitzmaurice (?/1845–?/1927), an English statesman and administrator; governor-general of Canada, 1883–1888; Viceroy of India, 1888–1893; Secretary for War, 1895; Secretary of Foreign Affairs, 1900. (2) Henry Petty-Fitzmaurice (?/1780–?/1863), an English Whig statesman and reformer. **2.** A borough in Delaware county, Pa.

Lans'ford, 1 lanz'ford; 2 lănz'ford, *n.* A borough in Carbon county, Pa.

lans'ford-ite, 1 lanz'ford-nīt; 2 lănz'ford-īt, *n. Mineral.* A stalactitic, vitreous, colorless, hydrous magnesium carbonate ($H_4Mg_4C_4O_{12}$), crystallizing in the triclinic system. [< *Lansford* mine, in Pennsylvania.]

Lan'sing, 1 lan'sing; 2 lăn'sing, **Robert** (?/1864–?/1928), an American lawyer; U. S. Secretary of State (1915–1920). **2.** A city in Ingham county, the capital of Michigan. **3.** A township and city in Allamakee county, Ia.

Lan'sing-burg, 1 lan'sin-bûrg; 2 lăn'sing-bûrg, *n.* A township and village in Rensselaer county, N. Y.

Lan's-su-m, 1 lan's-sų-um; 2 lăn's-sa-um, *n. Bot.* A genus of East-Indian trees of the family *Meliaceæ*, with odd-pinnate leaves and axillary clusters of small dicecious flowers, producing large yellow or red edible subacid fruits. *L. domesticum*, the lanson, a small tree of Malaysia, is extensively cultivated for its fruit, which resembles a yellow plum, and is highly esteemed. See LANSA. [< LANSA.]

lan'son, 1 lan'sun; 2 lăn'son, *n. Bot.* See LANSIUM.

lans'que-net, 1 lans'ki-net; 2 lans'ke-nĕt, *n.* **1.** A matching game of cards in which betting is a prominent feature; played by any number of persons against a banker, with one or more packs of cards. **2.** [*Archaic.*] A mercenary soldier of the 15th to the 17th century, especially in France or Germany; a foot-soldier or pikeman.

What party could hope to vanquish with untrained volunteers the skilled bands of lansquenets fighting for booty?

H. VON HOLST *John C. Calhoun* p. 115. [N. M. & CO. 1886.]

[F., < G. *landsknecht*, < *land*, land, + *knecht*, servant.]

lands'knecht; **lans'ke-net**.

lant†, *n.* Urine, particularly if stale: used as a detergent in wool-scouring. [< AS. *hland*, urine.]

lan'tan, *n.* A sand-eel. [Variant of LANCE†, *n.*, 11.] [LOO.]

lant'y, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The game of LOO. [Abbr. of LANTERLOO.]

lant'y, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] Land.

lant'y, pp. of LEND. [native cannon. **lan-ta'kai**, *n.* A

lan-ta'ca, 1 lan-tä'ką; 2 lăn-tä'ka, *n. Bot.* **1.** A considerable genus of mainly tropical American shrubs (or rarely herbs) of the family *Verbenaceæ*, with opposite dentate leaves and dense spikes of red or white flowers. Several are in ornamental cultivation. **2.** [L-] A plant of this genus.

lan'ta-nin, 1 lan'ta-nin; 2 lăn'ta-nin, *n. Chem.* A white bitter crystalline compound contained in the common lantana (*Lantana grandiflora*) and possessing medicine as an antipericodic. [< LANTANA.]

lan-ta'ni-um, 1 lan-tā'ni-um, lan'ta-nium; 2 lan-tā'ni-um, lăn'ta-nium, *n.* Same as LANTHANUM.

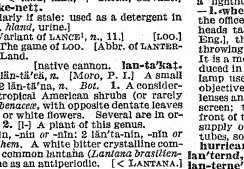
lan'ta-non, 1 lan'ta-non; 2 lăn'ta-non, *n. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from allantoin and urea: a word obtained by transposition of letters: allanturic. [< ALLANTOIN + UNIC.] — **lantanuric acid**, a gummy compound ($C_3H_4N_4O_4$) obtained by the oxidation of uric acid, and believed to be identical with allanturic acid. **lantalic acid**; **lan'ta'ra'**, 1 lan'ta-rą'; 2 lăn'ta'ra', **Simon Mathurin** (?/1753–?/1778). A French painter.

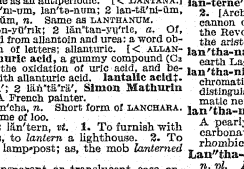
lan'tcha, 1 lan'chə; 2 lăn'cha, *n.* Short form of LANCHARA.

lan'ter-loo', *n.* The game of LOO.

lan'tern, 1 lan'tėrn; 2 lăn'tėrn, *vt.* **1.** To furnish with a lantern or light; as, to *lantern* a lighthouse. **2.** To hang (a person) to a lamp-post; as, the mob *lanterned* three wretches.

lan'tern, *n.* **1.** A transparent or translucent case enclosing a lamp or light, and protecting it from the wind, etc. Specif.: (1) A glazed enclosure on the top of a lamp-post, fixed to retaining a light. (2) A portable covered lamp or candle. (3) The light-chamber of a lighthouse having glass sides, and containing the light.


1 2 3


4 5 6

Lanterns.

1. Lantern of Lysicrates, 334 B.C. 2. Police. 3. Fire. 4. Lantern of Lysicrates, 334 B.C. 5. Chinese, paper. 6. Fire.

I-, mounted in a *lantern* which looked out on to the port and whence I could see the ships sailing in and out.

HOLMES *Autocrat of the Breakfast-table* p. 102. [C. & S. 1873.]

sometimes named French, 13th cent. 5. Chinese, paper. 6. From the place or Chinese, glass.

manner of use: as, **arm-lantern, breast-l., card-, coach-l., hand-l., poop-l., ship-l., street-l., switch-l.** (for a railway switch), **top-l.** (for a vessel's top).

2. *Arch.* A tower or superstructure, as on a roof, open below and adorned with light from the sides; an upright skylight; also, a small tower, pavilion, or pinnacle placed on the apex of a dome or crowning another tower. **3.** Same as LANTERN-WHEEL. **4.** *Calico-printi.* A steam-chamber in which the process of printed fabrics is fixed. **5.** *Founding.* A core-barrel, comparatively short for its diameter. **6.** *Elec.* That part of an electrometer which encloses the mirror and the suspension-fibers. **7.** *Her.* A heraldic rest. **8.** The lantern of Aristotle. See phrase. **9.** A lantern-gurnard. **10.** [Prov. Eng.] A flatfish, the marysole. **11.** A magic lantern. See MAGIC. **12.** A lantern-basket (see below). **13.** The supposedly luminous proboscis of many tropical *Fulgoridæ* or lantern-flies. [< F. *lanterne*, < L. *laterna*, < Gr. *lampter*, < *lampō*, shine.]

—Ardois lantern, one of the electric lights in an Ardois system. **— astronomical l.**, a lantern for illustrating astronomical phenomena, consisting of one having opaque panes perforated with holes to represent the stars and constellations. **— Ballarat l.** [Austral.], a lantern made by breaking off the bottom of a bottle and inserting a candle in the inverted neck. **— bicolored l.**, a lantern having two globes of different colors, so arranged that either color may be shown at will. **— bull's-eye l.**, same as DARK L. **— Chinese l.**, a collapsible paper lantern, lighted usually by a candle. **— Chinese l., plant**, a herbaceous annual (*Physalis franchetti*) with fibrous root, erect branches, and bright reddish-orange fruits; cultivated for ornament. **— dark l.**, a lantern having a case with but one transparent side, which can be covered by a shield. **— fighting l.**, a lantern having a shade by which the light may be concealed. **— for vessels**: see VESSEL. **— hydrunnel l.**, a lantern having a Fresnel lens, to give parallel beams of light. **— l.-and-candle man** [Eng.], a London bellman. from his use of lantern and candle. **— l. of the light**! — **lan'tern-bel'lows**, *n. sing. & pl.* A bellows that folds in closing, after the manner of a Chinese lantern. **— l.-brass**, *n.* A skeleton casting in the bottom of the stuffing-box of a steam-cylinder. **— l. carrier**, *n.* A lantern-fly. **— l.-fish**, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] The smooth sole. **2.** A fish of the family *Myctophidæ*. **— l.-flounder**, *n.* A small European flounder (*Arnoglossus laterna*) related to the turbot. **— l.-fly**, *n. Zoöl.* A fulgoroid homopterous insect, formerly supposed to produce light. **— l.-gear**, *n.* A lantern-wheel. **— l.-gurnard**, *n.* A triglioid fish (*Trigla obscura*) with a silvery lateral band. **— l.-jack**, *n.* Same as IGNIS FATUUS. **— l.-jaws**, *n. pl.* Long, thin jaws; hence, a thin visage. **— l.-jawed**, *a.* **— l.-keg**, *n. Naut.* A keg for protecting a lantern, etc., from the sea: carried in a boat. **— L.-land**, *n.* In Rabelais's *Pantagruel*, an island inhabited by literary triflers, pretenders to science, and quacks of all sorts. **— l.-light**, *n.* **1.** The light diffused by a lantern. **2.** *Arch.* A lamp or light in the lantern of a dome, etc. See LANTERN, 2. **— l.-man**, *n.* A lantern-carrier; specif., a collector at night-soil. **— l. of Aristotle**, the oral skeleton or chewing-parts of a sea-urchin. **Aristotle's l.†**. **— l. of the dead**, a tower lantern, common in French cemeteries. **— l.-pinion**, *n.* Same as LANTERN-WHEEL. **— l.-pump**, *n.* A hollow-pump. **— l. service** [Eng.], a religious service in connection with magic-lantern pictures. **— l.-shell**, *n.* An anatinoid bivalve. **— l.-slide**, *n.* Same as SLIDE, *n.*, 1 (1). **— l.-spral**, *n.* The European sprat when parasitized by a luminous kernel. **— l.-stairs†**, *n. pl.* Stairs winding as in a lighthouse tower. **— l.-tower**, *n.* Same as LANTERN, 2. **— l.-wheel**, *n. Mech.* A lantern-shaped device performing the office of a pinion, in which a circle of bars between two heads takes the place of pinion-teeth. **— parish l.** [Prov. Eng.], the moon. **— projecting-l.**, *n.* An instrument for throwing an enlarged image of an opaque object on a screen. It is a modified stereopticon in which an apparatus is introduced in front of the condensing-lenses and a powerful arc-lamp used. To project microscopic objects, a microscope-objective is placed in the axis of the rays of the condensing lenses and the image of the object is focused directly on the screen; to project spectra, a dispersing-prism is placed in front of the object-lens. **— tubular l.**, a lantern in which the supply of air reaches the flame through one or more bent tubes, so that it is less likely to be blown out by the wind. **hurricane l.†**.

lan'terned, *pp.* Lanterned. [S. S.

lan'ter-ne', 1 lan-tėrn'; 2 lăn-tėrn', *n.* [F.] **1.** A street-lamp. **2.** [*Archaic.*] A punishment used with a muzzle-loading cannon or mortar.— **à la lanterne** [F.], a mob cry during the Revolution in Paris, meaning "to the lamp-post" [with the accompanying act].

lan'tha-na, 1 lan'thą-nə; 2 lăn'tha-na, *n. Chem.* The rare earth La_2O_3. [< Gr. *lanthanō*, be unseen.]

lan'tha-nin, 1 lan'thą-nin; 2 lăn'tha-nin, *n. Biol.* The oxychromatin granules of the nucleus of the nuclear network, as distinguished from the basichromatin granules of the chromatic network.

lan'tha-nite, 1 lan'thą-nīt; 2 lăn'tha-nīt, *n. Mineral.* A pearly, grayish-white or pink, hydrous lanthanum carbonate ($H_{18}La_2C_3O_{21}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

lan'tha-no-tet'ide, 1 lan'thę-nō-tet'i-dē; 2 lăn'tha-nō-tĕt'i-dē, *n. pl. Herp.* A family of heloderm-oidean lizards with pleurodont dentition, a short bifid tongue, and no osteoderm, represented by a single Bornean species, often referred to the family *Iguanidæ*. **lantha'nus**, *n.* (t. g.) [Appar. < Gr. *lanthanō*, + *ous*, ear.] — **lan-than'o-tid**, *n.* — **lan-than'o-toid**, *a. & n.*

lan'tha-num, 1 lan'thę-num; 2 lăn'tha-nŭm, *n.* A rare-earth basicoxy metallic element of the iron oxid, usually associated with cerium metals. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *lanthanō*, be unseen.] **lan-tha'ni-um†**.

lan'tho-pin, 1 lan'thō-pin; 2 lăn'tho-pin, *n.* Same as **lan'tho-pine**, *n.* [< *pin*, *n.* A white crystalline alkaloid ($C_{28}H_{35}NO_4$) contained in opium. [< Gr. *lanthanō*, be unseen, + OPIUM.] **lan-tho'pi-a†**.

lanthorn†, *n.* A lantern: a spelling due to a mistaken association with the plates of translucent horn formerly used in place of glass.

Lan'tier', 1 lan'tyē'; 2 lăn'tyr', **Étienne François de** (?/1734–?/1826). A French miscellaneous author; *The Anacharsis of the Boudoirs*.

Lant'san, 1 lant'sąn; 2 lănt'săn, *n.* Same as MEKONG, 1.

lan'tum, 1 lan'tum; 2 lăn'tŭm, *n.* A keyed reed-instrument resembling a hurdy-gurdy, furnished with wind by means of a crank-bellows.

Lan'ty, 1 lan'ti; 2 lăn'ty, *n.* [Pr.] Same as LAWRENCE.

la-nu'gic, 1 la-nū'jik; 2 la-nū'gic, *a. Chem.* Designating a colorless, organic acid, arising from the action of barium hydrate on wool. [< L. *lana*, wool.]

la-nu'go, 1 la-nū'gō; 2 la-nū'go, *n. Anat.* The soft, downy, rudimentary hair found on the body of a child at birth. [L., < *lana*, wool.] — **lan'u-gin'ic**, *a.* Derived from or pertaining to wool; as, *lanuginic* acid. — **la-nu'gi-nous**, *a. Bot.* Woolly or downy. **la-nu'gi-nose†**.

la-nu'tan, 1 la-nū'tan; 2 lă-nu'tăn, *n.* [P. I.] A light-reddish wood with narrow yellow streaks, the medium-sized tree (*Thespesia campilosphon*): used for interior decoration and for cabinetwork.

La-nu'vi-um, 1 la-nū'vi-um; 2 la-nū'vi-ŭm, *n.* An ancient city of Latium, Italy, famous for its temple of Juno Sospita: now **La-vig'u-a**.

lanx, 1 lăngks, *n.* [-CES, 1 -siz; 2 cēs, *pl.*] [L.] An ancient Roman platter for serving meat, usually large and of metal.

lan'yard, 1 lan'yėrd; 2 lăn'yard, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A small rope used on a vessel, particularly a four-stranded hemp rope. Specif.: (1) A rope for reefing sails, used in setting up rigging. (2) A small rope made fast to anything; as, the *lanyards* of the davit-guys.

Lanyards are named from the article to which they are attached; as, **bucket-lanyard, knife-l.** (attaching a knife about a sailor's neck), **locket-l.** (for firing the percussion-lock of a cannon), **pen-l.**

2. *Mil.* A stout cord having a hook, used in firing old-style cannons with a friction-tube. [< F. *lanière*, thong (orig. for a hawk), < *lanier*; see LANNER.] — **lanyard-knot**, *n.* See illus. under KNOT.

lan'yel, 1 lan'yel; 2 lăn'yĕl, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A horse-hopple. H. *Dict.*

Lan'za, 1 lan'zə; 2 lăn'za, **Domenico Giovanni Giuseppe Maria** (?/1810–?/1882). An Italian physician and prime minister.

Lan'za-ro'te, 1 lan'thą-rō'tē; 2 lăn'tha-rō'te, *n.* An island of the Canary group; 300 sq. m.; capital, Teguise: a seaport.

Lan'zi, 1 lan'tsē; 2 lăn'tsi, **Luigi** (?/1732–?/1810). An Italian antiquary, and writer on art.

lan'zon, 1 lăn'zhon; 2 lăn'zhŏn, *n. sing.* -zo'NES, 1 -ch^{ō}'nēz; 2 -zhŏ'nez, *pl.*] 1. The sapodilla-plum. 2. [P. I.] The lanson (*Lansium domesticum*).

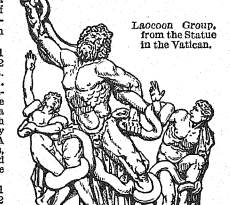
Lao, 1 lō'o; 2 lā'o, *n.* See LAO-CHINESE. **La'o-an**.

Lao-ag', 1 lau-ăg'; 2 lou-ăg', *n.* A seaport town N. W. end of Luzon Island, P. I. **Lao'ang'ż**.

La-oc'o-on, 1 lē-ėk'o-on; 2 lā-ĕk'o-ŏn, *n.* [L.] *Gr. Myth.* **1.** A Trojan priest of Apollo, who warned his countrymen not to accept the famous wooden horse left by the Greeks. While he was sacrificing with his two sons, serpents were sent to devour them, thus avenging Athena's favorites, the Greeks. The story is told in the *Æneid*. **2.** An antique group in marble representing the death of the Trojan priest Laocoon and his two sons, who are portrayed as crushed by huge serpents: discovered in 1506, preserved in the Vatican at Rome, and said to


Common Lantern-fly (*Fulgora laternaria*). 1/2

be by Athenodorus, Agesander, and Polydorus. It expresses physical anguish, in the highest degree attainable by sculpture. It is a production of the Hellenistic Rhodian school.



Laocoon Group, from the Statue in the Vatican.

La-od'a-mas, 1 lē-od'ə-məs; 2 lā-od'ə-məs; 3 lā-od'ə-mas, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* 1. A son of Alcinous, whose challenge to a wrestling match was declined by Ulysses. 2. A king of Thebes, who was killed in battle by the Epigoni.

La-od'a-mi'a, 1 lē-od'ə-mī'ə; 2 lā-od'ə-mī'ə, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* 1. A daughter of Acastus, wife of Proetsilaus, the first Greek killed at the siege of Troy. She besought the gods to allow her to hold converse with him for 3 hours, and Hermes led him from the lower world; when the time had elapsed Laodamia expired with grief at his departure; subject of a poem by Wordsworth. 2. A daughter of Bellerophon; mother of Sarpedon, by Zeus. **La-o-da'mei-a‡** [Gr.].

La-od'i-ce, 1 lē-od'ı-sē; 2 lā-od'ı-sē, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* 1. A daughter of Priam and Hecuba; wife of Helicaon. 2. In Homer's *Iliad*, a daughter of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra: called Electra by the tragic poets. See ELECTRA. 3. Any one of several princesses of the Seleucidan family of rulers, Syria. **La-od'i-ke‡**.

La-od'i-ce'a, 1 lē-od'ı-sē'ə; 2 lā-od'ı-sē'ə, *n.* Any one of eight Greek cities in Asia, the chief being **L. ad Ly'cum**, Phrygia, seat of one of the seven apostolic churches (*Col.* ii, 1); councils, 363 and 476; now in ruins. Another city, **L. ad Mare**, is the modern **Latakia**, famous for its tobacco. **La-od'i-ke'i-a‡** (Domd), **La-o-di'ke-i-a‡** [Gr.].

La-od'i-ce'an, 1 lē-od'ı-sē'ən; 2 lā-od'ı-sē'ən, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Laodicea, in Phrygia. 2. Indifferent or lukewarm in religious matters: in allusion to Rev. iii, 14, 16; hence, without definite character.

It was one of those uncomfortable *Laodicean* days which engender indecision — threatening, but not sufficiently so to warrant postponement. TYRRELL *Hours of Exercise* p. 276. [*L.*]

La-od'i-ce'an, *n.* 1. An inhabitant of one of the seven or eight cities named *Laodicea*. 2. An indifferent or lukewarm Christian. **La-od'i-ce'an-ism**, *n.* The condition of being lukewarm in religion. [Hupeh province, China.

Lao'ho-kow', 1 lau'hō-kau'; 2 lou'hō-kow', *n.* A port of Yun-nan, 1 lē-nän'; 2 lē-nän'-dān, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* The founder and king of Troy; father of Priam. 2. One of Alexander's generals; governed Syria. **La-o-me'dōn‡** [Gr.].

La-o'min, 1 lē-ō'mın; 2 lā-ō'mın, *n.* *Myth.* (Doumd).

La'on, 1 lē'ŏn; 2 lē'ŏn, *n.* In Shelley's "Prometheus Unbound," a character of Æschylus's *Eleusinian*, the hero, a champion of religious and political liberty.

Laon, 1 lăn; 2 lăn, *n.* A town, capital of Aisne department, France; battle-ground of the Allies and Americans against the Germans March 21-25, 1918; recovered by the French, Oct. 13, 1918.

La'os, *n.* [Gr.]. Same as LAUS.

La'os, 1 lā'ōs; 2 lā'ōs, *n.* A territory of French Indo-China; 98,000 sq. m.; capital, Vien-tiane, on the Mekong.

La'o-tse', 1 lā'ō-tsē'; 2 lā'ō-tsē', *n.* (604 B. C.–after 518 B. C.) A Chinese philosopher and moralist. See TAOISM. [Chin., old philosopher.] **La'ou-tsze'‡**.

La-ou-t'ai-on, *n.* [Gr.] Same as LAVINIUM.

lap, 1 lap; 2 lăp, *n.* [Prepared, LAPPED, *p. pr. & vb. n.*] *L. l.* 1. To bend and lay over, as one fold upon another; as, to *lap* a piece of cloth. 2. To lay (one thing) partly over or beyond another; as, to *lap* weather-boards.

Glass should never be lapped more than a quarter of an inch; if much more, the water gets between the laps, and when it freezes the glass is cracked.

F. HENDERSON *Gardening for Pleasure* p. 145. [O. *p. c.* ca. 1883.]

3. To extend, reach, or be partly over or beyond the rear of; lap over; overlap; as, the black horse *lapped* the gray on the home-stretch.

Two brigades, . . . *lapping* the right of Sedgwick's corps, made a sudden and determined attack upon it.

E. M. LAW in *Century Magazine* June, 1887, p. 285.

4. To wrap around; infold or involve; as, I *lapped* her in my cloak; surround with love, shelter, protection, etc.: more frequently in the passive; as, *lapped* in idleness and luxury: sometimes with *round*; as, "now peace *laps* her *round*." MATTHEW ARNOLD *Requiescat* l. 12. 5. To fasten or attach. *Lapping* the garments for tie. 6. To grind, polish, or wear away with a lap (see LAP, *n.*, 4 and 7); as, to *lap* a rifled gun; *lapping* a jewel. 7. *Mech.* To pass beyond so as to close a port; also, to cause to close and close: said of a valve-motion. 8. *Spinning.* To convert into a lap, as wool, cotton, etc.; to lay one over another, as slivers or fleeces.

II. *i.* 1. To lie partly over or by the side of something else; overlap. 2. In rowing, to pass partly over to the next game the number of points made in excess of the number necessary to win one game. [ME. *lappen*, *wlappen*, for *wrappen*, WRAP.]

lap, *v.* [LAPPED, LAPT‡, LAPPING.] *I. t.* 1. To take into the mouth with the tongue; lick up; as, a cat *laps* milk. 2. To wash up or roll against; ripple against with a lapping sound; as, the waves that *lap* the shore.

To where the sea with myriad tongues
Laps the green edges of the pier.
LOWELL *L'Envoi, To the Muse* st. 4.

II. *i.* 1. To take up any liquid with the tongue; drink by licking; as, the beast *lapped* greedily. 2. To make a licking or lapping sound by rippling or washing. [< AS. *lapian*, lap.]

lap‡, *n.* To repose as in a lap; as, to *lap* one's head.

lap‡, *n.* To convert (raw cotton) into a fold-like web.

lap‡, *n.* To pile up (hay) in small stacks.

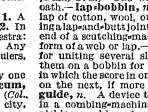
lap [Scot.], *imp.* of LEAP, *v.*

lap‡, *n.* 1. The part of a substance that extends over or partly over or beyond the rear or edge of another; as, the *lap* of a shingle; specif., in steam-engineering, a projection beyond the edge of a port when the valve is at mid-position, and more especially a piece added to the edge of a slide-valve or its equivalent so that it may project beyond the steam-edge of the port at that end of the seat when the valve is in its neutral position: in both the above senses called also **outside lap**, or **steam-lap**, as distinguished from **inside lap**, or **exhaust-lap**. See phrases. 2. The extent or length of such extension; as, the *lap* is six inches. 3. In photography, the amount of overlapping, usually an even fraction of a mile; as, three *laps* to the mile.

The track will be watched from the first *lap* to the last.
New-York Tribune Oct. 17, 1891, p. 12, col. 4.

4. *Mech.* A piece of soft metal, wood, or leather, usually in the form of a rotating disk on a vertical or horizontal axis, charged with an abrasive or polishing powder, used in cutting gems, smoothing gun-bores, and polishing hard metal. **lap'-wheel**‡. 5. *Textile.* A hat or roll of cotton-fiber, wool, or the like, in a stage preparatory to carding. 6. In some games, as euchre, a carrying to the next game of points in excess of the number necessary to secure a variation of the usual game. 7. Any portion of railroad-track used in common by the trains of more than one system. 8. (1) The length, as of rope, string, etc., necessary for encircling anything once. (2) Any act of encircling, as a wound, a garment, etc. 9. *Metal-working.* A part of the metal which has been accidentally folded upon itself during the hammering or rolling. This produces a lack of union between two parts of the forging and forms the starting-point for a possible fracture. 10. *Logging.* the brushy tree-tops left after a cutting in the woods. **lap'wood**‡. **11**‡. An irregular round or course, as in riding.

—**exhaust-lap**, or **inside lap**. (*Steam-engin.*), the distance (measured toward the exhaust-port) between the inner edge of the steam-port and the exhaust-edge of a slide-valve when the valve is in its neutral position. — **lap'-band'er**, *n.* [Dial.] One who or that which binds together; an oath. — **lap'-bobbin**, *n.* A bobbin around which is wound a lap of cotton, wool, or flax. — **lap-butted**, *a.* Characterizing a lap-and-butt joint, as in riveted work. — **lap chain**, *n.* The end of a scutching-machine at which the cotton issues in the form of a web or lap. — **lap-frame**, *n.* *Textile.* A machine for uniting several slivers from the breaker and winding them on a bobbin for the finisher. — **lap-game**, *n.* A game in which the score in one hand is allowed to lap over and count on the next, if more than enough to win the first. — **lap-guide**, *n.* A device to guide the unwinding of cotton-webs in a combing-machine. — **lap-head**, *n.* That part of the picking-machine where the cotton lap is made into a roll. — **lap-joint**, *n.* *Mech.* A joint in which the material laps over at the connection, as in woodworking. — **lap-knee**, *n.* *Naval Arch.* An angular piece of iron or timber to secure a deed-beam to the side of a vessel. — **lap-machine**, *n.* 1. A lapping-machine. 2. In cotton manufacture, a machine by which cotton is made into laps for combing. — **lap-lever**, *n.* A lever for combining, drawing out, and making into laps several slivers of cotton in preparation for combing. — **lap-plate**, *n.* A plate covering a butt-joint and fastened to the plates that are butted together. — **lap-ring**, *n.* 1. A ring severed at one point so that the edges of the cutting overlap and allow it to be fitted over something as a gage or working-surface. 2. A ring for covering a pipe-joint. — **lap-rivet**, *n.* To rivet two parts, or rims, which are lapped one over the other. — **lap-roller**, *n.* A roller winding the wadding of a lapping-machine. — **lap-seam**, *n.* A seam in which one or more parts overlap without that pass over the same railroad-track. — **lap-wheel**, *n.* Same as LAP‡, 4. — **leather lap** (*Gem-cutting*), a walrus-hide polishing-disk charged with tripoli and used in polishing gems. — **negative lap**, or **negative inside lap** (*Steam-engin.*), negative exhaust-lap; exhaust-clearance. — **outside lap**, or **steam-lap** (*Steam-engin.*), see LAP‡, 1.



Three Forms of Lap-joint.

lap‡, *n.* 1. The act of lapping, as with the tongue; a lick. 2. The sound of lapping, or one resembling it.

There was not a sound but the breath they drew,
And the *lap* of water and crack of oar.
BRET HARTE *A Greyport Legend* st. 4.

3. [Slang.] That which is licked up, as food.

— **lap'-dog**, *n.* 1, *a.* To make a sound as of waves lapping. **II.** *n.* A repeated rippling sound, as of waves washing against a shore.

lap‡, *n.* 1. That part of the body below the waist on which, when a sitting posture is assumed, it may conveniently support anything; the upper and front surface of the thighs or knees; as, to hold a child in one's *lap*. 2. The clothing that covers the front of the thighs, or forms into flaps when one sits down; as, she carried the apples in the lap of her dress. 3. By extension, a place for supporting or fostering; as, fortune's *lap*.

Those are not the times in which it is safe for a nation to repose on the *lap* of fortune.
Hall Works, Advantage of Knowledge in vol. i, p. 126. [*c.* 1632.]

4‡. A loose fold or flap; skirt. [< AS. *læppa*.]

— **lap'-board**‡, *n.* A flat wide board sometimes having a cavity or one of various forms to fit the body used in the lap by tailors and seamstresses. **lap-fabled**‡. — **lap-child**‡, *n.* A child in arms. — **lap-dog**, *n.* A small dog fondled in the lap. — **lap-robe**, *n.* A robe of fur or other material to protect the lap and legs when riding in a conveyance. — **lap-shaver**, *n.* *Leather-making.* A machine for splitting skins or reducing them in thickness: so called because they work formerly done on a lap-board. — **lap-skiver**, *n.* *Leather-making.* A machine for beveling leather at the edges. — **lap-stone**, *n.* *Shoemaking.* A stone, held in the lap, on which a shoemaker hammers leather. — **lap-table**, *n.* Same as LAP-BOARD. — **lap-tea**, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A tea-party at which the visitors hold the food in their laps.

lap, *n.* A form of LAPP, clown; lop.

Lap., *abbr.* Lapland.

la-pa'cho, 1 lä-pä'chō; 2 lä-pä'chō, *n.* A South-American tree (*Tecoma lapacho*) yielding a durable yellow wood in house- and ship-building. The bark contains much tannin. [Native name.]

la-pac'ite, 1 lə-pak'tīt; 2 lə-pāc'tīt. *I. a.* Mildly purgative. **II.** *n.* A purgative. [< Gr. *lapaktikos*, < *lapassō*, empty.]

Lap'a-ge'ri-a, 1 lap'ə-jī'rı-ə; 2 lăp'ə-gē'rı-ə, *n.* *Bot.* 1. A genus of Chilean plants of the family *Liliaceæ*, the only species the Chilean bellflower, or copaigue (*L. rosea*), one of the most beautiful greenhouse twining plants known, bearing a profusion of large solitary rose-colored flowers spotted inside with white. Cultivation has produced many varieties. 2. [l-] A plant of this genus. [< Josephine de *la Pagerie* (Empress Josephine).]

lap'a-re'tum, 1 lap'ə-rē'tŭm; 2 lăp'ə-rē'tŭm, *n.* The excision of a portion of the abdominal wall. [< LAPARO- + Gr. *ektomē*, cutting out.]

lap'a-ro-, 1 lap'ə-rō-; 2 lăp'ə-rō-. From Greek *lapara*, the flank; loins (?, of *laparos*, soft) a combining form, — **lap'a-ro-cele**, *n.* *Pathol.* A lumbar hernia. — **lap'a-ro-colot'o-my**, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of cutting into the abdomen and dividing the intestine just above the rectum to form an artificial anus. — **lap'a-ro-col-pot'o-my**, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of cutting open the abdomen and vagina to extract a fetus when its passage is impossible through the natural outlet; a substitute for the Cæsarean operation which spares open the uterus. **lap'a-ro-cel'y-trot'o-my**‡. — **lap'a-ro-en'ter-ot'o-my**, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of opening into the intestinal cavity by incision through the loins. — **lap'a-ro-hys'ter-ec'to-my**, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of removal of the womb by cutting through the abdominal walls. — **lap'a-ro-hys'ter-ot'o-my**, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of cutting through the abdominal walls and uterus, as in Cæsarian section at childbirth. — **lap'a-ro-mon'o-did'y-mus**, *n.* [-MI, PL.] *Terat.* A monster having a double body but united at the flanks. — **lap'a-ro-nu-phree'to-my**, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of removing the kidney by cutting through the abdominal walls. — **lap'a-ro-nc-phrot'o-my**, *n.* *Surg.* Opening into the kidney by cutting through the abdominal walls. — **lap'a-ros'co-py**, *n.* Inspection and examination of the abdominal organs with an instrument devised for the purpose. — **lap'a-ro-stict**, *Entom.* **I.** *a.* Having abdominal spiracles in the membrane connecting the dorsal and ventral corneous plates, as many scarabæid beetles. **II.** *n.* A laparostict beetle. — **Lap'a-ro-stic'ti**, *n. pl.*, *Zool.* The group to which the laparostict belongs. — **lap'a-ro-tome**, *n.* *Surg.* An instrument for cutting into the abdomen. — **lap'a-ro-tom'ic**, *a.* — **lap'a-rot'o-mist**, *n.* One who performs laparotomy. — **lap'a-rot'o-mize**, *vt.* *Surg.* To perform laparotomy on. — **lap'a-rot'o-my**, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of opening the abdomen by incision in the loin.

La Paz, 1 lä päz; 2 lä päz, *n.* 1. A department in N. W. Bolivia, South America; 40,686 sq. m. 2. A department in San Salvador; capital, Zacatecoluco. 3. A city, the capital of Lower California, Mexico; on E. La Paz Bay; formerly had important pearl-fisheries. [grass drying for hay.

lap'cock', 1 lap'kŏk'; 2 lăp'cŏk', *n.* [Ir.] A heap or armful of

Lapeer', 1 lə-pēr'; 2 lə-pēr', *n.* 1. A county in S. E. Michigan; 667 sq. m. 2. A city; its county-seat.

la-pel', 1 lə-pel'; 2 lə-pĕl', *n.* That part of a garment which is made to turn back or fold over; specif., the fold or the front of a coat in continuation of the collar. [< LAP‡, *v.*] **la-pelle'**‡; **lap-pel'**‡. — **la-pelled'**, *a.* 1. Having lapels. 2. Fashioned like lapels.

Lapel'lo, *n.* Lapelled.

lap'el-hout, 1 lap'el-hout; 2 lăp'ĕl-hout, *n.* Laudanum. See LADLE.

La Pérouse', 1 lä pā'rūz'; 2 lä pe'rūz'. **I. Comte de** (?–1741–1788?), Jean François de Galaup, a French navigator, who in 1782 destroyed the British forts and settlements on Hudson Bay. In 1785 he sailed on a voyage of discovery, anchored in Botany Bay, February, 1788, but was wrecked. **II.** A peak in Alaska; height about 11,300 ft. **3.** A strait between Yesso and Sakhalin Islands, N. E. Asia; extending from the Sea of Japan to the Sea of Okhotsk.

Lap'ey-ro-wsi'ă-a, 1 lap'ē-rō-wsī'ə-ə; 2 lăp'ē-rō-wzhī'ə-ə, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of South-African bulbous Freesia-like plants of the Iris family. They are characterized by linear leaves and a varied inflorescence, often spicate, with blue or violet flowers. Several species are in cultivation. Seedsmen usually market the bulbs under the name *Anomatheca*. [< *La Pérouse*, French naval officer.]

lap'frame, etc. See under LAP‡, *n.*

lap'ful, 1 lap'fŭl; 2 lăp'fŭl, *n.* As much as the lap can contain.

lap'game', *n.* See under LAP‡, *n.*

La-phăm, 1 lap'əm; 2 lăp'ŭm, **Increase Allen** (?/1811–?/14 1875). An American physicist, naturalist, and civil engineer. [a Laos state, Siam.

La-phun' Xai, 1 lə-fŭn' zī; 2 lä-fŭn' zī. A town, capital of

lap'i-cide‡, *n.* A stonecutter.

lap'id-, 1 lap'ıd-; 2 lăp'ıd-. From Latin *lapis* (*lapid-*), stone, a combining form. — **lap'id-a-ret**, *n.* A treasure of precious stones. — **lap'i-da'ri-ous**, *a.* [Rare.] Consisting of stones; stony. — **lap'i-da-rist**, *n.* One who has a special knowledge of minerals or precious stones and their preparation for use as gems or for other decorative purposes. **lap'i-dist**.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either next or near to this group.

lap'i-da-ry, 1 lap'ı-dē-rı; 2 lăp'ı-dē-ry, *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to the art of working in stones, especially in precious stones: used by a lapidary; as, *lapidary* work; a *lapidary* table. 2. Inscribed upon stone; hence, of or pertaining to formal inscriptions; suggestive of or suitable for monumental inscriptions; as, the *lapidary* alphabet.

The result of this change from a cursive to a *lapidary* type is that the characters are more regular and more delicate.
ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. i, p. 126. [K. P. & CO. 1883.]

3. Of or pertaining to, found in stony regions. **II.** [Rare.] Building amid stones or rocks, as rocky bees. [< L. *lapidarius*, < *lapid(-)s*, stone.] **lap'i-da'ri-an**‡. — **lapidary wheel**, a wheel for cutting and polishing gems. **lap'i-dist**.

lap'i-da-ry‡, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rıs, *pl.*] 1. *Art.* One who cuts, grinds, polishes, and sets gems and precious stones. 2. A connoisseur in lapidary work; lapidarist.

Hoods that had lighted on the head of a lapidary thought that they fancied new, came to Emerson, as the finder of a glittering gem hastens to a *lapidary*, to ascertain its quality and value.
HAWTHORNE *Mosses, The Celestial Railroad* p. 63. [C. E. 1891.]

3. A stonecutter, especially a tombstone-cutter. 4. The orange-tailed bee (*Bombus lapidaria*), which builds its nest in stones or stony ground. 5. A flock or an essay on stones.

lap'i-date, 1 lap'ı-dāt; 2 lăp'ı-dāt, *vt.* [-DAT'ED; -DAT'ING.] 1. To cut and polish, as precious stones. 2. [Rare.] To hurl stones at. [< L. *lapidatus*, pp. of *lapido*, < *lapid(-)s*, stone.] — **lap'i-da'tion**, *n.* The act of stoning; punishing or executing by stoning. — **lap'i-da'tor**, *n.* [Rare.] One who stones.

la-pid'e-on, *n.* A musical instrument consisting of a series of iron stones that sound the tones of the scale when struck by wooden mallets. — **la-pid'e-ous**, *a.* [Rare.] Having the nature of stone; stony. — **lap'i-des'cent**, *a.* Turning into stone; having the power of turning into stone. — **lap'i-des'cence, lap'i-des'cen-cy**, *n.* — **lap'i-des'cent**, *n.* A substance that has the power of converting into stone or petrifying another substance. — **lap'i-dic'u-lous**, *a.* Inhabiting ground covered by stones: said of insects, such as certain blind beetles and the like. — **lap'i-dif'ic-al**‡. — **la-pid'i-fy**, *v.* [RARE.] *I. t.* To form or change into stone; petrify. **II.** *i.* To become stone, or like stone. — **la-pid'i-fi-ca'tion**, *n.* — **lap'i-dist**, *n.* 1. A lapidarist. 2†. A lapidary. — **la-pid'i-ty**, *n.* The state of being stone. — **lap'i-doze**, *a.* 1. *Bot.* Having in a stony habitat. 2. Of the nature of stones; having many stones

KEY 1: ăisle; aŭ = out; oil; ĭĭ = feud; chin; go; jet; ŋ = sing; so; ship; thin, this; agure; F. boñ, dûne; ʜ = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
KEY 2: book, boot; full, rule, cure, but, bûrn; öil, böy; e = k; ç = s; go, gem; ink; ş = z; thin, this; F. boñ, dûne; ʜ = loch.

Lap'i-doth, 1 lap'i-dŏth; 2 läp'i-dŏth, *n. Bib. Judges* iv, 4. The husband of Deborah. [Heb.] | **Lap'il-la'tion,** 1 lap'i-lā'shun; 2 läp'i-lā'shon, *n.* The state of being, or act of making, stony. [< L. *lapillus,* dim. of *lapis,* stone.]

la-pil'li, 1 la-pil'ai; 2 la-pil'ī, *n.* Plural of LAPILLUS.

La-pil'li-form, 1 la-pil'i-fôrm; 2 la-pil'ī-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of small stones. [< LAPILLUS + -FORM.]

la-pil'lo, 1 la-pil'o; 2 la-pil'o, *n.* The mass of stony particles thrown from a volcano. [< L. *lapillus,* little stone.]

La-pil'lus, 1 la-pil'us; 2 la-pil'us, *n.* [-L, 1-ci; 2-i, pl.] 1. *Geol.* A small fragment of lava ejected from a volcano.

Often vapor of water escapes with the lava and throws the molten mineral up with such violence as to break it into fragments, the larger of which are known as *lapilli* and scorie, while the minute fragments constitute volcanic sand and ashes.
WINCHELL *Walks and Talks* p. 36, (SCRIBN. 1890.)

2. *Anat.* Same as OTOLITH. [L., dim. of *lapis,* stone.]

la'pis, 1 lā'pis; 2 lā'pis, *n.* [LAP'I-DES, 1 lap'i-dīz; 2 läp'i-dēş, *pl.*] [L.] 1. A method of calico-printing with indigo, the resists acting as mordants for other dyes, as madder or quercitron: so called from the resemblance of the pattern to lapis lazuli. 2. A stone: used only in phrases. See below.

—**lapis amalita** [L.], a pigment of red hematite.—**l. caustĭcus,** potassium hydroxid.—**l. calaminaris,** calamin.—**l. infernalis,** lunar caustic.—**l. Lacedæmonius,** a basalt from the Peloponnesus, used by the ancients in gem-cutting.—**l. lazuli.** *Mineral.* **1.** A rich blue complex mixture of minerals, of which the principal is lazurite, originally used to produce the pigment ultramarine: largely employed by the ancients for decoration and believed to be their sapphire. **2.** The color of this substance.—**l. ollaris,** potstone, or soapstone.—**l. specularis,** an old name for selenite, the surfaces of whose crystals reflect light as from a mirror.

Lap'ith, 1 lap'ith; 2 läp'ith, *n.* One of the Lapithæ.

Lap'i-thæ, 1 lap'i-thī; 2 läp'i-thē, *n. pl.* [L., *Gr.* Λαπίθαι. A wild Thessalian people of the heroic age, celebrated for their contests with the Centaurs, represented on the Parthenon, the Theseum at Athens, the temple of Apollo at Bassæ, and on countless vases. [L., < Gr. *Lapithai,* Λαπίθαι.]

The Greek sculptors of the school of Pheidias conceived of the battle of the *Lapithæ* and Centaurs as a struggle between mankind and mischievous monsters, as the symbolical of the great conflict between the Greeks and Persians.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. xvi, p. 200.

lap'joint', etc. See under LAP1, *n.*

La"place', 1 la'plās'; 2 lä"plāc', **Pierre Simon, Marquis de** (1749–1827). A French mathematician and astronomer who proved the stability of the solar system and of the nebular hypothesis: *Mécanique Céleste,* 5 vols.

La-pla'ci-an, 1 la-plā'si-an; 2 lä-plā'ci-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to the French mathematician and astronomer Laplace.

Laplacean;—Laplacian coefficient (*Math.*), the expression $Pm(\cos\,\gamma)$, where γ is the angle between a radius vector and an axis through the origin.—**L. distribution** (*Elec.*), the distribution of electrical charge deducible in a definite case from Laplace's general equation.—**L. functions,** spherical harmonics.

Lap'land, 1 lap'land, 2 läp'land, *n.* A region in the N. parts of Norway, Sweden, and Russia; peopled by Lapps; 150,000 sq. m.; its chief town, Hammerfest. [LAPP.

Lap'land-er, 1 lap'lan-der; 2 läp'land-er, *n.* Same as **Lap'land-ish,** 1 lap'land-ish; 2 läp'land-ish, *a.* Of or pertaining to Lapland or the Laplanders; peculiar to Lapland. **Lap-land'i-an;** **Lap-land'ic.**

lap'lap", *n.* See under LAP2, *n.*

La Pla'ta, 1 la plā'ta; 2 lä plā'tä. **1.** See RIO DE LA PLATA. **2.** A seaport city, capital of Buenos Aires province, Argentine Republic. **3.** A city in Boone county, Mo. **4.** A county in S. W. Colorado; 1,848 sq. m.; county-seat, Durango.

La-pla'ta Moun'tain. **1.** A peak of the Saguache range, Colorado; 14,342 ft. high. **2.** *pl.* A group of mountains in Montezuma county, S. W. Colorado; the highest peak, Ompompi mountain, 11,135 ft. high.

lap'ling, 1 lap'lŭng; 2 läp'ling, *n.* One who lies in the lap of ease; one who is fond of sensual delights: said in contempt.

La'po, 1 lā'po; 2 lä'po, **Arnolfo di** (1232–1300?). An Italian architect and sculptor.

lap'o-dīn, 1 lap'o-dīn; 2 läp'o-dīn, *n. Chem.* A yellow, crystalline substance ($C_{14}H_{16}O_3$), occurring in the root of *Icumea obtusifolius.* Same as **lap'o-dīne.**

la-pon', 1 la-pŏn'; 2 lä-pŏn', *n.* A scorpænoid fish (*Scorpæna mystes*) of the Pacific coast.

La-porte', 1 la-pōrt'; 2 lä-pōrt', *n.* **1.** A county in N. W. Indiana; 563 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat. **3.** A town in Blackhawk county, Ia. **La Porte City‡.**

La-por'te-a, 1 la-pōr'ti-a; 2 la-pōr'te-a, *n.* [NL.] *Bot.* Same as UTRICASTRUM.

Lapp, *a.* Relating to or characteristic of the Lapps.

Lapp, 1 lap; 2 läp, *n.* [Sw.] **1.** A native of Lapland.

Lap, a country in northern Europe. The Lapps are a nomadic people of Mongoloid extraction, ill-developed physically, of short stature, and markedly brachycephalic. Formerly they wandered from place to place, subsisting upon their large herds of reindeer, but the difficulty of obtaining food for these in the limited space to which the advance of civilization has restricted them has caused many of them to settle as peasants in out-of-the-way corners, such as the Finns and *Lops* in the north.
E. A. FREEMAN *General Sketch* p. 8. [H. H. & CO.]

2. The language of the Lapps, belonging to the Chudic branch of the Uralo-Altaic linguistic family.

Lapp'a1, 1 lŏp'a; 2 läp'a, *n.* An island opposite Macao, Kwangtung province, China. **Kung'peh'i.**

Lap'pa, 1 lap'a; 2 läp'a, *Bot.* A genus of herbs, now referred to the genus *Arctium.* The best-known species is the burdock (*Lappa major,* now *Arctium lappa*). [L., burr.]

lap-pa'ceous, 1 la-pā'shus; 2 lä-pā'shus, *a. Bot.* Resembling or pertaining to a bur, like that of the burdock. [< L. *lappaceus,* < *lappa,* bur.]

lap'pa-con'tin, 1 lap'a-kon'i-tin; 2 läp'a-cŏn'i-tin, *n. Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid ($C_{34}H_{48}O_8N_2$), found in the tubers of *Aconitum septentrionale.* [< LAPPA + ACONITIN.] —**lap'pa-con'i-tine‡.**

lappet, *v.* & *n.* Lap. [T. & C. bk. iii, ll. 59, 743.

lappet, *n.* A skirt: the lappet of a garment. CHAUCER

lapped,] 1 lapt; 2 läpt, *pp.* 1. Constructed with a lap, or laps. [made to project so as to form a lap. 2. [Pig.] Soothed; quieted by lulling.

Lap'pen-berg, 1 lap'en-berg; 2 läp'ĕn-bĕrg, **Johann Martin** (1794–1865). A German historian; *History of England.*

lap'per, 1 lap'er; 2 läp'er, *n.* **1.** One who laps or folds. **2.** One who polishes with a lap. **3.** A lapping-machine.

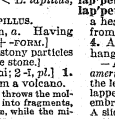
lap'per², *n.* One who or that which laps, or takes up food or drink with the tongue.

lap'per-milk", *n.* Clabber. [lapper.

lap'pet, 1 lap'et; 2 läp'ĕt, *v.* To furnish with or as with a

lap'pet, *n.* **1.** A small lap or flap used for ornamenting a head-dress or garment; a lapel. **2.** A fleshy process from the head of a bird; a wattle. **3.** A lappet-moth. **4.** A lobe, as of the ear. **5.** A portion of anything that hangs loose; the guard of a key-hole. [< LAP1, *n.*]

—**American lappet,** a bombycoid moth (*Malacosoma americana*) of the Eastern region whose larvæ feed on the leaves of various trees.—**lap'pet-end",** *n.* The end of a lappet, usually decorated richly; hence, a piece of lace or embroidery appropriate for a lappet.—**l.-frame,** *n. Textile.* A sliding bar bearing needles that lift the thread to form a pattern.—**l.-head,** *n.* A head-dress made with lappets.—**l.-loom,** *n.* A lappet-weaving loom.—**l.-moth,** *n.* One of various bombycoid moths, with flattened, laterally expanded caterpillars, having lappets or lobes at the sides of the segments, as *Gastropacha americana.* Another American species, *Tolype velleda,* has hairy larvæ and feeds on apple-tree leaves. **l. caterpillar.**—**l.-muslin,** *n.* A white or colored muslin, with stripes or sprigs in it.—**l.-shedding,** *n. Weaving.* A method of so dividing warp-threads that certain other warp-threads cross, gaging-needles causing them to form a loop.—**l.-weaving,** *n.* Pile-superficies of cloth by needles placed in sliding frames: frequently used in Scotland.—**l.-wheel,** *n. Weaving.* A cam device, used in a lappet-loom, consisting of a cylindrical drum, the face of which is irregularly grooved or notched.


Lappet-moth. 1/2

lap'pet-ed, 1 lap'et-ed; 2 läp'ĕt-ĕd, *a. Ornith.* Having lappets.

Lap'pi-doth, *n. Bib.* (R. V.) Same as LAPIDOTH.

lap'pis, 1 lap'i; 2 läp'i, *n.* [LAPP.] A bit of cloth; rag.

lap'ping¹, 1 lap'ŭng; 2 läp'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of forming a lap, as of cotton-fleece, for a carding-machine. **2.** The act or process of forming a lap-joint or lap-weld. **3.** The rubbing or grinding away of the surface of a metal surface, particularly the lands in the bore of a rifled gun. **4.** A blanket used on a calico-printing machine. **5.** A lap or flap.—**lap'ping-block",** *n.* A block used for lapping or grinding lines of rifling.—**lap'ping-machine",** *n.* A machine face to retain the emery-powder and benzine used in the grinding.—**l.-engine,** *n.* [Rare.] *Metal-work.* An engine for welding or folding: a doubling or plating-machine. **l. 1.** A machine for grinding, as a plug-valve seat, with a lap. **2.** A lapping-engine. **3.** A lap-frame.—**l.-tool,** *n. Mech.* Same as LAP-TOOL, *n.*, 2.

lap'ping², *n.* **1.** The act of taking up food or drink with the tongue. **2.** A gentle washing against, as water against a shore. [use ore.

lap'pi-ger, 1 lap'i-jer; 2 läp'i-jĕr, *n.* A miner who dresses

Lap'pish, 1 lap'ish; 2 läp'ish. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Lapps or Lapland. **II.** *n.* Same as LAPP. **Lap'pi-ic; Lap-po'ni-an‡; Lap-pon'ic‡.**

lap'plate', **lap'roller,** etc. See under LAP1, *n.*

Lapp'mark, 1 lap'mārk; 2 läp'märk, *n.* The northern part of Sweden; the country of the Lapps.

La'pu-la, 1 lap'yu-la; 2 läp'yu-la, *n. Bot.* A genus of roughhairy boraginaceous herbs with very small white or bluish flowers in racemes or spikes, having 4 bulletes armed with barbed prickles. There are about 40 species, native to the north temperate zone, several being weed pests; the stickseeds. [Dim. of L. *lappa,* bur.]

La-pur'ite and **Na'pi-er-vīlle,** 1 la-pŭr'ite, nā'pi-er-vil; 2 lä-pŏr'it, nā'pi-er-vil, *n.* A district in Quebec province, Canada; 319 sq. m.

lap'rīv'et, *n.* See under LAP1, *n.*

lap'sa-ter, 1 lap'sa-ter; 2 läp'sa-tĕr, *n.* [L.] A shaver, one.

laps'a-bil'i-ty, 1 laps'a-bil'i-ti; 2 läps'a-bĭl'i-ty, *n.* The tendency to fall into error. **laps"i-bil'i-ty‡.**

lap'sa-na, 1 lap'sa-na; 2 läp'sa-na, *n. Bot.* A genus of Old World erect, slender, annual herbs of the family *Cichoriaceæ,* with small panicled heads of yellow flowers. *L. communis,* the nipplewort, found on roadsides, is naturalized in the United States. [< L. *lapsana,* < Gr. *lapsana,* a kind of chickock.]

lap-sa'ri-an, 1 lap-sā'ri-an; 2 läp-sā'ri-an, *n. Theol.* One who believes in the doctrine of the fall of man from innocence.

lapse, 1 laps; 2 läps, *v.* [LAPS'ED, 1 lapst; 2 läpst; LAPS'ING, 1 laps'ing; 2 läps'ing.]

laps², ‡ 1. [Rare.] To permit or cause to slip, slide, or become of no avail. **2†.** To surprize in a fault; overtake. **II.** 4. **1.** To pass slowly, insensibly, or by degrees; glide; slip: hence, to pass entirely away; as, she *lapsed* into indifference; fall into disuse or ruin.

From this time forth his interest in the scheme languished, and soon after it entirely *lapsed.*
GOLDWIN SMITH *Canada* p. 91. [S. 1882.]

2. To flow, as a stream; float, as a ship; pass away; fade; fall, as the tones of a voice. **3.** *Law.* (1) To descend or become the property of some one by the negligence, failure, or death of another, as a patron, legatee, or hereditary holder.

Bohemia *lapsed* to him [Heinrich], the old race of Kings having perished. CARLYLE *Frederick* vol. i, bk. ii, ch. 9, p. 112. [S.]

(2) To be or become void; as, the policy *lapsed* because the premium was not paid. **4.** To fall from a state of innocence or goodness; slip in moral conduct; deviate from rectitude; commit a fault. **5.** *Ch. Hist.* To fall away from the faith: said of early Christians who renounced the faith in time of persecution, and ordinarily engaged in idolatrous worship. [< L. *lapsus,* freq. of *labor,* slip.] —**laps'a-bl(e)²,** *a.* **laps'i-bl(e)²‡.**

lapse, *n.* **1.** An insensible or gradual slipping, gliding, passing away, or falling; imperceptible or continuous forward or downward; hence, that which has lapsed; an interval of time; as, the *lapse* of ages.

With silent *lapse,*
From thence through mossy banks the water strole.
SOUTHEY *Roderick* can. 21, l. 42.

2. A fall to a lower form or state; a falling into decay or ruin, as a building: used also figuratively. **3.** A slight deviation from what is right, proper, or just; a slip or mistake through lack of care or attention; as, a *lapse* in conduct; *lapse* in style; *lapse* of the pen. **4.** Failure or miscarriage, as through fault or negligence; as, a *lapse* of justice. **5.** *Law.* The defeat of a right or privilege through fault, failure, or neglect; as, the *lapse* of a testamentary bequest. **6.** *Theol.* Apostasy. [< L. *lapsus,* < *labor,* slip.]

lapsed, ‡ 1 lapst; 2 läpst, *a.* **1.** Having vanished from sight;

lapst², ‡ slipped downward or backward; glided down or away: fallen out of use or into decay. **2.** Having lost social or moral standing by neglect or wilfulness; fallen into depravity or infidelity. **3.** *Law.* Passed from the original owner or holder, as a legacy or a fief.

laps'er, 1 laps'er; 2 läps'ĕr, *n.* An apostate.

lap'si, 1 lap'si; 2 läp'si, *n. pl.* [L.] *Ch. Hist.* Apostates among the early Christians. See LAPSE, *n.*, 5.

laps'ing, 1 laps'ing; 2 läps'ing, *p. a.* Passing, declining, falling, falling, etc., as a stream, time, the moral sense, etc. **II.** *n.* The action expressed by the verb *lapse* in any sense.—**laps'ing-ly,** *adv.*

lap'streak", 1 lap'strīk'; 2 läp'strēk'. **I.** *a. Naut.* Clinker-built: said of a boat. **lap'streake"‡; lap'-streaked"‡.** **II.** *n.* A clinker-built boat.—**lap'-streak"er,** *n.* [North. Eng.] One who uses a lapstreak.

lap'sus, 1 lap'sus; 2 läp'sŭs, *n.* [L.] A slip; mistake.—**lapsus calami,** a slip of the pen.—**l. linguæ,** a slip of the tongue.—**l. memoriæ,** a slip of the memory.

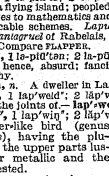
La-pu'ta, 1 la-pū'ta; 2 la-pū'ta, *n.* In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels,* a flying island; peopled by philosophers who devoted themselves to mathematics and music, and were absorbed in impracticable schemes. *Laputa* resembles "lantern-land" in the *Pantagruel* of Rabelais, whom Swift, doubtless, imitated. Compare FLAPPER.

La-pu'tan, 1 la-pū'tan; 2 la-pū'tan, *a.* Of or pertaining to Laputa; hence, absurd; fanciful; chimerical; as, *Laputan* philosophy.

La-pu'tan, *n.* A dweller in Laputa; a dreamer.

lap'weld", 1 lap'weld"; 2 läp'wĕld', *vt.* To weld by overlapping the joints of.—**lap'weld",** *n.*

lap'wing", 1 lap'wing"; 2 läp'wing", *n.* **1.** A charadrioid or plover-like bird (genus *Vanellus*), having the plumage of the upper parts lustrous or metallic and the head crested.


I. Lapwing. 2. Egg of the Lapwing. 1/2

The common lapwing, pewit, or bastard plover (*Vanellus cristatus*), of the Old World, occasionally wanders to Greenland and Alaska. Its flight, ordinarily, is heavy and flopping; its note, shrill and often repeated, resembles the sound *pewee,* and as pewit the bird is known in many parts of England. It has the upper parts chiefly bottle-green gleaming with purple and copper, the lower parts white, the top of the head, chin, throat, and breast blue-black, and the tail white and black. Its eggs are the "plovers' eggs" of commerce, and are much esteemed.

In the spring the wanton *lapwing* gets himself another crest.
TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* st. 9.

2. *Bib.* The hoopoe. [< AS. *hēdepewince,* < *hēadpan,* leap, + *wincan,* WINK.] **lap'wink".**

lap'work", 1 lap'wŭrk"; 2 läp'wŭrk', *n.* **1.** Work containing lap-joints. **2.** Work ground or polished with a lap.

laq'ue-ar, 1 lak'we-ar; 2 läk'we-är, *n.* [L.] Same as LACUNAR.—**laquear vaginæ** (*Anat.*), the roof of the vagina.

laq'ue-a-ry, 1 lak'we-e-ri; 2 läk'we-ä-ry, *a.* Making use of a noose: as, a *laquearry* gladiator. [< L. *laqueus,* noose.]

La-qua'a-ri-an‡.

la quesche, 1 la kwesh; 2 lä kwĕsh. A fish, the mooneye (*Hiodon alosoides*). Ohio river and northward. (Canadian F. for Indian name.)

laq'ue-us, 1 lak'wi-us; 2 läk'we-ŭs, *n.* The lemniscus. [L., noose.]

Lar¹, 1 lär; 2 lär, *n.* [LA'RES, 1 lā'riz; 2 lā'rēş, or LARS, *pl.*] [L.] 1. *Rom. Antiq.* One of a class of tutelary gods of the Etruscans, adopted in the Roman cult. They were the spirits of dead ancestors who hovered beneficently about their old haunts. The *Lares familiares* presided over the house as protectors of the family's fortunes; the *Lares compitales* over those roads or of separate quarters of the city), **Lares viorum** or **viales** (of streets), and **Lares rurales** (of the country), were collectively known as **Lares publici,** and in their honor an annual festival, the **Compitalia,** was held.


Roman Household the **Lares præstites** presided over the Lar. (From an city or commonwealth, and the **Lares** altar at Cære, **permanii** watched over travelers and Etruria.) had temples.

According to the opinion of some, the worship of the gods *Lares,* who are supposed to be the same as the Manes, arises from the ancient custom among the Romans and other nations of burying their dead in their houses. LEMPRIÈRE *Class. Dict.*

2. Figuratively, something highly prized or fondly cherished in the family. Compare LEMURES and PENATES.

Madeleine, their only daughter, lured to her own private little *lar* of duty with the calm fervor of a nun to her crucifix.
JULIAN FAVORTE *Olivia Delaplaine* ch. 3, p. 144. [N. & P. 1888.]

3. [l-] The white-handed gibbon (*Hylobates lar*).

Lar²,] 1 lär, lārz; 2 lär, lārş, *n.* Lord: a title commonly pre-

Lars,] fixed to a name in ancient Etruria; as, *Lars* Porsena. [L., < Etruscan *Larth,* lord.]

Lar', *n.* A town, the capital of Laristan province, Persia.

La'ra, 1 lā'ra; 2 lā'rä, *n.* 1. Same as LARUNDA. **2.** In Byron's *Lara,* the assumed name of Conrad, the Corsair. **3.** A state in N. W. Venezuela, South America; 9,296 sq. m.; capital, Barquisimeto.

lar'ach, 1 lar'oh; 2 lär'ăh, *n.* [Scot.] The site occupied by a building or dwelling-place.

Lar'a-kin, *n.* Same as LARIGAN.

Lar'a-mie, 1 lar'o-mi; 2 lär'a-mi, *n.* **1.** A county in S. E. Wyoming; 9,988 sq. m., traversed by the Laramie, Cheyenne, and Sierra Madre mountains. **2.** A city, county-seat of Albany county, Wyo.; seat of the University of Wyoming (non-sectarian), founded in 1886. **3.** A river in Colorado and Wyoming; length, 200 m. to the North Fork of the Platte river.

Lar'a-mie Plains. A fertile plateau in Albany and Carbon counties, Wyo.; 3,000 sq. m.; elevation, 7,300 ft.

Lar'a-mie Range. A chain of mountains in Wyoming and Colorado; the highest point, **Laramie Peak,** 9,000 to 10,000 ft.

la-ra'ri-um, 1 la-rē'ri-um; 2 lä-rē'ri-ŭm, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* The chapel or household shrine of the Lares.

lar'board", 1 lär'bōrd' or -bərd; 2 lär'bōrd' or -bord, *a. Naut.* Being on or toward the port or left side of a vessel. *Larboard* is obsolescent, having been officially superceded by *port,* to avoid confusion by similarity of sound with *starboard.*—**larboard** or **larboard-quarter boat,** the mate's boat on a whaling-vessel.

lar'board", *n. Naut.* The left-hand side of a vessel; the port side. [Early English also *leereboard* (as if < LEER², *a.*, empty, + BOARD), but in ME. *laddebord,* < AS. *hladan,* lade, + *bord,* board.]

lar'bow"line, 1 lär'bō"lin *or* -lin, *n.* *Naut.* One of the men in the larboard watch. [< *lar* in LARBOARD + BOWLINE.] **lar-bo'ti-an**; **lar'bo-tine'**.

lar'ce-ny, 1 lär'se-nı; 2 lär'ce-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1 -nız, 2 -nız, *pl.*] *Crim. Law.* The unlawful taking and carrying away, without claim of right, of the personal goods of another with intent to defraud the owner of them; theft. [< F. *larcin*, < L. *latrocinium*; see LATROCINIUM, 2.] **lar'son**†.

— **compound larceny**, the crime of larceny accompanied with the preservation of the taken from one's house or person, or both.— **grand l.**, the stealing of goods above the value of twelvepence (at common law). The value or amount to be stolen to constitute *grand larceny* is fixed variously by the statutes of different states. In England the distinction between grand and petit larceny has been abolished by statute, except in so far as different degrees of punishment apply; so, too, in some of the United States.— **mixed l.**, compound larceny.— **petit** or **petty l.**, the stealing of property to the value of twelvepence or less (at common law), or less than such amount as may be fixed by statute.— **simple l.**, the crime of stealing unaccompanied by any atrocious circumstance.— **lar'ce-ner**, *n.* One who is guilty of larceny; a thief. — **lar'ce-nist**; **lar'ce-nish**, *a.* Larcenous.— **lar'ce-nous**, *a.* Pertaining to or having the character of larceny; thievish. **lar'ce-nist**.— **lar'ce-nously**, *adv.* Thievishly; in the manner of a thief.



Spray of American Larch, showing Cones and Leaves.

larch, 1 lärch; 2 lärch, *n.* Any one of several trees of the genus *Larix*; especially, the **American larch** or **black l.** (*L. americana*) of the eastern United States; the tamarack, or **mountain-l.**, or hackmatack; the **European l.** (*L. curopea*), frequently cultivated in the United States for ornament, and in Europe for its timber and bark; the **Alpine l.** (*L. lyallii*); the **Western l.** (*L. occidentalis*), of Oregon; and the **golden l.** See PSEUDOLARIX. [< OF. *larexe*, < L. *larix Gardin*, < Gr. *larix*, *larikos*.]

— **golden larch**, the golden pine.— **larch'-bark"**, *n.* The bark of the European larch: called, when medicinally prepared, *larch cortex*.— **l.-boring-moth**, *n.* A tinoid moth (*Coleophora laricella*) which lays its eggs in the needles of the larch. In May and June the larvæ tunnel or dig out the needles. The moth attacks only young larches.— **l.-sawfly**, *n.* An insect (*Nematus erichsonii Cameron*) infesting the larch.

— **l.-scale**, *n.* A scale-insect which infests larch-trees.

larch'en, 1 lärch'en; 2 lärch'ĕn, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like larch.

Lar-col'de-a, 1 lar-kol'dı-ə; 2 lär-cōl'de-a, *n. pl. Protoz.* A suborder of sphærellarian radiolarians having the lattice-shell lenticular-ellipsoidal, with different extent of growth in three axes. [< Gr. *larkos*, basket, + *eidos*, form.] **lar-col'dean**, *a. & n.*

Lar'com, 1 lär'kam; 2 lär'com, **Lucy** (3/1824–4/1894). An American poet and miscellaneous writer.

lard, 1 lärd; 2 lärd, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To stuff with bacon or pork; insert strips of bacon or salt pork in, as beef before cooking; hence, to link with something by way of improvement; garnish; interlard.

But yet no alien Sedley interpose,
To *lard* with wit thy hungry Epsom prose.
DRYDEN *Mac Flecknoe* l. 164.

2. To cover or smear with lard; grease; baste. **3.** To add lard as an adulterant. **4.** To fatten. *Obs.* **5†.** To fatten lards. **6†.** To pierce, as for larding.

II†. *i.* To grow fat. [< F. *larder*, < *lard*; see LARD, *n.*]

lard, *n.* **1.** The semisolid oil of hogs' fat after it has been separated from the scraps by rendering. **2†.** Bacon; pork. [F., < L. *lardum*, *laridum*.]

— **lard'-boil"er**, *n.* A tank or boiler in which hogs' fat is boiled to separate the lard from the scraps, etc.— **l.-butter**, *n.* Oleomargarin made from lard.— **l.-cheese**, *n.* A substance made from lard and used instead of cheese.— **l.-compound**, *n.* An artificial lard made from the residue of the steam used in rendering oleomargarin, with the addition of some natural lard and refined cotton-seed-oil. — **compound l.**, **l.-cooler**, *n.* An apparatus for cooling lard after rendering.— **l.-kettle**, *n.* A bacon-beetle, which feeds on lard, furs, etc.— **l.-oil**, *n.* A lubricating and illuminating oil expressed from lard. It is sometimes used in soapmaking.— **l.-rendery**, *n.* A house in which cut lard is rendered.— **l.-worm**, *n.* Same as KIDNEY-WORM.

— **leaf-l.**, *n.* Lard made from the leaves or masses of fat found within the carcass of the hog, enclosing the kidneys; also, the leaves themselves. **leaf-lard** is made from the leaf-lard of the hog, deodorized and employed as an ingredient in the manufacture of *oleomargarin*.— **rough l.**, lard made from the fatty trimmings of pork, especially of the intestines.

lar-da'ce-in, 1 lar-dā'sı-ın; 2 lär-dā'ce-in, *n.* A fatty proteid compound contained in certain tumors of persons suffering from waxy or albuminoid degeneration. **lar-do'ce-in**†.

lar-da'ceous, 1 lar-dā'shus; 2 lär-dā'shĭs, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of lard; of or pertaining to lard or lardacein. **2.** *Pathol.* Fatty or waxy; indicative of a starch-like degeneration of an organ.— **lardaceous disease**, a condition characterized by the deposition of lardacein in the tissues; amyloid degeneration. [daceous degeneration.

lar-dac'i-ty, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being lardaceous; lard.

lard'ed, 1 lär'dĕd; 2 lärd'ĕd, *n.* Rubbed or greased with lard; stuffed with narrow strips of bacon, as a *larded fowl*.

lar'der, 1 lär'dər; 2 lär'der, *n.* A room where articles of food are kept cooled; pantry (originally, a depository for bacon and the like); hence, the provisions of a household. [OF., < LL. *lardarium*, < L. *lardum*, lard]

lar'dry†.

Dress drains our cellar dry, And keeps our *larder* lean.
COWPER *Task* bk. II. l. 615.

— **Douglas larder** (*Scot. Hist.*), the castle of Sir James Douglas, after he had retaken it from the English in 1306, and caused all the provisions and furniture to be poured into a heap on which he threw the dead bodies of his adversaries.— **lar'der-bee"tle**, *n.* The bacon-beetle.— **lar'der-less**, *a.*

lard'er, *n.* One who lards.

lar'de-rel'lite, 1 lär'dı-rel'ıt; 2 lär'de-rĕl'īt, *n. Mineral.* A light-colored or white, tasteless, crystalline, hydrous ammonium borate ($H_8(NH_4)_2B_{12}O_{21}$).

lar'der-er, 1 lär'dər-ər; 2 lär'der-er, *n.* A person in charge of a larder. [CROUS.

lard'i-form, 1 lärd'ı-fôrm; 2 lärd'ı-fôrm, *a.* Same as LARDA-CEOUS. Covers *Task* bk. II. l. 615.

lard'ine, 1 lärd'ın; 2 lärd'ĭn, *n.* A substance made from the refuse of lard.

lard'i-ner†, *n.* A steward.

lard'ing, 1 lärd'ıng; 2 lärd'ĭng. The act or process of preparing meat by the insertion of pieces of fat bacon, etc.— **lard'ing-ba"con**, *n.* The strips of bacon inserted in meat before cooking.— **l.-money**, *n.* *Eng. Law.* A fee paid to the steward of an estate by tenants allowing their swine to eat acorns in his woods.— **l.-needle**, *n.* A needle with split end used in larding meat. **l.-pin**†.

lard'ite, 1 lärd'ıt; 2 lärd'ĭt, *n.* *Mineral.* A name as PAGODITE. Same as STEATITE.

Lar'dĭ-zab'a-la, 1 lär'dı-zab'ə-lə; 2 lär'dĭ-zăb'a-la, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of tropical American climbing shrubs with dark-green, glossy leaves, 2- or 3-celled, and purple flowers in drooping racemes. Two species are in cultivation. [< M. *Lardizabal* y Uribe.]

Lar'dĭ-zab'a-la-ce"æ, 1 lär'dı-zab'ə-lē"sı-ē; 2 lär'dĭ-zăb'a-lā"ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A small family of plants usually included in the barberry family (*Berberidaceæ*). Its best-known genera are its type genus, *Lardizabala*, and *Akebia*. *Akebiaceæ* is an ornamental half-hardy climber from Chile with glossy evergreen leaves and drooping racemes of purple flowers. See AKEBIA.— **lar'dĭ-zab"a-la'ceous**, *a.*

Lard'ner, 1 lärd'nər; 2 lärd'ner, *n.* **1. Dionysius** (3/1793–4/a1859), an English clergyman, writer, and scientist; projector and editor of *Lardner's Cyclopædia*. **2. Nathaniel** (9/a1684–7/a1768), an English non-conformist divine; Biblical scholar and commentator.

lard'on, 1 lär'dən; 2 lär'don, *n.* [F.] A thin slice of bacon or pork for larding meat. **lar-doon'**†.

lard'ose, 1 lär'dōs; 2 lär'dōs, *n.* The lofty screen behind the high altar in Durham Cathedral, England.

lard'stone", 1 lärd'stōn"; 2 lärd'stōn", *n.* Steatite.

lard'y, 1 lär'dı; 2 lär'dy, *a.* Of the nature of lard; besmeared with lard; containing lard.

lar'dy-dar"dy, 1 lär'dı-där"dı; 2 lär'dy-där"dy. [Colloq., Eng.] **1.** *n.* To behave in a languidly affected manner. **II.** *a.* Affected; languidly foppish. [< LARDY, *a.*]

La-re'do, 1 lə-re'dō; 2 la-re'do, *n.* **1.** A city, county-seat of Webb county, Tex., 2. A town in Tamaulipas state, Mexico, opposite Laredo, Tex., on the Rio Grande: known in Mexico as **Nuevo Laredo.**

La Ric-nau'rĭdière, 1 la rē-nō"dyär'; 2 là rē-nō"dyĕr', **Philippe François de** (1782–4/a1845). A French geographer and writer.

Lar'en-ta-ĭ'a, 1 lar'ən-tē'ı-ə; 2 lăr'en-tā'ĭ-a, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A festival celebrated on December 23d, in which the Compitalia were celebrated as the shrine of **Larenta** or **Acca Larenta**, the mythical foster-mother of Romulus and Remus and supposed benefactress of the Romans, and especially of the Lares.

Lar'en-tī'ĭ-de, 1 lar'ən-tī'ı-dē; 2 lăr'en-tī'ĭ-de, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of geometrid moths. **La-ren'tĭ-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< *Larentia*, foster-mother of Romulus and Remus.] — **la-ren'tĭ-an**, *a.* — **la-ren'tine**, *a.*

La'res, 1 lē'rēz; 2 lā'rēs, *n.* Plural of LAR1.

La'res, 1 lē'rēs; 2 lā'rĕs, *n.* A municipality in Porto Rico.

lar'gan-do, 1 lär'gən-mēn'tō; 2 lär'gan-mĕn'to, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* In a full broad style. **lar'ga-men'to**†.

lar-gan'do, 1 lär'gən-dō; 2 lär-gän'do, *a. & adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Increasing in largo.

large, 1 lärj; 2 lärg, *n.* **I.** *Naut.* To become favorable or fair:

large, *a.* [LARG'ER; LARG'EST.] **1.** Absolutely or relatively great or ample as regards size, dimensions, quantity, number, extent, range, etc.; big; great; enormous; comprehensive; as, a *large* building, field, stock of goods, crowd, subject: opposed to *little* or *small*. **2.** Having unusual breadth of sympathy or comprehension; as, a *large* heart or mind. **3.** *Naut.* Favorable in direction; fair: said of the wind when it is abeam. **4.** *Physiol.* Characterized by fulness: said of the pulse. **5†.** Prodigal of words, gifts, or money; lavish. **6†.** Unrestrained in liberty or morals. **7†.** Complete; full. **8†.** Boisterous; bellowing. [F., < *larga*, abundant.]

Syn.: abundant, ample, big, broad, bulky, capacious, coarse, commodious, considerable, enormous, extensive, gigantic, grand, great, immense, massive, massy, spacious, vast, wide. *Large* denotes extension in more than one direction, and beyond the average of the class to which the object belongs; we speak of a *large* surface or a *large* solid. So of a figure of speech, a *large* idea, a *large* apple, etc. A *large* man is a man of more than ordinary size; a *great* man is a man of remarkable mental power. *Big* is a more colloquial word than *large*, and implies heavy, clumsy, or elegant. We do not say that George Washington was a *big* man. See ABUNDANT.— Ant.: diminutive, inconsiderable, infinitesimal, little, limited, little, mean, minute, narrow, minute, narrow, paltry, petty, scanty, short, slender, slight, small, tiny, trifling, trivial.

— **at large**, [Formerly with the possessive pronoun; as, *at his large*.] **1.** To the fullest extent; in full; as, he described the matter *at large*.

Stand up, I say, and tell thy tale *at large*.
SHAKSPERE *2 Henry VI.* act i. l. 347.

2. Free or unrestrained in movement; at liberty; as, the thief is still *at large*. **3.** Not included within particular limitations; in general; not; as, a Congressman *at large*. In the United States, representatives or electors at large are often chosen, by the citizens of a particular State or part of a State, to fill out a quota to which they are entitled by the apportionment of the census and which is not provided for by the regular electoral districts until the State has been redistricted. Such electors represent the whole of the State, as distinguished from any particular district or subdivision of it. Many States have one Congressman at large and some have two. **4.** Not settled, fixed, or limited; as, the subject was left *at large*.— **in large**, **in the large**, on a large scale; with regard to *its large*.— **large'ly**, *a.* Having much land.— **l.-brained**, *a.* **1.** Having a large brain. **2.** Distinguished by intellectual power.— **l.-greaved**, *a.* Characterized by having resembling greaves, which protect the legs: specifically, used of the *Podocnemis expansa*, a South-American tortoise.— **l.-handed**, *a.* Having large hands. **(1)** Strong; powerful. **(2)** Scattering; liberal; generous.— **l.-handedness**, *n.*— **l.-headed**, *a.* **1.** Having a large head. **2.** Same as LARGE-BRAINED, 2.— **l.-hearted**, *a.* Having large heart or sympathetic, generous nature; liberal.— **l.-heartedness**, *n.*— **l.-hinged**, *a.* *Pathol.* Having lungs unnaturally enlarged.— **l.-minded**, *a.* Liberal in ideas; not narrow-minded.— **l.-mindedness**, *n.*— **large'-mouth"**, *n.* The large-mouthed black bass (*Micropterus salmoides*).— **l.-natured**, *a.* Rich in sympathy; liberal; generous.— **l.-paper**, *a.* *Bookbinding.* Having larger leaves and wider margins than usual; as, the book is also issued in a *large-paper* edition.— **l. pole** (*Forestry*), a tree from 8 to 12 inches in diameter at 4½ feet above the ground.— **l.-pole forest** (*Forestry*), a forest composed of large poles.— **l. sapling** (*Forestry*), a young tree 10 feet high or over.— **l.-sapling forest** (*Forestry*), a forest composed of large saplings.— **large'ly**, *adv.* To a great extent; amply; copiously; pompously.— **large'ness**, *n.* The state of being large, in any sense; bigness; breadth; pompousness.

large'r, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* A note of the value of two or three longs, according to rhythm. **2.** Largess.

large, *adv.* **1.** *Naut.* (1) Before the wind, or with the wind on the quarter; as, to sail *large*. (2) Away from, or wide of, a definite course; as, by steering *large*, he avoided the danger. **2.** [Colloq.] Boastfully; as, he talks *large*. **3†.** Without restraint; freely. **4†.** At large; fully. **5†.** Altogether; in full.— **to go large**, 1. *Naut.* To quit the course at some point in a maneuver and go straight forward. [Colloq., Eng.] To act with unconventional freedom; behave extravagantly.

An' lusthin' drunken sodgers when they're *goin' large* a bit
Is five times better business than a parson's in full fit.
RUDYARD KIPLING *Tommy* st. 3.

lar'gen, 1 lär'jn; 2 lär'gĕn, *v. & n.* [Rare.] To make or grow large or larger; enlarge.

lar'gess, 1 lär'jes; 2 lär'gĕs, *n.* **1.** A large gift or donation; bounty bestowed; a present.

Nor golden *largess* of the prime.
TENNYSON *All good things have not kept aloof* st. 1.

2. [Archaic.] A generous spirit; liberality. [< F. *largesse*, < LL. **largitia*, < L. *largus*, large.] **lar'gesse**†.— to give a largess, to call for a gift, as old-time minstrels at a feast, who cried "*Largesse! Largess!*"

lar'get, 1 lär'jet; 2 lär'gĕt, *n.* A piece of iron cut from a bar and ready to be heated and rolled into a sheet: about 14 pounds.

lar-ghet'to, 1 lar-get'tō; 2 lär-gĕt'to. [It.] *Mus.* **I.** *a.* Slow; in a time not quite *so* slow as *largo*: a direction to the performer. **II.** *n.* A movement requiring moderately slow tempo.

lar-ghis'si-mo, 1 lar-gis'sı-mō; 2 lär-gĭs'sĭ-mo, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* superl. of *largo*.

Lar'gil-liere', 1 lar'zhē'lyer'; 2 lär'zhĭl'yĕr', **Nicolas de** (10/1656–3/1746). A French portrait- and historical painter; "the French Van Dyck."

lar'go, 1 lär'gō; 2 lär'go. [It.] *Mus.* **I.** *a.* Slow. **II.** *n.* A movement requiring slow time. **2.** A composition in which the movement predominates; as, Handel's *Largo*.

Lar'go, 1 lär'gō; 2 lär'go, *n.* A parish in Fifeshire, Scotland; birthplace of Alexander Selkirk.

Largs, 1 lärgz; 2 lärgs, *n.* A market-town and police burgh in Ayrshire, Scotland: a watering-place and yachting-center.

la-ri'ĭ, 1 la-rī'ı; 2 la-rī'ĭ, *n.* Same as LARIN. [Italy.

La'rĭ-o, 1 lä'rı-ō; 2 lä'rĭ, *n.* A fortified town in Pisa province, Italy. **2.** 1 lar'ı-at; 2 lăr'ĭ-at, *vt.* To fasten or catch with a lariat.

lar'ĭ-at, *n.* [Sp. Am.] **1.** A rope, especially of horsehair, used for tethering animals.

A cow fancy sees a heifer lassoed on a hook with a rancheo's bit and *lariat* . . . indicated that the place had an occupant.
J. W. PALMER *The New and the Old* pt. i, p. 85. [a. a. o. 1859.]

2. A lasso. < Sp. *la reata*; *la* (< L. *illa*), the; *reata*, < *reatar*, tie, < L. *re-*, back, + *aptare*, fit.]

la-rĭc'ĭ-cı, 1 la-rīs'ı-ī; 2 la-rĭc'ĭ-e, *a.* Larixinic.

Lar'ĭ-dæ, 1 lar'ı-dē; 2 lăr'ĭ-dē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A family of longipennate birds, having the upper mandible as long as the lower and with a single cornuous sheath; gulls and terns. [< LARUS.] — **lar'ĭd**, *n.*

lar'ĭdin(e), 1 lar'ı-dēn; 2 lăr'ĭ-dĭn. [Lariid. **lar'i-gan**, 1 lar'ı-gən; 2 lăr'ĭ-găn, *n.* [Canada.] A heavy moccasin of light-colored leather, with a long leg: worn by lumbermen. **lar'i-gin**†.

lar'ĭ-go, 1 la-rī'go; 2 la-rĭ'go, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A ring attached to either end of a cinch for the purpose of securing the saddle-straps.

lar'ĭ-got, 1 lar'ı-gət; 2 lăr'ĭ-gŏt, *n.* [F.] *Mus.* **1.** A shepherd's pipe or small flageolet. **2.** An organ-stop speaking the sixth harmonic or nineteenth above the unison of shrill tone, and generally used as a mixture.

Lar'ĭ-mer, 1 lar'ı-mər; 2 lăr'ĭ-mer, *n.* A county in N. Colorado; 4,337 sq. m.; county-seat, Fort Collins.

lar'in, 1 lar'ın; 2 lăr'ĭn, *n.* [Ar.] A kind of money used in Persia and Arabia. (1) A double-curved wire passing for 20 cents in silver. (2) A bronze coin worth from ½ cent to 2 cents in United States money. **la-rī'ı**.

lar'ĭ-næ, 1 lar'ı-nē; 2 lăr'ĭ-nē, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A subfamily of *Laridæ*; true gulls. [< LARUS.]

lar'ine, 1 lar'ın; 2 lăr'ĭn (XIII). **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Laridæ*, or, specif., the subfamily *Larinæ*. **II.** *n.* A bird of the *Larinæ*.

lar'i-nold, 1 lar'ı-nōld; 2 lăr'ĭ-nōld, *a.* Same as LARIDACEOUS, 2.

La-ri'num, 1 lə-rī'nəm; 2 la-rī'num, *n.* An ancient town of Latium, Italy, near the border of Apulia; now **La-ri'no.**

La Ri'o-ja. See RIOJA.

La'ri-o-sau'rus, 1 lā'rı-o-sə'rəs; 2 lā'rĭ-o-są'rus, *n.* A genus of sauropterygian reptiles, related to the *Nothosaurus*, one to three feet long, now extinct, known from skeletons found in the Triassic, northern Italy. [< Gr. *laros*, sea bird; see SAURO-.]

La'ris, 1 lā'rıs; 2 la-rĭs', *n.* **1.** A nome in Thessaly, Greece; 2,478 sq. m.; ceded to Greece by Turkey in 1833; occupied by Turks in the Turko-Grecian war in 1897. **2.** Its capital, an ancient town. **3.** An ancient town in Syria, on the Orontes river. **4.** An ancient town in Æolis, Asia Minor, on the coast of the Troad. **5.** An ancient city in Assyria, on the Tigris river; its ruins described by Xenophon and supposed to have been Nimroud. **6.** An ancient city in Phthiotis, Thessaly. **7. L. Ephesia**, an ancient city in Lydia, Asia Minor; Temple of Apollo Larisæus. **8. L. Phriconis**, an ancient town near Cyme, Mysia, Asia Minor. **La'ris-sa**† [Gr.].

Lar'is-tan, 1 lar'ıs-tən; 2 lăr'ĭs-tăn', *n.* A subdivision of Persia. Capital, Persia; 32,964 sq. m.; capital, Lar.

La'tĭ-us La'cus, 1 lē'tı-əs lē'kəs; 2 lā'tĭ-us lā'cus. Ancient name of Lake Como. [A French tragic actor.

La Rive, 1 la rēv; 2 là rēv, **Jean Maudüit de** (9/a1767–4/1827).

La'rĭ-vi'a, 1 lē'rı-vē'ə; 2 lā'rĭ-vē', **Pierre de** (1550?–1612?). A French dramatist; first to write original prose dramas.

La'rix, 1 lē'rıks; 2 lā'rĭks, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of deciduous-leaved trees of the pine family, with dense fascicles of soft needle-shaped leaves and reflexed cones with persistent scales. The species are North-American and Eurasian. See LARCH; PSEUDOLARIX.— see LARCH.]

lar"ix-in'ĭc, 1 lar'ıks-ın'ık; 2 lăr'ĭks-ĭn'ĭc, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from the larch.— **larixinic acid**, a volatile crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{32}O_6$) contained in the bark of larch-trees. Its salts are called **larixinates**.

lark1, 1 lärk; 2 lärk, *vi.* To hunt or catch larks.

lark2, *n.* **I.** 1. To clear (a barrier) with a leap; as, he *larked* the fence at a bound. **2.** [Rare.] To make sport of.

Whom Georgy used to '*lark*' dreadfully, with accounts of German robbers and ghosts.
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* p. 320. [a. 1874.]

II. *i.* 1. To indulge in any sportive, frolicsome act; frolic. **2.** [Colloq.] To ride across country in a reckless manner.— **lark'ing**, *n.*— **lark'some**, *a.*

lark[1], *n.* **1.** An alaudoid singing bird having the posterior half of the tarsus or shank not compressed, but rounded and scutellated like the anterior half, and the hind claw usually much elongated, as the wood-lark, shore-lark, bush-lark, meadow-lark, sky-lark (*Alauda arvensis*), the lark of the poets. See SKYLARK. **2.** One of various birds like or likened to a lark, as a titlark or pipit, or an American meadow-lark. [< AS. *lāferce*, lark.]—**lark's-bun'tling,** *n.* **1.** A fringilloid bird (*Calamospiza melanocorys*) of the Great Plains, the adult male of which in summer is mostly black with a white wing-patch. **2.** A longspur. **3.** The corn-bunting.—**l.-call,** *n.* A hollow tin whistle closed at both ends.—**l.-finch,** *n.* A fringillinid bird (*Chondestes grammacus*) of the Mississippi valley and western United States, brownish above, streaked with blackish and white below. **l.-sparrow**[1].—**l.-heeled,** *a.* Spur-heeled, as a cuckoo.—**l.-mirror,** *n.* A device having a revolving top on which are affixed *fragments of glass* or bright metal, reflecting the light: used in snaring larks and in producing a hypnotic condition.—**l.-plover,** *n.* A South-American thinocorine bird.—**lark's-heel,** *n.* **1.** The nasturtium or Indian cress (*Tropæolum majus*); also, the field larkspur (*Delphinium consolida*). **2.** The elongated heel of a negro. **l.-heel**[1].—**l.-silver,** *n. Eng. Hist.* A yearly tribute to the crown paid by tenants of the honor of Clare.—**lark's-toes,** *n.* sing. and pl. The tapeworm (*Tænia platycephala*).—**scribbling l.** [Local, U. S.], a woodpecker, the flicker.


Lark-mirror.

lark[2], *n.* [Colloq.] A jolly, hilarious time; frolic; sport. SYN.: see FROLIC.

lark[3], *n. Naut.* A small boat.

lark'er[1], *i.* lärk'er; pr. lärk'ur. One who hunts larks.

lark'er[2], *n.* One who makes sport. [Scotland.

Lark'hall, 1 lärk'hôl; 2 lärk'hąl, *n.* A town in Lanarkshire.

lar-kha'na, 1 lŭr-kŭ'nŭ; 2 lär-kä'na, *n.* A town in Sind province, Bombay, India.

Lar'kin, 1 lär'kin; 2 lär'kin, *n.* Same as LAWRENCE.

lark'ish, 1 lärk'ish; 2 lärk'ish, *a.* Frolicsome.—**-ness,** *n.*

lark'spur, 1 lärk'spər; 2 lärk'spur, *n.* A showy herb of the genus *Delphinium*, with alternate, palmately divided leaves, and loose, terminal clusters of irregular, spurred, usually blue, flowers, found in temperate regions, especially in the north temperate zone of both hemispheres, and many varieties are in cultivation. The common garden larkspur (*D. consolida*) and the bee larkspur (*D. elatum*) from the Old World are cultivated in the United States.—**bee'-lark'spur,** *n.* Any one of several Old World cultivated species, especially *Delphinium elatum* and *D. grandiflorum*.—**Nelson's l.,** a ranunculaceous, tuberous-rooted plant (*Delphinium nelsoni*) found in eastern Rocky Mountain regions. It has lobed leaves, axillary blue flowers in loose racemes, and winged-angled seeds.

larki, *pp.* Larked. S. S.

lark'y, 1 lärk'i; 2 lärk'y, *a.* [Colloq.] Ready for a frolic; sportive. **lark'ish.**

larm, 1 lärm; 2 lärm, *n.* **1.** A rounded figure with a point, supposed to resemble a tear-drop, as in a lace-pattern. **2.** *Her.* A drop argent. [F., tear, < L. *lacrima*, tear.]

lar'mier, 1 lär'mi-ər; 2 lär'mier, *n.* **1.** A tear-bag, as in deer. **2.** *Arch.* (1) A corona. (2) A horizontal drip-stone; a string-course molded to keep rain from flowing down the face of a wall. [F., < *larme*, < L. *lacrima*, tear.]

lar"moy'ant', 1 lär'mwa'yŭnt'; 2 lär'mwä'yänt', *a.* [F.] Prone to shed tears; tearful.

Lar'na-ka, 1 lär'nə-kə; 2 lär'na-ka, *n.* The chief seaport of Cyprus, on the S. coast. **Cit'i-um†.**

Larne, 1 lärn; 2 lärn, *n.* A seaport and market-town on Lough Larne, Antrim county, Ireland.

Lar'ned, 1 lär'ned; 2 lär'ned, *n.* A city, county-seat of Pawnee county, Kan. [Tagalog term.

la-ro', 1 lə-ro'; 2 lä-ro', *n.* [P. l.] game; also, play: a

La Roche"fou'cauld', 1 lə rŏsh"fōō'kō'; 2 lä rōsh"fōō'kō', **François, Duc de** ([1]/[11]1613–[1]/[11]1680) Prince de Marsillac, a French writer, moralist, and politician; *Maximes*.

La Roche"fou'cauld', 1 lə rŏsh"fōō'kō'; 2 lä rōsh"fōō'kō', **François Alexandre Frédéric, Duc de** (1/11747–1/21827). A French courtier, philanthropist, and writer; introduced vaccination into France.

La Roche"laque'(shä'), 1 lə rŏsh'lak'(shäk'); 2 lä rōsh'zhäk'-läk', **Comte de** (8/21772–1/21794). Henri du Verger, a French royalist who led his adherents in La Vendée, and fell at Nouaillé.

La Ro"chelle', 1 lə ro'shel'; 2 lä ro'chĕl', *n.* **1.** A historical town and fortified seaport in Charente-Inférieure department, France: once a Huguenot stronghold: besieged in 1573 and 1627. **2.** A city in Ogle county, Ill.

La Roche"sur-Yonne', 1 lə rŏsh'-sür-yon'; 2 lä rōsh'-sür-yŏn'. A town, capital of Vendée department, France.

lar'ridd, 1 lar'ed or lär'eid; 2 lar'id or lär'id. *i. a.* Of or pertaining to the *Laridæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Laridæ*. [< LARUS + -OID.]

La-rol'de-æ, 1 lə-rol'ə-i; 2 la-rŏl'de-ę, *n. pl. Ornith.* A superfamily of longipennate birds with a small or obsolete hind toe and lateral pervious nostrils, including the *Laridæ*, *Stercorariidæ*, and *Rynchopidæ*. *a. & n.*

La"rousse', 1 lə'rōōs'; 2 lä'rus', **Pierre Athanase** (10/21817–1/21875). A French grammarian and encyclopedist; *Grand Dictionnaire Universel*.

Lar're-a, 1 lar'i-ə; 2 lär'e-a, *n. Bot.* Same as COVILLEA. [< J. A. H. de *Larrea*.]

Lar"rey', 1 lə'rē'; 2 lä'ry', **Dominique Jean, Baron** (7/21766–9/21842). A French surgeon in the Napoleonic wars.

lar'rick, 1 lar'ik; 2 lär'ik, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Careless.

lar'ri-dæ, 1 lar'i-di; 2 lär'i-de, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of fossorial hymenoptera, having the prothorax not contracted behind, the fore wings with three complete submarginal cells, and marginal cell appendiculate. **Lar'ra,** *n.* (s. g.) = **lar'rid,** *i. a.* & *n.*, **-oid,** *a.*

lar'ri-gan, 1 lar'i-gən; 2 lär'i-gan, *n.* Same as LARIGAN.

lar'ri-kin, 1 lar'i-kin; 2 lär'i-kin. [Austral.] **I.** *a.* [Colloq.] Boisterously rude; rowdy. **II.** *n.* A rough, disorderly fellow; rowdy; hoodlum.

Bedouins, Street Arabs, Juvenile Roughs in London; Gamins in Paris; Bowery Boys in New York; Hoodlums in San Francisco; *Larrikins* in Melbourne. The last phrase is an Irish constable's broad pronunciation of 'larking,' applied to the rickety street performances of these young scamps, here, as elsewhere, a real social pestilence. DAVID BLAIR in *Notes and Queries* July 24, 1875, p. 66.

—lar'ri-kin-ess', *n.* A female larrikin.—**lar'ri-kin-ism,** *n.*

lar'rup, 1 lar'əp; 2 lär'ŭp, *vt.* [Colloq. & Prov. Eng.] To beat; thrash.

'I'm gwine ter *larrup* dat same Mr. Man,' sez Mr. Lion.
J. C. HARRIS *Nights with Uncle Remus* p. 34. [R. M. A. co. 1890.]

lar'rup, *n.* [Local, U. S.] A thick porridge made of wheat-flour.

lar'ry[1], 1 lar'i; 2 lär'y, *n.* Same as LORRY.

lar'ry[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Liquid mortar; grout. **2.** A long-handled hoe used by moles.

lar'ry[3], *n.* [-RIES,] -IZ; 2 -ĭz, *pl.*] Tumult; distraction.

Lar'ry, *n.* [Ir.] See LAWRENCE.

Lars[1], *n. Sam.* Same as LAR.

Lars[2], *n.* [Sw.] See LAWRENCE.

Lar'sa, 1 lŭr'sə; 2 lär'sa, *n.* An ancient city of Babylonia, situated between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers.

Lars Por'se-na. Same as PORSENA.

Lar'tius, 1 lär'shus; 2 lär'shŭs, **Titus.** In Shakespeare's *Coriolanus*, a Roman general sent against the Volsci.

La-rue', 1 lə-rū'; 2 la-ru', *n.* A county in central Kentucky; 299 sq. m.; county-seat, Hodgensville.

lar'um, 1 lē'rəm; 2 lĭr'um, *n. Poet.* or *Obs.*] **1.** A noise giving notice of danger; an alarm. Compare ALARM.

Hark to that second *larum!*—far and wide,
The elements have heard, and rock and cave replied.
WORDSWORTH *Evening Voluntaries, Lines that Rustled* st. 2.

2†. An alarm-watch or -clock.—**lar'um†,** *vt.* To alarm.

La-run'da, 1 la-run'da; 2 la-rŭn'da, *n. Rom. Myth.* A silent goddess of the underworld and mother of the Lares. See LARENTALIA.

La'rus, 1 lē'rus; 2 lā'rus, *n. Ornith.* A genus typical of the *Laridæ*. [L., < Gr. *laros*, a voracious sea-bird.]

lar'va, 1 lär'və; 2 lär'va, *n.* [-VÆ,] -vē; 2 -vē, *pl.*] **1.** *Zool.* The early form of any animal when it is unlike the parent, or undergoes a metamorphosis; especially, in insects, the first stage after leaving the egg, preceding the pupa, as a caterpillar, a grub, or a maggot.

The larval stage is devoted to growth; the sole business of a *larva* being to eat and grow.
COMSTOCK *Study of Insects* p. 54. [A. 1895.]

2. *pl. Rom. Myth.* Same as LEMURES. [L., ghost.]

—campodeiform larva, an active insect-larva of flattened scale form and general appearance like a bristletail of the family *Campodeidæ*.—**eruciform l.,** a soft, elongated insect-larva of worm-like form, as a caterpillar or maggot.

Doubtless the *larva* represents in some respects an older stage in evolution than the perfect insect. . . . The *campodeiform larva* is more ancient than the *eruciform*.
LAWRENCE *Insects* p. 357. [DENT. 1899.]

lar-va'ceous, 1 lar-vē'shus; 2 lär-vā'shŭs, *a.* Masked or concealed: applied to diseases or their symptoms; as, *larvaceous* fevers; also, to a skin-disease which gives the face the appearance of a mask. [< *larva*, mask.]

lar'val, *a.* Pertaining to, characteristic of, or being a larva.

Lar-va'li-a, 1 lar-vē'li-ə; 2 lär-vā'li-a, *n. pl. Ascid.* An order or other division of tunicates with a persistent urochord or tail, a dorsal nervous system, pelagic, swimming, by means of the strong compressed tail, in phosphorescent hordes at certain times and places near the surface, and forming food for whales and other animals. The body secretes a relatively great hood-like test, the homolog of the test of other tunicates, which is discarded and renewed from time to time. They are unisexual and reproduce by eggs. **Lar-va'ce-æ.**—**lar-va'li-an,** *a. & n.*

lar-va'ri-um, 1 lar-vē'ri-um; 2 lär-vā'ri-um, *n.* [-RI-A or -RIUMS, *pl.*] **1.** A shelter constructed by a caterpillar. **2.** A place for rearing insects.

lar'vate, 1 lär'vēt; 2 lär'vāt, *a.* Clothed or concealed as if with a mask: hence, obscure; concealed: said of certain diseases, as *larvate* epilepsy. [< L. *larvatus*, masked.

larve. [Rare.] **I.** *a.* Larval. **II.** *n.* 1. A larva. **2†.** A

lar'vi-, 1 lär'vi-; 2 lär'vi-. Denoting connection with or relation to larvæ: as in combining forms.—**lar'vi-cī'dal,** *a.* Deadly to larvæ; larva-killing.—**lar'vi-cide,** *n.* A mixture for killing larvæ.—**lar-vic'o-lous,** *a.* Living within larvæ.—**lar'vi-form,** *a.* Having the form of a larva.—**lar-vig'e-rous,** *a.* Generating or bearing larvæ.

Lar'vik, 1 lär'vik; 2 lär'vik, *n.* A seaport, capital of Jarlsberg and Larvik provinces, Norway.

lar-vip'a-rous, *a.* Bringing forth larvæ.—**lar-viv'o-rous,** *a.* Feeding on larvæ; eating grubs, maggots, etc.

lar'vule, 1 lär'vūl; 2 lär'vul, *n. Entom.* The simple first stage of some *Epizoidæ*.

la'ry, 1 lē'ri; 2 lā'ry, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A guillemot. **la'yt.**

lar'ynge-. See LARYNGO-.—**la-ryn'gal,** *a.* Originating in the larynx. **la-ryn'gic.**—**lar'yn-gal'i-a,** *n. Pathol.* Pain in the larynx.

la-ryn'ge-al, 1 la-rin'ji-əl *or* lar'in-jī'əl; 2 la-rĭn'ge-al *or* lär'ĭn-gē'al (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or near the larynx. **la-ryn'gic.**

Animals which howl, and are heard at great distances, have generally large *laryngeal* ventricles.
B. SILLIMAN *Elements of Physics* pt. II, p. 285. [L. n. & co.]

2. Attacking the larynx, as a disease; adapted or used for treating the larynx, as an instrument.—**laryngeal pouch, sac, saccule, sinus, or ventricle,** a blind pocket in either side of the larynx between the true and the false vocal cords. It assures free vibration for the true vocal cords, lubricates them with mucus, and, in some animals, as the anthropoid apes, is enlarged so as to act as a resonator.

lar-yn'ge-al, *n.* A laryngeal nerve, one of the branches of the pneumogastric nerve supplying the larynx.

lar'yn-gee'to-my, 1 lar'in-jē'tə-mi; 2 lär'ĭn-gē'e-to-my, *n. Surg.* The operation of cutting away the larynx. [< LARYNG- + Gr. *ek*, out, + -TOMY.]

—lar'yn-gec'to-mic, *a.*

la-ryn'gic, 1 lə-rin'jik; 2 la-rĭn'gic, *a.* Same as LARYNGEAL, *a.*

lar'yn-gis'mus, 1 lar'in-jiz'məs; 2 lär'ĭn-gĭs'mus, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Spasm of the muscles of the glottis. **2.** *Vet. Surg.* A disease of horses, caused by paralysis of muscles of the larynx; roaring. [< Gr. *larynx (laryng-)*, larynx.]—**laryngismus stridulus,** child-crowing; false or spasmodic croup.—**lar'yn-gis'mal,** *a.*

lar'yn-gi'tis, 1 lar'in-jī'tis; 2 lär'ĭn-gī'tis *or* -gĭ'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the mucous membrane of the larynx. [< Gr. *larynx (laryng-)*, larynx.]—**lar'yn-gi'tic,** *a.*

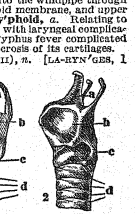
la-ryn'go-, lar'yng-, 1 lə-rin'gō-, lar'in-; 2 la-rĭn'go-, lär'ĭng-. From Gr. *larynx (laryng-)*, larynx; combining forms. — **la-ryn'go-cele'sis,** *n. Pathol.* A pouch-like dilatation of the larynx.—**la-ryn'go-fis'sure,** *n.* The fissure left after opening the larynx by surgical means.—**la-ryn'go-graph,** *n.* An instrument to record the motions of the larynx in speaking or singing.—**lar'yn-gog'ra-phy,** *n.* A description of the larynx.—**lar'yn-gol'o-gy,** *n.* Pertaining to laryngology.—**lar'yn-gol'o-gist,** *n.* One who is skilled in laryngology.—**lar'yn-gol'o-gy,** *n.* The scientific knowledge of the larynx, its functions and diseases.—**lar'yn-gom'e-try,** *n.* Measurement of the laryngeal movements.—**la-ryn'go-phan"tom,** *n. Med.* A model of the larynx, employed in demonstration, etc.—**la-ryn'go-pha-ryn'ge-al,** *a.* Relating to both the larynx and the pharynx.—**la-ryn"go-phar"yn-gi'tis,** *n.* Inflammation involving both larynx and pharynx.—**lar'yn-goph'o-ny,** *n. Med.* **1.** A peculiar vocal sound heard in auscultation indicative of the existence of a cavity in the lungs. **2.** The sound of the voice heard through the stethoscope when placed over the throat of the patient speaking.—**la-ryn"go-phthi'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Consumption of the larynx; chronic laryngitis.—**lar'yn-gop'hthi-sal,** *a.*—**la-ryn'gos'ty,** *n. Surg.* An operation of a plastic nature made upon the larynx.—**la-ryn"go-ple'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of the larynx.—**lar'yn'gor-rha'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Hemorrhage from the larynx.—**la-ryn"gor-rhe'a,** *n. Pathol.* Chronic catarrh of the windpipe attended with hoarseness or loss of voice, coughing, and profuse expectoration.—**la-ryn'gos-co-py,** *n.*

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

la-ryn'go-scope, 1 la-rin'gō-skōp; 2 la-rĭn'go-scōp, *n. Surg.* An instrument for inspecting the larynx, consisting in its ordinary form of a concave reflector from which light is reflected to a mirror in the patient's mouth and thence to the larynx, the observer looking through a small aperture in the concave reflector. [< LARYNGO- + -SCOPE.]—**la-ryn'go-scop'ic,** *a. Surg.* Of or pertaining to laryngoscopy or the laryngoscope. **la-ryn'go-scop'i-cal,** *a.*—**la-ryn'go-scop'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*—**lar-yn-gos'co-pist,** *n. Surg.* One experienced or versed in the use of the laryngoscope.—**lar'yn-gos'co-py,** *n. Surg.* The practise or art of using the laryngoscope; surgical inspection of the windpipe.

la-ryn'go-spasm, *n. Pathol.* Spasm of the larynx; spasmodic croup. **la-ryn"go-spas'mus†.**—**lar'yn-gos'ta-sis,** *n. Pathol.* Spasmodic asthma; the laryngitic breathing of infants with symptoms of suffocation.—**la-ryn"go-ste-no'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Contraction or constriction of the windpipe.—**la-ryn'go-stro'bo-scope,** *n. Physics.* An instrument-scope used to inspect the larynx and especially to observe the vibrations of its vocal cords.—**la-ryn"go-stro-bos'co-py,** *n.* Inspection of the vocal cords during action by means of the laryngostroboscope.—**la-ryn'go-tome,** *n. Surg.* A cutting-instrument used in the operation of laryngotomy.—**la-ryn'go-tom'ic,** *a.*—**lar'yn-go'to-my,** *n. Surg.* The operation of cutting into the windpipe to remove obstruction and relieve difficulty of breathing or prevent suffocation.—**la-ryn"go-tra'che-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the larynx and the trachea.—**la-ryn"go-tra"che-i'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of both larynx and trachea, often attended with diphtheritic exudation; membranous croup.—**la-ryn'go-tra'che-ot'o-my,** *n. Surg.* The operation of opening the windpipe through the cricoid cartilage, the cricothyroid membrane, and upper rings of the trachea.—**la-ryn'go-ty'phoid,** *a.* Relating to or characteristic of typhoid fever with laryngeal complications.—**la-ryn'go-ty'phus,** *n.* Typhus fever complicated by ulceration of the larynx and necrosis of its cartilages.

lar'ynx, 1 lar'inks; 2 lär'ynks (XIII), *n.* [LA-RYN'GES,] -rĭn'jēz; 2 -ĭn-gēz, *pl.*] The special organ of voice, situated at the upper part of the windpipe, consisting of a cartilaginous box across which are stretched folds of mucous membrane, and the vocal cords, which, by their vibration, due to the passing of air from the lungs, produce sound. [< Gr. *larynx*, gullet.]


Larynx.

1. Front view of larynx. 2. Side view of larynx. 3. Structure of the interior of larynx, from behind. *a*, epiglottis; *b*, *b*, *b*, thyroid cartilage; *c*, *c*, *c*, cricoid cartilage; *d*, *d*, arytenoid cartilages; *e*, *e*, arytenoid cartilages; *f*, *f*, vocal cords: *g*, *g*, vocal cord muscles; *h*, *h*, pocket: *i*, false vocal cords; *k*, trachea.

las[1], 1 las; 2 läs, *n.* [Gr.]

las[2], 1 la-sē'nyē; 2 lä-sē'nye, *n. pl.* [It.] Broad, flat macaroni for soups.

La Sale, 1 lə sāl; 2 lä sāl, **Antoine de** (1398?–after 1461). A French romance writer.

la-salle', *n.* 1. [1 lə-sāl'; 2 lä-sāl'. **Antoine Charles Louis Collinet** (1/21775–7/21809), a French general in Napoleon's wars; fell at Wagram. **2.** A county in S. Texas; 1,707 sq. m.; county-seat, Cotulla.

La Salle. 1. Jean Baptiste de (1/21651–1/21719), a canon of Reims, France; educationist and founder of the Brothers of the Christian Schools; canonized May 24, 1900; feast Nov. 15. **2. Sieur de** (11/22 1643–3/21687), Robert Cavelier, a French traveler; explored Mississippi river; killed by his crew in Texas. **3.** A county in N. Illinois; 1,150 sq. m.; county-seat, Ottawa. **4.** A city in La Salle county, Ill. **5.** A parish in Louisiana.

Las An't-mas, 1 las an'i-məs; 2 läs ăn'i-mäs. A county in S. E. Colorado; 4,802 sq. m.; county-seat, Trinidad.

La Sca'la, 1 lə skä'lə; 2 lä scä'la. A noted opera-house in Milan, Italy; built in 1778.

las-car', 1 las-kär' *or* las'kər; 2 läs-kär' *or* läs'car, *n.* [An-glo-Ind.] **1.** An East-Indian sailor manning a foreign ship, especially an English ship.

Then we laid out our bedding in the bows among the sleeping *Lascars*, to catch any breeze in the vain of the ship might give us.
KIPLING *Mêtes Own People, Bimi* p. 11 [U. S. n. co., 1.

2. A tent-pitcher; an inferior artillery-man; sutler.

las'ca-ree', 1 las'kə-ri'; 2 läs'ca-ré', *n.* [An-glo-Ind.] A short hunting-spear or javelin used in the East Indies.

Las'ca-ris, 1 las'kə-ris; 2 läs'ca-ris, **1. Andreas Johannes or Janus** (1445?–1535), a Greek scholar and humanist; head of Greek College, Rome. **2. Constantine** (–1493), a Greek scholar who taught in Italy; *Erotemata*.

Las Ca'sas. Same as CASAS.

Las Cases, 1 las käs; 2 las ĕlg. **Comte de** (1766–1842). Marie Joseph Emmanuel Augustin Dieudonné, a French naval captain and historian; with Napoleon at St. Helena.

las-civ'i-ous, 1 la-siv'i-us; 2 la-giv'i-us, *a.* **1.** Having or describing wanton desires; lewd; as, a *lascivious* person; *lascivious* feelings or words.

The *lascivious* lap Of a deceitful concubine.
MILTON *Samson Agonistes* l. 836.

2. Tending to produce sensual desires; as, *lascivious* pictures or books. [Cor. < L. *lascivus,* wanton.] **las'ci-ous**; **las-civ'i-ent**; **las-ci'vous.** Syn.: see BRUTISH.—**las-civ'i-ous-ly,** *adv.*—**las-civ'i-ous-ness,** *n.* The state, quality, or character of being lascivious; wantonness; lewdness. **las-civ'i-en-cy.**

Las'co, 1 las'ko; 2 las'co, **Johannes a** (1499?–½1560). A Polish Protestant reformer in Poland, the Netherlands, and England. See ALASCAN.

Las'cy, 1 lā'si; 2 lā'sy, *n.* **1. Joseph Francis Maurice, Count von** (⁶/₁₇25–½1801), an Austrian marshal; born in Russia; saved the Austrian army at Lowositz. **2. Peter, Count de** (1678–½1751), a Russian general born in Ireland; father of preceding; defeated Swedes at Helsingfors, 1742. [xxvii, S.

La-se'ta, 1 la-sē'tə; 2 la-sē'ta, *n. Bib.* A city of Crete. *Acts*

la'ser, 1 lā'sər; 2 lā'ser, *n.* A bitter gum resin obtained from the root of laserwort: used as a medicine in the north of Africa. [L., juice of laserpitium.]

La Se-re'na. Same as COQUIMBO, 2.

las-ser'pi-din, 1 las-sẽr'pi-din; 2 las-ser'pi-din, *n. Chem.* A crystalline, bitter principle ($C_{15}H_{22}O_3$), occurring in the root of *Laserpitium latifolium.* [< LASSERPITIUM.]

La'ser-wort, 1 lā'sər-wŭrt; 2 lā'ser-wŭrt', *n.* Plant. A genus of Old World perennial herbs of the parsley family, of which the best-known species is *L. latifolium,* the laserwort or herb-trankincense. [< L. *laserpitium,* laser-producing plant.]

la'ser-wort', 1 lā'sər-wŭrt'; 2 lā'ser-wŭrt', *n.* Any plant of the genus *Laserpitium,* especially *L. latifolium*; also, *Thapsia laserpitii.* **la'ser-ir-wort.**

lash, 1 lash; 2 lăsh, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To strike with a lash or similar pliant object; punish with the lash; whip; scourge; urge forward by lashing. **2.** To strike or beat upon, as with a lash; as, the waves *lashed* the shore and the pier. **3.** To censure or satirize with severity; berate; as, to *lash* a person with the tongue. **4.** To bind or tie with or as with a lashing; as, *lashed* to a spar. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] To cut; as the hand. **6.** To throw with a sudden jerk: with *out* or *up.* **II.** *i.* **1.** To ply the whip; fling out sarcastic words. **2.** [Archaic.] To burst forth, as a flame. **lasche't.**

—**lash'horse',** *n.* Naut. A spar, as in front, in a plowteam.—**l.-pole,** *n. Logging.* A pole laid across floating logs, to which they are lashed to form a raft.—**l.-rail,** *n.* A wooden bar inside the bulwarks of a whaling-vessel, to which to fasten water-casks, etc.— **to lash out. 1.** To kick out, as a horse; hence, to be unruly. **2.** To be extravagant.

lash, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Cold and damp; said of weather. **2.** [Prov. Eng. or Irish.] Loose; soft; hence, watery or tasteless. **3†.** Sluggish; slow. **lasche†.**

lash, *n.* **1.** A flexible thong on a whip-handle, or the flexible part of a whip, consisting of strips of leather or cords, usually braided or twisted; hence, a whip or scourge; as, to scorn the *lash.* **2.** A stroke with a whip or anything pliant and tough; as, he received fifty *lashes.* **3.** An expression or censure that cuts or gives pain; a stroke of satire; sarcastic fling.

Parenthetic *lashes* of this kind against Popery are very frequent with Dr. Cumming. GEORGE ELIOT *Essays* p. 85. [v. s. w.]

4. A striking or dashing against, as of waves or winds. **5.** *Weaving.* Same as LEASH. **6.** An eyelash; as, drooping *lashes.* **7†.** A cord in which an animal is caught or held; a snare or a leash. [Perhaps < L. *laxus,* loose.] **lasche†**; **lasch'er.**—**the l.,** punishment by flogging.—**lash'-like',** *a.*

La'sha, 1 lē'sha; 2 lā'sha, *n. Bib. Gen.* x, 19.

La'sha'ron, 1 la-shā'ron; 2 la-shā'ron, *n. Bib. Josh.* xii, 18.

lash'-cord'y, 1 lash'-kôr'di; 2 lash'-côrd', *a.* [North. Eng.] A wide-toothed comb. [C.]

lash'er, 1 lash'ər; 2 lăsh'er, *n.* **1.** One who lashes, in any sense; hence [L.], a member of the Kabjosi. **2.** Same as LASHING, 1. **3.** A fish, the father-lasher [weir itself.

lash'er, *n.* [Eng.] Slack water, as above a weir; hence, the

lash'ing, 1 lash'iŋ; 2 lăsh'ing, *n.* **1.** A fastening made by passing a rope, cord, or the like around two or more objects to hold one to the other. **2.** The act of using the lash; a whipping. **3.** *pl.* [Scot. or Ir.] An abundant or unlimited supply; as, *lashings* of money.—**lash'ing-eye',** *n.* An eye in the end of a rope, through which a lashing may be roved to stretch it tight.—**l.-ring,** *n.* A ring on the side of a gun-carriage, to which to fasten the rammer, etc.—**l.-strap,** *n.* A strap used in upholstering and other industrial arts to hold a part in place temporarily, as a chair-spring for putting on the cover.—**lash'ing-ly,** *adv.*

lash'kar, 1 lash'kər; 2 lăsh'kar, *n.* [Ind.] Formerly, a body of native East-Indian troops; later, a force of Afridi soldiers. Compare LASCAR.

lash'y, *pl.* lashed. S. S.

la'si-an'thous, 1 lā'si-an'thus; 2 lā'si-an'thŭs, *a. Bot.* Having woolly flowers. [< Gr. *lasios,* woolly, + *anthos,* flower.]

La'si-o-cam'pi-dæ, 1 lā'si-o-kam'pi-dē; 2 lā'si-o-căm'pi-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of bombycid moths, especially those without a frenulum and having hind wings with two internal veins and no bar between outer veins. **La'si-o-cam'pa,** n. (t. g.) [< Gr. *lasios,* hairy, + *kampē,* caterpillar.] —**la'si-o-cam'pid,** *a. & n.*—**la'si-o-cam'poid,** *a.*

La'si-o-ca'rous, 1 lā'si-o-kā'rus; 2 lā'si-o-cā'rus, *a. Bot.* Having woolly or pubescent fruit. [< Gr. *lasios,* hairy, + *karpos,* fruit.]

la'si-o-rite, 1 lā'si-o-rit; 2 lā'si-o-rīt, *n. Mineral.* Same as WAVELLITE. [< Gr. *lasios,* hairy.]

Las'i-us, 1 las'i-us; 2 lăs'i-us, *n. Zool.* A genus of ants living in large colonies in the ground or in rotten wood. [< Gr. *lasios,* hairy.] [beam.

lask†, *v. Naut.* To sail with a wind about 45° abaft the

lask†. *Vet.* **I.** *n.* To have diarrhœa. **II.** *n.* Diarrhœa. **lasket.**

las'k, 1 lask; 2 lăsk, *n.* A thin, flat diamond with a

lasque, } simple facet at the side. See PORTRAIT-STONE. **2.**
lasq, } A slice of raw mackerel used as a bait.

Las'ker, 1 las'kər; 2 lăs'ker, *n.* **1. Eduard** (¹⁰/₁₁829–½1884), a German-Jewish liberalist; opposed Bismarck: *History of the Prussian Constitution.* **2. Emanuel** (²/₁₃1868–), a German chess-master; world champion 1894 to 1921, when he resigned during the 15th game with Capablanca in Habana.

las'ket, 1 las'ket; 2 lăs'kĕt, *n. Naut.* A loop of line at the foot of a sail, to which to fasten a bonnet. [Cp. LASH, *n.*]

Lask'i, 1 las'ki. Same as LASKY, **2.**

lask'ing, 1 las'kiŋ; 2 lăsk'ing, *a. Naut.* **1.** Sailing large or with the wind on the quarter. **2.** Blowing against or being on the quarter; blowing from any direction abaft the beam.

Las Ma'ri-as, 1 las mä'ri-as; 2 lăs mä'ri-ăs. A municipality in Porto Rico.

La Sou'frі-ère', 1 la sü'frі-yâr'; 2 lă sü'frі-yĕr'. A volcano in the island of St. Vincent, West Indies; 2,680 ft. high; in violent eruption May 7, 1902; about 2,000 persons killed.

Las Pal'mas, 1 las pal'mas; 2 lăs păl'măs. A seaport town on the N. coast of Gran Canaria; chief town and former capital of the Canary Islands.

las'pring, 1 las'priŋ; 2 lăs'pring, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A parr.

lass, 1 las; 2 lăs, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Lazy.

lass, *n.* **1.** A young woman; girl: correlative of *lad,* and said usually of a Scotch girl or a country girl.

I married with the sweetest *lass*
That ever stepped on meadow grass.
JAMES HOGG *Scholar and Carpenter* st. 37.

2. A sweetheart. **3.** [Scot.] A servant-girl; maid. [Prob. < W. *llodes,* f. of *llawd,* youth.] —**lass'lorn',** *a.* Forsaken by a lady-love.

Las'sa, 1 lä'sa; 2 lä'sa, *n.* The Buddhist sacred city and capital of Tibet; contains a number of monasteries, forming the headquarters of the dalai-lama; is 11,910 feet above sea-level; maintained its isolation for centuries, but was reached in 1904 by a British expedition, which resulted in the signing of a commercial treaty on September 7th of that year. [Tibetan. The seat of the gods.]

Lass-saile', 1 la-sāl'; 2 lă-sāl', **Ferdinand Johann Gottlieb** (½/₁₃1825–½1864) A German-Jewish republican and socialist; advocated the formation of co-operative societies with state aid; became a friend of Bismarck; was wounded in a duel and died shortly afterward. From Ricardo's teaching he developed what is known as the "iron law of wages."

Lassell', 1 la-sel'; 2 la-sĕl', **William** (⁸/₁₇90–½1880), an English astronomer who discovered a satellite of Neptune and two satellites of Uranus.

Lasse'say, 1 la-sā'; 2 la-sā', **Christian** (⁹/₁1800–½/₁876), a Norwegian Orientalist. **2. Eduard** (⁶/₁1830–½/₁1904), a Belgian operatic composer and conductor; born in Copenhagen; studied musical composition at Weimar under Liszt.

las'sen, 1 las'ən; 2 lăs'en. A county in N. California; 4,520 sq. m.; county-seat, Susanville.

Las'sen Peak. A mountain in Sierra Nevada; between Plumas and Shasta counties, Cal.; 10,437 ft. high.

las'set, 1 las'et; 2 lăs'ĕt, *n.* A miniver. [G.]

Lass-sha'ron, 1 la-shā'ron or -shar'on; 2 la-shā'ron or -shăr'on, *n. Bib. Josh.* xii, 18.

las'sie, 1 las'i; 2 las'i, *n.* [Scot.] A little lass. **las'sock†.**

—**las'sie-hood,** *n.*—**las'sie-ish,** *a.*

las'si-tude [L. *lassitudo*], *n.* **1.** A state of body or mind in which there is a strong disinclination to exertion; languor; debility; weariness, especially that due to climatic or morbid conditions, as distinguished from *fatigue.* [P., < L. *lassitudo,* < *lassus,* faint.]—**las'si-tu'di-nous,** *a.* [Rare.] Affected with lassitude; languid.

las'so, 1 las'o; 2 lăs'o, *vt.* **1.** To capture with a lasso. **2.** *Mil.* To haul (cannon) by means of lasso-harness.

—**las'so-er,** *n.*

las'so, *n.* **1.** A long line, usually of hide, with a running noose, used chiefly in Spanish America and in the western United States for catching horses and cattle. Compare LARIAT.

The . . . herders, native Yankees, are the most daring of riders —at full speed leaping off and remounting, and throwing the lasso around any log or horn of wild horse or ox with unerring precision.
A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* p. 435 [ms. & col.]

2. Same as LASSO-HARNESS. [< Pg. *laço,* < L. *laqueus,* snare.] —**l.-pencil',** *n. Zoölogy.* One of the bundles of ectenterates, as jellyfishes, polyps, etc., in the interior of which is coiled up a long hollow thread or filament, which is unable to retract, and is usually provided out of instinctive stings; thread-cell; cnida.—**l.-harness,** *n. Mil.* A girth with lasso attached: used on an extra horse hitched to a gun.

Las'so, 1 las'o; 2 lăs'o, **Orlando di** (1530?–½1594). A Flemish musical composer. **Ro'land Las'.**

L'As'som'moir'. See ASSOMMOIR, L'.

L'As'som'ţion', 1 la'sē'syōn'; 2 lă'sē'syōn', *n.* **1.** A river in Quebec province, Canada; length, 150 miles; to the St. Lawrence river. **2.** A district in Quebec province, Canada: 246 sq. m.; capital, L'Assomption.

Las'well, 1 las'wel; 2 lăs'wĕl, **John** (1805–1888), an Edinburgh-shire, Scotland; once the home of Scott and De Quincy.

last, 1 last; 2 lăst, *v.* **I.** *i.* **1.** To remain in existence; continue in operation; endure; as, the storm *lasted* three days. **2.** To remain unconsumed; hold out; as, the city had provisions to *last* during the siege. **3.** To retain excellence, value, freshness, etc.; remain unimpaired; not to decay or perish; as, a true friendship will *last* through time. **4†.** To be extended.

II†. *t.* To perform. [< AS. *læstan,* < *læst,* footprint.]

last, *n. Shoemaking.* To fit to or form on a last.

last, *a.* **1.** Coming or remaining after all others of a series or group; final, place, or order, of succession; being at the end; latest; hindmost; final; closing; as, the *last* hours of life; the *last* house in a street; a *last* opportunity; his *last* dollar. In strict sense, *last* is not properly used of more than three; since it is a superlative; *latter* of two or more than two, since it is a comparative. But while the use of *last* for *latter* and of *latter* for *last* has had wide sanction in books, the present tendency, under the impulse of grammatical criticism, is toward strict consistency. **2.** Next before the present; as, *last* evening. **3.** Least likely (to be or do anything); most remote from (a given course or condition); as, he is the *last* man to permit it. **4.** Beyond or above all others; utmost; as, matters of the *last* importance.

To see things precisely as they are, with not a shade or coloring from our own idiosyncrasies or affections, is the *last* triumph of self-denial. CHANNING *Works, Emancipation* p. 822. [a. u. s. 1883.]

5. Beneath all others in degree, rank, or quality.

If any man desire to be first, he shall be *last* of all, and servant of all. *Mark* ix, 35.
[Contr. of LATEST.] SYN.: see FINAL. *Last two,* etc. See NEXT.—**last day** [Scot.], yesterday.— **L. of the Fathers,** St. Bernard. **L. of the Gaels,** Daniel O'Connell. **L. of the Incas,** Atahualpa. **L. of the Goths,** Roderic, who fell in battle, 711.— **L. of the Greeks,** Philopœman: so called by a Roman, as recorded in Plutarch. — **L. of the Knights,** the German emperor Maximilian I. — **L. of the Moriscos,** Uncas, an Indian chief, who was the hero of Cooper's story *The Last of the Mohicans.*— **L. of the Romans,** Edmund Burke, an American patriot: so called by Edward Everett in 1835.— **L. of the Romans.** 1. Aetius, the conqueror of Attila: so called by Procopius, the historian. 2. Marcus Junius Brutus. 3. Flavius Silicho. 4. A name used figuratively in referring to certain modern celebrities, *e. g.*, William Congreve, so called by Pope, and Horace Walpole.— **L. of the Stuarts,** see STUART, HENRY.— **L. of the Tribunes,** Nicolo di Rienzi: used as a subtitle to Bulwer-Lytton's novel *Rienzi.* — **L. Sigh of the Moor,** a large hill near Granada, Spain, from which, on Jan. 2, 1492, according to legend, Boabdil, the last of the Moorish kings of Granada, looked back in tears at his lost kingdom.— **last'-spring',** *n.* A lisping.— **on one's l. legs,** exhausted; worn out; ready to fall, collapse, or come to an end.— **the l. day,** the day of final judgment.— **the l. days, the l. times** (*Scripture*), the times approaching the end of the world.

last', *n.* **1.** A wooden form, roughly resembling the foot, on which to make a boot or shoe.

The cobbler slowly turned his *last.*
LONGFELLOW *Wayside Inn, Cobbler of Hagenau* st. 9.

2. A darning-ball or darning-last. [< AS. *læst,* footprint.]

last', *n.* [Rare.] Ability to endure or hold out; stamina.

last', *n.* [Local or Rare.] **1.** A weight or measure, varying for different articles and in different places. See MEASURE; WEIGHT. **2.** One ton or two tons: used as a unit in estimating ship capacity. **3†.** A load; burden; cargo. [< AS. *hlæst,* < *hladan,* heap up.]

last', *n.* The end; conclusion: in phrases.— **at last,** in the end; finally.— **at or to the l.,** at or to the end, especially of life — **one's l.,** one's final effort or act.

last, *adv.* **1.** After all others in time or order; as, served *last.* **2.** At a time next preceding the present; as, we met *last* in Paris. **3.** In conclusion; finally.

last'age, 1 last'ij; 2 lăst'ag, *n.* **1.** Room for stowing goods. **2.** A payment at so much per last; for liberty to load. **3.** Tonnage.

Last Days of Pom-pe'ii. A novel by Bulwer-Lytton, published in 1834. The scene is laid in Pompeii in A. D. 79. Glaucus, a young Athenian, is the hero; Ione, a beautiful girl, whose unscrupulous guardian, Arbaces, becomes his rival and enemy. Nydia, a blind girl, who also loves Glaucus, saves the two lovers, when the city is destroyed, by leading them to the sea.

last'el, *imp.* of LAST', *v.* tendures or lasts.

last'er, 1 last'ər; 2 last'er, *n.* One who or that which lasts. **2.** A person who shapes the parts of a boot or shoe on a last. **2.** A lasting-machine.

Las'the-nes, 1 las'thi-nēz; 2 lăs'the-nēz, *n.* [Gr.] **1.** A Cretan leader; fought against the Romans and was taken prisoner by Q. Metellus. **2.** *Myth.* A centaur. [*Iliad,* xi, 1874.]

Las'tic', 1 las'tik'; 2 lăs'tĭc', **Jean Bonpar de** (1371?–1454). A French soldier who defended Rhodes against the sultan of Egypt, 1444.

last'ing, 1 last'iŋ; 2 last'ing, *pa.* That continues, or is capable of continuance; durable; permanent. **last'et** [Scot.].—**last'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**last'ing-ness,** *n.*

The translation of the Bible by Luther was a firm and *lasting* stamp on what has since become the literary speech of Germany.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. iii, p. 125.

last'ing, *n.* **1.** A three- to seven-shaft twilled fabric with double warp and single filling, formerly used for linings, and now for the uppers of women's shoes, for covering buttons, etc. **2.** [Archaic.] Endurance; continuance. [< LAST', *v.*]

last'ing, *n.* The operation of stretching an upper on a shoemaker's last.

—**last'ing-awl',** *n.* See AWL, 1.—**l.-jack,** *n.* An implement to hold a last during the operation of lasting.—**l.-machine,** *n.* A powerful instrument having serrated jaws for gripping and stretching a shoe-upper on a last. **l.-pincers†**; **l.-tool†.**

last'ly, 1 last'li; 2 lăst'ly, *adv.* **1.** In the last place: usually in an enumeration of particulars. **2†.** At the end; at last; finally.

Last'man, 1 last'man; 2 lăst'măn, **Pieter** (1562?–1649?). A Dutch painter and engraver.

Las'tra, 1 las'trə; 2 lăs'tra, *n.* A town in Firenze province, Italy.

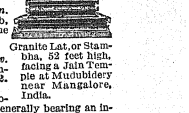
Las Tru'cas, 1 las trü'kas; 2 lăs trü'căs. A mountain in New Mexico; height, 13,150 ft.

last'y, *a.* [Prov.] Durable; lasting.

Las'us, 1 lē'sus; 2 lā'sus, *n.* A Greek lyric poet; the reputed teacher of Pindar; lived about 520 B. C.

Las Ve'gas, 1 las vē'gas; 2 lăs vē'găs, *n.* A city, county-seat of San Miguel county, New Mexico.

Las'wa-ri, 1 las'wə-ri; 2 lăs-wä'ri, *n.* A village in Delhi division, Punjab, British India; scene of the defeat of the Mahrattas by Lake, Nov. 1, 1803.


Granite Lat, or Stambha, 52 feet high, facing a Jain Temple at Mudubidery near Mangalore, India.

lat', 1 lat; 2 lăt, *n.* Same as LET.

lat', *3d per. sing. pres. ind.* of LEAD, *v.*

lat, 1 lat, 2 lăt, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Unseasonable; wet: said of weather. **2.** Tedious; slow.

lat', 1 lät; 2 lăt, *n.* [Hind.] An isolated pillar in Buddhist architecture, generally bearing an inscription or supporting a figure, religious emblem, or lamp. The oldest lats in India were erected by King Asoka. **stam'bha.** **2.** A pole.

lat, 1 lat; 2 lăt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A lath.

lat, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Fashion; manner.

L.A.T., *abbr.* Linseed Association Terms; local apparent time.

la-ta', 1 lä-tä'; 2 lä-tä', *n.* Latitude; [L.] Latin.

la-ta', 1 la-tä'; 2 lä-tä', *n.* A religious hysteria known among the Malays of Java, which is distinguished by a continued utterance of unintelligible words, meaningless movements, mental aberration, and an uncontrollable tendency to imitate others. [Malay.] **la-tah'ti.**

La Tache, 1 la tash; 2 lă tăch, a red wine grown in Burgundy, France. See WINE. [F., the task.]

La'ta-cun'ga, 1 la'ta-kuŋ'ga; 2 lă'ta-cuŋ'gă, *n.* A town, capital of Leon province, Ecuador.

Lat'ah, 1 la-tä'; 2 lă-tä', *n.* A county in N. W. Idaho; 1,114 sq. m.; county-seat, Moscow.

La'ta-ki'a, 1 lä'ta-kē'ə; 2 lä'ta-kī'a, *n.* **1.** A seaport town in Syria, the ancient **Laodicea ad Mare.** **2.** A superior grade of Turkish tobacco manufactured at Latakia. **Lat'a-kie'.**

la-ta'ni-a, 1 la-tā'ni-ə; 2 la-tā'ni-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of Mascarene Island palms with annulated trunks 20 or 30 feet high, crowned by a tuft of large fan-shaped leaves: in greenhouse cultivation. [< F. (Isle of Bourbon) *latanier.*]

Lat'a-ni'ies, 1 lat'a-ni'iz; 2 lăt'a-nī'ĭz, *n. Bot.* A genus of *Latania*-like fossil palms in the European Tertiary.

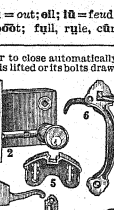
latch', 1 lach; 2 lăch, *v.* **I.** *t.* To fasten with a latch.

lache', } as a door or gate. **3†.** To lay hold of; seize.
lach', }
II. *i.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] To alight or fall. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To loiter; lag. [< AS. *læccan,* seize.]

latch', *vt.* **1.** Same as LEACH. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To drip or pour, as water. **3†.** To anoint. [< AS. *læccan,* wet.]

latch', *n. Mech.* **1.** A catch for a door or other hinged covering or shutter, commonly not requiring a special key. It may act by its own weight or by a spring, and usually

it is beveled so as to permit the door to close automatically, but not to let it open unless its catch is lifted or its bolts drawn back. The simplest form is a bar pivoted at one end and falling into a slot at the other, raised by pulling a string or by a thumb-lever. The form now generally in use has a horizontal spring-bolt operated by turning a knob. Her dimpled hand the *latch-*e fingered.



Latches.

E. C. STEDMAN *The Door-step* st. 8.

1. Cupboard latch. 2. Mortise night latch. 3. Sliding-door elevator latch. 4. Gate latch. 5. Catch for gate latch. 6 & 7. Parts of thumb latch.

2. *Naut.* (1) A clamp at the upper end of a fishing-line. (2) A loop to fasten a bonnet to the foot of a sail; a lasket.

latch'ing†. **3.** A crossbow with a latch-like trigger. **4.** An attachment to the knitting-machine, which closes the hook, so that the loop may be drawn over it; sometimes termed a *fly*. **5†.** A trap; snare.

SYN.: see LOCK.

—latch'-bolt', *n* The bevel-headed self-acting spring-bolt of a latch or lock.—**l.-closer**, *n.* The part of the latch-needle which shuts the latch, so that the fold of material can be pushed off the needle.—**latch'drawer'**, *n.* A thief.—**l.-key**, *n.* A key for a spring-lock, as on a street-door; a check-key.—**l.-lifter**, *n.* The part of the latch-needle which opens the latch when another fold is to be taken up by the needle.—**l.-lock**, *n.* Same as SPRING-LOCK.—**l.-needle**, *n.* A knitting-machine needle having a latch or hinged piece for the purpose of catching and holding each loop of the material while another is taken up by the needle.—**l.-opener**, *n.* Same as LATCH-LIFTER.—**l.-pan**, *n.* A dripping-pan.—**l.-pin**, *n.* **1.** A pin used to raise the latch of a door. **2.** *Mech.* A pin for loosely catching and holding some portion of a mechanism.—**l.-string**, *n.* A string fastened to a latch and passed through a hole above it to the outside: used for lifting the latch.—**the l.-string is out**, the door is always ready to open: an invitation to come at any time: as assurance of welcome.—**off the l.**, not latched: slightly open.—**on the l.**, latched by the latch, but not locked.

latch', *n.* [Scot.] A miry place.

latch', *n. Tanning.* A pit in which tan-vat liquor is prepared by leaching water through tan-bark or similar material. [= LEACH.]

La'tcha, 1 lă'chu; 2 lă'chŭ, *n.* A lake in Olonetz government.

latch'et†, 1 lach'et, 2 lăch'ĕt, *n.* **1.** The strip of leather or string that fastens a shoe or sandal. **2.** A catch for the bar of a shutter. [< OF. *lacet*, dim. of *las*, noose] SEE LACE, *n.*]

latch'ett, *n. Ich.* A garnard (*Trigla cuculus*).

latch'ing†, 1 lach'ĭng, 2 lăch'ĭng, *n. Naut.* A latch or lasket: usually in plural. **latch'ings keys‡.**

latch'ings, *n.* [Local, Eng.] Surveying in mines; dialing.

lat'cy, 1 lat'sĭ; 2 lăt'cy, *n.* [Dial., Eng. & Scot.] A small body of water; a pond. [the painful side.

lat. dol., *abbr.* [L.] *Pharm.* Latenti dolenti; literally, to

late, *a.* & *vt.* Same as LATE.

lat'e, 1 lēt; 2 lĕt, *a.* [Colloq.] Persisting: to persons or things that arrive late; as, the whole class received a *late* mark; the master put me down in the *late* book. **1.** Recently deceased.

The will of the *late* prince [Talleyrand] was opened and read. KNIGHTLEY *Roman Empire* pt. i. p. 68. [n. d. & co. 1841.]

7. *Superl.* Farthest in position; last.

The *latest* house to landward.

TENNYSON *Enoch Arden* st. 51.

8. Tardy in bearing crops; as, *late* soil. [< AS. *læt*, late.]

—late'-hag", *n.* [Brit.] A bog for letters posted after the closing of the mail.—**l. hilgrist**, *n.* The patadoxidin.—**l.-fee**, *n.* [Brit.] A fee specially paid for a letter sent in a late-bag.—**late'ly**, *adv.* Not long ago; recently.—**late'ness**, *n.*

la'te, 1 lē'tē; 2 lē'tĕ, *n.* [Fr.] A kind of plantation.

late, 1 lēt; 2 lāt, *adv.* **1.** After or beyond the usual, proper, or appointed time; after delay; as, the vessel arrived *late*; he sits up *late*. **2.** Not long ago; recently.

I am a brother Of gracious order, *late* come from the Sea.

SHAKESPEARE *Measure for Measure* act iii, sc. 2.

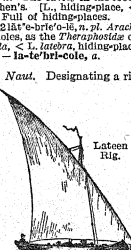
3. After a while; in course of time; contrasted with *soon* or *early*; as, we rue our follies *soon* or *late*; more frequently found in the comparative and superlative. **4. late,** in time not long past or near present; recently.— **too l.,** beyond the time limited.

lat'-bra, 1 lat'ı-bre; 2 lăt'e-bra, *n.* The cavity in the food-yolk of a meroblastic egg, as a hen's. [L., hiding-place, < *lateo*, lurk.]—**lat'e-brous**, *a.* Full of hiding-places.

Lat'e-brie'o-le, 1 lat'ı-brĭ'o-lē; 2 lăt'e-brĭe'o-lē, *n. pl. Arach.* A division of spiders living in holes, as the *Theraphosidæ* or tarantulas. [Pl. of LL. *latebricola*, < L. *latebra*, hiding-place (< *lateo*, hide), + *colo*, inhabit.]—**la-te'bri-cole**, *a.*

lat'ed†, *a.* Belated.

la-teen', 1 la-tēn'; 2 la-tĕn', *a. Naut.* Designating a rig consisting of a short mast, a long tapering yard, and a triangular sail: characteristic of vessels used on the Mediterranean and on Swiss lakes.


Lateen Rig.

The yard is slung by its halyards at a point before the center, the lower and heavier end being made fast by the tack. The yard forms an angle of about 45° with the mast, and the sheet, secured at the after lower corner, leads aft.

At Low Point to-day the *lateen* ice yacht Ranger . . . gotaway on a strong northwest wind. *New York Tribune* Feb. 5, 1892. p. 3, col. 3.

[< F. *latine*, fem. of *latin*, < L. *Latinus*, Latin, < *Latium*, Latium.] **lat-teen't.— lateen yard,** a long yard borne at about 45° with the horizon and carrying a triangular sail.

la-teen'er, 1 la-tēn'ur; 2 la-tĕn'er, *n. Naut.* **1.** A vessel having lateen sails. **2.** A lateen sail. **la-teen't‡.**

lat'en, 1 lat'n; 2 lăt'n, *v. t.* To bolate. **II.** *v. i.* To grow late or later.

la'tent, 1 lē'tent; 2 lā'tĕnt, *a.* **1.** Not visible or apparent; with the implication of existence and potential activity; concealed; hidden; dormant; as, *latent* powers; *latent* crimes. *Bot.* Lying concealed or concealed until excited to growth by some peculiar stimulus, as the adventitious buds sometimes developed in trees. **3.** [Rare.] Under a false appearance or semblance; disguised. **4.** *Phot.* Undeveloped. [< L. *latens*(*t*-)s, ppr. of *lateo*, lie hidden.]

—latent ambiguity (*Law*), a doubt proceeding not from the words themselves, but from extraneous circumstances, as a device "to my grandson Ralph," where the testator has two grandsons of that name: opposed to *patent ambiguity*, which is apparent on the face of the instrument.—**l. disease.** *Pathol.* **1.** A state of disease in which the symptoms are obscure. **2.** The bodily state between exposure to the cause of a disease and the manifestation of its symptoms.—**l. fault,** *Arch.* and *Sculpt.* a purchased commodity, not apparent or fraudulently concealed at the time of the purchase.—**l. period.** **1.** *Pathol.* The period of incubation of a disease. **2.** *Biol.* A period of temporary arrest in the development of the ovum. **3.** *Physiol.* The period during which invisible changes occur in muscle or nerve preparatory to a muscular contraction.—**la-ten-cy, la'tent-ness,** *n.* The state of being latent.—**la'tent-ly,** *adv.*

la'ter, 1 lē'tur; 2 lā'ter, *n.* [L.] A brick or tile.

lat'er, *adv.* At a subsequent time; hereafter.—**later on,** afterward.—**Methodist-ite,** < Gr. *latris*, servant, + **-later,** *suffix.* Indicating a worshiper or devotee; as, *Idolater*.

lat'e-ra, 1 lat'ı-ru; 2 lăt'e-ra, *n.* Plural of LATUS.

lat'er-ad, 1 lat'er-ad, 2 lăt'er-ăd, *adv. Anat.* In a direction from the median plane of the body; toward the side. [< L. *latus* (*later*-), side, + *ad*, to.]

lat'er-al, 1 lat'er-al; 2 lăt'er-al, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, proceeding from, or directed toward the side. Specif.: (1) *Anat.* See *Zool.*, below. (2) *Bot.* Of sides of the median plane of the body, limb, or organ. (2) *Bot.* Belonging or fixed to the side of an organ or axis. (3) *Conch.* Situated on the hinge of a bivalve shell before or behind the umbones. (4) *Mech.* Acting at the sides; as, *lateral* pressure. **2.** *Phonet.* Uttered from the side of the tongue: opposed to *longitudinal*; as, *lateral* stress; *lateral* pressure; *lateral* strength. (5) *Crystal.* (a) Resulting from, or produced by, the insertion of atoms at sides; as, *lateral* edges. (b) Descriptive of the axes of a crystal that are inclined to the vertical axis; as, the tetragonal system has two *lateral* axes. (c) Descriptive of the faces formed by the emission of the breath at one or both sides of the mouth-passage when it is partially closed by the pressure of the tip of the tongue against the sides of the palate, as the consonant *l*. **2†.** Moving or existing on parallel lines, as of winds coming from the same quarter. [< L. *lateralis*, < *latus* (*later*-), side.]

—lateral (*Anat.*), that part of the spinal column that lies between the dorsal and ventral roots of the spinal nerves.—**l. ethmoid** (*Anat.*), the whorled portion on either side of the ethmoid in man, known as the *ectoturbinal*.—**l. mass†.**—**l. fissure.** *Anat.* **1.** Fissure of Sylvius. **2.** The postero-lateral sulcus of the spinal cord.—**l. line,** a series of nucleated cells forming a generally continuous line along each side of a fish.—**l. nerve** (*Anat.*), the nervus lateralis. See NERVUS.—**l. plate** (*Embryol.*), in vertebrate embryos, the region of the blastoderm which later develops into a dorsal and a ventral portion, the former entering into the formation of the somatopleure, the latter helping to form the splanchnopleure.—**l. sinus** (*Anat.*), a venous channel in the cranium, extending from the torcular Herophili to the internal occipital protuberance to the jugular foramen along the attached margin of the tentorium.—**l. system,** a system of horizontal buttresses against the inner palate, erected for the purpose of securing lateral stiffness in a structure, as a bridge.—**lat'er-al-tem"po-ral,** *a.* Situated at the side of the temple.—**l. ventricle,** the cavity of either hemisphere of the brain: one of the proccelia. See also, under CAVITY.—**l. vision,** vision in a lateral position, direction, or manner; toward the sides; sidewise.

lat'er-al, *n.* **1.** That which grows or is situated on the side, as a sprout or shoot.

The summer pruning of the grapery consists simply in pinching off the *laterals*, or side shoots which start from where the leaf joins the stem, to one leaf.

P. HENDERSON *Gardening for Pleasure* p. 149. [c. J. co. 1883.]

2. *Conch.* (1) A lateral tooth of a bivalve. (2) A lateral or uncinal tooth of a gastropod or cephalopod. **3.** In irrigation or sewage systems, a subsidiary ditch, pipe, or conduit opposed to a main ditch, etc., and connection forming an offshoot from the main feed-wires, as in a conduit system for electric lighting, etc.

lat'er-a-lis, 1 lat'er-ā'lĭs; 2 lăt'er-ā'lĭs, *n.* [L.] *Anat.* **1.** Nervus lateralis: a sharp-cut form. **2.** *Ich.* The lateral line in fishes.—**laterals accessorius,** an additional lateral line in fishes.

lat'er-al-ly, 1 lat'er-al-ĭ-tĭ; 2 lăt'er-ăl'ĭ-ty, *n.* **1.** The condition of having sides. **2.** The quality of being at or on a side. **3.** *Pathol.* A state of abnormal development on one side. **4.** *Biol.* The properties peculiar to lateral branches or other organs, as distinguished from those of an upright position.

lat'er-al-ize, 1 lat'er-al-aĭz; 2 lăt'er-al-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To place or locate on one side.—**lat'er-al-i-za'tion,** *n.*

Lat'er-an, 1 lat'er-an; 2 lăt'er-an, *n.* **1.** A locality in Rome now occupied by the Lateran palace and Piazza, and by the basilica of St. John Lateran; hence, that basilica or palace.

The basilica is the cathedral church of the Pope, as Bishop of Rome, and ranks above all other Roman Catholic churches in the world. The Lateran palace, originally imperial, was formerly a residence of the popes, and is now a museum. The site of the present palace and church originally belonged to the family of the Laterans, who had a palace on the spot, which was confiscated, and ultimately fell into the hands of the Emperor Constantine through his wife, Fausta. It was given by him to the Church during the papacy of Miltiades, about 311, when the existing building was adopted for religious uses.

2. [l-] [Scot.] The precentor's or clerk's desk in a church; a lectern; also the elders' pew or small gallery at the top of the pulpit-steps.

There was a worthy old woman . . . whose place in church was what is commonly called the *Lateran*.

E. B. RAMSAY *Scottish Life and Character* p. 269. [n. & n. 1871.]

[< L. *Lateranus*, name of a Roman family.] **—Lateran councils,** general councils held in the Lateran basilica in Rome, the more important of which were a synod convened in the 6th century and five general councils from the 12th to the 16th century.

la'tered†, *a.* Inclined to procrastinate.

lat'er-i-, 1 lat'ur-ı-, lat'er-o-; 2 lăt'er-i-, lăt'er-o-. From lat'er-o-, } Latin *latus* (*later*-), side: combining forms.

Words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

lat"er-i'ceous, 1 lat"er-ish'us; 2 lăt"er-ish'ĕs, *a.* Resembling brick. [< L. *latericius*, < *later*, brick.] **la-ter-i'form‡.**

lat"er-i-cum'bent, *a.* Lying on the side. [C.]—**lat"er-i-flec'tion, lat"er-i-flex'ion,** *n.* A bending or curving to the side, as of the spine.—**lat"er-o-flec'tion‡; lat"er-o-flex'ion‡.**—**lat"er-i-flo'ral,** *a.* Blooming at the side.—**lat"er-i-flo'rous‡.**—**lat"er-i-fo'li-ous,** *a. Bot.* Situated by the side of a leaf at or near its base.—**Lat"er-i'ta-ne,** *n. pl. Arach.* A division of spiders, variously ranked, which move sidewise or backward, and weave no web, as the *Thomisidæ*.—**lat'er-i-grade,** *a.* & *n.*—**lat'er-i-nerved,** *a.* Having nerves along the sides, or straight-veined, as the leaves of grasses, palms, orchids, etc.

lat'er-ite, 1 lat'er-aĭt; 2 lăt'er-īt, *n.* A red, ferruginous, porous clay, covering vast areas in some tropical countries. [< L. *later*, brick.]—**lat'er-it'ic,** *a.*

lat'er-i-ty"py, 1 lat'er-a-tĭ'pı; 2 lăt'er-ĭ-ty'py, *n.* Bilateral symmetry. [LATERI- + -TYPE.]—**lat'er-i-typ'ic,** *a.*

lat'er-o-ab-dom'i-nal, *a.* Relating to the side and to the abdomen: said of the posture in which a patient is placed.—**lat'er-o-cau'dal,** *a.* Situated on the side behind.—**lat'er-o-cer'vi-cal,** *a.* Pertaining to the side of the neck or to a side and the neck.—**lat'er-o-der'sal,** *a.* Situated on the side of a dorsal surface.—**lat'er-o-fron'tal,** *a.* Situated on the side in front.—**lat'er-o-mar'gin-al,** *a.* Situated on the side of the margin.—**lat'er-o-nu'chal,** *a.* Placed near the middle of the side.—**lat'er-o-nu'cal,** *a.* Situated on the side of the nape.—**lat'er-o-po-si'tion,** *n.* Lateral displacement.—**lat'er-o-pul'sion,** *n.* A tendency to move laterally.—**lat'er-i-pul'sion‡.**—**lat'er-o-stig'ma-tal,** *a. Entom.* Situated on the side immediately above the stigmata or breathing-pores.—**lat'er-o-ver'sal,** *a.* Relating to the outer part of the temporal region.—**lat'er-o-ven'tral,** *a.* On the side, down toward the abdomen.—**lat'er-o-ver'sion,** *n.* A turning to the side.

la'tes, 1 lā'tēz; 2 lā'tĕs, *n.* A serranoid fish (*Lates niloticus*). [< Gr *latos*, a fish of the Nile.] **la'tos‡.**

la-tes'cence, 1 la-tes'ens; 2 la-tĕs'ĕns, *n.* A becoming hidden, as from view or notice; slight obscurity.

la-tes'cent, 1 la-tes'ent; 2 la-tĕs'ĕnt, *a.* Becoming obscure or hidden. [< L. *latescen*(*t*-)s, ppr. of *latesco*, < *lateo*, lurk.]

late'some, 1 lēt'sum; 2 lāt'sum, *a.* **1.** [Rare.] Rather late; somewhat tardy. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Tedious; tiresome.

lat'est, 1 lēt'est; 2 lāt'ĕst, *a.* & *adv., superl.* of LATE; also, in poetry, the last.—**at the l.,** at the last; at the most removed point of time stated; as, we shall meet next June *at the latest*.

lat'e-wake"r, *n.* Same as SIKEWAKER. **[late'whiles"†.**

late'while', 1 lēt'hwaĭl'; 2 lāt'hwīl', *adv.* Recently; of late.

la'tex, 1 lā'teks; 2 lā'tĕks, *n. Bot.* The viscid, milky juice secreted by the laticiferous vessels of several seed-bearing plants; notably *Castilla elastica*, *Manihot glaziovii*, *Ficus elastica*, and certain species of *Hevea*, *Landolphia*, and *Vahea*.

Various oleoresins and some poisonous compounds are found in the different kinds of latex. Rubber is the most important product. [L., fluid.]—**la'tex-cell',** **l.-tube,** **l.-vessel,** *n.* A cell, tube, or vessel bearing latex.

lath, 1 lath; 2 lăth (XIII), *vt.* To cover or line with laths.

lath, *n.* **1.** A thin strip of wood, as one of a number nailed to studs or beams and serving to support a coat of plaster, or on rafters to support shingles or slates. **2.** An angle-iron forming the support for an iron roof. **3.** *Mining.* One of the sharpened planks driven into loose ground to support the roof while making the excavation. **4.** *pl.* Laths taken collectively, as *lath* work. **5.** Figuratively, a thin, slender, or delicate person or thing; as, he is a *lath*; thin as a *lath*. **6†.** The bow of a crossbow. [Perhaps < AS. *latt*, lath.] **lat†.**

—double lath, the thickest form of lath used, from ⅔ to ½ inch thick. There are two other sizes, **l. and half,** the approximate thickness of which is ⅝ inch, and **single l.,** approximately ½ inch or ⅜ inch in thickness.—**l. and plaster,** a wall-surface composed of plaster laid over laths: also, a thin partition of laths and plaster, as between two upright laths for slats.—**lath'-brick",** *n.* A long brick used as a lath or slat in a kiln for drying malt.—**l.-scoop,** *n.* Same as LATH-POP.—**l.-shaver,** *n.* A machine for sawing laths from bolts.—**l.-sid ane'sel,** *n.* A two-eared, thick, first of which is said to be laid, and is often roughened with a stiff broom: said of plaster-work.—**l.-mill,** *n.* A gang-saw for sawing lathe from the log or bolt.—**l.-pop,** *n.* A fish- or lobster-trap made of laths.—**l.-render,** *n.* One who splits wood into laths.—**l.-splitter†.**—**l.-rending,** *n.* The act or business of splitting laths.—**l.-splitting†.**—**metallic l.,** a sheet of perforated metal, wire netting, or other metallic structure serving as a foundation for a coat of plaster.

Lath is used also in various self-explanatory compounds; as, **lath-backed, l.-hammer, l.-legged, l.-maker, l.-nail,** etc.

La'tham, 1 lē'thum; 2 lā'thum, *n.* **1. John** (⁸/₂₇1740–¹/₄ 1837), an English physician and naturalist; *General History of Birds*. **2. Robert Gordon** (⁶/₁₆1812–⁵/₁₅1888), an English philologist, ethnologist, and writer; *Dictionary of the English Language* based on *Johnson's Dictionary*.

lathe', 1 lēth; 2 lāth, *vt.* [LATHED; LATH'ING.] To form on a lathe.

lathe, *vt.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** To invite; bid, especially to a funeral or wedding. **2.** Figuratively, to entice; allure. **3.** To meet.

lathe, *n.* **1.** A machine consisting primarily of a framework bearing adjustable centers (commonly at each end) between which an object is mounted and rotated, while a cutting-tool is thrust against the work, shaping or turning it down usually to some circular form.

Even the hardest rocks . . . are *lathes* . . . are readily turned into any required form in the *lathe*, by the use of a diamond properly set as a turning-tool.

B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* p. 139. [t. n. & co.]

2. In a loom, the lay or batten. **3.** A potter's wheel. **4†.** [Dial., Eng.] A barn. CHAUCER *H. F.* bk. iii, l. 1,050, [< lec, *lath*.]

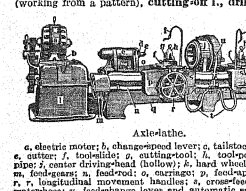
—lathe'-bear"er, *n.* A lathe-carrier or lathe-dog.—**l.-bed,** *n.* The upper part of the framework of a lathe, on which the mechanism rests.—**l.-carrier,** *n.* A lathe-dog.—**l. center,** *n. Metal-working.* A hardened steel rod or piece, having one end accurately ground to a cone, and fitted axially in a spindle to center the work, the one at the head-stock being called the *live center*, and the one at the tail-stock the *dead center*.—**l.-chucks, l.-shears,** *n.* The

sides of the lathe-bed forming a slot along which the head-stock and tail-stock may be slid.—**l.-chuck**, *n.* See CHUCK, 1.—**l.-dog**, *n.* A contrivance by which an object or piece of material is held in a lathe and rotated; a driver.—**l.-drill**, *n.* A machinists' lathe used or adapted for drilling. **drill-l.**; **drilling-l.**; **boring-l.**; **boring-machine l.** 1. The head-stock of a lathe. 2. A small lathe for holding and rotating circular tools, as taps.—**l.-hold**, *n.* A device for raising work to the centers of a lathe.—**l.-rake**, *n.* A lay-rake.—**l.-tool**, *n.* Any tool used in the tool-post of a lathe. They are named from their purpose, as **screw-tool** (screw-cutting), or from their shape, as **cranped tool**, **hanging-tool**, **hooked tool**.—**l.-treader**, *n.* One who turns a potters' lathe.

Lathe is used also in a number of self-explanatory compounds; as, **lathe-frame**, **l.-man**, **l.-mark**, **l.-turned**, **l.-work**, etc.

[Important lathes not defined here as *engine-lathe* and *rose-engine*, will be found under their first element.]

Lathes are named (1) from some feature of their mechanism, mode of driving, or arrangement; as, **back-geared lathe**, **bar-l.** (having the headstock, tail-stock, rest, etc., mounted on a bar), **bed-l.** (having a bed for the stocks, etc.), **break-l.** (a gap-lathe, see GAP), **capstan-** or **monitor-l.** (a turret-lathe), **chuck-l.** (having a chuck to hold the work), **column-l.** (mounted on a pedestal), **double-wheel l.** (for turning two wheels at one operation), **duplex l.** (having two cutting-tools operating at once), **electric l.**, **engine-l.** (see ENGINE), **extension-l.** (having an extensible bed to admit of large work), **face-l.** (employing a face-plate), **foot-l.**, **hand-l.**, **hand-wheel l.** (having a hand-wheel for rotating the head-spindle), **hollow-mandrel l.** (having a hollow mandrel with internal cutters, or a rotating hollow mandrel for pursuing long rods, etc.), **hollow-spindle l.** (for metal-turning, having a tubular spindle), **jo(w)-l.** (in the Jacobean), **mandrel-l.** (for hollow work), **necking-and-bulging l.** (a high-speed lathe used in spinning metal and provided with means for forming a bulge or a constriction in the work being spun), **parallel l.** (operating several polishing-wheels or tools at once: used by jewelers and dentists), **pole-l.** (operated by a pole, strap, and treadle), **sanding-l.** or **-machine** (a lathe that automatically covers barrel-staves, to smooth them before hooping), **slide-l.** (having automatic lengthwise motion of a slide-rest bearing the tool), **spindle-l.**, **turret-l.** (having a turret on the carriage); (2) from the thing operated on, or the character of the work performed; as, **axle-l.**, **ball-turning l.**, **bung-l.** (for barrel-bungs, etc.), **button-l.** (for cloth-buttons), **carving-l.**, **car-wheel l.** (a double-wheel lathe), **centering-l.** or **center l.** or **pole-l.**, **chasing-l.** (for screw-cutting), **copying-l.** (working from a pattern), **cutting-off l.**, **drilling-l.**, **ec-**



Axle-lathe.

a, electric motor; *b*, change-speed lever; *c*, tailstock; *d*, spindle; *e*, gutter; *f*, tool-slide; *g*, saddle; *h*, tool-post; *i*, water-pipe; *j*, center driving-head (hollow); *k*, hand wheel; *l*, gear-box; *m*, feed-gears; *n*, feed-rod; *o*, carriage; *p*, feed-apron; *q*, bed; *r*, *r*, longitudinal and cross-feed screw-feed handles; *s*, water-hose; *u*, feed-change lever and automatic safety-stop; *v*, rack.

centric l. (an oval lathe), **fluting-l.**, **geometric** or **compound l.** (a rose-engine), **grinding-l.** (a lathe having an abrading-wheel attached, or a lathe made or used exclusively for grinding), **hat-finishing l.**, **ironing-l.** (for hats), **last-l.** (for shoe-lasts), **oval l.** (for turning elliptical objects), **pail-l.** (for dressing assembled staves for pails), **pivot-l.** (watch-makers'), **roll-l.** (for turning heavy metal rolls), **rose-engine l.** (a rose-engine), **running** or **sanding l.** (for electrotype plates), **screw-cutting l.**, **scroll-l.** (for turning spirals or scrollwork), **shafting-l.**, **spherical l.** (ball-turning), **spinning-l.** (for wood-turning by spinning), **spoke-l.**, **squaring-l.** (for square bolsters, table-legs, etc.), **transferring-l.** (for reproducing a design in miniature), **variety l.** (for wood-turning, with a series of cutting blades, which may be used simultaneously so that the work may be turned quickly to the desired form), **wheel-l.**; (3) from the business or trade in which employed; as, **founders'** (for making cylindrical molds or cores of clay or loam), **jewelers'** or **watchmakers' l.**, **potters' l.** (a potters' wheel); (4) from the inventor; as, **Blanchard l.** (for turning work of irregular form, as gunstocks or axe-handles).

la hes, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A granary or barn.

la ihe, *n.* l ā th *or* l ē th; 2 l ā th *or* l ā th, *n.* In Anglo-Saxon times, a division of a county: now applied only to the five divisions of Kent, each containi.

lath|-lathe'reeve'', *n.* Formerly, the chief officer of a lathe. **lathe'reeve''**.

la-thee', 1 l ē-th^{e}'; 2 l ē-th^{ē}', *n.* [E. Ind.] A bamboo cane with an iron head, used as a bludgeon. **lath'i**; **lat'tee**; **tat'tit**.

lath'en, 1 la th'n; 2 lā th'n, *a.* [Rare.] Made of lath.

lath'er, 1 la th'^{e}r; 2 lā th'^{ē}r, *v.* **1.** To cover or spread over with lather; put lather on.

It does not suit him, say the Americans, to be *lathered* in one shop and shaved in another.

BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii, pt. vi, p. 403. [MACM. 1888.]

2. To spread thickly, as if with lather; as, the canvas is *lathered* with colors. **3.** [Vulgar.] To flog. **II.** *v.* To form lather, foam, or suds, as, to become covered with foamy sweat, as a horse.—[< AS. *lēthrian*, < *leathor*, lather.]—**lath'er-er**, *n.*

lath'er, *n.* Foam or froth made by soap moistened with water, or formed by perspiration sweating, as of a horse; suds. [< AS. *leathor*, lather.]—**lath'er-y**, *a.*

The horse was *lathery* from his ten miles of uphill work.

BLIND [Mrs. Mary Grabham] *Broadlea House* p. 271. [n. 1890.]

lath'ers, 1 la th'^{e}rs; 2 lath'^{ē}r, *n.* One who nails laths for plastering.

lath'ed, *pp.* Lathered. S. S.

lath'er-ing, 1 la th'^{e}r-ing; 2 lāth'^{ē}r-ing, *n.* **1.** The act of applying lather. **2.** [Vulgar.] A beating, or the act of beating.

lath'ing, 1 la th'ing; 2 lāth'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of covering with laths. **2.** The foundation of laths on which plaster may be laid; the material for such foundation. **3.** Any work in laths or like material.

lath'ing-staff'', *n.* A hammer used by lathers, and provided with a cutting edge for shortening laths.

lath'ing, 1 lā th'ing; 2 lath'ing, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] An invitation.

La'thom and Burs'cough, 1 la'thom, bûrs'kō; 2 la'thom, bûrs'cō. An urban district in W. Lancashire, England. Lathom House, seat of the Earl of Derby, is 2½ m. E. See DERBY, COUNTESS OF.

Lath'rea, 1 lath'ri-ə; 2 lāth'rē-ə, *n. Bot.* A small genus of Eurasian plants of the family *Orobanchaceæ* the toothworts. They are root-parasites, distinguished by their 4-cleft calyx from their allies, the species of *Orobanche*. [< Gr. *lathraios*, hidden.]

Lath'ri-dī'i-dæ, 1 lath'ri-dĭt'i-dē; 2 lāth'rī-dĭ'ī-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of minute clavicorn beetles, especially those having ventral segments free and subequal, the tarsi 3-jointed, and the head placed in middle position. Wings unfringed, and elytra entire. **Lath-rid'i-us**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *lathridios*, < *lathrios*, late form of *lathraios*, hidden, < *lanthanō*, hide.]—**lathrid'id**, *a.* & *n.*—**lath-rid'oid**, *a.*

La'throp, 1 lā'throp; 2 lā'throp, *n.* **1. George Parsons** (⁹/₁₁1851–¹/₁1898), an American author and journalist; *Studies of Hawthorne*. **2. Rose Hawthorne** (Mother Mary Alphonse Lathrop) (⁹/₂₈1851–⁹/₃1926), an American poet and philanthropist; daughter of Nathaniel Hawthorne, and wife of George Parsons Lathrop, journalist, and author of *Dreamthorp*.

lath'y-kin, 1 la th'i-kin; 2 lāth'y-kin, *n.* A tool used in leaded glasswork for spreading and closing the flanges of a leaded light. [Local; known only at *Lavenham* and *Ipswich*.

la-thyr'ic, 1 la-thĭr'ik; 2 la-thȳr'ik, *a.* Producing lathyrism. See LATHYRISM.

lath'y-rin, 1 la th'i-rin; 2 lāth'y-rin, *n.* A bitter yellow extract of plants belonging to the genus *Lathyrus*. **lath'y-rine**.

lath'y-rism, 1 la th'i-rizm; 2 lāth'y-rism, *n. Pathol.* Chronic paralysis of the lower limbs from eating the pea-like seed of *Lathyrus cicera*. [< Gr. *lathyros*, kind of pulse.]

lath'y-rus, 1 la th'i-rus; 2 lāth'y-rŭs, *n. Bot.* A genus of plants of the bean family — the vetchlings — nearly allied to *Vicia*. *Lathyrus odoratus*, the sweet pea, and *L. latifolius*, the everlasting pea, are the best-known species. See VETCHLING. [< Gr. *lathyros*, kind of pulse.]

lat'i-, 1 lat'i-; 2 lāt'ī-. From Latin *latus*, broad: a combining form.

Words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

La'ti-a'tis, 1 lē'shi-ā'tis; 2 lā'shī-ā'tĭs, *n. Rom. Myth.* The surname of Jupiter as the tutelary god of Latium. **La'ti-a'ris**.

la'tial-ite, 1 lē'shel-īt; 2 lā'shal-īt, *n. Mineral.* Same as HAUYNITE.

la'tian, 1 lē'shan; 2 lā'shan, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to ancient Latium in Italy; Latin.

No writer of British birth is reckoned among the masters of *Latian* poetry and eloquence.

MACAULAY *England* vol. i, p. 3. [P. S. & CO. 1849.]

la-tib'u-lize, 1 la-tĭb'yu-līz; 2 la-tĭb'yu-līz, *vi.* [Rare.] To retreat and lie dormant during winter; hibernate.—**la-tib'u-lum**, *n.* [Rare.] A hiding-place; burrow; lair.

lat'i-cif'er-ous, 1 lăt'i-sĭf'er-us; 2 lăt'ī-cĭf'er-ŭs, *a. Bot.* Containing or conveying latex. [< L. *latex* (*latic-*), liquid, + *-fer*, bear.]

lat'i-clave, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Archeol.* A broad vertical purple stripe running down the front, and possibly the back, of the tunic of the ancient Romans, indicating senatorial rank. **2.** A tunic thus marked, or the rank thus indicated.—**lat'i-cos'tate**, *a. Bot.* Having broad ribs.—**lat'i-den'tate**, *a. Bot.* Having broad teeth.—**lat'i-fo'li-ate**, *a. Bot.* Having broad leaves; broad-leaved.—**lat'i-fo'li-ous**.—**lat'i-fun'di-an**, *a.* Pertaining to latifundia; possessing large landed property.—**lat'i-fun'di-um**, *n.* [-A, *pl.*] [L.] A large landed property or estate.

lat'i-go, 1 lat'i-gō; 2 lāt'ī-gō, *n.* [Sp.] [U. S.] A strap attached to a saddle for tightening the cinch. **lat'i-go-strap''**.

lat'i-go-hat'', *n.* [< *latigo* + *hat*; Sp. *latigo*, a strap.] A hatter of rawhide.

lat'i-lam'i-næ, 1 lat'i-lam'i-nē; 2 lāt'ī-lăm'ī-nē, *n. pl. Paleon.* In the hydrocoralline *Stromatoporidæ*, concentric strata distinguished by their thickness from lamine given off by radial pillars in a horizontal direction.

La-tin'i-de, 1 la-tĭn'i-dē; 2 la-tĭn'ī-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes typified by the long-bodied, long dorsal with few spines, long anal, and perfect subbrachial or subjugular ventrals. **Lat'i-us**, *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *latus*, broad.]—**lat'id**, *a.* & *n.*—**lat'i-loid**, *a.*—**lat'i-oid**, *a.* & *n.*

La'ti-mer, 1 lat'i-mer; 2 lāt'ī-mer, *n.* **1. Hugh** (1485?–¹⁰/₁₆1555), an English Protestant martyr; bishop of Worcester; imprisoned and burned at the stake with Nicholas Ridley. 2. [Local, U. S.] Oklahoma.

lat'i-nat, *v. i. t.* To turn into Latin. **II.** *t.* To use Latin.

Lat'in, 1 lat'in; 2 lăt'ĭn, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or expressed or written in Latin; as, *Latin* inscriptions; *Latin* translations.

The earliest extant specimen of the *Latin* language is a fragment of the hymn of the Fratres Arvales, a priestly brotherhood, who officiated, on every 15th of May, public sacrifices for the fertility of the fields.

W. Y. SELLAR *Roman Poets of the Republic* p. 34. [C. & H. 1883.]

2. Of or pertaining to ancient Latium in Italy, or its people, or ancient Rome, or the ancient Romans; as, *Latin* chiefs; *Latin* statesmen.

All tradition calls Rome an Alban, that is a *Latin* colony.

E. A. FREEMAN *Historical Essays* 2nd series, viii, p. 303. [MACM. 1880.]

3. Pertaining to the modern nations derived from or akin to the ancient Romans, or to the languages of these nations; as, the *Latin* countries of southern Europe: used also collectively, as opposed to *Greek*, for European peoples in relation to the Eastern, Sardinian, and Turkish empires. **4.** Pertaining to or derived from the Western as distinguished from the Eastern Church, especially the Church of Rome, its clergy, and rites; Roman Catholic.

Africa, not Rome, gave birth to *Latin* Christianity.

H. H. MILMAN *Latin Christianity* vol. i, bk. i, p. 35. [J. M. 1883.]

[F., < L. *Latinus*, < *Latium*, a country of Italy.]

—Latin alphabet, the Roman alphabet. See ALPHABET.

—Lat'in-a-mer'i-can, *a.* Of or pertaining to the nations south of the United States, whose people are mostly descended from a union of the so-called Latin races of the Old World with the native races of the New, or to the regions that those nations occupy.—**L. Christianity**, the Christian doctrines and practises peculiar to the Church of Rome and the Latin nations: distinguished from *Greek Christianity*, and sometimes from *Teutonic Christianity*.—**L. cross**, see CROSS.—**L. kingdom**, the Christian kingdom established in Jerusalem under French (or Latin) kings. It existed from 1099 to 1187, when the Christians were expelled.—**L. league.** **1.** An alliance maintained between the cities of Latium from the earliest known times till they were brought under Roman dominion in 338 B. C. **2.** A political alliance of the Latin nations of Europe, proposed in the Spanish assembly by Señor Castelar in 1884, especially for resisting the influence of Germany. [U.] —**L. races**, in a loose sense, those races whose languages are derived principally from the Latin: the Italians, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Grisons, and Roumanians.—**L. right** (*Rom. Law*), the *jus Latii*, implying many privileges, the not the full status of Roman citizenship.—**L. square** (*Math.*), an arrangement of letters of the alphabet in a square, so that

a	b	c	d	e
f	a	b	c	d
e	f	a	b	c
d	e	f	a	b
c	d	e	f	a
b	c	d	e	f

the same letters occupy each line in the same cyclic order, but no letter is found more than once in the same column: so termed by Euler. The problem of arranging such a square is called a **L.-square problem.**—**L. union**, an alliance formed in 1865 by France, Switzerland, Belgium, and Italy, and joined by Greece, for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, and regulating a uniform gold and silver coinage.—**L. version**, see VERSION.

La'tin, *n.* **1.** The language of Rome and of Roman literature.

Latin Square.

Latin is a member of the Aryan (Indo-European) family of languages and stands at the head of the Italic group, occupying a position midway between the Celtic and Hellenic groups. Originally only one of the dialects spoken in the towns and villages of the plain of Latium in Italy, with the growth of Rome's dominion over her neighbors Latin rose to supremacy and became the *lingua Latina*; Latin: carried afterward by Roman conquests into almost every part of the known ancient world, it became, in its popular form, the *lingua Romana*, which was extensively corrupted with foreign forms and idioms, the parent of the Romance languages of southern Europe, as the Italian, French, Spanish, etc. The earlier form of Latin, generally known as the archaic stage, which preceded the beginnings of literary culture, survives in a number of inscriptions dating from before the 3d century B. C., which indicate that it was as crude and undeveloped as the Oscan and Umbrian. Three periods in the development of literary Latin are usually recognized: (1) **The Ante-Classical** (240–84 B. C.), including the writings of Ennius, Plautus, and Terence. (2) **The Classical**, divided into (*a*) the *Golden Age* (84 B. C.–A. D. 14), in which the influence of Greek is prevalent, including the works of Cicero, Cæsar, and the Augustan poets, and (*b*) the *Silver Age* (A. D. 14–180) of later Latinity, including such writers as Seneca, Pliny, Tacitus, and others. (3) The **Post-Classical** (A. D. 180 to about the end of the 17th century), including the writings of the early Christian fathers, the schoolmen, and all ecclesiastical and medieval writers. The Latin of this period, tho the recognized medium of communication among scholars, shows great decrease in excellence in diction and style, the classical purity of diction only occasionally reappearing in some Italian writers. Many English scholars, as Bacon and Newton, wrote in Latin, and the use of this language in text-books and editions of classical authors continued until quite recent times.

Latin has less grace and flexibility but more vigor and precision than Greek. Rigorous in syntax and weighty in diction, it demands absolute clearness of thought, for which it forms the most admirable vehicle of expression.

For other periods of Latin, see below.

The English language also owes much to *Latin*, both directly by derivation from the classical forms and at second-hand through the Norman-French.

United Editors Encyc. vol. xxi, art. *Latin Lang. and Lit.*

Classical Latin did not long remain at the high level to which Cicero had raised it. The aristocracy, who alone spoke it, were decimated by proscription and civil war, and the families who rose in turn to social position were mainly of plebeian or foreign extraction, and in any case unaccustomed to the delicacy of the literary language. Thus the decadence of classical Latin began with the age of Augustus, and went on as the empire declined and receded.

Catholic Encyc. vol. ix, p. 19. [n. A., & CO. '10.]

2. One of the people of ancient Latium or Rome; an ancient Italian or Roman; also, an individual of any of the modern Aryan peoples who speak a Romance language. **3.** A person belonging to the Roman Catholic Church: a term used especially by Oriental Christians. **4.** An individual belonging to a community of the sultan's subjects in Turkey, who follows the Roman Catholic religion and of foreign descent. **5.** *Hist.* A person of any Western nation except the Greek: used in the time of the Crusades: most frequently in the plural. **6†.** A school exercise that consists in turning from a vernacular into a Latin.

—false Latin, incorrect Latin; hence, figuratively, a lapse from good manners.—**Late L.**, the Latin of the period immediately following the classical period, including that of the church fathers.—**Low L.**, Medieval Latin, especially that portion coined from or modified by the German, French, and other tongues.—**Medieval L., Middle L.**, the Latin of the middle ages, from the 6th to the 15th century, A. D., inclusive.—**Modern L., New L.**, the Latin that has come into use since the revival of letters in the 15th and 16th centuries.

—Lat'in-ate, *a.* [Rare.] Derived from or relating to Latin.—**Lat'in-er**, *n.* One versed in Latin; a Latinist; hence, an interpreter.—**Lat'in'ic**, *a.* Relating to ancient Latins. **2.** Relating to the modern Latin nations.—**Lat'in-i-form**, *a.* Having the form of a Latin word; Latinized.—**Lat'in-i-sa'tion**, **-ise**, same as LATINIZATION, etc.—**Lat'in-ism**, *n.* A mode of expression peculiar to or imitating the Latin: a Latin idiom or turn of speech: as, the *Latinism* of Jeremy Taylor.—**Lat'in-ist**, *n.* One versed or learned in Latin.—**Lat'in-ity**, *n.* Pertaining to or characterized by Latinism; derived from Latin. **Lat'in-ist'i-cal**.—**Lat'in-less**, *a.* Having no Latin, or knowledge of Latin.—**Lat'in-ly**, *adv.* With correct Latin style.

Lat'ind, *pp.* Latined. S. S.

La-ti'ni, 1 la-tē'ni; 2 lā-tē'nī, **Brunetto** (1220?–1294). An Italian poet, orator, and grammarian: tutor of Dante.

Lin'i-fas'cer, *n.* [Rare.] One with a superficial knowledge of Latin. [< L. *Latinita(t)-s*; see LATINITY.]

La-tin'i-fy, 1 le-tĭn'i-fī; 2 la-tĭn'ī-fy, *v.* **1.** Latin style or idiom, especially with reference to purity: the Latin language, or the method of using it; as, Cicero's choice *Latinity*. **2.** Roman citizenship. [< L. *Latinita(t)-s*, < *Latinus*; see LATIN.]

Lat'in-i-za'tion, 1 lat'in-i-zē'shon; 2 lăt'ĭn-ī-zā'shŏn, *n.* The act or process of Latinizing or rendering Latin, as a word, language, nation, or civilization.

Lat'in-ize, 1 lat'in-īz; 2 lăt'ĭn-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] L. *t.* To render or translate into Latin. **2.** To make Latin in form, as words of another language; give Latin terminations to; impart Latin characteristics to, as style.

Especially to those gentlemen who mistake high-flying sentences for eloquence, and *latinized* utterances for great depth of thought.

SPURGEON *Lect. to my Students* lect. v, p. 118. (SH. & CO. 1875.)

3. To render accordant with Latin customs or modes of thought, or with the forms and ceremonies of the Roman Catholic Church. **4.** To transliterate in Latin characters, as a Greek word. **II.** *v. i.* To make use of Latin forms, words, or expressions. **2.** To come under the influence of, or incline toward the belief of, the Roman Catholic Church. [< LL. *latinizo*, < L. *Latinus;* see LATIN.]— **Lat'in-iz'er**, *n.* One who Latinizes; a Latinist.

La-ti'nus, 1 la-ti'nus, 2 la-ti'nŭs, *n. Rom. Myth.* **1.** The eponymic ancestor of the Latin race (Latini) of ancient Italy; son of Faunus; king of the Laurentians of Latium. **2.** The fifth king of the Latins; son of Sylvius Æneas.

la'tion†, *n.* The act of transporting; conveyance.

lat'i'pen-nate, *a. Ornith.* Broad-winged **lat'i-pen'-nin** (-ĕn'), — **lat'i-plan'tar**, *a. Ornith.* Having tarsi rounded behind: scutellaniard: opposed to *acutiplantar*, and said of birds.— **lat'i-ros'tral**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Latirostres*. **lat'i-ros'trate**†. — **Lat'i-ros'tres**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A phalanx of dichromatic oscine birds with a broad bill, as the swallows and the muscicapid flycatchers.— **lat'i-ros'trous**, *a.* Having a wide, flat bill.— **Lat'i-sel-la'ta**, *n. pl. Conch.* A section of anaptychidean ammonites with the first sutural saddle wide, as in *Ceratitidæ*.— **lat'i-sel'-late**, *a. & n.*

lat'i-sep'tate, 1 lat'i-sep'tēt; 2 lat'i-sĕp'tāt, *a. Bot.* Broadpartitioned: said of certain cruciferous fruits in which the dissepiment is broad in proportion to the thickness between the valves. [< L. *latus*, broad, + *septum*, partition, < *sepio*, enclose.] **lat'i-sept'al**, *a.* [Rare.] — **lat'i-sep'tum**, *n. pl.* Latiseptate fruits of the mustard family (*Cruciferæ*).

la'tish, 1 lē'tish; 2 lā'tish, *a.* [Colloq.] Rather late.

la-tis'si-mus, 1 la-tis'i-mus; 2 la-tis'ĭ-mŭs, *n.* [Mod. L. -mus; 2 -mŭs, pl.] *Anat.* A broad triangular muscle (*latissimus dorsi*) of the back that arises from the dense fibrous tissue of the lower back, from the crest of the ilium and the lower ribs, and is inserted by a flat tendon into the bicipital groove of the humerus; it moves the arm downward, inward, and backward. See illus. under MUSCULAR SYSTEM, fig. 34. [L., broadest, superl. of *latus*, broad.]

lat'-ster'nal, 1 lat'-stûr'nal; 2 lăt'-stûr'nal, *a.* Having a broad sternum or breast-bone, as an anthropoid ape.

lat'i-tan-cy†, *n.* The state of lying hid: the act of lurking: latency.— **lat'i-tant**, *a. & n.*

lat'i-tat, 1 lat'i-tat; 2 lăt'i-tăt, *n. Eng. Law.* Formerly, a writ whereby persons were summoned to answer in personal actions in the King's Bench, on the supposition (in the writ) that the defendant lurked and lay hid. [L., he lurks, < *latito*, freq. of *lateo*, lurk.]

lat'i-ta'tion, 1 lat'i-tē'shon; 2 lăt'i-tā'shon, *n.* The act or fact of hiding, as from legal process. [< *latito*, hide.]

la'tite, 1 lē'tit; 2 lā'tit, *n.* A volcanic rock of the trachyte group occurring in the lava-flows of the Sierra Nevadas, California. [< *Latium*.]

lat'i-tude, 1 lat'i-tūd; 2 lăt'i-tūd, *n.* **1.** *Geog.* Distance on the earth's surface from the equator, measured in degrees of the meridian. **Astronomical latitude** is the amount of curvature of the meridian between the equator and the place, and is measured by the angle that the plumbline makes with the plane of the equator. **Geocentric l.** is the angle that the line of the earth's center makes with the plane of the equator. **Geographical l.** is the astronomical latitude corrected for deviation of the plumb-line due to local attraction. **Geodetic l.** is the diminution of the curvature of the earth or flattening observed as the poles are approached, the length of a degree of latitude increases as one travels north or south from the equator. The following are the lengths of degrees of latitude in various localities:

Degree.	Passing through	Length in English Feet.
0°	The Equator	362,760
40°	Philadelphia, Madrid, Peking	364,554
50°	Vancouver, Winnipeg, Penzance	364,929
60°	Cape Farewell, Christiania, St. Petersburg.	365,536
70°	Disco Island, Nova Zembla, Kara Strait .	366,053

As either pole is 90° distant from the equator, the greatest *latitude* a place can have is 90°. LOCKYER *Astron.* p. 87 (A.)

2. *Astron.* The angular distance of a heavenly body above the plane of the ecliptic, as viewed from some point. It is called, specifically, **geocentric l.** when the point of view is the earth's surface, **geocentric** when at the earth's center, **heliocentric** when at the center of the sun. **3.** A region or place with reference to its distance north or south of the equator; also, figuratively, one's proper place or environment; the range or reach of one's abilities, as, high or low *latitudes* (i. e., places very remote from, or quite near to, the equator); to go out of one's *latitude*. **4.** Extent of deviation from what is exact, proper, allowable, or customary, independence or undue liberty of action or conduct; laxity; as, *latitude* in morals. **5.** Extent of application or meaning, range or scope. comprehensiveness; as, the term *latitude* of a principle.

Hester Prynne . . . had habituated herself to such *latitude* of speculation as was altogether foreign to the clergyman.

HAWTHORNE *Scarlet Letter* p. 239. (H. M. & CO. 1889.)

6. *Surv.* The distance between two lines drawn east and west through the extremities of a course; northing or southing. **7.** Room or space. **8.** [Archaic.] Extent from side to side; width or breadth. [F., < L. *latitudo*, < *latus*, broad.]

— **apparent celestial latitude** (*Astron.*), the apparent angular distance of a celestial object from the ecliptic as seen by an observer — **assuming l.**, the increasing latitude of a heavenly body moving toward the north pole.— **augmented l.**, in Mercator's projection, a parallel of latitude whose distance from the equator is increased in the same proportion that the meridians (drawn parallel to one another) are separated from their normal places: a process necessary to enable a rhumb-line or loxodromic curve to be represented on a chart correctly as a straight line. See MERCATOR'S CHART, under CHART.— **calm l.**, see CALM-BELT, under CALM, *n.*— **celestial l.**, same as LATITUDE, 2.— **geocentric l.**, see LATITUDE, 1 and 2.— **geodetic l.**, the latitude of a place determined by astronomical observations and corrected for station error.— **heliographic l.**, the latitude of any point on the sun's surface, referred to the sun's equator.— **kronocentric l.**, the distance of any point on the planet Saturn measured from the equator or central belt of Saturn, north or south. — **l. by account**, in navigation, the latitude calculated without observation, from the distance and course sailed since the last calculation.— **l. by observation** (*Naut.*), latitude determined from an observation of a heavenly body.— **magnetic l.**, angular distance north or south of the magnetic equator.— **mean** or **middle l.**, the latitude midway between two places on the same hemisphere.— **variation of l.**, a minute change occurring from time to time in the latitude of places on the earth's surface, due to an infinitesimal shifting movement which takes place periodically in the earth's pole of rotation.

lat'i-tu'di-nal, 1 lat'i-tū'di-nal; 2 lăt'i-tū'di-nal, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or in the direction of latitude. **2.** [Rare.] Pertaining to width or breadth.— **lat'i-tu'-di-nal-ly**, *adv.* With reference to breadth or latitude.

lat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an, 1 lat'i-tū'di-nā'ri-an; 2 lăt'i-tū'-di-nā'ri-an, *a. & n.* **1.** Broad in scope; free from narrowing limitations; comprehensive; hence, not exact or precise.

Prophesy is not to be interpreted in a loose and *latitudinarian* way. JOHN CUMMING *Life of Our Lord, Christ Enters Jerusalem* p. 365. (L. & co.)

2. Tolerant of views that are not in strict accordance with the standards of one's party or sect; especially, lax in religious views or principles; not insisting rigidly on any dogma or system; as, a *latitudinarian* clergyman.

Tillotson, who long was the great model of English preachers, was *latitudinarian* in his opinions.

LECKY *Eng. in the Eighteenth Cent.* vol ii, p. 569. [A. 1879.]

3. Loose in morals; libertine. [< L. *latitudo* (*-din-*); see LATITUDE.] **lat'i-tu'di-na-ry†**. *a.*

lat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One who is moderate or loose in his notions, or not restrained by precisely settled limits of opinion; a person who disregards authority or the ordinary standards of thought; a free-thinker; liberal. **2.** [*L-*] *Eng. Ch. Hist.* (1) One of a party of churchmen of the 17th century, who advocated the union of the dissenters with the established church on the basis of those doctrines only which all held in common, and who, while favoring the episcopacy, denied its divine origin and authority. (2) A broad-churchman.

With the Restoration the *Latitudinarians* came to the front. GREEN *Short Hist. Eng People* p. 590. [1875.]

3. *Theol.* One who departs in views from the strict standards of orthodoxy; one who would or does moderate the strictness of the doctrines of his denomination: often used opprobriously.

lat'i-tu'di-na'ri-an-ism, *n.* The belief, doctrines, or system of a latitudinarian; freedom or independence of thought, especially in religious matters.

lat'i-tu'di-nous, 1 lat'i-tū'di-nus; 2 lăt'i-tū'di-nŭs, *a.* Having wide extent or broad scope; also, having latitude of interpretation. [< L. *latitudo* (*-din-*); see LATITUDE.]

There were . . . accused of heresy the subversion through . . . *latitudinous* and unwarranted construction.

GREELEY *American Conflict* vol. i, p. 82. (o. D. & c. 1867.)

La'ti-um, 1 lā'shi-um, 2 lē'shi-ŭm, *n.* In ancient geography in Italy, between Etruria and Campania; the home of the Latin or Roman people. **2.** A name of a former department; now Rome province. **La-ti'al**, *a.* [Or.]

Lat'ius, 1 lat'ius; 2 lăt'i-ŭs, *n.* The ancient name of a mountain in Caria, W. Asia Minor: scene of the story of Selene (Diana) and Endymion; see ENDYMION: now called **Mon'te di Pa-la'ti-a.** **La'timus**† [Or.]

La-to'fi-a, 1 la-tō'fi-a; 2 la-tō'fi-a, *n.* A town in Kentucky.

La-to'ni-an, 1 la-tō'ni-an; 2 la-tō'ni-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Latona or to her children, Apollo and Diana. **II.** *n.* Apollo: with the definite article.

La-top'o-lis, 1 la-top'o-lis; 2 la-tŏp'o-lĭs, *n.* An ancient city in Upper Egypt; now **Es'neh.** **La-to'pus-list** [Gr.].

La-to'ra, 1 la-tō'ra; 2 la-tō'ra, *n.* An elevation in the Himalaya mountains, United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India: 24,417 ft. high.

La'tor-re, 1 la'tō'rē; 2 lā'tŏr'ē, **Henri Joseph Alexandre Thabaud de** (5/1787—8/1851). A French poet, dramatist, and miscellaneous writer. **Henri de La'touche†.**

La'tour', 1 la'tūr'; 2 lā'tŭr', *n.* **1. Maurice Quentin de** (9/1704—9/1788). A French painter of portraits in crayon. **2. Theodor, Count** (8/1780—9/1848), an Austrian military officer and minister of war; killed by a Viennese mob.

La Tour d'Au-vergne', (1 *or* lă tōōr'-; 2 *or* -tŭr'-), **Theophile Malo Corret de** (12/1743—8/1800). A French soldier, named by Napoleon "First Grenadier of the Armies of the Republic"; fell at Oberhausen.

La Trappe, 1 lă trap'; 2 lă trăp. A valley in Orne department, N. W. France; site of a Benedictine monastery.

la'trant, 1 lē'trant; 2 lā'trant, *a.* Barking: used figuratively. — **la'trant-ness**, *n.* A barking.

La'treille', 1 la'trē'ye; 2 lă'trē'ye, **Pierre André** (11/1821—2/1853). A French naturalist; for a time was a priest.

La-treil'le-a, 1 la-trēl'e-a; 2 la-trĕl'ē-a, *n.* Or pertaining to the French naturalist, P. A. Latreille.

la-treu'ti-cal, 1 la-trū'ti-kal; 2 la-trū'ti-cal, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characterized by latreutics. **2.** [*L-*] Same as LATRIA.] **la-treu'tics**.

la-trī'a, 1 la-trī'a; 2 la-trī'a (XIII), *n. R. C. Ch.* That supreme worship which can be lawfully given to God only: distinguished from *dulia* and *hyperdulia*.

If we read of images of cherubim in the Old Testament, as we now see in the churches images of the blessed Virgin and of Christ, it is observed that the worship of *latria* is not paid to them.

DIGBY *Mores Catholici* vol. i, p. 308. [o. & b. 1845.]

[LL., < Gr. *latreia*, service, < *latreuō*, serve, < *latris*, servant.]

La-trid'i-dæ, 1 la-trid'i-dē; 2 la-trĭd'ĭ-dē, *n. pl.* A family of percoidean fishes with the lower pectoral rays simple, without pseudobranchiæ, and with vertebræ like those of ostariods. **La'tris**, *n.* (*b. r.*) [< Gr. *latris*, servant.] **lat'ri-did**, *a. & n.*— **lat'ri-doid**, *a. & n.*

la-trine', 1 la-trin'; 2 la-trĭn', *n.* A privy or watercloset, especially one in rough form, accommodating several at the same time, and common in camps, barracks, etc. [< L. *latrina* (for *lavatrina*), < *lavo*, wash.]

La'tro, 1 lē'tro; 2 lā'tro, **Marcus Porcius** (60—4 B. C.). A Roman rhetorician; born in Spain; was the tutor of Ovid.

la-trobe', 1 la-trōb'; 2 la-trōb', *n.* A stove or heater set under a mantelpiece, heating the room by radiation, and one or more rooms above by hot air. [< L. *Latrobe*, of Baltimore, the inventor.]

La-trobe', 1 la-trōb'; 2 la-trŏb', **1. Benjamin Henry** (5/1764—9/1820), an English architect and engineer; settled in the United States in 1796; designed the first Hall of Representatives, Washington. **2.** A borough in Westmoreland county, Pa.

la-tro'bite, 1 la-trō'bit; 2 la-trō'bĭt, *n.* A pink anorthite from Labrador. [< C F. *Latrobe*, the discoverer.]

lat'ro-cel-na-ry†, *a.* Given to robbery; thievish.— **lat'ro-ci-na'tion†**, *n.* Robbery; theft. **lat'ro-ci-ny†**.

Lat'ro-cin'i-um, 1 lat'ro-sin'i-um; 2 lăt'ro-cĭn'ĭ-ŭm, *n.* **1.** *Ch. Hist.* A church council held at Ephesus, A. D. 449, which supported Eutyches and his doctrines: so called, by Pope Leo the Great, because of the violence and intimidation that characterized its proceedings when the proconsul and a band of soldiers burst into the hall and forced the bishops to do the bidding of Dioscorus. This council is sometimes termed the *Robber synod*. **2†.** [*L-*] (1) Theft or larceny. (2) The right of judging and executing thieves. [L., freebooting, < *latro*, freebooter.]

La'tro-dec'tus, 1 lat'ro-dek'tus; 2 lăt'ro-dĕc'tŭs, *n.* A genus of spiders regarded as very venomous, including the katipo; specif. [*l-*], a katipo. [Appar. < Gr. *latron*, pay, + *dekmos*, received.]

latron†, *n.* A freebooter; robber; plunderer.

la-tru'cu-lar, 1 la-trū'kū-lar; 2 la-trū'cū-lar, *a. Rom. Antiq.* Of or pertaining to a game (*ludus latrunculorum*) resembling draughts or chess. [< L. *latrunculus*, chessman.]

la'try, **-olatry**, *suffixes.* Extravagant worship; service; devotion; as, *idolatry*, worship of images; *bibliolatry*, excessive devotion to books; *Greekolatry*, extreme regard for Greek culture: used also as an English formative with purely English words; as, *lordolatry*. [< Gr. *latreia*, worship, < *latris*, servant.]

Lat'ta, 1 lat'a; 2 lăt'a. **James P.** (8/1814—8/1911). An American politician and banker.

Lat'tas, 1 lat'us; 2 lăt'ăs, **Michael.** Same as OMAR PASHA.

lat-teen', *a.* Same as LATEEN.

lat'ten, 1 lat'en; 2 lăt'ĕn, *n.* Metal in thin sheets, especially (and originally) brass, which in this form is called also *latten-brass*. [< F. *laiton*, < Sp. *lata*, lath, < G. *latte*, lath.] **lath†; laton†; latoun.**— **lath'en, latten**, milled sheet brass as used by braziers and wire-drawers.— **gold l.** 1. Very thin sheet gold. 2. Any thin sheet brass or other metal gilded.— **l. wire**, wire drawn out from strips of sheet brass: no longer in use.— **roll l.**, sheet brass polished on both sides.— **shaven l.**, very thin sheet brass.— **white l.**, an alloy of copper, zinc, and tin, in thin sheets.— **lat'ten-er, n.** One who works in latten.

lat'ter, 1 lat'er; 2 lăt'er, *a.* **1.** Of more recent date; occurring after something else; hence, late; modern.

In these *latter* days, table decorations have become marvellously beautiful.

MARY A. LOGAN *Home Mirror* p. 79. (N. *y. s.* 1889.)

2. Being the second of two things mentioned or considered: opposed to *former*. **3†.** Latest or last. [Var. of LATER.]

— **l. lat'ter-born'†**, *a. & n.* Younger.

— **l.-day**, *a.* Belonging to the present as opposed to the past; of a recent period.— **L.-day Saint**, one of the Mormon people: used for "The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints," the official title. See MORMON.— **l.-mint**, *n.* A late variety of mint.— **lat'ter-ly**, *adv.* Lately.

lat'ter-kin, 1 lat'er-kin; 2 lăt'er-kĭn, *n.* A pointed wooden tool for clearing out the grooves of stones in glazing.

lat'ter-ly, 1 lat'er-li; 2 lăt'er-ly, *adv.* Lately or recently; at a later period; in the latter part.

lat'ter-ma-th'e, *n.* [Rare.] Aftermath.

lat'ter-most, *a.* [Rare.] Last; latest.

lat'tice, 1 lat'is; 2 lăt'ĭs, *st.* [LAT'-TIS,) NICES, LAT'TIS-ING.] **1.** To furnish or enclose with a lattice: usually with *up*. **2.** To cross or interlace like lattice-bars.

From the long shade Emerged.
TENNYSON *Recollections of Arabian Nights* st. 11.

lat'tice, *n.* **1.** Openwork of metal or wood, formed by crossing or interlacing strips or bars; also, a window made in such work, as a window, a blind, or a screen. **2.** That which resembles a lattice; as, a *lattice* of branches. **3.** *Her.* A bearing of vertical and horizontal bars crossing one another. **4.** *Math.* A rectangle divided into smaller equal rectangles by lines drawn parallel to the sides. [< F. *latis*, < *lat*, lath, made in imitation of *treillis*, trellis.]

Lattice.

A shield, *sa.* lattice, *ar.*

lat'tice-bar, *n.* One of the bars of lattice-work.— **l. cell** (*Bot.*), a cell having irregularly thickened walls forming a network.— **lat'tice-leaf**, *n.* A Madagascar plant (*Quisqualis* or *Aponopeton Commersalis*) of the Combretaceæ (*Nataleaceæ*), with leaves resembling lattice-work. Its roots are used for food and called *ouricouri* (*-water-yam*). Compare APONOGETON The name is applied also to *O. or A. heterophyllus*.— **lace'work**, *n.* Same as **l.-moss**, *n.* Any moss of the genus *Cinclidotus*, especially *C. fontinaloides*.— **l.-stitch**, *n.* An embroidery stitch consisting of straight interlacing lines resembling latticework.— **l. tower** (*Wireless Telep.*), a strong, light skeleton tower to support antennæ. Usually it has a truss formed of an upper and a lower member connected by lattice-like ties or braces. **l. girder**.

Lattice Window in Feering House, Essex, England.

lat'tice-work', 1 lat'is-wûrk'; 2 lăt'ĭs-wŭrk', *n.* **1.** Work, such as gratings, formed of cross-strips or -bars. **2.** In embroidery, work in outline-stitch resembling a lattice: done on solid material, and used as a background.

Latticeleaf.

lat'tic-ing, 1 lat'is-ing; 2 lăt'ĭs-ĭng, *n.* **1.** The act of making or furnishing with lattice. **2.** In bridge-building, a system of timbers or bars crossing in such a manner as to connect and strengthen the two channels of a strut and cause them to act as one construction.

lat'tic-ci'ni-o, 1 lat'ti-chi'ni-o; 2 lăt'ĭ-chĭ'nĭ-o, *n.* An opaque white glass used in decorations. [It., < L. *lacticinium*, milk food, < *lact(-)*, milk.]

Lat'to, 1 lat'o, 2 lăt'o, T. C. (18/1837—8/11/1894). A Scottish poet who died in Brooklyn, N. Y.

La'tude, 1 la'tūd'; 2 lā'tūd', **Henri Masers de** (?/ıı1725–?/ı1805). A French artillery officer; imprisoned at instance of Mme. de Pompadour. [VASA+VASA.

la'tu-la'tu, 1 lā'tū-lā'tū; 2 lā'tu-lā'tu, *n.* [Samoa.] Same as **la'tus,** 1 lā'tŭs, *n.* [LAT. + -US.] **1.** A term of contempt. *pl.* [L.] A side: applied to various lines in geometry.— **latus rectum,** the parameter of a conic. See PARAMETER. — **1. transversum,** the axis of a conic section.

La-tu'sim, 1 la-tū'sim; 2 la-tu'sim, *n. pl. Bib.* (Douai).

Lat'vi-a, 1 lat'vi-ə; 2 lat'vi-ə, *n.* A republic on the E. shore of the Baltic sea, Europe; 24,440 sq. m.; capital, Riga; formerly part of Russia.— **Lat'vi-an,** *a.* & *n.* Of or pertaining to Latvia. *n.* **1.** A native or naturalized citizen of Latvia; a Lett. Compare LETTISH.

lau-an', 1 lau-ăn'; 2 lou-ăn', *n.* [P. I.] A valuable timber-tree (*Antoptera thurifera*) of the family *Dipterocarpaceæ.* A fragrant resin, used as incense, is drawn from the trunk. The wood is used in boat-building. **lau'a-nan'i.**

Lau'ban, 1 lou'bən; 2 lou'bän, *n.* A town in Silesia, Prussia.

lau'ban-ite, 1 lō'ben-ıt; 2 lą'ben-ıt, *n. Mineral.* A fine radiate snow-white zeolite ($H_{12}CaAl_2Si_6O_{21}$); essentially a hydrous calcium-aluminium silicate. [< *Lauban,* in Silesia.]

Lau'be, 1 lau'bə; 2 lou'be, **Heinrich** (?/ı1806–?/ı1884). A German novelist, dramatist, and miscellaneous author; one of the leaders of "Young Germany."

lauch', 1 lāch; 2 lȧch, *v.* & *n.* [Scot.] **Laugh.**

lauch', *n.* [Scot.] Law.

laud, 1 lâd; 2 lą̂d, *n.* (Or pl.) praise in words or song; praise chiefly; celebrate; extol; as, he could not *laud* him sufficiently. [< L. *laudo,* < *laus* (*laud-*), praise.] See AP-PLAUD; PRAISE.] — **laud'er,** *n.*

laud, *n.* [Often *cap.*] part of divine worship that consists chiefly of praise. (2) A song of praise or honor. 2. *pl.* (1) *R. C. Ch.* The psalms immediately following matins, constituting with the latter the first of the seven canonical hours. (2) A name given to the Anglican Church, especially in religious houses. (3)† The Alleluia of the Liturgy. (4)† Public acclamations on the accession of princes. 3. [Rare.] A reason or cause for praise; something worthy of praise. 4. [Rare.] Praise or commendation; extolment.

I mention this peaceful spot with all possible *laud.*
IRVING *Sketch-Book, Sleepy Hollow* p. 419. [a. r. p. 1861.]

[< L. *laus* (*laud-*), praise.]

Laud, William (?/ı1573–?/ı1645). An English prelate of High-Church principles, and archbishop of Canterbury, who supported Charles I.; he upheld the divine right of kings, favored the spiritual independence of the Church of England; was impeached by the Long Parliament, and beheaded.

laud'a-bi(-e), 1 lâd'a-bi; 2 lą̂d'a-bi, *a.* **1.** Worthy of commendation; praiseworthy; commendable; as, *laudable* deeds. 2. *Pathol.* Healthy or promotive of health or healing; salubrious; normal: said of pus or bodily juices. [< L. *laudabilis,* < *laus* (*laud-*), praise.] — **laud'a-ble-ness,** — **laud'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* — **laud'a-bly,** *adv.*

lau-dan'i-din, 1 lō-dan'i-din; 2 lą-dăn'i-din, *n. Chem.* An alkaloid opiate, $C_{20}H_{25}NO_4$. See LAUDANIN. **lau-dan'i-dine.**

lau'da-nin, 1 lō'da-nin, -nin *or* -nin; 2 lą'da-nin, -nin *or* -nin, *n. Chem.* A colorless to pale-red crystalline alkaloid ($C_{23}H_{31}NO_5$) contained in opium. [< LAUDA-NUM.]

lau-dan'o-sin, 1 lō-dan'o-sin, -sin *or* -sin; 2 lą-dăn'o-sin, -sin *or* -sin, *n. Chem.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{14}H_{17}NO_4$) contained in alkaloid in opium, and used in medicine. [< LAUDANUM.]

lau'da-num, 1 lō'da-num; 2 lą'da-num (XIII), *v.* [Rare.] To administer laudanum to; drug with laudanum.

lau'da-num, *n.* **1.** *Med.* Tincture of opium, containing 33 grains of the soluble matter of opium or 3.3 grains of morphin to each fluid ounce of the tincture: formerly applied to a various preparations in which opium predominated. The average dose is 8 minims. For antidote, see OPIUM. **2.** Ladanum. [Var. of LADA-NUM.] — **Sydenham's laudanum,** same as WINE OF OPIUM. See WINE.

lau-da'ti-o, 1 lō-dā'shi-ō; 2 lą-dā'shi-ō, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Law.* Testimony to the good character of one under accusation. [L., praise.]

lau-da'tive, 1 lō-dā'tıv; 2 lą-dā'tıv, *n.* The act or product of lauding or commending; high praise; extolment. See APPLAUSE. [< L. *laudativus* (*n.*), < *laus* (*laud-*), praise.] **laud'a-to-ry.**

lau-da'tor, 1 lō-dā'tor; 2 lą-dā'tŏr, *n.* [L.] **1.** One who lauds or praises. **laud'er†.** **2†.** In old law, an arbitrator or appraiser.

A lecture simply *laudatory* on the life of St. Paul would not draw even the bench of bishops to listen to it.
THOMSON *William of Thornton* p. 156. [MACM. 1879.]

[< LL. *laudatorius,* < L. *laudo;* see LAUD, *v.*] — **laud'a-tive(-er),** — **laud'a-to-ri-ly,** *adv.*

laud'a-to-ry, *n.* [-ız, 1; -ız, 2; -rĭz, *pl.*] That which serves to express praise; a panegyric. **laud'a-tive†.**

Laud'er, 1 lâ'der; 2 lą'der, *n.* **1. Robert Scott** (?/ı1803–?/ı1869), a Scottish painter; *Trial of Effie Deans,* etc. **2. Sir Harry** (1870–), a Scottish comedian; author of *Roamin' in the Gloamin',* 1928. **3. Sir Thomas Dick** (1784–?/ı1848), a Scottish author; *Legendary Tales of the Highlands.*

Laud'er-dale, 1 lâ'der-dāl; 2 lą'der-dāl, *n.* **1. Duke of** (?/ı1616–?/ı1682), John Maitland, a Scottish courtier; favorite of Charles II.; member of the "Cabal" ministry. **2. Earl of** (?/ı1679–?/ı1839), James Maitland, a Scottish Whig statesman who, with Lansdowne, Hastings. **3.** A county in N. W. Alabama; 702 sq. m.; county-seat, Florence. **4.** A county in E. Mississippi; 667 sq. m.; county-seat, Meridian. **5.** A county in W. Tennessee; 460 sq. m.; county-seat, Ripley.

Laud'i-an, 1 lâd'i-ən; 2 lą̂d'i-an, *a.* Of or relating to the doctrines and polity of William Laud.

Scotland remained Presbyterian while England was trying to purify its Church of the *Laudian* innovations.
J. LE JOUR *Outline Hist. Gt. Britain* p. 223. [CHAUT. 1890.]

Laud'i-an-ism, 1 lâd'i-ən-ızm; 2 lą̂d'i-an-ızm, *n.* The tenets of Laud and his followers. **Laud'ism†** [Rare].

laud'i-fi-ca'tion, *n.* [Rare.] Laudation.

laud'i-fy, 1 lâd'ı-fī; 2 lą̂d'ı-fī, *v. n.* A writer of lauds or songs of praise.

Laud'ist, *n.* A follower of Laud.

Laud'ism, *n.* Same as LOUDONISM.

Lau'don'mière', 1 lō'don'yer'; 2 lō'don'yer', **René Gaulain de.** A French navigator and historian who attempted to found a Protestant colony at Fort Caroline, Fla.; lived in the 16th century.

Lau'en-burg, 1 lou'en-burh; 2 lou'ĕn-burh, *n.* **1.** A district in Schleswig-Holstein; formerly a Danish duchy; area, 457 sq. m. **2.** A town in this district; formerly the capital of the duchy.

lauf, 1 louf; 2 louf, *n.* [G.] **1.** A running passage in music; a roulade. **2.** The peg-box of a violin or similar instrument.

Lau'fey, 1 lau'fē; 2 lou'fe, *n. Norse Myth.* The mother of Loki.

laugh, 1 laf; 2 lăf, *v. i.* & *t.* **1.** To move or influence by *ridicule* or laughter; as, to *laugh* one out of a notion; to *laugh* oneself faint.

Right-thinking writers cannot be startled up in wit's defence,
Win us from vice, and *laugh* us into sense.
T. TICKELL *On the Prospect of Peace* st. 38.

2. To express with laughter; utter laughingly: often with *out;* as, to *laugh out* one's approbation.

II. *v. i.* To give vent to laughter, as in the natural expression of merriment, joy, or derision; also, to rejoice.

When a man of wit makes us *laugh,* it is by betraying some oddness or infirmity in his own character, or in the representation which he makes of others; and that when we *laugh* at a brute, or even at an inanimate thing, it is at some action or incident that bears a remote analogy to any blunder or absurdity in reasonable creatures. ADDISON *Spectator* April 24th, 1711.

2. *Physiol.* To express feeling by a series of inarticulate explosive sounds due to the characteristic vibrations into which the vocal cords are thrown by the jerky, spasmodic character of the expirations. **3.** Figuratively, to be or seem gay, mirthful, or lively; be bright, sparkling, or sportive; as, the streamlet *laughs* in the sunshine. **4.** To express scorn, mockery, or contempt; deride; scoff; jeer: followed by *at.*

Strauss *laughs* at Paulus, Paulus at Strauss, Reiman at Baur, and the hierophant at all. JOSEPH COOK *Transcendentalism* lect. ii. prel., p. 33. [H. M. & CO. 1882.]

[< AS. *hlæhhan,* laugh.] SYN.: see RIDICULE.

to laugh away, to drive off or away by laughing.— **to laugh down.** **1.** To compel by laughter to desist, as a speaker. **2.** To compel by ridicule to be abandoned, as a scheme.— **to laugh in one's sleeve,** to be merry inwardly while outwardly demure.

The true poet is not one who strives to be pitied, and he is apt to *laugh in his sleeve* when any misguided sympathizer whines over his wrongs. CHARLOTTE BRONTË *Shirley* ch. 4, p. 45. [H.]

— **to laugh off,** to dismiss with a laugh; treat lightly or as of no account.— **to laugh out of,** to constrain one through ridicule to abandon, as a habit or custom.— **to laugh to laugh in spite of restraint; laugh aloud.— to laugh to out of (or on) the other side (or corner) of the mouth, to change to sadness or chagrin from a feeling of pleasure, vexed, or disappointed, especially after exultation, boastfulness, or hilarity.— to laugh to scorn,** to treat with derision or mockery.

laugh, *n.* **1.** A single act or explosion of laughter; also, figuratively, merriment or ridicule; as, to excite a burst of cheerfulness and gaiety; as, a loud *laugh;* the *laugh* is now on the other side.

There is a man who would march up to the cannon's mouth for the honour of his country—yet would not face the *laugh* of his companions for the honour of his Saviour.
ADDISON *Spectator* March 24th, 1711.

2. Method or manner of laughing; as, his *laugh* was contagious. **3.** Same as LAUGHING-STOCK. **4.** One who excites or provokes laughter.— **canine laugh.** **1.** A distortion of the face in the likeness of a snarl. — *Pathol.* Prosopospasmus; sardonic laugh.— **on the l.,** on the point of, or in the act of, laughing.— **to have or get the l. at, of, or on one,** to have or get the advantage of one's ridicule.— **to get the l. on one's,** to turn or get the advantage.— **laugh'some,** *a.* Provoking or addicted to laughter.— **laugh'wor'thy,** *a.* [Rare.] Meriting laughter or ridicule.— **laugh's,** *n.* Same as LAUGHING-STOCK.

laugh'a-ble, 1 laf'a-bl; 2 lăf'a-bl, *a.* Provoking or **laf'a-bl',** fitted to provoke laughter; as, a *laughable* act.— **laugh'a-bil'(e-ness†,** *n.*— **laugh'a-bly,** *adv.*

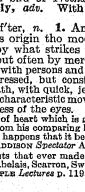
laugh'ing, 1 laf'ı-ng; 2 lăf'ı-ng, *n.* [Rare.] The person laughed at: a word humorously formed on the model of *consignee, referee.*

laugh'ter, 1 laf'er; 2 lăf'er, *n.* **1.** A person who laughs. **2.** One of a breed of domestic pigeons: named from their peculiar cry.

laugh'ful, 1 laf'ful; 2 lăf'ful, *a.* [Rare.] Mirthful; merry.

laugh'ing, 1 laf'ın; 2 lăf'ı-ng, *ppr. & verbal n.* of LAUGH, *v.*

— **laughing bird,** (Eng.) the European green woodpecker.— **l. crow.** **1.** A jay-thrush, especially *Garrulax leucolophus.* **2.** The laughing thrush.— **l. dove,** the ring-dove.— **l. falcon,** a South American hawk (*Herpetotheres cachinnans*).— **l.-gas,** *n.* Nitrogen monoxid (N_2O): so called because of its effect when inhaled under certain conditions. It is used much in dental surgery.— **l. goose,** the European white-fronted goose (*Anser albifrons*).— **l. gull,** the black-headed gull (*Larus atricilla*) of the eastern United States. **2.** The European black-headed gull (*Xema ridibundum*).— **l. hyena,** the spotted hyena.— **l. jackass,** *n.* **1.** A large Australian insectivorous kingfisher (*Dacelo gigas*), over 17 inches in length, the species being brown with a broad white collar extending forward to the eye; it is tame, very inquisitive, and fond of frequenting camp-ing-parties; it builds its nest on chips and decayed wood in the hollow of a tree; its name is derived from its peculiar cry or laugh it emits at morning, noon, and sunset, and from a corruption of the Latin scientific name. **2.** The laughing owl.— **l.-matter,** *n.* A subject or ground for merriment.— **l.-stock,** *n.* A person or thing exciting ridicule; the object of laughter; one who or that which is laughed at. **l.-stake†.**— **l. thrush,** a pycnonotoid bird of *Trochalopteron* or a related genus.— **laugh'ing-ly,** *adv.* With laughter or merriment.


Laughing-jackass. 1/8

laugh'ter, 1 laf'ter; 2 lăf'ter, *n.* **1.** An action; **laf'ter',** voluntary in its origin the modified by the will, provoked generally by what strikes the mind as humorously incongruous, but often by mere satisfaction or gaiety. It varies greatly with persons and with the kind and degree of emotion expressed, but consists chiefly of spasmodic expulsions of breath, with quick, jerky, inarticulate sounds, accompanied by characteristic movements of the facial muscles and a brightness of the eyes.

That secret elation or pride of heart which is generally called *laughter,* arises in him [man], from his comparing himself with an object below him, whether it so happens that it be a natural or an artificial fool. ADDISON *Spectator* April 24th, 1711.

Five of the greatest humorists that ever made the world ring with *laughter* were priests,—Rabelais, Scarron, Swift, Sterne, and Sydney Smith. E. P. WHIPPLE *Lectures* p. 119. [D. & T. 1850.]

2. Less frequently, any exclamation or expression of countenance indicating merriment or derision. **3.** [Rare.] An object of merriment. [< AS. *hleahtor,* < *hlehhan,* laugh.] SYN.: cachinnation, fun, giggling, glee, hilarity, jollity, merriment, mirth, rejoicing, snickering, tittering.— ANT.: distress, frowning, gloom, glowering, groaning, lowering, mourning, sadness, sorrow, tears, wailing, weeping.— **laugh'ter-book',** *n.* A book of comic tales, rimes, or pictures; a book of fun.— **l.-lighted,** *a.* Made bright by laughter, as the eyes.— **l.-maker,** *n.* A joker or jester.— **l.-stirring,** *a.* Inspiring to excite laughter; laughable.— **laugh'ter-ful,** *a.* Awaking laughter.— **laugh'ter-less,** *a.* Without laughter.

Laugi'cier', 1 lō'sē'; 2 lō'sē', **Count de** (1786–?/ı1871). César de Bellecour, an Italian general and writer; native of Elba. [of surprize or wonder. **lawk†.**

lauk, 1 lȯk; 2 lȧk, *interj.* [PROV. or Archaic.] An exclamation

L. A. U. K., *abbr.* Library Association of the United Kingdom.

lau'mer, 1 lē'mer; 2 lā'mer, *n.* Same as LAMMER, *n.*

lau'mont-ite, 1 lē'mont-ıt; 2 lā'mont-ıt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, white, gray, yellow, or red calcium-aluminium silicate ($H_4CaAl_2Si_4O_{14}$), a member of the zeolite family, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< DR. A. *Laumont,* its discoverer.] **laumon-tite.**

laun, 1 lān; 2 lan, *n. Ceram.* A fine silken sleeve through which clay is passed. **lawn‡.**

launce', 1 lāns; 2 lănc, *n.* **1.** The lant or sand-eel. **2.** A lizard.) A fish (*Congrogadus subducens*) of the waters of northwestern Australia. [= LANCE.]

launce†, *n.* A balance.

Launce, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona,* a foolish servant of Proteus and a companion of Crab.

Launc'ce-lot, *n.* Same as LANCELOT.

Launc'ce-lot Greaves, 1 grēvz; 2 grēvz, **Sir.** In Smollett's *The Adventures of Sir Launcelot Greaves,* the hero, a young squire; an English Don Quixote.

Launc'ce-lot Lang'staff. Same as LANCELOT LANGSTAFF.

Launc'ce-lot Tem'ple. The Knights Templars' mansions.

Laun'ces-ton, 1 lān'ſer lōn'ſes-ten; 2 lān'ſer lan'ſes-ton, *n.* **1.** A city, county-seat of Cornwall county, Tasmania. **2.** A municipal and market borough; formerly county-seat of Cornwall, England.

launch, 1 lānch *or* lônch; 2 lānch *or* lanch (XIII), *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to move from the land into the water, as a ship on completion of the hull; push or put into the water, as a boat, or logs.

The first boat constructed on the present plan was *launched* upon the Hudson, by Robert Fulton, in 1807.
T. W. HIGGINSON *Young Folks* p. 241. [L. & S. 1883.]

2. To send forth, as on a new career or into a new field; make an active beginning of; as, to *launch* a youth in his profession; to *launch* a new enterprise. **3.** To hurl or propel, as a dart; throw flying: also figuratively said of imprecations and the like.

Cervantes, . . . *launching* his satire against the old, deep-rooted prejudices of his countrymen, . . . *launched* a . . . little less rash than his own hero's tilt against the windmills. . . .
PRESCOTT *Miscellanies, Cervantes* p. 131. [L. 1845.]

4. *Naut.* (1) To drop into or to its place, as a topgallantmast on the fid. (2) To move by pushing. **5.** [School Slang.] To overturn (a bed, with its occupant); to drag (a sleeper and his bedding) to the floor. **6.** To strike or pierce with or as with a dart; lance. **7†.** To plant or set out in trenches.

II. *v. i.* **1.** To move or cause to move a ship or boat from the land into the water; also, to put out in a vessel; as, to *launch* upon the deep. **2.** To make an entrance, as into a new field or career; make a beginning; set out; plunge: frequently with *out;* as, to *launch* into politics; to *launch* into eternity; to *launch out* into extravagance. **3.** To plant in trenches, as lecks. **4†.** To dart or leap; dash forth. [< F. *lancer,* < LANCE, *n.*] — **launch'ing punt'',** *n.* A boat propelled by a pushing-pole, used in hunting wild fowl. **launch'ing-sledge'†.— launch'ing-tube',** *n.* A tube in a vessel's side or above the deck, through which torpedoes are launched against an enemy.— **launch'ing-ways'',** *n. pl.* Timbers used in the launching of a ship. **launch'ways†.**

launch, *n.* **1.** The act of launching.

The general embarrassment, . . . both agricultural and commercial, rendered it a hopeless time for the least favorable . . . for the first *launch* into print of . . . 'Lalla Rookh.'
MOORE *Lalla Rookh* prel., p. 4. [H. & H. 1867.]

2. The movement of a ship, boat, etc., from the land into the water; especially, the sliding movement of a newly built vessel from the stocks into the water; also, the spot where a ship is built, and the tackle used in launching it. **3.** The start of a bird for flight. **4.** *Naut.* The largest of the ship's boats, sloop rigged, with a jib and a mainsail. **5.** A large open boat, especially when propelled by steam, electricity, or naphtha, and used as a pleasure-boat; as, a steam- or naphtha-*launch.* **6.** [Prov. Eng.] An eel-trap. **7†.** A cut; stab; prod.

launched, *pa.* **1.** Set afloat, as a vessel. **2.** Pierced

launch'ful,) or wounded, as by a thrusting blow.

launch'er, *n.* One who launches.

launch†, *n.* A lawn; glade; dale. **launde†.**

launch'er, 1 lān'der *or* lōn'der; 2 lān'der *or* lan'der (XIII), *vt.* **I.** *t.* To wash and iron, as articles of clothing; do up. **2†.** To wet or soak in a lees, as yarn (metal) with a thin coating or wash.— **laun'der-er,** *n.* One who launders.

laun'der, *n.* **1.** A trough, channel, or gutter, usually of wood, by which water is conveyed; specif., in mining, a chute or trough for conveying powdered ore.— **2.** Apparatus for carrying water to or from the crushing-apparatus. **2†.** A washerwoman; launderer. [Contr. of ME. *lavender,* < OF. *lavendiere,* < LL. *lavandarius,* washer, < L. *lavandus,* gerundive of *lavo,* wash.] S. S.

laun'derd, *pp.* Laundered.

laun'dress, 1 lān'dres *or* lōn'dres; 2 lān'drĕs *or* lan'drĕs, *n.* **1.** A female launderer; washerwoman.

He defrauds his *laundress,* his tailor, and his landlord.
H. W. BEECHER *Lectures to Young Men* lect. i, p. 20. [D. n. 1855.]

2. A woman who cares for the chambers in the London Inns of Court.

laun'dry, 1 lān'dri *or* lōn'dri; 2 lān'drĭ *or* lan'drĭ (XIII), *vt.* [U. S.] To launder.

laun'dry, *n.* [-DRIES, 1; -drız; 2 -drĭs, *pl.*] **1.** An establishment or a room for washing and ironing clothes. **2.** [Colloq.] Articles sent to a laundry for washing. **3.** A laundress: incorrect use by Shakespeare. **4†.** A washing or laundering. [Contr. of ME. *lavendrie,* < *lavender;* see LAUNDER, *n.*]

— **laun'dry-bas'tle-door,** *n.* Same as BATTLEDORE, 3. — **l.-maid,** *n.* A maid employed in a laundry, or to do the laundry-work of a household.— **laun'dry-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who owns, conducts, or is employed in a laundry.

2. [Brokers' Cant.] One who washes sales or matches orders. See WASH, *v.* *t.* & *n.*— **l.-woman,** *n.* [-WOMEN, *pl.*] A woman who owns, has charge of, or washes and irons clothes in a laundry.— **l. stove,** a stove for heating numerous irons at the same time, and quickly.

Lau"ney', 1 lo"nē'; 2 lo"ne', **Bernard René Jourdan de** (1740–*a*1789). A French official; last governor of the Bastile; killed by the mob.

Lau'nitz, 1 lou"nĭts; 2 lou'nĭts, **Robert Eberhard** (1/*a*1806–1/*a*1870). Russian-American sculptor; pupil of Thorwaldsen; settled in the United States; designed monument to Pulaski in Savannah, Ga., etc.

Lau"noi', 1 lo"nwä'; 2 lo"nwä', **Jean de** (1603–1678). A French doctor of the Sorbonne; royal censor of books, 1643, and theological writer.

lau'ra, 1 lô'ra; 2 la'ra, *n.* In early times, a collection of separate cells occupied, under a superior, by monks who lived apart, meeting one another at table and worship only on Saturdays and Sundays. [< Gr. *laura*, alley.]

And he would fain flee from the lithe *Laura*.
KINGSLEY, *Hypatia*, ch. 11, p. 162. [MACM. 1888.]

Lau'ra, 1 lô'ra; 2 la'ra, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. See LAWRENCE. **F. Laure,** 1 lōr, 2 lōr; G. It. **Lau'ra,** 1 lou'ra, 2 lou'ra; L. **Lau-ri'na** (1 lô-rī'na, 2 la-rī'na). **2.** In Petrarch's *Sonnets*, probably **Laura de Noves** (1307–1348), wife of Hugues de Sale of Avignon, loved by Petrarch. **3.** In Byron's *Beppo*, Beppo's wife, a frivolous and loquacious woman. [L., laurel.]

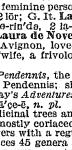
Laur'ra Bell. In Thackeray's *Pendennis*, the heroine in the novel, who marries the hero, Pendennis; she appears as **Laura Pendennis** in Thackeray's *Virginians of Virginia*.

Lau-ra'ce-æ, 1 lo-rē'sē-ī; 2 la-rā'ce-ē, *pl.* *Bot.* A family of apetalous aromatic and medicinal trees and shrubs — the laurel family— with alternate, simple, coriaceous leaves with minute pellucid dots, and flowers with a regular calyx of 4 or 6 colored sepals. It embraces 45 genera and about 900 species, mostly natives of the tropics of the new world. [< LAURUS.] **Lau-rin'e-æ,** — **lau-ra'ceous, lau-rin'e-ous,** *a.*

lau'rate, 1 lô'rēt; 2 la'rāt, *n.* *Chem.* A salt of lauric acid.

laur'da-lite, 1 lôr'da-lĭt, 2 lar'da-lĭt, *n.* *Petrog.* A coarse-grained variety of nephelite syenite, typically developed in S. Norway, remarkable for the number of minerals it contains, the largely composed of cryptoperthite (soda-orthoclase) and soda-microcline (anorthoclase of Rosenbusch). [< *Laurdal*, Norway.]

lau're-ate, 1 lô'rē-ĭt; 2 la'rē-āt, *at.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To crown with a laurel wreath, as formerly in the English universities in conferring a degree in rhetoric. **2.** To invest with the office of poet-laureate. [< L. *laureatus*, < *laurus*, laurel.]


Torquato Tasso Laureate. (After an engraved portrait by Raphael Morghen.)

lau're-ate, *n.* **1.** The poet officially invested with the title of laureate by the sovereign of England. Originally this title implied service, as the writing of an ode for the king's birthday, but the office is now honorary.

Ben Jonson was the first to perform the duties of laureate, but sir William D'Avenant first held the official title of poet laureate, conferred by letters patent, Dec. 13, 1638. Since then it has been held by John Dryden (1670–1689), Thomas Shadwell (1689–1692), Nahum Tate (1692–1715), Nicholas Rowe (1715–1718), Lawrence Eusden (1718–1730), Colley Cibber (1730–1757), William Whitehead (1757–1785), Thomas Warton (1785–1790), Henry James Pye (1790–1813), Robert Southey (1813–1843), William Wordsworth (1843–1850), Alfred Tennyson (1850–1892), Alfred Austin (1896–1913), Robert Bridges (1913–

In this reign, the first mention of the king's poet, under the appellation of *Laureate*, occurs. John Kay was appointed poet Laureate to Edward IV., . . . *He* [the laureate] is undoubtedly the same that is styled the King's Versifier, and to whom one hundred shillings were paid as his annual stipend, in the year 1351. . . . These only were in general invited to this appointment, who had received academical education, and had obtained a crown of laurel in the universities for their abilities in Latin composition. . . . Thus the king's *Laureate* was nothing more than 'a graduated rhetorician employed in the service of writing.'
T. WARTON *Hist. Eng. Poetry* § 25, p. 401. [W. t. & co.]

2. In former times: (1) A poet publicly crowned with laurel in recognition of his merits, usually by a sovereign. (2) A student publicly receiving a degree in poetry and rhetoric. **3.** In the musical conservatories of Paris and Brussels, and sometimes in the art-schools of Paris and Rome, the person who gains the *prix de Rome*. **4.** [U. S.] In some institutions of learning, a woman's degree corresponding to "bachelor" or "master" for a man. **5†.** *Numis.* A gold coin of England. Same as CAROLUS.

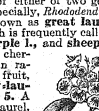
lau're-ate-ship, 1 lô'rĭ-ĕt-shĭp; 2 la'rē-at-shĭp, *n.* The office or dignity of poet laureate; formerly, also, in English universities, an honorable degree in grammar, including poetry and rhetoric, a laurel wreath being presented to the recipient of the degree.

lau"re-a'tion, 1 lô"rĭ-ē'shon; 2 la"rē-ā'shon, *n.* The act of conferring the laurel; formerly, also, the conferring of a university degree, together with a laurel wreath.

Lau'rel-on, *n.* [Gr.] Same as LAURIUM, 1.

lau'rel, 1 lô'rel; 2 la'rĕl, *n.* The bind or wreath with laurel; decorate with or as with laurel.

lau'rel, 1 lô'rel; 2 la'rĕl (XIII), *n.* **1.** An evergreen shrub (*Laurus nobilis*) belonging to the Mediterranean region, with aromatic lanceshaped leaves, inconspicuous yellowish flowers, and scarlet berries, the source of a small cherry. It is the laurel of poetry and antiquity, and is called also **bay-laurel, bay-tree,** and **noble l.** **2.** Any other species of the genus *Laurus*. **3.** [U. S.] An evergreen shrub or tree of either of two genera, *Kalmia* and *Rhododendron*; especially, *Rhododendron maximum*, which is otherwise known as **great laurel** and **high l.,** and **latifolia,** which is frequently called **l.-dvy, low l., mountain-l., purple l.,** and **sheep-l.** **4.** [Eng.] A species of evergreen cherry-tree with flowers in racemes and inedible fruit, known as the **cherry-laurel,** or **l.-cherry.** **5.** A crown or wreath of laurel, indicating honor or high merit; hence, honor or distinction; marks of distinction or honor: more commonly plural; as, *laurels* won on the battlefield.


Mountain-laurel.

By the ancient Greeks the laurel was called *daphne*. It was sacred to Apollo. Berry-bearing of L. F. Serve would round the forehead of victorious heroes and poets. A laurel wreath was the award of the victors in the Pythian games. In medieval times poets were occasionally crowned in a similar manner.

An eloquent writer is better for the future—an eloquent speaker better for the present. The laurels of the former shoot around his grave, those of the latter encircle his brows. One is a draft on time, the other at sight.
L. F. SERVE *Forum* vol. i, p. 156. [n. n. s. 1856.]

6. A salmon that has passed the summer in fresh water. **7.** An English gold coin of James I., on which the king's head was wreathed with laurel. See COIN *v.* [< F. *laurier*, < L. *laurus*, laurel. Syn.: see FAME. **Alexandri-an laurel.** **1.** A tall East-Indian tree (*Calophyllum inophyllum*) with shining, evergreen, leathery leaves and fragrant white flowers in axillary racemes. It is cultivated for ornament in southern California and southern Florida. See POON. **2.** A cultivated evergreen shrub (*Ruscus racemosus*). — **American l.,** same as MOUNTAIN-LAUREL.— **bigleaved l.,** same as BIG-LEAVED MAGNOLIA.— **broad-leaved l.,** mountain-laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*).— **California l.,** an evergreen, aromatic tree (*Umbellularia californica*) of the family *Lauraceæ*. It grows from 80 to 95 feet high, and bears leathery, oblong-lanceolate leaves, small umbels of yellow flowers, and plum-like greenish fruits. The wood, which is light-brown, strong, and hard, is used in carpentry and for furniture, woodenware, and basketwilling.— **California bay-tree.**— **cam'phor-laur'el,** *n.* Same as CAMPHOR-TREE.— **Canary l.,** *Laurus canariensis.*— **copse-l.,** *n.* A European ornamental shrub (*Daphne laureola*) with large evergreen leaves, sweet-scented whitish flowers, followed by 1-seeded drupaceous fruits; the spurge-laurel.— **deer-l.,** *n.* Same as GREAT LAUREL.— **diamond-leaf l.** [Austral.], an evergreen shrub (*Pittosporum rhombifolium*).— **dwarf l.,** the low or mountain laurel (*Kalmia latifolia*) as opposed to the *great laurel*.— **Florida l.,** same as HORSE-SUGAR.— **great l.** or **big l.,** the high laurel (*Rhododendron maximum*) as opposed to the *dwarf laurel*.— **hairy l.,** an ericaceous low herb (*Kalmia hirsuta*) found in the southeastern United States. It has slender villous-hairy stems and rose-purple flowers, mostly solitary.— **holly-l.,** *n.* Same as ISLAY.— **horse-l.,** *n.* Same as GREAT LAUREL.— **Japan l.,** an ornamental shrub (*Aucuba japonica*); also, other species of *Aucuba*.— **Aucuba** and accompanying cut.— **lady l.,** same as SPURGE-LAUREL.— **laur'el-bay",** *n.* Same as CHERRY-LAUREL.— **l.-bottle,** *n.* A bottle containing laurel leaves, the fumes of which are utilized by entomologists to kill insects.— **l.-camphor,** *n.* Same as LAURINOL.— **l.-cherry,** *n.* Same as LAUREL, 4.— **l.-hawthorn,** *n.* Same as SPICE-BUSH.— **l. mani,** *n.* One belonging to a party opposed to the house of Brunswick.— **l.-oak,** *n.* **1.** The shingle-oak. See SHINGLE. **2.** *Quercus laurifolia* of South Carolina and Florida.— **l.-oil,** *n.* Same as LAUREL-CAMPHOR.— **laurel leaf.** **1.-tree:** **1.-thyme,** *n.* Same as LAURUSTINE.— **l.-water,** *n.* A water distilled from the leaves of the cherry-laurel; used as a narcotic sedative. — **cherry-l. water:** **1.-wood,** *n.* Same as MADRONA.— **Moreton Bay l.,** a tree (*Cryptocarya australis*) of the family *Lauraceæ*.— **native l.** [Australia], same as MYRTLE, *cherry-l.* **waterl.** Queensland tree (*Panax elegans*) of the family *Araliaceæ*. **3.** In Tasmania, an evergreen shrub (*Anopterus glandulosus*) of the family *Saxifragaceæ*, cultivated in greenhouses.— **New Zealand l.,** *Laurelia novæ-zelandiæ*, a monimiad family *Monimiaceæ*.— **pale l.,** same as SWAMP-LAUREL.— **poet's l.,** or **Roman l.,** same as LAUREL, 1.— **Portugal l.,** *Prunus lusitanica*.— **rose-bay l.,** the great laurel.— **sassafac l.,** a tropical shrub (*Xylophylla latifolia*) of the family *Euphorbiaceæ*.— **to look to one's laurels,** to guard against losing one's former preeminence.— **to rest on one's laurels,** to cease to gain, or win, reward, distinction, or victory.— **to rest, or retire, on one's laurels,** to retire from active life; cease from work or effort.— **West Indian l.,** same as SEA-LAVENDER.

Laur'el, *n.* **1.** A county in S. E. Kentucky; 448 sq. m.; county-seat, London. **2.** A town in Sussex county, Del. **3.** A town in Jones county, Miss.

lau'reled, 1 lô'reld; 2 la'rĕld, *a.* **1.** Crowned with laurel. **2.** Same as LAUREATE.

lau'reld, 1 laurel; decked with a laurel wreath; laureate.

2. Overgrown with laurel; as, *laureled* height; composed of laurel; as, *laureled* wreaths. **lau'relled,** *a.*

lau-rel'ic, 1 lo-rel'ĭk; 2 la-rĕl'ic, *a.* Derived from bay-berries; as, *laurelic* acid. [< LAUREL.]

Laurel Peak. A mountain peak in Tennessee; 5,922 ft. high.

lau'rel-ship, 1 lô'rel-shĭp; 2 la'rĕl-shĭp, *n.* Same as LAUREATESHIP.

Laurence, 1 lô'rens; 2 la'rĕnc, *n.* 1. Same as LAWRENCE. **2. French** (*a*1757–*a*1809), an English lawyer; writer; member of Parliament; friend and executor of Burke. **3. Friar,** see FRIAR LAURENCE. **4. Richard** (1760–1/*a*1833), an English archbishop, Orientalist, and Ethiopic scholar; brother of French.

Laur'encel, *n.* Idleness; laziness: figurative use of a person's name.— **Laurence bids wages,** idleness has attractions. [Perh. < Lazy *Laurence*, popular tale by Maria Edgeworth, of the 18th century.] [ture.

laur'ence, 1 lo-rĕn'; 2 la-rĕn', *n.* *Chem.* A hydrocarbon mix-

Laur'ens, 1 lô'rens; 2 la'rĕns, *n.* 1. See LAWRENCE. **2. Henry** (1724–*a*1792), an American statesman, and president of Congress, 1777; captured by the British; imprisoned in the tower of London. **3. John** (1753–*a*1782), an American patriot; son of the preceding; aide-de-camp to Washington at Yorktown; fell in the battle of Combahee river, South Carolina. **4.** A county in central Georgia; 791 sq. m.; county-seat, Dublin. **5.** A county in N. W. South Carolina; 684 sq. m. **6.** Its county-seat.

Laur'rent', **Laur'renz,** *n.* See LAWRENCE.

Laur-ren'tian, 1 lo-ren'shĭan, *a.* 1. *Geol.* Of or pertaining to the St. Lawrence river.

Laur-ren'tide, The ridge of low hills, called the *Laurentian Hills*, along the line of division between Canada and the States was the first American land lifted above the ocean.
AGASSIZ *Methods of Study* p. 93. [r. & r. 1863.]

2. Of or relating to either Lorenzo (in Latin *Laurentius*) dei Medici, of Florence, or the Laurentian library of that city named in his honor. See GEOLOGY.

— Laurentian library, a famous library, founded at Florence in the 16th century by Pope Clement VII., made up largely of collections of the Medici family. It is especially noted for its manuscripts.

Lau-ren'tian, *n.* *Geol.* The very ancient essentially crystalline Archæan rocks underlying the elastic Huronian strata. The Laurentian is not known to be fossiliferous, unless the doubtful *Eozoon Canadense* be of organic origin. See GEOLOGY. **Lau-ren'ti-a-ri.**

Lau-ren'tian Mount'ains, a range from Labrador to the Arctic ocean; length, 3,500 m.; highest peak, about 2,547 ft.; average height, 1,600 ft.

Lau-ren'ti-us, *n.* [L.] See LAWRENCE.

Lau-ren'tum, 1 lo-ren'tŭm; 2 la-rĕn'tŭm, *n.* A city, ancient capital of Latium, Italy; near the spot now called **Pator'no.** **Lau'ren-tan** [L.].

lau'res-tine, *n.* Same as LAURUSTINE.

lau'ret, 1 lô'ret, 2 la'rĕt, *n.* A coin, the laurel.

lau're-lin, 1 lô'rĭ-lin; 2 la'rē-lin, *n.* *Chem.* A compound derived from bayberries. [< LAUREL.]

Lau'ri-a, 1 lou'ri-a; 2 lou'rĭ-a, *n.* 1. Same as LORIA. **2.** A manufacturing town in Potenza province, Italy

lau'rate, 1 lô'rāt; 2 la'rĕt, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from the bay-tree (*Laurus nobilis*). [< L. *laurus*, laurel.]— **lauric acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_{12}H_{24}O_2$) contained in the berries of the bay-tree and in fat and oil of pichurim-beans.

Lau'ri-dæ, 1 lô'rĭ-dē; 2 la'rĭ-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* The only family of ascothoracican cirripeds, with the body curved in the middle. [< LAURUS, 2, (t. g.) [< Gr. *laura*, cloister.]— **laurid, n.,** **laurold,** *a.*

Lau'rie, 1 lô'rĭ; 2 lō'rĭ, *n.* Diminutive of LAWRENCE.

Laur'ier, 1 lo'rĭ-ē; 2 lō'rĭ-ē, Sir **Wilfrid** (*b.* 1841–*d.*19 1919). A Canadian statesman; was made premier in 1896; the first French-Canadian to occupy the position.

lau'rin-er-ous, 1 lo-rĭn'ĕr-us; 2 la-rĭn'er-us, *a.* Producing laurel; bringing or carrying laurel. [< L. *laurus*, laurel, + *fero*, bear.] **lau-rig'er-ous†.**

lau'ri-fo'li-ous, *a.* [Rare.] Like laurel-foliage: evergreen.

lau'rin, 1 lô'rĭn; 2 la'rĭn, *n.* *Chem.* A white crystalline extract ($C_{18}H_{32}(OC_{18}H_{35}O)_2$) of the bayberry. 2. A laurel extract fat; laurostearin; trilaurin. [< L. *laurus*, laurel.] **lau'rinet.**

Lau'rin-burg, 1 lô'rĭn-bûrg; 2 la'rĭn-bûrg, *n.* A town in Scotland county, N. Carolina.

Lau-rin'da, *n.* [L.] See LAURA.

lau'rin-e-æ, 1 lo-rĭn'ĭ-ī; 2 la-rĭn'e-ē, *n. pl.* Same as LAURACEÆ.

lau'rin-ol, 1 lô'rĭn-ōl or -ŏl; 2 la'rĭn-ol or -ŏl, *n.* Camphor: so called because derived from the *Laurus camphora*. [< LAURIN + -OL.]

Lau"ri-nox'y-lon, 1 lô"rĭ-nŏks'ĭ-lon; 2 la"rĭ-nŏks'y-lŏn, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of fossil wood exhibiting a structure similar to that of the wood of *Laurus*. [< LAURUS + Gr. *xylon*, wood.] **Lau-ri'no-xy'lon.**

lau'ri-on-ite, 1 lô'rĭ-on-ĭt; 2 la'rĭ-on-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A white, prismatic, lead hydroxy-chlorid ($PbClOH$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system, *Laurion*, *Lauriotis*, etc.

lau-ris'tic, 1 ro-ris'tĭk; 2 ro-ris'tic, *a.* *Chem.* Pertaining to a monobasic acid derived from the fat of pichurim-beans, known as pichuric, lauric, or laurostearic acid ($C_{12}H_{24}O_2$). [< *Laurus*, laurel.]

Laur"is'ton, 1 lo"rĭs'tŏn; 2 lo"rĭs'tŏn, **Marquise de** (?/1768–?/1823), Alexander Jacques Bernard Law, a French marshal, born in India.

lau'rite, 1 lô'rĭt; 2 la'rĭt, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic, iron-black, brittle ruthenium-osmium sulfid, $(Ru,Os)S_2$, crystallizing in the isometric system. [< Christian name of a woman in whose honor it was named.]

Lau'ri-um, 1 lô'rĭ-um; 2 la'rĭ-ŭm, *n.* 1. A mountain range in the south part of Attica, where formerly silver-mining; now worked for lead and zinc. 2. A village in Houghton county, Mich.; large production of copper yearly.

lau'ro-cer'a-sus, 1 lô'ro-sĕr'a-sus; 2 la'ro-cĕr'a-sŭs, *n.* The cherry-laurel. [< L. *laurus*, laurel, + *cerasus*, cherry-tree.]

lau'rone, 1 lô'rōn; 2 la'rōn, *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline compound ($C_{32}H_{48}O$) obtained by distilling barium laurate with lime. [< LAUREL.]

lau"ro-nol'ic, 1 lô"ro-nol'ĭk; 2 la"ro-nŏl'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Designating the colorless acid, $C_{31}H_{51}COOH$, trimethyl cyclopentane carboxylic acid.

lau'ro-ste'a-rin, 1 lô'ro-stē'a-rĭn; 2 la'ro-stē'a-rin, *n.* Same as LAURIN. [< L. *laurus*, laurel, + STEARIN.]

lau'ro-tet'a-nin, 1 lô'ro-tĕt'a-nĭn; 2 la'ro-tĕt'a-nin, *n.* *Chem.* An alkaloid ($C_6H_{13}O_2(OCH_3)_2NH$) common to plants of the laurel family. **lau'ro-tet'a-nine†.**

lau'ro-xy'li'c, 1 lô'ro-ksĭ-lĭk'; 2 la'ro-ksĭ-lĭ'ic, *a.* *Chem.* Designating a compound obtained from laurene by oxidation with nitric acid.

Lau'rus', 1 lô'rus; 2 la'rŭs, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of evergreen trees of the family *Lauraceæ*, of very few species, the true laurel (*L. nobilis*) of southern Europe, and the laurel (*L. canariensis*) of the Canary Islands. [L., laurel-tree.]

Lau'rus', *n.* In Sir Sidney Lanier's *Prince Arthur*, "an old, unbelieving bard": satire on Dryden.

lau'rus-tine, 1 lô'rus-tin; 2 la'rŭs-tin, *n.* A south-European evergreen shrub (*Viburnum tinus*), with oblong leaves, hairy beneaths, and fragrant flowers, white, tinged with red, which appear late in winter. Several varieties are cultivated. [< LAURUS + *tinus*, plant.] **lau'rus-tin'ust.**

Laur'vig, 1 lour'vĭg; 2 lour'vig, *n.* Same as LARVIK.

laur'vik-ite, 1 lôr'vĭk-ĭt; 2 lar'vĭk-īt, *n.* *Petrol.* A variety of augite syenite characterized by sodic orthoclase. [< *Laurvig*, Norway.]

lau'ryl, 1 lô'rĭl; 2 la'rĭl, *n.* *Chem.* The univalent radical ($C_{12}H_{23}$) as existing in lauryl alcohol ($C_{12}H_{25}OH$).

lau'ryl-ene, 1 lô'rĭl-ēn; 2 la'rĭl-ēn, *n.* *Chem.* A colorless derivative of menthane, having the plane of polarization turning toward the left; contained in bay-oil.

La'us, 1 lô'us; 2 lā'ŭs, *n.* In ancient Greek city, near the mouth of the Laus. 2. An ancient river between Lucania and Bruttium in the south of Italy.

Lau'sanne', 1 lo'san'; 2 lo'sān', *n.* A city, capital of Vaud canton, Switzerland.

lau'ta-rite, 1 lô'ta-rĭt; 2 la'ta-rit, *n.* *Mineral.* A colorless, transparent calcium iodate ($Ca(IO_3)_2$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [Appar. < L. *lautus*, pp. of *lavo*, wash.]

Lau'ter-brun'nen, 1 lou'ter-brun'ĕn, *n.* 2 lou'ter-brun'ĕn. *n.* An Alpine valley in Bern canton, Switzerland; the site of the Staubbach Fall, 980 ft. high.

lau'tite, 1 lô'tsīt; 2 lą'tit, *n. Mineral.* A native mechanical mixture of arsenic (CuAsS) with a mineral nearly related to energite, that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. [< *Lauta,* in Saxony.]

Lau'trec', Henri de Toulouse- See HENRI DE TOULOUSE-LAUTREC.

Lau'trec', Odet de Foix (1485–6/15 1523). A French marshal at Bicoque, Pavia, and the siege of Naples.

lau'tu, 1 lou'tū; 2 lou'tu, *n.* [Peru.] A head-dress adorned with feathers, worn by the Inca of Peru as a sign of royalty.

lau'ter-schle'bung, 1 lou'ter-shā'bung, *n.* Prov. Ger. = GERMAN LAW, under LAW†, *n.*

Lau'ton, 1 lou'ton. Feather Cap and Flint Knife from Ancient Peruvian Mummy

lau'vän, *n.* A river in Norway; Fæder. (American Museum of Natural History.)

length, 200 m. to Bohus Lan; receives numerous expansions into lakes. Bay: in its course it has

lau'wine, 1 lou'vīn, *n.* [G.] An avalanche.

Like *lawsine* loosen'd from the mountain's belt.

Lauterbrunnen.

Maid Harold can. 4, st. 12.

Lau'zon', 1 lō'zŏn'; 2 lō'zŏn', *n.* A post village in Levis district, Quebec province, Canada.

Lau'zun', 1 lō'zŭn'; 2 lō'zŭn', *n.* **1. Due de** (1632–1/10 1723), **Antonin Nompar de Caumont,** a French marshal and courtier; defeated at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690. **2. Duc de** (1747–3/4 1793), **Armand Louis de Gontaut, Duc de Biron,** a French general; served in the American Revolutionary war; returned to France and in 1793 defeated the Vendeans; guillotined.

lav, 1 lav; 2 lăv, *n.* [Gipsy.] A word: used also in composition, as in *lavengro,* word-master or linguist.

I had encouraged his palaver – a word . . . which is not inappropriate, since it contains in itself the very word of words, the *lav,* which means a word, and is most antiquely and excellently gipsy. C. G. LELAND *English Gipsies* p. 47. lit. a. m. 1873.]

la'va, 1 lä'va; 2 lą'va (XIII), *n.* Molten rock, or the same solidified by cooling, discharged from a volcanic crater, poured out superficially through non-volcanic fissures, or intruded subterranneously between strata. In composition it may be either rhyolite, trachyte, phonolite, dacite, andesite, basalt, or one of several minor varieties. In texture it may be glassy, resinlike, stony, vesicular, scoriaceous, or cellular and light (scoria and pumice). Lava flows are either *submarine* or *subaërial* (if above sea-level); they are *superfluent* if from the crater-summit, *effluent* if from fissures superficially, *interfluent* if intruded below the surface and between layers of rock (as sheets or laccoliths). Lava-streams (superfluent and effluent lava) are either *aa* or *pahoehoe* (see these nouns).

The *lava* that issued from Etna in 1793 was computed by Sir Charles Lyell to be equal in volume to the water discharged by the Mississippi in three months.

M. F. MAURY *Physical Geog.* p. 16. [ninty. pub. co. 1888.]

[It., a stream, in Naples a swirl of water in a street caused by sudden rain, < *lavare,* < L. *lavo,* wash.]

— la'va-cone'//*n. Geol.* A volcanic cone built up of successive flows of lava: in contrast with *cinder-cone.*—**L. dôme,** *n. Geol.* A tract of hardened lava of considerable extent.—**L. flow, l. stream,** *n.* Any stream of lava, whether still fluid or hardened.—**L. lake,** *n.* A body of molten lava, as in Hawaiian volcano-craters, large enough to be termed a lake.—**l. millstone,** a hard and coarse millstone, found near the Rhine.—**l. streak,** *n.* A dike of lava intersecting other rocks.—**l. ware,** *n.* Various articles and utensils made from iron-slag, resembling lava in appearance.

la-va'bo, 1 lą-vē'bo; 2 lą-vā'bo, *n.* **1.** In the Roman Catholic Church and in Anglo-Catholic churches, the washing of the hands by the celebrant after the offertory, during the eucharist. **2.** That part of Psalm xxvi which is recited by the priest while washing the hands. **3.** A card on which this psalm is printed, placed upon the altar during the eucharist. **4.** A small linen towel used to wipe the priest's hands. **5.** A stationary wash-bowl or lavatory with running water; also, in monasteries, the room in which this is placed. **6.** A large basin used for the lavabo. **la-va'a bo-dish'**//. [L., I will wash, < *lavo,* wash.]



la-va'ca, 1 lą-vä'kə; 2 lą-vă'ca, *n.* A county in S. Texas; 932 sq. m.; county-seat, Hallettville.

La-va'ca Bay. A bay which is chiefly included in Calhoun county, Tex.; an arm of Matagorda Bay.

La-va'ca riv'er. A river in Lavaca and Jackson counties, Tex.; length, 110 m.; it flows into Lavaca Bay.

la'vage, 1 lē'vij; 2 lą'vaj, *n.* **A** washing; especially, therapeutical washing, as of the stomach, by injections.

La-vaine', 1 la-vēn'; 2 la-vān', **Sir.** In Tennyson's *Elaine,* Elaine's brother.

La'val, 1 la'vāl'; 2 lą'văl', *n.* **1.** A district in Quebec province, Canada. **2.** A manufacturing town, capital of Mayenne department, France.

La'va'lette', 1 la'va'lĕt'; 2 lą'va'lĕt', **Comte de** (1768–1830), Antoine Marie Chamans: married to a niece of Napoleon in Italy and Egypt; he was imprisoned by the Bourbons in 1815 and condemned to death, but escaped in his wife's dress.

La Va'lette', Jean Parisot de (1494–1568). Grand master of the Knights of Malta; built Valetta, the present capital.

lav'a-liere', 1 lav'a-lēr'; 2 lăv'a-lēr', *n.* A piece of jewelry, consisting of a necklace and pendant. < Duchesse *de La Vallière.*] **la'val'lière't.**

La Val'lière', 1 la vol'yar'; 2 la văl'yar', **1. Louis Cesar, Duc de** (1/2 1708–3/4 1780), a French bibliophile. **2. Duchesse de** (1/2 1644–4/5 1710), François Louise de la Baume le Blanc, a mistress of Louis XIV, of France.

La'val-Mont'may'reau', 1 lą'văl'-mōn'mā'rō'; 2 lă'văl'-mŏn'mā'rō'), **François Xavier de** (1622–1708). A French nobleman, first bishop of Quebec, who organized the first complete system of education in Canada; Laval University is named after him for this reason.

La-van'du-la, 1 la-vän'dü-lə; 2 la-vän'dü-la, *n. Bot.* A genus of Old World perennial herbs, shrubs, or undershrubs of the mint family, natives of the Mediterranean regions. It includes species cultivated for various valuable properties. *L. vera* is the common European lavender. See LAVENDER, *n.* [< LAVENDER.]

la'vant, 1 lē'vənt; 2 lą'vant, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A shallow, temporary, or intermittent spring.

La'var'din', 1 la'var'dăn'; 2 lą'vär'dăn', **Jean de Beaumanoir de** (1551–1614). A French marshal; was with Henry IV. when the king was murdered.

lav'a-ret, 1 lav'a-rĕt; 2 lăv'a-rĕt, *n.* [F.] A whitefish (*Coregonus lavaretus*) found in lakes in Europe; adelfisch.

la-vash', 1 lə-vŏsh'; 2 lą-văsh', *n.* [Pers.] See NAN.

La-va'ter, 1 la-vā'tər or lä'vä-tər; 2 lą-vā'tər or lä'vä-tər, **Johann Kaspar** (1/11 1741–1/11 1801). A Swiss Protestant clergyman and writer on physiognomy and religion.

la-va'ter-a, 1 la-vē'ter-ə; 2 la-vā'ter-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of widely distributed Old World herbs and shrubs of the family *Malvaceæ.* Several species are cultivated for their showy flowers. The tree- or sea-mallow (*L. arborea*) is the best-known. [< *Lavater,* name of two physicians at Zurich.]

la-va'tic, 1 la-vat'ik; 2 la-vāt'ic, *a.* Consisting of or resembling lava.

la-va'tion, 1 lə-vē'shən; 2 la-vā'shon, *n.* A washing; abution. [< L. *lavatio(n-),* < *lavo,* wash.]—**la-va'tion-al,** *a.* Pertaining to lavation.

lav'a-to'ry, 1 lav'ə-tō'ri; 2 lăv'a-tō'ry, *a.* Cleansing with water; washing. [< LL. *lavator,* clothes-washer, < L. *lavatus,* pp. of *lavo,* wash.]

lav'a-to'ry, *n.* [–RIES, 1–2; 3–pig, *pl.*] **1.** An apartment for washing; a place where anything is washed; specif., a room in a public or semi-public place, as in a school or hotel, provided with appliances for washing and usually with urinals and watercloset**s.**

The company, however, sometimes washed before going to the table, and for this purpose there were lavatories in the rooms, in the hall itself, or sometimes outside.

T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Other Days* p. 174. pm. & co. 1871.]

Medieval Lavatory in the Chapter-house of Selby, Yorkshire, England.

2. *Med.* A wash for a diseased part; lotion. **3.** A medicinal bath with concave top, on which dead bodies were washed preparatory to burial. **4.** *Mining.* A place where gold is obtained by washing. [E.] **5.** *Eccl.* (1) A piscina. (2) A water-drain in a sacristy where the priest washes his hands before vesting. (3) Same as LAVABO, 1. (4)† The ablution of the vessels during the mass. **6.** A laundry. **7.** A paved chamber in a morgue where a corpse is kept, sprinkled with disinfectants or packed in ice, previous to a post-mortem examination. **8†.** The act of washing. [< LL. *lavatorium,* < *lavator;* see LAVATORY, *a.*]—**lav'a-to'ri-al,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a lavatory or washing.

La'vaux', 1 la'vō'; 2 lą'vō', a town in Tarn department, France; taken by Simon de Montfort from the Albigenses in 1211.

lave, 1 lēv; 2 lāv, *n.* [LAVED; LAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* To wash or bathe, especially with the flow or pour of water.

How wanton thy waters her snowy feet *lave.*

BURNS *Flow Gently, Sweet Afton* st. 5.

II. *i.* **1.** To wash or bathe oneself. **2.** To flow or undulate gently on or against an object; wash or dash gently against something.

There, through the summer day, Cool streams are *lavina.*

SCOTT *Marmion* can. 3, st. 10.

[< F. *laver,* < L. *lavo,* wash.]

lave, *n.* [LAVED; LAV'ING.] **I.** *t.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To flow; especially, to run down in gutters, as a melting candle. **2.** To hang or droop down.

II. *i.* **1.** To bestow lavishly. **2.** To drink or draw in, as water. **3.** To pour or lade out; bail out.—**lave'cared",** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Long-haired. **l.-lugged**//.

lave', *n.* [Dial., U. K.] The rest; the remainder. **lafe**†.

lave', *n.* [Rare.] **1.** The ocean. **2.** The act of washing.

la-veer', *v.* Same as LAVEER, *v.*—**la-veer'er,** *n.*

La'veld, *n.* Same as LAWFELDT.

Lave'leye', 1 lav'lē'; 2 lăv'le', **Emile Louis Victor de** (1/2 1822–8/31 1892). A Belgian economist and publicist.

la'vell, 1 lē'vel; 2 lē'vĕl, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The epiglottis.

lave'ment, 1 lēv'ment *or* -mənt; 2 lāv'ment, *n.* **1.** A washing or bathing. **2.** A clyster; an enema. [F., < *laver,* see LAVE†, *v.*] **lav'ement**†.

lav'en-der', 1 lav'en-dər; 2 lăv'ĕn-der, *vt.* To perfume or sprinkle with lavender.

lav'en-der, *vt.* [Archaic.] To launder or wash.

lav'en-der, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* An aromatic shrub (*Lavandula vera*) of the mint family of southern Europe, frequently cultivated elsewhere for its perfume and oil, that yields the perfume; also, other species of *Lavandula,* as *L. spica* (the **spike** or **French lavender**) and *L. stœchas* (the **Arabian lavender**), which yield an inferior oil for varnishes.

Lavender . . . To lurk amidst the labours of her loom,
And crown her kerchiefs clean with mickle rare perfume.

SHENSTONE *The School-mistress* st. 12.

2. The perfume obtained from the shrub. **3.** The color of lavender-flowers, a pale lilac; used also attributively. See table under SPECTRUM.

I'll have you Dragged in your *lavender* robes to the seal.

MASSINGER *New Way to Pay Old Debts* act v, sc. 1.

[< F. *lavande,* < It. *lavanda,* < *lavando,* a washing (being used in washing), < *lavare;* see LAVA.]

— lav'en-der-cot"ton, *n.* See GROUND + CYPRESS, under GROUND, †. **l.-drop,** *n.* Compound tincture of lavender.—**l.-oil, oil of l.,** an essential oil. See OIL, 1. **l.-sugar,** *n.* Sugar or sweets tinctured with lavender.—**l.-thrift,** *n.* Same as SEA-LAVENDER (*Statice limonium*).—**l.-water,** *n.* An alcoholic solution of oil of lavender with various odorous substances, as ambergris.— **native l.** [Tasmania], a tree (*Styphelia australis*) of the family *Epacridaceæ.*— **lay in l.** To lay away with sprigs of lavender, as clothes; also used figuratively. **2.** (Slang.) To pawn.— **to lie in l.** (Slang.) **1.** To be in pawn. **2.** To be in jail.— **lav'en-der,** *a.*



Lavender.

a, section of a flower.

S. S.

lav'en-der, *pp.* Lavendered.

la-ven'du-lan, 1 la-ven'dü-lən; 2 la-vĕn'dü-lăn, *n. Mineral.* A greasy blue hydrated cupric arsenic (Cu$_3$(AsO$_4$)$_2$.2H$_2$O) that occurs in amorphous masses. [< LL. *lavendula,* LAVENDER.] **la-ven'du-lite**//.

lave'ner', 1 lēv'ner'; 2 lāv'nĕr', *n.* A net used in salmon-fishing on sands in shallow water.

lav'en-ite, 1 lav'en-sit; 2 lăv'ĕn-īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous brownish silicate of complex composition, containing zirconium, tantalum, etc., crystallizing in the monoclinic system. **lav'en-ite**//.

lav'en-tin(es), 1 lav'en-tin; 2 lăv'ĕn-tin, *n.* A thin silk: much used for sleeve-linings.

la'ver, 1 lē'vər; 2 lā'ver, *n.* **1.** A large basin or other receptacle to wash in. Specif.: (1) In the ancient Jewish tabernacle, a large vessel of bronze at which the priests washed their hands and feet before sacrifices. It stood on a pedestal in the tabernacle court. (2) In Solomon's temple, a vessel for the same use, called from its size and appearance "the molten sea"; also, one of ten smaller vessels in which the animals to be sacrificed were washed. **2.** The baptismal font; baptism. **3.** That which laves or bathes; formerly, one who washes. [< F. *lavoir,* < LL. *lavatorium;* see LAVATORY, *n.*] **lav'ort; la'vour't,— la'ver-pot',** *n. Her.* A ewer used as a bearing.

la'vers, *n.* **1.** Any edible seaweed of the genus *Porphyra,* as *P. laciniata* and *P. vulgaris:* an Irish and Scotch name. **2.** A dish prepared from any of these seaweeds or from a similar species. [L., waterplant.] **la'ver-wort"— green laver,** a green-spored seaweed (*Ulva latissima*).— **purple l.,** any species of the genus *Porphyra.* [coast of arms.

la'vet, *n. Her.* A colter or plowshare represented on a

La've-ran', 1 la've-rän'; 2 la've-răn', **Charles Louis Alphonse** (5/15 1845–1/11 1922). A French physician; discoverer of the *Plasmodium* causing malarial fever.

La've-ra'ni-a, 1 la'v'e-rā'ni-ə; 2 lăv'e-rā'ni-a, *n.* A genus or subgenus of *Plasmodium,* one tropical species of which is *Laverania falciform,* a malarial parasite. [< *Laveran,* French physician.]

lav'er-ick, 1 lav'ər-ik; 2 lăv'er-ic, *n.* [W. U. S.] A man; fellow; usually a stranger; ter-derfoot: a term of slight contempt. [CP. MAVERICK.]

La-ver'na, 1 la-vėr'nə; 2 la-vĕr'na, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of thieves and impostors.

lav'er-ock, 1 lav'ər-ək *or* lē'rək; 2 lăv'er-ok *or* lā'rok, *n.* [Scot.] The lark. **lav'er-rock**†; **lav'er-ock**†, **lev'er-ock**†. Towering o'er the Newton woods,
Laverocks fan the snow-white clouds.

R. TENNANT *Wedding Week Town Area* st. 2.

la've-rolle', 1 la've-rōl'; 2 la've-rōl', *n.* [F.] One of a crossbreed of fowl originating in the Houdan district of France and produced by crossing light Brahmas or Dorkings with Houdans. See FOWL. [Colo.

La Ve'ta, 1 la vē'tə; 2 lą vē'ta. A town in Huerfano county, **La-ve'ta Pass.** A mountain pass in S. Colorado, overlooking La Veta pass; 11,554 ft. high.

la'vic, 1 lē'vik; 2 lā'vic (XIII), *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like

La'vi'ge-rie', 1 la'vē'zhə-rē'; 2 lă'vē'zhe-rē', **Charles Martial Allemand** (8/4 1832–11/4 1892). A French cardinal; archbishop of Algiers; first of the French hierarchy to rally to the Republic; founded a society for mission-work among the Arabs.

La-vin'i-a, 1 la-vin'i-ə; 2 la-vin'i-a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **2.** *Rom. Myth.* Daughter of Latinus and Amata, betrothed to, wedding Turnus, and represented in Vergil's *Æneid,* won by Æneas, who killed Turnus in a duel. **3.** In Shakespeare's *Titus Andronicus,* the daughter of Titus. **4.** [L.] A tropical American nymphalid butterfly (*Junonia lavinia*). [L., a fem. of *Latinus.*]

La-vin'i-um, 1 la-vin'i-um; 2 la-vin'i-ŭm, *n.* [L.] An ancient town in Latium, Italy, said to have been founded by Æneas and named in honor of his wife Lavinia; contains a ruined temple of Venus; the modern **Pra'ti-ca.**

lav'ish, 1 lav'ish; 2 lăv'ish, *a.* **I.** *t.* To give or spend profusely, or perhaps wastefully; make abundant, or wasteful use of; pour out; as, to lavish money; to lavish one's favors; to lavish wealth. **II.** *i.* [Rare.] To fall in torrents, as rain. [< LAVE†, *v.*] **— lav'ish-ly,** *a.* Waste.— **lav'ish-er,** *n.*— **lav'ish-ment,** *n.* Lavishing; waste; act of waste.

lav'ish, *a.* **1.** Spending or bestowing extravagantly; profuse or prodigal; as, *lavish* of his means.

Warwick owed his popularity to his own large, open, daring, and *lavish* nature.

BULWER-LYTTON *Last of the Barons* vol. i, p. 13. [E. & L. 1892.]

2. Bestowed, expended, or existing in profusion; excessive or superabundant; as, *lavish* gifts; *lavish* vegetation. **3.** Wild or unrestrained, as in manner or action.

4. [Prov. Eng.] Rank, as herbage. **lav'y‡.** Syn.: see ABUNDANT.— **lav'ish-ly,** *adv.* **lav'ish-ing-ly‡.**— **lav'ish-ness,** *n.*

lav'ish, *pp.* Lavished. S. S.

La'visse', 1 la'vis'; 2 lą'vĭs', **Ernest** (3/17 1842–1/11 1922). A French historian and professor.

La'voi'sier', 1 la'vwą'zyā'; 2 lą'vwă'zyĕr', **Antoine Laurent** (8/26 1743–5/8 1794). A French chemist; founder of modern chemistry; guillotined.

la-vol'ta, 1 lə-vol'tə; 2 la-vōl'ta, *n.* Formerly, a dance somewhat resembling the waltz or polka, but varied by leaping steps. [< It. *la volta,* the turn; *la* (< L. *illa*), the; *volta,* < L. *volutus,* pp. of *volvo,* roll.] **la-volt'**†; **la-vol'to**†.

To teach *lavoltas* high and easy courses.

SHAKESPEARE *Henry V.* act iii, sc. 5, l. 33.

— la-vol'ta, *v.*— **la-vol'ta-teer,** *n.* One who dances the lavolta. **la-vol'ter-eer**†.

La'vos, 1 lä'vōsh; 2 lă'vŏsh, *n.* A town in Beira province, Portugal.

La'vras, 1 lä'vrash; 2 lă'vrăsh, *n.* A town in Minas-Geraes state, Brazil.

lav'ro-vite, 1 lav'rō-vīt; 2 lăv'ro-vit, *n.* A variety of pyroxene colored green by vanadium. [< N. *Lavros,* a Russian.] **lav'roffite**†. **lav'ro-wit**‡. DANA *Mineralogy* p. 350. [J. W. '00.]

lav'y, 1 lav'i; 2 lăv'y, *n.* [Scot.] A gullemot.

law, 1 lô; 2 lą, *v.* [LAWED; LAW'ING.] **I.** *t.* To contend with at law; go to law with; prosecute. **2.** [Rare.] To make law or rules for; regulate. **3**†. To enact as law; ordain. **4**†. To expedite. **lawe**†.

II. *i.* **1.** To contend at law; go to law; litigate: now colloquial. **2**†. To study law. [< AS. *lagian,* < *lagu;* see LAW†, *n.*]

law†, *n.* **1.** An obligatory rule of action; specif., a rule of conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a state; a legislative enactment; as, the *laws* of God and man. See CASE†. The origin of all law may be traced to social habit or custom; custom establishing a precedent which later became a law the administration of which in the early ages was vested in the kings and chieftains. During the Roman Republic the process of legislating in assembly (the forerunner of our courts) had its inception, while from the civil law of Rome most of the European nations derived their legal principles and rules, even England having inherited much of her law from this source.

KEY 1: ūisle; ūus = oust; ōil; ĭū = feud; ċhin; go; jet; ŋ = sing; so; ŝhip; ṫhin, ṫhis; agure; F, boṅ, dūne; ʜ = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
KEY 2: bo͝ok, bo͞ot; fu͝ll, rule, cūre, bŭt, bûrn; ŏil, bŏy; ę = ѣ; ç = s; ġo, ġem; ink; ş = z; ṫhin, ṫhis; F, boṅ, dūne; ʜ = loch.

The following distribution of law is that made by Wharton in his *Law Lexicon:*

LAWS.

Between God and Man.	Between Man and Man.	
Natural. Revealed.	National or Municipal.	International.
Constitutional. Canon or Ecclesiastical.	Common Law.	Equity.
Public or Criminal.	Private or Civil.	

2. A system of rules or regulations recognized by men or nations as governing their intercourse one with another; as, *international law;* the Mosaic *law;* English *common law.* **3.** Specif.: (1) In the Scriptures, the Old Testament books containing the laws of Moses; as, the *Law* and the prophets: used in contrast with the new dispensation which began with Christianity. (2) The twofold *God,* as made known in the Ten Commandments or in any one of them. (3) The social condition of stability and order arising from obedience to law whether natural or revealed. **4.** The system of rules applied in common-law courts, as opposed to that in courts of equity. **5.** Trial by legal or judicial process, as, to go to *law.* **6.** The interpretation and application of legal principles or enactments; legal science; jurisprudence; as, expounding the *law;* learned in the *law.* **7.** The legal profession collectively; as, he is in the *law.* **8.** The uniform occurrence of natural phenomena in the same way or order under the same conditions, so far as human knowledge goes; a formal statement of such uniformity in any given class of cases, also, the assumed cause of such uniformity; as, the *law* of the universe; as, the *law* of gravitation. **law of nature†.**

Law is physical, established sequence; intellectual, a condition of intellectual action in order that truth may be reached; and moral, an imperative which determines the right action to the higher life. K.-F. *Vocab. Philos.* p. 737 [ɪɴ. & co. 1878.]

9. A rule established by custom or precedent; as, *laws* of etiquette; a philosophical *law.* **10.** (1) A known or recognized rule of action, as for governing human conduct, emanating from or attributed to the Deity; as, the *law* of brotherly love; the moral *law.* (2) The commandments or revelations of God taken collectively. **11.** A specified method of procedure; a rule of order or progress. **12.** *Math.* The rule or formula by which certain functions vary or according to which certain actions or changes take place. **13.** Any rule or principle made a standard given to a competitor in a race or to a hunted animal; hence, mercy; forbearance; reprieve.

Though space and *law* the stag we lend,
Ere bound we stop or bow my bugle.
SCOTT *Lady of the Lake* can. 4, st. 30, l. 15.

[< AS. *ιagu,* law, < *ιecgan,* lie.] SYN.: canon, code, command, commandment, decree, edict, enactment, formula, mandate, order, ordinance, principle, regulation, rule, statute. *Law* in its ideal is the statement of a principle of right in mandatory form, by competent authority, with adequate penalty for disobedience; in common use the term is applied to any legislative act, however imperfect or unjust. *Command* and *commandment* are personal and particular; as, the *commands* of a parent; the Ten *Commandments.* An *edict* is the act of an absolute sovereign or other authority; we speak of the *edict* of an emperor, the *decree* of a court. A *mandate* is specific for each occasion or purpose; a superior court issues its *mandate* to an inferior court to send up its records. *Statute* is the recognized legal term for a specific *law; enactment* is more vague and general. *Law* is used to speak of algebraic or chemical *formulas,* municipal *ordinances,* military *orders,* army *regulations,* ecclesiastical *canons,* the *rules* of a business house. *Law* is often used, also, for a recognized *principle,* whose violation is attended with injury or loss that acts like a penalty; as, the *laws* of business; the *laws* of nature. In more strictly scientific use, a natural *law* is simply a recognized system of sequences or relations; as, Kepler's *laws* of planetary distances. See JUSTICE; LEGISLATION.—**adjective law,** the law defining or creating the means of enforcing principles of substantive law.—**administrative law,** that branch of public law defining or creating the way in which the active exercise of the powers of government is maintained and conducted. — **Ampère's laws,** laws concerning the mutual attractions and repulsions of electric currents; laws of electrodynamic attraction and repulsion.— **Antifrust laws,** a body of federal or State laws in the United States for the regulation of combinations of capital in business. See SHERMAN ANTITRUST ACT.— **Arago's law,** the law that when radiation is partly reflected at, and partly transmitted through, a transparent surface, the reflected and transmitted portions contain equal portions of polarized radiation, the planes of polarization being at right angles with each other.— **Avogadro's law** (*Physics*), the law that, temperature and pressure being equal, equal volumes of different gases contain the same number of molecules.— **Baer's law,** a law stated by K. E. von Baer, in reference to the rivers of Russia, that any river flowing either north or south will deposit most sediment on the western bank because of the influence upon the water of the eastward rotation of the earth.— **bankrupt law,** see BANKRUPT, *a.*— **baric law of the wind,** the law of relation of direction to pressure, according to which winds blow spirally from right to left.— **Bayes's law,** see BAYES'S LAW. — **Baveno law** (*Crystal.*), that law which produces a twin crystallization, such as is exhibited by Baveno twins.— **Bell's law** (*Physiol.*), the law that the anterior roots of the spinal nerves are motor, the posterior roots sensory.— **biogenetic law,** the generally accepted law that an individual organism recapitulates in its development the successive stages in the racial history of its kind to a greater or less extent.— **Blagden's law** (*Physics & Chem.*), the law that the freezing-point of a solution is lowered in proportion to the quantity of the substance dissolved: so called after Sir Charles Blagden (1784–1820), an English physician. This law is not of universal application.— **Bode's law,** the law that the distances of the planets from the sun are approximately as the numbers in the series 4, 7, 10, 16, etc., which may be formed by adding to each of the numbers in the series 0, 3, 6, 12, 24, etc., the number 4. It fails in the case of the outer planets.— **both laws.** 1. The civil and the canon law: medieval use. 2. In Scotland, both the municipal and the Roman civil law; as, he studied *both laws.*— **Boyle's law,** the law that, as a mass of gas is expanded or compressed under constant temperature, its elasticity or pressure per unit of surface is proportional to its density.— **Brasil law** (*Crystal.*), the law of crystallization producing twin crystals of the type of Brazil twins.— **breast law†,** inherited laws, once administered by Manx deemsters.— **Brewster's law,** a statement, by Sir David Brewster, of the fact that if light reflected from the flat surface of any transparent body be plane-polarized, the tangent of the angle of incidence equals the index of refraction of the body.— **Buys-Ballot's law** (*Meteor.*), a rough statement of the relation between the distribution of barometric pressure and the wind-direction, announced by C. H. D. Buys-Ballot, of Utrecht, in 1857: "Stand with your back to the wind and the barometer will be lowest on your left hand in the northern, and on your right hand in the southern hemisphere."— **canon law,** see *canon,* 1.— **Carlsbad law** (*Crystal.*), the law of crystallization which produces twin crystals of the order exemplified by Carlsbad twins.— **case law,** see *case,* 1.— **ceremonial law** (*Theol.*), law pertaining to the ceremonies of the Jewish Church, as given in the Old Testament.— **Charles's law,** the law of physics that the volume or pressure of a gas increases in direct proportion to increase of temperature: named after Jacques Alexandre César Charles (1746–1823), a French physicist.— **civil law.** 1. The body or system of jurisprudence which the people of a state or nation establish for their government as citizens. 2. The body of the Roman law, received by the governments of continental Europe as the foundation of their jurisprudence also so received in the State of Louisiana.— **commercial law,** same as LAW MERCHANT.— **common law.** 1. The aggregate or body of laws of universal application within a country. 2. Specif., the unwritten law of England, the *lex non scripta,* a system of jurisprudence originating in custom or usage, as distinguished from statutory law, and gathered chiefly from the reports of adjudicated cases and the works of commentators. The common law of England is the basis of the jurisprudence of all English-speaking peoples.

The United States, in their national capacity, have no *common law,* and their courts have not any *common-law* jurisdiction in criminal cases. . . . We do not, under the national government, recognize any *common law,* considered as a source of jurisdiction; while, on the other hand, the *common law,* considered merely as the means or instrument of exercising the jurisdiction given by the Constitution and laws of the Union, does exist, and forms a safe and beneficial system of national jurisprudence.
KENT *Com.* (ed. Holmes) lect. xxvi. p. 339.

— **constitutional law.** 1. The branch of law which relates to the rules and principles that concern the political structure and polity. 2. The positive law which organic law and legislative enactments relating thereto. 3. The law that applies to and governs all matters cognizable under or amenable to the constitution as the supreme law of the land.— **Cornelian law** (*ex Cornelia*), a Roman law established by L. Cornelius Sylla, providing remedies for torts. — **Coulomb's law of electric charges,** the law that the mutual repulsion of two electrified bodies is directly proportional to the product of their charges, and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the bodies.— **Coulomb's law of magnetic charges,** the law that the force F, exerted between two poles of strengths m and m', is given by the equation $F = \frac{mm'}{r^2} - k$, where r is the distance between the poles and k is a constant.— **criminal law,** that branch or department of jurisprudence which relates to crimes, their repression and punishment. — **crown law,** the English common law in its application to criminal matters.— **Dalton's law** (*Chem.*), the law that in a mixture of gases the total pressure is equal to the sum of the pressures that they would exert separately. Compare DALTONISM.— **Dendy's law,** the law formulated by Walter Dendy, a Dutch oculist, that the eye always assumes the same position in looking at any given object.— **Draper's law** (*Physics*), the law that all solid substances become luminous at the same temperature. This temperature is not fixed, but depends upon the state of the eyes of the observer.— **Dufay's law,** the law that electrified bodies attract repel one another, and that bodies oppositely electrified attract one another.— **Dulong's and Petit's law** (*Chem.*), a generalization stating that the product of the atomic weight of an element and its specific heat is constant: numerically, 6.4.— **Falcidian law** (*lex Falcidia*), a Roman law by which a testator was not permitted to dispose of more than three-quarters of his estate by legacy, the heir taking a quarter to his heirs.— **Falk laws,** enactments by the Prussian diet in 1873 for the regulation of the clergy. See KULTURKAMPF.— **Faraday's laws.** 1. The law that the quantity of an electrolyte decomposed is proportional to the quantity of electricity which passes. 2. The law that the mass of any ion liberated by a given quantity of electricity is proportional to the chemical equivalent of that ion.— **Faraday's law** (*Physics*), a law expressing the influence of the rotation of the earth upon a movable substance, as air or water, on its surface, tending to deviate it eastward when it moves toward the pole, and westward when it moves toward the equator.— **Faraday's law,** the law that the heat developed in a conductor is proportional to the square of the current and to the resistance of the conductor: discovered experimentally by Dr. Joule in 1841.— **Faraday's law,** a system of determining the amount of resistance a ship meets from the water from a knowledge of its dimensions and speed; hence, the amount of power and coal required to drive the ship at a designated speed.— **Galton's anticyclonic law,** a statement of the fact that in regions of high barometric pressure the wind flows outward and opposite to the normal cyclonic direction.— **Galton's law of ancestral inheritance,** the law that offspring derive 1/4 of their heredity from each parent, 1/16 from each grandparent, and 1/64 from each great-grandparent.— **Gay-Lussac's law,** Charles's law.— **gibbet law,** lynch law.— **Gold Standard Law,** the act passed March 14, 1900, by the Congress of the United States, providing that the dollar, consisting of 25.8 grains of gold nine-tenths fine, shall be the standard unit of value, and that the parity value of all money coined or issued by the United States shall be maintained in accordance with this standard.— **Gompertz's law of mortality,** the deduction that advancing age is accompanied by weakness which progresses in geometrical ratio.— **Graham's law** (*Physics*), the law stated in 1833, by Graham, that the rate is inverse proportion to the square root of its density.— **Grassmann's law** (*Philol.*), the law restated, but not first formulated, by H. C. Grassmann in 1863, to the effect that, when there are two successive aspirates occurred in the primitive Aryan language, the first became a medial in Sanskrit, and the second a tenuis in Greek.— **Gresham's law** (*Polit. Econ.*), the law that of two forms of currency the inferior or more depreciated tends to drive the other from circulation, owing to the hoarding and exportation of the better form: as commonly stated, "bad money drives out good": so called from a former master of the English mint.— **Grimm's law,** the law of the permutation of consonants, which was discovered by Erasmus Rask and Jacob Grimm, and is called *lautverschiebung* (sound-pushing or -shifting) in German. This law in brief is as follows: (1) If the same roots or the same words exist in Sanskrit, Greek, Latin, Celtic, Slavonic, Lithuanian, and Old High German, then wherever the Sanskrit or Greek has an aspirate the Gothic has the corresponding sonant mute, and the Old High German the surd. (2) If in Sanskrit and Greek we find a sonant mute, then we find a corresponding surd in Gothic, and an aspirate in High German. (3) If the six first-named languages show a surd mute, the Gothic shows the corresponding aspirate, and Old High German the corresponding sonant mute. Examples are: L. *pater,* Eng. *father,* G. *vater;* L. *tres,* Gr. *treis,* Goth. *ϸreis,* G. *drei;* L. *cornu,* Eng. *horn,* G. *horn;* L. *ego,* Gothic *ik,* G. *ich,* Eng. *I.* These changes have been grouped in the following table:

Language.	Labials.	Dentals.	Gutturals.
Greek, etc.	p, b, ph,	t, d, th,	k, g, kh
Gothic, etc.	f, p, b,	th, t, d,	(h), k, g
Old High German.	ᵇb (v), f, p,	d, z, t,	g (h), ch, k

This principle is exemplified at its best in the High German dialects; for in English and the other Low German languages the consonants have remained in much the same state as in Gothic. In modern German the principles of the law are still at work, although hampered by the inevitable crystallization accompanying a written language. The three parts of the law can be expressed mnemonically by three arrangements of the initials of the words 'aspirate,' 'hard,' and 'soft,' giving the syllable *ash* for the first, *sha* for the second, and *has* for the third.

Grimm's law, a law of great importance and very wide application, affecting nearly the whole consonantal structure of the Aryan languages. MAX MÜLLER *Science of Language* second series, p. 213. [a. 1875.]

— **Haeckel's law,** the biogenetic law.— **Halifax law,** gibbet law.— **Hann's law,** a statement of the regular decrease of moisture in the atmosphere with increase of altitude.— **harmonic law** (*Linguistics*), the law that requires the vowels in a word to be of the same class: thus, *a* and *i* must stand together, but not in conjunction with *e* and *ŭ.*— **Henry's law.** *Physics & Chem.* 1. The law that the quantity of gas absorbed by a liquid is in proportion to the pressure. 2. The law of partial pressures.— **Hess's law,** the basic principle of *thermochemistry,* that *the heat developed by chemical action is the same whether the action be continuous or interrupted.*— **Hinrich's law,** a statement of the theory that the distribution of arid regions, and of regions of copious rainfall, is fortuitous.— **Hooke's law of elasticity,** the law that the ratio of stress to strain is constant.— **Hortensian law** (*lex Hortensia*), a Roman law of 287 B. C., by which the plebiscita were given the force of general laws.— **International law,** the law of nations: also termed JUS GENTIUM.— **Isaurian laws,** a digest of laws issued in 740 at the instance of the Byzantine emperors Leo III., the Isaurian, and his son, Constantine Copronymus.— **Jacobi's law** (*Elec.*), the principle that the maximum power-output of an electric motor occurs when the counter equals one-half the impressed electromotive force.— **Jevons's law,** Jacobi's, German physicist.— **Joule's law.** 1. *Elec.* The law that the rate of heat-production in any portion of a circuit is equal to the resistance of that portion of the circuit multiplied by the square of the current. 2. *Thermodynamics.* In the expansion of gases, the law that when there is no change in the quantity of heat in a given quantity of gas and no external work performed there is no change in the temperature.— **judge-made law.** 1. Law established by judicial precedent. 2. Law arising from the constructions placed by judges upon statutes in particular cases, by which the statutes become discovered in the laws meanings not originally intended, and sometimes have explained them away altogether. often used opprobriously.— **Jurin's law** (*Physics*), the law that the height of a capillary column is inversely proportional to the diameter of the tube.— **Kelvin's law** (*Elec.*), the law that the product of the capacity of a cable-line with its resistance varies with the time required for representing its signalling speed. **K. R. law†.**— **Kepler's laws** (*Astron.*), three important laws found by John Kepler to govern the motions of the planets. (1) The radius vector of each ellipse. (2) Motion in one of the foci. (2) The radius vector of a planet sweeps over equal areas in equal times. (3) The squares of the times of the annual revolutions of the planets are directly proportional to the cubes of their mean distances from the sun.— **Kirchhoff's laws,** laws relating to electric distribution first defined by G. R. Kirchhoff, a German physicist, viz.: (1) The sum of all the electromotive forces in a closed circuit equals zero, if the electromotive force consumed by the resistance is considered as a counter-electromotive force and the electromotive forces are all taken in the same direction. (2) The algebraic sum of all the currents flowing to a distributing *point* is *zero.*— **Kohlrausch's law** (*Physiol. Chem.*), a law formulated by Friedrich Kohlrausch, a German physicist, embodying the principle that the speed of an ion does not depend upon the remaining ions, but upon the solvent agent of the solution and upon the electric potential.— **Kundt's law** (*Physics*), in anomalous dispersion the principle that the index of refraction becomes greater when an absorption band is approached from the red, and smaller if approached from the ultra side.— **law'a-bid'ing,** *a.* Obedient to or abiding by the law.— **law-agent,** *n. Scots Law.* A legal practitioner in Scotland, generally answering to the English solicitor, but not limited or restricted in a legal sense: abused by lawyers.— **law Bible,** the Authorized Version: a term used by Roman Catholics in Ireland.— **law-binding,** *n.* A binding in imitation of sheepskin, used especially for law-books.— **law-blank,** *n.* See BLANK‡, 2.— **law'break'er,** *n.* One who violates the law: a criminal. — **law'break'ing,** *a.* & *n.* = **law-burrows,** *n. Scots Law.* A Security that a person will keep the peace. **2.** A process for obtaining such security. **law-borrowst.**— **law-calf,** *n. Bookbinding.* White calfskin. See LAW-BINDING.— **law-church,** *n.* [Eng.] The established Church, used in disparagement.— **law-court,** *n.* A court of justice.— **law-covenant,** *n.* The Mosaic dispensation.— **law-day,** *n. Old Eng. Law.* **1.** The day for the regular assembling of the sheriff's court; also, the day of holding the hundred or manorial court or the court-leet, held once in a year. **2.** Formerly, the particular day named in a mortgage for paying the money due thereon to save the right of redemption in the mortgagor.— **law-French,** *n.* The corrupt French of English law-books.— **law-hand,** *n.* The handwriting characteristic of, or used in, legal documents; also, manuscripts written in this hand.— **law-language,** *n.* The formal and technical language of legal writings and documents.— **law-Latin,** *n.* The mongrel and barbarized Latin of old English laws and law-books.— **law-list,** *n.* A legal directory containing the names of all those, such as judges, barristers, attorneys, and solicitors, who are officially concerned in or belong to the legal profession.— **law-lord,** *n.* **1.** In England, a member of the House of Lords who has won distinction as a judge or lawyer, and is appointed to deal with the judicial business of the House. **2.** In Scotland, a judge who has by courtesy the title of lord.— **law-lordship,** *n.*— **law mer-**

chant, the body of commercial usages or rules recognized by civilized nations as regulating the rights of persons engaged in trade. Formerly the *law merchant* only included the rules used in staple and merchants' courts, but later these rules and usages became a part of the general law of the land; and hence the *law merchant* covered such matters as insurance, contracts, bankruptcy, etc.—**law of absorption** (*Logic*), the proposition that when one aggregant is embodied in another as a component the two aggregants are equivalent.—**law of acceleration** (*Embryol.*), the theory that the rate of development of an organ is in proportion to its relative importance.—**law of adaptation** (*Sociol.*), the hypothesis that social groups conform themselves universally to environment in social life.—**law of areas,** sameas KEPLER'S LAWS (2).—**law of arms,** the laws of war; laws of chivalry or of knighthood.—**law of Avanzini,** the law that a falling plate tends to fall flat and not endwise, owing to the fact that the air-resistance is greater at the front edge.—**law of Babo** (*Phys. Chem.*), the law predicating the diminution of vapor-pressure due to the solution of a non-volatile solid to be very nearly proportional to the amount dissolved.—**law of constant angles** (*Crystal.*), the law that the angles made by crystal-faces remain constant during the growth of a crystal.—**law of constant heat-sums** (*Phys. Chem.*), the law that when certain compounds are being formed out of others the sum of the heat evolved is not regulated by the manner or variety of the reactions which have to be passed through.—**law of constant proportion,** law of definite proportions.—**law of contradiction,** the principle of contradiction.—**law of cosines.** *Math.* **1.** In plane trigonometry, the law expressed by the formula $a^2 = b^2 + c^2 - 2bc \cos A$. **2.** In spherical trigonometry, $\cos a = \cos b \cos c + \sin b \sin c \cos A$. The letters *a*, *b*, *c* represent the sides, and *A*, *B*, *C* the opposite angles of a triangle.—**law of definite proportions** (*Chem.*), the law that the weight of any component elements in a given definite compound remain, like the elements themselves, chemically invariable, and that such elements retain their stability and proportionate weight in any compound of which they form a part.—**law of diminishing return** (*Econ.*), the theory not established as a law, that profits from a given piece of work do not, beyond a certain definite point, keep pace with the expenditure of time and money on that land.—**law of divides** (*Geol.*), see DIVIDE.—**law-officer,** n. (*Eng.*) = LAW (3), attorney-general. (2) The solicitor-general.—**law-officer of the crown:** **2.** An officer having authority to execute, administer, or enforce the law.—**law of great gain,** the law that it is the general disposition of mankind to accumulate the maximum of advantage with the minimum of service or sacrifice.—**law of great numbers** (*Math.*), the law that the sum of a number of observations tends to average its own law, varies in accordance with the normal law of error with an indefinite increase in the number of elements.—**law of Gulberg Waage,** same as LAW OF MASS-ACTION.—**law of gyration** (*Meteor.*), a law which attributes to winds changes a tendency to assume the same direction as the apparent diurnal motion of the sun.—**law of homogeneity** (*Math.*), the assumption that the higher magnitudes can be added: this theory was advocated by Vieta, but rejected later.—**law of intensity,** Feehner's law.—**law of kind,** the law of nature.—**law of large numbers,** a principle by Maupertuis, Euler, and Lagrange, Fermat's law constituting the celebrated *law of least action,* which has played so important a part in all subsequent investigations in mathematical physics. See FERMAT'S LAW.—**law of mass-action** (*Chem.*), the law showing the chemical action of a substance to be proportional to its active mass as indicated by the molecular concentration or the osmotic pressure.—**law of maximum efficiency,** see SIEMENS'S LAW.—**law of maximum work,** see JACOBI'S LAW.—**Law of Moses** or **Mosaic law,** the Pentateuch.—**law of nations,** international law; the common law of nations regulating their intercourse in peace and their relations in war.—**law of nature.** **1.** See LAW, n., 1. **2.** A natural law.

Pindar speaks of Law as the Ruler of the Mortals and the Immortals, and it seems to be commonly supposed that the see called *Laws of Nature,* in Hooker and Shakespeare, is the Creator. . . . A *law of nature,* as I regard the meaning of the expression, is not a uniformity which must be obeyed by all objects, but merely a *uniformity which in fact,* so far as observed by those objects which may have come beneath our observation. . . . The *laws of nature,* as I venture to regard them, are simply general resultants or consequents of the particular properties which have been observed to hold true of bodies hitherto observed. . . . The assumption is legitimate, if adequate extent, and that no arbitrary interference takes place, we are then able to assign the probability, always less than certainty, that the next object of observation or experiment will conform to the same laws. W. STANLEY JEVONS *The Principles of Science* pp. 737, 738. MACM. '074

3. Same as LAW, 7.—**law of octaves** (*Chem.*), the resemblance of an element to the eighth one before or after when classified according to the periodic law. See PERIODIC LAW; ELEMENT.—**law of parsimony** (*Logic*), a principle in dialectic which restricts the things assumed to such only as are indispensable in explanation of a fact or facts.—**law of partial pressures,** Dalton's law.—**law of recapitulation,** the theory of recapitulation, or of cenogenesis, the hypothesis that social groups have peculiar reciprocal actions and effects upon one another apart from the general action of individuals.—**law of sines.** *Math.* **1.** In plane trigonometry, the law expressed by the formula

$$\frac{a}{\sin A} = \frac{b}{\sin B} = \frac{c}{\sin C} = 2r.$$ **2.** In spherical trigonometry, $\frac{\sin a}{\sin A} = \frac{\sin b}{\sin B} = \frac{\sin c}{\sin C} = k$. The letters *a*, *b*, *c* are the sides and *A*, *B*, *C* the opposite angles of a triangle.—**law of storms** (*Meteor. & Navig.*), the principle that the wind in tropical hurricanes, and frequently in storms of higher latitudes, has two motions—rotary and progressive—the former blowing counterclockwise in the northern hemisphere and clockwise in the southern.—**law of the Medes and Persians,** the prototype of laws that are unchanging and unchangeable or immutable.—**law of thermoneutrality** (*Phys. Chem.*), the law that no thermal change occurs when mixing dilute solutions of neutral salts if no precipitation takes place.—**law of Titius,** Bode's law.—**law of uses,** the statute of uses.—**law of volumes,** Gay-Lussac's law.—**law-reports,** *n. pl.* Published volumes narrating cases and recording the decisions of courts therein.—**laws of honor.** **1.** General established rules of honorable conduct. **2.** The rules governing duels and their preliminaries.—**laws of Manu,** the legal code of the Manavas. See MANU, n., 2.—**laws of Oleron,** a compilation of maritime laws said to have been made and promulgated in the island of Oleron, off the coast of France, during the 12th century. It enters largely into modern maritime law.—**laws of planetary motion,** Kepler's laws.—**laws of successive contacts.** **1.** The law that when several metals form a contact series the potential difference between the extreme members of the series is the same as if these metals were in direct contact. **2.** The law that when a series of metals all at the same temperature forms a closed circuit the algebraic sum of the potential differences in that circuit is zero, and hence there can be no current through the circuit.—**laws of thought** (*Logic*), the fundamental laws or principles of thought—the law of identity, of excluded middle, and of contradiction.—The law of sufficient reason is *often included* in this classification.—**laws of war,** the rules and usages recognized among civilized nations for regulating the conduct of belligerents.—**law of Wisby,** the laws of Wisby in Sweden, which formed the foundation of the governing code of the Hanseatic League.—**law speaker,** the presiding officer of the general assembly of the Icelandic republic, whose duty it was to recite the law of the land.—**law-stationer,** *n.* **1.** A stationer who sells articles required and used by lawyers. **2.** [Eng.] One who takes in manuscript to be copied for lawyers.—**law-worthy,** *a.* Having legal standing or rights, such as may be recognized or dealt with by a court of law.—**law-writer,** *n.* One who writes law-books or abstracts on law; also, one who copies or engrosses legal papers.—**Le Chatelier's law** (*Phys. Chem.*), the law showing that the equilibrium of a system, when displaced by a stress, adjusts itself in such a way as to relieve the stress.—**Lenz's law** (*Elec.*), the law that electric currents induced by change of a neighboring current, or by change of position of a neighboring circuit, have always such a direction as to oppose that change by their dynamic influence.—**Lidford law,** same as HALIFAX LAW.—**Listing's law** (*Psychol.*), the law stating that when the line of regard travels from its primary position into any other position the torsion of the eye in the second position is the same as if the eye had turned about a fixed axis perpendicular to both the first and second positions of the line of regard.—**Malthus's law,** a theory, held by Thomas R. Malthus, that population increases in geometrical progression, while subsistence increases only in arithmetical progression. Later, he stated the law less mathematically and dogmatically, but more as a tendency.—**Malus's law,** the law that if the angle between the planes of incidence on two mirrors be intermediate between 0° and 90° the intensity of the radiation reflected from the second surface will be found to vary as the square of the cosine of the angle between these two planes.—**Marconi's law** (*Wireless Telegr.*), a law stating the signaling distance of simple vertical sending and receiving aerials of equal height varies as the square of the height of such aerials.—**Mariotte's law,** the assumption that the long, slender muscles of a horse produce speed, while short thick ones beteken strength.—**Mariotte's law,** Boyle's law: the name given always in France and occasionally in other countries.—**maritime law,** the body of principles and usages recognized by commercial nations as just and equitable for the determination of questions pertaining to affairs of the sea.—**martial law,** military authority exercised in accordance with the laws and usages of war when the civil authority is wholly or partially suspended, either by proclamation of the actual presence of a military force.—**Maxwell's law** (*Elec.*), the law of the relation between the dielectric constant and the optical refractive index.—**May laws.** **1.** The Russian laws established to forbid Jews to own land were made effective by the Czar's signature May, 1882. **2.** The Falk laws. See KULTURKAMPF.—**Mendel's law,** a law concerning the inheritance of contrasting characters in the parents of cross-bred plants, first discovered by Gregor J. Mendel in 1865. Mendel's experiments on garden peas showed that certain characters of one parent would appear in the hybrid of the first generation to the exclusion of the contrasting characters of the other parent. The former he called *dominant,* the latter *recessive.* In successive generations of the self-fertilized hybrid, the recessive characters appeared in the ratio of one recessive to three dominant. The recessive continued pure (RR), that is, like the recessive parent. The dominants consisted of pure dominants (DD), and those that gave rise to mixed offspring (DR) in the ratio of one pure dominant to two of the latter; that is: n(DD) + 2n(DR) + n(RR). In general, whenever there occurs a pair of differentiating characters, of which one is dominant to the other, three possibilities exist: there are recessives which always breed true to the recessive character; there are dominants which breed true to the dominant character, and are therefore pure; and, thirdly, there are dominants which may be called impure, and which on self-fertilization (or in inbreeding, where the sexes are separate) give the same dominant and recessive forms in the fixed proportion of three of the former to one of the latter. See DOMINANT; RECESSIVE.

Parent-Forms. . . . . D R

—mercantile law, same as LAW MERCHANT.—**Mersune's law** (*Acoustics*), the law that the time of vibration of a string varies (1) directly as its length, (2) directly as the square root of its density, and (3) inversely as the square root of its tension.—**military law.** **1.** That branch of the laws applicable to military service and duties, consisting of the statutes, regulations, and principles by which the army and its affairs are governed. Military law differs from martial law in that the former is the code governing the government of the army and the latter is the application, in exigent circumstances, of the laws of war to all persons within a given district. **2.** Same as MARTIAL LAW.—**moral law,** any rule of right and wrong conduct which, whether regarded as intuitive or derived from a divine source, or from human custom, offers a mandate to the human will.—**municipal law,** the body *of laws for the government of a* state or nation, as distinguished from international law: an elastic term variously interpreted by law-writers.—**natural law.** **1.** The rule of civil conduct supposed to be deducible from the common reason and conscience of mankind; as, the *natural law* of self-defence. **2.** A law of nature. See LAW, 7, 8. See also LAW OF NATURE.—**naval law,** the system of principles and rules regulating the affairs of vessels of war and the conduct of persons connected with them.—**Newton's law of cooling,** the law (not quite accurate) that the radiation of heat from a body in a certain time is proportional to the difference between its temperature and that of the surrounding media.—**Newton's law of gravitation,** the law that every particle of matter attracts every other portion of matter, and the stress between them is proportional to the product of their masses divided by the square of their distance apart.—**Newton's laws of motion.** **1.** The law that "every body continues in its state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line, unless it be compelled by impressed forces to change that state." **2.** The law that "change of motion is proportional to the impressed force, and takes place in the direction of the straight line in which the force acts." **3.** The law that "to every action there is always an equal and contrary reaction; or the mutual actions of any two bodies are always equal and oppositely directed."—**Ohm's law** (*Elec.*), a fundamental law for determining current-strength—the law that in any electrical circuit the strength of the current is equal to the electromotive force divided by the resistance of the circuit when the current is steady.—**Ohm's Law,** the Law of Vowels.—**organic law,** same as CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.—**palatal law** (*Philol.*), the law which explains how the vowel originally following has formed a palatal consonant instead of a guttural in the Indo-Iranian languages.—**parallelogram law** (*Mech.*), the law that the resultant of two directed quantities represented by two adjacent sides of a parallelogram is the diagonal through their meeting point.—**parliamentary law,** the body of rules recognized or ordained for preserving order and regulating the modes of procedure and course of debate in legislative or deliberative bodies.—**parole law** [U. S.], the law whereby prisoners are released on parole, as long as good behavior continues, before they have served their time.—**Pascal's law,** the law that fluids transmit pressure equally in all directions.—**patent law** [U. S.], the body of law that consists of various acts of Congress relating to the granting of patent rights to inventors.—**periodic law** (*Chem.*), the statement of the natural systematic classification of the elements according to their atomic weights. This law was originally pointed out by Newlands in 1863, and subsequently developed by Mendeleieff, who indicated in his tabular arrangement that at regular intervals the elements exhibit similar chemical and physical properties. Mendeleieff predicted the properties of several elements then unknown, and gallium, scandium, and germanium have since been found to correspond to possess the properties indicated. See table under ELEMENT.—**Poiseuillelan law** (*Geol.*), a law of rectilinear flow of water through soil, expressed by the formula $f = \frac{\pi \cdot d^4}{}$, laid down by Poiseuille in 1840–1842.—**poor-debtor law,** a law providing that any one imprisoned for debt may, by a prescribed procedure and on making oath that he has no property wherewith to pay the debt for which he is in jail, be discharged from arrest.—**positive law,** a rule of action established by legislative enactment; express or statutory law as distinguished from natural or unwritten law.—**Prevost's law** (*Physics*), the law of exchanges, that all bodies above absolute zero are exchanging heat-radiations, the amount of heat radiated by a body depending only upon its temperature, so that bodies at a constant temperature have not ceased to radiate, but are merely receiving as much heat as they give out.—**primary and secondary laws** (*Psychol.*), see under ASSOCIATION.—**prism-law** (*Optics*), the law that a lens that is decentered one centimeter will produce as many prism-dioptries as the lens has dioptries of refraction: discovered by C. F. Prentice.—**prize law,** the rules of jurisprudence recognized among nations, which govern the rights of captors regarding an enemy's property captured at sea in time of war, its condemnation and sale, and the distribution of the proceeds.—**public law,** international law; also, law relating to public as distinguished from private rights.—**Raoult's law** (*Chem.*), the law that when molecular amounts of different substances which are not electrolytes are dissolved in equal quantities of a solvent they depress the freezing point in a like degree.—**real law,** in civil law, a law which relates principally to things as property (especially real estate) and not to persons.—**Rhodian law,** maritime law of the ancient Rhodians.—**Roman-Dutch law,** a system of law based mainly on the Institutes of Justinian and developed by the jurists of Holland: formerly used in Holland, and still used to a great extent in South Africa, Ceylon, and British Guiana.—**Roman law,** the body of Roman jurisprudence, commonly known as the *civil law.*—**shipping law,** that branch of the law which relates to commercial vessels, including their registration, ownership, nature, character, the rights and duties of officers and seamen, charter-parties, mortgages and sales, demurrage, tonnage, and salvage.—**Siemens's law,** the law that the efficiency of the electric circuit is the nearer unity the greater the ratio of the counter-electromotive force developed by the motor itself to that supplied to it by the generator.—**Snell's law,** the law that the sine of the angle of refraction bears a constant ratio to the sine of the angle of incidence for all angles of incidence, the value of the ratio depending on the nature of the two media at the surface of separation between which the refraction takes place, and also on the nature of the incident light.—**sound law,** same as PHONETIC LAW. See PHONETIC, *a.*—**statute law,** a legislative enactment; written law; distinguished from the common or unwritten law.—**Stefan's law of radiation,** the law that the quantity of heat lost by radiation from a black body is proportional to the fourth power of the absolute temperature. Prof. Josef Stefan originally stated it, and Prof. Ludwig Boltzmann independently demonstrated it theoretically.—**Stefan and Boltzmann's law; Stefan-Boltzmann law.**—**Stokes's law** (*Physics*), the law that a substance fitted to emit a certain kind of radiation will also absorb exactly the same kind of radiation. Vapors, for instance, which when glowing have certain spectrum of bright lines, show, when transmitting white light from a hotter body behind them, a spectrum of dark lines, similarly arranged and situated.—**substantive law,** a law defining or declaring rights: distinguished from *adjective law.*—**sumptuary laws,** laws that restrict individual expenditures as to food, clothing, etc.: specifically applied in the United States to laws regulating the traffic in and using liquors.—**territorial law,** same as MUNICIPAL LAW.—**to give the law to,** to control without question; exercise undisputed power over. —**to go to law,** to appeal to courts for the settlement of a matter; enter suit.—**to have the law in one's own hands,** to have power to redress a grievance or wrong. —**to have or take the law of** (or **on**) (Colloq.), to proceed against; sue.—**to lay down the law to,** to declare one's duty or obligation; advise in a dictatorial manner.—**Torricelli's laws.** **1.** The law that the speed with which a liquid issues from an orifice is the same as that which would be produced in the mass by falling freely from the same height. **2.** The law that this speed is directly proportional to the square root of the "head" or the depth of the orifice below the surface. **3.** The law that, since the speed of efflux is independent of the particular liquid used, it follows that all liquids issue under the same head with the same speed.—**to take the law into one's own hand,** to punish an offender without the help or decree of a court.—**Trouton's law** (*Phys. Chem.*), the law that there exists a proportionate relation between the absolute boiling points of certain substances and their molecular heats when vaporized.—**Verner's law,** the law announced by the Danish philologist Karl Verner in 1875, which shows that certain apparent exceptions to Grimm's law were due to the operations of another and even wider law. It shows that the letters *p*, *t*,

k, s, become in the Germanic languages b, d, g, z, or s, if the accent was on a different syllable in the parent language.

At the present day a west Cumberland dalesman says 'fadder' and 'mudder,' but 'brother,' because in the parent-language (as attested by Sanskrit and Greek) the stress was laid on the last syllable in 'patér,' 'matér,' but on the first syllable in 'bhráter.' *Chamber's Encyc.* vol. viii, p. 125. [L. '01.]

— **Volta's law,** see under LIST.— **Von Baer's law** (*Biol.*), the law that in embryonic development the change is from generalized toward specialized forms and conditions, each embryo passing successively through stages of growth representing both the phylogeny and ontogeny of its race.— **Watt's law,** the law that, when two vessels containing the same liquid at different temperatures are connected above the liquid surfaces, the vapor-pressure — which is identical in both of them — is the pressure corresponding to the lower temperature.— **Weber's law,** a generalization made by E. H. Weber, German physiologist, for experience in estimating the relative intensity of sensations, which may be stated as follows: The least noticeable difference in each kind of sense-perception is a constant fraction of the stimulus: found to be only approximately true. As elaborated it has been called the *Weber-Fechner law*, or *Fechner's formula* (which see).

law², *n.* [Scot.] A hill or mount.

Law³, *n.* **1. Edmund** (6/6 1703–8/14 1787), an English clergyman; philosopher; bishop of Carlisle; father of Lord Ellenborough. **2. John,** of Lauriston (4/21 1671–3/21 1729), a Scottish financier; founder of the Mississippi Company, 1717; comptroller of the French finances. See MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE. **3. Jonathan** (8/6 1674–11/9 1750) a colonial governor of Connecticut. **4. William** (1686–4/9 1761), an English theologian and mystic; *Serious Call*, etc. **5. Andrew Bonar** (9/16 1858–10/30 1923), British statesman; Chancellor of the Exchequer, 1916–1918; Premier, 1922–1923; born in Canada.

law, *interj.* La: a corruption of *Lord*.

L. A. W., *abbr.* League of American Wheelmen.

La'wa, 1 lɑ'wə; 2 lä'wa, *n.* **1.** A state in the province of Rajputana, India; 19 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

lawe, 1 lē; 2 la̤, *vt.* *Hist.* To cut away the balls and claws of (a dog's fore feet). [< LAW¹, *n.*, because done to conform to forest law.]— **law'ing¹,** *n.*

lawe†, *a.* Low. CHAUCER *R. R.* l. 5,046. [— **law'ing²,** *n.*

law'er, 1 lē'ər; 2 la̤'er, *n.* **1.** One who laws. **2†.** A lawyer.

Lawes, 1 lēz; 2 la̤s, **Henry** (1/1 1596–10/21 1662). An English musical composer and teacher; he composed the music to the *Comus* of Milton.

law'et, 1 lē'et; 2 la̤'ĕt, *n.* [Javanese.] The esculent swift.

Law'feldt, 1 lɑu'felt; 2 lou'fĕlt, *n.* A village near Maestricht, Limburg province, Netherlands; here Saxe defeated the Duke of Cumberland, July 2, 1747.

law'ful, 1 lē'ful; 2 la̤'ful, *a.* **1.** Permitted or not forbidden by law; conformable to law; legitimate; as, *lawful* acts. **2.** Constituted by law; enforceable at law; rightful; just; as, a *lawful* master; *lawful* claims. **3.** Valid, or regarded as valid: said of a marriage; born of lawful marriage: said of offspring. **4.** Having full legal rights. Syn.: see JUST.

— **lawful age,** the age at which one attains his or her majority; the age at which one is competent to hold an office.— **l. day,** a day on which a specified business may be transacted.— **l. man** or **woman,** a man or woman capable of taking an oath.— **law'ful-ly,** *adv.*— **law'ful-ness,** *n.*

law'giv"er, 1 lē'giv"ər; 2 la̤'gĭv"er, *n.* A person who makes or enacts a law or laws; a legislator.

law'giv"ing, 1 lē'giv"iŋ; 2 la̤'gĭv"ing, *a.* Making or enacting laws; legislating. [legislation.

law'giv"ing, *n.* The act of giving or promulgating laws;

la'wine, *n.* Same as LAUWINE.

law'ing³, 1 lē'iŋ; 2 la̤'ing, *n.* **1.** [Scot.] A bill or reckoning at an inn; a tavern-score.

Landlady, count the *lawin'*, The day is near the dawin'. BURNS *Landlady, Count the Lawin'* st. 1.

2. [Colloq.] A going to law.

lawk, 1 lēk; 2 la̤k, *interj.* [Colloq. or Prov.] A mild expression of surprize or wonder. [Cor. of LORD.] **lawks‡.** — **lawk'-a-day',** *interj.* Lackaday.

law'land, 1 lē'lənd; 2 la̤'land, *n.* [Scot.] Lowland. **law'lant‡.**

law'less, 1 lē'les; 2 la̤'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Not subject or obedient to law; not controlled by law, natural, intellectual, moral or social, human or divine; ungoverned; unruly; disobedient.

Those [Bedouins] with whom I now set out from Akaba belonged to one of the most *lawless* tribes of a *lawless* race. J. L. STEPHENS *Egypt* vol. ii, p. 31. [H. 1844.]

2. Without the authority or sanction of law; contrary to law; illegal; as, *lawless* measures. **3.** Not formed or constructed according to law or rule; irregular; anomalous; as, *lawless* verses. **4.** Beyond the reach, or not within the province, of law. **5.** Without the protection of law; outlawed; as, a *lawless* fugitive.— **law'less-ly,** *adv.*— **law'less-ness,** *n.*

law'-like"†, *a.* Lawful. **law'ly†.**

law'mak"er, 1 lē'mĕk"ər; 2 la̤'māk"er, *n.* A lawgiver or legislator.— **law'mak"ing,** *a.* & *n.*

law'man, 1 lē'man; 2 la̤'măn, *n.* [Archaic.] **1.** Formerly, in English towns settled by Danes, a magistrate, who was a patrician, and held office by hereditary right. **2.** The presiding officer in the supreme court of Shetland and Orkney under Norse rule. **3.** In Scandinavia, an authorized spokesman for the people in matters of dispute with the crown. [C.] **4.** A lawyer.

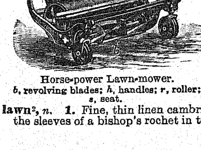
law'mon"ger, 1 lē'muŋ"gər; 2 la̤'mŏṉ"ḡer, *n.* A mean, unprincipled lawyer; pettifogger. [lawn.

lawn, 1 lēn; 2 la̤n, *vt.* [Rare.] To make a lawn of; sow for a

lawn¹, *n.* **1.** A piece of ground, especially if adjoining a dwelling, covered with grass, kept closely mown.

The garden included that prime feature of English domestic scenery, a *lawn*. HAWTHORNE *Our Old Home, A London Suburb* in vol. i, p. 251. [H. M. & CO. 1889.]

2. A glade or open space among or between woods. **3.** [Eng.] Unplowed arable land; a stretch of uncultivated grassy land; also, that part of an arable field still unplowed. [< F. *lande*, heath; cp. W. *llan*, lawn.]— **lawn'-bil"liards,** *n.* Same as TROCO.— **l.-meet,** *n.* A meet of a hunt upon a lawn.— **l.-mower,** *n.* One who or that which mows a lawn; specif., a hand or horse-power machine especially intended for cutting the short grass of lawns.— **l.-party,** *n.* A party held upon a lawn.— **l.-sprinkler,** *n.* A contrivance for throwing or sprinkling water over a lawn.



Horse-power Lawn-mower.
b, revolving blades; *h*, handles; *r*, roller; *s*, seat.

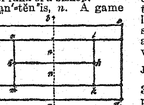
lawn², *n.* **1.** Fine, thin linen cambric, such as is used for the sleeves of a bishop's rochet in the Anglican Church; hence, the office or dignity itself. **2.** Sheer muslin. **3.** *Ceram.* A fine silk clay-sieve. **lawn-sieve‡.** [Perhaps < F. *Laon*, town near Reims.]

lawnd†, *n.* Same as LAUND.

lawned, } 1 lēnd; 2 la̤nd, *pa.* Wearing lawn sleeves; hence, of
lawnd^s, } or pertaining to the office or rank of a bishop.

lawn'-ten"nis, 1 lən'-ten"ɪs; 2 la̤n'-tĕn"is, *n.* A game played with rackets and elastic balls by two, three, or four people, generally out-of-doors and upon a level court, usually of clay or turf.

The ball is struck or served over the net by one of the players (the *server*) into a specified subdivision or court (see illus.), whence it is returned by one of his opponents (the *striker-out*) by striking it on first bound. After this it is struck to and fro over the net either before or on the first bound until it does not fall within the whole court or can not be returned, when the side opposed to the player so failing scores a point. In serving the first failure does not count. The points scored are called respectively *fifteen, thirty, forty, deuce, vantage,* and *game.* (See these words.)



Lawn-tennis Court.
a, b, poles to which the ends of the net, *n, n*, are attached; *d e, c g*, base-lines, 36 feet long; *i, h*, half-court line, 42 feet long; *k l, m n*, service-lines, 27 feet long; *g e, c d*, side-lines for doubles, 78 feet long. (For singles, the inner parallel lines are used as side lines.)

Some terms in the game not self-explaining are defined elsewhere. Used also in court-tennis.

advantage	fault	net	vantage
base-line	fifteen	return	vantage-in
court	forty	serve	vantage-out
cut	game	set	vantage-set
deuce	let	striker-out	volley
doubles	love	thirty	

lawn'y¹, 1 lēn'ɪ; 2 la̤n'y, *a.* Made of lawn; dressed in lawn.

lawn'y², *a.* **1.** Having a lawn or lawns; resembling a lawn. **2.** Arrayed in lawn, as a bishop, hence episcopal. **3.** Made of or soft as lawn.

law'-of"fi-cer, etc. See LAW.

Law'rance, 1 lē'rəns; 2 la̤'ranç, **John** (1750–11/10 1810). An American senator; born in England. **Lawrence‡.**

Law'rence, 1 lē'rens; 2 la̤'rĕnç, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **Law'rie** (dim.); **Lau'ra** (fem.). Dan. **Lo'renz,** 1 lō'rents, 2 lō'rĕnts; D. **Lau'rens,** 1 lɑu'rens, 2 lou'rĕns; F. **Lau"rent',** 1 lo"rāṅ', 2 lo"rāṅ'; G. **Lau'renz,** 1 lɑu'rents, 2 lou'rĕnts, **Lo'renz,** 1 lō'rents, 2 lō'rĕnts; It. **Lo-ren'zo,** 1 lo-ren'zo, 2 lo-rĕn'zo; L. **Lau-ren'tius,** 1 lə-ren'shus, 2 la̤-rĕn'shŭs; Sp. **Lo-ren'zo,** 1 lo-ren'tho, 2 lo-rĕn'tho; Sw. **Lars,** 1 lɑrs, 2 lärs. **2. Saint** (–A. D. 258), "the Deacon"; martyred under Valerian by being roasted on a gridiron. **3. Abbott** (12/16 1792–8/18 1855), an American merchant who endowed the scientific school at Harvard. **4. Amos** (4/22 1786–12/31 1852), an American merchant and philanthropist; brother of the preceding; he promoted education. **5. Eugene** (10/4 1823–3/17 1894), an American historian and lawyer. **6. Friar,** see FRIAR LAWRENCE. **7. George Alfred** (3/25 1827–9/23 1876), an English novelist; *Guy Livingstone*, etc. **8. Sir Henry Montgomery** (6/28 1806–7/4 1857), an English general in the East, who founded military asylums in India. He was killed at Lucknow. **9. James** (10/1 1781–6/6 1813), an American naval captain; killed in the "Chesapeake"-"Shannon" fight; exclaimed, "Don't give up the ship!" **10. John Laird Mair, 1st Lord** (3/4 1811–6/27 1879), an English administrator; brother of Sir Henry; captured Delhi; governor-general of India. **11. Jonathan** (11/19 1807–4/28 1833), an American lawyer and poet. **12.** (1) **Sir Thomas** (5/4 1769–1/7 1830), an English portrait-painter of great talent; president of the Royal Academy. (2) **Thomas Edward** (8/15 1888–), a Welsh traveler; author; soldier with Hejaz Expeditionary Force, 1917; with Allenby in Palestine, 1918; expert in Arabian manners and customs; British adviser on Arabian affairs; delegate at Peace Conference, 1919. **13. Sir William** (7/16 1783–7/5 1867), an English surgeon. **14. William** (5/30 1850–), an American Protestant Episcopal clergyman; educator and author; bishop of Massachusetts, 1893. **15. William Beach** (10/22 1800–3/26 1881), an American lawyer; Governor of Rhode Island, 1851. **16.** A county in N. Alabama; 642 sq. m.; county-seat, Moulton. **17.** A county in N. E. Arkansas; 589 sq. m.; county-seat, Powhatan. **18.** A county in S. E. Illinois; 362 sq. m.; county-seat, Lawrenceville. **19.** A county in S. Indiana; 460 sq. m.; county-seat, Bedford. **20.** A county in E. Kentucky; 433 sq. m.; county-seat, Louisa. **21.** A county in S. Mississippi; 638 sq. m.; county-seat, Monticello. **22.** A county in S. W. Missouri; 612 sq. m.; county-seat, Mount Vernon. **23.** A county in S. Ohio; 469 sq. m.; county-seat, Ironton. **24.** A county in W. Pennsylvania; 360 sq. m.; county-seat, Newcastle. **25.** A county in W. South Dakota; 814 sq. m.; county-seat, Deadwood. **26.** A county in S. Tennessee; 590 sq. m.; county-seat, Lawrenceburg. **27.** A city; county-seat of Essex county, Mass. **28.** A city, county-seat of Douglas county, Kan.; seat of the University of Kansas (nonsectarian), founded in 1866.

Law'rence-burg, 1 lē'rens-bŭrg; 2 la̤'rĕnç-bûrḡ, *n.* **1.** A city, county-seat of Dearborn county, Ind. **2.** A city in Anderson county, Ky. [of Reverdy Johnson.

Law'rence Lang'ston, 1 laŋ'stən; 2 lăng'ston. Pen-name

Law'rence Tem'ple-ton, 1 tem'pl-tən; 2 tĕm'pl-ton. Pen-name of Sir Walter Scott.

Law'rence-ville, 1 lē'rens-vil; 2 la̤'rĕnç-vĭl, *n.* A city in Lawrence county, Ill.

law'ren-cite, 1 lē'ren-sɑit; 2 la̤'rĕn-çīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A native green to brown ferrous chlorid ($FeCl_2$), sometimes found in meteoric irons. [< J. *Lawrence* Smith, of Kentucky.]

laws, *interj.* Same as LAW.

Law's Bub'ble. Same as MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE.

Law'son, 1 lē'sən; 2 la̤'son, *n.* **1. Cecil Gordon** (12/3 1851–6/10 1882), an English landscape-painter. **2. Sir John** (–6/29 1665), an English admiral who aided the Restoration; fell in the war with the Dutch. **3. John** (–1712), a Scottish-American surveyor who surveyed the Carolinas; he was put to death by the Indians. **4. Thomas William** (2/26 1857–2/8 1925), an American financier and author; *Frenzied Finance*. **5. Sir Wilfrid** (9/4 1829–7/1 1906), an English temperance advocate and member of Parliament.

Law-so'ni-a, 1 lē-sō'nɪ-ə; 2 la̤-sō'ni-a, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of Eastern shrubs of the loosestrife family (*Lythraceæ*), the only species being the henna-plant (*L. inermis*), called **Jamaica mignonette** in the West Indies, where it has become naturalized, and **Egyptian privet** in England. [< Dr. John *Lawson*, author.]

law'son-ite, 1 lē-sən-ɑit; 2 la̤'son-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous blue calcium-aluminum hydrate and silicate ($H_2Ca(AlOH)_2(SiO_4)_2$), that crystallizes in the orthorhombic system. [< A. C. *Lawson*.]

law'-sta"tion-er, law-writer, etc. See under LAW, *n.*

law'suit", 1 lē'siūt"; 2 la̤'sūt", *n.* An action in a court of law, equity, or admiralty, for enforcement of a claim or right.

Law'ton, 1 lē'tən; 2 la̤'ton, **Henry Ware** (3/17 1843–12/19 1899). A major-general of the United States army; killed at San Mateo, Luzon, P. I.

law'yer, 1 lē'yər; 2 la̤'yer, *n.* **1.** One who is versed in law or practises law; a person authorized by law to conduct suits for others in courts, give legal advice, and transact other business requiring a knowledge of the law. The term *lawyer* is general, and includes attorneys, solicitors, counselors, advocates, barristers, sergeants, and proctors. **2.** Specif., in the New Testament, one who was learned in and expounded the Mosaic law.

The *lawyer* of the New Testament, it must be observed, was a Jewish divine. PALEY *Evidences* pt. ii, ch. 3, p. 341. [J. F. W. 1831.]

3. (1) The burbot. (2) The bowfin. (3) A stilt sandpiper; a sea-lawyer. (4) The mangrove-snapper. See SNAPPER. **4.** [Prov.] A long trailing thorny stem of a briar or bramble, as of a rose-bush or raspberry-bush.— **crown lawyer,** a lawyer serving the crown in criminal cases. — **law'yer-cane", l.-palm,** or **l.-vine,** *n.* [Austral.] A strong climbing palm (*Calamus australis*), hundreds of feet in length, and less than an inch in thickness, whose long leaves, covered with spines, with its tendrils, many of them more than a rod in length, and similarly covered, make it a terror to explorers.— **Philadelphia l.** [Colloq., U. S.], an unusually sharp lawyer. The title was originally bestowed by grateful British sailors upon some members of the bar of Philadelphia who had rescued them from certain difficulties. — **Tombs l.** [U. S.], a lawyer who practises chiefly at the Tombs police court in New York city; shyster: used in contempt.— **law'yer-like",** *a.* Like or befitting a lawyer; as, *lawyerlike* shrewdness. **law'yer-ly‡.**— **law'yer-ling,** *n.* A lawyer: used in contempt; a young or inexperienced lawyer; also, a student of the law.— **law'yer-ship,** *n.* The condition or position of a lawyer.

lax, 1 laks; 2 lăks, *a.* **1.** Lacking tightness, tenseness, or firmness of texture; loose or slack; flabby; yielding; relaxed, as a limb or muscle. **2.** Wanting in strictness or vigor, as of action or control; not stringent or energetic; weak; negligent; remiss; as, *lax* energies; *lax* government. **3.** Porous; loose in texture: said of soils, organic tissue, etc. **4.** Wanting preciseness of meaning or application; not exact or clearly defined; vague; ambiguous.

One school of statesmen urged that a *lax* construction [of the Constitution] would . . . leave the States at the mercy of the National government. BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. i, ch. 33, p. 370. [MACM. 1888.]

5. *Pros.* Loose, careless, or jingling: said of versification. **6.** Loose in the bowels; having frequent fecal discharges. **7.** *Bot.* Not having the parts close together; as, a *lax* panicle. **8†.** At ease; free. [< L. *laxus*, loose.]

lax¹, *n.* **1.** Looseness of the bowels; diarrhea. **2†.** A loosing or releasing; relief.

lax²†, *n.* A salmon.

lax-a'tion, 1 laks-ē'shən; 2 lăks-ā-shon, *n.* **1.** The act of loosening, or the state of being loosened; a slackening; relaxation. **2.** A relaxing agency or application.

lax'a-tive, } 1 laks'ə-tiv; 2 lăks'a-tĭv, *a.* **1.** *Med.* Having
lax'a-tiv^s, } power to open or loosen the bowels, as a medicine; gently purgative. **2.** [Rare.] Subject to or characterized by diarrhea; as, *laxative* bowels; a *laxative* disease. **3†.** Loose or slack; soft; easy; relaxing. [< F. *laxatif*, < L. *laxativus*, < *laxus*, loose.] **lax'a-tif†.**— **lax'a-tiv(e-ness^s,** *n.* **1.** The quality of being laxative. **2.** Wordiness; loquacity; garrulity.

lax'a-tive, *n.* A medicine that opens or loosens the bowels. **lax'a-tif†.**

lax-a'tor, 1 laks-ē'tər; 2 lăks-ā'tŏr, *n.* *Anat.* A muscle that relaxes or loosens an organ or part. [< L. *laxatus*, pp. of *laxo*, loosen, < *laxus*, loose.]

lax"i-flo'rous, 1 laks"ɪ-flō'rus; 2 lăks"i-flō'rŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Having the flowers scattered or loosely disposed in the inflorescence. [< L. *laxus*, loose, + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.]

lax"i-fo'li-ous, 1 laks"ɪ-fō'lɪ-us; 2 lăks"i-fō'li-ŭs, *a.* *Bot.* Having the leaves scattered on the branches. [< L. *laxus*, loose, + *folium*, leaf.] **lax"i-fo'li-ate‡.**

lax'ism, 1 laks'ɪzm; 2 lăks'ĭsm, *n.* The doctrines of the laxists.

lax'ist, 1 laks'ist; 2 lăks'ĭst, *n.* One holding loose notions concerning the meaning and application of the moral law; specif. [L-], one of a former school of Roman Catholic theologians who held that even less probable opinions might be followed when the existence or interpretation of the law is doubtful. These views are still maintained, but with important reservations, by the equiprobabilists and moderate probabilists.

lax'i-ty, 1 laks'ɪ-tɪ; 2 lăks'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being lax, loose, or open. (1) Looseness of texture, or want of coherence or tension; as, the *laxity* of a string. (2) Want of firmness, strictness, or exactness; as, *laxity* of discipline, morals, or meaning. (3) Tendency to diarrhea. **2†.** Roominess. [< F. *laxité*, < L. *laxita(t-)s*, < *laxus*, loose.] **lax'i-tude‡; lax'ness‡.**

lax'ly, 1 laks'lɪ; 2 lăks'ly, *adv.* In a lax manner. (1) Without strictness or preciseness. (2) Without tension; limply.

A man in an ordinary frame of mind . . . usually keeps his two arms suspended *laxly* by his sides. DARWIN *Emotions* ch. 12, p. 288. [A. 1873.]

Lax-man'ni-a, 1 laks-man'ɪ-ə; 2 lăks-măn'i-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of liliaceous perennial herbs, natives of tropical Australia. They have linear leaves in tufts and clustered white or pink flowers, with imbricated bracts. A few species are in greenhouse cultivation. [< E. *Laxmann*, Finnish priest.]

lax'mann-ite, 1 laks'mən-ɑit; 2 lăks'man-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A resinous green to brown lead-phospho-chromate ($Pb(Pb_2O)(CrO_4)_2.(Pb.Cu)_3(PO_4)_2$), that crystallizes in the monoclinic system. [< E. *Laxman*, Swedish chemist.]

lay¹, 1 lē; 2 lā, *v.* [LAID; LAY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to lie; place lying or prostrate; put down; place or put; deposit; as, to *lay* a mat on the floor; to *lay* down a burden. **2.** To place in regular order; put in proper position; dispose methodically; as, to *lay* bricks; to *lay* pipe. **3.** To construct by putting materials down or in place, as a foundation. **4.** To think, work out, or plan out; arrange and put in readiness or order; contrive or design; devise; project; prepare; as, to *lay* a scheme or trap. **5.** To impose, as something burdensome, grievous, or painful, or as something to be paid, done, obeyed, or borne; assess; enjoin; inflict; as, to *lay* duties on imports; to *lay* injunctions on one.

An export duty fastens upon, and incorporates itself with, the article on which it is *laid*. CLAY in Mallory's *Henry Clay, Defence of Am. System* in vol. ii, p. 27. [A. S. B. 1860.]

6. To spread over a surface; apply as a surface coating or covering; as, to *lay* on color. **7.** To extrude and drop, as an egg.

The eggs of most Amphibia are laid in water. F. M. Balfour *Comp. Embryol.* vol. ii, ch. 7, p. 99. [Macm. 1885.]

8. To prostrate or stretch out, as by force; strike or beat down; overthrow; overturn; as, the storm *laid* the growing crops; the city was *laid* in ashes.

Thou see'st a prince . . . Whose native country thou hast *laid* in blood.

Young *The Revenge* act v, sc. 2.

9. To put to rest; cause to become quiet or still; calm or allay; exorcise; as, to *lay* the tempest. **10.** To attribute or ascribe; impute; charge; as, to *lay* a crime to one; to *lay* the blame on a person. **11.** To bring forward or to notice; state in detail; explain in detail; present; offer; allege; charge; as, to *lay* a report before a meeting; to *lay* an offense in a certain place, or damages at a certain amount. **12.** To make ready by setting on the proper articles; as, to *lay* fuel for a fire. **13.** To pack down closely; settle; as, to *lay* the dust. **14.** To put in a specified state or condition: usually with *aside*, *down*, *by*, *away*, etc., or a predicate complement. See phrases. **15.** To put or fix something on, as a covering or decoration; cover; as, to *lay* a rope with yarn; to *lay* a cloak with embroidery. **16.** *Print.* (1) To arrange in cases, as new type. (2) To place (pages) on the imposing-stone in proper order for a form. **17.** *Rope-making.* To arrange properly the strands of and twist them: said of a rope, cable, etc. **18.** *Mil.* To point or aim, as a gun. **19.** To place as a wager or bet; stake; risk. **20.** To locate; as, the scene of the story is *laid* in France. **21.** To impose; enjoin; command; urge. **22.** *Hort.* (1) To propagate by layers; layer. (2)† To set in the ground; plant. **23.** [Prov. Eng.] To bring to bed; deliver of a child. **24.** To bury; inter: with word or phrase indicative of the spot; as, they *laid* the Pope in St. Peter's.

Each in his narrow cell forever *laid*,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep.

Gray *Elegy in a Country Churchyard.*

25. To set, as a trap; prepare, as an ambush or a snare. **26.** To weld a new steel face on (a cutting-instrument), as on an ax, adz, or plowshare. **27**†. To lie in wait in or for. **28**†. To depict; draw. [E.]

II. *i.* **1.** To intrude and oppress, as fowls. **2.** *Naut.* To place oneself in or come to a certain position; come or go as required; as to *lay* forward; *lay* aloft. **3.** To make a bet or bets; put up money. **4.** [Rare.] To make contrivances, projects, etc.; take measures. **5.** To lie: an incorrect use.

There is one slight slip, occurring more than once, which you have not corrected. Magsman '*laid* down,' and I think some one else '*laid* down.' In the latter case the direction is after herself down, or lie down. To *lay* is a verb active, and to lie down is a verb neuter: consequently it cannot be laid by itself down.

Dickens in *Dickens-Collins Letters* Sep. 20, 1862, p. 114. [n. 1862.]

—to *lay* *about*, to deal blows on all sides; to exert oneself to the utmost. **—to *lay* abroad** [Archaic], to exhibit for view or display before the eyes; spread out; distribute about; scatter. **—to *lay* a (or the) course.** *Naut.* **1.** To sail toward a desired point without tacking: used also figuratively. **2.** To hold in the desired direction in spite of scant wind. **—to *lay* a fire** [Eng.], to place wood, paper, and coal in a grate in suitable position ready for kindling. **—to *lay* *aft*** (*Naut.*), to go aft. **—to *lay* a ground**, to paint a surface as a foundation for other colors. **—to *lay* a hedge** (*Hort.*), to trim a hedge by cutting the boughs partly through, and bending and interweaving them. **—to *lay* aside.** **1.** To put by or put away; leave off; abandon; dismiss from thought; put away for a definite purpose. **2.** To abandon; discontinue; cease to consider. **3.** To set apart for a certain purpose. **4.** Same as to LAY UP. 2: used in a passive sense. **5**†. To get rid of; put out of the way.—**to *lay* asleep**, to lay down and put to sleep; also, to render heedless or negligent. **—to *lay* at**, as blows, an attack, etc.. strike at. **—to *lay* athwart the hawse, see ATHWART HAWSE. **—to *lay* at one's door**, to charge with the responsibility for something. **—to *lay* a train *for* one**, same as to LAY ON, 7. **—to *lay* away**, to put by or in store; put from one; discard; bury; as, a small fortune *laid away*; to *lay away* unbelief. **—to *lay* a yard aback** (*Naut.*), to brace a yard in such a manner as to bring the wind against the forward side of the sail. **—to *lay* bare**, to expose. **—to *lay* before**, to submit or present to; offer for examination; as, to *lay* a plan *before* an assembly. **—to *lay* by.** **1.** To put in store; save up. **2.** To put from one, as a bad habit; discard. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] To complete (and hence discontinue) the cultivation of a growing crop: as, to *lay by* cane. **4.** To make fit or unfit for work: frequently in the passive. **5.** *Naut.* Same as to LAY TO.—**to *lay* by the heels**, see HEEL. —**to *lay* *close*** (*Naut.*), to steer a vessel close to the wind. **—to *lay* down.** **1.** To give up, or resign; relinquish; as, to *lay down* the duties of office.

Where the heart has *laid down* what it loved most, there is a desirous of laying itself down. Emerson *Works, First Settlement of N. E.* in vol. i, p. 23. [n. d., a. c. 1858.]

2. To declare, assert, or affirm, especially in an authoritative or dictatorial manner; as, to *lay down* the law. **3.** To plot or draw on paper; draft; delineate; as, to *lay down* a map or plan. **4.** To put away for the future; save up; as, to *lay down* provisions. **5.** To subsidize, as a railway company; also, to put the primary structure in position on the blocks. **6.** To deposit as a stake or pledge; wager. **7.** *Agric.* To turn land into pasture. **8.** To place in a resting position; as, *lay* the head *down*; to put upon the ground, a table, etc.; as, he *laid down* his hat: also, to give or sacrifice (one's life, prospects, etc.); as, I will *lay down* my life for you. **9.** Same as LAY, 16. **10.** [Sporting Slang.] (1) *To do one's best in a contest*; as, he would not *lay down* to his work. (2) To permit an opponent to win, as in a prize-fight, in order to deceive the betting public. **11.** [Slang.] To stop, as a railway, war-ship, road, etc. **12**†. To trim or embroider.—**to *lay* down one's arms**, to yield; surrender.—**to *lay* emphasis, stress, or weight upon**, to consider of special importance; emphasize.—**to *lay* fast**, to prevent from going or escaping; make unable to go or move.—**to *lay* for**, to lie in wait for: now slang.—**to *lay* heads together**, to consult; confer; plan or plot.—**to *lay* hold of** or **on**, to seize or grasp; catch.—**to *lay* in.** **1.** To procure and store.

I took leave of the kindest of friends, *laid in* a few hasty stores, and was on board at midnight. R. L. Stevenson *Works, Log in the Archipelago* p. 442. [n. d., a. c. 1855.]

2. To gormandize; eat greedily or voraciously: eat largely and heartily. **3.** *Hort.* To adjust in suitable position; also, to train (the branches of wall-trees). **4.** To give a first rough coloring to (a painting). **5.** To administer; let loose: discharge; as, to *lay* on a blow. **6.** *Mining.* To close or withdraw from work: said of collieries. **7.** *Naut.* To come in from the yard-arm toward the slings. **8.** *Agric.* To reserve and enclose a piece of meadow-land for grass. **9**†. To lay about one.—**to *lay* in *by the heels*** (*Hort.*), to bury the roots of a plant roughly or temporarily.—**to *lay in for*** [Colloq.], to make *application for*; put in a bid for; also, to secure the possession or promise of.—**to *lay* into**, to beat vigorously; give a thorough drubbing to.—**to *lay* it on**, to do or apply anything extravagantly, exorbitantly, or lavishly; to beat vigorously: also [Colloq.], to charge exorbitantly, as the landlord did *to* me; also figuratively.—**to *lay* low**, to cast down; humble; abase.—**to *lay* off.** **1.** To take off and put aside, as clothes or a load. **2.** To draft or plan; draw; put on paper, as a map. **3.** [Colloq., U. S.] To dismiss temporarily, as workmen. **4.** To turn, as a boat, from any place, point, or object. **5.** In ship-building, to transfer, as plans for a ship, from a drawing-floor to the *loft* or *mold-floor*. **6.** To mark off land in portions or spaces for particular purposes.—**to *lay on.*** **1.** To apply with force; inflict, as blows. **2.** To beat or strike; belabor. **3.** To supply, as water or gas, to a house. **4.** To turn, as a boat, toward some point. **5.** *Agric.* To acquire; gain (in flesh or weight). **6.** *Print.* To prepare for the press, or place in workable position upon the press: said of paper. **7.** To place upon the trail; instruct in the inner workings; depute. **8.** To put on a coating of paint, etc.; hence, figuratively, to flatter excessively: used in the phrase *to lay it on thick*.—**to *lay* one's *bones*,** to be buried: used with *phrase indicating* the spot.—**to *lay* oneself open to,** to make oneself liable to; expose oneself to.—**to *lay* oneself out**, to put forth one's best endeavors; take great pains.

2. [Colloq.] To act or conduct oneself in a particular manner *in order to achieve some object*, or to gain some special end: as, he *laid himself out* to attract admiration.—**to *lay* on load** [Archaic], to deal violent blows.—**to *lay* open.** **1.** To make bare: expose: reveal. **2.** To produce an opening *or an* open wound in.—**to *lay* out.** **1.** To spend.

From a week that I was dead reading, and all the little money that came into my hands was ever *laid out* in books.

Carlyle *Autobiography* p. 91. [n. 1868.]

2. To display or set forth; expose; demonstrate; unfold; as, to *lay out* false pretenses. **3.** To dispose the several parts of in detail; make a plan of, or arrange according to a plan; as, to *lay out* a garden. **4.** To plan; design; as, to *lay out* work. **5.** To go out on a yard toward the yard-arms. **5.** [Colloq.] To intend or purpose (to do something). **6.** To dress and place in position for burial, as a corpse. **7.** To put out to towed limits, or to slow down the engines, as on account of the strength of the wind and sea, so as to become nearly stationary: in correspondence to *d*. To stretch or harness.—**to *lay* together.** **1.** To place side by side; add one to another. **2**†. To compare.—**to *lay* under**, to subject to; as, to *lay* one *under* restrictions.—**to *lay* up.** **1.** To put in store; save up. **2.** To lay or place before. *Hosea* xi, 4.—**to *lay* up.** **1.** To put away for future use; store. **2.** To confine, as by illness; disable. **3.** To lodge; deposit. **4.** *Naut.* To dismantle and put out of service, as a ship. **5.** To place together and fasten, as by twisting the strands of a cable. **6.** *Naut.* To head for a desired point. **7.** In ship-building, to drive a rivet securely through by heavy blows. **8.** *Agric.* (*a*) To throw up in ridges, as land, preparatory to sowing. (*b*) To reserve for hay, as grass.—**to *lay* waste**, to ravage; as, the Danes *laid waste* the Lyonesse coast.

lay[2], *imp.* of LIE[1], *v.*

lay, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to the laity or people as distinguished from the clergy; not clerical; as, a *lay* exhorter; a *lay* reader. **2.** Not professional; belonging to, emanating from, or connected with a profession, or the profession or occupation under consideration; non-professional; inexperienced; as, a *lay* magistrate; a *lay* opinion.

Needless it is to please no more than a few of these *lay* assthusiasts snatch up a hoe, . . . and set to work with a vigor that perhaps carried him through about a dozen ill-directed strokes.

Hawthorne *Blithedale Romance* ch. 10, p. 90. [n. 1852.]

3. In card-playing, having no or few trumps; as, a *lay* hand. **4**†. Ignorant; uncultivated. [< F. *lai*, < LL. *laicus*, < Gr. *laïkos*, < *laos*, people.]

—**lay brother.** [A layman. **2.** serving brother in a monastery, under vows and wearing the dress of the order, but not in holy orders.—**lay clerk,** a layman who leads the congregation in the responses and assists in other parts of church services.—**lay communion.** *Eccl.* **1.** The communion of the laity at the Lord's table. **2.** The condition of being in communion with the laity, but not with the clergy.—**lay deacon,** a deacon who is also engaged in some secular employment.—**lay elder,** a ruling elder. See ELDER[1], *n.*, 1 (*b*).—**lay-fellowship,** *n.* same as *lay communion*, 2.—**lay** in fee held of a lay lord, or in consideration of lay services, as opposed to lands held of an ecclesiastical superior.—**lay lord** [Eng. Brit.], a peer who is not a bishop: opposed to *law lord*.—**lay pope,** a person who arrogates to himself the power or authority of the Pope.—**lay reader,** a layman authorized to read prayers in church.—**lay sister,** an inmate of a convent who does menial service: analogous to a *lay brother* in a monastery.

lay[3], *n.* **1.** The manner in which something lies or is placed or situated; relative arrangement or direction; general slope and surface conformation; as, the *lay* of a cable (*i. e.*, the direction in which the strands are twisted); the *lay* of a region (the contour).

The '*lay*' of the country was unfavorable for very much.

S. S. Cox *Buckeye Abroad* ch. 8, p. 76. [n. p. p.]

2. A line of work; particular business, or pursuit.

Made sure you'd know Jammy, bein' in the same *lay* yourself like. G. A. Sala *Life of a Londoner Gipsy* ch. 30, p. 254. [1870.]

3. A definite quantity of yarn or thread; also, a quantity of fiber, as wool, in a picker or carding-engine. See LEA[2], *n.* **4.** Same as RATTEN, 3. **5.** A profit or share of profits; a price; specif., in the United States, a share of the profits of a whaling or sealing voyage, according to an arrangement made before sailing: as, the hundred and seventy-fifth *lay*, one barrel of oil in every 175. **6.** A small share of such a voyage, such as is generally given to seamen, is termed a **long lay**, while a larger percentage, such as that given to officers, is known as a **short lay**.

In the whaling business . . . all hands, including the captain, received certain shares of the profits, called *lays*.

H. Melville *Moby Dick* ch. 16, p. 85. [n. 1857.]

6. [Colloq. or Prov.] A place for employment; a job. **7.** *Harness-making.* A piece of leather or felt sewed on the upper or under side of a strap to strengthen it, to cover a buckle, etc. **8.** [Rare.] The lair, haunt, or hiding-place of an animal. **9.** *Blacksmithing.* A piece of steel welded to a plow to reinforce a worn plow-share. **10.** [Archaic.] That which lies or is laid or placed; a rank in a series; layer; course; stratum. **11.** [Slang.] A scheme or plan; as, what's your *lay*? **12.** [Slang.] A piece. **13**†. A wager or bet. **14.** A station; rank.

—by or on the lay, on shares. See LAY[1], *n.*, 5.—**in lay**, laying: said of fowls. **—kinchin lay** ('thieves' Slang), stealing from children.—**lay-a-way**, [U. S.] a method of selling which hides are laid to absorb the tan-liquor; also, the liquor itself. **—lay-back**, *n.* [Dog-fanciers' Cant.] The line or angle at which the head recedes: applied chiefly to bulldogs.—**lay-band**, *n.* The string used to tie a lay or lea of yarn. **—lay-bed**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The bed or place on which something lies, as a grave.—**lay-board**, *n.* [Dial. & Scot.] An ironing-board used by tailors.—**lay-boat**, *n.* An anchored boat.—**lay-by**, *n.* **1.** Still or sluggish river-water, where barges out of commission can be laid by. **2.** Anything laid by; particularly, money or earnings saved; cash savings.—**lay-cap**, *n.* A wooden bar serving as a handle for a loom-batten, and holding the reeds in place.—**lay-cord**, *n.* *Bookbinding.* One of the loops on a sewing-press which keep the bands in place.—**lay-down**, *n.* [Colloq.] Turned or folded over: said of a collar: opposed to *standing*.—**lay-figure**, *n.* A model, often jointed, made to hang drapery upon or to put in a certain attitude, for the use of an artist; hence, one who is a mere puppet or catspaw in the hands of others.—**lay-light**, *n.* *Building.* A window in the ceiling of a room to light a room above. **—lay-mark**, *n.* *Print.* Small marks used as indicators in laying the sheet for printing.—**lay of a rope**, the distance, measured along the length of a rope, within which the spiral strands complete one turn about the axis.—**lay-over**, *n.* [U. S.] *Railroad.* The end of a division or other point where a train or crew has to remain over night or for some stated time.—**lay-pencil**, *n.* *Carp.* A pencil used by carpenters.—**lay-race**, *n.* A shuttle-race. **lathe-race**†; **loom-race**.—**lay-rod**, *n.* A rod crossing the warp-threads in a loom so as to separate the lays.—**lay-shaft**, *n.* [U. S.] A shaft so contrived that its action is peculiar to itself, being altogether independent of the contiguous and complemental machinery. It is used in gas-engines to transmit motion from the main shaft to the valve-gear, in automobiles as a starting change-gear, etc.—**lay-woman**, *n.* A female member of the laity.—**lay** (*Print.*), the necessary margin on the broader side of a sheet that is to receive an impression.—**Welsh lay**, a slate three feet long by two feet wide.

Lay[2], *n.* A song, ballad, or narrative poem, especially one in simple style and lyrical manner: a lyric poem; also, any melody or melodious utterance; as, the *lay* of a minstrel; the morning *lay* of the lark.

His [Scott's] poems are all *lays* and romances of chivalry.

Carlyle *Jeffrey* in *Essays*, vol. iv, p. 181. [n. 1869.]

[< F. *lai*, song; prob. of Celtic origin; cp. Ir. *laoi*, song, = W. *llais*, sound.] [fidelity.

lay[4], *n.* Law; religious faith or profession; creed; also, layer. = A. lagu.

Lay[5], *n.* **1. Benjamin** (1677–[?]1759), an Anglo-American Quaker and antislavery advocate. **2. Henry Champlin** (b. 1823–[?]1885), an American Protestant Episcopal missionary to the Southwestern United States, missionary bishop of Arkansas and subsequently bishop of Easton.

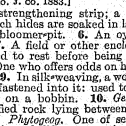
La'ya-mon, **La'y-a-mon** or **lē'a-mon**; **lī'ya-mon** or **lī'a-mon**; **lī'ya-mon** or **lī'a-mon**, in Am. English prize and shooting slang, a bull's-eye (now Arley, Worcestershire); wrote *Brut*, an amplified version of Wace's *Brut d'Angleterre*; he lived about 1200.

Lay'ard, **Layard**, **Austen Henry** (†-[?]1817–†-[?]1894). An English diplomat, traveler, archeologist, and writer: he excavated the ruins of Nineveh; *Monuments of Nineveh*.

Lay'bach, **lī'bāk**, *n.* Same as LAIBACH.

lay'-days[1], **lī'-dāz**; **2lā'-dāz**, *n.* **1.** In commerce, the days allowed a charter-party for loading and discharging cargo. **2.** In marine insurance, the days (usually ten beyond 30) while a ship lies idle in port without fires, for which return of insurance premium may be demanded.

lay'er, **1lā'ėr**; **2lā'er**, *n.* [< LAY[1], *v.*] *Hort.* To propagate by bending a shoot down under the ground so that it may take root and become a separate plant. **II.** *i. Agric.* To be overthrown or forced to lie down, by stress of weather or other overwhelming circumstance: said of growing corn.


Method of Layering.

—lay'er-ing, *n.*

lay'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which lays. **2.** A single thickness of anything laid on any surface, or on another thickness; a course or stratum; a bed; as, a *layer* of earth; a *layer* of bricks in a house building; a *layer* of paper. **3.** A shoot or plant laid in the ground to take root without being detached from the parent plant.

The only difference between a *layer* and a cutting is, that the cutting is entirely detached from the parent-plant, while the *layer* remains partially connected with it. Prince Henderson *Gardening for Pleasure* ch. 14, p. 46. [n. y. c. 1883.]

4. In leather-working, a thin sweating strip; a welt. **5.** In tanning, a pit in which hides are soaked in layers alternating with bark; a bloomer-pit. **6.** An oyster-bed formed artificially. **7.** A field or other enclosure in which cattle are allowed to run, but not housed or tended. **8.** *Horse-racing.* One who offers odds on horses in a race; a book-maker. **9.** In silk-weaving, a wooden rod having an eye of wire fastened into it: used to distribute the thread evenly on a bobbin. **10.** *Geol.* A single member of a stratified rock lying between two stratification planes. **11.** *Phytogeog.* One of several strata or strips of vegetation of different species met with in ascending the ice. Large trees, small trees, shrubs, herbs, and mosses form such strata, considered horizontally. **12.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) Arable land in grass or clover. (2) Young hedge-plants, as brier, whitethorn, etc. (3) A flagstone; pavingstone.

—Crookes layer, a stratum in the residual atmosphere of a vacuous space, through which the molecules recoiling from a heated or an electrified surface may pass without meeting other molecules: discovered by Sir William Crookes, an English chemist.—**granular l.** (*Anat.*), the inner layer of the gray matter of the cerebellum, containing numerous small granule-like nerve-cells, a few larger cells, and neuroglia.—**Henle's l.** (*Anat.*), the outer layer of the inner root-sheath of a hair, composed of a single stratum of cubical cells.—**Huxley's l.** (*Anat.*), that portion of the inner root-sheath of a hair which is made up of polyhedral cells with well-marked nuclei: named after Thomas H. Huxley, the English anatomist.—**inversion l.** (*Meteor.*), see ISOTHER-

MAL LATER, under ISOTHERMAL.—**lay'er-board"**, *n.* *Arch.* A board supporting a leaden roof-gutter; a lear-board or gutter-board. **l.-boarding**, *n.* **l.-coral**, *n.* *Zoöph.* A stromatopora, or hydrocoralline of the family *Stromatoporidæ*.—**l.-on**, *n.* 1. One who or that which lays on. 2. [Eng.] *Print.* One who lays the sheet in the press. 3. *Mech.* An attachment which automatically supplies the blanks to the dies of a press.—**l.-out**, *n.* 1. [Prov. Eng.] One who prepares a corpse for interment. 2. [Rare.] One who lays out or expends money; a steward.—**l.-over**, *n.* [U. S. & Prov. Eng.] A whip or other instrument of chastisement. **lare'o"ver**, *a.* and *n.* *Hort.* Reared from a layer as distinguished from a cutting or a seedling.—**l.-stone**, *n.* *Hort.* A root which forms the parent plant for a layer.—**molecular l.** *Anat.* 1. The superficial layer of the gray matter of the cerebrum. 2. One of the layers of the retina.—**papillary l.** (*Anat.*), the superficial layer of the true skin.—**parietal l.** (*Anat.*), the part forming the lining or inner wall of a cavity, as opposed to the enclosing or containing membrane surrounding an organ.—**skeletogenous l.** (*Embryol.*), a layer composed of mesoderm cells lying around the notochord and the vertebræ anlage, and giving rise to the axial skeleton.—**still l.** (*Anat.*), that part of the blood-stream in which the leucocytes are seen to move slowly along the walls of the smaller vessels, while the red blood corpuscles move along rapidly in the center of the stream.

lay'er-age, *n.* [lē'ər-ij; 2 lē'er-ij, *n.* *Hort.* A method of propagating plants by rooting parts of them.

lay'ered, *i.* lē'ərd; 2 lē'erd, *pa.* Arranged in or partitioned into layers; streaked in or as with layers; made layer-like in appearance. [In layers.

lay'er-y, *i.* lē'ər-i; 2 lē'er-y, *a.* [Rare.] Disposed or growing

la-yette', *i.* lē-et'; 2 lā-ĕt', *n.* [F.] I. An outfit for a newly born child, consisting of clothing, bedding, cradle, etc. 2. A box or tray containing powder in powder-mills.

lay'ing, *i.* lē'ing; 2 lā'ing, *n.* 1. The act of one who or that which lays, or the thing so laid, as a layer, stratum, etc. 2. The eggs laid during one laying-period or season; also, the number laid by a flock in one day. 3. In plastering, the first coat of plaster in two-coat work. Compare RENDERING, 4. 4. In rope-making, the twisting of yarns into a strand, or of strands into a rope. 5. [Gk. Brit.] An oyster-bed.

—**lay'ing-hook"**, *n.* In a ropewalk, one of the hooks fastened to poles, in which the strands are laid as twisted. *Am. Mech. Dict.*—**l.-house**, *n.* A building or room in which rope is manufactured or in which the laying of ropes takes place.—**l.-in**, *n.* 1. The preliminary painting of an object before decorating it in colors. 2. In seal-engraving, the outline of a design to be cut.—**l.-machine**, *n.* A machine used for twisting yarns into strands, or these into ropes.—**l.-on table**, a table holding paper from which a printing-press is fed.—**l.-on tip**, a narrow gilt band, or implement for applying gold-leaf to the edging or covering of a book.—**l.-press**, *n.* A small screw-press for holding books tightly while cutting their edges.—**l.-rod**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] = **l.-stroel**, *n.* A flat iron trowel used by plasterers in laying and smoothing.—**l.-top**, *n.* A tapering piece of wood placed between strands in rope in process of manufacture, to keep the twist tight.—**l.-walk**, *n.* A ropewalk.

lay'lock, *i.* lē'lok; 2 lā'lŏk, *n.* [Prov.] A lilac.

Lay'londe, *i.* lē'lond; 2 lē'lŏnd, *n.* Same as LELAND, 2.

lay'man, *i.* lē'mən, *n.*; *pl.* LAY'MEN, *pl.*] A man, especially a church-member, who is not a clergyman; one of the laity; a man not a member of a particular profession, nor skilled in a particular pursuit; as, a Presbyterian *layman*; in medicine or in law.

When want of learning kept the *laymen* low.
DRYDEN *Religio Laici* l. 372.

lay'nerl, *n.* Same as LANNER.

Lay-nez', *i.* lā'nez-thē'; 2 lā'-nĕth', *n.* Same as LAINEZ.

Lay of Havelok the Dane, The, *i.* hav'lok; 2 hav'lŏk. A medieval English romance, a Frenized version of the same story. The life of the hero, Havelok, a son of Birkabeen, king of Denmark, is saved by a fisherman named Grim, who, with the reward he obtains for this service, founds the town of Grimsby, in Lincolnshire, England.

lay'out", *i.* lē'out'; 2 lā'out', *a.* [New Jersey.] Laid or stretched out: said of a long fishing-line buoyed at each end, to which lines with hooks are fastened.

lay'out", *n.* 1. [Colloq.] That which is laid out; a set of articles set out or provided; an outfit; a spread; as, a bootblack's *layout*; the *layout* of a table. 2. The plan, as drawn or by a scheme, of the grounds of a farm, etc.; a design; an arrangement. 4. *Card-playing.* The thirteen cards of a suit held face upward or painted on the table at the beginning of the game of faro.

lay'rock, *i.* lē'rok; 2 lā'rŏk, *n.* [Diał., Eng.] A lark.

lay'sert, *n.* Leisure. **lay'sourt**; **lay'surt**.

lay'shipl, *n.* 1. A layman. 2. The state of a layman.

lay'stall", *i.* lē'stôl'; 2 lē'stal', *n.* 1. A place where mich cows or market-cattle are lodged. 2†. A place where dung or offal is deposited; a heap of rubbish. **lay'stow"†**.

Laz., *abbr.* Lazarus.

la'zar, *i.* lē'zər; 2 lā'zar, *a.* Loathsomely afflicted; also, figuratively, foul; unclean; leprous.

la'zar, *n.* A person, especially a beggar, afflicted with a loathsome disease; a leper.

I marked a group of *lazars* in the marketplace, . . . beggars, poor rogues . . . who never . . . dreamed of such a banquet.
TENNYSON *Becket* act i, sc. 4.

[OF., < LL. *lazarus*, leper, < L. *Lazarus*, < Gr. *Lazaros*, the beggar in *Luke* xvi. 20, < Heb. *El'azār*, he whom God helps.] **la'zard**†, **la'zar-man**†.—**la'zar-haunt"er**, *n.* A frequenter of lazar-houses, or associate of lazars.—**l.-house**, *n.* A lazaretto.—**la'zar-like"**, *a.* Covered with sores; leprous. **la'zar-ly**†; **laz'ar-ous**†.—**l.-sore**, *n.* A leprous or other loathsome sore.

La'za-rell' Fort, *i.* lā'za-rel'; 2 lā'za-rĕl'. A natural harbor in Kerguelen Bay, Pt. Jeanne.

laz"a-ret', *i.* laz'a-ret'; 2 lăz'a-rĕt', *n.* Same as LAZARETTO.

Politicals who happen to be taken sick on the road are carried forward . . . until they reach the nearest . . . prison hospital.
GEO. KENNAN in *Century Magazine* Sept., 1888, p. 734.

—**lazaret fever** (*Pathol.*), a low fever suffered by inmates of lazarettos where the air is overloaded with the exhalations of patients.

laz'a-ret'to, *i.* laz'ə-ret'ō; 2 lăz'a-rĕt'o, *n.* 1. A hospital or place of detention for diseased persons, especially for those having contagious diseases; a pest-house or pest ship. 2. A quarantine building. 3. A storeroom near a vessel's stern. [< It. *lazzaretto*, < *lazzaro*, leper, < LL. *lazarus*: see LAZAR.] **la'zar-house"†**.

laz"a-rill'o de Tor'mes, *i.* lā'tha-rēl'yo dā tôr'mās; 2 lā'thā-rēl'yo de tōr'mes. The extravagantly romantic hero and namesake of the earliest picaresque novel: formerly wrongly attributed to Diego Hurtado de Mendoza, a roguish servant.

laz'a-rist, *i.* laz'ə-rist; 2 lăz'a-rĭst, *n.* A member of a Roman Catholic order (the Congregation of the Priests of the Mission) founded chiefly for the improvement of the clergy and for rural mission-work in France, by St. Vincent de Paul, in 1624, but now extensively engaged in foreign missions. It is named from the College of St. Lazare, Paris, which it occupied from 1632 till 1792. **Laz'a-rite**†.

laz'a-rus, *i.* laz'ə-rus; 2 lăz'a-rus, *n.* A leper; beggar.

Laz'a-rus, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. F. **La'zare**, 1 lā'zär', 2 lā'zăr'; It. **Laz'a-ro**, 1 läd'za-rō, 2 läd'zä-rō; L. **Laz'a-rus**. 2. *Bib.* (1) A brother of Martha and Mary, raised from the dead by Christ. *John* xi. 1. (2) A sick beggar in the parable of the rich and the poor man. *Luke* xvi, 20. 3. **Emma** (7/ɪɪ1849–11/ɪɪ1887), an American Jewish poet. [Heb. God will help.]

laz'ar-wort", *i.* lē'zər-wûrt'; 2 lăz'ar-wûrt', *n.* Laserwort.

laze, *i.* lēz; 2 lāz, *v.* [LAZED; LAZ'ING.] **I.** *i.* [Colloq.] To waste in sloth; idle. **II.** *t.* [Rare.] To be lazy; pass the time in idleness.

His [the lazy man's] quarters stretch out to hours, and he *lazes* through the day as if never rightly awake.
GREIG *Embarrassing an Idle, Success* p. 93. [*c. 1889.*]

laze, *n.* Laziness; idleness.

laz'er-a, *i.* laz'ər-ə; 2 laz'er-a, *n.* A silluroid fish (*Clarias lazera*) of Syrian and African rivers.

La'zes, *i.* lā'zēz; 2 lā'zez, *n. pl.* A tribe of Lazistan in Georgia or Transcaucasia, belonging to the Kartvellian or Iberian linguistic stock. [the Lazes

La'zi-an, *i.* lā'zi-ən; 2 lā'zi-an, *n.* The language spoken by

la'zi-ly, *i.* lē'zi-li; 2 lā'zi-ly, *adv.* In a lazy manner; idly.

la'zi-ness, *i.* lē'zi-nes; 2 lā'zi-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lazy; idleness; sluggishness; inactivity.

La"zis-tan', *i.* lä"zis-tän'; 2 lä"zis-tän', *n.* A district of Asia Minor, near S. E. angle of Black Sea in Turkey and Russia.

la'zo, *i.* lē'thō; 2 lā'tho, *n.* & *v.* [Sp.] Same as LASSO.

laz'u-li, *i.* laz'ə-li; 2 laz'u-ly, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as LAPIS LAZULI.—**laz'u-li-bird"**, *n.* A brilliant fringillid bird (*Passerina amœna*) of the United States, the upper parts of the head and upper part of the male turquoise-blue and the wings with light bands. **l.-bunting**†.

laz'u-line, *i.* laz'ə-lin; 2 laz'yu-lin, *a.* [Rare.] Of the bluish hue of lapis lazuli; blue-tinted.

laz'u-lite, *i.* laz'yu-lit; 2 laz'yu-lit, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, azure-blue, subtranslucent, brittle, hydrous magnesium phosphate, also containing iron and manganese ($H_2(FeMg)Al_2P_2O_{10}$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. **blue spar**†; **lapis lazuli**.

laz"u-lit'ic, *i.* laz'yu-lit'ik; 2 laz'yu-lit'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or having the characteristics of lazulite: applied to rocks.

laz'u-rite, *i.* laz'yu-rit; 2 laz'yu-rit, *n.* *Mineral.* A deep-blue sodium-aluminium-sulphur silicate ($Na_4(Na_2Al)Al_3Si_3O_{12}$), crystallizing in the isometric system and closely allied to hauyne. This is the essential part of the mixture known as *Lapis lazuli*. [< ML. *lazurium*.

laz'y, *i.* lē'zi; 2 lā'zy, *v.* [LA'ZED; LA'ZY-ING.] [Colloq.] **I.** *i.* To waste in idleness; pass idly.

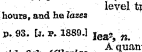
II. *t.* To move or act lazily; be lazy.

laz'y, *a.* *i.* lē'zi-ən, *n.* [LA'ZY-ER†; LA'ZY-EST.] **I.** Indisposed to exertion; averse to labor; unwilling to work; idle; slothful.

Many a beggar is as *lazy* as if he had ten thousand a year; and many a man is as diligent as if he were to get his bread.
RUSKIN *Crown of Wild Olive* lect. i. p. 6. [w. & s. 1866.]

2. Moving or acting slowly or heavily; sluggish; inactive; as, a *lazy* current; *lazy* summer breezes. 3. Disposing to idleness; tending to laziness: said of places, circumstances, or things; as, a *lazy* day; a *lazy* place. [*Prov. Eng.* or Obs.] Vicious or wicked. [< OF. *lasche*, < L. *laxus*, loose.] Spry: see SPRY.

—**lay'zy-back"**, *n.* & *a.* Having a high or reclining back; as, a *lazy-back* chair. **II.** *n.* 1. [Colloq., U. S.] A high back-rest, often removable, attached to a carriage-seat. 2. An iron support over a hole for a fire-pot. 3. A portable iron bar before a boiler-furnace to rest the fronts on in stirring the fire.—**l.-bed**, *n.* A bed in which potatoes are grown, formed by placing the potatoes on the surface of the ground, and covering them with earth taken from trenches dug at the sides of the bed: now common only in Ireland.—**l.-board**, *n.* A board seat on the high side of a wagon, back of the front wheels.—**la'zy-bone"**, **la'zy-bones"**, *n.* [Colloq.] A lazy person; an idler.—**la'zy-boots"**, *n.* [Colloq.] A device for controlling the pipe between the feed-pump of a locomotive and the hose from the tank of the tender.—**l.-cord**, *n.* [College Slang.] A cord, generally passing over pulleys, by which a student may open or close the door of his room without leaving his seat.—**l.-jack**, *n.* 1. A hoisting-jack or lifting-device composed of compound levers on the principle of the lazy-tongs. 2. *Naut.* A seat, as on both sides of a fore-and-aft sail, usually forked, reaching from above, generally from topping-lift to middle of boom, and preventing the falling of the sail when lowered.—**l.-legs**, *n.* Same as LAZYBONE.—**l. man's load**, an excessive load taken up at one time to save trouble, and usually resulting in damage or loss.—**l. man's rake**, a large drag-rake.—**l.-painter**, *n.* PAINTER².—**l.-pilion**, *n.* A pinion acting as an idle-wheel.—**l.-scissors**, *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* Same as LAZY-TONGS.—**l.-strap**, *n.* *Harness.* A short strap connecting the breeching with the saddle, designed to prevent the latter from sagging when the strain is removed.—**l.-tongs**, *n.* *sing.* & *pl.* Tongs consisting of a series of diagonal bars crossing each other in the middle and at the ends, by which device the tongs can be extended by a simple movement of adjacent handles, so as to pick up objects at a distance. A similar arrangement is applied to various mechanical uses.—**l. weight** [Colloq.], short weight.—**la'zy-hood**, *n.* A state of laziness; chronic condition of laziness.—**la'zy-ish**, *a.* Inclined to be lazy; slightly lazy.


Lazy-tongs.

laz'za-ri, *n. pl.* [LL.] Same as LAZZARONI.

Laz"zar-i'ni, *n. pl.* [Corrupt; 2 läd"zä-rē'nē, *n.* **Giovanni Andrea** (11/ɪ1710–8/ɪ1801), an Italian painter and writer. 2. **Gregorio** (1657–1735), an Italian historical painter.

laz"za-ro'ni, *n. sing.* & *pl.* [It. *lazzarone*, < *lazzaro*, < LL. *lazarus*: see LAZAR.] Left door.

l.d.w. [L.] *Litera dominicalis* (dominical letter): *leptis dictum* (elegantly said).

Ldp., Lp., *abbr.* Ladyship; lordship.

L. D. S., *abbr.* Licentiate in Dental Surgery.

le†, *i.* lē; 2 lē, *n.* A Chinese coin or measure; a li.

-le, *suffix.* From ME. *-el*, *-ele* or *-le* representing OE. *-el*, *-ela* for nouns and *-al*, *-ul* or *-el* for adjectives; sometimes also appearing as *-ble*, *-chel*, *-mel*, *-rel*, etc. The original sense of the suffix is probably diminutive in nouns and frequentative in verbs: as in *castle*, *cattle*, *axle* (which come from Latin through OF.), *dazzle*, *hobble*, *niggle*, *paddle*; but many nouns formed with this suffix on many systems denote instrumentality: as *thimble*, *throttle*, or sometimes agency as *beadle*, while adjectives formed thus from verbs have an inceptive force or express tendency, as in *brittle*, *nimble*.

l. e., 1. 2 e, etc., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

lea, 1 lī; 2 lē, *a.* [Prov. or Obs.] Fallow; untilled.

lea†, *n.* A grassy field or plain; any open, unenclosed or level tract of land; lealand. [< AS. *lēah*, meadow.]

The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the *lea*
GRAY *Elegy* st. 1.

lea†, *n.* 1. A varying measure of yarn. See MEASURE. 2. A quantity of wool in a carding-machine. [< LAY†, *n.*, 3.]

lea†, *n.* A scythe.

Lea, 1 lī; 2 lē, **Isaac** (7/ɪ1792–16/ɪ1886). An American naturalist, geologist, and author; *Genus Unio*.

lea., *abbr.* League; leave.

Lea-bhar', 1 la-vār'; 2 la-vär', *n.* [Ir.] A book.

Lea-bhar' nah Ui'dhre, 1 nas wī'thr; 2 nas wī'thr. [Ir.] The Book of the Dun Cow. See under BOOK.

leach†, 1 lich; 2 lēch, *v.* **I.** *t.* To wash by draining; often with *out*; as, to *leach out* ashes.

II. *i.* To come away by draining; as, the liquor *leaches* from the ashes. [< AS. *leccan*, wet.]—**leach'ing**, *n.* 1. The action expressed by the verb *leach*. 2. *Tanning.* The process of extracting some substance, as tan-bark.

leach†, *n.* [Archaic.] To cut (the ingredients of a leach, as meat and eggs) into slices; carve or divide into slices.

leach†, *n.* 1. The material, especially wood-ashes, through which water or other liquid passes, carrying away the soluble portions. 2. A tub or other vessel in which ashes, etc., are leached; a leach-tub; leacher. 3. The act or process of leaching; the separation of soluble matter by percolation. 4. That which is obtained by leaching. 5. A perforated vessel or trough used in making lye from wood-ashes. 6. Same as LEACH-RHINE.

7. *Tanning.* A pit for mixing tan-liquor, as opposed to one (technically termed a "tan-pit") designed for steeping hides. **leech**†.

—**dry'-leach"**, *n.* A leach of which the chief constituent is ground charcoal.—**leach'-bed**, *n.* In salt-making, brine that drops from granulated salt while drying, and is subjected to further boiling.—**l.-hole**, *n.* *Geol.* A crevice created in land or rock by the action of leaching or constant filtration; a hole or outlet formed in land by the process of percolation.—**l.-tank**, *n.* A tank in which metallic ores are leached.—**l.-trough**, *n.* A trough in which ashes or other material are leached by the passage through it of water or other liquid.—**l.-tub**, *n.* A tub in which ashes are leached. **leach'er†**; **leach'ing-vat"†**.

leach†, *n.* *Naut.* Same as LEECH¹.—**leach'-line"**, *n.* A leech-line.—**l.-lining**, *n.* *Naut.* A strip of canvas stitched to the forward side of a sail to take the chafe of the leech-lines.

leach†, *n.* A leash.

leach†, *n.* [Scot.] A miry place; latch.

leach†, *n.* See LATCH-CRAFT†, *n.*—**l.-man**†, *n.*

leach†, *n.* A savory preparation of eggs and sliced meat served in gelatinous form and flavored with almonds or spices and fruits. [< F. *lèche*, slice.]—**white leach**, a leach of isinglass strongly flavored with almonds.

Leach, 1 lich; 2 lēch, **William Elford** (1790–8/ɪ1836). An English physician and naturalist.

lead, *pp.* Leached. S.S.

leach'y, *i.* lē'chi; 2 lēch'y, *a.* Allowing liquids to pass through, as gravelly soil; pervious; porous.

When a soil is too coarsely porous it is said to be *leachy* or humexy. S. W. JOHNSON *How Crops Feed* p. 177. [o. *c.* 00. 1879.]

lead¹, *i.* lid; 2 lēd, *v.* [LED; LEAD'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To guide by drawing along, or going ahead and showing the way; as, to *lead* a person by the hand. 2. Hence, to guide by instruction or counsel; as, a pastor *leads* his flock: applied also to circumstance, instinct, motive, etc.; as, instinct has *led* him hither.

3. To show the sense to be *led* by public taste, are, in general, merely outrunning it in the direction which it is spontaneously pursuing.
MACAULAY *Essays, Dryden* p. 30. [A. 1880.]

3. To have the direction of; control; as, to *lead* an expedition; to *lead* a flank or a column. 4. To move before or in advance of; have the first place among; take precedence of; as, he *led* the other runners by 10 feet. 5. To be the head of a movement or undertaking; as, to *lead* an insurrection; direct by example; set; as, to *lead* the fashion; to take or have the initiative in a legislative body; as, he *led* the House. 6. To induce; allure; entice; persuade; as, to *lead* one into wickedness.

The most improper things were done in the conduct of our lives, we are *led into* by the *force of fashion*.
STERNE *Spectator* May 14, 1711.

7. To cause to go in a certain course; conduct; as, to *lead* off water through ditches. 8. To guide one's course through; live or pass through; spend; as, to *lead* an intellectual or a miserable existence. 9. To indicate by going before; give guidance in; as, to *lead* the way. 10. To direct the movements of a band, choir, etc.; conduct, as an orchestra. 11. To compel (one) to go through; make (one) to follow in; drag (one) through or into; as, he *led* me a great chase; to *lead* one a lively dance. 12. *Scots Law.* To adduce; as, to *lead* evidence. (2)† To bring, as an action. 13. To guide or draw, as a rope, wire, etc., over or through a block, hole, etc. 14. In cards and dominoes, to play first in a round or trick; as, to *lead* an ace. 15. *Pool.* To carry in a conveyance; convey; transport. 16†. To guide with reins, as horses; drive.

II. *i.* To act as guide or conductor; have charge or management; have the chief or most advanced place; exercise a ruling or guiding influence.

Lead on, then, where thy bower O'ershades.
MILTON *P. L.* bk. v, l. 375.

2. To extend or reach; afford a way or passage; tend; as, the path *leads* to the river; idleness *leads* to ruin.

Of all the dispositions and habits which *lead* to political prosperity, Religion and Morality are indispensable supports.
WASHINGTON in Sparks's *Writings of Washington, Sept. 17, 1796* in vol. xii, p. 227. [A. s. co. 1837.]

3. To be guided or led; as, the horse *leads* easily. 4. To make the first play at cards or dominoes. 5. In bell-ringing, to begin a change afterward taken up by other bells. 6. *Naut.* To admit of being guided: said of a rope [< AS. *lædan*, lead, < *lǣdhan*, go.]

Syn.: be at the head of, conduct, convey, direct, escort, excel, go before, guide, head, outstrip, precede, surpass. See ACTUATE.—**Ant.:** ape, chase, come after, come behind, copy, follow, go after, go behind, imitate, obey, pursue, succeed.—**Prep.:** *lead by* the hand; *in, from,* or *out of* the way; *lead to* a result, town, etc.; *lead up to* a conclusion, *away from, out of* danger, *through* perils.

— **lead out** (*Naut.*), an order given to lay out a rope on the deck ready to be used. **lead the way,** to go first, to help to be an old maid; die unmarried.— **to l. astray,** to draw into error; specif., to seduce.— **to l. away.** 1. Same as TO LEAD ASTRAY. 2. To cause to follow thoughtlessly: generally in the passive; to be led away, led astray, misled.— **to l. fair,** to extend in a perfectly straight line without interference: said of a rope.— **to l. in.** 1. To introduce. 2. [Prov. Eng.] To put under cover; house, as grain.— **to l. in prayer,** to offer public prayer aloud.— **to l. it away** [Archaic] (*Naut.*), to sail or take a course in a certain direction: as, *we lead it away* to Malta.— **to l. off** or **out.** 1. To make a beginning; go or act first. 2. To take one's partner to the dance.— **to l. on.** 1. To draw on or tempt, especially to evil. 2. To direct or draw to some point of outcome, as in conversation.— **to l. the van,** to go first; be foremost.— **to l. the way,** to act as guide.— **to l. through** (*Card-playing*), to discount a second player's strength by a lead which forces him to take the trick with a high card or allow the third player to do so with a low one.— **to l. up,** to go first; as, *to lead up* the ball. — **to l. up to.** To bring about gradually, as a result; introduce gradually, as a topic. 2. *Card-playing.* (1) To play a card with a view to bringing out other cards. (2) To lead in a manner which will allow one's partner to take a trick with a weak card from which he holds.

lead[2],] l ēd; 2 lēd, *v.* **I.** *i.* 1. To cover, fasten, fit, fill, **leds,**] weight, or join with lead. 2. *Print.* To separate, as lines of type, with thin metal strips, or leads. 3. *Ceram.* To glaze with powdered metallic lead ore. 4. To ease or smooth the lands of (a rifled gun) by a lead lap. **II.** *i.* 1. To clog or fill up with lead: said of rifle-grooves. 2. To take soundings with the lead.

— **leading in,** the process of uniting panes together by leaden strips.— **to lead up,** to put together, as the parts of a stained-glass window, by leaden strips.

Lead,] l ēd; 2 lēd, *n.* **I.** A Position in advance or at the head; leadership; precedence; authority; also, the distance, time, etc., by which anything precedes; as, to take the *lead;* to get a *lead* of twenty yards.

I suspect they mean, that they should take a sort of *lead* and set an efficient part in this war, both with men and money.
BURKE *Works, Letter, Oct. 8, 1777* in vol. v, p. 451. (R. G. & N. 1855.)

Specif., in steam-engines: (1) The amount of opening of a steam-port when the piston-valve of the crank is on the LINEAR LEAD. (2) Angular lead. (3) Crank-lead. See phrases.

2. The act of leading, guiding, or conducting; guidance; direction; as, to give a *lead* in a hunting-field.

3. In cards and dominoes, the right to play first in a trick or round; the card, piece, or suit played first; as, it is *your lead;* trumps would be a *good lead.* **4.** The leading rôle in a play; also, the actor of such a rôle. **5.** A way or passage; specif., a water-channel or passage through ice, made by the pressure of the wind and tides.

There is no possibility of getting supplies unless a '*lead*' opens in the ice and allows a steamer to get along the coast.
EDITH BLAKE in *North American Review* June, 1891, p. 718.

6. *Mining.* A lode. In Australia the term is restricted to alluvial mining, and denotes an old river-bed where gold has been found.

The number of feet along the '*lead*' which a claim may embrace, is decided by the miners, and varies greatly in different states.
A. D. RIMMER *Round the Globe* 1870, p. 335. [MS. & CO.]

7. *Naut.* The course of a rope from one end to the other; as, a *fair lead* or a foul *lead.* **8.** *Civ. Engin.* The distance earth must be hauled from a cut to a bank or fill; also, the sum of the distances covered in computing the cost of an earthwork. **9.** *Elec.* (1) A main conductor in electrical distribution. (2) See ANGLE OF LEAD, below. (3) In an alternating-current circuit, the precedence of phase of one electric wave over another. **10.** *Mech.* The overlap of a valve on the valve-face. **11.** *Mus.* (1) A short passage to be given by a single voice or part introductory to the others, usually consisting of the theme or subject; also, the execution of such a passage. **12.** *Horol.* The inclination of the teeth of a wheel, in impelling another tooth or a pallet. **13.** *Logging.* A snatch-block with a hook by which it is fastened to stationary objects for guiding the cable by which logs are dragged. **14.** *Golf.* The play which precedes. **15.** *Curling.* (1) The player who opens the game. (2) The stone with which the play is thus opened. (3) The course pursued by the stones in play. **16.** Anything that leads or guides; specif., (1) A dog-collar. (2) An artificial watercourse, as a mill-race. (3) Some natural object by which one directs his course. (4) A railroad-track between a switch and a frog.

17. In business, something that leads to a prospective purchaser, as a card, pamphlet, etc. **18.** A "harrow" or flock of wild fowl on the wing. **19.** Heaviness; immobility. **20.** *Masonry.* In arches and spiral mechanisms, the distance (parallel to the axis) a given point moves upon one complete turn. **21†.** A following.

— **angle of lead** (*Elec.*), the angle expressing the displacement in the phase of the current which has to be given to the brushes on the armature of a dynamo in order to compensate for the lag. This is known as a **positive lead.** The brushes of a motor are displaced in the opposite direction, giving what is termed a **negative l.**— **angular l.,** the angular distance through which the eccentric moves, in opening a valve for the admission of steam, before the beginning of the piston-stroke.— **arctic l.** a lead through ice, marking the edge of the continental shelf of North America, where it sinks into the Arctic ocean.

Success in the attainment of 90° North would not inevitably carry with it the safe return. We had learned that on recrossing the *big lead* in 1906.
ROBERT E. PEARY *The North Pole* p. 41. [P. A. S. CO. '10.]

— **blind l.** 1. A blind alley. See BLIND. 2. *Mining.* A lead not appearing at the surface.— **blue l.** (*Mining*), the bluish auriferous gravel and cement deposit found in the ancient river-channels of California.— **crank-lead,** *n.* The angular distance in excess of 90° by which one crank precedes another in the same shaft.— **deep l.** (*Mining*), a lead, as in a former river-bed, discovered only in deep mining.— **to haust·l.** or **inside l.** 1. In a steam-engine, the distance that an ordinary slide-valve is opened for exhaust before the piston reaches the end of the stroke. 2. The time at which prerelease takes place.— **forward l.** (*Elec.*), in a motor or generator, a movement of its brushes from the neutral position in the direction of rotation of the armature.— **hysteretic l.** (*Elec.*), in an alternating current, the difference of phase between the magnetic flux and the magneto-motive force, in consequence of which the lag of the current is less. —**irregular l.** (*Whist & Bridge*), a lead not in conformity with the laws laid down by authorities, as the 2 led from Jack, 10, 9, 7, and 2.— **lead·'shar",** *n.* A swing-bar to which are fastened the side-straps of a leader in a four-in-hand.— **l. of a brush** (*Elec.*), same as ANGLE OF LEAD.— **l.-off,** *n.* The beginning; the first of a succession or series. 2. The opening or attacking movement, especially in bouts of skill or strength.— **l. of the ignition** (*Mech.*), in an internal-combustion engine, the distance which the piston lacks of completing the compression-stroke of the cycle, or the corresponding angular displacement of the crank, at the instant the charge is fired.— **l.-on,** *n.* The inclination of the rails of a railway lead.— **l.-reins,** *n. pl.* The reins by which the leaders in a tandem or four-in-hand are driven.— **l.-screw,** *n.* An accurate lengthwise screw on a lathe, for moving the tool-carriage regularly lengthwise.— **lead'stone",** *n.* Lodestone.— **l.-track,** *n. Railroad.* A track between the yards and the main line.— **lead'way",** *n.* A path leading to a special spot or goal.— **linear or outside l.,** in a steam-engine, the linear distance that a valve is moved to open its port before the stroke begins. See LINEAR LEAD. (*Steam-engin.*), the amount of distance through which the crank has to pass beyond a dead-center before the valve admits steam to the piston.— **opening l.** (*Whist & Bridge*), the selection of the suit by the eldest hand for the attack.— **stringer l.** (*Mining*), a small vein of ore which is supposed to lead to large deposits. —**to throw the l.** (*Card-playing*), to force an opponent to take a trick, so as to make him lead to one's advantage.

lead[2],] l ēd; 2 lēd, *n.* **I.** *Chem.* A soft, heavy, inelastic, malleable, ductile, bluish-gray metallic element. See ELEMENT.

Lead was known to the ancients, and is mentioned in the Book of Job. It is seldom found native; but its ores are common, especially the sulfid, the mineral galena, which, it is said, was used as a *glaze for pottery* in the time of Solomon. The Romans smelted its ores and cast the metal into pigs; and water-pipes, weights, etc., of their manufacture are frequently found. It now finds extensive use in the manufacture of white-pigments as carbonate and sublimed, in medicine and as pigments. Its ore occurs largely in Europe, notably in Great Britain, Germany, and Spain, while in the United States the Mississippi valley and Missouri stand as smelting ore of the foremost metalliferous districts.

2. Any one of various articles made of lead or its alloys. (1) *Print.* A thin strip of typemetal, less than type-high, used in composition to separate lines. Leads are named according to their sizes; as, **thick leads** and **thin leads;** or from their thickness in points, as **one-point leads** (1 pt. or en thick), **two-point leads** (two ems thick), **three-point leads,** etc. (2) A mass of lead used in sounding depths at sea.

There's a shade of doubt on the captain's brow,
And the pilot watches the heaving *lead.*
WALTER MITCHELL *Tacking Ship Off Shore* st. 2.

(3) *pl.* Leaden sheets or plates used in covering roofs, as of churches; thence, [Eng.], a flat, lead-covered roof.

This tower consists of chamber upon chamber, the upper one of all opening on the *leads* above the gateway. DIZZARD BALCH *Old England Sketches, Oxford* p. 33. [MACM. 1890.]

(4) One of the cames in a diamond-paned window. (5) [Dial.] (*a*) A brewers' caldron, dyers' vat, or any other form of large kettle or boiler, formerly made of lead, but now of any material. (*b*) A milk-pail or -pan or other dairy utensil made of lead. (6)† A lead pipe; a leader.

3. Plumbago; graphite as used in lead-pencils: commonly called **black lead.** **4.** A small cylinder of graphite for use as a pencil. **5.** A mixture of lead carbonate and hydrated lead oxid, used as a pigment; white lead. **6.** The tin socket of a knitting-machine needle. [< AS. *leád,* lead.]

— **black lead,** same as LEAD, 3.— **blue l.** 1. Same as GALENA. 2. Imperfectly carbonated metallic lead.— **chemical l.** lead suitable for sealing chemical and other joints in which freedom from alloys is an essential.— **chocolate l.,** a pigment made by calcining lead oxid with about one-third of copper oxid and reducing the mixture to a fine form until combination.— **corneous l.,** same as HORNBERNITE. — **corroding l.** (*Metal.*), refined lead, sufficiently pure for the corroding process, by which white lead is manufactured. — **hard l.,** lead in the impure state in which it leaves the smelter; also lead containing up to 24 per cent. of antimony. — **Krems or Kremnitz l.,** white lead; Vienna white.— **lead acetate** (*Chem.*), a salt of lead; sugar of lead.— **lead'ash",** *n.* Slag of lead; litharge; lead monoxid.— **l.-bath,** *n.* A furnace in which gold or silver ores are smelted with lead.— **l.-burning,** *n. Plumbing.* The uniting of pieces of lead either by fusing them by a blowpipe-flame or by soldering them together with hot lead.— **l.-colic,** *n.* Painters' colic. See COLIC.— **l.-color,** *n.* A dull, bluish-gray color resembling that of lead.— **l.-colored,** *a.* — **l.-comb,** a leaden hair-comb, which tends to dye the hair.— **l.-eater,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] India-rubber.— **l.-encephalopathy,** *n. Pathol.* Same as LEAD-POISONING, 2.— **l.-encephalopathy,** *n.* Same as LEAD-POISONING, 1.— **l.-flat,** *n.* A flat roof covered with sheet lead.— **l.-foot,** *a.* Leaden-footed; heavy; slow.— **l.-glance** or **l.-glimmer,** *n.* Galenite, or GALENA.— **l.-glaze,** *n.* A glaze produced by powdered lead ore.— **l.-gray,** *a.* Having a gray color like that of lead. **lead'en-gray"†,**— **l.-gray,** *n.* — **l.-lap,** *n.* A gem-cutters' lap, of lead, copper, or iron; also, the entire machine.— **l.-lidded,** *a.* Lead-lidded; drowsy.— **l.-light,** *n.* A diamond-paned window. See LEAD, 2, (2) (4). Also used attributively.— **l.-line,** *n.* 1. *Naut.* A line for taking soundings. 2. *Petrog.* A mineral vein shown by certain white or colored strips, called *marks,* twisted or knotted into the line at irregular intervals, or by knots in the line itself, as at 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 10 fathoms, etc. The intervening unmarked fathoms are called *deeps.* 2. The lower marginal rope of a net, to which the leaden sinkers are attached; foot-rope. 3. *Pathol.* A blue discoloration of the junction of the teeth and the gums: a symptom of chronic lead-poisoning.— **l.-luster,** *n.* Lead oxid, used as a glaze for ceramic ware.— **l. narcasite** (*Mineral.*), a native lead sulfid.— **l.-pencil,** *n.* A pencil-shaped implement for marking, used by miners, blende and mock lead or mock ore.— **l.-mill,** *n.* 1. A mill for grinding white lead. 2. A leaden disk charged with emery for grinding gems.— **l.-nail,** *n.* 1. A small nail for fastening leads on roofs. 2. A scupper-nail.— **l.-ocher,** *n.* Massicot.— **l.-palsy,** *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of the extensor muscles of the arm resulting from lead-poisoning.— **l.-paper,** *n. Chem.* Paper treated with lead: used as test paper for acids.— **l.-paralysis,** *n.* Paralysis resulting from lead-poisoning.— **l.-pencil,** *n. A.* pencil made of black lead, usually incased in wood.— **l.-plant,** *n. Bot.* A low shrub (*Amorpha canescens*) of the bean family, found in the western part of the Mississippi valley, and said to prefer localities where lead ore is found.— **l.-poisoning,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition produced by the cumulative introduction of lead into the system. It is common among painters and lead-workers. The symptoms are very severe colic, anemia, muscular paralysis, etc. The antidotes are Epsom salts, milk, and poultices.— **l.-pot,** *n.* A pot or crucible for melting lead.— **l.-reeve,** *n. Mining.* An officer before whom aggrieved miners lay their complaints.— **l.-rheumatism,** *n.* Neuralgia and spasmodic pains caused by lead-poisoning.— **l.-shaving machine,** in white-lead manufacture, a machine filled with rotary knives for shaving the metal.— **l. soap,** same as PLASTER.— **Leads of Venice,** cells in the attic of the Doges' palace in Venice where formerly political prisoners were confined: destroyed in 1797.— **l.-spar,** *n.* Same as CERUSSITE.— **l.-sugar,** *n.* A compound formed by the action of atmospheric oxygen upon bran.— **l.-tracery,** *n.* The leaden cames in an ornamental window glazed in cames.— **l.-tree,** *n. Bot.* A tropical American tree (*Leucæna glauca*) of the bean family, cultivated for ornament in southern Europe and other warm climates. 2. A crystalline deposit of metallic lead on zinc that has been placed in a solution of acetate of lead. — **l.-vitriol,** *n.* Same as ANGLESITE.— **l.-water,** *n.* A dilute solution of lead subacetate as used in pharmacy. — **l.-wash** [= **l.-work,** *n.* Plumbing material and all work performed by plumbers in connection with buildings and house-decoration, particularly as applied to glazing.— **marking-l.,** *n.* Same as LEAD, 3.— **milled l.,** sheet lead.— **mock l.** (*Mining*), same as SPHALERITE.— **orange l.,** a derivative of white lead used as a pigment (Pb$_3$O$_4$).— **pencil-l.,** *n.* Black lead.— **pig l.,** commercial lead in large oblong masses, or pigs.— **pot-l.,** *n.* Graphite; a misnomer.— **puce l.,** brown oxid of lead (PbO$_2$).— **red l.,** minium.— **sheet l.,** lead rolled into sheets.— **silver l.,** lead containing silver.— **to arm the l.,** to put tallow in the cavity of a sounding-lead in order to ascertain the nature of the bottom from the substances adhering.— **white l.** 1. A pigment composed of approximately 2 parts lead carbonate and 25 per cent. hydrated lead oxid, and prepared by several processes, as the **Dutch,** or **stack, process** (the action of acetic-weed vapor, carbonic acid, and oxygen upon metallic lead), the **French process** (the precipitation of the basic carbonate of lead by the action of carbon dioxid upon a basic salt of zinc, usually the sulfate), or **chamber, process** (by subjecting metallic lead plates to the action of steam, carbon dioxid, and acid vapor). 2. Native carbonate of lead: cerussite.

lead'a-bi(e)",] lēd'ə-bi; 2 lēd'ə-bi, *a.* Capable of being led.— **lead'a-bi(e-ness",** *n.*

lead'age,] lēd'ij; 2 lēd'āj, *n.* The distance coal has to be hauled from the mine to its place of shipment. Compare LEAD[2], *n.*, 8.

lead'back",] led'bak'; 2 lēd'bāk', *n.* [Local, U. S.] *Ornith.* The American dunlin.

lead'bes(t)er,] led'bĕs'tər; 2 lēd'bĕst'ər, *n.* [Austral.] A cockatoo (*Cacatua leadbeateri*). MORRIS *Austral English* pp. 264, 265. [MACM. 1898.] **leadbeater's cockatoo†.**

Lead City,] led 2 lēd. A town in Lawrence county, S. Dak.

lead'coal'ite,] led'kōl'īt; 2 lēd'kōl'īt, *n.* See under LEAD, 2.

lead'ed,] led'ed; 2 lēd'ed, *pa.* 1. Separated by leads, as type. 2. Set in lead; as, a *leaded* window. 3. Covered with lead; as, a *leaded* roof. 4. Covered or coated with lead.

lead'en,] l ēd'n; 2 lēd'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To render heavy, dull, or **lead'ens,**] uninteresting. **II.** *i.* To weigh down heavily, as if with lead.

lead'en, *a.* 1. Made or composed of lead; as, a *leaden* pipe. 2. Having a color like that of lead; as, a *leaden* sky. 3. Heavy, as in weight, movement, disposition, or manner; dull or sluggish; base in quality; as, an inert, *leaden* mass; *leaden* footsteps.

Leaden is frequently used as the first element in compound adjectives; as, **leaden-footed, l.-gray, l.-hearted, l.-headed, l.-paced, l.-sleeping,** etc.

[< AS. *leáden, < leád,* lead.]— **lead'en-ly,** *adv.* In a leaden way: as with lead; with the effect of lead; as, the blow fell *leadenly.*— **lead'en-ness,** *n.* The quality or condition of being leaden: also figuratively; as, the *leadenness* of his comprehension was disheartening.

lead'er,] lēd'er; 2 lēd'er, *n.* 1. One who leads or conducts; one who takes the chief or prominent place; especially, one fitted by force of ideas, character, or genius, or by strength of will or administrative ability, to arouse, incite, and direct men in conduct and achievement; a guide; director; commander; as, the *leader* of a political party.

I was generally a *leader* among the boys, and sometimes led them into scrapes. B. FRANKLIN *Autobiog.* vol. i, p. 100. (L. 1884.)

Specif.: (1) *Mus.* (*a*) The conductor of an orchestra. (2) The player of the first or principal instrument in a brass band; in an orchestra, usually the head of the first violins. (*b*) The principal soprano singer in a chorus or choir. (2) *M. E. Ch.* Same as CLASS-LEADER.

2. That which leads or conducts; that which precedes, occupies a chief place, or forms the most important part. Specif.: (1) The chief editorial article of a newspaper.

The *leaders* which characterized the Independent during his short editorial charge of the paper have never had their equal in *leading force* in a similar publication.
LYMAN ABBOTT *Henry Ward Beecher* pt. i, p. 127. [F. & W. 1888.]

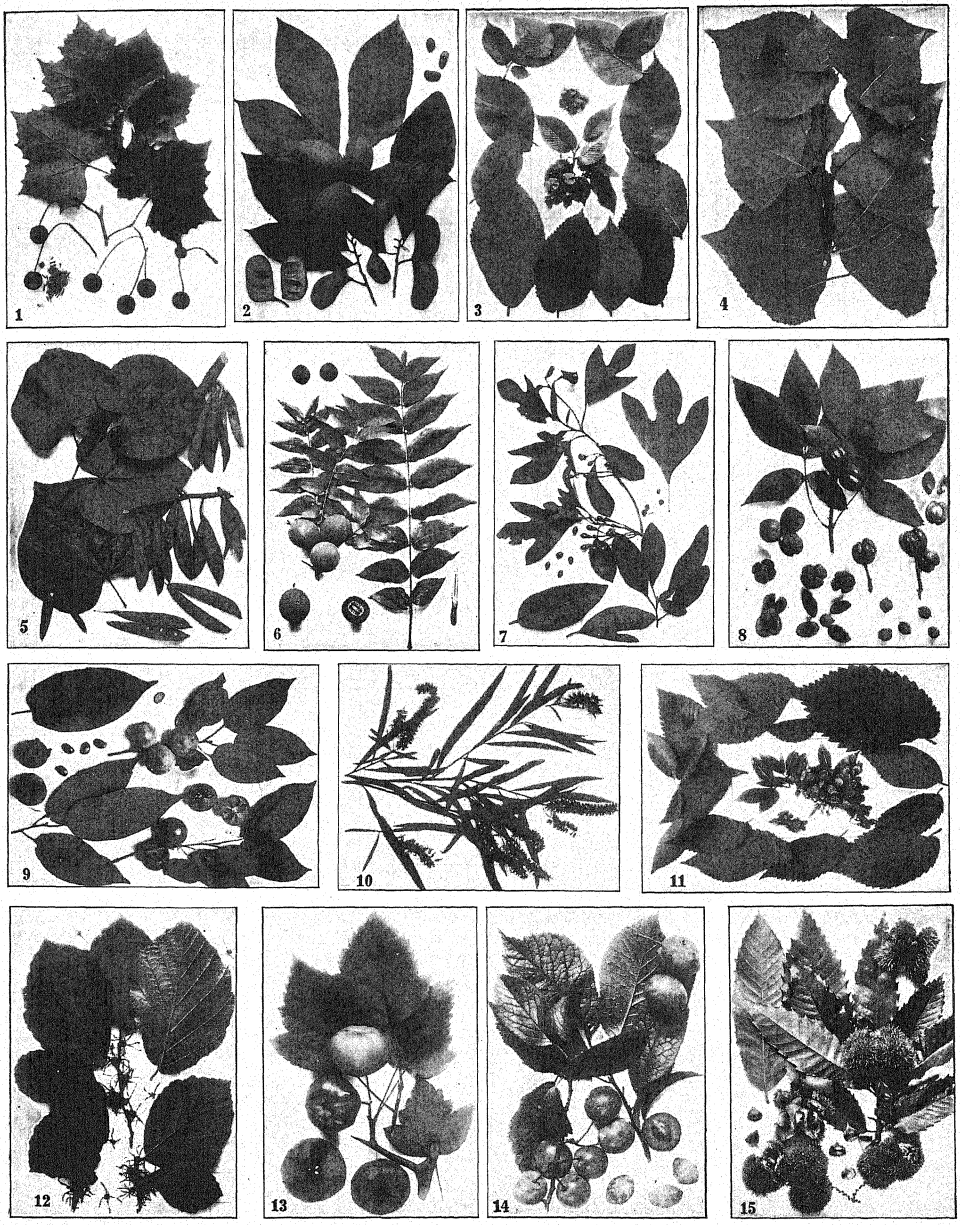
(2) The foremost horse, or one of the foremost pair of a team. (3) A pipe for leading off water from the upper part of a building to the ground. (4) *Mech.* A principal wheel; a master-wheel. (5) *Mining.* A small ore-vein or branch vein independent of the principal lode or main one. (6) *Print.* A horizontal row of dots or hyphens, or a dot or hyphen of such a row, used to guide the eye from one side of a page or column to the other: also, a type containing such a character. (7) *Sewing.* A piece of tape inserted in an animal's nose. (8) In fishing: (*a*) The end portion of a reel-line, consisting of gut, and having the snells of the fly-hooks attached to it. (*b*) A fishing-line of fine gut. (9) A wall for leading fish into a heart-seine. (10) *Naut.* A wooden block containing holes for the proper guidance of ropes. (11) *Saw.* The first saw in a gang-mill. (12) One of the longer vertical timbers guiding the ram of a pile-driver car. (13) The terminal bud of an excurrent stem, as of a fir or spruce: also, the flexible climbing stem of a vine. (14)† In agricultural drainage, a drain or its tributary. (15) *Eng. Law.* (*a*) A counsel who takes the lead in conducting a case before the court. (*b*) One of the King's counsel: because he leads other barristers when they are engaged in the same case. (*c*) The senior counsel of a circuit.

3. A tendon or sinew. **4.** [Cant.] An article of merchandise offered at a special price or rate to attract customers. [< AS. *leáder, < leódan,* see LEAD[1], *v.*]

Syn.: see CHIEF; MASTER.— **lead'er-boy",** *n.* In South Africa, a boy who guides oxen or bullocks.— **l.-furrow,** *n.* Same as LEADER, 2 (11).— **l.-writer,** *n.* [Eng.] An editorial writer. [paper leader.

lead'er-ette',] lēd'er-et'; 2 lēd'er-ĕt', *n.* A brief news-

Write your articles over again and again, . . . and never spoil a leaderette by drawing it out into a leader.
J. M. BARRIE *When a Man's Single* p. 161. [M. & S. 1890.]

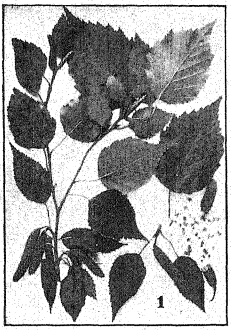


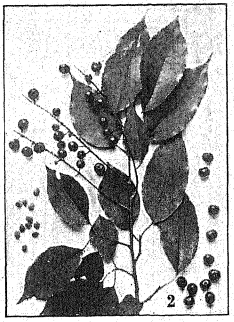
COMMON AMERICAN LEAVES.—I.

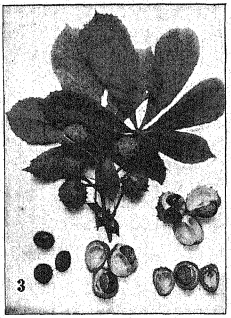
1. Sycamore.
2. Papaw.
3. Slippery-elm.
4. Lombardy poplar.
5. Judas-tree.
6. Black walnut.
7. Sassafras.
8. Shagbark hickory.
9. Persimmon.
10. Sand-bar willow.
11. White elm.
12. Wich-hazel.
13. Fragrant crab.
14. American plum.
15. Chestnut.

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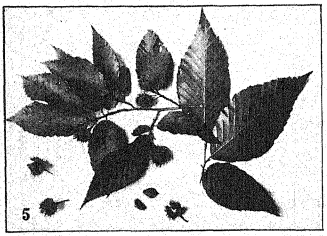
Prepared under the direction of ROMEYN B. HOUGH, Lowville, N. Y.



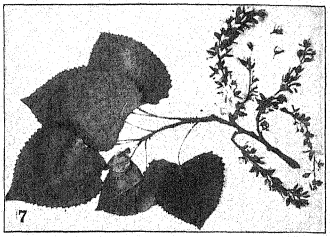


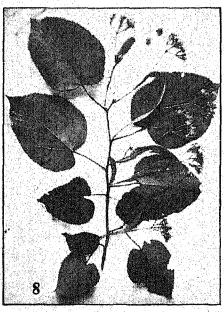


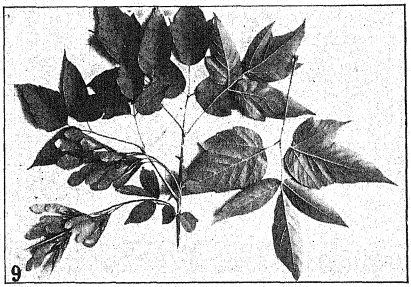








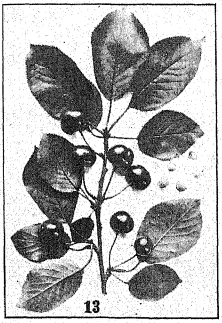














COMMON AMERICAN LEAVES.—II.

1. Canoe-birch
2. Wild black cherry.
3. Horse-chestnut.
4. Shingle-oak.
5. Beech.
6. Honey-locust.
7. Cottonwood.
8. Basswood.
9. Box-elder.
10. Black ash.
11. Sugar-maple.
12. Live-oak.
13. Bitter cherry.
14. Ironwood.

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Prepared under the direction of ROMEYN B. HOUGH, Lowville, N. Y.

lead'er-ship, 1 lēd'er-ship; 2 lēd'er-shĭp, *n.* The office or position of a leader; ability to lead; guidance.

lead'hill-ite, 1 led'hĭl-ait; 2 lēd'hĭl-it, *n.* A pearly, resinous, white, translucent, rather sectile lead sulfato-carbonate ($H_2Pb_4C_2SO_{12}$), that crystallizes in the monoclinic system. [< *Leadhills*, Scotland.]

Lead'hills, 1 led'hĭls; 2 lēd'hĭls, *n.* A mining village in Lanarkshire, Scotland; altitude, 1,300 ft. Lead-mines worked for 600 years; birthplace of Allan Ramsay.

lead'ing, 1 lid'ĭŋ; 2 lēd'ĭng, *pa.* 1. Having priority or influence; going first; most important; chief; as, a *leading* question. 2. Drawing, attracting, desire, or exertion; as, a *leading* article in trade. 3. Furnishing a lead, guidance, or precedent.

SYN.: see FIRST.—**leading article,** 1. An editorial. 2. Same as LEADER, 6.—**l. bar,** a leader's swingletree, in the harnessing of coach-leaders.—**l. business** (*Theat.*), the chief parts; also, the chief characters collectively of a stage-play. —**l. case** (*Law*), the decisive judgment given in a reported case of importance that has come to be regarded as settling the particular point or points raised therein. See CASE.—**l. lady,** 1. woman, or actor who takes the principal parts in a theatrical company.—**l. melody** (*Mus.*), the basic melody or motive for any portion of a composition.—**l. note** (*Mus.*), the seventh degree of the ascending major scale, being the note which naturally leads into the tonic. —**l. tone:**—1. **question,** a question framed so as to lead to the reply desired by the questioner.—1. **seventh** (*Mus.*), the first inversion of the chord of the dominant seventh.

—**l. shoot,** see LEADER, 2 (14).—**lead'ing-ly,** *adv.* In a leading manner; by leading.

lead'ing², *n.* 1. The act of a leader. 2. A directing or guiding influence; especially, as used by the Quakers, spiritual promptings or special divine guidance. 3. [Archaic.] A suggestion; hint. 4†. Ability to lead.

—**lead'ing-block',** *n.* A block for guiding a rope, as a purchase, or for hauling the end of a rope out in a direct line.

—**l. buoy,** *n. Naut.* A buoy directing a yacht's course.

—**l. hose,** *n.* That hose of a fire-engine or -pump which discharges the water.—**l. lights,** *n. pl.* Same as RANGE-LIGHTS, 1.—**l. marks,** *n. pl.* Conspicuous objects on shore serving when brought in range as a guide to pilots in entering or leaving port.—**l. part** (*Logic*), the pointing out of certain novel relations in a proposition, compelling the acceptance of a conclusion.—**l. rein,** *n.* A guiding-rein attached to a led horse's bridle.—**l. screw,** *n.* A leadscrew.—**l. staff,** *n.* A staff or baton of a military commander.—**l. strap,** *n.* A leading-chain, or lead.—**l. strings,** *n. pl.* 1. Strings by which children are supported when beginning to walk. 2. Hence, control, guidance, or restraint, especially when officious, hampering, or obnoxious.

Enough has been held these colonies so long *in leading-strings*, that she forgets her offspring is able to go alone.

COOPER *Lionel Lincoln* p. 101. [W. & T. 1860.]

—**l. through,** in whist, the playing of a card that is not beaten by one's left-hand adversary.—**l. trick,** *n.* In whist, a fairleader; a leading-block.—**l. up to,** in whist, the playing of a card that is taken by one's right-hand adversary.—**l. wheel,** *n.* In locomotives, one of the front driving-wheels, where there are four, or any wheel of a truck placed before the drivers.—**l. wind,** *n.* A wind on the beam or on the quarter; a fair wind.—**l. way,** *n.* A main conduit in a system of electric distribution; a lead.—**light and l.,** intelligence, illumination, and guidance.

lead'ing³, 1 led'ĭŋ; 2 lēd'ĭng, *n.* 1. The act of filling, covering, or framing with lead. 2. Leadwork, as in a glazed window or the roof of a building. 3. The clogging of rifle-grooves with lead from the bullets. 4. *Print.* The placing of lead between lines of type.—

lead'ing-rod', *n.* A rod used in drawboring rifles.

lead'less, 1 led'les; 2 lēd'lĕs, *a.* [Rare.] Without lead; having no charge of lead, as a pistol.

lead'man², *n.* One who leads or is in a dance.

lead'off', 1 led'ôf'; 2 lēd'ôf', *n.* Same as LEAD-OFF.

leads, 1 lidz; 2 lēdz, *n. pl. Railroad.* Tracks branching from a ladder track.

leads'man, 1 ledz'man; 2 lēdz'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] *Naut.* A sailor who heaves the lead.

lead'spar', 1. -tracery, 1. -vitriol, etc. See under LEAD², *n.*

lead'ville, 1 led'vil; 2 lēd'vĭl, *n.* A city, the county-seat of Lake county, Colo.; altitude over 10,000 ft.

lead'wort', 1 led'wûrt'; 2 lēd'wûrt', *n. Bot.* A European acrid and blistering perennial herb (*Plumbago europæa*), with pale-blue flowers; also, any plant of the genus *Plumbaginaceæ*; also, any plant of the same genus or family.

lead'y, 1 led'i; 2 lēd'ĭ, *a.* Resembling, containing, or having the appearance of lead.

leaf, 1 lif; 2 lēf, *n.* **I.** *t.* 1. To protect from the sun with leaves, as a plant. [Rare.] To adorn or cover with leafage. 3. (1) [U. S.] To turn or run through the leaves of a book. (2) To turn over the leaves of; to put forth or produce leaves: frequently with *out*.

leaf, *n.* [LEAVES, 1 livz; 2 lēvz, LEVES†, *pl.*] 1. *Bot.* A lateral appendage or member borne by the stem or axis, considered as a bud expansion and extension of axis-tissues.



Simple and Compound Leaves.

In its most common form, it is usually large, broad, and mainly made up of chlorophyll-bearing cells in which work is carried on the process of assimilation or the transformation of inorganic into organic material. A leaf consists usually of the expanded portion called the **lamina** or **blade** and its slender support, called the **petiole, leafstalk,** or **footstalk.** When without a petiole, a leaf is said to be **sessile.** A complete leaf, that is, one having all the parts that can belong to a leaf, has also latest or stipules, commonly a pair, called **stipules,** at the base of the leafstalk. The other leaf-forms include bracts, scales, floral envelops, floral organs, tendrils, spines, and pitchers. Leaves originate only from embryonic plant-parts — from the embryonal vegetative cones, which are apices of shoots. A shoot's growing-point in the great majority of cases has an unlimited growth, while a leaf's growth is rigorously limited. In monocotyledons the leaf-base forms a sheath around the stem; but this development is much less common in dicotyledons. Between the upper and the under leaf-surface lies the **mesophyl** or internal tissue. Just under the epidermis are two or three layers of parallel chlorophyl-containing cells, lengthened perpendicularly to the leaf-surface: these are the **palisade cells.** Beneath these extends the **spongy parenchyma,** a loose tissue, forming a wide-meshed network. Strands known as **veins,** or **nerves,** traverse the leaf-blade. On the lower side they often form **ribs.** If the median vein, or nerve, is more fully developed, it is termed the **midrib.** **Lateral nerves** spring from each or more main nerves.

Every leaf . . . connects its work with the entire and accumulated result of the work of its predecessors. Their precise construction served it during its life, raised it towards the light, gave it more free sway and motion in the wind, and removed it from the noxious influences of rain and frost. Every leaf, in leaves of small but well labored thread, adding, though imperceptibly, yet essentially, to the strength, from root to crest, of the trunk on which it lives, and finally, to the total results for future species in succeeding races of *leaves*.

RICHARD MOLDEN *Painters* vol. v, pt. vi, ch. 3, p. 81. [W. & S. 1875.]

2. Foliage collectively; leafage; specif., the leaves of the tobacco- or the tea-plant when gathered for curing or sale. 3. Something resembling a leaf in being broad, thin, and flat, or in being movably attached, by an edge or an end, to something else. (1) A single division of a folded sheet of paper or the like, as in a book, or a single unfolded piece; hence, what is written or printed on a leaf. (2) A hinged, folding, or sliding part or section, as of a table, door, gate, screen, or folding fan.

These doors be made with *two leaues*, never locked nor bolted, so easie to be opened, that they will follow the least drawing of a finger, and shutte againe alone.

T. MORE *Utopia* tr. by Robinson, bk. ii, p. 79. [A. M. & S. 1869.]

(3) A very thin sheet or plate of metal, as gold; also of marble, horn, etc.

Gold is beaten into *leaves* so thin that one million of *leaves* measure less than an inch in thickness

B. SILLIMAN, JR. *Physics* § 19, p. 8. [BL. & CO. 1867.]

(4) A layer or fold of fat, especially over the kidneys. (5) An architectural ornament resembling a vegetable leaf; a foil; foliation. (6) A flap.

Harry let down the *leaf* of his hat, and drew it over his eyes to conceal his emotions.

HENRY KINGSLEY *Fool of Quality* vol. ii, p. 202. [G. & J. 1800.]

(7) A tooth of a gear-pinion, especially if the pinion is small. (8) A loom-harness; shaft. (9) [Rare.] A hinged platform serving as a boat-landing or part of a bridge. (10) A cylinder-shaped piece forming the core of a hollow candle-mold. (11) The leaf-shaped trowel or tool of a molder. (12) A pour of a curve-like in shape. (13) A hinged sight attached to a rifle-barrel, for the correct, horizontal sight usually used. (15) A thin layer or blister formed by the evaporation of soap by boiling.

II. [Anglo-Ir.] The brim of a hat. **5.** *Weaving.* The frame to which heddles connected by the same shafts and operating at the same time. **6†.** A disorder of lambs caused by eating leaves. [< AS. *leáf*, leaf.]

—**coppery leaf,** a leaf that through the attack of a red spider (*Tetranychus cinnabarinus*) devitalizes locally become copper-colored.—**cornute l.,** a leaf with a projecting midrib forming a spine or horn.—**floral l.,** a division of the perianth: a segment of a sepaloid or petaloid leaf or bract; a leaf extending a flower.—**Florence l.,** a decorative foil of yellow alloy.—**French l.,** hard yellow brass-leaf.—**in full l.,** covered with foliage.—**in the l.,** in the condition of leaf for curing of tobacco.—**latticed leaves,** leaves perforated with lattice-like holes; cancellate leaves. See figs. under LATTICE-LEAF.

—**leaf-bar,** *n. Mech.* A bar or grid formed in various parts of cotton-machinery to comb out leaves and other extraneous matter from the fiber.—**l.-base,** *n.* The part of a leaf-stalk remaining within the trunk or stem after the leaf has fallen.—**l.-bearing,** *a.* Having appendages not unlike a leaf: said particularly of *Phyllodoctæ*, a family of errant annelids, possessing on either side of the body a number of foliaceous appendages.—**l.-birth,** *n. Teratology.* An act of shooting forth leaves; foliation.—**l.-blade,** *n.* The lamina or expanded portion of a leaf.—**l.-blight,** *n.* A disease of plants caused by certain fungi; also, the fungi themselves; as, the *leaf-blight* of almond, buckwheat, tobacco, etc.; see BLIGHT.—**l.-blotch,** *n.* A plant-disease caused by certain fungi and characterized by discoloration and destruction of the foliage.—**l. brass,** same as DUTCH METAL.

—**l. bridge,** a bridge with one or more hinged leaves by which to open the channel.—**l.-bud,** *n.* A bud which develops into a leafy branch, as distinguished from a flower-bud.—**l.-bug,** *n.* A small tingitid bug destructive to the leaves of trees.—**four-lined l.-bug** (*Paciloscapus lineatus*), a destructive bug found in the United States, which injures gooseberry-bushes, currant-bushes, and garden plants generally, boring holes in the leaves and shoots and sucking the sap or juice.—**l.-bunch,** *n. Bot.* A fibrous bundle which after traversing one internode runs into the leaf.—**l.-butterfly,** *n.* A butterfly, as of the Asiatic genus *Kallima*, that has a distinct resemblance in the color or form of its wings.—**l.-canopy,** *n. Forestry.* See CROWN COVER.—**l.-chafer,** *n.* A scarabæoid beetle which in the larval state feeds on foliage, as the cockchafer.—**l.-climber,** *n.* A plant which climbs by means of leaves.—**l.-cone,** *n. Forestry.* See LITTER.

—**l.-crumpler,** *n.* A phycitid moth whose larvæ feed on the leaves of plants and make cases for themselves by crumpling and fastening leaves; as, the *Nola*-moth, *leaf-crumpler* (*Phycis nebula*).—**l.-curl,** *n.* A disease produced by a parasitic fungus (*Exoascus deformans*) which grows on the leaves of certain stone-fruits.—**l.-cutter,** *n.* A bee, as of the genera *Megachile* and *Anthocopa*, that cuts or bites out rounded pieces of leaves, with which to form a case, as *M. centuncularis* of Europe and North America, in which to rear its young; also, a cutting, as is customary with certain plants.—**l.-cutting ant,** one of various tropical American genera, as *Atta*, *Cyphomyrmex*, etc., which snip bits out of leaves and carry them underground into the ground-nests in great quantities, there to be piled up into beds upon which to cultivate the fungi upon which they feed.—**l.-cutting bee,** a large wild bee of the genus *Megachile* whose habit it is to cut circles out of rose-leaves which it uses them for lining the chambers of their nests in holes and crannies, or for making small packets, each containing an egg. Several species are common in the United States.—**l.-cycle,** *n. Bot.* The course of a spiral from leaf to leaf, either immediately above or below.—**l. door,** a folding door.—**l.-eared,** *a.* Same as LEAF-EARED.—**l.-eater,** *n.* Same as LEAF-FEEDER.—**l.-fall,** *n.* [Poet.] The fall of the leaf. See under FALL¹, *n.*—**l.-fat,** *n.* **1.** A layer of fat about the kidneys of swine from which is obtained leaf-lard. **2.** Folds of fat over the kidneys of other animals.—**l.-feeder,** *n.* Any insect that finds its staple food in the leaves of plants.—**l.-fiber machine,** a machine for preparing the fiber from pulpy plants.—**l.-finch,** *n.* The bullfinch.—**l.-flea,** *n.* A jumping plant-louse or psyllid.—**l.-folder,** *n.* A moth, the larva of which make cases for shelter by folding leaves together.—**apple l.-folder,** a moth (*Acleris minuta*) infesting apple-trees.—**grape l.-folder,** a moth (*Desmia maculalis*) the larva of which folds the grape-leaf over for a kind of shelter-case, fastening it with silk and also severing the leaf for food.—**l.-footed,** *a. Entom.* Provided with leaf-like expansions on the tarsi: phyllopod: as, specifically, the **leaf-footed bug,** a sap-sucking bug of the genus *Leptoglossus*, certain species of which are injurious to vegetables and fruit.—**l.-frog,** *n.* A South-American tree-frog or hylid of the genus *Phyllomedusa*.—**l.-gall,** *n.* See GALL¹, *n.*—**l.-gap,** *n.* A severance in the fiber of a garment, due to the presence or projection of a leaf-bud.—**l.-gilding,** *n.* Gilding done with gold-leaf.—**l. gold,** *n.* **1.** [Rare.] Native gold in the form of thin layers or leaves. **2.** Gold-leaf.—**l.-green,** *n.* Same as CHLOROPHYL.—**l.-hopper,** *n.* **1.** One of the small, slender, agile bugs of the family *Jassidæ* which suck the juices of foliage and when numerous damage cultivated plants and fruits.


Leaf-insect. 1/2

Among the leaf-hoppers which have attracted attention on account of their injuries to vegetation are the following: *The destructive leaf-hopper, Cicadula exitiosa*, which . . . sometimes infests winter wheat to a serious extent in the Southern States. The *grape-vine leaf-hopper* (*Erythroneura vitis*) is a well-known pest that infests the leaves of the grape. It is about one-eighth inch in length, crossed by two blood-red bands and a third dusky one at the middle. The rose *leaf-hopper* (*Empoa rosæ*) is also a well-known pest. COMSTOCK *Manual for the Study of Insects* p. 153. [AUTHOR 1895.]

2. Some similar and related bug, as psyllid.—**l.-insect,** *n.* **1.** Any leaf-like orthopterous insect, as of the genus *Phyllium*, with the wing-covers, and often the legs, leaf-like.—**l.-lard,** *n.* See LARD, 1.—**l.-lettuce,** *n.* A Cos lettuce. See LETTUCE, 1.—**l.-lichen,** *n.*

Same as FOLIACEOUS LICHEN.—**l.-lobe,** *n. Bot.* Any rounded section of a leaf: any leaf-lobe which is larger than a tooth, but which is not a leaflet.—**l.-louse,** *n.* A plant-louse or aphid.—**l.-man,** *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] Same as LEAF, 1.—**l. metal,** metal (especially alloys imitating gold or silver) in very thin leaves: used in decoration.—**l.-miner,** *n.* Any of the tineid moths the larvæ of which bore into and feed on the leaves of trees and plants; as, the apple **l.-miner,** *Lithocolletis hamadryadella*, etc.—**l.-mold,** *n.* [-MOLD, *pl.*]


Leaf-miner (*Lithocolletis hamadryadella*). 1/4

Mold or earth formed from decayed leaves and used as a soil for plants. **2.** Same as WHITE MOLDS. See under MOLD², *n.*—**l.-mosaic,** *n.* The arrangement of the petioles of the lower leaves being longer than those of the upper ones. Spiral leaf-mosaic patterns also occur.—**l.-netting,** *n.* In fabrics, network bordered by a thickened edge.—**l.-nose,** *n.* A phyllostomoid bat.—**l.-nosed,** *a.* Having a nose-leaf or leaf-like cutaneous nasal expansions, as a rhinolophoid bat.—**l.-notcher,** *n.* A bluish-green beetle (*Artipus floridanus*) that eats the edges of orange-leaves in Florida.—**l.-opposed,** *a.* Bearing opposite leaves.—**l.-plant,** *n.* Any plant the distinguishing characteristic of which is its foliage, or a non-flowering plant.—**l.-red,** *n.* The red coloring matter of leaves in autumn. See ERYTHROPHYL.—**l.-roller,** *n.* The larva or Bat (*Tylonycteris pachyotis*).

Face of a Leaf-nosed

of a moth, as a tortricid, that rolls up a case for itself by rolling up leaves; as, the strawberry *leaf-roller* (*Phoxopteris fragariæ*).—**l.-rosette,** *n.* An assemblage of leaves so clustered as to give to the appearance of a rosette.—**l.-rust,** *n.* A rusted condition of leaves indicated by rusty spots caused by fungi.—**celery l.-rust,** a plant-disease caused by a rust-fungus, *Puccinia bullata*, which affects the leaves of celery, dill, parsley, and other cultivated apiaceous plants.—**orange l.-rust,** a disease that attacks wheat and other cereals, caused by the uredo and teleuto stages of certain rust-fungi species of *Puccinia*.—**tomato leaf-rust,** a disease of tomato leaves caused by any of several species of fungi of the genus *Cladosporium*.—**l.-scale,** *n.* A scale which, growing upon the stem of a plant, subsequently develops into a leaf.—**l. scar,** *n. Bot.* A scar or cicatrix left on a stem by the fall of an articulated leaf.—**l.-sewer,** *n.* The larva of a *leaf-roller*, or tortricid moth, that fastens a leaf to the stem of a leaves with silk; as, the apple *leaf-sewer* (*Phoxopteris nubeculana*).—**l.-sheath,** *n.* A modified foliar organ in the form of a membranous sheath at the node of the stem of *Equisetum*.—**l.-sickness†,** *n.* Vertigo or staggers in lambs caused by their eating oak-leaves, etc.—**l.-sight,** *n.* A vertically hinged sight on a firearm.—**l.-silver,** silver-leaf.—**l.-silvering,** *n.* The art or process of covering with silver-leaf.—**l.-soil,** *n.* Same as LEAF-MOLD.—**l.-spot,** *n.* A plant disease caused by parasitic fungi and characterized by spots on the leaves; as, the currant *leaf-spot*.—**celery-leaf spot,** a disease of celery leaves caused by the parasitic fungus *Phyllosticta apii*.—**l.-spring,** *n.* A spring made of one or more flat plates or strips: distinguished from the plate-spring.—**l.-stalk,** *n. Bot.* The petiole.—**l.-table,** *n.* A table constructed with removable leaves. See TABLE-LEAF.—**l.-tailed,** *a.* Formed with a leaf-like tail: specif., said of certain geeconoid lizards.—**l.-tendril,** *n. Bot.* A tendril which issues from a plant as appurtenant to the leaf rather than to the stem, and distinguished from the latter, which is known as a stem-tendril.—**l.-thorn,** or **-spine,** *n. Bot.* **1.** A spine or stiff, sharp-pointed, woody process which appears on some leaves, such as the holly. **2.** Any thorn that has developed this formation.—**l.-trace,** *n.* The larva of a moth that ties together leaves with silk; as, the apple *leaf-tier*, a pyralid (*Pempelia hammondi*).—**l.-trace,** *n.* All the fibrovascular bundles of a stem which become a leaf.—**l.-tier,** —**l.-turner,** *n.* A device attached to an organ or piano for turning the leaves of a music-book, etc.—**l.-valve,** *n.* A hinged valve.—**l.-wise,** *adv.* Same as LEAFWAY.—**Malabar leaves,** the mixed leaves of various species of *Cinnamomum*, formerly used in Europe in medicine.—**oblique l.,** a leaf having the midrib unequilateral.—**rough l.,** the original or true leaf of a garden or field plant; that stage of a plant's growth in which these leaves appear.—**standing l.,** that leaf of a binge which is fixed to the immovable part, as the door-post.—**to turn down a l.,** to cease for a time.—**to turn over a new l.,** to change one's ways or conduct, especially for the better.

leaf'age, 1 lif'ij; 2 lēf'aj, *n.* 1. Leaves collectively; foliage. 2. Leaf-designs by way of decoration, or the

reproduction of leaves in art; foliation. **3.** [Rare.] Compression or reduction into thin sheets or lamina; lamination.

leaf'-bar", *n.* **-scanopy**, *etc.* See under LEAF, *n.*

leaf'-bee"tle, 1 līf'-bē"tl; 2 lēf'-bē"tl, *n.* A beetle that feeds on leaves, especially a chrysomelid. It constitutes a numerous family more than 3,000 species, and is classified according to the plant it attacks; as, **bean leaf-beetle** (*Cerotoma trifurcata*); the **cherry l.** (*Galerucella cavicollis*); **clover l.** (*Cassida nebulosa*); **cottonwood l.** (*Lina scripta*); **elm l.** (*Galerucella luteola*); **four-marked l.** (*Cryptocephalus quadrimaculatus*); the **larger sugar-beet l.** (*Monaxia puncticollis*); **linden l.** (same as SADDLE-BEETLE); **locust l.** (*Odontota dorsalis*); **long-horned l.**; **southern corn l.** (see also BEETLE, *n.*); **strawberry l.** (*Typophorus canellus*); **willow l.** (*Lina scripta*).

leaf'cup", 1 līf'kŭp; 2 lēf'kŭp", *n.* **1.** A tall, stout, hairy perennial herb of the genus *Polymnia*, of the aster family; especially, in the United States, *P. uvedalia* and *P. canadensis*, so called from the cup-like form of the large leaf-scales of the outer involucre. **2.** Bear's-foot (*Helleborus fœtidus*).

leafed,] 1 lift; 2 lēft, *a.* Having leaves; as, *five-leafed*; **leafts**,] *long-leafed*.

leaf'dom, *n.* The kingdom or community of leaves.

leaf'ery, *a.* Formed in leaves.

leaf'er-y, 1 līf'ər-ı; 2 lēf'ər-ı, *n.* Foliage; leafage.

leaf'-fall", 1 -gap, *etc.* See under LEAF, *n.*

leaf-footed bug, 1. *Lygæodæmus phyllopus*, infesting melons, cucumbers, etc. **2.** *Leptoglossus phyllopus*, infesting orange trees, peach-trees, and other fruit-trees. **leaf-foot bug**.

leaf'ing, 1 līf'ıŋ; 2 lēf'ıŋ, *n.* **1.** The act of putting forth or producing leaves. **2.** [Rare.] The artistic representation of leaves: foliage, as painted or artistically depicted; leaf-painting.

leaf'less, 1 līf'les; 2 lēf'les, *a.* Having or bearing no leafage.—**leafless plants** (*Bot.*), plants bearing no foliage, leaves being present, if at all, only as scales or bracts.—**l. tree** (Sinai), the galingale, **leaf'less-ness**, *n.*

leaf'let, 1 līf'let; 2 lēf'ıt, *n.* **1.** A little leaf; specif., in botany, one of the separate divisions of a compound leaf. **2.** A small printed leaf; a tract; also, a folding circular having several unsewed unstitched pages in one strip; a folder. **3.** *Zoöl.* A leaf-like part. **leaf'ſet.**

leaf'work", 1 līf'wŭrk"; 2 lēf'wŭrk", *n.* Foliage-like decorative work.

leaf'y, 1 līf'ı, 2 lēf'ı, *a.* [LEAF'I-ER; LEAF'I-EST.] **1.** Having or full of leaves; consisting of or characterized by leaves; as, a *leafy* shrub; a *leafy* covering; the *leafy* season. **2.** Producing broad leaves **3.** Leaf-like **4.** Existing in leaves or thin sheets or layers; laminar.—**leaf'i-ness**, *n.*

lea'gerd, *pp.* Leaguered.

league,] 1 līg; 2 lēg, *v.* [LEAGUED, LEAGD'; LEAGU'ING.]

leag,] **l.** *t.* To join or cause to unite in a league; combine; confederate; also, to unite by or as by means of a league.

> Thou art *leagued* with those that hate me.
> BYZANT *Fatima and Radzan* st. 3.

lī. *i.* To unite in a league; form a confederation; combine for mutual assistance.

league[1], *n.* An alliance of persons, parties, states, etc., voluntarily maintained, for mutual support in the attainment of a common end; hence, any close connection or union; as, a commercial *league*. See ALLIANCE[2], *n.*

> So long as the different States are not willing to give up their independence, in place of the positive idea of a World-Republic, we must be satisfied with a negative one, that of a continually advancing *league* of States to prevent war.
> CARL SCHURZ *Amer. Hist. L.* p. 349. [MACM. 1889.]

[< F. *ligue*, < LL. *liga*, < L. *ligo*, bind.]—**Achæan League.** Either of two leagues: **1.** Between 12 Greek cities, 80 years after the Trojan war, for mutual defense and protection. **2.** Between 40 cities of Achaia and Peloponnesus, to shake off the Macedonian yoke; existed until capture of Corinth by the Romans (281–146 B. C.).—**Etolian L.**, between several Greek tribes, against Macedon (338 B. C.); absorbed by the Romans (189 B. C.).—**Hanse-town L.** (or **-town**), formed in England in 1838, by Cobden and Bright, to repeal the tax on imported corn.—**Armed Neutrality L.**, between the Baltic powers and Russia (1780).—**Augsburg L.**, between Holland, Germany, Spain, and Sweden, against Louis XIV. of France; founded 1686; England joined 1688.—**Begard L.**, between the Low Countries and Dutch nobles, to oppose the introduction of the Inquisition into Flanders (1566).—**Bœotian L.**, between the cities of Bœotia, headed by Thebes (371–170 B. C.); dissolved by the Romans.—**Cambrai, L. of**, between Pope Julius II. and the sovereigns of France, Germany, and Spain, against Venice; dissolved to form Holy League.—**Catholic L.**, same as HOLY LEAGUE.—**Epworth L.**, founded at Cleveland, O., in 1889, by young people of the Methodist Church; takes its name from John Wesley's birthplace.—**Grisons, L. of**, the confederation of the canton of Grisons in Switzerland, to resist domestic tyranny: known, in 1290, as the **Caddee L.**, or **L. of God's House**, in 1424 as the **Gray L.** and in 1436 as **L. of the Ten Jurisdictions.**—**Hanseatic L.**, between the towns of Hamburg, Bremen, Lubec, and other German and foreign towns (1241), for the promotion of commerce; it fell away in 1630.—**Holy L.**, **1.** Between Pope Julius II., Spain, Venice, and Switzerland (1511–1512), to drive Louis XII. of France out of Italy. **2.** Between France and Spain against Protestants (1567); concerned in the massacres of the Huguenots; it is sometimes called the **Bayonne L.** **3.** Between French Catholics and the King of Spain, to oppose the encroachments of the Huguenots (1576); led to the abjuration of Protestantism by Henry of Navarre. This league is often given the distinctive title of **The L.**—**Land L.**, see under LAND', *n.*—**Latin L.**, between cities of Latium and Rome, 4th century B. C.—**L. hut** (Ir.), a shanty, rude cabin, or other abode provided for ejected tenants by the Land League.—**League of Nations**, a covenant to promote international cooperation in the security of peace, a meeting of 26 articles, signed by the contracting parties to the Treaty of Versailles, June 28, 1919. Rejected by the United States Senate, Nov. 19, 1919.—**Lombard L.**, between the northern cities of Italy, in 1167, against Emperor Frederick I., and revived in 1226 against Frederick II.; each time successful in winning independence.—**Mansfeld L.**, between Pope Leo X., England, Germany, and Spain, against Louis XII. of France, and culminating in the Battle of the Spurs (Aug., 1513).—**Marbach, L. of**, between Protestants, against the Catholic Swabian League (1876–1404, 1499).—**Primrose L.**, an association of English Conservatives, formed in 1884, in honor of Lord Beaconsfield, for the support of Conservative policies.—**Princess, L. of the**, between Prussia, Saxony, and Hanover against Joseph II. (1785).—**Public Good, L. of the**, between the high feudatories of France against King Louis XI. (1464–1465); led to the treaty of Conflans.—**Rathbon, L. of**, between the Catholic states of Germany, to oppose the Reformation (1524).—**Smalkadic L.**, between the Protestants of Germany, for the revocation of the Augsburg decree (1530–1547); it led to the Peace of Nuremberg.—**Socialist L.**, founded in London in 1886, by William Morris, John Burns, and H. M. Hyndman, professing socialistic principles, but condemning working for them chiefly through politicial activity.—**Solemn L. and Covenant**, see SOLEMN, *a.*—**Swabian L.**, between the cities and states of Swabia, for the preservation of the peace of Germany (1256–1488).—**to be in l.**, to be combined or united for some end.—**Twentieth Century L.**, to promote healthy amusement for boys and girls in and around London, by means of clubs and gilds; established Nov., 1901.

league[2], *n.* **1.** A measure of distance of great antiquity, varying in different countries from about 2.42 to 4.6 English statute miles: now used on land chiefly on the continent of Europe, in Spanish America, and in the portion of the United States acquired from Mexico. The English **land-league** contains approximately three statute miles. The **marine league** in common use is equal to one-twentieth of a degree, or three *geographic* miles. See under MEASURE. **2.** In Texas, an old Spanish land-measure (approximately) 4,428 acres. [< OF. *legue*, < LL. *lega*, *leuca*, a Gallic mile; prob. of Celt. origin; cp. Bret. *leo*, *leuga*.]

lea'guer[1], *n.* To beleaguer.—**lea'guer-er**[1], *n.*

lea'guer[2],] 1 lī'gər; 2 lē'gər, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** A besieger. **2.** [pl.] Camp, siege. **3.** A resident agent or ambassador: also used attributively. Compare LEDGER, *n.*, **4.** **3.** [Archaic.] The camp of a besieging force; any camp.

> Like to a gypsy camp or a *leaguer* after a battle.
> BASCOMB *Early United States* vol. vi. p. 74. [L. B. & CO. 1876.]

4. To depart from a straight line or course; as, the path *leans* to the left. **5.** [Archaic.] To bow submissively; submit; yield. **6.** [Colloq., U. S.] To go. [< AS. *hlinian*.]

Syn.: bear, confide, depend, recline, rely, repose, rest, support oneself, trust. See INCLINE.—**Prep.:** lean *against* a wall, or *upon* a staff or a friend; to or *toward* pacification. — **to lean against**, to be unfavorably disposed toward; as, the court *leans against* such an interpretation.—**to l. off** [Colloq.], to stop *leaning* upon: chiefly in the imperative.—**to l. upon** (*Mil.*), to be stationed close to (a river, fortification, etc.).

lean[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Colloq.] To render lean. **2.** To remove lean flesh from: with *down* (a hog's shoulder) with a leaning-knife. **II†.** *i.* To become lean.

lean, *a.* **1.** Free from or lacking fat; wanting plumpness; thin; lank; as, *lean* beef; a *lean* animal. **2.** Not nourishing; not full; meager; bare; ill furnished; unproductive; unremunerative; as, *lean* years; as, a *lean* field; a *lean* treatise. **3.** Manifesting or causing thinness or attended by want; as, *lean* poverty.

> It is only a saint who can prefer a *lean* right to a fat wrong, truth outside wholesome to error in luxuriousness.
> MARTYN *Wendell Phillips* bk. ii, p. 154. [E. & W. 1890.]

4. *Print.* (1) Not admitting of earning good or ordinary wages; unprofitable, as type set an unusual number of which are required to fill a certain space, or work requiring extra time without bringing extra pay (2) Thin; narrow in proportion to the body: said of a letter. **5.** In shipbuilding, sharp, as opposed to *bluff*. **6.** Lacking in richness, productiveness, or other valuable or desirable qualities: used of soils, clay, limestone, coal, ore, mortar, etc.; as, *lean ore*; *lean* pastry; *lean* earth. [< AS. *hlæne*, lean.] **lean'ly**, *a.* Syn.: see GAUNT; MEAGER.—**lean as a rake**, excessively thin.—**lean'-faced"**, *a.* **1.** Having a lean or thin face. **2.** *Print.* Having a face that is disproportionally narrow: said of a type.—**l. ore**, ore containing too small a percentage of metal to be profitable working.—**l.-souled**, *a.* Having little feeling or sympathy.—**l.-witted**, *a.* Lacking in wit or shrewdness.—**lean'ly**, *adv.* Meagerly: unprofitably.—**lean'ness**, *n.*

lean[1], *n.* **1.** Flesh without fat. **2.** The flesh that adheres to whale's blubber. **3.** *Print.* Unprofitable work or copy.

lean[2], *n.* A leaning; inclination.—**on the lean**, leaning.

Le-an'der, 1 lē-an'dər; 2 lē-ăn'dər, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** F. Léandre, 1 lē'ôN'dr, 2 lē'ăN'dr. **Le'an-drist**, *n.* Syn.: see HERO. **Le-an'dra**, 1 lē-ăn'drə; 2 lē-ăn'drə. **2.** *Gr. Myth.* See HERO[2], **1.** **3.** **Saint** (650?–701?), a Spanish prelate: an opponent of Arianism: archbishop of Seville, and brother of St. Isidore. [Gr., lion-man.]

leang, 1 lyaŋ; 2 lyăŋ, *n.* A single ounce: Hindu.

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> The *Leaning Tower* of Pisa continues to stand because the vertical line drawn through its centre of gravity passes within its base. CANOT *Physics* tr. by Atkinson, p. 60. [w. w. '05.]

II. *n.* An inclination; bias; tendency.—**lean'ing-stock"**, *n.* Stock or timber used to support upon which to lean: also used figuratively. **2.** *Organ-building.* A ledge upon which an organ-pipe stands or rests.

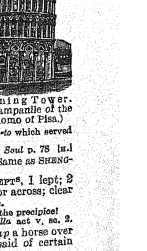
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The house was an infinitesimal affair, containing only two rooms besides the tiny *lean-to* which served as woodshed.
MARY E. WILKINS *Humble Romance, Honest Soul* p. 78 [H.]

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II. ‡ **1.** To spring off the ground, out of water, or through space; make a bound; jump or vault; as, to *leap* off a platform. **2.** To move by or as by springs or bounds; move suddenly or swiftly; start with a sudden impulse: used both literally and figuratively; as,

[lay'land], *n.* **lea'land**, 1 lī'land; 2 lē'land, *n.* Untilled or fallow land.

lea'lam, 1 līm; 2 lēm, *v.* [DIAL., Eng.] **I.** *t.* To unease or remove from a shell or hull: said of nuts. **II.** *i.* To become freed from the shell. **2†.** To gleam. **lemet**.

leam[1], *n.* [DIAL., Eng.] A cut, drain, or trench, as in a fen.

leam[2], *n.* [DIAL., Eng.] The shell or hull of a nut.

leam[3], *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] A gleam; glow. **lemet**.

leam[4†], *n.* Same as LIME[2].—**leam'-hound"**, *n.*

leam'er[1], *n.* [DIAL., Eng.] A ripe nut, ready to be cracked and removed from its shell.—**brown leamer**, a large filbert.

leam'er[2†], *n.* Same as LIMMER[2].

leam'er[3†], *n.* One who shines, or gives light.

Leam'ing-ton, 1 lem'ıŋ-tən; 2 lĕm'ıŋ-tən, *n.* **1.** A borough in Warwickshire, England: noted for its mineral springs. **2.** A village in Essex district, South Ontario province, Canada; on Lake Erie.

lean[1], 1 līn; 2 lēn, *v.* [LEANED OF LEANT, LEANDS OF LENTS; LEAN'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to incline from a vertical position; bend over for support or rest; as, to *lean* a ladder against a house.

II. *i.* **1.** To incline from an erect position; as, he *leaned* over; the tower *leans*. **2.** To rest for support or comfort; depend; rely; as, to *lean* against a wall; to *lean* on the Lord. **3.** To have a mental inclination; tend in feeling, opinion, desire, or conduct; as, to *lean* toward a doctrine or party; to *lean* toward old ways.

> A richly endowed church always *leans* to Arminianism and justification by works.
> BANCROFT *United States* vol. vi. p. 74. [L. B. & CO. 1876.]

4. To depart from a straight line or course; as, the path *leans* to the left. **5.** [Archaic.] To bow submissively; submit; yield. **6.** [Colloq., U. S.] To go. [< AS. *hlinian*.]

Syn.: bear, confide, depend, recline, rely, repose, rest, support oneself, trust. See INCLINE.—**Prep.:** lean *against* a wall, or *upon* a staff or a friend; to or *toward* pacification. — **to lean against**, to be unfavorably disposed toward; as, the court *leans against* such an interpretation.—**to l. off** [Colloq.], to stop *leaning* upon: chiefly in the imperative.—**to l. upon** (*Mil.*), to be stationed close to (a river, fortification, etc.).

lean[2], *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Colloq.] To render lean. **2.** To remove lean flesh from: with *down* (a hog's shoulder) with a leaning-knife. **II†.** *i.* To become lean.

lean, *a.* **1.** Free from or lacking fat; wanting plumpness; thin; lank; as, *lean* beef; a *lean* animal. **2.** Not nourishing; not full; meager; bare; ill furnished; unproductive; unremunerative; as, *lean* years; as, a *lean* field; a *lean* treatise. **3.** Manifesting or causing thinness or attended by want; as, *lean* poverty.

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my blood *leaps* through my veins; their spirits *leap* with youth. **3.** *Mus.* To pass from one tone to another over an interval of two or more diatonic steps. **4.** [Colloq.] To thaw suddenly: said of frost. **5.** *Mining.* To disappear, as a vein of ore when broken by a fault. [< AS. *hleāpan*, leap.]

Syn.: bounce, bound, caper, dance, frisk, gambol, hop, jump, skip, spring, vault.— **Prep.:** leap *off* or *from* the bank; *into* the water; *out of* the chair; *over* the fence; *through* the window; *amid, among,* or *in among* the enemy; *upon* a rock; *upon* a foe.— **leap'ing-fish"**, *n.* A small East-Indian blennioid fish of the genus *Salarias*, which comes on shore and progresses by leaps.— **leaping hare,** a jerboa or jumping hare.— **leaping-head,** *n.* The lower of the horn-like projections, or pommels, on a lady's saddle, upon which she presses her left knee in leaping. **leaping-horn‡.— leaping-house†,** *n.* A brothel.— **leaping-on stone,** a mounting-block; horse-block.— **leaping-pole,** *n.* A pole used in some games to aid in leaping.— **leaping-time†,** *n.* The time of greatest activity of bodily vigor; youth.— **leaping-weir,** *n.* A weir at the intake of an aqueduct for disposing of flood-water in excess of the normal flow.— **to leap out of one's skin.** See JUMP.

leap¹, *n.* **1.** The act of leaping; a spring or bound; also, the space passed over in leaping, or the place from which a leap has been made, as, Fawn's *leap;* Maiden's *Leap.* **2.** The act of copulation: said of certain male beasts. **3.** *Mus.* The passing from one tone to another over an interval of two or more diatonic steps. **4.** An abrupt transition; sudden change, or motion. **5.** A rapid or fall in a river, especially one up which salmon leap in the breeding-season. **6.** [Rare] *Mining.* A fault. [< AS. *hlȳp*, < *hleāpan*, leap.] — **a leap in the dark,** a step taken in ignorance of the consequences. — **by leaps and bounds,** with extraordinary and unexpected rapidity; by sudden strides.— **leap'-Chris"tian,** *n.* An evil-doer or notorious man of the world who professes sudden conversion to Christianity.— **l.-day,** *n.* Any intercalary day introduced into the calendar; specif., in modern times, the extra day in February added every leap-year.— **l.-up,** *n.* A sudden movement or advance.— **leap'work"**, *n.* *Mach.* A device for producing intermittent motion.

leap², *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A snare or wicker trap for fish. **leap'-weel"†.** **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A half-bushel. **3†.** A basket.— **leap'ful†,** *n.* A basketful.

leap'er, 1 līp'ər; 2 lēp'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which leaps; specif., a salmon: so called from its leaping over obstructions in the water. **2.** A hook for untwisting old ropes; loper. **3.** *Naut.* A wave that overleaps a vessel's bow; also, the spray from the small waves breaking against the bow. **4.** An animal that progresses by leaping, as a frog. **5†.** A dancer; an irregular soldier. [< AS. *hleāpere*, < *hleāpan*, run.]

leap'-frog", 1 līp'-freg"; 2 lēp'-frŏg", *n.* **1.** A boys' game in which one puts his hands on the back of another, who is stooping, and leaps over him.

He can play *leap-frog* with the best of you. It is a Persian game, brought from that country years ago.
JANE ANDREWS *Ten Boys* p. 59. [L. & S. 1890.]

2. *Croquet.* A stroke by which a ball is made to leap over another ball or hoop.— **leap'frog"**, *vt.* & *vi.*

leap'ing-ly, 1 līp'iŋ-li; 2 lēp'ing-ly, *adv.* By leaps or leaping; in a leaping manner.

leap'-ore", 1 līp'-ōr"; 2 lēp'-ōr", *n.* Tin ore of the poorest quality.

leap'-year", 1 līp'-yīr"; 2 lēp'-yēr", *n.* In the calendar, a year of 366 days; a bissextile year.

In the Julian and Gregorian calendars, every year whose number is exactly divisible by four, except those that are divisible by 100 and not by 400, is a leap-year: so called probably because in that year an intercalary day, called bissextus, being added to February, the first of March (or any day of any month) is not simply pushed on one day of the week as in other years, but leaps over one day additional.

lear, 1 līr *or* lār; 2 lēr *or* lâr, *vi.* & *vt.* [Prov or Obs.] **1.** To teach; instruct. **2.** To learn. **leare‡.**

lear¹, *n.* Same as LEER².

lear², *n.* [Prov. or Obs.] Lore; a lesson. **leare‡.**

lear³, *n.* **1.** *Cookery.* A rich sauce, as of claret, anchovy, and sweet herbs; also, a thickening for soups. **2†.** Tape. [< OF. *lieure*, < L. *ligo*, bind.]

lear⁴, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The color imparted to sheep and cattle by the qualities of the soil.

Lear⁵, *n.* **1. Edward** (5/12 1813–1/29 1888), an English landscape-painter, traveler, writer, and humorist; author of *Book of Nonsense.* **2.** In Shakespeare's *King Lear*, a legendary king of Britain, made insane by the ingratitude of his daughters.

lear'-board", 1 līr'-bōrd"; 2 lēr'-bōrd", *n.* A layer-board.

Le-ar'chus, 1 li-ār'kus, 2 le-är'eŭs, *n.* [L.] A semimythical Grecian sculptor of Rhegium; lived about 700 or 600 B. C.

lea'-rig", 1 lī'-rig"; 2 lē'-rĭg", *n.* [Scot. or Dial.] A rig or ridge on meadow-land; a grassy ridge, particularly on the outskirts of a plowed field.

Lear'mont, 1 lir'ment; 2 lēr'mŏnt, *n.* Same as LERMONTOF.

learn, } 1 lūrn; 2 lẽrn, *v.* [LEARNED OR LEARNT, LERND^P OR
lern^P, } LERNT^P; LEARN'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To acquire knowledge of or skill in by observation, study, or instruction; become informed about; receive and fix in the mind; as, to *learn* arithmetic; to *learn* the violin; to *learn* a text by heart. The primary and essential thing about all processes of learning is the establishment of improved systems of bodily and mental reaction to the ever more complex problems which abound in man's environment. Therefore, to *learn* anything is never a passive but always a more or less active, psychophysical process.

2. To teach: a use now considered erroneous, tho formerly common in good writing and speaking.

And *learn* me how to lose a winning match.
SHAKESPEARE *Romeo and Juliet* act iii, sc. 2.

3†. To inform (a person) of.

II. *i.* To gain knowledge; receive instruction or information; acquire skill; as, he will not *learn;* she *learns* fast. [< AS. *leornian*, learn.] Syn.: acquire, commit, get, inform, instruct, know, master, memorize, teach, train. *Learn* refers to the process of getting knowledge, *know* to the result. What we once thoroughly *learn* we *know.* See ACQUIRE; KNOW.— **Ant.:** forget, lose, miss, pass, pass by, pass over, skip.— **Prep.:** learn *from* a master, *from* a book; *by* rote; *by* heart; *for* a purpose.— **to learn by rote,** to memorize by constant repetition.— **to l. out** [Dial.], to search out; find out.— **learn'a-bl(e^P**, *a.* Capable of being learnt. — **learn'er,** *n.* One who learns; a pupil.— **learn'er-ship,** *n.* The position of a learner; initiatory training; apprenticeship.

learn'ed, } 1 lūrn'ed; 2 lẽrn'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Possessed of or
lern'ed^P, } characterized by learning or scholarship; pertaining to or acquired by learning or skill; erudite; as, *learned* in the law. **2.** Showing technical knowledge due to research; as, *learned* drawing. **3.** Studied or used by learned men; as, a *learned* language.

Syn.: see EDUCATED.— **the learned,** learned men collectively.— **learn'ed-ly,** *adv.*— **learn'ed-ness,** *n.*

Lear'ned, 1 lūr'ned; 2 lẽr'nĕd, **Ebenezer** (1728?–4/1 1801). An American general in the Revolutionary war.

Learn'ed Black'smith, the. Sobriquet of Elihu Burritt.

learn'ing, } 1 lūrn'iŋ; 2 lẽrn'ing, *n.* **1.** Knowledge ob-
lern'ing^P, } tained by study, or from instruction, especially in a high degree; knowledge of some special department or subject; erudition; as, a person of *learning;* scientific *learning.* **2.** The act of learning. **3†.** Teaching. [< AS. *leornung*, < *leornian*, learn.]

Syn.: see EDUCATION; KNOWLEDGE.— **the new learning. 1.** [Eng.] The studies prosecuted during the revival of learning accompanying the Reformation of the 16th century; also, the doctrines of the Reformation. **2.** The branches of Western learning, such as science, political economy, jurisprudence, law, etc., introduced into China by the Empress-Dowager in 1902, and substituted for the Chinese classics in the civil-service examinations. **3.** The latest critical views on the Bible and Biblical subjects.

lea'-rod", 1 lī'-rod"; 2 lē'-rŏd", *n.* A lay-rod.

lear'y, 1 līr'i; 2 lēr'y, *a.* [Slang.] Knowing; artful; tricky.

lear'y, *n.* [Prov Eng.] *Mining.* An abandoned working.

leas'a-bl(e^P, 1 līs'ə-bl; 2 lēs'a-bl, *a.* That may be leased.

lease¹, 1 līs; 2 lēs, *vt.* [LEASED, LEAST^S; LEA 'ING.] **1.** To grant the possession and profits of (lands or tenements) for an interest less than that of the grantor, usually in return for a fixed rent or compensation; let; demise; as, to *lease* a factory. **2.** To take a lease of; take possession of or hold under a lease; as, he *leases* his neighbor's farm.

'Alas,' quoth she, 'ye know our fairy lives
Are *leased* upon the fickle faith of men.'
HOOD *Plea of the Midsummer Fairies* st. 12.

[< F. *laisser*, leave, < L. *laxo*, loosen, < *laxus*, loose.]

lease², 1 līz; 2 lēs, *v.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To pick up or out; gather; glean. **II.** *i.* To glean.

lease³, 1 līs; 2 lēs, *vt.* To release. [< F. *laisser*; see LEASE¹, *v.*]

lease¹, *n.* *Law.* **1.** A contract for the possession and profits of lands for a determinate period, less than the time for which the lessor holds the same, in consideration of a recompense of rent.

An estate for years . . . is one that is created by a contract, technically called a *lease*, whereby one man, called the lessor, lets to another, called the lessee, the possession of lands or tenements for a term of time fixed and agreed upon by the parties to the same. EMORY WASHBURN *Am. Law of Real Property* vol. i, bk. i, p. 384. [L. B. & CO. 1868.]

2. The instrument by which such grant is made. **3.** Any tenure by grant or permission; the term or duration of such a tenure; any period or time allotted for possession; as, the *lease* of life. **4.** [Austral.] A piece of land leased for mining purposes. [< OF. *lais*, < *laisier* (F. *laisser*); see LEASE¹, *v.*]

— **conditional lease** [New South Wales], a lease of crown lands based on the conditional purchase system, and in which the maximum leasable area is extended to an area three times greater than that of the conditional purchase. The lessee has the right at any time to convert his lease, either wholly or partly, into a conditional purchase. *Australian Year-Book, 1909* p. 77. See CONDITIONAL PURCHASE. — **homestead l.** [New South Wales], a lease restricted to land in the western division of the colony outside the limits of a town, and consisting of not more than 10,240 acres, nor less than 2,560 acres. It is granted for a term of twenty-eight years and the rent is payable annually in advance.— **improvement l.** [New South Wales], a lease held under improvement covenants, requiring the expenditure of fixed sums of money thereon, etc. The area held can not exceed 20,840 acres.— **l. and release. 1.** A mode of conveying freehold estates in England under the statute of uses, whereby the purchaser first received a lease by which he entered into possession, and being in possession he became capable of receiving a deed (release) for the freehold. **2.** A form of conveying freehold estates, prior to the statute of uses, effected by the granting of a lease to a lessee, followed by a release of the freehold interest by the landlords, thus avoiding the necessity of feoffment with livery of seisin, and preserving secrecy as to the estate granted. See BARGAIN AND SALE.— **lease'-band"**, *n.* *Weaving.* One of the bands of the warp above and below which the threads are alternately placed.— **l. in perpetuity** [New Zealand] (*Law*), the leasing of crown land for a period of 999 years, at a rental of 4 per cent. of its value, the actual valuation remaining unchanged.— **l. parole,** a lease made by word of mouth, not written or under seal.— **reversionary l.,** a lease which does not come into force till some future period: held not to come within the statute of frauds.— **special l.** [Austral.], a lease secured under provisions of sections 89, 90, and 92 of the Crown Lands Act of 1884.— **lease'less,** *a.* Having no lease.

lease², *n.* In weaving: (1) The plane in which the warp-threads cross. (2) The system of crossing the warp-threads. [Form of LEASH.]— **lease'-pin"**, a warping-pin. — **l.-rod,** *n.* A cross-slat between the warp-bands.

lease³, 1 līz; 2 lēş, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A meadow; common.

lease'hold", 1 līs'hōld", 2 lēs'hōld", *a.* Held by lease.

lease'hold", *n.* An interest in lands held as a dependent tenure by virtue of a lease for a term.— **heritable lease-hold,** *n.* Same as EMPHYTEUSIS.— **lease'hold"er,** *n.* A tenant who holds by lease.— **lease'hold"ing,** *a.* & *n.*

lease'mon"ger, 1 līs'muŋ"gər; 2 lēs'mŏŋ"ḡer, *n.* A dealer in leases.

leas'er¹, 1 līs'ər, 2 lēs'er, *n.* A lessor.

leas'er²†, *n.* A gleaner.

leash, 1 līsh; 2 lēsh, *vt.* **1.** To bind, hold, or secure by a leash. **2.** To link one with another, or others.

leash, *n.* **1.** A line, thong, or cord, especially one by which a hunting-dog or a falcon is held.

A merlin sat upon her wrist, Held by a *leash* of silken twist.
SCOTT *Lay of the Last Minstrel* can. 6, st. 5.

2. *Sport.* A brace and a half; three creatures of the same kind, as greyhounds, bucks, foxes, hares, or birds; hence, three in general. **3.** *Weaving.* (1) The cords collectively of a harness in a Jacquard loom united at the top in one neck-cord. (2) One of numerous cords stretched between the two laths forming the heddle. The leash has an eye in the middle through which the warp-threads are passed. **4†.** A snare. **5†.** A pack of hounds. [< F. *laisse*, < LL. *laxa*, < L. *laxa*, *laxus*, loose.] **leach‡.** — **leash'-hound"**, *n.* *Hunting.* One of a leash.— **to have or hold in l.,** to hold in restraint; control.

leasht, *pp.* Leashed. S. S.

leas'ing¹, 1 līs'iŋ *or* līz'iŋ; 2 lēs'ing *or* lēş'ing, *n.* [Archaic.] Lying or a lie; falsehood. [< AS. *lēasung*, < *lēas*, false.]

Now, Mercury endue thee with *leasing.*
SHAKESPEARE *Twelfth Night* act i, sc. 5.

— **leas'ing-corn"**, *n.* Wheat obtained by gleaning.— **l.-maker,** *n.* [Rare.] One guilty of lying or leasing-making. — **l.-making,** *n.* *Scots Law.* The libeling of the sovereign, his court, ministers, or family.

All approaches of truth to the throne were barred by the ridiculous law against *leasing-making.*
HUME *England* vol. vi, ch. 66, p. 164. [P. S. & CO. 1854.]

leas'ing², 1 līz'iŋ; 2 lēş'ing, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A gathering; gleaning; an armful gathered or gleaned.

lea'sow†, *v.* & *n.* Pasture.

least, 1 līst; 2 lēst, *a. superl.* **1.** Smallest in size, degree, value, etc.; less than all others; most trivial or insignificant; as, the *least* sum; the *least* anger.

Some grammatical critics object to the use of *least* where only two objects are compared, and their objection has no doubt induced a tendency to say "the *less* or *lesser* of the two"; but it has always been common English usage to employ the superlative to express the extreme of a comparison, whether the objects compared were two or twenty and there is no obvious reason why it should not be so used.

2. Any; as, the *least* sign of relenting. [< AS. *lǣst*, ult. < *lǣst*, less.]

— **at least, at the l.,** at the very lowest estimate; at any rate; in any event; nevertheless.— **in the l., in l.,** in the smallest degree.— **l. and most†,** the whole number; one and all; all.— **l. darter,** a very small percoid fish (*Microperca punctulata*) of streams tributary to the Great Lakes of N. America.— **l. squares** (*Math.*), a method of obtaining the most probable value of a quantity from a set of observations made to determine it, in accordance with the principle that the sum of the squares of all the errors is to be made a minimum: used especially in astronomy and geodesy. See ERROR.

least, *adv. superl.* In the lowest or smallest degree; in a degree below all others.

least, *conj.* [Rare or Obs.] Lest.

least'wise", *adv.* [Colloq.] At least. **least'ways"‡.**

leat, 1 līt; 2 lēt, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To leak.

leat, *n.* [Archaic or Prov. Eng.] **1.** An artificial watercourse; especially, a flume for bringing water to a mill-wheel. **2.** A crossroads. **leat'-road"‡.** [< AS. *lǣdan*, lead.]

leath, *v.* [Dial., Eng.] **I.** *t.* To render pliable. **II.** *i.* To abate.

leath¹, 1 līth; 2 lēth, *a.* [Dial.] Lithe.

leath², *a.* [Dial.] Loath.

leath, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] **1.** Temporary intermission or interval of rest; discontinuance; ease; respite; lull. **2.** *Mining.* Any comparatively soft part of a vein.

leath'er, } 1 leth'ər; 2 lĕth'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make or
leth'er^S, } change into leather. **2.** To furnish with leather; apply leather to. [C.] **3.** [Colloq.] To flog or beat with or as with a leather thong. **II.** *i.* **1.** [Colloq.] To beat or strike; flog. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To work hard.

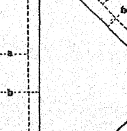
leath'er, *n.* **1.** The skin or hide of an animal, or any portion of such skin when tanned, tawed, or otherwise dressed for use; dressed skins or hides collectively. It is more or less flexible according to the animal from which obtained, and is of great tensile strength and durability.

Leather is commercially distinguished from *skin* (the skin of an animal dressed with the hair or fur on) and *pelt* (untanned skin or hide). But leather obtained from certain animals is in combination called *skin;* as, *alligator-skin, dogskin, sharkskin, sheepskin.* Leather from the skins of some large animals is called *hide;* as, *cowhide, horsehide.*

Some kinds of leather are named (1) from their use; as, **bellows-leather, saddle-l.;** or (2) from the principal ingredient employed in their manufacture; as, **alum l., chrome l.** See phrases and compare TAN, *v.*

Names of tools or machines for working in or for performing various processes on leather, mostly self-explaining, are **leather-awl, l.-buffer, l.-creaser, l.-cutter, l.-dresser, l.-grainer, l.-grinder, l.-polisher, l.-presser, l.-punch, l.-roller, l.-slitter, l.-softener, l.-stripper,** etc.

2. A piece, part, or article consisting or made of leather, as a pair of breeches, a football, cricket-ball, etc. **3.** *pl.* [Colloq.] A person who wears leathers. **4.** The flap of a dog's ear; as, thin in *leather* (thin-eared) or heavy in *leather* (thick-eared). **5.** Humorously, the human skin. **6.** Figuratively, stupidity; lack of sympathy; power of resistance; as, a man of *leather.* **7†.** A soldier: so called by sailors from their leather stocks. [< AS. *lether*, leather.] — **acid leather,** leather from which the acid used in tanning has not been entirely removed, rendering it objectionable for many uses because of its corrosive action. — **alum l.,** leather tanned white with alum and salt. —**American l.,** enameled cloth made in imitation of leather: used for covering furniture, for wagon-tops, etc.: an English name for what in the United States is called enameled cloth.— **artificial l. 1.** A fabric made of ground leather scraps and a solution of india-rubber and glue. **2.** An enameled cloth, in imitation of leather, leatherette, or leatheroid.— **Avignon l.,** colored and gilded embossed leather.— **bastard l.,** a leather of strong fiber but of delicate surface, marked by flaws: used in bookbinding.— **boiled l.,** cuir-bouilli.— **buckskin l.,** oil-dressed or bran-dressed deerskin or sheepskin.— **chrome l.,** leather prepared by steeping in a solution of potassium dichromate and of ferrous sulfate. — **Danish l.,** strong willow-tanned sheepskin or other light skins for glove-making.— **enameled l.,** split hides coated with lampblack and oil, and varnished: rather less lustrous than the so-called patent leather.— **fair l.,** leather having its natural color.— **full l.** (*Bookbinding*), designating a binding in which the leather completely covers the back and sides of a book. **whole l.‡.— half'-leath"er,** *a.* *Bookbinding.* Having only the back and corners bound with leather, which usually extends to 1/4 the width of the sides, while the triangular corner-pieces have a similar perpendicular height. Compare HALF-BINDING, under HALF.— **Hungarian l.,** white tawed leather softened by oil and heat.— **japanned l.,** patent leather; enameled leather.— **Kaspine l.,** a white leather obtained by tanning with an alkali and formaldehyde.— **lacquered l.,** patent leather; enameled leather.— **leath'er-back"**, *a. Bookbinding.* Having the back only covered with leather which extends far enough to grip the hinge.— **leath'er-bark"**, *n.* *Bot.* Any plant of the spurge-laurel family. See THYMELÆACEÆ.— **l.-beetle,** *n.* A dermestid beetle (*Dermestes vulpinus*), destructive to leather.— **l.-board,** *n.* Imitation sole-leather made of scrap-leather and paper.— **l.-brown,** *n.* An anilin coloring-matter. Compare BISMARCK BROWN, in table under BROWN.



Leather Binding.
a, one-half leather, covering one-fourth of side; *b*, three-quarters leather, covering one-third of side.

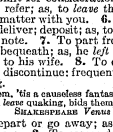
leatherback KEY 1: artistic, ārt; fat, fāre; fast; get, prēy; hit, police; obey, gō; not, ōr; full, rūle; but, būrn; ə = final; ı = habit, renew;
Leda KEY 2: ärt, äpe, fät, fâre, fäst, what, all; mē, gĕt, prey, fėrn; hīt, īce; ī = ē; ǥō, nŏt, ōr, wŏn, wolf, do,

—**l.-buffing,** *a.* Giving leather a soft, velvety surface.—**l.-bush,** *n.* Same as LEATHERWOOD, 1.—**l.-carp,** *n.* A useless or nearly scaleless variety of carp. See CARP.—**l.-cloth,** *n.* 1. Cloth coated with water-proof varnish. 2. A fabric made of leather scraps brought to a pulpy mass and then molded and rolled.—**l.-coat',** *n.* Anything, as an apple, covered with a tough rind or skin; specif., the golden russet.—**l.-dresser,** *n.* One who finishes leather.—**l.-dressing,** *n.* The finishing operations, collectively, to which leather is subjected after currying, or any one of such operations, especially glazing.—**leath'er-ear',** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The long-eared bat.—**l.-finishing ma-chine,** a machine which prepares leather for the market, by rolling, glazing, pebbling, etc.—**l.-fish,** *n. Ich.* Same as PEARLSPARE.—**leath'er-flow'er,** *n.* A species of clematis (*Clematis virorna*) of the southeastern United States, remarkable for the very thick leathery sepals of its large, solitary, purple, long-stalked flowers.—**l.-gouge,** *n.* A tool for making a channel in leather to receive stitches.—**leath'er-head',** *a.* 1. The friar-bird. 2. A stupid person; block-head.—**l.-headed,** *a.* Intensely dull or obtuse; senseless; wooden-headed.—**l.-headedness,** *n.*—**l.-hunting,** *n.* [Slang.] *Cricket.* Running after a ball at cricket; fielding throughout a long inning, when batsmen have the mastery of the bowling of their opponents.—**l.-jack,** *n.* A leathern jug.—**l.-jacket,** *n.* 1. One of various fishes: (*a*) A trigger-fish or balistid: (*a*) the common trigger-fish (*Balistes caroli-nensis*) of warm seas on both coasts of the Atlantic; (*b*) of the genus *Monacanthus* in Australian seas. (*b*) A carangoid fish (*Oligoplites saurus*) of warm seas. 2. *Bot.* An Aus-tralian tree (*Eucalyptus resinifera*). 3. [Austral.] A thin parasite made of four pieces of leather with fur, fat. 4. *Bot.* Any one of several trees with a very tough bark, as the hickory-eucalypt (*Eucalyptus punctata*), cooper's-wood (*Ophioneura acuta*), cowhage (*Acacia spectabilis*), and others. 5. *Entom.* A larva of a crane-fly.—**l.-knife,** *n.* See KNIFE.—**l.-lap,** *n.* A disk covered with leather for polishing gems.—**leath'er-leaf',** *n.* A low evergreen shrub (*Chamædaphne calyculata*) of the family *Ericaceæ*, with shining, dotted, leathery leaves and terminal leafy one-sided racemes of white flowers: found in wet places in the United States, from the Carolinas to Georgia.—**l.-lunged,** *a.* Having strong lungs; able to shout continuously.—**l.-man,** *n.* A dealer in leather.—**l.-measuring machine,** a me-chanical device for ascertaining the area of a hide.—**l.-mill,** *n.* A mill or factory for the conversion of hides into buff leather.—**l.-mouse,** *n.* A bat.—**l.-mouthed,** *a.* Having a mouth smooth and tough like leather, without teeth, as the drub and other cyprinoid fishes.—**leath'er-neck',** *n.* A friar-bird (*Tropidorhynchus sordidus*) of Australia.—**l. or prunella** [Colloq.], a small matter: circumstance or quality of little importance or worth: a misstatement of Pope's words quoted below. The context refers to the difference of rank between a cobbler and a parson, *prunella* being used as symbolic of the parson's gown.—**l. and prunella.**

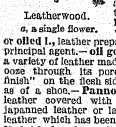
Worth makes the man and want of it the fellow;
The rest is all but *leather and prunella*.

POPE, *Essay on Man* iv, 204.

—**l.-paper,** *n.* 1. Paper made with a grained surface imi-tating leather. 2. A smooth, transparent paper, resembling hogskin.—**l.-paring machine,** a machine for paring leather, especially on the edges.—**l.-pasteboard,** *n.* A paste used for binding leather to other mate-rials.—**l.-plant,** *n.* ANY New Zealand plant of the genus *Celmisia*, of the aster family.—**l.-powder,** *n.* A fertilizer made from ground leather scraps.—**l.-seat,** *n.* A dust-guard bear-ing.—**l. ear-side,** *n.* A small North-American cyprinoid fish (*Tigoma tænia*).—**l.-sided minnow,** a fish (*Leu-ciscus altcæ*) of the carp family in the Great Basin of Utah, and Wood river, Ida.—**l.-skin,** *n.* A heading covered with The cortium, or true skin.—**l.-s** sandpaper, making 2,000 re-**skinned,** *a.* 1. Thick- or dark- plutions a minute; *b*, blower; skinned. 2. Not sensitive to the influence of duc- lous.—**l.-stuffer,** *n.* a machine *f*, leather undersoing paring, in which hides are well worked held in the clamping with dubbing to render them pliable.—**l.-tree,** *n.* 1. A wooden support, *a*, *a*, *a*, table; *b*, treadle.



LEATHERBOARD.—**l. turtle,** *n.* 1. A leatherback. 2. [Local, U. S.] Any turtle of the family *Trionychidæ*, having a soft shell.—**l.-ware,** *n.* Ware made of leather.—**leather-wing',** *n.* 1. A bat. 2. See LEATHERWING, 4.—**l.-winged,** *a.* Possessing a wing-membrane which has a texture not unlike leather: said of bats.—**l.-wood',** *n.* 1. *Bot.*



Leatherwood.
a, a single flower.

A North-American low shrub or bush (*Dirca palustris*) of the family *Thymelæaceæ*, with a white, soft, bristly wood, and a very tough fibrous bark, used by the Indians for thongs, etc., whence the name. 2. The Tas-manian tree (*Eucryphia billardi-ĕri*). 3. The wood of this tree. 4. Any of several ironwoods. 5. The Australian cowhage (*Acacia sophoræ*).—**l. of Morocco.** See MOROCCO.—**l. of Muscovy,** same as MUSCOVY RUSS.—**l. neats',** leather made from the hides of neat cattle.—**nothing like l.,** a very one praises his own trade, and thinks it best of all: an allusion to the currier who recommended leather as the best material for the walls of a beleaguered town.—**old-l.,** or **olled l.,** leather prepared by any process in which oil is the principal agent.—**oil goat-l.,** an oiled goat-skin.—**ooze l.,** a variety of leather made and dressed by the forcing of ooze through its pores, and sometimes given a "velvet finish" on the flesh side.—**over-l.†,** *n.* An upper-leather, as of a shoe.—**Panama l.,** leather-cloth.—**patent l.,** leather covered with a glossy black varnish-like coat; japanned leather or lacquered leather.—**pebble-grain l.,** leather which has been impressed with grained.—**russet l.,** Unfinished and unpolished leather. 2. Finished natural-colored leather. 3. Yellowish or brownish leather.—**Russia l.,** fragrant durable leather which is made by a special dressing process (long a secret in Russia) and resists mois-ture and ravages of insects; buchten.—**satin l.,** in shoe-manufacture, black upper-leather finished on the flesh side of the hide.—**Spanish l.,** uncolored shoe-leather.—**split l.,** leather split from the hide by machinery to double the amount of surface.—**spruce l.,** a Prussian leather formerly used for decorative dressing.—**tanned l.,** leather tanned or prepared by treatment with a mixture of alum and salt in-stead of with tan-liquor or its equivalent.—**three-quarter l.** (*Bookbinding*), having the strip of leather over the back and corners projecting farther over the sides than in half-binding: usually to ½ of the width of the sides while the triangular corner-pieces have a similar perpendicular height.—**to lose l.** [Slang], to shave the skin.—**to pull l.** [Local, U. S.], to hold on to the saddle; show oneself a poor horseman.—**transparent l.,** alum-tanned skins treated with glycerin to make them translucent: a misnomer.—**vegetable l.** A material answering like leather, made of waste cotton. 2. Linen cloth with an india-rubber coating. 3. A West-Indian spurge (*Euphorbia punicea*) bearing coriaceous leaves and scarlet flowers.—**white l.** Same as WHITE-LEATHER.

leath'er-back", 1 leth'er-bak'; 2 lĕth'er-bāk', *n.* 1. The leathery or soft-shelled turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) of warm seas, having the carapace flexible like leather, with bony deposits arranged like mosaic, and paddles shaped like fins. It sometimes exceeds 1,600 pounds in weight. 2. [Local, U. S.] The ruddy duck.

Leatherback. 1/12

leath'ered, 1 leth'erd; 2 lĕth'er-ĕd, *a.* A paper or cloth imitation of leather.

leath'er-head", 1-**jacket,** etc. See under LEATHER, *n.*

leath'er-ing, 1 leth'er-in; 2 lĕth'er-ing, *n.* 1. The act or process of converting hides into leather. 2. *Naut.* Leather applied to spars, rigging, or oars, to prevent chafing. 3. [Colloq.] A flogging. 4. [Local, U. S.] The yellow perch, a centrarchoid fish (*Lepomis auritus*): the leatherwing.

leath'er-ize, 1 leth'er-iz; 2 lĕth'er-īz, *tr.* [-IZED; -IZING.] To convert into leather or something resembling it.

leath'ern, 1 leth'ern; 2 lĕth'ern, *a.* Made or consisting of leather; *fig.*, tough.

leath'ern, 1 leth'ern; 2 lĕth'ern, *n.* Resembling leather either in color or in consistency; tough.

Until the Mohammedan conquest, . . . the rude *leathern* apron of Kaweh the blacksmith . . . was the standard borne at the head of the armies of Persia.

S. G. W. BENJAMIN *Story of Persia* p. 8. [c. p. p. 1887.]

leath'er-old, 1 leth'er-old; 2 lĕth'er-ōld, *n.* A material made from vegetable fiber with certain chemicals, and having qualities resembling those of leather.

Leath'er-stock'ing, 1 leth'er-stok'ing; 2 lĕth'er-stōk'ing, *n.* A name given to the hero of Cooper's novels, as familiar of Nathaniel or Natty Bumppo, an American hunter; hence, the name, *The Leatherstocking Tales*, given to the series.

leath'er-y, 1 leth'er-i; 2 lĕth'er-ı, *a.* Like leather; tough.

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leath'-wake", 1 lēth'-wāk'; 2 lēth'-wāk', *n.* [Local, U. S.] The yellow perch.

leath'wood, 1 lēth'wud; 2 lēth'wŭd, *n.* [Local, U. S.] The leatherwood.

leave, 1 liv; 2 lēv, *n.* [LEFT; LEAV'ING.] 1. Permission to do something otherwise forbidden or unlawful; freedom granted from some re-straint or restraining; as, you have leave to go. 2. Liberty or permission to go or to be absent; also, the period of permitted absence from duty. 3. Hence, a departure; especially, a polite departure: chiefly in the phrase *to make or take one's leave*.

He takes the strangest liberties.— But never takes his *leave!*
SAXE *My Familiar* st. 2.

[< AS. *leaf*, license.] SYN.: see PERMISSION.

—**by leave, by l. of court,** in law, by permission granted by a court to do some act in a cause which would not be allowable without such permission; as, to withdraw or amend a pleading by *leave of court* on motion to that effect.—**l. and licence** (*Law*), a defense to an action for trespass, justifying its occurrence by having had the consent of the plaintiff.—**leave'-look'er,** *n.* [Eng.] 1. An official formerly appointed or licensed by a municipal authority to collect dues on non-freemen. 2. A superintendent of the assize of bread, etc.—**l. of absence,** see ABSENCE.—**l.-taking,** *n.* A taking leave; a departure.—**on l.,** *Mil.* On furlough.

2. Away from duty by direction or permission.

leaved, 1 livd; 2 lēvd, *a.* 1. Having a leaf, leaves, or leavd', ; folds: usually in composition; as, a four-*leaved* clover; a three-*leaved* screen. 2. Resembling the leaf of a plant. 3. Having a brim, as a hat.

leave'less', 1 liv'les; 2 lēv'lĕs, *a.* Without leave.

leav'en, 1 lev'n; 2 lĕv'n (xn), *n.* 1. To produce fer-**lev'en,** ; mentation in; make light by fermentation, as dough. 2. To affect in character by inward working; imbue; infect; taint; as, a life *leavened* by hypocrisy.

The mission of Christianity is not to occupy a respectable place apart, but to *leaven* life through and through.
JAMES STALKER *The Preacher* lect. i, p. 15. [ST. & E. 1891.]

leav'en, *n.* 1. Fermenting dough, used to lighten or raise other dough. 2. Any influence that sets up or is intended to set up fermentation. 3. Anything that, by exerting a strong or silent influence, works a general change; as, the *leaven* of charity; the *leaven* of disloyalty.

The *leaven* which the Great Teacher used to change human life has been working for two thousand years, and still works.
[< F. *levain*, < LL. *leamen*, < L. *levare*, to raise.]—**l.-ing;t.—of the same leaven,** of the same kind or tendency.—**the old l.,** the remains of evil tendencies after regenera-tion; traces of early habit, education, or association seen after change in age and condition.—**leav'en-ish,** *a.* Like leaven.—**leav'en-less,** *a.* Unleavened.—**leav'en-ous,** *a.* Containing leaven.

leav'en-worth, 1 lev'n-wŭrth; 2 lĕv'n-wŭrth, *n.* 1. **Henry** (²/₁₁1783–⁷/₁1834), an American lawyer; general in the War of 1812. 2. A county in N. E. Kansas; 447 sq. m. 3. Its county-seat, a manufacturing and commercial city.

leav'er, 1 liv'er; 2 lēv'er, *n.* One who leaves or withdraws.

leaves, 1 livz; 2 lēvs, *n.* Plural of LEAF.

leav'ing, 1 liv'ing; 2 lēv'ing, *n.* 1. The act of departure; as, the *leaving* of the steamer. 2. *pl.* Things left; remnants; refuse; offal.

When his master left him have a pull at the *leavings* of his beer, Toss was the jolliest hound in all the town.
KINGSLEY *Water-Babies* p. 5. [MACM. 1872.]

—**leav'ing-shop",** *n.* [Slang.] An unlicensed pawn-shop.

Leav'itt, 1 lev'it; 2 lĕv'ıt, **Joseph,** 1794–1873, D.D., an American Congregational clergyman, writer, and abolitionist.

leav'y, 1 liv'i; 2 lēv'ı, *a.* [Archaic.] Leafy.

lea'wall, 1 lē'wŏl; 2 lē'wŏl, *n.* [Austral.] Same as LEEANGLE.

Leb'a-de'a, 1 leb'e-dē'e; 2 lĕb'a-dē'a, *n.* An ancient town in Bœotia, Greece; site of the oracle of Trophonius. **Le-ba'dia** [Gr.].

Leb'a-non, 1 leb'e-non; 2 lĕb'a-nŏn, *n.* 1. *Bib.* A mountain range in Syria; highest point, Mount Hermon, about 10,000 ft. *Brief. I.* 7. 2. A village in Judea; 3,200 sq. m. 3. A county in S. E. Pennsylvania; 370 sq. m. 4. County-seat of Lebanon county, Pa. 5. A town in Grafton county, N. H. 6. A city, county-seat of Boone county, Ind. 7. A village, county-seat of Warren county, O.; seat of the National Normal University (non-sectarian), founded in 1855. 8. A city, county-seat of Marion county, Ky. 9. A town, county-seat of Lebanon county, Mo. 10. A town, county-seat of Wilson county, Tenn. 11. A town in New London county, Conn. 12. A township and city in St. Clair county, Ill.; seat of Shurtleff College (Methodist Episcopalian), founded in 1828.

Leb'a-non Springs. A village and summer resort in Colum-bia county, N. Y., noted for warm mineral springs.

Le-ba'th, 1 le-bā'th or -ŏth; 2 le-bā'th or -ŏth, *n. Bib.* Josh. xv, 32.

Le-bas', 1 le-bā'; 2 le-bä', *n.* 1. **Philippe** (⁶/₁₂1794–⁴/₁1860), a French historian and archeologist. 2. **Philippe Fran-çois** (1765–⁷/₁1794), a French Jacobin; father of the pre-ceding.

Leb'bæ'us, 1 le-bī'us; 2 lĕ-bē'ŭs, *n. Bib.* The apostle Jude. *Matt.* x, 3. [Gr.]

leb'bek, 1 leb'ek; 2 lĕb'ĕk, *n.* A mimosaceous tree (*Al-bizzia lebbek*) of northeastern Africa. In Arabia and India it is used medicinally. The wood is employed in building.

Leb'da, 1 leb'da; 2 lĕb'da, *n.* A ruined seaport town 64 m. E. of Tripoli, N. Africa: the ancient Septimus Augusta. **Leb'-dai.**

Le Beau, 1 le bō; 2 le bō, **Charles** (¹⁰/₁₂1701–³/₁1778). A

Leb'e-din', 1 leb'ē-din'; 2 lĕb'e-dĭn', *n.* A town in Kharkof government, Ukraine.

Leb'e-dos, 1 leb'ē-dos; 2 lĕb'e-dŏs, *n.* One of the 12 ancient Ionic cities of western Asia Minor. **Le'be-dos:** [Gr.].

leb'en, 1 leb'en; 2 lĕb'ĕn, *n.* Milk artificially soured: a common article of diet with the Arabs. [< Ar. *leban*.]

le'ban; **leb'ban;**

If the *leben* be not very stiff from the thick curd, it, in the heat of harvest, is drunk, and if slightly acid, as usual, is very refresh-ing. It is more common to eat it with bread. . . . To be *leben* the milk must be artificially soured.
C. V. A. VAN DYCK *Letter to Standard Dict.* May 17, 1893.

Le-bert', 1 le-bert'; 2 le-bĕrt', **Hermann** (⁹/₁₀1813–³/₁1878). A German physician and writer.

le'bes, 1 lī'bīz; 2 lē'bĕs, *n. Class. Antiq.* A large copper vessel used for cooking and other domestic purposes. [< Gr. *lebēs*.]

Le-bid', 1 le-bid'; 2 le-bid', *n.* An Arab poet; lived in the 6th century. [< Ar. *Labīd*.]

leb'is, 1 leb'is; 2 lĕb'ıs, *n.* A cyprinoid fish (*Labeo nilotcus*)

Leb'-Ka'mal, 1 leb'-kē'mal; 2 lĕb'-kä'mal, *n. Bib.* (R. V.). *Josh.* xi, 1.

Le-blanc', 1 le-blāñ'; 2 le-blăñ', **Nicolas** (⁹/₁₀1742–¹/₂1806). A French chemist; surgeon with the Duke of Orleans; he discovered the Leblanc process.

Le-bœuf', 1 le-bœf'; 2 le-bŭf', **Edmond** (⁹/₁₀1809–⁶/₇1888). A French marshal in Algeria, the Crimea, and Italy.

Le-bo'na, 1 le-bō'na; 2 le-bō'na, *n. Bib.* (Douai).

Le-bo'nah, *n.* *Bib.* = *Judges* xxi, 19. Perh., frankincense.]

Le-bran'cho, 1 le-brăn'cho; 2 le-brăn'cho, *n. Ich.* A mullet (*Mugil trasthemis*) of the Atlantic coast of America: so called at Havana.

Le-brĭ'la, 1 le-brĭ'hl; 2 le-brĭ'hl, *n.* A town in Sevilla prov-

Le-brun', 1 le-brăn'; 2 le-brăn', *n.* 1. **Anne Charles** (²/₃1775–²/₃1839), duke of Plaisance, a French statesman and aide de-camp to Napoleon. 2. **Charles** (⁵/₁₁1619–⁹/₁1690), a French historical painter who founded the French school. 3. **Charles François** (⁶/₇1739–⁶/₇1824), duke of Plaisance; a French writer, statesman, and Third Consul of France. 4. **Marie Louise Elizabeth** (née Vigée) (⁹/₁₀1755–⁷/₈1842), a French portrait-painter. 5. **Pierre Antoine** (¹¹/₁₂1785–¹⁰/₁₁1873), a French lyrical and dramatic poet. 6. **Pons Denis Écouchard** (⁹/₁₀1720–⁹/₁1803), a French lyrical poet; called "the French Pindar." [of Aurunco province, Chile.

Lebu', 1 le-bū'; 2 le-bŭ', *n.* A coast-town and river, the capital

Le Bu'et', 1 le bü'e'; 2 le bü'e'. A mountain in the Alps, Haute-Savoie department, France; 10,128 ft. high.

Le'cah, 1 lī'kə; 2 lē'ka, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* iv, 21.

le-ca'ma, 1 le-kā'ma; 2 le-cä'ma, *n.* The hartbeest.

Lec'a-nac'ti-da'ce-æ, 1 lek'e-nak'ti-dē'sē-ē; 2 lĕc'a-năk'ti-dā'sē-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A large family of gymnocarpous lichens. **Lec'a-nac'tis,** *n.* (L. g.) — **lec'a-nac'tid-a-ceous,** *a.*

Lec'a-nit'i-da, 1 lek'e-nit'i-de; 2 lĕc'a-nĭt'ı-da, *n. pl. Zool.* A group of ammonites with discoidal shells. [< GR. *lekanē*, dish.]

Le-ca'ni-um, 1 lı-kā'ni-um; 2 le-cā'ni-ŭm, *n. Entom.* 1. A genus of *Coccidæ*, including the soft or black scales, naked, flattish and hemispherical in form, usually dark-brown, the body of the female covering the eggs. These scales, which are numerous and almost cosmopolitan, feed on all sorts of trees and plants, including house-plants, and some species, such as the *Lecanium olew*, or black scale, in-fest olive-trees in California; the *L. hemisphæricum*, a pest

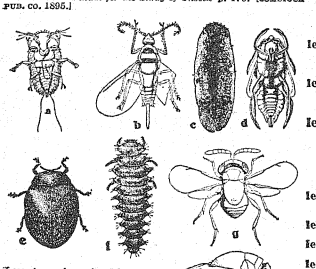
of greenhouses; the *L. hesperium*, the brown, turtle-back or orange s.-fr.-scale, and others, are highly injurious.

The natural enemies of the black scale (*Lecanium oleæ*) promise to be very efficient in the general control and warrant special notice. They include both the parasitic flies and various species of ladybirds. The ladybird enemy of special importance is the Rhizobius ventralis, a parasite which has proved to be most effective in control of the black scale is the very odd-shaped little chalcidid fly known as Scutellista cyanea (Motsch.), first found attacking *Lecanium* s. coffeæ in Ceylon. C. L. MARLATT *Scale Insects, Farmers' Bulletin 172* pp. 29, 30. [GOVT. PUB. OFF. '03.]

2. [l-] A scale-insect of this or an allied genus; as, the plum-*lecanium* (*Eulecranium prunastri*).

It is a common thing now to hear fruit-growers speak of the *lecanium*, especially in California.

COMSTOCK *Manual for the Study of Insects* p. 170. [COMSTOCK PUB. CO. 1895.]



Lecanium oleæ, the Black Scale, and Parasites. (*From U.S. Dept. of Agric., Farmers' Bulletin 172.*)

a, newly hatched larva, viewed from beneath; *b*, wingless male; *c*, fully developed male scale; *d*, pupa; *e*, imported lady-bird, enemy of the black scale, mature beetle; *f*, larva of the ladybird; *g*, imported, chalcidid parasite of black scale, dorsal and lateral view (*h*).

— Lec"a-nî-i"ræ, *n. pl.* A subfamily of *Coccidæ* embracing *Lecanium* and allied genera.— **lec'a-nid,** *n.*— **lec'a-nine,** *a.* & *n.*

lec'a-no-man"cy, 1 lek'a-no-man"si; 2 lĕc'a-no-măn'çy (xm). Divination by the inspection of a basin or dish of water. [< Gr. *lekanomanteia*, < *lekanē*, dish: and see -MANCY.]

— lec'a-no-man'cer, *n.*— **lec'a-no-man'tic,** *a.*

Lec"a-no-ra'ce-æ, 1 lek'a-no-rē"si-ē; 2 lĕc'a-no-rā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of crustaceous lichens. Several of the genera are of economic value. **Lec"a-no'ra,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *lekanē*, dish, < *lekos*, pan.]— **lec'a-no-ra'ceous,** *a.*

lec"a-no'rate, 1 lek'a-nō-rēt; 2 lĕc'a-nō'rāt, *n. Chem.* A salt of lecanoric acid. See under LECANORIC.

lec"a-nor'le, 1 lek'a-nor'ik; 2 lĕc'a-nŏr'ĭc, *a. Phys. Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or contained in plants of the genus *Lecanora*.— **lecanoric acid,** a colorless crystalline compound ($C_{16}H_{14}O_7$) extracted from various lichens, as species of *Lecanora*, *Rocella*, and *Variolaria*, by digestion with ether and subsequent precipitation by hydrochloric acid. With bases it forms salts called *lecanorates*. **lec"a-no'rin,** *n.*

lec"a-no'roid, 1 lek'a-nō-roid; 2 lĕc'a-nō'roid, *a.* Resembling *Lecanora* or the family to which it belongs. **lec"a-no'rin(e)s,** *n. pl.*

Le Cap, 1 lē kăp; 2 lē çăp. Same as CAPE HAITIEN.

Le Ca'teau', 1 lē ka'tō'; 2 lē çă'tō'. A mining and manufacturing town in Nord department, France. Here France, Spain, and England made peace in 1559, and in Oct., 1918, the British and American defeated the Germans.

Lec'ce, 1 lech'ē; 2 lĕch'e, *n.* **1.** A province in Apulia department, Italy; 2,623 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

Lec'co, 1 lek'ko; 2 lĕc'ço, *n.* A manufacturing city in Lombardy province, Italy, on Lake of Lecco.

lech', 1 lek; 2 lĕc, *n. Archeol.* The crowning stone of a cromlech, or similar structure. [< W. *llech*, flat stone.]

lech², *n.* Same as LETCH².

Lech, 1 leh; 2 lĕh, *n.* A river in the Tyrol and Bavaria; flows into the Dan be; length, 177 miles.

Le-chæ'um, 1 lē-kē'um; 2 lē çhē'e-ŭm, *n.* An ancient town in the Gulf of Corinth, Greece; port of ancient Corinth, with which it was connected by two long walls.

Le Cha'tel-lier', 1 lē shă'tĕl-yā'; 2 lē çhă'te-lĭr', **Henry Louis** (ɯ/₁850–). A French mining engineer and professor of industrial chemistry, who invented the **Le Chatelier pyrometer,** which is based upon the thermo-electric properties of platinum and platinum-rhodium alloy; he also enunciated **Le Chatelier's law of radiation,** which states that, when a stress displaces the equilibrium of a system, the displacement in turn modifies the stress.

leche, *v.* To heal.

le'che, 1 lē'chē; 2 lē'çhe, *n.* [S. Afr.] A South-African deer-buck (*Kobus leche*). **le'che-bee,** *n.* Same as LECHE.

leche², *n.* Same as LEECH², *n.*— **lech²-craft"²,** *n.*

Lech'e-a, 1 lek'ē-ə; 2 lĕc'e-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of clasceous herbs and undershrubs of the pinweed — comprising about a dozen species in eastern North America, with one each in Texas, Mexico, and Cuba. They are much-branched and bear numerous small greenish or purplish flowers. See PINWEED. [< John *Leche*, Swedish botanist.]

lech'er†, *vi.* To practise lewdness; indulge in lust.

lech'er, 1 lech'ər; 2 lĕch'er, *n.* A habitually lewd man; one given to excessive sexual indulgence. [< OF. *lecheor*, < *lecher*, lick, < Old S. *leccōn*, lick.] **lech'er-ert.**

lech'er-ous, 1 lech'ər-us; 2 lĕch'er-ŭs, *a.* Given to or characterized by lewdness or lust; also, provoking lust; as, a *lecherous* man's *lecherous* acts.— **-ly,** *adv.*— **-ness,** *n.*

lech'er-y, 1 lech'ər-i; 2 lĕch'er-y, *n.* **1.** Free or excessive indulgence in lust; gross lewdness; sensuality. **2.** Pleasure; especially, selfish pleasure; delight. [< OF. *lecherie*, < *lecher*; see LECHER.]

Lech'ford, 1 lech'ford; 2 lĕch'ford, **Thomas** (1590–1645). An English writer; first lawyer in New England, 1633.

Lech'fer, 1 lech'fər; 2 lĕch'fer, **Gotthard Victor** (ɯ/₁1811–ɯ/₁₂1888). A German Protestant theologian.

lech'ourt, *n.* [F.] A lecher.

Lech"i-o-don'ta, 1 lek'ī-o-don'tə; 2 lĕk'ī-o-dŏn'ta, *n. pl. Zool.* A group of salamanders with backwardly converging rows of palatal teeth. [< Gr. *lechrios*, slanting, + Gr. *odous*, tooth.]— **lech'i-o-dont,** *a.*

lech"u-gui'la, 1 lech'u-gī'yə; 2 lĕch'u-ghī'ya, *n.* [Sp.] Any of several agaves, especially *Agave lechuguilla*, cultivated in Mexico for fixte-fiber. [falcon.

le-chu'za, 1 lē-chū'thə; 2 lē-chu'thĭ, *n.* [Porto Rico.] A

lec'i-brin, 1 les'i-brin; 2 lĕs'ĭ-brĭn, *n.* Lecithin from the brain combined with nucleoproteins.

Le-cid'e-a, 1 lē-sid'ē-ə; 2 lē-çĭd'e-a, *n. Bot.* A large widespread genus of crustaceous lichens with uniform lobulate or rarely coalescent thallus, and horny apothecia with colorless, variously shaped spores. They grow mainly on rocks and trunks of trees, to which they adhere closely. [< Gr. *lekis* (*lekid-*), dim. of *lekos*, plate.]— **le-cid'e-i-form,** *a. Bot.* Having the form of lichens of the genus *Lecidea*.— **le-cid'e-in** (ɛ"ĭ-ĭn), **— le-cid'i-old,** *a. Bot.* Resembling the genus *Lecidea*.

Le-cid"e-a'ce-æ, 1 lē-sid"ē-ē'si-ē; 2 lē-çĭd"e-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of lichens in which the open, orbicular disk of the fruit is contained in a distinct receptacle. **Le-cid"e-a'ce-ɯ:** *n.*— **le-cid'a-ceous,** *a.*

lec"i-mi"ce-ro'nin, 1 les'ĭ-mai'sē-ro'nĭn; 2 lĕc'ĭ-mĭ"çe-ro'nĭn, *n. Chem.* A substance insoluble in water, but soluble in aqueous sodium carbonate, and obtained from the yolk of hens' eggs. [< Gr. *lekithos*, yolk, + *mikros*, small, + *ōon*, egg.]

lec"i-mi"cro-zy'mase, 1 les'ĭ-mai'krō-zai"mēs; 2 lĕc'ĭ-mĭ"cro-zĭ"mās, *n. Chem.* A ferment capable of liquefying starch paste, and occurring in the yolk of hens' eggs. [< Gr. *lekithos*, yolk, + *mikros*, small, + *zymē*, ferment.]

lec"i-thal'bu-min, 1 les'ĭ-thal'bĭu-mĭn; 2 lĕc'ĭ-thal'bu-mĭn, *n. Physiol. Chem.* A compound of lecithin and albumin, said to exist in the mucous membrane of the digestive organs, but as yet little investigated.

lec'i-thin, 1 les'ĭ-thĭn; 2 lĕç'ĭ-thĭn, *n. Physiol. Chem.* A colorless, viscous, phosphorized fat ($C_{44}H_{90}NPO_9$) contained in the cell-material of animal and vegetable organized bodies. It is found in the blood, bile, brain, nerves, yolk of egg, semen, pus, and white blood-corpuscles. It is used in medicine for its phosphorus properties. [< Gr. *lekithos*, yolk of an egg.] **— lec'i-thal,** *a.*

lec'i-tho-blast, 1 les'ĭ-thō-blast; 2 lĕç'ĭ-tho-blăst, *n. Embryol.* The entire collection of yolk-cells in meroblastic ova. [< LECITHIN + Gr. *blastos*, germ.]

lec"i-tho-o'nin, 1 les'ĭ-thō-ō'nĭn; 2 lĕç'ĭ-tho-ō'nĭn, *n. Chem.* A substance occurring in the yolk of hens' eggs.

lec"i-tho-pro'te-in, 1 les'ĭ-thō-prō'tē-ĭn; 2 lĕç'ĭ-tho-prō'te-ĭn, *n. Chem.* A radical compound of protein and lecithin.

lec"i-tho-zy'mase, 1 les'ĭ-thō-zai"mēs; 2 lĕç'ĭ-tho-zĭ"mās, *n.* Same as LECIMICROZYMASE.

leck, 1 lek; 2 lĕk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] *t.t.* To pour. **II.** *i.* To leak.

leck', *n.* [Dial.] A chick, stony clay. **leck'-clay"i.**

Leck, *n.* Same as LECK, a watercourse, Lancashire, England.

Leck'hamp-ton, 1 lek'am-tən; 2 lĕk'am-ton, *n.* A town in **Leck'stone,** 1 lek'stōn'; 2 lĕk'stōn', *n. Geol.* A granular variety of the Millstone grit, used for millstones.

Leck'y, 1 lek'i; 2 lĕk'y, **William Edward Hartpole** (ɯ/₁1838–ɯ/₁1903). An Irish historian, statesman, p. l.-esq.ter, and moralist; *History of England in the Eighteenth Century*.

le-claire', 1 lē-klār'; 2 le-clăr', **Jean** (ɯ/₁1701–ɯ/₁1772). A French house-painter; founder of the system of profit-sharing.

Le-clerc, 1 le-klēr'; 2 le-clĕr', *n.* **1. Jean** (ɯ/₁1657–ɯ/₁1736), a Swiss Protestant theologian, critic, and philosopher; edited the *Bibliothèque Universelle et Historique*. **2. Victor Emmanuel** (ɯ/₁1772–ɯ/₁1803), a French general. His wife, Pauline, was the sister of Napoleon.

lec'lex, 1 lek'leks; 2 lĕk'lĕks, *n.* A tenebrionid beetle (*Asida lecleixi*) of the western United States.

Lé'clus', 1 lē'klü'; 2 lē'çlü', **Charles de** (ɯ/₁1526–ɯ/₁1609). A French physician, botanist, and traveler. **L'Ē'clusе'i-.**

le-cocq, 1 lē-kok'; 2 le-cŏk', **Alexandre Charles** (ɯ/₁1832–ɯ/₁1918). A French composer of more than forty popular operetta *La Fille de Madame Angot*; *Giroflé-Girofla*.

le-comte', 1 lē-kônt'; 2 le-cônt', **Félix** (ɯ/₁1737–ɯ/₁1817). A French actor.

Le Conte, 1 le kont; 2 le cônt. **1. John Eaton** (ɯ/₁1784–ɯ/₁1861), a United States army engineer and naturalist. **2. John Lawrence** (ɯ/₁1825–ɯ/₁1883), an American entomologist and traveler. **3. Joseph** (ɯ/₁1823–ɯ/₁1901), an American professor of chemistry and geology. **4. Louis** (ɯ/₁1736–ɯ/₁1796), an American physician and botanist.

le-conte' de Lisle, 1 le-kônt' de lēl; 2 le-cônt' de lil, **Charles Marie René** (ɯ/₁1818–ɯ/₁1894). A French poet and classical scholar. [high.

Le-conte'ton'tah. A mountain in Tennessee; 6,612 ft.

le-cont'ite, 1 h-kont'ait; 2 le-cônt'īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, colorless, saline, hydrous sodium-ammonium-potassium sulphate ($(K,Na,NH_4)_2SO_4$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< John L. *Le Conte*, entomologist.]

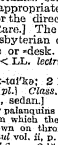
le-cot'ro-pal, 1 h-lek'rō-pal; 2 le-cŏt'ro-pal, *a.* Of horsehoe shape. [< Gr. *lekos*, pan, + *tropē*, turn.]

Le-cou"vreur', 1 le-kü'vrūr'; 2 le-cü'vrŭr' **Adrienne** (ɯ/₁s 1692–ɯ/₁1730). A noted French tragic actress.

Le Creu'sot', 1 lē krē'ō'; 2 le crü'sō', a town in Saône-et-Loire department, France; seat of the steel-and-iron works of the Schneider company, one of the largest in the world; noted for the manufacture of the Le Creusot gun.

lec'ta, *n. pl.* Lectures.

lec'tern, 1 lek'tərn; 2 lĕc'tern, *n.* **1.** A reading-desk of wood, brass, or other material, from which the Scripture lessons forming a portion of various services are sung, chanted, or read; originally, a large book-stand on which the volumes containing the services, with appropriate notation, were laid open at the direction of the precentors. **2.** [Rare.] The precentor's desk in some Presbyterian churches. **3†.** A writing-table or -desk. [ME. *letturn*, < OF. *letrun*, < LL. *lectrun*, < *lego*, read.]



lec'tern-ert.

lec-ti'ca, 1 lek-tai'kə; 2 lĕc-tī'ca, *n.* [-CE, 1 -si; 2 -çe, pl.] *Class. Antiq.* A couch or litter. [L., sedan.]

The *lecticæ* or palanquins borne on the necks of slaves, from which the occupants looked luxuriously down on the passers-by, were a favorite FARRAR *St. Paul* vol. ii, p. 388. [D. P. D. 1890.]

lec'tion, 1 lek'shən; 2 lĕc'shon, *n.* **1.** A Lectern designed by Pugin for the Earl of Shrewsbury. lesson appointed to be read in church service. **2.** A variation in the text of an author; a reading. [< L. *lectio* (*n-*), < *lego*, read.]

This is Bohemann's reading, from one of the best MSS., in place of the common LECTIO.

ANTHON *Xenophon's Memorabilia* p. 190. [D. 1858.]

lec'tion-a-ry, 1 lek'shən-ə-ri; 2 lĕc'shon-ā-ry, *n.* [-IES, 1 -riz; 2 -rĭz, *pl.*] A book or a table of lessons used in church service.

Before the New *Lectionary* was introduced, it was not unusual for clergymen, when the second lesson was Luke iii, to conclude their reading with verse 23.

RAWLINSON *Origin of Nations* p. 155. [s. & w. 1878.]

[< LL. *lectionarium*, < L. *lectio* (*n-*); see LECTION.]

lec"ti-ster'ni-um, 1 lek"ti-stēr'ni-ŭm; 2 lĕc"ti-stĕr'ni-ŭm, *n.* [-NI-A, *pl.*] **1.** *Class. Antiq.* A feast and sacrifice combined at which images of the gods were placed at the table as if guests. **2.** *Med.* A table or other apparatus for placing food before a sick person in bed. [L., < *lectus*, couch, + *sterno*, spread.]

lec'tor, 1 lek'tər *or* -tōr; 2 lĕc'tor, *n.* **1.** One in minor orders, appointed to read lessons to the people in church or elsewhere; an officer of early origin and in the Roman Catholic Church, a step to the priesthood. **2.** A reader; specif., a reader of lectures in a university; a professor. [L., reader, < *lego*, read.]— **lec'tor-ate,** *n.* The office of lector.

lec'to-type, 1 lek'to-taip; 2 lĕc'to-tīp, *n. Zool.* A specimen selected to serve as a type in the absence of an original type specimen. [< Gr. *lektos*, chosen, + -TYPE.]

lec'tress, 1 lek'tres; 2 lĕc'trĕs, *n.* [Rare.] A female reader.

lec'trice, 1 lek'tris; 2 lĕc'trĭc, *n.* [F.] A companion and lectress.

lec tu-al, 1 lek'chu-(ə)r tu-əl; 2 lĕc'chu-(ŭ)r tŭ-al, *a. Pathol.* Of or pertaining to long confinement in bed: said of protracted disease. [< LL. *lectualis*, < L. *lectus*, couch.]

lec'ture, 1 lek'chər *or* -tiur; 2 lĕc'chur *or* -tĭr, *n.* [LEC'TURE; LECTURING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To deliver lectures to; instruct by lectures. **2.** To talk to dogmatically or authoritatively; take to task. **3.** To induce by means of argument or protestation; as, he was *lectured into going*.

II. *i.* To read or deliver a formal discourse; give instruction by means of lectures; as, to *lecture* on science.

lec'ture, *n.* **1.** A discourse read or pronounced on any subject; especially, a formal or methodical discourse used for instruction; as, a *lecture* on science or theology; specif., in homiletics, a structural or systematic exposition of a passage of Scripture.

When an instructive address has to be given, it takes the form of a *lecture* and is usually delivered by some well-known public man. BIRCH *Am. Communonwealth* vol. ii, p. 1 [MACM. 1889.]

2. A formal reproof; reprimand. **3.** In English universities, a tutor's or professor's instruction. **4.** [Rare.] A lectureship; a course of lectures delivered regularly under the conditions of their institution. **5†.** The act of reading. [F., < LL. *lectura*, < L. *lego*, read.]

— lec'ture-day", *n.* In early colonial times, the day appointed for the delivery of lectures by municipal lecture, generally Sunday or market-day.— **l.-room,** *n.* A room in which lectures are delivered; especially, in many churches, a room used for social and devotional meetings other than the regular preaching services.— **l.-ship,** *n.* In the middle ages, a school connected with the bishop's residence for the instruction of clerks in reading.— **l. system.** **1.** The system of instruction by means of lectures, as distinguished from that by text-book and recitation: especially, this system when conducted without any subsidiary questioning. **2.** The system of popular lectures in connection with lyceums.— **l.-theater,** *n.* A hall, as in a university, in which lectures are delivered.— **to read one a l.,** to reprimand one.— **lec'ture-ship,** *n.* A function or office of lecturing.

lec'tur-er, 1 lek'chur-(ə)r -tiur-; 2 lĕc'chur-(ŭ)r -tĭr-, *n.* **1.** One who lectures; especially, a professor or other instructor who delivers formal discourses for instruction. **2.** In the Anglican Church, one not the incumbent of the parish nor vicar, appointed to deliver formal discourses at stated times. **3.** In early English and American colonial times, a person appointed to lecture on lecture-day. **4.** *Freemasonry.* A mason of standing and learning who is charged with the work of instructing lodges in the proper manner of conducting the masonic ceremonies, and of giving instruction on the history, legends, and science of the craft. When the appointment emanates from a grand lodge the official is termed a **Grand Lecturer.** **5.** [Eng.] In certain universities, an assistant to a professor: corresponding to a *reader* at Oxford or Cambridge.— **lec'tur-er-ship,** *n.* [Rare.] Same as LECTURESHIP.— **lec'ture-ship,** *n.* Same as LECTURER.— **lec'ture-ize,** *vt.* [Rare.] To lecture; sermonize.

lec'turn, *n.* Same as LECTERN. **lec'turnet.**

lec'y-thal, 1 lĕs'ĭ-thal; 2 lĕç'ĭ-thal, *a.* Shaped like or resembling a lecythus.

lec'y-thus, 1 les'ĭ-thus; 2 lĕç'y-thŭs, *n.* [-THI, 1 -thai, *pl.*] *Gr. Archeol.* A flask or vase for oil, unguent, etc., tall in proportion to its diameter, and with narrow neck, or, in a later period, with squat, round body.



The oldest abecedarium in existence is a child's alphabet scratched on a little limestone or *lecythus* of white ware, which was found on the site of Cnrse.

ISAAC TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. i, p. 185. [E. P. & CO. 1883.]

[LL., < Gr. *lēkythos*, oil-flask.]

led, *imp. & pp.* of LEAD, *v. t.*

led, 1 led; 2 lĕd, *pa.* Under leading or control; specif., applied to landed property not occupied by the owner or tenant, or to a district ruled by a deputy; as, a *led* farm.

led captain†, a paid follower; dependent; hired champion; also, a parasite; sycophant.— **led horse,** a riderless horse led by the bridle as a relay, for baggage, or for display, as at a military funeral.

The whole party was mounted, and there was a *led horse* for the baggage.

IRVING *Washington* vol. i, ch. 31, p. 331. [G. P. P.]

— led poet, a subservient poet.

Le'da, 1 lī'də; 2 lē'da, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Thestius; wife of Tyndareus; mother of Castor and Pollux, Helena, and Clytemnestra. Zeus is said to have assumed the form of a swan to deceive Leda; and in consequence of this amour she brought forth two eggs, from the former of which sprang Pollux and Helena, and from the latter Castor and Clytemnestra. The paternity of the four is variously

Lecythus of the 5th century B. C., found at Cnrse, Eubœa, Greece.

assigned by different mythologists. **2.** *Conch.* The typical genus of *Leddæ*.

Led'bur-y, 1 led'ber-i; 2 led'bėr-y, *n.* A market-town in Herefordshire, England.

led'den, *n.* **1.** Voice; language. **2.** [Dial.] Noise; chatter.

led'der, 1 led'er; 2 lĕd'er, *n.* [Dial.] A ladder.

led'dy, 1 led'i; 2 lĕd'y, *n.* [Dial.] A lady.

Le'de-bour, 1 lē'de-bûr; 2 lē'de-bur, **Karl Friedrich von** (⁷/₁₇₇₅–⁷/₁₈₅₁). A German botanist and explorer.

Led'er-er, 1 led'er-er; 2 lĕd'er-er, *n.* A German explorer of mountainous regions of Virginia, 1669–1670; *Discoveries of John Lederer* (in Latin, translated by Sir W. Talbot).

led'er-ite, 1 led'er-īt; 2 lĕd'er-īt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of gmelinite. [< Baron *Lederer*, Austrian ambassador to U. S., d 1842.]

led'er-ite, 1 led'er-īt; 2 lĕd'er-ī, *n. Mineral.* **1.** A variety of titanite or sphene found in Lewis county, N. Y. **2.** Same as LEDERBRITE.

ledge, 1 lej; 2 lĕdg, *v.* [LEDGER; LEDG'ING.] **I.** *t.* To make as a ledge, as the beach was *ledged* around the rock. **II.** *i.* To form or become a ledge; as the snow *ledges* on the hillside.

ledge†, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **I.** *t.* To lay (eggs). **2.** To lay hands on. **II.** *t.* To lay eggs.

ledge†, *vt.* To allege.

ledge, *n.* **1.** A shelf upon which articles can be laid; something resembling a shelf, as a shelf-like ridge of rock, or a shelf-like projection from a building; also, a rocky outcrop or reef. Specif.: (1) *(a)* A projection from a plane, as the guiding slips of a window-frame. *(b)* A butting strip, as one against which doors close. (2) *Ship-building.* A light cross-beam parallel to the deck-beams and butting on the clamps and carlines; a head-ledge. (3) *Cave building.* A longitudinal projecting shelf or moulding above street-car windows to keep out rain; a window-ledge. (4) *Mining.* A metal-bearing rock-stratum; a quartz-vein.

The most precious of metals, gold, often occupies the little interstices in the half-crystallized quartz of *reefs* or *ledges*, the local name for veins and bands of quartz in sandstone rock.

H. P. Ashton *Great Basin Rush*, in Pop. Sci. Mo., Feb. 1883.

(5) *Arch. (a)* The upper surface of a projecting horizontal member, as of a cornice or sill. *(b)* One of the adjacent surfaces of a rebate. *(c)* A heavy cleat. *(d)* A string-course. (6) A chain-rail. (7) *Naut.* Same as BERM, 2.

2. [Prov. Eng.] A bar for fastening a gate. [From the root in LIE, *v.*, recline; cp. Icel. *liggr*, ledge.]

—ledge door, a door whose boards are fastened together by means of transverse pieces called ledges. **ledged door†.**

—ledge'rock", *n.* The true bed-rock: distinguished from boulders or rock that has been moved.—**ledged,** *a.* Having or consisting of a ledge or ledges; like a ledge.—**ledg'ing,** *n.* [Rare.] A ledge or collection of ledges.—**ledg'y,** *a.*

ledg'er, 1 lej'er; 2 lĕdg'er, *n.* To fish with ledger-tackle.

ledg'er, *a.* Light. [Obs.] PROBERT.

ledg'er, *n.* **1.** The principal book of accounts of a business establishment, in which all the transactions of each day are entered under appropriate heads so as to show at a glance the debits and credits of accounts.

The mind is like a merchant's *ledger*, it requires to be continually posted up to the latest date.

Hamerton *Intell. Life*, pt. 3, letter viii, p. 379. [R. MDS. 1874.]

2. Something, as a bar, stone, or the like, that is made to lie flat or stay in a fixed position. Specif.: (1) *Building.* A horizontal piece fastened to a timber scaffolding to sustain the puttogs. (2) *Arch.* A horizontal stone slab, as one over a grave or an altar-tomb. (3) *Mining.* The foot-wall of a lode. (4) Ledger-tackle or ledger-bait. See below. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] The mother millstone. **ledg'er-mill"-stone†; ledg'er-stone"†.** **4.†.** A resident agent or ambassador. **5†.** A commission agent. [From root of LIE, recline; cp. D. *legger*, day-book.]

—ledg'er-bait", *n.* Bait for *lying* at the bottom of the water.—**l.-blade,** *n.* The stationary blade on a cloth-shearing machine; usually straight, and having a spiral blade working against it.—**l.-book,** *n.* The horizontal board forming the top rail of a fence, the handrail of a stairway, etc. **2.** Any of the floor-boards of a scaffold.etc.—**l.-book,** *n.* A book having a fixed place. Specif.: (1) Same as MEMORIAL, 2. (2) Domestic ancillary. H. *Dict.*—**l.-stone,** *n.* A flat horizontal slab, as for covering an altar-tomb.—**l.-tackle,** *n. Angling.* Any form of float-tackle the lower part of which is fixed to the bottom.

—l.-wall, *n.* In mining, the wall beneath a vein.

ledg'it, 1 lej'it; 2 lĕdg'it, *n.* **1.** A projecting slip, as for memorandum, attached to a book. **2.** [Scot.] A label attached to a book. [< LEDGER.]

ledg'ment, 1 lej'ment *or* -mənt; 2 lĕdg'ment, *n.* **1.** *Arch.* A ledge or moulding, as the base-moulding of an edifice. **2.** The formation of a curved outline, as a ship's skin, on a plane surface. **3.** *Arch.* A diagram showing all the faces of a solid structure, as if laid out consecutively on the plane of projection, each of its true form and proportion. **4.** The projections of horizontal moldings, as in a string-course. **ledge'ment:—led'ment-ta'ble,** *n. Arch.* The prominent part of a plinth.

ledg'reeve", 1 lej'rīv"; 2 lĕdg'rēv", *n.* Same as LATHE-REEVE. See under LATHE².

le'di-, 1 lē'di-; 2 lē'di-. A combining form used in chemistry to denote combination with or derivation from ledum. See LEDUM.

Led'i-dæ, 1 led'i-dē; 2 lĕd'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of nuculacean bivalves having united elongate siphonal tubes and a shell with a short hinge and internal ligamentary fossette. **Le'da,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *Leda*, < Gr. *Lēda*, a mythical female character.]—**le'did,** *n.*—**le'doid,** *a.*

led'l-tan'nic, *a.* Denoting a tannic acid prepared from the wild rosemary (*Ledum palustre*). See under ROSEMARY. [< LEDUM + TANNIC.]—**led'ix-an'thin,** *n.* A product of the boiling of ledixanic acid with sulfuric or hydrochloric acid.

Led'o-chow'ski, 1 led'o-nov'ski; 2 lĕd'o-nŏv'ski, **Miecislas** (⁹/₁₈₁₂–⁷/₁₉₀₂). A Roman Catholic cardinal; Primate of Poland and Prefect of the Propaganda.

Le-dru"-Rol'lin, 1 le-drü"-rō'lan'; 2 le-drü"-rō'lăn', **Alexandre Auguste** (⁸/₁₈₀₈–⁹/₁₈₇₄). A French radical politician; advocate; universal suffrage.

Le'dum, 1 lē'dum; 2 lē'dŭm, *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of low shrubs of the heath family (*Ericaceæ*), with alternate, persistent, entire leaves, and umbellate clusters of nearly polypetalous white flowers. They inhabit the cold or arctic part of the northern hemisphere, being widely known as *Labrador tea.* **2.** [l-.] A plant of this genus.

The *ledum* bears a general resemblance to the water andromeda, with its dark-reddish, purplish, or rather mulberry leaves, reflexed.

THOREAU *Winter, Feb. 4, 1858* p. 230. [R. MS. & CO. 1888.]

[< Gr. *lēdon;* see LADANUM.]—**le'dum-cam'phor,** *n.* A peculiar camphor (C₁₅H₂₆O) obtained from the leaves of the narrow-leaved Labrador tea (*Ledum palustre*) or wild rosemary.

Led'yard, 1 led'i-ard, **Edward** (1739–⁹/₁₈₂₃). An Irish antiquary and topographer.

Led'yard, 1 led'yerd: 2 lĕd'yard, *n.* **1. John** (1750–⁶/₁₇₈₉), an American traveler; with Cook on his third voyage round the world. **2. William** (1750–⁷/₁₇₈₁), an American commander in the Revolutionary war; was killed at Fort Griswold.

lee, 1 lē; 2 lē, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] To lie; tell a falsehood.

lee, *a. Naut.* Of, on, or pertaining to the side toward which the wind blows: opposed to *weather.*

The delightful rise and fall of the bows, and leisurely weather roll and lee roll, and the sound of the waves to sleep.

R. H. DANA, JR. *To Cuba and Back* ch. 1, p. 15. [R. M. & CO. 1859.]

—lee anchor, 1. The anchor on the lee side in a vessel under weigh. **2.** The anchor to which a vessel rides when *which is not dropped, or, when both anchors are down, that* to which she is not riding.—**lee'-bow",** *n. Naut.* To put, as another vessel, under one's lee bow; also, to strike with the lee bow, as a wave. **2.** [Collog.] To have at a disadvantage.—**lee-gage,** *n.* A situation on the side opposite to that from which the wind blows: said relatively of two ships: opposed to *weather-gage.*—**lee'most,** *a.* Farthest to leeward: said of the position of vessels.—**lee shore,** the shore on the lee side of a ship. Such a shore is a source of great danger in heavy weather, hence the phrase **to be on a lee shore,** to be in trouble or difficulty.—**lee side,** in geology, that side of glaciated rocks which looks away from the quarter whence the ice moves, or moved, as indicated by rough and weathered surfaces: opposed to *shock side* or *stoss side.*—**lee tide,** a tide running with the wind.—**lee wheel.** **1.** The steering gear by means of which is performed the man in the lee position when two men are steering. His companion is said to have the *weather wheel* and is in charge of the steering, while he is said to have the *lee wheel* and is called the *lee helm.* **2.** The helmsman's assistant. **lee wheelsman;.—on the lee beam,** bearing directly on the leeward.— **to take care of the lee hatch,** or Dutch (*Naut.*), to keep the ship from getting to leeward of her course.

lee†, *n.* **1.** The side or direction opposite to that from which the wind comes. **2.** A shelter afforded by an object in a wind. **3.** Sheltered condition; protection; as, under the *lee* of the mountain. **4.** *Geol.* Same as LEE SIDE. See under LEE, *a.* [< AS. *hlēo*, shelter.]

—by the lee (*Naut.*), the position of a sailing vessel when, before or from land, where she has fallen off so much as to cause, owing to the force of the sea on her quarter or poor steermanship, as to take her sails aback.—**lee'-board",** *n.* **1.** A board lowered on the lee side of a sailing vessel like a keel or centerboard to prevent her from drifting to leeward. See illus. under PINNACE. **2.** A board set on edge on a carpenter's bench, consisting of a thin board fastened to a sideboard.—**lee-port,** *n.* A port sheltered from the wind or sea.

lee, *n.* [Scot.] A falsehood; lie.—**lee'ar,** *n.* [Scot.] A liar.

Lee, 1. Alfred (⁸/₁₈₀₇–⁴/₁₈₈₇), an American clergyman; writer; bishop of Delaware. **2. Ann, "Mother Ann"** (²/₁₇₃₆–⁷/₁₇₈₄), an English religious enthusiast; founder of the community of Shakers. **3. Arthur** (¹²/₁₇₄₀–¹²/₁₇₉₂), an American diplomatist and statesman; commissioner to France (1776–1780); aided in negotiating treaty of peace (1783); brother of Richard H. **4. F. L. 5. Charles** (1731–¹⁵/₁₇₈₂), an American general in the Revolutionary war; dismissed by Congress for disobeying Washington's orders at the battle of Monmouth in 1778. **6. Eliza** (*née* **Buckminster**) (1792–1864), an American writer. **7. Fitzhugh** (¹¹/₁₈₃₅–⁴/₁₉₀₅), an American soldier; Confederate general and cavalry leader; was wounded at Yorktown; Governor of Virginia (1886–1890); consul-general in Habana, Cuba, 1896–1898; major-general, U. S. V., 1898; military governor of the department of Habana, 1899; brigadier-general, U. S. A., 1901. **8. Francis Lightfoot** (²⁰/₁₇₃₄–⁹/₁₇₉₇), an American patriot; statesman; brother of Arthur; signed Declaration of Independence. **9. Frederick Henry** (⁶/₁₈₀₁–⁹/₁₈₇₉), an English painter and Royal Academician; *The Broken Bridge.* **9. Hannah F.** (*née* **Sawyer**) (1780–¹²/₁₈₆₅), an American writer; *Stories from Life.* **10. Harriet** (1757–1815), an English novelist, dramatist, and actor; *Errors of Innocence.* **11. Henry, "Lighthorse Harry** (¹/₁₇₅₆–⁷/₁₈₁₈), an American general; cavalry officer in the Revolutionary war; Governor of Virginia; father of Robert E. **12. Henry Washington** (⁷/₁₈₁₅–⁹/₁₈₇₄), an American Episcopal clergyman; bishop of Iowa. **13. Jesse** (¹⁰/₁₇₅₈–⁹/₁₈₁₀), an American Methodist divine; founded Methodist Episcopal Church in New England. **14. Nathaniel** (1657?–⁹/₁₆₉₂), an English dramatist; confined as insane; *Theodosius*, etc. **15. Richard Henry** (²⁰/₁₇₃₂–⁷/₁₇₉₄), an American patriot; orator; statesman; brother of Arthur; introduced in the first Congress a measure declaring the colonies free and independent States; signed Declaration of Independence. **16. Robert** (¹¹/₁₈₀₄–⁷/₁₈₆₈), a Scottish Presbyterian clergyman and writer; reformed the church service. **17. Robert Edward** (¹/₁₈₀⁷–¹²/₁₈₇⁰), an American general; son of General Henry; distinguished himself in Mexican war; resigned his commission, 1861; commander-in-chief of Confederate forces, 1862–1865; surrendered to Grant, April 9, 1865. **18. Samuel** (⁵/₁₇₈₃–¹²/₁₈₅₂), an English clergyman and Orientalist; translated *Book of Job*, etc. **19. Sir Sidney** (²³/₁₈₅₉–⁵/₁₉₂₆), an English miscellaneous writer and editor; *Dictionary of National Biography.* **20. Stephen** (1750–³/₁₈₂₄), an English dramatist; novelist; sister of Harriet. **21. Thomas** (1702?–1750), a Virginia planter; father of Richard H., Francis L., and Arthur. **22. Lee** county in E. Alabama; 631 sq. m.; county-seat, Opelika. **23.** A county in E. Arkansas; 595 sq. m.; county-seat, Marianna. **24.** A county in S. Florida; 4,647 sq. m.; county-seat, Myers. **25.** A county in S. W. Georgia; 436 sq. m.; county-seat, Leesburg. **26.** A county in N. Illinois; 738 sq. m.; county-seat, Dixon. **27.** A county in S. Iowa; 490 sq. m.; county-seat, Fort Madison. **28.** A county in E. Kentucky; 200 sq. m.; county-seat, Beattyville. **29.** A county in N. E. Mississippi; 449 sq. m.; county-seat, Tupelo. **30.** A county in S. W. Texas; 900 sq. m.; county-seat, Giddings. **31.** A county in S. W. Virginia; 433 sq. m.; county-seat, Jonesville. **32.** A town in Berkshire county, Mass. **33.** A parish in Upsheham borough, Kent, England; 1½ m. S. E. of Greenwich; has the grave of Halley.

lee'age, 1 lē'aj; 2 lē'ăg, *n.* [Aboriginal Australn.] A heavy war-club, with the head bent to a shape much like a miners' pick: spelling exceedingly various.

leat, *n.* Same as LEET².

leath'i, 1 leth'i; 2 lĕth, *vt.* To bleed with leeches.—**leech'er,** *n.*

leach³, *a.* [Archaic.] To treat with medicine; heal. [< AS. *lēcnan*, < *lāce*; see LEECH, *n.*]—**leech'ing,** *n.*

leach¹, *n.* Same as LEACH.

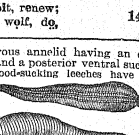
leech¹, *n.* One who professes the art of healing; a physician: doctor.

There were certain privileged classes in Homer's day, such as the *leech*, the seer, the bard, and the cunning worker of brass.

J. P. MAHAFFY *Old Greek Life* ch. 4, p. 63. [A. 1879.]

[< AS. *lēce*, perhaps < *lāc*, medicine.] **leech'man†,** **leech'-fee',** *n.* [Rare.] A medical fee.—**leech'dom,** *n.* [Archaic.] Medicine or medical lore.

leech², *n.* **1.** A discophorous annelid having an oral sucker round the mouth and a posterior ventral sucker under the anus. The blood-sucking leeches have the mouth furnished with three serrated or toothed plates or jaws, which cause a triradiate incision. The stomach elongated, with lateral pouches for the retention of blood. *Hirudo medicinalis* is the common medicinal leech, formerly much employed.


Leech.

1. Common leech. 2. Medicinal leech.

2. Hence, figuratively, one who absorbs or filches the substance or wealth of others, **3.** An artificial leech. See below. [< AS. *lāce.*]

—artificial leech, a blood-drawing apparatus, as a wet-cup, a scarifier, or mechanical leech.—**leech'-eat"er,** *n.* An Egyptian plover, the crocodile-bird (*Pluvianus ægyptius*) or the spur-winged plover (*Hoplopterus spinosus*).—**l.-extract,** *n. Phys. Chem.* A preparation from leeches, used for intravenous or intraperitoneal injections.—**l.-gaiters,** *n.* A type of leggines worn in Ceylon as a protection against leeches.—**l.-glass,** *n.* A glass for holding and applying a leech.

leech³, *n. Naut.* Either edge of a square sail; also, the after edge of a fore-and-aft sail, as distinguished from the luff. In England, and occasionally in the United States, the latter is called the *forward leech*, and the after edge the *after leech.* [< Icel. *likr.*] **leach†.**

You keep your sail swayed up till the *leech* of the sail is stretched like a fiddle-string. Cooper *Pilot* ch. 32, p. 393. [T. Y. C.]

—fore leech, the leech of a staysail or trysail.—**leech'-line",** *n.* A rope to haul a square sail to a yard.—**l.-rope,** *n.* That part of the bolt-rope along the vertical edge of a sail.—**weather l.,** the foremost edge of a square sail.

leech⁴, *n.* The inner part of a shoe, next the skin.

Leech, John (⁸/₁₈17–¹⁰/₁₈64), An English artist and caricaturist, who contributed to *Punch*, etc.

Leech'burg, 1 lēch'bûrg; 2 lēch'bŭrg, *n.* A banking- and post-borough in Armstrong county, Pa.

leech'cr-y, *n.* [Rare.] Medical science or practice. [< AS. *lece*, perh. < *lāc*, medicine.] Same as **leech'craf't; leech'craf't.**

Leech Lake. A lake in Cass county, Minn.; 20 by 15 m.; altitude, 1,330 ft.

leed, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Speech; utterance; language; a tale or theme; history in prose.

leeds, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The reed meadow-grass (*Glyceria aquatica*).

Le'eds-an, 1 lē'dz-an; 2 lē'ĕs-dăn, *n.* & *a.* Same as LEEDSIAN.

Leeds, 1 lēdz; 2 lēds, *n.* **1. Duke of** (1631–⁷/₁₇12), Thomas Osborne, an English statesman; lord treasurer; five years in prison; president of the house of lords. **2.** In the West Riding, Yorkshire, England; noted for manufacture of woolen goods. **3.** A town in Androscoggin county, Me. **4.** A village in Megantic district, Quebec, Canada. **5.** A district in Ontario, Canada.

Leeds'ite, 1 lēdz'īt; 2 lēds'īt, *n. Mineral.* A mixture of calcium and barium sulfates, from Leeds, whence the name.

Lee'field, *n.* A Lee-Enfield rifle. See RIFLE.

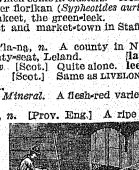
leef, *n.* A leaf.

lee'fang, 1 lī'fan; 2 lē'făng, *n. Naut.* **1.** A rope passed through the clew of a jib to hold it amidships while loading or unbending the sail. **2.** A transverse iron on deck or taffrail along which the sheet of a fore-and-aft sail may slide in tacking. Prob. < LEEF, *n.*, + FANG.] **lee'fanect** or **lee'fangt.**

lee'frall, 1 lī'frâl; 2 lē'frăl, *a.* [Dial. Eng.] Greasy; unctuous.

lee'fu, 1 lī'fu; 2 lē'fu, *a.* [Scot.] Lonely; sympathizing.

leek, 1 lik; 2 lĕk, *n.* A culinary herb (*Allium porrum*) closely allied to the onion, differing chiefly in its bulb, which is rather cylindrical, and its leaves, which are flat and broadly linear. [< AS. *lēac*, leek.]—**French leek,** the garden-leek (*Allium porrum*).—**leek'-easy",** *a.* Hedge-garlic.—**l.-green,** *n.* A color of the dull and somewhat bluish tinted green shown by the leaves of the leek.—**long l.,** the common garden-leek (*Allium porrum*).—**native l.** (Australia) A liliaceous plant (*Bulbine bulbosa*) of the family *Liliaceæ*, with bright-yellow flowers, poisonous to cattle.— **to eat the l., or one's l.,** to retract something under compulsion; accept humiliation.


Leek and Flower.

He is come to me and brings me bread and salt yesterday, look you, and bid me *eat my leek.*

SHAKESPEARE *Henry V.* v. 1. 10.

—wild l., the lance-leaved garlic (*Allium tricoccum*) of the Orientalist. It grows in damp woods, and its leaves, coming up in early spring, wither before the opening of the flowers, which come in clusters.—**leek'y,** *a.*

leek', *n.* [E. Ind.] The lesser florikan (*Sypheotides auritus*).

leek', *n.* [Austral.] A parrakeet, the green-leek.

Leek', *n.* An urban district and market-town in Staffordshire, England.

Lee'la-nau, 1 lī'la-nâ; 2 lē'la-na, *n.* A county in N. W. Michigan; 555 sq. m.; county-seat, Leland. [Name?]

lee'lang, 1 lī'lăn; 2 lē'lăng, *adv.* Quite alone. **lee'fu-lang,** 1 lī'lan; 2 lē'lăng, *a.* [Scot.] Same as LIVELONG.

Lee'lie', *n.* [F.] See LELIA.

Lee'lite, 1 lē'līt; 2 lē'līt, *n. Mineral.* A flesh-red variety of orthoclase. [< J. F. *Lee.*]

leem'cr, 1 lim'er; 2 lĕm'er, *n.* [Scot.] Same as LEAR.

lee'most, 1 lī'mōst; 2 lē'mōst, *a.* Most; leewardmost, as, a *leer* horse. (2) Void of contents; as, a *leer* stomach.

leer, 1 lir; 2 lēr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To look obliquely or slyly with; as, to *leer* the eye. **2.** To lure, as with smiles or leers; lure; as, to *leer* one to his death. **II.** *i.* To look with a leer. **2.** To walk stealthily.

leer, *a. Pathol.* Characterizing certain sounds heard in auscultation: a ratchet-and-lever mechanism for proposed term, opposed to operating the chains.

leer, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* Characterizing certain sounds heard in auscultation: a ratchet-and-lever mechanism for proposed term, opposed to operating the chains.

leer, 2†. Trifling in character or disposition; idle. **3†.** Empty. (1) Not occupied or engaged; specif., riderless; as, a *leer* horse. (2) Void of contents; as, a *leer* stomach.


Leers in a Glass-factory.

c, chains for drawing the bottles through the leers; *l*, *l*, lever-part; *r*, rod connecting with the chains.

Key 1: ąisle; aų = out; oil; iū = feud; chin; go; jet; ŋ = sing; so; ship; thin, this; agure; F. boñ, dîne; ʜ = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
Key 2: book, bo͞ot; full, rule, cûre, but, bûrn; oil, boy; e = k; ç = s; go, gem; ink; s = z; thin, this; F. boñ, dîne; ʜ = loch.

[< AS. *lær-* in *lærness*, emptiness.] — **leer'ness†**, *n.* — **leer'y†**, *a.* Empty.

leer†, *n.* A sly oblique look expressive of malicious or equivocal thought or intent; especially, an amorous or lascivious glance; as, a wanton *leer*. [< AS. *hlēor*, face.]

leer, *v.* An annealing chamber or arch. See illus. p. 1410.

Glassware is annealed by passing it slowly through a very long oven, called a 'lear,' the end where it enters being nearly at red heat, and the other nearly cold.

B. Silliman, Jr. *Physics* p. 140. [r. n. & co.]

[Prob. = Lier, < Lib., *v.*] — **lear†**.— **lear'span"**, *n.* An iron tray containing objects to be annealed in an oven.— **lear'ing**, *n. Glass-making.* The process of treating glass in a lear.

leer'y, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] The flank or loin.

leer†, *n.* The cheek or face; also, the complexion or flesh.

Leer, 1 lēr; 2 lęr, *n.* A town in Osnabrück district, Hanover, Prussia.

leerd, *pp.* Leered. S. S.

leer'ing-ly, 1 lĭr'ĭng-lĭ; 2 lēr'ĭng-ly, *adv.* With a leer.

Leer'sia, 1 lĭr'shę; 2 lēr'shą, *n. Bot.* A small genus of North-American perennial marsh-grasses, with narrow, rough leaves and paniculate inflorescence. There are about five species, found in tropical and temperate regions. *L. lenticularis* is the catch-fly grass. [< J. D. *Leers*, German botanist.]

leer'spool", 1 lĭr'spūl"; 2 lēr'spōōl", *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A cane or reed.

leer'y², 1 lĭr'ĭ; 2 lēr'y, *a.* [Slang.] Shrewd and sly; suspicious; wary.— **leer'i-ly**, *adv.* Knowingly.

lees, 1 lĭz; 2 lēs, *n. pl.* The grosser parts of any liquor which have settled on the bottom of a vessel or cask; dregs: formerly used in the singular; as, the *less* of wine; also used figuratively.

I will drink Life to the *lees*.

Tennyson *Ulysses* l. 7.

[< F. *lie*, < LL. *lia*.] Syn.: see dregs. — **to settle upon the lees**, to become satisfied with attainment, condition, or progress; cease to aspire.

Moab hath been at ease from his youth, and he hath *settled on his lees*. *Jer.* xlviii, 11.

leese†, *n.* Same as leash.

Lees', *n.* 1. **Frederic Richard** (¹/₂1815–1879), an English temperance speaker and author. 2. **William** Nassau (¹/₂n 1825–¹/₂1889), an English major-general in the Indian army; an Oriental scholar and writer.

Lees'burg, 1 lēz'bęrg; 2 lēz'bûrg, *n.* A town, county-seat of Loudoun county, Va.

leese†, *v. i.* To hurt. 2. To lose.

lee'sance, 1 lē'sans; 2 lē'sąns, [Anglo-Norman.] Pleasant; agreeable. — **leesome lane** [Scot.], same as Leelane.

Lees'ville, 1 lĭz'vĭl; 2 lēz'vil, *n.* A town, county-seat of Vernon parish, La.

leet, 1 lĭt; 2 lēt, *n.* [Dial.] Same as light, 1.

leet†, *n. Eng. Hist.* A former court in England (see court-leet); also, the district subject to its jurisdiction, the right to hold it, and the right to make its men. — **leet'-dis-trict.]** — **leet'-ale"**, *n.* The lunch served on the opening of a court-leet.— **l.-man**, *n.* 1. One subject to the jurisdiction of a court-leet. 2. A delegate in the Fundamental Constitutions of Carolina of 1669.

leet², *n.* 1. A lot or portion. 2. A list of candidates for an office. [Prob. < *lece*, *leit*, lot.]

leet's, *n.* Same as leat, *n.*

leet', *n.* [Dial.] Same as light, *n.*

leet³, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A stack of peat, properly 24 feet long by 12 feet wide and high.

Leete, 1 lĭt; 2 lēt, **William** (–1683). A British colonist; cofounder of Guilford, Conn., and governor of Connecticut.

Lee'tief, *n.* [F.] Red Lauan wood.

lee'tle, 1 lĭ'tĭl; 2 lē'tl, *a. & n.* [Dial.] Little.

Lee-to'ni-a, 1 lĭ-tō'nĭ-ą; 2 lē-tō'ni-ą, *n.* A village in Columbiana county, O.

Leeu'war-den, 1 lē'wȧr-dĕn; 2 lē'wȧr-dĕn, *n.* A manufacturing town, capital of Friesland province, Netherlands. **Leeuwarder.**

Leeu'wen-hoek, 1 lē'ven-hŭk; 2 lē'ven-hok, **Anton van** (¹⁰/₂1632–¹/₂1723). A Dutch microscopist, anatomist, physiologist and naturalist. He discovered the red blood-corpuscles and the microscopic circulation of blood.

Leeuw'in Cape, 1 lĭv'ĭn; 2 lēv'in. A point in S. W. Australia.

Leeves, 1 lĭvz; 2 lēvs, **William** (¹/₂1748–¹/₂1823). An English clergyman, poet, and composer who wrote the music of *Auld Robin Gray*.

lee'wăn, *n.* Same as lewn.

lee'ward, 1 lĭ'wẽrd or (*Naut.*) lū'ẽrd; 2 lē'ward or (*Naut.*) lu'ard (xiii), *a.* Being in the direction toward which the wind is blowing; as, a *leeward* course.— **leeward tide**, a tide which is running with the wind.— **lee'ward**, *adv.*— **lee'ward-ly**, *a.* Unable to sail close to the wind: opposed to *weatherly*.— **lee'ward-ness**, *n.*

lee'ward, *n.* That side or direction toward which the wind blows: opposed to *windward*.

When a wolf sees any thing to eat, he immediately endeavors to get to the *leeward* of it, in order to tell by the scent what it is.

E. Eggleston *Schoolmaster's Stories* p. 20. [n. y. s. 1874.]

Lee'ward Islands, 1 lĭ'wẽrd ī'lẽndz. The Antilles Islands, including Porto Rico and all islands west of it. 2. An island chain N. of Venezuela and W. of Trinidad. 3. A British federal island colony, including the islands Dominica, Antigua with Barbuda and Redouda, St. Kitts-Nevis with Anguila, Montserrat, and the Virgin Islands; 701 sq. m.; capital, St. John.

lee'way", 1 lĭ'wā'; 2 lē'wa', *n.* **1.** The lateral drift of a vessel to leeward; the angle between the line of a vessel's keel and that of her course. 2. Hence, a general falling behind or missing of a set course.— **lee'way-in'ĕl-ca"tor**, *n.* A sort of clinometer, fixed horizontally upon the taffrail of a moving vessel, whose pointer indicates, in fractions of a compass-point, the drifting of a vessel from its course.— **to have l.**, to have room on the lee; have some room; hence, to have range or scope: a sense common in recent usage, tho not strictly accurate.— **to make up** (or **up for**) **l.**, to make good lost ground.

lee'will, 1 lĭ'wĭl; 2 lē'wil, *n.* [Austral.] Same as leeangle.

leeze, 1 lĭz; 2 lēz. [Scot.] It pleases: used only with *me*.— **leeze me on**, I love: as, *leeze me on thee*: contraction of *lief is*, in *lief is me*, it pleases me.

Le-fē'bure'-We'lỹ, 1 le-fē'bûr'-we'lĭ; 2 le-fę'bûr'-we'lỹ. **Louis James Alfred** (¹/₂1817–¹/₂1869). A French organist and musical composer. **Le-fèbre'.**

Le-febvre', 1 le-fāvr'; 2 le-fēvr', *n.* **1. François Joseph** (¹/₂1755–¹/₂1820), duke of Danzig, a French marshal of high military genius who aided in the coup d'état of 1799, and took part in all Napoleon's campaigns. 2. **Jules Joseph** (1838–¢–¹/₂1911), a French painter, commander of the Legion of Honor, won the grand prize of Rome in 1861 with *The Death of Priam*. 3. **Tannegui** (1615–¹/₂1672), a French scholar and critic.

Le-febvre' Des'mou'ettes', 1 dĕs'mū'ĕts'; 2 dę'mu'ĕt'. **Charles, Count** (¹/₂1773–¹/₂1822). A French general under Napoleon; escaped after Waterloo to the United States; drowned when returning to France in the "Albion."

Le Fevre, Lieutenant. In Lawrence Sterne's *Tristram Shandy*, a poor officer, whose death from want and sickness is touchingly related.

Le-fèvre', 1 le-fāvr'; 2 le-fēvr', **Robert** (1756–1830). A French portrait-painter; *Napoleon, Josephine*, etc.

Le-fèvre', 1 le-fāvr'; 2 le-fēvr', **Jacques** (¢–1537). A French scholar and theologian, who in 1528 produced the first complete French translation of the Bible.

lef'fash, 1 lĕf'ash; 2 lĕf'ash, *n.* [An.] The great Egyptian perch (*Lates niloticus*), sometimes weighing 140 pounds.

Lef'ko-si'a, 1 lef'ko-zī'ą; 2 lef'ko-sī'ą, *n.* Same as Nicosia.

Lef'lore, 1 lĕ flōr; 2 le flōr. A county in Oklahoma; 1,614 sq. m.

Le-flore', 1 le-flōr'; 2 le-flōr', *n.* A county in central Mississippi; 572 sq. m.; county-seat, Greenwood.

Le-fort', 1 le-fōr'; 2 le-fōr', **François** (1653–¹/₂1699). A Russian general, born in Geneva, who became the chief minister of Peter the Great.

Leg, *n.* A lake near Coolgardie, Western Australia.

left, 1 lĕft; 2 lĕft, *imp. & pp.* of leave, *v.*— **left'-off"**, *a.* Laid aside; cast off, as, *left-off* clothing.— **left on base** (*Baseball*), designating a base-runner who has not scored or been put out when the side at bat is retired. **left:.— to get l.** [Slang, U. S.], to be disappointed.

left, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to that side of the human body which is toward the north when the face is toward sunrise: opposite to *right*: often used in an unfavorable sense.

Milton acknowledged that in prose he had the use of his *left* hand only. Berès *Chaucer to Tennyson* p. 115. [chaut. 1890.]

2. Situated on the left-hand side. [< AS. *left*, weak.] **left'er.— left bank** of a river, the bank on the left of a person facing down the river.— **left'-eyed"**, *a.* Able to see better with the left eye than with the right, and therefore aiming it instead. **l. field** (*Baseball*), that portion of the outfield at the left of a line drawn from the home-plate through the second base.— **l.-fielder**, *n.*— **l.-footed**, *a.* Stronger in the left foot and leg than in the right.— **l.-hand**, *a.* **1.** = **sinistrorative body**, the side to the left of the presiding officer.— **l. wing of an army**, the wing to the left of the center as the army faces the enemy; also used figuratively, as of a political nature.— **l.-witted**, *a.* Silly; foolish: stupid.— **quarter-l.**, *n. Mil.* A turn in marching equal to one-quarter of a right angle toward the left.— **left, *adv.*** Toward the left.— **left's-ness**, *n.* The state of being on the left side.— **left'ward**, *a. & adv.* Toward the left. **left'wards:.— left'wise**, *adv.* Leftward.

left, *n.* **1.** That side or half of the body on which the heart seems to beat, opposed to *right*. This side in man is ordinarily inferior in muscular strength, readiness, and skill, and the left is less under control. 2. The right hand for operations requiring delicate manipulation. The stomach, the spleen, and the main portion of the heart are normally situated in the left.

3. [Dial.] Any moral, radical, or democratic political party, because its representatives usually sit on the left side of the deliberative body. **3.** Something having a position relatively left, as the left wing of an army, that one of a pair of shoes or gloves worn upon the left foot or hand, or the like. **4.** *Baseball* The left portion of the field: also, a left-fielder.— **over the left** [Slang], the reverse; not at all; as, a plain man.— *over the left*.

left'-hand"ed, 1 lĕft'-hand'ĕd; 2 lĕft'-hănd'ed, *a.* **1.** Situated on the left side, as, a *left-hand* neighbor. **2.** Having the strands or the thread so disposed that on the top the twist is from right to left as they recede from the observer: said of the rope or a screw. **3.** Opening or swinging back to the left, from the far side of the jamb, and away from the observer: said of a door or a hinge. **4.** Having the fly-wheel to the left when looking from the cylinder-end of a steam-engine. **5.** Situated on the left of the carriage as observed by one toward whom the upper edge runs: said of a circular saw. **6†.** Inauspicious.— **left-hand marriage**, **l. wife**, a morganatic marriage or wife. See left-hander, 3.

left'-hand"ed, 1 lĕft'-hand'ĕd; 2 lĕft'-hănd'ed, *a.* **1.** Having the left hand or arm stronger than the right; using the left hand or arm more dexterously than the right.

The *left-handed* [men] are precious; they take places which are inconvenient for the rest.

Hugh *Les Misérables* tr. by C. E. Wilbour p. 21. [c. & co. 1882.]

2. Hence, in general, clumsy; awkward; unskilful.

There is a certain *left-handed* wisdom, that often overreaches its own object, which is the true character of Iago in the substance. Randolph in *Am. Oratory* p 367. [c. n. & n. 1868.]

3. Without sincerity; malicious; questionable. **4.** Turning or causing to turn from right to left, or oppositely to the motion of the hands of a clock: specif., rotating the plane of polarization of a polarized ray to the left; as, *left-handed* quartz. **5.** Morganatic: from the giving to the bride of the left hand instead of the right by the bridegroom at a morganatic marriage. **6.** Adapted for use by the left hand, as a tool. **7†.** Unlucky; inauspicious; unpropitious, as a deity.— **left-handed screw**, see left-hand, 2.— **left-hand'ed-ly**, *adv.*— **left'-hand"edness**, *n.* The condition of being left-handed; clumsiness. **left'-hand"l-ness‡.**

left'-hand"er, 1 lĕft'-hand'ẽr; 2 lĕft'-hănd'er, *n.* **1.** One who is left-handed. **2.** A left-handed blow in boxing; hence, an unexpected attack. **3.** A dagger carried in the left hand and used to ward off a rapier.

left'most, 1 lĕft'mōst; 2 lĕft'mōst, *a.* Farthest to the left.

Le-fur', 1 le-fūr'; 2 le-fūr', **Martin Hector** (1811–1881), a French architect; designed Exposition palaces, Paris, 1855.

le'fuil, *a.* Same as levefuil. **le'fuil†.**

leg, 1 lĕg; 2 lĕg, *v.* **1.** [Slang.] **1.** To walk; run: frequently with *it*.

When they *legged* for the Highlands, I *legged* too.

Wiseman *Edwin Brothertoft* p. 176. [r. & r. 1862.]

2†. To make a bow. **II.** *t.* **1.** To propel (a boat) through a tunnel by lying on one's back and pushing with feet against the tunnel-wall. **2.** To hit (a person or animal) on a leg. To throw (a person) down by seizing his leg or legs.— **leg'ging-key"**, *n. Elec* A key used to "leg into" or connect with a main circuit, as in telephoning.— **legging-keyboard**, *n.*— **to leg along** (*Naut.*), to lend out rope ready for manning.— **to leg up**, to prop or shore up (a boat) in dry dock.

The Three Legs of the Isle of Man.

leg, *n.* **1.** A limb or member of an animal body used for support and locomotion, as the lower limb of man, any of the limbs of an insect or quadruped; especially, in man, the part of the lower limb between knee and ankle, sometimes as a heraldic bearing, as in "the three legs," the Manx national device.

Thus a man who has lost his *leg* will imagine he feels a sensation in his toe whenever the nerve which was once connected with it is irritated. G. Moore *Body and Mind* p. 27. [n. 1849.]

2. Something that resembles or serves the purpose of a leg; as, the *leg* of a table, of a pair of dividers, or of a triangle. **3.** Hence, anything that gives support, actual or figurative; as, I have not a *leg* to stand on. **4.** That portion of a nether garment or stocking which covers the leg rather than the trunk or the foot, as, a trousers *leg*. **5.** *Cricket.* That part of the field which would be included between an imaginary line drawn at right angles from the batsman's left leg to the boundary and a line drawn from the batsman's middle wicket to the boundary; also, any fielder who covers any part of that territory. See long leg and short leg, under the adjectives, and illus. under cricket². **6.** [Slang, Eng.] A swindler; blackleg. **7.** The case containing the bust-bodice of a grandeviator. **8.** *Naut.* (1) The distance run by a vessel on one tack.

On the following day the monitor made another '*leg*' and reached Gardiner's Bay.

New-York Tribune Jan. 12, 1892, p. 3, col. 1.

(2) One of two small spliced ropes by which a line is fastened to a leech. **9.** *Elec.* In a telephonic exchange system, a wire for connecting a subscriber with the main switchboard, thus putting him in circuit; also, in a polyphase system, a branch circuit. **10.** In steam-boilers, a thin interstitial water-space; a water-leg. **11.** *Games.* A point; in throwing dice, the point scored by a superior thrower. **12.** In *Engineering*, a quarry reef of a peculiar shape forming an almost vertical prolongation of the saddle. **13.** A tanner's beam. [< Ice. *leggr*, leg.] — **abdominal** or **false leg** (*Entom.*), one of a pair of ventral appendages on the first abdominal segment and a few other insects, and disappearing in the perfect stage.— **a good leg** (*Naut.*), a course that approximates the desired one.— **drop'-leg"**, *n.* A table-leaf from the horizontal one in a steam-loop to the boiler.— **in high leg**, in high spirits; gay; excited.— **leg'-ball"**, *n.* **1.** [Colloq. or Slang.] Champagne from petroleum casks. **2.** *Cricket.* The ball nearest the batsman.— **leg-ball**, *n. Cricket.* A ball that is pitched to leg.— **leg-band**, *n.* A band of leather or of some fabric twined about the lower part of the leg, either as a part of the dress or as a kind of defensive armor, or (in case of animals or fowls) as a distinctive mark.— **leg before wicket** (*Cricket*), the act of a batsman who, with any part of his person, stops a ball which has been pitched in a straight line from the bowler's to the batsman's wicket and which would, in the umpire's judgment, have hit the batsman's wicket.— **leg-bird**, *n.* A leg-fetter.— **leg-bone**, *n.* A bone of the leg; especially, the tibia or shinbone.— **leg-boot**, *n.* A device in the nature of a boot to protect the lower part of the leg.— **leg-bracelet**, *n. Cricket.* A ball with a lateral spin that twists from the on to the off.— **leg-bridge**, *n.* A type of small bridge, the floor-girders of which rest at their ends upon upright piles or posts.— **leg-bye**, *n.* In cricket, a run made when a ball that has glanced off any part of the batsman's person save his hand.— **leg-bye!.— leg-cutter**, *n.* [Eng.] One who cuts the legs of boots.— **leg-guard**, *n.* *Baseball & Cricket.* A pad to protect the leg from knee to ankle.— **leg-pad!.— leg-harness**, *n.* Armor for the leg and thigh.— **leg-hit**, *n. Cricket.* A hit to leg. See leg, *n.*, 5.— **leg-lift**, *n.* A kind of shoe, causing lameness.— **leg-iron**, *n.* A leg-fetter. **leg-lock!.— leg-muff**, *n.* A downy tuft about the legs of certain hummingbirds, as pufflegs.— **leg-piece**, *n.* An upright in the timbering of a mine.— **leg-rest**, *n.* A device for supporting the leg.— **leg-rope**, *vt.* In Australia, to catch by the leg, as an animal, with a lasso.— **leg-shield**, *n.* A device to protect the leg of a jousting knight from the point that passed the barrier: sometimes also used in war.— **legs of a hyperbola** or **curve**, the branches of the curve.— **legs of a triangle**, the two sides of a triangle other than the base.— **leg-weed**, *n.* [Dial.] The large boughs of trees cut for wood.— **leg-worm**, *n.* Guinea-worm.— **long-leg**, *n.* In cricket, the fielder standing at about the position of long leg, or the place in which he fields.— **off the left**, or **right**, *loc. Golf* = A stroke played when the ball is directly or nearly opposite the left or right leg, respectively. **2.** A stroke played when the weight of the body is thrown on the left or right leg, respectively.— **on one's last legs**, dying, literally and figuratively.— **on** or **upon its legs**, firmly established.— **scissors-leg**, or **-legs**, *n. Pathol.* A peculiar gait in walking, resulting from a peculiar disease of the hips.— **to change the leg**, to change the gait, as a horse.— **to get on one's hind legs** [Slang], to be excited or angry.— **to get on the hind legs**, — **to get on one's legs.** **1.** To get up to address the house, as in Congress, or the company, as at a public dinner. **2.** To recover one's usual health, as after illness.

Oh, never fear, your lordship will *get on again*,' said Newman cheerily. H. James, Jr. *The Americian* p. 14. [o. & co 1877.]

— **to give a leg up**, to assist in mounting anything by lifting or steadying the leg.— **to have the legs of one** (Slang), to have powers of endurance or staying power.— **to have not a leg to stand on**, to have no support: have no ground for argument.— **to have the legs of one** [Slang], to run faster than one.— **to keep one's legs**, to stand without falling.— **to make a leg**, to make a bow or curtsy, by bending and drawing back the leg.— **to pull one's leg** [Slang], to obtain from one by deception, as by persuasion, as by hoodwinking or deceiving.— **to put** or **set one's best leg forenost**, same as to put one's best foot forenost. See foot, 10.— **to set** or **stand on one's legs**, to establish a person, especially in a financial way.— **to stand on one's own legs**, to exist or proceed unaided or independently.— **to stretch one's legs**, to take exercise by walking.— **to take to one's legs**, to run away.

Many self-explaining compounds have *leg* as the first element: as, leg-splint, leg-tired, etc.

Leg., *abbr.* Legal; legate; legislature; legislative; legislature; [L.] *legit* (he reads), [L.] *legunt* (they read)

leg'a-bi'le, 1 lĕg'a-bĭl; 2 le'gą-bĭl'e, *a.* [Lt.] *Mus.* Tied; connected. **le-gab'i-ter.**

leg'a-bi'le, 1 leg'a-bĭl; 2 lēg'a-bil, *a.* That can be bequeathed. [< L. *lego*, bequeath, < *lex*, law.]

leg'a-cy, 1 leg'a-sĭ; 2 lĕg'a-gy, *n.* [Leg'a-cied; leg'a-cy-ing.] To bequeath as a legacy; leave a legacy to

leg'a-cy, *n.* [-cies, 1 -sĭz; 2 -gis, *pl.*] **1.** Property, especially personal property bequeathed by a testator; a bequest; in general, anything derived from an ancestor; as, a good constitution is the best legacy. 2. *Rom. Law.* An injunction in a will to the beneficiary to pay over certain sums or to perform certain acts. 3†. A commission, errand. 4†. A legation; embassy. [< L. *legatum*, < *lego*, bequeath, < *lex* (*leg-*), law.]

— **absolute legacy**, a legacy given without condition by the testator to vest immediately.— **accumulative l.**, a bequest, in a will or codicil, which tends to increase the interest of a legatee. **cumulative l.**— **alternate l.**, a legacy by which the testator leaves to the legatee a selection of the

property he is to acquire. **alternative l.†.— conditional l.**, a bequest depending upon some subsequent event. **contingent l.†.— demonstrative l.**, a legacy to be paid out of a particular amount or money or quantity of other property that is pointed out.— **general l.**, a legacy payable out of the general assets of the estate, as distinguished from a demonstrative or a specific legacy.— **indefinite l.**, a bequest that is general and comprehensive, as "of all my goods," "of all my property."— **lapsed l.**, a legacy which fails because of the death or defeasance of the legatee before the will becomes operative.— **l. by damnification** (*Rom. Law*), a bequest which, altho not granting to the legatee a title to possession, gave a personal claim against the heir.— **l. duty**, a tax upon legacies, levied according to various plans by different governments.— **leg'a-cy-hunt'er**, *n.* One who seeks to secure a legacy, as by flattery or artifice. **l.-monger**, **-hunting**, *n.* & *a.* **l. in terrorem**, a bequest made upon condition that the beneficiary does not attempt to alter the terms of the will.— **modal l.**, a legacy which prescribes the method of use of the bequest.— **residuary l.**, the gift by will of the residue of the testator's personal estate after the discharge of debts and particular legacies.— **specific l.**, a gift by will that specifies a particular thing.— **trust l.**, a bequest in trust or for the use of some specified beneficiary.— **universal l.** (*Civ. Law*), a legacy disposing of all the property of the testator.— **vested l.**, a legacy, present or future, given in such terms that it carries an indefeasible right to payment.

leg'a-de'ro, t lē'gə-dē'rō; 2 lē'gä-dē'ro, *n.* [Sp. Am.] The stirrup-strap, or its shield, when spread into a broad leg-guard.

le'gal, **l.** [ME.; < F. *légal*; < L. *legalis*, < *lex* (*leg-*), law; < *legere*, gather.] Of or pertaining to law; created or permitted by law; in conformity with law; lawful; as, a *legal* education or paper; *legal* incapacity. **2.** That may be remedied by a resort to law, as distinguished from that which is not. (1) Relating to or founded upon the Mosaic law. (2) Pertaining to the doctrine of salvation by works, as distinguished from that of grace. **4.** Belonging to or characteristic of a lawyer or the profession of the law. **5.** Due to or arising by the natural operation of the law, as distinguished from obligations arising out of specific agreement or contract. [< F. *légal*, < L. *legalis*, < *lex* (*leg-*), law.] — **legal-ness**, *n.*

— **legal assets**, those that are under the jurisdiction of the law, rather than of the equity courts.— **l. cap** [U. S.], a folio writing-paper, originally used exclusively for lawyers' documents, folded across the top so as to make two long narrow leaves.— **l. debts**, debts enforceable in a law court, as distinguished from those enforceable in a court of equity. — **l. estate**, an absolute title to property recognized by law, as distinguished from an equitable interest.— **l. hypothec** (*Law*), a hypothec recognized to be valid without formal agreement.— **l. interest**, a charge such as the law implies from the nature of an act, as distinguished from actual malice.— **l. man or person**, one who is not in any way disqualified from exercising civil rights under the law.— **l. medicine**, same as FORENSIC MEDICINE. See under FORENSIC.— **l. memory** (*Law*), the period through which things past are accepted in law as definitely affecting present rights or principles.— **l. quay** [Eng.], a quay licensed for the landing and storage of bonded cargoes.— **l. separation**, same as JUDICIAL SEPARATION. See DIVORCE.— **l. tender**, see TENDER.— **l. term**, same as TERM OF COURT, under TERM.— **l. year**, same as CALENDAR YEAR. See under YEAR.

le'gal, *n.* **1.** *Scots Law.* A legal reversion. See REVERSION. **2.** Something conformable to law; formality, etc.

le'gal-ism, *t* lē'gəl-izm; 2 lē'gal-izm, *n.* **1.** Close adherence to law; strict conformity to law. **2.** *Theol.* (1) The doctrine of salvation by works or by conformity to law, as distinguished from that by grace. (2) The tendency to observe the strict letter rather than the spirit of the law.

le'gal-ist, **l** lī'gəl-ist; 2 lē'gal-ist, *n.* **1.** One who teaches or practises legalism.

— **The first trace of a distinct caste of professional *legalists*, if I may call them so, is found in the days of Ezra and Nehemiah.** GARDNER *Life of Christ* vol. i. p. 67. [L. 1880.]

2. One skilled in the law. **3.** A lawyer. **4.** [Humorous.] An officer of the law.— **le'gal-is'tic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or characteristic of a legalist or legalism.

le-gal'i-ty, **l** lı-gal'ı-tı; 2 lē-gäl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, **l**, -ties; 2 -tis, *pl.*] **1.** The condition of being legal; conformity to law; lawfulness. **2.** *Theol.* (1) Reliance on works rather than on grace for salvation. (2) Insistence on the letter of the law rather than its spirit. **3.** [Slang, Eng.] A gambling term. Legal obligations. **4.** **5.** That which is peculiarly characteristic of the legal profession; its distinctive spirit as indicated in manner or speech. **6.** [Archaic.] Legitimacy. [< F. *légalité*, < LL. *legalitā(t-)s*, < L. *legalis*, law.]

le'gal-i-za'tion, **l** lī'gəl-ı-zā'shən; 2 lē'gal-i-zā'shon, *n.* The act of legalizing. **le'gal-i-sa'tion†**.

le'gal-ize, **l** lī'gəl-aiz; 2 lē'gal-īz, *v.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] **1.** To give the authority of law to; authorize; or recognize by legal enactment; render conformable to law; make lawful; sanction. **2.** To interpret, as the Scriptures, according to the letter rather than the spirit. **le'gal-ise†**.

Le Gal'li-enne', **l** la gal'ı-en'; 2 lē gäl'i-en', **Richard** (?-1886-). An English critic, poet, and journalist: *The Quest of the Golden Girl*. [In style].

le'gal-ly, **l** lī'gal-ı; 2 lē'gal-y, *adv.* According to law.

An uncultivated savage is never a nice inquirer into the refinements of law, by which an injury may be gradually and *legally* inflicted.

IRVING *Sketch-Book, Philip of Pokanoket* p. 361. [G. P. P. 1851.]

leg'an-tine, *a.* Legatine: incorrect form.

Le-garé', **l** lə-gā'ē; 2 lē-gā', **Hugh Swinton** (?-1797-?-1843), American lawyer and statesman; Attorney-General, 1830-1832.

leg'a-ta-ry, **l** leg'ə-tē-rı; 2 lēg'a-tā-ry, **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to a legate. **II.** *n.* = LEGATE, *n.* [-RIES, **l**, -ries, *pl.*] [Rare.] A legatee. [< L. *legatārius*, < *lego*; see LEGACY.]

le-gate', **l** lı-gēt'; 2 lē-gāt', **le-gat'ing**, **l** lı-gē'tıng; 2 lē-gā'ting. To give by will; devise; bequeath. [< L. *lego*; see LEGACY.]

leg'ate, **l** leg'ıt; 2 lēg'at, *n.* **1.** A person accredited by one state or nation as its diplomatic representative to the court or government of another state or nation; an ambassador; envoy. **2.** The representative of the Pope in various functions, political or ecclesiastical.

A *legate a latere* is a cardinal acting as plenipotentiary. A *nuncio* is a minister or ambassador to a civil government. A *delegate* is accredited to the hierarchy. An *abbatial* has only a special and temporary mission. A legate's jurisdiction as *ordinary* is that of governor of a legation or province of the Papal States; as *extraordinary*, it is a special mission to a foreign country; a delegate's is *delegata*; an ablegate's is limited to some special case or cases.

3. *Rom. Hist.* (1) An ambassador sent from Rome to foreign nations. (2) An ambassador sent by a foreign nation to Rome. (3) A person accompanying a Roman general into the field as adviser, or a subordinate in command, or one accompanying a proconsul or prætor into the provinces in a similar capacity, or sent as a deputy. **4.** A governor of a province representing the emperor. [< F. *légat*, < L. *legatus*, < *lego*, send, < *lex* (*leg-*), law.] SYN.: see DELEGATE.

leg'a-tee', **l** leg'ə-tē'; 2 lēg'a-tē', *n.* One to whom personal property is bequeathed by will.

No! Mammon makes the world his *legatee*
Through fear, not love. COWPER *Charity* l. 44.

[< L. *lego* (*pp. legatus*); see LEGACY.]— **residuary legatee**, see RESIDUARY.

leg'ate-ship, **l** leg'ıt-ship; 2 lēg'at-shīp, *n.* The office of a legate.

leg'a-tin(e)s, **l** leg'ə-tin *or* -tain; 2 lēg'a-tin *or* -tīn, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to a legate; as, *legatine* power.

Malachi returned from Rome armed with *legatine* powers, and proceeded vigorously with the reforms which he had long before commenced. FREEMAN *Historical Essays* 1st ser. ii. p. 310. [L. 1867.]

2. Made by or proceeding from a legate; as, a *legatine* constitution. **leg'an-tine†**.— **legatine constitution**, a law passed by a legatine synod.— **l. synod**, a synod held under the jurisdiction of a papal legate.

le-ga'tion, **l** lı-gē'shən; 2 lē-gā'shon, *n.* To go as a legate.

le-ga'tion, *n.* **1.** The act of deputing a person to act for or represent another; specif., in international law, a diplomatic mission.

If Jesus had done nothing more than teach men to say 'Our Father' in the Christian sense, his Divine *legation* would have been indefeasible. MATTHEW ARNOLD *Literature and Dogma* ii. p. 317.

2. The person or persons composing an embassy; ambassador or envoy and suite. **3.** The official residence or place of business of the chief of a diplomatic mission. **4.** The office or charge of a legate. **5.** The province over which a legate is sent; the charge or commission of a legate. **6†.** A district governed by a legate; specif., one of the provinces in the Papal States. [< F. *légation*, < L. *legatio* (*n-*), law, < *legare*; see LEGATE.]

le-ga'tion-a-ry, **l** lı-gē'shən-ē-rı; 2 lē-gā'shon-ā-ry, *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to a legation. **2.** Fitted for going on a legation.

leg'a-tive, **l** leg'ə-tiv; 2 lēg'a-tīv, *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to a legate. **2.** Giving authority as a legate or deputy; as, a *legative* commission.

le-ga'to, **l** lı-gä'tō; 2 lē-gā'to (XIII), *n.* [It.] A smooth, connected style of performance, or a passage so marked or rendered. It is indicated usually by a curved line (⌢ or ⌣) connecting two or more notes on different degrees of the staff. See TIE.

le-ga'to, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* In a smooth, connected manner: opposed to *staccato*.

leg'a-tor, **l** leg'ə-tər *or* leg'ō-tər'; 2 lē-gā'tōr *or* lēg'a-tōr', *n.* One who bequeaths a legacy; a testator. [L., < *lego*, bequeath; see LEGACY.]

leg'a-to-ri-al, **l** leg'ə-tō'rı-əl; 2 lēg'a-tō'ri-al, *a.* Of or pertaining to a legator or a legacy.

leg'a-tu'ra, **l** leg'ə-tū'rə; 2 lēg'a-tū'ra, *n.* [It.] *Mus.* A brace or tie; a syncopation; a group of notes slurred together.

le-ga'tus a la'te-re, **l** lı-gā'təs ä lä'tı-rē; 2 lē-gā'tus a la'te-re. [L.] *Eccl.* A cardinal sent by the Pope upon missions of more than ordinary importance; he has very ample powers: literally, a legate from the side (i. e., of the Pope).

le-ga'tus mis'sus, **l** mis'əs; 2 mis'us. [L.] *Eccl.* A papal legate dispatched upon some specific mission, as distinguished from a legate *a latere*, literally, a legate sent.

le-ga'tus na'tus, **l** nā'təs; 2 nā'tus. [L.] A papal legate *ex officio*; literally, a legate born. Such in former times was the eldest son of the sovereign.

leg'-dol'iar, **l** leg'-dōl'ı-ər; 2 lēg'-dōl'ar, *n.* A coin of a heavier size than usual; in the Low Countries and Germany, a coin of double the usual value.

leg'end, **l** lej'ənd *or* lı'jend; 2 lēj'end *or* lē'jend (XIII), *vt.* **1.** To tell or narrate in legendary form. **2.** To give a legendary inscription to.

leg'end, *n.* **1.** A narrative, usually entertaining, based on tradition rather than on substantiation of fact, and coming up naturally among a people and unconsciously embodying popular feeling. Originally, and in early church usage, a legend was something to be read at service or meals: usually a narrative of the lives of saints and martyrs.

The myth is therefore pure and absolute imagination: the *legend* has a basis of fact, but amplifies, abridges, or modifies that basis at its pleasure. EMERSON *Poetry and Imagination* lect. i. p. 231, note 2. [a. & v. 1800.]

2. Hence, doubt ul narrativeness; fable; myth; fiction.

Legend . . . may be a safe and valuable stimulant to the historical imagination, but it is useless . . . as a guide to historical truth. J. FULLOCH *Lect. on Renan's Life of Christ* lect. iii, p. 130. [ROE & N. 1884.]

3. Words stamped on a coin or medal, or inscribed on a banner, printed under a picture, or the like; a motto; brief inscription.

'Trust is truer than our fears,' Runs the *legend*.
WHITTIER *Andrew Rykman's Prayer* st. 2.

4. The musical expression of a story, without the use of words. **5.** An explanatory inscription on the margin of a map. **6.** [Rare.] Writing; as, the domestic *legend*. ††. A list or roll. **8†.** A book containing selections from the Scriptures or the Fathers, formerly read in churches. [< F. *légende*, < LL. *legenda*, story, < L. *leg-o*, read.] SYN.: see ANECDOTE; FICTION.

— **Golden Legend.** **1.** A medieval collection of lives of the greater saints composed in Latin by Jacobus de Voragine (1230-1298), a Dominican, archbishop of Genoa, published in translation by Caxton in 1483. **2.** A poem by Longfellow, based on a story by Hartmann von der Aue, a minnesinger of the 13th century. The legend runs that Henry, prince of Hoheneck, being afflicted by leprosy, is told that he can be cured only by the voluntary sacrifice of a chaste maiden. Elsie, daughter of the peasants, offers herself, but at Salerno the leprosy disappears and the pair are married.— **le-gen'da, n. pl.** *Eccl.* Things to be read, as distinguished from *credenda*, or things to be believed.— **leg'end-list**, *n.* One who writes legends; a fabulist.— **leg'end-ize**, *vt.* To write, paint, or engrave a legend upon: furnish with a legend.— **leg'end-ry**, *n.* Legend: legends collectively.

leg'en-da'ri-an, **l** lej'ən-dā'rı-ən; 2 lēj'en-dā'ri-an, *n.* One who regards portions of the Scriptures as legendary.

leg'en-da-ry, **l** lej'ən-dā-rı; 2 lēj'en-dā-ry, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or consisting of legends; abounding in or resembling legends; fabulous. **2.** Bearing or containing the legend on a coin. [< LL. *legendārius*, < *legenda*; see LEGEND.] SYN.: see APOCRYPHAL.

leg'en-da-ry, *n.* [-RIES, **l**, -rız; 2 -rīs, *pl.*] **1.** A book of legends. **2.** A relater of legends. **3.** Same as LEGEND, *n.*, **4.**

leg'end-ed, **l** lej'ənd-ed; 2 lēj'ənd-ed, *a.* **1.** Marked by a legend or inscription. **2.** Made the theme of or told in legends; legendary.

Le-gendre', **l** lə-ʒändr'; 2 lē-zhändr', **n. 1. Adrien Marie** (?/₁1752-?/₁1833), a French mathematician; author of the *Elements of Geometry*, etc. **2. Louis** (?/₁1752-?/₁1797), an orator and leader in the French Revolution.— **le-gen'dist**, **l** lı-gen'dıst; 2 lē-gen'dist, *n.* Relating to or devised by A. M. Legendre; as, *Legendrian* coefficients.

leg'er, **l** lej'ər; 2 lēg'er, *a.* **1.** Light and fine, as a line. **2†.** Unimportant. [< F. *léger*, < L. *levis*, light.]— **leger lines**, in music, lines added above or below the usual staff of five lines to extend its compass. See STAFF and DEGREE.

— **l. space**, a space included by a leger line.

leg'er†, *n.* **1.** Same as LEDGER. **2†.** An envoy. **3†.** Anything that remains or lies in a place. [Form of LEDGER, *n.*, 2, 3.]

Leg'er, *n.* A masculine personal name. [Teut., people's spear.]

leg'er-de-main', **l** lej'ər-dı-mān'; 2 lēg'er-de-mān', *n.* A deceptive performance that depends upon manual skill or dexterity; sleight of hand; hence, in general, any adroitness that tends to deceive.

Our miracle-monger, Antonio, at the boat's bow, must continue his *legerdemain*, by producing dishes apparently out of nothing. T. G. APPLETON *Nile Journal*, Dec. 6, 1874 p. 44. [a. 1605.]

[< F. *léger* (see LEGER, *a.*) + *de* (< L. *de*), of, + *main* (< L. *manus*), hand.] **leg'er-de-maine'†**.— **leg'er-de-main', vi.**— **leg'er-de-main'ist**, *n.*

le-ger'i-ty†, *n.* Lightness; nimbleness.

le'ges, **l** lī'jīz; 2 lē'ges, *n.* Plural of LEX.

leg'et, *n.* **1.** To lay. **2.** To lodge; allay.

legged, **l** legd *or* leg'ed; 2 lēgd *or* lēg'ed, *a.* **1.** Having **legs**, **l** legz; used in composition; as, bow-*legged*; a three-*legged* stool. **2.** *Her.* Denoting the legs of birds when blazoned of a different tincture from the body.

leg'ger, **l** leg'ər; 2 lēg'er, *n.* One who moves a barge through a canal tunnel by pushing against the walls with his legs.

Leg'gett, **l** leg'ıt; 2 lēg'et, **William** (1802-?1839). An American journalist and miscellaneous writer.

leg'gi-a-dro, **l** lej'ı-ä'drō; 2 lēj'i-ä'dro, *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Graceful; charming: often as a direction to the performer. **leg'gi-a-dri'ro†**.

leg'gie-ra-men'te, **l** lej'ē-rə-men'tē; 2 lēj'e-rä-mēn'te, *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Lightly.

leg'gie-ris'si-mo, **l** lej'ē-ris'ı-mō; 2 lēj'e-ris'i-mo, *a.* & *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* As lightly as possible; very lightly.

leg'ging, **l** leg'ıŋ; 2 lēg'ing, *n.* **1.** A covering for the leg, like a long gaiter: a protection from cold or wet weather. **leg'gin†**. **2.** Bowing; obeisance.

leg'gism, **l** leg'ızm; 2 lēg'ism, *n.* [Slang.] The character or conduct of a blackleg or swindler.

leg'gy, **l** leg'ı; 2 lēg'y, *a.* **1.** Having legs disproportionately long; long-legged; hence, thin; spindling. **2.** *Bot.* Having long slender stalks or stems; spindling. **3.** [Slang.] Displaying the legs; as, a *leggy* burlesque.

Leg'horn, **l** leg'hôrn *or* leg'ərn; 2 lēg'hôrn *or* lēg'ərn (LEH'), *a.* Of or pertaining to Leghorn, Italy; also, made of Leghorn straw.

— **Leghorn plait**, a plait of Leghorn straw of which bonnets and hats are made.— **l. straw**, the straw of a variety of wheat (*Triticum sativum*), or, according to some, an allied species between wheat and barley.

leg'horn†, *n.* **1.** A fine plait, used in the manufacture of bonnets and hats, made from the straw of wheat (see LEGHORN STRAW), an important industry of Leghorn, in Tuscany, Italy. **2.** A bonnet or hat made of this plait. **3.** [L.] A breed of domestic fowls. See FOWL. [< *Leghorn*, the city, < It. *Livorno*, < L. *Liburnus*.]

Leg'horn's, n. [It. **Li-vor'no**, **l** lī-vôr'no; 2 lē-vôr'no]. A province in Tuscany department, Italy; 133 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a fortified seaport city.

leg'i-ble, **l** lej'ı-bl; 2 lēj'i-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be read; **leg'i-bil†**, especially, that may be read with ease; as, *legible* handwriting. **2.** Hence, that may be discovered or understood from evident marks or indications. **3.** [Rare.] Reading-matter. [< F. *lisible*, < LL. *legibilis*, < L. *legere*, read.]— **leg'i-bil-i-ty**, *n.* The quality of being legible.— **leg'i-bl(e-ness)**, *n.*— **leg'i-bly**, *adv.*

leg'i-cide, **l** lej'ı-said; 2 lēj'i-cīd, *n.* [Rare.] One who destroys law. [< L. *lex*, law, + *cæda*, kill.]

le-gif'ic, **l** lı-jif'ık; 2 lē-gif'ic, *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to lawmaking. [< L. *lex* (*leg-*), law, + *facio*, make.]

leg'ion, **l** lī'jən; 2 lē'gi-on, *n.* [L.] *Zool.* A legion.

le'gion, **l** lī'jən; 2 lē'gi-on, *n.* **1.** In ancient Rome, a division or legions. Turn to some level plain where haughty Mars
Has *legion'd* all his battle.
SPENSER *Prothalamion* bk. iii, st. 24.

le'gion, n. 1. A Roman military body varying in numbers at different periods. Under the republic it consisted of 4,500 men—1,200 *hastati* (spearmen), 1,200 *principes* (the main strength), 1,200 *triarii* (skirmishers), and 300 *velites* or *pilarii* (veteran reserve), and 300 *equites* (cavalry). In the time of Marius the legion consisted of 10 cohorts of infantry, each of 3 maniples, commanded by a centurion, or about 6,000 men, besides cavalry. See COHORT, MANIPLE, and PHALANX.

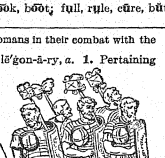
The staff of the *legion* consisted of six tribunes who managed the paying, quartering, provisioning, etc., of the troops, and commanded the *legion* in turns for a period each of two months. [In war, a legatus, or lieutenant-general, was appointed as permanent commandant of the *legion*. *Encyclopædia Britannica* 9th ed.]

2. One of various other military organizations of other countries, especially of France; hence, a military force in general; army: in the latter sense usually in the plural. **3.** A great number; multitude; as, *legions* of angels. **4.** *Zool.* A group of animals usually ranking between a class and an order; a superorder. [OF., < L. *legio* (*n-*), < *lego*, gather.] **le'gion†**. SYN.: see ARMY; HOST.

— **Academic Legion**, a corps composed of students who took up arms at Vienna during the insurrection of March 13, 1848.— **American l.** **1.** A national organization of American veterans and men on service of the World War, who served honorably in the army, navy, or marine corps of the U. S., between April 6, 1917, and Nov. 11, 1918; organized in March, and incorporated by act of Congress, Sept., 1919. **2.** A society incorporated in New York, March 6, 1915, to enroll all citizens who have military training or experience valuable in the conduct of war.— **Foreign L.**, a body of foreign volunteers, founded March 21, 1831, attached to the French army, and devoted mainly to colonial service. The Foreign Legion served with great distinction in the Crimea in 1854, and in Mexico, 1863.— **L. of Honor**, an order of merit instituted by Napoleon Bonaparte, in 1802, as a reward for civil and military services. At present it embraces five classes—grand crosses, grand officers, commanders, officers, and chevaliers or knights.— **Theban L.**, a Roman legion composed entirely of Theban Christians which was twice decimated by order of the Emperor Maximian for refusing to sacrifice to the gods.— **thundering L.**, a Roman legion said to have been composed entirely of Christians, to whose prayers a thunder-storm was attributed

which greatly assisted the Romans in their combat with the Quadi in A. D. 174.

le'gion-a-ry, *i.* lĭ'jan-ĕ-rĭ; 2 lē'gon-ā-ry, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or consisting of a legion or legions; as, a *legionary* force. **2.** Containing a great number; innumerable. **3.** Indicating a specific Roman legion; as, a *legionary* mark. ☞ L. *legionarius*, < *legio(n-)*; see LEGION.]



Roman Legionaries Marching over a Bridge. (From Trajan's Column.)

le'gion-ize, 1 lĭ'jan-ĭz; 2 lē'gon-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To form in a legion.

lé'gion'naire', 1 lē'jun'nâr'; 2 lē'zhon'nâr', *n.* [Fr.] **1.** A legionary. **2.** A member of the American Legion.

le'gion-ry†, *n.* A body of legions.

leg'is-late, 1 lĕj'ĭs-lāt; 2 lĕj'ĭs-lāt, *v.* [-LAT'ED; -LAT'ING.] **I.** *i.* To bring about or affect in any way by an act of legislation; as, to *legislate* a man out of office. **2.** [Rare.] To make laws for. **II.** *t.* To make or enact a law or laws.

leg'is-la'tion, 1 lĕj'ĭs-lē'shan; 2 lĕj'ĭs-lā'shon, *n.* **1.** Enactment of laws, or business incidental thereto; also, a part or the whole body of laws enacted by a legislative power. **2†.** A legislature. [< LL. *legislatio(n-)*, < L. *lex (leg-)*, law, + *latio(n-)*, a bearing.]

SYN.: code, economy, jurisprudence, law, polity. A *code* is a system of *laws*; *jurisprudence* is the science of *law*, or a system of *laws* scientifically considered, classed, and interpreted; *legislation*, primarily the act of legislating, denotes also the body of statutes enacted by a legislative body; an *economy* is a body of *laws* and regulations, with the entire system, political or religious, especially the latter, of which they form a part; as, the *code* of Draco, Roman *jurisprudence*, British *legislation*, the Mosaic *economy*. The Mosaic *economy* is known also as the Mosaic *law*, and we speak of the English common *law*, or the *law* of nations. *Polity* (Gr. *politeia*, from *polite*, a city) signifies the form, constitution, or method of government of a nation, state, church, or other institution; in usage it differs from *economy* as applying rather to the system or title *economy* applies especially to the method, or to the system as administered; an *economy* might be termed a *polity* considered with especial reference to its practical administration, hence commonly with special reference to details or particulars, while *polity* has more reference to broad principles. *Law*, as a collective noun, includes not only all special *laws*, but the principles on which they are based.—**leg'is-la'tion-al,** *a.*

leg'is-la'tive, } 1 lĕj'ĭs-lē'tiv; 2 lĕj'ĭs-lā'tiv, *a.* **1.** Having the power to legislate; that makes or enacts laws.

leg'is-la'tor, 1 lĕj'ĭs-lē'tər *or* -ter; 2 lĕj'ĭs-lā'tor, *n.* One who legislates; a lawgiver; also, a member of a legislature. [L., < *lex (leg-)*, law, + *lator*, bearer, < *latus*, borne.]—**leg'is-la-to'ri-al,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to legislation or a legislature; as, *legislatorial* usurpation. **2.** Enacting laws; having the power of a legislator or legislature.—**leg'is-la-to'ri-al-ly,** *adv.*—**leg'is-la'tor-ship,** *n.*—**leg'is-la'tress,** *n.* A female legislator. **leg'is-la'trix†,**

leg'is-la'ture, 1 lej'ĭs-lē'chur *or* -tiur; 2 lĕj'ĭs-lā'chur *or* -tiŭr, *n.* **1.** A person or body that makes laws; especially, the duly constituted body of men in a state or nation empowered under the constitution to enact, amend, or repeal the laws.

A legislature usually consists of two branches separately organized and variously designated. In the Congress of the United States and in many of the States they are called the Senate and the House of Representatives; in the Parliament of Great Britain, the House of Lords and the House of Commons; in France, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

TABLE OF THE MORE IMPORTANT LEGISLATURES.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

C.	= Council	Ex.	= Executive	Pres.	= President
Ce.	= Central	H.	= House of	Repres.	= Representatives
Ch.	= Chamber of	N.	= National		
Com.	= Committee	Nat.	= Nationalities	S.	= State
Dep.	= Deputies	P.	= Parliament	U.	= Union

In the following list the figures following the entries under Upper House and Lower House indicate the normal number of members.

STATE.	Official Head.	Legislative Body.	Upper House.	Lower House.
Abyssinia	Negus	State C[1]		
Argentine Republic	Pres.	N. Congress	Senate, 30.	H. Dep., 158
Australia	King	Federal P.	Senate, 36.	H. Repres., 76
Austria from Nov., 1918	Pres.	N. Const'l Assembly	165	
Belgian Congo.	King	Colonial C., 15		
Belgium	King	Chambers.	Senate, 153	Ch. Dep., 186
Bolivia	Pres.	Congress	Senate, 16.	Ch. Dep., 70
Brazil	Pres.	N. Congress	Senate, 63.	Ch. Dep., 212
Bulgaria	Czar	N. As'bly.[2]		
Canada	King	Parliament	Senate, 96.	H. Commons, 245
Chile	Pres.	N. Congress	Senate, 45.	Ch. Dep., 132
China	Pres.	Yi-Yuan, 43.		
Colombia	Pres.	Congress	Senate, 48.	H. Repres., 113
Costa Rica	Pres.	Ch. Repres., 43.		
Cuba	Pres.	N. Congress	Senate, 37.	H. Repres., 118
Czecho-Slovakia	Pres.	N. P.	Senate, 150	Ch. Dep., 300
Denmark	King	Rigsdag	Landsthing, 76	Folkething, 140
Ecuador	Pres.	Congress	Senate, 32.	H. Dep. 48
Egypt	King	Parliament	Senate	Ch. Dep.
Estonia	S. Head.	S. As'bly[3]	100	
France	Pres.	N. As'bly.	Senate, 314	Ch. Dep., 616
German Republic[4]	Pres.	N. As'bly.		Reichstag
Gt. Britain[5]	King	Parliament	House of Lords, 720	H. of Commons, 615
Greece	Pres.	Boule		
Guatemala	Pres.	N. As'bly.	C. of State, 7	H. Repres.[6]
Haiti	Pres.	Ch. Dep.	C. of State, 21	
Honduras	Pres.	Congress of Dep., 43		
Hungary	Regent	Parliament		
Iceland	King	P., 42		
India	Emperor	C., 8 to 12		
Italy	King	Parliament	Senate, 358	Ch. Dep., 400
Japan	Emperor	Imperial Diet	H. Peers, 407	H. Repres., 464
Jugo-Slavia	King	N. As'bly., 315[6]		
Latvia	Pres.	P., 100		
Lithuania	Pres.	Diet		
Luxemburg	Grand Duchess	Ch. Dep., 52		
Mexico	Pres.	Congress	Senate, 58.	H. Repres.[7]
Morocco[8]	Sultan			
Netherlands	Queen	States-General	1st. Chamber, 50	2d. Chamber, 100
New Zealand	King	General Assembly	Legislative C., 40	H. Repres., 80
Nicaragua	Pres.	Congress	Senate, 24.	H. Dep., 43
Norway	King	Storthing	Lagthing, 38	Odelsthing, 112
Panama	Pres.	Ch. Dep., 46		
Paraguay	Pres.	Congress	Senate, 20.	Ch. Dep., 40
Persia	Shah	Cabinet		
Peru	Pres.	Congress	Senate, 35.	H. Repres., 110
Poland	Pres.	Parliament	Senate, 111	Diet, 444
Portugal	Pres.	Chambers	Senate, 71.	Ch. Dep., 164
Roumania	King	Parliament	Senate, 170	Ch. Dep., 347
Salvador	Pres.	Congress of Dep., 42		
Santo Domingo	Pres.	National Congress	Senate, 12.	Ch. Dep., 24
Siam	King	Legislative C., 40		
Soviet Russia	Pres.	U. Ce. Ex. Com.	C. of U., 450	C. of Nat., 139
Spain	King	Cortes	Senate	Congress[9]
Sweden	King	Diet	1st Chamber, 150	2d Chamber, 230
Switzerland	Pres.	Bundesversammlung	Standerath, 44	National-rath, 198
Turkey	Pres.	N. As'bly		
U. of South Africa	King	Parliament	Senate, 40.	H. of As'bly, 148
United States	Pres.	Congress	Senate, 96.	H. Repres., 435
Uruguay	Pres.	Parliament	Senate, 19.	Ch. Repres., 124
Venezuela	Pres.	Congress	Senate, 40.	Ch. Dep.

[1] Composed of the more important *rases*; the political institutions of Abyssinia are essentially feudal. [2] *Provisional.* One member to every 20,000 inhabitants. [3] One member to every 30,000 inhabitants. [4] An English financial adviser has a right to a seat in the Council of Ministers. [5] Suffrage is universal plus a residential qualification. [6] *Narodna Skupshtina.* [7] One member to every 60,000 inhabitants. [8] See Vocabulary. [9] One member to every 50,000 inhabitants.

☞ Prior to November, 1918, the supreme direction of political and military affairs was vested in the King of Prussia, who in this capacity had the title of German Emperor. The crown of Prussia was hereditary and legislative authority was shared with a Landtag composed of an upper and lower house. The upper house, or Herrenhaus, consisted of a varying number of princes and nobilities; the lower house, or Abgeordnetenhaus, consisted of 443 members elected by general suffrage for a term of five years.

2. [L-] [U. S.] Specif., the legislative body of a State or Territory, as distinguished from Congress. **3.** [Archaic.] The lawmaking power.

Sovereignty and *legislature* are indeed convertible terms; one cannot subsist without the other.

BLACKSTONE, *Commentaries* intro., § 2, p. 46.

[< L. *lex* (gen. *legis*), law, + LL. *latura*, a bearing, < L. *latus*, borne.] SYN.: see CONGRESS.

leg'ist, 1 lĭ'jist; 2 lē'gist, *n.* One learned or skilled in the law; a writer on law; lawyer. [< F. *légiste*, < LL. *legista*, < L. *lex (leg-)*, law.] **le'gist-ant,** *n.*

le'gist, *n.* The right to benefit of clergy on account of ability to read a sentence or verse of the Bible.

leg'i-tim, 1 lĕj'ĭ-tĭm; 2 lē'gĭ-tĭm, *n.* Legitime.

le-git'i-ma-cy, 1 lĭ-jĭt'ĭ-ma-sĭ; 2 lē-gĭt'ĭ-ma-cy, *n.* **1.** The condition or quality of being legitimate; accordance with law; regular sequence; logical deduction; genuineness; as, the *legitimacy* of a conclusion, or of a government. **2.** Hence, lawfulness of birth; condition of being born in lawful wedlock: opposed to *bastardy*. **3.** Of the title of a sovereign, the condition of being derived by regular descent; the principle of lineal royal descent, as a political principle.

leg'i-ti-mate, 1 lĭ-jĭt'ĭ-mĭt; 2 le-gĭt'ĭ-mĭt, *a.* **1.** Having the sanction of law or established custom; lawful, authorized, regular, or proper; as, a *legitimate* government. **2.** Born in wedlock; lawfully begotten. **3.** Based strictly on hereditary rights, or sovereignty. **4.** Following in regular or natural sequence; logically deduced; as, a *legitimate* result or conclusion.

A system which invests among its *legitimate* consequences the denial of known truth, is thereby effectually destroyed.

C. F. THOMAS *Superst., Origin Christianity* p. 562. [n. d., 1887.]

[< LL. *legitimatus*; see LEGITIMATE, *v.*] **leg'i-timet.**

—**legitimate drama,** the standard drama, as distinguished from the ephemeral productions of the stage, such as farce-comedies, burlesque, and sensational dramas.—**le-git'i-mate-ly,** *adv.* In a legitimate manner; genuinely.—**le-git'i-mate-ness,** *n.*

le-git'i-mate, *n.* **1.** *Theat.* Classical tragedy: usually with the definite article. **2.** A child born in wedlock.

3. A legitimate ruler. **4.** A supporter of a legitimate sovereign, or of the rights of such sovereign.

le-git'i-ma'tion, 1 lĭ-jĭt'ĭ-mē'shan; 2 le-gĭt'ĭ-ma'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of making lawful or legitimate; specif., the act of legitimating a bastard. **2.** In some European countries, permission to reside and do business in a particular place, together with proof of identity, etc. **3.** Authenticity as being the work of a reputed author; as, by this he proved the *legitimation* of Poe's posthumous volume. [< LL. *legitimatus*; see LEGITIMATE, *v.*]

le-git'i-mat-ize'tion†, **le-git'i-mat-za'tion†.**

le-git'i-ma-ture, 1 lĭ-jĭt'ĭ-ma-chur *or* -tiur; 2 le-gĭt'ĭ-ma-chur *or* -tŭr, *n.* An office held by legitimate claim or title.

leg'i-timet, *a.* **1.** Real; genuine. **2.** Lawful. **3.** Law-abiding. **4.** In accordance with a standard. **leg'i-tim-ist.**

leg'i-time, 1 lej'ĭ-tim; 2 lĕj'ĭ-tim, *n.* In civil law, the portion of a man's personal property that he can not prevent his children from inheriting. In Roman law it amounted to one-fourth of his estate; in the Scots law (there called **legitim**) it amounts to one-third when there is a widow, or half when there is not. It is recognized also by the law of Louisiana. [< F. *légitime*, < L. *legitimus*; see LEGITIMATE, *a.*] **leg'i-tim-ist.**

leg'i-mist, 1 lĭ-jĭt'ĭ-mĭst; 2 le-gĭt'ĭ-mĭst, *n.* One who supports legitimacy or legitimate authority. Specif.: [L-] (1) In French history, a follower of the elder Bourbon line of Louis XIV., as opposed to the younger branch of Orléans, descended from Philippe Égalité. (2) In Spanish history, a Carlist. See CARLIST, 2. [< F. *légitimiste*, < L. *legitimus*; see LEGITIMATE, *a.*] **leg'i-tim-ism,** *n.* The principles or views of the Legitimists.—**le-git'i-mis'tic,** *a.*

leg'i-tim't-ly, 1 lej'ĭ-tim'ĭ-tĭ; 2 lĕj'ĭ-tim'ĭ-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] Legitimacy.

leg'less, 1 leg'les; 2 lĕg'lĭs, *a.* Having no legs.

leg'let, 1 leg'let; 2 lĕg'lĕt, *n.* An ornamental band for the leg above the calf. Compare ANKLET; ARMLET; WRISTLET.

Their ornaments are cinctures of brass wire round the loins, [and] armlets and *leglets* of brass.

STANLEY *Through the Dark Continent* i. p. 113. [n. d., 1878.]

Le-gna'go, 1 le-nyä'go; 2 le-nyä'go, *n.* A town in Verona province, and one of the four towns of the northern Italy forming what is known as the Quadrilateral.

Le-gna'no, 1 le-nyä'no; 2 le-nyä'no, *n.* A town in Milan province, Italy.

le'go, 1 lē'go; 2 le'go, *n.* [Sp.] **1.** A layman. **2.** A lay brother, as in a monastery; a person admitted for the service of a religious body. **3.** [cap.] A term originally applied by the friars in the Philippines to a lay brother of an order employed as bailiff on corporation lands.

leg'-of-mut'ton, *a.* Shaped like a leg of mutton; as, a *leg-of-mutton* sail or sleeve.—**leg-of-mutton school,** Grub-street scribes and impecunious authors whose encomiums of persons, in verse or prose, were penned in anticipation of some direct reward, even if no more than a meal.

le'go-lit'er-a-ry, *a.* [Rare.] Pertaining to law-literature. [< L. *lex (leg-)*, law, + LITERARY.]

Le-gou'vé', 1 le-gü'vĕ'; 2 le-gü've', *n.* **1. Ernest Wilfrid** (?/11 1807—?/11 1903), a French author, dramatist, essayist, and critic; elected to the Academy, 1856; *Adrienne Lecouvreur*. **2. Gabriel Marie Jean Baptiste** (?/81764—?/1 1812), a French dramatic author.

Le-gou'zi-a, 1 lī-gū'zi-a; 2 le-gu'zi-a, *n.* Same as SPECULARIA.

leg'plek, 1 leg'plek; 2 lĕg'plĕk, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] A kraal-like pen for cattle.

Le-grand', 1 le-grän'; 2 le-grän', **Jacques Guillaume** (1743–1807). A French architect.

Le-grée', 1 le-grē'; 2 le-grē', **Simon.** In Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, a cold-blooded and cruel slave-trader, the exemplification of brutality.

Le-gros', 1 le-grō'; 2 le-grō', *n.* **1. Pierre** (1629–1714), a French sculptor who greatly beautified the palaces of Versailles. **2. Pierre,** "the Younger" (1656–1719), a French sculptor, son of the above.

le-guan', 1 le-gwän'; 2 le-gwän', *n.* An iguana; any large iguanid. [< Braz. *leguana*.]

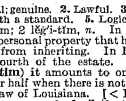
A few lizards are more or less aquatic; one, the *leguan* of the Galapagos, even enters the sea.

Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. xvi, p. 823.

Leg'u-a-ti'a, 1 leg'u-ĕ'shi-a; 2 lĕg'u-ā'shi-a, *n. Palæon.* The genus including the giant rail. [< F. *Leguat*, Huguenot exile.]

leg'u-le'an, 1 leg'yu-lī'yan *or* -an; 2 lĕg'yu-lī'yan *or* -an. [Rare.] *L. a.* Of or pertaining to an inferior lawyer. **II.** *n.* An inferior lawyer. [< L. *legulus*, < *lex (leg-)*, law.]

leg'ume, 1 leg'yum *or* lĭ-gūm'; 2 lĕg'yum *or* le-gūm' (XIII), *n.* **1.** The fruit or seed of any leguminous plant.



Legume of the Pea.

The *legumes*, such as beans, lentils, and peas, form an ailment of great value, containing more nitrogen even than the cereals. H. THOMPSON *Food and Feeding* p. 18. [tr. w. & ed.]

2. *Bot.* A 1-celled, 2-valved, generally dehiscent, seed-vessel or pod formed of a simple pistil having the seeds arranged along an inner or ventral suture, as in beans and peas. Indehiscent legumes, breaking at maturity into 1-seeded joints, are called *lomenta*.

A *Legume* is a pod of a simple pistil, which splits into two pieces. ASA GRAY *How Plants Grow* pt. i, p. 80. [n. d., 1876.]

[< F. *légume*, < LL. *legumen*, < *lego*, gather.] **le-gu'men.**

—**le-gu'mi-ni-form,** *a. Bot.* Shaped like a legume.

le-gu'me-lin, 1 lĭ-gū'mi-lĭn; 2 le-gū'me-lin, *n.* A mixture of proteids found in members of the bean family, mostly nucleoalbumins. [< L. *legumen*, bean.]

le-gu'min, 1 lĭ-gū'mĭn; 2 le-gū'min, *n. Chem.* A proteid compound resembling casein, contained in leguminous and many other seeds.

le-gu'mi-nar, 1 le-gū'mi-nər, 2 le-gū'mi-nar, *a.* Of or like a legume.

Le-gu"mi-no'sæ, 1 le-gū"mi-nō'sē; 2 le-gū"mi-nō'sē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A former vast family of polypetalous herbs, shrubs, and trees — the bean family — with alternate, stipulate, usually compound leaves, and papilionaceous or sometimes regular flowers, with usually 10 monadelphous, diadelphous, or almost distinct stamens, and a simple pistil becoming generally a legume in fruit. It embraced 3 well-marked suborders, 24 tribes, 427 genera, and 7,000 species. Present-day taxonomists have divided the *Leguminosæ* into the families *Fabaceæ*, *Caesalpiniaceæ*, and *Mimosaceæ*, and have placed these new families in the order *Rosales*. [< L. *legumen* (*-min-*): see LEGUME.]

le-gu'mi-nous, 1 le-gū'mi-nəs; 2 le-gū'mi-nus, *a.* *Bot.* 1. Of or pertaining to the *Leguminosæ*. 2. Producing legumes. 3. Relating to legume-bearing plants. [< L. *legumen* (*legumin-*): see LEGUME.] **le-gu'mi-nose†.**

Leh, 1 lē; 2 lē, *n.* A walled commercial town; capital of Ladakh province, Kashmir; has active business in rugs.

Le-ha'bim, 1 lē-hā'bim; 2 le-hā'bim, *n.* *Bib. Gen.* x, 13.

Le'he-man, 1 lē'hē-mən, 2 lē'hē-mən, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

Le'hi, 1 lē'hī; 2 lē'hī, *n.* 1. *Bib. Judges* xv, 9. 2. A city in Utah county, Utah.

Le'high, 1 lē'hī; 2 lē'hī, *n.* 1. A river in E. Pennsylvania, 120 m. to Delaware r.; drains a coal region. 2. A county in E. Pennsylvania; 328 sq. m.; county-seat, Allentown. 3. A city in Coal county, Okla. [Don county, Pa.

Le'high-ton, 1 hī'hət-tən; 2 hī'hət-tən, *n.* A borough in Carbohm, *n.* (G.) *Geol.* Same as LOESS.

leh'man-ite†, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as SAUSSURITE.

Leh'mann, 1 lē'mən; 2 lē'mən, 1. Lilli. Lehmann, Mme. Paul Kalisch (1ı/a1848–1ı/1929), a German operatic soprano, most widely known as a singer of Wagnerian rôles. 2. Liza, (1ı/a1802–1ı/1918), an English song-writer and composer.

lehr, 1 lēr; 2 lēr, *n.* Same as LEAR.

lehr'bach-ite, 1 lēr'bak-īt; 2 lēr'bik-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A black biotite lead-mercury selenid, (Pb, Hg)Se, found massive. *c. Lehrbach, by Lehr.*

le'ĭ, 1 lē'ĭ; 2 lē'ĭ, *n.* See COIN. **leu†.**

le'i, *n.* [Hawaii.] A garland; wreath.

Lei'a, 1 lē'ə; 2 lē'ə, *n.* A small town in Dera Ismail Khan district, Punjab, British India. **Le'i-ah†.**

Leib'nitz, 1 laip'nits; 2 lip'nits, **Gottfried Wilhelm, Baron von** (1ı/a1646–1ı/1716), a German scholar, mathematician, philosopher; invented differential calculus; a friendly rival of Newton; author of many profound philosophical works; was a Fellow of the Royal Society, London. **Leib'nitz-Leibnitz's series** (*Math.*), a formula expressing the derivative of a product to any desired degree.

Leib-nitz'i-an, 1 laib-nits'i-ən; 2 lib-nits'i-an, *a.* & *n.* Of or pertaining to the German philosopher and mathematician Leibnitz. *n.* A follower of Leibnitz.

Leib-nitz'i-an-ism, *n.* The philosophical system of von Leibnitz developed in opposition to the claim of Locke that nothing exists in the mind that was not first in the origin in the senses. To this claim Leibnitz answered in his *Nouveaux Essais* with the dictum *nihil nisi intellectus ipse* (nothing except the intellect itself), maintaining that the very constitution of the faculty of thought determines the nature of human knowledge. This doctrine of knowledge by apperception, instead of knowledge derived solely from sense-perception, was developed by Kant in his *Critique of Pure Reason*, as a so-called transcendental logic. The metaphysical tenets, or theory of reality, of the system of Leibnitz were chiefly set forth in his doctrine of the monads. This doctrine aims to explain the world as the resultant, so to say, of different orders of self-active beings, each of which, in greater or less degree, possesses the power of reflecting in itself, or mirroring the rest of the universe. Above the physical elements with their chemical affinities and the plants and animals with their irresistible or sentient life, rise the monads who have obtained the power of thought and are human souls. The latter form a sort of "Society with God," and are "members of the City of God." The name Leibnitz is also connected with a mathematical and impersonal kind of optimism, which maintained by an a priori argument that this is the best possible world; and also with the doctrine of preestablished harmony governing the relations of body and mind. Among mathematicians the name of Leibnitz is famous as the inventor of the form of infinitesimal calculus now most commonly used. See MONAD and MONADOLOGY. — **Leibnitzo-Wollian system,** Leibnitzianism as developed and systematized by Christian Wolf (1679–1754).

Leices'ter, 1 les'tər; 2 lės'ter, *n.* 1. **Earl of:** (1) See MONTFORT, SIMON DE. (2) See DUDLEY, ROBERT. 3. See LEICESTERSHIRE. 3. A borough and market-town, county town of Leicestershire, England. 4. A town in Worcester county, Mass. 5. A variety of long-wooled sheep, so called because originally bred in Leicestershire. See plate of SHEEP. Compare TEESWATER. 6. A shorn-horned cattle.

Leices'ter of Holk'ham, 1 hōlk'əm; 2 hōlk'am, **Earl of** (1752–1842). Thomas William Coke, an English agriculturist and Whig M. P.

Leices'ter-shire, 1 les'tər-shir; 2 lės'ter-shīr, *n.* An inland county of England; 824 sq. m.; county town, Leicester.

Leich'hardt, 1 laiv'härt; 2 līv'härt, **Ludwig** (1ı/a1813–1848), a German explorer; disappeared; he was lost. — **Leichhardt's clustered fig,** a fig, *Ficus glomerata*. — **Leichhardt's tree.** [Austral.] 1. The Indian mulberry (*Morinda citrifolia*). 2. In Queensland, a tree (*Sarcocephalus cordatus*) of the family *Rubiaceæ*, yielding timber for building.

Leid'den, *n.* Same as LEYDEN, 6.

Leid'den-frost, 1 leid'ən-frôst, 2 līd'ən-frôst, **Johann Gottlob** (1ı/a1715–1ı/1794). A German physician and professor of physical chemistry. — **Leidenfrost's phenomenon** (*Physics*), the so-called spheroidal state of heated liquids.

Leid'y, 1 leid'i; 2 līd'i, **Joseph** (1ı/a1823–1ı/1891). An American physician; comparative anatomist; president of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia.

Leif'dy, Mount, a peak in Wyoming; height, 11,177 ft.

leif'dy-ite, 1 leif'di-īt; 2 līf'dy-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A hydrous silicate found in fine scales, with a yellowish-green color and silky luster. < Jos. *Leidy*, American naturalist.]

leiet, *v.* To lay.

leif†, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Permission; liberty.

leige'er†, *n.* A ledger. Same as LIEGER.

leig'er†, *n.* A resident ambassador.

Leigh, 1 lē; 2 lē, *n.* 1. **Aston,** pseudonym of Mrs. Alice Mangold Diehl; English writer; journalist; novelist; musician. 2. **Edward** (1ı/a1602–1ı/1671), an English linguist and Puritan theologian. 3. A town in Lancashire, England. 4. A town in Worcestershire, England.

Leigh'ton, 1 lē'tən; 2 lē'ton, *n.* 1. **Alexander** (1568–1649), a Scottish Presbyterian preacher and physician; severely punished by Star Chamber for writing *Sion's Plea*. 2. **Frederick, Lord** (1ı/a1830–1ı/1896), British painter; president of Royal Academy. 3. **Robert** (1611–1ı/a1684), a Scottish divine; archbishop of Glasgow; his writings inspired Coleridge's *Aids to Reflection*.

Leigh'ton-Buz'zard, *n.* A market-town in Bedfordshire,

Lei-lah', 1 lē-lä'; 2 le-lä', *n.* In Persian romance, the type of feminine beauty, chastity, and ardent affection, whose love for Mejnoun compares with that of the bride for the bridegroom in The Song of Solomon.

Lei"ma-cop'si-dæ, 1 lī"mə-kop'sı-dē; 2 lī"ma-cōp'si-dē, *n. pl.* *Hemiptera*. A family of terricolous planarians with fairly very convex. **Lei"ma-cop'sis,** *n.* (*-sis*, GR. *-ıs*) + *cephalon* (*-kəf-*), + *opsis*, appearance.] — **lei"ma-cop'sid,** *n.*

lei'ma-na, *n.* See EMMA.

lein'type', 1 laim'taip"; 2 līm'tīp", *n.* A form of collotype.

Lein'ster, 1 len'stər; 2 lėn'ster, *n.* 1. A province in S. E. Ireland; includes the former kingdoms of Leinster, Meath, and Ossory. 2. A peak in the Blackstairs mountains, Ireland; height, 2,610 ft.

lei'o-, 1 lī'ō-; 2 lī'o-. Derived from Greek *leios*, smooth: *lī'o-*, combining forms. — **lei'o-come,** *n.* Same as DEXTRIN. — **lei'o-dere,** *n.* *Zool.* An American iguanoid lizard of the genus *Leiodera*. — **lei'o-der'ma-tous,** *a.* Smooth-skinned; having figuratively, thin-skinned; sensitive; opposed to *pachydermatous*. — **lei'o-der'mi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Abnormally smooth or glossy skin seen in some cutaneous affections. — **lei'o-gloss'sate,** *a.* Having a smooth tongue; without an odontophore or radula; as, the *leioglossate* mollusks.

Lei"og-nath'i-dæ, 1 lī"og-nath'ı-dē; 2 lī"og-nāth'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of scombroidean fishes related to the *Gerridæ*, but with the supracoracipital crest extending backward in a high triangular crest and the maxillaries extending backward wholly on the upper surface of the cranium. **Lei"o-gnath'us,** *n.* (*-os*, GR. *-ıs*) + *gnathos*, jaw.] — **lei"og'na-thid,** *n.* — **lei"og'na-thoid,** *a.* & *n.*

lei"o-my-o'ma, *n.* Same as LIOMYOMA. — **lei"o-phyl'lous,** *a.* Same as LISSOPHYLLOUS.

Lei"o-phyl'lum, 1 lī"o-fil'əm; 2 lī"o-fil'um, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of low ericaceous shrubs, sometimes referred to *Dendromecon*. They have leathery leaves, numerous, small, white flowers in clusters and many-seeded capsules. *L. buxifolium* is the sand-myrtle. [< Gr. *leios*, smooth, + *phyllon*, leaf.]

lei"o-pus, 1 lī"o-pus; 2 lī"o-pūs, *n.* One who is splay-footed. [< Gr. *leios*, smooth, + *pous*, foot.]

Lei-o'ri-chi, 1 lai-o'ri-ki; 2 lī-ō'ri-ci, *n. pl.* One of the principal divisions of the human species, characterized by smooth hair, and including Australioids, Mongoloids, blondes, and brunettes. See HUMAN. [< Gr. *leios*, smooth, + *thrix* (*trich-*), hair.] — **lei"o-ri'chi-an,** *a.* & *n.* — **lei"o-ri'chi-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* — **lei"o-ri'chous, li-o'ri-chous, lis-so'ri-chous, li-so'ri-chous,** *a.*

Lei'o-thrix, 1 lī'o-thriks; 2 lī'o-thrix, *n. pl.* *Ornith.* A family of oscine birds variously limited, generally united with the *Timeliidæ*. **Lei'o-thrix,** *n.* (*t.* *g.*) [< Gr. *leios*, smooth, + *thrix*, hair.] — **lei-o'ri-chid,** *n.* — **lei-o'ri-chine,** *a.*

lei"o-trop'ic, *a.* Same as LEOTROPIC.

Lei'pa, 1 lai'pə; 2 lī'pa, *n.* A manufacturing town in Bohemia, 10 miles northwest of Leitmeritz.

lei-po'pa, 1 lai-pō'ə; 2 lī-pō'a, *n.* A mound-bird, the malleo bird or Australian native pheasant (*Leipoa ocellata*).

lei'pop-sych'ic, *a.* Of or pertaining to the psychic centers, etc. **lei-poth'y-my,** *n.* (*-mi*, GR. *-ıa*) + *thymos*, mind.

Leip'zig, 1 laip'sıg; 2 lip'sig, *n.* 1. A division of the Free State of Saxony; 1,378 sq. m. 2. Its capital; a historic manufacturing and commercial city; scene of "the battle of the nations" and victory of the Allies over the French, Oct. 16–19, 1813. **Leip'sic†.**

Lei-ri'a, 1 lē-ri'ə; 2 lē-ri'a, *n.* 1. A district in Estramadura province, Portugal; 340 sq. m. 2. Its capital.

Leis'ler, 1 lais'lər; 2 līs'ler, **Jacob** (–1691). A German-American revolutionist; came to America in 1660; seized the fort at New York; executed for treason with a leisler.

leis'ler, 1 lis'lər; 2 lės'ler, *vt.* [Scot.] To spear, as a fish.

leis'ter, *n.* [Scot.] A three-pronged fishing-spear; waster. [Obs.] **lei'ster†.**

lei'sure-a-bil'e-ness, 1 lī'gzur-ə-bil; 2 lē'zhur-a-bil, *a.* [Rare.] Not occupied; vacant; spare; as, *leisurable* hours. — **lei'sur-a-bly,** *adv.* [Rare.] At leisure.

lei'sure, 1 lī'gzur or lesh'ur; 2 lē'zhur or lėzh'ur (XIII), *n.* Free from employment, special occupation, or business; spare; vacant; as, *leisure* time.

lei'sure, *a.* 1. Time not employed in labor or in pursuits engrossing; free; at one's disposal; as, *leisure* from stated or necessary occupation, or the resulting condition; spare time.

A man of *leisure* is the man naturally fixed upon if something has to be done but your man of business cannot find time, and the man most likely to do what is wanted, is the man who is already busy. — Francesco *Principles of Sociology* ch. I, p. 13. [a].

2. Time available, as for some particular purpose: convenient opportunity; as, do it at your *leisure*.

Small *leisure* have the poor for grief.

— Tennyson *The Widow's Daughter* st. 30.

[< F. *loisir*, < OF. *leisir*, be permitted, < L. *licet*, it is lawful.] **lei'sourt,** — **at leisure,** having time to spare: disengaged. — **at one's l.,** at one's convenience. — **lei'sure-ful,** *a.* Having much leisure. 2. Leisurely. — **lei'sure-less,** *adv.*

lei'sured, 1 lī'gurd; 2 lē'zhurd, *a.* Having much time or leisure at one's disposal; quite disengaged.

Steam has enough to do now that it does not have no *leisured* and propertied class. J. Coon *Orthodoxy* p. 208. [u. m. & co.]

lei'sure-ly, 1 lī'gur-li; 2 lē'zhur-ly, *a.* Done at leisure; not hasty; deliberate; slow; as, a *leisurely* walk. — **lei'sure-ly-ness,** *n.* Leisurely action. — **lei'sure-ness†.**

lei'sure-ly, *adv.* At leisure; deliberately.

leiset, *n.* Lighting; a flash. **laiit.**

Leith, 1 lēth; 2 lēth, *n.* A manufacturing and commercial seaport and borough in Edinburghshire, Scotland.

Lei'tha, 1 lai'tə; 2 lī'ta, *n.* A river in Lower Austria and Hungary; length 140 m. to Danube river.

Leit'me-ritz, 1 lait'mē-rits; 2 līt'mē-rits, *n.* A town in Czechoslovakia. See MARIABCHIRN.

leit'mo-tif', 1 lait'mo-tif'; 2 līt'mo-tīf', *n.* [G.] *Mus.* A short recurring theme used to denote a certain person, attribute, or idea, in an opera, oratorio, or cantata. **leit'mo-tiv'†.**

Leit'ri-ni-a, 1 lait-ri'n-ə; 2 līt-ri'n-a, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of plants and the only member of its family (*Leitneriaceæ*). Its one species, *L. floridana*, the corkwood, is a shrub or small tree with light-brown bark, alternate leaves, dioecious, naked flowers in aments, and green drupaceous fruits half an inch long. It is found in salt or brackish marshes in Florida, and also in swamps from Missouri to Texas. Its wood is lighter than cork. [< Dr. Edward F. *Leitner*.]

Leit-ne"ri-a'ce-æ, 1 lait-ni"ri-ə'si; 2 līt-nē"ri-ā'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of plants intermediate between the *Saxifragales* and the willow families, embracing only the one genus, *Leitneria*. — **leit-ne"ri-a'ceous,** *a.*

Leit-ne"ri-a'les, 1 lait-ni"ri-ə'liz; 2 līt-nē"ri-ā'lēz, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of plants constituted by the family *Leitneriaceæ*.

Lei'trim, 1 lī'trim; 2 lē'trim, *n.* A county in Connaught province, Ireland; 619 sq. m.; county town, Carrick-on-Shannon.

Le Jay, 1 lə zē; 2 le zhā, **Guy Michel** (1588–1674). A French scholar; *Polyglot Bible*.

Le-jeune', 1 lə-zœ'; 2 le-zhün', **Louis François, Baron** (1ı/a1779?–1ı/a1858). A French general and painter.

lek, 1 lek; 2 lėk, *vt.* 1. [Dial., Gt. Brit.] To sport; play. See LAKE. 2. To congregate: said of grouse.

Lek, *n.* A coming together. [river.

Lek', *n.* A river in the Netherlands; length, 75 m. to Maas

Le-kain', 1 le-kan'; 2 le-kān', **Cain** (1ı/a1728–1ı/1778). A French actor. **Henri Louis Cain.**

le-kal'salm'on, 1 le-kal'; 2 le-kl'. The dog-salmon.

le-na'e, 1 lek'ə-ni; 2 lėk'a-ne, *n. pl.* *Class. Archeol.* 1. An ancient form of shoe worn by the Italian form of vase, with handles and cover, usually very ornate and highly decorated. [< Gr. *lekanē*, dish.]

lek'ane, 1 lek'ən; 2 lėk'an, *n.* A hydrocarbon in crystalline form, found in the ozocerite of the Caspian sea. [< *Chetekan*, island in Caspian sea.]

Le Keux, 1 lə kūks; 2 le kuks, **John** (1783–1846). An English architectural engraver.

le'kin, *n.* [Chin.] Same as LIKIN.

Lek'sha, 1 lek'shə; 2 lėk'sha, *n.* A lake in the Olonets government, Russia; 24 by 3 m.

lek'y-thos, lek'y-thoid. See LECYTHUS, etc.

L. E. L., *abbr.* Pen-initials of Letitia Elizabeth Landon, an English poet; afterward Mrs. Maclean.

L. la L., *abbr.* Laureate in English literature. Indicates same as B. LIT.

Lel'and, 1 lī'lənd; 2 lē'land, *n.* 1. **Charles Godfrey** (1ı/a1824–1ı/1903), an American humorist and poet; pen-name, "Hans Breitmann"; *Hans Breitmann's Ballads*. 2. **John** (1506?–1ı/a1552), an English clergyman, antiquarian, and linguist. 3. **John** (1ı/a1691–1ı/1766), an English Presbyterian divine and controversialist. 4. **John** (1ı/a1754–1ı/a1841), an American Baptist preacher; Jeffersonian Democrat of 1801. 5. **Thomas** (1722–1785), an Irish classical scholar and historian.

Le'laps, *n.* Same as LELAPS.

Le'le-ges, 1 lē'lı-jēz; 2 lē'le-gēz, *n. pl.* An ancient race once the inhabitants of Islands of the Ægean sea and of Caria; among the earliest inhabitants of Greece.

Le-le'wel, 1 lē-lē'vel; 2 le-lē'vėl, **Joachim** (1ı/a1786–1ı/a1861). A Polish historian who took part in the Polish rebellion.

Lel'ex, 1 lel'eks; 2 lėl'ex, *n.* *Myth.* In mythology, an Egyptian ancestor of the *Leleges*.

Le'li-a, 1 lī'li-ə *or* -lyə; 2 lē'li-a *or* -lya, *n.* A feminine personal name. [L. *fem.*, < *Lælius*.]

Le'li-us, 1 lī'li-əs; 2 lē'li-us, *n.* Same as LOCLE.

Le-long', 1 lə-lôn'; 2 le-lôn', *Jacques* (1665–1721). A French priest and scholar.

Le-lun'do, 1 lə-lun'do; 2 le-lun'dō, *n.* A river in N. Angola; length 1,200 m. to Atlantic ocean.

Le'ly, 1 lī'li; 2 lē'ly, **Sir Peter** (1ı/a1618–1ı/a1680). A Dutch-English painter in England, employed by Charles I., Cromwell, and Charles II.

Le-maire', 1 lə-mâr'; 2 le-mār', *n.* 1. **Jacques** (–1616), a Dutch navigator; discoverer of Lemaire Strait; he was the first navigator to double Cape Horn. 2. **Nicolas Eloi** (1ı/a1767–1ı/a1832), a French scholar and Latinist; editor of *Bibliotheca Classica Latina*, 154 volumes. 3. **Philippe Henri** (1798–1880), a French sculptor; designed the pediment of the Madeleine, Paris.

Le-maire' Strait. A strait between Tierra del Fuego and Staten Island, South America; 20 m. wide.

Lemaistre', 1 le-mēstr'; 2 le-mēstr', *n.* 1. **Antoine** (1608–1658), a French advocate, orator, and recluse. 2. **L. de Sacl, Isaac Louis** (1613–1684), a French Jansenist and theologian; brother of the preceding; translated the Old Testament into French; 32 volumes.

Le-maître', 1 le-mātr'; 2 le-mātr', **Frédéric** (1ı/a1806–1ı/a1876). A French actor, "the Talma of the Boulevards."

le'man, 1 lī'mən; 2 lē'man, *n.* A sweetheart; mistress. Compare LEMMAN. [ME. *lemman*, < AS. *lēof*, dear, + *man*, man.] [Le-man'sus.

Le'man, Lake. Lake Geneva: derived from its Latin name.

Le Mans, 1 lə mān; 2 le mān. A town, the capital of Sarthe department, France. Here the Prussians defeated the French, Jan. 10–11, 1871, and took 20,000 prisoners.

le-man'tin, 1 lə-man'tin; 2 le-man'tin, *n.* [Brit. Guiana.] The manatee. [south county, Iowa.

Le-mars', 1 lə-mārz'; 2 le-mārz', A city, county-seat of Plym-

Le Mar'san'y, 1 lə mar'sān'; 2 le mar'sān', A district of Gascony, France; now part of Landes department.

Lem'berg, 1 lem'bərg; 2 lėm'bėrg, *n.* A fortified city in S. E. Poland; taken by Austrians and Germans, June 22, 1915. **Lwowˊ.**

Lemb'ke, 1 lemp'kə; 2 lėmp'ke, **Johann Philipp** (1631–1721). A German painter and engraver.

lemet, *vt.* To shine.— **lemet,** *n.* A gleam; ray. [v, 25.

Le'meth, 1 lī'meth; 2 lē'meth, *n.* *Bib.* (A. V., margin). *Gen.* v, 25.

Lem'et, 1 lī'met; 2 lē'mėt, *n.* Limalite.

Lem'er-cier', 1 le-mer'siē'; 2 le-mėr'cie', *n.* 1. **Jacques** (1585?–1654), a French architect. 2. **Louis Jean Népomucène**† (1ı/a1771–1ı/a1840), a French poet and dramatist; *Agamemnon*, etc.

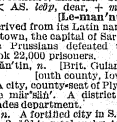
Lem'hi, 1 lem'hai; 2 lėm'hī, *n.* A county in central Idaho; 4,455 sq. m.; county-seat, Salmon City.

Le-mière', 1 le-myer'; 2 le-myėr', **Antoine Marin** (1733–1793). A French poet and dramatist; *William Tell*, etc.

lem'ma, 1 lem'ə; 2 lėm'a, *n.* 1. A subject or theme assumed for treatment in verse or in music. 2. *Math.* A subsidiary proposition employed as an auxiliary in demonstrating another one. 3. *Logic.* A proposition assumed to be true; especially, (1) a premise in reasoning, or (2) the major premise or sequence hypothetically asserted in a syllogism. The term belongs to ancient logic.

We must first lay down this *lemma*, or preparatory proposition . . . in order to declare that God is; there must of necessity be something self-existent from eternity, and unmade; because if there had been once nothing, there could never have been anything. It. Cudworth *Intell. Syst. Universe* vol. i, bk. i, ch. 4, middle. [o. s. v. 1837.]

4. In the Reformed Church, the different items of business coming before a classis, a list of which is given under this title in the Rules of Order. 5. The whitish secretion of the Meibomian glands that may sometimes be seen at the angle of the eye. 6. A sheath or limiting membrane, as the vitelline membrane. 7. *Bot.* The husk of a fruit. [L., < Gr. *lemma*, anything taken, < *lambanō*, take.]


Lemming. 1/2s

lem'man†, *n.* [Sax.] A lover; a gallant. CHAUCER *C. T.* ll. 4,238, 5,337.

lem"ma-nce', 1 lem'ə-nē'; 2 lėm"a-nė', *n.* A cotton fabric of fine grade made in India.

lem'ming, 1 lem'ıng; 2 lėm'ing, *n.* An arvicoline rodent of the genus *Lemmus* or the genus *Dicrostonyx*, larger and more robust than a vole, yellowish-brown with a striped face, and very short ears and tail. Lemmings live in high

northern latitudes or among cold mountains, and dwell in underground holes, where some species hibernate, while others move about under the snow in search of roots, bark, etc. For this purpose a remarkable alteration takes place in the feet of the three northern species, *Lemmus nyx*, enlarging and strengthening them for winter digging; these, exposing themselves in winter, turn white at that season, while the Scandinavian lemmings do not change color. Ordinarily, the species are very prolific. *Lemmus lemmus*) of Scandinavia, which inhabits the mountains of Lapland and southward. At intervals of a few years, irregularly, it becomes excessively numerous and migrates into the lowlands, following the river-valleys right down to the coast, and doing great damage to farms and gardens. Nearly all perish under a gathering host of enemies before the end of the year. [< Norw. *lemming*, < *lemja*, beat.]

lem'ming-mouse", *n.* lem'ing-mous'; 2 lem'ing-mous', *n.* An arvicoline rodent (*Synaptomys cooperi*) of western North America.

lem'non, *n.* Lemon.

Lem"non-gan', *n.* Same as LAMONGAN.

Lem-na'ce-æ, 1 lem-ni'se-i; 2 lem-na'se-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A small family of minute stemless plants — the duckweed family— of the order *Arales*, floating free in the water, or submerged, without obvious stem or foliage, each one being a simple frond-like body (phyllode) reduced or two monoecious flowers at its edge. **Lem'na,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *lemna*, water-plant.] — **lem-na'ceous,** *a.*

lem'nad, 1 lem'nad; 2 lem'nād, *n.* A plant of the duckweed family; in the plural, with the definite article, the duckweeds, the same as the family. [< LEMNA.]

Lem'ni-an, 1 lem'ni-an; 2 lem'ni-an, *a.* Belonging or relating to the island of Lemnos in the Ægean sea.— **Lemnian earth,** *Obsolete.* = **L. ruddle,** a variety of red chalk found in Lemnos, probably an impure cimolite.

lem-nis'cate, 1 lem-nis'kāt; 2 lem-nis'kāt, *n.* A curve having the general form of a figure 8. The equation of the simplest form is $r^2 = a^2 \cos 2\theta$. Also, the locus of the intersection of the normals from the origin with the tangents to an equilateral hyperbola. If the equilateral hyperbola is $x^2 - y^2 = a^2$, the equation of the lemniscate is $(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2)$. *New Internat. Encyc.* vol. xii, p. 119. [p. m. & co. '05.]

Herschel, who measured the rings produced in biaxial crystals, referred them to the kind of curve known in geometry as the *lemniscate*. GANOT *Physics* tr. by E. Atkinson, p. 680. [w. w. '05.]

[< L. *lemniscatus*, adorned with ribbons, < *lemniscus*: see LEMNISCUS.] — **lemniscate function** (*Math.*), an elliptic function used in formulæ expressing the properties of lemniscates. — **lem"nis-ca'tic,** *a.*

Lem"nis-ca'ti, 1 lem"nis-kā'ti; 2 lem"nis-cā'ti, *n. pl. Zool.* An obsolete order comprising diaphanous larval fishes, especially larval eels: named before the discovery that they were immature. = **L. proper,** the LEPTOCEPHALI.

lem-nis'cus, 1 lem-nis'kus; 2 lem-nis'ęus, *n.* [< L. *lemniscus*, < Gr. *lēmniskos*; see LEMNISCATE.] = **lemniscate function** (*Math.*), an elliptic function used in formulæ expressing the properties of lemniscates. — **lem"nis-ca'tic,** *a.*

Lem"nis-ca'ti, 1 lem"nis-kā'ti; 2 lem"nis-cā'ti, *n. pl. Zool.* An obsolete order comprising diaphanous larval fishes, especially larval eels: named before the discovery that they were immature. = **L. proper,** the LEPTOCEPHALI.

lem-nis'cus, 1 lem-nis'kus; 2 lem-nis'ęus, *n.* [< L. *lemniscus*, < Gr. *lēmniskos*; see LEMNISCATE.] = **lemniscate function** (*Math.*), an elliptic function used in formulæ expressing the properties of lemniscates. — **lemnisci,** *n. pl.* [< L. *lemniscus*, < Gr. *lēmniskos*, woolen band, < *lēmnos*, wool.]

Lem'nos, 1 lem'nos; 2 lem'nos, *n.* An island in the N. E. part of the Ægean sea: 180 sq. m.: capital, Kastro.

Lem"o-dip'o-da, 1 lem'o-dip'o-da; 2 lem'o-dip'o-da, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Lemodipoda*.

Le-moine', 1 le-mwin'; 2 le-mwin', *n.* **1. François** (1688–1737), a French historical painter. Painted *The Apotheosis of Hercules* on the ceiling of the Salon de la Paix; size of painting 64 by 54 ft. **2. Henri,** a French diamond-faker; convicted Feb. 2, 1908, and imprisoned for ten years.

Le Moine, 1 le mwin; 2 le mwān, **Sir James MacPherson** (1/xi/1825–5/ii/1912). A Canadian author, historian, ornithologist, and traveler.

Le-moinne', 1 le-mwin'; 2 le-mwin', **Jean Émile** (15/ii/1815–15/vi/1892). A French journalist and author.

lem'on, 1 lem'on; 2 lem'on, *n.* To impart the flavor of a lemon to: as, to *lemon* an ice.

lem'on, *a.* **1.** Flavored with or containing lemon or extract of lemon: as, *lemon* pie. **2.** Lemon-colored. See table under SPECTRUM.

lem'on, *n.* **1.** The fruit of the tropical or subtropical tree *Citrus medica limonum*, of the family *Rutaceæ*. It is usually ellipsoidal with a nipple-like point at each end. The rind contains the oil of lemon. Citric acid is obtained from the juice. The principal varieties cultivated in the United States are the **Sicilian, Genoa,** the **Lisbon,** the **Sicily,** and the **Villafranca. 2.** The tree that produces this fruit. **3.** The color of a lemon. **4.** [Slang, U. S.] A worthless disappointing person or thing; as, he is a *lemon*; he handed us a *lemon*. [< F. *limon*, < LL. *limo(n)*. < Per. *limūn*, lemon.]

= **desert lemon** [Austral.], a tree (*Atalantia glauca*) of the family *Rutaceæ*, with a globular fruit about half an inch in diameter, from which a pickle is prepared, or from which a beverage.— **essential salt of l.,** acid potassium oxalate, or salt of sorrel.— **lem'on-balm",** *n.* Same as BALM, *n.*, 3.— **l.-bird,** *n.* [Local, Eng.] The linnet.— **l. ceadnium,** *n.* A pale-yellow pigment consisting essentially of cadmium sulfid: used as a paint both with oil and with water.— **l.-color,** *n.* The color of a ripe lemon; yellow and greenish tinges.— **l.-colored,** *a.*— **l.-cutting,** *n.* The cleaving of a suspended lemon with a sword by one riding at full speed.— **l.-dab,** *n.* [Local, Ir.] The smear-dab.— **l.-drop,** *n.* A semi-transparent drop of candy flavored with lemon.— **l.-dish,** *n.* An amber-fish (*Seriola stearnsi*).— **l.-grass,** *n.* Any of several East-Indian perennial tufted grasses, especially *Andropogon schœnanthus*, *A. citratus*, and *A. nardus*, with long leaves, yielding an essential odoriferous oil used in perfumery. See CITRONELLA OIL under OIL.— **l. juice,** *n.* The juice of the lemon. It has an extremely sour taste, and is somewhat opaque.— **l.-kali,** *n.* An effervescing drink made from soda bicarbonate and tartaric acid.— **l.-plant,** *n.* Same as LEMON VERBENA.— **l.-rob,** *n.* The thickened juice of lemons or limes: used as an antiscorbutic.— **l.-scab,** *n.* A common disease of lemon and sour-orange trees. It is caused by a parasitic fungus belonging to the form-genus *Cladosporium citri*, which, producing blisters and warts in fruit and foliage, often destroys both.— **l.-verrucosis,** *n.* = **l.-scented,** *a.* Scented with or like lemon.— **l.-scented gum,** an ornamental tree (*Eucalyptus maculata citridora*), cultivated in southern California, and distinguished by a long slender trunk, smooth, white bark, and drooping branches bearing narrow lemon-scented leaves and white flowers. It yields a volatile oil used in perfumery and a strong durable wood employed for rollers and wharf-piling.— **l. sorry-grass,** same as SCURVY-GRASS, 1.— **l.-sole,** *n.* Any of various flatfishes, edible, but of inferior quality, as, specif., the British smear-dab (*Rhynchopelates microcephalus*).— **l.-squash,** *n.* [Eng.] Lemonade made with soda-water.— **l. squeezer,** *n.* An instrument for expressing the juice of lemons.— **l. thyme,** a lemon-scented variety of the common creeping thyme (*Thymus serpyllum citriodorus*).— **l.-tree,** same as LEMON, 2. **2.** The lemon-plant.— **l. verbena,** a South-American shrub (*Lippia citriodora*), cultivated in gardens for the fragrance exhaled by its flowers and bruised leaves.— **l. walnut,** the white walnut, or butternut.— **lem'on-weed",** *n.* A fluxroid polyzoan.— **lem'on-wood",** *n.* A New Zealand tree (*Pittosporum eugenioides*), the hedge-laurel or tarata.— **sweet l.,** a European species (*Citrus lumia*) whose oblong yellow-rinded fruit with a curved point has a very sweet pulp.— **water-l.,** *n.* The product of either of two species of Australian trees of the genus *Passiflora*; as (1) *Passiflora laurifolia*, a lemon-shaped yellow fruit having a watery pulp of agreeable flavor; (2) *Passiflora maliformis*, a smaller fruit of similar qualities — the sweet calabash of the West Indies.— **water-l. cheese,** curd made by *Passiflora foetida* and is about the size of a cherry. It has a very delicately flavored pulp.— **wild l.** [U. S.] The may-apple.

Le-mon'ias, 1 lē-mō'nias; 2 lē-mōn'iąs, *n.* [Named from *Lemonia*, a mythical nymph.] A genus of butterflies of the family *Rubiacex*.— **lem'on-ish,** *a.* Like a lemon; having the flavor or fragrance of a lemon. **lem'on-y‡.**

Lemon, Mark (1809–1870), a noted English novelist, humorist, and dramatic editor of *Punch*.

lem"on-ade', 1 lem'on-ād'; 2 lem'on-ād', *n.* A drink of lemon-juice and water with sugar. [< F. *limonade*, < *limon*, lemon: see LEMON.]

Lem'o-ni'i-dæ, 1 lem'o-ni'i-di; 2 lem'o-ni'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of butterflies. **Le-mo'ni-as,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *lēmōnias*, < *lēmōn*, meadow.] — **-id,** *a.* & *n.*— **-ad,** *n.*

Le-mon'ium, 1 lē-mō'ni-um; 2 lē-mōn'i-ąm, *n.* **1. Louis Guillaume** (1717–1799), a French physician and botanist. **2. Pierre Charles** (1/vi/1715–6/v/1799), a French astronomer and geographer. He discovered Uranus.

Le-mont', 1 lē-mont'; 2 lē-mōnt', *n.* A banking and post

Le-mon'tey, 1 lē-mōn'tē; 2 lē-mōn'tē, **Pierre Édouard** (1/iii/1793–15/ii/1871), a French jurist and statesman.

le"mo-pa-ral'y-sis, 1 li"mo-pa-ral'i-sis; 2 lē"mo-pa-rāl'y-sis, *n. Pathol.* Paralysis of the limbs. [< Gr. *lemos*, gullet, + PARALYSIS.]

lem'oph-thal"mi-a, 1 lem'of-thal'mi-a; 2 lem'of-thāl'mi-a, *n. Pathol.* The contagious or Egyptian ophthalmia, characterized by rapid and destructive inflammation and granulation of the conjunctiva covering the eye. [< Gr. *lemos*, greedy, + OPHTHALMIA.]

Lem'o-si'tes, 1 lem'o-si'tez; 2 lem'o-sī'tēs, *n. pl.* [L.] A group of fossil plants found in the Wealden formation.

Le Moyne, 1 le mwēn; 2 le mwān, *n.* **1. Charles** (1626–1683), Sieur de Longueuil, a French pioneer in Canada. **2. Charles** (2/ix/1656–?/1720), Baron de Longueuil, governor of Montreal. **3. Joseph** (?/1668–?/1734), a French naval officer who took Pensacola from Spain in 1719.

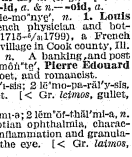
lem'pi'ra, 1 lem'pi'ra; 2 lem'pi'ra, *n.* The Honduran monetary unit; value, 50 cents.

Lem-prière', 1 lem-prēr'; 2 lem-prēr', **Jo'hn** (1765–?/1824). An English scholar; born in Jersey; *Classical Dictionary*.

Lemp'sel, 1 lemp'sel; 2 lemp'sel, *n.* A masculine name.

Lem'u-el Gul'li-ver. See GULLIVER'S TRAVELS.

le'mur, 1 li'mur; 2 lē'mur, *n.* **1.** A prosimian or lemuroid primate mentioned by the monkeys, as the aye-aye, indris, loris, potto, angwantibo, etc.; especially, one of the *Lemurinæ*. Lemurs are mostly nocturnal, and are found only in Madagascar, tropical Africa, and the Orient, but as fossil remains also they once were scattered over the globe. In their anatomical features and their intelligence they rank below the monkeys. They feed on fruit, insects, reptiles, small birds, etc. The **ring-tailed** lemurs (*Lemur catta*), the **ruffed** l. (*L. varius*), and other species of *Lemur* have fox-like faces and soft long fur, and are about the size of a cat. *Hapalemur griseus* is the **gray** l. Compare illus. under *Lemurinæ* and *Lemuroidea*.


Ring-tailed Lemur. 1/18 *a*, its skull.

2. [L.] A genus typical of *Lemuridæ*. **3.** [L.] *pl.* Same as LEMURES, 2. [< L. *lemures*, ghosts.] = **woolly lemur,** a nocturnal indriine lemuroid mammal (*Avahis laniger*) with very soft woolly fur.

Lem'u-ra'i-de, 1 lem'yu-ra'i-di; 2 lem'yu-rā'i-dē, *n. pl.* [L. *Lemur*, + *-idæ*.] Same as LEMURIDÆ. **Lem'u-ra'ia,** *n.* (t. g.) [< LEMUR + L. *-uria*, grandfather.] — **lem"u-ra'rid,** *n.* — **lem"u-ra'roid,** *a.*

Lem'ures, 1 lem'yu-rēz; 2 lem'yu-rēs, *n. pl.* [L.] 1. *Rom. Myth.* Spirits who could not find rest, as those who had died in sin or met a violent death; or those whose friends had not paid certain proper observances; opposed to *Lares*. Expiatory rites called the *Lemuria* or *Lemuralia* were celebrated from the 9th to the 13th of May, when the temples were closed.

The good spirits [of the departed] were called Lares familiares, and the evil ones were known by the name of Larvæ or *Lemures*. LEMPRIERE *Class. Dict.*

Le-mu'ri-a, 1 li-mi'ri-a; 2 lē-mū'ri-ą, *n.* 1. A hypothetical continent, the habitation of the lemuroid beings, postulated by certain zoogeographers to explain the extinct-ional unity of the human family: so called because it included Madagascar and the islands of the Indian ocean; home of a genus of mammals known as *Lemuria*.

The former existence of land now submerged has been inferred with considerable confidence from the distribution of living organisms, although, as Mr. Wallace has shown in the case of the supposed *Lemuria*, some of the inferences have been unfounded and unnecessary.

GERIKE *Text-Book of Geology* vol. i, bk. iii, p. 390. [MACM. '03.]

2. *Theos.* Specif., the home of the third root race of humanity, whose descendants to-day are the negro peoples.

Le-mu'ri-an, 1 lē-mū'ri-an; 2 lē-mū'ri-ąn, *a.* (Of or pertaining to the continent of Lemuria. **II.** *n.* One of the supposed prehistoric inhabitants of Lemuria.

Le-mu'ri-de, 1 le-mū'ri-di; 2 le-mū'ri-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A family of lemuroideans (comprising four subfamilies), especially those having teeth of three kinds, claws of hind feet except second toes with flat nails, and pectoral as well as inguinal mammæ. [< LEMUR.] — **lem'u-rid,** *n.*, *a.* — **Le"mu-ri'næ,** *n. pl. Mam.* A subfamily of *Lemuridæ*, especially those with about 36 teeth, moderate tarsi, elongated hind limbs, and long tails; true lemurs. [Like a lemur.

lem"u-ri-form, 1 lem'yu-ri-fōrm; 2 lem'yu-ri-fōrm, *a. Zool.* = **lem'u-roid,** 1 lem'yu-roid; 2 lem'yu-roid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Lemuridæ*, *Lemuroidea*, or *Prosimiæ*. **le-mu'ri-doust. II.** *n.* One of the *Lemuridæ* or *Lemuroidea*. [< LEMUR + -OID.] — **lem'u-rine‡.**

Lem"u-ro'i-de-a, 1 lem'yu-roi'di-e; 2 lem'yu-roi'dē-ą, *n. pl. Mam.* 1. A superfamily of prosimians with teeth of three kinds, including the *Lemuridæ* and *Tarsiidæ*. **2.** The *Prosimiæ*, with 3 families. — **lem"u-roi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Le'na, 1 lī'na; 2 lē'na, *n.* **1.** Diminutive of HELEN. **2.** A river in Siberia; length, 3,000 m. to Arctic ocean.

Le-næ'a, 1 le-nī'a; 2 lē-nē'ą, *n. pl. Antiq.* One of the four festivals celebrated in honor of the Attic Dionysos. It occured in the month Gamelion (Jan.–Feb.), in the Lenæon, a sanctuary in Limnæ, a quarter of Athens toward the northwest, and was originally accompanied by dithyrambs and choruses, from which sprang tragedy. [< Gr. *Lenaia*, < *lēnos*, wine-press.] — **Le-næ'an,** *a.*

Le-næ'us, 1 le-nī'us; 2 lē-nē'ųs, *n.* See DIONYSOS.

Len'a-pe, 1 len'a-pī; 2 len'a-pē, *n.* The generic name of the Algonkin tribes in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and vicinity.

Lenau'-Len'au-pet. See ANASTASIUS GRÜN.

Le-nard', 1 le-närt'; 2 le-närt', **von, Philipp** (9/vi/1862–). A German physicist; professor in the Universities of Kiel and Heidelberg: famous for his researches in cleanlight and cathode rays.— **Lenard effect,** the ionization of gases by the action of ultra-violet light.— **L. rays** (*Physics*), rays produced on the outer cathode surface of an aluminum vacuum tube in which cathode rays have been induced: resembling cathode rays, but not due to permeation from within, as was formerly supposed.— **L. tube** (*Elec.*), a vacuum tube, either thinner or coated with aluminum, used in the production of Lenard rays.

le"na-te'ro, 1 le'na-te'ro; 2 le'na-tē'rō, *n.* [Arg. Rep.] A synallaxine oven-bird (*Anumbius acuticaudatus*), remarkable for its nest-building.

Le'nau, 1 le'nau; 2 le'nau, **Nikolaus** (?/xi/1802–?/viii/1850). Nikolaus Niembsch von Strehlenau, a Hungarian lyric poet; the poet of melancholy. His real name.

Len'a-wee, 1 len'a-wī; 2 len'a-wē, *n.* A county in S. E. Michigan; 742 sq. m.; county-seat, Adrian.

Len'ca, 1 len'ka; 2 lēn'ką, *n.* Same as LENCA.— **Len'can,** *a.*

lench, 1 lench; 2 lench, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] *Mineral.* In salt-mining, the middle part of a seam of rock salt. **lench'con†.**

Len'clos', 1 lēn'klō'; 2 lēn'klō', **Anne,** but more popularly **Ninon de l'Enclos** (1616–1706), a French courtesan and social leader whose salon was the rendezvous of many famous men, as Molière, Saint-Evremond, Fontenelle, and Voltaire.

Some never grow Ugly: for instance, Ninon de Lenclos.
BYRON *Don Juan* canto v, st. 98.

Len-ce'ran, 1 len-cēr'an; 2 lēn-cē'rąn, *n.* A town in Baku government, Transcaucasia, Russia: has sulfur-springs; neighborhood noted for its petroleum, fruits, and wines.

Len-czi'za, 1 len-chī'za; 2 lēn-chī'zą, *n.* A town in Warsaw

lend, 1 lend; 2 lend, *v.* [LENT; LEND'ING.] **I.** *t.* To give the temporary use of (something) to another, and with the condition, expressed or implied, that the thing itself, or its equivalent in kind, is to be returned; as, to *lend* a loaf of bread; he *lent* me books: opposed to *borrow*. To grant for temporary use, on condition of receiving a compensation for the use of the thing, but not of the thing, and ultimately the thing itself or its value; as, to *lend* money at interest.

A bank which habitually notes *lends* capital which it borrows from the community, and for which it pays no interest.
MILL *Political Economy* bk. iii, p. 443. [A. 1888.]

2. To furnish in general, or in a figurative sense; afford; accommodate: as, to *lend* assistance.

The gifts that we have, Heaven *lends* for right using.
ALICE CARY *To a Stagnant River* st. 2.

4. To give support with a part of the body; as, *lend* me your hand. **5.** To communicate; to give by a consenting party to; as, he would not *lend* himself to such a scheme: used also of things, in the sense of being capable of a certain treatment; as, such a fabric or material *lends* itself to the production of rich effects. **6.** [Rare.] To devote one's whole energies, as, to a task or pursuit. **7.** [Local, Eng.] To deal a blow.

II. *i.* To make a loan, or be in the business of making loans; as, rather than borrow, I will *lend*.

'If you *lend* to them who *lend* to you, what thank have ye?'
ROBERTSON *Sermons* series ii, ser. vi, p. 207. [ir. 1870.]
[< AS. *lendan*, < *land*, land, loan.]

= **Lend-a-hand clubs** [U. S.] Organizations of young people established in 1871 for religious, philanthropical, and social purposes. The name is taken from Edward Everett Hale's story *Ten Times One is Ten*. The clubs have a common badge, a Maltese cross with the inscription "In His Name," but each arranges its own constitution. For the club motto see LOOK, *v.*, 5.— **l. and,** to furnish or refuse to furnish a **hand,** or **helping hand,** to give assistance.— **to l. an ear,** or **one's ears,** to listen with attention.— **to l. out. 1.** To lend money or goods: an older and shakespearian use; to let out lodgings or apartments for hire. **2.** To issue books to borrowers with regulations as to their return within stated periods.— **to l. wings,** to increase haste or speed.— **lend,** *n.* [Colloq.] A loan.— **lend'a-ble,** *a.*

lend'er, 1 lend'er; 2 lend'er, *n.* One who lends; specif., one whose business it is to lend money at interest; a moneylender. [< AS. *lenere*, < *leman*; see LEND.]

lend'ing, 1 lend'ing; 2 lend'ing, *n.* That which is borrowed; a loan; hence, an adjunct, not of the essence of a thing. The act of making a loan.— **lend'ing-house",** *n. Obs.* A charitable institution for lending money to the poor without interest or at a low rate.

Len'dl, 1 len'dl; 2 lēn'dl, *n. sing. & pl.* A native tribe of Uganda distinguished by remarkably prognathic skulls and short stature, said to be partly negro and partly pigmy.

lene†, *vt.* To lend; grant.

le'ne, 1 lī'ni; 2 lē'nę, *a. Phon.* Smooth; unaspirated; as, a *lene* consonant. [< L. *lenis*, smooth.]

lene‡, *a.* [L.] Lean; poor.

le'ne, *n. Phon.* Any smooth unaspirated consonant; also, the smooth breathing.

The degree to which, calculated according to the relationship of the sounds are—1. From the sharp *lenes* to the correspondin flats.
R. G. LATHAM *Eng. Language* p. 1, p. 79. [2. a. e. 1850.]

Len'fant, 1 lēn'fänt; 2 lēn'fänt', **Jacques** (9/ix/1661–?/1728), a French Protestant divine and historian. **2. Peter Charles** (1755–?/1825), an engineer of French birth: drew the plan of the city of Washington, D. C., and designed some of its public buildings.

leng†, lenge†, *v.* **I.** *t.* To prolong. **II.** *i.* To linger.

leng'er, *a.* Longer.— **leng'est,** *a.* Longest.

Leng'lef'-Du"fres'-noy', 1 lēn'glef'-dü"frē'nwā'; 2 lēn'glęf'-dü"frę'nwā', **Nicolas** (?/1674–?/1755). A French abbé, historian, and satirist.

length†, *n.* To extend; lengthen.

length, *l* leŋ(th; 2 lẽngth, *n* **1.** Extension from end to end; the greatest dimension of a body; longitudinal extent: opposed to *breadth* and *thickness*.

> The *length* of the bark in *Veratrum* as compared to the spinal cord is always very great in the embryo.
> F. M. BALFOUR *Comp. Emb.* II, p. 345. [MACM. 1885.]

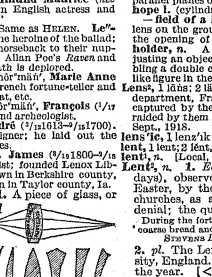
2. Distance measured along a line from end to end; amount of linear extent without reference to other dimensions. **3.** The state and quality of being long or having great linear extension. **4.** Extent in point of time; duration; continuance; as, the *length* of an illness. **5.** A portion of space or time considered with reference to its total extent; specif., a thing of known or definite extent taken as a measure; as, a *length* of fence; a boat's *length*; a *length* (of a horse) in racing. **6.** Power of extension; reach; also, the distance reached or that may be reached; extent.

> When Asiatic indifference gives way . . . there is no *length* to which the lust and impatience temper beneath may not carry the man. F. MARION CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* p. 32. [MACM. 1882.]

7. *Gram.* & *Pros.* (1) The time required to utter a vowel or a syllable; quantity. (2) In English pronunciation, the quality of a vowel as being conventionally long or short. (3) In English verse, the quality of a syllable as being accented or unaccented. **8.** *Mus.* The extent of the duration of a sound or a rest, as compared with a sound of given duration taken as a standard.

The length-names of tones (whole, half, quarter, eighth, etc.) are only relative names, being faster in one piece and slower in another according to the movement. It is only in the same movement that tones bear the length-relation to each other that their length-names indicate.
9. *Archery.* The distance between the archer and the target. **10.** [Rare.] Remote distance. **11.** *Thent.* Forty-two lines, printed or written; as, my part is ten *lengths*. **12.** *Cricket.* The distance a ball should traverse before it strikes the ground. **13.** *Brewing.* The amount of wort obtained from a given quantity of malt. [< AS. *length,* < *lang,* long.] — **a great length,** a considerable degree of progress toward some end. — at l. **1.** After a great while; finally; at last. **2.** At all length: without omission or contraction. — **fundamental l.,** the distance on a thermometer-stem between the freezing-point and boiling-point under a pressure of one atmosphere. — **Greenwich l.,** in whaling, a distance equal to the length of the toggle-iron. — **l. of days,** long life: continued existence. — **merchantable l.** (*Forestry*), that portion of the trunk of a tree which can be used for timber. See also *merchantable length*, under given conditions. — **possible merchantable l.:** GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [GOV. PRG. OFF. '05.] — **rupture: l.** = RUPTURE, *n.* **14.** The length of a strip of paper whose weight corresponds to its breaking stress: a measure of the strength of paper. — **to go to all length(s),** to employ every possible effort. — **to go or march to the l. of. 1.** To go the distance or extent of: as, *he went to the length of* perjuring himself for her sake. **2.** To go as far as; proceed to; carry (something) to the full length of. To go out from a tree. **actual merchantable l.:** = **length'en,** *l* leŋ'ĥ'n; 2 lẽngth'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make long or longer, either by addition or by alteration in shape and consequent reduction of other dimensions; elongate; enlarge; as, to *lengthen* a garden. **2.** To extend the duration of; protract; as, his illness was *lengthened* by the treatment. **3.** To draw out in pronunciation; as, to *lengthen* a vowel. **4.** To protract (a tone or chord). **II.** *i.* To become long or longer; extend or increase in length; as, the days begin to *lengthen*. — **analogical lengthening** (*Phon.*), the lengthening of the vowels in words or classes of words by analogy with other words or classes. — **compensative lengthening** (*Phon.*), the lengthening of any letter to compensate for the dropping of a letter immediately after in the same word. — **induced lengthening** (*Phon.*), the lengthening of a short vowel situated anteriorly to a group of consonants. — **length'en-ing-ly,** *adv.* — **length'en-ing-ness,** *n.* — **length'en-ing-rod",** *n.* A rod used in lengthening a well-boring auger or bit. — **length'ened,** *pp.,* — **length'en-er,** *n.* One who or that which lengthens. — **length'en-ment,** *n.*

length'ened, *pp.* Lengthened. S. S.
length'ful, *a.* [Rare.] Of unusual length.
length'some, *a.* [Rare.] Having length. — **length'someness,** *n.*
length'wise, *l* leŋth'waiz; 2 lẽngth'wīz, *a.* & *adv.* In a longitudinal direction. **length'ways:**
length'y, *l* leŋ'ĥ'i; 2 lẽngth'y, *a.* [LENGTH'-I-ER; LENGTH'-I-EST.] Having much length; unusually long; protracted, as a sermon or discussion: sometimes with the implication of tediousness.
2. [U. S.] Characteristic of the physical length of an animal. — **length'i-ly,** *adv.* — **length'i-ness,** *n.*
le'ni-en-cy, *l* lī'ni-en-si or līn'yen-si; 2 lē'ni-ẽn-cy or lēn'yẽn-cy, *n.* The state or quality of being lenient; lenity; forbearance; mildness. **le'ni-ence:**
le'ni-ent, *l* lī'ni-ent or līn'yent; 2 lē'ni-ẽnt or lēn'yẽnt (XIII), *a.* **1.** Of merciful disposition; proceeding from or showing a merciful disposition; disinclined to or refraining from severity; not harsh; gentle; mild; indulgent. **2.** [Rare.] Soothing; assuasive. [< L. *lenient-(t-)s,* ppr. of *lenio,* soothe, < *lenis,* soft.] SYN.: see CHARITABLE. — **-ly,** *adv.*
l'-ni-ent, *n.* = MED. That which softens or assuages; an **in'l-ly'-ent,** *n.* To mitigate; assuage. — **in'l-ly'-ent,** *a.* = **in'l-ga'ti-on** or **-ol.**
le'nin, *l* lye'nin; 2 lyē'nin, **Nikolai** (½1870–1/1924) Russian Bolshevik leader (Nov. 7, 1917); Premier of Soviet Russia; real name, Vladimir Ilich Ulianov.
Len'in-ite, *n.* An adherent or follower of Lenin.
Le'nin-grad, *l* lye'nin-grad; 2 lyē'nin-grad, *n.* A commercial city and former capital of Russia, on the river Neva; founded by Peter the Great, 1703; formerly **St. Petersburg,** and from 1914–24, **Petrograd.**
len'i-fe-bu, *l* len'i-fō'bu; 2 lẽn'i-fō'bu, *n. Pharm.* One of the derivatives of chrysarobin, often used in commerce as a substitute for it. [< L. *lenis,* smooth, + ARABOBA.]
len'i-tive, *l* len'i-tiv; 2 lẽn'i-tiv, *a.* Having the power to relieve or tendency to allay pain or mitigate suffering; palliating; soothing; emollient. [< L. *lenitus,* pp. of *lenio;* see LENIENT.] — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*
len'i-tive, *n.* *Med.* (1) An application that has the power or tendency to allay pain or suffering. (2) An aperient medicine; a laxative. **2.** Anything that tends to soothe passion or mitigate pain: a palliative.
len'i-ty, *l* len'i-ti; 2 lẽn'i-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being lenient; mildness or gentleness of disposition; mercy; forbearance. [< F. *lénité,* < L. *lenitat-(t-)s,* < *lenis,* soft.] **len'i-tude†.** SYN.: clemency, forbearance, gentleness, kindness, leniency, mercy, mildness, tenderness. See MERCY. — ANT.: cruelty, harshness, rigor, severity.
len-na'van-me', *l* le-nä'van-mā'; 2 le-nä'van-mē'. [Gael.] My baby; baby mine.
Len'nep, *l* len'ep; 2 lẽn'ẽp, **Jacob van** (½1802–8/1868). A Dutch landscape painter and novelist.
len'nert, *l* len'ərt; 2 lẽn'ert, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The linnet.
Len'ni-Le'na-pe, *n.* = LENAPE.
Len'nil-ite, *l* len'il-ait; 2 lẽn'il-īt, *n.* *Mineral* A greenish form of orthoclase from Lenni, Delaware county, Pa.
Len'no-a, *l* len'o-ə; 2 lẽn'o-ạ, *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Lennoaceæ.* **2.** A plant of this genus.
Len'no-a'ce-æ, *l* len'o-ē'si-ī; 2 lẽn'o-ā'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A small family of gamopetalous herbs, usually succulent and destitute of chlorophyl: often parasitic. — **len'no-a'ceous,** *a.*
Len'nox, *l* len'əks; 2 lẽn'ọx, *n.* **1. Charlotte** (née Ramsay) (1720–1/1804), an American novelist in England; a friend of Dr. Johnson; *Henrietta,* etc. **2. Earl of** (9/2 1516–9/1571), Matthew Stewart, father of Lord Darnley; regent of Scotland; killed by Mary's partizans. **3. Lord** (9/2 1799–2/1881), William Pitt, English soldier and author. **4.** An ancient Scottish territory, including Dumbartonshire and parts of Stirlingshire, Perthshire, and Renfrewshire.
Lennox and Addington. A district in Ontario province, Canada; 1,169 sq. m.; capital, Napanee.
Len'ny, *n.* Diminutive of LEONARD.
le'no, *l* lī'no; 2 lē'no, *n.* A kind of cotton gauze; a combination of plain weaving and gauze, used for window-blinds. [Cor. of F. *linon;* see LINEN.] — **leno brocade,** a gauze material bearing brocade patterns.
le-noc'i-nant', *a.* Lewd. — **le-noc'i-na'ting-ly,** *adv.* — **le-noc'i-nous,** *l* le-nos'in-əs; 2 lē-nọs'in-ụs, *a.* [L.] *Scots Law.* The acquiescence of a husband in his wife's adultery, especially with a view to pecuniary advantage.
Lenoir, *l* lə-nwär'; 2 lẽ-nwär', **Marie Alexandre** (9/2 1762–9/1839), a French archeologist. **2.** A county in E. North Carolina; 436 sq. m.; county-seat, Kinston. **3.** A town in Caldwell county, N. Carolina.
Le Nôtre, *l* lə nō'trə; 2 lẽ nō'trẽ, **Mme. Edmund Maurice** (née Hughes-Gasq) (9/2 1869–). An English actress and author; pen-name, "Annie Hughes."
Le-nox'y, *l* lē-nok'si; 2 lē-nọx'y, *n.* A Same as HELEN. **Le'-o-no'te‡.** **2.** In Bürger's *Lenore,* the heroine of the ballad; her dead lover carries her away on horseback to their nuptials and disappears. **3.** In Edgar Allan Poe's *Annabel Lee* and *Lenore,* the central figure, whose death is deplored.
Le Nor'mand', *l* lə nôr'mäñ'; 2 lẽ nôr'mäñ', **Marie Anne Adélaïde** (9/2 1772–9/1839), French fortune-teller and writer. **2.** Hortense Eugénie, Napoleon, Murat, etc.
Le-nor'mant', *l* lə-nôr'mäñ'; 2 lẽ-nôr'mäñ', **François** (1/12 1837–9/2 1883). A French scholar and archeologist.
Le-nor'mand', *l* lə-nôr'mäñ'; 2 lẽ-nôr'mäñ', (1/2 1615–3/4 1700). A French architect and gardener-designer; he laid out the gardens at Versailles and the Tuileries.
Lenox, *l* len'əks; 2 lẽn'ọx, **James** (9/2 1800–9/2 1880), a bibliophile and philanthropist; founded Lenox Library, New York city, 1877. **2.** A town in Berkshire county, Mass.; a summer resort. **3.** A town in Taylor county, Ia.
lens'i, *l* lenz'i; 2 lẽnz'i, *n.* *Optics.* **1.** A piece of glass, or other transparent substance, bounded by two surfaces, of which one at least is a surface of revolution generally spherical: used commonly to make rays of light convergent or divergent, and so to form images, as in the eye and in instrument. See list below. **2.** By extension, any device for concentrating or dispersing radiation of any kind by refraction; as, an acoustic *lens;* of electric *lens* **3.** *Anat.* A bi-convex transparent body situated behind the iris of the eye, by which the rays of light are focused upon the retina. **4.** Figuratively, photography.



Cross-sections of Common Forms of Lenses.

1. Achromatic lens. 2. Types of lenses: *a,* convexo-concave, or converging meniscus; *b,* plano-convex; *c,* double convex; *d,* double concave; *e,* plano-concave; *f,* concavo-convex.

lens'ing, *l* lenz'iŋ; 2 lẽnz'iŋ, *n.* Partaining to a lens. [mild.
lent, *l* lent; 2 lẽnt, *a.* [F.] *Mus.* Same as LENTO. **2†.** Slow; tardy. [< L. *lentus.*]
Lent, *l* lent; 2 lẽnt, *n.* [F.] *Eccl.* A fast of forty days (excluding Sundays), observed annually, from Ash Wednesday till Easter, by the Anglican, Roman Catholic, and other churches, as a season of special penitence and self-denial; the quadragesimal fast.

> During the forty days of *lent* he [Whitefield] ate nothing but coarse bread and sage tea,' except on Saturdays and Sundays.
> STEPHEN *Hist. Method. Thought* II, p. 57. [L. & P.]

2. *pl.* The Lent-term boat-races at Cambridge University, England. **3.** A period of fasting at any time of the year. [< LENTEN², *n.*]
— **Great Lent.** **1.** *Gr. Ch.* The strict fast which begins on the Monday after Quinquagesima, when no flesh meat is eaten after Sexagesima until Easter. **2†.** *R. Ch.* The spring fast, which, because of the preceding confession and absolution, was popularly known as the **Clean Lent.** — **Lent's lily'y.** **1.** *a.* Having the color of the Lent-lily. **II.** *n.* The yellow daffodil. **L.-rose:** — **L. of St. John** (*Eccl.*), a time of fasting before St. John's day (June 24). — **L. of St. Martin** (*Eccl.*), a time of fasting before Martinmas. — **L. term** [Local, Eng.] in the universities, the term during which Lent occurs.
len'ta-men'te, *l* len'ta-men'tē; 2 lẽn'tạ-mẽn'tẹ, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Slowly; in slow time.
len'ta-men'to, *l* len'ta-men'tō, *a.* [It.] *Mus.* Becoming slower by degrees; rallentando.
len'tel-lip'ti-cal, *l* len'te-lip'ti-kəl; 2 lẽn'tẹ-lip'ti-cal, *a.* Lenticular and elliptical.
Lenten, *l* lent'ən or lent'i, 2 lẽnt'ẽn or lẽnt'ı, *a.* **1.** [I- or L-] Of or pertaining to Lent; appropriate to or suitable for Lent; hence, plain; spare; dull; meager, not showy. **2.** [Archaic.] Spare in attentions: distant; cold; as, *lenten* welcome. — **len'ten-ness,** *n.* — **Lenten rose,** a veil formerly hung before the altar during Lent. — **lent'en-tide,** *n.* The season of Lent.
lent'en², *n.* **1.** Same as LENT. **2†.** The spring season. [< AS. *lencten,* second prob. < *lang,* long, because the days begin to lengthen.]
lent'en², *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Same as LINEN.
Lent'hall, *l* lent'hal; 2 lẽnt'hal, **William** (9/2 1591–9/2 1662), an English lawyer; Speaker of the Long Parliament; declined to inform Charles I. of the whereabouts of the Five Members.
len-tib'u-la'ri-a-ce-æ, *l* len-tib'yu-lā'ri-ə'si-ī; 2 lẽn-tib'yụ-lā'ri-ạ'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* The BLADDERWORT family. The flowers have a 2-lipped calyx, and a 2-lipped corolla with 2 stamens. [< L. *lens (lent-),* lentil, + *tubulus,* dim. of *tubus,* tube.] **len-tib'u-la'ri-an,** *a.* — **-la'ri-ous,** *a.*
len'ti-cel, *l* len'ti-sel; 2 lẽn'ti-cẽl, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A loose lens-shaped mass of cells belonging to the corky layer or periderm of plants, representing a break in the continuity of the corky layer, and permitting an interchange between the gases within the plant and the external air. **2.** One of the lenticular masses of cells which form minute blackish dots of the tongue. [< F. *lenticelle,* dim. of *lenticule;* see LENTICULE.] **len'-ti-cel'la;** **len'ti-cel'late,** *a.* Producing lenticels.


Section of the bark of a birch (*Betula alba*), *l,* lenticels.

len'ti-cle, *l* len'ti-kl; 2 lẽn'ti-cl, *n.* = LENTICULE.
len'ti-cu-lar, *l* len'tik'yu-lər; 2 lẽn'tic-yụ-lạr, *a.* Section of the lenticular cornea, showing structure of a *Gecko.* A rock-stratum or bed, whether lenticel, the lenticels large or small, which, from being thin *c, e,* epidermis; *s,* stoma; at the edges, is more or less lens-shaped. Nearly all undeformed strata are lenticles [< L. *lenticula,* lentil.

. . . Almost any kind of deposit may be formed originally as a *lenticle.* J. E. MAAR *Principles of Stratigraphic Geology* p. 35. [G. P. 1898.]

len'ti-co-nus, *l* len'ti-kō'nus; 2 lẽn'ti-cō'nụs, *n. Pathol.* An unusual curvature of the crystalline lens, its surfaces being conoidal, particularly at the back. [< L. *lens,* lentil, + *conus,* cone]

len-tic'u-la, 1 len-tik'yu-la; 2 lēn-tē'yu-la, *n.* 1. *Optics.* A small lens. 2. *Pathol* A freckle. 3. *Bot.* (1) Same as LENTICEL. (2) A species once in certain fungi. 4. *Geol.* A lenticule. [< L. *lenticula*; see LENTIL.] **len'ti-cule**, *n.*

len-tic'u-lar, 1 len-tik'yu-lar; 2 lēn-tē'yu-lar, *a.* 1. Resembling a biconvex lens in shape; having the form of a lentil; lentiform. 2. Of or pertaining to the crystalline lens of the eye or the lenticular nucleus. 3. [Rare.] Of or pertaining to a lens.

—**lenticular body** (*Geol.*), a lens-like deposit commonly formed in a small shallow basin.—**l. bone** or **ossicle** (*Zool.*), the lenticulare.—**l. fever**, same as MILIARY FEVER. See under MILIARY.—**l. ganglion**, the ophthalmic ganglion.—**l. iron ore**, a form of hematite occurring in aggregations of small lens-shaped masses.—**l. knife** (*Surg.*), an instrument used for removing inequalities of bone after the operation of trephining.—**l. lung**, a set of fibers that pass outward beneath the optic thalamus through the internal capsule.—**l. nucleus**, a mass of gray matter at the base of the brain, lying at the outer side of the internal capsule; the extraventricular portion of the corpus striatum. See illus. under CAPSULE.—**lentiform nucleus**.—**l. ossicle**, a minute earbone homologous with the lenticular process of the incus.—**l. process** (*Zool.*), in mammals, the elongated end of the long process of the incus, covered by cartilage and articulating with the stapes.—**l. truss** (*Arch.*), a truss whose upper and lower chords conform to the curvature of the soffit in the curves of the section of a lens.—**len-tic'u-lar-ly**, *adv.* After the fashion of a lens; with curved sides.

len-tic'u-la'ted, 1 len-tik'yu-lā'tĕd, 2 lēn-tē'yu-lā'tĕd, *a.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Herp.* An oval ossicle between the ulnar proximal carpal and the second to the fifth metacarpals, as in crocodilians. [< L. *lenticulatus*; see LENTICULE and -ATED.] **len-tic'u-la'ti.**

len-tic'u-la'ris, 1 len-tik'yu-lē'ris; 2 lēn-tē'yu-lā'ris, *n.* [L.] *Meteor.* Lens-shaped, thick in the center and thin at the edges: a descriptive term added to the Latin name of a cloud; as, cumulus lenticularis.

len-tic'u-late, 1 len-tik'yu-lit; 2 lēn-tē'yu-lat, *a. Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or bearing lenticels.

lent'i-cule, 1 len'ti-kūl; 2 lĕn'tē-kūl, *n.* 1. *Geol.* A very small lens-shaped body in a rock-mass. 2. Same as LENTICULA. [F., < L. *lenticula*; see LENTIL.] **len-tic'u-la.**

lent'i-form, 1 len'ti-fôrm; 2 lĕn'tē-fôrm, *a.* Lentil-shaped. A fossil shell of lentil shape. [< L. *lenticula*; see LENTIL.]

len-tic'u-lo-stri'ate, 1 len-tik'yu-lō-strī'ĕt; 2 lēn-tē'yu-lō-strī'ĕt, *a.* Supplied of the lenticular nuclei of the brain, as, *lenticulostriate* arteries. [< LENTICULA + STRIATE.]

len-tic'u-lo-tha-lam'ic, 1 len-tik'yu-lō-tha-lam'ik; 2 lēn-tē'yu-lō-thă-lăm'ĭk, *a.* Of or pertaining to the lenticular nucleus and the optic thalamus of the brain; as, the *lenticulothalamic* region. **len-tic'u-lo-op'tic**, *a.*

len-tic'u-lus, 1 len-tik'yu-lus; 2 lēn-tē'yu-lŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lī; 2 -lī, *pl.*] The terminal member of the stapes, sometimes a separate bone. [< LENTICULE.]

len'ti-form, 1 len'ti-fôrm; 2 lĕn'tē-fôrm, *a.* Lenticular.

len-tig'e-nous, 1 len-tij'ē-nus; 2 lēn-tĭj'ē-nŭs, *a.* Having a crystalline lens, as an eye.

len-tig'i-nose, 1 len-tij'i-nōs; 2 lēn-tĭj'ĭ-nōs, *a. Bot. & Zool.* Appearing as the freckled or dusted with fine grains; dusty. [< L. *lentiginosus*, < L. *lentigo*; see LENTIGO.] **len-tig'i-nous**†.

len-ti'go, 1 len-tī'go; 2 lĕn-tī'gō, *n.* [LEN-TIG'I-NES, 1 -tij'i-nēz; 2 -tĭj'ĭ-nēz, *pl.*] *Pathol.* Freckles; a freckly condition of the skin. [L., < *lens* (*lent-*), lentil.]

len'till, 1 len'til; 2 lĕn'tĭl, *n.* 1. An Old World fabaceous annual (*Lentilla lens*), with a branching stem, leaves of 5 to 12 leaflets, pale blue flowers, and pods nearly as broad as long, containing two or three circular, flattish, edible seeds; also, the seed itself, used for food from the earliest times. The Bible term *lentil* applies to several vetch-like plants. 2. A lens-shaped built in an apparatus for rectifying alcohol. [< F. *lentille*, < L. *lenticula*, < *lens*, lentil.] —**len'til-shell''**, *n.* An amphidesmoid mollusk of the genus *Lentilla*, with a lenticular oval shell.

Len-til'la, *n. Geol.* A contracted form of LENTILLE.

Len-til'la, 1 len-til'ə; 2 lĕn-tĭl'ă, *n.* A small genus of Eurasian herbs of the family *Fabaceæ*. *L. lens* is the common European lentil.

len'tille, 1 len'til; 2 lĕn'tĭl, *n.* [F.] *Geol.* A small lenticular mass of rock in strata of different material.

Len-ti'ni, 1 len-tī'nī; 2 lĕn-tī'nī, *n.* A town in Syracuse province, Sicily, Italy.

len-tis'cine, 1 len-tis'in; 2 lĕn-tĭs'ĭn, *a.* [Rare.] Relating to the mastic.

len-tis'co, 1 len-tis'kō; 2 lĕn-tĭs'kō, *n.* A preparation of the ground leaves of the *Pistacia lentiscus*, or mastic: used as an adulterant for sumac. [< L. *lentiscus*, mastic-tree.]

len-tis'cus, 1 len-tis'kus; 2 lĕn-tĭs'kŭs, *n.* Same as LENTISK, *n.*

len'tisk, } The mastic-tree. See MASTIC. [< L. *lentiscus*, **len'tisc**, } mastic-tree.]

len-ti'tis, 1 len-tī'tis *or* -tī'tus; 2 lĕn-tī'tĭs *or* -tī'tĭs, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the crystalline lens. [< NL. *len(t-)s*, LENS.]

len'ti-tude†, *n.* Slowness.

len'ti-til'-nous, *a.* Moving slowly; sluggish.

lent'dov'er†, *a.* An indifferent or cold lover.

lent'ner†, *n.* A sort of hawk. **lent'i-ner**†.

lent'o, 1 len'tō; 2 lĕn'tō, *a. & adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Slow; slowly: a direction to the player. See CANTABILE.

len'told, 1 len'tōld; 2 lĕn'tōld, *a.* Lens-shaped; lenticular.

Lent'on†, *n.* The Lenten season. CHAUCER *P. T.* ¶ 4, l. 5.

Len'ton, 1 len'tun; 2 lĕn'tŭn, *n.* A parish in Nottinghamshire, England, on the river Leen.

len'tour†, *n.* Tenacity; viscidity. 2. Slowness; sluggishness. **len'tor**†, *n.* Same as LENTOUR. Tenacious; viscid.

Len'tu-lus, 1 len'tū-lus; 2 lĕn'tū-lŭs, *n.* 1. An ancient Roman patrician family of the Cornelia gens. 2. **Publius Cornelius** (-83 B. C.), a Roman consul; executed for complicity in Catiline's conspiracy. [< L. *lens*, a lentil.]

l'en-voi', 1 len-voi' *or* (*F.*) lăn'vwȧ'; 2 lĕn-vŏi' *or* (*F.*) lăn'-vwȧ'. [OF.] Same as ENVOY. **l'en'voy''**; **len'voy'**.

len'ze-ite, 1 len'zē-īt; 2 lĕn'zē-īt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of halloysite, resembling semilopal.

Le'o, 1 lī'ō; 2 lē'ō, *n.* 1. *Astron.* The fifth sign of the zodiac, which the sun entered about July 23. 2. The constellation formerly in this sign, but now in the sign Virgo. See CONSTELLATION. [L.: see LION.] — **Leo Minor**, a constellation between the Great Bear and Lynx.

Le'o, *n.* 1. The name of 13 popes; especially (1) **L. I. Saint** (390?–461), called the Great; a Roman pope of talents and learning. (2) **L. III. Saint** (750?–816), a Roman pope who crowned Charlemagne as emperor. (3) **L. IV.** (800?–855), a Roman pope who defended Rome against the Saracens. (4) **L. X. Giovanni de' Medici** (1475–1521), a pope; born in Florence; patron of the Renaissance; was much given to the sale of indulgences; he was criticized for his lenity toward Luther; was considered more meritorious as a temporal than a spiritual ruler. (5) **L. XIII. Gioacchino Pecci** (1810–1903), a pope; native of Carpineto, Italy; an upholder of the temporal power; writer on social questions and opponent of socialism and communism; was an advocate of the philosophy of St. Thomas Aquinas. 2. The name of 6 emperors of the East. Especially: (1) **L. I. Flavius** (400?–

½474), a Byzantine emperor; an able ruler; was a native of Thrace; was proclaimed emperor through the influence of Aspar. (2) **L. III. Flavius, the Isaurian** (675?–½741), an emperor of humble parentage; he rose to high rank in the army of Justinian II.; gained a signal victory over the Saracens at the siege of Constantinople (718); became the most able emperors of the East. (3) **L. V. Flavius, the Armenian** (–½820), a Byzantine emperor; supported by the army, he usurped the throne in 813; his was an active Iconoclast and persecuted the many image worshipers; was assassinated in 820. **3. L. Diaconus**, "the Deacon"; a Byzantine historian who lived in the 10th century; was born in Calabria and became a member of the monopole. **4. L. Grammaticus**, a Byzantine historian of the 11th century. *Chronographia.* **5. L. of Byzantium**, a philosopher who lived about 350 B. C.; was a disciple of Plato; his writings have not been preserved to us. [Gr. *masc.*, lion.]

Le'o, 1 lē'ō; 2 lē'o, *n.* 1. **Heinrich** (1/x1799–4/x1878), a German historian; philologist and polemic; *Guide to Universal History.* 2. **Juan**; called "Africanus"; a Moorish traveler; geographer; born in Spain; lived in the 16th century. 3. **Leonardo** (1694–1744), an Italian musical composer.

Le'ob-schütz, 1 lē'op-shüts; 2 lē'ŏp-shüts, *n.* A manufacturing and market-town in Silesia province, Prussia.

Le-och'a-res, 1 lē-ok'a-rēz; 2 lē-ŏk'a-rēz, *n.* [GR.] A Greek sculptor; Athenian statuary; an architect of the Mausoleum; lived in the 4th century B. C.

leod'ry, *n.* Same as LEODE; nation; people. **lede**†.

leoft, *n.* Same as LIEF; dear.

Le-of'ric, 1 lē-of'rik; 2 lē-ŏf'rĭc, *n.* (–1057.) The earl of Mercia and Lord of Coventry; appointed earl of Chester by Canute; married Lady Godiva. In English romance the husband of Godiva. [Teut. *masc.*, beloved rue.]

Le-of'wi-ne, 1 lē-of'wi-nē; 2 lē-ŏf'wĭ-nē, *n.* (–1066.) Fifth son of Earl Godwin, appointed in 1057 to an earldom in southeastern England; fell at the battle of Hastings. [Teut. *masc.*, beloved friend.]

Leo Hunter, Mr. and **Mrs.** In Dickens's *Pickwick Papers*, two "lion-hunters," who ask celebrities to their parties.

Leom'in-ster, *n.* 1. 1 lem'in-ster; 2 lĕm'ĭn-stẽr. A manufacturing town in Worcester county, Mass. 2. 1 lem'ster; 2 lĕm'stẽr, *n.* A manufacturing and market borough in Herefordshire, England.

Le'on†, *n.* Lion. **le'ount**†.

Le'on, 1 lī'ŏn *or* (*Sp.*) lē-ōn'; 2 lē'ŏn *or* (*Sp.*) le-ōn', *n.* 1. **Diego** (1804–1841), a Spanish general; led revolt against Espartero; captured; shot. 2. **Fray Luis Ponce de** (1527–1591), a Spanish poet; writer of religious and lyric poetry. 3. **Ponce de**, see PONCE DE LEON. 4. Same as LAKE MANAGUA. 5. A former kingdom in N. Spain; now provinces of Leon, Zamora, Salamanca, and Valladolid. 6. A province in N. W. Spain; 5,936 sq. m.; its capital. 7. A province in Ecuador, South America; capital, Latacunga. 8. A county in N. Florida; 730 sq. m.; county-seat, Tallahassee. 9. A county in Texas; 1,066 sq. m.; county-seat, Centerville. **10.** A manufacturing town in Guanajuato state, Mexico. **11.** A department in W. Nicaragua, Central America. **12.** Its capital. **13.** A town, capital of Leon province, former capital of Leon.

Leon., *abbr.* Leonard.

Leon'ard, 1 len'ard; 2 lĕn'ărd, *n.* A masculine personal name. **D. Le'o-nard**, 1 lē'o-närt; 2 lē'o-närt; F. **Lé'o''nard'**, 1 lē'o-närd'; 2 lē'o-närd'; G. **Le'o-nard**, 1 lē'o-närt, 2 lē'ŏ-närt; It. Pg., Sp. **Le'o-nar'do**, 1 lē'o-närd'o, 2 lē'ŏ-närd'ŏ; L. **Le'o-nar'dus**, 1 lē'o-närd'us, 2 lē'ŏ-närd'ŭs. [Teut., lion-strong.]

Le''o-nar-desque', 1 lē''o-nar-desk'; 2 lē''ŏ-nărd-dĕsk', *a.* [LEONARDO + -ESQUE.]

Le'o-nar'do da Pi'sa, 1 de pē'sȧ; 2 dā pē'să. An Italian mathematician who introduced Arabic numerals and algebra into Europe; he lived about 1200. **Le''o-nar'do Bo-nac'ci**; **Le''o-nar'do Fi''bo-nac'ci**; **Le''o-nar'do Pisa'no**.

Le''o-nar'do da Vin'ci. See VINCI.

Le'o-na'to, 1 lē'o-nä'to; 2 lē'o-nä'tō, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing*, the governor of Messina and father of Hero.

Le'o-na'tus Post-hu'mus, 1 lī'o-nā'tus post-hū'mus; 2 lē'o-nā'tŭs post-hu'mŭs. In Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*, the husband of Imogen.

Le''on-ca-val'lo, 1 lē'on-ka-vāl'lo; 2 lē'ŏn-că-văl'lō, **Ruggiero** (1/x1858–4/1919). An Italian composer and librettist, nombined in his works Italian melody and German harmony; *Pagliacci*, *La Bohème*, etc.

le'onced, *a.* Same as LIONCED.

Le'on-el', 1 lē'on-el'; 2 lē'ŏn-ĕl'. Same as LIONEL.

Le'o-nel'lus, *n.* [L.] See LIONEL.

Le'o-nese', 1 lī'o-nēs' *or* -nēz'; 2 lē'o-nēs' *or* -nēz'. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Leon, in Spain. II. *n.* A native or citizen of Leon. [In Catania province, Sicily.]

Le''on-for'te, 1 lē'on-fôr'tē; 2 lē'ŏn-fôr'tē, *n.* A walled town.

Le'on-hard, 1 lē'on-härd; 2 lē'on-härd, **Karl Cæsar von** (1779–1828), a German geologist and mineralogist.

le'on-hard-ite, 1 lī'ŏn-hard-īt; 2 lē'ŏn-härd-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of laumontite that has lost part of its water of crystallization. [From *Leonhard*, mineralogist, Heidelberg.]

Le-o'ni, 1 lē-ō'nī; 2 lē-ō'nĭ, *n.* 1. **Leone** (1516?–1592), an Italian sculptor and engraver of medals. 2. **Luigi Padovano** (1531–1606), an Italian painter, sculptor, and engraver; noted for his architectural designs. 3. **Ottavio** (1576?–1630?), surnamed **Il Padovana** or **Padovanino**, portrait-painter; son of Luigi.

Le'o-nid, 1 lī'ŏ-nid; 2 lē'ŏ-nĭd, *n.* One of the meteors that form a shower about November 14 of certain years; so called because their radiant point is in the constellation Leo. This shower occurs in cycles of about 33 years, and is especially brilliant at intervals of approximately 33 years. They are moving in a direction opposite to that of the earth and have a velocity of about 44 miles per second. Their orbit is identical with that of comet 1, 1866, and they are probably part of its matter which has become distributed round its orbit. Their course has been affected of late years by the planet Jupiter, so that the earth no longer passes through the dense part of the stream.

Le-on'i-das, 1 lē-on'i-das; 2 lē-ŏn'ĭ-dăs, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. F. **Lé''on'i'das'**, 1 lē'ō-nē'dȧ'; 2 lē'ŏ-nē'dȧ'; Gr. **Le''o-ni'das**, 1 lī''o-nī'das, 2 lē''o-nī'dăs. **2. L. I.** (–480 B. C.), a king of Sparta; killed in heroic defense of Thermopylæ. **3. L. II.** (–236 B. C.?), a king of Sparta. **4. L. of Tarentum**, a Greek poet and writer of epigrams, who lived about 275 B. C. [Gr., son of the lion.]

le'o-nite, 1 lī'o-nīt; 2 lē'o-nīt, *n.* Same as LEUANITE.

le'o-nine, 1 lī'o-nin *or* -nīn; 2 lē'o-nĭn *or* -nīn, (*zool.*), *a.* 1. Pertaining to or like a lion; magnificent, powerful, fierce, or kingly.

His animal spirits were *leonine* in their roughness and exuberance. G. M. TOWLE *Certain Men of Mark, Bismarck* p. 42. in. mss. 1880.]

2. *Pros.* Designating Latin verses—hexameters, or alternate hexameters and pentameters—in which the syllable ending the verse has rime or assonance with the syllable just before the cesural pause: so called from Leoninus, canon of St. Victor in Paris in the 12th century. In English, any verse that rimes middle and end is called *Leonine* verse, as:

Ah, County Guy, the hour is nigh,
The sun has left the lea,
The orange flower perfumes the bower,
The breeze is on the sea. SCOTT *County Guy.*

3. [L.] Belonging or relating to one of the 13 popes called Leo, especially to Leo I., the Great (440–461), author of the "Dogmatical Letter" and numerous decretals. [< F. *léonin*, < L. *leoninus*, < *leo*; see LION.]

—**Leonine city**, the so-called *Civitas Leonina*, a part of Rome built by Leo IV. (847–855) on the right bank of the Tiber. It is now the 14th ward and includes the Borgo, the castle of St. Angelo, St. Peter's, and the Vatican.—**L. Sacramentary**, a Roman sacramentary attributed to the 8th century.

le'o-nin'(ēs), *n.* 1. An illegal copper coin, with a lion on its obverse, introduced into England in the reign of Edward I. 2. A leonine verse.

Le'o-nine', 1 lī'o-nin; 2 lē'o-nĭn, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Pericles*, the servant of Dionyza. [fashion.

le'o-nize, 1 lī'o-nīz; 2 lē'o-nīz, *v. i.* To act like a lion.

Le'o-nist, 1 lī'o-nist; 2 lē'o-nĭst, *n.* [Rare.] One of the Waldenses; a member of the Waldensian Church. [< LL. *Leonista*, < G. *Leon*, Lyons, where Waldo lived.]

le'on-ite, 1 lī'on-īt; 2 lē'on-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous white to yellow hydrated magnesium-potassium sulfate ($MgK_2(SO_4)_2.4H_2O$), that crystallizes in the monoclinic system. [< *Leopoldshall*, Germany.]

Le''on-na'tus, 1 lī''o-nā'tus; 2 lē'ŏ-nā'tŭs, *n.* (–322 B. C.) One of the generals of Alexander, who saved his commander's life in a battle with the Indians; fell in battle with the Athenians at Lamia. **Le-on'na-tus**† [Gr.].

Le''o-no'ra, 1 lī''o-nō'ra; 2 lē'ŏ-nō'ra, *n.* A feminine personal name. **Leon're**, 1 lē-on'rē; 2 lē-ŏn'rē, *n.* **Le'o-no'ra**, 1 lē'o-nō'ra, 2 lē'ŏ-nō'ră. [See ELEANOR.]

Leon's Peak. A mountain in Utah; 8,900 ft. high

Le'on Peak. A mountain in Colorado; 10,954 ft. high.

Le'on riv'er. A river in Texas; 250 m. to the Brazos river.

Le-on'tes, 1 lī-on'tēz; 2 lē-ŏn'tēz, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Winter's Tale*, a king of Sicily, the jealous husband of Hermione.

Le''on-ti'a-des, 1 lī''on-tī'a-dēz; 2 lē''ŏn-tī'ă-dēz, *n.* [Gr.] 1. A Theban general who commanded the Theban forces at Thermopylæ, 480 B. C. 2. (–379 B. C.) A leader of the oligarchy at Thebes; killed by Pelopidas.

Le-on'ti-asis, 1 lī''on-tī'a-sis; 2 lē''ŏn-tī'ă-sĭs, *n.* [Gr.] *Pathol.* A leprous enlargement of the bones of the face and skull; leprosy of the face. Compare ELEPHANTIASIS.—**leontiasis ossea** (*Pathol.*), a nodular hypertrophy of the bones of the head, resulting in a facial expression thought to be leonine.

l. ossium†.—**le-on'ti-a'sic**, *a.*

Le-on'ti-ce, 1 lē-on'ti-sē; 2 lē-ŏn'tĭ-sē, *n.* A small genus of smooth herbs of the Mediterranean and Europe and Asia. The best-known species is *L. leontopetalum*, lion's-leaf, whose tuberous roots were once in high medicinal repute. [L., wild chervil, < Gr. *leontikē*, the plant cacalia, < *leōn* (*leont-*), lion.]

Le''on-tine', 1 lē'ŏn-tīn'; 2 lē'ŏn-tĭn', *n.* [F.] See LEONIDAS.

Le''on-ti'ni, 1 lī''on-tī'nī; 2 lē'ŏn-tī'nĭ, *n.* An ancient town in Syracuse province, Sicily, Italy; the birthplace of Gorgias.

Le-on-ti'nol† [Gr.].

Le-on'ti-um, 1 lī-on'shi-um; 2 lē-ŏn'shĭ-ŭm, *n.* An Athenian courtesan; mistress and disciple of Epicurus; she lived about 300 B. C. **Le-on'ti-on**† [Gr.].

Le-on-ti'us, 1 lī-on'shi-us; 2 lē-ŏn'shĭ-ŭs, *n.* 1. (652?–705.) An emperor of the East; a general; was deposed and exposed by Apimerus; put to death by Justinian. **2. L. of Byzantium**, a Greek monk and important theologian of the 6th century. **Le-on'ti-us**†.

Le-on'to-ce'bus, 1 lē-on'to-sē'bus; 2 lē-ŏn'tō-cē'bŭs, *n. Zool.* Same as MIDAS, 2 (1). [< Gr. *leōn*, lion, + *kēbos*, monkey.]

Le-on'to-ceph'a-lus, 1 lē-on'to-sef'a-lus; 2 lē-ŏn'tō-cĕf'a-lŭs, *a.* Lion-headed. [< Gr. *leōn*, lion, + *kephalē*, head.]

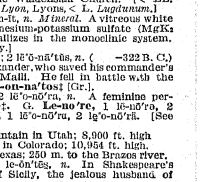
le-on'to-din, 1 lī-on'to-din; 2 lē-ŏn'tō-dĭn, *n. Chem.* A brownish compound obtained from the resin of the colocynth (*Taraxacum officinale*), and used in medicine as a tonic, diuretic, and aperient. [< LEONTODON.]

Le-on'to-don, 1 lē-on'to-don; 2 lē-ŏn'tō-dŏn, *n. Bot.* A genus of ligulate-flowered herbs of the family *Cichoriaceæ*, lion's-tooth or hawkbit, with radical, entire, or pinnatifid leaves and leafless scapes with solitary heads or flowers. [< Gr. *leōn* (*leont-*), lion, + *odontos*, tooth, < *odous*, tooth.]

Le-on'to-pe'di-um, 1 lī-on'to-pē'di-um; 2 lē-ŏn'tō-pē'dĭ-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A small genus of low densely white hairy herbs of the aster family, the lowest species being *L. alpinum*, the edelweiss. [< L. *leontopodion*, < Gr. *leontopodion*, < *leōn* (*leont-*), lion, + *pous* (*pod-*), foot.]

Le''o-na'tus, 1 lī''o-nā'tus; 2 lē'ŏ-nā'tŭs, *n.* A genus of old World erect herbs of the family *Menthaceæ*, with cleft or lobed leaves and crowded whorls of small flowers in their axils. The common motherwort (*L. cardiaca*), the best-known species, is cultivated, as is *L. sibiricus*. See MOTHERWORT, 1. [< Gr. *leōn*, lion, + *oura*, tail.]

leop'ard, 1 lep'ard; 2 lĕp'ărd, *n.* 1. A ferocious carnivorous mammal of nocturnal habits, the panther (*Felis pardus*) of Africa and southern Asia, mostly pale-fawn or rufous-buff spotted over with dark brown or black in rosettes or broken rings. Black leopards, apparently melanistic, are occasionally encountered.



Leopard, from specimen in New York Zoological Park.

His step was firm,
But free as India's *leopard*.
N. P. WILLIS *Jephthah's Daughter* st. 3.

2. Some similar large cat-like mammal; as, the **American leopard** or jaguar; the **hunting-leopard** or chetah; the **snow-leopard** or ounce. 3. *Her.* A lion passant gardant, blazoned as a leopard in the arms of England until far into the 15th century. The early heralds confounded the lion with the leopard, and used the names according to the attitude of the animal. When rampant he was a *lion*, or a *leopard lionné*; in any other attitude, he was a *leopard*, or a *lion léopardé*.

4. An English gold coin of the time of Edward III., struck for use in France, and having on its obverse a lion passant gardant. [OF., < L. *leopardus*, < Gr. *leopardos*, < *lέōn*, lion, + *pardos*, panel.] **leop'art; lep'art; lep'ard-ess**, *n.* Same as **lioness**. **leop'ard-cat**, *n.* **1.** One of various Old World spotted cats, especially *Felis bengalensis*. **2.** The American ocelot. **-l.-fish**, *n.* The lesser wolf-fish (*Anarrhicas minor*). **-l.-flower**, *n.* The blackberry-lily. **-l.-frog**, *n.* The common North-American frog (*Rana virescens*), green blotched with black. **-l.-lily**, *n.* **1.** A California lily (*Lilium pardalinum*), having red or yellow petals with purplish-brown spots. **2.** A South-African lily (*Lachenalia pendula*) with spotted red or yellow flowers. **-l.-lizard**, *n.* An iguanoid lizard (*Crossaphytus wislizeni*) of Utah and California. **-l.-mackerel**, *n.* A common scombrid fish (*Scomber leopardus* Shaw; *Cybium interruptum* Cuv.) of India. **-l.-marmot**, *n.* A spermophile. **-l.-moth**, *n.* A European cossid moth (*Zeuzera pyrina*). **-leopard's-bane**, *n.* **1.** Any one of several old World plants, herbs of the aster family; especially, *Doronicum pardalianches*, *Senecio doronicum*, *Arnica montana*, and *Aronicum clusii*. **2.** Great Leopard-moth. [Herb-paris.—**l.-seal**, *n.* A spotted Antarctic seal (*Leptonychotes weddelli*). **-l. shark**, *n.* The cat-shark. See under CAT.—**l.-spot**, *n.* A fungoid disease attacking asparagus. **-l.-tortoise**, *n.* An African land-tortoise (*Testudo pardalis*). **-l.-tree**, *n.* Same as SPOTTED-TREE. See under SPOTTED. In Queensland it is sometimes known as the **prickly pine.—leop'ard-wood**, *n.* The mottled and striped wood of a large tropical American tree (*Brosimum aubletii*) of the family *Moraceæ*. It is valued by cabinetmakers, and is used for inlaying.


Great Leopard-moth. 6/12

leop'ar-dē', *a.* [leop'ard + -ē².] Same as **leopardine**. *a. Her.* Passant gardant, as a lion. [F., < OF. *leopard*; see LEOPARD.] **leop'ar-dēs**.

leop'ard-ess, *n.* [leop'ard-es, or 2 lēp'ard-ĕs, *n.* A female **Le'o-pard'i**, *n.* [It. < *leone*, lion, + *pardo*, panther.] **1.** Alessandro (1450–1522), an Italian sculptor and architect. **2. Giacomo, Count** (⁵/₁₂1798–⁸/₁₀1837), an Italian lyric poet, philologian, and grammarian. [*Incorrect usage.*]

leop'ard-ite, 1 lēp'ard-īt; 2 lēp'ard-it, *n.* *Petrol.* A light-colored siliceous rock, supposed to be a metamorphosed quartz porphyry, spotted with dark stains of manganese oxid: found in North Carolina. [< LEOPARD.]

Le'o-pold, 1 lē'o-pōld; 2 lē'o-pōld, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **F. Le'o-pold'**, 1 lē'o-pōld'; 2 lē'o-pōld'; G. **Le'o-pold**, lē'o-pōlt, or lē'o-pōlt; **Leu'pold**, 1 lūp'pōld, 2 lūp'pōld, **Lu'it-pold**, 1 lū'it-pōld, 2 lu'it-pōld; It. Pg. Sp. **Le'o-pol'do**, 1 lē'o-pōl'do, 2 lē'o-pōl'do, It. **Le'o-pol'dus**, 1 lē'o-pōl'dus, 2 lē'o-pōl'dus. **2.** The name of several archdukes of Austria. Especially: (1) **L. I.** (1157–¹²/₂₃1194), a duke who imprisoned Richard I. of England. (2) **L. II.** (¹²/₂₃1823–⁹/₁₀1898), a duke defeated by the Swiss at Morgarten, 1315. (3) **L. III.** (¹⁴/₂₅1351–⁹/₁₀1386), a duke who was defeated by the Swiss at Sempach, and slain. **3. L. I.** (⁵/₁₆1640–⁴/₁₇1705), **Ignaz Josef Balthasar Felician**, "the Comic"; emperor of Germany; king of Hungary and Bohemia; defeated the Turks and the French; subdued the Hungarian revolt. **4. Prince of Anhalt-Dessau** (⁷/₁₈1676–¹/₁747), a Prussian marshal; commander-in-chief under Frederick the Great; won the victory of Kesselsdorf, 1745. **5. L. II.** (⁹/₁₉1747–²/₁₂1792), **Peter Josef Johann Anton Aantin Pius Gottfried**, emperor of Germany; king of Hungary; allied with the Prussians to restore Louis XVI. of France. **6. L. I.** (¹⁶/₂₆1790–²⁰/₂1865), **Georges Chrétien, Frédéric**, king of the Belgians; he married Princess Charlotte of England. **7. L. II.** (⁹/₂₁1797–¹/₁₃ 1870), **Johann Joseph Franz Ferdinand Karl**, grand duke of Tuscany; forced to abdicate; dukedom was annexed to Sardinia. **8. L. II.** (⁹/₂₁1835–⁹/₂₂1909), king of the Belgians; founder of Belgian Kongo, of which he became the independent sovereign. **9. Lake**, a lake in S. W. German East Africa; 70 by 10 m. **10. Lake**, a lake in Belgian Kongo, central Africa; flows by the Mfini into the Kwa river; 120 by 30 m. [poet and dramatist; *Odin*.

Le'o-pold, C. Gustaf (¹¹/₂₃1756–¹⁹/₃₁1829), a Swedish lyric

Le'o-pol-din'i-a, 1 lē'o-pōl-din'i-ə; 2 lē'o-pōl-din'i-a, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of Brazilian palms with pinnate leaves. *L. piassaba* is a source of the fiber called *Para piassaba*. [< *Leopoldine*, wife of Don Pedro, Brazil.]

le'o-pold-ite, 1 lē'o-pōld-īt; 2 lē'o-pōld-it, *n.* *Mineral*, Same as SYLVITE. [< *Leopoldshall*, Germany.]

Le-o-pold'shall, 1 lē'o-pōld-shāl; 2 lē'o-pōld-shāl, *n.* A city in Austria, on an island in the Danube; the eastern suburb of Vienna.

Le'o-pold'ville, 1 lē'o-pōld-vil; 2 lē'o-pōld-vil, *n.* A town at the foot of Stanley Pool, Belgian Kongo, central Africa.

le'o-ric, *n.* [Gr.] People. CHAUCER *C. T.* 1, 15,571.

Le-os'thē-nēs, 1 lē-os'thi-nēz; 2 lē-os'thē-nēz, *n.* —B. C. 323.) An Athenian general who defeated Antipater near Thermopylæ, 322 B. C.; killed at the siege of Lamia. **Le-ō-sthe'nēs**' [Gr.].

Le'o-tych'i-des, 1 lī'o-tik'i-dēz; 2 lē'o-tyk'i-dēz, *n.* 1. (491–469 B. C.) A king of Sparta, who defeated the Persian fleet at Mycale, 479 B. C. **2.** A reputed son of Agis II., king of Sparta; lived about 400 B. C. [< Gr. *Leōtychidēs*.]

le'pa, 1 lē'pə; 2 lē'pa, *n.* *Hindu Cult.* [San.] The wipings of the hand after pinda has been offered, and constituting sacrifice in honor of remote ancestors. Compare PINDA.

Le-pad'a-dæ, 1 lē-pad'i-dē; 2 lē-pad'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of pedunculate cirripeds, especially those with the peduncle very distinct and without calcareous plates; goose mussels. [< LEPAS.] **le'pa-did, lep'a-dide**, *n.*—**lep'a-doid**, *a.*

lep'a-dite, 1 lep'ə-dīt; 2 lep'a-dit, *n.* An aptychus: formerly regarded as a fossil insect. [< Gr. *lepad(o-)s*; see LEPAS.]

Le-page', *n.* See BASTIEN-LEPAGE.

lep'al, 1 lep'əl; 2 lep'al, *n.* *Bot.* A stamen transformed into a petal. [< Gr. *lepis*, scale, + -AL.] **lep'al-oid**, *a.* [< *lepal*, petal.]

lep-am'in, 1 lep-am'in; 2 lep-am'in, *n.* *Chem.* A volatile base ($C_8H_{13}N$), produced by the action of lepidin on amyliodid. [< LEPIDINE + AMIN.] **lep-am'ine**, *n.*

le'pander, *ppr.* of LEAD. CHAUCER *R. R.* 1, 1,928.

Le-pan'to, 1 lē-pan'tō; 2 lē-pan'to, *n.* 1. Same as CORINTH, GULF OF. **2.** A seaport N. of the Gulf of Corinth, Greece. Near here the Holy League defeated the Turks in a naval battle, Oct. 7, 1571; captured by the Turks from the Venetians, 1499. [AZELAIC.

lep'ar-gyl'ic, 1 lep'ər-jil'ik; 2 lep'ar-ǰil'ic, *a.* Same as **Lep'ar-gy-re'a**, 1 lep'ər-ji-rī'ə; 2 lep'ar-ǰy-rē'a, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of North-American shrubs of the family *Elæagnaceæ*; the buffalo-berries. They have scurfy, opposite leaves, small flowers, generally dicecious, and drupe-like fruits. [< Gr. *lepis*, scale, + *argyreos*, of silver.]

Le'pas, 1 lē'pas; 2 lē'pas, *n.* [L.] A genus typical of *Lepadidæ*. **2.** [l-.] A cirriped of this genus: a goose-mussel. [L., < Gr. *lepad(o-)s*, shell-fish, < *lepō*, peel.]

lep-sa'ic, 1 lep-sā'ik; 2 lep-sā'ic, *a.* *Class. Antiq.* A limpet-shaped drinking-cup. [< Gr. *lepsaia*.]

lep'cha, 1 lep'chə; 2 lēp'cha, *n.* **1.** A member of a Tibetan stock of Sikkim, India, and vicinity, who mostly profess Buddhism. **2.** The language spoken by them, of Indo-Chinese origin.

lep'er, 1 lep'ər; 2 lēp'er, *n.* *Med.* **1.** One afflicted with leprosy. **lep'yr'i.** **2†.** Leprosy. [< F. *lèpre*, < L. *lepra*, < Gr. *lepō*, peel.] **lep'er-ous**, *a.* **lep'rous**, *a.* **1.** A hospital appropriated to leprosy.—**lep'er-dom**, *n.* The domain of lepers or of leprosy.—**lep'ered**, *a.* Suffering from leprosy; leprous.—**lep'er-ize**, *vt.* To smite with leprosy.—**lep'er-ous**, *a.* Same as LEPROUS.

Le-pet'i-dæ, 1 lē-pet'i-dē; 2 lē-pēt'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of docoglossate gastropods with gills and with a patelliform shell. [< LEPAS, + -ID².] **lep'e-tid**, *n.*

—**lep'e-did**, *n.*—**lep'e-toid**, *a.*

Le-Pe-tit'-Que-vil'ly, *n.* See PETIT-QUEVILLY.

lep'i-a'na, 1 lep'i-ā'nə; 2 lēp'i-ā'na, *n.* A low-growing sarcocarpous plant (*Hymenanthera micropoides*) found in Texas. It was used by the Indians as a remedy for catarrh.

lep'id, 1 lep'id; 2 lēp'id, *a.* [Archaic.] Given to jokes; pleasant; jocular; merry. [< L. *lepidus*, pleasant.] —**lep'id-ly†**, *adv.*

lep'i-dēs, 1 lep'i-dīz; 2 lēp'i-dēz, *n.* Plural of LEPIS.

Lep'i-dī, 1 lep'i-dī; 2 lēp'i-di, *n. pl.* A Roman patrician family of the Æmilii gens.

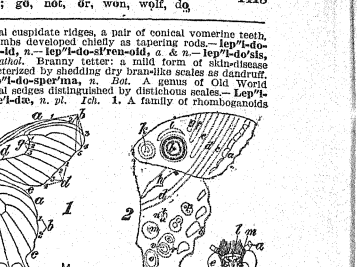
lep'i-din, 1 lep'i-din, -dīn *or* -din; 2 lēp'i-din, -dīn *or* **lep'i-dine**, } -dīn, *n.* *Chem.* A volatile oily compound ($C_{13}H_{11}N$) obtained by distilling quinin with potassium hydroxid: isomeric with iridolin, similarly obtained from cinchonin. [< LEPIDINE.]

lep'i-dine, 1 lep'i-din *or* -dīn; 2 lēp'i-din *or* -dīn, *a.* Consisting of scales. [< Gr. *lepis*, scale.]

Le-pid'i-um, 1 li-pid'i-um; 2 le-pid'i-əm, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of low herbs of many genera. See *peppergrass*; the pepper-grasses. [L., < Gr. *lepidion*, dim. of *lepis*; see LEPIS.]

lep'i-do-, 1 lep'i-do-; 2 lēp'i-do-. From Greek *lepis* (*lepid-*), a scale. < Greek *lepis* (*lepid-*), a scale. A combining form in many scientific terms.—**lep'i-doch'ro-my**, *n.* The art of fixing the colors of butterflies' wings on paper.—**lep'i-doc'ro-cite**, *n.* *Min.* *Syn.* of scaly rhyncolite. Also called **lepidocrocite**.—**lep'i-do-cys'tis**, *n.* One of the sporecases of a lepidocandrid, in the axils of the scales.—**Lep'i-do-den-dra'ce-æ**, *n. pl.* A family of exhibit tycopodinalean plants of the Upper Paleozoic, characterized by the carbonized wood, represented also in the Devonian. Most of them were large dichotomously branching trees, often of such gigantic proportions that a zone of annual growth was developed sufficient to support the great bulk of the tree.—**lep'i-do-den-dra'ceous**, *a.*—**lep'i-do-den'drid**, *n.* One of a family of fossil trees, including *Lepidodendron* and *Bothrodendron*.—**lep'i-do-den'droid**. *a.* & *n.* *pl.* pertaining to, or resembling plants of the genus *Lepidodendron*. **II.** *n.* A lepidodendrid.—**Lep'i-do-den'dron**, *n.* A lycopodiaceous genus of fossil plants, characterized by the latter half of Paleozoic time, especially in the lower coalmeasures; it is remarkable for the highly organized wood of its trunks, often of great size, the bark of which is ornamented in oval or rhomboidal spirally arranged meshes within which are the leaf-scars. **Lep'i-do-ga'ni-dæ**, *n. pl.* [< Gr. *lepidogania* (*lepid-*), a branch and leaves. (After *Dumeril.*)] *Lepidosteidæ*. (After *Lacepède*.) biform scales and nodes as *Amiidæ* and *Lepidosteidæ*.—**lep'i-do-gan'oid**, **lep'i-do-ga-noi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**Lep'i-dog'a-ter**, *n.* The extinct family of fishes including the so-called *Ganoidei* with moderate rhomboid scales: now referred to several widely separated families, as *Palæoniscidæ*, *Acanthodidæ*, etc.—**lep'i-do-gen'ic**, *a.* & *n.* [< Gr. *lepis*, scale, + *genos*, race.] **lep'i-do-ge-net'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the origin of scales.—**lep'i-do-gra'phic**, *a.* Pertaining to lepidography.—**lep'i-dog'ra-phy**, *n.* *Mineral.* A scaly, adamantine, black, opaque iron-potash mica (K, H_2)$_2$(Fe, Mn)$_2$$Al_2$($SiO_4$)$_3$. Also called **lepidomelane**. In the monoclinic pseudo-hexagonal system.—**lep'i-do-mor'phite**, *n.* A scaly mica resulting from the alteration of feldspar.—**Lep'i-don'ta**, *n. pl.* [NL.] The primeval fossil genus of interlorous trees in which the transversely rhomboidal areolæ, or bolsters, bear at the lower angle the leaf-scars, marked with three vascular scars or pauplins.—**Lep'i-don'ti-dæ**, *n.* The scales of the fruiting cones of *Lepidodendron*, formerly referred to a distinct genus.—**lep'i-do-phyl'lous**, *a.*—**lep'i-do-phyte**, *n.* *Paleobot.* A Paleozoic fossil fern.—**lep'i-do-pho'ra**, *n. pl.* [NL.] Same as **Lep'i-dop'te-ra**, *n. pl.* [NL., < Gr. *lepis*, scale, + *pteron*, wing.] The great order of insects characterized by the presence of four membranous wings more or less completely covered with minute scales, usually arranged in regular rows, and having the mouth parts developed chiefly as a coiled sucking tube, or proboscis, formed of the greatly elongated maxillæ. (See *Lepidoptera*, below.) The wings are usually of large size, and the body is commonly slender. The metamorphosis is complete, the larva being a caterpillar, and the pupa usually inclosed in a cocoon. The order is divided into the *Rhopalocera*, or butterflies, and the *Heterocera*, or moths. The former have the antennæ terminated by a knob, and fly by day; the latter have the antennæ various, and fly by night. The larvæ of the former are smooth, and pupate naked; those of the latter are usually hairy, and pupate in cocoons. See cuts under *Lepidoptera*, *Papilio*, and *Sphinx*.—**lep'i-dop'ter-al**, *a.* Pertaining to the *Lepidoptera*.—**lep'i-dop'ter-an**, *a.* & *n.* Same as **lepidopteral**.—**lep'i-dop'ter-id**, *n.* & *a.* Same as **lepidopteran**.—**lep'i-dop'ter-ist**, *n.* One who makes a study of *Lepidoptera*.—**lep'i-dop'ter-ol'o-gy**, *n.* That branch of entomology that treats of the *Lepidoptera*.—**lep'i-dop'ter-o-log'i-cal**, *a.*—**lep'i-dop'ter-ol'o-gist**, *n.*—**lep'i-dop'terous**, *a.* Scaly-winged; of or pertaining to the *Lepidoptera*.

Lep'i-do-sau'ri-a, *n. pl.* *Herp.* The *Squamata*.—**lep'i-do-sau'ri-an**, *a.* & *n.*—**Lep'i-do-si'ren**, *n.* *Ich.* **1.** A genus typical of *Lepidosirenidæ*. **2.** [l-] An eel-like lungfish of this or a related genus, as the South-American *Lepidosiren paradoxa* or the African *Protopterus annectens*.—**Lep'i-do-si-ren'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of dipnoans, especially those having a long body, single lateral molars with vertical cuspidate ridges, a pair of conical vomerine teeth, and limbs developed chiefly as tapering rods.—**lep'i-do-si'ren-id**, *n.*—**lep'i-do-si'ren-oid**, *a.* & *n.*—**lep'i-do'sis**, *n.* *Pathol.* Branny tetter: a mild form of skin-disease characterized by shedding dry bran-like scales as dandruff. **lep'i-do-spon'gia**, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of Old World tropical sedges distinguished by distinctive scales.—**lep'i-do-ste'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Ich.* **1.** A family of rhomboganoids


Lepidoptera.

1. Wings of a butterfly, showing typical venation: 1, Fore wing. 2. Hind wing. *a*, costal vein; *b*, subcostal vein; b^1, b^2, b^3, subcostal veinlets; *c*, independent vein; *d*, median vein; d^1, d^2, d^3, median veinlets; *e*, submedian vein; *h*, intermedian veinlet; s^1, s^2, s^3, upper, middle, and lower discal veinlets. 2. Ideal wing, showing marking: *a*, articulate fascia, or band; *b*, macular band; *c*, *d*, semimacular bands; *e*, exsuperfascious band; *f*, diminlate band; *g*, abbreviate band; *h*, pyramidate band; *i*, supercilium; *k*, hastate pupil; *l*, compound eyelet, or ocellus; *m*, minimal eyelet; *n*, simple eyelet; *o*, annulet; *p*, lepidilate eyelet; *r*, double eyelet; *s*, caudate wing; *t*, pupil; *u*, iris; *v*, atmosphere. 3. Head: *a*, mental mark; *b*, antennæ; *c*, eye; *l*, labrum; *m*, mandible; *mp*, maxillary palpi; *lp*, labial palpi; *h*, haustellum (maxillæ). 4. Outlines of various scales: *a*, *b*, of *Sphinx ligustri*; *c*, of *Morpho menelaus*; *f*, *g*, of *Papilio machaon*.

having rhombic scales, fulcrate fins, dorsal and anal posterior and opposite, and bill-like jaws with pointed teeth; garpikes; bony pikes. **Lep'i-dos-te'us-i-dæ**, *n. pl.* **Lep'i-so-ste'i-dæ**. **2.** The *Rhombiganoidea*. **Lep'i-dos'te-us**, *n.* (t. g.)—**lep'i-dos'te-id**, *n.*—**lep'i-dos'te-oid**, *a.* & *n.*—**Lep'i-do-ste'ri-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Herp.* [< LEPIDOSTEUS.] Same as **Lep'i-do-ster'noid**, *a.* & *n.*—**lep'i-do-stra'bus**, *n.* A trematoid worm of the genus *Lepidocadron*.—**lep'i-dot'ed**, *a.* *Bot.* Scurfy with minute scales. **lep'i-dot'ic**.

Lep'i-du'rus, 1 lep'i-dū'rus; 2 lep'i-dū'rus, *n.* *Zool.* A genus of leaf-tooted crustaceans of the family *Apodidæ*, occurring chiefly in the pools of the western United States. In appearance they suggest miniature horseshoe-crabs, with a paddle-shaped outgrowth terminating the body. [< LEPIDO- + GR. *oura*, tail.]

Lep'i-dus, 1 lep'i-dus; 2 lēp'i-dŭs, **Marcus Æmilius** (—A. D. 13). A Roman consul; pontifex maximus; triumvir with Antony and Octavius (Augustus); introduced in Shakespeare's *Julius Cæsar* and *Antony and Cleopatra*.

Le-pil'o-ta, 1 le-pil'o-tə; 2 le-pil'o-ta, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of white-spored agarics of wide geographic distribution. They are characterized by a scaly pileus, lamellæ free from the stem, and an annulus persistent. *L. procera* and *L. rhacodes* are edible. [< LEPIS + GR. *ous* (*ōt-*), ear.]

le'pis, 1 lē'pis; 2 lē'pis, *n.* [LEP'I-DES, 1 lep'i-dīz; 2 lēp'i-dēz, *pl.*] A scale. [L., < Gr. *lepis*, scale, < *lepō*, peel.]

Lep-pis'ma, 1 lē-pis'mə; 3 le-pis'ma, *n.* *Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Lepismidæ*. **2.** [l-] An insect of this genus; a bristletail or silverfish. [< Gr. *lepisma*, scale.] [< Gr. *lepisma*, peel, < *lepis*; see LEPIS.] **—le-pis'ma-tid**, *a.*

le-pis'mid†, **le-pis'mi-dæ**, 1 lē-pis'mi-dē; 2 le-pis'mi-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of thysanurous insects having filamentous caudal stylets, slender many-jointed antennæ, and subequilateral or posterior body covered with shiny scales; bristletails or silverfish. [< Gr. *lepisma*, scale, + -ID².] **Lep'is-mat'i-dæ**.—**le-pis'mid**, *a.* & *n.*—**le-pis'moid**, *a.*

lep'o-cyte, 1 lep'o-sīt; 2 lēp'o-cyt, *n.* *Biol.* A cell or unicellular organism with a cell-wall. [< Gr. *lepos*, husk (< *lepō*, peel), + CYTE.] **le-poc'y-ta†**.

lep'o-lite, 1 lep'o-līt; 2 lēp'o-lit, *n.* *Mineral.* Same as ANORTHITE. [< Gr. *lepos*, scale, + -LITE.]

Lepon'ti-i, 1 le-pon'ti-ī; 2 le-pŏn'shi-ī, *n. pl.* [L.] An ancient Alpine people.

Le'po-re'lo, 1 lē'po-re'lō; 2 lē'po-rē'lo, *n.* In Mozart's *Don Giovanni*, the don's humorous valet.

Le-por'i-dæ, 1 le-por'i-dē; 2 le-pōr'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A family of duplicidentate rodents, especially those with 28 teeth and conformation of rabbits and hares. [< LEPUS, + -ID².] —**lep'o-rid**, *n.*—**lep'o-roid**, *a.* & *n.*

lep'o-ride, 1 lep'o-rīd; 2 lēp'o-rid, *n.* A hybrid between the common European rabbit and the hare, or an animal supposed to be such. < L. *lepus*, hare, + -IDE.]

lep'o-ri-form, 1 lep'o-ri-fôrm; 2 lēp'o-ri-form, *a.* Hare-like; rabbit-like. [< L. *lepus* (*lepor-*), hare, + -FORM.]

lep'o-rine, 1 lep'o-rīn *or* -rin; 2 lēp'o-rin *or* -rīn. **I.** *a.* 1. **lep'o-rin²**, } Hare-like. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Leporidæ*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Leporidæ*. [< L. *leporinus*, < *lepus* (*lepor-*), hare.]

Lep'o-spon'dy-li, 1 lep'o-spon'di-lī; 2 lēp'o-spŏn'dy-li, *n. pl.* *Paleon.* A group of fossil lepospondylous batrachians, which includes certain salamanders and the gymnophionans *Ichthyodea*. [< Gr. *lepos*, scale, + *spondylos*, vertebra.]—**lep'o-spon'dy-lous**, *a.* *Paleon.* Possessing or relating to vertebræ enclosing the notochord, that are constricted cylinders not unlike hour-glasses in shape, as in certain fossil batrachians.

lep'o-thrix, 1 lep'o-thriks; 2 lēp'o-thriks, *n.* *Pathol.* A microbic affection of the hair of the axilla and scrotum, causing its cuticular sheath to scale off.

lep'ra, 1 lep'rə; 2 lēp'ra, *n.* *Pathol.* Same as LEPROSY. **2.** A white nearly subcutaneous on the surface of some plants. [L.: see LEPER.]

le-pra'li-a, 1 lē-prā'li-ə; 2 le-prā'li-a, *n.* An escharoid polyzoan (genus *Lepralia*) with a crustaceous zoarium spreading from the center in a subcircular form. [< Gr. *lepros*, scaly, < *lepō*, peel.] **—le-pra'li-an**, *a.*

le-pra'ri-a, 1 lē-prā'ri-ə; 2 le-prā'ri-a, *n.* **1.** A morbid condition of some lichens, in which the crust becomes a dusty mass mixed sometimes with a few threads, as seen in the yellow powdery and white patches common on the oak. **2.** [L.] A former supposed genus of lichens, embracing those

exhibiting this condition. [< Gr. *lepra*; see LEPER.] — **le-pra'ri-oid,** *a. Bot.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling lichens affected with lepraria.

lep're-chawn, } 1 lep'rɪ-kēn; 2 lĕp're-çạn, *n. Ir. Folk-lore.* A
lep're-cawn, } fairy or dwarf supposed to know the secret of wealth, which he must reveal if captured.

The Cluricaune, sometimes called the *Lepricaune*, is the shoemaker of the Irish fairies. He is about as tall as a span, . . . and gives leg-bail with great celerity if not captured at once.
R. S. MACKENZIE *Sir Walter Scott* p. 371. [O. & CO. 1871.]

[< Ir. *luchorpan*, < *lu*, small, + *corpan*, dim of *corp* (< L. *corpus*), body.] **lep'ra-hawn‡; lep'ra-chaun‡. lep're-chan‡; lep'ra-chaun‡; lep'ri-caune‡; lep'ri-chaun‡.**

lep'ric, 1 lep'rɪk; 2 lĕp'ric, *a.* Of or pertaining to leprosy.

lep'ro-lin, 1 lep'ro-lin; 2 lĕp'ro-lin, *n.* An antileprous serum prepared from cultures of the leprosy bacillus. [< LEPRA + -OL.] **lep'ro-line‡.**

lep-rol'o-gy, 1 lep-rel'o-jɪ; 2 lĕp-rŏl'o-ġy, *n.* The branch of medical science that pertains to the treatment of leprosy. [< Gr. *lepra*, leper, + -LOGY.] — **lep-rol'o-gist,** *n.*

lep-ro'ma, 1 lep-rō'mə; 2 lĕp-rō'ma, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* **1.** A tubercle of leprosy. **2.** A tumor of a leprous character. [< LEPRA.] — **lep-ro'ma-tous,** *a.*

lep'rose, 1 lep'rōs; 2 lĕp'rōs, *a. Bot.* Having a scurfy appearance; covered with thin scales; scale-like; leprous.

lep'ro-ser-y, 1 lep'ro-ser-ɪ; 2 lĕp'ro-sĕr-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ɪz; 2 -iş, *pl.*] *Med.* A hospital for lepers. [< F. *léprosarie*, < LL. *leprosaria*, < *leprosus*; see LEPROUS.] **lep"ro-sa'ri-um‡.** [leprosy; leprous.

lep'ro-sied, 1 lep'ro-sɪd; 2 lĕp'ro-sid, *a.* Affected with

lep-ros'i-ty, 1 lep-res'ɪ-tɪ; 2 lĕp-rŏs'i-ty, *n.* **1.** The condition of being leprous. **2.** A scale. **3†.** Scaliness. [< LL. *leprosita(t-)s*, < *leprosus*; see LEPROUS.]

lep'ro-sy, 1 lep'ro-sɪ; 2 lĕp'ro-sy, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A chronic disease of the skin and nerves, caused by the *Bacillus lepræ* and characterized by ulcerous eruptions and successive desquamations of dead skin. The leprosy of the ancients included various forms of skin-disease. It is infectious, but its contagiousness is quite feeble. The drug most frequently used in its treatment is chaulmoogra-oil, but no specific cure has been discovered. During the middle ages it was a widespread disease, and in the 13th century there were over 19,000 leper colonies in Europe. It has been asserted that the disease is again on the increase. See plate of BACTERIA.

Leprosy was indeed nothing short of a living death, a poisoning of the springs, a corrupting of all of the humors of life, a dissolution little by little of the whole body.
TRENCH *On the Miracles* p. 176. [A. 1853.]

2. [Rare.] A leper-house. **3.** Figuratively, any defilement or disease in the moral order; as, idleness is a moral *leprosy*. [< OF. *leprosie*, < Gr. *leprōsis*, < *lepra*; see LEPER.] — **anesthetic leprosy,** a common kind of tropical leprosy, caused by the invasion of the nerves by the bacilli, thus causing peripheral neuritis, and subsequent loss of sensation in areas of the skin and underlying tissues. There is an eruption of reddish or purplish spots preceded by itching and numbness; in time blisters form and break, the muscles of the hand become atrophied, and the bones become necrotic, while often a hand or foot falls off.— **Italian l.,** pellagra.— **tubercular** or **nodular l.,** leprosy characterized by red areas that develop into nodules composed of tubercular granulation-tissue or diffuse infiltration of the cuticle, whence mutilation and distortion often result. The earliest symptom is an eruption of reddish patches, and in time an eruption occurs on the face, where the tumorous masses and horizontal furrows cause an appearance that has been likened to the face of a lion. See LEONTIASIS.

lep'rous, 1 lep'rʊs; 2 lĕp'rŭs, *a. Pathol.* **1.** Relating to, affected with, or resembling leprosy; unclean; foul. **2.** Scale-like; covered with scales. **3†.** Causing leprosy. [OF., < LL. *leprosus*, < L. *lepra*; see LEPER.] — **lep'rous-ly,** *adv.*— **lep'rous-ness,** *n.*

-lepsia, } *suffixes.* Derived from the Greek suffix *-lepsia*:
-lepsy, } used in pathology to denote a seizure, as in cata*lepsy*. [< Gr. *lambanō*, seize.]

Lep'si-us, 1 lep'sɪ-us; 2 lĕp'si-us, **Karl Richard** (12/23 1810–7/10 1884). A German philologist and Egyptologist; head of the antiquarian expedition, to Egypt, 1840 to 1845; published a *Standard Alphabet* (1855), for reducing unwritten languages and foreign graphic systems to a uniform orthography in European letters.

lept-. See LEPTO-.

lep'ta, 1 lep'tə; 2 lĕp'ta, *n.* Plural of LEPTON.

Lep-tam'ni-um, 1 lep-tam'nɪ-um; 2 lĕp-tăm'ni-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A genus of leafless purple or yellow branching herbs of the family *Orobanchaceæ*, natives of North America, parasitic on beech-tree roots. *L. virginianum*, the beechdrops, is the only species. [< LEPT- + Gr. *amnion*, bowl.]

lep-tan'dra, 1 lep-tan'drə; 2 lĕp-tăn'dra, *n.* The rootstock and rootlets of *Leptandra virginica*, or Culver's physic. [< LEPT- + Gr. *anēr* (*andr-*), man, male.]

lep-tan'drin, 1 lep-tan'drɪn; 2 lĕp-tăn'drin, *n.* A bitter crystalline glucosid contained in the root of *Leptandra virginica*, and regarded as containing the medicinal qualities of the drug leptandra. **lep-tan'drine‡.**

Lep'ti-dæ[1], 1 lep'tɪ-dī; 2 lĕp'ti-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of brachycerous dipterous insects with three basal cells much prolonged and third antennal joints simple. **Lep'tis,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *leptos*; see LEPTO-.] — **lep'tid,** *a.* & *n.*— **lep'toid,** *a.*

Lep'ti-dæ[2], *n. pl. Arach.* A family of arachnids, based on immature forms of harvest-mites. [< LEPTUS.]

lep'ti-form, 1 lep'tɪ-fērm; 2 lĕp'ti-fôrm, *a.* Having a leptus-like form; vermiform. [< LEPTUS + -FORM.]

Lep'ti-lon, 1 lep'tɪ-lon; 2 lĕp'ti-lŏn, *n. Bot.* A genus of asteraceous herbs of the north temperate zone, distinguished from *Erigeron* by the shorter rays and smaller heads, as in *L. canadensis*, the horseweed. [< LEPT-.]

Lep'ti-nes, 1 lep'tɪ-nīz; 2 lĕp'ti-nēş, *n.* **1.** (–383 B. C.) A Syracusan admiral who fell in battle near Cronium. **2.** An Athenian orator, attacked by Demosthenes, 355 B. C. **3.** A Syracusan, tyrant of Apollonia, who was expelled by Timoleon.

Lep-tin'i-dæ, 1 lep-tin'ɪ-dī; 2 lĕp-tĭn'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of minute clavicorn beetles having the dorsal segments partly membranous and ventral free, the mentum transverse and with extended hind angles, and palpi distant. **Lep-ti'nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *leptos*; see LEPTO-.] — **lep'ti-nid,** *a.* & *n.*— **lep'ti-noid,** *a.* [lep'tyn-ite‡.

lep'tin-ite, 1 lep'tɪn-ɑit; 2 lĕp'tin-īt, *n.* Same as GRANULITE.

lep-tin'o-lite, 1 lep-tin'o-lɑit; 2 lĕp-tĭn'o-līt, *n. Petrol.* A rock formed by contact action of granite on adjacent schists, typically in the French Pyrenees. [< Gr. *leptos*, small, + -LITE.]

Lep'tis, 1 lep'tɪs; 2 lĕp'tis, *n.* An ancient seaport city in N. Africa; founded by the Phenicians.

lep'to-, lept-, 1 lep'to-, lept-; 2 lĕp'to-, lĕpt-. From Gr. *leptos*, fine, small (< *lepō*, peel): combining forms, used in zoological and botanical terms.— **Lep"to-car'di-i,** *n. pl. Ich.* A class or other division of vertebrates with a persistent notochord, no distinct skull, brain, or heart, and a longitudinal mouth, as in lancelets. **Lep"to-car'di-a‡.**— **lep"to-car'di-an,** *a.*— **lep"to-cen'tric,** *a. Bot.* Relating to a concentric bundle.— **lep"to-ce-pha'li-a,** *n. Terat.* A form of monstrosity in which the head is abnormally small.— — **lep"to-ce-phal'ic,** *a.* Slender- or narrow-headed. **lep"to-ceph'a-lus‡.**— **Lep"to-ce-phal'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* **1.** A family of anguilloidean fishes, especially *Enchelycephali*, with enlarged preorbitals, about 8 stout branchiostegites, and uniserial incisorial teeth; conger-eels. **2.** A family based on the hyaline ribbon-like young of various eels, especially of congers.— **lep"to-ceph'a-lid,** *n.* One of the *Leptocephalidæ*.— **lep"to-ceph'a-loid,** *a.* & *n.* **lep"to-ceph'a-lan‡.**— **lep"to-ceph'a-lous,** *a.* **1.** *Craniol.* Having an abnormally small or narrow head. **2.** *Zool.* Leptocephaloid.— **Lep"to-ceph'a-lus,** *n. Ich.* **1.** A genus typical of *Leptocephalidæ*. **2.** The ribbon-shaped translucent young of various eels and other fishes.— **lep"to-ceph'a-ly,** *n.* Smallness and narrowness of the head.— **lep"to-cer'cal,** *a. Zool.* Having an acuminate tail, whip-like, as the stingaree. — **Lep"to-cer'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of caddis-flies with very slender antennæ, hairy palpi, and pubescent narrowed wings, whose larvæ are aquatic and free and construct tubular cases. **Lep-toc'er-us,** *n.* (t. g.) — **lep-toc'er-id,** *a.* & *n.*— **lep-toc'er-oid,** *a.*— **lep"to-chlo'rite,** *n. Mineral.* A chlorite that is not distinctly crystallized, as are the orthochlorites.— **lep-toch'ro-a,** *n.* Fineness of the skin.— **lep'to-chrous,** *a.*— **lep"to-dac'tyl. I.** *a.* Having slender fingers or toes. **II.** *n.* A bird or other animal with slender toes. **lep"to-dac'tyle‡.**— **Lep"to-dac'ty-li,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A division of ornithichnites with narrow toe-impressions. — **lep"to-dac'ty-lous,** *a.* Leptodactyl.— **lep"to-der'matous,** *a.* Thin-skinned: applied to moss-theca.— **lep"to-der'mi-a,** *n.* Unusual delicacy of complexion and fineness of skin.— **lep"to-der'mic,** *a. Anat.* Relating to the thinness or fineness of the skin.— **lep"to-der'mous,** *a. Bot.* Thin-coated or thin-walled: said of soft, pliable moss-capsules. **lep"to-der'ma-tous‡.**— **Lep"to-dor'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Crust.* A family of gymnomerous cladoceres with the abdomen straight, terminal short claws, and six pairs of legs. **Lep-tod'o-ra,** *n.* (t. g.) — **lep-tod'o-rid,** *n.*— **lep-tod'o-roid,** *a.*— **lep"to-gas'tru-la,** *n. Embryol.* A form of gastrula in which the cavity contains no food-yolk and the entoderm is a simple cell-layer, as in *Amphioxus*.— **Lep"to-gen'e-sis,** *n.* [Gr.] The Book of Jubilees, one of the Old Testament pseudepigrapha.— **Lep"to-glos'sa,** *n. pl. Herp.* A division of lizards, especially a superfamily having the clavicles expanded proximally, the vertebræ procœlous, and the tongue scaly and slender, as in *Lacertidæ* and *Scincidæ*.— **lep"to-glos'sal,** *a.*— **lep"to-glos'sate,** *a.* & *n.*— **lep"to-go-nid'i-um,** *n. Bot.* A slender gonidium.— **lep'toid,** *n. Bot.* A sieve-tube; a cell which is part of the leptome.— **Lep"to-lep'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of amioid fishes. **Lep-tol'e-pis,** *n.* (t. g.) — **lep-tol'e-pid,** *n.*— **lep-tol'e-poid,** *a.* & *n.*— — **Lep"to-li'næ,** *n. pl. Zool.* An order of hydrozoans consisting of the hydroids and their medusæ, and including the suborders *Leptomedusæ* and *Anthomedusæ*. It has a fixed polyp form of generation alternating with a free-swimming medusa form.— **lep-tol'o-gy,** *n. Rhet.* A detailed or subtle discourse on matters of small moment; quibbling; literary trifling.— **lep'tome,** *n. Bot.* The bast or phloem portion of a fibrovascular bundle: distinguished from *hadrome*. **lep'tom‡.** — **lep"to-mat'ic,** *a.*— **Lep"to-me-du'sæ,** *n. pl. Zooph.* The *Calyptoblastea* as an order of *Medusæ*.— **lep"to-me-du'san,** *a.* & *n.*— **lep"to-men"in-gi'tis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the leptomeninges, or soft membranes pertaining to the brain or spinal cord, the pia mater, and the arachnoid membrane.— **lep"to-me-ninx',** *n.* [-NIN'GES, *pl.*] One of the more delicate membranes of the brain, the pia mater and the arachnoid.— **lep-tom'e-ter,** *n.* An instrument for testing the viscosity of oil, by comparing the rate at which it drops from a small orifice with the known rate of dropping of a standard oil.— **Lep-tom'i-tus,** *n. Bot.* A genus of aquatic fungi having strongly indented hyphæ, causing a linked appearance. The only species (*L. lacteus*) is found on submersed wood and stones and is common in the waste matter from sugar factories.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

lep'ton[1], 1 lep'tən; 2 lĕp'tŏn, *n.* [LEP'TA, *pl.*] [Gr.] *Numis.* **1.** A small modern Greek coin. See COIN. **2.** An ancient Greek and Syriac coin; the "widow's mite." See plate of COINS.

The small copper coin of the last emperors was the *lepton*, a small piece of twenty grains, by some thought to be the uncia, or minimus, of the early emperors.
HUMPHREYS *Coin Collector's Manual* p. 379. [BELL. 1887.]

Lep'ton[2], 1 lep'tən; 2 lĕp'ton, *n.* A town in West Riding, Yorkshire, England.

Lep"to-na'ce-a, *n. pl. Conch.* A superfamily of bivalve mollusks, comprising many small species distributed among five diversiform families.— **lep"to-na'cean,** *a.* & *n.*— **lep"to-na'ceous,** *a.*— **Lep-ton'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of leptonaceous bivalves, comprising several species whose soft parts are retractile within the shell and which are mostly commensal on echinoderms and crabs. **Lep'ton,** *n.* (t. g.) — **lep'to-nid,** *a.* & *n.*— **lep'to-noid,** *a.*— **lep"to-pel'lic,** *a.* Same as DOLICHOPELVIC.— **Lep-to'phis,** *n. Zool.* A genus of slender neotropical snakes: *L. liocerus* grows to 6 feet. — **lep"to-phlo'em,** *n. Bot.* A thin-walled rudimentary phloem developed in the setæ of certain mosses, and serving for the conduction and storing of food-material.— **lep"to-pho'ni-a,** *n.* The condition or state of having an enfeebled voice.— **lep"to-phon'ic,** *a.*— **lep"to-phyl'lous,** *a. Bot.* With slender leaves.— **Lep"to-plan'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of dendrocœlous planarians having a slender flat body, no tentacles, the mouth ventral, and two genital apertures behind it. **Lep-top'la-na,** *n.* (t. g.) — **lep-top'la-nid,** *n.*— **lep-top'la-noid,** *a.*— **Lep-top'o-da,** *n. pl. Conch.* **1.** A section of rostriferous gastropods with a slender foot for leaping, including *Strombidæ* and *Xenophoridæ*. **2.** The *Tenuipedia*.— **lep'to-pod,** *a.* & *n.*— **Lep"to-pod'i-dæ**[1], *n. pl. Crust.* The *Leptopodiidæ*.— **lep-top'o-did,** *n.*— **Lep"to-pod'i-dæ**[2], *n. pl. Entom.* A family of bugs. **Lep'to-pus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **Lep"to-po-di'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Crust.* The *Leptopodiinæ* as a family.— **lep"to-po'di-an, lep"to-pod'i-id,** *n.*— **lep"to-pod'i-oid,** *a.*— **Lep"to-pod"i-i'næ,** *n. pl. Crust.* A subfamily of inachoid crabs, especially those with eyes not retractile and projecting sidewise. **Lep"to-po'di-a,** *n.* (t. g.) **Lep"to-po-di'næ‡.**— **lep"to-pod'i-in(e**s**,** *a.* & *n.*— **lep-top'ro-sope,** *n.* A person having a narrow face.— **lep"to-pro-so'pi-a,** *n.* Narrowness of face.— **lep"to-pro-sop'ic,** *a.* Having a long, narrow face; dolichofacial.— **lep"to-pros'o-pous,** *a. Craniom.* Having a skull with a facial index over 90.— **lep-top'ter-ous,** *a.* Having frail, small wings.— **Lep-tor'chis,** *n. Bot.* Same as LIPARIS. — **lep'to-rhin(e**s**,** *a.* **1.** *Craniom.* Narrow-nosed. **2.** Having a nasal index (German) of 47 and below. **lep'tor-rhine‡; lep"to-rhin'i-an‡; lep"to-rhin'ic‡; lep"tor-rhin'i-an‡; lep"tor-rhin'ic‡.**— **lep'tor-rhin,** *n.*— **lep'tor-rhin-ism,** *n.*— **Lep"to-scop'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ich.* A family of uranoscopoidean fishes, specif., those with a long body, large scales, median lateral line, long single dorsal and anal fins, and complete jugular ventrals. **Lep-tos'co-pus,** *n.* (t. g.) — **lep-tos'co-pid,** *n.*— **lep-tos'co-poid,** *a.* & *n.*— **Lep"to-som'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of coracioidean birds with submedian nostrils, tufted loral plumes, and imperfectly yoke-toed feet, the fourth toe having a hindward trend, as in the kirumbo. **Lep"to-so'mus,** *n.* (t. g.) **Lep"to-so-mat'i-dæ‡.**— **lep"to-som'a-tid,** *n.*— **lep"to-som'a-toid,** *a.*— **lep"to-so'mid,** *n.*— **lep"to-so'moid,** *a.*— **lep'to-sperm,** *n.* A plant of the genus *Leptospermum*.— **Lep"to-sper'mum,** *n.* A considerable genus of mainly Australian shrubs or small trees of the family *Myrtaceæ*, with small, alternate 1- to 3-nerved leaves and white 5-parted flowers. *L. lanigerum* is the tea-tree.— **lep"to-spo-ran'gi-ate,** *a. Bot.* Having sporangia that rise from single cells of the epidermis: distinguished from *eusporangiate*. The leptosporangiate *Filicineæ* are the true ferns.— **lep"to-staph'y-lin(e**s**,** *a.* Having a narrow palate: said in craniometry of skulls having a palatal index of 80 or less.— **lep"to-staph'y-ly,** *n.*— **Lep-tos'tra-ca,** *n. pl. Crust.* An order of malacostracans with a bivalve shell, free thoracic segments, and eight pairs of legs, as in *Nebaliidæ*.— **lep-tos'tra-can,** *a.* & *n.*— **lep-tos'tra-cous,** *a.*— **Lep'to-syne,** *n. Bot.* **1.** A genus of Californian asteraceous plants, having yellow aster-like flowers and finely cut leaves; the sea-dahlias. **2.** [a-] A plant of this genus.— **lep'to-thrix,** *n. Biol.* A bacterium of filamentous form, consisting of elongated cylindrical cells which remain united end to end after division.— **lep"to-trich'i-a,** *n.* Fineness or delicacy of the hair.— **Lep"to-ty-phlop'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Herp.* A family of scolecophidian serpents of a worm-like form and with maxillary bones vertical and free from all others; *Stenostomidæ*. **Lep-tot'y-phlops,** *n.* (t. g.) — **lep"to-typh'lo-pid,** *n.*— **lep"to-typh'lo-poid,** *a.*— **lep"to-xy'lem,** *n. Bot.* An imperfect or rudimentary xylem occurring in the setæ of certain mosses, and serving for the conduction of the transpiration-current.

lep-tun'tic, 1 lep-tiūn'tɪk; 2 lĕp-tūn'tic, *n.* A medium that is supposed to make the blood more fluid or thinner. [< Gr. *leptyntikos*, attenuating, < *leptynō*, make thin, < *leptos*; see LEPTO-.]

Lep'tus, 1 lep'tʊs; 2 lĕp'tŭs, *n. Arach.* **1.** A genus typical of *Leptidæ*. **2.** [l-] A six-legged larval form of harvest-mite. [< Gr. *leptos*; see LEPTO-.]

lep'ty-nite, 1 lep'tɪ-nɑit; 2 lĕp'ty-nīt, *n. Petrol.* Same as GRANULITE. [< Gr. *leptynō*; see LEPTUNTIC.] **lep'ty-nyte‡.**

Le'pus, 1 lī'pus; 2 lē'pŭs, *n.* **1.** The Hare, a southern constellation. See CONSTELLATION. **2.** *Mam.* A genus typical of *Leporidæ*. [L., hare.]

Le Puy, 1 lə pwī; 2 le pwȳ. A town, capital of Haute-Loire department, France; famous for its lace. **Le-Puy"en-Ve-lay'‡.**

Ler, 1 ler; 2 lĕr, *n. Celt. Myth.* A sea-god of the Gaels in Ireland and Britain. In Welsh histories he appears as Lear. The **Children of Ler** were by enchantment turned into swans, and ever afterward to kill a swan was a crime among the early Irish. [< OIr. *lir*, sea.] **Lir‡.**

Ler-ca'ra di Fred'di, 1 ler-kɑ̄'rɑ dī fred'dī; 2 lĕr-cä'rä dī frĕd'dī. A town in Sicily; famous for its sulfur-mines. **Ler-ca'ra Frid'di‡.** [suburb of Vienna, Austria.

Lerch'en-feld, 1 lerH'en-felt; 2 lĕrH'ĕn-fĕlt, *n.* A town,

lere†, *vt.* & *vi.* To teach; learn.— **lered†,** *a.* Learned.

lere†, *a.* Destitute; empty. **leer†.**

lere[1]**†,** *n.* Skin or flesh. **leer†.**

lere[2], 1 lɪr; 2 lēr, *n.* [Archaic.] Learning; lore

le-re'sis, 1 lɪ-rī'sɪs; 2 le-rē'sis, *n. Pathol.* Insane loquacity. [< Gr. *lērēsis*.]

Ler'i-da, 1 ler'ɪ-də or (*Sp.*) lē'rī-dɑ; 2 lĕr'i-da or (*Sp.*) lẹ'rī-dä, *n.* **1.** A province in Catalonia, Spain; 4,690 sq. m. **2.** Its capital where Pompey's generals capitulated to Cæsar 49 B. C.

Lé"rins', 1 lē"raṅ'; 2 lẹ"răṅ', *n.* A group of islands in the Mediterranean sea; 2 1/2 m. S. E. of Cannes, Var department, France. The **Convent** or **Monastery of Lérins** was the most important center of learning in S. Gaul in the 5th century.

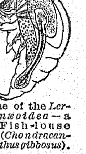
Ler'ma, 1 ler'mɑ; 2 lĕr'mä, **Duke de** (1550?–1625). Francisco de Rojas de Sandoval, a Spanish prime minister.

Ler"mi"nier', 1 ler"mī"nyē'; 2 lĕr"mī"nyẹ', *n.* **1. Jean Louis Eugène** (3/20 1803–8/25 1857), a French jurist and publicist. **2. Théodoric Nélamond** (1770–6/9 1836), a French physician; with Napoleon in the wars in Russia and Spain.

Ler"mon-tof', 1 lyer"mon-tof'; 2 lyĕr"mŏn-tof', **Mikhail Yurevich** (10/2 1814–6/27 1841). A Russian poet and novelist of Scottish descent; "the poet of the Caucasus"; killed in a duel.

Ler'na, 1 lūr'nə; 2 lĕr'na, *n.* A district, marsh, and river in ancient Argolis, Greece. See LERNÆAN. **Ler'ne‡.**

Ler-næ'a, 1 lūr-nī'ə; 2 lĕr-nē'a, *n. Crust.* **1.** A genus typical of *Lernæidæ*. **2.** [l-] A crustacean of this genus, as *Lernæa branchialis*, found on the gills of the cod. [< L. *Lernæa*, f. of *Lernæus*, Lernæan, < Gr. *Lernaios*, < *Lerna*, district in Argolis.] — **Ler-næ'an. I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to the marsh and lake of Lerna in Peloponnesus, celebrated in Greek mythology as the abode of the Lernæan hydra, slain by Hercules as one of his twelve labors. **Ler-ne'an‡. 2.** [l-] Of or pertaining to the *Lernæoidea*. **II.** *n.* [l-] One of the *Lernæidæ* or *Lernæoidea*. **ler-ne'an‡.**



One of the *Lernæoidea* — a Fish-louse (*Chondracanthus gibbosus*).

Ler-næ'i-dæ, 1 lūr-nī'ɪ-dī; 2 lĕr-nē'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of siphonostomous copepods, especially those with vermiform females rudimentary, or obsolete feet, and inarticulate styliform mandibles: parasitic on fishes. [< L. *Lernæa*; see LERNÆA.] — **ler'næ-id,** *n.*— **ler'næ-oid,** *a.*— **ler-næ'i-form,** *a. Crust.* Having the appearance of a lernæa. **ler-ne'i-form‡.**— **Ler"næ-oi'de-a,** *n. pl. Crust.* A superfamily or tribe of siphonostomous copepods, especially including *Lernæidæ*, *Ancorellidæ*, and *Chondracanthidæ*. **Ler"næ-o'de-a‡.** — **ler"næ-oi'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **Ler"næ-o-pod'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Crust.* The *Ancorellidæ*.— **ler"næ-o-po'di-an, ler"næ-op'o-did,** *n.*— **ler"næ-op'o-doid,** *a.*

ler'ot, 1 ler'ot or (*F.*) lē"rō'; 2 lĕr'ŏt or (*F.*) lẹ"rō', *n.* [F.] The garden-dormouse (*Eliomys nitela*); loir.

Le-roux', 1 lə-rū'; 2 le-ru̧', **Pierre** (4/6 1797–4/12 1871). A French philosopher and socialist; with George Sand he founded *Revue Indépendante*.

Le Roux, Hugues Robert Charles Henri (10/23 1860–). A French journalist, romantic novelist, and dramatist.

Le-roy', 1 lə-rwɑ̄'; 2 le-rwä', *n.* **1. Julien** (8/8 1686–9/20 1759), a French watchmaker who invented horizontal clocks, etc. **2. Julien David** (5/6 1724–1/28 1803), a French architect; son of the preceding. **3. Pierre** (1717–8/25 1785), a French watchmaker; brother of the preceding; said to have discovered the isochronism of spiral springs. **4.** 1 lə-rei'; 2 le-rŏy'. A township and village in Genesee county, N. Y. **5.** A city in McLean county, Ill.

Le-roy'-Beau"lieu', 1 lə-rwɑ̄'-bō"lyū'; 2 le-rwä'-bō"lyū', *n.* **1. Anatole Henri Jean Baptiste** (2/12 1842–6/16 1912), a French art-historian, educator in history, and author in contemporary social evolution; *Le Socialisme et la Démocratie*, etc. **2. Pierre Paul** (12/9 1843–12/10 1916), a French author and educator in political economy; student of Oriental and American conditions; brother of the preceding; *Traité de la Science des Finances*, etc.

Le-roy' d'Ẽ"ti'ol-les', 1 dē"ti'ō'; 2 dę"ti'ō', **Jean Jacques** Joseph (1/21798–1/21860). A French surgeon and inventor of lithotritic instruments.

lerp, 1 lĕrp; 2 lĕrp, *n.* **1.** A manna, or sweetish secretion, found on the young leaves of *Eucalyptus dumosa*, a shrub of Australia and Tasmania, and its causes. The young of a plant-louse of the genus *Spondyliaspis*. **laap'; laarp'; lerp-a-my-lum'.** **2.** The insect itself. [Austral.] **lerp'-in"-sect'.**

ler'ret, 1 lĕr'et; 2 lĕr'ĕt, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A boat built especially for use in heavy seas, as around the coast of the Isle of Portland. [Ark.

Ler'ruck, 1 lĕr'uk; 2 lĕr'ŭk, *n.* [Orkney.] The lavcrock or **Ler'wick**, 1 lĕr'ik or lĕr'wik; 2 lĕr'ĭk or lĕr'wĭk, *n.* A seaport, capital of the Shetland Islands, Scotland; situated on Mainland Island.

Le-sage', 1 le-sȧ'; 2 le-sȧzh', **Alain René** (5/41668–11/21747). A French novelist and dramatist; *Gil Blas.* **Le Sage.**

Les'bi-a, 1 lez'bi-ə; 2 lĕs'bi-ə, *n.* A sobriquet of Catullus's favorite, Clodia: so called in several of his poems.

Les'bi-an, 1 lez'bi-an *or* lez'bi-ən; 2 lĕs'bi-an *or* lĕs'bi-ən, *a.* Belonging or relating to Lesbos. Birthplace of Alcæus, Sappho, Arion, and others of the so-called amatory school.

The general character of the people was so debauched and dissipate, that the epithet *Lesbian* was often used to signify debauchery. Lempriere *Class. Dict.*

— **Lesbian love**, same as **Sapphism**. **Les'bi-an-ism.**

L. rule, a musician's rule made of lead so as to bend in and around the curves of a molding; hence, figuratively, a flexible and complaisant principle of judgment.

Les'bi-an, *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Lesbos. **2.** The language of Lesbos, an Eolic dialect.

Les-bo'nax, 1 lez-bō'naks; 2 lĕs-bō'năks, *n.* **1.** A Greek sophist, philosopher, and orator, who lived in the time of Augustus. **2.** A Greek grammarian who lived later than the preceding. **Le-sbō'nax** [Gr.].

Les'bos, 1 lez'bos; 2 lĕs'bŏs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Great grandson of Æolus, king of the Isle of Lesbos, to which he gave his name. **2.** The ancient name of Mitylene.

Les"caille', 1 lĕs"kā'lye; 2 lĕs"kā'lye, **Catherine** (1640–6/21711). A French lexicographer, translator of the "Sappho of Holland"; *Genevan* etc.

Les"car'bot', 1 lĕ"kar'bō'; 2 lę"kär'bō', **Marc** (1590–1630). A French lawyer, historian, and poet. He aided in settling Acadia.

Les Causses, 1 lā kōs; 2 lę cōs. A district in central France on the W. slopes of the Cevennes; noted for wild scenery.

Les Cayes, 1 lā kā; 2 lę cā. A seaport on the S. coast of Haiti Island.

les'che, 1 les'ki; 2 lĕs'ĕs, *n. Gr. Antiq.* **1.** A public meeting-place for talk, generally with a roof to provide for shelter. **2.** A portico in which travelers and beggars might pass the night. Most Grecian towns had one or more lesches, the most celebrated being that at Delphi, adorned with celebrated paintings. *Gr.* [Gr. *leskhē*.] **Lesch'ē** [Gr.].

Les'ches, 1 les'kiz; 2 lĕs'ĕz, *n.* A Greek cyclic poet, of Pyrrha, near Mitylene; the reputed author of the *Little Iliad*; he lived about 708 B. C. **Les'chēs; les'chēz** [Gr.].

Lesch'e-tiz'ky, 1 lesh'e-tid'ski; 2 lĕsh'e-tĭd'skĭ, **Theodor** (6/21830–). A Polish pianist and composer.

Les"ot', 1 les"ō'; 2 lĕs"ō', **Pierre** (1616–1/21678). A French architect who designed the wing of the Louvre, Paris.

Les'cure', 1 les'kūr'; 2 lĕs'kūr', **Louis Marie de, Marquis de** (21/21711–21/21793). A French Royalist and Vendean chief; he fell at Tremblay, Ille-et-Vilaine.

Les"dil'gulères', 1 les'dil'gyĕr'; 2 lĕs'dĭl'gyer', **Duke de** (1/21543–3/21626). François de Bonne, a French marshal. He commanded the Huguenots in the civil war, 1575; he abjured Calvinism; was constable of France.

lese', *n.* A leash. CAUCHON *T. & C.* ii, 1, 752.

lesed, 1 lezd; 2 lĕzd, *n.* [Scot.] A hurt, injury.

lese"-maj'es-ty, 1 liz"-maj'es-ti; 2 lēz"-mȧj'ĕs-ty, *n.* Any offense against the sovereign power; treason; in the modern sense, an offense against the representative of a sovereign power.

Not having been at court Seemed something very little short Of treason or *lese-majesty*, Such an accomplished Knight was he. Longfellow *Wayside Inn, Rhyme of Sir Christopher* st. 3.

[< F. *lèse-majesté*, < L. *læsa majestas*, < L. *læsa*, f. pp. of *lædo*, hurt; and see MAJESTY.]

Les'ghi-an, 1 les'gi-ən; 2 lĕs'gĭ-ən, *n.* **1.** A member of an Ante-Caucasian group of languages. See CAUCASIAN, 2, and table of RACES OF MANKIND. **2.** A language spoken by the Lesghians. **Les'ghi-an.—Les'ghi-an, Les'gĭs,** *a.*

lesh'a-lom, 1 lesh'ə-lōm, *n.* [Yiddish.] A toast meaning "unto peace" or "to your welfare." **lesh'o-lom'.**

Le'shem, 1 li'shəm; 2 lē'shĕm, *n. Bib. Josh.* xix, 47.

Les'ina, 1 les'i-nə; 2 lĕs'ĭ-nə, an island in Dalmatia, Austria, 40 by 4 m.; the ancient Charot; chief towns, Citta Vecchia and Lesina.

le'sion, 1 lē'zhən; 2 lē'zhŏn, *n.* A hurt, loss, or injury. Specif.: (1) *Med.* Any derangement or morbid change in function or structure of an organ or tissue.

It is a fact, however, not to be lost sight of, that *lesions* do not constitute, of themselves, any disease. Flint *Prin. and Prac. Med.* intro., p. 21. [L. bros. 1868.]

(2) *Civ. Law.* The injury suffered by a party to a contract who does not get an equivalent for what he gives: also, a purchaser's right to rescind a sale because of such discrepancy when it exceeds a certain proportion. (3) *Scots Law.* Damage to property or possession. [< F. *lésion*, < L. *læsio*(*n*-), < *lædo*, hurt.] — **focal lesion** (*Med.*), a small brain-lesion.

Lesk-i'-ai, 1 lesk-ī'-aī; 2 lĕsk-ĭ'-aĭ, *n. pl. Ichth.* A family of spatangoidean sea-urchins having a thin ovoid test and apical system with three basal plates fused into one.

Lesk'i-a, *n.* (L. fr.) [< N. G. *Leske.*] **Leska'-de-a;—lesk'i-id,** *n.* **—lesk'i-oid,** *a.*

Les"ko-vatz', 1 les"kō-vȧts'; 2 lĕs"kō-vȧts', *n.* A town in

Les'ley, 1 les'li; 2 lĕs'ly, **John** (9/21627–4/21696). A Scottish Roman Catholic prelate, who championed Mary Queen of Scots.

Les'ley-a, 1 les'li-ə; 2 lĕs'ly-a, *Paleobot.* A genus of fossil ferns having strap-shaped pinnæ and oblique nerves, present in the Pennsylvanian (Upper Carboniferous) period. [< J. P. *Lesley.*]

Les'lie, 1 les'li; 2 lĕs'lĭ, *n.* **1. Alexander** (1580?–4/1661). Lord Balgonie, earl of Leven, a Scottish general who served under Charles IX. and Gustavus Adolphus; was made marshal of Sweden, and fought at Marston Moor. He received the surrender of Charles I. **Les'ley; Les'ly. 2. Charles** (7/21650–4/21722), an Irish Anglican divine, nonjuror, Jacobite, and polemical writer. **3. Charles Robert** (6/21794–4/21859), an English genre and portrait-painter; born in the United States; went to England in 1811. **4. David** (– –1632), Lord Newark; a Scottish general who fought for Sweden. He commanded an army in behalf of Charles II., and was defeated by Cromwell at Dunbar; imprisoned, 1651–1660. **Les'ley; Les'ly. 5. Eliza** (21/21787–1/21858), an American writer on domestic economy; sister of Charles Robert. **6. Frank**, originally Henry Carter (7/21821–1/21880), an American publisher, born in England; founded *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly*. **7. Sir John** (4/21766–4/21832), a Scottish mathematician and physicist, invented the "cube," a vessel containing hot water, used as a constant heat-source in various experiments. **8. Thomas Edward Cliffe** (4/21826–1/21882), an Irish political economist; *Land Systems*, etc. **9.** A county in S. E. Kentucky; 397 sq. m.; county-seat, Hyden. **10.** A market-town, burgh, and parish in Fifeshire, Scotland. **11.** A township and village in Ingham county, Mich.

Les"pe-de'za, 1 les"pe-dē'zə; 2 lĕs"pe-dē'za, *n. Bot.* A genus of herbs or sometimes shrubby plants of the family *Fabaceæ*, with pinnately trifoliolate leaves and one-seeded, usually caudelimited pods. The species are natives of North America, Australia, and Asia. In the United States they are known as bush-clovers. For an Asiatic species, see JAPAN CLOVER.

Les'pe-dez'za, 1 les'pe-dē'zə; 2 lĕs'pe-dē'za, *n.* Same as *Lespedeza*, Sp. prov. of Florida.]

Les"pi'nasse', 1 les"pi'nȧs'; 2 lĕs"pi'nȧs', **Claire Françoise or Julie Jeanne Eléonore** (11/21732–4/21776). A French teacher; natural daughter of the Countess d'Albon; a favorite of D'Alembert.

Les'que-rel'la, 1 les'kı-rel'ə; 2 lĕs'kę-rĕl'a, *n. Bot.* A genus of low American herbs of the family *Brassicaceæ*. They have simple leaves, mostly yellow flowers in racemes, and usually globular or inflated pods, whence their common name, **bladderpods or bladderworts.** [< *Lesquereux*, and dim. suffix.]

Les'que-reux', 1 lĕs'ke-rō'; 2 lę'ke-rū', **Charles Leo** (11/21806–10/21889). A Swiss botanist and writer, brought to the United States by Agassiz; *The Mosses of North America*, etc.

less†, *n.* To lessen.

less, 1 les; 2 lĕs, *a.* [LEAST, *superl.*] **1.** Smaller, as in capacity, quantity, or scope; not so large, great, or much: used as the comparative of *little*; as, *less* time; *less* value; my punishment is *less* than yours.

The noun qualified by *less* is often omitted as being understood: as, I will be there in a few minutes.

2. Lacking the full number or quantity; smaller by subtraction or omission; as, a year *less* a month. **3.** Of smaller import; of slighter consequence; inferior. **4.** [Archaic.] Younger; the smaller. [< AS. *læssa*, less.]

less, *n.* **1.** A smaller part or quantity; as, they received some more, some *less*. **2.** The smaller (of things compared); the younger (of persons); as, the *less* is preferred to the greater.

less, *adv.* In inferior or smaller degree; in a way to exhibit decrease; not so much. [< AS. *lȳs*, less.]

The core for superficities is what no *less* extravagant, than the name implies. Sybels *Spectator* July 11, 1711.

less†, *conj.* Unless.

less, *suffix.* A termination expressing deprivation or destitution, and equivalent to without, added chiefly to nouns and verbs to form adjectives; as, fearless, helpless, toothless, witless. [< AS. *-lēas*, < *lēas*, loose.]

Les Saintes, 1 lā sant; 2 lę sănt. An island group S. of Guadeloupe, French West Indies; 9 sq. m.; it is chief headstead.

Les-sa'u, 1 le-sā'u; 2 lĕ-sā'u, *n. Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.).

les-see', 1 les-ē'; 2 lĕs-ē', *n. Law.* The person to whom a lease is granted or property demised; a tenant holding under lease. [< OF. *lessé*, pp. of *lesser*, let, < L. *laxo*; see LEASE1, *v.*] — **les-see'ship,** *n.* The state, office, or duties of a lessee.

less'en, 1 les'n; 2 lĕs'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make or cause to be less; diminish or reduce, as in capacity, number, strength, extent, or duration; lower; as, to *lessen* a dose. **2.** To reduce in dignity or importance; depreciate; degrade.

May all perish thus That seek to subjugate or *lessen* us! Middleton *Mayor of Quinborough* act iv, sc. 2.

3. To cause to appear smaller by removing farther away; especially, in falconry, to soar to a point beyond; as, your bird *lessens* mine.

II. *i.* **1.** To grow less, physically or optically; be reduced in capacity, number, extent, or duration; become smaller in quantity or in real or apparent size; shrink; fade.

Like the shadow of a wing That is just *lessening* in the upper sky. N. P. Willis *On the Death of a Young Girl* 1. 3.

2. To become of less importance or force; become less in degree or quality. Syn.: see ABATE; ALLEVIATE; IMPAIR. — **less'ener,** *n.* One or that which causes or makes less.—**less'en-ing,** *n.* **1.** The act of becoming or making less. **2.** *Falconry.* A soaring flight. S. S.

less'ened, *pp.* or *a.* Lessened.

Les"seps', 1 les"seps'; 2 lĕs"sĕps', **Ferdinand de, Count** (11/21805–12/21894). A French engineer and diplomat; he completed the Suez canal (1869); projected the Panama canal, which failed in 1888 through financial mismanagement.

less'er, 1 les'er; 2 lĕs'ẽr, *a.* Less: archaic or poetic except in the sense of smaller, inferior, or minor: often preceded by the. [< ME. *lesser*, by apheresis from *lesse* + comparative ending; see LESS, *a.*] — **Lesser Antilles,** the Caribbees.—**L. Dog** (*Astron.*), Canis Minor.—**l. hours,** same as LITTLE HOURS. See LITTLE, *a.*—**L. Lion** (*Astron.*), Leo Minor.

less'ez (-ĕz), *adv.* Less.

Lesser Slave Lake. A lake in Athabasca, N. W. Canada; 60 by 8 m.; it flows into the Athabasca river.

les'son, 1 les'n; 2 lĕs'n, *n.* Fesces or dung, especially of the bear, boar, or wolf. [< F. *latissées*, < OF. *lesser*; see LESSEE.]

less'ing, 1 les'iŋ; 2 lĕs'ĭng, *n.* **1. Gotthold Ephraim** (5/21729–3/21781), a German poet; critic; miscellaneous writer and reformer of German literature; *Nathan der Weise*; *Laokoön*, etc. **2. Karl Friedrich** (9/21808–4/21893), a German historical and landscape painter; grandnephew of the preceding.

Les-sin'gi-a, 1 le-sin'ji-ə; 2 lĕ-sĭn'gĭ-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of Californian herbs of the aster family, with procumbent branching stems and solitary terminal yellow flower-heads, whose florets are tubular, the ray-florets being larger than the disk-florets. [for washing. [F. < *L. lixiva*, lye.]

les'sive, 1 les'iv; 2 lĕs'ĭv, *n.* A mixture of lye, soap-suds, etc., for washing. [< F. *lessive*, < L. *lixivia*, lye.]

less'ness, 1 les'nes; 2 lĕs'nĕs, *n.* [Rare.] The state or quality of being less.

les'son, 1 les'n; 2 lĕs'n, *vt.* To give instruction to; tutor: teach.

les'son, *n.* **1.** A specific exercise, as one to be learned or recited at one sitting; the thing taught or learned; the task pronounced or given by a teacher; as, the *lesson* may extend to the fifth chapter.

The child is a woman, the book may close over, For all the *lessons* are said. Ingelow *Seven Times Two* st. 7.

2. Tuition given to a pupil or class at a given time; instruction; in the plural, a course of instruction; as, those are my terms for *lessons* per quarter.

Lessons . . . should cease before the child evinces symptoms of weariness. Marcel in Spencer's *Education* ch. 3, p. 109. (A. 1859.)

3. A set portion of any work or writing suitable for reading at one time; a reading; specif., a portion of Scripture or other sacred writing read or appointed to be read in divine service, especially in the breviary offices, in the Anglican and other churches, such portion read in the order of Morning or Evening Prayer, as distinguished from the *epistle* and *gospel*.

Even the Scripture was unknown to the new England during the seventeenth century, lest there might slip in a ritualistic tendency. J. F. Hunnewell *Hist. Ch. in U. S.* p. 51. (Chaut. 1890.)

4. Knowledge gained, especially by experience; also, one's own or another's experience regarded as teaching something; a warning; moral; as, the *lesson* of it all is patience. **5.** A formal reproof or admonition; reprimand; rebuff; lecture. **6†.** A musical composition used as an exercise; also, a musical performance. [< F. *leçon*, < L. *lectio*(*n*-), a reading.]

les'sond, *pp.* Lessoned. S. S.

less'or, 1 les'or *or* -er; 2 lĕs'or (XIII), *n. Law.* The person who grants a lease, or demises a property; a landlord by virtue of a lease. [OF., < *lesser*; see LESSEE.]

lest†, 1. *vt.* To listen. **II.** *n.* Same as LIST.

lest', *n.* Lest; last. **lest'er.**

lest, 1 lest; 2 lĕst, *n.* Pleasure; desire; lust.

lest, *conj.* **1.** In order that . . . not; as, "*Lest* we forget." **2.** For fear that; that: following expressions indicating alarm or anxiety.

Miss Dora . . . was in constant dread *lest* something should be lost from the carriage. Lucrhtia P. Hale *Struggle for Life* ch. 2, p. 31. (A. w. s. co. 1858.)

[< AS. *thȳ lĕs the*; *thȳ*, instr. of *that*, the; *lĕs*, less; *the*, that.]

lest'e, 1 les'tē; 2 lĕs'tē, *n.* [Sp.] A dry east wind bearing dust from the Sahara that blows over the Madeira and the Canary Islands, chiefly in the colder season.

Les'ter, 1 les'tər; 2 lĕs'tẽr, *n.* **1. Charles Edwards** (7/21813–1/21890), an American Presbyterian clergyman, abolitionist, and miscellaneous writer. **2. John Henry** (6/21815–4/21900), an American inventor, who devised a lockstitch sewing-machine. He was suspected of disloyalty and imprisoned during the Civil War.

les'ter-cock", 1 les'tər-kok'; 2 lĕs'tẽr-cŏk', *n.* [Dial., Eng. & Ir.] A small boat-like float fitted with a sail and boulter, sent out before the wind by fishermen in rough weather and afterward hauled in. [lage in Broome county, N. Y.

Les'ter-shire, 1 les'tər-shir; 2 lĕs'tẽr-shĭr, *n.* A former village, now in **Les'ter-up-on-Fos'se-way**, *n. Biol.* Subsisting on food obtained by theft, as some ants. W. M. Wheeler in *Am. Naturalist* vol. xxxvi, p. 952. [< Gr. *lēstēs*, robber; and see HOSTICS.]

Les'toq', 1 les'tōk'; 2 lĕs'tŏk', **Johann Herman, Count** (3/21692–4/21767). A Russian statesman, of German birth, who was originally body surgeon of Peter the Great.

les'to-don, 1 les'tō-don; 2 lĕs'tō-dŏn, *n. Paleont.* A genus of comparatively large edentates, containing fossil sloth-like animals of South America, and sometimes included in *Megatherium*. [< Gr. *lēstēs*, robber, + *odous*, tooth.]

L'Es'tolle', 1 lē'tōl'; 2 lę'tŏl', **Pierre de** (1546–1611). A French chronicler.

Les"to-sau'rus, 1 les'tō-sô'rus; 2 lĕs'tō-sȧ'rŭs, *n. Paleont.* A genus of *Squamata*, suborder *Pythonomorpha*, of the Cretaceous group, including aquatic reptiles of large size, which have limbs modified into paddles, and skulls that resemble those of certain lizards. [< Gr. *lēstēs*, rubber, + *sauros*, lizard.]

L'Es-trange', 1 les-trānj'; 2 lĕs-trānj', **Sir Roger** (12/21616–11/21704). An English Royalist, translator, and pamphleteer. He was licenser of the press during the reign of Charles II. and James II.

Le-su'bur', 1 le-sū'bėr'; 2 lę-sū'bŭr', *n.* **1. Eustache** (11/21617–1/21655), a French historical painter: "the French Raphael." **2. Jean François** (3/21760–10/21837), a French musical composer. **Le Su"eur'i.**

Le Sueur, 1 le sūr'; 2 lę sūr', *n.* A county in S. Minnesota, 475 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat. [Stanislas, 2.

Lesz-czyn'ski, 1 lesh-chin'ski; 2 lĕsh-chĭn'skĭ, *n.* See **Les'zin'ski**, 1 lesh'in'ski; 2 lĕsh'ĭn'skĭ, *n.* See

let, 1, 2 lĕt. [LET; let'-ying.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To suffer, permit, or allow to be or do; to put or leave by definite act, or negatively by withholding restraint; give leave to: followed by an infinitive without *to* or by some other elliptical expression: with various shades of meaning, in some of which the permission is implied rather than expressed entirely supplanted by the active idea of enabling; as, will you *let* me have a holiday to-day? they will not *let* us ride; *let* me (pass) by; *let* him (get) up; I will *let* you know. **2.** *Gram.* Hence, an auxiliary forming an imperative verb phrase, and used with an infinitive (*with to* omitted) to express (1) entreaty, exhortation, or mere proposal when followed by the first person plural, and (2) desire, permission, or command when followed by the third person, singular or plural; as, *let* us fly.

Let men feel that in private lives, more than in public measures, rest the salvation of the country. Margaret Fuller Ossoli *Life Without and Within* pt. 1, p. 234. (B. 1859.)

3. To lease or demise for rent or other consideration; put to hire or rent; grant or assign, as to an applicant: frequently followed by *out*; as, to *let a contract*.

They let their houses and go themselves . . . Went to her mother, he beyond the sea.

A. H. Clough *Mari Magno, Clerqman's Tale* st. 2.

4†. To cause: make: followed by an infinitive without *to*, understood in a passive sense, and sometimes also by *do*; as, *let* make, or *let do* make (cause to be made). **5†.** To leave in an existing state. **6†.** To abandon or relinquish; give up; cease. **7†.** To concede to be regarded.

II. *i.* **1.** To be leased or hired; as, this house *lets* readily. **2.** [Colloq.] To suffer anything to take place or be done: used in phrases. [< AS. *lētan*, let.] **lat'.**

Syn.: see ALLOW.

— **let'-a-lone'**, *a.* See ALONE.— **let-alone principle,** see LAISSEZ-FAIRE.— **let be,** cease; stop; discontinue; hold off.— **let-down,** *n.* [Colloq.] That which is a check or drawback to one's self-esteem, courage, or energy; an anchor; to throw a rope off from a belaying pin; to cease holding on to a rope.— **let go and haul** (*Naut.*), an order used in tacking a square-rigged vessel for the purpose of reversing the bracing of the head-yards.— **let her go, let her rip** [Slang, U. S.], let it go; let it continue; let it do all it can.— **let run, let go by the run** (*Naut.*), to let run through without restraint, as a boat or a sail; cast off.— **to let,** to allow to remain undisturbed; leave off; cease from; not to interfere with.— **to let blood,** to draw blood by opening a vein.— **to let daylight into** [Colloq.], to shoot; stab; kill.— **to let down. 1.** To allow or cause to descend; hand down; lower. **2.** To lower in esteem, conceit, expectation, etc. **3.** To make longer, as by releasing material caught or held up; as, to *let down* a dress by taking out tucks. **4.** To soften by temper-

ing; as, to *let down* a metal. **5.** To yield or allow to be drawn; as, the cow *lets down* her milk readily.— **to let down easy or gently,** to mitigate a payment, punishment, or any pain or inconvenience; deal leniently with.— **to let down the bars,** to cease from restraining; remove an obstruction. — **to let drive** [Colloq.], to attack; aim a blow.— **to let fall.** **1.** To spill or cause to tumble down; drop: often figuratively; as, "the message that the bells *let fall.*" JEAN INGELOW *High Tide* st. 2. **2.** To mention accidentally or thoughtlessly.— **to let go by,** not to notice; overlook.— **to let in.** **1.** To insert or take in, as in a dress. **2.** *Carp.* To insert, as by mortising. **3.** [Slang.] To defraud; cheat.— **to let into.** **1.** To admit to knowledge of; as, to *let* one *into* a secret. **2.** To insert, as by embedding into. **3.** [Slang.] To attack; beat; abuse; vilify.— **to let off.** **1.** To discharge; explode; cause to go off, or let fly. **2.** [Colloq.] To excuse from an engagement, duty, or penalty; pardon.— **to let on.** **1.** [Colloq.] To make known; divulge; tell; as, I never *let on* about what you told me. **2.** [Local.] To make pretense; sham. — **to let one have one's head,** to allow one to follow one's own course; free from restraint or control.— **to let oneself go or loose** [Colloq.], to give expression to one's views or feelings without restraint.— **to let out.** **1.** To open the door for, or show the way out to. **2.** To suffer to escape; as, to *let out* the gaseous air. **3.** To divulge; disclose; as, to *let out* a secret. **4.** To make larger by releasing a part previously fastened; loosen; extend; as, to *let out* a cord, or a tuck in a dress. **5.** To let on lease or for hire. **6.** To give out on contract. **7.** [Colloq.] To let fly. See FLY. **8.** [Local, U. S.] To be at an end or over; be dismissed.— **to let slide.** [Colloq.] **1.** To dismiss from one's thoughts; pass by, or let alone. **2.** To suffer to go by or away; lose without effort to retain; throw away.— **to let slip,** to allow to escape; lose; miss.— **to let the cat out of the bag** [Colloq.], to reveal a secret.— **to let up.** **1.** To allow to get up, literally or figuratively. **2.** [Colloq., U. S.] To lessen in severity; approach cessation; cease.— **to let well** (or **well enough**) **alone,** to abstain from endeavoring to improve or otherwise alter the condition of anything that is in satisfactory or passable state.

let[2], *v.* [LET or LET'TED; LET'TING.] **I.** *t.* [Archaic.] To hinder or impede in doing or accomplishing; obstruct; oppose; retard. **II†.** *i.* **1.** To be in the way; hinder. **2.** To desist; stop. **3.** To hesitate; delay. [< AS. *lettan,* < *læt,* slow.] **lat‡.**

let[1], *n.* **1.** Anything that obstructs or hinders; an obstacle; an impediment: used in this sense in the games of fives and rackets: now usually in the phrase "without *let* or hindrance." **2.** *Lawn-tennis.* A stroke in which the ball in serving touches the net as it passes over.

let[3], *n.* [Colloq., Eng.] A letting, whether on lease or verbal tenancy; a letting for hire or rent.

-let, *suffix.* A termination forming derivatives with diminutive force from both French and English nouns. [< OF. *let, -lette,* < dim. *-el* (< L. *-ellus*) + *-et;* see -ET.]

The diminutives at present most active in English are the French forms -et, -ette, *-let;* . . . gib*let*, gim*let*, . . . tab*let*.
EARLE *Philol. Eng. Tongue* ch. 7, p. 348. [CL. P. 1873.]

Let., Lett., *abbr.* Lettish.

letch[1], *v.* & *n.* Same as LEACH.— **letch'y,** *a.* Leachy.

letch[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A stream running through swampy soil; muddy ditch or bog.

letch'er[1]**†, letch'er-y†.** Same as LECHER, etc.

Letch'er[2], 1 lech'ər; 2 lĕch'er, *n.* A county in S. E. Kentucky; 348 sq. m.; county-seat, Whitesburg.

lete†, *vt.* To let; leave.

let'game"†, *n.* One who hinders pleasure.

le'thal, 1 lī'thal; 2 lē'thal, *a.* Causing death; mortal; deadly; fatal; also, pertaining to death. [< L. *lethalis,* < *lethum,* prop. *letum,* death.]

The *lethal* torpor of my mind was replaced by an airy activity.
FITZ HUGH LUDLOW *Hasheesh Eater* p. 215. [H. 1857.]

— **lethal chamber,** a room in which animals are asphyxiated by gases.— **le-thal'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] The quality of being lethal; deadliness; mortality.— **le'thal-ize,** *vt.* [Rare.] To put to death in a lethal chamber.— **le'thal-ly,** *adv.*

leth'al, 1 leth'əl; 2 lĕth'al, *n.* *Chem.* A higher alcohol ($C_{12}H_{26}O$) of the paraffin series, contained in spermaceti: known chiefly by its compounds.

le-thar'gi-a, 1 li-thār'ji-ə; 2 le-thär'ġi-a, *n.* A peculiar sluggishness of vitality in buds, seeds, roots, etc., requiring special conditions or stimulants for its removal before they will grow. [LL., < Gr. *lēthargia;* see LETHARGY, *n.*]

le-thar'gic, 1 li-thār'jik; 2 le-thär'ġic, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to, affected with, or of the nature of lethargy; drowsy, languid, or apathetic; as, a *lethargic* person or state. **2.** Of a nature or character to induce lethargy, sluggishness, or languor; stupefying; as, *lethargic* influences. [< L. *lethargicus,* < Gr. *lēthargikos,* < *lēthargia;* see LETHARGY, *n.*] **le-thar'gi-cal‡.** Syn.: see DROWSY.— **le-thar'gi-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **le-thar'gi-cal-ness†, le-thar'gic-ness†,** *n.*

leth'ar-gize, leth'ar-gise, 1 leth'ər-jaiz; 2 lĕth'ar-ġīz, *vt.* [-GIZED; -GIZ"-ING.] To make lethargic.

le-thar"go-gen'ic, 1 li-thā"go-jen'ik; 2 le-thär"ġo-ġĕn'ic, *a.* Producing lethargy. [< Gr. *lēthargos,* lethargy, + *gignomai,* beget.]

le-thar'gus, 1 li-thār'gus; 2 le-thär'gŭs, *n.* [L.] Sleeping-sickness: a disease affecting negroes of the west coast of Africa; African lethargy. It is characterized by fits of somnolence, and is usually fatal.

leth'ar-gy, 1 leth'ər-ji; 2 lĕth'ar-ġy, *vt.* To lethargize: now only in past participle; as, *lethargied* faculties.

leth'ar-gy, *n.* [-GIES, 1 -jiz; 2 -ġiş, *pl.*] **1.** A state of morbid drowsiness, or unnatural and prolonged sleep, from which one can be roused only momentarily or not at all; stupor. **2.** Prolonged sluggishness of body or mind; a state of inaction, indifference, or dulness; apathy. **3.** Complete repose or torpor, as of an animal when hibernating. [< F. *léthargie,* < LL. *lethargia,* < Gr. *lētargia,* drowsiness, < *lēthē* (see LETHE) + *algos,* pain.] Syn.: see APATHY.— **African or negro lethargy,** lethargus.

Leth'bridge, 1 leth'brij; 2 lĕth'brĭdġ, *n.* **1. Sir Roper** (12/23 1840–2/15 1919), an English government commissioner and agent in India, editor, and writer on Indian topics. **2.** A coal-mining town in Alberta province, Canada.

Le'the, 1 lī'thī; 2 lē'thē, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* (1) The daughter of Eris (Strife), and sister of Toil, Hunger, and Pain. (2) The stream of Oblivion in the lower world, from which souls drank before passing to Elysium, that they might forget all earthly sorrows: opposed to *Mnemosyne,* the stream of Memory.

The Atlantic Ocean, like a river of *Lethe,* may easily cause us to forget many of the things that happened on the other side.
COTTON MATHER *Magnalia Christ.* vol. i, p. 478. [S. A. 1820.]

2. [Poet.] A draft that causes oblivion; a state of forgetfulness. **3†.** Death. [L., < Gr. *lēthē,* oblivion, < *lanthanō,* forget.]— **Le-the'an,** *a.* Having the power of the fabled waters of Lethe; inducing oblivion; as, a *Lethean* draft. — **Le'the'd†,** *a.* Produced by Lethe; Lethean. **Le'theed†; Le'thied†.**— **le"the-o-ma'ni-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* A morbid craving for narcotics or anesthetics; the opium habit.— **le'the-on,** *n.* An anesthetic, especially ether: so called when first used. In this sense generally termed **compound letheon.**— **le'the-on-ize,** *vt.* [Rare.] To etherize.

Le-thière', 1 lə-tyār'; 2 le-tyêr', **Guillaume Guillon** (1760–1832). A French landscape and historical painter.

le-thif'er-ous, 1 li-thif'ər-us; 2 le-thĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Inducing sleep. **2†.** Deadly; lethal. [< L. *lethifer,* < *letum,* death, + *fero,* bear.] **le-thif'er-al‡.**

le"tho-ma'ni-a, *n.* Same as LETHEOMANIA.

le'thy[1], 1 lī'thi; 2 lē'thy, *a.* [Rare.] Lethean; causing oblivion.

leth'y[2], 1 leth'i; 2 lĕth'y, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Corrupt; depraved. **2.** Pliant; supple; weak; lithy.

Le'ti, 1 lē'ti; 2 le'ti, *n.* **1. Gregorio** (1630–1701), an Italian historian and satirist. **2.** An island in the delta of the Danube river, Roumania; 42 by 20 m.

le-tif'i-cant, 1 li-tif'i-kənt; 2 le-tĭf'i-cant. **I.** *a.* *Med.* Possessing remedial stimulating properties: usually of medicine. **II.** *n.* The remedy itself. [< L. *lætificans,* ppr. of *lætifico,* make glad.]

let-in', 1 let-in'; 2 lĕt-ĭn', *a.* *Print.* Inserted or "cut-in," as a note that displaces part of the text on a page.

Le-ti'ti-a, 1 li-tish'i-ə; 2 le-tish'i-a, *n.* A feminine personal name. F. **Lée"tice',** 1 lē"tīs', 2 le"tīç'; It. **Le-ti'zi-a,** 1 lē-tīt'si-ɑ, 2 le-tīt'si-ä; L. **Læ-ti'ti-a,** 1 li-tish'i-ə, 2 lē-tĭsh'i-a. [L., joy.]

Le'to, 1 lī'to; 2 lē'to, *n.* **1.** Same as POMPONIUS LÆTUS. **2.** *Gr. Myth.* The mother of Apollo and Artemis by Zeus. She was persecuted by Hera and wandered about in solitudes and dark places till she came to Delos, where her children, the deities of light, were born; hence, she is regarded as personifying night, and the epithets applied to her are the **Dark-robed** and the **Gentle.** Called by the Romans *Latona.* [< Gr. *Lētō,* Leto.]

let'-off", 1 let'-ōf"; 2 lĕt'-ŏf", *n.* **1.** Anything that serves as an outlet or for paying out or releasing anything. **2.** That which affords an opportunity for the ebullition of spirits, or the expression or relief of violent passions. **3.** *Weaving.* A device for releasing the yarn from a warp-beam, at the rate at which the fabric is wound upon the cloth-beam. **4.** A festive occasion. **5.** [Eng.] A portion of a building or of land leased or "let off." **6.** *Cricket.* A failure to take advantage of an opportunity to get a batsman out.

Le-tour"neur', 1 lə-tūr"nūr'; 2 le-tur"nûr', **Pierre** (1736–1788). A French litterateur who translated Shakespeare.

let'-out", 1 let'-aut"; 2 lĕt'-out", *n.* An action or speech which causes the disclosure of a secret.

let'-pass", *n.* A passport or a safe-conduct for ships.

Le-tronne', 1 lə-trōn'; 2 le-trŏn', **Jean Antoine** (1/2 1787–12/14 1848). A French scholar, antiquary, and critic.

Lett, 1 let; 2 lĕt, *n.* A member of one of the three divisions of the Lithuanians, dwelling chiefly in western Russia. See LETTIC; LETTISH; LITHUANIAN. [< Let. *Latvi.*]

The language of the *Letts* is, according to Schleicher, as similar to the Lithuanian as the Italian to the Latin, but contains a greater mixture of German and Slavonic words.
P. A. KROPOTKIN in *Encyc. Brit.* 9th ed., vol. xiv, p. 709.

let'ta-bl(e[P], 1 let'a-bl; 2 lĕt'a-bl, *a.* Capable of being let.

let'ten, 1 let'en; 2 lĕt'ĕn, *pp.* *Law.* Demised; leased.

let'ter, 1 let'ər; 2 lĕt'er, *vt.* To inscribe letters or words upon; mark with an inscription or title; as, to *letter* a book-cover, or a sign.— **let'ter-er,** *n.*

let'ter[1], *n.* **1.** (1) A mark or character used to represent a sound or articulation of human speech; a character of the alphabet; a primary element of written speech.

Letters, as used in modern languages, are conventional phonetic symbols, which have been gradually evolved during the course of centuries from primitive hieroglyphic ideograms. See ALPHABET. In English these symbols may indicate single sounds, as *t, d,* etc.; any one of a related group of sounds, as *a, e, o,* etc.; compound sounds, as *g,* which represents *dzh,* and *x,* which represents *ks* and *gz;* or they may be combined to indicate sounds differing from those of the component symbols when used separately, as *wh, au,* etc. The same sounds are frequently represented by more than one letter, as *c, k,* and *q, c* and *s,* etc., and the same letter may also represent more than one sound, as *c* (which is sometimes *k* and sometimes *s*), *n* (which is sometimes *n* and sometimes *ng*), etc. See section on Spelling and Pronunciation in Introductory pages.

The new language was to have every sound represented by a *letter,* and no *letter* was to be suffered to remain that did not stand for a distinct sound.
J. B. MCMASTER *People of the U. S.* vol. i, p. 428. [A. 1883.]

(2) A type bearing such a character; also, collectively, printers' type or a style of type; as, set it in black *letter.*

The relative frequency in the use of the letters of the English alphabet, from observations of printers and typewriters, is said to be as follows:

e	1,000	o	672	l	360	f	236	g	168	j	55
t	770	n	670	u	296	w	190	v	158	q	50
a	728	h	540	c	280	y	184	b	120	x	46
i	704	r	528	m	272	p	168	k	88	z	22
s	680	d	392								

Capital initial letters have been found to be used in the following proportions:

S	1,000	D	423	E	285	W	228	V	144	K	39
C	785	B	388	H	258	G	223	N	128	Y	19
P	673	M	368	L	250	U	191	J	57	Z	15
A	481	F	325	R	244	O	173	Q	49	X	4
T	478	I	316								

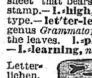
2. A written or printed communication: (1) From one person to another; especially, a missive longer than a note; an epistle. (2) A document certifying a grant of authority, right, privilege, or the like, made to the person named therein: often in the plural; as, *letters* dimissory; *letters* patent. See phrases. **3.** The literal or exact meaning or requirement of the words used; as, according to the *letter* of the law. **4.** *pl.* Literary culture; learning; knowledge; erudition; also, literature in the aggregate or in general; as, the domain of *letters.*

In *letters* we have been eminently respectable and are fast accumulating a distinctive national literature. ANDREW S. DRAPER *Journal of the Nat. Educational Assn.* July, '05, p. 92. [N. E. A.'05.]

5. *Mus.* A tone, note, key, or degree designated or symbolized by a letter of the alphabet. **6†.** An inscription. [< F. *lettre,* < L. *littera,* < *lino* (pp. *litus*), besmear.]

Syn.: character, emblem, mark, sign, symbol, type.

— **ascending letter,** a letter some part of which ascends upon the upper shoulder of the type-body, or above the short letters, as *d, A.*— **cable l.,** a cable communication of a certain number of words (not code) at a reduced rate, but subject to a possible 24 hours' delay in favor of regular cablegrams.— **communicatory letters.** **1.** Letters of transfer of membership or of recommendation to the fellowship of other churches. **2.** *Ch. Hist.* Letters of communication exchanged between ancient churches.— **criminal l.** (*Scots Law*), a form of summons or criminal prosecution differing from an indictment and resembling the English "criminal information."— **day l.,** a telegraphic communication sent in the daytime at a reduced rate, subject to the possibility of delay. — **descending l.,** a letter some part of which descends below the short letters, as *p, y.*— **double l.,** two or more letters cut on one type-body and usually having the faces joined, as, *ff, fi, fl, ffi, ffl.*— **Jerusalem letters,** letters tattooed as on a pilgrim to Jerusalem in remembrance of the pilgrimage.— **let'ter-bal"ance,** *n.* A letter-scale.— **l.-blindness,** *n.* Same as ALEXIA.— **l.-board,** *n.* **1.** *Print.* A board upon which matter in type is placed for keeping or for convenience of handling. **2.** *Naut.* A name-board.— **l.-book,** *n.* A book in which letters or copies of letters are kept.— **l.-bound,** *a.* Marked by rigid adherence to the letter.— **l.-box,** *n.* A box for letters.— **l.-card,** *n.* A folding card, with perforated gummed edging by which it is closed, thus keeping the contents private, sent through the mail as an ordinary letter after receiving its proper stamp. Used first in Belgium in 1882, in Great Britain in 1892, and since in other countries.— **l.-carrier,** *n.* A postman, especially one who delivers letters.— **l.-case,** *n.* A portable writing-desk.— **l.-corporal,** *n.* One whose duty is carrying and delivering letters.— **l.-cutter,** *n.* A maker of punches for type-founding.— **l.-cutting,** *n.* The business or occupation of a letter-cutter.— **l.-drop,** *n.* A slot through which letters may be dropped, as into a post-office or postal car.— **l.-file,** *n.* Any device for filing letters.— **l.-founder, l.-founding, l.-foundry,** a type-founder, etc.— **l.-head,** *n.* **1.** A printed heading at the top of a sheet of letter-paper, or a sheet that bears such a heading. **2.** [U. S.] A postage-stamp.— **l.-high,** *a.* *Print.* As high as ordinary printing-type.— **let'ter-leaf",** *n.* *Bot.* An epiphytic orchid of the genus *Grammatophyllum:* so named from the appearance of the leaves. **l.-plant‡.**— **l.-learned,** *a.* Learned in books. — **l.-learning,** *n.*— **l.-lichen,** *n.* *Bot.* Any lichen of the tribe *Graphidacei,* especially of the genera *Graphis* and *Opegrapha:* so called from the script-like form of the fructification.—


Letter-lichen.

l.-man, *n.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] A mail-carrier. **2.** A pensioner of Chelsea Hospital who drew extra pay on the ground of a letter from the sovereign.— **l. missive.** **1.** *Eccl.* An official letter sent to several persons, churches, or other bodies, with reference to some matter of common interest. **2.** *Eng.* A letter from the sovereign, communicating a wish, permission, or command in reference to an ecclesiastical promotion. **3.** *Eng. Law.* A summons to appear in court. **4.** A letter from the chancery to a peer, peeress, or bishop, in lieu of a summons.— **l.-money,** *n.* *Eng. Hist.* War funds received by Charles I. in answer to his personal letters.— **l. name** (*Mus.*), a letter used as a name or symbol for a tone, note, key, or degree.— **l. of advice.** **1.** *Com.* A letter giving special information, as from a consignor to a consignee, or from an agent to a principal, or from drawer to drawee of a bill of exchange. **2.** Same as ADVICE, 3.— **l. of attorney,** same as POWER OF ATTORNEY.— **l. of delegation** (*Com.*), a letter authorizing one to collect a debt, or otherwise transferring authority to a representative.— **l.-office,** *n.* A post-office.— **l. of indication** (*Finance*), a letter of advice which serves to identify the signature of the holder of a letter of credit or circular note.— **l. of license,** a document in which creditors agree to permit a debtor to continue business, or to pay in such amounts or at such times as are therein specified.— **l. of marque, l. of marque and reprisal,** a commission issued by a government authorizing a private person to take the property of a foreign state, or of its citizens or subjects, as redress for an injury done by such state or its citizens or subjects.— **l. of orders,** a certificate that the person named has been admitted to holy orders or ordained.— **l. of recall,** a letter presented by an ambassador to the government to which he is accredited in which his recall is officially notified.— **l. of recredentials,** the official reply given to an ambassador presenting his letter of recall.— **l. of request** (*Eng. Eccl. Law*), the waiver, by a lower court, of jurisdiction over a cause with the request to a higher court to hear it.— **l. ornament,** an ornamental design made from letters, parts of letters, or words, as in Moorish, Byzantine, Russian, or Anglo-Saxon art.— **l.-paper,** *n.* Paper for writing letters upon, especially a size of writing-paper longer and broader than note-paper and shorter than foolscap. See PAPER.— **l.-perfect,** *a.* Having thoroughly memorized, as a speech: said especially of actors.— **l.-plant,** *n.* Same as LETTERLEAF.— **l.-press,** *n.* A copying-press. See PRESS. Compare LETTERPRESS.— **l.-punch,** *n.* A steel punch with a letter in relief on one end: used for making matrices for type and for cutting on metal.— **l.-rack,** *n.* **1.** A rack for holding large types. **2.** A device for holding letters for convenient reference.— **l.-scale,** *n.* A scale on which to weigh mail-matter.— **letters clause, letters close** (*Eng. Law*), closed and sealed letters sent to particular persons in the name of the sovereign: distinguished from *letters patent.*— **l.-sheet,** *n.* **1.** A sheet of writing-paper of letter-size. **2.** A sheet of stamped letter-paper furnished by the Post-office Department to be written upon, folded, and mailed without an envelop.— **letters of administration,** a document issued by a court having jurisdiction, appointing and authorizing a person named therein to act as administrator of an intestate estate.— **letters of administration with the will annexed,** a document issued by a court appointing and authorizing a person to act as administrator under a will for which no executor is provided by the testator.— **letters of safe-conduct** (*Inter. Law*), letters issued by a belligerent power to citizens of a country with which it is at war exempting them from molestation and their merchandise from seizure. The ambassadors of most powers now have the authority to issue such passports.— **letters overt,** letters patent.— **letters patent,** an open document, under seal of the government, granting some special right, authority, privilege, or property, or conferring some title; especially, a document giving to the person named the exclusive right to use, make, or sell some invention.— **letters requisitory, letters rogatory,** a written request from a court asking a court in another jurisdiction to secure evidence or ascertain facts for use in a case before the first court.— **l.-stamp,** *n.* **1.** An implement for defacing or canceling postage or other stamps. **2.** A stamp for imprinting, as on a letter, the place at which it was mailed, etc. — **letters testamentary,** the document by which the proper court authorizes the executor or administrator to take charge of and administer a testator's estate.— **l.-winged,** *a.* Having script-like markings on the wing, as in the case of the letter-winged kite of Australia (*Elanus scriptus*).— **let'ter-wood",** *n.* Same as LEOPARDWOOD.— **l.-worship,** *n.* Undue regard for the letter of a law or commandment.— **l.-writer,** *n.* **1.** One who writes letters; especially, one who writes letters for hire. **2.** A book that gives directions and examples for the proper writing of letters.— **man of letters,** a man who follows literature as a profession; a literary man; also, a man of learning; a scholar.

Be not merely a *man of letters!* Let literature be an honorable augmentation to your arms; but not constitute the coat, or fill the escutcheon! COLERIDGE *Works, Biographia Litteraria* in vol. iii, p. 320. [H. 1858.]

—night l., a telegraphic communication of a certain number of words, sent at night, at reduced rates, subject to possible delay. See LETTERGRAM.—**open l.,** a letter ostensibly addressed to some individual, but intended and published for the public without sending it to the person addressed.—**silent l.,** a letter or word that is unsounded, as the pronunciation of the word, as *c* in *come* and *b* in *lamb*.—**Sunday l.,** a dominical letter. See DOMINICAL.—**warrant l.** [U. S.], letter serving as a warrant for money issued to consumers, as by department stores.—**week-end l.,** a telegraphic communication transmitted at reduced rates for delivery between a Saturday and Monday.

let'ter, *v.* To mark or lettes, suffers, or permits. **2.** [Rare.] One who leases, or lets for hire.

let'ter-ĭ, *n.* One who lets, stops, or hinders.

Let-te're, 1 lĕt-tē'rē; 2 lĕt-te'rę, *n.* A town in Naples province, Italy.

let'tered, 1 lĕt'ərd; 2 lĕt'erd, *a.* **1.** Versed in letters. **2.** [literature, or science; learned; literate. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or characterized by learning or culture.

Christianity is peculiarly a Book-religion, a lettered faith.
STOUNES *Divine Origin Christianity* p. 217. [BAM. & S. 1884.]

3. Inscribed, marked, or impressed with or as if with letters. **let'tred†.**

let'ter-gram, 1 lĕt'ər-gram; 2 lĕt'er-ğrăm, *n.* A telegraphic communication of a lengthy nature and subject to possible delay in delivery, on the night service basis.—**l. bag,** A day **lettergram** is subject to delivery on the day of dispatch, and a night l. on the next ensuing business day.

let'ter-ing, 1 lĕt'ər-ĭng; 2 lĕt'er-ĭng, *vbl. n.* The act, process, or business of marking or stamping with letters or of making letters. **2.** Letters collectively; an inscription.

The wood was beautifully incised with Arabic *lettering*.
GEORGE ELIOT *Daniel Deronda* vol. ii, p. 336. [L. 1876.]

—let'ter-ing-block", *n.* *Bookbinding.* An engraved or electrotyped block or stamp for marking book-covers.—**l. tool,** *n.* A small metal champ in which bookbinders' types are fastened for use in lettering.

let'ter-ize, *vt.* [Rare.] To write or indite letters.

Let'ter-ken'ny, 1 lĕt'ər-ken't; 2 lĕt'er-kĕn'ę, *n.* An urban district and seaport town of county Donegal, Ireland.

let'ter-kin, 1 lĕt'ər-kĭn; 2 lĕt'er-kĭn, *n.* A little letter. [letters; illiterate.

let'ter-ĭng, 1 lĕt'ər-ĭng; 2 lĕt'er-ĭng, *a.* Having no letter or

let'ter-less, 1 lĕt'ər-lĕs; 2 lĕt'er-lĕs, *a.* Having no letter or

let'ter-ly, *n.* Same as LECTERN. **let'ter-on†.**

let'ter-press", 1 lĕt'ər-prĕs'; 2 lĕt'er-prĕs'. **I.** *a.* Printed from type, as distinguished from matter printed from plates. **II.** *n.* Letterpress printing; also, the text of a book, as distinguished from the illustrations.

let'ter-press", **l.-rack,** etc. See under LETTER, *n.*

let'ter-ure, *n.* Literature; letters; Scripture. **let'ture†.**

let'ter-wood", L.-writing. See LETTER, *n.*

Let'tic, 1 lĕt'ĭk; 2 lĕt'ĭc, *a.* Pertaining to the Letts or Lithuanians.

Let'tic, *n.* **1.** A branch of the northern division of the Aryan family of languages. See LANGUAGE. **2.** Lettish.

A common name for those closely allied nations is sometimes needed. *Lettic is the most convenient.*
FREEMAN *Hist. Geog. Eur.* vol. i, ch. ii, p. 466.

let'tice†, *n.* A lattice; latticework; network.

let'tice†, *n.* Lettuce. [let'tyee†.

let'tice†, *n.* A gray or whitish fur worn in the 16th century.

Let'tice†, 1 lĕt'ĭs; 2 lĕt'ĭc, *n.* Same as LETTIA.

let'tice-cap"full, *n.* A network cap. [duce sleep.

let'tice-cap"ful, *n.* A cap of lettuce, supposed to be able to in-

let'tish, 1 lĕt'ĭsh; 2 lĕt'ĭsh, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Letts or Lithuanians.

let'ta-ga, 1 lĕt-tä'gə; 2 lĕt-tä'gą, *n.* [lit.] A sedan-chair carried on long poles by two mules and seating two persons facing each other. **let-ti'ca.**

Wyan and Wadsworth were seated in a *lettica*.
W. IRVING *Life and Letters* vol. i, p. 114.

Let'tish, 1 lĕt'ĭsh; 2 lĕt'ĭsh. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Letts or Lithuanians. **II.** *n.* The language of the Letts, belonging to the Lettic branch of the Windic class **2.** A native or inhabitant of Latvia. **Let-to'ni-an†.**

Let'to-, 1 lĕt'o-; 2 lĕt'o-. Combining form of LETTIC.

—Let'to-Lith"u-a'ni-an, 1 lĕt'o-lĭth"ū-ā'nĭ-ən, 1.—**L.-Slavic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Slavic and Letto-Lithuanian peoples or languages.—**L.-Teuto-Slavonic,** *a.* Of mixed Lettic, Teutonic, and Slavic blood, as the people of East Prussia.

Let-to'ni-a, n. The land of the Letts. Compare LATVIA.

Let'towe†, *n.* Lithuania, CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 54.

let're ca'che†, 1 lĕt'r də kăsh'; 2 lĕt'r dę că'shę'. [F.] See CACHET.

let'som-ite, 1 let'səm-aĭt; 2 lĕt'sǫm-ıt, *n.* *Mineral.* Cyanochroite. [< W. G. *Letsom*, English mineralogist.]

let'tuce, 1 lĕt'ĭs; 2 lĕt'ĭc, *n.* **1.** A kitchen herb (*Lactuca sativa*), cultivated and used as a salad. The numerous varieties may be reduced to two classes—the **Cos lettuces,** with tall upright leaves, and the **cabbage lettuces,** with round leaves forming a compact head like a cabbage. All the varieties are supposed to be originally from *L. scariola*, a native of Europe, a wild European species, which, with several others, is a troublesome garden weed. The lettuce is common in temperate regions. **2.** Any other plant of the genus *Lactuca*. **3.** Any one of various plants resembling the species of lettuce; usually with a distinguishing epithet prefixed; as, **blue lettuce; lamb-l.** [< OF. *letuce*, < L. *lactuca*, < *lac* (*lact-*), milk; + *-uca*, like lettuce.] **4.** A tall weed (*Lactuca floridana*) with blue flowers. **2.** Any species of *Lactuca* with blue flowers.—**can'ker-let'tuce,** *n.* A round-leaved wintergreen (*Pyrola rotundifolia*).—Cos or Cos l., any of several varieties of lettuce derived from *Lactuca sativa*, as distinguished from the cabbage varieties of lettuce, which are regarded as having been developed from *L. capitata*. The Cos lettuces have somewhat cylindrical heads and long undulate leaves. See def. 1.—**false** or **Florida l.,** a blue lettuce (*Lactuca floridana*).—**hairy-veined blue l.,** *Lactuca acuminata* or *villosa*.—**Indian l.,** INDIAN-LETTUCE. **1.** The hoary plantain (*Plantago media*). **2.** The European corn salad (*Valerianella locusta*). **3.** The beaked corn salad (*Valerianella radiata*).—**large-flowered blue l.,** a species of *Lactuca* (*L. pulchella*) of northwestern United States and British America.—**let'tuce-bird",** *n.* [Local, U. S.] The American goldfinch (*Spinus tristis*).—**l.-opium,** *n.* Same as LACTUCARIUM.—**l.-saxifrage,** *n.* A herb (*Saxifraga erosa*) with oblong, sharply toothed radical leaves and loosely panicled flowers on a slender scape, found by mountain brooks from Pennsylvania to Virginia.—**l.-shark,** *n.* The shark-tooth.—**l.-tree,** *n.* A nyctagynaceous tree (*Pisonia morindifolia*) common in gardens of southern and western India. Its leaves are used in elephantiasis.—**l.-water,** *n.* A decoction of lettuce.—**prickly l.,** see def. 1.—**Spanish l.,** an annual (*Claytonia perfoliata*) of the Pacific region of North America, a congener of the spring-beauty of the eastern United States.—**summer l.,** Cos lettuce.—**tall blue l.,** *Lactuca leucophæa*.—**white l.,** a tall, stout, smooth, and glaucous herb (*Prenanthes alba*).—**wild l. 1.** A tall, yellow-flowered cichoriaceous herb (*Lactuca canadensis*) found in the northern United States. **2.** The round-leaved wintergreen (*Pyrola rotundifolia*). **3.** The prickly lettuce (*Lactuca scariola*), &. The sleepwort (*Lactuca virosa*). [vill, 29.

Let'tus, *n.* [L.] Bib. *Lat.* (*Vulgate*) Lev. xxvi, 36 (Heb., uncrypha). *I. Kal.*

let'ty, 1 lĕt'ĭ; 2 lĕt'ę, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Hindering, as weather which does not permit of outdoor work.

Let'ty, Diminutive of LETITIA.

let'u-a-ry†, *n.* An electuary. **let'tu-a-rie†.** CHAUCER *C. T.* ll. 428, 9,683.

let'-up", 1 lĕt'-ŭp'; 2 lĕt'-ŭp, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] Abatement; cessation; intermission; also, release, as from work or discomfort.

Le-tu'shim, 1 lē-tū'shĭm; 2 le-tu'shĭm, *n. pl.* Bib. *Gen.* xxv, 3. [Heb., oppressed.]

Leuco-, 1 lūk-; 2 lūc-. From Greek *leukos*, white: a combining form. See also LEUCO-.—**Leu"ca-den'dron,** *n.* A genus of South-African trees or shrubs of the family *Proteaceæ*, with scattered leaves, usually conspicuous silky white hairs, and small heads of white or yellow flowers. *L. argenteum* is the witteboom or silver-tree.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Leu-ca'di-a, 1 lū-kā'dĭ-ə; 2 lū-cā'dĭ-ą, *n.* **1.** Same as SANTA MAURA. **2.** An island in the Ionian sea; famous for a temple of Apollo built on a promontory from which it was the custom to cast criminals. Sappho is said to have leaped from this promontory when in love with Phaon.—**Leu-ca'di-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Leucadia.

Leu'cæ, 1 lū'sē; 2 lū'cę, *n.* An ancient town in Ionia, W. Asia Minor. Here Ardonicus defeated Crassus about 131 B. C. (now) Leucæ.

leu-cæ'mi-a, *n.* Same as LEUCOCYTHEMIA.—**leu-cæ'mic,** *a.* Same as LEUCEMIC.—**Leu-cæ'na,** *n.* *Bot.* A genus of mimosaceous shrubs and trees, containing about 8 species, mostly tropical. A peculiarity is the 4-cleft calyx. 10 stamens, non-glandular, and a broadly linear, 2-valved pod, are generic characters.—

leu'cæ-thi'o-pes, *n.* The subspecies of the Ethiopian race of blacks, which have impeded the Berbers in possession of northern Sahara.—**leu-cæ'thi-o'pi-a,** *n.* Negro albinism.—**leu-cæ'thi-opic,** *a.*—**Leu'ca-ni'dæ,** *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of noctuid moths.—**Leu-ca'ni-a,** *n.* [< L.—**leu-ca'ni-id,** *a.* & *n.*—**leu-ca'ni-oid,** *a.*—**leu-can'i-lin,** *n.* A white crystalline coal-tar base ($C_{11}H_9N$) formed by the action of reducing agents, as nascent hydrogen, on ruranilin. **leu-can'i-line.**—**leu-can'the-mum,** *n.* *Bot.* A former genus of herbs now included in *Chrysanthemum*. The oxeye or white daisy is now *C. leucanthemum*.—**leu-can'thous,** *a.* Leucanthemic.

Leu'cas, 1 lū'kăs; 2 lū'cąs, *n.* The ancient name of Santa Maura Island, Ionian Islands, Greece. [Gr., white; so named from its white cliffs.]

leu-cas'mus, *n.* *Leucodermia.*—**leu'cate,** *n.* A salt formed from leucic acid.—**leu-cau'gite,** *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of augite, white or greenish in color.—**leu-cau'rin,** *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline substance $CH(C_6H_4OH)_3$, obtained from aurin by reduction. **leu-cau'rine;**—**leu'ce-in,** *n.* One of a group of compounds formed by proteid decomposition and related to leucin, but differing therefrom in having two atoms of hydrogen less. **leu'ce-ine†.**—**leu-ce'mi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Same as LEUCOCYTHEMIA. **leu-cæ'mi-a†.**—**leu-ce'mic,** *a.* *Pathol.* Of, pertaining to, or affected with leucocythemia.—**leu-cæ'mic†; leu-cæ'mic†; leu-ke'mic†.**

leuch, 1 lūh; 2 lūc. [Scot.] Laughed: *imp.* of LAUGH, *v.*

leuch, See LOCH.

Leuch'ten-ber'gi-a, 1 lūh"-ten-ber'gi-ə; 2 lūh"tĕn-ber'-gĭ-ą, *n.* *Bot.* A monotypic genus of the cactus family from southern Mexico, allied to *Echinocactus*, but differents in form. **L. principis* is the agave-cactus.

leuch'ten-berg-ite, 1 lūh"-ten-berg-aĭt; 2 lūh"tĕn-berg-ıt, *n.* *Mineral.* A light-colored variety of clinochlore that occurs in foliated masses and resembles talc. < Duke Maximilian von *Leuchtenberg*.

Leuchtenbergia principis.

leu'cic, 1 lū'sĭk; 2 lū'cĭc, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from leucin.—**leucic acid,** a white crystalline compound ($C_6H_{12}O_3$) formed when leucin is treated with nitrous acid. **leucinic acid†.**

Leu'ci-fer, 1 lū'sĭ-fər; 2 lū'cĭ-fer, *n.* *Zool.* Same as LUCIFER.—**Leu'ci-fe'dæ,** *n. pl.* Same as LUCIFERIDÆ.

leu'cin, 1 lū'sĭn; 2 lū'cĭn, *n.* *Chem.* **1.** A white crystalline compound ($C_6H_{13}NO_2$) found in many decomposed animal products, as old cheese, and in various animal tissues, as the liver. It is produced in decomposition product of the albumins during pancreatic digestion. It may be prepared by heating muscular tissue and sulfuric acid and then extracting with alcohol. **2.** A mixture of the formula $C_{12}H_{24}N_2O_4$. < Gr. *leukos*, white.] **leu'cine†.**—**leu-cin'ic,** *a.* Leucic.

leu-cin'di-go, *n.* *Chem.* Indigo white.—**leu"ci-ne'mi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Abnormal production of leucin in the blood-secreting glands, as the liver or spleen, or a morbid condition so characterized. **2.** Acute yellow atrophy of the liver.—**leu"ci-nu'ri-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* The presence of leucin in the urine.

Leu-cip'pus, 1 lū-sĭp'ŭs; 2 lū-cĭp'ŭs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* Son of Œnomaus, who loved Daphne, and in order to win her disguised himself as a maiden, but was discovered by Apollo and slain by the companions of Daphne. **2.** Brother of Tyndarus and father of Hilaira and Phœbe. **3.** A Greek philosopher; founder of the atomic theory; teacher of Democritus; lived probably before 460 B. C.

leu-cis'ci-form, *a.* Having the appearance of a leuciscus or of the Leuciscidæ.—**Leu-cis'ci-na** (-sĭ'nə), *n. pl.* A group of fishes, especially those with a short medium spineless dorsal and a normal lower jaw, as the daces.—**leu-cis'cine** (-sĭn, *a.* & *n.*—**leu-cis'cus,** *n.* *Zoöl.* A genus typical of *Leuciscinæ*. **2.** [< L. *lt. pl.*] A fish of this genus. **3.** Albinism.

leu'cite, 1 lū'saĭt; 2 lū'cĭt, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* Same as LEUCOPLASTID. **2.** *Mineral.* A vitreous, white, translucent to opaque potassium-aluminum silicate ($KAlSi_2O_6$), crystallizing in the isometric system. [< Gr. *leukos*, white.]—**leu'cite-ba-salt",** *n.* *Petrol.* A compact crystalline dark-colored rock containing leucite, nepheline, augite, olivin, and magnetite.—**Leu'cite-Hills",** *n. pl.* A laurnlophyre containing lime-soda in place of alkali feldspar.—**leu-cit'ic,** *a.*

The foundations of Pompeii stand upon the old *leucitic* lava of Somma.
LYELL *Principles of Geology* vol. i, p. 353.

leu-cit'ite, 1 lū-saĭ'tīz or -saĭ'ız; 2 lū-cĭ'tīz or -cĭ'ıt, *n.* *Petrol.* Rheumatic ophthalmia; sclerotitis. [< Gr. *leukos*, white.]

leu'cit-ite, 1 lū'saĭ-tīz; 2 lū'cĭ-tīz, *n.* *Petrol.* A grayish leucitic rock with little augite and some biotite, having a porous leucitic ground-mass.

leu'ci-told, 1 lū'saĭ-toid; 2 lū'cĭ-tŏld, *n.* *Crystal.* An icositetrahedron. **leu'ci-to-he'dron†.**

leu'ci-to-phyre, 1 lū'saĭ-to-foır or -fır; 2 lū'cĭ-to-fīr or -fır, *n.* *Petrol.* A compact, dark-colored sanidine-nepheline leucitic porcrene rock, sometimes containing glass. [< LEUCITE + Gr. *phyrē*, mix.]—**leu'ci-to-phyr'ic,** *a.* Containing distinct crystals of leucite.

leu'co-, 1 lū'kō-; 2 lū'co-. From Greek *leukos*, white: a combining form denoting (1) a white color or (2) in chemistry, a colorless compound derived from a dye by reduction, and giving the dye again by oxidation. See also LEUC-.—**leu'co-a-liz'a-rin,** *n.* Same as LEUCOALIZARIN.—**leu'co-blast,** *n.* One of the spheroidal cells from which leucocytes develop; a lymphoid cell.—**leu'co-bla'tic,** *a.*—**leu'co-car'pus,** *a.* *Bot.* White-fruited.—**leu'co-chal'cite,** *n.* *Mineral.* A silky, nearly white, hydrous copper arsenate occurring as a delicate coating with malachite and calcite.

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Leu-cob'ry-um, 1 lū-kŏb'rı-um; 2 lū-cŏb'ry-ŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of widely distributed mosses of the family *Dicranaceæ*. They have the external leaf-cells disposed in two or more strata, are void of chlorophyll and are connected by clear-cut apertures. The chlorophyll-cells are situated in the center of the leaves. *L. glaucum*, the white moss, forms large tufts in damp woods.

leu-coch'ro-i, *n. pl.* *Anthrop.* Individuals of the white races.—**leu"co-chro'ic,** *a.* Of a whitish color or complexion: white.—**leu'co-cid'ic,** *a.* Destructive to leucocytes.—**leu'co-cid'in,** *n.* A toxin for leucocytes, or white blood-cells, destroying or dissolving them. **leu'co-ci'dinę.**—**leu'co-cra'fic,** *a.* *Petrog.* In igneous rocks, characterized by the predominance of light-colored over dark-colored minerals.

Leu-coc'ri-num, 1 lū-kŏk'rı-num; 2 lū-cŏc'rı-nŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of low subterranean-stemmed liliaceous herbs with large white flowers, the perianth long-funnelform, narrow tube and a salverform limb. *L. montanum* is the only species. [< LEUCO- + Gr. *krinum*, lily.]

leu'co-cyan, *n.* *Bot.* A bluish-green pigment found in diatoms and certain brown algæ.—**leu'co-cy'elite,** *n.* Same as APOPHYLLITE.

leu'co-cyte, 1 lū'kō-saĭt; 2 lū'co-cīt, *n.* One of the minute, nucleated, colorless masses of protoplasm, capable of ameboid movements, found swimming freely in the blood and lymph (white blood-corpuscles), in the reticulum of lymphatic glands (lymphoid cells), and in bone-marrow and other connective tissue (wandering cells). Their average diameter is $^1/_{2500}$ inch. In human blood there are the following varieties: the **large uninuclear,** with a large amount of protoplasm, the **multinuclear,** having the nucleus distorted or separated into several parts and constituting 70 per cent. of the entire number of white blood-corpuscles in the body, the **eosinophil,** which stains readily with eosin, and the **mycelocyte,** a large cell with neutrophile granules. Embryologically the white blood cells originate in the mesoblast, and are important factors in the coagulation of the blood. See fibrin-ferment and red-corpuscles. Leucocytes prey upon and take into their substance bacteria and other micro-organisms within the blood and tissues. They also absorb solid and fatty particles.

The white corpuscles, or *leucocytes*, are the minute bodies which protect the animal economy against disease, and wage constant warfare against the numerous bacilli, microbes, bacteria, etc., which are the essential elements of contagion.
ROBERT BELL *The Deputy Physician* p. 62. [L. n. d. 1900.]

[< LEUCO- + CYTE.]—**leu"co-cy-the'mi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* A disordered condition of the blood, characterized by excess of white and a decrease of red corpuscles, due to disease of the blood-making organs; the white-blood disease. **leu"co-cy-thæ'mi-a†.**—**leu"co-cyt'ic,** *a.* Relating to, or abounding in leucocytes; possessing more than a normal amount of leucocytes. **leu'co-cy'tal;**—**leu'co-cyt'i-form,** *a.*—**leu'co-cy"to-gen'e-sis,** *n.* The production of leucocytes.—**leu'co-cyto-ly'sis,** *n.* The extermination of leucocytes by the action of leucocytotoxins.—**leu"co-cy"to-lyt'ic,** *a.*—**leu"co-cy-to'ma,** *n.* A tumor made up of white blood-corpuscles.—**leu"co-cy"to-pæ'nic,** *a.* Diminished in the normal number of leucocytes in the blood. See LEUCOPENIA.—**leu'co-cy-to'sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* **1.** A condition in which there is a temporary increase in the white corpuscles of the blood, usually with no decrease in that of the red corpuscles. **2.** The number of white corpuscles contained in a certain amount of blood.—**leu"co-cy-tot'ic,** *a.*—**leu'co-cy-tu'ri-a,** *n.* The discharge of leucocytes in the urine.

leu'co-der'ma-tous, *a.* Characterized by an abnormal lack of pigment in the skin.—**leu"co-der'mi-a,** *n.* *Pathol.* Deficiency of colorless matter in the rete mucosum or pallor; also, unnatural whiteness of the skin, as in the albino.—albinism **leu"co-der'ma†.**—**leu"co-dex'trin,** *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* A substance of compound character, resulting from the conversion of starch into sugar. **leu'co-dex'trine†.**—**leu'co-dor'i-de,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of sedentary annelids with thoracic and abdominal gills and tentacles. **Leu-cod'ore,** *n.* (*c.* *c.*) —**leu'co-dor'ic,** *a.*—**leu'co-gel,** *n.*—**leu'co-drin,** *n.* *Chem.* A colorless compound ($C_8H_{10}O_5$), derived from the leaves of *Protea concinna*. **leu'co-drine†.**—**leu'co-ec'ceph'a-lit'ic,** *a.* Same as FOLIOCEPHALITIC.—**leu"co-e'thi-op'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a leucoethiops or leucopathy; affected with leucopathy.—**leu"co-e'thiops,** *n.* [< GR. *leukos*, white + *aithiops*, negro.] An albino, especially one of a dark-skinned race. **leu'co-e'thiop†.**—**leu"co-fla'vic,** *a.*—**leu'co-gal'lol,** *n.* *Chem.* An organic compound ($C_7H_8O_3$) formed by the action of chlorin on pyrogallol in the presence of acetic acid.—**leu'co-gen,** *n.* *Chem.* Same as LEUCOBASE. **2.** A white paste consisting of indophenol that has been reduced by glucose and sodium hydroxid. **leu-co'i-um†.**—**Leu-co'jum,** *n.* *Bot.* A genus of bulbous, spring-flowering plants of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*, with white equal-segmented spicate flowers; the snowflakes. *L. vernum*, the spring snowflake, is sometimes called St. Agnes's flower. *L. æstivum* is the summer snowflake.—**leu'co-ker'ite,** *n.*—**leu'co-lin, leu'co-line,** *n.* *Chem.* An organic compound (C_7H_7N) obtained from coal-tar by distillation, and isomeric with quinolin, which is resembles. **leu'co-line†.**—**leu'co-lite,** *n.*—**leucolinic acid,** a colorless compound ($C_9H_9NO_3$), derived from quinolin and coal-tar by oxidation.—**leu'co-ly'sin,** *n.* A destructive leucocytotoxin found in the blood-serum by Metschnikoff from inoculations of guinea-pigs by emulsion of the spleen of rats, which destroys white blood-corpuscles.—**leu'co-ly'sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* The dissolution of leucocytes.—**leu'co-ly'tic,** *a.*

leu-co'ma, 1 lū-kō'mə; 2 lū-cō'mą, *n.* *Pathol.* A white opaque portion in the cornea, caused by a wound or inflammation of the eye. [< Gr. *leukōma*, white spot in the eye, < *leukos*, white.] **leu-com'ma†.**

leu-co'ma-in, leu-co'ma-ine, *n.* *Chem.* An alkaloid found in living animal tissue, as distinguished from one found in dead tissue (ptomain) or one of vegetable origin.—**toxic leucomain,** a leucomain possessing toxic qualities.—**leu-com'e-tous,** *a.* *Med.* Relating or similar to leucoma.—**leu'co-me'la-nous,** *a.* With fair complexion and dark hair.—**leu'co-me-lan'ic†.**—**leu'co-my"e-li'tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the white matter in the spinal cord.

Leu'con, 1 lūk'ən; 2 lūc'ŏn, *n.* A powerful king of Bosporus, who reigned nearly forty years, from 393 to 353 B. C.

Leu"co-na'ri-a, *n. pl. Spong.* A tribe of heteroceolous calcispongians with a canal system of the eurypylous rhagon type.— **leu"co-na'ri-an,** *a.*— **leu"co-ne-cro'sis,** *n. Pathol.* White or dry gangrene.— **Leu-co'nes,** *n. pl. Spong.* The *Heteroceha.*— **leu'co-nate,** *a.*

leu-con'ic, 1 liu-kon'ik; ǰi-con'ic, *a. Chem.* Of or pertaining to a whitish compound obtained from croceonic acid.— **leuconic acid,** a colorless strong compound $C_6(OH)_3O_3$ derived from croceonic acid by oxidation and the absorption of water. [< LEUC- + CROCONIC.

Leu-con'i-dæ, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of cumaceans with the mandibles small and esserted into two angular processes, uropods large, and telson wanting. **Leu'con,** *n.* (t. g.)— **leu'co-nid,** *n.*— **leu'co-noid,** *a.* and *n.*— **leu'co-noi'dæ,** *n. pl. Biol.* A spirillum with jelly-like envelop.— **leu"co-nu'cle-in,** *n.* An acid nucleoprotein derivable from nucleohiston.— **leu"co-nych'i-a,** *n.* A state of the nails in which white patches appear underneath them.— **leu"co-path'i-a,** *n. Pathol.* 1. Congenital albinism. 2. Greensickness; chlorosis. **leu-cop-a-thy't.**— **leu"co-pe'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* Deficiency of white corpuscles in the blood.— **leu"co-pe'nic,** *a.*— **leu-coph'a-nite,** *n. Mineral.* A vitreous pale-green sodium, calcium, and glucinum fluosilicate ($NaCaBeSi_2OF$) crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.— **leu"co-phane',**— **leu-coph'ite,** *n.* Same as LEUCITE.— **leu"co-phe'nic,** *a.*— **leu-coph'i-lous,** *a.* Loving the light; fond of light. [C.]— **leu"co-phleg-ma'si-a,** *n. Pathol.* 1. A dropsical condition. **leu"co-phleg'ma-sy.** 2. The whitish leg of lying-in women; phlegmasia alba dolens. **leu"co-phleg-mat'ic,**— **leu"co-phleg-mat'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, affected with, or characterized by leucophlegmasia.— **leu"co-phu'ri-cite,** *n.* A basic orthosilicate of manganese and aluminium, related to humite.— **leu'co-phyl,** *n.* A colorless chromogen found in the corpuscles of an etiolated plant. It is, or under certain conditions may be, converted into chlorophyll.— **leu"co-phyll',**— **leu"co-phyl'lous,** *a. Bot.* Having white leaves.— **leu"co-pla'ci-a,** *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition characterized by the formation of white patches on the skin or on a mucous membrane. **leu'co-pla"cy**‡; **leu"co-pla'kia.**— **leu"co-plas'tid,** *n. Bot.* One of the colorless granules embedded in the protoplasmic mass of active vegetable cells, forming points about which starch is deposited.— **leu"co-plas'tic,**— **leu-cop'last;**— **leu-cop'ter-ous,** *a.* White-winged.— **leu"co-py'rite,** *n. Mineral.* A metallic, nearly silver-white, brittle iron arsenid ($FeAs_2$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system.

leu"cor-rhe'a, 1 liū"ko-rī'o; 2 liū"co-rē'a, *n. Pathol.* Catarrh of the female genital passages, attended by discharge of a greenish-white mucus; the whites. [< LEUCO- + Gr. *rhein,* flowing, < *rhein,* to flow.]— **leu"cor-rhe'al-ic;**— **leu"cor-rhe'ic;**— **leu"cor-rhe'al,** *leu"cor-rhe'al, a.*

leu'co-cyx, 1 liū'ko-ciks; 2 liū'co-cī'ks, *n.* A North-African antelope (*Oryx leucoryx*), related to the gemsbok, with curved horns and uniform coloration. [< LEUC- + Gr. *oryx,* kind of gazel.]

leu"co-sar'co'ma, *n. Pathol.* Non-pigmented sarcoma.— **leu'co-scope,** *n.* An instrument for comparing the relative whiteness of lights or colors, or for testing the power of the eye to perceive colors.

Leu-cos'i-a, 1 liū-kosh'o; 2 liū-cō'si-a, *n.* 1. *Myth.* One of the three sirens. 2. A small island in the gulf of Salerno: named from the preceding. [< Gr. *leukēsis,* whiteness.]— **Leu"co-sil'i-des,** *n. pl. Crust.* A family of oxystomatous crabs with carapace subcircular but variously modified. **Leu-co'si-a,** *n.* (t. g.) **Leu-cos'i-dæ,**— **leu-co'si-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **leu'co-sil, leu-co'si-id,** *n.*— **leu-co'si-oid, leu'co-soid,** *a.*

leu'co-sin, *n.* 1. An albuminiferous substance found in barley and other grains. 2. The albuminoid coloring substance found in certain flagellate infusoria. **leu'co-sine;**— **leu'co-sis,** *n. Pathol.* 1. The process of forming leucoma; a becoming abnormally white. 2. The morbid condition characteristic of the albino.— **leu'co-sism,** *n. Pathol.* Albinism affecting only parts of the body; partial albinism.— **Leu"co-sol'de-a,** *n. pl. Crust.* A superfamily or division of oxystomatous crabs, sometimes considered as a suborder, and including at times restricted to *Leucosiidæ* and closely related families.— **leu"co-sol'de-an,** *a.* & *n.*— **leu'co-sper'mous,** *a. Bot.* White-seeded.— **leu'co-spore,** *n. Astron.* The inner corona.— **leu'co-spher'ic,** *a.*

Leu"co-sy'ri, 1 liū'ko-siu'ri; 2 liū'co-sī'ri, *n. pl.* The Cappadocians, as distinguished from the Syrians beyond the Taurus Mountains. [Gr., white Syrians.] **Leu-ko'sy-roi** [Gr.].

Leu-co-the'a, 1 liu-kō'thi-a; 2 liū-cō'thi-a, *n.* See INO. [Gr., white goddess.] **Leu-ko-the'ē**‡ [Gr.].

leu"co-thi-op'ic†, *a.* Leucothiotypic.— **leu-co'thi-op, leu-co'thi-ops,** *n.* [Rare.] A leucothiops or albino.

Leu-coth'o-ē, 1 liu-koth'o-i; 2 liū-cō'thō-ē, *n. Gr. Myth.* (1) A daughter of Orchamus, king of Babylon; was dishonored by Apollo and buried alive by her father: according to the fable apollo changed her into the frankincense tree. (2) A goddess of the sea, the wife of Athamas. Compare INO. **Leu-co'the-as,** 2. A genus of tall shrubs of the family *Ericaceæ,* natives of the north temperate zone. They have alternate leaves and small white racemose flowers. The stamens are 10 and the disk is 10-lobed. There are about 35 species, 5 being natives of the United States.

Leu'co-thoi'dæ, *n. pl.* A family of natatory gammaroideans having the anterior antennæ elongate and without accessory branches and the corneous laminæ of the maxillipeds very small. **Leu-coth'oe,** (t. g.)— **leu'co-thoid,** *n.*— **leu"co-tho'oid,** *a.*— **leu'co-tin,** *n. Chem.* A crystalline, neutral component of the extract of parreira bark. **leu'co-tine;**— **leu"co-tox'in,** *n.* Same as LEUCOCYTOTOXIN.— **leu"co-trich'i-a,** *n.* Deficiency of coloring-matter in the hair.— **leu"co-tu'ric,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating a white compound derived from uric acid.— **leuturic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_5H_4N_4O_3$) formed by the action of zinc and hydrochloric acid on parabanic acid.

leu'cous, 1 liū'kus; 2 liū'cus, *a.* Of light color or white; bleak; especially, albinotic [< *leukos,* white.]

leu-cox'ene, 1 liu-koks'in; 2 liū-cōks'ēn, *n. Mineral.* A white decomposition product of titanic iron; probably titanite.

Ilmenite is frequently represented by a white opaque alteration product known as *leucoxene.*

Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. xiv, p. 227.

Leuc'tra, 1 liūk'tra; 2 liūc'trā, *n.* An ancient village in Bœotia, Greece, near Thebes. Here Epaminondas defeated the Spartans, 371 B. C. **Leūk'tra**‡ [Gr.].

leud, *a.* Lewd. **Leuder.**

leud, 1 liūd; 2 liūd, *n.* [LEUDS or LEU'DES, 1 liū'dis; 2 liū'dēs, *pl.*] A feudatory or vassal in the Frankish kingdoms. [< *L. ledes.*]

leugh, *v.* [Scot.] Same as LEUCH: laughed.

leuk, *n. & vi.* [Scot.] To look.

Leuk, 1 loik; 2 lōik, *n.* A town in Valais canton, Switzerland; altitude, 4,643 ft.; with hot saline, chalybeate, and sulfur springs, water-cures, and baths in the vicinity.

Leu'kas, *n.* Same as LEUCAS.

Leu'kip-pos, *n.* [Gr.] Leucippus.

leuk'o-, Same as LEUCO-.

Leu'kŏn, *n.* [Gr.] Same as LEUCON.

Leu-km'mlm, 1 leu-um'; 2 leū-ūm'm, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxv, 3.

Leu'pold, n. [G.] See LEOPOLD.

Leu"ret', 1 lū"rē'; 2 lū"rē, *Francois* (1797–1851). A French physician and allenist. [Hebraist.

Leu'tem, 1 lois'den; 2 lōis'dēn, *Jan* (1624–1699). A Dutch

Leu'then, 1 loi'tsen; 2 lōi'tsn, *n.* A village in Silesia province, Prussia. Here Frederick the Great defeated the Austrians, December 5, 1757.

Leut'schau, 1 loit'shou; 2 lōit'shou, *n.* An ancient town, capital of Szepsi county, Hungary.

Leut'ze, 1 loit'so; 2 lōit'se, **Emanuel** (3/21816–7/11868). A German-American painter; *Washington Crossing the Delaware,* etc.

Leuw'en-hoek, *n.* Same as LEEUWENHOEK.

Lev., Levit., *abbr.* Leviticus.

Le'va, *n.* Same as LEVYA.

le-va'da, 1 le-vā'di; 2 le-vā'da, *n.* [Sp.] 1. A trench or furrow, as in fields. 2. A run or mill-race; also, a canal. [Sp. & Pg., < *levar,* raise.]

Le Vaillant', 1 le vā"yäñ'; 2 le vā"yāñ', **François** (1753–1824). A French traveler and ornithologist, who explored southern Africa.

Le-val'lois'-Per'ret, 1 le-va"lwā'-pe"rē'; 2 le-vā"lwā'-pē"rē', *n.* A northern suburb of Paris, France.

le-val'tor, *n.* An old Italian dance. **la-volt't; la-vol'ta†,**

le-va'ta, 1 le-vā'di; 2 le-vā'da, *n. Eccles. Mus.* The goddess who protected new-born infants, after the father had raised them from the ground. [L., to raise.]

le-vant', 1 le-vänt'; 2 le-vānt', *n.* [Rare.] I. *t.* To decamp; abscond. II+. *t.* To blow: as, *levant* me! [< Sp. *levantar,* move, < *levar,* < L. *levo;* see LEVANT, *a.*]

Le'vant, 1 le'vant; 2 lē'vant (XIII), *a.* [< See LEVANT, *n.*, 2. [In Heraldry] Rising; eastern; easterly; as, *levant* winds. [F., rising, < L. *levant(-)s,* ppr. of *levo,* raise, < *levis,* light.]— **levant and couchant** (*Law*), rising up and lying down: a phrase of doubtful etymology, but they have been at least a day and a night upon land on which they are trespassing. **levant et couchant** [F.]‡; **levantes et couchantes** [L.]‡.

Le-vant', 1 li-vant'; 2 le-vānt', *n.* 1. (1) The eastern Mediterranean and the coasts of Syria, Asia Minor, and Egypt. (2) The regions between Italy and the Euphrates.

The term *Levant* was properly those lands upon and stretch away from the eastern shores of the Mediterranean, the lands of the sunrise; but these comprise territories so important and historic that the word *Levant* has come to be applied to the whole East.

H. BUTTERWORTH *Zigzag Journeys in the Levant* p. 27. (B. & L.)

2. [L-] (1) Levant moccoes. See MOCCOES. (2) Same as LEVANTER. [< F. *Le Levant,* < L. *levans(-)s,* the east, sunrise, < L. *levan(-)s;* see LEVANT, *a.*]

le'vant, 1 le'vant; 2 lē'vant, *n.* [PROV. Eng.] A spring of water, as from a fissure. [Local, Eng.]

le-vant'er, 1 li-vant'or; 2 le-vānt'er, *n. Naut.* An easterly

le-vant'er, *n.* One who levants; an absconder.

Le-van'ter, 1 li-vant'or; 2 le-vānt'er, *n.* [Also **Le-vant'er,** 1 li-vant'or; 2 le-vānt'er, *n. Naut.* An easterly

Le-vant'ine, 1 li-vant'in; 2 le-vānt'īn, *n.* 1. *Obs.* A vessel trading to the Levant.

le"van-te'ra, 1 lē"van-te'ro; 2 le"vän-te'rä, *n.* [It.] A steady east wind of the Adriatic, distinct from the *bora.*

Le-vant'ine, 1 li-vant'in; 2 le-vānt'īn, *a.* and *n.* 1. *Of,* **Le-vant'ine,** 1 li-vant'in; 2 le-vānt'īn, *a.* 1. *Of,* pertaining to, or derived from the Levant; Eastern; Oriental. 2. Of or pertaining to the descendants of Europeans in the East.

I saw a number of Levantine ladies, as the descendants of Franks born in Egypt are called.

S. OLIN *Travels in the East* vol. i, ch. 8, p. 113. (n. 1851.)

Le-vant'ing, 1. A native or naturalized inhabitant of the Levant, especially one of European descent. 2. [l-] A stout, closely woven, reversible silk fabric. 3. A vessel belonging in the Levant.

le-va'ri-a, 1 le-vā'ri-a; 2 le-vā'ri-ä, *n. Law.* 1. A writ of execution at common law, directing the sheriff to levy on the lands and goods and chattels of a defendant in satisfaction of a judgment debt: now generally superseded by the writs of *fieri facias* and *levari facias.* 2. A writ used for the sale of mortgaged lands in some of the United States. [L., cause to be raised (first words of the writ); < *levo* (see LEVANT, *a.*), cause.]

Le-vas'seur', 1 le-va"sūr'; 2 le-vä"sūr', *n.* 1. A French anatomist; said to have noted circulation of the blood: lived about 1638. 2. Etienne (?–1794), the son of the preceding, a geographer, author, and political economist; *The French Population.*

le-va'tor, 1 li-vē'tor; 2 le-vā'tŏr, *n.* [-va'tors, 1 -vē'tors; 2 -vā'tŏrs, *pl.*] 1. *Anat.* A muscle that raises an organ or part. 2. A surgical instrument for raising the depressed part of a skull in a fracture or in trephining. [L., < *levo;* see LEVANT, *a.*]— **levator ani,** a large bilateral muscle that closes in the outlet of the pelvis.— **l. caudæ** (*Anat.*), a continuation of the erector spinæ set of muscles that raises the tail in animals possessing that appendage.— **l. coccygis** (*Anat.*), a muscle, well marked in birds, passing from the pelvis to the coccyx, which it raises. [chitect who enlarged the Tuileries.

Le'vau, 1 li-vō'; 2 le vō, *Louis Le* (1612–1670). A French ar-

leve†, *v. & n.* Same as LEAVE.

leve', *v.* To believe: shortened form. **leevet.**

leve'e, *n.* Levee.

leve't, *v.* To grant.

leve'-ce'ti, *n.* Same as LEVESSELL.

le-ve'che, 1 lē-vē'chē; 2 le-vē'che, *n.* [Sp.] A hot dry southerly wind of the southeast coast of Spain.

leved†, *a.* Leafed; leafy.

lev-ee'd, 1 lev-i' *or* lev'i; 2 lē'v-ē' *or* lēv'ē, *v.* [U. S.] I. *t.* To furnish with a levee or levees; embank; as, to *levee* a river. II. *i.* To make levees; protect lands from overflow by levees.

lev-ee'ing, *vn.* To attend the levee or levees of.

lev-ee'ing, 1 lev-i' or lev'i; 2 lē'v-ē' *or* lēv'ē (XIII), *n.* [U. S.] 1. An embankment beside a river or an arm of the sea, to prevent overflow.

Nearing New Orleans . . . from the embankments or *levees* we could see the great river.

James Audubon p. 75. (G. P. P. 1879.)

2. The slight ridge formed by a stream on each side of its channel. 3. A steep or abrupt natural bank. 4. A landing-place, wharf, pier, or quay. [< F. *levée;* see LEVY, *n.*]

lev-ee'ᵉ, *n.* 1. A morning reception, concourse, or assembly of courtiers or callers, as at the official residence of a sovereign or great personage. 2. In Great Britain and Ireland, a formal reception held shortly after midday by the sovereign or his representative, at which only men are received: distinguished from *soirée* and *drawing-room.* Formerly, as in France, the king held his levee at the time of or immediately after rising or making his toilet.

3. A general reception or promiscuous assembly of callers or guests, at any hour of the day or evening; as, a *levee* at the White House.

'When I was a very young man,' said Lord Eldon to Mrs. Forster, 'Lord Mansfield used to hold *levees* on the Sunday evenings.'

H. TWISS *Lord Eldon* vol. i, p. 68. (c. & n. 1844.)

4†. The act or time of rising; a rising. [< F. *lever,* < *lever,* raise, < L. *levo;* see LEVANT, *a.*]

lev'ee's, *n.* A levy.

lev'ee'ful, *a.* Lawful: allowable. **lee'fful; le'fful.**

lev'el, 1 levl; 2 lēv'ĕl, *v.* [LEV'ELED or LEV'ELLED, LEV'ELD*; LEV'EL-ING or LEV'EL-LING.] I. *t.* 1. To make flat and even; remove irregularities in the surface of; as, to *level* a road or plot. 2. To bring into a horizontal plane. 3. Hence, to direct or bring forward a mark, object, or purpose; especially, to aim straight at an object, as by elevating or depressing one end; as, to *level* a gun at an enemy.

The favorite part of his discourse was *levelled* at your agent.

B. FRANKLIN *Autobiography* vol. ii, p. 196. (L. 1874.)

4. To reduce to a level; make level with the ground; lay flat; prostrate; raze; as, to *level* a forest, a mountain, or a building. 5. To bring on or reduce to a common or equal level, state, rank, character, or degree. 6. To adapt, adjust, or proportion, as to a given capacity or level; accommodate; suit; as, to *level* a discourse to the capacity of an audience. 7. *Surv.* To go over with a leveling-instrument; ascertain the vertical contour or the changes or differences of level of; hence, to lay out: sometimes used with *over* or *up.* 8. *Dyeing.* To make even and uniform, as colors. 9. *Philol.* To place in the same category, as words.

II. *i.* 1. To aim a weapon, as a gun or spear, directly at a mark or object or in a horizontal line; hence, to aim in any way directly at a thing; take aim; point; as, to *level* blindly or at random. 2. To be or come to a level state or condition; used with *up* or *down.* 3. [Rare.] To be in line or level with something; be aimed; hence, to be in accordance with something; agree; suit. 4. *Surv.* To use a leveling-instrument; take a level. 5. To conjecture; guess.

lev'el, *a.* 1. Having a flat and even surface, with no part higher than another; without inequalities; strictly conforming to the idea of a plane or still water; as, a *plane* is plain; also, approximately flat and even; not hilly, mountainous, or rugged; as, a *level* country. 2. Conforming to or lying in a horizontal plane; not sloping; not ascending or descending; parallel to the plane in which the instrument is *level;* this floor is not *level.* 3. Being or acting in the same line or plane or at the same height with something else; even with something; as, the stream is *level* with its banks. 4. Equal to something else in importance, rank, or degree; as, a position *level* with the highest. 5. Aimed or moving in a direct or straight line; direct; straight; conformable; accordant; hence, straightforward; open. [Colloq.] Having or showing good judgment or equipoise; well-balanced; as, *level* head. 7. Not rising and falling; not changing; uniform; unbroken; even; as, a *level* tone; *level* color. 8. Denoting a surface everywhere at right angles to the line in which a force acts, so that motion upon it causes no gain or loss of energy; equipotential; as, a *level* electrical conductor or surface.

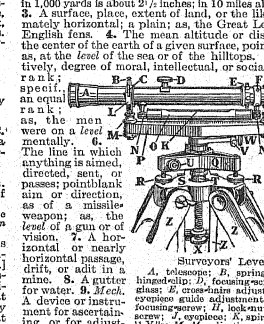
Syn.: even, flat, horizontal, plain, plane, smooth. We speak of a *horizontal* line, a *flat* common, a *level* road, a *plain* country, a *plane* surface (especially in the scientific sense). That which is *level* may not be *even,* and that which is *even* may not be *level:* a *level* road may be very rough; a slope may be *even.* See FLAT; HORIZONTAL.— ANT.: broken, hilly, inclined, irregular, rolling, rough, rugged, slanting, sloping, uneven.

Prep.: *level with* the horizon; *level to* one's comprehension.

— level crossing, a grade crossing.— **lev'el-ed'ness,** *n.*

A process adopted by dyers for regulating the absorption of dye.— **l.-headed,** *a.* [Colloq.] Having well-balanced judgment; shrewd.— **l. in the wind,** (*Naut.*) having the upper and lower front teeth evenly set.— **l. lines** (*Ship-building*), lines bounding sections of a vessel's hull, made by horizontal planes coinciding with the load-water line of the vessel is trimmed on an even keel.— **to do one's l. best** [Colloq.], to put forth all one's powers; do all that one can naturally and reasonably be expected to do.— **l.-page,** *n.* [Rare.] Leveling.— **lev'el-ly,** *adv.*— **lev'el-ness,** *n.*

lev'el, *n.* 1. A line or surface, real or imaginary, that at every point is at right angles to the vertical; a line or surface having the same relative position to the surface of still water. See GEOD. 2. Popularly, a horizontal line, surface, plane, or position; as, to bring anything to a *level.* In this sense a *level* is tangent to the **true level** (def. 1), which it touches only at one point. It is often called **apparent l.** The difference between true and apparent level in 1,000 yards is about 2½ inches; in 10 miles about 66 feet. 3. A surface, plane, extent of land, or the like, approximately horizontal; a plain; as, the Great Level in the English fens. 4. The mean altitude or distance from the center of the earth of a given surface, point, or thing; as, at the *level* of the summit of the hilltops. 5. Figuratively, degree of moral, intellectual, or social elevation; rank; specif., an equal rank; as, the men were on a *level* mentally. 6. The line which anything is aimed, directed, sent, or passes; pointblank aim or direction, as of a missile-weapon; as, the *level* of a gun or of a missile. 7. A horizontal or nearly horizontal passage, drift, or adit in a mine. 8. A gutter laid to carry off water. 9. *Mech.* A device or instrument for ascertaining, or for adjusting something in, a horizontal line, or with reference to, a horizontal line, plane, or position, or for determining whether a surface is horizontal; specif., a leveling-instrument bearing a telescope. Such levels usually consist of a device having an air-bub-



Surveyors' Level.

A, telescope; *B,* spring plunger; *C,* vernier; *D,* adjusting-screw of objective-glass; *E,* cross-hairs adjusting-screw; *F,* eyepiece guide adjustment; *G,* eyepiece focusing-screw; *H,* leads for footing-screw; *I,* eyepiece; *K,* spirit-level; *L, L'V's; M, M,* adjusting-nuts for *V's*; *N, N,* adjusting-nuts for spirit-level *V*; spirit-level tube; *P,* bar; *Q,* leveling-arms; *R, R,* leveling-screws; *S,* shoe of screw; *T,* center; *U,* clamp-screws for slotted arms; *V,* tangent-screw; *W,* clamp for center; *X,* screw for adjusting center; *Y,* adjustable stop for telescope; *Z, Z, Z,* legs of tripod.

ble floating in a glass tube nearly full of a liquid, as ether and alcohol (then called a *spirit-level*), or holding liquid whose free surface shows the horizontal line, or of a frame with a horizontal cross-ba- adjusted by a plumb-line.

10. A section of a canal from one lock to another. [< OF. *livel*, < L. *libella*, dim. of *libra*, balance.]

[Certain mechanical levels not named here, such as **balance-level**, **batter-** or **battery-l.**, **bubble-l.**, **clinometer-l.**, **contact-l.**, **dumpy-l.**, will be found in their respective alphabetical places.]

Mechanical levels are named (1) from their construction, arrangement, or mechanism; as, **A level** (fastened together like an A), (a spirit-level) with **adjusting box l.** (a spirit-level in which the tube is replaced by a glass-covered box), **combination l.** or **fo t-l** (a combined rule and level, hinged in the center, the level being in one arm and the other being graduated to 45°), **hydrostatic l.**, **mercurial l.** or **mercury-l.**, **pendulum-l.**, **plumb-** or **plummet-l.** (having a cord and plumb), **reflecting-l.** (with a reflector, as a Locke or Wollaston's level), **self-recording l.**, **spirit-l.**, **striding-l.** (a spirit-level with forked feet), **triangular l.**, **water-l.**, **Y l.** (resting in forks or Y's); (2) from their use; as **artillery-l.** (for adjusting the angle of elevation of a piece of ordnance), **bench-l.**, **bricklayers' l.**, **carpenters' l.**, **gunners' l.**, **masons' l.**, **road-l.** (for laying off the surfaces of macadamized roads), **sloping-l.** (for measuring angles and slopes), **surveyors' l.**, **training-l.** (for gaging the depression or elevation of a gun), **trunnion-l.**

— **all-dade-level'**, *n. Astron.* A spirit-level which forms a part of the meridian circle. — **ball-l.** *Mining. n.* A level separate from other workings. **2.** A drainage-gallery having a vertical shaft at each end and acting as an inverted siphon. — **bed-l.**, *n.* Same as **bottom-l.** — **bottom-l.**, *n.* an absolute or unbroken level (position or surface), especially a very level and nearly horizontal tract or stretch of land; hence, figuratively, unvarying monotony or uniformity. — **dial-level**, *n.* a miner's compass having an engine-shaft with the rooms or chambers. — **flying l.**, in civil engineering, a hasty experimental leveling or survey, as over a proposed route. — **footing-l.** *n. Railroad.* A grade-level prepared for the ballast and tracks. — **Gravatt l.**, same as **DUMPY-LEVEL.** — **hand-l.**, *n. Surv.* A telescope having a bubble-tube attachment, so placed that the reflection of the bubble can be observed through the telescope. — **level-bear'ing**, *n.* Same as **STRIKE**, *n.*, 4 (1). **l.-counter-l.** — **l.-constant**, *n. Astron.* The angle between the declination circle and the axis of a transit or other astronomical instrument. In a first-class instrument this will remain very constant. — **l.-error**, *n. Astron.* The exact deviation from the true horizontal in the position of the axis of a transit-instrument. — **l.-free**, *a. Mining.* That may be drained or worked by means of a level driven into the hillside: said of coal or ironstone works. — **l. of the sea**, an imaginary surface, lying at the mean distance between high water and low water, which is used as a basis in the measurement of altitudes. — **l. stand**, *n.* Same as **LEVELING-STAFF.** — **l. staff**, *n. Mining.* One of a series of stones above ground to show the direction of levels beneath. — **l.-support**, *n. Mech.* A support or bracket adjustable by means of levelling-screws. — **l. of l.**, a line in which a horizontal plane intersects the surface of a slope. — **on the l.** [Slang, U. S.], without equivocation; seriously; in an open, honest, and fair manner: marked by square dealing.

lev'el, *adv.* **1.** In a right (or level) line; directly; directly straight; as, the missile went *level* to its mark. **2.** In an even or steady manner; steadily.

So sways she *level* in her husband's heart.
SHAKESPEARE, *Merchant of Venice, Act* iii, sc. 4.

lev'el-age, *n.* [Rare.] The act of making level.

lev'el-coil', *n.* An indoor game once popular at Christmas-tide, the fun of which consisted chiefly in unwrapping for a season, boisterous fun. **lev'el-sīce'**, **lev'el-sūse'**.

lev'el-er, } 1 lev'el-ər; 2 lēv'el-ər, *n.* **1.** One who or that
lev'el-or, } which levels or brings things to a level; as, the great Leveler, death. **2.** One who would destroy social distinctions and reduce all men to a state of equality. Specif.: [L-] (1) A member of an English political body that flourished during the rule of Oliver Cromwell and insisted on an equal distribution of property. (2) Same as **WHITEBOY.** **3.** A scraping-implement used in grading. **4.** A device for making an object level, as a billiard-table, by adjusting the legs. **5.** *Arch.* A flat stone for making a level-bearing.

lev'el-ing, *p. a.* & *vb.* ppr. of **LEVEL**, *v.* **1.** The reduction of uneven surfaces to a level or plane. **2.** *Surv.* The operation of ascertaining the comparative levels of different points of a surface for the purpose of laying out a grade, etc., by sighting through a leveling-instrument at one point to a leveling-staff at another point. — **lev'el-ling!**.

Levelin -rods.
1. Philadelphia. 2. New York. 3. Boston.

— **lev'el-ing-block'**, *n. Arch.* An iron platform or framework bearing adjustable slates, used in shaping, but not metal for the frames of ships. — **l. instrument**, *n.* A surveyors' level bearing a telescope. See the phrase, under **LEVEL**, *n.* — **l. party** (*Surv.*), a party consisting of a leveling, rodman, axman, engaged in leveling. — **l.-pole** -rod, or -staff, *n.* A graduated pole bearing a marker used by surveyors to range a level, being sighted through a leveling-instrument. A disk-shaped targ t divided into quad nants, alternating red and white, is fixed to the upon a rod, and by means of these the point a which a given horizontal line cuts the rod may be determined. A vernier attached to the target allows the graduations to be read to fifths part of a foot. For convenience sake the level-ing-rod is usually made of telescoping sections which may be lengthened out when necessary. The common rods in use are the **Boston, New York,** and **Philadelphia,** which differ in weight rather than in construction. — **l.-screw**, *n.* Any screw used to adjust something to a proper level, as in astronomical instruments. — **l. stand**, *n. Phot.* An instrument employed in supporting a glass-plate horizontally.

lev'el-ish, *a.* [Lev'el-ish; 2 lēv'el-ish.] (*a*) The doctrine that all social distinctions should be abolished; also, the disposition or endeavor to abolish them.

lev'el-ize', *v. t.* To -el-īz' -eld; 2 lēv'el-i-zd'shən, *n.* The act or process of leveling.

lev'el-ly, *adv.* [Rare.] In an even or level manner.

lev'el-ness, *n.* One who operates a level in surveying.

lev'ęn, *vt.* & *vi.* To smite -n and with lightning. — **lev'en'ing**, *n.* Lightning. — **lev'en-ing!**, *n.* Lightning.

lev'en, [lev'n; 2 lēv'n, *n.* [Scot.] A lawn.

Le'ven, [lē'vən; 2 lē'vēn, *n.* **1. Earl of**, see LESLIE, ALEXANDER. **2.** A seaport in Fifeshire, Scotland. **3. Loch**, a lake in Kinross-shire, Scotland, 3½ m. in circumference; in Loch Leven Castle, on one of its seven islands, Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned, 1567–1568. — **the Lady of Loch Leven**, in Scott's *The Abbot*, the mother of the regent Murray.

lev'end, *pp.* Leavened. S. S.

lev'er-hulme, [lē'vənz-hulm; 2 lē'vēnz-hūlm, *n. A.* A town in Lancashire, England.

lev'er, [lev'ər *or* lī'ər; 2 lēv'er *or* lē'ver (XIII), *v.* To move with or as with a lever; use a lever.

lev'er, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* A device, consisting of a rigid structure, often a straight bar, turning freely on a fixed point or fulcrum, and serving to impart pressure or motion from a source of power to a resistance: one of the six so-called mechanical powers, intended to increase power at the expense of speed, or vice versa, or to change the direction of motion, as a crowbar, the human jaw, the human arm, or an oar.

Levers.

Three classes of levers, shown in the diagram, are commonly divided according to the different positions of *f*, fulcrum; *p*, power; and *w*, weight (1) those in which the fulcrum or resistance. 1. Roll-crank. 2. Connecting-rod. 3. Tilt-hammer. is between the power and the resistance; (2) those in which the resistance is between the power and the fulcrum, as in a lemon-squeezer; (3) those in which the power is between the resistance and the fulcrum, as in the forearm. The **principle of the lever** is that in equilibrium the power and the weight or resistance are in the inverse ratio of their respective arms. **2.** Specif., any one of various tools on the principle defined above. (*a*) A removable rod or bar inserted in a machine, to be operated by hand-leve-age. (2) *Steam-engin.* (*a*) A starting-bar. (*b*) A throttle-lever. (3) *Firearms.* A piece by which the hammer is drawn back to the bent of a small arm. (4) *Dentistry.* An instrument for extracting the stumps of teeth; a turnkey. (5) One of the branches of a horse's bit. (6) *Horn.* The forearm. (7) A leverwatch.

3. Figuratively, that which exerts, or through which one may exert, great power; as, fashion is the *lever* that moves society.

Mind the great *lever* of all things. WEBSTER *Works, Bunker Hill Monument* in vol. i, p. 71, [n. s. a. co. 1858.]

[< F. *levere*, < L. *levator*, lifter; see LEVATOR.]

lev'er, *vt.* To move with a lever; use a lever.

lev'er-age, *n.* [Lev'er-aj; 2 lēv'er-aj.] **1.** In some forms of construction, form, or mechanism; as, **bent lever** (in which the power, the fulcrum, and the resistance are not in a straight line), **cat-l.** (having a pawl or catch), **claw-l.** (terminating in a pair of claws), **elbow-l.** (bent at a sharp angle, as a corner), **ratchet-l.** (in a pawl-and-ratchet mechanism), **rock-** or **rocking-l.** (an equalizing-bar); (2) from their use or purpose; as **balance-l.** (for measuring the weight of a change speed gear), **equalizing-l.** (an equalizing-bar), **hand-l.** (as a reversing-lever), **link-l.** (in a link-motion), **lock-** or **locking-l.** (*a*) (*Railroads*) (which operates the supply-pipe of an automobile engine), **reverse-l.** (used in the reversing-mechanism of a steam-engine), **safety-valve l.**, **side l.** (a side beam, as of an engine), **throttle-l.** (controlling a throttle-valve), **tilt-** or **tilting-l.** (as for tilting the block in sawing shingles), **tripping-l.** (by which to release a piece or part); (3) from their inventor; as, **Sta-thope l.** (a compound lever in Stanhope printing-presses which actuated the platen so that its pressure increased as it descended).

— **arithmetical lever**, a lever graduated so that different weights may be placed at different distances from the fulcrum, for illustrating the principle of the lever, or for calculating. — **compound l.**, a combination of levers acting on one another, as in the steelyard, the treadle and crank and axle. — **perpetual l.**, — **dead l.**, see LIVE LEVER. — **lever's arm**, *n. Mech.* Same as **LEVERAGE OF A FORCE.** — **l.-board**, *n.* A keyboard, as in lutes or luffe-boarding. **2.** The movable slats of window-blinds, or movable louver-boards. — **l.-crank**, *n.* A mechanism comprising four links, one link being shorter than the others, so that as this link revolves the link directly opposite will swing to and forth. — **l.-sheave**, *n.* A shearing-machine in which the power is applied by or through levers: for metal-cutting. — **l.-watch**, *n.* A watch having a lever escapement. — **l.-wheel**, *n.* A toothed wheel. — **live l.**, the brake-lever of a car which first receives the power, as distinguished from the second or *dead lever*.

lever-brace (*Organ-building*), a device by which the pressure of air in a wind-chest is made to overcome the resistance of a spring-seat valve controlling the passage of air from the chest. — **universal l.**, a lever that by its reciprocation rotates a certain crank-shaft.

Compound nouns with *lever* as the first element name things operated by or having a lever; as, **lever-brace** (a brace consisting of a lever and its fulcrum), **l.-compressor** (a device for compressing an object to be viewed in a microscope), **l.-drill**, **l.-engine**, etc. (see DRILL, etc.), **l.-frame** (an A-shaped supporting frame which actuates the pump-rod on a hand-car), **l.-hook** (having a spring-lever which makes fast when the fish pulls at the bait), **l.-jack** (a holsting-jack operated by a lever), **l.-press**, **l.-punch**, **l.-valve** (a safety-valve, etc.).

Le'ver, [lē'vər; 2 lē'ver, **Charles James** (⁸/₂₁1806–⁶/₁1872). An Irish novelist; nicknamed by the Nationalists "the Irish Recruiting Sergeant"; *Charles O'Malley*.

lev'ers, *adv.* Liefer; rather. **lev'erest**.

lev'er-age, [lev'ər-ij *or* lī'ər-ij; 2 lēv'er-aj *or* lē'ver-aj (X"), *n.* **1.** The mechanical advantage or power gained by use of a lever.

The proofs drawn by such writers as Paley from the wondrous *leverage* and curiously formed joints of the animal frame are untouched by Mr. Darwin's theory. MCCOSH *Christianity and Positivism* lect. i, p. 7. [c. a RDS. 1871.]

2. Hence, figuratively, increased power or advantage; as, his knowledge of law is his *leverage* for success.

With the power of a lever is increased or reduced. — **leverage of a couple** (*Mech.*), the distance measured perpendicularly between the lines of action of the two forces. — **l. of a force** (*Mech.*), the distance from the fulcrum to the body measured perpendicularly to the line in which a force acts.

lev'er-ed, *pp.* Levered.

lev'er-et, [lev'ər-ət; 2 lēv'er-ēt, *n.* **1.** A young or half-grown hare. **2†.** A mistress; paramour. [< OF. *levret*, *v. l.dre*, < L. *lepus* (*lepor-*), hare.] — **lev'er-et-skin"**, *n.* A Japanese glaze applied to ceramic ware, supposed to resemble a leveret's fur.

Le Ver'rier', [lə vãr'yē'; 2 lē vēr'ye', **Urbain Jean Joseph** (⁹/₁₁1811–³/₁₀1877). A French astronomer who calculated the position of the planet Neptune in the sky, Sept. 23, 1846.

le-ver'ri-er-ite, [le-vēr'i-ər-īt; 2 le-vēr'ē-ər-īt, *n. Mineral.* A pearly light-brown hydrated aluminum silicate closely allied to kaolinite. [< *Le Verrier*, French mining engineer.]

lev'erst, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A plant having ensiform leaves. **2.** The European yellow-flowered iris (*Iris pseudacorus*).

lev'er-wood", [lev'ər-wud"; 2 lēv'er-wōd", *n.* The American hop-hornbeam or ironwood (*Ostrya virginica*).

lev'e-sail', *n.* **1.** A bower, lattice, or arbor. **2.** A pent-house. — **lev'e-sel'**; **lev'e-sil'**.

Lē'vesque', [lē'vēsk'; 2 lē'vęk', **Pierre Charles** (1736–1812). A French historian and translator; *History of Russia*, etc.

Le'vi, [lī'vī; 2 lē'vī, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** *Bib.* Third son of Jacob. *Gen.* xxiv, 34. **3.** The tribe descended from Levi, "divided in Jacob and scattered in Israel." **4.** *Bib.* The Apostle Matthew. *Mark*, ii, 14. **5.** *Bib.* An ancestor of Christ. *Luke* iii, 24. **6. Israel** (⁷/₂ 1856–). a French rabbi, scholar, and author; *Semitic Studies*. **7. Leone** (⁹/₁₄1821–⁹/₁1888), an Anglo-Jewish writer; born at Ancona; *Hist. of Brit. Commerce*, etc.

lev'i-a-bil'ee, [lev'i-ə-bl; 2 lē'vi-ə-bl, *a.* **1.** That may be levied upon or seized; as, the goods are *leviable*. **2.** That may be levied; as, a *leviable* tax.

le-vi'a-than, [lə-vī'ə-thən; 2 le-vī'a-thən, *n.* **1.** A large aquatic or other unidentified animal mentioned in the Scriptures: possibly a crocodile or other large reptile (*Job* xli, 1), a serpent (*Isa.* xxvii, 1), or a whale (*Ps.* civ, 26). **2.** Hence, any large animal, as a whale. **3.** By extension, something huge and colossal, as a ship of unusual size.

4. In a magnificent world, that planet Jupiter,— the *leviathan* of our solar sea. STARR KING *Substance and Show* p. 275. [c. a co.] **4.** [L-] The title of a work published by Thomas Hobbes in 1651, in which he expounded his theory of absolute monarchy: so named because he saw in political society an imaginary body represented by an illusory animal larger than man. [L., < Heb. *liwyâthân*, an aquatic monster.] — **Leviathan of literature**, a sobriquet of Dr. Samuel Johnson.— **le'vi-a-than'lic**, *a.* Resembling or as large as a leviathan.

lev'i-bur'lum, [lev'ə-bəl'yu-bər; 2 lē'vi-bēl'yu-bər, *a.* Consisting of smooth muscle-fiber. [< L. *levis*, smooth, + CELLULAR.]

lev'i-er, [lev'i-ər; 2 lēv'i-er, *n.* A person who makes a levy.

lev'i-gate, [lev'i-gēt; 2 lēv'i-gāt, *vt.* [LAT. *lēvigātus*.]

1. To reduce to a fine, impalpable powder, as by grinding between hard surfaces. See LEVIGATION.

His paint may be colored . . . with *levigated* charcoal.
H. W. BEECHER *Plain and Pleasant Talk* p. 183, [c. a. 1859.]

2†. To smooth; polish. [< L. *levigatus*, pp. of *levigo*, < *levis*, smooth, + *ago*, make.] — **lev'i-ga'ting-mill"**, *n.* A mortar or pan-mill for grinding pastils or white lead operated by a crank. — **lev'i-ga-bi(e)**, *a.* [Rare.] That may be powdered.

lev'i-ga'ted, *vt.* [Archaic.] To lighten or belittle. [< L. *levigatus*, pp. of *levigo*, < *levis*, light, + *ago*, make.]

lev'i-gate', *a.* Made smooth; polished: in botany, said of seeds, leaves, etc., that appear as if polished. **lev'i-gate!**; **lev'i-ga-tous!**.

lev'i-gate', *a.* [Rare.] Lightened.

lev'i-ga'tion, [lev'i-gā'shən; 2 lēv'i-gā'shon, *n.* The grinding of a solid substance to a fine, impalpable powder, especially by rubbing between flat surfaces while moist.— **lev'i-ga'tor**, *n.*

le-vig'il-an-ite, [lə-vij'il-ən-īt; 2 le-vij'il-an-īt, *n. Mineral.* A fluoriferous variety of gundalcarazite. [< *Levigliani*, in Italy.]

lev'in, [lev'in; 2 lēv'in, *n.* [Poet. or Archaic.] **1.** Lightning. **2†.** The sun's rays. **leav'en†**; **lev'en‡**.— **lev'in-brand"†**, *n.* A flash of lightning. — **lev'in-bolt"**, *n.* }.

lev'i-nus, [lev'i-nəs; 2 lē-vī'nus, **Charles A.** (⁹/₁1897–). American merchant; owner of Bellanca-Wright monoplane "Columbia," accompanied Clarence Chamberlin in transatlantic flight to Germany, June 4–6, 1927. See CHAMBERLIN.

lev'i-ner', *n.* A swift species of hound.

lev'i-pede, [lev'i-pēd; 2 lēv'i-pēd, *a.* Smooth-footed. [< L. *levis*, smooth, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.]

le'vir, [lī'vər; 2 lē'vir, *n.* [L.] A husband's brother.— **lev'irate**, *n.* The ancient custom of marriage between a man and the widow of his brother, required by the Mosaic law when there was no male issue and when the two brothers had been residing on the same family estate. The Deuteronomic Code introduced *chalitza*, which is now the general rule. Compare NIRGAL. — **lev'i-rat'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to the levirate. **lev'i-rat'ic!**; **lev'i-rat'ical**. — **lev'i-ra'tion**, *n.* Marriage according to levirate usage.

lev'i-ros'tres, [lev'i-ros'trēz, *n. pl. Ornith.* A former division of birds, including the toucans and others supposed to be related to them. [< L. *levis*, light, + *rostrum*, bill, < *rodo*, gnaw.]

Lē'vis', [lē'vi'; 2 lē'vī', *n.* **1. François, Duc de** (⁴/₂₁1720–1787), a French marshal; commanded the French army in Canada. **2.** (1) A district in Quebec, Canada; 271 sq. m. (2) Its chief town.

Le-vis'ti-cum, [le-vis'ti-kum; 2 le-vis'ti-cūm, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of herbs of the family *Apiaceæ*, the only species being *L. officinale*, the common lovage. [LL., < L. *ligusticum*; see LIGUSTICUM.]

Le-vi'tha, [lē-vī'tə; 2 le-vī'tä, **Elias** (1470–1549). A German-Jewish grammarian, exegete, and rabbi.

lev'i-tant, [lev'i-tənt; 2 lēv'i-tant, *n.* One who professes or exhibits the spiritualistic levitation.

lev'i-tate, [lev'i-tēt; 2 lēv'i-tāt, *v.* [-TAT'ED; -TAT'ING.]

I. *i.* To rise from light or buoyant, so as to cause to rise in the air.

II. *v. t.* To rise or move because of lightness or levity; tend to ascend because lighter than the surrounding atmosphere. **2.** To be suspended or move about in the air without contact, as in dreams or the alleged phenomena of spiritualism. [< L. *levita(t-)s*; see LEVITY.] — **lev'i-ta'tive**, *a.* Relating to or capable of levitation.

lev'i-ta'tion, [lev'i-tā'shən; 2 lēv'i-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of making light, or the state of being light; buoyancy, whether physical or spiritual; lightness.

The mysterious *levitation* that enables him [the poet] to rise above the general run of men.
G. P. LATHROP *Representative Poems* intro., p. 9. [CAS. co. 1885.]

2. The illusion of suspending heavy objects or the human body in the air without support, as in dreams or spiritualistic scances.

lev'i-ta"tor, [lev'i-tā'tər; 2 lēv'i-tā'tōr, *n.* One who believes in or exhibits the alleged phenomena of spiritualistic levitation.

Le'vite, [lī'vīt; 2 lē'vīt, *n.* **1.** *Bib. Hist.* One of the tribe or family of Levi, son of Jacob, especially a descendant of Levi, acting as assistant of the priests of the tribe in the services of the sanctuary. *Num.* xviii, 6. **2.** One whose religion does not prompt him to charity; a hypocrite: in allusion to the conduct of the Levite in the parable of the good Samaritan. *Luke* x, 32.

Grim-hearted world, that took'st with *Lesite* eyes
On those poor fallen by too much faith in man.
LOWELL *Legend of Brittany* pt. ii. st. 7.

3. Among early Christians, a deacon. **4.** [Rare.] A clergyman. **5.** [Archæol.] A loose dress worn by women in the latter part of the 18th century. [< LL. *Levites*, < Gr. *Leuïtēs*, < Heb. *Levi*, Levi.]

Le-vit'i-cal,] ll-vit'i-kal; 2 le-vit'i-cal, *a. Script.* 1. Pertaining to the book of Leviticus, or to the laws therein contained. **2.** Of or pertaining to the Levites; as, the *Levitical* priesthood. **3.** [l-] [Rare.] Priestly. **Le-vit'ic.** — **Levitical degrees,** degrees of relationship within which marriage was prohibited by the Levitical law.— **Le-vit'i-cal-ism,** *n.*— **Le-vit'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

Le-vit'i-cus] ll-vit'i-kus; 2 le-vit'i-cŭs, *n.* [LL.] *Script.* The third book of the Pentateuch, containing the ceremonial law of the Levites and priests.

Le'vit-ism,] lĕ'vit-izm; 2 lĕ'vit-izm, *n.* The customs, ceremonials, and doctrines of the Levites. **Le-vit'i-cism‡.**

lev'i-tan,] lev'i-tan; 2 lĕv'i-ton, *n.* A robe without sleeves, worn by Egyptian anchorites. [< LL. *levito(n-).*]

lev'i-ty,] lev'i-ti; 2 lĕv'i-tv, *n.* [-TIES,] -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.* **1.** Lightness of humor or temperament; lack of mental gravity; want of seriousness or earnestness; frivolity; volatility; as, the *levity* of a schoolboy. **2.** The state or quality of being light; especially, the quality of relative lightness, as the *levity* of hydrogen. **3.** A supposed tendency to rise in spite of gravity. **4.†** Cheerfulness. [< L. *levitas(t-),* < *levis,* light.] — **Syn.** Lightness, frivolity, giddiness, inconstancy, lightness, thoughtlessness, vanity.— Ant: earnestness, gravity, seriousness, sobriety, steadiness, thoughtfulness.

Lev'ko-si'la,] lev'ko-zī'ŏ; 2 lĕv'ko-şī'a, *n.* Same as NICOSIA.

le'vo-,] lī'vo-; 2 lē'vo-. From Latin *laevus,* left: a combining form.— **le'vo-du'tion,** *n.* Movement to the left: said of the eye.— **le'vo-gi'cose,** *n. Chem.* Same as LEVULOSE.— **le'vo-gy'rate,** *a.* Turning the plane of polarization to the left; as, *levogyrate* circular polarization. **le'vo-gyre;** **le'vo-gy'rous,**] lē'vo-gy'i-rus; 2 lē'vo-gī'rus. **le'vo-ra'tion,** *n.*— **le'vo-ro-ta'tion,** *n.* Left-handed or counter-clockwise rotation.— **levotartaric acid,** see under TARTARIC. — **le'vo-ver'sion,** *n.* Inclination to the left: usually applied to the simultaneous movement of the eyes.

lev'u-lan,] lev'yu-lan; 2 lĕv'yu-lan, *n.* A monosaccharid found in the molasses of sugar-cane. [< L. *levus,* left.]

lev'u-lin,] lev'yu-lin; 2 lĕv'yu-lin, *n.* A colorless amorphous compound ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) resembling starch, found in the tubers of various plants, as the dahlia and artichoke. It does not rotate the plane of polarized light, and readily decomposes into levulose. [< LEVULOSE.] **lev'u-lin†.**

— **lev'u-lin'ic,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from levulin. **lev'u-lin'ic ac'id,** $HC_5H_7O_3$, a crystalline compound ($C_5H_8O_3$) obtained by the action of dilute acids on levulose, cellulose, and similar compounds.

lev'u-lo-sa'ni-ta-se,] lev'yu-lo-sa'ni-ta-ş, *n. Chem.* A decomposition product of cane-sugar characterized by being unfermentable and having a levorotatory power of 15° for the transition tint.

lev'u-lose,] lev'yu-lōs; 2 lĕv'yu-lōs, *n. Chem.* A sugar found in honey, various fruits, and other saccharine substances, occurring and isomeric with dextrose, but distinguished from it by the power of rotating the plane of polarization to the left. [< L. *laevus,* left.] **lævu-loset; lev'o-glu'cosei.**

lev'u-lo-su'ri-a,] lev'yu-lo-sū'ri-a; 2 lĕv'yu-lo-şū'ri-a, *n. Med.* The presence of levulose in the urine. [< LEVULOSE + Gr. *ouron,* urine.]

lev'y,] lev'i; 2 lĕ'vy, *v.* [LEV'IED; LEV'Y-ING.] *I. t.* **1.** To impose and collect by force or threat of force; exact by compulsion; as, to *levy* fines or contributions. **2.** *Law.* (1) To seize or take (property) by virtue of a judicial writ thereunto commanding. (2) To impose or assess (a tax) on property and collect it under authority of law. **3.** To call out by governmental authority (a quota of men for military service). **4.** To commence; undertake, as a war.

He [Galba] replied that it was his way to *levy,* not to purchase his soldiers.
MERIVALE *Roman Empire* pt. ii. p. 126. [a. d. c. 1841.]

5†. To erect or construct.

II. *i.* To make a levy; with *on;* as, the brigands *levied on* our stores; the sheriff *levied on* the entire property.
[< F. *lever:* see LEVER‡, *n.*] — **to levy a fine,** to begin an action to settle the title to lands or other hereditaments.— **to l. war,** to assemble in a warlike manner, with the appearance of force, and in defiance of the authority of government.

lev'y†, *n.* [-IES,] -iz; 2 -iş, *pl.* **1.** The act of levying or collecting compulsorily, as by a sheriff. **2.** That which is levied or taken by levy, as money or troops. **3.** [Eng.] A meeting of public-school boys called to consider matters concerning their school.

The rapidity with which discipline was established among the great *levies* fills us with unseasonable astonishment.
HAZLITT *Napoleon Bonaparte* p. 372. [b. & *c.* 1858.]

[< F. *levée,* < LL. *levata,* tax, < L. *levo;* see LEVANT, *a.*]

— **levy-court'‡,** *n.* A county board in Delaware (and formerly in Maryland and Virginia) having charge of the care of roads, the poor, the levying of taxes, and other local objects. — **l. in mass,** a levy of all men capable of military service and within the control of the power making the levy.

lev'y‡, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Twelve and a half cents; formerly, a Spanish real, current in the United States, nominally worth 12½ cents but passing for eleven pence.

Give us a fip's worth of sheep and *levy's* worth of blanket.
NEAL *Charcoal Sketches, Crooked Disciple* p. 204. [b. & *c.* 1872.]

Lew'ayz,] lū'aiz; 2 lŭ'-, *n.* A county in central Florida; 1,133 sq. m.; county-seat, Bronson.

lew'is-ite,] lew'in-aits; 2 lĕw'is-ait, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, variously colored, hydrous calcium-aluminum zeolite ($H_{16}Ca_2Al_2Si_8O_{34}$), crystallizing in the hexagonal system. [< *Lewis,* a crystallographer.] **Lewisi; lew'isez.**

lew,] lū; 2 lŭ, *a.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Lukewarm; tepid. **2.** Weak; faint. H. *Dict.* [Cp. LUKEWARM.]

lew1, *n.* See LEV.

lew2, *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] Shelter. **2.** A meadow; lea.

Lew3, Lew'ie, *n.* Diminutives of LEWIS.

Le'wald,] lē'wolt; 2 lē'wălt, **Fanny** (2/4)1811–4/1889). A German novelist; *Stella.*

le'wan,] lī'wŏn; 2 lē'wăn, *n.* [Ar.] In Oriental houses, a room with one side open to the court, used ordinarily as a reception-room for social or business purposes. It is often elevated slightly above the court, ornamented with a fountain, furnished with divans along the inner sides, and connected by doors with other rooms. **Le'wân‡; le'wan.**

lewd,] lūd; 2 lŭd, *a.* **1.** Characterized by lust or lascivi-lousness, or given to licentiousness; libidinous; unchaste; as, *lewd* actions; *lewd* persons. **2.** [Prov. or Archaic.] Morally depraved; low; vicious; wicked.

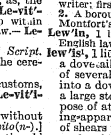
That '*lewd,*' which meant at one time no more than lay, or unlearned,—the *lewd* people, the lay people,—should come to signify the sinful, the vicious, is not a little worthy of note.
TRENCH *Study of Words* intro., p. 17. [w. J. w.]

3†. Ignorant; uncultivated. **4†.** Pertaining to the laity; lay. [< AS. *lǣwed,* lay.] **lewed‡.** Syn.: see IMMODEST.— **lewd'ly,** *adv.*— **lewd'ness,** *n.*— **lewd'ster†,** *n.* A lewd person. **lewds'by‡.**

Lew'es,] lūi'es; 2 lŭ'ĕs, *n.* **1. George Henry** (4/5 1817–11/30 1878), an English philosopher, critic, and miscellaneous writer; first editor of the *Fortnightly Review; Life of Goethe.* **2.** A borough, capital of Sussex, England, on the site of Simon de Montfort's defeat of Henry III., May 12, 1264.

Lew'in,] lū'in; 2 lŭ'in, **Thomas** (4/5 1805–1/5 1877). An English lawyer and theologian.

lew'is‡,] lū'is; 2 lŭ'is, *n.* **1.** An iron device in the shape of a dove-tailed tenon, made of several parts, inserted into a dovetail mortise in a large stone, for the purpose of attaching a hoisting-apparatus. **2.** A type of shears used for cutting woolen cloth. **lew'is-son; lew'is-bolt'‡,** *n.* A wedge-shaped bolt fastened in a socket by pouring in molten lead, and used in raising a heavy block, as of stone. — **L. hole,** *Mech.* A dovetail mortise, as in a block of stone, for attaching a lewis for hoisting. **2.** A particular form of hole used in 3D blasting-work, formed by drilling two or more holes in a line as closely together as possible, and then cutting out the thin partitions intervening.



Lewis.

Lew'is-ville,] lū'is-vil; 2 lŭ'is-vĭl, *n.* An insensitive person's name.

Lo'de-wijk,] lō'de-wik, **2** lō'de-wĭk; **E. Lou'is,**] lū'i, **2** lu'i; **G. Lud'wig,**] lut'vih, **2** lut'vĭh; **It. Lo'do-vi'co,**] lō'do-vī'ko, **2** lō'do-vĭ'co, **Lu-i'gi,**] lu-i'ji, **2** lu-ĭ'ği; **L. Lu'do-vi'cus,**] lū'do-vī'kus, **2** lŭ'do-vĭ'kŭs, **Lu-i'ş,**] lū-ī'ş, **2** lu-ĭ'ş; **Pol. Lo'do-is'ka,**] lō'do-is'ka, **2** lō'do-ĭs'ka; **Sp. Clo'do-ve'o,**] klō'do-vē'o, **2** klō'do-vĭ'o, **Lu-is'**] lū-is', **2** lu-ĭs'; **Port. Lu-i'vi'z,**] lū-ī'vi'z, **2** lu-ĭ'vĭ'z. See LOUIS and LUDWIG. **2. Andrew** (1720–9/1751), an American Revolutionary general. **3. Angelo** (2/1839–12/1919), an English author; editor of *Punch.* **4.** Irish minstrelsy; writer upon conjuring and amusements; pen-name, "Professor Hoffmann." **4. Dio** (2/1823–1/1886), a American physician, hygienist, writer, and lecturer on physical education, etc. **5. Ellis** (3/1798–7/1871), an American lawyer; Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. **6. Enoch** (1/21776–4/1856), an American Quaker, mathematician, editor, and author; *Life of William Penn.* **7. Enoch Wales,** alleged in 1859 to be the last survivor of the Revolutionary army. **8. Estelle Anna Blanche** (*née* Robinson) (1824–11/1880), an American poet. **9. Francis** (1713–15/1803), an American patriot; born in Wales; signed in 1776 the Declaration of Independence. **9. Sir George Cornewall** (20/31 1806–1/2 1863), an English statesman, author, and Chancellor of the Exchequer. **10. Sir George Henry** (9/21 1833–27/31 1911), an English lawyer; senior member of the firm of Lewis & Lewis; employed as attorney in a number of noted trials. **11. Ida,** same as MRS. WM. F. WILSON. **12. John Frederick** (1805–4/1876), an English painter and etcher; *The Harem,* etc. **13. Matthew Gregory,** "Monk Lewis" (7/1775–4/1818), an English novelist and dramatist; *Ambrosio, or the Monk,* 1795. **14. Meriwether** (8/1809–10/1774–1809), an American explorer in the Northwest. See LEWIS AND CLARK EXPEDITION. **15. Morgan** (20/31754–1/1844), an American officer in the Revolutionary war. **16. Sir Thomas** (1/21803–4/1875), an English astronomer, born in Ireland. **17. William Thomas** (2/1822–1/1877), an American scholar and theologian; *The Bible and Science,* etc. **17.** A county in N. E. Kentucky; 478 sq. m.; county-seat, Vanceburg. **18.** A county in N. E. Missouri; 500 sq. m.; county-seat, Monticello. **19.** A county in northern New York; 1,265 sq. m.; county-seat, Lowville. **20.** A county in central Tennessee; 235 sq. m.; county-seat, Hohenwald. **21.** A county in S. W. Washington; 2,336 sq. m.; county-seat, Chehalis. **22.** A county in central W. Virginia; 414 sq. m.; county-seat, Weston.

Lew'is and Clark. A county in central Montana; 2,672 sq. m.; county-seat, Helena.

Lewis and Clark Expedition. An exploring expedition to the northwestern part of the United States, organized in 1803–1806, led by Captains Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, at the instance of President Jefferson. During the years 1804–1806 the party ascended the Missouri River, crossed to the head-waters of the Columbia, reached the Pacific by following this stream, and accomplished the return journey by the same route. This expedition proved of great scientific value, especially ascertaining the general natural resources of the Northwest. [6,323 ft.

Lew'is and Clark Pass. A mountain in Montana; altitude,

Lew'is-burg,] lū'is-bŭrg; 2 lŭ'is-bŭrg, *n.* A borough, county-seat of Union county, Pa.; seat of Bucknell University (Baptist), founded in 1846.

Lew'is-ton. Same as SNAKE RIVER. **Lew'is riv'ert.**

Lew'ish-am,] lū'ish-am; 2 lū'ish-am, *n.* A borough in London county, England; S. E. suburb of London.

Lew'i-ţa,] lū-ī'ti-a; 2 lū-ĭ'ţi-a, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of siamian family *Portulacaceæ,* with the purslane family (*Portulacaceæ*), with thick fusiform roots, densely clustered narrow leaves, and naked scapes bearing rose-colored or white flowers. **Lewisia.** *L. rediviva,* the bitterroot of the western United States. See illus. under BITTERROOT. [< Capt. M. *Lewis,* American explorer.]

lew'is-ing,] lū'is-ing; 2 lū'is-ing, *n.* The act of making a lewis-hole.

lew'is-ite,] lū'is-ait; 2 lū'is-ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A yellowish variety of brown calcium titanite and antimonate (2(Ca,Fe)TiO$_3$. $Ca(SbO)_2O_4$), that crystallizes in the isometric system. [< H. W. J. *Lewis.*]

Lew'is Lake. A lake in Yellowstone Park; altitude, 7,800 ft.

Lew'is-ton. The Snake river. **Lew'is riv'er.**

Lew'is-ton,] lū'is-tun; 2 lŭ'is-ton, *n.* **1.** A city, county-seat of Nez Perce county, Ida. **2.** A commercial and manufacturing city in Androscoggin county, Me.; seat of Bates College (non-sectarian), founded in 1864. **3.** A town and village in Niagara county, N. Y.; on the Niagara River, opposite Queenston, Canada, 7 miles below the Falls; has a Tuscora Indian reservation.

Lew'is-ton Peak. A mountain in Utah; altitude, 10,623 ft.

Lew'is-town,] lū'is-taun; 2 lŭ'is-town, *n.* **1.** A borough, county-seat of Mifflin county, Pa. **2.** A town, county-seat of Fulton county, Ill. **3.** A city in Fergus county, Mont.

Lew'is-with-Har'ris, *n.* An island in Scotland; largest of the Hebrides; 777 sq. m.; chief town, Stornoway.

lew'n,] lūn; 2 lŭn, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A church-gate; tax.

lew'th,] lūth; 2 lŭth, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Warmth; shelter. H. *Dict.*

lew'-warm',] lū'-wārm'; 2 lū'-warm', *a.* [Archaic.] Lukewarm. **loo'warm'‡; lu'-warm'‡.**

lex,] leks; 2 lĕks, *n.* [LE'GES,] lī'jīz; 2 lē'ğēş, *pl.*] [L.] **1. Law:** used in numerous Latin phrases to denote different forms of the law; as, *lex fori* (the law of the forum); *lex loci* (the law of the place), etc. See FOREIGN PHRASES. In the later Roman empire *lex,* the law, which sprang from imperial legislation, was distinguished from *jus,* the traditional law, but this distinction was practically removed by the edict of Valentinian III., known as the *Law of Citations.* **2.** *Rom. Law.* A resolution or agreement adopted by the patricians and plebeians in the comitia.

Lex., *abbr.* Lexicon.

lex'i-cal,] leks'i-kal; 2 lĕks'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Relating to the words of a language in distinction from grammatical construction. **2.** Pertaining to a lexicon or to lexicography.— **-ly,** *adv.*

lexicog., abbr. Lexicographer lexicography.

lex'i-co-g'ra-pher,] leks'i-kog'ra-fer; 2 lĕks'i-cŏğ'ra-fer, *n.* One who compiles a lexicon; one skilled in lexicography. [< Gr. *lexikographos;* see LEXICON and -GRAPH.] **lex'i-co-g'ra-phist‡** [Rare].

lex'i-co-graph'ic,] leks'i-ko-graf'ik; 2 lĕks'i-cŏ-ğra'fĭc, *a.* Relating to or of the nature of lexicography. **lex'i-co-graph'i-an‡; lex i-co-graph'i cal‡.— i-cal-ly,** *adv.*

lex'i-cog'ra-phy,] lek'si-kog'ra-fi; 2 lĕks'i-cŏğ'ra-fy, *n.* The art or process of compiling a lexicon or word-book; the making of dictionaries.

To renounce a practice confessedly regular for one confessedly anomalous, out of respect to foreign usage, would hardly be consistent with the dignity of *lexicography.*
H. E. SCUDDER *Noah Webster* ch. 7, p. 257. [n. m. & co. 1882.]

lex'i-col'o-gy,] leks'i-kol'o-ji; 2 lĕks'i-cŏl'o-ğy, *n.* The science that treats of the etymology, definition, and application of words; the science of the words of a language. [< Gr. *lexikos* (see LEXICON) + -LOGY.] — **lex'i-co-log'i-cal,** *a.*— **lex'i-col'o-gist,** *n.* One who lexicographer is versed in lexicology.

lex'i-con,] leks'i-ken; 2 lĕks'i-cŏn, *n.* An alphabetically arranged book setting forth the meanings and etymology of the words of a language, especially a foreign language; a vocabulary or word-book; a dictionary: specifically applied to dictionaries of Latin, Greek, or Hebrew.

If there be a language in the world for which there is no *lexicon* or grammar, it is that which a woman thinks in, but never speaks.
BOTHWELL-JEFFREY *Mabel* bk. xii. p. 404. [b. & *c.* 1852.]

[LL., < Gr. *lexikon,* neut. of *lexikos,* of words, < *lexis,* a word, < *legō,* speak.] SYN.: see DICTIONARY.— **lex'i-con-ist,** *n.* [Rare.] A maker of a lexicon.

lex-ig'ra-phy,] leks-ig'ra-fi; 2 lks-ĭğ'ra-fy, *n.* **1.** A representation of words by distinct characters, as in the Chinese alphabet. **2.** [Rare.] The art of defining the forms and meanings of words. [< Gr. *lexis* (see LEXICON) + -GRAPHY.] — **lex'i-graph'ic,** *a.* **lex'i-graph'i-cal‡.**

Lex'ing-ton,] leks'ing-tun; 2 lĕks'ĭng-ton, *n.* **1.** A county in central South Carolina; 765 sq. m.; county-seat, Lexington. **2.** A city, county-seat of Fayette county, Ky.; seat of State University of Kentucky (non-sectarian), founded in 1865; also seat of Transylvania University (non-sectarian), founded in 1799. **3.** A city, county-seat of Lafayette county, Mo. **4.** A town in Middlesex county, Mass.; scene of the first armed resistance to the British in the American Revolution, April 19, 1775. **5.** A town, county-seat of Rockbridge county, Va.; seat of the Virginia Military Institute (non-sectarian), founded in 1839; also seat of Washington and Lee University (non-sectarian), founded in 1749. **6.** A town, county-seat of Holmes county, Miss. **7.** A city, county-seat of Dawson county, Neb. **8.** A township and town in Davidson county, N. C. **9.** A town, county-seat of Henderson county, Tenn.

lex-iph'a-nes,] leks-if'a-niz; 2 lĕks-ĭf'a-nĕş, *n.* [Rare.] One who indulges in lexiphanicism: a phrase-monger.

lex'i-phan'tic, *a.* [Rare.] Characterized by bombast; pompous; inflated.— **lex'i-phan'ti-cism†,** *n.* The use of bombast; grandiloquence.

lex'i-phan'ti-cal, *a.* Same as ALEXIPHARMIC.

ley†, *n.* To wager; lay. **leyet.**

ley1,] lē; 2 lē, *n.* [Sp.] *Mining.* Quantity or percentage, as discovered by assaying; produce.

ley2, *n.* Lye.

Ley'den,] lī'di-den; 2 lī'dĕn, *n.* **1. Ernst Victor von** (2/3 1832–10/1910), a German physician. **2. John** (2/1775–1/2 1811), a Scottish poet and Orientalist who lived in India; translator of the Gospels into five languages. **3. John,** same as LELAND, 2. **4. Lucas van** (1494–1533), a Dutch painter and engraver. **5. Lucas Van** (1494–1533), a Dutch painter and engraver. **6.** A manufacturing city in South Holland province, Netherlands; seat of a university founded by William of Orange in 1575: it was unsuccessfully besieged by Spain, 1573–1574.

Ley'den-berg,] lī'den-bĕrn; 2 lī'dĕn-bĕrn, *n.* A town in Transvaal province, South Africa: noted for its gold-mines.

Ley'den jar. See JAR, *n.* **Ley den bot'tle†; Ley'den vi'al‡.**

Leyds,] lādz; 2 lēdş, **Willem Johannes** (1-5)—). A South-African statesman; was Boer agent in Europe from 1899 to 1902.

Ley'e,] lē'e; 2 lē'e, *n.* [Flem.] Same as LYS. [England.

Ley'land,] lī'land; 2 lī'land, *n.* Same as LELAND.

ley'-pew'ter,] lē'-pū'ter; 2 lē'-pu'ter, *n.* A low-grade pewter having an excessive proportion of lead: used for large vessels.

Leys,] lois *or* lē; 2 lēş *or* le, **Henri Jean Auguste, Baron** (2/1815–8/1869). A Belgian painter: tutor of Alma-Tadema; *A Flemish Family; A Painter's Studio,* etc.

leyth, *n.* Lightning. **leth‡; leyt'er.** [3,690 sq. m.

Ley'te,] lē'te; 2 lē'tĕ, *n.* One of the Philippine islands;

Ley'ton,] lē'tun; 2 lē'ton, *n.* A town in Essex, England.

Ley'va,] lē'i-va; 2 lē'vă, **Duke of** (14.07–1536). A general of Charles V. of Germany; fought at Pavia.

lez'e-ma'jes-ty, *n.* Same as LESE-MAJESTY.

lez'i-an-an, *n.* Same as LESBIAN, 2.

L. G., abbr. Large grain; Life Guards. Low German.

L. Gr., abbr. Low Greek.

L. h., abbr. Left hand.

Lha'sa, *n.* Same as LASSA.

L. H. C., abbr. Lord High Chancellor.

L. H. D., abbr. [L.] *Litterarum Humaniorum Doctor* (Doctor of the more humane letters, *i. e.* the humanities, or university studies): an honorary degree like LL.D.

L'Hô-pi'tal' (or fl) [< F. *l'hôpital,* < *hôpital* de bū'tal'; 2 lē'tl-ty' de bū'tal'], **Charles Louis** (1740–4/1800). A French botanist.

Her'ba-ille,] lĕr'ba-ilt; 2 lĕr'ba-ĭlt, *n. Petrol.* A greenish-gray rock, consisting of chrysolite, rhombic pyroxene, diallage, and picotite. [< *Lhers,* in the Pyrenees, + -ITE.] **Lher'zo-lyte‡.**

lhi-am'ba,] lī-im'ba; 2 lĭ-ăm'ba, *n.* [Native Afr.] **1.** Indian hemp (*Cannabis sativa*). **2.** An intoxicant formed from it.

li-am'ba‡.

L'Hô'pi'tal',] lō'pi'tāl'; 2 lō'pĭ'tăl', *n.* **1. François de** (1583–1660), Comte de Rosnay, a French marshal; was governor of Lorraine, afterward of Paris. **2.** A French mathematician. **3. Guillaume François Antoine** (1661–2/1704), Marquis de Sainte-Mesme, Count d'Entremont.

L'Hos'pi'tal',] lō'pi'tāl'; 2 lō'pĭ'tăl', **Michel de** (1504?–4/1573). A French statesman, Latin poet, and Chancellor of

France, who opposed the establishing of the Inquisition there. **L'Hô'pi'tal'**, *n.*

Lhôte, 1 l5t; 2 l5t, **Nestor** (1804–1842). A French artist, archeologist, and explorer in Egypt; made a great number of drawings of Egyptian antiquities, inscriptions, etc., while working in conjunction with Champollion, which were afterward reproduced in *Monuments of Egypt and Nubia*.

L. H. S., *abbr.* Left Hand Side.

L. H. T., *abbr.* Lord High Treasurer.

li, 1 lī; 2 *lī*, *n.* [Chin.] A Chinese measure and weight. See MEASURE, WEIGHT.

L. I., *abbr.* Light Infantry; Long Island. [college course.

L. I., *abbr.* Licentiate of Instruction: three years' normal.

Li, *abbr.* Lithium.

li'a-bil'i-ty, 1 lī'ə-bil'ı-tı; 2 lī'ə-bil'ı-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being liable, or exposed to some accidental or incidental result or occurrence; as, *liability* to disease. **2.** The condition of being responsible for a possible or actual loss, penalty, evil, expense, or burden; as, *liability* for damages. **3.** That for which one is liable or responsible.

Taking care that his maturing *liabilities* should at no time exceed a certain proportion of his available estate.
—TOURGÉE *Bricks Without Straw* p. 171. [r. n. & n. 1881.]

4. *Fire Insur.* The sum which an insurance company is legally liable to pay under the conditions of its policy: termed *contingent* until the occurrence of a fire or the cancellation of a policy, when it becomes *positive*.

—employer's liability (*Law*), the liability of employers to actions brought by their employees for injuries occurring during the course of their employment. There has been much legislation both in England and the United States tending toward the protection of the employed; the earliest statute, the Employers' Liability Act, being passed by Parliament in 1880. Compare EMPLOYMENT.—**limited l.**, see COMPANY.

li'a-bl(e), 1 lī'ə-b'l; 2 lī'ə-bl, *a.* **1.** Exposed, as to damage, penalty, expense, burden, or anything unpleasant or dangerous; open (to some influence or operation); contingently subject; with *to*; as, *liable to* insult or injury. **2.** Justly or legally responsible; answerable; as, the endorser is *liable*. **3.** Having a tendency, inclination, or likelihood (to do something unfortunate or undesirable); likely (with unfavorable sense); as, all men are *liable* to err. **4.** Subject; as, Subject or subordinate. [< F. *lier*, < L. *ligo*, bind.] Syn.: see ANSWERABLE; LIKELY.—**li'a-bl(e-ness**, *n.* The state of being liable.

Li'a'dov, 1 lē'ə'dôf'; 2 lē'ə'dôf', **Anatol Constantinovich** (*n.*1855–1914). A Russian instrumental compositor.

Li'a Fail, 1 lē'ə fāl; 2 lī'a fāl. The venerated stone on which the ancient Scottish sovereigns were crowned, brought from Scone, Scotland, by Edward I. of England, and placed beneath the seat of the coronation-chair in Westminster Abbey: reputed to have been the stone which pillowed Jacob's head at Bethel. According to some accounts, a stone brought to Ireland from Palestine by Milesians or Gaels, and still on Tara, is the original Lia Fail. Others, however, maintain that the stone was afterward brought to Scotland and is identical with the stone of Scone. See illus. under CORONATION.

li'a'ison, 1 lī'ē'zŏn'; 2 lī'ə'zŏn', *n.* **1.** An illicit intimacy between two persons of opposite sex: a euphemism. **2.** A bond or union; specif., in cookery, something introduced in a dish to combine the ingredients, usually a thickening made from the yolks of eggs. **3.** In speaking or reading French, the carrying over in pronunciation of a final consonant to a succeeding word beginning with a vowel or silent *h*, as in *cet-il un homme?* When this is done certain consonants alter their sounds; *d* becomes *t*, *s* becomes *z*, etc.: applied also to such sounds' unions. **4.** In certain other languages, as Welsh, Unity of action, as between distant fighting forces, by means of signals, special service officers, **(liaison officers)**, etc. [F., <L. *ligare*, bind.]—**li'a-son'er**, *n.* [rare.

Li'a-khov, 1 lē'ə-hôf; 2 lī'a-hôf, *n.* An island off the N. coast of Siberia; the largest of a group to which the name New Siberia is now given.

Lia-ka-hoo'la, 1 lī-ə-hō'lə; 2 lī-ä-hū'lä, *n.* Same as LYCOPREA.

li-an'a, } 1 lī-an'ə, lī'ən; *or* lī-ā'n-; 2 lī-an'ə, lī'an; *or* lī-an'

li-ane', } (XIII), *n.* Any one of the various twining or climbing plants of a tropical forest, having usually woody, ropelike stems, and frequently high-climbing trees or running great distances along the ground. [< F. *liane*, < *lier*, < L. *ligo*, bind.]

Li-ang'chow-fu', 1 lī-äŋ'chou-fū'; 2 lī-äng'chow-fu', *n.* A city in the N. part of Kansu province, China. **Li-ang'-chow't.**

li-an'gle, *n.* [Austral.] Same as LEEANGLE.

li-an'g'sta'n, 1 lī-ŋg'stā'n; 2 lī-äng'stā'n, *n.* [Chin.] A provincial supervisor of grain.

Li-a'no, 1 lī-ä'no; 2 lī-ä'no, **Teodoro Felipe** (1556–1625). A Spanish miniature painter: "the Little Titian."

Li-ao'tung', 1 lī-ou'tuŋ'; 2 lī-ou'tuŋ', *n.* A peninsula in the Yellow Sea between the gulfs of Liaotung and Chosen. 2. Same as SHENGKING. **3.** A gulf forming the N. part of the Poh Hai. 4. China.

Li-ao'yang', 1 lī-ou'yäŋ'; 2 lī-ou'yäng', *n.* A treaty mart, Shengking province, Manchuria, where the Russians were defeated by the Japanese after fighting from Aug. 30 to Sept. 3, 1904.

li'ar, 1 lai'ər; 2 lī'ar, *n.* One who intentionally utters that which is false; especially, one addicted to lying. [< AS. *leogere*, < *leogan*, lie.]

li'ard[1], *a.* & *n.* Gray; a gray horse. **li'art**[1].

li-ard', 1 lī-ärd'; 2 lī-ärd', *n.* [OF.] **1.** A former French coin. See COIN. **2.** Any coin of small value; as, I will not touch the value of a *liard*. **3.** The Canadian balsam poplar.

Li'as, 1 lai'əs; 2 lī'as, *n. Geol.* The lowest of the series of subdivisions of the Jurassic system of strata as developed in Europe, following the Triassic system and succeeded by the Lower Oolite series. See GEOLOGY.



Liard of Louis XIV.

The '*lias*' or 'blue *lias*,' a common rock in the middle of England, is particularly useful in the manufacture of (Obverse, actual size.) cement.

D. T. ANSTED *Great Stone Book* pt. ii, p. 67, [c. & p. 1863.]

Originally the same seems to have been written '*Lyas*'; it is most probably a provincial form of '*layers*,' strata.
Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. xvi, p. 533.

[< F. *lias*, < Br. *Mach*, stone.]—**Li-as'ian**, *a.* & *n.* Same as PLIENSBACHIAN. See GEOLOGY.—**Li-as'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the Lias.

Li'as-fels, } lai'ə-fels; 2 lī'as-fels, *n. Bot.* Same as LACINARIA.
lib, 1 lib; 2 lib, *v.* & *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] **1.** To castrate. **2.** To be suckled. **3†.** [Slang.] To sleep.

lib, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A basket. **2†.** [Slang.] Sleep. **3†.** A charm.

Lib., *abbr.* Librarian; library.

lib., *abbr.* [L.] *Liber* (book).

lib'a-ment', *n.* Same as LIBATION.

Li-ba'ni-us, 1 lī-bā'ni-us; 2 lī-bā'ni-ŭs, *n.* A Greek sophist and rhetorician (314?–393?); teacher of St. Basil and St. Chrysostom. **Lib-a-nius** (-ə-nius).

lib'a-no-toph'o-rous, 1 lib'ə-no-tŏf'ə-rus; 2 lib'a-no-tŏf'o-rus, *a.* Bearing frankincense. [L.] (< Gr. *libanotophoros*, < *libanos*, frankincense (< *Hebrew*, *lebonah*, frankincense), + *pherō*, bear.) **lib'a-nif'er-ous**[1]; **lib'a-noph'o-rous**[1].

li'bant, 1 lai'bənt; 2 lī'bant, *a.* [Rare.] Tasting slightly; sipping; hence, touching lightly. [< L. *libant(-)s*, ppr. of *libo*, pour.]

While thus she spake, She touch'd his eyelashes with *libant* lip.
LANDOR *Gebir* bk. vi, l. 133.

Lib'a-nus, 1 lib'ə-nus; 2 lib'a-nus, *n.* Same as LEBANON.

Li'ba-nost [Gr.].

li'bate, 1 lai'beit; 2 lī'bat, *n.* [LIBATED; LIBATING.] **1.** *t.* To pour out, as a liquor. **2.** *i.* To make a libation or drink-offering. [< L. *libatus*, pp. of *libo*, pour.]

li-ba'tion, 1 lai-bē'shən; 2 lī-bā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of pouring wine or other liquid, either on the ground or on a sacrificial victim, in honor of a deity.

Libations most commonly consisted of unmixed wine.
ARTHUR *Homer's Iliad* bk. ii, l. 340, note. [B. 1855.]

2. The liquid thus poured out; hence, wine or liquor poured out to drink. **3.** [Humorous.] A drinking; potation. [F., < L. *libatio(n-)*, < *libo*, pour.]—**li'ba-to-ry**, *a.* & *n.* **1.** Pertaining to a libation. **2.** The vessel used for a libation. **li'ba'tion-al**[1].

Li'bau, 1 lī'bou; 2 lī'bou, *n.* A seaport of Courland, Latvia: called by the Germans, *Mag 9, 1915.* **Li'pa'va**; **Lie"pa'ja**.

li-ba'vius, 1 lī-bē'vi-us; 2 lī-bā'vi-ŭs, *n.* Fuming liquid of Libavius. See FUMING. [< A. *Libavius* (d. 1616), German chemist.]

lib'bard[1], *n.* A leopard.—**lib'bard's-bane"**[1], *n.*

lib'ber, 1 lib'ər; 2 lib'er, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A gelder.

lib'bet, 1 lib'et; 2 lib'et, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A stick of wood: billet; staff; club. **2.** A strip of rag.

Lib'by, 1 lib'ı; 2 lib'y, *n.* Diminutive of ELIZABETH.

Lib'by Pris'on. A building in Richmond, Va., originally a tobacco-warehouse, used as a military prison by the Confederates during the CIVIL WAR after the battle of Bull Run, and for some of much suffering. It is now a war museum.

lib. cat., *abbr.* Library catalog. [wind. **li-bec'chlot**.

li-bec'cio, 1 lī-bek'chō; 2 lī-bek'chō, *n.* [It.] The southwest

lib'eck, 1 lib'ek; 2 lib'ek, *n.* [< F. *li'beller* or *li'beller*, *li'-belder*; *li'bel-ing* or *li'del-ling*.] **1.** *t.* To publish, promulgate, or put forth a libel concerning; defame; lampoon. **2.** To bring suit in admiralty against (a vessel or cargo). See LIBEL, *n.*, (3).—**lib'el-ant**, *n.* [rare.

li'bel-er, 1 lai'bə-lər; 2 lī'bel-er, *n.* One who libels another. **li'bel-ist**[1]; **li'bel-ler**[1]; **li'bel-list**, —**li'bel-lee'**, *n.* The party against whom a complaint in admiralty is filed.

li'bel, 1 lai'bəl; 2 lī'bel, *n.* Anything tending to lessen, degrade, or asperse character or reputation, or to bring into disfavor or disrepute; defamation. **2.** *Law.* (1) A false publication, without justification or lawful excuse, expressed either in print or writing, or by signs, pictures, or other fixed representation to the eye, tending to injure the memory of one dead, or the reputation of one alive, and expose him to public hatred, contempt, or ridicule, or with intent to do him such injury; avoided or has a tendency to injure him in his occupation or business. A libel is a ground for a civil action, but when malicious it is an indictable offense. In a civil action, the truth of the libel, privileges, or justification (fair comment), are good defenses, and in certain jurisdictions the consequences may be avoided in newspaper libels by a sufficient apology. Truth is not prima facie a good defense in a criminal action for libel, but is as far as is prescribed by statute. (2) *U. S. Law.* The written statement of the plaintiff of his cause of action and the relief he seeks in an admiralty or ecclesiastical court. (3) *Rom. and Eccl. Law.* A written statement by a plaintiff when instituting a suit, and stating his cause of action. (4) *Scots Law.* The form of complaint or ground of the charge in either a civil action or criminal prosecution. **3.** A lampoon or satire. **4†.** A declaration, certificate, or writing.

Any little book or writing was a *libel* once. TRENCH *English, Past and Present* lect. vii, p. 110. [c. p. & co. 1886.]

[OF., < L. *libellus*, dim. of *liber*, book.]—**li'bel-ous**, DEFAMATION.

li-bel'la, 1 lai-bel'ə; 2 lī-bel'a, *n.* **1.** A small balance. **2.** A level. [L., dim. of *libra*, balance.]

li'bel-la-ry, 1 lai'bə-lə-rı; 2 lī'bel-la-ry, *Law.* Characterized by libels; full of libels.

li'bel-late, 1 lai'bə-lēt; 2 lī'bel-lāt, *n. Rom. Law.* A person against whom a libel has been filed: analogous to a *defendant* in common law. **li'bel-lee'**.

li'bel-lat'ic, 1 lai'be-lat'ik; 2 lī'bel-lāt'ic, *n. Eccl. Hist.* A Christian who, in the Decian persecution (A. D. 250), presented a certificate called a libellus, obtained from a Roman magistrate, declaring he had made sacrifice to the heathen gods, in conformity with the imperial edict, and therefore would be immune from persecution.

Li-bel'lu-la, 1 lī-bel'yu-lə; 2 lī-bel'yu-la, *n. Entom.* 1. A genus typical of *Libellulidæ*. **2.** [l-.] An insect of this or a related genus; a dragon-fly. [< L. *libellulus*, dim. of *libellus*; see LIBEL, *n.*]

Li'bel-lu'li-dæ, 1 lī'be-lū'lı-dē; 2 lī'bel-lū'li-de, *n. pl. Entom.* One of the two families of the order *Odonata*, containing, in older classifications, the more robust species of dragon-flies, and differing from the family *Agrionidæ* in being of larger size, and in having the wings of unequal size, with at least



Libellulidæ.

Development of a dragon-fly. five cross-nervules instead of showing the subquartic larva, two, and in breathing through emergence from the pupa, and the rectum instead of by the skin: fully winged insect. tracheal gills in the end of the abdomen. Their wings are usually marked with conspicuous bands and are held horizontally when at rest. Both families are nearly cosmopolitan. [LIBELLA.]

—li-bel'lu-lid, *a.* & *n.*—**li-bel'lu-loid**, *a.*

li'bel-'lu-lin (-ə), 1 lai-bel'yu-lin; 2 lī-bel'yu-lin, *a.* Of or pertaining to dragon-flies or *Odonata*.

li'bel-ous, 1 lai'bəl-əs; 2 lī'bel-ŭs, *a.* Containing that which defames or libels; of the nature of a libel. **li'bel-lous**;—**li'bel-ous-ly**, *adv.*—**li'bel-ous-ness**, *n.*

Li'belt, 1 lī'belt; 2 lī'belt, **Karol** (*n.*1807–8?1875). A Polish philosopher and publicist; fought in the insurrection of 1830. *Philosophy and Criticism.*

li-ben'the-nite, 1 li-ben'thi-nait; 2 li-ben'the-nīt, *n. Mineral.* A native crystallized phosphate of copper ($4CuO.P_2O_5.H_2O$).

li'ber[1], 1 lai'bər; 2 lī'ber, *n.* [LI'BRI, 1 lai'brai; 2 lī'bri, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A book: used principally in English in distinguishing successive volumes of public records of deeds, mortgages, etc.: as, *Liber* A, *Liber* B, etc. See also *Liber* Albus, *Liber* Authenticarum, *Liber* Sextus, etc. **2.** *Bot.* The bast or inner bark of exogenous plants. It consists of long, slender, tough cells that give strength to the bark, thus making it of use in the arts. Compare BAST.—**li'ber-cell'**, *n. Bot.* A bast-tissue cell.

li'ber, *n.* An iron shaft by which a horse draws a line of railways in a combine, so constructed that the carriage will not overrun, and the horse and shafts may be quickly attached or detached.

Li'ber, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* An Italian deity, sometimes identified with Bacchus, and connected with fertility and the Roman festival of the Liberalia, in honor of the first fruits of the vintage.

Li'ber-a, 1 lī'bər-ə; 2 lī'ber-a, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* The female deity corresponding to Liber.

lib'er-al, 1 lib'ər-əl; 2 lib'er-al, *a.* **1.** Possessing or manifesting a free and generous spirit; ready to impart gifts or aid; bestowing freely; open-handed; bountiful; munificent. **2.** Appropriate or fitting for a broad and enlightened mind; not restricted in spirit or scope; catholic; expanded; as, the *liberal* arts.

A *liberal* education without the Scriptures must be, in any Christian country, a contradiction in terms. ARNOLD in Dean Stanley's *Thomas Arnold* vol. ii, p. 87. [c. & v. 1860.]

3. Free from narrowness or bigotry in ideas or doctrines; favorable to freedom of thought and speech; tending toward that which is democratic or republican, as opposed to that which is aristocratic or monarchical; as, *liberal* in politics, a *liberal* church.

Our religion is too *liberal* and spiritual to bind us to any place or any hour of prayer.
CHANNING *Works, Daily Prayer* p. 493. [a. u. a. 1883.]

4. Bestowed or produced in a free and profuse manner; abundant; unstinted; plentiful; as, a *liberal* gift; *liberal* abuse; a *liberal* harvest.

Liberal is used with *of* or *with* before the thing bestowed, and *to* before a person or object on which anything is bestowed, and *in* before a word of action.

5. Free and unconfined in manner; not restricted to the literal meaning; as, a *liberal* translation or construction. **6.** Free by or from birth; hence, of a nature or character befitting such an origin or state; refined; independent; as, a *liberal* ancestry. **7†.** Unduly free; licentious. [OF., < L. *liberalis*, < *liber*, free.]

Syn.: see ABUNDANT; AMPLE; CHARITABLE; GENEROUS; HOSPITABLE.—**liberal Christian**, a member or follower of one of those Christian communities that are not generally recognized as orthodox: specif., a Unitarian or Universalist.—**l. Christianity**, or **l. theology**, the tenets or opinions of those believers in Christianity who do not accept any orthodox creed.—**lib'er-al-ism'**, *n.* **1.** Liberal conduct. **2.** A member of the branch of the British Conservative party that has a leaning toward the Liberal party: now generally known as *Tory-Democrat*.—**l. Conservatism**, *n.* = **l. Imperialism**, *n.* The platform of certain Liberals who advocate Imperialism, including the refusal of home rule to Ireland, along the lines supported by the Conservative party, but favor liberal politics in home affairs.—**l. Imperialist**, *n.* **Liegal**, *a.* Marking a phase of civilization characterized by great mental freedom, liberty of individual conduct, freedom in forming contracts, and the establishment of relations not due to constitutional law.—**l. party**, a party of reform or progress: specif., [L-], that party in English politics formed by the coalition of the Whigs and Radicals under Gladstone.—**Republican party** (*U. S. Hist.*), an independent branch of the regular Republican party, which, joining forces with the regular Democratic party, nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency of the United States, May 1, 1872.—**L. Union**, a group of National Liberals who opposed Bismarck in the German Parliament of 1880, and afterward (1884) formed the Liberal party of Germany in union with the Progressists.—**L.-Unionism**, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] The doctrines held by the Liberal-Unionists.—**L.-Unionist**, *n.* A member of the Liberal party who sided with the Conservatives on the Irish question in 1886 and subsequently for the prevention of the separation of the governments of Great Britain and Ireland.—**lib'er-al-ly**, *adv.*

Lib'er-al, *n.* **1.** A member of any liberal party. **2.** [l-] Any person who advocates liberty of thought, speech, or action; one who is opposed to conservatism: distinguished from *radical*.

Lib'er-a-li'a, 1 lib'ər-ā'li-ə; 2 lib'er-ā'li-a, *n. pl.* An ancient Roman vintage-festival, March 17, in honor of Liber and Libera. [L., neut. pl. of *Liberalis*, < *Liber*, Bacchus.]

lib'er-al-ism, 1 lib'ər-əl-izm; 2 lib'er-al-ism, *n.* **1.** The principles or methods of liberalists in religion, politics, etc.: opposed to *conservatism*.

In the time of Frederic the Great and Joseph II. it became fashionable among sovereigns to profess *Liberalism*, and to work for the enlightenment of the human race.
MAX NORDAU *Fallen Cities* vol. ii, p. 81. [s. 1874.]

2. [L-] The tenets of a liberal party; specif., in England, the tenets of the party opposed to Conservatism.

lib'er-al-ist, *n.* A liberal.—**lib'er-al-is'tic**, *a.* Pertaining to, characterized by, or tinged with liberalism: usually applied to politics.

lib'er-al'i-ty, 1 lib'ər-al'ı-tı; 2 lib'er-al'ı-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiz, *pl.*] **1.** The quality of being liberal or generous; disposition to bestow abundantly; munificence. **2.** Freedom of opinion or utterance; mental broadness or comprehensiveness; catholicity; as, *liberality* of speech. **3.** A particular act of generosity, or that which is given; donation; bounty; as, restraining your *liberalities* within the limits of your means. **4.** [RARE.] Political liberalism; liberals collectively. [< F. *libéralité*, < L. *liberalit(-)s*, < *liberalis*; see LIBERAL.]

lib'er-al-ness[1] [Rare]. Syn.: see BENEVOLENCE.

lib'er-al-ize, 1 lib'ər-əl-aiz; 2 lib'er-al-īz, *v.* [IZED; -IZING.] 1. *t.* To free from narrow views or prejudices; render liberal or catholic; as, to *liberalize* the theories of a sect. **2.** *i.* [Rare.] To become liberal. **lib'er-al-iser.**—**lib'er-al-i-za'tion**, *n.*—**lib'er-al-iz'er** or **-is'er**, *n.*

lib'er-ate, 1 lib'er-ēt; 2 lib'er-āt, *v.* [-AT'ED; -AT'ING.] To relieve from that which confines; set free or release from bondage; manumit; disengage; free; as, to *liberate* water from a reservoir; to *liberate* slaves. [< L. *liberatus*, pp. of *libero*, < *liber*, free.] Syn.: see ABSOLVE; DELIVER.—Frem.: *from.*—**lib'er-a-to-ry,** *a.* Freeing. Tending to liberate.

lib'er-ate, *a.* [Archaic.] Released; freed; liberated.

lib'er-a'tion, 1 lib'er-ā'shan; 2 lib'er-a'shon, *n.* **1.** An act of liberating, or the state of being liberated; freedom from constraint or obligation; as, a *liberation* from political abuse; the *liberation* of prisoners; *liberation* of water. **2.** *Civ. Law.* The extinguishment of a contract, by which he who was bound becomes free; payment. [< F. *libération*, < L. *liberatio(n-)*, < *libero*; see LIBERATE, *v.*]

lib'er-a'tion-ist, 1 lib'er-ā'shan-ist; 2 lib'er-a'shon-ist, *n.* [Gt. Brit.] One who favors the liberation of religion from state patronage and control.—**lib'er-a'tion-ism,** *n.*

lib'er-a-tiv(e), *a.* [Rare.] Favoring liberty; liberating.

lib'er-a'tor, 1 lib'er-ā'tar or -tor; 2 lib'er-a'tor, *n.* One who liberates.—**Liberator, the.** **1.** A subriquet applied to (1) Simeon Bolivar; (2) Daniel O'Connell; (3) Alexander II., Czar of Russia; (4) Giuseppe Garibaldi. **2.** A weekly newspaper conducted by William Lloyd Garrison in antislavery propaganda, 1831–1836.

lib'er-a'tress, *n.* [Rare.] A female liberator. **lib'er-a-trix,** 1 lib'er-a-trĭks; 2 lib'er-a-trix, *n.*

Li'be-ri, 1 lī'bē-rī; 2 lī'bē-ri, **Pietro** (4/11614–19/11687). An Italian painter of the Venetian school; *Massacre of the Innocents.* **Li'be-ri'an,** *a.* and *n.*

Li-be'ri-a, 1 lī-bē'rī-a; 2 lī-bē'ri-a, *n.* A negro republic in W. Africa; 40,000 sq. m.; capital, Monrovia.—**Li-be'ri-an.** **1.** *a.* Of, belonging to, or characterizing Liberia or its natives. **II.** *n.* A native or naturalized citizen of Liberia.

Li-be'ri-us, 1 lī-bē'rī-us; 2 lī-bē'ri-us, A pope who upheld Athanasius against the Arians; banished, 356; restored to his see, 358.

lib'er-o-mo'tor, 1 lĭb'er-o-mō'tor; 2 lĭb'er-o-mō'tor, *a. Physiol.* Liberating motor energy or nerve-force. [< L. *liber* (see LIBERATE, *v.*)+ MOTOR.]

Li'ber-tad', 1 lī'ber-tăd'; 2 lī'ber-tăd', *n.* A department in N. W. Peru; 10,209 sq. m.; capital, Trujillo.

lib'er-ta'ri-an, 1 lĭb'er-tā'rĭ-an; 2 lĭb'er-tā'ri-an. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the doctrine that choice is not necessitated, whether by external compulsion or by motives; especially, the doctrine that deeds of will are not governed by the law of physical causation: opposed to *necessarian* and *fatalistic*.

The one looks at man as a determined element in the material cosmos, and his ethical system is necessitarian. The other regards him as a free autonomous personality, and his system is *libertarian*. W. KNIGHT *Essays on Philosophy, Eclecticism* p. 178. [N. M. & CO. 1890.]

II. *n.* One who believes in the freedom of the will.

2. One who maintains the principles and doctrines of liberty, particularly as respects thought and conduct.—**lib'er-ta'ri-an-ism,** *n.* The doctrine that the will is free, in the sense above given.

Li-ber'tas, 1 lī-bēr'tas; 2 lī-bēr'tas, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of liberty, in whose temple on the Aventine hill at Rome the census tables were preserved. She is represented in art as a matron with the pileus or Phrygian cap, and also a wreath of laurel. See under LIBERTY.

lib'er-tel'de, 1 lĭb'er-tĕl'dē or -tĕld'ē; 2 lĭb'er-tĕl'de or lĭb'er-tĕld'e, *n.* **1.** Destruction of liberty. **2.** A destroyer of liberty.

There is hardly a tyrant . . . or *libertelde* mentioned in history, who had not enough natural opinions to suffice for a new Eden. E. P. WHIPPLE *Character* essay xii, p. 309. [P. & F. 1856.]

[< L. *libertat(-)s* (see LIBERTY) + *cæda*, kill.]—**lib'er-ti-cī'dal,** *a.*

lib'er-tine, } 1 lĭb'er-tĭn; 2 lĭb'er-tin (XIII), *a.* **1.** Disreputable; garding moral, social, or religious restraint; giving rein to the appetites; dissolute; licentious; as, *libertine* methods. **2.** Freed from slavery; manumitted. **3.** [Archaic.] Unrestrained.

lib'er-tin(e)s, *n.* **1.** One who gives free rein to his desires or appetites; a debauchee; a rake. **2.** [L.] A member of a free-thinking sect which arose, in the 16th century, in the Netherlands, France, and elsewhere. The sect held that God is the only being, and that man can not sin, and practised licentiousness.

A 'libertine,' in modern usage, was a deist or free-thinker in matters of religion and in the theory of morals. But as by a process which is seldom missed free-thinking does and will end in free-acting . . . so a 'libertine' came to be a man of loose conversations to signify a profligate.

TAINE *On the Study of Words* lect. iii, p. 90. [N. P. & CO. 1888.]

3. One of the party in Geneva that opposed Calvin's reforms. **4.** [L.] *Bib.* A member of a Jewish synagog of that name. *Acts* vi, 9. **5.** In Roman history, a manumitted slave, or a freedman, or the child of such a person. **6.** Archaic. One who does not brook restraint. **7†.** A free-thinker: derogatory use. **8†.** A freeman, as of a corporate town. [< L. *libertinus*, freedman, < *liber*, free.]

lib'er-tin-ism, 1 lĭb'er-tĭn-ĭzm; 2 lĭb'er-tin-ĭzm, *n.* **1.** Unrestrained indulgence in lewd or licentious practises; debauchery. **2.** An extreme exercise of freedom in thought or opinion, especially on religious subjects.

In these days . . . free toleration is made both pretext and excuse for intellectual *libertinism*.

PORTER *Books and Reading* p. 63. [S. 1873.]

3. [Rare.] The condition of a freeman. [< F. *libertinisme*, < *libertin*, = LIBERTINE.] **lib'er-tin-age†; lib'er-tism†** [Rare].

lib'er-ty, 1 lĭb'er-tĭ; 2 lĭb'er-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tĭz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being exempt from the dominion of others, or from restricting circumstances: opposed to *slavery*, *subjection*, or *bondage*; as, *liberty* of speech or of trade. **2.** A special right, exemption, or immunity granted by authority, or the privileges consequent upon this; franchise; privilege: sometimes in the plural, and with *of*; as, a *liberty* to fish; the boys had *liberty* to play on the stairs; the *liberties of cadets* (privileges of making evening calls, etc.); the *liberties* of a city. **3.** Freedom beyond the ordinary bounds; ungranted and sometimes undue freedom; as, I take the *liberty* of addressing you; improper *liberties*. **4.** The possession and exercise of the right of self-government, either politically or religiously; as, the *liberty* granted by the constitution.

The Englishman loves *liberty* like his lawful wife, the Frenchman loves her like his mistress, the German loves her like his old grandmother. HAMERTON *Matthew Arnold's Essays in Criticism* essay v, p. 179. [MACM. 1883.]

5. Freedom of action, so far as this may be without trespassing on the rights of others; as, *liberty* under law. **6.** *Ethics.* The power of spontaneous and self-originated choice; freedom of will, both as undetermined by external compulsion and as not necessitated by subjective influences or motives. See FREEDOM OF THE WILL; NECESSITY. It is called also **liberty of indifference,** because before turning the agent is conscious of having regarded as determined in favor of one course rather than another. When the choice lies between alternatives, it is called **l. of contrariety;** when between doing and not doing some particular thing, the **l. of contradiction.**

7. A place or district within which certain immunities or privileges are enjoyed. Specif.: (1) In England, a district within a county, exempt from the jurisdiction of the sheriff and having a separate commission of the peace. (2) † A region outside a debtors' prison within which a prisoner was sometimes permitted to reside; as, the *liberty* of the Fleet. **8.** The curvature in a horse's bit, allowing freedom for the tongue. **9.** *Naut.* Leave of absence on shore. **10.** [L.] *Poet. & Rhet.* The personification of freedom; as, sweet *Liberty*. [< F. *liberté*, < L. *libertā(t-)s*, < *liber*, free.]

Syn.: freedom, independence, license. In general terms, it may be said that *freedom* is absolute, *liberty* relative; *freedom* is the absence of restraint, *liberty* is the removal or avoidance of restraint. The two words are constantly interchanged; the slave is set at *liberty*, or gains his *freedom*; but *freedom* is the nobler word. *Independence* is said of states or nations, *freedom* and *liberty* of individuals; the *Independence* of the United States did not bring *liberty* or *freedom* to its slaves. *Liberty* keeps quite strictly to the thought of being clear from restraint or compulsion; *freedom* takes a wider range, applying to more positive influences; thus, we speak of *freedom* from annoyance or intrusion. See PERMISSION. *License* is, in its limited sense, a permission or privilege granted by adequate authority, a bounded *liberty*; in the wider sense, *license* is an ignoring and *defiance of all that should restrain*, and a reckless doing of all that is inimical to the peace of society. *License* is to do — a base and dangerous counterfeit of *freedom*.—Ant.: captivity, compulsion, constraint, imprisonment, necessity, obligation, oppression, serfdom, servitude, slavery, subjugation.

—**at liberty.** **1.** Free from restraint; as, *at liberty* to take action. **2.** Free from restraint or hindrance; as, we are now at liberty to suggest; as, the prisoner was left *at liberty*.—**civil l.,** liberty of the individual to conduct his own affairs as he pleases, with only so much legal restraint as the public good may require.—**individual l.,** freedom from restraint in the exercise of one's outside governmental control, as freedom of opinion and conscience, etc.—**L. Bell** (*U. S. Hist.*), see under BELL.—**L. Bond,** a United States interest-bearing bond issued by authority of Congress in 1917 and 1918, in value ranging from $50 to $100,000, and bearing from 3½ to 4½ per cent. interest.—**liberty of the press,** the right on human manof-war, keeping account of the leaves of absence of each man and of the condition in and promptness with which he returned.—**L. Party.** [U. S.] Anglo-Am.] An apprentice, journeyman, or street-crough ever ready for a riot; hence, specif., one noisily zealous in the cause of liberty. **2.** [U. S.] A member of the Sons of Liberty. See under SON. **L.-cap,** n. A close-fitting cap worn as a symbol of liberty. Specif.: (1) The Roman pileus, a Phrygian cap worn by manumitted slaves. (2) The bonnet rouge, or red liberty-cap of the French Revolution of 1789.—**L.-day,** *n. Naut.* A day on which the ship's crew are at liberty to go ashore.—**L. Enlightening the World,** a bronze statue of heroic size which stands upon Bedloe's Island at the entrance of New York harbor. The statue rises to a height of 151 feet from the high and is mounted upon a pedestal 135 feet in height) was presented by the people of France to the United States in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence. It was off red July 4, 1884, and dedicated Oct. 28, 1886.—**L.-man,** *n. Naut.* A sailor who has permission to go ashore.—**l. of conscience,** a system of non-interference by the state with the religious beliefs, or modes of worship of its citizens.—**l. of the press,** freedom to print and publish without previous supervision.—**l. of the tongue,** same as LIBERTY, 8.—**L. party** [U. S.], an abolition party that came into being in 1840, coalesced with the Free-soil party in 1848, and became a part of the Republican party in 1854.—**l.-pole,** n. **1.** A tall mast with a liberty-cap of liberty at its top, set up by the "Sons of Liberty," radical patriots who supported the American Revolution. As rallying-places in the open air, such poles were first erected in the city of New York, and finally wherever republicanism abounded. They became objects of contests between citizens and British troops. **2.** Any isolated flagstaff.—**l.-ticket,** *n. Naut.* A paper giving the date and extent of the leave of absence granted to a seaman or a marine.—**l.-tree,** *n.* Same as TREE OF LIBERTY.—**moral l.,** the possession and power of choice essential to moral responsibility.—**natural l.,** a condition in which nature's laws are the only restriction.—**personal l.,** the right of a person to come and go at pleasure; freedom of the individual to follow his own pursuits.—**personal-l. laws** (*U. S. Hist.*), statutes passed by various Northern States, during the existence of the fugitive-slave laws, for securing to alleged fugitive slaves the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus and trial by jury in the State where the arrest was made, because in the slave States the defendant was not lawworthy. The first personal-liberty laws were those of New York in 1840, Massachusetts and Vermont in 1843, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island in 1847–1848. The fugitive-slave law of 1850 avoided the use of State officers by devolving the duties on the United States officers in the several States. Non-personal-liberty laws followed. The conflict between these personal-liberty laws and the fugitive-slave law of 1850 became the declared cause of the secession of South Carolina in 1860.—**political l.** 1. The right to participate in the election of rulers and the making and administration of the laws. **2.** National independence. **3.** Personal liberty.—**religious l.,** freedom of religious opinion and worship as one's conscience may dictate.



Liberty-cap. (Obverse of a U. S. quarter-dollar of 1815. Actual size.)


Statue of Liberty, Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor.

Lib'er-ty, *n.* **1.** A county in N. W. Florida; 725 sq. m.; county-seat, Bristol. **2.** A county in S. E. Georgia; 976 sq. m.; county-seat, Hinesville. **3.** A county in E. Texas; 1,162 sq. m.; county-seat, Liberty. **4.** A city, county-seat of Clay county, Mo.; seat of William Jewell College (Baptist), founded in 1849.

li-beth'en-ite, 1 lī-bĕth'en-īt; 2 lī-bĕth'en-it, *n. Mineral.* A resinous, olive-green, basic hydrous copper phosphate ($(HCuPO_4)_2$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Libethen*, in Hungary.]

Lĭ-bĕ'thrĭum, 1 lĭ-bē'thrum; 2 lĭ-bē'thrŭm, *n.* An ancient town in Pieria, Macedonia; on the slope of Olympus: sacred to the Muses. [the div'i-div'i.

lĭb'i-dĭb'i, 1 lĭb'i-dĭb'ĭ; 2 lĭb'i-dĭb'i, *n.* A west-Indian tree, **lĭ-bĭd'i-nist,** *n.* [Rare.] One given to lewdness.

li-bid'i-nous, 1 lĭ-bĭd'ĭ-nus; 2 lĭ-bĭd'i-nŭs, *a.* Characterized by lewdness and lasciviousness; full of sexual desire. [< F. *libidineux*, < L. *libidinosus*, full of passion, < *libet*, it pleases.]—**li-bid'i-nous-ly,** *adv.*—**li-bid'i-nousness,** *n.* The state or quality of being libidinous; lewdness; lustfulness. **li-bid'i-nos-ly†.**

lĭ-bĭ'do, 1 lĭ-bē'dō; 2 lĭ-bī'dō, *p. Psychol.* The emotional craving or wish behind all human activities, the repression of which leads to psychoneuroses. [L., lust.]

Lĭb'i-tī'na, 1 lĭb'ĭ-tī'na; 2 lĭb'i-tī'na, *n.* [L.] *Class. Myth.* The Roman goddess of funerals: originally an Italian deity who was apparently a goddess of the earth, especially of gardens and trees, as one connected with vegetation, but later, on account of her connection with the dead, with Persephone. At her temple in Rome were kept registers of deaths and all necessities for funerals could be procured. A money was deposited by law at each person's death. Frequent allusion is made to this goddess by Roman poets and other writers.

lĭb'i-nary, *n.* [Old Slang.] A house; lodging. **lĭb'ĭn-dĭn†.**

Lĭb'nah, 1 lĭb'na; 2 lĭb'na, *n. Num.* xxxiii, 20.

Lĭb'ni, 1 lĭb'nī; 2 lĭb'ni, *n. Bib. Num.* iii, 18.

Lĭb'nites, 1 lĭb'nīts; 2 lĭb'nits, *n. pl. Bib. Num.* iii, 21.

Li'bo-ce'drus, 1 lī'bō-sē'drŭs; 2 lī'bo-se'drus, *n. Bot.* A genus of evergreen trees of the pine family. Its one-seeded cones are valved; the seeds being unequally winged. Several species are cultivated for ornament. [< Gr. λείβω and κέδρος.]

Li'bon, 1 lī'bŏn; 2 lī'bon, *n.* A Grecian architect who built the temple of Zeus at Olympia; he lived about 580 B. C.

Li'bourne', 1 lī'bŭrn'; 2 lī'burn', *n.* A town in Gironde department, France.

Li'bra, 1 lī'bra; 2 lī'bra, *n.* **1.** The Balance, the seventh sign of the zodiac, which the sun enters in September. **2.** A constellation formerly in this sign, but now in the sign Scorpio. **3.** [1-] The Roman pound, still in use in Italy, Spain, Portugal, etc., originally 5,016 grains in weight, but varying in different localities. See table under WEIGHT. [L., balance.]—**li'bral,** *a.* Pertaining to a libra or Roman pound.—**li'bral system,** the monetary system of the Romans, based on the libra.

lĭb'rant, 1 lĭb'rant; 2 lĭb'rant, *a.* Setting free; delivering.

One sigh — and then the *lib'rant* morn
Of perfect day!
When my free spirit, newly born,
Will soar away.

WILLIAM WINTER *The Rubicon* st. 1.

li-bra'ri-an, 1 lī-brē'rĭ-an; 2 lī-brā'ri-an, *n.* **1.** One who has charge of the books and appointments of a library, usually with the duty of overseeing the arrangement of the books, their classification, indexing, and use by readers. **li'bra-ry-keep"er†.** **2†.** One who transcribes or copies books.—**li-bra'ri-an-ism,** *n.* The keeping of a library.—**li-bra'ri-an-ship,** *n.* The position of librarian.

li-bra'ri-ous, *a.* [Rare.] Relating to the use of books or to books in general.

lī'bra-ry, 1 lī'brē-rĭ; 2 lī'brā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rĭz; 2 -riş, *pl.*] **1.** A collection of books, pamphlets, etc., kept for reading and consultation; especially, such a collection arranged to facilitate reference, as by classification and indexing. **2.** A building, or a room or series of apartments containing such a collection; as, the *Library* of Congress. **3.** A series of books having some characteristic in common issued by the same publisher. **4.** A collection of books for reading or study belonging to a private individual; as, a doctor's *library*. [< F. *librairie*, < L. *librarie*, orig. f. of *librarius*, belonging to books, < *liber*, book, bark of a tree, tablet.]

—**circulating library,** a library from which books can be taken for use at home or elsewhere, under certain restrictions: distinguished from a **reference l.,** where books may be consulted but are not allowed to be taken out.—**home l.,** a small traveling library sent to a tenement, often in connection with some form of settlement work in large cities.—**l. tax** (*Gt. Brit.*), the legal obligation on publishers to give a copy of each of the books published by them to certain libraries. See COPYRIGHT.—**traveling l.,** a small collection of books sent for distribution from some central point, as to a club, a school, or to a remote locality devoid of ordinary library facilities.

lĭ-brāte, 1 lĭ'brāt; 2 lĭ'brāt, *n.* [L. *librat-ĕp*; LĭBRAT-ING.] **1.** *t.* To hold poised; balance. **II.** *i.* **1.** To tremble or vibrate, as a balance; swing; oscillate.

Still this remarkable temperature; the barometer slowly *librating* between 29.30 and the old 30.40. KANE *Arctic Explorations* vol. ii, p. 34. [C. & P. 1856.]

2. To be poised; as, to *librate* in the air. [< L. *libro* (pp. *librātus*), < *libra*, balance.]

lĭ'brā-ta, *n.* L. Land tax; one pound a year. **2.** A piece of land measuring about 52 acres. [< LL. *librata*, < L. *libra*, pound.]

li-bra'tion, 1 lī-brā'shŏn; 2 lī-brā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of balancing or librating; a state of balance; equipoise. **2.** *Astron.* A real or apparent slow swinging motion of a body on each side of its mean position. See phrase.—**libration in latitude,** a real or apparent slow swinging or mountain malapert (which occasionally conceals the moon's south pole). HUMPHREY *Cosm. tr.* by E. C. Otté, vol. i, p. 98. [B. 1870.] [F., < L. *librātio(n-)*, < *librātus*, pp. of *libro*, balance.]

—**libration of the moon,** an apparent slight pendulous motion, really due to the unequal motion of the moon in its orbit, by which the parts near the edges of the moon's disk come into view and disappear again, disclosing in all about 18 per cent. of the moon's surface, which otherwise would be invisible. This libration is of three kinds: (1) **L. in latitude,** caused by the dipping of the moon's axis, which is slightly inclined to the plane of her orbit, and causes an alternate appearance and disappearance of portions of her polar regions. (2) **L. in longitude,** caused by the variation of the angular motion of the moon, producing an apparent oscillation, which discloses portions of the eastern and western edges of the lunar surface. (3) **Diurnal or**

parallactic l., caused by the position of the observer, being the result of the parallax of the moon, disclosing its western edge after rising and its eastern edge before setting.

li'bra, *n.* [< L. *libra*, a balance; oscillating balancing. [a libretto.

li-bret'tist, 1 li-bret'ist; 2 li-brĕt'ist, *n.* One who writes

li-bret'to, 1 li-bret'o; 2 li-brĕt'o, *n.* [< or = *-cro*, 1 *it* or *-to*; 2 *-tō* or *-tŏs*, *pl.* *-ti*] A book containing the text of an opera or any extended musical composition. 2. The words of the text.

The *libretto* to 'I Puritani' is one of the poorest ever furnished to Bellini, but the music is some of his best.

G. P. Upton *Standard Operas* p. 52. [Mcc. & co. 1891.]

lib'ri, dim. of *libro*, < L. *liber*, book.]

Li'bri, *n. pl.* [< *libri*, *Librarii*, *n.*] Illuminators.

Italian painter, illuminator, and miniaturist.

Li'bri-Car'ru-cci, 1 li'brĭ-kar'o͝o-chē; 2 li'brĭ-kär-o͝o'chē, **Guillaum Bruttus Icilius Timoleon**, Count (1803–1879) mathematician; born in Florence, Italy; became a political refugee in France, and subsequently a criminal refugee in England.

li'bri-f or **-l**, li'brĭ-fō, 2 li'brĭ-fŏrm, *a. Bot.* Having the form of liber. [< LIBER², *n.*, 2, + -FORM.]— **lib'riform cells** or **fibers**, the long, slender, tough cells that make up or resemble the liber of plants.

li-bril, *n.* li'brĭl; 2 li-brĭl', *n.* [LL.] A fool's bauble.

li'bri-pens, 1 li'brĭ-pĕns, 2 li'brĭ-pĕns, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A weigher of money in ancient Rome.

libs, 1 lĭbz; 2 lĭbz, *n.* [L.] The west-southwest wind.

Li-bur'ni-a, 1 lī-bûr'nĭ-a; 2 lī-bûr'nĭ-a, *n.* The ancient name of a district in Illyricum, N. of Dalmatia. **Liburn'ian**, *a.*

Li-bur'nian, 1 lī-bûr'nĭ-an; 2 lī-bûr'nĭ-an, *I. a.* Belonging or relating to ancient Liburnia. **II.** *n.* An inhabitant of ancient Liburnia.— **Liburnian galley**, a galley of a light and swift type with one bank of oars, originally used by the Liburnian pirates, and adopted by the Romans as a war-ship.

Lib'y-a, 1 lĭb'i-a; 2 lĭb'y-a, *n.* 1. *Gr. Myth.* The daughter of Epaphus and Cassiopeia. 2. The ancient Greek name for N. Africa. 3. A region of N. Africa, comprising Cyrenaica and Tripolitana; declared Italian territory Nov. 5, 1912. 4. *Bib. Lit.* In O. T. *Num.* An equatorial band on Mars presenting the appearance of a green belt with deep bays and inlets, and formerly supposed to be a mass of water. In the 19th century dismissed as unproved and ill.

Lib'y-an, 1 lĭb'i-an; 2 lĭb'y-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Libya, or to the branch of the Hamitic family of languages spoken there.

Lib'y-an, *n.* 1. A group of the Hamitic family of languages. See Hamitic. 2. One of the Libyan race; a Berber.

Lib'y-an Des'ert. A part of the Sahara, Africa, bounded N. by Tripoli, E. by Egypt and Nubia, S. by Darfur and Wadai, and W. by Tripoli and Tibesti. Toward its center is Kafra, an "archipelago" of oases. The Libyan Desert route is penetrated by but few caravans; length, 1,000 m.

Lib'y-an Sea. The ancient name of the Mediterranean between Crete and Africa.

Lib'y-o-Teu-ton'ic, 1 lĭb'i-o-tu-tŏn'ĭk; 2 lĭb'y-o-tu-tŏn'ĭk, *a.* Pertaining to the Libyan and Teutonic races, or to a mixture of the two; said of the blond type of the white race, including all people with fair complexions, blue eyes, and blond hair. Same as Xanthochroi.

This is the typical appearance . . . of the ancient Libyans, and is still preserved in Morocco and Algiers; hence I shall call it the *Libyo-Teutonic* type. D. G. Brinton *Races and Peoples* lect. iv, p. 106. [c. p. c. n. 1891.]

Li-bys'sa, 1 lī-bĭs'o; 2 lī-bĭs'a, *n.* An ancient town W. of Nicomedia, Bithynia, Asia Minor; burial-place of Hannibal.

Lib'y-stic, 1 lĭb'ĭs-tĭk; 2 lĭb'y-stĭk, *a. pl.* *Tus Libystica* regarded as a family.

Li-by'-the-l'nus, 1 lĭ-bĭ'-thi-nī'nŭs; 2 lĭb'y-the-ī'nŭs. *n. pl. Entom.* A subfamily of the *Nymphalidæ*, brownish butterflies, with palpi, strong wings, and reduced fore-legs and a sort of beak. A common North-American species, whose caterpillar lives upon the sugarberry, is the red-brown-spotted butterfly *Apatura Celtidis*, having white spots and bands and being conspicuous white spots. [< Gr. *Libys*, a Libyan, + *thea*, view.]

Li-ca'ni-a, 1 lī-kā'nĭ-a; 2 lī-kā'nĭ-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical American trees of the family *Rosaceæ*. They have tall, straight stems with very hard wood, large, leath ry leaves, and terminal clusters of small flowers. The gritty bark of some species is used in making pottery, whence they are known as pottery-trees. *L. gutanensis* is called Cayenne rose, Cayenne sassafras, and pepperwood. [< native *caniçaba*.]

Hic'ca, 1 lĭk'a; 2 lĭk'a, *n.* A West-Indian polypetalous shrub or small tree (*Pagara spinosa*) of the family *Rutaceæ*, with a very prickly trunk, as the soapberry. [Jamaica.] **Hic'ca tree**†.

lice, 1 lais; 2 līc, *n.* Plural of louse.

li-cen'ci-at, *n.* A licentiate. Chaucer *C. T.* 1, 220.

li'cense, 1 lai'sens; 2 lī'cĕnse, *n.* & *v.* li'censed; li'cens-ing.] **1.** To grant a right or privilege to do an act, or pursue a business, that without such grant would be illegal, unauthorized, or inadmissible; as, to *license* liquor-selling; to license a pilot; to license a physician to enter the ministry. 2. To allow to act without constraint; permit; as, he is a *licensed* personage. 3†. To allow to be done; permit. < F. *licencier*, < LL. *licentio*, < L. *licentia*; see LICENSE. **li'censed**, *p. a.*

—**li'cens-a-bl(e)**, *a.* Suitable to be licensed.— **li'censee'**, *n.* The person to whom a license is granted. **li'censer'**, or **-sor**, *n.* One who licenses. 2†. A censor of the press **li'cense-ry**; **li'cen-sor**†.

li'cense, *n.* 1. Authority or liberty given to do or forbear an act. Specif., in law (1) An expression of consent; permission from some competently constituted authority; as, a *license* to take timber; a *license* to marry.

Our passports are kept, and we receive a *license* to remain and travel in Island, guard free of expense.

R. H. Dana, Jr. *To Cuba and Back* p. 33. [H. M. & co. 1859.]

(2) In patent law, an instrument by which a patentee grants a limited right or permission to make or use his invention. (3) In copyright law, a permit given by a copyright-holder to reprint or publish extracts from his work. (4) In municipal law, an official permit to carry on a business not otherwise allowed. (5) In international law, permission granted by a belligerent power to its subjects, or to those of the enemy, to carry on a trade interdicted by war.

2. A written or printed form of a legal permit or license to do anything that would be otherwise unlawful or forbidden. **3.** In some universities, a certificate of proficiency in some faculty. **4.** Unrestrained liberty of action: disregard of propriety; abuse of privilege; as, *license* can no further go. **5.** Allowable deviation from established rule; variation from a standard for a purpose; as, poetic *license*. [< F. *licence*, < L. *licentia*, < *licet*, it is allowed.] **l'cence**†. Syn.: see permission.

—**license system**, a mode of regulating the traffic in alcoholic drinks by imposing a fee for the privilege of selling, the persons to whom the privilege shall be granted and the conditions attached being usually determined by law and administered by an excise board or other officials. It is called **low** l. when the fee charged is comparatively low; **high** l. when the fee is comparatively high; **prohibitory** l. the partial denial of the privilege of selling intoxicating liquors as a beverage: equivalent to *prohibition*.— **special l.**, a document conferring exceptional privileges, as, in England, a license from the Archbishop of Canterbury to marry at any time and place.

li'censed, } 1 lai'senst; 2 lī'cĕnst, *pa.* Permitted by legal

li'censt', } authority; having a license; as, a *licensed* saloon

That intemperance is dreadfully multiplied by the number of *licensed* shops for the retailing of spirits, we all know.

Channing *Works*, *Temperance* p. 114. [A. V. A. 1883.]

—**licensed victualler** (Eng.), one who has a license to keep an eating-house or a tavern.

li'cen-sure, 1 lai'sen-shūr; 2 lī'cĕn-shur, *n.* The act of licensing; used more particularly with reference to clerical or professional licenses.

li-cen'ti-ate, 1 lai-sen'shi-ĕt; 2 lī-cĕn'shi-āt, *n.* **1.** A person licensed to preach or practise a profession. Specif.: (1) In many Protestant churches, a person licensed to preach, after an examination, while yet unordained.

In connection with that one mission we have six native *licentiates*. J. L. Nevius *China* p. 69. [H. & s. 1869.]

(2) (*a*) In British use, a person who has a certificate of competence in some profession, as that of medicine, dentistry, or music. He rank of *licentiate* is granted by the Royal College of Physicians, the Royal Academy of Music, the Society of Apothecaries, the College of Preceptors, and by the University of Durham (in theology only). (*b*) In Continental universities, a person who has received the *magistri docendi*, the rank between bachelor and master or between master and doctor, whereby he is authorized to teach. (3) [Archaic.] *R. C. Ch.* A friar with papal authority to perform certain duties belonging to the parish priests.

For of his order he was *licenciate*.

Chaucer *C. T.*, *Prologue* l. 220.

2. The condition of having a license; a licentiate's degree. 3†. One who behaves licentiously [< LL. *licentiatus*, pp. of *licentio*; see LICENSE, *v.*] — **li-cen'ti-ate-ship**, *n.* The condition or office of a licentiate.

li-cen'ti-ous, 1 lai-sen'shi-us; 2 lī-cĕn'shi-ŭs, *a.* The act of licensing; the granting of a license, especially to practise med cine.

li-cen'ti-ous-ly, 1 lai-sen'shus; 2 lī-cĕn'shi-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Exceeding the limits of law, propriety, or chastity; wanton; lascivious; lewd; as, *licentious* desires; *licentious* wickedness. **2.** Indulging freedom to excess; unrestrained by law or morality; loose; dissolute; as, a *licentious* writer. **3.** [Rare.] Free from rule and accuracy, especially in literary matters; using too much liberty; as, a *licentious* interpreter.

I did not perceive, . . . that I had tacked two similes together, a practice which . . . is rather luxuriant and *licentious* in a letter.

Cowper *Letters*, *July 8, 1780* p. 72. [r. s. & co. 1856.]

[< F. *licencieux*, < L. *licentiosus*, < *licentia*; see LICENSE, *n.*]— **li-cen'ti-ous-ly**, *ad.*— **li-cen'ti-ous-ness**, *n.*

Lich, 1 lĭch; 2 lĭch, *n.* A dead body; corpse: obsolete except in composition and in folk-lore. [< AS. *lic.*] **liche**†; **liket.**—**lich'-fowl'**, *n.* The European coatsucker. **l.-bird**. Prov. Eng. = **l.-gate**, *n.* a churchyard gate, covered with a roof or having a porch or a small attached chapel in or under which a bier may stand; a corpse-gate. lych-gate; —**l.-house**, *n.* A house for the dead.— **l.-owl**, *n.* The screech-owl, formerly supposed to portend death. **l.-room**, *n.* A room in which a corpse is laid out. —**l.-stone**, *n.* A stone in the lich-gate upon which rest the coffin. —**l.-wake**, *n.* See LIKE-WAKE. —**l.-wall**, *n.* The wall of a burying-ground.— **lich'-way'**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The path by which a corpse is carried to the grave, *couderring* a path of w.

Lich-gate at Clifton Hampton, on the Thames, England.

lich'-way, *n.* [< AS. *lic*, corpse, + *weg*, way.] **Lich'road'**†.

Li-chad'-ite, 1 lī-kăd'-īt; 2 lī-kăd'-īt, *n.* [< Gr. *lichas*, + *-ite*.] A fossil echinite with the head-shield transverse, frontal grooves of glabella extended backward to enclose a central lobe, and eyes smooth.

Li'chas, *n.* (g. [g.] *Lichas*, space between thumb and forefinger.) **Lich'-da-ze**; **Lich'-daz**;— **lich's-did**, *n.*— **lich's-a-did**, *a.*

lich'a-nos, 1 lĭk'a-nŏs; 2 lĭc'a-nŏs, *n. Mus.* **1.** In the Greek system the tone next to the highest tone of the middle and of the lowest tetrachords. 2. The forefinger-string of an ancient Greek lyre, or its tone. [< Gr. *lichanos*, < *lichō*, lick.]

Li'chas, 1 lī'kăs; 2 lī'cas, *n.* 1. *Gr. Myth.* An attendant of Hercules who brought him a poisoned robe, and as a punishment was thrown into the sea. 2. A Spartan of the 5th century B. C. who, according to his story, enabled his countrymen to effect the conquest of Tegea.

li'chee†, *n.* Same as LITCHI.

Li'chen, 1 lī'kĕn; 2 lī'cĕn, *n.* A town and capital of the Shoa country, Abyssinia.

Li-ché'nas, 1 lī-chē'nŏs; 2 lī-chē'nas, *n.* A mountain in Thessaly, 7,000 ft. height.

li'chen, *n.* To cover with lichens; lichenize.

li'chen, 1 lai'kĕn; 2 lī'cĕn (xiii), *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A low flowerless thallophytic plant composed of loose cellular (hyphal) tissue, under which dwelled parasitic microscopic fungi, and a number of globular greenish or bluish algal cells upon which the fungal cells prey. Lichens are not differentiated into stems or leaves, and form gray, blackish, brown, or yellow crust-like patches on rocks, trunks of trees, fence-rails, and also on the ground. Reproduction is asexual, as in the *Ascomycetes*, but vegetative brood-buds (soredia) also appear on the crustose thallus. Several species of lichens are of economic value, yielding dyes and food-substances. See illus. under Apothecium and letters-chen.

Even in the sternest scenery of the Alps some sign of vegetation appears; and I remember to have found a tuft of *lichen* growing on the only rock which pierced through the ice on the summit of the Jungfrau. Agassiz *Geol. Sketches* sketch viii, p. 227. [r. & p. 1866.]

2. A former genus of plants that comprised the liverworts as well as the lichens. **3.** *Pathol.* A cutaneous eruption of crimson-red pimples. There are many varieties, of which prickly heat is one [L., < Gr. *leichen*, < *leichō*, lick.]— **horsehair lichen**, tree-hair. See under tree.— **Iceland l.**, same as Iceland moss.— **li'chen-a-fun'gus**, *n.* A fungus that enters into the composition of a lichen; the fungal element of a lichen. — **l.-starch**, *n.* Same as lichenin.— **li'chen-a'ceous**, *a.* Pertaining to lichens.— **li'chen-al**. I. *a* Of or pertaining to lichens. **II.** *n.* A lichen.— **li'chen-ate**, *n. Chem.* A salt of lichenic acid.— **li'chened**, *a. Bot.* Covered or overgrown with lichens.— **li'che-nif'a-cis**, *n. Pathol.* Same as lichen, 3. — **li-chen'lic**, *a.* Of, relating to, or derived from lichens. — **lichenic acid**, same as fumaric acid.— **li'chen-i'de-ous**, *a.* Dwelling on lichens parasitically.— **li-chen''i-fi-ca'tion**, *n. Pathol.* Assumption of condition resembling lichen: said of the skin.— **li'chen-i-fôrm**, *a.* Similar to or having the form of a lichen.— **li'chen-ing**, *n.* **li'chen-ism**, *n. Bot.* The state of union of a fungus and an alga, constituting what is commonly called a lichen.— **li'chen-ist**, *n.* Same as lichenologist.— **li''chen-i'za-tion**, *n.* Lichen-eating.— **li'chen-ize**, *vt.* To cover with lichens; as, the weathered and *lichenized* surfaces of the sandstone.— **li'chen-less**, *a.* Without lichens.— **li'chen-old**, *a.* 1. *Med.* Resembling lichen. 2. *Bot.* Licheniform.— **li'chen-y**, *a.* Covered with a growth of lichens; lichen-covered.

li'chend, *pp.* Lichened. S. S.

Li-che'nes, 1 lai-kī'nēz; 2 lī-cē'nēz, *n. pl Bot.* A former alliance of cellular cryptogamic plants— the lichens. [L., pl. of *lichen*; see LICHEN.] **Li''che-na'les**†.

li'chen-in, 1 lai'kĕn-in; 2 lī'cĕn-in, *n.* An amorphous compound (C H O), resembling and isomeric with starch, obtained from various lichens, as Iceland moss. **li'chenine**; **li'chen-starch**†.

li''chen-og'ra-phy, 1 lai'kĕn-og'ra-fi; 2 lī'cĕn-ŏg'ra-fy, *n.* That branch of lichenology which deals with description and classification of lichens. [< L. *lichen* (see LICHEN) + -GRAPHY.]— **li''chen-o-graph'ic**, *a.*— **li''chen-o-graph'i-cal**, *a.* One who writes of lichens; one skilled in lichenography. **li''chen-og'ra-phist**; —**li''chen-o-graph'ic** or **-i-cal**, *a.*

li''chen-ol-o'gy, 1 lai''kĕn-ol-o'ji; 2 lī''cĕn-ŏl'o-ĝy, *n.* The science or study of lichens. [< L. *lichen* (see LICHEN) + -OLOGY.]— **li''chen-o-log'ic**, **li''chen-o-log'i-cal**, *a.*— **li''chen-ol'o-gist**, *n.* A specialist in or an authority on lichens.

li'chen-ous, 1 lai'kĕn-us; 2 lī'cĕn-ŭs, *a.* Like lichen, or of the nature of lichens; full of or abounding in lichens. **li'chen-ose**†.

Showing the exquisite crumbling and *lichenous* texture of the Roslin stone. Ruskin *Modern Painters* vol. i, pt. ii, ch. v, p. 117. [w. & s. 1858.]

2. *Pathol.* Partaking of the nature of lichen.

Lich'field, 1 lĭch'fild; 2 lĭch'fĭld, *n.* A cathedral city in Staffordshire, England; the birthplace of Samuel Johnson, and seat of the grammar school where Addison, Garrick, and Johnson were educated.

li'chi, 1 lī'chi; 2 lī'chi, *n.* [Chin.] The fruit of the litchi: a spelling sometimes used to distinguish the fruit from the tree. See Litchi².

Li'chi, 1 lī'chi; 2 lī'chi, (Chin.) The Book of Rites; a compilation of ceremonial usages, made after the time of Confucius, and included in the Five Classics of China.

li'chin-in, 1 lai'kin-in; 2 lī'cin-in, *n. Chem.* Same as Carrageenin. [< Lichina, + -IN².]

lich'ŋ, 1 lĭnt; 2 lĭnt, *n.* [Dial. Scot.] **1.** Of little weight. **2.** **Lich'te-nau**, 1 lĭk'te-nau; 2 lĭc'te-nou, **Wilhelmine, Countess von** (*née* Enke) (1753–1820). A favorite of Frederick William II. of Prussia; powerful in politics.

lich'ten-berg, 1 lĭk'ten-bĕrt; 2 lĭc'ten-bĕrt, **Georg Christoph** (1742–1799). A German physicist, satirist, and humorist. See under figure.

Lich'ten-stein, 1 lĭk'ten-stīn; 2 lĭc'ten-stīn, *n.* **1. Martin Heinrich Karl** (1780–1857), a German physician and naturalist. **2. Ulrich von** (1200?–1270). a German poet.

licht'ly, 1 lĭt'li; 2 lĭt'ly, *a.* [Scot.] Same as lightly, *a.*

Licht'wer, 1 lĭt'wer; 2 lĭt'vĕr, **Magnus Gottfried** (1700–1747). A German poet and fabulist.

lich'wale, 1 lĭch'wāl; 2 lĭ-hwāl, *n.* A plant, the gromwell.

lich'wort'†, *n.* A British species of pellitory (*Parietaria officinalis*); wall-pellitory.

Li-in'i-a, 1 li-ĭn'i-a; 2 lī-ĭn'ĭ-a, *n.* The wife of Cahus Sempronius Gracchus; lived about 130 B. C. **2.** A Roman vestal virgin: condemned for incest; lived about 114 B. C. **3.** The daughter of Cornelius Cinna and wife of Marius the Younger; lived during the 1st century B C.

Li-cin'i-a gens. A plebeian house of ancient Rome, including the families of Crassus, Lucullus, and Stolo.

Li-cin-i-an, 1 li-sĭn'i-an; 2 lī-cĭn'ĭ-an, *a.* Relating to or originated by C. Licinius Stolo, Roman tribune from 377–367 B. C., author with L. Sextius of the Licinian rogations.— **Licinian regulations**, six rules passed in 445 in the tribunes hip of C. Licinius Stolo. They forbade larger landholdings than 500 acres, and required that one consul should be a plebeian.

Li-cin''i-a'nus Gra'ni-us, 1 li-sĭn'i-a'nus grā'ni-us; 2 li-cĭn'ĭ-a'nŭs grā'ni-ŭs. A Roman historian; lived probably in the 1st century; *Annals*.

Li-cin'i-us, 1 li-sĭn'i-us; 2 lī-cĭn'ĭ-ŭs. **n. 1. Bernardino**, an Italian painter who lived about 1540. **2. Giovanni Antonio** (1448 –1540), known as **Il Pordenone**, and **Regillo**, the name which he assumed; an Italian artist, a painter in oils and frescos.

Li-cin'i-us, 1 li-sĭn'i-us; 2 lī-cĭn'ĭ-ŭs. **n. 1. Caius Licinius Calvus**, surnamed **Stolo** (376–367 B. C. **2. Caius L. Macer Calvus** (82–47? B. C.), a Roman poet and orator. **3. Publius Flavius Galeranus Valerianus Lactinianus** (A. D. 250–260); Roman emperor; compelled to put to death by Constantine. **4.** See Macer, 5. **5.** Same as Lucullus.

Lic'i-nus, 1 lĭs'i-nus; 2 lĭc'ĭ-nŭs, *n.* **1. Cladius**, a Roman annalist; lived about 90 B. C.; wrote *History of Rome*. **2.** A Gaul who, from slave, steward, and freedman of Julius Cæsar, became governor of Gaul.

Li-cy, 1 lĭs'i; 2 lĭc'ĭ, *n.* In Shakespeare's *The Taming of the Shrew*, the name given to the disguised Hortensio.

lic'it, 1 lis'it; 2 lĭc'ĭt, *a.* Lawful; as, a *licit* transaction.

A *licit* spell of mutual potency

Than ev'er the hell-hags taught in Thessaly.

Southey *Joan of Arc* bk. iii. st. 9.

[< F. *licite*, < L. *licitus*, pp. of *licet*, it is allowed.] — **lic'it-ly**, *adv.*— **lic'it-ness**, *n.*

lic''it-a'tion, 1 lis'i-tē'shan; 2 lĭc'ĭ-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of offering for sale to the highest bidder. **2.** *Civ. Law.* The act of joint owners in putting on a thing incapable of division to bid among themselves, the purchaser to pay to his copro prietors their respective shares of the price. [< L. *licitatio(n-)*, offering of a price, < *liceo*, be for sale.]

lick, 1 lĭk; 2 lĭc, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To pass the tongue over the surface of; caress with the tongue.

The chickens and the ducks were devotedly attached to him; the cow which the family always intended to buy was in the habit of *licking* Phelim in his dreams. Wm. Carleton *Irish Peasantry*, *Phelim O'Toole's Courtship* in vol. ii, p. 198. [w. l. & co.]

2. To take in by the tongue; lap; as, the cat *licks* milk. **3.** *Mech.* Specif., to lap or take up, as oil or fiber. See Licker and Licker-in. **4.** [Colloq.] To chastise or beat, especially with repeated blows. **5.** [Colloq.] To overcome, as in a contest; excel or defeat.

lI. *i.* **1.** To make a licking movement, as a flame. **2.** [Colloq.] To overcome in a contest; as, which *licked?* [< AS. *liccian*, lick.] — **lick'-dish***‡, *n.* A lick-spittle. **l.-hot**‡; **lick'-plat'ter**.— **l.-spigot**†, *n.* A tapster.— to **l.** in shape [Slang], to bring gradually into proper form or discipline by manipulation or instruction or drill; as, to lick a crude essay *into shape.*

I most want him *to lick* the new batch of recruits *into shape.* KIPLING *Mine Own People, Incarnation of Krishna Mulaney* p. 131. (U. S. a. n. co.)

— to **l. one's chops** (Colloq.), to anticipate with gusto, or with greedy longing for, one's shoes, as a hungry fawn with one; fawn upon.— to **l. the dust.** 1. To perish, as in battle; se slain. Compare TO BITE THE DUST, under BITE, **2.** To behave in a servile manner; grovel or abase oneself.— to **l. the spittle of** [Slang], to cringe before or fawn upon servilely.— to **l. up,** to completely dispose of or wipe up; destroy, as by flame, or by strenuous eating.

lick, *n.* **1.** A stroke or rub of the tongue in licking. **2.** The application of something resembling a lick, or something so applied; a quick or careless stroke; as, a *lick* of paint. **3.** As much of anything as adheres to the tongue one can be taken up by it at one stroke; as, a *lick* of molasses. **4.** [U. S.] A superficial deposit of salt in the ground, frequented by animals that lick it.

Those singular saline, or as they are usually called *licks*, so scarcely interspersed over that country. . . are regularly and eagerly visited by the Paroquets. ALEX. WILSON *Am. Ornith., Carolina Parrot* in vol. ii. p. 157. (1808.)

5. [Colloq.] A stroke or turn; as, he smashed three at a *lick.* **6.** [Colloq.] A blow or whack; slap; as, a *lick* over the ear. **7.** [Colloq., U. S.] Laborious effort; exertion; work; usually in the phrase, a licking in his best *lick.*

8. *pl.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A licking or beating.— a **lick and a promise** [Colloq.], a hasty makeshift, or careless performance, implying intention of later completion.

Lick, James (1796–1876). An American philanthropist who founded the Lick Observatory. The **Lick Observatory,** on the summit of Mount Hamilton, Cal., 4,343 feet above sea-level, is 75 feet in diameter, and the great telescope with object-glass of 36-inch aperture was for a long time the largest refractor in the world. The instruments cost $200,000, and the site $60,000. The observatory is under the care of the Regents of the University of California.

lick'er, 1 lik'er; 2 lĭk'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which licks or licks up. **2.** *Mech.* A device moving with some part of a machine by which lubricating oil is taken up and applied to or dropped on a bearing or other piece requiring lubrication.— **lick'er-in'**, *n. Textile.* A comparatively slow-moving drum revolving in the periphery to draw the fibers into a carding-machine.— **l.-up,** *n. Mech.* A rough-faced piece for attaching to the face of a hammer, to "lick up" or lift a piece of work to the anvil. Use *Dog.*

lick'er-ish, 1 lik'er-ish; 2 lĭk'er-ish, *a.* **1.** Tempting or tempted by the appetite; as, *lickerish* viands; *lickerish* palate. **2.** Eager to taste or enjoy; having a keen relish; greedy. **3.** Addicted to drinking; sensual; lustful. [Cor. of LECHEROUS.] — **lic'or-ish**†.— **lick'er-ish-ly,** *adv.*— **lick'er-ish-ness,** *n.*— **lick'er-ous-ness**†.

lick'e-ty-cut', 1 lik'i-tĭ-kŭt'; 2 lĭk'e-tȳ-kŭt', *adv.* [Slang, U. S.] In a reckless or speedy manner, as if by "licking" or "cutting" a horse, in driving. [< LICK + CUT.] **lick'e-ty-jar'rup**†; **lick'e-ty-split'**†; **lick'e-ty-whit'tle**†.

lick'ing, 1 lik'ing; 2 lĭk'ing, *n.* A beating with the tongue. **2.** [Colloq.] A whipping; castigation.

The rebels never got such a *licking* before, and I think there will not be much more serious fighting.

GRANT in ARCH. Forbes's *Chinese Gordon* p. 49. [r. a. w. 1889.]

3. Act of drawing the fibers into a carding-machine. [< AS. *liccaving*, vb. n. of *liccian*, lick.] — **lick'ing-dis-ease'**, *Vet.* A form of pica.

Lick'ing, *n.* **1.** A county in central Ohio; 665 sq. m.; county-seat, Newark. **2.** A river in Kentucky; length, 220 m. to Ohio river. **3.** A river in Kentucky, on which flows into Muskingum river. [son; a maser.

lick'pen'ny, 1 lik'pen'i; 2 lĭk'pen'ĭ, *n.* [Scot.] A greedy pe-

lick'spit'tle, 1 lik'spĭt'l; 2 lĭk'spĭt'l, *n.* A servile flatterer; cringing parasite; a toady: a suggestion of the abject depth of degradation to which such a one descends. **lick'-foot'**†; **lick'-spit'**†.

lick'y, *pp.* Licked.

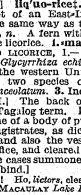
S. S.

Lic. Med., *abbr.* Licentiate in Medicine.

lic'o-rice, 1 lik'o-ris; 2 lĭc'o-rĭç, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A perennial herb

lic'o-rish,] of the legu-

minous family, especially *Glycyrrhiza glabra* or *G. echinata.* **2.** The root of either of these plants, or its insensated juice. The latter, obtained by evaporating an infusion of the sliced roots, is rolled into cylindrical pieces and called "licorice-ball, **l.-stick** or **stick-l.,** or **Spanish l.,** if obtained from *G. glabra*, and **Italian l.** if from *G. echinata.* The root of commerce is called either **l.-root** or **Herdice.** It is used for flavoring, as in confectionery, beer, and tobacco, and in medicine as a demulcent. **3.** Any one of other plants resembling these: usually with a qualifying term. [< OF. *licorice*, < LL. *glycyrrhiza*, cor. from L. *glycyrrhiza*, < Gr. *glykyrrhiza*, < *glykys*, sweet, + *rhiza*, root.] **lig'uo-rice**†.



a, the flower; *b*, the fruit (a pod). opened.

Licorice-plant.

— **Indian licorice,** the root of an East-Indian plant (*Abrus precatorius*); used in the same way as the common licorice-root.— **lic'o-rice-fern**, the common sweet-rush rootstock.— **l.-paste,** *n.* Crude licorice. **l.-mass**‡.— **lic'o-rice-root'**, *n.* Same as WILD LICORICE, 1.— **l.-weed,** *n.* The broom-weed. — **prickly l.** (*Glycyrrhiza lepidota*), of the western United States. **American l.**, **2.** Either of two species of bedstraw (*Galium*), *G. circæzans* and *G. lanceolatum.* **3.** Indian licorice.

lI'cot, 1 lĭ'kŏt; 2 lĭ'cŏt, *n.* [P. l.] The bank of anything; especially, the human back: a Tagalog term. **lI'cod**†.

lic'tor, 1 lik'tor. 2 lĭc'tŏr, *n.* One of a body of public officers attending the chief Roman magistrates, as dictators, consuls, pretors, the flamen dialis, and also the vestals. They bore the fasces as a symbol of office, and cleared the way, invested prisoners, and in some cases summoned the curiæ. Compare FASCES. [L., < *lligo*, bind.]

Ho, trumpets, sound a war-note! Ho, *lictors*, clear the way!

MACAULAY *Lake Regillus* st. 1.

Lie'u-a'la, 1 lik'yu-ā'lȧ; 2 lĭe'yu-ā'lȧ, *n. Bot.* A genus of low palms, of southeastern Asia, having terminal fan-shaped leaves, prickly stalks and spicate perfect flowers. *L. acutifida* is the penang-lawyer. [< Makassar.]

Li-cym'ni-us, 1 li-sim'ni-us; 2 lĭ-çȳm'nĭ-ŭs, *n.* **1.** A Greek rhetorician mentioned by Aristotle. **2. L. of Chios,** a Greek dithyrambic poet who lived probably about 380 B. C.: *Hymn to Hygeia.*

lid, 1 lid; 2 lĭd, *n.* [Rare.] To cover with a lid: put a cover on.

lid, *n.* **1.** A cover, closing an aperture, as of a receptacle, movable or detachable to afford passage or access to the inside; as, the *lid* of a desk, a box, or a kettle. **2.** An eyelid. **3.** *Bot.* A top, as that of a pyxis or the capsule of a moss, which separates by a transverse dividing line; an operculum. **4.** [Colloq.] One of the sides of the cover of a book that is "boarded." **5.** *Mining.* A log-cap or cross-beam on an upright prop. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] A coverlet. **7.** [Slang, U. S.] (1) A hat. (2) Police restraint of vice and crime. [< AS. *hlid*, < *hlidan*, cover.]

— **lid-eyelf**, *n. Bot.* One of the four apical cells of the neck of the archegonium of a vascular cryptogam, serving to close the canal of the neck.— **lid-closer**, *n.* The screw of a bridge-rail, by which the lid of a receiver or plate of a manhole may be held in place.— to **keep down the lid** [Slang, U. S.], to suppress vice and crime.

Lid'da, 1 lĭd'dȧ; 2 lĭd'dȧ, or lĭd'ȧ, *n.* A feminine personal name. [Slav., people's beloved.]

lid'ded, 1 lid'ed; 2 lĭd'ĕd, *pa.* **1.** Having a lid: covered. The satin-*lidded* eyes, with lashes dropped.

EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. iv. st. 3.

2. *Mining.* Having the top of the bearing part contracted: said of a pipe. H. *Dict.*

Lid'dell, 1 lid'el, 2 lĭd'ĕl, **Henry George** (1811–'98). An English clergyman and lexicographer; (with Dean Scott) *Greek lexicon.*

Lid'des-dale, 1 lid'es-dēl; 2 lĭd'ĕs-dāl, *n.* The valley of Liddell Water in Roxburghshire, Scotland; length, 27 m.

Lid'don, 1 lid'an; 2 lĭd'on, **Henry Parry** (1829–'90). An English divine; writer; canon of St. Paul's, London.

Lide†, *n.* Lydia. CHAUCER *C. T.* 14,655.

Lides†, 1 lidz; 2 lĭdz, *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] The month of March.— **Lide'how'er,** *n.* The Lent-lily. **Lide'-lil'y**†.

Li-ed'ale, 1 lī-ed'al; 2 lī-ĕd'ăl, *n. Leb.* (Ill., Ind., Ohio). *Josh.* xii, 26. **Li-de'ber**†. [of pine lightwood.

lid'erd, 1 lid'erd; 2 lĭd'ĕrd, *n.* A highly resinous species

lid'flow'er, 1 lid'flau'er; 2 lĭd'flou'ĕr *n.* Any one of the shrub of the genus *Calyptranthes*, of the myrtle family (*Myrtaceæ*): so called from the lid formed by the upper part of the calyx, and the hulls of which are expanded like a lid.

lid'gate', 1 lid'gēt'; 2 lĭd'gāt', *n.* [Prov. Eng. or Obs.] A gate, especially one on hinges.

Li'di-a, *n.* [L.] See LYDIA.

Li'ding, 2 lī'chū-ping, *n.* 2 lī'chū-ping, *n.* A town on

lid'less, 1 lid'les; 2 lĭd'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Having no lid, as a pot or kettle. **2.** Without eyelids. **3.** Hence, requiring no sleep; ever on the watch; sleepless.

But the lidless eyes of heaven, . . .

Its eyes are *lidless*, Rosaline!

LOWELL *Rosaline* st. 3.

Li'do, 1 lēdo; 2 lĭdo, *n.* An Italian island on the Adriatic, S. E. of Venice; fashionable seaside resort.

Lid'sk̆ial', *n.* Same as BLIDSKIALF.

Lie, 1 lī; 2 lĭe, [LAY; LAIN, LEN (Archaic); LY'ING.] **1.** To rest or remain in an extended or prone position; recline; as, to *lie* on one's back. **2.** To place or lay oneself prone or in a restful position; as, to *lie* down. **3.** To continue in a certain position or condition; as, to *lie* still; to be or remain in any specified state; as, goods that *lie* on hand: to *lie* at a disadvantage; to *lie* in ambush; specif. (*Shooting*), to remain crouched; as, game-birds before a dog.

To reach the port of heaven, we must sail sometimes with the wind and sometimes against it,—but we must sail, and not drift, nor *lie* at anchor. *Conduct of Life* in vol. vi. p. 43. (c. e. 1871.)

4. Hence, to have a location; be situated or fixed; as, Rome *lies* in Italy; our route *lies* northward. **5.** To remain for the night; sleep; lodge; as, to *lie* at an inn. **6.** To exist in connection with something; pertain; belong to something; as, the fact that we say; there *lies* the difficulty. **7.** *Law.* To be capable of being sustained; be maintainable; as, a criminal action *lies* against him. **8.** To steer a ship. **9.** [Prov. Eng.] To reside. **10**†. To be imprisoned. [< AS. *licgan*, *lie*.]

Many persons confuse *lie* and *lay*. *Lie* is intransitive, and has for its past tense *lay*; *lay* is transitive, and its past tense is *laid*. The reason for it is very plain. "I *lie* down," "she has *laid* on the table," *lay* being the proper word. Neither is it permissible to say "the pen has *laid* there for a week," in place of *lain*. Compare LAY.

— **lie'-key'**, *n.* [Scot.] A tool for raising and lowering well-boring rods.— **lie-time**, *n.* [Scot.] *Mining.* The time for making up accounts to be paid next pay-day. **lie-days**†.

— to **lie along** or **over** (*Naut.*), to careen with the wind.— to **lie along the shore** (*Naut.*), to continue within sight of land; coast.— to **lie ashwart** (*Naut.*), to float at right angles to some object, as a boat, or another boat with which it is in tow.— to **lie at one's heart,** to be an object of affection or desire, or a source of anxiety or solicitude.— to **lie at the mercy of,** to be subject to the power of; be unable to resist.— to **lie back,** the body backward; recline at ease; hence, to assume an attitude of waiting or of non-interference.— to **lie by.** 1. To rest for a period from labor. **2.** To be placed to one side. **3.** To stay near by, as one vessel to another.— to **lie down.** **1.** [Prov. or Obs.] To retire to rest for the night. **2.** [Colloq.] To take a brief rest upon a couch. **3.** *Colloq.* To undergo the labor of lying in: said of a woman; behave as a coward. **5.** [Slang.] To fail in respect to obligations; prove disappointing; as, he *lay down* on me.— to **lie hard** or **heavy upon,** to weigh upon; oppress.— to **lie in.** **1.** To be in childbed. **2.** *Naut.* To lay in or come in from the yard-arm.— to **lie in grant** (*Feudal Law*), to be included in property upon, or the subject of, a feudal grant.— to **lie in livery** (*Feudal Law*), to be included in property which might be disposed of by livery of seisin.— to **lie in one,** to be within one's power or ability.

If it be possible, as much *lies in you*, live peaceably with all men. *Rom.* xii, 18.

— to **lie in state,** to be placed, as a corpse, in a place of honor, in order that men may render homage to the deceased person.— to **lie in the way.** **1.** To be an obstacle or impediment. **2.** To be conveniently presented; as, the opportunity *lay in his way.*— to **lie in wait,** to await secretly an opportunity to attack; wait for in ambush.

When we *lie in wait* for our neighbor the devil *lies in wait* for us. JOHN HAY *Castilian Days* p. 280. [o. a. co.]

— to **lie low.** **1.** [Slang.] To conceal oneself or one's intentions. **2.** To be as one struck down or conquered.— to **lie off.** **1.** To stop work temporarily. **2.** *Naut.* To take position, as a ship or boat, at some distance from another vessel or from some point on shore. **3.** [Slang.] To go slow during the first part of a race.— to **lie on** or **upon,** to be a matter of obligation or duty; depend on, or be dependent on, as, the res ponsibility *lies upon you.*— to **lie on one's hands,** to remain unspent, unsold, or unemployed.— to **lie on one's oars,** to cease rowing; figuratively, to assume a waiting attitude.— to **lie on the head of,** to be attributable or chargeable to, as something discreditable.— to **lie over.** **1.** To be deferred; as, this motion may *lie over.* **2.** To remain unpaid after it is due, as a note. **3.** To keel over, as a ship.— to **lie the course** (*Naut.*), to sail on the course.— to **lie to,** same as TO LAY TO.— to **lie under,** to be subjected to or oppressed by; suffer; as, to *lie under* an accusation.— to **lie up.** **1.** To rest or recuperate. **2.** *Naut.* To take a safe berth for the winter.— to **lie with.** **1.** To lodge or sleep with. **2.** To belong to; as the question *lies with* us. To have carnal knowledge of. **4.** To become the duty of.

Lie†, *v.* [LIED; LY'ING.] **I.** *t.* To cause to appear otherwise by lying; generally with an advert; as, to *lie one's character away*; to *lie oneself out* of a crime. **II.** *i.* **1.** To speak or write knowingly and wrongly that which is not true; say or do what is false with intent to deceive another who has a right, in law or morals, to know the truth; utter falsehood. **2.** To create a wrong or deceitful impression; present an incorrect demonstration; as, figures can not *lie.* [< AS. *leŏgan*, lie.] *lyet*.

lie, *n.* **1.** The position or arrangement in which a thing lies; manner of lying; lay; as, the *lie* of the land. **2.** The resting-place or lair of an animal; as, the *lie* of a fish. **3.** In railroading, a siding on which cars may be loaded or unloaded. **4.** *Golf.* (1) The angle of inclination of the shaft of a club in relation to its head when grounded for striking. (2) The position of a ball in play in relation to its immediate surroundings. A *good lie* signifies that the ball lies in such position from which it may be freely played; a *bad lie* that it is in a hole, etc.: a *hanging lie* is a case of a ball resting on a slope inclining forward.

lie, *n.* **1.** An untruth deliberately told; the uttering or acting of that which is false, for the purpose of deceiving; intentional misstatement; falsehood.

The lie involves (1) the expression of what is false or misleading, (2) the intention to deceive, and (3) a violation of some moral obligation. In its strictest sense, it excludes the *lie proper*, whether by word or act, *equivocation*, and *reservation* both real and mental. Fiction, fables, etc., as they are not involve intentional deception, are not properly lies.

As soon as he ceases to write trifles he bears to write *lies*; and such *lies*! A man who has never been within the tropics does not know what a *lie* can be. A missionary is a man who has never looked on Niagara has but a faint idea of a cataract: and he who has not read Baker's *memoirs* may be said not to know what it is to lie. MACAULAY *Barère's Memoirs, Edinburgh Review* for 1844.

2. That which is designed to deceive, or which creates a wrong impression; as, his daily life is a *lie.* **3.** An accusation of lying; as, I gave him the *lie.* [< AS. *lyge*, < *leŏgan*, lie.] *lye*†. Syn.: Deception, deceptive, fabrication, falsehood, untruth. A *lie* is the uttering of what one knows to be false with intent to deceive. The novel or drama is not a *lie*, because not meant to deceive; the man supposing that the earth was flat was not a *lie*, because not ken known to be false. *Untruth* is more than lack of accuracy, implying always lack of veracity; but it is a somewhat milder and more dignified word than *lie.* Compare synonyms for DECEPTION; FRAUD.— Ant.: fact, truth, veracity.

— a **lie out of the whole cloth,** a complete falsehood: not patched with truth.— **lie in the ear,** an accurate, malicious falsehood.— **white lie,** a false statement made without intention of malice, but out of conventionality, or to save another's feelings; as, the familiar *white lie*, "not at home."

li-ē', 1 li-ē'; 2 lī-ē', *a.* Her. Stringed. [F., p. p. of *lier*, tie, < L. *ligo*, fasten.]

lie'a, 1 li'; 2 lĭe, **Jonas Lauritz Edemil** (1833–'1908). A Norwegian novelist; *The Pilot and his Wife.*

lie'a-bed', 1 lai'e-bed'; 2 lī'e-bĕd', *n.* [Colloq.] A late riser.

Lie'ban, 1 li'bun; 2 lī'bun, *n.* A town in Czechoslovakia.

Lie'ben, 1 li'ben; 2 lī'bĕn, *n.* A town in Czechoslovakia.

lie'ben-er-ite, 1 li'ben-er-ait; 2 lī'bĕn-er-īt, *n.* A mineral of the pinite groups, derived from nephelite.— **liebenerite porphyry,** a porphyry altered to a dense form of liebenerite.

— **lie''ben-er-i'e-ic,** *a.*

Lie'ben-stein, 1 li'ben-stain; 2 lī'bĕn-stīn, *n.* A watering-place in Saxe-Meiningen, has chalybeate springs.

Lie'ber, 1 li'ber; 2 lī'bĕr, *n.* **Francis** (1800–'72). An American soldier and publicist; *Civil Liberty*, etc. **2. Oscar Montgomery** (1830–'62). An American civil engineer and soldier; invented a telegraph known generally as **Erastus.** See ERASTIAN.

lie'ber-kühn, 1 li'ber-kün; 2 lī'bĕr-kün, *n. Micros.* A concave reflector surrounding the object-glass of a microscope, and serving to concentrate light-rays upon the field: invented by J. N. Lieberkühn.

Lie'ber-kühn'an, 1 li'ber-kün'an; 2 lī'bĕr-kün'an, *a.* [G.] Of, pertaining to, or named after **Johann N. Lieberkühn** (1711–'56), a physician of Berlin; as, **Lieberkühnian glands,** small glands in the wall of the small intestine. [GLANDS.

Lieb'hard, 1 lip'hārt, 2 lēp'hārt, *n.* Same as CAMERARIUS.

Lie'big, 1 lī'bin; 2 lē'bĭn, **Justus, Freiherr von** (1803–'73). A German chemist and professor; founder of agricultural chemistry, etc.

lie'big-ite, 1 lī'bin-ait; 2 lē'bĭn-īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, apple-green, transparent, hydrous calcium-calcium carbonate ($H_4CaCuC_2O_9$) found in mammillary concretions or thin coatings. [< *Liebig*, German chemist.]

Lieb'knecht, 1 lip'knecht; 2 lēp'knĕht, **Karl Paul August Friedrich** (1871–'1919). A German socialist.

Lieb'ten-stein, 1 lip'ten-stain; 2 lēp'tĕn-stīn, *n.* **1. Johann Joseph, Prince von** (1760–'1836). An Austrian marshal in the Napoleonic Italy, etc., Aspern, and Wagram. **2.** An independent principality between Switzerland and Vorarlberg; 15 by 5 m.

lied, 1 lid; 2 lĭd, *n.* LIED'ER, 1 li'der; 2 lē'dĕr, *pl.* [G.] A German ballad or song; used in many German compound words; or played by the Germans to denote an art-form originated by Franz Schubert the word *t*-unsitted being employed to distinguish the simple German song from the folk song or *volkslied*, and the phrase *volkstümlich lied* to denote the compositions of the latter part of the 13th century.

lie'der-kranz, 1 li'der-krants; 2 lē'dĕr-krănts, *n.* [G.] A singing society composed of both sexes.

lie'der-ta''felt.

Lie'de-vaṅ', 1 li'de-vaṅ'; 2 lē'dĕ-vaṅ', *n.* A gelatinous food used in china-decoration. [F.; *lie*, LEES'; *de* (< L. *de*), of; *vin*, < L. *vinum*, wine.]

Lieff. 1. *a.* 1. Pleasing; agreeable; dear. **2.** Willing; ready; disposed; inclined: opposed to *loath.* Compare to HAVE LEEFER, under HAVE. **lievet**. **II.** *n.* [Archaic.] A beloved one: darling.

lief, 1 lif; 2 lĭef, *n.* Same as LIF.

lief, *adv.* Willingly; freely; rather; as willingly as not: often implying preference.

As *lief* not be, as live to be bereft of honour. SPURGEON *Treasury of David, Psalm LVI.* in vol. iii. p. 40. [r. a. w. 1890.]

The adverbial use of *lief* and *liefer* arose from an erroneous interpretation of the phrases *had as lief, had liefer.* As early as the 13th century *would* was used instead of *had* in this sense. After the 16th century this use of *lief* was superseded by *rather.*

[< LIEF, *a.*, < AS. *leof*, dear.]

Hef'er, 1 lif'ər; 2 lef'ər, *adv. compar.* More gladly or willingly.
And each of them *liefer* had died than have done one another a wrong. TRANSVERSE *Voyage of Maeldune* st. 1.
Hef'ly, 1 lif'li; 2 lĕf'li, *adv.* Gladly; willingly; lief.
And *liefly* mine own vassal folk *Do yield their fealty.*
MARGARET J. PRESTON *Cartoons, Bishop's Bun* st. 7.
Hef'somet, *a.* Agreeable.
Hef-ten'ant't, *n.* A lieutenant.
Hege, 1 lij; 2 lĕj, *a.* 1. *Feud. Law.* Bound in the service of a vassal to a lord: said of those who were exempt from all other service, even from that of the king.
Unarmed and barebacked, on his knees, and with his hands placed between those of his lord, the military tenant repeated these words: 'Hear, my lord, I become your liege man of life, limb, and earthly worship: and faith and truth I will bear to you to live and die. So help me God.'
LINGARD *England* vol. ii, p. 27. [n. c. 1827.]
2. Having the right to the service of liegeman; sovereign; supreme; as, our *liege* lord. 3. Pertaining to the system of liege governments; as, *liege* servitude; *liege* homage. 4. Constrained to allegiance; faithful; loyal.
Land held by this exalted species of fealty [allegiance] was called . . . a *liege* fee, the vassals, . . . *liege* men, and the sovereign . . . *liege* lord.
BLACKSTONE *Comm.* bk. i, p. 367. [OF., MHG. *ledic*, free.]
Hege'ful-ly, *adv.* [Rare.] Faithfully.
Hege, *n.* 1. A vassal or liegeman; by extension, a citizen. 2. A liege lord; sovereign.—**Hege homage,** a homage which included an obligation of fealty and certain services.—**Hege's pous'tie,** a, *Scots Law.* An heir-portioner in which succession is fully capacitated to dispose of his property: in contradistinction to a death-bed conveyance.
Li'ége' 1, 11'ĕg'; 2 lē'ĕzh', n. A province in Belgium in the Meuse basin; 1,417 sq. m. 2. Its capital, attacked and taken by the Germans Aug. 4–7, 1914; evacuated, 1918.
Hege'dom, 1 lij'dəm; 2 lĕj'dom, *n.* [Rare.] Allegiance.
Hege'less, 1 lij'ĕs; 2 lĕj'ĕs, *a.* 1. Not subject to a superior. 2. Disregardful of obligations to a superior.
Hege'man, *n.* A vassal.—**Hege'man-ship,** *n.*
Hege'ər, *n.* A resident envoy. See CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES.
Lieg'nitz, 1 lig'nits; 2 lēg'nits, *n.* 1. A district in W. Silesia province, Prussia. 2. Its capital; a manufacturing center.
H'en, 1 li'ən *or* lin; 2 lī'ən *or* lin (xui), *n.* 1. *Law.* A legal claim or hold on property as security for a debt or charge. In general application the term *lien* embraces all cases in which real or personal property is charged with the payment of a debt, whether created by act of the property differs from a *tax*, for the latter may be discharged at any time upon the payment of the amount due, and from a mortgage in the fact that while the latter is incidental to the bailment, the mortgage is made, whether or not the property be delivered, expressly as a form of security. The most common forms of *liens* are: **agricultural lien** (upon crops, to secure money advanced for their cultivation, or for wages due to laborers): **attorney's l.,** sometimes called **charging l.** (upon documents of value or money held by an attorney, for the payment of his fees); **common-law l.** (one arising under the rules of common law, as distinguished from an **equitable l.**) (upon real or personal property whether or not in the actual possession of the lienor, the form which courts of equity alone recognize); **general l.** (upon property for a general balance due from the owner); **judgment l.** (following upon a judgment, *governed entirely by statute*, and usually dependent upon the filing of the judgment); **logging l.** (upon the logs cut for wages due for the labor of logging, governed by statute); **maritime l.** (upon a vessel or her cargo as for the labor of her crew, and not requiring actual possession, but may be secured by libeling the ship in an admiralty court); **mechanics' l.** (upon buildings and material furnished for their labor by mechanics and material men, entirely statutory); **particular l.** (upon specific property for labor or money expended on that property alone).
A lien upon land does not imply a right to sell, but a mere right to have it, in some form, applied towards satisfying a claim upon it. WARSHBURN *Am. Law of Real Property* vol. ii, bk. i, p. 36. [n. d. 1886.]
2. Hence, a claim that must be paid; an imperative obligation; a hold or bond of any kind securing possession or control. [F., band, < L. *ligamen, < ligo,* bind.]
H'en, 1 lin'ə; 2 lĭn'ən, *n.* Fine fiber that binds together the petioles of the date-palm: used in making cordage. [Rare.]
Anat. The spleen.—**li-e'nal,** *a.*—**li-en'cu-lus,** *n.* [-li, pl.] *Anat.* A mass of splenic tissue sometimes found near the spleen; a supplementary spleen.—**li'e-nif'lis,** *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the spleen.
Hen't, *pp.* of LEN. [whose property is subject to a lien.
H'en-ee', 1 li'ən-ē' *or* lin-ē'; 2 lī'ən-ē' *or* lin-ē', *n. Law.* One
Li-en'kong', 1 lē-ən'kŏng'; 2 lī-ən'kŏng', *n.* A seaport in Fukien province, China.
H'e-no-, 1 lə'i-nō-; 2 lī'e-nō-. From Latin *lien*, spleen: a combining form.—**li-e'no-cele,** *n. Pathol.* Hernia of the spleen.—**li-e'no-gas'tric,** *a.* Relating to the stomach and the spleen.—**li-e'no-in-tes'ti-nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the spleen and the intestine.—**li'e-no-ma-la'ci-a,** *n. Pathol.* Softening of the spleen.—**li'e-no-pan'cre-a'tic,** *a. Anat.* Having its inception in the medulla of bones and in the spleen.—**li'e-no-pan'cre-at'ic,** *a. Anat.* Of or relating to the pancreas and spleen.
li'en-or, 1 li'ən-ər *or* lin'ər; 2 lī'ən-ər *or* lin'ər, *n.* The holder of a lien, or one having the right to hold a lien.
li-e'phro-, 1 lə'i-fro-; 2 lī'e-frō-. From Greek, *n. Anat.* Of or relating to the kidney and spleen: designating a fold of the peritoneum traversed by the splenic artery and vein, and lying between the spleen and the left kidney.
li'en-ter-i, 1 lī'ən-tĕr'i; 2 lī'ən-tĕr'i-a.—**li'en-ter'ic,** *a.*—**Lie-oo'-Pang',** 1 li-ō'-pang'; 2 lē-ōō'-pang' (2502–195 B. C.). A Chinese emperor; the founder of the Han dynasty.
Lier, *n.* Same as LEAR, 2. [Obs.] 2. Confinement.
li'ers, 1 lai'ər; 2 lī'ər, *n.* [Archaic.] One who lies down; one ill.
li'er-ly, *a.* Liar.
li'er-ish, 1 lī'ər; 2 lī'ər, *a.* Same as LĪ'ER-ISH.
li-erne', 1 li-ərn'; 2 lī-ĕrn', *n. Arch.* [F.] A cross-rib or branch-rib in vaulting. **li-erne'rib't,** *n.*
Li'erre', 1 li'ər'; 2 lī'ĕr', *n.* A manufacturing town in Antwerp province, Belgium; 6,000. Native river.
Lies', *n. pl.* [F.] Lees of wine. CHAUCER *Fame* bk. iii, l. 1,040.
Lie'ste', 1 lei'-ĕt'; 2 lī'-ĕst', *n.* [Pidgin-English.] Counterfeit, or pretended, opium. [Chinese dealers.
Lieu, 1 lū; 2 lū, *n.* Place; stead: chiefly in the phrase *in lieu of.*
Specimens . . . *in lieu of* a seal and silken thread, had secured it [the letter] with a braid of her own beautiful tresses.
SCOTT *Kenilworth* p. 270. [a. D. 1821.
[F., < L. *locus*, place.]
Lieut., Lt., *abbr.* Lieutenant.
Lieut.-Col., *abbr.* Lieutenant-Colonel.
lieu-ten'an-cy, 1 lū-(or lēf-)tĕn'ən-si; 2 lū-(or lēf-)tĕn'-ən-cy, *n.* 1. The office, rank, or authority of a lieutenant. 2. The territory over which a lieutenant has jurisdiction. 3†. A body of lieutenants, collectively. **lieu-ten'ant-cy;** **lieu-ten'ant-ry;** **lieu-ten'ant-ship.**
lieu-ten'ant, 1 lū-tĕn'ənt, *in British usage* lef-tĕn'ənt; 2 lū-tĕn'ənt *or* lĕf-tĕn'ənt (xui), *n.* 1. An officer authorized to fill the place or discharge the duties of a superior in his absence, or to act for him under his direction. Specif.: (1) A commissioned army officer, ranking in rank below a captain. In the United States army there are **first** and **second,** and sometimes **third,** lieutenants in each regimental company. (2) A commissioned officer in the United States navy, next in rank below a lieutenant-commander. The *first lieutenant* of a ship of war is the senior lieutenant and *executive officer.* (3) In the British navy, a commissioned officer next below a commander. (4) In colonial history, the highest officer of a county in Virginia.
2. Any person authorized to do the work of another or to carry out his purposes as substitute; deputy. Compare FOLLOW. [F., < LL. *locum tenen(t-)s,* < L. *locus*, place, + *teneo*, hold.]
—**additional second lieutenant** [U. S.] (*Mil.*), a commissioned officer holding the rank of second lieutenant without assignment to a regiment, as authorized *in cases* where the qualified candidates are in excess of the vacancies at disposal.—**deputy l.** [Eng.], an assistant to the lord lieutenant of a county.—**lieu-ten'ant-colo'nel,** *n.* An army officer ranking next below a colonel.—**l. colonelcy,** *n.* The office or rank of a lieutenant-colonel.—**l. commander,** *n.* In the United States navy, a commissioned officer ranking between a commander and a lieutenant.—**l.-general,** *n.* 1. In the armies of the United States and Great Britain, an officer next below a general. 2. In the United States army, a title conferred before the Civil War only on Washington and on Scott (by brevet), and later on Grant, Sherman, and Sheridan. The rank, which has since been held by Schofield, Miles, Young, Chaffee, Bates, Corbin, and MacArthur, was abolished in 1907. *In the Confederate service* during the Civil War, corps commanders were commissioned lieutenant-generals. 3. In colonial history, the deputy of the proprietor of Maryland.—**l. general of the kingdom,** in France, a title sometimes conferred on a regent or possible regent.—**l.-governor,** *n.* An officer authorized to perform the duties of a governor during his absence or disability or to take his place in case of death or resignation. 2. In the British colonies, sometimes a subordinate governor, who is acting governor of a territory under a governor-general or other superior.—**l.-governorship,** *n.* The office, rank, or authority of a lieutenant-governor.—**l. of the Tower** [Eng.], an officer who is the constable as deputy commandant of the Tower of London.
Lieut.-Gen., *abbr.* Lieutenant-General.
Lieut.-Gov., *abbr.* Lieutenant-Governor.
Lie'ven, 1 lī'vən; 2 lē'vĕn, **Dorothea, Princess de** (*née* Benkendorf) (?/p1734–†/1857). A Russian political intriguer who was governess to Alexander II.
Lie'vens, 1 lī'vənz; 2 lē'vĕns, **Jan** (?/1607–?/1674). An eminent Dutch painter and engraver; spent three years in England at the invitation of Charles I.
Lieu'tyl, 1 lū'til; 2 lū'tĭl, *n.* Comparative of LIEF. **Hef'ter;** **Lif'ter,** 1 lif'tər; 2 lyf'tər, *n.* A town in Pas-de-Calais department, France.
Lev'ite, 1 lē'vīt; 2 lĕv'īt, *n. Mineral.* Hyalite.
Liez'en-may'er, 1 list'en-mai'ər; 2 lēst'ĕn-mȳ'ĕr, **Alexander von** (?/a1839–?/a1898). A German painter; born in Hungary.
lif, 1 lif (xui), *n.* [Ar.] Any fiber that binds together the petioles of the date-palm: used in making cordage. **Hef.**
Lif, 1 lif; 2 lĭf, *n. Norse Myth.* The female survivor who, with her husband Lifthrasir, is to continue the new human race after Ragnarok. [Isl. *f.* < *lifa*, live.]
life, 1 laif; 2 līf, *n.* [LIVES, 1 laivz; 2 līvz, *pl.*] **1.** The state of being alive; that condition in which animals and plants exhibit the distinguishing characteristics and functions and from dead organisms. The three principal distinctions are: (1) metabolism, with the power of growth; (2) reproduction; and (3) automatic or internally initiated adaptations to changes in the environment.
2. The animation of the body, in animals and man, by the vital principle or animal soul; the condition or time between birth and death; as long and useful life.
3. Upon the friendship we contracted at Scandinavia will last for *life.* T. SHOLLETT *Humphrey Clinker, Letter to Letty Willis* p. 14. [n. d.]
3. Any conscious and intelligent existence; a particular state of living; as, the *life* here and hereafter.
Much of English mental *life* is an intellectual shock.
MIVART *Genesis of Species* p. 14. [e. a. c. 1880.]
4. The manner in which one lives; as, the *life* of a recluse; a *life* of poverty and obscurity. 5. The vital principle; the principle or power scientifically assumed as the rational explanation of the facts of organic existence and development, embracing the origin and growth of living beings, and the phenomena of metabolism in this process, their plan of growth, their constant changes with continued identity, self-repair, etc.; in narrower sense, the power of self-preservation and growth by the natural processes of assimilation and excretion, the permanent cessation of which is death; as, there is *life* in him yet. In the philosophy of Aristotle developed by schoolmen, the vital principle was defined from the principle of the inorganic forces, and the kingdoms of nature were considered as actuated by distinct principles or causes. Above the inorganic kingdom was placed the vegetable; above this kingdom actuated by **vegetative life;** higher in the scale came the animal kingdom acting under the impulse of **animal l.,** or sensation; above this was placed the rational principle or form which controls the sensitive and vegetative actions; above these was placed **intellectual l.** as a faculty of a higher principle capable in itself of the functions of the animal and vegetative principle. Modern biologists explain *life* as a resultant of physical and chemical elements and forces acting and reacting under laws, so as to result in the evolution of individual living beings and the development of the species.
Those who hold that the soul is material in its composition, must of course reject the new idea of separate principles of *life.* Those who account for the existence of the higher forms of being in matter, *life* and spirit, by a preconceived theory of evolution of the higher from the lower, are precluded by the necessity of their metaphysical theory from accepting a vital force.
Mrs. MADISON *Forest Human Intellect* p. 25. [a. D. 1870.]
6. That which tends toward growth, development, and progress, energy; animation; vigor; spirit; as, to put *life* into an enterprise. 7. That which inspires liveliness and animation; that which gives spirit.
Mrs. Madison was the charm and the *life* of every social circle in which she appeared. J. S. C. ABBOTT *Lives of the Presidents* p. 97. [a. D. n. c. c. 1857.]
8. The central and essential idea; the inspiring thought; the controlling principle; as, the *life* of a movement. 9. The living and real form; the actual character; as, a picture to the *life.* 10. Living beings in the aggregate; animated existence; the system of living creatures; as, the waters swarm with *life;* the many forms of *life.* 11. The course of human existence; human affairs; the general state of man; as, the kindnesses that brighten *life;* the daily round of *life.*
Scientists, as the rest of us, are bound by the everlasting law of honor so to spend *life* that they may know what is right and then help to give it recognition.
I. K. FUNK *The Widow's Mite* ch. 3, p. 111. [p. & w. '04.]
12. The use of powers, especially of the higher powers, and the happiness found in it; spiritual life.
Such is faith; it is called a *life*, and it is worthy of the name of *life*, it is so full and so active.
H. B. SMITH *Faith and Philosophy* p. 4. [n. 1886.]
13. *Theol.* A state of spiritual attainment, alone regarded as life, in contrast with a material or worldly state of mind regarded as death. 14. The written story of a life; a biography; as, the *life* of Columbus. 15. Whatever is essential to the maintenance of life; means of support; as, fresh air is my *life;* the blood is the *life.* 16. A vital spot; seat of life. 17. Something as dear as life; as, she is my *life.* 18. The period of efficient force; as, the *life* of a partnership; *life* of a lease; *life* of a ship. 19. *Cricket & Baseball.* The opportunity given to a batsman to continue his inning, as by the failure of a fielder to catch a fly ball. 20. In some games, one of certain points or chances of which equal numbers belong to the players at the outset, but which are forfeited one by one in certain contingencies. [< AS. *lif*, life.] SYN.: vitality. *Life* is the state of actual living; *vitality* is the power of living or the capacity of maintaining *life;* one may have considerable *vitality.* *Life* may also be used for the vital principle; as, the *life* of a seed. Figuratively, we speak of the *vitality* of a party, a prejudice, an error. See ANIMATION; BREATH, *n.*; death, decease, dissolution.—**for l.,** 1. For the period of earthly existence; as, in prison *for life.* 2. For the purpose of saving one's life; as, to flee *for life.*—**good l.** (*Life Insur.*), a candidate for insurance whose personal physical condition, commendable habits, and other qualifications render him a safe risk.—**in l.** [Colloq.], in the world.—**joint lives** (*Law*), the continuance of an estate or annuity for two or more persons during the life of any one of them.—**life'-ar'row,** *n.* An arrow to be fired from a gun in order to convey a line to a vessel in distress. See **l.-shot.**—**l. assurance,** same as LIFE INSURANCE.—**l.-belt,** *n.* A belt of cork or an inflatable combination of canvas, rubber, etc., designed to strap around a person's chest and support the body in the water.—**l.-blood,** *n.* Blood, or a fluid, said, to indispensable to existence, giving strength or energy. **life's blood:**.—**l.-breath,** *n.* [Rare.] Breath essential to life. [C.]
—**l.-car,** *n.* Same as LIFE-CARRIAGE.—**l.-car'riage,** *n.* A rope stretched between a wrecked vessel and the shore, for saving life or goods.—**l. class,** an art class engaged in making studies from living models.—**l.-cord,** *n.* Same as LIFE-LINE.—**l.-day'i,** *n.* A lifetime.—**l.-drop,** *n.* A drop of the heart's blood; a vital particle.—**l. estate** (*Law*), see ESTATE FOR LIFE, under ESTATE.—**l.-everlasting,** *n.* Any one of several woolly herbs, species of *Gnaphalium* and *Antennaria*, with white or yellowish flowers; cudweed; everlasting.—**l.-giving,** *a.* Imparting animation; inspiriting.
The most glorious minister of God on earth is he who speaks with a *life-giving energy to other minds.*
CHANNING *Works, Bonaparte* p. 540. [a. U. s. 1833.]
—**l.-guard,** *n.* 1. A guard whose business it is to protect the life of some one, especially of a sovereign, as the First and Second *Life Guards*, which, in England, constitute a part of the king's body-guard. 2. An appliance for preventing loss of life. Specif.: (1) [Eng.] A netting in front or the sides of a locomotive which clears the track of *small* objects. (2) A wooden filling for frogs and guard-rails. (3) [U. S.] The hired swimmer acting as a life-saver at beaches and bathing resorts.—**life history** (*Biol.*), the complete train of phenomena characterizing the existence and growth of an organism from the inception to the death, including the successive phases of the alternation of generations, when they are present.—**l.-holder,** *n.* One who holds property for a life or lives.—**l. insurance,** see INSURANCE.—**l. interest,** same as LIFE ESTATE.—**l.-jacket,** *n.* A type of sleeveless life-preserver worn round the body with loops to fit over the shoulders.—**l.-kife,** *n.* A kite used in sending a life-line to or from a disabled vessel.—**l.-line,** *n.* A line between the root and stem of plants which, if injured, may kill the plant.—**l.-land,** *n. Law.* Land held by lease for life.—**l. hold:**.—**l.-like,** *a.* 1. A long time shown by the life-saving service. 2. A line stretched above a yard or across the deck, for the security of sailors during heavy weather. 3. A line attached to a boat or vessel to be grasped by a person in the water. 4. In palmistry, the line of life.—**l.-mortar,** *n.* A mortar designed to throw a life-rocket with a line to a ship in distress.—**l.-net,** *n.* A net or basket-like fabric used by firemen to receive persons in a burning building.—**l. of an execution,** the time allowed between the period of issuing an execution and the period when it must be returned. See RETURN, *v.* 10.—**l. of an office** held for life. 2. Any office that undertakes the insurance of life.—**l.-of-man,** *n.* 1. The bush honeysuckle. 2. The liverwort. 3. A name for applicants at the American mountain-ash.—**l. peer** [Gt. Brit.], a peer whose rank and title expire with his life.—**l.-peerage,** *n.*—**l.-plant,** *n.* An evergreen house plant (*Bryophyllum calycinum*) of the houseleek family, producing plantlets and new plants from the margins of its leaves when they are laid on damp ground.
I was the '*Life plant*,' . . . and it grew everywhere. . . . It throws up a tall flower-stalk, crowned with a profusion of purplish-crimson bells. JULIA C. R. DORR *Bermuda* ch. 4, p. 31. [s. 1885.]
—**l.-preserver,** *n.* 1. A buoyant jacket, belt, etc., to be attached to the person and support the body in the water. 2. [Slang.] A loaded cane or other weapon for defending one's life.—**l.-raft,** *n.* A buoyant structure for saving life in time of shipwreck, usually with some pneumatic attachment to secure buoyancy.—**l.-rail,** *n. Naut.* A rail supported by stanchions or a chain so placed as to prevent persons from falling overboard.—**l.-rendering,** *a.*—**l.-rent.** **l.** *n.* To give a life-rent of.
li. *n.* A tenancy for life on payment of rent.—**l.-renter,** *n.*—**l.-rentry,** *n.*—**l.-rocket,** *n.* A rocket attached to a cord and thrown from the shore over a vessel in distress.—**life'root',** *n.* The golden ragwort (*Senecio aureus*).—**l.-round,** *a.* The round of one's actions during his whole life.—**l.-saver,** *n.* A man in the life-saving service.—**l.-school,** *n.* A school where artists draw from living models. **l.-room,** *n.*—**l.-seat,** *n.* A buoyant boat-seat that can be used as a life-preserver.—**l.-shot,** *n.* A shot to which a line may be attached for firing to a vessel in distress.—**l.-signal,** *n.* A light automatically produced on a life-buoy when dropped overboard.—**l.-size,** *a.* Of the size of life or the object portrayed: applied to works of art.—**l. slide,** a very shallow glass cell through which a current of water flows: used in studying animalcules.—**l.-spot,** *n.* A spot behind a whale's fin that is specially vulnerable to the thrust of a harpoon.—**life'spring',** *n.* The spring or source of life, either of the body or of the soul.

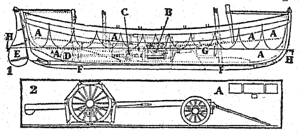
The spirit of truth is the *life-spring* of all religion, and where it exists it must manifest itself.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. iv., p. 246. [S. 1876.]

—**life'string″**, *n.* A string or nerve supposed to be essential to life; hence, the essential support of life: used especially in the plural; life-cord.—**l.-table**, *n.* A statistical table prepared by insurance companies showing the number of people, out of a given number, that will probably reach different ages.—**l.-tenant**, *n.* One who holds a property during his own or another's life.—**l.-tenancy**, *n.*—**l.-tide**, *n.* The span of life; also, the coming and going of a throng, as in a city.—**l.-while**, *n.* [Poet.] The duration of a life.—**l.-work**, *n.* The work of a lifetime; the work to which one is devoted.—**l.-zone**, *n.* **1.** A series of beds forming part of a formation, characterized by the presence of special well-marked fossils or groups of fossils: nearly equivalent to *horizon* as often used in geology. **2.** A zone of plant or animal distribution, as defined by climatic conditions.—**natural l.** (*Law*), that life which terminates only by natural death, as distinguished from civil death under conviction for crime.—**staff of l.**, bread of any kind.—**to bring to l.**, to restore or revive, as a person apparently dead; resuscitate.—**to come to l.**, to be restored or revived, as from a swoon.—**to seek the l. of**, to purpose killing.—**to the l.**, resembling the original in every detail.

—**lif'er**, *n.* [Slang.] One sentenced to penal servitude for life.—**life'ful**, *a.* Full of vitality.—**life'ful-ly**, *adv.*—**life'ful-ness**, *n.*—**life'ly†**, *a.* & *adv.* Lively.—**life'some**, *a.* [Rare.] Sprightly; lively.—**life'some-ly**, *adv.*—**life'some-ness**, *n.* [Rare.]—**life'ward**, *adv.* Toward life; pointing in the direction of life.

life, *interj.* [Archaic.] A contracted form of *God's life*, a profane exclamation formerly in use.

life'-boat″, 1 laif'-bōt″; 2 līf'-bōt″, *n.* A boat having a

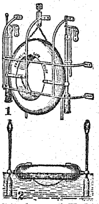


Life-boat and Carriage.

1. Sectional view of motor life-boat: *A*, *A*, *A*, air-tanks; *B*, engine; *C*, reversing-gear; *D*, propeller; *E*, rudder; *F*, *F*, iron-keel; *G*, petrol-tank; *H*, *H*, water-line. 2. Boat-carriage showing pedrail for use in soft sand: *A*, sectional view of pedrail.

double hull, with the interstitial space filled with air or cork, or having air-chambers, by which it is rendered specially buoyant, and sometimes self-righting.

life'-buoy″, 1 laif'-boi″; 2 līf'-bŏy″, *n.* A float, usually circular in shape, thrown into the water to sustain one or more drowning persons until rescued. There are many forms of life-buoys, which depend chiefly on the employment of cork in one shape or another or on inflation for their buoyancy.



Life-buoy of U. S. Navy.
1. In rack. 2. Floating.

life'less, 1 laif'les; 2 līf'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Destitute of life, either naturally or by deprivation; dead; inanimate; as, a *lifeless* stone; a *lifeless* corpse. **2.** Wanting in energy, power, vigor, or spirit; torpid; dull; as, a *lifeless* picture. **3.** Exhibiting none of the signs of life; apparently dead; as, she fell *lifeless* at his feet. **4.** Uninhabited by men or animals. [< AS. *līfleās*, < *līf*, life.] **Syn.:** dead, defunct, dull, extinct, inanimate, inert, spiritless, torpid. "A person is said to be *lifeless* or *dead* from whom life has departed; the material world consists of objects which are by nature *inanimate*." CRABB *English Synonymes*. *Extinct* implies cessation of vitality or force; as, an *extinct* race; an *extinct* volcano. See DEAD; FLAT.—**Ant.:** active, alive, animated, live, living, stirring, vigorous.—**life'less-ly**, *adv.*—**life'less-ness**, *n.*

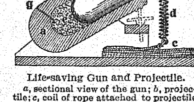
life'like″, 1 laif'laik″; 2 līf'līk″, *a.* Resembling that which is living; realistic; as, a *lifelike* drawing.—**-ness**, *n.*

life'lode†, *n.* Conduct of life. **lif'lode†.**

life'long″, 1 laif'lōŋ″; 2 līf'lông″, *a.* Lasting or continuous through life; as, a *lifelong* friendship.

life'mate″, 1 laif'mēt″; 2 līf'māt″, *n.* A companion or mate for life.

life'-sav″ing, 1 laif'-sēv″iŋ; 2 līf'-sāv″ing, *a.* That saves life, or is designed to save life.—**life-saving apparatus**, all the devices designed to save life, particularly to rescue shipwrecked persons from drowning.—**l. gun**, a small cannon used to shoot a life-arrow or -shot. In the case of a distressed ship the gun is either fired from the ship or from the shore, usually the latter. At life-saving stations in the United States such a gun with its necessary reels is mounted on wheels for quick transportation. The usual range is about 700 yards.—**l. mortar**, a mortar for the same purpose.—**l. projectile**, a life-arrow or -shot.—**l. service** [U. S.], a branch of the Treasury Department, controlling a system of stations at short distances along the seaboard and lake-shore, with apparatus for rescuing shipwrecked persons. In other countries a similar work is performed by private organizations.—**l. station** [U. S.], a storehouse and headquarters for a crew of the life-saving service.



Life-saving Gun and Projectile.

a, sectional view of the gun; *b*, projectile; *c*, coil of rope attached to projectile at *f*; *d*, spring; *e*, charge of powder; *g*, fuse-hole.

life'time″, 1 laif'taim″; 2 līf'tīm″, *n.* The time that life continues.

Often, in a young child's ideas and fancies, there is something which it requires the thought of a *lifetime* to comprehend. HAWTHORNE *True Stories, Gr'dfath's Chair* pt. i, p. 25. [T. & F. 1868.]

Lif'fey, 1 lif'i; 2 lĭf'y, *n.* A river in Leinster province, Ireland, flowing through Dublin; length, 50 m. to Dublin Bay.

lif'ly†, *a.* Lifelike. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 2,089.

lift, 1 lift; 2 lĭft, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To raise against gravity by continuous application of force; move to a higher point; elevate: implying generally vertical motion as opposed to motion up an inclined plane: often with *up*; as, to *lift* a burden. **2.** To maintain in an elevated position; support in the air; as, the tower *lifts* its pinnacles skyward. **3.** To raise to a higher degree or condition; increase in importance; exalt; as, the governor was rapidly *lifted* into power; to *lift* up the heart in prayer. **4.** To remove the pressure of; bring relief to; as, to *lift* an anxiety from one. **5.** [Colloq.] To carry off surreptitiously; take away; steal: used especially of cattle-stealing, originally of the Scottish border.

Nothing would induce them [the Gonds] to tell a lie, though they would think nothing of *lifting* a herd of cattle from a neighbouring plain.
MAX MÜLLER *India* lect. ii, p. 49. [L. G. & CO. 1883.]

6. To collect; gather; raise; dig potatoes; transplant. **7.** *Mining.* To raise (ore) to the surface. **8.** [Austral.] To drive (stock) to market. **9.** *Golf.* (1) To take (the ball) out of the place where it lies and drop or tee it behind, counting the penalty prescribed by the rules and playing on. (2) To pick up (a ball) after playing several more strokes than an opponent, or when in an absolutely unplayable position, thereby conceding the hole. **10.** *Forestry.* To pry up (seedlings) in the seed-bed, so that they may be pulled up by hand for transplanting. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61*. [GOV. PTG. OFF. '05.] **11.** *Cricket.* To hit (a ball) into the air. **12.** [U. S.] To get rid of; pay off, as a mortgage. **13.** [Prov. Eng.] To draw (wages); collect (rents); levy (contribution). **14†.** To bear; support. **15†.** To carve (a bird): usually a swan. **II.** *i.* **1.** To exert the strength for the purpose of raising something; attempt to raise something; as, one pushed and one *lifted*. **2.** To rise or dissipate in the atmosphere; appear to rise; as, the mist *lifted*; the shore *lifts* as we approach. **3.** *Naut.* To flutter in the wind; as, a sail *lifts* when too near the wind. **4†.** To practise theft. [< Ice. *lypta*, < *lopt*, air.] **Syn.:** see CARRY; HEIGHTEN; RAISE.—**to lift one's hair** [Slang, U. S.], to scalp one.—**to l. the crib** [Local, U. S.], in fresh water, to raise the net from the bowl or crib of a pound.—**to l. up**, to elevate, especially on the cross.—**to l. up the eyes**, to look up or fix the attention.—**to l. up the face**, to look upward, as in supplication.—**to l. up the feet**, to come speedily and help one. *Ps.* lxxiv, 3.—**to l. up the hand.** **1.** To make oath; swear. *Ex.* vi, 8, R. V. **2.** To pray. *Ps.* xxviii, 2.—**to l. up the hand against**, to persecute; revolt; assault; oppress; inflict harm upon.—**to l. up the head.** **1.** To exalt or exult. *Gen.* xl, 13. **2.** To regain confidence; recover from depression.—**to l. up the heel against**, to treat with insolence. *John* xiii, 18.—**to l. up the horn.** **1.** To behave arrogantly or scornfully. *Ps.* lxxv, 4-5. **2.** To establish in power. *Luke* i, 69.—**to l. up the voice**, to cry loudly; call out. *Gen.* xxi, 16.

The Pope has addressed a letter to the German and Austrian bishops, in which he *lifts up his voice* on high and denounces duelling. *Review of Reviews* Nov., 1891, p. 379.

lift¹, *n.* **1.** The act of lifting or raising; elevation; as, a *lift* of the hand. **2.** The extent of a rise, or degree of elevation; height to which a thing is raised. Specif.: (1) *Mech.* The extent of the rise and fall of some moving portion of a machine; as, the *lift* of a safety-valve. (2) In a canal-lock, the distance a vessel is raised in order to pass from a lower to a higher level. (3) *Horol.* The forward motion of a watch-balance. (4) *Mining.* The difference in height between one level and another. **3.** Assistance by lifting; hence, assistance in general.

Their quaint talk and free-and-easy ways were often as much of a *lift* to the household as the actual assistance they rendered.
LUCY LARCOM *New England Girlhood* p. 119. [H. M. & CO.]

4. A machine, device, or other thing that lifts or assists in lifting. Specif.: (1) A machine for testing the strength or exercising the muscles by lifting. (2) *Car-building.* A finger-piece for raising a window-sash. (3) [Eng.] A machine for hoisting passengers or freight; an elevator.

Lifts shoot skyward with a swiftness that leads the unaccustomed aeronaut to think he has left part of his anatomy on the ground floor.
CARNEGIE *Triumphant Democracy* ch. 14, p. 332. [S. 1888.]

(4) *Mech.* A step or variation in diameter in a cone pulley. (5) *Mining.* A set of pumps raising water from a common level and delivering it to a common height, as to another set of pumps. (6) *Hydraul.* The long pump-rod in a deep-well pump. (7) *Naut.* A rope support extending from a masthead to the end of a yard. (8) A mechanical hoisting-apparatus sometimes used instead of a lock in a canal. (9) A thickness of leather on the heel of a shoe. **5.** That which is, or is to be, raised or hoisted. Specifically: (1) A gate that opens by hoisting. (2) A balance-weight. (3) The removal of a corpse from the house to the cemetery. (4) The upper portion of a mold which is raised to allow the removal of the pattern. **6.** *Aero.* The vertical component of the aerodynamic pressure upon an aeroplane. ORVILLE WRIGHT. **7.** A rise in condition or rank; promotion; as, to get a *lift* from the place of clerk to that of cashier. **8.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) The upper part of a leg of beef. (2) The fore quarter of pork. **9.** [Rare.] An elevation of thought or sentiment; mental elevation; improvement of style. **10.** [Slang.] (1) A thief. (2) The thing stolen.

—**blind'-lift″**, *n.* A device for raising and lowering a window-blind.—**lift'-jig″ger**, *n.* *Naut.* A light tackle to increase the purchase on the lift.—**l.-latch**, *n.* A latch that rises and falls, as distinguished from a sliding latch.—**l.-man**, *n.* [Eng.] An elevator-operator.—**l.-mount**, *n.* *Ordnance.* A mount in which a gun-carriage is attached to a hydraulic elevator so as to lower the gun for loading, and raise it above a parapet for firing.—**l.-pump**, *n.* A pump for lifting to its own level, as distinguished from a force-pump.—**l.-ram**, *n.* *Mach.* In a hydraulic elevator, a piston that does the lifting.—**l.-tenter**, *n.* An arrangement in the nature of a governor for regulating (1) the distance apart of the millstones or (2) the speed of the vanes in windmills.—**l.-valve**, *n.* *Mech.* A valve arranged to move vertically, that falls by its own weight.—**l.-wall**, *n.* The cross-wall in a canal-lock.—**to be on the l.** [Colloq., Southern U. S.] **1.** To be unwell; ail. **2.** To be on the point of leaving. **3.** To be about to die.

lift², *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The heavens, sky, or atmosphere.

lift³†, *n.* A thief.

lift'a-bl(eᴾ, 1 lift'ə-bl; 2 lĭft'a-bl, *a.* That may be lifted.

lift'er, 1 lift'ər; 2 lĭft'er, -*n.* **1.** A person who lifts. **2.** A contrivance by which something is lifted. Specif.: (1) A curved piece of iron for lifting a stove-lid. (2) *Steam-engine.* A lever or long arm for raising a puppet-valve. (3) *Paper-making.* A bucket-wheel for raising paper-pulp. (4) *Founding.* Either of two tools used for handling sand. See illus. under MOLDERS' TOOLS. (5) A cross-piece of iron attached to the poles of a horseshoe magnet. (6) *Mining.* The beams on which stamps were formerly mounted. **3.** A thief; as, a shop*lifter*; cattle-*lifter*. **4.** A member of a Scotch Presbyterian sect, the main tenet of which was that the minister should lift the sacramental bread during the prayer of consecration.

Lif'thra-ser, 1 lif'thrā-sər; 2 lĭf'thrā-ser, *n.* See RAGNAROK.

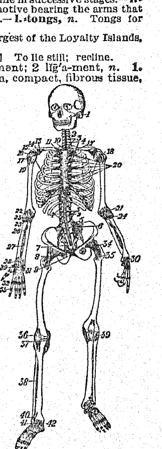
lift'ing, 1 lift'iŋ; 2 lĭft'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of raising. **2.** [Rare.] Assistance. **3.** In heel-and-toe walking, the raising of the heel of the rear foot before the front foot reaches the ground, an act which disqualifies a competitor. **4†.** An experimental attack.

—**lift'ing-arms″**, *n. pl.* Arms for raising locomotive-links.—**l.-bar**, *n.* *Textile.* A horizontal bar that raises the needles of a Jacquard loom or the jacks of a knitting-machine.—**l.-blade**, *n.* *Textile.* A metal plate receiving the lifting-wires of a loom when they are raised.—**l.-day**, *n.* The first or second day after Easter; heaving-day.—**l.-dock**, *n.* Same as HYDRAULIC DOCK.—**l.-dog**, *n.* A pawl, clutch, or similar member that lifts some other piece.—**l.-gear**, *n.* Any mechanism for raising or lowering loads.—**l.-hitch**, *n.* A hitch for slinging something that is to be hoisted.—**l.-irons**, *n. pl.* *Founding.* Strips of iron serving as handles when withdrawing a pattern from a mold.—**l.-machine**, *n.* A health-lift.—**l.-piece**, *n.* A mechanism for raising the striking-hammer of a clock.—**l.-plate**, *n.* *Founding.* An iron plate so attached to a wooden pattern that it will accommodate the lifting-screws by which it is drawn from the mold.—**l.-rod**, *n.* A rod receiving motion from the rock-shaft and imparting motion to the lifter of the puppet-valve. *Am. Mech. Dict.*—**l.-rods**, *n. pl.* *Founding.* Iron rods which screw into a lifting-plate. **l.-screws‡.**—**l.-sail**, *n.* *Naut.* Any sail, such as a jib, calculated to lift a ship's bows out of water.—**l.-screw**, *n.* A screw-jack.—**l.-set**, *n.* *Mining.* A series of pumps or sets of pumps by which water is lifted from the mine in successive stages.—**l.-shaft**, *n.* The shaft in a locomotive bearing the arms that raise the links or their blocks.—**l.-tongs**, *n.* Tongs for grasping and lifting crucibles.

Li-fu', 1 lī-fū'; 2 lī-fu̇', *n.* The largest of the Loyalty Islands, S. Pacific; 37 by 10 to 20 m.

lig, 1 lig; 2 lĭg, *vi.* [Dial. or Obs.] To lie still; recline.

lig'a-ment, 1 lig'ə-ment *or* -mənt; 2 lĭg'a-ment, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A band or sheet of firm, compact, fibrous tissue, closely binding related structures together, especially one connecting or investing the opposed surfaces of a joint. Ligaments are named: (1) from their anatomical position; as, **articular, auricular, clavicular, coronary, hepatic, iliofemoral**, etc.; (2) from the men who have been more prominently associated with their treatment; as, **Bigelow's ligament, Cooper's l., Flood's l., Gimbernat's l., Henle's l., Hesselback's l., l. of Winslow, l. of Zinn, Poupart's l.**, etc. **2.** Hence, a band or connecting tie; that which binds objects together; a bond or union; as, the *ligaments* of family affection. **3.** *Conch.* The uncalcified chitinous cuticular matter, usually very elastic, between or above the hinge-margins of a bivalve shell. [F., < L. *ligamentum*, < *ligo*, bind.]



System of Ligaments.

1. Temporo-maxillary articulation with its external lateral ligament. 2, 2. Anterior common ligament of the spinal column. 3, 3. Intervertebral disks. 4, 4. Intertransverse ligaments. 5. Iliolumbar ligament. 6. Anterior sacro-iliac ligament. 7. Great sciatic ligament. 8. Obturator membrane. 9. Anterior pubic ligament. 10. Interclavicular ligament. 11. Sternoclavicular joint with its anterior ligament. 12. Rhomboid ligament. 13. Conoid part of the coracoclavicular ligament. 14. Trapezoid part of the coracoclavicular ligament. 15. Coraco-acromial ligament. 16. Shoulder-joint. 17. Its capsular ligament. 18. Coracohumeral ligament. 19. Tendon of the long head of the biceps muscle. 20. Anterior chondrosternal ligaments. 21. Elbow-joint. 22. Its anterior ligament. 23. Its internal lateral ligament. 24. Superior radio-ulnar joint. 25. Its orbicular ligament. 26. Oblique ligament. 27. Interosseous membrane. 28. Inferior radio-ulnar joint with anterior ligament. 29. Anterior ligament of wrist. 30. External lateral ligament of wrist. 31. Internal lateral ligament of wrist. 32. Anterior transverse ligament of the metacarpus. 33. Interphalangeal joint with its capsular ligament. 34. Capsular ligament of hip-joint. 35. Iliofemoral or Y ligament. 36. Capsular ligament of the knee-joint strengthened by the ligamentum patellæ. 37. Internal lateral ligament of knee-joint. 38. Interosseous membrane. 39. Superior tibiofibular joint. 40. Inferior tibiofibular joint with its capsular ligaments. 41. Anterior ligament of ankle-joint. 42. Deltoid ligament, or internal lateral ligament of ankle-joint.

lig″a-men'tous, 1 lig″ə-men'tus; 2 lĭg″a-mĕn'tŭs, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a ligament; connecting; binding. **lig″a-men'tal‡**; **lig″a-men'ta-ry†.**—**lig″a-men'tous-ly**, *adv.*

lig″a-men'tum, 1 lig″ə-men'tum; 2 lĭg″a-mĕn'tŭm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] [L.] A ligament.

—**ligamenta arcuata** (*Anat.*), tendinous arches, to which the diaphragm is attached posteriorly. The *external* one extends from the tip of the last rib to the transverse process of the 1st or 2d lumbar vertebra; the *internal* one from that transverse process to the body of the corresponding vertebra; the *middle* one across the bodies of the upper lumbar vertebræ uniting the crura of the diaphragm.—**ligamenta flava, ligamenta subflava**, ligaments containing much yellow elastic tissue, that pass between the neural laminæ of the vertebræ, from the ventral surface of one lamina caudalward to the adjacent margin of that next in order.—**ligamentum arteriosum**, a fibrous band connecting the pulmonary artery and the arch of the aorta in the adult: a relic of the ductus arteriosus of the fetus.—**l. nuchæ**, an important elastic band of fibrous tissue at the middle of the back of the neck of various animals. It is a forward prolongation of the supraspinous ligaments, and proceeds from the cervical neural spines to the skull, helping to support its weight.—**l. patellæ**, a continuation of the powerful common tendon of the extensor muscles of the thigh, extending from the patella to the tuberosity of the tibia.—**l. teres.** *Anat.* **1.** A flattened band of fibrous tissue that extends from a depression in the head of the femur to the margin of the acetabular notch. It probably has but little function as a ligament. **2.** Any round ligament.

li'gan, 1 lai'gən; 2 lī'gan, *n.* *Law.* Goods cast adrift or sunken at sea with something attached to float, as a

buoy, as evidence of ownership. [Apparently < L. *ligamen* (< *ligo*, tie), band: but cp. LIE.] **lă'gan.**

Li-ga'ri-us, 1. (-rĭ-ŭs), *n.* [P. L.] A tropical tree (*Semecarpus perrottetii*) yielding a resin used for illuminating purposes. The wood is of no value, except for fuel.

li'gate, 1. (-gāt), *a.* [Lat. *ligatus*; pp. of *ligo*.] Tied; bound. 2. (-gāt), *v.t.* To bind with a ligature; bandage. [< L. *ligo* (pp. *ligatus*), tie.]

li-ga'tion, 1. (-gā'shon; 2 li-gā'shon, *n.* 1. The act of tying or binding up, especially of an artery: also, the constriction of being bound. 2. Something used in tying; bandage.—**distal ligation** (*Surg.*), the tying of an artery, in curing aneurism, on the side of the dilatation farthest from the heart.—**immediate l.** (*Surg.*), the ligation of an isolated artery without including with it any of the surrounding tissue.—**medial l.** (*Surg.*), the ligation of an artery which includes also some of the neighboring tissue.—**proximal l.** (*Surg.*), the tying of an artery, in the cure of aneurism, by a ligature around the affected part between the heart and the dilated portion of the artery.

li-ga'tor, 1. (li-gā'tŏr; 2 li-gā'tŏr, *n.* A surgical instrument for tightening a ligature or keeping it in place. **li-ga'tŭre.**

lig'a-ture, 1 (lig'a-tūr; 2 lig'a-tūr, *n.* *pl.* [LL.] Ligatures: an old system of connecting notes whereby only one syllable is to be sung to all the notes in one ligature.

lig'a-ture, 1 (lig'a-chur *or* -tūr; 2 lig'a-chur *or* -tūr, *v.t.* [-TURED; -TUR-ING.] To bind or compress with a ligature.

lig'a-ture, *n.* 1. Anything that constricts, or serves for binding or tying; specif., a thread, usually of silk, catgut, or wire, tied around an artery or other part to arrest bleeding or for removing a tumor. 2. A tying or binding; ligation. 3. In writing and printing: (1) Two or more connected letters, as fi, fl, ffi, æ: usually called by printers a character or logotype. (2) The character to indicate connection.

> In the earlier monumental scripts the letters are separate, but in some of the Egyptian papyri certain letters are united by ligature, and at the same time a connection is established between the words. I. TAYLOR *The Alphabet* vol. i, p. 263. [N. Y. & CO.]

4. *Mus.* (1) A band, tie, or other character connecting two or more notes; a slur. (2) A curved line over a slur, indicating that they are to be sung or played continuously. (3) In counterpoint, a contraction or syncopation. (4) In medieval music, a compound note-form including several tones or to be slurred or sung in one syllable. 5†. Impotence magically induced. [F. < LL. *ligatura*, < L. *ligo*, bind.] —**provisional ligature** (*Surg.*), a broad ligature placed around a large artery and tied after an operation, to facilitate its completion.—**soluble l.** (*Surg.*), a ligature made of material that will ultimately be absorbed by the tissues through which it passes.

Lig'ea, 1. (lij-ē'a; 2 lij-ē'a, *Myth.* One of the three sirens. [Gr., sweet-voiced or shrill.] [river. **Lig'er-ist.**

Lig'er, 1 lig'ar; 2 lī'gĕr, *n.* The ancient name of the Loire

ligget, *n.* To lie; recline. **lige.**

lig'ger, *n.* To fish with a ligger. See LIGGER, *n.*, 3.

lig'ger, 1 lig'ar; 2 lig'er, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. A horizontal member in a scaffolding; a ledger or ledger-piece. 2. An under millstone or bedstone. 3. A fishing line with a float and bait for pike-fishing. 4. A coverlet. 5. A board pathway over a ditch. 6. A bait or spent salmon. 7. *Weaving*, one who places the material on a candlepin machine.

Lig'gett, 1 lig'at; 2 lig'et, **Hunter** (?-1857-). An American lieutenant-general in World War; Commander of First American Army, 1917-18, and Army of Occupation in Germany.

light[1], 1 lĭt; 2 līt, *v.* [LIGHT'ED *or* LIT; LIGHT'ING.] **I.** *t.* 1. To set fire to; ignite or inflame: used also figuratively. 2. To enlighten or illuminate with light: commonly with *up*; as, the flame *lighted up* the cavern.

3. To conduct by means of a light; furnish with a light. **II.** *i.* 1. To take fire; become ignited; kindle; as, the wood *lights* readily. 2. To become bright or luminous: reflect or receive light; as, the peaks *light* up at dawn. [< AS. *hihtan*, < *hiht*, light.]—**light'a-bi(e)**, *a.*

light[2], *vi.* [LIGHT'ED *or* LIT; LIGHT'ING.] 1. To descend and stay down after flying; rest or perch. 2. To happen or stumble, as by chance or accident: with *on or upon*, formerly with *into* or *of*; as, sometimes we *light upon* unpleasant truths. 3. [Local, U. S., & Archaic.] To descend, as from a horse, mule, etc., or from a carriage; dismount; alight. 4†. To feel happy. [< AS. *ihtan*, < *ūht*, light.]—**to light into** [Slang, U. S.], to assail, as a person: to fall upon, as food.—**to l. on or upon.** 1. To fall upon, as a person, with blows. 2. To chance upon; meet with; discover.—**to l. out** [Slang, U. S.], to abscond; depart in haste.

light[3], *a.* [LIGHT'ER; LIGHT'EST.] 1. [Prov. Eng.] To deliver, as of a child. 2. To lighten: obsolete except in the phrases.—**to light along** (*Naut.*), to move forward by lifting and carrying: said of a sail or cable.—**to l. up** (*Naut.*), of slackin.

light[4], *a.* 1. Full of light; having light; bright; clear; as, a *light* room. 2. Reduced in color; pale or whitish; as, a *light* shade of orange. [Archaic.] [light.]

light[5], *a.* 1. Having little weight; of small weight by comparison; not heavy; as, *light* as air. 2. Easy to carry, handle, move, etc.; not taxing to the muscles or digestive organs; not burdensome; as, a *light* task; *light* food. 3. Free from that with which one is not heavily loaded; as, *light* troops; a *light*-ballasted vessel.

> The legions had come *light*, without tents or baggage.
> EMERSON *Misc.*, 202. [S. 1879.]

4. Of no great consequence; lacking gravity; trivial; unimportant; as, a *light* affliction; a *light* error. 5. Lacking in intensity or effect; moderate; as, a *light* remark; a *light* wind; a *light* sensation; applied to wind, denoting a force of less than 6 miles an hour. 6. Free from anxiety, trouble or distress; not burdened with care; cheerful; as, *light* of spirits. 7. Not in full possession of the senses; flighty; dizzy; as, *light* in the head. 8. Below the proper weight; short in weight; as, a *light* coin. 9. Well leavened and raised; not soggy; as, *light* bread. 10. Loose or sandy; as, a *light* soil. 11. Characterized by levity; without dignity or substantial character; also, loose in morals; as, she is inclined to be *light*. 12. Handling or touching with slight force; hence, easy; graceful; as, a *light* touch; a *light* style. 13. [Rare.] Suitable for light work. 14. [Rare.] Lacking in nutrition. 15. [Prov. Eng.] Sickly; weak. 16. *Falconry*. Flying toward its feeding-ground (*i. e.*, not heavy because of a full stomach): said of a falcon. 17. (1) *Pros.* Having no metrical stress: said of a syllable or vowel. (2) *Sanskrit gram.* Having a short vowel: said of a syllable. 18†. Evanescent. [< AS. *leoht*, light.] SYN.: see AIRY.—**light'armed"**, *a.* Provided with such arms and accouterments as are light and convenient to carry; as, *light armed* cavalry.—**l. bob** [Slang, Eng.], a thin Irishman.—**l. bread** [So. U. S.], bread made of wheat flour, in distinction from that made of corn meal.—**l. eater**, one who habitually eats a small quantity of food.—**l. ending** (*Pros.*), such a word as *am, are, be, can, could, do, does, has, had*, used at the end of a verse.—**l.-fingered**, *a.* 1. Overapt in picking up with the fingers; addicted to petty theft; thievish.

There was a yokel looking up at the fenced chancel, while the *light-fingered* folk are operating upon their pockets behind. THACKERAY *Vanity Fair, Before the Curtain* p. 5. [S. 1869.]

2. Light or graceful in touch; as, a *light-fingered* pianist.—**l.-foot**, *a.* [Poet.] Light-footed.

> The joyous Nymphs and *light-foot* Fairies,
> Which thither came to hear their music sweet.
> SPENSER *Tears of the Muses* st. 6.

—**l.-footed**, *a.* Nimble in running or dancing.—**l.-limbed**, —**l.-footedly**, *adv.*—**l.-handed**, *a.* 1. Not having a full complement of hands or assistants, as a two skiper or vessel: short-handed. 2. Having little to carry; as, the sportsman returned *light-handed*. 3. Having ability to use the hands lightly; as, a *light-handed* masseur.—**l.-handedness**, *n.*—**l.-headed**, *a.* Having little brain; frivolous; thoughtless; delirious or flighty.—**l.-head**, *n.*—**l.-headedness**, *n.*—**l.-hearted**, *a.* Free from sorrow; cheerful; gay.—**l.-heartedly**, *adv.*—**l.-heartedness**, *n.*—**l.-heeled**, *a.* 1. Same as LIGHT-FOOTED. 2†. Of light or loose character.—**l.-horse**, *n.* Cavalry bearing light arms and equipments.—**l.-horseman**, *n.*—**l. in the mouth**, insensitive to the bit: said of a horse.—**l.-legged**, *a.* Able to run swiftly: swift-footed.—**l. line**, the waterline of a ship when at light displacement.—**l.-minded**, *a.* Having little serious or steady mind; frivolous; foolish.—**l.-mindedness**, *n.*—**l. sails** (*Naut.*), skysails, studdingsails, flying jibs, and the like, used on ships only when very light winds prevail.—**l. sand**, *a.* Same as LIGHT, *a.*, 10. an unloaded vessel: in the expression *lightwater draft*. See DRAFT, 3.—**l.-weight**, *a.* 1. *Sporting*. Of light weight; according to the accepted system of rules, weighing 133 pounds; below the welter-weight and above a feather-weight; as, a *light-weight* boxer. 2. Hence, of little account.—**light'-weight"**, *n.* One who or that which is of light weight.—**l.-witted**, *a.* Feebleminded; idiotic.—**to make l. of**, to treat as of little consequence; slight or disregard.—**to set l. by**, to undervalue or despise.

> If this *light* be from God, we must search out the reason of that worth with men, what is heaven, than God commendeth it? BUNYAN *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* p. ii, p. 191. [S. & C. CO. 1874.]

light, *n.* 1. (1) That form of radiant energy or movement of the ether-waves which is capable of acting upon the eye in such a way as to make visible the object from which it comes; the illumination or radiance that is apprehended by the sense of vision; as, the *light* of the sun. (2) The wave-movement which, in its passage in part, travels with a speed of about 186,000 miles per second, depending somewhat upon the medium.

The chief phenomena concerned, whose existence is independent of any theory, are **reflection, refraction, dispersion, interference,** and **polarization.** See these words. According to the **undulatory theory,** now generally received, radiant energy is propagated through space in waves that vary in length, and only those that affect the eye are known as *light*, the others being spoken of as **dark heat, chemical rays,** etc., according to the effect they are regarded as producing, the these effects are produced also by light-rays. Recent experiments show that electromagnetic induction is propagated in waves that have all the properties except the visible, and therefore the rules of the theory now generally accepted is that light-waves are generated by the oscillation of electric charges. The old **corpuscular emission** or **Newtonian theory** is now considered, tho its terms still remain in literature and affect thought, supposed the propagation of light to be by an actual transfer of material particles. See PHOTOMETRY; SPECTRUM.

(3) The sensation produced by exciting the visual organs, consisting of the eye, the optic tracts, and the visual cortex of the brain.

> For her [woman] Materialism means more utter ruin than for man, for it extinguishes the ideal which in her alone *light* of life.
> GRANT ALLEN *On Right and Wrong* p. 36. [C. & N. 1890.]

3. That which admits light; a window or part or pane of a window through which light comes; as, a sky*light*; one *light* was broken in the sash. 4. The state of visibility; openness to view; hence, common observation; publicity, exposure; as, "the thing that is hid bringeth he forth to *light*," *Job* xxvii, 11. 5. The period when the light of day is visible; esp., daytime, as the dawn of day; as, "God called the *light* Day." *Gen.* i, 5. 6. The point of view from which, or circumstances in which, a thing is seen or considered; aspect; as, in the *light* of new facts the question is altered.

It is the common opinion of human souls, and its nature stands before our mind in quite a different light since man has been taught to know and feel himself as a member of one great family.
MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. ii, p. 6. [S. 1873.]

7. The manner in which the light falls on a picture or the like; as, it is in just the right *light*. 8. In art, a part of a picture which represents luminous effect.

> There are shades in all good pictures, but there are *lights* too, if we choose to contemplate them.
> DICKENS *Nicholas Nickleby* p. 33. [C. & N.]

9. The power of vision; perception; intelligence; as, the *light* of an active mind; "the *light* of the body is the eye." *Matt.* vi, 22. 10. Prosperity; felicity; heaven; as, "the saints in *light*." *Col.* i, 12; "*Light* is sown for the righteous." *Ps.* xcvii, 11. 11. Something with which to enkindle or make a blaze or light; as, a *light* for a pipe. 12. *Law.* The right to have the light of one's windows and doors unobstructed. 13. A gleam or brightness in the eye, expressive of feeling or animation; as, the lover *light* in her eye. 14. *pl.* [Slang.] The eyes. 15. An aid to the solution of a puzzle or the like; as, the *lights* of an acrostic. 16. *Mech.* A clear space or opening. 17. One who illuminates his fellow men or serves as a model; one notable for wisdom; as, "He was a burning and a shining *light*." *John* v, 35. 18†. One who carries a light. [< AS. *leoht*, light.]

SYN.: blaze, flame, flash, flicker, glare, gleam, glimmer, glistening, glitter, glow, illumination, incandescence, scintillation, sheen, shimmer, shine, shining, sparkle, twinkle, twinkling. A *flame* is both hot and luminous; it it contains few solid particles it will yield little *light*. The it may afford intense heat, as in the case of a hydrogen-*flame*. A *blaze* is an extensive, brilliant *flame*. *Light* is the general term for any luminous effect perceived by the eye, from the faintest phosphorescence to the *blaze* of the noonday sun. A *flare* is a wavering *flame* or *blaze*; a *flash* is a *light* that appears and disappears in an instant; as, a *flash* of lightning; the *flash* of gunpowder. The *glare* and *glow* are steady; the *glare* painfully bright, the *glow* subdued; as, the *glare* of torches; the *glow* of dying embers. *Shine* and *shining* refer to a steady or continuous emission of *light*; *shine* is often *shining*, usually by reflection. *Glimmer, glitter*, and *shimmer* denote wavering *light*. We speak of the *glimmer* of distant lamps through the mist; of the *shimmer* of waves in sunlight or moonlight. A *gleam* is not wavering, but transient or intermittent; a sudden *gleam* of *light* came through the half-open door; a *gleam* in a warrior's eye; the *glitter* of burnished arms. A *sparkle* is a sudden *light*, as of sparks thrown out; *scintillation* is the more exact and scientific term for the actual emission of sparks, also the figurative term for what suggests such emission; as, *scintillations* of wit or of genius. *Twinkle* and *twinkling* are used of the intermittent *light* of the fixed stars. *Glistening* is a *shining* as from a wet surface. *Illumination* is a widespread, brilliant *light*, as when all the windows of a house or of a street are lighted. The *light* of *incandescence* is intense and white like that from metal at a white heat.—**ARR:** Haze, dimness, dullness, murkiness, gloom, gloominess, obscurity, shade, shadow.—**absorption of light**, the disappearance of a portion of the light which falls on any substance and fails to be reflected or to pass through, most marked in opaque bodies, least in transparent ones. The **coefficient of absorption of light** is the constant K in the formula $\frac{A_0}{A_1} = \frac{1}{e^{-2Kx}}$, where e is the base of natural logarithms, A_0 the amplitude of the incident ray, and A_1 its amplitude when one wavelength in the refracting medium.—**aerial l.**, a light dropped from a balloon, sometimes with a parachute, for illuminating objects below: used in war.—**Aluminum l.**, a bright sunlight nearly as brilliant by the gas being saturated close to the burner with a hydrocarbon.—**anchor l.** (*Naut.*), a white light shown by a vessel at anchor. See quotation.

A vessel under 150 feet in length, when at *anchor*, shall carry forward, where it can best be seen, but at a height not exceeding 20 feet above the hull, a white light in a globular lantern so constructed as to show a clear, uniform, and unbroken light visible all round the horizon at a distance of at least a mile. *Lloyd's Calendar, Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea* p. 149. [LLOYD'S REGISTER.]

—**ancient l.** (*Law*), a window opening toward the property of another, unobstructed for twenty years, which gives the owner of the house the right to its light free from molestation: law in England, Ireland, and some of the United States.—**arc'-light**, *n.* See ELECTRIC LIGHT, under ELECTRIC.—**ashen l.**, the faint illumination of the part of the moon without the bright crescent, by sunlight reflected from the earth: a translation of the French *lumière cendrée*.—**Auer l.** or **burner**, same as WELSBACH BURNER. See under BURNER.—**beam l.**, an inverted light: same as *broad light*.—**Bengal l.**, any steady colored fire, as for signaling. See FIRE.—**between the lights**, between daylight and the time of artificial lighting; the period of twilight.—**between two lights** [Colloq.], during the night; between two days.—**Boccius l.**, a gas-burner having two concentric metallic cylinders over the flame, inside a chimney.—**borrowed l.**, *light* derived from without, as that of a reflecting object: often figuratively.

> E'en such is man, whose *borrowed light*
> Is straight called in, and paid to-night.
> HENRY KING *Life* l. 7.

—**Bude l.**, an Argand flame produced by burning illuminating gases with a current of oxygen.—**Bude-light**, *v.t.* To flash-*light* made by blowing powdered resin and magnesium through an alcohol-flame.—**Children of l.**, the Society of Friends: a name assumed in their earliest meetings, from John xii, 36, but later often disclaimed.—**clearance l.**, a lamp on a launch showing a bow-light in front and red and green lights at the sides.—**cone of l.**, same as LIGHT-SPOT, 2.—**Coston lights** (*Naut.*), colored lights used as signals for distress by ships at sea and by the life-saving service: sometimes used as plain green, red, white, or blue lights or as a pyrotechnic light.—**double l.**, a pair of lighthouse lights shown on separate towers, or of intermittent lights.—**efficiency of a source of l.**, the ratio of luminous to total energy in a source of light.—**emission l.** (*Lighthouse*), an artificial light that may be carried about, employed when unloading cars.—**fixed l.**, a lighthouse showing beams constant in direction, and in duration: distinguished from revolving, intermittent, and flash lights.—**floating l.** An artificial light shown at the masthead of an anchored vessel. 2. A light-ship. 3. A buoy bearing a light.—**Friends of l.**, Free Congregationalists.—**glow-l.**, n. An incandescent electric light. 2. One of a row of lights illuminating the base of a scene, as in a theater.—**Gurney l.**, same as BUDE BURNER.—**Holmes l.**, a device for measuring the intensity of a beam of light, consisting of a selenium cell, which, when thrown into the water, ignites and furnishes a brilliant light.—**Holmes signal.**—**incandescent l.** A light caused by incandescence. 2. An incandescent electric lamp.—**incandescent l.**, see ELECTRIC LIGHT, under ELECTRIC.—**intermittent l.**, a lighthouse light eclipsed at regular short intervals.—**light'-as-pose"**, *n.* Same as ACCOSTREMENT, 2.—**l.-ball**, *n.* *Mil.* A canvas sack filled with an illuminating composition: burned to throw light, as upon an opposing force or their works.—**l.-boat**, *n.* A boat to carry the magazine of a war-ship. 3†. A box containing the substance by which early matches were ignited.—**l.-buoy**, *n.* A buoy which carr es a light at night; also, a buoy which ignites a light on contact with the water.—**l.-colored**, *a.* Same as LIGHT, *a.*, 1.—**l.-dues**, *n.* The length of space traversed by light during a century.—**l.-curve**, *n.* *Astron.* A curve used to illustrate in graphic manner the functions of brightness and magnitude.—**l.-demanding**, *a.* *Forestry.* Same as INTOLERANT, 3.—**l.-dues**, *n. pl.* Tolls levied on ships navigating certain waters, for the maintenance of lighthouses, etc.—**l.-duty**, —**l.-equation**, *n.* See EQUATION OF LIGHT, under EQUATION.—**l.-filter**, *n.* Same as COLOR-SCREEN.—**l.-flaw**, *n.* The flow of light that in one second crosses a given surface.—**l. horseman**, *n.* 1. Same as LIGHT-HORSEMAN. 2. The spadefish. 3. [Slang, Eng.] A thief frequenting the banks of the Thames river, London, and obtaining money by false salvage.—**l.-iron**, *n.* An iron stand for a candle or lamp: not now in use.—**l.-keeper**, *n.* A person who takes care of the light in a lighthouse or light-ship.—**l.-maker**, *n.* One which makes or gives light, as a star.—**l.-mill**, *n.* Same as RADIOMETER, 1.—**l.-moderator**, *n.* An appliance on a microscope, consisting of two glass disks, one red, the other blue, used to neutralize the tint of any artificial light and produce a white light.—**l.-money**, *n.* Money levied and

devoted to the maintenance of lighthouses; light-dues.— **l. of nature.** 1. The capacity for apprehending truth that is natural or innate to man, independently of sense-experience, especially as used by Descartes and his followers. 2. *Theol.* The ability to perceive religious truth without supernatural revelation.— **l. of one's eyes,** a person deeply beloved; a special favourite.— **l. of the countenance,** favorable regard: chiefly a Scriptural use.— **l. of the world,** Jesus Christ. *John* vii, 12.— **l.-organ,** *n.* An organ in the thorax or abdomen of an insect, by which it makes itself visible.— **l.-pillar,** *Meteor.* A luminous column sometimes seen extending vertically from the sun or moon, when either of these bodies is near (above or below) the horizon: a form of parhelion.— **l.-pipe,** *n.* An opening to let light into a vessel's hold.— **l.-pressure,** *n.* Pressure exerted by light where it falls, and also on the source of light by reaction.— **l.-radio,** *n. Astron.* A number, 2,512, used to multiply the light of a star of a given magnitude, so that it may equal the light of a star in brightness precisely one magnitude brighter.— **l.-room,** *n.* 1. *Naut.* A small room next the powder-magazine in a war-vessel, having in the partition between them thick glass panes through which the latter is illuminated, thus avoiding the danger of explosion; light-box. 2. The chamber containing the lighting-apparatus of a lighthouse; lantern.— **l.-scot,** *n. Old Eng. Law.* A tax, payable three times a year, of a halfpenny per hide of land, for providing altar-candles.— **l.-shoot,** *n.*— **l.-screen,** *n. Forestry.* A frame for the partial shading of a seed-bed. Gifford Pinchot *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 17,* 1905.— **l.-spot,** *n.* 1. *Bot.* A cell-eyelopsm back-wall area which is susceptible to illumination by sunlight. 2. Same as cone of light. See cone.— **l.-standard,** *n.* See candle and standard.— **l.-struck,** *a. Phot.* Injured by exposure to actinic rays; fogged: said of a sensitized plate when spoiled by undue exposure.— **l.-tight,** *a.* Impenetrable by light-rays.— **l.-vector,** *n.* A vector of direction showing the magnitude direction of the light-disturbance at any point in a region traversed by polarized light.— **l.-vessel,** *n. Naut.* A light-ship.— **l.-wave,** *n.* A wave or undulation of light.— **northern lights,** the aurora borealis.— **oxycalcium-l.,** *n.* A lime-light.— **oxyhydrogen-l.,** *n.* The light formed by directing two mingling streams of oxygen and hydrogen while burning, upon a cylinder of lime. **Drummond l.;; lime-l.;; oxyether l.;; oxygas l.;.— patent l.,** a window made of extra thick glass used in vaults and pavements.— **platinum standard l.,** the light given out by a square centimeter of platinum at solidifying temperature.— **position l.,** *n.* A ship's night light when in sight of other vessels.— **quarter-l.,** *n.* A side window in a closed vehicle, distinct from that in the door.— **revolving l.,** a lighthouse light that, by means of revolving reflectors, alternately disappears and then reappears and shines with increasing brightness.— **ruby l.** (*Phot.*), a non-actinic red dark-room light.— **running lights,** the lights carried by a vessel between sunset and sunrise, red on the port, green on the starboard side, showing ahead. If moving, a steam-vessel carries, in addition, a white light at the foremast-head (two if towing one or more vessels or rafts).— **secondary l.,** an accessory light in a picture, as a light from a window in a lighted scene.— **shining l.,** one who possesses exceptional intellectual attainments; an eminent person; luminary.— **spot-l.,** *n.* [U. S.] Light concentrated and thrown upon some number, as a song, as an actor; hence, figuratively, a conspicuous position; prominence.— **stay-l.,** *n.* A light depending from the forestay of a vessel at anchor.— **taper l.,** *Gr. ch.* The great feast of the Epiphany. 2. *Jewish Ch.* The feast of the Dedication.— **the l. of the countenance,** kindly recognition; favor.— **to come to l.,** to be discovered or comprehended.— **to see l.,** to see a possible way out of a difficulty; begin to understand something; begin to apprehend the truth of anything.— **to see the l.** To come into notice; come into view; be born; be published.— **to stand in one's own l.,** to obstruct that which is to one's own advantage.— **to throw l. on,** to make clear.— **voltaic l.,** an arc-light.

light, *adv.* 1. Not with full weight or value. 2. Without exertion or effect; easily. [< AS. *leōhte,* < *leoht,* light.]

light'ball', 1. **-due,** etc. See under LIGHT, *n.*

light'brain', 1 lait'brān'; 2 lit'brān', *n.* One of weak intellect.

light'ecourse', 1 lait'-kōrs'; 2 lit'-cōrs', *n. Sugar-making.* A copper band about the middle of the top of a sugar-clarifying pan, to prevent the syrup from boiling over.

lighted†, *imp.* of LIGHT‡, *v.*

light'en‡, 1 lait'n; 2 lit'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To make light or more light; illumine; as, to *lighten* a room by opening the shutters. 2. To make clear or understandable; enlighten; as, to *lighten* the mind. 3. To make lighter in shade, or add high lights to; as, to *lighten* a painting. 4. [Archaic.] To relieve of sorrow or sadness.

They looked unto him, and were *lightened.* Ps. xxxiv, 5.

5. [Rare.] To emit or radiate; as, to *lighten* forth an angry flash.

II. *i.* 1. To become or grow lighter; as, the sky *lightens;* the fabric *lightened* in the wash. 2. To display a sudden light, as lightning; emit lightning.

light'en‡, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To reduce in weight; make less heavy; relieve of weight; as, to *lighten* a ship by throwing the cargo overboard. 2. To make less burdensome; render less oppressive; alleviate; as, to *lighten* grief.

Hitherto it is questionable if all the mechanical inventions yet made have *lightened* the day's toil of any human being.

Mill *Political Economy* bk. iv, ch. 4, p. 518. [A. 1883.]

3. To relieve from distress; gladden.

II. *i.* To become less burdensome or heavy.

light'en‡, *vt.* To settle down; descend. S. S.

light'end, *pp.* Lightened.

light'en-er, *n.* [Rare.] An illuminator; that which flashes lightning.

light'en-ing, 1 lait'n-iŋ; 2 lit'n-iŋ, *n.* 1. A becoming bright; daybreak. 2. *Metal.* A peculiar brightening of molten silver, indicating that maximum purity has been attained. 3. [Rare.] The act of lightening. 4. Lightning.

light'er, 1 lait'er; 2 lit'er, *v.* **I.** *t.* To transport in a lighter or in a similar manner. **II.** *i.* To be in the business of transporting by lighters.

light'er‡, *a. compar.* More slight.

light'er, *n.* 1. *Naut.* A barge or similar vessel, especially one used in loading and unloading ships, etc.

The depth and the supply of water for a navigable canal must be proportioned to the number and tonnage of the *lighters,* which are likely to carry goods upon it. Adam Smith *Wealth of Nations* vol. ii, bk. v, ch. i, p. 371. [w. L. & co.]

2. A barge for transporting railroad-cars.

light'er‡, *n.* 1. One who or that which lights or illuminates. Specif.: (1) A mechanical device for lighting a gas-jet. (2) A twisted piece of paper, a torch, or the like, for lighting. 3. *Woolen-manuf.* Any one of successive layers of wool that are to be blended.

light'er-age, 1 lait'er-ij; 2 lit'er-*aj, n.* 1. The price for unloading a ship by lighters, or for the use of lighters. 2. The removal of a cargo by lighters.

light'erd, *pp.* Lightered. S. S.

light'er-man, 1 lait'er-man; 2 lit'er-mān, *n.* [-men, *pl.*] *Naut.* A man managing or employed on a lighter.

light'er-screw'†, 1 lait'er-skrū'; 2 lit'er-scrū', *n.* A screw for adjusting the distance between millstones.

light'er-staff', 1 lait'er-staf'; 2 lit'er-stăf', *n. Milling.* A lever by which the adjustable end of a bridge-tree may be lifted. Knight.

light'er-than-air', *a.* Less in weight than the air displaced: said of an airship. Orville Wright.

light'est, *a. superl.* of LIGHT, *a.* See under LIGHT, *a.*

light'foot'‡†, *n.* [Old Slang.] Venison.

Light'foot', 1 lait'fut; 2 lit'fōōt, *n.* 1. **Hannah,** an English Quakeress; alleged to have been secretly married to George III., about 1758. 2. **John** (?/₂1602–⁸/₄1675), an English divine and Hebraist. 3. **John** (?/₂1735–⁵/₁₀1788), an English botanist and curate. 4. **Joseph Barber** (¹⁰/₁₁1828–⁸/₂₃1889), Biblical critic; Bishop of Durham.

light'foot'ed, 1. **-headed,** etc. See under LIGHT, *a.*

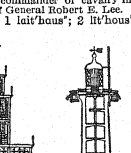
light'full, *a.* [Rare.] Full of light; bright.—**-ness‡,** *n.*

light'ful, *a.* [Rare.] Light of heart; cheerful.—**-ness‡,** *n.*

light'heeled', 1 lait'-hīld'; 2 lit'-hēld', *a.* Walking or running with little apparent effort. See LIGHT‡, *a.*

Light'-Horse' Harry. Sobriquet of General Henry Lee (1756–1818), commander of cavalry in the Revolutionary war; father of General Robert E. Lee.

light'house', 1 lait'haus'; 2 lit'hous', *n.* A tower or other structure bearing at the top a lamp or lamps, erected at the entrance of a port, on a shoal, or at a point of danger on the coast, for guiding navigators by night; a pharos. The primitive lighthouse was a fire on an eminence or on the top of a rude stone tower. From the middle of the 18th century candles and lamps were used. The modern lighthouse illuminates by means of powerful electric arc, electric incandescent lamp, incandescent lamp-mantle lamp using oil-vapor or gas, acetylene-gas, or cavalry in multiple concentric wick, from which the light is gathered and directed toward the horizon by some form of optical apparatus like the Fresnel lens. The light produced may be white or colored, fixed, flashing, intermittent, or occulting according to the type of optical apparatus or mechanism used. By the differences so produced individual lights can be identified, and the part of the coast known. Many modern lighthouses are constructed of hard stone, such as granite, or of cement-concrete faced with stone; others are constructed of steel, on a foundation of stone or concrete, or are iron skeleton structures on iron piles driven into the coral reefs, or supported on and drawn into sand shoals by disk-like screws (screw-piles). The Bell Rock lighthouse on Inchcape reef, off the coast of Scotland, is 139 feet high to the base of the lantern; the new Eddystone lighthouse in the English Channel, 132 feet high from high-water level to the focal plane of the lantern; the Minot Ledge lighthouse, Massachusetts Bay, 85 feet high. The distance at which lights can be seen is, in some instances, very great. The holophotal light (an oil-light) of Alleppi at Travancore is visible 28 miles; a gas-light, 30 miles; a flash-light of 1,000,000 candle-power, 40 miles. The tower of Navesink, N. J., has a light-equipment equal to 90,000,000 candle-power; its light might be seen for a distance of 140 miles. By law, in the case of survivors, sailors do not "pick it up" until they come within a distance of about 22 miles. See illus. under PROJECTOR.



Lighthouses.

1. Lighthouse of concrete and steel construction, Fort Point Channel, Massachusetts. 2. Lighthouse of concrete construction, Eddystone Rock, England.

From the dim headland many a fire
Hangs redly on the sea.
Longfellow *A Summer Day by the Sea* l. 5.

— Lighthouse Board. 1. [U. S.] A board formed in 1789 and reorganized in 1852, having control of the construction and management of lighthouses, beacon-lights, etc., on the coast. This board was abolished by act of Congress, June 17, 1910, and its place taken by the **L. Bureau.** 2. [G. B., pl.] (a) The corporation, known as Trinity House of London, which was chartered in 1514, and is the general lighthouse authority for England and Wales, the Channel Islands, and Gibraltar, with 11 districts under its jurisdiction. (b) The Northern Lighthouse Board of Scotland, chartered in 1786. (3) The Irish Lighthouse Board, chartered in 1786. [lighthouse.

light'house-keep'er, *n.* An employee having charge of a

light'ing‡, 1 lait'iŋ; 2 lit'iŋ, *n.* 1. The science, theory, system, or means of providing natural or artificial illumination in a building. 2. *Metal.* Annealing.

— electric lighting, the lighting of several buildings or places by currents from a single station, as distinguished from isolated lighting, in which each place is supplied with a current from its own source.

light'ing², *n.* The act of alighting or descending to the ground, as from horseback.

light'ly'man, 1. **keeper,** etc. See under LIGHT, *n.*

light'ish, 1 lait'ish; 2 lit'ish, *a.* Somewhat light.

light'less, 1 lait'les; 2 lit'les, *a.* Having or giving no light; dark.—**light'less-ly,** *adv.*—**light'less-ness,** *n.*

—Light-loving. Lively dart-filled with love.
Bulwer-Lytton *Lost Tales of Miletus, Orend's Son* st. 114.

light'ly, 1 lait'li; 2 lit'li, *v. t.* [Scot.] To make light of.

light'ly, *adv.* 1. With little weight or pressure; softly; as, his trials affect him *lightly.* 2. Without heaviness of spirit; cheerily; light-heartedly; airily; playfully. 3. With levity; carelessly; heedlessly; also, frivolously, irreverently, or wantonly. 4. In a slight degree. 5. On grounds of little weight. 6. With light step or motion; nimbly. 7. Without effort or strain; easily; readily.

By an almost universal law of our nature, money *lightly* gained is *lightly* spent. T. Arnold *Modern Hist.* lect. iii, p. 166. [A. 1874.]

8†. Usually.

light'man, 1 lait'man; 2 lit'mān, *n.* 1. A light-keeper. 2. A linkman.

light'ness', 1 lait'nes; 2 lit'nēs, *n.* The condition or quality of being light or bright; clearness; brightness; as, the *lightness* of day; *lightness* of hue.

light'ness', *n.* 1. The condition or quality of being light or not heavy; levitation and *lightness* of a feather. 2. Ease or elasticity of movement; agility; grace; facility; as, *lightness* of touch. 3. Levity of mind or conduct; frivolity; dissoluteness. 4. Buoyancy; volatility; sprightliness. 5. In cookery, sponginess.

light'ning', 1 lait'niŋ; 2 lit'niŋ, *n.* 1. A sudden flash of light caused by the discharge of electricity between two electrified regions of cloud, or between a cloud and the earth; the discharge itself. When the discharge is between a cloud and the earth, it may destroy any poorly conducting materials it encounters.

The disruptive lightning-discharge differs from an artificially produced discharge by being at the same time of very great quantity and very high potential, sometimes crossing an interval of a mile or more. In other respects it is like the spark from a Leyden jar, following a sinuous path, producing its light by heating the dielectric along that path to incandescence, and causing a detonation. See THUNDER.

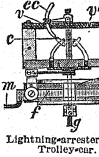
If you are near a person who has been struck by *lightning,* . . . try to stimulate the respiration and circulation, and do not cease in the effort to restore animation for at least one hour.

A. Meadie in *Popular Science Monthly* Aug., 1893, p. 453.

2. A lightening or brightening; a growing bright; illumination.

In the golden *lightning* of the sunken sun.
Swinburne *To a Skylark* st. 3.

— **beaded, chapleted,** or **pearl lightning,** that appears as a string of brilliant beads.— **chain l.,** a long flash of lightning occasionally branched at one or both ends, and often called forked l., a passing between clouds or a cloud and the earth, and appearing to follow a zigzag course.— **fillet or ribbon l.,** lightning in which several parallel discharges together appear like a band or ribbon.— **globe, globular, or ball l.,** lightning-discharge presenting a moving ball of fire, destructive to objects in its path, and sometimes disappearing with an explosive sound. Its reality is doubted.— **Lightning-arrester** [U. S.], a device for protecting electric instruments from lightning by deflecting the discharge to the ground. It usually consists of a low resistance lead to the earth, whose terminal plate is insulated from the line by a thin sheet of mica, or by a very small air space between two toothed plates, the lightning perforating the one, or jumping across the other in its downward pass up the ground. **l.-discharger;; l.-protector,** etc. See **-rod,** *n.* Same as FULGURITE.— **l. brace,** a bit-brace consisting of two principal parts, a sleeve, analogous to a bolt and nut. The threads consist of extremely coarse pitch, the rod may be rapidly rotated by moving the sleeve back and forth upon it.



Lightning-arrester for a Telegraph Trolley-wire.

If the lightning runs down the trolley, it reaches the arrester by the wire *i,* passes through the lead fuse, *f,* to the earth *e,* then to the *c,* then to the *c,* forming an arc between the carbons. The heat generated by the arc expands the air in the chamber and blows the curved carbon out of its rest, to the other curved carbon, ready for the next discharge. The small continuous current supposed to be a photo-passes off to the ground after the arc is extinguished, the wire *g;* *i* is an insulator.

— **l.-bug,** *n.* [U. S.] A firefly.— **l.-conductor,** *n.* A lightning-rod.— **l.-pains** (*Med.*), severe shooting pains that occur in locomotor ataxia.— **l.-print,** *n.* A mark impressed on the body by lightning, especially on the human body: it commonly assumes a tree-like form, and is popularly supposed to be a photograph of a feature of the landscape.— **l.-proof,** *a.* Protected or proof against lightning.— **l.-recorder,** *n.* See **-rod,** *n.*— **l.-rod,** *n. Elec.* A metallic conductor extending from a short distance above a building or similar structure to a point where it makes good electrical connection with a body of water or of moist earth. Its upper extremity is sharp-pointed, so as to prevent the discharge of strong electric currents toward or from the earth.— **l.-stone,** *n.* **1.** A lightning-tube or fulgurite. **2.** A primitive stone weapon or tool, as an axe-head: popularly so called.— **l.-tooth,** *n.* The tooth of a lightning-rod under water.— **l.-tube,** *n.* Same as FULGURITE.— **rocket l.,** a rare form of lightning, in which a luminous trail appears to shoot up from a cloud like a rocket disappearing in a clear sky.— **sheet l.,** a lightning caused by the reflection of forked lightning; heat-lightning. See HEAT.— **stellar l.,** lightning that appears to radiate in several directions from a point.— **summer l.,** heat-lightning. See under HEAT.— **volcanic l.,** lightning attending a volcanic eruption.— **zigzag l.,** sinuous or irregularly branched lightning, popularly represented as moving in a zigzag manner.

light'ning, *n.* [Rare or Obs.] A making or becoming light or less heavy.

light'o'love', 1 lait'-o-luv'; 2 lit'-o-lōv', *n.* 1. An old dance-tune. 2. A coquettish or wanton woman.

lights, 1 laits; 2 lits, *n. pl.* Lungs, especially of mammals. [< LIGHT‡, *a.*]

light'-ship', 1 lait'-ship'; 2 lit'-ship', *n.* A vessel with a warning light, usually fitted with fog-signals and bells, and moored where a lighthouse would be impracticable.



Light-ship at Sandy Hook.

light'some', 1 lait'sem; 2 lit'som, *a.* Of a light, gay, or cheerful mood or character; blithesome; playful; airy.

Then was Christian glad and *lightsome.* Bunyan *Works, Pilgrim's Progress* pt. i, ch. 6, p. 104. [n. & co. 1874.]

—**light'some-ly,** *adv.*—**light'some-ness‡,** *n.* Cheerfulness; gaiety.

light'some', *a.* Full of light; luminous; light of color.—**light'some-ness',** *n.* Luminousness.

light'-struck', 1 lait'-struk'; 2 lit'-strūk', *a. Phot.* Blurred by accidental exposure to light.

light'-wedge', etc. See under LIGHT‡, *a.*

light'wood', 1 lait'wud'; 2 lit'wōd', *n.* 1. [So. U. S.] Resinous pine, commonly the heart of the yellow pine.

light'wood'‡, 2. An Australian acacia (*Acacia melanoxylon*) yielding a very valuable timber: so called from its lightness of weight. See BLACKWOOD, 1.

light'y†, *a.* Full of light; illuminated.

light'-year', 1 lait'-yir'; 2 lit'-yēr', *n. Astron.* The space traversed in one year by a ray of light, which in air travels at the rate of about 186,000 miles per second. It is employed

as a unit in stating the distances of the stars; thus, the pole star is distant 45 *light-years* from the earth, Capella 71 *light-years*, and Vega 23 *light-years*.

Ign'ager, *n.* Lineage. **Iin'ager.**

Ig-nal'oes, 1 lig-nal'oz or lain-al'oz; 2 lig-nal'oz *or* lin-al'oz (XIII), *n.* **1.** A fragrant Oriental wood; aloes-wood or agallochum. **Ilgne aloe's.** CHAUCER *T. & C. iv.*, l. 1,137.

Where the dew distilled
All night from leakes of old lignaloe's trees.
SPENSER, *Muiopotmos*, 1. 91.

2. The aloes of Scripture, probably the same. *Num.* xxiv, 6. **3†.** Aloes, the drug. [OF., < L. *lignum aloes*, wood of aloes; see LIGNUM and ALOE.]

Ig'nar-ious, l lig'na-ri; 2 lig-nā'ri-əs, *a.* Same as LIGNICOLINE.

Ilgne', l. [F.] Lineage. CHAUCER *T. & C. v.*, l. 1,480.

Ilgne, l. [F.] Lineage. **Earl Joseph, Prince de** (ē/ı1735–12/ı2 1814). An Austrian marshal and author; served in the Seven Years' war.

Ig'ne-ous, l lig'ni-us; 2 lig'ne-əs, *a.* Composed of or having the texture or appearance of wood; woody.

In approaching the equator *the lignous* exceed the number of herbaceous plants. MARY SOMERVILLE, *Connexion of Phys. Sciences* I, p. 27, p. 2nd. (a. 1853.)

[< L. *lignosus*, < *lignum*; see LIGNUM.] **—lignous marble,** an imitation of marble made of prepared wood.

Ilg-nes'cent, l lig-nes'ent; 2 lig-nē's'ent, *a.* Slightly woody; becoming ligneous or woody. [< L. *lignum*; see LIGNUM.]

Ig'nic, l lig'nic; 2 lig'nik. From the Latin *lignum*, wood: a combining form.—**Ig-nic'o-line,** *a.* Growing upon wood.

Ig'ni-colet, —**Ig-nic'o-lous,** *a.* That grows or lives on wood, as a fungus.—**Ig-nif'er-ous,** *a.* Producing wood.—**Ilg"ni-fi-ca'tion,** *n.* The state or condition of being or becoming lignified; the conversion of a cell-wall into lignin or wood.—**Ilg'ni-form,** *a.* Having the form or appearance of wood.—**Ilg'ni-fy,** *vt. & vi.* [-FIED; -FY"ING.] To convert into or to become wood.—**Ilg'ni-lite,** *n.* Same as SYLVINITE.

Ig'nin, l lig'nin; 2 lig'nin, *n. Chem.* A compound ($C_6H_{10}O_5$) like cellulose, the insoluble woody cell-walls and plant-fibers; xylogen. [< L. *lignum*; see LIGNUM.] **Ig'ninet.**

Pure woody fibre, or *lignin* from all kinds of wood, has exactly the same composition.
YOUMANS *Handbook Household Science* p. 53. (a. 1857.)

Ig'ni-per'dous, *a.* Destructive to wood, as insects.—**Ilg-nip'er-ous,** *a. Chem.* Containing lignin characterized by slight solubility in water. **Ilg-nir'i-ous.**

Ilg'nite, l lig'nait; 2 lig'nīt, *n.* A compact, partially carbonized vegetable matter, often retaining fibrous structure, forming an intermediate bed immediate between peat and true coal, and abundant in Cretaceous and Tertiary strata. [< L. *lignum*; see LIGNUM.]

—lig"ni-tif'er-ous, *a.* Lignite-bearing.—**Ilg'ni-tize,** *vt.* To convert into lignite.

Ilg-nit'ic, l lig-nit'ik; 2 lig-nit'ic. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to lignite. **II.** *n. Geol.* See GEOLOGY.

Ig-niv'o-rous, l lig-niv'o-rus; 2 lig-niv'o-rəs, *a.* Feeding on wood; xylophagous. [< L. *lignum*, wood, + *vorare*, devour.]

Ig'no-. Same as LIGNI-: a combining form.—**Ilg"no-cel'lu-lose,** *n.* A combination of lignin and cellulose, as in linenfiber.—**Ilg"no-cer'le,** *n.* Of, pertaining to, or contained in the wax or tar of wood.—**Ignoceric acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_{24}H_{48}O_2$) derived by distillation from the tar or products of certain trees, as the beech.—**Ilg'no-graph,** *n.* [Rare.] A wood-engraving.—**Ilg-nog'ra-phy,** *n.* [Rare.] Wood-engraving.—**Ilg'no-in,** *n. Chem.* A brownish substance ($C_{17}H_{24}O_6$), obtained from the wood of the bay tree.—**Ilg'no-lite,** —**lig'none,** *n.* A modification of lignin having characteristic reactions.—**Ilg'nose,** *n.* **1.** A constituent of lignin. **2.** A brown explosive. See GUN-COTTON.—**Ilg-nos'i-ty,** *n.* The state or condition of being ligneous or woody.—**Ilg'no-sul'phite,** *n.* A fluid employed for inhalation in throat and lung-troubles. It is obtained by treating cellulose when treated with calcium bisulfate in solution the latter dissolving lignin, etc. **Ilg'no-sul'phite.**

Ilg'nous, l lig'nus; 2 lig'nəs, *a. Bot.* Ligneous. **Ilg'nose;** **Ilg'nous.**

Ilg'num', l lig'num; 2 lig'nəm, *n.* The hard, durable substance of an exogeneous plant, as distinguished from parenchymatous tissue; wood. [L., < *legere*, gather.]—**Ilg'num-vi'tæ,** *n.* Lignum-vitæ.—**Ilg'num-ı-rhod'ium,** *n.* Jamaica rosewood. **2.** Canary rosewood.

Ig'num', *n.* [Austral.] Any of the woody-stemmed plants of the genus *Polygonum*, having very troublesome woods.

Ilg'num-vi'tæ, l lig'num-vai'ti; 2 lig'nəm-vī'tē, *n.* **1.** A small tropical American tree (*Guaiacum officinale*), or its greenish-brown, hard, heavy wood. This latter is used for mallets, bearings, pestles, lignotile, lampe-balls etc. **2.** Any one of various other trees yielding a similar wood; as, the *lignum-vitæ* of New South Wales (*Eucalyptus polyanthema*), or the *lignum-vitæ* of New Zealand (*Pittosporum tenuifolium*), the myrtle-like tree (*Myrtaceæ*). **3.** Same as WHITE MYRTLE (1). [< L. *lignum*, wood + *vita*, life, < *vivo*, live.]

Ll'gny, l l'ı-nyi; 2 l'ı'nyī, *n.* A village in Namur province, Belgium. Prince Napoleon defeated Blücher, June 16, 1815.

Ll'gny'-en-Bar"rois', l lı'nyī'-an-bar'rwā'; 2 lı'nyī'-ən-bā'rwā', *n.* A manufacturing and commercial town in Meuse department, France.

Ig-so', l lı'gō'; 2 lı-gō', *vt.* [-I.] To wash; bathe: Tagalog.

Lig'on, l lig'on; 2 lig'on, **Richard.** An English traveler in the 17th century; *True and Exact History of Barbadoes.*

Lig'o-nier', l lig'o-nir'; 2 lig'o-nēr', *n.* **1. John, Earl** (1/ı7 1680–4/1770), a British general who was born in France; fought in Marlborough's campaigns. **2.** A city in Noble county, Ind. **3.** A township in Westmoreland county, Pa.

Ll-go'ri-o, l ll-gō'ri-ō; 2 ll-gō'ri-ō, **Piro** (1530?–1580?). An Italian painter, architect, and antiquarian.

Ll-gu'rēs, *n.* Same as LIGURIANS.

Ll-gur'zi, l ll-gur'zi; 2 ll-gūr'zi, **Jacopo** (1543–1627). An Italian historical painter who worked in fresco and oil.

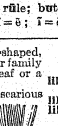
Ig'ro-in, l lig'ro-in; 2 lig'ro-in, *n.* A distillate of petroleum, lighter than kerosene, used as a solvent, to enrich illuminating-gas, and sometimes as an illuminant in special lamps. **Ilg'ro-ine.**

Ig'sam, l lig'sam; 2 lig'səm, *n.* Same as LIGAN.

Ilg'u-la, l lig'yu-lə; 2 lig'yu-la, *n.* [-æ, l -ı; 2 lē, *pl.*] **1.** A tongue-like part or organ. (1) *Entom.* The distal primary sclerite of the labium, usually subdivided into glossa and paraglossæ. In bees it is greatly developed and functions as a tongue. (2) *Helminth.* A tongue-like lobe of the parapodia of certain annelids. (3) *Anat.* The thickened white edge of the wedge-shaped fold of the fourth cerebral ventricle. **2.** *Bot.* Ligule. **3.** [L-] *Helminth.* A genus typical of *Ligulidæ*. [< L. *lingula*, *lingula*, dim. of *lingua*, tongue.]—**Ilg'u-lar,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling a ligula; composed of ligulæ.—**Ilg'u-lold,** *a.*

Ilg'u-late, l lig'yu-lēt; 2 lig'yu-lāt, *a.* **1.** Strap-shaped, as the rays of certain heads of flowers in the aster family (*Asteraceæ*). **2.** Having a ligula, as a grass-leaf or a flower of the aster family. **Ilg'u-let'ed.**

Ilg'ule, l lig'yul; 2 lig'yul, *n. Bot.* **1.** A thin or scarious appendage at the summit of a sheathing petiole in grasses. **2.** A strap-shaped corolla of certain flowers in the aster family. **3.** An appendage at the base of certain petals. **4.** In *Selaginellaceæ*, a scale-like structure on the upper side of the leaf near its base. [< L. LINGULA.]


Ligule (*l*) of a Grass.

Ll-gu'li-dæ, l ll-giu'li-dī; 2 ll-gū'li-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of tapeworms with the body not segmented and without suckers. [< LIGULA.]—**Ilg'u-lid,** *n.*—**Ilg'u-loid,** *a.*

Llg"u-li-flo'ræ, l lig'yu-li-flō'ri; 2 lig'yu-li-flō'rē, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as CICHORIACEÆ. [< L. *ligula*, strap, + *flos*, flower.]

Ilg"u-li-flo'rous, l lig'yu-li-flō'rus; 2 lig'yu-li-flō'rəs, *a. Bot.* Having ligulate florets; ligulate-flowered: applied to a division of the aster family (*Asteraceæ*) including the dandelion, hawkweed, succory, etc., now often called the *Cichoriaceæ*. [< L. *ligula* (see LIGULA) + *flos* (*flor-*), flower.] **Ilg'u-late-flow"ered.**

Ilg'u-li-form, l lig'yu-li-fôrm, *a. Zool.* Having the form of a strap. [< LIGULA + -FORM.]

Ilg'u-lin, l lig'yu-lin; 2 lig'yu-lin, *n. Chem.* A red coloring-material yielded by the fruit of several kinds of privets. [< LIGULA.]

Ll'gu-o'ri, l ll'gu-ō'ri; 2 ll'gu-ō'ri, **St. Alfonso Maria de** (ē/ı1696–4/1787). An Italian priest and theologian. See LIGUORIST; REDEMPTORIST.

Ll-gur'rian, l ll-gwō'rian; 2 ll-gwō'ri-ən, *n. Ch. Hist.* **1.** A follower of St. Alfonso de Liguori's doctrines in moral theology: a probabilist. **2.** Same as REDEMPTORIST. **Liguorist.**

Ilg'ure, l lig'yur; 2 lig'yur, *n. Script.* One of the twelve precious stones in the high priest's breastplate: identified by the translators of the Septuagint with *ligyrion* (ligurium), Exxviii, 19. [< LL. *ligurius*, < Gr. *lynkourion*, a gem, < *lynx*, lynx, + *ouron*, urine.]

Ll-gu'ri-a, l ll-gu'ri-ə; 2 ll-gū'ri-ə, *n.* **1.** A district in ancient Italy; between the Po river and the Gulf of Genoa; capital, Genoa. **2.** A former department of N. W. Italy; now Genoa and Porto Maurizio provinces; 2,038 sq. m.

Ll-gu'ri-an, l ll-gu'ri-an; 2 ll-gū'ri-ən, *a.* Of or pertaining to Liguria.—**Ligurian Republic,** the republic of Genoa, created by Bonaparte in 1797; annexed to the French empire, 1805; then to Sardinia, by the treaty of 1815.—**L. sea,** the Gulf of Genoa.—**Li-gu'ri-an-ize,** *vt.* To Italianize, as bees.

Ll-gu'ri-an, *n.* **1.** A member of an ancient race distinct from the Celts, Iberians, and Italians, and perhaps a pre-Aryan race allied to the Sicanians. The Ligurians were a powerful people, whose chief industry was cattle-raising. They were the mercenaries in the Carthaginian armies and later became engaged in war with the Romans; but it was many years after the ending of thesecond Punic war before they were finally defeated. **2.** A native of the former department of Liguria, Italy. **3.** An Italian bee.

Ilg'u-rite, l lig'yu-rait; 2 lig'yu-rīt, *n. Mineral.* An apple-green variety of titanite. [< L. *Liguria*, a district of Italy.]

Ilg'ur-ition, l lig'yur-ish'ən; 2 lig'ur-ish'ən, *n.* [Rare.] The act of licking; lickerish gusto; relishing.

Ll-gus'ti-cum, l ll-gus'ti-kum; 2 ll-gus'ti-cəm, *n. Bot.* A genus of herbs of the family *Apiaceæ*, of the north temperate zone, with large aromatic roots, ternately compound leaves, and white flowers in many-rayed umbels. *L. scoticum* is the sea-lovage. [NL., < *Ligusticus*, a Ligurian, < *Ligus*, a Ligurian.]

Ll-gus'tri, l ll-gus'trai; 2 ll-gus'trī, *n. Chem.* A bitter crystalline principle contained in the common privet (*Ligustrum vulgare*) an impure syringin. **Ll-gus'trin.**

Ll-gus'trum, l ll-gus'trum; 2 ll-gus'trəm, *n. Bot.* A genus of smooth shrubs or small trees of the family *Oleaceæ*, with opposite leaves and small white flowers disposed in terminal clusters. *L. vulgare* is the common privet or prim. [< L. *ligustrum*, privet.]

Ll-hu'i, l ll-hū'i; 2 ll-hū'ē, *n.* A district in Kauai island, **Li Hung Chang,** l lı hung chāng; 2 lı hung chāng (ē/ı1822–9/ı1901). A Chinese statesman, ambassador, and soldier; noted for his services in suppressing the Taiping rebellion. In 1878,

Ll'ja, l ll'ha; 2 ll'hā, *n. Zoöl.* Same as FLAPPINGO. [Sp.]

Ilk'a-bil(e), l lik'a-bil; 2 lik'a-bil, *a.* That can be liked; attractive. **Ilke'a-bil(e'ı—** **ilk'a-(or Ilke"a-)bil'ı-ty,** *n.*—**Ilk'a-ble-ness,** *n.*

Ilke', l laik; 2 līk, *v.* [LIKED; LIK'ING.] **I.** *t.* To incline favorably toward, as a person; have a taste for; take pleasure in; enjoy; as, every one *likes* him. **2.** [Archaic.] To be equal to; suit; please.

Some [women] are made to scheme, and some to love; and I wish any respected bachelor that reads this may take the sort that best likes him.
THACKERAY, *Miscellanies*, Fair vol. (a. 1878.)

3. [Prov. Eng.] To agree with: said of food.

II. *i.* **1.** To please or be pleased; list; choose; as, do as you *like*. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] To thrive; grow. [< AS. *lician*, please, < *līc*, body; inclined to; as, I *don't feel like* it to-day. **6.** Giving reason to expect or believe; likely.

His soul was oppressed by the greatness of His divine office; His lowly humility *was like* to sink under its burden.
GRIMM *Life of Christ* vol. i, p. 449. (a. 1880.)

[< AS. *gelīc*, < *ge-*, together, + *līc*, body.] **—nothing like,** in no way similar.—**something l.,** in some way resembling.

Ilke', *n.* **1.** A like person, thing, or event; an equal; counterpart: elliptical; as, we shall never see his *like*. **2.** *Golf.* A stroke which brings up the total of the player's or playing side's strokes to those played by the adversary.—**like'-as-we'ıle,** *n. Golf.* The condition in the game when two sides have played an equal number of strokes and the balls are still in play.—**such l.,** such as are like. *And such like* is equivalent sometimes to *et cetera*.—**the l.,** anything equal.—**the likes of you** [Colloq., lr.], you counterpart; persons or a person like you or in your condition: used sometimes derogatively.

Ilke', *n.* Favorable opinion; liking; inclination: commonly in the phrase *likes and dislikes*.

Ilke'ly, *n.* Body; person: sometimes, a corpse. See LICH.

Ilke', *adv.* **1.** In the manner of; similarly to; as, he speaks *like* a philosopher. **2.** [Colloq.] In the way that; as, or as if; incorrectly substituted for *as*.

I felt *like* my final hour had struck.
J. S. MOSBY *War Reminiscences* p. 105. [D. M. & CO.]

3. Showing a disposition or tendency; likely: probably: as [Colloq.], *as like* as not they will object. **4.** [Vulgar.] As if were; somewhat; as, he breathed heavy *like*. **5.** [Rare.] Alike.

Ilke'li-hood, l laik'li-hud; 2 lik'lī-hōd, *n.* **1.** The character of being likely to be true or to occur; a probability; verisimilitude; as, there is some *likelihood* of his coming. **2†.** Indication; evidence. **3†.** Likeness; resemblance. **Ilke'li-head†** [Rare].

Ilke'ly, l laik'li; 2 lik'lī, *a.* [LIKE'LI-ER; LIKE'LI-EST.] **1.** Apparently true or real; easily credible; plausible; probable; as, a *likely* explanation: often used ironically to express incredulity. **2.** Reasonably expected; showing a tendency; liable; apt; followed by the infinitive; as, the building is *likely* to fall.

A thief is not half so *likely* to steal when he has got a clean shirt on.
D. M. CRAIK *Sermons Out of Church* p. 172. [D. 1875.]

3. Apt to please; promising; commendable; also, well-favored: said of persons. **4.** Suitable; well adapted for the purpose; suitable; promising; as, a *likely* subject. **5†.** Similar; like.—SYN.: apt, liable. *Apt* implies a natural fitness or tendency; an impetuous person is *apt* to speak hastily. *Liable* refers to a contingency regarded as unfavorable; as, the ship was *liable* to founder at any moment. *Likely* refers to a contingent event regarded as very probable; as, he is *likely* to succeed; also, an industrious worker is *likely* to succeed. *Credible* signifies readily to be believed; as, a *credible* narrative; *likely* in such connection would more naturally signify the reverse; as, a *likely* story! A thing is *conceivable* of which the mind can entertain the possibility; a thing is *conjectural* which is conjectured as possible or probable without other support than a conjecture; as, the tentative judgment; a thing is *presumable* which, from what is antecedently known, may be taken for granted in advance of proof. *Reasonable* in this connection signifies such as the reason can be satisfied with, independently of external grounds for belief or disbelief; as, that seems a *reasonable* supposition. See APPARENT; PROBABLE.—ANT.: doubtful, improbable, incredible, *questionable*, unlikely, *unreasonable*.

—like'li-ness, *n.* **1.** The condition of being likely; probability; likelihood. **2.** [Rare.] Suitableness; agreeableness. **3†.** Likeness.

Ilke'ly, *adv.* In all probability; probably: generally used with *most*, *quite*, *very*, etc.; as, very *likely* I shall visit Europe next summer.

Ilke'-mind"ed, l laik'-maind'ed; 2 lik'-mīnd'ed, *a.* Of a like mind; actuated by the same motive or spirit.—**ness,** *n.*

Ilk'en, l laik'ı; 2 lik'ı, *v. t.* To represent as similar; compare or liken: with *to*. See *liken* and *to* in the Guide.

The preaching of the Gospel may be *likened* to the scattering of *sparks*: where they find tinder, there they *taken*, and kindle into flame.
THOMAS *Notes on the Parables* p. 69. [A. 1863.]

2. [Rare.] To make like.

Ilk'end, *pp.* Likened. S. S.

Ilke'ness, l laik'nes; 2 lik'nəs, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being like; a resemblance; similarity; similitude. **2.** An image or picture; portrait; representation. **3.** Counterfeit form; guise; shape. **4†.** A comparison; simile. SYN.: see APPROXIMATION; FIGURE; IMAGE.

Ilk'ens, l laik'ənz; 2 lik'ənz, *n.* Stings; tastes.

In the drawing-room where we sit, every object has obtained its colour entirely with reference to the *likens* and fancies of humanity.
GRANT ALLEN *Colour-Sense* p. 3. [G. & CO. 1879.]

Ilke'wake"r†, *n.* A watch over a corpse; death-watch. Compare LICH.

Ilke'wise, l laik'waiz; 2 lik'wīz, *adv. & conj.* In like manner; moreover; also, too. [Short for IN LIKE WISE.]

Ilke'wise-ly†, SYN.: see ALSO.

Ilk'hı, l laik'hai; 2 lik'hī, *n. Bib. 1 Chron.* vii, 19.

Ilk'in, l lı'kin; 2 lik'in, *n.* [Colloq.] A Chinese provincial measurer's land: also *ilkhin*. See *Chinese Sense* p. 3. [G. & CO. 1876.]

Ilk'in, l lik'in; 2 lik'in, *n.* [Colloq.] A Chinese provincial measurer's land: also *ilkhin*. Formerly used for goods, formerly subject to ilkin at numerous inland stations, 2½ per cent, may now be paid at the custom-house in its stead.

Ilk'ing, l laik'ing; 2 lik'ing, *n.* [Rare.] Liking; fondness: compounds: as, fat and well-*ilking*. **2†.** Comely; pleasing.

—ilk'ing-ly†, *adv.* Pleasingly.—**ilk'ing-ness†,** *n.*

Ilk'ing, *n.* **1.** Inclination; favorable disposition or quality; kindly feeling; fondness; preference. **2.** [Archaic.] Appearance as to health; looks. SYN.: see FANCY; LOVE.—**on Ilking** [Prov. Eng.], subject to liking, or on trial.

Ilk'ish-ness, l lik-nit'ıs; 2 lik'nit-nəs, *n.* [Rare.] See DIONYSOS.

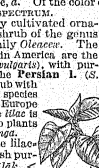
Ilk'non, l lik'non; 2 lik'nən, *n.* [-NA, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A basket-shaped winnowing-fan sacred to Bacchus, that was carried on the head in harvest-festivals.

Ilk'strond, l lik'strənd; 2 lik'strənd, *n. Norse Myth.* The abode after death of murderers, violators, and perjurers. ID., strand of corpses.]

Ilk't, l lil; 2 lil, *n.* A pocket-book; book; gipsy term. **Illt.**

Il'lac, l lal'lak; 2 lil'ac, *a.* Of the color of the lilac-flower; light-purple. See SPECTRUM.

Il'lac, *n.* **1.** A widely cultivated ornamental Old World shrub of the genus *Syringa*, of the family *Oleaceæ*. The species best known in America are the common **lilac** (*S. vulgaris*), with purplish flowers, and the **Persian l.** (*S. persica*), a smaller shrub with white flowers. Other species also are cultivated in Europe and Asia. The name *lilac* is sometimes applied to plants not of the genus *Syringa*.


Common Lilac.

2. The color of the lilac-flower; a pale pinkish purple. [Sp., < Ar. *lilāk*, < Per. *nīlaj*, indigo-plant, < Sans. *nīla*, dark-blue: indigo.] **Il'lach†.—**

African lilac, a bead-tree, the pride-of-India (*Melia azedarach*).—**Bungarian l.,** Countess Teatka's lilac (*Syringa Josikæa*).—**Hac-gray",** *a.* Light-lilac.—**l.-mildew,** *n.* A whitish fungus (*Microsphæra Friesii*) found in its conidial stage on the leaves of the lilac in summer. **l.-rust,**—**native l.,** a hearty

scented Tasmanian shrub (*Prosthanthera rotundifolia*).—**summer l.**, the dame's-rocket (*Hesperis matronalis*).—**li-la'ceous**, *a.* Of a lilac color; light-purple.

lil'a-cin, 1 lil'a-sin or lil'a-cin; 2 lil'a-cin or lil'a-çin, *n. Chem.* A bitter crystalline compound ($C_{28}H_{50}O_4$) contained in the common lilac. **lil'a-cine**†.

lil'ac-throat', 1 lol'lak-thrōt'; 2 lil'ac-thrōt', *n.* A humming-bird of the genus *Phæthornis*.

Lil'as, **Les**, 1 lē lil'ăs'; 2 lē lil'ăs', a town in Seine, department, France.

Lil'burn, 1 lil'bûrn; 2 lil'bûrn, **John** (1618–8/9?1657). An English Puritan, political pamphleteer, and agitator.

lile, 1 lail; 2 ll, *n.* A small herringlike fish, a rapid scourring in vast numbers along the western coast of India. [Tamil.]

Lil'el-a'ce-æ, 1 lil'ĭ-ĕ'ĭ-ē; 2 lil'ĭ-ĕ'ç-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A large family of monocotyledonous herbs, sometimes shrubby, rarely arborescent — the lily family — of the order *Liliales*, with bulbous stem-base, regular symmetrical usually hexandrous flowers, with a stamen before each division of the perianth. The species are distributed in all parts of the world. [< LILIUM.] — **lil'el-a'ceous**, *a.* [family.

lil'al, 1 lil'al; 2 lil'al, *a.* Resembling plants of the lily

Lil'al-a'ceæ, 1 lil'ĭ-ĕ'shĭ-ē; 2 lil'ĭ-ĕ'ç-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A large order of monocotyledonous plants, distinguished by trimerous or hexamerous flowers having both pistils and stamens and a compound ovary. There are 11 families, of which the more important are *Liliaceæ*, *Iridaceæ*, *Amaryllidaceæ*, and *Dioscoreaceæ*. [< LILIUM.]

Lil'an, 1 lil'ăn; 2 lil'ăn, *n.* A feminine personal name. [L., lily.] — **Lil'li-an**†. — **Lil, Lil'ly** (dims.).

lil'ied, 1 lil'id; 2 lil'id, *a.* [Poet.] Abounding in or like lilies.

Lilied whiteness shone upon Not by light of moon or sun.
Whittier, *Andrew Rykman's Prayer* st. 7.

Lil'ien-cron, 1 lil'ĭn-çen-krŏn; 2 lil'ĭ-çen-çrŏn, **Detlev, Baron von** (?/1844–1909). A German soldier; lyrical poet and realistic novelist; leader in modern historical literature.

lil'i-form, 1 lil'ĭ-fôrm; 2 lil'ĭ-fôrm, *a.* [Rare.] Having the general shape of a lily. < LILY + -FORM.] — **lil'i-formed**†.

Lil'i-la'ria, 1 lil'ĭ-la'rĭ-ă; 2 lil'ĭ-la'rĭ-ă, *n. Bot.* Same as LILIALES. [< L. *lilium*, lily, + *ĝra*, flower.]

Lil'i-nau', 1 lil'ĭ-nou'; 2 lil'ĭ-nau', *n. Am. Ind. Legend.* A woman wooed by a fantom; she followed his green plume through the forest and was never seen more.

Told she the tale of the fair *Lilinau*, who was wooed by a phantom.
LONGFELLOW *Evangeline* ii. 4.

Li'li-o, 1 lī'lĭ-ō; 2 lī'lĭ-ō, **Luigi** (–1576). An Italian astronomer; reformed the calendar under Gregory XIII.

Lil'ith, 1 lil'ĭth or lol'ĭth; 2 lil'ĭth or lil'ĭth, *n.* [Heb.] 1. *Bib. Isa.* xxxiv, 14; translated in A. V. as "screech-owl" and in R. V. as "night-monster." 2. *Jewish Legend.* (1) A nocturnal specter who assumed the form of a beautiful woman in order to beguile and destroy. Compare LAMIA. (2) In the *Talmud*, a legendary wife of Adam before Eve.

It was *Lilith*, the wife of Adam. . . .
Not a drop of her blood was human . . .
But she was made like a serpent, sweet woman.
D. G. ROSSETTI *Eden Bower* st. 1.

3. In Goethe's *Faust*, a witch in the Walpurgis-night scene.

Lil'i-um, 1 lil'ĭ-ŭm; 2 lil'ĭ-ŭm, *n.* [L.] *Bot.* A genus of plants of the family *Liliaceæ*, the true lilies. See illus. under LILY.

Li-li'u-ka-la'ni, 1 lĭ-lĭ'ŭ-kä-lä'nĭ; 2 lĭ-lĭ'ŭ-kä-lä'nĭ, **Lydia Kamekha** (?/1838–9/1917). The last queen of the Hawaiian Islands; deposed Jan. 30, 1893.

lill, 1 lil; 2 ll, *a.* [Negro Dial., U. S.] Little.

lill, *n.* 1. [Scot.] A hole in a wind-instrument. 2. A small

Lille, 1 lil; 2 ll, *n.* 1. **Alain de**, see ALAIN DE LILLE. 2. A manufacturing city, capital of Nord department, France; entered by the Germans, 1914; captured by the British Oct. 16–17, 1918.

Lille'bonne', 1 lil'bon'; 2 ll'bŏn', *n.* A town in Seine-Inférieure department, France.

Lil'ers', 1 lil'ĕrz'; 2 ll'ĕrz', *n.* A town in Pas-de-Calais department, France.

Lil'ley, Robert (?/1839–10/?1914). A Scottish editor and encyclopedist in America; Sinologist: *Universal Cyclopædia*.

lil'i-an-ite, 1 lil'ĭ-ăn-īt; 2 ll'ĭ-ăn-īt, *n. Mineral.* A massive and crystalline steel-gray lead sulfobismuthite ($Pb_2Bi_2S_5$).

lil'i-bul-le'ro, 1 lil'ĭ-bu-lĕ'rō; 2 ll'ĭ-bu-lĕ'ç-rō, *n.* An English political song or its refrain, in ridicule of the appointment of Talbot of Tyrconnell to the lieutenancy of Ireland in 1686; it aided the revolution of 1688: said to have been written by the Marquis of Wharton to an air by Henry Purcell. **lil'li-bur-le'ro**.

Lil'lie, 1 lil'ĭ; 2 ll'ĭ, **Mount.** A peak in Colorado; height, 13,641 ft.

Lil'li-put, 1 lil'ĭ-put; 2 ll'ĭ-pŭt, *n.* In Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*, a country inhabited by a race of pigmies, to whom Gulliver seemed a giant. This part of the *Travels* is a satire on the life and manners of England under George I.

Lil'li-put'ian, 1 lil'ĭ-pū'shăn; 2 ll'ĭ-pū'shăn, *a.* Pertaining to the fictitious kingdom of Lilliput or to its people, 6 inches high, described in Swift's *Gulliver's Travels*; very small. **II.** *n.* 1. An inhabitant of Lilliput. 2. A very small person; a dwarf. **Lil'put-tian**†.

lill'ite, 1 lil'ait; 2 ll'ĭt, *n. Mineral.* A hydrous silicate of iron named after Von Lill.

Lil'lo, 1 lil'o; 2 ll'o, **George** (?/1693–?/1739). An English dramatist: *George Barnwell*.

Lil'loo-et, 1 lil'u-et; 2 ll'ŭ-ĕt, *n.* 1. A lake in British Columbia; length, 20 m. 2. A mining, banking, and post village; capital of Cariboo district, British Columbia.

Lil'ly, *n.* A diminutive of LILIAN. **Lil'ie**†.

Lil'ly, 1 lil'ĭ; 2 ll'ĭ, *n.* 1. **William** (?/1602–?/1681), an English astrologer and author; consulted by Charles I. during the Civil War. 2. **William Samuel** (?/a1840–?/a1919), an English author and essayist. 3. Same as LILY, WILLIAM. 4. See LILY.

lil'ly-low', 1 lil'ĭ-lō'; 2 ll'ĭ-lō', *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A pleasant blaze; a bright flame.

lil'ly-pil'ly, 1 lil'ĭ-pil'ĭ; 2 ll'ĭ-pll'ĭ, *n.* [-LIES, 1 -iz; 2 -ĭz, *pl.*] [Austral.] A large Australian myrtaceous tree (*Eugenia smithii*), with small elliptical leaves and many white flowers, hard, close-grained wood, and bark yielding 17 per cent. of tannin; also, one of other trees of the same genus.

lilt, 1 lilt; 2 llt, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To sing or to utter in a gay or animated manner; as, to *lilt* a song, a tune, or a sentence. 2†. To sound.

II. *i.* 1. [Scot.] To sing with cheerful animation; as, "lassies a' *lilting* before the break of day." 2. [Prov. Eng.] To do a thing in a dexterous way.

lilt, *n.* 1. A brisk, merry song; a flowing melody. 2. Rhythmic movement or buoyancy; cadence. 3. An elastic, buoyant manner of walking.

lil'y, 1 lil'ĭ; 2 ll'ĭ, *a.* White and soft; lily-white.

'Adieu!' she cries; and waved her *lily* hand.
Gay *Black-Eyed Susan* st. 8.

lil'y, *n.* [LI'IES, 1 -iz; 2 -ĭz, *pl.*] 1. An ornamental plant of the genus *Lilium*, or its flower, cultivated for centuries. It has an erect stem, narrow sessile leaves, alternate, scattered, or whorled, and one or more large and showy erect or nodding flowers, which consist of a colored funnelform or bell-shaped perianth of six pieces, spreading or recurved, enclosing six stamens and a 3-celled seed-vessel. There are many species in the north temperate zone, five being native to the eastern United States. Of these, two, the **wild orange-red lily** (*L. philadelphicum*) and the **southern red l.** (*L. catesbæi*), have the flowers erect and the sepals narrowed at the base; the other three, the **Turk's-cap l.** (*L. superbum*), the **wild yellow l.** (*L. canadense*), and the **Carolina or Gray's l.** (*L. carolinianum* or *Grayi*), have nodding flowers and the sepals not narrowed at the base. The more common cultivated lilies are the **white** or **Madonna l.** (*L. candidum*), the **orange l.** (*L. bulbiferum*), the **tiger l.** or **tiger-spotted l.** (*L. tigrinum*), and the **golden l.** (*L. auratum*). A white lily in art and heraldry symbolizes purity, and in pictures of the annunciation is often placed in the hand of the angel Gabriel.

Madonna Lily (*Lilium candidum*).

Any one of numerous other plants having some real or fancied resemblance to the true lilies; as, **water-lily**; **day-lily**. **3.** The end of a compass-needle that points to the north: commonly ornamented with a fleur-de-lis. **4.** The heraldic fleur-de-lis: known as the *lily of France*.

Change for the golden *lilies* now, Given with the lances!
MACAULAY *Battle of Ivry* st. 4.

5. A French gold coin. See COIN. [< AS. *lilie*, < L. *lilium*, < Gr. *leirion*, lily.] — **lil'ies**.

[Other important lilies, as *blackberry-lily*, *water-lily*, etc., will be found in vocabulary place.] — **African lily**, a green-house poplant (*Agapanthus umbellatus*), from Africa, with blue flowers. — **Amazon l.**, any species of *Eucharis*, especially *E. amazonica* or *grandiflora*. See EUCHARIS. — **atamasco l.**, see ATAMASCO. — **Barbados l.**, a knight's-star lily (*Hippeastrum equestre*), with crimson flowers, and of several handsome varieties. — **bea'ver-lil'y**, *n.* The yellow pond-lily. — **Bengal l.**, an amaryllid (*Crinum longifolium*) from Africa, the flowers in leaves 2 to 3 feet long and 2 to 3 inches wide, and solid scapes bearing umbels of from 6 to 12 funnel-shaped flowers, red outside and white within. — **bell l.**, a fritillary (*Fritillaria camtschatcensis*), of eastern Siberia, Alaska, and California, with dark-purple bell-shaped flowers. — **blood-l.**, *n.* Any species of the genus *Haemanthus*. — **bonnet l.**, Lord, U. S. Same as TURK'S-CAP LILY. — **Bourbon l.**, the common white lily (*Lilium candidum*). — **Brisbane l.**, a Queensland amaryllid (*Burgelea cunninghamii*), with ovate leaves and umbeled white flowers on a scape. — **Bullhead l.**, the yellow pond-lily (*Nymphæa advena*). — **Canada l.**, a tall herb (*Lilium canadense*) with subglobose bulb composed of thick white scales. It has lanceolate leaves, mostly verticillate, and drooping red or red, and is common in the eastern United States. — **Cape l.**, a South-African bulbous amaryllidaceous plant, bearing showy flowers in umbels. — **Chalcedon l.**, a fritillary (*Fritillaria melengris*), about a foot high, a native of Europe, having linear, alternate leaves and terminal flowers, the perianth checkered with blue and green. — **Chilian l.**, the **sacred l.**, a yellow-and-white narcissus (*Narcissus tazetta orientalis*), which flowers when the bulb is kept in water: a favorite plant in China and Japan. — **climbing l.**, a South-African liliaceous bulbous plant (*Gloriosa superba*) of limited climbing habit, with curious flowers, yellow or orange (rarely red); cultivated in greenhouses. 2. A half-climbing plant (*Littonia modesta*) of South Africa, belonging to the lily family. It has long been in cultivation for its showy orange-colored flowers. — **Clinton's l.**, same as YELLOW CLINTONIA. — **coast l.**, an orange-colored bulbous amaryllid (*Hippeastrum maritimum*), a native of the Pacific coast region of the United States. — **corval l.** [Dial., Eng.], lily-of-the-valley. — **Cuban l.**, a liliaceous plant (*Bonaparteia juncea* or *peruviana*) of the family *Liliaceæ*. — **Darling l.**, a bulbous Australian plant (*Crinum flaccidum*), of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*, with white flowers. A farinaceous food-material is obtained from the bulbs. — **Easter l.**, same as EASTER LILY, S. **l.** The long-flowered white lily (*Lilium longiflorum eximium*), so called from the time of its blooming and its frequent use for decoration at that season. Its cultivated varieties are **Harris's l.** and **Bermuda l.**, the latter from the locality of its most extensive cultivation for market. 2. Also, sometimes, from its use for Easter decoration, the common white or annunciation lily (*L. candidum*). 3. The atamasco lily. 4. The daffodil. — **fairy l.**, a low amaryllidaceous herb with corm-bulb, grassleaf, and umbels of white or pink flowers being white or pinkish. The capsule is 3-valved: native of Mexico and the southwestern United States. — **Fayal l.**, a liliaceous plant (*Ornithogalum arabicum*) with ovoid, prolonged bulb, scape 2 feet high, and numerous fragrant white flowers with black pistils; native in the Mediterranean basin and grown in greenhouses in temperate climates. — **fire l.**, a considerably tall amaryllid (*Cyrtanthus glaucus*), closely allied to the agaves, and yielding a valuable fiber. It is native of tropical America, where it is known as **tumbuya**, and in Australia, where it has been introduced and cultivated in Mauritius, where it is called the **fetid aloe**, and in Australia, where it is called the **giant fiber-l.** Its fiber resembles the Sisal hemp, and is often so called, but is not equal to it in strength. — **flag l.**, see FLAG. Compare FURCRÆA. 2. [Austral.] The spear-lily. — **ginger-l.**, *n.* The garland-flower. — **golden-banded l.**, an eastern Asiatic lily (*Lilium auratum*) having yellow bands on the perianth. There are several varieties in cultivation. — **golden spider-l.**, a bulbous plant (*Lycoris aurea*) of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*, with yellow flowers. — **golden wattle l.**, **Gordon l.**, a Tasmanian plant (*Blandfordia marginata*) of the family *Liliaceæ*), or its conical, orange-red flower, produced in long pendulous racemes: also, other species of *Blandfordia*. — **grass-l.**, *n.* A perennial liliaceous plant (*Dichopogon strictus*) of Australia. It has long, grass-like leaves and racemes of white or dark-purple flowers. — **Harris's l.**, same as EASTER LILY. — **harvest l.**, same as WILD BINDWEED (*Convolvulus septum*). — **huckleberry-l.**, *n.* [U. S.] The wood-lily. — **Jamestown l.**, same as JIMSON-WEED. — **Kaaf l.**, the crimson flag. — **knight's-star l.**, any species of *Hippeastrum*. — **leopard-l.**, *n.* Same as PANTHER-LILY. — **l. asphodel**, the amaryllis. — **lil'y-bee'tle**, *n.* A European lpast-beetle (*Crioceris merdigera*) that feeds on white lily. — **l.-bell**, *n.* The corolla of the lily-of-the-valley. — **l.-cup**†. — **l.-bind**, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] The bindweed. **l.-bine**†. — **l.-daffodil**, *n.* The daffodil (*Narcissus pseudo-narcissus*). — **l.-encrinite**, *n.* A fossil crinoid or stone-lily. — **l.-grass**†, *n.* The corn-flag. — **l. handed**, *a.* Having tender white hands; hence, effeminate. — **l.-hyacinth**, *n.* A blue-flowered lily-wort of the genus *Scilla* (*S. hilloniphatolus*). — **l.-iron**, *n.* In whaling, the barbed detachable head of a harpoon. — **l.-leek**†, *n.* The moly. — **l. maid of Astolat**, see ELAINE. — **l. narcissus**, *n.* The tulip: a name suggested by older botanists. — **l. of France**, the fleur-de-lis: used mainly in the plural. — **l. of the Nile**, the agapanthus. — **l. of the palace**, red-flowered amaryllidaceous plant (*Hippeastrum aulicum*) frequently grown in conservatories. — **l.-pad**, *n.* The large floating leaf of the water-lily. — **l.-pink**, *n.* A lily-like plant belonging to the genus *Aphyllanthes*.— **l.-pot**, *n.* A representation of a flower-pot with a growing lily, frequent in pictures of the Annunciation. — **l.-star**, *n.* A feather-star, or comatuloid crinoid. — **l.-trotter**, *n.* [E. Afr.] A jacana. — **l.-white**, *n.* Whiteness, purity. — **lily-whiteness**, *n.* — **L.-white**, *n.* [U. S.] A Southern Republican opposed to the negro: applied especially by the negroes during the reconstruction period. Compare BLACK REPUBLICAN. — **liver-l.**, *n.* Any of several plants of the genus *Erythronium*. — **lus-l.**, *n.* The American lotus (*Nelumbo lutea*). — **Mary l.** [U. S.], the annunciation lily. — **Moreton Bay l.**, same as EUSTREMIS LILY. — **Murray l.**, same as DARLING LILY. — **Nankeen l.**, a lily (*Lilium testaceum*) not found wild and supposed by most florists to be a hybrid derived from *Lilium candidum* and *L. chalcedonicum*. It bears fragrant, dark-yellow flowers. — **Persian l.**, a bulbous garden flower, a fritillary (*Fritillaria persica*). — **prairie-l.**, *n.* **1.** An amaryllid (*Cooperia drummondii*) of the prairies from Kansas to Louisiana and westward. **2.** A stout, pubescent herb (*Mentzelia ornata*) of the family *Loasaceæ*, with oblong, sinuate-pinnatifid leaves and solitary, yellowish-white, 10-petaled flowers. Found on the plains of Dakota, Nebraska, and southward to Texas. — **purple l.** 1. The martagon. **2.** [Austral.] Any plant of the genus *Patersonia*. — **Scarborough l.**, a South-African bulbous plant (*Cyrtanthus*), with showy red flowers. — **spear-l.**, *n.* The Australian giant lily (*Doryanthes excelsa*) of the family *Amaryllidaceæ*, with broad leaves, a straight, erect stem about 30 feet high, and large crimson flowers. The leaves yield a valuable fiber. — **Turk's-cap l.** 1. *Lilium superbum*: so called from the strongly revolute divisions of the perianth. Its lower leaves are whorled, and its flowers are in racemes. Its roots are arranged in a pyramidal recurve. **2.** The martagon (*Lilium martagon*), resembling *Lilium superbum*. — **wild yellow l.**, same as CANADA LILY. — **yellow l.** [Tasmania], The native leek (*Bulbine bulbosa*). **2.** Same as CANADA LILY.

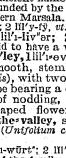
Lil'y, William (1468–?/a1522). An English schoolmaster who advanced the study of Greek. **2.** Same as LILY.

Lil'y-bac'um, 1 lil'ĭ-bă'ŭm; 2 lil'ĭ-bă'ŭm, *n.* 1. Cape Boco, W. Skelly: the ancient name. **2.** A fortified seaport city in the vicinity, founded by the Carthaginians about 397 B. C.; site of the modern Marsala. **Lil'y-bæ'um**†.

lil'y-fy, 1 lil'ĭ-fai; 2 lil'ĭ-fĭ, *vt.* [Rare.] To make like a lily

lil'y-liv'er, 1 lil'ĭ-liv'er; 2 lil'ĭ-llv'er, *n.* A coward or cowardly: said to have a white liver. **lil'y-liv'ered**.

lil'y-of-the-val'ley, 1 lil'ĭ-ev-thĭ-val'ĭ; 2 lil'ĭ-ĕv-thĭ-val'ĭ, *n.* A low, smooth, stemless lily-wort (*Convallaria majalis*), with two oblong leaves and an angled scape bearing a one-sided raceme of nodding, fragrant, cup-shaped flowers. — **false lily-of-the-valley**, same as BRADWORT (*Unifolium canadense*).



lil'y-wort', 1 lil'ĭ-wûrt'; 2 lil'ĭ-wŭrt', *n.* Any plant of the family *Liliaceæ*.

Li'ma, 1 lai'mə; 2 lī'mă, *n.* 1. A genus typical of *Limidæ*. **2.** [L.] A bivalve of this genus. [< L. *lima*, file.]

Li'ma, *n.* 1. 1 lī'mə; 2 lī'mă. A department and province in Peru. **2.** Its capital and the capital of Peru. **3.** 1 lai'mə; 2 lī'mă. A city, county-seat of Allen county, Ohio. — **lima bark**, same as Huanuco bark. See BARK?.— **L. bean**, a variety of climbing bean or pole bean (*Phaseolus lunatus*), cv. *limensis*, with flat seeds, a common article of food.— **L. oil**, the heavy sulfurous petroleum of the Lima oilfield in western Ohio and eastern Indiana, generally used for fuel on account of the difficulty of refining it.— **L. wood**, same as BRAZIL, 1.

li-ma'ba, 1 lĭ-mä'bə; 2 lĭ-mä', *n.* [P. I.] Five: a Tagalog term.

Li-ma'ce-a, 1 lai-mē'shĭ-ə; 2 lī-mā'çe-ă, *n. pl. Zoöl.* The limacids in a wide sense.

lim'a-cel, 1 lim'ə-sel'; 2 lim'ă-çĕl', *n. Conch.* A lamellar shell covered by the mantle, as in common slugs (*Limacidæ*). [< *L. limacella*, < L. *limax*, slug.] — **lim'a-celle**†.

li-ma'ceous, 1 lai-mē'shəs; 2 lī-mā'çe-ŭs, *a.* Limacoid; slug-like. — **li-mac'i-dæ**, 1 lai-mas'ĭ-dē; 2 lī-măç'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of sigmomyarian gastropods, the typical genus of the limacoid, oxygnathous jaw, and aculeiform marginal teeth; common slugs. [< LIMAX.] — **li-ma'cine**, **lim'a-cid**, *n.* — **lim'a-cif'orm**, 1 lai-mas'ĭ-fôrm; 2 lī-măç'ĭ-fôrm, *a. Conch.* Having the form of a limax or slug. [< LIMAX + -FORM.]

Lil'ma-ci'na, 1 lai'mə-sai'nə; 2 lī'mă-çī'nă, *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Limacinidæ*, the shell of this genus, common in arctic and antarctic seas. [< L. *limax* (*limac-*), snail.]

lim'a-cine, 1 lim'ə-sin; 2 lim'ă-çīn. **I.** *a.* Slug-like; limacoid.

II. *n.* A slug. [or limacoid.

li'ma-cin'i-an, 1 lai'mə-sin'ĭ-ən; 2 lī'mă-çĭn'ĭ-ăn, *n.* A slug

Li'ma-cin'i-dæ, 1 lai'mə-sin'ĭ-dē; 2 lī'mă-çĭn'ĭ-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of testacellacean slugs, provided with a sinistral calcareous helicoid shell and a paucispiral vitreous operculum. [< LIMACINA.] — **li-mac'i-nid**, *n.* — **li-mac'i-nine**, *a.*

li-ma'cod, 1 lai'mə-kŏd; 2 lī'mă-çŏd', *n. pl. Conch.* A family of molluscs with antennæ not pectinated and limaciform caterpillars. **li'ma-co'des**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *limax*, snail, + *eidos*; see -OID.] — **lim'a-cod'id**, *n.* — **li-ma'co-gloid**, *a.*

lim'a-coid, 1 lim'ə-koid; 2 lim'ă-çoid. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Limacida*. **II.** *n.* A slug or limacoid.

lim'a-con, 1 lim'ə-sən or (*F.*) lī'ma'sôn'; 2 lim'ă-çon or (*F.*) lī'mă'çôñ', *n.* **1.** A curve whose polar equation is of the form $r = a + b \cos \theta$. **2.** A metallic gimp. **3**†. A universe shell. [F., snail, < L. *limax*, slug.]

li-[le- or ly-]maille'†, *n.* Metal filings. **li-mail'**†.

li'man, 1 lai'mən; 2 lī'măn, *n.* A lagoon on the shores of the Black Sea; especially, the salt marshes at the mouth of the Dnieper.

The word in the Greek is rather 'marsh,' than 'lake,' and the *liman* of Dnieper is in point of fact so shallow as almost to deserve the name.
RAWLINSON *Herodotus* vol. iii, bk. iv, p. 47, note. [< *M.* 1875.]

[< Rus. *lemanu*, < Gr. *limēn*, harbor.]

li-man'da, 1 lĭ-man'də; 2 lĭ-măn'dă, *n.* A flatfish (genus *Limanda*).

Li'ma-pon-ti'di-æ, 1 lai'mə-pon-tai'dĭ-ē; 2 lī'mă-pŏn-tī'dĭ-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of slug-like pelibranchiate gastropods having a flat head with angles prolonged into tentacles, and unisserial radular teeth. **Li'ma-pon'ti-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< LIMAX + Gr. *pontos*, sea.] — **li'ma-pon'ti-id**, *n.* — **li'ma-pon'ti-oid**, *a.*

Li'ma-ri', 1 lī'mə-rī'; 2 lī'mă-rī', *n.* A river in Coquimbo province, Chile; length, 100 m. to the Pacific ocean.

Lī'ma-sol', 1. lī'mə-sōl'; 2. lī'mä-sōl', *n.* The chief seaport of S. Cyprus.

li-ma'tion, 1. lī-mā'shən; 2. lī-mā'shən, *n.* [Rare.] The act of filing or polishing; specif., a dental operation for separating crowded or overlapping teeth by filing. [< LL. *limatio(n-)*, a diminishing, < L. *lima*, file.]

lī'ma-ture, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Limation. **2.** Filings. [< L. *limatura*, < *lima*, file.]

Lī'max, 1. lī'maks; 2. lī'mäks, *n.* **1.** *Conch.* A genus typical of *Limacidæ*. **2.** [l-] A gastropod of this genus; a slug: at present restricted to certain injurious garden-slugs. See SLUG, *n.* [< L. *limax*, slug.]

limb, 1 lim; 2 lim, *vt.* **1.** To tear or cut off the limbs of; dismember. **2.** *Logging.* To remove limbs from (a felled tree). **3.** [Rare.] To supply with limbs.

limb, 1, *n.* **1.** One of the articulated appendages of the body of an animal, used for locomotion or prehension, as a leg, arm, wing, or paired fin.

Then nail my head on yonder tower — Give every town a limb —
And God who made shall gather them: I go from you to him.
ATTOUN *Execution of Montrose* st. 12.

2. A branch of a tree growing out from the trunk and dividing into smaller branches and twigs. **3.** A person or thing forming a part of something else; a member; an arm or branch of anything; as, a *limb* of the river.

Their noblest *limbs* of council we'll dieslint.
And, mocking, new creation.
CHURCHILL *Prophecy of Famine* l. 475.

4. The part of a bow on either side of the grip or handle. **5.** [Colloq.] A roguish young person; a scapegrace; a mischievous child. **6.** *Her.* One of the two upper parts. —**limb'-gir'dle**, *n.* That portion of the skeleton by which the limbs are attached to the trunk; the shoulders girdle or hipgirdle.—**l.-guard**, *n.* Guard to protect the legs and arms.—**l.-meal'**, *adv.* Limb from limb; so as to tear the limbs apart.—**l. of the devil**, a servant of the evil one: applied often playfully to children given to mischief. **l. of Satan!**, a. *Law* [Colloq.], a lawyer, or any officer of the law.—**l.-ray**, *n.* The limb of a vertebrate: an inclusive term.

limb, 1, *n.* An edge, or part, as of a disk or surface.

A rainbow, vivid as Niagara's, was painted in the air. Its southern *limb* came down before the group of trees, and enveloped the fair Vision.
HAWTHORNE *Twice-Told Tales* p. 259. [ɪ. a ɾ. 1857.]

Specif.: (1) *Astron.* The edge of the disk of the moon or other heavenly body. (2) *Bot.* (*a*) The upper expanded portion of a gamopetalous corolla or of a petal. (*b*) The lamina or blade of a leaf or petal. (3) *Crust.* The lateral area on either side of the glabellum in trilobites. (4) The graduated portion of the limb of astronomical instruments for determining angles, as in surveying, etc. [< F. *limbe*, < L. *limbus*, edge.]—**limb'-light'**, *n.* *Astron.* The faint encircling border of light about a planet due to absorption of the planet's atmosphere.

Lim'bach, 1 lim'bĕkh; 2 lim'bäkh, *n.* A town in the Free State of Saxony, 7 m. N. W. of Chemnitz. —**l.-stein**, *n.* *Mineral.* A greasy lightgreen hydrated aluminum-magnesium silicate that is found massive, and is closely related to deweylite.

lim'bat, 1 lim'bat; 2 lim'bät, *n.* Same as IMBAT.

lim'bate, 1 lim'bĕt; 2 lim'bāt, *a.* Bordered, as a leaf or flower having the margin of a different color from the rest. [< LL. *limbatus*, < L. *limbus*, edge.]

lim-ba'tion, 1 lim-bā'shən; 2 lim-bā'shən, *n.* *Zool.* A border; margin.

lim'beck, 1 lim'bĕk; 2 lim'bĕk, *vt.* To distil.

lim'bec, 1 lim'bĕk; 2 lim'bĕk, *n.* *Her.* A bearing representing an alembic. **2.** A still. [Contr. of ALEMBIC.] **lim'beck**.

limbed, 1 limd; 2 limd, *a.* Possessing limbs: often used in compounds; as, strong-*limbed*; long-*limbed*.

lim'ber, 1 lim'bər; 2 lim'bər, *v.* **I.** *t.* To attach the limber to, as a gun-carriage: often used with *up*.

The gunners are quick to *limber* up their pieces and make their exit.
CURTIS *Burnaby on Khiva* p. 207. [ɪ. a ɾ. 1884.]

II. *i.* To fasten the limber to a cannon; limber up; as, the artillery *limbered up* speedily.

lim'ber, *vt.* To make limber or pliant.

The stiffest of arms and backs *limbered* by practice.
F. MARION CRAWFORD *Mr. Isaacs* p. 164. [MACM. 1882.]

lim'ber, *a.* Having little or no stiffness; easily bent; pliant; limp; as, the *limber* branch of a willow-tree.

The fair ladies were in their most *limber* skins, so nicely dressed that they are as soft and *limber* as velvet.
SCHWAPKA *Children of the Cold* p. 15. [CAS. CO. 1886.]

[< LIMP, *a.*] —**lim'ber-ly**, *adv.*

lim'ber, *n.* **1.** *Ordnance.* The fore part of a gun-carriage, consisting of a chest mounted on two wheels and having a pole for the horses. See FIELD-BATTERY.

The assailants fell back . . . carrying off the *limber* and gun-team.
A. FORBES *Afghan Wars* pt. i, p. 87. [ɪ. 1892.]

2. *Naut.* A lengthwise gutter on each side of the keelson to permit water to pass into the pump-well; also [pl.], the holes through the timbers, or floor-timbers, through which the water passes. **3.** *pl.* [Prov. Eng.] The shafts of a carriage; thills. [< Ice. *limar*, limbs, < *limr*, limb.]

—**lim'ber-board"**, *n.* *Naut.* A plank over a limber-passage in a vessel's hold, to protect it from being filled up or clogged.—**l.-box**, *n.* The ammunition-box or chest on the limber of field-gun. Also called *limber-chest*. [ɪ. a. *Naut.* A chain lying in a vessel's limber, drawn to and fro from time to time to keep the limber free from dirt.—**l. clearer**. **2.** *Ordnance.* A chain combining the trail to the limber.—**l. gunner**, *n.* A field-artillery man who rides on a limber.—**l. -hamt**, *n.* **1.** One who is supple-jointed; hence, figuratively, a fawning or servile person. **2.** [l-] In Dryden's play *The Kind Keeper*, a lively, loud, romping type of the mistress.—**l.-hole**, *n.* *Ship-building.* A hole, as in the partitions or flooring of the limbers, to permit bilge-water to flow into the limber-well. See limber, *n.* **2.**—**l.-hooks**, *n.* Same as FISTULE-HOOK.—**l.-jack**, *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A person having pliable limbs; a contortionist.—**l.-kentledge**, *n.* Kentledge used above limber-passages.—**l.-passage**, *n.* *Naut.* The limber-space in a vessel's hold, each side of the keelson.—**l.-pine**, *n.* The Rocky Mountain white pine.—**l.-pit**, *n.* *Mil.* A place hollowed out for the purpose of sheltering a gun-limber.—**l.-plank**, *n.* Same as LIMBER-BOARD.—**l.-rope**, *n.* *Naut.* A rope drawn through the limbers of a ship to prevent their being choked, as by dirt.—**l.-saddle**, *n.* A cart-saddle.—**l.-strake**, *n.* *Naut.* The garboard-strake next to the keelson. [limbs from felled trees.

limb'er'y, 1 lim'ər; 2 lim'ər, *n.* *Logging.* One who cuts the

lim'berd, *pp.* Limbered. S. S.

lim'bi, 1 lim'bī; 2 lim'bī, *n.* [L.] Plural of LIMBUS.

lim'bic, 1 lim'bik; 2 lim'bik, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or forming a limbus or border.—**limbic lobe** (*Anat.*), an elongated ring-like area on the mesial and tentorial surfaces of each cerebral hemisphere, almost enclosing the corpus callosum and comprising the callosal, hippocampal, and dentate convolutions.

lim-bif'er-ous, 1 lim-bif'ər-us; 2 lim-bif'er-ŭs, *a.* Provided with a margin or border.

limb'less, 1 lim'lĕs, *a.* Destitute of limbs.

Lim'bo, 1 lim'bo; 2 lim'bo, *n.* **1.** *R. C. Theol.* An indefinite border region in the intermediate state, nearer hell or heaven according to the class of souls there detained. **Limbo'fust.** **2.** A place, real or imaginary, to which things worthless or foolish may be relegated. **3.** [Slang.] A place of confinement; a prison.

I had mustered the scoundrelly dragoons ten minutes ago in order to beat up Burley's quarters and get one more . . . for *Limbo*.
Scorn Old Mortality p. 230. [ɛ. a ᴡ. 1873.]

[Abl. of L. *limbus*, edge: used after *in*.]

—**limbo of fools** (*limbus fatuorum*), a fool's paradise.—**l. of infants** (*limbus infantum* or *infantium*), the dwelling-place of the departed souls of unbaptized infants.—**l. of the fathers** (*limbus patrum*), a limbo near heaven where the souls of the pre-Christian saints were supposed to be retained until Christ's descent into Hades.

Hell was also partitioned off: the place of devils and the damned; and the various subterranean regions as Purgatory, *Limbus Infantum* and *Limbus Patrum*.
New Schaff-Herzog Encyc. vol. iv, p. 176.

lim'bo, *n.* A variety of coarse cotton-warp fabric worn by the natives of South Africa. [< Zulu *ulembu*, web.]

Lim'borch, 1 lim'bôrk; 2 lim'bôrkh, **Philip van** (v/ɔ1633–v/ɔ1712). A Dutch Remonstrant; Arminian theologian and professor of theology at Amsterdam.

Lim"bourg', 1 lăn'bûr'; 2 lăn'bûr', *n.* A province in Belgium; 931 sq. m.; capital, Hasselt. **Lim'burg**.

lim'bous, 1 lim'bus; 2 lim'bŭs, *a.* Having a border or well-marked edge. —**limbous suture**, a suture whose interlocking edges alternately overlap.

Lim'bu, 1 lim'bū; 2 lim'bu, *n.* A member of a Nepalese race of the Indo-Chinese stock chiefly in eastern Nepal, and speaking one of the Indo-Chinese dialects.

Lim'burg, 1 lim'burg; 2 lim'burg, *n.* **1.** A manufacturing and mining province in the Netherlands; 851 sq. m.; capital, Maestricht. **2.** A manufacturing town in Hesse-Nassau province, Prussia; on the Lahn river.

Lim'burg-er cheese. See CHEESE.

lim'burg-ite, 1 lim'bŭrg-īt; 2 lim'burg-īt, *n.* *Petrol.* A dark-colored igneous rock, containing olivin, augite, and glass, with magnetite and apatite. [< *Limburg*, Germany.] **lim'burg-yte**.

lim'bus, 1 lim'bus; 2 lim'bŭs, *n.* [-BI, 1 -bī; 2 -bī, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Anat.* A border or edge. **2.** Same as LIMBO, 1.

lime, 1 līm; 2 līm, *vt* [LIMED; LIM'ING.] **1.** To apply lime to in any way. Specif.: (1) To disinfect by sprinkling with lime. (2) To *lime* a tree. (3) To tan, as hides, in lime-water to aid in the removal of hair. (3) To throw lime into, as a pond or stream, to kill fish. (4) To manure with lime. **2.** To daub with birdlime so as to aid in catching birds; hence, to entangle; ensnare.

Or give me joy that thou hast 'scaped the snares
That might have *limed* thy soul.
H. H. MILMAN *Fazio and Bolcyn* sc. 10, st. 1.

3†. To cement. [< A.S. *limian*, < *lim*, glue.]

lime, 1, *n.* **1.** A white earth-like calcium oxid (CaO). It is produced artificially by calcining a mineral calcium carbonate, as limestone, marble, or sea-shells, yielding the substance known as caustic lime or called quicklime, which with water forms **slaked lime** ($Ca(OH)_2$). It also readily absorbs moisture from the air, forming **air-slaked lime**.

The lime seems to be a chemical bond, may stop the formation of a mammal's skeleton: thus dwarfing, if not eventually destroying, the mammal; and this, no matter what quantities of other needful colloids and crystalloids are present.
SPENCER *Biology* vol. i, pt. ii, p. 119. [ɛ. 1891.]

2. Birdlime. **3.** Lime-water. **4.** *Leather-making.* A vat in which hides are steeped. See LIME, *v.*, 1 (2). [< AS. *lim*, glue.]—**caustic lime**, calcium oxid; slaked lime; sometimes, calcium oxid or quicklime.—**dead l.**, deadburnt lime. See under DEAD.—**hydraulic l.**, a variety of calcined limestone which, when pulverized, sets slowly, without swelling or heating, and affords a paste or cement that hardens under water.—**l. and hair**, cement for plastering which contains hair in order to bind the mixture more thoroughly.—**lime'-ash"**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A mixture for rough floors, composed of lime and ashes.—**l.-ball**, *n.* A ball of lime used in a calcining kiln. See under CALCIUM.—**l.-eyelinder**, *n.* **l.-roll**, *n.* *Dyeing.* A treatment, as of fustic, with a milk of lime.—**l.-bowk**†, **l.-burner**, *n.* A person who burns limestone to make lime.—**l.-bush**, *n.* A bush smeared with birdlime for catching birds.—**l.-cask**, *n.* Same as LIME-BARREL.—**l.-catcher**, *n.* A filtering-apparatus for extracting lime-salts from the feed-water of a steam-boiler, thus preventing the deposit of scale in the boiler.—**l.-cement**, *n.* Quicklime.—**l.-crusher**, *n.* A mill for breaking up and mixing crude plaster and calcined lime.—**l.-crag**, *n.* [Scot.] Limestone rock as it stands in the quarry.—**l.-deposit**, *n.* Same as CALCIUM-LIGHT. **2.** That member of the triclinic feldspar series which is a silicate of aluminum and calcium, without sodium; anorthite.—**l.-fingered**†, *a.* Given to pilfering; thievish.—**l.-floor**, *n.* A floor of lime-ash or lime-mortar.—**l.-kiln**, *n.* A kiln or furnace for burning lime from limestone or shells.—**lime'light'**, *n.* **1.** Same as CALCIUM-LIGHT. **2.** That stage in a career which is the most exposed to the limelight, usually occupied by a star performer, or the scene of important action; hence, prominence; notoriety; the public gaze, as, seeking the *limelight*.—**l.-light**, *vt.* To illuminate by means of limelight.—**l.-machine**, *n.* A chamber filled with lime, used for purifying illuminating-gas.—**l.-milk**, *n.* Same as MILK OF LIME. See under MILK.—**l.-ointment**, *n.* A mixture of slaked lime, lard, and olive-oil.—**l.-pit**, *n.* **1.** A lime-kiln, especially one on the brow or side of a hill. **2.** A limestone-quarry. **3.** A pit in which hides are limed.—**l.-powder**, *n.* A dry, white, caustic form of lime.—**l.-rock**, *n.* Limestone passed through a fine-meshed sieve.—**l.-rock**, *n.* *Geol.* Limestone.—**l.-rubbish**, *n.* Broken-up plaster: sometimes used as a fertilizer.—**l.-salt**, *n.* Same as CHLORID OF LIME.—**l.-sink**, *n.* A depression or sink found in limestone regions: as in Sinking Valley, Pennsylvania.—**l.-slab**, *n.* A smooth paste of slaked lime and water used in plastering.—**l.-sour**, *n.* In Jamaica, same as GRAPE-SOUR, under GRAPE.—**l.-spreader**, *n.* A perforated box, on wheels, through which lime is sifted over a field.—**l.-tower**, *n.* *Chem.* A device employed in manufacturing sulphuric acid for purging gases or purging them of acid gases or vapors, by bringing them into contact with a large surface of lime.—**lime'twig"**, *n.* To catch or entangle by means of a lime-twig, as a bird.—**l.-twig**, *n.* A twig on which birdlime has been smeared to aid in catching birds; hence, a snare: a trick. **l.-prod**†.—**l.-vial**, *n.* An incendiary vial of quicklime: possibly intended to be represented by the bulb on the end of arrows in some medieval pictures.—**lime'wash"**, *vt.* To whitewash.—**l.-water**, *n.* **1.** An aqueous solution containing not less than 0.14 per cent. of calcium hydrate, often used in the United States and British Pharmacopœias: used in medicine as an antacid, tonic, and astringent. **2.** *Sugar-making.* A solution of lime in water: used in clarifying sugar.—**l.-wavellite**, *n.* *Mineral.* An impure variety of wavellite that contains calcium.—**l.-white**, *vt.* To wash or whiten with lime.—**lime'work"**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A catchfly, the shamrock catchfly (*Lychnis viscaria*).—**l.-potash**†., *n.* *Chem.* A compound of quicklime and hydrate of potassium.

lime, *n.* **1.** A cultivated West-Indian tree (*Citrus medica acida*) of the family *Rutaceæ*; also, its acute or roundish pale-yellow fruit. The pulp is very juicy, acid, and slightly bitter: used as a beverage and an anti-scorbutic. Several varieties, including the **Imperial Mexican**, **Persian**, **Sour**, and **Tahiti**, are grown in the United States. [F., < Per. *limā*.] —**lime'-bug"**, *n.* An insect found on lime-trees.—**l.-juice**, *n.* The juice of the lime: a pleasant beverage and a remedy for scurvy.—**l.-juicer**, *n.* [Slang, U. S.] *Naut.* A sailor in the British navy.

"Lime-juicers," British sailors are called, from the fact that . . . the law requires that the crews be furnished with a weekly allowance of the extract of limes or lemons, as a preventive of scurvy.
Nonsuch *Professional Years* p. 143, note. [ɴ. y. c. 00.]

—**l.-plant**, *n.* Same as MAY-APPLE.—**l. punch**, punch made with lime-juice.—**l.-tree**, *n.* **1.** Either of two basswoods, *Tilia americana* and *T. heterophylla*. **2.** The ogeche plum-tree (*Nyssa ogeche*). **3.** The tropical lime-tree (*Citrus spinosissima*), now naturalized in Florida and California.—**native l.** [Austral.], either of two trees of the same genus, (1) the common lime, *Citrus aurantium*, and (2) *Citrus australasica*.—**finger l.**†—**Ogeechee l.** §. A tree (*Nyssa capitata*) of the dogwood family (*Cornaceæ*), growing along the Ogeechee and other rivers of the southern United States. **2.** The small, plum-like, dark-red, acid fruit of this tree. **3.** A conserve prepared from this fruit.—**wild l.** **1.** Same as SOUR-GUM. **2.** Same as PAPAW-BANANA, under BANDALDWOOD. **3.** The fruit of an East-Indian tree (*Atalantia monophylla*) of the family *Rutaceæ*.

lime†, *n.* The linden.

The lime has in all ages been celebrated for the fragrance of its flowers and the excellence of the honey made from them. W.
Flagg Year Among the Trees, The Linden p. 93. [ɛ. a ɪ. 1881.]

lime'a, *n.* A leash for a dog.—**lime'hound"**, *n.* A bloodhound.

lime-ade', 1 lim-ād'; 2 lim-ād', *n.* A drink composed of water, limeJuice, and sugar.

lime'ber"ry, 1 lim'bər"ɪ; 2 lim'bĕr"y, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -ɪz; 2 -ĭs, *pl.*] **1.** A prickly tropical shrub (*Triphasia trifoliata*) bearing edible red berries. **2.** The fruit of such shrub.

Lime Creek Pass, a pass in Colorado; altitude, 11,314 ft.

lime'house", 1 lim'hous'; 2 lim'hous', *n.* [cap.] In politics, to deliver a violent or libelous electioneering speech, calculated to arouse prejudice.

Lime'house, *n.* A shipping district of London.

li'men†, 1 lī'men; 2 lī'mĕn, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* The narrow convolution connecting the island of Reil with the base of the brain. **2.** *Psychophys.* (1) The point at which the least amount of a given stimulus, or the least difference between two stimuli, becomes just perceptible, and below which there is no perceptible conscious effect. (2) The imaginary line between the non-appreciable and the barely appreciable consciousness of the sensory organism. The point where a stimulus begins to be felt is called **limen conscientiæ**, or *threshold of consciousness*; the point where the difference between two stimuli begins to be appreciated is the **l. discriminationis** or *threshold of discrimination*. The word was introduced into psychology by Herbart, and its meaning extended by Fechner. In English psychology the use of *threshold* is gradually superseding that of *limen*. [L., still.]—**difference limen**, the increment of stimulus which is just sufficient to make a noticeable difference in the resulting sensation. —**l. nasi**, a curved prominence within the nose, between the vestibule and the nasal fossa, caused by the projection of the lower border of the lateral cartilage.—**limiting l.**, the upper or lower limit of the stimulus which will produce a just noticeable sensation, or just noticeable difference in the sensation.—**mixture l.**, the limen as modified by a mixture of qualitative changes in a stimulus or changes in the stimuli or by adding other stimuli.

li'men†, *n.* Same as LIME. **ly'mere**†.

Li-men'e-an, 1 lī-men'ɪ-ən; 2 lī-mĕn'e-an. **I.** *a.* Pertaining to Lima, Peru, or its inhabitants. **II.** *n.* A native or inhabitant of Lima.

Lim'er, 1 lim'ər; 2 lim'er, *n.* One who uses lime to catch birds, or for limewashing; also, a brush for limewashing.

lim'er-ick, 1 lim'ər-ik; 2 lim'er-ik, *n.* [cap.] A nonsense verse of 5 anapestic lines, of which the first, second, and fifth lines are three-stress and rime and the third and fourth are two-stress and rime; as,

There was an old man of Tobago,
Who lived on rice, gruel, and sago
Till much to his bliss
His physician said this,
To a leg, Sir, of mutton you may go.

Gould's Treasury of Humor and Nursery Rhymes.

Limericks were usually extemporary compositions produced at convivial parties in Ireland by each individual in turn, while the company beat time to the singing of a tune in which were the words "*Will you come up to Limerick*"; from this it is supposed the name is derived. It is sometimes written with a capital initial letter.

lim'er-ick, *a.* Foolish.

Lim'er-ick, *n.* **1. Earl of**, Thomas Dongan: British Administrator: at one time Governor of New York; gave New York city its charter. **2.** A county in the province of Munster, Ireland; 1,064 sq. m. **3.** Its capital, a seaport at head of the Shannon estuary.—**Limerick lace**, see LACE.

lim'er-ick-ite, 1 lim'ər-ik-īt; 2 lim'er-ik-īt, *n.* *Petrol.* A very dark violet olivin rock found in the neighborhood of Oschansk.

lim'er-ick-yte†.

li'mes, 1 lī'mēz; 2 lī'mēz, *n.* [LIM'I-TES, 1 lim'ɪ-tēz; 2 lim'ĭ-tēz, *pl.*] **1.** *Roman Antiq.* A boundary-road. **2.** *Anat.* One of the two tracts (limes alba and limes cinerea) at the attachment of the olfactory lobe. [L., cross-path, limit.]

lime'stone", 1 laim'stōn"; 2 lim'stōn", *n.* A rock composed wholly or in part of calcium carbonate, sometimes containing magnesium carbonate, it is **dolomitic** or **magnesian**; when clayey, **argillaceous**; when sandy or quartzose, **siliceous**. Crystalline limestone is called *marble*.

Limestone includes a great variety of stones. Altho there are no chemical differences, it is customary to call those limestones possessing especial value in fine building or decorative work *marbles*, and the more ordinary dull-colored non-crystalline and oolitic varieties, suitable only for building and lime-burning, *limestones*. On structural grounds certain varieties are designated as *travertine* and *oolites*. Others are known commercially, from their sources, as *Bath stone*, *Bedford oolite*, *Caen stone*, etc.

Limestone limpets are creatures float in the water while they live, and at their death give their skeletons to the sediments of the sea-floor; in which way massive *limestones*, such as the chalk deposits of England, have been produced.
N. S. SHALER *Aspects of Earth, Caverns* p. 102. [ɛ. 1889.]

Limestones are named (1) from the formation in which they chiefly occur; as, **Bala limestone** (Eng.,) **Birdseye l.** (Am.), **Black River l.** (Am.), **carboniferous l.**, called also *Mountain l.* (Eng. and Am.), **Chazy l.** (Am.), **Chouteau l.** (Am.) **Helderberg l.** (Am.), **Keokuk l.** (Am.), **Niagara l.** (Am.), **Onondaga l.** (Am.), **St. Louis l.** (A. .), **Trenton l.** (Am. see chart of GEOLOGY). (2) from some locality; as, **Fontainebleau l.** (French), **Greenwater l.** (Am.), **Solenhofen l.** (Bavarian: compare LITHOGRAPHIC STONE); (3) from a characteristic fossil contained in them; as, **delthyris-l., nummulitic l.**, **nullofial l.** (containing fossils of the genus *Orbitoides*), **shell-l.** (compare COQUINA); **tentaculite-l.** (Am.: containing tentaculites); or (4) from their characteristic quality; as, **fetid l.** (emitting a fetid odor when struck with a hammer due to the pressure of decomposable sul..ds or organic matter), **granular l.** (having a granular structure), **hydraulic l.** (containing clay, cement, or more of silica and considerable alumina; when burned, hydraulic lime is produced from which hydraulic cement is made), **rotten l.** (friable), or **slink** (U. S.), a bowl-shaped hole in limestone opening into a system underground.

Lime's to.ac, *n.* **1.** A county in northern Alabama; 600 sq. m., county-seat, Athens. **2.** A county in central Texas; 987 sq. m.; county-seat, Groesbeck.

lime' ztwig", *n.* **vial, l.-water.** See under LIME1, *n.*

lime'y, *i. a.* Lim. Ly. *n.* (U. S.) An English sailor or soldier.

Li-mic'o-læ, *l.* loi-mi-cō'lē, *n. pl.* [*Gr. limos* famine + *oikein* to dwell.] *Ornith.* An order or suborder of carinate birds with legs adapted for wading; they produce few young, but these are at once able to run about when hatched; they feed on insects. *Ex. Limnimith.* A section of *Oligochæta* having peculiar looped canals and generative organs without efferent ducts, including fresh-water worms. < L. *limus*, mud, + *colo*, dwell.]

li-mic'o-line, *l.* loi-mik'o-lin; 2 li-mik'o-lin. *a.* **1.** Inhab-

li-mic'o-lin5, *l* thing the shore.
2. Of or pertaining to the *Limicolæ.* **li. n.** One of the *Limicolæ.*

li-mic'o-tous, *l* loi-mik'o-tus; 2 li-mik'o-tus. *a.* Limicoline.

Lim'i-de, *l* lim'i-dē; 2 lim'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of pectiniform bysstferous foot and a subequivalve oblique shell, with auriculated hinge and generally radiating ribs.

Types of Limicoline Feet.

1. Purple sandpiper (*Tringa maritima*). 2. Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*). 3. Jacana (*Jacana gymnostoma*).

lim'i-nal, *l* lim'i-nal; 2 lim'i-nal, *a.* **1.** Relating to the threshold or entrance; beginning or first stage or earliest stage. **2.** *Psychophys.* Pertaining to the stimulus limen or difference limen. [< L. *limen (limin-)*, threshold.]

lim'i-nary, *l* lim'i-nā-ry; 2 lim'i-nā-ry, *a.* [Rare.] Preparatory; preliminary; prefatory. [quality of being limy.

lim'i-ness, *l* lim'i-nes; 2 lim'i-nēs *n* The condition or

lim'ing, *l* lim'ing; 2 lim'ing, *n.* The solution of lime in water used in bleaching.— **lim'ing-box',** *n.* A box for holding a solution of lime to be used in the process of bleaching cotton cloth.— **l. machine,** *n. Bleaching.* A machine in which cotton cloth is washed in a solution of lime.

lim'it, *l* lim'it; 2 lim'it, *v* **l. t.** **1.** To set a bound or bounds to; keep in bounds; confine; restrict; as, to *limit* a workday to eight hours; to *limit* to assign; specify.

II†. *v.* To exercise functions, as begging, within certain limits, as, a *limiting* friar. See LIMITER, 2. [< F *limiter*, < L. *limito*, bound, < *limes*, cross-path.]

Shut, bound, check, circumscribe, confine, define, hinder, hold in check, impede, keep in check, repress, restrain, restrict. See CIRCUMSCRIBE.— **lim'it-a-bl(e-ness?,** *n.*

lim'it-a-bl(e, *l* lim'it-a-bl; 2 lim'it-ā-bl(ē, *a.* That may be limited.— **lim'it-a-bl(e-ness?,** *n.*

lim'it-al, *l* lim'it-al; 2 lim'it-al, *a.* Of the nature of limits; a line, point, or boundary beyond which whatever is bounded ceases to extend, avail, operate, etc.; an end; edge: used of material and immaterial things; as, the *limits* of the city.

What are we that we should presume to set a definite mercy of the Lord and Giver of Life, unto whom all life returns?

DEAN M. CRAIK *John Halifax* p. 456. [a 1859.]

2. That which is bounded, or bounds, as space or time; a district· period· as, the prison *limits.* **3.** That which impedes or hinders; a restraint; check, in a general sense, any restriction or limitation, naturally or arbitrarily imposed or agreed upon, in any situation or transaction.

Every power upon which no *limits* are imposed soon becomes tyrannical. DUNCKLEY in *Contemporary Review*, Dec., 1891, p. 797.

4. *Math.* (1) A definite value which a variable value, varying quantity is conceived or proved to approach, so that the difference between the two quantities may become less than any assignable quantity, without actually vanishing, a fixed point which a varying point may approach indefinitely without actually reaching it. (2) One of two extreme values between which a quantity must be contained. **5.** *Psychophys.* (1) The boundaries, on either side of the threshold, of a sense-organ produces no sensation. (2) The boundaries of a sensation series or continuum. Compare LIMEN, *n.* **6.** In certain games, as of cards, the largest amount which may be wagered at a time; used with the definite article, especially in poker. **7.** *Commerce.* The price fixed for making or closing a purchase or sale. **8.** [Canada.] A division of a lumber tract. **9.** *Logic.* A determining feature; a specific difference. **10.** [Colloc., U. S.] The extreme point of forbearance or endurance: used in a humorous or a derogatory sense: with *the*; as, "That's *the limit!*" **II†.** A definite term or attribute. 12†. A limb [< F. *limite*, < L. *limes (limit-)*, cross-path.] SYN.: see BOUNDARY, END, MARGIN.

— **elastic limit** (*Mech.*), that point at which a body under stress will not return to its form and size after the stress is removed, or the force required to distort it beyond this point.— **lim'it-gage",** *n.* A gage for determining within fixed limits the correctness of pieces of machinery as to standard size.— **l.-line,** *n.* The shape which a circle having a limitless radius is inclined to assume as it increases in the plane of Lobachieski.— **l. man,** *n. Sport.* A scratch-man.— **l.-point,** *n. Math.* Any point within or without an assemblage, in whose neighborhood one point belonging to the assemblage exists.— **limits of accommodation,** see RANGE OF ACCOMMODATION, under RANGE.— **limits of integration** (*Math.*), the maximum and minimum values assumed by a variable in its integration.— **l. surface,** *n* In non-Euclidean geometry, the surface of a sphere with an infinite radius, or expanding to such a radius: a term used by Bolyai and Lobaschefski. — **l. system,** in the manufacturing of interchangeable parts, the system of making such parts to specific sizes having very minute differences, the limits dependent on the high and low gages employed.— **method or doctrine of limits,** an indirect method of comparing or evaluating quantities by the following form of reasoning. It is maintained that two quantities are equal. If you deny it, assign what value you please to their difference, and it will be shown that their difference, if it exists at all, is less than this value. This proves the equality.— **three-mile l.,** a distance of three geographic miles from the shore-line seaward, allowed by international law for territorial jurisdiction.— **twelve-mile l.,** a distance of twelve geographic miles seaward from the shore-line of the United States, within which vessels may be stopped for search and seizure of ships suspected of violation of the laws for limit.

lim'it-al, *l* lim'it-al; 2 lim'it-al, *a.* Relating to a boundary or limit. [< L. *limitaris*, < *limes*, boundary.]

lim'i-ta-ry, *l* lim'i-tē-ri; 2 lim'i-tā-ry, *a.* **1.** Forming or marking a limit or boundary; limiting; as, *limitary* virtue. **2.** Confined within or restricted by limits; limited.

The military . . . a vulgar act, a mechanic art, a very limitary art. DE QUINCEY *Literary Reminiscences, Charles Lamb* in vol. i, p. 95. [*v. a* 1854.]

[< L. *limitaris*, < *limes*, boundary.] [2. 2†. A limit.

lim'i-ta-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -ri§, *pl.*] 1. Same as LIMITER.

lim'i-tate, *l* lim'i-tāt; 2 lim'i-tāt, *a.* 1. *Bot.* Bounded by a definite line. **2.** [Rare.] Divided off or limited by boundaries. [< L. *limito* (*pp limitatus*); see LIMIT, *v.*]

lim'i-ta-tion, *l* lim'i-tā'shun; 2 lim'i-tā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of limiting; a limiting or being limited.

Greek and Italian cities alike guarded the rights of citizenship with jealousy,—even the most democratic States, like Athens and Florence, limiting the franchises of the franchise.

T. E. MAY *Democracy in Europe* vol. i, p. 295. [a. a s. 1889.]

2. That which limits; a limit; a restriction. **3.** *Law.* (1) A restrictive condition or stipulation; as, the *limitation* of an estate by exposure to a future contingency or duration. (2) A term fixed by law within which certain acts are to be performed to render them valid. These laws are called **Statutes of limitation,** and vary greatly in different States. Broadly speaking, however, the time covered by the statutes varies from six years, in the case of a personal action, to twenty or seventy-one years, in the case of an action relating to real estate. These statutes in the United States are formed upon and are practically of the same tenor as the British laws upon the subject. Compare PRESCRIPTION.

The laws of all nations have wisely established a time of *limitation*, after which titles, however illegitimate in their origin, cannot be questioned. BLACKSTONE *Commentaries on the Laws of England*.

4†. A trial·time; candidacy. **5†.** A limiter's district.

See LIMITER, 2. [F. < L. *limitatio (n-)*, < *limes*, boundary.]

— Limitation of Crown Act, the Act of Settlement. See under SETTLEMENT.

lim'i-ta"tive, *l* lim'i-tā'tiv; 2 lim'i-tā'tiv, *a.* Tending to

lim'i-ta"tive, *l* limit, restrictive.— **limitative judgment,** an affirmative judgment distinguished from an affirmative or a negative judgment· a term of Kant.

lim'it-ed, *l* lim'it-ed; 2 lim'it-ed, *pa.* **1.** Confined to certain limits in any restricted within prescribed limits; circumscribed, as a government, a monarchy, etc. *Limited* is often faultily used for *small, scant, slight,* and other words of like meaning; as, "He had a *limited* (*slight*) acquaintance with Milton"; "Ten dollars *limited* (*less or reduced*) price of one dollar"; "His pecuniary means were likely to remain quite *limited*"— admissible if suggesting the reverse of unlimited wealth, otherwise *small* or *narrow.* **2†.** Allotted or appointed.

— limited administration, administration of an estate, granted for a special purpose or for a temporary period, as during the minority of an heir.— **l. by guarantee,** see GUARANTEE, LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANY, under COMPANY. **l. by shares†.** — **l. divorce.** A divorce a mensa et thoro. See DIVORCE.— **l. express train,** one of limited number and speed, with the time occupied in running a certain distance, and hence, carrying only a limited number of cars and prescribing the accommodations that can be furnished passengers, for which an increased fare is charged: as originally used, about 1862, the only limiting feature was the number of cars to be drawn. **l. for a term** (*Law*), a tenancy, as of land, which is granted for a limited time, as a life tenant.— **l. partnership,** a partnership authorized by statute, consisting of general and special partners, the general partners being the managers, the special partner contributing capital, the liability being limited to the amount so contributed.— **l. ticket,** a railway ticket containing restrictions as to its use, and usually sold at a lower price than the regular ticket.— **lim'it-ed-ly,** *adv.*— **lim'it-ed-ness,** *n.*

lim'it-er, *l* lim'it-er; 2 lim'it-er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which limits. **2.** [Eng.] One of the licensed begging friars. **3†.** A begging friar licensed to beg only within certain limits.

When Shakespeare came up to London there were still many who could remember the monks,—gray, white, and black; . . . the pardoner and the limiter.

W. BESANT in *Harper's Monthly* Nov., 1891, p. 942.

[< OF. *limiteur*, < LL. *limitator*, < L. *limito*; see LIMIT, *v.*]

lim'i-tes, *l* lim'i-tēz, *l* lim'i-tēs, *n.* [L.] Plural of LIMES.

lim't-gage", *l* **-point,** etc. See under LIMIT, *n.*

lim'i-tive, *l* lim'i-tiv; 2 lim'i-tiv, *a.* [Rare.] Imposing a

lim'it-ive, *l* limit; limitative; as, a *limitive* statute.

lim'it-less, *l* lim'it-les; 2 lim'it-lēs, *a.* Having no limit; illimitable. SYN.: see ILLIMITABLE; INFINITE.— **lim'it-ly,** *adv.*— **lim'it-ness,** *n.*

lim"it-o-graph'ic, *l* lim't-o-graf'ik; 2 lim'it-o-grāf'ic, *a.* Delimiting; boundary-marking. [< LIMIT + Gr. *graphō*, write.]

lim'i-trophe, *l* lim'i-trōf; 2 lim'i-trōf. **I.** *a.* Lying on the border. **II†.** *n.* A borderland. [< LL. *limitotrophus*, < L. *limes*, border, + Gr. *trophos*, feeder.]

Li-miv'o-ra, *l* lī-miv'o-ra; 2 lī-miv'o-ra, *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Trabitoxe.* [< L. *limus*, mud, + *voro*, devour.]— **li-miv'o-rous,** *a.*

lim'ma, *l* lim'a; 2 lim'a, *n.* 1. *Mus.* The Pythagorean semitone, which with an apotome made a tone. **2.** *Pros.* Something left over; a pause in the rhythm unexpressed in a syllable. **3.** *Math.* (1) One term of a progression: now the mark A or ⟩. See CATALEXIS. [LL., < Gr *leimma*, remnant, < *leipō*, leave.] **leim'ma†.**

lim'mer, *l* lim'er; 2 lim'er, *n.* 1. [Dial.] A limber. **2†.** *Naut.* A man-rope by a gangway-ladder.— **lim'mer†,** *a.* Limber.

lim'mer, *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] 1. A scoundrel; jade. Ye'll sit wi' your *limmers* round you!

ALEX. WILSON *Watty and Meg* st. 26.

2†. A limehound; mongrel hound.— **lim'mer†,** *a.* Base.

lim'mock, *l* lim'ak; 2 lim'ok, *a.* [prov. Eng.] Very timorous.

limn, *l* lim: 2 lim. *n.* **I.** *t.* [Poet. or Archaic.] **1.** To draw or paint, as a picture; delineate; hence, to describe vividly.

Next to Elizabeth and the Earl of Leicester, who are *limned* at full length, Sir Walter Raleigh . . . is most artistically drawn.

THE S. MACKENZIE *Walter Scott* p. 309. [a. a co. 1871.]

2. To decorate or illumine, as books or parchments.

The Anglo-Saxons illuminated their manuscripts with miniatures: from this practice, . . . we derive the word *limning*, for painting. W. HOWE *Yost Book* Jan. 5, *n.* s. 1832.]

II†. *i.* To paint, as in water-colors. [ME. *limnen, lumnen*, for *enluminen*, < OF. *enluminer*, < L. *illumino*; see ILLUMINATE, *v.*]

Lim-na'ce-æ, *l* lim-nā'sē-ē; 2 lim-nā'ce-a. *n. pl.* The *Limnæidæ.* [< LIMNÆA.]— **lim-na'cean,** *a.* & *n.*— **lim-na'ceous,** *a.*

Lim'næ, *l* lim'nī; 2 lim'nē, *n* An ancient town partly within the present city of Sparta, the site of a temple of Artemis. **Lim'nai.**

Limnæ'a, *l* lim-nē'a; 2 lim-nē'a, *n. Conch.* **1.** A genus typical of *Limnæidæ.* **2.** [l-] A pond-snail of this genus. [< Gr. *limnaios*, marshy, < *limnē*, marsh.]

Lim-næ'i-dæ, *l* lim-nī'i-dē; 2 lim-nē'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of hygrophilous pulmonates, especially those with an upper and lateral jaws, serriform marginal teeth, and a spirated, bulliform, or planorbold shell. [< LIMNÆA.]— **li'm'næ-id,** *n.*— **lim'næ-oid,** *a.*

lim'nanth, *l* lim'nanth; 2 lim'nānth, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Limnanthemum.*

Limnea (def. 2). ½

Lim"nan-thā'ce-æ, *l* lim'nan-thē'sē-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of North-American annual herbs of the order *Saxifragales.* The two genera, *Floerkea* and *Limnanthes.* These have pinnate leaves and small perfect flowers. [< Gr *limnē*, pool, + *anthos*, flower.]— **lim'nan-thā'ceous,** *a.*

Lim-nan'thē-mum, *l* lim-nan'thi-mum; 2 lim-nān'thē-mum, *n. Bot.* A genus of perennial aquatic herbs of the family *Menyanthaceæ* — the marsh-trefoils — with long-petioled, roundish, floating, often cordate leaves, and clusters of yellow or white flowers *L. nymphæoides* is the water-lily floating-heart. [< Gr. *limnē*, pool, + *anthemon*, plant.]

Lim'ne-as, *l* lim'ni-as; 2 lim'nē-as, *n. Limnetic.* **Lim'ne-an,** *l* lim'ni-an; 2 lim'nē-an, *a.* Limnetic. **Lim'ne-nic,** *l* lim-ni'nik; 2 lim-nē'nic, *a. Med.* Morbific or exhaled by marshy exhalations: used [< Gr *limnē*, marsh, + *hainō*, blood.] **lim'na-mic.**

lim'ner, *l* lim'ner; 2 lim'ner, *n* [Poet. or Archaic.] An artist or delineator, especially a painter of portraits; illuminator.

The *Limner* or "Illuminer" . . . was often to be met with at a time when the illumination of manuscripts was a leading occupation of the painter. THOMAS *Early Days of Printing* p. 171 [a. a. s. 1888.]

lim'ni, *l* lim'nī, *v* [OF. *enluminer*, < LL. *illuminator*, < L. *illumino*, ILLUMINATE.] **lu'mi-ner†; lu'mi-nere†.**

lim'ner-y, *n.* [Rare.] The limner's art.

limnet'ic, *l* lim-net'ik; 2 lim-nēt'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, living in, or emanating from fresh water. [< Gr. *limnē*, lake.]

lim'ni-al, *l* lim'ni-al. 2 lim'nē-al, *a.* Of, pertaining to, living in, or emanating from fresh water.

lim'ning, *l* lim'ning; 2 lim'ning, *n.* **1.** The act of drawing or painting; formerly, the art of portrait-painting. **2.** That which is limned or portrayed; a portrait.

lim'nite, *l* lim'nīt; 2 lim'nīt, *n.* **1.** *Mineral.* A variety of bog iron ore containing much water. **2.** A fossil supposed to be a limnæid. [< LIMNÆA.]

Lim'no-, *l* lim'no-; 2 lim'no-. From Greek *limnē*, a lake; marsh, pool: a combining form.— **Lim"no-bat'i-dæ,** *n. pl. Entom.* A family of hydrodromican bugs with the head about as long as the thorax. **Lim-nob'a-tes,** *n.* (t. g.)— **lim-nob'a-tid,** *a.* & *n.*— **lim-nob'a-toid,** *a.*— **lim"no-bi'ol"o-gy,** *n.* The science of life or living organisms found in fresh water — **lim"no-bi'o-log'ic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to limnobiology. **lim"no-bi'o-log'i-cal†.**— **lim"no-bi'o-log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **lim"no-bi'ōst,** *n.* Plant and animal life in fresh water taken as a whole.— **lim-no'bi-ous,** *a.* Inhabiting marshes, ponds, or the like.— **lim"no-chlo'ri-dæ,** *n. pl. Arach.* A family of hydrocarine mites having the palpi and mandibles atrophied and the rostrum sactorial, and of aquatic habits. **Lim-noch'a-res,** *n.* (t. g.) **lim-noch'a-rid,** *n.*— **lim-noch'a-roid,** *a.* & *n.*— **lim-noch'id-æ,** *n. pl. Zoöl.* A fresh-water jellyfish (*Limnocnida tanganjicæ*) of Lake Tanganyika and other central-African lakes.— **lim"noc-nid'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* A family of hydromedusans, with hollow tentacles without adhesive disks projecting from the sides of the exumbrella above the bell-margin, and the mouth a round opening. **Lim-noc'nid-a,** *n.* (t. g.)— **lim-noc'nid-id,** *a.* & *n.*— **lim'no-gram,** *n.* The automatic record of a limnograph.— **lim'no-graph,** *n.* A recording limnometer. — **lim-no'o-gy,** *n.* Same as LIMNOBIOLOGY.— **lim"no-log'ic, -i-cal,** *a.*— **-i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **lim"no-me'tri-dæ,** *n. Med.* Marsh-poison; noxious exhalations from marshy ground.— **lim-nom'e-ter,** *n.* An apparatus for measuring variations of lake level, usually of inequilapsed oscillies with three-jointed maxillary palpi. **lim-noph'i-lus,** *n.* (t. g.)— **lim-noph'i-lid,** *a.* & *n.*— **lim-noph'i-loid,** *a.*— **lim"no-phō'ri-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* The plankton of fresh waters, as of ponds and lakes. **Lim"noe'ri-dæ,** *n. pl. Crust.* A family of isopods having antennæ and antennules subequal and short, tropods lateral with only one fully developed ramus, and pleon with five segments. **lim-no'ri-a,** *n.* (t. g.)— **lim-no'ri-id,** *n.*— **lim-no'ri-oid,** *a.*

Li"mo-do'rum, *l* loi'mo-dō'rum; 2 lī'mo-dō'rum, *n. Bot.* A genus of orchids, sometimes called *Calopogon.* They are seapose herbs with round solid bulbs. The flowers are borne in a loose spike or a raceme. *Limodorum tuberosum* is the grass-pink, or calopogon. See under GRASS. [< *limodoros*, wild plant.]



Limodorum tuberosum.

Li"moges', *l* lī'mōzh'; 2 lī'mōzh'. **1.** A manufacturing town in Haute-Vienne department, France, celebrated for its pottery and enamels, founded and taken by the Black Prince, 1370. **2.** Porcelain ware made at Limoges. See PORCELAIN.

Lim'old, *l* lim'old; 2 lim'old, *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Limidæ.* [< LIMA1 + OID.]

Li'mon, *n.* Same as LOESS. [F., < L. *limus*, mud.]

li"mon-cil'lo, *l* lī"mōn-sil'yo; 2 lī"mōn-cil'yo, *n.* **1.** [Porto Rico.] A forest timber-tree whose hard, purplish, very heavy wood is used in cabinetwork. **2.** Any of several myrtaceous shrubs and trees, as *Calyptranthes sintenisii, Eugenia stahlii*, and *Amomis caryophyllata* (the bay-rum tree).

Limasol Ilmoncillo

Il'mon-ei'to, 1 il'mŏn-ē'tō; 2 il'mŏn-ē'tō, *n.* [P. L.] The limebery (*Triphasia trifoliata*), a spiny shrub with ovate leaves and white sweet-scented axillary flowers which are followed by berry-like red fruits of agreeable flavor.

Ilm'o-nene, 1 ilm'ō-nēn; 2 ilm'ō-nēn (CH$_3$)$_2$.$_6$H$_8$. *n.* One of three isomeric terpenes ($C_{10}H_{16}$) occurring in various essential oils, and having a lemon-like odor. [< LIMONIN.]

Ilm'o-nin, 1 ilm'ō-nin; 2 ilm'ō-nin (CH$_3$)$_2$. *n.* A bitter crystalline compound ($C_{26}H_{30}O_8$) found in the seeds of certain citrus fruits, as the orange and lemon. [< F. *limon;* see LEMON.] **Ilm'o-nite.**

Il'mo-nite, 1 ilm'ō-nīt; 2 il'mō-nīt, *n. Mineral.* A stalactitic, fibrous, concretionary, earthy, silky, submetallic, variously shaded brown or yellow ferric hydroxid ($HFeO_2$). [< Gr. *lēimōn, meadow.*] —**Il'mo-nit'ic,** *a.*

Il'mon-i-ti-za'tion, 1 ilī'mon-ai-ti-zā'shon; 2 il'mon-i-ti-zā'shon, *n. Geol.* The process of altering to or supplying with limonite.

Li-mo'ni-um, 1 li-mō'ni-um; 2 li-mō'ni-ŭm, *n. Bot.* A large genus of mostly Old World maritime herbs of the family *Plumbaginaceæ*, the sea-lavender or marsh-rosemary. See MARSH-ROSEMARY. [< Gr. *leimōnion,* sea-lavender.]

Il'mon-phol'tos, 1 ilī'mon-fol'tōs; 2 il'mon-fōl'tōs, *n. Pathol.* Insanity due to lack of food. [< Gr. *limos,* hunger, + *pholtos,* insanity.]

Il-moph'thi-sis, 1 ilī-mof'thi-sis; 2 il-mŏf'thi-sis, *n. Pathol.* A wasting away from lack of food; emaciation due to starvation. [< Gr. *limos,* hunger, + *synesis,* a wasting.]

Li-mop'si-dæ, 1 li-mop'si-dē; 2 li-mŏp'si-dē, *n. pl. Zool.* A family of deep-water *Mollusca.* [In form < Gr. *limos,* hunger, + *opsis,* fall.]

Il'mose, 1 ilī'mōs; 2 il'mōs, *a.* Slimy; muddy. [< L *limosus,* < *limus,* mud.] **Il'mous†.**

Il-mo'sis, 1 ilī-mō'sis; 2 il-mō'sis, *n. Pathol.* A depraved appetite for eating dirt, improper meals, etc.; insatiate craving for food. [< Gr. *limos,* hunger.]

Il'mo-ther'a-pi'a, 1 ilī'mo-ther'a-pī'a; 2 il'mo-thēr'a-pī'a, *n. Med.* Any treatment of disease by abstinence from food; the hunger-cure. [< Gr. *limos,* hunger, + *therapeia;* see THERAPY.] **Il'mo-ther'a-pe'tic.**

Li'mon'sin, 1 li'mŏn'sin; 2 li'mun'sin', *n.* [Leonard (1505?–1574?), a French painter and enameler; directed enamel-making at Limoges. 2. An old province in central France; now Corrèze and part of Haute-Vienne departments.

Il'mou'sine, 1 ilī'mū'zēn'; 2 il'mū'zēn', [F.] *n.*

Designating a type of motor-car having a closed, coupé-like carriage-body but with the top projecting over the driver's seat and with a protecting front. **II.** *n.* 1. A motor-car with limousine body. See plate of MOTOR CARS. 2. [P.] A coarse woolen or goat's-hair coat used by wagon-drivers.

Li'mour, 1 li'mūr'; 2 li'mur', *n.* A town in Aude department, France.

Limp, 1 limp; 2 limp, *vi.* 1. To walk lamely; halt: sometimes used figuratively; as, his logic *limps.*

His English *limps* slightly at moments of excitement. but his mastery of the shades of meaning remains. — CAMPBELL *Prisoners of Poverty* ch. 13, p. 153. IN. BROS. 1889.]

2. To exhaust irregularly: said of a steam-engine. [< AS. *lemp* in *lemphalt,* a limping.] —**limp'er,** *n.*

limp'ing-ly, *adv.*— **limp'ing-ness,** *n.*

Limp, *a.* 1. Lacking stiffness; soft or pliable in texture; limber; as, a *limp* collar. 2. Lacking positiveness or firmness; spiritless; weak; as, a *limp* hand-shake.

Goethe's moral nature was, it has been said, of a somewhat *limp* texture, so that his dramas are wanting in those moral lights and shadows which exist in his actual world.

J. C. SHAIRP *Aspects of Poetry* p. 26. [n. m. & co. 1882.]

[Cp. Ice. *limpa,* weakness.] **limp'ish†.**— **limp'ly,** *adv.*— **limp'ness,** *n.*

Limp†, *n.* The act of limping; the step of a lame person.

Limp', *n. Mining.* A sheet-iron or wooden scraper, for removing poor ore from the top of a sieve. [< LIMP, *a.*]

Imp't, *n.* A coast of the Jacobites of William and Mary's reign, the letters standing for Louis, James, Mary of Modena, and the Prince (James II.'s son). One drinking the limp't toast is a Jacobite, or Jimpie.

Even if he [Fenwick] were not at liberty, what could he do but haunt Jacobite coffeehouses, . . . and drink the health of *Limp't* [MACAULAY *England* vol. ii. p. 905. [c. o. & co. 1858.]

Lim'pet, 1 lim'pet; 2 lim'pĕt, *n.* 1. A gastropod of the order *Docoglossa,* with open conical shell, as a patella, acmæid, or lepetid. Limpets are commonly found between tide-marks, adhering firmly to rocks by means of the foot, which serves as a sucker. *Patella vulgata* is the common European limpet, used in some places as food. *Acmæa testudinalis* is the common limpet of the northern United States.

2. Some other gastropod with a shell resembling a limpet's, as a keyhole *limpet* or fissurellid; a cup-and-saucer *limpet* or calyptræid.

AS. lempedu (for *lampredu*), < LL. *lampreda,* < *lampetra,* sea-lamprey.

Limpets.

1. European limpet (*Patella vulgata*). LAMARCK.] **limp'pin†.** 2. *Crepidula plana* (*Crepidula* **—fresh-water limpet** (*ferricata*). 3. The soft parts of a limpet

pet, a river-limpet, (*Patella elarra*). ¾

Limp'tid, *a.* limp'tid; 2 limp'tĭd. Characterized by sparkling clearness; crystal-clear; transparent; lucid; as, *limptid* air. [< F. *limpide,* < L. *limpidus,* clear.] **Im-pid'i-ty,** *n.*

The purity of a language depends on the *limptidity* of its source in the veracity of thought. LOWELL *Among my Books, Rousseau in first series,* p. 279. [n. m. & co. 1886.]

Im'pid-ness†. [Imp'tid-ness†.— **Imp'tid-ly,** *adv.*

Imp'ing, 1 imp'ing; 2 imp'ing, *pa.* 1. Lame. 2. *Finance.* Designating the money standard when either gold or silver alone is given free coinage, altho both are legal tender.

Imp'kin, 1 imp'kin; 2 imp'kĭn, *m.* Scurlan, especially *Aramus giganteus* of Florida and the West Indies.

Lim-po'po, 1 lim-pō'pō; 2 lim-pō'pō, *n.* A river in South Africa; length, 1,000 m.; Transvaal to S. Indian ocean.

Imp'sy, 1 imp'si; 2 imp'sy, *a.* Limp; flimsy. **Im'sy†.**

Impt, *pp.* Limped.

Imp'wort', 1 imp'wŭrt'; 2 imp'wŭrt', *n.* The limewort.

I'mu, 1 i'mū; 2 i'mu, *n.* [Hawaii.] An edible seaweed.

I'moot.—**I'mu-fu'a-fu,** *n.* [Samoa.] A seaweed edible when dried.

Im'ule, 1 im'yul; 2 im'yŭl, *n.* A king-crab or limulus.

Li-mu'li-dæ, 1 li-mū'li-dē; 2 li-mū'li-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of xiphosurous merostomes; king-crabs. [< LIMULUS.]—**Ilm'u-lid,** *n.* —**Ilm'u-loid,** *a. & n.*

Ilm'u-lite, 1 ilm'yu-lit; 2 ilm'yu-līt, *n.* A fossil limulid.

Lim'u-loi'de-a, 1 lim'yu-loi'di-a; 2 lim'yu-lŏi'de-a, *n. pl. Crust.* The *Xiphosura.* [< LIMULUS + -OID.]

Lim'u-lus, 1 lim'yu-lus; 2 lim'yu-lŭs, *n.* 1. *Crust.* A genus typical of *Limulidæ.* 2. [*cap.*] The king-crab genus; a king-crab. [< L. *limulus,* dim. of *limus,* sidelong.]

Im'y, 1 laim'i; 2 lim'y. *I. a.* [LIME'T-ER; LIM'T-EST.] 1. Containing or covered with lime. 2. Resembling lime; having the qualities of lime.

The greater part of the *limy* matter in limestones is formed of the remains of animals which lay prone upon the sea-floor.

SIR A. C. RAMSAY *Physical Geography and Geology* p. 102. [n. 1880.]

3. Smeared with birdlime; sticky; as, a *limy* bird-snare. **II.** *n.* Same as LIMEY.

Lin†, *vt. & vi.* To cease from, or to cease; rest; stop.

Lin', 1 lin; 2 lin, *n.* [U. S.] The American linden. **Lin†.**

Lin', *n.* [Prov. or Rare.] A pool above or below a waterfall. [< Gael. *linne,* pool.]

Lin', *n.* [Scot. or Rare.] 1. A waterfall. 2. A steep precipice or ravine. [< AS. *hlynn,* torrent.] **Linn†; lynn.**

White o'er the *linns* the burnie pours.

BURNS *Birks of Aberfeldy* st. 4.

Lin', *n.* 1. **Frank,** an early experimental composer of Germanic extraction. 2. **Hans van,** a Dutch painter; lived about 1650.

Lin., *abbr.* Lineal; linear.

Li'na, *n.* See CAROLINE. [straight line. **Line-a-bl(e)†.**

Li'ne(s), 1 lai'ni-ē(z); 2 li'ni-ē(z), *n.* Placed or ranged in a **Li-na'ce-æ,** 1 li-nā'si-ē; 2 li-nā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of polypetalous herbs, shrubs, or rarely trees—the flax family—widely distributed, usually caducous sepals, and regular symmetrical hypogynous flowers which are 4- to 5-membered throughout, the petals blue, yellow, or white, and fugacious; the genuine flax contains about 25 species, distributed over the world. [< LINUM.] **Lin'e-a'ri-æ, Li-na'ceous,** *a.*

Lin'a-cre, 1 lin'a-kər; 2 lin'a-cēr, Thomas (1460?–1524). An English physician, scholar, and clergyman; physician to Henry VII. and Henry VIII.

Lin'age, 2 lain'ij; 2 lin'aj. *n.* 1. Payment of a writer by the line. 2. Number of lines. 3. Printed matter calculated by the number of lines. 3†. Lineage. **Line'age†.**

Lin'a-lo'a, 1 lin'a-lō'a; 2 lin'a-lō'a, *n.* [Mex.] The fragrant wood of a species of *Bursera* of the myrrh family (*Burseraceæ*), obtained from the highlands of Mexico, and yielding an oil used in perfumery. **Lin'a-lo'e†.**

Lin-a-lyl'ic, 1 lin-a-lil'ik; 2 lin-a-lĭl'ic *or* -ōl'ic, *a. Chem.* A colorless, liquid compound, $(CH_3)_2CHCH_2CH_2C(CH_3)(OH)CH:CH_2$, occurring in many essential oils and used in perfumery. [< LINALOA + -YL.]

Lin'a-ma'rin, 1 lin'a-mā'rin; 2 lin'a-mā'rin, *n. Chem.* A glucoside occurring in *Linum usitatissimum.* [< LINUM + L. *amarus,* bitter.]

Lin-a-ment, 1 lin'a-ment *or* -mənt; 2 lin'a-ment, *n. Surg.* 1. Lint. 2. A tent for a wound. [< L. *linamentum,* linen stuff, < *linum,* flax.]

Lin-ar'i-a, 1 lin-ar'i-a; 2 lin-ar'i-a, *n. Bot* A genus of low-growing herbs of the family *Polemoniaceæ.* They have opposite palmate leaves and showy flowers. Some of the species are garden favorites. [< Gr. *linon,* flax, + *-aria,* noun suf.]

Li-na'res, 1 li-nā'rēs; 2 li-nā'rēs, *n.* 1. A province in Chile; 3,969 sq. m. 2. Its capital. 3. A town in Jaen province, Spain.

Lin'a-rite, 1 lin'a-rīt; 2 lin'a-rīt, *n. Min.* A hydrous, azure-blue, translucent, hydrous lead-copper sulfate ($H_2(CuPb)_2SO_6$) crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< *Linares,* in Spain.]

Lince, 1 lins; 2 linc, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The sodded bank of a liquide terrace; also, a plowed terrace between ridges.

Linch, 1 linch; 2 linch, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] 1. To chastise; beat. **II.** *t.* To prance excitedly: said of a horse.

Linch, *n.* To fasten as with a linchpin.

Linch, *n.* [Also **lynch.**] A ridge, a mound, steep bank or ridge, especially one used for a boundary. 2. A projection or ledge. 3. A footpath on a narrow and steep bank. 4. A small hand cleft, usually wooded. 5. A hamlet.

Linch'boll', 1 linch'bōl'; 2 linch'bōl', *n.* A bolt used as a linchpin.

Linch'et, 1 linch'et; 2 linch'ĕt, *n.* A terrace or ridge of land frequently seen on hill-slopes of central England: probably to facilitate cultivation. [< AS. *hlinc.*]

Linch'-hoop', 1 linch'-hūp'; 2 linch'-hōōp', *n.* A ring on the spindle of a carriage-axle, held in place by the linchpin.

Lin'chi, *n.* [Chin.] The esculent swift.

Linch'pin', 1 linch'pin'; 2 linch'pĭn', *n.* A pin through the end of an axle to keep the wheel of a vehicle in place.

Lin-chi'ta, 1 lin-chī'ta; 2 lin-chĭ'ta, *n.* A town in Peru.

Lin'cia, 1 lin'kia; 2 lin'cĭa, *n.* 1. **Abraham** (1/4?1809–4/15 1865), an American statesman and lawyer; 16th President of the United States, 1861–1865, during the Civil War; emancipated the slaves. He was assassinated by John Wilkes Booth. 2. **Benjamin** (7/4?1733–7/10?1810), an American Revolutionary general; Secretary of War, 1781–1784; acted in Shays's rebellion, 1786; Lieutenant-Governor of Massachusetts, 1787. 3. **Enoch** (1/24?1788–9/3?1820), an American lawyer, poet, and statesman; Governor of Maine, 1820–1828. 4. **Levi** (2/4?1782–9/25?1853), an American lawyer and statesman: Attorney-General, 1801–1805; Governor of Massachusetts, 1808–1809; writer; *Farmer's Letters.* 5. **Levi** (9/4?1749–7/5?1834), an American lawyer and statesman; one of the preceding; Governor of Massachusetts, 1825–1834; first Mayor of Worcester, 1848. 6. **Robert Todd** (8/1?1843–7/5?1928), a Union officer; captain in the Civil War; captain under General Grant; Secretary of War, 1881–1885. 7. A county in S. E. Arkansas; 656 sq. m.; county-seat, Star City. 8. A county in E. Colorado; 2,553 sq. m.; county-seat, Hugo. 9. A county in N. E. Georgia; 211 sq. m.; county-seat, Lincolnton. 10. A county in S. Idaho; 3,270 sq. m.; county-seat, Shoshone. **11.** A county in N. central Kansas; 715 sq. m.; county-seat, Lincoln. **12.** A county in E. central Kentucky; 326 sq. m.; county-seat, Stanford. **13.** A parish in N. Louisiana; 465 sq. m.; county-seat, Ruston. **14.** A county in S. Maine; 52o sq. m.; county-seat, Wiscasset. **15.** A county in S. W. Minnesota; 528 sq. m.; county-seat, Lake Benton. **16.** A county in S. W. Mississippi; county-seat, Brookhaven. **17.** A county in E. Missouri; 613 sq. m.; county-seat, Troy. **18.** A county in S. W. central Nebraska; 2,57o sq. m.; county-seat, North Platte. **19.** A county in S. E. Nevada; 19,439 sq. m.; county-seat, Pioche. **20.** A county in E. N. New Mexico; 6,484 sq. m.; county-seat, Lincoln. **21.** A county in S. W. North Carolina; 296 sq. m.; county-seat, Lincolnton. **22.** A county in Oklahoma; 961 sq. m.; county-seat, Chandler. **23.** A county in E. South Dakota; 579 sq. m.; county-seat, Canton. **24.** A county in S. W. Tennessee; 607 sq. m.; county-seat, Fayetteville. **25.** A county in E. Washington; 2,299 sq. m.; county-seat, Davenport. **26.** A county in S. W. West Virginia; 441 sq. m.; county-seat, Hamlin. **27.** A county in N. Wisconsin; 885 sq. m.; county-seat, Merrill. **28.** A county in W. Oregon; 1,008sq. m.; county-seat, Toledo. **29.** A district in Ontario province, Canada; 352 sq. m.; chief town, St. Catharines. **30.** A county in the South of Sussex; County-seat, **31.** A borough, city and county town, 332 sq. m.; in Lincolnshire, England; its cathedral, the earliest purely Gothic building in England, dates from the 11th century. the ancient castle of Lincoln taken by Stephen in 1140 was recaptured while he was actually there by Matilda, in 1141; it was seized by the Barons, 1216; by the Parliamentarians, in 1644. The ancient name of Lincoln was **Lindum Colonia. 32.** A town in Placer county, Cal. **33.** A city, county-seat of Logan county, Ill.; seat of Lincoln College (Presbyterian), founded in 1865. **34.** A city, county-seat of Lincoln county, Kan. **35.** A town in Penobscot county, Me. **36.** A town in Middlesex county, Mass. **37.** A city, capital of Nebraska; county-seat of Lancaster county; seat of the University of Nebraska (non-sectarian), founded in 1869. **38.** A town in Providence county, R. I. **39.** A town in Addison county, Vt. **40.** Mount L., a peak of Park range, Rocky Mountains, Colorado; height, 14,297 ft.; site of meteorological station. [Greenland.

Lin'cian Sea, the Greenland ocean, N. of Peary Land,

Lin'coln-shire, 1 lin'kon-shir; 2 lin'cŏn-shir, *n.* A fen-land maritime county in E. England; 75 by 45 m.

Line'-fure, 1 link'fər *or* -fur; 2 link'fēr *or* -fŭr, *n.* A structure like medieval, to be taken by driving or sucking. [< L. *linctus,* pp. of *lingo,* lick.] **Linc'tus†.**

Lind, 1 lind; 2 lind, *n.* [Dial. or Obs.] The linden.

Lind, 1 lind; 2 lind, **Jenny** (10/6?1820–4/2?1887), A Swedish singer in the United States 1850–1852; "the Swedish Nightingale"; married Otto Goldschmidt.

Lin-dah'-des, 1 lin-dah'-dēz; 2 lin-dä'-dēz, *n.* 1. In the Spanish romance *The Mirror of Knighthood,* the heroine, a character of ill repute. 2. A courtesan for a mistress.

Lin-dack'er-ite, 1 lin-dak'ər-ait; 2 lin-dăk'ēr-īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, green, hydrous basic cupric sulfoarsenate ($H_4Ni_2Cu_4As_2SO_{16}$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Lindacker,* who analyzed it.]

Lin-da-il'la-na, 1 lin-dā-il'la-na; 2 lin'dā-il-lā'nā, *n.* 1. A Spanish dance in rapid waltz time. 2. The music for it.

Lind'bergh, 1 lind'bərg; 2 lind'bĕrg, **Charles August** (3/2 1802–), an American lawyer and postal-mail carrier from Saint Louis to Cleveland; made in all-American monoplane, "Spirit of Saint Louis," first nonstop flight from Garden City (Roosevelt field), Long Island, New York, to Le Bourget field, Paris, France; 3,600 m., in 33 hrs., 30 m., May 20–21, 1927.

Ind'-coal', 1 lind'-kōl'; 2 lind'-cōl', *n.* Charcoal from linden.

Lind'en, 1 lin'din; 2 lin'dĕn, *n.* The town of Giessen.

Lin'den, 1 lin'din; 2 lin'dĕn, **Samuel Gottlieb** (1771–4/1847) A Polish lexicographer.

Lin'den, 1 lin'din; 2 lin'dĕn, *n.* A tree of the genus *Tilia,* with soft white wood, alternate heart-shaped leaves, and small clusters of cream-colored flowers, with the footstalk adnate to the vein of a large leaf-like bract. There are two principal species, the **American linden,** *T. americana* (usually called *basswood,* sometimes *bee-tree*), and the **European,** *T. europea,* extensively planted in the United States. The **white linden** (*T. heterophylla*) of the Eastern States has simple leaves white or silvery green above and silvery white beneath. Compare BASSWOOD.

a American Linden.

b

[< AS. *linden,* < *linde,* linden.] **lind'-bast,** 1 lind'-bast; 2 lind'-băst, *n.* **lind'-bee,** 1 lind'-bē; 2 lind'-bē, *n.* **lind'-tree'†,— lin'den-bor'er,** *n.* The larva of a longicorn beetle (*Saperda vestita*) which bores into the linden; also, the beetle itself.—**l. inchworm,** *n.* The larva of a geometrid (*Erannis tiliaria*) which attacks the linden. The female adult has no wings.—**l. leaf-beetle,** *n.* See CROMBERELLA.

Lin'den'z, *n.* A suburb W. of Hanover city, Germany.

lind'er, 1 lind'er; 2 lind'ĕr, n. [U. S. or Scot.] A wooden vest.

Lin'der-a, 1 lin'dir-a; 2 lin'dĕr-a, *n. Bot.* A genus of trees of the family *Lauraceæ.*

Lin-der'ni-a, 1 lin-dir'ni-a; 2 lin-dĕr'ni-a, *n.* Same as VANDELLIA. [< *Lindern* (1682–1755), German botanist.]

lin'de-s, 1 lin'di-z; 2 lin'dĕ-s, *n.* A worm-like rotifer (genus *Lindia*) without a trochal disk.

lin'di-form, 1 lin'di-form; 2 lin'di-fôrm, *a.* Having the form of a linden, as certain insect-larvæ. [< LINDEN + -FORM.]

Lind'ley, 1 lind'li; 2 lind'lĭ, *n.* 1. **Daniel** (8/25?1801–3/1 1880), an American Presbyterian clergyman and missionary among the Zulus in South Africa. 2. **John** (6/4?1798–3/1 1865), an English botanist and horticulturist; professor at Orange Free State; Boers declared the British, 1901–1902.

Lind'ley-an, 1 lind'li-an; 2 lind'lĭ-an, *a. Bot.* Pertaining to the botanical system of John Lindley.

Lin'do, 1 lin'dō; 2 lin'dō, *n.* A South-American tanager (genus *Euphonia*). [Sp., pretty.] [Tagalog term.

Lind'ri, 1 lin'dri; 2 lin'drĭ, *n.* [P. L.] Hemidactor.

Lind'saite, 1 lind'sait; 2 lind'sīt, *n. Mineral.* A variety of anorthite. [< *Lindsay,* proper name.]

Lind'say of Pits-co'tie. See PITSCOTTIE.

Lind's'borg, 1 lindz'borg; 2 lindz'bôrg, *n.* A city in McPherson county, Kan.; 20 m. S. of Salina; seat of Bethany College (Lutheran), founded in 1881.

Lind'sey, 1 lind'zi; 2 lind'zy, *n.* **1. Earl of** (12/1?1582–10/12 1642), Robert Bertie, an English royalist officer who fell at Edgehill. 2. **Theophilus** (9/4?1723–3/1?1808), one of the first English Unitarian clergymen.

Lind's'ley, 1 lindz'li; 2 lindz'lĭ, **Philip** (12/1?1786–3/1?1855). An American Presbyterian clergyman and educator; president of the University of Nashville, Tenn.

Lin'dus, 1 lin'dus; 2 lin'dŭs, *n.* An ancient Dorian city on E. of Rhodes island; it had temples of Athena and Hercules; birthplace of the sage Cleobulus. **Lin'das†.**

Line, 1 lain; 2 lin, *t.* [LI'NED; LI'NING.] **I.** 1. To make lines upon, or mark with lines; outline; as, an artist *lines*

his work; age *lines* the face; specif., to make up (an actor's face) for the stage by marking with lines. **2.** To adapt or train to a particular kind of work; as, to *line* an actor to certain parts. **3.** To put in proper relationship, as the parts of a machine. **4.** To read out, line by line, to be sung by a congregation, as to *line* a hymn: a custom formerly in vogue when printed books were scarce. **5.** [Scot.] To fix the boundaries of by measuring with a line; as, to *line* a farm. **6.** To shorten the pace of, as a mule, by tying the fore foot to the hind foot on the same side. **7.** In animal-breeding, to cover. See COVER, *v.*, I, 10.

> These last deduce him from th' Helvetian kind,
> Who near the Leman lake his consort *lined*.
> DRYDEN *Hind and Panther* pt. i, l. 179.

8. [Rare.] To draw; paint.

11. *t.* [Rare, U. S.] **1.** To use a fish-line; as, the squeteague is taken by both *lining* and seining. **2.** To form in line or in position for playing, as in football, hockey, basket-ball, etc.

After an intermission of ten minutes the [football] team *lined* up again. *New-York Tribune* Nov. 27, 1891, p. 2, col. 2.

[< F. *ligner*, < L. *lineo*, < *linea*, line, < *linum*, flax.] — **to line bees,** to follow wild bees to their nests by watching their line of flight. — **to line out,** in *Music*, to adjust so as to operate easily: also, **2.** Same as LINE, *v.*, II, 2.

line[3], *vt.* [LINED; LINING.] **1.** To put a covering, usually of a lighter and different material, on the inside surface of; as, to *line* a pot with pine; to *line* a garment with silk. **2.** To cover or fill the inside of; stuff; wad; as, to *line* a house with pictures, or a purse with money.

The justice, In fair round belly, with good capon *lin'd*.
SHAKESPEARE *As You Like It* act ii, sc. 7.

3. To marshal or arrange persons or things along; as, the river-bank, or the street, was *lined* with people; the troops were *lined* up. **4.** To unite, join, or attach together; to apply a molding to (the top of) a piece of furniture. **6.** *Tech.* To test with or cut to a line. **7.** In bookbinding, to reenforce the back of folded sections of (a book) with cloth-paper. **8.** *Baseball.* To hit or throw (a ball) so that it travels fast and very close to the ground. **9**†. To pad. **10**†. To fortify or reenforce. [Prob. orig. 'cover with linen,' < LINE[2], *n.*, linen.]

lined gold, gold-leaf used to line the inside of the **line one's jacket,** to fill one's stomach with food or drink. — **to line out.** **1.** *Mech.* To indicate by lines on a piece of work the extent to which it must be cut down. **2.** Same as LINE, *v.*, II, 2: also, **to line off.** **3.** *Forestry.* To transplant seedlings from the seedbed to rows in the forest nursery. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 6*, [no. yr.], p. 15.

line[4], *n.* **1.** A string or cord; a slender rope; a cord, wire, or the like used for some specific purpose; as, a carpenter's *line* for marking; a clothes-*line*; fish-*line*.

It is instructive to see that our word *line* still shows traces of such an early practical meaning: *line* is linen thread, and straight is the participle of the old verb to stretch.
E. B. TYLOR *Anthropology* p. 319. [a. 1881.]

Line is often used by English fishermen to indicate the depth of water where their industry is carried on, as in the expression great-*line* fishing, *inshore line* fishing.

2. A mark drawn by a pen, pencil, or graving-tool, to indicate direction or form; stroke; as, a shaded *line*.

The great freedom and force of the etched *line*, its immense power of firm and rapid modulation, are exactly the qualities in which mezzotint is most deficient.
HAMERTON *Etching and Etchers* 3d ed., p. 265. [a. 1868.]

3. Any slender mark; a streak; as, a red *line*; *lines* on the surface of, or in, stratified rock. **4.** Shape of contour; edge of a figure; outline; also, a lineament, or a crease or wrinkle; as, the *lines* of a ship; *lines* of care; to tell fortunes by the palm of the hand. **5.** A place of separation; dividing edge; limit; as, a boundary-*line*. **6.** Hence, a limit in classification; a bound in thought or conduct; as, we draw the *line* there. **7.** A course in which anything proceeds or situation in which it moves; route; as, the *line* of march; the *line* of a mountain range; a *line* of travel. **8.** A course of thought or action; a sequence of acts or of ideas; as, a *line* of evidence. **9.** A series of objects; row, especially a straight row; as, a *line* of trees; bottles standing all in a *line*. **10.** A row of written or printed words. (1) One bounded by the margins of a page or column. Hence, (2) a short letter; a note; as, drop me a *line*. [Eng.] Verse or prose given to a schoolboy to learn or to copy, as a punishment. (3) A metrical verse; by extension, a verse longer than the printed line, but with the rhyming tendency and without the initial capital. (3) *pl.* (*a*) The words of a play or of an actor's part. (*b*) Same as MARRIAGE LINES.

11. Kinship in direct descent, or a series, as of persons, thus related; as, the royal *line* of England; succession in the male *line*. **12.** (1) A transportation system operating in a route under one management, as a series of public conveyances, carriages, or vessels; as, a stage-*line*; a steamship-*line*; a railway-*line*. The *Lady Line*. (2) The roadbed of a railroad, whether applied to a single track thereon; as, the up *line*; the down *line*; or to the entire road as forming one part of a system; as, the main *line*; the branch *line*; the long *line*. (3) The system of wires and poles comprising a telegraph or telephone connection between two points; as, the Western Union *lines* were all down. **13.** *Com.* (1) A branch of mercantile business; as, a man in the hardware *line*. (2) An order received by a traveling agent for goods, or the goods so ordered. (3) A particular class or stock of goods; as, a heavy *line* of ribbons. **14.** *Mil. & Naval.* (1) A row of soldiers drawn up in an extended front, as when deployed for battle.

> Why, that's the day we broke their *line*!
> Said the old Spotsylvanian.
> BRET HARTE *The Old Mexico Explains* st. 3.

(2) A trench or rampart or a row of fortifications; as, a first *line* of defense. (3) The aggregation of combatant troops including officers as distinct from the various departments constituting the staff. Compare STAFF, 4. Specif., in the United States, the aggregation of officers in line to succeed to a command, and who automatically assume command in order of seniority when in action, even in the presence of a superior officer not in line.

He retired with the rank and pay of an admiral but not as an admiral of the *line*. *New York Times* Jan. 13, '11, p. 1, col. 2.

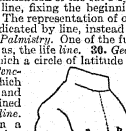
15. *Mach.* The adjustment of a machine or its parts in working order. **16.** *Math.* (1) That which is conceived to have length without any other dimension, as the boundary of a surface, or the trace of a moving point. (2) In higher geometry, a curve of the first order; a right line, FAY, or axis. **17.** *Naut.* The equator: with the definite article. — **the equinoctial line**[1].

The naked Negro, panting at *the line*. GOLDSMITH *Traveller* l. 69.

18. *Insur.* The limit or amount a company will write on a risk. **19.** *pl.* [U. S.] The reins of a harness. **20.** A measure of length. — **Gunter's line,** a scale of equal parts. A cord for measuring land. **Fr.** xvi, 6. (2) Hence, rule; direction. **22.** *Mus.* One of the parallel horizontal strokes that form the staff. **23.** *Phys. Sci.* (1) A curve, as on a chart's surface or on a diagram, connecting all points having a common property; as, the aclinic *line*; an adiabatic *line*. (2) In spectroscopy, a narrow region in a spectrum, of high absorption or of great emissive power, appearing to the eye as a fine transverse black or shining stripe: often resolved into a group of such strokes by higher dispersion; in the solar spectrum these are known collectively as *Fraunhofer's lines*.

The chief lines observable with moderate dispersion in the solar spectrum, now known to be very complex groups, are named from the letters of the alphabet; others from the substances whose vapor produces them; others from their position according to some arbitrary scale of wave-length; as, the *G* line; the green thallium *line*; *line* 1,574 K. (Kirchhoff's scale). See SPECTRUM.

24. A line of magnetic force: a contraction. **24.** The plan or outline of a building. **25.** A certain method employed in a work of any kind; as, he departed from the *lines* of his earlier novels. **26.** A ray of light resulting from a reflection or refraction of crystalline form. **27.** *Yachting.* An imaginary line, fixing the beginning or end of a course. **28.** *Art.* The representation of objects, action, or decoration indicated by line, instead of by shading or coloring. **29.** *Needlework.* (1) A narrows in the palm of the hand; as, the life *line*. **30.** *Geog.* A marking on a map with which a circle of latitude or longitude is indicated. **31.** *Fencing.* (1) The silhouette of which a fencer's right arm, sword, and feet should always be maintained when engaged; as, he is in his *line*.



Lines in Fencing.

a, sixte and tierce; *b*, quarte and quinte; *c*, octave and seconde; *d*, half circle and prime; *e*, *a*, *b*, high lines; *c*, *d*, low lines.

(2) *pl.* [cf. F. *tour de ligne*.] **— active line,** an imaginary line situated near the equator, where the compass-needle does not dip. — **added l.** (*Mus.*), a leger line. — **alveolonasal l.** (and all other craniometrical lines), see CRANIOMETRY. — **Ballargh's line** (*Anat.*), two light lines of bands in the cerebral cortex, due to an increase in the felt-work of the lateral processes of the nerve-cells. **Baillarger's layer** or **basal lines,** same as INTERNAL STRIATURE. — **Blackiston's l.,** an imaginary line passing between the islands of Honshu and Hokushu, Japan, and marking the northern limit of the natural range of the Japanese deer. **Bleek l.** (*Anat. Ethnog.*), a line of armed men who, in the black war of 1830, attempted, under the governor's orders, to drive the Tasmanian aborigines into a peninsula. — **bloodline**[2], *n.* The transmissible characteristic in a plant or animal. — **bottom l.** or **bottom set l.,** a fish-line anchored at the ends and bearing a number of short lines furnished with hooks. — **breaking l.,** see STRIATURE. — **Broca's l.,** see BROCA'S STRIATURE. — **by l.** **1.** According to set or mechanical rules. **2.** [Rare.] By lineal descent. — **center l.** **1.** A central vertical longitudinal section of a vessel, from stem to stern-post. **2.** [Rare.] By lineal descent. — **center l.** **1.** A central vertical line bounding equal areas on the right and left hand. — **dimension lines,** lines drawn lightly in colored ink on a mechanical drawing to indicate points and lines placed a certain distance apart as expressed by a given dimension. — **Douglas's l.,** see DOUGLAS'S FOLD. — **dressed l.,** flax combed and prepared. — **Durham l.** (*Cattle*), a line of gaseous spectrum which is brightened more than other lines when the spectrum is produced by a spark-discharge instead of an arc. — **Ehlers's l.,** same as EULER'S STRAIGHT. — **Farre's white l.** (*Anat.*), a long line used in describing and for catching large fish. — **hard lines** [Colloq.], a difficult or distressing condition. — **helispherical l.,** see LOXODROMIC LINE. — **Hogarth l.** (*Painting*), the line of beauty. — **hyperl.,** see ZONE. The back edge, where the hinge of a bivalve-shell is located. — **Hogarth's l.** (*Engrav.*), same as LINE OF BEAUTY. — **Huguenin l.** (*Anat.*), the long line of the ilium on the pubis and partly on the ilium which marks the brim of the true pelvis. — **indented l.** (*Fort.*), a serrated line forming several angles in such a way that one side of the fort is defended by another. — **initial l.,** see INITIAL, *n.*, 1. — **land-l.** With edge exactly to edge: said of a slide-valve and a port. — **l.-bait,** *n.* *Angling.* Bait attached to a hand-line. — **l.-breeding,** *n.* Breeding-in-and-breeding. 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Similar displacement may be due to pressure in the atmosphere of the star, but in this case it does not affect all the lines of the spectrum alike: so called in spectroscopic work. — **l.-drawing,** *n.* A drawing made with a pen, pencil, or crayon in such a manner that it can be reproduced only by the *line process*. — **l.-drive,** *n.* See DRIVE 1, *n.*, 4. — **l.-engraving,** *n.* The reproduction of designs on copper or steel by incised lines. The drawing is traced and transferred to a plate and cut in with a dry-point; when strengthened with the graver, the plate is ready to be printed from. **2.** A print so produced. — **l.-equation,** *n.* *Math.* An equation forming a connection between line-coordinates. — **l.-filling,** *n.* A flourish or device used in writing to fill up an incomplete line. — **l. firing,** **1.** *Mil.* Firing in a volley. **2.** *Vet. 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out, *n. Football.* The formation into line of the players at the beginning of and during a game.— **l. spin,** *n.* In brick-laying, the pin to which the measure attaches his guiding cords when aligning his work.— **l. pusher,** *n. Print.* The device in a monotype machine which expels each line of type as it is completed from the type-channel into the galley.— **l. rocket,** *n.* A rocket-case made to run along a line instead of taking a vertical flight.— **l. scale,** *n. Print.* A measure used, as by a compositor, to show how many of the words or syllables will go into one line or into a square inch of space.— **l. series,** *n. Math.* A single system of lines.— **l. shaft,** *n. Mach.* The long shaft in a factory which furnishes power to the different machines, generally driven by a belt.— **l. solids,** **l. s.**— **l. singularity,** *n. Math.* A singularity characterizing a curve considered as an envelop.— **lines of isoamplitude,** isograms of range or amplitude.— **l. store,** a store on the boundary-line between Maine and New Brunswick in which liquor is sold.— **l. storm,** *n.* An equinoctial storm.— **l. switch,** *n. Elec.* A switch that opens and closes a line-circuit.— **l. trotter,** *n.* A trotting horse whose limbs and fore feet move in the same line.— **l. up,** *n.* **1.** The formation of the players in any team game such as football, hockey, basketball, etc., when drawn up in a straight line for scrimmage, the team itself. **2.** [Colloq.] An array of people united by some aim, hostile or peaceable.— **l. weaver,** *n.* A rettelarian spider.— **l. wire,** *n.* A telegraphic wire connecting stations.— **l.-work,** *n.* Linear engraving or drawing.— **loaded l.** (*Elec.*), the line of a telephone or cable when the distributions of inductance and capacity are counteracted for the purpose of obtaining a clear transmission of speech.— **Lüders' line** (*Metal.*), a line or mark occurring in the surface of metal, or other toughened substance, which has been subjected to a strain greater than the limits of elasticity: so called from the discoverer, Lüders, of Magdeburg, in 1859.— **marriage lines** [Colloq.], a marriage certificate.— **Mason and Dixon's l.,** the southern boundary of Pennsylvania, the northern limit of slavery, roughly separating the North from the South: so called from the English astronomers Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon who surveyed it in 1763–1767.— **multistation l.,** a party-line.— **nebular l.** (*Astron.*), one of the bright lines observed in the spectra of nebulæ.— **oblique lines,** geometrical lines that, connecting or conveyed to connect with each other, form oblique angles.— **one-way l.** (*Teleph.*), a trunk-line designed to transmit messages only in one direction.— **on the l.,** the position of a railway, or a station which is hung about on a level with the eye; specif., the place special merit.— **out of one's l.,** not in accordance with one's taste, capacity, training, etc.; [Colloq.] eccentric.— **parallel lines,** A line drawn on the penthouse and floor of the court, halfway between the half-court line and the main wall, perpendicular to the winning-gallery line.— **round l.,** a three-stranded right-handed small rope, generally of condemned rope, canvas, and the like.— **singular l.** (*Math.*), a line at every point of which a function ceases to exist.— **steam-l.,** *n.* A curve of pressures corresponding to simultaneous volumes at which a liquid and its vapor are in equilibrium and touch without change of proportion.— **telluric l.** (*Astron.*), a line in a spectrum produced by absorption in the earth's atmosphere.— **the l.** **1.** *Art.* In exhibitions of paintings, the level where pictures can best be seen, about even with the eyes of the beholders. **2.** *Mil.* See LINE, *n.*, 17. **3.** *Mil.* See def. 14, above. **4.** The part of a navy intended to engage the enemy, as in line of battle.— **tonal l.,** *n. Psychol.* A line which figuratively represents the continuous succession of sensations of tone between the highest and lowest audible tones.— **to ride the l.** **1.** [U. S.] To make the circuit of a cattle-drift to round up stray cattle. **2.** *Hunting.* To preserve a straight course in the field.— **winning-gallery l.,** in court-tennis, the last line drawn on the floor of the court on the hazard side perpendicular to the half-court line and ending at the winning-gallery.

line², *n.* **1.** The fine long fiber of flax, separated from the tow by hackling; the flax-plant itself. **2.** Linen; linen apparel. [< AS. *lin*, = L. *linum*, flax.]

line-a-l (lin'e-a- 2 lin'e-a, pl.) and *a.* = *Zool.* A line or band. [L.; see LINEAL, *a.*]— **linea alba,** the white median seam of fascia extending from the pubic bone to the sternum.— **l. aspera,** a rough longitudinal ridge for the attachment of muscles on the posterior surface of the femur.— **l. semilunares,** curved lines on the surface of the abdomen which mark the outer edges of the two rectil muscles.— **lineæ transversæ,** transverse lines crossing the tendinous intersections.

Lin'e-æ, 1 lin'e-ē; 2 lin'e-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* Same as LINACEÆ.

line-age, 4 lin'e-āj; 2 lin'e-ag, *n.* Ancestral line of consanguinity; pedigree; also, family. [< F. *lignage*, < *ligne*, < L. *linea*; see LINE, *n.*] Syn.: see BIRTH.

Not far from seventy ministers in the American church can trace their *lineage* to the elder Edwards.

G. SPRING *Power of the Pulpit* p. 331. [L. & SCR. 1848.]

lin'e-al, 1 lin'i-al; 2 lin'e-al, *a.* **1.** Of the nature of an ancestral line or lineage; ascending or descending in a direct line: distinguished from *collateral.* **2.** Made with lines; as, *lineal* designs. **3.** Same as LINEAR, 4†. Pertaining to a family line; hereditary. 5†. Allied by direct descent. [< L. *linealis*, < *linea*; see LINE¹, *n.*]— **lineal descent** [U. S.], rank according to ranking seniority.— **l. rank** [U. S.], rank graded according to the canons of military and naval etiquette and precedence.— **lin'e-al-ly,** *a.* [Rare.] In a lineal line.

lin'e-a-ment, 1 lin'i-a-ment *or* -ment; 2 lin'e-a-mẽnt, *n.* **1.** A characteristic line or mark, especially of a person's face; a feature. **2.** Outline; contour; specif., in topography, a rectilinear geological feature produced by faulting. [< F. *linéament*, < L. *lineamentum*, < *linea*; see LINE¹, *n.*]— **lin'e-a-men-ta'tion,** *n.* The formation of lineaments.

lin'e-a-ter, 1 lin'i-am-i-tar; 2 lin'e-ăm'e-ter, *n.* An instrument for measuring lines.

lin'e-ar, 1 lin'i-ar; 2 lin'e-ar, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or of the nature of a line; composed of lines. **2.** Involving measurement in one direction.

The coefficient of *linear* expansion is the elongation of the unit of length of a body when its temperature rises from zero to 1 degree. GANOT *Physics* p. 697. [< L. *linearis*, < *linea*; see LINE¹, *n.*] lw. v. 1896.]

3. *Alg.* Involving a quantity to the first power only; pertaining to quantities of the first degree; as, a *linear* equation. See phrases. **4.** *Bot. & Zool.* Very narrow and elongate; as, a *linear* leaf. **5.** *Pros.* Relating to or consisting of verses of like rhythm and length; stichic. [< L. *linearis*, < *linea*; see LINE¹, *n.*]— **lin'e-a-ryt.**

— **lin'e-ar-a-cute',** *a. Bot.* Linear with an acute apex, as certain leaves.— **l. algebra,** algebra, part of whose expressions is equal to an expression linear in certain units.— **l. capacity** (*Elec.*), the distributed electrostatic capacity per unit length of a pair of uninsulated conductors such as the pairs of wires in an electric cable or transmission line.— **l. complex** (*Math.*), a complex of lines in space consisting of the lines through one point in each plane and only those in one plane through each point.— **l. differential equation,** an equation formed by equating a linear function of the dependent variable and its derivatives to zero or to a function of the dependent variable only.— **l. ensates,** *a. Bot.* Narrowly sword-shaped.— **l. lanceolate,** *a. Bot.* Between linear and lanceolate; lanceolate below or in the middle, and narrowly tapering above; slender, or narrow lanceolate.— **l. measure,** measure by length alone; long measure.— **l. numbers** (*Math.*), numbers that refer to length only.— **l. oblong,** *a. Bot.* Between linear and oblong; very narrowly oblong.— **l. problem** (*Geom.*), a problem possible of solution by the use of right lines.— **l. segment** (*Math.*), the portion of the totality of values of a variable that falls between two prescribed values.— **l. substitution,** *Math.* a substitution for each of a group of variables of a linear homogeneous function of the same number of other variables. **2.** The transformation of the plane of a complex number by appropriate substitution.— **l. transformation** (*Alg.*), a transformation of variables, the replacement in each case being by a function of the first degree.— **lin'e-ar'i-ty,** *n.* — **lin'e-ar-ize,** *v. t.* To represent in linear form; change into a linear figure.— **lin'e-ar-ly,** *adv.*

lin'e-ate, 1 lin'i-ēt; 2 lin'e-ēt, *a.* Marked with lines, especially with fine longitudinal lines, as a leaf. [< L. *lineatus*, pp. of *lineo*; see LINE¹, *v.*] **lin'e-at'ed**‡.

lin'e-a'tion, 1 lin'i-ē'shon; 2 lin'e-ē'shon, *n.* **1.** A drawing of lines; delineation. **2.** A marking consisting of a line or lines; a contour, or outline. **3.** The division of a surface into lines. **4**†. Measuration.

lin'e-a-ture, 1 lin'i-a-chur *or* -tūr; 2 lin'e-a-chur *or* -tūr, *n.* A screen used in photoengraving. [< L. *linea*, line; see LINE¹, *n.*]

line'-conch', **l. engraving,** **l.-fish,** etc. See LINE¹, *n.*

lined, 1 laind; 2 līnd, *a.* **1.** Having lines; specif., (*Her.*), having a line fastened to the collar of an animal. **2.** Having a lining.

Li-ne'i-æ, 1 li-ni'i-ē; 2 li-ne'i-dē, *n. pl. Helminth.* A family of schizonemertine worms with a long depressed body and lateral nerves. **Lin'e-us,** *n.* (g. g.) [< L. *linea*; see LINE¹, *n.*] **lin'e-id,** *n.*— **lin'e-oid,** *a.*

lin'e-i-form, 1 lin'i-i-form; 2 lin'e-i-fōrm, *a.* **1.** Linear in form. **2.** Made up of lines.

line'let, 1 lain'let; 2 līn'let, *n.* [Rare.] A short or a faint line.

line'man, 1 lain'man; 2 līn'măn, *n.* [=MEN, *pl.*] **1.** *Surv.* A man who carries the tape-line or chain. **2.** A man employed in the care of a railway, telegraph, or telephone, especially in making repairs. **3.** One who fishes with hook and line.

li'nen, 1 lin'en; 2 līn'ĕn, *a.* **1.** Made of the textile fiber of flax; as, *linen* cloth. **2**†. White as linen; pale. [< AS. *linen*, < *lin*, < L. *linum*, flax.]

lin'en, *n.* **1.** A fabric woven from the fibers of flax. There are many varieties of linen, such as *cambric*, *damask*, *lawn*, *sheeting*, *tow*, etc.

The official dress of a priest . . . was of white *linen.*

GEIKIE *Life of Christ* vol. i, p. 91. [A. 1880.]

2. Articles collectively made of linen, or made formerly of linen, but now often of cotton; as, bed*linen*; table*linen*; body-*linen*. **3.** Cloth made of hemp. **4.** Linen thread. **5.** pl. [Rare.] Sails.

— **fossil linen,** a variety of hornblende of soft fibrous texture.— **lin'en-draper,** *n.* [Chiefly Brit.] One engaged in making linen garments to be worn with armor. **2.** A member of an ancient guild originated under the name of Taylors and Linen-drapers.— **l. armorers,** the Merchant Taylors' Company.— **l.-draper,** *n.* A dealer in linen goods. **lin'en-er**‡; **lin'en-man**‡.— **l.-muslin,** *n.* Same as LENO.— **l.-panel,** *n. Arch.* A panel with a representation of linen.— **l.-pattern,** *n. Arch.* A design for a panel, consisting of a combination of straight moldings in the shape of folds of linen. **l.-scroll**‡.— **l.-prover,** *n.* Same as MILL-MICROSCOPE.

lin'en-et, 1 lin'en-et; 2 lin'ĕn-ĕt, *n.* A textile fabric which is an imitation of linen: used frequently as a lining.

lin'e-o-ci'en-tar, 1 lin'i-o-sī'en-tar; 2 lin'e-o-sī'en-tar, *a.* Relating to the alteration of rectilinear into circular movement.

lin'e-o-graph, 1 lin'i-o-graf; 2 lin'e-o-grăf, *n.* An instrument for drawing lines.

lin'e-o-late, 1 lin'i-o-lēt; 2 lin'e-o-lāt, *a.* Minutely lineate. **lin'e-o-la'ted**‡.

lin'e-o-let, 1 lin'i-o-let; 2 lin'e-o-lĕt, *n. Entom.* A delicate line.

lin'e-o-lin'e-ar, 1 lin'i-o-lin'i-ar; 2 lin'e-o-lin'e-ar, *a. Math.* Designating a function that is linear as to each of two sets of variables. [< L. *linea* (see LINE¹, *n.*) + LINEAR.]

lin'e-o-par'lar, 1 lin'i-o-pō'lar; 2 lin'e-o-pō'lar, *a. Math.* Relating to that polar of a point with respect to a curve that is a straight line. [< L. *linea* (see LINE¹, *n.*) + POLAR.]

liner, 1 lain'er; 2 līn'er, *n. Ship-building.* To place liners in the frame of, to strengthen the vessel. See LINER, 2 *n.*, 6.

lin'er¹, *n.* **1.** A vessel belonging to a regularly operating steamship-line. **2.** (1) One who draws or paints lines, as in drawing. (2) The long pointed brush commonly used in decorative work. **3.** A line-of-battle ship. **4.** *Baseball.* A ball batted or thrown with force horizontally. **5.** A marble or ball that stops on a partition-line in a game. **6.** One whose business is on a boundary-line between different jurisdictions, and whose legal residence must be determined by special act of the legislature or courts. **7.** Same as PENNYA-LINER. **8.** [Colloq.] A picture which has been awarded "the place of honor line" at an exhibition. **9.** [Scot.] The officer who traces the boundaries of estates. **10.** [Rare.] A man or boat engaged in line-fishing at sea.

liner², *n.* **1.** One who writes linings. **2.** A plain movable jar fitting inside an ornamental vessel. **3.** A long stone slab to which small stones are fastened to be polished. **4.** *Mach.* (1) A thin piece placed between two others to adjust them in a series. (2) A lining, as of a cylinder; also, a cylinder within another cylinder. **5.** The casing for a bore-hole, as of an oil-well. **6.** *Ship-building.* A strip of plate used to fill a narrow space between a bar and a plate, or in a seam of two plates, so that they can be riveted solidly together.

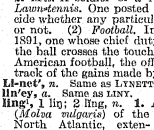
Liners are named from the use to which they are put in the steuere; as, for example: **frame-liner** (filling the space between the frame-bar and the outside plating), **water-tight bulkhead-l.** (filling the space between the bounding-bar of the bulkhead and the outer plating), **taper l.** (wedge-shaped, filling a triangular space).

line'rock'et, **l.-storm,** **l.-weaver,** etc. See LINE¹, *n.*

lines'man, 1 lainz'man; 2 līng'man, *n.* [=MEN, *pl.*] **1.** [Eng.] A workman for stringing telegraph-wires, etc. **2.** *Mil.* A soldier of a regiment of the line. **3.** (1) *Lawn-tennis.* One posted near one of the lines to decide whether any particular ball falls within the court or not. (2) *Football.* In the Association game since 1891, one whose chief duty is to note where and when the ball crosses the touch-line or the goal-line; also, in American football, the *off* end whose duty it is to keep track of the gains made by the team having the ball.

li-net', *n.* Same as LYNETTE.

ling¹, 1 lig; 2 līng, *n.* **1.** A gadoid or cod-like food-fish (*Molva vulgaris*) of the North Atlantic, extensively salted and dried, of elongate form, with the posterior dorsal fin much longer than the anterior, long anal, and separate caudal fin. One of various other fishes: (1) The burbot. (2) A hake (*Physcis*). (3) The cultus-cod. (4) The cel-pout. (5) The cobia. (6) [Australian.] The beardie. (7) [New Zealand.] An ophidioid fish (*Genypterus blacodes*). [< AS. *lang*, long.]



Ling. 1/12

ling², *n.* The heath or heather (*Calluna vulgaris*). See illus. under HEATHER. [< Ice. *lyng*, heath.]

Beyond the fact that the 'hyre' is still thatched with *ling* or heath, . . . there is nothing about it [Bewick's birthplace] that calls for especial remark.

AUSTIN DOBSON *Thomas Bewick* p. 9. lo. & co. 1884.]

— **ling'-bee'fay,** *n.* The mountain-canary. **2.** The black crowberry. **3.** The fruit of the ling. **4.** The checkerberry. **5.** The European whortleberry.— **l.-bird,** *n.* The meadow-pipit.— **l.-pink,** *n.* The ling or heather.

ling³, *n.* [Chin.] The Chinese water-chestnut.

Ling, 1 liŋ; 2 līng. **Pehr Henrik** (¹/₁₀1776–⁵/₁839). A Swedish gymnast, hygienist, and poet; founder of the Swedish movement cure and modern gymnastics.

-ling¹, *suffix.* **1.** Used to form adverbs from nouns: expressing direction; as, headling. **2.** Used to form adverbs from adject. voc: expressing situation or condition; as, flatling. [< AS. *-lang*, *-linga*, *-lunga*.]

-ling², *suffix.* Used to form diminutives; as, kingling, princeling, etc. It often expresses contempt or sarcasm. [< AS. *-ling.*] (*mun tnidicum*).

lin'ga, 1 liŋ'ga; 2 līn'gă, *n.* An erect herbaceous plant. (*Sesa-*

Lin-gah', 1 liŋ-gā'; 2 līn-gā', *n.* A seaport in Laristan province, Persia.

lin'gam, 1 liŋ'gam; 2 līŋ'gam, *n.* [Sans.] The phallus: the symbol under which Siva is worshiped in India.

Lin'gam, 1 liŋ'gam; 2 līŋ'gam, **James Macculin** (1752–7/12 1813). An American Revolutionary general; killed by a mob in Baltimore.

lin-ga'o, 1 liŋ-gā'o; 2 līŋ-gā'o, *n.* [P. I.] The narra.

Lin'gard, 1 liŋ'gārd; 2 līŋ'gārd, **John** (7/171?–7/1851). An English Roman Catholic priest and historian; *History of England.*

lin'ga-sa-ri'ra, 1 liŋ'ga-sa-rī'ra; 2 līn'gă-sa-rī'ra, *n.* [Sans.] The astral body.

Lin'ga-yen', 1 liŋ'ga-yen'; 2 līn'gă-yĕn', *n.* A seaport on the W. coast of Luzon, P. I.

ling chih, 1 liŋ chi; 2 līŋ chī. [Chin.] A method of execution ordered for atrocious crimes: literally, cut into ten thousand pieces.

linge, 1 linj; 2 linj, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] To toil; work hard.

lin'gel, 1 liŋ'gi; 2 līn'gĕl, *vt.* [Scot.] To fasten or tie up, as with a thong.

lin'gel, *n.* **1.** [Scot or Obs.] A shoe-latchet. **2.** [Scot.] A narrow strip. **3**†. *Agric.* The furrow.

Ling'el-bach, 1 liŋ'el-bāk; 2 līng'ĕl-bāk, **Johann** (1625–1687). A German painter.

linger, 1 liŋ'ger; 2 līŋ'gĕr, *v.* **I.** *t.* To protract or pass wastingly; move or act slowly; drag: with *out* or *away*; as, to *linger out* one's life.

Those 'testimonials of celebrated authors,' by means of which publishers sometimes adorn the outside pages of their patent-medicine book toward its requisest in oblivion. LOWELL *Democracy and Other Addresses, Books* p. 108, in M. & CO. 1887.]

II. *i.* **1.** To be long continuing; lag; tarry; continue a long time. **2**†. To delay action or decision; hesitate. [< AS. *lengan*, put off, < *lang*, long.] Syn.: be slow, crawl, creep, dawdle, delay, drag, flag, halt, hang fire, hesitate, lag, loiter, saunter, tarry. Ant.: accelerate, hasten. See ACCELERATE.— **lin'ger-er,** *n.* One who lingers.— **lin'ger-ing,** *p. a.* Remaining long; holding on; prolonged; protracted; as, a lingering illness.— **lin'ger-ing-ly,** *adv.* In action; as, a *lingering* poison.— **lin'ger-ing-ly,** *adv.*

S. S.

lin'gerie', 1 lan'zhe-rē'; 2 lăn'zhe-rē', *n.* [F.] Women's underwear: originally of white laced linen delicately trimmed, now of silk, rayon, etc., of many colors.

Ling-ga', 1 liŋ-gā'; 2 līng-gă', *n.* An island E. of Sumatra; 40 by 20 m.: under Dutch rule.

ling'ism, 1 liŋ'izm; 2 līng'ĭsm, *n.* The Swedish cure for obesity; kinesitherapy. [< P. H. *Ling*, a Swede, its proposer.]

ling'o, 1 liŋ'gi; 2 līŋ'gi, *n.* A leather tongue; thong; especially, a lace for belting. [< L. *lingula*, dim. of *lingua*, tongue.] **lin'get**‡.

lin'go¹, 1 liŋ'go; 2 līŋ'go, *n.* [Slang.] Language; especially, language rendered ridiculously unintelligible by peculiar expression or pronunciation; a dialect.

Far from being disconcerted he [Otto] recited a portion of the Swedish catechism to his Most Christian Majesty and he Court, not one of whom understood his *lingo.*

THACKERAY *Four Georges, George I.* p. 18. [M. & L. 1891.]

[< L. *lingua*, tongue.]

lin'go², *n. Weaving.* A thin weight of wire used in the Jacquard looms. [< F. *lingot*, INGOT.]

lin'go³, *n.* [E. Ind.] Any tree of the genus *Lingoum*; also, its wood. [Malay.]

lin-go'a-wood', 1 liŋ-gō'a-wud'; 2 līn-gō'a-wŏŏd', *n.* Amboyna wood. [< Malay *lengkoh.*]

Lin'go-nes, 1 liŋ'go-niz; 2 līn'go-nĭs, *n. pl.* **1.** An ancient people of Transalpine Gaul. **2.** A branch of the preceding, who, with the Boii, settled in Cisalpine Gaul.

lin'got, 1 liŋ'get; 2 līŋ'gĕt, *n.* **1.** An iron ingot-mold. **2.** An ingot, or something resembling one. [OF., < F. *le* (< L. *ille*), the, + *ingot*, < E. INGOT.] **lin'gett.**

The house's front. Was cased with *lingots* of ripe Indian corn in undated order. E. B. BROWNING *Aurora Leigh* bk. vii, l. 1,125.

Lin-go'um, 1 liŋ-gō'um; 2 līn-gō'ŭm, *n. bot.* A genus of tropical trees of the family *Fabaceæ*. *L. santalinum* yields a red dye. The African rosewood, *L. erinaceum*, furnishes a dye, and the West-Indian dragon's-blood is the inspissated sap of *L. draco.* [< Malay *lingo.*]

ling'ster, 1 liŋ'ster; 2 līng'stĕr, *n.* Same as LINGUISTER.

ling'thorn', 1 liŋ'thōrn'; 2 līng'thōrn', *n.* A European starfish (*Luidia fragilissima*).

lĭng'tow, 1 lĭŋ'tō'; 2 lĭng'tō', *n.* [Scot. or Archaic.] A heavy cord which smugglers use for packing their goods.—**lĭng'low'man,** *n.*

lĭn'gua, 1 lĭŋ'gwa; 2 lĭŋ'gwa, *n.* [-GUÆ, 1 -gwē; 2 -gwē, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** The tongue; specif., in entomology, the median lobe of the ligula or hypopharynx. **2.** A language.

—**lingua Franca.** A mixture of Italian with Arabic, Turkish, Greek, etc.: used between the inhabitants of western Europe and the Orientals. **2.** Hence, any similar mixture, as the pidgin-English of the Chinese, or the Chinook of Oregon; a jargon.—**l. international,** same as MONDOLINGUE.—**l. rustica,** rural or rustic Latin, as distinguished from classic Latin.—**lĭn'gua-den'tal,** *a.* & *n.* Dentilingual.—**lĭn'guis-dent'al‡.**

lĭn'gual, 1 lĭŋ'gwal; 2 lĭŋ'gwal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the use of the tongue in utterance; as, *lingual* difficulty. **2.** Articulated mainly with the tip or front of the tongue (as, the *lingual* series, *t, d, th, dh, s, z, n, l, r,* or the Sanskrit cerebral *t, d,* etc.); articulated by retracting the tip of the tongue. See DENTAL, DENTILINGUAL. **3.** Of or pertaining to the tongue or a tongue-like part; situated near the tongue. [< L. *lingua,* tongue.]—**lingual ribbon** (*Conch.*), the odontophore or radula. See illus. under ODONTOPHORE.—**lĭn-gual'i-ty,** *n.* The condition of being a lingual.—**lĭn'gual-ize,** *vt.* To make lingual.—**lĭn'gual-ly,** *adv.*

lĭn'gual, *n.* **1.** A letter pronounced chiefly with the tip or front of the tongue. **2.** An appliance to be inserted in the mouth of a stammerer to assist in pronouncing linguals.

lĭn-gua'le‡, 1 lĭŋ-gwē'lē; 2 lĭŋ-gwā'lē, *n.* A craniometrical point. See CRANIOMETRY.

lĭn-gua'le‡, *n.* -LI‡-A, *pl.*] The hyoid bone.

lĭn-gua'lis, 1 lĭŋ-gwē'lis; 2 lĭŋ-gwā'lis, *n.* [-LES, 1 -lĭz; 2 -lēs, *pl.*] The muscular mass forming the main substance of the tongue. [< L. *lingua,* tongue.]

lĭn"gua-na'sal, 1 lĭŋ'gwa-nē'zal; 2 lĭŋ'gwa-nā'zal. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the tongue and nose; specif., in phonetics, pertaining to or formed by a joint linguopalatal and nasal articulation. II. *n.* A linguanasal letter or sound.

Lĭn'gua-tu'li-dæ, 1 lĭŋ'gwa-tū'li-dē; 2 lĭŋ'gwa-tū'li-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of linguatuline vermiform parasites when mature and acariform when young: parasitic in various animals; tongue-worms or tongue-bugs. **Lĭn-gua'tu-la,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *linguatus,* having a tongue < *lingua,* tongue.]

lĭn-gua'tu-lid, *n.* —**lĭn-gua'tu-loid,** *a.*

Lĭn-gua"tu-li'na, 1 lĭŋ-gwa"tyu-lai'nə; 2 lĭŋ-gwā"tyu-lī'nə, *n. pl. Arach.* An order of parasitic arachnids with a worm-like body, two pairs of hooks near the mouth, no sense-organs, male aperture behind the mouth, female aperture at the hinder end of the body, and subacariform young. [< LINGUATULA.] **Lĭn-gua'tu-lī-dæ‡.**—**lĭn-gua'tu-lin** (-ē), *a.* & *n.*

lĭn'guet, 1 lĭŋ'gwet; 2 lĭŋ'gwēt, *n.* **1.** Same as LANGUET (2). **2.** Same as LANGUETTE, 2.

Lĭn"guet', 1 lĭŋ"gwē'; 2 lĭŋ"gē', **Simon Nicolas Henri** (7/11 1736–6/21794). A French advocate and publicist; imprisoned in Bastile; guillotined.

lĭn'gui-form, 1 lĭŋ'gwi-fôrm; 2 lĭŋ'gwī-fôrm, *a.* Tongue-shaped. **lĭn'gue-form‡.**

lĭn'guist, 1 lĭŋ'gwist; 2 lĭŋ'gwīst, *n.* **1.** An adept in languages; one who is acquainted with several languages. **2.** A student of the history or science of language; a philologist.

No man can be a *linguist,* in the best and most intellectual sense of the word, *who is not a classical scholar.*
POTTER *American Colleges p.* 47. [c. *a. c.* 1870.]

3†. A ready talker. **4†.** An interpreter. [< L. *lingua,* tongue.]—**lĭn'guist,** *v.* [RARE.] I. *intr.* To act or study as a philologist; an interpreter.—**lĭn-guis'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to language or linguistics. **lĭn-guis'ti-cal‡.**—**lĭn-guis'ti-cal-ly,** *adv.*

lĭn-guis'tics, 1 lĭŋ-gwis'tiks; 2 lĭŋ-gwīs'tiks, *n.* The science of languages, or of the origin, history, application, and signification of words; the comparative study of the laws and properties of languages; comparative philology. **Lĭn'guis'try‡** [Rare]

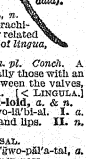
As a branch of ethnology, linguistics treats of (1) **gesture- and sign-language;** (2) **spoken language,** including **philology, grammar,** (3) **classification,** (4) **recorded language,** including **thought-writing, pictography, symbolic** and **ideographic writing,** and **phonetic systems;** and (4) **forms of expression,** as prose, poetry, or the drama.

Philology concerns itself chiefly with that which is peculiar to a given speech and its literature; *linguistics* with those laws and properties which are common to all languages. Philology is conversant with *distinctions; linguistics* with analogies.
G. P. MARSH *Lect. on Eng. Lang. p.* 64. [c. 1885.]

lĭn'gu-la, 1 lĭŋ'gu-lə; 2 lĭŋ'gū-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lĭ; 2 -lē, or -LAS, *pl.*] **1.** *Anat.* A tongue-shaped part or process: (1) A few thin lamina of gray matter extending from the cerebellum on the anterior medullary velum. See illus. under MEDULLA OBLONGATA. (2) A process between the great wing and the body of the sphenoid bone. **2.** *Conch.* (1) Any lingulid.

The *Lingulæ* are especially interesting as examples of a type of beings continued almost from the dawn of life until now.
J. W. DAWSON *Ord. and Man p.* 41. [n. 1887.]

(2) [L.] A genus typical of *Linguliidæ.* [L., dim. of *lingua,* tongue.]—**lingula flags** (*Geol.*), a division of the Cambrian system of Wales, composed of slates, flags, and sandstones, in some of whose layers immense numbers of the typical *Lingula* or *Linguletta davisi* are found.—**lĭn'gu-lar,** *a.* Of or pertaining to a lingula, as of the brain.—**lĭn'gu-late,** *a. Bot.* Having the shape of a tongue; linguiform; ligulate.—**lĭn'gu-lif'er-ous,** *a.* Containing linguliæ; as, *linguliferous* rocks.


Lingulid (*Glottidia pyramidata*).

lĭn'gu-loid'a, 1 lĭŋ'gu-loid'ə; 2 lĭŋ'gū-loid'ə, *n. Conch.* An extinct genus of lyopomatous brachiopods found in the Lower Cambrian, closely related to the genus *Lingula.* [< L. *lingula,* dim. of *lingua,* tongue.]

lĭn-gu'li-dæ, 1 lĭŋ-gū'li-dē; 2 lĭŋ-gū'li-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of lyopomatous brachiopods, especially those with an oblong or ovoid horny shell, a peduncle between the valves, and fleshy spiral colls directed upward. [< LINGULA.]

lĭn"gu-la-te-ra'i.—lĭn'gu-lid, *n.*—**lĭn'gu-loid,** *a.* & *n.*

lĭng'wort'‡, *n.* The white hellebore.

lĭng'y, 1 lĭŋ'i; 2 lĭŋg'y, *a.* Covered with ling or heather.

lĭn'gy, 1 lĭn'ji; 2 lĭn'gy, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Limber; flexible; tall. **2.** Able to bear fatigue; active; strong. **3.** Idle; loitering.

lĭn'guo-ta'sal, *a.* & *n.* Same as LINGUANASAL.

lĭn"guo-pal'a-tal, 1 lĭŋ'gwo-pal'ə-təl; 2 lĭŋ'gwo-pāl'a-tal, *a.* Articulated between tongue and palate, as *y* in *year.*

lĭng'wort'‡, *n.* The white hellebore.

lĭn'gy, 1 lĭŋ'i; 2 lĭŋg'y, *a.* Covered with ling or heather.

lĭn'gy, 1 lĭn'ji; 2 lĭn'gy, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** Limber; flexible; tall. **2.** Able to bear fatigue; active; strong. **3.** Idle; loitering.

lĭn'hay, 1 lĭn'hē; 2 lĭn'hā, *n.* [Eng.] A farmyard shed. **lĭn'ny†.**

lĭ'nic, 1 lī'nik; 2 lī'nik, *n. Math.* A twelfth part of the German zoll or inch, a line. See MEASURE and note 230. [G., < L. *linea,* line.]

li-nig'er-ous, 1 li-nij'ər-əs; 2 li-nij'ər-əs, *a.* Bearing flax; producing linen. [< L. *linger, < linum,* flax, + *gero,* bear.]

lĭnim., *abbr. Linimentum* (liniment).

lĭn'i-ment, 1 lĭn'i-mənt or -ment; 2 lĭn'i-ment, *n. Med.* A liquid, sometimes oily, preparation for rubbing on the skin in cases of bruises, inflammation, etc. [F., < LL. *linimentum, < lino,* smear.]—**lĭne liniment,** same as CARRON-OIL.

lĭn'i-ment-um, 1 lĭn'i-men-təm; 2 lĭn'i-men'təm, *n.* [L.] *Pharm.* Liniment.

lĭ'nin, 1 lai'nin; 2 lī'nin, *n.* **1.** A white, bitter, crystallizable compound found in the purging-flax (*Linum catharticum*). **2.** Same as LINOSE.

lĭ'nine‡. **2.** *Biol.* A fiber of the nuclear reticulum that has little affinity for dyes; an achromatic thread of the nucleus; contrasted with *chromatin.* [< L. *linum,* flax.]

lĭn'ing', 1 lain'iŋ; 2 lī'niŋ, *n.* **1.** The act of one who lines, or the process of providing or fitting a lining. **2.** A covering of the inner surface of a thing, especially when of a different material; also, material suitable for such use; as, I bought some *lining* for a skirt. Specif.: (1) Inside boarding, as distinguished from sheathing or outside casing. (2) *Naut.* (*a*) A piece of canvas to strengthen a sail at a place exposed to special strain. (*b*) Planking to protect the side of a ship from injury; as, an anchor-*lining.* (3) A protecting coating on the bodies of puddling-furnaces or on the interiors of blast-furnaces; fettage. (4) Fuel-dust or clay on the sides of a canal or dam to keep in the water. **3.** A lagging or non-conducting jacket of a steam-engine. **4.** Figuratively, capital; as, money is the *lining* of a pocket or a purse. **5.** The process of cementing two pieces of marble together so as to polish two or four sides as if in one piece. **6.** [Prov. Eng.] Underwear; specif., flannel underwear. **7.** *Metal.* That variety of Babbitt metal which contains about 90 per cent. of tin.—**a'pron-lin"ing,** *n.* In joinery, the board covering the apron-piece of a staircase.—**lin'ing-brush',** *n.* A brush used in decorative work, or in metal work as a part of stage make-up.—**l.-felt,** *n.* Felt used for deadening sound between boards, or as a non-conductor for steam-pipes.—**l.-nail,** *n.* A small wrought-headed nail; a tacking-nail.—**l.-paper,** *n.* Paper suitable for lining, as for the inside of a book-cover, or for use between the weather-boarding and the studding of a frame building.—**l.-ship,** *n.* A thin or outer strip inside a freight-car to protect it from injury.

lĭn'ings, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** The act of measuring, as boundaries, with a line. **2.** A building permit granted by a dean of gild. **3.** The act of marking and arranging lines on a surface. The giving out of a hymn by the precentor line by line.

lining out. **5.** Fishing by means of a line.—**cross'-lin"ings,** *n. pl.* Lines for the purpose of dragging between two boats a line to which flies are attached.

lĭn'i-no-plast, 1 lĭn'i-no-plast; 2 lĭn'i-no-plast, *n. Biol.* A nucleolus. [< LINOSE, + -PLAST, form.]

lĭ'nis, 1 lī'nis; 2 lī'nis', *a. pl.* [F. l.] Cleanly; clean.

li-nit'ion, 1 li-nish'ən; 2 li-nish'ən, *n.* The process of anointing with liniment.

li-nit'is, 1 li-nai'tis or -nī'tis; 2 li-nī'tis or -nī'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the areolar tissue surrounding the blood-vessels in the wall of the stomach. [< L. *linum,* flax.]

lĭnk', 1 lĭŋk; 2 lĭnk, *n.* **1.** *Mech.* A To-L as one link of a chain to another; interlock; as, to *link* arms. **2.** To connect by or as by a link; unite by some bond; couple.

Faith is the telegraphic wire which *links* earth and heaven.
HOLLAND *Mistress of Manse p.* 179. [c. *a. d.* 1897.]

II. *i.* To be or become connected; unite in marriage.—**linked regiments** (*Mil.*), two regiments or battalions of the regular British army stationed in the same military district, one doing home service while the other is abroad.—**linked vein** (*Geol.*), an ore-vein which by cross-sissures passes from one parallel fissure-vein to another.—**to link in** [Prov. Eng.], to cajole; entice.—**to l. up** (*Mach.*), to raise the links in an engine so that the valve gives a shorter cut-off.

lĭnk', *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] To shine; burn.

lĭnk', *vi.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] To do anything briskly or quickly; trip along.

lĭnk', *n.* **1.** One of the rings or loops of which a chain is made; anything doubled or closed together like such a link; hence, something which connects separate things; a bond; a tie. **2.** A single constituent part of a continuous series; as a causal or logical sequence; as, a *link* in a chain of evidence.

The present state of knowledge furnishes us with no *link* between the living and lifeless matter.
HUXLEY *Anat. Invert. intro., p.* 9. [A. 1888.]

3. [Colloq.] A section of a chain of sausage. **4.** *Mech.* (1) A connecting-bar with a bearing in each end. (2) A suspended slotted bar, on its eccentric-rod, in steam-engine valve-gear, that receives motion from the eccentric-rods and transmits it through a sliding block to the rocker-arm that drives a slide-valve. **5.** *Surv.* A length of 7.92 inches, used in land-surveying, being the 1/100 part of Gunter's chain. **6.** *Angling.* A segment of a hair-line. [< AS. *hlence,* link.]

—**grab'-link',** *n.* Same as SLIP-GRAB.—**link'-belt",** *n.* Same as CHAIN-BELT. **1.**—**l.-block,** *n.* Same as *link-engine.* The block sliding in or on a link, actuated thereby, and giving motion to the valve-stem, either directly or through other members of the valve-gear.—**l.-motion,** *n.* A device by which a shifting link is suspended.—**l.-lever,** *n.* A lever, and particularly the reversing-lever, controlling the link-motion valve-gear of a steam-engine.—**l.-pin,** *n.* A vertical pin engaging with the link-motion valve-gear.—**l.-plate,** *n.* A plate having the staple of a lock attached to it, used for fastening upon a link.—**l.-polygon,** *n. Mech.* Another name for polygon.—**l.-saddle,** *n.* The plate at the side of the link to which is attached the link-hanger on an engine or locomotive having the Stephenson valve-gear.—**l.-slot,** *n.* The slot in the curved member of a Stephenson link-motion.—**l.-slotter,** *n.* A machine for slotting out steam-engine links.—**l.-staff,** *n. Surv.* A staff marked with a scale of feet or links: used as a sighting-point when held vertically over a given place, also as a rough measure for short distances.—**link'work",** *n.* **1.** *Pure Mech.* An assemblage of connecting pieces for transmitting stress or motion. **2.** A fabric consisting of links joined together; a chain. **3.** *Geom* A linkage.—**l.-working,** *n. Naut.* The operation of winding a chain into the spiral depressions of a rope so as to fill them up.—**open l.,** a link having one side open, its ends lapping but not in contact; an open ring.—**Stephenson l.,** a link connected to the two eccentric-rods of an engine so arranged that either rod can be connected to the valve-gear for the purpose of reversing.

lĭnk', *n.* **1.** A torch of tow and pitch.

Meanwhile the fog and darkness thickened so, that people ran about with flaring *links,* proffering their services to go before horses in carriages, and conduct them on their way. DICKENS *Christmas Stories, Christmas Carol* stave 1, *p.* 32. [c. *a.* 1886.]

2. A link-boy. [Cor. of *lint,* < D. *lont,* match.]

lĭnk'2, *n.* Same as LINKS.

link'age, 1 lĭnk'ij; 2 lĭnk'aj, *n.* **1.** The act of linking, or the state of being linked. **2.** A series or system of links; especially, a number of pieces so fastened together as to turn about one another. When the motion is completely defined, the linkage is said to be **complete;** according to the degrees of freedom which they have, it is **primary linkage, secondary l.,** etc.; and according as it takes place in a plane or in space it is known as **plane l.** or **solid l.** If the planes of rotation are parallel, the linkage is *plane;* if not, *solid.*

3. *Chem.* The system of combination in which atoms or radicals exist in a molecule or compound. **4.** *Elec.* A relation between a magnetic line of force and the conductive coil that forms its vehicle. The sum of linkages is obtained as a product of the flow of magnetism by the number of coils in the conductor.

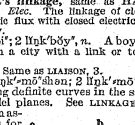
5. *Geom.* An imaginary assemblage of points and lines in space representing the envelop of a system of curves or surfaces.—**Hart's linkage,** same as HART'S CELL.—**line'-link'age,** *n. Elec.* The linkage of closed lines of magnetic or electric flux with closed electric or magnetic circuits respectively.

link'boy", 1 lĭnk'boi'; 2 lĭnk'bōy", *n.* A boy or man who lights passengers in a city with a link or torch. **link‡; link'man‡.**

link'ing, *n. Phon.* Same as HIATUS, 3.

link'work", 1 lĭnk'wûrk"; 2 lĭnk'wûrk"shən, *n.* **1.** A linkage describing definite curves in the same plane or in parallel planes. See LINKAGE, 2.

2. *Steam-engin.* An assemblage of parts for operating the valves of locomotive and similar engines, its essential feature being a slotted bar, usually curved, which is driven by one or two eccentrics, communicating its motion to a sliding block, the


Locomotive Link-motion.

a, valve-stem; *b,* radius-rod (slid-position of which in the ing block in midposition); *c,* link; *d,* slot of either arm of the eccentric-rod; *e,* eccentric; *f,* amount of valve-travel, cross-head; *g,* piston-rod; *h,* combination-lever; *i,* link-hanger; *j,* suspension-link; *k,* and the direction of the bell-crank; *l,* link-setting; *l,* reach-rod; *m,* link-support.

The principal link-motions are **Allan's link-motion,** a reversing gear which is changed by shifting the link and the radius-rod; **Gooch's l.,** in which the link is suspended and the block is connected with the valve-rod by a hinged connecting-rod; **Stephenson's l.,** in which the link is curved outwardly from its eccentrics.

lĭn"ko-lo'lo, 1 lĭŋ'ko-lō'lo; 2 lĭŋ'ko-lō'lo, *n.* A black African openbill stork (*Anastomus lamelligerus*).

lĭn'ke-ping, 1 lĭn'ch-piŋ; 2 lĭn'ch-piŋ, *n.* A town; capital of Östergötland province, S. Sweden; 108 m. S. W. of Stockholm.

lĭnks, 1 lĭŋks; 2 lĭŋks, *n. pl.* **1.** A flat or undulating stretch of sandy soil, more or less covered with grass or heather; the windings of a river or its banks. **2.** Grounds laid out for the game of *golf:* used also as a singular. [< AS. *hlinc,* ridge of land.]—**links goose,** a sheldrake.

lĭn'ks'ville, 1 lĭn'ch'vil, 2 lĭn'ch'vil, *n.* Same as LINCHVILLE.

lĭnk'y, 1 lĭŋk'i; 2 lĭŋk'y, *a.* Having the nature or appearance of links.

Lĭn'ley, 1 lĭn'li; 2 lĭn'ly, **Thomas** (1732–8/21795). An English musical composer and conductor; at one time joint proprietor with his son-in-law, Richard B. Sheridan, of Drury Lane theater; *The Carnival of Venice.*

Lĭn'ith'gow, 1 lĭn-lith'gō; 2 lĭn-lith'gō, *n.* **1. Marquis of** (9/11860–1/21908), John Adrian Louis Hope, first governor-general of the Australian Commonwealth, 1900–1902. **2.** A royal and municipal burgh and county town, Linlithgowshire, Scotland, scene of the murder of the regent Murray, 1570.

Lĭn'lith'gow-shire, 1 lĭn-lith'gō-shir, *n.* A county in S. E. Scotland; 120 sq. m.; the smallest county in the British Isles.

Lĭnn, *n.* Same as LIN.

Lĭnn, 1 lĭn; 2 lĭn, *n.* **1. John Blair** (3/11777–8/21804), an American divine, poet, and miscellaneous writer; *The Powers of Genius,* etc. **2.** An agricultural and grazing county in E. Iowa; 620 sq. m.; county-seat, Marion. **3.** An agricultural and grazing county in E. Kansas, 637 sq. m.; county-seat, Mound City. **4.** An agricultural and grazing county in N. Missouri; 630 sq. m.; county-seat, Linneus. **5.** An agricultural county in W. Oregon; 2,311 sq. m.; county-seat, Albany.

Lĭnn., *abbr.* Linnæus; Linnean.

Lĭn-næ'a, 1 li-nī'ə; 2 li-nē'ə, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of trailing and creeping evergreen plants of the honeysuckle family (*Caprifoliaceæ*), the only species being *L. borealis,* the twinflower. [< *Linnæus,* Swedish botanist.]

Lĭn-næ'ite, 1 li-nī'ait; 2 li-nē'īt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic, pale, steel-gray cobalt sulfid (CoS_2) in which part of the cobalt is replaced by iron and nickel, crystallizing in the isometric system. [< *Linnæus,* Swedish botanist.]

Lĭn-næ'us, 1 li-nī'us; 2 li-nē'ūs, *n.* [L.] (9/11707–1/16 1778.) A Swedish botanist, zoologist, and professor, who devised systems of classification for animals and plants; he greatly improved the science of botany; *Philosophia botanica.*—**Carl von Lĭnné‡.**

lĭn'nall", 1 lĭn'nēl"; 2 lĭn'nal', *n.* [Dial., Eng. or Scot.] A linchpin.

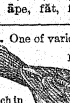
Lĭn'ne', 1 lĭn'nē'; 2 lĭn-nē', *n.* A volcanic region on the moon of small dimensions which, about 1865, became considerably reduced in size.

Lĭn-næ'an, 1 li-nī'ən; 2 li-nē'ən, *a.* Pertaining to Linnæus, or to his system of classification. Compare POST-LINNEAN; PRE-LINNEAN.

The **Linnean system** of botany, called **artificial** because, like that of Tournefort, which preceded it, it disregarded natural relationships, consisted of 24 classes based mainly on the number and disposition of the stamens, and a variable number of orders based partly on the number of styles or stigmas and partly on other characteristics. The **Linnean sexual system** of plant-classification is largely based on the sporophyls, which were thought to be the sexual organs. **Lĭn-næ'an.**—**Lĭn-næ'an-ism,** *n.* The teachings and practise of Linnæus, or of his followers. **Lĭn'ne-ism‡.**

Lĭn'nell, 1 lĭn'el; 2 lĭn'el, **John** (1792–1/21882). An English landscape- and portrait-painter.

lin'net, 1 lin'et; 2 lin'ĕt, *n.* **1.** One of various fringilloid singing birds of *Linota*, *Acanthis*, and related genera, especially the common European or **gray linnet**, or **gorse l.** (*Linota cannabina*), the male of which in summer has the breast and crown bright crimson. The European **mountain l.** (*L. flavirostris*) and the **redpoll l.** (*Acanthis linaria*) are also species. In some parts of the western United States the house-finch is called a linnet.


Linnet 1/2.

2. An ore colored like the linnet, of lead phosphate and carbonate. [< AS. *linete*, < L. *linum*, flax.] — **green linnet**, the greenfinch.

lin'net-hole', 1 lin'et-hōl'; 2 lin'ĕt-hōl', *n.* *Glass-making.* In the side of a furnace, a hole admitting smoke and flame to the arch. Compare LUNETTE.

Lin'nhe, 1 lin'i; 2 lin'ē, **Loch.** A sea-loch in Argyllshire and Inverness-shire, W. Scotland; length, 21 m.

lin'ter, 1 lin'i; 2 lin'ẽr, *n.* An outhouse or shed for housing produce, tools, etc. **lin'ny†.**

li'no, 1 lī'no; 2 lī'no, *n.* Linotype; linoleum.

li'no-†, a stiff gossamer stuff.

li-nog'ra-phy, 1 lī-nog'ra-fi; 2 lī-nŏg'ra-fy, *n.* The process of producing on cloth the outlines of a picture to be filled in with pigments. [< L. *linum*, flax, + -GRAPHY.]

li-no'le-ic, 1 lī-nō'lē-ik; 2 lī-nō'lē-ĭc, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from linseed-oil. [< L. *linum*, flax, + *oleum*; see OIL.] — **li-no'lic**†. — **linoleic acid**, a thin, yellow, oily compound ($C_{18}H_{30}O_2$) found in various drying oils, as linseed, poppy, and hemp. It combines with bases and forms **linoleates** (salts of linoleic acid), also with glycerol to form the glyceryl linoleate (glyceryl ester of linoleic acid), to which compound is due the drying of linseed and similar oils.

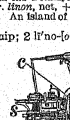
li-no'le-um, 1 lī-nō'li-um; 2 lī-nō'lē-ŭm, *n.* A preparation of linseed-oil which is hardened by an oxidizing process, as by exposure to heated air, or by treatment with a sulfur chlorid, and used as a substitute for india-rubber. When mixed with ground cork and pressed upon canvas it is used as a floor-cloth or oilcloth. [< L. *linum*, flax, + *oleum*; see OIL.]

lin-om'e-ter, 1 lin-om'i-tẽr; 2 lin-ŏm'ē-tẽr, *n.* *Print.* That part of a linotype machine which records the number of ems set up. [*lin*, < L. *linum*, flax.]

lin'on, 1 lin'on; 2 lin'ŏn, *n.* Lawn: a trade word. [F., < **li-nop'ty-la**, 1 li-nop'ti-la; 2 lī-nŏp'tē-la, *n.* *Paleobot.* A genus of fossil ferns common in the Pennsylvanian (Upper Carboniferous) period. [< Gr. *linon*, net, + *ptera*, fern.]

Lin'o-ta, 1 lin'ō-ta; 2 lī-nō'tȧ, *n.* An island of Gergent province, Italy; 85 m. W. of Malta.

li'no-type, 1 lai'no-[or lin'o-]taip; 2 lī'no-[or lin'o-]tīp, *n.* **1.** A line of type cast in one piece; a type-bar or type-slug. **2.** A machine for producing stereotyped lines or bars of words, etc., as a substitute for typesetting. [< L. *linea*, LINE1, *n.*, + OF + -TYPE.] — **li'no-type, a.** *tl.* —


Linotype.

li'no-typ'er, n. **li'no-typ'ist.**

li'nous, 1 lai'nus; 2 lī'nŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Relating to or in a line.

lin-ox'in, 1 lin-ok'sin; 2 lin-ŏk'sĭn, *n.* *Chem.* An oxidized product ($C_8H_{12}O_3$) of linseed-oil, *made by spreading the oil in thin layers and exposing it to the air or other oxidizing influences.* [< LINOLEIC + OXYGEN.] — **lin'pin'**, 1 lin'pin'; 2 lin'pĭn', *n.* *Mach.* One of the pins or projections on the edge of a


Linpin.

c, channels along which the matrices descend, according to the operation of the keyboard.

lin'quen, 1 lin'kwen; 2 lĭn'kwĕn, *n.* Same as LINGUEN.

lin'quet, 1 lin'kwet; 2 lĭn'kwĕt, *n.* A tongue to form a flue: same as *n.* 1. A tongue. **2.** That portion of the reed, and a line in the direction of a sword-belt which over-cast automatically by the stereotype machine to form a vertical division between columns. [< L. *linguetta*, dim. of *lingua*, tongue.]

lin'sang, 1 lin'sang; 2 lĭn'sȧng, *n.* [E. Ind.] A civet-like carnivore, whitish or yellowish, with brown or black markings and a very long tail. *Prionodon linsang* is the common species of Borneo and Java. *Polaxa pocensis* is the African linsang.

lin'seed', 1 lin'sēd'; 2 lĭn'sēd', *n.* Flaxseed. [< AS. *linsæd*, < *lin* (see LINE2, *n.*) + *sæd*, seed.] — **lin'seed'-cake'**, *n.* The residuum from flaxseed after the oil has been expressed. — **meal**, *n.* Powdered linseed-cake. — **l.-mill**, *n.* A mill in which flaxseed is ground. — **l.-oil**, *n.* A drying-oil expressed from flaxseed: the most valuable of paint-oils.

lin'sey, 1 lin'zi; 2 lĭn'zy, *n.* *l.* *Mixtly.* (1) A particular kind of rock; hind. (2) Nearly sandstone. **2.** A fabric of linen and wool; linsey-woolsey. [< OF. *linsel*, ult. < L. *linum*, flax.]

lin'sey-wool'sey, 1 lin'zi-wul'zi; 2 lĭn'zy-wŏl'zy, *a.* **1.** Made of linen and wool mixed. **2.** Hence, made of unsuitable components; ill-assorted.

lin'sey-wool'sey, *n.* **1.** *Fabrics.* A cloth (1) with linen warp and woolen filling, or (2) with cotton-and-linen warp and woolen filling.

Modesty in *linsey-woolsey* is as sweet as in muslin.
LOUISA M. ALCOTT *A Garland for Girls* p. 101. (B. 1868.)

2. Any fabric of unsuitable mixture; any inferior material. **3.** Anything unsuitably mixed; a motley composition; medley of absurdities; balderdash; jargon; gibberish. [< LINSEY + WOOL.]

Lin'sley, 1 lin'zi; 2 lĭn'zy, **Joel Harvey** (7/8 1790–1/2 1868). An American lawyer and Congregational clergyman; president of Marietta College, Ohio.

lin'stock, 1 lin'stok; 2 lĭn'stŏk, *n.* An iron-shod pike with a crotch designed to hold a rope match for firing a gun in the old-fashioned way. [< D. *lontstok*, < *lont*, match, + *stock*, stick.] **lint'stock†.**

Lin'ton-gur, 1 lin'tun-gur; 2 lĭn'tŭn-gûr', *n.* A district in South Haidarabad state, British India; 4,907 sq. m.

lint, 1 lint; 2 lĭnt, *n.* **1.** *Surg.* The soft down of raveled or scraped linen; used in dressing wounds. **2.** The netting of a seine or similar net. **3.** A net for the hair; any net. **4.** [So. U. S.] Cotton-fiber either on the seed or after being ginned and before baling.

This year's crop, 7,500,000 bales, will furnish 3,000,000,000 pounds of *lint*, which would clothe in a cotton suit every human being on earth. H. W. GRADY *New South* p. 210. (B. n. 1890.)

5. Soft downy feathers; nap or down; fluff. **6.** [Local.] Flax. [Prob. < MHL. *lin*, flax, < AS. *līn*; see LINE3, *n.*]

lin'net† [Dial.] — **fairy lint**, the dwarf flax (*Linum catharticum*). — **lint'-bells'**, *n.* The common flax (*Linum usitatissimum*). — **l.-box**, *n.* A receptacle in a cotton-bailing press in which the lint, or ginned cotton, is packed. — **l.-doctor**, *n.* A scraper for removing fluff from fabrics that are to be printed. **1.-ductor**†. — **lint'-seed'**, *n.* Linseed. — **l.-white**, *n.* White as lint; flaxen. — **patent l.**, cotton batting-sheet l.†.

lin'tel, 1 lin'tel; 2 lĭn'tĕl, *n.* [LIN-TELED or LIN'TELLED, LIN'TELING or LIN'TEL-LING.] To provide or furnish with lintels.

lin'tel, *n.* *Arch.* **1.** The horizontal top piece of a doorway or window-opening. **2.** Any horizontal beam resting on two bold ends on vertical supports: used in the phrase *lintel construction*, to contrast masonry of this type with *arched construction*. [OF., < LL. *lintellus*, dim. of L. *limes*, boundary.] **lin'tern**†.

lin'teling, 1 lin'te-ling; 2 lĭn'tĕ-lĭng, *n.* Material used in making lintels. **lin'tel-ling**†.

lint'er, 1 lint'er; 2 lĭnt'ẽr, *n.* **1.** A machine for removing linters from cotton-seeds after they have been ginned. **2.** *pl.* The very short fibers remaining to one-quarter of an inch in length, which adhere to cottonseed after it has been passed once through a cotton-gin: they are removed from the seed by a second ginning.

lin'ter, *n.* [Dial.] Same as LEATHER-COAT.

Lin'thwaite, 1 lin'thwēt; 2 lĭn'thwāt, *n.* A parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, on Colne river.

lin'tie, 1 lin'ti; 2 lĭn'tĭe, *n.* [P. l.] **1.** A thunderbolt. **2.** Lightning. [Tag.]

lin'tie, 1 lin'ti; 2 lĭn'tĭe, *n.* [Scot.] The linnet: a diminutive.

lin'tin, 1 lin'tin; 2 lĭn'tĭn, *n.* Staple of flax, hemp, etc., of inferior grade. [< LINT.]

Lin'ton, 1 lin'tun; 2 lĭn'tŭn, *n.* **1. Elizabeth Lynn** (7/8 1822–1898), an English-American novelist, wife of William James Linton (1/12 1812–8/16 1897). **2. William** (12/21812–1/21898), a wood-engraver and illustrator of artistic books, born in England, resident since 1858 in the United States. He wrote copiously on wood-engraving and several volumes of verse. **4.** A town in Greene county, Ind.

lint'white', 1 lint'hwīt; 2 lĭnt'hwīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A green variety of thomsonite. [< MHG. L. A. *Linton.*]

lin'tree', *n.* Same as LINDEN-TREE.

Lin'tsing, 1 lin'tsing'; 2 lĭn'tsĭng', *n.* A city in Shantung province, China, on the Grand Canal. **Lin'-t'sing'**.

lint'white', 1 lint'hwīt; 2 lĭnt'hwīt, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] The linnet. **lint'ly-white'**†.

lint'y, 1 lin'ti; 2 lĭn'tȳ, *a.* Like flax or lint; fluffy.

Li'num, 1 lī'num; 2 lī'nŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of plants of the flax family (*Linaceæ*) with alternate narrow entire leaves and terminal or axillary clusters of fugacious blue or yellow flowers. *L. usitatissimum* yields common flax, and its seeds linseed-oil. [L., flax.]

Li'nus, 1 lī'nus; 2 lī'nŭs, *n.* *l.* *Gr. Myth.* A musician or poet, son of Apollo and Calliope or Psamathe, or of Amphimarus and Urania; killed by Apollo or Heracles. **Ll'nos**† [Gr.]. **2.** A lamentation, the "Linus song"; probably a harvest-song of Asiatic origin, passing into Greece. **3.** (*c* 787), first bishop of Rome after the Apostle Peter.

Lin'wood, 1 lin'wud; 2 lĭn'wŏod, *n.* A manufacturing borough in Canterbury province, South Island, New Zealand.

lin'y, 1 lai'ni; 2 lī'nȳ, *a.* Like lint; streaky; lined.

The narrow *liny* clouds, which a few minutes ago lay like soft vapory streaks along the horizon, lighted up with a golden splendour.
MARY B. MERRYMAN *Our Village* May 1.

li-nyph'i-a, 1 li-nif'i-a; 2 lī-nĭf'ĭ-ȧ, *n.* A theridiid spider (genus *Linyphia*). [< Gr. *linyphnos*, weaving linen, < *linon*, flax, + *hyphainō*, weave.]

Linz, 1 linz; 2 lĭnz, *n.* **1.** A fortified commercial city, capital of Upper Austria. **2.** A Prussian town on the Rhine.

li'o-dere, 1 lai'o-dir; 2 lī'o-dēr, *n.* A South-American terrestrial lizard (*Liodera chamissonis*). [< Gr. *leios*, smooth, + *deros*, poet. for *derma*; see DERM.]

li'o-der'ma, 1 lai'o-dûr'me; 2 lī'o-dēr'mȧ, *n.* *Pathol.* A smooth surface on the skin. [< Gr. *leios*, smooth, + *derma*; see DERMA.]

Ll'o-glos'sa, 1 lai'o-glos'a; 2 lī'o-glŏs'ȧ, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A section of octopod cephalopods without a lingual ribbon, as *Argonauta*. [< Gr. *leios*, smooth, + *glōssa*, < *lelos*, smooth,+ *glōssa*, tongue.] — **li'o-glos'sate**, *a.*

Li-og'na-thus, 1 lai-og'na-thus; 2 lī-ŏg'nȧ-thŭs, *n.* *Ich.* Same as GOBIESOCID. [< Gr. *leios*, smooth, + *gnathos*, jaw.]

li'o-my-o'ma, 1 lai'o-mai-ō'ma; 2 lī'o-mī-ō'mȧ, *n.* *Pathol.* A tumor chiefly of unstriated muscular fiber, as of the bowels or bladder. [< Gr. *leios*, smooth, + MYOMA.]

li'on, 1 lai'en; 2 lī'ŏn, *n.* **1.** A very large carnivorous mammal (*Felis leo*), of Africa and southern Asia, usually uniform yellowish-brown or tawny, with a long mane in the adult male and a terminally tufted tail. Lions vary greatly, especially in color and in the size of the mane; those of Gujerat formerly were supposed to be maneless. From a specimen in the New York Zoological Park.


Lion. 1/48

They are not arboreal, but commonly lie in ambush and spring upon their prey, which consists of the larger herbivores (buffaloes, giraffes, zebras, etc.) In size lions are exceeded by the largest tigers. The large head, flashing eye, copious mane, great strength, and noble appearance of the lion, have given rise to notions which have no foundation in fact, of its nobility of character and generosity of disposition, have led to its being called the "king of beasts." Frederick G. Selous, the African hunter, declares that there is little or no danger in meeting a lion or lions in the daytime. Even in parts of the country where firearms are unknown and where natives seldom or never interfere with lions, lions seem to have an instinctive fear of man. They roam abroad by night searching for prey, and when hungry are bold and daring. When they grow old, lions sometimes become man-eaters, and, having once tasted human flesh, will continue to do so till killed. But the man-eating lion of Africa is not invariably an old animal. *The Living Animals of the World* vol. ii. p. 284, pl. 30 et seq. (N. HUDSON, soc. '03.)

2. Figuratively, a man of conspicuous courage; one with the demeanor and characteristics of a lion; a lion-like person. **3.** An object of peculiar interest and curiosity; any prominent or notable person much sought by society or the general public: a use said to be derived from the lions formerly kept at the Tower of London.

Leaving out the illustrious Jenny Lind, I suspect that I was myself the greatest lion of the evening.
HAWTHORNE *Eng. Note-Books*, in vol. ii. p. 114. (A. S. 1870.)

4. [L-] The sign or constellation Leo. **5.** *Her.* A figure of a lion as a bearing. On coats of arms the lion assumes many positions; but he is always armed and langued gules, unless he himself or the field be of that color, in which case both his armature and tongue are azure. In early heraldry the lion is often blazoned as a leopard. **6.** *Numis.* (1) A Scottish gold coin; also a Scottish copper coin: the hardhead. (2) A French gold coin. See COIN. [F., < L. *leo*(*n*-), < Gr. *leōn*.] — **a lion in the way, or path, an** lmpediment or dangerous obstacle. — **American, California, or mountain l.**, the puma. — **blanch'l'on, n.** Formerly, the title of one of the pursuivants of arms. — **Essex or Rumford l.** [Eng.], a calf: applied ironically. — **l'on-ant'**, *n.* The ant-lion. — **l.'s comique**, *n.* A popular male comic singer of the London music-halls. — **l.-dog**, *n.* A poodle or other dog with a lion-like mane. — **l.-dragon**, *n.* *Her.* A mythical beast of hybrid character, its fore and hind quarters partake the lion and the dragon, and its wings respectively. — **l.-eyed**, *a.* Possessed of eyes like a lion's; ferocious; fierce. — **l.-fish**, *n.* Either of two scorpænoid fishes: (1) A West-Indian species (*Pterois volitans*). (2) An Australasian species (*Pterois antennata*). — **l.-gate**, *n.* An entrance distinguished by ornaments in the form of lions; specif., a tomb-portal excavated by Schliemann at Mycenæ, Greece. — **l.'s-heart'**, *n.* A person of great moral bravery. — **l.-hearted**, *a.* Having the heart or courage of a lion; magnanimous; brave. — **l.-heartedness**, *n.* — **l.-hunter**, *n.* **1.** One who includes in the sport of lion-shooting and skilling. **2.** One who courts the society of celebrities. — **l.-leopard**, *n.* *Her.* Same as LEOPARD. — **l.-like**, *a.* Resembling a lion, as in form, strength, or courage. — **l.-lizard**, *n.* The basilisk. — **l.-monkey**, *n.* The marikina. — **l. of Cotswold**, or **Cotswold l.** [Prov. Eng.], a sheep. — **l. of England** (*Her.*), a golden lion passant guardant, on a field gules. — **L. of God**, the Catholic Church. — **l. of Judah**, Israel. — **l. of Saint Mark.** **1.** *Her.* A winged lion sejant, holding an open book with the inscription, Pax tibi, Marce, Evangelista meus." A sword-point rises above the book and the dexter side, and the whole is encircled by an aureola. It is the characteristic device of Venice. It was cast about 1173; was carried to Paris by Napoleon I., and was returned in 1815, when the book was added. **2.** A bronze figure of a lion in this aspect surmounting one of two celebrated columns in the Piazetta at Venice. — **l. of Scotland** (*Her.*), a crimson lion rampant on a field of gold. — **L. of the North**, surname of Gustavus Adolphus. — **l. poisson** (*Her.*), same as SEA-LION. — **lion's-ear, n.** **1.** Any plant of the genus *Leonotis*, of the mint family. **2.** Any one of various South-American plants of the genus *Stachytarpheta* and *Cultettium*, of the same family. — **lion's-foot, n.** Any one of various plants. Especially: (1) [U. S.] White lettuce or rattlesnake-root (*Prenanthes alba*). and gall-of-the-earth (*P. serpentaria*), of the aster family. (2) The European plants lady's-mantle (*Alchemilla vulgaris*), called also *lion's-paw*, and the edelweiss. — **lion's gamble** or **jamble** (*Her.*), the cattle leg of a lion when borne alone: called a *pata* if erased or couped at or below the middle joint. — **lion's-heart**, *n.* A plant (*Physostegia virginiana*) of the mint family. — **false dragonhead**. — **lion's-leaf**, *n.* A European plant (*Leontice leontopetalum*). See LEONTICE. — **lion's-mouth**, *n.* *Bot.* Any one of various flowers, as the common snapdragon or the toadflax. — **lion's-paw**, *n.* Same as LION'S-FOOT. — **lion's provider.** **1.** The jackal: so called because it was believed to drive prey within the lion's reach. **2.** A sycophant or person who acts as a fool to amuse a lion, the white lion's ape an unduly large proportion of anything. — **lion's-snap**, *n.* The lion's-mouth. — **lion's-tail**, *n.* Any species of *Leonurus*, of the mint family: also, one species of lion's-ear (*Leonotis leonurus*). — **lion's-teeth**, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Leontodon*, especially the dandelion and the fall dandelion. — **lion's-turnip**, *n.* The tuberous root of lion's-leaf. — **l.-like**, *a.* Having a tail more or less tufted, as the lion: somewhat resembling that of a lion: as, specif., the **lion-tailed monkey**, a black macaque of India (*Macaca ferox*). — **Order of the L.**, a German order founded in 1815: also other German orders. — **to put one's head into the lion's mouth**, to place oneself in danger foolhardily. — **l'on-ess**, *n.* **1.** A young lion: lion's whelp. **2.** *Her.* Same as LEONESSE. — **l'on-esque'**, *a.* Resembling lion-like characteristics. — **l'on-ess, n.** **1.** A she lion. **2.** A woman who is much courted and sought after; rarely, an unduly prominent woman. See LION, 3. — **l'on-et**, *n.* A small or young lion. — **l'on-hood**, *n.* The state of being a lion. — **l'on-ish**, *a.* Lion-like. **l'on-ly**†. — **l'on-ism**, *n.* The regarding of persons and things as curiosities: the sycophantic following of celebrities; the practise of lionizing. — **l'on-ship**, *n.* The state or quality of a lion.

Lion, Gulf of the, the Mediterranean sea to the south of France: often erroneously called the **Gulf of Lyons.**

Ll'o-nar'do, Ll'o-nar-desque'. Same as LEONARDO, etc.

li'oneed, 1 lai'onst; 2 lī'ŏnst, *a.* *Her.* Terminating in lions' heads, as a cross. [< OF. *lion*, < L. *leo*(*n*-), lion.]

li'on-cel, 1 lai'on-sel; 2 lī'ŏn-sĕl, *n.* [OF.] *Her.* A young or small lion rampant: one of several lions on the same shield. **li'on-celle**†.

Ll'o-nel, 1 lai'o-nel; 2 lī'o-nĕl, *n.* A masculine personal name. It. **Ll'o-nel'lo**, 1 lī'o-nel'lo; 2 lī'o-nĕl'lo; L. **Le'o-nel'lus**, 1 lē'o-nel'us, 2 lē'o-nĕl'ŭs. [L., lion.]

Ll'o-nesse', *n.* Same as LYONNESSE.

li'on-ite, 1 lai'en-eit; 2 lī'ŏn-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* An impure titanium: from the Mountain Lion mine in Colorado.

li'on-ize, 1 lai'en-aiz; 2 lī'ŏn-īz, *v.* [LIONIZED, -IZING.] **1.** *t.* To treat or regard as a lion; especially, to pay great attention to socially; make the central figure of social entertainments, as a celebrity.

Never was authors more assiduously *lionized*.
R. S. MACKENZIE *Walter Scott* p. 10. lo. & co. 1871.]

2. [Rare.] To make much of (an object of curiosity or interest) by personally visiting and exploring it or by exhibiting it and conducting others to it.

II. *i.* To visit the lions or objects of interest in any place. **2.** To be or to deport oneself as a social lion. **3.** To take up, or make much of, social lions, as, she is very fond of *lionizing*. — **l'on-i-za'tion**, *n.* The act or process of being lionized. — **l'on-iz'er** or **-is'er**, *n.*

li'on-ly, 1 lai'en-li; 2 lī'ŏn-lȳ, *a.* *Her.* Rampant gardant, as a leopard. Compare LEOPARDÉ. [*li*, < *lion*; see -LY1.]

Ll'o-pleu'ro-don, 1 lai'o-plu'ro-den; 2 lī'o-plu'ro-dŏn, *n.* *Paleon.* Same as PLIOSAURUS. [< Gr. *leios*, smooth, + *pleuron*, rib, + *odous*, tooth.]

Ll'o Pong'yu, 1 lī'o pong'yū; 2 lī'o pŏng'yŭ. A mountain in the Himalayas, British India; 22,183 ft. high.

Il'o-pus, 1 il'o-pus; 2 Il'o-pŭs, *n.* A flat-footed person. [< Gr. *ilos*, smooth, + *pous*, foot.]

Ilos, 1 Ils; 2 Ils, *n.* [Ir.] An earthwork, generally circular, the remains of an ancient fortification.

Il'o'tard', 1 Il'o'tär'd'; 2 Il'o-tärd', *n.* [Named from Ilotarde (13/12 1790), "the Turk." A Swiss portrait-painter and miniaturist.

Il'o-the'i-dæ, 1 Il'o-thi'i-dē; 2 Il'o-thē'i-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of maliophagous insects with a tribolate head, stout thick 4-jointed antennæ, and well-developed maxillary palpi: bird-lice. **Il-oth'e-um,** *n.* (t. s.) [< Gr. *ilos*, smooth, + *thēs*, sun.] — **Il-oth'e-id,** *a.* & *n.* — **Il-oth'e-oid,** *a.*

Il'o'i-dæ, 1 Il'o-ai'i-dē; 2 Il'o-ī'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of anisobranchiate rhipidoglossates without cephalic lobes, and having a white discoidal shell with a circular mouth and a multispiral operculum. Il'o'i-na, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *ieidēs*, smoothness, < *ietos*, *eidos*, smooth.] — **Il-o'i-id,** *n.*

Il-o'ti-chi, Il-ot'ri-chous. Same as LEIOTRICHI, etc.

Il'o-trich'i-dæ, 1 Il'o-trik'i-dē; 2 Il'o-trich'i-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Liotrichinæ* as a family. [< LIOTHRIX.] — **Il-o'tri-chid,** *a.* & *n.* — **Il-o'tri-choid,** *a.*

Il'o-tri-chi'næ, 1 Il'o-tri-kī'nē; 2 Il'o-tri-ci'nē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of birds variously affiliated, especially *Astatic Craseropodidæ*, with dissimilar sexes, brilliant colors, and arboreal habits. **Il'o-thrix,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *ietos*, smooth, + *thrix*, hair.] — **Il-ot'ri-chin** (ĕ), *a.* & *n.*

Il'ou'ville', 1 Il'u'vil'; 2 Il'u'vil', **Joseph** (1/4 1809–/5 1882). A French mathematician, author of "Applications of analytical subjects; *Notes on the Perturbations of Planets*, etc.—**Ilouville's surfaces** (*Math.*), a class of surfaces on which there is an isothermal system of geodesic ellipses and hyperboles: investigated by Liouville.

Surfaces of the second order and surfaces of rotation belong to the *Liouville surfaces*. *Encyc. Americana* vol. xiv. s. v.

Ilp, 1 Ilp; 2 Ilp, *n.* [LIPPED; LIPPING.] To touch with the lips; hence, to kiss; lap, as water, against the shore.

The clear cold crystal of a mossy pool
Lipped the soft emerald margins.
L. MORRIS *Hades* canto ii. l. 110.

2. [Rare.] To utter with the lips; whisper; breathe.

One day in his own words were *lipped* about:
'The battle is over, the robs are whipped!'
T. S. KENDRICKSE *A California Tramp* pt. iii. st. 40.

3. *Mach.* To work a flanged piece with the edge of (sheet metal) in the form of a lip. **4.** *Golf.* To hit a ball so that it either stops at the edge of the cup or passes on its rim at either side. **5.** [Scot.] To fill (the joints of a wall) up to the lips or face. **6.** [Scot.] To notch; trim; clip.

II. *t. i.* To bring one's lips into play, especially on the reed or mouthpiece of any wind-instrument. **2.** To become lip-like; assume the appearance of a lip. **3.** To emit a lapping sound, as water.

Ilp, *n.* **1.** One of the two muscular organs that bound the mouth in front and cover the teeth. **2.** Hence, from the use of these organs in speaking, the organs of speech; the mouth; speech.

Govern the *lips* as they were palace-doors.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. viii. st. 82.

3. Anything having the purpose or appearance of a lip; the margin, edge, or projecting part of anything; as, of a bell, crater, wound, etc. Specif.: (1) *Anat.* & *Zool.* Any structure that bounds an orifice, slit, or groove; a lip-like organ or part. (2) *Bot.* (*a*) Each of the two large lobes of a bilabiate corolla. (*b*) The labellum or orchidaceous flower; same as LABELLUM. (3) *Wood-working.* In some forms of auger, the radial and slightly helical blade that cuts the chip marked out by the spur or scribing-point. (4) *Carpent. Engin.* A rim projecting the joint between the barrel and the curb of a turbine-wheel. (5) *Wheelwrighting.* The projecting part of the bolster of a vehicle; a vertical flange. (6) *Aquatic Sports.* A thin plate against the edge of which the air is made to impinge in a flue-pipe. (7) *Metal.* The edge of a ladle or a furnace-hearth over or through which metal flows. (8) *Arch.* Any projecting or overhanging rim or edge of an architectural member, as of the bell of a capital or of a spout. **4.** *Mus.* The shaping or power of shaping of the lips to the mouthpiece of a wind-instrument. **5.** *Mach.* The corner-list has a strong *lip*. **5.** [Vulgar.] Saucy talk; bounce; impudence; cheek. **6.** The lap of water on a shore. **7.** *Railroad.* The lateral jutting of a rail-end at a point of junction: such projection causes, such as badly setting of the switch-stand. [< AS. *lippa*, lip.] SYN.: see MARGIN. — **curl of the lip,** a contemptuous movement of the lip: a grimace expressing disgust. — **lip-'cback',** *a. Phon.* Labiogutteral. — **lip-'cberry,** *n.* (Prov. Eng.) The red berry. — **lip-bolt,** *n.* A bolt the head of which projects beyond the shank on one side and is even with it on the other. — **lip-'cburn,** *a.* Proceeding from the lips as opposed to the heart: insincere: not heartfelt. — **lip-bulb,** *n.* A rubber bulb used in teaching the proper lip-pressure in certain kinds of articulation. — **lip-cell,** *n.* One of the four or four peculiar liquid cells in the annulus of fern-sporangia between which dehiscence always begins. — **lip-comfort,** *n.* Empty words of consolation: a show of sympathy as opposed to sincere sorrow or practical assistance. — **lip-comforter,** *n.* — **lip-deep,** *a.* **1.** Shallow and insincere. **2.** Immersed to the lips. — **lip-deflion,** *n.* Prayer uttered with the lips without concurrence of the heart. — **lip-fern,** *n.* *Bot.* A fern of the genus *Cheilanthes*: so called from the lip-like indusium. — **lip-fish,** *n.* A wrasse or labroid fish. — **lip-good,** *a.* Good in words as opposed to deeds. — **lip-head,** *n.* A bolt-head that projects on one side only. — **lip-homage,** *n.* Homage rendered by the lips only. — **lip-hook,** *n.* **1.** In angling, an upper hook of several on a fly-line. **2.** A bolt-head that has a lip-like bait. **2.** In whaling, a grapnel used for towing a dead whale. — **lip-key,** *n.* A device used in psychophysiological experiments by which an electric current is made or broken by a movement of the lips. — **lip-labor,** *n.* Empty speech. — **lip-laborious,** *a.* — **lip-language,** *n.* Language communicated by motions of the lips in imitation or conversing with the deaf or dumb. — **lip-lip,** *a. Phon.* Bilabial. — **lip-loyalty,** *n.* Loyalty from the lips not of deed or character. — **lip of a slide-valve** (*Steam Engin.*), the breadth of a flange on a slide-valve. — **lip-open,** *a. Phon.* Continuant and bilabial. — **lip-ornament,** *n.* An ornament inserted in the lips or cheek; a labret. — **lip-plate,** *n. Crust.* The hypostome of a trilobite. — **lip-reading,** *n.* Act of the deaf to perfect the lips in dentistry-work. — **lip-reading,** *n.* The interpreting of thought by watching lip-motion, in an effort to utter words, as by deaf-mutes; speech-reading. — **lip-righteousness,** *n.* Righteousness in profession only. — **lip-salve,** *n.* **1.** An ointment for sore lips. **2.** Flattering or soothing speech. — **lip-service,** *n.* Service in profession as opposed to practise. — **lip-speaking,** *n.* A movement of the lips that permits of lip-reading. — **lip-spreading,** *n. Phon.* Chinking. — **lip-'stick',** *n.* A small roll of colored cosmetic used to enhance the color of the lips. — **lip-stop,** *n.* A flue-stop. See under FLUE'. — **lip-strap,** *n.* In a set of harness, the small strap buckled to the bit-lever on each side. — **lip-teeth,** *a. Phon.* Labiodental. — **lip-turner,** *n.* In shoemaking, a machine for turning a lip on leather, against which certain parts of the shoe may be sewed. — **lip-wisdom,** *n.* Wisdom in talk without corresponding practise. — **lip-wise,** *a.* (Prov. Eng.) Loquacious; talkative. — **lip-work,** *n.* Lace-making on the pillow. — **lip-worn,** *a.* Obvious. Kissing. — **lip-working,** *a.* Indulging in lip-labor. — **lip-worship,** *n.* Worship from the lips and not from the heart. — **lip-wort,** *n.* Any species of the genus *Bellardia*. With rapt attention. — **to hang the lip,** to drop the lower lip in sullenness or contempt; be sulky. — **to keep a stiff upper lip** [Colloq.], to keep up one's spirits under trials. — **to lick the lips,** *Sporting*, to show scorn. — **lip'py,** *a.* [Slang, U. S.] Saucy; impudent.

L. I. P., *abbr.* Life-insurance policy.

Li'pa, 1 Li'pə; 2 Li'pä, *n. Med.* Fat. [< Gr. *lipos*, fat.]

Li'pai, 1 Li'pai; 2 Li'pī, *n.* A pueblo in Batangas province, Luzon, P. I.; center of coffee-trade.

Li-pac'ti-mi-a, 1 li-pak'ti-mi-ə; 2 li-păk'ti-dhē'mi-ä, *n. Pathol.* The presence of fatty acids in the blood. [< LIPAI + ACID + Gr. *haima*, blood.] — **li-pac'ti-dæ'mi-at,** *n.*

li-pac'u-ri-a, 1 li-pak-ū'ri-ə; 2 li-păk'ū-rī'ä, *n. Pathol.* The presence of fatty acids in the urine. [< LIPAI + ACID + Gr. *ouron*, urine.]

Li'pa-min, 1 Li'pə-min; 2 Li'pä-mĭn, *n. Pharm.* A substitute for cod-liver oil composed of oleic acid and olive-oil.

Li-pans', 1 li-panz'; 2 li-pänz', *n. pl.* [LI-PAN', *sing.*] A tribe of the Athapascan stock of North-American Indians.

Li-pan'di-an, 1 li-pan'di-ən; 2 li-pănˈdi-ăn, *n.* & *a.* = *Liparidæ*. **II.** *n.* A gipsy-moth or lipard.

Li-pa'ri-an', 1 li-pā'ri-ən; 2 li-pā'ri-ăn, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of lamellicorn beetles with a long naked body, long dorsal and anal fins, and a stay reaching from the eye to the hinder end of prosternulum: sea-snails. [< LIPARIS.]

Li-pa'ri-dæ, 1 li-pa'ri-dē; 2 li-pā'ri-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* = *Lipariæ*.

Li'pa-ris, 1 li'pə-ris; 2 li'pa-ris, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A large genus of widely dispersed terrestrial or epiphytic orchids. The several South-American species are showy. **2.** *Ichth.* = *Liparidæ*. **3.** *Entom.* A genus typical of *Liparidæ*. **3.** *Ich.* A genus typical of *Liparidæ*. [< Gr. *liparos*, oily, < *lipos*, fat.]

Li'pa-ris, 1 li'pə-ris; 2 li'pa-ris, *n. Petrol.* Same as RHYOLITE. [< *Lipari* Islands.]

Li'pa-ro-cele, 1 li'pə-ro-sēl; 2 li'pa-ro-cēl, *n. Pathol.* A fatty tumor; specif., a fatty tumor of the scrotum. [< Gr. *liparos* (see LIPARIS) + *kēlē*, tumor.]

Li'pa-ro'id, *a.* Fat-like.

Li'pa-ro'pi-dæ, 1 li'pə-ro-pī'di-dē; 2 li'pa-ro-pī'di-dē, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of scansorial Australian finches generally united with the *Cyclopteridæ*. — **Li'pa-rops,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *liparos*, oily, + *ōps*, eye.]

li-pa'rous, 1 li'pə-rus; 2 li'pa-rŭs, *a. Pathol.* Inclined to be fat; obese. [ferment.

Li'pase, 1 li'pēs; 2 li'pās, *n. Chem.* A fat-splitting enzym or

Li'pa-ses, 1 li'pə-sēz; 2 li'pa-sēz, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of cotingoid birds with a thrush-like, rather broad, slightly hooked bill, and bristled rictus. **Li-pau'gus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *lipauxēs*, < *leipō*, leave, + *augē*, splendor.] — **li-pau'gine** (ĕ), *a.*

Lip'-born', **lip-cell, lip-devotion,** etc. See under LIP.

Lipe, 1 Lip; 2 Lip, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A morsel.

Li'pe-mi-a, 1 li'pē-mi-ə; 2 li-pē'mi-ä, *n. Pathol.* Fat in the blood, giving it a milky appearance; piarrhemia. [< Gr. *lipos*, fat, + *haima*, blood.] — **li-pæ'mi-al.**

Li-pet'sk', 1 li-petsk'; 2 li-pĕtsk', *n.* A manufacturing town in Tambof government, European Russia. **Li-petsk't.**

Li-pez', 1 li-pēth'; 2 li-pēth', *n.* A town and department in Santander, Spain. [Prov. Eng.] A red berry.

lip'ian', 1 lip'ian'; 2 lip'iăn', *n.* A Dutch East-Indian half-

Li'pic, 1 lip'ik; 2 lip'ĭk, *a.* Having to do with fat.

lip'let, 1 lip'let; 2 lip'lĕt, *n.* A little lip; specif., in entomology, a small projection shaped like a lip.

li'po, 1 li'pō; 2 lī'pō, *n.* [P. I.] A heavy wood, white in color.

li'po-, 1 li'pō-; 2 lī'pō-, *prefix.* [< Gr. *lipos*, fat.] A fatty: a combining form.— **Li'po-bra'chi-a,** *n. pl. Echin.* A section of echinoderms without arms or rays, as echinoideans and holothurians. — **li-po'cæ-ran-ma't'ic,** **li-po'gram-ma't'ic,** **li-po'gram-ma-tism,** *n.* The practise of writing lipograms. — **li-po'gram'ma-tist,** *n.* A writer of lipograms. — **li-pog'ra-phy,** *n.* Omission of the accidental omission of a syllable or letter. — **li'po-morph,** *n.* Same as LIPOTYPE. — **li'po-phre'ni-a,** *n. Pathol.* Mental debility. — **Li-pop'o-da,** *n. pl. Zool.* Isopods in which the second pair of pleopods are modified like the *Plotina*, *Bdelligrada*, and *Rhizota*. — **li'po-pod,** *a.* & *n.* — **li-pos'to-ma,** *n. pl. Protoz.* A section of corticate protozoans without a mouth; sporozoans: opposed to the *Stomatophora* or infusorians. — **li'po-sto'ma-tal,** — **li'po-sto'ma'ta,** *n. pl. Zool.* Absence of a mouth or mouth-like opening, as of an oscule of a sponge. — **li'po-sto-mo't'ic,** *a.* — **li-pos'to-mous,** *a.* Mouthless: of or pertaining to the *Lipostoma*. **li'po-stom's-tous':** — **li-pos'to-my,** *n.* A deficiency of the mouth. **li-pos'to-mism':** — **li-poth'y-mous,** *a. Pathol.* Affected with or liable to fainting. — **li'po-thym'i-at.** — **li'po-trich'i-a,** *n.* Loss or absence of hair. — **li'po-type,** *n. Zoögeog.* An animal or vegetable form by the absence of which a region is characterized. — **li'po-ty'phic,** *a.* — **Li'po'ura,** *n. pl. Mam.* Insectivores without a cæcum. — **li-pox'e-nous,** *a.* Leaving the host and completing development at the expense of the reserve acquired from it: said of certain parasitic plants. — **li-pox'y-ny,** *n.*

Lip'o-, 1 lip'o-; 2 lip'o-. From Gr. *lipos*, fat: a combining form. — **lip'o-chrim,** *n. Chem.* A yellow pigment found in the small round fatty granules of animal cells generally, as in the eyes of the frog. — **lip'o-chrome,** *n.* One of a series of fatty animal pigments. — **lip'o-chro'mic,** *a.* — **lip'o-chro'mo-gen,** *n.* A transitional stage in the formation of fatty pigments of coloring matter found in yolk of egg and other substances. — **lip'o-chro'moid,** *n.* A pigment like the lipochromes, or of their order. — **lip'o-cy'a-nine,** *n.* A blue lipochrome. — **lip'o-dys'tro-phy,** *n. Pathol.* A disturbance of the metabolism of fat. — **lip'o-fi-bro'ma,** *n. Pathol.* A fatty tumor developing connecting tissue. — **lip'o-gan'ic-ss,** *n.* The formation of fat. — **lip'o-gen'ic,** *a.* — **lip'o-gy'rous,** *a.* — **lip'oid,** *n. Chem.* A fat that is not decomposed by alkalis, and hence can not be used to make soap, as cholesterin. — **li-pol'y-sis,** *n. Physiol.* Disintegration of fat. — **lip'o-lyt'ic,** *a.* — **li-pom'a,** *n. Pathol.* Same as LIPARŒCELE. — **lip'o'ma-to'sis,** *n. Pathol.* An abnormal production of fat; morbid tendency to the growth of fatty tumors or of fatty degeneration. **Lip-o'sis.** — **lip-o'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Fatty degeneration: nature of a fatty tumor. **li-pom'a-fold:.** — **lip'o-myx-o'ma,** *n.* [MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A fatty tumor containing mucous formations. — **li-pop'ter-ous,** *a.* Having fat in the system. — **lip'o-trop'ic,** *a.* — **lip'ox-an'thin,** *n.* A yellow lipochrome.

Lip'pe, 1 lip'ə; 2 lip'ä, *n.* **1.** A river in the Republic of Lippe; 150 m. to the Rhine river. **2.** A republic, N. W. Germany; 469 sq. m.; capital, Detmold.

lipped, 1 lipt; 2 lipt, *a.* **1.** Having lips or rounded edges [like lips: chiefly in composition; as, red-*lipped*.

2. Labiate. **3.** *Ich.* Thick-lipped, as a labroid fish or wrasse. — **lipped and barked** [Scot.], built without mortar in the joints, but with the interstices filled with mortar and plastered over therewith: said of a stone wall.

lip'pen, 1 lip'n; 2 lip'n, *v. t.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To trust; depend upon: commonly often followed by *to* or *on*.

lip'pen-ing, 1 lip'ə-niŋ; 2 lip'n-ĭng, *a.* [Scot.] Accidental; casual.

lip'per, 1 lip'ər; 2 lip'er, *n.* To wipe with a lipper, as the deck.

lip'per, 1 lip'ər; 2 lip'er, *v. t.* To ripple.

lip'per, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] To have the gunwale at the level of the water: said of a boat.

lip'per, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Wet; showery.

lip'per, *n. Naut.* **1.** A thin oblong piece of whale-blubber for wiping gurry from a whaler's deck. **2.** A ladle for scooping oil from a whaler's deck.

lip'per, *n.* Same as LEAPER.

lip'per, *n.* A tool used to form the lip on a glass vessel.

lip'per, *n.* [North. Eng.] Spray from small waves.

lip'per-ings, 1 lip'ər-niŋz; 2 lip'er-ĭngz, *n. pl. Whaling.* Refuse wiped from a ship's deck with a lipper.

Lip'pe-Schaum'burg, 1 lip'ə-shaum'burg; 2 lip'ĕ-schaum'burg, **Friedrich Wilhelm,** Count von (1724–1777). An Austrian general; born in London; he commanded the British troops sent to aid Portugal.

Lip'pi, 1 lip'pi; 2 lip'pĭ, **Filippino** (1458–4/5 1515), an Italian painter, son of Filippo. **Lip-pi'no†.** **2. Filippo** (1412–16/9 1469), "Fra Lippo Lippi"; Italian painter of frescoes and in oil. **3. Lorenzo** (1606–1664), an Italian painter and poet. See RENALDINI.

Lip'pi-a, 1 lip'i-ə; 2 lip'ĭ-ä, *n. Bot.* A genus of mostly tropical American shrubs or herbs of the family *Verbenaceæ*, *L. citriodora* being the so-called lemon-scented. Yielding the leaves and stalks of *L. mexicana* are used medicinally. [< Augustus *Lippi*, French traveler and physician.]

Lip'pi-ate, 1 lip'i-āt; 2 lip'ĭ-āt, *n.* A small fish.

Lip'pin-cott, 1 lip'in-kot; 2 lip'ĭn-cŏt, *n.* **1. Joshua Ballinger** (1/4 1813–1/4 1886), an American publisher; founder of the J. B. Lippincott Company. **2. Sara Jane** (*née* Clarke) (6/21823–4/4 1904), American author, magazine writer, and editor: pen-name, "Grace Greenwood."

Lip'ping, 1 lip'iŋ; 2 lip'ĭng, *n.* **1.** The formation of anything like lips. **2.** The shape and disturbance of the lips to wind-instruments so as to produce the proper tone. **3.** Kissing.

lip'pi-tude, 1 lip'i-tūd; 2 lip'ĭ-tūd, *n. Pathol.* Chronic ophthalmia; blearedness of the eye; excessive secretion due to profuse secretion of the sebaceous humor. [< L. *lippitudo*, < *lippus*, blear-eyed.] **lip'pi-tu'di-ous.**

Lip'pi-zan', **lip-pi-zan'er,** etc. See under LIPIZAN, etc.

Lipp'mann, 1 lip'man; 2 lip'măn, **Gabriel** (1845–7/15 1921). A French physicist; enunciator of the principle of conservation of electricity; discoverer of the **Lippmann** process of direct color-photography in which a sensitive emulsion backed with liquid mercury is exposed in a camera. The incident light, reflected back from the mercury, so affects the sensitive film that the emulsion after use is reduced in strata at distances proportional to the various wavelengths of the different light-rays, and, on being viewed at the proper angle, reproduces the colors of the original.

Lip'po-ma'ni, 1 lip'o-ma'ni; 2 lip'o-mä'nĭ, **Luigi** (1500–1/15 1550). An Italian cardinal, diplomatist, and hagiographer, who wrote numerous lives of saints.

Lipp'stadt, 1 lip'stat; 2 lip'shtät, *n.* A town in Westphalia province, Prussia.

Lip'py, 1 lip'i; 2 lip'ĭ, *a.* [Vulgar.] Pert; impertinent.

lip'sa, *n.* [Scot.] A quarter of a peck; now disused. **lip'pie†.**

Lips, 1 lips; 2 lips, *n. Gr. Myth.* The southwest wind.

lip'salve', **lip-service,** etc. See under LIP.

lip'sa-no-the'ca, 1 lip'sə-no-thi'kə; 2 lip'sa-no-thē'cä, *n.* A casket or library for relics. [< Gr. *leipsanon*, relic (< *leipō*, leave); and see THECA.]

Lips'comb, 1 lips'kam; 2 lips'com, *n.* A county in N. W. Texas; 850 sq. m.; county-seat, Lipscomb.

Lip'si-as, 1 lip'si-əs; 2 lip'sĭ-ăs, **Justus** (4/14 1547–3/24 1606). A Flemish humanist and philologist. **Jo'est Lips†.**

Lip'tau, 1 lip'tau; 2 lip'tou, *n.* A former county in Hungary; now in Czechoslovakia.

Lip'ton, 1 lip'tən; 2 lip'tŏn, **Sir Thomas Johnstone** (5/12 1850–). An Irish merchant; philanthropist; sportsman: born in Glasgow; fostered international yacht-racing by competing for the "America Cup." See AMERICA CUP.

li-pu'ri-a, 1 li-pū'ri-ə; 2 li-pū'rĭ-ä, *n. Pathol.* The presence of fatty substances in the urine. [< Gr. *lipos*, fat, + *ouron*, urine.]

lip'wing'gle, 1 lip'wiŋ'gl; 2 lip'wĭng'gl, *n.* Same as LAPWING.

lip'wise'dom, etc. See under LIP.

liq., *abbr.* Liquid; liquor.

liq'ua-ble†, 1 lik'wə-bl; 2 lĭk'wa-bl, *a.* Capable of being melted or liquefied. [< LL. *liquabilis*, < L. *liqueo*, be liquid.]

li-qua'men, 1 li-kwā'mən; 2 li-kwā'mĕn, *n.* [L.] **1.** Any substance reduced to a liquid state. **2.** A fluid used

for administering medicine. **3.** A fish-sauce largely used in ancient Roman cookery.

li'quate, l. lai'kwēt; 2 lī'kwāt, *n.* [LI'QUAT-ED; LI'QUAT-ING.] *t.* **1.** To liquefy. **2.** Same as LIQUATE. **II.** As [Rare.] *t.* melt; to dissolved. [< L. *liquatus*, pp. of *liquo*, < *liqueo*, be liquid.]

li-qua'tion, l lai-kwē'shən; 2 lī-kwā'shon, *n.* **1.** The operation of melting or liquating, or the condition of being liquated. **2.** *Metal.* Same as LIQUATION. [< LL. *liquatio(n-)*, < L. *liquo*: see LIQUATE.]

liq"ue-fa'cient, l lik'wi-fē'shent; 2 lik'we-fā'shent. **I.** *a.* Possessing a liquefying nature or power. **II.** *n.* **1.** A medicinal agent, as mercury or iodin, efficacious in liquefying solids. **2.** Any solvent. [< L. *liquefaciens(č-)*, ppr. of *liquefacio*, < *liqueo*, be fluid, + *facio*, make.]

liq"ue-fac'tion, l lik'wi-fak'shən; 2 lik'we-fā'shon, *n.* The operation of liquefying, or the state of being liquefied; conversion into or existence as a liquid.

The most portable form in which power can be condensed is, perhaps, by the *liquefaction* of the gases.
C. BABBAGE *Economy of Mach.* p. 211. [c. a t. 1832.]

[< LL. *liquefactio(n-)*, < L. *liquefacio*; see LIQUEFACIENT.]

liq"ue-fac'tive(s), l lik'wi-fak'tiv; 2 lik'we-fāc'tiv, *a.* Pertaining to or productive of liquefaction.

liq'ue-fy, l lik'wi-fai; 2 lik'we-fī, *n.* [-FIED; -FY'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To convert into a liquid or into liquid form, as a solid by fusion or solution, or a gas by pressure or cold, or both. **2.** *Phon.* To soften (a consonant) by palatalization. Compare L. **1.** **1.** To become liquid; be converted into a liquid. **2.** [Humorous.] To imbibe liquor freely. [< F. *liquéfier*, < L. *liquefio*, *liquefacio*; see LIQUEFACIENT.]—**liq'ue-fi"a-bi(e)s,** *a.*—**liq'ue-fi"er,** *n.* An apparatus devised for the liquefaction of air or other gases.

li-quesce', l li-kwes': 2 lī-kwĕs', *vi.* To liquefy or turn to liquid.

li-ques'cence, l li-kwes'ens; 2 lī-kwĕs'ənc, *n.* The quality of being liquescent; the state of becoming or tendency to become liquid. **li-ques'cen-cy.**

li-ques'cent, l li-kwes'ent; 2 lī-kwĕs'ənt, *a.* Melting, or having a tendency to melt. [< L. *liquescen(t-)s*, ppr. of *liquesco*, < *liqueo*, be fluid.]

li-queur', l li-kŭr'; 2 lī-kûr', *n.* [LI-QUEURD'; LI-QUEUR'ING.] To treat or flavor with liqueur, as wine or champagne.

li-queur', *n.* [F.] **1.** An alcoholic cordial sweetened and flavored with aromatic substances.

Among the commercial liqueurs, the following are the chief varieties: advocaat, allash, anisette, aquavit, benedictine, cacao, cassis, chartreuse, crème de cacao, crème de cassis, crème de menthe, crème de vanille, etc., cordial médoc, curaçoa, danzigwasser, forbidden fruit, grand marnier, kirschwasser, kümmel, mandarine, maraschino, noyau, pomeranzen, prunelle, ratafia, silvowitz, trappistine, and vanderhumm zwetschenwasser.

2. A sweetened wine or sirupy alcohol used in flavoring champagne. **3.** A glass for use in drinking liqueurs or the like.

li'quid, l lik'wid; 2 lik'wid, *a.* **1.** Flowing, or capable of flowing; specif., a, being neither solid nor gaseous. See LIQUID, *n.*, 1. **2.** Smoothly transparent, as a fluid; limpid; clear.

The deep *liquid* blue of the sky.
H. BUTTERWORTH *Zigzag Journeys in the Levant* p. 105. [c. a t.]

3. *Physics.* Composed of molecules having free movement over themselves, but without a definite tendency like that of gases; not gaseous nor solid; as, *liquid* air; *liquid* condition. **4.** Flowing smoothly; mellifluous; dulcet; clear; as, his *liquid* tones. **5.** Containing or suggesting liquid; watery; fluid; wet; as, a *liquid* glance. **6.** Pronounced with a smoothly flowing sound; free from jar and harshness; as, a *liquid* consonant.

The Italian tongue so abounds with smooth and *liquid* sounds that variety and force are wholly wanting.
L. T. TOWNSEND *Art of Speech* vol. i, p. 62. [a. 1885.]

7. Easily or quickly converted into cash; as, *liquid* assets. **St'.** Clear; definite. [< F. *liquide*, < L. *liquidus*, < *liqueo*, be fluid.]

—**liquid air,** air which by a reduction of temperature and an increase of pressure is brought to a liquid condition, which is reached at a temperature below the boiling-point of its constituents: nitrogen (−317 Fahr.) and oxygen (−297 Fahr.). It is chiefly useful as a refrigerant.—**l. assets,** in banking, such securities and assets as can be realized immediately.—**l. compass,** a mariner's card and magnets pivoted in a bowl of liquid, such as alcohol and water.—**l. confections,** preserved fruits bottled in transparent syrup.—**l. crystal,** same as MESOPHASE, n. 1 (3).—**l. debt.** *Scots Law.* A debt the amount of which is fixed, as by a written obligation or by judicial decree. **2.** An ascertained debt actionable and immediately due.—**l. measure,** used in measuring liquids: 4 gills (gi.) = 1 pint (pt.), 2 pints = 1 quart (qt.), 4 quarts = 1 gallon (gal). In the United States, a gallon contains 231 cu. in., 31 gallons are considered a barrel (bbl.), and 63 gallons a hogshead (hhd.); but barrels and hogsheads are made of various sizes. See BARREL; GALLON; HOGSHEAD; MEASURE; METRIC SYSTEM.—**l. reserve,** in banking, that part of the reserve as can be immediately realized.—**l. securities,** same as LIQUID ASSETS.—**l. verb,** any Greek verb whose stem terminates in a liquid.—**liquid wax,** same as PARAFFIN OIL.

liq'uid, *n.* **1.** A body in that state in which the particles move freely among themselves, but remain in one mass, keeping the same volume, but taking always the form of the containing vessel; a mobile fluid as opposed to an elastic fluid or gas. Compare FLUID; GAS; SOLID.

Mercury is a *liquid*, yet it is almost twice as dense as steel.
J. D. SCHMIDT *Physics* p. 26. [a. a. u. 1878.]

2. One of the four consonants *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, of which *l* and *r* are sometimes called *liquuals*, and *m* and *n nasals*; so called from the ease with which they flow into or unite with other sounds. Syn.: see FLUID.—**Burnett's liquid,** a solution of zinc chlorid, used as a preservative of timber and as an antiseptic and disinfectant.—**fuming l.,** see LIBAVIUS.—**liq'uid-cool"er,** *n.* In breweries, an apparatus for cooling wort or other liquids to the desired temperature.—**l.-meter,** *n.* A meter for measuring liquids while flowing, as through pipes.—**l.-weigher,** *n.* A device for weighing into a vessel a desired quantity of liquid and automatically shutting off the supply when the amount has been received in the vessel.

liq'uid-a-bl(e), l lik'wid-ə-bl; 2 lik'wid-ə-bl, *a.* That may

Liq'uid-am'bar, l lik'wid-am'bər; 2 lik'wid-ăm'bar, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of balsamiferous trees of the family *Altingiaceæ*, with deciduous 5- to 7-lobed leaves and globular pendulous heads of dicecious flowers. There are two species: *L. orientale* of eastern Asia, and *L. styraciflua*, the sweet-gum, blisted, liquidambar, alligator-tree, or cork-oak of Atlantic North America. **2.** [l-] A tree of this genus. **3.** [l-] The balsam or gum yielded by these trees, used in medicine and varnish-making. That obtained from the Oriental tree is the gum storax or liquid storax of commerce.
See GUM. [< L. *liquidus* (see LIQUID) + *ambar*, < Ar. *'anbar*, ambergris.] **liq'uid-am"ber.**



liq'uid-date, l lik'wi-dēt; 2 lik'wi-dāt. **I.** *t.* [-DAT'ED; -DAT'ING.] **1.** *Law & Com.* (1) To deliver the amount or value of; settle; satisfy; as, to *liquidate* an indebtedness; to determine and settle the liabilities of (an estate, firm, etc.), and to apportion the assets.

And his debts—if debts he had—at will
He *liquidated* by giving each bill
A dip in Pactolian water.
HOOD *Miss Kilmansegg* pt. i, st. 5.

(2) To reduce to order; determine the amount of; adjust; arrange; as, to *liquidate* a bankrupt's affairs.

As fast as the claims were *liquidated* they were paid by the Treasury. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS *Recollec. of Lincoln* p. 139. [c. 1861.]

2. *U. S. Customs.* To make the final computation of the duties upon (an importation). The preceding steps are: (1) The tentative computation of the duties, at time of entry. (2) The appraisal of the merchandise as to its market or wholesale price "at the time of exportation . . . in the principal markets of the country from whence imported." (3) The liquidation of the entry by the collector, who computes the duties according to the return of value as made by the appraiser and classifies the merchandise under the respective paragraphs of the tariff as to rates of duty. (4) The placing of the result upon the entry which is sent to the naval officer for a verification of the collector's computations; these, if correct, are vised by that officer, whereupon the entry is returned to the collector for his liquidation. W. C. STUART *Letter to Standard Dict.* Dec. 4, 1908.

3. To render more liquid; modify the guttural character of, as the letter *g*. **4.** [Rare.] To make plain. **5.** To render liquid. **II.** *vi.* To settle one's debts; go into liquidation. [< LL. *liquidatus*, pp. of *liquido*, < L. *liquidus*; see LIQUID, *a.*] **liq'uid-an"ble,** *a.*

liq'uid-da'tion, l lik'wi-dē'shən; 2 lik'wi-dā'shon, *n.* *Law.* **1.** The act of liquidating, or ascertaining the amount of the assets and liabilities of a person or a business firm, and adjusting and settling his or its indebtedness. **2.** Financial failure. **3.** The act of suppressing of property already contracted for or purchased. "Liquidation of longs" may occur coincidently with "covering by shorts," and vice versa; movements are by operation of the term "evening up" is applied. [< LL. *liquidatus*; see LIQUIDATE.]—**signing in liquidation,** the act of signing for a firm by that member of it who is charged with the business of settling or liquidating.—**to go into l.,** to cease, as a firm, from transacting or soliciting new business, and confine itself to gathering in its assets, settling its debts, and dividing the surplus, if any.

liq'ui-da"tor, l lik'wi-dē'tər; 2 lik'wi-dā'tŏr, *n.* One who or that which liquidates. Specif.: (1) In Great Britain, one who winds up the affairs of a business house, fulfilling essentially the function of a receiver in the United States. (2) In the United States Customs, an appraiser.—**liq'ui-da'tor-ship,** *n.*

liq'uid-ize, l lik'wi-dīz; 2 lik'wid-ī-ty, *n.* The state or quality of being liquid; fluidity; also, smoothness or agreeableness of sound; fluency; liquidness.

These imineral oils] are fluid hydrocarbon compounds, varying from a light, colourless, watery *liquidity* to a black, opaque, tarlike viscidity. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geol.* p. 173. [MACM. 1882.]

liq'uid-ly, l lik'wid-li; 2 lik'wid-lī, *adv.* [Rare.] To render liquid. **liq'uid-ness,** l lik'wid-nes; 2 lik'wid-nĕs, *n.* [Rare.] Causing or creating liquid or fluid substances. [< L. *liquidus* (see LIQUID) + Gr. *gignomai* (√ *gen*), produce.] **liq"uid-or'e-nous,** [Rare.]

liq'uid-ness, l lik'wid-nes; 2 lik'wid-nĕs, *n.* *Phys. Chem.* A liquidus curve. See CURVE.

liq'ui-form, l lik'wi-fōrm; 2 lik'wi-fŏrm. *a.* Having a fluid appearance or form.

liq'uor, l lik'ər; 2 lik'ŏr, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To treat with a liquor or solution, as by pouring a strong sugar-solution through sugar-molds, to remove coloring-matter from the sugar. **2.** To give liquor to. **3†.** To wet. **4†.** To anoint; glaze, as a pie.

II. *i.* [Slang.] To drink liquor or spirits: frequently with *up*.—**liq'uor-er,** *n.* A dispenser of alcoholic liquors.

liq'uor, *n.* **1.** Any liquid; a liquid having a distinctive specif., one of a spirituous character as distinguished from beer, wine, etc.

He that keeps warm on *liquor* is like a man who pulls his house to pieces to feed the fireplace. H. W. BEECHER *Plain and Pleasant Talk, Warmth* p. 11. [c. a z. 1859.]

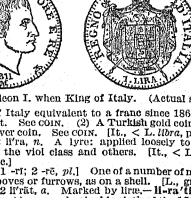
2. A sugar-solution, as in sugar-loaves. **3.** A solution of dye or of mordant. **4.** A diluted liquid. **5.** A liquid of any sort, as water, milk, or blood. **6.** [l. lig'kwor; 2 lik'wŏr, n. [LI-QUO'RIZED, LI-QUO'RIZING.] To reduce to licorice. [< F. *liquoriser*, < *liquor*, < *liqueo*, be fluid.]—**liquor-ish,** *a.*

liq'uor-ish, l lik'ər-ish; 2 lik'ŏr-ish, *a.* [Rare.] Like liquor; addicted to liquor.

liq'uor-ist, *n.* [Rare.] One who makes liquors or liqueurs.

liq'uor-shief", l lik'ər-shēf"; 2 lik'ŏr-shēf", *n.* A tube used to draw a small quantity of liquor from a cask; a sampling-tube.

li'ra, l lī'rə; 2 lī'rä, *n.* [-RE, l -rē; 2 -re, *pl.*] *Numis.* (1)



Lira of Napoleon I. when King of Italy. (Actual size.)

A silver coin of Italy equivalent to a franc since 1862; also a monetary unit. See COIN. (2) A Turkish gold coin. (3) An Austrian silver coin. See COIN. [It., < L. *libra*, pound.]

li'ra, l lir'ə; 2 lī'rə, *n.* A lyre: applied loosely to many instruments of the viol class and others. [It., < L. *lyra*, < Gr. *lyra*, lyre.]

li'ra, *n.* [-RÆ, l -rī; 2 -rē, *pl.*] One of a number of more or less parallel grooves or furrows, as on a shell. [L., groove.]

li'rate, l lī'rēt; 2 lī'rāt, *a.* Same as LIRATED. [< L. *lira*, furrow, + -ATE.]

lire, l lair; 2 lîr, *n.* [A rare and valuable cloth of the 15th century.

lire, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] Flesh; brawn.

li-rel'la, l lī-rel'ə; 2 lī-rĕl'a, *n.* [-LÆ, l -ī; 2 -ē, *pl.*] A linear furrowed apothecium characteristic of certain lichens, as those of the genus *Graphis*, and others of the same family. [Dim. of L. *lira*, furrow.]

li-rel'late, l li-rel'ēt; 2 lī-rĕl'āt, *a.* Narrow and furrowed; resembling or of the nature of a lirella. **li-rel'li-form†;** **li-rel'line†; li-rel'loust.**

lir'i-con-fan"cy†, *n.* The lily-of-the-valley.

lir'i-o-den'drin, l li'ri-o-den'drin, -drən *or* -drin; 2 lī'ri-o-dĕn'drin, -drən *or* -drĭn, *n.* [< L. *lirio*, lily, + *dendron*, tree.] *Chem.* A white crystalline compound having an aromatic odor and bitter taste, contained in the root of the tulip-tree (*Liriodendron tulipifera*), believed to be the same as the alkaloid tulipferin.

Lir'i-o-den'dron, l li'ri-o-den'drən; 2 lī'ri-o-dĕn'drŏn, *n.* *Bot.* **1.** A monotypic genus of magnoliaceous trees of the family *Magnoliaceæ*. *L. tulipifera* is the tulip-tree or white wood of the United States. **2.** [l-] A tree of this genus. [< Gr. *leirion*, lily, + *dendron*, tree.]

li'ri"pip'i-um†, *n.* A distilled wood worn by graduates; later, a scarf attached.—**li'ri"pip'i-on-at"ed†,** *a.*

lir'i-poop†, *n.* **1.** A lirippium. **2.** [Slang.] Smartness; a dash; lesson. **3.** A silly person.

lir'i-pi, l li'ris; 2 lī'ris, *n.* The ancient name of the Garigliano river, central Italy.

lirk, l lirk; 2 lĭrk, *v.* **I.** [North. Eng. & Scot.] To crease; rumple. **2†.** To jerk.—**lirk, n.** A crease; fold.

li-roc'o-nite, l li-rok'ə-nait; 2 lī-rŏc'o-nīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous, green, hydrous aluminum-copper arsenate ($H_4Al_2Cu(AsO_4)_2O_4$), crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Gr. *leiros*, pale, + *konia*, dust, powdre.] **lir'o-cone†.**

li-ro'ne, l li-rō'nē; 2 lī-rō'nē, *n.* The largest variety of viol, or lyre, of which some specimens carry 24 strings. [< L. *lira*, < L. *lyra*, lyre.] [A funeral song.

lir'ros, l lir'əs; 2 lĭr'ŏs, *n.* *Mus.* **1.** A country tune. **2.** [l-] A dirge. **3.** [L.] A lament; a mournful strain.

lis (lis), l lis; 2 lis, *n.* [L., < Gr. *lis*, *pl.* *lisi*.] [*Obs.* **Lis,** l lis; 2 lis, an [1570–1629). A Dutch painter born in Hoorn; died in Venice of the plague; *St. Jerome.*

li'sa†, *n.* **1.** Same as LIZA. **2.** Same as LEBRANCHO.

li'sa, *n.* A diminutive of ELIZABETH.

Lis-bo'a, l lis-bō'ə; 2 lis-bŏ'a, **Marcos de** (?/n1611–?/n1591). A Portuguese historian and Franciscan friar.

lis'bon, l lis'bən; 2 lĭs'bŏn, *n.* [cap.] **1.** A district in Estremadura province, Portugal; 2,719 sq. m. **2.** A commercial seaport, capital of Portugal and of Estremadura province, on the right bank of the Tagus river. **3.** A town in Androscoggin county, Me. **4.** A town in Grafton county, N. H. **5.** A city in Ransom county, N. Dak. **6.** A town, county-seat of Columbiana county, Ohio. **7.** A light-colored wine shipped from Lisbon. **8.** A sort of potato.

Lis'burn, l lis'bərn; 2 lĭs'burn, *n.* A linen-manufacturing town in Down and Antrim counties, Ireland.

lis'caun, l lis'kən; 2 lĭs'cŏn, *n.* Same as LISCOM.

Lis'cof, l lis'kof; 2 lis'cŏf, **Christian Ludwig** (?/n1701–?/n1760). A German satiric author. **Lis'cowz.**

lis'com, l lis'kəm; 2 lĭs'cŏm, *n.* Flat projecting timber-like projections from an exterior wall, as in Romanesque architecture. [< G. *Hasne.*] LOUISA.

Lis'ette, l lis-et'; 2 lĭs-ĕt', *n.* [F.] Same as LOUISE.

Lis'gar, l lis'gər; 2 lĭs'gar, *n.* **1. Lord** (?/n1807–?/n1876). John Young, an English administrator: governor-general of Canada, 1868–1872; ennobled in 1870. **2.** A district in Manitoba province, Canada.

lish, l lish; 2 lĭsh, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Stout; active.

Lis'haw, *n.* See under INDO-CHINESE.

lish'lish", l lish'-lish"; 2 lĭsh'-lĭsh", *n.* [P. I.] A lorikeet (*Trichoglossus johnstoniæ*) of Mindanao.

li'sière', l li'zyār'; 2 lī'zyēr' *n.* [Rare.] *Fort*, Same as LISERE. **2.** In silk-manufacture, selvage-material wound on a separate bobbin.

Li"sī'eux', l li"zi'ö'; 2 lī"sī'ŭ', *n.* A manufacturing town in Calvados department, France, on the Touques river.

li-sā'ta, 1 li-sā'ta; 2 li-sā'ta, *n. Ich.* A mullet (*Mugil hospes*) of the Pacific coast of Mexico. [Mex. Sp., < Sp. *lisa.*]

lisk, 1 lisk; 2 lisk, *n.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] The loin or flank.

Lis-keard', 1 lis-kārd'; 2 lis-kārd', *n.* A borough and market-town in Cornwall, England; ancient name, **Lis-ker'rett.**

lis'keard-ite, 1 lis'kārd-īt, *n. Mineral.* A massive, white, hydrous aluminum-iron arsenate ($H_{18}(Al, Fe)_2AsO_{16}$), found in thin incrusting layers.

Lisle, 1 lil; 2 lil, *n.* 1 **Joseph Nicolas.** See DELISLE. 2 **Rouget de.** See ROUGET DE LISLE.

Lisle, 1 lil or (*F.*) lil; 2 lil or (*F.*) lil, *n.* See LILLE.

L'isle, — **Lisle lace,** see LACE. — **L. thread,** see THREAD.

L'Isle'-sur-Sorgue', 1 lēl-sür-sôrg'; 2 lil'-sür-sôrg', *n.* A town in Vaucluse department, France.

L'Is'let, 1 li'lĕt', 2 li'le', *n.* A district in Quebec province, Canada; 772 sq. m.; capital, St. Jean Port-Joli.

Lis'ma-ha'go, 1 lis'ma-hā'go; 2 lis'ma-hā'go, **Captain.** In Smollet's *Humphrey Clinker,* an antiquated, pompous, rough Scotch officer, the suitor of Tabitha Bramble.

Lis'more, 1 lis'mōr; 2 lis'mōr, *n.* 1. An island at the head of Loch Linnhe, Scotland; 9½ by 1¼ m. 2. A town and castle in Waterford county, Ireland. 3. A town in New South Wales.

lisp, 1 lisp; 2 lisp, *v.* **I.** *t.* 1. To pronounce lispingly.

No children run to *lisp* their sire's return.
GRAY *Elegy* st. 6.

2. To utter timidly or secretly; as, to *lisp* heresy.

II. *i.* **1.** In speaking, to pronounce *s* and *z* as *th.* **2.** To speak imperfectly or hesitatingly, as a timid child or an affected person. [< AS. *wlæpe,* lisping.] — **lisp'er,** *n.*— **lisp'ing-ly,** *adv.*

lisp, *n.* **1.** The act or habit of lisping, or pronouncing *s* and *z* like *th.* **2.** An imperfect or timid utterance: hence, also, a whispering, lightly rustling sound.

O, their *lisp* and their laugh, they are sweeter by half
Than the wine that you quaff red and cold!
THORNBURN *My Brother Ben* st. 7.

lispt, *pp.* Lisped. S. S.

lis'pund, 1 lis'pund, 2 lis'pund, *n* [Dan. & Sw.] A Scandinavian weight varying from 14 to 18 pounds avoirdupois. **lis'pound‡.**

lisst, *vt.* To alleviate; free, as from care or pain. **lisset.**

lisst, *n.* Same as LIZZ.

liss', *n.* Alleviation; ease; happiness. **lisset.**

Lis'sa, 1 lis'a; 2 lis'a, *n.* **1.** An island of Dalmatia, in the Adriatic sea; area, 40 sq. m.; in its vicinity Austria defeated the Italian fleet, July 20, 1866. Its capital. **2.** A town in Posen, Prussia.

lis'sac-tin'ic, 1 lis'ak-tin'ik; 2 lis'ăk-tin'ic. *Echin.* Having rays without nodes on the upper surface, as the starfishes. [< Gr. *lissos,* smooth, + *aktis,* ray.]

Lis'sa'jous', 1 lē'sa'zhōō'; 2 lē'sa'zhōō', **Jules Antoine** (1/1822–1880). A French physicist specially noted for his researches in acoustics; devised a system of optical telegraphy used during the siege of Paris in 1870; known especially for his *Optical Study of Vibratory Movements* (1873).— **Lissajous curves or figures,** see CURVE, *n.*

Lis'sam-phib'i-a, 1 lis'am-fib'i-a; 2 lis'ăm-fib'i-a, *n. pl. Herp.* A suborder of amphibians with a smooth body, and without basioccipital, supraoccipital, or supratemporal bones: including all living forms. [< Gr. *lissos,* smooth, + AMPHIBIA.] — **lis'sam-phib'i-an,** *a.* & *n.*

lis'sang, 1 lis'ang; 2 lis'ang, *n.* [Malay.] An ox, the bantang.

lisse, 1 lis; 2 lis, *n.* In tapestry-weaving, the warp-threads taken collectively. [F., < L. *licium,* thread.]

lisse†, *n.* Remission. — **Statute of Lisse Huchue** *Ct. T.* 1. 11,550.

lis'sen, 1 lis'n; 2 lis'n, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A cleft; cranny.

Lis'sen-ceph'a-la, 1 lis'en-sef'a-la; 2 lis'ĕn-sĕf'a-la, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Insectivora, Rodentia, Cheiroptera,* and *Lemuroidea;* see ENCEPHALON.] — **lis'sen-ceph'a-lous,** *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the *Lissencephala.* **2.** Having a brain smooth or nearly so, or without convolutions or tortuosities of the cerebrum.

lis'sens, 1 lis'ns; 2 lis'ns, *n. pl.* In rope-making, the last.

Lis'so-flag'el-la'ta, 1 lis'o-flaj'e-lā'ta; 2 lis'o-flăj'ĕ-lā'ta, *n. pl. Zoöl.* A suborder of *Flagellata* without a collar-like outgrowth around the base of the flagellum. [< Gr. *lissos,* smooth, + FLAGELLATA.] — **lis'so-flag'el-late,** *a.*

lis'som, 1 lis'om; 2 lis'om, *a.* Lithesome.

A *lissom* boy. *Harper's Bazaar, Lady Love,* st. 2.

[Cor. of LITHESOME.] **lis'somet.** **lis'some-ness,** *n.*

Lis-so'ne, 1 lis-sō'nē; 2 lis-sō'ne, *n.* A town in Milan province, Italy.

lis-son'ic-oid, 1 li-son'i-oid; 2 li-sŏn'ic-ŏid, *n. Math.* The stream-line curve of minimum resistance. [< Gr. *lissos,* smooth, + NEOID.]

Lis-so'ri-ches, etc. Same as LEIOTRICHI, etc.

lis'so-trich'i-an, 1 lis'o-trik'i-an; 2 lis'o-trik'i-an, *a.* Smooth-haired. [< Gr. *lissos,* smooth, + *thrix* (*trich-*), hair.] **lis-sot'ri-chous‡.**

Lis'sus, 1 lis'us; 2 lis'ŭs, *n.* An ancient seaport in Illyria. **Lis'sos‡** [Gr.].

list, 1 list; 2 list, *n.* **I.** *t.* 1. To register in a list or catalog; enroll. 2. Specif.: (1) To enlist as a soldier. (2) [Local, U. S.] To enroll for taxation, as property.

II. *i.* To enlist. Oh! bless him, gods!
Where'er my hero treads the paths of war.
Let on his side. NEMESIS *Greecian Queen* act iv, sc. 1.

— **to list a stock** (*Com.*), to place a stock on the regular list of securities to be dealt in at a stock exchange, implying that evidence of its genuineness has been considered satisfactory to the officers of the exchange.

list², *vt.* **1.** To cover with list or strips of cloth; as, to *list* a door. **2.** To sew together, as strips of cloth, so as to create a party-colored appearance or form a border. **3.** [Local, U. S.] (1) To carry on and cultivate, as, to prepare (the land) for the crop by making alternate ridges and furrows or beds and alleys with the hoe or plow. (2) To put (land) under corn, etc., with a lister. **4.** In stave-making, to saw (staves) to a taper. To reduce in breadth, as boards, by taking away the sap-wood.

list³, *n.* **I.** *t.* **1.** *Naut.* To cause to careen or lean to one side, as a ship when its cargo shifts to one side. **2.** [Archaic.] To please; pretty often used impersonally.

II. *i.* **1.** *Naut.* To lean to one side; careen. **2.** [Archaic.] To wish; choose; prefer; as, she goes whither she *lists.* [< AS. *lystan,* < *lust,* pleasure.]

list⁴, *n.* [Poet.] **I.** *t.* To hear.

listen; harken. [< AS. *hlystan,* < *hlyst,* hearing.]

My ears shall never to wooer list,
Never by lover my lips be kissed.
WHITTIER *The Sisters* st. 24.

list⁵, *n.* To enclose, as a field, for a contest.

The accused was required . . . to maintain his innocence in armed fight and *listed* field, in person or by champion.
IRVING *Wolfert's Roost* p. 115. [c. P. P. 1863.]

list⁶, *n.* A roll or catalog; a schedule of persons or things; as, a *list* of books; a wash-*list.* [< F. *liste,* < MHG. *liste,* border, strip.]

SYN.: catalog, category, enrolment, enumeration, index, inventory, invoice, record, register, registry; roll, schedule.

— **active list,** a list of all naval and military officers performing, or normally prepared to perform, active duty, and who receive full pay.— **Army L.** [Gt. Brit. & U. S.], the official register of the commissioned officers of the regular army.— **volta's l.,** a list or series of metals such that any one has a higher electrical potential when put in contact with any of those which follow, and at a lower potential if in contact with any metal before it in the series. The following is such a list: zinc, lead, tin, iron, platinum, and gold. This list was first given by Volta, who discovered the contact-effect. **Volta's law‡.**

list⁷, *n.* **1.** The selvage on woven textile fabrics; listing; a strip of cloth. **2.** *Arch.* The upper rail of a railing. (2) A small square molding; fillet; listel. **3.** In rope-making, a wooden cleft held in a rope-maker's hand, through which the rope passes. **4.** *Carp.* A narrow strip of plank. **5.** In tinning: (1) A preliminary coat of tin applied to a sheet or article. (2) An extra accumulation of tin on the edge of a tin-plate. **6.** [Poet.] Any outer edge; limit; boundary. **7.** [Local, U. S.] A ridge or furrow of earth made with a lister in planting corn. **8.** A parting of the beard or hair. **9.** [Prov. Eng.] A close dense streak in heavy bread. **H.** *Dict.* **10†.** A margin; border; as, the *list* (lobe) of the ear. [< AS. *list,* border of cloth.] — **list'-mill'r,** *n.* In cane-cutting, a wheel covered with list or cloth, on which gems are polished. **l.-wheel‡.** — **l.-span,** *n.* A perforated skimmer for skimming molten tin.— **l.-pot,** *n.* In tin-plate manufacturing, the last of the pots of fresh palm oil through which the plates pass.

list⁸, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A tilting or careening to one side: applied to a ship. **2†.** Desire; inclination; also, lust. [< AS. *lust,* pleasure.]

list⁹, *n.* Formerly, one of the barriers enclosing a jousting-field; in the plural, the field itself: now used figuratively; as, the *lists* of love. [< OF. *lisse,* < LL. *licia,* barrier, prob. < L. *licium,* thread.]

list¹⁰, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The skin or flank. **lisk‡.**

List, Friedrich (6/1789–11/1846). A German political economist; *Outlines of a New System of Political Economy.*

lis'ta-bi(e'', *a.* [U. S.] That may be listed, as assessable or ratable property.

Lis'ta y A'ran-gon', 1 lis'ta i ä'ra-gōn'; 2 lis'ta ĭ ä'ra-gōn', **Alberto** (6/1775–9/1848). A Spanish mathematician, poet, and critic.

lis't'el, 1 lis'tel; 2 lis'tĕl, *n. Arch.* A small square molding; fillet; list; reglet. [F., dim. of *liste;* see LIST⁶, *n.*]

lis'ten, 1 lis'n; 2 lis'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Archaic.] To hear; attend to.

As when a child on some long Winter's night
Has read, affrighted, fearful tales, and then
Listens to the howlings of the wind. *Giddons* l. 4.

II. *i.* **1.** To attend closely with a view to hearing; give ear; harken; as, *listen,* and find out their plan. **2.** To follow, heed, or trust what is heard; obey; heed. [< LIST⁴, *v.*]

It was a strange Cassandra-like position [for Wallenstein], to be wiser than all the world, and to be *listened* to by no one.
S. R. GARDINER *Thirty Years' War* p. 175. [c. P. P. 1893.]

SYN.: attend, hearken, hear, heed, list. To *hear* is simply to become conscious of sound, to *listen* is to make a conscious effort or endeavor to *hear.* We may *hear* without *listening,* as we may *listen* evidently without hearing. In one way we may *listen* without *hearing,* as to a distant speaker. In *listening* the ear is intent upon the sound; in *attending* the mind is intent upon the thing heard. *Harken* implies some attention to the meaning or import of the sound. To *heed* is not only to *attend,* but to remember and observe. *Harken* is nearly obsolete. Between *listen* and *hear* is a difference like that between the words look and see. *Listen* is to *hear* le-nore, neglect, scorn, slight.— Prep.: we listen *for* what we expect or desire to hear; we listen *to* what we actually do hear; listen *for* a train; listen *to* the music; listen *to* the lesson.— **to listen in** (*Radio*), to tune in a radio-receiving set so as to connect it with some particular distributing center or station; also [Colloq.] to overhear means of receiving station so as to hear messages directed to another station.— **lis'ten-ing-cam',** *n.* In a telephonic exchange system, a cam to put an operator's telephone in circuit with a subscriber who connected with another by means of a pair of cords. **lis't'en-ing-key'‡.** — **listening-gallery,** *n.* A branch gallery.— **l.-post** (*Mil.*), a position near enough the front to watch an outpost may oversee enemy activity, detect mining, etc., and guard against surprise attack.

lis't'en, *n.* The act of listening.— **on the listen,** the act of listening.

lis't'end, pp. Listened. S. S.

lis't'en-er, 1 lis'n-er; 2 lis'n-er, *n.* One who listens.

lis't'er, 1 lis'ter; 2 lis'tĕr, *n.* [Scot.] A three-pronged spear for striking fish; Lister.
leister.

Lis't'er‡, *n.* **1. Joseph Jackson** (1/1786–19/1869), an English merchant who improved the achromatic microscope. **2. Lord** (1/1827–2/1912), Joseph Lister, an English surgeon: president of the British Association for the Advancement of Science; introduced antiseptic surgery. **3. Martin** (1638?–4/1712), an English naturalist; conchologist.

Lis't'er-a, 1 lis'ter-a; 2 lis'tĕr-a, *n. Bot.* Same as OPHRYS. [< Martin *Lister,* E. naturalist.]

Lis-t'er-an, 1 lis-t'er-an; 2 lis-tĕr'i-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Sir Joseph (Lord) Lister or his method. See LISTERISM.

Lis't'er-ism, 1 lis'ter-izm; 2 lis'tĕr-izm, *n.* The antiseptic method of surgery and of dressing wounds as first practised by Sir Joseph (Lord) Lister.

Lis't'er-ize, 1 lis'ter-iz; 2 lis'tĕr-iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To treat (surgically) by Lister's method. **Lis't'er-ized‡.**

Lis't'er og Man'dal, 1 lis'ter ōg mān'dal; 2 lis'tĕr ŏg mān'dăl. A province in S. Norway; 2,063 sq. m.; capital, Christiansand.

lis-tes'so tem'po, 1 lis-tes'o; 2 lis-tĕs'o. *Mus.* Returning to the previous speed or time. [It.]

list'ful‡, *a.* Attentive. **list'fully‡.**

list'ing, 1 list'ing; 2 list'ing, *n.* **1.** The act of listing. Specif.: (1) The act of giving a list or border to, as cloth. (2) The act of cutting away the sap-wood from a board. (3) The act of throwing up into ridges, as a corn-field. (4) [U. S.] The act of making a schedule. (5) [Gt. Brit.] The act of enrolment or enlistment. **2.** The severed edge of a board. **3.** The selvage of cloth; list. **4.** [U. S.] An allotment of land by the government.— **list'ing-plow",** *n.* [U. S.] Same as LISTER¹.

list'less, 1 list'les; 2 list'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Indifferent to or lacking interest in what is passing; marked by relaxed attention; inattentive; unheeding; as, a *listless* spectator. **2.** Marked by languor and inactivity, or relaxed tension; languid; inanimate; as, a *listless* attitude.

The young prelate gathered himself up from his *listless* posture, and spoke with earnest unction. BULWER-LYTTON *Last of the Barons* vol. 1, bk. vi, p. 466. [L. 1884.]

[< LIST⁸, *n.*, 2.] SYN.: see ABSTRACTED; FAINT; INATTENTIVE. — **list'less-ly,** *adv.* — **list'less-ness,** *n.*

list'fly, 1 list'li; 2 list'ly, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Quick of hearing.

list'ly, *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Easily; distinctly. **H.** *Dict.*

lis'ton, 1 lis'ten; 2 lis'tŏn, *n. Her.* A ribbon or band for a scroll. [OF., < *lister,* list, < MHG. *liste,* edge.]

Lis'tons, *n.* **1. John** (1776–1/1846), an English comedian; *Fawl Pry.* **2. Robert** (8/1794–12/1847), a Scottish surgeon and operator; invented a splint for the thigh.

Lis-tow'el, 1 lis-tō'el; 2 lis-tō'ĕl, *n.* A town in Perth, N. district, Ontario province, Canada.

Lis'tri-o-don'ti-dæ, 1 lis'tri-o-don'ti-dē; 2 lis'tri-o-dŏn'ti-dē, *n. pl. Mam.* A Tertiary family of pig-like artiodactyious ungulates with cross-crests to molars and premolars differing from molars. **Lis-tri'o-don,** *n.* [< Gr. *listrion,* spade, + *odous,* tooth.]— **lis'tri-o-don'tal,** *a.*— **lis'tri-o-don'toid,** *a.* & *n.*

list'work', 1 list'wûrk'; 2 list'wŭrk', *n.* Any openwork made by sewing list on a piece of cloth.

list'y, 1 lis't'i; 2 list'y, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Lusty; powerful.

Lis'zt, 1 list; 2 list, **Franz** (9/1811–7/1886). A Hungarian pianist, composer, and musical director at Weimar (1849–1859); *Rhapsodies Hongroises,* etc.

lit, *imp. & pp.* of LIGHT, *v.*

lit, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Ink; dye.

lit., *abbr.* Liter, literal, literally, literary, literature.

li'tæ, 1 lai'ti; 2 li'tē, *n.* Plural of LITA.

lit'a-neu'ti-cal, *a.* [Rare.] Of the nature of a litany.

lit'a-ny, 1 lit'a-ni; 2 lit'a-ny, *n.* A decayed city in S. E. Chinese Tibet; altitude, 13,000 ft.

li'ta-ny, 1 lit'a-ni; 2 li'a-ny, *n.* [-NIES, 1-NIZ; 2 -niz, *pl.*] *Gr. Ch. Hist.* Originally a supplementary prayer, especially a ceremonial one; later, a liturgical form of prayer in various churches in which the clergy lead and the choir or people respond, the same form of response being repeated in a number of successive clauses, usually of a penitential character; also, any solemn prayer. A litany is a separate service in itself, and as such is frequently said in procession, but is *also* generally used as part of the service for the day.

The bare-headed priest . . . in all the trappings of his office, walked, book in hand, repeating with mournful impressiveness the *litany* for the dead. LEWIS *Tom Burke* p. 109. [n. & s.]

A form of supplication in non-Christian worship resembling a litany. **3.** Any continuous repetition or long enumeration.

Sing the Lovers' *Litany*:—
'Love like ours can never die!'
RUDYARD KIPLING *The Lovers' Litany* st. 1.

[< F. *litanie,* < LL. *litania,* < Gr. *litaneia, litasomai,* pray.]

li'ta-nize', — **lit'a-nize',** *v.* [-NIZED; -NIZ'ING.] *Church.* *have mercy,* followed with fewer invocations and prayers than in the full litanies, repeated at the beginning of the mass and eucharist in the orthodox Eastern Church or with certain prayers and responses in the ordinary liturgy for morning and evening prayer.— **L. and Suffrages** (*Anglican Ch.*), the general form of supplication found in the book of Common Prayer.— **L. Bible,** the favorable deck from which the minister or reader reads the litany in church service. **l.-stool‡.** — **L. of Loreto** (*R. C. Ch.*), a Marian litany, first sung in the church of Loreto after the miracle of the 16th century and now in general use.— **L. of the Saints,** in the Roman Catholic Church, a litany containing a supplication to each person of the Trinity, a profession, as chanted on the feast of St. Mark, April 25, together with other prayers, called the **greater Litanies;** and as chanted on the Rogation days without these additions, known as the **lesser Litanies.**

Lit. B. or Litt. B. *abbr.* [L.] *Litterarum Baccalaureus* (Bachelor of Literature.— **Lit. D.** or **Litt. D.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Litterarum Doctor* (Doctor of Literature).

lit'de-jus'tice', 1 lit'de-jŭs'tis'; 2 lit'de-zhis'tis', *n.* [F.] Bed of justice. See BED.

lite, 1 lait; 2 lit, *vi.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** To delay; wait. **2.** To

lite, 1 lait; 2 lit, *n.* Little; a little. **lit; lyt.**

li't'le, 1 lai't'i; 2 li't'e, *n. Gr. Ch.* A procession with prayer for a particular object. [< Gr. *litē,* < *litomai,* pray.]

-lite, 1 -lait; 2 -lit, *suffixes.* Used in words to compare -ITE. [< **-lith,**] F. *-lithe,* < L. *-lithus,* < Gr. *lithos,* stone.]

li'ter, 1 li'ter; 2 li'tĕr (XIII), *n.* In the metric system, a measure of capacity of 1 cubic decimeter, = 1.0567 United States quarts = 61.026 cubic inches. [< F. *litre,* < Gr. *itra,* pound.] **li'tre‡.**

li'ter, *n. Norse Myth.* A dwarf who sprang up before Thor when the latter kicked Baldur's funeral-pile, and was kicked by Thor into the fire and consumed. **Lit'er.**

lit'er-a-cy, 1 lit'er-a-si; 2 lit'er-a-cy, *n.* The state or condition of being literate.

lit'e-ral, 1 lit'er-al; 2 lit'ĕr-al, *a.* **1.** According to the letter or verbal statement; not figurative or metaphorical; primitive; real; as, the *literal* meaning of a sentence. **2.** Following the exact words; as, a *literal* translation. **3.** Consisting of or expressed by letters; as, *literal* notation. **4.** Given to word construction; matter-of-fact; unimaginative; said of persons.

One man who is a little too *literal* can spoil the talk of a whole table-full of men of spirit. *Business Advertiser* p. 57. [o. & co., 1871.]

5. Exact as to fact or detail; precise; as, it is the *literal* truth. **6.** *Civ. Law.* Expressed in writing; documentary; as, *literal* evidence. [< F. *littéral,* < LL. *literalis,* < L. *litera,* letter.] SYN.: see BALD.— **literal contract** (*Civ. Law*), a contract the proof of which is all in writing.— **l. equation,** an equation in which the known quantities are

expressed by letters.— **lit'er-al-ly**, *adv.* According to literal interpretation, exactly: often used hyperbolically: as, she *literally* sailed into the room.— **lit'er-al-ness**, *n.* Literal import; exactness. **lit'er-al'i-ty**.

lit'er-al, *n.* A literal error.

lit'er-al-ism, *n.* [lit'er-al-ism; 2 lit'er-al-'jəm, *n.* **1.** Literal exactitude of expression, as in translating or interpreting. **2.** In the fine arts, a tendency to represent exactly without idealizing excessive naturalism.

Art consists in invention, selection, omission, accent, passion, partiality, exaggeration, elimination, fortification and condemnation, all which are in open defiance of the rigidity of *literalism*.
HAMERTON *Thoughts about Art*, ch. 3 [n. ssos. 1876].

lit'er-al-ist, *n.* [lit'er-al-ist; 2 lit'er-al-'ist, *n.* One given to literalism; in the fine arts, one who represents without imagination or idealizing.— **lit'er-al-is'tic**, *a*

lit'er-al-ize, [lit'er-al-iz; 2 lit'er-al-'iz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ'ING.] To interpret or put in practice according to the literal meaning; conform to the exact literal meaning of; make literal. **lit'er-al-ist-i-za'tion**, *n.* The act of literalizing. **lit'er-al-iz-a'tion**.— **lit'er-al-iz'er**, *n.* One who literalizes. **lit'er-al-is'er**.

lit'er-a-ri-an, [lit'er-ē'ri-an; 2 lit'er-ā'ri-an, *n.* A person devoted to literary pursuits.

lit'er-a-ri-ly, [lit'er-ē-ri-li; 2 lit'er-ā-ri-li, *adv.* In literary respect or manner.

lit'er-a-ry, [lit'er-ē-ri; 2 lit'er-ā-ry, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or used in literature; included in, appropriate to, or worthy of literature: as, *literary* style.

With Luther, the *literary* language of Germany became New High-German. MAX MÜLLER *Chips* vol. iii, p. 24, [c. 1874.]

2. Versed in or devoted to literature; as, a *literary* woman. [< *literature*, < L. *litera*, letter.] — **literary property**, property in literary compositions or productions; also, the exclusive right to publish such productions.

lit'er-a-ry-ism, [lit'er-ē-ri-'izm; 2 lit'er-ā-ry-'izm, *n.* The use of stock or hackneyed literary phrases, forms, etc.

lit'er-ate, [lit'er-at; 2 lit'er-at, *a.* **1.** Having a knowledge of letters; instructed; lettered: opposed to *illiterate*.

Addison's 'Cato-Marc' delighted a *literate* and learned synthetic class of readers. SPODDARD in *Scribner's Nov.*, 1878, p. 4.

2. Of or pertaining to letters; literary; of the nature of literature.

In *Orkney*, recently discovered runic inscriptions . . . preserve *literate* memorials of adventurous Northmen from the tenth to the twelfth century.
D. WILSON *Prehistoric Man* p. 308. [MACM. 1865.]

[< L. *literatus*, < *litera*, letter.]

lit'er-ate, *n.* **1.** One versed in letters; a literary person; one able to read and write. [Eng.] An educated person who has not received a university degree, especially one who has taken holy orders.

lit'er-a-tesque', [lit'er-a-tesk'; 2 lit'er-ə-'tesk', *a.* [Recent & Rare.] Fit to be set into literature; suitable for literature.

lit'er-a'ti, [lit'er-ā'ti; 2 lit'er-ā'ti, *n. pl.* [-TUS, *sing.*] [L.] Men of letters; scholars; savants: rare in the singular: applied especially to the learned classes in China.

Great was instantly received with honour by the Scotch *literati*.
EDMUND GOSSE *Thomas Gray* p. 107. [n. 1882.]

lit'er-a'tim, [lit'er-ā'tim; 2 lit'er-ā'tim, *adv.* Letter for letter literally. [LL., < L. *litera*, letter.]

lit'er-a'tion, [lit'er-ē'shon; 2 lit'er-ā'shon, *n.* The process or act of representing by letters; as, the *literation* of one of the African dialects.

lit'era-ti'ka, [lit'er-ē-tist; 2 lit'er-ā-'tist, *n.* [Rare.] A literary man. [In man of letters. [Sp.]

lit'er-a'to, [lit'er-ā'to; 2 lit'er-ā'to, *n.* One of the literati: scholar; pedant. [< It. *letterato*, < L. *litera*, letter.]

lit'er-a'tor, [lit'er-ē'tor; 2 lit'er-ā'tor, *n.* **1.** A petty schoolmaster; pedant. **2.** A literary man. **3.** [Rare.] One devoted to textual criticism. **4†.** A bibliographer; a person who pretends to learning. [L., < *litera*, letter.]

lit'er-a-ture, [lit'er-ə-shür or -chur; 2 lit'er-ə-chur or -tür, *n.* **1.** Any written or printed matter; specifically, the human mind collectively; especially, such productions as are marked by elevation, vigor, and catholicity of thought, by fitness, purity, and grace of style, and by artistic construction.

Literature, in its narrowest and strictest sense, belongs to the sphere of high art, and embodies thought that is powerful, inspiring and elevating, rather than merely knowledge-giving (excluding all merely scientific writings); catholic, or of interest to man as man (excluding writings that are merely technical, or for a class, trade, profession, or the like, only); sensitive in its tone and style (excluding all writings violating the principles of correct taste); and shaped by the creative imagination, or power of artistic construction (excluding all writings of shapeless and formless or without essential and organic unity). It may be divided into (1) **oratory**, where the representation is for the sake of the effect on another mind; (2) **philosophical discourse**, where it is for the sake of the theme itself; and (3) **poetry**, where it is embodied in beautiful form, mainly for the sake of the form. See these words.

By *literature* I mean those great works . . . that rise above professional or commonplace uses, and take possession of the mind of a whole nation or a whole age.
DEAN STANLEY *Thoughts on Literature* cexxxix, p. 274. [D. n. d.]

2. The portion of such writings that pertains to any particular epoch, country, subject, or branch of learning; as, ancient *literature*; the *literature* of chemistry.

The *literature* of any age is but the voice of its prevalent tendencies. W. M. PUNSHON *Lectures and Sermons, Bungay* p. 123.

3. In a restricted sense, the portion of literary productions that excludes the positive sciences; belles-lettres.

4. The act or occupation of a literary person; literary work. **5.** Acquaintance with letters or books; learning.

It is only by reason of the opposition of letters in the function of signs to sounds as heard that the literary knowledge of books is called *literature*' and that a man versed in it is called . . . a man of letters. RUSKIN *Sesame* p. 20. [w. & s. 1867.]

6. *Mus.* The total number of compositions for a particular instrument or combination of instruments: as, the *literature* of the violin. **7.** [Colloq.] Any printed matter used or distributed for advertising or political purposes, etc.; as, campaign *literature*. [Off., < L. *literatura*, < *litera*, letter.] **Belles-lettres**, Syn.: belles-lettres, books, literary productions, publications, writings. *Literature* is collective, referring to all that has been published in some land or age, or in some department of human knowledge; as, the *literature* of Greece; the *literature* of the Augustan age; the *literature* of politics or of art. *Literature*, used absolutely, denotes what has been called "polite *literature*" or *belles-lettres*, *i. e.*, the works collectively that embody taste, feeling, loftiness of thought, and purity and beauty of style, as poetry, history, fiction, and dramatic compositions, including also much of philosophical writing, as the *Republic* of Plato, and oratorical productions, as the orations of Demosthenes. In the broad sense we can speak of the *literature* of science; In the narrower sense, we speak of *literature* and science as distinct departments of knowledge. *Literature* is also used to signify literary pursuits or occupations; as, to devote one's life to *literature*. Compare KNOWLEDGE.

— **comparative literature**, the study of the literatures of several peoples as to the relations that they bear one to another with reference to their similarity or dissimilarity of *style* or *thought* at the same or different periods of time.

— **light l.**, literature that requires little mental exertion to understand, and is produced chiefly for amusement: almost usually to fiction.— **polite l.**, belles-lettres.— **lit'er-a-tured**, *a.* Having knowledge of literature.

lit'er-a'tus, [lit'er-ē'tus; 2 lit'er-ā'tus, *n.* See LITERATI. **li-ter'nus**, [li-ter'nus; 2 li-'tər'nus, *n.* An ancient town in Campania, Italy. **Li'ter-non'** [Gr.].

lit'er-ose, *a.* [Rare.] Manifesting or affecting literary character or style.— **lit'er-os'i-ty**, *n.*

lit'es, [lit'ēz; 2 lit'ēz, *n.* Plural of LIS.

lith, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A limb: joint; segment; part: frequently used in the phrase **lith and limb**.

lith-. See LITHO-.

-lith. See -LITE.

Lith., *abbr.* Lithuanian.

lith., *abbr.* Lithograph; lithography.

lith'a-gog(ue), [lith'ə-gog; 2 lith'a-gōg, *a.* Used for or efficacious in removing stone from the bladder or kidneys. [< Gr. *lithos*, stone + *agōgos*, < *agō*, carry away.]

lith'a-gog(ue), *n.* *Med.* **1.** A medicine efficacious in expelling calculi. **2.** Forceps used in lithotomy.

Li'thange', *n.* Same as LITANG.

lith'an-ate, [lith'ən-āt; 2 lith'ən-'āt, *n.* *Elec.* A hard lead peroxid used as an electrode in storage batteries. [< LITH- + (perhaps) ANODE.]

lith'an-thrac'ite, [lith'ən-thras'īt; 2 lith'ən-thrak'īt, *n.* Of or pertaining to anthracite; resembling anthracite. [< Gr. *lithos*, stone, + *anthrax*, coal.]

lith'an-thrax, [lith'ən-thraks; 2 lith'ən-'thraks, *n.* Stone coal: distinguished from *xylanthrax*. [< LITH- + Gr. *anthrax*, coal.]

lith'arge, [lith'ärj; 2 lith'ärj, *n.* Lead monoxid (PbO) made by heating metallic lead moderately in a current of air. It is yellowish, and is used as a pigment in the making of lead-compounds and of flint glass, and for glazing pottery. [F., < L. *lithargyrus*, < Gr. *litharguros*, < *lithos*, stone, + *argyros*, silver.] **lith'ar-gi'ē**; **lith'ar'gy**.

lith'ate, *a.* [Rare.] Of, or of the nature of, lithic acid.

lith'ate, [lith'ēt; 2 lith'āt, *n.* A salt of lithic or uric acid. [< LITHIC.] **lith'i-ate'**.— **li-that'ic**, *a.*

lithe, *a.* [Lithe, *vt.* To listen to; give heed to; hearken. **lythe**†.

lithe, *a.* [Lithe, *vt.* To listen to; give heed to; hearken. **lythe**†.

lithe, *a.* [LITHE'ER; 2 LITHE'EST.] Bending easily or gracefully; slender and willowy; supple; limber.

Sohrab sprang aside *Lithe* as the glancing snake.
MATTHEW ARNOLD *Sohrab and Rustum* l. 418.

[< AS. *lithe*, soft.]— **lithe'ly**, *adv.*— **lithe'ness**, *n.*

lith-ec'ta-sy, [lith-ek'tə-si; 2 lith-ek'tə-sy, *n.* *Surg.* The operation of extracting stone from the bladder by dilating the urethra, cutting into the prostate gland, or using the urethra. [< LITH- + Gr. *ektasis*; see ECTASIS.]

lith-ec'to-my, [lith-ek'tə-mi; 2 lith-ek'tə-my, *n.* Lithotomy. [< LITH- + Gr. *ek*, out, + -TOMY.]

lith-e'mi-a, [lith-ē'mi-ə; 2 lith-ē'mi-a, *n.* *Pathol.* An excess of urates and uric acid in the blood. [< LITH- + Gr. *haima*, blood.] **lith-æ'mi-a**†.— **lith-em'ic**, *a.*

lith'er, *n.* [Lithe, *a.* + -ER; LITH'ER'ER.] Bending easily or gracefully; slender and willowy; supple; limber.

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lith'er, *a. & n.* Same as LITHE, LITHER.

lith'er, *a.* [Lithe, *a.* + -ER; LITH'ER'ER.] Bending easily or gracefully; slender and willowy; supple; limber.

lith'er, *a.* [Lithe, *a.* + -ER; LITH'ER'ER.] Bending easily or gracefully; slender and willowy; supple; limber.

lith'er†, *a.* Bad; worthless; idle. **lith'er-ous**†.— **lith'er-ly**†, *adv.*— **lith'er-ness**†, *n.* Worthlessness.

lith'er, *pron.* [Lithe, *a.* + -ER; LITH'ER'ER.] Bending easily or gracefully; slender and willowy; supple; limber.

lith'er, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Mischievous; crafty. **2†.** Lazy. **lith'er-ly**†.

lith'e some, [lith'səm; 2 lith'səm, *a.* [Poet.] Lithe; lissom; nimble.

Ho, un! Aldoneus,' cried the *lithesome* god.
BULWER-LYTTON *Last Tales, Death and Sleepwalk* st. 42.

[< LITHE, *a.*, + -SOME.]— **-ness**, *n.*

Lith'gow, [Lith'gō; 2 lith'gō, *n.* **1. William** (1583?–1645), a Scottish traveler; tortured and imprisoned by the Spanish Inquisition as a spy. **2.** A town in New South Wales.

lith'i-a, [lith'i-ə; 2 lith'i-a, *n.* A fluid obtained from a small tree (*Rhus caustica*) which blisters the skin as severely as its congener the poison-oak of the United States. Its hard wood is used by wheelwrights and cabinetmakers.

lith'i-a, [lith'i-ə; 2 lith'i-a, *n.* *Chem.* A white caustic compound (LiO) that dissolves slowly in water to form lithium hydrate; lithium oxid: formerly *lithion*. [< LITHIUM.] **lithia emerald** (*Mineral*), same as HIDDENITE.— **lithia water**, see WATER.

lith'i-a'sis, *n.* *Pathol.* Lithiasis, especially when affecting the eyelids. [< Gr. *lithias*, stone.]

lith-i'ca, [lith-i'kə; 2 lith-i'ka, *n.* *Pathol.* The formation of gravelly concretions in the body, especially in the urinary passages. [< Gr. *lithiasis*, < *lithos*, stone.]

lith'i-at'ic, [lith'i-at'ik; 2 lith'i-'a-tik, *a.* [Rare.] Affected with lithiasis.

lith'i-fy, [lith'i-fī; 2 lith'i-fy, *vt.* [-FAY'ED; -AY'ING.] To *infuse* with lithia.

lith'ic, [lith'ik; 2 lith'ic, *a.* **1.** *Med.* Of or pertaining to calculus or stone in the bladder. **2.** Of or pertaining to stone.

An area measuring 600 feet each way was enclosed by terraced walls of the utmost *lithic* grandeur.
JAMES *Transactions Hist. Hist. Soc.*, vol. i, pt. i, p. 198. [n. d. 1865.]

3. Of or pertaining to lithium. [< Gr. *lithikos*, < *lithos*, stone.]— **lithic acid** (*Chem.*), uric acid: a former name.— **lithic age**, same as STONE AGE. See AGE, n. (4).

lith'i-ca, *n.* *Med.* A medicine given for calculus.

lith'i-cal, [lith'i-kəl; 2 lith'i-cal, *a.* *Petrol.* Pertaining to or referring to the size, shape, and mutual disposition of the constituents of a rock,— that is, to the texture in the limited sense, as distinguished from structure. [< Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

lith'i-fi-ca'tion, [lith'i-fi-kā'shon; 2 lith'i-fi-ca'shon, *n.* The consolidation or hardening of loose mineral aggregates into stone. Compare PETRIFACTION. [< Gr. *lithos*, stone, + L. *facio*, make.]

lith'i-fy, [lith'i-fī; 2 lith'i-fy, *vt.* [Rare.] To convert into stone. [some or broth.

lith'ing, [lith'in; 2 lith'ing, *n.* [Scot.] Thickening for

lith'i-on-ite, [lith'i-on-īt; 2 lith'i-on-īt, *n.* Lepidolite.

lith'i-o-phil-ite, [lith'i-ō-fil-īt; 2 lith'i-ō-fil-īt, *n.* *Mineral.* A vitreous salmon to brown lithium-manganese phosphate ($LiMnPO_4$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< LITHIUM + Gr. *philos*, loving.]

lith'o-phyl-o-rite, [lith'ō-fil'ō-rīt; 2 lith'ō-fil'ō-rit, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic bluish-black hydrated manganese-manganite that is closely allied to psilomelane. [< Gr. *lithos*, stone, + *phyllon*, leaf.]

lith'i-ta'ti-da, [lith-i-tā'ti-də; 2 lith-i-'tā'ti-da, *n. pl.* *Spong.* A division of sponges, especially a suborder of chondrosperglans with a hard skeleton composed of articulating desmic spicules. [< Gr. *lithitēs*, look like a stone, < *lithos*, stone.]

—lith'i-tid, lith-is'ti-dan, *a.* & *n.*

lith'ite, [lith'īt; 2 lith'īt, *n.* An otolite, especially of a medusa. [< Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

lith'i-um, [lith'i-əm; 2 lith'i-um, *n.* A soft silver-white metallic element, the lightest solid element. See ELEMENT. [< Gr. *lithos*, stone.]

lith'o-, **lith-**, [lith'ō-, lith-; 2 lith'ō-, lith-. From Gr. *lithos*, stone: combining forms.— **lith'o-bex'ia**, *n.* *Pathol.* Cough attended by the spitting of gravelly concretions.— **lith'o-bib'li-on†**, *n.* A bibliolite.— **Lith'o-bi'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of holotarsian chilopods with 15 scuta and two kinds, large alternating with small. **Lith'o-bi'us**, *n.* (t. g.)— **lith'o-bi'id**, *a.* & *n.*— **lith'o-bi'oid**, *a.*— **lith'o-bi'te**, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or derived from bilin.— **lithobilinic acid**, an organic compound obtained in the decomposition of certain bile-products.— **lith'o-bi-o'ta**, *n.* Belonging or pertaining to the natural state of crystals, stones, etc.— **lith'o-bi'o-tism**, *n.* The undeveloped existence of crystals, etc.— **lith'o-bo'li-a**, *n.* The practice of throwing stones, in use on certain ancient festivals, as at the Lupercalia at Rome.— **lith'o-car'bon**, *n.* A substance extracted from a bituminuous limestone found in Uvalde county, Tex., employed in making varnishes and insulators.— **lith'o-carp**, *n.* A petrified fruit; carpolite.— **lith'o-ce-no'sis**, *n.* *Surg.* The removal from the bladder of the bits of calculi that result from lithotrity.— **lith'o-chromat'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to lithochromatics. **lith'o-chromat'ics**.— **lith'o-chro'mics**, *n.* The art or process of painting in oil on stone and printing therefrom on canvas. **lith'o-chro'mics**†; **lith'ō-chro-my**†.— **lith'o-chro'ma-to-graph'ic**, *a.* Same as CHROMOLITHOGRAPHIC.— **lith'o-chro-nog'ra-phy**, *n.* Same as CHRONOLITHOGRAPHY.— **lith'o-chrys-og'ra-phy**, *n.* Printing on stone in gold.— **lith'o-clast**, *n.* *Surg.* A forceps for crushing calculi in the bladder.— **lith'o-clas'tic**, *a.*— **lith'o-clas'ti-cism**, *n.* Same as LITHOTRITY.— **lith'o-clys'mi-a**, *n.* Same as LITHOLYSIS. **lith'o-clys-my**†.— **lith'o-col'la**, *n.* A cement for stones.— **lith'o-col-let'ic**, *a.* & *n.* *Pathol.* Same as LITHAGOGUE.— **lith'o-col-let'tis**, *n.* (t. g.)— **lith'o-col'le-tid**, *a.* & *n.*— **lith'o-col'le-toid**, *a.*— **lith'o-co-ral'li-a**, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* The coralligenous actiniarians.— **lith'o-co-ral'line**, *a.*— **lith'o-cul'ture**, *n.* *Anthrop.* The stage or type of development in which stone is chiefly used for implements.— **lith'o-cyst**, *n.* *Zoöph.* A sac-like body containing concretions, as at the umbrella-margin of certain medusæ.— **lith'o-cys'tis**, *n.* [-TES'DES, *pl.*] [NL.] *Med.* = MA-TA, *pl.*] *Zool.* An umbonal plate which carries a ligament, as in anatinid and lyonsiid bivalves.— **lith'o-di-a'ceis**, *n.* *Med.* The dissolving of a stone in the bladder.— **lith'o-di'a-lyt'ic**, *a.*— **lith'o-di'a-lyze**, *vt.* [-LYZED; -LYZ'ING.] A family of notopodous decapods having an ovate-triangular form with a spine-like rostrum and eyes on the side of it. **Lith'o'des**, *n.* (t. g.)— **lith'o-did**, *n.* & *a.*— **lith'o-dome**, *n.* A bivalve shell that perforates stone, as a petricola or a lithodomus.— **lith-od'o-mous**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or of the nature of a lithodome; perforating.— **lith'o-don'mus**, *n.* [-MI, *pl.*] A myrtiloid mussel-like bivalve (genus *Lithodomus*). They are of cylindrical form, wedge-shaped behind, and burrow in rocks, shells, etc.— **lith'o-dyte**, *n.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from gall.— **lithofellic acid**, a crystalline organic compound ($C_{26}O_4H_{42}$), a decomposition product of the ingredients of the bile, found as a constituent of the Oriental bezoar.— **lith'o-fel'lin**, *n.* *Chem.* A high explosive. See EXPLOSIVES.— **lith'o-gen'e-sis**, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* The formation of calculi. **2.** *Geol.* The process of the production or development of minerals and rocks.— **lith'o-ge-net'ic**, *a.*— **lith'o-gen'e-sy**, *n.* The science of the origin of minerals and of the causes of their modes of occurrence.— **lith'o-gen'ous**, *a.* Capable of forming stone, as the coral-making polypes.— **lith-og'e-ny**, *n.* The formation of calculi.— **lith'o-glyph**, *n.* A carving or engraving of a stone or gem; also, a stone or gem so engraved.— **lith'o-glyph'ic**, *a.*— **lith-og'ly-phite**, *n.* A fossil resembling the appearance of being artificially carved.— **lith'o-glyp'tic**, *a.* *Art.* Relating to the art of engraving gems and stones.— **lith'o-glyp'tics**, *n.* The art of executing; the cutting or engraving of precious stones or gems.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical places, either singly or in groups.

lith'o-graf, *pp.* Lithographed. PHIL. SOC.

lith'o-gram, [lith'ō-gram; 2 lith'ō-gram, *n.* A form of the hectograph. [< LITHO- + Gr. *gramma*; see GRAM, *n.*]

lith'o-graph, [lith'ō-graf; 2 lith'ō-graf, *n.* & *a.* **1.** To **lith'o-graf'**,] produce or reproduce by lithography. **II.** *t.* To practise lithography. **lith-og'ra-phist**.

lith'o-graph, *n.* **1.** A lithographic print. **2.** [Rare.] A writing or record.

Unchanged the awful *lithograph*
Of power and glory underfoot.
TENNYSON *Lucretius* l. 1 *in El Ghor* st. 4.

[< LITHO- + -GRAPH.] — **scraped lithograph**, an impression the design of which is made in white on black.

lith-og'ra-pher, [l. **lith-og'ra-fer**; 2. **lith-og'ra-fer**, *n.* **lith'o-graf'er**,] One who lithographs or who is engaged in lithography.

lith'o-graph'ic, [l. **lith'ō-graf'ik**; 2 **lith'ō-graf'ic**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by lithography; made by printing from stone, as a picture.— **lithographic retail**.— **lithographic ink, crayon, or chalk**, a greasy material made of tallow, soap, etc., and coloring-matter, used for making the design in lithography. **lithographic paper**, specially prepared to be used in lithographic printing.— **l. pen**, a very fine pen used in lithographic work.— **l. roller**, an inked roller specially adapted to lithographic printing.— **l. stone**, a yellowish-gray fine-grained, fatty limestone used in lithography. **l. slate**†.— **l. varnish**, a material derived from linseed-oil, used in thinning or in making the ink employed in lithography.— **lith'o-graph'i-cal**, *a.*

lith-og'ra-phy, [l. **lith-og'ra-fi**; 2 **lith-og'ra-fy**, *n.* The **lith'o-graf'y**,] art or operation of producing printed matter from a flat lithographable stone on which a drawing, design, or transfer has been made with a soapy ink or other suitable material. The art is based upon the principle of the chemical affinity of fatty or resinous substances for those of the same nature and their repugnance for water. When a drawing is made on the stone with lithographic crayon or ink, and all other parts of the surface are wetted with water, the porous surface absorbs both the water and the fatty or resinous compounds. A roller covered with resinous ink then passed over the stone will ink only those portions containing the design, being repelled by the parts moistened with water. The stone is now prepared by "etching" with a solution of acid and gum arabic, which sets the fatty coloring-matter of the design and renders the blank parts of the stone more retentive of water. The stone is then washed with water and afterward with turpentine, when it is ready for the printing process. Owing to the difficulty of obtaining flawless specimens of large size of the best quality of this stone, a variety of calcium carbonate of porous texture, found at Solenhofen, in Bavaria, and the expense of handling it, zinc, and of late years, aluminum,

have been used to a considerable extent as substitutes, the latter with great success. The actual reproduction on paper, whether from stone or metal, is accomplished in a manner very similar in principle from type or plates engraved in relief. The process was invented about 1796 by Alois Senefelder, an amateur printer of Munich. [< LITHO- + -GRAPHY.]

lith'o-gra-ture', *n.* A photogravure.

lith'oid, 1 lĭth'oid; 2 lĭth'ŏid, *a.* Of or resembling stony structure or texture: opposed to *vitreous* or *glassy*. [< Gr. *lithoidēs*, < *lithos*, stone; and see -OID.] **lith-oi'dal**, *a.*

In most lavas devitrification has proceeded so far before the final stiffening that the original glassy magma has passed into a more or less completely *lithoid* or crystalline mass.

ARCH. GEIKIE *Text-Book Geology* p. 227. [MACM., 1882.]

lith'oi-dite, 1 lĭth'oi-dīt; 2 lĭth'ŏi-dīt, *n. Petrog.* A rhyolite having a ground-mass which is aphanitic and not vitreous. [< LITHOID.]

Lithol., *abbr.* Lithology.

lith'o-labe, *n. Surg.* An instrument for grasping a calculus and holding it while it is being crushed: not in recent use.

—lith'o-la-pax'y, *n.* The operation of crushing stone in the bladder, followed by immediate removal of the crushed fragments through a tube or suction. **—lith'o-la'pax**, *a.*

Worship paid to *stones*. **—lith-ol'a-trous**, *a.* **—lith-ol'a-trously**, *adv.* **—lith-ol'a-try**, *n.* An oily liquid obtained from petroleum: used as an antiseptic dressing in skin-diseases.

lith'o-log'ic, 1 lĭth'o-lŏj'ĭk; 2 lĭth'o-lŏg'ĭc, *a.* Of or pertaining to lithology; petrologic. **lith'o-log'i-cal**, *a.*

The *lithological* character of a rock embraces its mineral composition and structure as well as the mode of occurrence.

E. HITCHCOCK *Elementary Geol.* § 3, p. 50. [n. d. p. 1854.]

—lith'o-log'i-cal-ly, *adv.*

lith-ol'o-gy, 1 lĭth-ol'o-jĭ; 2 lĭth-ŏl'o-ġy, *n.* 1. *Geol.* The science or study of rocks; the branch of geologic science which treats of the origin, nature, composition, and classification of rocks as such; petrology; also, loosely, the lithologic character of a rock or formation.

The red shale is of Medina age; the blue section is unmistakably Hudson River, as shown by its fossils as well as by its *lithology* and its place in the scale.

E. ORTON in *Proc. A. A. A. S.*, p. 203. [PUB. BY SEC. 1886.]

2. *Med.* The branch that treats of calculi in the human system and their removal. [< LITHO- + -LOGY.] **lith-ol'o-list**, *n.*

lith-oly'sis, *n. Med.* The dissolving by remedial means of a stone in the bladder.— **lith'o-lyt'ic**, *a.*— **lith'o-lyte**, *n. Surg.* An instrument used for injecting calculi solvents into the bladder.— **lith'o-mage**, *n.* A medicine supposed to be practised by the ancients.— **lith'o-marge**, *n.* 1. A mixture of hydrous aluminium silicates, related to if not identical with kaolin. 2. Same as TRIPOLITE.— **lith'o-me'ter**, *n. Surg.* An instrument for measuring the diameter of a stone in the bladder.— **lith-om'e-tra**, *n. pl. Pathol.* Bony or calcareous concretions of the womb.— **lith-om'e-ter**, *n. Chem.* An instrument for measuring the quantity of carbonic acid in a solution.— **lith'o-me-thrid'ic**, *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by lithomethria.— **lith'o-me-thri'a**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the kidney due to the presence of a calculus. **—lith'o-me-throt'o-my**, *n. Surg.* Section of the kidney for the removal of a calculus.

lith'on-trip'tic, 1 lĭth'on-trĭp'tĭc; 2 lĭth'ŏn-trĭp'tĭc, *n. Med.* A remedial agent prescribed for dissolving calculi in the bladder and urinary passages. [< Gr. *lithon*, acc. of *lithos*, stone, + *tribō*, rub, + -IC.] **lith'on-trip'tor**; **lyth'on-trip'tic**; **lyth'on-trip'tor**, *n.* Same as LITHOTRITE, etc.

lith'o-pe'di-on, *n. Pathol.* A fetus within the womb dead and impregnated with salts of lime. **lith'o-pæ'di-on**; **—lith-oph'a-gous**, *a.* 1. Eating or swallowing stones, as a bird. 2. Perforating or burrowing in stone, as a lithodome or borer.— **Lith-oph'a-ga**, *n. pl. Zool.* Same as LITHODOMUS.— **lith'o-phane**, *n.* A transparency having a design impressed in porcelain or glass.— **lith'o-phan'ic**, *a.*

—lith-oph'a-ny, *n.*— **lith'o-phi'lous**, *a.* Stone-loving; living among, beneath, or on stones: said of insects and plants preferring a stone habitat. **lith'o-phil**; **lith'o-philet**.

—lith'o-phone, *n. Med.* An instrument for ascertaining the presence of calculi in the bladder or other organ by the sound made in touching it.— **lith'o-phos'phor**, *n.* A mineral, as baryte, that becomes phosphorescent when heated.— **lith'o-phos-phor'ic**, *a.*— **lith'o-pho-tog'ra-phy**, *n.* Same as PHOTOLITHOGRAPHY.— **lith'o-phthi'sis**, *n. Pathol.* Consumption with calcareous concretions in the lungs.— **lith'o-phyl**, *n.* A petrified leaf or its impression; or a stone containing such petrifaction. **lith'o-phyll.**—

lith'o-physe, *n. Petrol.* A spherical or ovoid concentrically chambered cavity in glassy igneous rocks, formed by contraction due to crystallization. **lith'o-phy'sa**; **—lith'o-phy'sal**, *a.*— **lith'o-phyte**, *n.* 1. A calcareous or stony polyp or plant-like organism, as a coral. 2. *Paleontology.* A plant that lives on stony or rocky surfaces in air or under water. **lith-oph'y-ton**;— **lith'o-phyt'ic**, *a.*— **lith-oph'y-tous**, *a.*— **lith'o-pone**, *n.* A dry white pigment made of zinc sulfid and barium sulfate.— **lith'o-pœne**, *n.*

Surg. A catheter by which to introduce into the bladder a saw for calculi.— **lith-op'ti-sy**, *n. Surg.* The operation of sawing through a calculus in the bladder.— **lith'o-scope**, *n. Surg.* An instrument used for detecting and examining stone in the bladder.— **lith'o-sid'er-ite**, *n.* A siderolite.— **lith'o-sil'i-cate**, *n. Chem.* A variety of bombycid moths feeding mainly on lichens, and having the body slender, fore wings long, antennæ filiform, the labial palpi bifoliated, and wings large; footman.

—lith'o-sil'i-ca, *n.* (t. g.)— **lith-o-sil'i-can**, *a.* & *n.*— **lith'o-si'la**, *n.* (t. g.)— **lith-o'sil-an**, *n.*— **lith'o-sil'ic**, *a.*— **lith'o-si'line**, *n. pl. The Lithosiidæ* regarded as a subfamily of *Arctiidæ*.— **lith-o'si-oid**, *a.*— **lith'o-sis**, *n. Pathol.* Pneumoconiosis.— **lith'o-sper'mon**, *n.* Any plant of the genus *Lithospermum*. **lith'o-sper'mum**, *n. Bot.* A genus of canescent or hispid herbs of the family *Boraginaceæ*, with alternate sessile leaves and white, yellow, or purple flowers, producing very hard nutlets. They are called *gromwell* or *puccoon*.— **lith'o-sphere**, *n.* The solid globe of the earth as distinguished from its envelopes, the atmosphere and the hydrosphere. Compare ATMOSPHERE; HYDROSPHERE. [Doual).

Lith'o-stra'ton, 1 lĭth'o-strā'tŏn; 2 lĭth'o-strā'tŏn, *n. Bib.* **lith'o-tint**, 1 lĭth'o-tĭnt; 2 lĭth'o-tĭnt, *n.* 1. The art or process of producing pictures in flat tints from lithographic stones. 2. A picture so produced. 3. A flat, graduated stone for reproducing a drawing made by lithotint, crayon, brush, rubbing, asphalt, separately or in combination.

lith'o-tome, 1 lĭth'o-tōm; 2 lĭth'o-tōm, *n.* 1. A mineral found in nature resembling a cut stone. 2. *Surg.* Same as CYSTOTOME. [< Gr. *lithotomos*, < *lithos*, stone, + *temnō*, cut.]

lith-ot'o-my, 1 lĭth-ot'o-mĭ; 2 lĭth-ŏt'o-my, *n. Surg.* The operation of removing stone from the bladder by incision into the organ. [< LL. *lithotomia*, < Gr. *lithotomia*, stone-cutting, < *lithos*, stone, + *temnō*, cut.] **lith'o-to'mi-al**;— **lith-ot'o-my-bl-sec'tor**, *n.* An instrument for making the side cuts in lithotomy.— **l-sound**, *n. Surg.* A steel catheter which by a click reveals the presence of a calculus in the bladder. **l-searcher**.— **median l.** (*Surg.*), that in which the operative incision is in the median line of the perineum.— **lith'o-tomic**, *a.* Cutting or pertaining to lithotomy. **lith'o-tom'i-cal**;— **lith-ot'o-mist**, *n.* One who practises lithotomy.— **lith-ot'o-mize**, *vt.* To perform lithotomy on.

lith'o-tome'ter, 1 lĭth'o-tō-tom'ĕ-tĕr, *n.* A half-tone illustration designed to give an effect resembling a lithographic print.

lith'o-tre'sis, 1 lĭth'o-trē'sĭs; 2 lĭth'o-trē'sĭs, *n.* The process of boring through a calculus. [< LITHO- + Gr. *trēsis*, perforation.]

lith'o-trip'ton, 1 lĭth'o-trĭp'tŏn; 2 lĭth'o-trĭp'tŏn, *n.* A lithontriptic.

lith-ot'ri-ty, 1 lĭth-ot'rĭ-tĭ; 2 lĭth-ŏt'ri-ty (XIII), *n. Surg.* The operation of reducing stone in the bladder to fine fragments by crushing, sawing, etc., with instruments. [< LITHO- + L. *tritus*, pp. of *tero*, rub.] **lith'on-trip'ty**; **lith'o-thrypt'ty**; **lith'o-trip'syt.**— **lith'o-trite**, *n.* Any instrument used in the operation of lithotrity; especially, one for crushing the calculus between two blades, which are forced together by turning a screw. **lith'on-trip'tor**; **lith'o-thryp'tor**; **lith'o-trip'tor**; **lith'o-trip'tor.**— **lith'o-trit'ic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to the operation of lithotrity.

lit, *n.* Same as LITHONTRIPTIC. **lith'on-thrip'tic**; **lith'o-thryp'tic**; **lith'o-trip'tic.**— **lith-ot'ri-dist**, *n.* One skilled in the operation of lithotrity. **lith'on-trip'dist**; **lith'o-thryp'tor** or **-trip'tist.**— **lith'on-trip'tical**, *adv.*

lith'o-type, 1 lĭth'o-tāp; 2 lĭth'o-typ, *n.* 1. *Print.* A stereotype made with a composition of shellac, sand, tar, and linseed-oil, pressed while hot on a plaster mold taken from type. 2. In engraving, an etched stone surface for printing; also, the process of taking prints from such a stone, or the prints so taken. 3. A machine fitted with a keyboard similar to that of a typewriter, by means of which a lithographic transfer-sheet is prepared. It makes a series of perforations in a strip of paper, which control the printing. [< LITHO- + -TYPE.]

lith'o-type, *vt.* To prepare for printing by lithotypy.— **lith'o-ty'pic**, *a.*— **lith'o-ty'py**, *n.* 1. The process of obtaining a relief printing-surface by the computer molds of the types and making casts with a mixture of shellac, sand, etc. 2. Printing from etched stone.

lith'ous, 1 lĭth'us; 2 lĭth'us, *a. Botanical.* Pertaining to, resembling, or having the composition of a calculus.

lit'house, 1 lĭt'-hous; 2 lĭt'-hous', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A dyehouse.

lith'wyl, 1 lĭth-oks'ĭl; 2 lĭth-ŏks'yl, *n.* Petrified wood. [< LITH- + Gr. *xylon*, wood.] **lith-ox'yle**; **lith-ox'yl-ite**.

Iths'man, 1 ĭths'man; 2 ĭths'man, *n.* A member of an ancient guild in Scandinavian towns, and trafficker in the River Thames. [< AS. *ithsmann*, sailor.]

Lith'u-a'ni-a, 1 lĭth'yu-ā'nĭ-a; 2 lĭth'yu-ā'ni-a, *n.* 1. An independent state in Europe, comprising governments of Kovno, Vilna, Grodno, Minsk, and parts of Mogilĕv and Vitebsk, formerly Russian. 2. A former grand duchy, included in W. Russia and E. Prussia since the partition of Poland, 1795, which country it was incorporated in 1569.

Lith'u-a'ni-an, 1 lĭth'yu-ā'nĭ-ăn; 2 lĭth'yu-ā'ni-an. **I.** *a.* Of or belonging to Lithuania, or the Lithuanians or their language. **II.** *n.* 1. One of the native people of Lithuania, a branch of the Letto-Lithuanian group of the Aryan family, living for the most part in European Russia. The Lithuanians are generally tall, fair-haired, and dolichocephalic, but exhibit some elements of the sub-Northern and Eastern races. They are largely agriculturists of mixed Slavic and Finnic blood. 2. The Lithuanian group of Lithuanian; in a broader sense, Lettic. See LETTIC.

Lith'u-an'ic, 1 lĭth'yu-ăn'ĭk; 2 lĭth'yu-ăn'ĭc. **I.** *a.* Lithuanian. **II.** *n.* Same as LETTIC.

Lit. Hum., *abbr.* [L. *Literæ humaniores* (the humanities).]

lith'u-re'sis, 1 lĭth'yu-rē'sĭs; 2 lĭth'yu-rē'sĭs, *n. Pathol.* The passage of gravel from the bladder through the urethra. [< LITH- + Gr. *ourēsis*, urination.]

lith-u-ri'a, 1 lĭth-yu'rĭ-a; 2 lĭth-yu'ri-a, *n. Pathol.* An excess of uric acid in the urine, a morbid condition in which calcular concretions are formed. [< LITH- + Gr. *ouron*, urine.] **lith-u'ric**, *a.* **lithuric acid**, an acid ($C_5H_4N_4O_3$), NH, extracted from bovine urine.

lith'wake', 1 lĭth'wēk'; 2 lĭth'wāk', *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Limber; flexible; pliable. **leathe'wake'**.

lith'y, 1 lĭth'ĭ; 2 lĭth'y, *a.* [Obs.] flexible; willowy; lethy. 2. [Prov. Eng.] Heavy; warm: said of the weather.

— lith'y-gree', *n.* The British waytaring-tree.

lith'y-lene, 1 lĭth'ĭ-lēn; 2 lĭth'y-lēn, *n.* Same as LITHIL.

lit'i-con'tes-ta'tion, *n.* Same as LITIS CONTESTATION.

lit'i-ga-bi(e), 1 lĭt'i-ga-bĭ; 2 lĭt'i-ga-bi, *a.* That may be litigated.

lit'i-gant, 1 lĭt'i-gant; 2 lĭt'i-ġant. **I.** *a.* Disposed to litigate; litigious; also, engaged in litigation. **II.** *n.* A party to a lawsuit, either plaintiff or defendant.

I was an early reader of Mrs. Clay, that no litigant, rich or poor, should have occasion to say, that for want of counsel they could not obtain justice at every bar where he could appear for them.

[< L. *litigan(t-)s*, ppr. of *litigo*; see LITIGATE.]

lit'i-gate, 1 lĭt'i-gēt; 2 lĭt'i-ġēt, *v.* [-GAT'ED; -GAT'ING.]

1. *t.* To bring into litigation; cause to become the subject of a suit at law; dispute in a lawsuit.

II. *i.* To engage in litigation. [< L. *litigatus*, pp. of *litigo*, < *lis* (*lit-*), strife, + *ago*, carry on.] **— lit'i-ga'tor**, *n.* **— lit'i-ga'to-ry**, *a.*

lit'i-ga'tion, 1 lĭt'i-gā'shŏn; 2 lĭt'i-ġā'shon, *n.* The act or process of carrying on a suit in a court of law or equity; a judicial contest; hence, any controversy that must be decided upon evidence.

So many evils, public and private, spring and unfair dealing among our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, and so much *litigation* and unjust persecution arose from disputed claims to property which had been, or were supposed to have been, purchased, that it was made illegal to buy or sell without witnesses.

T. WRIGHT *Homes of Other Days* p. 90. [TR. & CO. 1871.]

[< LL. *litigatio(n-)*, < L. *litigatus*; see LITIGATE.]

li-tig'i-ous-ly, 1 lĭ-tĭj'ĭ-us-lĭ; 2 lĭ-tĭġ'i-us-lĭ, *adv.* 1. The quality of being litigious; a litigious disposition. 2. *Scots Law.* The prohibition implied by law against the alienation of property to the prejudice of action begun for its acquisition or possession, or its attachment for debt: analogous to the *lis pendens* of the common law. [< L. *litigiosus*; see LITIGIOUS.]

li-tig'ious, 1 lĭ-tĭj'us; 2 lĭ-tĭġ'ius, *a.* 1. Inclined to litigation; given to contention in courts of law; hence, quarrelsome. 2. Subject to litigation or contention; controvertible; disputable; as, a *litigious* right. 3. Of or pertaining to litigation; as, *litigious* forms. [< F. *litigieux*, < L. *litigiosus*, < *litigo*; see LITIGATE.] **li'ti-ga'tious**;— **li-tig'tous-ly**, *adv.*— **li-tig'tous-ness**, *n.*

Lit'el-op'i-dæ, 1 lĭt'e-op'ĭ-dē; 2 lĭt'e-ŏp'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A pelagic family of littorinidean gastropods, having three ciriform appendages to the epipodium, median teeth subquadrangular and without basal denticles, and a turreted shell with a truncated columella. **Li-tif'o-pus**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *litos* (< *lis*), smooth, + *opē*, hole.] **Lit'i-op'i-na'**.— **li-tif'o-pid**, *n.*— **li-tif'o-poid**, *a.*

lit'i-con'tes-ta'tion, 1 lĭt'i-kon'tes-tā'shon; 2 lĭt'is-con'tes-tā'shon, *n.* 1. *Scots Law.* The process by which a suit is contested by the opposing statements of the respective parties. BOUVIER. 2. *Eccl. Law.* The issue of an action. [GF., < LL. *lits contestatio(n-)*, < L. *lis*, gen. *litis*, strife, + *contestatio(n-)*, proving by witnesses, < *contestor*; see CONTEST, v.]— **li'tis-con-test'**, *n.*— **li'tis-con'tes-ta'tion-al**, *a.*

lit'ling, *n.* Very little.

Lit. M. or **Litt. M.**, *abbr.* Same as M. LIT.

lit'mus, 1 lĭt'mus; 2 lĭt'mus, *n.* A blue dyestuff made by fermenting certain coarsely powdered lichens, as *Lecanora tartarea*, *Roccella fuciformis*, etc. It contains a red coloring-matter related to orcein in the form of an acid producing blue salts. It is turned red by acids, and returns to its original color when heated with an alkali. [Cor. of LACMUS, as Hitmus milk (*Bacterial.*), milk which has been tinged with litmus.— **l. paper**, bibulous paper dipped into a solution of litmus, and used to test solutions, etc., in order to determine whether they are acid or alkaline.

Li'top-ter'na, 1 lī'tŏp-tĕr'na; 2 lī'tŏp-tĕr'na, *n. pl. Paleon.* A suborder of ungulates composed wholly of the genus *Macrauchenia*. It consists of a small group of singularly horse-like animals with very long necks, now confined to Patagonia during Miocene and Pliocene times. [< Gr. *litos*, smooth, + *pterna*, heel.]

li'to-ral, *a.* Same as LITTORAL.

lit'o-tes, 1 lĭt'o-tēz or lai'to-tēz; 2 lĭt'o-tēġ or lī'to-tēġ, *n. Rhet.* Affirmation produced by the negation of the opposite; as in the sentence, "The Puritan . . . had been rescued from the common delivered from the opposite *common foe*." MACAULAY *Essays*, *Milton* p. 16. [A. 1880.]

[< Gr. *litotēs*, < *lis*, smooth.]

li-tram'e-ter, 1 lĭ-tram'ĭ-tĕr; 2 lĭ-trăm'e-ter, *n.* An apparatus for determining the specific gravity of liquids by the comparative height to which they are raised in vertical tubes by a definite air-pressure. [< Gr. *litra*, Sicilo-Greek form of L. *libra*, pound, + *metron*, measure.]

li'tre, *n.* Same as LITER, *n.*

li'tre, 1 lī'tĕr; 2 lī'ter, *n.* [F.] *Her.* A hatchment, consisting of a black belt charged with the arms of the deceased, painted on the walls of a church or other building.

lit're, 1 lĭt'ĕr; 2 lĭt're, *n.* [Chilean.] Same as LITRI.

lit'ster, 1 lĭt'stĕr; 2 lĭt'ster, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A dyer. **lit'ste-ress**.

litt., *abbr.* Litterateur.

Lit'ta, 1 lĭt'ta; 2 lĭt'ta, **Pompeo, Count** (*or* 1781–*or* 1852). An Italian historian; *Celebrated Italian Families*. [terg).

Litt. B., *abbr.* [L.] *Litterarum Baccalaureus*, Bachelor of Letters.

Litt. D., *abbr.* [L.] *Litterarum Doctor* (Doctor of Letters).

Lit'tell, 1 lĭt'ĕl; 2 lĭt'tell, **Eliakim** (*or* 1797–*or* 1870). An American editor; founded *Littell's Living Age*.

lit'ten [Rare], *pp.* of LIGHT, *v.*

lit'ten, 1 lĭt'n; 2 lĭt'n, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A garden; churchyard.

lit'ter, 1 lĭt'ĕr; 2 lĭt'ter, *n.* 1. *a.* To bring forth, as a litter of young: applied to certain quadrupeds, and sometimes, in contempt, to human beings.

Gabriel Honoré [Mirabeau], . . . roughest lion's whelp ever *littered* of that rough breed.

CARLYLE *French Revolution* vol. i, p. 134. [R.]

2. To scatter things in carelessly; as, to *litter* a room. 3. To scatter straw, hay, or the like in, as a stable, for the purposes of cleanliness or comfort; to supply with litter; hence, to provide bedding for. 4. To carry in a litter.

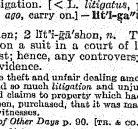
II. *i.* 1. To lie or sleep in litter, as cattle. 2. To give birth to a litter of young.

lit'ter, *n.* A bringing forth of several young at a single birth; also, the young so brought forth: applied sometimes, in contempt, to human beings.

The young of the same *litter* sometimes differ considerably from each other.

DARWIN *Descent of Man* pt. i, ch. vi, p. 164.

2. Straw, hay, or other similar material, used as bedding for horses, cattle, and the like. 3. Waste materials, shreds, and fragments scattered about; a clutter; hence, a state of disorder. 4. *Forestry.* That portion of the forest floor which is not in an advanced state of decomposition. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Primer of Forestry, in U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.*



Traveling Litter of the 16th Century.

5. A stretcher consisting of a cloth covering sick or wounded, as on a battle-field; formerly, also, a couch upheld by shafts at each end for the transportation of people of wealth or importance.

The Swedish monarch, who was carried about in a *litter*, and yet one of the most vigorous of commanders—defeated the army of the Austrian Kaiser.

J. D. MORRIS *German Lit.* p. 215. [c. 1. r. 1879.]

[< F. *littière*, < L. *lectica*, < *lectus*, bed.] Syn.: see PLOCK.

lit'ter-age, *n.* **lit'ter-y**, *a.*

lit'ter-a-teur', 1 lĭt'ĕr-a-tûr'; 2 lĭt'er-a-tûr', *n.* One who is by profession engaged in literature; a literary man. [F., < L. *literator*; see LITERATOR.]

lit'ter-d, *pp.* Littered.

lit'ter-ing, 1 lĭt'ĕr-ĭng; 2 lĭt'er-y, *a.* Covered with or constituting of litter. [terg).

Litt. L., *abbr.* [L.] *Litterarum Licentiatus* (Licentiate in Letters).

lit'tle, 1 lĭt'l; 2 lĭt'tle, *a.* [LESS; LEAST; also (Colloq. or Dial.) LITT'LER; LITT'LEST. I. Of a size, degree, quantity, etc., below the ordinary or normal; not large or much. (1) Below the normal size; diminutive; as, a *little* man, house, animal.

The microscope cannot find the animalcule which is less perfect for being *little*.

EMERSON *Essays, Compensation* first ser., p. 85. [H. M. & CO. 1890.]

(2) Below the normal number or amount; restricted; as, a *little* assembly; a *little* joy or sorrow. (3) Below the normal distance or time; short; brief; as, a *little* journey; a *little* visit. (4) Below the standard in merit or importance; inconsequence; insignificant; petty; hence, mean; narrow; as, a *little* quarrel; a *little* nature.

Great men do not play stage tricks with doctrines of life and death; only *little* men do that.

RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* p. 27. [W. & S. 1887.]

(5) Lacking in ability, efficiency, or force; weak: as, *little* wit; *little* perseverance.

2. Smaller than other like things with which it is contrasted; as, the *little* finger; the *little* toe. [< AS. *litel*, <

lyt, little.] Syn.: brief, contemptible, diminutive, feeble, inconsiderable, insignificant, mean, microscopic, minute, narrow, paltry, petty, short, slender, slight, small, tiny, trifling, trivial, unimportant. See INSIGNIFICANT; MINUTE; SMALL. — Ant.: see synonyms for IMMENSE; LARGE. — **lit'tle-beak'**, *n.* A rhynchocephalid lizard (*Sphenodon punctatum*). — **l. brain**, *n.* = **l. cause**, *n.* Bodily discomfort; specif., a cell that was much too small for a prisoner, or any condition that causes unhealthful discomfort, such as the pillory or the stocks: an old name. — **L. Egypt**, the mythical land which the Cipsies, entering Europe presumably as pilgrims to Rome in the 15th century, represented as Little-Egypt, from which the chiefs claimed to be lords and rulers. — **l. end** (*Mach.*), the cross-head end of a connecting-rod. — **l.-endian**, *n.* One who disputes about trifles; specif., in *Gulliver's Travels*, a member of the political party in Lilliput which maintained that eggs should be broken at the little end: opposed to *Big-endian*. — **L.-Englander**, *n.* [U. S.] One of those who are opposed to the territorial extension of the British empire as well as to the imperial federation. — **L.-Englandism**, *n.* The policy or principles of the Little-Englanders. — **l. giant**, subject of Stephen A. Douglas: originating in the striking contrast between his small stature and great oratorical powers. — **l.-good**, *n.* The sun-spurge (*Euphorbia helioscopia*). — **l.-goudy**, — **l.-gride**, *n.* [Sc.] The dotterel. — **l. habit** (*Gr. Ch.*) the ordinary monastic dress, worn after the completion of the novitiate. — **L. Horse** (*Astron.*), Equuleus. — **l. hours** (*R. C. Ch.*), the offices of Prime, Tierce, Sext, and None. — **l. Mac**, the name affectionately given to Gen. George B. Mecklellan by his men: in allusion to his short stature. — **L. Magician**, a contriver of intrigues: a name given because of his political sagacity. — **l. magpie**, the magpie-lark. — **l. men or people**, fairies. — **l.-neck**, *n.* 1. The round or hard clam or quahog (*Venus mercenaria*), when young and tender: named, according to some, from a little Neck on Long Island; others suppose the name to refer to the neck or siphon, which is smaller than that of the soft clam. 2. One of various clams on the Pacific coast of the United States. — **l. ones**, little children. — **L. Vehicle** (*Buddhism*), the Hinayana. — **l.-worth**. **I.** *a.* [Rare.] Worthless. **II.** *n.* A worthless fellow. — **lit'le-ness**, *n.*

lit'tle, *n.* A small quantity, space, time, or the like. — **by little and l.**, or **l. by l.**, a little at a time; gradually; slowly. — **l.**, in militaire. — **to make l. of**, to treat as of small merit or importance.

Little, *n.* 1. **Clarence Cook** (¹⁹/₁888–), an American educator, president of University of Michigan, 1925– . 2. **George** (⁴/₁₁1754–⁷/₁1809), an American naval captain in the Revolutionary war. 3. **Joseph James** (⁶/₁1841–³/₁₂ 1919), an American painter and engraver. 4. **Paul**, 20 m. S. E. of Lancaster; birthplace of Robert Fulton.

Little Creek Peak. A mountain in Utah; altitude, 10,010 ft.

Little Cumbrae, or **Island**. A group of islands S. of the mouth of Saltila river, Ga.

Little Dorrit. 1. A novel by Dickens written to denounce the system of imprisonment for debt. The heroine of the novel. She was born and brought up in the Marshalsea prison, where her father was confined as a debtor for 25 years. In her Dickens has embodied the finest feminine virtues in their most attractive garb. Freed from the prison by a change in the family fortunes, Little Dorrit still remains sweet and unaffected. She marries Arthur Clennam, the hero, and her chaplain is Mr. Meagles, who performs the ceremony. 2. [*l. d.*] A boy on the S. E. coast of New Jersey; **10 by 14 m. Little Egg Harbor Bayt.**

Little Eggs Harbor Bay. A river of New Jersey; length, 50 m. to Atlantic ocean.

Little Em'ly. In Dickens's *David Copperfield*, Daniel Peggotty's niece, who elopes with James Steerforth.

Little Eva. In Mrs. H. B. Stowe's *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, the little daughter of St. Clare, the wealthy planter. Her love for Uncle Tom and her early death are among the most pathetic features of the story.

Little Falls. 1. A township and city, county-seat of Morrison county, Minn. 2. A township and manufacturing city in Herkimer county, N. Y.

Little-hamp'ton, 1 lit'l-hamp'tən; 2 lit'l-hămp'tən, *n.* A watering-place in Sussex, England.

Little Inagua. The northernmost of the Bahamas group, N. of Great Inagua; 8 by 10 m.

Little Ja'va. Same as BALI.

Little John. One of Robin Hood's lieutenants; noted for his skill with the bow; referred to in Scott's *Ivanhoe*.

Little-john, 1 lit'l-jon; 2 lit'l-jŏn, **Abram N.** (¹⁰/₁₂1824–⁸/₁1901). An American Episcopal prelate; first bishop of Long Island, and 91st in succession of the American episcopate. [150 m. to the Ohio river.

Little Ka-na'wha river. A river in West Virginia; length, 170 m. — **Little Kanawha valley**. A fertile valley.

Little Lord Fauntleroy, 1 lôrd'fänt'lə-roi'. In Frances Hodgson Burnett's story of the same name, the hero, an American boy who falls heir to a British peerage.

Little Mi-ami' river. A river in Ohio; length, 140 m. to the Ohio river.

Little Mis-sou'ri river. 1. A river flowing through Wyoming, Montana, North and South Dakota; length, 450 m. to the Missouri river. 2. A river in Arkansas; length, 150 m. to the Ouachita river.

Little Nell. In Dickens's *Old Curiosity Shop*, a child of unusual sweetness and purity of character and innocence of vice and foulness. Her pathetic death, after flowing from London with her grandfather, who has lost his all through gambling, is one of the most touching portrayals in literature.

Little Ne'ma-ha river. A river in Nebraska; length, 90 m. to the Missouri river. [m. to the Osage river.

Little Osage' river. A river rising in Kansas; length, 90

Little Red'ling-ton. In John Poole's story of the same name, an imaginary village, the home of humbug and cant.

Little Phil. Gen. Philip H. Sheridan: so called by his men.

Little Red Rid'ing-Hood''. In Charles Perrault's *Contes des Temps*, the heroine of a fairy-tale. *Le Petit Chaperon Rouge*, a little girl with a red cloak who, going to visit her sick grandmother, meets a wolf in the forest, to whom she discloses her mission. The wolf runs ahead, devours the grandmother, takes her place in the bed, and is slain by a hunter who saves the little girl. In one version of the tale the little maid is also eaten by the wolf. The tale is common to Sweden, Germany, France, and Anglo-Saxon countries.

Little Red Riv'er. A river in Arkansas; length, 120 m. to White River. [United States.

Little Rhod'y. Rhode Island; the smallest State in the

Little Riv'er. 1. A river in North Carolina; length, 80 m. to Neuse river. 2. A county in S. W. Arkansas; 556 sq. m.; county-seat, Richmond.

Little Rock. 1. A city, county-seat of Pulaski county, and State capital of Arkansas; seat of Philander Smith College (Methodist Episcopal), founded in 1877.

Little Rus'sia. A portion of S. Russia, including Chernigof, Kief, and Poltava governments; 80,230 sq. m.

Little Schuett, 1 shüt; 2 shŭt. An island in the Danube river; 20 m. S. of Presburg; 35 by 16 m.

Little Sioux river. A river in Iowa; length, 300 m. to the Missouri river.

Little Ten'nes-see' river. A river flowing through Georgia and Tennessee; length, 150 m. to Holston river.

Little Ti-bet'. Same as BALTISTAN.

Little-ton, 1 lit'l-tən; 2 lit'l-tŏn, *n.* 1. **Adam** (¹¹/₂1627–⁶/₁₀ 1694), an English divine, scholar, and Orientalist; chaplain to Charles II. . 2. **Edward, Baron** (1589–⁸/₉1645), an English jurist; Lord Chancellor. 3. **Sir Thomas de** (1402?–⁹/₂₃ 1481), an English jurist. A Coptic manuscript of his work is in the Bodleian library. 4. **Thomas**, in Grafton county, N. H.

Little Traverse Bay. A small bay in Lake Michigan; Emmet county, Mich.; length, 10 m.

Little Valley. A township and village in Cattaraugus county, N. Y.; the county-seat.

Little Wa'bash river. A river in Illinois; length, 180 m. to the Wabash river. [a young animal.

Lit'tle-wit, 1 lit'l-wit; 2 lit'l-wĭt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small child.

lit'tish, 1 lit'ish; 2 lit'ish, *a.* Rather small.

Lit. M., *abbr.* Same as M. Litt.

lit'to-ral, 1 lit'o-rəl; 2 lit'o-rəl, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or living on a shore; specif., situated between high- and low-water marks; as, the *littoral* zone.

In the sea, certain organisms exist only between certain depths, which are the Archizonic, between other depths—the limpet within the *littoral* zone, and the Globigerina at the bottom of the Atlantic. Swanson *Biology* vol. i, pt. ii, p. 312. [a. 1872.]

lit'to-ri-na, *n. pl.* [*Mollusks*, *Mod. Encyc.*] — **littorina race**, a mesocephalic race, tall and dark, found on the Bay of Biscay and on the Mediterranean coasts of Italy, France, and Spain. — **littoral deposit**, a coarse material deposited within the limits of the littoral zone through the agency of the waves and tidal currents. Compare THALASSIC ROCKS.

lit'to-ral, *n.* A shore and the country contiguous to it.

Lit'to-ri'na, 1 lit'o-ri'nə; 2 lit'o-rī'nə, *n. pl.* *Zoöl.* A family of tenioglossate gastropods, comprising species with small, white or striped, turbinate shells; found clinging to rocks at low-water mark. — **lit'to-rin'id**, *n.* = **lit'to-rin'oid**, *a.* & *n.*

lit'to-ri'nus, 1 lit'o-ri'nəs; 2 lit'o-rī'nəs, *n.* [<NL. *Littorina* (*litor-*), sea-shore.] — **Littorina littorea**, a periwinkle swarming upon rocky coasts in western Europe: has been introduced on the North Atlantic coast, where it flourishes north of Cape Cod, and has been the subject of special studies in variation. — **lit'to-rin'id**, *n.* — **lit'to-rin'oid**, *a.* & *n.*

lit'to-ri'nus, 1 lit'o-ri'nəs, 1 lit'o-ri-nei'tə-s; 2 lit'o-ri-nē'de-a, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A superfamily of holostomatous gastropods with a distinct verge behind the right tentacle, median teeth cuspidate, and lateral modified, oblique and cuspidate. [< LITTORINA + -OID.] — **lit'to-ri-noi'de-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Lit're', 1 lit're'; 2 lit're', **Maximilien Paul Emile** (⁵/₁1801–⁴/₁₀1881), a French philologist, physician, and philosopher; compiler of a dictionary of the French language.

lit'tress, 1 lit'res; 2 lit'rĕs, *n.* A smooth cartridge-paper used in cardmaking.

Lit'trow, 1 lit'ro; 2 lit'rō, *n.* 1. **Joseph Johann** (⁷/₁₃1781–¹¹/₁1840), a Bohemian astronomer; director of the Vienna Observatory. 2. **Karl Ludwig** (⁶/₁₆1811–⁶/₁1877), an Austrian astronomer, son of the preceding; director of the Vienna Observatory.

lit'u-ate, 1 lit'yu-et; 2 lit'yu-āt, *a.* *Bot.* Forked, with the points curved inward. [< L. *lituus*, augur's staff.]

lit'u-l, 1 lit'yu-əl; 2 lit'yu-l, *n.* Plural of LITUUS.

lit'u-lform, 1 lit'yu-l-fôrm; 2 lit'yu-l-fôrm, *a.* Having a curved form. [< L. *lituus*, augur's staff, + -FORM.]

lit'u-lite, 1 lit'yu-lit; 2 lit'yu-līt, *n.* A lituloid cephalopod.

Lit'u-lit'i-dæ, 1 lit'yu-lit'i-dē; 2 lit'yu-lit'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A Silurian family of nautiloidean cephalopods having a discoid shell, not at first uncoiled, and contracted aperture. **Lit'u-lit'es**, *n.* (t. pl.) [< L. *lituus*, augur's staff.] — **lit'u-li'nid**, *n.* — **lit'u-li'oid**, *a.*

Lit'u-loi'de-a, 1 lit'yu-loi'de-ə; 2 lit'yu-lō-ī'de-ə, *n. pl.* *Protoz.* The *Lituolidæ* as a group. — **lit'u-o-lid'ean**, *a.* & *n.*

lit'u-o-lid, 1 lit'yu-o-lid; 2 lit'yu-o-lĭd, *n.* A fossil lituoloid foraminifer. [< L. *lituus*, trumpet.]

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lit'u-ra, 1 lit'ū-rə; 2 lit'ū-rə, *n.* [-AE, 1 -i; 2 -ē, *pl.*] *Entom.* An obsolete name for the LEPIDOPTERA.

lit'u-rate, 1 lit'yu-rēt; 2 lit'yu-rāt, *a.* 1. Marked with lituræ. 2. *Bot.* Marked with spots produced by abrasion of the epicarp. [< LL. *lituratus*, pp. of *lituro*, erase, < L. *lituræ*, < *litus*, pp. of *linere*, smear.]

lituræ, *pl.* Liturgies; liturgical.

li-tur'gi, 1 li-tur'ji; 2 li-tŭr'gī, *n.* A priest when offering a sacrifice or celebrating the eucharist; an officiating minister, especially one leading in the use of a liturgy; liturgist. [< LL. *liturgus*, < Gr. *leitourgos*, minister, < *leitos*, public (< *laos*, people), + *ergon*, work.]

li-tur'gic, 1 li-tûr'jik; 2 li-tŭr'gĭc, *a.* 1. *Eccl.* Pertaining to a liturgy, the celebration of the eucharist, or public worship.

The Christian basilicas . . . were in reality the assembly halls of the early Christian republic, before they became *liturgical* churches of the Middle Ages. JAMES FERGUSSON *Hist. Arch.* vol. i, p. 299. [a. 1855.]

2. *Gr. Antiq.* Relating to or of the nature of the liturgy or public service imposed on wealthier citizens by the government of Athens. — **li-tur'gi-cal**, *a.* = LITURGIC. 3. [< *Gr. leitourgikos*, < *leitourgia*; see LITURGY.] **li-tur'gi-cal-ly**, *adv.* — **li-tur'gi-cal'ness**, *n.*

li-tur'gi-cism, 1 li-tûr'ji-sizm; 2 li-tŭr'gĭ-sĭzm, *n.* One engaged in the study of liturgies.

li-tur'gics, 1 li-tûr'jiks; 2 li-tŭr'gĭcs, *n.* The doctrine or the science of liturgies; liturgiology.

li-tur'gi-ol-o-gy, 1 li-tûr'ji-ol'o-ji; 2 li-tŭr'gĭ-ŏl'o-gy, *n.* Systematic knowledge of the history, use, and merits of liturgies. [< LITURGY + -OLOGY.] — **li-tur'gi-o-log'i-cal**, *a.* — **li-tur'gi-o'lo-gist**, *n.*

li-tur'gist, 1 li-tûr'jist; 2 li-tŭr'gĭst, *n.* 1. One who uses or advocates liturgical forms of worship. 2. One versed in liturgies. 3. One who leads in reciting the liturgy. — **li-tur'gis-ti-cal**, *a.*

li-tur'gy, 1 li-tûr'ji; 2 li-tŭr'gy, *n.* [-GIES, 1 -jiz; 2 -gĭz, *pl.*] 1. *Eccl.* A collection of prescribed forms for public worship; a ritual.

During the first three centuries there were no liturgies in the strict sense of the word; there was a series of fluid rite, based upon accounts of the Last Supper, which later crystallized into four great liturgies, from which all others are derived. These are: (1) The **Alexandrian** or **Greek liturgy** of the Apostolic Constitution including: (*a*) the **l.** of **St. James** or **of Jerusalem** (used once yearly in Greek at Jerusalem and Zacynthus), from which have been derived the **Syriac l.** of **St. James** (used by the Jacobites) and the **Syriac Maronite l.**; (*b*) the **Chaldean l.** in Syriac or **l. of the Apostles** (used by the Nestorians), from which has been derived the **Malabar l.** in Syriac (used by the Indian Christians of St. Thomas); (*c*) the **Byzantine l.** of **Constantinople** (used by the orthodox Greeks in various languages); (*d*) the **Armenian l.** (2) The **Alexandrian l.**, including: (*a*) the **Greek l.** of **St. Mark** (no longer used, from which is derived the **Coptic l.** (used by the Copts in Egypt); (*b*) the **Ethiopic l.** (used by the Abyssinians). (3) The old **Roman l.** (no longer used), including: (*a*) the **African l.** (no longer used); (*b*) the **modern Roman l.** (used almost universally by the Roman Catholic Church at present); (*c*) various modern liturgies such as the **Sarum, Paris, Trier,** etc. (no longer used). (4) The **l.** of **Gaul, or l. of Ephesus**, including: (*a*) the **Gallican l.** or **l. of St. Paul**, or **l.** of **St. John** (once in use all over Northwestern Europe and Spain); (*b*) the **Ambrosian l.** (now used mainly in the diocese of Milan); (*c*) the **Mozarabic l.** (now used only at Toledo and Salamanca).

2. *Gr. & R. C. Ch.* Specif., the formulary for the celebration of the eucharist; the mass. Compare SACRAMENTARY. 3. *Gr. Antiq.* In ancient Athens, personal service in relation to festivals, games, dramatic performances, fitting of warships, and the like, imposed by wealthy citizens in rotation at their own cost. **let-tour'gi-a**, 1 -jə; 2 -jĭ-ə, < LL. *liturgia*, < Gr. *letourgia*, < *letos*, public (< *laos*, people), + *ergon*, work.]

— **Celtic Liturgy**, the liturgy used in England and Ireland previous to the Anglo-Saxon conquest.— **Clementine** or **Pseudo-Clementine l.**, an unused liturgy wrongly attributed to St. Clement, found in the 8th book of the Apostolic Constitutions. — **l. of all the Apostles**, the liturgy used in the Abyssinian Church. — **l. of St. Basil**, a liturgy used in the Eastern Church on the first five days of Lent, Thursday and Saturday of Holy Week, the vigils of Christmas and Epiphany, and St. Basil's day. — **l. of St. Chrysostom**, the usual liturgy of the Eastern Church, followed except when that of St. Basil or of the Presanctified is used. — **l. of St. Gregory the Illuminator**, the liturgy used in the Armenian Church. — **l. of the Presanctified**. *Eccl.* **l.** (1) The liturgy used in the Eastern Church throughout Lent, except on Saturdays and Sundays: so called from the fact that no consecration takes place, but the communion is made from elements consecrated on some previous day. (2) The mass celebrated in Roman churches on Good Friday, for which the host has been consecrated on the previous day. — **l. of the Word**, the form for mass.

li'tus, 1 lai'təs; 2 lī'təs, *n.* Among the ancient Franks and Saxons, a serf. [LL. < AS. *let.*] **le'tust.**

lit'u-us, 1 lit'yu-əs; 2 lit'yu-ŭs, *n.* [-I, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] [L.] 1. *Hom. Antiq.* (1) A crooked wand borne by Roman augurs and used to mark out the quarter for observation. (2) A trumpet with a cylindrical tube and a curved lower end. 2. *Math.* A spiral the squares of any two of whose radius vectors are reciprocally proportional to the angles they respectively make with a fixed asymptote of the spiral. Litius,

Liv'ak, 1 liv'ak; 2 lĭv'ăk, *n.* A Jew of Lithuania: so called by Polish Jews. [Yiddish, < Pol. *Litwak.*]

Liv'er-sec, 1 liv'ər-sij; 2 lĭv'ẏ-ər-sĭj, *n.* *Gr. Myth.* 1. The son of Midas, who bound those who beheaded reapers, the heads of those whom he had vanquished in contests at reaping. 2. A harvest-song. [Kwangsi province, China.

Liv'ing-stew'ite, 1 liv'ing-stu-it'; 2 lĭv'ĭng-stū', *n.* A town in **Liu'kiu Is'lands**, 1 liu'kiū; 2 lĭu'kĭū. Same as SAGHIEN ISLANDS. **Rin'kin Is'lands**†.

Li-ut'pand, 1 li-ut'pənd; 2 li-ut'pănd, *n.* (922?–972?). A Lombard prelate, diplomat, and historian.

liv., *abbr.* [F.] *Livre* (book); pound [weight or coin].

liv'a-bl(e), 1 liv'ə-bl; 2 lĭv'ə-bl, *a.* 1. Fit to be lived; worth living. 2. Agreeable to live in; fit for residence; as, a *livable* country. **live'a-bl(e)**†. **liv'a-bl(e)-ness**†, *n.*

Liv'a-di'a, 1 liv'ə-di'ə; 2 lĭv'ə-dī'ə, *n.* 1. An estate, with palaces, gardens, etc., in the Crimea; 30 m. S. E. of Sebastopol, Russia. 2. A town on the estate: the scene of the nome of Boötia, on the Hercynia; 52 m. N. W. of Athens.

liv'and'y, *pa.* Living. CHAUCER *C. D.* l. 1,630.

live, 1 liv; 2 lĭv, *n.* LIVING. [< AS. *lif*.]

live, *v.* 1. To continue or habitually; spend; pass; as, to *live* a life of ease. 2. To conform to habitually; manifest in life; as, one should *live* his religion.

The Lord bless him and keep him,
And strove to *live* what the others talked.
WHITTIER *The Preacher* st. 20.

II. *i.* 1. To exist with inherent powers of movement, coordinated functional activities, and consequent replacement of material; exhibit the phenomena (contractility, irritability, assimilation, metabolism, respiration, and reproduction) characteristic of life: said of animals and plants. See LIFE. 2. To be or remain in operation or existence as an active and perishable principle or thing; as, ideas or institutions *live*; the dead *live* on in memory.

As, in the new morality, right springs from the physical fact of living together, so duty springs from the physical fact of living together. LILLY *Right and Wrong* p. 45. [a. s. n. 1890.]

3. To pass life in a particular manner or condition; as, to enjoy life or not to enjoy it, as one may *live* in ease.

We *live* too fast and coarsely, just as we eat too fast, and do not know the true savor of our food.
THOMAS *Women, Dec. Ed.* 1858 p. 45. [u. s. a. co. 1888.]

4. To have a settled residence; abide; dwell; as, savages who *live* in caves; man can *live* in all climates. 5. To obtain nourishment or support; get a livelihood; subsist; feed; as, cattle *live* on hay and grass; to *live* on a salary. 6. To have and exercise the functions of a spiritual being; especially, to be quickened by divine influence or faith. 7. To escape destruction; survive: said figuratively of inanimate objects; as, the ship *lived* through the storm. [< AS. *lifian*, *lifgan*.]

Syn.: be alive, continue, endure, exist, *feed* (on or upon), have life, subsist, support oneself, survive, sustain life. See LIMIT. — Compare synonyms for LIFE. — Ant.: see synonyms for DIE. — Prep.: live *in* the country, *in* town; *at* or *in* Washington (see AT); *on* the hill; to live *on* or *upon* a vegetable diet; to live *by* one's wits; *with* or *among* friends.

— **to live at rack and manger** (*Colloq.*), to live luxuriously at the expense of some one else. — **to l. down**, to live in such manner as to disprove, as a calumny, or efface, as a fault. — **to l. fast**, to indulge continuously in dissipation. — **to l. high**, to indulge in rich foods. — **to l. in a glass-house**

to expose oneself to criticism for doing what one condemns in another.— **to l. out.** 1. [U. S.] To go out to service, as a hired girl or man. 2. To live or exist to the end of.— **to l. up to**, to live in accordance with, or in a manner commensurate with: as, *to live up to* one's income or promises.— **to l. with hounds** (*Hunting*), to ride close to the hounds; hold the hounds' pace.— **to l. within oneself**, to be wrapped up in one's own interests.

live, l laiv; 2 liv, *a.* **1.** Possessing life; living; alive; quick: opposed to *dead* and *inanimate*; as, a *live* tree; *live* stock. 2. Manifesting life or energy; in actual use; operative; effective; as, a *live* engine; *live* steam. (2) Burning or glowing; as, a *live* coal. (3) *Print.* Ready for printing; kept for use; as, *live* matter; *live* copy. (4) Of present interest; as, a *live* topic.

3. [U. S.] Possessing liveliness, interest, or animation; alert; energetic; as, a *live* man of business; a *live* sermon. **4.** *Elec.* Charged with electricity; carrying a current; as, a *live* wire. **5.** Unwrought; pure; as, a rock or air. **6.** Having motion or power to impart motion, as a part of a machine.

— **live axle,** a driving-axle.— **l. bait,** living fish-bait of any kind.— **l. birth,** delivery of a child that shows signs of life after complete expulsion.— **live'-box'ʳ,** *n.* **1.** A glass box in which are placed live objects for microscopic examination. **2.** A box for keeping live fish.— **l.-car,** *n.* Same as LIVE-BOX, 2.— **l.-cell,** *n.* Same as LIVE-TRAP.— **l.-center,** *n.* See CENTER, 14.— **l. circuit** or **wire,** a circuit or wire through which an electric current is flowing.— **l. feather,** *n.* hair, feathers or hair from a live bird or animal.— **l. gang** or **saw,** a gang-saw mill so arranged as to cut logs without previous squaring or slabbing.— **l. head,** the revolving head of a lathe; the head-stock.— **l. ring,** the ring of rollers upon which a turntable or swing-bridge turns.— **l. roller** (*Mach.*), a roller whose shaft is free to travel in a slot or guide.— **l. shell,** in gunnery, a shell that is loaded and fused for firing, or one that has been fired and not yet exploded.— **l. spindle,** *n.* A lathe-spindle that rotates and causes rotation of the piece being worked, as distinguished from *dead-spindle* or *tail-spindle*.— **l. steam,** steam before doing or while doing its work in a cylinder: distinguished from *exhaust-steam*.— **l. stock,** domestic animals kept for farm purposes, commercially marketable animals, as cattle, horses, and sheep.— **l.-trap,** *n.* A live-cell or live-box, having transparent sides to permit microscopic examination of living objects.— **l.-well,** *n.* A well in a fishing-boat for keeping fish alive.— **l.-wire,** *n.* [Slang, U.S.] An energetic, resourceful person.

lived, } l laivd; 2 livd, *a.* Having a life: used only in compounds, as: *long-lived, etc.* (*lived*, be livd.]

li-ve'do, l li-vē'do; 2 li-vē'do, *n.* *Pathol.* Cyanosis. [L., < **live'-for-ev'er,** l liv'-for-ev'ʳ-er; 2 liv'-for-ēv'ʳ-er, *n.* A fleshy-leaved plant (*Sedum telephium*), very tenacious of life against drought: garden orpine.

live'ing-ite, l liv'iŋ-oit; 2 liv'iŋg-it, *n.* *Mineral.* A lead sulphantimonate ($Pb_4Sb_6S_{13}$), found in monoclinic crystals in the Binnenthal, Switzerland.

live'li-hood, l laiv'li-hud; 2 liv'li-hōōd, *n.* **1.** Means of subsistence: regular maintenance; material support; living.

Assimilated to *livelihood* by false analogy with such forms as like-lihood or liveliness. The word was libode, lif-lad, leading of life. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries it was the commonest word for 'living' in the sense of means of life, income.

EARLE *The Philol. of Eng. Tongue* p. 320. [c. p. 1892.]

2†. Liveliness. Hye'Hed'i; **live'lode'i,** *n.*

live'long", } l liv'lēŋ"; 2 liv'lóng', *a.* **1.** Long or seeming **live'long'ᵉr,** } to be long in passing, but coming finally to an end; whole; entire: often implying tediousness, sometimes affectionate remembrance.

The *livelong* day Lord Marmion rode.
SCOTT *Marmion* can. 3, st. 1.

2†. Enduring as long as life; lasting; durable.

live'long", *n.* The liverwort, **versey livelong,** a British everlasting (*Gnaphalium luteoalbum*).

live'ly, l laiv'li; 2 liv'ly, *a.* [LIVE'LI-ER; LIVE'LI-EST.] **1.** Full of vital energy or of animation; brisk; spirited; vigorous; vivacious; as, *lively* youth; a *lively* imagination. **2.** Intensely alive or active in the mind; strong or keen; as, a *lively* faith; a *lively* hope. **3.** Striking to the sense or perception; forcible; vivid; bright, as a color; as, a *lively* red; a *lively* impression.

Words, when well chosen, have so great a force in them, that a description often gives us more *lively* ideas than the sight of things themselves. ADDISON *Spectator* No. 27, 1712.

4†. Lifelike. SYN.: see ACTIVE; AIRY; ALIVE; CHEERFUL; MERRY.— **live'li-ly,** *adv.*— **live'li-ness,** *n.* **live'ness†.**

live'ly, *adv.* **1.** [Archaic.] In a brisk manner; briskly; briskly: as, to behave *lively*. **2†.** In a lifelike manner.

liv'en, l laiv'n; 2 liv'n, *v.* [Colloq., U. S.] **1.** *t.* To make lively; enliven: usually with *up*.

II. *i.* To become enlivened.

liv'en-er, l laiv'n-ʳ; 2 liv'n-ᵉr, *n.* One who or that which enlivens; specif. [Colloq., Eng.], a morning drink.

Li'vens, *n.* Same as LIEVENS.

Live Oak. A county in S. Texas: 1,123 sq. m.; county-seat, Oakville.

live'ˈoak", l laiv'-ōk'; 2 liv'-ōk', *n.* Any one of several trees of the United States of the genus *Quercus*. See plate of LEAVES.

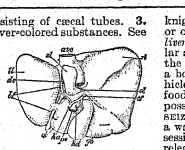
liv'er, l liv'ʳ; 2 liv'ᵉr, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] To deliver.

liv'er, l liv'ʳ; 2 liv'ᵉr, *n.* One who lives, especially in a specified way; also, a dweller; as, a fast *liver*; *livers* in high latitudes.— **high liver,** one who lives on table delicacies, luxuries, or luxurious manner.

Live-oak.

liv'er², *n.* **1.** A large glandular organ situated at the upper part of the abdominal cavity of vertebrates, secreting bile, elaborating and storing up glycogen, and otherwise changing the blood that passes through it: in man it is situated to the right beneath the diaphragm and above the stomach. The hepatic artery brings arterial blood to the liver directly from the aorta, while the portal vein conveys to it venous blood from the stomach, intestines, pancreas, and spleen. The liver is of a dark reddish tint and is composed of lobules held together by extremely fine tissue, and consisting of hepatic cells, of a plexus of biliary ducts, of a plexus of capillaries, and of minute arteries. The process of bile-formation is not known, but the minute ducts are reduced to two large trunks which unite to form the hepatic duct; the hepatic duct and cystic duct unite to form the common duct, which drains to the duodenum and is about 3 inches long and of slender diameter. In health this organ contains 68.6 per cent. of water, 3.8 per cent. fat, 4.7 per cent. albumen; the rest is made up of vessels, salts, etc.

2. A digestive gland in invertebrates usually functioning as a pancreas, and consisting of cæcal tubes. **3.** *Chem.* Any one of various liver-colored substances. See phrases. **4.** Specif., the whole or a part of the liver of a food animal, as that of beef-creature or sheep, used in cookery. **5.** [Colloq.] A disordered liver; by extension, an irritable state, arising therefrom. **6†.** The human liver, regarded as the seat of love. [< AS. *lifer*, liver.]



Liver.

— **chestnut liver,** an enlarged liver of a yellow color from excessive jaundice, seen in infants affected by hereditary fever: *ll*, left lobe; *rl*, right lobe; syphilis.— **bronze l.,** a liver of *gb*, quadrate lobe; *d*, cudate a dark color that is characteristic of malarial poisoning. **bd**, gall-bladder; *ese*, ascending vena cava; *ds*, ductus venosus; *pv*, portal vein; *hd*, hepatic duct; *ha*, hepatic artery.

— **fatty l.,** a liver degenerated by the deposition of fat, or infiltrated.— **float-ing l.,** a displaced and movable liver, wandering l.— **gin-drinkers'** or **hobnailed l.,** same as WHISKY-LIVER.— **liv'er-her'ʳy,** *n.* The fruit of any of the twisted-stalks (*Streptopus*); also, any one of these plants.— **l. color,** *n.* A reddish brown.— **l.-colored,** *a.*— **l. complaint,** *n.* Any disease of the liver.— **l. cyl-der,** *n.* *Embryol.* A temporary structure occurring in the development of the liver in the *Mammalia*.— **l. fluke,** *n.* A trematode worm (*Distoma hepaticum*) that causes rot in sheep.— **Asiatic l. fluke,** a minute fluke (*Opisthorcis sinensis*), parasitic in the bile-ducts and liver of man, producing emaciation and dropsy, and death from exhaustion. It is found also in dogs and cats.— **l.-grown',** *a.* Suffering from an enlarged liver.— **l. leaf,** *n.* A dish made of liver, mixed with flour, panada, and butter, and served cold.— **l. of antimony,** see ANTIMONY.— **l. of sulfur,** an impure potassium sulfid.— **l. of sulfur ointment,** see COMMON ONE.— **l.-rot,** *n.* *Vet.* A sheep-disease caused by the liver-fluke infesting the bile-ducts.— **l.-shark,** *n.* The basking shark.— **l.-spot,** *n.* A discoloration, patch on the skin, characteristic of pityriasis.— **l.-stone,** *n.* Same as GALL-STONE.— **l.-wing,** *n.* In cookery, the right wing of a bird with the liver placed within it.— **sago l.,** a liver in which the lobules have undergone amyloid degeneration, appearing translucent like boiled sago.— **l.-wort,** *n.* **liver-less,** *a.*

liv'er³, *n.* A bird of doubtful identity, represented in the arms of Liverpool, England. [Liverpool, England.]

liv'ered, } l liv'ʳd; 2 liv'ᵉrd, *a.* Having a liver: used in **liv'erd²,** } composition; as, white-*livered*, [as a servant.

liv'er-ied, l liv'ʳ-id; 2 liv'ᵉr-id, *a.* Dressed in a livery.

liv'er-ing, l liv'ʳ-iŋ; 2 liv'ᵉr-iṅ, *n.* A pudding made of hog's liver. [toms of disordered liver.

liv'er-ish, l liv'ʳ-ish; 2 liv'ᵉr-ish, *a.* [Colloq.] Feeling symp-

liv'er-leaf", l liv'ʳ-lēf'; 2 liv'ᵉr-lēf', *n.* A stemless perennial herb (*Hepatica hepatica*), of early spring, with blue, purplish, or white flowers on hairy scapes, and radical heart-shaped 3-lobed leaves. **liv'er-wort'†.**

Liv'er-more, l liv'ʳ-mōr; 2 liv'ᵉr-mōr, **Mary Ashton** (*née* Rice) (⁵/₂1820–⁷/₂1905). An American reformer, lecturer, and author; leader in antislavery, temperance, and woman-suffrage movements.

liv'er-pad, l liv'ʳ-pad; 2 liv'ᵉr-pād, *n.* *Steeplechasing.* By the rules of the (British) National Steeplechase and Hunt Association, a jump consisting of a ditch five feet wide and two feet deep, with a fence four feet and a half high on the near side, and a guard-rail on the far side. [< *Liverpool*, England.]

Liv'er-pool, *n.* **1. Earl of** (⁹/₂1727–¹²/₂1808), Charles Jenkinson, an English statesman; Secretary of War. **2. Earl of** (⁹/₂1770–¹²/₂1828), Robert Banks Jenkinson, an English statesman; Prime Minister. **3.** A parliamentary and county borough, city, and seaport in S. W. Lancashire, on the Mersey river, England; has important commerce, manufactures, and extensive docks. **4.** A town in Shelburne and Queens counties, Nova Scotia, Dominion of Canada. **5.** A village in Onondaga county, N. Y. **6.** A town in New South Wales, Australia.— **Liverpool bit** or **slide,** a light harness bit, the bar of which has room for play between the guards.

Liv'er-pool Cape. A cape at south of entrance to Lancaster Sound, N. W. of Baffin sea, North America.

Liv'er-pool Plains. An elevated region in New South Wales, Australia; 16,638 sq. m.

Liv'er-pool Range. A mountain range in the E. part of New South Wales, Australia.

Liv'er-pud'li-an, } l liv'ʳ-pud'li-an; 2 liv'ᵉr-pud'li-an, **Liv'er-pud'li-ˈan,** } [Colloq., Eng.] **1.** *a.* Relating to Liverpool. **II.** *n.* An inhabitant of Liverpool.

Liv'er-sedge, l liv'ʳ-sej; 2 liv'ᵉr-sedġ, *n.* An urban district in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

liv'er-stone", l liv'ʳ-stōn'; 2 liv'ᵉr-stōn", *n.* **1.** Barite. **2.** Cinnabar.

liv'er-wort', l liv'ʳ-wūrt'; 2 liv'ᵉr-wŭrt', *n.* **1.** Any plant belonging to the class *Hepaticæ*. The liverworts are mosslike plants differing from the true mosses in always having bilateral stems, 2-ranked leaves, and a capsule which opens by 2 or 4 valves, never by a lid. **2.** Any one of several other plants fancied to be like the liver in shape of the leaf, or to be useful for it in disease; especially, the liverleaf.



Liverwort.

The *liverwort* (Hepatica triloba), a beautiful early flowering anemone, not uncommon in our woods, was used as a cure for liver complaints, from the resemblance of its leaf, which is lobed, to the folds of the liver, and of its mottled hues of green and purple to the outward colors of the liver. W. L. LOGG *Halcyon Days* p. 108. [n. a. L., 1881.]

— ground'-liv'er-wort", *n.* A lichen (*Peltidea canina*) once reputed a cure for hydrophobia.— **heart l.,** the sharp-lobed liverleaf (*Hepatica acuta*).— **l. lettuce,** the round-leaved wintergreen (*Pyrola rotundifolia*).— **noble l.,** the liverleaf.

liv'er-y, l liv'ʳ-ri; 2 liv'ᵉr-y, *vt.* [LIV'ER-IED; LIV'ER-Y-ING.] To dress in or as in livery. [as, a *livery* taste.

liv'er-y, *a.* Resembling liver or having its characteristics;

liv'er-y, *n.* [-IES, l -iz; 2 -iz, *pl.*] **1.** A particular dress or uniform worn by servants; also, the distinguishing dress of any association or organization; formerly, the dress or badge peculiar to a retainer of a feudal baron or knight; figuratively, any characteristic dress, covering, or outward appearance; as, the trees have put on the *livery* of spring. **2.** The state of being kept on a regular allowance or at a certain rate: applied now only to the stabling and feeding of horses for compensation, as at a boarding-stable. **3.** The keeping of horses and vehicles ready for hire. **4.** Formerly, a stated allowance of food; ration. **5.** *Law.* (1) Delivery; the act of giving possession: specifically applied to lands. See LIVERY OF SEIZIN, below. (2) [Eng.] An ancient writ available to a ward in chivalry on coming of age for obtaining possession of his lands from his guardian's hands; also, the release from wardship. (3) Short for LIVERY-BOOK or LIVERY-ROLL. **6.** A gild or company. See LIVERYMAN, below. **6.** [U. S.] A livery-stable. **7.** A livery company. See phrase. **8.** [Rare.] The coarsest fiber in a fleece, taken from the breech. **9†.** Delivery; permission; also, deliverance.

[< F. *livrée*, < LL. *liberata*, pp. f. of L. *libero*, < *liber*, free.] SYN.: see ATTIRE.— **liv'er-y-coat",** *n.* A coat forming part of a livery uniform.— **l. company,** a gild of the city of London.— **l.-cupboard,** *n.* A cupboard or stand formerly used in a dining-room to hold the liveries or rations.— **l. fine,** the entrance-fee for membership in a London livery company.— **l.-fish,** *n.* (fr.) The red wrasse.— **l. gown,** the gown of a London liveryman.— **l. of seizin,** the ceremony of feudal investiture or delivery of the corporeal possession of lands and tenements of freehold. The ceremony consisted in going on the land, where the feoffor, after declaring in the presence of witnesses the nature of the transfer (which, later, was always expressed in a deed or charter), delivered to the feoffee a clod, twig, or the like, as a token of the delivery of a house, the ring or latch of the door. In American law this ceremony is almost unknown, and it has been abolished in England, where the registration of deeds, mortgages, and recording of the deed have the same effect.— **l.-stable,** *n.* A stable where horses are kept at livery and for hire, and vehicles are let.— **the Livery,** the body of freemen of the city of London.

liv'er-y-man, l liv'ʳ-i-man; 2 liv'ᵉr-y-măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A livery-stable keeper. **2.** A freeman of any of the 76 city companies of London, of 2 years' standing, members of which elect the lord mayor, sheriffs, and chamberlain: so called because each company has a particular livery or dress. **3†.** A liveried retainer.

lives, l laivz; 2 livz, *n. pl.* of LIFE. Alive; with life; old genitive of LIVE, as adjective or adverb.

live'ˈspin'dle, l.-well, etc. See under LIVE, *a.*

Liv'i-a, l liv'i-ə; 2 liv'i-ą, *n.* **1.** A Roman lady; wife of M. Livius Cato; born about 59 B.C.; died A.D. 29. **2. Drusilla** (⁶/₂56 B. C.–A. D. 29), a Roman empress; wife of Tiberius Claudius Nero; mother of Tiberius; became wife of Augustus. **3. Julia** (30 B. C.–A. D. 43), daughter of Livia and Agrippa, and, after his death, of Drusus, son of Tiberius. She poisoned her husband, and was put to death by Tiberius.

liv'id, l liv'id; 2 liv'id, *a.* Black-and-blue, as contused flesh; leaden-gray; also, of the bluish hue of death.

His countenance changed from paleness to a *livid* hue, that bespoke how deeply the injury he had received rankled in his breast.
COOPER *Pioneers* iv. 103. [n. s. a. c.]

[< F. *livide*, < L. *lividus*, < *līveo*, be livid.] — **liv'id-ness,** *n.* Livid color. **li-vid'i-ty'.**

liv'ing, l liv'iŋ; 2 liv'iṅ, *pa.* **1.** Having life or vitality; live: opposed to *dead* or *inanimate*; as, *living* beings; *living* force; or, figuratively, vivacious; active; efficient; also, quickening or vivifying; as, *living* principles; *living* faith. **3.** Flowing, as distinguished from stagnant; as, *living* waters. **4.** Ignited; burning; of coal, etc.; red; hot. Filled with or true to life; vivacious; lively; animated. [< AS. *lifiende*, ppr. of *lifian*, live.] SYN.: see ALIVE.— **living gale,** a violent gale.— **l. picture,** a tableau.— **l. rock** or **stone,** rock or stone in its natural position; native rock or formation.— **liv'ing-less,** *a.* [Rare.] — **liv'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **liv'ing-ness,** *n.*

liv'ing, *n.* **1.** Means of subsistence; livelihood. **2.** In the Anglican Church, a benefice, or the revenue derived from it; sometimes, the parish to which it is attached.

The funds which accrued to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners were applied by them to the augmentation of poor livings or ludicrous salaries. S. J. REID *Sydney Smith* p. 326. [n. 1885.]

3. Manner of life; as, fast *living*. **4.** Those who live; formerly, also, he who lives: with the definite article. **5.** The face of standing; also, the condition of things in a certain place. **6.** Action of existing or passing one's life in a specified manner. **7.** The action, method, or process of getting subsistence. **8.** [Prov. Eng.] A farm. **9†.** Term of life. As a living, during property; possessions.— **crown living,** a church living, the power of donation of which lies with the crown.— **family l.,** a benefice retained in a certain family.— **l. in,** the practice of living on the premises of one's employer.— **l.-in,** *n.* In the English retail dry-goods trade.— **l. out.** **1.** Living out of an employer's house or premises. **2.** Living out of one's family, as a servant.— **living-room',** *n.* [U. S.] A sitting-room.

Liv'ing-ston, l liv'iŋ-stun; 2 liv'iṅg-ston, *n.* **1. Edward** (⁵/₂1764–¹/₂1836), an American lawyer, statesman, and diplomat. **2. Henry Beekman** (¹/₂1750–¹/₂1828), an American lawyer; Chief Justice of New York. **3. Henry Brockholst** (⁵/₂1757–¹/₂1823), an American jurist and soldier. **4. John** (¹/₂1693–¹/₂1732), an American Presbyterian divine; ancestor of the Livingstons of New York. **Livingstone,** **5. John Henry** (⁵/₂1746–¹/₂1825), an American pastor, Dutch Church, New York; president of Queens (now Rutgers) College, New Jersey. **6. Philip** (⁵/₂1716–¹/₂1778), an American patriot; signed the Declaration of Independence. **7. Robert** (⁵/₂1654–¹/₂1725), founder of Livingston Manor, New York; son of John. **8. Robert R.** (⁹/₂1746–¹/₂1813), an American statesman and diplomatist; brother of Philip; signed the Declaration of Independence; minister to France. **9. William** (⁹/₂1723–¹/₂1790), an American jurist; brother of Philip; Governor of New Jersey; in constitutional convention, 1787. **10.** a county in N. W. Illinois; 1,044 sq. m.; county-seat, Pontiac. **11.** A county in W. Kentucky; 382 sq. m.; county-seat, Smithland. **12.** A parish in S. E. Louisiana; 636 sq. m.; county-seat, Springville. **13.** A county in S. E. Michigan; 575 sq. m.; county-seat, Howell. **14.** A county in N. Missouri; 520 sq. m.; county-seat, Chillicothe. **15.** A county in W. New York; 633 sq. m.; county-seat, Geneseo. **16.** A city, county-seat of Park county, Mont.

Liv'ing-stone, l liv'iŋ-stun; 2 liv'iṅg-ston, **David** (⁹/₂1813–⁵/₂1873). A Scottish explorer and missionary in Africa; discovered the source of the Zambezi.

liv'ing-ston-ite, l liv'iŋ-ston-uit; 2 liv'iṅg-ston-ɪt, *n.* *Mineral.* A metallic, bright, lead-gray mercury sulfantimonite (Hg Sb_2S_4), crystallizing in slender prisms. [< *David Livingstone*, explorer of Africa.]

Liv'i-sto'ni-a, l liv'i-stō'ni-ə; 2 liv'i-stō'ni-ą, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of palms native to southeastern Asia and Australia.

They bear terminal fan-shaped leaves, divided into numerous segments and flowers with a 3-parted corolla. *L. australis* and *L. jenkinsiana* furnish leaf-fibers used in hammaking. *L. chinensis*, the *Latania borbonica* of the florists, is cultivated for ornament. [< *Lividus*, Scotland.]

Liv'i-us, 1 liv'ı-us; 2 liv'ı-ŭs, *n.* **1. Marcus,** name as SALINATOR. **2. Titus Patavinus** (*Livy*) (59 B. C.–A. D. 17), a Roman historian; of his *History of Rome*, 35 out of 142 books are extant.

Liv'i-us An'dro-ni'cus. A Greek slave, the father of Roman dramatic poetry; author of several tragedies and comedies, only fragments of which are extant; lived about 240 B. C.

Liv'ni, 1 liv'ni; 2 liv'nı. *n.* A town in Orel government, Russia.

Liv'ny, 1 liv'ni; 2 liv'nı. *n.* A former government in Russia, E. of Gulf of Riga; now partly belonging to Latvia, about 3,715 sq. m.; capital, Riga. **2. Gulf of,** see RIGA, GULF OF.

Li-vo'ni-an, 2 lī-vō'nı-an; 2 lī-vō'nı-an. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to Livonia. **II.** *n.* **1.** One of Livonian blood and speech. **2.** The language of the Livonians, of the Lettic group.

Liv'or, 1 liv'ər; 2 liv'ər, *n.* **1.** A discolored spot on the skin; a livid spot; also, lividness. **2†.** Malignity; envy. [L., < *livere*, be livid.] [HORN.

Li-vor'ne, Li-vor'no, 2 lī-vōr'ne, *n.* [It.] Same as LIVERPOOL.

Liv'ra'son', 1 liv'rə'sōn'; 2 liv'rə'sōn', *n.* [F.] A single section of a book, or of a periodical published in parts; a fascicle: applied chiefly to French publications.

Liv're, 1 liv're; 2 liv're, *n.* [F.] A French money of account, and afterward a silver coin, superseded under the first republic by the franc. See COIN. **2.** A pound. See WEIGHT. [F., < L. *libra*, pound.]

Liv'y, *n.* **1.** Diminutive of OLIVIA. **2.** See LIVIUS, 2.

Liv'yere', 1 liv'yir'; 2 liv'yēr', *n.* [Newfoundland.] A permanent resident on the coast of Labrador; from "live here": used to distinguish a native from the transient fishermen.

lix-iv'i-al, 1 lik-iv'ı-al; 2 lĭks-ĭv'ı-al, *a.* Of the nature of lixivium or lye; obtained by lixiviation; resembling lye in color. **lix-iv'i-ous†.**

lix-iv'i-ate, 1 lik-iv'ı-āt; 2 lĭks-ĭv'ı-āt, *n.* [-ATE².] = -ATE⁵ (sense). **I.** *v.* To dissolve out by lixiviation; leach. **2.** To impregnate with salts by lixiviation; as, *lixiviated* water. [< L. *lixivium*, lye, < *lix*, ashes.]

lix-iv'i-ate, *a.* Lixiviated; lixivial.

lix-iv'i-a'tion, 1 lik-iv'ı-ā'shon; 2 lĭks-ĭv'ı-ā'shon, *n.* The process by which a soluble salt or saline compound is extracted from an earthy mixture by washing; leaching.

lix-iv'i-um, 1 lik-iv'ı-um; 2 lĭks-ĭv'ı-ŭm, *n.* A solution of alkaline salts, as lye; any mixture that has been leached out. [L., < *lix*, ashes.]

li'za, 1 lī'zə; 2 lī'zə, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A mullet (*Mugil*).

liz'ard, 1 liz'ərd; 2 lĭz'ard, *n.* **1.** Any saurian or lacertilian reptile, as an agama, basilisk, chameleon, flying lizard, gecko, Gila monster, glass-snake, horned toad, iguana, monitor, or skink. Lizards commonly have an elongate scaly body, long tail, and 4 legs, the latter may be reduced to 2 or may be rudimentary or absent. See LACERTILIA.


Wall-lizard. 1/3

Lizards may be fairly well separated for popular study, according to the structure of their scales. Some have very coarse, overlapping scales, each terminating in a sharp point and having a strong keel; species thus coated are rough, limbless and bristling with sharp points. Others have smooth, rounded scales as polished as glass. Within a variety the scales are often arranged in oblique rows, many display a ringed arrangement on both the body and the tail. A good proportion of the larger ones (as of the smaller lizards) have a fine, granular section of their scales; they appear to be covered merely with a bare, rough skin unless closely examined. L. DUMARIL, *Reptiles of the World* part III, p. 92. [ER. < W. *ea.* co. '10.]

2. A 4-legged reptile of similar form, as a batteria, etc. **3.** *Naut.* A rope having a bull's-eye or thimble spliced into its end or ends, and used as a gear for other ropes. **4.** A kind of piece of timber used as a stone-sled; a stone-boat. **5.** A yellow-crowned, dark-green domestic canary. **6.** [L.] A small constellation. [< F. *lézard*, < L. *lacerta*, lizard.] — **bearded lizard,** a heloderm. — **Jew lizard,** a Jew lizard. An Australian lizard (*Amphibolurus barbatus*) with a bag-like throat. — **jew'-liz'ard†.** — **brown l.,** an agamid lizard (*Gerrhonotus infernalis*) of Mexico and Texas. — **chuckling l.,** any Jamaican lizard (*Thecadactylus lewisi*). — **greaved l.,** any American teioid lizard. — **green l.** 1. A common European lacertid (*Lacerta viridis*). 2. [New Zealand.] A species of *Geckolepis* said to be viviparous. — **knob-nosed l.,** an agamoid lizard (*Lyriocephalus scutatus*) of Ceylon. — **liz'ard-bat'ı,** the lesser sandpiper. — **lizard-catcher,** n. A cuculoid bird (*Saurothera domitiensis*) of Haiti, that feeds on lizards. — **l.-fish,** *n.* **1.** A synodontoid fish, as the sand-pike. **2.** A sauroid ganoid. **3.** The scaup. — **l.-leaf,** *n.* A succulent plant. — **lizard's-tail,** *n.* A perennial marsh-herb (*Saururus cernuus*) of the family *Piperaceæ*, found in the United States and Canada, with square furrowed stem, cordate leaves and fragrant white flowers in a terminal spike. **liz'ard-tail'ed.** — **l.-thorn,** *n.* A variety of serpentine found in Cornwall, England. — **pine-tree l.** (Sp. U. S.), a fence-lizard. — **ring-necked l.,** an iguanid lizard (*Crotaphytus collaris*), of the southwestern United States. — **sail-tailed l.,** an agamoid lizard (*Istiurus amboinensis*), of the Sunda and Moluccan islands. — **scale-footed l.,** a pygopodid lizard whose hind legs are scale-like or scaly. — **sleepy l.** [Austral.], same as BLUETONGUE. — **spiny l.** [Austral.], a moloch. — **spiny-tailed l.,** an agamoid lizard of the genus *Uromastix*, especially *U. acanthinurus*, of northern Africa. — **spring l.,** a mountain-devil. See under MOUNTAIN. — **starred l.,** an agamoid lizard (*Agama stellio*), of southeastern Europe and Asia Minor.

Liz'ard Point. A cape in Cornwall, England, the most southern point of Great Britain; from here the arrival of incoming ships (which signal to the observing station) is reported to the authorities by telegraph. **The Lizard.**

liz'-ta, 1 liz'-tə; 2 lĭz'-tä, *n.* [Sp.] A mullet (*Mugil hospes*) of the western coast-waters of Mexico.

liz'ple, *n.* A diminutive of SKEWBALD.

L. J., *abbr.* Lord Justice (of Appeal).

Ljos-al'fa-heim, 1 lyos-äl'fə-hāim; 2 lyōs-äl'fə-hĭm, *n.* *Norse Myth.* The home of the light-elves. See ELF.

Ljus'na, 1 lius'nə; 2 lĭus'nä, *n.* A river in Sweden; length, 1,220 m. to Bothnia Gulf.

L. L., *abbr.* Late Latin; Law Latin; Low Latin; Low Latin.—**l. l.,** *abbr.* [L.] *Loco laudato* (in the place quoted).

'll, *v.* Will: a contraction following words terminating in a vowel.

L. L. B., *abbr.* Literæ in Arts; the form used when the degree is given to women. Compare L. A.

lla'ma, 1 lä'mə or (*Sp.*) lyä'mə; 2 lä'mə or (*Sp.*) lyä'mä (gram), *n.* [Peru.] **1.** A South-American woolly-haired cameloid ruminant (*Auchenia lama*) without a hump, and usually white or spotted with brown or black. The flesh is coarse, and not of agreeable taste. When angered the animal spits out saliva, sometimes mingled with the sour contents of its stomach, at the object of its wrath. The hair or wool is inferior to that of the alpaca, but is utilized. The llama is described as a domesticated guanaco stock, was domesticated by natives of Peru centuries before the European conquest, and is now known only as a domesticated breed.


Llama. 1/20

The llama . . . still serves as the only trustworthy carrier *in the higher Andes. . . .* It is astonishing to read of its primitive abundance. . . . Spanish chroniclers

From a specimen in the New York Zoological Park.

relate that one hundred thousand were used for transportation at San Luis Potosi alone during the flourishing development of the silver mines following the Spanish seizure of the country; yet only the native species, of smaller frame, could be kept for milk and flesh.

ERNEST INGERSOLL *Life of Mammals* 2d ed., p. 320. [MACM. '07.]

2. Cloth woven of llama-hair. — **llama twill,** a weave of cloth; stuffing.

Llan-ba'darn-Fawr', 1 lan-bä'darn-vour'; 2 lăn-bä'dărn-vour', *n.* A village in N. Cardiganshire, Wales.

Llan-be'ris, 1 lan-be'ris; 2 lăn-bĕr'ĭs, *n.* A town in N. Carnarvonshire, Wales; "the Chamounix of Wales."

Llan-cha'ma, 1 lyan-chä'mə; 2 lyän-chä'mä, *n.* [Tupi.] A lecythidaceous tropical American tree (*Couratari tauari*) whose bast-fiber is woven into sleeping-rugs and clothing-material by Amazon valley Indians. [C.]

Llan-daff', 1 lan-daf'; 2 lăn-dăf', *n.* A village in Glamorganshire, Wales, containing a cathedral erected in the 12th century.

Llan-del'il-an, 1 lan-del'ı-an; 2 lăn-dĕl'ı-ăn. *Geol.* **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the second in order of age of the series of strata comprised in the Ordovician system in western Europe, or to the corresponding geologic epoch. **II.** *n.* The Llandeilian epoch, series of strata. See table under GEOLOGY.

Llan-di'lo, 1 lan-dī'lo; 2 lăn-dī'lo, *n.* A market-town in Carmarthenshire, Wales; scene of a battle between Edward I. and Llewellyn, 1282. **Llandilo Flags.**

Llan-do'ver-y, 1 lan-dō'ver-ı; 2 lăn-dō'vĕr-y, *n.* **1.** A borough and market-town in Carmarthenshire, Wales. **2.** *Geol.* See SILURIAN.

Llan-dud'no, 1 lan-dud'no; 2 lăn-dŭd'no, *n.* A town and watering-resort in Carnarvonshire, Wales.

Lla-nel'ly, 1 lə-nel'ı; 2 lä-nĕl'y, *n.* A borough, seaport, and market-town in Carmarthenshire, Wales.

lla-ne'ro, 1 lya-ne'ro; 2 lyä-nĕ'ro, *n.* [Sp.] An inhabitant or herdsman of the llanos of South America. Compare GAUCHO.

Llan'fair-fech'an, 1 lan'vair-fek'an; 2 lăn'vĭr-fĕk'ăn, *n.* A town and watering-place in Carnarvonshire, Wales, where Prince Llewellyn was defeated by Edward and slain in 1282.

Llan-gol'len, 1 lan-gō'lĕn; 2 lan-gŏth'lĕn, *n.* A market-town in Denbighshire, Wales.

Llan'id-loes, 1 lan'ıd-les; 2 lăn'ĭd-lĕs, *n.* A borough and market-town in Montgomeryshire, Wales.

lla'no, 1 lä'no or (*Sp.*) lyä'no; 2 lä'no or (*Sp.*) lyä'no, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A flat, treeless plain; specif., one of the great usually grassy low plains of northern South America. Compare PAMPAS and SAVANNA.

Llan'os Es'ta-ca'do, 1 es'tə-kä'do; 2 ĕs'tä-cä'do. A plateau in N. W. Texas and E. of New Mexico; 40,000 sq. m.: 3,000 ft. high; dry and almost woodless.

Llan-qui'hue, 1 lyän-kē'we; 2 lyän-kē'we, *n.* A province in southern Chile; 7,823 sq. m.; capital, Puerto-Montt.

Llan'ri-sant, 1 lan'rı-sant, *n.* Same as LAURU.

LL. B., *abbr.* Bachelor of Laws.

llb., *abbr.* Pounds.

L. L. C., *abbr.* Licentiate of the London College of Music.

LL. D., *abbr.* **1.** Doctor of Laws. **2.** Same as J. U. D.

llean, 1 lin; 2 lēn, *n.* [Cornwall, Eng.] The pilchard.

lle'an'gle, *n.* Same as LLEANGLE.

Lle-we'lyn, 1 le-we'lın; 2 lĕ-wĕ'lyn, *n.* A town in Badajos province, Spain, where the British defeated the French, Apr. 11, 1812.

Lle'u'llu, 1 le'ı-lu; 2 lĕ'ı-lu or tlĕ'yu, *n. Celt. Myth.* The Cymric god of the sun, born of Gwydion and Arianrod.

Llew-el'yn, 1 lu-el'ın; 2 lu-ĕl'yn, *n.* A masculine personal name. **2.** L. ap Gruffydd (1240), Prince of Wales; married to the daughter of King John of England. **3.** L. II. (-1282), last independent Prince of Wales; defeated and killed near Builth. **4.** L. Bren (1292–1318). [W., lightning.]

L. L. L., *abbr.* Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

lli-a'na, *n.* Same as LIANA. **lli-a'ne‡.**

LL. L., *abbr.* Licentiate in Law.

LL. M., *abbr.* Master of Laws.

Llo-ren'te, 1 lyo-ren'tā; 2 lyo-rĕn'tĕ, **Don Juan Antonio** (?1756–?1823). A Spanish priest; the secretary and historian of the Inquisition.

Lloyd, 1 loid; 2 lŏyd, *n.* **1. Charles** (?1775–?1839), an English poet. **2. Henry** (1720?–?1783), a Welsh military writer in the Russian service. **3. Sir Robert** (1733–?1764), an English poet. **4. William** (?1627–?1717), an English prelate; one of the seven bishops imprisoned by James II. [Celt., gray.]

Lloyd's, *n.* An assembly company; now a club-house on the Continent.

Lloyd George, David (1863–). British statesman, Chancellor of the Exchequer (1908–1915); Secretary of State for War (1916). Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury (1916–1922).

Lloyd-Greame, 1 loid-grēm; 2 lŏyd-grēm. **Sir Philip** (?/ 1858–), an English statesman. President of the Board of Trade, 1922– . Assumed name of **Cunliffe-Lister,** 1924.

Lloyd's, 1 loidz; 2 lŏyds, *n.* **1.** An association of English underwriters of marine insurance for the collection and distribution of maritime intelligence and the protection of their common interests and credit. The corporation requires from each firm of underwriters security to meet its obligations and prints **Lloyd's List** and other publications compiled from the reports of its agents in all parts of the world. The name is derived from that of Edward Lloyd, a Welshman, who in 1688 kept a coffee-house in Tower street, London, which was frequented by shippers and seamen. In 1696 he started **Lloyd's News,** a shipping paper, which became **Lloyd's List** in 1726.

In 1871 *Lloyd's* was incorporated by Act of Parliament; but does not, as a Corporation, undertake insurance business. This is conducted solely by its members on their own account; and so long as they conform to the rules of the Society, they are free to follow their individual views. . . . The business of *Lloyd's* as a corporation, and of the committee as its executive, is to conduct the affairs of *Lloyd's* in its corporate capacity, and to guard, as trustees, the corporate funds and property.

Lloyd's Calendar '08 p. 41.

2. Its rooms in the Royal Exchange, London. **3.** Any other society organized for similar purposes. — **Lloyd's Calendar,** a Lloyd's publication containing lists and data of value to officers of the merchant marine. — **L. characters,** certain marks used in registering the size and equipment of vessels according to the Lloyd's requirements. — **L. numbers** or **L. numerals** (*Naval Arch.*), particular numbers used to determine the scantlings of the framing, plating, etc., of a vessel, so that it may conform to Lloyd's Register. — **L. Register,** a list of the seagoing vessels of all nations classified according to seaworthiness by an association of British ship-owners, shippers, and underwriters which maintains an inspection of hulls, engines, etc., and supervises British marine construction.

Lludd, 1 lyuth or hlyuth; 2 lyŭth or hlyuth, *n. Celt. Myth.* A Cymric god; the "King Lot" of old legends. **Luddi** (Gael.).

Llu-lla'i-lla'co, 1 lyū-lyī'-lyī'ko; 2 lyu-lyä'ı-lyä'co, *n.* An Andean volcano in Antofagasta province, Chile; 20,238 ft. high.

llu'nic, 1 lyū'nik; 2 lyu'mg, *n.* [Porto Rico.] A tall palm (*Aeria aturensis*) with very slender trunk and narrow pinnate leaves; a hill-cane.

Llyr, 1 lyūr or hlyūr; 2 lyŭr or hlyŭr, *n. Celt. Myth.* A Cymric sea-god, supposed to be the "King Lear" of medieval chronicles and of Shakespeare's tragedy.

L. M., *abbr.* Licentiate in Medicine; Licentiate in Midwifery; long meter.

L. Ma'ri-a'na, 1 mā'rı-ā'nə; 2 mä'rı-ä'nä. Pen-name of Antonio Gallenga (?/1810–?/1895), an Italian patriot and author.

L. M. C., *abbr.* Lloyd's machinery certificate.

l. m. c., *abbr.* *Cotton mar.* Low middling clause.

L. M. D., *abbr.* Long meter double.

L. M. S., *abbr.* London Missionary Society.

L. M. T., *abbr.* Local mean time.

Lo, 1 lō; 2 lŏ, *n.* [Humorous, U. S.] An American Indian: so called in allusion to a line of Pope's *Essay on Man* ("Lo, the poor Indian, whose untutored mind"): used always as a proper name.

lo, *interj.* Behold; observe: used to direct the attention. And while "*Lo here* and *Lo there* the multitude call Be true to ourselves and do justice to all.

WHITTIER *Quaker Alumni* st. 25.

[< AS. *lā.*]

lo'al, 1 lō'ə; 2 lō'a. *n.* The larva of the eye-threat worm

Lo'as, 1 lō'as; 2 lō'ăs, *n.* A river in Antofagasta province, N. Chile; length, 180 m. to Pacific ocean.

loach, 1 loch; 2 lŏch, *n.* A small fresh-water bottom-feeding cobitoid fish of the Old World. The common loach (*Nemachilus barbatulus*) and the spiny loach (*Cobitis taenia*) are British species. **2.** The burbot (*Lota maculosa*). **3.** [New Eng.] A stupid person; simpleton. [< F. *loche*, loach.]

Common Loach. 1/3

load, 1 lōd; 2 lōd, *v.* *t.* *i.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To lay a burden on; put as much as can be carried on or into; lade; freight; as, to *load* a horse or wagon. **2.** To lay on, as a burden; put on or into to be carried; as, to *load* coal on a canal-boat. **3.** To charge with ammunition; as, *loading* a cannon. **4.** To embarrass or burden with what is hard to sustain; weigh down; encumber; oppress; clog; as, to *load* the stomach with food.

Am I *loaded* with care, she takes off a large shaft
That the burden ne'er makes me to reel.
B. BARTON *Miss Fidget's Country Joan* st. 3.

5. To impose or to confer on in great abundance; heap; as, to *load* one with honors. **6.** To make heavy by means of something added or appended; as, a *loaded* whip. **7.** To fill with a mixture for the purpose of falsifying; adulterate; as, to *load* silks with gum; to *load* paper with clay. **8.** *Paint.* (1) To mix with white so as to render more opaque. (2) To coat heavily with pigment: said of a painting. **9.** *Elec.* To add to the premium (a charge for the expense of management). **10.** To increase the price (of an article) beyond the amount allowed for profit, expenses, etc.

II. *i.* **1.** To take on a load; sometimes with *up*; as, *load up* as quickly as possible. **2.** To charge a gun with a load. Syn.: burden, charge, cumber, lade, oppress, weigh down.—**to load up. 1.** To accumulate a load. **2.** [Slang.] To become intoxicated. **3.** To take up on [Colloq.], to purchase in large amounts; indulge in freely.

load, *n.* **1.** That which is laid upon or put into anything for conveyance; a burden; specif., as much as can be carried, or as is customarily carried, on a load of coal or furniture. **2.** That which is borne with difficulty; a large quantity sustained; figuratively, grievous mental burden; as, a *load* of apples on a tree; a *load* of care.

If the consciences of the children be laden with sins, those of younger ones are more tender.

Adam Clarke's Comm. Alfred Old Testament, John viii. 9.

3. The charge of a firearm. **4.** A customary weight of various amounts, which can be conveyed in a wagon, car, etc. It varies with the product and the locality, as a *load* of old hay is 2,016 pounds; of new hay, 2,160 pounds; of straw, 1,296 pounds; of ore, 576 pounds; of wheat, 40 bushels; of lime, 32 or 64 bushels; of timber, 50 cubic feet. **5.** The resistance to a motor of the machinery which it drives, apart from its own friction. **6.** Downward pressure upon a structure or part by gravity alone (**dead load**) or by gravity increased by the stresses of transverse motion (**live load**), as in the case of a train crossing a bridge. **7.** [Slang, U. S.] A quantity of intoxicating drink under which one staggers. **8.** In legerdemain, a collection of objects, usually compressible, introduced into a receptacle for subsequent discovery; a technical term used by conjurors. **9.** *Elec.* The instantaneous power output of a dynamo powering more or the like, also the complex of receiving devices of which consumes this power. **10.** In the lumber trade, a measure of 50 cubic feet, used in selling timber, not including boards, planks, etc. See HUNDRED, 4. [ME. *lode*, lit., a carrying, < AS. *lād*: see LODE.]

Syn.: burden, cargo, charge, clog, encumbrance, freight, incubus, pack, weight. A *burden* is what one has to bear, and the word is used always of that which is borne by a living agent. A *load* is what is laid upon a person, animal, or con-

Key 1: āisle; aū = out; oil; ĭĭ = feud; chin; go; jet; ŋ = sing; so; ship; thin, this; agure. F. boñ, dûne; ħ = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
Key 2: book, boot; full, rule, cure, bût, bûrn; oil, boy; ċ = k; ç = s; ġ, ġem; ink; ş = z; thin, this; F. boñ, dûne; ħ = loch.

veyance, or what is customarily so imposed; as, a two-horse *load*. *Weight* measures the pressure due to gravity; the same *weight* that one finds a moderate *load* when in his full strength becomes a heavy *burden* in weariness or weakness. A ship's *load* is called distinctively a *cargo*, or it may be known as *freight* or *lading*. *Load* is used largely of transportation or of merchandise transported by rail, which is, in commercial language, said to be "carried." *Freight* denotes merchandise in or for transportation. A *load* to be fastened upon a horse or mule is called a *pack*, and the animal is known as a pack-horse or packmule.—**constant load** (*Elec.*), same as PERMANENT LOAD.—**inductive l.** (*Elec.*), in the receiving circuit of an alternating-current generator, the load due to the inductance of such circuit.—**light load**, that which is but a part of the whole load upon a generating-station created by the lamps which it supplies.—**load'-curve'**, *n.* See CURVE.—**l.-displacement**, *n.* (*Naut.*), ship's displacement when fully loaded.—**l.-draft**, *n.* See DRAFT, 3.—**l.-line**, *n.* (*Naut.*), the line to which a vessel sinks when loaded.—**2.** A line marked on a vessel, as required by British law, to indicate the maximum depth to which she may be immersed by loading. Compare PLIMSOLL'S MARK, under MARK. 3. *Engin.* A line whose ordinates from a given base represent the fixed or varying loads at a given point on a structure.—**load'pen'ny**, *n.* *Hist.* An ancient English town tax levied on the load of wagons coming to market.—**l.-spring**, *n.* A spring on a governor which controls its operation and hence regulates the speed of the engine.—**l.-water**, *n.* Pertaining to a loaded vessel; as, *load-water* draft. See DRAFT, 3.—**l.-water line**, load-line; Plimsoll's mark.—**motor-l.**, *Elec.* = PERMANENT LOAD.—**paying l.** (*Railroad.*), the weight of passenger or freight traffic which is productive of profit.—**peak l.** (*Elec.*), the point at which the curve indicating the demand for power reaches its maximum or apex; hence, the greatest output of power during a given period.—**permanent l.** *Engin.* L. A load which does not vary in position or quantity on any kind of structure. 2. The amount of work an engine or motor constantly maintains.—**power l.** (*Elec.*), the strength of current required to operate machinery.—**top l.**, in lumbering, a load of logs piled higher than a single row can be contained from bunk *load*. for loads.

load'age, 1 lōd'ij; 2 lōd'ej, *n.* The total amount of a load.

load'ed, 1 lōd'ed; 2 lōd'ĕd, *pa.* Filled or laden in any way. Specif.: (1) [Local, U. S.] In oyster-cultivation, having the shell covered with some external growth. (2) Weighted at one side or end with lead or other heavy substance; as, *loaded* dice; *loaded* stick; *loaded* whip. (3) [Slang, U. S.] *Drunk.* (4) Adulterated. (5) *Pathol.* Coated; covered with or containing in excess certain substances like bile, salt deposits, undigested matter, etc.; said of the tongue, stomach, urine, etc.—**loaded for bear** [Slang], very angry; dangerous; well prepared for a disagreement.

load'en, 1 lōd'n; 2 lōd'n, *v.* [Dial., Eng.] To load.

load'er, 1 lōd'er; 2 lōd'ẽr, *n.* 1. One who or that which loads. Specif.: (1) A tool or implement for loading cartridge-shells. (2) A device for placing a load upon a vehicle; as, a *log-loader*. 2. [Prov. Eng.] A reed-finned herring.

load'ing, 1 lōd'ing; 2 lōd'ĭng, *pa.* Arranged so that it may be loaded (in a specified way); in compounds; as, a breech-*loading* cannon; a muzzle-*loading* rifle.

load'ing, *n.* 1. Anything added to a substance for the purpose of giving it weight or body. 2. In art, a heavy charge of opaque color. 3. A load or burden; lading.

l. fee. That portion of the premium in excess of the amount theoretically necessary for the payment of policy claims. 5. The act or operation of furnishing with a load.—**load'ing-shafts'**, *n.* A dredging-machine.—**l. coil**, *n.* *Radio.* An inductance-coil with an increased oscillation-period due to its being connected in a circuit.—**l. jack**, *n.* [N. U. S. & Can.] *Logging.* An apparatus by which logs are lifted from the water preparatory to loading them.—**l.-tongs**, *n. pl.* *Ordnance.* Hooks for handling heavy missiles in loading.—**l. tray**, *n.* *Ordnance.* A metal tray or other device used in the loading of large guns to keep the screw-threads from harmful contact with the projectile and to protect the powder-bags from injury.—**l.-tripod**, *n.* A tripod of three heavy timbers supporting a block and tackle for loading logs.

load'star', **load'stone'**. Same as LODESTAR, etc.

loaf, 1 lōf; 2 lōf, *v.* **I.** *t.* To spend idly; with *away*; as, *loafing* one's time away. **II.** *i.* To idle away the time; lounge.

In business, you mean? Oh no, . . . I am 'loafing,' as we say.
H. JAMES, Jr. *The American* p. 174. [c. & co. 1877.]

[< G. *laufen*, run; = **to loaf on** (one) [Colloq.], to live in ease at another's cost.

loaf, *n.* [LOAVES, 1 lōvz; 2 lōvş, *pl.*] **1.** A shaped mass of bread or cake, or of chopped meat, already cooked, often of a fixed size or weight, intended to be cut in slices. **2.** A molded mass of any material; specif., a conical mass of refined sugar shaped in a mold. **3.** A head. See LOAF CABBAGE. [< AS. *hlāf*, = G. *laib*.]—**loaf of bread**, [Eng.], a loaf of bread kneaded in two roundish sections of different size placed one upon the other before baking.—**l. cabbage** [Dial., Eng.], a cabbage-head.—**loaf-eat'er**, *n.* *Hist.* A servant supplied with by his master. —**l. sugar**, refined sugar molded into a loaf.—**Parisian l.**, a finger-like cake decorated with a strip of jam, jelly, etc.

loaf, *n.* [Colloq.] = LOAFINESS.

loaf'er, 1 lōf'er; 2 lōf'ẽr, *n.* An idle man; lounger; specif., a vagrant who subsists by shifts.—**loaf'er-dom**, *n.*—**loaf'er-ish**, *a.*

loam, 1 lōm; 2 lōm, *vt.* To coat or smear with loam.

loam, *n.* 1. A non-coherent mixture of sand, clay, and organic matter. The percentage of clay in *loams* varies between 20 and 50 per cent, hence the name clay loam and **sandy loam.** The sand content keeps the loam from being stiff like clay, and the presence of humus imparts fertility. Loams are generally easy to cultivate, especially near rivers subject to floods. Certain loams having small percentages of humus or organic matter have been used for brickmaking.

The soil for growing vegetables and seeds should be as near as possible a deep *loam*; it may be more or less sandy, but avoid clay or anything heavier than a clay *loam*. W. J. BEAL, *Farm Gardening, Soil and Preparation* p. 11. [o. J. co. 1884.]

2. (1) Popularly, a fertile soil. (2) [Rare.] Any earth or soil. **3.** In foundling, a mixture of sand and clay, to which straw, horse-dung, or other binding material is frequently added, used to make molds for iron or brass castings. **4†.** An earthen vessel. [AS. *lām*, loam.]—**loam'-beat'er**, *n.* A rammer used in making a loam-mold.—**l.-board**, *n.* *Founding.* A board used to strickle and shape molds.—**l.-cake**, *n.* A disk of dried loam used to cover a loam-mold, having holes through which melted metal is poured and air escapes.—**l.-casting**, *n.* A casting made in a loam-mold.—**l.-mold**, *n.* A founders' mold made of loam, and usually requiring no pattern.—**l.-molding**, *n.* The act or operation of sweeping up a mold in loam, by templates: distinguished from *dry-sand molding*.—**l.-plate**, *n.* A cast-iron plate on which the nowel or the cope of a loam-mold rests.—**l.-work**, *n.* *Founding.* Molds or forms of loam.—**loam'i-ness**, *n.*—**loam'less**, *a.*

loamd, *pp.* Loamed. S. S.

loam'ing, 1 lōm'ing; 2 lōm'ĭng, *n.* [Austral.] A method of prospecting for gold, in which the earth is washed from a hillside in the direction indicated by the increasing gold particles until the vein is found.

Lo-am'mi, 1 lō-am'ai; 2 lō-ăm'ī, *n.* *Bib. Hos.* i, 9. [Heb., not my people.]

loam'y, 1 lōm'i; 2 lōm'y, *a.* Of the nature of or like loam. —**loam'i-ness**, *n.*

loan, 1 lōn; 2 lōn, *n.* [U. S.] **I.** *t.* To lend, as money, especially on interest. [Colloq.] To grant the temporary use of, or to accommodate with on the understanding that the equivalent shall be returned in kind.

To 'loan' as a verb, has to us a strange sound.
E. A. FREEMAN *Impressions of the U. S.* p. 60. [n. n. & co. 1883.]

II. *t.* To lend money.—**loan'er**, *n.* [Rare.] A lender.

loan, *n.* **1.** Something lent, especially a sum of money lent at interest. **2.** The act of lending; a lending.

Profit can accrue only from the use, interest only from the *loan* of capital. F. BOWEN *Political Economy* p. 248. [s. 1889.]

3. Permission to use; as, a *loan* of credit. **4†.** *Law.* A bailment of a thing for use or consumption, without reward, and to be returned specifically or in kind.

In the civil law, if the thing itself was to be (specif.) returned, the loan was called *commodatum*; if the thing was to be consumed, or returned in kind, or money, and returned in kind, the loan was called *mutuum*. **5.** A gift. [< AS. *lān*, loan.]—**demand loan** (*Finance*), a loan of money to be repaid on demand.—**forced l.** (*Finance*), a personal extension of credit made by a bank under circumstances of exigency arising from the payment by the bank of an overdraft, or the inability of a depositor to meet a call—at times, and in the indivisability of realizing under existing conditions of the market on the collateral.—**l. and trust company** [U. S.], see TRUST COMPANY.—**loan'-col'lat-er-al**, *n.* The paper envelop in which are kept the collateral securities for a loan, and having upon its outer surface a complete record of the various securities it contains.—**l.-form**, *n.* *Philol.* A tongue form borrowed from another language.—**l.-king**, *n.* A deity borrowed from another religion.—**l.-money**, *n.* **1.** Money due as part of a government loan. **2.** Money borrowed; as, the negotiation of loans.—**l.-myth**, *n.* A myth borrowed by one race from another.—**l.-office**, *n.* **1.** A pawnbroker's office; [pl.] the three balls. **2.** Any office, bank, or agency or where records of loan accounts are kept, interest paid, etc.—**l.-society**, *n.* A society organized to loan money, receiving it again in instalments with interest.—**l.-sharking** [*Life*] [Slang], the amassing of an insuring company will lend upon the policy as collateral.—**l.-word**, *n.* [Rare.] A word taken from another language; as, *loan-words* have frequently changed philological relationship between languages where none existed.—**maritime l.**, a loan for which bottomry or respondentia bonds are given as security.—**pumble l.**, money borrowed at a usurious or speculated rate of interest.—**thrown out of loans** (*Finance*), rejected as unsuitable, or as being impracticable, for loans: said of dubious or unmarketable securities.—**to sweat a l.** [Slang] (*Finance*), to make a loan exceptionally secure by the deposit of high-class collateral.

loan'a-ble, 1 lōn'a-bl; 2 lōn'ă-bl, *a.* Intended to be or capable of being lent at interest; as, *loanable* funds.—**loan'a-bil'i-ty**, *n.*

loan'ed, 1 lōn'ed; 2 lōn'ĕd, *pa.* Lent.

Lo-an'da, 1 lo-an'do; 2 lo-ăn'dą, *n.* 1. An island off the coast of Angola, W. Africa; 18 by 1 m.; a Portuguese possession. 2. A district of Angola. 3. **Saint Paul de**, see SAINT PAUL DE LOANDA.

loan-ee', *n.* [Rare.] One to whom something is loaned.

loan'en, 1 lōn'en; 2 lōn'ĕn, *n.* [Ir.] A boreen; a lane. Common in Connemara.

loan'er, 1 lōn'er; 2 lōn'ẽr, *n.* One who loans money, etc.

Lo-an'go, 1 lo-ag'go; 2 lo-ăg'go, *n.* 1. A region in French Congo, between the Ogowe and Kongo Rivers. 2. A clan, more particularly, a small area in S. W. French Kongo. 2. A seaport; the chief town in the same.

Lo-an'ja, 1 lo-an'jo; 2 lo-ăn'jȧ, *n.* A river in Nyasaland Protectorate; length, 400 m. to the Zambezi river.

loan'ing, 1 lōn'ing; 2 lōn'ĭng, *n.* [Scot.] A space between cultivated fields through which cattle are driven; also, a milking-place for cows. Written also **lonning**.

Lo'a-sa'ce-æ, 1 lō'a-sā'si-ī; 2 lō'ă-sā'ce-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A family of herbs, or rarely shrubs, of the order *Hypericales*, having green or colored sepals, but not petals, a valvate pubescence, exstipulate leaves, and solitary or racemose white, yellow, or dull-red flowers. It embraces 19 genera and about 200 species, all but one being American. **Lo'a-sa**, *n.* (*Loasaceæ*). [Of S. Am. origin.] **Lo-as'ce-æ**, = **lo'a-sa'ceous**, *a.* [*Loasaceæ*.

lo'a-sad, 1 lō'a-sad; 2 lō'ă-sȧd, *n.* Any plant of the family **loath**, 1 lōth; 2 lōth, *a.* **1.** Feeling distinct aversion; unwilling; reluctant; averse: often with *to*.

With his head full of Reform, Macaulay was *loath to* spend in exploring the history the time and energy that would be better employed in helping to make it.
G. O. TREVELYAN *Macaulay* vol. i, p. 159. [n.]

2†. Hateful. [< AS. *lath*.] Syn.: see AVERSE.

loath, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** That which is harmful or disgusting. **2.** Dislike; annoyance.

loathe, 1 lōth; 2 lōth, *v.* [LOATHED, LOATHS'; LOATH'ING.] **I.** *t.* To regard with hatred and disgust; have a sickening aversion for; abhor; abominate; as, to *loathe* whisky.

I that *loathed*, have come to love him. Love will conquer at the last.
THOMAS HARDY *Sixty Years After* ch. xxx.

II. *i.* **1.** To feel disgust or abhorrence. **2†.** To be hateful; create disgust. [< AS. *lāthian*, < *lāth*, hateful.] Syn.: see ABHOR.—**loath'er**, *n.* One who loathes.

loath'ful, 1 lōth'ful; 2 lōth'fŭl, *a.* Full of loathing, detestation, hate, or disgust; abhorring. **2.** [Rare.] Exciting abhorrence; loathsome.—**-ly**, *adv.*—**-ness**, *n.*

loath'ing, 1 lōth'ing; 2 lōth'ĭng, *n.* A feeling of extreme detestation or nausea; aversion; disgust; abhorrence.

We seek with *loathing* to escape from an atmosphere laden with intolerable selfishness.
G. W. COX *Gen. Hist. Greece* bk. iv, p. 517. [x. & co. 1878.]

Syn.: see ABHORRENCE.—**loath'ing-ly**, *adv.* With loathing.

loath'ly, 1 lōth'li; 2 lōth'lȳ, *a.* [Archaic.] Loathsome; sickening; revolting.—**loath'li-ness**, *n.*

loath'ly, *adv.* With reluctance.

loath'ly, *adv.* So as to produce loathing.

loath'ness, 1 lōth'nes; 2 lōth'nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being loath; unwillingness; repugnance.

By delay the sense of the obligation slackens and . . . we thereby discover a *loathness* . . . to perform our vow.
MATTHEW HENRY *Commentary, Eccl.* v, 4–8.

loath'some, 1 lōth'sum; 2 lōth'sŏm, *a.* Adapted to **loath'sum**, } produce loathing; exciting extreme aversion or disgust; detestable. **loath'ŷ‡** [Archaic].

In that *loathsome* den two hundred wretched beings were rotting in their chains.
ARCH. FORBES *Chinese Gordon* p. 170. [p. & w. 1880.]

Syn.: see ABOMINABLE.—**loath'some-ly**, *adv.*—**loath'some-ness**, *n.*

loave, 1 lōv; 2 lōv, *vt.* [Eng.] To expand into a head, as a cabbage.

loaves, 1 lōvz; 2 lōvş, *n.* Plural of LOAF.—**loaves and fishes**, items of personal gain or advantage; in religion, temporal benefits: in allusion to the miraculous distribution of loaves and fishes by Jesus (see Matthew xiv, 20; John vi, 26); in politics, official appointments or opportunities for pecuniary gain; "the spoils"; control of public patronage.—**l. of proposition** [Heb.], the showbread.

lob, 1 lŏb; 2 lŏb, *v.* [LOBBED, LOBB'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To pitch with slow and deliberate aim; toss gently, or throw with an underhand delivery, as the ball in cricket. **2.** *Lawn-tennis.* To strike (a ball) well into the air and send the full distance of the opponent's court. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To kick. **H.** *Dict.*

II. *i.* **1.** To be tossed gently, or pitched with slow and deliberate aim, as a cricket-ball. **2.** *Lawn-tennis.* To make or play a lob.

lob, *n.* [LOBBED; LOB'BING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To cause to droop or hang heavily. **2.** To use lob in brewing.

II. *i.* To hang or move languidly or heavily; droop; move. [Var. of LOP, *v.*]

lob, *n.* *Mining.* Same as CON, 2 (1).

lob', *n.* **1.** A lobworm. **2.** The pollack. **3.** A soft lumpy mixture. **4.** [Local.] Some thick or unwieldy substance; as, lumps in porridge. **5.** A stroke that tosses the ball high in the air, usually over the opponent's head. **6.** *Cricket.* A slow under-arm ball. **7.** [Prov. Eng.] The last one in a race. **8.** [Ir.] (1) A large amount. (2) Money or anything valuable; as, money. (2) A sobriquet for a person of assumed importance, usefulness, or consequence. **9.** *Mining.* A vein which rises in stops; also, a stuff. **10.** [Thieves' Slang.] A fool; a simpleton. **11.** *Naut.* [Slang.] Something dangling or pendulous, as an ornament; a cock's wattles. **12.** [Archaic.] An inert, stupid person: a dull lout. [< W. *lob*, dunce. **lobbit**.

—**lob'-crawl'er**, *n.* [Eng.] A thief who robs a till.—**lob-crawling**, *n.*—**Lob lie-by-the-fire** [Scot.], in folk-lore, a brownie or house-elf who haunts homesteads by night, and does onerous services for food.

lob', *n.* A brewers' ferment of yeast and wort. **lobb't.**

Lo'ba-chef'ski, 1 lō'ba-chef'ski; 2 lō'bă-chĕf'skȳ, **Nikolai Ivanovich** (ᵑᵍ/₁₇₉₃–ᵑᵍ/₁₈₅₆), a Russian mathematician and professor; an investigator in non-Euclidean geometry: "the Copernicus of geometry." **Lo'ba-cheff'sky**; **Lo'ba-tchev'sky**;—**Lobachefski's formula**, in non-Euclidean geometry, the formula given by Nikolai Ivanovich Lobachefski that $\tan \frac{1}{2}\pi = e^{-p}$, where $\Pi(p)$ is the angle between a parallel and a perpendicular to a line when p is the length of the perpendicular intercepted between the parallels.—**Lo'ba-chef'(or -chev')ski-an**, *a.*

lo'bal, 1 lō'bal; 2 lō'bal, *a.* Denoting cams or wheels provided with lobes.

lo'ban, 1 lō'ban; 2 lō'băn, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A gum resin similar to myrrh.

lo'bar, 1 lō'bar; 2 lō'bar, *a.* Characterized by or similar to a lobe; of or pertaining to a lobe.

lo-bar'ic, 1 lo-bar'ik; 2 lo-băr'ĭc, *a.* *Chem.* Denoting a colorless acid ($C_7H_8O_3$), found in certain lichens.

Lo-bas'ce, 1 lo-bas'i; 2 lo-băs'ē, *n. pl.* *Zoöph.* A division of ctenophorans with lobate appendages to at least the oral pole. [< Gr. *lobos*; see LOBE.] **Lo-bas'tæ**, = **lo'bate**, 1 lō'bēt; 2 lō'bāt, *a.* Provided with or having the form of a lobe or lobes; lobed; lobose; as, the *lobate* foot of a coot; the *lobate* fin of the bichir (*Polypterus*); a *lobate* process. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Lobata*. [< Gr. *lobos*; see LOBE.] **lo'bate-ly**, *adv.* So as to form lobes; in a lobate fashion.

lo'bat'ion, 1 lō-bē'shan; 2 lo-bā'shon, *n.* The practise or act of forming or partitioning into lobes; the condition of being lobated.

lo-ba'to-, 1 lo-bē'to-; 2 lo-bā'to-. From *lobate*: a combining form denoting the presence of or resemblance to lobes.

—**lo-ba'to-dig'i-tate**, *a.* *Bot.* Having the fingers compressed branches of an organ.—**lo-ba'to-fo'li-a'ceous**, *a.* *Zoöph.* Having broad, leaf-like processes.—**lo-ba'to-ram'u-lose**, *a.* *Zoöph.* Having many small but broad branches.—**lo-ba'to-sin'u-ate**, *a.* *Bot.* Denoting a lobe with curved sinuations between the lobes.

Lo'bau', 1 lō'bau'; 2 lō'bau', **Count de** (ᵑᵍ/₁₇₇₀–ᵑᵍ/₁₈₃₃), Georges Mouton, a French general who served in Napoleon's wars. He was made a count for bravery at Lobau; was taken prisoner at Waterloo.

lob'ber, 1 lŏb'er; 2 lŏb'ẽr, *n.* [Local, U. S.] Same as LOPPER.

lob'bish†, *a.* Loutish; clownish.

lob'by, 1 lŏb'i; 2 lŏb'y, *n.* [LOB'BIED; LOB'BY-ING.] [U. S.] **I.** To endeavor to secure the passage of (a bill or measure) in a legislature by lobbying with their employers' names and the character of their employment is in some cases required. This in effect gives lobbying a legal status, although it is contrary to the principles of common law.

lob'by, *n.* [—BIES, 1 -biz; 2 -bĭz, *pl.*] **1.** A hall, vestibule, or corridor communicating directly with a room or suite of rooms, and serving as an anteroom. Specif.: (1) The part of an assembly-room or legislative or deliberative body appropriated to the official use of members and to which outsiders have free entry: usually railed off. (2) *Agric.* A small enclosure for cattle, formed by fencing, hedges, or trees, near the farmyard. **2.** [U. S.] The persons engaged in lobbying with a particular legislative or deliberative body; also, in general, the persons collectively, not members, who strive to influence the action of such a body at any time.

It the copyright bill was carried through Congress . . . by the most righteous *lobby* ever assembled in Washington—the *lobby* of authors who used appeals to the sense of justice, rather than appeals to the money-earning instincts of Congressmen . . .
Public Opinion [Washington] Mar. 14, 1891, p. 557.

3. [Eng.] *Naut.* A small room in a ship near to or before the cabin of an old-style ship, devoted to the use of the ship's doctor. **4.** A watchman's box. [< LL. *lobia*, < OHG. *laubî*, arbor, < *loub*, leaf.].

lob'by-gow", 1 lob'gau"; 2 lŏb'y-gow". *n.* [U. S.] A white man of a degraded type who acts as parasite, or hanger-on, in the Chinese quarters of a town.

lob'by-ist, 1 lob'i-ist; 2 lŏb'y-ist, *n.* One engaged in lobbying as a business. **lob'by·mem"ber**‡; **lob'by-er**‡.—**lob'by-ism**, *n.* [Rhetorical.]

lob'cock", 1 lob'kok'; 2 lŏb'cŏk", *n.* [Low.] A clownish, awkward fellow; lob. **lob'-coat"**‡; **lob'-do‖"ter-cle"**.

lobe, 1 lōb; 2 lōb, *n.* **1.** A protuberance or projecting part, especially if rounded; as, the lobe of the ear or of a leaf or petal; specif., in anatomy, one of the subdivisions of an organ made or suggested by structural configuration; as, the *lobes* of the liver or of the brain. **2.** *Mach.* The tooth or projection on a cog-wheel or other circular cog-wheel. **3.** *Geol.* A rounded projection from the margin of a glacial sheet. [F., < Gr. *lobos*, prob.< *lepō*, peel.] —**central lobe**, the island of Reil.—**columellar l.** or **dorsal l.**, the lobe of the sutural line of an ammonite. —**electric l.** (*Zool.*), in the torpedoes, the controlling power of the electric organs. See illus. under TORPEDO.—**frontal l.**, (*Anat.*), the foremost lobe of the cerebrum. See CEREBRUM, and illus. under NERVE.—**infra-anal l.**, a lobe below the anus, as in some caterpillars.—**lobe'ber"ry**, *n.* The berry-like fruit of a West-Indian plant (*Cocculus urifera*) of the family *Polygonaceæ*; the sea-grape.—**l.-plate**, *n.* A sole-plate.—**olfactory l.**, the associated parts of the cerebrum that are concerned in the appreciation of odors, comprising the olfactory bulb, the nerve-cell centers for smell, and the interconnecting tracts. **antennal l.**;

Lo'beck, 1 lō'bek; 2 lō'bĕk. **Christian August** ⁰/₁,1781–⁶/₂ 1860). A Prussian philologist, antiquary, and professor.

lobed, 1 lōbd; 2 lōbd, *a.* Having lobes; lobate; specif., in botany, having divisions that extend not more than half-way from the margin to the center and rounded lobes or sinuses: said of leaves, petals, etc.

lobe'foot", 1 lōb'fut"; 2 lōb'fŏt", *n.* [LOBE'FOOTS", *pl.*] A bird with lobate feet, as a phalarope.—**lobe'-foot"ed**, *a.*

Lo-be'i-ra, 1 lo-bē'i-rą; 2 lo-bē'i-rą, *n.* (1802?–1403). A Portuguese voyager and traveler; a *vasco de Gama*. **Lo-be'y-ra**.

lo-be'la'rin, 1 lo-bē'lą'rin; 2 lo-bē-lā'rin, *n. Chem.* An acrid principle occurring in the leaves of *Lobelia trifata*. [< LOBELIA + -ARIN.]

lobe'let, 1 lōb'let; 2 lōb'lĕt, *n.* A small lobe; a subdivision of a lobe.

Lo-be'li-a, 1 lo-bē'li-ą; 2 lo-bē'li-a, *n. Bot.* **1.** A large, widely distributed genus of herbaceous or rarely shrubby plants of the *Lobeliaceæ* with often showy flowers either axillary or in bracted racemes. *L. cardinalis* is the brilliant-red, cardinal-flower; *L. inflata*, the Indian tobacco; *L. syphilitica*, the **great** or **blue lobelia**. **2.** [l-] A plant of this genus. **3.** *Pharm.* Lobelia weed. See LOBELIA, 2.

Overdoses of *lobelia* produce violent nausea and vomiting . . . depression . . . and subnormal temperatures. *National Standard Dispensatory,1908* p. 930.

[< Matthias de *Lobel*, botanist.]

—**California lobelia**, a small ornamental annual herb (*Downingia pulchella*) of the family *Lobeliaceæ* from California, with linear-lanceshaped leaves and bilabiate, usually blue flowers.

—**Lo-be'li-a'ce-æ**, *n. pl.* A family of gamopetalous plants —the lobelia family— of the order *Campanulales*, with usually milky, acrid juice, alternate simple leaves, and a racemose inflorescence, bearing pentamerous flowers with the limb of the calyx divided down to the ovary. It embraces 30 genera and about 900 species.—**lo-be'li-a'ceous**, *a.*—**lo-be'li-ad**, *n.* A plant of the family *Lobeliaceæ*.—**lo-be'li-a-nin**, *n. Chem.* A volatile, crystalline substance derived from *Lobelia inflata*.—**lobe'lin**, **lo'be·lin**, or **lo'be·line**, *n. Chem.* An acrid-tasting, yellow, oily, poisonous liquid alkaloid, found in *Lobelia inflata*, resembling nicotin, and narcotic when taken internally.

lob'-fig", 1 lŏb'-fig"; 2 lŏb'-fĭg", *n.* A light-punch Turkish fig.

lob'-grass", 1 lob'-grȧs"; 2 lŏb'-grȧs", *n.* The soft chess (*Bromus mollis*).

lo'bi, 1 lō'bī; 2 lō'bi, *n.* Plural of LOBUS.

lo'bi-form, 1 lō'bi-fōrm; 2 lō'bi-fôrm, *a.* Formed like a lobe.

lo-big'er-ous, 1 lo-bij'er-us; 2 lo-bĭj'er-us, *a.* Bearing lobes. [< LOBE + L. *gero*, bear.]

lob'ing, 1 lōb'ing; 2 lōb'ĭng, *n. Bot.* The forming of lobes.

lo'bi-ole, 1 lō'bi-ōl; 2 lō'bi-ōl, *n. Bot.* A small lobe of a thallus, as in certain lichens.

lo'bi-ped, 1 lō'bi-ped; 2 lō'bi-pĕd. **I.** *a.* Having lobate feet. **II.** *n.* A lobiped bird. [< LOBE + L. *pes* (*ped-*), foot.]

Lob'ko-witz, 1 lob'ko-vits; 2 lŏb'ko-vits, *n.* **1. Georg Christian** (1702–1753), an Austrian general. **2. Josef Franz Maximilian**, Prince (1772–¹²/₁₈1816), an Austrian musician; patron of Beethoven.

lob'lol"ly, 1 lob'lol"; 2 lŏb'lŏl'y, *n.* [-LIES, 1 -z; 2 -ĭz, *pl.*] **1.** *Naut.* A thick oatmeal gruel; spoon-meat; porridge. **2.** A stock of medicines; commonly *tapioldy*. **3.** [U. S.] A muddy road; a small hollow filled with mud; mire. **4†.** A lout. [< LOB, *n.*, + LOLLY.]

—**lob'lol"ly-bay"**, *n.* Area (*Gordonia lasianthus*) of the family *Theaceæ*, with shining, lance-oblong leaves, and showy white flowers, growing in swamps near the coast from Virginia to Florida, and often cultivated for ornament. —**l.-may**, *n.* A shipmaster's assistant; a ship's dispenser.—**l.-pine**, *n.* **1.** A large tree (*Pinus taeda*) common in swamps and old fields from Delaware to Florida and thence to Texas. It has slender light-green leaves, 6 to 10 inches long, and oblong-conical cones 3 to 4 inches in length. **2.** Any of several allied trees.—**l.-sweetwood**, *n.* [W. Ind.] A tree (*Schœpfiahuium fragrans*) of the family *Aristaceæ*.—**l.-tree**, *n.* Any one of various West-Indian trees of the genus *Cupania*, of the family *Sapindaceæ*, as also of the genus *Cordia*, of the borage family, and of the genus *Pisonia*, of the family *Nyctaginaceæ*.—**l.-wood**, *n.* Any one of several trees of the genus *Cupania*. **2.** A tropical American tree, the *Pisonia cordata*.

Lob Nor, 1 lob nōr; 2 lŏb nôr. A marsh in the desert, Sin Kiang, Chinese Turkestan, which receives drainage from a large area and has no outlet; length, 100 m.

lo'bo‡, 1 lō'bo; 2 lō'bo, *n.* [Sp.] A wolf (*Canis lupus, var. occidentalis*) of the southwestern United States.

In the story of *Lobo* I . . . seemed to myself the adventurer of several and I selected for him the most heroic exterior I could find in fact.

E. T. SETON *Life History of Northern Animals* vol ii. p. 774. [s.'10.]

Lo'bo, *n.* **1. Francisco Rodriguez** (1580?–1630?), "the Portuguese Theocritus"; a Portuguese poet; writer and scholar. **2. Jeronimo** (1593–1678), a Portuguese Jesuit missionary to India and Abyssinia.

Lo'bo-don-ti'næ, 1 lō'bo-don-tī'nē; 2 lō'bo-dŏn-tī'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* A Notarctine subfamily of phocoid seals with 2 pairs of incisors in each jaw. **Lo'bo-don**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *lobos*, lobe, + *odous*, tooth.] —**lo'bo-don'tin**(e)‡, *a.*

lo'bo-ha, 1 lō'bo-hą; 2 lō'bo-ha, *n.* [Zuñi.] Marriage by purchase as practised among the natives of South America.

Lo'bo'sa, 1 lo-bō'są; 2 lo-bō'sa, *n. pl. Protoz.* A class of gymnamœbas with one ameba within another, and the pseudopodia loose, as in *Amœba*. [< Gr. *lobos*; see LOBE.]

lo'bose, 1 lō'bōs; 2 lō'bōs, *a.* **1.** Having lobes. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Lobosa*. [< Gr. *lobos*; see LOBE.]

Lo'bos Is'lands, 1 lō'bos; 2 lō'bŏs. Two groups of guano islands off the coast of N. Peru.

Lo-bot'i-de, 1 lo-bot'i-dē; 2 lo-bŏt'i-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of percoidean fishes related to *Serranidæ* but with toothless palate; flashers or tripletails. **Lo-bo'tes**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *lobos*; see LOBE.] —**lo-bo'tid**, *n.*—**lob'o-told**, *a.* & *n.*

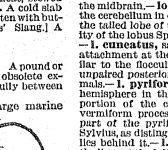
lob'scouse", 1 lob'skous"; 2 lŏb'scous", *n.* **1.** A sailors' dish, formerly called *lob's course*, consisting of salt meat, stewed or baked with vegetables and ship's biscuit. **2.** A cold slab of scouse, sliced thin and fried in pork-fat and eaten with butter and molasses.—**lob'scouse'er**, *n.* [Saifors' Slang.] A sailor; one who lives on lobscouse.

lobse, *n. Ich.* Same as LEBES.

lobs'ter, 1 lob'stẽr; 2 lŏbs'tẽr, same as LOBSTERD.

lobs'pound", 1 lob'pound"; 2 lŏbs'pound", *n.* A pound or **lob's'pound"**, } prison, as for jobs or beggars; obsolete except in the phrase **in lobspound**, held playfully between the legs or feet of an adult: said of a child.

lob'ster, 1 lob'stẽr; 2 lŏb'stẽr, *n.* **1.** A large marine macrurous crustacean used as food. *Homarus americanus* is the American, *Homarus vulgaris* the European, and *Nephrops norvegicus* the Norway lobster. Lobsters mostly frequent rocky coasts: they swim mainly by means of the broad tail (*telson*), altho the legs are of service in forward movements. The first ambulatory legs are much enlarged and form the claws. The eyes are compound, and are carried on movable stalks; the sense-organs are fairly well developed. The food of the lobster consists mainly of carrion, altho any small creature coming within reach of the claws is captured and devoured. The American lobsters spawn irregularly during the warmer half of the year; they swim near the surface, until about an inch long, and during this period are commonly called fry. Before reaching edible dimensions they pass through several moults, which are accompanied by the loss of the claws, but the few survivors sink to the bottom, where they remain in comparative safety in crevices of rocks and under stones until mature. When adult, they probably moult once annually. The shell is usually greenish or bluish, but becomes red by boiling. Lobsters are caught mainly in cylindrical cage-traps (lobster-pots), which are batted with refuse fish, and sunk to the bottom in favorable places and left over night. See CRUSTACEA.


Common Lobster. 1/9

2. One of various other long-tailed crustaceans, as a thorny or spiny lobster (palinurid or warm seas, a freshwater lobster or crawfish, a parastacoid crustacean of the Murray river, Australia, etc. **3.** [Slang.] A British soldier: perhaps originally so called because of his lobster-like cuirass, but later because of the red coat. **boiled lobster**‡.

The boats' crews, chilly and sulky with long waiting, have pulled the *lobsters*' off to the frigates, boasted them up the sides, strewn . . . Warrington *Edward Brodrick* pt. iii. p. 221. [c. a. v. 1862.]

4. [Prov. Eng.] (1) The sole (*Solea vulgaris*). (2) A stoat. **5.** [Slang, U. S.] One who can be easily deceived or imposed upon; a stupid or clumsy person; bore: used contemptuously or as a term of reproach. [< AS. *lopystre*, < L. *locusta*, shell-fish.]

—**Bermuda lobster**, a clawless palinurid crustacean with spinous carapace, and antennæ of great length. —**l.-berried**, *a.* Of a female lobster whose eggs are attached below the abdomen.—**black l.** [Local, U. S.], a moulting lobster of dark color.—**lob'ster-bas"ket**, *n.* A lobster-pot.—**l. bird**, a limicoline bird. Military barnacle. See def. 3.—**l.-scar**, *n.* A framework under water for keeping lobsters awaiting sale or transport.—**l.-caterpillar**, *n.* **1.** The larva of any lobster-moth. **2.** The caterpillar of a notodontid moth (*Stauropus alternus*) which attacks leaves of the tea-plant in India.—**l.-chum**, *n.* Manure consisting of the refuse of lobster-packing.—**l.-claw**, *n.* A claw-like jack for gliving an extra amount of tautness to standing rigging. **2.** A lobster's claw.—**l.-crab**, *n.* A porcelain-crab.—**l.-crawl**, *n.* A place or ground where lobsters are caught.—**l.-diver**, *n.* Same as LOBSTERMAN, 2.—**l.-louse**, *n.* A isopod crustacean (*Nicothoe astaci*) parasitic on the gills of the European lobster.—**lob'ster-man**, *n.* A lobster-catcher.—**l.-moth**, *n.* A European bombycid moth (*Stauropus fagi*), with the forepillars are of peculiar aspect, with the legs on the third and fourth segments very long.—**l.-net**, *n.* A net of coarse mesh hanging in the water, and having a bow which is open from which the bait is suspended.—**l.-pot**, *n.* A trap for lobsters.—**lobster's-claw**, *n.* **1.** Sturt's desert pea (*Clianthus dampieri*). **2.** *pl.* A reddish seaweed (*Polysiphonia elongata*).—**l.-tail**, *n.* A piece of armor made of steel plates overlapping one another, especially the piece about the hips. See CRUPPER.—**l.-tailed**, *a.* Like the shell of the lobster's tail: of or pertaining to the *Macrura*.—**Spanish l.**, a scyllaroid crustacean (*Scyllarides sculptus*) of the West Indies and Bermuda.—**unboiled l.** [Slang, Eng.], a policeman: in allusion to his helmet.

lob'ster-ing, 1 lob'stẽr-ing; 2 lŏb'stẽr-ing, *n.* The catching of lobsters.

lob'ster-ling, 1 lob'stẽr-ling; 2 lŏb'stẽr-ling, *n.* An immature lobster at about the fifth moulting stage.

lob'·stick", 1 lob'stik'; 2 lŏb'·stĭk", *n.* [Western Canada.] A tree trimmed as a memorial or trophy.

lob'tail, 1 lŏb'tāl; 2 lŏb'tāl, *n.* [Sailors' Slang.]

To slap the flukes against the water: said of a whale.—**lob'tail"ing**, *n.*

Lăb'tau, 1 lăb'tou; 2 lăb'tou, *n.* A manufacturing village near Dresden, in the republic of Saxony.

lob'ule, 1 lob'yūl; 2 lŏb'yul, *n.* A small lobe, or lobe made small by separation from a larger lobe; as, the *lobule* of the ear; a *lobule* of the liver. [Dim. of LOBE.]

—**lingual lobule**, any of superficial convolution.—**paracentral l.** (*Anat.*), the posterior part of the marginal convolution on the mesial surface of either hemisphere of the cerebrum, about the upper end of the central fissure.—**parietal lobules** (*Anat.*), two lobules of the cerebrum, inferior and superior, separated by the interparietal sulcus.—**lob'·ular**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or like lobules.—**lob'u-lar-ly**, *adv.*—**lob'u-late**, *a.* Having lobes or lobelets. **lob'u-lat"ed**‡.—**lob'u-la'tion**, *n.* The construction of lobules; a separation into lobules.—**lob'u-le**‡, *n.* A minute lobule: especially, one of the groups of alveoli surrounding the terminal tubes in the lungs.—**lob'u-lose**, *a.* Containing several lobules. **lob'u-lous**‡.

lob'u-lus, 1 lob'yu-lus; 2 lŏb'yu-lus, *n.* [-LI, 1 -lī; 2 -lĭ, *pl.*] A lobule; specif., the partially separated portion near the lower base of the wing of some flies and in the hind wing of some *Hymenoptera*. [< Gr. *lobos*; see LOBE.]

—**lobulus centralis** (*Anat.*), a small rounded lobe in the anterior notch and upper surface of the cerebellum.

lo'bus, 1 lō'bus; 2 lō'bŭs, *n.* [Lo'BI, 1 -bī; 2 -bĭ, *pl.*] **1.** A lobe. **2.** *Entom.* A terminal portion of the maxilla, the upper corresponding to the galea and the lower to the lacinia. [< Gr. *lobos*; see LOBE.]—**lobi inflores**, small lobes in the brain of fishes which arise from the floor of the midbrain.—**lobus anticus**, the forward unpaired lobe of the cerebellum in edentate mammals.—**l. caudatus** (*Anat.*), the tailed lobe of the liver extending from the lower extremity of the lobus Spigelii to the under surface of the right lobe. —**l. cuneatus**, same as CUNEATE LOBE.—**l. nasalis**, an attachment at the side of the cerebellum in mammals, similar to the flocculus in the human brain.—**l. posticus**, the unpaired posterior lobe of the cerebellum in edentate mammals.—**l. pyriformis**. **1.** The pear-shaped lobe of either hemisphere in the brain of mammals. **2.** A small raised portion of the cerebellum near the middle of the lower vermiform process.—**l. pyriformis medius**, the lowest part of the pyriform lobe lying in front of the fossa of Sylvius, as distinguished from **l. pyriformis posticus**, which lies behind it.—**l. quadratus**, (*Anat.*) the square lobe of the liver at the left of the gall-bladder fissure, lying on the under side of the right lobe. **2.** A convolution formed by that part of the parietal lobe which appears on the mesial surface of the cerebrum.—**l. Spigelii** (*Anat.*), the lobe of the liver projecting from the under surface of the right lobe. [< *Spigelius*, a Flemish anatomist.]

lo'worn", 1 lō'wōrn'; 2 lō'wôrn', *n.* Same as LOW-WORM. [location.

lo'ca-bi‖e, 1 lō'kȧ-bl; 2 lō'ca-bl, *a.* [Rare.] Suited for local, 1 lō'kal; 2 lō'cal, *a. Scots Law.* Term for a local increase of a minister's salary) among the landholders of the parish.

lo'cal, 1 lō'kel; 2 lō'cal, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to place in general. **2.** Of or pertaining to a fixed place, or a limited portion of space; having reference to a determinate spot; limited to or identified with a given area or region; hence, narrow; biased; limited in interests; restricted as to mental outlook.

It was a *local* question, regarding the fisheries of the Potomac and Chesapeake, which led to the meeting which issued the call for the Convention that made the United Constitution possible.

E. E. HALE *United States* p. 242. [CHAUT. 1887.]

Local customs or observances become so interwoven with our earliest recollections, that we are hard wrung when we unusually venerable. LECKY *Hist. Eur. Morals* vol. i, p. 82. [A. 1873.]

3. *Math.* Relating to a locus. **4.** Pertaining to a definite place in a series, or system. See LOCAL VALUE, 3. *Pathol.* Relating to or affecting a definite part of the body or organ: said of a disease or injury, or of the remedies used. [F., < LL. *localis*, < L. *locus*, place.]

—**local action**, *Law.* An action arising in a particular place, and requiring that issues thereon be tried in the county or jurisdiction where the cause arose. **2.** *Elec.* The local currents produced between the different parts of the same element in an electric battery.—**l. affection**, *Med.*, an ailment or disease confined to a particular locality or organ of the body.—**l. allegiance**, the obligation arising from the mere fact of residence in a country and of the enjoyment of its protection.—**l. attraction**, *Magnetism.* The attraction of objects near a magnetic needle causing it to deviate. **2.** *Astron.* Attraction due to irregularities in the form or density of the earth's crust, causing local variations in the direction of gravity.—**l. battery**, a battery that furnishes the current for the receiving instrument in a telegraph-office, as distinguished from the battery that furnishes the current for the line.—**l. board**, a board elected for the administration of local affairs.—**l. chancre**, same as CHANCRE.—**l. circuit** (*Elec.*), same as LOCAL BATTERY.—**l. color**. **1.** *Paint.* The color that belongs to an object by nature, as distinguished from that which it acquires by reflection, etc. **2.** *Literature.* Those peculiarities, moral or physical, taken together, that characterize the locality in which the scene of a story is laid.—**l. examination** [Eng.], the entrance examination of boys and girls, held in a number of different places or centers under the direction of the central board at one of the universities.—**l. government.** *Polit. Sci.* **1.** Independent government in local affairs by a smaller political entity rather than government by a larger political entity of which the smaller is a part. **2.** The governing head of such locality; specif., in India, a governor or chief commissioner who administers government in any part of India.—**l. law**. **1.** Government by a local legislature. **2.** [pl.] one of three governmental departments, each acting as a central authority for local government. The Local Government Board for England and Wales is at London, the Board, at Dublin, and for Scotland, at Edinburgh. In England the board was created by an act in 1871, and was composed of the Lord President of the Council, the Lord Privy Seal, the Secretaries of State, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and a political president. The functions of the three boards are to control and regulate matters dealing with the public health, such as pollution, vaccination, and adulteration, to care for the poor, and to audit accounts or control financially the different local authorities.—**l. horizon**, the line on the earth's surface that bounds the view from a given point.—**l. legislation**, **l. statute**, such legislation or statute as affects only a particular locality or its inhabitants.—**l. motion**, locomotion; a moving from place to place. **2.** *Pathol.* the privilege sometimes granted to a smaller political division, as a county or town, of determining whether the sale of intoxicants shall be prohibited within its limits.—**l. option law**, the statutory provisions under which separate localities act in determining their will in the matter of the sale of intoxicants.—**l. optionism**, *n.*—**l. optionist**, *n.*—**l. preacher**, **1.** A layman licensed to preach within a prescribed area, often with the view of subsequent ordination to larger service or as an assistant to the pastor of the district; also, sometimes, an ordained minister associated with a particular church but not regularly serving as a clergyman. **2.** [Eng.] A dissenting minister without a regular charge.—**l. prepays** (*Railroad.*), freight shipped locally with charges prepaid by shipper.—**l. probability**, **1.** The theory of events whose probability is infinitesimal when reckoned separately, while the probabilities of classes of them may yet be measured. **2.** *Math.* A branch of the theory of proba-


Lob-stick.

KEY 1: aisle; au = out; eil; ü = feud; chin; go; jet; ŋ = sing; so; ship; thin, this; azure; F. boñ, düne; n = loch. †, obsolete; ‡, variant.
KEY 2: book, boot; full, rule, cure, büt, burn; öil, boy; e = k; ç = s; go, gem; ink; ş = z; chin, this; F. boñ, düne; n = loch.

bility that treats of the mean values of geometrical magnitudes that comply with given conditions, or of the probability that material figures dropped at random will answer certain relations.— **I. sign** (*Psychol.*), that variable complex of sensations which distinguishes the different areas of the same sense-organ, when under stimulation, and which also enables the mind to locate the different portions of the body and the positions of objects in space. According to Lotze the associated accessory impressions which render for the soul the clue, by which it transposes the same red, now to one, now to another spot; or simultaneously to different spots in the space intended by it.

We define the *local sign*, then, as that mixture of feeling which gives to the sense-experience its peculiar coloring, and is dependent upon the combined result of exciting the nerves of a given locality of the organ. LADD and WOODWORTH *Elements of Phys. Psychol.* (revised ed.) p. 300. [s. '11].

— **l. space**, space as measured in units of extension, in contradistinction to space of time.— **l. time**, time referred to the meridian of the place in question.— **l. value** (*Arith.*), the value attached to the place of a digit.— **l. vent** (*Plumbing*), a vent-pipe, as in a water-closet, to carry off foul gas.

lo'cal, *n.* **1.** [Colloq., U. S.] An item of local interest in a newspaper: also, a reporter who furnishes such items.

The paper was crowded with 'locals' containing their names. WILL CARLETON *Editor's Guest* st. 2.

2. (1) [U. S.] An accommodation or way train. (2) [Eng.] A suburban train. **3.** *Telep.* A local battery or circuit. **4.** [Eng.] A local examination; specif., the Oxford and Cambridge local examinations of boys and girls, held, under the direction of a central university board, at various local centers throughout the United Kingdom. **5.** A postage-stamp valid only in certain districts, and not recognized by the International Postal Union. **6.** [U. S.] Postal matter bearing an address used locally but not officially recognized.

lo-cate', 1 lo-kēt'; 2 lō-kāt', *v.* Locality; place; specif., a spot considered with reference to surrounding circumstances: incorrectly used for *local*. [M.] [< F. *locat*; see LOCAL, *a.*]

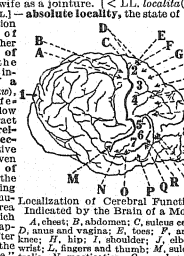
lo'cal-i-sa'tion, -ise. Same as LOCALIZATION, etc.

lo'cal-ism, 1 lō'kal-izm; 2 lō'kal-izm, *n.* **1.** A mode of acting or speaking peculiar to a place; local custom or idiom: in rhetoric, one form of violation of grammatical purity. **2.** Attachment or confinement to a given locality, or the narrowness of thought, feeling, or sympathies growing out of it; provincialism. **3.** The state or condition of being local; influence exerted by a particular place or locality.

lo'cal-ist, 1 lō'kal-ist; 2 lō'kal-ist, *n.* **1.** One who advocates or studies matters of local interest. **2.** *Med.* One who attributes (symptoms, etc.) to local conditions.

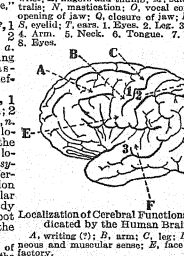
lo''cal-is'tic, 1 lō'kal-is'tik; 2 lō'kal-is'tik, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to localization. **2.** Characterized by localism or a localism.

lo-cal'i-ty, 1 lo-kal'i-ti; 2 lō-cāl'i-ty, *n.* [-TIES, 1 -tiz; 2 -tiş, *pl.*] **1.** A definite spot or region in any part of space; point; site; neighborhood; position, geographical; disposition. **2.** Restriction to a particular place or district; locale. **3.** The state of having a location; the condition of being assigned or belonging to a particular place. **4.** *Phren.* The faculty of perceiving and remembering the relative position of places and things. **5.** *Forestry.* An area considered with reference to forest-producing power. The factors of the locality are the altitude, soil, slope, aspect, and other conditions influencing forest growth. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [GOV. PTG. OFF. '05.] **6.** *Scots Law.* (1) The apportioning of an increase of a minister's stipend on the landholders of the parish according to certain rules. (2) The appropriation of certain lands to a wife as a jointure. [< LL. *localita(t)-s*, < *localis*; see LOCAL.] — **absolute locality**, the state of having absolute position irrespective of that of any other body.— **bump of l.** (*Phren.*), the topographical instinct.— **l. of a widow** (*Scots Law*), the lands life-rented by a widow under her contract of marriage.— **relative** or **respective l.**, the relative positions of given bodies.— **sense of l.** (*Psychol.*), the power of localizing a cutaneous stimulation in the area of the skin to which the stimulus is applied: formed after the analogy of the "sense of space,"



Localization of Cerebral Functions as Indicated by the Brain of a Monkey.

A, cerebellum; *C*, sulcus cerebralis; *D*, anus and vagina; *E*, toes; *F*, ankle; *G*, knee; *H*, hip; *I*, shoulder; *J*, elbow; *K*, hand and thumb; *M*, sulcus centralis; *N*, mastication; *O*, vocal cords; *P*, opening of jaw; *Q*, closure of jaw; *R*, nose; *S*, eyelid; *T*, ears. 1, Eyes. 2, Lips. 3, Body. 4, Arm. 5, Neck. 6, Tongue. 7, Mouth. 8, Eyes.



Localization of Cerebral Functions as Indicated by the Human Brain.

A, writing (?); *B*, arm; *C*, leg; *D*, cutaneous and muscular sense; *E*, face; *F*, olfactory. 1, Motor. 2, Somesthetic. 3, Auditory. 4, Visual sense.

lo'cal-i-za''tion, 1 lō'kal-i-zā'shun; 2 lō'cal-i-zā'shun, *n.* **1.** The act of localizing, or the state of being localized. **2.** *Psychol.* The reference of sensation to a particular part of the body or to some spot external to the body.

In the sphere of touch and sight, the most original investigation has been made upon the Ortsinn, the faculty of *localization*, that is, the processes by which tactile and visual data are located in space. RIBOT *German Psychol. of To-day* tr. by Baldwin, p. 305. [s. 1886.]

lo''cal-i-sa'tion.— **cerebral localization**, the process of locating the function-centers in the brain. That of the motor regions is most certainly located: that of the visual and auditory senses somewhat less positively; and those of touch, taste, and smell least definitely. Recent cases of cerebral surgery without anesthetics have given opportunity for conscious localizations of certain sensations produced by stimulation of the exposed areas of the brain; and these have shown that the brain itself has no feeling, but that exciting it in the proper areas causes the mind to localize the sensations in the corresponding places in the periphery. See AGRAPHIA, AMNESIA, APHASIA, PSYCHICAL BLINDNESS, PSYCHICAL DEAFNESS, etc.

lo'cal-ize, 1 lō'kal-aiz; 2 lō'cal-īz, *vt.* [-IZED; -IZ''ING.] **1.** To determine the exact place of; make local in character. **2.** To identify with a certain locality; attach to a specified district; as, to *localize* an army by units.

lo''cal-iz''er, 1 lō'kal-aiz''er; 2 lō'cal-īz'er, *n. Elec.* A resistance-coil at each station of a fire-alarm system, which is brought into the circuit when an alarm is given and shows the source of the alarm.

lo'cal-ly, 1 lō'kal-i; 2 lō'cal-y, *adv.* With respect to place; from a local point of view; in place.

lo-can'da, 1 lo-kan'da; 2 lo-cān'da, *n.* [It.] An inn; lodging-house.

Lo-car'no, 1 lo-kär'no; 2 lō-cär'nō, *n.* A city on Lake Maggiore, Switzerland, where on Oct. 16, 1925, seven treaties for mutual security were signed by Germany, Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, Poland, and Czecho-Slovakia: ratified at London, Dec. 1, 1925.

lo'cate, 1 lō'kēt; 2 lō'cāt, *v.* [LO'CAT-ED; LO'CAT-ING.] **1.** To establish or place in a particular situation or spot; place; settle. **2.** [U. S.] To designate and assign the place of; fix the position or determine the limits of; as, to *locate* the scene of a historic event; to *locate* a population. **3.** To find the place, situation, or course of by survey or otherwise; as, to *locate* a railroad, or the line of an interoceanic canal. **4.** To search for and discover the exact place of; as, to *locate* the position of the enemy. **5.** To establish in a locality; as, to *locate* the disease in the appendix. **6.** To let in allotments; allocate; hire out. **7.** *M. E. Ch.* To establish as resident pastor, as distinguished from a minister upon a circuit.

II. *i.* [Colloq.] To adopt or establish a settled residence or home; place oneself; settle. [< L. *locatus*, pp. of *loco*, < *locus*, place.]

lo'ca-ted, 1 lō'kēt-i'; 2 lō'cāt-ē', *a.* One who is located.

Lo''ca-tel'li, 1 lō'ka-tel'li; 2 lō''cā-tēl'li, **Andrea** (1680?–1741). An Italian landscape- and genre-painter.

lo-ca'ti-o con-duc'ti-o, 1 lo-kē'shi-o kon-dink'shi-o; 2 lō-cā'shi-ō cōn-dŭc'ti-ō, **locatio conductio.** [L.] *Rom. Law.* A letting by one and a hiring by another; a contract of bailment for hire.

lo-ca'tion, 1 lo-kē'shun; 2 lō-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of placing or locating, or the state of being placed or located. **2.** The exact position in relation to space; place; locality. **3.** [U. S.] That which is given a definite place; a piece of land, especially, a piece of land for mining claim. **4.** *Law.* (1) *Civ. Law.* A leasing on rent. (2) *Scots Law.* A contract for the hire of a person or thing. (3) [U. S.] The defining of the boundaries of a plot of ground, or identifying it with the plan as described in a legal document. **5.** *Phren.* The faculty of locating or remembering the relative places of things. **6.** [Austral.] A farm; station. **7.** [U. S.] A place of settlement or residence; a claim. **8.** [Colloq.] An official position. **9.** [U. S.] In library usage, the place of a book on the shelves: fixed or relative. **10.** *Motion-picture.* A site selected for staging a scene.— **contract of location** (*Law*), a contract entered into by the master of a vessel, or for personal services, for an ascertained hire. It includes the hiring of the use of a thing, the receiving of goods on deposit for the purpose of the carriage of goods for hire, the hiring of labor and services, and cases in which labor is to be bestowed on the thing bailed, as by a tailor or jeweler.— **l. and sale**, a system, or a schedule, of cars received throughout the day or night, including track name and number or that of the freight-house, according to the delivery method to be used.— **lo-ca'tion-al**, *a.* Locative.

loc'a-tive (-tiv), *a.* [Abbr. of *locative case*.] *Gram.* In the locative case.

lo-ca'tive, 1 lō'ka-tiv; 2 lō'cā-tiv, *n.* [Abbr. of *locative case*.] *Gram.* In Greek it is found in a few words in ι and ει (pl.); as, οἴκοι, at home. In Latin it blended with the genitive, dative, or ablative; as, *domi*, at home.

lo'ca-tor, 1 lō'kēt-er; 2 lō'cāt-ēr, *n.* [L.] One who locates land under the land-laws, or is entitled to locate it. **2.** *Civ. Law.* One who lets a thing or services for hire. [L., < *locatus*; see LOCATE.]

Loc''e-nius, 1 lō-sē'ni-us; 2 lō-cē'ni-ŭs, **Johan** (1598–1677). A Swedish historian: *History of Sweden.*

loc. cit., *abbr.* [L. *loco citato* (in the place cited).

loc-cel'late, 1 lō-sel'ēt; 2 lō-cēl'āt, *a. Bot.* Divided into or provided with locelli.

lo-cel'lus, 1 lō-sel'us; 2 lō-cēl'ŭs, *n.* [-LI, 1 -ai; 2 -ī, *pl.*] [L.] A secondary cell, formed by the division of a locule or cell of an anther or ovary.

loch1, 1 lon; 2 lŏn, *n.* [Scot.] A lake; also, a bay or arm of the sea. Compare LOUGH. **2.** *Mining.* [Isle of Wales & Ire.] A small hollow space or fissure in a vein.— **loch'an**, *n.* A little loch; pond.

loch2, 1 lok; 2 lŏc, *n.* A medicine to be licked up; electuary; linctus. [< Ar. *lo'aq*, < *la'aq*, lick.]

Loch, 1. Henry Brougham (9.1827–4/2.1909). An English diplomat and colonial administrator; Governor of Victoria, Australia, 1884–1889, and of Cape Colony, 1889–1895; in 1896 he was raised to the peerage and took the title **Baron Loch of Drylaw**; he raised and equipped **Loch's Horse** during the Boer war (December, 1899).

Loch'aber, 1 lon-ä'ber; 2 lŏn'ăber, *n.* **1.** A mountainous district in S. Inverness-shire, Scotland; 33 by 21. **2.** A Scottish exile's farewell song, by Allan Ramsay, written to an old tune in the Highland style.— **Lochaber No More!.** Farewell to *Lochaber* and farewell to Jean

Where heartsome with thee I have many days been . . .
Though hope nae mair guide me to pu'sic distant shore
Maybe to return to *Lochaber no more*.

— **Lochaber ax**, a bill-like Scotch battle-ax with a long narrow blade and a hook at the ax-head extremity of the staff. See illus. in next column.

loch'age, 1 lok'ij; 2 lŏc'ag, *n.* [Rare.] *Gr. Antiq.* The captain of a company. [< Gr. *lochagos*.] **loch'a-gus**.

Loch'ar Moss, 1 lor'ar mos; 2 lŏr'ar mŏs. A morass in Dumfriesshire, Scotland; now largely reclaimed; 10 by 2 m.

Loch-aw', 1 lon-ä'; 2 lŏn-ä' *n.* The seat of a former powerful Scottish clan of the same name, which was extensive; hence the Scottish phrase, **it's a far cry to Lochaw**, the connection between this subject and the last is remote.


1. A Lochaber Ax in the Meyrick Collection. 2. Head of another example in the Tower Armory. (*Meyrick.*)

loche, *n.* [Archaic.] Same as LOACH.

loch'er, 1 lok'er; 2 lŏc'ēr, *n.* [Scot.] A lizard, surnamed **Philomusus** (?/*x*1470–12/*x*1528). A German poet laureate.

Loches, 1 lōsh; 2 lōsh, *n.* A town in Indre-et-Loire department, France; 24 m. S. E. of Tours; famous for its medieval castle.

Loch Ee'ïve, 1 lon ē'iv; 2 lŏn ē'ĭv. An inlet in Argyllshire, Scotland; 10½ by 3½ m.; it connects with the Firth of Lorne.

lo'chi-a, 1 lō'ki-a; 2 lō'ci-a (XII), *n. pl. Med.* The sero-bloody discharges from the genital passages after childbirth, continuing from two to three weeks. [< Gr. *lochia*, < *lochos*; see LOCHIA.] — **lo'chi-al**, *a.*

Lo-chi'as, 1 lo-kai'as; 2 lo-cī'ăs, *n.* An epithet of Artemis (Diana), who aided women in childbirth. [< Gr. *Lochia*, Artemis, < *lochos*, childbirth, < *tego*, lay.]

Loch-iel', 1 lon-īl'; 2 lŏn-ēl', *n.* See CAMERON, DONALD.

loch''in-var', 1 loch'in-vär'; 2 lŏch'in-vär', *n.* In Scott's *Marmion*, the hero of a ballad, sung by Lady Heron, concerning a dauntless cavalier, who, during a dance in honor of their betrothal, carried off his lady-love from Netherby Hall and from her intended bridegroom, "a laggard in love and a dastard in war."

lo'chi-o-, } 1 lō'ki-o-, lō'ko-; 2 lō'ci-o-, lō'cō-,
lo'cho-, } cō-. Derived from Greek *lochos*, childbirth (see LOCHIA): combining forms.— **lo''chi-o-cel'lu-lī'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Puerperal fever; childbed fever. **lo''chi-o-ca-lī'tis**; **lo''chi-op'y-ra**; — **lo''chi-o-me'tra**, *n. pl.* Retained or obstructed lochia.— **lo''chi-o-ne'vri-tis**, *n.* Same as LOCHIONEVRITIS. — **lo''chi-or-rha'gi-a**, *n. Med.* An excessive discharge of the lochia following childbirth. **lo''chi-or-rha'gi-al**; **lo''chi-or-rha'ic**; — **lo''chi-o-sche'sis**, *n. Pathol.* Suppression of the lochial discharge.

Loch-lann', 1 lon-län'; 2 lŏn-lăn', *n.* [Ir.] Norway or Scandinavia; the Irish designation of the dimly placed country from which came the Norsemen or the Viking nations descended on the shores of Ireland. **Loch-linn'**; — **Loch-lan'nach**, *n.* A native of Lochlann. [Scotland.

Loch'lee, 1 lon-lī'; 2 lŏn-lē', *n.* A parish in N. Forfarshire.

Loch Long, An arm of the Firth of Clyde; length, 20 m.

Loch-ma'ben, 1 lon-mā'ben; 2 lŏn-mā'bĕn, *n.* A parliamentary, royal, and municipal burgh in Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

Loch''nagar', 1 lon-na-gär'; 2 lŏn''na-gär', *n.* A mountain with a tarn to the north, in Braemar district, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; 3,768 ft. high.

Loch Ness, A lake in Inverness-shire, Scotland; 1 by 22½ m.

lo''cho-me-tri'tis, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the womb after childbirth.— **lo''cho-me''tro-pleu-ri'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the uterus and the pleura following childbirth.— **lo''cho-oph''o-ri'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Inflammation of the ovaries after childbirth.— **lo''cho-per''i-to-ni'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Malignant puerperal fever; the low fever of childbed.

— **lo''chop'y-ra**, *n.* Same as LOCHIOCELLITIS.

Loch Ran'noch, 1 lon ran'on; 2 lŏn răn'ŏn. A lake in Perthshire, Scotland; 9 by 1 m.; depth, 440 ft.

lo'chus, 1 lō'kus; 2 lō'cŭs, *n.* [-CHI, *pl.*] A small division of the Greek army, commanded by a lochage or a polemarch.

loch'y, 1 lon'i; 2 lŏn'y, *a.* [Rare.] Containing lochs or lakes.

lo'ci, 1 lō'sai; 2 lō'cī, *n. pl.* Plural of LOCUS.

lock, 1 lok; 2 lŏk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To make fast, fasten, or securely shut with or as with lock and key; prevent passage into, out of, or through, by fastening; as, to *lock* a safe or a door. **2.** To prevent the ingress or egress of by securing a door, lid, or the like, with or as with a lock; shut in or out securely: usually followed by *in*, *out of*, or *up*; as, to *lock one in* a room; to *lock up* money. The best that is known to me is to trust him.

PHILLIPS BROOKS *Light of the World* p. 311. [s. r. d. 1890.]

3. To bind together, encircle, or unite (persons or things); join together; join immovably; enclose; hem in; fix securely or inextricably. **4.** To cause to move *locked* in each other's embrace; the wheels are *locked*.

Then I wept aloud, And *locked* my arms about his neck.

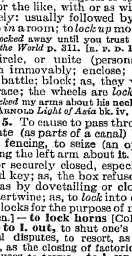
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. iv, st. 5.

5. To supply with a lock. **6.** To cause to pass through a canal-lock. **7.** To separate (as parts of a canal) by a lock: used with *off*. **7** In fencing, to seize (an opponent's sword-arm) by turning the left arm about it.

II. *i.* **1.** To become fast, secured, or inclosed, especially by the agency of a lock and key; as, the box refuses to *lock*. **2.** To be held fast, as by dovetailing or closely fitting one into another; intertwine; as, to *lock* into each other. **3.** *Naval.* To operate locks for the purpose of navigation. [< AS. *tăcan*, fasten.] — **to lock horns** [Colloq., U. S.], to engage in a fight.— **to l. out**, to shut one's door against; specif., in industrial disputes, to resort, as employers, to closing the doors and shutting of factories, in the endeavor to bring employees to terms.— **to l. up. 1.** To close or make fast, especially with lock and key; restrain; confine; as, to *lock up* a delinquent; to *lock up* a form of type. **2.** To invest or otherwise utilize (funds) so as to render (them) unavailable for present enterprise.

lock', *n.* **1.** A device to fasten an object, specif. one for so securing in closed position a door, drawer, or the like, as to prevent its being opened except by the right key or by the use of a contrivance the operation of which is not known to the general public; hence, figuratively, any device for repressing or restraining.

Most common locks operate by sliding a bolt from a door into a socket in the jamb, and include various devices for hindering the proper motion of this bolt. See list on next page COMPARE KEY.


Tumbler-lock.

2. A spring mechanism for exploding the charge of a gun or other firearm. **3.** One of various constructions in civil and hydraulic engineering: (1) A mechanical contrivance or structure erected across rivers and canals for the purpose of confining the water and raising it to *a*, bolt; *b*, door-knob holes, operative from the latch-hook. *c*, by means of the tail-piece, *tp*; *t*, tumblers which swing independently according to the wards in the key-bit.

a level, and consisting of (*a*) the barrier or dam, commonly known as a *weir* or *guard-lock*, and (*b*) an enclosed space, sometimes called a *lift-lock*, fitted with sluice-gates, in which vessels are raised or lowered by means of the increased or diminished level of the water in the enclosure. (2) An air-tight chamber in a caisson or tunnel, as at the entrance. **4.** An interlocking or fastening together; hence, a close interlocking or close contact of persons or objects so as to render them temporarily fixed and immovable; hence, a hug, grapple, or hold in wrestling; as, a *lock-lock*, a hammers' *lock*. **5.** Two or more edges of sheet-metal folded over and united. **6.** Any enclosure or place from which egress is barred; a lockup. **7.** A device to prevent a carriage-wheel from turning, as in descending a hill; a locker or drag-shoe. **8.** The thin part or section of the fore axle with relation to the hind axle of a vehicle when swerving. See GEE LOCK and HAW LOCK, below. **9.** [Colloq.] A receiver of stolen goods, or a place where such goods are received; also, a pawnbroker's, a locksmith's shop; the service or obligation of locking up. **10.** *Plastering.* The projection of plaster at the rear of laths by which it is held in position. **11.** A fastening for hoop-nends; a bale-tie lock. **12.** A cotter or key for fastening parts of a structure. **13.** A duplication or transposition of pages in the printed sheet of a book. **14.** The part of a firearm where the priming is fired. [< AS. *loc*, bar, < *lucan*, lock.]

SYN.: bar, bolt, catch, clasp, fastening, hasp, hook, latch. A *bar* is piece of wood or metal which, when placed in suitable slots, by which an opening is obstructed, a door held fast, etc. A *bar* may be movable or permanent; a *bolt* is a movable rod or pin of metal sliding in a socket or staple for securing a door or window. A *lock* is an arrangement by which an enclosed *bolt* is shot forward or backward by a key, or other device; the *bolt* is the essential part of a *lock*. A *catch* is an accessible *fastening* designed to be easily movable, and simply to secure against accidental opening of the door, cover, etc. A *hasp* is a metallic strap that fits over a staple, calculated to be secured by a padlock; a simple *hook* that fits into a staple is also called a *hasp*. A *clasp* is a *fastening* that can be *sprung into place*, to *draw* and hold the parts of some enclosing object firmly together, as the cover of a book.

Locks are divided into (1) such as are used for fastening, which are named (*a*) from the things which they fasten; as, **box-lock**, **chest-l.**, **safe-l.**, **seat-l.**, **ship-l.**, or (*b*) from their mode of construction or application; as, **chain-l.**, **clasp-l.**, **cylinder-l.**, **detent-l.**, **hotel-l.** (adapted to the use of a master key), **latch-l.**, **reversible-l.**, **rim-l.** (secured to a surface and not mortised), **ring-l.**, **screw-l.**, **spring-l.** (self-closing; the key overcoming the resistance of the spring in opening), **staple-l.**, **tumbler-l.**, **ward-l.**; (2) such as are used with firearms and ordnance, as **flint-l.**, **fuse-l.**, **gun-l.**, **watch-l.**; and (3) such as are used in civil and hydraulic engineering; as, **canal-l.**, **lift-l.**, **tide-l.** Definitions of important locks will be found under their ordinary place.

—bale-tie lock, a catch on a bale-tie to secure it in place and withstand the internal stress. **—Bramah l.**, a lock having slides engaging with a many-toothed bit in the same way as tumblers are brought to a common level. **—brass l.** (*U. S. Postal Service*), a mail-lock of more intricate construction than the ordinary iron lock, used on long routes for pouches that are not to be opened at the way. **—builders' l.**, a lock for stores and houses: builders' term. **—Chubb l.**, a lock of special device in which the bolt is formed of a series of tumblers, with a notch on the edge, originally patented by Jeremiah Chubb in 1818 and improved by his brother Charles. **—combination l.** **1.** A lock having one dial, and from 3 to 5 tumblers or disks, the various permutations of which the lock can be opened. **2.** A permutation-lock. **dial lock**. **—Cuveller l.**, a lock for safety-lamps, in which a curved tubular catch is expanded and opened by hydraulic pressure. **—double l.** **1.** A lock having two parallel chambers connected with the sluice, and each having a gate between it and the upper and the lower reaches. **2.** A special sewing-machine stitch. **—double-tube l.**, a door-lock that requires a key on the outside, but may be opened on the inside by a knob. **2.** A draw-bolt lock. **—draw-bolt l.**, a lock with a bolt that may be shot and withdrawn except when it is locked by a key. **—duplex l.**, a cylinder lock in two parts, requiring two keys successively applied to open it: used for safe-deposit boxes. **—gee l.**, the oblique position of the fore axle of a vehicle, when the right end of the outer one on the right-hand side. **—guard-lock**, n. The outer one or a pair of locks working together; or the outer portion of a duplex lock. **—haw lock**, the oblique position of the fore axle of a vehicle when turned toward the rear one on the left. **—Janus-faced l.**, a rim-lock having a case alike on both sides for either right- or left-hand doors. **—knob l.**, n. A draw-bolt lock. **—l.-and-block system** (*Railroad.*), same as BLOCK SYSTEM. See under BLOCK. **—lock-band**, n. A course of band-stones. **l.-bound**, a. **—l.-bay**, n. The body of water contained in a lock. **—l.-box**, n. A machine for making the lock-recess in a gun-stock. **—l.-box**, n. [U. S.] A box that locks; specif., a post-office box for which one rents a key. **—l.-chain**, n. A chain for locking the wheels of a vehicle; also, one for fastening a padlock, as to a door or gate. **—l.-chamber**, n. The space enclosed by the gates and sides of a canal or river-lock. **—l.-cramp**, n. An instrument for retaining the spring in position while the parts of a gun-lock are being adjusted. **—l.-culvert**, n. One of the culverts which admit water to or permit its escape from a canal-lock. **—l.-down**, n. [Newfoundland.] A strip of tough wood, with holes in the ends, which is laid across a raft of logs. Rafting-pins are driven through the holes in the logs, thus holding the raft together. CLIFFORD PINCHOT *Forms Used for Logging, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [GOV. PTG. OFF. '05.] **—l.-gate**, n. One of a pair of gates in a canal-lock. **—l.-hinted**, a. The perpendicular sliding board in a sluice-gate. **—l.-hole**, n. **1.** A keyhole. **2.** A recess in a gun-stock, into which the lock is fitted. **—l.-hook**, n. A snap-hook. **—l.-house**, n. A lock-keeper's residence adjacent the lock. **—l.-keeper**, n. **1.** One in charge of a canal-lock. **2.** The box into which the bolt of a door-lock is shot. **—l.-nail**, n. A hammer-nail. **—l.-nut**, n. A large hexagon nut for fixing crayfish. **—l.-nut**, n. A cheek-nut. **—l.-paddle**, n. A small sluice used to fill or empty a lock. **—l.-picker**, n. One who opens or picks locks without a key. **—l.-plating**, n. **—l.-piece**, n. **1.** In mining, a timber used to support a working. **2.** A lug placed near the vent in old-fashioned guns, for the attachment of the lock. **—l.-plate**, n. The plate on the stock of a gun to which the lock is fixed. **—l.-rail**, n. **1.** The cross-rail of a framed door to which the lock is attached; the middle rail. **2.** A crosspiece in a doorway separating the main doorway from the transom above. **—l.-recess**, n. **—l.-road**, n. Same as LOCK-BAND. **—l.-saw**, n. A pad-saw. **—l.-seat**, n. A reversible car-seat that may be fastened in position by locking. [The expression on a canal or river designed to contain a lock.—**l.-sill**, n.—**A** mitre-sill.—**l.-spit**, n. [Eng.] A small trench or cut made with a plow or spade to mark out the line of work in building forts or constructing railways.—**l.-splitting**, n. [Eng.] The making of a lock-spit.—**l.-spring**, n. The spring by which the case of a watch is opened or closed.—**l.-step**, n. *Mil.* A series marching-step of a body of men in close file, the foot of each moving simultaneously with that of the one immediately preceding.—**l.-stitch**, n. See STITCH.—**l., stock, and poppet-legs**, t. [Austral.]—**l.-string**, n. A cord attached to the lock of a cannon: used in firing it.—**l.-tool**, n. A cramp used in fitting the parts of a gun-lock together.—**l.-tortoise**, n. A box-tortoise.—**l.-turbine**, n. A turbine used to operate a canal lock.—**l.-wicket**, n. A wicket in a lock-gate for regulating the water in and out of a canal-lock.—**lock-work**, n. **1.** [Rare.] The constituent parts of a lock. **2.** The manufacture or construction of locks. **3.** *pl.* A factory for manufacturing locks. **4.** *pl.* A system of canal-locks in progress of construction.—**magnetic l.**, a lock which can be opened only by a magnet of considerable power: used for safety-lamps, etc.—**Pasquil l.**, a lock with two extended bolts engaging the sides of a roll-top desk, the lock being at the middle of the desk in the center of the roll-top.—**rebounding l.**, a gun-lock the hammer of which rebounds from the nipple after exploding the cap or cartridge.—**Roman l.**, a simple lock in which a binder-spring holds the bolt in any position.—**safe-deposit l.**, same as DUPLEX LOCK.—**safety-l., n.** **1.** A specially strong lever-lock. **2.** *Firearms.* A lock having a protective device against accidental discharge of a gun.—**seal-l., n.** A lock protected by a piece of glass or mica, which must be broken to operate it.—**staple-l.**, n. A lock used with a staple and hasp or staple and chain.—**tubular l.**, a lock whose tumblers operate in a tube.—**vacuum l.**, a locking mechanism operated by a vacuum, for the simultaneous operation of several bolts.—**lock-l.**, n. A movable part in position.—**Yale l.**, a tumbler-lock having a flat key with an undulating edge, unlocked by pressing sharply upon the undulations: advances as to permit rotation of the barrel of the lock by the key.

Lock is used as the first element in many self-explanatory compounds; as (sense 1) **lock-bath**, **l.-chain**, **l.-chisel**, (sense 2) **lock-action**, **l.-cover**, **l.-dug**, **l.-side**, **l.-stop**, etc.; (sense 3) **lock-bank**, **l.-duty**, **l.-man**, **l.-weir**, etc.

lock², *n.* **1.** A tuft of hair, or anything having the appearance of a tuft of hair; a curl; a ringlet; a tress: the usual plural, a head of hair; as, give me a *lock* of your hair.

Long and gleaming *locks* of gold.
Longfellow's *Golden Legend* st. 2.

2. A love-*lock*. **3.** A handful or small quantity of any commodity, as hay, wool, or the like; specif., in Scots law, a perquisite of meal, as regulated by local custom. [< AS. *locc*.]—**in the lock**, with the tufts not opened, as fleece.—**with a lock**, with a lock of hair tightly twisted round the head by southern negroes who believe that, in cases of sore throat, the patient is thus lifted, affording easier breathing.

Lock, Matthew (?–1677), An English composer and organist: *Music in Macbeth*, etc. **Locket.**

lock's-a-bit, 1 lok's-bit; 2 lŏk's-bĭt, *a.* That can be locked.

lock's-age, † lok'ij; † lŏk'ĭj, *n.* **1.** Material going to form a canal-lock. **2.** The difference in level of a canal having locks. **3.** The toll for passing through a lock. **4.** The act of passing a vessel through a lock.

lock'chest, 1 lok'chest'or; 2 lŏk'chĕst'or, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A wooden chest. **l.-for-chest**, n.

Locke, 1 lok; 2 lŏk, *n.* **1. David Ross** (?/₁₈1833–?/₁₈88), an American humorist; editor and lecturer; pen-name, "Petroleum V. Nasby." **2. John** (1632–1704), an English physician, philosopher, and writer on education; *Essay Concerning Human Understanding.* See LOCKIANISM. **3. William John** (?/₁₈1863–), an English novelist: *The Beloved Vagabond, Septimus*, etc.

lock'er, 1 lok'or; 2 lŏk'er, *n.* **1.** One who or that which locks. **2.** [Gt. Brit.] A custom-house officer in charge of a locked warehouse or closet, chest, locker, or receptacle that may be fastened with a lock; as, the *lockers* of a gymnasium. **4.** A recess near the altar in many Roman Catholic churches, for storing small church ornaments, etc. **5.** [Scot.] A cupboard or other compartment used for keeping rigging-implements.—**not a shot in the l.** [Sailors' Slang], no money in the pocket.

Lock'er-bie, 1 lok'or-bi; 2 lŏk'er-bĭ, *n.* A town in Dumfriesshire, Scotland.

lock'er-up, 1 lok'er-up'; 2 lŏk'er-ŭp, *n.* A person who locks

lock'et, 1 lok'et; 2 lŏk'ĕt, *n.* **1.** A small ornamental case, commonly suspended from a necklace or chain, and used for holding some little keepsake, as a miniature or lock of hair. **2.** That part of a sword-scabbard to which the hook is fastened. **3†.** A small lock. [< F. *loquet*, latch, < *loquer*, < MD. *locken*, etc.]—**lock't-ed**, *pa.* Ornamented with, or set in, a locket.

lock'fast, 1 lok'fast'; 2 lŏk'făst', *a.* **1.** Securely held by some locked or restraining contrivance, as an iron bolt. **2.** Apt for locking something fast; as, a *lockfast* attachment.

lock'gate, † l.-hatch, etc. See LOCK, *n.*

Lock'hart, 1 lok'hart or lok'ort; 2 lŏk'hărt or lŏk'ĕrt, *n.* **1. John Gibson** (?1794–?/₁₈54), a Scottish writer and biographer; *Life of Sir Walter Scott*, etc. **2. Sir William** (1621–?/₁₈1675), an English soldier, statesman, and diplomat; governor of Dunkirk. **3. William Edward Hartpole**, see ALEXANDER (?/₁₈1841–?/₁₈1900), an English general; commander-in-chief of the forces in India, 1897. **4.** A town in Calhoun County, Ala.

Lock Ha'ven. A city, county-seat of Clinton county, Pa.

lock't-an. 1 lok't-an; 2 lŏk't-ăn. 1. *a.* Of or pertaining to John Locke, his system of philosophy, etc. **2.** A follower of John Locke. **Locke't-an†; Lock'ist.—Lock'i-an-ism**, *n.* *Philos.* The philosophical system of John Locke, "the father of modern empiricism and materialism," a theory of consciousness.

Locke's philosophy was promulgated in his *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, which is not a psychology, but a theory of knowledge, in which he treats of the origin, certainty, and extent of human knowledge, together with the grounds and degrees of belief, opinion, and assent." In his *Essay* he combats the Cartesian view of the origin of ideas as innate — misunderstanding it, however — and maintains the doctrine that the mind begins, as a sort of *tabula rasa*, with sense-impressions received from the outside, and reflection, or the internal mode of experience. Thus it acquires true and false ideas, which are conserved and expressed by language, and accumulates knowledge or grounds belief, which is higher or lower degrees of probability. Lockianism was, on the one hand, the forerunner of the Scottish realism and on the other of the English and French sensationalism and skepticism.

lock'ing, † lok'ing; † lŏk'ĭng, *ppr. & verbal n.* of LOCK, *v.*—**lock'ing-bar**, n. **1.** A bar or rod by which a door or mechanism is fastened. **2.** *Railroad.* Same as DETECTOR-BAR. **—l.-board**, n. *Railroad.* The signal apparatus which consists of cross-locks and locking-bars in an interlocking frame. **l.-bed**, **—l.-bolt**, n. The bolt which holds shut the breech of a gun.—**l.-box**, n. A device used in a mill-governor.—**l.-brace**, n. A locking device in a gun automatically used to check the fall of the hammer.—**l.-frame**, n. *Railroad.* A row of levers with which the signalman controls all the points and signals in his charge.—**l.-pallet**, n. *Horol.* A detent-tooth in an escapement, which engages the escape-wheel teeth in succession. **l.-piece**†.—**l.-pin**, n. *Mech.* A pin that holds a movable piece stationary, especially one by which a rudder may be held at any desired angle with the keel.—**l.-plate**, n. *Mech.* A flange-plate to prevent the wheels of a vehicle or of a gun-carriage from saving away the body when turning short. **2.** A kind of nut-lock. **3.** The notched wheel in a clock controlling the number of strokes in striking.—**l.-ring**, n. A metallic ring or collar used in some guns, the Hotchkiss especially, for connecting the tube and jacket.—**l.-shaft**, n. A shaft which drives longitudinally the bars of an interlocking frame for signals.—**l.-spring**, n. A spring in a watch-case with which the cover is kept closed against the action of the fly-springs.—**l.-stone**, n. The "jewel" forming part of the escapement of a watch.—**l.-wheel**, n. Same as LOCKING-PLATE, 1 and 3.

lock'ing², *n.* The final stage in preparing the fur used in the manufacture of felt hats, which consists in compressing and packing it in bags after the outer edges have been removed.

Lock'ist, 1 lok'ist; 2 lŏk'ĭst, *n.* Same as LOCKIAN, *n.*

lock'jaw', 1 lok'jô'; 2 lŏk'jâ', *n.* *Pathol.* A spasmodic closure of the lower jaw; permanent rigidity of the muscles of the lower jaw. See TETANUS; TRISMUS.

Lock'land, 1 lok'land; 2 lŏk'land, *n.* A manufacturing village in Hamilton county, O.

lock'less, 1 lok'les; 2 lŏk'lĕs, *a.* Having no lock or locks.

lock'man, 1 lok'man; 2 lŏk'măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** In the Isle of Man, an officer who holds a place analogous to that of under-sheriff. **2.** A lock-keeper. **3†.** [Scot.] A public executioner.

lock'out', 1 lok'out'; 2 lŏk'out', *n.* The keeping a place closed so that no unauthorized person can enter. Specif.: (1) The shutting up of a manufactory or other place of business by the employers because of unwillingness of employees to work on terms satisfactory to the former: used, usually, in coercion. (2) The shutting out of a teacher or other pupils, or of pupils by their teacher, in rebellion or discipline.

Lock'port, 1 lok'pōrt; 2 lŏk'pōrt, *n.* **1.** A township and city, county-seat of Niagara county, N. Y.; on the Erie canal, which descends 60 ft. by five locks. **2.** A village in Will county, Ill.

lock'ram, 1 lok'ram; 2 lŏk'răm, *a.* **1.** Made of lockram. **2.** Given to talking nonsense.

lock'ram, *n.* **1.** A coarse cheap linen, originally from Locronan, in Brittany. **2.** [Prov. Eng. & U. S.] Jargon; nonsense. **locker's-ram**; **locker-ram**; **locker-rum**.

lock'rand, 1 lok'rand; 2 lŏk'rănd, *n.* A lock-band.

Lock'roy, 1 lok'rwä'; 2 lŏk'rwä', **Étienne Auguste Édouard Simon** (?/₁₈1838–?/₁₈1913), French statesman; journalist.

Lock'wood, 1 lok'wud; 2 lŏk'wŭd, **1. Ira Scott**, the real cognomen of Robin Hood. **2.** In the Robin Hood ballads, a town in Nottinghamshire, England, the reputed birthplace of Robin Hood.

Locks'ley Hall. 1. The title of a poem by Tennyson.

Locksley Hall, that in the distance overlooks the sandy tracts,
And the hollow ocean-ridges roaring into cataract.
TENNYSON *Locksley Hall* st. 3.

2. In Tennyson's poem, the former home of the hero, who has left it on being rejected by his cousin Amy for a clownish suitor. He dreams of nature with love and savage, but on reconsideration decides in favor of civilization.

locks'man, 1 loks'man; 2 lŏks'măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** One who has the custody of keys; a turnkey. **2.** A lock-keeper.

lock'smith', 1 lok'smith'; 2 lŏk'smĭth', *n.* One whose occupation is the manufacture, fitting, or repairing of locks.—**locksmith's daughter** [Slang], a key.—**locksmith''er-y**, n. The trade or calling of a locksmith.

lock'spit', 1 lok'spit'; 2 lŏk'spĭt', [Eng.] **1.** *st.* To mark out (ground) by a cut or trench. **II.** *n.* A cut or trench for marking out the first line of a lock.

lock'step', 1. *adj.* Locked.—**l. S.S.**

lock'up', 1 lok'up'; 2 lŏk'ŭp', *n.* **1.** A place used for temporarily imprisoning persons under arrest. **2.** The act of locking up; the condition of being locked up. See TO LOCK UP, under LOCK, *v.* **3.** [Eng.] The act of closing a school at night; also, the hour of closing up. **4.** [Eng.] The act of lawfully compelling in such a way that it can not be realized quickly; also, an amount of money so invested.

Lock'wood, 1 lok'wud; 2 lŏk'wŏod, *n.* **1. Belva Ann** (*née* Bennett) (?/₁₈1816–?/₁₈1917), an American lawyer, lecturer, and publicist; leader in woman-suffrage. **2. James Booth** (?/₁₈1852–?/₁₈1884), an American Arctic explorer who attained lat. 83° 24′ N., 40° 30′ W. **3.** A parish in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England.

Lock'wood Gap. A defile in the Catskills, N. Y.; elevation, 1,446 ft.

Lock'wood Is'land. An island in the Arctic ocean, N. of Greenland; lat. 83° 24′ 30″ N., 40° 46′ 30″ W.; 350 m. from the pole. [the like.

lock'y, 1 lok'i; 2 lŏk'ĭ, *a.* [Rare.] Having locks, tufts, or

Lock'yer, 1 lok'yer; 2 lŏk'yer, **Sir Joseph Norman** (?/₁₈ 1836–?/₁₈1920). An English astronomer, physicist, spectroscopical investigator, and author; president, 1885–87.

lo'cle, 1 lō'kl; 2 lō'cl, *n.* A town in Neuchâtel canton, Switzerland; known for watchmaking and lace industries.

lo'co, 1 lō'cō; 2 lō'cō, *n.* [Sp.] Same as LOCO-WEED.

loco acid, a supposedly poisonous acid obtained from the loco-weed.—**lo'co-dis-ease''**, n. [Western U. S.] An ailment attacking horses or other animals that have eaten the loco. It affects the brain, causing slowness of gait, loss of flesh, defective vision, delirium, and, eventually, death: no known medicinal treatment is effective. [proper pitch.

lo'co², *n.* [It.] *Mus.* Place: a direction to return to the

lo'co-¹ 1 lō'kō-; 2 lō'cō-. Derived from Latin *locus*, place: a combining form. **—lo'co-ex'slon**, n. [Rare.] The act of yielding.—**lo'co-scrip'tion**, n. [Rare.] Descriptive of any given place or locality.

Lo'co-fo'co, 1 lō'kō-fō'kō; 2 lō'cō-fō'cō, *n.* **1.** *U. S. Hist.* The extreme section of the Democratic party of 1835, known as the Equal Rights party: hence, any adherent of that political party. See the quotation. **2†.** [U. S.] A kind of self-lighting cigar, invented by John Marck, of New York, in 1834: also, a friction-match.

In 1835, during an excited meeting of the party in Tammany Hall, New York, when the candles had been blown out to in-

crease the confusion, they were lighted with matches then called *'locofocos.'* A. GILMAN *American People* p. 437. (D. L. CO. 1883.] [< LOCO- + L. *focus*, hearth.]— **Lo"co-fo'co-ism,** *n.* The doctrines of the Locofoco party.

lo'co-ism, 1 lō'kō-izm; 2 lō'co-izm, *n.* The loco-disease.

lo"co-mo'bil(e), 1 lō'kō-mō'bil; 2 lō'co-mō'bil, *n.* A road-locomotive. [< LOCO- + MOBILE.]

lo"co-mo-bil'i-ty, 1 lō'kō-mo-bil'i-ti; 2 lō"co-mo-bil'i-ty, *n.* The quality of being movable, or the capacity for moving.

lo'co-mote, 1 lō'kō-mōt; 2 lō'co-mōt, *vt.* [Colloq.] To move from one place to another.

lo"co-mo-til'i-ty, 1 lō'kō-mo-til'i-ti; 2 lō"co-mo-til'i-ty, *n.* Same as LOCOMOTIVITY.

lo"co-mo'tion, 1 lō'kō-mō'shon; 2 lō"co-mō'shon, *n.* The act or power of moving from one place to another; free movement from place to place. [< LOCO- + MOTION.]

lo"co-mo'tive, 1 lō'kō-mō'tiv; 2 lō"co-mō'tiv, *a.* [Of or pertaining to locomotion; as, the *locomotive* organs. 2. Moving from one place to another; given to shifting place.

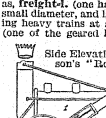
The Americans are an eminently *locomotive* people.
BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii. p. 565. (LOND. 1888.]

3. Possessed of the power of moving, or causing some one or something to move, from one place to another; used in exciting motion; as, a *locomotive* engine. [< LOCO- + L. *motivus*, moving, < *movere*, *motum*, move.]

—**locomotive power,** any moving power, especially steam employed in the conveyance of goods on land.

lo'co-mo'tive(e), *n.* **1.** A self-propelling steam-engine traveling on wheels, especially one designed for a railway, as distinguished from a *road-engine*, *traction-engine*, or a *steam-wagon*. **2.** An animal having the power of locomotion. **3.** A needle of inferior quality. **4.** *pl.* [Slang, Eng.] The legs.

Locomotives are frequently designated by the names of their inventor or manufacturer; as, **Stephenson locomotive**, **Baldwin locomotive**, **Rogers locomotive**, etc.



Side Elevation of Stephenson's "Rocket" (1829.)

Locomotive engine, (*a*) a locomotive. (*b*) A steam-engine for driving machinery, as in a factory, as distinguished from a locomotive.

Locomotive superheater, a device for superheating steam in the tubes of a locomotive boiler.

lo'co-mo'tor, 1 lō'kō-mō'tor; 2 lō"co-mō'tor. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to locomotion; as, the *locomotor* ataxia.

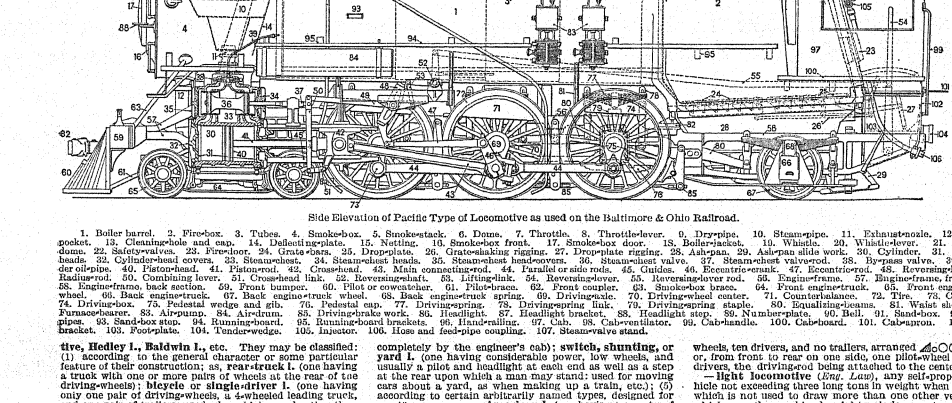
II. *n.* [Rare.] One who or that which has the power of locomotion; specif., a self-propelling motor vehicle as opposed to a stationary electric motor. [< LOCO- + MOTOR.]—**locomotor ataxia,** a disease caused by degeneration and sclerosis of the posterior columns of the spinal cord, accompanied by atrophy and degeneration of the nerve-fibers, and evidenced by unsteadiness and inability to coordinate locomotor and other voluntary movements, the irritation of the patellar reflex, and disorders of vision, nutrition, etc.—**lo"co-mo-to'ri-al,** *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to locomotion or the locomotorium.—**lo"co-mo-to'ri-um,** *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Biol.* The motive apparatus.—**lo"co-mo'to-ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to locomotion; having the ability to move; locomotive.

Loc'ri, 1 lok'ri; 2 lōc'ri, *n. pl.* The people of Locris.

Loc'ri-an, 1 lok'ri-an; 2 lōc'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Locris, a district of ancient Greece; specif. (*Mus.*), noting a mode. **Lo-cren'sian.**—**Locrian mode,** see GREEK and GREGORIAN MODES, under MODE.

Loc'ri Ep"i-ze-phyr'i-i, 1 ep"i-zi-fir'i-ai; 2 ēp"i-ze-fir'i-i. An ancient Grecian seaport in southern Italy; the ruins of a temple of Persephone were excavated here in 1889 and 1890.

Locrine', 1 lō-krin'; 2 lō-krin', *n. Brit. Myth.* The eldest son of Brutus, legendary king of Britain; father of Sabrina, who is spoken of in Milton's *Comus*.



Side Elevation of Pacific Type of Locomotive as used on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

1. Boiler barrel. 2. Fire-box. 3. Tubes. 4. Smoke-box. 5. Smoke-stack. 6. Dome. 7. Throttle. 8. Throttle-lever. 9. Dry-pipe. 10. Steam-pipe. 11. Exhaust-nozzle. 12. Cinder-pocket. 13. Cleaning-hole and cap. 14. Deflecting-plate. 15. Netting. 16. Smoke-box door. 17. Smoke-box door. 18. Bell-jacket. 19. Whistle. 20. Whistle-lever. 21. Auxiliary dome. 22. Safety-valves. 23. Fire-door. 24. Grate-bars. 25. Drop-plate. 26. Grate-shaking rigging. 27. Drop-plate rigging. 28. Ash-pan. 29. Ash-pan slide work. 30. Cylinder. 31. Cylinder-heads. 32. Cylinder-head covers. 33. Steam-chest. 34. Steam-chest heads. 35. Steam-chest head-covers. 36. Steam-chest valve. 37. Steam-chest valve-rod. 38. By-pass valve. 39. Cylinder oil-pipe. 40. Piston-head. 41. Piston-rod. 42. Cross-head. 43. Main connecting-rod. 44. Parallel or side rod. 45. Guides. 46. Eccentric-crank. 47. Eccentric-rod. 48. Eccentric. 49. Reversing-rod. 50. Radius-rod. 51. Combining lever. 52. Cross-head link. 53. Reversing-shaft. 54. Lifting-link. 55. Reversing-lever. 55. Reversing-lever rod. 56. Engine-frame. 57. Engine-frame, front rail. 58. Engine-frame, back section. 59. Front bumper. 60. Pilot or cow-catcher. 61. Pilot-beam. 62. Rear coupler. 63. Smoke-box brace. 64. Front engine-truck. 65. Front engine-truck wheel. 66. Back engine-truck. 67. Back engine-truck spring. 68. Back engine-truck spring. 69. Driving-spring. 70. Driving-wheel center. 71. Counterbalance. 72. Tire. 73. Crank-pin. 74. Driving-box. 75. Pedestal wedge and gib. 76. Pedestal cap. 77. Driving-spring. 78. Driving-spring link. 79. Driving-spring staple. 80. Equalizing-beams. 81. Waist sheet. 82. Furnace-bearer. 83. Air-drum. 84. Air-drum. 85. Driving-brake work. 86. Headlight. 87. Headlight bracket. 88. Headlight step. 89. Number-plate. 90. Bell. 91. Sand-box. 92. Sand-pipes. 93. Sand-box stop. 94. Running-board. 95. Running-board brackets. 96. Hand-railing. 97. Cab. 98. Cab-ventilator. 99. Cab-handle. 100. Cab-board. 101. Cab-apron. 102. Cab-bracket. 103. Foot-plate. 104. Tender-wedge. 105. Injector. 106. Hose and feed-pipe coupling. 107. Steam-valve stand.

tive, Reidley l., Baldwin l., etc. They may be classified: (1) according to the general character or some particular feature of their construction; as, **rear-truck l.** (one having a truck with one or more pairs of wheels at the rear of the driving-wheels); **bicycle** or **single-driver l.** (one having only one pair of driving-wheels, a 4-wheeled leading truck, and one pair of trailers: used where high speed rather than great tractive power is required); **bogy l.** (one having a swiveling-truck as in American practice, as distinguished from English: a term used chiefly in England); **camel-back l.** (a style of locomotive designed about 1850, having a sloping fire-box, and the cab located in the center of length of the boiler); **compound locomotives,** which embody the principle of the compound steam-engine and include (*a*) **balanced compound l.** (in which one set of pistons drives from the outside, and the other from inside or from between the wheels, through the agency of cranks upon the axle); (*b*) **Baldwin** or **Vauclain compound l.** (in which all the pistons drive from the outside); others take the name of their manufacturer or of the place where they are manufactured; as, **Pittsburg compound l., Richmond compound l., Rhode Island compound l.,** etc., each of which presents unique features, altho all have the same general character; (*c*) **tandem compound l.** (having the high- and low-pressure cylinders in line, as in the **Baldwin tandem compound l., Calvin-Wightman tandem compound l., Schenectady tandem compound l.,** etc.); **consolidation l.** (a heavy freight locomotive taking its name from that given to the original example of the type; it has four pairs of connected driving-wheels, and a two-wheeled swinging truck in front); **double-cylinder** or **double-piston l.** (the result of an unsuccessful attempt to design a locomotive in which internal disturbing forces would be reduced to a minimum; each cylinder contained two pistons, which in operation moved toward and away from each other alternately); **double-ender l.** (one having two fire-boxes and two sets of engines, or one fitted with pilots, headlights, etc., at both ends, so as to run in either direction with equal facility); **double-truck tank l.** (Mason's locomotive); **geared l.** (one in which the transmission of power from cylinders to driving-wheels is effected through a system of gearwheels usually employed on rack railroads); **inside-cylinder l.** (one having the cylinders placed inside or between the wheels); **Mason's l.** (one in which the engine and tender are on one frame supported by a pair of trucks, the cylinders and driving-wheels being connected to the truck which supports the boiler); **rack l.** (a form of geared locomotive having a cogged driving-wheel which engages with a rack secured between the rails: used on heavy grades, as mountainsides, etc., where high speed is unnecessary); **saddle-tank l.** (one having the water-tank resting upon and partially surrounding the boiler, after the fashion of a saddle on a horse); **Strong l.** (one having a bifurcated, corrugated, cylindrical fire-box and a valve-gear capable of working either forward or backward with a single eccentric); **tank l.** (one having the engine and tender inseparably connected); (2) according to the number of cylinders; as, **two-cylinder l.** or **four-cylinder l.,** etc.; (3) according to the motive power; as, **compressed-air l.** (carrying tanks of compressed or liquid air which is allowed to expand into the cylinders); **electric l.** (using electric motor mounted on trucks and connected with the driving-axles by gearing, the current being taken from an overhead trolley-wire, from a third rail, or derived from storage-batteries carried by the locomotive itself; unlike the electric car, the electric locomotive has no accommodations for passengers, and is designed solely to take the place of the steam-locomotive; **fireless l.** (a locomotive in which steam is obtained from superheated water confined under pressure in strong tanks instead of by generation in a boiler); **liquid-air l.** (see COMPRESSED-AIR LOCOMOTIVE); (4) according to use; as, **freight-l.** (one having several pairs of driving-wheels of small diameter, and large boiler capacity, designed for drawing heavy trains at a moderate rate of speed); **logging l.** (one of the geared locomotive type, mostly used for hauling logs over temporary tracks in timber localities); **mine l.** (a small locomotive used in or about a mine for hauling the coal or ore cars); **street l.** (for use where a railroad-track runs through a city street; it has a short wheel-base, powerful brakes, an exhaust muffler, and the boiler is usually concealed

America, were for many years unknown in Europe, where they are now gradually coming into use. English and Continental locomotives as a rule have only two pairs of drivers, while to transport the heavy freight-trains common in the United States, engines have been built having 8 and 10 driving-wheels and weighing almost 200,000 pounds.

Inasmuch as the number and arrangement of the various wheels of a locomotive are practically uniform for each type, a classification based on these features is rapidly superseding all others. In this system, as applied to the American types the number of wheels is indicated immediately after the name by figures, the right-hand numeral indicating the number of the driving-wheels, the middle number of drivers, and the left-hand numeral the number of pilot-wheels, while the arrangement of the wheels from front to rear of one side is indicated by circles, the small circles (○) to the left representing pilot-wheels, the large circles (◯) drivers, that to which the driving-rod is usually attached having a shaded circle within it (◉), and the small circles to the right representing the trailers. The symbol ⊿ stands for the connector and indicates the number of coupled pairs; for example, the *Decapod locomotive* has 2–10–0 wheels, or two pilot-

TYPES AND WHEEL-PLANS OF AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES.

American, 4–4–0, ○◉◉○
Atlantic, 4–4–2, ○◉◉○○
Bicycle, 4–2–2, ○◉○○
Columbia, 2–4–2, ○◉◉○○
Consolidation, 2–8–0, ⊿◉◉◉◉
Decapod, 2–10–0, ⊿◉◉◉◉◉
Forney, 0–4–4, ◉◉⊿○○
Mastodon, 4–8–0, ⊿○○◉◉◉◉
Mikado, 2–8–2, ○◉◉◉◉⊿○○
Mogul, 2–6–0, ○◉◉◉⊿
Pacific, 4–6–2, ○◉◉◉⊿○○
Prairie, 2–6–2, ○◉◉◉⊿○○
4-coupled double-ender, 4–4–4, ⊿○○◉◉⊿○○
4-wheeled yard, 0–4–0, ◉◉○○
12-wheel, 4–8–0, ⊿○○◉◉◉◉

Fairlie l. (one having four cylinders and two bollers with a double fire-box between them carried on two swiveling-trucks: used on narrow-gauge roads with frequent curves, where high tractive power and small diameter of boiler are essentials); **Forney l.** (one having the tank and bunkers borne on an extension of the engine-frame back of the fire-box, and carried by a swiveling-truck: used formerly on the elevated railroads of New York city); **Mastodon l.** (a freight-locomotive having four pairs of driving-wheels and a two-wheeled swinging truck); **Mikado l.** (a freight-locomotive having a 2-wheeled leading-truck, four pairs of coupled drivers in a short wheel-base, and a pair of trailers); **Mogul l.** (one having two pairs of coupled drivers and one pair of leading truck-wheels usually employed in freight, the sometimes in passenger service); **Pacific l.** (one having a 4-wheeled leading-truck, three pairs of coupled drivers, and a pair of trailers: employed for hauling heavy fast trains where the requirements are the same as for those of the Atlantic type); **Prairie l.** (one having a 2-wheeled leading-truck, three pairs of coupled drivers and a pair of trailers: used for both freight and passenger service).

European locomotives differ from those in use in America mainly in the following details: the American locomotive has a box frame and carries its cylinders outside of this, while the majority of European makes, including the English, have a bar frame and carry their cylinders inside of it. In American locomotives the frame usually rests upon equalized springs, which in turn rest upon the wheels, while in European types equalizers are rarely used. The tenders in America are practically all 8-wheeled, while in Europe 4-wheeled and 6-wheeled tenders are used. The large cabs with seats for the engine-driver and fireman, universal in wheels, ten drivers, and no trailers, arranged ⊿○○○○○○, or, from front to rear on one side, one pilot-wheel, six drivers, the driving-rod being attached to the center driver.

—**light locomotive** (*Eng. Law*), any self-propelled vehicle not exceeding three long tons in weight when unladen, which is not used to draw more than one other vehicle, in which case the combined weight unladen must not exceed four long tons, which emits no smoke or other visible vapor save under accidental conditions, and which must not exceed a speed-limit of 14 miles an hour.—**lo"co-mo'tive-bal"ance,** *n.* **1.** *Engin.* A weight consisting of metal filling between spokes of a locomotive driving-wheel, to balance the inertia of the reciprocating parts. **2.** The spring which controls the safety-valve of a locomotive-boiler.—**l.-boiler,** *n.* A multitubular, horizontal, cylindrical boiler having at one end an extension containing a fire-box surrounded by water: almost universal for locomotives, and sometimes used for stationary engines.—**l.-car,** *n.* A railway-car having a locomotive combined with or attached to it.—**l.-pump,** *n.* **1.** A pump on a locomotive for supplying the boiler with water from the tank. **2.** A self-propelling power-pump.

lo"co-mo-tiv'i-ty, *n.* [Rare.] Locomotive power or activity. **lo"co-mo'tiv(e-ness‡.**

lo"co-mo'tor, 1 lō'kō-mō'tor; 2 lō"co-mō'tor. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to locomotion.

II. *n.* [Rare.] One who or that which has the power of locomotion; specif., a self-propelling motor vehicle as opposed to a stationary electric motor. [< LOCO- + MOTOR.]—**locomotor ataxia,** a disease caused by degeneration and sclerosis of the posterior columns of the spinal cord, accompanied by atrophy and degeneration of the nerve-fibers, and evidenced by unsteadiness and inability to coordinate locomotor and other voluntary movements, the irritation of the patellar reflex, and disorders of vision, nutrition, etc.—**lo"co-mo-to'ri-al,** *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to locomotion or the locomotorium.—**lo"co-mo-to'ri-um,** *n.* [-RI-A, *pl.*] *Biol.* The motive apparatus.—**lo"co-mo'to-ry,** *a.* Of or pertaining to locomotion; having the ability to move; locomotive.

Loc'ri, 1 lok'ri; 2 lōc'ri, *n. pl.* The people of Locris.

Loc'ri-an, 1 lok'ri-an; 2 lōc'ri-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Locris, a district of ancient Greece; specif. (*Mus.*), noting a mode. **Lo-cren'sian.**—**Locrian mode,** see GREEK and GREGORIAN MODES, under MODE.

Loc'ri Ep"i-ze-phyr'i-i, 1 ep"i-zi-fir'i-ai; 2 ēp"i-ze-fir'i-i. An ancient Grecian seaport in southern Italy; the ruins of a temple of Persephone were excavated here in 1889 and 1890.

Locrine', 1 lō-krin'; 2 lō-krin', *n. Brit. Myth.* The eldest son of Brutus, legendary king of Britain; father of Sabrina, who is spoken of in Milton's *Comus*.

Loc'ris, 1 lŏk'ris; 2 lō'cris, *n.* Either of two districts of ancient Greece: **Eastern,** N. W. of Bœotia; capital, Opus; **Western,** N. of the Gulf of Corinth; capital, Amphissa.

loc'u-las-ment, 1 lŏk'yu-lăs-mənt; 2 lō-cyu-lă-ment, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A locelus. **2.** *Anat.* One of the saccules of the large intestine. [< L. *loculamentum,* case, < *loculus;* see LOCULUS.] **loc'u-lar-ment,** **-ment'ose,** **-lous,** *a.*

loc'u-lar, 1 lŏk'yu-lər; 2 lō-cyu-lar, *a.* *Bot.* (*a*) Containing to a cell or loculus; having loculi or cells: usually in compounds; as, *trilocular;* *quadrilocular.*

loc'u-late, 1 lŏk'yu-lĕt; 2 lō-cyu-lāt, *a.* Having loculi or cells. **loc'u-lat-ed,** *a.*

loc'u-la'tion, 1 lŏk'yu-lē'shən; 2 lō-cyu-lā'shon, *n.* A condition marked by the presence of loculi; cell-production.

loc'u-li-ci'dal, 1 lŏk'yu-lı-sı'dəl; 2 lō-cyu-lı-cı'dal, *a.* *Bot.* Cutting into or through the loculus: said of a capsule in which the dehiscence takes place in the middle of the back of each loculus or on the dorsal suture: opposed to *septicidal.* [< L. *loculus* (see LOCULUS) + *cædo,* cut.]

—loc'u-li-ci'dal-ly, *adv.*

loc'u-lose, 1 lek'yu-lōs; 2 lō-cyu-lōs, *a.* Having loculi. [< L. *loculosus,* < *loculus:* see LOCULUS.] **loc'u-lous.**

loc'u-lus, 1 lŏk'yu-lus; 2 lō-cyu-lus, *n.* [-li, 1 -lı; 2 -lı, *pl.*] **1.** A small cavity or chamber; a cell; especially, any cellular compartment; separated from others by septa, as in pomegranates. Specif.: (1) *Bot.* (*a*) The cavity or cell of a carpel in which the seed or seeds are contained; locularment. (*b*) An anther-cell, or cell of an anther in which the pollen is contained. (2) One of the spaces between the septa of corals. **2.** *Arch.* A recess or small chamber in ancient tombs, designed for the reception of an urn or body. **3.** *Helminth.* A subdivision of a sucker of a tapeworm. Also, dim., **loc'u-le** (place.) **loc'u-lef.— Archimedean loculus,** a puzzle the solution of which consists in correctly reforming a square out of fourteen irregular sections into which it has been divided.



Loculus.

1. A gallery in the catacombs of Rome, showing loculi (def. 2). 2. Loculus in the Glass bottle embedded in the cement of the locul.

lo'cum-te'nens, 1 lō'kum-tē'nenz; 2 lō'-cum-te'nens, *n.* One who takes the place of another for a time; a representative or substitute; especially, in England, the temporary substitute of a clergyman or doctor. [LL., < L. *locum,* acc. of *locus,* place, + *tenens,* ppr. of *tenere,* hold.] **—lo'cum-te'ncy,** *n.*

lo'cu-ple'ta-tive, (*a*) lō'kyu-plē'tə-tiv; (*b*) lō'cyu-plē'ta-tiv, *a.* Having a tendency to enrich. [< L. *locupletans,* pp. of *locupletare* rich.]

loc'u-plete, 1 lŏk'yu-plīt; 2 lō'cyu-plēt, *a.* [Rare.] Wealthy.

lo'cus, 1 lō'kus; 2 lō'cus, *n.* [Slang.] **1.** To drug: render insensible by drink. **—to locus away,** to bear away while stupefied.

lo'cus', 1 lō'kus; 2 lō'cus, *n.* [-ci, 1 -sı; 2 -cı, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** A place; locality: chiefly in Latin phrases. See below. **2.** *Anal.* A place or area: used with a qualifying term; as, the *locus cæruleus* of the fourth ventricle of the brain. **3.** *Math.* A surface or curve regarded as traced by a line or point moving under specified conditions; any figure made up wholly of points or lines that satisfy given conditions; as, the *locus* of a point at a given distance from a fixed point (or, differently stated, of all the points at such distance) is a sphere whose center is the fixed point. **4.** *Optics.* A figure formed by the foci of a series of pencils of light. **5.** A passage in a writing in the plural, a series of passages, as from the Scriptures, suitably classified for reading or study; a book containing such passages. **6.** The place in a book from which a citation is made, usually following such citation.

—caudal locus, the terminal one of the cusps of a family of curves. **cusp'lo'cus†.—l. citatus,** the passage cited.—**l. classicus** [LOC CLASSICI, pl.], an illustrative passage from a standard work, or one that is regarded as the recognized or original authority.—**l. communis,** a common place; speech: (1) a public place; (2) a burial-place; (3) [LOCI COMMUNES, *pl.*], a general argument.—**l. delicti** (*Law*), the venue or place of an offense or crime.—**l. contractus,** **l. criminis†.—l. primo citatus,** the passage first cited. **pœnitentiæ** (*Law*), a formal release from an engagement at its initial stage.—**l. sigilli,** the place of the seal: used commonly in the abbreviated form L. S.) to indicate on a copied document the position of the seal in the original.—**l. standi,** a rightful position; specif., in law, a right to be heard in court, or, in England, before Parliament, especially with regard to private bills before the House.—**l. standi reports,** the reports of the referees on the rights of parties to be heard before Parliament.—**medial l.,** the position of the nodes of a system of curves.

lo'cus², *n.* [Slang.] A narcotic dose. **lo'cus‡.**

lo'cust, 1 lō'kust; 2 lō'cust, *n.* [Rare.] To destroy and devour like locusts: disguises.

lo'cust¹, *n.* **1.** One of various acridiid insects or grasshoppers, especially when destructive and migratory.

Pachytylus migratorius is the **common locust** of eastern Europe, Africa, and Asia; *Caloptenus italicus* and *Acridium peregrinum* are also found in Europe. The locusts of the Old World are notable for the immense swarms in which they periodically move, and their destruction to vegetation. *Caloptenus spretus* is the **Rocky Mountain l.,** notable for its ravages in the western United States. The eggs are usually laid in earth-en tubes.



Development of the Seventeen-year Locust.

1. Eggs within a punctured twig. 2. Newly hatched (subterranean) or barefoot-fly, as the locust is emerging from a periodical cicada on the ground. 4. Adult locust.

seventeen-year locust (*Cicada septendecim*). See illustration under CICADA.

The so-called "seventeen-year locust" is not a *locust,* or even distantly related to the true *locusts.* . . . The "seventeen-year locust," or, let us properly call him the seventeen-year cicada, belongs to the order Hemiptera, and is closely related to the familiar "dog-day," or harvest fly, an insect which in these regions buzzes loudly in the tree tops during the day in the hot August weather.

ALPHEUS DRYMALIS in *New York Times* Feb. 23, '11, p. 8, col. 6.

3. [North. Eng.] A cockchafer. **4.** [Austral.] Any insect of the genus *Orthoptera.* [< L. *locusta,* locust.]—**American locust,** the largest long-winged grasshopper (*Schistocerca americana*) of the United States.—**bald l.,** the annam.—**California devastating l.,** an acridiid (*Melanoplus plus devastator*) of the western United States, highly destructive to crops.—**Carolina l.,** an acridiid (*Dissosteira carolina*) widely distributed throughout the United States.—**clear-winged l.,** *Camnula pellucida.*—**clouded l.,** an acridiid (*Encoptolophus sordidus*) of the eastern United States.—**differential l.,** a grasshopper (*Melanoplus differentialis*) very destructive to cotton-crops in the southern United States.—**dog-day l.,** a cicadid insect (*Tibicen pruinosa*) of the United States.—**green-faced l.,** an acridiid (*Chortophaga viridifasciata*) of the United States.—**grasse'hor'cust,** *n.* A small grasshopper of the subfamily *Tettigine.*—**hooded l.,** a locusiid of the genus *Typhopeza,* found in the Malay Peninsula, having a muscular hood with which it covers its head in time of danger.—**leather-colored l.,** *Schistocerca alutacea.*—**lo'cust-bird",** *n.* A bird which feeds on locusts, as: (1) [India], the rose-colored pastor: (2) [S. Afr.], a white stork (*Ciconia alba*); (3) any prattincole.—**l. cañon,** *n.* **1.** The dial-bird. **2.** The rose-colored starling.—**l. hunter,** *n.* An oxpecker.—**l.-mite,** *n.* A diminutive mite (*Trombidium locustarum*) of a reddish color that feeds on the eggs of grasshoppers or locusts.—**l. shrimp,** *n.* The mantis-shrimp.—**red-legged l.,** *Melanoplus femur-rubrum.*—**spiny l.,** *Chloëaltis conspersa.*—**two-striped l.,** *Melanoplus bivittatus.*

lo'cust², *n.* **1.** A North-American tree (*Robinia pseudacacia*) of the family *Fabaceæ,* with a rough bark, odd-pinnate leaves, prickly stipules, loose slender racemes of fragrant white flowers, and flat linear pods. Its wood is very durable and is highly prized for fence-posts. **black or yellow locust.**

2. Any one of several other trees whose pods resemble those of *R. pseudacacia;* especially, in Guiana and the West Indies, the courbaril (*Hymenæa courbaril*), and in the Mediterranean region the carob-tree (*Ceratonia siliqua*), which is also found in New Zealand, the kowhai. **3.** Timber from the locust-tree. **4.** [U. S.] A policeman's truncheon, generally of locust-wood.

—African locust, same as NITTA-TREE.—**black l.,** the common locust.—**bristly l.,** a locust of the second variety of the common locust.—**bristly l.,** a mountain shrub (*Robinia hispida*) 3 to 8 feet high, with large rose-colored flowers: occurs from Virginia to Alabama, often cultivated.—**buffalo l.,** *Gleditschia* (*R. viscosa*) of the same habitat as the moss-locust, and often cultivated.—**lo'cust-bean",** *n.* The sweet pod of the carob-tree, which is the Mediterranean locust-tree.—**l.-beetle,** *n.* A coleopterous beetle (*Cylleneˆ obtecta*) whose larva destroys the locust-tree. **l.-borer'.—l.-berry,** *n.* The berry borne by the malpighiaceous shrub *Byrsonima spicata;* also, the fruit of *Hirtella,* native in the West Indies.—**l.-moth,** *n.* A small moth (*Depressaria robinella*) the larva of which preys on locust-leaves.—**l. saw-fly,** a tenthredinid fly (*Nematus similaris*) that feeds upon the leaves of the locust-tree. See SAW-FLY.—**l.-tree,** *n.* [New Zealand.] The yellow kowhai.—**prickly l.,** the bristly locust.—**spotted l.,** a variety of the common locust.—**tree l.,** the honey-locust.—**umbrella-l.,** a species of *Robinia* acaciæ cultivated in Europe for its shade.—**water-l.,** *n.* A spiny tree (*Gleditsia aquatica*), one of the honey-locusts. It has thin, fissured bark, pinnate or bipinnate leaves, and racemose flowers. The wood is reddish-brown, heavy, very hard, and strong.—**West-Indian l.,** the courbaril (*Hymenæa courbaril*). See HYMENÆA, 2.

lo'cus-ta'ri-a, 1 lō'kus-tā'rı-ı; 2 lō'cus-tā'ri-ā, *n. pl.* [L. *locusta,* a spikelet in grasses.

Locusta'ri-æ, 1 lō'kus-tā'rı-ē; 2 lō'cus-tā'ri-ē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* = The *Locustidæ.*—**lo'cus-ta'ri-an,** *n.*

Lo'cust Creek. A stream in Iowa and N. Missouri; length, 160 m. to the Grand river.

lo'cus-tel'la, 1 lō'kus-tĕl'; 2 lō'cus-tel', *n.* [F.] A grasshopper-warbler. **lo'cus-tel'la‡.**

lo'cus-tic, 1 lō-kus'tık; 2 lō-cus'tic, *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from the locust-tree. **lo'cus'ti-cal,** **—locustic acid,** a compound having acid properties, formerly believed to exist in the locust-tree.

Lo'cus'ti'dæ, 1 lō-kus'tı-dē; 2 lō-cus'ti-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of saltatorial insects, especially those having much-compressed bodies, long filiform antennæ, and females with exserted saber-like ovipositor; green grasshoppers and katydids. **lo'cus-ti'dan,** [< L. *locusta,* locust.]

lo'cus'tid, *n.*—**lo'cus'toid,** *a.*

Lo'cus-ti'na, 1 lō'kus-tı'nə; 2 lō'cus-ti'na, *n. pl.* *Crust.* The *Palæmonidæ.* [< L. *locusta,* locust.]

lo-cu'tion, 1 lō-kiū'shən; 2 lo-cū'shon, *n.* A mode of speaking; speech; idiom; phraseology; phrase. [< L. *locutio(n-),* < *loquitus,* pp. of *loquor,* speak.]

loc'u-tor, *n.* [Rare.] A speaker.—**loc'u-tor-ship,** *n.*

loc'u-to-ry, 1 lŏk'yu-tō-rı; 2 lō'cyu-to-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rız; 2 -rıs, *pl.*] A place for conversation. Specif.: (1) A place in a monastery or convent where the monks or nuns may converse with friends. (2) The metal grills through which nuns of enclosed orders converse with visitors. [< LL. *locutorium,* < *locutor,* < L. *loquor,* speak.]

Lod, 1 lŏd; 2 lōd, *n.* *Bib. 1 Chron.* viii, 12. [Heb., fissure.]

Lod'a-bar, 1 lod'ə-bar; 2 lōd'a-bar, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).

lod'a-num†, *n.* Same as LADANUM.

lod'ĕe, 1 lod'ē; 2 lōd'e, *n.* *Ich.* The caplin.

Lod'e-ʻim, 1 lod'ē-ım; 2 lōd'e-ʻim, *n.* *Bib.* (Apocrypha, R. V.). *1 Esd.* viii, 45.

lode, 1 lōd; 2 lōd, *n.* **1.** *Mining.* A somewhat continuous unstratified metal-bearing vein.

In general usage, a lode, gash vein, or ledge is a tabular deposit of valuable mineral between definite boundaries. Whether it be a fissure formation or not is not always known, and does not affect the question. Under the decisions of federal and local statutes and customs relative to *lodes.* But it must not be a placer, i. e., it must consist of quartz or other rock in place, and bearing gold and silver. W. RAYMOND *Glossary of Mining Terms.* [AM. INDP. MIN. ENGIN.]

Lode, originally a Cornish miners' term for mineral veins containing ore or more of the ores of the metals, is now used in that sense generally. The *lodes* usually occupy the intervening space between the opposite walls or "cheeks" of a fissure. In nearly all cases this fissure constitutes part of a fault, or dislocation, of the country rock on one side relative to that on the other. The ores, and their accompanying gangue or "rider," usually occur in a very irregular and sporadic manner throughout the height and length of the *lodes,* and their extent in a longitudinal direction generally much exceeds that from below upwards.

GOODCHILD & TWENEY *Technological Dict.*

The terms *dyke, lead, ledge, reef,* and *vein* are sometimes used as synonyms of *lode;* in Australia the use of *reef* is the most common. See these words.

2. *Hydraul. Engin.* A reach of water in a canal or other sleek water. **3†.** A path. [< AS. *lād,* < *Rihan,* go.]

—champion lode (*Mining*), the main vein as distinguished from branches.—**dead l.,** a lode exhausted of metal.—**live l.,** a lode containing metal-bearing ore.—**l. formation** [Austral.] (*Mining*), a layer or wall of metalferous material enclosed between definite walls of rock: usually the contents of a fissure in barren-country rock deposited by the action of water carrying metals in solution.—**mother l.,** a main lode.—**right-running l.,** a lode parallel to the axis of elevation of the district.

Lo'-ede'har, 1 lō'-ēd'hər; 2 lō'-ed'hār, *n.* *Bib. 2 Sam.* ix, 4.

lod'ed, 1 lōd'ed; 2 lōd'ed, *a.* Magnetized by a lodestone.

lode'man†, *n.* A leader; pilot. **load'man†; lodes'man†.**

—lode'man-ager, *n.* Pilotage.—**court of lodeman-age,** a court which sat at Dover to appoint pilots for the Cinque Ports of England.

Lo'der, 1 lō'dər; 2 lō'der, *n.* *Norse Myth.* One of the three creating gods. With Odin and Hoener he created Ask and Embla.

lode'star", 1 lōd'stär"; 2 lōd'stär", *n.* Any star as a guiding star, figuratively or actually; the pole-star.

lode'sterre"†, *n.* A lodestar. CHAUCER *C. T.* l. 2,061.

lode'stone", 1 lōd'stōn"; 2 lōd'stōn", *n.* **1.** Magnetic iron ore; magnetite: known as a natural magnet from early times, and the first substance in which the phenomena of magnetism were noticed; now chiefly a literary and particularly a poetical word, employed especially with reference to the stone's attracting power.

This mineral, which is also called *lodestone,* was first found at Magnesia, in Asia Minor.

GANOT *Physics* tr. by Atkinson, p. 704. [w. w. '05.]

2. [Prov. Eng.] A leading-stone for drains.

lode'stuff", 1 lōd'stŭf"; 2 lōd'stuf", *n.* *Mining.* All the material contained in a vein or lode, including gangue and ore.

Lo'dève', 1 lō'dāv'; 2 lō'dev', *n.* A town in Hérault department.

Lo-de'vi-an, 1 lo-dē'vı-ən; 2 lo-dē'vi-an, *a.* & *n.* See GEOLOGY.

Lo'de-wijk', Lo'de-is'ka, *n.* See LEWIS.

lodge, 1 lŏj; 2 lŏdj, [LONGER; LODG'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To furnish with temporary quarters, especially for the night; entertain; harbor; as, to *lodge* a man over night. **2.** Hence, to receive as a paying guest; have as a lodger. **3.** (1) To deposit, as for safe-keeping or for future use; as, to *lodge* money in the bank. (2) To file with a court or proper official (a found statement); as, to *lodge* information of a crime with a prosecuting officer.

My first step was to lodge an accusation against her for the abstraction of papers and other valuables.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS *My Brother's Wife* p. 71. [n. 1865.]

4. To cause to be fixed or come to rest in or on; implant; thrust; as, to *lodge* an arrow in a tree. **5.** To cause to fall and lie; beat down, as corn or wheat. **6.** To endow or invest with or in, as an individual or a board. **7.** To establish oneself; take up a settled position; as, our men *lodged* themselves in the enemy's outworks. [Rare.] **8.** To get a thing into an intended place; as, I *lodged* a bullet in his arm. **9.** To throw a thing so that it remains; deposit, as of a river; as, the river *lodged* the logs on the left bank. **10.** To entrap.

II. *i.* **1.** To have or live in a temporary abode or habitation; especially, to have sleeping-accommodations; pass the night; as, to *lodge* in Harlem. **2.** To have a fixed abiding-place or position; reside as a lodger. **3.** To fall or be beaten down and become matted: said of grain that has *lodged* badly. **4.** To reach a place and rest there; as, the apple has *lodged* in the crotch of the tree. **5.** To seek one's lair: said of a deer. **6†.** To encamp. [< F. *loger,* < *loge;* see LODGE, *n.*] SYN. see ABIDE, ACCOMMODATE.

lodge¹, *n.* **1.** A small house affording temporary accommodations; a rude hut; cabin; among the American Indians, a small hut or tepee of skins, bark, and poles. See plate of ARCHITECTURE, II, 15.

The [Arapahoe] camp consisted of twenty conical *lodges,* twelve or fifteen feet high. . . . A. D. RICHARDSON *Beyond the Mississippi* p. 172. [n. c. o. 1867.]

2. A small dwelling appurtenant to a manor-house, estate, park, or the like; as, the porter's *lodge.* **3.** The den or lair of a wild animal. **4.** In some secret societies, a local subdivision of the society, or the place where it meets; as, a *lodge* of Freemasons; a *lodge* of Elks. (1) A reservoir or lower level in a mine in which water collects: a sump. (2) The room or flat at the shaft into which the rollers or trammers empty their loads. **6.** The residence of the head of a college in Cambridge University, England. **7.** A room for storing wine. **8.** A pool or pond formed by a mill-dam. **9.** [Dial., Eng.] A shed. **10†.** A prisoncell. **11†.** A collection or clump. **12†.** A workshop; office; bureau, gallery.] SYN.; see ASSOCIATION.—**blue lodge** (*Freemasonry*), a lodge where the first three degrees are conferred: so called from the color of the decorations of these degrees.—**cavate l.,** a dwelling cut from the soft rock of hills, cliffs, or (in the southwestern United States) from the sides of cañons.—**grand l.,** the chief or governing lodge, as of Freemasons and Good Templars.—**lodge'-gate",** *n.* A gate having a gate-house or lodge for the accommodation of the gatekeeper.—**l.-pole,** *n.* A pole suitable or prepared for use in erecting an Indian's lodge.—**lodge-pole pine,** a small hard-wood pine (*Pinus murrayana*) found in the western United States.—**mark l.** (*Freemasonry*), a lodge of mark masons.—**Ribbon l.,** a lodge of Ribbonmen.

Lodge, n. 1. Edmund (1756?–1839), an English herald and biographer. **2. Henry Cabot** (4/11850–11/1924), an American statesman, senator, and historian; *A Story of the Revolution.* **3. Sir Oliver** (6/11851–), an English physicist, educator, and author; investigator in electricity and psychic phenomena. **4. Thomas** (1558?–1625), an English poet, dramatist, romancist, and physician.

lodge'a-bl(e)‡, 1 lŏj'ə-bl; 2 lŏdj'a-bl, *a.* **1.** Capable of being lodged in. **2.** [Rare.] Fit to lodge in.

lodged, 1 lŏjd; 2 lŏdjd, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Arrest, sejant: said of stags, bucks, and hinds. **2.** See COUCHANT; HARBORED.

Lodge'pole Creek. A stream in Wyoming and Nebraska; length, 150 m. to the South Fork of the Platte river.

lodg'er, 1 loj'er; 2 lŏdj'er, *n.* One who lodges or lives in lodgings; often, one who occupies a room in a house but takes his meals elsewhere.

It is difficult to state exactly the distinctions between a *lodger* a guest, and a boarder. A person may be a guest at an inn without being a *lodger;* and boarder includes one who regularly takes his *meals with, and forms in some degree a part of,* the household's family; a *lodger* does not take meals in the house as *lodger;* but the duration of the inhabitancy is of no importance as determining his character. The difficulty in this respect is in deciding whether a person is an under-tenant, entitled to notice to

quit, or merely a *lodger*, and not entitled to such notice.
BOUVIER *Law Dictionary* Rawle's revision, vol. ii, p. 275.

—lodger franchise (*Eng. Law*), the suffrage granted in 1867 and 1884 to those whose unfurnished lodging rental amounted to £10 annually.

lodg'ing, l loj'iŋ; 2 lŏdg'iŋg, *n.* **1.** A place of temporary abode; specif., a room or rooms hired as a place of residence, especially when the meals are taken elsewhere or charged for separately: often in the plural; as, to let *lodgings*. The rights of lodgers and lodging-house keepers are now regulated by statutes. Compare LODGER, 2. The residence of the head of some of the colleges of Oxford University.

—lodg'ing-house', *n.* A house other than a hotel where lodgings are let. Since 1851 there have been various lodging-house acts regulating and limiting the rights of the lodgers and lodging-house keepers.—**l. -knee,** *n. Naut.* A horizontal compass-timber fastening the deck-beams to the frames.—**l.-money,** *n. Mil.* In the British army, an allowance in lieu of lodgings.

lodg'ment, l loj'ment *or* -ment; 2 lŏdg'ment, *n.* **1.** The act or manner of lodging, or the state of being lodged; as, the *lodgment* of a complaint.

We are on the spot . . . where Christianity, and civilisation, and letters made their first *lodgment*. WARBURTON *Works, First Settlement of N. E.* ii. vol. i. p. 1. Ed. n. & co. 1863.

2. An accumulation or deposit, as of sediment; as, a *lodgment* of sand at the mouth of a river. **3.** *Mil.* A foothold gained in a hostile country or place; in fortification, a hastily thrown-up intrenchment or epaulement, in opposition within an enemy's lines or works to guard against retaking. **4.** [Rare.] Lodgings; a lodging-house or -place. **5.** *Eng. Law.* The lodging of documents or of a sum of money in court, or in a bank, pursuant to a court order. **6.** [Ir.] *Banking.* A deposit made in a bank by a customer. **lodge'ment†.**

lodh'-bark', l lōd'-bärk'; 2 lōdh'-bärk', *n.* **1.** The bark of an East-Indian tree (*Symplocos racemosa*), used both as a dyeing-material and as a mordant for other dyes. **2.** The tree itself. [< Hind. *lōdh* + BARK.]

Lo'di, l lō'di; 2 lō'dhi, n. A manufacturing city in Milan province, Italy, famous for its Parmesan cheese; here Napoleon defeated the Austrians, May 10, 1796. **2.** A township and village in Columbia county, Wis. **3.** A township and borough in Bergen county, N. J.

lod'i-cule, l lod'i-kiul; 2 lōd'i-cul, *n. Bot.* One of the small delicate scales found between the flowering glumes and stamens in certain grasses. [< L. *lodicula*, dim. of *lodix* (*lodic-*), blanket.] **lod'i-clet; lo-dic'u-la†.**

lo'dja, l lō'dja; 2 lō'dja, *n.* [Malay.] A boat propelled by oars and occasionally fitted with a mast and a deck.

Lod'o-le'ce-a, l lod'o-lē'i-ə; 2 lōd'o-lē'ç-a, *n. Bot.* A monotypic genus of fan-palms, the only species being *L. callipyge*, the double cocoanut of the Seychelles Islands. [< *Lodoïce*, daughter of Priam, king of Troy.]

Lo'do-me'ri-a, l lō'do-mi'ri-ə; 2 lō'do-mē'ri-a, *n.* Formerly an ancient principality since 1772 a province of the Austrian Cisleithan Kingdom of Galicia and Lodomeria. [L. for **Vla'di-mir.]**

Lo-dore', l lo-dōr'; 2 lo-dōr', *n.* A cataract; 3½ m. S. of Keswick, Cumberland, England; immortalized by Southey.

Lo'do-vi'co, l lō'do-vī'ko; 2 lō'do-vī'co, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Othello*, a Venetian nobleman.

Lo'dur, l lō'dur; 2 lō'dur, *n. Norse Myth.* The god who assisted Odin in creating man; also, the typification of vital heat.

Lodz, l lōdz; 2 lōdz, *n.* A manufacturing town in Petrokof government, Poland.

Loe, l lō; 2 lō, *n.* [Scot.] Love.

Lo'e'che', l lō'eṡh'; 2 lō'eṡh', *n.* Same as LEUK.

loel'ling-ite, l lōl'iŋ-īt; 2 lōl'iŋg-īt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic nearly silver-white, brittle iron arsenid ($FeAs_2$), crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< *Lölling*, in Austria.]

loe'mi-a, loe'mic, etc. Same as LOIMIC, etc.

loe-mog'ra-phy, *n.* Same as LOIMOGRAPHY.

loess, l lēs *or* lē'es; 2 lōs *or* lō'es, *n.* [G.] *Geol.* A pale, usually yellowish, unconsolidated, calcareous clay, loam, or fine sand, of Pleistocene or Holocene age, found chiefly bordering upon river-valleys or serving to form valley bluffs and extending over a wide area of central Europe, Asia, and the United States. It sometimes shows stratified, and presents a wonderful uniformity of structure and composition. It is particularly remarkable for the peculiarity of its organic remains, consisting chiefly of land-shells and bones of herbivorous and carnivorous mammals. European loess discovers a remarkable fauna, including paleolithic flint implements and even, it is claimed, the bones of man. This deposit in the Mississippi valley has been transported and deposited by water, from melting ice-fields, and rainfall sediment. See CHART under GEOLOGY.—**loess'-kind',-chen,** *n. Geol.* A spheroidal or irregular nodule of calcium carbonate found in the loess.—**loes'sold,** *a.*

loes'sial, l lō's'yal; 2 lōs'yal, *a. Geol.* Pertaining to or derived from a deposit of loess; of loess; **loess'i-cal‡.**

Loe'ven-dahl, *n.* Same as LÖWENDAHL.

Loew, l lōv; 2 lōv, **Franz Hermann** (1807–1879). A German entomologist.

Loe'we, l lī'və; 2 lī've, *n.* **1. Johann Carl Gottfried** (11/jun1796–4/je1869), a German composer. **2. Sophie,** see LÖWE.

loe'we-ite, l lī'və-it; 2 lī've-īt, *n. Mineral.* A vitreous, yellowish-white, hydrous sodium-magnesium sulfate ($H_{12}Na_4Mg_2S_4O_{22}$), crystallizing in the tetragonal system. [< A. *Loewe.*]

loe'wig-ite, l lī'vig-it; 2 lī'vig-īt, *n. Mineral.* A pale straw-yellow, massive, hydrous aluminum-potassium sulfate ($H_{16}Al_3K_2S_4O_{24}$) found in rounded masses. [< *Loewig*, who first analyzed it.]

Loff, l lōf, **Capell** (12/ja1751–4/je1824). An English lawyer, litterateur, classical scholar, and astronomer.

Lofn, l lōfn; 2 lōfn, *n. Norse Myth.* A goddess attendant of Frigga, having power to remove for those invoking her aid every obstacle to the union of true lovers.

Lo-fo'den, l lō-fō'den; 2 lō-fō'dēn, *n.* A group of islands off N. W. Norway; 2,247 sq. m.; cod-fisheries. **Lo-fo'ten†.**

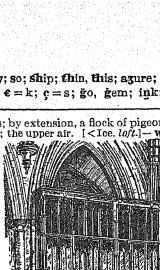
loft, l lōft; 2 lŏft (XIII), *v.* **1.** *t.* To provide with a loft. **2.** *Golf.* To drive upward, to pitch. **II.** *i.* **1.** *Golf.* To strike the ball so that it rises in the air with any lofted club. **2.** To keep a loft, as of pigeons.

—lofted house [Scot.], a house of two or more stories.

loft, *n.* **1.** A floored space or low story directly under a roof; any upper floor in a warehouse or building adapted for manufacture or business. **2.** An elevated floor or gallery within a large apartment, as in a church or a barn; as, an organ-*loft*; a hay-*loft*. **3.** *Golf.* (1) An incline of the face of a club, such as to drive a ball upward when struck. (2) A stroke which lofts the ball. **4.** A house for pigeons; by extension, a flock of pigeons. **5†.** The sky; the welkin; the upper air. [< Ice. *loft.*]—**watch'-ing-loft',** *n.* See EXCUBITORIUM.

loft'er, l lōft'er; 2 lŏft'er, *n. Golf.* An iron club used to make a lofting stroke. [< LOFT, *v.*, + -ER.]—**loft'ing ir'on.**

loft'y, l lōft'i-; 2 lŏft'i-ly, *adv.* **1.** In a lofty manner or place; aloft. **2.** In a proud or haughty manner; arrogantly.


Watching-loft or Excubitorium in the Chapel of St. Alban's Abbey, Hertfordshire, England.

loft'i-ness, l lōft'i-nes; 2 lŏft'i-nes, *n.* The state or quality of being lofty. (1) Altitude; great height; as, the *loftiness* of a mountain. (2) Elevation of quality or sentiment; as, *loftiness* of intellect. (3) The manner and spirit of superiority in worth or rank; also, arrogance; *hauteur*, disdain.

A mixture of courtesy and *loftiness*, which reminded each haughty peer that he stood in the presence of his Sovereign. SCOTT *Fair Maid of Perth* p. 48. [c. a. n. 1844.]

SYN.: see HEIGHT.

loft'ing, l lōft'iŋ; 2 lŏft'ing, *n. Mining.* Timbers used for supporting the roofs of the various levels in mines.

lofts'man, l lōfts'man; 2 lŏfts'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] In shipbuilding, a man who lays out the prospective lines of a ship.

Lof'tus, l lōf'tus; 2 lŏf'tus, *n.* **1. Augustus William Frederick Spencer** (12/s1817–2/a1904), an English diplomatist; ambassador to Germany and Russia; governor of New South Wales, 1879–1885. **2. William Kennett** (1821?–11/1858), an English archeologist who made explorations in Mesopotamia.

log, l lŏg\; 2 lŏg, *v.* [LOGGED, LOGS*; LOG'GING.] **I.** *t.* To cut down and get out, or together, as trees or logs: used also intransitively. **2.** In road-making, to lay out the width of (the road) with limits.

log, *n.* **1.** [Logged, logs*; log'ging.] To cut down and get out, or together, as trees or logs: used also intransitively. **2.** In road-making, to lay out the width of (the road) with limits.

log, *n.* **1.** To enter in a vessel's log-book. **2.** To show (a specified speed) by means of the log; as, a vessel *logs* 20 knots.

log, *n.* **1.** To rock to and fro like a balanced boulder or rocking stone. **2.** To be in a sluggish, heavy condition. [Cp. Dan. *lögre*, wag the tail.]—**logging rock,** a logan.

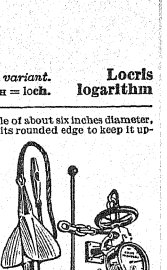
log', *n.* **1.** A bulky piece of timber cut down and cleared of branches; especially, any timber contained in short length suitable for sawing into lumber. **2.** Figurative-ly, a dull, stupid, thick-witted person. **3.** *pl.* [Austral.] A small temporary prison; lockup. **4.** *Mining.* A block or weight of wood attached to the leg of a man or beast to impede movement. [< Icc. *lōg*, < *liggja*, lie.]

—**in the log,** indicating lumber contained in uncut trees.

—**log'-beam",** *n.* A heavy framework on which a log rests in being fed to a saw.—**log-butter,** *n.* A saw used for squaring logs.—**log cabin,** a small, rough log house. See plate of ARCHITECTURE, fig. 5.—**log-cabin campaign,** in American history, the Presidential campaign of 1840, which resulted in the election of William Henry Harrison. It had been said of him by opponents that he lived in a log cabin; hence, representations of a log cabin were carried in political processions by his partizans.—**log canoe,** a canoe hollowed out of a log.—**log-cock,** *n.* The great North-American pileated woodpecker (*Ceophlœus pileatus*), black, with a scarlet crest and white streak down the neck.—**log'-deck,** *n.* The main floor of a sawmill, sloping toward the loader which thus receives the logs, and then delivers them separately to the saw-carriage.—**log-driving,** *n.* [U. S.] The act of floating logs down a river or lake to the mill.—**log-frame,** *n.* A gang sawing-machine; deal-frame.—**log-haul,** *n.* A V-shaped channel through which logs are carried on an endless chain from the water to the mill.—**log house,** a house made of logs notched and joined at the ends in quadrangular form.—**log-jumper,** *n.* [U. S.] A sledge to which one end of the log is bound while the other is left to drag.—**log-lever,** *n.* A machine for rolling one log at a time from the pile on to the saw-carriage.—**log-measurer,** *n.* An instrument for measuring the number of square feet of inch boards that may be cut from a log.—**log-perch,** *n.* A fresh-water etheostomine percoid fish or darter (*Etheostoma caprodes*) common from the Great Lakes to Texas.—**log railway,** a track made of logs laid lengthwise, the upper surface being rounded to serve as a guide for the concave treads of the truck-wheels.—**log-runner,** *n.* [Australian.] An orthonychoid bird of Australia; the spinetail. See ILLUSTRATIONS.—**log-scale,** *n.* A table showing the contents in board-measure of logs or boards of various dimensions. **log-rule†.**—**log-slate,** *n.* A slate or blackboard on which the number of pieces of lumber received at the mill is afterward entered in the log-book. **log-board†.**—**log-tooth,** *n.* A tooth or projecting piece in a link of a chain used for carrying logs toward a saw-carriage. Cp. JACK-CHAIN, *n.* 2.—**log-turner,** *n.* A device by which to turn or shift a log transversely on a saw-carriage.—**log-washer,** *n. Mining.* A machine with blades that revolve in a sheet for disintegrating ore and earth, the debris being removed by running water.—**log-watch,** *n. Lumbering.* [U. S.] A man to watch against the danger of a jam in floating logs.—**log'way",** *n.* A gangway for logs.—**mill-dog,** *n.* A log fit for the sawmill.—**prize log,** a log which in sorting is found to bear no owner's mark.—**to run logs,** to float logs down a stream.

log', *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A device for estimating the speed of a vessel, either in the form of the old-fashioned **chip-log,** found on nearly all vessels but now rarely used, or the modern **patent log.**

The **chip-log** consists of (1) the *chip* (sometimes called the **log-chip, log-ship,** or simply *log*), a flat piece of wood, shaped like the sector of a circle of about six inches diameter, and weighted with lead along its rounded edge to keep it upright in the water; and (2) the **log-line,** attached by three strands to the corners of the chip and divided into equal spaces, called knots, which are arranged to bear the same relation to a nautical mile that the time of 30 seconds does to the hour. The line runs freely on a reel so that the chip practically remains stationary in the water while the vessel recedes from it. The time is measured by the **log-glass** marking either twenty-eight seconds (American and British naval practise) or thirty seconds, corresponding to a knot of 47 feet 3 inches or 50 feet 8 inches


Patent Log.

1. Rotator-leader. 2. Indies-respectively. The number of revolutions necessary to cause the rotator-leader to revolve as it is pulled through the water, communicating its motion through the line to the indicator attached to the ship's rail.

patent or **taffrail log** mechanically records the actual distance passed over by the vessel. The rotator-leader revolves as it is pulled through the water, communicating its motion through the line to the indicator attached to the ship's rail.

—**log register,** with three dials or to the ship's rail.

other recording devices; (2) a *fly* or *rotator*, in the form of a propeller and (3) a **log-indicator** (sometimes called the **log-line**). Abbreviations: **log-book,** the official record of a voyage is entered.—**log-chip,** see above.—**log-glass,** see above. A sand-glass, indicating 14 (or often 28) seconds, for use with the log.—**log-line,** *n.* A line measured into equal parts, used in paying out the log.—**log-reel,** *n.*—**log-ship,** *n. Naut.* The reel of a log-line.—**rough log,** the original manuscript record of a ship's progress.—**smooth log,** a neat copy of the rough log.—**taffrail log,** *n.* A log-line fastening at the inboard end of the line, so that it can be read without hauling in the line.

log's, *n.* [Heb.] A Jewish liquid measure. See MEASURE.

log, *obbr.* Logarithm.

log"a-graph'i-a, l lŏg'ə-graf'i-ə; 2 lŏg'a-gräf'i-a, *n.* Loss of ability to write accurately, due to cerebral disorder; agraphia. [< *log-* + AGRAPHIA.]

log'an, l lō'gən; 2 lō'gan, *v.* [Scot.] To throw money for a scramble.

Log'an, *n.* **1.** (17252–17801), Indian chief; "Friend of the White Man." **2. George** (9/s1753–4/s1821), an American statesman; Senator. **3. James** (12/je1674–10/ja1751), an American statesman born in Ireland; secretary to William Penn. **4. John** (fl. 1st cent. A. D.), a Greek poet; author of *Ode to the Cuckoo*. **5. John Alexander** (7/a1826–12/je1880), a United States general and Senator. **6. Sir William Edmond** (1798–1875), a Canadian geologist and writer. **7.** A county in W. Arkansas; 697 sq. m.; county-seat, Paris. **8.** A county in N. E. Colorado; 1,733 sq. m.; county-seat, Sterling. **9.** A county in central Illinois; 620 sq. m.; county-seat, Lincoln. **10.** A county in W. Kansas; 1,072 sq. m.; county-seat, Russell Springs. **11.** A county in S. Kentucky; 553 sq. m.; county-seat, Russellville. **12.** A county in N. W. Nebraska; 1,000 sq. m.; county-seat, Gandy. **13.** A county in S. North Dakota; 980 sq. m.; county-seat, Napoleon. **14.** A county in W. Ohio; 470 sq. m.; county-seat, Bellefontaine. **15.** A county in central Oklahoma; 749 sq. m.; county-seat, Guthrie. **16.** A county in S. W. Virginia; 494 sq. m. **17.** A city, county-seat of Cache county, Utah; seat of Brigham Young College (Latter-Day), founded in 1877, and of Agricultural College (non-sectarian), founded in 1890. **18.** A city, county-seat of Rocking county, O.

log'an-ap'ple, *n.* The fruit of the Logan-berry, a hybrid Queensland tree (*Acronychia acida*), of the family *Rutaceæ*, with an acid fruit.

log'an-ber'ry, l lō'gən-ber'i; 2 lō'gan-bĕr'y, *n.* [-RIES, l -iz; 2 -ṡ, *pl.*] A hybrid plant obtained by crossing the red Antwerp raspberry with a species of blackberry: cultivated for its edible fruit; also, the fruit itself. [< Judge *Logan*, California, its originator.]

Lo'gan Creek. A creek in N. E. Nebraska; length, 130 m. to Elkhorn river.

Log"an-hi'a'ce-æ, l lō-gē'ən-hī'ə-i; 2 lo-ĝē'nī-a'ç-e, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of herbs, shrubs, and trees of the order *Gentianales*, with opposite entire leaves and a cymose inflorescence or regular, perfect or diœcious flowers. It contains about 330 species, mainly tropical in distribution. **Lo-gan'i-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [After J. *Logan*, botanist.]—**lo-ga'ni-a'ceous,** *a.* Ilogania family (*Loganiaceæ*).

Log'an-ham, l lō'gən-ham; 2 lō'gan-hăm, *n.* A place in the **lo'gan-nin,** l lō'gə-nin; 2 lō'ga-nin, *n. Chem.* A glucosid ($C_{28}H_{34}O_{16}$) occurring in nux vomica. [< LOGANIACEÆ.]

Lo'gan, Mount. A mountain in S. W. Yukon Territory, Canada; height, 19,534 ft.; second highest in North America.

Lo'gan Mountains. A mountain range in Queensland, Australia; length, 283 m. [Lat. 28° S.]

Lo'gan Peak. A peak of the Uinta mountains, Utah; 10,000

lo'gans-port, l lō'gənz-pōrt; 2 lō'ganṡ-pōrt, *n.* A commercial city and county-seat of Cass county, Ind.

Log'an Stone. A mass of granite, at Treryn Castle on the Cornish coast, England, so balanced as to rock easily upon its support. Compare ROCKING ROCK.

log"a-rœ'dic, l lŏg'ə-rē'dik (XIII), *a.* Anc. *Pros.* Prose-poetic; partaking of the nature of prose and poetry: applied to a meter composed of cyclic dactyls and trochees, often preceded by a basis. < LL. *logaœdicus*, < Gr. *logaœdikos*, < *logos*, speech (< *legō*, speak), + *aœidō*, sing.] —**log"a-œ'dic,** *n.* A logaœdic verse.

log'a-phi'si-a, l lŏg'ə-fī'si-ə; 2 lŏg'a-fī'ṡhi-a, *n. Pathol.* Loss of ability to use articulate language correctly, due to cerebral disorder; a form of aphasia. [< Gr. *logos*, word, + APHASIA.]

log'a-rithm, l lŏg'ə-riдhm; 2 lŏg'a-rithm (XIII), *n. Math.* **1.** The exponent of the power to which a fixed number, called the base, must be raised in order to produce a

given number. **2.** In a former and broader sense, one of any series of numbers whose members correspond, each to each, with the natural numbers, but are in arithmetical progression when the latter are in geometrical, so that if the products of pairs of numbers are equal, the sums of the corresponding logarithms are also equal.

Logarithms in the modern sense of def. 1 have also the property described in def. 2, but are limited by the requirement that, whatever may be the base, the logarithm of 1 must be 0, so that processes of addition and subtraction of the logarithms correspond to multiplication and division of natural numbers. The first numerical systematic use of a **logarithm** is the difference between the logarithm and 10, which is the base in the decimal logarithms of Briggs. Tables of logarithms are mainly used to abridge computation. Thus, when two large numbers are to be multiplied, their logarithms are found in the table and added. The sum is the logarithm of the product sought. Logarithms were discovered by John Napier, who expounded them in his *Logarithmorum canonis descriptio* (Edinburgh, 1614). Professor Briggs of Oxford had the idea of taking 10 as the base and published a table from 1 to 1000 in 1618 which he enlarged in 1624. Vlacq, a Dutch mathematician, added to the work in 1628, and additions were made by Callet, 1783, and Lalande, 1802. To arrive at a system of logarithms two progressions are taken: a geometric progression beginning at unity and an arithmetical progression beginning at zero, and each term of the arithmetic progression is considered as the logarithm of the corresponding term of the geometric progression; thus

$$\begin{matrix} 1, & x, & x^2, & x^3, & \dots & x^n \\ 0, & y, & 2y, & 3y, & \dots & ny \end{matrix}$$

which shows us that ny is the logarithm of x^n, or taking 10 as a base, as in the **Briggsian** or **common** or **decimal** logarithms, we have

$$\begin{matrix} 10^{-1}, & 1, & 10^1, & 10^2 & \dots & 10^n \\ -1.0, & 0, & 1, & 2 & & n \end{matrix}$$

which shows us that n is the logarithm of 10^n or 2 the logarithm of 10^2. When the required number lies between values of 10 the logarithm is calculated to decimal places, and the integer part, which is known as the *characteristic*, written in the decimal part is called the *mantissa*. **Logarithms of sines, cosines, tangents,** etc. are calculated like those of numbers, and with the characteristic 10 added to them they appear as **tabular logarithms** in trigonometric tables. **Napierian** or **natural** logarithms have for a base 2.718281828 +. When x is infinitely small, in this system, the logarithm of $1 + x$ = x. [< Gr. *logos* (< *legō*, speak) + *arithmos*, number.]

— **Gauss's logarithms,** tables of logarithms so constructed as to find the logarithm of the sum or difference of two numbers when their logarithms only are given. **addition and subtraction l.'s.** — **hyperbolic logarithms** (*Math.*), logarithms which appear in the expression for the area of a figure bounded by a hyperbola and its asymptote. **natural l.'s.** — **logistic logarithm,** the logarithm of the quotient of 3,600 divided by a number. — **parabolic l.,** a real logarithm. — **proportional l.,** the difference between the logarithm of a number and the logarithm of 3,600.

log'a-rith'mic, 1 log'a-rith'mik; 2 log'a-rith'mic, *a.* Pertaining to, consisting of, or concerning a logarithm or logarithms. **log'a-rithm'mal'; log'a-rith-met'ic; log'a-rith-met'i-cal'; log'a-rith'mi-cal'.** — **logarithmic curve,** a curve whose ordinates are the logarithms of the corresponding abscissæ. — **logarithmic decrement,** the logarithm of the ratio of a quantity to the next in a decreasing series: applied usually to damped oscillations as of a galvanometer needle. — **elliptic,** the logarithmic ratio of two cylinders the directrix of one of which is a parabola and of the other an ellipse. — **l. scale,** a graduated slide-rule, combination of disks, or similar device, on which the logarithmic values are mechanically indicated: used in computation. — **l. series.** **1.** A series whose terms depend on logarithms. **2.** The expansion, in series, of the logarithm of $1 + x$). — **l. singularity** (*Math.*), a point near which a function behaves like a logarithm. — **l. spiral,** a spiral intersecting all radiants at the same angle. **logistic spiral.**

— **log'arith'mi-cal-ly,** *adv.* In relation to the method of logarithms. **log'a-rith-met'i-cal-ly.**

log'a-rith'mo-man'cy, 1 log'a-rith'mō-man'sē; 2 lŏg'a-rith'mō-măn'cy, *n.* Divination by the use of logarithms. [< LOGARITHM + -MANCY.]

log'a-rith'mo-tech'ny, 1 log'a-rith'mō-tek'nē; 2 lŏg'a-rith'mō-tĕk'ny, *n.* The art of calculating or using logarithms. [< LOGARITHM + Gr. *technē*, art.]

log'at, *n.* A small stick of wood. **log'gat.**

log'ats, 1 log'ats; 2 lŏg'ats, *n. pl.* [Eng.] A game in which each player tries to cast a wooden disk near to a jack, or wheel-shaped bowl. The player who tosses the pins nearest to the jack wins the game. **log'gats.**

log'-boat', etc. See under LOG, *n.*

log'book', **log'-chip,** etc. See under LOG, *n.*

loge, 1 lōzh; 2 lōzh, *n.* [F.] A theater-box; booth; stall.

Lo'ges, 1 lō'jēz; 2 lō'jĕz, *n. pl.* [L.] *Class. Antiq.* A raised stage used in the Roman theater, and in later times in those of the Greeks. **lo'gei-on; lo'gi-um.**

log'gey, 1 lŏ'gi; 2 lŏ'gy, *a.* **1.** A fat or heavy person. **2.** The surface in a fish-tank. [< LOG, *n.*]

log'fish', 1 lŏg'fish'; 2 lŏg'fish', *n.* The black rudder-fish.

log'gan, 1 log'an; 2 lŏg'an, *n.* A large boulder so nicely balanced as to rock easily; a logging rock; a rocking stone. [< LOG², *n.*] **log'an'**.

logged, 1, & 2, *a.* Same as LOGGA.

log'ge, 1 leg'e; 2 lĕg'e, *n.* [It.] Plural of LOGGIA.

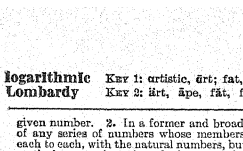
log'gen, 1 l lĕg'ĕn; 2 lŏg'ĕn, *a.* Made heavy or slow, as by logs, being soaked with water; water-logged; hence, stupid; insensate. **2.** Of land, cleared of timber by cutting it into logs.

log'ger, 1 leg'er; 2 lŏg'er, *vi.* [Prov. Eng.] To wabble, as a log.

log'ger, *n.* Heavy; stupid.

log'ger, *n.* **1.** One engaged in the occupation of logging. **2.** A structure consisting of two derricks with engines, used in a logging camp for hauling in the logs from both sides and loading them on flat cars.

log'ger-head', 1 log'er-hed'; 2 lŏg'er-hĕd', *n.* **1.** A stupid or thick-headed person; blockhead; dunce. **2.** A very large marine chelonioid turtle (genus *Thalassochelys*), as *T. caouana* or *caretta* of the warmer parts of the American Atlantic, which yields turtle-oil, and *T. olivacea* of the Indian ocean. **3.** A shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*) of the United States. **4.** The steamer-duck. **5.** A bull-like mass or lump of iron, with a long handle, used when heated to melt pitch, heat liquids, explode charges, etc. **log'ger-heat'ʹ.** **6.** *Naut.* A post on the gunwale of a whale-boat around which the line is turned to retard the motion of a harpooned whale. **7.** [Local, Eng.] The chub. **8.** [W. Ind.] A flycatcher (*Tyrannus vostratus*). **9.** Same as HARD-HEAD. **10.** Anything with a head disproportionately large and heavy. **11.** A heavy pewter inkstand: formerly so called. **12.** Pl. one of the games consisting in connecting the piston-rod of an engine to the pumping-gear. **13.** *v.* [< HEAD.] — **at loggerheads,** engaged in a quarrel or dispute; contending. — **log'ger-head'-sponge',** *n.* One of various massive sponges of the Gulf of Mexico, so called from its resemblance to the logger-head (turtle). — **to fall, get, or go to loggerheads,** to come to blows.—



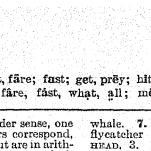
Loggia in the Vatican, Rome, decorated by Raffael.

log'ger-head'ed, *a.* Thick-headed; stupid; doltish; silly. **log'ger-head'ed-ness,** *n.*

log'gia, 1 loj'a; 2 lŏj'a, *n.* [It.] In Italian architecture: (1) A covered gallery or portico, especially when in the upper part of a building, having a colonnade on one or more sides open to the air. (2) A large ornamental window, often projecting from the wall, and forming a chief feature of the design, as frequently in Venetian architecture.

log'gin, 1 log'in; 2 lŏg'in, *n.* Prov. Eng.] A bundle of straw.

log'ging, 1 log'in; 2 lŏg'ing, *n.* **1.** The business of felling timber and getting out logs for market. **2.** Logrolling. — **log'ging-bee',** *n.* Same as LOG-ROLLING, 1.— **l.-bobs,** *n. pl.* Heavy sticks used for hauling logs. — **l. camp,** *n.* An encampment of loggers. — **l.-head,** *n.* The walking-beam in a steam-engine. — **l.-railway,** *n.* A single-track railway used in lumber-regions for conveying logs, as down a gentle slope. — **l.-wheels,** *n. pl.* Wheels about 10 ft. in diameter, used for transporting logs.



Logging-railway.

log'gy, 1 log'i; 2 lŏg'y, *a.* [Rare.] Heavy; stupid.

log'head', 1 leg'hed'; 2 lŏg'hĕd', *n.* Same as LOGGERHEAD, 1.

log'head'ed, 1 leg'hed'ed; 2 lŏg'hĕd'ĕd, *a.* Loggerheaded.

Lo'gi, 1 lō'gi, 2 lō'gi, *n. Norse Myth.* A god of fire personified in his contest with Loki.

log'i-a, 1 log'i-a; 2 lŏg'i-a, *n. pl.* [LOGI'ON, *sing.*] [Gr.] Literally, sayings; specif., collected sayings of Jesus that by tradition, and in some modern critical theories, furnish the basis of a main source for the four Gospels.

log'ic, 1 loj'ik; 2 lŏj'ic, *a.* **1.** Logical. **2.** [Rare.] Pertaining to the Logos, or to Jesus Christ as the Son and Word of God.

log'ic, *n.* **1.** The science or doctrine of reasoning; the principles governing the reasoning faculties in the pursuit and exposition of truth; also, a book on this science. It deals with all the forms of thought—conception, judgment, reasoning, and scientific system.

Logic may be divided, according to the forms of thought and expression, into (1) the **logic of conception,** treating of the *term*, (2) the **logic of judgment,** treating of the *proposition*, and (3) the **logic of reasoning,** treating of the *syllogism*, and (4) the **logic of construction,** treating of the *system*. It is distinguished as **theoretical, pure, formal,** as dealing scientifically with the laws and principles of thought in the abstract or in general, and **practical, applied, mixed,** as making application of these laws and principles to material thinking about thought. In its method it is either **deductive** or **inductive.** See DEDUCTION; INDUCTION; SYLLOGISM; MOOD. The conception and treatment of logic has varied with different philosophers. With Aristotle it was chiefly the a priori deduction of the relations to which was given the name of **formal logic,** and which maintained its supremacy until the time of Kant. While recognizing that the main function of logic is to secure pure thought or **general l.**, Kant developed a **transcendental l.** or critical theory of the nature and limits of cognition. With regard to logic became a metaphysical science, the dialectical exposition of the self-development of rational being. With Bacon and Mill the attention was directed rather to **inductive l.** as the positive method of the investigation of the discovery and exposition of their various truths. At present each science is committed to a somewhat special method, involving both induction and deduction.

Many writers, chiefly in recent years, have made no distinction between *logic* and epistemology, but it is perhaps better to use the word *logic* in the sense which it had for over two thousand years and in which it is now generally understood as relating to the science which deals not with the question, in what way must we think in order that we may think truly? and with the more fundamental questions, Is our knowledge valid at all? And if so, What must be the relation of the knowing consciousness to the object known? — **applied l.,** the application of the principles of logic to material thinking. — **formal l.,** that branch of logic which considers a universe of properties from the logical point of view. — **pure l.** = **formal logic.** **2.** Logic unmixed with the principles of any specific art; general abstract logic. — **symbolic l.,** logic in which symbols are substituted for the conceptions, judgments, etc., so as to use the principles of mathematical logic to obtain conclusions. — **algebraic l.**; **exact l.**; **mathematical l.**; — **traditional l.,** formal logic.

log'i-cal, 1 loj'i-kal; 2 lŏj'i-cal, *a.* **1.** Relating to or of the nature of logic; employed in logic; as, *logical* distinctions.

The *logical* ground of our judgments is various without end,—perception, testimony, reasoning, in every possible combination.

MANSEL, *Limits of Christianity, Restoration of Belief* p. 381. [L. o. & co. 1879.]

2. Conformed to the laws of logic; consistent in point of reasoning; as, a *logical* conclusion. **3.** Capable of or characterized by clear reasoning; versed in the principles of logic; as, a *logical* reasoner; he thinks in a *logical* manner. — **logical axioms,** the principles of identity, contradiction, excluded middle, and sufficient reason (which see). — **l. conviction,** rational conviction or conviction. — **l. machine,** a machine for ascertaining a logical conclusion by the mechanical action of certain keys which are assumed to represent certain terms or processes. — **l. subject** (*Gram.*), that about which something is said according to the real meaning or logic of the sentence; thus, in "it is human to err," *to err* is the logical or real subject, while *it* is the grammatical subject. — **log'ical-ism,** *n.* One of the mathematical school of logicians. — **log'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* According to the rules or principles of logic. — **log'i-cal-ness,** *n.* The character or quality of being logical. **log'i-cal'i-ty.**

log'i-cal-ize, 1 loj'i-kal-aiz; 2 lŏj'i-cal-īze, *vt.* [Rare.] To render logical. — **log'i-cal-i-za'tion,** *n.* **log'i-ci-za'tion'.**

log'ic-as'ter, 1 loj'ik-as'tar; 2 lŏg'ic-ăs'ter, *n.* A dilettante in logic. [< LOGIC + -ASTER.]

lo-gi'cian, 1 lo-jish'on; 2 lo-gish'an, *n.* **1.** One versed in logic, or an instructor in logic; an expert reasoner.

Newton was a *logician* by precept no less than by example.

BAIN, *Mind and Body* p. 157. [L. 1874.]

2. A student of arts preparing for a bachelor's degree in a medieval university. — **lo-gi'cian-cr't; lo-gi'cian-cr't.**

log'i-cize, 1 loj'i-saiz; 2 lŏj'i-cīze, *vi.* [Rare.] To use one's powers of logic; argue. **log'i-sēize'.**

lo'gie', 1 lō'gi; 2 lō'gi, *n.* [Theat.] Cheap stage jewelry.

log'ie', *n.* [Scot.] A cleared space in front of a kiln-fire.

log'ie's, *n.* [Brit. Guiana.] A wedded man or husband.

lo'gin, 1 lō'gin; 2 lō'gin, *n.* [Dial., U. S.] A stretch of smooth water in a stream or larger body.

log'i-on, 1 log'i-on; 2 lŏg'i-on, *n.* [pl. LOGI'A, *pl.*] [Gr.] A traditional maxim, doctrine, or truth set forth by a religious leader. In the plural, specif.: (1) [L.] Collections of sayings attributed to Jesus. (2) A certain collection which has been supposed to form an important part of the present Gospel according to Matthew. (3) Such agrapha (see AGRAPH), or extracanonical sayings of Jesus, as formed the basis of the *Logia* collection. (4) The collection of fragments attributed to Jesus discovered on papyri by Grenfell and Hunt at Oxyrhynchus, Egypt, in 1897 and 1903. These sayings, in the opinion of some critics, were used by the evangelists.

lo'gis-mog'ra-phy, 1 lō'jis-mog'ra-fi; 2 lō'gis-mŏg'ra-fy, *n.* In bookkeeping, any form of double entry. [< Gr. *logismos*, calculation, + -GRAPHY.]

lo-gis'tic, 1 lo-jis'tik, -ti-kal; 2 lo-gis'tic, -ti-cal, *a.* **1.** Logistical.

lo-gis'ti-cal, [Of, pertaining to, or skilled in calculation; [Of or pertaining to proportion; specif., made on a scale of the powers of 60; sexagesimal. **3†.** Logical. [< Gr. *logistikos*, < *logos*, speak.] — **logistical curve** or **line,** a logarithmic curve. — **l. logarithms,** see LOGARITHM.—

Logistic Curve.

l. spiral, same as LOGARITHMIC SPIRAL.

log'is'tic, *n.* **1.** [Pl.] Art of calculation; common practical arithmetic. **2.** Sexagesimal arithmetic.

lo-gis'ti-cs, 1 lo-jis'tiks; 2 lo-gis'tics, *n.* **1.** *Mil.* The branch of military science that embraces the details of moving or supplying armies. **2.** The general conduct of a campaign. **2.** Same as LOGISTIC.

log'jump'er, l.-loader, etc. See under LOG, *n.*

log'man, 1 log'man; 2 lŏg'man, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** A logger. **2.** [Local, U. S.] One who labors at logging.

log'mea'sur-er, *n.* See under LOG, *n.*

log'o-, 1 log'o-; 2 lŏg'o-. Before vowels, log-. A combining form. — **log-oc'a-cy,** *n.* [Rare.] Government or supremacy by the aid of words. — **log'o-cy'cle,** *a.* Circular-logarithmic. Logocyclic Curve. — **log-o-cyc'lic,** *a.* Pertaining to or characterized by the use of logocyclic curve, a curve that represents the theory of the geometrical origin of logarithms. — **log'o-dad'a-lus,** *n.* One devoted to words. — **log'o-ded'a-ly,** *n.* [Rare.] Skill in word-play; verbal legerdemain.

log'o-gram, 1 log'o-gram; 2 lŏg'o-grăm, *n.* **1.** An abbreviation or other sign representing a word, as *a.* for *ante*, *fig.* for *figure*, etc. **2.** In phonography, an arbitrary sign representing a short word or phrase in common use. **2.** A versified word-puzzle, in which certain words suggest synonyms that, being recombinations of some of the letters of the original word, furnish the clue to its discovery. **3.** A logograph. [< LOGO- + Gr. *gramma*, letter, < *graphō*, write.] — **log'o-gram-mat'ic,** *a.*

log'o-graph, 1 log'o-graf; 2 lŏg'o-grăf, *n.* **1.** A written word. **2.** An instrument for registering the sounds of the human voice; sometimes applied to the phonograph. **3.** [Rare.] *Print.* A logotype. [< LOGO- + GRAPH.] — **lo-gog'ra-pher,** *n.* **lo-gog'ra-phist,** *n.* **2.** One skilled in logography.— **log'o-graph'ic,** *a.* **1.** Of the nature of or representing by logographs. **2.** Relating to logography.— **log'o-graph'i-cal-ly,** *adv.* — **lo-gog'ra-phy,** *n.* **1.** In printing, the use of logotypes. **2.** The art of reporting speeches in longhand by several reporters, each taking a few words in succession.

log'o-griph, 1 log'o-grif; 2 lŏg'o-grĭph, *n.* A logogram, in which it is required to discover some word by a recombination of the letters or elements of various given words or by guessing such words from the letters (when correctly arranged) form the word to be guessed. **2.** [Rare.] Any anagram or puzzle which involves an anagram. — **log'o-gri'phic,** *a.*

log-o'la-try, 1 lo-gol'a-tri; 2 lō-gŏl'a-try, *n.* Excessive regard for verbal or literal accuracy. [< LOGO- + Gr. *latreia*, service.]

log-o-lept, 1 log'o-lept; 2 lŏg'o-lĕpt, *n.* A word-maniac: said of a writer who has a passion for sensational uses or combinations of words. [< LOGO- + Gr. *lēptas*, taken.]

lo-gol'o-gy, 1 log-ol'o-ji; 2 lō-gŏl'o-gy, *n.* [Rare.] The doctrine of the Logos. **2.** [Rare.] Same as PHILOLOGY.

lo-gom'a-chy, 1 lo-gom'a-ki; 2 lo-gŏm'a-cy, *n.* [-CHIES, 1 -kiz; 2 -cīz, *pl.*] A strife about mere words; also, a wordy contest without deeds.

One of the main disputes among our clergy has reference to the question, Whether Christ died for all men, or only for those who believed, and which, if any, is the more *logomachic*.

J. W. ALEXANDER *Familiar Letters* vol. i, p. 72. [s. 1870.]

2. Any one of various games of word-making, in which cards containing each one letter are used. [< Gr. *logomachia*, < *logos*, word (see LOGOS), + *machomai*, fight.]

— **log'o-mach'ic, -i-cal,** *a.* — **lo-gom'a-chist,** *n.* One who wars about words; a disputatious person. **log'o-mach.** — **lo-gom'a-chize,** *vi.*

log'o-man'cy, 1 log'o-man'sē; 2 lŏg'o-măn'cy, *n.* Augury practised through definite magical phrases.

log"o-ma'ni-a, 1 log"o-mē'ni-a; 2 lō̤g"o-mā'ni-a, *n.* A species of cerebral disturbance, characterized by excessive and uncontrollable loquacity.— **log"o-ma'ni-ac,** *n.*

lo-gom'e-ter, 1 lo-gom'e-ter; 2 lo-ġom'e-ter, *n.* 1. A logarithmic scale. See LOGARITHMIC. 2. A scale for ascertaining chemical equivalents. [< LOGO- + Gr. *metron*, measure.] — **log"o-met'ric, log"o-met'ri-cal,** *a.*— **log"o-met'ri-cal-ly,** *adv.*

log-om'e-ter, 1 log-om'i-ter; 2 lōg-om'e-ter, *n.* Naut. A patent log for a ship: a misnomer. [< LOG², *n.*, + Gr. *metron*, measure.]

Lo-gone', 1 lo-gōn'; 2 lo-ġōn', *n.* 1. A district, formerly a native state, in Kamerun, W. Africa, S. of Lake Chad; capital, Logone. 2. A river in Kamerun; length, 250 m. to Bahia river.

log"o-neu-ro'sis, *n. Pathol.* A mental disorder causing forgetfulness and defective use of language: a vague, general term for all forms of aphasia, agraphia, etc.— **log-on'o-my,** *n.* The science of language.— **log-op'a-thy,** *n. Pathol.* Disorder of speech due to disease of the brain.— **log"o-ple'gi-a,** *n. Pathol.* A paralytic condition, in which the pronunciation of particular words becomes impossible.— **log"o-ple'gic,** *a.*— **log'or-rhe'a,** *n. Med.* Very rapid speech; volubility. **log"or-rhe'an.**

Log'os, 1 log'os; 2 lōg'os, *n.* 1. *Theol.* The divine creative Word, the Son of God, the second person of the Trinity, both in his preexistent and in his incarnate condition. Philo Judæus, by syncretizing ideas and language of the current Neoplatonism with the scriptural doctrine of the Divine Word, had developed a doctrine of the Logos in some respects similar to, but in other important respects different from, that found in the first chapter of the Gospel according to John.

2. Originally, reason manifesting itself in the power of speech; speech; word. (1) The Stoic conception of the rational, informing, and controlling principle in the universe. (2) The Platonic conception of reason as a manifestation of the Divine Being. (3) In gnosticism, a being intermediate between God and the world, one of the Æons of God. Compare EON, 2. [< L. *logos*, < Gr. *logos*, < *legō*, speak.]

log'o-thete, 1 log'o-thēt; 2 lōg'o-thēt, *n.* 1. An auditor of accounts; specif., in the Byzantine empire, (1) the treasurer of a department, or (2) the chancellor of the empire. 2. The chancellor of the Patriarch of Constantinople. [< LOGO- + Gr. *thetos*, va. of *tithēmi*, place.]

log'o-type, 1 log'o-tīp; 2 lōg'o-tīp, *n. Printing.* a type bearing a syllable, a word, or words. Compare LIGATURE.

I have deemed it advisable to contrive a new pair of composing cases . . . introducing a number of logotypes which were often, of, to, re, an, in, th, in, as; they were not printed as ligatures which I denominate *logotypes*.

BENJ. FRANKLIN in Hansard's *Typographia* (1816), p. 477.

log'sper, etc. See under LOG², *n.*

log'roll", 1 log'rōl'; 2 lōg'rōl', *v. t.* To engage in log-rolling.

log'roll"er, 1 log'rōl"er; 2 lōg'rōl"er, *n.* 1. A machine or device for placing a log on a saw-carriage. 2. A lumberman engaged in log-rolling; also, one who gives professional exhibitions of log-rolling. 3. [U. S.] One who engages in political log-rolling.

log'-roll"ing, 1 log'-rōl"ing; 2 lōg'-rōl"ing, *n.* 1. A joining together of neighbors or others for the purpose of handling logs, either in lumbering or in clearing land. 2. [N. Am.] Hence, a joining together of persons, and especially of politicians, to further mutually each other's schemes; also, mutual puffing as by reviewers or literary publications.

The members [of Congress], each of whom has a bill to get through, or one of whom sees a chance to divert his railroad from being interfered with while the other wishes the tariff on an article which he manufactures kept up, make a compact by which each aids the other. This is *log-rolling*.

BRYCE *Am. Commonwealth* vol. ii., p. 125. (MACM. 1889.)

Lo-gro'ño, 1 lo-grō'nyo; 2 lo-ġrō'nyo, *n.* 1. A province in N. Spain; 1,945 sq. m.; 2. Its capital.

log'-run"ner, *n.* See LOG², *n.*

Log'thing, *n.* Same as LAGTHING.

log'-turn"er, *n.* See LOG², *n.*

Logue, 1 lōg; 2 lōg, **Michael** (*n.*/1840–11/1924). An Irish Roman Catholic prelate: archbishop of Armagh, 1888; Primate of Ireland; created cardinal in 1893.

log'up", *vt.* [Austral.] To support (a windlass) with logs.

log'wood", 1 lōg'wud"; 2 lōġ'wūd", *n.* 1. A Central-American tree (*Hæmatoxylon campechianum*), naturalized in and exported from Jamaica and other West Indian islands. 2. The wood of this tree, containing the crystalline principle hematoxylin ($C_{16}H_{14}O_6$), much used as a dyestuff to produce darkred colors. 3. [Slang.] Cheap port wine. — **logwood black,** a dye produced by the combined effect of iron salts and logwood.— **I. paper** (*Chem.*), paper, used for testing, saturated with extract of logwood or with hematoxylin.— **Texan l.,** same as BLUEWOOD.

log'work", 1 lōg'wŭrk"; 2 lōġ'wŭrk", *n.* 1. *Naut.* The service of keeping the log. 2. A structure of logs.

log'y, 1 lō'gi; 2 lō'ġi, [LOG¹, *n.*, + -Y³.] [LOG¹, *n.*, U. S.] Dull; heavy; lethargic; as, a *logy* preacher. [Perhaps < D. *log.*]

-logy, *suffix.* Derived from Gr. *-logia* (< *logos*, speech, < *legō*, say). Compare -OLOGY.

lo'ha, 1 lō'hä; 2 lō'hä, *n. pl.* [Tag.] Tears. **lu'hang.**

lo-har', 1 lo-här'; 2 lo-hār', *n.* [Hind.] An Indian blacksmith, Hindu or Mohammedan.

Lo"har-dag'a, 1 lō"har-dug'a; 2 lō"hār-dāġ'a, *n.* The former name of Ranchi, an agricultural district in Chutia Nagpur division, Behar and Orissa province, India; 7,140 sq. m.: capital, Ranchi.

Lo-he'la, 1 lo-hē'ya; 2 lo-hē'yä, *n.* An Arabian seaport on the Red Sea, 130 m. W. N. W. of Sana.

Lo"hen-grin, 1 lō"en-grin; 2 lō"ġn-ġrin, *n.* 1. The hero of several German metrical romances of the 13th century, one of which, by Wolfram von Eschenbach, is entitled *Parzifal. Lohengrin* is the son of Parsifal and one of the Knights of the Holy Grail. Sent by King Arthur to champion the cause of Elsa, Princess of Brabant, accused of murdering her brother, he arrives at Antwerp in a boat drawn by a swan. He vindicates the lady and wins her hand, but when she breaks her promise never to ask his name and lineage, he departs in his swan-boat. 2. An opera by Richard Wagner, first performed in 1850.

lo'hoch, 1 lō'hok; 2 lō'hōċ, *n.* A linctus; loch. **lo'heck.**

Lo"-hsi', 1 lō"-shē'; 2 lō"-shē', *n.* A seaport on the E. coast of Hainan Island, China. [Swatow-taro is cultivated.

lo'i, 1 lō'i; 2 lō'i, *n.* [Hawaii.] An artificial pond in which **loim-,** } 1 loim-, loi'mo-; 2 lōim-, lōi'mo-. From Greek *loimos*, **loi'mo-,** } plague: combining forms.— **loi'mi-a,** *n. Pathol.* Any malignant epidemic disease; specif., the plague.— **lo'mi-al-,** —**loi'mic,** *a. Pathol.* Pertaining to the plague; pestilential. **lo'mic.**— **loi"mo-cho-le'sis,** *n. Pathol.* Yellow fever.— **loi"mo-cho-lo'sis,** —**loi"mo-em'u-tus,** *n.* [-ES, *pl.*] *Med.* A pest-house.— **loi"mo-cho-le'ti-um;** —**loi-mog'ra-phy,** *n. Med.* A treatise relating to and descriptive of pestilential diseases.— **loi-mol'o-gy,** *n. Med.* The science relating to pestilential diseases.— **loi"mol'o-gy;** —**loi"mous,** *a.* Having the plague.

loin, 1 loin; 2 lōin, *n.* The part of the body of a man or quadruped which lies between the lower rib and the hipbone: in relation to man, usually in the plural, often figuratively, as representing the seat of vigor (*Scripture*).

[< F., *longe*, < L. *lumbus*, loin.]— **loin'-cloth",** *n.* A piece of cloth or other material worn about the loins and hips.

Loi-ret', 1 lwä"re'; *n.* [F.] The department of France (*Geography*).

Loir, 1 *n.* **Nicolas Pierre** (1624–1679), a French landscape and historical painter and etcher. 2. A river in N. W. France; length, 130 m.; tributary to the Loire.

Loire, 1 lwär; 2 lwār, *n.* 1. The longest river in France; length, 620 m. to Bay of Biscay. 2. A department in S. E. France; 1,859 sq. m.; capital, St. Étienne.

Loire"-In"fé-ri'eure, 1 lwär"e'ri'ur'; 2 lwār"ē'ri'ūr', *n.* A department in W. France; 2,695 sq. m.; capital, Nantes.

Loi"ret', 1 lwa"re'; 2 lwä"rē', *n.* An agricultural department in N. W. France; 2,630 sq. m.; capital, Orleans.

Loir"-et-Cher', 1 lwar"e-sher'; 2 lwār"e-cher', *n.* A department in N. W. France; 2,479 sq. m.; capital, Blois.

Lo'ïs, 1 lō'is; 2 lō'is, *n. Bib.* A feminine personal name. *2 Tim.* i, 5. [Gr., desirable.]

loi'ter, 1 loi'ter; 2 lōi'ter, *v. I. t.* 1. To consume (time) idly: with *away*; as, to *loiter away* the hours. 2†. To neglect; as, to *loiter* vows.

II. *i.* 1. To linger idly along the way; spend time idly; be dilatory; delay. 2. To travel indolently with frequent intermissions; as, we *loitered* down the Rhine.

Whatsoever thing is commanded by the king's commission that it formerly implied a great deal more and worse than it implies now. The 'loiterer' then was very much what the tramp is now.

THOMAS *Select Glossary.* (E. P. & co. 1856.)

[< D. *leuteren*, loiter.]

Syn.: see LINGER.— **loi'ter,** *n.* The act of loitering; slow and lingering movement.— **loi'ter-er,** *n.*— **loi'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.* Idly.— **loi'ter-ish,** *a.* Inclined to loiter; idling in public places, presumably with intent to commit crime or mischief.— **loi'ter-ing-ly,** *adv.*— **loi'ter-ing-ness,** *n.*— **loi'ter-sack,** *n.* A lazy, loitering fellow.

loi'tered, *pp.* Loitered. S. S.

Lo-i'za, 1 lo-ī'za; 2 lo-ī'zä, *n.* A municipality in Porto Rico.

Lo'ja, 1 lō'ya; 2 lō'ya, *n.* Same as LOXA, in Ecuador. 2. Its capital. 3. A manufacturing town in Granada province, Spain.— **Loja bark,** same as LOXA BARK.

lo'ka, 1 lō'ka; 2 lō'kä, [Sanx.] A world; a division of the universe. In Hindu speculation of three lokas, heaven, earth, and hell; in fuller description fourteen lokas are mentioned, seven higher regions rising from the earth, and seven lower regions descending from the earth; one version of which Buddhists have adopted a similar classification of the universe.

lo-ka'e-tin, 1 lo-kē'e-tin; 2 lo-kā'e-tin, *n. Chem.* A bright-brown derivative ($C_8H_8O_3$) of loka-bean, forming the coloring-matter with a dilute acid. [< LOKAIN.] **lo-ka'e-tine.**

lo'ka-in, 1 lō'ka-in; 2 lō'ka-in, *n. Chem.* A glucoside ($C_{18}H_{28}O_{13}$) occurring in loka. [< LOKA.] **lo'ka-kee'.**

lo-kan'te, 1 lo-kan'te; 2 lo-kān'te, *n. Chem.* Designating a dark-violet crystalline acid ($C_8H_4O_{21}$) derived from loka-oneic acid. [GREEN.

lo-ki', 1 lo-kē'o; 2 lo-kī'o, *n.* [Chin.] Chinese green. See

lo"ka-on'te, 1 lō"ka-on'te; 2 lō"ka-ōn'te, *a. Chem.* Designating a dark-blue acid ($C_8H_{16}O_{21}$) forming the coloring-matter of loka-bean. Called also *Loka-ic acid*, as distinguished from *Uzgard-Loki*. The same evil principle is manifested in both, but in Asa-Loki it is seductive and seemingly beautiful. Distinct from *Loki*. [< Ice. *Loki*; cp. *lokka*, allure.] **Lok'i.**

lo-kin'dra, 1 lo-kin'dre; 2 lo-kin'dra, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] Literally, guardian of the universe: a cognomen of Datian and Dhoipurian chiefs. Compare LOKA.

Lok-man', 1 lok-män'; 2 lōk-mān', *n.* A fabulist said to have lived in the time of David; author of Arabian fables, verses, and proverbs.

lok'o-ryst, *n.* Licorice. [boarding-house in Tripoli.

lo-kou'da, 1 lo-kū'da; 2 lo-kū'dä, *n.* [Ar.] A hostelry or boarding-house in Tripoli. S. S.

lo-la', 1 lō'la; 2 lō'la, *n.* Same as CARLOTA. See CHARLOTTE.

Lo Ma'ron'tez, 1 mon'tez; 2 mōn'tēs (1818–1/1861). The daughter of an Irish officer; made her debut as a dancer, June 3, 1843, in London; went to Munich, where she captivated Louis I. of Bavaria, who created her Countess of Landsfeldt, and whose kingdom she ruled with wisdom and ability till she incurred the enmity of Metternich; she was banished and devoted her closing years to caring for the outcasts at the Magdalen Asylum, in New York City.

lold, *pp.* Lolled. S. S.

lo-lig'o, 1 lo-lij'o; 2 lo-lig'o. From Latin *loligo*, cuttlefish: a combining form.— **Lo-lig'i-nid-æ,** *n. pl. Conch.* A family of decacerous cephalopods, some of the myopsidian squids with a fourth pair of arms hectocotylized and a horny gladius.— **lo-lig'i-nid,** *a.*— **lo-lig'i-noid,** *a.*— **Lo-lig'o,** *n. Conch.* 1. A genus typical of *Loliginidæ*. [L.] A genus of this genus.— **Lol"i-gop'si-dæ,** *n. pl. Conch.* The *Cranchiidæ*. **Lol"i-gop'sis,** *n.* (t. g.) — **lol"i-gop'sid,** *n.*— **lol"i-gop'soid,** *a.*

lo'li-um, 1 lō'li-um; 2 lō'li-um, *n. Bot.* A small genus of true grasses having spikelets many-flowered, *L. perenne* being the rye- or ryegrass, and *L. temulentum* the so-called poisonous darnel, an annual weed of cultivated fields. [< L. *lolium*, darnel.]

loll, 1 lol; 2 lōl, *n.* **I.** *t.* 1. To cause or permit to hang out and down, as the tongue. 2. [North. Eng.] To fondle. 3. [Prov. Eng.] To box (the ears). 4. To waste in idleness; with *away*.

II. *i.* 1. To lie or loll at ease; move about laxily; recline languidly; as, to *loll* on a sofa.

Mr. Guppy has been *lolling* out of the window all the morning.

DICKENS *Bleak House* p. 320. (L. & s. 1856.)

2. To hang loosely out and down, as the tongue of a dog. [< Middle D. *lollen*, sit over the fire.]— **loll'-poop",** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A lazy loafer.— **loll'poop",** *v. i.*

loll, *n.* The act of reclining, lounging, or loitering idly or lazily. 2. Same as LOLLARD¹. 3. A spoiled child.

lol'lard, 1 lol'ard; 2 lōl'ard, *n.* A loller; an indolent person.

Lol'lard, *n. Ch. Hist.* 1. One of Wyclif's followers, who constituted a party of reformers in England (14th and 15th centuries). They advocated the use of the vernacular in the church service, and sought to abolish hierarchical and papal authority, pilgrimages, images in churches, and religious orders. They were severely persecuted for more than a century, and almost exterminated. 2. One of a religious society devoted to the sick, founded at Antwerp in the 14th century. [< Middle D. *Lollaerd*, a mumbler of prayers, < *lollen*, hum, mumble.]— **Lol'lard-ism,** *n.* The principles of the Lollards.— **Lol'lard-ry;** **Lol'lard-y†.**— **Lol'lard-ist,** *a.* Of or pertaining to Lollardism or the Lollards.— **Lol'lar'di-an,** *a.*— **Lol'lard-ize,** *v. t.* To convert to Lollardism. **Ll.** *i.* To become a Lollard.

loll'er, 1 lol'er; 2 lōl'er, *n.* 1. A lollard; a loafer. 2. A Lollard.

Lol'li-a Pau-li'na, 1 lol'i-a pō-lī'na; 2 lōl'i-a pą-lī'na (A. D. 49). A woman empress of Caligula.

loll'ing, 1 lol'ing; 2 lōl'ing, *pa.* Reclining at ease; hanging out and down.— **loll'ing-bit",** *n.* A horse's bit designed to prevent getting the tongue above it, or out of the mouth.— **loll'ing-ly,** *adv.*

lol'ling-ite, *n.* Same as LOELLINGITE.

lol'li-pop, *n.* Same as LOLLYPOP.

Lol'li-us, 1 lol'i-us; 2 lōl'i-us, *n.* 1. **Marcus Maximo,** a son of Marcus Pallicanus; to whom Horace addressed two epistles. 2. **Marcus Pallicanus,** a Roman propretor of Galatia; consul, and governor of Gaul in the first century. 3. **Urbicus,** a Roman proprietor in Britain who built the wall of Antoninus. 4. A real or mythical Latin author referred to by medieval writers. Chaucer cites him as regards Troy.

lol'lock, 1 lol'ok; 2 lōl'ōk, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A large lump.

lol'lop, 1 lol'up; 2 lōl'ŭp, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A lump. To **loll about;** roll to one side and another; lounge laxily.— **lol'lop-y,** *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Prone to loll or loaf.

lol'-shrub", 1 lol'-shrub"; 2 lōl'-shrŭb', *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] *Cassia*: a corruption of *lelesh-pod*, Hindustani for red wine.

lol'ly, 1 lol'i; 2 lōl'ŷ, *n.* [-LIES, 1; -IZ; 2 -iş, *pl.*] 1. A lump or lumpy compound. 2. Soft or slushy ice caused by the grinding together of ice-floes. 3. *pl.* [Austral.] Candies: a corruption of lollypops.

lol'ly-bang"er, 1 lol'i-bang"er; 2 lōl'ŷ-bāng'er, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Thick gingerbread enriched with raisins. H. *Dict.*

lol'ly-pop, 1 lol'i-pop; 2 lōl'ŷ-pōp, *n.* 1. Sugar-like confection; sometimes a lump of such a confection on a stick; hence, in the plural, sweets in general; bonbons.

Lo'lo, 1 lō'lō; 2 lō'lō, *n.* A member of an aboriginal race in western China on the borders of Tibet; thought by some to be of Caucasian origin. They occupy a semi-independent position with regard to the Chinese; each tribe is ruled by its hereditary chief, and women practise polyandry; their language is cognate to the Burmese.

lo'ma, 1 lō'mo; 2 lō'ma, *n.* [LO'MA-PA, *pl.*] 1. *Zoöl.* A membranous lobe or flap, as on the toe of a bird. 2. *Geol.* A long, comparatively narrow, generally flat-topped mountain-ridge, or ridge of hills. [< Gr. *lōma*, hem.] — **lo'mi-ta,** *n.* A small loma.— **lo-ma'i-nous,** *a.* Having lobes or lobata. **lo'ma-lin-dæ.**

Lo'mair, 1 lō'mār; 2 lō'mār, *n.* [Ir.] *Myth.* In the Fenian cycle, one of the hounds of Fionn. **Lo'mairt.**

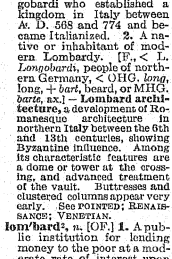
Lo'ma'ni, 1 lo-mā'ni; 2 lo-mā'ni, *n.* A river in the Belgian Congo, Central Africa; 500 m. to the Kongo river.

lo'ma-stome, 1 lō'ma-stōm; 2 lō'ma-stōm. *Conch.* I. *a.* Having the lip or peristome reflected, as certain heliciod snails. II. *n.* A heliciod shell with the lip reflected. [< Gr. *lōma*, hem, + *stoma*, mouth.]

Lo-ma'ti-um, 1 lo-mā'shi-um; 2 lo-mā'shi-um, *n. Bot.* A genus of perennial, acaulescent plants of the carrot family, natives of the northwestern United States, having tuberous roots, dissected leaves, and white, yellow, or purple flowers. Formerly the roots were used by the Indians for food. [< Gr. *lōmation*, dim. of *loma*, fringe.]

Lo-maz'zo, 1 lo-mat'so; 2 lo-mät'so, **Giovanni Paolo** (1538–1600). An Italian painter and writer; became blind at the age of 33 years.

Lom'bard, 1 lom'bard; 2 lōm'bard (XIII), *n.* 1. One of the Teutonic race of Longobardi who established a kingdom in Italy between A. D. 568 and 774 and became Italianized. 2. A native or inhabitant of modern Lombardy. [F., < L. *Longobardi*, people of northern Germany, < OHG. *long*, long, + *bart*, beard, or MHG. *barte*, ax.] — **Lombard architecture,** a development of Romanesque architecture in northern Italy between the 6th and 13th centuries, showing Byzantine influence. Among its characteristic features are a dome or tower at the crossing, and advanced treatment of the vault. Buttresses and clustered columns appear very early. See POINTED; RENAISSANCE; VENETIAN.



Lombard Architecture. Façade of Cathedral at Piacenza, Italy.

lom'bard, *n.* [Lombard, a pawnbroker, + -D.] A banker or moneylender; so called because in England up to the reign of Queen Elizabeth loans from Lombardy transacted most of this kind of business. **lom'bard loan** (*Banking*), money borrowed on stock-exchange securities: a European term.— **L. street,** a street in the city of London formerly occupied principally by Lombard bankers and still containing many important banks; hence, figuratively, the "money-market" or "financiers" collectively.

lom'bards, *n. pl.* Same as BOMBARDS.

Lom"bard'a, 1 lōm"bär'; 2 lōm"bār', *n.* 1. **Lambert** (1505–8/1566), a Flemish painter and architect. 2. **Peter** (1100?–7/s/1160), an Italian theologian and schoolman; known as the "Master of Sentences."

Lom'bard-esque', 1 lom'bard-esk'; 2 lōm'bard-esk', *a.* Suggestive of the art of the Lombard school of painting.

Lom-bar'di, 1 lom-bär'di; 2 lōm-bār'di, **Alfonso** (1487–1536). An Italian sculptor.

Lom-bar'dic, 1 lom-bär'dik; 2 lōm-bār'dic. I. *a.* Belonging or peculiar to Lombardy or its people, or to the Lombard school of painting. II. *n.* A peculiar handwriting common in Italian manuscripts of the middle ages.— **Lombardic school,** in art, the school of northern Italy during the 15th and 16th centuries, of which Leonardo da Vinci and Correggio were the most conspicuous exponents. **Lom-bar'di-an†.**

Lom-bar'do, 1 lom-bär'do; 2 lōm-bār'do, **Pietro** (1435?–1537?). A Venetian sculptor and architect.

Lom'bar-dy, 1 lom'bar-di; 2 lōm'bar-dy, *n.* A compartimento of N. Italy, once a kingdom; now 8 provinces: Ber-

game, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantua, Milan, Pavia, and Sondrio; 3,301 sq. m. — **Lombardy poplar**, see POPLAR.

Lom-blem', 1 lem-blem'; 2 lŏm-blĕm', *n.* An island between Flores and Timur Islands, Malaysian Archipelago; 40 by 16 m.

Lom-blen', 1 lem-blek'; 2 lŏm-blĕk', *n.* An island between Timor and Timur islands, Dutch East Indies; 2,100 sq. m.; capital, Mataram.

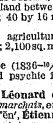
Lom-bro'so, 1 lem-bro'so; 2 lŏm-bro'so, **Cesare** (1836–⁹/₁₀ 1909). An Italian criminologist, author, and psychic investigator; *The Criminal.*

Lo'mé'nie, 1 lō'mā'nē'; 2 lō'mę'nē', **Louis Léonard de** (²/₃1815–4/1878). A French biographer; *Beaumarchais*, etc.

Lo'mé'nie' de Brī'enne', 1 da brī'en'; 2 de brī'ĕn', **Étienne Charles** (1727–⁴/₁1794). A French cardinal; statesman.

lo'ment, 1 lō'ment; 2 lō'mĕnt, *n.* *Bot.* An indehiscent legume with constrictions or transverse articulations between the seeds. [< L. *lomentum*, a cosmetic, < *lavo*, wash.] **lo-men'tum**, pl. **lo'men-ta'ceous**, *a.*

Lo'men-ta'ri-a cer-e'a, 1 lō'men-tā'ri-ē-ə; 2 lō'mĕn-tā'ri-ē-ə, *n.* *Bot.* A family of algas having tubular fronds, either constricted at the joints or with numerous diaphragms. **Lo'men-ta'ri-a, n.** (*t. g.*) [< L. *lomentum*; see LOMENT.] **Lo'men-ta'ri-e-æ**, pl. — **lo'men-ta'ri-a'ceous**, *a.*



lo'mi-lo'mi, 1 lō'mi-lō'mi; 2 lō'mĭ-lō'mĭ, *n.* [Hawaiian.] The massage of shampooing practised by the Kanakas.

lo-mi'ta, 1 lo-mī'tə; 2 lo-mē'tə, *n.* [Sp. Am.] A hillock.

Lomme, 1 lem; 2 lŏm, *n.* A town in Nord

Lo'mond, 1 lō'mənd; 2 lō'mond, **Loch.** A lake in Stirlingshire and Dumbartonshire, Scotland; 24 by 5 m.; it has 30 islands.

lo'mon-ite, 1 lō'mon-īt; 2 lō'mŏn-īt, *n.* [< Lomond, Loch.] A mineral. H. *Dict.*

Lom'za, 1 lem'za; 2 lŏm'zhä, *n.* 1. A government in N. E. Poland; 4,567 sq. m. 2. Its capital. **Lom'ja**.

Lon, **Lond**, *abbr.* Longitude.

lon, **long.**, *abbr.* Longitude.

Lo'na-ce'ning, 1 lō'nə-sē'ning; 2 lō'nə-cē'nĭng, *n.* A mining village in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania.

Lo-na'to, 1 lo-nä'to; 2 lo-nä'to, *n.* A town in Brescia province, Italy, where Napoleon defeated the Austrians, Aug. 3, 1796.

lonch, 1 lenk-; 2 lŏnc-. Derived from Greek *lonchē*, lance: a combining form.— **Lon-chæ'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of brachycerous dipterous insects with neuration complete, the auxiliary vein continued to border of wing, and the 2 posterior basal cells small. **Lon-chæ'a**, *n.* (*t. g.*) — **lon-chæ'id**, *a.* & *n.* — **lon-chæ'oid**, *a.*

lon'chid-ite, 1 lon'kid-īt; 2 lŏn'cĭd-īt, *n.* A mareasite containing arsenic.

Lon'cho-car'pus, 1 lon'kō-kär'pus; 2 lŏn'cō-cär'pŭs, *n.* *Bot.* An extensive genus of tropical American or African trees and tall climbing shrubs of the family *Fabaceæ*, specially distinguished by their long flat pods. *L. rufescens* of Guiana supplies the Indians with a fish-poison, **nicou**; *L. latifolius*, a West Indian species, yields a valuable wood; and *L. rosens* is a hothouse evergreen with large rose-colored flowers. [< Gr. *lonchē*, spear, + *karpos*, fruit.]

Lon'chop-ter'i-dæ, 1 lon'kop-ter'i-dē; 2 lŏn'cŏp-tĕr'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of dipterous subaquatic brachycerous insects with 3 subequal basal cells and fourth longitudinal vein furcate.

Lon-chop'ter-a, *n.* (*t. g.*) [< LONCH- + Gr. *pteron*, wing.] — **lon-chop'ter-id**, *a.* & *n.* — **lon-chop'ter-oid**, *a.* — **Lon-chop'ter-is**, *n.* A genus of ferns found fossil in the coal-measures and the Permian. It had polypinnate fronds, with rounded pinnules.

Lon'di-neu'si-an, 1 lun'di-nū'si-ən; 2 lŏn'dĭ-nū'sĭ-ən, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of London.

Lon-din'i-um, 1 lon-din'i-əm; 2 lŏn-dĭn'ĭ-ŭm, *n.* The Latin name of London, when a Roman colony.

Lon'don, 1 lun'dən; 2 lŏn'dŏn, *n.* 1. **Jack** (¹/₁₂1876–¹¹/₂₃1916), an American story-writer; author in sociology and economics; traveler, and socialistic lecturer. 2. A commercial and manufacturing city comprising London county, England; capital of England and of the British empire; on the River Thames, 50 m. from the sea. It is the largest city and manufacturing city in the world, including parts of Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey. 3. A thriving commercial and manufacturing city in Ontario province, Canada. 4. A commercial and manufacturing city, county-seat of Madison county, O. 5. A town, county-seat of Laurel county, Ky. [< AS. *Lunden*, < L. *Londinium*, of Celtic origin.]

— **London Bridge**, the oldest of the bridges across the Thames at London, connecting the city proper with the ancient borough of Southwark; the original bridge, destroyed in 1832, was completed in 1209, and for more than six centuries was connected with some of the most stirring events in English history. In Queen Elizabeth's time the bridge was like a street, with handsome houses on either hand and a fine Gothic chapel on the east side; these were removed in 1757. The present bridge was built in 1824–31 and improved and widened 1903–'05.— **L. City Companies** or **Livery Companies**, ancient trade guilds, formerly very powerful, and now mostly wealthy; the principal are the Drapers, Mercers, Merchant Taylors, Clothworkers, Goldsmiths, Mercers, Grocers, Fishmongers, Skinners, Haberdashers, Salters, Ironmongers, and Vintners, all of whom have been liberal in educational foundations.— **L. clause** (*Com.*), a bill of lading, a clause requiring the shipper to pay dock charges when goods are landed in the city of London.— **L. clay**, see GROUND.— **L. Company**, a joint-stock company chartered in 1606 by King James II. to plant colonies in America: it founded Jamestown, Va., in 1607 and was dissolved in 1624.— **L. ivy**, [Eng.] 1. The smoke of London, so called because it clings to buildings and discolors them. 2. [Collog.] A London fog.— **L. paste**, caustic and quicklime mixed with alcohol.— **London pride**, *n.* 1. A hardy perennial Irish herb (*Saxifraga umbrosa*) with pink flowers cultivated in English cottage gardens 2. Sweet-william (*Dianthus barbatus*); a local name.— **L. rocket**, *n.* A European plant (*Stayphylea trifolia*) of the mustard family, growing in waste places, and supposed to have first appeared about London immediately after the great fire of 1666.— **L. smoke**, see SMOKE.— **L. stuff**, *n.* Same as LONDON-PRIDE, 2.— **L. white**, white lead.— **Tower of L.**, see TOWER.— **Lon'don-er**, *n.* A native or inhabitant of London.— **Lon'don-ese'**, *n.* Of or pertaining to London or its linguistic characteristics; cockney. — **II.** *n.* The cockney speech of London.— **Lon'don-ism**, *n.* Any peculiarity of speech or behavior characteristic of Londoners.— **Lon'don-ize**, *v. t.* & *i.* To endow with any of the peculiarities of London or its people. — **II.** *t.* To acquire Londonisms.— **Lon'don-i-za'tion**, *n.*— **Lon'don-o'graist**, *n.* [Rare.] One versed in the history of London.— **Lon'don-o'graph-y**, *n.* [Rare.]

Lon'don-der'ry, 1 lun'dən-der'i; 2 lŏn'dŏn-dĕr'y, *n.* 1. **Marquis of** (³/₁₇1773–³/₁1854), Charles William Stewart, a British general; diplomat; born in Ireland. 2. The capital, of same as CASTLEREAGH, *n.* 3. A county in Ulster province, Ireland; 816 sq. m. 4. Its capital: a seaport, commercial and manufacturing city on the river Foyle; heroically resisted the siege of James II., 1689; the walls are now preserved as a promenade.

lone, 1 lōn; 2 lōn, *a.* 1. Standing by itself; unaccompanied by others; solitary; isolated, as, a *lone* tower. 2. Not joined to another; single; unmarried; as, a *lone* woman. 3. [Poet. or Rare.] Remote from travel; unfrequented; lonely; as, a *lone* spot. [< ALONE, by aphæresis.] — **lone hand**, in euchre, a hand played without aid from a partner's cards.

lone'l, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A lane.

lone't, *n.* A loan. CHAUCER *C. T.* 1, 7,443.

Lone Cone. 1. A mountain in the Sierra range, S. W. Colorado; 12,761 ft. high. 2. A mountain in Idaho; 9,246 ft. high.

lone'ness, 1 lōn'li-nes; 2 lōn'lĭ-nĕs, *n.* 1. The state of being lonely; seclusion from company; retirement; solitude; as, the *loneliness* of the place affected me. 2. The feeling of being alone and abandoned; lonesomeness; as, my *loneliness* was intensified by ill health.

An unattainable *loneliness* dream over peaks in the great still forests. DRUMMOND *Tropical Africa* p. 10. (s. a. w. 1889.)

3†. Love of retirement; disposition to solitude.

lone'ly, 1 lōn'li; 2 lōn'lĭ, *a.* [< LONE + -LY.] 1. Deserted or unfrequented by human beings; secluded; retired; solitary; as, a *lonely* dell or gorge. 2. Solitary or addicted to solitude; living in seclusion; without company; as, he is a *lonely* man.

I am *lonely* and I am sensible, and very unwilling to cloud with my pressure the happiness of others.

SHERIDAN *The Rivals* act v. sc. 1.

3. Sad from lack of sympathy or friendship; lonesome; forlorn; as, to be *lonely* when far from home.— **lone'li-hood**, *n.* [Rare.]— **lone'li-ly**, *adv.*

lone'some, 1 lōn'sum; 2 lōn'sŭm, *n.* A mountain in Montana; 11,194 ft. high.

lone'ness, 1 lōn'nes; 2 lōn'nĕs, *n.* The state of being alone; seclusion; solitude.

So wide the *loneness*, so lucid the air.

LOWELL *Pictures from Appledore* div. ii, st. 2.

Lone Peak. 1. A mountain in Park range, Colorado; 11,200 ft. high. 2. A mountain in Utah; 11,295 ft. high.

lone'some, 1 lōn'sum; 2 lōn'sŭm, *a.* 1. Sad because of loneliness; dejected because of seclusion from society; solitary and depressed; as, to be *lonesome* in a strange land. 2. Lonely or secluded; especially, so sequestered as to cause solitude or fear; as, a *lonesome* place.

The morn was wasted in the pathless grass,
And long and *lonesome* was the wild to pass.

KEATS *Hyperion* bk. i. *Hermit* st. 4.

3. [Rare.] Expressive of sadness and loneliness.— **lone'some-ly**, *adv.*— **lone'some-ness**, *n.*

Lone Star State. Texas: so called from the single star on its flag.

long, 1 lōng; 2 lŏng, *v.* **I.** *i.* To have an eager craving, wish, appetite, or desire; desire earnestly; yearn: followed by *for* or *after* before the thing desired, or by an infinitive.

II†. *t.* To desire; long for. [< AS. *langian*, long, perhaps < *lang*, long.] **long'er†**. SYN.: see DESIRE.

long', *vi.* To belong. **long'en†**.

long. *a.* Having long. **long'ed**, *a.*

long'er, 1 lōng'ger; 2 lŏng'gĕr, *n.* 1. A heavy great linear extension; drawn out in a line; extended; not short: opposed to *short*, and distinguished from *broad* and *wide*; as, a *long* pole; a *long* road. 2. Having relatively great extension in time; lasting; as, a *long* sermon; a *long* delay; a *long* play. 3. Extended either in space or time to a specified degree; as, a minute *long*; an inch *long*. 4. *Phon.* & *Pros.* Continued in sound; more prolonged than the standard; opposed to *short*; as, a *long* vowel. 5. In English, referring to a somewhat arbitrary system, so called long *a*, for instance, not being the prolonged sound of short *a*. *Long syllables* in Latin are either (1) those containing a long vowel or diphthong, or (2) those in which a short vowel is followed by two consonants, the latter class being termed *long by position*. Such syllables are in English generally long, but this has been incorrectly applied to accented syllables in English poetry through confusion with the metrical laws of classical verse. 6. Continued in a series to a great extent; lengthy; as, a *long* line of ancestors; a *long* list of grievances. 6. Delayed unduly; dilatory; as, he is *long* in coming.

The parable of the Good Samaritan was *long* in making its just impression upon the hearts and minds of men. TRENCH *Divine Origin Christianity* lect. vi, p. 197. [RAN. & S. 1884.]

7. Extending far in prospect or into the future; far-reaching; as a *long* view ahead. 8. [Colloq.] Of high authority; as, *Long* Acre; *Long* St. *Com.* Holding or for a rise; as, he is *long* on Reading; the *long* side of the market. See LONG, *n.*, 4. 10. Denoting measure, weight, quantity, etc., in excess of a standard; as, a *long* two minutes, etc. [< AS. *lang*, long.] SYN.: see LASTING. — **a long day**, indefinite postponement; a time far in the future. — **a long dozen**, thirteen.— **a l. face**, a solemn or lugubrious face.— **a l. figure** (Colloq.), a high price.— **a l. head**, a shrewd or sagacious mind.— **before l.**, presently; soon; as, we shall meet *before long*.— **for l.**, for a long time.— **in the l. run**, in the ultimate result; eventually.— **long's how'r's**, a long while; a long time.— **l. bill**, a bill of exchange long.— **l. bob**, an 18th-century peruke.— **l. bowling†**, *n.* Skittles. H. *Dict.*— **l. breathed**, *a.* Able to hold the breath a long time; long-winded.— **l. clam**, 1. The common clam (*Mya arenaria*) of the northern hemisphere, or a related species: distinguished from a *round* clam. 2. The razor-shell.— **l.-cloth**, *n.* A cotton cloth of superior quality.— **l. clothes**, the first clothes worn by an infant, extending beyond the feet.— **l.-corker**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A perch-fisherman.— **l. division**, see DIVISION.— **l.-drawn**, *a.* Protracted; prolonged.— **l. dun**, the large drum of the old name.— **l.-ear**, *n.* An unbranded calf.— **l.-ears**, *n.* 1. [Humorous.] A donkey. 2. [Local, Eng.] A long-eared owl.— **l.-faced**, *a.* *Bot.* Projecting far beyond the floral envelops, as the stamens in certain flowers.— **l.-faced**, *a.* Having a long face; hence, solemn or rueful-looking.— **l. family**, a large family.— **l.-favored**, *a.* [U. S.] = Tall. 2. Having a long face or features.— **l.-field**, *n.* 1. *Cricket.* One of two players stationed at the extremity of the field, opposite the batsman, or the position of either. 2. *Baseball.* Same as DEEP-FIELD.— **l.-field-off** or **l.-off**, *n.* *Cricket.* The long-field on the bowler's left.— **l.-field-on** or **l.-on**, *n.* *Cricket.* The long-field at the bowler's right.— **long'fin'**, *n.* [New South Wales.] A serranoid (*Coprodon schlegeli*) of Australia.— **l. firm** [Colloq., Brit.], a combination of swindlers whose plan of action is to buy goods on credit, sell them, and decamp with the proceeds.— **l. Friday**, Good Friday.— **l. game** (*Golf*), driving and full shots through the green.— **l.-jack**, *n.* An alegyard.— **l. green** [Stang, U. S.], money in the form of bills, from their color.— **l.-hair**, *n.* = LONG-HEAD.— **l.-haul**, *n.* = LONG-HEAD, *n.*— **l.-headed**, *a.* 1. [Colloq.] Of a shrewd disposition; astute. 2. In craniometry or ethnography, having a long head; dolichocephalic.— **l.-headedness**, *n.* The quality of being long-headed.— **l.-hops**, *n.* *Cricket.* A short pitched ball bowled so that it makes a long bounce after pitching.— **l. house**, among the North-American Indians, a long or large councilhouse or communal dwelling.— **l. hundred**, sixscore.— **l. interest** (*Finance*), the aggregate speculative holding of stocks: opposed to *short interest*.— **l.-jack**, *n.* *Bot.* The light-yellow wood of *Hinderaia calycina*.— **long'jaw'**, *n.* 1. [Local, U. S.] A whitefish, the lake-mooneye. 2. Either of two garfishes: (1) *Tylosurus carpio* of Cuba and Jamaica. (2) *Tylosurus natans*, found in the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico.— **l.-jawed**, *a.* Long-winded; prolix.— **l. lay**, a part of the profits of a whaling-voyage belonging to certain members of the crew.— **l.-leg**, *n.* Same as LEG, *n.*, 5.— **l.-lime**, *n.* To fish by means of the long-line.— **l.-lining**, *n.*— **l.-line**, *n.* A trawl-line, used in the North Sea fisheries, consisting of several pieces of 40 fathoms each, from which hang baited hooks by short lines called snoods. It is paid out across the tide, lightly anchored and marked by buoys.— **l.-lived**, *a.* Having a long life or existence.— **l.-livedness**, *n.* Length of life; longevity.— **l.-lugged**, *a.* [Scot.] Long-eared: said of one who listens in secret.— **l. measure** or **metre**, see METER.— **l.-minded**, *a.* [Rare.] Long-suffering; patient.— **l.-moss**, *n.* Same as SPANISH MOSS.— **l.-nebbed**, *a.* = LONG-NOSED, *a.* Having a long nose or snout, or elongated jaws.— **l. Parliament**, the Parliament which was dissolved out by Cromwell in 1653, after 12½ years of existence.— **l.-pated**, *a.* Long-headed.— **l.-pile**, *n.* A shaggy kind of velvet.— **l. price**, the full usual price.— **l. primer**, a size of printing-type, intermediate between *small pica* and *bourgeois*: about 10-point.— **l.-primers**, A long-line, or *n.* The early orchis (*Orchis mascula*) of the Old World: a name used by Shakespeare.— **l.-range**, *a.* Having a long range; able to hit at a long distance; as, a *long-range* gun.— **l.-rest**, *n.* *Old Mus.* A rest equal in time value to a long.— **l.-ruffer**, *n.* A coarse heckle.— **l. run**, the whole course of things collectively; a series or vicissitudes: generally with *in*; as, **in the long run**, as the ultimate outcome of any train of circumstances.— **longs and shorts**, cards made of long paper expressly for cheating.— **l. shawl**, a shawl about twice as long as it is wide.— **l.-sleever**, *n.* [Austral.] A tall slender drinking-glass, probably distinguished from a sea-measure.— **l.-sleeve**, also, the drink contained in such a glass.— **l. slide**, a slide-valve extending practically the entire cylinder-length, its back serving as an exhaust-pipe; a long valve.— **l.-slip**, *n.* *Cricket.* The fielder who covers short-slip, on the right of the long-stop; also, the ground occupied by him.— **l.-spun**, *a.* Spun or drawn out tediously.— **l.-staple**, *a.* Having a long staple, as of high-grade Sea Island cotton.— **l.-stop**, *n.* *Cricket.* The fielder who supports the wicket-keeper, fielding deep immediately behind him: also, the ground he occupies.— **long'stop'**, *vt.* *Cricket.* To act as long-stop.— **l.-suffering**, **l.** *a.* Bearing injuries or provocation for a long time; not easily provoked; patient. **II.** *n.* Patience under offensive long endurance. **l.-sufferance**.— **l.-tail**, 1. *Carpentry.* The suit in which a player has most cards. 2. [Slang, U. S.] That in which one excels; a specialty.— **l.-take**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] A catch of fish by means of a long net.— **l.-tom**, A shot-gun amblygun. 2. [Eng.] A gun of heavy caliber with long barrel as distinguished from a carronade. 3. [Austral.] The garfish (*Tylosurus gavialoides*).— **l.-trade**, *n.* = LONG-TRADE.— **l.-tongued**, *a.* 1. Gossiping; talkative. 2. Having a long tongue.— **l.-tried**, *a.* Much used.— **l.-visaged**, *a.* Having a long face.— **l.-waisted**, *a.* Having a long waist; having the armpits or shoulders to the narrowest part of the body or garment: said of persons or garments.— **l.-winded**, *a.* Continuing or continued for a long time in speaking or writing; as, a *long-winded* speaker or speech.— **l.-windedness**, *n.*— **l.-winged**, *a.* *Falconry.* Denoting the true falcons with long wings, as distinguished from the goshawks and other short-winged hawks.

Various self-explaining adjectives have *long* as the first element: as, **long-armed**, **l.-billed**, **l.-endwing**, **l.-haired**, **l.-horned**, **l.-leaved**, **l.-necked**, **l.-sanding**, **l.-stalked**, etc.

long', *n.* 1. The whole extent of a thing; something that is characterized by length: used elliptically, as for *long vacation* in the English universities. 2. *Old Mus.* A note equal to four or sometimes to six whole notes. 3. *Pros.* A long syllable. 4. *Com.* Those who have purchased securities or commodities and are holding them for an advance in price: opposed to *shorts*.

— **of long†**, a long time.— **l. and the short**, the whole; the entire mass of substance.

Long, n. 1. Crawford Williamson (¹²/₁1815–⁶/₁1878), an American surgeon; first to employ ether anesthesia in surgery (Oct. 30, 1842). 2. **George** (1800/₁₀/₁₂1879), an English scholar and historian. 3. **John Davis** (¹⁶/₂₇1838–³/₂₃1915), an American statesman; Governor of Massachusetts, 1880–1882; Secretary of the Navy, 1897–1902. 4. **Stephen Harriman** (²²/₂₃1784–⁹/₄1864), an American engineer and explorer.

long, *adv.* 1. To or at a great extent or period; as, a *long*-drawn line. 2. For a length of time; as, how *long* shall you be gone? 3. At a time long past or before duration; as, all my life *long*. 4. At a point of duration far distant, either before or after; as, *long* before this discovery; *long* after the conquest. 5. Far. [< AS. *lange*, < *lang*, long.]— **long ago**, at a time long past.— **no longer**, not any more; as, she was *no longer* beautiful.

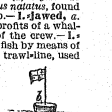
long, *conj.* [Loc. or Arch.] Because; on account; by means; with of.

We led, we lead, is *'long of thee*.
H. E. BROWNING. *The Bay Fight* st. 67.

Long'e-ere, 1 lōn'ĝ-kar; 2 lŏn'ĝ-cär, **James Barton** (⁶/₁₀1794–¹/₁1869). An American engraver; designed the coinage of the United States, 1844–1869.

lon'gan, 1 len'gən; 2 lŏn'gən, *n.* A Chinese and East-Indian tree (*Nephelium longanum*) of the family *Sapindaceæ*, or its fruit. The tree and the fruit are both similar to, but smaller than, the litchi, and the fruit is less palatable. [< Chin. *lung-yen*, dragon's eye.]

lon'ga-nim'i-ty, 1 lon'gə-nim'i-ti; 2 lŏn'gə-nĭm'ĭ-ty, *n.* Disposition to endure long under offense; endurance.



Long-line.

patience. [< LL. *longanimita(t)-s*, < L. *longus*, long, + *animus*, mind.]

True patience is not passive, but active. It is holding on . . . it is—to use an old word and a good one though somewhat passed by—*longanimity*, which is the sister of meanmindedness.

J. F. Clarke *Common-Sense* p. 396. [o. & co. 1874.]

lon'ga-nim'i-ty, *n.* [Humorous.] Undue length; long-windedness; prolixity.

A catalogue of the various horns and their blowers, too ambitiously emulous in *longanimity* of Homer's list of ships.

Higlow Papers second series, intro.

lon-gan'i-mous, 1 lŏg-gan'i-mus; 2 lŏn-găn'i-mŭs, *a.* [Rare.] Disposed to forbear; patient; enduring.

Lon'gard de Long-garde', 1 lŏng'gär di lŏng-gärd'; 2 lŏng'gär de lŏn-gärd'. **Dorothea** (*née* Gerard) (*b.*1855–†*a*1916). An English novelist; *The Conquest of London.*

Lon'ga-ville, 1 lŏn'ga-vil; 2 lŏn'ga-vĭl, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Love's Labour's Lost*, a lord attending on the king of Navarre.

long'beak', 1 lĕg'bēk'; 2 lŏng'bēk', *n.* A dowitcher (*Macrorhamphus*); as, the long-billed *longbeak* (*M. scolopaceus*).

long'beard', 1 lĕg'bērd'; 2 lŏng'bērd', *n.* **1.** One having a long beard. **2.** Spanish moss. See MOSS.

Long-ben'ton, 1 lŏg-ben'ton; 2 lŏng-bĕn'ton, *n.* A village in Northumberland, England.

long'bill', 1 lĕg'bĭl'; 2 lŏng'bĭl', *n.* A snipe or woodcock.

long'bow', 1 lĕg'bō'; 2 lŏng'bō', *n.* A hand-bow, as distinguished from the crossbow. See illus. under BOW.

Thus no one can look at a cross-bow and a common *long-bow* without being convinced that the *long-bow* was the earlier, and that the cross-bow was made afterwards by fitting a common bow on a stock, and arranging a trigger to let the string after taking aim.

E. B. Tylor *Anthropology* p. 16. [a. 1881.]

— to draw or pull the longbow, to expand or exaggerate as in recounting events, telling stories, etc.

Long Branch. A seaside resort in Monmouth county, N. J.

Long'champ, 1 lĕg'champ; 2 lŏng'chămp, **William de** (—1197). An English statesman; high justiciary during the absence of King Richard I.

Long"champs', 1 lŏg'shän'; 2 lŏng'chän', *n.* The site of the principal race-course of Paris since 1857; forms part of the Bois de Boulogne. An abbey was founded here in the 13th century, which was the scene of great religious festivals. Its lands were confiscated and sold in 1790.

long'cloth', etc. See LONG, *a.*

longe, *pp.* Longed. S. S.

long'dis"tance, 1 lŏng'dis'tens; 2 lŏng'dĭs'tănc, *n. Teleph.* To lay out for long-distance messages, as a line, etc.

long'dis"tance, 1 lŏng'dis'tens; 2 lŏng'dĭs'tănc, *a.* Long-distance usage, denoting communication between places remote from one another: opposed to *local*. **II.** *n. Teleph.* The exchange, or operator, furnishing long-distance connections.

long'drawn', etc. See LONG, *a.*

longe, 1 lonj; 2 lŏng, *n.* **1.** The great lake-trout. **2.** The maskinonge or muscalonge: often written *lunge*.

longes, 1 lun'j; 2 lŏn'jĕs, *n. pl.* Same as *lunge*, as with a foil. **2.** A training-ground for a horse. [Form of LUNGE†, *n.*]

Long Eaton. A town in Derbyshire, England.

long'-eye, 1 lŏg'-ī; 2 lŏng'-ī, *n.* One who longs or yearns.

long'er, 1 lŏg'gər; 2 lŏng'gĕr, *n. Naut.* A water-cask of special shape, or a row of such casks used aboard ship. [< LONG, *a.*]

long'er's, *n.* [Canada.] The top rail of a rail fence which is longer than the others: so called in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

Lon"get', 1 lôn'gē'; 2 lôn'zhĕ', **François Achille** (1811–1871). A French physician and physiologist.

lon-ge'val, 1 lon-jī'val; 2 lŏn-gē'văl, *a.* Long-lived. Compare MACROBIAN. [< L. *longævus*; see LONGEVITY.]

lon-gev'i-ty, 1 lon-jev'i-ti; 2 lŏn-jĕv'ĭ-tĭ, *n.* **1.** Great age or duration of life; unusually prolonged life. **2.** Length of life; tendency to live long; as, the three elements in the strength of a people are *longevity*, fecundity, and vigor. [< LL. *longævitas*, < L. *longævus*, aged, < *longus*, long, + *ævum*, age.] — **longevity pay** [U. S.], additional compensation in acknowledgment of long service extended to commissioned officers of army, navy, marine corps, and revenue-cutter service.

lon-ge'vous, 1 lon-jī'vus; 2 lŏn-gē'vŭs, *n.* [Archaic.] Capable of living long; attaining great age.

long'fa"ced, etc. See LONG, *a.*

Long'fel-low, 1 lŏg'fel-o; 2 lŏng'fĕl-o, **Henry Wadsworth** (†*a*1807–‡*a*1882). An American poet, sometimes called "the poet of the people"; *Hyperion, Hyperion, etc.*

Long'ford, 1 lŏg'ford; 2 lŏng'ford, *n.* **1.** A county of Leinster province, Ireland; 421 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

long'ful, 1 lŏg'ful; 2 lŏng'fŭl, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Tedious; long. H. *Dict.*—**long'ful-ly**, *adv.*

long'hand", 1 lŏg'hand"; 2 lŏng'hănd", *n.* Ordinary writing with the words spelled out in full, as distinguished from *shorthand* or *stenography*.

long'-head"ed, etc. See LONG, *a.*

Lon'ghi, 1 lŏn'gē; 2 lŏn'gē, *n.* **1. Giuseppe** (?/*a*1756–†*a* 1831), an Italian engraver. **2. Pietro** (1702–1762), an Italian painter.

long'horn", 1 lŏg'hôrn", 2 lŏng'hôrn", *n.* **1.** One of a breed of domestic cattle with long horns. See plate of CATTLE, fig. 16. **2.** An insect with long antennæ. (1) A Longicorn beetle. (2) An adelid moth. **3.** [Slang, W. U. S.] A seasoned inhabitant who knows the ways and can not be tricked: opposed to *tenderfoot*.

lon'gi, 1 lon'ji; 2 lŏn'ji, *n.* Plural of LONGUS.

lon'gi-, 1 lon'ji-; 1 lŏn'ji-. From Latin *longus*, long: a combining form.—**lon"gi-cau'dal, lon"gi-cau'date,** *a.* Long-tailed.

And bibe the flow from *longicaude* kine!

Holmes *Astivation, By My Late Latin Tutor* st. 2.

— lon"gi-cau'line, *a.* Having a long stem.—**lon'gi-cone,** *a.* Long-coned, as a pine-cone.—**lon'gi-corn.** **I.** *a.* Long-horned; of or pertaining to the *Longicornia*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Longicornia*.

— lon'gi-cor'ni-a, *n. pl. Entom.* A large group of beetles, especially those with very long filiform antennæ, as *Cerambycidæ*. **Lon"gi-cor'nes,** — **lon'gi-cus'tate,** *a. Entom.* Having long nerves or ribs in the wings.



Longicorn beetle

Other words beginning with this prefix will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

lon'gie, 1 lon'ji; 2 lŏn'ji, *n.* [Local, Brit.] The Beetle. ⁴/₅ guillemot.

lon'gi-frons, *a.* Long-faced, as cattle.—**lon"gi-la'brous,** *a. Entom.* Having a long upper lip.—**lon"gi-lat'er-al,** *a.* Having long sides; having the form of a long parallelogram.—**lon'gi-lin'gual,** *a.* Long-tongued.—**lon-gil'o-quence,** *n.* Long-windedness.—**lon-gim'a-nous,** *a.* Long-handed.

Lon'gi-ma'nus, 1 lon'ji-mē'nus; 2 lŏn'gi-mā'nŭs, *n.* A name given to Artaxerxes I., king of Persia, on account of the great length of his right hand. [L. *longi-* + *manus*.]

lon-gim'e-try, 1 lon-jim'i-tri; 2 lŏn-gĭm'ĕ-trȳ, *n.* The art, science, act, or practise of measuring distances or lengths.

— lon"gi-met'ric, *a.*

long'ing, 1 lŏg'ing; 2 lŏng'ĭng, *n.* **1.** An eager or earnest desire; craving. **2.** Specif., in pathology, a strong or abnormal desire often noticed in pregnant women. Syn.: see APPETITE; DESIRE.—**long'ingly,** *adv.*

long'ing-ly, *adv.* With eager desire.—**long'ing-ness,** *n.*

longin'gua-ty, *n.* [Rare.] Length; state of distance or extent. [< L. *longinquita(t)-s*, < *longus*, long.]

Lon-gi'nus, 1 lon-jaĭ'nus; 2 lŏn-gī'nŭs, **Dionysius Cassius** (?213?–273). A Greek Platonic philosopher; rhetorician; put to death by Aurelian. — **Lon-gi'nus!** [Ex.].

lon"gi-pal'a-tal, *a.* Having a long palate.—**Lon"gi-pal'pi,** *n. pl. Entom.* A division of staphylinid beetles with long maxillary palpi.—**lon'gi-palp,** *a. & n.*—**lon"gi-pal'pate,** — **lon"gi-pe'date,** *a. Entom.* Literally, long-footed: applied to insects; long-legged.—**lon"gi-pen'nate.** **I.** *a.* Long-winged; of or pertaining to the *Longipennes*. **II.** *n.* One of the *Longipennes*.—**Lon"gi-pen'nes,** *n. pl. Ornith.* An order or suborder of carinate birds with webbed feet, legs near the middle, and moderate tarsi; as in the gulls.—**lon"gi-pen'nine**(nīn), *a.* Longipennate.—**lon"gi-ros'trad,** Having a long bill; of or pertaining to the *Longirostres*. **lon"gi-ros'trate.**—**Lon"gi-ros'tres,** *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Scolopacidæ* in a wide sense, including ibises in addition to snipes, etc.—**lon'gi-ros"ter,** *n.*—**lon'gi-sect,** *n.* [Rare.] To perform longisection on.—**lon"gi-sec'tion,** *n.* Division of the body in the longitudinal plane, as at right angles to the meson and hemisection-planes. Compare HEMISECTION; TRANSECTION.

long'ish, 1 lŏg'ish; 2 lŏng'ĭsh, *a.* Rather long.

Long Is'land. **1.** An island of New York State, between Long Island Sound and the Atlantic ocean; 118½ by 12 to 23 m.; 1,682 sq. m. **2.** An island of the Bahama Islands; 70 by 3 m. — **Long Island City,** a city on Long Island in Queens county, N. Y.; now a part of Greater New York.

Long Is'land Sound. A sound between New York and Connecticut on the N., and Long Island on the S.; 110 by 20 m.

lon-gis'si-mus, 1 lon-jis'i-mus; 2 lŏn-gĭs'ĭ-mŭs, *n.* [-mi, 1 -mai; 2 -mī, *pl.*] *Anat.* A muscular mass in the back, composed of slips passing between the transverse processes of the lumbar and dorsal vertebræ, attached to the ribs from the 7th to the 11th. It constitutes the middle and largest division of the erector spinæ and serves to hold the spine erect and draw the trunk backward. [Superl. of L. *longus*, long.] **longissimus dorsi**†.

lon'gi-tar'sal, *a. Entom.* Having long tarsi.

lon'gi-tude, 1 lon'ji-tiud; 2 lŏn'jĭ-tūd, *n.* **1.** Distance east or west on the earth's surface, measured by the angle which the meridian through a place makes with some standard meridian, as that of Greenwich or Paris: so called originally because the ancients supposed the earth's greatest dimensions to be in the direction of this line. The meridian of Greenwich has now been adopted with practical unanimity by all nations as the prime or first meridian, being officially known as longitude 0°. Longitudes may be expressed either in time (**longitude in time**) or in degrees (**longitude in arc**), and is usually determined by ascertaining as exactly as possible the difference between the local time of the place under consideration and Greenwich time, every hour of difference being equal to 15 degrees of longitude, either east or west, the local time being in the former case faster, and in the latter behind, that of Greenwich. Thus, the longitude of New York city, where the local time differs from Greenwich time by 4 hours and 56 minutes, or 74° west, or, as expressed in arc, 5h 56m west. Longitude is reckoned east and west to 180°, where the two systems meet as the antipodes, the meridian running through the 180th degree of arc being both of a degree of longitude at the equator is 69.16 statute miles, and decreases continually, as the poles are approached, being 53 statute miles in the latitude of New Orleans, 43 that of London, 34½ that of Petersburg, and 0 at Franz-Josef Land. Compare LATITUDE.

As the distance half round the Earth is 180°, the greatest *longitude* a place can have is 180°.

J. N. Lockyer *Elements of Astron.* p. 88. [a. 1889.]

2. The angular distance from the vernal equinox to the foot of the perpendicular from a heavenly body upon the ecliptic: usually termed *celestial longitude*. **3.** The angular distance between the earth's center and the sun's center as taken as the central point.

3†. [*Naut.*] **a.** *Longitudo (-din-)*, < *longus*, long.]

— longitude by dead-reckoning, the longitude of a ship as calculated approximately from an estimate of the course and distance run when weather or other conditions prevent the taking of an accurate observation. See DEAD-RECKONING. **i. by account**†; **i. of account.**—**i. of node** (*Astron.*), the angular distance from the vernal equinox as measured in an easterly direction along the ecliptic.—**i. of perihelion** (*Astron.*), the heliocentric longitude of a planet or comet when it reaches the point in its orbit nearest the sun. — **i. of place,** the distance along the line of the ecliptic to the node of the orbit and then along the orbital curve to the perihelion-point.—**i. rime,** a mnemonic rime for the longitude when working a chronometer-sight, which runs:

Greenwich time best [ahead], Longitude west:
Greenwich time least [behind], Longitude east.

— i. star (*Astron.*), any one of certain bright stars, whose right ascension has been accurately determined, employed in determining longitude by the nearly obsolete method of lunar distances, such as Aldebaran, Regulus, Antares, etc.

lon'gi-tu'di-nal, 1 lon'ji-tiū'di-nel; 2 lŏn'gĭ-tū'dĭ-năl, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or consisting in length; as, *longitudinal* distance. **2.** Running lengthwise, as distinguished from *transverse*; as, the *longitudinal* diameter of a body; the *longitudinal* veins of an insect's wings.

Sounds produced by the *longitudinal* vibrations of a string are, as a general rule, much more acute than those produced by its transverse vibrations. — Tyndall *Sound* p. 159. [a. 1867.]

3. *Biol.* Of, pertaining to, or extending along the anteroposterior axis of a body or part of a body. [< L. *longitudo*; see LONGITUDE.]

— longitudinal framing (*Ship-building*), the structural parts of a ship running lengthwise.—**l. magnetization,** the magnetizing of a ring or bar in such a way that the lines of magnetism run parallel to its axis.—**l. nascentor** (*Naval Arch.*), the point of intersection between a vertical line drawn through the center of gravity of a ship inclined at a slight angle in a fore-and-aft direction and the corresponding vertical before being so inclined.—**l. metacentric height** (*Naval Arch.*), the distance from a ship's center of gravity to its longitudinal metacenter.—**l. sinus** (*Anat.*), one of two venous sinuses of the falx cerebri, of which one, the **superior l. sinus,** is a triangular canal running along its upper edge, and the other, the **inferior l. sinus,** extends along the posterior half of its lower border.—**l. system** (*Ship-building*), in steel or iron ships, the practise of securing rigidity from bow to stern by inserting longitudinals.—

lon"gi-tu'di-nal-ly, *adv.* In the direction of length: opposed to *transversely*.—**lon"gi-tu'di-na'ri-an,** *a.* [Rare.] Of or pertaining to longitude.—**lon"gi-tu'di-nat'ed,** *a.* [Rare.] Extended in length.

lon'gi-tu'di-nal, n. **1.** In iron and steel ships, a continuous plate or girder parallel or nearly so to the vertical keel. These are used in most large merchant vessels and war-ships, and are laid at intervals from the keel to about half-way to the waterline, stiffening the vessel horizontally. **2.** A girder, as of a railway.

Long Lake. **1.** A lake in Hamilton county, N. Y., 14 by 1 m. **2.** A lake in Cheboygan county, Michigan, 10 by 1 m.

Long'land, 1 lŏng'land; 2 lŏng'lănd, *n.* **1.** Same as LANGLAND. **2. John,** in Shakespeare's *Henry V.III.*, the bishop of Lincoln.

long'legs'?, 1 lŏg'legz'; 2 lŏng'lĕgs', *n.* **1.** A daddy-long-legs. **2.** The common European stilt (*Himantopus candidus*).

Long'ley, 1 lŏg'li; 2 lŏng'lȳ, **Charles Thomas** (?/*a*1794–½/*a* 1868). An English divine; archbishop of Canterbury.

long'-line", etc. See under LONG, *a.*

long'ly, 1 lŏg'li; 2 lŏng'lȳ, *adv.* **1.** For a long time; hence, impatiently. **2.** At great length. **3†.** Lingeringly.

Long'man, 1 lŏg'men; 2 lŏng'măn, *n.* **1. Thomas** (1699–6/18 1755), an English publisher; founder of the publishing house of Longmans, and shareholder in Johnson's *Dictionary of the English Language*. **2. Thomas** (1731–1797), nephew of the above. **3. Thomas** (1804–8/*a*1879), eldest son of T. N.; issued an illustrated edition of the New Testament. **4. Thomas Norton** (1771–1842), published with Andrew Murray's *Grammar*, and of the works of Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, Scott, Moore, Sidney Smith, and other leading writers of the time; purchased the *Edinburgh Review* in 1826. **5. William** (?–1857), third son of T. N.; author; *History of the Life and Times of Edward III.*

Long'mead-ow, 1 lŏg'med-o; 2 lŏng'mĕd-o, *n.* A town in Hampden county, Mass.

long'mind"ed, etc. See LONG, *a.*

long'neck", 1 lŏg'nek'; 2 lŏng'nĕk', *n.* [Local, U. S.] **1.** The pintail duck. **2.** [Local, Iowa.] The little bittern.

long'ness, 1 lŏg'nes; 2 lŏng'nĕs, *n.* The state or quality of being long; length.

long'nose", 1 lŏg'noz'; 2 lŏng'nōz', *n.* The European garfish.

Lon'go-bar'di, 1 lon'go-bär'di; 2 lŏn'gō-bär'dĭ, *n. pl.* Lombards. See LOMBARD.—**Lon"go-bar'di-an,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the ancient Longobardi. **Lon'go-bard**‡; **Lon"go-bar'dic.**

Lon"go-mon-ta'nus, 1 lon"go-men-tē'nus; 2 lŏn"gō-mŏn-tā'nŭs, (1562–1647). A Danish astronomer.

Long'on, 1 lŏng'gon; 2 lŏng'gŏn, *n.* A peninsula in Salonika vilayet, Turkey; length, 31 m.

long'-pai"ed, 1.-range, etc. See LONG, *a.*

long'pod", 1 lŏg'pod"; 2 lŏng'pŏd", *n.* **1.** A broad bean having a long pod. **2.** Same as COW-PEA.

Long Prai'rie riv'er. A river in Minnesota; length, 100 m. to the Crow Wing river.

long'shanks", 1 lŏg'shangks"; 2 lŏng'shăngks", *n.* **1.** A person with long legs. **2.** A bird, the stilt.

Long'shanks"‡, *n.* Sobriquet of Edward I. of England.

long'shore', 1 lŏg'shôr'; 2 lŏng'shôr', *a.* Belonging or relating along a shore or waterside; as a *longshore* hamlet; *longshore* people. [Abbr. of ALONGSHORE.]

long'shore', *n.* A longshoreman.

long'shore'man, 1 lŏg'shôr'men; 2 lŏng'shôr'măn, *n.* **1.** A man who lands and unlands vessels at a wharf or stevedore. **2.** One who lives by a waterside, subsisting by fishing, etc.

long'short', 1 lŏg'-shôrt'; 2 lŏng'-shôrt', *n.* [Local, U. S.] A short skirt worn by women while doing housework.

long'sight"ed, 1 lŏg'saĭt'ed; 2 lŏng'sīt'ĕd, *a.* Able to see objects at a great distance; far-seeing; hence, characterized by keen intelligence or foresight; sagacious.

We are mostly doing a *long-sighted* as well as a kind thing when we decline to pronounce upon what is not before us.

Matthew Arnold *Friends in Council* new series, vol. i, p. 163. [Las. M.]

2. Able to see clearly at a distance, but not close at hand; presbyopic or hypermetropic; far-sighted.

— long'-sight"ed-ness, *n.*

long'some, *a.* [Rare.] Involving care or tedium; irksome; tedious.—**long'some-ly,** *adv.*—**long'some-ness,** *n.*

Long's Pass. A defile in Colorado; elevation, 7,609 ft.

Long's Peak. A peak in the Rocky Mountains, Colorado; 50 m. N. W. of Denver; height, 14,271 ft.

long'spur", 1 lŏg'spŭr'; 2 lŏng'spŭr', *n.* A fringilloid bird of either of the genera *Calcarius* and *Rhynchophanes*, with elongated hind claw; as, the **Lapland longspur** (*Calcarius lapponicus*) of northern regions; the **black-breasted l.** (*Rhynchophanes mccowni*) of the Great Plains; the **painted l.** (*Calcarius pictus*), a North-American species named from its black, white, and yellow markings. The birds are gregarious and during migration immense flocks of them journey together, singing while in flight.



Longspur. 1/4

Long'street, 1 lŏg'strit; 2 lŏng'strēt, **n. 1. Augustus Baldwin** (?/*a*1790–8/*a*1870), an American lawyer; Methodist clergyman, college president, and humorist; *Georgia Scenes*, etc. **2. James** (½/*a*1821–†/*a*1904), an American soldier; served in the Mexican war; became a Confederate lieutenant-general; fought in the Peninsula, at Gettysburg, and in Tennessee. **3. William** (8/*a*1758–9/*a*1814), an American inventor; father of Augustus B.; invented a steam-vessel, 1790; successfully operated on the Savannah river, 1807, a few days after Fulton's experiment on the Hudson river.

long'sur"face-ing, 1 lŏng'sŭr'fes-ing, *n.* See under LONG, *a.*

Long's'word, 1 lŏg'sŭrd; 2 lŏng'sŭrd, *n.* A nickname of William, 3d earl of Salisbury (d. 1226).

long'tail", 1 lŏg'tel"; 2 lŏng'tāl', *n.* **1.** An animal, especially a dog, with uncut tail. **2.** [Formerly, in England, a gentleman's dog qualified to hunt. **2.** The old-squaw or long-tailed duck. **3.** [Eng.] A native of Kent: perhaps in allusion to a story claiming that the natives had tails.

Long Tom. **1.** A Creek name of the Boers with great havoc, in their assault on Ladysmith, during the South-African war (1899); hence, any gun of exceptional range. **2.** A 6-pound gun captured from the French battle-ship *Hoche* by the British in 1798.

Long Tom Cof'fin. In Cooper's *Pilot*, the hero; a man of action and an ideal sailor.

Long'ton, 1 lŏg'ton; 2 lŏng'tŏn, *n.* A borough and market-town in Staffordshire, England.

long'tongue", *n.* **1.** [Prov. Eng.] A gossiping person; talebearer. **2.** The wryneck.

longue, 1 lŏng; 2 lŏng, *n.* The lake-trout.

Lon"gue-rue', 1 lôn'ge-rü'; 2 lôn'gĕ-rü', **Louis Dufour de** (1652–1723). A French abbé, scholar, and philosopher.

Lon"gueuil', 1 lôn'gē'ĭ'; 2 lôn'gĕ'ĭl', *n.* A town in Chambly and Vercheres district, Quebec province, Canada.

Lon"gue-ville', 1 lōn"gə-vīl'; 2 lōn"ge vīl', **Anne Geneviève, Duchesse de** (*née* de Bourbon Condé) (8/29 1619–4/16 1679). A beautiful French woman, noted as a political intriguer.
lon'gu-lite, 1 leŋ'giu-lait; 2 lŏŋ'gū-līt, *n.* *Petrol.* A straight chain of globulites occurring in some glassy rocks; a crystallite. [< L. *longulus*, dim. of *longus*, long.]
lon'gus[1], 1 leŋ'gus; 2 lŏŋ'gŭs, *n.* [LON'GI, 1 lon'jai; 2 lŏn'gī, *pl.*] A long muscle (*longus colli*), a flexor of the neck. [L., long.]
Lon'gus[2], *n.* A Greek sophist and erotic writer; lived about the 4th century; *Daphnis and Chloe.*
Long'view, 1 lēŋ'viū; 2 lŏng'vū, *n.* A town, county-seat of Gregg county, Tex.
long'=waist"ed, etc. See under LONG, *a.*
long'=wall", 1 lēŋ'=wōl"; 2 lŏng'=wąl", *a.* *Coal-mining.* Denoting the method of working by the **long-wall system** (or systems), which consists in working away the seam in a long face, leaving only the shaft-pillars and those of the main road. The cavities left are either filled in with waste material or by the falling in of the roof. In the **long-wall advancing system,** in which the gangways are in the solid coal, the mining proceeds from the shaft outward; in the **long-wall retreating** or **withdrawing system** it proceeds from the boundary-line of the winning in the direction of the shaft. Coal having very thick seams or a high dip is not worked by this method.
long'=wall", *n.* *Coal-mining.* A long working face, or surface, that is to be operated upon.
long'=wall", *adv.* *Coal-mining.* By the long-wall system.
long'ways, 1 lēŋ'wēz; 2 lŏng'wāṣ, *adv.* [Prov. or Colloq.] Lengthwise.
long'=wind"ed, etc. See LONG, *a.*
long'wise, 1 lēŋ'waiz; 2 lŏng'wīṣ, *adv.* [Rare.] Lengthwise.
Long'wood, 1 lēŋ'wud; 2 lŏng'wŏŏd, *n.* The residence of Napoleon on St. Helena (12/10 1815–5/5 1821).
long'wool", 1 lēŋ'wul"; 2 lŏng'wŏŏl", *n.* A sheep with long wool.
long'=work", *n.* *Coal-mining.* Same as LONG-WALL.
long'worm", 1 lēŋ'wūrm"; 2 lŏng'wûrm", *n.* A rhynchocœlous turbellarian of elongated form.
long'wort", *n.* *Bot.* Same as LUNGWORT.
Long'worth, 1 lēŋ'wūrth; 2 lŏng'wûrth, **Nicholas** (1) (1/16 1782–2/10 1863). An American viticulturist. (2) (11/5 1869–). An American Congressman, 1903–13, 1915– ; Speaker of the House of Representatives, 1925– .
Long"wy', 1 lōn"vī'; 2 lōn"vȳ', *n.* A fortified frontier town in Meurthe-et-Moselle department, France; "the Iron Gate of France"; thrice taken by Prussia; 40 m. N. W. of Metz.
Lon"i-ce'ra, 1 len"ı-sī'rə *or* lo-nis'ı-rə; 2 lŏn"i-çē'ra *or* lo-nĭç'e-ra, *n.* *Bot.* A genus of erect or climbing shrubs of the family *Caprifoliaceæ*—the honeysuckles—with opposite leaves and pedunculate heads or cymes of odorous flowers. [< Adam *Lonicer*, German botanist.]
lo-ni'ti, 1 lo-nī'tī; 2 lo-nī'tī, *n.* *Bot.* Same as LANETE.
lon'ja, 1 lōn'hɑ; 2 lŏn'hä, *n.* [Sp.] An exchange, or meeting-place for merchants.
lonk[1], 1 leŋk; 2 lŏŋk, *n.* [Eng.] One of a breed of mountain-sheep.
lonk[2], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A small dingle; hollow. H. *Dict.*
Lönn'rot, 1 lūn'rot; 2 lŭn'rōt, **Elias** (4/9 1802–3/19 1884). A Finnish physician, philologist, and professor; he compiled the *Kalevala.*
Lo-noke', 1 lo-nōk'; 2 lo-nōk', *n.* A county in central Arkansas; 784 sq. m.; county-seat, Lonoke.
Lons"=le=Sau"nier', 1 lēn"=lə=sō"nyē'; 2 lŏn"=le=sō"nyẹ', *n.* A town, capital of department of Jura, France; birthplace of Rouget de Lisle. **Lons"=le=Saul"nier'**‡.
loo, 1 lū; 2 lōō, *vt.* In the game of loo, to beat (the player that stands).
loo[1], *n.* [Scot.] Love; affection. **loe**‡.
loo[2], } *n.* **1.** A game of cards, played by any number of
lu, } persons with either three or five cards apiece. Every player may enter the game or not, as he pleases, but if he enters and fails to take a trick he is said to be *looed.* The method of play resembles that of whist, and the cards rank as in whist, except that, in the five-card game, the knave of clubs (or sometimes of trumps), styled *pam*, is always highest.

> My aunt sat down to *loo*, and my white-haired friend to whist.
> AMELIA B. EDWARDS *Barbara's History* p. 33. [H. 1864.]

2. The deposit made in the pool in the game of loo. [Short for LANTERLOO, < D. *lanterlu.*]—**domino loo,** loo played with dominoes for cards.—**Irish l.,** loo in which the players receive only three cards apiece at a deal.—**prairie l.,** a game of chance, played on the prairies, in which such wild animals as can be seen are bet on.
loo, *interj.* A shout or halloo.
loob, 1 lūb; 2 lōōb, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The refuse or slime washed from tin ore in dressing: often in the plural.
loo'bi-ly†. **I.** *a.* Awkward; clumsy. **II.** *adv.* Awkwardly.
loo'by, 1 lū'bı; 2 lōō'by, *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] A lubber. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The ruddy duck.
lo'och, 1 lō'ek; 2 lō'ŏc, *n.* A linctureor electuary; loch.
Loo"choo', *n.* Same as NANSEI ISLANDS.
lood, 1 lud; 2 lŏŏd, *a.* [Ir.] Ashamed. **loodh**‡.
loo-deen', *n.* [Ir.] Same as LUDEEN.
lood'y, 1 lud'ı; 2 lŏŏd'y, *n.* [Ir.] A heavy, loose-fitting coat of frieze.
loo'er, 1 lū'ər; 2 lōō'er, *n.* A hatters' brushing-pad. [Prob. abbr. of VELOUR.]
loof[1], 1 lūf; 2 lōōf (XIII), *n.* **1.** That part of the bow of a ship where the timbers begin to curve inward toward the stem. See LUFF[1]. **2**†. A contrivance to aid in steering a boat. [< D. *loef.*]
loof[2], *n.* [North. Eng. & Scot.] The hand or the palm. [Cp. GLOVE.]
loof[3], *n.* **1.** The sponge-gourd (*Luffa ægyptiaca*). See SPONGE. **2.** The fiber of the sponge-gourd extracted for use in making flesh-brushes, etc. [< Ar. *lūfa.*] **loo'fa**‡; **loo'fah**‡.
loof'ward†, *adv.* Windward.
look[1], 1 luk; 2 lŏŏk, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To express by the looks or presence; as, to *look* daggers. **2.** To influence by the looks or presence.

> A virtuous pride that *looks* dishonour dead.
> FARQUHAR *Constant Couple* act v, sc. 1.

3. To give a look to; as, he looked his last look. **4.** [Prov.] To behold; examine; inspect; view; as, the cattle were being *looked.* **5**†. To search; seek. **6**†. To attend to. **II.** *i.* **1.** To direct the gaze toward an object for the purpose of seeing it; exercise the sense of sight attentively: often followed by a word or phrase indicating direction or purpose; as, *look* aloft; *look* sharp.

> *Look* up and not down,
> *Look* forward and not back,
> *Look* out and not in,
> Lend a hand!
> EDWARD EVERETT HALE *Motto of the Lend-a-hand Clubs* (of which he was president).

2. To direct the understanding; apply the mind; consider: often with *at.*

> I often wished I could get inside an African for an afternoon, and just see how he *looked at* things.
> DRUMMOND *Tropical Africa* p. 57. [S. & W. 1888.]

3. To have a particular direction; face; front; suggest: generally with *on, upon, to,* or *toward;* as, the house *looks upon* the river; these circumstances *look to* an alliance.

> He is gone, long since; and lies in a grave-yard *looking upon* the sea! D. G. MITCHELL *Reveries of a Bachelor* p. 140. [S. 1864.]

4. To have or try to have a particular appearance; seem; make a show of being: followed properly by an adjective; as, to *look* brave (not bravely). **5.** To have in anticipation; expect; as, I did not *look* to meet you here; *looking* for the dawn. **6.** To take care; bestow watchful attention; watch; as, *look* that they do not escape; *look* to your laurels.

> But if it be a question of words and names, and of your law, *look* ye to it. *Acts* xviii, 15.

7. To express with the eyes some condition of thought, as anger or hatred; show intelligence; also to ascertain or manifest knowledge through the eyes; as, he *looked* volumes: generally with *how, what, when, whether, who,* etc.; as, *look how* he did it; *look when* the train starts. **8.** To tend; show a tendency; point toward; as, this *looks* like business. **9.** To appear to the eye to be; as, the chest *looks* to be made of oak; the man *looked* trustworthy. **10.** [Colloq.] To gaze in astonishment, incredulity, or wonder. [< AS. *lōcian*, look.]
Syn.: behold, contemplate, descry, discern, gaze, glance, inspect, regard, scan, see, stare, survey, view, watch. To *see* is simply to become conscious of an object of vision; to *look* is to make a conscious and direct endeavor to *see.* To *behold* is to fix the sight and the mind with distinctness and consideration upon something that has come to be clearly before the eyes. We may *look* without *seeing*, as in pitch-darkness, and we may *see* without *looking*, as in the case of a flash of lightning. To *gaze* is to *look* intently, long, and steadily upon an object. To *glance* is to look casually or momentarily. To *stare* is to *look* with a fixed intensity such as is the effect of surprize, alarm, or rudeness. To *scan* is to *look* at minutely, to note every visible feature. To *inspect* is to go below the surface, uncover, study item by item. *View* and *survey* are comprehensive, *survey* expressing the greater exactness of measurement or estimate. *Watch* brings in the element of time; we *watch* for a movement or change. See APPEAR; BEHOLD; OBSERVE.
—**look here!** (*imper.*), give heed! usually preceding an admonition.—**l. lively!** (*imper.*), make haste!—**to l. about one,** to be watchful or observant.—**to l. after. 1.** To take care of; supervise; as, to *look after* the playing children. **2.** To consider. **3.** To seek. **4.** To watch while moving away. **5.** [Archaic.] To expect.—**to l. down on,** to look contemptuously upon; consider beneath one.—**to l. for. 1.** To search for; as, to *look for* a needle in a haystack. **2.** To await with expectation; as, to *look for* a letter.—**to l. forward to,** to anticipate.—**to l. in,** to make a short call.—**to l. (one) in the face,** to meet or face without shrinking; to meet one for a fight.—**to l. into,** to examine or inspect; as, to *look into* a man's antecedents.—**to l. nine ways,** to squint badly.—**to l. on. 1.** To be a spectator, or to regard as a spectator. **2.** To consider; regard; judge: with *as* before an object; as, I *look on* him *as* my enemy.—**to l. out.** To be on the watch: with *for* before an object; as, to *look out for* trouble ahead; (*imper.*), take care!—**to look over. 1.** To glance over hastily or superficially; as, to *look over* a manuscript. **2.** To examine with care, as accounts, property, etc. **3.** To look above and beyond.—**to l. sharp.** [Colloq.] **1.** To be very watchful or careful. **2.** To hasten; be prompt and alert.—**to l. some** [Colloq., U. S.], to look well-dressed or attractive.—**to l. through,** to inspect the contents of.—**to l. to. 1.** To hold responsible; as, to *look to* the indorser of a note for payment. **2.** To attend to; as, *look to* her, she seems about to faint. **3.** To regard expectingly or with inquiry and hope; turn to, as for help; as, *to look to* a neighbor for aid.

> Some *look to* legislation to lighten the burden of the laboring class. CHANNING *Works, Temperance* p. 103. [A. U. A. 1883.]

—**to l. toward** [Colloq., Eng.], to drink the health of.—**to l. up. 1.** To seek and find; as, to *look up* passages in a book. **2.** To seek out and call upon; as, I will *look* you *up* to-morrow. **3.** To become courageous; to cheer up. **4.** To make gains; improve; as, business begins to *look up.* **5.** To steer closer to the point of its destination, as a ship by a shift of the wind.—**to l. upon,** to regard or consider.—*to l. up to, to have respect for.*
look[2], *vt.* To weed; louk.
look, *n.* **1.** The act of looking or seeing with voluntary attention; as, I will take a *look* at it. **2.** The appearance of the face or figure; cast of countenance; aspect; expression: often in the plural.

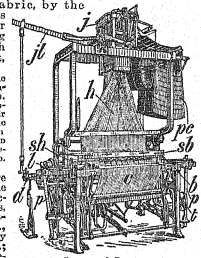
> Portraits of Erasmus are not uncommon; every scholar would know him if he met him in the other world with the *look* he wore on earth. HOLMES *Our Hundred Days* p. 195. [H. M. & CO.]
> He had sharp features, and Gerty thought from his *looks* it must be easy for him to say sharp things.
> MARIA S. CUMMINS *Lamplighter* p. 27. [H. M. & CO. 1888.]

3. Hence, appearance in general, either to the eye or understanding; as, I do not like the *look* of the thing. Syn.: see AIR; MANNER.—**look'=in",** *n.* **1.** [Slang.] A chance of winning. **2.** A hasty casual glance.
look'down", 1 luk'daun"; 2 lŏŏk'down", *n.* A moonfish (*Selene vomer*).
look'er, 1 luk'ər; 2 lŏŏk'er, *n.* One who looks.

> Great *Looker* [Mr. Alcott]! Great Expecter! to converse with whom was a New England Night's Entertainment. THOREAU in F. B. Sanborn's *Henry D. Thoreau* p. 187. [H. M. & CO. [1883.]

Specif.: (1) [Prov. Eng.] An inspector. (2) A shepherd or herdsman.—**look"er=on',** *n.* A spectator.—**l.=out,** *n.* A person who, in faro, sits at the dealer's right hand and sees that all bets are taken and paid.
look'ing, 1 luk'ıŋ; 2 lŏŏk'ing, *n.* **1.** A searching or expecting. **2**†. Aspect; also, regard.
look'ing=for", *n.* [Archaic.] Expectation; foreboding; as, a *looking-for* of judgment.
look'ing=glass", 1 luk'ıŋ=glas"; 2 lŏŏk'ing=glȧs", *n.* A mirror.—**looking=glass bush** [New Zealand], the karamu.—**l. carp,** a fresh-water, soft-finned fish (*Cyprino carpio*), with only a few mirror-like scales.—**l. ore,** specular iron ore.—**l. plant,** a large handsome East-Indian tree (*Heritiera littoralis*) of the family *Sterculiaceæ.* It bears alternate entire leaves, silvery-white underneath, and from 8 to 14 inches long, also small, red unisexual flowers in panicles.—**l. tree,** same as SUNDARI.
look'out", 1 luk'aut"; 2 lŏŏk'out", *n.* **1.** The act of observing or watching; also, a place for observation, or the person set to watch. **2.** Specif., a cupola with glazed windows in the roof of a caboose-car, for displaying signal-lights and enabling the crew to watch the train. **3.** Something to be looked out for or guarded against; as, it is your own *lookout.* **4.** *Arch.* (1) A turret or platform arranged to command an outlook or prospect. (2) A projecting bracket constructed to support an unusually wide overhang of the eaves. **5.** [Slang, U. S.] One who watches, in a gambling-house or other illegal resort, for the approach of the police, and warns the occupants. **look"er=out'**‡. **6.** [Rare.] A prospect or outlook.
—*lookout* **committee,** a committee, as in the Society of Christian Endeavor, whose duties are to bring in new members, to introduce them to the work, etc.
Look'out Moun'tain. 1. A peak in California; 9,670 feet high. **2.** A mountain in Tennessee; site of a battle between Federal and Confederate forces, Nov. 24, 1863, in the engagements fought around Chattanooga, Nov. 21–25, 1863.
lookt, *pp.* Looked. S. S.
look'um, 1 luk'um; 2 lŏŏk'ŭm, *n.* A penthouse used as a shelter for a hoisting-tackle.
lool, 1 lūl; 2 lōōl, *n.* A vessel to receive ore-washings.
loom[1], 1 lūm; 2 lōōm, *vi.* **1.** To rise gradually into a prominent and impressive position; as, the mountain *looms* above the horizon; a great project *looms* in the distance. **2.** To shine. [< OF. *lumer*, < L. *lumino*, < *luceo*, shine.]
loom[2], *vt.* To weave.—**to loom the warp** or **web** (*Weaving*), to place the warp or web on the loom for weaving.
loom, *a.* *Naut.* Gentle; moderate: said of a gale of wind.
loom[1], *n.* **1.** A machine in which yarn or thread is woven into a fabric, by the crossing of threads called chain or warp, running lengthwise, with others called weft, woof, or filling.

> Pliny attributes the invention of cotton-weaving to Semiramis. . . . The *looms* of Babylon maintained their celebrity long after the fall of the Assyrian empire. A. H. LAYARD *Nineveh and its Remains* vol. ii, pt. ii, p. 314. [G. P. P. 1852.]



Jacquard Loom.
b, breast-beam; *c*, cloth; *d*, driving-crank; *h*, harness; *j*, Jacquard apparatus; *jl*, Jacquard lever; *l*, lay; *pc*, pattern-cards; *p, p*, picker-sticks; *sb*, swivel-batten; *sh*, shipper-handle; *t*, take-up wheel.

Some looms are named (1) from the fabric or the character of the work; as, **carpet=loom, cotton=l., damask=l., fancy l.** (for fancy goods), **woolen=l.;** or (2) from some peculiarity of construction; as, **cam=l.** (having the harness worked by a cam), **circular l.** (with shuttle moving circularly), **drop=box l.** (in which the shuttle-boxes rise and drop), **high warp l.** (having the warp-threads carried vertically), **low=warp l.** (warp-threads carried horizontally), **needle=l.** (with a needle instead of a shuttle), **overpick=l., side=pick l., underpick=l.** (having the shuttle-driving mechanism respectively above, at the side, or below).
2. The art of working with a loom; the occupation of a weaver; weaving. **3.** The shaft of an oar, as distinguished from the blade; specif., that part of an oar between the rowlock and the handle.

> The latter [oars] are not very long, but have wide blades with concave ends, and heavy *looms*, caused by their being nearly three times the usual diameter.
> W. F. LYNCH *Jordan and Dead Sea* p. 58. [B. & CO. 1852.]

4. [Prov. Eng.] A chimney. H. *Dict.* **5.** In founding, same as LOAM, 3. [< AS. *gelōma*, tool.]
—**dob'by=loom",** *n.* Same as WITCH-LOOM.—**engine=l.,** *n.* A mechanical device used to operate a shuttle.—**gang=l.,** *n.* A loom which utilizes a number of shuttles at the same time in weaving a set of narrow strips, such as ribbons or tapes. **narrow=ware l.**‡; **ribbon=l.**‡; **tape=l**†.—**Jacquard l.,** a loom for fancy weaving, having a chain of perforated cards passing over a rotating prism, the perforations permitting the passage of wires that determine the raising of the warp-threads, and thus cause the figure to be woven in accordance with the prearrangement of the perforated cards. The **cross=border Jacquard l.** is similar, with a modification by which bordered fabrics are woven.—**loom'=card",** *n.* A perforated pattern-card, such as is used in the Jacquard loom.—**l.=comb,** *n.* The reed of a loom.—**l.=figured,** *a.* Having the pattern woven in, as distinguished from printed or embroidered: said of a fabric.—**l.=gale**†, *n.* A breeze; gentle gale.—**l.=harness,** *n.* That portion of a loom which so operates or acts upon the warp-threads as to make the opening through which the shuttle flies.—**l.=mounting,** *n.* In the preparation of yarn for the loom, the operations of warping, sizing, beaming, etc.—**l.=race,** *n.* A lay-race or shuttle-race.—**l.=sheeting,** *n.* A good quality of linen sheeting.—**l.=shuttle,** *n.* A shuttle carrying the filling-threads of a loom.—**scarf=l.,** *n.* A loom used in weaving figured fabrics of medium breadth.
loom[2], *n.* **1.** A coming indistinctly but broadly or impressively into view, or being so. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] The trail of a fish. H. *Dict.*
loom[3], *n.* **1.** A guillemot. **2**†. A loon. [< Ice. *lōmr*, loom.]
loom[4], *n.* Same as LOAM.—**loom'y,** *a.*
loo'=mask", 1 lū'=mask"; 2 lōō'=mȧsk", *n.* A form of half-mask. [Cor. of LOUP[2], *n.*, + MASK.]
loomed, } 1 lūmd; 2 lōōmd, *a.* Produced or treated by a
loomd[S], } loom; woven.
loom'er, 1 lūm'ər; 2 lōōm'er, *n.* The man who gets the warp in readiness for the loom.
loom'er-y, 1 lūm'ər-ı; 2 lōōm'er-ı, *n.* [-IES, 1 -ız; 2 -ĭṣ, *pl.*] A place in which looms or guillemots breed.
Lo-o'mim, 1 lo-ō'mim; 2 lo-ō'mĭm, *n.* *Bib.* (Douai).
loom'ing, 1 lūm'ıŋ; 2 lōōm'ing, *n.* **1.** Same as LOOM[2], 1. **2.** A mirage that elevates and elongates a figure, especially when viewed across water.
Loo'mis, 1 lū'mıs; 2 lōō'mĭs, *n.* **1. Alfred L.** (10/16 1831–1/23 1895), an American physician. **2. Charles Battell** (9/16 1861–9/23 1911), an American humorist and author; *Cheerful Americans.* **3. Elias** (8/7 1811–8/15 1889), an American astronomer and meteorologist. **4. Gustavus** (9/23 1789–3/8 1872), a United States general, in the War of 1812.
loom'less, 1 lūm'les; 2 lōōm'lĕs, *a.* *Textile.* Fabricated without the use of a loom, as by hand, or with hand-tools only.
loon[1], 1 lūn; 2 lōōn, *n.* **1.** A dull, stupid person; dolt; lout. **2.** A rogue; scamp. **3.** (1) A man of inferior position; a menial. (2) A lad; boy. **4.** A strumpet. [< OD. *loen*, dunce.] **lown**‡.
loon[2], *n.* **1.** A urinatoroid bird of the northern hemisphere, with short tail-feathers, webbed feet, and a hind toe. It traverses long distances under water at great speed, using both wings and feet. The plumage is prevailingly black, or slaty above and white below. The **common loon**

or great northern diver (*Urinator imber* or *Colymbus torquatus*) is from 28 to 36 inches long, and its head and neck are glossed with velvety green; the **black-throated** or **speckled** l. or diver (*Urinator* or *Colymbus arcticus*) is from 26 to 29 inches long, is glossed with violet purple, and breeds in the Arctic regions; and the **red-throated** l. (*Urinator lumme* or *Colymbus septentrionalis*) has a rich chestnut gloss on the foreneck and nests well within the Arctic regions; the **yellow-billed** l. (*Gravida adamsii*) has a yellowish-white bill and is glossed with velvety violet-blue; the **Pacific** l. (*G. pacifica*) is confined to the Pacific, is of medium size, and is remarkable for the pale color of the nape and back of the head.

You and I
Heard, clearly ringing from the shadowy night,
The *loon's* unearthly cry. CELIA THAXTER *Seaward* st. 1.

2. [Local, U. S.] A young woman. **3.** [Local, Brit.] The great crested or the little grebe. **4.** A loom or guillemot. [Cor. of LOON², *n.*] — **crazy as a loon,** being in an excited and demented condition: suggested by the maniacal laugh of the loon.

loon²-er-y, 1 lūn²ar-ē; 2 lōōn²er-y, *n.* [=RS, 1 🐦 2 -is, pl.] [Local, Eng.] A place where loons breed.

loon'gee, 1 lūn'gē; 2 lōōn'gē, *n.* [E. Ind.] A rich-colored silk or cotton scarf or loin-cloth. **loon'ghie†.**

loon'ing, 1 lūn'ĭŋ; 2 lōōn'ĭŋg, *n.* The long-drawn call of the loon: distinguished from its laugh.

loon'y, 1 lūn'ē; 2 lōōn'y, *a.* [Sc.] Quite crazy; daft; lunv.

loop, 1 lūp; 2 lōōp, *v.* **I.** *t.* To fasten or secure by means of a loop or loops; as, to *loop* a gate.

The curtain of dark tresses was drawn aside,
Looped up with golden cords. R. H. STODDARD *Abdication of Noman* st. 1.

2. To form into loops; as, to *loop* a string.

II. *i.* To make a loop. **1.** To move by forming loops, as certain larvæ. — **loop'ing-snail'**, *n.* A shore-snail (genus *Truncatella*) that walks like a looper or measuring-worm. — **loop'ing-the-loop'**, *n.* A feat of — **loop'-the-worm'²**. — **loop'-the-loop'**, *n.* A centrifugal railway which during a portion of its course follows a tortuous curve and forms an upright double loop. — **to l. the loop.** — **to l. the loop** (Colloq.), to circle the inner side of a loop, as in a car; hence, to perform any extraordinary or unusual feat with safety. — **looped,** *pa.* **1.** Bent or folded into a loop; as, a *looped* cord. **2†.** Full of loops. — **loop'y,** *a.* Winding or twisting; also, deceitful; crafty. **loop'le‡.**

loop¹, *n.* **1.** A fold or doubling of a string, cord, rope, or the like, in such a manner as to form an eye or a curve through which something may be passed, as a hook or another card; a noose; bight. **2.** Hence, a curve or bend of any kind; link; crook.

Vicksburg . . . rises in a long imposing fashion from the Mississippi's banks in a *loop* in the river.
E. KING *Great South* p. 287. [AM. P. CO. 1875.]

Specifically: (1) A stitch made in crochet- or knitting-work. (2) In railroad topography, etc., a line which from a main line, returning to it after making a detour. (3) A curve in a railroad, carried completely around to reach a higher level. (4) The loop which a button passes through, and by which it is attached; a shank. (5) [Rare.] A door-hinge or gate-hinge. (6) The projection under a gun-barrel by which it is fastened to the fore end of the stock. (7) The ear or handle of a stoneware jar or jug. (8) In anatomy, a looped nerve or vessel. (9) See LOOP-THE-LOOP. (10) *Figureskating.* A figure performed by reclining a curve to a greater radius, curling around, and progressing in the curve of the original radius. (11) *Archery.* The eye of the bow-string adjusted to fit the neck of the bow.

3. *Mech.* (1) A slotted member guiding and limiting the motion of a piece. (2) A sleeve or collar. **4.** A large knot or burl, as in walnut-wood. **5.** *Physics.* The part of a vibrating string, air-column, or standing wave-system, between two nodes.

In a given [musical] pine . . . midway between any two consecutive nodes there is always a *loop* or ventral segment.
GANOT *Physics* tr. by E. Atkinson, 8c. v. p. 248. [W. w. 1890.]

6. A magnifying-glass. [Prob. < Gael. *lub*, bend.] — **binocular loop,** a microscope of two systems with superimposing fields. — **electric l.,** a wire branching from the main line and returning to it. — **Flemish l.,** same as FLEMISH EYE. — **Henle's loops,** loop-shaped tubules in the kidneys. — **hysteresis l.,** the arc comprised within the ascending and descending terms of a curve of magnetization during under hysteresis. — **lenticular l.** (*Anat.*), a tract of nerve-fibers passing between the lemniscus and the lenticular nucleus. — **loop'-hold'**, *n.* **1.** *Fortification.* A fancy-shaped bolt by which to fasten the body-wood of a vehicle to the running-gear. **2.** *Naval.* A bolt passing through the loop and rags of a gun to hold it in position. — **l.-cut,** *n.* *Math.* See CROSS-CUT. — **l.-head,** *n.* In a vehicle, the swivel and the eye on the end of a body-loop. *Am. Mech. Dict.* — **l.-holder,** *n.* A carriage-iron used to fasten a strap-loop to the running-gear or to the bed. — **l. of Henle** (*Anat.*), the looped part of a uniniferous tubule between the two convoluted portions. See tube; under TUBULUS URINIFER. — **l. of repression** or **retrogression** (*Astron.*), the loop formed in the path of a planet at the time of its apparent change of motion from direct to retrograde. — **l.-peg,** *n.* A duplex plug which closes the circuit of a telegraph-line. — **l.-pin,** *n.* *Ordnance.* A pin for holding the wheel of a howitzer in place. — **l.-stitch,** *n.* A stitch composed of a series of loops, the last one of a series requiring to be fastened. — **l. test,** *n.* A method of testing for a fault in the insulation of a telegraph-line or cable. — **l.-weight,** *n.* In primitive looms, a weight used for stretching the warp. — **l.-yarn,** *n.* A yarn used as the basis for loops and curls in the making of fancy fabrics. — **l.-yoke,** *n.* See YOKE. — **magnetic l.,** the hysteresis loop. — **on the l.** (*Slang*), having a controller adjustment throwing the motor-current into the greatest speed. — **potential l.** (*Elec.*), the antinode of a curve showing fluctuations of voltage on an alternating circuit. — **shelly l.,** in brachiopod shells, a loop-like development from both ends of the base of the calcareous processs. — **trail-wheel l.** (*Ordnance*), the hook in the trail of a field-carriage to which a wheel is fastened.

loop², *n.* **1.** Any small or narrow window or aperture; specifically, in old fortifications, a loophole. **loop'-win'dow.** **2.** A fence-panel arranged to slide into the adjoining panel, thus answering the purpose of a gate. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] A gap in the paling of a park, made for the convenience of the deer. H. *Dict.* [< OF. *loup*, < D. *lup*, < *luipen*, peep.]

loop³, *n.* Same as LOUPE, 1.

loop⁴, *n.* *Metal.* Iron of such pasty consistency as to be ready for the tilt-hammer or rolls. [< F. *loupé*, < *loup*, LUMP.]

loop'er, 1 lūp'ar; 2 lōōp'er, *n.* **1.** An instrument with a blade and an eye near the point of it for inserting the end of one piece of carpet-rag into a slit that it makes in the end of another, so as to loop them together; also, one who loops. **2.** The larva of a geometrid moth; a measuring-worm; as, the cabbage-*looper* (*Plusia brassicæ*).

loop'ful, 1 lūp'ful, 2 lōōp'ful, *n.* [-FULS, 1 -fulz; 2 -fulz, *pl.*] As much as a loop will hold; specif. (*bacteriol.*), the quantity of bacteria which can be held on a loop of platinum wire.

Loop Head. A promontory in Clare county, Ireland, north of the entrance to the estuary of the Shannon.

loop'hole', 1 lūp'hōl'; 2 lōōp'hōl', *n.* **1.** *Fort.* A narrow aperture, as in a wall, usually having its greatest length horizontal, and splayed inward, used for observation, for the admission of light or air, and to fire small arms through. **2.** Hence, any opening, actual or figurative, that may be made use of as a means of escape; as, by a narrow *loophole* he escaped the penalty of the law; any narrow and private place of shameful action.

'Tis pleasant through the *loopholes* of retreat,
To peep at such a world; to see the stir
Of the Great Babel, and not feel the crowd.
COWPER *The Task* bk. iv, l. 88.

loop'holed', 1 lūp'hōld'; 2 lōōp'hōld', *a.* Provided with loopholes.

loop'ing, 1 lūp'ĭn; 2 lōōp'ĭng, *n.* *Metal.* The running together of ore-matter into a mass when the ore is only heated for amalgamation.

loop'let, 1 lūp'lĕt; 2 lōōp'lĕt, *n.* A small loop.

loop'light', 1 lūp'lāit'; 2 lōōp'līt', *n.* A loophole, particularly one for admission of light.

loops, *pa.* Looped.

loop'work', 1 lūp'wŭrk'; 2 lōōp'wŭrk', *n.* Fancy-work made of looped stitches.

loor, 1 lōr; 2 lōōr, *a.* [Prov. Eng.] Foot-rot, as in cattle.

loord†, *a.* & *n.* Same as LOURD.

Loos, 1 lōs; 2 lōōs, *n.* A town in Nord department, France, where the British defeated the Germans Sept. 25–27, 1915.

Loos'sa-ma Creek, 1 lūs"sa-kā'ma; 2 lōōs"sa-cē'ma. A creek in Mississippi; rises in Pontotoc county; length, 80 m. to the Yalabusha river.

loose, 1 lūs; 2 lōōs, *a.* [LOOSED, LOOSE²; l list, 2 lōōst; LOOS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To free from anything that binds, shackles, hinders, or restrains; set at liberty; liberate; release; set at large; as, to *loose* a slave from bondage. **2.** To disengage; undo; untie; unfasten; unbind; remove; as, to *loose* the cord of habits.

And with a single thought thaw from his neck he *loosed*
The coil of her soft arms.
BULWER-LYTTON *Lost Tales of Miletus, Orrall's Son* st. 100.

3. To relax; slacken; as, to *loose* the grip; let fly; as an arrow.

4. *Scots Law.* To withdraw or nullify (a process of attachment). **5†.** To work out; solve, as a riddle. **II.** *i.* [Rare.] To shoot; release. [< AS. *lēsan*, < *lēas*, loose.]

— **to loose sail,** to unfurl sails.

loose, *a.* [LOOS'ER, LOOS'EST.] **1.** Not fastened or confined; not bound or attached; unbound or untied; freed from normal bonds or restraint; as, *loose* tresses; *loose* flowers; to cut *loose* from old habits.

The playful children just let *loose* from school.
GOLDSMITH *Deserted Village* l. 120.

2. Lax in power, character, quality, principle, or conduct; careless; slovenly; slack; relaxed; wanton; dissolute; as, *loose* bond; *loose* morals; *loose* conduct.

She wanton! — Alabella *loose!* — Then,
Are the pure lilies black as soot within.
H. H. MILMAN *Fazio* act i, sc. 1, st. 15.

3. Not precise or exact; vague; indefinite; rambling; unconnected; as, *loose* reasoning; a *loose* style. **4.** Not close, compact, dense, tight, or crowded; lacking union of parts; slackly joined; as, a *loose* fabric; a *loose* frame; as, a *loose* knot or bond; a *loose* array; a fabric of *loose* texture; a man of *loose* build.

Her golden hair was *loose* to the current a-flying.
MICHAEL O'CONNOR *There is a Green Wood* st. 2.

5. *Pathol.* Not tight; open: said of a cough when expectoration is without difficulty, or of an abnormal laxity of the bowels. **6.** [Eng.] In football and other games, designating an open arrangement of the players. **7.** Living; playing. **7.** Designating a stable or stall in which the animals are kept untied. [< AS. *lēas*, loose.] SYN.: see DESULTORY. — **at a loose end,** at liberty. — **to give** or **let loose,** to board a man-of-war to prepare the battery for action by casting loose the guns. — **loose'-bod"ied,** *a.* **1.** Loosely fitting the body; flowing, as a gown. **2.** Unconnected. — **l.-box,** *n.* An enclosed space in a stable in which a horse is kept unhaltered. **l.-house†.—l. ends.** **1:** The dangling ends, as of a rope, string, etc.; hence, certain portions of something incomplete or disconnected; a *tinkle-ends* of the discussion. **2.** *Mining.* In long-wall working, a gangway with one solid wall, the other opening upon old or disused workings. — **l.-jointed,** *a.* Having joints apparently ill articulated, thus able to move with more than ordinary freedom. — **l.-jointedness,** *n.* The state of being l.-jointed. — **l. life,** *n.* [Rare.] A dissolute person. — **l. snut,** see SNUT, *n.* 2 (2). — **l. tongue,** same as FEATHER, *n.*, 2 (3). — **l.-tongued,** *a.* Given to unrestricted speech; inconsiderately garrulous; loquacious. — **l.-wall,** *n.* Same as SHERDY-WORK. See SHERD. — **l.-work,** *n.* An unclosed kind of embroidery in which parts were kept loosely attached and free to move. — **to break l.,** to escape by force or violence from physical or moral restraint. — **to cast l.,** to set free. — **to let up the l. ends,** to complete a neglected or unfinished piece of work.

loose, *n.* **1.** The act of loosing or letting go, as an arrow; discharge; free vent.

But nor suppose as much as you choose; give a *loose* to your fancy, indulge your imagination.
JANE AUSTEN *Pride and Prejudice* p. 378. [L. & L.]

2. *Archery.* The action or behavior of a bow and string in respect to the discharge of the arrow; spring; as, the *loose* of the bow is very fine. **3.** [North. Eng.] The privilege of pasturing cattle on a common. **4†.** The answer to a riddle or conundrum. **5†.** Issue, end, or conclusion of a matter. SHAKESPEARE *L. L. L.* act v, sc. ii, l. 752. **6†.** License. — **loose,** *adv.* Loosely.

loose back. *Bookbinding.* Same as SPRING-BACK.

loose'-field, *n.* *Eng. Hist.* The site of the battle of Stamford (1470), where, it is said, the Lancastrians threw off their coats when retreating.

loose'ly, 1 lūs'lĭ; 2 lōōs'ly, *adv.* In a loose manner; carelessly; negligently; wantonly; dissolutely; as, *loosely* tied; *loosely* conceived; to behave *loosely*.

loos'en, 1 lūs'n; 2 lōōs'n, *v.* **I.** *t.* To free from tightness, fixedness, tension, firmness, or restraint; release; make loose; as, to *loosen* a woman's hair; to *loosen* a joint. **2.** *Med.* To effect laxity in the action of (the bowels); also, to relax the tightness of (a cough). **3.** To relax (discipline).

II. *i.* To become less tight, firm, or compact; become loose; as, the joints *loosened* with wear. — **loos'en-ing-bar',** *n.* An implement for loosening a pattern from a sand-mold.

loos'end, *pp.* Loosened. S. S.

loos'en-er, 1 lūs'n-ar; 2 lōōs'n-er, *n.* One who or that which loosens; a laxative. **loos'er†.**

loose'ness, 1 lūs'nĕs; 2 lōōs'nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state of being loose, in any sense; laxity in character, quality, principle, power, or conduct; instability; immorality; dissoluteness.

Lessing was always for freedom, never for *looseness*, of thought. still less for laxity of principle. — F. W. FARRAR, *Among my Books, Lessing* in first series, p. 335. [o. & co. 1874.]

2. Specif., a loose condition of the bowels; diarrhea.

loose'strife', 1 lūs'strīf'; 2 lōōs'strīf', *n.* **1.** Any one of various plants of either the genus *Lysimachia*, of the family *Primulaceæ*, or the genus *Lythrum*, of the family *Lythraceæ*. **2.** Any plant of the loosestrife family: in this sense usually in the plural, the *loosestrifes*, as a synonym for the family. — **common loosestrife,** *Lysimachia vulgaris* and *Lythrum salicaria*, British plants, sparingly naturalized in the United States. — **creeping l.,** moneywort (*Lysimachia nummularia*). — **false l.,** or **bastard l.,** any one of several species of *Ludwigia*, of the family *Onagraceæ*. — **hyssop-loosestrife,** *n.* A European loosestrife (*Lythrum hyssopifolia*) with spicate inflorescence. — **purple l.,** a plant (*Lythrum salicaria*) with purple flowers, common in eastern North America. — **tufted l.,** *Lysimachia thyrsiflora*.

Loosh-cook', 1 lūsh-cūk'; 2 lōōsh-cōōk', *n.* The Indian name of the St. John river, New Brunswick province, Canada.

loos'ing, 1 lūs'ĭŋ; 2 lōōs'ĭng, *n.* **1.** Release, as from indebtedness; cancellation of the guilt of sin. **3.** [Eng.] Money paid on the completion of a contract or obligation. — **loosing-hand',** *n.* In archery, the hand that draws and releases the bowstring behind the arrow: opposed to *bow-hand*.

loos'ish, 1 lūs'ĭsh; 2 lōōs'ĭsh, *a.* Somewhat loose.

loos'some, 1 lū'sam; 2 lōō'sam, *a.* [Scot.] Lovable.

loot¹, 1 lūt; 2 lōōt, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To plunder; sack; pillage, as a city or dwelling. **2.** To take away as plunder.

II. *i.* To engage in pillage or plundering.

He had allowed his 'children,' aided by the Baloch and the sons of Ramji,' to *loot* whatever they could seize and secrete.
R. F. BURTON *Lake Regions of Central Africa* v. 1. [L. & L.]

He employed these . . . minutes, when he was from under his sergeant's eye, in *looting*.
T. HUGHES *Tom Brown at Oxford* p. 389. [P. & C.]

loot², 1 lūt; 2 lōōt, *pp.* [Scot.] Permitted. — **loot'en,** *pa.*

loot, 1 lūt; 2 lōōt, *n.* Booty taken from a sacked city by a victorious army; plunder; anything unlawfully taken, as by one in an official position. [< Hind. *lūt*, < Sans. *lobra*, plunder.]

loot'er, 1 lū'ar; 2 lōō'er, *n.* A plunderer.

loot'le, 1 lū'tl; 2 lōō'tl, *v.* [Colloq.] One of a gang given to looting or plundering; a marauder. **loot'tle-wal'lah‡.**

loo'ver, *n.* Same as LOUVER.

loo'warm', 1 lū'wôrm'; 2 lōō'wôrm', *a.* [Archaic.] Tepid.

lop¹, 1 lŏp; 2 lŏp, *n.* [LOPPED, LOPT², 1 lŏpt, 2 lŏpt; LOP'PING.] **1.** To cut off, as the top or extreme part of anything, by the blow of a sharp instrument; shorten by cutting off the extremities; cut off, as superfluous parts; as, to *lop* a tree.

The stolical scheme of supplying our wants by *lopping* off our desires, is like cutting off our feet when we want shoes.
SWIFT *Works, Thoughts on Various Subjects* v. 2. [W. w. n. 1874.]

2. To cut partly off and bend down; as, to *lop* saplings to form a hedge. [A use of LOP², *v.*]

lop², *v.* [LOPPED, LOPT²; LOP'PING.] **I.** *t.* To permit to droop or hang down; as, a horse *lops* his ears.

II. *i.* **1.** To be pendulous or pendent; hang downward as the ears of some dogs or rabbits. **2.** [Colloq.] To lounge; loll. **3.** To move with short bounds or leaps, as of a rabbit. [Var. of LOUP, *v.*]

— **lop'-comb',** *n.* In poultry, a comb that falls over instead of standing erect. — **lop-eared,** *a.* Having drooping or pendulous ears, as some rabbits.

lop-horn, *a.* [Colloq., U. S.] Not strictly observant of the rules and traditions of one's set; as, a *lop-horn* Quaker.


Lop-eared Rabbit.

lop³, *n.* Something that is lopped; as, a branch or a part of a tree; specifically, the trimmings or small twigs and fagot-branches, not measured as timber; a fagot of wood; fagot-wood.

lop⁴, *n.* A hanging down or drooping, as of the ears of some animals.

lop⁵, *n.* *Nant.* A cross or lumpy sea with short waves.

Lop'-ear'ed-ness, 1 lŏp'ēr'ĕd-nĕs, *n.* *Mind. Myth.* A maiden composed of the graceful parts of all the animals, such as the eyes of the deer, etc.: she was introduced into the palace of the king of Benar, who believed her to be his daughter. < Hind. *lapa*, ear; *wrudha*, long.

lope, 1 lōp; 2 lōp, *v.* [LOPED; LOP'ING.] **I.** *t.* [U. S.] To cause to gallop slowly and easily; as, to *lope* a horse.

II. *i.* **1.** To gallop slowly and steadily with an easy swinging motion; also, to move with such a gallop; as, the horse *lopes*.

I looked up and beheld a most superb fox, *loping* along with infinable ease and grace.
BURROUGHS *Winter Sunshine* subject iii, p. 57. [R. & R. 1876.]

2. To leap or spring. [< AS. *hlēapan*, leap.] **lowpe‡.**

lope, *n.* **1.** A slow or easy gallop with a long striding movement. **2†.** A leap.

Lo'pe de Ve'ga Car'pi-o, 1 lō'pĕ dē vē'gä kär'pĭ-ō; 2 lō'pe de ve'gä cär'pi-ō. See VEGA CARPIO.

lop'er, 1 lōp'ar; 2 lōp'er, *n.* One who or that which lopes. Specif.: (1) A man who rides a horse at an easy loping gait; hence, one who wishes to go through life easily; as, a lazy *loper*. (2) A swivelchock used in rope-making.

Lo'pez, 1 lō'pĕz; 2 lō'pez, *n.* Ruy, 1520?–1459. A Portuguese archivist and chronicler; the "Portuguese Froissart"; *Chronica del rey D. Johann.* **Lo'pez‡.**

lope'staff', *n.* A leaping-pole.

lope'way', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A bridle-path; footpath.

Lo'pez, 1 lō'pĕz or lō'pĕth; 2 lō'pez or lō'peth, *n.* **1. Carlos Antonio** (1?/1706?–1862), President of Paraguay. **2. Don Francisco Solano** (1827–1?/1870), President of Paraguay; son and successor of the preceding; killed in war against Brazil. **3. Narcisso** (1799–1?/1851), a Cuban revolutionist, born in Venezuela; led three expeditions from the United States to conquer Cuba; was garroted. **4. Rodcrigo** (–1594), a Portuguese Jew; physician to Queen Elizabeth of England; executed for conspiracy.

Lo-pe'zi-a, 1 lō-pē'zĭ-a; 2 lō-pē'zĭ-a, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of annuals and undershrubs of the family *Onagraceæ*, natives of Mexico and Central America. They bear alternate toothed leaves and terminal racemes of small reddish or white flowers. The seed-vessel is 4-valved, 4-celled, and many-seeded. [< J. *Lopez*, Spanish botanist.]

lo'pez-root", *s.* 15'pez-rŭt": 2 15'pez-rût". *n.* The root of an Old World tropical climber (*Tedalia asiatica*) of the family *Rutaceæ*. Native East-Indian physicians use the fresh bark of the root medicinally. [< *Lopez* Pinhelro.]

Lo-phi'dæ, 1 lo-fi'dē, 2 lō-fī'dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of fishes, the anglers or fishing-frogs, especially pediculates having a depressed body, an enormous mouth, with projecting lower jaw, and spinous dorsal fin, the anterior rays several parts or distinct spines, the first being superrostral. **Lo'phius**, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *lophos*, crest.] — **lo'phid**, *n.*

loph'ine, 1 lō'fin, -in or -ın; 2 lō'fin, -in or -ın, *n. Chem.* A violet crystalline compound (C21H16N2) formed by heating di- and tri-benzylamin or by distilling amarin or hydrobenzamid. It combines with acids and forms salts. [< Gr. *lophos*, crest.]

lo'phi-o-, 1 lō'fi-o-; 2 lō'fī-o-. From Greek *lophion* or *lopheion*, a little crest (dim. of *lophos*, crest): a combining form.—**Lo'phi-o-don'ti-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* An Eocene family of perissodactyls, especially those having upper molars with external welts, lower molars with internal crescents, premolars differing from molars, and 4 front and 3 hind toes. **Lo"phi-o-don'tid-æ-ai-**, n. **Lo"phi-o-don'tid**, *a.* & *n.* — **lo"phi-o-don'tin**, *a.* & *n.* — **lo"phi-o-don'toid**, *a.* & *n.* — **lo'phi-old**. I. *a.* Of or pertaining to the *Lophitidæ*. II. *n.* One of the *Lophitidæ*.— **Lo"phit-o-my'i-dæ**, *n. pl. Mam.* An Abyssinian family of myomorphic rodents with opposable thumb, tuberculate molars, and premolars replaced by bony extensions from the temporal ridges and molars.—**lo"phit-o-my'id**, *n.*— **lo"phi-o-my'oid**, *a.* & *n.*— **Lo-phi'omys**, *n. Mam.* [< Mod. L. genus *Lophiomys* (Imhausi) [-l-] A rodent of this genus. *Lophiomys imhausi*, in which the hair forms a crest on the back and is of peculiar structure, is the only species.—**lo"phi-o-pet'a-lous**, *a. Bot.* Having the perithecium mouth crested. **lo"phi-os'to-mous**.

lo'pho-, 1 lō'fo-; 2 lō'fo-. From Greek *lophos*, a crest: a combining form.—**Lo'pho-bran'chi-i**, *n. pl. Ich.* A division of teleost fishes, especially the seahorses, with imperfect branchial arches and gill-elements tuft-like, including pipefishes and sea-horses. **Lo'pho-bran'chi-al**; **Lo'pho-bran'chi-ate**.—**lo'pho-bran'chi-ous**.—**lo'pho-cade**, *n. & a.* — **lo'pho-cer'cal**, *a.* Same as PROTOCERCAL.—**Lo-phoc'o-mi**, *n. pl. Ethnol.* A grand division of the human species, the tuft-cheated people same as the second race, including Negritos, Papuans, Melanesians, Tasmanians, Hottentots, and Bushmen. See HUMAN.—**lo'pho-dont**, *a.* Having crested molar teeth.—**Lo'pho-gas'tri-dæ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A family of sclerognath web-soles paired with Thoracic legs. **Lo'phogas'ter**, *n.* (t. g.) — **lo'pho-gas'trid**, *n.*—**lo'pho-gastroid**, *a.*— **Lo'pho-ge-bi'us**, *n. Zool.* A genus of goblid fishes with a fleshy crest on the head. Caribbean Sea.—**Lo-phoph'o-ra**, *n. Bot.* A genus of tufted cacti found in northern Mexico and adjacent United States territory. They have reddish or white flowers, and no spines.—**lo'pho-ral**, *a.* no spines.—**lo'pho-phore**, *n. Helminth.* The disk or platform that surrounds the mouth and bears tentacles in polyzoans. See illus. under POLYZOA.—**lo'pho-sau'ral**, *a.* — **Le-phoph"o-rī'næ**, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of *Phasianidæ* including the monauls or impeyans. **Lo-phoph'orus**, *n.* (t. g.) — **lo-phoph'o-rin**(e), *a.* & *n.*— **lo-phoph"o-rō'sis**, *n.* Comb-disease in fowls.—**Lophop'o-dia**, *n. pl. Helminth.* The *Phylactolæmata*.— **Lo'pho-sper"mum**, *n. Bot.* Same as MAURANDIA.— **lo'pho-spore**, *n. Phytogeog.* A plant whose ripened fruit bears a tuft of hairs which aids in dispersion of the seeds by the wind.— **lo-phos'te-on**, *n.* [<Gr.a, *pl*] *Ornith.* The median element of the breastbone, including the keel.—**lo'pho-style**, *n. pl. Ich.* A family of acanthopterygian fishes with a long body tapering backward, very long dorsal extending forward on forehead, and very short anal and pair of ventrals. **Lo-pho'tes**, *n.* (t. g.) — **loph'o-tid**, *n.*—**loph'o-toid**, *a.* & *n.*— **lo-phot'ri-chous**, *a. Biol.* Having flagella or runner-like branches: characteristic of some micro-organisms. **lo"pho-trich'ic**.— **lo-phyr'o-pod**, 1 lō-fir'o-pŏd; 2 lō-fī'ro-pŏd, *n. Zool.* A crustacean with cylindrical or tufted feet, belonging to the division *Entomostraca*. [< Gr. *lophouros* (< *lophos*, tuft, + *oura*, tail) + *pous*, foot.]

lopp†, *n.* A branch.—**lop'pard**, *n.* A pollard.

lop'per, 1 lop'er; 2 lŏp'er. **I.** *vt. & vi.* [Prov. Eng. & U. S.] To coagulate, as sour milk; curdle; clot. **II.** *n.* A coagulated condition, as of milk or blood.

lop'pet, *n.* One who lops.

lop'pet, 1 lop'et; 2 lŏp'ĕt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] To move clumsily or with a heavy gait. Used of animals; also, to lounge.

lop'ping, 1 lop'ing; 2 lŏp'ing, *n.* **1.** A cutting off for use of all the branches of a tree except the leading shoot: opposed to *pruning* for improvement of the tree.

In the churchyards the yew trees stood black and undecayed, scarcely grown again from the last *lopping* to supply boughs for the archers. SHORTHOUSE *John Inglesant* p. 21. IMASM. 1884.4

2. A branch so cut off. [Prov. Eng.]

The trees seem wot through, and the soft *loppings* and prunings of the woodman's axe can make no crash or crackle as they fall. LOWELL *Among my Books* p. 6. IMASM.

—lop'ping-shears", *n.* Heavy shears for hedge-trimming and similar work. [choppy.

lop'py, 1 lop'i; 2 lŏp'y, *a.* Limp; pendulous; hanging down; lop-sided.—**lop'sid'ed**, 1 lop'sīd'ed; 2 lŏp'sīd', *a.* A perennial woodland herb (*Phryma leptostachya*) of the family *Verbenaceæ*, with opposite leaves and slender spikes of small light-purple flowers: so called from its fruit, which is bent back against the stem.

lop'sid"ed, 1 lop'sīd'ed; 2 lŏp'sīd'ĕd, *a.* Heavy or hanging down on one side; hence, full of idiosyncrasies. **lob'sid"ed**.—**lop'sid"ed-ness**, *n.*—**lop'sid'ness**, *n.*

lop'stick", 1 lop'stĭk"; 2 lŏp'stĭk', *n.* Same as LOB-STICK.

lop'tail", *n.* Same as LOBTAIL.

Lop'ter, 1 lop'ter; 2 lŏp'ter, *n. Norse Myth.* Loki: the name under which he participated in the creation of man, giving the senses, the passions, and the fire of the veins. [Ice., the aerial one.] **Lop'tr**.

lop'wing", *n.* Same as WEB-FOOT. **lob'webbe**†.

lop'wood", 1 lop'wud"; 2 lŏp'wŏd', *n. Eng. Law.* The right of the inhabitants of a parish to lop for fuel branches of the trees on the waste and in the hedges.

loq., *abbr.* [L.] *Loquitur* (he or she speaks).

lo-qua'cious, 1 lo-kwē'shus; 2 lo-kwā'shus, *a.* Given to continual talking; talkative; chattering; hence, apt to disclose secrets. < L. *loquax* (*loquac*), < *loquor*, speak.] SYN.: see GARRULOUS.—**lo-qua'cious-ly**, *adv.* In a loquacious manner.—**lo-qua'cious-ness**, *n.*

lo-quac'i-ty, 1 lo-kwas'i-ti; 2 lo-kwăc'i-ty, *n.* The habit of continual talking, or the disposition to talk overmuch; loquaciousness; talkativeness.

A book is good company. It is full of conversation without *loquacity*. H. W. BEECHER in Drysdale's *Prov. from Plymouth Pulpit, Miscell.* p. 226. [A. 1887.]

lo'quat, 1 lō'kwŏt; 2 lō'kwăt, *n.* A low-sized, pomaceous tree (*Eriobotrya japonica*), native in eastern Asia, but now cultivated in the Gulf States for its fruit, a small yellow pome used for preserving. The Early Red, Premium, Advance, Victor, and Eulalia are the varieties commonly cultivated for market. 2. The fruit of this tree.

The *loquette* is somewhat like a yellow plum, bitter and astringent if plucked too soon, but juicy and most delicious when fully ripe. JULIA C. R. DORR *Bermuda* p. 14. [c. 1884.]

[< Chin. *lukwat*, < *luh*, rush, + *kuh*, orange.] **lo'quat-tree"**, *n.* Probably intermediate between *Loquat* (Austral.), a shrub (*Rhodomyrtus macrocarpa*) of the family *Myrtaceæ*. **loque**, 1 lōk; 2 lōk, *n.* A disease of bees in Europe, caused by the bacillus of Cheshire (*Bacillus alvei*), and fatal to the larvæ. The disease is infectious, the bacillus infesting the honey as well as passing from bee to bee. [F.]

lo'quence, 1 lō'kwens; 2 lō'kwĕns, *n.* [Rare.] Speech; eloquence.—**lo'quen-cy**, *n.* Loquence.—**lo'quent**, *a.* Speaking.—**lo'quent-ly**, *adv.*

loq'ui-tur, 1 lok'wi-tur; 2 lŏk'wi-tûr, *v.* [L.] He (she) speaks: a rubric word introducing *loq.*

lo'ra†, 1 lō'ra; 2 lō'ra, *n. Entom.* **1.** The modified subsentum of aculeate hymenopters. **2.** The tips of the genæ. [< L. *lorum*, thong.]

lo'ra†, *n.* A whip-like diurnal tree-snake (*Amaulia tiocerca*) of Venezuela, noted for its brilliant colors. O'REILLY *Scientific American* Aug. 8, 1891, p. 87. [< L. *lorum*, thong.]

lo'ra'ta, *n.* Plural of LORATUM.

Lo'ra, Falls of. The neck of turgid water joining the Firth of Lorne and Loch Etwe, Scotland.

Lo-raine', 1 lō-rān'; 2 lō-rān', *n.* A county in N. Ohio; 494 sq. m.; county-seat, Elyria. **2.** A city in Lorain county, O. **lo'ral**, 1 lō'ral; 2 lō'ral. **I.** *a. Zool.* Of or pertaining to the lores. **II.** *n.* One of the scales in front of the eye, on the side of the snout, as in some serpents; a loral shield.—**loral pit**, a pit behind the nostril: characteristic of crotaloid serpents. See pit-viper.

Lo'ramite, 1 lō'ram-īt; 2 lō'ram-īt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic bright-red thallium sulfarsenid (TlAsS2), that crystallizes in the monoclinic system.

lo'ranin, 1 lō'ra-nin; 2 lō'ra-nĭn, *n.* Any plant of the mistletoe family.

Lo'ran-tha'ce-æ, 1 lō'ran-thā'sē-ē; 2 lō'ran-thā'sē-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A large family of tropical parasitic plants — the mistletoe family — belonging to the order *Santalales*. There are 13 genera and about 500 species, all characterized by opposite leaves, regular flowers, and berry-like fruits. The leading genera are **Lo-ran'thus** (t. g.), *Phoradendron*, and *Psittacanthus*. [< Gr. *loron* (< L. *lorum*), thong, + *anthos*, flower.] — **lo'ran-thā'ceous**, *a.*

lo'ra-tad, 1 lō'ra-tăd; 2 lō'ra-tăd, *adv.* Same as LORANTE, *a.*

lo'rate, 1 lō'rāt; 2 lō'rāt, *a.* Strap-shaped; thong-shaped; ligulate. < L. *loratus*, bound with thongs, < *lorum*, thong.]

lo'ra-to-, 1 lō'ra-tō-; 2 lō'ra-tō-. From L. *loratus*, thonged: a combining form.

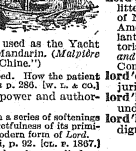
lo'rate, 1 lō'rāt; 2 lō'rāt, *a.* Strap-shaped; thong-shaped; ligulate. < L. *loratus*, bound with thongs, < *lorum*, thong.]

Lor'da-ble, 1 lôr'da; 2 lôr'dă, *n.* Same as LORDANE.

lor'da-ne, 1 lôr'dān; 2 lôr'dān, *n.* A Chinese junk-rigged coaster with a hull of European model, usually having one mast.

The word *'lorcha'* is taken from the Portuguese settlement at Macao. MCCARTHY *Our Sea Power*, vol. ii., p. 13. [c. 1891.]

[Perhaps cor. of Pg. *lancha*, pinnace.]



lorch'er, *n.* A dog; same as LURCHER, 2.

lord, 1 lôrd; 2 lôrd, *n.* **I.** *t.* To invest with the rank of lord; treat or address as a lord. **2.** To rule or preside over; as, to *lord* the county.

II. *n.* **1.** One having authority or power; esp., a feudal superior; one who has dominion over others; specifically, the proprietor of a manor; the holder of a fief in relation to his vassal or tenant. **2.** One possessing supreme power and authority; a ruler; governor; master.

If there be a royal solitude, it is a sick-bed. How the patient *lords it* there! LEIGH *Last Essays of Elia* p. 286. [w. t. & co.]

lord's, *n.* One possessing supreme power and authority; a ruler; governor; master.

The Hinford, the Loafriver, . . . through a series of softenings and corruptions, and with a complete forgetfulness of its primitive meaning, has settled down into the modern form of *Lord*. FREEMAN *Norman Conq.* vol. i, p. 92. [c. r. 1867.]

[2.] The Supreme Being; Jehovah; also applied to Jesus Christ, who is spoken of as *Our Lord* or the *Lord*.

For frantic boast and foolish word,
Thy Mercy on Thy People, *Lord!* Amen.
RUDYARD KIPLING *Recessional.*

3. A title of respect formerly given to any political or religious superior, to a husband as master of his wife, etc.; still sometimes used humorously in the latter sense. **4.** *Brit. Peerage, Law.* The title of a nobleman, derived from the crown; a landlord. **5.** A title of honor or nobility in Great Britain, given generally to men noble by birth or ennobled by patent. This includes lords spiritual (archbishops and bishops), who are members of the House of Lords, and also marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons. The title is given by courtesy to the eldest sons of dukes, marquises, and earls, who have by courtesy also precedence over their held by the father, frequently the second title, and to the younger sons of dukes and marquises, prefixed to their Christian name and surname. It is also a title of office, such as the *Lord* Lieutenant of Ireland, the *Lord* Chancellor, *Lord* Privy Seal, *Lords* of the Treasury, Admiralty, Bedchamber, *Lord* Great Chamberlain, *Lord* High Almoner, *Lords* in Waiting, *Lords* Justices, the *Lords* Provosts of Edinburgh, Glasgow, etc., the *Lord* Advocate of Scotland, the judges of the Scottish Court of Session, and all judges when presiding in court. Compare LADY.

Johnson . . . loved a *lord* in the abstract, and yet he asserted a sturdy independence against any *lord* in particular.
H. A. BIRRELL *Obiter Dicta*, 2d ser., p. 150. [CHAUT. 1890.]

6. *Astrol.* A controlling planet. **7.** [Prov. Eng.] The foremost mower or reaper. **8.** [L.] In Hindustan, Buddha. **9.** [Colloq., U. K.] A hunchback. [< AS. *hlaford*, < *hlāf*, loaf, + *weard*, guardian.] See MASTER.

—Irish lord, the Bering sea sculpin (*Hemilepidotus jordani*), eaten by natives of the littoral.—**L. Auditor, L. Chamberlain, L. Chancellor, L. Justice**, etc., see under AUDITOR; CHAMBERLAIN, etc.—**L. Baltimore**, a fly-like lure made of black and orange (the colors of George Calvert, first Lord Baltimore) feathers; used for bass-fishing.—**L. Commissioners of Admiralty**, one of the body of commissioners to whom certain duties of the Lord High Admiral are entrusted. These commissioners are: the **First Lord of the Admiralty**, who is a member of Parliament and generally a cabinet minister; the **First** and **Second Sea Lords**; the **Third Sea Lord** and **Controller**; the **Fourth Sea Lord**; and the **Civil Lord.**—**lord'-farm"er**, *n.* One in possession of an episcopal manor paying rent to the bishop.—**L. Harry**, a nickname for the devil.—**L. High Admiral of England**, an officer of state, formerly head of the navy. His duties are now performed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty and the Admiralty Court.

In 1585 . . . he [Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham] was appointed *Lord High Admiral of England* and had command of the fleet during the alarm of the Spanish Armada.
SIDNEY LEE *Dict. of Eng. Biog.* p. 578. [CAS. CO.]

—L. High Commissioner, at the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, a representative of the crown.—**L. in waiting** [Eng.], one of the six paid members of the Lord Chamberlain's department of the royal household, always a peer, who is in personal attendance on the sovereign for two or three weeks at a time. There are, also, unpaid extra lords in waiting.—**L. Justice of Appeal**, see JUSTICE OF APPEAL, 3).—**L. Justice of Ireland** (*Eng. Hist.*), an English commissioner appointed in the 18th century to exercise vicegeral authority over Ireland.—**L. Lieutenant**, [Eng.] the office or dignity of a lord lieutenant.—**L. lieutenant.** 1. The viceroy to whom the government of Ireland is nominally committed: appointed under the great seal of the United Kingdom. As a member of the cabinet, he remains in office only during the term of office of his party, resides in Dublin, and has a salary of £20,000 ($100,000). Officially called *Lord Lieutenant-General and General Governor of Ireland.* 2. A county official in Great Britain, originally appointed to levy and lead the forces in times of war. He now appoints the justices of the peace and exercises minor local military commissions. The military jurisdiction was abolished in 1871.—**L. of Appeal in Ordinary**, a legal life member of the House of Lords, appointed specially for the hearing of appeals to that House.—**L. of Council** [Scots.], formerly, a privy councilor who performed judicial business when Parliament was not sitting.—**L. of Council and Session** [Scots.], a judge of the Court of Session.—**L. of misrule**, an officer formerly attached to English royal or aristocratic households who presided over the Christmas revels, reigning from Allhallow e'en to candlemas day: similar to the *abbot of unreason* in Scotland.—**L. of the Isles.** 1. A title taken in 1340 by John, son of Angus, as feudal ruler of the Hebrides; used by three successors, declared forfeited, and now a title of the Prince of Wales. 2. A poem by Scott.—**l. of the May** [Eng.], one chosen to preside over May festivities and personify Robin Hood.—**L. Ordinary** [Scot.], a member of the Court of Session who with four other judges forms the Outer House.—**L. President**, the presiding justice of the Scottish Court of Session, or supreme court.—**L. President of the Council**, the president of the privy council: an honorary title given to a member of the English cabinet.—**L. Privy Seal**, same as KEEPER OF THE PRIVY SEAL.—**L. Rector**, the head of a Scottish university: an honorary title. Compare RECTOR, 2.—**lord'-and-ladies**, *n.* **1.** The wake-robin. **2.** [Local, U. S.] The harlequin duck.—**Lord's day**, the Christian Sabbath; Sunday.—**Lords Marchers of England**, lords of the Welsh marches. See MARCH², 2.—**Lord's Prayer**, the prayer taught by Jesus to his disciples. *Matt.* vi, 9-13.—**lord's room**† (*Theat.*), a stage-box.—**lords spiritual**, the archbishops and bishops of the Anglican Church who have seats in the House of Lords.—**Lord's Supper**, the sacrament of the communion; eucharist.—**Lord's table**, the altar or table at which communion is celebrated: also, the communion sacrament itself.—**lords temporal**, those English, Scottish, and Irish lay peers who have seats in the House of Lords.—**very l.**, an immediate landlord.—**lord'ling**, *n.* A little lord; lordling.—**lord'let**†, *n.* Same as LORDLING.—**lord'like"**, *a.* Like or befitting a lord; hence, haughty; arrogant; lordly.—**lord'ling**, *n.* A little lord: generally contemptuous or contemptuous.—**lord'ol'a-try**, *n.* [Humorous.] Extreme reverence for the aristocracy; lord-worship.

Lord, n. 1. Chester S. (⁹/₁₁1857—). American editor; litterateur; Chancellor of the Board of Regents of the State of New York, 1921— . **2. Eleazar** (⁹/₁1788–⁴/₁1871), an American Presbyterian clergyman, writer, banker, and philanthropist. **3. John** (⁹/₁1813–¹/₁1894), an American historian and lecturer; *Beacon Lights of History; Ancient States and Empires.* **4. Nathan** (¹/₁1792–⁴/₁1870), an American Congregationalist divine; president of Dartmouth College.

lord'dom, 1 lôrd'dom; 2 lôrd'dom, *n.* The power or jurisdiction of a lord; a place of rank and power.

lord'ess, 1 lôrd'les; 2 lôrd'lĕs, *a.* Having no lord; not under the dominion of a lord.

lord'li-ness, 1 lôrd'li-nes; 2 lôrd'lī-nĕs, *n.* **1.** Lordly dignity or degree.

The first of myriad things which shall be mine
Are light of mercy and love's *lordliness*.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* bk. i, st. 15.

2. Lordly insolence or arrogance.

lord'ly, 1 lôrd'li; 2 lôrd'lī, *a.* [ME. *lordlich*; LORD'LI-KE; LORD'LI-EST.] **1.** Of, pertaining to, or like a lord; becoming a lord; grand; lofty; noble; as, a *lordly* presence; *lordly* pines. **2.** Characterized by undue loftiness; haughty; imperious; insolent; as, a *lordly* air or demeanor. SYN. see IMPERIOUS.

lord'ly, *adv.* In a lordly manner. **lord'li-ly**† [Rare].

lor'do-sco'li-o'sis, 1 lôr'do-skō'li-ō'sis; 2 lôr'do-scō'li-ō'sĭs, *n. Pathol.* Lordosis complicated with scoliosis.

lor'do'sis, 1 lor-dō'sis; 2 lôr-dō'sĭs, *n. Pathol.* Inward curvature of a bone; specif., curvature of the spine with the convexity forward. [< Gr. *lordōsis*, < *lordos*, bent back.]

lore'do'mat.—**lor-do'tic**, *a.*

lord'ship, 1 lôrd'ship; 2 lôrd'shĭp, *n.* & *vt.* [Rare.] To address as 'your lordship'; exercise lordship; govern

lord'ship, *n.* **1.** The state or dignity of a lord; hence, the title by which noblemen (excluding dukes), bishops, and judges in England are addressed or spoken of, preceded by *his* or *your*. **2.** The jurisdiction of a lord; a seigniory; domain; manor.

Dull builders of homes. Base tillers of earth,
Gaping, ask me what *lordships* I owned at my birth.
MICHAELMAS. *Michaelmas Term*, in *Contemporary Review*, ch. 2.

3. The dominion, power, or authority of a lord; hence, sovereignty or dominion in general; supremacy; as, man's *lordship* over animals. TRENCH *Notes on the Parables* Intro. p. 11. [A. 1870.]

lord'wood", 1 lôrd'wud"; 2 lôrd'wŏd', *n.* A tree (*Liquidambar orientalis*) allied to the sweet-gum of the United States, growing in western Asia and yielding liquid storax. [< LORD + wood; trans. of *xylon effendi*, the Cypriote name.]

lore, 1 lōr; 2 lōr, *n.* **1.** *Ornith.* The side of the head between the eye and the beak. See illus. under BIRD. **2.** A corresponding part in other animals, as reptiles. **3.** *Entom.* A lora. [F., < L. *lorum*, thong.]

lore, *n.* **1.** Whatever may be taught or learned; a body of learning in any branch of knowledge, or the learning peculiar to a people or an age; erudition. **2.** [Archaic.] Any special instruction; a lesson; the act of teaching. [< AS. *lār*, learning.] **lair**†.—**lore'fa"ther**†, *n.* A tutor.

lo're-al, 1 lō're-al; 2 lō're-al, *a.* & *n.* Loral.

Lo're-lei, 1 lō're-lī; 2 lō're-lī, *n.* [G.] *Folk-lore.* A siren who sits on the echoing rock of Lorelei and lures boatmen to their destruction. **2.** A rock on the right bank of the Rhine, Germany; 440 ft. high; has a famous echo.

Lo'renz, 1 lō'rents; 2 lō'rĕnts, **Adolf** (⁴/₁1854—). An Austrian orthopedic surgeon and inventor of appliances;

most widely known for his "bloodless" method of rectifying dislocation of the hip-joint by manipulation.

Lo'renz. **Lo-ren'zo,** *n.* See LAWRENCE.

lo-ren'ze-nite, *l* lo-ren'zi-nīt; 2 lo-rĕn'ze-nit, *n.* A silicate of titanium, zirconium, and sodium, obtained in southern Greenland. [< *J. Lorenzen*, a Danish mineralogist.]

Lo'renz-zet'ti, *l* lō'rĕn-dzet'ti; 2 lō'rĕn-dzĕt'ti, *n.* **1. Ambrogio** (-1348?), an Italian painter. **2. Pietro,** an Italian painter: elder brother of the preceding.

Lo-ren'zo, *l* lo-ren'zo; 2 lo-rĕn'zo, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Merchant of Venice*, Bassanio's friend and Jessica's lover.

lo-ret'in, *l* lo-rē'tin; 2 lo-rĕt'in, *n. Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_9H_4NSO_4N$), derived from quinolin, and used in medicine as an antiseptic. [< *Loreto*, in Italy.]

Lo-re'to, *l* lo-rē'to; 2 lo-rĕ'to, *n.* **1.** A forest department in N. E. Peru; 288,456 sq. m.; inhabited by civilized Indians; capital, Moyobamba. **2.** A town in Ancona province, Italy; site of a sanctuary of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the "Santa Casa," a house surrounded by a church reputed to have been occupied by the Virgin in Nazareth, transported by angels to Rauniza and thence to Loreto.

lo'rette, *l* lo'ret'; 2 lo'rĕt', *n.* [F.] In Parisian usage, a member of the demi-monde, of a class more pretentious than the grisette. Compare COCOTTE; DEMI-MONDE; GRISETTE.

Lo're-to-tine', *l* lō're-tēn'; 2 lō're-tĭn', *n.* **1.** A member of the order of nuns known as "Sisters of Loretto at the Foot of the Cross," established in Kentucky in 1812, devoted to the education of destitute orphans. **2.** A member of one of various Catholic orders of nuns, especially of one at Rathfarnham, Ireland, founded in 1822, with branches in Calcutta, Mauritius, and Canada. [< *Loreto*, Italy.]

Lo-ret'to, *l* lo-rĕt'o; 2 lo-rĕt'o, *n.* Same as LORETO.

— **Sisters of Lorette** (*R. C. Ch.*), nuns, known as the "Ladies or Sisters of Lorette," devoted to teaching girls; established in Ireland, Lancashire, and Australia, 1838, founded by Mrs. Mary Teresa, near Dublin, Ireland, 1822.

lor'gnette', *l* lôr'nyet'; 2 lôr'nyĕt', *n.* [F.] **1.** A pair of eyeglasses provided with a long ornamental handle (1600). **2.** Such a handle used as a sheath for the glasses when not in use. **2.** An opera-glass, especially one with a long handle.

lor'gnon', *l* lôr'nyōn'; 2 lôr'nyŏn', *n.* **1.** A monocle. **2.** Same as LORGNETTE. [F., < *lorgner*, peep, prob. < G. *loren*, spy.]

lo'ri, *l* lō'ri; 2 lō'ri, *n.* A loris.

Lo'ri-a, *l* lō'ri-a; 2 lō'ri-ä, **Roger di** (1250-1305), an Italian admiral.

lo-ri'ca, *l* lo-rī'ka; 2 lo-ri'ca, *n.* **1.** *Antiq.* A cuirass or corselet. **lo'ric.** **2.** *Zool.* A protective envelope, as in Infusoria and Rhizopoda. **3.** A lute used to protect vessels subjected to a vehement fire. [L., < *lorum*, thong.]

lor'i-car-i-dæ, *l* lôr'i-kar'i-dē; 2 lôr'i-car-ri-dē, *n. pl. Ich.* A South-American family of nematognathous fishes with a long body, angular plates, mailed head, inferior mouth, and reverted lower lips. **Lor'i-cate** (-kāt; 2, -kĕt), *a.* [< L. *loricatus*, of a corselet; see LORICA.] — **lor'i-ca'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.* — **lor'i-ca'ri-id,** *a.* & *n.* — **lor'i-ca'ta,** *l* lor'i-kā'ta; 2 lôr'i-cā'ta, *n. pl. Zoöl.* An order of choanoflagellate infusorians, in which each individual collared cell-unit secretes a horny cup or shell. **2.** *Crust.* The *Palæuroidea*. **3.** *Conch.* The *Polyplacophora*. **4.** *Ich.* The mail-cheeked fishes. **5.** *Herp.* The *Emydosauria*. **6.** *Mam.* The *Loricati*. [< L. *loricatus*, pp. of *lorico*, clothe in mail, < *lorica*; see LORICA.] — **lor'i-ca-ted,** *l* lor'i-kā'ted; 2 lôr'i-cā'tĕd, *a.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] To cover with any kind of protective coating. See LORICA. [< L. *loricatus*; see LORICATA.]

lor'i-cate. **1.** *a.* **1.** Covered with a lorica. **2.** Of or pertaining to the *Loricata*. **2.** *n.* One of the *Loricati* or *Loricata*. [< L. *loricatus*; see LORICATA.]

lor'i-ca'ti, *l* lor'i-kā'ti; 2 lôr'i-cā'ti, *n. pl.* **1.** *Mam.* A suborder of edentates with dermal ossifications aggregated into a carapace, including armadillos. **2.** Same as LORICATA. 4.

lor'i-ca'tion, *l* lor'i-kā'shon; 2 lôr'i-cā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of loricating, or the state of being loricated. **2.** A defensive covering. [< L. *loricatio(n-)*, < *loricatus*; see LORICATA.]

lor'i-cold, *l* lor'i-koid; 2 lor'i-cŏid, *a.* Resembling a lorica; loricate. [< L. *lorica*, + -OID.]

Lo'ri'ent', *l* lō'ri'ŏN'; 2 lō'ri'ĕN', *n.* A fortified seaport in Morbihan department, France; here the British, under Lord Bridport, defeated the French fleet, June 23, 1795.

Lor'i-keet, *l* lor'i-kēt; 2 lor'i-kĕt, *n. pl. Ornith.* An Australasian family of parrots, especially those with bill longer than deep, bill-hook nearly smooth underneath, and tongue ending in a kind of brush. **lor'i-kee'to.** **lor'i-ki'da.** *a.* & *n.*

Lo'ri-ri'me, *l* lō'ri-ri'mē; 2 lō'ri-rĭ'mĕ, *n. pl. Ornith.* A subfamily of psittacoid birds variously limited: lories. **Lo'ri-ri'mi-nes** (-nēz), *n. pl.* **lor'i-rimp.**

lor'i-keet, *l* lor'i-kīt or lor'i-kēt'; 2 lôr'i-kĭt or lôr'i-kĕt', *n.* A lorioid parrot, generally somewhat smaller than a typical lory, especially one of the genus *Trichoglossus*. They are found in Australasia, and feed largely on the honey of flowers. < LORY + (PARRA)KEET.] — **blue-bellied lorikeet,** the warrin.

lor'i-let, *l* lor'i-let; 2 lôr'i-lĕt, *n.* One of the small parrots belonging to the genus *Cyclopsittacus*, of New Guinea, North Australia, and adjacent islands. [Dim. of LORY.]

lor'i-mer, *n.* One who makes bits and the metal mountings for harness: a branch of the blacksmith's craft. **lor'i-mery.**

Lo-rin'da, *l* lo-rin'da; 2 lo-rĭn'da, *n.* Same as LAURA.

lor'ing'i, *n.* Instructive discourse.

Lo'ring, *l* lō'rĭng; 2 lō'rĭng, **Frederick W.** (12/1846-11/1871), an American novelist; murdered by Indians in Arizona. **2. William Wing** (12/1818-11/1886), an American soldier; general in the Confederate army; also, served in Egypt, 1869-1879.

lo'ri-on, *l* lō'ri-on; 2 lō'ri-ŏn, *n.* [-RI-A, pl.] A stripe on the alb of a bishop of the Greek Church. [< Gr. *lórion*, dim. of *lóros*, < L. *lorum*, strap.]

lor'i-ot, *l* lor'i-ot; 2 lôr'i-ŏt, *n.* The European golden oriole. [F., < *le* (< L. *ille*), the, + OF. *oriot*, for *oriol*; see ORIOLE.]

Lo'ri'ot', *l* lō'ri'ō'; 2 lō'ri'ō', **Antoine Joseph** (1716-1/2 1782). A French mechanician; inventor of a water-proof cement.

Lor'i-pede, *l* lor'i-pēd; 2 lôr'i-pēd, *n. Conch.* A bivalve mollusk of the genus *Loripes*. [< L. *loripes*, < *lorum*, strap, + *pes* (*ped-*), foot.]

lo'ris, *l* lō'ris; 2 lō'ris, *n.* **1.** A small arboreal Asiatic nyctiethine lemur of either of the genera *Loris* and *Nycticebus*, having the index-finger small. *Loris gracilis* is the **slender loris** of southern India and Ceylon; *Nycticebus tardigradus* is the slow lemur or **East-Indian loris.** See illus. in next column. **2.** [L.] A genus typical of *Lorisinæ*. [< D. *loeris*, < F. *lourd*, < L. *luridus*, wan.]

Lor'ʃ-sā'ne, *l* lor'ʃ-sā'nē; 2 lôr'ʃ-sā'nē, *n. pl. Mam.* The *Nyctaticana*. — **lor'ʃ-sāne** (-sān, *a.* & *n.*

Lo'ris-Mel'i-kof, *l* lō'ris-mel'i-kŏf; 2 lō'ris-mĕl'i-kŏf, **Count** (1/1826-12/1888). Mikhail Tarielovich Talnow, a Russian general and statesman.

Lorn, *l* lôrn; 2 lôrn, **Hieronymus.** Pseudonym of Heinrich Landermann.

lor'mer-y, *l* lôr'mer-i; 2 lôr'mer-y, *n.* Iron-works; iron-ware made by lorimers. [< L. *lorum*, thong.]

lorn, *l* lôrn; 2 lôrn, *a.* **1.** Without kindred or friends; forsaken; lone; forlorn.


Slender Loris. 1/3

Lor'na Doone, *l* lor'na dōn; 2 lôr'na dōn. In R. D. Blackmore's novel *Lorna Doone*, the heroine, of noble birth, who is brought up among outlaws named Doone, who had kidnaped her in infancy. She is discovered by a young farmer, John Ridd, who takes her from the outlaws and, after becoming a knight, marries her.

lo'ro, *l* lō'ro; 2 lō'ro, *n.* (Sp. Am.) A parrot-fish; especially, the blue parrot-fish (*Scarus cæruleus*). **2.** The monk parrot.

Lor'raine', *l* lo'rān'; 2 lo'rān', *n.* **1. Cardinal de,** see CUSIS, NICHOLAS DE. **2.** Same as LORRAINE.

Lor'ʃ-sā'ne, *l* lor'ʃ-sā'nē; 2 lôr'ʃ-sā'nē, *n.* Same as LORRAINE. **3. Duke of** (1451-9/1508), René II.: defeated Charles the Bold, Battle of Nancy, 1477. **4. Duke of** (1100?-9/1175), Charles IV.: son of François, Comte de Vaudemont; on Protestant side in Thirty Years' war. **5. Duke of** (9/1823-1883), Philippe Albert, Austrian general and statesman; nephew of preceding. **6. Duke of** (9/1679-9/1729), Leopold I.: son of preceding; regarded as a wise ruler; was the last Duke of Lorraine. **7.** A former department in E. France, now included in Alsace-Lorraine (G., Elsass-Lothringen); Germany; 2,431 sq. m.; capital, Metz; ceded by France to Germany after the Franco-Prussian war, May 10, 1871; occupied by United States troops, September, 1918, and by the French from November until June 28, 1919, when it was returned to France by the treaty of Versailles.

Lor-rah'ne', *l* lo-rän'ye'; 2 lo-rän'ye', *n.* A native of Lorraine.

Lor'rain-ese', *l* lor'ĕn-ēs' *or* -ēz'; 2 lôr'ĭn-ēs' *or* -ēz', *a.* Of or pertaining to Lorraine.

Lor'ris', *l* lor'is; 2 lor'is', **Guillaume de** (-1240?). A French poet; *Roman de la Rose.*

lor'ry, *l* lor'i; 2 lôr'y, *n.* [-RIED, 1; -IES; 2, -IS, *pl.*] **1.** A handcar or tramway-wagon. **2.** (St. Brit.) A long wagon having a very low platform and four narrow small wheels.

You could set it [a house-boat] afloat if you wanted to go down a river, or put it on a *lorry* when you wanted to take the road.
Wood Fast, Cruise-Content p. 95. [S. 1890.]

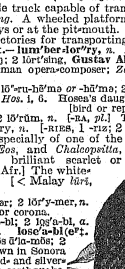
3. An automobile truck capable of transporting heavy loads. **4.** *Mining.* A wheeled platform truck for use on mine tramways or at the pit-mouth. **5.** An electric truck used in mines for transporting and dumping material. **lor'ri-er.** — **lum'ber-lor'ry,** *n.* A lumber-car.

Lort'zing, *l* lôrt'sing; 2 lôrt'zing, **Gustav Albert** (8/2 1801-1851). A German opera-composer; *Zar und Zimmermann.*

Lo''ru-ha'mah, *l* lō''ru-hā'mo *or* -hä'mo; 2 lō'-ru-hä'ma *or* -hä'ma, *n. Bib. Hos.* i, 6. Hosea's daughter. [Heb., not pitied.]

lo'rum, *l* lō'rum; 2 lō'rŭm, *n.* [-RA, *pl.*] The lore, as of a bird or reptile. [L., thong.]

lo'ry, *l* lō'ri; 2 lō'ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1; -RIZ; 2 -rig, *pl.*] **1.** A lorioid parrot of the genera *Lorius*, *Eos*, and *Chalcopsitta*, commonly very brilliant scarlet or crimson. **2.** [S. Afr.] The white-crested turaeou. [< Malay *lúri*, lory.]


Lory. 1/4

lor'y-mer, *l* lor'i-mar; 2 lôr'y-mer, *n. Arch.* A larmier or cornea.

los'-ha'bas, *l* los'-hä'bas; 2 los'-hä'as, *n.* That may be lost. **lose'a-bl(e't.**

Los Á'la-mos, *l* los ä'la-mos; 2 los ä'la-mos, **1.** A town in Sonora state, Mexico; gold- and silver-mines; visited by earthquake, July 27, 1902. [Sp., the poplar-trees.]

Los An'des, *l* los än'des; 2 los än'dĕs. A former state in Venezuela; now included in the states of Tachira, Merida, and Trujillo.

Los an'ge-les, *l* los an'ji-lis *or* (Sp.) los än'hĕ-les; 2 los än'ge-lĕs *or* (Sp.) los än'he-lĕs. **1.** A county in S. California; 4,202 sq. m. Its chief manufactures are canning and commercial city; county-seat of Los Angeles county; seat of Occidental College (Presbyterian), founded in 1887; St. Vincent's College (Roman Catholic), founded in 1865; and University of Southern California (Methodist Episcopalian), founded in 1879.

lo-san'ti-ville, *l* lo-san'ti-vil; 2 lo-sän'tĭ-vil, **n.** The original name of Cincinnati. [L., = the River Licking; *os*, mouth; *anti*, opposite; *ville*, town = the town opposite the mouth of the Licking.]

lose, *l* lōz; 2 lōz, *v.* [LOST; LOS'ING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To part or be separated from so as to have no knowledge as to the whereabouts of; part with unintentionally, as by accident, negligence, forfeit, or the like; mislay; let slip, as, to *lose* a purse. **2.** To be deprived of, bereaved of, by separation, death, or the like; as, to *lose* one's will; as, to *lose* a relative by death; to *lose* money by a bad investment; to *lose* a leg; to *lose* a wicket (in cricket). **3.** To miss so as not to be able to find; wander from; as, to *lose* the path. **4.** To fail to get the full use or enjoyment of; squander; waste; as, to *lose* one's time. **5.** To fail to keep or maintain; as, to *lose* credit; also, to fail to cure; as, he *lost* a patient. **6.** To fail to gain or win; miss; as, to *lose* a chance or a battle. **7.** To deprive of; subject to the loss of; dispossess of; as, his rashness *lost* him his life.

I shall . . . so far comply . . . as not to *lose* you any more time.
R. CALEF *More Wonders* pt. ii, p. 60. [c. a. 1823.]

8. To give over to disgrace or ruin; as, the man who yields to the fascination of the gaming-table is *lost*. **9.** To cause to perish; deprive of life; as, *lost* at sea; in that battle we *lost* many men. **10.** To escape observation or notice; fail to be apparent or visible; as, the sarcasm was *lost* on him; the thief was *lost* in the crowd. **11.** To fail to see or hear, on account of distance. **12.** To be freed from; to get rid of; as, to *lose* all pain. **13.** To cause to be known, practised, or present, as an art, a quality, etc. **14.** To leave a great distance behind, as in a race. **15.** To fail to retain in the memory; forget. **16.** To disappear: used reflexively; as, the river *loses* itself in a sink. **17.** [Rare.] To put or turn out; displace; dislodge. **II.** *i.* To fail of success; be beaten; incur a loss; as, tell us who won and who *lost*.

If a thing be right, though you *lose* by it, it must be done.
SPURGEON *Morning by Morning, Sermon, Sept. 11* p. 255. [P. & A.]

[< AS. *lostan*, < *los*, loss, < *leósan*, lose.]

Spaz be defeated in (as a suit at law or a battle), be deprived of, fail in, fail of, fail to win, forfeit, let go, let slip, mislay, miss, neglect, overlook, waste. — **to lose oneself. 1.** To lose one's way, as in a wood. **2.** To become abstracted. **3.** To become confused or bewildered. **4.** To lose consciousness or self-consciousness. — **to l. sight of. 1.** To fail to keep within range of vision. **2.** Hence, to fail to take note of; forget. — **to l. the number of one's mess** (*Naut.*), to die. — **to l. way,** to have the headway diminished, as a ship.

lose'r, *l* lōz'er; 2 lōz'ĕr, *n.* **1.** Perdition; praise. **lost.**

lo'sel, *l* lō'zel; 2 lō'zĕl (xii). **I.** *a.* Inclined to idleness and waste. **II.** *n.* A scampish, worthless fellow; knave.

Multiform ragged *losels*, runaway apprentices, starved weavers.
CARLYLE *Past and Present* bk. iii, p. 268. [L.]

[< AS. *leósan*, lose.] — **lo'sel-ism,** *n.* [Rare.] The state or quality of a losel; also, losels collectively.— **lo'sel-ry†,** *n.* Villainy.

los'en-geour†, *n.* A flatterer. **los'en-gert.**

los'er, *l* lō'zer; 2 lōz'er, *n.* One who loses or fails to win.

los'-es'tos, *l* lōs ĕs'tōs; 2 lōs ĕs'tŏs. A banking city in Santa Clara county, Cal.

losh†, *n.* Same as LUSH, *n.*

losh, *l* lŏsh; 2 lŏsh, *interj.* [Scot.] An exclamation showing surprise or deprecation. [Cor. of LORD.]

los'ing', *l* lō'zing; 2 lōs'ing, *pa.* That incurs or brings loss; as, a *losing* game or business.

los'ing-ly, *a.* Fluctuating; deceitful.

los'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or fact of letting go, missing, lacking, or being deprived; as, not saving is a *losing*. **2.** Specif., money lost, as in speculation or gambling.

los'ing-ly, *adv.* So as to suffer loss.

Los-kiel', *l* los-kēl'; 2 lŏs-kĭel', **George Henry** (11/1740-1/2 1814). A Russian Moravian missionary; bishop of northern province of America, 1802; *Hist. of the Moravian Mission among the North American Indians.*

lo'so-phan, *l* lō'so-fan; 2 lō'so-făn, *n. Chem.* A colorless crystalline compound (C_7H_5IO), obtained by the action of iodin on oxyparacolylic acid: used in medicine as an antiseptic. [Trade name.]

loss, *l* lŏs; 2 lŏs, *n.* **1.** The act or state of losing; failure to keep or win; privation; as, *loss* of fortune, friends, a battle, health, or life. **2.** That which is lost, in any sense, or its amount; as, his *losses* were great; the *loss* of the army, in killed, wounded, and missing, was severe.

With *loss* upon *loss*, and a continual succession of *losses*, . . . the poor speculator's head trembled on his shoulders and the skin hid his name to his cheek.
JOAQUIN MILLER *Destruction of Gotham* p. 138. [c. a. w. 1886.]

3. The state of being lost, or of having suffered destruction; as, the *loss* of a ship at sea; the *loss* of an army. **4.** Useless application; futile expenditure: waste.

So down he came; for *loss* of time, Although it grieved him sore,
Yet *loss* of pence, full well he knew, Would make a wise man poor.
COWPER *John Gilpin* st. 14.

5. The state of having lost the scent or trail. **6.** *Insur.* Injury or diminution of the property or person provided in a policy, or the sum payable on that account. **7.** *Elec. & Mech.* Energy expended in an apparatus or a machine in overcoming friction, eddy-currents, hysteresis, etc., and incapable of reconstruction so as to be obtained. [< AS. *los*, < *leósan*, lose.] **los†.** Syn.: damage, defeat, deprivation, destruction, detriment, disadvantage, failure, forfeiture, injury, misfortune, privation, waste. See INJURY. — **at a loss. 1.** At a point or to a degree in a loss: said especially of goods sold. **2.** In confusion or doubt; perplexed.— **average l.,** in marine insurance, a loss, less than a total loss, on a ship or its cargo.— **constructive total l.** (*Marine Insur.*), a loss in connection with which the cost of repairs would exceed the value of the property after the repairs had been made.— **copper l.** (*Elec.*), wasted energy occurring in copper conductors.— **core l.** (*Elec.*), the loss resulting from eddy-currents in the core of an electromagnet.— **dead l.,** an incontrollable loss: one without hope of salvage, insurance, or any mitigation.— **iron l.** (*Elec.*), same as CORE LOSS.— **l. of head,** loss of power in a head of water.— **proof of l.** (*Marine Insur.*), the policy-holder's legal report to the insurance company when a loss occurs: showing details as per contract.— **to bear a l. 1.** To sustain a loss bravely. **2.** To make good a loss.

loss, *n.* Same as LUSH, *n.*

loss'en-ite, *l* los'en-īt; 2 lŏs'en-it, *n. Mineral.* A brownish-red hydrated lead-iron sulfarsenate ($PbFe_2(OH)_2(SO_4)(AsO_4)_2 \cdot 12H_2O$), found in Utah; orthorhombic system. [< Prof. C. A. *Lossen* (1/1814-2/1893), Ger. chemist.]

loss'full, *l* lŏs'ful; 2 lŏs'fŭl, *a.* [Archaic.] Detrimental.

Los'sing, *l* los'ing; 2 lŏs'ing, **Benson John** (2/1813-4/1891). An American historian, publisher, and engraver; *Hist. of the United States.*

Los-si'ni, *l* lŏs-sē'nē; 2 lŏs-sĭ'nĭ, *n.* An island of Dalmatia; 19 by 3 ms.; chief town, Lussin Piccolo.

loss'less, *l* lŏs'les; 2 lŏs'lĕs, *a.* [Archaic.] Without loss.

lost, *l* lŏst; 2 lŏst, *pa.* **1.** Not to be found or recovered; parted with; taken away to some place unknown to the owner or former possessor, as by theft, or by accident, in a forgotten place; as, *lost* goods or friends. **2.** Not won, gained, used, or enjoyed; missed; wasted; as, *lost* opportunity.

Lost time is never found again.
The Moralist, Time maxim ii, p. 132.

3. Ruined physically, morally, or spiritually; destroyed; damned; as, a *lost* life or soul; *lost* health or reputation. **4.** Having wandered from the way; in a state bewildered; perplexed; as, *lost* in the city; *lost* in thought.— **lost cause,** specif., in American history, the cause of the Confederate States.— **l. motion** (*Mech.*), slackness in a connection, resulting in an appreciable difference between the travel of the driving and the driven elements.— **l. or not l.,** in marine insurance, an expression that signifies a special contract of guaranty against loss by perils of the sea, or whatever nature, even the the vessel or cargo may prove to

have been actually lost at the date of the insurance.—**l. prince** (or **l. dauphin**) [U. S.], Eleazar Williams (1787–1858), for a time supposed by some to be Louis XVII., the son of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette.—**l. to.** 1. Wrested or taken from; passed from the possession of. 2. Impervious to; insensible to.

Once begin to print private conversation, and you are lost—*lost*, that is, to delicacy. A. LANG *Essays in Little* p. 196. ib. 1891.]

—**l. tribes**, the Jews carried into captivity by the Assyrians under Shalmaneser (*2 Kings* xvii, 6), belonging chiefly to Israel or the ten tribes. Various writers have claimed to identify them with modern races, as the Americans, Welsh, etc.; but modern students believe they lost their tribal identity in assimilation with their captors, and hence that those few who returned to Palestine did so in the ranks of Judah.—**lost'ness**, *n.*

lost'ling, *n.* [Rare.] A lost person or article. [Nonce-use.]

Lost Park Mountain, *A* mountain in Colorado; 11,800 ft.

lot, I, lot; 2 lōt, *n.* [Lot'ting; lot'ted.] I. *t.* To divide by lot; allot; apportion; award.

Now lads, we'll *lot* our gain]
H. DANA, Sr. *The Buccaneer* st. 48.

II. *i.* To draw lots.—**to lot on** or **upon** [Colloq., U. S.], to count upon; anticipate with pleasure.

lot, *n.* 1. Anything, as a die or piece of paper, used in determining something by chance; as, to draw *lots*.

When he had so said he threw down the *lots*, and each picked up that which fell beside him. B. F. WESTCOTT *Religious Thought, Myths of Plato* p. 43. MACM. 1891.]

2. The share, chance, or fortune that comes to one as or as if the result of drawing lots; especially, the part in life that comes to one without his planning; chance; accident; hazard; fate; as, it is man's *lot* to suffer. 3. A collection or parcel of things separated from others; as, the auctioneer sold the goods by the *lots*.

Lot first denoted 'portion,' and then 'fate'; still, though we may 'miss the whole intermediate cause of meaning' that led to being used for 'destination,' we are not to be blamed for employing it in that acceptation.
FITZJAMES-STEPHEN *Hist. of the False Philology* p. 17. [c. 1872.]

4. Specif., a parcel or quantity of land, as surveyed and apportioned for sale or other special purpose; as, a city *lot*; a wood-*lot*. 5. [Colloq.] A person; as, he is a bad *lot*. 6. [Colloq.] A great quantity or amount: often used in the plural; as, a *lot* of trouble: a vague form of expression to be avoided as tending to indistinctness of thought and debasement of language. 7. A proportion of taxes allotted to one. 8. [Prov. Eng.] A tree-shoot or coppicing. 9. *pl.* A kind of game. 10. A lottery prize. [< AS. *hlot*, < *hlēotan*, get by lot.]
Syn.: see COLLECTION; FLOCK.—**to cast lots**, to throw dice or similar objects for the purpose of determining a question.—**to draw lots**, to choose by taking paper or similar objects from among others of the same kind but differing in some way, for the purpose of determining a question.

Persons of the same rank or *lot* are kingdoms, and, like kings, exercised their temporary authority.
J. BRAND *Pop. Antiq. Twelfth Day* p. 24. [c. a. n. 1853.]

Lot, *n.* 1. A masculine personal name. 2. *Bib.* A nephew of Abraham: son of Haran. *Gen.* xi, 27. 3. In Tennyson's *Coming of King Arthur*, the king of Orkney.

Lot, 1 lō; 2 lōt, *n.* 1. A river in France, flowing 300 m. from the Cévennes mountains to the Garonne river: the ancient **Olt**. 2. An agricultural department in the S. W. of France; 2,018 sq. m.; capital, Cahors.

lo'tah, 1 lō'tə; 2 lō'tä, *n.* [Anglo-Ind.] A small round pot, usually of brass or copper, used for drinking and ablution by Hindus and Mohammedans. **lo'ta**‡; **lo'tor**.

Where the swart potters beat the noisy brass.
For lamps and *lotas*.
EDWIN ARNOLD *Light of Asia* p. 71. [c. a. c. 'll.]

lo'tan, 1 lō'tan; 2 lō'tăn, *n.* *Bib. I Chron.* i, 38. [Heb., overcoming.]

Lo-ta'ri-o, **Lo''thaire**, **Lo'thar**, *n.* See LUTHER.

lo'tase, 1 lō'tās; 2 lō'tās, *n.* *Physiol. Chem.* An enzym, capable of dissolving lotus in Copper Lotah, incrusted with Silver, from Tanjore.

Lot'bi'nière', 1 lot'bi'nyĕr'; 2 lŏt'bi'nyĕr', *n.* A district in Quebec province, Canada; 735 sq. m.

lote‡, *n.* To lie hidden. [Obs.]

lote‡, 1 lōt; 2 lōt. *n.* [F.] Same as LOTUS.—**lote'-bush'**, *n.*
—**l.-fruit**, *n.*, **l.-tree**, *n.*

lote', *n.* The burbot. [< F. *lotte*, pout.]

lo'ter, 1 lō'tər; 2 lō'tĕr, *n.* 1. A gobloid fish of the genus *Ricorius*, as *R. agassi*. 2. Any goblid.

Lot'et-Garonne', 1 lot'-gwŏn'; 2 lŏt'-ə-gŏn', *n.* A department in S. W. France; 2,079 m.; capital, Agen.

loth, 1 lōth; 2 lōth, *a.* Lonth.—**loth'ful**‡, *a.*

loth, 1 lōt; 2 lōt, *n.* [Rus.] A Russian unit of weight. See WEIGHT.

lo-thair', 1 lō-thār'; 2 lō-thăr', *n.* In Disraeli's novel *Lothair*, the hero: a portrait of the Marquis of Bute.

Lo-thaire', 1 lō-thār'; 2 lō-thăr' or lō-thâr', *n.* I. An emperor of the West (795–*a*855), who was defeated and lost a part of his empire at Fontenoy, June 25, 841.

Lo''thia-rin'gi-an, 1 lō''thi-ri-rin'-; 2 lŏ''thi-ri-rĭn'gi-an. I. *a.* Same as LORRAINESE. II. *n.* Same as LORRAINER. [< *Lotharingia*, early name of Lorraine.]

Lo''thar'i-o, 1 lō''thār'i-ō; 2 lŏ''thăr'i-ō, *n.* 1. In Cervantes's *Don Quixote*, the hero of the episode entitled "Fatal Curiosity." 2. In Rowe's drama *The Fair Penitent*, a young Genoese nobleman renowned as a gallant, who is killed by Altamont in a duel. —**Lothario**, a libertine; rake: phrase occurring in one of Rowe's lines.

Loth'a-su'bus, 1 loth'ə-sū'bus; 2 lŏth'ə-sū'bŭs, *n.* *Bib.* Apocrypha. [< Gr. *Lothasoubos*.]

lo'thi-ans, the, 1 lō'thi-ənz; 2 lō'thi-ənz. A district in Scotland S. of the Firth of Forth and including Haddingtonshire, Edinburghshire, and Linlithgowshire (called respectively **East, Middle**, and **West Lothian**). The district gives the title "Marquis of Lothian" to the Kerr family.

Loth'ring-an, 1 lōth'ri-ən; 2 lŏth'rĭng-ən, [G.] See LORRAINE.—**Loth-rin'gi-an**, *a.*

Lo'throp, 1 lō'thrəp; 2 lō'thrŏp, **Harriet Mulford** (*née* Stone) (6/11844–). An American poet and writer of stories for the young: pen-name, "Margaret Sidney": *Five Little Peppers and How They Grew*.
[Julien Viaud.

Lo''ti, 1 lō'ti'; 2 lō'tĭ', **Pierre**. Pseudonym of Louis Marie **Lo'tich**, 1 lō'tich; 2 lō'tĭch, *n.* [Gr.] A German lyric poet. **Lo-tich'ti-us Pe'trus Se-cun'dus**‡.

lo'ti-form, 1 lō'ti-fôrm; 2 lō'ti-fôrm, *a.* [Rare.] *Arch.* Shaped like a lotus, as a capital.

lo'ti-o, 1 lō'ti-ō; 2 lō'shi-ō, *n.* [L.] A lotion.—**lotio flava**, yellow lotion.—**l. nigra**, black lotion.

lo'tion, 1 lō'shən; 2 lō'shŏn, *n.* 1. *Med.* A liquid preparation for application to the skin or to any diseased or bruised part for healing or cleansing. 2. A bathing or washing. 3. [Slang.] A social drink. [< L. *lotio(n-)*, < *lotus*, pp. of *lavo*, wash.] **lo'turet**, —**black lotion**, see BLACK, under BLACK.—**yellow l.**, see YELLOW WASH, under YELLOW.

Lo'tis, 1 lō'tis; 2 lō'tĭs, *n.* *Class. Myth.* A nymph, the daughter of Neptune, who was pursued by Priapus and changed into the lotus.

lo'ti-shul', 1 lō'ti-shŭl'; 2 lō'ti-shŭl', *n.* [Chin.] Literally, sitting down: a tax levied locally on goods upon arrival at the place of destination.

lo'to, *n.* Same as LOTTO.

lo'to-fa'vin, 1 lō'to-fā'vin; 2 lō'to-fā'vĭn, *n.* Lotusin. [< LOTUS; see FLAVIN.]

Lo'to-kok, *n.* Same as RUDOK.

lo-tong', 1 lo-tong'; 2 lo-tŏng', *n.* An East-Indian monkey (*Semnopithecus cristatus*). [< Malay *tilang*.]

Lo-toph'a-gi, 1 lo-tof'ə-jī; 2 lo-tŏf'ə-gī, *n. pl.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* The lotus-eaters: a legendary people on the northern coast of Africa, visited by Ulysses in his wanderings, and fabled to live in careless ease and forgetfulness induced by their lotus-eating. **2.** A North-African people subsequently identified with the lotus-eaters. [L., < Gr. *lōtophagoi*, < *lōtos*, lotus, + *phagein*, eat.]

lo-toph'a-gous, 1 lo-tof'ə-gus; 2 lo-tŏf'ə-gŭs, *a.* Lotus-eating; like a lotus-eater.

Lot'ta, **Lot'tie**, **Lot'ty**, *n.* Same as LOTUS, etc.

Lot'te, **Lot'tie**, **Lot'ty**, *n.* Diminutives of CHARLOTTE.

lot'ted, 1 lot'ed; 2 lŏt'ĕd, *pa.* Assigned by lot; allotted.

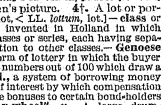
lot'ter, 1 lot'ər; 2 lŏt'ĕr, *n.* One who rents an allotment of land.

lot'ter-y, 1 lot'ər-i; 2 lŏt'ĕr-y, *n.* [-IES, 1 -iz; 2 -iz, *pl.*]
1. *Law.* A scheme for distributing prizes by chance or lot where a valuable consideration is given for the chance of drawing a prize; especially where such chances are allotted by sale of tickets. Governments have resorted at times to this scheme for raising money; but lotteries are now universally condemned as a form of gambling, and are prohibited by law in Great Britain and the United States. 2. Any chance determined by lot; allotment.

That *lottery* of life which gives to this man the purple and fine linen, and sends to that one the coarse rags for garments.
THACKERAY *Vanity Fair* vol. iii, p. 133. [c. 1848.]

3. [Prov. Eng.] A children's picture. **4†.** A lot or portion. [< F. *loterie*, < *lot*, lot, < G. *lotterie*, lot, < **class of Dutch lottery**, a lottery invented in Holland in which the tickets are issued in classes or series, each having separate prizes and a rank-relation to other classes.—**Genoese** or **numbers lottery**, a lottery in which the buyer chooses one or more of five numbers out of 100 which draw a prize or prizes.—**interest l.**, a system of borrowing money at less than the usual rate of interest by which compensation is given in the shape of large bonuses to certain bond-holders selected by lot.—**lot'ter-y-wheel'**, *n.* A large drum-like wheel within which the tickets for a lottery-drawing are placed, to be mixed by whirling the wheel and then drawn out one by one through a small aperture in its rim.

lot'to, 1 lot'ō; 2 lŏt'ō, *n.* A parlor game of chance played like keno with cards and disks. A number is drawn from a bag, and the players cover with disks the corresponding number wherever it appears on their cards. The one that first covers a row of numbers on one card wins. 2. Genoese or number lottery. [It., < L. *lotium*, lot.] **lo'tot**.


Lotto-board and Bag of Disks.

Lot'to, 1 lot'ō; 2 lŏt'ō, **Lorenzo** (1480–1556). An Italian painter.

lot'-tree', 1 lot'-trē'; 2 lŏt'-trē', *n.* Same as WHITEBEAM.

lo'tu-rin, 1 lō'tu-rin; 2 lō'tu-rĭn, *n.* *Chem.* One of three alkaloids isolated from the bark of *Symplocos racemosa*. [< LODH-BARK.] **lo'tu-rine**‡.

lo'tus, 1 lō'tus; 2 lō'tŭs, *n.* **1.** Any one of various Old World plants of the waterlily family. Especially: (1) *Cnicalis lotus* and *C. carnulus*, with white and blue lotus of the Nile, respectively. (2) *Nelumbo nelumbo*, the sacred lotus, no longer found in the Nile, but anciently used in religious rites in Egypt.

From Egypt the *lotus* was carried to Assyria, and Layard found it among fir-cones and honeysuckles on the later sculptures of Nineveh. The Greeks dedicated it to the nymphs, whence the name Nymphæa.
P. W. HIGGINSON *Out-Door Papers* p. 282. [c. a. r. 1863.]

2. Same as LOTUS-EATER. [L.] *Bot.* A large genus of herbs of the family *Fabaceæ*, with 4- to 5-foliolate leaves and solitary or axillary umbels of yellow, red, or white flowers. The British bird's-foot trefoil (*L. corniculatus*) is the best-known species. **4.** *Arch.* A representation or conventionalization of the open flower, bud, or disk-shaped leaves of the lotus.

Some of the most characteristic forms of Egyptian capitals and ornament present the lotus, which is an important factor in the decoration of Assyria and Greece, as well as in that of India and Japan. See illus. under BUDDHA.

Another symbol is the *lotus* flower. Its constant use as an emblem shows derivation from the conventional form of the flower—the petals taking the place of spokes, and thus typifying the doctrine of perpetual cycles of existence.
MONIER WILLIAMS *Buddhism* lect. xvii, p. 522. [c. m. 1889.]

[L., < Gr. *lōtos*, lotus.] **lo'tus‡.—American lotus**, same as AMERICAN NELUMBO.—**Egyptian l.**, same as LOTUS, 1.—**European l.**, see LOTUS, 2.—**Indian** or **Eastern l.**, *Nelumbo nelumbo*.—**lo'tus-bee'ry**, *n.* The fruit of a tropical American tree (*Byrsonima lucida*) of the family *Malpighiaceæ*; also, the tree itself. Also called **locust's berry**.—**l.-bird**, *n.* The Australian jacana (*Parra gallinacea*).—**l.-lily**, *n.* [U. S.] Same as WATER-CHINKAPIN.—**l. posture** (*Padmasana*), one of the cramped positions of the lower limbs thought peculiarly efficacious in producing bodily quietude, and hence, as is supposed, complete subjugation of soul.

lo'tus-eat'er, 1 lō'tus-ēt'ər; 2 lō'tŭs-ēt'ĕr, *n.* **1.** One of the Lotophagi, fabled to have lived on the fruit of the lotus (*Zizyphus lotus*), and to have forgotten care and given themselves up to indolent enjoyment. See LOTUS-EATER.

The *lotus-eaters* in the 'land in which it seemed always afternoon' could not have been more happily indifferent to the passage of time.
ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE *Essays & Studies* [c. a. r. 1868.]

2. One devoted to the pursuit of pleasure; a voluptuary.

lo'tus-eat'er-y, —**lo'tus-eat'ing**, *a.* & *n.*

lo'tus-in, 1 lō'tus-in; 2 lō'tŭs-ĭn, *n.* *Chem.* A glucosid occurring in *Lotus australis*. [< LOTUS.]

lo'tus-tree', 1 lō'tus-trē'; 2 lō'tŭs-trē', *n.* Any one of various trees supposed to produce the lotus-fruit of ancient fable. Especially: (1) A stiff-branched prickly shrub (*Ziziphus lotus*) of the family *Rhamnaceæ* growing in the western Mediterranean region and yielding a sweet pulpy jujube-fruit of the size of a plum. **lote'-tree**‡; **lote'tree**‡. (2) Thunderbolt-tree (*Celtis australis*), found in southern Europe, producing a sweet fruit resembling in appearance a withered small black cherry. (3) Any one of several other shrubs or trees, as the European date-plum (*Diospyros lotus*) or **European lotus**, and a spiny Asiatic shrub (*Nitraria tridentata*) of the family *Chenopodiaceæ*.

Lo'tze, 1 lō'tsə; 2 lō'tsĕ, **Rudolf Hermann** (6/24817–/31881). A German philosopher: *Mikrokosmus*, etc.

Lou, **Louie**, *n.* Diminutives of LEWIS and LOUIS.

Lou'bet', 1 lū'bet'; 2 lŭ'bĕt', **Emile** (6/241838–). A French statesman; deputy, senator, and president of the senate; President of France, 1899–1906.

louche, 1 lūsh; 2 lŭsh, *a.* [F.] Sinister; oblique; not straightforward.

lou-chettes', 1 lū-shets'; 2 lŭ-shĕts', *n. pl.* [F.] Goggles permitting vision only directly in front, used for strabismus.

loud, 1 laud; 2 loud, *a.* **1.** Striking the auditory nerves with great force and effect; having great volume or intensity of sound; high-sounding or full-sounding; noisy; as, *loud* thunder. **2.** Uttering or making a great noise; as *loud* drums. **3.** [Colloq.] Pressing or urgent; crying; as, a *loud* demand for change. **4.** [Colloq.] Conspicuous in appearance or manner; ostentatious; vulgar; showy; tawdry: said of persons or things; as, a *loud* dress.
[Wendell Phillips] was never seen in a '*loud*' carnot or an ultra coat.
MARTEN *Wendell Phillips* bk. iv, p. 516. [r. & w. 1890.]

5. [Colloq.] Having a strong or disagreeable odor; as, *loud* cheese. [< AS. *hlud*, loud.]
Syn.: see BLATANT; OSTENTATIOUS.—**loud'-lunged''**, *a.* Noisy; vociferous; bellowing.—**l.-mouthed**, *a.* Possessed of a loud voice: talking or sounding noisily.—**loud-speaker**, *n.* Same as RADIOAMPLIFIER.—**l.-voiced**, *a.* Having a loud voice: clamorous.—**loud'ness**, *n.*

loud, *adv.* With loudness; loudly.

Lou''dé'ac', 1 lū'dē'ăk'; 2 lŭ'dē'ăc', *n.* A town in Côtes-du-Nord department, France; has linen manufactures.

loud'en, *v.* I. *t.* [Rare.] To make louder. **II.** *i.* To grow louder.—**loud'en-ing**, *pa.* [Smuggling.

loud'er-ing, 1 laud'ər-ing; 2 loud'ĕr-ing, *n.* [Prov. Eng.]

loud'ly, 1 laud'li; 2 loud'lŭ, *adv.* In a loud manner. (1) Visibly; clamorously. (2) Audibly; clearly. (3) Flashily; conspicuously. Syn.: see ALOUD.

loud'ness, 1 laud'nes; 2 loud'nĕs, *n.* **1.** The state or quality of being loud; great sound; clamor; uproar; as, *loudness* of voice.

Years of discipline give the singer a particular *loudness* and range of voice, beyond which further discipline does not give greater *loudness* or wider range.
SPENCER *Biology* vol. i, pt. ii, p. 188. [a. 1872.]

2. [Colloq.] Conspicuousness; flashiness, as of dress.

Lou'don, 1 lou'dən; 2 lŏu'dŏn, *n.* **1. Gideon Ernst, Baron** (6/21717–/91790), an Austrian field-marshal. **2.** Same as **Loudoun**.

Loud'on, **Loud'oun**, **John Claudius** (6/41783–/21843), a Scottish botanist and landscape-gardener: *Arboretum et Fruticetum Britannicum*.

Lou'don-ville, 1 lou'dən-vil; 2 lou'dən-vĭl, *n.* A village in Ashland county, O.; a grain center.

Lou'doun, 1 lou'dən; 2 lou'dŏn, *n.* **1.** A county in N. Virginia; 519 sq. m.; county-seat, Leesburg. **2.** A parish in Ayshire, Scotland; scene of Bruce's victory over Pembroke on Loudoun Hill, May 10, 1307; also of the battle of Drumclog, June 1, 1679.

Lou'gen, 1 lou'gən; 2 lou'gĕn, *n.* A river in Norway; length, 200 m, to the Glommen river.

lough‡, 1 lu; 2 lŏn, *n.* [Ir.] A lake or loch. [< Gael. *loch*, lake.]—**lough'div'er**, *n.* [Local, Eng.] The European gull (*Larus canus*).

lough, *n.* Same as LOW‡.
[English sculptor.

Lough, 1 lūf; 2 lŭf, **John Graham** (1806–/21876). An

Lough'bor-ough, 1 luf'bər-ō; 2 lŭf'bŭr-ō, *n.* A municipal borough and market-town in Leicestershire, England; has manufactures and coal trade.

lough'een, 1 loh'īn; 2 lŏh'ēn, *n.* [Ir.] A small lake.

Lough'rea', 1 loh'rē'; 2 lŏh'rē', *n.* A market-town in Galway county, Ireland.

lou'is, 1 lū'i; 2 lŭ'i, *n.* A French gold coin. See COIN. [F., < *Louis* XIII.] **lou'is d'or**‡.

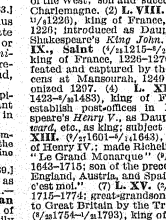
Lou'is, *n.* [F.] See LEWIS. **1.** A masculine personal name. **2.** Any one of several kings of France, especially: (1) **L. I.**, "Le Debonnaire" (778–/a840), an emperor of the West; son and successor of Charlemagne. (2) **L. VIII.** (1187–/21226), king of France, 1223–1226; introduced as Dauphin in Shakespeare's *King John*. (3) **L. IX., Saint** (6/21215–/a1270), king of France, 1226–1270; defeated and captured by the Saracens at Mansourah, 1249; canonized 1297. (4) **L. XI.** (1423–/a1483), king of France, 1461–1483; the first to establish post-offices in France; introduced in Shakespeare's *Henry V.*, as Dauphin, and in Scott's *Quentin Durward*, etc., as king; subject of a drama by Delavigne. (5) **L. XIII.** (6/21601–/a1643), king of France, 1610–1643; son of Henry IV.; made Richelieu minister. (6) **L. XIV.**, "Le Grand Monarque" (6/21638–/a1715), king of France, 1643–1715; son of the preceding; was involved in wars with England, Austria, and Spain; author of the saying "*L'état, c'est moi*." (7) **L. XV.** (1710–/a1774), king of France, 1715–1774; great-grandson of the preceding; ceded Canada to Great Britain by the Treaty of Paris, 1763. (8) **L. XVI.** (6/21754–/21793), king of France, 1774–1792; grandson of Louis XV.; dethroned by the revolution, imprisoned, and guillotined. (9) **L. XVII., Charles** (6/21785–/a1795), son of the preceding; Dauphin, 1789; nominally king, 1793–1795; supposed to have died in prison.

Lou'is, *n.* 1. **Antoine** (6/21723–/a1792), a French surgeon and medical writer. 2. **Joseph Dominique**, Baron (6/21755–/a1837), "Abbé Louis," a French financier.

Lou-i'sa, 1 lū-ī'zə; 2 lŭ-ī'zə, *n.* 1. A feminine personal name.

Lou-ise', 1 lū-ēz'; 2 lŭ-ēz', *n.* F. **Lou'ise**, 1 lū'ēz'; 2 lŭ'ēz'; **Ma''rie-Lou'ise'**, 1 mə'rē'-lū'ēz'; 2 mə'rē'-lŭ'ēz', 2 lŭ'ēz'; G. **Lu-i'se**, 1 lū-ī'zə; 2 lŭ-ī'zə; **Lu''do-vi'ka**, 1 lū'dō-vī'kə, 2 lŭ'dō-vī'kə: It. **Lu-i'gia**, 1 lū-ī'jə, 2 lŭ-ī'jə, **Lu-i'sa**, 1 lū-ī'zə, 2 lŭ-ī'zə, **E''lo-i'sa**, 2 ē'lō-ī'zə; Pg. **Lu-i'za**, 1 lū-ī'zə, 2 lŭ-ī'zə; Sp. **Lu-i'sa**, 1 lū-ē'sə, 2 lŭ-ē'sə; Sw. **Lu''do-vi'ka**, 1 lū'dō-vī'kə, 2 lŭ'dō-vī'kə. 2. A county in S. E. Iowa; 396 sq. m.; county-seat, Wapello. 3. A county in central Virginia; 396 sq. m.; county-seat, Louisa. 4. A town, county-seat of Lawrence county, Ky.

Lou-i'sa Augusta Wilhelmina Amelia (6/21776–/21810), A queen of Prussia; wife of Frederick William III.


Reverse of a Louis of Louis XV. (Actual size.)

Lou-i'sa Ul'ri-ca, 1 ụl'rĭ-kɑ; 2 ụl'rĭ-cɑ (?/a1720–?/a1782). A queen of Sweden; patroness of Linnæus.

Lou'is-burg, 1 lụ'ĭs-bûrg; 2 lụ'ĭs-bûrg, *n.* 1. A fishing-village in Cape Breton district, Nova Scotia, Canada; has ruins of a fortress; taken from the French by the American colonists, after a siege from April 30 to June 17, 1745, and by the British, July 26, 1758. 2. A township and town, county-seat of Franklin county, N. C.

Lou'ise' de Sa'voie', 1 lụ'ẽz' de sa'vwȧ'; 2 lụ'ẽz' de sä'vwȧ' (?/a1476–?/a1531). Daughter of Duke Philip of Savoy; twice regent of France; mother of Francis I.

Lou'is-ette', 1 lụ'ĭ-zĕt'; 2 lụ'ĭ-zĕt', *n.* See GUILLOTINE.

Lou-is'ville, 1 lụ-ĭs'vĭl; 2 lụ-ĭs'vĭl, *n.* A town in Massawinogue district, Quebec, Canada: has tanneries: otherwise known as *Rivière du Loup en Haut.*

Lou-i'si-ade' Ar'chi-pel'a-go, 1 lụ-ĭ'zĭ-ăd' ; 2 lụ-ĭ'sĭ-ăd'. A group of about 100 islands S. E. of Papua.

Lou'i-si-an'a, 1 lụ'ĭ-zĭ-ăn'ə; 2 lụ'ĭ-sĭ-ăn'ɑ, *n.* 1. One of the Gulf States of the United States: 48,720 sq. m.: capital, Baton Rouge: chiefly devoted to agriculture; admitted in 1812: named as a colony in honor of Louis XIV. of France. 2. A city in Pike county, Mo. **Lou-si'an-an.** I. *a.* 1. Of or pertaining to Louisiana. 2. Austrotropian. **II.** *n.* A native or an inhabitant of Louisiana.

lou''i-sine', 1 lụ'ĭ-zĭn'; 2 lụ'ĭ-sĭn', *n.* A light summer silk. [< *Louis* or *Louise*, personal name.]

Lou'is' Na-po'le-on. See NAPOLEON III.

Lou'is' Phi'lippe', 1 lụ'ĭ' fĭ'lĭp'; 2 lụ'ĭ' fĭ'lĭp' (18/a1773–8/a1850). A king of the French; "the Citizen King"; son of the duke of Orleans; abdicated Feb., 1848; died in England.

Lou'is-Phi'lippe' Land. A region in the Antarctic ocean, off the S. Shetland Islands.

Lou'is-Qua-torze', 1 lụ'ĭs-kȧ-tôrz'; 2 lụ'ĭs-kȧ-tôrz', *a.* Designating the style of architecture and decoration which characterized the period of the reign of Louis XIV. in France, or from 1643 to 1715: marked by formal classicism in exterior design, and a free and fanciful treatment of interiors and of furniture.



1. Louis-Quatorze style. Cabinet in copper and marble *cel-pietra* mosaic. 2. Louis-XV. style. Console with chased copper stand. 3. Louis-Seize style. Clock, bronze, chased, and gilt.

Lou'is-Quinze', 1 lụ'ĭ-kȧñz'; 2 lụ'ĭ-kȧñz', *a.* Designating the French style of architecture and decoration characteristic of the reign of Louis XV. (1715–1774); marked by classic severity in exterior of monumental structures, and by increasing freedom, tending to fantastic extravagance, in interior decoration and furniture, with abuse of broken curves, shells, and scrolls and much use of mirrors and of white and gold.

Lou'is-Seize', 1 lụ'ĭ-sēz'; 2 lụ'ĭ-sɛz', *a.* Designating the style of architecture and decoration which characterized the period of Louis XVI. (1774–1793); marked by a reaction from the rococo tendency of the Louis-Quinze period and by plain and almost austere internal decoration; also, by furniture of especial grace.

Lou'is-Treize', 1 lụ'ĭ-trēz'; 2 lụ'ĭ-trɛz', *a.* Designating the style of architecture and decoration which characterized the period of Louis XIII. (1610–1643); mainly a continuation of the style of Henri IV., the best-known architectural specimen being the Palais of the Luxembourg. The furniture is heavy and ungraceful.

Lou'is-ville, 1 lụ'ĭs-vĭl *or* lụ'ĭ-vĭl; 2 lụ'ĭs-vĭl *or* lụ'ĭ-vĭl, *n.* 1. A commercial and manufacturing city, county-seat of Jefferson county, Ky.: seat of the Baptist Theological Seminary, founded in 1859; also the seat of the University of Louisville (non-sectarian), founded in 1837. 2. A town, county-seat of Jefferson county, Ga. 3. A village in Stark county, O.

louk, 1 lụk; 2 lụk, *n.* [Prov., Eng.] **I.** *t.* To whip; drub; thrash. 2. To overcome. 3†. To shut; close; fasten. **II.** *i.* To burst out.—**louk'er,** *n.*

louke†, *n.* A boon companion; an accomplice.

Lou-cas-noz', *n.* [Gr.] Same as LUCIAN, 2.

lou-koum', 1 lụ-kụm'; 2 lụ-kụm', *n.* Turkish and Greek national sweetmeat, commonly called *fig-paste.* [Turk., *tuicum.*] **rahat lakoum'.**

Lou'dé', 1 lụ'dē'; 2 lụ-dē', *n.* A fortified town in Algarve province, Portugal.

lou'lou, 1 lụ'lụ; 2 lụ'lụ, *n.* A diminutive of LAURA.

loun, 1 lun; 2 lun, *vt.* [Scot.] To quiet; soothe; tranquilize.

lown‡.

loun, *a.* [Scot.] Lown. **lound‡.**

loun, *n.* [Dial.] Same as LOWN.

loun'der, 1 lun'dər; 2 lun'dɛr, *vt.* [Scot.] To beat severely.

loun‡.—loun'der, *n.* [Scot.] A heavy stunning blow.—**loun'der-ing,** *n.* [Scot.] A beating; pounding; thrashing.

lounge, 1 launj; 2 launj, *n.* [LOUNGE, v.; LOUNGING.] **I.** *t.* To spend or pass indolently, as time. **II.** *i.* 1. To move or stroll about in a lazy or idle manner; loaf; as, to *lounge* from morning to night.

Few Californians have to *lounge* gracefully. BRET HARTE *Luck of Roaring Camp, Bohemian Papers* p. 224. [H. M. & CO. 1885.]

2. To rest, lean, or recline at ease; loll. 3. To idle. 4. Same as LUNGE, v., II. 1. [Prob. < LOUNGER, < OF. *longis*, a. *Longus* (*longus*, name, in the mystery plays, of the centurion who pierced the body of Christ.]

lounge, *n.* 1. The act of lounging; as, a *lounge* through the park. 2. A lounging-place.

The house of Mr. Wharton became a fashionable *lounge* to the officer of the royal army. COOPER *Spy* p. 18. [H. M. & CO.] 3. A couch with little or no back; loosely, any sofa. 4. A pastime. 5. [Slang, Eton & Cambridge.] A treat; chief meal.

loung'er, 1 laun|'ər; 2 laun|'ɛr, *n.* One who lounges; an idler.

If Gibbon escaped the peril of being an ignorant and frivolous *lounger*, the merit was his own. MORISON *Gibbon* p. 6. [H.]

loung'ing, 1 laun|'ĭŋ; 2 laun|'ĭŋ. **I.** *pa.* Of or pertaining to one who lounges; strolling; lolling; as, a *lounging* walk or attitude. **II.** *n.* The act of strolling idly or lolling.—**loung'ing-ly,** *adv.*—**loung'ing-room',** *n.* A room for the accommodation of loungers; an anteroom.

Louns'bur-y, 1 launz'bər-ĭ; 2 launz'bɛr-ɣ, **Thomas Raynesford** (?/1833–?/1915). An American educator; professor of English in Yale University; author; editor; critic; *A History of the English Language; Studies in Chaucer,* etc.

loup, 1 lụp; 2 lụp, *n.* [Var. of LOPE.] [North. Eng. & Scot.] **I.** *t.* To jump from or over. **II.** *i.* To jump; leap. 2. To melt suddenly, as snow. **lowpet.**

loup'ing-ag'ue, *n.* A disease resembling St. Vitus's dance.—**loup'ing-ill'** [Scot.] A jumping disease of sheep; leaping-evil. **loup'-ill'†.—l.-the-dyke,** *a.* [Scot.] Wayward; unsteady.

loup‡, *n.* A jump; a leap.

loup, 1 lụp; 2 lụp, *n.* A light mask or half-mask made of silk, worn at a masquerade. [F., lit. wolf; see LOUP.]

loup, *n.* A wolf. [F., < L. *lupus*, wolf.]—**loup'-cer'vier,** 1 lụ'-sər'vyĕr'; 2 lụ'-sɛr'vyɛr', *n.* The Canada lynx.—**l.-loup,** *n.* A Spitz dog. [tering-ram.

loup'ga'rou', 1 lụ'gə'rụ'; 2 lụ'gä'rụ', *n.* 1. In Rabelais's *Pantagruel*, the leader of an army of giants who are all killed by Pantagruel. 2. [l-.] A werwolf. [F., Man-wolf.]

lours, *n.* Same as LOWER.

lours', *a.* & *n.* Same as LOWER.

lours', *n.* 1. [Slang.] Money. 2. Reward.

lours', *n.* A smaller sardine (*Clupea nilsoonii*).

lourd†. **I.** *a.* Stupid; dull. **II.** *n.* A worthless fellow.

lourd, 1 lụrd; 2 lụrd, *adv.* [Scot.] Rather; as, I had *lourd*, I had rather.

lour'dan, *a.* & *n.* Same as LURDAN.

Lourdes, 1 lụrd; 2 lụrd, *n.* A town in Hautes-Pyrénées, France; a place of pilgrimage because of remarkable cures through the waters of the grotto of **Our Lady of Lourdes,** a title given by pious Roman Catholics to an apparition of the Virgin Mary which is said to have been seen there in 1858.

lours, 1 lụrz; 2 lụrz, *n.* [F.] A German bagpipe; also, an old-fashioned dance in six-four time popular in 18th-century suites, especially in Bach's fifth French suite; the music itself.

Lou-ren'ço Mar-ques', 1 lụ-rĕn'sō mär-kĕs'; 2 lụ-rɛn'sō mär-kɛs'. **1.** A southern district of Portuguese East Africa province: 17 sq. m. 2. A seaport on Delagoa Bay; the capital of the district and province.

lour'ga-ley', *n.* Same as LURGALEY.

lour'i, *n.* Same as LORY.

lour'ing, *pa.* Same as LOWERING.

lour'y, *a.* Same as LOWERY.

louse, 1 laus; 2 laus, *v.* **I.** *t.* [Rare or Obs.] To cleanse from lice. **II.** *i.* [Rare or Obs.] To be infested with lice.

lous, [Prov.] To think; consider.

louse, *n.* & *a.* [Scot. & Prov. Eng.] Loose.

louse, *n.* [LICE, 1 lais; 2 lĭç, *pl.*] **1.** A small anoplurous wingless insect, generally flattened in form, parasitic on and sucking the blood of mammals. The mouth is furnished with a short protrusible proboscis armed externally with minute horny hooks and within with two chitinous, knifelike stylets, also protrusible, the whole serving as a piercing and sucking apparatus.

The **body-louse** (*Pediculus vestimenti*) infests both the human body and clothing, in the latter of which it deposits the eggs (**nits**). The **head-louse** (*P. capitis*) is found on the human head, to the hairs of which it fastens its eggs, or nits; the **crab-l.** (*Phthirius pubis*) infests the body of man, particularly the pubic region. The various ike which infest plants belong to the *Psyllidæ* and to the *Aphidæ*, while the bark-lice, or scale-insects, belong to the *Coccidæ*. See APHID and SCALE-INSECT.

2. One of various other insects or arthropods parasitic on other animals. (1) A hallaphagan insect with biting mouth-parts parasitic mostly on birds, the also found on mammals; a bird-louse. (2) A louse-fly. (3) A staphylid beetle parasitic on bees, wasps, and the like. See BEE-LOUSE. (4) A clavicorn beetle (*Platypsyllus castoris*) parasitic on the beaver. (5) A siphonostomous or other crustacean parasitic on fishes, etc. See CHALIMUS, FISH-LOUSE, WHALE-LOUSE. (6) One of various mites; as, the *Ixodes*.

3. Some other insect like. [< ME. *lous*, < AS. *lūs*, pl. *lȳs*, = D. *luis* = G. *laus*, louse; = L. *lens*, nit.]

Common Lousewort.

4. Some other insect like. [< AS. *lūs*, louse.]—**l.-and-dog,** *n.* An insect (*Polyctenes lumarius*) parasitic on bats.—**blue l.,** a true louse; an anoplurous insect as distinguished from a mallophagan.—**cabbage-l.,** *n.* A plant-louse (*Aphis brassicæ*) injurious to the cabbage.—**corn plant-l.,** a plant-louse (*Aphis maidis*) native of America and destructive to maize.—**corn root-l.,** a plant-louse (*Aphis maidi-radicis*) native to America, injurious to the roots of maize.—**dog-louse,** a louse-fly.—**duck-louse,** a bird-louse, *Nirmus pyriformis*.—**elm-louse,** the fruit of the lousberry-tree, or the common European spindle-tree (*Evonymus europæus*): so called from its supposed efficacy in destroying lice.—**house-louse,** a rough asiatous weed (*Xanthium strumarium*), 1 to 6 feet high, with broadly ovate leaves and monœcious flowers, the fertile ones having a prickly involucre; the clot-bur.—**l.-fly,** a louse-like dipterous insect, as a louse-fly.—**l.-herb,** *n.* The LOUSEWORT.—**l.-mite,** *n.* A mite parasitic on mammals and birds, as a sarcoptid.—**l.-trap,** *n.* [Prov. & Slang.] A comb.—**louse'wort',** *n.* 1. The yellow rattle (*Rhinanthus crista-galli*). 2. Any species of the genus *Pedicularis*, of the family *Scrophulariaceæ*, especially *P. canadensis*, a common perennial hairy woodland herb of the eastern United States, with pinnatifid leaves and dense leafy spikes of yellowish and purple flowers; wood-betony or headbetony.—**lousewort-foxglove,** *n.* The common lousewort (*Pedicularis canadensis*).—**melon-l.,** *n.* An aphid (*Aphis gossypii*) especially injurious to melon-leaves: also found upon cotton and other plants.—**oyster-shell bark-l.,** the oyster-shell scale.—**pear louse-l.,** *n.*—**willow-l.,** *n.* An aphid which lives on willow-trees, especially *Lachnus salicola*.

lous'ter, 1 laus'tər; 2 laus'tɛr, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To make a rattling noise. 2. To work hard. 3. To idle and loll.

lous'ter, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Disorder; confusion.

lous'y, 1 lauz'ĭ; 2 lauz'ɣ, *a.* [LOUS'I-ER; LOUS'I-EST.] Infested with lice; hence, dirty; obscene; contemptible; foul; mean.—**lous'i-ly,** *adv.*—**lous'i-ness,** *n.*

lous'y-bill', 1 lauz'ĭ-bĭl'; 2 lauz'ɣ-bĭl', *n.* [Local. U. S.] The long-billed curlew.

lout, 1 laut; 2 laut, *vi.* 1. To loiter; tarry.

Nor was there ever wanting *a louting* train of Indians, hanging about the establishment. *Historia Trib. Indians* Ms. [a. D. P. 1861.]

2. [Archaic.] To make a bow or courtesy; bend; stoop. 3†. To lurk. [< AS. *lútan*, courtesy.]

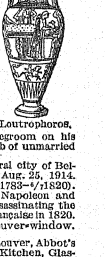
lout†, *vt.* To treat as a lout; make a fool of; disappoint.

lout', *n.* 1. An awkward fellow; oaf; clown. 2. [Rugby School Slang.] An ill-bred or common fellow. [Perhaps < Ice. *lútr*, bent, < *lúta*, lout.]

lout', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A blow.

lou'ter, 1 lụ'tər *or* lou'tər; 2 lụ'tɛr *or* lou'tɛr, *n.* [Cr.] *Class. Archeol.* A Greek washing-basin with a high stem.

Louth, 1 louth; 2 louth, *n.* 1. A maritime county in N. E. Leinster, Ireland; 316 sq. m.; county town, Dundalk. 2. A borough and market-town in Lincolnshire, England. It once had many monastic establishments.



Louvre, Abbot's Kitchen, Glastonbury, England.

lou'ther, 1 lụ'thər; 2 lụ'thɛr, *vt.* [Scot.] To plod, as in mire or wet snow.

lou'ther, *n.* [Scot.] An idler.

Lou'ther'bourg', 1 lụ'tər'bûrg'; 2 lụ'tɛr'-bûr', **Philippe Jacques de** (2/a1740–3/a1812). A French painter of landscapes and battle scenes; resident in London.

lout'ish, 1 laut'ĭsh; 2 laut'ĭsh, *a.* Clumsy; awkward; rude.—**lout'ish-ly,** *adv.*—**lout'ish-ness,** *n.*

lou'tre, 1 lụ'tər; 2 lụ'tɛr, *n.* [F.] *Her.* The otter used as a bearing. [C.]

lou'trin, 1 lụ'trĭn; 2 lụ'trĭn, *n.* An otter. [< F. *loutre*, < L. *lutra*.]

lou'tron, 1 lụ'trən; 2 lụ'trɔn, *n.* [-TRA, *pl.*] *Gr. Antiq.* A bath.

lou-troph'o-ros, 1 lụ-trŏf'ō-rəs; 2 lụ-trŏf'-ɔ-rɔs, *n.* *Gr. Antiq.* A tall black vase or amphora used at Athens for carrying water Loutrophoros, from the fountain of Callirrhoe to the bridegroom on his wedding-day, and usually placed on the tomb of unmarried persons as an emblem of virginity.

Lou'vain', 1 lụ'vən'; 2 lụ'vɛn', *n.* A cathedral city of Belgium sacked and destroyed by the Germans Aug. 25, 1914.

Lou'vel', 1 lụ'vĕl'; 2 lụ'vɛl', **Louis Pierre** (30/a1783–4/a1820). A French harness-maker, who adhered to Napoleon and hated the Bourbons. He was executed for assassinating the Duc de Berry on coming out of the Opéra Française in 1820.

lou'ver, 1 lụ'vər; 2 lụ'vɛr, *n.* 1. *Arch.* A louver-window. 2. Horizontal slats arranged to exclude rain and admit the passage of air and sound, as in belfry windows and ventilating roofs. 3. [Prov. Eng.] A chimney-flue. 4. A lantern-like cupola or turret on the roof of a medieval dwelling.

In the very centre of the hall stands the hearth . . . over which there was at an earlier period an opening in the roof, having a small ornamented turret to cover it, called a smoke-louvre. EDWARD BURY *Old England. Homes, Pensburst* p. 6. [MACM. 1890.]

5†. A dove-cote or the hole by which the doves enter. [< OF. *lover*, < LL. *lovia*; see LODGE, n.]

lou'vre, 1 lụ'vər; 2 lụ'vɛr, *n.* Louver.—**lou'vre-board',** *n.* A slat-like board sloping downward and outward in a louver-window.—**l.-hole†,** *n.* The smoke-vent of a chimney.—**l.-window,** *n.* A window in a belfry-tower or a gable, filled with louver-boards so arranged as to keep out the rain and let out the sound or permit ventilation.—**l.-work,** *n.* Slatted work.

lou'vered, 1 lụ'vərd; 2 lụ'vɛrd, *a.* Shaped like or having a louver. **lou'vred‡.**

Lou'vet', 1 lụ'vĕt'; 2 lụ'vɛt', see TOUSSAINT L'OUVERTURE.

Lou'vet' de Cou'vray', 1 lụ'vĕ' de kụ'vrĕ'; 2 lụ'vɛ' decụ'vrɛ', **Jean Baptiste** (6/a1760–8/a1797). A French Girondist orator and miscellaneous writer.

lou'vres', 1 lụ'vərz'; 2 lụ'vɛrz', *n.* A manufacturing town in Eure department, France.

Lou'vois', 1 lụ'vwȧ'; 2 lụ'vwȧ', **François Michel Letellier, Marquis de** (1/a1641–?/a1691). Minister under Louis XIV. of France. He caused the edict of Nantes to be revoked.

Lou'vre, 1 lụ'vr; 2 lụ'vr, *n.* **1.** An ancient palace of the kings of France, situated in Paris. It was begun in 1554, was enlarged by successive monarchs, after becoming a medieval fortress, and was completed under Napoleon III. It was connected on the south side with the Tuileries, and is 1,391 feet in length. The National Convention (1792–1795) set it apart as primarily a museum of science and art, and it now contains the most extensive collections in Europe, including priceless paintings, sculptures, and antiquities. See plan of ARCHITECTURE, fig. 17.

2†. A dance.

lov'a-ble, 1 lụv'ə-bl; 2 lɔv'ɑ-bl, *a.* Worthy of or attracting love; inspiring love; winning; amiable. **love'a-bl(e)‡.** SYN.: see AMIABLE.—**lov'a-bil'i-ty,** *n.* The quality that attracts love: amiable or lovable character. **love''a-bil'i-ty; lov'a-bi(-ness)‡; love'a-bl(e-ness)‡.—lov'a-bly, love'a-bly,** *adv.* In a lovable manner; amiably.

lov'age, 1 luv'ĭj; 2 lɔv'ăg, *n.* 1 A European herb (*Levisticum levisticum*) of the family *Apiaceæ*. It is used sometimes as a domestic medicine, and is called **garden-lovage** and **Italian l.** 2. The European *Ligusticum scoticum*; naturalized in the United States, and called **Scotch l.** and **sea-l.** [< OF. *luvesche*, < L. *levisticum*, < *Ligus*, Ligurian.]

Lo-vat', 1 lō-vät'; 2 lō-vät', *n.* A river in eastern Russia; length, 300 m. to Lake Ilmen.

Lov'at, 1 luv'ət; 2 lɔv'ɑt, **Lord** (1667?–9/a1747). Simon Fraser, a Scottish Jacobite conspirator; beheaded in the Tower.

love, 1 lụv; 2 lŏv, *v.* [LOVED, LUVD†; LOV'ING, LUV'INGE.] **I.** *t.* 1. To have a feeling of affection or regard for; be strongly attached to or attracted toward; hold dear; as, to *love* home or friends; to *love* life.

Love thyself last: cherish those hearts that hate thee. SHAKESPEARE *Henry VIII.* act iii, sc. ii.

2. To regard with the affection that is characteristic of or grows out of the sexual relation; be in love with.

I *love* thee — I *love* thee!
'Tis all that I can say; —
It is my vision in the night,
My dreaming in the day.
THOMAS HOOD *I Love Thee* st. 1.

3. To take pleasure or delight in; hence [Colloq.], have great partiality, appetite, or liking for; as, to *love* to do good; she *loves* ice-cream.

Landor knew and *loved* the sky, the woods, and the waters.
E. C. STEDMAN *Victorian Poets* p. 60. [O. & CO. 1876.]

4. To have a predilection for; tend to thrive in (a certain place, atmosphere, etc.); as, willows *love* wet land. **5.** To caress: a child's use of the word. **6.** To be fond of: often loosely used as a synonym of *like*.
II. *i.* To have a feeling of great affection or regard; especially, to entertain a feeling of tenderness or passion inspired by the sexual relation.

He who has *loved often* . . . has *loved* never.
BULWER-LYTTON *Last Days of Pompeii* p. 25. [T. Y. C.]

[< AS. *lufian*, love.] **Syn.:** see ADMIRE; LIKE. Compare LOVE, *n.* Altho their distinction in meaning is one of the peculiar felicities of the English language, *love* and *like* are often confounded in use. We *love* that which ministers to our affections; we *like* what ministers to appetite, taste, fancy, etc. A man *loves* his wife and children; he *likes* roast beef; he *likes* some good-natured acquaintance whom he could not be said to *love*, except as he should *love* all men; he *likes* a fast boat, a fine house, a pleasing picture, a brisk walk, a chat with friends, a ride through the country, etc.

love^1, *n.* **1.** A strong complex emotion or feeling inspired by something, as a person or a quality, causing one to appreciate, delight in, and crave the presence or possession of the object and to please or promote the welfare of that object; the yearning or outgoing of the soul toward what is apprehended and regarded as good or excellent from any point of view or in any relation; devoted affection for or attachment to: strictly applicable to persons. Compare AFFECTION; BENEVOLENCE; COMPLACENCY.

Love includes complacency, desire, and delight, and has rational beings for its objects.
HODGE *Theology* vol. i, p. 427. [S. 1872.]

2. Specif., such feeling between persons of opposite sex, based on or affected by sexual attachment; the affection subsisting between husband and wife, or between lover and sweetheart.

Marrying for *love* may seem to be a very silly thing, to a woman of the world, but marrying without *love*, for a consideration, is wicked. HOLLAND *Titcomb Letters* p. 128. [S. 1870.]

3. One who is beloved; a sweetheart: often used as a term of endearment.

I dreamed last night of our darling boy, He shouted aloud for glee;
O *love*, but it filled my heart with joy His ruddy health to see.
W. C. WILKINSON *Consolation* st. 1.

4. Animal passion, or the gratification of it. **5.** [L-] A personification of the love-passion; also, an embodiment of such a personification; specif., Cupid (Amor) or Eros.

Love knoweth every form of air. N. P. WILLIS *The Annoyer* st. 1.

6. In some games, as tennis, nothing; as, *love*, two, signifies that one side has won nothing while the other has won two games. **7.** An old game consisting of guessing the number of fingers held up without looking. **8.** (1) The plant virgin's-bower (*Clematis vitalba*). (2) In Tasmania, the blue creeper (*Comesperma volubile*). **9.** [Colloq.] Anything highly pleasing; as, a *love* of a bonnet. **10.** A form of euchre. **11**†. A kindness. **12**†. A thin silk stuff. [< AS. *lufe*, < *lufian*, love.]
Syn.: affection, attachment, attraction, charity, devotion, feeling, fondness, friendship, liking, passion, regard, tenderness. *Affection* is kindly feeling, deep, tender, and constant, going out to some person or object, being less fervent and ardent than *love*, whether applied to persons or things. *Love* is the yearning or outgoing of soul toward something that is regarded as excellent, beautiful, or desirable; *love* may be briefly defined as strong and absorbing *affection* for and *attraction* toward a person or object. *Love* may denote the sublimest and holiest spiritual *affection*, as when we are taught that "God is *love*." *Charity* has so far swung aside from this original meaning that probably it never can be recalled (compare BENEVOLENCE). The Revised Version uses *love* in place of *charity* in *1 Cor.* xiii, and elsewhere. *Love* is more intense, absorbing, and tender than *friendship*, more intense, impulsive, and perhaps passionate than *affection*; we speak of fervent *love*, but of deep or tender *affection*, or of close, firm, strong *friendship*. *Love* is used specifically for personal *affection* between the sexes in the highest sense, the *love* that normally leads to marriage, and subsists throughout all happy wedded life. *Love* can never properly denote mere animal passion, which is expressed by such words as appetite, desire, lust. One may properly be said to have *love* for animals, for inanimate objects, or for abstract qualities that enlist the affections, as we speak of *love* for a horse or a dog, for mountains, woods, ocean, or of *love* of nature, and *love* of virtue. *Love* of articles of food is better expressed by *liking*, as *love*, in its full sense, expresses something spiritual and reciprocal, such as can have no place in connection with objects that minister merely to the senses.— **Ant.:** see synonyms for ANTIPATHY; ENMITY; HATRED.— **Prep.:** Love *of* country; *for* humanity; love *to* God and man.— **for love,** without compensation; as, to play *for love;* to work *for love.*— **for l. or money,** under any circumstances; for any consideration; as, he would not do it *for love or money.*— **in l.,** under the influence of a tender affection for one of the opposite sex.— **labor of l.,** labor undertaken for love of another, or without expectation of compensation.— **love'-af-fair",** *n.* All that happens with a particular person in an experience of the tender passion.

Not half of the *love affairs* among the youth of Christendom end in marriage. G. H. CALVERT *Goethe* p. 146. [L. & S. 1872.]

— **l. all** (*Tennis and similar games*), nothing to nothing: said in announcing the score.— **l.-apple,** *n.* The tomato: an old name.— **l.-bag**†, *n.* A charm provocative of love.— **l.-begotten,** *a.* Illegitimate.— **l.-bind,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Virgin's-bower.— **l.-bird,** *n.* One of various small short-tailed parrots, as of the genera *Agapornis* of Africa and *Psittacula* of America, remarkable for the affection they show for their mates.



Love-birds. 1/10

— **l.-broker,** *n.* An agent or go-between in matters of love.— **l.-call,** *n.* The note or call peculiar to certain animals during the breeding-season.— **l.-cause**†, *n.* A love-affair.— **l.-charm,** *n.* A charm or philter to excite love. — **l.-child,** *n.* A natural or illegitimate child.— **l.-dart,** *n.* A calcareous rod or dart found in the dart-sacs of snails and other gastropods.— **l.-day**†, *n.* Formerly, a day set apart for the arbitration and adjustment of disputes. — **l.-drink**†, *n.* A love-philter.— **l.-drury**†, *n.* Affection. — **l.-entangled,** *n.* The fennel-flower. **l.-entangle**‡.— **l.-favor,** *n.* A gift to be worn in token of love. **l.-favour**‡.— **l.-feast,** *n.* **1.** A common devotional meal partaken by the early Christians, originally culminating in the eucharist, but separated from it in the year 391. See AGAPE. **2.** A somewhat similar celebration observed in some modern churches, as the Methodist and Moravian. **3.** Any meeting of a festal nature terminating with a banquet.— **l.-feat**†, *n.* An act of love or courtship.— **love'-flow"er,** *n.* Any species of the genus *Agapanthus.*— **l. game,** a game in which the loser fails to score.— **l.-grass,** *n.* Any species of the genus *Eragrostis:* said to be so called from its dancing spikelets.— **l.-hood,** *n.* A thin silk fabric. — **l.-in-a-chain,** *n.* The European stonecrop.— **l. in a cottage,** wedded bliss with small means, in which love compensates for the privations endured.— **l.-in-idleness,** *n.* The pansy (*Viola tricolor*).— **l.-juice**†, *n.* A lotion which, applied to sleeping eyes, was supposed to produce love for the first being seen on waking. In *Midsummer-Night's Dream* it is the juice of the pansy.— **l.-knot,** *n.* A knot tied in pledge of loyalty and love; hence, the specific form of knot which is symbolic of this pledge.— **l.-lass**†, *n.* A sweetheart.— **l.-lay,** *n.* [Poet.] A love-song.— **l.-letter,** *n.* A note of endearment; a letter professing love.— **l.-lies-bleeding,** *n.* Any one of several species of amaranth (*Amaranthus*); especially, *A. caudatus* and *A. melancholicus.*— **l.-lock,** *n.* **1.** A long lock of hair curled and tied with ribbons, worn hanging in front of the shoulder: a style for men in vogue early in the 17th century. Usually only one was worn.



Love-locks, as worn by a Gallant of the period of Charles I.

In came the Merrie Monarch. . . . Out crop ears, and in *love-locks!* WINTHROP *Edwin Brothertoft* p. 11. [T. & F. 1862.]

2. A separate lock hanging becomingly on either man or woman.— **l.-lorn,** *a.* Forsaken by or pining for a lover.— **l.-lorn-ness,** *n.*— **l.-maker,** *n.* A lover.— **l.-making,** *n.* Courtship.— **l.-match,** *n.* A marriage from love, without consideration of worldly advantage.— **l.-mate,** *n.* [Rare.] One who reciprocates the love of another. —**l. nest** [U. S.] Same as NEST, *n.* 3.— **l. of benevolence,** love that promotes the welfare of its object.— **l. of complacency,** love delighting in its object for its intrinsic excellence. See COMPLACENCY.

We may distinguish between love considered as mere attachment, which we may call the *love of complacency*, and *love* considered as well-wishing, that is *benevolence*. The former is a mere emotion, which may or may not be virtuous. The latter is an act of our voluntary nature, and is a virtue, is the very highest virtue, 'the greatest of these is charity.'
McCOSH *Emotions* bk. iii, p. 217. [L. 1880.]

— **l.-parrakeet,** *n.* A love-bird. **l.-parrot**‡.— **l.-pat,** *n.* A light blow, or tap, in token of affection.— **l.-plant,** *n.* [Austral.] **1.** The Australian creeper (*Bredemeyera volubilis*), a plant having numerous yellow flowers in panicles. **2.** A South-African portulacaceous plant.— **l.-potion,** *n.* A draft designed to arouse love toward the administrant. — **l.-ribbon,** *n.* A delicate ribbon striped with satin.— **l.-scene,** *n.* An interview between lovers characterized by a display of mutual affection; any representation of such an interview.— **l. set,** a love game, as in tennis. See LOVE, *n.*, 6.— **l.-shaft,** *n.* One of Cupid's arrows; hence, any dart of love.— **l.-sick,** *a.* **1.** Languishing with love; as, a *love-sick* maiden. **2.** Indicating or expressing love; as, *love-sick* glances.— **l.-sickness,** *n.*— **l.-song,** *n.* A song or poem expressing love.— **l.-spell,** *n.* A spell to excite love. — **l.-suit,** *n.* Courtship.— **l.-tap,** *n.* A tap or gentle blow to indicate love. **l.-tick**†.— **l.-token,** *n.* A gift in token of love.— **l.-tooth**†, *n.* Amorous inclination.— **l.-toy,** *n.* A small love-gift.— **l.-tree,** *n.* The European Judas-tree (*Cercis siliquastrum*).— **l.-trout,** *n.* The pilchard.— **l.-vine,** *n.* The common dodder (*Cuscuta gronovii*), and also the American virgin's-bower (*Clematis virginiana*).— **l.-well,** *n.* A tart of jam; a cupid.— **l.-worth,** *n.* The quality of being worth loving.— **love'wor"thy,** *a.* Deserving of love.— **love'wor"thi-ness,** *n.*— **Platonic l.,** intersexual love superior to and professedly based on a disregard of the purely physical in love.— **the god of l.** or **l.-god,** Cupid.— **there's no l. lost between them,** they dislike each other: a euphemism.— **to make l. to,** to profess the passion of love to.
Many self-explaining compound adjectives have *love* as their first element; as, **love-beating, l.-fraught, l.-inspiring, l.-linked, l.-taught, l.-wrought,** etc.

Love^2, *n.* **1. Christopher** (1618–8/22 1651), a Welsh Presbyterian divine who plotted to restore Charles II. He was beheaded. **2. Mount,** a peak in Tennessee; 6,443 ft. high.
Love^3, *n.* A county in Oklahoma.
love'cop†, *n.* *Eng. Hist.* A local market-duty on corn, etc.
Love'dale, 1 luv'dēl; 2 lôv'dāl, *n.* A missionary station in Cape of Good Hope province, South Africa; 30 m. N. W. of King William's Town.
lov-ee', 1 luv-ī'; 2 lôv-ē', *n.* [Humorous.] A person beloved.
love'ful†, *a.* Full of love.
love'-in-a-mist', *n.* Same as FENNEL-FLOWER. **love'-in-a-puz'zle**‡.— **West-Indian love-in-a-mist,** a species of passion-flower (*Passiflora fœtida*).
Love in a Village. An opera by Bickerstaff (1762) dealing with the tangled loves of Lucinda and Rosetta and their swains, Meadows and Jack Eustace.
Lo-ve'i-ra, *n.* Same as LOBEIRA.
Love'joy, 1 luv'jei; 2 lôv'jŏy, *n.* **1. Elijah Parish** (11/9 1802–11/7 1837), an American clergyman, educator, editor, and abolitionist. He was killed by a mob at Alton, Ill. **2. Owen** (1/6 1811–3/25 1864), an American Congregational clergyman, abolitionist, member of Congress for eight years.
Lov'el, 1 luv'el; 2 lôv'ĕl, *n.* **1. Lord,** the hero of an old Scottish ballad. **2. Lord,** in T. H. Bayly's *The Mistletoe Bough*, the husband of the bride who hides herself in a self-locking chest and dies. **3.** In Scott's *Antiquary*, the assumed name of Lord Geraldine. **4. L. the Widower,** a novel by Thackeray, one of his latest works, dealing with a chivalrous widower, a governess who had once been a ballet-dancer, and a tyrannical mother-in-law, Lady Baker, who has become immortal.
Love'lace, 1 luv'lēs; 2 lôv'lāç, *n.* **1. Adelaide, Countess of** (12/10 1815–11/27 1852), the only child of Lord and Lady Byron. **2. Richard** (1618–1658), an English poet and Royalist captain; *To Althea, from Prison.* **3.** In Richardson's *Clarissa Harlowe*, the hero, a wealthy young libertine; hence, any libertine who possesses agreeable manners.
Love'land, 1 luv'land; 2 lôv'lănd, *n.* **1.** A village in Lorimer county, Colo. **2.** A village in Clermont, Hamilton, and Warren counties, O.
Love'land Pass. A pass in Colorado; elevation, 4,984 ft.
love'less, 1 luv'les; 2 lôv'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Having no love; unloving; as, a *loveless* heart. **2.** Incapable of inspiring love; unlovable; as, a *loveless* character.

With every flash of perfect light
Some *loveless* prospect blasts the sight.
W. M. PRAED *Bridal of Belmont* st. 16.

— **love'less-ly,** *adv.*— **love'less-ness,** *n.*

love'li-ly, 1 luv'li-li; 2 lôv'li-ly, *adv.* [Rare.] In a lovely or lovable manner.
love'li-ness, 1 luv'li-nes; 2 lôv'li-nĕs, *n.* The quality of being lovely; capacity for inspiring admiration or affection. **love'li-head**‡ [Rare].
love'ling, 1 luv'liŋ; 2 lôv'ling, *n.* A lovable being; a little love.

When he had raised the veil from his daughter's face, I saw that she was a *loveling* of the soul. BURTON *Supplemental Arabian Nights, Zayn al-Asnam* in vol. i, p. 45, app. [K. SOC. 1885.]

Lov'ell, 1 luv'el; 2 lôv'ĕl, *n.* **1. Lord,** in Massinger's *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, a gallant who foils Sir Giles Overreach and assists Tom Allworth to marry Margaret. **2. Mansfield** (10/20 1822–6/1 1884), an American general who served in the Confederate army. **3. Mark,** pseudonym of David Tollemache. **4. Sir Thomas,** in Shakespeare's *Henry VIII.*, a constable of the Tower.
love'ly, } 1 luv'li; 2 lôv'ly, *a.* [LOVE'LI-ER; LOVE'LI-EST.]
luv'ly^P, } **1.** Possessing mental or physical qualities that inspire admiration and love; winsome; charming; lovable; as, a *lovely* face.

Do not think you can make a girl *lovely* if you do not make her happy. RUSKIN *Sesame and Lilies* lect. ii, p. 104. [W. & S. 1883.]

2. [Colloq.] Attractive, as by reason of beauty or daintiness; tempting; inviting; as, a *lovely* hat; *lovely* flowers. **3.** [Colloq.] Delightful; as, a *lovely* time. **4**†. Affectionate; loving; as, *lovely* friends.
Syn.: amiable, beautiful, charming, delectable, delightful, enchanting, lovable, pleasing, sweet, winning, winsome. See AMIABLE; ANGELIC; BEAUTIFUL.
love'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a manner to inspire love; charmingly.

I framed to the harp Many an English ditty, *lovely* well.
SHAKESPEARE *1 King Henry IV.* act iii, sc. 1.

2†. Lovingly; graciously.
love'-quick", 1 luv'-kwik"; 2 lôv'-kwĭk", *a.* Animated with love, as eyes.
lov'er^1, 1 luv'ər; 2 lôv'er, *n.* **1.** One who loves; a warm admirer; devoted friend; as, a *lover* of his country, or of virtue. **2.** One who is in love: in the singular now used only of the man. **3.** One who enjoys or is strongly attracted by some object or diversion; as, a book-*lover;* music-*lover*; travel-*lover*. **4.** One who loves illicitly. **lov'yer**†.
Syn.: see FRIEND.— **lov'ered,** *a.* Supplied with a lover or lovers.— **lov'er-hood,** *n.*— **lov'er-less,** *a.*— **lov'er-li-ness,** *n.*— **lov'er-ly,** *a.* [Rare.] Fit for or like a lover.— **lov'er-ship,** *n.*— **lov'er-wise,** *adv.* In the manner of a lover. **lov'er-like**‡.
Lov'er, Samuel (2/24 1797–7/6 1868). An Irish novelist, poet, playwright, and portrait-painter; *Handy Andy.*
Lov'er's Leap. Cape Ducato, on Santa Maura, from which height Sappho threw herself into the sea. Compare LEUCADIA.
Love's La'bour's Lost. A comedy by Shakespeare (produced in 1589; revised in 1597), of which the scene is laid at the court of the King of Navarre. On the 1597 revision of this play Shakespeare's name appears for the first time on a title-page.
Love's La'bour's Won. A lost play by Shakespeare (1600); regarded by scholars as probably the original of *Much Ado About Nothing.*
Loves of the An'gels. A poem by Thomas Moore, founded on an Eastern tale, and on Gen. vi, 2.
love'some, 1 luv'səm; 2 lôv'som, *a.* **1.** Inspiring love; winsome.

One praised her ankles, one her eyes,
One her dark hair and *lovesome* mien.
TENNYSON *The Beggar Maid* st. 2.

2. Manifesting love; loving; as, *lovesome* embraces.
— **love'some-ly,** *adv.*— **love'some-ness,** *n.*
Love, the Doc'tor. A comedy by Molière (*L'amour médecin*), in which Lucinde is cured of a pretended illness by marriage with Clitandre.
Love'well, 1 luv'wel; 2 lôv'wĕl, **John** (10/14 1691–5/8 1725). An American volunteer captain who fell in battle against the Indians, near Lovewell's Pond, New Hampshire.
lov'ing, 1 luv'iŋ; 2 lôv'ing, *pa.* **1.** Affectionate; devoted; kind; as, *loving* friends or brothers. **2.** Indicative of love or kind feeling; as, *loving* looks and words. **Syn.:** see AMIABLE; AMOROUS; BROTHERLY; CHARITABLE.
— **lov'ing-cup",** *n.* A wine-cup, generally with several handles, meant to pass from hand to hand around a circle of friends; a parting-cup.— **l.-kindness,** *n.* Kindness that comes from personal attachment; specif., the loving care of God for his people.— **lov'ing-ly,** *adv.*— **lov'ing-ness,** *n.*
Lov'ing, *n.* A county in W. Texas; 873 sq. m.
Lo-vi'ni, *n.* [It.] Same as LUINI.
low^1, 1 lō; 2 lō, *vi.* To bellow, as a cow; moo. [< AS. *hlōwan*, moo.]
low^2, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To heap or pile up. H. *Dict.*
low^3, 1 lau *or* lō; 2 low *or* lō, *vi.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] To burn fiercely. **lowe**‡.

They . . . pawn'd their duds . . . To quench their *lowin'* drouth.
BURNS *Jolly Beggars* eighth recit.

low^4, *v.* [Dial.] Same as ALLOW.
low, 1 lō; 2 lō, *a.* **1.** Having relatively little upward extension; not high or tall; as, *low* cliffs; *low* shrubbery; a *low* hat. **2.** Having relatively little elevation; raised only slightly above a recognized level; as, a *low* bridge; near the horizon; as, a *low* moon. **3.** Situated below a recognized level; deep; depressed; as, a *low* valley; *low* bottom-lands. **4.** Having less than the normal or regular height, or less height than something taken as a standard; descending from the usual level; as, the water in the reservoir is very *low; low* tide; cut so as to expose the neck; as, a *low* dress. **5.** Of sounds: (1) Having depth of pitch; depressed; deep; as, the singer's *low* tones are not good. (2) Having little volume or strength; soft. **6.** Having less than the usual rate, amount, or reckoning; cheap; scant; as, *low* interest; a *low* market.

When regret is felt that an agricultural labourer only earns nine shillings a week, care should be taken clearly to comprehend the reason why his wages are so *low*.
H. FAWCETT *Polit. Econ.* bk. ii, p. 132. [MACM. 1874.]

7. Being little, as in degree, number, grade, station, quality, character, etc.; humble; moderate; as, a *low* diet; *low* pressure; the *lower* animals; the *lower* classes; ability of a *low* kind. **8.** Being below the proper standard, as in refinement, moral character, principle, or condition; lacking pride, principle, force, dignity, or worth; vulgar; weak; as, *low* vitality or spirits; *low* standards of morality; *low* company or instincts. **9.** Dead, or dead and buried; as, he lies *low*. **10.** *Phon.* Uttered with the tongue in a low position, as a vowel. **11.** *Ethnol.* Little advanced in civilization; as, languages of *low* races. **12.** *Zool.* Having an imperfect organism; as, *low* forms of animal life. **13.** *Pathol.*

Badly nourished; lacking in vigor; as, a patient in a *low* condition; also, giving little nutriment; as, a *low* diet. **14.** *Geog.* Pertaining to latitudes near the equator. **15.** *Eccl.* (1) Pertaining to broad evangelical doctrine. (2) Denoting a service shorn of elaborate ritual; as, a *low* celebration; a *low* mass. [< Ice. *lágr;* cp. LIE, recline.] Syn.: see BASE; COMMON; DISREPUTABLE; HUMBLE. — **low and aloft** (*Naut.*), referring to the exterior appearance of a vessel from water-line to truck, as with all sail set; taut and trim. — **low area,** a region where the atmospheric pressure is comparatively low. — **low-balm'y,** *n.* [U. S. Negro tea.— **low birch,** a shrub (*Betula pumila*), 2 to 15 feet high, with leaves round or oval, dentate, and, when young, downy on the under surface, found in bogs in the central and northern parts of North America. — **low blackberry,** same as DEWBERRY. — **low blast,** a blast delivered to a smelting-furnace at low pressure. — **low blueberry,** a common American blueberry (*Vaccinium canadense*[*um*]) with toothed leaves and berries usually bluish-black and sweet; ripens early. **early sweet blueberry:** — **low boat,** the boat that makes the passage in hunting or fishing. — **low'-born",** *a.* Of humble birth. — **low-boy,** *n.* **1.** [New Eng.] A short-legged chest of drawers. **2†.** A low churchman. — **low-bred,** *a.* Vulgar; ill-bred. — **low-browed,** *a.* Characterized by a low, undeveloped brow; hence, moody; dull; also beetling; gloomy.— **Low Countries,** the Netherlands. — **low-day,** *n.* Any day that is not a church festival or holiday. — **low-down.** **1.** *n.* [Colloq.] **1.** Of a low or vulgar character; degraded; as, *low-down* behavior. **2.** Placed near the floor-level; as, a *low-down* grate. **3.** [U. S.] Low; ravine or valley on the coast.— **low-downer,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] One who occupies a mean or low place in the social scale.— **low embroidery,** embroidery that is not raised or padded. — **low glass** (*Meteor.*), a barometric reading less than 30 inches.— **low-grade,** *a. Mining.* Denoting ore which is not commercially profitable unless mined and treated in large quantities and under favorable circumstances: a term merely of comparison and applicable to ores having almost any percentage of metallic content. Compare HIGH GRADE. — **Low Heels and High Heels,** in Swift's "Travels," two factions in Lilliput, in whom the writer satirizes the conflicting pretensions of the Low-church and High church parties.— **low latitude,** latitude near the equator.— **low life,** humble life: opposed to *high life.*— **low-line,** *n.* The unlucky fisherman of a party. — **low-lived,** *a.* Characterized by or resulting from low life; hence, mean; contemptible; vulgar; as, *low-lived* conduct; *low-lived* fellows.— **low-men†,** *n. pl.* Loaded dice that always turn up low numbers. See FULLAM and LURCH-MEN.— **low-milling,** *n.* Flour-making accomplished by a single grinding and sifting.— **low-minded,** *a.* Having a mind responsive to low sentiments and actuated by mean motives; base; vulgar.— **low-mindedness,** *n.*— **low-motived,** *a.* Influenced by low motives.

A man of refined pride shrinks from making a lover's approaches to a woman whose wealth or rank might make them appear presumptuous or *low-minded.*

GEORGE ELIOT: *Daniel Deronda* vol. ii., p. 369. [n. 1876.]

— **low-necked,** *a.* Cut low in the neck and away from the shoulders; décolleté; as, a *low-necked* dress.— **low-pressure,** *a.* **1.** Requiring a low degree of pressure. **2.** Having a condenser. Compare HIGH-PRESSURE. — **low relief,** bas-relief.— **low-spirited,** *a.* Lacking spirit or courage; despondent; melancholy; as, rainy weather makes some people *low-spirited.*— **low-spiritedness,** *n.*— **low steam,** steam at low pressure.— **low steel,** open-hearth or Bessemer steel. See STEEL.— **low-studded,** *a.* Built with short studs; low; low-ceiled; as, a *low-studded* room.— **low tea** [U. S.], a slight evening meal.— **low-thighed,** *a.* Emerald-like low or mean thoughts; low-minded.— **low tide.** **1.** The ebb tide at its lowest stage. **2.** The time of ebb-tide.— **low to paper** (*Print.*), not type-high.— **low-voiced,** *a.* Soft; bassolisse.— **low-warp tapestry,** see TAPESTRY.— **low-water mark,** the limit of the retreat of the ebbing tide. See TIDE; WATER-MARK.— **low wine,** (*Distill.*), a lyter-scope.— **low wines,** the weak spirit produced from the first distillation of substances containing alcohol.— **low wood,** copse-wood.— **low-worm,** *n.* A disease, resembling shingles, that attacks horses.

Various self-explaining compound adjectives have *low* as their first element; as, **low-bottomed, low-crowned, low-pitched, low-voiced,** etc.

low[1], *n.* The call or bellow of cattle; a moo.

low[2], *n.* **1.** In all-fours and allied games of cards, the lowest trump or the lowest trump played. **2.** *Meteor.* Same as LOW AREA. **3.** *pl.* [Scot.] Low or flat grounds.— **secondary low,** a minor cyclonic area within the limits of a cyclone or area of low pressure: most frequently found in the southeast quadrant of the primary low.

low[3], *n.* [Prov.] A hillock; mound; hence, a heap of earth or stones over the remains of the dead.

low[4], *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Scot.] A glowing fire; blaze. [< Ice. *logi,* fire.] **lowe**‡; **low'ing**‡.

The sacred *lowe* o' weel-placed love.

BURNS: *Epistle to a Young Friend* st. 6.

low[5]†, *n.* LAW. CHAUNCEY **Low**, LL. D.

Low, Seth (7/11850–9/11916). An American merchant, educator, and publicist; first Mayor of Greater New York; president of Columbia University, 1890–1901.

low, *adv.* **1.** In a low way or in or to a low position; near the natural level or plane; not on high; as, to stoop or bend *low.* **2.** At a low price. **3.** In a humble rank or degraded condition; as, born and living *low.* **4.** In a *low-born* manner. **5.** So as not to be loud in sound; softly; also, at a low pitch.

Sweet and *low,* sweet and *low.* Wind of the western sea,
Low, low, breathe and blow, Wind of the western sea!
TENNYSON *Princess* second interlude.

5. [Rare.] Toward present time: with *down*; as, *low down* as the last century. **6.** Toward the south; as, *Astron.* In such a path that the declination or the altitude is small; near the equator or the horizon.

lo'wa, 1. 15'wə; 2 15'wa, *n.* [E. Ind.] The rock bush-quail (*Perdicula asiatica*).

low'an', 1 lau'ən; 2 low'an, *n.* The mallee-bird.

Low'an, 1 lō'ən; 2 lō'an, *n.* A country in Victoria, Australia.

Low Archipelago, a group of French islands in the E. South Pacific ocean; 270 sq. m.; capital, Rokouva.

low'bell', 1 lō'bel'; 2 lō'bɛl', *vt.* **1.** To snare (birds) with the aid of a lowbell. **2.** [New Eng.] To greet with a beating of pots and kettles as a mark of disapprobation and unpopularity; ridicule; deride.— **low'bell'er,** *n.*— **low'bell'ing,** *n.*

low'bell', *n.* **1.** A bell hung on a sheep's neck. **2.** A bell used in night-fowling, in connection with a light, to frighten birds into a net. [< LOW[4], *n.* + BELL[1].]

Low'-church', 1 lō'-church'; 2 lō'-chürch', *a.* **1.** Regarding the claims of ecclesiastical organization and order as of secondary importance; hence, by extension, indifferent to church polity and order: opposed to *High-church.* **2.** Of or pertaining to a party or school in the Anglican and American Protestant Episcopal churches, opposed to the *High-church* party, teaching justification by faith and the Calvinistic view of the eucharist, not regarding the doctrine of apostolic succession as essential to a valid ministry, denying the necessity of episcopacy, and opposing extreme ritualism.— **Low'-church'ism,** *n. Low-church doctrine.*— **Low'-church'ist,** *n.*— **Low'-church'man,** *n.* One who upholds Low-church principles.— **Low'-church'man-ship,** *n.*

lowd, *pp.* Lowed. S. S.

low'day', *n.* See under LOW, *a.*

low'der, 1 lō'dər; 2 ly'der, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A special foundation for a millstone and its machinery. **2.** A beam or lever suitable for moving millstones.

Lowe, 1, 2 lō, *n.* **1.** **Sir Hudson** (7/11769–1/11844), a British general; governor of St. Helena during Napoleon's captivity. **2.** **Robert,** see SHERBROOKE, LORD.

Li'we, 1, 2 lī'wē, **Sophie** (7/11815–9/11866). A German singer; wife of Prince Frederick of Lichtenstein.

lō'we-lite, *n.* Same as LOEWEITE.

Low'ell, 1 lō'əl; 2 lō'ɛl, *n.* **1.** **Abbott Lawrence** (12/11856–), an American lawyer, educator, and author; president of Harvard University from 1909; *The Government of England.* **2.** **Amy** (9/11874–1/11925), an American poet and essayist; *Sword Blades and Poppy Seeds.* **3.** **Charles** (8/11782–1/11861), an American Congregational clergyman; father of James R. **4.** **Charles Russell** (2/11835–10/ 1894), a United States general killed at Cedar Creek, Va. **5.** **Francis Cabot** (4/11775–8/11817), an American merchant and cotton-manufacturer; founder of Lowell, Mass. **6.** **James Russell** (22/11819–12/1891), American poet and essayist; professor at Harvard University, 1855–1886; United States minister to Spain, 1877–1880, and to England, 1880–1885; *Vision of Sir Launfal, Fireside Travels,* etc. **7.** **John** (2/11799–1/1836), an American merchant; scholar and traveler; son of Francis C.; founded the Lowell Institute, Boston. **8.** **Maria** (*née* White) (1821–1844), an American poet; wife of James R. **9.** **Percival** (1/11855–12/1916), an American astronomer, traveler, and author. In 1894 he founded the Lowell Observatory at Flagstaff, Ariz.; *Mars and its Canals, Mars as the Abode of Life.* **10.** A city in Massachusetts on the Merrimac river. **11.** A town in Lake county, Ind. **12.** A village in Kent county, Mich.

Löwenhalm, Georg Friedrich Freiherr (13/11787–1/11870), and **Friedrich Waldemar** (4/11700–8/11755). A German count and marshal who fought in the Russian and French service.

Löwenthal, James R., **S. Percival** (1/11855–12/1916), an Episcopal missionary in India. **2.** **John Jacob** (1810–9/11876), a Hungarian chess-player and writer.

low'er'[1], *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To lessen or bring down, as in height, amount, quality, grade, estimation, or character; reduce, as in value, price, degree, or strength; as, to *lower* a table (by cutting off the legs); to *lower* oneself to a humble station.

The best of Presidents have *lowered* the standard of administration when seeking a second term.

DANA: *Sun, Sept. 28, 1888 p.* 45. [CAS. CO.]

2. Hence, to abase the spirit of; humble; as, an insult or failure *lowers* one's pride. **3.** To bring into a lower position; let down; as, to *lower* a scaffolding from a roof; to *lower* one's eyelids. **4.** *Mus.* To change to a lower pitch; flat; as in notation, by a flat placed before a note either as an accidental or in the signature. **5.** *Phon.* To pronounce with the tongue placed low.

II. *i.* To become lower; sink; decrease; as, his voice *lowered* impressively. Syn.: see ABASE; ABATE; DISPARAGE.

— **low'er-a-bl(e)**†, *a.*

low'er[2], 1 lau'ər; 2 low'er, *vi.* **1.** To look angry or sullen; scowl; hence, to appear gloomy or threatening; as, the prisoner *lowered* upon the captors; the heavens *lower.*

These Cardinals Stand *lowering* at me with unfriendly eyes.
LONGFELLOW *Michael Angelo* pt. iii, div. ii.

2. [Prov. Eng.] To strike with low prolonged sound; toll the curfew. [Ult. < LOW[4], *v.*]

low'er, *a.* [Compar. of LOW.] **1.** Inferior (1) in position, (2) in value or rank; as, the *lower* house of the legislature. **2.** *Geol.* Older: designating strata originally beneath the newer (and *upper*) formations. **3.** *Zool.* Less complex: inferior in the scale of organic development.

— **Lower Austral,** designating the southerly part of the Austral zone. See under AUSTRAL.— **l. boom,** a spar extended from the side of an anchored war-vessel for conveniently mooring launches and small boats.— **low'er-case",** *Typog.* **1.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or designating small letters. **2.** *n.* [*pl.* LOWER CASE.] The lower of the two cases, usually nearest the workman, containing the unskilled laborers.— **l. Cretaceous,** the older part of the Cretaceous period, or its representative rocks or fossils. See CRETACEOUS, and the table under GEOLOGY.— **l. deck,** and see CRITICISM, 6.— **L. Empire,** the Byzantine empire.— **l. larynx** (*Ornith.*), the syrinx.— **l. limb.** **1.** *Astron.* The limb of a celestial body nearest the horizon. **2.** (*U. S.*) [Humoral leg.— **l. mast,** see MAST.— **l. mill** (*Mach.*), see PAIR, n., 7.— **l. platform** (*Naut.*), same as LOWER DECK.— **l. school** (*Eng. Public Schools*), the forms below the fifth.— **l. Silurian,** same as SCHISTOCARINAL.— **l. story,** (*Forestry*), the shorter trees in a two-storied forest.— **l. transit,** same as LOWER CULMINATION.— **l. world.** **1.** The underworld; Hades. **2.** This world.

low'er[1], 1 lau'ər, 2 low'er, *n.* A scowl; a gloomy appearance.

Low'er Aus'tri-a. A province in Austria, which with Upper Austria formed the ancient archduchy of Austria; 7,654 sq. m.; capital, Vienna.

Low'er Ba-va'ri-a. Same as NIEDERBAYERN.

Low'er Cal'i-for'ni-a. A territory of Mexico; 58,328 sq. m.; capital, La Paz.

Low'er Chind'win. A district in central Upper Burma; 7,654 sq. m.; capital, Monywa.

Low'er'ed, *pp.* Lowered. S. S.

Low'er Fran'co-ni-a. Same as UNTERFRANKEN.

Low'er Hor'ton. Same as GRAND PRÉ.

low'er-ing, 1 lau'ər-iŋ; 2 low'er-iŋ, *pa.* **1.** Overcast with clouds; gloomy: applied to weather. [U. S.] **2.** Inclined to make lower; debasing; as, *lowering* habits of life. **low'er-y†.** — **-ly,** *adv.* — **-ness,** *n.*

Low'er Mil'stead-stone. A parish in Glamorganshire, Wales.

low'er-most, 1 lō'ər-mōst; 2 lō'er-mōst, *a. superl.* Being at the bottom; lowest: opposed to *uppermost.* **low'most†.**

Low'er Un'ter-wal'den. Same as NIDWALDEN.

Lowes'toft, 1 lōz'toft; 2 lōz'tɔft, *n.* **1.** A seaport and watering-place in E. Suffolk, England, near which the Dutch fleet was *defeated* by the Duke of York, June 3, 1665. **2.** A variety of porcelain. See SCHREIBMAN.

Low Ger'man. See GERMAN[1], *n.*

lō'wig-ite, *n.* Same as LOEWIGITE.

low'ing, 1 lō'iŋ; 2 lō'iŋ, *n.* The moo or bellow of cattle.

low'ish, 1 lō'ish; 2 lō'iʃ, *a.* [Colloq.] Rather low.

low'land, 1 lō'land; 2 lō'land, *a.* Pertaining to or characteristic of a low or level country; specif. [L-], belonging to the Lowlands; as, the *Lowland* flora; a *Lowland* family.

low'land, *n.* A tract of land lower than the adjacent country; level land; plain: usually in the plural.— **the Lowlands,** the less elevated districts constituting the south and east of Scotland: distinguished from the *Highlands.*

Low'land-er, 1 lō'land-ər; 2 lō'land-er, *n.* An inhabitant of a lowland country, especially of the Scotch Lowlands: distinguished from *Highlander.*

low'li-hood, *n.* [Rare.] The state of being lowly; modesty; humility. **low'li-head'**† — **hede'**†. [humbly.

low'li-ly, 1 lō'li-li; 2 lō'li-ly, *adv.* In a lowly manner;

low'li-ness, 1 lō'li-nis, *n.* **1.** A meek and modest quality or state of mind; humility. **2.** A low, poor, or mean condition.

Discarding all thought of playing a great part among men, He chose *lowliness* and obscurity for Himself, and the smallest beginnings for His kingdom. GIKIE *Christ* vol. i, p. 442. [A.]

low'ly, 1 lō'li; 2 lō'ly, *a.* [Low'LI-ER; LOW'LI-EST.] **1.** Situated or lying low, as land. **2.** Having low rank or importance; unpretending; humble; as, a *lowly* hamlet; *lowly* hearts.

His lot was *lowly,* yet his joys Were manifold, I ween.
KIRKE WHITE: *Lord, what is Man?* st. 1.

3. [Rare.] Low and mean in disposition or character. Syn.: see HUMBLE.

low'ly, *adv.* **1.** In a manner appropriate to humble life; rudely; meanly. **2.** In a meek or modest manner; with humility; as, praying *lowly.*

Then think not *lowly* of thy heart, though lowly.
Nor holy is it, and there dwells the Holy.
HUGH FALCONER in W. R. Alger's *Poetry of the East* intro., p. 68. [A. BROS. 1866.]

3†. In a low, mean, indecorous way. SHAKESPEARE *All's Well that Ends Well* act ii, sc. 1.

low'most, *a.* & *adv.* [Prov. Eng.] Lowest.

lown, 1 laun; 2 lown, *a.* [Scot.] Remote from turmoil; sheltered; tranquil. **lownd†.** — **lown'ly,** *adv.*

lown, *n.* Same as LOON[2].

Lowndes, 1 laundz; 2 lowndz, *n.* **1.** **Rawlins** (1/-1721–8/21 1800), governor of South Carolina, 1798; born in the West Indies. **2.** **William Jones** (7/11782–4/1822), an American statesman, son of the preceding. **3.** **William Thomas** (17/1782–7/11843), an English bibliographer. **4.** A county in S. Alabama; 747 sq. m.; county-seat, Hayneville. **5.** A county in S. Georgia; 455 sq. m.; county-seat, Valdosta. **6.** A county in E. Mississippi; 504 sq. m.; county-seat, Columbus.

low'ness, 1 lō'nes; 2 lō'nɛs, *n.* The quality or state of being low.

low'-priced", 1 lō'-prīst"; 2 lō'-prīct", *a.* Having a low price in market; obtained for a small price. Often confounded with *cheap.* A thing is *cheap* when its price is low compared with its intrinsic worth; it is *low-priced* when but little is paid or asked for it. A *low-priced* article may be *dear;* a *cheap* article may not be *low-priced;* as, "One horse was *low-priced* (he paid $50 for him) and cheap (he was worth that price; the other cost him $500), but was *cheap* at that price."

low'tie, 1 lau'ti; 2 low'ti, *n.* [Scot.] A fox; reynard; a crafty person: hypocrite.

low'ties, 1 lō'tiz; 2 lō'tis, *n.* [Austral.] A loriold parrot. See LORY.

Low'rie, 1 lau'ri; 2 low'ri, **Walter** (12/11784–12/11863). A Scottish-American politician and Senator.

low'ry†, 1 lau'ri; 2 low'ry, *n.* [U. S.] An open box car.

low'ry[2], *n.* Spurge-laurel (*Daphne laureola*). [Cp. LAUREL.]

Low'ry, Wilson (4/11762–4/1824). An English engraver and inventor.

lowse, 1 lauz; 2 lows, *v.* [Scot.] To unbind; set free; loose.

lowse, 1 lauz; 2 lows, *a.* [Scot.] Loose.

low-spir'it-ed, low-spirited. See under LOW, *a.*

lowth, 1 lōth; 2 lōth, *n.* **1.** *pl.* [Dial., Eng.] Lowlands. **2.** Lowness.

Lowth, 1 lauth; 2 lowth, **Robert** (14/11710–9/11787). An English divine, scholar, and writer.

low'ville, 1 lau'vil; 2 low'vil, *n.* A township and village; county-seat of Lewis county, N. Y.

low'y, 1 lō'i; 2 lō'y, *n.* *Eng. Hist.* Land of about a league in extent, adjacent to a castle, monastery, or town, and legally subject to it. Compare BANLIEUE.

Lox'le bark. 1 loks'le; 2 lɔks'a. See BARK[2], *n.*

lox-ar'thrus, 1 leks-är'thrus; 2 lɔks-är'thrus, *n.* An abnormal formation or deformity of a joint without spasm or dislocation, as in chalk-stone. [< Gr. *loxós,* slanting, + *arthron,* joint.] **lox-ar'thron**‡.

lox'i-a, 1 leks'i-ə; 2 lɔks'i-a, *n.* **1.** *Pathol.* A distortion of the head to one side, due to rheumatic affection of the muscles of the neck; wryneck. **2.** *Ornith.* A genus typical of *Loxiinæ.* [< Gr. *loxos,* slanting.]

lox'ic, 1 leks'ik; 2 lɔks'ic, *a. Pathol.* One-sided or distorted: applied to conditions of rheumatic affections of the muscles. [< Gr. *loxós,* slanting.]

Lox'i-i'næ, 1 loks'i-ai'nē; 2 lɔks'i-i'nɛ, *n. pl. Ornith.* The *Coccothraustinæ.* [< LOXIA.] — **lox'i-an, lox'i-ine,** *a.* & *n.*

lox-o-, 1 leks'o-; 2 lɔks'o-. [< Gr. *loxós,* slanting, oblique; a combining form.— **lox'o-clase,** *n. Mineral.* A grayish-white or yellowish variety of orthoclase.— **lox'o-cosm,** *n.* An instrument to show the changes in the length of the day.— **lox'o-cy-e'sis,** *n. Pathol.* An oblique position of the womb in pregnancy.— **lox-od'o-graph,** *n. Elec.* An apparatus for electrically recording by the action of photography and magnetism the course of a vessel.— **lox'o-dont,** *a.* Having shallow sloping intervals between the lozenge-shaped ridges of the teeth, as the African elephant. **II.** *n.* An animal having such teeth.— **lox'o-dont'a,** *n. pl.* — **Lox'o-don'ta,** *n. Zool.* A subgenus of genus *Elephas,* embracing the African elephant and some recently extinct species allied to it.— **lox'o-drom'ic,** *a.* Same as LOXODROMICAL.

— **lox'o-drom'ic,** *a.* Pertaining to oblique sailing on the loxodromic line; as, *loxodromic* tables.— **loxodromic projection,** a mode of projection on which a straight line corresponds to a loxodromic spiral on the spherical surface.— **loxodromic curve, line,** or **spiral,** the course of a ship oblique to the equator and cutting all the meridians at the same angle, sailing constantly toward the same point of the compass along a spiral that if continued would never reach the poles. See RHUMB.— **lox'o-drom'i-cal-ly,** *adv.*— **lox'o-drom'ics,** *n.* The art of oblique sailing by the loxodromic line or rhumb. **lox-od'ro-my†.** — **lox-od'ro-mism,** *n.* The act or process of tracing and moving in a loxodrome.

— **Lox'o-loph'o-don,** *a.* & *n.* A genus of extinct mammals.— **lox'o-loph'o-dont.** **I.** *a.* Having molars obliquely crested, as in the genus *Loxolophodon.* **II.** *n.* An individual of this genus.— **Lox-om'na,** *n. Paleon.* A genus of amphibia of the order *Stegocephalia,* found in the British Carboniferous rocks and in the coal-fields of Bohemia. Compare STEGOCEPHALA.— **lox'oph-tha'mus,** *n. Pathol.* Want of accordance in the visual axes of the two eyes; strabismus: commonly called squinting.— **lox'op-ter'ygian,** *n. Orn. Chem.* A white amorphous alkaloid ($C_{18}H_{20}N_2O_2$), found in red quebracho-bark.— **lox'o-ter'y-nine,** — **Lox'o-so'mi-dæ,** *n. pl. Helminth.* A small parasitic entoprocton polyzoans with polypids detached and body little differentiated from the persistent stalk.— **Lox'o-so'ma,** *n.* (t. s.)— **lox'o-so'mid,** *a.*— **lox-ot'o-my,** *n. Surg.* Amputation by an oblique section of the soft parts, as distinguished from circular operation.

loy, 1 loi; 2 lôy, *n.* [Ir.] **1.** A long narrow spade for stony lands. **2.** [U. S.] A chisel-shaped spade for digging post-holes.

lo'ya, 1 lō'ya; 2 lō'ya, *n.* [Australasian.] A thick reed (*Calamus australis*).

loy'al, 1 loi'al; 2 lôy'al, *a.* **1.** Constant and faithful in any relation implying trust or confidence, as wife to husband, friend to friend, etc.; bearing true allegiance to constituted authority; specif., adhering to the constituted government in time of rebellion or revolution.

Keep ourselves *loyal* to truth, and the sacred professions of friendship. — *Lieutenant Miles Standish pt. vi, sc. 3.*

2. Professing or indicative of faithful devotion; as, *loyal* protestations. **3†.** Legitimate; legal. SHAKESPEARE *Lear* act ii sc. 1. [F., < L. *legalis*; see LEGAL.] Syn.: see FAITHFUL.

—**Loyal Legion** [U. S.], an association consisting at its organization (1865) only of officers who served in the national forces during the Civil War, but now admitting also their eldest male descendants or heirs and eminent civilians noted for their services to the nation during the war. Called, in full, the **Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.**—**loy'al-ism,** *n.* The actuating principles of a loyalist.—**loy'al-ize,** *vt.* To inspire with a spirit of loyalty.—**loy'al-ly,** *adv.*

loy'al-ist, 1 loi'al-ist; 2 lôy'al-ist, *n.* **1.** One who adheres to and defends his sovereign or lawful government; one who opposes rebellion or insurrection. **2.** Specif., one of the American colonists who adhered to the crown of Great Britain during the war for independence (1775–1783).

loy'al-ty, 1 loi'al-ti; 2 lôy'al-ty, *n.* The quality or state of being loyal; devoted allegiance to a government or a chief; hearty service in friendship or love, or to a cause. [< OF. *loialte*, < LL. *legalitas*, < L. *legalis*; see LEGAL.]

loy'al-ness† [Rare]. Syn.: see ALLEGIANCE; FIDELITY.

Loy-alt-ies'lands, the, a group of islands in the S. Pacific ocean, E. of New Caledonia; 841 sq. m.; French.

Loyes, 1 loiz; 2 lôys, **Charles Auguste** (⁸/₉1841–). An English artist, journalist, and author; born in Montbard, France; pen-name, Georges Montbard.

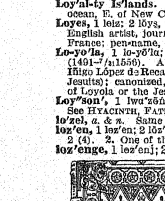
Lo-yo'la, 1 lō-yō'la; 2 lō-yō'la, **Ignatius,** "St. Ignatius" (1491–⁷/₃1556). A Spanish soldier and priest; true name, Iñigo López de Recalde; founder of the Society of Jesus (the Jesuits); canonized, 1622.—**Lo-yo'lism,** *n.* The system of Loyola or the Jesuits.—**Lo'yo-lite,** *n.* A Jesuit.

Loy'sel, 1 lwa'zèl'; 2 lwā'sĕl', **Charles Jean Marie.** See HYACINTH, FATHER.

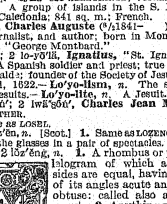
lo'zel, *a.* & *n.* Same as LOSEL.

loz'en, 1 loz'en; 2 lôz'en, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** Same as LOZENGE, *n.*, 2 (4). **2.** One of the glasses in a pair of spectacles.

loz'enge, 1 loz'enj; 2 lôz'enj, *n.* **1.** A rhombus or parallelogram of which all the sides are equal, having two of its angles acute and two obtuse: called also a *diamond*. **2.** Anything resembling a rhombus form. Specif.: (1) *Her.* (*a*) A diamond-shaped figure as a bearing in a shield. (*b*) The escutcheon of an unmarried woman or a widow, which is diamond-shaped. (2) A small confection, often medicated, originally of rhombus form, but now variously shaped. (3) *Diamond-cutting.* A rhomb-shaped facet in the crown. (4) A small rhomb-shaped pane of glass, as seen in church windows, incased in leaden frames. (5) An envelop-blank cut out by a punching-machine. (6)† A spangle. [O. F., *losenge*, flattery, deceitstone, < *los*, < L. *laus*, praise.] **los'ange†; los'enge†.**


Lozenge Ornamentation in Sound Building.

—**loz'enge-coach'ı,** *n.* A widow's coach, heralded by her arms emblazoned on lozenges. —**loz'enge-spur,** *n.* A spur with lozenge-shaped point.—**l. graver,** *n.* A graving-tool with lozenge-shaped cross-section. **l.-stool,** *n.* **l. moiding** (-moi-), a type of Norman moulding composed of repeated lozenge-shaped units.—**spherical l.** (*Geom.*), an equal-sided spherical quadrilateral. CASEY'S *Spherical Trigonometry* p. 15. —**loz'enged,** *a.* Shaped like a lozenge or rhomb; arranged or divided lozengewise, as by diagonal lines or divisions; as, *lozenged* window-panes; a *lozenged* window.—**loz' enge-wise,** *adv.*


Lozengy. Arms of Fitz-william, Earl of Southampton.

Her. Placed in lozenge form or pattern.

loz'enge-r, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] A lozenge.

loz'eng-y, 1 loz'en-ji; 2 lôz'ĕng-y, *a.* *Her.* Divided into lozenges, as a field; lozenged.

loz'en-gez†.—lozengy barry (*Her.*), composed of lozenges divided by bars, the upper and lower angles being of different tinctures. william. Earl of Southampton.

Lo'zère', 1 lō'zär'; 2 lō'zĕr'. A department Southampton. in S. of France; 1,998 sq. m.; capital, Mende.

Lo'zon, 1 lō'zən; 2 lō'zon, *n.* (Aporypha). *1 Esd.* v, 33.

L. P., *abbr.* Lord Provost.

l. p., *abbr.* Large paper; low pressure; large post; long primer.

L. Ph., *abbr.* Lady-philosophy.

L. P. M., *abbr.* Long particular meter.

L. P. S., *abbr.* Lord Privy Seal.

L. R., *abbr.* Lloyd's Register.

Lr., *abbr.* As trance; Ls irent; Lawrence; Lorenz.

L. R. A. M., *abbr.* Licentiate of the Royal Academy of Music.

L. R. C. P., *abbr.* Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.

L. R. C. S., *abbr.* Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.

L. S. i. s., *abbr.* See ABBREVIATION.

L. S. A., *abbr.* Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries.

l. s. c., *abbr.* [L.] *Loco supra citato* (in the place before cited).

L. (or £) s. d., *abbr.* [L.] *Libræ, solidi, denarii* (pounds, shillings, pence).—**L. S. Delsm.** [Humorous.] The worship of money.

L. T., *abbr.* [L.] *Ltra Turca* (Turkish pound).

l. t., *abbr.* Long ton; left tackle (football).

Lt., *abbr.* Lieutenant.

lt. batt., *abbr.* Light battery.

Lt.-Col., *abbr.* Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lt.-Comdr., *abbr.* Lieutenant-Commander.

Ltd., *abbr.* Limited.

Lt.-Gen., *abbr.* Lieutenant-General.

Lt.-Gov., *abbr.* Lieutenant-Governor.

L. Th., *abbr.* Licentiate in Theology.

lt. inf., *abbr.* Light infantry.

lu, ly & n. Same as LOCH.

L.-U., *abbr.* Liberal-Unionist.

Lu'a, 1 lō'a; 2 lu'a, *n.* *Rom. Myth.* A goddess of the earth, to whom the arms taken in battle were dedicated. [L.]

Lua Mater; Lua Saturni.

Lu'a-la'ba, 1 lō'a-lä'ba; 2 lu'a-lä'ba, *n.* A part of the upper course of the Kongo river, between Lake Moero and the confluence with the Lukuga; length, 1,200 m.

Lu-ang' Pra-bang', 1 lū-äg' pra-bäng'; 2 lu-äng' prā-bäng'. A town on Mekong river; capital of Laos, French Indo-China.

Lu'a-pu'la, 1 lū'a-pū'la; 2 lu'a-pu'la, *n.* A part of the upper Kongo river; 250 m. long to Luama river.

lu'au, 1 lū'au; 2 lu'ou, *n.* [Hawaii.] A native feast.

lub'ba, 1 lub'a; 2 lŭb'a, *n.* Moor-grass or sedge growing in Shetland and Orkney islands.

lub'bard, 1 lub'ard; 2 lŭb'ard, *a.* [Archaic.] Lubberly.

lub'bard, *n.* [Rare.] A lubber. **lub'bert** [Scot.].

lub'ber, *vt.* To behave as a lubber; loaf about.

lub'ber, 1 lub'er; 2 lŭb'er, *n.* An awkward, ungainly fellow; an uncouth, clumsy person; a lout; specif., a sailor who is raw, or does not understand his duties; a greenhorn. [< W. *llob*, a dunce.]

—**lub'ber-cock',** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A turkey-cock.—**l.-fiend,** *n.* Same as LOB LIE-BY-THE-FIRE.—**l.-grasshopper,** *n.* A large stout-bodied clumsy grasshopper: (1) *Brachystola magna*, of the western United States. (2) *Romalea microptera*, of the southern United States.—**lub'ber-head',** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A lubber.—**l.-hole,** *n.* Same as LUBBER'S HOLE.—**lub'ber-lift',** *n.* To raise the end of (a log) with a pry.—**l.-line,** *n.* A vertical black line drawn on the inside of the compass to indicate the ship's head, which thus simplifies its reading for those who are untrained.—**lubber's line;**—**l.-lip,** *n.* A blubber-lip.—**lubber's hole** (*Naut.*), a hole through the floor of a top, by which sailors can go aloft without climbing over the rim by the futtock-shrouds.—**lub'ber-work',** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Any performance that makes one stupid or lubberly.—**lub'ber-li-ness,** *n.*—**lub'ber-ly,** *a.* & *adv.*

Lub'ber-land', 1 lub'er-land'; 2 lŭb'er-länd', *n.* The land of Cockaigne; a land of idleness.

Though a whole *afloat Lubberland* were the price of Paradise. CARLYLE *Sartor Resartus* bk. ii, p. 128. [L.]

Lub'bock, 1 lub'ak; 2 lŭb'ok, *n.* **1. Sir John** (*Lord Avebury*) (⁴/₃1834–). English archæologist and man of science, financier, and author; *Ants, Bees, and Wasps.* **2.** A county in N. W. Texas; 982 sq. m.; county-seat, Lubbock.

Lu'bec, 1 lū'bek; 2 lu'bĕc, *n.* A town in Washington Territory.

Lü'beck, 1 lü'bek; 2 lü'bĕk, *n.* Of or belonging to Lübeck as, a *Lübeck mark*, normal value 29½ cents; or a *Lübeck ship*, built to the proper standard. **Lu'bish†; Lub'ber.**

Lü'beck, 1 lü'bek; 2 lü'bĕk, *n.* Formerly a free city in N. Germany; now, constituting with its suburbs, a republic; 115 sq. m. Also formerly written Lubec. It is a Hanse town of the Baltic trade and has important ship-building and other industries.

Lü'bi-lash', 1 lü'bi-läsh'; 2 lü'bi-läsh', *n.* The upper course of Sankuru river, Belgian Kongo, Africa.

Lu'bims, 1 lū'bimz; 2 lu'bims, *n. pl. Bib.* An ancient African people. *2 Chron.* xii, 3. **Lu'bimz** (R. V.).

Lu'blin, 1 lū'blin; 2 lu'blin, *n.* A masculine personal name. [Teut. *masc.*, love-friend.]

Lu'blin, 1 lū'blin; 2 lu'blin, *n.* **1.** A county in Poland; 6,501 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, evacuated by Russians on Austro-German advance, July 31, 1915.

Lu'bra, 1 lū'bra; 2 lu'bra, *n.* [Austral.] A native black woman.

lu'bra-sep'tic, 1 lū'bra-sep'tik; 2 lu'bra-sĕp'tic, *n.* A jelly prepared from Irish moss containing boric acid and *formaldehyde*: used as an aseptic and protective application.

lu'bric, 1 lū'brik; 2 lu'bric, *a.* [Rare or Obs.] Characterized by lubricity. **lu'bri-cal†; lu'brick†.**

lu'bri-cant, 1 lū'bri-kant; 2 lu'bri-cant, *a.* Lubricating.

lu'bri-cant, *n.* Anything that lubricates; specif., a substance, as graphite, of grease, used to diminish the friction of the working parts of machinery.

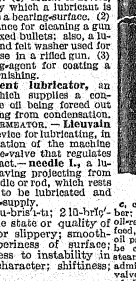
lu'bri-cate, 1 lū'bri-kēt; 2 lu'bri-cēt, *v.* [-CAT'ED; -CAT'ING.] *t. i.* *Mach.* To cause to slip easily; supply, as moving parts of machinery, bearings, with grease, oil, or other lubricant, for the purpose of lessening friction.

The primary function of the secretion of tears, together with some mucus, is to *lubricate* the surface of the eye. DARWIN *Emotions* p. 169. [A. 1873.]

2. *Phot.* To coat, as a photographic print, with a glazing-agent to prepare before burnishing. **3.** [Slang.] To ply with liquor. [Cf. L. [Slang, U. S.] To take a drink. [< L. *lubricus*, pp. of *lubrico*; see LUBRICANT.] **lu-bric'i-tate;—lu'bri-cat'ing-oil',** *n.* Any oil that can be used for lubricating: usually a non-drying vegetable oil or a mineral oil, as petroleum.—**lu'bri-ca-tor,** *n.* Slippery; smooth. [RARE.]

lu'bri-ca-tor, 1 lū'bri-kā'tor; 2 lu'bri-cā'tor, *n.* One who or that which lubricates; a lubricant. [L.] (1) *Mach.* A device, as an oil-cup, by which a lubricant is fed or applied to a bearing-surface. (2) *Mfg.* A contrivance for applying a gum by means of waxed bullets; also, a lubricative wad and felt washer used for the same purpose in a rifled gun. (3) *Phot.* A glazing-agent for coating a print before burnishing.

—**displacement lubricator,** an impermeable bag which supplies a continuous feed, the oil being forced out by water resulting from condensation. Compare DISPLACEMENT.—**l. gravity,** (1) *Mach.*), a device for lubricating, in which the vibration of the machine causes the needle-valve that regulates the oil-flow to act.—**needle l.,** a lubricating-cup having projecting from its bottom a needle or rod, which rests on the journal to be lubricated and regulates the oil-supply.


Lubricator.
c, condensing-chamber; *i*, indicator; *o*, oil-reservoir; *s*, sight-feed, showing drops of oil passing upward to be carried into the steam-pipe, *p*; *v*, valve admitting steam; *w*, water-valve regulating flow of oil.

lu-bric'i-ty, 1 lū-bris'i-ti; 2 lū-bric'y-ty, *n.* [< F. *lubricité*, < LL. *lubricitas*, < L. *lubricus*, slippery.] **1.** The state or quality of being lubricous; slipperiness; smoothness or slipperiness of surface; hence, liableness to instability in position or character; shiftiness; evasiveness.

The one ally on whom they had a right to depend . . . was slipping out of their grasp with distracting *lubricity*. MORLEY *John of Barneveld* vol. ii, p. 47. [A.]

2. Tendency to lasciviousness; lewdness; unchastity.

A taint of *lubricity* is in the air. The language of the bupanet is heard from virginal lips. W. S. LILLY *On Right and Wrong* p. 33. [c. a. r. 1890.]

3. Power or capacity for lubrication. [< F. *lubricité*, < LL. *lubricitas*, < L. *lubricus*, slippery.]

lu'bri-cous, 1 lū'bri-kus; 2 lu'bri-cus, *a.* **1.** Smooth and slippery; lubric. **2.** Elusive; unstable. **3.** [Rare.] Wanton; lustful. [< L. *lubricus*, slippery.]

lu'bri-fac'tion, 1 lū'bri-fak'shən; 2 lu'bri-făc'shon, *n.* The act or process of lubricating, or making slippery or smooth. [< L. *lubricus*, slippery, + *factio(n-)*, making, < *factus*, pp. of *facio*, make.] **lu'bri-fi-ca'tion†.**

lu'bri-fy, *vt.* [Rare.] To make slippery.

Luc, Lu'ca. See LUKE.

Lu'can, 1 lū'kan; 2 lu'can, *a.* Relating to the evangelist **Lu'can,** 1 lū'kan; 2 lu'can, *n.* **1.** A Roman poet (³/₃39–65); nephew of Seneca; *Pharsalia.* **2.** Earl of (¹/₂1800–¹¹/₂1880), George Charles Bingham, an English general in the Crimea. **3. Earl of** (—⁸/₉1693), Patrick Sarsfield, an Irish general; fought for James II.; served in France.

Lu-ca'ne-an, 1 lū-kā'ne-an; 2 lu-cā'nē-a, *n.* An ancient country in S. E. Italy; conquered by Rome, 272 B. C. It is nearly identical with the modern province Potenza.

Lu-ca'nı-dæ, 1 lū-kan'i-dē; 2 lu-cănʹi-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of lamellicorn beetles with the antennal lamellæ not capable of close apposition, and mentum enlarged; stag-beetles. **Lu-ca'nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< LL. *lucanus*, sunrise, < L. *lucco*, shine.] —**lu-ca'nid,** *a.* & *n.*—**lu-ca'noid,** *a.*

Lu-ca'ris, 1 lū-kā'ris; 2 lu-cā'ris, Cyril (1572–1637?). A Greek theologian; patriarch of Constantinople.

Lu'carne', 1 lū'kärn'; 2 lu'cärn', A dormer or garret-window; also, a small window or light in a spire. [F., < L. *lucerna*, oil-lamp, < *lucco*, shine.] **lu-cayne'ı.**

Lu'cas, 1 lū'kas; 2 lu'cas, *n.* A masculine personal name. See LUKE. **2.** *Bib. Philem.* 24. **3.** *Mineral.* A submetallic, brownish-yellow, magnesium-aluminum-iron silicate (H₂ Mg₇(Al.Fe)₂Si₇O₂₇), that crystallizes in the monoclinic system, and belongs to the vermiculite group of micaceous minerals. [< Dr. H. S. *Lucas.*]

Lu'cas Mal'ei. Pen-name of Mary St. Leger Harrison.

Lu-cas'ta, 1 lu-kas'ta; 2 lu-căs'ta, *n.* Poetic name of Lucy Shakeverel, the lady-love of Richard Lovelace; also, the name of the poems. [L., chaste, light.]

Lu'cats, *n.* See LUKE.

Lu-ca'yos, 1 lu-kī'yos; 2 lu-cī'yŏs, *n. pl.* The Bahama Islands: a corrupt form of the Spanish, *los cayos*, the "shoals" or "keys," the name given by the Spanish discoverers to the group. **Lu-ca'yan,** *n.*

luc-bar'ı, 1 luk'-bär'i; 2 luc-bär', *n.* [P. I.] The shaddock.

Luc'ca, 1 lük'ka; 2 luc'ca, *n.* **1.** A province in central Italy: 559 sq. m. **2.** Its capital; has hot mineral springs. **3.** [-] A cotton material made to imitate an Italian damask weave.

Luc-ei'us, 1 luk-sī'us; 2 luc-cē'us, *n.* A Roman historian; friend and neighbor of Cicero: lived about 60 B. C.

Lucchese', 1 lu-kēz' or -kēs'; 2 luc-cēz' or -cēs', [L.] **I.** *a.* Belonging or relating to Lucca in northern Italy, to its inhabitants, or to the famous baths near by. **II.** *n. sing.* & *pl.* A native or natives of the city or province of Lucca.

luce, 1 lūs; 2 lūc, *n.* [< F. *lucet*, a pike, especially when fully grown: used as a heraldic bearing. [< OF, *lus*, < LL. *lucius*, fish.]

luces, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A groove; rut.

luce's, *n.* The fleur-de-lis.

Luce'ı, 1 lūs; 2 lūc, *n.* **1.** See LUCIUS. **2. Stephen Bleecker** (⁷/₂1827–¹⁴/₂1917), an American reformatist and naval educator; served in the Civil war and Civil war period, 1889. **3.** In Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*, a woman servant to Adriana. **4.** A county in N. Michigan; 915 sq. m.; county-seat, Newberry.

Luce Bay, An inlet in S. Wigtonshire, Scotland; 16 by 18½ m.

Luce de Lan'cel'val, 1 lūs de lan'sel'val'; 2 lūc de lăn'cĕl'văl', **Jean Charles Julien** (1764–⁹/₁1810). A French professor, poet, and dramatist.

Lu-ce'na, 1 lū-thē'na; 2 lu-thē'na, *n.* **1.** A city in Cordova province, Spain. **2.** A town, capital of Tayabas province, Luzon, P. I.

lu'cen-cy, 1 lū'sen-si; 2 lū'cĕn-cy, *n.* [Rare.] The quality or state of being lucent; clearness; brightness. **lu'cence†.**

Lu'cent, 1 lū'sent; 2 lū'cĕnt, *n.* A network of silver lacework, seaming to be hung in air. S. S. Cox *Buckeye Abroad* p. 30. [L. *a.* A. 1854.]

lu'cent, 1 lū'sent; 2 lū'cĕnt, *a.* [Rare.] Exhibiting radiance or brilliancy; luminous; shining; resplendent; translucent; clear. [< L. *lucens(-t-)*, pp. of *lucco*, shine.] —**-ly,** *adv.*

Lu-cen'ti-o, 1 lu-sen'shi-ō; 2 lū-cĕn'shi-ō, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Taming of the Shrew*, a son of Vincentio who is in love with Bianca. [province, Italy.

Lu-ce'ra, 1 lū-chā'ra; 2 lu-chā'rä, *n.* A town in Foggia

Lu-ce'ri-us, 1 lū-sē'ri-us; 2 lū-cē'ri-ŭs, *n.* A surname of Jupiter. [L., light-bringing.]

lu'cern', 1 lū'sārn; 2 lū'cĕrn, *n.* [Archaic.] A lamp.

lu'cerne†, *n.* The lynx, or its fur. **2.** A hunting-dog.

lu-cer'na, 1 lu-sēr'na; 2 lu-cĕr'na, *n.* A fish, the lantern-gurnard. **2.** A lamp; lucern. [L.; see LUCARNE.]

lu-cer'nal, 1 lu-sēr'nal; 2 lū-cĕr'nal, *a.* Relating to a lamp or any artificial light.

Lu'cer-na'ri-æ, 1 lū'sēr-nā'ri-ē; 2 lū'cĕr-nā'ri-ă, *n. Zoöph.* 1. A genus typical of *Lucernariidæ*. **2.** [-] A hydrozoan of this genus. [< L. *lucerna*; see LUCARNE.]

Lu'cer-na'ri-da, 1 lū'sēr-nar'i-da; 2 lū'cĕr-nā'ri-da, *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Calycozoa*. [< LUCERNARIA.]—**Lu'cer-na'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Lu'cer-nar'i-da, 1 lū'sēr-nar'i-da; 2 lū'cĕr-nā'ri-da, *n. pl. Zoöph.* The *Discophora* as a subclass. [< LUCERNARIA.]—**Lu'cer-na'ri-an,** *a.* & *n.*

Lu'cer'na-ri'i-dæ, 1 lū-sēr'na-rī'i-dē; 2 lū-cĕr'na-rī'i-dē, *n. pl. Zoöph.* A family of discophorous hydrozoans, especially those with genital not distinct from gastral sacs. [< LUCERNARIA.] **Lu'cer-na'ri-dæ.**—**lu'cer-na'ri-id,** *n.*—**lu'cer-na'ri-oid,** *a.*

lu-cer'na-roid, 1 lu-sēr'na-roid; 2 lū-cĕr'na-roid, *n.* *Zoöph.* The reproductive zooid of a lucernarian.


Lucerne.

lu-cerne', 1 lu-sērn'; 2 lū-cĕrn', *n.* An deep-rooting fabaceous perennial (*Medicago sativa*), a native of southwestern Asia, used by stock-raisers there, and in S. E. Europe, centuries before the Christian era. It grows from 1 to 4 feet

high, bears numerous small linear trifoliolate leaves, racemose, nectary-yielding flowers, purple, blue, yellow, purmose, nectary-yielding flowers, purple, blue, yellow, purple, or white, and several-seeded downy pods with 2 or 3 spirals. Since its introduction into California from Chile, in 1854, it has become, on account of its drought-resisting qualities, the chief forage reliance in most States west of Iowa, and it competes with clover in some sections of the eastern United States; alfalfa. (*Botany, Isatine, Isatis.*) **lucerna**, *n.* **lucern'**.— **native lucerna**, a tropical malvaceous weed (*Sida retusa*) common in eastern Australia. **paddy l.**,— **sand'y lu-cerne'**, *n.* A perennial medic (*Medicago media*) whose long roots and hardy habit enable it to sustain the interior cold of the northern United States; a valuable forage-plant. — **tree-l.**, *n.* A yellow-flowered shrub (*Medicago arborea*), a native of the Mediterranean region, long used for forage. — **yellow l.**, a herbaceous perennial (*Medicago falcata*) that will grow in poor soil.

Lu-cerne', 1 lu-sern'; 2 lu-cêrn', *n.* **1.** A canton in central Switzerland; 580 sq. m. **2.** Its capital. **3.** One of the largest and most picturesque of the European lakes, in the N. central part of Switzerland; cruciform in shape with irregular arms; length of main body, 23 m.; average width, 1¾ m. Several promontories jut out into the lake, forming basins, the principal of which are the Bay of Lucerne and the Lake of Uri. — **Lion of Lucerne**, the lion carved after designs by Thorwaldsen in the face of a cliff at Lucerne, Switzerland, and dedicated in 1821 as a memorial to the Swiss Guard that fell before the attacking *furore*, Aug. 10, 1792, in the Tuileries. Aug. 10, 1792.— **l. hammer**, a long-handled weapon used by the foot-soldiers of medieval times.

Lu-cet'ta, 1 lu-set'a; 2 lū-sĕt'a, *n.* In Shakespeare's *Two Gentlemen of Verona*, the waiting-maid to Julia.

Lu-chet'ta da Ge-no'va, 1 lū-ket'to da jē-nō'va; 2 lū-cĕt'to da ġe-nō'va. See CAMBIASO.

Lu'chia, *n.* Same as NANCY.

Lu-chu'an, 1 lū-ch͟o͞'an; 2 lū-ch͟o͞'an. **1.** See LUCY. **2. Saint** (–304), a Christian virgin who suffered martyrdom at Syracuse. **3.** In Dombey's novel, a watchmaker, father-in-law of Walter Gay, founded on Scott's *Bride of Lammermoor*, the heroine, Lucy Ashton, who stabs her husband on her wedding-night, goes mad, and dies the next day.

Lu'cian, 1 lū'shən; 2 lū'shĭ-ăn, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. **F. Lu"ci'en**, 1 lü"sē'ăn', 2 lü"cē'ăn'; **It. Lu-cia'no**, 1 lū-chē'no, 2 lu-chē'no; **L. Lu"ci-a'nus**, 1 lū"shĭ-ā'nŭs, 2 lū"shĭ-ā'nŭs. **2.** (190–?), a Greek rhetorician, satirist, and humorist; *Dialogues*, etc. **Lu"ci-a'nus†.** **3.** (–312). A Christian martyr of Antioch. **Lou-ki-a-nos'** (Gr.).

Lu"ci-an'a, 1 lū"shĭ-an'a; 2 lū"shĭ-ăn'a. In Shakespeare's *Comedy of Errors*, Adriana's sister, who married Antipholus of Syracuse.

Lu-ci-a'no, 1 lu-chē'no; 2 lu-chē'nō, *n.* Same as SEBASTIANO DEL PIOMBO. See PIOMBO.

Lu"ci-an'ic, Lu"ci-an'i-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to Lucian, especially Lucian of Antioch.— **Lu"ci-an'i-cal-ly**, *adv.*

Lu'cian-ist, 1 lū'shĭ-an-ĭst; 2 lū'shĭ-ăn-ĭst, *n.* **1.** *Ch. Hist.* A disciple of Lucian of Antioch, who taught that at the resurrection the soul and body of man would not rise, but something else, neither soul nor body. **2.** An imitator of the satirist Lucian or Lucianus.

lu"ci-bi(e)', 1 lū"si-bi; 2 lū'ci-bi, *a.* [Rare.] Lucent.

lu'cid, 1 lū'sĭd; 2 lū'cĭd, *a.* **1.** Intellectually bright and clear; mentally sound; sane; as, *lucid* interval; *lucid* thoughts. **2.** Presenting a clear view; easily understood; distinct; as, a *lucid* exposition.

I call that style *lucid* which conveys to the reader most accurately all that the writer wishes to convey on any subject.

TROLLOPE *Thackeray* p. 196. [MACM. 1879.]

3. Giving forth light; shining; bright; resplendent. **4.** Free from opaqueness; clear; pellucid. **5.** Sane.

Inland, the tit-lark mounts the *lucid* air.

LINDSAY DUNCAN *Hush!* st. 2.

5. *Bot.* & *Entom.* Smooth and shining. **6.** *Astron.* Visible to the naked eye; said of a star. < L. *lucidus*, < *lucco*, shine.] Syn.: see CLEAR; CRYSTAL.— **lucid interval**, a period of sanity between attacks of lunacy; hence, any period of calm in the midst of agitation or turmoil; a normal or reasonable activity.— **ly**, *adv.*— **ness**, *n.*

lu'cid-ly, 1 lū'sĭd-ly; 2 lū'cĭd-ly, *n.* **1.** The brightest star of a constellation or group. **2.** A lucid star.

lu-cid'i-ty, 1 lu-sĭd'i-ty; 2 lu-cĭd'i-ty, *n.* The quality or state of being lucid, especially in matters intellectual; perspicuity. Syn.: see PERSPICUITY.

His brief notes . . . were distinguished by the quality of *lucidity* to a degree which is unusual even in the satirist Mr. Matthew Arnold himself.

S. J. REID *Sydney Smith* p. 374. in. 1885.]

Lu'cid-or the Un-for'tu-nate, 1 lū'sĭ-dor; 2 lū'cĭ-dôr. An epithet of Lars Porsena, Etruscan king.

Lu'cie', Lu'ci-e, *n.* See LUCY.

lu"ci-fee', 1 lū"si-fē'; 2 lū"cĭ-fē', *n.* [Canada & U. S.] A lynx; a corruption of LOUP-CERVIER.

Lu'ci-fer, 1 lū'si-fer; 2 lū'cĭ-fer, *n.* **1.** The morning star. **2.** Satan, the prince of darkness: so called by the church fathers, under the impression that the passage (*Isa.* xiv, 12), "How art thou fallen from heaven, O Lucifer, son of the morning!" had reference to him, instead of to the king of Babylon: now chiefly used in the expression **proud as Lucifer.** **3.** In Dante's *Inferno*, a giant with three facesand wings like a bat. **4.** Bishop of Cagliari (–371), founder of a sect which advocated the severest treatment of all reconciled Arians. **5.** [l-] A match, sometimes called a *lucifer-match* or *locofoco*: so prepared as to be readily ignited by friction. **6.** [l-] A humming-bird (*Trochilus colubris*) of Mexico and the southwestern United States, with forked tail and elongated throat-feathers forming a ruff. **7.** *Crust.* (1) A genus typical of *Luciferida*. (2) [l-] A crustacean of this genus. [l-, light-bringing, < *lux* (*luc-*), light, + *fero*, bear.]

— **Lu'ci-fer'i-dæ**, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of penæidean macrurans, especially those with the third pair of pereiopods only chelate and without gills.— **lu"ci-fer'id**, *n.*— **lu"ci-fer'oid**, *a.*— **Lu'ci-fer'ous**, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Of or pertaining to Lucifer, the prince of darkness; Satanic. **2.** [l-] Emitting light; hence, intellectually bright; yielding information; illuminating.— **lu"ci-fer'ous-ly**, *adv.*— **lu"ci-fer'ous-ness**, *n.*

Lu"ci-fe'ri-an', 1 lū"si-fī'ri-an; 2 lū"cĭ-fē'rĭ-ăn, *a.* Of or pertaining to Lucifer; Satanic. **Lu"ci-fer'i-an†.**

Lu"ci-fe'ri-an', *Ch. Hist.* **1.** *a.* Of or pertaining to Lucifer, bishop of Cagliari, in Sardinia, or to his followers. **II.** *n.* A follower of Bishop Lucifer. **Lu"ci-fer'i-ter.**

lu"ci-fer'in, 1 lū"si-fer'in, 2 lū"cĭ-fer'ĭn, *n.* The substance in the blood of the firefly which, in association with luciferase, is supposed to cause its luminosity. **lu"ci-fer'ine†.**

lu"ci-fer'ase, 1 lū"si-fer'ās; 2 lū"cĭ-fer'ās, *n.* A substance in the luminous organs of light-producing beetles or fireflies said to be one of the causes of luminosity. [< L. *Lucifer*, light-bringing.] **lu"ci-fer'ase†.**

lu"ci-fer'ic, 1 lū"si-fer'ik; 2 lū"cĭ-fer'ĭc, *a.* [Rare.] Yielding light.

lu"ci-form', 1 lū'si-fôrm; 2 lū'cĭ-fôrm, *a.* [Rare.] Having the nature or appearance of light: specifically applied to the "vision of the heart," of which the Platonic philosophists, and occasionally to the spiritual body of the resurrection. [< L. *lux* (*luc-*), light, + -FORM.]

Lu-ci'fu-ga, 1 lū-si'fu-ga; 2 lū-cĭ'fu-ga, *n.* *Zool.* A genus of blind lizards of the family *Brotulidæ*, found in the cave streams of Cuba. [Fem. of L. *lucifugus*: see LUCIFUGOUS.]

lu"ci-fu'gous, 1 lu-si'fu-gus; 2 lū-cĭ'fu-gŭs, *a.* Avoiding light, as certain animals. [< L. *lucifugus*, < *lux* (*luc-*), light, + *fugio*, flee.] **lu"ci-fu'gal†.**

lu"ci-gen, 1 lū'si-jen; 2 lū'cĭ-ġĕn, *a.* Of or pertaining to the lucigen or a system of lighting by it.

lu"ci-gen, *n.* An oil-lamp in which the oil is sprayed, so as to obtain a maximum quantity of oxygen and consequently of light. [< L. *lux* (*luc-*), light, + -GEN.]

lu"ci-graph, 1 lū'si-graf; 2 lū'cĭ-grăf, *n.* An apparatus used in signaling by the international maritime code, in which the letters and numbers, cut in stencils, are passed in front of a powerful electric lamp and projected upon a screen. [< L. *lux* (*luc-*), light, + -GRAPH.]



Lu-ci'fer-ase, 1 lū'si-fer-ās; 2 lū'cĭ-fer-ās, *n.* A substance

luck'en, 1 luk'n; 2 lŭk'n, *a.* [Scot.] Closed up; shut. — **luck'en-boo'ths"**, *n. pl.* [Scot.] **1.** A group of booths that may be closed or locked. **2.** Hence, the quarter of a town in which such booths are situated. **luck'y-boo'ths"†.** — **l.-browed**, *a.* Having overhanging brows nearly meet above the nose.— **l.-footed**, *a.* Web-footed.— **l. gowan** [PROV. Eng. or Scot.], the globeflower.

When the blewart bears a pea, And the daisy turns a pea, And the bonny *luckan gowan* Has fauldit up her o'e.

HOGG *When the Kye Come Hame* st. 4.

Luck'en-wal'de, 1 luk'en-väl'de; 2 lŭk'en-vȧl'de, *n.* A manufacturing town in Brandenburg province, Prussia.

Luck'i-un-pur', *n.* Same as LAKHIMPUR.

luck'ite, 1 luk'ait; 2 lŭk'īt, *n.* A vitreous green variety of melanterite in which part of the iron is replaced by manganese, (MnFe)SO$_4$.7H$_2$O, that crystallizes in the monoclinic system. [< "*Lucky Boy*" silver-mine, Utah.]

luck'less, 1 luk'les; 2 lŭk'lĕs, *a.* **1.** Having no luck; unlucky; unfortunate; as, a *luckless* fellow. **2.** Unproductive of luck; unfavorable; as, a *luckless* enterprise.

But woe is me! such presents *luckless* prove.

For knives, they tell me, always sever love.

GAY *Shepherd's Week, Tuesday* l. 101.

— **luck'less-ly**, *adv.*— **luck'less-ness**, *n.*

Luck'nor, 1 luk'nor; 2 lŭk'nôr, **Nikolaus** (?–1722–1/1794). A French marshal; born in Bavaria. He was guillotined.

Luck'now, 1 luk'nou; 2 lŭk'now, *n.* **1.** A division of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, British India; 12,040 sq. m. **2.** A district in same; 967 sq. m. **3.** A city, capital of the district and division; scene of a notable siege in the Sepoy rebellion, 1857–1858.

luck'y, 1 luk'i; 2 lŭk'ĭ, *a.* [LUCK'I-ER; LUCK'I-EST.] **1.** Favored by fortune; blessed with good luck; fortunate; successful: said of persons; as, a *lucky* candidate.

If she care for me, I should feel myself so *lucky*, that a misfortune would only make me stronger.

J. HAWTHORNE *Professor's Sister* p. 88. [n. c. & co.]

2. Productive of luck; auspicious; favorable: said of events and things; as, a *lucky* circumstance.

The new house seems to be *lucky* indeed; for, from the first moment of our arrival, we have had good news. VICTORIA *Life in the Highlands, Sept. 10, 1865* p. 30. [HARP. 1868.]

3. [Scot.] Full to the brim; overflowing; as, a *lucky* cup. **4.** [Colloq.] Convenient for use; handy. **5.** Denoting a happy or unsought felicity of expression in a literary composition. **6.** [Rare.] Recurring by chance; fortuitous; casual. Syn.: see AUSPICIOUS; FORTUNATE; HAPPY.— **luck'y-bag"**, *n.* **1.** *Naut.* A receptacle on war-ships for personal property carelessly mislaid. Such property is considered off at the next muster, unless the owner is discovered, when he is reprimanded or punished. **2.** A bag carried round at fairs or bazaars, in which, on payment of a small sum, one draws out a prize. **3.** A bag out of the first article encountered.— **l.-hands**, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The maleform.— **l.-starred**, *a.* Born under a lucky star.— **l.-stone**, *n.* A perforated pebble or similar stone, or the vertebra of a fish, worn as a charm.— **luck'i-ly**, *adv.*— **luck'i-ness**, *n.*

luck'y, *n.* [Scot.] **1.** A grandam or aged woman; goody; sometimes part of a person's name; as, *Lucky* Macpherson.

Lady Onlie, honest *Lucky*. Brews good ale at sh-ow-o' Backy.

BURNS *Lady Onlie* chorus.

2. The mistress of an inn. **luck'let.— luck'y-dad", l.-daddie**, *n.* [Scot.] A grandfather.— **l.-mither**, *n.* [Scot.] A grandmother.— **l.-preach**, *n.* [Scot.] A fish, the fatherlasher.

luck'y, *n.* [Low.] Departure; escape; as, he made his *lucky* out of the window.— **to cut one's lucky** [Thieves' Cant], to take a sudden departure; bolt.

luck'y, *adv.* [Scot.] More than sufficiently; as, *lucky* hot.

Lu'cnay, 1 lü'sŭ"; 2 lü'cŭ", *n.* A town in La Vendée department, France.

lu'cra-tive, 1 lü'kra-tiv; 2 lü'cra-cĭv, *a.* **1.** Productive

lu'cra-tive, 1 lü'kra-tiv; 2 lü'cra-cĭv, *a.* **1.** Productive of wealth; highly profitable; paying handsomely; as, a *lucrative* office. **2.** Money-making. [< F. *lucratif*, < L. *lucrativus*, < *lucrum*, gain.]

lu'cra-tiv(e)-ly, *adv.*— **lu'cra-tiv(e)-ness**, *n.*

lu'cre, 1 lü'kər; 2 lü'cer (KERI), *n.* Money, especially as the object of greed; sordid gain; hence, greed.

Let such forego the poet's sacred name,

Who rack their brains for *lucre*, not for fame.

BYRON *Eng. Bards and Scotch Reviewers* st. 12.

2†. The process of acquiring or gaining. [F., < L. *lucrum*, gain.] **lu'kert.**

lu'cre-ti-a, 1 lü-krē'shĭ-a or -shə; 2 lū-crē'shĭ-a or -shə, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. **F. Lu"crèce'**, 1 lü"krēs', 2 lü"crēc'; **G. Lu-cre'ti-a**, 1 lu-krē'tsi-a, 2 lu-crē'tsi-a; **It. Lu-cre'zi-a**, 1 lu-krā'tsi-a, 2 lu-crā'tsi-a; **L. Lu-cre'ti-a**; Sp. **Lu-cre'ci-a**, 1 lu-krā'thē-a, 2 lu-crā'thē-a (–510 B. C.). The heroine of a Roman legend; wife of Collatinus; violated by Sextus Tarquinius, she killed herself, her death resulting in the expulsion of the Tarquins, the overthrow of the monarchy, and the proclamation of the republic. The subject of Shakespeare's poem *Lucrece*.

Lu-cre'tian, 1 lu-krē'shən; 2 lū-crē'shan. **I.** *a.* Of or pertaining to the Roman poet-philosopher T. Lucretius Carus, author of the poem *De Rerum Natura*, in which he explains and develops, with poetic power and beauty of expression, the atomistic cosmology and ethical doctrines of Epicureanism. **II.** *n.* A follower of Lucretius.

Lu-cret'i-lis, 1 lu-kret'i-lis; 2 lū-crĕt'ĭ-lĭs, *n.* A mountain range in the Sabine country, Italy, near Horace's farm: now **Monte Libretti.**

Lu-cre'ti-us Ca'rus, 1 lu-krī'shi-us kā'rus; 2 lū-crē'shĭ-ŭs cā'rŭs, **Titus** (95–55 B. C.). A Roman poet and philosopher. See LUCRETIAN.

Lu-cri'nus, 1 lu-krī'nus; 2 lū-crī'nŭs, *n.* An ancient lake in Campania, Italy, near Baiæ; famous for its oysters; dried up by volcanic disruption in 1538. [L.]

luc-ta'tion†, *n.* Struggle for success; conflict.

luc-tif'er-ous†, *a.* Causing sorrow.— **luc'tu-al†**, *a.* Pertaining to grief.— **luc'tu-ous†**, *a.* Sorrowful.

lu'cu-brate, 1 lü'kiu-brāt; 2 lū'cū-brāt, *v.* [-BRAT"ED; -BRAT'ING.] **I.** *i.* To elaborate or perfect, as by night study. **II.** *t.* To study or write laboriously, as by lamp- or candlelight; think or reason closely. **2.** To produce lucubrations.

I could *lucubrate* lamely. . . . but paper happily runs short.

ANSELL in Stanley's *Thomas Arnold* vol. I. p. 78. [n. s. v. 1850.]

< L. *lucubratus*, pp. of *lucubro*, work (or study), light.]

— **lu'cu-bra"tor**, *n.*— **lu'cu-bra-to'ry**, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or produced by lucubration.

lu"cu-bra'tion, 1 lü"kiu-brā'shən; 2 lū"cū-brā'shon, *n.* **1.** The act of lucubrating; close and earnest meditation or study; originally, study by lamplight; implying protraction beyond the daylight: often with a slightly derogatory significance. **2.** The thing lucubrated; the product of deep meditation or earnest study; a literary composition; often, a pedantic or overelaborated work. [< L. *lucubratio(n-)*, < *lucubratus*; see LUCUBRATE.]

lu'cu-brum, 1 lū'kiu-brum; 2 lū'ĕū-brŭm, *n.* [LL.] Same as CERESERT, 1.

lu'cule, 1 lū'kūl; 2 lū'ĕūl, *n.* A bright point or spot on the sun's disk. [Dim. < L. *lux (luc-)*, light.] **lu'cu-lit,** *pl.*

lu'cu-lent, 1 lū'kiu-lent; 2 lū'ĕū-lĕnt, *a.* **1.** Full of light; brilliant; transparent; pellucid; as, a *luculent* stream. **2.** Figuratively, clearly evident; luminous; lucid. [< L. *luculentus*, < *luc (luc-)*, light.] — **lu'cu-lent-ly,** *adv.*

Lu-cu'li-a, 1 lu-kiū'li-ə; 2 lu-ĕū'li-ə, *n. Bot.* A small genus of handsome shrubs of the madder family (*Rubiaceæ*), with clusters of large showy flowers. They are well-known winter-flowering greenhouse plants. [< *Luculi sva*, the Nepalese name.]

Lu-cul'li-an, 1 lu-kŭl'i-ən; 2 lu-ĕŭl'i-ən, *a.* Of or pertaining to Lucullus; as, a *Lucullian* feast. **Lu-cul'le-an†,**

lu-cul'lite, 1 lu-kul'kait; 2 lū-cŭl'īt, *n.* A variety of black limestone (marble) polished and used for ornamental purposes; named after Lucullus, who admired it.

Lu-cul'lus, 1 lu-kul'us; 2 lū-cŭl'ŭs, **Lucius Licinius** (110?–57 B. C.). A Roman consul whom Mithridates and Tigranes defeated, and whose wealth and luxury are proverbial.

Lu-cu'ma, 1 lu-kiū'mə; 2 lū-cū'ma, *n. Bot.* A genus of Chilean and Peruvian trees of the family *Sapotaceæ*, embracing only two species. [From the Peruvian name.]

lu-cu'ma-a, 1 lu-kiū'ma-ə; 2 lū-cū'ma-a, *n.* Same as LOUKOUM.

lu'cu-mo, 1 lū'kiu-mō; 2 lū'ĕū-mō, *n.* [L.] Among the Etruscans, the head of a noble family, who as such exercised certain priestly functions.

lu'cus a non lu-cen'do. [L.] Something whose properties do not correspond to its name, or that is absurdly derived or reasoned out; an interpretation: literally, "a grove [so named], because it is *not* light," alluding to the story of an ancient grammarian who derived *lucus* (grove) from *luceo* (be light); sometimes shortened to *lucus a non*.

Lu-cu's'ta, 1 lu-kiu-stə; 2 lū-cū's'ta, *n.* (B. 67.68.) A Roman female poisoner; put to death in the reign of Galba.

lu'cy, *n.* HER. Same as LUCE.

Lu'cy†, 1 lū'si; 2 lū'cy, *n.* [L.] A feminine personal name. D. **Lu'ci-e,** 1 lū'si-ē, 2 lū'cy-ē; F. **Lu'cie,** 1 lü'sē', 2 lü'cē'; G. **Lu'ci-a,** 1 lū'si-ə, 2 lū'cy-a; It. **Lu-ci'a,** 1 lū-chī'a, 2 lu-cē'a; L. **Lu'ci-a,** 1 lū'si-ə, 2 lū'cy-a; Fr. **Lu'ci-e,** 1 lü'sē-a, 2 lü'cē-ā; Sp. **Lu-ci'a,** 1 lū-thī'a, 2 lu-cē'a. **2. Sir Henry W.** (¹²/₁₈45–²/₁924), an English journalist, humorist, editor, and contributor to *Punch*, famous for his personage in *Punch*, "Toby, M. P." **3. Saint,** same as LUCIA, SAINT. **4.** In Abbott's *The Rollo Books*, a cousin of Rollo who travels with him.

lud, 1 lud; 2 lŭd, *n.* [Eng.] Lord: a misleading pronunciation.

Lud, *n. Leg. Hist.* A legendary king of Britain.

Lud'dite, 1 lud'dit; 2 lŭd'īt, *n. Eng. Hist.* One of a band of rioters organized for the destruction of machinery, who appeared first in Nottinghamshire in the English midland districts in 1811: said to have been named after Ned Lud, an idiot who destroyed several stocking-frames. — **Lud'dism,** *n.* The principles of the Luddites.

lud'dock, 1 lud'ək; 2 lŭd'ŏk, *n.* [Dan. *lumbe*, lamprey.]

lud'doo, 1 lud'ü; 2 lŭd'ōō, *n.* [Hind.] A spiced ball-shaped **lu-ceen',** 1 lu-din'; 2 lu-dēn', *n.* [Ir.] The little finger.

Lu'den, 1 lū'dən; 2 lū'dĕn, **Heinrich** (¹/₂1778–³/₂1847). A German historian and publicist.

Lu'der-dorff, 1 lū'dən-dėrf; 2 lū'dĕn-dŏrf. **Eric von** (1865–). A German general; Chief General Quartermaster under Hindenburg in the World War, 1916–1918; resigned Oct. 26, 1918.

Lü'der-schеid, 1 lü'dər-shait; 2 lü'dĕr-shīt, *n.* A manufacturing town in Westphalia, Prussia. [PRONUNCIATION.]

Lü'de-ritz, 1 lü'də-rits; 2 lü'dĕ-rĭts, *n.* Same as ANGRA

Lü'ders, 1 lü'dərs; 2 lü'dĕrs, **Alexander Nikolaievich** (¹/₂1790–²/₂1874). A Russian general, who defeated the Hungarians at Hermanstadt, June 19, 1849.

Lu-de'wig, 1 lü'də-vih; 2 lü'dĕ-vĭh, **Johann Peter** (⁹/₁₁1668–⁸/₂1743). A German historian.

Lud'gate, 1 lud'gēt; 2 lŭd'gāt, *n.* A debtors' prison in London near a gate of this name; both demolished in 1760.

Lud'ibi-a'na, 1 lū'di-bi'ə-nə, *n.* 1. A district in Arabia Felix, in Arabia Deserta. 2. Its capital.

lu'di A-pol'li-na'res. [L.] Games instituted in Rome, B. C. 212, in honor of Apollo.

lu'di-cer'by, *n.* Same as ludicrousness.

lu'di-crous, 1 lū'di-krus; 2 lū'dĭ-crŭs (XIII), *a.* **1.** Calculated to amuse or excite good-natured laughter; excessively droll; mirth-provoking; laughable. **2**†. Pertaining to sport; sportive; playful. **3.** Ridiculous. [L. *ludicrus*, < *ludo*, play.] Syn.: see HUMOROUS; QUEER; RIDICULOUS. — **lu'di-crous-ly,** *adv.* — **lu'di-crous-ness,** *n.*

Lu'dim, 1 lū'dim; 2 lū'dĭm. *Bib. & Chron.* i. 11.

Lud'ing-ton, 1 lud'in-tən; 2 lŭd'ĭng-tŏn, *n.* A city, county-seat of Mason county, Mich.

lud'lam-ite, 1 lud'lom-ait; 2 lŭd'lam-īt, *n. Mineral.* A brilliant, bright-green, hydrous ferrous phosphate ($(H_3Fe_2P_4O_{12})$, crystallizing in the monoclinic system. [< Mr. *Ludlam*, English mineralogist.]

Lud'low, 1 lud'lō; 2 lŭd'lō, *n.* **1. Edmund** (¹⁶/₁₇?–¹/₂1692), an English general and regicide; died in Switzerland. **2. Fitz Hugh** (⁹/₁₁1836–⁹/₁1870), an American lawyer, editor, poet, and writer. **3. Roger** (³/₂1590–1655), an English colonist who founded the settlement of Connecticut. **4. Thomas W.** (1856–1894), an American architect and art-critic. **5. William** (¹¹/₂1843–⁹/₂1901), an American general in the Civil and Spanish-American wars, and civil engineer. **6.** A borough and market-town in Shropshire, England. **7.** A town in Kenton county, Ky., on the Ohio river, opposite Cincinnati. **8.** A town in Hampden county, Mass., 4 miles E. of Springfield. **9.** A township and village in Windsor county, Vt.

Lud'low beds, L. group, L. rocks. See GEOLOGY.

lu'do, 1 lū'dō; 2 lū'dō, *n.* [L.] Played with counters and dice on a board made for the purpose. [< L. *ludo*, I play.]

Lu-dol'fi-an, 1 liu-dol'fi-ən; 2 lū-dŏl'fi-an, *a.* Relating to Ludolf van Ceulen, a mathematician (died 1610), who investigated the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter. **Lu-dol'phi-an†.** — **Ludolfian number,** the number that expresses the ratio of the circumference of a circle to its diameter: 3.1415926+.

Lu-dol'phus, 1 lu-dol'fəs; 2 lū-dŏl'fŭs, **Job** (¹/₂1624–⁴/₂1704). A German Orientalist; said to have known 25 languages. **Lu'dolf†.**

lu'drick, 1 lū'drik; 2 lū'drĭk, *n.* A pimeleteroid fish (*Girella simplex*) of Australia, the Australian blackfish: native name, **lu'de-lek'.**

Lud'wig, 1 lud'wig; 2 lŭd'wĭg, *n.* **1. Christian Gottlieb** (⁴/₂₁1709–⁴/₁1773), a German botanist. **2. Karl Friedrich Wilhelm** (³/₂1816–³/₂1895), a German physiologist. **3. Otto** (¹¹/₂1813–⁸/₂1865), a German dramatist and novelist. **Lud'wig II.** (⁸/₂1845–⁴/₂1888). A king of Bavaria; became insane and drowned himself.

Lud-wig'-s, 1 lud-wiy'-s; 2 lŭd-wĭg'-s, *n. Bot.* A genus of chiefly North-American herbs of the family *Onagraceæ* — the false or bastard loosestrifes. — with alternate leaves, yellow or greenish flowers, and four stamens and petals. *L. alternifolia* is the seed-box. [< C. G. *Ludwig*, Ger. botanist.]

Lud'wig-ite, 1 lud'wig-ait; 2 lŭd'wĭg-īt, *n. Mineral.* A fibrous, blackish-green, tough, magnesium-iron borate, ($(Mg,Fe)_2(BFe)O_5$, found in masses and crystallizing in the orthorhombic system. [< A. *Ludwig*, Austrian chemist.]

Lud'wigs-burg, 1 lut'vins-bürg; 2 lŭt'vĭns-bŭrg, *n.* A manufacturing garrison town in Wurttemberg Republic; 4 m. N. of Stuttgart.

Lud'wig-shа-fen, 1 lut'vins-hä'fən; 2 lŭt'vĭns-hä'fĕn, *n.* A fortified manufacturing town in the Bavarian palatinate, on the Rhine, opposite Mannheim.

lue, 1 lū; 2 lū, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as GIN: a miners' term.

Lue'ger, 1 lü'gər; 2 lü'gĕr, **Paul** (¹⁰/₂₁1844–¹¹/₁1910). An Austrian statesman; doctor of laws; advocate; burgomaster of Vienna, 1897.

lu'es, 1 liū'ĭz; 2 lū'ĕs, *n.* [L.] *Pathol.* Any infectious or pestilential disease; plague. — **lues venerea,** syphilis.

lu-et'ic, 1 liu-et'ik; 2 lū-ĕt'ĭc, *a.* Affected with or relating to lues, or syphilis. [< L. *lues*, plague.]

luff, 1 luf; 2 lŭf, *n.* [Scot.] Same as LOOF.

luff,] 1 luf; 2 lŭf, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To bring the head of (a **luff,**] vessel) into the wind. **2.** To raise, as a derrick-boom. **II.** *i.* To steer into the wind.

The Scraps, *luffing* across the stern of the Richard, came up in turn on the weather or larboard quarter.

A. S. MACKENZIE *Paul Jones* vol. i, p. 180. [N. B. 1878.]

[< D. *loeven*, < *loef*, the weather-gage.] — **let her luff,** an order to the helmsman to ease up on the wheel and thus permit the ship to sail into the wind. — **luff'ing match'er,** a struggle for the windward position. — **to l. alee** or **l. round,** to put the tiller on the lee side so as to throw the vessel's head into the wind.

luff,] 1 luf; 2 lŭf, *n.* The forward edge of a sail; the weather-**luff,**] edge; the leech. **2.** The act of sailing a ship into the wind. **3.** The rounded part of a vessel's bow; the loof. **4.** A luff-tackle. [For LOOF, *n.*]

— **luff-tackle,** *n.* A hook in a luff-tackle. — **l.-tackle,** *n.* A purchase consisting of a double and a single block, used in various ways. — **l. upon l.** (*Naut.*), hoisting-tackle consisting of two luff-tackles, the second hooking to the bight of the first. — **pilot's l.,** a name as HALF-BOARD. — **to hold a good l.,** to hold a vessel into the wind so that the leeches of the sails shake. — **to keep the l.,** to continue into the wind; keep the wind out of a vessel. — **to spring her l.,** to respond to the helm by coming into the wind: said of a vessel.

luff, *n.* [Collog., Eng.] Lieutenant.

luff'er, 1 luf'ər; 2 lŭf'ĕr, *n.* A book in a luff-tackle. — **l.-tackle,** *n.* A purchase consisting of a double and a single block, used in various ways. — **l. upon l.** (*Naut.*), hoisting-tackle consisting of two luff-tackles, the second hooking to the bight of the first. — **pilot's l.,** a name as HALF-BOARD. — **to hold a good l.,** to hold a vessel into the wind so that the leeches of the sails shake. — **to keep the l.,** to continue into the wind; keep the wind out of a vessel. — **to spring her l.,** to respond to the helm by coming into the wind: said of a vessel.

luff, n. [Collog., Eng.] Lieutenant.

luff'er, 1 luf'ər; 2 lŭf'ĕr, *n.* A river in S. Belgium.

luft, *pp.* Luffed.

lug, 1 lug; 2 lŭg, *n.* [LUGGED, LUGS²; LUG'GING.] **I.** *i.* **1.** To carry or pull with exertion, as something that resists or is heavy; to move or carry with effort or haul; drag.

Forty old maidens, some younger, some older,
Each *lugged* an old bachelor home on her shoulder.
HOLMES *Autocrat Breakfast-table* vi. M. D. [Boston, 1858.]

2. To construct with a lug or projection, as a door-sill. **3†.** In bear-baiting, to pull about by the ears; worry. **4†.** To gold.

II. *i.* **1.** To move heavily; drag; as, *machinery lugs.* **2.** To pull laboriously; with *at*; as, to *lug at* the oars. [< Sw. *lugga*, pull, < *lugg*, forelock.] — **to lug in** or **into** [Colloq.], to interpose or introduce, as something uncalled for or inappropriate.

lug², *n.* **1.** [Colloq.] The act or exertion of lugging; anything that is moved with slowness and difficulty; a sluggish, lumpy, heavy thing. Specif.: (1) A lugworm. (2) The oar. (3) The whaling-pouch. (3) A sluggard, (4)† A slow-shooting bow.

2. *Naut.* A square sail bent to a yard which is hoisted upon the mast by halyards fastened to it about one-third of its length from the luff; a lug-sail. (2) A yard in an oblique position; a lug-sail. It has no lower yard or boom. **3.** *pl.* [Slang, U. S.] Affected airs; manners showing pride or conceit; as, he puts on *lugs.* — **French lug,** a balance lug-sail. — **lug** (*Naut.*), the boat, or its tack so secured that it is unnecessary to lower the sail when coming about. — **dipping lug-sail,** a lug-sail the tack of which is secured to the deck before the mast, and which is hoisted, forced and hoisted on the opposite side of the mast when the boat comes about. — **split lug-sail,** a lug-sail which is divided at the mast, from the yard downward. — **standing lug-sail,** a lug-sail the tack secured to the mast. — **lug-yard,** *n.* [Prov. Eng.] A sluggard. — **lug'gish,** *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Dull; logy. **lug'gy†.** — **lug'some,** *a.* Cumbrous.

lug³, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Something loose or flapping; specif., the lobe of the ear; also, the entire ear. **2.** Hence, a projection, usually ear-like. Specif.: (1) An ear or handle for carrying or supporting, or for insertion of a handle, pin, pole, etc.; as, the *lugs* of a kettle. (2) The loop at the side of a saddle which holds the shaft. (3) A jamb, as of a fireplace. (4) The ear of a composing-rule.

3. The imperfect and unmanufactured leaves of cured tobacco; rescuits. **4.** [Colloq.] The act of lugging, or that which is lugged. [< Sw. *lugg*, forelock.] — **ee-cen'drie lug²,** *n.* The recess or socket on an eccentric-strap for the reception of the eccentric-rod end. — **lug-bolt²,** *n. Car-building.* A strap-bolt having one end turned up in a lug to enter a mortise in the timber so as to lessen the strain on the attaching screw. — **lug-chair,** *n.* An easy chair, with a high back, furnished with side supports for the head. — **lug-hooks,** *n. pl.* A pair of hooks attached to the middle of a bar for carrying small logs, railway ties, etc. — **lug-mark,** *n.* An earmark. — **lug-strap,** *n.* In heavy harness, the trace-bearer connecting the chain trace with the hames.

lug⁴, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** A pliable rod or twig such as is used in thatching. **2.** A pole. **3†.** An old measure of length, varying from 15 to 20 feet; sometimes, a rod or perch. **lug's perch'†.** — **lug'-pole'²,** *n.* [Local, U. S.] A pole over the fire on which a kettle is hung.

Lug'ald, 1 lun'əith; 2 lun'ĭth, *n. Ir. Myth.* In the heroic cycle, a warrior of Queen Maedhbh, who slew Cuchulain.

Lugh'; Lugh'; Lugh'aidh;

Lu-ga'no, 1 lu-gā'no; 2 lu'gā'no, **Lake of.** A lake in N. Italy and S. Switzerland; 19 sq. m.

Lu-gansk', 1 lu-gönsk'; 2 lu-gänsk', *n.* A mining town in Ekaterinoslaf government, Ukraine.

lu'ge, 1 lū'gə; 2 lū'ge, *n.* A sled used in Switzerland.

Lu'ger-beel, 1 lü'gər-bil; 2 lü'gĕr-bēl, *n.* A county in the S. part of South Dakota; 1,066 sq. m.

lug'gage, 1 lug'ij; 2 lŭg'ĭj, *n.* **1.** Originally, anything cumbersome or heavy to carry.

A lively faith will bear aloft the mind,
And leave the luggage of the world behind.
DRYDEN *Hind and Panther* pt. iii, l. 1,134.

2. [Eng.] Specif., a traveler's effects; baggage. Compare BAGGAGE. [< LUG, v.] — **lug'gage-sad'dle,** *n.* A pad saddled on to led horses for the conveyance of luggage. — **l.-van,** *n.* [Gt. Brit.] A baggage-car. — **personal l.,** such effects as a traveler usually carries for his personal use and convenience on a journey; under the Passenger Act, the wearing-apparel, with bed and bedding, needful for the comfort and convenience of the passenger on an ocean voyage, but not furniture, stove, etc.

lug'gard, *n.* Same as SLUGGARD. [turbot.

lug'ga-tee', 1 lug'ə-ti'; 2 lŭg'a-tē', *n.* [Prov. Eng.] The

lugged, 1 lugd; 2 lŭgd, *a.* [Scot.] Having ears or ear-like appendages. **lug'ged†.**

lug'ger, 1 lug'ər; 2 lŭg'ĕr, *n. Naut.* A small two- or three-masted vessel with lug-sails and usually several jibs, now used for fishing. See illus. under SHIP.

She was a three-masted *lugger*, evidently a Frenchman, from the lumpish appearance of the hull.
W. CLARK RUSSELL *Strange Voyage* p. 19. [N. 1881.]

lug'ger², *n.* [E. Ind.] An India falcon (*Falco lugger*) resembling the American prairie-falcon. **lug'gar†.**

lug'gie, 1 lug'i; 2 lŭg'ĭ, *n.* [Scot.] A small wooden dish with lugs or ears.

lug'ging, 1 lug'iŋ; 2 lŭg'ĭng, *a.* Slowly moving.

Lugh Lamh-fha'da, 1 luh lo-vä'də; 2 luh lŏ-vä'da. *Ir. Myth.* One of the Tuatha De Danaan, a god of light; known also to the Celts of the Continent; literally, Lugh of the Long Hand, or of the Long Arms. **Lugi.**

Lugh'a (*Lugh* was a favorite name for a god of Ogma, and is perhaps the best known figure among the De Danann personalities. DOUGLAS HYDE *A Literary History of Ireland* p. 286. Tr. p. v. '06.)

lug'head, 1 lug'hed; 2 lŭg'hĕd, *n.* A feast celebrated by the Gauls, about the first of August, in honor of Lug, the sun-god.

Lu'go, 1 lü'gō; 2 lu'gō. **1.** A province in Spain; 3,814 sq. m. **2.** Its capital, a walled city on the Minho river.

Lu'gos, 1 lü'gosh; 2 lu'gŏsh. **A** town, capital of Krasso-Szorony county, Hungary.

lu'gu-bri-ous, 1 liū-gū'bri-us; 2 lū-gū'brĭ-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Exhibiting or calling forth sadness; doleful; funereal; as, *lugubrious* tones. **2.** Ostentatiously joyless; exaggeratedly solemn; as, a *lugubrious* air. [< L. *lugubris*, < *lugeo*, mourn.] — **lu'gu-bri-ous-ly,** *adv.* — **lu-gu'bri-ous-ness,** *n.* **lu-gu'bri-os'i-ty†** [Rare].

lug'worm', 1 lug'wėrm'; 2 lŭg'wŭrm', *n.* An arenicoloid annelid living in the sand of seashores, with a row of tufted gills along each side of the back, as *Arenicola marina*, much used for bait. **lug'bait'†.**

Lu'hith, 1 lū'hith; 2 lū'hĭth, *n. Bib. Isa.* xv, 5.

luil, *n.* Same as LOOF.

Lu-i'gi, Lu-is', **Lu-iz',** *n.* See LEWIS.

Lu-i'gia, Lu-i'sa, Lu-i'se, Lu-i'za, *n.* See LOUISA.

Lu'ing, 1 lū'iŋ; 2 lū'ĭng, *n.* An island of Argyllshire, Scotland.

Lu-i'ni, 1 lū-i'ni; 2 lu-ī'nī, *n.* **1. Aurelio** (1530?–1593?), an Italian painter. **2. Bernardino** (1470?–1530?), an Italian painter; father of Aurelio.

Lu'it-pold, 1 lit'-pōlt; 2 lu'it-pōlt, *n.* **1. Karl Joseph Wilhelm Ludwig** (²/₁₁1821–¹²/₂1912), prince regent of Bavaria: regent from 1886. **2.** [G.] See LEOPOLD.

Lu'it-pard, 1 lit'it-pand; 2 lu'ĭt-pand, *n.* Same as LUITPRAND.

luke, 1 liūk; 2 lūk, *a.* [Prov. or Archaic.] Lukewarm. [< LOVE, *v.*; cp. G. *lau*, D. *louw*.] — **luke'ness,** *n.*

Luke, 1 liūk; 2 lūk, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. Dan. D. G. Fr. Sw. **Lu'cas,** 1 lū'kəs, 2 lu'cŭs; F. **Luc,** 1 lük, 2 lŭk; Russ. **Lu'kiash,** 1 lu'kyəsh, 2 lu'kyăsh; It. **Lu'ca,** 1 lū'kə, 2 lu'cə; L. **Lu'cas,** 1 lū'kəs, 2 lu'cŭs. **2. Saint,** one of the Evangelists; the "beloved physician" (*Col.* iv, 14); companion of Paul in his missionary journeys and imprisonment at Rome. **3.** The Gospel according to Luke, being the third book of the New Testament canon: fitted especially for the Greek, the man of culture and intellect, and giving the completest view as to a beautiful and rational development of the divine man. [Gr., light.]

luke'warm', 1 liūk'-wārm'; 2 lūk'-warm', *a.* **1.** Moderately warm; tepid; as, *lukewarm* water. **2.** Hence, figuratively, not ardent; lacking zeal or enthusiasm; indifferent. — **luke'warm'ly,** *adv.* — **luke'warm'ness,** *n.* **luke'warmth'†** [Rare].

lu-ki'ga, 1 lu-kī'gə; 2 lu-kī'ga, *n.* A river in central Africa; length, 200 m. from Tanganyika to Upper Kongo.

lu'lab, 1 lū'lab; 2 lū'lăb, *n.* A green palm-branch carried at the Jewish feast of the Tabernacles. [Syr., *lulabha*.]

luld, *pp.* Lulled. S. S.

Lu'le, 1 lū'lē; 2 lu'le, *n.* A South-American linguistic stock. See ARAUCANIAN, GUAICURIAN.

Lu'le-a, 1 lū'lē-ə; 2 lu'le-a, *n.* A river in Norrbotten province, Sweden; length, 200 m. to Gulf of Bothnia. **Lu'lei.**

Lu'ling, 1 lū'liŋ; 2 lū'lĭng, *n.* A town in Caldwell county, Tex.; on San Marcos river.

lull,] 1 lul; 2 lŭl, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To put into a state of rest **lull²,**] or quiet; soothe to rest; compose; assuage; as, a mother *lulls* her babe to sleep; the waves are *lulled.*

And drowsy tinklings *lull* the distant folds.
GRAY *Elegy* st. 2.

2†. To deceive.

II. *i.* To become calm; subside; cease; abate; as, the tempest *lulls.* [Imitative word; cp. G. *lullen*, D. *lollen*.] — **lull'er,** *n.* — **lull'ing-ly,** *adv.*

lull, *n.* **1.** An abatement of noise or violence; momentary calm; subsidence in gales.

Just before the sun is up, there is a marked *lull*, during which I imagine the birds are at breakfast.
BURROUGHS *Pepacton* p. 24. [N. Y. & CO. 1887.]

2. [Poet.] That which lulls or soothes.

SYN.: see CESSATION.

lull'a-by, 1 lul'ə-bai; 2 lŭl'a-bī, *interj.* [Archaic.] Go to sleep; rest: used in nursery-songs. [< LULL.] **lull'ay'i; lull'y'.**

lull'a-by, 1 lul'ə-bai; 2 lŭl'a-bī, *n.* [-BIES, 1-bois; 2-bīs, *pl.*] **1.** A strain sung to soothe a child to sleep; cradle-song.

Here a pretty baby lies, Sung asleep with *lullabies*.
HERRICK *Upon a Child* l. 4.

2. A piece of music in the manner of a cradle-song; berceuse. [< LULL, *v.*]

lull'-loo, 1 lul'-lū; 2 lŭl'-lōō, *st. & vt.* To chant praise or welcome. [Imitative.]

When we arrived at any village, the women all turned out to *lulilee* their chief.

LIVINGSTONE *Missionary Travels in S. Africa* p. 223. [n. 1858.]

Lul'list, 1 lul'ist; 2 lūl'ist, *n.* A disciple of Raymond Lully.

— **Lul'li-an,** *a.* & *n.*

lull'some, 1 lul'sam; 2 lūl'sam, *a.* [Rare.] Soothing.

Lul'ly', *n.* 1. 1 lil'ē; 2 lil'ē'. **Jean Baptiste** (1633–1/2 1687), an Italian composer; "the father of French dramatic music." 2. 1 lul'i; 2 lūl'i. **Raymond,** "Doctor Illuminatus" (1234–1315), a Spanish soldier, philosopher, scholar, alchemist, and religious ascetic; author of a mechanical method of teaching afterward known as the Lullian method.

Lul'lit, *n.*

lu'lu, 1 lū'lu; 2 lu'lu, *n.* [Afr.] A large cyprinoid fish (*Labeo longipinnis*) of the Kongo river

lu'lus, *n.* [Samoa.] An owl (*Strix delicatula*).

Lu'lus, *n.* A diminutive of LOUISA.

lum, 1 lum; 2 lūm, *n.* [Dial., Eng.] **1.** A wooded valley. **2.** A deep pool.

lum, *n.* **1.** [P.-ov. Eng. & Scot.] A chimney.

Down the broad *lum*, Came melting flakes that hiss'd upon the coal. R. BUCHANAN *Willie Baird* st. 14.

2. [North. Eng.] A ventilating chimney placed above the upcast-shaft of a coal-mine.— **lum'-head',** *n.* [Scot.] A chimney-top.

lu'ma-chelle, 1 lū'ma-kel; 2 lū'ma-sĕl, *n.* A variety of limestone containing fragments of shells, fossils, etc., sometimes brilliantly iridescent. [< It. *lumachella*, dim. of *lumaca*, snail, < L. *limax*, snail.] **lu'ma-chel'ı;** **lu'ma-chelle'** (-sĕl'), *n.* The same as **LUMACHELLE.**

lu-ma'ti, 1 lū-mā'ti; 2 lu-mā'ti, *n.* Same as BATTINAN.

lum-ba'go, 1 lum-bē'go; 2 lūm-bā'go, *n.* *Pathol.* Rheumatic pain in the loins; neuralgia affecting the small of the back. [< L. *lumbago*, < *lumbus*, loin; < L. *lumbus*, loin.] — **lum-bag'i-nous,** *a.* Of or pertaining to lumbago; suffering from lumbago.

lum'bang, 1 lum'bang; 2 lumbāng, *n.* [P. I.] The candlenut (*Aleurites moluccana*), from the seeds of which an oil is extracted, known as **lumbang-oil,** and used as an illuminant, in painting, and for caulking.

lum'bar, 1 lum'bar; 2 lūm'bar. **I.** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or situated in the region of the loins; as, the *lumbar* nerves. [< L. *lumbus*, loin.] **lum'bal†.** **II.** *n.* A lumbar vertebra or nerve.

— **lumbar region,** the region of the loins exclusive of the umbilical region of the abdomen. See illus. under ABDOMINAL REGIONS.— **1. vertebræ,** the vertebræ between the last thoracic vertebra and the sacrum. See illus. under VERTEBRA.

Lum'bard†, *n.* Lombard.

lum'bar-ar, *n.* Same as LAMBARDAR.

lum'bard-pie'†, *n.* A savory meat pie. **lum'ber-pie'†.**

lum'ber¹, 1 lum'ber; 2 lūm'ber, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To fill with lumber or useless material; as, to *lumber* a room. **2.** To impede by motion of encumbrance. **3.** To put in disorder. **4.** [Slang.] To put in pawn; pledge; hence, in passive use, to be imprisoned, or temporarily concealed. **II.** *i.* [U. S. & Canada.] To cut out, handle, or deal in lumber or sawlogs.

— **lum'ber-er,** *n.* **1.** [U. S. & Canada.] One who fells and shapes timber. **2.** [Slang.] A swindler.— **lum'ber-ing,** *n.* [U. S. & Canada.] The business of felling and shaping timber.— **conservative lumbering** (*Forestry*), practical forestry: any method of lumbering which perpetuates the forest by use. GIFFORD PINCHOT *Terms Used in Forestry, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Bulletin No. 61.* [gov. prp. off. '05.]

lum'ber², *vi.* **1.** To move heavily; roll or labor cumbrously along. **2.** To advance with a rough or rumbling noise. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To stumble. [< Sw. *lomra*, < *lumm*, heavy rumble.] — **lum'ber-ing,** *a.* Clumsily huge; encumbered by bulk; also, rumbling, as a heavy rolling body.— **lum'ber-ing-ly,** *adv.*— **lum'ber-ly,** *a.* Lumbering. **lum'bish** (Dial. Eng.).

lum'ber, *n.* **1.** [U. S. & Canada.] Timber sawed into merchantable form, especially boards.

Lumber is measured at the port of London by the **St. Petersburg Standard dozen,** which contains 120 pieces of 12 feet by 11/2 inches by 11 inches, and equals 165 cubic feet, or 1,980 superficial (or square) feet of 1 inch.

2. Discarded household goods; disused articles put aside.

Happy the man who in a rainy day can betake himself to a huge garret, like that of Sir Walter Manny, with space enough generation has left behind it from a period before the revolution.

HAWTHORNE *Mosses, The Old Manse* p. 26. [n. m. & co. 1891.]

3. Hence, worthless stuff; rubbish.

Verse, in the form of it, is a mere matter of fancy cast. Was *lumber* in an age so void of taste. COWPER *Table Talk* l. 627.

4. Superfluous bulk or weight. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] (1) Silly low talk. (2) Mischief; harm. **6†.** A pawnshop.

By *'lumber,'* we are reminded that Lombards were the first pawnbrokers, even as they were the first bankers, in England: a *'lumber'*-room being a 'lombard'-room, or room where the pawnbroker stored his pledges.

TRENCH *On the Study of Words* lect. iv, p. 171. [c. p. & co. 1888.] [Perhaps < LOMBARD, the Lombards having been pawnbrokers: but cp. LUMBERS, *n.*]

lum'ber-dri'er, *n.* A lumber-kiln. See KILN.—

lum'ber-jack', *n.* [Northwestern U. S.] A lumberman.— **l.-measure,** *n.* [U. S.] **1.** Board-measure. **2.** A contrivance for calculating the measurement of superficial feet in timber of varying dimensions.— **l.-part,** *n.* [U. S.] *Naut.* A loophole cut in the bow of a lumber-ship for convenience in loading and unloading heavy logs or timber.— **l.-room,** *n.* A garret or chamber for disused household articles.— **L. State,** Maine.— **l.-wagon,** *n.* **1.** A wagon suitable for hauling lumber. **2.** [U. S.] A rough, heavy, springless wagon or box wagon suitable for farm-work.— **l.-yard,** *n.* [U. S. & Canada.] A yard for the storage or sale of lumber.

lum'berd, *pp.* Lumbered.

lum'ber-man, 1 lum'ber-man; 2 lūm'ber-măn, *n.* [-MEN, *pl.*] **1.** [U. S. & Canada.] A man engaged in the lumber-industry, as a forest proprietor, or lumberer. **2.** Specif., a foreman of lumberers: distinguished from a *logger*. **3.** A vessel employed in the lumber-trade.

Lum'ber rh'er. A river in North Carolina; length, 140 m. to Little Pedee river.

Lum'ber-ton, 1 lum'ber-tən; 2 lūm'ber-ton, *n.* A town in Pearl River county, Miss.

lum'bi-plex, 1 lum'bi-pleks; 2 lūm'bi-plĕks, *n.* *Anat.* The lumbar plexus of nerves.

lum'bo-, 1 lum'bo-; 2 lūm'bo-. From Latin *lumbus*, loin: a combining form.— **lum'bo-ab-dom'i-nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the lumbar region and the abdomen; as, a *lumbo-abdominal* nerve.— **lum'bo-a-or'tic,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the lumbar portion of the aorta.— **lum'bo-co-lot'omy,** *n.* *Surg.* The operation of making an incision into the large intestine or colon through the loin or in the lumbar region. **lum'bo-cos'to-my†.** — **lum'bo-cos'tal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the lumbar region and the ribs; as, the *lumbocostal* ligament.— **lum'bo-dor'sal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the lumbar region and the back; as, the *lumbodorsal* fascia.— **lum'bo-dyn'i-a,** *n.* Muscular pain in the loins; lumbago.— **lum'bo-il'i-ac,** *a.* *Anat.* Relating to the lumbar vertebræ and the ilium; as, the *lumbo-iliac* ligament is triangular.— **lum'bo-in'gui-nal,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the loins and the groin.— **lum'bo-sa'cral,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the loin and the sacrum.— **lum'bo-ver'te-bral,** *a.* Of or pertaining to the lumbar vertebræ.— **lum'bovertebral index** (*Anat.*), the ratio between the posterior and anterior measurements of the lumbar vertebræ.

lum'bric, 1 lum'brik; 2 lūm'brik, *n.* [Rare.] A worm, especially an earthworm. [< L. *lumbricus*, stomach-worm.]

— **lum'bri-cal,** *a.* & *n.* **1.** *Anat.* Relating to or one of four vermiform muscles found in the hand and the foot. **2.** Resembling a *lumbricus* or worm.— **Lum-bric'i-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of worms, now mostly restricted to meganephric earthworms, having sperm-sacs without diverticula, or entirely absent.— **lum'bri-cide,** *n.* *Med.* A vermifuge.— **lum'bric-i'form,** *a.* Like an earthworm.

— **Lum'bric-i'na,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A tribe of oligochætous worms including the earthworms.— **lum'bri-cin'e,** *a.*— **lum'bri-coid,** *a.* & *n.* **1.** *Anat.* Same as LUMBRICAL. **2.** *Helminth.* A family of roundworms (*Ascaris lumbricoides*) in the intestines.— **Lum'bri-cu'li-dæ,** *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of limicolous oligochætous worms having all the sanguiferous vessels contractile and two rows of setæ on each side. **Lum-bric'u-lus,** *n.* (*t. g.*) — **lum-bric'u-lid,** *n.*— **lum-bric'u-loid,** *a.*— **Lum'bri-cus,** *n.* **1.** A genus typical of *Lumbricidæ*. **2.** [L.] An earthworm.

Lum'bri-ne-re'i-dæ, 1 lum'bri-ni-rē'i-dē; 2 lūm'bri-ne-rē'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Helminth.* A family of polychetous worms without gills, the dorsal cirri being absent. **Lum'bri-ne'ris** (*t. g.*) [< L. *lumbricus*, earthworm, + *Nereis*; see NEREIS.]— **lum'bri-ne're-id,** *n.*— **lum'bri-ne're-oid,** *a.*

lum'bus, 1 lum'bus; 2 lūm'bus, *n.* [Rare.] The loin.

lum'bus, 1 lum'bus; 2 lūm'bus, *n.* [-BI, 1 -bū; 2 -bī, *pl.*] [L.] The region of the loins.

lu'men, 1 lū'men; 2 lū'mĕn, *n.* 1. [-MI-NA, *pl.*] A passage-way, as the hollow of a tube. Specif.: (1) *Anat.* & *Zool.* The cavity of a tubular organ.

By the sending out of certain nerve-impulses, the muscular contractions diminish the lumen of the artery.

J. C. CUTTER *Comprehensive Physiology* p. 68. [l.]

(2) *Bot.* The internal space or cavity of a cell. **2.** *Photom.* A unit of light-flux through a square centimeter perpendicular to the rays, at a distance of one centimeter from a uniform point-source of light (candle-power, or, more properly, through a square centimeter one meter from a unit-source. [L., light, < *lucco*, shine.] — **Lumen Christi** (*Eccl.*), the vesture sung to a candle-flame during the procession of the sacred fire or light on Holy Saturday.

lu'mière', 1 lü'myār'; 2 lü'myĕr', *n.* [F.] A slit in the vizor of a medieval helmet, for seeing; eyesslit. See illus. under ARMOR, 1. **lu'mi-ere'†.** — **lu'mi-ar'y,** *a.* Of, pertaining to, or affected on the moon by the earth, and an analogous phenomenon observed on Venus.

lu'mi-nal, 1 lū'mi-nal; 2 lū'mi-nal, *a.* Of or relating to a lumen; as, the *luminal* walls of a cell

lu'mi-nance, *n.* [Rare.] The property of giving light; luminousness.

lu'mi-nant. [Rare.] **I.** *a.* Luminous; enlightening. **II.**

lu'mi-na-rist, 1 lü'mi-nā-rist; 2 lū'mi-nā-rist, *n.* *Art.* One skilful in rendering effects of light and shade. [< *luminary.*]

lu'mi-na-ry, 1 lü'mi-nā-ri; 2 lū'mi-nā-ry, *n.* [-RIES, 1 -riz; 2 -rĭz, *pl.*] **1.** Any body that gives light; specif., one of the bodies in the heavens that are sources of light.

Moore asserts that the earth existed before the sun was given as a *luminary*. Modern science proposes a theory which explains how this was possible.

GEIKIE *Hours with the Bible* vol. i, p. 43. [c. p. 1881.]

2. One who enlightens men or makes clear any subject; as, a legal *luminary*. **3†.** An illumination.

lu'mi-nate, 1 lü'mi-nāt; 2 lū'mi-nāt, *v.* [< L. *luminatus*, < *lumen*, light.] L. *lumen* = see LUMEN.]

lu'mi-na'tion, *n.* **1.** [Rare.] A flashing out as of light; outburst. **2†.** Illumination.

lu'mi-na'tor, *n.* *Scot. Hist.* A sizar or servitor at St. Andrew's University.

lu'mi-nē', *n.* Same as ILLUMINATE.

lu'min(e)s, *n.* [Rare.] Luminiferous ether, the medium of light.

lu'mi-nesce', 1 lü'mi-nes'; 2 lū'mi-nĕs', *vi.* To become luminescent.

lu'mi-nes'cence, 1 lü'mi-nes'ens; 2 lū'mi-nĕs'ĕns, *n.* *Physics.* A light-emission not directly attributable to the heat that produces incandescence.

The forms of luminescence are named according to the sources from which they arise, thus: **auto-luminescence** (from radioactive substances, as *uranium*, or self-luminous animals, as the *firefly*); **cathode-l.** (from the subjection of certain bodies to cathode rays); **chemi-l.** (from chemical action); **crystallo-l.** (from the crystallization of certain bodies); **electro-l.** (from gases in vacuum tubes subjected to electric oscillations of high frequency); **photo-l.** (from light or invisible rays); **pyro-l.** (from heating during exposure and *phosphorescence* when exposure ceases); **thermo-l.** (from suddenly warming certain bodies previously exposed to light); **tribo-l.** (from friction); etc. — **lu'mi-nes'cent,** *a.* Emitting or capable of emitting light apart from incandescence.

lu'mi-nif'er-ous, 1 lü'mi-nif'er-us; 2 lū'mi-nĭf'er-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Emitting or producing light; luminous. **2.** Transmitting or conveying light; as, the *luminiferous* ether. [< L. *lumen* (*lumin-*) (see LUMEN) + *fero*, bear.]

lu'mi-nism, 1 lü'mi-nizm; 2 lū'mi-nĭzm, *n.* *Art.* A painter whose chief study it is to render the effect of light in atmosphere, as certain impressionists. **lu'mi'nist†** [F.].

lu'mi-nol'o-gist, 1 lü'mi-nol'o-jist; 2 lū'mi-nŏl'o-jist, *n.* **1.** One who makes a study of illuminated manuscripts. **2.** One who studies luminescence in living organisms. [< L. *lumen*, light, + -OLOGY.]

lu'mi-nom'e-ter, 1 lü'mi-nem'i-ter; 2 lū'mi-nŏm'ē-ter, *n.* An appliance for gaging the brilliancy of light.

lu'mi-nos'i-ty, 1 lü'mi-nes'i-ti; 2 lū'mi-nŏs'ĭ-ty, *n.* **1.** The quality of being luminous; luminousness; also, something luminous. **2.** The intensity of light in a color by photometric measurement.

Langley and Very compared the light of insects with that of the sun by superimposing their spectra and found that the spectrum of the sun, with equal *luminosity*, extends farther both toward the violet and the red ends of the spectrum. . . . Among insects, besides the well-known fireflies, *luminosity* is confined to a few other beetles, as certain Elaterida.

New Internat. Encyc. vol. xii, p. 536. [D. M. & CO.]

[< LL. *luminositas*, < L. *luminosus*; see LUMINOUS.]

lu'mi-nous, 1 lü'mi-nus; 2 lū'mi-nŭs, *a.* **1.** Giving or radiating light; shining; luminiferous; in a restricted sense, emitting original light, or self-luminous; as, the sun is a *luminous* body; some plants are *luminous*.

With a mind, in its nature, of flame, not merely illuminated, but *luminous*, Plato shines with his own light.

JOHNSON *Thoughts* &c. by Calvert p. 153. [w. v. s. 1867.]

2. Full of light; well lighted; bright; as, a *luminous* room; a *luminous* landscape. **3.** Giving light to the mind; perspicuous; lucid; as, *luminous* statements [< F. *lumineux*, < L. *luminosus*, < *lumen*; see LUMEN.] **lu'mi-nal-ru-ous†** [Rare]. SYN.: see BRIGHT.

— **lu'mi-nous-ly,** *adv.*— **lu'mi-nous-ness,** *n.* **1.** Intellectual clearness; lucidity. **2.** Luminosity.

lum'mas-kin, 1 lum'a-kin; 2 lŭm'a-kĭn, *a.* [Dial., Eng.] Clumsy; heavy.

Lum'mi ri'er, 1 lum'i; 2 lŭm'ī. A river in Whatcom county, Wash.; Cascade mountains to Bellingham Bay.

lum'mox, 1 lum'oks; 2 lŭm'ŏks, *n.* [Prov. Eng. & Colloq., U. S.] A heavy or clumsy fellow **lum'mux.**

lum'my, 1 lum'i; 2 lŭm'y, *a.* [Slang.] Admirable; clever.

lump. 1 lump; 2 lŭmp, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** To form into a lump; heap indiscriminately; throw into a mass. **2.** To take or to consider in the gross or collectively; as, he *lumped* the facts. **3.** [Slang.] To put up with as one may from necessity; as if you don't like it you may *lump* it. **4.** [Slang, Eng.] To gulp. **5.** [Prov. Eng.] To flog. **II.** *i.* **1.** To do service as a stevedore or lumper. **2.** To grow lumpy; bulk. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To look glum; sulk. **4.** To move like a lump; plump; plod.

lump, *n.* **1.** A shapeless mass of inert matter, especially a small mass; as, a *lump* of earth or of sugar. **2.** A mass of things thrown together; aggregate; gross **3.** A protuberance; excrescence. **4.** *Med.* A tumor. **5.** A nipple-seat on a gun-barrel: also, a metal projection on a break-joint breech-loader. **6.** A stupid person. **7.** The lumpfish. **8.** [Gk. Brit.] (1) A sort of brick or tile. (2) A double brick. [< Sw. Norw. *lump*, stump.] **lumpe,** Syn.: see MASS.

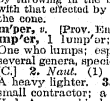
— **in a lump, in the lump,** all together; with no distinction.— **l. coal,** coal in very large pieces.— **l. sugar,** refined sugar broken into pieces of various sizes.— **1. sum,** a gross sum covering several items.— **1. work,** work contracted for or taken in the aggregate.— **to have a l. in its speed** (*Mech.*), said of a machine when the motion that is created by throwing in the back-gear is not in geometrical ratio with that effected by changing from one step to another of the cone.

lum'per, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Same as LUMBER².

lump'er, 1 lump'er; 2 lump'er, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** One who lumps; especially, in zoology, one who lumps several genera, species, etc., in one: opposed to *splitter*. [C.] **2.** *Naut.* (1) A dock-hand; longshoreman. (2) A heavy lighter. **3.** A militiaman. **4.** A sweater; a small contractor; a middleman. **5.** A river thief. **6.** [Eng.] A coarse kind of potato.

lump'et, 1 lump'et; 2 lŭmp'ĕt, *n.* [Rare.] A small lump.

lump'fish', 1 lump'fish'; 2 lŭmp'fĭsh', *n.* A cyclopteroid fish of northern seas, especially *Cyclopterus lumpus*, with a small spinous dorsal fin, a dorsal row and three lateral rows of tubercles, no scales, and the ventral fins united to form a sucker. **lump'suck'er†.**



Lumpfish. 1/12

Sluggish fishes feeding on small animals and plants. . . . The common *lumpfish* of our coasts is the largest member of the group, growing to a length of 2 feet or more. The male makes pits in the sand between stones, in which the female deposits the eggs; he watches over them and also over the young, which cling to his body with their suckers.

BOULENGER *Cambridge Natural History* vol. vii, p. 699. [MACM '10.]

lump'ing, 1 lump'ing; 2 lŭmp'ĭng, *a.* **1.** Heavy; bulky; hence, colloquially, big. **2.** Of or pertaining to putting things together indiscriminately; as, *lumping* methods of bookkeeping.— **lump'ing-ly,** *adv.*

lump'ish, 1 lump'ish; 2 lŭmp'ĭsh, *a.* Like a lump; gross; inert; hence, stupid.— **lump'ish-ness,** *n.*

lump'jaw', *n.* Actinomycosis of the lower jaw.

lump'kin, 1 lump'kin; 2 lŭmp'kĭn, *n.* [Prov.] A clumsy, unlovely person.

Lump'kin, *n.* **1. Joseph Henry** (2 11/16 1790–5/6 1/4 1867), a Chief Justice of Georgia, 1845. **2. Wilson** (1/4 1/4 1783–12/16 1870), an American lawyer; brother of Joseph H.; United States senator, 1837–1841. Governor of Connecticut. **3.** A county in N. Georgia; 282 sq. m.; county-seat, Dahlonega. **4.** A town in Stewart county, Ga.

lumps, *pp.* Lumped.

lump'y, 1 lump'i; 2 lŭmp'y, *a.* [LUMP'I-ER; LUMP'I-EST.] **1.** Consisting of or full of lumps; as, *lumpy* clay; *lumpy* dough. **2.** *Naut.* Running in confused, pounding waves that do not break; as, a *lumpy* sea. **3.** Of large size or gross. **4.** [Slang, Eng.] Drunk.— **Lump'i-ly,** *adv.*— **lump'i-ness,** *n.*

Lu'na, 1 lū'na; 2 lū'na, *n.* **1.** *Rom. Myth.* The goddess of the moon and of months, corresponding to the Greek Selene; patron of races. **2.** [Poet.] The moon, personified. **3.** An ancient town in Etruria, Italy. Its ruins are now called Luni. **4.** A county in New Mexico. **5.** In alchemy, silver. **6.** [l-.] The luna-moth. **7.** *R. C. Ch.* A lunette. **8.** *Arch.* A panel in the blazonry of princes. [L., moon, < *lucco*, shine.]

lu'na-cy, 1 lū'na-si; 2 lū'na-cy, *n.* [-CIES, 1 -siz; 2 -cĭs, *pl.*] **1.** *Pathol.* An intermittent form of insanity: formerly supposed to be dependent on the changes of the moon; hence, in general and legal use, mental unsoundness in any form or degree, as distinguished from *idiocy*. See INSANITY.

At first two kinds of insanity only seem to have been recognized by English law — idiocy and *lunacy*: . . . the lunatic, who hath sometimes his understanding, and sometimes not.

MAGNA CARTA *Responsibilities in Mental Diseases* p. 80. [l. a. 1876.]

2. Exaggerated foolishness; wild folly; wanton and senseless conduct. [< LUNATIC.] SYN.: see ABERRATION; INSANITY.— **master in lunacy,** [Eng.] 1. A member of a board appointed by the Lord Chancellor to inspect asylums and issue licenses to private persons to have the care of lunatics. **2.** One of two legal officers appointed to investigate cases of alleged insanity and to make orders regarding the persons and estates of lunatics.

lu-nam'bu-lism, 1 lu-nam'bū-lizm; 2 lū-năm'bŭ-lĭzm, *n.* [Rare.] Somnambulism attributed to the influence of the moon. [< L. *luna*, moon, + *ambula*, walk.]

lu'na-moth', 1 lū'na-mŏth'; 2 lū'na-mŏth', *n.* A large North-American bombycid moth (*Actias luna*), expanding about 3 inches, having light-green wings with long

"tails," marked by a purplish anterior margin and a translucent crescentic spot surrounded by yellow, blue, and black rings. It appears in the evening, or during still warm nights, flitting about with ghostly beauty.—**lu'na-silk'worm**, *n.* The caterpillar of the lunamoth bended obliquely with yellow, which feeds on the foliage of forest trees, and spins a very thin cocoon enclosed in a folded dead leaf.


Luna Moth. 1/4

lu'nar, ı lū'nər, 2 lū'nar, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to the moon: lunary; crescented or orbed; like the moon. The *lunar* volcanoes differ from the terrestrial in their enormous dimensions and immense number.

E. Loomis *Astronomy* rev. ccxxv, p. 121. [a. 1874.]

2. Measured by revolutions of the moon. The *lunar* year still continues in use among the Arabs.

Rawlinson *Herodotus* vol. ii, bk. ii, p. 239, app. [a. 1885.]

3. Lunate. **4.** Caused or affected by or attributed to the moon; as, *lunar* insanity, influence. **5.** *Anat.* Of or pertaining to the lunare. **6.** In alchemy and medicine, of or pertaining to silver; as, *lunar* caustic. [< L. *lunaris*, < *luna*; see LUNA.]

—**lunar consonant** (*ar. ḥurūf*), a consonant which is neither dental nor lingual: called *lunar* because one of these letters begins the word signifying *moon*. Compare SOLAR CONSONANT.—**l. cycle**, same as CALLIPPIC CYCLE or METONIC CYCLE.—**l. day.** **1.** The period of the moon's rotation on its axis. **2.** See DAY, 2.—**l. distance** (*Nasig*), the angular distance of the moon from the sun, a planet, or a star; the observation of such a distance to determine the longitude.—**lu'nar-di-ur'nal**, *a. Astron.* Pertaining to or produced by the relative position of the moon to the earth in its daily revolution about the same.—**l. equation**, the correction of the epact in the Gregorian calendar, rendered necessary by the error of the lunar cycle.—**l. horoscope** (*Astrol.*), the position of the moon in the heavens when the sun is at the ascending point of the east.—**l. hour**, one twenty-fourth of a lunar day.—**l. inequality.** **1.** One of the moon's variations from an elliptic orbit, due to the influence of the sun, planets, etc. **2.** A scarcely perceptible fluctuation of the magnetic needle from its mean position due to the influence of the moon.—**l. mansion**, see MANSION, 3.—**l. method**, the method of determining longitude at sea by lunar observations.—**l. observation**, an observation of a lunar distance for purposes of determining the longitude.—**l. tables.** See *Astron.* Tables by which may be computed the position of the moon at a past or future time. **2.** *Nasig.* Logarithmic tables for correcting the observation of a lunar distance for parallax and refraction.—**l. theory** (*Astron.*), the theory controlling the movements of the moon as drawn from the law of gravitation.—**l. wind**, a tidal breeze having a period of half a lunar day, the energy of which is due to lunar influence manifested through the tides.—**l. year**, 12 lunar months: about 354½ days.—**lu'nar**, *n.* In navigation, lunar distance. **2.** *Anat.* The lunare.—**lu-na're**, *n.* [-ıı-A, *pl.*] [L.] *Anat.* The middle bone in the upper row of wrist-bones. **semilunar bone.**

Lu-na'ri-a, ı lū-nā'rı-ə; 2 lū-nâ'rı-ə, *n. Bot.* A genus of Old World erect herbs of the family *Brassicaceæ*, with simple leaves, large pink-purple flowers in racemes, and very flat pods. Two species only are known: *L. annua*, honesty, and *L. rediviva*, perennial satinflower. See HONESTY, 2, and SATINFLOWER. [< L. *lunaris*, of the moon.]

lu-na'ri-an. *a.* & *n.* Same as SELENITE, moon; lunar. **II.** *n.* **1.** A supposed inhabitant of the moon. **2.** Same as SATELLITE. **3.** An advocate of the lunar method.—**lu'nar-ism.** *n.* An investigator of the moon. **lu-na'ri-an.**—**lu-na'ri-um**, *n.* [-IUMS or -RI-A, *pl.*] **1.** A mechanical contrivance representing the moon and its changes. **2.** *Paleon.* In many Paleozoic trilobites, the bilobed part of the posterior wall curved to a shorter radius and generally projecting above the plane of the zoœcial aperture.—**lu'nary.** *I. a.* Connected with the moon; lunar. **II.** *n. Bot.* A July plant of the genus *Lunaria*. See *moonwort*.

lu-na'ta, ı lū-nē'tə; 2 lū-nâ'tə, *n.* Plural of LUNATUM.

lu'nate, ı lū'nēt; 2 lū'nât, *a.* Crescent-shaped; having crescent-shaped markings, as a beetle's leaf. [< L. *lunatus*, pp. of *luno*, bend like a crescent, < *luna*; see LUNA.]

lu'nat-ed;—**lu'nate-ly**, *adv.*

lu'na-tel'lus, ı lū'nə-tel'əs; 2 lū'na-tĕl'əs, *n.* A model showing the motions of the earth and moon. [< LUNA + L. *tellus*, earth.]

lu'na-tic, ı lū'nə-tik; 2 lū'na-tic, *a.* **1.** Affected with lunacy; moonstruck; mad; insane. **2.** Characteristic of or resembling lunacy; crazy. **3.** Appropriated to the use of insane persons; as, a *lunatic* asylum. **4**†. Influenced or affected by the moon. [< F. *lunatique*, < LL. *lunaticus*, < L. *luna*; see LUNA.] **lu-nat'i-cal**; Rarel. Syn.: see INSANE.

lu'na-tic, *n.* A person bereft of reason; an insane person, especially one who has not been deranged from birth, as distinguished from an idiot.

The numerous mental derangements, hallucinations, epileptic attacks, and similar strange maladies, which have been attributed to the moon's influence, have caused it to bear the name *lunatic* to persons suffering from serious mental disorders.

A. A. Crozier *Popular Errors about Plants* p. 63. [n. d., c. 1892.]

lu-na'tion, ı lu-nē'shən; 2 lu-nâ'shən, *n.* The interval between two returns of the new moon, averaging nearly 29 days, 12 hours, 44 minutes. [< LL. *lunatio(n-)*, < *luna*; see LUNA.]

lu-na'tum, ı lu-nē'təm; 2 lu-nâ'təm, *n.* [-TA, *pl.*] A proximal radial carpal bone, as in batrachians; the lunare. [Neut. of L. *lunatus*; see LUNATE.]

Lu'na-wa'ra, ı lū'nə-wā'rə; 2 lū'na-wâ'ra, *n.* A native Rewakanta state in Gujarat, India; 389 sq. m.; capital, Lunawara.

Lun'car-ty, ı lun'kər-tı; 2 lŭn'car-ty, *n.* A village in Perthshire, Scotland; here the Danes were defeated in 990.

lunch, ı lunch; 2 lŭnch, *v.* **I.** *i.* To take lunch. **II.** *t.* To furnish lunch for.

lunch, *n.* **1.** A light meal eaten between breakfast and dinner; a luncheon. **2.** [U. S.] Any light repast between meals. **3.** Food provided for a lunch. **4.** [Dial., Eng.] A lump. [Var. of LUMP.]—**lunch'eon-ter**, *n.* [U. S.] A counter, as at a restaurant, at which luncheon is served; also, colloquially, a standee. [lunch.

lunch'eon, ı lunch'ən; 2 lŭnch'on, *n.* To take luncheon; **lunch'eon**, *n.* **1.** Same as LUNCH: regarded by some as the more elegant form, especially in the sense of a formal repast. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] A lump of food.

lunch'et, *pp.* Lunched.

Lund, ı lund; 2 lund, *n.* A town in Malmöhus province, Sweden; capital, Malmö.

lun'da, ı lun'də; 2 lŭn'da, *n.* [Am. Ind.] The puffin.

Lun'dy, ı lun'dı; 2 lŭn'dy, **Benjamin** (1/1789—10/21839). An American philanthropist; advocate of abolition.

lun'dy-foot', ı lun'dı-fut'; 2 lŭn'dy-fŏŏt', *n.* A variety of snuff: from Lundy Foot, a Dublin tobacconist of the 18th century.

Lun'dy Isle. An island at the entrance to the Bristol Channel, Devonshire, England.

Lun'dy's Lane. A locality near Drummondville, Ontario, Canada; Americans defeated the British, July 25, 1814.

lune, ı lūn; 2 lūn, *n.* **1.** *Anal.* A figure bounded by two intersecting arcs of circles, which owes its name to a Greek geometer, Hippocrates of Chios. **2.** The moon. **3.** [Rare.] Anything shaped like a half-moon or crescent. **4.** An outbreak of lunacy; a mad freak. [F. < L. *luna*; see LUNA.]—**lunes of Hippocrates**, a series of lune sections resulting from the quadrature of a curvilinear figure from which various geometric proofs were for the first time discovered about 430 B. C. by Hippocrates, who also accurately determined their areas.

lune, *n.* A leash used in hawking. [= LINE.]

Lü'ne-burg, ı lü'nə-bŭrg; 2 lü'ne-bŭrg, *n.* **1.** A district in Hanover province, Prussia; 4,380 sq. m. **2.** Its capital.

lü'ne-burg-ite, ı lü'nə-bŭrg-ıt; 2 lü'ne-bŭrg-it, *n. Mineral.* A hydrous magnesium borophosphate ($H_{18}Mg_3B_6P_6O_{36}$), found varying in structure from fine crystals to an earthy mass. [< *Lüneburg*, where it was found.]

Lu'ne-ville, ı lü'nē'vil'; 2 lü'nê'vil', *n.* A town in Hérault department, France. **2.** A sweet wine. See WINE.

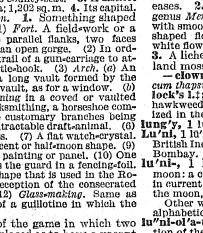
Lu'nen-burg, ı lü'nen-bŭrg; 2 lü'nen-bŭrg, *n.* **1.** A county in S. Virginia; 471 sq. m. **2.** Its county-seat. **3.** A district in Nova Scotia province, Canada; 1,305 sq. m. **4.** Its capital.

lu-nette', ı lu-net'; 2 lu-nĕt', *n.* **1.** Something shaped like a half-moon. Specif.: (1) *Fort.* A field-work or a detached work formed by two parallel flanks, two faces resisting the enemy, and a gorge. (2) An ironwork for a fanlance, a ring at the end of the trail of a gun-carriage to attach it to the limber by the pintle-hook. (3) *Arch.* (*a*) An arched opening in a long vault, or in the curved part of the intersection with it of a smaller vault, as for a window. (*b*) A small curved or circular opening in a coved or vaulted ceiling or roof. (4) In fortification, a demilune composed of a front part only, the customary branches being omitted. (5) A blinder for an intractable draft-animal. (6) A concave watch-glass. **2.** Specif.: (1) A watch-crystal. (2) *Archeol.* An ornament of crescent or half-moon shape. (3) A crescent-shaped artistic work, painting or panel. (10) One of the steel loops which serve as the guard in a fencing-foil. (11) A crescent-shape frame for the host in the Roman Catholic Church for the reception of the consecrated host for solemn exposition. (12) *Glass-making.* Same as LEHR.—**l. guillotine** (13) The knife of a guillotine in which the neck of the victim is placed.

2. *Polish Checkers.* A stage of the game in which two pawns of the same side are so placed as to have a vacant square behind and also between them, to which the opponent can move. [F., dim. of *lune*; see LUNE.]

Lu'ne'ville', ı lü'nē'vil'; 2 lü'nê'vil', *n.* A commercial and manufacturing town in Meurthe-et-Moselle department, France, where peace was signed between France and Germany on Feb. 9, 1801.

lung, ı lŭng; 2 lŭng, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* Either of two organs for the aeration of the blood, situated in the thorax on each side of the heart; an organ for aerial respiration.


Posterior View of Human Lungs.

a, a, summit; *b, b*, base; *c*, trachea; *d*, right bronchus; *e*, division to the upper lobe; *f*, division to the lower lobe; *g*, lung; *h*, division to the upper lobe; *i*, division to the middle lobe; *j*, right lung. The bronchi, of the pulmonary artery; *k*, right branch after repeated subdi- of the pulmonary artery; *l*, left auricle; *m*, left ventricle; *n*, left ventricle; *o*, inferior vena cava; *s*, right ventricle.

In all air-breathing vertebrates the lungs are saccular outgrowths, at first unpaired, from the ventral side of the œsophagus. In their most developed form, each is connected with the œsophagus is elongated into a tube, the windpipe or trachea, which bifurcates to form the bronchi, one bronchus; *h*, division to the upper lobe; for which goes to each lung. The lungs are lobed; *i*, division to the middle lobe; *j*, right lung. The bronchi, of the pulmonary artery; *k*, right branch after repeated subdi- of the pulmonary artery; *l*, left auricle; *m*, left ventricle; *n*, left ventricle; *o*, inferior vena cava; *s*, right ventricle.

through which the blood is aerated. In their simplest form, as in protoid amphibians, the lungs are elongated sacs with smooth internal surface. The lungs of higher land animals are connected with the air-passages and extending even into the bones. One lung (the left) is often aborted in snakes. In man the lungs are conical, with the base resting on the diaphragm and the apex extending above the collar-bone. **2.** An analogous organ in invertebrates. See BOOK-LUNG. **3.** Old Slang. [< *Mendel-wood* fellow.] < *go to the lungen*, lung.]—**at the top of one's lungs**, with one's greatest vocal strength.—**lung'-con-ta'gion**, *n.* Same as PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, 1.—**l. fever**, pneumonia.—**l. fish**, *n.* A dipnoan having lungs as double sacs.—**l. flower**, *n.* An English gentian (*Gentiana pneumonanthe*).—**l. grown**, *a.* Having an adhesion of the lung to the pleura.—**l.-plague**, *n. Vet.* Pleuropneumonia in cattle.—**l. sac**, *n.* The lung of an invertebrate.—**l. section mask**, in the treatment of consumptives, an apparatus affixed to the face in such a way as slightly to retard respiration.—**l. sick**, *a.* [S. Afr.] Affected with pleuropneumonia.—**l. sickness**, *n. Vet.* Same as LUNG-PLAGUE.—**l. strongyle**, *n.* A nematode worm (*Strongylus bronchialis*) infesting the human lungs.—**l.-tack**, *n.* [Colloq.] Hasty dinner; lunch.—**l. tester**, *n.* An instrument for testing the capacity of the lungs; a spirometer.—**l. worm**, *n.* A nematode worm parasitical in the lungs, as *Strongylus filaria* in cattle; a lungstrongle.—**miner's l.**, same as PNEUMOCONIOSIS. **black l.**2.

Lung'chow', ı lung'chou'; 2 lung'chow', *n.* A town, a treaty port of Kwangsi province, China.

lunge, ı lunj; 2 lŭnj, *n.* [LUNGED; LUNG'ING.] **I.** *t. Manège.* To train by driving in a circle at the end of a long rein. **II.** *i.* To make a lunge or pass; thrust.

Lunging with his rapier, like a fencing-master.

Thackeray *Four Georges, George III.* p. 43. [n. d., c. 1891.]

2. To plunge forward. **3.** [Prov. Eng.] To sneak; lurk.

lunge, *n.* **1.** A sudden pass or thrust; specif., a long thrust with a sword or a bayonet. **2.** [Colloq.] A sudden forward lurch; plunge. [< ALLONGE, *n.*]

S. S. lunge, a fish, same as LONGE.

lunge, *n.* A rope used in training horses; also, the track on which they are trained. [< LUNGE, *v.*]

lunged, ı lunjd; 2 lŭngd, *a.* **1.** Having lungs, or, in zoology, having organs like lungs: in composition.

He was tall of stature, immensely broad at the shoulders, deep *lunged*, consecutively light and true trim in the loins.

J. M. Ludlow *Captain of the Janizaries* p. 3. [b. m. & co. 1886.]

2. [Poet.] Resembling lungs, or respiratory.

lung'ees, **lun'gi**, n. Same as LOONGEE.

lung'eous†, *a.* **1.** Vindictive; quarrelsome. **2.** Loutish.

lung'er, ı lung'ər; 2 lŭng'er, *n.* **1.** One who thrusts or lunges. **2.** *pl.* A belt to be worn by a gymnast in practicing feats, having two supporting ropes to be held by assistants.

lung'er'e, ı lung'ər'ē; 2 lŭng'er'e, *n.* [Colloq.] One who has diseased lungs; a consumptive.

lung'fish, ı lung'fish; 2 lŭng'fish, *n.* [Hind.] **I.** A loin-cloth. **2.** The material from which it is made. **loon'gee**‡; **lung'gi**‡.

lun'gi‡, *n.* [Scot.] A guillemot; longie.

lun'gis†, *n.* A loon; dawdler. **lungesh**‡.

Lung'ki-ang', ı lung'kı-ang'; 2 lung'ki-ăng', *n.* A river in China; length, 300 m. to West river.

lung'less, ı lung'les; 2 lŭng'les, *a.* Devoid of lungs.

lun'goor, ı lun'gōōr; 2 lŭn'gōōr, *n.* [E. Ind.] A long-tailed and bearded Himalayan monkey (*Semnopithecus schistaceus*).

lun-goo'ty, *n.* Same as LANGOOTY.

lung'wort', ı lung'wŭrt'; 2 lung'wŏrt', *n.* **1.** A European herb (*Pulmonaria officinalis*) of the family *Boraginaceæ*, with cordate-ovate leaves, marked with white blotches suggestive of diseased spots in the human lungs, formerly esteemed in the treatment of pulmonary diseases. **2.** Either of two American plants of the allied genus *Mertensia*: (1) The smooth lungwort (*M. virginica*), with smooth leaves and numerous blue and purple trumpet-shaped flowers. (2) Sea-lungwort (*M. maritima*), with white flowers.

3. A lichen (*Sticta pulmonaria*) used sometimes like Iceland moss in lung-diseases.

—**clown's lungwort.** The common mullein (*Verbascum thapsus*). **2.** The toothwort (*Lathræa squamaria*). **bullock's l.**; **cow's l.**—**Jerusalem or golden l.**, a European hawkweed (*Hieracium murorum*), now somewhat naturalized in the United States. [lungs.

lung'y, ı lung'ı; 2 lŭng'y, *a.* Suffering from disease of the

lun'gi, ı lŭn'gı; 2 lŭn'gy, *n.* A cloth from Sahibpur, Rajputana, British India; length, 320 m. to the Rann of Cutch, north of Bombay. **2.** See LUNA, 3.

lu'nic, ı lū'nık; 2 lū'nic, *a.* Derived from Latin *luna*, moon: a combining form.—**lu'ni-cur'rent**, *a.* Depending in current on the phases of the moon.—**lu'ni-form**, *a.* Like the moon, especially the crescent moon, in shape; lunated.

Other words beginning with *luni* will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

lu'ni-ol'a-try, ı lū'nı-ol'ə-trı; 2 lū'ni-ŏl'a-try, *n.* Adoration of the moon as a deity; moon-worship.

lu'ni-so'lar, ı lū'nı-sō'lər; 2 lū'ni-sō'lar, *a.* Relating to or produced by the sun and the moon conjointly. [< LUNI- + SOLAR.]—**l. precession** *period*, any period dependent on the relative motion of the sun and the moon.—**l. precession** (*Astron.*), the part of the precession of the equinoxes dependent on conjoint action of the sun and the moon.

lu'ni-stice, *n.* Either of the two points farthest from the equator in the moon's orbit.—**lu'ni-sti'dial**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a lunistice.—**lu'ni-tidal**, *a.* Relating to the tides as produced by the moon's attraction.—**lunitidal interval**, the interval between the moon's meridian passage and the next high tide.

lunk, ı lungk; 2 lŭngk, *n.* [Hind.] A strong sort of

lunk'head', ı lungk'hed'; 2 lŭngk'hĕd', *n.* [Colloq., U. S.] A stupid fellow.

lunk'head, ı lungk'ed; 2 lŭngk'ed, *a.* Cresentiform. [< L. *luna*, moon, + G. *eidos*, form.]

lunt, ı lunt; 2 lŭnt, [Scot.] **I.** *t.* To light (a fire). **2.** To smoke. **II.** *i.* **1.** To smoke; kindle. **2.** To glow; flash, as the eyes.

lunt, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Surly; short in speech.

lunt, *n.* **1.** [North. Eng.] A wick; a piece of smoke; also, flame with smoke. **2**†. A match for firing a cannon; also, the lock of a match-lock gun. [< D. *lont*, match.]

lunte, *n.* **1.** George (*c.* 1/1583), an Augsburg engraver and poet. **2.** **William Parsons** (4/1805—7/1857), an American Unitarian minister and poet.

lu'nu-la, ı lū'nū-lə; 2 lū'nu-la, *n.* [-LÆ, 1 -lē; 2 -lê, *pl.*] **1.** A crescentic structure or appearance; specif., the whitish area at the base of the nails. **2.** *Math.* A lune. **3.** *Astron.* A satellite. [L., dim. of *luna*; see LUNA.]—**lu'nu-lar**, *a.* Having the form of a small crescent; lunulate.—**lu'nu-late**, *a.* **1.** Having or forming a crescent form. **2.** Having crescentic markings. **lu'nu-lat'ed**†.

lu'nule, ı lū'nūl; 2 lū'nul, *n.* **1.** A crescent-shaped part, marking, or structure; specif., (1) A lunula. (2) An impression on each of certain bivalves in front of the umbones. (3) A lunate area above the base of the antennæ in certain flies. **2.** *Math.* A lune. [< L. *lunula*; see LUNULA.]—**lu'nu-let**, *n.* A small crescent-shaped marking, as on the wings of certain insects.

Lu'nu-li-car-di'a-des, ı lū'nū-lı-kar-dı'-dēz; 2 lū'nu-li-car-dī'-dês, *n. pl. Conch.* A family of bivalves, generally referred to the *Cardiacea*, with equal valves, but resembling *Limidæ* in form. **Lu'nu-li-car'di-um**, n. (t. g.) < L. *lunula*; see LUNULA, and *cardium*, heart.—**lu'nu-li-car'di-id**, *n.*—**lu'nu-lo-car'di-oid**, *a.*

lu'nu-li-form, ı lū'nū-lı-fōrm; 2 lū'nu-li-fôrm, *a.* Lunulate in outline.

lu'nu-lite, ı lū'nū-lit; 2 lū'nu-lit, *n.* A fossil polyzoan of the genus *Lunulites*, existing since Cretaceous times. [< L. *lunula*; see LUNULA.]

lu'ny, ı lū'nı; 2 lū'ny. [Vulgar, U. S.] **I.** *a.* Lunatic or demented; somewhat crazy; erratic; silly. **II.** *n.* A demented or daft person. [Abbr. < LUNATIC.]

lu'pa, ı lū'pə; 2 lū'pa, *n.* [P. I.] Land; ground; earth: a Tagalog term. [brothel.

lu'pa-nar, ı lū'pə-nar; 2 lū'pa-nar, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A public brothel; bawdy-house. **2.** [lū'pə-nâr'ı-an, *a.* Fit for a brothel; bawdy; lewd. [< L. *lupanaris*, < *lupa*, prostitute, < *lupus*, wolf.]

Phenomena . . . of the *lupanarian* order.

W. S. Lilly *On Right and Wrong* p. 23. [c. a. n. 1890.]

lu'pa-nin, ı lū'pə-nin; 2 lū'pa-nin, *n. Chem.* A pale-yellow bitter sharp compound ($C_{15}H_{24}N_2O$), with a green fluorescence and unpleasant odor, obtained from the seeds of the lupin (*Lupinus reticulatus*). [< LUPINE, *n.*]

lupe, ı lūp; 2 lūp, *n.* [Samoa.] The Pacific fruit-pigeon (*Carpophaga pacifica*).

lu'pe-ol, ı lū'pı-ol or -ōl; 2 lū'pe-ŏl or -ōl, *n. Chem.* A substance allied to cholesterin, derivable from lupine plants.

lu'pe-ose, ı lū'pı-ōs; 2 lū'pe-ōs, *n. Chem.* An amorphous sugar ($C_{36}H_{62}O_{31}$) derived from the seeds of *Lupinus luteus*.

Lu-per'ca, ı lū-pŭr'kə; 2 lū-pĕr'ca, *n.* [L.] *Rom. Myth.* The wife of Lupercus: sometimes identified with Acca Laurentia.

wife of the shepherd who brought up Romulus and Remus; by others thought to be a deification of the legendary wolf which suckled the twins.

Lu'per-cal, 1 liū'pər-kəl; 2 lū'per-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to Lupercus or the Lupercalia. [< L. *Lupercalis*, pertaining to *Lupercus*, guardian deity of shepherds, < *lupus*, wolf, + *arceo*, ward off.] **Lu"per-ca'li-an‡.**

Lu'per-cal, *n.* **1.** A grotto, sacred to Lupercus, on the Palatine Hill in Rome. **2.** The Lupercalia.

> You all did see that on the *Lupercal*
> I thrice presented him a kingly crown.
> SHAKESPEARE *Julius Cæsar* act iii, sc. 2.

Lu"per-ca'li-a, 1 liū"pər-kē'li-ə; 2 lū"per-cā'li-a, *n. pl.* [L.] *Rom. Antiq.* A festival, celebrated on Feb. 15, in honor of Lupercus, at which after various ceremonies the Luperci ran half-clothed through the streets, striking with thongs at passers-by, particularly women, whom this was supposed to render fruitful.

> The vestiges of superstition were not absolutely obliterated, and the festival of the *Lupercalia*, whose origin had preceded the foundation of Rome, was still celebrated under the reign of Anthemius. GIBBON *Rome* vol. iii, p. 492. [P. S. & CO. 1852.]

Lu-per'cus, 1 liu-pūr'kus; 2 lū-pēr'cŭs, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Rom. Myth.* A very ancient Roman rustic deity, more or less completely identified with Faunus. **2.** [-CI, 1 -sai; 2 -çī, *pl.*] A member of one of the three colleges of priests of Lupercus, two of which were probably the most ancient of Roman priestly corporations. **3. Servastus Sulpicius,** a Roman poet of the later empire.

lu-pet'i-din, 1 liu-pet'ı-din; 2 lū-pĕt'i-dĭn, *n.* *Org. Chem.* A dimethyl ($C_5H_8(CH_3)_2NH$) derived from piperidin. [< LUPININ.] **lu-pet'i-dine‡.**

Lu'pi-a, 1 liū'pı-ə; 2 lū'pi-a, *n.* An ancient town in Calabria, Italy; the modern **Lec'ce. Lup'pi-a‡.**

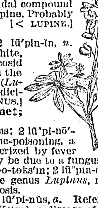
lu'pi-form, 1 liū'pı-fērm; 2 lū'pi-fôrm, *a.* Lupous. [< L. *lupus*, wolf, + -FORM.] **lu'poid‡.**

lu"pi-gen'in, 1 liū"pı-jen'ın; 2 lū"pi-ğĕn'ĭn, *n.* A yellow crystalline substance ($C_{17}H_{12}O_6$) resulting from the treatment of lupinin with mineral acids. [< LUPININ + -GEN.] **lu"pi-gen'ine‡.**

lu'pin-as"ter, 1 liū'pın-as"tər; 2 lū'pin-ăs"ter, *n.* A Siberian species of clover (*Trifolium lupinaster*) with large red or white flowers and leaves composed of 3 to 7 leaflets like those of the lupine. [< LUPINUS + Gr. *astēr*, star.]

lu'pine, } **lu'pin**[s], } 1 liū'pın; 2 lū'pin, *a.* **1.** Like a wolf; wolfish; ravenous. **lu'pous‡** [Rare]. **2.** *Zool.* Of or pertaining to the group of canines that includes dogs and wolves; thooid. [< L. *lupinus*, < *lupus*, wolf.]

lu'pin(e[s], *n.* Any plant of the genus *Lupinus*, especially *L. albus*, and in the United States *L. perennis*. [< F. *lupin*, < *lupinus*; see LUPINE, *a.*] **lu'pin‡.— bastard lupine,** the lupinaster. **false l.‡.**


Lupine.

lu-pin'i-din, 1 liu-pin'ı-din; 2 lū-pĭn'i-dĭn, *n.* *Chem.* An alkaloidal compound occurring in the yellow lupine. Probably identical with spartein. [< LUPINE.] **lu-pin'i-dine‡.**

lu'pin-in, 1 liū'pın-in; 2 lū'pin-in, *n.* *Chem.* A yellowish-white, crystalline, bitter glucosid ($C_{29}H_{32}O_{16}$) contained in the buds of the yellow lupine (*Lupinus luteus*), having medicinal properties. [< LUPINUS.] **lu-pin'i-in‡; lu'pin-ine‡; lu'pin-ite‡.**

lu"pi-no'sis, 1 liu"pı-nō'sıs; 2 lū"pi-nō'-sis, *n.* *Vet. Med.* Lupine-poisoning, a malady of cattle, characterized by fever and prostration. It may be due to a fungus on the plant.

lu"pin-o-tox'in, 1 liu"pin-o-teks'ın; 2 lū"pin-o-tŏks'in, *n.* An alkaloid in plants of the genus *Lupinus*, regarded as the cause of the disease lupinosis.

lu'pi-nous, 1 liū'pı-nus; 2 lū'pi-nŭs, *a.* Referring to lupines. **— lupinous cirrhosis** (*Veter.*), a disease of the liver in cattle due to eating lupine, rattlesnake-weed, and similar plants.

Lu-pi'nus, 1 liu-pai'nus; 2 lū-pī'nŭs, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of herbaceous or shrubby plants of the family *Fabaceæ*, with simple or digitately 5- to 15-foliolate leaves and terminal racemes of mostly blue or purple flowers. The best-known species is *L. albus*, the **white lupine** of the Old World, whose seeds have been used for food. *L. perennis*, the **wild lupine** of the eastern United States, with blue to white flowers, and called *sun-dial* from its leaves turning toward the sun, is common in gardens, as are also *L. pilosus*, with rose-colored, and *L. luteus*, with yellow flowers. [< L. *lupinus*; see LUPINE, *a.*]

lu-pis', 1 lū-pis'; 2 lu-pis', *n.* [P. I.] The finest grade of Manila hemp.

lu-po'ma, 1 liu-pō'mə; 2 lū-pō'ma, *n.* *Pathol.* A discolored swelling indicating the approach of an attack of lupus. [< LUPUS[1], 2.]

lu'pous, 1 liū'pus; 2 lū'pŭs, *a.* **1.** [Rare.] Resembling a wolf. **2.** *Pathol.* Relating to or resembling lupus.

lup'pa, 1 lup'ə; 2 lŭp'a, *n.* [E. Ind.] Cloth in which the use of gold or silver thread is so lavish that it seems to have a metal surface. Compare KINCOB.

Lup'ton, 1 lup'tən; 2 lŭp'ton, **Thomas Goff** (9/3 1791–5/8 1873). An English mezzotint engraver; originator of the soft-steel process.

lu-pu'lic, 1 liu-piū'lık; 2 lū-pū'lic, *a.* *Chem.* Having a bitter crystalline acid obtained from the hop. **lu"pu-lin'ic‡.**

lu"pu-li-re'tin, 1 liū"piu-lı-rī'tın; 2 lū"pū-li-rē'tin, *n.* *Chem.* A brown, aromatic, amorphous resin, occurring combined in the hop. [< LUPULUS + Gr. *rhētinē*, resin.] **lu"pu-li-re'tine‡.**

lu'pu-lus, 1 liū'piu-lus; 2 lū'pū-lŭs, *n.* The common hop (*Humulus lupulus*): its former generic name in botany. See illus. under HOP[2]. [Dim. of L. *lupus*, hop-plant, < *lupus*, wolf.] **— lu'pu-lin,** *n.* *Chem.* **1.** A colorless volatile liquid alkaloid contained in hops. **2.** A brittle crystalline compound ($C_{32}H_{50}O_7$) forming the active principle of hops. **3.** A yellow aromatic powder contained in the fruit of hops, and used medicinally as a tonic. **lu'pu-line‡; lu'pu-lite‡. — lu'pu-line,** *a.* *Bot.* Having the appearance of a head of the hop. **lu"pu-li'nous‡.— lu"pu-lin'ic,** *a.* *Chem.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from hops. **lu-pu'lic‡.— lupulinic acid,** a crystalline compound ($C_{40}H_{82}O_{10}$) formed when lupulin is decomposed by treatment with sulfuric acid. **lupulic acid‡.**

lu'pus[1], 1 liū'pus; 2 lū'pŭs, *n.* **1.** [L-] *Astron.* The Wolf, an ancient constellation located south of the Scorpion; regarded by some of the earlier astronomers as included in the Centaur, but separated by Hipparchus and Ptolemy. **2.** *Pathol.* Formerly, any chronic inflammation of the face destructive of tissue; now confined to two forms: (1) **l. erythematosus,** or **Cazenave's l.,** in which there are red patches, sunken at the center and bearing crusts or scales, affecting usually females in middle life; (2) **l. vulgaris,** an infection of the skin by the bacillus of tuberculosis, characterized by brownish nodules which may exfoliate or ulcerate, leaving cicatrices, affecting young persons of both sexes. Each form has numerous subdivisions. [< L. *lupus*, wolf.]

lu'pus[2], *n.* The Pacific fulmar petrel. [< Rus. *glupuishŭ*, petrel.]

Lu'pus, Rutilius. , A Roman writer and rhetorician; probably lived about A. D. 30.

lu'ra, 1 liū'rə; 2 lū'ra, *n.* *Anat.* The contracted orifice of the infundibulum of the brain. [L., thong, mouth of a bag (as being closed by a thong).] **— lu'ral,** *a.*

Lu-ray', 1 liu-rē'; 2 lū-rā', *n.* A township and village, county-seat of Page county, Va.; has extensive caverns.

lurch[1], 1 lūrch; 2 lûrch, *v.* **I.** *t.* **1.** [Archaic.] To swindle; cheat; overreach. **2†.** To disappoint; leave in difficulty. **3†.** To appropriate wrongfully; steal. **II.** *i.* In cribbage, piquet, etc., to win a double game.

lurch[2], *vi.* **1.** To roll or swing suddenly to one side, as a ship in a heavy sea; hence, to move in an unsteady, swinging manner; as, the carriage *lurched*; a drunken man *lurches* along. **2.** To play tricks; shift. **3.** To lurk: used specifically of a greyhound, in coursing, who shirks his work. **4†.** To be sulky or sullen; pout. [For LURK.] **— lurch'ing-ly,** *adv.*

lurch[1], *n.* **1.** A sudden swaying or rolling to one side, as of a ship; hence, any irregular or loose swinging movement. **2.** [U. S.] Any natural or acquired propensity; a tendency or leaning.

> I think I got from Professor Stuart and Albert Barnes, both of whom were penurious letter-writers, a *lurch* adverse to such work.
> PHELPS in E. S. Phelps's *Austin Phelps* p. 219. [S. 1891.]

— lee lurch, a sharp roll to leeward.

lurch[2], *n.* **1.** In cribbage, the state of one who has made only 30 holes while his opponent has made 61, and thus won the game; also, a game thus won. **2.** In whist, a treble. **3.** In card-playing, a slam. **4†.** A game of former times, probably a kind of backgammon. **5†.** A swindle; cheat. [< OF. *lourche*.]

— to leave in the lurch, to leave in an embarrassing position: an expression derived from cribbage.

lurch'er[1], 1 lūrch'ər; 2 lûrch'er, *n.* **1.** One who lies in wait or lurks; one who watches to pilfer or entrap; a poacher. **2.** A dog supposed to be the result of a cross between a greyhound and a sheep-dog, and noted for keenness of scent and for silence in hunting.

> *Lurcher*, the name still borne by a species of dog, is only another form of 'lurker.' F. HALL *Modern English* p. 238. [S. 1873.]

3†. A glutton.

lurch'-line", 1 lūrch'-lain"; 2 lûrch'-līn", *n.* A line for closing a bird-net over the ensnared bird.

lurcht, *pp.* Lurched. S. S.

lur'dan, 1 lūr'dan; 2 lûr'dan. [Prov. or Archaic.] **I.** *a.* Stupid; heavy; incapable. **II.** *n.* A dull or worthless person; blockhead. **lur'dane‡; lur'den‡.— lur'dan-ry†,** *n.* Crime; thieving.**— lur'dy,** *a.* [North. Eng.] Sluggish; idle. **lur'gy‡.**

lure, 1 liūr; 2 lūr, *v.* [LURED; LUR'ING.] **I.** *t.* To entice by or as by the lure and call of a falconer; hence, to invite or attract by anything that promises pleasure or advantage; allure.

> With empty hand men may no hawkës *lure*.
> CHAUCER *C. T.*, *Wife of Bath's Prologue* l. 414.

II. *i.* To recall a hawk with a lure; call or cry as in using the lure. [< OF. *leurrer*, < *leurre*; see LURE[1], *n.*] **Syn.:** see ALLURE.**— lur'er,** *n.***— lure'some,** *a.* Enticing; alluring. **lure'ful‡** [Rare].**— lure'ful-ly,** *adv.***— lur'ing-ly,** *adv.*

lure[1], *n.* **1.** A device resembling a bird, and sometimes baited with food: fastened to a falconer's wrist by a long cord, and used to recall the hawk to his fist by swinging or throwing, while at the same time he gives a peculiar call. **2.** *Her.* Two wings with their tips downward, joined with a line and ring. **3.** In angling, an artificial bait. **4.** Anything that invites by the prospect of advantage or pleasure; an allurement; temptation.

> Time stoops to no man's *lure*.
> SWINBURNE *Garden of Proserpine* l. 76.

[< OF. *leurre*, < MHG. *luoder*, bait.] **Syn.:** see BAIT. **— in lure** (*Her.*), joined with their tips turned downward: said of wings.

lure[2], *n.* Same as LOOER.

lure[3], *n.* A trumpet with long curved tube, common in early times, and still used in Scandinavia for calling cattle and signaling. [< Ice. *lūdhr*, trumpet.] **lur‡.**


Pair of Lures as Played. (Northern Antiquarian Museum, Copenhagen.)

Lure[4], 1 lür; 2 lür, *n.* A town in Haute-Saône department, France.

lure'ment, *n.* [Rare.] Allurement.

lurg, 1 lūrg; 2 lûrg, *n.* A large pearly-whitish sea-worm (*Nephthys cæca*) of the North Atlantic coasts, frequently used for bait. **lurg'-worm"‡.**

Lur'gan, 1 lūr'gən; 2 lûr'gan, *n.* A manufacturing town in Armagh county, Ireland.

lur'gu-la-ry, 1 lūr'giu-lē-rı; 2 lur'gū-lā-ry, *n.* *Old Eng. Law.* The act of corrupting or poisoning water.

Lu'ri[1], 1 lū'rı; 2 lu'ri, *n.* **1.** A member of an Iranian stock of W. Persia closely related to the Kurds, and presenting a pure racial type, great independence, and courage. **2.** An African tribe.

lu'ri[2], *n.* Same as LORY.

lu'rid, 1 liū'rıd; 2 lū'rid, *a.* **1.** Giving a ghastly yellowish red light, as flames mingled with smoke, or reflecting or made visible by such light; by extension, giving uncertain or unearthly light of any kind; as, *lurid* flashes of lightning; a *lurid* atmosphere. **2.** Pale; wan; sallow; ghastly; gloomy. **3.** *Bot.* Of a dingy, dirty-brown color; grayish-orange. **4.** Figuratively, ghastly and sensational; as, a *lurid* tale. [< L. *luridus*, lurid.] **— lu-rid'i-ty,** *n.* [Rare.] **lu'rid-ness‡.— lu'rid-ly,** *adv.*

Lu"ris-tan', 1 liū"rıs-tān'; 2 lū"ris-tän', *n.* A mountainous province in W. Persia; chief town, Burujird.

lurk, 1 lūrk; 2 lûrk, *vi.* **1.** To lie hidden in order to make an unexpected attack or to escape notice; as, a *lurking* wild beast. **2.** To exist without being perceived or suspected; lie unnoticed; as, evil *lurks* in his cups. **3.** To move about secretly or furtively. [Perhaps < Sw. *lurka*, lurk, < *lura*, lurk.] **— lurk'ing-place",** *n.*

lurk, *n.* **1.** [Slang, Eng.] A sharp trick or dodge; swindle. **2.** The act of lurking.**— on the lurk** [Slang], on a dishonest prowl. Compare DEAD-LURK.**— lurk'er,** *n.* **1.** One who lurks or hides. **2.** [Slang, Eng.] A quack; impostor. **3.** [Slang.] A Jack of all trades.**— lurk'ing,** *n.* [Slang, Eng.] Imposture, especially of a beggar.

lurkt, *pp.* Lurked. S. S.

Lur'lei, 1 lūr'lai; 2 lur'lī, *n.* Same as LORELEI, 1.

lur'ry, 1 lur'ı; 2 lŭr'y, *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] **1.** To hurry carelessly. **2.** To pull; lug. **3.** To daub.

lur'ry[1], *n.* *Mining.* A car with a device for taking up the slack of a car-hauling rope. [Cp. LURRY[2].]**— lur'ry-man,** *n.* A man who manages a lurry.

lur'ry[2], *n.* **1.** [Archaic.] A meaningless utterance or confused sound. **2†.** A confused crowd; heap. [< W. *llwry*, precipitant, < *llwr*, direction.]

Lurs, 1 lūrz; 2 lurs, *n. pl.* A people, probably of Aryan origin, inhabiting Luristan and other provinces in Persia. **Lu'ris‡.**

Lur'ton, 1 lūr'tən; 2 lûr'ton, **Horace Harmon** (2/26 1844–7/12 1914). American jurist, justice of Supreme Court 1910–14.

Lus, 1 lūs; 2 lus, *n.* A province in S. E. Baluchistan.

Lu-sam'bo, 1 lu-sām'bo; 2 lu-säm'bo, *n.* A large town on the Sankuru river, Belgian Kongo, central Africa.

Lu-sa'ti-a, 1 liu-sē'shı-ə; 2 lū-sā'shi-a, *n.* An ancient territory in Germany, now divided between Saxony, Silesia, and Brandenburg.**— Lu-sa'tian,** *a.* & *n.*

lus-can', 1 lus-kān'; 2 lus-cän', *n.* [Ir.] A spot, on a hillside, from which the heather or furze has been burned.

Lus-ci'nus, 1 lu-sai'nus; 2 lū-çī'nŭs, *n.* See FABRICIUS, CAIUS.

lus'cious, 1 lush'us; 2 lŭsh'ŭs, *a.* **1.** Very grateful to the sense of taste; rich, sweet, and delicious; hence, delightful in an analogous way to any sense, or to the mind; as, *luscious* fruit; *luscious* odors. **2.** Sweet and rich to excess, or so as to cloy or nauseate; fulsome; as, *luscious* praise. **3.** [Rare.] Ministering to low tastes. [< LUSTY.] **lush'ious‡.** **Syn.:** see DELICIOUS.**— lus'cious-ly,** *adv.***— lus'cious-ness,** *n.*

lush[1], 1 lush; 2 lŭsh, *v.* [Slang.] **I.** *t.* To drink; swallow, as beer. **II.** *i.* To take intoxicating drinks.

lush[2], *vt.* [Prov. Eng.] To splash in water.

lush, *a.* **1.** Full of juice or succulence; fresh and luxuriant, as fruits or vegetables. **2.** [Prov. Eng.] Lacking hardness or stiffness; limp. **3.** Easily plowed and mellow, as ground. [Abbr. of LUSCIOUS.]**— lush'ness,** *n.*

lush[1], *n.* [Slang.] **1.** Intoxicating drink, especially beer. **2.** A drunken man.

> The first long step in crime taken by the half-grown boy . . . is usually to rob a '*lush*.'
> J. A. RIIS *How the Other Half Lives* p. 221. [S. 1890.]

3. A drinking-bout. [Perhaps < *Lushington*, London brewer.] **— lush'-crib",** *n.* A barroom.**— lush'ing-ton,** *n.* [Slang, Eng.] A tippler; sot.**— lush'y,** *a.* Tipsy. **lush'ey‡.**

lush[2], *n.* [Brit. Am. & Alaska.] A fish, the burbot.

lush, *interj.* Same as LOSH.

Lu-shai', 1 liū-shai'; 2 lū-shī', *n.* A member of an Indo-Chinese tribe of feudal organization, living between Bengal and Burma, now subject to Great Britain.

lush'bor"owt, *n.* A counterfeit of the English silver penny: made mostly at Luxemburg in the time of Edward III. **lush'burg†; lusshe'burgh†.** [13,968. **lush'burgh†.**

lushe'burgh†, *n.* A coin of base metal. CHAUCER *C. T.* l.

Lu-shei', 1 liū-shē'; 2 lū-she', *n.* **1.** The language of the Lushai. **2.** The Lushai people.

Lush'ing-ton, 1 lush'ıŋ-tən; 2 lŭsh'ing-ton, **Stephen** (1/14 1782–1/19 1873). An English lawyer and statesman.

Lu'si-ad, 1 liū'sı-ad; 2 lū'si-ăd, *n.* A Portuguese epic poem by Camoens, celebrating the voyage of Vasco da Gama in 1497 that opened the route to India by way of the Cape of Good Hope: published in 1571. [< Pg. *Lusiadas*, Portuguese, < L. *Lusitania*, province of Hispania.]

Lu"si"gnan', Guy de. See GUY DE LUSIGNAN.

lu"sin-gan'te, 1 lū"sin-gān'tē; 2 lu"sin-gän'te, *adv.* [It.] *Mus.* Coaxingly; caressingly. **lu"sin-gan'do‡; lu"sin-ga'to‡.**

Lu"si-ta'ni-a, 1 liū"sı-tē'nı-ə; 2 lū"si-tā'ni-a, *n.* **1.** An ancient name of the western part of Hispania, including a part of modern Portugal; now a poetic name for Portugal. **2.** A British passenger-ship sunk by a German submarine off the Irish coast, May 7, 1915, with loss of 1,134 lives.**— Lu"si-ta'ni-an,** *a.* & *n.***— Lusitanian Church,** a reformed Christian church which was started in Lisbon, Portugal, in 1867. **— Lu"si-ta'no-A-mer'i-can,** *n.* A native of Brazil descended from the Portuguese.

lu'sive, 1 liū'sıv; 2 lū'siv, *a.* Sportive.

lusk†, *vi.* To be idle or lazy.**— lusk†,** *a.* Lazy; idle. **lusk'y†. — lusk†,** *n.* A lazy fellow.**— lusk'ish†,** *a.* Inclined to be lazy. **lusk'ing†.— lusk'ish-ly†,** *adv.***— lusk'ish-ness†,** *n.*

lus-more', 1 lus-mōr'; 2 lus-mōr', *n.* [Ir.] The foxglove (*Digitalis purpurea*).

lu-song', 1 lū-zōŋ'; 2 lu-sông', *n.* [P. I.] A mortar made of wood in which the rice is separated from the husk when pounded: a Tagalog term.

lu'so-ry†, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or used in play; as, a *lusory* invention.**— lu-so'ri-ous†,** *a.* Sportive.

lu-sos'so, 1 liu-sos'o; 2 lū-sŏs'o, *n.* A characinoid fish (*Distichodus lusosso*) of the Kongo river.

lus'sa-tite, 1 lus'ə-tait; 2 lŭs'a-tīt, *n.* *Mineral.* A form of quartz somewhat like chalcedony, but differing in optical characteristics: found in Tresztyan, Hungary. [< *Lussat*, France.]

lust, 1 lust; 2 lŭst, *vi.* **1.** To have strong, passionate, or inordinate desire.

> The low black tents which I had so long *lusted* to see were right before me. A. W. KINGLAKE *Eöthen* p. 110. [G. P. P. 1850.]

2. Specif., to have inordinate or unlawful sexual desire: sometimes with *for* or *after*. **3†.** To enjoy; like.

lust, *n.* **1.** Vehement, lively, or inordinate affection or desire; as, the *lust* of conquest. **2.** Unlawful or inordinate desire for carnal pleasure.

> *Lust* is best corrected by cherishing a pure love.
> McCOSH *Emotions* bk. i, p. 25. [S. 1880.]

3†. Inclination; wish. **4†.** Active power; vigor. **5†.** Pleasure. [< AS. *lust*.] **Syn.:** see APPETITE.**— lust'-breathed",** *a.* Inspired by lust.**— l.-dieted,** *a.* Living in luxury.**— l.-stained,** *a.*

lus'ter, } **lus'tre,** } 1 lus'tər; 2 lŭs'ter, *v.* [LUS'TERED or LUS'TRED, LUS'TERD[S]; LUS'TER-ING or LUS'TRING.] **I.** *t.* **1.** To give a luster or glossy surface to; as, to *luster* fabrics; to *luster* furs. **2.** [Poet. or Rare.] To render lustrous. **II.** *i.* To possess luster; be lustrous.**— lus'ter-ing, lus'tring,** *n.* **1.** The process of making bright and smooth; specif., a steaming and polishing process which imparts to silk yarn a high degree of luster. **2.** Materials used for this purpose.

lus'ter[1], } **lus'tre,** } *n.* **1.** Natural or artificial brilliancy or sheen; refulgence; gloss: now generally of reflected light; as, the *luster* of gems or silk; adamantine *luster*. **2.** Brilliancy of beauty, of character, or of achievements; splendor of renown; illustriousness, of men or of deeds. **3.** *Ceram.* A glaze, varnish, or enamel applied to porcelain in a thin layer, and giving it a smooth, glistening surface. **4.** A dress-material having a highly finished surface. **5.** A source or center of light; specif., a branched candelabrum, chandelier, or gasolier, properly one bearing cut-glass pendants.

The swinging of a *lustre* in the Cathedral at *Pisa* suggested the pendulum to Galileo.
GEIKIE *Entering on Life, Reading* p. 242. [J. P. 1880.]

6. *Psychol.* The peculiar perception given to an object by a rapid alternation of white and gray or black images which fail to fuse in common visual sensation. **7.** *Mineral.* The quality of the surface of a mineral as regards the kind and intensity of the light it reflects.

The kinds of *luster* are: (1) **Metallic:** the luster of metals; if imperfect it is called **submetallic.** (2) **Adamantine:** the luster of the diamond. (3) **Vitreous:** the luster of broken glass. (4) **Resinous:** the luster of the yellow resins. (5) **Greasy:** as that of elæolite. (6) **Pearly:** like pearl. (7) **Silky:** like silk; it is the result of a fibrous structure. The degrees of intensity (of *luster*) are: (1) **Splendent.** (2) **Shining.** (3) **Glistening.** (4) **Glimmering.** (When there is a total absence of *luster*, a mineral is characterized as **dull.**) E. S. DANA *Descriptive Mineralogy* p. xxxiv. [W. & S. '09.] [F. *lustre*, < L. *luceo*, shine.] — **Brianchon luster,** a macreous luster made of bismuth salts, resin, and oil of lavender. — **cantharid l.,** a ceramic luster having green and blue iridescence like that of a Spanish fly.— **copper l.,** a copper coating laid on a red ground.— **lus'ter-mot"tlings,** *n. pl. Geol.* Small spots on the surface of fracture in certain crystalline rocks, distinguishable only by their reflecting light with a steel-like sheen: contrasted with *color-mottlings.*— **l.-ware,** *n.* Pottery decorated with metallic colors.— **l.-wash,** *n.* A metallic wash used upon pottery.— **madreperla l.,** luster resembling that of mother-of-pearl.— **marbled l.,** a pink-and-white mottled luster common on old Sunderland ware. **spotted l.**‡.— **Mexican l.,** a native glaze on Mexican pottery, usually of an iridescent green.— **mohair l.,** an alpaca-like black dress-fabric made of cotton and mohair; brilliantine. — **pearl l.,** an iridescent glaze colored with bismuth salts and metallic oxids seen on Belleek china and other ware.— **pink l.,** a delicate pinkish gold wash found on old English cream-colored ware. **purple l.**‡; **rose l.**‡.— **platinum l.,** a silvery luster given by a platinum glaze. **silver l.**‡.— **ruby l.** (*Ceram.*), any red or reddish metallic luster.— **Sunderland l. 1.** Same as MARBLED LUSTER. **2.** Same as PINK LUSTER. — **lus'tered, lus'tred,** *pa.* Having a luster; specif., having a thin glaze or a metallic luster: said of pottery.— **lus'ter-ful,** *a.* Lustrous. **lus'tre-ful**‡.— **lus'ter-less,** *a.* Lacking luster.

lus'ter², *n.* A lustrum. [< F. *lustre*, < L. *lustrum*, see LUSTRUM.]

lust'er³, 1 lust'ər; 2 lŭst'er, *n.* One who lusts.

lust'ful, 1 lust'ful; 2 lŭst'ful, *a.* **1.** Having carnal or sensual desires; libidinous; lewd: said of persons.

The gods of the heathen were, according to their own votaries, *lustful*, cruel, and brutish. SPURGEON *Treasury of David, Psalm xcix* in vol. iv, p. 387. [F. & W. 1889.]

2. Inciting to or gratifying lust or sensuality; calling forth lust; as, *lustful* scenes. **3†.** Vigorous; lusty.
— **lust'ful-ly,** *adv.*— **lust'ful-ness,** *n.*

lust'house", 1 lust'haus"; 2 lŭst'hous", *n.* [Rare.] A house in the country; an inn: Anglicized form of German *lusthaus.*

lust'ick†, *a.* Vigorous; lusty; also merry.

lust'i-hood, 1 lust'ı-hud; 2 lŭst'i-hood, *n.* [Archaic.] Vigor of body; brawny strength. **lust'i-head**†.

lust'i-ly, 1 lust'ı-lı; 2 lŭst'i-ly, *adv.* With vigorous exertion; strongly; stoutly.

lust'i-ness, 1 lust'ı-nes; 2 lŭst'i-nĕs, *n.* **1.** The condition of being lusty or vigorous; robustness; sturdiness. **2†.** Enjoyment; delight.

lust'less, 1 lust'les; 2 lŭst'lĕs, *a.* **1†.** Listless; spiritless. **2.** Without sexual lust.— **lust'less-ness,** *n.*

lus'tral, 1 lus'trəl; 2 lŭs'tral, *a.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or used in purification; as, *lustral* water; *lustral* waves. **2.** Occupying, occurring in, or pertaining to a lustrum. See LUSTRUM, 2. [< L. *lustralis*, < *lustrum*; see LUSTRUM.] — **lustral day** (*Rom. Antiq.*), the day on which a child was named.

lus'trate¹, 1 lus'trēt; 2 lŭs'trāt, *vt.* [LUS'TRAT-ED; LUS'TRAT-ING.] To make pure or clear; purify. [< L. *lustratus*, pp. of *lustro*, < *lustrum*; see LUSTRUM.]

lus'trate²†, *vi.* To wander about.

lus-tra'tion, 1 lus-trē'shən; 2 lŭs-trā'shon, *n.* **1.** A method of purification and expiation among the Greeks and Romans. It was performed with fire, water, air, earth, a branch of laurel, and the sacrifice, among the Greeks of a pig, among the Romans of a pig, sheep, and bull. See LUSTRUM. **2.** [Humorous.] A washing. **3.** [Rare.] A retrospective view; perambulation. [< L. *lustratio(n-)*, < *lustratus*; see LUSTRATE¹.]

lus'tra-tive, } *a.* [Rare.] Relating to lustration or purifica-
lus'tra-tiv[s], } tion: often used humorously.

lus'tra-to-ry, *a.* [Rare.] Expiatory.

lus'tre, *n.* Same as LUSTER².

lus'tri-cal, 1 lus'trı-kəl; 2 lŭs'tri-cal, *a.* Of or pertaining to the religious ceremony of lustration; pertaining or devoted to purification. [< L. *lustricus*, < *lustrum*, LUSTRUM.] — **lustrical day** (*Rom. Antiq.*), the 9th day after birth, or day for purification by lustration, and naming the infant.

lus'tring¹, 1 lus'trıŋ; 2 lŭs'tring (XIII), *n.* *Fabrics.* A glossy, plain, heavy silk material.

An act was passed which gave to a joint-stock company an absolute monopoly of *lustrings* for a term of fourteen years.
MACAULAY *England* vol. v, p. 41. [H. 1863.]

[< F. *lustrine*, < It. *lustrino*, < *lustro*, splendor, < L. *luceo*, shine.] **lus'trin**(e[s]‡; **lute'string**‡.

lus'tring², *n.* Same as LUSTERING.

lus'trous, 1 lus'trus; 2 lŭs'trŭs, *a.* Having luster; diffusing, emitting, or reflecting light with brilliancy; shining; as, large and *lustrous* eyes. [< OF. *lustreux*, < L. *luceo*, shine.] **Syn.:** see BRIGHT.— **lus'trous-ly,** *adv.*— **lus'trous-ness,** *n.*

lus'trum, 1 lus'trum; 2 lŭs'trŭm, *n.* [-TRA or -TRUMS, *pl.*] **1.** *Rom. Antiq.* A lustration or purification; especially, the solemn ceremony of expiation and purification of the entire Roman people made by one of the censors in the Campus Martius at the conclusion of the quinquennial census, which took place for the last time A. D. 74. **2.** A period of five years.

We now learn more in a *lustrum* than a century has heretofore taught. J. H. BROWNE in *The Arena* Mar., 1890, p. 450.

3. The census. See CENSUS, 2. [L., < *luo*, wash.]

lust'wort", 1 lust'wūrt"; 2 lŭst'wûrt", *n.* A herb, the sundew.

lust'y, 1 lust'ı; 2 lŭst'y, *a.* [LUST'I-ER; LUST'I-EST.] **1.** Full of vigor and health; able-bodied; robust; as, his *lusty* arm. **2.** [Prov.] Pregnant. **3†.** Of ample size; stout; bulky. **4†.** Beautiful; delightful. **5†.** Saucy. **6†.** Lustful.
Syn.: see ATHLETIC.

lu'su-lu, 1 lū'su-lū; 2 lu'su-lu, *n.* [Afr.] A large cyprinoid fish (*Labeo cyclorhynchus*) of the Kongo river.

Lu'sus, 1 liū'sus; 2 lū'sŭs, *n.* [L.] *Antiq.* A mythical companion of Bacchus in his wanderings, who gave his name to Lusitania or Portugal.

lu'sus na-tu'ræ, 1 liū'sus nə-tiū'rī; 2 lū'sŭs na-tū'rē, *sing. & pl.* [L.] A strange and abnormal natural production; a freak or sport of nature; a monstrosity: sometimes abbreviated, *lusus.*

lu-ta'ceous, 1 liu-tē'shus; 2 lū-tā'shŭs, *a.* Muddy; made of mud. [< L. *lutum*, mud.]

Lu-tang'a, 1 lū-tāŋ'ɑ; 2 lu-tāng'ä, *n.* A person of partly Mohammedan lineage of Olutanga and surrounding districts of Mindanao.

lu'ta-nist, 1 liū'tə-nist; 2 lū'ta-nĭst, *n.* One who plays the lute. [< LL. *lutanista*, < *lutana*, = OF. *lut*; see LUTE¹, *n.*] **lu'te-nist**‡.

lu'ta-ny, 1 liū'tə-nı; 2 lū'ta-ny, *n.* [Rare.] Music produced by a lute.

Lu-ta'o, Lu-ta'yo, 1 lū-tɑ'o, lū-tɑ'yo; 2 lu-tä'o, lu-tä'yo, *n.* Same as ILLANO.

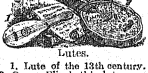
lu-ta'ri-ous, 1 liu-tē'rı-us; 2 lū'tā'ri-ŭs, *a.* [Rare.] **1.** Of or pertaining to mud; belonging to or living in mud. **2.** Of a muddy color. [< L. *lutarius*, < *lutum*; see LUTE², *n.*]

lu-ta'tion, 1 liu-tē'shən; 2 lū'tā'shon, *n.* The process of luting, as applied to vessels. See LUTE², *v.*, 1. [F., < L. *lutatio(n-)*, < *lutum*, LUTE², *n.*]

lute¹, 1 liūt; 2 lūt, *v.* [LUT'ED; LUT'ING.] **I.** *t.* To play on or as if on the lute. **II.** *i.* **1.** To play the lute. **2.** [Poet.] To sound softly and sweetly, as a lute does.— **lut'er,** *n.*— **lut'ist,** *n.* A lute-player or -maker.

lute², *vt.* **1.** To seal up crevices in with lute; smear over and close up the cracks of; close with lute. **2.** *Brickmaking.* To smooth the surface of (a drying-yard) before placing new bricks upon it to dry. **3.** To make fast with some hardening mixture or fluid.

lute¹, 1 liūt; 2 lūt (XIII), *n.* An instrument of the guitar class, and of Oriental origin, formerly popular but no longer used. It had generally a pear-shaped back, like a mandolin, and catgut strings arranged in pairs tuned in unison, with frets at intervals of a semitone. Bach wrote music for the lute in the 18th century. [< OF. *lut*, < Sp. *laúd*, < Ar. *al'ūd*, < *al*, the, + *'ūd*, lute.]— **double-necked lute,** same as THEORBO.— **lute'-backed"**†, *a.* Having a curved spine.



Lutes.
1. Lute of the 13th century.
2. Queen Elizabeth's lute preserved at Helmingham Hall, England.

lute², *n.* **1.** *Brickmaking.* A scraper having a cutting edge, to lute a drying-yard. **2.** A composition used to exclude air, as around pipe-joints; lorica.

Lutes are soft adhesive mixtures, principally earthy, used either for closing apertures existing at the junction of different pieces of apparatus, or for coating the exterior of vessels which are to be subjected to high temperatures.
FARADAY *Chemical Manipulation* ¶ 993, p. 467. [W. PH. 1827.]

3. A rubber lid-gasket for tightly sealing fruit-jars. [< F. *lut*, < L. *lutum*, mud, < *luo*, wash.] **lut'ing**‡.— **coppersmiths' lute** (*Metal-working*), a cement of blood and lime. — **linseed-meal l.,** a paste made of glue, lime-water, linseed-meal, milk, and water.— **lute d'âne** [F.], a compound of strong glue and freshly slaked lime to which white of egg is added later.— **Willis's l.,** a paste applied to earthenware, composed of slaked lime and a solution of borax and water.

lu'te-cin, 1 liū'tı-sin; 2 lū'te-çin, *n.* *Mineral.* A variety of silica (SiO_2), fibrous, anhydrous, and of a lower density than quartz. [< L. *luteus*; see LUTEOUS².] **lu'te-cite**‡.

lu-te'ci-um, 1 liu-tī'shı-um; 2 lū-tē'shi-ŭm, *n.* See under ELEMENT.

lu-te'ic, 1 liu-tī'ık; 2 lū-tē'ic, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or obtained from the weld-plant (*Reseda luteola*). [< L. *luteus*; see LUTEOUS¹.]— **luteic acid,** a yellow crystalline compound ($C_{20}H_{20}O_{12}$) similar to luteolin, obtained from the flowers of *Euphorbia cyparissias.*

lu'te-in, 1 liū'tı-in; 2 lū'te-ĭn, *n.* *Chem.* A yellow lipochrome pigment found in the yolk of eggs and in the tissue of the corpus luteum. [< L. *luteus*; see LUTEOUS¹.] **lu'ten**‡.

lu'te-nist, *n.* Same as LUTANIST.

lu'te-o-, 1 liū'tı-o-; 2 lū'te-o-. Derived from Latin *luteus*, yellow (see LUTEOUS¹): a combining form used in scientific terms to designate the presence of a yellow color; also, specif. (*Chem.*), to denote one of a series of complex ammoniacal salts; as, *luteocobaltic chlorid* ($(NH_3)_6CoCl_3$), a reddish-yellow crystalline cobaltamin.— **lu"te-o-fil'-in,** *n.* *Chem.* A compound found in monocotyledons and *Lobeliaceæ.*— **lu"te-o-ful'vous,** *a.* *Bot.* Tawny yellow.— **lu"te-o-fus-ces'cent,** *a.* Dusky-yellow.— **lu"te-o-fus'cous,** *a.* Designating a shade between fuscous and yellow.— **lu"te-o-gal'lic,** *a.* *Chem.* Designating the yellow coloring-ingredient in gall-nuts.— **lu"te-o-hem"a-toi'din,** *n.* A yellowish modification of hematoidin.

lu'te-o-lin, 1 liū'tı-o-lin; 2 lū'te-o-lin, *n.* *Chem.* A yellow crystalline compound ($C_{15}H_{10}O_6$) obtained from weld, or dyer's-broom, and used as a dyestuff, producing brilliant yellow shades on cotton goods when mordanted with alumina. [< F. *lutéoléine, lutéoline*, < L. *luteolus*, yellowish, dim. of *luteus*; see LUTEOUS¹, *a.*] **lu'te-o-line**‡.

lu-te'o-lous, 1 liu-tī'o-lus; 2 lū-tē'o-lŭs, *a.* Of golden-yellowish appearance or color; slightly luteous. [< L. *luteolus*, dim. of *luteus*; see LUTEOUS¹.]

lu"te-o-ru-fes'cent, *a.* *Bot.* Reddish-yellow.— **lu"te-o-vi-res'cent,** *a.* Greenish-yellow.

lu'te-ous¹, 1 liū'tı-us; 2 lū'te-ŭs, *a.* Of golden-yellowish color; deep-yellow tinged with red. [< L. *luteus*, < *lutum*, a weed.] **lu-tes'cent**‡.— **lu'te-ous-ly,** *adv.*

lu'te-ous², *a.* Muddy; having a resemblance to clay. [< L. *luteus*, < *lutum*; see LUTE², *n.*]

lut'er, 1 liūt'ər; 2 lūt'er, *n.* One who applies lute.

lute'string"¹, 1 liūt'strıŋ"; 2 lūt'string", *n.* **1.** One of the strings of a lute. **2.** A noctuid moth whose wings are marked as with the strings of a lute.

lute'string², *n.* Same as LUSTRING¹: a corruption.— **to speak in lutestring**†, to speak with affectation.

Lu-te'tian, 1 liu-tī'shən; 2 lū-tē'shan, *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to Lutetia (Lutecia, Lukotetia), the capital of an ancient Gallic settlement on the Seine, now Paris; hence, Parisian. **2.** *Geol.* See GEOLOGY.— **Lu-te'tian,** *n.*

Lu-te'ti-a Pa-ris"i-o'rum, 1 liū-tī'shı-ə pə-ris"ı-ō'rum; 2 lū-tē'shi-a pa-ris"i-ō'rŭm. [L.] Ancient name of Paris.

luth, 1 liūth; 2 lūth, *n.* The leatherback turtle. See LEATHERBACK. [F., < OF. *lut*; see LUTE¹, *n.*]

Luth., *abbr.* Lutheran.

Lu'ther, 1 liū'thər; 2 lū'ther, *n.* **1.** A masculine personal name. F. **Lo"thaire',** 1 lō"tār', 2 lō"tār'; G. **Lu'ther,** 1 lū'tər, 2 lu'ter, **Lo'thar,** 1 lō'tar, 2 lō'tär; It. **Lo-ta'ri-o,** 1 lo-tɑ'rı-ō, 2 lo-tä'rĭ-ō; L. **Lu'ther-us,** 1 liū'thər-us, 2 lū'ther-ŭs; Sp. **Clo-ta'ri-o,** 1 klo-tɑ'rı-ō, 2 clo-tä'rĭ-ō. **2. Martin** (11/10 1483–2/18 1546), a German Augustinian monk, professor, author, and leader of the Reformation proper. He was excommunicated in 1520 by Pope Leo X.; was brought to question at the Diet of Worms, 1521, and proscribed. He completed the translation of the Bible in 1534, founding the present literary language of Germany; *Address to the Christian Nobles of the German Nation;* the hymn *Ein feste Burg ist unser Gott*, etc. See LUTHERAN. [Teut., noted warrior.]

Lu'ther-an, 1 liū'thər-ən; 2 lū'ther-an, *a.* Of or pertaining to Martin Luther, the great German reformer, who taught justification by faith, the right of private judgment, and the paramount authority of the Bible; also, pertaining to the Lutheran churches or their doctrines.— **Lutheran Church,** the oldest and largest of the churches that sprang from the Reformation. It is the chief church in Germany, the state church in Scandinavia, and extends into Baltic Russia.— **The United Lutheran Church of America** was formed November 15, 1918, by the merging of: (1) the *General Synod*, formed in 1820, which adheres to the Augsburg Confession less strictly than the others, and whose congregations are Anglicized; (2) the *General Council*, organized in 1867 (whose congregations comprise German, Swedish, and English-speaking peoples), and less strict in its confessionalism than the Synodical Conference; (3) the *United Synod in the South*, formed in 1886, by the union of the "Southern General Synod" (constituted in 1863 by synods cut off by the "Northern General Synod"), and two independent synods, having the same confessional basis as the General Council, but adhering to it less consistently. Outside this merger are the *Synodical Conference*, the largest body, organized in 1872, consisting of the synods of Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Michigan, and having the strictest confessional requirements, and (5) the *United Norwegian Lutheran Church*, organized in 1889, which includes one-fourth of the Scandinavian population of the United States. The Lutheran Church has three ecumenical creeds in common with other orthodox churches — the Apostles', the Nicene, and the Athanasian. Its distinctive confession is that of Augsburg, but some of the European state churches and some of the synods in America receive also the Apology for the Augsburg, the two catechisms of Luther, the Articles of Schmalkald, and the Formula of Concord. These nine symbols are grouped in the *Book of Concord.* Compare REFORMED GERMAN CHURCH.

Lu'ther-an, *n.* A follower or disciple of Luther; a member of the Lutheran Church; one holding views distinctive of Lutheranism. **Lu-ther'i-an**‡.— **Lu'ther-an-ism,** *n.* The principles of the Reformation as championed by Luther, or as embodied in the Lutheran churches; the doctrines peculiar to the Lutheran faith.— **Lu'ther-an-ize,** *v.*— **Lu'ther-ism,** *n.* **1.** Same as LUTHERANISM. **2.** An idiosyncrasy, idiom, act, or speech of Luther.— **Lu'ther-ist,** *n.* A student of Luther's life and works.

Lu'ther-burg, *n.* Same as LOUTHERBOURG.

lu'thern, 1 liū'thərn; 2 lū'thern, *n.* *Arch.* A lucarne. **lu'ther-an**‡.

Lu"ther-ol'a-try, *n.* Enthusiastic allegiance to Luther.

Lu'ther Pass. A defile in California; 7,505 ft. high.

lu'thi-er, 1 liū'thı-ər; 2 lū'thi-er, *n.* A maker of lutes.

Lu'ti, 1 lū'tī; 2 lu'tī, **Benedetto** (1666–6/17 1724). An Italian painter; *The Prophet Isaiah*, etc.

Lu"ti-an'i-dæ, 1 liū"tı-an'ı-dī; 2 lū"ti-ăn'i-dē, *n. pl.* A family of percoidean fishes represented most numerously by the snappers (*Lutianus*). **Lu"ti-a'nus** or **Lut-ja'nus,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Malay *lutjang*, bell-fish.]— **Lut"jan'i-dæ**‡. **lu'ti-a-nid,** *n.* **lut'jan-id**‡.— **lu'ti-a-noid,** *a.* & *n.* **lut'ja-noid**‡.

lu'ti-din, } 1 liū'tı-din, -dīn *or* -dın; 2 lū'ti-dĭn, -dĭn *or* -dīn, *n.*
lu'ti-dine, } *Chem.* A colorless aromatic liquid compound (C_7H_9N), obtained by distilling bone-oil or coal-tar naphtha with dilute sulfuric acid: one of the pyridin bases, metameric with anilin; also, any of the isomeric bases of this formula. [By transposition < TOLUIDIN.]— **lu"ti-din'ic,** *a.* Characterizing an acid ($C_5H_3N(CO_2H)_2$) formed as an oxidation product of lutidin.

lut'ing, 1 liūt'ıŋ; 2 lūt'ing, *n.* **1.** The act or process of treating with lute, as for excluding air. **2.** Same as LUTE².

Lut'ke, 1 lūt'kə; 2 lut'ke, **Feodor Petrovich** (9/29 1797–8/20 1882). A Russian arctic explorer and circumnavigator.

Lu'ton, 1 liū'tən; 2 lū'ton, *n.* A municipal borough and market-town in Bedfordshire, England.

lu-tor'cin, 1 liu-tōr'sın; 2 lū-tōr'cin, *n.* *Chem.* Same as ISORCIN.

lu'tose, 1 liū'tōs; 2 lū'tōs, *a.* Covered with or as if with clay; muddy. [< L. *lutosus*, < *lutum*; see LUTE².]

Lu"tra-ri'i-dæ, 1 liū"trə-raı'ı-dī; 2 lū"tra-rī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of mactracean bivalves with the shell gaping behind and lateral teeth rudimentary. **Lu-tra'ri-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< L. *lutra*; see LUTRA.]— **lu-tra'ri-id,** *n.*— **lu-tra'ri-oid,** *a.*

Lu-tri'næ, 1 liu-traı'nī; 2 lū-trī'nē, *n. pl.* *Mam.* A subfamily of *Mustelidæ*; otters. **Lu'tra,** *n.* (t. g.) [L., otter, prob. < *luo*, wash.]— **lu'trin**(e[s], *a.* & *n.*

Lutsk, 1 lūtsk; 2 lutsk, *n.* A town in N. W. Ukraine.

Lut"ta-bund', 1 lut"ə-bund'; 2 lŭt"a-bŭnd', *n.* A pass in E. Kabul, Afghanistan; length, 6 m.

Lut'ter-worth, 1 lut'ər-wūrth; 2 lŭt'er-wûrth, *n.* A market-town in Leicestershire, England; place of Wyclif's death.

Lut-trell', 1 lu-trel'; 2 lū-trĕl', **Narcissus** (1657–6/27 1732). An English chronicler.

Lüt'tring-hau"sen, 1 lüt'rıŋ-hau"zen; 2 lüt'ring-hou"sĕn, *n.* A manufacturing town in Rhine province, Prussia.

Lu"tu-a'mi, 1 lū"tū-ɑ'mı; 2 lu"tu-ä'mi, *n.* Same as KLAMATH.

Lu"tu-am'i-an, 1 lū"tū-am'ı-ən; 2 lu"tu-ăm'i-an, *a.* Designating an American Indian stock. See AMERICAN.

lu'tu-lence†, *n.* The state of being muddy.— **lu'tu-lent**†, *a.*

Lüt'zen, 1 lüt'sen; 2 lüt'sĕn, *n.* A town in central Prussia; here the Swedes defeated the Austrians, Nov. 16, 1632; Napoleon defeated the Allies, May 2, 1813.

Lüt'zow, 1 lüt'so; 2 lüt'so, **Ludwig Adolf Wilhelm, Baron von** (5/18 1782–12/6 1834). A Prussian officer, leader of the "black chasseurs" during the German-French war in 1813–1814; fought in the battle of Lützen.

Lu-var'i-dæ, 1 liu-var'ı-dī; 2 lū-văr'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Ich.* A family of scombroidean fishes having a compressed oblong body, undivided dorsal and anal fins, long ventrals, and anus behind bases of ventrals. **Lu-va'rus,** *n.* (t. g.)— **lu'va-rid,** *n.*— **lu'va-roid,** *a.* & *n.*

lu-va'ro, 1 liu-vē'ro; 2 lū-vā'ro, *n.* [Sp.] *Ich.* A fish of the family *Luvaridæ*: the only known species is *Luvarus imperialis.*

luve, *n.* Same as LOOF².

Lu-verne', 1 liu-vern'; 2 lū-vĕrn', *n.* A township and village in Rock county, Minn.

Lu-vi'ni, *n.* Same as LUINI.

lu-wak', 1 lū-wɑk'; 2 lu-wäk', *n.* [Java.] A palm-civet (*Paradoxurus hermaphroditus*).

lux†, *vt.* To luxate; dislocate.

lux¹, 1 luks; 2 lŭks, *n.* **1.** Beauty; elegance of design; superb appearance. **2.** Luxury. [< F. *luxe*, < L. *luxus*, luxury.]— **lux'ure**†, *n.* Luxury.

lux², *n.* [LU'CES, 1 liū'siz; 2 lū'çēs, *pl.*] [L.] **1.** *Elec.* The unit of intensity of illumination; the illumination given by a standard candle at 12.7 inches, by a carcel at one meter, or by a lamp of 1,000 candle-power at 105.8 feet: a name lately proposed. **2.** Light: used chiefly in Latin phrases.

Lux"a-pa-lil'la Creek, 1 luks"ə-pa-lil'ə; 2 lŭks"a-pa-lĭl'a. A stream in Alabama; length, 100 m. to the Tombigbee river.

lux'ate, 1 luks'ēt; 2 lŭks'āt, *vt.* *Surg.* To disconnect at a joint; put out of joint; dislocate; displace. [< L. *luxatus*, pp. of *luxo*, < Gr. *loxos*, slanting.]— **lux'ate**†, *a.* Dislocated; displaced.— **lux-a'tion,** *n.* A displacement of an organ; dislocation of the bones of a joint.

luxe, 1 lüks; 2 lüks, *n.* [F.] Superfine quality; luxury; lux: in some semi-English phrases; as, edition *de luxe* (see EDITION); train *de luxe*; cruise *de luxe.*

Lux'em'bourg', 1 lŭks'ŭ'bûr'; 2 lŭks'ĭh'bŭr', *n.* **1. Duc de** (?1628–91), François Henri de Montmorency-Bouteville, a French marshal. 2. A province in Belgium; 1,706 sq. m.; capital, Arlon. 3. The **Palace**, a palace on the left bank of the Seine, Paris; built by the duke of Pincy-Luxemburg (16th century), and decorated by Rubens; used as a prison during the Revolution and as the House of Peers after the Restoration. It has served as the Senate House of the French Parliament since 1879. Its gardens, formerly part of a Carthusian convent, form a public park.

Lux'em'burg†, *n.* Same as LUXEMBOURG.

Lux'em'burg, 1 lŭks'em-bûrg; 2 lŭks'ĕm-bûrg, *n.* **1.** An independent grand duchy between Belgium, France, and Germany; 998 sq. m. Its neutrality was violated by German, August 1, 1914. **2.** Its capital.

Lux'euil', 1 lŭks'ê'yę; 2 lŭks'ŭ'yę, *n.* A town in the Haute-Saône department, France, noted for mineral springs. Here are remains of Roman baths.

Lux'or, 1 lŭks'ôr; 2 lŭks'ôr, *n.* A winter resort on the Nile river in Upper Egypt, 340 m. from Cairo; the site of ancient Thebes. The neighborhood is a vast museum of antiquities.

The Luxor Temple, built by Amenhotep III. about 1400 B. C., formed part of the temple of Karnak, to which it was joined by an avenue of Sphinxes, two miles long; additions were made by Rameses II. The obelisk of red granite and its fellow now in Paris (whence the Arab name of the place) were the only remains visible prior to Maspero's excavations in 1883. [< Ar., *el ouxĕrain*, the two castles.]

The stupendous fame of Karnak bears the same relation to the *Luxor Temple* that a European cathedral does to one of its side chapels.

E. A. Reynolds-Ball, *Cairo of To-day* p. 190. [A. & C. bl., '07.]

lux-u'li-an-ite, 1 lŭks-ū'-lĭ-an-īt; 2 lŭks-ū'-lĭ-an-īt, *n.* A holocrystalline feldspathoid-carbonate rock, characterized by minute tourmalin crystals. [< *Luxullian*, England.]

lux-u'ji-ance, 1 lug-zū'jĭ-ŏr'lŭks-yū'jĭ-ans; 2 lŭg-zhy'[*or* lŭks-yy'lĭ-ans, *n.* The state or quality of being luxuriant; rank or vigorous growth; also, excessive or superfluous growth or quantity; exuberance. [F., < L. *luxuriān(t-)s*; see LUXURIANT.] **lux-u'ji-an-cy†**, *n.*

lux-u'ji-ant, 1 lug-zū'jĭ-ŏr'lŭks-yū'jĭ-ant; 2 lŭg-zhy'[*or* lŭks-yy'lĭ-ant (xiii), *a.* **1.** Exhibiting or characterized by luxuriance; abundant or superabundant in growth; great or superfluous in abundance; fertile, as soil. **2.** Exuberant in fancy; rich; florid; redundant, extravagant, or excessive in action or speech; ornate, florid, or rich in design or ornamentation; as, *luxuriant* language; *luxuriant* decoration. [< L. *luxuriān(t-)s*, ppr. of *luxurio*, abound; see LUXURY.] Syn.: see LUXURIANCE, ABUNDANT. **—luxuriant flower**, a flower in which the essential organs are sacrificed to an over-development of the floral envelope. **—lux-u'ri-ant-ly**, *adv.* **—lux-u'ri-ant-ness**, *n.*

lux-u'ri-ate, 1 lug-zū'jĭ-ŏr'lŭks-yū'rĭ-ēt; 2 lŭg-zhy'[*or* lŭks-yy'lĭ-āt, *vi.* -AT'ED; -AT'ING.] **1.** To grow copiously or in plentiful abundance.

Here also [Florida] is found the so-called wild or sour orange, *luxuriating* in and forming a part of the dense thickets.

Rep. Dept. Agric. 1886, Gardens p. 688. [GOV. PTG. OFF. 1887.]

2. To live sumptuously; feed luxuriously.

Cattle on the pastures *luxuriated* in the fulness of the June grass.

H. Garland in *The Arena* Jan., 1892, p. 253.

3. Figuratively, to glory or revel; take inordinate pleasure; indulge oneself without restraint. [< L. *luxuriātus*, pp. of *luxurio*; see LUXURIANT.] **—lux-u'ri-a'ter**, *n.*

lux-u'ri-ous, 1 lug-zū'jĭ-ŏr'lŭks-yū'rĭ-us; 2 lŭg-zhy'-[*or* lŭks-yy'lĭ-ŭs, *a.* **1.** Of or pertaining to luxury; given to indulgence in luxury; luxurious of food, adornment, or physical pleasure; voluptuous. **2.** Supplied with luxuries; abounding with means of sensuous gratification, or administering to luxury; affording the means of luxury; as, a *luxurious* home.

A slice or two from your *luxurious* meals.

Byron *Don Juan* can. 9, st. 6.

3. [Rare.] Of rank growth; exuberant; luxuriant. **4†.** Libidinous; lustful; lecherous. **5†.** Excessive; outrageous; passionately desirous. Chaucer *Bo.* 1 pr. iv, 13. (Camb. ms.) [< F. *luxurieux*, < L. *luxuriōsus*, < *luxuria*; see LUXURY.] Syn.: see DAINTY. **—ly**, *adv.* **—ness**, *n.*

lux'u-sit'e, *n.* [Rare.] Same as LUXURIOUSNESS.

lux'u-ry, 1 lŭk'shu-rĭ; 2 lŭk'shy-ry (xiii), *n.* [-RIES, 1 -rĭz; 2 -ryz, *pl.*] **1.** A free or extravagant indulgence in the pleasures that gratify the senses, as in rich or expensive diet, or food and drink, liquors, or the condition in which such indulgence is obtainable; voluptuousness, as in the gratification of appetite; free indulgence in costly dress or equipage. **2.** That which gratifies a nice or tasteful appetite. Specif.: (1) Any article that ministers to comfort or pleasure, and yet is not necessary to life or to what is regarded as an ordinary degree of comfort: a relative matter, the luxuries of one age being necessaries of the next. (2) Anyrare or delicious food or drink: a dainty; as, asparagus is a *luxury* at this season.

Luxuries are things which minister to such undesirable wants as love of display, vanity, or sensuality.

R. T. Ely *Intro. to Polit. Econ.* pt. ii, p. 153. [CHAUT. 1889.]

3. Anything productive of great pleasure or enjoyment; as, the *luxury* of bodily refreshment; the emotional pleasure; as, the *luxury* of poetic dreams, of reading, of travel, etc. **4†.** Exuberance; luxuriance. **5†.** Wantonness. [< OF. *luxurie*, < L. *luxuria*, < *luxus*, extravagance.]

lux'us, 1 lŭks'us; 2 lŭks'ŭs, *n.* [L.] **1.** *Physiol.* An excess of nitrogenous food-material in the blood. **2.** [Rare.] Overabundance.—**luxus consumption**, the consumption of food beyond what is required to maintain the nitrogenous balance, or to make nutrition cover the normal waste.

Lux-ynes', 1 lŭ-ēn'; 2 lŭ-ȳn', *n.* **1. Duc de** (?1578–1621); Charles d'Albert, warrior and diplomat; favorite and minister of Louis XIII. **2. Duc de** (?1802–1867); Honoré Théodoric d'Albert, a French archeologist.

lu'pang, 1 lū'pŏng; 2 lū'pŏng, *n.* [P.] A tropical ebenaceous tree (*Diospyros nigra*), with heart-wood, black with gray and yellow streaks, and extremely hard, is much valued for inlaying, tool-handles, piano-keys, costly furniture, etc.

lu'pi, 1 lū'pĭ; 2 lū'pȳ, *n.* [Heb.] A bone supposed by rabbinical writers to be indestructible: perhaps the sacrum.

Lus'z, 1 lŭz; 2 lŭz, *n. Bib. Gen.* xxvii, 19. [Heb., bending.]

Lus'ac', 1 lŭ-zăk'; 2 lŭ-zăk', **Jan** (?1746–?1807). A Dutch philologist and publicist.

Lu-zan', 1 lū-thăn'; 2 lū-thăn', **Don Ignacio** (?1702–?1754). A Spanish poet, critic, and literary reformer.

Lu'zarches', 1 lū-zärsh'; 2 lū'zärsh', **Robert de.** A French architect; designed Amiens cathedral; lived about 1220.

Lu'zerne', 1 lū'zĕrn'; 2 lū'zĕrn', **Anne César de la** (1741–1791), Chevalier; a French diplomat who was minister to the United States, 1779–1783; ambassador to Britain, 1788–1791. **2.** 1 lū-zĕrn'; 2 lu-zĕrn'. A county in E. Pennsylvania; 910 sq. m.; county-seat, Wilkes-Barre. **3.** A borough in Luzerne county, Pa.

Lu-zon', 1 lū-zŏn' *or* (*Sp.*) lū-thōn'; 2 lu-zŏn' *or* (*Sp.*) lu-thōn', *n.* The largest of the Philippine Islands; 40,814 sq. m.; capital, Manila; its inhabitants are of Cagayán, Ilocano, and Pampango stock and the principal language is the Tagalog. The island is divided into 3 territorial divisions, **North, Center,** and **South Luzon**. It is largely mountainous, and the highest peak, **Data**, attains an elevation of 8,333 ft.

lu'zon-ite, 1 lū'zon-īt; 2 lu'zon-īt, *n. Mineral.* A metallic reddish-gray orthorhombic sulfid that is found massive, and is regarded as dimorphous with enargite. [< *Luzon*, P. I.]

Lu'zu-la, 1 lū'zŭ-la; 2 lū'zu-la, *n. Bot.* Same as JUNCOIDES.

Lux'y-la, 1 lŭk-sē'lą; 2 lŭk-sē'la, *n.* A market-town in Parma province, Italy, where the Franco-Spanish army defeated the Austrians under Prince Eugène, Aug. 25, 1702.

l. v., *abbr.* Legal voir; licensed victualer.

lv., *abbr.* Leave; lives.

L. W. L., *abbr.* Load-water line.

L. W. P., *abbr.* Load-water plane.

lx., *abbr.* Locative Septuagint.

-ly¹, *suffix.* Like; of the nature of; belonging or pertaining to: used to form adjectives from nouns; as, manly; godly; goodly. Compare LIKE. [< AS. *-lic*, *-līc*, form; see LIKE, *a.*]

-ly², *suffix.* In a (specified) manner: used to form adverbs from adjectives, or (rarely) from nouns; as, brightly; softly; longingly. In some cases *-ly²* is added to *-ly¹* (*-ly* being then changed to *-li*); as, *worthily*. In other cases the forms of the adjective and adverb are identical: as, he spoke kindly, or in a kindly tone. In old English the suffix was *-līce*, *-līċe*, or *-līċes*; in Middle English it became the form of *-liche*; it has been suggested that the final *k* sound was lost as in the form *-tk* from which we have the pronoun *I*, and *-ly* has become the predominant adverbial ending in modern English. It should be noted that the ending becomes abbreviated to *-y* in the case of words derived from French adjectives ending in *le*, as *nobly*, possibly. [< AS. *-līce*, *-līċe*, *-līċes*.]

Ly-ae'us, 1 lī-ē'ŭs; 2 lȳ-ē'ŭs, *n.* A surname of Bacchus, as freeing from care; hence a name for wine. [Gr., to loosen.]

ly'am, *n.* [Scot. or Obs.] Leather thong for leading a leash. 2. A lyam-hound.—**lyam-hound†**, *n.* A bloodhound.

ly'ard, 1 lī'ărd; 2 lȳ'ard. I. *a.* [Scot. or Obs.] Silver-gray or streaked with gray. **ly'art.** II. *n.* Same as LIARD, *n.*

Ly-cæ'us, 1 lī-sē'ŭs; 2 lȳ-sē'ŭs, *n.* A mountain, close to the Acropolis N. E. of Athens, Greece: ancient name. The modern **Mount St. George.**

lyc-æ'na, 1 lĭk-ē'nă; 2 lȳk-ē'na, *n. Chem.* An alkaloid obtained from *Aconitum lycoctonum* by digestion with water. **ly-cæ'o-nine†**.

lyc-æ'nin, 1 lĭk'ē-nĭn; 2 lȳk'ē-nin; 2 lȳ'sē-nĭn, *n. Chem.* An amorphous alkaloid ($C_{37}H_{67}NsO_8 + H_2O$) obtained from *Aconitum lycoctonum*, soluble in water, alcohol, etc., and resembling curare in its action. ly'ca-nine†.

Ly-cæ'na, 1 lī-sē'nă; 2 lȳ-sē'na, *n. Entom.* **1.** A genus typical of *Lycænidæ*. **2.** [l-] A butterfly of this genus. [< Gr. *lykaina*, she wolf, < *lykos*, wolf.]

Lyc-æ'ni-dæ, 1 lĭk-ē'nĭ-dē; 2 lȳk-ē'nĭ-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of small butterflies having the fore wings with 10 or 11 nervures, the foremost legs ambulatorial, the hindmost with paired tibial spurs, and the caterpillars noteworthy with a retractile head; including coppers and hairstreaks.—**lyc-æ'nid**, *a.* & *n.*—**lyc-æ'noid**, *a.*

lyc-æ'um, 1 lī-sē'ŭm; 2 lȳ-sē'ŭm, *n.* An ancient mountain in southwest Arcadia, Greece; sacred to the worship of Zeus and Pan; the modern **Mount Tetragi.**

Ly-cam'bes, 1 lī-kăm'bēz; 2 lȳ-căm'bēz, (700 B. C.) The father of Neobule, said to have promised her in marriage to the poet Archilochus, then to have given her to another.

ly-can'thrope, 1 lī'kan-thrōp; 2 lȳ-căn'thrōp, *n.* **1.** *Folk-lore.* One supposed to possess the power to change himself into a wolf; a werewolf.

The fell *lycanthrops* finds no prey.

Longfellow *Lines on Pauline Slane Act* sc. 6

2. One afflicted with lycanthropy. [< LL. *lycanthropus*, < Gr. *lykanthrōpos*, < *lykos*, wolf, + *anthrōpos*, man.]

ly-can'thro-pist; **ly-can'thro-pus**: —ist, *pl.*; -i, *pl.*

ly-can'thro-py, 1 lī-kan'thrō-pĭ; 2 lȳ-căn'thrō-pȳ, *n.* Of or pertaining to lycanthropy. **ly-can'thro-poust.**

The occurrence of cases of Berserker madness and cannibalism, accompanied by *lycanthropic* hallucinations, . . . gave rise to the werewolf superstition of the Middle Ages.

Fiske *Myths and Myth-Makers* p. 88. [o. & co. 1873.]

lyc'an-thro-py, 1 lĭk-kan'thrō-pĭ; 2 lȳk-căn'thrō-pȳ, *n. Folk-lore.* (1) The fabulous power or transformation into a wolf. (2) The belief, characteristic of certain primitive creeds, that some persons become transformed periodically or permanently into wolves. (3) A mania in which the patient imagines himself to be, and acts like, a wolf. [< LL. *lycanthropia*, < Gr. *lykanthrōpia*, < *lykanthrōpos*; see LYCANTHROPE.] **ly-can'thro-pist.**

Ly-ca'on, 1 lī-kē'ŏn; 2 lȳ-cā'ŏn, *n. Gr. Myth.* An impious king of Arcadia, son of Pelasgus and father of Callisto and many sons, known as Lycaonidæ. Zeus, sought to test his impartiality disguised as a poor man, and when human flesh was set before him at table he indignantly punished the offenders by changing them into wolves. [< Gr. *lykos*, wolf.]

Ly'ca-o-nia, 1 lī'kā-ō'nĭ-ą; 2 lȳ'cā-ō'nĭ-a, *n.* The ancient name of a district in the S. E. part of Phrygia, Asia Minor. *Acts* xiv, 11.—**Ly'ca-o'nĭ-an**, *a.* & *n.*

Ly-cas'tus, 1 lī-kăs'tŭs; 2 lȳ-cās'tus, *n. Bot.* A genus of orchids, terrestrial and epiphytic, natives of tropical America, distinguished by their short, unjointed pseudobulbs, plicate leaves and showy flowers, in which the sepals are spreading and nodding, the petals ascending and projecting forward, and the labellum 3-lobed; many are in cultivation. [< Gr. *Lycastē*, f. name.]

Ly-ce'us, 1 lī-sē'ŭs; 2 lȳ-cē'ŭs, *n.* Fit for or belonging to a lyceum.

This will not, of course, have any relation to the feeble *lyceum* plays of our time. *Harper's Monthly in The Forum* Jan., 1891, p. 626.

ly'cée', 1 lī'sē'; 2 lȳ'cę', *n.* [F.] A public classical secondary school qualifying for admission into the university; a lyceum.

ly'ce-to'al, 1 lī'sē-tō'ăl or -tōl; 2 lȳ'cē-tō'al or -tōl, *n. Chem.* A fine, white crystalline powder, derived from pipecaïn and used as an antirheumatic and in gout and lithiasis.

ly-ce'um, 1 lī-sē'ŭm; 2 lȳ-cē'ŭm, *n.* [-UMS or -A, *pl.*] **1.** [U. S.] A literary association for mutual improvement and popular instruction; also, a building used as a library, etc.; also, a building or hall used for this purpose.

I have rejoiced in the establishment of *lyceums* and popular lectures. W. E. Channing in *Educational Reform* Ess., 1891, p. 224.

2. An intermediate classical school, especially one preparatory to a university; in France, a lycée, superior to a collége; in Italy, a similar school, ranking above a gymnasium. **3.** [L-] Originally, a grove with covered walks near Athens consecrated to the Lycian Apollo, where Aristotle while walking about taught the philosophy called in consequence peripatetic; hence, a Roman or a medieval school in which philosophy was cultivated. [L., < Gr. *Lykeion*, Lyceum, < *Lykeios*, Apollo, the "wolf-slayer" (a temple of Apollo being near), < *lykos*, wolf.]

[Apollo,

Ly-ce'us, 1 lī-sē'ŭs; 2 lȳ-cē'ŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A surname of **lych**, *n.* Same as LICH, *n.*—**lych-gate**, **l.-house**, see LICH.

lych'nis, *n.* Same as LYCHNIS.

lych'no-, 1 lĭk-nō-; 2 lȳk'no-, 2 lȳk'nō-. From Gr. **lych'no-**, 1 *lychnos*, lamp: combining forms.—**Lych-nap'sis**, *n.* A series of prayers in the vespers of the Greek Church.—**lych'nic**, *n.* A certain or leading part of the vespers of the Greek Church on the occasion of a vigil.—**lych-nid'e-a**, *n.* [Rare.] Same as PHLOX.—**lych-nid'e-ate**, *a. Entom.* Emitting light: luminous: phosphorescent.

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Lych'nĭ-dus, 1 lĭk'nĭ-dus; 2 lȳk'nĭ-dus, *n.* An ancient city, capital of the Desaretæ, Illyricum. Its ruins are south of Ochrida, in E. Turkey.

Lych'nis, 1 lĭk'nis; 2 lȳk'nis, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A considerable genus of erect ornamental herbs of the family *Silenaceæ* — campions or lampflowers — with inflated 5-toothed calyx, 5 narrowly clawed petals, and 10 stamens. L. *chalcedonica* is the scarlet lychnis, L. *flos-cuculi* the ragged-robin, and L. *coronaria* the rose-campion or mullein pink. **2.** [l-] A plant of this genus. See CORN-COCKLE. **3.** [l-] [LYCH'NI-DES, 1 -dĭz; 2 -dēz, *pl.*] A ruby, carbuncle, or sapphire. [< L. *lychnus*, kind of rose, < Gr. *lychnis*, kind of plant.]—**clammy lychnis**, a silenaceous pink-flowered herb (*Lychnis viscaria*), a native of Great Britain.—**scarlet l.**, a favorite garden plant (*Lychnis chalcedonica*) with dense or close-flowered flowers in dense corymbose clusters. There are several varieties, some bearing double flowers, white and red.

lych'nisk, 1 lĭk'nisk; 2 lȳk'nisk, *n.* An inflated mode found at the junction of the veins in the dermal canal system of sponges of the dictyonine hexactinellid type. [< Gr. *lychniskos*, dim. of *lychnos*, lamp.]

lych'nis-ite, *n.* An ancient name for Parian marble: explained by the fable that it was quarried by lamplight. **lych'nite.**

—lych'no-hite, *n.* One who works at night and sleeps by day.—**lych'no-nau'tes**, *n. pl.* Those who carry lamps.

—lych'no-scope, *n. Arch.* A narrow window below the others and near the ground in a medieval church: so named because of the modern supposition that it was intended to enable priests or anchorites outside to see the altar-lights.

—lych'no-scop'ic, *a.*

ly'chow', 1 lī'chou'; 2 lȳ'chow', *n.* A thickener used in coloring, composed of calcined potassium carbonate.

Lyc'i-a, 1 lĭs'ĭ-ą; 2 lȳc'i-a, *n.* An ancient district of southwestern Asia Minor about the river Xanthus, noted for its remains of ancient architecture.

Lyc'i-an, *n.* *Bib. Acts* xxvii, 5.

Lyc'i-an, 1 lĭs'ĭ-an; 2 lȳc'i-an, *a.* Belonging or relating to Lycia. Recent discoveries show the probable affinities of the Lycian language with *Zend* and with the languages in the Indo-European family. Valuable sculptures, as the Harpy and Nereid monuments, now in the British Museum, as well as numerous rock-hewn and sculptured tombs, and theaters and other ruins in many towns, attest to the civilization of the Lycians and their contact with Greece.

Lyc'i-an'a, *n.* Wolf-slaying: a Greek epithet of Apollo. [< Gr. *Lykeios*; see LYCEUM.]

Lyc'i-an-a, *n.* A member of the race that inhabited Lycia.

Lyc'i-das, 1 lĭs'ĭ-das; 2 lȳc'i-das, *n.* **1.** In Vergil's *Eclogue* III, a shepherd. **2.** In Milton's *Lycidas*, a colleague for Milton's friend Edward King, son of Sir John King, Secretary for Ireland; drowned on a voyage from Chester to Ireland.

lyc'id, 1 lĭs'ĭd, -in or -ĭn; 2 lȳc'in, -in or -ĭn, *n. Chem.* A **lyc'ine**, } white crystalline deliquescent compound ($C_5H_{11}NO_2$) contained in the box-thorn (*Lycium carbarum*), regarded as being identical with betain: also made by synthesis. [< LYCIUM.]

Lyc'i-um, 1 lĭs'ĭ-um; 2 lȳc'i-um, *n.* *Bot.* A large genus of trees or shrubs of the family *Solanaceæ* often spiny at the nodes, with narrow entire leaves and solitary or fascicled variously colored flowers. Several species are in ornamental cultivation. **2.** The juice of the box-thorn. [Neut. of L. *Lycius*, Lycian.]

Lyc'i-us, 1 lĭsh'ĭ-us; 2 lȳsh'i-us, *n. Gr. Myth.* A surname

ly-co-, 1 lī'kō-; 2 lȳ'co-. From Greek *lykos*, wolf: a combining form.—**ly-co'ct-o-nine**, *n.* A white crystalline compound ($C_{37}H_{67}NO_8$), obtained from the root of the *Aconitum lycoctonum*, and believed to be a decomposition product of pseudaconitine.—**ly-co'da-pus**, *n.* [< Gr. *lykos*, + *dapēdēs*, a *pi.* A family of deepsea ophidioidean fishes without ventrals and with large gill-openings and a normally situated anus. **ly-co'da-pus**, *n.*, [< Gr. *lykos*, + *dapēdēs*, a. & *n.*—**ly-co'dĭ-dæ**, *n. pl.* [< *Lycodes*, + *-idæ*.]—**ly-co'dĭ-des**, *n.* *Ich.* The *Zoarcidæ*.—**ly-co'did**, *n.*—**ly-co'doid**, *a.* & *n.*—**ly'co-dont**. I. *a.* Having enlarged anterior or canine teeth. II. *n.* One of the *Lycodontes*.—**Ly'co-don'tes**, *n. pl.* [NL. *Herp.*, < Gr. *lykos*, + *odontes*, teeth.] A large family of colubroid snakes with enlarged teeth in front of jaws.—**Ly'co-don**, *n.* (L. g.)—**ly'co-don'tes** (-ēz), *a.* & *n.*

Other words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

Lyc'o-me'des, 1 lĭk'o-mē'dēz; 2 lȳc'o-mē'dēz, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A king of Scyros; son of Apollo. He treacherously killed Theseus. He was driven out of Scyros by Megalopolis; he defeated the Spartans at Orchomenos, 369 B. C.

Ly-con'ĭng, 1 lī-kŏn'ĭng; 2 lȳ-cŏn'ing, *n.* A county in Pennsylvania; 1,249 sq. m.; county-seat, Williamsport.

Ly'con, 1 lī'kŏn; 2 lȳ'cŏn, *n.* A Athenian orator and prosecutor of Socrates. He lived about 405 B. C. 2. (300–226 B. C.). The head of the Peripatetic school at Athens; born in Troas.

Ly'co-per-da'ce-æ, 1 lī'kō-pęr-dē'sē-ē; 2 lȳ'co-per-dā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of basidiomycetous fungi, the puffballs or earth-balls, distinguished by the absence of a distinct stem and an interior filled with much-branched threads (*capillitium*) mixed with the spores. *Geaster*, *Lycoperdon*, and *Bovista* are the most important genera.—**Ly'co-per-da'ceous**, *a.*—**Ly'co-per'dĭ-des**, *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of fungi constituted by the family *Lycoperdaceæ*.

Ly'co-per'don, 1 lī'kō-pęr'dŏn; 2 lȳ'co-pęr'dŏn, *n. Bot.* A genus of basidiomycetous fungi — the puffballs — recognised by the numerous olive-green or sometimes purplish spores which, when the plant is compressed or burst, are given off in a puff of dust. The dry rinds of these fungi are used as styptic for wounds. See *fimus*, under PUFFBALL. [< LYCO- + Gr. *perdomai*, break wind.]—**ly'co-per'ma-nate'**, *n. pl.* The underground fungi of the genus *Elaphomyces*.—**ly'co-per'doid**, *a.*

Ly'co-per'si-con, 1 lī'kō-pĭr'sĭ-kŏn; 2 lȳ'co-pĭr'sĭ-con, *n.* A small genus of South-American herbs of the family *Solanaceæ*, often pendwoody at base, with pinnatisected large-toothed leaves, 5- or 6-parted flowers with rotate corollas, producing in fruit a globular fleshy berry. *L. lycopersicum*, the tomato, is the most important species.

Lyc'o-phron, 1 lik'o-fron; 2 lȳc'o-frŏn, *n.* **1.** A son of Periander, king of Corinth; lived about 600 B. C. **2.** A Greek poet and grammarian, who lived about 260 B. C.; *Cassandra.*

ly'co-pin, 1 lɑi'ko-pin; 2 lȳ'co-pĭn, *n.* *Chem.* A brownish compound obtained from the resin of the bugleweed (*Lycopus virginicus*), and used in medicine as an astringent and narcotic. [< Gr. *lykos*, wolf, + *pous*, foot.]

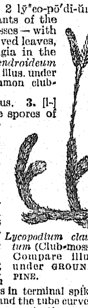
ly'co-pod, 1 lɑi'ko-ped; 2 lȳ'co-pŏd, *n.* Any plant of the family *Lycopodiaceæ.* [< LYCO- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] — **ly-cop'o-dal,** *a.*

Ly"co-po-da'les†, 1 lɑi"ko-po-dē'līz; 2 lȳ"co-po-dā'lēs, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A former alliance comprising most of the fungi now included in the order *Lycopodiales.*

ly'co-pode, 1 lɑi'ko-pōd; 2 lȳ'co-pōd, *n.* Same as LYCOPODIUM, 2.

Ly"co-po"di-a'ce-æ, 1 lɑi"ko-pō"dɪ-ē'sɪ-ī; 2 lȳ"co-pō"di-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A small family of cryptogamous plants — the club-mosses — with small lanceolate or awl-shaped simple leaves arranged in two or many ranks on trailing or erect stems. The spores are of one kind, borne in spore-cases or solitary in the axils of the leaves. [< LYCOPODIUM.] — **ly"co-po"di-a'ceous,** *a.* — **Ly"co-po"di-a'les,** *n. pl.* *Bot.* An order of pteridophytes — club-mosses — containing the living families *Lycopodiaceæ*, *Isoetaceæ*, and *Selaginellaceæ*, and also two families of fossil plants that were abundant in the Pennsylvanian (Upper Carboniferous) period. Dichotomous branching of root and stem and the production of sporangia singly at the leaf-bases or in the leaf-axils are characteristics of this order. — **ly-cop'o-din,** *n.* *Chem.* An alkaloidal compound ($C_{32}H_{52}N_2O_3$) isolated from the festoon ground-pine. **ly-cop'o-dine‡.** — **Ly"co-po-di'tes,** *n.* A somewhat artificial genus of Paleozoic plants with homophyllous branches covered with scale-like leaves, resembling the living lycopods.

Ly"co-po'di-um, 1 lɑi"ko-pō'dɪ-um; 2 lȳ"co-pō'di-ŭm, *n.* **1.** *Bot.* A genus of evergreen plants of the family *Lycopodiaceæ* — the club-mosses — with moss-like stems, 4 to 16 rows of 1-nerved leaves, and copious spores borne in sporangia in the axils of leaves or in spikes. *L. dendroideum* is the ground-pine or tree club-moss (see illus. under GROUND-PINE), *L. clavatum*, the common club-moss or running pine. **2.** [l-] A plant belonging to this genus. **3.** [l-] An inflammable yellow powder, the spores of various species of club-moss (*Lycopodium*), especially *L. clavatum* (used in pharmacy as an absorbent medium for excreted matter, and also as a coating for pills) and *L. selago* (used as an emetic and cathartic). Other varieties are *L. phlegmaria* (useful as an aphrodisiac), *L. rubrum* (a remedy for elephantiasis), and *L. saussurus* (a purgative and convulsant). Lycopodium is also used in the manufacture of fireworks on account of its extreme inflammability. [< LYCO- + Gr. *pous* (*pod-*), foot.] — **lycopodium powder,** same as LYCOPODIUM, 3.


Lycopodium clavatum (Club-moss). Compare illus. under GROUND-PINE.

Ly-cop'sis, 1 lɑi-kop'sɪs; 2 lȳ-cŏp'sis, *n.* A genus of four Old World species of annual herbs of the borage family, with alternate leaves and small bluish flowers in terminal spike-like racemes. The corolla is salverform and the tube curved. *L. arvensis*, the small bugloss, is now common in the northeastern United States. [Gr.]

Ly'co-pus, 1 lɑi'ko-pus; 2 lȳ'co-pŭs, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of perennial herbs of the mint family, growing in wet places in temperate regions. Their white or purple flowers, arranged in dense axillary whorls, have bell-shaped, four-cleft corollas, and but two perfect stamens. *L. virginicus* is the common bugleweed. [< Gr. *lykos*, wolf, + *pous*, foot.]

Lyc"o-re'a, 1 lik"o-rī'ə; 2 lȳc"o-rē'a, *n.* **1.** The ancient name of one of the two peaks of Mt. Parnassus. Those who slept there were said to become either inspired or mad. Now **Mt. Li"a-kou'ra.** **2.** An ancient town on or at the foot of the peak.

ly"co-rex'i-a, *n.* *Pathol.* Wolfish hunger; ravenous appetite. — **lyc'o-rin,** *n.* *Chem.* A crystalline alkaloid substance ($C_{32}H_{32}N_2O_8$) occurring in certain plants of the genus *Lycoris.* **lyc'o-rine‡.** — **Ly-co'ris,** *n.* *Bot.* A genus of bulbous-rooted plants, natives of China and Japan, belonging to the family *Amaryllidaceæ.* They have pink or yellow flowers in clusters, with simple fringed stigma and the waved segments of the spreading perianth curving upward. Several species are in cultivation.

Ly-cor'tas, 1 lɪ-kōr'təs; 2 ly-cŏr'tas, **of Megalopolis** (–168? B. C.). An Achean general; father of Polybius.

Ly-cos'i-dæ, *n. pl.* *Arach.* A family of citigrade spiders with 3 tarsal claws and 4 of the 8 eyes in an anterior row; wolf-spiders. **Ly-co'sa,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *lykos*, spider; lit., a wolf.] **Ly"co-soi'dæ‡.** — **ly'co-sid,** *a.* & *n.* — **ly'co-soid,** *a.* — **ly-cot'ro-pal,** *a.* *Bot.* Bent into an open curve or horse-shoe form: said of an orthotropal ovule. **ly-cot'ro-pous‡.**

Lyc'tus, 1 lik'tus; 2 lyc'tŭs, *n.* An ancient town in Crete, near the center of the island.

Ly-cur'gan, 1 lɑi-kūr'gən; 2 lȳ-cûr'gan, *a.* Pertaining to Lycurgus or his severe laws; hence, rigorous; inexorable.

Ly-cur'gus, 1 lɑi-kūr'gus; 2 lȳ-cûr'gŭs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A king of Thrace made mad by Bacchus; killed by his subjects. **2.** A semimythical Spartan lawgiver; worshiped as a god after death; lived about 820 B. C. **3.** (396–323 B. C.) An Attic orator; a supporter of Demosthenes. [Gr. *masc.*, wolf-hunter.]

Ly'cus, 1 lɑi'kus; 2 lȳ'cŭs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A ruler of Thebes; killed by Amphion and Zethus for cruelty to his niece Antiope, their mother. **2.** *Gr. Myth.* A son of Pandion. **3.** The ancient name of several rivers in Asia Minor.

Lyd'da, 1 lid'ə; 2 lȳd'a, *n.* *Bib.* An ancient town of Palestine, northwest of Jerusalem; afterward called Diospolis. The modern Ramlat is two miles east of its site, which is now called *Lud.* *Acts* ix, 32.

lyd'dite, 1 lid'ɑit; 2 lȳd'īt, *n.* An explosive. See PICRIC POWDERS, under EXPLOSIVE. [< *Lydd*, England.]

Ly-dek'ker, 1 lɑi-dek'ər; 2 lȳ-dĕk'er, **Richard** (7/25 1849–4/9 1915). An English naturalist, author, and compiler in paleontology, geology, and zoology.

Lyd'gate, 1 lid'gēt; 2 lȳd'gāt, *n.* **1. Doctor,** in George Eliot's *Middlemarch*, a character whose self-centered, indolent wife, Rosamond Vincy, prevents his becoming renowned in his profession. **2. John** (1370?–1451?), an English monk and poet.

Lyd'i-a, 1 lid'ɪ-ə; 2 lȳd'i-a, *n.* **1.** A feminine personal name. Dan. D. **Ly'di-a,** 1 lī'dɪ-ɑ, 2 lȳ'dï-ä; F. **Ly"die',** 1 lī"dī', 2 lȳ"dē'; Gr. **Ly-di'a;** It. **Li'di-a,** 1 lī'dɪ-ɑ, 2 lï'dï-ä; L. **Lyd'i-a.** **2.** *Bib.* A woman of Thyatira; a seller of purple, converted by Paul at Philippi. *Acts* xvi, 14. **3.** An ancient maritime province between Mysia and Caria, W. Asia Minor; capital, Sardis. Lydia, from legendary accounts, possessed an advanced civilization which even influenced the Greeks. The monarchy originated at Sardis, but the history of the ensuing dynasties is largely fabulous. The monarchy was finally overthrown by the Persians under Cyrus in 546 B. C. The Lydians were wealthy and industrious, and excelled in agriculture and commerce. As a race they were closely allied to the Carians and Mysians, but some writers contend that they were of Semitic origin. Their language probably belongs to the Indo-European branch.

Lyd'i-a-des, 1 lid'ɪ-ə-dīz; 2 lȳd'i-a-dēs, *n.* (–226.) A ruler of Megalopolis and a general of the Achean League; he fell in battle. **Ly-di-a'dēs‡** [Gr.].

Lyd'i-a Lan'guish. In Sheridan's *Rivals*, the heroine of the comedy and the niece and ward of Mrs. Malaprop.

Lyd'i-an, 1 lid'ɪ-ən; 2 lȳd'i-an. **I.** *a.* **1.** Belonging or relating to ancient Lydia in Asia Minor, famous for wealth, luxury, and music; as, the *Lydian* dance. **2.** By extension, effeminate; gentle: in reference to Lydian accomplishments and culture; sensuous or voluptuous: in reference to the orgies of Attis and Cybele. **II.** *n.* A native of Lydia.
— **Lydian mode,** see GREEK and GREGORIAN MODES, under MODE. — **L. stone,** a black silicious rock; touchstone.

Lyd'i-ans, 1 lid'ɪ-ənz; 2 lȳd'i-ans, *n. pl.* *Bib.* *Jer.* xlvi, 9.

Lyd'i-as, 1 lid'ɪ-əs; 2 lȳd'i-as, *n.* The name of a river in Macedon; now called **Ka-rad'ja** or **Mog"le-nit'i-ko.**

Lyd'i-at, 1 lid'ɪ-ət; 2 lȳd'i-at, **Thomas** (1572–4/3 1646). An English mathematician, chronologist, and royalist.

lyd'in, lyd'ine, *n.* Same as MAUVEIN. [< LYDIAN.]

lyd'ite, 1 lid'ɑit; 2 lȳd'īt, *n.* *Mineral.* Touchstone.

Ly'dus, 1 lɑi'dus; 2 lȳ'dŭs, *n.* **1.** *Gr. Myth.* A son of Atys, an ancient king of Lydia; Lydia is said to have been named after him. **Ly-dos'‡** [Gr.]. **2. Johannes Laurentius** (490–565?), a Greek writer; born in Lydia, whence his name.

lye, 1 lɑi; 2 lȳ, *n.* **1.** A solution leached from ashes, or derived from a substance containing alkali, used in making soap, preparing hulled corn, etc. **2.** A lixivium. **3†.** Any cleansing substance. **4†.** Serum, as in a blister. [< AS. *lēah*, lye.] — **concentrated lye** [U. S.], caustic soda. — **lye'-hom"i-ny,** *n.* [U. S.] Hulled corn (maize), made by saturating the grains in lye. — **solid lye,** a rough composition of about one part caustic soda and two parts salt: used for scouring.

Ly'ell, 1 lɑi'el; 2 lȳ'ĕl, **Sir Charles** (11/14 1797–2/22 1875). An English geologist; exponent of uniformitarianism in geology, and earliest adherent of the Darwinian doctrine of organic evolution. — **Ly-el'li-an,** *a.* — **Ly'ell-ism,** *n.* Geological doctrine advocated by Lyell; specif., uniformity of causes and results throughout the history of the globe.

Ly"en-ceph'a-la, 1 lɑi"en-sef'ə-lə; 2 lȳ"ĕn-çĕf'a-la, *n. pl.* *Mam.* The *Implacentalia* or marsupials and monotremes, having the corpus callosum absent or rudimentary. [< Gr. *lyō*, loose, + *enkephalos;* see ENCEPHALON.] — **ly"en-ceph'a-lous,** *a.*

ly'er, 1 lɑi'ər; 2 lȳ'er, *n.* [S.-Afr. D.] The leader of an ox-team, usually a lad that walks before the oxen and guides the leaders with a rope.

ly'er-man, *n.* Same as LYREMAN.

ly'er-y, 1 lɑi'ər-ɪ; 2 lȳ'er-y, *n.* [Prov. Eng.] Leanness: said of cattle.

lyes†, *n. pl.* Dregs; less.

lyf†, *n.* Life.

Ly-gæ'i-dæ, 1 lɑi-jī'ɪ-dī; 2 lȳ-ġē'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of geodromican bugs, having the beak straight, the antennæ before the eyes, and the legs slender, with clavate femora. **Ly-gæ'us,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *lygaios*, gloomy, < *lygē*, twilight.] — **ly-gæ'id,** *a.* & *n.* — **ly-gæ'oid,** *a.*

Lyg'da-mis, 1 lig'da-mis; 2 lȳg'da-mis, *n.* **1.** A governor of Naxos, who lived about 540 B. C. **2.** Father of Artemisia, queen of Halicarnassus; lived about 500 B. C. **3.** A tyrant of Caria; Herodotus aided in deposing him.

lyghte†, *vt.* To lighten; illumine.

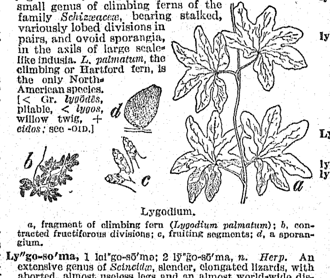
Lyg'i-i, 1 lij'ɪ-ɑi; 2 lȳġ'i-ī, *n. pl.* An ancient German people who lived between the Oder and Vistula rivers.

Ly-gis'tum, 1 lɑi-jis'tum; 2 lȳ-ġis'tŭm, *n.* *Bot.* Same as MANETTIA. [< Gr. *lygistos*, bent, < *lygos*, twig.]

Ly"go-des'mi-a, 1 lɑi"go-des'mɪ-ə; 2 lȳ"go-dĕs'mi-a, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of herbs of the chicory family (*Cichoriaceæ*), with branching stems, mostly linear leaves, and heads of pink or purple ligulate flowers. [< Gr. *lygos*, willow, + *desma*, band.]

Ly-go"di-a'ce-æ, 1 lɑi-gō"dɪ-ē'sɪ-ī; 2 lȳ-gō"di-ā'çe-ē, *n. pl.* *Bot.* A former family of ferns now included in the family *Schizæaceæ.* [< LYGODIUM.] **Ly"go-di'e-æ‡.**

Ly-go'di-um, 1 lɑi-gō'dɪ-um; 2 lȳ-gō'di-ŭm, *n.* *Bot.* A small genus of climbing ferns of the family *Schizæaceæ*, bearing stalked, variously lobed divisions in pairs, and ovoid sporangia, in the axils of large scale-like indusia. *L. palmatum*, the climbing or Hartford fern, is the only North-American species. [< Gr. *lygōdēs*, pliable, < *lygos*, willow twig, + *eidos;* see -OID.]



Lygodium.
a, fragment of climbing fern (*Lygodium palmatum*); *b*, contracted fructiferous divisions; *c*, fruiting segments; *d*, a sporangium.

Ly"go-so'ma, 1 lɑi"go-sō'mə; 2 lȳ"go-sō'ma, *n.* *Herp.* An extensive genus of *Scincidæ*, slender, elongated lizards, with aborted, almost useless legs and an almost world-wide distribution. [< Gr. *lygos*, twig, + *sōma*, body.]

ly'ing¹, 1 lɑi'ɪŋ; 2 lȳ'ing, *pa.* Addicted to or constituting falsehood; mendacious; false. — **ly'ing-ly,** *adv.*

ly'ing², *pa.* **1.** Being in a horizontal position; prostrate. **2.** *Golf.* Denoting the position of a ball; as, a good-*lying* or bad-*lying* ball. **3.** Stationary; inert; as, a *lying* ferret. — **lying dog,** a setter. — **ly'ing-press",** *n.* *Bookbinding.* Same as LAYING-PRESS. — **l.-wall,** *n.* *Mining.* Same as FOOT-WALL.

ly'ing¹, *n.* The practise of telling lies; untruthfulness.
Syn.: see DECEPTION.

ly'ing²†, *n.* A place where one lies; a lurking-place; shelter, as of a wild animal.

Ly'ing Dick Tal'bot. An epithet applied to Tyrconnel, an Irish Jacobite, lieutenant of Ireland in 1686; the *Lillibulero* was written against him.

ly"ing-in', 1 lɑi"ɪŋ-in'; 2 lȳ"ing-ĭn', *n.* The confinement of women during child-bearing; also, parturition: used also adjectively; as, a *lying-in* hospital. **ly"ing-down'‡.**

Ly"ka-bet'tos, Ly'kai-os, Ly-kam'bes, etc. See LYCABETTUS, LYCÆUS, LYCAMBES, etc.

Ly'kens, 1 lɑi'kenz; 2 lȳ'kĕns, *n.* A borough in Dauphin county, Pa.

lyke'wake", *n.* A likewake.

Ly-kur'gos, 1 lɪ-kūr'ges; 2 ly-kûr'gŏs, **Logothetis** (1772–1850). A Greek patriot and a governor of Samos.

Lyl'y, 1 lil'ɪ; 2 lȳl'y, **John** (1554–11/27 1606). An English dramatist and romance-writer; supported the bishops in the Martin Marprelate controversy; became a member of Parliaments *Euphues; Campaspe.* See EUPHUISM. **Lyl'le‡.**

ly-maille'†, *n.* Metal-filings. See LIMAIL. **ly'mail†.**

Ly'man, 1 lɑi'mən; 2 lȳ'man, *n.* **1. David Belden** (7/28 1803–10/4 1884), an American missionary to the Sandwich Islands. **2. Henry** (11/23 1809–6/28 1834), an American physician and missionary to the East; killed in Sumatra. **3. Phineas** (1716–9/10 1774), an American general in the war with French Canada, 1755–1760; built Fort Edward. **4. Theodore** (2/20 1792–7/18 1849), an American merchant, publicist, and philanthropist. **5. Theodore** (8/23 1833–9/10 1897), an American soldier and naturalist; specialist in marine invertebrates; son of Theodore, 4. **6.** A county in South Dakota; 3,456 sq. m.; county-seat, Oacoma.

Ly"man-tri'i-dæ, 1 lɑi"mən-trɑi'ɪ-dī; 2 lȳ"man-trī'i-dē, *n. pl.* A family of moths, of medium size, with pectinated antennæ, legs covered with hair, and no ocelli. [< Gr. *lymantēr*, destroyer.]

lyme'-grass", 1 lɑim'-grɑs"; 2 līm'-gräs", *n.* Any one of various grasses of the genus *Elymus.*

Lyme Re'gis, 1 lɑim rī'jɪs; 2 lȳm rē'ġis. A seaport and watering-place in Dorsetshire, England.

Ly-mex"y-lon'i-dæ, 1 lɑi-meks"ɪ-lon'ɪ-dī; 2 lȳ-mĕks"y-lŏn'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of clavicorn beetles having the head deflexed, narrowed behind, antennæ lateral, 11-jointed, legs slender, and coxæ mostly contiguous. **Ly-mex'y-lon,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *lymē*, maltreatment, + *xylon*, wood.] — **ly"mex-yl'o-nid,** *a.* & *n.* — **ly"mex-yl'o-noid,** *a.*

Lym Fiord, 1 lūm fyord; 2 lūm fyôrd. An inlet from the North Sea to the Cattegat, Denmark; length, 100 miles.

Lym'ing-ton, 1 lim'ɪŋ-tən; 2 lȳm'ing-ton, *n.* A borough of Hampshire, England.

Lymm, 1 lim; 2 lȳm, *n.* A town in Cheshire, England.

Lym-næ'i-dæ, etc. *Conch.* Same as LIMNÆIDÆ, etc.

lym'nite, *n.* Same as LIMNITE, 2.

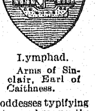
lymph, } 1 limf; 2 lȳmf, *n.* **1.** *Anat.* A transparent,
lymfᴾ, } colorless, alkaline fluid consisting of a plasma resembling that of the blood and corpuscles like the white blood-corpuscles. Lymph is absorbed from the various organs and tissues, and is conveyed by the lymphatic vessels toward the heart, and poured into the venous system by the thoracic and right lymphatic ducts. **2.** The coagulable exudation from the blood-vessels in inflammation. **3.** The virus or a culture of the virus of a disease, used in vaccination or similar treatment; as, Koch's *lymph;* vaccine *lymph.* See below. **4.** [Poet.] Water or other clear and pellucid fluid.

> Pour the bright *lymph* that Heaven itself lets fall.
> HOLMES *A Modest Request* st. 19.

5†. Plant-sap. [< L. *lympha*, clear water. Cp. LIMPID.] — **Koch's lymph,** same as TUBERCULIN, 1. — **lymph'-cell",** *n.* A cell resembling a white blood-corpuscle, found in the lymph. **l.-corpuscle‡.** — **l.-channel,** *n.* A duct, or the like, through which lymph flows, especially the reticulated space around the pulp of a lymphatic gland. **l.-path‡.** — **l.-duct,** *n.* A lymphatic. — **l.-gill,** *n.* A parapodial branchial process, containing hæmolymph, in certain sea-worms. — **l.-gland,** *n.* Same as LYMPHATIC GLAND. — **l.-heart,** *n.* A pulsatile muscular sac of various reptiles, amphibians, and birds, to pump the lymph into the veins. — **l.-node,** *n.* A lymphatic gland or collection of lymphatic tissue along the lymphatics. — **l.-scrotum,** *n.* *Pathol.* Distention of the scrotum by congestion of its lymph-vessels. — **l.-sinus,** *n.* **1.** An enlargement in a lymphatic vessel. **2.** The space about the lymphoid tissue in lymphatic glands. **l.-sac‡.** — **vaccine l.,** the matter from a cowpox vesicle, used in vaccination.

lymph'a-, } 1 limf'ə-, limf'o-; 2 lȳmf'a-, lȳmf'o-. From
lymph'o-, } LYMPH: combining forms used in medical terms.
Words beginning with these prefixes will be found in alphabetical place, either singly or in groups.

lym'phad, 1 lim'fad; 2 lȳm'făd, *n.* [Scot.] A galley with oars and one mast: usually blazoned in heraldry with sails furled and colors flying.

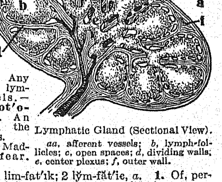

Lymphad.
Arms of Sinclair, Earl of Caithness.

lymph"a-de'ni-a, *n.* *Pathol.* General enlargement or hypertrophy of lymphatic tissues. [< L. *lympha*, water, + Gr. *aden*, gland.]

lymph-ad"e-ni'tis, *n.* *Pathol.* Inflammation of the lymphatic glands. — **lymph-ad'e-noid,** *a.* Pertaining to or resembling a lymphatic gland. — **lymph-ad"e-no'ma,** *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* **1.** A chronic enormous enlargement of the lymphatic glands; Hodgkin's disease. **2.** A lymphoid fleshy tumor. **lymph-ad"e-no'sis‡.** — **multiple lymphadenoma,** adenoid disease.

Lym'phæ, 1 lim'fī; 2 lȳm'fē, *n. pl.* Nature goddesses typifying the healing and fructifying powers of water, subsequently identified with the Greek nymphs. [L.]

lymph'a-gog, } *n.* *Anat.* An agent which aids the pro-
lymph'a-gogue, } duction of lymph. — **lymph-an"gei-ol'o-gy,** *n.* *Anat.* A treatise on the science of lymphatics. — **lymph-an"ge-i'tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* An inflammation of or pain in the lymph-vessels. **lymph-an"gi-oi'tis‡; lymph"-an-gi'tis‡; lymph-i'tis‡.** — **lymph-an'gi-al,** *a.* Lymphatic; lymphadenoid. — **lymph-an"gi-ec'ta-sis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Dilatation of lymphatic vessels. **lymph-an"gi-ec-ta'si-a‡.** — **lymph-an"gi-ec-tat'ic,** *a.* — **lymph-an"gi-ec'to-des,** *n.* *Pathol.* An unusual disease of the skin distinguished by the formation of vesicles and cysts in the corium. — **lymph-an"gi-o'ma,** *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A tumor formed of enlarged lymphatics. — **lymph-an"gi-o-phle-bi'tis,** *n.* *Pathol.* Any inflammation of lymphatic vessels. — **lymph-an"gi-ot'o-my,** *n.* *Surg.* An operation upon the lymphatic vessels.



Lymphatic Gland (Sectional View).
aa, afferent vessels; *b*, lymph-follicles; *c*, open spaces; *d*, dividing walls; *e*, center plexus; *f*, outer wall.

lymph'ate†, *a.* Maddened from fear. **lymph'at-ed†.**

lym-phat'ic¹, } 1 lim-fat'ɪk; 2 lȳm-făt'ic, *a.* **1.** Of, per-
lym-fat'icᴾ, } taining to, containing, collecting, or conveying lymph; absorbent; as, a *lymphatic* vessel or duct.

2. Having phlegmatic bodily temperament, as when the glands and assimilating organs seem in excess, giving grossness and fatty bulk, softness of tissue, sluggishness, weakness, and timidity. See TEMPERAMENT.

The *lymphatic* body does not always denote a bad temperament, nor a hasty spirit to a fibrous constitution.

GEORGE MOORE *Body and Mind* ch. 13, p. 213. (n. 1846.)

[< L. *lymphus*; see LYMPH.] — **lymphatic gland**, one of the nodular bodies about the size of a pea, or small bean, found in the course of the lymphatic vessels, composed of a reticulum containing lymphoid cells. These cells become lymphocytes on being carried off by the lymph. See illus. under THORACIC DUCT.

lym-phat'ic†, *a.* Making or being mad.

lym-phat'ic, *n.* A vessel that conveys lymph.

The lymphatics of the body form a widely distributed system of thin-walled canals, resembling the veins in structure, interrupted by very numerous valves and by lymphatic glands. They begin as minute plexuses or lacunar interstices, have free communication with the serous cavities, and finally discharge into the venous system through the thoracic duct and the right lymphatic duct. They are developed as outgrowths from the venous system.

lym-phat'ic‡, *n.* A mad enthusiast; lunatic.

lymph'a-tism, *n.* **1.** Lymphatic temperament. **2.** *Pathol.* An unhealthy condition due to an excess of lymphatic tissue. — **lymph"a-ti'tis**, *n. Pathol.* Same as LYMPHANGITIS. — **lymph"a-to-ly'sin**, *n. Physiol. Chem.* A cytotoxin attacking the lymphatic cells. — **lymph"a-to-lyt'ic**, *a.* — **lymph"e-de'ma**, *n. Pathol.* Edema caused by obstruction of the lymphatics. — **lymph"e-mi'a**, *n. Anat.* Lymphatic blood. — **lymph"e'mi-a**, *n. Pathol.* A morbid condition of the blood due to excess of white corpuscles and attended by enlargement of the lymphatic glands. **lymphe'mia.** — **lymph'ad'e-nia**, *n.* Same as LYMPHADENITIS. — **lymph'o-blast**, *n. Anat.* A leucocyte of lymphatic origin with weak phagocytic properties. — **lymph"o-blas'tic**, *a.* — **lymph'o-cele**, *n. Pathol.* A tumor filled with lymph. — **lymph'o-cyte**, *n. Anat.* **1.** A lymph-cell. **2.** A variety of nucleated, colorless leucocyte in the lymphatic glands of all vertebrates. In man small and large lymphocytes are recognized. The small cells, derived from the lymphatic glands, have large nuclei that give a deep stain and have a very small amount of protoplasm. — **lymph"o-cy'the'mi-a**, *n.* Same as LYMPHOCYTOSIS. — **lymph"o-cy'tic**, *a.* Of or pertaining to a lymphocyte or lymphocytes. — **lymph"o-cy'to-ly'sis**, *n.* Lymphocytolysis. — **lymph"o-cy'to-tox'in**, *n. Physiol. Chem.* A specific poison destructive of the lymphocytes. See CYTOTOXIN. — **lymph"o-der'mi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Any disease attended with lymphatic glands of the skin. — **lymph"o-gen'ic**, *a. Anat.* Arising within or developed from lymph or the lymphatic glands. — **lymph-og'enous**, *a. Anat.* Lymph-producing. — **lym'phoid**, *a. Anat.* A scientific description of the lymphatic vessels.

lymph'oid, 1 limf'oid; 2 ŀimf'ȯid, *a.* Of, pertaining to, or resembling lymph or a lymphatic gland. [< LYMPH + -OID.] — **lymph'oid'al**, *a.* — **lymph'ous**, *a.* — **lymphoid cell**, one of the cells formed in a lymphatic gland, resembling a small white blood-corpuscle or leucocyte. — **l. tissue**, adenoid tissue.

lymph-ol'o-gy, *n.* That department of anatomy which relates to the lymphatic system. — **lymph-o'ma**, *n.* [-MA-TA, *pl.*] *Pathol.* A tumor formed of corpuscles resembling lymphatic tissue. — **lymph-on'cus**, *n. Pathol.* Swelling of the lymphatics. — **lymph-op'a-thy**, *n. Pathol.* Any malady affecting the lymphatic glands. — **lymph"o-pe'ni-a**, *n. Pathol.* A condition caused by the diminution of the number of lymphatic cells in the blood. — **lymph"or-rha'gi-a**, *n. Pathol.* Same as LYMPHORRHEA. — **lymph'or-rhage†**, — **lymph"or-rha'gy**, *n.* — **lymph"or-rhe'a**, *n. Pathol.* The persistent flow of lymph from a wound opening into a lymphatic vessel; a lymphatic fistula. — **lymph"o-sar'co-ma**, *n. Pathol.* A sarcoma containing small cells resembling the white corpuscles of the blood or granulation-cells. — **lymph"o-sar-co"ma-to'sis**, *n. Pathol.* A tumorous disorder or diseased condition caused by lymphosarcoma. — **lymph-os'ta-sis**, *n.* Obstruction or stagnation of lymph. — **lymph-ot'o-my**, *n.* Dissection of the lymphatics. — **lymph-o'tor-rhe'a**, *n. Pathol.* A discharge of serum from the ear. — **lymph-u'ri-a**, *n. Pathol.* Chyluria; the presence of lymph in urine.

lymph'y, 1 limf'i; 2 ŀimf'y, *a.* Like or containing lymph.

lyn, *n.* [Scot.] A waterfall; lin.

lyn'age, *n.* Lineage.

Lyn'a-ker, *n.* Same as LINACRE.

lyn-ce'an, 1 lin-sē'an; 2 ŀin-sē'an, *a.* **1.** Pertaining to or characteristic of the lynx. **2.** Lynx-eyed; sharp-sighted. [< Gr. *lynkeios*, < *lynx*, lynx.] — **lyn-ce'ous†**.

Lyn-ce'i-dæ, 1 lin-sē'i-dē; 2 ŀin-cē'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of anomopodous cladocerans having the antennal rami 2-jointed, intestine coeca, and only abdominal coeca. [< LYNCEUS.] — **lyn'ce-id**, *n.* — **lyn-ce'oid**, *a.*

Lyn-ces'tis, 1 lin-ses'tis; 2 ŀin-cēs'tis, *n.* The ancient name of a district in S. W. Macedonia; capital, Lyncus. **Lyn-kestis'‡** [Gr.].

Lyn'ce-us', 1 lin-sī'us; 2 ŀin-cē'ŭs, *n.* **1.** The constellation Lynx. **2.** *Crust.* A genus typical of *Lynceidæ*. [< Gr. *lynkeios*; see LYNCEAN.]

Lyn'ceus, 1 lin'sĭŭs or lin'sus; 2 ŀin'cĕŭs or ŀin'cē-ŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* **1.** A king of Argos. Of the 50 sons of Ægyptus he was the only one whose life was saved by his bride. **2.** Lynx-eyed; sharp-sighted. [< Gr. *lynkeios*, < *lynx*, lynx.] **lyn-ce'ous†**.

Lyn-ce'i-dæ, 1 lin-sī'i-dē; 2 ŀin-cē'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of anomopodous cladocerans having the antennal rami 2-jointed, intestine coeca, and only abdominal coeca. [< LYNCEUS.] — **lyn'ce-id**, *n.* — **lyn-ce'oid**, *a.*

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lynch, 1 linch; 2 ŀinch, *vt.* To punish for imputed crime by lynch-law, usually by death. [< LYNCH-LAW.] — **lynch'er**, *n.*

Lynch, 1 linch; 2 ŀinch, *n.* **1. Anne,** see BOTTA. **2. John Joseph** (5/41815–12/41888), a Roman Catholic archbishop of Toronto, 1869–1888. **3. Patricio** (12/41824–5/41886), a Chilean officer of Irish descent; served in the navy; commander of the army, 1882; president of Chile, 1883–1886. **4. Patrick Nieson** (or **Nilson**) (1/41817–2/41882), an American Roman Catholic bishop of Charleston. **5. Thomas** (3/41749–1779), an American patriot who signed the Declaration of Independence; lost at sea. **6. William F.** (4/1801–12/71865), an American naval officer and explorer of the Jordan valley and Dead Sea.

Lynch'burg, 1 linch'bŭrg; 2 ŀinch'bûrg, *n.* A manufacturing and commercial city in Campbell county, Va., on the S. bank of the James river; seat of Randolph-Macon Woman's College (Independent Methodist), founded in 1893; and of Virginia Christian College (Disciples'), founded in 1903.

lynch'et, *n.* Same as LINCHET.

lynch'-law", 1 linch'-lô'; 2 ŀinch'-ŀą", *n.* The practise of inflicting summary punishment either with no trial at all or after trial by an informal and self-appointed body of men who act as an extemporized court. The term is said to be derived from the name of Charles Lynch (1736–1796), a patriotic Virginian who during the Revolutionary war punished lawless persons summarily. **Lynch's law‡.**

Lynch-law is an outbreak of the reformatory spirit among people of low or recent civilization.

E. EGGLESTON *Grayson* p. 135. [c. ca.]

Lynch law is frequently prevalent in sparsely settled or frontier districts where government is weak and officers of the law too few and too powerless to enforce law and preserve order. The practice has been common in all countries when unsettled frontier conditions existed, or in periods of threatened anarchy. . . . *Lynch law*, not civil law, cleared the western forests, valleys, and mountain passes of horse and cattle thieves, and other robbers and outlaws, gamblers and murderers. This was especially true of California in the years of the '49 rush.

Encyc. Brit. 11th ed., vol. xvii, p. 109.

lynch'pin", *n.* Same as LINCHPIN.

Lynch's Creek, a creek in South Carolina; length, 150 miles; to Great Pedee river.

lynchet, *pp.* Lynched. S. S.

Lyn'cid, 1 lin'sid; 2 ŀin'cid, *n. Astron.* An individual member of a shower of meteors with the constellation Lynx as a radiant.

lyn'cine, 1 lin'sin; 2 ŀin'cin, *a.* Same as LYNCEAN.

Lyn"co-daph'ni-dæ, 1 lin"kō-daf'ni-dē; 2 ŀin"cō-dăf-nī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Crust.* A family of anomopodous cladocerans with antennules of females elongated and single-jointed. **Lyn"ce-daph'ni-æ**, *n. pl.* [< Gr. *lynx* (*lynk-*), lynx, + DAPHNIA.] — **lyn"co-daph'ni-id**, *n.* — **lyn"co-daph'ni-oid**, *a.*

lyn-cu'ri-on, 1 lin-kū'ri-on; 2 ŀin-cū'ri-ŏn, *n.* [Gr.] A stone mentioned by Theophrastus, supposed to have been the same as the zircon: applied also to a variety of amber. **lyn-cu'ri-um†**.

Lyn'cus, 1 lin'kŭs; 2 ŀin'cŭs, *n. Gr. Myth.* A king of Scythia, changed by Ceres into a lynx. **Lyn'kost** [Gr.].

Lynd'hurst, 1 lind'hŭrst; 2 ŀind'hûrst, **Baron** (5/41772–9/21863), an English jurist, and statesman, born in Boston, Mass.: thrice Lord Chancellor.

Lyn'don, 1 lin'dən; 2 ŀin'dŏn, *n.* **1.** A town in Caledonia county, Vt.; pop. 2,000. **2.** A city, county-seat of Osage county, Kan.

Lyn'don-ville, 1 lin'dən-vil; 2 ŀin'dŏn-vĭl, *n.* A village in Caledonia county, Vt.; on the Passumpsic river.

Lyne'say, 1 lind'zi; 2 ŀind'ȝy, **Sir David**, "of the Mount" (1490?–1557), A Scottish poet; *The Historie of Squyer Meldrum*, etc.

Lyne'l, *n.* Linen.

Lyne'loch, 1 lin'ŏlok; 2 ŀin'ŏlŏk, **Baron** (31/41750–12/41843), Thomas Graham, a Scottish general who defeated the French at Barrosa on March 5, 1811.

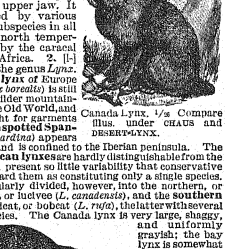
Lynette', 1 linet'; 2 ŀinet', *n.* In Tennyson's *Gareth and Lynette*, the heroine of the poem; she induces Gareth to rescue her sister and marries him.

Lyn'fan, 1 lin'fan; 2 ŀin'fan, *n.* Johannes Lignanus, an Italian lawyer and philosopher of the 14th century.

Lynn, 1 lin; 2 ŀin, *n.* **1.** A county in N. W. Texas; 821 sq. m. 2. A manufacturing and seaport city in Essex county, Mass. 3. A manufacturing, commercial, seaport, and market-town in Norfolk, England. **King's Lynn**‡; **Lynn Regis**.

Lynx, 1 liŋks; 2 ŀiŋks, *n.* **1.** A genus of the family *Felidæ*, or subgenus of the genus *Felis*, characterized by the short tail, tufts on the ears, relatively long and powerful legs, and 2 instead of 3 premolars in the upper jaw. It is represented by various species and subspecies in all parts of the north temperate zone, and by the caracal in northern Africa. 2. [l-] A wild cat of the genus *Lynx*. The *common lynx* of Europe and Asia (*Lynx borealis*) is still found in the wilder mountainous parts of the Old World, and its fur is sought for garments and robes. The spotted Canada lynx (*L. canadensis*) is the most common species in the United States, and is uniformly grayish; the bay lynx is somewhat smaller, and more reddish, in Eastern specimens, becoming yellower and increasingly spotted toward the Pacific coast. All these lynxes are very local or almost stationary in their distribution: they have the general habits of predatory cats, varying locally with the nature of their habitat and food. Rodents form their principal fare, with birds and their eggs and young in the nesting-season. The great Canada lynx subsists in winter mainly upon hares, but is able to pull down wild sheep and goats, or even small deer under favorable circumstances. Its practise is to watch a runway, a trail, a stream or rock, and leap upon passing prey of the larger sort, and to stalk smaller animals. The fur of all varieties is valuable, especially that of the spotted Canada lynx.


Canada Lynx. 1/20 Compare illus. under CHAUS and DESERT-LYNX.


Common Lynx. 1/20

3. [*L-*] *Astron.* A northern constellation. See CONSTELLATION. [L., < Gr. *lynx*, lynx.] — **Baltic lynx**, a furriers' name for the 1893 variation in the Siberian lynx. — **Iriniand l.**, a furriers' name for the fur of the Australian wallaby. — **Isabelline l.**, the Tibet wildcat (*Lynx isabellina*). — **lynx'eyed"**, *a.* Having acute sight; keen-sighted.

Lyn"ga-na-thi'a, 1 lin"gą-nā-thī'ą; 2 ŀiŋ"gą-nă-thī'ą, *n. pl.* The squamate reptiles as a suborder.

lyo"o-lu"mi-nes'cence, 1 lai"o-lū"mi-nes'ens; 2 ŀy"o-lū"mi-nēs'ens, *n.* The quality of certain substances in solution to become luminous. [< Gr. *lyō*, loose, + LUMINESCENCE.]

Ly-om'er-i, 1 lai-om'er-ai; 2 ŀy-ŏm'er-ī, *n. pl.* *Ich.* An order of teleost fishes with rudimentary branchial arches, freely movable suspensorium of only 2 bones (hyomandibular and quadrate), and no opercular bones: including deep-sea eel-like fishes, as *Saccopharyngidæ*. [< Gr. *lyō*, loose, + *meros*, part.] — **ly'o-mer**, *n.* — **ly-om'er-ous**, *a.*

ly"o-my-o'ma, *n.* Same as LIOMYOMA.

ly'on, 1 lai'ȯn; 2 ŀy'ŏn, *n.* A lion: obsolete except in combination. — **Ly'on-Court"**, *n.* A court of heraldry presided over by the Lyon King-at-Arms. — **L. King-at-Arms**, an officer who superintended the messengers-at-arms, the heralds, and the heraldry of the Scottish kingdom: so named from the lion rampant on the Scottish royal arms. **Lyon Herald**‡.

Ly'on, 1 lai'ȯn; 2 ŀy'ŏn, *n.* **1. George Francis** (17/61795–1/1832), an English navigator; explorer in Africa and Arctic regions; writer. **2. John** (1514–16/41592), a founder of Harrow School, England. **3. Mary** (?/41797–?/1849), an American educator; founded Mt. Holyoke College, Massachusetts. **4. Matthew** (?/41750–8/1822), an American Revolutionary officer; born in Ireland; publisher; member of Congress. **5. Nathaniel** (?/41818–?/1861), an American general; fought in the Mexican and Civil wars; fell at Wilson's Creek, Mo. **6.** A county in N. W. Iowa; 600 sq. m.; county-seat, Rock Rapids. **7.** A county in E. Kansas; 853 sq. m.; county-seat, Emporia. **8.** A county in W. Kentucky; 226 sq. m.; county-seat, Eddyville. **9.** A county in S. W. Minnesota; 714 sq. m.; county-seat, Marshall. **10.** A county in W. Nevada; 1,267 sq. m.; county-seat, Dayton.

Ly"on-esc', 1 lai"on-ĕs' or -ĕz'; 2 ŀy"on-ĕs' or -ĕz'. I. *a.* Relating or belonging to the French city Lyons. **II.** *n.* One born or residing in Lyons.

Ly"o-ne-ti'a-dæ, 1 lai"o-ni-tī'a-dē; 2 ŀy"o-nē-tī'ą-dē, *n. pl.* *Entom.* A family of tineidan moths having erect hairs toward the back of the head, long thin antennæ with broad basal joints, and no cecili or labial palpi. **Ly"o-ne'ti-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< P. *Lyonet*, Dutch naturalist.] — **ly"o-ne'ti-id**, *a. & n.* — **ly"o-ne'ti-oid**, *a.*

Ly"on'nais', 1 lī"on"nē'; 2 ŀy"ŏn"nā', *n.* An ancient province of France; now Rhône, Loire, Haute-Loire, and Puy-de-Dôme departments. — **Lyonnaise'**, *n.* An international bank founded at Lyons in 1863.

ly"on-naise', 1 lī"[or lai"]o-nēz'; 2 ŀy"[or ŀy"]o-nāş', *a.* [F.] Of or pertaining to the city of Lyons, France: used in cookery to designate a method of preparing cold boiled potatoes by slicing or chopping and frying with butter and onions, and serving (usually) garnished with parsley.

Ly"on-nese', 1 lai'e-nēs'; 2 ŀy"ŏn-nēs', *n.* In Malory's *Prince Arthur* and Tennyson's *Morte d'Arthur*, a tract of land between Cornwall and the Scilly Islands, now "full forty fathoms under water"; scene of Arthur's last battle and of his death. There is also a very ancient local tradition in Cornwall, seemingly independent of the story of Lyonnesse, that the Scilly Islands formed part of the mainland within historic times.

Ly"on-ness', 1 lai'o-nĕs'; 2 ŀy"o-nĕş', *n.* See GARETH.

Ly'ons, 1 lai'ənz; 2 ŀy'ŏnş, *n.* **1. Edmund, Baron** (1/41790–11/41858), an English administrator and diplomat. **2. Viscount** (4/41817–9/1887), Richard Bickerton Pemell; an English diplomatist; minister and ambassador to the United States during the Civil War; also to Turkey and France. **3.** [l-] Ir'ŏn'; 2 ŀy'ŏn'. A seaport city, capital of Rhône department, France; the Roman Lugdunum, capital of the Romans; founded by Greek colonists, 560 B. C.; became a Roman colony under Claudius; was capital of the first Burgundian kingdom; contains splendid examples of 12th- and 13th-century architecture. **4.** [l-] lai'ənz; 2 ŀy'ŏnş. A township and village; county-seat of Wayne county, N. Y. **5.** A city, county-seat of Rice county, Kan.

Ly'ons, Gulf of. Gulf of the Lion; a popular error.

Ly"on-si'i-de, 1 lai"on-sai'i-dē; 2 ŀy"ŏn-sī'i-dē, *n. pl.* *Conch.* A family of anatinaceous bivalves with gills well developed and shell slightly inequilateral, thin, pearly, and nacreous internally. **Ly-on'si-a**, *n.* (t. g.) [< W. *Lyons*, British naturalist.] — **ly-on'si-id**, *n.* — **ly-on'si-oid**, *a.*

Ly"o-po'ma-ta, 1 lai"o-pō'ma-tą; 2 ŀy"o-pō'mą-tą, *n. pl.* *Conch.* An order of brachiopods having an anal outlet to the intestine, a shell without articulating hinges, and a complex muscular system, as *Lingulidæ*. [< Gr. *lyō*, loose, + *pōma*, cover.] — **ly"o-pom'a-tous**, *a.*

Ly-op'o-mi, 1 lai-op'o-mai; 2 ŀy-ŏp'o-mī, *n. pl.* *Ich.* An order of teleost fishes having the post-temporals impinging on the supraoccipital, the preopercular detached from suspensorium and rudimentary, and suborbitals extended backward: including *Haliaæidæ*. [< Gr. *lyō*, loose, + *ōpaia*, cover.] — **ly-op'o-mous**, *a.*

Ly"pe-ma'ni-a, 1 lai"pi-mē'ni-ą; 2 ŀy"pe-mē'ni-ą, *n.* *Pathol.* A form of insanity caused by extreme melancholy. [< Gr. *lypē*, grief, + *mania*, madness.]

Ly-pe'ri-a, 1 lai-pī'ri-ą; 2 ŀy-pē'ri-ą, *n. Bot.* A genus of scrophulariaceous herbs or low undershrubs, natives of South Africa, and distinguished by small, usually white, yellow, or purple viscous flowers, which are closed and sentient during daytime, but open and fragrant at night; they turn black when drying; several species are in cultivation. [< Gr. *lypēros*, painful. Named by Linnæus.]

Ly"po-gram'ma-tist, *n.* Same as LIPOGRAMMATIST.

Ly"po-thym'i-a, 1 lai"po-thim'i-ą; 2 ŀy"po-thym'i-ą, *n. Pathol.* Mental depression from grief; melancholy. [< Gr. *lypē*, pain, + *thymos*, soul.]

Lyr., *abbr.* Lyric.

Ly'ra, 1 lai'rą; 2 ŀy'rą, *n.* [-RÆ, 1 -ri; 2 -rē, *pl.*] **1.** Certain markings on the under part of the corpus callosum, fancifully likened to a lyre. **2.** [L-] An ancient northern constellation representing the lyre of Hermes or of Orpheus; the Harp. See CONSTELLATIONS. [L., < Gr. *lyra*, lyre, also the Lyre.]

Ly'ra, *n.* The lyric.

Ly'ra, 1 lai'rą; 2 ŀy'rą, **Nicolas de** (1270–1340). A French monk and Biblical commentator.

ly'ra-chord, 1 lai'ra-kôrd; 2 ŀy'ra-côrd, *n.* A pianoforte in which the strings or hammers are made to strike the middle of the strings: of English invention about 1850. [< Gr. *lyra*, lyre, + *chordē*, string.]

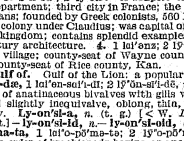
ly'ra-id, 1 lai'ra-id; 2 ŀy'ra-id, *n.* One of the meteors that radiate from Lyra. *enwortha*.

ly'rid‡.

ly'rate, 1 lai'rēt; 2 ŀy'rēt, *a.* Lyre-shaped, as a pinnatifid leaf having its upper lobes largest. **ly'rat-ed**‡.— **ly'rate-ly**, *adv.*

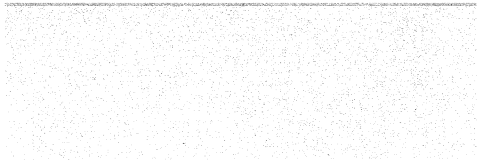
Lyrate Root-Leaf

lyre, 1 lair; 2 ŀyr, *n.* **1.** *Mus.* (1) One of the most ancient of stringed instruments of the harp class, consisting typically of a hollow body from which projected two horns bearing a crosspiece or yoke, between which the lyre's body were stretched the strings, generally seven. It was played either with the fingers or with a plectrum, and was used to accompany the voice. It was probably of Egyptian origin.


Lyres.
1. The Muse Erato playing the lyre. (From a vase in the Pinakothek, Munich.) 2, 3. Types of Greek lyres.

The lyre differs from the harp in having fewer strings, and from the lute or guitar in having no finger-board.

GROVE'S *Dict. of Music* ed. by J. A. P. Maitland, vol. ii, p. 793.



(2) A rebec. (3) A lyre-shaped variety of harmonica used in military music. (4) *Pianoforte-making.* The frame which supports the pedal attachment. 2. [L.] The constellation Lyra. 3. Lines having some resemblance to a lyre, as the portion of the posterior portion of the fornix of the brain. 4. Lyric verse. 5. A grade of isinglass: a trade name. [F., < L. *lyra;* see LYRA.]

—lyre'-backed", *a.* Having the centerpiece of the back in the form of a lyre, as an old English chair.— **L.-tailed,** *a.* Having a lyre-shaped tail, as certain birds.— **L.-turtle,** *n.* The leatherback.

lyre, *n.* The lyric.

lyre'-bird", *n.* [lir'-bûrd"; 2 lyr'-bird", *n.* An Australian menuroid bird having the 16 tail-feathers of the males ranged in a lyre-shaped form. The general plumage is sooty-brown with rufous marks on the chin, throat, some of the wing-feathers, and the tail-coverts. Lyre-birds frequent the brush, and are shy and solitary. The **Prince Albert lyre-bird** (*Menuridæ alberti*) has the outer feathers of the tail shorter than the others, the plumage sooty-brown, and brownish ash-color below; the **common lyre-bird** (*M. superba*), is a solitary bird with a graceful tail, lives over 20 years, and has many curious habits. It is closely related to the **Victoria lyre-bird** (*M. victoriæ*), which has a peculiar gurgling note, and is a great mimic. **lyre'-phea'sant;** **lyre'tail't.**



Lyre-bird. 1/17

lyre'fish', 1 lir'-fish'; 2 lyr'-fish', *n. Zool.* A European gurnard (*Trigla lyra*).

lyre'-flow"er, 1 lir'-flau"ər; 2 lyr'-flow"er, *n.* The bleeding-heart.

lyre'man, 1 lir'-man; 2 lyr'man, *n.* A citadil. **ly'er-man†.**

lyre'-tree", 1 lir'-trē"; 2 lyr'-trē", *n. Bot.* The tulip-tree.

lyr'ic, 1 lir'ik; 2 lyr'ik, *a.* **1.** Of or belonging to a lyre; hence, adapted for singing to the lyre; fitted for expression in song; musical and emotional. **2.** Of, pertaining to, or composing lyric poetry.

It is the part of the *lyric* poet to abandon himself, without reserve, to his own emotions. MACAULAY *Milton* 5.[a]

[< L. *lyricus,* < Gr. *lyrikos,* < *lyra,* lyre.] **lyr'i-cal†;** **—lyric poetry,** that form of poetry whose main object is to express personal feeling or emotion, as of awakened feeling and song-like form. It includes various subordinate forms, as the *sonnet* and the *elegy,* not now set to music, and the *ode, song, psalm,* and *hymn,* which imply or suggest a musical setting.

In *lyric poetry,* the poet gives vent to his personal emotions, or experiences—his joys or sorrows, his cares or complaints, his aspirations or his despair; or he reproduces in words the impressions which nature or history may have made upon him.

S. R. DROVER *Intro. to Lit. of O. T.* p. 238. [s. 1891.]

—lyr'i-cal-ly, *adv.*— **lyr'i-cal-ness,** *n.*— **lyr'i-clsm,** *n.* A lyric expression or composition.— **lyr'i-cist,** *n.* [Rare.] A lyric poet.— **lyr'i-cize,** *vi.* [Rare.] To write or sing lyrics; as, he *lyricizes adroitly.*

lyr'ic, *n.* **1.** A lyric poem.

In a perfect *lyric* by a modern writer the instrument is the musical form, to which the words have to adapt themselves. There is perhaps no writer who has ever lived in whose work this phenomenon may be more fruitfully studied than it may be in the songs and *lyrics* of Shelley. . . . No commentary can be more useful to the student than an examination of the *lyrics* of Shelley, in relation to those of the song writers of ancient Greece. EDMUND GOSSE *Encyc. Brit.* 11th ed., vol. xvii, p. 181.

2. *pl.* Lyrical verses. **3.** [Rare.] A lyric poet.

lyr'i-chord, 1 lir'i-kôrd; 2 lyr'i-côrd, *n.* An upright harpsichord, the strings of which are actuated by moving wheels having a bowing movement instead of by quills. [< L. *lyra* (see LYRA) + *chorda;* see CHOR.]

ly'rie, 1 lai'ri; 1ly'ri, *n.* A small European mail-cheeked fish (*Agonus cataphractus*), having the body covered with 8 rows of bony plates. [< Icc. *hiyri,* a fish.]

ly'rics, *n.* [Orkneys.] The Manx shearwater.

Ly-rif'er-a, 1 lai-rif'ər-ə; 2 lī-rif'ər-a, *n. pl. Zool.* A superclass of craniate vertebrates with a lyriform scapular arch curved forward, including the selachians and teleostomes or typical fishes. [< L. *lyra* (see LYRA) + *fero,* bear.] **-lyr'i-fer-ous,** *a.*— **lyr'i-form,** *a.* Shaped like a lyre.

lyr'ism, 1 lir'izm; 2 lyr'izm, *n.* [Rare.] **1.** Lyre-playing; hence, the singing of lyrics, or music in general. **2.** Lyricism.

lyr'ist, 1 lir'ist; 2 lyr'ist, *n.* **1.** One who plays the lyre. **2.** A lyric poet.

A conjuring quality like that of the voices heard by Kubla Khan . . . lurks in the imaginative lines of our Southern *lyrist.* Boner, upon the cottage at Fordham [Poe's].

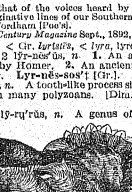
E. C. STEDMAN in *Century Magazine* Sept., 1892, p. 655.

[< F. *lyriste,* < L. *lyristes,* < Gr. *lyristēs,* < *lyra,* lyre.]

Lyr-nes'sus, 1 lir-nes'əs; 2 lyr-nes'us, *n.* **1.** An ancient city of Troas, mentioned by Homer. **2.** An ancient town in Pamphylia, Asia Minor. **Lyr-ne-sos'†** [Gr.].

lyr'u-la, 1 lir'u-lə; 2 lyr'u-la, *n.* A toothlike process situated behind the avicularium in many polyzoans. [Dim. of L. *lyra,* lyre.]

Ly-ru'rus, 1 lai-rū'rəs; 2 lī-ry'rus, *n.* A genus of birds consisting of the European varieties of black grouse. *Lyrurus tetrix* is the black grouse or E. game of England and Scotland. [< LYRE + Gr. *oura,* tail.]



Lyrurus tetrix. 1/13

Lys, 1 lis; 2 lys, *n.* A river in France and Belgium; 100 m. to Schelde; scene of German defeat by Allies April 19–24, 1918.

lys'ac-tin'te, 1 lis'ak-tin'tē; 2 lys'ac-tin'te, *a.* Having podia only on the ventral surface of the body, as is the case with the starfishes. *Asterias* (*Asterias*) *rubens.*

Ly-san'der, 1 lai-san'dər; 2 lī-san'der, *n.* **1.** (? —395 B. C.) A Spartan general and diplomat who took Athens, 404 B. C.; he fell at *Haliartus, 395 B. C.* **2.** *Lys'san-drus†* [Gr.]. **2.** In Shakespeare's *Midsummer-Night's Dream,* the lover of Hermia, who flees with him from Athens to avoid marriage with Demetrius.

Ly-sa'ni-as, 1 lai-sē'ni-əs; 2 lī-sā'ni-as, *n. Bib. Luke* iii. 1. **Ly-sa-ni'ast** [Gr.].

ly-sat'i-nin, 1 lai-sat'i-nin; 2 lī-sāt'i-nin, *n.* A basic substance derived from casein, homologous with creatinin. [< *lys-* (as in LYSIN) + *-atinin* (as in CREATININ).] **ly-sat'i-nine†.**

Lys'i-a-nas'si-dæ, 1 lis'i-ə-nas'i-dē; 2 lis'i-a-nās'i-dē, *n. pl. Crust.* A family of gammaridean amphipods having short anterior antennæ with an accessory branch and trenchant mandibles. **Lys'i-a-nas'sa,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *lysi-* (< *lyō,* loose) + *anassa,* queen.]— **lys'i-a-nas'sid,** *a. & n.*— **lys'i-a-nas'soid,** *a.*

Lys'i-as, 1 lis'i-əs; 2 lys'i-as, *n.* **1.** (458–378 B. C.) A native of Syracuse; one of the ten Attic orators; composed 233 speeches, 34 extant. **2.** *Bib.* (Apocrypha). (? —162 B. C.) General of Antiochus Epiphanes; governor of southern Syria; besieged Jerusalem, 163 B. C.; put to death by Demetrius Soter. *1 Mac.* iii, 32. **3. Claudius,** chief captain of the Roman forces at Jerusalem in time of Felix (A. D. 50); rescued Paul. *Acts* xxiii, 26. **Ly-sī'as†** [Gr.].

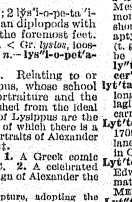
Ly-sic'ra-tes, 1 lai-sik'rə-tēz; 2 lī-sic'ra-tes, *n.* An Athenian choregus who was victorious in the Dionysiac festival at Athens (335 B. C.), and in accordance with custom dedicated to Dionysos the tripod he received. This tripod was placed upon a small temple in a street near the theater, and was afterwards known as "the Lantern of Demosthenes." See illustration under CHORAGUS. **Ly-sis'kra'tēst** [Gr.].

lys'i-din, 1 lis'i-din, -din *or* -dīn; 2 lys'i-din, -din *or* -dīn, *n.* **lys'i-dine,** *n. Chem.* A bright-red crystalline compound ($C_6H_8N_2$), with a mouse-like odor, obtained by the action of ethylenediamin hydrochlorid on sodium acetacetic acid, used in medicine as a solvent for uric-acid deposits. [< Gr. *lysis,* loosing.]

Lys'i-ge-net'ic, 1 lis'i-jə-net'ik; 2 lys'i-ge-nẽt'ic, *a. Biol.* Producing or producing by the breaking down or absorption of intermediate or contiguous cells: said of certain intercellular spaces or of their mode of formation. [< Gr. *lysis,* loosing (< *lyō,* loose), + *genetic.*] **lys'i-gen'ic; ly-sig'e-nous;— ly-sig'e-nous†;— ly,** *adv.*

Lys'i-lo'ma, 1 lis'i-lō'mə; 2 lys'i-lō'ma, *n. Bot.* A genus of tropical American shrubs and trees of the family Leguminosæ. They have bipinnate leaves and roundish heads of small flowers having the stamens united at the base into a tube. The pods, which are flat, thin, and straight, break at the center to allow the escape of the seeds. Some species are valued for their timber. [< Gr. *lysō,* loose, + *loma,* border.]

Lys'i-ma-chi'a, 1 lis'i-mə-kī'ə; 2 lys'i-ma-cī'a, *n. Bot.* A genus of erect or creeping herbs of the primrose family (*Primulaceæ*), with opposite, alternate, or whorled leaves and often showy white, yellow, or red flowers. Two species are popularly known as *loosestrife,* and *L. vulgaris* is the common loosestrife. [L., < Gr. *lysimachion,* medicinal herb, < *lysō,* loose, + *machē,* fight.]



A. Lysimachia vulgaris (*Lysimachia vulgaris*)

Ly'sim-a-chi'as, 1 lai-sim'ə-kī'əs; 2 lī-sim'a-cī'as, *n.* **1.** (361–281 B. C.) A king of Thrace. **2.** Of Alexandria, Asia Minor; one of Alexander's generals; defeated and slain at Corupedion. **2.** A brother of Jonathas; killed by the populace, 170 B. C. **Lys'i-ma-chos†.**

Ly-sim'a-ter, 1 lai-sim'ə-tər; 2 lī-sim'a-ter, *n.* **1.** *Bib.* (Apocrypha). *2 Mac.* iv. 29. A gage for measuring the rate of percolation of rain through a soil, or the quantity of matter in a liquid solution. [< Gr. *lysimachia vulgaris* (see LYSIMACHIA) + *-ter* (< *lysō,* loose), + *metron* loosestrife). loose-measure.]

ly'sin, 1 lai'sin; 2 lī'sin, *n. Physiol. Chem.* **1.** Bacterial products or poisons acting on natural body protective substances termed alexins. **2.** A basic compound ($C_6H_{14}N_2$) obtainable by decomposition from proteids and protamines. It is also formed during digestion through the action of trypsin. [< Gr. *lysis,* loosing.]

Lys'i-pe-tal'i-dæ, 1 lis'i-ə-pə-tal'i-dē; 2 lys'i-o-pe-ta'li-dē, *n. pl. Entom.* A family of luloidean diplopods with a copulatory organ formed by only the foremost feet. **Lys'i-o-pet'a-lum,** *n.* (t. g.) [Appar. < Gr. *lysios,* loosestrife + *petalon,* leaf.]— **lys'i-o-pet'a-lid, a.**— **lys'i-o-pet'a-loid,** *a.*

Ly-sip'pan, 1 li-sip'ən; 2 ly-sip'an, *a.* Relating to or characteristic of the sculptor Lysippus, whose school exhibited a marked preference for portraiture and the emotional as subject-types as distinguished from the ideal types of the older schools. Examples of Lysippus are the Apoxyomenos or Athlete with Strigil, of which there is a good copy in the Vatican, and extant portraits of Alexander the Great. **Ly-sip'pi-an†; Ly-sip'pic.**

Ly-sip'pus, 1 lai-sip'əs; 2 ly-sip'us, *n.* **1.** A Greek comic poet of Athens; lived about 340 B. C. **2.** A celebrated Greek sculptor of Sicyon; lived in the reign of Alexander the Great. **Ly'sip-post.**

Lysippus . . . devoted himself to sculpture, adopting the canon of Polycletus. This canon, or standard of beauty, presents the human form with the head smaller and the limbs longer and slenderer than in nature.

The New Imperial Encyc. and Dict. s.v. [o. p. co. '10.]

ly'sis, 1 lai'sis; 2 lī'sis, *n.* **1.** *Med.* The gradual abatement of a disease, as distinguished from *crisis:* also, the action of lysin. **2.** *Arch.* A plinth or step above the cornice of the podium in an ancient temple. [< Gr. *lysis;* see LYSIMETER.]

Ly'sis, 1 lai'sis; 2 lī'sis, *n.* A disciple of Pythagoras; reputed teacher of Epaminondas; lived about 400 B. C.

-lysis. A suffix indicating solution, dissolution, dissolving; as, hydrolysis, *analysis,* etc.

Ly-sis'tra-tus, 1 lai-sis'trə-təs; 2 lī-sis'tra-tus, *n.* A Greek sculptor, first to use gypsum molds for wax casts.

Ly-sit-ta-ni'a, *n.* [Gr.] Same as LESBIANIA.

Lys''des''Lan''nay', 1 lis'-dē'-lə-nwā'; 2 lys'-de'-la-nwā', *n.* A manufacturing town in Nord department, France.

Ly-sis'tra-ty-lo, 1 lai-sis'trə-tai-lō; 2 lī'sis-dis'ty-lō, *n. pl. Ornith.* A section of passerines comprising the *Tyrannidæ.* [< Gr. *lyō* (fut. *lysō*), loose, + *daktylos,* finger.]

Ly'so-form, 1 lai'sō-fōrm; 2 lī'so-fōrm, *n. Chem.* A yellowish liquid antiseptic, consisting of a solution of formaldehyde in potash soap. [< LYSOL + FORMALDEHYDE.]

Ly'so-gen'e-sis, 1 lai'sō-jen'ə-sis; 2 lī'so-gẽn'e-sis, *n. Physiol. Chem.* The production of a lysin, or its destructive action on various cells.— **ly'so-ge-net'ic, ly'so-gen'ic,** *a.*

ly'sol, 1 lai'sōl *or* -sol; 2 lī'sol *or* -sōl, *n. Pharm.* A saponified product of coal-tar containing cresol: used as a disinfectant: trade name.

Ly'sons, 1 lai'sənz; 2 lī'sons, **Samuel** (?–1819). An English barrister, artist, and antiquary.

Ly-sop'ter-i, 1 lai-sop'tər-ai; 2 lī-sop'ter-ī, *n. pl. Ich.* An extinct order of chondrosteous fishes with branchiostegal rays, as *Palæonisciformes.* [< Gr. *lyō* (fut. *lysō*), loose, + *pteron,* wing, < *petomai,* fly.] **—ly-sop'ter,** *n.*— **ly-sop'terous,** *a.*

Lys'sa, 1 lis'ə; 2 lys'a, *n.* [=SP. 1 -i: 2 -ā. *pl.*] **1.** Hydrophobia; rabies. **2.** *Pathol.* A vesicle thought to form under the tongue in hydrophobia. **lys'sit.** [< Gr. *lyssa* rage.]

Lys'sa-el'na, 1 lis'ə-sal'nə; 2 lys'a-el'na, *n. pl. Spong.* A division of hexactinellid sponges, especially a suborder with isolated or irregularly cemented spicules. [< Gr. *lysis,* loosening, + *stēlē,* point.] **Lys'sa-kl'na†.— lys'sa-cine, lys'sakine,** *a. & n.*

lys'sic, *a.* Pertaining to or having hydrophobia.— **lys'sode'tus,** *n. Pathol.* One who has been bitten by a mad dog; one suffering from hydrophobia.— **lys'so-der'ls,** *n. Pathol.* The bite of a mad dog. **lys'so-deg'ma†.**

Lys'so-man'i-dæ, 1 lis'ō-man'i-dē; 2 lys'o-man'i-dē, *n. pl. Arach.* A family of araneidean spiders with eyes in 4 rows.

Lys-som'a-nes, *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *lyssomanēs,* raging mad, < *lyssa,* rage, + *mania,* madness.]— **lys'so-man'id,** *a. & n.*

—lys-som'a-noid, *a.*

lys'so-pho'bi-a, *n. Pathol.* Morbid dread of hydrophobia, causing some symptoms of that disease. [< Gr. *lyssa,* madness, + -PHOBIA.]

lyst, lyste†, 1. *n.* Same as LIST, *n.* **II.** *conj.* Lest. CHAUCER *Wife's Prol.* l. 634.

Lys'tra, 1 lis'trə; 2 lys'tra, *n.* A city of ancient Lycaonia in Asia Minor; ruins are 30 m. south of Konieh. *Acts* xiv, 8.

Ly'stræ [Gr.].

lyt, 1 lit; 2 lyt, *a.* Little.— **lyte,** *adv.*

Lyte, 1 lait; 2 lyt, **Henry Francis** (?/1793–11/1847). An English clergyman and hymn-writer; *Abide With Me.*

ly-te'ri-an, 1 lai-tē'ri-ən; 2 lī-tē'ri-an, *a. Med.* Indicative of the termination of a violent disease. [< Gr. *lytērios,* loosing, < *lyō,* loose.]

lyth†, *pres. tense 3d per. sing. of* LIE, *v.* Lieth; lies.

lyth, 1 lith; 2 lyth, *n.* [PROV. Eng.] Same as LITH, *n.*

Lyth'am, 1 lith'əm; 2 lyth'am, *n.* A town in Lancashire, England; on the N. bank of the Ribble river; a summer resort.

lyth'-coop't, *n.* An auction of household effects.

lythe, 1 laith; 2 lyth, *n.* [Scot.] The pollack or coalfish.

lyth'-on-thrig'ite, -drig'ite. Same as LATHOPEUTITE.

Lyth-ra'ce-æ, 1 lith-rē'sē-ī; 2 lyth-rā'ce-ē, *n. pl. Bot.* A family of polypetalous herbs, shrubs, or trees — the loosestrife family — often with heterostylous flowers, usually opposite leaves, and a free calyx bearing the 4 to 7 deciduous petals and 4 to 14 stamens on its throat. It includes 2 tribes, 23 genera, and about 300 species. **Lyth'rum,** *n.* [< Gr. *lythron,* gore, from the color of the flowers.] **Lyth'ra-ri'e-æ†.— lyth-ra'ceous,** *a.*

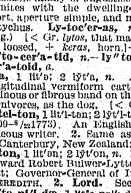
lyth'rad, 1 lith'rad; 2 lyth'rad, *n.* A plant of the loosestrife family (*Lythraceæ*).

ly'tic, 1 lit'ik; 2 lyt'ic, *a.* Relating to or partaking of lysis or a lysin; causing cell-destruction.

-lytic, *suffix.* A termination affixed to substantival roots to indicate the notion of loosing, dissolving, resolving, etc.; as, electrolytic. **-lytical** is also combined with prefixes in the same sense as *analytic, catalytic,* etc. [< Gr. *lytikos,* < *lyō,* loose.]

Ly'tle, 1 lai'til; 2 lī'tl, **William Haines** (?/1826–9/1863). An American general in the Civil war, and poet, who fell at Chickamauga; *I am Dying, Egypt, Dying.*

Ly'to-ce-ra'tl-dæ, 1 lai'tō-sə-rat'i-dē; 2 lī'to-ce-rāt'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Mesozoic family of angustisiphate ammonites with the dwelling-chamber simple, aperture simple, and suture aptychus. **Ly'to-ce'ras,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Gr. *lytos,* that may be loosed, + *keras,* horn.]— **ly'to-ce'ra-tid,** *n.*— **ly'to-ce'ra-toid,** *a.*



Lythrad.

ly'ta, 1 lit'ə; 2 lyt'a, *n.* A longitudinal vermiform cartilaginous or fibrous band on the under surface of the tongue in carnivores, as the dog. [< Gr. *lytta,* rage.]

Lyt'tel-ton, 1 lit'i-tən; 2 lyt'i-ton, *n.* **1. Baron George** (?/1709–9/1773). An English statesman, poet, and miscellaneous writer. **2.** Same as LITTLETON, 3. **3.** A seaport in Canterbury, New Zealand; port for Christchurch.

Lyt'ton, 1 lit'ən; 2 lyt'on, *n.* **1. Earl of** (?/1831–11/1891). Edward Robert Bulwer-Lytton; an English poet and diplomat; Governor-General of India; *Lucile,* etc. See OWEN MEREDITH. **2.** See BULWER.

Lyt'to-ni'dæ, 1 lit'o-nai'i-dē; 2 lyt'o-nī'i-dē, *n. pl. Conch.* A Carboniferous family of arthropomatous brachiopods having the ventral valve arched, the dorsal operculiform, and the cardinal line short and straight. The interior of the ventral valve has a median and many marginal septa, and that of the dorsal valve has a many-lobed brachial apparatus, corresponding with the opposite valve. **Lyt-to'ni-a,** *n.* (t. g.) [< Lord *Lytton.*]— **lyt-to'ni-id, n.**— **lyt-to'ni-oid,** *a.*

Lyt'tus, *n.* Same as LYCTUS.

Ly'ulf, 1 lai'ulf; 2 lī'ulf, *n.* A masculine personal name. [Teut., Scot. *masc.,* savage wolf.]

Ly'wyns, *n.* Same as LIBVENS.